"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; warmer Friday; light variable winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,295. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

BOMB FOR LOUBET AND KING ALFONSO

Anarchist Hurls It at Carriage Containing Rulers.

SOLDIERS OF ESCORT WOUNDED

Spanish Monarch and French Executive on Way from Opera When Bomb Is Thrown.

PARIS, Thursday, June 1.—As the King of Spain, accompanied by President Loubet, drove away from a gala performance of the Opera later midnight this morning an Anarchist threw a bomb in the direction of the royal carriage. The projectile struck a soldier belonging to the cuirassier escort on the shoulder, and then fell to the ground and exploded without injuring the King or the President, who continued their drive to the Palais d'Orsay.

Several soldiers of the escort were thrown from their horses and injured, while fragments of the bomb struck many persons in the crowd.

King Alfonso and President Loubet had been cheered along the entire route to the Opera by enthusiastic crowds, the young monarch having completely won the hearts of Parisians since his arrival here. The gala performance comprised "Samson and Delilah," and "Maladetta." When King Alfonso and President Loubet entered the building surrounded by a brilliant staff and followed by nearly the entire Diplomatic Corps and superior officials, the house, which was composed of the élite of French society, rose and cheered, while the orchestra played the Spanish and French national anthems.

The King chatted gayly with President Loubet during the intermission, and at the close of the performance the orchestra again played the national hymns of the two countries, and the King and President rose to go.

They proceeded down the grand staircase and arrived at the gayly illuminated and decorated Place de l'Opera, where the royal carriage awaited them. The King and President took seats side by side, and the vehicle started off surrounded by several squadrons of cuirassiers toward the Avenue de l'Opéra.

When the King's carriage passed at a gallop, followed by others containing the Diplomatic Corps and the Ministers, the crowd cheered itself hoarse, shouting "Long live the King!" and "Long live the President!"

The procession arrived at the end of the Avenue de l'Opéra and crossed the Place Théâtre Française, where were assembled at least 1,500 persons in Rue de Rohan, a short street forming practically a continuation of the Avenue de l'Opéra, right opposite the arched gateway of the Louvre leading to the Palace Caroussel.

There, just a few yards before reaching the Rue de Rivoli, a man sprang forward with his arm raised in the air, and before the cordon of police could prevent him, without uttering a word, threw the projectile in the direction of the royal carriage. The police immediately rushed toward him.

At that moment a deafening explosion occurred. Cries from the crowd were heard, and there was a scene of intense excitement, the crowd surging to and fro and shouting. Soldiers were seen to fall, but it was observed that the King and the President had not been struck, and their carriage proceeded on its way.

The bomb had been thrown with such force that it passed over the royal carriage and struck the shoulder of a cuirassier, and then fell to the ground, where it exploded, fragments of it striking the horses of the soldiers, causing them to bolt and throw their riders.

Capt. Schneider, who was riding at the right side of the carriage, and Capt. Garnier, who was on the left, were both thrown. Fragments of the bomb also struck five persons—a Sergeant, two policemen, a woman, who was seriously injured, and a child, who was struck in the eye.

One horse of the escort was killed outright and six others lay maimed and bleeding. The force of the explosion was terrific and extinguished all the neighboring electric lights, adding darkness to the confusion. Women and children screamed, and a panic was for a time threatened amid the vast throng, but the police succeeded in restoring order.

Immediately after the explosion the escort to the royal carriage closed round the vehicle, which disappeared under the archway of the Louvre.

The young King was to be seen sitting beside the President. He was pale, but apparently calm. Just before the carriage disappeared the King called one of the attachés of the Spanish Embassy and sent him back to make inquiries concerning the wounded. Then the carriage drove off to the Palais d'Orsay, hemmed in by troops and cavalry.

The police immediately gathered in strong force, cleared the surrounding streets, and began attending the wounded, who were carried to a near-by hotel.

Immediately following the explosion a man was seen to dash into the crowd, but several persons seized him before he could escape and turned him over to the police. He is believed to have thrown the bomb.

Many other arrests were made. The first person taken was a man about twenty years old, having an injured eye. It is not known whether his wound was caused by the explosion or by the violence of the crowd, as he refused to talk.

A woman informed the police that she saw the man under a neighboring gateway talking to two men just before the explosion. He had something of conical shape in his hand. She declares she also saw him lighting something that she now believes must have been a fuse.

At the time, she declares, she did not take much notice of him. Other persons arrested on suspicion of being accomplices in the deed refuse to give information regarding the man believed to be the principal in the outrage.

Throughout the night excited crowds remained outside the cordons of police and soldiers drawn about the scene of the explosion, where officials from the municipal laboratory are searching for fragments of the bomb.

At 2 o'clock this morning the Prefect of Police interrogated three of those arrested, who described themselves as follows: Louis Finot, aged twenty-two, a tailor; Marcel Hauten, aged fourteen, a glass-blower, and Ferdinand Boler, aged twenty-one, a florist.

It is not known whether they belong to the group which organized the outrage. They will be put through an exhaustive interrogation. Meanwhile they are held at the disposition of the police.

The space around the Opera House was cleared for two hundred yards, but the avenue was packed with a dense throng awaiting the passage of the royal and Presidential parties.

King Alfonso, accompanied by President Loubet and a brilliant military escort, yesterday visited the Invalides, Pantheon, and Notre Dame. The King got an enthusiastic reception from vast crowds of people. Cardinal Richard, Archbishop of Paris, received the party at Notre Dame and showed his Majesty the famous collection of church relics.

The graciousness of the Spanish monarch has won popular sympathy. During the drive his youthful idea of military precision led him to stand up while saluting the French flag, and it required the friendly insistence of M. Loubet to induce him to salute the flag while sitting.

Rigid police precautions prevented any demonstrations on the part of the Anarchistic element. Three Anarchists were arrested Tuesday night and others were kept under close surveillance. The King lunched at the Spanish Embassy and received members of the Spanish colony there.

The Spanish Embassy called the attention of the Prefect of Police to a huge caricature of King Alfonso exhibited on the Boulevard des Italiens. The picture was suggestive of the King's matrimonial intentions, showing him surrounded by pretty women and throwing kisses to them. The police ordered the caricature taken down, which was done.

The Minister of the Interior ordered the removal of a red flag which was flying over the Workingmen's Exchange, bearing the inscription, "Remember the victims of Barcelona." The police hoisted a tricolor in place of the revolutionary emblem.

WOMAN CAPTAIN SAVED LIVES

Kanawha River Collision Didn't Rattle Her—Coolness Stopped a Panic.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—The river from Pittsburg to the mouth of the Kanawha River rings to-day with the praise of Capt. Mary Green, commander of the steamboat Greenland, whose coolness saved many lives in a collision panic late last night.

The bow of the Greenland crashed into the side of a floating theatre at the mouth of the Kanawha River when there were about 200 people aboard the Greenland, and many of them became panic stricken and would have jumped overboard but for Capt. Green, who, standing in the pilot house with her two little sons at her side, calmly issued orders which soon resulted in quelling the panic.

The show boat was badly damaged by the collision, and the performers were much frightened. Capt. Green ordered boats to be lowered, and all of those on the theatre boat were transferred to the Greenland in safety. In the excitement Mrs. Green's two little sons, the youngest but two years old, remained at their mother's side, and did not appear to be any more frightened than was Capt. Green.

ROBBED, MARCHED 11 MILES.

Masked Men Rifle Minnesota Post Office and Give Victims Long Walk.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, May 31.—The Post Office and store at Guthrie, thirteen miles south of Bemidji, Minn., was robbed by two masked men last night. Postmaster Herzberg and R. S. Walker were in the office when the robbers entered and held them up with drawn revolvers.

After rifling the office the robbers marched the men eleven miles up the railroad track to within two miles of Bemidji, and then commanded them to walk back to Guthrie. Herzberg and Walker walked to Nary, and made vain efforts to use the telephone there. This morning they drove to Bemidji and notified Sheriff Bailey.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Lombardia, from Genoa, May 17, passed Fire Island at 1:15 o'clock this morning.

C. J. BONAPARTE TO BE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

Baltimore Man Will Succeed Paul Morton on July 1.

OLD FRIEND OF PRESIDENT

So Independent as to be Often Taken for a Democrat—Direct Descendant of Napoleon's Brother.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore will become Secretary of the Navy July 1. Secretary Morton will on that day retire from the Cabinet and associate himself with Thomas F. Ryan and John B. McDonald in the management of New York surface and subway traffic enterprises.

At a late hour this afternoon Mr. Morton was himself ignorant as to the President's choice of a successor, but said that it was definitely settled that he should be released from public service with the end of the fiscal year. The President, on learning that the Secretary had announced the time of his retirement from the Cabinet, made public his choice of a new Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Bonaparte has been slated for this place for several weeks. He has been a lifelong friend of Mr. Roosevelt, their fellowship having dated from the interest both manifested over twenty years ago in the subject of civil service reform. They were also interested in each other from the fact that they are Harvard men, although Mr. Bonaparte was graduated nearly ten years before the President.

The confidence the President has felt in Mr. Bonaparte, who has had no distinct aspirations in Maryland politics, has manifested itself since Mr. Roosevelt became President in his request of him to undertake special and difficult tasks in connection with the investigation of the Post Office Department and the Dawes Indian Commission.

So independent has he been in political action that there has been much doubt as to which party Mr. Bonaparte belonged. He has been a hard-working lawyer, but has found time to interest himself actively in civil service reform, and has been a member of the National Civic Federation. For the past three years he has been a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

On occasion Mr. Bonaparte has taken the stump in Maryland under Republican auspices, and he has always been a Republican, although his independence has been so persistent that by some of the most regular party men he has been regarded at times as a Democrat.

The accession of Mr. Bonaparte to a Cabinet position associates the name of a royal family of Europe for the first time with high office in our Government. He is the son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, who was the son of Jerome Bonaparte, the King of Westphalia and youngest brother of the great Napoleon, and whose marriage with Elizabeth Patterson, the famous Baltimore beauty, and its subsequent annulment by the Emperor are matters of history.

The choice of Mr. Bonaparte has special political significance in Maryland politics, if not in the broader aspects of Republican Party reorganization throughout the South. The retirement of Senator McComas from the Senate and his appointment to the Supreme bench of the District of Columbia leaves the party in Maryland without a leader of National prominence. Mr. Bonaparte has been selected for this responsibility, it being thought that he has the ability to consolidate the semi-discordant elements that have witnessed in their discord during the three years the retirement of two Senators in complete defeat and the gradual renewal of strength in the Gorman organization in the Democratic Party.

Mr. Bonaparte was the only Republican Elector chosen in Maryland in the last Presidential election, and his vote was the highest, a circumstance that demonstrated his hold upon the people and his popularity as a Republican. His appointment as Secretary of the Navy is in great part a recognition of this distinction.

It is also understood that the President has had in mind the encouragement of the Republican Party in the South in the selection, and regards this selection as achieving that end. Mr. Bonaparte married Miss Ellen Channing Day of Newport, R. I., in 1875, the year after his graduation from Harvard Law School. Mrs. Bonaparte is a Unitarian, while her husband is a devout Catholic. They have no children.

The President to-day authorized the statement that no other changes in the personnel of the Cabinet were likely to take place in the near future. Secretary Shaw has already indicated his intention of retiring from the Cabinet, probably next February. Rumors of the retirement of Attorney General Moody have been published, but it is understood to be his intention now to continue in the Cabinet for a year and a half at least.

STOLE JEWELS OF DUCHESS.

Gems Worth $30,000 Taken from Grosvenor House.

LONDON, May 31.—According to a news agency report, the Duchess of Westminster was robbed a few days ago of jewels estimated to be worth $30,000. They are believed to have been abstracted from the Duchess's room at Grosvenor House and were first missed May 29. The affair is a complete mystery, as the police say no clue to the thief has so far been obtained.

The jewels missing include a famous necklace composed of ninety-nine pearls set in two rows and weighing 900 grains.

The St. Louis Star Sold.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The Star, the evening Republican paper, has been sold to F. J. Carlisle, until recently general manager of The Chronicle. Ex-Congressman Nathan Frank, the former owner, retains an interest in the paper and will become Vice President.

F. J. Cabot of the St. Louis Publishing Company is the new Secretary-Treasurer. Sterling P. Edmunds, editor of The Chronicle, will be the editor of the new Star. No decision has been reached whether the politics of the paper will be changed. The new management takes charge Thursday. The consideration is not given, but is believed to be $500,000.

KING ON PRESIDENT'S POWER.

Victor of Italy Says It's Greater Than a Monarch's.

ROME, May 31.—King Victor Emmanuel to-day received in private audience Senator Bacon of Georgia, with whom he conversed most cordially. His Majesty said a President of the United States enjoys more power than a King of Italy.

Referring to emigration, Senator Bacon said Italians were welcomed in the Southern agricultural States.

HAS PHOTOGRAPHED EROS.

Harvard Astronomer Reports Results Achieved with Bruce Telescope.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 31.—A letter from the Arequipa (Peru) Station of the Harvard Observatory states that Eros has been photographed there by Mr. Manson with the Bruce telescope in positions which agree closely with those given in circular No. 73, and appear to be the first obtained since its recent conjunction with the sun.

Eros is the planetoid which approaches the earth more nearly than any other planetoid, and in fact more nearly than any known heavenly body, excepting the moon.

WATER CHARMED HIM.

Man Who Sat Watching the River by the Hour Is Drowned.

Water held a peculiar fascination for Henry E. Meagher, a retired saloonkeeper, who lived at 151 East Ninety-first Street. For hours he would sit on the water front and watch the East River as it ebbed and flowed. Yesterday his body was fished out of its waters at the foot of East Twenty-ninth Street, and now his friends do not know whether he yielded to some subtle spell it may have exercised over him or whether he simply grew dizzy and fell in while at his favorite pastime.

Meagher left his home a week ago and has not been seen there since. His protracted absence was not reported to the police for the reason that his wife left for a week's stay in the country at about the same time. Meagher's friends say he had no cause for suicide, and the finding of a bank book showing $4,000 on deposit and money and jewelry worth $1,000 on the body eliminates the theory of foul play.

J. R. DREXEL HALTS RUNAWAY

Banker's Hat Said to Have Been Responsible for Horse's Fright.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., May 31.—John R. Drexel, the Philadelphia banker, this afternoon figured as a hero in a runaway accident that was caused, according to observers, by nothing less than Mr. Drexel's Panama hat.

Mr. and Mrs. Drexel have a cottage on the drive leading from the main highway to Paul Smith's Hotel. While Mr. and Mrs. Drexel were seated, with Mr. and Mrs. John McCullough of Ardsley-on-the-Hudson, on the lawn before the Drexel cottage, the horse of James Titus, driven by Mrs. Titus, rounded the curve, and espied the large and ornate hat worn by Mr. Drexel. The horse immediately set out for the lake by the shortest route, which carried him over the lawns, through the baseball diamond, and over the asphalt tennis courts.

In the carriage with Mrs. Titus were her baby daughter and Mrs. Thomas Clark. Approaching the tennis court the carriage was wrecked and the occupants entangled in the covered top.

Mr. Drexel and Mr. McCullough ran after the runaway, and Mr. Drexel seized the horse's bridle while Mr. McCullough rescued the baby from a perilous position between the wreckage and the asphalt. Mrs. Titus, Mrs. Clark, and the baby were removed to a cottage, where it was found that Mrs. Titus had been hurt severely about the head.

Mr. McCullough remarked as he passed the little girl over to her mother: "She isn't injured. When babies are hurt they don't cry."

At that the infant howled most reassuringly.

NEW YORK BANKER BEATEN.

Got Into a Fight in Pittsburg Hotel—Gave Fictitious Name.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—A New York banker was badly beaten in a room at the Hotel Griswold here to-night. He was arrested, together with his assailants, but was quickly bailed out by President John Harper of the Bank of Pittsburg. The name given the police by the banker is "George Smith." He is said to be connected with the Empire Trust Company in New York. He was well known to President Harper, who said frankly that the name given was not the real name of the New York man.

From what could be learned from the police and the Hotel Griswold people, it appears that "Smith" came to the hotel this evening by appointment with R. L. Brown, a mining engineer of New York; F. J. Saunders of Alaska, and J. H. Raleigh of Pittsburg. They were discussing some mining proposition, when, according to "Smith," Brown and Saunders demanded of him that he sign certain papers, which he refused to do. A fight followed. A revolver was pulled by some one, and the police found it on one of the prisoners after all were taken to the police station.

Saunders, Raleigh, and Brown were released and will have a hearing to-morrow. The hotel attachés who broke into the room say that the New York banker was down on the floor, crying "Murder!" and being badly beaten when they reached him.

HELD UP A DECOY TRAIN.

Plot to Rob B. & O. New York Express Frustrated by Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., May 31.—It became known here this afternoon that on last Saturday night an effort was made to stop and rob the fast Pittsburg and New York train, known as "No. 10," on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Indian Creek, in the mountains above here. The plot was discovered Saturday morning by the railroad officials in Pittsburg, and a decoy train armed with guards went out that night on the time of the fast train.

At Indian Creek the train was stopped as it came up at 10:30, and it came to a halt quickly under the red lanterns. The guards jumped off and began shooting, but only one member of the band was captured. He was taken to the Uniontown jail, where an effort will be made to get the facts out of him. The man captured is an ex-brakeman of the road.

The West Shore Railroad is the $8.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the west side of the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley. Adv.

TELLS OF COLLAPSE OF RUSSIA'S FLEET

Captain of Cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff Interviewed.

ENCIRCLED BY TOGO'S SHIPS

Squadron at Liancourt Rocks Became Hopelessly Confused and Surrendered.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent says that the Captain of the Russian armored cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, who is now a prisoner, relates the following story of the battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets:

"We first saw the Japanese at 6 o'clock on the morning of May 27, when suddenly and unexpectedly we encountered the enemy's fleet as we were moving to the east of Tsu Island. They steamed toward us and opened fire.

"Only ninety minutes after the firing began a sudden shock was felt under the Admiral Nakhimoff, and she began to sink with great rapidity. My belief is that she either struck a mine or a torpedo. My crew numbered 600 men, the majority of whom went down in the ship, as there was no time to get them on deck.

"Myself and a number of survivors, aided by lifebelts, swam to a small launch, and about 10 o'clock in the morning we went aboard a fisher boat. The officers were sent to Shimonoseki.

"In the engagement fought at the Liancourt Rocks the Russian battleships were surrounded by Japanese ships, which circled about them, pouring in a terrible fire, and the Russians almost immediately fell into hopeless confusion. Seeing their plight, Admiral Togo signaled from the battleship Mikasa a demand to know whether the Russians were ready to surrender. Our ships complied with the demand."

Other accounts of the battle describe the roar of the cannonade as so terrible that houses were shaken at Yamaguchi, twenty-eight miles distant. The people supposed it was an earthquake.

The Japanese fleet suffered little. The battleship Asahi was hit the most frequently and suffered the heaviest loss, but did not quit the firing line.

Admiral Kamimura had been sent southward with the deliberate purpose of beginning the battle with a small squadron. He, however, allowed the Russians to pass him. Then Admiral Uriu broke in upon them from Iki Island and passed across the head of the third line, raking them again and again.

Japanese submarine boats, The Daily Mail's correspondent says, proved most effective. The armored cruiser Vladimir Monomakh hoisted the white flag in the course of the battle, and, with 10 of her crew, surrendered.

The repair ship Kamchatka was badly hit early in the battle. Her steering gear was so disabled that she could only circle round and round. While in this condition a shell hit her engines, completely disabling her. Fifty-six of her crew took to the boats, but these had barely been lowered when the Kamchatka lurched. Her bow rose and she sank with a tremendous roar. Her Captain was killed and three officers were drowned and two were wounded, while the fate of the others is uncertain.

One of the Kamchatka's officers while in a boat saw the Japanese close around three Russian battleships which were sinking, and torpedoes appeared to be exploding all about them.

The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends another account of the battle. He says an infernal concentration of fire reached its zenith at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday. As the Russians advanced in the direction of Vladivostok a Japanese squadron was lying between them and their destination, and the doomed Russians were battered on all sides.

Between 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon a cruiser of the Admiral Nakhimoff class and the repair ship Kamchatka foundered after their upper works had been shattered. The Russians broke in utter disorder, lost their formation, and went zigzag. The Japanese closed in and pressed them toward the Nagoto coast.

The fight, the correspondent says, lasted until 7 o'clock in the evening.

The correspondent continues:

"Togo risked nothing, and lost nothing. Darkness brought a glorious night, with smooth and transparent seas. The Russians were edging northward with the powerful Japanese fleet in a horizontal line across their bows, forming an effective barricade. Then, under searchlights and the cover of the big guns of the warships, the Japanese torpedo flotilla began like locusts to sting, and sink the enemy, the Russians continuing to return the gunfire. At 2 o'clock in the morning the fighting was fierce and intense and no rest was allowed the Russians.

"With dawn of Sunday the Japanese fleet came into closer range. All day long the battle continued, and by evening was raging off Northern Nagoto. The Russans were powerless to offer any effective resistance."

CHINESE MAKE REPRISALS.

Those in Manila Will Boycott American Merchandise.

MANILA, May 31.—The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, by a unanimous vote, has decided to stand in line with the treaty ports of China in boycotting American merchandise in retaliation for the exclusion treaty.

MIKADO TO TOGO AND NAVY.

Says the Japanese Have Accomplished an Unprecedented Feat.

TOKIO, May 31.—The Emperor has issued the following rescript to Admiral Togo:

"Our combined fleet encountered the enemy's fleet in the Korean Strait and after several days' desperate battle, annihilated it, accomplishing an unprecedented feat.

"We are glad that by the loyalty of our officers and men we have been enabled to respond to the spirits of our ancestors.

"Though the war be long, we hope that you will be loyal and brave and secure a successful result."

To the Navy the Emperor issued the following rescript:

"Our navy, with the best strategy and greatest courage, annihilated the enemy's squadron and answered our hope. We appreciate deeply your splendid success."

MORE PRIZES FOR JAPAN.

Three Russian Warships Arrive on West Coast of Honshiu.

LONDON, Thursday, June 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that three Russian warships have arrived at Hamada, on the west coast of Honshiu, Japan, and will probably be captured.

BATTLE OF SEA OF JAPAN.

Togo Names His Victory—Says Enquist Is a Prisoner.

TOKIO, May 31.—Admiral Togo, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The naval battle fought from the afternoon of May 27 to May 29 in the vicinity of Okino Island and extending to the vicinity of Urleung Island is called the naval battle of the Sea of Japan."

Admiral Togo also reports that Vice Admiral Enquist was captured with Admiral Rojestvensky. The Russian prisoners, Admiral Togo says, will exceed 3,000.

Admiral Baron Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, has sent the following telegram to Admiral Togo:

"The enemy's Second and Third Squadrons, successfully overcoming the difficulties attending their voyage eastward, showed themselves no mean power, but your squadron, intercepting them in advance of their destination, put them to confusion and destroyed and captured nearly all their units.

"Your victory does not end here. You captured the enemy's Commander in Chief. It is most gratifying for our national cause that you achieved such a victory.

"We send sincere congratulations and take occasion to praise the virtue of the Emperor, to thank you and those under you for the onerous service, extending over many months, and to express sympathy for the killed and wounded."

AMBASSADORS ON PEACE.

Divergent Views of Cassini and Takahira—Dinner to Cassini Called Off.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, expects to see the President some time to-morrow for a general talk, but he denied to-night that he would carry any message from his Government, and spoke discouragingly of the prospects of peace.

"Had the battle of the Korean Straits been fairly even," he said, "peace at this time might be looked for. But why should Russia seek peace now if she cannot obtain reasonable terms? We have a large army in the field which constantly is being increased. Russia is not threatened with a Japanese invasion. Her resources have not been at all exhausted by the war. Without a navy she is naturally handicapped, but that only means that it will take us the longer to defeat the Japanese on land.

"The idea that Russia will be forced to seek peace at this time or surrender to Japan is ridiculous. With the resources at her command Russia can continue the war for years. I do not say that this will be the final decision of the Government, but my firm personal opinion is that in this moment Russia cannot think of suggesting peace to her adversary."

In a conversation to-night Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, said Russia would not have to communicate with Tokio direct to find out the general conditions upon which Japan would open peace negotiations.

"Unless Russia is prepared to accede forthwith to these terms she had better fight on," he said. "Japan has never intimated to any power the definite terms on which she would conclude peace, but Russia knows what Japan is fighting for, and if she is ready to discuss peace she can find out from one of several neutral powers Japan's sine qua non."

It had been proposed by American friends to tender a complimentary dinner to Count Cassini just prior to his retirement from his post here, in recognition of the services he had rendered in promoting the friendly relations of the United States and Russia. In view, however, of recent events in the Far East, it has been deemed advisable to recall the invitations.

SAYS ROJESTVENSKY WON.

Correspondent of Russian Paper Gives New Version of Fight.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—A correspondent of the Slovo says Saturday's battle ended with the retirement of the enemy after a desperate fight. The battleship Souvaroff caught fire five times.

As soon as the enemy disappeared Rojestvensky signaled "Cease fire."

The same correspondent says the battleship Imperator Nikolai I. turned turtle, which explains why Admiral Nebogatoff was taken prisoner. The Orel took fire, and two other battleships had heavy lists.

After all, DEWEY'S the name that made the Highball famous. It's the best. Adv.

RUSSIANS FOR PEACE. CZAR IS HESITATING

Summons Grand Dukes and Ministers for Conferences.

DECISION FOR WAR IS FEARED

Belief That the Government Will Sacrifice Linevitch's Army to Save the Regime.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—Russia to-day tastes the bitterness of unmerited humiliation, and feels deep resentment toward the authors of the national disaster. During the whole day crowds have moved about aimlessly, semi-dazed, staring incredulously and sorrowfully at the newspapers, which even the poorest mujiks bought as fast as the editions appeared.

The worst Tokio telegrams, recording the total loss of the Russian fleet, are still withheld by the censorship in the hope that another warship may reach Vladivostok and help to relieve the awful gloom.

Can it be that the Government will still persist in continuing the now hopeless struggle? is the question on every lip. Can it remain deaf to the pleadings and threats of the only existing medium for expressing the opinion of the country, the newspapers?

A Russian who knows the ins and outs of the Government said bitterly:

"Do not be deceived. They deliberately sacrificed Rojestvensky to save the present régime, and they will unhesitatingly sacrifice the army for the same object."

The bitterness of these words may well be forgiven under the stress of the present adversity. I repeat them merely to indicate what is passing in the minds of many intelligent Russians to-day. How far they correspond with the statement of a high official of the Foreign Office whom I also saw, I leave the reader to judge. Replying to questions in regard to the Government's intentions, he said substantially:

"Our attitude and intentions remain unchanged. We shall prosecute the war until we are victorious or until Japan makes an acceptable peace offer. We shall refuse mediation.

"The destruction of the fleet leaves the position at the front unchanged and the defeat, even annihilation, of the army would no more induce us to sue for peace than has the loss of the navy. Only one thing would compel us to take that step—the exhaustion of our finances, which is not within measurable distance.

"We do not apprehend a popular movement against the war. Besides, the Government has now decided to carry out the programme of reforms.

"The Admiralty is the scene of the direst desolation. Weeping relatives are besieging the distracted and sorrowful officials, themselves mourning lost comrades. An Admiral told me it was scarcely possible to doubt that there had been a complete disaster. He disbelieved the theory that submarines were responsible for it."

The newspapers cry: "Halt! We must try new paths, and for that purpose it is essential that the representatives of the nation be summoned forthwith."

There is a solitary exception, the Panslavist paper Sviet, which, true to its fanciful doctrines, cheerfully remarks:

"We are beaten on the sea. What of it? Let us continue on land till we secure victory. Besides, if we are beaten on the sea it is because the Foreign Office stupidly insisted on the observance of ridiculous rules of neutrality."

The Sviet, being the cheapest of the St. Petersburg daily papers, circulates mostly among peasants. It is, therefore, easy to perceive the sort of idea the peasants obtain regarding what has happened.

It is needless to say that not a soul in St. Petersburg is deceived by such transparent nonsense. A summary of the leading articles in the press proves how clearly the editors realize the seriousness of the position.

The Novoe Vremya abandons the bureaucracy, which it has done its best to galvanize, and throws over even the Bouligin Commission in its haste to demand the meeting of representatives of the nation.

M. Shipoff's organ, the Slovo, Cassandra-like, cries "Enough!" and threateningly alludes to the period of Russian history when a new dynasty was elected by the Zemsky Sobor.

The Radical Syn Otechestva records the intensity of the national sorrow and humiliation. The organs of the lower classes of the capital, like the Listok and the Gazeta, tell of the general desire for peace.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The seriousness of the situation created by the complete destruction of the Russian fleet seems to be fully realized at Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Emperor has assembled practically all the members of the imperial family to decide on the course to pursue.

A series of conferences is proceeding which will determine not only the question of peace, but whether it is advisable to yield to the popular demand

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for the immediate convocation of a National Assembly. Some of the members of the imperial family are understood to be urging his Majesty to retrieve the situation by making common cause with the people against the bureaucracy.

The Emperor has decided to send his brother, the Grand Duke Michael, to attend the marriage of Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany instead of his uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, whose mature judgment and advice the Emperor regards as very important in the present crisis.

This afternoon the Emperor summoned Admiral Alexieff and all the Ministers to an extraordinary council. This was Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's regular day for receiving the foreign representatives, and when he got the imperial command he hastily notified the Ambassadors and Ministers that he could not receive them.

The Associated Press was informed that all the Ministers with the exception of the Ministers of War and Marine unanimously favor the conclusion of peace.

Prince Obolinsky, who had an audience of the Czar to-day, found him resolutely determined on the prosecution of the war.

No trouble is anticipated in meeting the payment of an indemnity, as financiers who were not willing to lend money for the continuation of the war are ready to accommodate Russia if money is needed for the purpose of concluding peace.

In view of possible demonstrations three regiments, the Preobragensky, Ismailovsky, and Moskovsky, which were at the Summer camp at Krasnoye-Selo, sixteen miles southwest of St. Petersburg, have been hurriedly brought back to St. Petersburg.

Pitiful scenes continue to be witnessed at the Admiralty, where the families of officers and sailors continue to appear and ask for news of their relatives. The families of many of those who were on board ships reported to have been sunk are having requiem masses celebrated for the repose of the souls of the dead.

The catastrophe which has overtaken the fleet has given a tremendous impetus to the demand upon the Emperor for the immediate convocation of a National Assembly without awaiting action upon the report of the Bouligin Rescript Commission.

Prince Oukhtomsky, in the Rasviet this afternoon declares for peace in a half-distracted editorial, in which he takes the whole world to task for shutting its eyes to the "Yellow Peril." He says:

"All the nations, blind to the future, are fawning upon victorious Japan. Great Britain, rejoicing in Russia's fall, utters her sarcastic condolences, and America sends Secretary Taft and a party of eccentric American ladies to visit the land of the Mikado. France, in fear for Indo-China, allows Japan to boss her about, while the crowned Hohenzollern, who a few years ago sounded a solemn warning to the Aryan race, rushes to the station at Berlin to greet the little yellow Prince Arisugawa and showers him with attentions."

With the single exception of the reactionary Sviet the press pours out indignation and wrath upon the bureaucracy, which is held responsible for all the misfortunes of the war. Only the Novosti, the Rasviet, and the Bourse Gazette, however, declare that peace should be concluded. The Russ, now the widest read paper in Russia, says "those guilty of Russia's disgrace should be overwhelmed with shame," adding:

"The death of half a million men and the loss of billions of money is the price of the rejection of progress and Western civilization. Sevastopol struck the shackles from the serfs, and Port Arthur, Mukden, and Tsu Island should free Russia from the slavery of the bureaucracy."

The Slovo, another popular paper, is even more bitter. It says:

"Enough! Blindfolded for two hundred years, the Russian people have been marching to the brink of destruction, but the bandages are now torn from the eyes of 130,000,000 Russians, and they will neither be led nor driven over the precipice. Let the people speak! The bureaucracy has had its say and has crowned its work of national shame and humiliation. Let it now listen to what those who have suffered in silence and who have supported it in luxury have to say. From this moment a convocation of the people has become as necessary as the air we breathe.

"If the bureaucracy this time stands between the Emperor and the nation let it beware! Let it remember the lessons of Russian history—the history of the Zemsky Sobor of 1649. The Japanese are not fighting the Russian people, but the Russian bureaucracy, which has rejected the energy and the talent of the nation for a host of sycophants and time-serving courtiers. Our only consolation in this bitter hour is the consciousness that it is not the people but the Government which has suffered defeat. Enough!"

EXPECTS WAR WILL GO ON.

Berlin Does Not Believe Czar Is Ready to Ask Mercy from Japan.

BERLIN, May 31.—Efforts are being made in Government quarters to measure the changed situation of the belligerents in the Far East and the consequent possibilities of peace. The view at present is that the Russian Government will not ask for peace and that the war will go on, in all probability bringing with it fresh humiliations for Russia, but not at once the supreme humiliation of asking for mercy.

It is said that the considerations that induce the Russian Government to continue the war are those which kept the Emperor from yielding after the previous great reverses, namely, that the vital parts of the Russian Empire are not yet touched, that the war so far has only been a colonial war, and that Russia may yet attain superiority on land, and thus save the dynasty and Russia from a final and historic humiliation.

Although it is impossible for military men here to believe that Russia can win on land, it is equally difficult for those following the higher political lines of thought in Russia to believe that Emperor Nicholas will ask for peace.

The conviction at the Berlin Court is that the Russian Emperor believes in the righteousness of his cause and that he has unlimited powers of passive resistance.

The Brussels correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, in an interview with M. Kato, the Japanese Minister to Belgium, called his attention to American dispatches saying there was concern in the United States lest Japan should undertake the seizure of the Philippines. The Minister replied that there was not the slightest justification for such a view, adding:

"I share the view of my Government and of every Japanese in asserting that we desire no better neighbor in the Philippines than the United States. Our trade has received the greatest advantage from the American occupation of the Philippines. We esteem the American people highly for their liberalism and activity."

M. Kato expressed his personal belief that Russia would continue the war and that the next stage of Japan's operations would be at Vladivostok. Japanese Generals and Admirals, he added, would have more to say in fixing peace conditions than would the diplomats.

WHERE RUSSIA'S WARSHIPS WERE SUNK OR CAPTURED



MAP OF THE BATTLE OF THE SEA OF JAPAN.

PARIS HAS HOPE OF PEACE.

Belief in Governmental Quarters That the War Can Be Ended.

PARIS, Thursday, June 1.—Governmental quarters here for the first time entertain a distinct hope of peace. This hope is not strong, but it is something more than mere deduction from the result of the naval battle. What it is based upon is not known outside of those intimately conversant with Russia's intentions, but it is significant that hope now prevails in high quarters that the peace efforts will not be futile.

It is said, however, that everything depends upon a small circle very closely identified with Emperor Nicholas, who, it is recognized, must have the final word.

Concerning the reports of possible intervention on the part of the Powers, it is said that the time has not yet arrived for such a movement, which might embarrass the pacific tendencies already developing in Russia. At the same time the view prevails that the moral influences of France, Great Britain, and the United States are for peace, while the interests of Germany incline toward the prolongation of the war.

Premier Rouvier has publicly asserted that Russia's defeat at Mukden led Germany to embark on her ambitious programme in Morocco, and the sentiment prevails here now that Russia's defeat in the Straits of Korea further strengthens German ambitions.

OYAMA ABOUT TO ADVANCE.

Correspondents Say Japanese Offensive Is Imminent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The correspondent of the Novoe Vremya with Gen. Linevitch says the Japanese are fortifying Sing-min-Tung.

Other correspondents say a Japanese offensive in Manchuria is imminent.

ARMY AT FRONT IN REVOLT?

Linevitch Said to Have Told Czar War Cannot Be Continued.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—A special cablegram to The Daily News from St. Petersburg says:

"Gen. Linevitch wired the Czar today that the news of Rojestvensky's defeat has spread throughout the army in Manchuria, and that the troops are in open revolt. He points out that under such conditions the continuation of the war is impossible.

"This is the crowning disaster in the series of calamities that have overtaken Russia since the opening of the war, Feb. 8, 1904.

"Russia is left senseless. Crowds of illiterate mujiks surround those who are able to read the news bulletins in the streets and weep while they listen to the pitiful details of the Tsushima catastrophe. The worst predictions of the enemies of Czardom are now found to be exceeded. All the ships not sunk have been captured. None has been saved except the Almaz.

"On all sides the cry is heard that the present régime is responsible and that it must be cleared out. The Czar is no longer considered. Even M. Souvorin, editor of the Novoe Vremya, demands that the people take the helm of state into their own hands. Admiral Alexieff's organ, the Slovo, exclaims that Russia has had calamities enough, and demands a change of régime that will give peace.

"Rumors are spreading everywhere to-day that the Czar intends to resign. The convocation of a National Assembly is confidently expected. The Grand Dukes will hold a meeting to-night and all the Ministers and prominent Generals have been urgently invited to attend a conference at Tsarskoe-Selo.

"Ministers, Generals, and Admirals interviewed by The Daily News's correspondent to-day were unanimously of the opinion that Russia had lost its sea power for half a century to come. They also thought that peace would come immediately; that England and America would help to modify Japan's demands, and that internal reforms would bring about the regeneration of Russia."

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, June 1.—A dispatch is said to have been received from Gen. Linevitch in which he expresses fear as to the demoralizing effect of the naval disaster on the army. The news, he says, has already reached the troops from Vladivostok and is spreading rapidly.

Alarmist rumors are afloat as to disaffection among the marines and sailors quartered here, and the workmen are again muttering about a great strike.

SAYS THE GROMOBOI IS SAFE.

Russian Admiralty Denies Report of Loss of Vladivostok Cruiser.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The Admiralty denies the report telegraphed to The London Daily Express that the cruiser Gromoboi of the Vladivostok squadron has been sunk.

A message was received last night from Capt. Broussikoff, commander of the Gromoboi. It is believed it was sent by wireless telegraphy to Vladivostok.

Admiral Skrydloff, who was reported to be on board the Gromoboi, is in St. Petersburg. The Gromoboi sailed out of Vladivostok on Saturday as soon as Admiral Rojestvensky was reported to have arrived in the Strait of Korea, but the Admiralty declines to say whether the Gromoboi was engaged.

JAPANESE ARMY GETS NEWS.

Takes It Quietly and Makes No Demonstration.

HEADQUARTERS OF GEN. KUROKI'S ARMY IN THE FIELD, May 30, via Fu-San.—A detailed report showing the extent of the Japanese naval victory reached the army to-day.

The soldiers received the news as quietly as they always hear tidings of victory. There were no celebrations or demonstrations, but the deepest satisfaction prevailed.

Since it was known that the Russian fleet had started north the officers feared that some ships might succeed in reaching Vladivostok, from which base they might prove troublesome.

It is evident to all observers that Gen. Kuroki's army has attained a higher degree of effciency than at any time since the beginning of the war.

ROJESTVENSKY AT SASEBO.

His Skull Fractured, but the Doctors Say He Will Recover.

TOKIO, May 31.—Admiral Rojestvensky has arrived at the Naval Hospital at Sasebo. His skull has been fractured and he has been wounded in the forehead, legs, and back.

The fracture of the skull will necessitate an operation and the Admiral's condition is serious, but the doctors say he will recover.

The statement that another Admiral was captured with Rojestvensky on the destroyer Bedovy was incorrect and was due to a clerical error. It is now supposed that Admiral Voelkersham perished.

FOR JAPANESE WIDOWS.

Charity Fund to Keep Them from Competing with Men.

To ward off the possible danger of a new industrial condition which threatens Japan at the end of the war, when thousands of widows, left to their own support, may enter the commercial field in competition with the men, the wealthy Japanese of New York will send a big fund to the charitable organizations of Japan. The fund will be started to-morrow night at the first big meeting of the Japanese since the sea victory. The meeting and reception will be held at the Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street. The subscription list will be headed by K. J. Imanishi, general manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, at whose suggestion the fund will be collected.

"While the widows and orphans, of course, will receive pensions," said Mr. Imanishi, "according to the former pay of their dead husbands and fathers, they will be inadequate for the support of large families. We must do something to relieve the immediate situation, and the Japanese people would never entertain the idea of their women entering into keen commercial rivalry with the men."

Resolutions calling for cables of congratulations to Admiral Togo, the Minister of Marine, and the Minister of War will also be adopted at the meeting.

PRESIDENT EAGER FOR DETAILS OF BATTLE

Thinks the Results in Sea of Japan Justify His Views.

TORPEDO BOATS EFFECTIVE

Government Will Change Its Attitude Toward the Small and Comparatively Cheap Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—No one in Washington is giving more careful study to the methods of attack and defense employed by the Japanese and Russian naval commanders in the fight in the Korean Strait than the President. All his life an ardent student of naval history, the President is eager to learn all the lessons that can be conveyed from the experience of both fleets in the battle.

One of the first and most emphatic conclusions that Mr. Roosevelt has drawn from the events of the last few days is that the wisdom of his urgent recommendations to Congress last Autumn to make a generous naval programme has been amply demonstrated. It can be said that Congress will discuss the battle of last Saturday most thoroughly when the next naval bill is taken up.

In the Navy Department, and with the President also, there is a growing conviction that not enough attenton has been paid to torpedo boats. Their effectiveness seems now to be so well established that this Government will materially change its attitude toward this most valuable means of attack.

The President has studied them, to use his own phrase, as the "unit of effectiveness." The small cost of the torpedo boat as compared with the battleship, its flexibility in action, its comparative safety from rifle fire by reason of its smaller size, and, above all, the fact that younger men of approved skill and courage are usually selected to command torpedo boats, all enter into the equation.

In the analysis of the effectiveness of the torpedo boat also the President takes into account the difference in responsibility that the commanders of battleships and torpedo boats feel. The commander of the torpedo boat realizes that if he fails and loses his vessel it means the loss of a boat that has cost possibly $150,000. Relatively it contitutes but a small part of the navy. There are scores more left to do the deadly work he has attempted.

But with the battleship commander the situation is quite different. He knows that if he loses his ship it is almost as bad as to lose a battle. It has cost $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 and is relatively a large and important factor of the navy. His daring, if not his courage, is always qualified by this view of his responsibility.

One phase of the fight that the President desires to know about, and for which he will eagerly read the official reports is the use of high explosives. Thus far in our navy, according to the general estimate of naval experts, in which the President, himself an expert in this line of warfare, shares, the high explosive has been quite as dangerous to the man behind the gun as to the foe. Of the use of high explosives in large shells our navy knows practically nothing and has everything to learn. There is a belief here that the Japanese did use high explosives, and owe a large part of their success to them.

The President has repeatedly commended the courage of the Russians. He regards the resistance they made against great odds as wonderful.

ROOSEVELT READY TO ACT.

Washington Believes a Peace Move Will Be Made Soon.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—It was stated to-day on the best authority that not one word regarding peace had as yet come to the President from either Japan or Russia. So far as this Government can construe the situation, however, there is every sign that peace will be proposed from some quarter within the next few days. Whence the proposal will come no one, not even those who are in a position to get the best information, can tell.

The President regards the consequences of the complete defeat of the Russians in the naval battle as conclusive. If anything more is needed to dispose Russia to seek peace, it is, in Mr. Roosevelt's mind, hard to conceive what it could be. Any other of the first powers of the world would at once accept the inevitable and avoid further needless shedding of blood.

The United States abides by its offer to act as mediator when asked to do so by both the combatants. President Roosevelt is looking anxiously for some sign of a disposition on the part of Russia to end the war and is prepared to have the proposition come indirectly, as, for instance, through the French Ambassador. In fact, a conference was looked for to-day between M. Jusserand and the President, but none has been arranged up to this time.

Count Cassini to-night had a long conference with the President, but without advancing any suggestion looking to the conclusion of hostilities. There is as yet nothing in the Russian Ambassador's information from his Government that qualifies his repeated declarations that the war is to go on indefinitely.

It is not, however, likely that Russia would involve Count Cassini in any peace negotiations, because of his approaching transfer from Washington to Madrid.

It is believed in high official circles here that the Government at St. Petersburg will discuss the situation with the French Ambassador there, who will in turn ask his Government to sound the Japanese and learn what their scheme of settlement will be. Then, in due time, M. Jusserand may be expected to lay before President Roosevelt the terms on which peace may be arranged, and a protocol will be prepared leading to treaty negotiations.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, was the guest at luncheon today of President Roosevelt. That they discussed seriously, though, informally, the prospect of bringing about peace between Russia and Japan, there can be no doubt.

ALL KRONSTADT IN MOURNING.

Masses Celebrated for Those Killed in the Battle.

KRONSTADT, May 31.—Masses for the repose of the souls of the Russian officers and men who lost their lives in the battle in the Strait of Korea were celebrated in all the churches here today.

The whole population of Kronstadt is in mourning.

TOGO LOST BUT THREE BOATS.

Only Torpedo Craft Sunk—Japanese Casualties About 200.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Japanese Legation to-day received the following report from Tokio:

"It is officially announced that in the latest naval battle the damages sustained by our fleet were very slight, and none of our battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and other ships was lost except three torpedo boats.

"Under imperial command, Togo was authorized to permit Nebogatoff to submit to the Czar the reports on the last battle and a list of Russian killed, wounded, and prisoners.

"The Admiral was also authorized to release, on parole, the surrendered officers of Nikolai I., Orel, Apraxine, and Seniavin."

The State Department received the following cablegram, dated to-day, from Tokio:

"Total Japanese losses to date: Three torpedo boats sunk, three officers killed, and about two hundred men killed and disabled."

The State Department also received the following from Minister Griscom, dated May 31:

"Two Russian hospital ships captured, suspected taking part strategically. Brought Sasebo."

Secretary Morton, to-day conferred with the President regarding the sea battle. Naval officers are very anxious to get the details of the conflict. The relatively small loss sustained by the Japanese is especially interesting to them. The questions naturally suggested to the technical mind are: Was it superior marksmanship and proficiency in the handling of guns, or was it a swarm of torpedo boats or submarine mines that did the effective work?

The Japanese have been so reticent regarding the movements of their armies and fleets that it is regarded as doubtful whether they will be disposed to furnish any information on these points.

It is generally believed that the Russian disaster is attributable to the high efficiency of Japanese gunnery and the spirit that obtains in the Japanese military and naval services. It is said that the Japanese commanders, knowing how unskillful were the Russians in gunnery and in the manoeuvring of their ships, unhesitatingly went in further than if the Russians had been good marksmen. Then, it is supposed, the Japanese let loose a swarm of torpedo boats which overwhelmed the big battleships.

The Japanese Naval Attaché, Commander Takeshita, called on the President to-day and talked about the battle.

MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS ESCAPE.

Two Destroyers Reach Vladivostok—The Oleg Said to be There.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—According to the Russian official statement the surviving warships include the cruisers, Rossia and Gromoboi, which remained at Vladivostok during the battle, and the cruisers Oleg and Almaz and the destroyers Grozny and Bravi, which have arrived there more or less crippled.

It is asserted that the Oleg brought Admiral Enquist, who, it is understood, is wounded.

According to the report of the Oleg Admiral Rojestvensky was wounded and transferred to the destroyer Buiny, which was afterward sunk by the Japanese. The Russian contention is that Rojestvensky was drowned or committed suicide, as he had declared that he would never fall alive into the enemy's hands. Mme. Rojestvensky is still unsatisfied concerning his fate, and is repeatedly telephoning to the Naval Staff for news.

According to telegrams from Vladivostok the officers of the Almaz saw three Japanese warships sink.

By The Associated Press.

VLADIVOSTOK, May 31.—The torpedo boat destroyer Bravi arrived here to-day and brought 4 officers and 197 men of the crew of the battleship Oslyabya.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, June 1.—Another Russian torpedo boat destroyer, the Terosiahty, has arrived at

The protected cruisers Jemchug, Aurora, and Oleg are still unaccounted for.

The Admiralty had no further news to communicate to-day. A report of the battle, however, has been received from the Captain of the Russian transport Korea, now at Woo-Sung, and it is also understood that the Emperor has received a communication from Japan, possibly from Admiral Nebogatoff or Admiral Rojestvensky.

TOKIO, May 31—9 P. M.—The report of the sinking of the Russian cruiser Jemchug has not been confirmed, and the name of the cruiser has been dropped from the list of destroyed vessels.

It is suspected that the protected cruiser Aurora was sunk, but positive confirmation is lacking.

The Captain, Chief Engineer, and two seamen of the British steamer Oldhamia have arrived at Sasebo. The Oldhamia, which was bound from Hongkong for Japan, was captured by the Russians on May 19. The men who have arrived at Sasebo were retaken by the Japanese from a Russian steamer on May 27.

REPORT ON EQUITABLE WILL FORCE PEACE

Readjustment Likely Which Will End Scandals.

CRITICISMS SPARE NOBODY

May Be Made Known To-day After More Discussions—Ingalls Won't Be Chairman.

Yesterday's meeting of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at which the report of the Frick investigating committee was presented, made it plain, according to credible information obtained last night, that the board of the society is no longer divided as between the interests of President James W. Alexander and Vice President James H. Hyde, but that the great majority stands solidly for a readjustment of the affairs of the Equitable which will place the organization on a firmer basis and clear up once for all, whatever of scandal has been connected with the present management.

The Directors were in session most of the time from 11 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the afternoon. They lunched together during the noon adjournment. The report came unanimously from the investigating committee, and its reading by M. E. Ingalls, who is Chairman of the Directors of the "Big Four" Railroad, consumed three full hours, leaving insufficient time for the full discussion of its details that every one desired. Accordingly the meeting adjourned until to-morrow, the report being withheld from publication meantime, and all those present pledged to secrecy.

So great was the desire of Mr. Frick to guard against a premature publication of the report that he gathered up all the copies which had been distributed to the Directors, and took them with him when he left the room. It is probable that the report will be given out after the meeting to-morrow.

Because of the pledges of silence imposed on yesterday's gathering, no one connected with the Equitable tangle would talk for publication last night. The impression became general during the day, however, and it was strengthened when something was learned later of the alignment of the board at the meeting, that the Frick report was of the most thorough character possible, following in detail the topics on which information was sought from officers and employes of the society when the committee began its work.

It is believed that no one connected with the organization who was found in any way involved in the charges and counter-charges that have been made was spared, and that, further, the report found on the particular matters at issue between the so-called Hyde and Alexander factions in such a way that neither could claim advantage or the special favor of the investigators.

The statement of one of the attorneys in the case immediately after the meeting adjourned strongly bore out this conclusion. It was remarked to him that Gage E. Tarbell, the Second Vice President of the society, appeared ill at ease when he left the committee room at the end of the morning session. The lawyer replied:

"Well, I don't think that either Mr. Hyde, Mr. Alexander, or Mr. Tarbell has occasion to feel particularly happy over it."

He was asked if he had reference to the findings of the report, but said that he could not talk further. To his statement was added that of a Director of the society during the noon adjournment, that "no one will escape criticism and some of the people concerned will think the recommendations of the report to be pretty radical."

The explanation accepted in well-informed financial quarters was that the Frick Committee, with the backing of a large majority of the Directors, proposed to do its work so as to make impossible the application of the word "dummy" to a Director of the Equitable Life hereafter. It has been these Directors who have constituted what is known as the "peace party" in the board—a company of men who stood not for a settlement of the factional differences, which would bring an end of disclosures and smother the controversy, but for a variety of peace in which the personal grievances of factions would be disregarded in the common effort to clear up all scandals within the management and place the society in a position of unquestioned strength.

In this connection was recalled the suggestion which has been already made on behalf of Mr. Hyde that the place of Chairman of the board be created and duties assigned to the office which would make the Chairman the superior of both the President and Vice President of the society. It was thought likely that some such action would be taken in the end, but the report that M. E. Ingalls of the Investigating committee would have the office found no confirmation in any authoritative quarter.

Mr. Ingalls himself was asked last night about the report that he would be made Chairman of the board. He said:

"The suggestion is ridiculous to any one who is acquainted with the report," he said. "In the first place I don't want any such office, and in the second place I don't believe that after that report is known they would give it to me under any consideration. I can assure you that it will create a sensation when it is published, and I'll be lucky if I get out of town before some people are looking for my life."

There were many conferences of the parties at interest yesterday, and they lasted until late into the night. When the board met at 11 o'clock, thirty-eight members were present. They were:

J. W. Alexander,	James J. Hill.
Louis Fitzgerald,	T. Jefferson Coolidge,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Sir W. C. Van Horne,
H. C. Deming,	Gage E. Tarbell,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Marvin Hughitt,
George H. Squire,	C. B. Alexander,
Thomas D. Jordan,	Henry C. Frick,
Charles S. Smith,	M. Hartley Dodge,
V. P. Snyder,	J. F. de Navarro,
Alvin W. Krech,	Bradish Johnson.
William Alexander,	Alfred G. Vanderbilt,
John J. McCook,	H. R. Winthrop,
James B. Forgan,	D. O. Mills,
C. Ledyard Blair,	George J. Gould,
Brayton Ives,	George T. Wilson,
M. E. Ingalls,	Wm. H. McIntyre,
James H. Hyde,	H. M. Alexander,
E. H. Harriman,	H. C. Haarstick.
Jacob H. Schiff,	David H. Moffat.

At 1 o'clock an adjournment was taken for luncheon. Immediately Mr. Hyde went into conference with Samuel Untermyer and William C. Gulliver of his counsel, and President Alexander went into a similar conference with William B. Hornblower, ex-Judge William N. Cohen, and Adrian H. Joline, who are among his legal advisers.

While the afternoon session was on a process server from the office of Senator Edgar T. Brackett of Saratoga hung around the approaches to the Directors' room trying to serve papers in the Mary S. Young suit on Henry C. Frick and several other members of the board, who have not been reached in previous efforts. The process server this time was not as successful as at the last meeting of the Directors, when service was had on Chauncey M. Depew in the same action.

At the close of the meeting there were other conferences of the two factions, George Gould joining that of Mr. Hyde's advisers in the latter's office. This particular gathering lasted until 7 o'clock, and was succeeded by others uptown that were not over at midnight.

HIDE BABY, ROB HOUSE.

Her Lusty Cries Interrupt Burglars in a Bronx Home.

Modern burglary methods about reached the acme of perfection at the home of T. J. Meehan early Sunday morning, when two predatory artists calmly removed a crying baby to the cellar so it would not interfere with their operations. After the buglars had gone the baby was found in the cellar, wrapped securely in a comfortable and yelling lustily because the rats were scampering across her feet.

Mr. Meehan, who is a lawyer, lives in a three-story brick house at One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Wadsworth Avenue. On the north side of the house is a bay window, and it was through this that the burglars entered. Through drops of candle grease it was easy to trace their movements in the house. After ransacking the dining room they found a wax candle and started up stairs. They first entered a room occupied by a friend of Mr. Meehan's and afterward the room where slept Mr. Meehan and his wife.

It was then, according to the calculations of the lawyer, that Baby Helen began to make her presence known to the burglars. They coolly dropped further exploration, went into the little hall room where the baby was, and, wrapping it in a comfortable found near by, took it down into the cellar. Placing it on a pile of lumber, they went up-stairs again and finished their search.

Pretty soon Helen began to take notice of the queer noises in the cellar. Then a rat scooted across her feet. And then she yelled, and kept on yelling. Her father and mother heard the crying, but it seemed a long way off. They didn't think much about it at first, but when it continued they went into Helen's room and found the little girl gone.

Then the whole house was aroused. The maid and the cook and Mr. Meehan's friend, and Mr. Meehen and Mrs. Meehan, all more or less scantily clad, set out to rescue Helen. Still the cries came, and still the baby was not to be found. Every room in the house was searched, and finally, of course, the cellar.

"What'd you bring me down here for, papa?" cried the little girl, pitifully. "Don' you wan' me upstairs?"

Then the tale came out. Helen said a man wrapped her up carefully and "rode" her down to the cellar. A search of the house disclosed everything in confusion. Drawers and sideboards had been ransacked. The loss in money and jewelry amounted to about $100.

The L. B. bookcase will attract attention anywhere by its beauty of design.

Neither the single unit nor any number of units joined shows the slightest indication of expansion construction, yet its capacity may be increased or diminished at will.

It solves the bookcase problem perfectly in any office or house.

Library Bureau,
27 Salesrooms. 7 Factories.
316 Broadway.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Steck Pianos

STECK PIANOS and the "Summer Exodus"

THE STECK PIANO stands out from the rank and file of pianofortes for special consideration at this time of year.

When George Steck, a leading authority on piano construction, established the house which bears his name in 1857, it was with the ambition to produce an instrument which should not only conform to the highest standards in respect to voice and real musical quality, but that it should also be *free from extreme susceptibility to climatic changes and attain the maximum of durability and strength.*

His efforts found expression in a patented iron frame construction, which is admitted to be one of the most important piano improvements effected in the last half-century.

This feature of structural superiority, relieving the wooden framework from the tremendous twenty-ton strain of the strings, makes the Steck an instrument which will stay in tune under atmospheric conditions which would be ruinous to the ordinary piano—and it is a feature exclusive with the Steck.

This point of great strength and durability is of course secondary to the high musical qualities of the Steck, but it is given emphasis at this time for the benefit of those who have summer homes in the country or at the seashore, and who wish to equip them with a thoroughly artistic instrument whose tonal beauty will not succumb to the first damp wind that blows.

GEORGE STECK & CO., AEOLIAN HALL
362 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

The celebrated S. C. S. shoes, so popular among discriminating women, are especially attractive for Summer wear.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

The Eighth Floor Restaurant is admirably located in the centre of the shopping district.

Manufacturer's mammoth stocks of shirt waists bought at a sacrifice positively giving you

$1.50 lawn shirt waists at 79c
$2.50 lawn shirt waists at $1.00
$3 & $3.50 lawn shirt waists, $1.98

$5.00 Jap silk waists at $2.98
$6 and $7 Jap silk waists at $3.98
$10.00 Jap silk waists at $4.75

NEVER before have the manufacturers had to contend with such weather conditions as have retarded the sale of shirt waists this season—not one real warm day up to last Friday. Voluntarily they turned to Simpson Crawford Co. with an offer to sacrifice a third. But we've been selling waists at a greater reduction than that. We knew the conditions, knew we could get them at our own price, and when we offered to take ten thousand fine lawn and Jap silk waists at half price, the manufacturers did not hesitate a minute. This tremendous consignment has just arrived, and a finer lot of waists was never on exhibition.

79c Unprecedented sale of waists in the Largest waist dept. in New York, 2d floor **$1.00**

You can appreciate the astounding magnitude of this annual event when we tell you we've given over two thousand feet of floor space to the sale of these waists. Even then thousands are held in reserve and will be drawn upon to day, as the mammoth lots on display melt away under the record-breaking buying of the multitudes of women who will come.

$1.98 We have given you a logical, irrefutable reason for the sale of these waists at half price. Of course there will be some doubters, but thanks to the legion of smart dressers who know a special value offered by Simpson Crawford Co. is a genuine bargain these waists will create the biggest sensation New York has ever known. **$2.98**

You can depend upon every waist being the height of fashion, the acme of up-to-date cutting, fitting and fashioning. Fashionable women in nearly every city in America wear waists made by the manufacturers of these and pay more than double for them.

$3.98 *for $6 and $7 Jap silk shirt waists*



$4.75 *for $10.00 Jap silk shirt waists*

The styles are bewitchingly beautiful and correct—the fabrics a sheer, even woven lawn or a fine, cool, perfectly washable Jap silk, as the case may be. The trimmings are those dainty laces and embroideries in the effects used in expensive waists fashioned by high class dressmakers. Altogether a lot of waists that has never had an equal in New York. Sale begins at 8:30 this morning—100 extra saleswomen.

79c for $1.50 fine lawn shirt waists
$2.98 for $5 Japanese silk shirt waists
$1.00 for $2.50 fine lawn shirt waists
$3.98 for $6 and $7 Japanese silk shirt waists
$1.98 for $3 and $3.50 lawn shirt waists
$4.75 for regular $10 Japanese silk shirt waists

A thousand more straw hats at half price

GREAT STRAW HAT WEATHER past few days—hundreds of men are wishing they hadn't missed Simpson Crawford Co.'s mammoth annual sale last week. But we had all the business we could take care of conveniently. Broke all records, but as we had twice as many hats as the previous year, we offer



$1.50 To-day's unparalleled selection of men's $3 Straw Hats, including all the new styles and shapes, at the unprecedented price—$1.50 **$1.50** Second Floor.

Other stores advertise various styles at various prices. Simpson Crawford Co. offer ALL styles at one price—$1.50. A sale that appeals to the young man, the middle aged man, the elderly man, men in every walk of life fitted here in keeping with their requirements.

Fancy worsted suits, $10.

Unlimited selections of single and double breasted suits in all the latest effects—the new grays, fancy dots and stripes, plain black—all hand made and just right for this weather—a phenomenal value at $10.

Blue serge suits at $10.

Sold out all the Blue Serge suits we had on Saturday, but here's another lot just like them for men who know what an extraordinary opportunity they missed. Nothing dressier than a blue serge—nothing cooler.

Men's $5 trousers, 350 pairs, special at $3.00

Men's fancy vests, value $3.00, special at $1.35

Boys' wash suits less than ½ price

A MILLION SUITS could not provide a better selection than this lot of boys' wash suits at 95c. to-day. They are the most economical suits parents can buy for Summer. Wash perfectly and wear like iron.

95c Smart Russian suits for the little fellows, 2½ to 8 yrs. Value $2.00

Sailor suits for the boys, 5 to 10 years of age. Very Special **95c**

Remember, they are genuine $2 wash suits at 95c.—bona fide bargains. The materials are the best grades of a superior washable fabric. Now is the time to select a supply for the Summer. Second Floor.



At $1.95—Washable suits of every description, any kind, any shape and style, for boys from 3 to 12 years.

At $3.95—Boys' reefers—the new shepherd plaid, also the covert, as well as the plain blue, for boys from 3 to 10 years—usually cost double.

At $3.00—reduced from $5.00, boys' Norfolk, double-breasted sailor or Russian suits, for boys of all ages, made of strictly woollen materials.

At $3.95—reduced from $6.00, all our high-grade suits for boys, marked down, newest styles and effects, in any size.



Boys' 95c Summer hats at 50c.

Light, cool, Summer hats and caps, made of duck, linen, crash, pique and silk poplin, in all colors—popular styles, including sailor, yachting, auto and Tam o' Shanter, 50c.

Special sale of boys' straw hats.

Smartest hats ever shown for the boys, including the Jack Tar, Turban and Tam o' Shanter, all colors; special prices at 2.95, 1.95, 1.45 and 1.25.

The pre-eminence of the Judic corset.

THE most fashionable dressers wear the Judic corset year in and year out, among whom its pre-eminence is firmly established.

Summer models ready now.

They allow comfort without robbing the figure of that extremely beautiful contour. Rather they improve the form and add to the charm of those dainty warm weather gowns you want to wear. Exquisite new creations are shown at

$3.00, $4.50, $5.00, $5.75, $6.00, $6.50, $8.00, and up to $25.00.

Short, medium, long and extreme long models, some girdle effect tops—low, medium and high busts in coutil, batiste, silk and light and heavyweight materials, beautifully designed—all handsomely trimmed on top.

Corset Dept., Second Floor.

Experienced corsetieres will fit you perfectly.

Specials in undermuslins.

50c. for trimmed corset covers.

FOLLOWING the path of a most remarkable undergarment period, we are offering four items that discriminating shoppers will appreciate. They are values that experience will tell you are difficult to duplicate. It is but the pursuance of our policy to offer such items as these, and we respectfully submit them to you. Second Floor.

50c. for nainsook corset covers, full French styles, all prettily trimmed with rows of fine laces forming front—back made of clusters of tucks—pretty edges, beadings and ribbon.

69c. for drawers of fine nainsook and cambric, full umbrella flounces, daintily designed with tucks, embroideries—lace insertion and edges—a wide assortment.

75c. for night gowns—20 different styles, in all the popular designs, with pretty trimmings of lace and embroideries, tucks and hemstitching.

$2.95 for cambric petticoats, several very handsome effects, with deep flaring flounces, made entirely in rows of laces, finished with beading and ribbon; also other styles trimmed with choice embroidered tucks and hemstitching.

Summer lounging robes

59c. for dainty kimonas.

THOSE cool, comfortable negligees, that every woman requires to complete her Summer wardrobe, and at prices especially inducive—stylish, dainty figured kimonas and dressing sacques.

To-day we announce four representative values—they are of such an exceptionally good character that a bare description is sufficient information to interest you. Second Floor.

59c for lawn kimona sacques—Japanese designs—beautiful patterns, trimmed with three inch border of colored lawn.

$2.50 for Japanese kimona gowns, figured crepe effects, made with shirred yoke and Oriental designs—trimmed entire 2 in. satin ribbon.

95c. for fine lawn dressing sacques—fitted back and full front, fancy collar, and entire sacque trimmed with 2 inch hemstitched colored border.

$1.25 for beautiful assortment of fine lawn kimona gowns, wide sleeves, and gown trimmed with border.

$15 go-carts, new reclining models, $9.50.

A SPECIAL you can't duplicate and just the go-cart that affords baby the keenest delight—every little one needs an outing every day through the Summer—makes him strong and healthy. Basement Salesroom.



$9.50 This is the easiest running go-cart, the best ever made to sell at $15.

Full-size reed bodies, all handsome designs, best steel gearing, rubber-tired wheels, patent foot brake—all upholstered with the finest materials and some have beautiful parasols on adjustable rods. Value $15.00, special $9.50.

RECLINING Go-carts, reed body and roll steel gearing—rubber tires—patent wheel fasteners, adjustable back and foot rest, patent foot brake, $6.45.

Linen suits for Summer.

USHERING in the warm weather season by offering $60 Linen Suits at $35; $45 Linen Suits at $25; $22.50 Linen Suits at $18.75, and $34.75 Linen Suits at $23.75, is certain to make the Simpson Crawford Co. suit salons decidedly the centre of attraction to smart dressers wanting fashionable frocks of exclusive character for Summer. Third Floor.



THIS VERY SHOWING MARKS THE TRANSFORMATION OF OUR SUPREMACY IN SPRING APPAREL INTO OUR SUPREMACY IN SUMMER APPAREL.

$35.00 for Linen Suits made to sell up to $60. First important sale of high-class Linen Suits of this season—copies from the original imported models—2 distinctive styles: one a short Bolero effect coat, the other a Kaffee jacket, with narrow braid and lace bias circular skirt—entire suit hand-embroidered.

$25.00 for Linen Suits made to sell up to $45. Linen Coat Suits, ¾ length, long, loose, boxy coats, and full loose sleeves, round length skirts, a very fetching style for Summer wear—fine quality white linen, skirt and jacket worked with eyelet hole embroidery in a dainty pattern.

$18.75 for Linen Suits made to sell up to $22.50. Linen Suits for street wear, travelling purposes, a variety of models, among which are short and long coats, plain or embroidered, little short jackets or the redingote styles, in a range of colorings—light blue, Alice blue, lavender, champagne or all white—finely tailored coat, has velvet collar and cuffs of corresponding colors—skirts plaited.

$23.75 for Linen Suits made to sell up to $34.75. An assortment of Linen Coat Suits in a variety of styles and colorings, the very smartest models of the season, comes in white, blue, green and other shades—elaborately trimmed with lace and heavy applique—full plaited skirts.

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS.

Famous pianos---$10 down.

June sale of used instruments.

BUY a used Piano, just for the Summer—when Fall comes, and you're through with it, we'll take it back at full amount paid to date of return, to be applied on any new instrument in our warerooms, including the celebrated

Packard, H. & S. G. Lindeman, Schubert,

and a dozen others. Think how lively you can make the hours in the country or in the city, and you won't have to worry about disposing of the instrument when you no longer desire to keep it.



When $10 buys a square and $60 buys an upright

there's no excuse for not having a piano, especially for the Summer. But remember this is not a five-day sale, nor a four, three or two days' sale. It's a one day's sale—special to-day.

Square pianos at $10

1 Pease Square Piano (Carved legs.)
1 Nunn & Clark Square Piano
1 Pethick Square Piano (A good one.)
1 Decker Square Piano (Carved legs.)

Uprights at $60

1 Loomis Upright (Walnut case.)
1 Drucker Upright (Good tone.)
1 Excellent Upright (Worth double.)

Uprights at $175

1 Sohmer Upright (Tone like new.)
1 Gabler Upright (Fine tone.)
1 Hardman Upright (Great value.)
1 Bailey Upright (Like new.)

Square pianos at $25

1 Weber Square Piano (Carved legs, fine tone.)
1 Hardman Square Piano (Fine tone.)
1 Krakauer Square Piano (Fine tone.)

Every one of these squares in this lot is in fine condition—and would be good value at $100.00.

Uprights at $125

For only $125 you may have your choice of some of the most stupendous bargains—it will be wise to come early in order to get first choice, although any one of them is worth twice what we ask.

2 Hardman Uprights
1 Fischer Upright
1 Weber Upright
1 Pease Upright
1 Bradbury Upright
1 Kranich & Bach Upright
1 Chickering Upright
1 Waters Upright
1 Cable & Son Upright
1 Peek & Son Upright

There will be a grand rush for this collection—and well there may be, for every instrument is in splendid condition.

Uprights at $225—they're as good as new.

2 Steinway Uprights (Fine.)
1 Krakauer Upright (Mahogany case—like new.)
1 Knabe Upright (Like new.)
1 Chickering Upright (Like new.)

We will also offer 25 other fine bargains to-day. ONLY $10.00 DOWN.

Simpson Crawford Co. [illegible]

Summer underwear 35c vests at 19c

HERE is the eve of June, and thousands haven't bought their Summer supply of knit underwear. Think how these extraordinary values will be appreciated to-day. Main Floor.

19c for women's 35c. lisle and cotton vests—also plain sheer lisle vests—sleeveless, with plain silk taped low neck.

35c for 50c. imported Swiss ribbed vests—very sheer, hand crochet neck—low neck and sleeves—special, 3 for $1.00.

3 pairs of 50c hosiery for $1.00

Two special values for to-day that will enable you to select your Summer hosiery at a saving. Main Floor.

25c for women's 35c. black cotton embroidered, plain black lisle thread, garter top and black gauze lisle. This is one of the most unusual values ever offered.

35c for 50c. plain black gauze, cotton and lisle, allover lace lisle in black and lace ankle, and plain in lace lisle; also ankle lace lisle, hand embroidered. Special, 3 for $1.00.

Fur Storage

WHEN we store your Furs, every particle of dust is removed by an expert. This is beneficial to the life of the garment. They are placed in an atmosphere that brings out their natural lustre.

Our cold storage process

is a method that is the most modern, not only beneficial to furs, but absolute protection.

We insure

against moth blight, fire and burglary.

Write to-day

or telephone 2100 Chelsea. An expert will call at your convenience, and if you wish give figures for repairing at special prices during the summer.

The modern upholstery shop

will make your 5-piece slip covers at **$8.75**

of a material for which other stores charge $12.50



WE bought several thousand yards of ENGLISH STRIPED DAMASK at such a remarkable reduction that we are able to make the above offer without the least sacrifice in profit, quality or workmanship.

Just as your furniture is good for years, so should your slip covers be equally serviceable. Send postal, telephone 2100 Chelsea, or come to pick out the material.

We allow 20 yards of material for a five piece suit at $8.75. Absolutely fast color and thoroughly dust proof. We have a magnificent showing of solid colorings, embracing empire green, olive green, light red, maroon, cream, white and several new shades of linen color and tan, all with self-colored woven stripes in a variety of styles—being 31 inches wide. Fourth Floor, Upholstery Dept.

French Jacquard LINEN is the finest slip cover linen made, not the conventional stripes, but artistically woven designs in the new colorings. It wears like iron, and in the long run is about half as expensive as the common grades for which you pay nearly as much. It makes the furniture attractive, giving the home a cool, summery appearance. Also, 50 inches wide.

12 yards allowed for a 5-piece suit at **$11.75**

Monthly sale of groceries---exceptional saving

NUMBERLESS items of which you can safely buy a month's supply and double your saving on foods guaranteed absolutely pure by this old established House of Simpson Crawford Co. Mail your order, telephone 2,100 Chelsea, or visit the Model Food Store. You will always find things intensely interesting in this ideal grocery. Sixth Floor.

Hams—Simpson Crawford SPECIAL small, tender PIG HAMS—family size; lb 12½c

Navy Beans—Fancy, hand picked New York State beans, 5 lbs., 22c.; lb..... 4½c

Carolina Rice— Fancy White River; 5 lbs., 24c.; 10 lbs..... 45c

Oatmeal—Fresh rolled or Steel Cut Oatmeal, 5 lbs.... 18c

Malta Vita—or Dr. Price's celery wheat food; carton..... 8c

Hominy—Pearl or granulated; fresh from the mills; 5 lbs., 12c.; 10 lbs..... 22c

Fresh Butter— Royal Stuart—Extra creamery; the kind we are noted for; 3-lb. pail, 84c.; 5-lb. crock..... $1.35

Strawberries— Whole fruit; packed in pure refined sugar syrup; dozen, 83c.; 1-lb. can..... 7c

Lima Beans—Valley brand; fancy New York State; regular price, 10c.; special dozen, 83c.; 2-lb. can..... 7c

Sifted Sweet Peas— The popular Valley Brand; case 24 cans, $1.85; dozen, 94c.; 2-lb. can. 8c

Tomatoes—The celebrated Rivertide brand; doz., 95c.; 3-lb. can..... 8c

Bacon—Swift's or Armour's—Fine sugar cured; mild flavor, 4 to 5 lb. strips; fat, lean or mixed, lb 13c

Country Gentleman CORN—Owaqena brand sweet baby corn; without hulls; case 24 cans, $2.75; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb can..... 12c

Tomatoes—Royal Stuart extras; the best flavored tomatoes packed in Jersey; big 5¼-in. can, 12c.; doz. $1.40

Sardines—Laroze & Cie.; fine quality FRENCH FISH; packed in pure olive oil with key opener; regular 15c. can, 10c.; 6 cans. 58c

Tomato Soup— Libby's Peerless concentrated; doz., 90c.; 2 cans 15c

Corn Starch—Cameron Brand; fine quality; 1-lb. carton, 8c.; 6 cartons..... 28c

Fragant Teas—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon and all our regular 60c. green and black varieties; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.40; lb. 50c

Flour—Royal Stuart Premium Patent; equal to the finest milled; one-eighth barrel sack..... 83c

Fairy White Floating Soap—Bar, 4c.; 5 bars... 19c

Guava Jelly— New importation; guaranteed the best obtainable; regular 10c. box, 8c.; six boxes.... 45c

Biscuits—National Biscuit Co.'s fresh baked Seed Bars, Fig Newtons, Johnnie Cake and Grandma's Cookies; lb..... 12c

Special Coffee— Simpson-Crawford blend of high grade MOUNTAIN COFFEES; 10 lbs., $2.45; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

Soap—Royal Stuart —Best family use: this soap for all household purposes; box 50 bars, $2.85; 10 full lb. bars..... 49c

The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store | Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock | The Wanamaker Store | The Wanamaker Store

Today the June Exhibition Of White Garments for Women

Today our doors open to a splendor of Merchandise in White, representing half a year's expert and intelligent effort in the making and gathering. Thousands of busy hands, both in America and abroad, have spent weeks and months, in the preparation of fabrics and garments.

How little the words "White Sale," as carelessly used by others, for insignificant events involving no real preparation, can convey of the vast labor and gigantic transactions necessary to one of these great WANAMAKER Semi-Annual movements. Think of the extra employment that is given to the thousands of cotton growers, spinners, weavers. Think of the embroideries and laces that must be made. Think of the busy garment-makers, here and abroad, who have worked on them. Think of the hemmers of the sheets and handkerchiefs. The world is given all this extra employment, with its extra pay, because WANAMAKER'S organizes and popularizes these great movements for months that formerly were dull.

For years these great events have been famous. But the past is a closed book. We are doing NEW things—not copying the old. Today we are not satisfied to buy and sell vast quantities of Muslin Underwear for less than usual prices. We are planning, procuring, *and selling under-price,* such Underwear as even the most skillful home needle-workers cannot match, with slow and tedious hand-work.

This is why the Wanamaker White Sale is UNIQUE. It has no imitator of its efforts to gratify the refined tastes of New York women for dainty under-garments.

The policy of PROGRESS is continuous. The highest merchandising skill and experience is always seeking for BETTER things, for greater accomplishments.

The present June Sale has several radical innovations to exploit. Nowhere would they receive such a welcome, as from the artistic, beauty-loving, comfort-loving women of New York City. Chiefest are these:

Paris-American Underwear

Who, before, ever thought of having the fronts of nightgowns, corset covers and other garments, made abroad, and brought over here to be made up into finished garments? Or who that would think of such a thing would then turn around and sell them at prices that are as radically bargains as the best Dollar Nightgowns we ever sold?

Those Paris and other French beauty-workers have made for us vast quantities of these half-done garment-helps, as well as special designs in lace and embroidered effects that arbitrarily set the French beauty for the garments made from them.

It is a superb collection of garments. And prices are surprisingly little. And

Paris-made Lingerie

also in the Sale. Vast quantities of these exquisite hand-made pieces from Paris, secured so much under-price that women who love these beautiful garments may now possess them without counting it extravagance.

Extra-size Underwear

The comprehensive way in which we have prepared these broad stocks of large-sized garments will prove a delight to women requiring them, who have, in the past, given up the idea of buying Muslin Underwear ready made. They are designed over the most intelligently prepared models, giving ample proportions, just as though they were being made in your own home—ample, but not clumsy. Some made of fine, sheer fabrics, daintily trimmed. Others more serviceable, of heavier materials, and in plainer styles, for women of more practical taste.

The first pleasure will be to find such splendidly-assorted stocks in all the different garments, but the interest will be doubled by the fact that prices are as low in proportion, and the bargains equally as great as in the garments of ordinary sizes.

But the Regular Stocks Are the Strength of the Sale

Splendidly-made garments for the every-day use of the thousands of practical women. There is not a garment, among all the thousands, that has slipped through without closest inspection. Not a flimsy, poorly-made garment now here, no matter how little the price. The least expensive of all is made of good materials, above criticism so far as wearing qualities are concerned, neatly made, and in ample, comfortable sizes, trimmed in good taste. Every garment is made in clean, airy factories, inspected by us before allowing the work to be done for our public. Every piece is fresh, spic-span-new. The materials at this season are, of course, chiefly of sheer nainsooks and cambrics; and low necks and short sleeves abound. In every case, the utmost value is given, and the price is safely below the criticism of any comparison.

French Hand-made Underwear

Every piece designed and finished abroad, and by our special arrangement, as distinctly under-price as our domestic garments:

French Nightgowns, at $2.25, $2.50, $3.50, up to $18 each.

French Corset Covers, at $2.25, $3.50, up to $7 each.

French Drawers, at $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, up to $12 each.

French Chemises, at $2.25, $3, $3.50, up to $15 each.

Long French Petticoats, at $3.25 to $35.

Short French Petticoats, at $3, $3.50 and $3.75.

French Lingerie Blouses, at $5.50, $7.50 and $8.50.

French Dressing Sacques, of dotted dimity, at $2.75.

Paris-American Underwear

Drawers—Of nainsook, with hand-embroidered scalloped ruffle and plaits above, or insertion and ribbon: $1.50 and $2.25.

Corset Covers—Of nainsook, with hand-embroidered yoke or front; trimmed with lace and ribbon, $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.

Chemises—Of nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; yokes of hand-embroidery, others with hand-embroidered medallions; all ribbon trimmed. At $2.25, $2.50, $2.75, $3.75.

Nightgowns—Of nainsook; yoke of hand embroidery and finished with German Valenciennes lace and ribbon; others with hand-embroidered medallions, lace insertions and ribbons. At $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.50.

American Underwear

Nightgowns, at 38c, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, up to $18.

White Petticoats, at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, up to $25.

Short Petticoats, at 25c, 35c, 50c, up to $3.50.

Chemises, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, up to $5.

Drawers, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, up to $5.

Corset Covers, at 8c, 15c, 18c, 25c, 35c, up to $6.

Matched Sets Of Muslin Underwear

as much appreciated by women who like their muslin undergarments to be uniformly, trimmed as they are by brides preparing trousseaux. A very large and handsome collection to select from, and all are as radically under-price as separate pieces.

Matching Sets, at $2.85, $3.35, $6.25, $7, $10 and $12 a set.

Extra-Size Muslin Underwear

Not only large at a certain point of measurement, but carefully proportioned throughout, and all radically under-price:

Nightgowns, at 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $3.25.

Corset Covers, at 35c, 50c, 65c, up to $1.50.

Drawers, at 35c, 50c, 75c, to $1.50.

White Petticoats, at $1, $1.75, $2, up to $4.50.

Short Petticoats, at 50c, 75c and $1.

White Sale Doings In Little-Folks-Land

The same careful preparation, the same energetic price-making, the same ample gathering, as is shown in the women's white garments, is also exhibited by the splendid array of Dresses and Underwear for Infants and Children.

So nice and dainty are the garments that home needle-work cannot make them prettier; so decisive are the savings in price, that the home labor is not even economical.

Full details would mean a catalogue—these are briefest suggestions:

Girls' Underwear

Nainsook Nightgowns, for girls of 4 to 14 years, in yoke, bishop and chemise effect, at 50c to 85c.

Nainsook Nightgowns, for girls of 8 to 16 years. Sheer, soft fabrics, prettily trimmed, at 95c to $1.75.

Corset Covers, for girls of 12 to 18 years, of cambric and nainsook, trimmed with lace and embroidery, at 25c to $1.

Cambric and muslin Petticoats, for girls of 2 to 16 years, at 50c to $2.75.

Cambric and nainsook Drawers, for girls of 2 to 16 years, at 25c to 75c.

Infants' and Children's Dresses

Infants' Long Slips, at 25c and 38c.

Infants' Long Dresses, in about fifty different styles, at 50c to $1.

About twenty-five finer styles, at $1.25 to $2.

Fifteen additional styles at $2.25 to $3.

Infants' Long Skirts, at 50c to $3.

Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses, in sizes for 6 months to 2 years, at 50c to $3. Hand-made Dresses, $1.35 to $3.50.

Lawn Dresses, for children of 2 to 5 years, at 50c to $3.

Second floor; Fourth avenue.

The special offering in the Under-Price Store:

Children's muslin Drawers, in sizes for 2 to 14 years, at 10c, 18c and 25c.

Muslin, cambric and lawn Petticoats, for children of 2 to 12 years, at 25c and 50c.

Girls' muslin and cambric Nightgowns, in sizes for 4 to 14 years, at 38c and 50c

Mother Hubbard Dresses, of soft nainsook, in sizes for 6 months to 2 years, at 45c.

Basement.

White Habutai SILKS Share the Glory

White Sale buying-methods applied to silks.

In other words: New, timely, cool, fine, altogether desirable Japanese White Habutai Silks, unequivocally under-priced. Purchased for this celebration.

This part of the White Sale story doesn't take up much room; but no wise woman who buys Summer silks can afford to disregard it.

27 inches wide—		36 inches wide—	
50c quality, at	35c a yard	65c quality, at	50c a yard
65c quality, at	50c a yard	75c quality, at	60c a yard
85c quality, at	65c a yard	85c quality, at	70c a yard
100 quality, at	75c a yard	$1 quality, at	85c a yard
$1 quality, at	85c a yard	$1.25 quality, at	$1 a yard
$1.25 quality, at	95c a yard	$1.50 quality, at	$1.15 a yard

Rotunda.

And these in the Basement Store:

35c quality, at 25c a yard—23 inches wide.

45c quality, at 35c a yard—36 inches wide.

Every piece flawless, durable—*right.*

Basement.

How This Occasion Affects the Prices of Stylish Corsets

Natural partners in a Sale of fine Muslin Underwear—shapely, light, strong, pliant Corsets. Cool and full of Summer comfort.

The *quality*—well-known names and styles proclaim it.

The *variety*—graceful models for all figures.

The *cost*—less than ever.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—Wanamaker-special Corsets, No. 163; made of fine batiste, elaborately trimmed and well bound; long waist, high bust.

At $1.50, worth $2.50—R. & G. Corsets; straight-front, new model; long waist and hips; supporters front and sides.

At $1, worth $1.75—R. & G. Corsets; medium length, with dip hips.

At $1, worth $1.50—Wanamaker-Special Corsets, No. 162; for medium figures; of fine batiste.

At $1, worth $1.50—Wanamaker-Special Lea Corsets, No. 391; straight-front, bias cut and gored; medium length above waist and long skirt; supporters front and sides. The illustration shows.

At 75c, worth $1 to $2.50—C. B. a la Spirite Corsets; medium length, with long and short hips; of excellent batiste.

At 75c, worth $1.25—P. N. Corsets; new straight-front model, of fine batiste; supporters front and sides; cork clasp protectors.

At 75c, worth $1—Wanamaker-Special Corsets, of Summer net.

At 50c, worth 85c—Style 450; for medium and full figures; of fine coutil.

At 50c, worth 85c—Wanamaker-Special Corsets; high bust and short hips; lace-trimmed, no side steels.

At 50c, worth 75c—Wanamaker-Special batiste Girdles, for slender figures and outdoor exercise.



No. 391
The Lea Special
At $1, worth $1.50

Second floor, Tenth street.

Eighty-four Thousand SHEETS and PILLOW-CASES

This word will bring delight to Summer home furnishers and housekeepers in general, for it concerns an announcement that is fraught with importance and anxiously awaited by shrewd, value-wise women who have profited on former occasions of this kind. It were superfluous to speak of quality—it is standard.

Every sheet purchased represents a saving of from four to ten cents; and a proportionate saving on each pillow-case.

SHEETS, made from well-known standard sheetings and put up without labels.

Bleached Sheets, plain hemmed—

72 x 90 in., at 54c, worth 61c	81 x 90 in., at 60c, worth 69c
72 x 99 in., at 59c, worth 67c	90 x 90 in., at 66c, worth 76c

SHEETS, made from well-known standard sheeting.

Bleached Sheets, plain hems—

54 x 99 in., at 46c, worth 50c	81 x 99 in., at 69c, worth 75c
72 x 90 in., at 56c, worth 61c	90 x 99 in., at 76c, worth 83c

PILLOW-CASES, made from well-known standard sheetings.

Pillow-Cases, plain hems—

42 x 38½ in., at 15c	50 x 38½ in., at 18c
45 x 38½ in., at 16c	54 x 38½ in., at 20c

SHEETS, made from extra fine and heavier sheetings.

Bleached Sheets, plain hems—

65 x 99 in., at 80c	81 x 99 in., at $1
72 x 99 in., at 90c	90 x 99 in., at $1.05
72 x 108 in., at $1	90 x 108 in., at $1.15

The same quality *Hemstitched Bleached Sheets*—

65 x 99 in., at 95c	81 x 99 in., at $1.15
72 x 90 in., at 95c	90 x 90 in., at $1.15
72 x 99 in., at $1.05	90 x 99 in., at $1.20
72 x 108 in., at $1.15	90 x 108 in., at $1.30

Pillow-Cases of the same quality, plain hems—

42 x 38½ in., at 19c	54 x 38½ in., at 26c
50 x 38½ in., at 25c	

Pillow-Cases of the same quality, hemstitched—

42 x 38½ in., at 25c	50 x 38½ in., at 31c
45 x 38½ in., at 27c	54 x 38½ in., at 32c

PILLOW-CASES, made from the finest sheetings, bleached.

Pillow-Cases, plain hems—

42 x 38½ in., at 20c	54 x 38½ in., at 27c
50 x 38½ in., at 26c	

Pillow-Cases of the same quality, hemstitched—

42 x 40½ in., at 29c	50 x 40½ in., at 35c
45 x 40½ in., at 31c	54 x 40½ in., at 36c

Fourth avenue.

47-inch WHITE LAWN At 15c a Yard, instead of 25c

Graduation dresses—or for the lawn party—or for any kind of Summer outing. Beautiful white lawn, smooth and evenly woven. Fresh and perfect. With the "French lawn finish"—which is so eagerly sought for now.

Six yards will make a dress.

Now then. If anyone were to tell you that for *less than one dollar* you could buy enough material to make a cool, charming dress of white lawn of such sterling quality as this—well, frankly, you'd doubt it. It's a White Sale opportunity at WANAMAKER'S.

You save just ten cents on every yard of this lawn you buy—and your needs simply determine your saving. **At 15c a yard,** instead of 25c.

Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS In the White Sale

The practical Linens, for the furnishing of Summer homes or hotels—Table Linens, Lunch Sets and Towels. Fancy Linens that add so much to the decorative beauty of the home. The most staple goods known to merchandise; and yet the savings presented are well worth the attention of every housekeeper and hotel steward. The details follow:

Towels

At 75c, worth $1.25

More than a thousand Huckaback and Bird's-eye weave Towels; 26x50 inches; of a fine and beautiful quality, with spoke-stitched hem and an extra row of spoke-stitched openwork all the way around the towels. Some plain, others with damask figures.

At 25c, worth 35c

2,400 fine hemstitched Huckaback Towels; 21x42 inches. And Huckaback Towels, with scalloped embroidered ends and damask border; 21x41 inches.

At 30c, worth 45c

1,440 large Damask Towels, with spoke-stitched hems, in various neat designs.

At 70c, worth $1.10

480 fine double Huckaback Towels; hemstitched; 24x42 inches.

At 85c, worth $1.25

672 Towels, similar to those above; 25x46 inches.

Special purchase of hemmed Towels at popular prices:

17x35 inches, at 12½c each
18x37 inches, at 16c each
20x38 inches, at 20c each

All presenting exceptional value.

A lot of 672 fine spoke-stitched huckaback Towels, with beautiful damask borders; subject to slight imperfections, but nothing to impair their wearing qualities. Towels that sold regularly at $1, now at **50c each.**

1,200 large, snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, with hemmed or fringed ends; plain white or with red borders; 35c quality, at **25c each.**

Third floor.

Towels

The two following special lots in the Basement Under-Price Store:

At 8c Each, worth 10c and 12½c.

1,500 good-sized snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, selling only two dozen to a customer. Mail orders will be too late.

At 25c Each, worth 35c

Hemstitched Huckaback Towels of fine quality; 23x44 in.; red borders.

Beautiful Fancy Linens

At $1.25, worth $2

260 beautiful hand-embroidered Linen Bureau Scarfs, in four handsome designs.

500 pieces of beautiful hand-drawn Japanese Linens; 30 inches square; for center pieces, tea cloths and the like. They are the samples of a large importing house, which we secured at less than half price. The work is elaborate and beautifully executed. They are in three following groups:

Pieces worth $2.50 and $3, now at **$1.25 each.**

Pieces worth $4.75 to $6.50, now at **$3 each.**

Pieces worth $6.75 to $10, now at **$4 each.** Third floor.

Table Linens

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, with border, unhemmed, good quality, neat designs; 66 inches square, **at $1.70,** worth $2.25; 66x84 inches, **at $2.15,** worth $2.75.

Bleached Irish Double Damask Table Cloths, with borders, unhemmed; 2 yards square, **at $3.50,** worth $5.50; 2x2½ yards, **at $4.25,** worth $6.50; 2x3 yards, **at $5,** worth $7.50.

Table Linens

Lunch Sets, of bleached German damask, with cloth 60 x 102 inches, including the fringe, with two rows of openwork; two designs. Sewed fringe doilies with one row of openwork; regularly $7.50, now **at $5.50 a set.**

Bleached Satin Damask Tea Cloths, hemstitched; in six floral designs; 1 yard square, at **90c each,** worth $1.50; 1¼ yards square, at **$1.50,** worth $2; 1½ yards square, **at $2,** worth $2.75.

Cream white Table Linen, 62 inches wide, and previously special value at 50c now at **42c a yard.**

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, full two yards wide, never before sold at less than $1.25, now at **$1 a yard.**

Beautiful grass-bleached Flemish damask, 71 inches wide; regularly $2, now at **$1.50 a yard.**

Grass-bleached damask Napkins, 20 inches square, at **$1.75,** worth $2.25; 22 inches square, at **$2.25,** worth $2.75.

Bleached Irish Linen Napkins, 21 inches square, at **$1.25 a dozen,** worth $1.50. A heavier quality, 20 inches square, at **$1.50 a dozen,** worth $1.75.

The following offerings in the Basement Under-Price Store:

Two hundred hemstitched damask Table Cloths 63 x 81 inches, grass-bleached, at **$1.00 each,** worth $2.50.

Table Cloth Lengths, of hand-loom damask, 62 and 64 in. wide, of the regular 75c quality; although sold by us by the yard at the special price of 58c, in lengths of 2, 2½, 2¾ and 3 yards, at the rate of **45c a yard.** Basement.

Fourteen Thousand Handkerchiefs Aflutter in the June Sale

All sorts of fancy Handkerchiefs for women—hemstitched-embroidered, scalloped-embroidered and lace-trimmed, in an almost endless variety. All are perfect in every way. It is a splendid opportunity to lay in the Summer supply.

The Handkerchiefs are divided into six groups, as follows:

12½c to 15c Handkerchiefs, now at 8c each
25c Handkerchiefs, now at 12½c each
35c to 50c Handkerchiefs, now at 25c each
60c to 75c Handkerchiefs, now at 35c each
85c to $1 Handkerchiefs now at 50c each
$1.25 to $2 Handkerchiefs, now at 75c each

The 50c and 75c groups are on sale at the regular counters, Main Floor, Broadway; the four other groups are in the Basement Under-Price Store.

White Lawn Dresses For Girls At $1.25, worth $1.75

Cool and comfortable.

Made in guimpe style, with pointed bertha, trimmed with three rows of Valenciennes lace; full skirt with deep hem.

For girls of 6 to 14 years.

At $1.25, worth $1.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

June Sale of Bedspreads

Eight special groups of White Bedspreads, all specially purchased for this June Sale, and representing exceptional values in these staple goods.

At $2.90, worth $4—Large satin Bedspreads, fine quality, new designs.

At $1.35, worth $2—Marseilles Bedspreads, in two different sizes and variety of designs.

At 75c, worth $1—Full size crocheted Bedspreads, excellent for Summer use.

At 95c, worth $1.25—Crocheted Bedspreads, full size.

At $1.10, worth $1.40—Crocheted Bedspreads in beautiful designs, full size.

At $1.25, worth $1.60—Crocheted Bedspreads in new, soft finish, extra size.

At $3.75, worth $7—Forty-six beautiful Satin Bedspreads, single bed size, with handsome printed borders.

Third floor.

Also in the Basement.

A limited lot of two hundred and forty Crocheted Bedspreads, regularly sold at 80c, for this sale **at 58c each.** The selling is limited to six spreads to a customer.

Basement

The UNDER-PRICE STORE

Presents Many Stirring Features of the White Sale

Four of the six groups of Handkerchiefs (story told elsewhere) are in the Basement Store. Many of the best bargains of the White Sale of Linens (noted elsewhere) are in the Basement. The 80c Bedspreads at 58c, are also here. Then many of the low-priced sorts of Muslin Underwear are only displayed in the Under-Price Store, including the following: Corset Covers at 8c, 15c and 18c. Nightgowns at 38c and 50c. Chemises at 25c, 35c and 50c. Drawers at 15c, 25c and 35c. Petticoats at 50c and 75c. Short Petticoats at 25c, 35c and 50c.

There will be many groups at other prices than shown both in the Basement and on the Second floor. There is also a large collection of White Sale Garments for Children specially shown in the Under-Price Store, the details of which are given under the general heading of White Sale Garments for Little Folks elsewhere.

Below are the attractive announcements of June Sale offerings not included in the story of white:

Colored Petticoats At Special Prices

At 25c, worth 50c—Petticoats, of gingham, in neat stripes, with deep flounce trimmed with gathered ruffle.

At 50c, worth 75c—Petticoats of striped gingham, or plain chambray, in blue and tan; trimmed with gathered ruffle and fancy stitching.

At 75c, worth $1—Black sateen Petticoats, with deep flounce, trimmed with stitched bands and gathered ruffle.

Basement

50c and 75c Dressing Sacques at 35c

Of white lawn with colored figures, or colored grounds with fancy figures; in kimono style.

$2.50 Long Negligees, $1.75

Of lawn in white grounds with colored figures; full front; fitted back; kimono sleeves, trimmed with fine embroidery.

Basement

$3 Silk Waists at $2

Of white China silk; full front with yoke of plaits, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion; full sleeves; buttoned in back. Also tailor-made. Excellent $3 value, now at $2 each.

Basement

Four Special Groups Of Shirt-Waist Suits

At $2.25—White lawn; waist plaited to bust, trimmed with embroidery; gored skirt, trimmed with embroidery.

At $2.75—White percale; waist with broad plaits and embroidered; plaited skirt, trimmed with embroidered panel.

At $3.75—Sheer batiste; waist plaited, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, insertion and buttons; full skirt with flounce, trimmed with lace.

At $4.50—Figured madras or mercerized cotton in white; tailor-made; trimmed with plaits and beading or straps and buttons; plaited skirt.

Basement

White Lawn Waists at $1

A special purchase for the White Sale presenting the most remarkable value we have yet shown at this popular price. Made of excellent white lawn; open front or back; some with yoke effect, trimmed with embroidery, others trimmed with lace and insertion. Other styles in neat, plain effects. All at $1 each.

Basement

$5 Silk Petticoats at $3.75

Of black taffeta silk, with deep, accordion-plaited flounce, trimmed with full ruche, finished with percaline foundation.

Basement

THEATRE MANAGERS HELD ON METCALFE'S CHARGE

Action Barring the Critic Is Conspiracy, Magistrate Says.

FINDS 24 MEMBERS GUILTY

The Association's Contention That a Theatre Is Private Property Is Denied.

Magistrate Pool, in the West Side Court, yesterday rendered his decision in the long-pending charge of conspiracy brought by James S. Metcalfe, the dramatic critic of Life, against the members of the Theatrical Managers' Association. Mr. Metcalfe charged that the association passed a resolution on Jan. 21 last to bar him from their theatres. Under the Magistrate's decision the following managers are held for trial:

Marc Klaw, Abraham L. Erlanger, Oscar Hammerstein, Daniel Frohman, Charles M. Burnham, Joseph K. Brooks, Heinrich Conried, James H. Curtin, Martin Dickson, Frank McKee, J. W. Rosenquest, A. L. Braden, Joseph L. Springer, Leo Teller, W. C. Watson, Percy Williams, W. C. Jorden, Alf Hayman, George Kraus, E. S. Stair, W. F. Keogh, Al L. Lichtenstein, Antonio Pastor, and Henry B. Harris.

None of the managers was in court when the decision was rendered. It was said that they would be represented at the District Attorney's office this morning to arrange bail. The amount of bond was not fixed by the Magistrate.

After reviewing the action, which was brought under Subdivision 5 of Section 168 of the Penal Code relating to two or more persons conspiring to prevent a man from following a lawful calling, Magistrate Poole says in regard to ex-District Attorney W. M. K. Olcott's contention that Marc Klaw and Abraham Erlanger, though present when the action on the resolution was had, did not vote and should not be held.

"The evidence shows Marc Klaw and Abraham Erlanger were the principal subjects of the resolution, and they subsequently carried out the resolve of the meeting by preventing the complainant from entering their several theatres, though he demanded entrance and presented unquestionable tickets of admission. * * * I hold that any member of the association, whether present or not at the meeting, who either directly or indirectly carried out the resolve of the meeting on Jan. 12, or threatened to do so, or who prevented the complainant from entering their respective theatres on his presenting himself for admission with good and proper tickets of admission, is liable to the same charge as if present at the meeting and voting."

Magistrate Pool denies the contention that a theatre is private property, and that the defendants had the right to exclude Mr. Metcalfe on that ground.

"I am of the opinion," he said, "that the theatre is a quasi public place, and in that respect differs from an individual castle or his private place. It has been the practice of myself and my uniform rule to so treat and consider theatres by punishing persons who commit disorderly conduct in or on such places, and I think that it has been the rule of my brother Magistrates. Section 383 of the Penal Code states 'theatres or other such public places' or of amusement under the head of 'Public places.'

"In support of the defendant's position attention is called to the case of Collister vs. Hyman, their contention being that the theatre ticket is a personal license only and revokable at any time. This was the case where the proprietor of the Knickerbocker Theatre was the party to a suit brought to enjoin him from interfering with the plaintiff, a so-called speculator, and that the prohibition against plaintiff was illegal on the ground that it interfered with his calling and business authorized by a license from the city."

Magistrate Pool read from the case that the Knickerbocker Theatre had posted notices to the effect that tickets purchased by the plaintiff and sold by him would not be received at the box office. Like notice was given to the person who purchased the tickets, and in addition there were printed on the tickets a like notification.

"I therefore conclude," says Magistrate Pool, "that the disposition of this case by the learned court was based on the fact in the moving papers that the plaintiff, the original purchaser, and also the seller and the person who bought the ticket of plaintiff had full knowledge of the character of the tickets. There is nothing in the moving papers to show that the question whether or not a theatre ticket in itself is a personal license, and, therefore, I reach the conclusion that the case was primarily disposed of in the fact of notice set forth in the moving papers and what the learned court said, to wit: 'The weight of authority is to the effect that a theatre ticket is merely a license given by the proprietor of a place of entertainment to the purchaser to enter on the premises and witness a performance, and in its nature a revocable license,' is obiter dictum expressing an opinion outside of the actual facts upon which the court gave its decision, and is not binding upon a lower court.

"I hold a person cannot be denied admission to a theatre solely on the ground that the plaintiff had written the criticisms reflecting on one or more members of the Theatre Managers' Association."

As Sam S. Shubert is dead and Edwin G. Gilmore showed that he did not vote for the resolution, the Magistrate does not hold them in his decision.

WORKING GIRLS' VACATIONS.

Society Needs Money to Carry On and Broaden Its Work.

Strenuous efforts are being made to increase the number of beneficiaries of the Working Girls' Vacation Society, which last Summer sent to the country for varying periods 751 delicate young women and girls, every one of whom would otherwise have remained in the city in the hot weather. Every applicant must be examined by the society's physician.

A fortnight is the usual time allowed at the society's five houses in New York and Connecticut, but in the Adirondacks a month is the minimum time. The two houses in the Adirondacks, Hill Crest and Uplands, given by the late George E. Dodge, are at Santa Clara. Together they accommodate fifty-five, and both are usually full the entire season with girls suffering from tuberculosis, which is believed to have not progressed beyond the curable stage. One young woman cared for there throughout last season gained twenty-three and a half pounds. She has had no occasion to consult a doctor since. In a grateful letter to the society she says she believes her two sisters would now be alive had they enjoyed the same advantages. The society maintains a resident physician with a fully equipped office to care for its charges at Santa Clara.

The Board of Managers makes an urgent appeal for funds. The extent of its work depends only upon the money received, as it is always found possible to rent additional country boarding places.

The Treasurer is Miss Edith Bryce, 20 West Fifty-fourth Street. The other officers are: Mrs. William Herbert, President; Mrs. Richard Irvin, Vice President; Miss Grace H. Dodge, Second Vice President; Miss Susan D. Griffith, Third Vice President, and Miss Marion Davis Collamore, Secretary.

BANZAI FOR TOGO EGGERS.

McAdoo Finds an Expressive Label for His Police Raid Chief.

Police Commissioner McAdoo expressed himself as very much pleased yesterday with the result of the Chinatown raids by Acting Captain Eggers yesterday. He also said that he considered the raids made in the Wool Exchange Building on Monday the most important that Eggers has made.

"Hereafter," the Commissioner said, "I am going to call Capt. Eggers Capt.

CHILDREN MAKE BEST COFFEE

Beat Our Restaurants, Says a Frenchman Dining at an East Side School.

Eugene S. Elchthal, who is interested in railroads in France and is studying social and educational conditions in New York, learned, among other things on a trip of investigation yesterday, where the best coffee in this country is made. It was not at any of the large hotels or restaurants, but at the East Side School, 287 East Broadway, of the Children's Aid Society, where the children prepared a luncheon for him and one of the workers of the American Institute of Social Service, who was acting as his guide through the lower east side. It was a very good luncheon—an omelette, hot biscuit, white and brown bread, with salad, and little currant cakes and coffee for dessert.

"This is the first good cup of coffee I have had since I have been here," said Mr. Elchthal. "In the restaurants they make it too black and too strong."

The visitors praised the luncheon throughout, and now the little maids of a dozen years or so, who cooked and served it, are asking if they cannot study to become cordon bleus.

All the children at the school showed their best work for the visitors yesterday. The babies, 150 of them in the kindergarten, including 50 under five years, played butterfly and hopped around as little ducks to music, one of the best of the hoppers being a Russian baby girl, who has only been in this country three months, and who cannot understand anything but her mother tongue. The older children read, the class of defective children said pieces, and the boys in the truant classes had made card cases of leather, which they presented to their guests. One section of the boys of the school gave an exhibition of its sanitary code, a relay of them, in their birthday suits, taking their weekly scrub down with soap and water in the bathroom, in the basement. Miss Alice M. Hill, the Principal of the school, acted as hostess to the party.

LOVING CUP FOR F. P. OLCOTT.

Central Trust Force Presents It to Him on His Retirement.

Frederic P. Olcott's retirement from the Presidency of the Central Trust Company yesterday afternoon was marked by the presentation to him of a silver loving cup by the officers and clerks of the company. The presentation was made by George Sherman, the Vice President. With the cup was presented to Mr. Olcott a beautifully bound volume in which were engrossed resolutions of regret adopted by the company's Trustees on the acceptance of his resignation. Of the fifty or more officers and clerks not more than ten have been in the service of the company less than ten years. Some of them preceded Mr. Olcott and several entered with him.

The cup is 10 inches in height, and has upon it three oval panels inclosed within carving representing vines and leaves. In one of the panels is an inscription that the cup was the gift of the officers and clerks of the company as a token of their affection and esteem. In another was Mr. Olcott's monogram.

Mr. Olcott, in accepting the cup, said that if anything could satisfy him in retirement it would be the fact that by retiring he had been enabled to hear and read things very pleasing to hear and see, and which most men missed by deferring their departure from office until death.

UPHOLDS POLICE PICKETS.

Justice MacLean Says an Ounce of Prevention Is a Valuable Thing.

Justice MacLean, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, denying an application made by Frank Phelan for an injunction restraining the police from picketing his premises in West Fourteenth Street, said:

"In his complaint against the Commissioner and a Captain of Police, the plaintiff prays for an injunction against the perpetration of certain acts, all of which are denied in the answers excepting that the Captain admits posting officers upon the sidewalk to warn against pool selling—a crime. The cure for crime, according to the doctrinaire, is punishment, beginning, usually, with arrest. The worth of prevention, compared to the cure, is sixteen to 1 by a well-known formula. If not accordingly, it is a fact that in the long statutory recital of the functions of the police the duty to preserve the public peace and prevent crimes comes first. So long as this duty is imposed upon him he must make his measures so strict that violations of the law cannot take place, and the exercise of a wise discretion in that regard will not be interfered with in this department."

HAY GUARDS HIS HEALTH.

Won't Deal with Public Affairs While He's Abroad.

PARIS, May 31.—Secretary Hay continues to observe a rigorous health regime, which prevents him from making or receiving official or social calls. However, he takes occasional automobile rides and receives a few intimate friends.

Owing to reports sent to America purporting to give views which he had expressed to friends concerning Russia, it can be stated with his authority that he has not alluded to public affairs, and does not intend to do so while he remains in Paris or London, this being one of the strict requirements of the physicians who have been conducting his recent cure.

FIRE ON POLISH STRIKERS.

Cossacks Kill Two and Wound Six—Conditions Approach Anarchy.

LODZ, Russian Poland, May 31.—A conflict between strikers and Cossacks occurred here to-day. The soldiers were stoned by a mob of men who were trying to persuade some weavers to stop work, whereupon the troops fired, killing two men and wounding six.

A condition almost approaching anarchy exists here. The strikers appear to have supreme control, and are forcing manufacturers to close their mills, while the manufacturers are urging the Governor to proclaim martial law. In one instance strikers forcibly ejected a military guard from a mill. A regiment of cavalry arrived here this afternoon.

HEROIC RESCUE OF MINERS.

Companions Sink 60-Foot Shaft in 24 Hours at Gunnison Mine.

MONTROSE, Col., May 31.—Five men were killed and two seriously injured by the caving in of the Gunnison Reclamation mine tunnel yesterday. Two of the miners were pinned under heavy timbers and terribly injured. They would have been drowned but for the efforts of their entombed companions, who improvised a dam to hold back the water which poured into the tunnel for a time.

Twenty-one men were rescued uninjured, but exhausted. They were hoisted with ropes through a shaft which had been sunk sixty feet in less than twenty-four hours. The rescuers worked in three-minute relays until the tunnel was reached.

POPE'S WEDDING GIFT.

He Sends a Magnificent Mosaic to Duchess Cecilia.

ROME, May 31.—The Pope has sent to Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, as a wedding present, a magnificent mosaic representing the Transfiguration, accompanied by a letter of greeting.

FISHER CHECKS OF 1902 MADE TO THE GOULDS

He Says Frank and Helen Sold Him Virginia Bonds.

HIS DISCLOSURES DELAYED

Waiting for Proof of Frank Gould's Dealings with Merchants' Trust and Virginia Power.

George E. Fisher, who was mainly instrumental in forming the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, whose stock caused the first trouble in the Merchants' Trust Company, yesterday had to postpone his promised disclosures as to Frank J. Gould's connection with the Virginia concern.

He said on Monday that he would be in a position yesterday to tell considerable about the inside working of the plans of Mr. Gould in Richmond, as an attorney interested in the company was to be here with documents to back up Mr. Fisher's claims. The attorney did not appear yesterday, but wired that he would be here to-day.

"It has been said for Frank Gould," Mr. Fisher said, "that Gould lost $1,000,000 in Merchants' Trust stock. That is far from the truth. Gould made $20,000 by the sale of 500 shares of the stock, and his net loss was but $110,000. Mr. Gardiner's statement that Gould lost $130,000 is also incorrect, as he failed to deduct the $20,000 profit in stock sales.

"It has also been stated that Frank Gould never had any interest in the Virginia company prior to its connection with the Merchants' Trust. I repeat that Gould subscribed to an underwriting syndicate for $100,000 in 1900 and got $80,000 in bonds, $20,000 in preferred stock, and a bonus of $100,000 of common stock. Part of those bonds Mr. Gould sold to me at par in 1902, and here is the proof of it."

Mr. Fisher thereupon showed a check for $50,000, made out on the National Broadway Bank, dated July 24, 1902, certified to the order of F. J. Gould, and signed G. E. Fisher. This check was indorsed "Deposit to the credit of Frank J. Gould with the Merchants' Trust Company."

"That check," said Mr. Fisher, "represents my payment to Mr. Gould at par for fifty bonds of the Virginia Company. I never brought out the name of Miss Helen Gould in this matter, but I purchased from her, although she was not in the underwriting syndicate, seventy-five of the company's bonds at par, and here is the proof of that transaction."

Mr. Fisher showed a certified check for $75,000, dated July 21, 1902, on the National Broadway Bank, made to the order of Miss H. M. Gould and signed G. E. Fisher. This check was indorsed "Deposit to the credit of Helen Miller Gould with the Merchants' Trust Company."

"I understand that Miss Gould got these bonds from some one who was closely connected with the company," said Mr. Fisher, "and that she got them for less than par, so that the sale to me at par showed a profit in her favor. It would appear that this check would dispose of the claim made for Mr. Gould that he had no interest in the company prior to the Merchants' Trust's first trouble in December, 1902."

Mr. Battle of counsel for Mr. Gould refused to make any comment on these checks.

Louis E. Spencer, who was Treasurer of the Virginia company before the Goulds got control, denied yesterday that he was in any way connected with the Merchants' Trust Company failure, or with the present controversy.

RACE QUESTION IN COLLEGE.

President Gordon of Howard University Raises Issue.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Because the Rev. John Gordon, President of Howard University, and a white man, has raised the race question at the negro college by declining to associate on a social equality plane with the student body and Faculty, and has sought to emphasize the importance of manual training, a committee of the alumni, backed by the entire undergraduate body, to-day preferred charges against him and petitioned the Board of Trustees for his immediate removal. It is declared by the petitioners, comprising fifty prominent colored people of Washington, that President Gordon is incompetent; that he has discriminated against and slighted his negro associates, and that his administration has not been a success financially.

Dr. Sinclair, an alumnus of the university and its traveling financial agent, presented the petition to the board. The petition was taken under consideration by the Board of Trustees, but no decision is expected before the end of the present school year.

WEDS TELEPHONE GIRL.

Son of Seabright Hotel Man Married Her on May 22.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., May 31.—Announcement was made here to-night that Alfred D. Pannaci, son of Edward Pannaci, a hotel man well known here, was married on May 22 to Miss Myrtle Stryker, the pretty telephone girl who operated the switchboard in the West End office of the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.

Young Mr. Pannaci went to New York with Miss Stryker on May 22, and proceeded to the Collegiate Church at Fifth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street, where they were married by the assistant minister, the Rev. Andrew Hegeman. The announcement of their marriage came as a surprise to their friends. The father of the bridegroom is the proprietor of Pannaci's Hotel on Ocean Avenue. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Frances Stryker of Myrtle Avenue, Long Branch.

Sunday Boats to Albany.

The big steamboats Adirondack and C. W. Morse of the People's Line will resume their Sunday trips to Albany this Sunday. The boats leave, as on weeks days, from Pier 32 North River at 6 P. M.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WARROAD, Minn., May 31.—The business portion of Warroad was practically destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $200,000.

MERIDEN, Conn., May 31.—A loss of $30,000 was caused early to-day by the burning of Turner Hall. The fire is supposed to have started from a lighted cigarette carelessly dropped during a social session held by some Polish societies in the building last night.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:05 A. M.—811-817 East Ninth Street; I. Zindman; damage, $1,000.

4:30 A. M.—2,658 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7:15 A. M.—44 Madison Street; Vincenzo Giello; damage trifling.

8:25 A. M.—1,820 Madison Avenue; Jacob Allison; damage, $25.

10:25 A. M.—340 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; Newback & Buschner; damage trifling.

1:21 P. M.—348 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Francisco Goragalo; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—261 Stanton Street; Solomon Katz; damage, $5.

3:50 P. M.—77 Avenue B; C. Youman; damage, $200.

4:20 P. M.—157 Allen Street; Henry Schwartz; damage, $10.

6:20 P. M.—409 West Nineteenth Street; Mary Fitzpatrick; damage, $25.

6:30 P. M.—144 West End Avenue; J. Bunn; damage, $25.

6:40 P. M.—579 Sixth Avenue; Anna Hamil-

"A *Square* Deal"
—President Roosevelt.



Mount Vernon
Square bott'es *Only*

Neither by accident nor de gn can the Distillery Bottling of Mount Vernon Rye be other than pure. It is bottled at the distillery (in *Square* bottles *only*) where rectifying is prohibited by the U. S. Government.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

STATE CENSUS BEGINS IN 2 BOROUGHS TO-DAY

Enumerators to Start in Manhattan and the Bronx.

MAY FINISH IN TWO WEEKS

Although Supervisor Brown Believes That Period Too Short—Warning to Loafing Job Holders.

Census enumerators to the number of 1,050, as well as 150 special interpreters and other enumerators for prisons, institutions, and hospitals in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, will begin to-day to take the State census of these two boroughs. A lot of preliminary work, such as instructing the census takers and making appointments, was done yesterday by Supervisor Brown and his assistant, Albert Ferguson, but it was said that everything would be in shape to start work in earnest this morning.

"Up in Albany they think that two weeks will be enough to take the census," said Mr. Ferguson, "but I believe they are too optimistic. We have no easy task here, especially in view of the large foreign element which resents, as a sort of police interference, any attempt to make its members answer questions about themselves. We have tried to overcome this as much as possible by appointing some 150 interpreters, who will go around with the enumerators in the districts where such service is necessary, but when you consider that there are thousands of persons here who came from countries where what looks like a census taking is used by the secret police to get evidence that will throw men and women into prison, they will naturally resent any such thing here, and we won't have plain sailing in such districts. I believe that the interpreters will, however, help us a lot."

There are some 870 "enumeration" districts to cover. Many follow the lines of the election districts. It was the intention to put to work in each district only men who live in the district, but this was found impossible, as in many districts no men could be found who wanted such places.

The enumerator will mail a postal card to the main office, at 150 Nassau Street, every day, telling when he went to work, when he quit, and how many names he recorded. When he has completed his task he will take his full sheets to the office. Each enumerator gets $2 a day and 1 cent for each name. The supervisors get $150 a month. The places are filled mainly by politicians.

"There is going to be the usual trouble at first," said Mr. Ferguson, "arising mainly from men who think they can 'do' the State and 'beat' the game, as it were. They'll find out the futility of that in a few days, and then there will be resignations and places will be filled by men more willing to work. When that matter rights itself we will have plain sailing. There's always an element that looks on political appointment as a 'soft thing.' These will find out their mistake before long."

SIX ON POLICE BOARD NOW.

McAdoo Gets Crimmins, Oakman, C. S. Smith, and R. A. C. Smith.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that he had received letters of acceptance as members of the Advisory Committee on Promotions from four of the eight men whom he invited to act. Those who have signified their willingness to accept are John D. Crimmins, Walter G. Oakman, Charles Stewart Smith, and R. A. C. Smith. David McClure and Col. G. R. Dyer had previously accepted, making six all told.

There are still four to be heard from of the last eight letters sent out. Mr. McAdoo has also asked Emanuel W. Bloomingdale to become a member.

He said he expected that by the end of the week he would be able to complete the committee and would call the first meeting early next week.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

"The Sign of the Best"

On to Portland

No more delightful summer trip than to the Great Puget Sound Country and its unique Exposition June 1 to Oct. 15, 1905, with

Yellowstone Park

the "Nature's playground" en route. The Grand Canyon, Hot Springs, Geysers, Weird Natural Phenomena. Comfort if you take the

"North Coast Limited"

Northern Pacific Ry.

"Every Mile an Education"

Two transcontinental trains daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Booklets—Four cents for Lewis and Clark Booklet "B," six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Information — Address W. F. Merchon, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

REMOVAL

AUCTION SALE.

REED & BARTON CO.
SILVERSMITHS,
41 UNION SQUARE.

C. H. LUENGENE,
Auctioneer.

Will sell the entire stock of goods not to be moved to the new Reed & Barton store on Fifth Avenue.

Thousands of dollars worth of High-Grade Silver Plated Tea and Table Services, Fruit and Berry Bowls, Odd and Beautiful Novelties.

Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, and Flat Ware Pieces of every description.

Also a moderate quantity of Sterling Silver Ware. An exceptional opportunity for the private purchaser, as well as Hotel and Cafe Proprietors, to replenish stock.

Note.—Every article guaranteed made by Reed & Barton, and in every way up to their well-known standard.

SALE OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 1ST, 12 NOON TO 5 P. M.

Each Day Thereafter until Entire Stock is Sold.

ALL HAIR ON FACE



Permanently Removed. No electricity, poison, powder, or pain. Cure guaranteed. Consultation free. Entered according to act of Congress, in office of Librarian Congress, Washington.

35 years' experience here and abroad. Trial treatment at office $1.

MME. JULIAN, 123 5th Av., near 20th St.

What's the Difference?



The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties, and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by PLASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

MIRA MUSIC BOXES

Wonderful for their Sweet, Mellow and Brilliant Tone.

We are offering a complete line of these charming instruments, ranging in price from $8.00 to $165.00 on very easy terms.



Edison Phonographs — Victor Talking Machines

Recitals daily. All are invited.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.

39 Union Square, (Broadway & 17th St.) New York.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Those Preparing to Go on Vacations Will Find This an Ideal Store in Which To Buy Their Many Needfuls.

We have done so much in the way of equipping vacationists and tourists that we feel that we are pretty competent to meet all the various wants in this direction.

If you are going camping in the mountains, rusticating on a farm, fishing in Maine or other noted waters, spend your time at some seaside resort, automobiling, wheeling, sailing, canoeing, to start on a European trip, or travel in this country, be the journey short or extended, you will always find the Siegel Cooper Store well prepared to supply every want. If you find it inconvenient to visit the store personally, or cannot send a friend, employ the services of our Mail Order Bureau.

Used Pianos & Organs.

EXCELLENT for Summer homes, chapels, Sunday schools, and lodge-rooms. Owing to the small prices, these Pianos and Organs will be sold for cash only and cartage charged to the customer.

We will exchange them at any time within one year and allow the full purchase price to apply on a new Piano.

Square Pianos.			
PENNSYLVANIA,	5.00	WOODWARD & BROWN,	10.00
THOMPSON,	10.00	STODDARD & DURHAM,	10.00
GREAT AMERICAN,	25.00	LORD & CUMSTER,	15.00
CHICKERING,	25.00	GORDON & SON,	25.00
STODDARD,	25.00	RAVEN & BACON,	25.00
Organs.			
CLARION,	15.00	PRINCESS,	10.00
MASON & HAMLIN,	20.00	FARRAND & VOTEY,	30.00
ESTEY,	25.00	NEEDHAM,	50.00

Also several Upright Pianos recently taken in exchange, will be on sale at interesting prices. (Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, 18th St.)

Trimmed Leghorn Hats & New Plateau Effects, $5.00.

Fashionably and neatly attired women folk are enthusiastic devotees of Leghorn Hats and new Plateau effects.

The Hats we offer to-day are smartly bent, becomingly turned up and trimmed with American Beauty, Crush Roses, Ostrich Plumes and Ribbons.

To-day's offering is remarkable, inasmuch as it offers Hats that are now all the rage at about half the price asked elsewhere, **5.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Edison Phonographs

No Money Down.

First Payment Thirty Days After Receiving the Phonograph.

Edison Phonographs range from $10.00 upwards.

Every Edison Phonograph is delivered fully equipped and ready for immediate entertainment. The list of records is inexhaustible. Band Music, Orchestral Compositions, Ballads, Coon Songs, Ragtime Hits, Comic Recitations, etc.

You can use an Edison Phonograph as a home entertainer, or at your office as a business aid, dictating your correspondence on Blank records at your leisure.

Blank records at low prices.

Every Phonograph is fully guaranteed.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, 18th St. Side.)

Table Linens

HEAVY MERCERIZED GERMAN DAMASK, in floral and geometrical designs, regularly 50c. yard, **33c**

Hemstitched Table Cloths.

SILVER BLEACHED ALL-LINEN HEMSTITCHED TABLE CLOTHS for medium size tables, regularly $1.50 each, **89c**

Napkins.

ALL-LINEN FULL BLEACHED 20-INCH IRISH DAMASK NAPKINS, in floral designs, made to retail at $1.00 dozen, **79c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Lamps for Summer Homes.

Attractive lot of metal Table Lamps. Suitable for reading and sewing where a bright light is wanted. These are in either polished brass or nickel. Undoubtedly the best lamp of the kind on the market. Holds a good supply of oil, and having the best central draught pattern of burner is easily re-wicked and kept clean. Complete with 10-inch green dome shade and chimney. **1.49**

Decorated Lamps.

Unusual assortments. All have hand-painted designs, gold-plated mountings, best central draught oil pots, and are complete with decorated globes to match.

2.95, 3.95, 4.75, 5.75 and 7.00

Brass Hand Lamps.

Hand Lamps of polished brass complete with chimney,

39c and 79c

Brass Lamps for Tables.

Large assortment of sizes and shapes of solid brass Table Lamps. Equipped with best central-draught oil pots and 11-inch etched ruby globes. $6.50 and $7.50 are the prices usually asked for these kinds, but the cost here is **3.95**

Bracket Lamps.

Bracket Lamps, in cast iron, polished brass, Japanese bronze, etc., complete with chimney, etc.

33c, 75c. and up to 2.00

Pressed Glass Lamps.

Pressed glass stand and hand Lamps. Good selections, complete with chimney.

20c, 29c and 55c

Candlesticks.

BLACK WROUGHT IRON CANDLESTICKS, complete with Paris-made candle shades in assorted colors, complete with candle and shade support, regularly 75c., now **29c**

Decorated Globes.

Variety of Hand-painted designs of LAMP GLOBES, **25c & 1.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Summer Upholsteries.

Pillows for Summer Use.

Many styles and qualities. Small size pillows for baby carriages, well filled with silk floss; some are covered with dainty striped ticking and are very pretty; others are covered with cretonne, with a stamped pattern. Price is remarkably low at, each, 29c

Another lot covered with Oriental stamped sateen patterns, filled with floss, but soft as down; well worth your inspection; price, each, 59c

Nottingham Curtains.

Our line is varied and complete. Some special offers, at, per pair, 75c., 89c., 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00 upwards.

Mosquito Canopies.

Complete line; adjusted with cord and pulleys, all ready for use; all sizes; prices according to size, from, each, 1.29 to 2.00

Screens.

3 fold draught screens, nicely filled with silkoline, full height and width, each 1.00

Bed Sets.

Made on good grade of net, having neat Renaissance centre pieces; most of them also have Renaissance corners; set:

Were $5.00, now	2.95
Were $6.00 and $6.50, now	4.50
Were $7.00, now	5.00
Were $8.00 and $9.00, now	6.00
Were $10.00 and $12.00, now	8.00
Were $12.50 and $14.00, now	10.00
Upward to	25.00

Sateen Lambrequins.

All colors and large number of floral and bordered designs; 2½ yards long and ornamented with lattice tassel fringe; made to sell for $1.50 each; special, 98c

Japanese Silk Lambrequins.

Japanese gilt embroidered, finished with silk tassel fringe, in variety of colors, each, 2.50

Satin Damask Lambrequins.

Heavy silk tassel fringe, in variety of colorings; each, 5.00

$7.50 and $8.00 grades; each 5.00

Shirt Waist Boxes.

Covered in plain burlap and figured cretonnes, in various sizes; each, 2.25, 2.75, 3.50

Couch Covers.

Just the thing for Summer cottages; made with tassel; fringe all around; each, 1.29

Sash Goods.

Organdie, full 40 inches wide, in several stripes; regularly 40c. per yard, 7½c

36 inches wide; open work striped muslin curtain goods; regularly 12½c. per yard, 9c

18c. MUSLIN, one special lot; per yard, 12½c

NOTTINGHAM LACE, in various widths, upward from 12½c

RUFFLED MUSLIN, in several neat patterns, with lace insertion and hemstitched edge, per yard, 18c

RUFFLED LACE, in ecru, made with several neat insertions and edges, and having an extra full ruffle; per yard, upward from 30c

27-inch SASH CURTAINS; goods mounted on imported net, with Renaissance edge, in neat bordered patterns; per yard, 37½c., 50c., 65c., 75c

36-inch FISH NET; large number of patterns; per yard, 15c

Drapery Madras.

Full line of MADRAS, white and colored; these are all made in the newest designs; price, per yard, 75c., 85c., 1.25

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Front.)

BREWER WOULD OUTLAW NATION BENT ON WAR

Justice Suggests Penalty for Ignoring The Hague Court.

PEACE MEN IN CONFERENCE

Judge Gray, at Lake Mohonk, Discusses Failure of Arbitration Measures in Senate.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., May 31.—Nearly 300 advocates of peace from all parts of the United States and some from foreign countries were present at the opening session of the Lake Mohonk Conference on Arbitration to-day, when Albert K. Smiley, the host, welcomed the members. Included in the conference were Justice David J. Brewer of Washington, D. C., who suggested that a nation refusing to abide by a Hague tribunal decision should be ashamed; Chief Justice Moore of the Supreme Court of Michigan, Judge Alden Chester of the New York State Supreme Court, Judge W. P. Potter of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, Judge Frank Plumley of Vermont, and Judge John S. Steinmess, former Chief Justice of the Rhode Island Supreme Court; Oscar S. Straus and J. M. Gamboa, members of The Hague Tribunal; Count de la Rocca and Dr. José de J. Paul, respectively French and Venezuelan members of the Venezuelan Claims Commission; Gov. Utter of Rhode Island, Congressman Littlefield of Maine, Japanese Consul General Uchida of New York, and District of Columbia Commissioner MacFarland of Washington.

Twenty-nine well-known educators are here, including Prof. John B. Moore of Columbia University, Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and Prof. A. Nerinex of the University of Lourain, Belgium. Others present were the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur of New York, Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Philadelphia, Dr. Philip S. Moxom of Springfield, Mass.; Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, and ex-Attorney General John W. Cunneen of Buffalo.

More than thirty business organizations of the country have representatives here, among them being the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, Manufacturers' Association of New York, Trades League of Philadelphia, Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, the Chambers of Commerce of Boston, Albany, Rochester, and Milwaukee, and the Boards of Trade of Portland, Baltimore, Scranton, and Columbus.

JUDGE GRAY'S ADDRESS.

Judge George Gray presided and made the opening address. He said in part:

"The annual gatherings to forward the cause of international arbitration are of growing National importance, and I believe that their influence will become wider and stronger, until it is merged in a settled public opinion, which will measurably command the peace of the world, by the firm establishment of international arbitration as the means of settling international controversies.

"We would not be worthy of the great cause in which we are enlisted if we were discouraged by some of the untoward events that have happened in the interval since our last meeting. It is true that strong hopes were kindled at our last meeting that before we met again we would have been cheered by the ratification of arbitration treaties between the United States and many of the powers signatory to The Hague Convention. Such treaties were concluded by the President with France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Switzerland, Spain, and Austria-Hungary. This hope has been woefully disappointed by their failure of ratification by the Senate, but we can congratulate ourselves that no loss of strength on that account has come to our cause.

"As in the case of the rejection by the Senate of the treaty of 1897, the result has been a widening circle of interest and discussion and a reanimation of the friends of international arbitration throughout the world, in the endeavor to accomplish forward steps in this great movement of civilization. All the more, then, is it incumbent upon us in this eleventh annual conference to signalize by our proceedings the patriotism of our motives, the earnestness of our purpose, and the courage of our convictions."

SENATE NOT WHOLLY TO BLAME.

Judge Gray said he would be lacking in frankness if he did not say that there was plausibility in the reason assigned by the majority of the Senate for its refusal to ratify the treaties in the form in which they were presented. He then reviewed the action taken by the Senate in substituting the word "treaty" for "agreement," in order to make necessary the advice and consent of that body, and continuing he said:

"Without challenging the sincerity or intelligence of those who adhere to this view, we may indulge the hope that the friends of arbitration in the Senate (and we have no right to assume that all its members are not such) will find a way by which the Government of the United States, through its treaty-making power, may join the other civilized nations of the world in binding itself to submit differences which may arise of a legal nature, or relating to the interpretation of treaties existing between the two contracting parties, and which it may not have been possible to settle by 'diplomacy,' to the Permanent Court of Arbitration established at The Hague, without requiring the merely subordinate agreement as to procedure in each case, to be ratified by two-thirds of the Senate.

"To say that this cannot be done would argue a degree of imbecility and weakness in our Federal Government that I do not believe exists. The treaty-making powers, as conferred by the Constitution on the President and the Senate, is without expressed limitation or restriction, and it is surely broad enough to authorize a covenant by the United States to pursue a prescribed line of conduct with reference to future contingencies.

PRAISE FOR THE PRESIDENT.

"I think, therefore, the President did well to withdraw the treaties for the present, without accepting the Senate amendment, which would practically have defeated their purpose. Here we may leave the matter, with the reasonable assurance that the public opinion and awakened conscience of our country will not rest satisfied that the Government of the United States shall continue to be alone among the signatory powers of The Hague Convention in not responding to this great movement to support and strengthen the tribunal thereby established.

"I hope to live to see the day in the near future when it will be recognized that the National honor is best subserved by righteousness and justice and a love of peace. I hope we shall all live to see the day when the National honor will be most seriously involved for that nation that refuses to tread in the pathway of peace and arbitration.

"There is no international question that does not involve in some respects the National honor, but what nation ever emerged from an arbitration with its honor dimmed, or, rather, not brightened, by the very fact that it had submitted to an arbitral tribunal the disputes which otherwise could have only been subdued, not settled, by the arbitrament of the sword."

NATION IN OUTLAWRY.

Justice Brewer was the first speaker at the afternoon session. He said that the most significant fact that had occurred during the past century was that no nation had ever repudiated an award made against it, the reason being that the public opinion of the world sustained these decisions and no nation dared to disregard that opinion, although The Hague Court had no power to compel the acceptance of its decisions.

At the coming session of the Interparliamentary Peace Union at Brussels, Justice Brewer said, the organization of a World's Congress would be discussed, and it was proposed that under the direction of this body there should be provided something in the nature of an international army to enforce the decisions of The Hague tribunal. The creation of such an international police force might be within the range of possibility, said Justice Brewer, but he thought there was another method of compulsion which might be brought to bear upon the nations in the near future.

At the coming Hague Peace Conference it might, he suggested, be decreed that any nation refusing to accept or abide by a decision of The Hague court should be isolated from every other nation and ostracized in the commercial, industrial, and diplomatic world. This would be a penalty, he said, that would quickly bring any nation to terms, and that without violence or bloodshed. "No nation could or would endure a condition of outlawry.

By referring the Venezuelan case to The Hague Tribunal, instead of accepting the position of arbitrator himself, President Roosevelt, the speaker said, had won a greater, brighter, and more lasting fame than any "big stick" policy, a big navy, or even the Panama canal would give him.

Other speakers were Samuel J. Barrows, who spoke on the work of the Interparliamentary Peace Union, of which he is a member; Dr. George W. Washburn, ex-President of Roberts College, Constantinople; Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, Marshall H. Bright, Edwin D. Mead, the Rev. Dr. Philip S. Moxon, Benjamin F. Trueblood, and Carroll D. Wright.

QUAKERISM A SIMPLE LIFE.

Wagner's Genius Shown in the Phrase, Not in His Book, Prof. Jones Says.

At the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, continued yesterday in the Meeting House, at Rutherford Place and East Fifteenth Street, Rufus M. Jones, Professor of Philosophy at Haverford College, delivered an address on "Quakerism and the Simple Life."

Mr. Jones said he had been interested in observing the diverse impressions the reading of the Rev. Charles Wagner's book had produced upon the minds of various friends of his. As a matter of fact, he thought that Mr. Wagner's genius was displayed chiefly in inventing the one phrase that has become so famous rather than in the actual contents of the book. And that phrase, "The Simple Life," Prof. Jones said, expresses what has been a fundamental idea of Quakerism for over 200 years. He said:

"The simple life is not a matter of coats and hats or of language, not of garb or personal mannerisms—it is a quality of soul. Its antonym is duplicity. There cannot be the simple life without honesty of heart and purpose, and the man who would lead that life will prefer not to have any victories at all unless they can be achieved without bartering his soul. Such a spirit is especially needed in religion, for creeds are dry and do not afford spiritual help to many people. It is in this spirit, too, that the wrongs and evils of life can best be met. Those who would make the simple life their own must make their lives a ministry to others."

DIED WHEN DISGRACE CAME.

Bookkeeper Killed Himself While a Detective Waited with Warrant.

Threatened with arrest on a charge of grand larceny, preferred by his employer, Benjamin M. Clark, a bookkeeper, killed himself at his home, 172 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, yesterday. The suicide was forty-two years old, and had been employed by Frank T. Nesbitt & Co., lumber merchants, at 116 Nassau Street, Manhattan.

Members of the firm say they recently discovered that Clark's accounts were short to the extent of $1,000, and Mr. Nesbitt swore out a warrant for his arrest. Clark had evidently suspected trouble, for he had not been at work for several days. When a detective appeared at his home with a warrant he looked at it calmly and said:

"Come in; I'll go with you if you will wait until I dress."

The detective entered Clark's apartment and sat down to wait while Clark went into the bathroom.

The detective waited for the appearance of his prisoner for a short while and then investigated. He found Clark lying dead on the bathroom floor.

Clark had been living inexpensively. He leaves a widow.

B. R. T. POWER HOUSE STRIKE.

Other Trades Quit Because Boilermakers Are Not Union Men.

The employment of thirty-five non-union boilermakers by the Babcock-Wilcox Boiler Company on the addition being built to the power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at Kent and Division Avenues, Williamsburg, caused a strike yesterday afternoon of the union plumbers, steamfitters, carpenters, wire lathers, bricklayers, and laborers, numbering about 300 men.

The building is being erected by the American Bridge Company, which sublet a contract for the boiler work to the Babcock-Wilcox Company. When the union employes discovered that the boilermakers were not union men they tried to induce the company to replace them. Failing in this they complained to their unions, and yesterday Business Agent Hawkes of the Structural Iron Workers' Union called the strike. He said unless a satisfactory adjustment was reached the strike would affect more contracts held by the American Bridge Company.

OUTINGS NEAR CATHEDRAL.

Grounds on Morningside Heights to be Utilized on Sunday.

The grounds surrounding the Cathedral of St. John the Divine are now being cleared, and in about two weeks it is expected that they will be in condition to receive the first of the excursions from the east side which are to be taken there every Sunday through the Summer. Men are removing the stones and rubbish taken from the foundations and in building a fence along West One Hundred and Tenth Street, Amsterdam Avenue, and Morningside Drive as far north as One Hundred and Twelfth Street. In the space thus inclosed benches will be placed, paths cut, and flower beds laid out. For this work $9,000 is already available, a gift obtained by Bishop Greer, and further donations are expected.

It is planned to take about 300 women and children every Sunday afternoon from the pro-cathedral parish in Stanton Street up to the Cathedral grounds for a few hours of open air and sunshine. At 5 o'clock a service will be held in the crypt of the Cathedral, but no attempt will be made to force any one to attend against his will. Car fares to and from the grounds will be paid.

Naval Brigade Dines Capt. Miller.

Capt. Jacob W. Miller, commanding the Naval Brigade of the State of New York, recently returned from five months' absence abroad, was given a complimentary dinner last evening at the University Club by the officers who had served under his command. A dress sword and belt were presented to Capt. Miller. Among

LOBLEY OFFERS TO YIELD $30,000 TO EQUITABLE

Compromise Declined and His Trial for Fraud Begins.

GOT CASH ON STOLEN POLICY

Got $55,000 in Three Loans and a Fourth Had Been Authorized—Notary Censured.

The trial of Samuel Lobley, who is accused of defrauding the Equitable Life Assurance Society of more than $55,000, began yesterday before Judge Crane in Part I. of the Criminal Division of the Kings County Court.

The indictment on which Lobley is being tried charges him with grand larceny and receiving stolen property. George W. Martin and State Senator Frank J. Gardner, his lawyers, asked a conference with Assistant District Attorney Elder after the jury had been obtained, and offered, if a light sentence was guaranteed by the District Attorney, to return to the Equitable $30,000 of the money which Lobley is accused of having stolen. The maximum punishment to which he is liable is ten years' imprisonment.

"I told Lobley's lawyers," said Mr. Elder, "that Judge Crane might, in view of a plea of guilty, be inclined to leniency, but I would make no promises. This office is not a collection agency, but organized for the punishment of crime. They then concluded to go to trial."

It was noon before the jury was completed and an adjournment was taken until 2 o'clock.

When court reconvened Mr. Elder opened his case without delay. Lobley, he said, was accused of stealing a check for $27,816 from the Equitable company, drawn to the order of Robert C. Henderson. He said that Lobley had accomplices in the employ of the Equitable.

William C. Cotton of Brookline, he explained, had an Equitable endowment policy which had a loan value of $29,200. In March, 1904, Mr. Cotton borrowed about $25,000 from the company, giving the policy as security. Lobley learned of the deal and persuaded Emil Neumer, a clerk in the employ of the Equitable, to abstract the policy from the company's vaults and erase from the books the record of the loan. In May Lobley applied for a loan on the policy and obtained $27,550.

The trick was repeated in August for $27,816, and in January Lobley, pursuing the same tactics, obtained a third loan of a similar sum. He received the amount of the loan in the shape of a certified check, but the suspicions of the cashier of the Brooklyn bank where he deposited it were aroused, and the crime was discovered. Lobley, said Mr. Elder, had several aliases, and kept bank accounts in Brooklyn under different names. At one bank he had an account as Samuel Edwards. In another institution where he was a depositor he was known as Robert Henderson.

Lobley, a sallow, stoop-shouldered man about fifty years of age, was an interested listener to the arraignment.

The first witness called was Gerald F. Brophy, Superintendent of the Equitable's Policy Loan Department. He told of the two loans obtained by Lobley, netting $55,366, and of the third and unsuccessful attempt he made to defraud the company. He explained the position occupied by Emil Neumer, Lobley's accomplice, who, with Lobley's nephew, is under indictment in the Tombs.

Cross-examined, Mr. Brophy admitted that he had authorized all four loans upon the policy, taking it for granted that the loan slips, which each time accompanied the application, and represented the policy as unincumbered, were correct.

"If you had caused the examination of the books in your own department you would have known that a loan had already been made upon the policy when the second loan was applied for in May, would you not?" asked Mr. Martin.

"Yes," Mr. Brophy admitted.

David Langfelder, the second witness, is a Notary Public. The acknowledgment purporting to have been made by Cotton in January, when the fourth application was made, was sworn to before him. Mr. Elder tried to get him to identify Lobley as the man who had signed the acknowledgment, but he failed. Langfelder was severely censured by Judge Crane.

"If you keep on performing your duties as Notary in such a slipshod manner, without knowing the men whose acknowledgments you take, or having them properly identified, you will be in jail the first thing you know," said the Judge.

Emil Neumer, the clerk under indictment for complicity, who will be examined to-day, was a Sunday school teacher and met Lobley through Lobley's nephew. In his confession he said that Lobley had lent him money. He began playing the races, and when Lobley asked his aid in "doing the Equitable up" he consented. Lobley will take the stand.

ELEVATED HEARING TO-DAY.

Many to Argue For and Against Three-Track Plan—Parsons to Speak.

An important meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission will be held this afternoon, when the plans of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company for third-tracking the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines to the Bronx will come up for a public hearing.

Various civic bodies have notified the Rapid Transit Board that they will have representatives appear to argue both for and against the proposition. The organizations of the Bronx want the plan, while the bodies of the lower east side are against it.

One of the chief arguments for the third-track plan will be made by William Barclay Parsons, ex-Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission.

Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Company, acting on instructions from President Belmont, will pledge the board that the elevated improvement, if granted, will not in any manner influence the company from competing for the construction of the new east side subway lines, in Lexington and Third Avenues.

Paul D. Cravath and other attorneys for the Metropolitan have notified the board that they will appear in opposition to the elevated improvement on the ground that such an addition to the elevated service would materially affect the value of the next east side subway, which the Metropolitan hopes to build.

N. Y. University Commencement.

The programme for the seventy-third commencement of New York University was completed yesterday. The exercises of commencement week begin to-morrow afternoon with a lecture on pedagogy at the Washington Square lecture rooms by City Superintendent of Schools Maxwell. Bishop Spellmeyer of Cincinnati will preach the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday at University Heights. Class day is next Tuesday. The commencement exercises proper are set for next Thursday afternoon.

NO RUSH TO PAY NEW TAX.

One Company Sets Up a Counter-Claim for $15,000 a Year.

Controller Grout said yesterday that none of the companies indebted to the city under the Franchise Tax act had yet sent a check to the Controller's office since the decision of the United States Supreme Court on Monday, sustaining the constitutionality of the law. The Consolidated Telegraph and Electrical Subway Company, a constituent of the Consolidated Gas Company, yesterday, through attorneys, submitted a counter-claim against the city for a part of its tax.

Beardsley & Hemmens, the counsel for the company, wrote that the company was willing to pay its taxes due, but requested an allowance of $15,000 a year for the years in which the franchise tax was levied. The attorneys assert that under the charter of the company it is bound to maintain certain space in its subways for the city. No allegation is made that the city ever used the space, but the attorneys estimate that because of the provision the companies maintained space worth at least $15,000 a year without any returns, and that consequently the company should be relieved of that amount of taxation. The total amount assessed against the company is $254,087. Mr. Grout sent the letter to the Corporation Counsel for advice.

SERGT. McNAUGHT RESIGNS.

Quits Police After 29 Years to Go with Deposit Company.

Robert M. McNaught, Detective Sergeant attached to the office of the District Attorney for the last ten years, and twenty-nine years an active member of the police force, handed in his resignation yesterday, to take effect immediately.

Of all the members of the New York detective force there was none in active service yesterday more widely or more favorably known. He had traveled all over the world in search of criminals, and always brought his man back with him.

Although he is only fifty-seven years old and active and vigorous as ever, he retires at his own request. He goes from the force to go to the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, at 120 Broadway. He will have charge of the criminal investigation of the company's business.

Sergt. McNaught served in the civil war with the Thirty-seventh New York and the Eighth New Jersey Regiment. He was appointed to the police force in 1876, and of his twenty-nine years as a policeman has spent all but three in the Detective Bureau.

One of his sons is Robert M. McNaught, Jr., a Sergeant at the West Thirty-seventh Street Station. Two other sons are veterans of the Spanish war.

$1,000,000 JOB FOR TAMMANY.

Naughton & Co. and Dunn Lowest Bidders for Cross River Dam.

Bids were opened by the Aqueduct Commission yesterday for the proposed masonry dam over Cross River, a mile from Katonah and about forty miles north of the city. It is estimated that it will cost $1,150,000, and, according to the bids as yet untabulated, the contract seems to lie between Naughton & Co. and the Barton Dunn Company. Daniel F. McMahon, Tammany leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, is the chief figure in Naughton & Co. and Barton Dunn is a brother of ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Tammany leader of the Twenty-sixth.

The other bidders are Coleman, Bruchard & Coleman, American Construction Company, W. J. Flanagan, the Ryan-Parker Construction Company, and the McArthur & Winston Company. Under the contract the work must be completed within twenty-six months. It will be a couple of days before the commission can determine officially which firm submitted the lowest bid.

DIDN'T MARRY HIS FAMILY.

Therefore Why Do They Interfere, Wife Asks, in Court.

Mrs. John Frederickson, twenty-four years old, of 130 Lawrence Street, appeared in the Harlem Court yesterday morning as complainant against her husband, who she said had neglected to support her or her two-year-old child. After hearing the case Magistrate Baker ordered the man to pay his wife $5 a week and set the case down for Tuesday morning.

Mrs. Frederickson said that her husband's family constantly fomented trouble between her and John. John's clothes, they said, were too poor, and they insisted that he array himself in better garb and attend parties. This kept him away many nights. She also said that they objected to his helping any about the house.

"I married John, not his family," said Mrs. Frederickson. "I can stand for John. He's all right if they will let him alone. I have supported and cared for my child since its birth, and all I want now is for him to keep away from either the family or me."

Magistrate Baker advised the man not to listen to his family's importunings.

Pittsburg and Western Bonds.

J. P. Morgan & Co. call the attention of holders of their certificates of deposit for the first mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds of the Pittsburg and Western Railway Company to the fact that the Baltimore and Ohio has acquired and deposited, as additional security under the mortgage securing that company's Pittsburg, Lake Erie and West Virginia system refunding mortgage gold bonds, more than 75 per cent. of the Pittsburg and Western first mortgage bonds; and also that the remaining holders of those bonds, which mature in 1917, may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for them the company's new Pittsburg, Lake Erie and West Virginia system refunding mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of 1941. The company has arranged with the bankers to exchange those bonds on even terms, with accrued interest, on the respective issues. This exchange must be made through J. P. Morgan & Co. within thirty days from June 1. Bondholders who do not desire to make this exchange will receive par and accrued interest in cash for their certificates.

$1,000 Reward for Lost Jewels.

Mrs. May F. Warriner of 261 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, who on Tuesday afternoon lost jewelry valued at $2,000 at Rockaway Beach or on a train which she took to return to the city, reported her loss to the Far Rockaway police yesterday. She offers a reward of $1,000 for the return of the jewelry.

Artist F. S. Church Is Better.

F. S. Church, the artist who was removed from his home in the Carnegie Studios, on West Fifty-seventh Street, on Monday to Flower Hospital to be operated on for appendicitis, was said yesterday to be much improved. Unless a turn for the worse takes place no operation will be necessary.

Push Fatal to Baby Girl.

While playing on the sidewalk with other children yesterday afternoon, Minnie Maila, eighteen months old, of 1,384 Park

LEWIS BANK IN CHARGE OF STATE SECRETARY

Missouri Official Acts on Postal Inspectors' Report.

RECOMMEND A FRAUD ORDER

Charge That President Lewis Borrowed $411,000 from the Bank, Much of It on Unsecured Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Following the announcement from Washington that Assistant Attorney General Goodwin is considering a report from the Post Office Department, based on findings of Inspectors sent to St. Louis, recommending that a fraud order be issued against the People's United States Bank of St. Louis, organized by Edward G. Lewis, its President, Secretary of State Swanger to-day took charge of the affairs of the bank and assumed control of its assets.

The investigation of the "Lewis Bank," as it is commonly known, was conducted by Inspectors Fulton, Sullivan, and Stice, who say in their report that some of the other companies controlled by Lewis were in debt, hence the necessity for organizing a bank to supply them with ready funds. They charge that Lewis, personally and through corporations controlled by him, has borrowed $411,000 from the bank, much of it on unsecured notes; that "Lewis obtained money and subscriptions for stock in the bank by exaggerations and misrepresentations of the security, safety, and profits to accrue to the subscribers of stock, promising to put in his own funds, dollar for dollar, for every subscriber and then organized the bank so that Edward G. Lewis could and would control it without the voice of the stockholders, and use the funds subscribed of a large portion of them for his own purposes and benefit."

The report also alleges that Lewis drew salary from the bank as its President, from July, 1904, though the bank was not legally in existence until Nov. 14, 1904; that his representations that the capital stock of the bank would be worth several times par the day the bank opened were untrue, as was also his claims that the profits of his bank would be much greater and the expenses of operating much less than those of other banks.

It is further alleged that it is not true that the loans of the bank were passed on or guaranteed by other banks, and that the Board of Directors is the sole selection of E. G. Lewis out of the employes of the Lewis Publishing Company.

Secretary of State Swanger, acting upon this report, immediately took action to protect the stockholders and depositors of the People's Bank. Taking for his cue the charge at the time Lewis borrowed $411,203.18, the paid-in capital stock of the bank was only $500,000, Secretary Swanger says there is apparent here a gross breach of the State laws governing banking.

Mr. Swanger has already mapped out his ultimatum to Lewis. In brief it is as follows:

The loans aggregating $411,000 by People's Bank to Lewis and corporations in which he was interested, must be taken up and paid at once.

The present Board of Directors, composed of employes of Lewis, must be replaced by a board approved by the State Department.

Alleged violation of charter rights by investing funds in stocks of other corporations dominated by Lewis must be rectified, and Lewis must sever his connection with all outside enterprises in the least speculative.

Lewis to-night said: "This investigation by the Post Office Department was undertaken at my request. The recommendation that a fraud order be issued is a long way from the issuance of one. That is all I have to say."

CALLS PLAIN CHANT ABSURD.

Choirmaster Condemns the Pope's Revival of Gregorian Music.

Gregorian music was characterized as obsolete and lacking in simplicity, gravity, and beauty by Lacey Baker, organist and choirmaster of Calvary Church, in an address before the Church Club at 578 Fifth Avenue last night on the subject, "Plain Song in the Music of the Church."

"It is ridiculous to attempt to graft the music of the early Church upon the modern institution," he said. "The scale upon which this music is based is obsolete. Hence the compositions based upon it are obsolete. We may as well go back to the ox cart as a means of locomotion as to the so-called 'plain music' which Pope Pius would reinstate in the Roman Church.

"Gregorian music is simply a landmark in the history of song. It is unique, but unique in its angularity, and has no more claim upon our regard for that reason than have the monstrosities of the circus freakroom."

OBJECT TO VOCAL NEIGHBOR.

Prisoners in Mineola Jail Want an Insane Man Removed.

MINEOLA, L. I., May 31.—Prisoners in the Nassau County Jail here have signed a petition which will be presented to-morrow to the Sheriff asking him to remove from the jail an insane man who has been here since Saturday.

He sings and shouts almost continually, and the prisoners have had little sleep since he was brought in. He is to be sent to the Kings Park Asylum, but is being held to see if some one will not identify him. He persists that he is George Washington and sings patriotic songs night and day.

The insane man was taken into custody at the Belmont Park race track.

MRS. ROGERS LOSES AGAIN.

State Court Against Her—Reprieved Pending Highest Bench's Decision.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 31.—Chief Justice Rowell of the State Supreme Court to-day refused to grant a writ of error in the case of Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, the convicted murderess. Gov. Charles J. Bell, however, announced that he would grant the woman another reprieve until June 23, in order that her attorneys might have an opportunity to bring the matter before one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court.

The writ of error was filed to-day by counsel for Mrs. Rogers, who in spite of the refusal of the Supreme Court of Vermont to grant a new trial on exceptions, had labored diligently since the announcement of that refusal last Saturday in the preparation of a statement to the court showing why the entire matter should be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The brief thus set forth in the document filed to-day was that the hanging of Mrs. Rogers on Friday would be in violation of her Constitutional rights.

While Mrs. Rogers sat in her cell in the State Prison at Windsor this forenoon, ignorant as to whether she was to be hanged on Friday, workmen were erecting the gallows in another part of the building.

A. C. Van Diver a Jerome Assistant.

Almuth C. Van Diver, for some time clerk of the Grand Jury, was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney by Mr. Jerome yesterday. He was admitted to the bar while acting as indictment clerk.

7 A. M. 8 A. M.



Wash-Day made Wash-Hour

Miller's Pure Soap with Pure Naptha makes quick work of dirt and grease—not by rubbing and rubbing, but by soaking and dissolving. It takes the place of the toil on wash-day. It don't ask you to help—you mustn't help! and the clothes come out of the tub good as new.

MILLER'S SOAP

Made with Naptha

is the only soap made with naptha that can be used equally well with hot or cold water. *Miller's Soap* saves three-quarters of the work and three-quarters of the time and makes twice as clean. There is no soap so carefully made and no soap that gives such wonderful results. Large cake 5 cents.



Use Miller's Powerine with ammonia for all cleaning everything but clothes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO.
Factories: Lancaster, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y.

LEATHER BELTS.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER FOR WEAR WITH SPRING AND SUMMER GOWNS, BELTS OF GLACÉ AND SUEDE KIDSKIN, WITH BUCKLES OF SILVER AND SILVER GILT, IN MANY FASHIONABLE COLORINGS, INCLUDING PASTEL SHADES.

BELTS OF CALFSKIN AND PATENT LEATHER, ARE IN ADDITION, SHOWN IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

B. Altman & Co. announce that, beginning Saturday, June Third, and continuing during the Summer months, their establishment will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other week days.

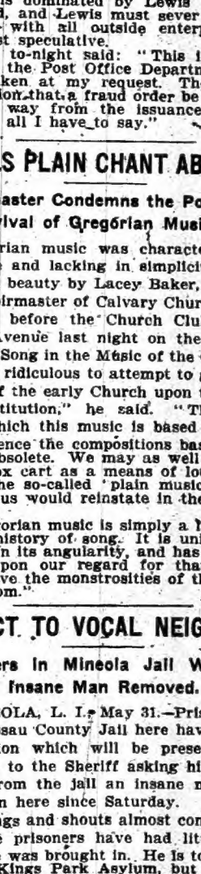
H. O'Neill & Co.

Commencing Thursday and Continuing
Friday and Saturday
We Will Hold a Special Sale of
Fancy Silks

including checks, hair-line stripes, broche and jacquard figures in a great variety of up-to-date designs and colorings—all this season's styles, and particularly suitable for Shirt Waist Dresses; per yard } 45c

Regular Prices 59c. to 85c.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.



Perfect Beer

THOROUGHLY filtered soft river water, the best Barley-Malt, imported Bohemian Hops and Special Culture Yeast are the ingredients of

Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

By lagering (ageing) not less than 4 months, every trace of the injurious, unfermented constituents, found in immature beer, is removed.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Orders promptly Filled by

MORTON TO AID RYAN IN BUILDING SUBWAYS

Will Head New $100,000,000 Metropolitan Co. After July 1.

VREELAND NOT PLEASED?

Said to Regard Naval Secretary's Coming as Another Move to Shelve Him —May Leave, Friends Say.

When Paul Morton quits his post as Secretary of the Navy and comes to New York from Washington on July 1st, it will be to become the head of the construction company which the Metropolitan Street Railway interests are forming to build the subways which those interests expect to secure under contracts with the Rapid Transit Commission.

This was learned yesterday from financiers connected with the Metropolitan group after Mr. Morton had issued a statement from Washington to show that the earlier reports, connecting his name with the Presidency of the Interborough Company were in error. Mr. Morton's statement follows:

"Paul Morton announces that he will retire from the Cabinet on July 1, 1905. He will go to New York to live and will become associated with Thomas F. Ryan. It is understood that Mr. Morton will at once take active charge of the plans for the construction of the proposed comprehensive system of underground rapid transit lines in New York City for operation in connection with the existing surface lines."

According to information obtained from a semi-official Metropolitan source yesterday it is the intention of Mr. Ryan and his associates in the control of the Metropolitan system to form a new company at once, with a capital of $100,000,000, to take charge of all subway construction which may fall to the lot of the Metropolitan in the next letting. The company, which probably will be incorporated within a fortnight, also will be prepared to issue bonds to the extent of upward of $150,000,000 as soon as subway contracts are awarded.

This is the company which will do the work similar to that done by the Subway Construction Company in the construction of the existing Interborough Subway, and it is to head this company that the Metropolitan interests secured the services of the Secretary of the Navy and ex-Vice President of the Santa Fé Road. Mr. Morton's salary with the Metropolitan, it is said, will approximate $50,000 a year.

This plan of the Metropolitan will give three distinct metropolitan corporations, the Metropolitan Construction Company, with Mr. Morton at its head; the Metropolitan Securities Company of which John B. McDonald is the virtual head, and the New York City Street Railway Company, which operates all the surface lines in Manhattan and the Bronx, with Herbert H. Vreeland as its head.

Although each company will have its own field of operations the readjustment is said to displease President Vreeland of the New York City Street Railway, as he regards it as simply another move by the Ryan forces to shelve him and restrict his field of activities." During the lifetime of William C. Whitney Mr. Vreeland was the active head and front of all the operations of the Metropolitan system, but when Mr. Whitney died and Mr. Ryan became the undisputed ruler of the system, Mr. Vreeland was gradually but surely relegated to the background. First John B. McDonald was taken in and put in control of the subway work which the company hopes to undertake. That left Mr. Vreeland with nothing but the operating of the present surface lines, and now with the advent of Mr. Morton the friends of Mr. Vreeland see further curtailment of his powers.

"When Mr. Whitney died I lost my best friend," Mr. Vreeland is reported to have told a friend recently. "I no longer have the status in Metropolitan affairs that I had during his lifetime."

Although the new Metropolitan move does not disclose on its surface any change in Mr. Vreeland's status, those who are familiar with the strained relations now existing between Mr. Vreeland and Mr. McDonald believe that with still another division of power, or rather still another official to be placed over his head, Mr. Vreeland will not consent to remain long with the Ryan interests.

Last night a representative of Thomas F. Ryan gave out the following statement concerning Mr. Morton's engagement:

"The selection of Paul Morton, now Secretary of the Navy, to take charge of the plans for the new subways for the Metropolitan Traction interests was decided upon at a conference in this city a few weeks ago. He will be closely associated with Mr. Ryan in his various enterprises, whether traction railroad, mining, banking, or other, and will lend all of his energies to this work.

"Here in New York and in the first instance, Mr. Morton is to have charge of the executive functions in connection with Mr. Ryan's proposals to the Rapid Transit Commission. As is well known, he is seeking the contracts for additional subways, and Mr. Morton will represent him on the executive side. Mr. McDonald will have full charge of the engineering features of the work.

"Mr. Morton will thus be connected with the interests which are preparing to bid for new Subway lines. The fact that he comes to New York in this interest, following upon the enlistment on the same side of Mr. McDonald, the constructor of the existing Subways, and of S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, shows the determined efforts now under way by the Ryan interests to secure the contracts for the new Subways.

"It will be the first purpose of the new combination to convince the public that a broad view should be taken of the transit requirements of New York and that the future growth of the city be kept always in mind and provided for. It will renew the offer made by Mr. Ryan early in 1904 to give free transfers from new Subway routes to all the surface lines controlled by the Metropolitan Street Railway and its allied companies. This will mean a single fare to and from home for the working population of New York."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Morton regards his transfer to New York as one of the most important in his life. He said to-day that he had a Summer full of work cut out and no prospect of rest anywhere. There will be no incorporation of the Ryan-Morton interests until after the result of the effort to get contracts in November is known.

In all probability Mr. Morton will have no official place or title in the syndicate, but will be relied on to manage and shape its policies and work. Mr. Morton will go to New York July 1. He will make his permanent residence there, and expects that his new connections will occupy his attention for the next ten years. Mr. Morton accepted this business offer after declining many others of importance which were accompanied by distinctly flattering pecuniary inducements.

REPEALS RAILROAD LAW.

New Haven Road's Bill for Protection Against the Central.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 31.—The Senate to-day passed, in concurrence with [illegible]

W.&J.SLOANE

CARPETS and RUGS Cleaned and Stored

WE have the most complete facilities for taking up and caring for floor coverings of all kinds. Our Cleaning Establishment is well equipped with the most modern machinery and we have our own storage warehouse. We make frequent examination of goods stored with us and there is no extra charge for fire insurance or cartage.

Tel. 2200 Gramercy. Carpet Cleaning Dept.

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

CHICAGO ROADS AGREE TO TURN OVER PROPERTY

Still Another Plan Submitted to Mayor Dunne.

WAITS FOR DEFINITE OFFER

Roads to be Rehabilitated, Value of Franchises Decided by Courts, and City or Present Owners to Operate.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The two traction companies have a new offer to make to the city administration. Mayor Dunne has been asked informally if it will be considered, and he is waiting for it to be put in definite form. It is intended to take the place of the one the companies agreed to make to the Council Committee on Local Transportation.

That agreement contemplated that the companies should, as soon as possible, fix a price on their properties so the city could elect whether or not it would buy. The substitute the companies have offered provides:

That the properties be turned over to the city at once to be operated either by it or the existing owners.

In the latter case that the city be represented on the Boards of Directors of the operating companies.

That the companies proceed immediately to rebuild and rehabilitate their properties on lines agreed upon between them and the city, this cost to be added to the present tangible value of the properties and paid for when the city finally goes into the operating business.

That the value of the intangible property —the franchises—be left in abeyance until all rights under the "ninety-nine year acts" have been definitely decided by the court of last resort.

That when the property finally is paid for Mueller law certificates, if found to be valid by the Supreme Court, would be accepted by the present owners.

"The offer has not yet been put into such form that it could well be considered," said Mayor Dunne. "A rough draft has been submitted, but it was sent back for a more complete and comprehensive statement.

"The advantage which is claimed for this new plan is that the roads cannot only be acquired, but rehabilitated, and when the city comes to pay for them it will be in one lump sum, so that the city will know absolutely the amount of Mueller law certificates which will have to be issued. The rough draft already submitted, however, contained some provisions the city could not accept."

The position of the companies is understood to be that they want an agreement whereby the present tangible value of their properties shall be settled by arbitration, that the cost of the improvements made afterward be added without any allowance for depreciation—this item being offset by "builders' profits"—and that when the exact status of their franchises is determined that their value be estimated on the basis of "earning capacity." These matters were not gone into specifically, however, in the draft of the proposals submitted to the Mayor and his advisers.

MATHEWS TRIAL NEXT MONTH.

Jerome Won't Answer Gruber, Whom He Calls "a Fellow Like That."

The Mathews-Wooten-Ferguson conspiracy case, which also includes a charge of grand larceny, was transferred yesterday from the General Sessions to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court by Justice Davy. It is understood that District Attorney Jerome will move to set the cases for trial early next month.

David Rothschild, sentenced to Sing Sing for a long term for wrecking the Federal Bank, and now in the Tombs as a witness for the State in this conspiracy case, was taken to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday and had a long talk with Messrs. Jerome, Kresel, and Rand. What this was all about nobody would say.

All District Attorney Jerome would say in reply to the attack of Col. Gruber was:

"I can't get down to the level of a fellow like that by entering into an altercation with him."

The District Attorney also said, with a laugh:

"There are so many lawers under indictment now, I am thinking of making up a calendar of lawers and people who have received stolen goods and trying them alternately."

BEATS THE CLOCK AN HOUR.

Twentieth Century Limited Takes Advantage of Chicago's Time.

It will be Chicago to New York in nineteen hours after June 18 by the Twentieth Century Limited east bound. The New York Central management believes that the patrons of the train will appreciate an extra hour in Chicago with no loss of time at this end, and accordingly the flyer will leave there at 1:30 daily (Chicago time) instead of 12:30, arriving here at 9:30 (New York time) the following morning, as on the present schedule.

Chicago time is an hour behind New York's, so that this is a race with the sun.

West bound, the Twentieth Century Limited will continue to leave New York at 2:45 in the afternoon, arriving in Chicago at 9:45 the following morning.

Mr. and Mrs. McAdoo at Coney.

Commissioner McAdoo, Mrs. McAdoo, and their two daughters, with Mr. Howell, the Commissioner's secretary, went down to Coney Island last evening in a special car over the Brooklyn Rapid Transit road. They visited Capt. Dooley of the Coney Island Police Station, and were taken by him through Luna Park and Dreamland. Rain interfered with their en-

CLASH OF LUMBERMEN.

International Quarrel on St. John River Grows Acute.

VAN BUREN, Me., May 31.—Details of the recent clash between employes of opposing interests in control of property along the St. John River, which for some distance is the international boundary, became known to-day when each side gave its version of the affair. The differences between the lumber interests of Maine and New Brunswick over their rights on the river have been before the American, British, and Canadian Governments since early in the Spring.

It appears that Levi W. Pond, one of the foremen of the Madawaska Log Driving Company, a New Brunswick corporation, desired to take a number of boats up the river, which was obstructed at several points. Pond says he received orders from his employers to clear the river of all obstructions to navigation, and he and a crew of twenty men used dynamite to release a sheer boom owned by the Van Buren Lumber Company, a Maine concern. Free passage was thereby given to Pond's boats, which then proceeded up the river.

Manager Hammond of the Van Buren Company at once organized a crew, and he and Alfred Violette, another official of the concern, went to a point up the river, where another boom was located. Violette ordered Pond and his men to leave the boom intact. Violette, it is said, carried a rifle, which he loaded in the presence of Pond and his men, but no shots were fired, the Canadians retiring.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 31.—Levi W. Pond, the man in charge of the New Brunswick corporation's lumber drives, to-night laid his side of the controversy before Attorney General Pugsley of New Brunswick and will submit a written statement of the facts in the case to the New Brunswick Provincial Government. Pond is also seeking legal advice as to action against President Hammond of the Van Buren Company, whom he charges with threatening to shoot him.

In discussing the matter to-night Pond said that this season he had taken three lumber drives past Van Buren. Two of these were taken around the Van Buren Company's boom on the Canadian side of the river. To get the third drive through, the foreman, acting under Pond's orders, "tripped the wings" of the boom and sent the logs down to Grand Falls. Threats were made by the Americans, Pond says, to shoot if there was any further interference with the booms.

GIRLS WOULDN'T CLIMB.

Not Allowed to Use the Elevator, They Struck.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 31.—One hundred and eighteen girls employed in the Nettleton shoe factory in this city to-day refused to go to work because the use of the freight elevator in ascending to the fifth floor of the factory had been denied them.

The girls said that five flights was too much of a climb for the "fat and puffy," and the thin ones also expressed the opinion that the effect of the exercise was bad.

WOULD HANG FOR FATHER.

Alabama Youth Offers to Die for His Condemned Parent.

CULLMAN, Ala., May 31.—John Williams was to-day sentenced to death for the murder of State Senator Robert L. Hipp. Williams's son, Frank, aged twenty, begged the court to permit him to be hanged in his father's stead.

Williams is a farmer, and shot Hipp while he and a Deputy Sheriff were attempting to levy upon some of Williams's property. An appeal will be taken.

Checks at Sherry's Were Bad.

Harold Ives, living in New Jersey, was charged in the Harlem Court yesterday with having cashed worthless or forged checks amounting to $280 at Sherry's restaurant in February, 1903. He was locked up in default of $1,000 bail for examination to-day. Ives was arrested as he stepped ashore from the Fort Lee Ferry at the instance of William Eaton, cashier at Sherry's.

3025 Telephones

Were gained during May, 1905, in Manhattan and The Bronx.

During May, 1904, only 1450 Telephones were gained in this same territory.

New Reduced Rates

for Business, Residence and Private Branch Ex-

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ENCYCLOPAEDIA

THE OUTLOOK
It remains to be said that this really formidable undertaking gives promise of achievement not only creditable but brilliant. The educational value of such a work for the home, as well as the school, is unquestionably great.

NEW YORK TIMES
Nothing better of its kind in existence.

THE SUN, New York
As it stands the New International is the most helpful encyclopaedia in English that we have seen.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN
The condensation of subjects is admirable, and typographically it is excellent. The maps and plates are excellent and the illustrations are numerous. Many subjects are treated for which we have looked in vain in other works of a similar nature.

UNITED STATES ARTILLERY JOURNAL
An ideal informer on all important subjects in which the world is interested.

PUBLIC OPINION, New York
Accuracy has been the first consideration in the making of the New International.

THE BALTIMORE SUN
In it we have the most convenient and most authoritative work of general reference that has yet been published.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH
The New International Encyclopaedia is exactly what its name indicates—new and international. Its construction is the most gigantic task ever undertaken by an American publishing house.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS
Conciseness of statement is a distinctive quality of all the articles. The editors have endeavored to compress the maximum of fact into the minimum of space.

THE NATION AND NEW YORK EVENING POST
As an encyclopaedia of American interests for American readers it is undoubtedly the best and fullest in existence.

THE COLUMBUS DISPATCH
The biographical contributions would alone distinguish the New International Encyclopaedia from others.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER, Philadelphia, Pa.
No encyclopaedia in the English language occupies the same field as this one, nor can any one take its place, once its singular merits are known and understood.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD
The New International has not followed the traditional statements of worn-out books of reference, but has gone to original sources, and as a consequence presents no garbled and inaccurate statements, but the truth. We marvel at the extent of this monumental work.

AMELIA BARR, Authoress
It is a working library in itself on all historical, biographical and geographical subjects. It is also a family reference book of the highest order, and no one desiring to keep abreast of the times can afford to be without it.

SAMUEL ANDREWS, Supt. of Schools, Pittsburg, Pa.
I can fully endorse it. It incorporates many valuable features not formerly found in an encyclopaedia.

CHARLES R. SKINNER, State Supt. of Public Instruction, Albany, N. Y.
I have no hesitation in commending the New International Encyclopaedia as a most valuable work for ready reference.

LEWIS D. BONEBRAKE, Ohio State Commissioner of Common Schools
Contains fresh, definite information and will prove a valuable addition to the library or office of any busy man.

PROF. HENRY HOUCK, Deputy State Supt. of Public Instruction, Pa.
The arrangement and plan of the work, with everything up to date, make this truly an invaluable encyclopaedia. Teachers, schools, libraries, public and private, should be in possession of it.

HON. ANDREW J. COBB, Justice of Supreme Court of Georgia
The New International Encyclopaedia is, in my opinion, a work of merit. I have subscribed for a set for my private library and have also recommended the State Librarian to place a set in the State Library.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D. D., Pastor First Congregational Church, Columbus, Ohio.
As a practical hand-book of reference in the library of a fairly intelligent American, I doubt whether any similar work is of equal value.

REV. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, D. D., Pastor Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.
The New International Encyclopaedia is full, not too full for busy men; is accurate, not too detailed or scholastic; up to date, so that one finds the information of last year.

REV. CHAS. E. CHENEY, D. D., Bishop of Reformed Episcopal Church
I have no hesitation in saying that this work is in every particular superior to any encyclopaedia I have ever had the opportunity to look into. I cordially recommend it for its comprehensiveness, for its inclusion of the most recent events in history and discoveries in science, and for its exquisite illustrations. It is adapted to the needs of the scholar as well as those of men whose time for investigation is limited.

REV. CHARLES H. FOWLER, D. D., LL. D., Bishop M. E. Church, Brooklyn
I am pleased to be the owner of the New International Encyclopaedia. It is the library of libraries.

GEORGE HARRIS, President Amherst College
Brief treatment and extended treatment are given in right proportions to the importance of the subjects. The articles are well written and accurate; the references and authorities complete.

THE PILOT
Matters directly concerning the Catholic Church, as also those in which her indirect action is involved, are treated with commendable fairness. The wells of popular thought will not be poisoned where the Catholic Church is concerned through this encyclopaedia, as they have been through so many of its predecessors.

HAMILTON W. MABIE, Author and Essayist
I have found the New International Encyclopaedia ready to answer all my questions and give me all the information I ask. It happily combines scholarly exactness of knowledge with simplicity and interest of statement.

REV. JOHN WALSH, Pastor St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, Troy, N. Y.
I have been in my day running across all sorts of encyclopaedias—Rees of 1806, the various editions of Britannica, Johnson's, Chambers's and Appleton's—and somehow there is an up-to-dateness and a satisfying fulness, a scholarship and freshness about this one that satisfies me with what I have of it and sharpens the appetite for more.

DR. W. J. ROLFE, Shakesperean Scholar and Man of Letters
I have seen no work of the kind that seems to me in all respects so well suited to the needs of teachers, students and the general reader. It is particularly convenient for reference purposes on account of its range and variety of topics and its excellent system of cross references. I tested the work by looking up a good many subjects, and invariably found what I wanted. In doing it I was surprised to see how many topics were included which I should not have looked for—I mean such as caught my eye in turning the pages.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL REVIEW
The encyclopaedia that deserves all-sided encouragement is the New International Encyclopaedia. They engaged a good number of Catholic editors, and the articles show the effect of their honest workmanship.

INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL
In biography, especially, it is safe to say that no encyclopaedic reference book published in the English language is as full and complete and up to date as this.

THE CHURCHMAN, New York
In matters that particularly concern churchmen every effort has been made, as we have had personal occasion to know, to secure accuracy while avoiding any turn of phrase that might give occasion to controversy.

THE CLEVELAND LEADER, Cleveland, Ohio.
For the practical man, the man of affairs, one who wishes to inform himself speedily and surely, there can be no better encyclopaedia than the New International.

THE SCHOOL JOURNAL
This splendid work should be in every school, academy, seminary, college or university. It should be at the service of every teacher.

THE MEDICAL CRITIC
This encyclopaedia is, in brief, a treasury of valuable, useful and fascinating information.

THE EXPRESS, Buffalo
At the head of the list of editors stands the name of Daniel Coit Gilman, LL.D. No American educator has a higher reputation. The contributors include some of the most famous specialists in the various branches of knowledge.

REV. WILLIAM M. BROWN, D.D., Bishop of Arkansas.
I especially appreciate your attempt to popularize many subjects which heretofore have been treated in a way which makes them intelligible only to specialists. A boy at school to-day needs an encyclopaedia; a teacher, even of the primary grades, needs an encyclopaedia; a business man cannot read his newspaper intelligently without one; a working man, we care not what his trade, becomes more intelligent as he investigates subjects which arise in conversation, or which he finds in his reading; a professional man's reading to-day must extend beyond his profession—he should be an all-round, well-read man, and this means that he should have an encyclopaedia. You seem to have kept all these classes in mind when preparing the New International, and I bespeak for it a most extensive sale.

LUMUS C. NEWTON, M. D., Pres. Board of Education, Detroit, Mich.
Such a work is invaluable for the teacher, the home or the school.

EDWIN MARKHAM, Author of "The Man With the Hoe"
The illustrations surpass those in any other encyclopaedia with which I am familiar, and I am familiar with all the leading ones. The New International Encyclopaedia is unquestionably the best one in the English language for the busy man.

U. S. SENATOR S. M. CULLOM
It ought to be in all the libraries of the country, and in the hands of every man who has occasion to use an encyclopaedia.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, Vice-Pres. of the U. S.
I find the New International Encyclopaedia most valuable and prepared with great care. It is a pleasure to commend such a work.

E. L. FROST, M. D., 489 Plymouth Ave., Buffalo
It gives me pleasure to congratulate the editors and publishers upon the excellence of this work in every particular. The more I see of it the better I like it. It is a work of art in all respects.

U. S. SENATOR A. J. HOPKINS
It is one of the best works of its kind that has ever been given to the American public.

U. S. REPRESENTATIVE J. A. TAWNEY
It will be found a most useful work for the student or the man of affairs in whatever line of study, profession or business he may be engaged.

U. S. SENATOR J. C. SPOONER
All in all, it is to me the finest encyclopaedia I have ever seen, and I do not see how it can fail to be a popular and standard work.

FRANCIS LYNDE STETSON
Being already the owner of three other cyclopaedias, I hesitated some time before purchasing the New International; but after repeated inspection of the work I concluded that I should not go without it. Since my purchase the work has been to me of much use. I have been both satisfied and gratified by the compactness, completeness and accuracy of its information upon subjects as to which I was competent to judge, and inferentially upon several subjects as to which the New International was my principal source of information.

F. W. GUNSALUS, Pres. Armour Institute of Technology
No public library or private collection of working books can be most effective without this work at hand.

REV. C. H. PARKHURST
I make daily use of the New International Encyclopaedia, have come to know it by using it, and have learned by this means to recognize it as an invaluable and indispensable component of my library.

LYMAN HALL, President Georgia School of Technique, Atlanta, Ga.
It is a valuable adjunct to any library, public or private, and its many articles brought up to the present state of history and science make it a valuable work for students of the present day.

DR. J. HOWELL WAY, Sec. North Carolina State Medical Society.
I have four standard encyclopaedias in my library, and am free to confess that a comparison of the subject matter in each of them with the New International is overwhelmingly in favor of the latter. I have particularly noted the medical subjects treated and am pleased to find them scientific and up to date.

L. G. WALKER, Editor-in-Chief Chattanooga Times
We bought the set of books several months ago for our editorial rooms, as the most up-to-date and most satisfactory general encyclopaedia obtainable after investigating other prominent general reference works.

Why It Has Met Success

In the twenty years that preceded the completion of the New International Encyclopædia no entirely new encyclopdæia worthy of the name was published.

Twenty years of the world's greatest progress, twenty years of new knowledge, of new facts about old subjects, was unrecorded for use in any general reference work.

It was at this opportune time, less than one year ago that the completion of the The New International Encyclopaedia was announced. The simple publication of such a work is no guarantee of the excellence of the work itself.

It must be from the hands of recognized masters, must be written by men whose reputations inspire confidence in what they write; it must be published by men whose standing in the business world is a guarantee that what they offer the public is all they claim for it.

These elements of success are fully met in the New International Encyclopaedia.

The names of the Editors-in-Chief: DANIEL COIT GILMAN, LL.D., President of Johns Hopkins University (1876-1901), afterwards President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington; HARRY THURSTON PECK, Ph.D., L.H.D., Professor in Columbia University, and Frank Moore Colby, M.A., late Professor in New York University, with their 400 assistants, all of them men of highest reputations in their various professions, were abundant guarantee to all competent judges that their work would be more thoroughly and completely done than was ever before attempted in any work of its kind.

It is new—not new in part or in name only, but new all through, not a revision of or based on any existing work—containing all that older encyclopædias contained, newly written in the light of to-day's knowledge, as well as all the mass of new matter that older encyclopædias lacked, and although written from an American standpoint, it is International in character.

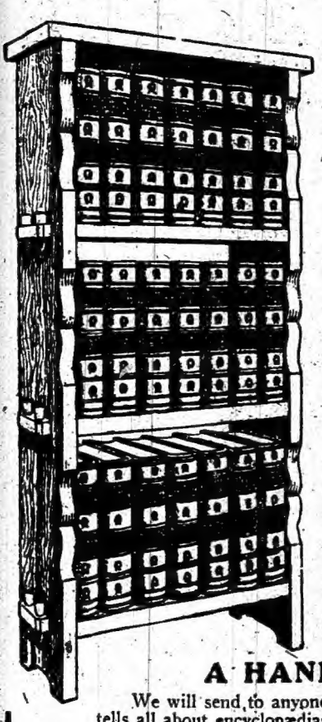
Such statements from the publishers—one of the longest established and most favorably known publishing houses in the United States—were sufficient to establish entire confidence in the excellence of the work.

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They form the strongest and practically unanswerable arguments why you should buy the New International Encyclopaedia in preference to any other.

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"BILL ARP"—Major Wm. Smith
(From a letter in the Atlanta Constitution.)
What we most need in the South are historical and reference works which will be standard with us and relate the truth about the South, and the Confederacy, and slavery, and the war, and reconstruction. I had an encyclopaedia that gave a whole column of apology for old John Brown and the pedigree of every Northern race horse, and no mention of John B. Gordon, or Forrest, or any of our Southern poets, or orators. I swapped it off at half price for the New International, by Dodd, Mead & Co. The tributes in that work to Mr. Davis and Lee and Jackson are all that could be desired and more than was expected.

THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD
It is written throughout in language suited to the

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON TO-DAY TO

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Gentlemen: You may send me, free of all cost, as per your offer, the eighty-page Book descriptive of the different Departments of the

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Name.....

LORENZ TURNS STATE'S EVIDENCE; MAY ESCAPE

Tells of Machen and Crawford Scheme for Postal Contracts.

SAYS PROFITS WERE DIVIDED

Declares Machen, Then Postal Employe, Was to Get Half and He and Crawford the Rest.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—George E. Lorenz of Toledo, Ohio, who was convicted with August W. Machen and Samuel and Diller B. Groff on charges of conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with contracts for furnishing supplies to the Post Office Department, to-day turned State's evidence in the trial of William G. Crawford, who is also charged with conspiracy.

Machen and Lorenz were indicted jointly with Crawford. The former pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to an additional two years in the penitentiary at Moundsville, West Va.; and Lorenz got a severance for trial. It is generally believed that Lorenz is testifying for the Government under an agreement that he shall not be prosecuted under indictments now pending against him. He has been sentenced to two years at Moundsville under conviction for conspiracy with Machen and the Groffs.

Lorenz did not spare himself in his testimony. He declared that an agreement had been formed by himself, Machen, and Crawford to get contracts to furnish letter carriers' satchels to the Post Office Department, and that they had shared in the profits. The contracts were gained by reason of Machen's connection with the supply division of the Post Office Department and were filled by Crawford, who was the general manager for the Postal Device and Lock Company of New York.

According to Lorenz, he himself was the go-between, although there were meetings between the three at the room of Lorenz when he was staying at a hotel in this city in June, 1902.

In speaking of the arrangement between the three men, Lorenz called it a subsidiary company. He was asked by Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the Government, who were meant by "subsidiary company," and he said Machen, Crawford, and himself.

"Who first suggested the division of the profits under the contract obtained by Crawford's company?" asked Mr. Conrad. "Machen was in my room and said there should be some agreement as to the division of the spoils," replied the witness. "He said: 'Crawford may suggest that he receive one-fourth, you one-fourth, and that one-half shall come to me. If he does,' that will be satisfactory to me.' Machen then said that whatever the arrangement, he and I should divide our shares equally. That is, if three-fourths came to us, we would divide it."

Further questioning brought out the statement from Lorenz that Crawford had made the suggestion of the division when they met the next day, and the figures were in accordance with those that had been named by Machen. He said that the three men came to terms according to that agreement.

The witness was examined in relation to correspondence between himself and Crawford. The papers included drafts, letters, and other matter. These were explained by Lorenz. The first one of consequence was a letter inclosing a draft for $5,440, which, the witness charged, Crawford sent to Lorenz and asked that Lorenz "attend to it."

On the letter was a memorandum, with initials and designations as follows: "A. W.," "Geo.," and "Bill." After the designations were sums, the first being one-half of the amount of the draft, and after the others were sums one-fourth the amount of the draft. The Government counsel tried to get before the jury the statement that this memorandum meant that A. W. Machen, George Lorenz, and William G. Crawford were to receive the amounts named. This was ruled out, but Lorenz did testify that he had made division of the amount of the draft according to the terms of the contract. The drafts and the express receipt were offered in evidence.

WILL ACCEPT THE GALVESTON

The Cruiser Only Slightly Below Requirements on Her Speed Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Secretary of the Navy has received a telegram from Capt. Dayton, President of the Naval Board of Inspection, in regard to the recent trial of the protected cruiser Galveston off the coast of Massachusetts. Capt. Dayton says:

"Galveston contract trial completed. Average speed for four hours, 16.425 knots. No immediate repairs or changes required."

The Galveston was partly built by the Trigg Iron Works at Richmond, Va., and finished by the Government at the Norfolk Navy Yard. She was required to make 16.50 knots, and as she fell only slightly below that requirement, there is little doubt of her acceptance by the Government. Capt. Dayton's statement indicates that she is in condition to accompany Admiral Sigsbee's squadron to France to bring home the remains of John Paul Jones.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Green Earth Not Dutiable as Paint—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest filed by A. B. Ansbacher & Co. and Gabriel & Schall of New York relative to the rate of duty applicable to so-called "green earth." Collector Stranahan classified the article under the provision in the Dingley tariff law for "paints" with duty at the rate of 30 per cent. ad valorem. It was maintained by the importers that the importation is properly dutiable under the schedule for "earth, wrought or manufactured," at $2 per ton. The board held that the claim was well taken and reversed the action of the Collector, with instruction for that officer to reliquidate the entries in accordance with the finding of the customs court.

Other importers' claims sustained yesterday were by Paul Gelpi & Sons, New Orleans, La.; Arnold, Constable & Co., the Tefft-Weller Company, Abegg & Rusch, E. H. Behrens & Co., William W. Thomas & Co., David Carlisle, Kampmann & Meyer, Meyer, Martin & Co., New York.

The board overruled protests by National Express Company, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Findlay, Dicks & Co., New Orleans; Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Yuen Chong, Honolulu; the Oriental American Company, Portland, Oregon; Davies, Turner & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. H. Frank & Co., F. B. Wallace, Andrew R. Stevens, Max M. Myres, Ballin & Taylor, Tice & Lynch, J. Sakabo, B. Shackman & Co.,

ODELL HURRIES HOME.

A "Business Matter" Calling the Chairman Back—Is Due June 10.

Ex-Gov. Odell cabled from Amsterdam yesterday that he would sail for home next Saturday and would arrive in New York on June 10. His decision to return earlier than he contemplated when he left is said to be due entirely to a business matter. Nevertheless, his lieutenants in the Republican organization were all delighted to hear that his coming was not to be delayed much longer. The problems which are pressing upon them are causing them much anxiety and vexation.

The State organization is much concerned over the appointments which Gov. Higgins will make to the State Commission of Gas and Electricity. It was learned yesterday that the Governor has forty names before him from which to choose the three members of that commission.

The latest news from Albany is that Gov. Higgins has changed his mind about not signing the bill providing for two additional members of the Railroad Commission. He will approve it, it is said, and make George W. Aldridge one of the commissioners. It has been asserted that the bill was passed principally for the benefit of Aldridge, but after the State Lighting Commission bill got through, it was thought that Aldridge would be shifted to the Lighting Commission and the Railroad Commission bill vetoed. It is said now, however, that Gov. Higgins could not make up his mind to appoint Aldridge to the Lighting Commission.

If the Railroad Commission bill is signed and Aldridge receives one of the two additional places, the other, it is expected, will go to some New York City man who will devote his attention to transportation problems in the metropolis.

An interesting bit of gossip in Albany yesterday was that N. V. V. Franchet, who has served as Superintendent of Public Works since Jan. 1, is to be appointed a member of the new State Commission on Gas and Electricity. He is a close friend of Gov. Higgins, and as the story goes, wants some political office which will claim less than his time. As Commissioner of Gas and Electricity, he could give more attention to his private business.

William Halpin, President of the Republican County Committee, returned from the Adirondacks yesterday. He found awaiting him on his desk the invitation of the Citizens' Union to the Republican organization to fuse with them on a non-partisan municipal ownership platform.

"I will refer the Citizens' Union's communication to the County Committee at its next meeting, the third Thursday in June, and the committee will decide what action will be taken with regard to it," said Mr. Halpin.

He refused to talk about the probability of fusion between the Republicans and the Union on the line laid down by the latter. Some of the Republican district leaders, however, were more outspoken. They suggested that in reply to the Citizens' Union's query as to where the Republican organization stood on non-partisanship, the Union ought to be asked to state where it stood with regard to Tammany.

State Chairman Odell will have returned before the Republican County Committee will be called upon to pass upon the Citizens' Union communication, and he will decide what the nature of the Republican reply shall be.

The Citizen's Union City Committee will be called to meet some time in June, and if nothing is done toward fusion by that time nothing can be done until September, when the next meeting of the committee will be held.

There is an impression among some of the Citizen's Union leaders that Mr. Odell has already decided to run a straight Republican ticket, and that the candidate will be either Louis Stern or Gen. Horace Porter.

Mrs. H. S. Black Gets Her Divorce.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., May 31.—Justice Keogh, in the Supreme Court, to-day, entered a decree granting a divorce to Mrs. Allon F. Black from Harry S. Black, President of the United States Realty and Improvement Company. He also directed the papers sealed. Mrs. Black was the daughter of the head of the George A. Fuller Construction Company.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss M. Sturdivant, books; 2 Walker Street.
Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Morgan, linens; G. R. Aufderheide, dress goods and silks; 95 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mr. Wilson, millinery; 2 Walker Street.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, millinery and hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Boge, F., Chicago, Ill.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss Schick, coats and suits; Miss Krider, ladies' wear, Hotel Cadillac.
Baumgardner, L. S., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; G. F. Baumgardner, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. W. Fox, clothing; Hotel Wellington.
Berg Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Miss L. Leary, ribbons; Broadway Central Hotel.
Cohen Company, Richmond, Va.; Leroy S. Cohen, notions and jewelry, 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Williams, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; G. Cohen, laces and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. V. Wellborn, cloaks, suits, and waists, 458 Broadway.
Dreyfuss, J., & Son, Boston, Mass.; S. Dreyfuss, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Power, laces; Victoria Hotel.
Eagle Knitting Company, Troy, N. Y.; L. P. Wood, knit goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. England, dress goods and silks, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, millinery and ladies' and infants' wear, 2 Walker Street.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Miss Enwright, suits; Hotel Breslin.
Fox, G. & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. P. Fox, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; J. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. J. Mitchell, gloves; E. A. Brenner, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Morgan, flannels; 43 Leonard Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Hillman, Chicago, Ill.; Mr. Parker, domestics and linens; 458 Broadway.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; F. E. Mowers, dry goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. V. Flanagan, domestics; C. J. Lockwood, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; Miss E. Leister, umbrellas; Hotel Breslin.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. I. Belcher, jewelry; G. H. Guest, house furnishing goods; Mr. Greenough, furs; 8 Greene Street.
"Joyce's," Pittsburg, Penn.; M. F. Connolly, millinery; Sinclair House.
Klein, S., Chicago, Ill.; C. Reiss, dress goods and silks; 406 Broadway; Belvedere House.
"Leader," Pittsburg, Penn.; J. J. Grau, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway.
Lewis, A. T., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Hill, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. M. McCarthy, dry goods; 320 Church Street.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; J. Kemper, laces; Hotel Marlborough.
McGrath & Co., Providence, R. I.; E. McGrath, cloaks; Hotel Normandie.
Nebraska Clothing Company, Omaha, Neb.; H. Swanson, clothing; 552 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Marx & Haas, clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. J. Marx, clothing; Gilsey House.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; C. A. Newcomb, Jr., domestics, 341 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Craig, white goods, 51 Franklin Street.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Dutton, silks, 484 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. D. Fox, candy, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. Hunter, domestics, 320 Church Street.
Shapiro & Brother, Shamokin, Penn.; J. F. Doyle, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Franklin, Charles, & Co., Saginaw, Mich.; Mr. McQuay, hosiery and underwear; Mr. Sar-

COURT SAYS HUMMEL MUST STAND TRIAL

First of Dodge-Morse Cases Will Come Up Monday.

MAY GO OVER UNTIL FALL

Justice Davy Says Grand Jury Did Not Get Lawyer's Testimony by Compulsion—Indictment Stands.

The case of Abraham Hummel, charged with conspiracy and subornation of perjury, must be put on trial. Justice Davy handed down a decision to that effect yesterday in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in passing upon and denying the motoin of De Lancey Nicoll to quash the indictments against Hummel on those charges, which grew out of Hummel's connection with the Dodge-Morse marriage and divorce mix-up.

The case was set down for next Monday. Although nobody undertook to say what the next move would be and Mr. Nicoll had nothing to say, it was the general impression about the Criminal Courts Building that a demurrer would be entered. This, it is expected, will put the case over until the Autumn term.

District Attorney Jerome expects to be in court on Monday, when the case is called. Mr. Nicoll intimated to the court that he doubted if he could be ready for trial on the date set.

The decision of Justice Davy follows:

"After a careful examination of the testimony given by the defendant Hummel before the Grand Jury and the exhaustive brief of the learned counsel, I have reached the conclusion that Hummel's testimony was not obtained by compulsion or in violation of the constitutional provision protecting a person from being compelled in a criminal case to be a witness against himself.

"It appears at the very threshold of the examination he placed himself upon his constitutional privilege and refused to answer any question that might tend to incriminate him, and voluntarily answered such questions as would not in his judgment show or tend to show that he had committed a criminal offense.

"The learned counsel for the defendant contends that it was an infringement of Hummel's constitutional rights to require him to appear before the Grand Jury in pursuance of a subpoena and be sworn. Such a rule is too narrow to receive favorable consideration, and if adopted would to a great extent destroy the usefulness of the Grand Jury system, and in many cases defeat the administration of criminal justice. The rule is well settled that a witness cannot claim his constitutional privilege until he is sworn, so that his claim shall be made under the sanctity of an oath.

"The compulsion, therefore, within the meaning of the Constitution does not arise until the party has been summoned and sworn as a witness. It also appears that the Assistant District Attorney, who was the legal adviser of the Grand Jury, instructed them that in deliberating upon the question whether an indictment should be found against Hummel his testimony should not be taken into consideration. I must, therefore, assume, in the absence of proof, that the Grand Jury obeyed these instructions and that there was sufficient evidence, aside from Hummel's, to authorize the Grand Jury in finding the indictments."

It is undecided as to which charge Hummel will be tried first on.

The case of Hummel is the first to be pushed of the series which has grown out of the Dodge-Morse case. Benjamin Steinhardt, ex-Justice E. L. Fursman, C. F. Dodge, and E. F. Bracken are all under indictment with Hummel.

VICE PRESIDENT IN PORTLAND

All Ready for Formal Opening of Lewis and Clark Exposition.

PORTLAND, Oregon, May 31.—Vice President Fairbanks and the Congressional party who are to participate in the formal opening of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition arrived in this city to-day and were met at the Union Station by President H. W. Goode and a delegation of citizens. A mounted band and 200 men of the Fourth United States Cavalry headed the procession that escorted the visitors through the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Fairbanks, escorted by the cavalry, later proceeded to President Goode's residence, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Goode. In the afternoon the Vice Presidential and Congressional parties visited the exposition grounds.

ELLIS ISLAND AWARDS MADE.

Immigrants Will Pay 5½ Cents for Breakfast, 11 for Dinner, and 8 for Supper.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Secretary Metcalf to-day announced the Ellis Island awards. The bids were so complicated that it has taken three weeks to analyze them and sift out the lowest bidders. The restaurant privileges, now held by Hudgins & Dumas, were given for three years to Henry Balfe, whose offers are as follows: Breakfast, 5½ cents; dinner, 11 cents; supper, 8 cents.

The contract for carrying baggage was given to W. H. Werner, whose offer is to carry, at the uniform price of 35 cents, trunks and bundles and miscellaneous baggage to the amount of 200 pounds to Brooklyn, Jersey City, Hoboken, Staten Island, and all points in Manhattan Island.

The American Express Company gets the money exchange privilege, agreeing to make exchanges at the current rate.

Looking for Bait Thieves.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., May 31.—The whaler Neptune, temporarily commissioned as a cruiser to enforce the Bait act against American fishermen, in conjunction with the revenue cutter Fiona, sailed to-day for the south coast to patrol the bait areas of Placentia Bay. She carried a force of revenue police coast guards sufficient to seize any offending vessel, reports having been received that American and French fishermen will shortly attempt to secure bait in these waters.

Hunyadi Janos

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JANOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

MANY LIGHTING COMPANIES.

Over Fifty Incorporated Since State Commission Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 31.—Judging from the large number of electric light, heat, and power companies which have been incorporated this year by the Secretary of State since the Legislature passed the proposed law establishing a State Lighting Commission, it is apparent the State commission will have little to do for some years to come in connection with the approval of the formation of this class of corporations.

Over fifty of these corporations have been formed since the bill passed the Legislature, and not a section of the State has been left uncovered. Three more were incorporated to-day.

The Economy Light, Fuel and Power Company, to operate in Lockport and Buffalo and other places in Erie and Niagara Counties, has been formed, with a capital of $250,000. The Directors are Henry C. Eddy of Chicago, B. F. Seadler of New York, and Isaac H. Babcock of Lockport.

The Adirondack Power Company of Queensbury, Warren County, is to erect dams across the Hudson River and its tributaries in Saratoga, Washington, Warren, Essex, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties, to develop electricity for light, heat, and power purposes. The incorporators are George R. Finch and Jeremiah T. Finch of Glens Falls and George F. Underwood of New York.

The Racquette River Transmission Company is incorporated to furnish electricity in the Adirondacks and the Mohawk and Hudson River Valleys. The capital is $50,000 and the Directors are C. H. Van Slyck of New York, Lorenzo N. Rider of Bath, and Leroy T. Bradford of Broadalbin.

COTTON ACREAGE LESSENED.

Reports Indicate a Falling Off of 18.43 Per Cent. from 1904.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—The Southern Cotton Association to-day issued its cotton acreage report. The report says:

"The estimated acreage for 1904, as indicated by the report of the United States Government, amounted to 31,730,000 acres. The decrease in the acreage for 1905, as shown by our tabulated statement, which was compiled from 17,754 individual reports throughout the cotton belt, fixes the acreage this year at 25,980,951 acres, a decrease of 18.43 per cent., and 16.05 per cent. in fertilizers.

"The conditions of the crop, as reported for Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, the Territories, and portions of Mississippi, are unprecedentedly bad, much of the acreage reported in those States being yet unplanted and large tracts either under water or badly washed by heavy rains.

"In the eastern portion of the cotton belt the fields are grassy, the cotton still unchopped, and labor scarce throughout the entire belt. The officers of the association expressed the highest commendation of the loyalty of the farmers throughout the cotton territory in so fully living up to their promises and pledges in bringing about so material a reduction in the cotton acreage and the use of commercial fertilizers under cotton for 1905.

"The present demand for cotton is unprecedented, and, with a firm and determined stand, higher prices for the staple will be secured in the near future."

New Yorker Heads Letter Carriers.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 31.—The New York State Letter Carriers' Convention at its closing session to-night elected the following officers: President—M. A. Fitzgerald of New York; Vice President—J. F. Brophy, Yonkers; Secretary—C. B. Ingalls, Oswego; Treasurer—Louis Van Kamerik, Albany.

GRAND JURY QUESTIONS CHICAGO STRIKE LEADER

Shea Denies Conspiracy—Says Detectives Caused Riots.

POINT AGAINST STRIKERS

Federal Courts Have Jurisdiction in Injunction Cases, Judge Holds—Strike Breaker Beaten.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Judge Kohlsaat of the United States Circuit Court to-day decided that the Federal courts have jurisdiction over the bills for injunctions brought by the express companies against the striking teamsters. The attorneys for the teamsters denied that the Federal court has jurisdiction over such bills, basing their contention on the declaration that the express companies are not engaged in inter-state commerce.

President Shea of the Teamsters' Union appeared before the Grand Jury this afternoon and was questioned for two hours. He told of the workings of the International and local Teamsters' Unions. When questioned as to his knowledge of a blacklist alleged to have been maintained by the express companies against the teamsters he was unable to tell anything definite. He denied any conspiracy on the part of the labor leaders, and insisted that many of the riots that had taken place in the streets had been caused by efforts of private detectives and other representatives of the Employers' Association to excite feeling against the strikers.

The Employers' Teaming Company eclipsed its previous records to-day, sending out between 2,500 and 2,600 teamsters. Every driver that could be spared was sent to the lumber district in order to facilitate deliveries by the lumber concerns involved in the strike, and additional police protection was asked.

Slugging of strike-breakers continues. James Spencer of Kansas City, who had been employed as a driver for a department store, was reported to the police to-day as having been attacked by three men and left unconscious on the prairie. According to Spencer, the three men forced him to get on a Wentworth Avenue street car. Spencer protested and called on the street car conductor for assistance. The conductor, however, refused to aid. At the end of the line the trio took Spencer from the car and beat him into insensibility. Several hours afterward he was found by a pedestrian, who took him to a hospital.

The expected rioting in the lumber district to-day did not take place, possibly because the protection afforded by the police and Deputy Sheriffs was adequate. Deliveries were made generally without interference. The teamsters for three coal firms struck rather than make inhibited deliveries.

When several lumber wagons from one of the strike-affected companies attempted to make deliveries at the plant of the Gerts Piano Company, North and Smith Avenues, to-day, employes at the piano factory began to throw bottles at the drivers. Several of the missiles struck the non-union teamsters. A negro policeman who was guarding the wagons was struck on the hand and severely cut, but upon the appearance of a squad of police the crowd quickly dispersed. No arrests were made.

N. Y. Life's Men McCall's Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, May 31.—John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, entertained a party of foreign and Western representatives of the company at his home, Shadow Lawn, here yesterday afternoon. There were about forty in the party.

OYSTER BAY LOVERS SAD.

May Ask President to Have Station Lights Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 31.—Shall Oyster Bay lose its lovers' retreat? That is the question that now agitates the young swains and their sweethearts. It is boldly hinted that unless the enemy of true love suffers a change of heart in the meantime, the President of the United States will be appealed to when he comes home this Summer.

In this case the foe is the Long Island Railroad. For many years the weather sheds of this company's station have furnished an ideal spot for tender vows after dark. Now has come President Peters of the Long Island and ordered the shed illuminated with electric arc lights. The sheds are now in a dazzling glare. The youth of Oyster Bay feel that they have suffered a great wrong. They have no hope of convincing a soulless corporation that the sheds should remain dark.

The only resort left is a petition to the President of the United States, the great friend of marriage.

STICKS TO MAD BRIDEGROOM.

Bride of a Day Going to a Sanitarium to Care for Him.

De Witt Ottman of Albany, who became violent at the Netherland Hotel on Tuesday as he was about to register with his bride of the day before, was removed from the psychopathic ward of Bellevue Hospital yesterday by his brother, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Ottman of Stamford, Conn. The patient was taken to a sanitarium at Stamford in a big touring car.

He still showed signs of a disordered mentality and attacked Dr. E. Barnes of the sanitarium, who had him in charge. A restraining belt was applied and he was carried to the machine. Two attendants accompanied him. Mrs. Ottman did not appear.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., May 31.—De Witt Ottman arrived at a sanitarium here this afternoon. He made the trip from New York with his brother, Dr. Barnes, and attendants, in a large automobile. This evening he was resting quietly. The Rev. Ford C. Ottman, pastor of the wealthy Presbyterian Church here, his brother, said to-night:

"This is a sudden and unexpected sorrow that I cannot account for. Mrs. Ottman was very calm and quite courageous under the circumstances. She will come here to care for her husband personally just as soon as arrangements can be made."

DECIDES AGAINST ROADS.

Commission Holds That Unreasonable Rates on Hay Are Charged.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—In the case of the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company against the Mobile and Ohio, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, and Southern Railway Companies, the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day decided that the carriers' rates on reconsignments of hay from warehouses in East St. Louis to points south of the Ohio River, amounting to 2 cents more than their proportional rate from East St. Louis on through shipments, are unjust and unreasonable, and that the complainant is entitled to reparation.

Byron Traver Is Discharged.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 31.—Byron Traver, the New York attorney who was arrested for having carried away from the Kenmore Hotel the wrong grip, which was said to contain $5,600 worth of uncut diamonds, the property of Samuel W. Glover, was discharged from custody to-day, there being no evidence to hold him.

It is a reasonable estimate that at least 75 per cent. of the men that you meet are wearing clothes made from cotton mixed fabrics. Most of them don't know it—not yet; some of them deliberately bought the stuff because it was a little lower priced.

The fact is that all of them, probably without exception paid more than the clothes were worth. There would be no market for the "mercerized cotton" cheat in clothes if such goods were offered on their merits, at their real value.

If you're willing to wear cotton-mixed clothes insist on getting them at a low enough price; pay for what they're worth, not for what they appear to be. If you want all-wool, reject everything not positively guaranteed by maker and dealer.

Our label is a guaranty: a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Marx Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers



You'll continue to waste 5c. on every collar

so long as you pay 15c. for collars not stamped "LINEN." If your furnisher doesn't keep Triangle "LINEN" Collars write us and we will refer you to a dealer in your vicinity.

Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

15c. Each—Two for 25c. 4-ply ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.



MURAD CIGARETTES are the unanimous preference of the most discriminating critics in the world—the stars of the theatrical profession.

Digby Bell, Louis Mann, Frank Keenan, Sam Bernard, Lew Fields, Arthur Byron, David Warfield, George Arliss, John Mason, Julius Steger, and other well-known actors have already commended Murad Cigarettes in no uncertain way.

Note now what ten *more* stars say of

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and take the first opportunity to try them yourself.

Murad Cigarettes are in reality the exclusive brands of the Sultan and his officials, brought to America through their maker, Allan Ramsay, the world's leading authority on Turkish tobacco, and for sixteen years government expert of Turkey.

10 for 15 Cents

VEN MORE YACHTS FINISH OCEAN RACE

halla Is Third, an Hour and a Half Before Endymion.

LDEGARDE LEADS SUNBEAM

ur de Lys Crosses the Line After Midnight, but the Others Not Yet Sighted at Scillys.

ONDON, June 1.—The Earl of Crawford's Valhalla crossed the finish line the Lizard Light last night at 8:08, d in the race for the Kaiser's Cup. was followed an hour and a half later Commodore George Lauder's Endymn and shortly after by Edward R. Cole- 's schooner Hildegarde. Lord Brass Sunbeam was the fifth in the race to k the Lizard Light, arriving at 11:40 , two hours and six minutes after Endymion. The Hildegarde's time sing the line, was 10:08 P. M. At ight Dr. Lewis Stimson's Fleur de was approaching the mark, but did cross until 2:48 o'clock this morning. e American yawl Ailsa, owned by ry S. Redmond of the New York nt Club, finished at 4:25 o'clock this ning, and the American auxiliary t Utowana, owned by Allison V. Ar- r of the New York Yacht Club, fin- l at 5:08 o'clock.

e time occupied in transit by the Val- was 14 days 2 hours and 53 minute the Endymion, 14 days 4 hours and minutes; the Hildegarde, 14 days 5 s and 53 minutes, the Sunbeam, 14 6 hours and 32 minutes, and Fleur de 14 days 9 hours and 33 minutes.

d it not been that each of the five becalmed, as the Atlantic and Ham- had been before them, it is probathat all would have broken the forrecord. The Valhalla was sighted off Scilly Islands at 5 o'clock yesterday ning. She made slow progress in the wind and did not pass the light stauntil 10:30 o'clock. The run from to the finish occupied ten hours. Endymion, by finishing fourth, wins f the three prizes offered in addition e $5,000 gold cup by Kaiser Wilhelm. e Atlantic reached Southampton yesy afternoon, passing the Needles well up the Endymion's figures. A host of ds awaited Wilson Marshall's boat overwhelmed both owner and skipwith congratulations. Mr. Marshall all the credit of the voyage to Capt. who, he said, had handled the Atc superbly.

on't forget Gardner, though," he d. "He did the real work origi- you know."

ot. Barr had as little to say as ever. e not been in bed for forty-eight s," he said, "and I am going to get sleep first and think of other things We have proved the abilities of the and upset the theory that a racer n't ride the deep sea at speed. 's all there is to it."

Marshall and his friends came re last night. The yacht will be dry ed at once and prepared for the from Dover to Heligoland, which s on the 17th. A prize is to be ofsimply for the Kaiser's Cup racers another for the auxiliaries in addition he others originally announced by ror William.

e will not race either in English waters or at Kiel, though we will go there for regatta week," said Mr. Marshall. "After the Dover-Heligoland race we will cruise in German and English waters. The yacht will winter on this side, and I shall later take her for a Mediterranean cruise and perhaps to Eastern waters. I have not planned definitely on that score."

The Hamburg has gone direct to Kiel.

A review of the logs of the Atlantic and the Hamburg shows that the German was never in the lead after the American schooner passed her shortly before 10 o'clock on the morning following the start. The positions each day, together with the daily runs, were:

Date.	Atlantic Long.	Lat.	Run.	Hamburg Long.	Lat.	Run.
May 18	70.24	39.29	166	71.01	39.39	142
19	65.39	40.14	222	66.20	39.48	216
20	60.38	40.45	229	61.35	39.54	219
21	54.40	41.09	270	56.13	39.49	247
22	54.12	41.24	112	52.42	39.53	169
23	46.57	41.30	248	49.19	40.25	160
24	39.50	44.57	341	43.12	42.38	303
25	33.30	46.33	282	37.03	44.54	306
26	26.48	48.58	279	31.31	47.15	272
27	20.53	48.56	243	26.09	49.26	252
28	13.06	49.52	383	18.41	49.54	292
29	6.19	49.45	308	10.35	49.59	312
30	...	...	...	6.13	49.46	161

CADETS' FOOTBALL GAME.

Army and Navy Will Play at Princeton Instead of at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., May 31.—The West Point-Annapolis football game will be played this year on Dec. 2, at Princeton, instead of at Philadelphia as formerly. The change is due to the failure of the joint committee having the arrangements in charge to reach a satisfactory agreement with respect to the distribution of tickets. Heretofore Annapolis and West Point have received a supply insufficient to meet the demand made upon them.

Under the agreement signed yesterday between the representatives of the three institutions interested, the navy will receive 7,500 seats, the army 7,500 seats, and Princeton the remaining 7,000.

Prof. J. D. Fine, graduate adviser of Princeton athletics, said in reference to the arrangements for the game, that the crowd would be handled just as the assemblage at the annual Yale-Princeton game, and that there would be no trouble as far as railway facilities went. With the temporary stands in place the university field will seat 22,500 people, and has standing room for nearly 2,500 in addition. It is quite likely that some of the present stands will be built up higher to accommodate more, but these details have not yet been decided upon.

Prof. Fine also stated that the large new gymnasium would likely be turned into a mess hall to feed both battalions.

TWO AMERICANS NOW LEFT.

British Golf Women Defeat All but Miss Adams and Miss M. Curtis.

LONDON, May 31.—Interest in the American women golfers playing in the women's British championship on the Cromer links, Norfolk, continued to-day, but of the six who survived two rounds, only two were left to-night. Miss Margaret Curtis and Miss Mary B. Adams, both of Boston, Mass. Miss Georgianna Bishop, the American champion, after beating Mrs. Asmith in the third round by 6 up and 5 to play, was put out in the fourth round by Miss Lloyd Roberts. This was one of the closest contested games of the day, and Miss Bishop only lost by one hole.

TESTIFIES AGAINST SISTER.

Evidence Woman Gives Procures a Divorce for Her Brother-in-Law.

Mrs. Josephine Satter, who resides in Jersey City, went on the witness stand in the Supreme Court yesterday and testified against her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Schultze, giving evidence on which Mrs. Schultze's husband, Walter Schultze, got an absolute divorce. Mrs. Satter's twelve-year-old son also went on the witness stand as a witness against his aunt.

Justice Leventritt asked Mrs. Satter why she had come to court to testify against her sister and Mrs. Satter answered: "I couldn't help it. My sister has disgraced me and my family."

CLUBMEN BEGIN PLAY IN BIG POOL TOURNEY

Metropolitan Handicap Includes Many Champions.

SCRATCH PLAYERS IN FORM

Albert F. Young, Jr., Inter-City Champion, Wins Most Interesting Contest of First Round.

Amateur pool experts to the number of 128 began the competitions last night in the Metropolitan handicap tournament. The meeting is the largest ever held in the history of the sport, and the competitors represent the most exclusive clubs in this country, and also includes several foreign players. It was arranged by the Strollers Club and is being contested in their clubhouse, 67 Madison Avenue, the old headquarters of the New York Yacht Club.

With such a formidable list the committee recorded a number of defaults last night in the first round, as the competitors failed to appear as scheduled. One of the best matches of the round was that in which Albert F. Young, Jr., of the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, defeated W. E. Paisley. The former recently won the inter-city amateur championship and plays from the scratch mark, 125 balls. Young was in fine stroke and sent the balls to the pockets with such precision that he relatively outclassed his opponent.

Edward F. Gray of the Strollers, who has held several minor titles at the game, easily disposed of the expert of the Cornell University Club, Harry Cooke Cushing. The latter had fifty balls less to play than Gray, but the latter won by 125 balls to 69. One of the closest contests was that in which George Newell Hamlin of the Alpha Delta Club defeated the Columbia University Club man, Clarence Martin, by 75 balls to 78. Martin was within two balls of his allotted string when he scratched, the faulty shot allowing Hamlin to win.

As the tournament is played on the lose and out system, the weeding out process of the first and second rounds will be rapidly pushed forward until these rounds are completed. So that speedy progress may be made, tables have been set up in the theatre club, the room that was formerly the model room of the yacht club at the time it occupied the house. The prize list includes a valuable silver punch bowl and ladle for first; specially painted pictures by Strollers for second and high run prizes, and a silver coffee set for consolation prize.

The committee in charge of the tournament is composed of Edward F. Gray, sponsor; Howard A. Colby, Fred Noyes Drake, George Ethridge, Robert C. Sands, Benjamin B. Tilt, Maximilian B. Ziegler. The Stewards include Col. John Jacob Astor, Guy Phelps Dodge, Frederic C. Havemeyer, Lawrence Knickerbocker, Lawrence Waterbury, Eugene Van Schaick, Edward S. Knapp, Benjamin Aymar, and others.

Among those who will act as referees of the contests are Bradish Johnson Carroll of the Union Club, the present inter-club individual champion and four times unbeaten champion for the past ten years; Bullard Blair, champion of the Amateur Billiard Club; William A. Tilt, champion of the New York Athletic Club; Louis Agostini, champion of the Racquet and Tennis Club; Malcolm Graham, Jr., ex-champion of the University and Racquet and Tennis Clubs, and Vincent Serrano, champion of the Players and the Gambo. The summary:

Metropolitan Handicap.—First Round.—Reginald K. Pierce, 85, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated Henry W. St. John, 75, Squadron A Club, 85 balls to 83; Henry B. Gutcheo, 100, New York Amateur Billiard Club, defeated Charles San Marzano, 75, The Strollers, by default; Lucian Thorp Chapman, 90, defeated Clarence Luce, 75, The Strollers, by default; Edward F. Gray, 125, The Strollers, defeated Harry Cooke Cushing, 75, Cornell University Club, 125 balls to 69; Clarence McMahon, 125, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Charles E. Greenough, 75, Yale Club, by default; W. P. Learned, 95, Harvard Club, defeated Clarence Van Ness Radcliffe, 115, The Strollers, by default; Charles W. Floyd, 100, Republican Club, defeated L. G. Warrington, 105, New York Amateur Billiard Club, by default; De Witt Clinton Flanagan, 95, Racquet and Tennis Club, defeated C. M. Munoz, 95, 95 balls to 89; John A. Ryan, 125, Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club, defeated E. M. Bicknell, 80, National Arts Club, by default; Albert Gallatin, 75, Union Club, defeated Lionel Samuel, 75, Republican Club, by default; George Newell Hamlin, 75, Alpha Delta Phi Club, defeated Clarence Martin, 80, Columbia University Club, 75 balls to 78.

Benjamin B. Tilt, 125, The Strollers, defeated Louis Fitzgerald, Jr., 75, Westchester Hunt Club, by default; William S. Fraley, 125, Rochester Club, defeated Robert C. Sands, 75, The Strollers, by default; William Downs, 125, Metropolitan Club, defeated Richard F. Outcault, 75, Saimagundi Club, by default; L. F. Carter, 125, New York Amateur Billiard Club, defeated W. S. Bash, 125, New York Club, by default; Franklin A. Batcheller, 75, Calumet Club, defeated Gardner W. Brown, 75, Rockaway Hunt Club, by default; Richard Cochran Hanson, 75, Columbia University Club, defeated Nicholas C. Cushing, 75, Cornell University Club, by default; Albert F. Young, Jr., 125, Montauk Club, defeated W. E. Paisley, 110, unattached, 125 balls to 68; Thomas L. Manson, Jr., 90, The Strollers, defeated Sherman Flint, 90, The Strollers, by default; Burr McIntosh, 125, Lotus Club, defeated Henry H. Armstead, Jr., 90, Calumet Club, by default; J. Bullard Blair, 125, New York Amateur Billiard Club, defeated Edward S. Knapp, 90, Union Club, by default.

WESTCHESTER WINS AT POLO.

Great Neck Badly Beaten for the Meadow Brook Cups.

Westchester won the final game yesterday for the Meadow Brook Cups in the Meadow Brook Club's polo tournament, played on the club's field near Westbury, L. I. The victors' opponents were the Great Neck team, a quartet twelve goals weaker, and which amount was allowed by the winners at the start of the game. Great Neck was forced to be content with this liberal allowance for its players failed to earn a goal, while the victors rolled up the large number of twenty.

Whitney and Waterbury were clearly the stars of the day, both playing well up to their best game. The Westchester team, as a whole, worked nicely together, and the powerful hitting of the players and their fast riding gave them possession of the ball for the greater part of the time. Reynal was a frequent goal scorer. He played his position at No. 1 perfectly, and was always ready to take the ball from the long carries made by Whitney and Waterbury. Blair showed improvement at back and added materially to the victory. The line-up and score:

WESTCHESTER.		GREAT NECK.	
E. S. Reynal	4	W. R. Grace	2
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	J. P. Grace	2
H. P. Whitney	8	J. S. Stevens	4
J. I. Blair	4	F. S. Conover	4
Total	24	Total	12

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
1	Waterbury	Westchester	10:30
2	Whitney	Westchester	1:30
3	Blair	Westchester	1:30
4	Blair	Westchester	0:45
5	Blair	Westchester	2:30

SECOND PERIOD.

6	Waterbury	Westchester	2:00
7	Waterbury	Westchester	0:30
8	Reynal	Westchester	3:30
9	Reynal	Westchester	1:30
10	Whitney	Westchester	1:00
11	Reynal	Westchester	5:45

THIRD PERIOD.

12	Waterbury	Westchester	3:00
13	Blair	Westchester	0:30
14	By pony for	Westchester	2:30
15	Reynal	Westchester	1:30
16	Whitney	Westchester	5:00
17	Reynal	Westchester	3:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

18	Reynal	Westchester	7:00
19	Waterbury	Westchester	2:00
20	Reynal	Westchester	2:00

Goals earned—Westchester, 20. Allowed by handicap—Great Neck, 12. No penalties. Net score—Westchester, 20; Great Neck, 12. Referees—Reginald Brooks and J. W. Appleton.

MANY HEADS TO FALL BENEATH WEAVER'S AXE

Mayor Plans to Save Philadelphia $1,000,000 a Year.

MASTER OF THE SITUATION

Controls Republican Organization of Municipality and Nominees Will Have to Suit Him—New Fall Election Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Mayor Weaver will be the master of the Republican city organization. This became definitely known this afternoon when it was announced that the Mayor's programme will be made public next Friday after Councils' meeting to-morrow. He will probably assume personal charge of the organization and insist that nominees for the Republican city ticket be acceptable to him.

Many official heads in the various city bureaus are likely to fall. None but employes whose services can be spared will be dropped, but it is estimated that they will bring the aggregate yearly saving to the city up to about $1,000,000.

This is not a new idea of Mayor Weaver's. He wanted to put it into operation at the first of the year, but he was persuaded by Durham and other organization leaders that to do so would cause trouble for the party at the Spring election. The Mayor informed some of his friends today that he was preparing to ask for the resignation of many of the unnecessary place holders in all the city departments. The Mayor said to-day:

"I set out to defeat the gas lease, to have my appointees confirmed by Councils, and to have the administration of the city placed upon a sound working basis. Until this has been accomplished I shall not interest myself in any way in the political situation."

Although the Mayor to-day saw many of the political leaders who foreswore Durham and declared for him, it is said that he gave no intimation of what course he means to pursue regarding party politics. He is still looking over the situation and sounding the views of the various leaders.

Judging from what the Mayor is alleged to have said to some of his callers, it seems to him necessary for the Republican organization to nominate an entirely new ticket for the Fall election, with the exception of Judges.

Directors Costello and Smyth to-day called on their successors in their respective offices and assured them that there was no hard feeling toward them. The deposed Directors told Col. Potter and Acker how the injunction proceedings which had been instituted last week had been withdrawn and they wished them good luck in the administration of their offices.

For the first time since A. Lincoln Acker has been the Director of the Department of Public Works, State Senator James P. McNichol called on him to-day and had a short talk about the filtration contracts. In the last two years McNichol had been an almost daily caller on Director Costello and usually spent the better part of an hour with him.

Senator McNichol emerged from Mr. Acker's office with his never failing smile. To a group of newspaper men he said:

"I called to see Mr. Acker to discuss plans for the filtration plant and to invite him to make an inspection of the progress on the works."

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Sanna

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NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....3 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

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THE PORTLAND FAIR.

The ambitious boomers of various parts of these United States are in danger of overdoing the World's Fair business. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition of 1904 followed rather hard upon the Buffalo Pan-American of 1901. The Lewis and Clark Exposition follows still more hardly upon the Louisiana Purchase. London, fifty-four years ago, invented the World's Fair. But London has never had another. Paris took up the notion, and systematized its execution. But Paris has found that once a decade or so is about all that mankind will stand. We really ought, all of us, to be going out to Japan this Summer, to celebrate, somewhat belatedly, the semi-centenary of Japan's entrance into the family of nations "civilized," in the modern and Western sense of the term. Probably we should be doing so but for the necessity under which Japan has found herself of vindicating her right to enter that family of nations which has inherited the motto, now past its nineteenth centenary, of "Peace on earth, good-will toward men"—a right she is so remarkably celebrating on her individual account.

Portland, in her turn, is rather accelerating her celebration than retarding it. As a matter of fact, LEWIS and CLARK did not come out upon the Pacific Coast until Nov. 7, 1806, and that should be chronologically, the starting date for the computation of the centenary Portland is entitled to celebrate. The Lewis and Clark expedition was the necessary sequel and corollary of the Louisiana Purchase. That purchase carried the western boundary of the United States to the summit, the watershed, of the Rocky Mountain range. To whom belonged the land west of that to the Pacific, what was then known as "the Oregon Territory," immediately became a question. Not yet, nor until half a century afterward, in the days of "fifty-four forty or fight," a burning question, but still a question clearly calling for "preliminary surveys." Capt. MERIWETHER LEWIS and Capt. WILLIAM CLARK, a brother of GEORGE ROGERS CLARK, conqueror of what was then vaguely known as "the Northwest Territory," were sent out to ascertain what it really was. The Columbia River had already been discovered and named, undoubtedly by an American, from the Pacific side. For it was Capt. GRAY, of comfort and luxury. JOHN FISKE fitly ends his fascinating narrative of the "Discovery of America" with this as its final stage. "The progress across the continent," he says, "begun by CHAMPLAIN, was thus completed, 200 years later, by LEWIS and CLARK." It is most worthy of the celebration which the present generation of Oregonians are preparing to give it, and of which all Americans will hope that it may be as successful as, on account of what it commemorates, it deserves to be.

FITNESS FOR WAR.

The terrific chastisement of Russia enforces at least this moral, that bad government at home is a condition most unfavorable for success in wars abroad. There is no natural reason why an autocrat should not wage war with brilliant success—indeed, in history autocratic rulers have been great warriors. But if an autocrat is to make war it is in the highest degree necessary that his autocracy should be efficient, that he should be a man of first-rate capacity in civil business. The example of the Czar of Russia, whose government is one of the very worst in the world, makes all that very plain indeed.

Germany is undoubtedly the strongest of all the military Powers, but Germany has a strong and highly efficient Government. NAPOLEON was not only one of the world's greatest Generals, but he was pre-eminently able in civil administration. If, giving over his destructive ambition to make himself the suzerain of Europe and to bring all its crowned heads into a state of vassalage to himself, he had devoted his life, his wonderful energy, and matchless ability to the task of developing the resources and the strength of France under the best possible government, his name would shine in history with a less doubtful lustre. NAPOLEON III., whose administration of the public business of France was at its best brilliant rather than sound, and whose government toward the end fell into a state of considerable disorganization, owed the defeat and overthrow of his empire at the hands of Germany to very much the same causes that made Russia an easy victim of the Japanese arms. When war was declared with Germany EMILE OLLIVIER boasted that the army was ready "to the last gaiter button." The actual fighting showed that it was not ready at all.

The Czar's sea and land forces have not been drilled or equipped to meet such foes as the Japanese. His officers were less competent than those who marched against them, and in the departments of equipment and supply there has been woeful incapacity. It is said that ROJESTVENSKY's squadron was in great part manned by raw landsmen. These things are the result and the sure sign of incompetent administration. Corruption in the Russian Government is notorious. Want of capacity both in the civil and in the military branch has been abundantly demonstrated by the humiliating results of the war with Japan.

The world could scarcely have had a more conspicuous exhibition of the frightful ills engendered by the Government of a weak ruler surrounded by and under the influence of a group of narrow, bigoted, ignorant, selfish, unscrupulous advisers. The Grand Ducal party who brought on the war and who are the active promoters and beneficiaries of Russian corruption are of course to be held accountable for the disasters in the Far East rather than the Czar, who is too pitifully feeble of mind to be considered fully responsible. If the resolution to continue the perfectly hopeless struggle is taken at St. Petersburg, as Count CASSINI with characteristic reluctance to recognize the dreadful facts insists will be the case, it will be upon the Grand Ducal party again rather than upon the Czar

THE PEOPLE AND THE GAS COMPANIES.

It is remarkable that the optimism of Gov. HIGGINS and the Republican legislative leaders as to the beneficent results which will flow from the State Lighting Commission legislation does not appear to be shared by the public to any marked extent. If, as claimed by its authors, the State Lighting Commission law will afford a means of giving cheap gas to New York City and also of breaking the grasp of lighting monopolies on other communities of the State, it would seem that there ought to have been a great delegation made up of gas consumers from all over the State present at Albany on the day Gov. HIGGINS gave a hearing on the bill to urge him to approve it. As a matter of fact, all who asked to be heard on the bill were there to oppose it, with one single exception. That exception was JOHN WILKIE, representing the Empire State Gas Association, an organization embracing most of the gas corporations of the State. Mr. WILKIE thought the Lighting Commission would be an excellent thing—for the gas companies. It would rescue them, he said, from blackmail levied by public officials.

So it seems that the legislation offered to the people of the City of New York as a substitute for the Eighty-Cent Gas Bill, for the passage of which they petitioned by the thousands, is legislation from which the gas companies of the State expect benefit and

tures should be sanctioned. The instant success of the present Subway made the elevated roads seem out of date and objectionable. It was seen at once by everybody with any pretense to foresight that underground rapid transit would supplant the old elevated lines. With the lapse of weeks and months the belief has grown that the Manhattan system is doomed. We do not mean that it is to be hewn down and cast into the scrap heap without any regard to the rights of its owners. If the city should decree the removal of the structures the owners would be compensated, of course. But we have preferred to believe that the Interborough Company would find its own interest in transferring to new underground routes, more cheaply and expeditiously operated, the great traffic that is now borne upon its elevated lines. All this is not for the present, of course—it is for a future not absolutely remote, we hope, yet not near. The elevated roads are now carrying immense multitudes of passengers, and the city would be inconvenienced past all tolerance by their removal. It is in the ripeness of time that the reform we mention is to be brought about.

Conceivably the Rapid Transit Commission might find the needs of the Bronx so pressing that it would give a reluctant consent to the laying of third tracks upon the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines, as a temporary means of relief, their use to be discontinued upon the opening of the new subways. Everybody knows, however, that a franchise of this nature when once granted is most difficult of revocation. The giving of permission to lay and operate third tracks without limit of time is or ought to be inadmissible. The commission ought not to think of such a thing. Whatever might be their immediate repinings, the people of the Bronx would be ultimately better provided for if the commission should devote its energies to making ready for the prompt beginning of work upon the new subways. If the lines now projected do not reach important portions of Bronx Borough that defect can be remedied. At any rate, a permanent addition to the elevated structures will not be sanctioned by the Commissioners if they have taken heed of public opinion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Rabbit Hunting Too Well Described.

Opponents of hunting as a "sport" will believe, and others can with safety and fairness half suspect, that Mr. CLEVELAND in his essay on rabbits and their slaughter wrote with a deliberate intention to create in minds morbidly—perhaps we should be kinder and say unusually—sensitive just as much of horror and rage as he possibly could. Certainly if that had been the task he was ambitious to perform he could not have gone about it in any way more likely to be successful than in the way he chose, and of the thoroughness with which, whether intentionally or not, he did the work he is sure soon to have the best of proofs in the shape of savage denunciation from those who get all the pleasures of the chase by hunting down the hunters. And not a few even of the people who are only beginning to have doubts about the propriety of finding fun in killing that has no other object will feel it not too absurd to shudder once or twice when they read the passage in which Mr. CLEVELAND says of the rabbits: "I count it by no means had skill to force them

of inflammable material had been piled under the front stairs and soaked with kerosene, with the evident purpose of putting a match to it if their plans were interfered with and so saving themselves from pursuit by cutting off the escape of the tenants.

If this were done in an apartment for which a tenant was responsible, the landlord might have no great difficulty in sustaining the contention that he could assume no responsibility for premises wholly under the control of a tenant; but in the event of death or serious injury resulting from an incendiary fire in the common hall, which the owner must maintain in a safe and cleanly condition, it would seem a matter of no little difficulty to establish the contention that he had no responsibility and that his utter negligence was justifiable. The changing conditions of city life would seem to require a corresponding development in the body of the law touching the relations of landlord and tenant, to cover just such contingencies as grow out of the apparently unwarranted assumption that the halls and stairs of a tenement are a continuation of the public street—which, as a matter of fact, they are not.

THOSE EXPRESS DRIVERS.

To take an illogical position and fight for it is a frequent mistake of organized labor. Its leaders should remember, however, that an illogical position is as difficult to sustain by force as by argument. The contention of the express drivers of Chicago that they be restored to the employment they abandoned, is distinctly illogical. It would have been less so had these men struck for a grievance of their own, but that is not what they did. So far as appears, they were satisfied with their wages and with the conditions of their employment. They "went out" because the companies they worked for, in the course of their business, desired to have goods delivered to and received from certain boycotted houses which had incurred the displeasure of the Teamsters' Union. Their strike was sympathetic.

Having entered upon it they determined that the men who gladly took their vacated places should be "entertained" by hired sluggers, so the sluggers were hired and set to work. The chief purpose of this was to cripple the business of their former employers and make it impossible for them to serve the public. Their demand to return to their former positions is based upon the assumption that their "jobs" are still their own and that when refused re-employment they are wronged. This is the limit of bad logic. If they do not see it, the public does, and for that reason the express companies are sustained by public opinion in their refusal to seek peace on such terms.

quated and useless. In putting on its new armor, however, The Press makes no loud boasts. It does not pretend to ignore its own achievements, but it tells them modestly, and the conclusion of its comments on itself is certainly notable for moderation and good taste. "Those who made The Press in the old building," the words run, "can truthfully say they have done their very best to make a clean, honest, and enterprising newspaper, and can only promise to use their best endeavors in the same way in the new building under much more favorable conditions."

DELAYS IN MUNICIPAL COURTS.

Some Suggestions for the Consideration of the Board of Justices.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In 1904 a law was enacted that the Municipal Courts should open at 9 A. M. instead of 10 A. M. The object of the enactment was probably to make the Justice holding court accomplish more work. Heretofore the Municipal Courts were in session five hours a day, now they are supposed to be six hours. You might have inferred that now about one-fifth more of the business is accomplished in a judicial day, and the calendar is consequently eased thereby. But this is not the case; the calendar is as crowded as before, if not more. Why? Because the Justice does not open court at 9; he opens it when he pleases, sometimes at 9:30, sometimes at 10, and occasionally even later.

The opening of the Municipal Courts in theory an hour earlier has not only failed to accomplish its desired object, but is causing attorneys, clients, and witnesses great hardship and loss of time unnecessarily. Imagine an attorney residing in the Bronx is to try a case in Bath Beach, in a distant part in Brooklyn, or in Staten Island. He notifies his clients and their witnesses, who generally also reside at a great distance from the court where the cause is to be tried, to be on hand at 9 o'clock sharp. They all hurry to be in time, but when they come to court they find that there will be no Judge at all, because the Presiding Justice does not hold court on that day, or they have to wait an hour or more before the Justice comes on the bench.

Many Justices work hard, harder than the law requires of them, and attend to their duties properly; but some imagine that the courts were made for them, and not they for the courts, and utterly disregard the convenience of the public. Judges ought to set an example of promptness and attention to duty, as the lack of these has a demoralizing effect on the people.

In some districts there is little business, and it may perhaps not be necessary to hold court daily. But why shouldn't the Justice on such days come to a busy district and hold court in an adjoining room besides the regular Justice? Why shouldn't the Justice getting through with his calendar before noon hold court in the afternoon in a busy district?

It is the duty of the Board of Justices to take this in mind and elaborate a system whereby Judges in less crowded districts should regularly call in crowded districts to expedite business. The public would greatly benefit thereby without causing any additional expense to the city. MORRIS SALEM.

New York, May 29, 1905.

TRULY WONDERFUL.

Mr. Butzel's Brook Trout That Likes to Have Its Back Stroked.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This fish story may not be as wonderful as I think it is, never having heard anything like it, but still I venture to send it to you. For the past month I have been on a farm within ten miles of our city. A small brook runs through the same. About to make use of it by stocking with trout, I have discovered a speckled trout with a brood of small fry, so tame that it will allow itself to be stroked on its back and seems to enjoy it.

FRANK J. BUTZEL.

New York, May 31, 1905.

Pronunciation of "Wh."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It chanced a few years since that I sat one night at dinner with a young Scotchman. And a part of our talk—not very memorable, perhaps, and at all events well nigh forgotten—is now recalled by your statement concerning the initial "wh."

"You Americans say 'white' in our Scottish way," he said. "You turn the 'w' and the 'h' about, and sound them both—so do we. But in England they drop the 'h.'"

He was an Oxford graduate and a landed gentleman in the North, and it was of course the speech of his equals that he had in mind.

So far as Scotland is concerned, he spoke truly—white is "hwite," from John Groats to the Tweed. You have spoken to-day concerning our American usage; and so far is the Scotchman confirmed. Will some one not testify for England? AMY MURRAY.

New York, May 30, 1905.

Vandalism in the Park.

NO MORE ROADS OVERHEAD.

Strong Protests Against Any Extension of the Elevated System.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is important that the people of New York should appreciate the gravity of the decision which will be made by the Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting to-morrow upon the application of the Interborough Company for permission to construct two additional elevated tracks for the entire length of the east side of the city.

The proposed extension will increase by approximately one-half the elevated railroad nuisance on about twenty-five miles of New York's most important streets—streets whose population has already suffered so much from elevated railroad structures that it should not be called upon to suffer more.

All of us who are interested in the east side appreciate that the evils of the present conditions of life on the streets occupied by the elevated railroads must be endured for some years, but we are all looking forward with hope to the day when the elevated railroads will have disappeared and will have been replaced by underground lines modeled after the present Subway. Any move which materially postpones that day will result in a great wrong to the east side. The construction of twenty-five miles of additional elevated lines upon the east side cannot fail to have this effect. In the first place, there will be the enormous cost of twenty-five miles of additional elevated line for which the owners of the elevated system must be compensated before their tracks can be removed. In the second place, the extension of the elevated lines cannot fail to have a decided effect in reducing the number of underground lines which will be constructed in the near future.

I can imagine no greater misfortune for the east side than such an extension of the elevated lines as will prevent or delay the building of either of the two east side underground lines which the Rapid Transit Commission has recently proposed, and for the construction of which, I am told, bidders may be expected unless the elevated lines are extended.

The Rapid Transit Commission certainly has every reason to doubt the sincerity and good faith of the owners of the elevated railroad lines in pressing with so much vigor at this particular time their application for leave to construct additional elevated lines. So long as Mr. Belmont and his associates were alone in the field and controlled both the Subway and the elevated lines without any apparent likelihood of competition in their chosen field, they showed no anxiety to build additional elevated lines for the consolation of the suffering Bronx, but as the likelihood of competition in building the new subways increased so did their anxiety to build additional elevated lines upon the east side increase, and Mr. Belmont and his associates have themselves to blame if impartial observers now believe that their present anxiety to invest some millions of dollars in elevated lines is due less to their desire to meet the needs of the Bronx than their anxiety to cut off competition in the building of subways.

New York, May 31, 1905. D. S.

Protest Against Third Track.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see that the Interborough Railway Company is endeavoring to get the Rapid Transit Commission to give it the privilege of placing a third track on the Second and Third Avenue elevated structures. I am a property owner on Third Avenue and feel a great injustice would be done all property owners on both Second and Third Avenues were such privilege given to the Interborough Company. By reason of the structures as they now exist, the living apartments on said avenues are already sufficiently darkened, and by the addition of a third track would become almost uninhabitable, and would certainly be the cause of a large depreciation in value of the real estate in said avenues. It is not just or equitable to take away the rights of any one for the purpose of benefiting another.

THEODORE HESSBERG.

New York, May 30, 1905.

For a Reception to Mr. Hay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Could you not start a movement to give Mr. John Hay, our great Secretary of State, of whom this Nation is justly proud, a great reception on his return to this country. He surely deserves an acknowledgment for his splendid achievements. VOX POPULI.

New York, May 31, 1906.

The Hotel and the Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I consider your editorial on the protest of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church against the licensing of the hotel within 200 feet of it as entirely correct and judicious. There is not the slightest parallelism between such a hotel and a saloon except on the ground of the moral duty of total abstinence, a position which is contrary to the history and consensus of the Christian Church. In a hotel of the highest class no use of beverages will be permitted tending toward excess or intoxication. For this reason I declined to sign the protest.

CLERGYMAN.

New York, May 29, 1905.

WHY WAITERS TAKE TIPS.

Their Wages Are Only Nominal—A Remedy Suggested.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being one of the unfortunates who have to earn their living as a waiter, I would like to tell you and all your readers why a waiter has to depend on tips. Wages he does not receive, or very little, say, about $4 a week for fourteen or fifteen hours a day. Before he is able to get the position he is compelled to pay the agent and spend his money freely on drinks and cigars in the office of the agency. Then, when he is put to work, the head waiter, the chef, silver cleaner, and omnibus must be paid. If this is not done he will not last a week.

The tipping system could be abolished if the pay was better, for instance, $7 a week, with 5 per cent. of your sales. The waiter would be satisfied to have a certain income and the house would gain by sales and the good service to patrons. But the main thing that has to be done away with is the corrupt, throat-cutting, and robbing agent—the cause of the downfall of many good waiters. Second—no proprietor should, when engaging waiters, tell them, "We do not pay much, but you get plenty of good tips." So you are told right there that you will have to depend on tips. ONE OF THEM.

New York, May 31, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read Lilian Whiting's letter apropos the subject of "tipping," published in to-day's TIMES, and while delightfully sentimental, it is evidently written by one whose ideas on the subject have been acquired from hearsay rather than experience.

The custom of tipping has become so confirmed that in most cases the recipient no longer considers the tip a gratuity, but a right, so that in practice if you fail to accord him this right he looks upon and generally at you as a dead beat.

If your correspondent was a stenographer or typewriter, living at a hotel or boarding house and getting her noon-day meal at restaurants, her practical experience would probably have led her in her letter to denounce the person who looks for tips as a species of grafter, and no more to be encouraged than any other kind of grafter. J. WAMSLEY.

New York, May 31, 1905.

HOODLUMISM IN WALL STREET.

Man in Stock Broker's Office Throws Water on Street Preacher.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a lover of what is clean and a champion of fair play, I would like to call your attention to what I consider a most despicable action which occurred to-day on Broad Street.

While the rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, at Twentieth Street and Sixth Avenue, was addressing the people from one of the wagons supplied by the Summer Evangelical Society of New York, a man from the gilt-lettered windows of an office in the Mills Building threw water over the venerable and reverend gentleman who was speaking and over many bystanders, including myself; the first time it occurred I passed it over as possibly being a mistake, but upon looking up I saw a man with a soft felt hat and a black mustache deliberately throw the contents of a vessel over us again.

Forthwith I took the elevator to the third floor direct to the office and found this man seated upon a stool beside a ticker, with his roll-top desk close by. I charged him with the act, and he said he only meant it as a joke, and did not want to hear any more from me. I told him as an American citizen I didn't propose that any one should throw water over me without receiving some sort of a protest from me.

Here is a man evidently in a position of command, with many young men about him, and yet without a blush he was willing to set them so unmanly an example. A PLAIN MAN.

New York, May 30, 1905.

Overcrowding of Steamboats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper I would ask you to wake up some official who has the matter in charge to the crowding on steamboats. Having a daughter that went on an excursion this morning, I was terrified to see the condition of the steamboat. Every inch of space was packed, not even room for people to move. Other boats which left about the same time were in the same condition. Is there not some one to stop overcrowding of steamboats? WILLIAMS.

New York, May 30, 1905.

Iodine as a Cure for Tuberculosis.

The Milan correspondent of The London Daily Mail has interviewed Prof. Levi, who recently discovered a new treatment for consumption, consisting of repeated subcutaneous injections of iodine modified in a particular manner.

Hitherto the disinfecting power of iodine has

SCHOOLS SHOULD TEACH BEAUTY, ASSERTS ELIOT

More Drawing and Less Arithmetic Needed, He Declares.

ALBRIGHT GALLERY OPENED

Gift to City of Buffalo Cost $750,000 —Richard Watson Gilder Reads Dedicatory Poem.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—The Albright Art Gallery was dedicated to-day in the presence of 10,000 people. The ceremonies included selections by a combined chorus of the Teutonia, Liederkranz, Saengerbund, Orpheus, and Guido Societies and addresses by distinguished scholars. Ralph H. Plumb, President of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, presided.

The Albright Art Gallery is a gift to the people of Buffalo by John J. Albright, who gave $750,000 and a maintenance fund of $10,000. The structure is of pure white marble, and is built on the border of the lake in Delaware Park. It is 250 feet long and 150 feet deep, and is approached by a broad and stately flight of steps leading to the main entrance. Massive bronze doors open into the sculpture court, a basilica with sixteen columns supporting the roof. In this great court has been placed the famous collection of casts owned by the academy, the gift of the late Judge James M. Smith. Opening off the main court are galleries of etchings and engravings and the larger galleries set aside for the permanent and loan collections of paintings.

The principal address was that of President Eliot of Harvard University, who severely criticised the present public school system in the United States, holding that it gives too little attention to the cultivation of the appreciation of the beautiful.

"The main object in every school should be not to provide the children with means of earning a livelihood," said he "but to show them how to live a happy and worthy life, inspired by ideals which exalt and dignify both labor and pleasure. It is monstrous that the common school should give much time to compound numbers, bank discount, and stenography and little time to drawing.

"All children should learn how lines straight and curved and lights and shades form pictures and may be made to express symmetry and beauty. All children should acquire by use of pencil and brush power of observation and exactness in copying, and should learn through their own work what the elements of beauty are.

"It is undeniable that the American democracy has thus far failed to take proper account of the sense of beauty as means of happiness and to provide for the training of that sense.

"If we could always get in our public buildings the beauty of good proportion, and of pleasing decoration, what an addition to the every-day enjoyment of the population would such good architecture give. To pass a noble building every day in going from the home to the workshop makes an appreciable addition to the satisfaction of the citizen.

"The provision of public museums like this beautiful structure, whose opening we commemorate to-day, is another means of educating the popular sense of beauty. For training the eye to the appreciation of beautiful compositions in color, good paintings are necessary. Unfortunately our barbarous legislation, taxing imported works of art, piles on the natural difficulties of our situation a serious artificial obstruction.

"If we need a demonstration that love of the beautiful and habitual cultivation of the beautiful are not inconsistent with the simultaneous possession of the most effective and robust human qualities, we may find it in the extraordinary artistic qualities of the Japanese as a race, qualities they exhibit in conjunction with great industrial efficiency, remarkable sanitary wisdom, and an unparalleled energy and devotion in war."

After an ode, the words of which were written by Prof. Arthur Delmers of Buffalo and the music composed by Prof. Parker, had been sung Richard Watson Gilder read a dedicatory poem entitled "A Temple of Art." It was as follows:

I.

Slowly to the day the rose,
The moon-flower suddenly, to the night,
Their mysteries of light
In innocence unclose.

II

In this garden of delight,
This pillared temple, pure and white,
We plant the seed of art,
With mystic power
To bring, or sudden or slow, the perfect flower,
That cheers and comforts the sad human heart;
That brings to man high thought
From starry regions caught,
And sweet, unconscious nobleness of deed;
So he may never lose his childhood's joyful creed,
Though years and sorrows to sorrows and years succeed.

III.

Though thick the cloud that hides the unseen life
Before we were and after we shall be,
Here in this fragment of eternity;
And heavy is the burden and the strife
The universe, we know, in beauty had its birth;
The day, in beauty dawns, in beauty dies,
With intense color of the sea and skies;
And life, for all its rapine, with beauty floods the earth.
Lovely the birds and their true song,
Amid the murmurous leaves, the Summer long,
Whate'er the baffling power
Sent anger and earthquake and a thousand ills—
It made the violet flower,
And the wide world with breathless beauty thrills.

IV.

Who built the world-made man
With power to build and plan,
A soul all loveliness to love—
Blossom below and lucent blue above—
And new unending beauty to contrive,
He, the creature, may not make
Beautiful beings all alive—
Fleet moth nor mottled snake,
The lily's splendor,
The light of glances infinitely tender,
Nor the day's dying glow nor flush of morn—
And yet his handiwork the angels shall not scorn,
When he hath wrought in truth and by heaven's law—
In lowliness and awe
Bravely shall he labor, while from his pure hands
Spring fresh wonders, spread new lands;
Son of God, no longer child of fate
Like God he shall create.

V.

When, weary ages hence, the wrong world is set right;
When brotherhood is real
And all that justice can for man is done
When the fair, fleeing, anguished-for ideal
Turns actual at last, and 'neath the sun
Man hath no human foe;
And even the brazen sky, and storms that blow,
And all the elements have friendlier proved—
By human wit to human uses moved—
Ah, still shall art endure,
And beauty's light and lure,
To keep man noble, and make life delight,
Though shadows backward fall from the engulfing night.

VI.

In a world of little aims,
Sordid hopes and futile fames,
Spirit of Beauty! high thy place
In the fashioning of the race.
In this temple built to thee,
We thy worshippers would be,
Lifting up, all undefiled,
Hearts as lowly as a child
Humble to be taught and led
And on celestial manna fed;
So make into our lives
Something that from heaven derives.

The ceremonies closed with the singing of a hymn written by Philip Becker Goetz of Buffalo.

COURT AIDS WAITERS.

Mr. Zabel Leaves His Saloon and Also Some Creditors.

In addition to running a saloon at 431 Seventh Avenue, the United States District Court, by an agent, at least, last night was getting jobs for waiters and bartenders out of employment. The court's agent took charge of the saloon yesterday afternoon because the proprietor of the place, Ernest Zabel, had left town on Saturday. Some sorrowful creditors had learned this a few hours later.

Zabel had been a waiter himself for many years, but had acquired sufficient money to purchase the house at the Seventh Avenue address, just below Thirty-fourth Street. He then opened the saloon and named it The Waiters' Retreat.

It became the resort for waiters and bartenders in the hotel district, and Zabel began to reap a fortune. Whenever a hotel or saloon keeper uptown needed a new waiter or bartender a messenger was sent to Zabel's place. Zabel got a commission on the business. He supplied many of the big hotels with their help, and the fame of his place grew so that waiters and bartenders out of employment drifted into the retreat and boarded there until a job came along. To all appearances Zabel did an excellent business. He opened another place at 8 and 10 Bridge Street, which he named the Maritime Café. His friends were surprised when he started for Montreal on Saturday last. He left his two bartenders and his manager in charge of the place, but did not tell them just when he would come back.

On Monday several men called to collect bills. On Tuesday a crowd of creditors assembled and demanded to know where Mr. Zabel could be found.

Yesterday Charles Jensen, a creditor for $1,000 lent on Oct. 25, went to the United States District Court and filed a petition in bankruptcy against Zabel. It was alleged that Zabel had transferred a large portion of his property and concealed and removed a large sum which he had in bank. It was learned that he had sold the house at 431 Seventh Avenue about three years ago, receiving $30,000 over the mortgage for it.

Judge Adams, on the strength of Jensen's affidavit that Zabel had gone away, appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets. Mr. Benedict is a well-known attorney, with offices at 68 Wall Street. He was authorized by the court to operate both of Zabel's places. Mr. Benedict sent a man from his office to take charge of both places. This man discharged some of the employes of the downtown place, and to-day will put in a new manager.

Later in the day the representative from Mr. Benedict's office, a big, broad-shouldered man, walked into the Seventh Avenue saloon and introduced himself to Zabel's manager. The latter was not at all pleased, and said he did not care to hold down the job much longer.

"All right," said the court's agent. "I'll get a new manager."

Then going to the telephone in the place he called up a Broadway hotel and asked if they had a first-class bartender or two to lend for a little while. The hotel answered they had, and half an hour later there was a new manager and two new bartenders at work in the Seventh Avenue saloon. The man from Wall Street seemed at home in the place, and soon was doing a rushing business.

He found several boarders in the house, all waiters, and assured them they would be treated well if they remained, so they did remain. Then a messenger came from a hotel at Columbus Circle saying that three waiters were needed there. The court's agent found several who were out of employment, seated in the rear room of the place. He picked out three and sent them to get the jobs. Then two men came in and told the new boss that they would like jobs in Harlem.

"I'll try and get them for you to-morrow," said the man from Wall Street, and then he had to get out the pinochle deck and keep slate for a group of card-playing waiters from the banking district. But he closed the saloon promptly at 1 o'clock this morning, remarking that the United States Court would certainly not violate the law. Both saloons will be kept open by the receiver if he finds that it pays to keep them open.

RESCUED TELL OF PERIL.

Were Aboard Helpless Craft in Path of Sound Liners.

To the belief of Capt. Thompson of the Maine Line steamship Manhattan that the light on the forty-foot "Gloucester seiner" sailed by Augustus Baylies and George S. McDonald, New Yorkers, was that of Pollock Rip Shoals Lightship the men and Mr. McDonald's twelve-year-old son may owe their lives, for, when the steamer almost ran them down in the fog and storm on Monday night, the coastwise craft was floundering about away off her course.

The three landed from the Manhattan last night when she berthed at the foot of Pike Street, East River. The party was in excellent spirits. Its members had saved the clothes they wore and two valises, which had been ready packed. Dr. Louis Neumann of 459 West Twenty-fourth Street, and his brother William met the party at the gangplank and then went on board to thank Capt. Thompson.

The boat was built this year for Dr. Neumann at Gloucester. His two friends, Baylies, assistant editor of The Motor-boat, and McDonald of the business staff of that publication, were commissioned to bring it from Gloucester to the moorings of the Columbia Yacht Club, North River.

It was on this voyage that they nearly lost their lives off Pollock Rip Shoals, where lie the bones of scores of craft. The late William H. Vanderbilt's yacht was wrecked there about sixteen years ago, and the hull is visible to-day.

Mr. Baylies thus described their trip:

"We sailed from Gloucester at 5 P. M. Sunday. Pointing toward Swampscott, we dropped anchor there at 9 P. M., to take a dory in tow, intended for use on the Hudson this season. At this time the weather was fine.

"Our boat, which was new, leaked incessantly. It hadn't been in the water long enough to have soaked tight. We sailed for Provincetown for a supply of lubricating oil, and arrived at 5 o'clock Monday morning. The weather was still good.

"It was after we had rounded Cape Cod and were nearing the shoals that the weather became rough. The boat as she rolled shipped large quantities of water—so much that the exhaust pipe took in some. That was the beginning of our trouble. Soon the engine became clogged. We found large cakes of salt in the top of the boiler. When we removed them others formed. The water boiled, but the more it boiled the more salt it boiled out.

"After a time the engine stopped altogether, but so great had become its heat that the flooring was fired. McDonald had to chop away a portion.

"The fog settled down thick as tarpaulin. It was then after 6 o'clock Monday night. The boat was at the mercy of the waves, for there wasn't much use attempting to steer her. We seemed to go around in a large circle, and then drift or rock from side to side.

"We all put on life preservers, realizing that we were in the channel that every boat passing toward Cape Cod must of necessity traverse. We also knew it was but 400 feet across at the widest part. We hoped our light would keep us from being run down. We clung to the ladders. Every breakable thing in the boat had been broken long ago. We had heard the stores go crashing with the crockery.

"I doubt if we could have clung to our places much longer when rescued. We had had very few hours' sleep and drowsiness was stealing over us. We had donned the preservers as the only thing we could do—and waited.

"It was about 9 that night when the Manhattan loomed up—she seemed high as Mount Blanc. We shouted. The ship passed within fifteen feet of our craft and, as Capt. Thompson afterward told us, he thought our light was that of the Shoals Lightship. So dense was the fog that the Manhattan was feeling her way very cautiously, and it was to that fact no doubt that we owe our rescue.

"It was more than an hour before it was possible to launch the lifeboat and effect our rescue. We grabbed the two valises and were dumped into the lifeboat and put aboard the Manhattan. We made the trip to Portland, and here we are safe, with our experiences seeming almost like an unpleasant dream."

All life-saving crews on that part of the coast have been notified to maintain a watch for the Gloucester seiner and her crew.

FOREIGN RAILROAD MEN SEE OUR CONEY ISLAND

Experience Startling Grades on the Grand Scenic Route.

ABANDON THEIR NOTEBOOKS

Likewise They Cast Aside Lot of Official Dignity Imported for the Recent Congress.

Fifty of the foreign delegates who recently attended the International Railway Congress held at Washington and representing every nation of Europe took a trip to Coney Island yesterday afternoon.

There were Frenchmen, Spaniards, Austrians, Italians, Hollanders, Germans, Roumanians, Russians, Irish, Scotch, Greeks, and Norwegians, with a solitary South African thrown in, and all were heads of big foreign railroads.

When the delegates, who were the guests of The Railroad Gazette of this city, left the Manhattan end of the bridge, they still wore their official dignity, but when they came back at 11 o'clock last night they had dropped it somewhere between here and Coney Island.

All the way to the city's big playground the delegates discussed chemins de fer and ferrocarries—sleepers, ties, block signals, Pullmans, depot architecture, &c. They inquired of E. A. Simmons, who was conducting the tour, what the exact distance was between Manhattan and Coney Island, what the exact fare was, and then made calculations on the cost per mile in well-scribbled notebooks.

But when they arrived at Coney Island the Portuguese Superintendent, J. V. Mendes Guerreiro, exclaimed something in Portuguese, and then said in English: "Wh-a-at e-e-es this?"

Wheels were revolving, fakirs were shouting, bands were playing, peanut whistles were screaming, scenic railroad cars were roaring, and "barkers" were announcing that "this was the opportunity of a lifetime."

"What ees thees?" echoed the foreign delegates to the International Railway Congress.

Notebooks were pushed out of sight; "shop" talk was dropped; blank amazement reigned in the faces of the railroad delegates as, led by the managing editor of The Railroad Gazette, they plunged into the vortex of Coney Island.

Just one notebook remained in evidence. That was in the hands of L. de Mendonça e Costa, editor of The Gazette des Chemins de Fer of Lisbon. He made copious notes on the scenic railroads, which he characterized as "the last extremity of railroad ingenuity" and the "loop the loop" as "an interesting and curious study in grading."

The party visited Dreamland and were amazed. They took in all the attractions and splashed into the lake at the foot of the water chutes.

As the car bearing the delegates whizzed through tunnels and down precipitate slopes of the scenic railway, Joseph Ryback, chief engineer of the Austrian Ministry, and C. Herbert de Fosse, an engineer of the French Government, tried to remember that they were at Coney Island not to see sights but to study things.

"Thees country," observed M. de Fosse, as the car climbed to the ridge of a steep hump on the scenic railroad, "is far behind us in matters of common import in railroading, but she ees far ahead, my Austrian friend, in the mattaire of block seegnals, and—Ah! I wonder did zey make zat bump just for fun, M'sieu Ryback?—and ze cars, ze magnificent Pullman, is so far an improvement, but ze system of depot—mon Dieu, zis is ze cr-r-razy railroad, but it is clever—it eez much clever—ze depot system, I was saying, is not so much good. Zey have not ze eye for zat beautifulness which is in Berlin, for instance. Ha! we have come to ze end, but—tonnerre! We are where we start. Why, zen, have zey built such a road? Ah, I see. Joost for ze fun. Ha ha!"

After Dreamland had been seen the delegates ate a fine dinner at Stauch's. One dish was bisque of lobster. That started a long discussion as to what a lobster was—fish, animal, reptile, or what?

After the dinner the delegates visited Luna Park, where they saw "Fighting the Flames" and took "A Trip to the Moon." After that they repaired to the special which had conveyed them from Manhattan. They it was discovered that Col. Joaquim Periera Machado, a railroad director of Mozambique, and Victor dos Santos, a Portuguese railroad President, were missing. They were presently found having their pictures taken, one riding a donkey, the other driving a team of donkeys, at the salon of a "barker."

WHITMANITES NOT ZOOLOGIC.

Mr. Burroughs Resents Suggestion at Fellowship International Meeting.

Emma Goldman, Bliss Carman, Weda Crooks Addicks, Mrs. Henrietta Hovey, Percival Wiksell, Robert Hunter, and many other devotees of Walt Whitman yesterday attended the twelfth annual Convention of the Fellowship International founded in memory of the poet.

There was a symposium of prose and verse in the afternoon and a banquet which cost $1.50 a plate last evening at the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort.

Percival Wiksell, President of the Fellowship, was in the chair in the afternoon, and was toastmaster at night.

Mabel McCoy Irwin told of Whitman as the poet-liberator of woman; Franklin Wentworth as the "breaker of the seals."

Robert Hunter injected a dash of excitement into the proceedings by declaring that the time would come when the world would look back on the present day, when thousands of children are daily slain by poverty, as the wickedest era of the world.

At the dinner last night the speakers were J. H. Johnston, Thomas B. Mosher of Portland, Julius Hopp of the Progressive Stage Society, Bolton Hall, Edwin Walker, Kellogg Durland, Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole, Grace Potter, Leonard Abbott, Isaac H. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. George Wirth, Curtis H. Page, and Dr. E. B. Foote.

Bliss Perry's letter of regret, in which he expressed the opinion that "We Whitmanites would be the oddest-looking menagerie on earth if we could get a cage big enough to hold us," evoked the indignation of John Burroughs, who said that there was nothing of zoology about the diners. Mr. Burroughs characterized Eugene V. Debs as "loveliness embodied."

Wallace J. Smith delivered a rhapsody on the "peculiarity of individual assumption," which deeply stirred his auditors.

Frank B. Sanborn of Boston sent a letter in which he deplored his inability to be present, and wrote: "I would as soon try to tell you anything about Whitman as I would about my wife."

Whitman was still the theme at the Lafayette-Brevoort at midnight.

Alterations at the Aerial Gardens.

Scores of artisans, painters, and decorators are working day and night remodeling Klaw & Erlanger's Aerial Theatre and Gardens for the opening next Monday night. The handsome lobby which answers as an approach to both the New Amsterdam Theatre and its midair Summer resort is being redecorated, and, while the new tile floor is being laid, a temporary box office will stay in front of the theatre. The opening performance will consist of Gilbert & Sullivan's review and John J. McNally's new two-act farce, "Lifting the Lid."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Georgia Welles, who was the leading woman in Louis Mann's company last season, has been engaged to play Ophelia to Adelaide Keim's Hamlet at the Harlem Opera House next week.

Alice Johnson is to be starred next season in "The Marriage of Kitty," under the management of Jules Murray.

The George Fawcett Company will end its season at the American Theatre this Saturday night. This will also be the last appearance this season of Bertha Kalich in Sardou's "Fedora."

BARS FRAGILE ICEMAN.

Ex-Mayor Lankering Fears He May Fall and Get Another Verdict.

Amusement was caused in the Chancery Court, in Jersey City, yesterday, by a suit brought against ex-Mayor Lankering of Hoboken by William Lamb, who is a tenant in a flat owned by Mr. Lankering at 1,026 Washington Street, Hoboken. George Williams, janitor of the flat, had refused to allow Peter Luberring, to deliver ice to Mr. Lamb. Mr. Lamb asked for an injunction to prevent Mr. Lankering from interfering with his iceman.

While Lankering was Mayor of Hoboken Luberring fell into a sewer trap. He received a personal verdict against Lankering for $400 damages. The verdict was appealed and the case is still pending.

When Mr. Lankering learned that Luberring was delivering ice to Mr. Lamb he told Janitor Williams to deny him admission to the house lest he fall down stairs and bring another suit for damages.

"I can see no ground for granting an injunction in this case," said Vice Chancellor Stevenson. "The easiest solution of the difficulty would be for the petitioner to change his iceman."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Eva Lawrence, daughter of Frank Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, is to be married this afternoon to David H. Taylor, son of Mrs. George H. Taylor. Miss Lawrence only made her début last Winter. She met her fiancé last Summer while abroad. The ceremony will take place at 4 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's, and Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. David Gregg, will officiate. A small reception for the families and a few intimate friends will follow at the residence of the bride's father, 534 Madison Avenue. After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Taylor will spend the Summer with Mr. Lawrence at his country home at Rye.

***

The marriage of Miss Rudolphine Scheffer of Amsterdam, Holland, to Robert Erskine Ely of this city will take place on June 7 at the residence of Mr. Ely's mother, Mrs. Richard Ely, in Binghamton. On account of Mrs. Ely's poor health the wedding will be a very quiet one.

***

J. Searle Barclay and Monson Morris have rented the Scott Cameron place at Hempstead, L. I.

***

Oliver Perin, who is to marry Miss Winona King at Ridgefield, Conn., on Saturday, entertained his attendants last night at Delmonico's. His guests included his brother, Lawrence Perin, whose elopement created quite a sensation some months ago; Nat McKay, William Hitt, Percy Pyne, Jr., and Eben Byers of Washington.

***

The Rev. Richard Lewis Howell and Mrs. Howell, who was Miss Whistler of Baltimore, have taken a cottage at Lenox for the Summer.

***

The engagement has been announced in Baltimore of Miss Alice Bowdoin Rush and Julian S. Carter, a brother of John Ridgeley Carter, First Secretary of the American Embassy in London.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George H. Howard of Washington and their daughter, Miss Mary Claire Howard, will soon leave that city for Greystone, their country home at Charmian, Penn. Miss Howard's engagement to W. Gould Brokaw of this city was announced in THE TIMES some weeks ago, and brought denials from some members of the family and admissions from others. Mr. and Mrs. Howard, it is reported, are opposed to the match.

***

Gen. C. F. Roe and Mrs. Roe gave a large reception yesterday at Pine Terrace, Highland Falls, their country home, for Gen. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee, and Admiral Coghlan and Mrs. Coghlan. Miss Chaffee is visiting at Summit, N. J. She is to join her parents at West Point, where she will spend the month of June.

***

Washington is gossiping over a report that the Countess Cassini is to marry Ivan von Rubido-Zichy, Secretary of the Embassy of Austria-Hungary. She is now en route from Russia for Paris, and the Secretary has gone abroad. Rumors were afloat some time ago of his probable marriage to one of the daughters of Charles J. Bell.

***

The Baroness Hengelmuller and her little daughter will remain abroad until Autumn, when they will go direct to Washington on returning to this country. Baron von Hengelmuller is to return early this Summer.

***

Louise Falconer and her brother, Bruce Falconer, are booked to-day on the Bremen, sailing for Hamburg.

***

Mrs. Beach Grant has taken Kingswood, in Kent, where she will entertain house parties during the Summer. Mrs. Beach Grant, since she arrived in London, has been staying in Jermyn Street.

***

Mme. d'Avilly de Grasset arrived last week from Nice. She is staying at the Florence.

MRS. HARJES DEAD.

Wife of J. P. Morgan's Paris Partner a Victim of Consumption.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLSBAD, N. M., May 31.—Mrs. H. H. Harjes, wife of the Paris partner of J. P. Morgan, died this morning from consumption. She is survived by a husband and two daughters, who were with her when she died. The body will be sent to Paris for burial. The Harjes family came to Carlsbad two years ago for the benefit of Mrs. Harjes's health. Mr. Harjes, since being in the valley, has left his wife only on urgent business calls from France, and then returned as quickly as possible.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Butler H. Bixby.

OWEGO, N. Y., May 31.—Butler H. Bixby, for fourteen years a City Magistrate in New York City, died here to-day of apoplexy.

Obituary Notes.

ALBERT G. GOODSPEED died in Minonk, Ill., yesterday, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He served twice in the Illinois House of Representatives, and was a member of the Steering Committee of the House during the memorable contest ending in John A. Logan's election to the United States Senate.

NEWTON HESTON, who for several years was purchasing agent for the Seaboard Air Line at Norfolk, Va., died Tuesday at his home, 22 Clarendon Place, Orange, N. J. Mr. Heston resigned his place with the railroad in April of last year because of ill health. In June, 1901, he married Miss Adele Russell, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Russell of Orange, who survives him with two sons.

Col. AUGUSTUS P. GREENE, a veteran of the Mexican and civil wars, died yesterday in Lincoln Hospital, where he has been under treatment for cancer since January. He was born in this city in 1827 and worked for Arnold, Constable & Co. and with the dry goods firm of Boneen & McNamee, at 120 Broadway, before his enlistment. He fought the South with the Fifteenth New York Volunteer Engineers, of which he organized a company, and was invalided home in 1863 with the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was appointed a Lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States regular infantry in 1866 and served with that regiment until discharged from the army in March, 1873. Col. Greene lived at 602 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street.

Lee Shubert Home, Ill of Grief.

Lee Shubert, theatrical manager and proprietor of the Lyric and Princess Theatres, arrived yesterday on the Oceanic from Europe. Throughout the voyage Mr. Shubert did not leave his stateroom, and on arriving in New York drove at once to his home, 222 West Seventy-ninth Street. Since his brother's death Mr. Shubert has been practically prostrated, and has been able to give but little time to his enterprises. He was too ill last evening to walk of his place.

MACARTHUR DEFENDS JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER

Deserves Confidence and Affection as a Christian, He Says.

GIVES DOUBLE HIS INCOME

Pastor Also Declares That the Standard Oil Man Quickly Deplores Unjust Business Zeal.

The recent criticisms of John D. Rockefeller growing out of his gift of $100,000 to the American Board of Foreign Missions are declared in an article by the Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur of the Calvary Baptist Church, to be published to-day in The Examiner, a Baptist publication, to be coarse, cruel, and perhaps criminal, and to have maligned the entire Baptist denomination.

The article says in part:

"As a member of the Baptist brotherhood I protest against the condemnation of our churches by these cowardly and utterly unjust attacks. I have known Mr. Rockefeller for many years, and my intimate personal acquaintance with him has convinced me that he is worthy of the highest honor as a man and of the fullest confidence, esteem, and affection as a Christian.

"I have taken pains to make careful inquiry regarding certain business transactions which have been the subject of fierce denunciation on the part of some of Mr. Rockefeller's critics, and I do not hesitate to declare, on the basis of such knowledge, that these transactions, when fully understood and fairly judged, are in accordance with the highest standards of commercial morality. My examination has shown me that many charges are based upon half truths, and that when the full truth was ascertained these very transactions redounded to Mr. Rockefeller's honor as a leader in business and as a professor of the Christian faith. In so enormous a business as that of the Standard Oil Company it is inevitable that agents of the company perform acts without Mr. Rockefeller's knowledge and without his approval. A high officer of the Standard Oil Company, intimately acquainted for nearly a generation with Mr. Rockefeller's daily influence in its counsels, informed me recently that Mr. Rockefeller had always been quick to deplore and to correct instances of unjust and injurious over-zeal.

"It has been affirmed by some of Mr. Rockefeller's critics that by his gifts to the Baptist denomination he has purchased its approval, or at least its silence. To say that such a body of Christians could be bought by Mr. Rockefeller's money is to excite the derisive laughter and to evoke the righteous indignation of every intelligent Baptist. No one knows better than Mr. Rockefeller himself that he cannot buy the approval of Baptists by his millions."

Dr. MacArthur also says that the supposition that Mr. Rockefeller is worth a billion dollars is grossly false, and that in the last two or three years his benevolent gifts were at least twice as much as the increase in his estate. He asserts also that Mr. Rockefeller has made a gift of high value to humanity in revolutionizing business methods, and affirms that while some men have been crowded to the wall in the movements of the Standard Oil Company every competitor was urged to join it on fair and equal terms.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

SELS—ELLSWORTH.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., May 31.—"Esperanza," the Summer home, in New Hartford, of Mr. and Mrs. William Webster Ellsworth of New York, was the scene of a pretty wedding this afternoon when their daughter, Helen Adelaide, was married to Maurits C. C. Van Loben Sels of Sacramento, Cal., by the Rev. H. H. Beadle of Bridgeton, N. J.

The bride wore a gown of white chiffon trimmed with Valenciennes lace which adorned her mother's wedding gown, and a veil caught up with orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Elizabeth Ellsworth, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were the Misses Frances and Elsie Kimbel of New York; Miss Beatrice Gilson of Boston, Miss Maud Kuchke and Miss Gladys Miller of Ithaca, classmates of the bride at Sage College. James Van Loben Sels, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. Following the ceremony a reception was held. Guests were present from Hartford, New York, Ithaca, Boston, Cambridge, San Francisco, Baltimore, and Washington.

STITT—PENDLETON.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—One of the prettiest weddings of the season in Baltimore society was that of Miss Mary Leche Pendleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Smith Pendleton, to Herbert David Stitt of Hot Springs, Ark., which took place this evening at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. The rector, the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, performed the ceremony. The maid of honor was Miss Ellen Frances Preston, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Mabelle Leatherman of Hot Springs, Ark.; Lucy Marshall Willis of Winchester, Va., and Mildred Dulany, Ellen Barker Patterson, and Sarah Patterson Barker of Baltimore.

Edward F. Handlon of St. Louis was best man. The ushers were A. E. C. Gracey of Little Rock, Ark.; Griswold Thompson of New York, Frank L. Stitt of Hot Springs, and Edward T. Jackson, Tilghman G. Pitts, and James Stuart Bond of Baltimore. A small reception followed at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Pendleton.

MORRISON—ARMITAGE.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, May 31.—Miss Harriet Armitage, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Armitage, and Andrew B. Morrison were married to-night in St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The Rev. Francis B. Carter performed the ceremony. Miss Josephine Armitage, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Binnie Morrison, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The bridesmaids were Miss Hattie Niese of Jersey City; Miss Hazel Mills, Miss Helen Pierce, Miss Dorothy Morrison, Miss May Bradley, and Miss Esther Schoonmaker of Montclair. The ushers were Charles F. Droste, Jr., Allen M. Hirsh, William Woodhouse Peake, William Frazer Gibson, Ernest Underhill, and Samuel McLean Lowerre, all of Montclair. A reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Armitage.

WEED—VAN WINKLE.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., May 31.—The wedding of Miss Mamie E. Van Winkle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Van Winkle of Pine Brook, and Joseph H. Weed of Far Rockaway, L. I., took place at the home of the bride last night. Mrs. Robert Ennever, sister of the bridegroom, was matron of honor, and little Estelle Leonard, cousin of the bride, was the flower girl. Elwood Van Winkle, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were W. L. Speer of Pine Brook and Benjamin E. Jacobus of Cedar Grove. The Rev. G. F. Apgar, pastor of the Pine Brook Methodist Church, performed the

MANY AT GODDARD FUNERAL.

Women, Children, and Workingmen Pay Him a Last Tribute.

F. Norton Goddard, who died three days ago at his country place in Litchfield, Conn., was laid at rest yesterday. Scenes of sincere and general sorrow marked the obsequies.

All Souls' Unitarian Church, at Fourth Avenue and Twentieth Street, where the funeral was held, was crowded to the doors. Capt. Goddard, for many years prior to his death, had been a powerful factor in Republican politics in this city, and representative men from his party were there to pay respect to his memory. But the conspicuous feature of the gathering was the great outpouring of men and women in humble walks of life, among whom Capt. Goddard had done his real life's work and who had come to bid farewell to the man who had been to them a neighbor, a friend, and a benefactor.

In the long procession which at the close of the religious exercises passed the bier were men in working attire who evidently had taken an hour off from their daily tasks to do honor to the dead. There were also scores of mothers from the tenements with their children, to whom Capt. Goddard's open-handed generosity had given Christmas cheer and Summer excursions. All knew him and loved him for his kind heart.

The funeral was extremely simple. There was no eulogy, the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of the church, who officiated, merely reading the simple burial service of the Unitarian Church. A plain hearse and three carriages took the body of Capt. Goddard and the members of his family to Greenwood Cemetery, where the body was interred. There were no pallbearers.

In striking contrast to the general simplicity of the funeral was the richness of the many floral tributes sent by Capt. Goddard's friends or by organizationss with which he had been connected. The space in front of the pulpit where the casket rested on its catafalque was piled high with wreaths and other floral pieces. Among these was a huge sheaf of lilies sent by President Roosevelt.

Among those who attended the services was a large delegation from the Civic Club, which was founded by Capt. Goddard for the benefit of the young men in his district. This delegation, 250 strong, marched to the church from the clubhouse, headed by John Graham, its President. Another delegation, nearly 1,000 strong, from the East Side Republican Club, in which Capt. Goddard was the moving spirit, also went to the church in a body.

The pew nearest the pulpit was occupied by Capt. Goddard's widow, his three young daughters, and his fifteen-year-old niece, whose guardian he was. In the next pews sat his partners and clerks of the firm with which he was connected.

The Republican County Committee sent the following delegation: William Halpin, Chairman; Armitage Mathews, Abraham Gruber, John N. Parsons, John Shea, George Wanmaker, and Charles K. Lexow. Others there were ex-Fire Chief Hugh Bonner, ex-Superintendent of Police John McCullagh, Port Warden Charles Adler, Congressman Herbert Parsons, United States Marshal Henkel, Austen G. Fox, Otto Rosalsky, ex-Magistrate Ommen, Dr. Henry Cary, Thomas R. Blaney, Police Captains Daly, Tighe, and Naughton, ex-Capt. Nathaniel F. Shire, and President Cromwell of the Borough of Richmond.

JOHN MURRAY MITCHELL DEAD

Congressman Who Made Famous Fight on Tammany Expires at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., May 31.—Ex-Congressman John Murray Mitchell of New York died at his country residence, Craghurst, this morning from cancer. Mr. Mitchell had moved out to Tuxedo a few weeks ago to occupy his new villa on the west shore of Tuxedo Lake, which has just been completed at a cost of nearly $500,000, and was one of the finest houses in the park.

John Murray Mitchell is remembered chiefly for the successful fight he made against Tammany Hall in the Eighth Congressional District. From this district he was elected twice to Congress, once in 1894 and again two years later. His victory was won in a section that had been considered Tammany's stronghold.

The notorious "Whyo Gang," the "Cherry Hill Gang," and other organized bands of criminals lived there, and the fame of the election frauds went all over New York State. Mr. Mitchell made a furious campaign through the district, giving his opponents notice of prosecution in case any trickery were attempted. When the polls closed and the votes were counted there was a majority of 367 against him. Sure that he had been cheated out of the election, Mr. Mitchell went about proving it in a businesslike way.

Employing detectives at his own expense, he had them make a thorough investigation. His exposure of the frauds was so complete that the House of Representatives gave him the seat. In 1896 he waged another whirlwind campaign. The betting odds were heavily against him, but his majority was 1,269.

Mr. Mitchell was forty-seven years old. His father was William Mitchell, Chief Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The son was only nineteen years old when he was graduated from Columbia College, and he was the valedictorian of his class. After graduation he spent two years at the Columbia Law School. Then he made an extended European tour, and returned to serve as a clerk in his father's law office. In 1889 he formed a partnership with his two brothers and in 1894 went in with John R. and Benjamin F. Dos Passos.

In 1896 he was married to Miss Lillian Talmage, daughter of Dr. John F. Talmage. Mr. Mitchell owned the yacht Bedouin, and built several electric railways. He also owned coal mines in Pennsylvania.

Some of the organizations of which he was a member are the Republican Club, Riding Club, Bar Association, Metropolitan Museum of Art, Tuxedo Club, Metropolitan Club, St. Nicholas Society, New York Yacht Club, New York Athletic Club, New York Botanical Gardens, Suburban Riding and Driving Club, City and Mid-Day Club, American Yacht Club, Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, and the Scientific Alliance.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Clear weather will prevail to-morrow along the Middle and South Atlantic Coast and fair weather with slowly rising temperature is probable, except in the Upper Lake region, where showers and thunderstorms are indicated. It will be somewhat warmer to-morrow and Friday in the Ohio Valley, Lower Lake region, Middle Atlantic States, and New England.

The winds along the New England coast and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light east, South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts light southwest to west, West Gulf Coast light and variable, on the lower lakes light to fresh west, upper lakes fresh south.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light variable winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Thursday and Friday, warmer Friday, light, variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and warmer Thursday; Friday fair, diminishing west winds.

Western New York—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Friday; light west winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Thursday; Friday fair, light southwest to south winds.

New England—Fair

CHAMPIONS BUNCH HITS AND BEAT BROOKLYN

Victors Score All Their Runs in the Eighth Inning.

AMERICANS BEAT QUAKERS

Chicago Defeated Twice by Cincinnati and Falls Back—Pittsburg Wins by a Run.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 3, Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 0.
Pittsburg, 10; St. Louis 9.
Cincinnati, 11; Chicago, 10.
Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago, 2; Detroit, 0.
Cleveland, 12; St. Louis, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York		3	4	1	3	5	8	7	30	.789
Pittsburg	1		3	1	4	3	1	2	23	.575
Philadelphia	1	1		1	2	1	1	0	21	.568
Cincinnati	2	1	1		2	1	0	3	19	.500
Chicago	0	1	1	4		2	1	0	20	.588
St. Louis	1	2	1	2	1		2	1	15	.365
Boston	1	1	2	1	1	4		4	14	.368
Brooklyn	2	1	1	1	1	1	4		15	.349
Games lost	9	17	16	19	21	23	24	28		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Washington	Boston	St. Louis	New York	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland		4	2	3	3	1	7	2	22	.667
Chicago	1		1	4	2	4	4	4	21	.000
Philadelphia	2	1		1	3	4	4	3	19	.559
Detroit	1	1	1		1	3	5	6	18	.514
Washington	1	0	1	1		3	6	3	16	.444
Boston	2	0	0	1	1		2	6	12	.441
St. Louis	0	2	1	1	1	1		2	15	.405
New York	1	1	2	1	2	1	2		14	.389
Games lost	11	14	15	17	20	19	22	22		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Chicago at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Rally at Bat in Eighth Inning and Shut Out Brooklyn.

The New York National League champions celebrated their leave-taking of the Greater City until June 24, and incidentally scored their thirtieth victory by shutting out the Brooklyn team at Washington Park yesterday. It was anybody's game up to the eighth inning, when a fumble by Owens and a combination of hits gave the New Yorks all their runs and the game. Both Taylor and McIntyre pitched an excellent game, but the New Yorker was the steadier and he was finely supported. Battery errors, however, cut no figure in the result, and but for the mistake of Owens in the eighth inning the fielding record of both teams would have been absolutely clean. Donlin and Dahlen were especially prominent in the field, but the most brilliant play of the game was the jumping catch by Sheckard in the first inning of Browne's hard hit ball.

McIntyre's pitching was of the gilt-edged order for seven innings, not a champion being able to get to third base. Donlin led off in the eighth by hitting a grounder to Owens, which the latter fumbled. Then Browne reached first on a hard stroke, which McIntyre carromed into Lewis's territory. Bowerman followed with a two-base hit to left field, scoring both runners, and Bowerman reached third on Bresnahan's bunt to Hatch. On Mertes's long fly to Lumley Bowerman tallied, but Bresnahan was doubled up at second by Lumley's fine throw to Lewis.

In only two instances were the Brooklyns successful in having a man reach third base. In the fourth inning, after two were retired, Lewis made a terrific hit to left field for three bases, but Dobbs left him at third. In the following inning, after Gessler had been thrown out at first by Devlin, Ritter hit to left field for two bases and was advanced on McIntyre's out. Two poor exhibitions of base running were shown by the Brooklyns. Hatch attempting to reach second after forcing out Lumley in the first inning, while Gessler's effort to steal second in the third inning was ridiculous.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Sheckd, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Donlin, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Dahlen, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	Browne, rf	1	1	2	0	0
Hatch, 3b	0	0	4	3	0	Bowerman, lb	1	2	13	1	0
Owens, 2b	0	0	2	2	1	Bresnahan, c	0	1	3	2	0
Lewis, ss	0	0	2	3	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Dobbs, rf	0	1	2	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	6	0
Gessler, lb	0	0	11	1	0	Ritter, 2b	0	1	1	2	0
Ritter, c	0	0	3	2	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	2	0
McIntyre, p	0	0	0	1	0	Taylor, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	3	27	19	1	Total	3	8	27	19	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

First base by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off McIntyre, 2. Struck out—By McIntyre, 3; by Taylor, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Brooklyn, 2. Three-base hit—Lewis. Two-base hits—Ritter, Bowerman and Gilbert. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Donlin, Bresnahan and Bowerman. Lumley and Lewis; Hatch and Gessler. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—2,000.

PITTSBURG, 10; ST. LOUIS, 9.

PITTSBURG, Penn., May 31.—The feature of the game to-day between Pittsburg and St. Louis was the exciting finish. In the ninth inning, when the bases were full, Phillippe received Flaherty Bram's long fly, followed by Beckley's three bagger, scored three runs, putting St. Louis one ahead. Pittsburg then went to bat and with three singles and Clarke's three-bagger won. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clymer, rf	2	2	1	1	0	Shay, 2b	2	2	2	4	2
Clarke, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Shan'on, lf	2	3	1	0	0
Ryan, cf	0	0	2	3	0	Prain, ss	1	1	3	2	0
Wagner, ss	2	1	3	4	0	Beckley, lb	1	2	9	0	0
Conroy, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	Smoot, rf	0	2	4	0	0
Leach, 3b	2	1	0	2	0	Burke, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
Carisch, c	0	2	5	1	0	Warner, c	2	1	4	1	0
Flaherty, p	0	0	0	2	1	Kellum, p	0	0	0	0	0
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	0	0	Egan, p	0	1	0	0	0
*Howard	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	10	12	15	17	1	Total	9	12	26	11	3

*Batted for Phillippe in ninth inning. †Two out when winning run was made.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	4	10
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	4	9

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Ritchey, Beckley, Smoot. Three-base hits—Clarke, Wagner, Beckley, Dunleavy. Home run—Leach. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Carisch. Stolen base—Ritchey. Double plays—Ritchey, Wagner and Clancy; Carisch and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 6; off Kellum, 1; off Egan, 2. Struck out—By Flaherty, 3; by Phillippe, 3; by Kellum, 1; by Egan, 1. Wild pitch—Flaherty. Hits—Off Flaherty, 11 in eight and one-half innings; off Phillippe, 1 in one-half inning; off Kellum, 6 in four innings; off Egan, 10 in five innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, May 31.—Philadelphia made the present series with Boston four straight to-day by blanking the locals 6 to 0. Two errors, a base on balls, and two long hits in the seventh gave the visitors four runs and the game. Good hitting added two more runs in the eighth and ninth innings. Score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	3	0	0	Cannell, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	0	1
Coney, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	Abbat'o, ss	0	0	2	4	2
Titus, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Delehan'ty, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Magee, lf	1	0	2	0	0	Wilson, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Bransf'd, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	Sharpe, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	0	2	2	2	Piterb'n, 2b	0	1	4	3	0
Kahoe, c	1	1	2	0	0	Moran, c	0	0	5	2	1
Duggleby, p	1	0	0	0	0	Willis, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	6	9	27	8	2	Total	0	5	27	13	6

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	1	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Bransfield. Two-base hits—Duggleby, Courtney. Three-base hit—Bransfield. Stolen bases—Doolin, Gleason, Moran, Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Duggleby, 1. Struck out—By Duggleby, 1; by Willis, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,620.

TWO VICTORIES FOR CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—Cincinnati to-day won two games from Chicago. Both were full of exciting plays. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hug'ins, 3b	1	2	0	6	0	Slagle, cf	2	1	2	0	0
Cor'ran, ss	3	1	4	3	1	Schulte, lf	1	3	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf	1	2	1	1	0	Maloney, rf	1	0	2	0	0
Sebring, rf	1	2	1	0	0	Chance, 1b	2	2	13	0	0
Dolan, rf	1	0	1	0	0	Tinker, ss	0	1	3	2	2
Barry, 1b	2	1	9	0	0	Evers, 2b	0	1	2	5	2
Bridw'l, 3b	1	1	3	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	0	0	1	0
Kelley, lf	1	0	5	0	0	Kling, c	2	1	4	1	0
Phelps, c	0	0	4	2	0	Briggs, p	1	1	0	4	0
Ewing, p	0	1	0	1	0	Brown, p	0	0	0	1	0
Harper, p	0	1	0	1	0						
*Steinfeldt	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	11	11	27	13	1	Total	10	10	†26	14	4

*Batted for Phelps in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	1	1	2	0	1	1	2	0	3	—11
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	2	0	—10

Two-base hits—Kling, Chance. Three-base hit—Seymour. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Sebring, Kelley. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 5; off Briggs, 1; off Brown, 4. Sacrifice hits—Bridwell, Briggs, Corcoran, Kelley, Brown. Hit with ball—By Ewing, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by Brown, 2; by Harper, 1. Wild pitch—Harper. Hits—Off Ewing, 6, in six and one-third innings; off Harper, 4, in two and two-thirds innings; off Briggs, 10, in six and one-third innings; off Brown, 1, in two and two-thirds innings. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hug'ins, 2b	1	0	4	2	0	Slagle, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Cor'ran, ss	0	1	2	3	0	Schulte, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf	0	1	1	1	0	Maloney, rf	1	2	2	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Chance, 1b	1	0	6	0	1
Barry, 1b	2	1	0	0	0	Tinker, ss	0	0	5	2	0
Bridw'l, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	Evers, 2b	0	1	3	1	1
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	1	Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Schlei, c	0	1	8	2	0	O'Neill, c	0	0	7	0	0
Overall, p	1	1	0	2	1	Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	6	27	11	2	Total	2	4	*26	9	2

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Stolen bases—Schulte, Maloney, Seymour, O'Neill, Barry. Double play—Bridwell, Huggins and Barry. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 9; off Pfeffer, 4. Sacrifice hits—Seymour, (4,) Tinker, Bridwell. Hit with ball—By Overall, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 5; by Pfeffer, 5. Wild pitch—Pfeffer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—5,372.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Hit Bender Hard and Win Game in Two Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—New York won the last game from the Athletics to-day by the score of 8 to 3. Seldom has a game been played under more disagreeable conditions both for spectators and players. The ground was soft from the rain of the morning, a chilly, penetrating wind blew over the field, and the last two innings were played in a nasty drizzle. All had its effect on the players, and while their work was perfunctorily good it lacked snap and dash.

Two innings only were necessary to defeat the Athletics, and pretty much everything was crowded into them. Bender got off to a good start, but three "Texas Leaguers" in the second inning seemed to take the spirit out of him, for in the third he developed a wild streak, which, combined with two doubles and a single, proved fatal to the locals' chances to win. Bender seemed to have his usual speed and curves, but was a little wobbly in his command, and Manager Mack took him out before the third inning was over and substituted Henley. With the advent of Henley the complexion of things underwent a vast change.

Hogg had the Athletics on the run for seven innings, and work as hard as they could, they found his delivery too difficult to gauge. His speed was terrific, and the local batsmen were a little timid of his cross-fire delivery, for he whipped the ball over the plate at all sorts of angles and dangerously close to the batsmen.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Fultz, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0	Knight, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Doherty, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Elberf'd, ss	1	1	2	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	2	0	2
W'liams, 2b	1	1	2	1	4	Barton, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Conroy, ss	1	2	1	1	1	Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	1	1	3	0	Murphy, 2b	1	1	3	4	0
Yeager, 3b	2	1	2	2	0	Hoffman, cf	0	0	1	0	0
M'Guire, c	0	0	2	9	1	Schreck, c	1	2	7	1	0
Hogg, p	0	0	0	2	0	Bender, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Henley, p	0	1	1	2	0
Total	8	7	27	10	0	Total	3	8	27	14½	2

New York	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2—3

Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Stolen bases—Yeager, Conroy, Keeler. Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Chase, Schreck. Henley. Sacrifice hit—Chase. Hits—Off Bender, 6 in 3 innings; off Henley, 1 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Bender, 1; by Henley, 3; by Hogg, 8. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 3; off Henley, 3; off Hogg, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Yeager, Murphy. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 4,628.

CLEVELAND, 12; ST. LOUIS, 4.

CLEVELAND, May 31.—Cleveland completely outplayed St. Louis to-day by the score of 12 to 4, making eight straight victories for the locals. Glade was knocked out of the box in three innings. Morgan, who succeeded him, was wild, and also made two costly wild throws. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Vinson, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Stone, lf	2	3	2	0	0
Bay, cf	3	2	1	0	0	Koehler, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Flick, rf	2	3	2	0	0	Friel, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Jackson, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Hones, 1b	0	0	8	0	1
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	1	4	0	Wallace, ss	0	1	1	2	2
Bradley, 3b	1	2	0	2	0	Morgan, 2b	0	0	2	1	0
Turner, ss	1	2	0	2	0	Gleason, 3b	0	0	1	1	1
Stovall, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	Weaver, c	0	0	6	1	0
Buelow, c	0	0	5	0	0	Glade, p	0	0	1	1	0
Moore, p	2	0	1	2	0	Morgan, p	1	1	0	3	2
Total	12	11	27	11	2	Total	4	8	24	8	4

Cleveland	2	0	2	3	0	2	1	2	0	—12
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0—4

Hits—Off Glade, 7 in 3 innings; off Morgan, 4 in 5 innings. First base by errors—Cleveland, 4. Two-base hits—Flick, Bradley, Vinson, Stone. Three-base hits—Stone, Turner. Sacrifice hit—Vinson. Stolen bases—Bay (3,) Flick, (3.) First base on balls—Off Moore, 1; off Glade, 1; off Morgan, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Moore, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 10. Struck out—By Moore, 5; by Glade, 2; by Morgan, 4. Wild pitches—Glade, Morgan, (3,) Moore. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire O'Loughlin. Attendance, 2,381.

CHICAGO, 2; DETROIT, 0.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Chicago to-day shut out Detroit by 2 to 0. The fielding of both teams was good. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Sch'fer, 2b	0	0	1	6	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	0	1	0	Cooley, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Davis, ss	0	1	1	3	1	Donovan, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Donahue, lb	0	1	10	3	0	Crawf'd, lb	0	0	11	1	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	5	1	0	O'shin, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	Hickman, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Frehill, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Walsh, rf	0	0	0	1	0	Drill, c	0	0	1	7	0
Owen, p	1	0	0	2	0	Kitson, p	0	0	2	0	2
Total	2	4	27	15	1	Total	0	0	4	24	13

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—Hickman, Kitson, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Dundon; Schaefer. Stolen bases—Jones, Holmes, Owen, Donahue. First base on balls—By Owen, 4; by Kitson, 6. Passed ball—Sullivan. Bases on balls—Off Owen, 1; off Kitson, 3. Hit with ball—Drill. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—2,280.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City Easily Defeats the Toronto Team by Score of 6 to 1.

Jersey City continued yesterday its winning streak and added its fifth straight win to its credit, defeating Toronto by a score of 6 to 1. Mack and Currie were the opposing pitchers. Although the visitors knocked out five hits, they were scattered and not until the sixth inning did one of their players get beyond first base. In this inning Toronto's only run was scored, and it was forced in, Mack giving a base on balls when the bases were filled. In the second inning three Jersey City players in succession got their bases on balls, and two runs were scored as the result. The score:

TORONTO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Rapp, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	Clement, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Harley, cf	0	2	0	1	0	Bean, ss	1	1	3	2	0
White, lf	0	0	3	1	0	Keister, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Murray, rf	0	0	1	0	1	Merritt, 2b	1	0	2	2	1
Soffel, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	Halligan, cf	1	1	3	0	0
Magoon, ss	0	0	1	2	2	Cassidy, 1b	1	1	7	2	0
O'Brien, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	Woods, 3b	0	0	2	0	0
Toft, c	0	1	2	4	1	McAuley, c	0	0	6	1	0
Currie, p	0	0	0	5	0	Mack, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	0	1	24	15	4	Total	6	6	27	8	2

Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Jersey City	0	2	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	—6

First base on balls—Off Currie, 3; off Mack, 1. First base on errors—Toronto, 2; Jersey City, 3. Left on bases—Toronto, 5; Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Currie, 3; by Mack, 6. Two-base hits—Clement, 2. Stolen base—Merritt. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Woods, (2.) Double play—Cassidy and Bean. Hit by pitcher—By Currie, 1. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 800.

MONTREAL, 5; BUFFALO, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 31.—The Montreal team outplayed the champions to-day and won a well-deserved victory by the score of 5 to 4. The visitors excelled at the bat and fielded without an error. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0	4	8 2
Montreal	0 0 2 0 1 0 0 1 1	5	11 0

Batteries—Kissinger and McManus; Poppalau and Gibson. Attendance—2,121.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	17	10	.630	Toronto	13	14	.481
Baltimore	16	13	.552	Rochester	13	14	.481
Jersey City	17	15	.531	Newark	14	18	.438
Providence	15	15	.500	Montreal	11	17	.393

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

HARVARD, 4; BROWN, 2.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—Harvard defeated Brown on Soldiers' Field to-day by a score of 4 to 2, through good hitting in the eighth inning. Neither side scored until then, when Brown made two runs on a single, a hit batsman, a sacrifice, and Coburn's wild throw. McCarthy opened for Harvard with a three-base hit, which was followed by three singles. These hits, aided by Brown's poor fielding, netted Harvard four runs. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Harvard	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4	4	6 2
Brown	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	0—2	4 1

Batteries—Coburn and Stephenson; Tift and Higgins. Attendance, 2,000.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 8; Kansas City, 2.
Indianapolis, 5; Toledo, 2.
St. Paul, 3; Minneapolis, 2.
Columbus, 2; Louisville, 1.

Connecticut League.

New Haven, 4; Hartford, 5.
Norwich, 7; Bridgeport, 5.
New London, 3; Holyoke, 1.
Meriden, 5; Springfield, 1.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 2; Binghamton, 1.
Syracuse, 4; Scranton, 1.
Troy, 3; A. J. and G., 2.
Albany, 4; Utica, 3.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 3.
Montgomery, 2; Little Rock, 4.
Nashville, 4; New Orleans, 3.
Birmingham, 6; Shreveport, 1.

New England League.

Lynn, 1; Nashua, 0.
Fall River, 7; Concord, 6.
Manchester, 5; New Bedford, 4.

South Atlantic League.

Charleston, 2; Columbia, 13.
Macon, 7; Savannah, 0.

Scores of Other Games.

At New Haven—Yale, 1908, 5; Princeton, 1908, 4.
At Amherst—Amherst, 8; Williams, 1.
At Worcester—Georgetown, 4; Holy Cross, 1.

BLUE RIBBONS FOR WOMEN.

New York Exhibitors Capture First Prizes in Philadelphia Show.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Mrs. John Gerken, Mrs. W. H. Elliott, and Mrs. J. G. Marshall of New York were among the blue ribbon winners to-day at the Philadelphia Horse Show. The grounds of the Philadelphia Country Club, despite a cool day with threatening rain, were well filled, and the judging went along rapidly. Mrs. Gerken won her ribbon with her famous horse-show winner, Newsboy, in the single-harness class. Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Elliott divided the saddle honors, Mrs. Marshall getting the award in the class for horses from 14.1 hands and not exceeding 15 hands, her winner being the chestnut mare Ladybird, while Mrs. Elliott won in the class over 15.2 hands with her chestnut mare Lucille.

Eben D. Jordan of Boston was the heaviest individual winner of the day, getting three blue ribbons, two being in the hackney classes. Judge William H. Moore of New York won first prize in the class for harness pairs with his brown geldings, Bugler and Fife. The Westchester Farm, N. Y., won first in the high-jumping and hunting classes.

Notes of Thoroughbreds.

E. E. Smathers made formal protest to the Stewards of the meeting on Brooklyn Jockey Club's track yesterday against the alleged misuse of the heavy whip carried by one of the starter's helpers, the ground for complaint being the abuse of Mr. Smathers's horse Burleigh, a starter in the second race. When Burleigh finished he was found to have been cut severely with a whip, which his rider, Nicol, said was the lash used by the starter's helper. Action by the Stewards was postponed until to-day, after the man who used the whip had been ordered to produce the instrument for inspection by the Stewards. It is probable that the use of the whip will be prohibited altogether, as most of the horsemen are opposed to the present custom.

Two accidents happened in the running of the first race at the Gravesend track yesterday. Just before the start was made Klingsor, the favorite, was kicked and injured so severely as to practically destroy his chance of winning, and almost directly after the start was made Jockey McDaniel, on the horse Athlete, was crowded into the rail and had his leg so badly scraped and bruised that he was unable to fill his engagements for the remainder of the afternoon.

Stanley F., entered by N. Bennington, to sell for $1,100 in the fifth race, which he won, was bid up by W. S. (Kansas) Price, owner of the third horse, Belden, and at $1,905 was bought in by the owner. Price followed the bidding up by putting in a claim for the second horse, Confederate, owned by Woodford Clay, and took the colt for $1,800. In this cost Bennington $905 to win a purse of $860, while Clay, in return for the horse he lost, received $2,462, including the second money and half of the surplus on the sale of the winner.

James R. Keene yesterday secured a contract on the services of the Western jockey Nicol, under which the Keene stable will have a call on the boy second to that of Fred Cook, with whose stable Nicol came to New York.

Two racing stables from the West, both with horses that are prominent among the entries for the Suburban Handicap, were announced as arrivals at the Sheepshead Bay track from Louisville yesterday. Thomas C. McDowell got in with a string of seven, including the Kentucky Derby winner of three years ago, Alan-a-Dale, which has been talked of as the best horse that ran at Louisville, while E. R. Bradley brought East a stable of about twelve head, including the Suburban Handicap horse Bad News.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares three years old and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Ascension	109	Fair Calypso	97
*Flammula	106	*Lady Henrietta	97
Julia M	102	*Cutter	97
Toi San	102	Consuelo II	95
*Czaraphine	102	*Marriage Bells	94
Bellatrix	101	Thirty-third	94
*Estola	101	*Koenigen Luise	93
Viona	99	*Yachting Girl	85
Sweet Alice	99		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,259 for $67.85; preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—Man's gold watch and chain, hunting case, on Sunday afternoon, in Bronx Park. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning to Tannenbaum, Westchester Hotel, West Farms Road.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, heavy golden ring, snake with ruby in head, supposedly on Speedway; suitable reward, Box A, 307 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

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34TH ST., 151 EAST.—Large rooms, parlor floor; gentlemen, couple; French cuisine; quiet; reasonable.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Large, handsome room; all conveniences; excellent board.

68TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or double; excellent table; homelike; private family; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; references exchanged.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Fourth-floor rooms, with board.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms on fourth floor; table board; Americans; reference.

82D ST., 136 WEST.—Large and good-size single rooms, well furnished, with good board.

91ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family; 1st front and back room, second floor; board optional.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Handsome suite; also single; excellent table; near Park and elevated; reasonable.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12, $14; two persons.

98D ST., 163 WEST.—Table board; private house; gentlemen preferred; parlor dining room; excellent table.

98D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

98D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

127D ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room, all conveniences; with excellent board; references.

128TH ST., 242-244 WEST.—Neatly furnished room to rent, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Superior rooms, $8 to $10, one person; superior board.

MOTT AV., 162TH ST.—Large room, suitable for two or three persons, with board; old-fashioned house; large grounds; city and country combined; terms reasonable. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

BERGEN ST., 986.—Newly furnished alcove room; all modern improvements; fine table board; convenient to all car lines; telephone.

MONROE PLACE, 13. (Heights.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; excellent table; desirable location and convenient to cars for Summer attractions; reasonable; table guests.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

6TH AVE., 750—Lady has suites and single rooms for ladies, gentlemen and couples; transients accommodated; everything new and nicely furnished.

7TH AVE., 40.—Newly renovated house; all improvements.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Furnished room, $3.25; suitable two; single room, $1.50, $1.25; piano; improvements.

14TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large front parlor; will be nicely furnished to suit; 2d bell.

15TH ST., 125 EAST.—Two elegant connecting rooms; can be used as bed and sitting room or as two bedrooms; hot and cold water; bath adjoining.

15TH ST., 127 EAST.—Doctor; furnished front and back parlor, suitable for a doctor or dentist; running water. Mrs. James Davis.

16TH ST., 116 EAST, Opposite Westminster.—Charming rooms; also parlor floor; transients accommodated; telephone; reasonable.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water, telephone; references.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Lattery residence.)—Few large, cool, pleasant Summer rooms; baths; conveniences; moderate.

26TH ST., 39 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms, without board, steam heat; elevator; telephone; central location; terms reasonable.

34TH ST., 213 WEST.—Special Summer rates; beautifully furnished front rooms; all modern conveniences, including telephone; private entrance; no other roomers. Moross.

25TH ST., 52 WEST.—Small and large rooms; gentlemen on families; convenient location; reference.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

48D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Specially neat rooms and surroundings; single and double; with or without board.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, Near Hotel Astor.—Handsomely furnished rooms; exceptionally good table board; references.

48TH ST., 156 WEST.—Three exceptionally nice rooms, $3, $5, $8; everything modern, first class.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Square rooms, nicely furnished; second and third floors; hot water; transients.

61ST ST., 168 EAST, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished rooms, running water; private house.

61ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Beautiful location; cool room; private house; references. Owner.

62D ST., 121 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private family. Owner.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Large hallroom, also parlor, suitable for physician.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Suite of two bedrooms, parlor, and bath, tastefully furnished; refined surroundings; telephone, electric light; near Subway and all car lines. Inquire elevator boy.

96TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom; also single room; elegantly furnished private apartment; gentlemen only; references; Subway convenient. Drahms.

103D, 13 WEST.—Lady having nice apartment, newly furnished, will rent part of same; en suite or single rooms; tiled bath; near Subway and "L" station. Streeter.

103D, 151 WEST.—Two cheerful connecting rooms, independent entrance, bath adjoining; gentlemen; $7. Burke.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

132D ST., 536 WEST.—Large, cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

CHARLES ST., 10.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; home comforts; terms reasonable.

LEXINGTON AV., 153.—Large, airy rooms; nicely furnished; private house; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 120.—Parlor and bedroom, with bath and all comforts; on second floor.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 104th St. Elevated.—Superior, elegantly furnished rooms, suitable for two, $5; refined; cleanliness; everything new.

ON MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Finely situated apartment, two rooms and bath, one or two gentlemen; restaurant in building; references. B., Times, Harlem.

Brooklyn.

GATES AV., 800, NEAR BEDFORD.—Pleasant hall room; good location; with or without board.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Walk St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegant apartments for elegant people; southern exposure; elegantly appointed; refreshing breezes.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood, house, and table references.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

RESPECTABLE young man wants congenial home, (room and board,) for $6 weekly, with American family, on west side; useless for boarding house to write. Permanent, Box 307 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, experienced, about 16 or 17, for retail clothing house; hours 8 to 6:30, Saturdays 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; state experience and salary expected. B. B., Box 127 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Competent woman to do our general housework; family of two; $18 monthly and a good home. R Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Males.

ANY FIRST-CLASS BOOK SALESMAN reading this advertisement will do well to call and investigate my proposition; confidential. A. H. Brown, Doubleday, Page & Co., 133 East 16th St.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cliley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Active representatives, men and women, with business ability for an out-of-town proposition; liberal terms to right parties. Address or call Room 911, 156 5th Av.

WANTED—Bright boy in office of wholesale canned goods house; must be quick and accurate at figures; salary $4 per week to start. Competent, 167 East 125th St.

WANTED—Private secretary for gentleman; must know stenography; exceptional opportunity; salary $1,200; other positions on file. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Pressman for cylinder press, one who understands German. E. Steiger & Co., 25 Park Place.

WANTED—Strong colored boys; good pay. Apply this morning, Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CASHIER, &c.—A position is sought for a worthy, intelligent, and reliable young woman, a hunchback, and unable to perform arduous work, either as cashier or any service that will not entail heavy manual labor; small salary acceptable; the case has been investigated and indorsed by the United Hebrew Charities. Albert Lucas, 56 West 105th St.

COMPANION.—By young woman of culture and refinement as companion for Summer to lady; should like to travel. V., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Graduate trained nurse desires position as companion in family or with lady or child. Address H. H., Box 100, Hempstead, L. I.

COOK.—Young woman, first-class cook; understands all branches; city or country; three years' city reference. 254 West 35th, one flight.

COOK.—A lady would like to recommend very highly an excellent French cook. Call after 11 o'clock Thursday, 116 East 37th St.

COOK.—Good; in private family. Call at present employer's, 5 East 74th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman, day's work cleaning any kind; references. Walton, 245 West 41st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic French dressmaker wishes work by the day in private families. M. G., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORK.—American woman, light housework; neat, economical worker; prefer home to high wages; city, country; best references. 211 West 36th St. (Car fare.)

LADY'S MAID.—Useful maid, chambermaid, seamstress; best city references. 411 West 58th St., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman, out by day. Address by letter L. H., 852 Columbus Av.

MODISTE.—Refined French modiste wishes Summer engagement either in private family or concern with permanent work. X. Y. Z., Times, Times Square.

NURSE, &c.—Protestant, as nurse or maid to elderly lady; seamstress; reference. Maid, 950 6th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, and typewriter; quick and willing; $7. Miss H., Box 123 Times Downtown.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young colored girl would like sewing at home or out by day. Brown, 201 West 29th St., top floor.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' thorough practical experience with best firms. D., 157 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Slight experience; American parentage; transcribes notes without difficulty; position where industrious, clever work insures advancement. Margaret Phillips, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, painstaking; very best references; $10. Neatness, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; permanent position, where can advance; reference: Mrs. Emma Morris, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a business college graduate, willing to start with moderate salary with good firm. Miss Gill, 568 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; will take position as beginner with prospects. Address Alice Caldwell, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER—With experience; ambitious worker; start $6; good firm. Miss M., Box 140 Times Downtown.

TELEPHONE.—Experienced switchboard operator, thoroughly competent, trustworthy, businesslike, careful; educated, neat; desires position of responsibility; assist other office work; circulars, lists, orders, shipping. Beacon, Box 275 Times, Times Square.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her first-class waitress. Apply from 10:30 to 4 P. M., 16 West 50th St.

WANTED—A position as waitress in boarding house; seaside or country. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

WANTED—A position by a German-Hungarian girl as wet nurse. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

Males.

A GENTLEMAN, (40,) having had a wide experience in passing on and extending credits, the collection, form and handling of delinquents, the conduct and management of commercial or mercantile offices, possessing also an intimate knowledge of the import and export business, desires a position with an Al concern, where close attention and devotion to his employer's business and interests will be appreciated. M., Box 209 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditing, accounting, expert work of all kinds, balance sheets, &c., drawn, revised, and elucidated to show facts. B Box 175 Times Downtown.

A COUPLE speaking Hungarian and German desire a position in the city or country; woman to cook, wash, and iron; man to make himself generally useful. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE BUSINESS experience in New York desires position where trustworthiness, intelligence, and judgment are wanted; highest references. M., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

ARTIST.—Miniature expert, airbrush half-tone, wants work. Artist, 226 West 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant, 29; opening; closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe would like to obtain situation for her butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply 178 Madison Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man; can drive and repair any car. H. Neal, care Schutter, 2,180 8th Av.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; reliable, careful city and country driver; understands his business; neat and obliging; lived with best families; first-class references. Coach, 1,364 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—English; just disengaged; 14 years' first-class city reference, "F. M., 11 East 79th St.

COLLEGE MAN desires inside position; thorough business training; good executive ability. College, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

LITHOGRAPHIC CRAYON ARTIST desires situation; understands putting half tones on stone. B., Box 211 Times Downtown.

READER.—By young man, college graduate, evenings as reader to gentleman. B., 307 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT wanted by experienced, responsible man; references and bond. Box 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, telegraph operator; experience: commercial, railroad, brokerage, and two years' court reporting; qualify first; salary as merited; $18 to $35. Brecher, 263 West 125th St.

TUTOR or COMPANION.—A tutor or companion abroad or elsewhere for Summer by young professional man, college graduate, with two years' graduate study in leading colleges and five years' experience in teaching. F. Clinton Standish, Burlington, Vt.

TUTOR.—Former teacher, (23,) post graduate; juveniles preferred; A1 reference; will travel. J. A. Clark, Jr., Waverly, N. Y.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET, &c.—As valet, masseur, or attendant; profitient; well recommended. Attendant, Box 312 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN.—A former master at arms wishes position as special officer or private watchman; excellent references. Mr. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity, Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (colored,) wishes position in laundry. Address by letter, Juorne, care Rankin, 26 East 31st St.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 31.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Columbus Guaranty Company of Pittsburg, to deal in bonds, mortgages, and stocks; capital, $100,000.

Elks' Home Company of Wilmington, to build a home for the Order of Elks; capital, $10,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Clark & Roberts, wholesale liquor dealers and bottlers; filed a bankruptcy petition yesterday, with liabilities scheduled at $28,786 and assets of $12,475. An assignment was made Jan. 24, 1902.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—A petition in bankruptcy against W. L. Davis, President of the closed Canton State Bank, has been filed here in the United States District Court. It is alleged that he owes $100,000 or more. The petitioners are J. T. Johnson of Akron, the Bucher & Gibbs Plow Company of Canton, E. D. Haseltine of Youngstown, J. H. Shellhase of Canton, and William Barker & Son of Canton. A similar petition was filed yesterday against the Davis Railroad Coal Company of Canton, in which the liabilities are said to be over $100,000. The petitioners in the case are Charles Seamann of Canton, J. T. Johnson of Akron, and Sertzer & Fry of Canton.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MISS LULU SPURGE.—Miss Lulu Spurge of 306 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,838 and no assets. The debts were contracted in Munich, Germany, between October, 1903, and February, 1904, to eleven creditors, the largest being Marie Feld, $1,276, and Gerstle & Aufhauser, $1,125.

MANFRED MANCKEL.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Manfred Manckel, furrier, of 45 East Fifty-ninth Street, show liabilities of $9,454 and nominal assets of $1,110, consisting of stock, $600; fixtures, $500, and cash, $10. Among the creditors are Louisa Hering, $3,595; Revilla Freres, $1,249, and John Ruszit's Fur Company, $1,048.

New Line to Sound Ports.

Beginning to-morrow, a new line of steamers will run from Pier 29 (new) East River, to Providence, Fall River, and Boston, under the management of the Enterprise Transportation Company, which has bought the steamer Frank Jones from the Maine Central Railroad Company. Sailings are at present three days a week, but it is announced that negotiations are under way for a daily service to begin within ten days.

Manning, Maxwell & Moore Incorporated.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—The Manning, Maxwell & Moore Company was incorporated here to-day, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000. The company is to manufacture and sell all kinds of machinery. The incorporators are John L. Griggs and Donald Holmes, Paterson, and Colby M. Chester, Jr., Greenwich, Conn.

Pacific Mail Profits Grow.

The report of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the fiscal year ended April 30 shows a balance of receipts over expenditures of $1,295,012, an increase of $733,293. The net surplus for the year is $427,656, an increase of $180,760.

New Customs Examiners.

John E. Slavin, clerk of the tenth division at the Appraisers Stores, has been appointed an examiner of Italian groceries, and Justus J. Kleine, a clerk in the same division, an examiner of Chinese groceries, each $1,800 a year.

Judgments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AVISON, Samuel—Louis Rabinowitz...	$64
AUSTIN, Mary A.—Augustin H. Goelet	422
BLEILER, Sigmund H.—Jacob Kulla...	944
BROWN, Edw. S.—Walter D. Makepeace	50
SAME—Same	60
SAME—L. R. McKim	75
BIRMINGHAM, Wm.—James J. Malloy	79
BINGEL, Emma—People, &c.	1,000
CONTINOU, Geo. M.—Hudson Co., costs	109
BURNETT, Arthur E.—Horace W. Toothacker and another	52
CHETWOOD, Geo. Jr.—Guy L. Smith and another	238
CONWELL, Charles—David Davis	425
CAMPBELL, Douglass—James F. A. Clark	1,396
CHURCH, Edw. F.—Geo. O. Leavitt..	69
DICKERSON, Benj.—Jos. Struthers...	42
DEERING, James A.—W. J. Fields	1,256
DALY, Arnold—Thomas H. Burch	300
DUGAN, Nicholas F.—Morris Rosenfeld and another	82
DE RIVERA, William J.—Guy L. Smith and another	238
DITTLER, Jennie and Samuel—People, &c.	100
ELDRIDGE, Cornelius R.—Wm. Collins	476
FRAZER, Wm. G.—Isaac E. Chapman..	1,677
FINE, Kalman—Patrick W. Cullinan...	600
FALVEY, James V.—Twenty-third Ward Bank, City of New York	2,717
FISKE, Edwin W.—Elbert K. Pettingill.	398
GLASERMAN, Bernard—Willett Press.	96
GLASERMAN, Bernard—Wilcox Press.	96
GARRISON, Wm. R.—Chas. L. Spier...	1,132
GARRISON, Wm. R.—Chas. L. Spier...	6,770
GROSSMAN, Max—Joseph Adolph	280
GLAXON, Samuel—United Electric Light and Power Co.	63
GERSTENGANG, Jacob—Spring Garden Insurance Co.	27
GOLDSMITH, Julian—Peter H. Reilly and another	93
HYDE, Chas. L.—Charles L. Spier, costs	1,132
SAME—Same	50,642
HOWARD, Stephen C.—Albert Klenk...	166
HESS, Gabriel L.—Alfred Bartele	21
JACKSON, Jacob W. and Benjamin A. —Harry Rosenbaum	2,157
KNOEPTSCH, August—Ruth Kollender.	74
KOPPLER, Charles—David Davis	425
LA GALLIENNE, Richard—Lillie Campbell	585
LA MORE, John E.—Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.	255
LOEB, Meyer—Maurice L. Phillips and another	77
LEIPZIG, Benjamin—Alexander Sanger and others	161
LIPPMAN, Gustave—United Shirt and Collar Co.	124
MILLER, Samuel—Alexander Sanger and others	161
MEEHAN, Frank P.—William C. Link.	274
MESS, Gabriel L.—Alfred Bartele	21
MOGLE, Seth W.—Same	48
MILLER, Elsie—People, &c.	1,000
MELOY, Andrew D.—People's B. & S. Association of Carlisle, Penn.	914
SAME—Harry Wetzel and another	516
McINTOSH, Burr—Marion E. Leighton.	814
MAAS, Henry—Julius Steinwender and another	1,880
MAHONEY, Robert J.—Dennis G. Brussel	136
PAURELLA, Dominico—Adolph Tiethbaum	29
POLIVNICK, Edward—Joseph L. Graf and another	84
REFOURICH, Levi—A. A. Spero, costs..	104
ROMAINE, George W.—Alfred Bartels..	45
REHM, Chris D.—People, &c.	1,000
REHM, Chris D.—People, &c.	1,000
RAUSTEIN, Nelson—Rogers and Pyatt	173
ROSELL, George E.—Bass, Ratcliff & Greiton, Limited	42
ROCKMORE, David W.—P. J. Loughlin.	84
STRAUSS, Albert—Shaiken Mendel	297
STOKES, Kate B.—D. Willis James	742
SPENCER, Francis L.—Wm. N. Dorf	123
SALMONOWITZ, Sam.—Dina Rothstein.	278
STEIN, Solomon—Central Market Co.	519
STERN, Jennie and Alex.—Isaac Joyce.	20
TROOST, Johanna—Alfred C. Dodge	60
WEINSTEIN, H.—Nathan Toplitzky	193
WHITE, Frank M.—Sypher & Co.	15
TWOZZOLINO, N.—Engineering News Publishing Co.	477
JAMES LYONS, Inc.—J. A. Bell et al..	243
THE IDLER PUB. CO.—Winthrop Press	
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Thomas Meehan, costs	94
CHAS. J. CLARK MFG. CO.—Clarence M. Smith and another	66
THE ERA PRESS—Am. Newspaper Publishers' Association	40
DRY GOODS ALLIANCE—City of N. Y.	553
MONTAUK FIRE DETECTING WIRE Co.—Chas. G. Riehl	50
BORGIA MARBLE WORKS—P. Latargo	170
SAME—Same	168

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor; the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ALLARD, Isiah—City of New York, Nov. 14, 1902. (vacated)	$147
BELMONT, August—F. W. Luttgen, May 23, 1905	1,401
CARLIN, Frank—J. H. Storer, Jan. 28, 1904. (vacated)	100
CAROLYN, Patrick W.—L. T. Yoran and others, June 13, 1904, (reversed)	134
DALY, Patrick H. J.—J. Dalton, Nov. 29, 1901, (canceled)	71
GUDNER, Henriette—J. McCormick, Jan. 10, 1905	581
GOLDSTEIN, Morris—City of New York, (vacated)	65
IHLO, John—F. W. Pitcher and another, Jan. 21, 1898	129
KOSTER, Henry C.—E. E. Sniffen, Oct. 10, 1898	210
KOSTER, Henry C.—E. C. Sniffen, Oct. 14, 1898, (released)	210
LIGNANTI, Gennaro—V. Altomare, March 8, 1902	189
LUTTGEN, Walther—F. W. Luttgen, May 23, 1905	1,401
MOSCOW, Joseph—A. London, Jan. 27, 1904	400
MENDEL, Adolph—E. C. Sniffen, Oct. 4, 1898	210
METZ, Benjamin—H. F. Strong, Nov. 19, 1904	322
PETCHESKY, David—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, Nov. 5, 1897	83
RAU, Henry M.—M. Straus & Sons, May 12, 1905	116
SIEBERT, Julius—A. C. Sniffen, Oct. 4, 1898	210
SCHNAARS, Albert—F. W. Pitcher and another, Jan. 21, 1893	129
VEIGEL, John—Consolidated Ice Company, May 2, 1900, (canceled)	60
WINN, Richard and Christopher—D. E. Wells and another, May 12, 1900	100
THE DAVID MAYER BREWING Company—R. Aronson, Nov. 15, 1898	777
THE DAVID MAYER BREWING Company—R. Aronson, Nov. 15, 1898	661

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 1.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

19—Saxlehner-Eisner
30—New England Motor Co-B. F. Sturtevant Co
43—Anderson-Met Fireplance Co
44—Mosle-Bidwell
45—U S-Davis
47—Hackett-Nor Pac R
48—Banks Law Pub Co-Lawyers' Coop. Pub Co
52—Victor Talk Mach Co-Am Graph Co
55—Erie City Iron Wks-Thomas

STATE COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 1.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions:

1—Fox-Davidson
2—Schlessinger-McDonald
3—Green-McClellan
4—Altshul-Ketchum
5—Wheelock-Wheelock
6—Watkins-Mills
7—City of N Y-Hill
8—Salomon-Salomon
9—Star Co-Volk
10—Toop-Smith
11—Reich-Dyer
12—Shapiro-Shapiro
13—Jencks-Stokes
14—Norden-Duke
15—Smith-Kuffler
16—Mayer-Kuffler
17—Blodgett-Groller Society
18—In re Lawrence
19—Herzog-Int R T Co
20—Farewell-Witzel
21—Am Trading Co-Hall
22—Gilender-City of N Y
23—Niagara Woolen Co-Horowitz
24—Vingut-Floyd
25—Luckey-Mockridge
26—Schreiber-Elkin
27—Cody-Hertle
28—Ruchwald-City of N Y
29—Lawrence-Silas
30—In re McLean
31—McLean-Mex Tel Co
32—Rosenfeld-Davidson
33—Finn-Finn
34—O'Connor-Thorre
35—In re Heckert
36—In re Met Window Shade Co
37—Mingey-Devine
38—Am Mort Co-Dewey
39—Bell-Leavy & Kohn
40—Herman-Herman
41—In re Robertson
42—Husted-Miller
43—People, &c-Reiss
44—Veit-Collins
45—Kliger-Rosenfeld
46—Doran-Heyman
47—In re Badaracco
48—Kinney-Kinney
49—Katz-Durr
50—O'Neill-O'Neill
51—Everard-Reynolds
52—Houck-Marsh
53—McElwee-McElwee
54—Nichols-Loventhal
55—Ladew-Abel
56—Parmelee-Atwood
57—Adler-Krank
58—Davis-Davis
59—In re Fort Wash Ridge Road
60—Koster-McHugh
60½—Same-same
61—Woolworth-Woolworth
62—Webb-Manheim
63—Isaacs-Isaacs
64—Farrell-McAdoo
65—Nat Car Co-Hudson River Water Power Co
66—Shenberg-Wolfe

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Adjourned until Friday, June 2.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Duncan Young Pleadings.
1—Samuel I. Ferguson, John W. Wooten, Armitage Matthews
2—Samuel I. Ferguson, John W. Wooten, Armitage Mathews
3—Samuel I. Ferguson, John W. Wooten, Armitage Matthews
4—Samuel I. Ferguson, John W. Wooten, Armitage Matthews
5—John W. Wooten

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Contested will at 11 A. M., 2100—Louis Rossignot, Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Louise Enders, Maria J. C. A. Beckert, Louisa L. Dunham, Clara Stern, Adolph Strauss, George Hayden, Hannah Stern
At 2:30 P. M.
Lucy W. Boutecon, Frederick K. Constable, Jacob Schwarz

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Default motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Inquests.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Smyth, and Iselin for the People.

1—Fred'k Rasmussen
2—Morris Hoffman, Max Klein, Michael Morris
3—Tony Fedele, Salvatore Giolano
4—Max Schwartz
5—Robert Wilsin
6—Margaret Reilly Pleadings.
1—Erich Stehlik, William Duffek
2—Henry Wundrack
3—John Moore
4—Edwin B. Joy
5—Samuel Birnbaum
6—Jacob Deers
7—Joseph Levy, Moses Snitzer
8—Sam Gordon
9—Walter Fitzpatrick
10—Israel Lichenstein, Isidor Jacobs
11—Irving Hammel
12—Peter Lobosetti
13—Mary Lamb
14—Frederick Ray

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Mary J. Lasala vs. Bernice D. Emerson—George H. Brainard.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Henry M. Humphrey vs. Leon A. Liebeskind et al.—Leonard J. Wyeth.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Henry Weiss vs. William Ewald—Louis B. Brodsky. Morris Speiser vs. Max Haskel—Abraham Iscar.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—In re Folsom—Rollin M. Morgan. In re Hogan—Morris Cukor.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—In re United Press—Richard M. Henry, Rogers vs. Logan, (two cases)—Paul Crandall. In re Goodwin-William A. Keener.

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, June 5.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1108—Phillips-Tietjen
1195—Markey-B H R R
1196—Same-same
20—Anker-N Y & Q Co Ry
675—Dunn-B H R R
699—Rezek-N Y & Q Co Ry
1203—Convollo Brew'g Co-Larson
1207—Christie-N Y & Q Co Ry
1208—Nagel-Doorzbaeher
1210—Russo-Foundat'n Construction Co
1212—Funare, an infant-De Nizzo
1214—Reed-City of N Y
1219—Balke-Cross, Austin & Ireland Lumber Co
1220—Prinz-B, Q Co & Sub Ry
1222—Wilhelm-Geist

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.

1223—Casey-N Y & Q Co Ry
1224—Same-same
1226—Colignon-N Y C Ry
1228—Gibson - India Wharf Brewing Co
1231—Murphy-N Y City Ry
1233—De Palma-Schleicher
1234—Murphy-N Y City Ry
1235—Dickenson - Inter Rapid Transit Co
1236—Baier-N Y C Ry
1237—Vogel-N Y & Q Co Ry
1238—Donohue-Dunlop
1239—Fid & Dep Co-Lyons
1240—Donselaer-Geertsema, as administrator
1075—Toscano-Donigan, as administrator
1109—Same-same
1093—Pedro, as executrix-Mut Res Life Ins Co
816—Summerfield-Norton
222A—Donohue-Schieck
106—Peace-Briggs et al
720—Erhardt-Pottier & Stymus Co
1060—Atherson-City of New York
183½—Schultz-Union Ry

Highest number reached on general calendar in its regular order, 1240.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held temporarily at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

93—Driscoll-N Y & Q Co Ry
94—Beyer-same
95—McDowell-Engelbert
96—Schellhorn-Summers
97—Doig, admr, et al-Nammack
98—Fitzpatrick-Haubrich
99—Ziemke, Jr-N Y & Q Co Ry
100—Gladd-B, Q Co & Sub Ry
101—Wurzburg-N Y & Q Co Ry
102—Miano-Labriola
103—Kinzie-Albert
104—Seaman-Zenke et al
105—Williams-L I R R
106—White, Jr-Mulier
107—Domorat et al-A. L. Barber Co
108—Tvrdik-Hawkins
Special Term cause.
5—Stiner, Jr-Loricchio

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The following artillery officers will report at Fort Monroe for examination for promotion: Capts. Millard F. Harmon and Adelbert Kronkhite, First Lieuts. William H. Monroe, Richard T. Ellis, and Frederick W. Stopford, Second Lieuts. William P. Platt, Guy E. Carleton, E. R. West, B. E. Browne, and William R. Bettison.

The Navy.

Capt. H. G. O. Colby is detached from command of the Olympia, and ordered home and wait orders.

Capt. J. D. Adams is detached from the navy yard at New York, and ordered to command the Olympia, sailing from New York about June 7.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

THE MORTGAGE-BOND COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Offers at Par

$1,000,000

4% 20-Year MORTGAGE BONDS, Series 1

Secured by First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate

Dated June 1, 1905 Due June 1, 1925 Redeemable June 1, 1915

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee

Coupon or Registered Bonds $1,000 or $100 Each.

Interest June 1 and December 1.

These bonds are the direct obligation of The Mortgage-Bond Company of New York—Capital and Surplus $2,400,000—and are specifically secured by the deposit with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee, of First Mortgages to an amount equal to the bonds issued on improved, income-producing New York City real estate.

The Real Estate security for these First Mortgages consists of the following New York properties: 57 West 39th St., 57 West 37th St., 33-35 West 34th St., 46 West 46th St., 728 Lexington Ave., 34-36-38 West 35th St., 463 and 469 Columbus Ave., 29-31 West 35th St., 50-52-54 Avenue B, 19 West 74th St.; also the following Brooklyn properties: 83-85-87 Second Place, 396 Sixth Ave., 361 49th St., and 915, 925, 927 Atlantic Ave., 445 Classon Ave., 203 Court St., 678-680 St. John's Place.

No mortgage can be withdrawn until there has been deposited with the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, in its place, another first mortgage for an equal amount on improved New York City Real Estate.

Appraised Value of Land and Buildings..... $1,530,000
Rental of Properties..... 120,000

DIRECTORS.

John Arbuckle, Louis V. Bright, Clarence Cary, Edwin W. Coggeshall, William P. Dixon, Charles Einstedler, Julian D. Fairchild, Robert Walton Goelet, Henry E. Howland, Thomas H. Hubbard, George A. Hurd, Richard M. Hurd, Thomas D. Jordan, John T. Lockman, Franklin B. Lord, David B. Ogden, George L. Rives, B. Aymar Sands, George H. Southard, Albert H. Vernam.

Titles to all properties have been insured by the

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

Application will be made to list these bonds on New York Stock Exchange.

Subscriptions for the above Bonds will be received at the office of the Mortgage-Bond Company of New York, 59 Liberty Street, up to June 1, 1905.

Prospectus with full particulars furnished on application.

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
on and after June 1, 1905.

Aiken & Barb. Ext'n R. R. Co., (June 2)	1st 4s
Bellevue, Wash.	Funding 6s
Bellingham Bay & British Col. R. R.	5s
Brooklyn & Montauk R. R. Co.	2d 5s
Butte Electric & Power Co.	5s
City Gas Co. of Norfolk, Va.	6s
Clairton, Pa., S. D.	4½s
Cowlitz Co., Wash., Funding	5s
Corinth, N. Y., Sewer	4½s
Elyria, Ohio, Water Works	4s
Fulton, N. Y., Water	3.40s
Huntington R. R. Co.	1st 5s
L. I. R. R. General	4s
L. I. R. R. Debenture	5s
L. I. R. R., Steward Line	4s
Mamaroneck, N. Y., S. D. No. 1 (June 30th)	3½s
Montauk Water Co.	1st 5s
Monroe, La., Improvement	5s
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Various
Mutual Elec. Light Co.	5s
Norfolk, Conn., Sewer	4s
Nyack, N. Y., Water	4s
Overpeck Township, N. J.	4s
Prescott, Arizona, (June 15th)	5s
Spring Lake, N. J.	5s
Suffern, N. Y., Water	3½s
Sullivan, Ind.	6s
Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
Tampa, Fla., Refunding	5s
Territory of Arizona, Building	5s
Toledo, Ohio	Various
Township of Franklin, N. J.	4s
U. S. Mtge. & Trust Co., Series E.	4s
Washington Railway & Electric Co. Con.	4s
Yuba Electric & Power Co.	6s

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.,

16, 18, 20 & 22 William St.,
New York City.

COUPONS DUE IN JUNE ARE PAYABLE THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1905, AS FOLLOWS:

Albion Gas Light Company.
Chattanooga City Water Company.
Celgdon Terra-Cotta Company, Limited.
Connellsville Water Co.
Columbia Gas Light Company.
Evansville Electric Railway Company.
Johnstown, City of (Water Bonds).
Kearney City Water Company.
Larchmont Water Company.
Lumberton Cotton Mills.
Merrill City Water Works Company.
Midland Terminal Railway Company.
Mobile & Ohio Railroad Co. 1st Mort. 6 p. c.
Napanee Water Works Company.
New Castle City Water Company 5%.
New Philadelphia Water Company 5%.
New Philadelphia Water Company 6%.
People's Street Railway Company.
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis Ry. Co., Series F.
Sharon Railway Company.
Scranton, City of.

JUNE 5TH, 1905.

H. P. Finlay & Company, Limited.

JUNE 17TH, 1905.

Village of North Pelham.

WASHINGTON RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The second regular semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, payable June 1, 1905, to stockholders of record May 22, 1905. JAMES B. LACKEY, Secretary.

Referring to the above notice, said dividend will be payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Agents for Voting Trustees, on June 1, 1905, to the holders of Voting Trustees Certificates for Preferred Stock of record on May 22, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on May 22d, and will reopen on June 2, 1905.

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY,

30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

29th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.

May 31, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 1st, 1905, to Preferred Stockholders of record of June 15th, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close on the 15th day of June, 1905, and reopen July 1, 1905. E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

The Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.

Four Per Cent. Consol. Mtg. Gold Bonds.

COUPONS NO. 18, DUE JUNE 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, May 24, 1905.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Preferred Stock Dividend No. 12.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable June 1, 1905, to stockholders of record May 18, 1905.

F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y. Transfer Agents.

Buffalo and Susquehanna Iron Company.

First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 6, due June 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
H. D. CARSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Coupons due June 1st, 1905, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above company will be paid on and after maturity on presentation at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York.

C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Due and Payable at the

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING,

on and after June 1st, 1905.

American Malting Co.	1st 6s
Beaver & Ellwood R. R. Co.	1st 4s
City of Jackson, Mich., Water Supply & Extension,	1st 5s
Cen. of Ga. Ry. Co., Oconee Division	1st 5s
Cent. of G. Ry. Co., Chattanooga Division Purchase Money,	1st 4s
Ches. & Ohio Ry. Co. Car Contract (Due June 15th)	5s
Detroit, Rochester, Romeo & Lake Orion, Railway Co. First Sinking Fund,	5s
Empire Limestone Co.	1st 5s
General Elec. Co. Gold Debenture	5s
Johnstown Passenger Ry. Co. Consolidated	4s
Certificates of indebtedness of the Government of the Philippine Islands,	4s
Spokane Co., Wash., School Dist. No. 20	6s

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

JUNE 1ST, 1905.

Alexandria, Indiana, School.
Connersville, Indiana, Electric Light Co.
Montpelier, Indiana, Funding.
Multnomah County, Ore., School District No. 31.
Northfield, Vermont, Electric Light & Power Co.
Pekin, Ill., Refunding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 5.
Spokane County, Wash., School District No. 10.
Sycamore, Ill., Public Improvements.
Vinita, Ind. Ter., Water Works & Sewer.
Wallington, N. J.

JUNE 21ST, 1905.

West Indianapolis, Indiana.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N.Y.City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING-HOUSE ON AND AFTER JUNE 1ST, 1905:

American Cotton Oil Co. Semi-Annual Divd. of 3% on Preferred Stock.
Blackford Co., Indiana, 5s.
Cincinnati, Richmond & Ft. Wayne Rwy. Co.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh Rd. Co. Qtly. Divd. 1¾%.
Edinburg, Indiana, 6s.
Grant County, Indiana.
Marion County, Indiana, 5s.
Pendleton, Indiana.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. 1st & 2d mtg. 7s.
Randolph County, Indiana.
June 3. Marion County, 3½s.
June 4th, 6th, 7th and 19th. Greenfield, Indiana.
June 10. Marion County, Indiana.
June 11. Hancock County, Indiana.
June 15. Monroe County, Indiana.
June 20. Decatur County, Indiana.
Marion County, Indiana.
June 30. Indianapolis, Indiana.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, May 19, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. will be paid July 1st, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 21st, 1905. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 3d, 1905.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION,

111 Broadway, New York.

The interest due June 1st, 1905, on First Mortgage and Collateral Trust Bonds of THE LAKE SUPERIOR CORPORATION will be paid upon presentation of the Coupons at THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

JOHN T. TERRY, Jr., Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing June, 1905,

PAYABLE AT THE

BANKING HOUSE

OF

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

FIRST.

Adel, Ia., Water Works.
Atlantic, Ia., Refunding.
Aurora, Ill., Refunding.
Berkshire Street Railway Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Boone, Ia., Water Works.
Cedar Rapids—Iowa City Railway & Light Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Centerville, Mo., School District, School Building.
Clarke County, Wash., Funding; Refunding.
Clinton, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Coer d'Alene, Ida., Independent School District No. 1, School Site.
Commonwealth Power Co., Mich., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Creston, Ia., Refunding.
Decatur, Ill., Board of Education School District, School Building.
Economy Light & Power Co., Joliet, Ill., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Galva, Ill., Board of Education School District No. 1, School Building.
Groton, S. Dk., Water Works Refunding.
Jefferson, Ia., Refunding.
Jessamine County, Ky., Turnpike.
LaPorte, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
LaSalle, Ill., School District No. 2.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding.
Marshall Township, Ill., High School.
Monett, Mo., Refunding.
Montevideo, Minn., Water Works.
New Whatcom, Wash., General Municipal.
Norfolk, Va., Atlantic City Ward Improvement.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Perry, Ia., Refunding.
Remington, Ind., Water Works.
Rockford, Ill., Edison Co., 1st Mortgage Gold.
Wilmette, Ill., Fire Engine House; School Bldg.; School Refunding; Street Lighting.
Willow Springs, Mo., School Dist. Refunding.

SIXTH.

White County, Ind., Court House.

TWENTIETH.

Sedalia, Mo., School District Refunding.

THIRTIETH.

Nappanee, Ind., Water Works.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Coupons payable at this office on and after June 1, 1905.

Bath Electric & Gas Light Company First 5½s.
Beech Creek Coal & Coke Co. 1st 5%.
Brockville, Westport & Northwestern Ry. Co. 1st 4s.
Consolidated Ry. & Light Co. 5s.
Cuba Hardwood Company 1st 6s.
Judge Company purchase money 4%.
Key West, Fla., City of, judgment 6%.
Klots Throwing Co. 1st 6s.
Michigan Traction Extension Co. 1st 5s.
Natalie Occidental Con. Mining & Milling Co. 1st convertible 7s.
Newfoundland Timber Estates Limited 1st 5s.
Point Pleasant Traction Co. 1st 5s.
Tehuantepec Rubber Culture Co. Purchase Money 6%.
Washington Central Ry. Co. 1st 4s.

DUE JUNE 15, 1905.

Goodwin Car Co. Con. 6%.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD CO.

4% Refunding Bonds.

Coupons No. 1, due June 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, May 24, 1905.

The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will be closed at 12 noon on Saturday, May 20, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on Friday, June 2, 1905.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY

To the Holders of Voting Trust Certificates for

Preferred and Common Stock

On the 12th of January, 1905, the Committee filed with the Morton Trust Company, as Depositary, a plan for consolidating the constituent companies of the Seaboard Air Line Railway. The Committee firmly believed that the plan proposed was so fair and just that it would command the assent of practically every certificate holder, and if consummated, that it would assure to the holders of all securities of the Company great benefit.

The provisions of the plan were approved and accepted by over 521,000 shares out of the outstanding 609,000 shares of the capital stock of the Company.

Of the non-assenting shares, approximately 70,000 were represented by a Committee in Baltimore, with whom your Committee has been in repeated communication, and this Committee has declined to assent to the plan. If, with this amount of shares not assenting, the Committee proceeded with the consolidation, the consolidated company would be obliged to acquire the outstanding stock through legal proceedings. Such acquisition would involve lengthy litigation and delay and uncertainty as to the amount which the consolidated company would be obliged to pay, which would also mean the use of money for the acquisition of minority stock which the assenting stockholders would have contributed not to this purpose, but for the pressing and immediate needs of the Company and future improvements.

Under these circumstances, the Committee has deemed it wise to modify the plan, but in such a manner that the benefits of the original plan may still be obtained for the depositing shareholders, and hereby gives notice that, pursuant to the powers conferred upon it by the plan and agreement of January 12, 1905, it has made and adopted a change, or modification, or new plan, and has this day filed with the Morton Trust Company, Depositary, a copy of the same.

This modified plan has already been accepted in writing by depositors of more than a majority of the capital stock of the Company, and this fact assures the plan being carried into effect.

The modification consists practically in the substitution of a holding company for the consolidated company, with the same authorized capital, the same classes of stock, and the same basis of exchange, as provided for in the original plan.

The payments to be made by such of the depositors as shall elect to subscribe to the First Preferred Stock of the new company will be the same in amount as provided by the original plan.

The proceeds of such sale of the new First Preferred Stock, it is intended, shall be advanced to the Seaboard Air Line Railway to provide for the immediate pressing needs of the railway and for improvements. For the moneys so advanced, the new company will receive notes of the Railway or mortgage bonds, to which all the stockholders of the Railway will also have the right to subscribe.

If practically all the stockholders of the Railway assent to the modified plan, it is contemplated that the original plan of consolidation may then be carried out through the agency of the holding company.

The charter of the new company will, among other things, provide that neither the Directors nor stockholders shall have power to pledge or voluntarily encumber the stock of the Seaboard Air Line Railway acquired by the new company, and that the total indebtedness for which the new company may at any one time be obligated shall not exceed $500,000.

This notice is not intended as a full or precise statement or outline of the provisions of the modified plan, but as a mere notice that such a plan has been filed.

All stockholders are urged to obtain a copy of the modified plan and will be held bound by the provisions thereof.

All depositors who shall not surrender their certificates of deposit and withdraw their stock on or before June 24, 1905, said date being two weeks after final publication in accordance with the provisions of the plan and agreement of January 12, 1905, of the notice of the fact of the filing with the Depositary of the change or modification or new plan, shall be conclusively deemed to have assented thereto.

Copies of the modified plan may be obtained of the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, Depositary, No. 38 Nassau Street, New York City; the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., and the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., sub-depositaries.

The Committee will receive deposits of shares and voting trust certificates from those who have not already deposited at the office of the Depositary, or either of the sub-depositaries above named, until and including the 24th day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, after which time the Committee reserves the right to refuse to receive further deposits.

Dated May 18th, 1905.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNST THALMANN,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.

JAMES BYRNE,
SAMUEL UNTERMYER,
FRED'K B. VAN VORST,
Counsel.

N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

CONSOLIDATED COTTON DUCK COMPANY.

To the Holders of Income Bonds of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company: To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation:

Upwards of three-fourths of each class of securities having assented to the Plan and Agreement dated May 8th, 1905, the Committee has declared the Plan operative, and has caused a new company to be duly organized to take over the deposited securities.

Notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of securities under the plan and agreement has been extended to and including the 8th day of June, 1905. There will be no further extensions of the time for deposits, and no such deposits will be received after June 8th, 1905, except under such penalty as the Committee may prescribe.

Copies of the Plan and Deposit Agreement may be had on application to The Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, Md., Depositary; the Colonial Trust Company of New York, sub-Depositary, or the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee.

Dated May 29th, 1905.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, Chairman;
DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,
G. CLEM GOODRICH,
HARRY A. ORRICK,
GEORGE E. McGAW,
S. STERETT McKIM,
EDWARD H. THOMSON,
JOHN E. BORNE,
ARTHUR LEHMAN,
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF,
Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, New York,
EDGAR H. GANS, Baltimore,
Counsel.

H. A. BEASLEY, Secretary,
Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
Baltimore, Md.

PUBLIC NOTICES. PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK CITY TAX SALE,

Borough of Manhattan.

Owners of real estate situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which taxes for any of the years 1886 to 1901, inclusive, or water rents for any of the years 1885 to 1900, inclusive, are unpaid, must pay the same with seven per cent. interest from the time when they became due, together with charges of notice and advertisement, to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at Room 85, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. If default be made, such real estate WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBER, CITY HALL, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

June 14, 1905, at 10 A. M.,

for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing such taxes or water rents, interest, charges and costs accrued thereon; sale to be continued until all real estate advertised for sale shall be sold. A detailed statement of the taxes and water rents and the ownership of property taxed and on which the taxes and water rents remain unpaid is published in a pamphlet, copies of which are deposited in the office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears and will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

EDWARD A. SLATTERY,
Collector of Assessments and Arrears of the City of New York.

DIVIDEND.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer, 52 Wall Street, New York, May 22d, 1905.—A dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of this Company will be paid at this office on Saturday, July 1st, 1905. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 1st, 1905, and reopen Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TUG BOAT.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., June 30, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing a tug boat for Colon Harbor. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Seattle, Wash. H. J. Gallagher, Major, U. S. Army, Purchasing Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

June 1, 1905.

HOWARD J. HASLEHURST and CLIFFORD L. WESTON, formerly with GEO. R. READ & CO., have formed a company under the name of

HASLEHURST, WESTON & CO.

with offices at 40 Wall Street, to carry on a general real estate business, including the sale and leasing of business property and dwelling houses, the loaning of money on bond and mortgage, and the management of estates. Telephone 6180 John.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY SOLD out their interest in the Wm. F. Flynn Paper Box Co., at 59 Allen St., New York. WM. F. FLYNN will continue the same May 31.

RIKA LEHMAN.
BENJ. BERLINGER.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000

COFFIN & COMPANY

25 PINE STREET

We desire to announce that on June 1st, 1905, Ralston R. Coffin was admitted to partnership in this firm.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$5,000,000	15 Nassau Street,	
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.	

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer.
New York, May 15th, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the Principal of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company 4% Debenture Certificates of 1890, maturing June 1st, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, Wall and Broad Streets, New York. All interest due on said Debentures will be paid as usual through this office. EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

By order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, by whose authority certificates have been issued by the Receiver of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company, the same must be presented for payment on or before June 30, 1905, at the bank of H. B. Hollins & Co., corner of Wall and Broad Streets, New York City, and interest will cease after that date on all certificates not so presented. J. H. RHODES, Receiver.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., May 29, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books, which were closed on Saturday, the 29th day of April last, will be continued closed until 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, June 22d, 1905. C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Will buy a few shares of PINELAWN CEMETERY. Price must be cheap. 'Phone 2056 Mad. STEVEN B. AYRES, 1,123 Broadway.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held June 5th, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J. (office of the New Jersey Corporations' Agency), for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

Dated May 26th, 1905.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA.

New York, May 24th, 1905.

A Meeting of the Stockholders of THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA will be held at the Company's Branch Office, 149 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, June 21st, 1905, for the purpose of electing Directors and transacting any other business that may come before the meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 14th day of June, 1905, and remain closed until the opening of business on Thursday, the 22d day of June, 1905.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

OFFICES OF MATHISON & CO.,

71 Pine Street, New York City.

A Special Meeting of the stockholders of MATHISON & COMPANY will be held on the 5th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon at the offices of said Company, No. 71 Pine Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $150,000, consisting of 1,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $125,000, to consist of 1,250 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated New York City, May 11, 1905.

MEYER ELSASSER,
HUGH HILL,
FREDERICK TREVOR HILL,
A majority of the Directors.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

32 Nassau Street, New York, May 20th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its Offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 5th, 1905.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, 26 Broad Street, New York City, on Thursday, June 1, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

WALTER S. CRANDELL, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT MR. HAL HESSELBEIN has been admitted as partner in

TO ACT ON LEAD MERGER.

National Stockholders Called to Vote Increase to Buy United Company.

A special meeting of stockholders of the National Lead Company has been called for June 26 to act on a proposition to increase the preferred stock from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000 and the common stock in like amount. In a circular to the stockholders President L. A. Cole says that the object of the increase is for improvements and for "purchasing outright certain desirable businesses and properties," the latter expression being understood to refer to the pending merger of the United Lead Company with the National Lead.

The circular would suggest the acquisition of the United Lead, which has been the mode of union under consideration by the committee of National Lead Directors for some time past. The proposal to merge the two companies is now before the board of the National Lead on a favorable report from a special committee.

FINANCIAL.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK AND OF COMMON STOCK OF

Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.

Office of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for the exchange of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for shares of the United States Rubber Company, the undersigned gives notice that in behalf of such Syndicate the Central Trust Company of New York is prepared to receive the deposit of certificates for any shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the purpose of such exchange on the following basis:

For each $100 par value of the Preferred Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $100 par value of the 8% non-cumulative First Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

For each $100 par value of the Common Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $50 par value of the 6% non-cumulative Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

Such preferred stock, of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must carry all dividends and rights to dividends declared or payable after July 1, 1905.

Dividends on the preferred stocks of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered to depositors, are to begin to accrue from July 1, 1905.

Arrangements have already been made for the acquisition of a very large proportion of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The offer herein made for stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company is conditional upon the deposit and sale hereunder of at least two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

Certificates for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, as depositary, as stated below, in exchange for its transferable receipts.

The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney, in blank, duly executed, and having attached thereto, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends and rights to dividends, as above stated. Every deposit must be made upon the following further terms and conditions.

(1.) The undersigned shall have power to deliver the deposited certificates to the United States Rubber Company; but until so delivered the undersigned shall have full control over such certificates. The transfer and delivery to the United States Rubber Company of the deposited shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company may be completed whenever the undersigned shall deem that a sufficient amount of such stock shall have been deposited.

(2.) The certificates for shares of the United States Rubber Company deliverable to depositors shall be delivered at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in the City of New York, after public advertisement by the undersigned made in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto, or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be indorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. Every depositor agrees to accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock certificates for shares in the capital stock of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited. At the option of the undersigned, temporary certificates for such shares may be delivered, pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

The United States Rubber Company has issued and has now outstanding 235,255 shares of preferred stock and 250,000 shares of common stock. Under resolutions of its Board of Directors at the meeting thereof held May 12, 1905, which action was ratified by resolutions of the stockholders in special meeting assembled upon May 25, 1905, the preferred stock is to be changed into a First Preferred Stock and is to be increased to 400,000 shares, of which 90,514 shares will be issuable in exchange for an equal amount of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and the remaining First Preferred Stock will be reserved for future requirements of the United States Rubber Company. By the same resolutions there has been authorized an issue of 100,000 shares of a Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company, all of which will be issuable to the aforesaid Syndicate under a contract (with the United States Rubber Company, of which a copy is on file with the Central Trust Company of New York, and to which reference hereby is made,) providing for the offer by the Syndicate of one share of such Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company for every two shares of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. To the extent that the Syndicate shall not be entitled to such Second Preferred Stock under said contract, such Second Preferred Stock will be held by the United States Rubber Company for its future corporate requirements. It is the intention of the United States Rubber Company to make application to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of all new stock.

(3) The Central Trust Company of New York may make all such rules as it shall deem expedient covering the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose.

(4) At any time before the stocks of the United States Rubber Company actually shall have been issued and delivered in exchange for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company deposited hereunder, this offer may be revoked; and in such case no act or notice of revocation shall be required other than an advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. In the event of any such revocation, the deposited stocks then remaining unexchanged shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor, and the depositors and receipt holders respectively shall have no claim against the United States Rubber Company or the Syndicate or against the undersigned.

Deposits must be made at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The right is reserved to the undersigned to terminate the privilege of deposit hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice, to be given by publication at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York.

For ANTHONY N. BRADY,
Syndicate Manager.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York.
Dated New York, May 27, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941, the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905. Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and a cash payment equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as additional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"*By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer,*

"Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905**, present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@4 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½@3¾ per cent. for six months, and 3¾ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $314,440,136; balance, $15,174,453; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $312,201.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8595; demand, $4.8705; cables, $4.8735.

Commercial bills were $4.84½@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 1-16@95¼; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @50c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½@3; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—25@35c premium. St. Luis—25@35c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, May 31.—Money was much wanted and supplies were scarcer in the market to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quieter with the subsidence of the war news excitement. The movements were irregular. Consols were easier, but recovered at the close. Home rails were in good investment demand despite unfavorable traffic returns.

Americans were quiet pending the receipt of New York's opening prices, and were occasionally easier on realizations. They rallied later and closed firm.

Japanese advanced on renewed purchases. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 28 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 2@3 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 2½ per cent.; for three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.92; Lisbon, 8.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £263,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	91⅝	...	...	+1-16
Consols, account	91 5-16	...	...	...
Anaconda	5⅜	405	105	...
Atchison	82⅜	80⅜	80⅜	+ ⅛
Can. Pac.	151⅜	148⅛	147⅞	+ ⅛
St. Paul	179	174⅛	174⅛	— ⅛
Erie	41⅝	40⅜	40⅞	— ½
Erie 1st pf	80⅝	78½	78½	...
Ill. Central	164½	160⅜	159⅝	+ 1⅛
Louis. & Nash.	148½	145	144	+ 1
N. Y. Central	144	140¼	143	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	138½	135¼	135¼	...
Reading	46½	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	63¼	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
Unitd Pacific	123¾	122	122⅜	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	27⅜	26⅞	27¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	96⅛	93⅝	94	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, May 31.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weaker owing to the fears expressed in St. Petersburg dispatches that Russia will insist on a continuation of the war in the Far East. Later peace sentiments predominated and strengthened the market, which closed firm. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 88.65 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, May 31.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was very quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Trading on the floor of the Stock Exchange was relatively active, with the interest centred chiefly in the Public Utility issues, which were weak as a result of the recent upheaval in local municipal politics. Philadelphia Electric was the leader, about 24,000 shares selling between 9 15-16 and 8¾, with the close almost at the lowest, a net loss of 1⅛ points. The selling was principally by several of the larger houses long associated with the hitherto dominant political interests, and buying was scattered. United Gas Improvement, although not so active, was also weak on renewed liquidation, nearly 4,500 shares being sold on the way down from 104¾ to 103¾, with little support. Reading and the United States Steel stocks were the only other conspicuously active features of the list, and both showed strength in sympathy with the higher prices made in the New York market. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,055	Cambria Steel	26¼	25½	26¼
61	Chesapeake & Ohio	49⅜	48	49⅜
100	Con. Lake Sup. Corp.	15½	15½	15½
52	Con. Traction of N. J.	83	83	83
100	Diamond Steel pf.	5-16	5-16	5-16
215	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅝	11½	11½
1,800	Erie	41⅝	40¼	41¼
10	Fairmount Park Tran.	20	20	20
2	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	26	26	26
1,183	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64	63½	63⅝
100	Manufactured Rubber	15-16	15-16	15-16
1,432	Pennsylvania R. R.	67¾	67¼	67 11-16
10	Penn. Steel pf.	96¼	96½	96¼
23,454	Phila. Electric	9 15-16	8⅝	8 13-16
30	Philadelphia Company	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
6,550	Phila. Rapid Transit	31	29⅜	29⅝
24,077	Reading	47	43⅜	47
20	Reading 1st pf.	45½	45	46¼
10	Rock Island	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
150	Southern Pacific	63	62	63
200	Southern Railroad	30	29⅜	30
110	Tonopah Mining	13½	13½	13½
4,430	United Gas Improve.	104¼	103¾	104¼
200	Union Pacific	122⅝	122	122⅝
3	Union Traction	68	68	68
5,836	United States Steel	27½	26⅝	27½
1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	93½	94¼
9	West Jersey & Sea Sh.	61	61	61

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Monday were as follows:

	Wed.	Mon.		Wed.	Mon.
Alta	.06	.05	Lt. W. Con.	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.09	.09	Mexican	1.25	1.30
Andes	.24	.25	Occid. Con.	.80	.82
Belcher	.18	.19	Ophir	6.12½	6.50
Best & B.	1.30	1.30	Overman	.10	.12
Bullion	.32	.33	Potosi	.05	.06
Caledonia	.53	.56	Savage	.53	.56
Chal. Con.	.15	.15	Sag. Belch.	.06	.06
Choller	.17	.18	S. Nevada	.37	.40
Confidence	.70	.70	Syndicate	.10	.10
C. C. & V.	1.60	1.65	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.55	.60
Cr. Point	.15	.16	Utah Con.	.04	.04
G. & Curry	.21	.22	W. Jacker	.16	.19
Hale & N.	1.55	1.65	Sil. Bars	.68½	.68⅝
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sgt	.02½	.06
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.05	.07⅛
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 45½@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, May 31.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9¼	9⅝	Lexington	4⅛	5¼
American	2	2½	Little Puck	2¾	3
Anchor	1½	1⅝	Little Bessie	1¾	2
Anaconda	13	14½	Mison Anchor	4½	5
Banner	2	2¼	Mol. Gibson	5¼	6
Bluebell	4	4½	Missouri	5	5⅝
C. K. & N.	11	12½	Nevin	4¾	5
C. C. Cons.	7	7½	New Haven	3¼	2¾
Dante	1¼	1½	Old Gold	4	5
Dr. Jackpot	3½	4	Pilgrim	2¼	3
Elkton	45½	46¼	Pharmacist	6⅝	6½
El Paso	200	203	Portland	220	240
Findlay	74	75	Rattler	1	1½
Gold Bond	4	6	Rose Maud	4⅝	5
Gold Coin	20	28	Rose Nicol	3½	4
Gold Dollar	9½	9¾	Sample	4	5
Golden Cycle	50	60	Sunset Eclip.	2¼	2½
Sovereign	11½	11⅝	United Gold	20	21
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	85	90
Isabella	30	30½	Work	9¼	9¼
Jackpot	3¼	4	Independent	16¼	18
J. Johnson	20	21	Teutonic	5	6
Keystone	3½	5			

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	15	9	Esperanza	1	5	9
Tomboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Illinois Central
BONDS.

Price & particulars upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
issued available the world over.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

Japanese Bonds.
Potter & Co.
22 William St., New York.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.
STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.
Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Conservative Investments

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

MACKAY & CO.
Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets, NEW YORK. 13 Congress Street, BOSTON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

ADVANCE IN CALL RATE.

American Smelters Financing and June Payments Cause Money to Rise to 4 Per Cent.

As a result of the large sums to be paid out to-day for various purposes and of the shifting of bank loans incidental to the preparations for these payments, the call money rate yesterday rose from about 2 per cent. to 4 per cent., reacting at the close to 2½ per cent. In addition to the usual June first payments for interest payment will be made to-day for the $25,500,000 of American Smelters Securities preferred B stock, which was subscribed for last week, and at the same time, certain syndicate operations are to be carried through, so that the demands for money yesterday were larger than normal. Moreover, somewhat better demand for call money in connection with Stock Exchange operations was reported, this being an additional influence in the advance in the money rate. Time rates were not affected, and it was thought would not be unless the higher call rate should be maintained for some days. The transfer of $3,000,000 through the Sub-Treasury to San Francisco on Monday, it was learned yesterday, was to meet certain payments that have to be made in that city in connection with the acquisition of new properties by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

An Old Infringement Case Decided.

NEW BRUNSWICK, May 31.—Vice Chancellor Bergen to-day, in Trenton, rendered a decision in the long pending suit of Johnson & Johnson of this city against Seabury & Johnson for infringement. The conclusion of the suit is a victory for Johnson & Johnson. The Vice Chancellor in his opinion said he would grant an injunction against Seabury & Johnson, restraining that firm from putting absorbent cotton and gauze in packages in such a manner as to imitate the product of Johnson & Johnson. The case has been pending for five years, and thousands of pages of testimony had been taken.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Firmer, 2¼@4 Per Cent.

Some Increase of Activity and Continued Good Tone, but Less Business Than News.

For a year the market has been thought dependent upon the war news, and now comes along news of the loss not only of a fleet, but of dominion of the Eastern seas, not for this campaign but for a generation, if not for all time. Moreover, there were reports of mutiny in the Russian Army and of popular sentiment in St. Petersburg resembling that when tyrants' heads have fallen in Paris. If the market wants anything more in the way of war news it will be disappointed. Yet the market yesterday seemed to take the position that a victory or a defeat was all in the day's work of a war, and settled nothing. Traders were more interested in domestic happenings, of which there were several of importance in connection with the month end. There were spectacular advances in the produce markets upon the winding up of operations for May, and happily not open to inferences which might be drawn from such markets based upon the crop news. The interpretation to be placed upon the weekly Government bulletin may be gathered as well from a decline in the later wheat options, and an advance in those for corn, as from its inconclusive verbiage. The money market also had a month-end flurry, whose importance may be judged from a bid of 4 per cent., followed forthwith by ample offerings at 3 per cent., and closing transactions at 2½ per cent. An unfavorable bank statement also is indicated, as there have been large transfers of credit to San Francisco, representing disbursements there of large subscriptions here upon account of the American Smelters offering. The June disbursements, always large, are exceptionally so this year, the distributions by industrials as well as railways being larger than last year.

The business done reflected little of either the activity or the feverishness which might have been anticipated upon such animated and conflicting intelligence. The volume lacked much of a million shares. Trading was rather better distributed than usual, the midday dullness being less marked than recently, and the usual reaction in an advancing market being not distinctly emphasized, although discernible at times. There was no accumulation of over-holiday orders, and there was no very large volume of foreign orders, which were mainly purchases. The second hour was busier than the first, and the last surpassed either, while the close was near the day's best. Reading was the day's star, about doubling the day's average improvement of a gain over a point. The Steels were laggards, other iron properties being stronger, upon a colorless trade statement. The plainest reflection of the war news was shown once more in the bond market. In a total of $5,500,000, the Japanese issues supplied $4,289,000, the 4½s being especial favorites.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Graphophone Co.
Boston and Maine Railroad.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.
New York and East River Ferry Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

A. Booth & Co.
Adams Express Co.
Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co., on preferred.
American Cotton Oil Co.
American Gas Co.
American Telegraph and Cable Co.
American Waltham Watch Co.
Associated Merchants' Co. on common stock.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway on common stock.
Barney & Smith Co. on preferred stock.
Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railway on preferred stock.
Butterick Co.
Chippewa Valley Electric Railway on preferred.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway on preferred stock.
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad.
Columbus (Ohio) Railway on common stock.
Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
Detroit City Gas Co.
Essex Co., (Mass.)
Great Falls Manufacturing Co., (Mass.)
J. G. White Co. on preferred.
Kansas City (Mo.) Railway and Light Co. on preferred.
Kings County Electric Light and Power Co.
Massachusetts Gas Companies.
Mexican Coal and Coke Co. on preferred.
New Century Zinc and Lead Co.
New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk Railroad.
North American Co.
Pacific Mills, (Mass.)
Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad on preferred.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway on second preferred.
Syracuse Lighting Co. on common stock.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. on preferred stock.
Washington Railway and Electric Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Apex Equipment Co.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Such favor as was shown in the very dull stock market was in the specialties and resulted apparently from professional operations. London influences were very small, though they were toward improvement as the result of satisfactory progress in the fortnightly settlement now under way. Some gossip came by way of the English capital, pointing out reasons why speculators should favor certain American issues, among others, Union Pacific. But aside from this manipulation little was effected.

Attention was given to the developments in the Equitable Life investigation by the Frick committee. That committee was scheduled to meet and to give out a report of its findings to-day. The Street credited the gossip that M. E. Ingalls, former President of the Big Four, would succeed President Alexander as head of the insurance company. This the Street conceived to mean a quietus on all further scandalous reports, such as have worked against security prices for some time. The following were the sales on the Exchange to-day:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
325	American Can pf.	67⅞	67	67⅞
110	Am. Radiator pf.	130	130	130
225	American Shipbuilding	54	53	54
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	46	46	46
2,350	Chicago Subway	67	66	66¾
50	Chicago Telephone	134	134	134
8	Chicago Title & Trust	95½	95½	95½
8	Chi. & Oak Park El. pf	20	20	20
44	Diamond Match	138½	138	138
50	Metropolitan El.	22½	22½	22½
100	Metropolitan El. pf.	62	62	62
153	National Biscuit	61¾	61	61
246	National Biscuit pf.	117½	117	117
50	National Carbon	62	62	62
10	National Carbon pf.	118	118	118
12	North Chicago	60	60	60
15	Street's Stable Car pf.	101¾	101¼	101¾
2	Swift & Co.	107¾	107¼	107¾
160	United Boxboard pf.	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝
100	Western Stone	38	38	38½

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Short Interest in Market Seems Anxious—Good Demand for Stocks.

The short interest began to display considerable anxiety in the market yesterday. True, there was no great movement to cover stocks, otherwise the advances would have been much sharper, but there was an excellent demand for stocks whenever there was a slight reaction. The bulls did not have to support the market when it reacted. A little bidding was all that was necessary. The big bears who have made considerable money in the late decline declare that they do not yet see any reason for taking in their short lines. In fact, some of them are inclined to put out new ones on every advance, but cautious persons think that in doing this they are deliberately refusing to pay attention to certain signs which are believed to indicate that the market has seen the bottom and is in for a substantial rise.

***

Bear Arguments Fail.

Success begets confidence, but confidence often invites disaster. The bulls had this lesson demonstrated to them very thoroughly during the last few weeks. There are some who now believe that the bears are in for a similar lesson in the near future. The principal argument is that several of the most important bear arguments either have been eliminated or are about to be eliminated. The first element of weakness to be eliminated was the existence of many overbought accounts in the market and the forced liquidation when certain pet schemes of big men failed. Then came so-called settlement of the Northwestern situation, resulting in the crippling of the Harriman power. Now the war has been eliminated by the defeat of the biggest bear, Russia. Should the Equitable matter be arranged soon the short interest would have little to base its campaign on.

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Behind the Shorts.

Floor brokers yesterday expressed the opinion that certain interests were endeavoring to increase the short interest for the purpose of making it easier to put the market up. This is not a new trick, but it frequently works, especially when it is employed by big operators. Anything that is done by large interests can be easily clothed with sufficient appearance of sincerity to throw the trading community into doubt, and there is reason to believe that the efforts of yesterday were at least partly successful.

***

Union Pacific's Rise.

A trader who has an account with one of the firms prominently identified with Union Pacific has been buying that stock ever since it dropped below 120 a week ago. He bought some at 115⅞, and he increased his holdings every point up. When the stock reached 120¾ he wanted to sell out, but his brokers would not listen to him, and advised him to hold on. He was persuaded. Yesterday his profits had already been increased by 3 points.

***

Steel Shares Heavy.

Steel issues seemed to be the only heavy shares in the market. The preferred closed exactly where it had closed on Monday, while the rest of the list showed substantial advances. Every time the stock raised its head it was hit by selling orders. Where these orders came from was a matter of much comment. It was said that the specialists had no selling orders on their books, and that most of the selling was done by the younger set of brokers. It is remembered that some of the younger Pittsburg clique were reported as heavily interested in the market some weeks ago, and it is thought that the selling represents similar commitments. The report of The Iron Age yesterday, although not bearish, at least confirmed the opinion held in Wall Street that the present lull would bear close watching. Trade reports from the steel and iron districts continue optimistic.

***

Many Tips Out.

Tips on the market were distributed freely yesterday, and on the whole they worked well. The best was that on Reading. It came from Philadelphia and a prominent house here which during the last bull campaign was noted for the accuracy of its predictions on the market every morning. Reading advanced 3½ points net.

***

Little Cotton Panic.

The bears in the cotton pit had a little panic all by themselves yesterday. Prices in all the active options ran up about 25 points, and there was a lively scramble to cover short. The announcement last week by a prominent operator that he had closed out his long lines had caused considerable short selling and a break of nearly 30 points. On this break the prominent operator without any public announcement is believed to have bought back his long cotton, and yesterday he proceeded to put on the screws. He was aided by reports of unfavorable weather and further delay and damage to the crop, and by the continued active buying by the South. The South is now actively bullish on cotton in expectation of a very small crop.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

$3,000 Long Island City and Flushing Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1911, interest May and November, 100¾.

$5,000 Fruit Auction Company 6 per cent. scrip dividend, certificates, due 1911, interest January and July, 95.

50 shares Fruit Auction Company, 95.

4 shares First National Bank of Port Chester, 285.

1 share Port Chester Athletic Association, $7.

$1,000 Greenwich Water Company 5 per cent. bond, June, 1905, coupon attached, 110.

1 share New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, 1,076.

10 shares City of New York Insurance Company, 250.

20 shares American Locomotive Company preferred, 110¾.

20 shares Morris & Essex Railroad Company, 190.

100 shares American Exchange National Bank, 270¾.

150 shares Manhattan Trust Company, 495.

50 shares United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company, 272½.

$400 Batopilas Mining Company bonds, 60.

150 shares Batopilas Mining Company, 31 cents per share.

100 shares American Heating and Power Company, 1,000 shares Taylor Plumas Milling and Mining Company, 200 shares Plate Verde Silver Mining Company, 200 shares Helena Mining and Reduction Company, 250 shares Evening Star Mining Company, 1 share Co-operative Dress Association, 639 shares Morning Star Consolidated Mining Company, 30 shares Adams Prospecting Company, and 800 shares Ward Consolidated Mining Company, $147 the lot.

1,000 shares Bonanza Chief Mining Company, 600 shares Farwell Consolidated Mining Company, and 600 shares Richard & Whitlatch Manufacturing Company, $5 the lot.

13 shares National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey preferred, 107¾.

60 shares Inland Transportation Company, 50 cents per share.

5 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, 335.

25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, 335.

200 shares Georgia Industrial Company, (hypothecated,) $25 lot.

25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, 332½.

$5,000 Hudson Valley Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due July, 1951, interest January and July, accrued interest from January 1 last to be charged to the purchaser, 51.

16 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, 332½.

25 shares Equitable Trust Company of New York, 625.

25 shares National Bank of North America, 240.

5 shares Van Nordan Trust Company, 290½.

15 shares Casualty Company of America, 140.

10 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, 210.

25 shares Equitable Trust Company of New York, 625.

10 shares Van Norden Trust Company, 290½.

5 shares Van Norden Trust Company, 290.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Con. Gas pf.	35	35	35
100	Crucible Steel	10¼	10⅛	10¼
131	Crucible Steel pf.	62	61¾	61¾
200	Fireproof	34½	34½	34½
25	H. W. R. pf.	90	89	89
45	Ind. Brewing	16¾	16	16
125	Ind. Brewing pf.	40¾	40	40
184	Mfrs. Light & Heat	56	53¾	56
100	Marsden	3½	3½	3½
70	Ohio Fuel	39½	39½	39½
50	Philadelphia Co.	43	43	43
20	Pittsburg Brewing	26¼	26¼	26¼
560	Pittsburg Coal pf.	77	76	77
66	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	88	88	88
100	Sewer Pipe	37½	37	37½
90	United States Glass	59	59	59
96	United States Steel	27¾	27	27¼
62	United States Steel pf.	94	93	94
90	Westinghouse Elec.	58¾	58¼	58¾

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 31.—Seaboards and United Railways led in the trading to-day. There was also greater activity in the bond market than for a week past. United Railways Safe Deposit receipts advanced to 14½. A firmer tone in this company's income bonds caused the activity, due, it was believed, to the committee representing these interests as about to take some important action.

Both the stock and the incomes ignored the passing of the income interests and the discussion of the local effect of the Supreme Court decision regarding taxation easements. There is a strong pressure in certain quarters looking to a refinancing of the United Railways. Northern Central was stronger at 100¾. The market closed firm. Shares, 2,055; bonds, $96,000.

Transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	At. Coast Line 4s	102	102	102
3,000	A. C. L. of C. 4s, ctfs.	94	94	94
8,000	At. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs. (a)-20s	96¼	96	96¼
1,600	Va. Midland 5th 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
11,000	Seaboard 4s	86⅝	85⅝	86⅝
10,000	Florida Southern 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,000	Ana. & Potomac 5s	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Augusta St. Ry. 5s	106	106	106
4,000	Central Rys. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾
8,000	W. City & S. Ry. 5s	106	106	106
3,000	Macon Ry. & L. 5s	99	99	99
4,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	91½	91½	91½
1,000	North Baltimore 5s	121	121	121
1,000	Old Point & N. N. 5s	93	93	93
8,000	United Rys. 4s	92½	92⅜	92½
80,000	United Rys. inc.	80½	80	80½
4,000	Breweries inc	28¾	28¾	28¾
3,000	Va. Century 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Petersburg 6s	127½	127½	127½

STOCKS.

65	Northern Central	100¾	100¾	100¾
75	Seaboard	18¼	18¼	18¼
300	Seaboard pf.	38	38	38
310	Seaboard new	26½	26¼	25¾
100	Seaboard new 1st pf.	83	83	83
175	Seaboard new 2d pf.	52½	52¾	52½
2,700	Seaboard rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
950	United Railways	14	14	14⅜
60	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	85	85	85
20	Fidelity & D. rights.	3	3	3

Another Jersey Stock Exchange.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., May 31.—The Newark Stock Exchange, capitalized at $20,000, was incorporated here to-day. The objects of the corporation are given as "to provide, regulate, and maintain an exchange and to furnish facilities to its members for the purchase, sale, and delivery of stocks and bonds." The incorporators are William Maguire of this city, Leroy W. Shakespeare of New York, and Thomas H. Waters of Brooklyn. The names of the last two incorporators do not appear in the New York directories.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, May 31, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
81⅝	81

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Substantial Improvement Shown in a Number of Issues.

New Interest in Some Neglected Stocks —Advance and Reaction in Electric Boat.

Better prices were recorded in a number of outside stocks yesterday, and there was demand for some issues which recently have not figured at all in the curb trading. United Copper, among the active issues, was something of an exception, failing to show any improvement, despite the strength displayed in other parts of the list. The common was practically unchanged, and there was no trading at all in the preferred, although in that issue the bid price was above Monday's close. Northern Securities rose 1¼ points, and ended the day not far from the highest. The stubs were dull and unchanged. Montreal and Boston for the first time in many days fluctuated more than a thirty-second or a sixteenth. The executing of several fairly large buying orders put the stock from about ½ to 1, and it closed within a minute fraction of that price.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE, after a long period of dullness, came to the front yesterday, and on the purchase of very little stock made an advance of 2 points or more in both the common and the preferred. It has long been claimed that only very limited amounts of the stock were for sale, and that on any buying the price would advance smartly.

ELECTRIC BOAT preferred rose to 80 on the purchase of 300 shares and on the sale of 200 shares more dropped back to 75, which was the starting point. It was presumed that the advance was brought about by some one desirous of marking the stock up in connection with the reports that thirteen submarine boats manufactured by the Electric Boat Company played an important part in the recent naval engagement. The subsequent decline to 75 indicated that whatever effort was made in this direction was ineffective in creating demand for the stock.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,200	American Can pf	67⅞	67½	67⅞
10	Am. Light & Traction	87½	87½	87½
550	Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	25½	25½	25½
450	American Manhattan	66¾	66¾	66¾
25	Am. Smelting Nickel	2	2	2
200	Am. Smelt., Sec. pf.	98	98	98
15	Am. Writing Paper	4¾	4¾	4¾
500	Am. Writing Paper pf	28	28	28
100	Arizona Com.	30	30	30
500	Bethlehem Steel	30	30	30
100	Brooklyn City R. R.	203	203	203
400	British Col. Copper	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Buffalo Gas	6	6	6
1,825	Chi. & Northw'n	148	143	148
200	Chicago Subway	66¾	65¾	66¾
12	Col. & Hudson rts.	1	1	1
500	Electric Boat N.	80	77	75
100	Electric Vehicle	15	14	14
400	Electric Vehicle pf.	21	19	21
500	Granby Con.	5¾	5¾	5¾
4,300	Greene Con. Copper	25¼	24½	24½
2,100	Greene Con. Gold	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Havana Tobacco	26	26	26
500	Interborough Rapid Tran.	203	202	202
200	Internat. Mer. Marine	14	13¾	14
100	International Mer. Marine pf.	27¾	27¼	27¼
1,200	Kl'ondyke Mining	15	15	15
100	Lord & Taylor	110	110	110
120	Lord & Taylor pf.	102½	102½	102½
400	Mackay Cos.	39½	39½	39½
55	Mackay Cos. pf.	73	73	73
500	Manhattan Transit	3¾	3	3
500	Metropolitan Securities	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
10,200	Mont. & Boston Cop.	17-32	31-32	31-32
300	New Cen. Rys. prov'l.	78½	78	78½
5,100	Northern Securities	166	164½	165¾
15	Northern Sec. stubs	287½	275	287½
50	Otis Elevator	51	50¾	50¾
100	Phoenix Sec.	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Sec. Air Line cfs.	18½	18½	18½
300	Sea. Air Line pf.	38	37	38
100	Standard Milling	8	8	8
100	Tennessee Copper	25½	25½	25½
1,200	United Copper	24¾	23¾	24
700	White Knob Cop., w. i.	3	3	3
700	White K. C. pf., w. i.	3	3	3

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	American Marble 5s	94¾	94¾	94¾
11,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Atchison conv. 4s	100	100	100
9,000	Internat. Mer. M. 4½s	79	79	79
12,000	U. S. Leath. 5s, w. i.	98½	98½	98½

Sold lots. †Sell flat. ‡Sellers ten days.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	May 31. Bid.	Asked.	May 29. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Com. & Steel	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
American Bankpote	71	74	73	74
American Can	11¾	12	11¾	11¾
American Can pf.	67¾	68¼	69	69½
American Chicle	126	128	126	128
American Chicle pf.	96	98½	96	98¼
Am. Graphophone	4¾	5	4¾	5
Am. Graphophone pf.	30	40	30	40
Am. Ice Sec. w. i.	25¼	25¾	24	26
Am. Ice Sec. deb.	77	78½	77	78½
Am. Ice Co. 5s	82¾	87	82½	87
American Malting	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
American Nickel	2	2½	2	2½
American Pneumatic	27½	28¾	27½	28¾
American Tobacco	240	245	240	245
American Tobacco pf.	98	98¾	98	98¾
Am. Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders pf.	96	98¼	96	98¼
Am. Writing Paper	4½	4¾	4¾	4¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	27¼	28½	28	29
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	86½	87½	86½	87½
Arizona Com. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	30	31	30	31
Bethlehem Steel pf.	77	81	77	81
Borden's Cond. Milk	149	152	149	152
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	114	115	114	115
British Columbia Cop.	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Casein Co. of America	6	7	6	7
Cent. Leather	23¾	24	23¾	24
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	13	18	13	18
Central Foundry pf.	18	22	18	22
Central Foundry 5s	73	78	73	78
Chicago Subway	65½	65¾	66½	66¾
C. & N. W. rights	14¾	15	14¾	15
Compressed Air	3¾	4	3¾	4
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6¼	6¼	6½
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2¾	2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	20	10	20
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	25	23	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban Gs of '96	101	103	101	103
Del. & Hudson rights	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Denver Union Water	63	65	63	65
Denver Union Water pf.	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	101½		101	
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	95	100	95	100
Dominion Securities	10	15	10	15
Douglas Copper	7		7	
E. W. Elisa	140	150	135	150
E. W. Elisa pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	33	36	33	36
Electric Boat pf.	75	78	73	78
Electric Vehicle	15	16	11	15
Electric Vehicle pf.	20	22	17	21
Electric Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	24¾	24¾	24½	24½
Greene Con. Gold	6	6¼	5¾	6¼
Greene Gold-Silver	10	15	10	15
Guggenheim Exploration	165	167	165	167
Guggen. Ex., 10% pd.	182	186	182	186
Harlem Real Est. Meadows	20	25½	20	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	25	28	24	26
Havana Tobacco pf.	32	39	32	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	81	86½	82	86
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105		105	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	96	98¾	96	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100		100	
Houston Oil	3½	4½	3½	4½
Houston Oil pf.	20	30	20	30
Inter. Rap. Transit	201	203	200½	202
Inter. Mer. Marine	11	11¾	11	11¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28½	27¾	28¾	27¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78½	79¾	79½	80
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	105½	105½	106¼
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kan. City Ry. & Light	37	40	37	40
Kan. City Ry. & L. pf.	87	89½	87	89½
K. C. Ry. & L. 1st 5s	99¾	101½	99¾	101½
Lackawanna Steel	76	80	76	80
La. Fruit. & Land	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor pf.	102½	104	101½	104
Mackay Companies	39	39½	38½	39¼
Mackay Companies pf.	72¼	73	72¼	73
Mad. Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	3¼	3¾	2¾	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.				
Mexican Gov. 5s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼
Mine Securities	¾	1	¾	1
Montreal & Boston	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	7	7½	7	7½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	57	62	56	62
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	84	90	84	90
North. Securities stub	275	300	275	287½
Northern Securities	165¾	166¾	164½	165
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf.	103½	106	103½	106
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 50% pd.	99½	100	99½	100
Penn. R.R. 3½s, f. p., w. i.	99½		99½	
Peoria & Dec. & Evans.	¾	1	¾	1
Phoenix Mining	4	5	4	5

NEW SUSQUEHANNA BONDS.

President Wilcox Explains How Stockholders May Acquire Them.

President Wilcox of the Delaware and Hudson has issued to stockholders a circular explaining the terms of the subscription for the forthcoming issue of $10,000,000 forty-year 3½ per cent. bonds of the Albany and Susequehanna Railroad, which are to be delivered to the Delaware and Hudson to care for the payment of an equal amount of the bonds of the Susquehanna and Western.

The new bonds are open for subscription by Delaware and Hudson stockholders at par, pro rata, which will mean that one bond may be subscribed for every forty-one shares of stock held. These bonds are guaranteed, principal and interest, by the Delaware and Hudson, and are convertible at the rate of five shares of Delaware and Hudson stock for every bond at any time prior to April 1, 1906.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 31.—The local money market is unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $23,838,870; balances, $1,474,973; Sub-Treasury debit, $11,729.

Business in the copper shares is improving, opening prices being fairly active, with a good demand in sight. Traders were inclined to take the long side of the market and bid prices up, getting few stocks. Manipulation was for a higher level, and the market, although only moderately active, was very much better than it has been for some days. As the day progressed trading became more active, finally closing active and strong. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
6,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼
4,000	Atchison adj. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
3,000	C. H. B. & Q. joint 4s	101	101	101
5,000	Steel 5s, ctfs.	100½	100	100
6,000	Japanese 4½s	90¼	90	90
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼

RAILROADS.

180	*Atchison	80⅞	80	80⅛
12	Boston Elevated	157	146¼	157
13	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
16	Boston & Maine	174	174	174
13	*Fitchburg pf.	143	148	143
35	Massachusetts Electric	17	16¼	17
30	Mass. Electric pf.	59	59	59
141	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	200	201
2,175	Union Pacific	124	121½	123¾
16	Union Pacific pf.	96¾	96¾	96¾
75	West End	96½	96½	96½
1	West End pf.	117	117	117

TELEPHONES.

255	American	139	138½	139
17	New England	137¼	136¾	137¼
74	Mexican	1½	1½	1½

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,475	Am. Ag. Chemical	25	23½	24⅞
155	Am. Ag. Chemical pf.	89½	89¼	89½
50	Am. Pneu. Service	4½	4½	4½
144	*Am. Sugar	134	133½	133⅝
4	*Am. Sugar pf.	133	133	133
880	Am. Woolen	33⅝	32¾	33⅜
615	Am. Woolen pf.	101½	101	101½
151	*Mass. Gas pf.	84¼	84	84¼
50	Mergenthaler rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
285	United Fruit	108¾	107¾	108¼
559	United Shoe Machine	37	36⅞	37
60	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	31⅞	32
2,675	U. S. Steel	27⅝	26¾	27⅝
609	*U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	93¼	94¼
25	West End Land	50c.	50c.	50c.

MINING.

120	Adventure	3½	3½	3½
950	Allouez	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
3,095	*Amalgamated	82	80½	81⅝
50	American Zinc	9	9	9
3	Anaconda	25¼	25¼	25¼
285	Atlantic	13⅝	13½	13⅝
460	Bingham	29½	28¾	29⅛
400	*Boston Con.	9⅝	9½	9⅝
8	Calumet & Hecla	620	619	620
1,465	Centennial	20⅜	19	20⅛
1,450	*Con. Mercur	50c.	45c.	50c.
1,520	Copper Range	72	70¾	72
180	Daly-West	12¾	12⅝	13¾
50	Dom. Iron & Steel	20½	20½	20½
12	Franklin	8	8	8
250	Granby	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,685	Greene Con.	25¼	24⅝	24⅞
825	Isle Royale	20½	18¾	20½
100	*Mass.	7⅜	6¼	7⅛
915	Michigan	12¼	12	12½
577	Mohawk	51	50⅜	51
475	Old Dominion	25⅝	24½	25⅝
850	Osceola	94	91½	93⅞
235	*Parrot	24	24	24
100	Pewabic	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
38	Quincy	100	98	100
180	Shannon	7½	7⅜	7½
55	Tamarack	114	108	114
415	Trinity	9	8	9
900	United Copper	24½	23½	24½
756	United States	30½	43½	44
200	Utah	44¼	43	43
184	Victoria	3¼	3	3⅛
375	Winona	10¼	9½	10½
10	Wolverine	108	108	108

Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	280	251
36 week May	$35,021	$34,186	$31,911
From July 1	1,661,287	1,638,450	1,514,431
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	874
3d week May	142,596	138,558	81,633
From July 1	7,271,453	6,862,225	6,724,276
BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for April—			
Gross earnings	100,582	74,963	90,977
Exp. and taxes	62,692	50,552	52,386
Net earnings	37,890	24,411	38,591
Other income	15,020	14,721	6,330
Total income	52,910	39,132	44,927
Charges	37,365	15,570	12,255
Surplus	28,945	23,562	32,672
Gross, 10 mos.	924,538	797,405	837,742
Exp. and taxes	623,125	526,168	463,132
Net, 10 months	301,413	271,237	374,609
Other income	155,102	136,105	78,612
Total income	456,516	407,342	453,221
Charges	194,538	126,249	123,340
Surp. 10 mos.	261,978	281,093	329,881
CANADIAN PACIFIC for April—			
Gross earnings	4,229,144	4,061,504	3,795,394
Expenses	2,697,338	2,648,972	2,302,221
Net earnings	1,531,806	1,412,532	1,493,173
Gross, 10 mos.	41,822,724	37,938,641	35,901,800
Expenses	29,235,504	26,567,093	22,694,367
Net, 10 months	12,584,220	11,371,628	13,207,433
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for April—			
Gross earnings	1,677,776	1,941,959	1,599,332
Exp. and taxes	1,118,459	1,101,846	1,066,784
Net earnings	559,325	540,812	532,548
Gross, 10 mos.	17,075,335	15,941,886	13,684,301
Exp. and taxes	10,973,692	10,569,218	9,051,212
Net, 10 months	6,101,643	5,374,647	4,633,179
ERIE RAILROAD for April—			
Gross	3,816,589	3,816,283	4,104,223
Expenses	2,881,506	2,578,840	2,706,313
Net	935,083	1,237,423	1,408,980
10 months, gross	37,261,756	37,279,499	37,172,298
Expenses	27,689,039	28,115,491	25,504,559
10 months, net	9,572,717	9,124,007	11,577,734
NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN for April—			
Gross	246,652	231,998	280,352
Expenses	145,177	130,776	138,410
Net	101,475	101,222	141,941
10 months, gross	2,240,046	2,148,906	2,094,331
Expenses	1,457,987	1,318,874	1,243,770
10 months, net	782,058	829,731	850,754
ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM for April—			
Mileage	7,197	7,259	7,115
Gross	3,289,651	3,088,339	3,518,153
Exp. and taxes	2,880,723	2,817,997	2,637,655
Net	458,928	270,342	880,498
10 months, gross	36,790,123	38,550,650	38,276,807
Exp. and taxes	27,030,294	28,074,186	24,327,990
10 months, net	9,760,429	10,476,464	13,948,817
ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO for April—			
Mileage	5,963	5,663	5,664
Gross	2,955,992	2,622,041	2,682,417
Exp. and taxes	2,238,943	1,946,553	1,788,879
Net	717,089	675,488	893,538
10 months, gross	32,296,905	30,272,448	28,796,472
Exp. and taxes	21,788,207	20,476,981	17,386,478
10 months, net	10,528,788	9,795,496	9,409,994
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN for April—			
Gross earnings	35,275	36,951	39,441
Net earnings	12,772	14,749	17,395
Other income	1,131	150	167
Surplus	*3,907	3,333	2,529
Gross, 10 mos.	398,832	385,680	463,948
Net, 10 months	192,359	166,598	233,410
Other income	5,693	6,375	9,801
Surp. over chgs.	18,888	11,489	55,334

*Deficit.

ST LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN for April—			
Gross earnings	730,567	519,111	612,826
Op. expenses	523,718	433,093	468,454
Net earnings	206,849	86,018	205,353
Gross, 10 mos.	7,687,813	6,733,124	6,218,932
Op. expenses	5,208,098	4,501,493	4,454,677
Net, 10 months	2,479,709	2,231,631	1,762,322
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for April—			
Gross earnings	3,849,827	3,521,793	3,548,865
Exp. and taxes	3,063,380	2,840,469	2,722,275
Net earnings	786,447	681,324	826,090
Gross, 10 mos.	40,465,063	38,127,802	35,576,756
Exp. and taxes	29,100,278	27,599,654	25,877,561
Net, 10 months	11,364,784	10,528,148	9,699,195
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for April—			
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross earnings	280,462	248,161	205,204
Exp. and taxes	229,671	215,067	149,570
Net earnings	50,789	33,074	55,634
Gross, 10 mos.	2,758,385	2,584,032	2,081,468
Exp. and taxes	2,243,751	2,044,885	1,480,178
Net, 10 months	514,634	539,148	601,310
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for April—			
Mileage	336	336	336
Gross earnings	610,798	554,083	567,808
Exp. and taxes	486,082	418,224	426,203
Net earnings	145,716	135,859	141,550
Gross, 10 mos.	6,067,991	5,584,347	4,951,982
Exp. and taxes	4,667,991	4,276,093	3,715,128
Net, 10 months	1,425,570	1,308,254	1,236,854
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for April—			
Gross	133,076	131,942	139,600
Exp. and taxes	104,616	99,067	118,085
Net	28,460	32,885	23,514
10 mos. gross	1,432,714	1,429,849	1,382,917
Exp. and taxes	1,096,346	1,060,501	1,012,050
10 mos. net	336,020	369,348	350,867
MOBILE & OHIO for April—			
Mileage	912	912	874
Gross	668,112	564,748	725,085
Exp. and taxes	497,636	456,562	514,940
Net	165,476	108,186	210,145
10 mos. gross	6,827,976	6,460,455	6,432,000
Exp. and taxes	4,604,147	4,430,291	4,244,905
10 mos. net	2,223,829	2,030,164	2,187,195
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE for April—			
Gross	390,394	378,041	350,132
Expenses	296,615	286,019	264,091
Net	94,719	82,022	86,041
10 mos. gross	3,681,815	3,664,481	3,432,773
Expenses	2,973,775	2,710,087	2,599,315
10 mos. net	718,040	954,344	833,458
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for April—			
Gross	549,331	531,380	502,490
Expenses	365,561	351,702	339,903
Net	183,820	179,638	219,377
Other income	3,627	3,468	3,179
Total income	186,847	183,126	222,756
Charges	146,200	144,329	146,880
Surplus	40,647	38,797	75,876
10 mos. gross	5,490,221	5,402,651	5,446,238
Exp. and taxes	3,650,503	3,702,898	3,462,504
10 mos. net	1,839,718	1,699,758	1,983,734
Other income	37,225	40,916	32,167
Total income	1,889,943	1,740,674	2,025,896
Charges	1,459,747	1,459,086	1,466,453
10 mos. surplus	410,196	281,579	559,443

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, May 31, 1905.

U. S. 3s, cpn., 1908-18 1,000 ..... 104¾
Impri. Japanese Gov. 6s sterling loan.
52,000 102
19,000 ..... 101¾
10,000 ..... 101¾
1,000 ..... 101⅝
13,800 ..... 101½
20,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101⅝
2,500 102
1,000 ..... 101¾
500 ..... 102⅛
500 ..... 102⅛
500 ..... 102¼
41,000 102
1,000 ..... 101⅜
2,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101⅜
9,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101⅜
5,000 ..... 101⅞
Japanese Impri Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid £on 4½ sterl loans
75,000 90
120,000 ..... 90¼
100,000 ..... 90¼
2,000 90
30,000 ..... 90¼
7,000 ..... 90⅛
3,000 90
75,000 90
1,500 90
75,000 ..... 90¼
25,000 ..... 90¼
30,000 90
25,000 ..... 90⅛
10,000 ..... 90¼
15,000 90
2,500 ..... 90¼
300 ..... 90¼
11,000 ..... 90¼
40,000 90
21,000 ..... 90¼
1,000 90
31,000 ..... 90¼
11,000 90
80,000 ..... 90¼
6,000 90
2,500 90
120,000 ..... 90¼
58,000 ..... 90¼
17,000 90
19,000 ..... 90¼
5,000 90
14,000 ..... 90¼
Hoc Vy 1st 4½s
3,000 ..... 111¾
Int Paper cnv 6s
1,000 ..... 94½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
3,000 ..... 88½
3,000 ..... 88¾
Kans City So 3s
5,000 ..... 71¼
10,000 ..... 71¼
10,000 ..... 71¼
3,000 ..... 71¼
Lack Steel 5s
10,000 105
Lacede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
10,000 ..... 106½
L S & M So 3½s
4,000 100
L S K M So deb 4s
1,000 97
2,000 ..... 101¼
Louisv & N unif 4s
1,000 104
Manhattan con 4s
2,000 ..... 104¼
Met St Ry ref 4s
25,000 90
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 12
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
7,000 ..... 106¾
2,000 104
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
35,000 86
Mo, K & Tx ext 5s
25,000 ..... 105¾
Mo, K & T of Tx 5s
5,000 ..... 107½
12,000 ..... 107¾
18,000 108
Mob & O new 6s
3,000 ..... 123¾
Mor & Es 1st 7s
2,000 127
Natl Starch 5s
5,000 59
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
10,000 ..... 105¾
35,000 ..... 100¾
L S col 3½s
1,000 ..... 91½
M C col 3½s
4,000 ..... 89¾
N Y Dock Co 4s
3,000 96
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 6s
5,000 ..... 92½
N Y & Q Elec L & P 5s
10,000 106
Nor & W con 4s
3,000 ..... 101¼
Nor & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
15,000 ..... 98¾
North Pacific 4s
2,000 ..... 103½
500 105
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ..... 101¾
2,000 ..... 101⅞
Reading gen 4s
6,000 103
4,000 ..... 103⅛
1,000 ..... 103¼
3,000 103
1,000 ..... 103¼
registered
2,000 ..... 92¾
500 ..... 92½
Va Mid gen 5s
2,000 ..... 114½
Va Mid serl mge Ser. F 6s
2,000 113
Wabash 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 117¼
1,000 ..... 117½
Wabash deb B 6s
41,000 72
20,000 ..... 72½
10,000 73
10,000 ..... 73¼
10,000 ..... 73⅝
5,000 ..... 73¾
42,000 74
10,000 ..... 74½
Wabash, Det & Chi ext 5s
2,000 112
Wab. Pitts Term 1st
10,000 ..... 95¼
5,000 ..... 95⅜
3,000 ..... 95½
1,000 ..... 95¾
Wab. Pitts Term 2d
4,000 88
5,000 ..... 88¾
Wash Mary'd 4s
4,000 ..... 87¾
W & L E 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 94¾
1,000 ..... 94½
Wis Cent gen 4s
6,000 ..... 94¾
13,000 ..... 94½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

C of Ga 2d pf inc	2	Un Pac conv	2⅝
C of Ga 3d pf inc	4	Wabash deb B	1¾
Col. Ind 5s, Ser B	1⅝	Wab 1st, D & C 5s	1¾
Mor & Essex 1st	1	Wabash, Pitts 2d	1

There were no declines.

Total sales May 31, 1905	$2,283,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	300,959,200
Corresponding date last year	267,449,500

Title Guaranty Company Dividend.

The United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company has declared its fifth quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable July 1.

TRANSACTIONS IN MAY.

Transactions in stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the month of May aggregated 20,538,324 shares, as against 29,372,190 shares in April, 29,063,355 shares in March, 25,364,908 shares in February, 20,765,538 shares in January, 28,175,450 shares in December, 31,900,329 shares in November, 32,479,568 shares in October, 18,704,717 shares in September, 12,488,279 shares in August, 12,134,845 shares in July, 4,985,720 shares in June of last year.

The following table gives the total transactions in stocks for May and the five months of this year as compared with the same periods back to 1889:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	May.	Jan. 1 to May 31.
1905	20,538,324	125,104,315
1904	5,260,135	45,649,876
1903	12,464,587	66,672,022
1902	13,485,777	79,734,271
1901	35,199,736	155,979,302
1900	14,187,084	88,653,854
1899	14,791,250	89,586,903
1898	9,174,552	48,314,382
1897	4,211,788	18,935,699
1896	2,779,904	21,005,101
1895	8,889,991	25,270,938
1894	5,070

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Day's Business Confined to Small Properties—Lease of New Building on Lower Fifth Avenue—Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Ames & Co. have sold for T. Lobsenz the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, a four-story building, 24.8 by 69.

First Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Berliner, Greenberg & Rod have sold the three six-story tenements in course of construction, on plot 100 by 100.11, at the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundredth Street. The buyers, Bloch Brothers, have resold the properties to Samuel Kadin. Samuel H. Raphael was the broker in both transactions.

Larger Store for Dry Goods Firm.

Lord & Taylor have arranged to add to the Fifth Avenue frontage of their store by leasing the eight-story building to be erected by the City Investing Company, at the northeast corner of Nineteenth Street. The site of the proposed structure covers 119 and 121 Fifth Avenue, 46 by 100, and 8 East Nineteenth Street, 25 by 92—properties which were acquired by the City Investing Company several weeks ago from William F. Havemeyer and W. R. H. Martin. Lord & Taylor's lease will cover a term of nineteen years. This firm's store, at the southwest corner of Broadway and Twentieth Street, already had a Fifth Avenue entrance through the building at Nos. 129 and 131.

Deal for West 50th Street Plot.

Ames & Co. have sold for the various owners 360, 362, and 364 West Fiftieth Street, two four-story tenements and a stable on plot 60 by 100.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Agnes and Louise Mahon to Stuyvesant Wainwright 159 West Fifty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20.6 by 100.5.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Lillian De B. Wack the five-story American basement dwelling 329 West Eighty-ninth Street, 22 by 90.

Abner W. Pollard has sold 311 West Eighty-first Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2.

George Ranger has sold for Oscar R. Meyer to Robert J. Mahon one of the King model houses, 229 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a three-story limestone dwelling on lot 17 by 100. The new owner will occupy the house.

M. Newelsohn has sold for Isaac Rubenstein to Barnet Waldman the five-story triple flat 45 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 36.6 by 100.

Estate Sells South Street Corner.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Lorillard Spencer estate the four-story building, on lot 20.2 by 40.4, at the northwest corner of South and Catharine Streets.

Upper Madison Avenue Purchase.

Dr. Henry B. Stark has bought 1,309 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 74, from Miriam C. Nordeman.

William H. Corbett is the buyer of the apartment house at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-first Street, sold recently by S. Weingart. John J. Cody was the broker in the deal.

Maier Brothers have bought the four-story double flat 170 East Eighty-seventh Street, on lot 26 by 100.5.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Mrs. A. Roff 244 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 16 by 100.

Corner Sold on Park Avenue.

L. Seidman & Co. have bought the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue, two new-law six-story tenements, on plot 90 by 75.

Simon Fine has sold to the Garden Realty Company 174 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story double apartment, on lot 25 by 100.

H. Hornstein has resold for J. Siegel the five-story flat, with stores, at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 30 by 100.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for a client the two five-story double flats 25 and 27 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 50 by 100, to a Dr. Heckel.

Buying on Upper First Avenue.

Williams, Grodkinsky & Haft have sold to Samuel Wacht the old buildings 1,685 and 1,687 First Avenue, on plot 40 by 100.

S. Lefkowitz has bought the new six-story double tenements 2,126 to 2,132 First Avenue.

Porter & Co. have sold for Mary P. Searle to Samuel C. Baum the three-story brick double tenements 342, 344, and 346 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

W. & J. Bachrach have bought 2,443 Second Avenue, an old building, on lot 25 by 100.

Simon Fine has sold to I. Shlanowsky 340 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat, on plot 20 by 100.

Mushkoff, Horowitz & Basheln have bought the property 239 and 241 East One Hundred and Third Street, 50 by 100.11.

Adolph Kronengold has bought the five-story double flat 180 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 80 by 100.

Big Deal in 97th Street Tenements.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for A. Marino to a client of Bullowa & O'Connell 220, 224, 230, and 234 East Ninety-seventh Street, four four-story tenements, each 25 by 100. The same firm has leased for Ernesto Pecproro the six-story tenement 50 Macdougal Street, for three years, at an aggregate rental of $11,160.

Louis Hoffman has sold for Silverstein & Cohen the northeast corner of Seventy-second Street and Avenue A, a five-story tenement on lot 25.2 by 100.

John H. Loscarn has sold to the Realty Federation of New York for Julius and Benjamin Maier 735 and 737 Second Avenue, two four-story tenements, with stores, on plot 40 by 83.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Max Goldstein the five-story tenement 311 East Seventy-fifth Street, on plot 25 by 100.2.

Buyer of 28th Street Properties.

Samuel Kadin is the buyer of the two six-story tenements in course of construction at 236 to 240 East Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 75 by 100. D. Raffelson was the broker.

Isaac A. Benequit has bought from Purnass & Bernstein the six-story tenement, with stores, 325 and 327 East Twenty-first Street.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Aaron Marcus & Co. and Michael Rosensweig have sold for Jonas Brothers, to Morris Gross 191 Henry Street, a six-story apartment house on lot 25 by 87.6.

Lubetkin Brothers have sold 531 East Thirteenth Street, a four-story double tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 103.3.

Amelia Rubinsky has bought, through Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, from David Hershkowitz, 40 Ludlow Street, a five-story tenement 25.2 by 87.6.

Builders Sell Clinton Avenue Flat.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold to Parsons & Holzman, the five-story triple flat at the southeast corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, one of a row erected by the Wahlig-Sonsin Company.

Gustav Kaliski and Salomon Loewensohn have bought from Albert H. Bischhoff the five-story double flat, 25 by 100, at 875 Brook Avenue.

A. Geyer has sold for Henry Stiehl the dwelling 1,043 Clay Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son have sold for Hermann Seekamp to an investor 1,190 Franklin Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 92 by 100.

Williams, Gdoginsky & Haft have sold to Simon Morris and Max Sussman, through Jacob Gold, 664 and 666 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a plot 50 by 100, upon which a six-story tenement will be erected.

The same operators have also sold to Isaac Harris and Louis Reis the northwest corner of Clinton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, extending to Fairmount Place, 100 by 100.

Solomon Rosenblatt has sold through Isadore M. Levy as attorney to Harvey Reinecker the property 41 Lorillard Place. The brokers were Dennerlein & Lesser.

Charles A. Weber has sold for Mr. Wisch the plot 100 by 108 on the north side of Sixth Street, or Eastern Boulevard, 105 feet east of Avenue C, Unionport.

Mitchell A. C. Levy has sold the Menke property on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 feet east of Fairfield Avenue, a plot 89 by 264 by 105 by 310, with dwelling and stable. S. B. Rogers was the broker.

Brooklyn Houses Sold by Operators.

Lubetkin Brothers have sold the following properties in Brooklyn: No. 53 Troutman Street, a three-story single flat, on lot 17 by 100; also, 244 Hamburg Avenue, a three-story double flat and store, on lot 25 by 75; also, 246 Hamburg Avenue, a three-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75; also, 1,371 Greene Avenue, a three-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 606 East, s s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3, four-story tenement, with store; partition sale, to H. J. Schumacher $11,900

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

177th St, 916 East, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100.3, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Edward J. Deegan 7,600

By James L. Wells.

158th St, 762 East, s s, 166.8 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 33.4x100, six-story new law apartment house; public auction sale, to Alfred Hunter 33,500

By Charles A. Berrian.

Harlem River, e s, and Fordham Landing Road, plot 268.2x283.10x242.9x250.3, extending to approach for new bridge; partition sale, to L. G. Dean.. 95,800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

145th St, s s, 275 ft e of Broadway, for two six-story brick flats, 50x86.11; M. B. Mosher of 71 West 116th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $130,000.

152d St, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for three five-story brick flats, 41.8x87.11; A. Nevins and another of 5 West 111th St, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $135,000.

109th St, n s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, for a six-story brick flat, 39.6x87.11; C. I. Weinstein of 1,531 Madison Av, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $45,000.

106th St, 215 to 221 East, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 40.3x87.11; I. Grossman and another of 207 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $60,000.

100th St, 204 to 210 East, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.11; A. D. Weinstein of 1,297 Lexington Av, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $60,000.

119th St, 212 to 216 East, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.5; J. Ruff, Whitestone, L. I., owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $60,000.

127th St, s s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x86.11; M. Hoffman of 58 East 118th St, owner; L. F. J. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

57th St, 524 to 528 West, for a six-story brick creamery, 75x98.6; Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company of 583 Park Av, owner; F. A. Rooke of 489 5th Av, architect; cost, $200,000.

West End Av, n e corner of 63d St, for two one-story brick sheds, 22.6x100; W. A. Clarke, Los Angeles, Cal., owner; H. F. Rees of 22 West 40th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

65th St, 306 to 308 West, for two one-story brick sheds, 22.6x100.5; W. H. Vanderbilt, owner; H. F. Rees, architect; cost, $7,000.

King St, s w corner of Greenwich St, for a two-story brick stable, 24x25; Mrs. C. L. Nothbeit of 92 Wall St, owner; H. L. Healy of 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

70th St, n s, 238 ft e of 1st Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.6x87.5; A. D. Weinstein, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $60,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 183d St, for two three-story brick dwellings and stores, 52.5x25; Duff & Conger of 141 Broadway, owners; Turner & Killum of 9 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, $20,000.

15th St, 58 West, for ten-story brick lofts and stores, 30x92.11; Fifteenth Street Realty Company of 1,123 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell of 22 Liberty St, architects; cost, $60,000.

Fulton Av, w s, 130.6 ft s of 175th St, for five five-story brick tenements, 40x90; Lavelle & Hill of 1,116 Jackson Av, owners; John H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $175,000.

Hughes Av, e s, 86 ft n of 181st St, for six three-story frame dwellings, 16.8x60; Belmont Realty and Construction Company of 395 Broadway, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $30,000.

Wilkins Place, e s, 150 ft n of 170th St, for five two-story brick tenements, 40x88; Fleischman Realty Company of 7 East 42d St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $210,000.

134th St, n s, 100 ft e of Walnut Av, for a two-story brick store, 50x50; Fort Morris Market Company owner; P. J. Jenkins of 678 East 141st St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000, omitted.

23d St, 373 West, to a four-story brick tenement and store; P. J. Clark of 454 West 25th St, owner; R. Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $10,000.

Park Av, 764, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. De Coppet of 22 West 17th St, owner; G. B. De Gusdorff of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $12,000.

38th St, 66 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. M. & M. O. Rhinelander of 22 West 40th St, owners; H. F. Rees of 22 West 40th St, architect; cost, $7,500.

125th St, 150 ft w of 5th Av, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. P. Clyde of 1 West 50th St, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $55,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, May 31.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 62d St, 25x100; Gustav Seifer to Frederick W. Kaiser, (mtg $24,300).. 100

ANDREW AV, w s, 395.5 ft n of 181st St, 25x100; Emma Manson to Emma L. Somers 100

ANTHONY AV, 2,114, e s, 20x83.4; William C. Bergen to Michael Walsh, (mtg $6,500) 100

ARTHUR ST, n s, Lots 884 and 885, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Albert Smith to Isaac H. Werner, (mtg $1,075) Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,640, e s, 20x75; Matilda Kantorowicz to Anton Sglagyi..... 100

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; Michael McMahon to John D. McMahon 100

BECK ST, s s, 110 ft e of St. John Av, 325x125; Max M. Horowitz and others to Joseph Rosenthal and another, ½ part, (mtg $32,000) 100

BETHUNE ST, 40 to 44, n s, 44.10x80; Charles F. Hedden to the E. H. Ogden Lumber Company, all title..... Nom.

BROOK AV, s e corner of 142d St, 25x100; Charles Lewin to Thomas J. Gannon, (mtg $20,000) 100

BROOK AV, 876, n w s, 28.7x98.6; Albert H. Bischoff to Salomon Loewensohn, (mtg $17,000) 100

CANNON ST, 53, w s, 25x100; Harry Cuba to Oscar Dobroczynski, ½ part, (mtg $38,000) 100

CENTRAL AV, e s, 17.9 ft s of Mount Hope Place, 36.11x98.11; Anthony McOwen to George D. Ebermayer..... 100

CLAREMONT AV, n e corner of 125th St, 100x100; Claremont Av, s e corner of 127th St, 119.8x100; Clementine M. Silverman and others to John V. Signell, (mtg $92,000) 100

CLINTON AV, e s, 80 ft n of Jefferson St, 40x irregular; Charlotte Wolff to Henry Battenfeld..... 100

CROTONA AV, 1,837, w s, 18.6x100; James Wood and others to Charlotte O'Keefe, (mtg $45,000) 100

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 133d St, 100x200; Ferdinand Hecht to William J. Dalton, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

DOWNING ST, 63 to 67, n s, 64.7x irregular; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Henry E. Stevens..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 71, w s, 25x100, Max Goetz to Ludwig Rosenzweig..... 100

ELTON ST, s s, Lot 333, map of Melrose South, 50x118; Andrew Lorentzen to William Fape, Jr., (mtg $4,000) 100

FAIRMOUNT AV, s s, 25x149; Mary J. Destreicher and others to George C. Dawson..... 100

FERRIS PLACE, n e s, Lots 47 and 48, partition map of heirs of Cornell Ferris, 50x145; Robert L. Waters to Robert J. Rooney..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 153, w s, 25x100; Abraham Levenstein to Abraham Bernstein, (mtg $28,000) 100

FRANKLIN ST, 176, n s, 25x87.6; Alex M. Powell to Ida M. Powell..... 100

FREEMAN ST, n s, 113.6 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x irregular; Walter C. Hammond and others to Henry J. W. Vandermindan, (mtg $4,250)..... 100

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, s e s, at s s of 205th St, runs s 101.9x e 30.7x n 103x w 28.8; Maude E. Stout to Bernard Kelly and others, (mtg $2,900) 100

HESTER ST, 178, s s, 25x100; William E. Munzeger to George L. Osborn, 1-12 part ..... Nom.

JACKSON AV, 709 and 711, w s, 36.8x74.7; Arthur Callaghan to Bernard Rabinowitz 100

JACKSON AV, 699, w s, 18.1x73.10; Arthur Callagher to Alexander Henderson..... 100

JACKSON AV, centre line, 200 ft w Concord Av and 94.9 ft n of Cliff St, runs e 109x n 19.9x w 109x s 19.9; Mary Kelly to Ernest Malz, (mtg $3,000) 100

KING ST, 60 and 62, s s, 41.9x75; Michael Gerardi to Francesco Pepe, ½ part, (mtg ½ of $44,500)..... 100

KING ST, 60 and 62, s s, 41.8x75; Jacob L. Lissner to Michael Gerardi, (mtg $40,000) 100

LENOX AV, 93, w s, 25x100; Rosa Englander and another to Edward Alexander, (mtg $27,000) 100

LEWIS ST, 154, e s, 25x100.7; Samuel Cohen to David Lerman and another, (mtg $36,000) 100

LEWIS ST, 93, w s, 24.1x100; Ida Epstein to David Stein and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 97th St, 25x80; Jonas Weil and others to Mendel Cypress, (mtg $14,000)..... Nom.

LIND AV, e s, 789 ft s of 165th St, 25x8.16; Lind Av, e s, 739 ft s of 165th St, 25x175; Lind Av, s s, 639 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6; Lind Av, e s, 214 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6; Lind Av, e s, 114 ft s of 165th St, 50x87.6; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor, to Joseph H. Jones..... 6,500

LOT 185, map of Undercliff Terrace; David L. Gluck to Charles Brogan..... 100

LOTS 70 and 77, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner to Hiram E. Uttley and another 2,430

LOTS 5, 6, and 44, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner to Matthew Logan..... 4,400

LOTS 101 and 102, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner to Oscar L. Lyons..... 2,120

LOTS 40 to 46, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Peter B. Kane to Russell Realty and Improvement Company, (mtg $7,000) 100

LOTS 475 and 476, map of Van Nest Park; Christopher Fabel to Bertha Knaur 100

LOTS 40 to 46, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to Dennis W. Moran, (mtg $14,000) 100

LOTS 15, 16, and 211, map of Seton homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to Annie Brown..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 32d St, 24.9x94.9; Ralph Monell to Seth S. Terry, (mtg $74,000)..... 100

MADISON AV, s w corner of 32d St, 24.9x94.9; Mary Monell to Seth S. Terry, all title ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, n w corner of 119th St, 25.10x100; Moses Solomon to Philip Weinberg, (mtg $47,000)..... 100

MANGIN ST, 29, w s, 25x100; Frederick W. Murphy to Ignatz Morway Rottenberg and another..... 100

MINETTA LANE, s w corner of Macdougal St, 74.9x irregular; Harris Mandelbaum to Israel Lippmann..... 100

MORRIS ST, n s, 50.11 ft w of Madison Av, 24.11x97; Catharine Fox to John Reyell 100

MOTT ST, 58, e s, 25x47; Louis Gordon and others to Giovanni Santulli, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

OAK ST, n e corner of Oliver St, 69.4x50; David Kidansky and others to Murzia Permciaro, (mtg $61,500)..... 100

PARK AV, 715, e s, 20x88.11; Charles T. Barney to James E. Rowland..... 100

PARK AV, 1,086, e s, 75x86; James J. Kennedy to William Oppenheim, (mtg $37,800)..... 100

PARK AV, n e corner of 85th St, 102.2x82.2; G. W. Van Nest to Amos R. E. Pinchot 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 199.10x80; Simon Weiss to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $47,500)..... 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 139.10x80; Mutual Life Insurance Company to Simon Weiss ..... Nom.

PARK AV, s w corner of 92d St, 67.7x21; William S. Patten to Geraldine F. Adee, (mtg $25,000) 1,800

PLEASANT AV, e s, 60.8 ft n of 118th St, 25.3x76; Carolina Mascher to Morris Garfinkel, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

PLOT 99 ft e of White Plains Road and 250 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100 x n 25 x w 100 x s 25; Ephraim B. Levy to Lizzie Diamond ..... Nom.

RYER AV, 2,085, w s, 25x98, Charles P. Voorhees to Marie A. Trentler, (mtg $3,850) ..... Nom.

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft e of Academy St, 100x100; George N. Wilson to Henry L. Goodwin, ¼ part..... Nom.

SUMMIT AV, e s, 120 ft n of 165th St, 150x190; Emeline S. Kemp, trustee, to John F. Kaiser, all title..... Omitted

SUFFOLK ST, 168, e s, 25x100; Peter Fabel to Jacob Froelich, (mtg $16,500)..... Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 168, e s, 25x100; Jacob Froelich to Annie Froelich, (mtg $27,000) 100

SUMMIT AV, e s, 120 ft n of 165th St, 150x190; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor, to John F. Kaiser..... 8,600

THOMAS AV, s e, Lot 15, map of partition of Rebecca Bassford, at Fordham; Nellie Fitzpatrick to Joseph P. Carr, ¼ part..... 1,790

TERRACE PL, 2,093, w s, 16.8x100; William B. Potter to Kate Maher, (mtg $2,500) 100

UNION AV, e s, 117.5 ft s of 152d St, 16.8x90; Lydia Katz to Annie Ripp, (mtg $4,000) 100

WALTON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 50x100; United Real Estate and Trust Company to Arthur W. Saunders..... Nom.

WALTON AV, s e corner of 179th St, 50x100; Arthur W. Saunders to Marie I. E. Starr, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

WEST ST, 8 to 11, e s, 93x179.5; Sarah T. McMinster to Arthur W. Saunders.. 100

WEST ST, 8 to 11, e s, 93x179.5; Arthur W. Saunders to Century Realty Company, (mtg $235,000)..... 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 373.10 ft n e of Tinton Av, 18.6x irregular; Robert E. Simon and another to Samuel Hecht, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

WOODYCREST AV, 109, w s, 25.2x90.8; Amanda F. Davis to James Conway, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

1ST AV, 635, w s, 24.8x80; Morris Weinstein to Mark Jalonack, (mtg $14,000). 100

1ST AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 53d St, 24.6x78; Henry Hertzel to William Pollak, (mtg $10,000) 100

1ST AV, 2,287, w s, 18.9x100; George B. Goldschmidt to Julia Lemlein..... Nom.

2D AV, s e corner of 84th St, 26x100; Albert Kaufmann to Isaac Frank, ½ part, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

2D AV, e s, 40.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x80; Louis Lese and others to Charles C. Watkins, Jr., (mtg $8,000)..... 100

3D AV, 3,718 and 3,720, e s, 52.6x100; Ella K. Strauss to Emil Meyer, (mtg $46,000) 100

3D ST, 184 East, 24x ½ block; Frank Gens to Maria Berliant, (mtg $26,000) 100

3D ST, 184 East, 24x ½ block; Christina Herz and others to Frank Gens..... 100

3D ST, 184 East, 24x ½ block; Martin Janson, individually and as executor, to Frank Gens..... Nom.

4TH AV, 1,520, w s, 21.8 n of 27th St, 21.6x85; John L. Martin to Fashion Realty Company, (mtg $40,000) 100

5TH AV, 1,367 and 1,369, e s, 50x100; Wulf Aaron to Louis Siegman, (mtg $58,000) 100

5TH AV, 1,463, e s, 25x83; Jacob Marans and others to Benedict Bocker and another, (mtg $26,250)..... 100

7TH ST, n s, 153 ft e of Avenue B, 20x49.7; Celia Siegel to Jennie Seglin, (mtg $7,550) ..... Nom.

8TH AV, 674, e s, 20x80; 274 West 43d St, 20x80; Herman Elsassen to Emilie Born, (mtg $50,000)..... Nom.

9TH ST, n s, 168 ft w of Avenue D, 25x92.3; John Neely to Colin C. Edmiston, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

10TH AV, 248, e s, 24.8x100; Ernst Klunke to Henry Eve..... 100

12TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Sadie Felson, (mtg $6,000) 100

13TH ST, n s, 82.3 ft e of Avenue C, 24.1x103.3; William Kemp to Samuel Levin 100

17TH ST, 3 East, 25x92; Gertrude A. Gabay to Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, (mtg $100,000)..... 100

29TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 100x98.9; Rosehill Realty Corporation to Pasquale Lauria and others, (mtg $51,000) 100

24TH ST, 57 West, 20x98.9; August O. Hoddick to Arthur Du Bois, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

27TH ST, 33 East, 25x98.9; Mary E. Piggott to Ellen G. Scott..... Nom.

30TH St, s s, 307.2 ft e of 2d Av, 21x98.9; Julius Lingenbahn to Robert P. Green 100

30TH ST, 449 and 437 West, 50x96.2; Louis Ferguson and others, to Louis Runkel and others, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

35TH ST, s s, 342 ft w of 5th Av, 21x71; Hester Kelly to Ralph L. Spotts.. 100

36TH ST, 138 West, 25x92.6; Richard F. Cox and another, executors, to Alfred Rigny, (mtg $34,000)..... 57,000

37TH ST, 438 West, 25x98.9; Helen J. Nelson and another to Solomon Miller. 100

42D ST, n s, 350 ft w of 8th Av, 25x100.5; Leon E. Baily to William D. Grant ..... Nom.

47TH ST, 23 East, 25x100.5; Gustav Amsinck to Florence Amsinck..... Nom.

48TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 75x100.5; Frederick K. Keller to Hallie C. Chace 100

48TH ST, s s, 475 ft w of 11th Av, 200x irregular; Henry E. Stevens to Henry E. Stevens, Jr. ..... Nom.

54TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Martin Ackermann and others to Bernard Bloch, (mtg $1,500)..... Nom.

60TH ST, 226 East, 19.2x100.8; Philip J. Britt to St. Thomas's Church, (mtg $6,000) 100

61ST ST, 235 West, 25x100.5; Annie Hyman to Morris Haber and others, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

61ST ST, 27 and 29 West, 50x100.5; William J. Brown to Lambert Suydam, (mtg $50,000) 100

63D ST, s s, 487.6 ft e of West End Av, 62.6x100.5; Eleanor E. Blodgett and another to William N. Heard..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 100x100.5; Joseph A. Rennolds and others to Mary A. Stevens, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

75TH ST, 188 and 190 East, 37.6x102.2; Caroline Frank to Louis Fincus, (mtg $28,500) 100

77TH ST, 344 East, 18.4x102.2; Emanuel Scheuer to Leo Keschner, (mtg $7,500). 100

77TH ST, 248 and 250 East, 50x100; Max Borck to Gussie Fabricant and another, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

82D ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Anna Orenstein to Amalia Goridt, (mtg $10,800). 100

84TH ST, n s, 366 ft w of 2d Av, 20.4x102.2; Solomon Pflaum to Amelia Lohr, (mtg $7,000)..... 100

90TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.8; Matthew Sheedy to Euphemia S. Coffin, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Schiff to Susi Wolf, (mtg $20,250) 100

101ST ST, 310 and 312 East, 38.10x100.11; Philip Tessler to Isidor Rosenkrohn and another, (mtg $39,000). 100

101ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Benjamin Polansky to Isiki Polansky, (mtg $36,000,) 1-3 part..... 100

103D ST, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Christian Nurge to Jacob Bashein and others 100

105TH ST, s s, 20 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; Ida J. Walker to Christian Lampe, quitclaim ..... Nom.

111TH ST, 533 and 535 West, 75x100.11; Lorenz Weiher to Lewis D. Jones, (mtg $90,000)..... 100

112TH ST, 45 West, 33x100.11; Isaac Rubenstein to Barnet Waldman, (mtg $39,000) 100

113TH ST, 76 and 78 West, 50x100.11; Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York to Gertrude A. Gabay ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 82 East, 37.8x irregular; 148th St, 78 East, 37.3x100.11; Henry Biermann to Mary Schiff, (mtg $76,000) 100

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Paul Mayer to Isaac Polstein. 100

115TH ST, 252 West, 25x100.11; Amelia Rubinsky to Jacob Konner, (mtg $21,000) 100

118TH ST, 405, n s, 16.8x100.11; Pennington Whitehead, trustee, to Rosa Hyams ..... Nom.

125TH ST, s s, 175.7 ft e of 3d Av, 24.5x100.11; Caroline M. Hills to Harris Friedman and another..... 100

128TH ST, 64 West, 37.6x99.11; Davis Karp and others to Henry Holzman, (mtg $43,000)..... 100

132D ST, 24 West, 25x99.11; Bartholomew Carmody to Mary A. Young, (mtg $15,000) 100

134TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 16.8x100; George A. Crowe to Barnard Adelson, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

138TH ST, 884 East, 150x irregular; Herman Cohen and others to Robert Arnstein, (mtg $41,000)..... 100

138TH ST, 115 West, 26x99.11; Nathan Weiss and others to Pauline Beekman, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

139TH ST, 639 East, 16.6x100; Ann Morton to Herman Apmann, (mtg $3,000). 100

139TH ST, 637 East, 16.6x80; Patrick Meade to Herman Cyriaks, (mtg $2,500) 100

141ST ST, 470 West, 18x99.11; Gustave L. Lawrence to Ella R. Mandelbaum, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

142D ST, 236 West, 25x99.11; George Gerlach to Henrietta Bromberger, (mtg $17,000) 100

143D ST, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 50x99.11; Simon Schey to Joseph Goeb, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

154TH ST, 545 East, 50x100; Louise Haag to Louis Lese, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

167TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x81.7; Edwin J. Birley to N. B. Hall, (mtg $12,000)..... Nom.

179TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Jacob Schmidt and others to Morris Silver and another, (mtg $3,870) 100

183D ST, s s, 270 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x104.11; Louis Bloch to Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company. 100

236TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av, 25x100; Maurice J. Katz to Emily M. Elliott, (mtg $4,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is (at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADOLPHI, W. K., to East River Savings Institution; 4th St, 103 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

ALEXANDER, E. R., to E. Englander and another; Lenox Av, e s, 25.11 ft s of 115th St, prior mtg $27,000, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ARNSTEIN, Robert, to A. Ruth and another; 138th St, 884 East, 1 year, 6 per cent., leasehold..... 14,000

BASCHEIN, ——, another to C. Nurge; 103d St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 5 years..... 21,000

BATES, William T., to W. H. Finch; Matilda St, Lot 234, map of Penfield property, 3 years..... 1,800

BATTENFELD, H. F., to Trustees of Morgan School Fund; Clinton Av, e s, 80 ft n of Jefferson St, 3 years..... 8,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to H. H. Barnard; Hughes Av, e s, 86 ft n of 181st St, due Nov. 1, 1905..... 3,000

BENT, Helen M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 117th St, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 55,000

BERGEN, William C., to E. Patterson; Bainbridge Av, w s, 157.11 ft n of 194th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to K. L. Nugent; Bainbridge Av, w s, 104.1 ft n of 194th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to H. R. Nugent; Bainbridge Av, w s, 130.11 ft n of 194th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to I. A. Kessinger; Bainbridge Av, w s, 184.11 ft n of 194th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to H. N. Beggs; Bainbridge Av, w s, 210.11 ft n of 194th St, 3 years..... 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to M. E. Cook; Topping Av, w s, 158 ft s of 173d St, 3 years 7,500

BEEKMAN, P., to H. Weiss and another; 138th St, 115 West, 2 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg $21,000..... 25,000

BIGOT, E., to M. E. Smith; Walton Av, n s, 398.7 ft s w of 164th St, 3 years..... 7,500

BLOCH, B., to Elise Wicke and another; 54th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years. 6,000

BOCKAR, B., and another to J. Marans; 1,463 5th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,500

BOSHART, M. A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lot 134, map of Neill estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BREEN, M. E., to Mutual Trust Company; 16th St, s s, 173 ft e of Broadway, as per bond..... 2,000

BROMBERGER, Henrietta, to George Gerlach; 142d St, 235 West, prior mtg $7,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BULER, M. A., to E. Steffens; 21st St, n s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., leasehold..... 1,000

BUTTON, William H., to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 77th St, 324 West, per bond..... 10,000

CHASE, H. C., to F. K. Keller; 48th St, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years. 21,000

CLARK, H. L., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Jerome Av, s e corner of 169th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 25,000

CYPRESS, M., to J. Weil and another; Lexington Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 97th St, installments 9,500

CYRIAKS, H. to P. Meade; 139th St, 639 East, 3 years 1,500

CONWAY, James, to A. F. Davis; Woodycrest Av, 109, prior mtg $4,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,000

CROWLEY, William, to Charles Lesinsky; McLean Av, s s, Lot 195, map of Hyatt Farm, 3 years..... 3,50

CURZIO, F., to Lion Brewery; 114th St, n s, 420 ft e of 1st Av, demand..... 3,000

DAVIDSON, J., to S. M. Cohen; 1,829

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

164 East 112th, 13.4x90x160.11, five-story, with 2 large stores and basements; 46 rooms and 4 families on each floor; bath and hot water supply; first mortgage $20,000, 4½, five years; second mtge. $11,250 at 6, five years; actual rent $4,350; price $40,500. Schoenstein, 218 East 60th.

BEEKMAN REALTY COMPANY, Real Estate Operators, 243 West 116th St. 115th, near Madison, double five room flat, all improvements, open plumbing; rent $3,648; $28,500; mortgage $23,500, at 5 per cent; brokers protected. Tel. 775 Morningside.

West Side.

Rents $9,072 Price $85,000

This is a new-law 5-story house near 110th St. Subway station; size, 50x100; all improvements; four families on a floor; no vacancies; worth investigating at once.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 50TH ST.

Bargains. West 108th, quadruple, $83,000, rent $9,780; West 112th, double, $45,000, rent $5,100. West 123th, triples, $33,000, rent $3,600. West 137th, triple, $33,500, rent $3,600; West End Av., triples, $34,000, rent $3,800; West 137th, triples, $60,000, rent $7,200; West 125th, quadruple, $74,000, rent $8,500; West 112th, triples, $65,000, rent $7,200; West 151st, quadruple, $60,000, rent $7,200; act quick. Barry Co., 301 West 149th.

A—At Near Broadway and one block from 110th St. Subway station:
Five stories, triple flat, 25x90x100; four rooms and bath each apartment; hot water supplied; no steam heat; perfect order, all rented.
Actual rent, $3,420; price, $32,500.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St. Broadway, at 104th St.

ESTATE SACRIFICE.

Two five-story double flats, vicinity 106th, Central Park West, six rooms and bath; built by days' work; thoroughly modern; $36,000 each; rent about $4,000; similar houses held at $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

AVENUE BARGAIN.

Columbus Ave., triple, with store, 70 heat; rents, $4,850; 17 per cent. investment.
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Sacrifice—Five-story double flat, front and rear apartments, 106th, vicinity Columbus, $25,000; nets 15 per cent.
Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—Amsterdam Av., business property, 5-story triple, 25x100; price $34,500; mortgage $20,000; rent $6,300. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story double flat, vicinity 137th, Lenox; all improvements, open plumbing; $28,000. Act quickly.
Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Avenue corner double flat, 90's, $59,000; reasonable terms.
Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$4,500 cash buys 5-story 5-room double; latest imprmts., fine location; great bargain. Weisberger & Kaufman, Seventh Ave., Cor. 117th.

$90,000—Rent $9,000; two 30-foot, six-room doubles, on 116th, latest improv., stores. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Amsterdam Av.—Store property at fair prices; no agents. Ferdinand Nagel, Amsterdam Av. and 168th St.

$40,000 Lenox Av., (116th,) double, latest improvs. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

99th, West.—Five-story, 14 rooms; rents $3,000; $26,500. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

99th St., vicinity Columbus, five-story double flat, $32,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Ave., vicinity 116th, five-story double flat, $30,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$43,000—7th Av., vicinity 135th; rent $3,000. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., Cor. 117th.

$30,500—Fifth Av., double, 2 stores, improv'ts. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., Cor. 117th.

Double flat, vicinity 134th, Eighth, $27,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$85,000; rental $8,000; 50-foot new quadruple. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., Cor. 117th.

$36,000—Amsterdam Av., 170st, double, 25.6 front. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., Cor. 117th.

117th St., West, 2 ten-family flats, price $54,000, rent $6,900. Michaelis, 205 B'way.

$25,500—Eighth Av., double flat, 2 stores. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., Cor. 117th.

Washington Heights.

Bargain—Washington Heights, 5-story, cold-water flats, 25x100; price $15,000; mortgage $7,000; rent $1,500. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS,
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$750 up.
On easy payments
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase $500 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment, or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1242—Gramercy.

BARGAIN.

50x100, on Morris Heights, overlooking Harlem Valley; fine site for a home; select neighborhood; lots on grade. Price $3,750.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV.

FOR BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS
6 lots, including corner, excavated; price $55,000; also 14 lots, including corner, $140,000. Both parcels located near 149th rapid transit.
MORRIS MARKS,
CORNER 149TH, BROOK AVENUE.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Country health and city conveniences; own your own home; short walk from Rapid Transit, park and schools; one and two family houses, $1,000 down; balance easy terms. Call at our office and convince yourself. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Bargains.—Four-story double, $4,000 cash, price $16,000; triple, rental $2,100, price $19,500; two-family frame, $4,250; elegant three-family, $7,500; four lots, excavated, $25,-000; choice plots. Bricker, auctioneer and Appraiser, 728 East 138th St.

Attention!—Owner will sell on beautiful Mosholu Parkway 100 feet, and lots on lovely boulevard for quick sale at $17,500. This property will increase 25% within one year. Easy terms to prompt buyer. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.

Three 5-story double flats, near elevated station, $22,500 each. Five-story corner triple, with stores, $37,000; also five-story double, with stores, on avenue; price $25,000. Morris Marks, corner Brook Av. and 149th St.

Builders, Attention!—2 lots in fine location, with foundation for three 2-family houses and building loan; good inducement for right party. Clement H. Smith, 2,663 Boston Road, West Farms, or 736 Tremont Av.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Must Sell—880 East 161st, between Subway and "L" stations; 3-family house, 2 stores, stable; plot 37.6x100; price, $13,000; rents, $1,404, mtg. $6,000; cash, $5,000. Owner.

$1,000 cash buys three-family house, near 149th St., lot 25x100; all improvements; rent, $840; over 30 per cent. on investment. Owner, 515 Wales Av., 149th St.

$5,000 buys choice 4-story double flat, 27x 100, 5 rooms and bath, open plumbing; price $17,500; terms to suit. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

$10,000 buys new tripe business corner, 14 rooms, 25x100, 5 stories, near 147th St. and 3d Av.; price $40,000; rent $4,200; mtge. 4½%. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St.

Elegant two-family parlor floor and basement brick dwelling; 11 rooms, 2 baths; mortgage $3,000; price, $8,250; terms to suit. Reiss Bros., 161st St. and Melrose Av.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.
Client will sacrifice 2 lots, 50x105, near 177th St. and 3d Av.; easy terms. Herman & Hirshman, Attys., 309 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN 2 MONTHLY

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
EVERY DAY AND SUNDAYS,
TO
LAKEWOOD PARK
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport,
320 LOTS SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.
Every Dollar Invested Will Bring Five.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, 25x125.
Opposite Baldwin Station. Only 20 miles from New York.
22 Trains Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.

DO NOT DELAY—The entire Park will be sold rapidly. This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices asked for these desirable building lots.
PURE WATER, FINE SCHOOLS, ALL KINDS OF STORES, GOOD ROADS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING. NO ASSESSMENT, NO TAXES.
Elegant All-Year-Round Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful, and picturesque village will GRASP THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to purchase as many lots as their means will allow.
We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.
For maps, circulars, and free tickets call or write at once
CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
35 World Bldg., New York.
Harlem Office (MORSE & MOORE,) 1,976 Lexington Av.
Brooklyn Office (J. M. BENNETT,) 62 Fourth Av. (Open Evenings.)
Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN 2 MONTHLY

IN THE HEART
OF
FREEPORT
Lots 25 x 150, $100.
Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge.
HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
The Warranty-Realty Company,
TIMES BUILDING,
42D STREET AND BROADWAY.

BY SEA AND LAKE
New Summer cottages, (some furnished,) with large plots of ground, near the seashore and close to Argyle Lake, prices $4,000 to $8,000, at
Argyle Park
Babylon L.I.
Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf links, surf bathing, boating; everything for ideal Summer life.
Send for book of sketches and plans and full particulars.
60 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

SLEEPERS, WAKE UP!
Visit the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, surrounded by all improvements; 5 car lines; near Prospect Park. Central for bridges, tunnels, &c.; 15 minutes to Park Row.
LOTS $225 UPWARDS.
Small monthly payments if desired, closing estates at slaughtering prices, under-selling everybody. Money advanced to build. Grandest opportunity ever offered for home or investment. The boom is now on. Positively doubling your money by Summer. Buying in the outskirts, banking your savings, or waiting for Summer is simply foolishness. Call promptly, investigate these facts. EDWARDS, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES,
11 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
91 AND 95 MIDWOOD ST.,
Flatbush and Bedford Avs.
One block to Prospect Park and New Subway station. Take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.
F. B. NORRIS BLDG. CO.,
12 MIDWOOD ST.
Company's representative always at houses.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, NEAR 79TH AND HAMILTON AVS. AND 100TH AVS.
ONE ON 72D AND ONE ON 73D ST.
Above with 10 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; parquet floors; hardwood trim; grounds 100x60; neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks; ready for immediate occupation. Bay Ridge Av. cars connect with all ferries and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises to STEWART, 72d St.

BROOKLYN'S CHOICEST LOCATION
THE BEST IMPROVED STREET.
Elegant 2-story basement new two-family houses; ornamental brick and brownstone; up-to-date improvements; asphalt street; near Parkway and Subway; easy terms; investigate quickly. Apply 359 50th St., McGrath & Olafson, builders.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500. $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

TO BUILDERS AND INVESTORS!
$3,500 cash buys 48½ lots near Eastern Parkway Subway; price $12,500, including large house and barn on premises. H. M. Lewis, 56 Cedar St., N. Y. 'Phone 4890 John.
Other Bargains Along Subway Route.

Suburban property for sale on installment; country place free and clear; farm to exchange for Brooklyn property. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

LOANS.

LOANS on furniture, rents, legacies, and all other good securities. Nassau Security Co., 116 Nassau St.; Uptown Office, 20 E. 120th St. Ring outside bell. Open evenings.

Any amount desired, estate funds to loan owners, New York realty only, at lowest interest. W. M. Reynolds, 35 Nassau St.

$5,000 wanted immediately from private party; security; very liberal bonus; principals only. Address E., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

806 and 808 Westchester Av.; also 695 East 145th St.; three five-story double flats, with stores; easy terms; must be sold. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Finest located plot in Fordham, 82x187.33, from Valentine to Ryer Av., 194th St., a genuine bargain. William G. Watt, 406 East 125th St.

Tiffany St., near Westchester Av.; 90x100; price $16,500; Concord Av., near 147th St., 50 x100; price $7,000; will trade. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cheapest block front in the Bronx; ripe for improvement; near elevated and Subway stations. Sidney C. Kraus, 31 Nassau.

East 168th St.—Fourteen-room triple, stores and basements, $25,000. Seller, 1,212 Franklin Av.

Quick buyer secures big bargain, five-story flat East 135th St., near Willis Av. Sonneborn & Gumbiner, 513 Lenox Av.

Brick 2 story and basement, 136th St., near Alexander Av., price $5,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Trinity Av.—Two-family dwelling, 17.10x109; furnace; all improvements; price $7,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Attention!—50 feet, high ground, near school, snap, $4,500. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.

14th St., William's Bridge, 50x114, price $1,600; 4th St., 100x114; $4,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

East 148th St., 4-story double flat, 5 rooms, bath, $15,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

167th St, 30x88, price $6,000; Tiffany St., 30x 73, price $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Bargains.—1, 2, 3 family houses, also Bronx lots. Kasdan & Pollock, 771 East 184th St.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

NEW IDEA COTTAGES
ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
8 and 9 rooms, bath-room, laundry, butler's pantry, steam heat; double shades, superior decorations.
Plots 50x100; high ground; close to station and trolley; only 30 minutes from Manhattan; finest schools and all the social advantages of beautiful old Flushing, with its wonderful trees and shady streets.
Prices $5,425 to $6,250.
For full particulars address
Realty Trust 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

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WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live
SEND POSTAL
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
OF **EAST ELMHURST**
THE SUBURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Bankers Land & Mortgage Corp.,
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FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c.
COUNTRY HOMES
With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.
H. P. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE,
Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

FOR SALE.
A large plot of land fronting on Fulton St. and extending over 200 feet to Twombly Place, nearly opposite to the L. I. R. R. main depot. On this land are two buildings, well rented, and it is the finest business property in Jamaica, well adapted for department store, theatre, or any business on a large scale; price $25,000. For further particulars, write or call.
M. PETTE.
236 Fulton St., Jamaica. 'Phone 318 Jamaica.

RICHMOND HILL,
ONE BEST PURCHASE,
$4,300, $350 down, balance easy; new Queen Anne, 7 and bath; latest impts.; nickel plumbing, hardwood trim, mirror mantels, furnace in cemented cellar; 35x100; fine location.
RICHMOND HILL REALTY CO.,
3,510 Jamaica Av., at R. R. Crossing.
Open Sundays and Holidays.

HOUSES AT HUNTINGTON.
Two new houses, 6 rooms, with running water and piped for gas; lots 50x120, on high ground; 7 minutes to trolley and village; price $2,800. Lock Box 343, Huntington, L. I.

ASTORIA—Two-family house; fine condition; full lot; excellent neighborhood; convenient to 92d St. Ferry; bargain, quick, $4,500. McGOWAN, 7 East 42d St.

Hicksville, L. I.—Newly built six-room cottage; barn, chicken houses, garden; lot 41x267; asking $3,000. Mayer, 150 East 108th St.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.
COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905,
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

TO LET.
At Far Rockaway.—To let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway, also all other cottages remaining unrented.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

SEA GATE.
Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to November 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

Furnished cottage, ten rooms, Quogue, L. I., $250. Rev. J. V. Chalmers, 332 East 88th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Large park on Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, one hour from New York, now under improvement; beautiful and artistic houses under construction; miles of wooded drives with Sound view, harbor and bathing beach; unexcelled golf links, club stables, electric light, and telephone; select neighborhood; company has large English house, 15 rooms, three baths, furnished, for sale or rent; also other houses; prices attractive; opportunity to select desirable site of one acre or more, with Sound view, and build at saving; plans and sketches of modern country homes submitted. For full particulars apply P. O. Box 30, New York.

SEASHORE COTTAGES ON CAPE COD, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; all comforts; fine bathing beach. Illustrated circular. Caips, 505 West 124th St.

Beautiful new Summer home in private park, on Connecticut shore, one hour from New York; 15 rooms, three baths; sale or rent furnished; price attractive. Particulars P. O. Box 30.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 32K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Well-furnished house for season; twelve rooms; beautiful lawn; fruit trees; flowers; vegetable garden; all planted; splendid scenery; three hours from Grand Central Station; $200. Mrs. S. E. Kilmer, Bangall, N. Y.

Furnished cottage to let for season, $50; beautiful lawns, shade and fruit trees; three hours from New York; scenery excellent. Rev. F. A. Canningham, Bangall, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Out of City.

30-acre farm, ½ hour out, near trolley; picked 200 barrels of apples last year; fruits of all kinds; large house and barns; look this up. F. Golder, 33 Union Square.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK
18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.
No Assessments.



CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.
BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.
Titles Guaranteed.
Commutation $5.58 Per Month.
WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone 2026 John.

THE NORTHWEST PASSAGE
we are told, has been discovered, after having been searched for at a cost of untold lives, money and years, but this does not interest most men nearly as much as the answer to the question, "where can I live and get the most for my money, taking into consideration my pocket, my convenience, and the health and happiness of my family?" This latter question I want to try and answer for you. At Larchmont Park I think I have a home proposition which will prove to you that the man who wishes to be careful in his expenditures and yet make his family and himself comfortable can do so satisfactorily. You are a sensible man; look at Larchmont Park, talk to the people who have already bought there, compare it with other places, then buy yourself. This latter is only dependent on your own wish after thorough investigation.
EDWARD McVICKAR
27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
GENERAL AGENT FOR LARCHMONT PARK AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE HOME.
A thoroughly modern 12-room house, finished in fine woods, just north of city line and three minutes of railroad station, at price much below its real value; well worthy of your attention. The Watson Realty Co., 12 East 42d St.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.
Thoroughly well built eight-room house; all improvements; within three minutes of station; hardwood trim; $5,500. The Watson Realty Co., 12 East 42d St.

OPPOSITE LARCHMONT PARK.
Choice corner plot, 54x135; beautiful location for dwelling or apartment house site; cheap.
Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

WESTCHESTER PARK, 24 minutes from 125th; Harlem Railroad Station on property; for homeseeker or investor; choice lots $200 upward; monthly payments; city improvements; title insured free; commutation 5c. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments, No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Modern cottage; 7 rooms and bath; lot 60x100; $3,600; new shingled cottage; all improvements; $4,500; new 9-room cottage, tiled bath; convenient to station, school and trolley; $6,000. Downey, 20 North Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

Corona, L. I.—A two-family house, all improvements; price low, and easy terms; near train and trolley. S. Cordy, Central Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

OWNERS, ATTENTION.
We have buyers waiting for 2 houses, Westchester County or New Jersey; also double or single flats in city.
PEAVEY & DUGAN,
Real Estate,
Broadway & Columbus Av., at 66th St.

FLAT WITH OR WITHOUT HEAT, West side, 59th to 110th St. We have clients waiting to buy.
Aitken Realty Co.,
BROKERS,
1,904 Broadway, bet. 63d and 64th Sts.

Wanted—For large family, furnished cottage for the Summer; 6 sleeping rooms and quarters for 2 servants; plenty of grounds and near water; must not be over one hour from New York; terms reasonable. Address B. L. C., Box 103 Times Downtown.

Wanted—A two-family house, 11 or 18 rooms, in Bronx, restricted neighborhood, between 140th and 170th Sts.; state price, best terms, and full particulars. Buyer, Box 310 Times, Times Square.

I will take tenement or flat houses off owners' hands on lease; will result in increased income to owner; furnish cash security. Lishinsky, 348 Roebling St., Brooklyn.

Owners.—I have hundreds of clients with cash; if you wish to sell quick your houses or lots, send me full particulars. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Properties of every description, Bronx especially; ready buyers waiting. Marks, Brook Av., cor. 149th St.

Property of every description; ready buyers waiting. Sonneborn & Gumbinner, 513 Lenox Av.

Have investors for city improved real estate. Send particulars to J. J., 200, 1,552 B'way.

Wanted—Tenements and flats of all descriptions. Sidney C. Kraus, 31 Nassau.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

SACRIFICE, $12,000. Summer boarding house and farm in mountains, near city; owner will add $15,000 cash and take BONA FIDE equity, west side flat; principals only. Write SHACKELFORD, office of Jesse C. Bennett & Co., 81st St. and Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9. $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; $20 TO $30.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St.
PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

White Plains.

300 lots for sale at White Plains and North White Plains, $300 up. Bronx Realty Co., 1,039 Fox St., Bronx, or S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factory or Storage Warehouse with Dock on East River.
Nos. 441 to 451 East 53d St. Three story Brick Building, strongly constructed, containing about 40,000 sq. feet. Boilers and engine.
Isaac Stiebel, 519 Broadway.

We control "TRUST FUNDS" with which we are ready to buy and improve property for responsible tenants on principal thoroughfares this city. Submit propositions to H. T. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

285 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Offices, suites; moderate rents; $240, $360, $450 yearly; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric lights; desk room. Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty St.

49 West 3d St.—All light loft, 25x100; elevator, all improvements; rent, $75.
Faulhaber & Co., Agents, 206 B'way.

$18 STORES,
335 EAST 74TH ST.

Offices to Let—Suitable for real estate or insurance. Havilah M. Smith, 248 B'way.

Loft to let at 507 West 45th St. Havilah M. Smith, 248 Broadway.

Bronx.

Corner store, with rooms; any business; rent $35. 574 Union Av., East 150th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

ON THE HUDSON.—Delightful new apartment, 5 rooms and bath, to let; light back and front; furniture, bought new in November, for sale at a sacrifice; two block from Glenwood Station, on Hudson River Road; thirty-five minutes to Grand Central; commutation $5.10; can be seen every day and evenings. W. L. Woodson, 36 Point St., Yonkers, N. Y.

FOR RENT—CORNER APARTMENT, 3 ROOMS, BATH; FURNISHED; OVERLOOKING HUDSON; WILL SUB-LET REASONABLE. HOTEL NARRAGANSETT, BROADWAY, 93D ST. APARTMENT 11A.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

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UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
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TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

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157 East 31st St.—Handsome flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $32-$45.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

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New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $28; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

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434 WEST 23D ST.,
PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1076—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

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Expert will remodel and repair old furs cheap now. Fred'k Kroeger, 238 6th Av.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.



PALISADE
THE MODEL SUBURB
JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

HOME TALK NO. 8.
Among the underlying principles of our construction department are these salient truths:
1. It costs us no more to build an artistic than an inartistic house.
2. It pays to build substantially. The cost over cheap construction is ultimate economy.
The country house we are building at Palisade is so different from the other sort that you will, as years pass, more fully appreciate the advantages of substantial construction.

HOUSE NO. 16.
Gothic — seal brown side shingles, ivory white trim.
Contains ten rooms and two baths. Faces the east with large piazza. Among the delightful features of this house is a bedroom extending clear across the front, save for a special lavatory. It will symbolize "living" as completely as any house that we can build at Palisade.
Grounds 75x140. Terms to suit.
Houses Range in Price from $10,000 to $30,000—Some a Trifle Less.
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EL MORA
35 minutes to Broadway.
Houses planned from
ENGLISH COUNTRY HOMES.
Most unique development ever adopted in this country. Unequaled as an investment or for a home.
Send your address or call and we will tell you about it
EL MORA LAND CO.,
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220 BROADWAY.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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Delightful suburban residence at Plainfield; 14 rooms, all improvements; ample grounds; fruit, garden; stable; convenient to depot; high ground; restricted neighborhood; must sell. T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Avon by the Sea, "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.

New Jersey's Health Centre, Northern Bergen County.—Building sites; high elevation; $100 to $300 per acre. Merritt, 336 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END,
Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst; furnished cottages, all prices, to rent. R. H. Woodward.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

2,089 and 2,091 Amsterdam Av.
Between 163d and 164th Sts.
Close to Rapid Transit Station.
The apartments are all light, uniquely appointed, embodying the latest up-to-date improvements.
A Few Choice Suites Left.
4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH.
RENTS VERY REASONABLE.
Apply to Owners in No. 2,085.

153rd Street and Bradhurst Avenue.
These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Parnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2,856 8TH AVENUE.

EARLSWOOD COURT,
Cor. 128th Street & St. Nicholas Ave.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

"THE LINCOLN,"
306-310 WEST

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Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.

SPRING SEASON NOW OPEN.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. The hotels and boarding cottages still maintain their high standard of catering at moderate Spring rates. Arverne-by-the-sea. Address N. Y. Times Resort Bureau for information, booklets, etc.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO,
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN
Open for Guests June 29.
Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

THE MANHATTAN
Storm Av. Open May 27. Special rates over Decoration Day. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.
MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE ELIZABETH.
Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

GREENBERGER'S
OCEAN COTTAGES.
SUMMERFIELD, Av. OCEAN FRONT.
High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. Extra accommodations for Decoration Day. City 'phone 1483—79th St.
MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE REMINGTON.
Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Fifth season. Same successful management. Extra large rooms. 350 feet of piazza. Telephone 5 Arverne. C. E. McBride, Arverne, or Broadway, northeast corner 80th St.

THE BRITAIN.
Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.
A. J. BARKER.

THE INN ARVERNE, L. I., ocean front hotel, offers special rate of $2.50 per day and music over Decoration Day. Boardwalk one mile long. Fare round trip 80c. Some rooms with running water.
F. AVERY, Prop.

BEACH AND WOODLANDS READILY REACHED!

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"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."

The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays. Trending east and west; is cooled in Summer by the prevailing south winds from the ocean. Unexcelled surf and stillwater bathing, boating, driving, automobiling and golfing.

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Manhattan Beach

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Will Open Wednesday, June 14
T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
289 4th Av., at 23d St., N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
Will Open Thursday, June 22
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,
289 4th Av. at 23d St., N. Y.
Tel., 6,246—Gramercy. care Town and Country Hotel and Travel Bureau.

THE PARK INN.
ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION, L. I. R. R.
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Booking office, Chisey House, 29th St. & B'way
A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.
CHAS. A. CARRIGAN, Prop.

THE IMPERIAL,
FREEPORT,
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.
Forty-five minutes from New York City. Electric lights, steam heat; suites of rooms with baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, and tennis; also one of the finest golf courses in the country. Address
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

EDGEMERE, L. I. HOLME-HURST INN.
NEXT STATION TO ARVERNE. 28 mins. out.
Fifty nice rooms; faces OCEAN BEACH; perfect cooking; dainty service; electricity; only guests of refined manners received. Plans of rooms at 187 Madison Av. and 53 Leonard St., New York City.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.
Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

HERMON'S BELMONT HOTEL, formerly Westernacher's, Rockaway Beach, Hammel's Station. Now open. Excellent rooms. Latest improvements. American or European plan. Shore dinners.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.
FAR ROCKAWAY.
Send to Tinies Resort Bureau for information of leading hotels.

Far Rockaway.

THE BELVEDERE.
Open May 30th; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

THE WINDSOR.
Open May 30. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

Putnam County.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.,
A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application.
OPENS MAY 27TH.

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HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.,
will open June 1st and remain open all the year; capacity, 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 15 minutes from Grand Central Station; golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED, QUIET, EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long distance telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. Garden City Hotel, L. I.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.,
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated; running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter. P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

THE FRANK LESLIE,
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop.
Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

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THE PALATINE Newburgh, N. Y.
Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., opened for the season April 10th. H. B. ANABLE.

Cornwall-on-Hudson THE ELMER. Now open. Moderate terms.

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SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

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Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Barn's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin B. Wood.

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NEW YORK.

Long Island.

GREENBERGER'S
OCEAN COTTAGES.
SUMMERFIELD, Av. OCEAN FRONT.
High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. Extra accommodations for Decoration Day. City 'phone 1483—79th St.
MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE REMINGTON.
Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Fifth season. Same successful management. Extra large rooms. 350 feet of piazza. Telephone 5 Arverne. C. E. McBride, Arverne, or Broadway, northeast corner 80th St.

THE BRITAIN.
Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.
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If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,

2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitos, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York—a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK—141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,789 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 2,798 3d Av.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

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One of the MOST MAGNIFICENT SUMMER HOTELS IN AMERICA.

Located on the shore of Lake Champlain in the center of a natural forest park of 450 acres. Superb views of the Lake and Green Mountains of Vermont to the East, and the highest peaks and ranges of the Adirondacks to the West.

GOLF on full-length 18-hole course, kept in pink of condition.

Attractive club-house with all conveniences. BOATING, FISHING, and ideal fresh water bathing; complete facilities.

Splendid Roads for Automobiling.

Hotel Champlain is three miles from Plattsburg, N. Y., on main line Delaware & Hudson R. R., and is reached in through Pullmans. Illustrated booklet upon request.

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N. Y. Office until July 1st,
234 5th Ave., cor. 27th St.

WESTPORT INN
Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S
ADIRONDACKS

THE ADIRONDACKS.

Hotel AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 389 Fourth Av.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massaweple.

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Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr. New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., N. Y. Telephone 5530—38.

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UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

STAMFORD
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The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't. Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

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and Cottages,
PHOENICIA, N. Y.
Opens in June.
Accommodations can now be engaged for the season; rooms, single and en suite, with private baths; open sanitary plumbing, elevator, telephones; all modern, up-to-date equipments; most comfortable and best furnished hotel in the Catskills. Booklets and terms apply to
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THE
Catskill Mountain House
OPENS JUNE 26.
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE,
25 UNION SQUARE.
CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.

THE REXMERE
CHURCHILL HALL
HOTEL HAMILTON
Beautiful STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS
Now booking at 3 Park Place, New York City. Tel. 6050 Cort. E. GRIFFITH, Mgr.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Segg. Booklet.

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WATERSTONE COTTAGE.
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

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NEW YORK.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.
OPENS JUNE 17TH.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.,) or New York City Office, 289 4th Av., Town and Country Bureau.

THE COLUMBIAN.
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N.Y.
The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open JUNE 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS
SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.
MIZZEN-TOP
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel, May 15th to 31st.

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Virginia Av. and Beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates; $2.50 per day and up; $12.50. weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
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HOTEL TRAYMORE,
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Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

CHALFONTE
is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

BERKSHIRE INN,
OCEAN END VIRGINIA AV., ATLANTIC CITY
Open View.
$9 to $15 weekly, $2 to $3 daily. Capacity 300. Elevator, private baths. Long-distance 'phones in rooms, &c. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

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Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity 300. Spec. Spring rates $2 to $3 daily, $10 to $15 weekly. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Booklet.
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Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Opens June 1st., 1905.
Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing; Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.
Fronting lake; overlooking ocean; many improvements; strictly first class; booklet. Wm. H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

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HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. NOW OPEN.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
High Standard of Excellence Maintained.
Booklet, Rates, &c., address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.
Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
THOS. NOBLE.

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RIGHT CLOSE TO THE OCEAN.
RUNNING WATER IN EVERY ROOM.
THE HOTEL COLUMBIA
BELMAR, NEW JERSEY.
FRANK DE WOLF.

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THE OCTAGON.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
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Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

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26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

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35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
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FOR THE
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Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

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Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to 281 5th Av.; Telephone 1995 Madison.
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ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
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Rates $10 to $15. W. C. Mound, Prop., Fairhaven, Vt.

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NEW LONDON, CONN.
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Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $27 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE 'VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendevezous. Always Entertainment.
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Litchfield, Conn.
Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.
New York address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.
Rowayton, Conn. Opens June 1st.
M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

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FARRAGUT HOUSE,
RYE BEACH, N. H.
ACCOMMODATING 300 GUESTS.
Situated on the fashionable North Shore, 50 miles from Boston, on the Boston & Maine R. R., Eastern Division.
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FRANK C. HALL,
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Massachusetts.

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MASS.
Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Drives. Superb Golf Course. Two Finely Appointed Hotels in the Berkshires. Best of service.
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Spring, Summer, Autumn.
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A pleasant place in heart of Berkshires, between Lenox and Stockbridge; 15 acres; high, beautiful scenery; verandas three sides; excellent table. Miss RUNNELLS, Stockbridge, Mass.

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PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
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THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Cresco, Henryville, Pocono Summit
in the
Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains of Monroe County, Penn.
Reached in from 2¼ to 3½ hours from New York by special fast trains over Lackawanna Railroad, varying in elevation from one to two thousand feet; boating, bathing, fishing; golf and all outdoor amusements. Booklets about hotel and boarding houses at Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

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MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.
This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.
WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,800 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

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New SPRUCE CABIN INN. Most attractively located new hotel in the Poconos. Strictly modern; steam heat; private baths; seven trout streams; 2½ hours from New York.
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MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.
Queen of the Mountain Resorts.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A select few can obtain cool rooms, single or suites, first-class service, appointments, and cuisine, on water front; south winds from ocean; two cottages, tennis court, fishing, and private park; forty minutes from city. Address Exclusive, Box 293 New York Post Office.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., 1½ miles from station; an ideal place; 25 acres; term $10 to $15. Address Box 236; 'Phone 438.

Sullivan Co.—On large farm, sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ROSE ANN SMITH, plaintiff, against TERENCE P. SMITH; individually and as executor, &c., and MARY McGARRY, individually and as executrix, &c., defendants. In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 13th day of May, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 8th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of ground, and the buildings thereon erected, situate in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of 26th Street, at a point distant 100 feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of the Seventh Avenue and 26th Street; and running thence westerly along the southerly side of 26th Street 23 feet 4 inches to the middle of a party wall; thence southerly at a line parallel with Seventh Avenue and through the middle of said party wall 98 feet 9 inches to the middle line of the block between 25th and 26th Streets; thence easterly along said middle line and parallel with said 26th Street 23 feet 4 inches; thence northerly on a line parallel with Seventh Avenue 98 feet 9 inches to the southerly side of 26th Street at the place of beginning, being known by the street and Number 206 West 26th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, May 16th, 1905.
SEAMAN MILLER, Referee.
COHEN BROTHERS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

KARL R. MINER, Attorney for Defendants, 20 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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All persons having claims against the estate of FELIX WARLEY, deceased, formerly of New York City, will present them, properly attested, and all persons indebted to the same will make payment to the undersigned at Pendleton, Anderson County, South Carolina.
FELIX WARLEY, Qualified Executor.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line. Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa, Bologna & Hartfield & Co., 39 Whitehall St.

N. Y. to Yarmouth & Halifax, Dominion Atlantic Ry's. Ste Jeanne Line to St. John, Bermuda

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E. V. SKINNER, Assistant Traffic Manager,
458 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

EVERY SUNDAY
$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....June 3 St. Louis.....June 17
New York.....June 10 Philadelphia....June 24

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....June 3, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....June 10, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 17, 5:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....June 3 Vaderland.....June 17
Finland.....June 10 Kroonland.....June 24

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesd

ROB BANK MESSENGER AT A BUSY CORNER

Easy for Four Thugs—Crowd Thought It a Brawl.

BUT HIS SATCHEL WAS EMPTY

It Had Contained Several Thousand Dollars—Detective Grabs One of Yorkville Bank Man's Assailants.

Carl Kueher, messenger for the Yorkville Bank, was held up, punched, and choked, and then robbed of his satchel by four men at Hudson and Houston Streets at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. Dozens were passing by at the time. They thought it was just an ordinary brawl. The highwaymen, too, were fooled. Kuehef's satchell, according to the police, had contained several thousand dollars only a few minutes before the robbery. When the four men reached Kueher he had left the money in a bank. The robbers got a four-dollar satchel and five new check books.

Kueher was going through Houston Street toward the North River, not suspecting any danger, when he was suddenly pounced upon by four brawny men. One of them gave him a punch in the stomach, two tried to jerk the satchel out of his hands, and the other got a viselike grip on his throat. The presence of passers-by did not worry the highwaymen at all.

Kueher, probably forgetting that his satchel contained no money, held to it for dear life while the breath was being choked out of him. Storekeepers, hucksters, and loafers thought it was merely another of the street brawls which are familiar in the neighborhood and passed by without exhibiting much interest. The four men were not interfered with at their work.

It happened that Detective Sergeant James Sullivan, from Police Headquarters, was standing about fifty yards down Hudson Street. He heard the faint cries of Kueher. He was on the look-out for just such hold-up men as Kueher's assailants, and he started on the dead run. When he got near Kueher the four men put out at full speed for the river. One of them had Kueher's satchel.

Before they got well started Sullivan got his hands upon the biggest one of the four. There was a lively tussle. By this time the indifferent population had waked up to the fact that there was something unusual on, and they gathered around to see the fight between the big fellow and the policeman. Hogan, the highwayman, is burly, muscular, and bigger than the detective, but the latter is more skillful. Presently the highwayman was underneath, crying "Enough!" His companions got away.

Poor Kueher meanwhile was lying on the ground trying to figure out what had really happened. He had great blue bruises on his throat from the fingers of his assailants, but after being attended to in the street and later in a drug store he found that he wasn't seriously hurt.

The messenger had been to the German Savings Bank, in Fourteenth Street, to deposit money. Some errand took him westward, and he chose Houston Street to walk on. Why the highwaymen picked out such a crowded corner for their attack puzzles the detectives. They do not doubt that the gang was acquainted with Kueher's movements and knew about the amount of money that he carried. Evidently they had been making preparations to ransack his satchel.

When Sullivan's captive was taken to Police Headquarters they stood him up before the Rogues' Gallery and hunted for his photograph. Finally, after turning the revolving frames for several minutes they found the man. His number is R—775. He gave his name as James Hogan, but he is known to the police by two others, Charles McCabe and Frank Malone. They say he has already served a long term in Sing Sing. Hogan was taken to the Tombs Court and remanded to the prison for forty-eight hours.

Storekeepers near Hudson and Houston Streets say that thieves have pretty much their own way there. Houston Street is the boundary line between the Charles Street and the Macdougal Street Precincts. The police, it is said, have not done much to rid the neighborhood of the thugs who make their headquarters in saloons and sally out to rob whomsoever they can.

"Why, I can't go to the back of my store to read a paper in broad daylight," said a retail shoe merchant whose shop is near the corner. "If I do, somebody darts in, grabs two or three boxes of shoes, and before I know it he's gone. They have the start on me and I can't catch 'em. The police don't seem to let it disturb 'em much."

AUTO IN THIEF CHASE.

Driver Befriends a Messenger Whose Wheel Was Stolen.

When Arthur McShane, an American District Telegraph messenger boy, came out of 2,339 Eighth Avenue yesterday afternoon his bicycle was gone. He asked those near if they had seen it. A man in an automobile across the street said:

"I saw a man get on a wheel there and go up Eighth Avenue."

"That was my bicycle," McShane answered excitedly. "He stole it!"

"Jump in," said the man in the auto, "and we'll catch him."

So McShane got in and the big car puffed up Eighth Avenue. At Central Bridge they saw a man on a bicycle ahead of them.

"Get in here!" yelled the auto driver to Policeman Francis; "we are after the man ahead."

A spurt of three hundred yards and the cyclist was overtaken. The policeman jumped out and grabbed him.

Laden with three men, a boy, and a bicycle, the motor car went to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. There the captive gave his name as Thomas Gorman of 80 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

BERGMAN'S MONEY GONE.

And an Abrasion on His Body—His Cousin's Body Found in Lake.

The police found the body of Josephine Trauber, the nineteen-year-old daughter of Joseph Trauber, an undertaker of East Seventy-first Street, in the big lake in Central Park yesterday. The girl left her home on Tuesday evening with her cousin, Albert Bergman, whose body was found the same evening in the lake near an upturned rowboat which had been rented a few minutes before. The police believe the girl was with Bergman in the boat and that they were drowned together.

Coroner Scholer said last night that on Bergman's body he had found an abrasion extending along the right side from the sixth to the eighth rib, and also an abrasion of the nose. He said that $20 was missing from Bergman's clothes.

"The abrasions, of course, may have been received in the upsetting of the boat," said Coroner Scholer, "but we know that there have been altercations between parties on the lake in which boats have been upset, and I have asked Capt. Dillon of the Arsenal to investigate this case."

Bergman, who was twenty-two years old, came to this city from Chicago last January to take charge of the wall paper department in one of the large department stores. His parents, who live at 1,612 West Forty-seventh Street, Chicago, were notified of their son's death yesterday.

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The Largest and Best-Equipped Housefurnishing Warerooms

Best Quality Goods Only

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

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Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

NO EXTRA SESSION AT ALBANY, MAYBE

Friends of Hooker Put Forth a Compromise Plan.

HE WILL REST TILL JANUARY

And as He Will Not Exercise Judicial Functions Till Tried, Could Remain on the Bench.

An extra session of the Legislature will be unnecessary if oGv. Higgins will agree to the plan now being put forward by some of the Republican leaders and consented to, as it is understood, by Justice Warren B. Hooker, to try charges against whom is the chief reason for an extra session.

From one of the closest personal friends of Justice Hooker it was learned yesterday that the Judge has agreed to stipulate to Gov. Higgins that he will not act in a judicial capacity until the Legislature, which will meet next January, shall have disposed of the charges against him. He will do that, it was said, so as to permit Gov. Higgins to avoid calling an extra session, and thus relieve himself and the Republican organization of the many embarrassments with which they are certain to be confronted if the Legislature shall be called together again.

"Justice Hooker," said the friend referred to, "has been deaf to all appeals which have been made to him to resign. No arguments can prevail upon him to retire voluntarily under fire. At the same time the Judge feels that he is under many obligations to the Republican organization, and if it is the opinion of the leaders of the organization and the Governor that it is in the interests of the party to avoid a special session, the Judge is willing to agree not to exercise his judicial functions until the charges pending against him have been passed upon by the Legislature at the next regular session.

"The proposal that this course be pursued does not come from him. He is perfectly willing to have his case tried at once; in fact, would very much prefer to have it disposed of without delay. But in view of the representations that have been made to hi masto the cast to the State of having the Legislature meet in extraordinary session on his account, and the injury that might be done to Republican interests thereby, he has signified his willingness to await a determination of his case until next January.

"Whether or not the plan which has been suggested to avoid an extra session will be carried out, will depend entirely upon the view which Gov. Higgins will take of it. Justice Hooker could not hold court for several months in any event His condition as a result of the injuries sustained by him in the railroad accident in which he figured some months ago is such that his physicians have advised him against undertaking any tasks which will put a strain on his nerves."

If there should be no extra session of the Legislature on an understanding with Justice Hooker that he will not serve on the bench pending the hearing of the charges against him by the Legislature, the work done by the special committee of the present Assembly in probing the charges would have to be done all over again.

It is quite possible that several of the members of the Legislature who served on the Hooker Investigating Committee during the session recently brought to a close may not be returned to the next Legislature. However, as the Legislature rarely does any business of importance during the first month of the regular session it is argued that it could busy itself during that period with the Hooker case and dispose of it before the real business of the session was in a condition to be taken up.

Members of the Legislature are exceedingly anxious to avoid any extra session if possible. They will receive no additional compensation for it except mileage, and it will take them away from their business for at least a month. The cost of the special session to the State would not be less than $50,000.

HIGGINS GOING TO MICHIGAN.

On a Tour Inspecting Oil Wells—Has a Long Conference Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—Gov. Higgins did not dispose of any legislative bills today, but gave nearly all of his time at the Capitol to a conference with Senator Raines, President pro tem. of the Senate; Senator Malby, Chairman of the Finance Committee; Speaker Nixon, and Mr. Rogers, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. Each item of the Appropriation and Supply bills was taken up and considered, and the party did not leave the Capitol until past 6 o'clock.

Nothing was said about the proposed extra session of the Legislature, but it is believed that the Governor will not make up his mind when to hold it for at least two weeks. He with Speaker Nixon and some others interested with them in oil wells in Michigan will go there as soon as the thirty-day bills are disposed of, to be absent ten days.

Dr. Loomis's Son Fined for Speeding.

Alford Loomis, son of Dr. Henry P. Loomis of 58 East Thirty-fourth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon at Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue on a charge of recklessly driving an automobile. Bicycle Policeman Giedeman said that Loomis was sending the machine back and forth across the street without regard to traffic rules or the safety of other vehicles. In the West Side Court Mr. Loomis paid a fine of $5.

Justice Had Swearer Arrested.

Justice Fitzgerald of the Court of Special Sessions in Brooklyn appeared in the Tombs Police Court in this borough yesterday as complainant against a man who said he was John Russell, sixty-eight years old, and homeless. Justice Fitzgerald was passing through Barclay Street on Tuesday when he heard Russell hurling a string of profanity at all who passed from the door of a religious goods store. He had Russell arrested. The man was sent by Magistrate Crane to the Island for six months.



Not a long story—

Some more of those good long stockings for boys that we occasionally have at two pairs for 25c.—and don't have long at that.

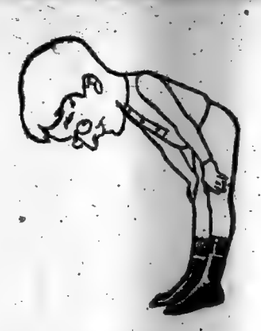
Black cotton, narrow ribbed, double heels and toes, Ipswich fast black dye.

All boys' sizes.

2 pairs for 25 cents.

Boys' summer suits.
Boys' summer hats and caps.
Boys' summer shoes.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.



But a rich story.

Pure silk socks—a quality that regularly sells at $2 a pair.

Plain black, and as handsome hosiery as it befits any mere man to wear.

All men's sizes.

$1.15 a pair.

Beside the regular sorts of stiff straw hats which all good hatters have, and in which we score only in giving more for your money than any exclusive hatter can—

Beside those, we've some novelties in straw—Leghorn slouch hats and modernized Mackinaws.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 opposite City Hall. 842 near Union Square. 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

Young's Hats
SOME READY BY MAIL

June 1st.

Time, Tide and Straw Hat Weather wait for no man. The warm days are here, new shapes in all good qualities bear the Young label, guaranteeing correctness, comfort, and a whole season of hat satisfaction. $2.00 and upward.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

DAMROSCH FINED $1,000; DIDN'T CONSULT UNION

Thought He Had Right to Hire Five Musicians from France.

TRIED TO GET THEM HERE

But None Had the Experience for Symphony Work—Union Complains That He Didn't Advertise.

Because he added five Frenchmen to the New York Symphony Orchestra without consulting the Musical Protective Union Walter Damrosch had to pay a fine of $1,000. He filed a protest with his check for the amount and will fight the case before the next convention of the American Federation.

When the union first made a fuss about the employment of the foreign musicians Mr. Damrosch told its officers that he had gone over the field here with a fine-tooth comb and had failed to find men of sufficient experience in symphony playing for his purposes.

The union decided that the reason Mr. Damrosch did not find musicians on this side good enough for his work was that he was not sufficiently enterprising in advertising the fact that he had vacancies to fill. The fine was the result.

The Frenchmen employed for the orchestra are George Barrère, flute soloist at the Colonne concerts and at the Opéra in Paris and flute at the Société des Instruments à Vent; Marcel Tabuteau, English horn, premier prix at the Conservatoire Nationale at Paris; Adolphe Dubois, first trumpet of the Théâtre de la Monnaie at Brussels; Leon Leroy, premier prix for solo clarionet at the Paris Conservatoire, and Auguste Mesnard, solo bassoon of the L'Amoureaux Concerts at Paris.

Mr. Damrosch heard them on his recent trips to Paris and Brussels, and on their arrival here they made application for membership in the New York Symphony Orchestra. Admittance to the union in this city was refused them, because of protests by resident musicians to the American Federation that Mr. Damrosch could have found in this country plenty of musicians.

The applicants had taken out their first citizenship papers, paid their initiation fee, and had passed the examination before a union committee. The local board said it could take no action unless the protest from the National Federation was withdrawn, and Mr. Damrosch took a train for Detroit. He explained his position to the Executive Board of the Federation. The board told him that if he would, in future, agree to consult the Federation before inducing musicians to emigrate to this country the objection would be withdrawn.

The convention, however, passed a resolution sending President Weber to New York with full power to act, and the National Executive Board's action stood reversed.

President Weber announced his decision at a meeting of the Musical Union yesterday afternoon. He did not agree with Mr. Damrosch that local resources had been exhausted when the Frenchmen were hired.

After Mr. Damrosch had put up the fine the union admitted the musicians to membership. So the matter is adjusted for the present and they will go on playing in the orchestra.

Tack Nearly Choked Her.

Mrs. Fannie Katz, aged twenty-eight years, of 371 Williams Avenue, East New York, was putting up a new pair of curtains yesterday afternoon and held some tacks in her mouth. She sneezed and one of the tacks slipped into her throat. She gasped to the members of the family that she was choking, and an ambulance was called. Just as it arrived Mrs. Katz coughed, and out flew the tack.

CAR KILLS WOMAN CASHIER.

Body of Kate Duston Found Near Midland Beach.

While passing along a private right of way on the trolley road near Midland Beach, S. I., at 8:30 A. M. yesterday an employe found the body of a woman about twenty-six years old lying beside the track. She had evidently been run over by a car which left the beach at 11 o'clock Tuesday night.

The body was later identified as that of Kate Duston, who last year was cashier at the Casino Hotel at Midland Beach. She had been seen in several places at the resort Tuesday night. Miss Duston lived in Manhattan. The body was taken to Schaefer's Morgue at Stapleton.

DOG LAY HOURS IN PAIN.

Wounded by Policeman's Seven Shots, It Found Dying Difficult.

A little dog, sore perplexed and yelping pitifully as lost dogs will, strayed about Times Square yesterday afternoon. A member of the traffic squad, whose name could not be learned last night, decided that the dog was rabid and, not daring to go close on that account, fired seven shots at it at long range.

The little dog, yelping now in pain, trotted west on Forty-second Street. When it reached a point midway between Eighth Avenue and Broadway it fell on the sidewalk. Some kind persons in the neighborhood brought out a bundle of old newspapers for the dog to lie on.

Two young women who passed about three hours later went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station and begged leave to notify the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals over the police wires. The Sergeant told them this was against the rules of the department, but volunteered to send Policeman McCuen to put the dog out of its misery. The policeman fired one shot at the dog where it lay. When it still did not die he carried it to the North River and finished it with another bullet.

SEABOARD FIGHT ON.

Richmond Firm Urges Against New Plan—Baltimore Men Approve.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—A pamphlet was issued to-day by John L. Williams & Sons urging stockholders of the Seaboard Air Line to refuse to enter the new holding scheme announced and insisting that the Seaboard already has arrangements which will provide for its needs amply without reorganization. It asserts that the Ryan-Blair interests really do not own a majority of the Seaboard, but that they are working to obtain control.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman of the Seaboard Air Line Consolidation Committee, has received a letter from Gustavus Ober, Townsend, Scott & Son, Stein Brothers, Hambleton & Co., and Henry A. Orrick of Baltimore, informing him that they have considered carefully the modified plan for the unification of the Seaboard Air Line system, and have decided to approve it. It is said that practically none of the 522,000 shares of Seaboard Air Line stocks deposited with the committee under its original plan has been withdrawn in consequence of the modified plan.

PRESIDENT FREES CASHIER.

Man Who Robbed Texas Bank Has Made Restitution.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The President has commuted, to expire immediately, the five years' penitentiary sentence of S. J. Spotts, cashier of the First National Bank of Petty, Texas, who in 1904 pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling the funds of the bank.

Spotts has served over one year and has made complete restitution to the bank.

Wreck on Seaboard Air Line.

SAVANNAH, May 31.—In a collision on the Seaboard Air Line at Fairfax, S. C., to-day between some freight cars and Passenger Train No. 65, the passenger train was wrecked and three persons dangerously injured. The engine of the passenger train was ditched and badly damaged and the mail coach almost completely destroyed.



The Latest Achievement for the Benefit of the Summer Man

Will Make Its Appearance To-day in New York.

The Hope Clothing Company introduces the First Special Production of

(Trade Mark "ANT-I-WET" Registered.)

SERGE SUITS

WITH A UNIQUE DISPLAY, AT THE CORNER OF BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS STREET.

This Is an Event of Importance to Every Man Careful About His HEALTH and COMFORT.

A Health Preserver.

The "Ant-i-Wet" Serge Suit is the evolution of practical ideas combined with the very latest and improved methods of converting fabrics to a **moisture proof texture** without "clogging" up the pores of the fabric or making it sticky or rough to the touch. The **Serge** from which "Ant-i-Wet" Suits are made is woven from selected worsted yarns, and the "ANT-I-WET" process gives the serge a finish heretofore unattained. Prevents shrinking and wrinkling; prevents bulging at the knees of trousers, and prevents rolling of the coat front.

ANT I WET

If you wear an "Ant-i-Wet" Suit you need not worry, even if caught in a rainstorm. A wonderful preventive against catching cold during the damp dog-days. A veritable health insurance on sea and land. A boon to YACHTSMEN, EXCURSIONISTS, AUTOMOBILISTS — in fact, every man who is fond of outdoor life in the Summer-time. In addition to its hygienic qualities IT IS THE PERFECT HAND-TAILORED SUIT IN AMERICA AT ANY MOST SERGE PRICE.

$15. The price, "Fifteen Dollars," is far below the actual value of the Serge Suit proper, but it is desired to make the distribution of these suits as popular as possible. The styles are both single and double breasted. The sizes comprise special models for young fellows of 16 years to men of 300 pounds weight. $15.

"Ant-i-Wet" (Trade Mark Reg.) Serge Suits

Save you the trouble of carrying Umbrellas, Raincoats and Top Coats when going on a short trip.

Mail orders will receive prompt and careful attention. Order Blanks mailed on request.

HOPE
BROADWAY & CHAMBERS.
Stewart Building.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS for N. Y.
Cor. B'way & Chambers St.

A Few Words of Caution.

"Ant-i-Wet" is legally protected and all infringements will be vigorously prosecuted. The Silk Label in the Coat and the Gilt Stamp in the Trousers identify the genuine.

265 B'WAY 420 B'WAY 841 B'WAY

Men's Blue Serge Suits.

A refreshing attire for Summer comfort—of honest cloth, stylishly draped for every figure by skilled craftsmen. SPECIAL..... $15

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St., and near Chambers St.

Horner's Furniture

THE Summer home furnisher will find every Furniture wish anticipated in our large and varied stock.

Unequalled assortments.
Unequalled values.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

MATTINGS.

CHINA AND JAPANESE.

Regular $10.00 Rolls at $7.00
Regular $12.00 Rolls at $9.00
Regular $15.00 Rolls at $12.00

Inlaid Linoleums

SPECIAL SALE OF 50 PIECES, Regular price $1.65, at.. $1.25 per square yd.

PRINTED LINOLEUMS, 50 PIECES, Regular 65c., at..... 45c. per square yd.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

MITCHELL'S BIG TASK.

To Stay in the Coalfields Forty Days Addressing Unions.

The anthracite coal operators, it was learned yesterday, are interested in the mission of President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who was to have left this city for Scranton on last Sunday to prepare for new demands when their two years' agreement expires, but who was still here yesterday. The agreement expires next April. Mitchell has seen none of the operators here yet.

It was learned that Mitchell when he reaches Scranton will go at once into conference with Presidents Nichols, Fahy, and Dettrey of the three anthracite districts and map out a plan for an organization campaign. He will spend forty days in the anthracite districts addressing mass meetings for the purpose of organization and drumming the members of the union into line.

Neither Mitchell nor the operators want another strike, but there are members of the union who will not be satisfied unless an attempt is made to get some concession for them.

Six stores brimful with STRAWS of every brim.

$ Two $ Truly Warners

A Builder of $2.00 Hats.

BROADWAY, Below Fulton; Below Chambers; Below Bleecker; Below 12th St.; Below 28th St.; NASSAU ST., Below Maiden Lane.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Smart Straw Hats at 1.49

This is Broadway's 2.00 Hat.



In fine spiff—fine and coarse Sennet Braids—flat and rolled brims.

"The Boater" at 1.90

A nobby little Hat—Sennet Braid.

This Hat will cost you 3.00 elsewhere.

Swell Fine Braids 2.75

Sold all over town at 4.00.

Light weight Auto and Golf Caps 50c—75c—1.75.

VINCENT says

EVERY MAN has his Specialty.

Togo's is war, Edison's is electricity, Roosevelt's is "a square deal," Vincent's is Fit and Style.

Put me on the high seas or in a laboratory or cracking nuts of statecraft and I'd feel as out of place as a Hottentot in a ballroom.

But Fit and Style I know as a small boy knows the baseball scores.

Try me today and you'll find Satisfaction in wearing the best clothes that ever smiled back at you from a mirror.

Fit and Style are putting a bright polish on my door knob.

$15 to $38.

Broadway 22d Street | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

TRADE E. & W. MARK

REDMAN

A HOT WEATHER COLLAR.
Its GOOD POINTS
are its LONG POINTS.

Wallach's News 830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 124. Open Evenings.

JUNE! Summer!

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Varsity Sack Suit in light Fabrics. Prices from $15

Negligee Shirts.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Last 3 Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:30.
MARIE TEMPEST The Freedom of Suzanne.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
New American Comedy, The Heir to the Hoorah

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST WEEK QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER
PRICES 25, 50, 75 and $1.00.
LAST MAT. Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15.
NEXT WEEK Mme. Schumann-Heink
In LOVE'S LOTTERY. Seats now on sale.

BIJOU Ev. 8:15. LAST MAT. SAT., 2.
DAVID BELASCO Presents
Last 4 Times. WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S LUNA PARK

PROCTOR'S BIG SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23RD ST. Adele Ritchie, Russell Bros., Cole and Johnson, O'Brien & Havel, others. Mats. 25c.
5TH AV. "Charley's Aunt," with Henry Woodruff.
58TH ST. Etienne Girardot, Katherine Grey, etc.
125TH ST. Jacob Adler in "Merchant of Venice." "Palace of the King," with Mr. Kalley, Miss Morgan, Miss Ryan, Mr. Wilson, etc.

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH DAILY From 2 to 6 P. M. Boer performances.
MILITARY DAY TO-DAY.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam. Season opens Next Monday. Seats To-day. LIFTING THE LID & Gilbert-Sullivan Revivals.
NEW YORK ROOF. Last two weeks ALWAYS DELIGHTFUL AND PLEASANT
Glass Enclosed Damrosch Summer Night Concerts

A Ihambra, 7th av. & 126th. Mat. Daily, 25c. Herbert Kelcey & Effie Shannon, Hermann the Great, Louise Gunning, Clayton White & Marie Stuart Co., Ye Colonial Septette, Fred Niblo, etc.

C OLONIAL, B'way & 62d. Daily Mat. 25c. Albert Chevalier, Four Mortons, Louise Gunning, Bedina & Arthur, Delmore & Lee, Transatlantic Four, Cooper & Robinson, the Misses Delmore.

GO TO DREAMLAND

HURTIG & SEAMON'S 125TH ST. MAT. DAILY ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE
Laura Burt & Co., Nina Morris & Co., Dorothy Russell

HARLEM Mat. To-day 25, 50c. Evs. 25, 50, 75c. OP. HOUSE. Adelaide Keim in HEARTSEASE Next Week—ADELAIDE KEIM as HAMLET.

North Beach
Free Fireworks Thursday.

LYRIC Mat. Sat. 100th Time To-night 8:15. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN Nothing Succeeds Like FANTANA

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA. 42d St. B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Daily 25-50. Entire New Vaudeville Bill Each Week.

NEW STAR Lex. Av. & 107th St. Mat. Sat. THE BLACK MASK

GRAND—WILLIAMS & WALKER. Next week—DOWN OUR WAY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. Xtra attractions

AMERICAN BERTHA KALICH in "Fedora." Evs. 1:30. Mat. Sat.

YORKVILLE 86th St. Lex. Av. THE SILVER KING. Last Week. Mat. To-day, 25c.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; warmer Saturday; light southerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,296. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. / Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. / TWO CENTS.

FLEUR DE LYS'S DASH FOR KAISER'S CUP

Seamen, In Gale, Swept Along Decks and One Hurt.

RUSH THROUGH FOG AND ICE

Story of the Voyage Cabled to The Times by James B. Connolly, the Writer of Sea Tales.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

FALMOUTH, England, June 1.—For the little Fleur de Lys, which at 2:48 o'clock this morning arrived seventh in the race for the Kaiser's Cup, it was a lonesome race all the way.

Dr. Stimson and Capt. Bohlin chose the northerly course fully as much for the hope of stronger winds as for shorter distance, so it was a contented crowd that saw George's Shoal left to the westward two days out and the vessel headed to the northward, where should be the breezes. But no great breezes overtook us.

Our first three days showed only 500 miles on the course on the great circle. Sable Island and Virgin Rocks were skirted and still light winds prevailed. It was beautiful weather; azure skies and blue, rippling wavelets, and Dr. and Miss Stimson playing backgammon placidly on the quarterdeck, but it was not getting along.

Hopes Raised by a Few Puffs.

Now and again we fell in with puffs and pleasing spurts of sailing resulted—twelve, thirteen, and one inspiring burst of fourteen knots—great work for the little Fleur De Lys, never built for racing and probably faster than she ever sailed before in her life.

That first week saw us hardly more than 1,200 miles to the good, and ahead of us were the ice floes and the bergs, with the chance always of collision or of being headed off and all chance of a good passage lost. The chill fog and cold water—31 degrees over the side—and the smooth sea, where it should be bubbly, denoted ice, and ice there was.

On the seventh day in the south through the drizzle and falling darkness a conspicuous berg was seen, and next day an impressive one, showing amazingly white against the slaty seas and gray skies, drifted impressively by. That meant ice on both sides, north and south, and the absolute certainty of plenty more ahead.

"But they are not real thick yet. Keep her going," said Bohlin.

And he kept her going, only taking off her maintopsail, so that in case of sudden discovery of ice in the dark he might bring his mainsail instantly in to and swing the vessel off.

Bohlin Could Smell Icebergs.

To Bohlin drifting icebergs stood for no great danger. He could smell them, he said. He had sailed in and out among them a thousand times, and always found a passage. This was the Grand Banks, his old stamping ground. But field ice was a different matter. A man might run into a field ice pocket in the night and spend days in getting out.

All that he explained as he kept her driving through it, knowing well that if the little Fleur de Lys were to make any showing whatever against her faster and more powerful rivals she just had to be kept going. So through the black, chill nights of the ice regions the sleepless Bohlin, keeping everlasting vigil, drove the yacht.

To the Fleur de Lys came the crown that intelligent boldness ever wins. Whatever she may have slid by in the dark, it is certain that in the broad light there was never even an approach to a collision.

The wind shifting forced a tack yet further north, but to that succeeded a blessed breeze, westerly gale, and clear seas.

Leaped Before the Gale.

Before the gale the little vessel made great legs of it to the eastward—300 miles one day in a heavy sea that all but overbore her. At times she buried her main boom half way to the jaws, cutting the tops of the cresting seas as she hopped along.

Bohlin, because of a boom of his own choosing, could keep her at that sort of work till long after the usual heavy spar would have parted, but there was a limit to it, and to save the boom he replaced his mainsail with a trysail, putting the big sail back, however, immediately the wind hauled abeam.

Three hundred and four miles the little vessel made under press of canvas the second day of the breezes, despite the weight of seas that tossed her like an empty soap box.

On the second night of this breeze the triumphant leaps of the vessel were attended with the most lively action. Preliminarily a careless man on watch was swept the length of the deck by a boarding sea. Shortly afterward the sea came aboard again, and managing to outwit the guarding rail, pulled clean out of the deck the ringbolt to which the gripes of the gig were fastened, and in its resurge stove in the gig itself.

Sailors Swept from the Rigging.

Later a sea swept the entire watch from the fore rigging to the stern wheel. All but one grabbed the main sheet and saved themselves from being lost overboard. The odd man fetched up against the binnacle box with two of his ribs broken. The man at the wheel being lashed, came safe out of the smother.

Occasionally thereafter careless men were picked up casually and floated the length of the vessel till the divinity which hedges about the sailorman brought them always back safely.

The gale was nothing to worry over; any well-formed vessel might hope to ride it easily; but the idea was to drive through it and make time, bearing in mind always to keep to the course. That problem was Bohlin's to solve, and he solved it this original way, which was never to let up, no matter what happened.

He kept her going, facing her to the tops of the crested seas and letting her slide down the slopes, and when they were too high for her helping her to wriggle snakelike in the hollows when no other way could be found.

A Forty-seven Hour Dash.

For forty-seven hours she averaged thirteen knots, which was truly great going for a vessel of her size in that sea. Only a man of Bohlin's type could have done it—Bohlin, the sleepless man in oilskins, who hooking his elbow to the quarter rail lifeline and peering out from under his sou'wester saw that no harm came to her.

Unfortunately that breeze did not last. To three days of fine, if very wet, going succeeded three days of discouraging mildness during which Dr. and Miss Stimson resumed their backgammon on the quarterdeck.

Our only consolation was the fresh breeze which came our way during the last twenty-four hours, when with her rail beautifully wet the whole way the little vessel did 280 miles.

The race was finished in the sweetest kind of going, the little vessel doing 12½ knots with her lee smothered in a foam that took on the loveliest pink tinge as under the flare of the Coston lights we held up for the powerful flash of the Lizard light, where we arrived to learn that a mere matter of seven hours divided us from third place.

JAMES B. CONNOLLY.

The party on board the Fleur de Lys was composed of Dr. L. A. Stimson, Miss Candace Stimson, Elliott Tuckerman, and James B. Connolly, the well-known writer of Gloucester sea stories.

ALL IN SAVE THE APACHE?

Last Yacht in Kaiser's Cup Race Expected To-day—Pfeil Damaged.

LONDON, June 1.—The arrival of the Thistle at 12:44 P. M. to-day completes the roster of Kaiser Cup yachts in the international race, with the exception of the Apache. It was not expected that she would arrive before to-morrow, judged by the positions she was reported in a few days before the finish of the contest.

The German cruiser Pfeil left the finishline, off the Lizard, yesterday before the boats arrived, having scraped her bottom on the rocks of the Lizard and injured her hull. The time had to be taken from the Light. Her absence disconcerted the yachtsmen, who could not tell just when they had completed the course.

Every one is congratulating the owners on the result of the race, while here the splendid performance of the entire fleet is matter of general remark. No doubt is expressed that it will mean a repetition of the contest next year or the succeeding year, and perhaps become an annual fixture.

The time of the finish of each of the yachts and their records for the passage follows:

	Yacht.	Finish.	El'd Time. D.	H.	M.
1.	Atlantic,	May 29, 9:16 P. M.	12	4	17
2.	Hamburg,	May 30, 7:21 P. M.	13	2	6
3.	Valhalla,	May 31, 8:08 P. M.	14	2	53
4.	Endymion,	May 31, 9:34 P. M.	14	4	19
5.	Hildegarde,	May 31, 10:08 P. M.	14	4	53
6.	Sunbeam,	May 31, 11:40 P. M.	14	6	25
7.	Fleur de Lys,	June 1, 2:48 A. M.	14	9	33
8.	Ailsa,	June 1, 4:25 A. M.	14	11	10
9.	Utowana,	June 1, 5:06 A. M.	14	11	51
10.	Thistle,	June 1, 12:44 P. M.	14	19	29
11.	Apache.				

EXTRA SESSION IN NOVEMBER.

The President's Decision—Will Begin Southern Trip Oct. 17.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—President Roosevelt will start on his trip through the South on the night of Oct. 17. This announcement was made at the White House to-day. Coupled with it was the statement that the extraordinary session of Congress, which it is the present intention of President Roosevelt to call, will not begin until after the November elections.

The President had intended to begin his Southern trip early in October, but within a day or two he has concluded to postpone his departure until the 17th. The trip will last about two weeks, and it is the President's intention to visit many of the important cities of the South, including Richmond, Va.; Raleigh and Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; Jacksonville and perhaps Tampa, Fla.; Birmingham, Tuskegee, Montgomery, and Mobile, Ala.; New Orleans, La., and Little Rock, Ark. The trip will end at Little Rock and the President will return directly to Washington from that city.

COUNTESS ASKS DIVORCE.

Former Miss Hecker of Detroit Brings Suit Against Diplomat.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, June 1.—Countess Louise May Hecker de Szilassy, daughter of Frank J. Hecker of Detroit, ex-member of the Panama Canal Commission, has begun a suit for divorce from Count Guyla Hope Joseph de Szilassy of Vienna, who was for many years Secretary of the Austro-Hungarian Legation at Washington. They were married Dec. 23, 1898.

The Countess charges non-support in her bill. She has one child.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship La Bretagne, from New York, for Havre, passed the Lizard at 2:10 o'clock this morning.

$56.70 TO DENVER AND RETURN via Pennsylvania Railroad, account meeting of National Electric Light Ass'n. Tickets will be sold June 2, 3, and 4, good to return leaving Denver June 7 to 15. Four routes and stopovers. Consult nearest Ticket Agent.—Adv.

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LAY FRICK REPORT TO STANDARD OIL

Conspiracy Charges Made in Equitable Fight.

HARRIMAN REPUTED LEADER

Story of an Alleged Plot to Seize Society's Assets Put Out On Behalf of Accused Officials.

Declaring that the report of the Frick investigating committee, in its findings against President James W. Alexander, First Vice President James H. Hyde, and Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, represents a conspiracy engineered in the committee by Henry C. Frick, E. H. Harriman, and M. E. Ingalls to wrest the control of the organization from its present hands and turn it over to the Standard Oil interests, certain of the men who are under criticism last night forestalled the publication of the full text of the committee's report by issuing the following memorandum:

"The gravest crisis in the history of the Equitable; the Equitable to pass into the control of Harriman, Schiff, Stillman, Mr. Rockefeller, and the Standard Oil crowd to hold their power there; defiance of public sentiment; defiance of moral sentiment.

"Hyde promised immunity and perpetuation of power by Harriman; promised no drastic report would be made against him, and three members of the committee, Messrs. Harriman, Frick, and Ingalls, bring in a report ignoring the grave charges and exaggerating the personal charges for the purpose of obtaining the control of the vast funds of the society.

"Probably no more adroit and far-reaching movement has ever been conceived, even under the hot-house development of modern finance, than has been discovered in the plans conceived some weeks ago to capture a fund colossal in volume and full of potentiality. In this league were and are Edward H. Harriman, President of the Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and other great transcontinental railroads; James Stillman, President of the City Bank, the Standard Oil bank; Henry C. Frick, a Director in Harriman's railroads and identified with him in other ways; Jacob H. Schiff, the banker and financier of the Harriman securities; Mr. Rockefeller, Mr. Belmont, Melville E. Ingalls, and other men closely identified with the Harriman and Standard Oil railroad interests.

Report Biased, They Say.

"The plan has been to take advantage of the controversy in the Equitable, to eliminate Mr. James W. Alexander, the man who first drew the attention of the board and of the public to the threatened Wall Street control of the society, and also to eliminate James H. Hyde, who controlled the stock. In order to accomplish this result, the comparatively trivial faults in the administration of the society have been magnified, and the grave acts of certain individuals, members of the board, and others have been utterly ignored in the report.

"It is known that Mr. C. N. Bliss and Mr. Brayton Ives have not had any part in this, but have been actuated solely by a desire to end what they considered an intolerable condition in the society, but it is believed that Messrs. Frick, Harriman, and Ingalls have convinced Messrs. Bliss and Ives that the good of the society required the retirement of President Alexander and Vice President Hyde, and also Second Vice President Tarbell, or else the appointment of a Chairman of the board, which would be the first step in the Harriman-Frick-Ingalls-Stillman control of the society.

"The first step in the plan is the adoption of the report, accompanied by a recommendation for either the resignation of the three officers named in the report or the appointment of a Chairman of the board, with a view to forcing their resignations later, all being a prelude to the reorganization of the company and having its officers dictated and dominated absolutely by Messrs. Harriman, Schiff, Frick, Ingalls, and the other persons in their confidence. It is well known, of course, that some of the gravest charges were made against Mr. Harriman; but he, being one of the judges, has not made any finding for or against himself in the report.

"Numerous parties whose names have been identified with questionable transactions with the society have been ignored. The plan was, by the ignoring of the transactions of Mr. Schiff and of his firm, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and of Mr. Harriman and his Union Pacific holding syndicates, and by the exaggeration of the comparatively trivial things, and the ignoring of the acts of other Directors whose votes were needed for the confirmation of the report, to sweep Mr. Alexander, as the chief obstacle to the Harriman-Schiff-Frick control, from office, and to remove Mr. Hyde, because the acquiescence in the removal of Mr. Alexander could not have been secured by the honest members of the committee without the removal of Mr. Hyde.

Harriman's Hand in It.

"It is understood that one of the gravest things presented to the committee was the Union Pacific holding syndicate, and the chief actors in this transaction were Mr. Jacob H. Schiff or his firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and the chief beneficiary was Mr. Edward H. Harriman. If this plan should be carried through the 600,000 policy holders and the American public would be treated to a spectacle of the men who participated in and profited by the gravest and most questionable transactions with the Equitable judging and attempting to remove from office President Alexander, the man who first exposed it, but securing, as the price of his removal, the elimination of James H. Hyde, who permitted them.

"The result of this would be to put the Equitable in the thrall of the railroad group and in the control of Harriman, Gould, Schiff, Stillman, Frick, Ingalls, and the Standard Oil group. The result would be that the people of this country would be paying out their savings to accumulate a fund for these Wall Street gentlemen to speculate with.

"If this plan be carried into effect, if

Continued on Page 2

PRINCESS'S HUSBAND SHOT.

Police Believe Count Foichi Tried to Commit Suicide.

FLORENCE, June 1.—Last night a shot was heard in the house in which Count Filippo Foichi, the painter, lives, and where also resides Princess Elvira of Bourbon, a daughter of Don Carlos, the pretender to the Spanish throne, who eight years ago married Count Foichi.

The police found that Foichi had been wounded in the chest. He declared that the wound was the result of an accident, and was sustained while he was unloading a revolver, but the authorities entertain the theory that an attempt at suicide was made.

SHOTS TO STOP AN AUTO.

It Had Hit a Boy in Front of the Police Station.

Joseph Latham, who said he was Hugo Reisinger's chauffeur, was arrested last night by Policeman Rahahn of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station after running down Bernard Conaty, a six-year-old boy, of 225 West Sixty-eighth Street, in front of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station. The boy received a fracture of the skull and his leg was broken.

The boy was hurled across the sidewalk into a doorway, a distance of fifty feet.

After the accident, Latham started to drive on. Policeman Rehahn, who was standing near the station, shouted to him to stop. Latham increased the speed of the automobile, and was about to escape, when Rehahn drew his revolver.

"Pull up, there!" yelled Rehahn, "or I'll shoot."

Latham kept going. Rehahn fired several times over the chauffeur's head. Then Latham pulled up.

At the station house Latham said he was on his way to meet his employer, which accounted for his speed.

Later in the evening, a woman called at the station house in response to a telegram from Latham and asked to be allowed to give bail for him. The Sergeant refused to release him, the crime with which he was charged being a felony and bailable only by a Magistrate. She took a check from her purse and offered to give bail in any amount. She refused her name.

The injured boy was still unconscious at an early hour this morning in the Roosevelt Hospital.

Mr. Reisinger lives at 18 West Seventy-fourth Street. The address given by Latham, 245 West Sixty-eighth Street, is his employer's stable.

JOHN W. GATES FIGHT?

No, He Says, After a Pantomime of Strenuous Activity.

Wall Street's war correspondents heard yesterday that John W. Gates had gone into the office of another financier and, after an argument, had punched and thrashed that second financier.

A reporter found Mr. Gates in the billiard room of the Waldorf-Astoria talking with Senator Knox and H. C. Frick.

Mr. Gates was smiling and apparently mimicking something or somebody, for, with his eyes fixed on an imaginary object, he waved his hand excitedly, while Senator Knox and Mr. Frick nodded their heads appreciatively. Then Mr. Gates clenched his fist and shook it, the while his lips moved with extraordinary rapidity. Down came the fist on the table around which they sat with a smack that shook the glasses. Senator Knox and Mr. Frick lay back in their chairs and quaked with laughter, while the gestures of John W. Gates seemed to endeavor to beat down all incredulity.

"Bet you a hundred dollars!" he said loudly.

Several other persons joined the Gates circle. The reporter saw the pantomime repeated for the benefit of each newcomer until each gesture was as a sentence of narrative in large, clear type.

But then Mr. Gates arose and the reporter met him, Mr. Gates said:

"Fight?" he gasped. "Me?" An index finger described a semi-circle to his chest. "Why, no! I haven't seen that man for three weeks"!

CENSUS TAKERS BEGIN WORK.

Encounter Most Opposition Where They Least Expect It.

The census taker started on his troublous round yesterday. More than 1,000 enumerators began work, and, according to Supervisor Thomas E. Brown, who has charge of the enumeration in Manhattan and the Bronx, there has been less opposition than was expected, but opposition has developed nevertheless, and this, too, in quarters where it was not looked for.

"We have had the most trouble so far in the districts inhabited by prosperous and educated people," said Mr. Brown. "If any one ought to understand the necessity of a census these are the ones, yet most of our complaints so far have come from those districts.

"In one of the largest apartment houses near Central Park West the Superintendent refused to allow the enumerator to enter. The matter was straightened out by telephone without our having to resort to the police. I have also had reports that persons living in the neighborhood of Sixty-eighth Street and Third Avenue have slammed their doors in the faces of the enumerators. We hope to bring them to their senses by to-morrow."

Enumerators also began work yesterday in Brooklyn.

END OF BOWEN-LOOMIS CASE.

Report That Neither Disputant Will Emerge Unscathed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—There is good reason for the statement that the Bowen-Loomis affair has practically been terminated and that Mr. Bowen is to be either dropped from the service or intrusted with some post much lower than he holds. Mr. Loomis is to be retained in the service for the time, but the Administration is reported to be not entirely satisfied with him. It is considered probable that he may later be transferred, but not at present.

Mr. Russell, the new Minister at Caracas, is on his way here to testify in the case, and the matter will not be definitely closed until he has given his evidence. On this will probably depend the question whether Mr. Bowen shall be dropped from the service or reduced in rank.

BRITISH MILITARY SCANDAL?

London Paper Says Officers Robbed Government of Millions.

LONDON, Friday, June 2.—According to The Daily Mirror, the report of a War Office committee on the improper disposal of military stores at the conclusion of the South African war reveals a huge scandal.

The report, the paper says, censures a number of officers whose names are given, and who are alleged to have worked in collusion with contractors. The latter the story goes, bought stores at absurdly low prices, and afterward resold them to the military officers at enormous profits, entailing loss to the Government of many million dollars.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 2:30 P. M., arrives Albany 5:20, Utica 7:14, Syracuse 8:23, Rochester 9:50, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No excess Fare.—Adv.

RUSSIA SEVENTH OF NAVAL POWERS

Was Third Until Admiral Togo Won His Victory.

JAPAN MOVES UP A PLACE

Russian Disaster Raises U. S. to Fourth—Japan's Tonnage Increased by 31,906.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Figures prepared for THE NEW YORK TIMES by the Naval Intelligence Bureau of the Navy Department under direction of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, its chief, show that, as a result of the battle just fought and its predecessors, Russia has dropped from third to seventh place in naval power and Japan has risen from seventh to sixth.

The fighting has put the United States up from fifth to fourth place and Germany from fourth to third.

The naval powers now rank in this order: Great Britain, France, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan, Russia, and Austria. Prior to the Battle of the Sea of Japan they ranked as follows: Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, United States, Italy, Japan, and Austria.

Austria is the only power whose rank is unaffected by the battle. Italy moves from sixth place to fifth.

Great Britain's tonnage is 1,593,871; France's 603,721; Germany's 441,249, that of the United States 316,523, Italy's 254,510, Japan's 252,661, Russia's (which formerly was 417,315) is now 227,343. Austria comes last with 112,336.

This does not include vessels over twenty years old, gunboats and other vessels of less than 1,000 tons, torpedo craft of less than 50 tons, transports, colliers, repair ships, torpedo depot ships, converted merchant vessels, or yachts.

Practically all that Russia has left is the Black Sea Fleet. Of her nineteen battleships only seven remain; of her eleven coast defense vessels, including smaller battleships and monitors, only seven; of her seven armored cruisers, three; of her twenty other cruisers, fifteen; of her forty-one torpedo boat destroyers, thirty-three; of her eighty-five torpedo boats, eighty-two.

The following table shows the effect of the war upon Russia:

	Before. No.	Tons.	After: No.	Tons.
Battleships, 1st class.	19	230,323	7	82,800
Coast defense	11	64,962	7	43,391
Armored cruisers	7	59,331	3	31,288
Cruisers above 6,000.	6	39,667	4	25,911
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000	6	22,667	4	15,690
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000	8	10,060	7	8,766
Tor. boat destroyers.	41	11,716	33	10,000
Torpedo boats	85	8,229	52	8,000
Submarines	3	380	13	1,485
Total	186	447,315	160	227,343

A similar table, prepared by the bureau with regard to Japan, gives the following showing:

	Before. No.	Tons.	After. No.	Tons.
Battleships, 1st class.	4	57,000	5	70,516
Coast defense	2	11,067	5	29,527
Armored cruisers	8	72,738	8	72,738
Cruisers 6,000 to 3,000.	11	43,776	11	42,596
Cruisers 3,000 to 1,000.	12	22,008	11	21,276
Tor. boat destroyers.	19	6,300	22	7,426
Torpedo boats	85	7,767	81	7,317
Submarines			11	1,265
Total	141	220,755	154	252,661

In this classification all unarmored warships of more than 1,000 tons are classed according to displacement as cruisers. Scouts are considered as cruisers in which battery and protection have been sacrificed to secure extreme speed. The word "protected" has been omitted because all cruisers except the smallest and oldest now have protected decks.

It will thus be seen that, despite Japan's losses in battle, she has increased her tonnage from 220,755 to 252,661.

As a matter of fact, of course, Japan's relative position to Russia is even better than this table shows, for she has an array of magnificent fighting machines, while the Black Sea fleet, which is about all that is left to Russia is very inferior.

ROJESTVENSKY'S CONDITION.

Conflicting Reports Sent from Tokio and Nagasaki.

TOKIO, Wednesday, May 31.—The serious wounds of Admiral Rojestvensky, who was taken to Sasebo on a Japanese battleship, are a bruise on the forehead and a slight outer fracture of the skull. The nature of his internal injuries is not known.

The Admiral's temperature and pulse are normal, and there is no sign of brain trouble. He has other wounds, but they are not serious.

NAGASAKI, Wednesday, May 31.—A report has reached here to the effect that little hope is entertained of the recovery of Admiral Rojestvensky.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla is the leader the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

ONLY 113 JAPANESE KILLED.

Revised List Shows Even Fewer Losses Than First Reported.

TOKIO, June 1.—The Japanese losses in the battle of the Sea of Japan were 113 officers and men killed and 424 officers and men wounded. The completion of the revised list shows that the losses were fewer than the original estimates.

The flagship Mikasa was the heaviest loser, losing 63 killed and wounded. The losses were distributed among the ships of the fleet as follows: Mikasa, 63; Adzuma, 39; Shikishima, 37; Asahi, 31; Fuji, 28; Idzumo, 26; Nisshin, 27; Otawa, 26; Kasagi, 26; Tsushima, 19; Asama, 15; Naniwa, 17; Tokiwa, 15; Yakumo, 11; Chitose, 6; Idzumo, 10; Kasuga, 9; Hashidate, 5; Niitaka, 4.

The rest of the casualties were on the destroyers and torpedo boats.

Commander Togo was wounded on the Adzuma.

CZAR SAYS LET WAR GO ON.

But Will Seek to Avert Popular Wrath by Granting Reforms.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—Is it to be peace or war?

Russia answers the question equivocally. Once again the victim of a huge misunderstanding, the nation at large again believes that peace is imminent, just as it did after Mukden.

On the other hand, the Government still considers that peace is impossible, is still determined to prosecute the struggle to the "bitter end." The council of war held at Tsarskoe-Selo on Tuesday decided on that course by a large majority. The Czar, I am assured, for a moment vacillated before the eloquent arguments of his veteran uncle, the Grand Duke Vladimir, but quickly reverted to the view of the sycophant majority.

A reflection of the deep-rooted belief in peace existing outside Government and Court circles is found in the extraordinary buoyancy of the Bourse after the receipt of the news showing the completeness of the naval disaster. Business men cannot conceive the possibility of continuing the war, and, presumably, know secrets of Russian finance, which are even more convincing than the news of the disaster.

The newspapers to-day resume their anti-Government outbursts. The Bourse Gazette publishes a whole page of thinly disguised attacks upon the Emperor for the disastrous blunders in the Far East. For the first time in Russian history a newspaper dares to seek a scapegoat on the throne.

The Russ boldly demands a change of government and insists on the responsibility of Ministers, which involves the elimination of the autocracy; yet this organ only a few days ago declared that the reforms must wait till the war was over.

The Novoe Vremya, which, on the other hand, has hitherto subordinated the question of war or peace to the convocation of a Zemsky Sobor, now indulges in praise of peace.

The view taken by intelligent Russians is that, whether the Government will or not, peace must come and come soon, for the defeat, if not the annihilation, of Gen. Linevitch's forces is now a question of a few weeks, and even the boldest exponent of the Government's intentions hesitates to declare that it will then refuse to stop the suicidal conflict.

But, presuming that the hour of wisdom has struck, how will it be possible for the Imperial Government without stultifying itself to sue for peace? How can the Czar, after declaring in his war manifesto that he was resolved to pursue the war until the complete reassertion of the Russian mastery of the Pacific had been secured, subscribe to Russia's effacement?

Yet, with the disappearance of the fleet, it becomes obviously impossible to reassert Russian mastery; which, it may be added, never existed. An issue from the dilemma is not to be found in mediation, which, I am positively assured, would be rejected by Russia, but rather in the convocation of the Zemsky Sobor. It will readily be seen that an appeal to the confidence of the people would strengthen the hands of the Government, whether for the prosecution of operations or the conduct of negotiations, but will the Government have the courage to appeal to the people?

I am authorized by the French Embassy to deny the baseless reports of its mediation. I am given to understand that if negotiations are begun they will be concentrated at Washington, where France and England, as the allies of the two belligerents, will act as advocates.

DEATH RATHER THAN PEACE.

The Czar Will Not Accept an Ignominious End of the War.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—To a visitor on Tuesday the Emperor is reported to have declared that he would rather die than sign an ignominious peace.

It is, however, definitely reported that the Emperor has agreed to meet the internal situation by the immediate proclamation of a decree providing for the convocation of a National Assembly. This is regarded as the only means of averting the popular storm which is threatening to break.

It is feared that the Revolutionaries and Socialists are planning to take advantage of the Government's discomfiture by inciting demonstrations and a renewal of the strikes.

The situation is so threatening that more guard regiments have been ordered back from camp and additional Cossack reinforcements have been brought to St. Petersburg.

ALL DUE TO MIKADO—TOGO.

TOKIO, June 1.—Admiral Togo, responding to the imperial rescript commending the Admiral and his sailors, expresses his appreciation, and further says:

"That we gained a success beyond our expectations is due to the brilliant virtue of your Majesty and to the protection of the spirits of your imperial ancestors, and not to the action of any human being.

"We shall be faithful and answer to the imperial will."

RUSSIAN MUTINY, THEN SURRENDER

Men Seized Nebogatoff and Ran Up White Flag.

VOELKERSHAM WAS SLAIN

Admiral Died in Conning Tower of Oslyabya.

THE IZUMRUD BLOWN UP

Scuttled by Commander After Running Ashore—Saturday's Fight Was Between the Great Ships.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—Details communicated to me from a trustworthy source leave little room for doubt that Admiral Nebogatoff's sailors mutinied and either threw the Admiral and many officers overboard, or, according to another version, bound them in their cabins and hoisted the white flag.

I am assured that eight men in Nebogatoff's squadron were hanged for mutiny while still in the Red Sea.

Many people well versed in affairs at the front declare that something similar is likely to happen in Manchuria when the armies learn the truth in regard to the naval disaster.

They will doubtless learn the truth, as usual, from the Japanese.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—The Emperor is understood to have received a dispatch from Admiral Nebogatoff containing an outline of the battle and sent by courtesy of the Japanese Government. The contents are withheld.

According to the dispatch from Baron Ferzen, the commander of the cruiser Izumrud, the battleships remaining in the fight were still in squadron formation when he was cut off, and this increases the deep resentment felt here at the surrender of the ships, the Novoe Vremya even declaring that the officers ought to be court-martialed and shot for hauling down their flags and turning over their ships to the Japanese.

The paper cites articles of the naval regulations forbidding a commander to surrender except as a last emergency after taking measures to destroy his ship. It points out that it required only the opening of the seacocks to send the ships to the bottom and that the crews would have had a good chance for life, and cites the example of the cruiser Rurik of the Vladivostok squadron, which, after the fight with Admiral Kamimura last August, went down heroically with colors flying.

Though the Izumrud failed to reach Vladivostok, her destruction at the hands of her own crew is regarded with almost as much pleasure as though she had.

The saddest note for St. Petersburg has been struck by the destruction of the battleship Alexander III., which was manned by sailors of the Guard and officered exclusively by men prominent in society and at Court. Her crew served during the Winter as a regiment of the Guard, of which the Dowager Empress was honorary commander.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, GODZYADANI, Manchuria, May 30.—(Delayed.)—The first news of the long-expected battle between the fleets of Rojestvensky and Togo arrived here to-day.

Details are awaited with great anxiety.

HOW TOGO WON THE BATTLE.

Russian Fleet Was Enveloped Almost from the Start.

TOKIO, June 1.—A Japanese officer who has returned to Sasebo gives the following account of the Battle of the Sea of Japan:

"At 5:30 o'clock on Saturday morning a wireless message reading: 'The enemy's squadron is in sight' reached the naval base. This message was transmitted to all our ships by the flagship, with instructions to get ready for action. Our squadron left its rendezvous and headed for the eastern channel off Tsushima. Our men seemed to be filled with new inspiration and were eager for the long-delayed fight to begin.

"When Tsushima was sighted to the southwest the sea was rough and the torpedo boats were forced to run for the shelter of the island. Our third fighting squadron, with the cruiser Takachiho to port, reconnoitred the Russian course, and at 11:30 A. M. informed the main squadron by wireless telegraphy that the Russian ships were passing into the east channel, whereupon our main squadron, charging its

course somewhat to the southward, came in sight of Okinoshima at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. The third division arrived later and joined the main squadron.

"The first and second divisions, accompanied by the destroyer flotilla, changed to a westerly course, while the third division and the fourth destroyer flotilla headed slightly eastward.

Togo to His Men.

"While the manoeuvre was being executed the Russian flagship appeared to the southward at 1:45 o'clock. The Russians steamed up in double column. The fleet was numerous, but no living being was visible. The Russian ships seemed to be in good order. Our ships hoisted the flag of action. The Mikasa (Togo's flagship) signaled:

"'The destiny of our empire depends upon this action. You are all expected to do your utmost.'

"Our men seemed silently to weigh the significance of this signal.

"Our first and second divisions turned to the Russians' starboard, while the third division kept in close touch with the preceding two divisions. With the Japanese ships proceeding in this order it was 2:13 o'clock when the Russians opened fire. The first two shots fell short of our line, and it was some minutes later before we commenced firing. Then the battle was on, with firing from both sides. Our destroyers kept on the port side of the main squadron, and in this formation we pressed the Russians against the coast of Kiushiu and they were obliged to change their course to the east.

"We so manoeuvred our ships as to have their bows paralleled to the north side of the Russian line. The Mikasa, of our first division, which had been leading, changed to the rear of the line, while the cruiser Kasuga headed the line.

"The engagement now became very fierce. The Borodino was seen to be on fire. A little later the Russians headed west, and we changed our course accordingly. Five ships of our second division concentrated their fire on the Borodino. Our first division now began firing vigorously, proceeding parallel with the Russian line, and as we began to press against the head of the Russian line our third division veered to the Russian rear, thus enveloping their ships.

"The engagement proceeded hotly. Our second division followed a course parallel with the northern side of the Russians, and this movement completed the envelopment. The Russian ships were seen trying to break through, and our destroyer flotilla intercepted their new course. This state of envelopment continued until the following day, with the ships at varying distances.

Russians Could Not Escape.

"Thus, inclosed on all sides, the Russians were helpless and powerless to escape the circle.

"Previous instructions had been given to the destroyers and torpedo boats to attack the Russian ships. Following instructions, the fifth destroyer flotilla advanced against a Russian ship, upon which the second division had been concentrating its fire, signaling: 'We are going to give the last thrust at them.'

"The Russian ship continued to fight, and, seeing the approaching torpedo boats, directed its fire on them. Undaunted, our destroyers pressed forward, the cruiser Chitose meantime continuing its fire. The torpedo flotilla arrived within 200 metres of the Russian ship and the Shiranui fired the first shot. Two other torpedo boats fired one each. The Shiranui received two shells, but the other boats were not damaged. The Russian ship was sunk.

"Sundown saw the battle raging furiously. Our shells were evidently telling on the Russians, who showed signs of confusion. Our fifth torpedo flotilla, after destroying the Borodino, followed in the wake of our second division, the signal reading: 'Something like the Russians' submarines has been sighted. Attack it.'

"The flotilla followed and located the object, which proved to be a sinking ship with its overturned bottom showing. Thirty survivors clung to the wreck, crying for assistance. Firing ceased with the approach of darkness.

Successful Torpedo Attack.

"According to orders previously given for a torpedo attack after dark, all the destroyer flotilla, dividing into two squadrons, proceeded to attack the Russians during the whole night. The Russians frustrated the first and second attacks with searchlights. A third attempt was carefully made, and the Yugiri sank a ship of the Borodino type and also hit others.

"During the night the Russians continued to move, and we preserved our enveloping movement some distance from the Russian position. The Russian ships headed northeast after daybreak, hoping to reach Vladivostok. Our officers and men were determined that not a ship should escape and resolved not to relax their efforts until they had succeeded in either sinking or capturing every Russian ship.

"Our ships always kept ahead of the Russians. The battle was resumed at 9 o'clock Sunday morning twelve miles east of Chiyupyon Bay, and lasted all day. Here the Russians suffered their heaviest losses.

"The Russians seemed unprepared to repel night attacks. During our first night attacks the Russians showed nine searchlights and frustrated the attacks, but clearly gave us the location of the fleet, which brought success later."

A number of wounded Japanese sailors have arrived at the hospital at Maizuru Navy Yard. They describe the battle as follows:

Thirty-two Russian Ships.

"At dawn Saturday our squadron left its rendezvous and advanced through the Tsushima Channel. At 2:08 in the afternoon we sighted the Russian fleet. Gradually closing in, we found the Kniaz Souvaroff leading the line, with the Borodino, the Alexander III., the Orel, the Oslyabya, and the Navarin following in the order named. The Nikolai I. brought up the rear. Parallel to this line we observed five cruisers. After them came the special ships and torpedo boat destroyers. We counted thirty-two Russian ships in all.

"Our fleet, with the battleship Mikasa leading, proceeded toward the Russians in vertical line formation. The Souvaroff opened fire first and then suddenly turned, reversing her course. Almost simultaneously the Mikasa opened fire with her big guns, and thus the curtain rose on the great sea battle.

"The hostile fleets gradually closed in toward each other, exchanging a vigorous fire. The armored cruiser Asama approached within 3,000 meters of the Russian fleet and carefully observed its action.

"After a short but fierce fight the deck of the coast-defense ship Admiral Oushakoff was observed to be ablaze, and the ship left the line. By 4:30 in the afternoon the Russian line was disordered, and its fire slackened. The Borodino and the Kamchatka had been disabled, and soon sank. The Borodino continued to fire bravely until the ship was submerged.

Nebogatoff's Surrender.

"The Japanese fleet continued to maintain enveloping positions from sundown until dawn. Sunday morning opened misty, but the weather soon cleared and the search for the remnants of the Russian fleet was begun. Five Russian ships were discovered in the vicinity of Liancourt Island and they were immediately surrounded.

"One, supposed to be the Izumrud, escaped at full speed. The four others offered no resistance and hoisted the Japanese flag over the Russian colors, apparently offering to surrender. Capt. Yashiro, commanding the Asama, started in a small boat to ascertain the real intentions of the Russians, when Admiral Nebogatoff lowered a boat and came on board the Asama, where he formally surrendered. The prisoners were distributed among the Japanese ships and prize crews were selected to take possession of the captured vessels.

"About this time we received a message saying that a portion of our squadron was hotly engaging the remaining Russian ships. The Asama hastened to the scene of combat and found the Russian cruiser Dmitri Donskoi vigorously resisting the Japanese attack. The Donskoi attempted to escape and we pursued until after sundown, resuming torpedo attacks at nightfall.

"On Monday morning the search was resumed by a portion of the Japanese squadron, and it was learned that the Donskoi had been beached on Ulloun Island.

"We were ordered to bring the Orel to Maizuru. On the way the Captain of the Orel died from wounds received in the battle. While we were proceeding we were advised of the capture of Admiral Rojestvensky and our men were greatly cheered by the news."

Togo's Latest Report.

The Navy Department gives out the following report from Admiral Togo:

"Later reports from the different divisions of the fleet engaged in the naval battle of May 27 show the following:

"The Russian battleship Oslyabya was heavily damaged in the early part of the fight on Saturday, going down at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"The first Russian vessel sunk was the battleship Sissoi Veliky.

"The armored cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff and Vladimir Monomakh, after being in the general engagement during the daytime, were still further damaged by torpedoes in attacks by night and were eventually completely disabled. They drifted into the vicinity of Tsu Islands, where they were discovered on Sunday morning by the auxiliary cruisers Shilano, Yawata, Tainan, and Sado, which were about to capture them, but they all sank.

"The crews of our auxiliary cruisers rescued 915 of the crew of the sunken Russian ships.

"The battleship Navarin was torpedoed four times after sundown on Saturday, and sank. The survivors of the Navarin's crew confirm the story of her destruction.

"The cruisers Niitaka and Otawa discovered the Russian cruiser Svietlana at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning in the vicinity of Chapyan Bay and immediately attacked and sank her. The commander of the Niitaka reports the fact.

"It is suspected that the Russian cruisers Almaz and Aurora were sunk by torpedoes on the night of May 27.

"The previous report that the Russian cruiser Jemchug was sunk as yet remains unconfirmed, and the cruiser's name has been excluded from the revised list of Russian vessels destroyed.

"Judging from this and former reports, the enemy's main strength, consisting of eight battleships destroyed or captured, three armored cruisers and three coast defense ships destroyed or captured, and the second-class cruisers and other vessels destroyed, has been annihilated.

"Later reports show that on the night of May 27 our torpedo boats 34, 35, and 69 were sunk by the enemy's fire. Comrades rescued the majority of their crews. Besides this there was no damage worth reporting. No warship or destroyer suffered any loss of fighting or navigating power.

"We anticipated heavy loss of life, but find that our casualties were comparatively slight. They do not exceed 800 killed and wounded. The casualty reports will be rendered as speedily as possible in order to reassure families and friends.

"Nearly the whole strength of both combatants met in battle and the arena of the fighting was very wide.

"The first day proved foggy, and even without the smoke and fumes resulting from the battle it was impossible to see five miles. Consequently during the day it was impossible to locate or observe all the ships under my command. Moreover, the fighting having lasted two days and the ships of my command being scattered for the purpose of chasing and attacking the enemy, some having received special orders after the battle, it is impossible to collect and frame any detailed report covering the whole battle at the same time."

Japanese Dazed by Victory.

Admiral Togo's supplementary report makes the Russian defeat a staggering disaster unequaled in naval history. Practically every fighting ship of a once splendid fleet was either sunk or captured, representing a loss of tonnage exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand. The remaining units of the fleet, consisting largely of auxiliaries and transports, have been dispersed, some going to Vladivostok, others to the China coast.

Tokio, astounded and elated at the first reports of victory, seems unable clearly to grasp the still greater triumph that Admiral Togo brings to the nation.

Before the combat a partial victory, with operations around Vladivostok during the Summer, was generally expected. No one dreamed of annihilation at the first meeting.

The Russians appear to have been hopelessly outclassed in gunnery. It is reported that it was necessary for Admiral Rojestvensky to change his flagship five times during the battle. He finally took refuge on the torpedo boat destroyer on which he was captured.

When Admiral Togo's later dispatches were given out last evening high officers of the army and prominent officials hurried to the Navy Department and offered congratulations. The entire staff of the Bank of Japan, headed by a band, marched to the Navy Department and cheered in honor of the victory.

Parole for Czar's Officers.

It is understood that the Emperor intends to direct that the Russian officers captured receive terms of parole identical with those granted to the officers taken at the surrender of Port Arthur.

An officer of the Russian battleship Borodino, brought as a prisoner to the Maizuru navy yard, says that while Rojestvensky had raised his flag on the Kniaz Souvaroff he was really on board the Borodino during the action. When the Borodino was sinking he boarded the destroyer Bedovi, on which he was eventually captured.

Rough estimates of the Russian casualties in the battle, exclusive of nearly 4,000 prisoners, vary from seven to nine thousand. It is feared that the majority perished. Calculating the complements of the sunken and captured ships at upward of ten thousand, seven thousand men remain unaccounted for. It is possible that the ships which escaped rescued some of the members of the crews of the less fortunate ships.

Many bodies have been washed ashore on the Islands and on the Japanese coast near the scene of the battle. Fully 3,800 prisoners have now been landed.

CRUISER IZUMRUD SCUTTLED.

Blown Up by Russians to Prevent Capture—Captain's Report.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 1.—Official reports on the naval battle are beginning to be received by the Emperor and the Grand Duke Alexis, the High Admiral, the most important of these reports so far revealing the fate of the cruiser Izumrud, being a telegram from her Captain, Baron Ferzen, dated June 1, saying he had blown up his ship and briefly describing the battle.

The Baron says that before dark on May 27 the Oslyabya, the Alexander III., and the Borodino had been sunk and the Kniaz Souvaroff, the Kamchatka, and the Ural had been seriously damaged and were lost to sight. The command then devolved on Admiral Nebogatoff.

In the evening the Nikolai I., the Orel, the Admiral Apraxine, the Admiral Seniavin, the Admiral Oushakoff, the Sissoi Veliki, the Navarin, the Admiral Nakhimoff, and the Izumrud sailed northeastward, the last-named being charged to transmit orders to the battleships. Two other cruisers were cut off from the fleet and were not again seen.

The battleships, steaming at fourteen knots, were repeatedly attacked by the Japanese torpedo boats, especially at the extremities of the lines. At dawn it was ascertained that the battleship division consisted of the Nikolai I., the Orel, the Admiral Apraxine, and the Admiral Seniavin.

At sunrise May 28 smoke from the Japanese ships reappeared on the horizon, whereupon the Admiral gave orders for increased speed. The Admiral Seniavin and the Admiral Apraxine dropped behind.

Toward 10 o'clock the Japanese fleet appeared, first to port and then to starboard, while the cruiser division manoeuvred behind the Russians to starboard. Baron Ferzen continues:

"I was cut off from the squadron, and, finding it impossible to rejoin it, resolved to make for Vladivostok. I put on full speed, and the enemy's cruisers came on in pursuit. Owing to the insufficiency of my coal supply and the certainty of meeting the enemy's cruisers, I subsequently altered my course for Vladimir Bay, (Russian Manchuria,) where I arrived on the night of May 29. At 1:30 o'clock next morning, in pitch darkness, the Izumrud ran full on a reef at the entrance to the bay.

"Having only a few tons of coal, and seeing that it would be impossible again to float my vessel, I ordered the crew ashore and blew up the Izumrud to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

"Ten of my sailors were wounded in the battle, but the officers and the rest of the crew are all safe."

The newspapers report that Admiral Birileff, who started for Vladivostok on May 25 to take command of the Pacific station, is returning to St. Petersburg.

DRIFT ON JAPANESE SHORE.

Three More Russian Ships Will Probably Be Captured.

LONDON, June 1.—The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent says that three Russian warships, of the Izumrud, Kniaz Souvaroff, and Aurora types respectively, have arrived at Hamada, on the west coast of Honshiu, Japan, and will probably be captured.

NAGASAKI, June 1.—Three damaged Russian vessels have drifted ashore off the coast of the Province of Nagato.

It is rumored that the Russian armored cruisers Rossia and Gromoboi were sunk by torpedo boats.

Russian torpedo boats from Vladivostok captured the Japanese steamer Daishen of 700 tons off Hokkaido, (the northernmost island of Japan,) and placed a prize crew of thirteen men on board with orders to take the vessel to port. By mistake the Russian commander of the Daishen headed for Gensan, Korea, and met a Japanese transport. The latter, seeing the Russian flag flying from the Daishen, intended to recapture the vessel, when the Japanese captives aboard the steamer, on seeing their compatriots, attacked the prize crew, recaptured the vessel, and eventually took her to Gen-San. The Russian prize crew have been taken captives to Sasebo.

The fate of the remainder of the crew of the British steamer Oldhamia is at present uncertain. They were on board of the Russian battleship Orel, but it is supposed that they were afterward transferred to one of the transports.

THE BORODINO A SHAMBLES.

Russian Officer Tells of Fearful Results of Japanese Fire.

LONDON, Friday, June 2.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Express sends a story of the battle told by an officer of the battleship Borodino who is now at Sasebo. The officer says:

"Admiral Rojestvensky came on board early in the battle and directed the fighting from the Borodino's flying bridge. At 3 o'clock the Japanese battleships Shikishima and Fuji opened every gun upon us. A projectile struck the forward barbette, in which I had charge of a 12-inch gun, and this rendered us all insensible.

"I groped out of the smoke-filled barbette to the deck and there found a rain of projectiles. Dozens were lying dead or wounded at every turn. I returned to the barbette, but was only able to fire two rounds when two projectiles struck us simultaneously, wrecked the barbette, disabled both the 12-inch guns, and killed eighteen officers and men."

The officer proceeds to describe how the Borodino now became a veritable shambles, successive shells destroying the steering gear and ammunition hoists, so that the shells had to be carried by hand. Admiral Rojestvensky was wounded and transferred to a destroyer, and as the destroyer left she was assailed by a hail of small-arm ammunition.

"It was now 4 o'clock," the officer continues. "The Borodino had been repeatedly struck in the hull and was settling down, with no hope of saving her.

"The Japanese had broken our battle formation and were closing in, concentrating their fire on our fighting tops, of the crews of which hardly one escaped. Fire had now broken out in several places, adding to the horror of our situation, and it was decided to withdraw from the firing line for the purpose of repairing our steering gear. But we were surrounded by eight Japanese ships and bombarded on every side. We still fought desperately with our after twelve-inch guns and what was left of our smaller guns, and with about half our complement of men. But the Borodino sank lower and lower.

"Toward evening, after we had lost 400 men, we noticed two Japanese destroyers coming toward us. We sank one with a well-directed shell. The other launched a torpedo, which missed us. All the men in the engine rooms were driven on deck by the flames o the spreading fire.

"Finally a Japanese torpedo flotilla bore down upon us, and an explosion caused the Borodino to turn turtle. I, with forty others, was rescued from the sea by the Japanese armored cruiser Kasuga, and was transferred to the shore."

The Daily Telegraph publishes a continuation of the description of the naval battle from a correspondent with the Japanese fleet. He says:

"The tremendous cannonade had not ceased from 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon until 2 o'clock Sunday morning, when the formation of the Japanese fleet remained unaltered, but the battle was not finished until Monday morning.

"The Russians made straight for the waters of Tsu Channel without any attempt at reconnoissance, convincing the Japanese that they were afflicted with excessive confidence. The facts have proved that the Russians were completely ignorant of the exact whereabouts of the Japanese fleet, which lay concealed in places kept strictly secret. There was no fog, but the movements of the fleet were hampered by great waves.

"Almost every Japanese shell told, and told well. The Russians made repeated but unavailing efforts to break the ring of steel, and at night they concentrated a fearful fire on the Japanese torpedo flotillas. Togo estimates that he thus compelled them to use an enormous quantity of ammunition.

"The most severe cannonade occurred between 4 and 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, when four of the Russian warships were sent to the bottom and the enemy, thrown into confusion, began its northward flight, Togo having closed the gate to the southward. It was a short race. Togo's superior speed soon enabled him to place a crescent-formed barrier in front of Rojestvensky, whose plight became miserable and hopeless. The Russian ships scattered. They were soon beyond control, and fled or floundered in the heavy sea, offering a feeble resistance.

"The Japanese Navy, without loss, gained one of the greatest victories ever won. It was not altogether strategy nor altogether gallantry, but the battle was won by a splendid combination of both."

FELL INTO A BITTER TRAP.

Captain of the Admiral Nakhimoff Tells of the Fight.

LONDON, Friday, June 2.—A dispatch from Moji, Japan, to The Daily Telegraph, gives the story told by Capt. Rojinoff, commander of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff. The Captain says:

"We chose the shortest route to Vladivostok, passing through a certain strait. We were unhappily enticed by the Japanese fleet and were completely surrounded.

"Our position was hopeless from the beginning of the battle. We had indeed fallen into a bitter trap. It was cruel, moreover, for the Japanese to select the engine room of my ship as a target. A torpedo went straight through my vessel and we lost our fighting power and were unable to move either way.

"We launched the boats and embarked 600 of the crew, who were rescued by the Japanese. I, with the navigating officer, determined to share the fate of our ship, which sank. We two were drawn underneath by the suction. We whirled about and lost our breath.

"We forget everything, but fortunately were picked up by Japanese fishermen. We had expected to die, and floated about in the water, as it seemed for hours, watching the scene created by the explosion of Japanese shells."

ADMIRAL VOELKERSHAM DEAD.

Killed by First Straight Shot of Saturday's Battle.

TOKIO, June 1.—Rear Admiral Voelkersham, who was commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet, was, it was announced to-day, killed the first day of the battle, May 27, in the conning tower of his flagship, the battleship Oslyabya, one of the vessels sunk by the Japanese.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Japanese Legation to-day made public the following dispatch from Tokio, dated June 1:

"Eighth report from Togo, received May 31:

"'Commander Kasuga returned this afternoon with survivors of the Dmitri Donskoi. Reports Donskoi morning May 29, opening Kingston valve, sank, and those on board, including survivors from Oslyabya and destroyer Buiny, landed Urleung Island.

"'It appears Buiny took aboard Rojestvensky and staff before sinking of flagship afternoon May 27, and also 200 from Oslyabya, but finding navigation difficult, transferred Rojestvensky and staff to Bedovy and while running northward met morning May 28 Donskoi, to which all aboard were transferred and Buiny sank herself.

"'Oslyabya, according to other survivors, had conning tower struck at first straight shot of battle May 27, and Admiral Voelkersham killed, and after succession of shots, sank about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

"'Survivors Donskoi say they saw two destroyers sink in thick of battle noon May 27. This, if true, makes five Russian destroyers sunk.'"

Rear Admiral Voelkersham was appointed commander of the battleship squadron of the Russian fleet in July last and left Kronstadt Aug. 25 with the other vessels commanded by Admiral Rojestvensky.

It was Voelkersham's squadron, according to report, which fired on the British trawlers in the North Sea, mistaking them for Japanese torpedo boats.

It was reported last month that Voelkersham was seriously ill, and it was intimated unofficially that he would have relieved Rojestvensky of the command of the fleet had it not been for his own sickness.

LOSS OF YASHIMA ADMITTED.

Japan Announces That Battleship Struck a Mine a Year Ago.

TOKIO, June 1.—The necessity for secrecy no longer existing, the Navy Department confirms the reports of the loss of the Japanese battleship Yashima off Port Arthur in May, 1904, and announces other naval losses heretofore withheld. The list is as follows:

Battleship Yashima, sunk by a mine May 15, 1904, while engaged in blockading Port Arthur.

Torpedo boat destroyer Akatsuki, sunk by a mine May 17, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

Gunboat Oshima, sunk in collision May 17, 1904, while co-operating with the army off the Liao-Tung Peninsula.

Torpedo boat destroyer Hayatori, sunk by a mine Sept. 3, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

Gunboat Atago, struck a rock and sank Nov. 6, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

Protected cruiser Takasago, sunk by a mine Dec. 12, 1904, while taking part in the blockade of Port Arthur.

ZEMSKY SOBOR MAY DECIDE.

Czar, It Is Reported, Will Let People Say If War Shall Go On.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 1.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Chicago Daily News says:

"Nicholas and his many advisers deliberated over the war and the internal situation all last night. The council in the palace at Tsarskoe-Selo did not break up until after 4 A. M.

"Shortly before that hour the Czar signed the manifesto convoking a National Assembly, and the decree may be issued at any moment. The existing caste and property qualifications which determine the composition of the Zemstvos will be adopted at the election of the Zemsky Sobor, which will afterward determine its own powers as to mode of election, decide on peace or war, and arrange ways and means.

"One of the officials who was present at the council at Tsarskoe-Selo described the dramatic scene as the greatest event in modern Russian history. The Czarina and the Czar's mother and family were present. Again and again the Czar took up his pen to sign the decree convoking the Zemsky Sobor. Time after time he read over the three texts submitted to him. The struggle in his soul was plainly visible. He hesitated, finally signed with every mark of trepidation, burst into an uncontrollable passion of tears, and then retired. The crisis once over, he said he felt better and that the convoking of the assembly had taken a great load off his mind.

"War partisans are fewer now, but they are more resolute than ever. The famous Gen. Komaroff said to your correspondent to-day: 'Rojestvensky's annihilation as well as Japan's demands makes the continuation of the war imperative. The army did not expect a sea victory; therefore it will not be seriously affected by the defeat in the Sea of Japan. We must redouble our efforts. It may take a year or two or even ten, but we must win.'

"Admiral Belavetz said: 'The remnants of Rojestvensky's fleet, together with the Fourth Squadron now being prepared, and the Black Sea Fleet, will constitute the nucleus of a new armada that will be ready within two years. Then we will begin again. Meantime the army will check the Japanese advance. Peace now would be a national crime.'

"Count Tolstoy, son of the famous novelist-reformer, said:

"'I have just come from seeing the Czar. The Emperor has handed over the question of peace or war to the Zemsky Sobor. I have hitherto been for war; now I am for peace. I have written an appeal to the people, but the Novoe Vremya refuses to print it. We have not abandoned our historical aims on the Pacific Coast. We are only postponing them until after internal regeneration.'

"Gen. Linevitch has wired the Czar that he expects Oyama to attack to-day; that Russian success is improbable, and that the continuation of the war is useless.

"Admiral Nebogatoff is being blamed by the press for the catastrophe in the Sea of Japan. Immediate investigation by court-martial of his conduct is demanded."

TAKAHIRA AT WHITE HOUSE.

He Says Japan Is Not Yet Ready to State Her Peace Terms.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, called at the White House to-day and had a brief talk with the President about the situation in the Far East. Mr. Takahira declined to make public the details of his conversation with the President.

"Really," he said, in response to an inquiry as to whether there was any foundation for the talk of peace negotiations, "there is nothing definite. Talk of peace at this time is mere gossip. It is too early yet to discuss the matter. Russia must have time to consider the situation. When the St. Petersburg Government has done that there may be ground for talk of peace; now there is not."

The Minister said he had not submitted to the President the terms on which Japan might be willing to make peace. He added that the Mikado's Government was not yet ready to state its peace terms.

Russia will know officially how ready this Government is to assist her in commencing peace negotiations at the earliest possible moment if Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, carries out his intention of seeing the President to-morrow. For two days the Ambassador has planned calling at the White House, and would have asked for an appointment this afternoon but for the fact that the President was engaged in opening the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Ambassador said to-night that he hoped to make an appointment for to-morrow.

Indirectly Count Cassini is already informed of the willingness of the President to take up the question of peace terms with Japan, provided Russia is prepared to discuss the subject in good faith, but unless in the meanwhile he receives instructions to the contrary from his Government he will personally express to Mr. Roosevelt his firm conviction that Russia has no intention of negotiating with Japan at this time.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

Lansdowne Says Only Question Is How Best to Strengthen It.

LONDON, June 1.—Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the absence of Premier Balfour, who is ill, presided at the dinner of Conservative agents to-night. Replying to the toast of the health of Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne referred to the hope expressed for a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and said that the only practical question would be as to how best to strengthen the existing alliance.

Never were the relations between France and England better or stronger than at present, said Lord Lansdowne, and when the inner history of the recent anxious months came to be written it would appear that the good understanding with France had been the means of greatly mitigating the friction and troubles which seemed inevitable when a great war was progressing. He said that the one great hope of Great Britain just now was to secure peace in the Far East.

SENT A CABLE TO TOGO.

Japanese of This City Open the Nippon Club, and Celebrate Victory.

More than 100 Japanese residents of New York celebrated the victory of Togo last evening at the Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street. The occasion also marked the formal opening of the club. The following cable dispatch was sent to Admiral Togo:

"We rejoice over your overwhelming victory, for which we hold you in the highest esteem, and thank you most sincerely in behalf of our empire."

The health of Admiral Togo and the Emperor was drunk, followed by shouts of "Banzai!" Addresses were made by Dr. J. Takamine, President of the club; Baron Kaneko, K. Takahashi, and E. Hioki, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington, who represented Minister Takahira at the meeting.

Baron Kaneko took occasion to reiterate his former declaration that Japan would never raise a finger against the United States, and gave assurance that the Japanese Government had no official eye on the Philippines.

Recorder Goff Buys a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 1.—Recorder John W. Goff has bought a 156-acre farm in Dutchess County. It includes a Colonial dwelling and private park. The place is known as the White Farm and is one of the most beautiful in the county. It is about two and a half miles from Millbrook. Recorder Goff will occupy the place this Summer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

2:10 A. M.—172 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; Mr. Frank; damage, $35.

2:30 A. M.—Classon Point; Gustave Bimmeister; damage, $4,000.

3:10 A. M.—Foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Herman Lumber Company; damage trifling.

4 A. M.—119 West Twenty-fourth Street; Charles Lefkowitz; damage, $5,000.

7:05 A. M.—205 West Sixtieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

8:25 A. M.—146 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street; Mrs. E. Shelby; damage, $50.

8:40 A. M.—161 Thompson Street; Vito Lagragmer; damage trifling.

8:50 A. M.—112 Second Street; Isaac Zierao; damage, $25.

2:45 P. M.—Blackwell's Island; owner unknown; damage, $500.

4:45 P. M.—62 East One Hundred and First Street; A. Jager; damage, $300.

4:55 P. M.—326 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Mrs. Berger; damage, $200.

455 P. M.—17 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—428 and 430 East Thirty-first Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—Friedman and Home Streets; owner unknown; damage, $100.

8:40 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-second Street and the Harlem River; New York Central; damage, $500.

7:55 P. M.—63 East Broadway; M. Leskowitz; damage, $5,000.

8:50 P. M.—318 West Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—190 Orchard Street; Israel Schaffer; damage, $700.

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ATTACK ON DELANY JUSTIFIED---CUTTING

Files Answer to Libel Suit Based on Citizens' Union Platform.

HE CITES FRANCHISE CASES

Declares City's Counsel Let Corporation Measures Go Unprotested—Mentions Remsen Bill and Others.

R. Fulton Cutting, the President of the Citizens' Union, yesterday filed in the Supreme Court, through his attorneys, his answer to the action brought against him by Corporation Counsel John J. Delany for $250,000 for libel. Mr. Cutting sets up as a defense, first, that the address of the Citizens' Union City Convention, in which the alleged libel was contained, was a privileged communication, and next that the statements made about Mr. Delany were fully justified by the facts.

In view of the plea of justification set up by Mr. Cutting, it is expected that Mr. Delany will ask the court to have his suit made a preferred case, so that it may be adjudicated before the municipal campaign. In the ordinary routine of the court the case might not come up for a couple of years. Mr. Delany, being a public official, can urge that it would be to his further injury to have any delay. The law recognizes the right to a preference in libel cases, and the fact that there is to be an election in a few months in which some of the matters involved in the charges against Mr. Delany are likely to be issues of the campaign will be an additional strong reason, it is said, why a preference will be granted for the action if Mr. Delany desires it.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL.

The part of the Citizens' Union City Convention address which Mr. Delany considered was a libel on him was the following:

"More serious than individual cases of inefficiency and dishonesty, is the reappearance of commercialism in politics on a larger scale than ever before. The Mayor's campaign manager, who solicited campaign contributions, is appointed his Corporation Counsel, and in many instances his advice and actions are unduly favorable to franchise-holding corporations."

The answer of Mr. Cutting does not furnish any light upon the alleged collection of campaign contributions by Mr. Delany for the campaign of Mr. McClellan, but with respect to the allegation that he has unduly favored franchise-holding corporations it sets forth specifications. Some of the most interesting of these specifications have to do with the record of the present administration, particularly of the Corporation Counsel, on gas.

In the administration of Mayor Low, it is said in the answer, an examination was made of the franchises under which gas, electric light, heat, and power companies were operating in the City of New York, and in many instances it was found that light and power companies were operating under franchises which had either lapsed or were forfeitable. A report covering all of these matters, it is declared, was prepared for the then Corporation Counsel, which report has been in the office of the present Corporation Counsel, Mr. Delany, since Jan. 1, 1904.

In addition to this report, it is declared, there has been in the office of the present Corporation Counsel since Jan. 1, 1904, an opinion by his predecessor in office in relation to the Electric Light and Power Company, a franchise-holding corporation, advising that the matter should be referred to the Attorney General to take proceedings to forfeit the franchise of the company. Mr. Delany, it is said has not taken any steps to prevent that company, which holds "such an imperfect forfeitable franchise, from using the streets of New York for its pipes without right and without compensation to the city."

THE REMSEN GAS BILL.

When the Remsen Gas bill came before the Mayor, says Mr. Cutting's answer, the Corporation Counsel was in favor of its approval and gave an opinion justifying such action by the Mayor, "although there were strong and sufficient grounds in fact and in law to contend in favor of the city and against the bill that if it became law it would validate certain lapsed and defective franchises claimed to be owned and possessed by certain corporations formed for the purpose of making and distributing gas, and would make permanent certain franchises of such corporations then having only a few years to run, all of which was for the benefit of the Consolidated Gas Company, a franchise-holding corporation, and for the benefit of other corporations which the Consolidated Gas Company controlled, and was equivalent to giving away for nothing valuable rights in perpetuity for which the city could have rightfully obtained large compensation."

With regard to the controversy between the city and the gas and electric light companies over the amount to be paid for gas and electricity furnished to the city, Mr. Cutting's answer sets forth that while that contest was on new bids were received, and the advice of the Corporation Counsel regarding those bids and the former contracts was favorable to the Consolidated Gas Company.

It is further alleged that the bill before the Legislature for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the lighting situation in New York City was opposed by the representative of the Corporation Counsel at Albany, "although the ascertaining of the cost of gas and electricity, and facts in connection with the capitalization of the companies, would be of great advantage to the city in contesting the payment of bills of the lighting companies for 1903."

The answer also charges that suits of the lighting companies begun Dec. 31, 1903, to compel the Water Commissioner to execute contracts, have been adjourned by the Corporation Counsel from time to time for short periods up to April 13, 1905.

RAILWAY CASES.

It is asserted that in the case of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Railway Company vs. Cantor, Corporation Counsel Delany failed adequately to protect the interests of the city. After having failed to press an appeal, it is alleged, Mr. Delany "consented in January, 1905, to have the case marked off the calendar in such manner that it was not argued until the first week in April, 1905, and meanwhile attempts were made in Albany to obtain legislation favorable to the plaintiffs."

Through the failure of Mr. Delany, as Corporation Counsel, to take the proper steps to force a presentation of all questions of fact and law on the court, it is averred that the New York and Richmond Gas Company "was permitted to enjoy a very valuable franchise without compensation to the city." Mr. Delany is also charged with dereliction in the case of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company to open a street in the Twenty-sixth Ward of Brooklyn.

Mr. Delany, it is further charged, showed reprehensible inactivity in pushing the suits against street railway companies to recover various amounts in connection with the repair and maintenance of the streets; also in the suits against the street railway companies to collect license fees and percentages on their earnings.

Another count made against Mr. Delany is that he has failed to bring to trial the case against the Interborough Company for maintaining an elevated structure in Battery Park, and the case against the Consolidated Telegraph and Electric Company for an accounting of rents and profits of its subway.

LAY FRICK REPORT TO STANDARD OIL

Continued from Page 1.

the members of the board of the Equitable Life who in this gravest crisis in its affairs are attempting honestly and manfully to arrive at a just solution of this crisis approve that report, the spectacle will be presented of the trust funds of this great society, aggregating over $400,000,000 derived from the savings of the poor, being captured by the captains of industry, who had weeks ago conceived, and with the most modern diplomacy have carried on to the eve of execution the capture of this great society.

Committeeman's Rebate.

"It is also understood that one of the things which the committee failed to include in its report was a contract of one of the associate members of the Frick committee with the Equitable whereby he in effect received a rebate upon his insurance policy for some years, the rebate amounting to $1,000 a year, although it may be conceded that certain members of the Frick committee are familiar with rebates in railroad precedents."

Untermyer Won't Reply.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, said last night that he cared to make no comment upon the statement alleging the existence of a conspiracy.

The substance of various portions of the Frick report became known in the financial district yesterday, and created an increasing impression not only for the reported findings, but for the new alignment of interests within the Equitable developed at Wednesday's meeting.

In several quarters suggestions were made closely resembling those contained in the statement quoted, and it was said that at the adjourned meeting of the board to-day there would be a fight against the adoption of the Frick report on the part of practically every one of the officers of the society attacked by it.

It was even said that the next few days would see an effort to bring together Gage E. Tarbell, James H. Hyde, and James W. Alexander for the purpose of a common defense of the society, for the control of which they had been fighting so bitterly during the Winter.

Wednesday's Acrimonious Debate.

The discussion at Wednesday's meeting was of the most acrimonious character, according to reports that drifted out yesterday. During the reading of the Frick report, it was declared, and while the operations of "James H. Hyde and associates" were under consideration, one Director, who is a member of the Finance Committee, and is involved in certain of the charges, rose and said that nothing in his connection with the Equitable was open to criticism. Whereupon Brayton Ives of the Investigating Committee produced certain extracts from the records of the Executive Committee, which were said to show that in two instances the Finance Committee, contrary to the by-laws of the society, purchased securities from the firm of which the Director in question was a member in advance of the authorization of the Executive Committee.

After the report had been concluded and Messrs. Hyde and Tarbell had answered in part the findings affecting them, Gage E. Tarbell rose to reply to the charges of extravagance in his office.

Mr. Tarbell began by giving some figures on the result of the deferred dividend and to the business of the Equitable, which, he declared, had been operated with fairness toward the policy holders and with profit to the society.

He cited the growth of the Equitable as compared with that of other companies in which the two forms of insurance criticised had not been employed. Then he took up the salary question, saying that he did not so much protest against the size of salaries paid to high officials of the Equitable as against the conditions on which the salary question appeared to rest.

For two years and more, Mr. Tarbell continued, it had not been a question of how much a man was producing for the Equitable that determined his advancement, but whether he was a favorite of James H. Hyde or James W. Alexander, and because he held that some members of the Executive Committee occupied positions in affiliated companies, in which their tenure of office depended upon the favor of the President or First Vice President of the Equitable, he believed that no substantial service had been rendered by them in safeguarding the interests of the society.

Favoritism in the Society.

The matter of expenses Mr. Tarbell declared, like that of salaries, was not so much a matter of amount as of conditions that allowed the highest officials of the society to hold themselves to a less strict accountability than the lower employes. Such a system, he said, tended to create the impression that certain individuals possessed, as it were, "regal privileges," an impression that he held to be distinctly bad in its effect on the force of the Equitable.

He demanded that the officers of the society should first earn their salaries, then be able to prove that they earned them, and finally administered their offices so that it might be at least determined whether money were wisely or unwisely spent.

The under employes of the Equitable, Mr. Tarbell concluded, looked up and not down for an example by which their conduct should be regulated. He said that he was attacking no individual in particular, but a line of procedure that was fast becoming a system, and he warned the Directors that if their policy was one of bickering and irregularities instead of business, he should warn the public and the policy holders that they had the Directors individually as well as officially to look to for whatever injury might accrue to their interests.

Mr. Tarbell followed up this speech yesterday by going to the office of Henry C. Frick in the morning and demanding a copy of the committee's report. Loud voices were heard through the door of Mr. Frick's office, and after a few minutes Mr. Tarbell emerged with a copy of the report in his hand. It is understood that representatives of James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander made similar demands in writing, Mr. Tarbell choosing the medium of a personal visit, as he is said to have told Mr. Frick, so that the report should not be altered from the form in which it was presented to the meeting.

Tarbell Threatens Publicity.

This, however, was not all Mr. Tarbell said. According to one of his friends yesterday afternoon, he told the Chairman of the investigating committee that when the Frick report was made public he would himself publish a reply to it, and that if the Frick committee within a reasonable time did not publish its report he himself would give it out to the newspapers.

Messrs. Harriman, Frick, and Ingalls of the committee were in session most of the day, and the two latter spent the evening together at the Waldorf. Cornelius N. Bliss and Brayton Ives, the two members of the committee not involved in the conspiracy charges, went to the office in the Trinity Building, at 111 Broadway, for a time yesterday morning, but did not remain long. There were originally seven members of the committee, James H. Hill and D. O. Mills having declined to serve from the first. Mr. Mills on the ground that he did not have time for the investigation, and Mr. Hill because he could not have his own accountaints make an examination of the Equitable's books.

Hendricks Really to Investigate.

Supt. Hendricks was at the office of the State Insurance Department at 111 Broadway all day yesterday getting ready to take up again his examination into Equitable affairs. Mr. Hendricks would not talk about his plans, but one of the attorneys who has been advising him regarding his examination, said that the State Department had determined to stop at nothing in getting at the bottom of the Equitable situation and had learned enough already to come to two conclusions, first, that certain facts should be placed before the Attorney General for his decision as to the prosecution of officers of the society, and, second, that two or more of the Directors concerned in the sale of securities of the society must quit the board.

On this same subject one of the attorneys in the case gave out this interview yesterday afternoon:

Harriman Death Omitted.

"Perhaps the most interesting information about the Frick committee's report is that the committee is said to have ignored the charges which affect Mr. Harriman, who is himself a member of the committee. The committee finds that it was wrong for Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander to be interested in syndicates which were engaged in selling bonds to the society, but it says nothing about those syndicates in which Mr. Harriman and Mr. Schiff were interested, although both of them were Directors, and Mr. Schiff was a member of the Finance Committee.

"The charge has been repeatedly made that Mr. Harriman and Mr. Schiff, being Directors of the society, sold to the society securities of various corporations in which they had personal interest, to their own profit, and that they caused the society to purchase from themselves securities at prices which they themselves fixed. The securities in which they were profitably interested both as sellers and buyers have been specified as follows:

Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds	$238,000
Union Pacific Railroad Company preferred stock	1,780,000
Norfolk & Western Railway Company 4 per cent. bonds	500,000
Southern Pacific Company bonds	8,310,000
Union Pacific Railroad Co. bonds	11,061,000
Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Co. 4 per cent. bonds	2,000,000
Chicago & Alton Railroad Company 4 per cent. collateral notes	500,000
Missouri Pacific Railroad Co. bonds	5,811,000
St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company bonds	5,534,000
Texas & Pacific Railroad Co. bonds	1,875,000
Wabash Railroad Company bonds	2,072,000
Western Maryland R. R. Co. bonds	2,000,000
Interborough R. T. Co. stock	510,000
Railroad Securities Co., Ill. Cent. R. R. Co. 4 per cent. certificates	250,000
Long Island R. R. Co. 4 per cent. bds.	1,506,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. prior lien 3½ per cent. bonds	440,000
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company 4½ per cent. bonds	1,550,000
Richmond-Washington Company 4 per cent. bonds	500,000
Japanese Government 6 per cent. bonds	3,255,000
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company 4 per cent. bonds	1,000,000
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company 4 per cent. bonds	822,000
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago 3½ per cent. bonds	1,000,000
Pittsburg, Lake Erie & West Virginia Railroad Company 4 per cent. bonds	750,000

"It has been charged that other securities in large amounts have been sold by Harriman and Schiff to the society, and that such purchases by the society were procured by Harriman and Schiff through Hyde and through their control of the Finance and Executive Committees, without regard to the interests of the society and to its great loss. The profits which they have made by being on both sides of these transactions are said to have exceeded $5,000,000. It is understood that the facts in regard to these transactions have all been brought out in the investigation which is being made by the Superintendent of Insurance, and that it is not the intention of the Superintendent to ignore these facts, as it is said the Frick committee has done.

"Another set of serious charges which the Superintendent of Insurance cannot overlook, but which the Frick committee has forgotten to mention, are those which accuse Mr. Hyde of leasing to safe deposit corporations owned by himself space in the buildings of the Equitable Society in New York, Boston, and St. Louis on terms extremely beneficial to himself and unprofitable to the society. It is said that Mr. Hyde's profits in these curious transactions amount to over $150,000 per annum, and that the Equitable Society's rentals from these leases are nominal. It is assumed that trifles like these were too small for the Frick committee to notice.

"It is said that the Frick Committee did not consider the charges that Mr. Hyde had taken about $75,000 as fictitious incidental expenses and about $167,000 more out of the society's treasury as pay for his personal servants, and a few other little things like that within the scope of the committee's inquiry. The committee, of which it should be repeated that Mr. Harriman was the actual dominating member, is said to have found Mr. Hyde, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. Tarbell all guilty enough to get them out of the way so as to leave the way clear for a strong Wall Street control. This is almost sure to please the policy holders and bring back the lost prestige and business of the society."

Lord Injunction Signed.

Justice Maddox, sitting in Chambers of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, signed the order following his decision in the action brought by Franklin B. Lord against the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, granting an injunction restraining them from carrying out their plan for the mutualization of the society.

SAYS POLICEMAN CUT HER.

Identifies Man Who Leaped from Window of Hotel Regent.

Policeman Willemse while standing in front of the Hotel Regent, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street, at 1:30 o'clock this morning saw a man leap to the sidewalk from a first-story window. The man ran to Twenty-ninth Street, and had just turned the corner when Willemse caught him.

Willemse went back to the hotel, and found that Mrs. Francis Flanagan, 25 years old, of 359 West Forty-eighth Street, had been stabbed. His prisoner proved to be Policeman Edward Riker of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

He was taken before the woman, who appeared to be sinking rapidly. Pointing her finger at him she said:

"That is the man who stabbed me."

Riker was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Station and locked up. The woman was taken there and an ambulance surgeon was called to attend her. The stab wound was on the right side and had evidently been made with a very large knife. She lost consciousness at the station house and was carried in that condition to the New York Hospital.

Detective Billafer went to the hotel afterward to investigate and arrested John Boyle, twenty years old, a plumber of 47 West Ninety-ninth Street. The bartender said Boyle was a friend of Riker's.

RUMORS OF CZAR'S DEATH.

St. Petersburg Gets Reports of a Tragedy—They Are Untrue.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, June 2,—3:25 A. M.—There are various rumors afloat in the city that the Emperor is dead, having either committed suicide or been assassinated.

These rumors are untrue.

BIG CONTRACT FOR DUNN.

His Bid of $1,980,319 for the Cross River Dam is the Lowest.

The Aqueduct Commission completed yesterday the tabulation of the bids for the proposed Cross River dam in Westchester County, as a part of the city water system. The Barton Dunn Company is the lowest bidder, with Naughton & Co. a close second. Barton Dunn is a brother of ex-Sheriff Thomas J. Dunn, Tammany leader in the Twenty-sixth Assembly District, while Daniel F. McMahon, leader of the Seventeenth District, is the backbone of Naughton & Co.

The bid of the Barton Dunn Company was $1,080,319 for the work, while that of Naughton & Co. was $1,145,975.50. The highest bid was that of Coleman, Bruchard & Coleman for $1,344,080. If the Commissioners find the securities of the Dunn Company satisfactory and the report of their engineers correct the contract will be awarded to that company.

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Standard Silverware
Most desirable in design—most suitable in style—and longest wearing, is recognized by the trade mark
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It will be a credit to your good judgment if you buy Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., so stamped.
In buying Tea Sets, Tureens, Bonbon Dishes, etc., ask for goods of
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ACHING FEET.
For sensitive feet and aching corns who would not welcome relief!
You will find a cure by wearing properly shaped shoes as made by Dr. P. KAHLER & SONS, for the last 40 years.
Their new lasts with modified toes and high-arched insteps cannot be equalled for style and comfort.
Men's Shoes $6.00 up. Women's $4.00 up.
DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
Surgeon Chiropodist. (Established 1863.)
ONLY STORE, 928-930 Broadway.

KING ALFONSO COOL IN FACE OF DANGER

Says Paris Attack Was Fourth Attempt on His Life.

WILL DECORATE HIS ESCORT

Young Monarch Continues to Enjoy Festivities and Is Greeted Everywhere by Cheering Throngs.

PARIS, June 1.—Arsene Arnould is the name of one man arrested on suspicion of having thrown a bomb at King Alfonso last night. He is held on the evidence of a woman who alleges she saw him lighting a supposed fuse. Arnould is employed as a laboratory attendant and lives in Paris. He is suffering from a wounded eye.

Shortly after the Spanish King had passed another bomb was found in the Rue Rivoli, near the spot where the explosion occurred. It also contained dangerous explosives.

A semi-official version of the explosion given out to-day increases the gravity of the affair and shows the narrowness of the escape of King Alfonso and President Loubet. The left panel of the carriage, which was the side M. Loubet occupied, has five perforations. The horse of one of the Republican Guards belonging to the escort received the full force of the charge in his chest, thus saving the lives of the two rulers.

The King, noticing a momentary confusion among the escort, calmed them by saying:

"Reassure yourselves, gentlemen. This is nothing."

Then turning to the frightened crowd the King added:

"Calm yourselves. This is nothing."

Afterward the King told M. Loubet that this was his fourth escape from an attempt on his life. He said his only concern was the agony it must have caused his mother.

King Alfonso has announced his intention of awarding the Spanish medal for military merit to the officers and soldiers who were wounded or were thrown from their horses by the explosion.

M. Mouquin, Chief of the Secret Service, announces positively that the author of the crime is known, and that the police are in possession of all the details of the plot. He says he has proof that the Anarchist who escaped May 28, when the band of Spanish Anarchists was arrested, is the man who committed the outrage. His associates, who are still held, are Volina, Navarro, and Palacios, well-known Spanish Anarchists, and Harvey, an English Anarchist.

Volina, when questioned, declared he had been in Paris for a month with several companions, preparing for an attempt on King Alfonso's life. They had received five uncharged bombs from Barcelona, he said, which were hidden in the Bois Viroflay, in order to escape police investigation. The prisoner promised to show where they were hidden to-morrow.

King Alfonso to-day continued to enjoy the festivities which France had prepared in his honor apparently undismayed by the attempt on his life. Accompanied by President Loubet, he left Paris at 8:30 A. M. for the camp at Chalons-sur-Marne to review the troops of the Sixth Army Corps. Everywhere he was the recipient of tremendous ovations.

To-night a reception was accorded the King and President Loubet on their return from the review.

A member of the gang of Spanish Anarchists arrested has denounced a compatriot named Mona as the author of the attempt on King Alfonso's life. The police possess a description of Mona, and are pursuing inquiries regarding him.

MADRID, June 1.—The news of the attempt on the life of King Alfonso at Paris last night greatly excited all classes of people here. Fear is expressed that there may be a repetition of the outrage.

ROME, June 1.—This being Ascension Day and the day set for the inauguration of the Eucharistic Congress, the Pope, with the usual pomp, celebrated mass at St. Peter's.

The Pope heard of the attempt in Paris last night on the life of King Alfonso just before the mass and exclaimed:

"This takes away all my pleasure for the day."

Later the Pontiff sent his congratulations to President Loubet and King Alfonso.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING WE ANNOUNCE
An Important Sale of
Distinctive Summer Suits for Men
Special at $16.00
Formerly $20.00, $22.50 & $25.00
Certain styles and patterns of our three-garment suits have suffered the inevitable penalty of universal favor---incomplete sizes. These small series of suits have been gathered into one great whole and subjected to very generous price reductions. Collectively the garments involved afford complete sizes for all manner of men.
The Models
One straight edge single breasted, two slightly rounded edge single breasted and three long double breasted models, full, half or quarter lined with alpaca or mohair.
The Fabrics
Worsteds, homespuns, tweeds, cassimeres and cheviots in gray, brown, and tan mixtures and monotone effects, the greater number of which are exclusive.
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
High Grade Straw Hats for Men
Regularly $2.50 Special at $1.75
If you have never known the benefits which a straw hat derives from being hand finished, these hats will teach you. Fine split, fancy split, fine sennit and coarse sennit braids in the very newest models with crowns and brims from extreme to extreme and wide or narrow bands.
An Important Sale of
50c Half Hose for Men at 25c
FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
In scope this is the biggest thing of its kind which we have done this season; in character it is the highest. It involves a most diversified collection of imported half hose of fine lisle thread in striped, figured, embroidered and jacquarded designs, all of which are as new as the season.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Tailor Shops: 110 Fifth Avenue
Atterbury System Clothes
make even the best custom tailor's heart ache. He sees his occupation going, since these hand-tailored, ready-for-service garments give every gentleman a chance to dress in the best at half custom-tailor cost
"Ask the Man Who Wears Them"
The Quaker Grey and New Naples Blue Suits, at $20 and $25, are top notch in all but price
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Mr. Robert W. Chambers has just written this light comedy brimful of happy situations in which eight beautiful girls play the leading roles. The novel is full of love and laughter, and the girls are entrancing with grace and charm. The book is delightfully illustrated throughout with decorative borders, head-pieces, thumb-nail sketches, and tail-pieces to the seventeen chapters by Arthur E. Becker. Four full page illustrations in colors by J. C. Leyendecker and Karl Anderson.
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Harpers' Book News
The Masquerader
It is only the biggest kind of a story that can run away with the public in the way *The Masquerader* has done. For seven months it has carried everything before it, and people are still eager to get it—a story tingling with life on every page, real, intense, human. It's worth reading if only to see wherein the secret of such tremendous popularity lies. Once take up the book and you know. It is an irresistible magic charm for every one who dares begin the first page.
BY KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON
HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

H&I COLLARS ARE LINEN
Collar Chat No. 20
In the "olden days," men wore linen collars. To-day they think they do. But they don't: because cotton has been substituted for linen.
But there's an exception. "H. & I." Collars are linen—stamped linen. 2 for 25c—the same price you pay for cotton.
Keep their shape: because they are four-ply.
If your dealer can't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen versus Cotton," and get collar-wise.
IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN
HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West New York

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Is not a French Event, but a
NEW FAST TRAIN
BETWEEN
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VIA
NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River R. R.
Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 2:30 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:30 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester. See time table in daily papers.

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Quality counts if price is equivalent.
Most 15c. collars are cotton. If yours doesn't say "LINEN" you'll know it's cotton. Good collars are made of "LINEN." Demand your money's worth, get Triangle "Linen" Collars at your haberdasher.
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15c. Each—Two for 25c. 4-ply ¼ sizes.
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YOUMANS STRAW HATS
Youmans Bohemian Split Straw Hats are an exclusive new braid of exquisite quality and finish.
Price, $5.00.
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Rheumatism
yields to
Londonderry LITHIA WATER
which effectually overcomes and counteracts Uric Acid Poisoning.

SUIT TO TEST LIABILITY OF TRUST CO. DIRECTORS

Former Officers of Merchants' Are Named as Defendants.

DEPOSITORS MAY REGAIN ALL

Chairman Feitner of Stockholders' Committee Takes Hopeful View—Assets Will Not Be Purchased.

The liability of the present Directors of the closed Merchants' Trust Company will be tested in an action begun yesterday by Charles W. Cooper, as assignee of the claim of the National Discount Company against Jacob L. Phillips, Frederic P. Davis, Dr. Munn, and Edwin Langdon.

Mr. Cooper asserts that the company from which he holds the assigned claim deposited with the trust company between May 18 and May 22, $5,538.88, and that the deposits were accepted after the company was insolvent, and that the officers and Directors in violation of their duty kept the doors of the trust company open and permitted it to accept deposits, thereby representing that the company was solvent when they knew that it was in an insolvent condition. The complaint was served yesterday on Dr. Munn.

Stockholders of the trust company, who have appointed a committee to conserve the assets, met last night at the Hotel Savoy. Thomas L. Feitner presided.

At this meeting was raised the question of the liability of the old Directors of the trust company under whose management the loans were made that forced the company to suspend payments. A meeting of the old and new Directors will be held today at the office of William B. Ellison. The former Directors include Frank J. Gould, George E. Fisher, and Edwin Langdon.

At the meeting of the stockholders, 718 shares of stock were represented, and the committee recently appointed was added to. Mr. Feitner announced that when the motion to make the temporary receivers permanent comes up in Hudson, N. Y., on Saturday, it would be postponed for one week. Mr. Feitner said that much might be accomplished in ten days, and the committee held a secret session after the stockholders' meeting to consider the formation of a syndicate to take over the assets or to bid on the collateral should it be offered by the receivers in open market.

Mr. Feitner in opening the meeting attacked the system that made it possible for a Judge outside of the city in which most of the stock of the company was held to appoint receivers. He said that two receivers had been appointed where one would have been ample, and that as each of these had their attorneys the property would be devastated. He said he would be satisfied with any one of the two receivers appointed, but that two were unnecessary.

"It is my firm impression," said Mr. Feitner, "that this trust company was wrecked for the deliberate purpose of allowing certain persons who are desirous of obtaining control of the Hudson Valley Railway Company to get that control which is now vested in the trust company's assets. It seems that a number of persons are desirous of obtaining this control, and this in the end may mean competition that will assist us.

"It is my belief that all the depositors will be paid in full. You must remember that if there is a sacrifice it will be you who will be offered up, and you must pay any deficit. I do not believe there will be any unless there is a great sacrifice of the assets, and that we must pledge ourselves to prevent.

"There has been some talk of a concern to buy out the company by paying off the depositors. This is a scheme to get the securities held by the company, and should be defeated. As an instance of the valuable assets held by the company I have but to mention the lease for the Fifty-ninth Street property, which has yet seven years to run. By the judicious rental of the rest of the property the banking floor has cost but $1,200 a year. I understand that $20,000 has been offered for the lease, and that there are six bidders in the field."

George R. Fisher, who has been prominently mentioned in the affairs of the trust company and who organized the Virginia Passenger and Power Company, loans on whose securities first involved the Merchants' Trust in trouble, said yesterday that in his opinion there were not only enough assets to pay all the depositors but that a wise administration of the company's affairs would make the stock worth at least $200 a share.

The capital stock of the company is $500,000, but the stock was originally sold at $300. There were at one time undivided profits of $400,000, and while the stock never paid a dividend it was sold in the open market as high as $430 a share.

The representative of the banking house that had considered making an offer for the assets by paying off the $2,200,000 to depositors made no secret of the fact yesterday that the banking house and its friends sought control of the Hudson Valley Road. He said, however, there was too great a discrepancy between the value of the assets and the amount needed to pay off the depositors, and that therefore his company had withdrawn.

"Of the $4,000,000 of Hudson Valley bonds the trust company has about $1,140,000, either as collateral against loans or as actual holdings," he said. "It also owns $110,000 of the North Street River Railway Company of Saratoga, an essential in the Hudson Valley system. At the market prices which these bonds have brought we figure that these holdings would be worth $450,000 to us.

"In the trust company there is $300,000 in cash and $500,000 of New York City bonds which can be counted as cash. The Rutland holdings we figure to be worth $200,000, and there is perhaps $150,000 equity on other loans.

"All this totals up $1,600,000 against $2,200,000 of deposits to be paid in full. That is too big a margin for us to consider. It is my opinion that an assessment will be levied on the stockholders."

McGRAW EXONERATED.

President Dreyfuss Censured for Bringing Charges Against Manager.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 1.—The Board of Directors of the National League of Professional Baseball Players, composed of A. H. Soden of Boston, John T. Brush of New York, Barney Dreyfuss of Pittsburg, James A. Hart of Chicago, with President Pulliam as ex-officio member, exonerated Manager McGraw of the New York Club of the charges preferred by President Dreyfuss of the Pittsburg Club. The latter accused McGraw with using offensive language at the Polo Grounds during the late trip of the Pittsburgs to New York, and contended that the alleged offense would be detrimental to baseball unless followed with punishment. The board ruled as follows:

"First—That the charges made by President Dreyfuss are not warranted by the evidence submitted, and Manager McGraw is hereby exonerated.

"Second—The board, with much regret, expresses its disapproval with the undignified course of President Dreyfuss in indulging in an open controversy with a ball player on the grounds of a National League club. It sincerely hopes that no other club owner in a moment of excitement will so far forget the dignity that attaches to the Presidency of a National League baseball club."

With the Dreyfuss charges disposed of, President Brush of the New York Club endeavored to have removed the fine and suspension recently imposed upon McGraw by President Pulliam. The latter, who presided at the meeting, ruled out the motion on the ground that the board had no right to review his action in the matter, and he was sustained.

ARKANSAS LEGISLATORS HELD

Three More Under Arrest on Charges of Bribery.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 1.—Arrests of three members of the Legislature were made on bribery charges to-day.

Senator H. K. Toney, who was indicted yesterday on a charge of soliciting a bribe of $600 from W. P. Ritchie of Camden to influence his vote on a bill to regulate telephone companies, was arrested in Pine Bluff and released on a $3,000 bond.

Representative George F. Chapline of Monroe County was arrested in Little Rock this afternoon on an indictment charging conspiracy. The specific charge is withheld for the reason that persons not yet in custody are involved in the case.

Representative C. B. Andrews of Nevada County was arrested at his home in Prescott to-day on a bench warrant following an indictment charging that he attempted to bribe a colleague by offering $125 for his vote on the St. Frances levee bill. Andrews was arrested three weeks ago on the same charge on information filed in Justice of the Peace court. He was released on bail after spending several days in jail in Little Rock. The bond was for his appearance in case of action by the Grand Jury. He was again released on bond in Prescott to-day.

These with the arrest of Senator Covington, who was taken yesterday, make four arrests in the two days on the charge of bribery.

THIEF AFTER MORGAN GIFTS.

Found in Church of Zion Packing Up the $5,000 Altar Ornaments.

After the Ascension Day services at the Church of Zion and St. Timothy, 334 West Fifty-seventh Street, last night, an attempt was made to steal the chalices and valuable altar ornaments and draperies which were presented to the church by J. Pierpont Morgan. The ornaments are valued at $5,000.

They were packed up in satchels and bags ready to be carried away, when the thief was discovered at work by George G. Willis, the sexton.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Henry Lubeck, and the church was well filled. During the services, the sexton says, he noticed a stranger in the church, and that afterward he loitered behind. He thought nothing of this, until he went to lock up the church, when he discovered the stranger trying to break open the poor box.

When the man found that he was discovered he dropped a knife, with which he had been working, and dashed down the aisle, pursued by Willis. Vaulting over the pews, the pursued and pursuer played a game of hide and seek for several minutes.

The thief saw a chance to dart out of the main entrance into the street. He slammed the door in the face of Willis and got a good start. The sexton ran after his man down Fifty-seventh Street to Tenth Avenue, where he saw Policeman Curran of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Curran took up the chase, but after three blocks they lost the man in the crowd. No further trace of him was found.

J. P. Morgan was formerly a parishioner of the church and has since taken an active interest in its welfare.

STEEL TRUST IN CANADA?

Plans to Build $10,000,000 Plant There, It Is Said.

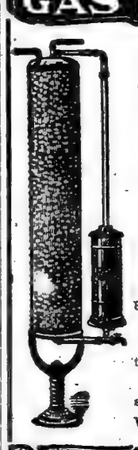
DETROIT, June 1.—The Free Press will say to-morrow: "On what is believed to be unimpeachable authority it is stated that the United States Steel Corporation is getting options on property for the erection of a $10,000,000 plant on the Canadian shore of the Detroit River, just below Sandwich, Ontario.

"A Bessemer pig-iron furnace will be established on the Detroit side of the river."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. L. Adler, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Anderson, S. W., Owensborough, Ky.; E. Arnold, dry goods; J. H. Anderson, fancy goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; E. K. Mumford, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Bosser, Ernst, Sons, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. J. Bosser, fancy goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. B. Bechtold, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Normandie.
Clark & Stevens, Baltimore, Md.; Miss R. Leister, laces; Hotel Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington; H. J. Fehl, domestics; Hotel Albert.
Dulin, Glenn & Co., Springfield, Tenn.; H. L. Dulin, dry goods; W. J. Dulin, fancy goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
Drewry-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; W. S. Freeman, notions; 58 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. R. Crocker, chinaware; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; M. T. Corey, laces; 145 Worth Street.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. B. Mallette, pictures; G. D. Sleigh, leather goods; C. H. Burnham, furniture; 2 Walker Street.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Gutman, dry goods; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Higbee Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. C. Northrop, silks; Grand Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; A. H. Hecht, clothing and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, laces and trimmings; 493 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. C. Groves, boys' clothing; Hotel York.
Iszard, S. F., Company, Elmira, N. Y.; E. P. Dougherty, notions; Hotel Normandie.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. E. Conrad, notions and house furnishing goods; 220 Church Street; Hotel York.
Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; F. Meyerheim, domestics, 108 Worth Street; Victoria Hotel.
Meiss Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; A. Meiss, dry goods; Hotel York.
Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia; G. H. Millington, carpets and mattings; A. Balen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Parker & Thomas Company, Portland, Me.; R. S. Thomas, hosiery, gloves, and laces; Hotel Astor.
Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. C. McKinney, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
Reinhardt, T. B., & Sons, Washington, D. C.; G. W. Reinhardt, dress goods, silks, and cloaks; Hotel Cumberland.
Singer, Meyer & Co., Williamsport, Penn.; M. Singer, trousers; Hotel Imperial.
Sprague Company, Winchester, Tenn.; O. Handley, dry goods; 47 Lispenard Street.
Stearns, L. L., & Sons, Williamsport, Penn.; C. R. Stearns, notions; Gregorian Hotel.
Ullman Cloak Company, Baltimore, Md.; J. N. Ullman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Woods & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. J. Woods, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Wilkinson, Williams & Reed, Richmond, Va.; C. C. Reed, white goods; Hotel York.

THE GAS STORE



The VULCAN (Gas) WATER HEATER

Assures an Abundant Supply of HOT WATER

For Bath or Domestic Use at All Times.

Operating expense less than coal.

Call and see it in operation, or WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

W. M. CRANE CO.
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."
Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

ANNOUNCEMENT
D. B. Bedell & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.,
ARE NOW LOCATED IN THE NEW PREMISES
22 WEST 34th STREET,
ADJOINING THE WALDORF-ASTORIA
Recently increased facilities, and the occupation of a wider field by this old-established house, necessitate the announced removal to more commodious quarters.
A large stock of imported merchandise, entirely new, and especially notable for the preponderance of *moderately priced* articles in novel and artistic forms, will be placed on sale. Early inspection is cordially invited.

ALDERMAN ARRESTED AS STOLEN GOODS RECEIVER

Ferdinand Haemlein of Williamsburg Made a Prisoner.

SILK IN HIS JUNK SHOP

Says He Bought It—Man to Whom He Refers Flatly Denies Truth of That Story.

Alderman Ferdinand Haemlein of Williamsburg was arrested last night at Brooklyn Police Headquarters, charged with receiving stolen goods. He immediately sent for Magistrate Higginbottom, who was elected from the Alderman's district, and the Magistrate released him after bail had been furnished by one of the Alderman's friends. Police Captain Harkins, who made the charge against the Alderman, arrested Haemlein after receiving information from Acting Inspector O'Brien, in charge of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters in this city.

The information on which the complaint was based was received by Capt. Harkins early last night, and followed the arrest of Harry Sandberg in this borough earlier in the evening. Sandberg resides at 162 Cook Street, Williamsburg, in a house adjoining that owned and used by John McGregor as a junk shop. McGregor is the stepfather of Alderman Haemlein.

According to the police the arrest was a result of the circular which Acting Inspector O'Brien sent out from Police Headquarters to braid manufacturers in this city and dealers in trimmings notifying them to inform headquarters in case any one called upon them with bargains in skein silk. The police say that Sandberg appeared yesterday at the braid house of Jonas & Co. at 108 Water Street, and offered to sell some of the silk described in the police circulars.

He told William Jonas, a member of the firm, that he had 100 pounds of this silk thread which he could sell for $1.50 a pound, notwithstanding the fact that the market price of it was $4 a pound. Mr. Jonas kept the man busy talking while one of his employes called up Police Headquarters on the telephone.

Detective Sergeants Burke and Coyle were sent in a hurry to the Wooster Street address. There they questioned Sandberg, who said he had received the silk from John McGregor's place in Brooklyn, and that he was acting as an agent for McGregor in selling it.

The police found a traveling bag filled with silk thread in Sandberg's possession. Upon examining it they discovered a tag bearing the name "The Castle Braid Company, 566 Broadway." Sandberg was taken to Police Headquarters in Mulberry Street, and a Mr. Tobias, a member of the braid firm was sent for. He identified some of the silk as that taken from his establishment.

Detective Sergeant Burke was then sent to Brooklyn to question the Cook Street junkman. He found that Alderman Haemlein practically had charge of the Cook Street junkshop and was acting as manager of the place for McGregor.

In the meantime, Capt. Harkins, in Brooklyn, and three detectives from the Brooklyn Central Office, had started out to search for the Alderman. They found him at his home, 909 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. He told Capt. Harkins, according to the story the latter tells, that he had 1,000 pounds of the silk thread in the junkshop, and that he had been buying it for years as waste from a manufacturing concern.

Capt. Harkins, in telling the story of his interview with the Alderman, said that the latter mentioned Louis Silke, who is Superintendent and a Director of the Castle Braid Company, as the man from whom he had been in the habit of purchasing the silk thread.

Capt. Harkins said the Alderman told him and his detectives that he bought the silk from Mr. Silke, whose factory is at 116-136 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn, that he paid two and a half cents a pound for it, and for six years had been selling it for four cents a pound to Sandberg and Sandberg's brother. The Alderman said that the Sandbergs had a loft in their building adjoining the junkshop, where they assorted silk thread waste. They were experts at this business, picking good silk from the waste and disposing of it to braid manufacturers in various parts of Manhattan.

Capt. Harkins sent for Superintendent Silke. He denied that he had ever sold to the Alderman any silk whatever. He volunteered to go to Police Headquarters or anywhere else for the purpose of confronting Alderman Haemlein and denying the Alderman's story.

Upon learning this, Capt. Harkins took Alderman Haemlein to Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, and a few minutes later, Mr. Silke arrived there. Alderman Haemlein was then asked to repeat his story, which he did, saying that he had purchased the silk from Mr. Silke, whereupon the latter turned, and, facing the Alderman, said:

"I never sold you an ounce of silk in my life."

"Well," said the Alderman, "if you did not it was some man who represented himself as Superintendent Silke of the Castle Braid Company."

"Well, I am not the man," said Superintendent Silke.

Capt. Harkins then formally placed the Alderman under arrest on a charge of receiving stolen goods.

After Alderman Hamlin was released, Detective Dillon and another detective followed him until he went to his home at midnight. Later they saw him go through an alleyway into the junk shop and light up the place. They followed him in and searched the shop, and, according to Dillon, found silk thread worth about $25,000. This was taken to Police Headquarters in patrol wagons.

TEXAS WOMAN'S WOLF FIGHT.

Attacked by Pack of Thirty, She Fought Them Off an Hour.

Special to The New York Times.

REFUGIO, Texas, June 1.—Mrs. Marie Panches and her two little children were on their way from the Lucan ranch to Blanconia when a pack of wolves came up behind the buggy and began barking.

The wolves attacked the horse, and soon had the animal down. Mrs. Panches used the butt end of the buggy whip to defend herself and the children. The wolves gathered and tried to leap at the throats of the woman and children.

There were about thirty wolves in the pack, and the fight soon became an unequal one. In an hour Mrs. Panches was in an almost exhausted condition. Just when she was about to give up the struggle a Government mail carrier came along and fired into the pack, scaring the wolves away.

Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS



Summer Suits

Nothing has been found to take the place of a Good Serge for a Summer Suit.
Ours are cut in the New Fashion, long and with the broad lapel—single or double-breasted—Blue, Black or Gray.
Full or half-lined, as you prefer.
$15 to $35.
Negligee Shirts, ready to wear or made to your measure, $1.50 to $3.50.
You can save $1 here on your Straw Hat.
Cooper Square and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening.
"Custom sets the Fashion," said Beau Brummell, "comfort regulates it."

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K — Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

The tone of
KEEP'S SHIRTS
is always harmonious
and never loud. The sterling reputation of years of shirt making goes into each of our shirts. We have the best patterns of twenty-five manufacturers.
Made to order { White, 6 for $10—less than six $2.00 each. Colored, 6 " $15 " " " $2.75 "
KEEP MFG. CO.
Makers of Keep's Shirts
Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets
We have no other store in New York

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock — The Wanamaker Store

The June WHITE SALE
IS A CHARACTERISTIC WANAMAKER SUCCESS

The wise and comprehensive PLAN, the vast and intelligent PREPARATION, place this WANAMAKER Sale of White beyond all comparison with the hurried-together attempts at imitation seen elsewhere. Other "White Sales" are exploited, and exhausted in three or four days' time. Other stores say that the "White Sale" idea is worn out and doesn't pay. That is because the stores don't take the matter seriously. It is the planning, the months of preparation, and the superb arrays of white merchandise behind the advertising, that makes the victory for WANAMAKER's as decisive as the recent naval battle of the Sea of Japan.

QUALITY and BEAUTY precede, but are in every case allied with substantial ECONOMY.

The Paris-American Underwear is the feature of the movement that attracts broadest and most enthusiastic attention. It was a clever idea, remarkable in its results. For instance, here are nightgowns at $2.50 that seem almost identical with the Paris nightgowns costing eight to ten dollars. The secret is that the dainty yoke, that makes the real beauty of the gown, was embroidered in France, and is exactly the same class of work as is in the Paris garments. The yokes were brought over, and the gowns made up here—using the finest, softest nainsook, and trimming the neck and sleeves with the same soft laces as are seen on the Paris garments.

Little wonder that New York women have given them such an enthusiastic welcome. We realize already that we only provided about a quarter as many of these exquisite garments as you will demand; and selections should not be delayed.

But the regular stocks have caught the inspiration to daintiness and more refined character seen in the French and French-American goods, and the improvement this season is most marked. The array is by far the finest and most satisfying that we have ever made in our White Sale history.

French Hand-Made Underwear

Every piece designed and finished abroad, and, by our special arrangement, as distinctly under-price as our domestic garments:
French Nightgowns, at $2.25, $2.50, $3.50, up to $18 each.
French Corset Covers, at $2.25, $3.50, up to $7 each.
French Drawers, at $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, up to $12 each.
French Chemises, at $2.25, $3, $3.50, up to $15 each.
Long French Petticoats, at $3.25 to $35.
Short French Petticoats, at $3, $3.50 and $3.75.
French Lingerie Blouses, at $5.50, $7.50 and $8.50.
French Dressing Sacques, of dotted dimity, at $2.75.

Paris-American Underwear

Drawers—Of nainsook, with hand-embroidered scalloped ruffle and plaits above, or insertion and ribbon, $1.50 and $2.25.

Paris-American Underwear

Corset Covers—Of nainsook, with hand-embroidered yoke or front; trimmed with lace and ribbon. $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.
Chemises—Of nainsook, trimmed with Valenciennes lace; yokes of hand-embroidery, others with hand-embroidered medallions; all ribbon-trimmed. At $2.50, $2.75, $3.75.
Nightgowns—Of nainsook; yoke of hand embroidery and finished with German Valenciennes lace and ribbon; others with hand-embroidered medallions, lace insertions and ribbons. At $2.50, $2.75, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.50.

American Underwear

Nightgowns, at 38c, 50c, 75c, 85c, $1, up to $18.
White Petticoats, at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50, up to $25.
Short Petticoats, at 25c, 35c, 50c, up to $3.50.
Chemises, at 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, up to $5.
Drawers, at 15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, up to $5.
Corset Covers, at 8c, 15c, 25c, 35c, up to $6.

Matched Sets Of Muslin Underwear

as much appreciated by women who like their muslin undergarments to be uniformly trimmed as they are by brides preparing trousseaux. A very large and handsome collection to select from, and all are as radically under-price as separate pieces.
Matching Sets, at $2.85, $3.85, $6.25, $7, $10 and $12 a set.

Extra-Size Muslin Underwear

Not only large at a certain point of measurement, but carefully proportioned throughout, and all radically under-price:
Nightgowns, at 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $3.25.
Corset Covers, at 35c, 50c, 65c, up to $1.50.
Drawers, at 35c, 50c, 75c, to $1.50.
White Petticoats, at $1, $1.75, $2, up to $4.50.
Short Petticoats, at 50c, 75c and $1.

Many of the low-priced sorts of Muslin Underwear are only displayed in the Under-Price Store, including Corset Covers, at 8c and 15c; Nightgowns, at 38c and 50c; Chemises, at 25c, 35c and 50c; Drawers, at 15c, 25c and 35c; Petticoats, at 50c and 75c; Short Petticoats, at 25c, 35c and 50c. All other Muslin Underwear on Second floor.

Men's Panama Hats at $5 Worth $10

The man who wishes to enjoy the luxury of a fine Panama Hat, without being extravagant, has the most remarkable opportunity of the season today. We have secured a limited number of finely woven Panama Hats that every man familiar with quality will recognize at once as belonging to the $10 class. They are carefully made, correctly blocked and nicely trimmed. They are sized carefully, and not stretched up to conform to a size larger than that for which they were originally intended.

About seventy-five hats in the collection, in sizes from 6⅞ to 7⅝; full $10 quality, today at $5 each.

Men who do not wish Panama Hats will find here the most complete collection of Straw Hats, in other braids, that will be found in the city. Styles and proportions for young, middle-aged and old men of every size and taste. Prices as follows:

Sennit Braid Hats, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.
Split Braid Hats, $1.50, $2, $3, $4 and $5.
Milan Straw Hats, $4.
London Boaters, $3.
Mackinaw Straw Hats, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

More of the Ten-Dollar HOMESPUN SUITS for Women

"Ten-Dollar" Suits now, but they would have cost almost double a few weeks ago. Yet, right now is the very time that women want exactly these suits.

Made of the light-weight homespuns, that make up so handsomely, but are so suitable for Summer wear—they are the most desirable tailor-made suits for the warm season.

The first of this lot went on sale on Monday—the balance of the purchase comes forward today—another chance.

Materials are gray plaids, checks, twills, and plain fabrics. Stylish loose coats, 42 inches long, to be worn with or without belt; fly-front; patch pockets; skeleton-lined, with seams nicely bound, like a man's Summer coat; most of the coats have detachable linen collars and cuffs. Skirts, in walking length, attractively plaited.

$10 a suit, worth $18.

Second floor, Broadway.

Indian Floor Coverings for Summer

India knows about warm weather comfort.

She sends us her decision, via the ports of Bombay and Calcutta—Dooni Rugs. One of the coolest looking, brightest and most appropriate of Summer floor coverings. Made of a tough grass raised for the purpose. As to durability—the Indian Government uses them for its troops under tents.

These are in the best designs and colorings—pure vegetable dyes.

Purchased at a great price-concession. Therefore:

2 x 4 ft., at $1
2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft., at $1.35
3 x 6 ft., at $2
4 x 7 ft., at $3.25
6 x 6 ft., at $4
6 x 9 ft., at $6
7 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft. 6 in., at $9
9 x 9 ft., at $9 — Third floor
12 x 15 ft., at $20

Underwear and Hosiery

Both for women; and the stockings for children, too.

Comfort marks them for her own. Soft and cool and porous—the air may pass to the skin freely. And especially durable.

Satisfactory, necessary specifications, we think. As to small prices:

Women's Underwear

At 25c each—White ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, plain or trimmed.
White ribbed cotton Drawers; wide, trimmed at knees.
At 50c each—White Swiss-ribbed lisle thread Vests; low neck, trimmed with lace and crocheting; or plain neck.
White ribbed lisle thread Drawers, lace-trimmed.

Women's Stockings

At 25c a pair—Of imported cotton; plain black, in light or medium-weight.
Black cotton, with unbleached soles or feet.
At 50c a pair—Of German lisle thread; black, plain, in gauze or light weight; or with openwork ankles.
Tan lisle thread; plain or with openwork.

Children's Stockings

At 12½c a pair—Of fast black cotton; broad or narrow ribbed, with double knees, heels and toes; elastic and durable. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth & Tenth Sts.

$2.00 Hawes $3.00
Season 1905.
REGISTERED
NEW YORK, BOSTON.
Hawes STRAWS
Latest Fashions. Split & Sennet.
Broadway No. 835 Cor. 13th St.

French Marble Mantels
French and Italian
Andirons Fire-Screens Etc
Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY
Union Sq. North
29 E. 17th ST.

Men's Summer Trousers
All the new patterns, with turn-up bottoms; also Outing Trousers at
$1.85 and $2.65
Blue Serge Suit Sale at $9.90 and $11.65, made up swell; silk lined.
King's,
Cor. Broadway & Park Place.

CARPET CLEANSING
COMPRESSED AIR.
The C. H. BROWN CO.
221&223 E. 38th St.
TEL. 1531—38th St. & 1841—38th St.
Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.



DRY-SOLE
Rubbers unnecessary when walking on wet ground or streets. Use it when golfing and at the seashore. Price 25c.
For sale by Wanamaker, Simpson Crawford Co., 14th Street Store, Cammeyer, Hanan, Alexander, Slater, Coward, Jungmann, Milhau, and others.

EADE'S GOUT PILLS
Instantly Relieve and rapidly Cure Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all pains in the head, face and limbs.
E. FOUGERA & CO., Sole Agents, New York.
All Druggists.

OREGON WORLD'S FAIR OPENED BY PRESIDENT

Roosevelt in Washington Starts Machinery in Portland.

FAIRBANKS TALKS OF THE WAR

Tells Exposition Multitude American Interests Have Been Preserved—Scenes in the Grounds.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 28.—The Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition was opened to-day, the celebration being participated in by the President of the United States and his personal representative, Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks; representatives of the State and of the House of Representatives of the National Congress; of the army and navy, together with the Governors and staffs of the States of California, Idaho, Washington, and Oregon, and multitudes of people from far and near.

The prelude to the actual opening ceremonies consisted of the military parade, a grand pageant of Federal and State troops, led by Vice President Fairbanks, the Congressional party, visiting Governors, and other dignitaries and the exposition officials. The parade was greeted with continued cheering along the entire line of march from the new Post Office and through the business and residential sections of Portland to the Fair Grounds. As the troops passed, the mass of sightseers flanking the column fell in behind, and when the Exposition Grounds were reached the procession was miles in length. Thousands in the meantime, anticipating the onward rush, had packed themselves around the speakers' stand and occupied every point of vantage, and late comers had to be content with being within seeing distance.

Following the invocation, the band played "Imperial Oregon," a march composed by Innes and dedicated to the memory of Capts. Lewis and Clark and inscribed to the people of Oregon. President Goode welcomed the people of the United States as the guests of the Exposition, and Gov. George Chamberlain congratulated the people of the State, the City of Portland, and the Lewis and Clark Corporation upon the achievement of an event so notable in the history of the city and State.

Other speeches were delivered by Jefferson Byers, President of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Committee of the State of Oregon; George H. Williams, Mayor of the City of Portland; United States Senator Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming, Representative James A. Tawney, H. A. Taylor, First Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Chairman of the United States Government Board, and then Vice President Fairbanks delivered an address, in the course of which he said:

"We commemorate an important event in American history. We pay tribute to the intrepid explorers who made their arduous expedition up the Missouri, across the Rocky Mountains, down to the Pacific, and pointed the way to this land of incomparable opportunity. They were the forerunners of a high order of civilization in a territory which, prior to their venturesome enterprise, was terra incognita. It was a wilderness, inhabited by the aborigines, into which no white man had entered; it has become the seat of empire—of vast commercial power. We look upon their work with genuine admiration and grateful appreciation.

"This exposition logically follows the great exposition which commemorated the Louisiana purchase. It appropriately supplements it. They both irresistibly suggest our obligation to Thomas Jefferson. We do well to recall his service in connection with the acquisition from France of the province of Louisiana, and his organization of the Lewis and Clark expedition, which opened the way to the expansion of the zone of American civilization. We may well pause to pay tribute to his lofty genius, his profound, far-seeing wisdom, and his service to the cause of human liberty and progress upon this continent. The fruit of his services will bless mankind for ages.

OUR INTERESTS IN THE FAR EAST.

"We must have a vigilant care for our increasing interests in the Orient. If we would have the trade of the peoples of the Far East we must first have their confidence. Moreover, we must suit our commodities to the needs of those with whom we would traffic.

"The tragic events which are transpiring in the Orient are deeply deplored by every lover of peace and humanity the world over. The mighty and bloody conflict had its inception in a desire for commercial conquest. The American people were not indifferent to their own interests, and early in the struggle made sure of the preservation of their commercial advantages in the very theatre of war. Our trade interests are to be pushed in that far-off country not by the instruments of battle, but through the potent agencies of peace. We are destined to play a more important part than heretofore in the commerce in and beyond the Pacific. We must not underrate the commercial opportunities which invite us to the Orient.

"While we seek Oriental and other markets we must have a care that we do not lose sight of the fact that our greatest and our surest market is at home, and that to jeopardize it in a desire to possess uncertain alien markets would be the part of inexpressible folly. While we look for the expansion of our trade throughout the world we should beware that we do not yield our hold upon that home production which from every just consideration belongs to American labor and American capital."

Vice President Fairbanks was followed by Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, who remarked that President Roosevelt's horse had been waiting for an hour and a half for the President to start the exposition. He said that, although he did not expect to see the President for four or five days, and presumed that his righteous indignation would have cooled by then, nevertheless, he did not purpose to detain him longer, and so would wait for the President to press the button.

After the receipt of the President's signal starting the exposition and the cathedral chimes, the massed bands began playing "The Star-Spangled Banner." Artillery thundered a salute, hundreds of flags streamed out in the breeze, whistles shrieked, horns blared, and the mighty multitude broke into a roar of cheers.

PRESIDENT STARTS THE FAIR.

Ceremony at White House Witnessed by Distinguished Guests.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including all the members of the Cabinet except Secretary Hay, who is in Europe; Associate Justices of the United States Supreme Court, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and invited guests, President Roosevelt, at 4:22 o'clock this afternoon, pressed the telegraphic key, which sounded the chimes in the Government Building and started the machinery of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition at Portland, Oregon.

At 4:20 o'clock, Washington time, the speech was finished. The parlor doors of the East Room swung open, and the President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Secretary Loeb, entered. The approach of the President was announced to the assembled guests by a fanfare of trumpets. Immediately the orchestra of the Marine Band, stationed in the vestibule, began to play "Hail to the Chief." Standing near the stand bearing the gold telegraph key, which had also been used to start the St. Louis World's Fair on April 30, 1904, President Roosevelt addressed the assemblage briefly.

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I have just received from Portland a telegram from President Goode of the Lewis and Clark Centennial Exposition sending his greetings. The exposition marks the feat of exploration a century ago which was the first step in the expansion of this Republic westward across the continent, the most important step in changing a struggling line of seaboard Commonwealths into a mighty continental nation. It was one of the epochs of our history, and it is eminently fitting that it should be commemorated by the exposition at Portland as is now being done. As the civilized world has spread, the nations of the world have come ever closer and closer together.

"When the civilized world was grouped around the Mediterranean, when the Atlantic was an unknown sea, the peoples around the Mediterranean were sundered from one another by time, by manners, by habits of thought to a degree which we can now only imperfectly appreciate.

"I, here in Washington, start the exposition in Portland, and the same forces that have knit together the different sections of this great country, that have rendered it possible to keep our Nation more emphatically one in spirit, now that it has spread over the continent, than was the case when it occupied but a small fraction of the continent, will, I firmly believe, bring the nations of the earth ever closer together and enable us all to work together in peace and in harmony for the future of mankind."

At the conclusion of his address, the President said:

"I now open the Lewis and Clark Exposition."

At the same time he leaned forward and pressed the gold key.

Practically instantaneously, the first gun of the National salute was fired on the White Lot by the Third Field Battery, United States Army.

When the formal exchange of messages had been concluded, the President and Mrs. Roosevelt extended cordial personal greetings to the assembled guests.

MAY SPLIT MARYLAND.

State Republican Leaders Not Pleased with Appointment of Bonaparte.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Charles J. Bonaparte's appointment as Secretary of the Navy, according to Maryland politicians, is likely to split the party in that State. Mr. Bonaparte always has been an independent in politics and hostile to the State organization. His appointment has created wrath and bewilderment in machine circles. Some time ago Mr. Roosevelt made some appointments after consultation with Mr. Bonaparte, and the Maryland machine was wildly excited about it.

The present nominal leader of the Maryland organization is Collector William A. Stone. The mantle of McComas has fallen on him.

The raising up of Bonaparte to a position where he can veto any machine appointments makes the situation vastly worse than it was before McComas's retirement. Bonaparte is a civil service reformer, and all machine appointments will seem to him unfit.

Marylanders look to the establishment of a "Big Four," consisting of Mr. Bonaparte, Robert Garrett, Stevenson A. Williams, and John C. Rose, who will head the party so far as Presidential recognition is concerned. All are reformers, and not one is a practical politician. Williams was the defeated candidate for Governor in the last election. Garrett was defeated for Congress in the Second District last year. Rose is the United States District Attorney in Baltimore and the head and front of the Reform League. These men are expected to act as the President's advisory board in Maryland.

Mr. Roosevelt is understood to favor having bodies of men rather than a single boss at the head of party machinery for the purposes of consultation and reliance, and the Marylanders have no doubt that this will be the outcome of the new appointment.

FAVORS STRONGER NAVY.

Bonaparte Says He Is in Entire Accord with President's Views.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Charles J. Bonaparte, who is to be the next Secretary of the Navy, was asked to-day for an expression of his views on the naval policy of the United States. He said:

"I am in entire agreement with the President's views as to the necessity of a very strong and very efficient navy for our National safety and the full discharge of our duties as a great Nation. Had I not thought as he did on this subject I could not have accepted the place."

TOO HEAVY FOR HER ENGINES.

Officer's Statement About the Galveston, Back from Her Trial Trip.

The cruiser Galveston, which was partly built by the Tsigg Iron Works of Richmond, Va., and which when that concern failed was towed to the Norfolk Navy Yard, and there finished by the Government, arrived here yesterday from Provincetown, Mass., off which place she had her speed trial. The result of the four hours' test was that the cruiser failed to attain a speed of 16.50 knots, which was the contract requirement. The actual average speed of the ship during the four hours was 16.425 knots. The cruiser probably will be accepted at the reduced speed.

The Galveston will be one of four cruisers that under Rear Admiral Sigsbee will soon sail for France, to bring to the United States the body of Admiral John Paul Jones. It was said yesterday by one of the officers of the vessel that she was about 150 tons too heavy for her engines. If this defect is remedied he was certain that she could maintain the speed which was stipulated for in the contract for her construction.

TO CALL EXTRA SESSION, DECLARES GOV. HIGGINS

Summons in a Fortnight Unless Situation Changes.

IS GOING ON WESTERN TRIP

Declares Justice Hooker Cannot Suspend His Judicial Duties—Several Bills Signed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 1.—Gov. Higgins said to-day that he would call an extra session of the Legislature when he returned from his Western business trip, on which he starts Monday for an absence of ten days. He said he would assemble the Legislature as soon after his return as possible, unless something happened in the meantime to make an extra session unnecessary.

As to the statement that Justice Hooker might be induced to suspend his judicial work until the next regular session of the Legislature, Gov. Higgins said such a course was impossible. Under the Constitution he could not neglect to perform the duties of his office.

In the event of an extra session of the Legislature, the 200 members will receive no extra pay, but under the Constitution each will be allowed 10 cents a mile mileage. This fact has caused considerable comment and has induced Senator Coggeshall to declare that at the next regular session of the Legislature he would offer a resolution providing for the compensation of members when called in extra session.

Late to-day the Governor listened to a delegation of employes of the New York City Street Cleaning Department, who urged him to include in his call for an extra session the consideration of the Hartman bill, providing for the increase of pay of employes of the department from $720 to $780 a year. Mayor McClellan vetoed the bill. The last caller of the day at the Executive Chamber was Superintendent of Public Works Franchot, whose visit was believed to have reference to his candidacy for State Gas Commissioner.

Three vetoes and five signed bills were announced at 5 o'clock. The vetoes were of Erie County bills, the most important granting permission to sue the State for canal damages. The Governor held that this would give those seeking relief undue advantage over other claimants. Of the bills signed one authorizes the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York to grant a strip of land between high and low tide in Pelham Bay to the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company. Another grants the same railroad a strip of land not exceeding sixty feet in width through the Bronx and Pelham Parkway, and such land in Pelham Bay Park as is necessary to lay out its road.

The Governor signed Assemblyman Mead's bill amending the law which forbids the consolidation of corporations for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals. He also signed Senator Cooper's bill providing for changes in the administration of the New York City school teachers' retirement fund and creating a board of retirement.

TO RETIRE MANY OFFICERS.

Naval Board Just Appointed Will Create Over Thirty Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—A naval board consisting of Rear Admirals Sands, Davis, Thomas, Snow, and Brownson, with Lieut. Commander Plunkett, Recorder, was appointed to-day to designate those officers of the navy who are to be retired under the Pensonnel act.

About twenty, mostly Commanders and Lieutenant Commanders, have voluntarily applied for retirement. These will be retired, and in addition it will be necessary to retire compulsorily five Captains, four Commanders, four Lieutenant Commanders, and two Lieutenants.

Under the recent interpretation of the Attorney General, about fifty vacancies should be created under the Personnel act, but as only fifteen can be compulsorily retired and the number of volunteers have not been sufficient, the full number of vacancies cannot be created this year.

Mr. Vreeland Not Displeased.

Gossip to which reference was made yesterday conveying the impression that the coming of Secretary Morton to New York to augment the forces of the Metropolitan interests was unsatisfactory to H. H. Vreeland, President of the New York City Street Railroad Company, appears to have been altogether wide of the mark. Mr. Vreeland and Mr. Morton have long been on terms of warm friendship. They were in Europe together a few years ago, and when the plans for greatly extending the operations of the Metropolitan Company by subway construction and otherwise were first formulated, Mr. Vreeland was very much in favor of securing the services of Mr. Morton. Mr. Vreeland's special work in the Metropolitan system is the management of the surface lines. The story that he was displeased with the selection of Mr. Morton for service in another branch of the company's system was wholly without foundation.

AFTER C. L. HYDE'S ASSETS.

C. L. Spier, Who Has a $80,000 Judgment, Goes to Bankruptcy Court.

Friends of Charles L. Hyde, formerly of New York and Tuxedo, now of Plainfield, N. J., will be surprised to learn that an order in involuntary bankruptcy has been obtained against him in the United States District Court at Trenton, N. J. He himself said last night that he, too, was surprised to hear of it. He also declared that he had not been served with any order in such a case.

The order in involuntary bankruptcy, which marks the climax of litigation that has been in the courts for nearly five years, was obtained by Snowden H. Marshall of the firm of Battle & Marshall of 170 Broadway, at the instance of Charles L. Spier, who is President of the Staten Island Midland Railroad and a Director and officer of a number of other corporations interested in traction and land enterprises in Richmond.

Mr. Hyde, who was a member of the banking firm of Hyde & Jackson, now defunct, since 1900, has been a defendant in various actions brought by Mr. Spier, who had been interested with Mr. Hyde and William R. Garrison, son of Commodore Garrison, in a typesetting machine. Mr. Spier in that year brought suit against Hyde in the Supreme Court in this city, under the allegation that Hyde had failed to render a proper accounting regarding the profits realized in the enterprise, and in fact had appropriated all the profits to his own uses, in all some $150,000, of which Mr. Spier claims one-third.

Mr. Spier won the case and a judgment was then issued against Hyde for $50,642 and $1,132 costs. A judgment was also issued against Garrison for $6,770.

In the involuntary bankruptcy petition it is alleged that Hyde, shortly after the judgment had been obtained against him, mortgaged his Tuxedo house, valued at $150,000, to his father-in-law, C. R. Godfrey, who is a member of the firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and that soon after the death of his wife, a year ago, he sold it to Henry B. Redmond, a Wall Street banker, and moved to Plainfield, after first covering up all his assets in this State.

Mr. Hyde is considered wealthy. He is the son of a man who made a fortune as a pioneer in the oil industry, and for whom Hydesville, Penn., was named. From him Mr. Hyde is said to have inherited real estate valued at $500,000 and personal property valued at about $400,000.

B. and O. Starts a Test Bureau.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has established a test bureau, to which will be submitted all material for the motive power department and maintenance of way department, such as rails, bridge material, cement, and concrete, as well as all other material purchased by the road. J. B. Onderdonk has been placed in charge of the bureau, with headquarters at Baltimore.

Between the early spring and straw hat season the head is adorned and protected most with a medium weight

KNOX HAT

All the most approved and distinct shapes and shades.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

Suede lisle Gloves, 2 clasp fastening.
White, black, tan, mode, brown, and navy blue.
50c and 75c per pair

Fancy mesh Silk Mitts. 10 button length.
"Biscuit," white and black.
$1.00 per pair

Twenty-third Street.

CARPET CLEANSING

By Compressed Air.
By Vacuum on the Floor.
Work Done Promptly and When Promised.
Est. 1863. Send for Circular.
Telephones 633 & 634 CHELSEA.
326 7TH AV. NEAR 28th ST.
T. M. STEWART.

SUMMER GLOVES FOR WOMEN.

B. Altman & Co. INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SELECTION OF SUMMER GLOVES FOR WOMEN, IN WHICH THERE IS REPRESENTED THE APPROVED STYLES AND SHADES OF KIDSKIN; LISLE THREAD, SILK AND SILK MESH GLOVES, INCLUDING THE MARVEX KID GLOVE, MADE BY TRÉFOUSSE & CIE., CHAUMONT, FRANCE.

FOR WEAR WITH SHORT SLEEVED GOWNS, AN ATTRACTIVE SELECTION OF MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES IS OFFERED IN SILK AND KIDSKIN.

NOTICE.

B. Altman & Co. announce that, beginning Saturday, June Third, and continuing during the Summer months, their establishment will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other week days.

$56.50 Portland AND RETURN

From Chicago, via the Chicago & North-Western Ry., daily, May 23 to September 30. Choice of routes via Omaha, Cheyenne and Granger, via St. Paul and Minneapolis, through the mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah, through the Lake McDonald Country or the Canadian Rockies, with tickets via California or via Yellowstone Park at slight advance in rates.
Correspondingly low rates from other points, account
LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL
A great opportunity to visit one of the greatest grain and fruit raising countries, the largest fishing and lumbering industries, and some of the most aggressive, rich and growing cities in the world.
The Best of Everything.
Full particulars in regard to the exposition and descriptive of the Pacific Northwest sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.
All agents sell tickets via this line.
D. W. Aldridge, Gen. Est. Agt. 461 B'way, New York.
THE NORTH WESTERN LINE

IF YOU WANT THE REAL GOODS
INSIST UPON HAVING
OLD CROW OR HERMITAGE WHISKEY
BOTTLED IN BOND
Don't be fooled with "something just as good," but INSIST upon the GOVERNMENT GREEN STAMP which RECORDS and GUARANTEES AGE, PURITY, STRENGTH and ORIGIN.
ALL GOOD DEALERS
W. A. GAINES & CO., Distillers
Frankfort, Ky.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Distributors, NEW YORK

The Globe "Makes Good"

The following statement of a sustained and steadily increasing circulation proves that

THE GLOBE

has "made good."

Monthly Averages

February, 1904	71,500
March, 1904	84,031
April, 1904	98,363
May, 1904	111,369
June, 1904	114,587
July, 1904	117,023
August, 1904	119,474
September, 1904	125,182
October, 1904	126,612
November, 1904	130,030
December, 1904	127,521
January, 1905	128,246
February, 1905	137,574
March, 1905	140,596
April, 1905	138,444
May, 1905	141,162

LARGEST HIGH-CLASS CIRCULATION IN NEW YORK CITY.

The Globe AND Commercial Advertiser. NEW YORK'S BEST NEWSPAPER.

EVERYWHERE ONE CENT

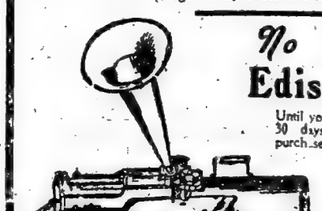
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO
SIXTH AVE. AZTEC FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.
Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

To-day's Features Also Include the Following:
Summer Suits for Boys in New Styles, all sizes, at $1.65.
Odd Groups of Suits and Top Coats for Men at $5.75.
Shoes for Men, Women and Children.
High Grade Small Size Rugs.
Superior Cigars by the Box.
Men's Washable Neckwear.
Children's Straw Hats.
Sewing Machines.
Groceries.

Women's Silk Shirt Waist Dresses.
Exclusive in Style and Made from Specially Selected Summer Silks.
$9.75 and $12.75. On sale to-day 500 of the jauntiest Silk Shirt Waist Suits ever seen in the city at such prices. Made from Chiffon Taffetas and China Silks; beautifully stylish. Many are lace trimmed. Greatest values ever known at the prices named.

Men's Straw Hats at $1.50
Hats like these are selling about town for $2.00 and more.
Brims and Crowns to Suit All Faces.
Any man wearing up to 7⅞ Hat will be suited. The selection includes English Splits, Sennits, Milans and Mackinaws with soft roll brim; Porto Ricans, Manilas and Javas in telescope, planter and puncher shapes, 1.50
(Siegel Cooper Store. Main Floor, East.)





No Money Down on Edison Phonographs
Until you have had a machine in your home 30 days then small monthly sums until the purchase price is paid.
Prices $10 to $50.
NEW RECORDS FOR JUNE NOW READY
Make your own records with an Edison.

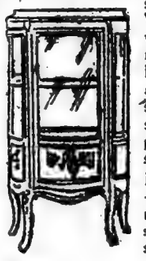
Superb $350.00 J. T. BROOKS PIANOS, $225.00



EASY TERMS.
NO MONEY DOWN.

Fancy Parlor Furniture.
Much Under Price To-day.
A doubly important event is this offering of richly beautiful Cabinet Pieces. It comes at the very beginning of June when so many people are thinking of buying appropriate presents for June weddings, anniversaries, or sweet girl graduates.
Fancy Parlor Tables, Music and Parlor Cabinets at About Wholesale Prices.
It is possible for us to announce this remarkable sale because a prominent manufacturer with whom we deal largely all the year around gave us the benefit of some very unusual price concessions.

Parlor Cabinets.
PARLOR CABINETS—This handsome design as illustrated, in Vernis-Martin or Rookwood finish, finely decorated and finished. French plate mirror back and one plate-glass shelf, and one wood shelf covered with silk plush; special 35.00
PARLOR CABINETS—same as above, with two plate-glass shelves; special 38.50



Music Cabinets.
MUSIC CABINETS — Exactly as illustrated, in Vernis-Martin or Rookwood finish, handsomely decorated and finely finished. 19 inches wide, 46 high; special 15.50



Parlor Tables.
PARLOR TABLES, as illustrated, in quartered oak, golden finish only, shaped top and shelf, measure 20 ins. sq.; curved legs and strongly constructed; special 3.50

Parlor Cabinets.

$38.50 Vernis-Martin Cabinet	29.50
38.00 Vernis-Martin Cabinet	28.00
84.00 Vernis-Martin Cabinet	45.00
93.50 Vernis-Martin Cabinet	49.00
69.00 Vernis-Martin Cabinet	55.00
70.00 Mahogany Cabinet	50.00
130.00 Mahogany Cabinet	65.00
66.00 Mahogany Cabinet	55.00
132.00 Mahogany Cabinet	110.00
149.00 Mahogany Cabinet	120.00
120.00 Mahogany Cabinet	100.00

Music Cabinets.
Music Cabinets—Exactly as illustrated—in Vernis-Martin or Rookwood finish, handsomely decorated with hand-painted design. 18 inches wide, 42 inches high; 10.50

Fancy Parlor Tables.

$9.50 Rookwood Parlor Table	$6.75
10.25 Rookwood Parlor Table	7.25
10.00 Rookwood Parlor Table	7.00
10.50 Rookwood Parlor Table	7.50
11.00 Rookwood Parlor Table	8.50
12.50 Rookwood Parlor Table	9.50
11.00 Rookwood Parlor Table	7.75
6.00 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	3.50
7.00 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	5.00
9.00 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	6.00
10.50 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	7.50
14.00 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	10.00
14.50 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	10.50
16.50 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	13.75
13.00 Vernis-Martin Parlor Table	9.00

Gold Parlor Cabinets.

$69.00 kinds at	50.00	$62.00 kinds at	51.00
72.00 kinds at	52.00	83.00 kinds at	73.00
100.00 kinds at	85.00	75.00 kinds at	58.00
90.00 kinds at	31.00	90.00 kinds at	57.50
75.00 kinds at	44.00	75.00 kinds at	46.50
80.00 kinds at	65.00	112.50 kinds at	81.50
55.00 kinds at	39.00	127.50 kinds at	90.00
65.00 kinds at	54.00		

Music Cabinets.

$17.00 Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet	12.75
25.00 Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet	19.00
28.00 Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet	20.00
42.00 Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet	32.00
24.00 Vernis-Martin Music Cabinet	18.50
40.00 Gold Music Cabinet	28.00
47.00 Gold Music Cabinet	37.00
50.00 Gold Music Cabinet	29.00
30.00 Gold Music Cabinet	21.50
60.00 Gold Music Cabinet	50.00
78.00 Gold Music Cabinet	68.00
115.00 Gold Music Cabinet	94.00
29.00 Rookwood Music Cabinet	21.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor.)

HEAVY HITTING GAME WON BY AMERICANS

Griffith's Men Celebrate Return Home by Beating Boston.

VISITORS HIT CHESBRO, TOO

National League Champions Take Easy Game—Brooklyn Defeated in Twelve Innings.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 13; Boston, 5.
Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 5.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 5.

National League.

New York, 8; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn, 2. (12 Innings.)
St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 4; Chicago, 0.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Washington	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	4	2	3	3	3	7	7	22	.647
Chicago		1	3	4	2	5	4	22	.611
Philadelphia	2		2	4	4	5	2	20	.571
Detroit	2	5		2	2	3	1	19	.528
Washing'n	1	0	5		1	2	2	18	.432
Boston	0	1	3	4		6	2	15	.429
New York	0	1	3	1	5		2	15	.405
St. Louis	3	2	1	4	1	2		15	.395
Games lost	12	13	15	17	21	20	22	23	

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York		3	4	1	4	3	9	7	31	.775
Pittsburg	1		3	1	3	7	1	2	24	.585
Philadelphia	1	1		3	2	1	6	8	22	.579
Cincinnati	2	3	1		2	1	0	3	19	.487
Chicago	0	3	1	4		2	3	3	20	.476
St. Louis	1	3	2	1	4		3	3	18	.419
Boston	1	2	3	2	1	1		4	14	.359
Brooklyn	3	2	3	1	1	1	4		15	.341
Games lost	9	17	16	20	22	23	25	20	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Detroit at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Give Great Batting Display and Win by 15 to 5.

In a game marked by terrific hitting the Greater New Yorks celebrated their homecoming yesterday by overwhelmingly defeating the Bostons by a score of fifteen to five. The result was in the nature of a surprise, for after their disastrous tour in which they won but six games out of twenty-two, one being a tie, it was hardly expected that the local men would be in condition to give the world's champions such a severe beating. Their unusual record was made against true and tried pitchers, and when the conflict was over Griffith's men had collected eighteen singles, with a total of thirty bases. Boston, too, hit hard and freely, the mighty Chesbro being compelled to vacate his position at the end of the fifth inning. The great exponent of the "wet ball" plainly showed that his pitching arm was far from being in winning form, and there is no telling what the visitors would have done had not Manager Griffith put Puttmann, the tall left-hander, in his place. They had secured some hits off Chesbro, including a home run, a triple, and a double, all in one inning, besides scoring five runs, but Puttmann stopped the onslaught and kept the visitors from tallying a run.

Considering the heavy batting the fielding was good, and the few mistakes that were made cut very little figure in the result. The splendid exhibition of his men was cheering to Manager Griffith, who believes that when Elberfeld gets back into the game, so that he can relieve Dougherty, who is not well, by putting Conroy in his place, he will prove of immense advantage to the team and enable it to rise rapidly in the race.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Parent, ss.	1	1	1	3	2	5	0
Burkett, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	2	0	3	1	3	0
Freeman, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
G'mah'w, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0	0	0
Criger, c.	0	1	7	4	1	0	0
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gibson, p.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Lncklnh	0	0	*0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	10	24	15	3	12	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fultz, cf.	1	4	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	2	1	0	0
Doherty, lf.	2	2	1	1	0	0	0
Williams, 2b.	3	4	3	2	3	6	0
Conroy, ss.	2	1	2	3	0	0	0
Chase, 1b.	3	2	5	1	0	0	0
McGuire, c.	0	1	9	0	1	0	0
Yeager, 3b.	2	2	2	2	1	1	0
McGinley, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elberfeld	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
†Puttmann, p.	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total	15	18	27	12	2	1	0

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning. †Batted for Chesbro in fifth inning.

Boston	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—5
New York	0	2	0	0	5	1	1	2	..—15

First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 5; off Puttmann, 2; off Dineen, 1; off Gibson, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Puttmann, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; Boston, 11. Home runs—Collins, Williams, Conroy. Three-base hits—Freeman, Criger, Dougherty, Puttmann. Two-base hits—Chase, Yeager, Ferris. Hits—Off Chesbro, 7 in five innings; off Puttmann, 3 in four innings; off Dineen, 9 in 4 2-3 innings; off Gibson, 8 in 4 2-3 innings. Stolen bases—Chase, McGuire, and Selbach. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpires—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Attendance—2,500.

PHILADELPHIA 6, WASHINGTON 5.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—After obtaining but one hit in eight innings, Washington batted Plank out of the box in the ninth inning to-day, but failed to win the game from Philadelphia. The home team's victory was due to hard hitting. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	2	3	1	0	0
Hill, 3b.	1	2	2	4	1	1	0
Stahl, 1b.	0	1	12	0	1	0	0
Wilsman, lf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	1	0
Mullen, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
Knoll, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Kittredge, c.	1	1	3	3	0	2	0
Hughes, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Patten, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Nill	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	24	15	6	4	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Knight, ss.	1	1	1	2	1	1	0
Davis, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	2	0
Ross, 2b.	0	1	0	2	1	0	1
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf.	1	2	4	1	0	0	0
Ord, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Powers, c.	1	2	7	1	0	0	0
Plank, p.	0	0	0	0	0	4	1
Bender, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	14	27	10	3	7	2

*Batted for Patten in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	—5
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	..—6

Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Two-base hits—Murphy, Devlin. Home run—Knight. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Mullen, Hoffman, Cross, Powers, Ord. Hits—Off Hughes, 1 in 5 innings; off Patten, 7 in 3 innings; off Plank, 7 in 8½ innings. Struck out—By Plank, 7; by Hughes, 1; by Bender, 1; off Patten, 1. Wild pitch—Bender. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance, 4,081.

CHICAGO, 9; CLEVELAND, 5.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Chicago defeated Cleveland to-day by 9 to 5, in a slugging game. A three-bagger by McFarland, the hitting of Donohue, and a running catch by Jones were the features. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	2	2	0	0	1	0	0
Holmes, c.	2	0	6	0	0	1	0
Davis, ss.	2	1	0	1	7	0	0
Donohue, lf.	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
McFarl'd, c.	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	1	0	0	3	2	0	0
Isbell, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total	9	11	27	13	3	6	0

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Bay, cf.	0	1	2	0	2	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	2	4	2	4	1
Erhardt, 3b.	0	1	1	2	2	1	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	2	0
Dunl'vy, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0	1	0
Warner, c.	1	2	3	1	0	0	0
Th'lman, p.	1	0	2	3	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	15	7	8	1

*Batted for Bernhard in ninth inning.

Chicago	2	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	—9
Cleveland	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Hits—Off Donahue, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Bernhard, 5 in 6 1-3 innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cleveland, 6. Two-base hits—Jackson (2,) Donohue. Three-base hit—McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Turner. Stolen bases—Labole, Holmes, Isbell. Struck out—By Smith, 5; by Donahue, 1. Passed ball—McFarland. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 3; off Donahue, 2. Hit with ball—Bay. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—6,280.

DETROIT, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 1.—St. Louis lost its fifth straight game to-day, Detroit winning 5 to 2. The play was slow and featureless. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Moran, 2b.	1	1	1	5	0	0	0
Frisk, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koehler, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, 1b.	0	1	14	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Weaver, c.	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Pelty, p.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Yanzant, rf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Total	2	8	27	11	1	0	

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cooley, cf.	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
H'kman, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
C'wford, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b.	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
O'Leary, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	0	0
Lowe, lf.	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Drill, c.	2	2	3	1	0	0	0
Donovan, p.	1	0	0	3	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	11	0	0	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2
Detroit	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	1—5

Two-base hits—Koehler, Drill. Three-base hits—Lowe, Stone. Sacrifice hit—Stone. Double plays—Cooley and Coughlin; Moran and Jones. Stolen bases—Wallace, Cooley, O'Leary, Donovan. Wild pitch—Pelty. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 4; off Donovan, 2. Struck out—By Pelty, 6; by Donovan, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Detroit, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,800.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Outplay Boston and Win by a Score of 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 1.—The champions of the National League found little difficulty in defeating the local team to-day by a score of 8 to 2. While Mat ewson was batted pretty freely, the hits, with the exception of one or two instances, did not produce the desired result. On the other hand, the champions' batting was decidedly strong, and this, with sharp fielding and splendid base running, enabled them to make a runaway race. The infield of the New Yorks was almost impregnable.

Safe hitting by Donlin and Browne and a great running catch by Cannell in centre field gave the visitors their first run in the first inning. Four more runs were collected in the second after Devlin had been retired on a weak hit to first. Gilbert was sent to first on called balls, and on Bowerman's hit to third base beat out Wolverton's throw to Abbatichio. Mathewson scored Gilbert on a double to the right-field fence, and the pitcher and Bowerman reached the plate on Donlin's safe hit. The latter landed at second on the throw-in, and scored on Browne's one-base hit. Wilhelm's unsteadiness, coupled with good batting, gave the visitors two more runs in the fifth inning, and their last tally was that of McGann in the seventh—on a double, Strang's sacrifice, and Dahlen's single.

In the fourth inning singles by Tenney and Abbatichio, a base on balls to Delehanty, and Wolverton's hit to left field, scored a run. In the eighth a single by Abbatichio and a double by Wolverton sent in the second run for Boston.

In the first inning Mertes was put out of the game for protesting the third strike called on him by Umpire O'Day. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, cf.	2	2	3	0	0	0	0
Browne, rf.	0	3	0	0	1	0	0
M'Gann, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Strang, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	2	6	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	3	2	3	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
B'w'man, c.	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
M'th'son, p.	1	1	0	3	0	0	0
Total	8	12	27	15	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cannell, cf.	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	13	1	0	0	0
Abbat'o, ss.	1	2	6	1	1	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
W'lv'ton, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
Sharpe, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
L'b'rn, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Moran, c.	0	1	2	5	0	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Total	2	10	27	15	2	0	0

New York	1	4	0	0	2	0	1	0	0—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—2

Sacrifice hit—Strang. Two-base hits—Mathewson, McGann, Wolverton. Stolen base—Browne. Double plays—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann, (2); Gilbert and McGann. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3; off Wilhelm, 4. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by Wilhelm, 1. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time—1 hour and 39 minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 1,780.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; BROOKLYN, 2.

One of the best exhibitions of baseball presented at Washington Park this season was the twelve-inning game between the Brooklyn and Philadelphia teams yesterday, which was won by the visitors by a score of 3 to 2. The play was fast and snappy, and the pitching of Eason and Sparks effective. In the twelfth inning, with no one out, Courtney made his first hit of the game, sending the ball over the right field fence for a home run. This gave the Philadelphians the victory. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Malay, 2b.	0	2	2	5	1		
Sh'kard, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Lumley, rf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Batch, 3b.	0	0	0	1	2		
Gessler, 1b.	0	1	14	3	0		
Lewis, ss.	0	1	2	6	0		
Dobbs, cf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Bergen, c.	0	1	7	0	0		
Eason, p.	0	0	2	3	0		
Total	2	5	*33	18	2		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0		
Courtney, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0		
Titus, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
McGee, lf.	2	2	2	2	0		
Br'ns'd, 1b.	0	2	14	1	0		
Doolin, ss.	0	1	2	4	0		
Doolin, c.	0	0	7	6	0		
Sparks, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total	3	7	36	20	0		

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Bergen, McGee. Home run—Courtney. First base on balls—Off Sparks, 4. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Lewis, (2.) Stolen bases—Malay, McGee, Doolin. Struck out—By Sparks, 6; by Eason, 4. Double plays—Gessler and Lewis; Malay, Lewis, and Gessler. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bausewine and Klem. Attendance, 1,500.

ST. LOUIS, 9; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1.—St. Louis batted Ewch furiously in the ninth inning to-day and, aided by errors, scored six runs, making victory easy. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	0	1	1	4	2		
Cor'ran, ss.	0	1	4	5	2		
Seym'r, cf.	0	1	3	0	1		
Dolan, rf.	2	0	0	0	0		
Barry, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
Bridw'l, 3b.	1	2	4	1	0		
Kell'r, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Phelps, c.	0	1	2	4	0		
Chech, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	3	7	*26	18	7		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brain, ss.	1	2	1	2	0		
Shan'on, lf.	2	2	1	3	0		
Arndt, 2b.	0	0	5	4	0		
Beckley, 1b.	1	3	11	1	0		
Smoot, cf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Dunl'vy, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Burke, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0		
Warner, c.	1	2	3	1	0		
Th'lman, p.	1	0	2	3	0		
Total	9	14	27	14	0		

*Burke out for Dunleavy's interference.

Cincinnati	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	6—9

Two-base hits—Kelly, Smoot. Triple play—Beckley, Arndt and Thielman. Stolen base—Dunleavy—Double plays—Bridwell, (unassisted;) Thielman, Burke and Beckley; Corcoran, (unassisted,) Bases on balls—Off Thielman, 5; off Chech, 3. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Barry, Thielman. Struck out—By Thielman, 1; by Chech, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,133.

PITTSBURG, 4; CHICAGO, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 1.—Case not only pitched a fine game to-day, but fielded unusually well, Pittsburg won in the fourth inning with five hits. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf.	0	0	4	3	0	0	
Clarke, lf.	2	2	3	0	0	0	
Beaumont, cf.	1	2	7	0	0	0	
McBride, ss.	0	2	0	3	0	0	
Clancy, 1b.	0	0	14	0	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	1	2	1	0	
Leach, 3b.	0	1	1	0	1	0	
Peitz, c.	0	1	1	1	1	0	
Case, p.	0	0	0	0	7	0	
Total	4	9	27	14	2		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	2	5	0	0		
Schulte, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Maloney, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	0	7	0		
Evers, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Kling, c.	0	0	1	1	0		
Weimer, p.	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	0	4	24	16	0		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Beaumont. Sacrifice hit—Tinker. Stolen bases—Peitz, Maloney, (2.) Double play—Chance and Evers. First base on balls—Off Case, 2; off Weimer, 2. Struck out—By Case, 1; by Weimer, 1. Wild pitch—Weimer. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 3,519.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Falkenberg's Wild Throw in Eighth Inning Gave Jersey City the Game.

Jersey City again outplayed Toronto yesterday, and won its sixth straight victory on the home grounds. The score was 3 to 1. Lindeman, formerly of the Pittsburg Nationals, was in the box for the local men. He had good control of the ball, and the Toronto batters had difficulty getting on to his curves. Falkenberg, too, did well for the Canadians, but it was his wild thrown in the eighth inning, letting in two runs, that gave Jersey City the game. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Bean, ss.	1	1	4	3	1		
Kejeter, rf.	1	1	0	1	0		
Merritt, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0		
Hanigan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Cassidy, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0		
Woods, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0		
Vand'grift, c.	0	1	5	5	0		
Linden'n, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	3	6	27	15	1		

TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rapp, lb.	0	1	11	0	1		
Harley, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
White, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Murray, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Soffel, 2b.	0	2	3	1	1		
Carr, ss.	0	0	3	2	0		
O'Brien, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0		
Toft, c.	0	0	4	3	0		
Falk'b'g, p.	0	0	0	3	1		
Total	1	8	24	11	3		

Jersey City	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Toronto	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

First base by errors—Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 8; Toronto, 4. Three-base hit—Merritt. Sacrifice hits—Bean, Merritt, Harley, Murray. Double play—Vandergrift, Merritt, and Cassidy. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Passed balls—Toft, 2. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 760.

NEWARK, 5; BUFFALO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 1.—Buffalo was defeated by Newark to-day by the score of 5 to 2. The victory was gained by timely batting of the local men. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Swander, cf.	1	1	4	0	0		
F. M'phy, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
C'kman, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Jones, lf.	1	2	1	1	0		
Gatins, ss.	0	1	2	5	0		
O'H'gen, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0		
Wagner, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1		
Shea, c.	1	1	8	1	1		
Hest'fer, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	5	6	27	10	2		

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettm'n, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Gr'kett, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Del'h'y, rf.	0	2	2	2	0		
E. M'phy, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
McAll'r, 2b.	1	0	0	4	0		
Hill, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Natt'r'a, ss.	1	2	2	4	1		
McMan's, c.	0	1	6	1	0		
Milligan, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	6	24	12	1		

Newark	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2

First base by errors—Newark, 1; Buffalo, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 3; Buffalo, 6. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 5; off Milligan, 1. Home run—Naitreas. Three-base hit—Jones. Two-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hit—E. Murphy. Stolen base—Gatins. Double play—Gatins and O'Hagen. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

ROCHESTER, 4; BALTIMORE, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The Baltimores could not connect with Walters's curves and shoots to-day, and the result was a shut-out by the Rochester team. The slow fielding of the Baltimores also helped the visitors. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	1

Batteries—Walters and Skelman; Adkins and Sylvester.

PROVIDENCE, 8; MONTREAL, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 1.—The local team won an easy victory over the tail-enders to-day by a score of 8 to 1. Josslyn was in excellent form and allowed but three scattered hits. But for a carnival of errors by the home players in the eighth inning, the visitors would have been shout out. Lachance was put out of the game for kicking in the third inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	2
Montreal	0	0	0

Batteries—Josslyn and Thomas; Felix, Barber; Raub and Gibson. Attendance—900.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

| | W. | L. | P.C. | | W. | L. | P.C. |
|

EQUITABLE SWINDLER ADMITS HIS CRIME

Pleads Guilty to Theft and Tells How It Was Done.

SAYS A CLERK TEMPTED HIM

Promises Restitution and Begs the Court's Mercy—Hint of Other Accomplices Unfounded.

Samuel Edwards Lobley, who, with the aid of two accomplices, got $55,000 out of the coffers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, pleaded guilty yesterday to grand larceny in the first degree and receiving stolen property, throwing himself on the mercy of the court. Judge Crane of Brooklyn, before whom the plea was entered, said he would pronounce sentence on Monday. Before then Lobley's counsel, George W. Martin, will repeat to the Judge the offer of restitution already made to the Equitable. Lobley says he will return $30,000 to the Equitable.

It was made plain when court opened yesterday that Emil Neumer, the Equitable clerk whose co-operation with Lobley made the thefts from the society possible, was ready to turn State's evidence.

After Lobley had admitted having served ten years in Sing Sing for robbing Smith & Co. of diamonds in 1888, the Judge inquired of him how he had become involved in his present trouble.

"I was led into it by Neumer," Lobley replied. "Neumer was introduced to me by my nephew, Thomas Lobley, at my house in Brooklyn. He told me he was a clerk in the loan department of the Equitable, and proposed to me to go in with him and three other clerks to do the company up. He said we could get at least a million dollars. At first it seemed like a 'pipe' to me. Three days later he came to my house with an Equitable check for $27,816, which he gave to me for deposit in the Mechanics' Bank, where I was an engineer and had an account.

"Neumer told me that all I would have to do would be to get the checks cashed. He said he and his associates could doctor the Equitable's books so that the steal would never be found out, and that we could keep on working it till we got rich. The profits looked so big and the scheme seemed so easy and safe that I could not resist the temptation. I went into the deal, although I had been leading an honest life.

"How many times did you perpetrate this fraud and how was the money divided?"

"Three times. We were caught the third time. I gave Neumer $22,816 out of the first check for $27,816, keeping $5,000 for myself. I understood he was to divide with four people. I didn't give him anything out of the second check, but kept it all for myself. I got about $32,000 out of the deal."

Lobley's statement that three other Equitable employes besides Neumer were implicated in the thefts created a sensation in court. That this was true was denied later by Allan McCulloh of Alexander & Green, general counsel for the Equitable, and Gerald Brophy, head of the policy loan department, who was the first witness called in the Lobley case.

"I believe that Lobley thinks there were other Equitable employes than Neumer concerned," said Mr. McCulloh. "He was encouraged so to believe by the statements of his nephew and of Neumer, who desired to get as large a share of the plunder as they could. Naturally if they could make Lobley believe that there were four Equitable clerks in the scheme he would think the money would have to be divided into five parts, and young Lobley and Neumer would get the lion's share."

"Has Lobley returned any of the money secured from the Equitable?" Mr. McCulloh was asked.

"He has not returned a cent. When the offer of restitution was made I declined to have any compromise. No pledges of any kind have been given to Lobley to induce him to change his plea."

BISHOP'S LABOR AWARD.

McVickar, as Umpire, Orders Carpenters' Wages Advanced in Providence.

PROVIDENCE, June 1.—The Right Rev. William N. McVickar, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Rhode Island, who acted as umpire in a wage dispute between the Master Builders' Association and the Carpenters' Union of this city, finds that the carpenters are entitled to an advance of 2½ cents per hour, as demanded by them. According to the Bishop's decision, the minimum wage is to be 37½ cents per hour.

Bishop McVickar said the demand was not unreasonable. The new scale benefits about 1,400 men.

SOUTH WANTS ITALIAN LABOR.

Ambassador Des Planches Finds Field for Immigrants Good.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, called at the State Department to-day and reported the result of his tour of the South, undertaken for the purpose of investigating the question of turning the tide of Italian immigration away from the cities of the North to that region.

The Commerce Department is strongly in favor of such a move and will co-operate with him. The Ambassador found that in many parts of the South there was a great desire for Italian labor.

CHANGE IN WESTINGHOUSE CO.

E. M. Herr, a Steam Railroad Man, to be Acting Head.

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company announced yesterday the election of E. M. Herr, formerly of the Northern Pacific Railroad and for the last several years manager of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, as First Vice President and acting head under Mr. Westinghouse. His choice for this important office is regarded as a significant step in the campaign of the big electric companies for the early wide introduction of electricity in long-distance railroad service.

Naval War College in Session.

NEWPORT, June 1.—The annual Summer conference of officers at the Naval War College on Coasters Harbor Island began to-day, and will continue until Oct. 1. Various tactical and strategic questions will be discussed. Precedents in international law established by the war between Japan and Russia will have particular attention.

Julia Ward Howe Not Ill.

Mrs. John Elliott of 62 Washington Square South said last night that a report that her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, was seriously ill was absolutely without foundation. Mrs. Howe dined at a neighbor's house on Tuesday and started on a visit to Maine on Wednesday, in her usual good health and spirits.

Judge Parker a Pall Bearer.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 1.—The funeral of ex-Mayor Michael N. Nolan will be held from St. Joseph's Church to-morrow. The honorary pallbearers will include Judge Alton B. Parker, Judge Denis O'Brien, Judge William E. Warner, David B. Hill, George W. Aldridge, and Anthony N. Brady.

WEAVER WILL CREATE AN ADVISORY BOARD

Citizens' Committee to Help Direct City's Affairs.

COUNCILS RECALL GAS LEASE

Philadelphia's Mayor Witnesses His Triumph—May Move to Take Works in 1907.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Mayor Weaver said to-night that he intended to select a number of well-known citizens to act as an advisory board with him in public matters. He declined to discuss the personnel of the board or define the scope of its functions.

The policy that Mayor Weaver will pursue, it was announced by those in his confidence, will be to gather about him men of influence in business and professional life, who will be consulted on financial and other municipal matters. They will be selected without regard to politics, and will be representative citizens, best fitted to evolve a thorough businesslike plan to finance the city and redeem it politically.

When seen at his home the Mayor expressed astonishment that his plan had become public.

Without a dissenting vote both branches of City Councils to-day withdrew the ordinance authorizing the extension of the city gas works lease to the United Gas Improvement Company for a period of seventy-five years, for which the company was to pay the city $25,000,000. Select Council also unanimously confirmed the appointments of Col. Sheldon Potter as Director of Public Safety and A. Lincoln Acker as Director of Public Works. The galleries of the Council chambers were packed with spectators, but there was no disturbance, and the action of the municipal legislators was received in silence.

Mayor Weaver and his attorney were in a room adjoining the Council chamber during the vote on his appointments. He was prepared to appear before the body if necessary, but was not called upon to do so.

Alexander De Haven, Chairman of the Finance Committee introduced a resolution fixing the tax rate for next year at $1.50 on $100, the present rate. The Republican leaders who advocated the gas lease extension declared that money was needed to meet expenses, and asserted that if the ordinance was defeated it would be necessary to increase the tax rate. Mayor Weaver contended that the existing rate was sufficient.

A delegation of business men headed by a brass band visited the Mayor to-day. The Mayor received them after his appointments had been confirmed, and, addressing the delegation, he said: "I have just returned from the fourth floor of the City Hall where Select and Common Councils have recalled from our hands the gas lease ordinance. This ordinance has been sent to that death from which there is no resurrection. Since I have occupied the office of Mayor of Philadelphia my desire has been to make it the best municipality in the world. With your help and the help of God we will raise Philadelphia until it stands as the first municipality in the wide world."

Mayor Weaver sent a letter to City Controller John M. Walton asking for copies of the yearly statements of the United Gas Improvement Company and the amounts alleged to have been spent by the company for improvements. He asks also the amounts due with interest at the end of the year 1907 for the properties belonging to the company. His purpose is to estimate the amounts that will be due from the city to the United Gas Improvement Company should the option to retake the gas works be exercised by the city.

SHEA TELLS OF BRIBERY.

Chicago Strike Leader Declares He Once Refused $10,000.

CHICAGO, June 1.—Cornelius P. Shea, President, and Albert Young, ex-President of the Teamsters' Union, announced to-day that they were ready to go before the Grand Jury and explain how $25,000 was paid into the treasury of their organization by agents of employers' associations. Shea to-day reiterated his statement, made to the Grand Jury, that two years ago he was offered $10,000 by an official of the Associated Teaming interests to call a strike against the mail order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He also reaffirmed his allegations concerning conspiracies on the part of certain employers to prevent the big office buildings from using gas for fuel.

"Not a strike of any consequence is called in Chicago that the employers don't try to bribe the unions," said Shea.

"Since this strike has been on has any money been offered to you?" he was asked.

"If they knew," replied Mr. Shea, referring to the employers, "that the teamsters had solicited or accepted a bribe these fellows would be the first to tell the Grand Jury about it. Now is their opportunity. If they know of any such thing let them now speak or forever after hold their peace."

Speaking of efforts alleged to have been made by the coal dealers to force the office building managers to use coal throughout the year instead of using gas during the Summer, Shea said:

"The records of the teamsters show that the strike benefits, some $30,000, were not paid by the teamsters' organization."

Shea made similar charges with reference to the street car strike of 1903.

"The coal teamsters went out," he said. "They tried to bribe me to order the men back to work. I was called to a meeting of the teaming interests," he said, "When I left I was followed out into the hall and told that there was $10,000 in it for me if I would do what those men wanted. I said I would not call off the strike for $100,000."

Shea said the strike would end if the employers other than the railway express companies would take back their men without requiring them to collect packages for the express companies.

Action calculated to bring a quick ending to the strike was taken at a meeting of the Chicago Team Owners' Association to-day. A committee was appointed to demand of the teamsters that the right of the team owners to make deliveries to strike-bound houses be submitted to arbitration. Should the drivers refuse to agree to this proposition a meeting of the team owners will be called and a vote taken on the question of making deliveries to strike-bound firms. A large number of team owners are in a mood to take this step. If they should do so the teamsters' union would lose its main support.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Leaves of absence: John A. Murtagh, Assistant Surgeon, ten days; William F. Pearson, Ninth Infantry, to June 23; D. C. McDonald, Artillery, seven days; D. C. Cubbison, Artillery, five days.

The Navy.

Ensign E. H. Campbell is ordered to the Chicago; Midshipman H. Burnham is detached from the Brooklyn and resignation accepted.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. B. Mears is ordered to additional duty at the marine recruiting station, Buffalo, N. Y.

Assistant Naval Constructor J. E. McDonald died at Fort Bayard, N. M., May 29.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Potomac, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Galveston, from Provincetown for Tompkinsville; Leonidas, from Guantanamo for Norfolk.

TO DRAFT A MODEL TREATY OF PEACE

Interparliamentary Committee Has Work in Hand.

MR. BARTHOLDT, CHAIRMAN

Lake Mohonk Arbitration Conference Hears of the New International Movement.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 1.—A new model treaty which, it is hoped, will obviate in future such trouble as arose during the last session of Congress, will be drafted by a committee appointed by the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union. This announcement was made at to-day's session of the Lake Mohonk International Arbitration Conference in a letter from Congressman Bartholdt, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Peace Union.

Mr. Bartholdt, who is now in Europe, wrote that, at a recent meeting of the Executive Committee of the union, presided over by Mr. Beernaert, former Prime Minister of Belgium, the proposition that a model treaty be drafted was discussed. All the speakers, the letter said, recognized the necessity of a specification in such a treaty of the subjects to be arbitrated, in order that such difficulties as were encountered in the United States last Winter might be overcome. It finally was decided to appoint a committee to draft a model treaty along the lines suggested, and Mr. Bartholdt was named as Chairman.

The proposition regarding a permanent international parliament to-day was placed on the programme of the coming meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union as one of the American propositions. This meeting will be held at Brussels on Aug. 28.

Representative Charles E. Littlefield of Maine, Henry B. F. MacFarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and Oscar S. Straus, a member of the Permanent Hague Court, were the principal speakers to-day before the Lake Mohonk International Arbitration Conference.

Mr. Littlefield's subject was the differences arising between the United States Senate and President Roosevelt regarding arbitration treaties. He dwelt upon the technical points involved in the controversy and declared that, while the Senate had acted within its strictly constitutional rights in the case, the President had performed his duty to the cause of international arbitration in withdrawing the treaties from further consideration.

"The Permanent Court of Arbitration and Peace" was the subject of the address by Mr. Straus. He said that "from the dawn of history the nations of the world have expended their best energies, their resources, and their highest ingenuity either in war or in preparation for war. To such a degree is this true that as we survey the history of nations we are left in doubt whether to conclude that the normal relations of nations have been those of war or of peace."

Mr. Straus said the causes for war had changed as the national spirit changed, and he spoke of the various European Peace Congresses that were summoned after devastating wars.

Mahlon N. Kline, Chairman of the Committee on International Arbitration appointed by the Philadelphia Trades League, read a series of recommendations from a report adopted by the business men in the conference and addressed to all business organizations and commercial bodies of the United States. These recommendations commended the action of the President of the United States in having the nations to again meet in conference at The Hague for a further discussion of questions not finally passed upon by the original conference.

LA FOLLETTE'S BILL PASSES.

Wisconsin Railroads Must Show Their Books in State Tax Suits.

MADISON, Wis., June 1.—The Assembly to-day unanimously concurred in the Senate Railroad bill. Gov. La Follette sent a special message to the Senate urging the passage of a bill to compel railroad companies to present their books as evidence in suits to recover back taxes.

The Governor intimated that he might call a special session if the Legislature did not pass the measure.

Henry Adams Freed of Murder Charge

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 1.—Henry Adams, formerly of Brooklyn, who was charged with murder, was acquitted this afternoon. Adams was accused of having set fire to the Working Men's Hotel here a year ago. Adam Zink, a tailor, was burned to death in the fire.

MAY HAVE PARK ROBBER.

Police Get a Negro Who Looks Like Hughes's Assailant.

Charles Holme, colored, of 312 West Thirty-ninth Street, was arrested last night at One Hundred and Sixth Street and Columbus Avenue by Detectives McManus and Duffy on a charge of attempted burglary. Mrs. Kline of 948 Columbus Avenue told the police that she had found the negro in her parlor, and that he had rushed out before she could raise an alarm.

He was met on the sidewalk by the detectives, who recognized him as a man they had been trailing on suspicion of being connected with the holding up of John J. Hughes of 326 West Eighty-third Street a few nights ago in Central Park West. The negro answers the description given by Hughes of one of two men who robbed him of $300. Holme's picture is in the Rogues' Gallery.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

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DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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WHAT WILL JAPAN DO NEXT?

The odds and ends of Russia's Second and Third Baltic fleets still afloat in Asiatic waters will soon be gathered in by the superbly efficient TOGO, or will have reached Vladivostok or have sought asylum in neutral ports. The sea power of the great Czar being disposed of, we may expect at a very early day to hear that Japan has resumed her operations against his land forces. Yesterday's dispatches from the Russian headquarters in Manchuria told of the massing of heavy artillery at the Japanese centre "in order to liberate a main striking force for action on the flanks." This indicates an intention to repeat the tactics that were so effective at Mukden. The Japanese defenses are being strengthened at Sin-Min-Tung. KUROKI'S army, which has just heard of the great naval victory, is reported to be in a state of higher efficiency than at any time since the beginning of the war, which is indeed news of startling import to the Russians, who have found KUROKI at all times a singularly efficient person. Tokio dispatches some weeks ago reported detailed plans for strengthening the Manchurian force in numbers and equipment. The arsenals were busy, and the artillery branch had been greatly strengthened by purchases and captures. The Japanese War Department has just sent a cablegram to a Pennsylvania company ordering 1,000 trucks and other railroad supplies to be dispatched at once to Port Arthur for use by OYAMA'S army upon the Manchurian Railway. This order was given some time ago provisionally, and, now that ROJESTVENSKY has been done for, Japan wants it filled at once.

The world expects OYAMA and KUROKI to make an end of Russia's armed resistance in Manchuria. It would indeed be a very sudden reversal of form should Japan after such an astonishing series of victories now suffer defeat from the troops of LINEVITCH, which are not believed to have been made more formidable by the lapse of time. A Japanese triumph in Manchuria would open the land approach to Vladivostok. Under Japanese bombardment from the land side and hemmed in by TOGO on the sea side, that last great outpost of Russia in the East would speedily meet its doom. The fall of Vladivostok and the sinking or capture of the Russian ships of war in that harbor would be the final act of the Russo-Japanese war in the East. The Russian power on that side of the world would be extinguished.

It would be interesting to know where Japan's designs would carry her after that. If the feeble Czar and his corrupt and conscienceless advisers should still refuse to ask for terms of peace a state of war would still nominally exist, even if Japan should rest upon her triumphs and undertake no further active operations. Being the absolute mistress of the seas so far as her enemy is concerned, she might decide to force Russia to make peace by destroying her commerce upon the sea. This would involve the sending of ships of war to the Mediterranean, to the Atlantic Ocean, to the North Sea, or even into the Baltic. The Black Sea would be inaccessible owing to the fact that the passage of the Dardanelles is closed to ships of war. Russia's mercantile marine a year ago was made up of 818 steamers of 384,857 tons' register, and 2,200 sailing vessels aggregating 283,686 tons. All these that could be caught would be Japan's prizes. Her warships, too, would be privileged to take from neutral ships all contraband of war with a Russian destination, even under the agreement of Paris, to which Japan was not a party. A blockade of Russia's Baltic ports would perhaps amaze the European Powers by its sheer audacity, but Japan would be within her right in establishing and maintaining such a blockade.

These ventures, however, would take Japan a good way from home and involve the unnecessary risk of ruffling Western sensibilities. It is to say the least improbable that Russia's obstinacy will force her conqueror to attack her European domains. The opinion that the Grand Ducal ring will advise the Czar to continue the war in order that their opportunities for big stealing may not be prematurely cut off is entertained and frankly expressed in Russian quarters, as was stated in our St. Petersburg dispatch yesterday. A policy so monstrous and inhuman would give the civilized Powers a proper occasion for remonstrance, but first of all it would give the Russian people new provocation to revolt. The continuance of the war merely for the purpose of looting the appropriations in St. Petersburg would, it may be presumed, bring on a Russian crisis before many months. But the neutral nations would have the right to protest against the continuance of a paper war by Russia. War is a nuisance to neutral commerce. The Navy Department of Japan declared the seas open to commerce as soon as it had received the news of ROJESTVENSKY'S defeat. Merchant ships have, of course, no occasion to fear further Russian molestation. In spite of all the proclamations of neutrality, commerce with Japan and with Manchurian ports in her hands will be resumed. If Russia chooses to protest, the ready answer will be that she cannot expect the nations of the earth to recognize an imaginary state of war. Her position would be too preposterous to be endured at home or tolerated abroad. If human reason and self-respect have not been entirely destroyed in Russian Government circles, peace will follow Japan's coming victory in Manchuria.

THE SOUTH AND ITS COTTON.

The cotton outlook is a problem which is giving the economists no little anxiety. The cotton acreage of 1904 was estimated by the Government statisticians at 31,720,000 acres. Under exceptionally favorable conditions this yielded a crop of more than 13,000,000 bales. This year the acreage planted has been cut down from 12 to 15 per cent. An estimate of the cotton acreage of this year gives the total as 28,000,000 to 29,000,000 acres, part of which will be lost. It is too early for any estimate of the condition of the growing crop. During the past fortnight exaggerated reports of flood, drought, labor scarcity, and general neglect have been industriously circulated, with the desired result of creating something like excitement in the market and advancing the price on heavy purchases from large consumers at home and abroad, further stimulated by recent events in the East. It should be evident to any one who studies the subject without the bias inseparable from speculative interests that the policy initiated at the New Orleans meeting of the Cotton Growers' Association in January, to restrict the acreage planted and impoverish the soil by withholding fertilizers in order to cut down the 1905 yield, is being followed up industriously by the dissemination of exaggerated reports of damage and disaster to advance the price.

This policy is fraught with danger to the best interests of the South. The effort should be to produce cotton so cheaply that no normal fluctuation in its market price will make the growing of it unprofitable, thus encouraging its rise until the available supply is absorbed. The South is pre-eminently an agricultural section. In soil and climate it enjoys a natural monopoly of cotton, and this advantage alone is worth more than all its other advantages combined. Cotton growing and cotton manufacture are the foundations of its prosperity.

IN GLASGOW.

In introducing Mr. DALRYMPLE, Superintendent of Municipal Tramways in Glasgow, to the dinner audience gathered in his honor at the Hoffman House on Saturday evening Mr. J. G. PHELPS STOKES said that with a three-cent fare the municipally operated tramways of Glasgow "pay more than 50 per cent. of their earnings to the city in the form of profit."

This is enough to make a capitalist sit up. The most grasping street railway corporation that ever practiced extortion on a patient public would regard 50 per cent. "profits" as sinful. A little later Mr. DALRYMPLE observed that the revenue of the Glasgow street railway system is $3,750,000, "less than half of which goes to current expenses." Mr. STOKES evidently treated as "profits" all the money left over after paying current or operating expenses. He is still a young man, with much to learn. When he knows more about the transportation business he will understand why it is that many a railroad operated for from one-half to two-thirds of its revenues has nothing left for its stockholders after fixed charges of one kind and another have been paid. But municipal ownership agitators all over the country will be heard proclaiming to audiences as ignorant as themselves that the street railway system of Glasgow makes 50 per cent. profit for the city.

Mr. DALRYMPLE at least knows what he is talking about, which is more than Mr. STOKES appeared to do. But is Mr. DALRYMPLE giving us the whole story of municipal ownership and operation in his city? He tells us that last year 56,000,000 passengers were carried for a one-cent fare, 78,000,000 for a two-cent fare, and 3,000,000 for a fare ranging from three to six cents. The average he thinks is less than two cents. He explained that laboring men pay about one cent, while the wealthier classes living in the suburbs pay the higher fares. If there were more people in Glasgow the fare would be cheaper, he asserted, and he concludes that in the great cities of this country where we have millions a municipal railway could carry passengers below the Glasgow rate.

Again the municipal ownership talkers and writers will eagerly avail themselves of these statements for use in the American campaign. But has Mr. DALRYMPLE really nothing more to tell us about the working of the municipal ownership and operation system in Glasgow?

Is it not true that the central zone within which the railroad fare is one cent contains a densely crowded population living in what are politely called unsanitary conditions, meaning filth and wretchedness? Is it not true that in order to reach a part of the city where the conditions of healthy living can be found the fare paid on the tramways is greater than the workingmen of New York pay on our corporation lines to reach their homes in suburbs remote from the crowded district? Is it not true that the tendency of the zone system established by the City of Glasgow is to put a premium upon congestion and overcrowding of population in tenements and to discourage the growth and spread of the city outward from the centre? In other words, has not the City of Glasgow in operating its street railway lines devised about the most unwise, unsanitary, and injurious policy it could possibly have adopted?

On some of the street railway lines of the City of New York a workingman can ride about fourteen miles for five cents. He can go from the Battery to One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street. By the Subway he can go from Fulton Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. In Brooklyn he can go nearly to Coney Island for five cents, and all the way there for ten. A single fare of five cents takes many of the working class of New York from the scene of their labors to a separate individual home with green grass growing around it. Mr. DALRYMPLE says the fares in Glasgow paid by the "wealthier classes" who live in the suburbs range "from three to six cents." Is it not true that it costs about sixteen cents to ride as far upon the Glasgow street cars as a New York passenger is carried for five cents?

The whole truth about municipal ownership and operation in Glasgow ought to be told. Mr. DALRYMPLE cannot afford to conceal any of the essential facts from the people of Chicago.

THE STATE CENSUS.

It is the duty, and should be the pleasure, of every household to facilitate the taking of the State census, which began yesterday. Every enumerator authorized to collect the statistics needed will be provided with a document executed by the Secretary of State, and this document he must show on demand. It is of importance to every interest, political and business, that the enumeration shall be complete and correct. To refuse it is not only unpatriotic but futile. It will merely serve to bring the person thus refusing into court for discipline.

Heads of families will serve their own convenience and facilitate a work for which, in one way or another, they have to help pay for, by preparing lists of the members of their families, their color, age, place of birth, and how long in the United States if born abroad. Such lists should be left where the servants can give them to properly accredited enumerators. If there are other inmates of the household than members of the family, such as boarders or servants, the lists prepared should include them also. What further information is needed can very well be given by any one in the house. The questions are not inquisitorial and cover much less range of inquiry than those of the Federal census, being chiefly for enumeration.

The enumerators are required to use courtesy and tact. Interpreters are provided when needed, and no one should hesitate to reply frankly and fully to every question. If an enumerator attempts to do any business "on the side," in the way of canvassing or peddling, he should be promptly reported to the Supervisor of the Census, 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, which may be done as well by mail as by a visit. The enumeration will require at least two and perhaps four weeks. It should show that the population of New York City is nearer four millions than any other round figure.

MAKING NITROGEN AVAILABLE.

Good progress has been made during the past two or three years in the solution of a problem which has given the agricultural chemists great anxiety and warranted grave doubts of the ability of mankind to sustain the fertility of the earth in proportion to the increasing demands of its population. This problem is the segregation of nitrogen from its association with oxygen in the atmosphere and its fixation in combinations permitting its direct employment in plant fertilization.

The latest and most promising method of accomplishing this result is described in current issues of the English technical press. It consists in passing air mixed with steam over a mass of peat maintained in slow combustion. By this means some of the nitrogen of the air and some of that liberated in the destructive distillation of the peat is caused to combine with the hydrogen released by the decomposition of the steam, giving ammonia, which by means of sulphuric acid is readily converted into the sulphate of ammonia. The process is simple, inexpensive, and yields a large product which is readily available in plant nutrition. The new process has great economic significance, and while likely to attract very little popular attention is probably of incomparably greater importance than the discovery of radium, which created an international excitement.

As bearing upon questions connected with public lighting now under discussion in this city it is of interest to note that the City of London Corporation has decided to discard electric arc lights for most thoroughfares and substitute incandescent gas lamps. The introduction of the electric columns and arcs represented a heavy outlay, but even so a majority of the City Corporation have recorded their opinion that it will be an economical proceeding and an excellent investment for the rate payers to change back again. The saving is calculated at about 18 per cent. per annum. It may or may not be that the conclusions of the London Corporation are based upon considerations which should have weight in this city. However, the fact is interesting, and it has set the English electrical press to scolding vigorously. The gas journals, on the other hand, are chortling merrily. As a matter of fact, London does not like the electric arc for street lighting.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Telephones and Lightning.

Again the almost too kindly and considerate Electrical Review attempts to remove what it regards as our excessive fear of using the telephone while a thunderstorm is in progress. Beginning with the soothing admission that we are right as to the existence of some danger—about like that of sleeping in an iron bed—The Review says: "Perhaps we may best describe the situation by comparing it to the daily ride to and from the office. Railway accidents are not unknown, yet how many of us hesitate before stepping aboard the train? Any one who feels nervous about using a telephone during a thunderstorm is free to do so, but on the same principle, he should just as carefully avoid all the thousand and one daily acts which involve a more or less remote danger." That the electrical engineer has not yet found either for himself or his patrons perfect protection from lightning, with its induced or secondary as well as direct discharges, The Review admits, but it says that "if THE TIMES will count up the number of telephones reported as destroyed by lightning during a storm in any section, and will then compare this with the total number of telephones in use for the same section, it will see how few are the accidents which do happen, and how slight the probability of any one's being injured in this way." No doubt, and if it were not for our humility under the chastening of so high an authority on telephones and thunderstorms, we might hint that The Review's information is not quite as new as it is valuable, and that we heard something like it last week or last year, we forget just which. And despite the reiteration of reassurances for which perhaps we had no very great need, we retain the foolish belief that to the minute danger incurred by everybody everywhere when lightning is on the rampage, there is a minute addition made if one goes to the telephone at such times. To make that addition is wise or unwise according to the size of the need or convenience served by telephoning then, and of the size each must judge for himself. What passes for fear of lightning is a peculiar emotion, in several respects unlike ordinary fear and perhaps fundamentally different—perhaps an almost purely physical reaction to electrical stresses. Those who feel it most know as well as those who are immune from it that their chance of getting "struck" is so small as to be quite negligible amid the many greater dangers which all brave daily in the conditions of modern life, but this knowledge does not serve in the slightest degree to protect them from the nervous irritation and depression from which they begin to suffer, often, before they see any other signs of the approaching storm. They are not afraid with their minds, but with their bodies, and they can fairly claim that the symptoms they show are no more truly those of a true fear than are the disturbances which the same storm creates in the operations of a power house or of a telegraph system.

Another Poor Defense of Tipping.

Tip-taking as seen from the standpoint of the better class of waiters was well described by "One of Them" in the letter we printed yesterday, and yet even he must feel that his defense, not of the system—that he did not attempt—but of his own submission to it, was quite inadequate. The waiter, he said in effect, must take tips because he does not receive a living wage from his employer and because he can neither get nor retain a job without meeting the demands made upon him by parasites of half a dozen sorts. There is a pathos as well as an accuracy in this picture that takes away from us any desire to treat "One of Them" with the impatient severity we had no compunctions about using upon Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH, but really the fact that the present conditions in a certain trade are very bad is far from being a good excuse for making the perpetuation of those conditions certain by tamely making the poor best of them. A man who can write a letter as good as that of our correspondent should not talk about what he "must" do as a waiter. If he has not the time nor the energy to undertake the reform of the evils he recognizes, what is to prevent him from seeking another occupation where his self-respect will be safer? If he and enough others of like mind did this the desired reform would come of itself and in the simplest of manners. Just as soon as the employers of waiters find that they cannot get their tables served without paying living wages for honest work they will pay the living wages; just as soon as the parasites find their demands refused they will wither away and disappear. Of course the real responsibility for the tipping system rests, not on those who give or those who collect the tips, but on the dignified proprietors of hotels and restaurants and on the haughty owners of steamboat and railway lines, who, though they would scorn to hold out their own hands for the petty reward for uncovenanted services or to punish by neglect the withholding of petty bribes for the performance of services that are covenanted, yet have no objection at all to taking the lion's share of the shameful money after it has been gathered in by their shameless or helpless agents. That is exactly what these great ones do, for the tipping system in the last analysis is simply a decrease of the salary total without the slightest decrease of the total income, and the consumer pays twice under the delusion that he is "generous," or the knowledge that he is cowardly.

Power and Personality.

It is highly probable that if VICTOR EMANUEL, instead of saying that the President of the United States has more power than the King of Italy, had said that the present occupant of our "chair" had more power than the present occupant of his "throne," his statement would have gained in the strict accuracy which we all so much admire. Power is so largely a matter of personality, and so little a matter of laws or forms of Government, that it is fairly safe to assume that, if the King and the President changed places, the one would not find his control of events materially increased or the other discover that he had made many steps toward helplessness. The one notable example of the autocrat left in the world to-day is also its most notable example of the pitiably ineffectual and has good cause to shiver with fright at every rustle of a curtain. Yet in theory his every word is absolute law to millions of subjects, and they all live or die as he smiles or frowns. Were he his most famous predecessor he would make theory and practice coincide, but being himself he may well envy, not the power of the President of the United States, but that of the Mayor of Peapack, N. J., who, if there be such an official, probably has a neat little machine of his own and knows thoroughly well how to run it. The King of Italy, according to all accounts, is a man of parts and therefore in no such desperate case as the Czar, but he can rest assured that he has all the power he would exercise anywhere.

LESSON OF TOGO'S VICTORY.

Better Defense, Especially by Torpedo Boats, Needed for Pacific Coast.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The words of our President on Memorial Day are very timely on the question of the increase of the navy—especially true are they in view of the fact that we have an extended seaboard on the Pacific Coast, and great cities there which may require protection in the not distant future.

Suppose, and it is only a supposition, to illustrate one point, that our relations with Japan should become a strained relation? In such a case we can imagine a fleet under Togo coming across the Pacific to see about it, and to be on hand in case of trouble. We remember well when there was a rumor during the "Spanish war" of a ship of that country being seen in Northern waters, and how much some people were disturbed by it.

"In time of peace prepare for war," We have no "Pacific fleet" worth speaking of, but we have great cities on our Western coast. From the last sea fight in Korea Bay we have learned that it was the "submarines and the torpedo boats" which wrought such havoc among the giant "Russian warships." "A mouse will scare an elephant," and put him to flight, and the nation that has the greatest number of these and the most skill in handling them is likely to win the day.

Let us have a "new fleet for the Pacific," a few big ships and a host of these "sea moles," as soon as possible. Then we can "talk Turkey," even with Japan, and feel a little more comfortable "when we lie down and when we get up."

AN AMERICAN.

New York, June 1, 1905.

SHAKESPEARE'S PET TROUT.

Like Mr. Butzel's, It "Must Be Caught by Tickling."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I call the attention of your correspondent, Mr. Butzel, to the fact that his observation in regard to trout is not original, I having noticed the same phenomenon in watching the trout in the Avon about three hundred and twenty years ago, and noted it in my play of "Twelfth Night," II., v., 26:

"Here comes the trout that must be caught by tickling."

SHAKESPEARE.

New York, June 1, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of to-day I noticed a letter under this heading, "Truly Wonderful." To the uninitiated it does certainly seem wonderful that such a shy fish as the trout should allow himself to be tickled, but as I have more than once obtained a good bag of such fish by means of tickling them with my hand, not on their backs, but on their "other side," I know it to be perfectly feasible. Any one can prove what I write by carrying out the following instructions: Roll up your shirt sleeve and creep stealthily to the stream, keeping as near the ground as possible, then lie face down on the edge of a bank under which the stream is flowing, and feel carefully about under the bank till you come across a trout. Tickle him on his "under part" and he will remain perfectly still. You can then either raise him gradually to the rocks if any under the bank, when you squeeze him against them, and, getting your fingers in his gills, bring him out of the water, or else you can work him gradually to the top of the water and then suddenly jerk him up on to dry land.

It is now some twenty years since I first came from England to America, but I have so far never met with an American who knew "tickling trout" to be a feasible proposition.

LINDSAY BROWN.

New York, June 1, 1905.

The President's Choice of a Rifle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to Mr. Peckham's inquiry in THE TIMES of May 29 regarding the rifle selected by the President for his recent hunting trip, the President is too much of a gentleman to tell Mr. Peckham that his reasons are none of Mr. Peckham's business, but he might deign to tell him that he reserved the right, as every American citizen does, to spend his money on what pleases him the most, or which seems, to his mind, best adapted to his purpose.

As a minor reason, possibly the President does not care to be the source of advertising material for some one enterprising American concern.

THOMAS CAUSTIC.

New York, May 31, 1905.

The Summer Breakfast Question.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I desire to thank you personally for your article in issue of May 31 on "The Summer Breakfast." I have a good knowledge of the hotels and restaurants in this city, extending back to 1871, and can indorse what you say about the coffee in most of them being "doubtful to intolerable." This is positively true of some of the leading hotels and restaurants in this city, and those that serve good coffee are in the minority. CONSTANT READER.

New York, June 1, 1905.

Where Shall the Line Be?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An interested reader of your article on the compromise proposed by Justice Hooker's friends would like to know whether, among the judicial functions whose exercise he is to suspend from now till January, is that of drawing pay as a Judge. ALFRED E. HINRICHS.

Glen Ridge, N. J., June 1, 1905.

Attractiveness Renewed.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Charley Chocfer just bought a new auto."

"There goes another of my resolutions."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, I resolved that I wouldn't have anything more to do with him."

His Pre-eminence.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"But," asked the boy's mother, "isn't there anything in school in which you excelled?"

"Sure," replied the bad boy. "I made more thumbs than any of the others."

THE PROPOSED THIRD TRACKS.

Some Reasons Why They Should Not Be Allowed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An elevated railroad through an avenue of New York City can never again be regarded as the best means of rapid transit, because it involves serious injury to the avenue and to all the streets crossed by the avenue. The definite proposal is now made to place a third track in connection with the elevated railroad structures along Second and Third Avenues for the double purpose of relieving local congestion and of affording more rapid and convenient transit for passengers to and from the Bronx. This congestion is largely artificial, being created by the continued use, on many miles of east side streets, of ancient conveyances unknown in other Northern cities—namely, horse cars for surface travel. Passengers who would gladly travel in surface electrics between points in the district between the Battery and Thirty-fourth Street, the Bowery and the East River, are deprived of the privilege of doing so, and constrained to seek the cars on Second and Third Avenues. A sincere desire to relieve congested local traffic on the east side elevated railroads below Thirty-fourth Street can best be shown by the Rapid Transit Commission's efforts to secure the electrification of all existing horse-car routes in the district named. The attempt to relieve this particular congestion by further congesting—with elevated structures—two of its best thoroughfares would appear humorous were its probable results less certainly disastrous!

The proposal to construct a third track on Second Avenue from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to the City Hall should be rejected for the additional reason that from Third Street, to the City Hall the third track would still further add to the noise and shock which afflict the dwellers on Allen and Division Streets, that are already virtually unfit for human habitation by reason of the tracks already occupying them.

Reasoning upon the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number, (the relatively small population of the Bronx compared with the teeming population of the avenues to be obstructed and darkened,) the balance is heavily in favor of clearing the thoroughfares in Manhattan now ruined for dwelling purposes by the presence of elevated structures, while pushing forward with the utmost rapidity the construction of subways.

In order to place the third track along the Bowery, it will be necessary to stretch latticed girders from pillar to pillar. This will destroy the one ample thoroughfare now abundantly light and spacious on the whole lower east side. To see how the Bowery would look after the structure was in place, it is only necessary to observe the present appearance of Grand Street and the Bowery, where the elevated railroad station occupies the middle of the street, as the proposed third track would occupy it throughout its length. Second Avenue at Thirty-fourth Street affords another terrible example of the proposed appearance of a fine thoroughfare.

It appears that all the disadvantages are combined in the proposed plan; part of the structure is to be four-track, with darkness and noise; part of it is to be three-track, with obstruction, darkness, and noise, and part of it is to be of the nature of superstructure, towering above the upper stories of the houses which line the avenues. D. W.

New York, June 1, 1905.

JERSEY AUTO LAW IN FORCE.

New Bill May Be Passed Against Tires That Injure the Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 1.—Automobilists may have another law to contend with in New Jersey next year, as well as the one recently passed, which went into effect to-day. According to County Engineer James Owen, the Legislature will be asked to regulate the tires used on the machines, as it has been found that those largely in use, consisting of a heavy shoe, studded with brass knobs, have played havoc with the highways.

Mr. Owen says he is convinced that a bill designating the use of a plain rubber tire or shoe will be presented next year. He said, after an inspection of the Pompton Turnpike:

"I saw several machines go past me at a rate of from thirty to sixty miles an hour, and although I tried repeatedly to take their numbers I found it impossible, for behind each was a cloud of heavy dust stringing out for a couple of hundred feet. And when I examined the road I found the wheel tracks outlined by two furrows. The roadbed was hard and had been in good shape, but the brass knobs on the driving wheels had torn out the crushed stone and scattered it on both sides."

The law which went into effect to-day fixes a rate of speed of one mile in three minutes as the legal limit. Violations of the law are punishable by fines, ranging from $15 to $100, or by imprisonment when fines are not paid. For a second offense a double fine will be imposed, and in some cases offenders may be imprisoned ten days in the county jail.

AS TO OSTEOPATHY.

A Defense of the Sincerity of Its Practitioners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The editorial "As to 'Cures' by Osteopathy" in THE TIMES of this morning is inconsistent with the policy of THE TIMES for fairness.

It would seem that the length and thoroughness of the curriculum in the standard osteopathic schools should insure among their graduate practitioners a sincere belief in their distinctive and fundamental teaching that deranged structure is a cause of disease. What constitutes quackery is not given for any one school of practice to decide. The question is general and is an ethical one.

The editorial is entirely correct in implying that the favorable result in the case referred to does not in itself establish the correctness of the osteopathic theory; nor would the clinical reports in themselves of many cases so establish any theory of practice. Otherwise, why has there ever been a change in medical treatment of disease? C. E. F.

Orange, N. J., May 31, 1905.

Commissioner Sargent's Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Frank P. Sargent, Commissioner General of Immigration, left Washington to-day for San Francisco, whence on the 7th inst. he will sail for Henolulu to inspect the new immigration station there and to organize the force at the station.

More Than Bent.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Are you bent on spending all of your money?"

"No; I'm broke."

SOCRATES.

"If Death be Sleep, is Rest a thing to fear?
If Death be Life, 'tis all Man holdeth dear.
And so we part, my Crito: thou and I
Thy doom is still to live, and mine to die—
And whose the better fate? Ah, that is known
To Him who ruleth Fate—to God alone."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

AFTER ENGLISH SHIPS FOR THE PANAMA CANAL

R. L. Farnham Is in London to Get Vessels.

VISITS BRITISH SHIPYARDS

Commission Wants Craft of 4,000 or 5,000 Tons to Carry Dredges and Railway Engines.

LONDON, June 1.—Richard L. Farnham, a Director of the Panama Railway, has arrived in England. His mission is the chartering of several ships for the Panama Canal Commission, and he is now making a tour of the shipyards of Great Britain, inspecting available vessels. He has already visited shipyards at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Mr. Farnham desires vessels of from 4,000 to 5,000 tons, which are said to be not available in the United States, because all American vessels of this size are profitably engaged in the coastwise trade. Many small vessels are obtainable in the United States, but the Canal Commission desires ships capable of carrying dredges, railway engines and trucks, and other heavy material to be used in the construction of the canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The visit of R. L. Farnham to London is for the purpose of chartering ships for the Panama Canal Commission. This is in accordance with the announcement made some time ago by the Administration that the President would charter instead of buying.

At the time critics of the Administration charged the President with receding from his original position. A statement issued from Secretary Taft's office denied that there was any backing down. The original announcement was that the Administration contemplated purchasing supplies in the open market. The restriction subsequently made was that only supplies immediately needed would be so purchased and that two ships would be chartered.

MOROCCO DEFYING FRANCE.

Sultan Definitely Declines to Accept Reform Proposals.

TANGIER, June 1.—The Sultan has definitely informed St. Réné Taillandier, the French Minister, that he is unable to accept the French proposals for the reform of the administration of Morocco. His decision will be communicated to the representatives of the powers here in an official note from Mohammed El Torres, Minister of Foreign Affairs, together with an intimation that the Sultan desires that any reforms introduced shall have the consent of the powers.

The Foreign Minister will ask for the views of each of the powers, with the object of holding a conference on the subject.

PARIS, June 1.—The Foreign Office's advices from Tangier show that efforts are being made by prominent Moors to persuade the Sultan to submit the French reform proposals to an international conference of the powers, but the advices of the Foreign Office add that the Sultan has not acceded to this influence.

Special dispatches to the Figaro and other papers from Tangier maintain that it is the Sultan himself who has decided to submit the French propositions to the powers.

NEW ARGENTINE REVOLT.

Insurgents Reported to Have Captured Governor of Province.

BUENOS AYRES, June 1.—It is reported that a revolutionary movement has been started in the Province of Santiago del Estero.

It is said that the Governor of the province has been made a prisoner by the insurgents.

TEST OF THE FRANCHISE LAW.

Aldermen May Base It on New Application of the Port Chester Co.

The test of the constitutionality of the ne wlaw depriving the Board of Aldermen of all power over public service franchises is likely to be made on the franchise application of the New York and Port Chester Railroad Company. This is the road which failed to get its franchise from the Aldermen after a fight lasting nearly two years.

President Gotschall of the Port Chester Company said last night that he had renewed the application for a franchise, and that, under the law passed by the last Legislature and just signed by Gov. Higgins, it had been made to the Board of Estimate. Deputy Controller Stevenson, who is Secretary of the board, said that the application had not yet reached him, but it probably will be received this morning.

If the Board of Estimate takes steps either to-day or at a coming meeting, to grant the franchise, the Board of Aldermen will begin injunction proceedings.

Other applications for franchises, under the new law, were filed with the Board of Estimate yesterday, and the test might be made on one of them should it be first acted upon. Among the applicants were the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, in the name of the Nassau Railway Company, for a franchise to run its cars on Livingston Street, Brooklyn, and the Union Railway Company, in the Bronx, to extend its Southern Boulevard line. Under the law the board will have to fix a day within ten days of the receipt of the application for consideration of the franchise.

Two hearings on franchise applications were scheduled to be held by Aldermanic committees yesterday afternoon, but both were declared off. They had been advertised before the Governor signed the act depriving the Aldermen of power.

FOR RECIPROCITY.

Chamber of Commerce Adopts a Resolution Offered by Mr. Schwab.

The Chamber of Commerce adopted yesterday a reciprocity resolution offered by Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and Revenue Laws.

"In view of the fact," said Mr. Schwab, "that in foreign countries very high rates of duty, to which this country will be subject, have been adopted, it becomes necessary that some action for the ratification of reciprocity treaties be taken."

Mayor McClellan sent a letter asking the Chamber to name three residents of New York City for positions on the Board of Water Supply. President Morris K. Jesup was empowered to name the men. Calvin Tompkins read an old letter of Abram S. Hewitt's on the subject of municipal ownership of transit lines.

There will not be another meeting until October.

PUBLIC LAND PURCHASE LIMIT

Acquisition of More Than 320 Acres by One Person Prohibited.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to registers and receivers of land offices throughout the country directing that in the future no one person shall be permitted to acquire more than 320 acres of non-mineral public land under existing laws.

Heretofore applicants have been permitted to increase that quantity under the timber and stone and soldiers' additional homestead laws.

PRISONERS FIGHT FIRE ON BLACKWELL'S ISLAND

A Mean Blaze, but They Had It Out When Firemen Arrived.

SMOKE KNOCKED OUT TWO

Flames Started in the Attic, but Damaged Only the Summer Uniforms.

A lot of new striped uniforms, soon to be turned over to the men and women prisoners, were ruined in a fire in the attic of the workhouse on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon. It burned only fifteen minutes. To the prisoners themselves the keepers give credit for preventing a disastrous fire. At one time it looked as if the whole building would go.

After it was all over the uniforms were spread over the big lawn to the south of the workhouse and covered nearly half an acre. They were for Summer; and now the 1,000 inmates will have to wear their Winter toggery a while longer.

The Warden, Deputy Warden, and the keepers are bursting with just pride over the way the prisoners in the fire brigade organized by Commissioner of Corrections Lantry conquered the blaze. There were two daring rescues. One keeper and one prisoner who had been overcome by smoke were found among the piles of clothing and carried out to the fresh air.

A little before 3 o'clock a man rushed into the office of the workhouse and cried out that something was burning in the attic. Deputy Warden Conroy pulled a string and sounded the big fire gong. Then it was that the value of the fire brigade was shown. The ten picked prisoners comprising the brigade hurried to their posts and in three-quarters of a minute after the gong sounded they were busy fighting the fire.

It being mid-afternoon, few of the prisoners were in the house at the time. Hundreds were outside working on the docks and in the stone sheds. When they heard the cries of "Fire!" they started to rush to the house. The guards stopped them and marched them to a place provided for just such an emergency. There the keepers kept watch over them until all danger was past.

Meanwhile the fire fighters, up in the attic, were having a tough time of it. The smoke coming from the piles of clothing was so dense that it obscured the source of the blaze and made the work unusually difficult. Keeper Sheehan, a little too daring, went right into the middle of the smoke and flames with one end of a hose and began to play the stream toward what seemed to him to be the hottest spot in the burning mass. Before he knew the danger he was down and out. Another keeper put a handkerchief over his nose, dashed into the smoke, and emerged dragging Sheehan by the feet. A few minutes afterward a prisoner was overcome in the same way and rescued by one of his comrades.

By the time Engine Company No. 40 got to the building the excitement was over. Engine Company No. 18 went to the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street and was ready to cross to the Island on the Brennan, but a telephone message was received saying their services were not needed.

NEW CHURCH ON THE BOWERY.

Germania Assembly Rooms Will Give Way to a Mission.

That the Bowery is certainly undergoing a change was the verdict of the old-timers along that historic thoroughfare when they heard yesterday that the old Germania Assembly Rooms at 291 and 293 had been bought by the Methodist Episcopal Church.

That structure, which for years has been famous as a centre of social and political and other types of life on the lower east side, has been sold by Helena Wanderman to the New York East Conference of the Methodist body and will before long be converted into a mission.

It is promised that the structure will be easier of ingress than it was not many years ago, when the police descended one afternoon on an armor-clad poolroom.

The purchase was negotiated by the Ruland & Whiting Company.

AGREE ON MANAGERS' CASE.

Metcalfe's Charge to be Taken to the Supreme Court.

It was agreed yesterday by District Attorney Jerome and ex-District Attorney Olcott that one member of the coterie of theatrical managers in the general blanket charge of conspiracy made by James S. Metcalfe should be placed under technical arrest and a test case made.

It is the plan to have the attorneys for the defense apply for a writ of habeas corpus before some Supreme Court Justice and fight the case along that line.

Progress of a Theatre War.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 1.—Empire Circuit managers in Cincinnati to-day added nine burlesque theatres to their circuit, thus crippling the rival Eastern circuit from which the houses were taken. The committee reported these additions: Columbia Theatre, Boston; Unique and Columbia Theatres, Brooklyn; Trocadero, Lyceum, and Bijou Theatres, Philadelphia; Bijou Theatre, Paterson, N. J.; Bon Ton Theatre, Jersey City, and Smith's Grand Opera House, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Monkey in the Theatre.

Coco, the remarkable monkey who has been at the Hippodrome for several weeks, was an interested spectator of "Sergeant Brue" from a box at the Knickerbocker Theatre last evening. The monkey was smuggled into the playhouse by his owner, Mr. Marcel, who had him wrapped up in a shawl when he entered. Coco was unwrapped when he reached the box. He applauded loudly, but after a little became engrossed with the attentions of a young woman in an adjacent box. He even went so far as to hand her his card. The audience soon paid more attention to Coco than to the play. Coco was then hustled out of the box and the opera went on without further disturbance.

Army and Navy Officers Guests.

Officers from various posts of the United States Army, from regiments of the National Guard, and from the Brooklyn Navy Yard attended the Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach last night.

The military and naval guests occupied all the boxes and a large portion of the reserved section, and after the performance met Gen. Crozier and Capt. Lewis.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Next season Chauncey Olcott will appear in a new play by Theodore Burt Sayre entitled "Edmund Burke."

Amy Ricard will not be in "The College Widow" company next season. She is considering doing a musical act in vaudeville.

Henry Miller was a spectator last evening at the Harlem Opera House, where Adelaide Keim and her company are playing in "Heartease." It was Mr. Miller's first opportunity to see the play from the front.

Two hundred and twenty-five members of the Actors' Church Alliance attended the performance of "Fantana" at the Lyric Theatre last night. This evening will be Shriner night there.

Panama Chief Judge in Office.

PANAMA, June 1.—The inauguration of ex-Gov. Facundo Mutis Duran as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Canal Zone, took place this morning in the presence of President Amador, Gov. Magoon of the Canal Zone, and many prominent persons.

NOW FOR A SKEETER WAR.

Dr. Doty's Forces Will Open Fight on Staten Island.

A. H. Doty, commander of the State's Health Army, announced yesterday that the first battle in the war to be waged this Summer on the mosquitos of Staten Island will be fought on Monday next.

Two regiments of mosquito fusiliers will be landed near Fort Wadsworth early Monday morning for the purpose of reinforcing Chief Commander Doty's army. The entire force will then advance to the Kill von Kull.

Mosquito communication with the New Jersey meadows will be immediately interrupted and the mosquito forces driven back to the Staten Island roads, where, it is believed, they may attack the horses of the brewery cavalry.

If Dr. Doty's fighting men are crippled, their places will be filled by a regiment of New Jersey immunes.

In the creeks and ponds of Staten Island Dr. Doty said he would use submarine torpedo boats if he found it necessary to destroy the mosquito fleet.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

TAYLOR—LAWRENCE.

The wedding of David Houghtaling Taylor, a son of Mrs. David S. Taylor, and Miss Eva Lawrence, daughter of Frank Lawrence, took place at St. Bartholomew's yesterday afternoon. The church was decorated with greens and dogwood. The bride, in a trained Princess robe of white crêpe de chine and point lace and wearing a tulle veil, entered with her father. She was preceded by the ushers, Herbert and Connor Lawrence, her brothers; Arthur Taylor, brother of the bridegroom; Joseph Stout, Raymond Bossange, Edward Otheman, Augustus Barnard, and Louis C. Smith, and by her bridesmaids and the maid of honor, Miss Mabel Lefferts Jones. The maid of honor was in blue chiffon trimmed with lace, and wore a blue hat. The bridesmaids were the Misses Dorothy Corbière, Adelaide N. Hegeman, Gertrude Esston, Edith Cook, Eulalie Matthews, Frances Bingham, Isabel S. Cary, and Jennett Blackwell, all in white chiffon with blue girdles and hats. The hats had scarf strings of blue chiffon. All the attendants carried immense bouquets of white daisies. The bride's bouquet was of lilies of the valley.

At the chancel the bride and her attendants were met by Mr. Taylor and his best man, his brother, William H. Taylor. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Greer, assisted by the Rev. David Gregg, assistant rector of the church.

A small reception for relatives and intimate friends followed at the Lawrence residence, 534 Madison Avenue.

PHELPS—WILMERDING.

The wedding of Ansel Phelps, a son of Mrs. Charles Phelps, and Miss Georgianna L. Wilmerding, daughter of Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding, was celebrated very quietly yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mrs. John Magee Ellsworth, 110 East Thirty-sixth Street. The bride, who had no attendants, was given away by Mr. Ellsworth. She wore a white satin robe draped with beautiful old point lace. Stowe Phelps was his brother's best man and the ushers were Coster Wilmerding, a brother of the bride; Frederick O. Spedden, Howard Sherwood, and Ezra Lincoln. As the bride's family is in mourning there was no reception, and only relatives and a few intimate friends were asked to the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Phelps are booked to sail at a very early date for Europe.

Among the guests asked to the wedding were Mayor McClellan and Mrs. McClellan and members of the Van Rensselaer, Hecksher, Wilmerding, Coster, Winthrop, Berriman, Morris, Cadwalader, and other families, all relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

NICHOLS—SMITH.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—Miss Emily Alan Smith and J. T. Gilman Nichols were married here this evening. The bride is the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Alan P. Smith. The bridegroom is a son of Dr. J. T. Gilman Nichols of Cambridge, Mass. The ceremony was performed at Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Houston Eccleston. The bride was given away by her brother, Dr. Nathan Ryno Smith. The maid of honor was Miss Fannie Winchester Smith of Baltimore. The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Smith of Augusta, Me.; Miss Mary R. Packer of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Miss Mary Nicholas of New Brunswick, N. J.; Miss Marguerite Brozby, Miss Frances Longcope, and Miss Elinore Donnell Wilson, all of Baltimore. Henry A. Nichols of Cambridge, Mass., brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Henry K. Smith of New York, Lawrence E. Eustis of Wisconsin, Henry James, Jr., of Boston, and George Longcope Ellicott Worthington and Cavendish Darrell of Baltimore.

GELSHENEN—CARPENTER.

At the West End Collegiate Church, on West End Avenue, the wedding took place yesterday afternoon of William Henry Gelshenen and Miss Florence Carpenter. A reception followed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Carpenter. The Rev. Dr. H. E. Cobb performed the ceremony. Miss Lillian Carpenter was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Misses Kate De Forest Prentice, Adele and Beatrice Carpenter, Madeleine and Corinne Gelshenen, and Mabel and Louise Freeman. The bride wore white satin and point lace, and the maid of honor and bridesmaids were in pink and white, with pink hats. They carried bouquets of pink roses and lilies of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Gelshenen will spend the Summer in Europe.

CHAPMAN—LOW.

The wedding of Miss Rosamond Curtis Low, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Low, and the Rev. John Henry Chapman, son of Col. W. H. Chapman of Orange County, Va., and a member of Col. Mosby's staff in the civil war, took place yesterday afternoon in Grace Church, Brooklyn. Miss Mary E. Chapman was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Harriet Low and Miss Southwick. F. S. Tainter was the best man. Mr. Chapman has charge of a parish in Virginia, and there the couple will make their home.

MORDECAI—ROBINSON.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 1.—The marriage of Miss Champe Moncure Robinson, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. John Moncure Robinson, to George P. Mordecai, all of this city, took place at noon today at the rectory of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. J. Houston Eccleston, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Richard Morton. Henry Mordecai, brother of the bridegroom, was best man. There were no other attendants.

WISE—BARAN.

Miss Florence Baran, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Baran, 121 St. Nicholas Avenue, was married last evening to George Wise at Berger's, in West Thirty-sixth Street. The matron of honor was Mrs. Theodore Ladenburg, and the Misses Beatrice Silverman, Etta Goldstone, Beatrice Livingstone, and Minnie Bifeld were the bridesmaids. The best man was Albert Wise, and the ushers, Harold P. Baran, Julius Ladenburger, Dr. L. Green, and Charles Gartenstelg.

DAWES—NASH.

F. F. Dawes and Miss K. Estelle Nash were married last evening at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. T. George Dodworth, 12 East Forty-ninth Street. The Rev. Dr. Albert S. Hull, rector of Trinity Church, Morrisania, officiated. The bride was attended by Mrs. Howard Kochsperger, and Edward Kirby was best man. A dinner followed, after which the couple started on a wedding tour. They will spend the Summer at the bridegroom's cottage, at Northport, Me.

WEISKER—BURDETT.

Miss Viola Burdett, a daughter of the late Charles Henry Burdett of the United States Navy and granddaughter of the late Charles Burdett, and Alvin Weisker, a descendant of the von Weisher family of Reuss Schlitz, Germany, were married last evening at the Hotel Portland, the Rev. Matthew A. Taylor of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament officiating.

HOT TIME AT SESSION OF ACTORS' ALLIANCE

Mrs. Bennington Resigns After Being Shorn of Power.

CHARGES BY DR. SILVERMAN

His Assertion That Constitution Was Tampered With Quickly Resented —Mrs. Bennington Weeps.

The sixth annual convention of the Actors' Church Alliance of America ended in considerable of a row yesterday. Mrs. Newton Bennington, who is the wife of the horseman, and who, as Bessie Taylor, was an actress, resigned as Second Vice President. She took this action, she declared, because the constitution had been changed so as to take from her office the executive duties usually attended to by a President. She wept at a charge that the constitution had been tampered with so as to make her the executive.

The convention was held in the lecture room of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. Delegates from several cities other than New York were present.

Mrs. Bennington started the meeting in the chair. She was very precise in her rulings. When the Rev. Walter E. Bentley tried to nominate the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman for Second Vice President she ruled him out of order. A motion had been made that the Secretary cast the ballot of the convention for the only nominee, who was Mrs. Bennington. The Chair having declared Mr. Bentley out of order, the motion prevailed, and, although Mr. Bentley voted "No," the chair declared herself re-elected.

After the officers had been elected, however, a new constitution was adopted. Mrs. Bennington then promptly tendered her resignation. Being pressed to give her reasons, she said:

"My friends have been asking me what position I cared to have in the alliance. I told them that I was devoted to the alliance and its work, and did not care where I might be assigned to duty. I said if some great big man was to be the President and some one like him Vice President I was willing to be Second Vice President, but if some mere ordinary little name was to be at the head I thought I would do just as well as any one. But under this new constitution I don't know what I am to do. I might be preparing for a meeting for a week, and then if the President or First Vice President should happen to be there by accident, why, there would be nothing for me to do."

Some one moved that the vote adopting the new constitution be reconsidered. This was done against the protests of C. T. Catlin of Brooklyn, who had taken the chair. He declared that the committee had worked on the constitution for a year, and it ought to be passed. The Rev. Dr. Silverman said that it was, in fact, imperative that the new constitution should pass. He declared of his own knowledge that the alliance, at least in New York, was in a bad way, and he intimated that things would be worse unless a change were effected. He also said, in a tone of some excitement:

"I am a charter member of this organization, and I know positively that there was no provision in the constitution as it was drawn up giving the Second Vice President such powers as are given in the clause that has been read. Somebody has been tampering with it."

"Do you mean to say that I tampered with it?" cried Mrs. Bennington in a tone of suppressed excitement.

"No, no, nothing personal. I did not make any personal charges," said Dr. Silverman.

A dozen men and women tried to speak at once, but Montague Chamberlain of Boston, the Secretary, got the floor. He said:

"I resent this imputation upon my character. The constitution was amended at the convention two years ago, and the clause in question was inserted. It is outrageous to say that there was any tampering with it."

Miss A. S. Prout, also of Boston, corroborated the assertion of Mr. Chamberlain. She said she remembered distinctly that Bishop Potter had accepted the Presidency only on condition that he should not have to attend to any of the routine work, and it was obvious also that Joseph Jefferson, the First Vice President, could not attend many of the meetings. For this reason the Second Vice President was made the executive officer. Dr. Silverman was not entirely satisfied, however, and wanted further particulars. At this Mrs. Bennington promptly went into a fit of weeping and retired into an anteroom, where she was joined by many of the women delegates.

Mrs. Aimée Abbott called Dr. Silverman to account somewhat sharply and said that inasmuch as theirs was a religious body it was clearly in order for him to withdraw all imputations. The doctor promptly declared that he withdrew everything. Mrs. Abbott thereupon shook hands with him very cordially.

Mrs. Bennington was then prevailed upon to return to the room and an effort was made to induce her to withdraw her resignation. Dr. Silverman, however, made a little speech, declaring that it was essential to have a man in the office of Second Vice President.

"I know, as fact, that in order to attract actors to our meeting," he said, "it is essential that we should have a man as presiding officer."

There was a chorus of "No's" from the women present, but Mrs. Bennington arose and put an end to all talk of withdrawing her resignation. She said:

"I do not wish to disrupt this organization, but I am glad to know the reason for the opposition. I know what I have been able to accomplish for the organization, but if you wish a man in my place I have nothing to say. Nothing can induce me to withdraw my resignation. I thank you all."

Mrs. Bennington then left. The Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Sill, the vicar of the chapel, was elected to take her place. Bishop Potter was re-elected President, F. F. Mackay, First Vice President; Miss Edyth Totten, Secretary, and Miss E. J. Harris, Treasurer. The next convention will be at Syracuse

MAYOR RETURNS TRAP BILLS.

Says Connecting Railroad Measures Are Not City Laws.

Mayor McClellan announced last night that he had returned to Albany, without action, the bills extending the time of the New York Connecting Railroad to begin work and giving the consent of the State for the construction of the road. The Mayor held that the bills were not city measures and should never have come before him.

At the time of the hearing on the measures the Mayor said that a trap had been set for him by the representatives of the Pennsylvania Railroad. He told Edward M. Shepard, who was at the hearing, that he believed an attempt was being made to commit the Mayor of the city to the railroad project in advance of it coming before him in its proper form and order. The message which accompanied the bills to Albany says:

After careful consideration I am convinced that these measures are not special city laws within the meaning of the constitution.

If these measures, as their advocates contend, merely express the consent of the State to the several purposes set forth in them, the city's concurrence or objection would be a nullity.

Should the corporation named seek hereafter to "erect a bridge or construct a road in or upon or across the city streets," it will be required under Section 11 of the Railroad Law to secure the consent of the local authorities.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ANNIE MINDS THE BABY.

Gives It to Mamma When the Owner Forgot to Come Back.

Wearing a white knitted shawl, a black dress, and a white-plumed hat, a dark-visaged woman approached eleven-year-old Annie Kelleher at Twenty-sixth Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday morning and asked Annie if she liked babies.

"I jes' love 'em," said Annie.

"Then mind this till I come back," said the woman, handing over a two months' old child.

Annie showed the baby to the other little girls of the neighborhood, bought a lemon stick for it, and tried to amuse the child until dinner time came.

"It's 1 o'clock now, and I'll have to go home," mused Annie, "but the woman didn't come back for her baby. Mebbe she's lost."

"Take it home and give it to your mother," suggested another little girl.

Annie took the baby to her home, at 157 East Fifty-seventh Street.

"I got a new baby for you, mamma," she said. "Now yer don't need to buy none. The woman what give it to me didn't want it."

"Git out with it," shouted Annie's mother.

Annie went back to Lexington Avenue, where she sat on the curb and wept with the child in her arms. Policeman Kokel of the East Twenty-second Street Station heard her story. They sent the baby finally to Bellevue Hospital.

MRS. LEASE'S ROBBER CAUGHT

Was Alone, He Says, and Didn't Point a Pistol at Her.

Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease's burglar has been captured, according to Detective Sergeants Boyle and Charlton of the Central Office. They say he is Harry Goldbof, twenty-two years old, an importer, of 2,138 Third Avenue, who was arrested in a pawnshop. Under the name of Wisner he was arraigned before Magistrate Moss in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and remanded to Police Headquarters for forty-eight hours. The young man says that Goldbof is not his name. He refuses to reveal his identity because he says he is from a good family and has a sister soon to be married.

Detective Charlton said he had found the prisoner trying to pawn some fine table linen in a pawnshop in Sixth Avenue. He confessed, Charlton says, that part of the linen was stolen from the house of Arthur Burch, at 203 West Eightieth Street.

ONE THIEF FOOLED.

Mr. Jacobson Expected Him and Filled His Shoe Boxes with Coal.

Max Jacobson keeps a shoe store in Hudson Street, a few doors south of Houston Street. For a long time he has been troubled by sneak thieves, who would run in and snatch his goods. So he decided to fool them. When there were no prying eyes he took down the shoe boxes nearest the door, removed the shoes, replaced them with large lumps of coal, and then tied up the boxes. Then he bided his time and laughed in anticipation of the disappointment of the next pilferer. Over and over again, he says, a man has slipped in while he was reading his paper, taken the three shoe boxes from the end of the shelf, and dashed around the corner.

After planning his surprise, Jacobson pretended to be deep in his newspaper and turned his back to the door. If he heard any sound he paid no attention to it. When he did turn he saw his three shoe boxes laden with coal flying past his show window. Running to the corner of Houston Street, he saw the thief scooting under the Ninth Avenue Elevated tracks.

"Well," chuckled Mr. Jacobson, "he is welcome to whatever he can get out of those shoes."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Charlotte Everett Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, to Robert Bonner Bowler of Cincinnati, will take place on Friday, June 30, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J. It will be followed by a reception at Macculloch Hall.

Mrs. Andrew J. Robinson of 34 West Ninth Street has sent out cards for a reception from 4 to 7 on June 10 in honor of Mrs. Donald McLean, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. William Alexander Scott of Elmhurst, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Hazel Scott, to Jefferson Davis Hardin of New Orleans. The wedding is to take place in the Autumn.

Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Irving Brokaw, Mrs. Carl Fischer-Hansen, (Miss Brokaw,) and her little daughter, Miss Vera Fischer-Hansen, and Mrs. Georges A. Glaenzer.

Mr. and Mrs. George Messervy have arrived from California.

Mrs. Nelson Perin and the Misses Perin of Baltimore have been in New York since Tuesday and will go to-morrow to Ridgefield to attend the wedding of the son and brother, Oliver Perin, to Miss Winona King.

Henry Chauncey Cryder, whose marriage to Miss Hollins is set for next week, gave his bachelor dinner last evening at the Union Club.

Mr. and Mrs. James T. Pyle, Charles McAlpin Pyle, and the Misses Pyle arrived home yesterday on the Oceanic. Miss Mary R. Callender was a passenger on the same steamer.

The road coach squadron made a run yesterday from the Savoy to Van Cortlandt Park. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Scribner, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkie, the Misses Baker, S. C. Greene, and C. N. Gay. A. D. Shepard tooled the coach.

The Ladies' Association of the J. Hood Wright Hospital will give on June 8 a fête champêtre at The Folly, Mrs. J. Hood Wright's home on the King's Bridge Road at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, Washington Heights. The Misses Grace and Frances Hoyt are to sing and recite on a stage erected for the occasion. Fortunes will be told, refreshments served, and the usual features of a lawn party will be in evidence. Many prominent matrons and young girls will assist. Van Baar's orchestra will play.

William S. Wyckoff is booked to sail on June 6 for Europe, and he will spend several months in Scotland.

Statue to Founder of Johnstown.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., June 1.—The first statue ever erected in memory of Sir William Johnson, founder of Johnstown, was unveiled here this afternoon. The statue was presented to the city by the women of the Aldine Society, their President, Mrs. Charles B. Knox, making the presentation speech.

MRS. STANFORD'S GEMS SOON TO BE AUCTIONED

Five Sets in Lot Once Belonged to Queen Isabella.

ALL VALUED AT $2,000,000

To be Sold for the University, to Which Its Founder's Widow Bequeathed Them for a Library Fund.

Five sets of jewels which once belonged to Queen Isabella of Spain are included in the jewels bequeathed to the Leland Stanford, Jr., University of California by Mrs. Stanford. These gems are in the items in an auction sale which is soon to be held for the benefit of the university's library fund. The valuation puts them at $1,000,000, and the other jewels to be included in the sale at as much more.

Interesting details about these jewels were given yesterday by Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, a niece of Mrs. Stanford. Mrs. Lawton lives at the San Rafael apartments at 65 West Forty-fifth Street.

"Only Mrs. Stanford's most intimate friends knew that the Isabella jewels were owned by her," said Mrs. Lawton.

"They were purchased by Senator Stanford in Europe. There are five complete sets, each including a tiara, necklace, stomacher, bracelets, and several rings. There is a diamond set, a ruby set, a set of emeralds and diamonds, an opal set, and a set of pearls. I saw the jewels several times and was greatly impressed by their beauty. They are impossible of duplication, and I believe that the sale will create much interest.

"My aunt was wrapped up in the university. She gave her entire fortune of more than $40,000,000 to it, leaving only about $3,500,000 to her kinspeople. It was one of her ideas that not only her money, but the ornaments which had been hers for personal adornment should be devoted to the upbuilding of the institution, and the sale of her jewels will be in furtherance of this. Most of her jewels she gave during her lifetime. There was a pearl necklace, though, which she left to the library fund in a codicil to her will. This pearl necklace is composed of five strings, and I am sure that it will have to be divided before it can be disposed of. The pearls composing the necklace cost more than $800,000, and the clasp is of priceless diamonds."

Neither Mrs. Lawton nor her husband knows the exact manner in which Senator Stanford secured the Isabella jewels. It is their recollection that they were taken from Spain by the Queen when she fled her country.

H. C. RICHARDS, M. P., DEAD.

Well-Known Advocate of Old-Age Pensions Was Born in 1851.

LONDON, June 1.—Henry Charles Richards, Conservative member of Parliament for East Finsbury and well known as an advocate of old-age pensions, died here this morning from heart disease.

In filling up his "Who's Who" blank, Mr. Richards wrote: "Has addressed between 2,000 and 3,000 meetings from Lerwick to S. Just in twenty years on behalf of Constitutional Party." This statement, however, conveys only a partial idea of his activities. He was perhaps the most energetic member of the House of Commons. If he was interested in any subject he agitated it as though the fate of the empire depended upon it. His capacity for enthusiasm was unbounded.

He was born in London in 1851, and the position he attained was due entirely to his own hard work. After being for twelve years a clerk in the City he obtained a Gray's Inn scholarship and was called to the bar. He became well known as a leader almost immediately, and four years later, in 1883, he was contesting the Borough of Northampton against Mr. Bradlaugh. He was the opponent of the famous free thinker three times, and it was not till 1895 that he succeeded in getting into the House of Commons, not as member for Northampton, but as member for East Finsbury.

Had he lived he would doubtless have obtained a position in the Cabinet, for he was one of the most forceful speakers on the Conservative side of the House, and in spite of the many "fads" in which he was interested he was a consistent supporter of the principal doctrines of the Constitutional Party.

NEGRO BARBERS REVOLT.

No Sunday Work, They Say, as the Picnic Season Draws Nigh.

With the open season for watermelons about due, the negro barbers of Brooklyn are in revolt against Sunday shaving. The journeymen barbers have informed their bosses that if they don't yield to the demand for Sunday closing a general strike will go into effect on June 10.

An outbreak of religion among the barbers is said to be responsible for the Sunday closing movement. But the boss barbers laughed derisively yesterday when the religious feature of the trouble was sugested.

"Ah guess Ah knows what's at de bottom of dis heah Sunday closin' business, all right," said one who has a shop in Hudson Avenue. "Dis am de season of de year, son, when de black man's fancy turns to thoughts ob dodgin' work. Just about now de Sunday picnics begins, and dey ain't no joy for a coon to be working wid a razzer in a shop when he might be adoin' more artistic wor kwid de blade out where de band am playin'. Dat coon what dey say got converted is Chairman of sebenteen picnic committees, and Ah guess it's de prospect of leadin' de gran' march 'stead of religion what's set him agin Sunday shavin'."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Temperatures have fallen in the South Atlantic States and have generally risen elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the northern upper lake region.

There will be local thunderstorms Friday in the West Gulf, the middle and south slopes, and southern plateau, and on Saturday in the Western Gulf states. There will also be local showers Friday and Saturday in Eastern Florida; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Friday and Saturday. It will be warmer Friday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh east to south; on the North Atlantic Coast, light and variable, becoming southerly; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast to east; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh east to southwest; on the lower lakes, fresh southwest, becoming variable; on the upper lakes, fresh and mostly northerly.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh east to south winds, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in south, partly cloudy in north portion Friday; warmer Saturday; fair; light to fresh southerly winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday, warmer in east portion; Saturday partly cloudy and cooler; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday; Saturday fair; cooler in north portion; fresh southwest to northwest winds.

New England—Fair and warmer Friday, except showers in Northern Maine; Saturday partly cloudy; light to fresh southerly winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Friday; Saturday fair; light east to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	57	55	4 P. M.	60	64
6 A. M.	56	54	6 P. M.	58	64
9 A. M.	58	57	9 P. M.	56	60
12 M.	59	60	12 P. M.	56	60

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 59; corresponding date 1904, 58; corresponding date for last 28 years, 66.

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 60 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday; the maximum being 65 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 53 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 28 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BRACE MEMORIAL PLANS.

The Fund Will Be Used to Teach Trades to Homeless Boys.

At the last meeting of the trustees of the Children's Aid Society the committee transferred the Brace Memorial Fund to the Treasurer of the society. The fund now amounts to $62,000, and was contributed by the people of New York in memory of the late Charles L. Brace, founder of the Children's Aid Society, who died in August, 1890.

The Memorial Committee—Howard Potter, William A. Booth, and George S. Coe—decided that the most useful purpose to which the memorial fund could be put was to establish a trust fund, the income to be used for special practical training of homeless boys in the Newsboys' Lodging House at 14 New Chambers Street.

JUSTICE VAN BRUNT'S WILL.

Estate, Believed to be More Than $1,000,000, Left to His Wife.

The will of Charles H. Van Brunt, Chief Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, who died suddenly at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance on Friday last, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. It covers only half a page of legal cap paper. Justice Van Brunt's widow, Jennie F. Van Brunt, is named as sole executrix. To her is bequeathed all of the testator's estate, which is believed to be valued at more than a million dollars, although the petition accompanying the will simply makes the statutory statement that the value of the estate "is more than $10,000."

In case the widow had died the estate was to be divided between Justice Van Brunt's son and daughter. The petition says that Justice Van Brunt possessed no real estate in this State, all of his fortune being invested in securities. The will is dated April 20, 1904.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

C. W. Kindrick.

EL PASO, Texas, June 1.—C. W. Kindrick, United States Consul at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, died to-day of tuberculosis. Mr. Kindrick formerly was a New Orleans newspaper man.

Obituary Notes.

OSCAR G. AHLSTROM of 1,379 St. Mark's Avenue, who was well known in Masonic circles in Brooklyn, fell dead on Wednesday night while ascending the stairs to attend a meeting of Tuscan Lodge, at Bedford Avenue and Fulton Street. He was born in Sweden sixty-four years ago. Mr. Ahlstrom had been a Mason for thirty-five years. He was a Past Grand Senior Warden of the Council of Princes of Jerusalem, a Past Assistant Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of New York, and past representative of the Grand Lodge of New Mexico to the Grand Lodge of New York. A widow, a daughter, and two sisters survive him.

Meningitis Kills Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 1.—Dr. Lawrence C. Swift, one of the leading surgeons of Western Massachusetts and assistant medical examiner of Central Berkshire County, died this morning of cerebro-spinal meningitis. He was born in Geneva, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1852, and in 1878 was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. Since 1887 he had lived in Pittsfield.

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BIRTHS.

PAGE.—In Saco, Me., May 28, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Page.

MARRIED.

CHAPMAN—LOW.—At Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights, on Thursday, June 1, by the Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop, D. D., and the Rev. C. J. F. Wrigley, D. D., Rosamond Curtis Low to the Rev. John Henry Chapman.

CONE—CALVERT.—On Thursday, June 1, 1905, at the Church of the Divine Paternity, 76th St. and Central Park West, by the Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor, Beatrice Baker Calvert, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Baker Calvert, to Spencer Houghton Cone, Jr., both of New York City.

CROSBY—ATWOOD.—On Thursday, June 1, at the residence of the bride's parents, 200 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Dr. M. Calvin McClelland, Isabell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gray Atwood, to Mr. Romaine Hard Crosby.

KAIME—SOLARI.—On June 1, 1905, at Hotel Marie Antoinette, New York City, by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Watson of St. Thomas's Church, Miss Zoe Bryant Solari of New Orleans, La., to Mr. Robert David Kaime of St. Louis, Mo.

MULLINGS—SNOW.—On Thursday, June 1, at 12 o'clock noon, by the Rev. Dr. Davenport, Miss Florine Snow, daughter of N. S. Snow, to George Gilbert Mullings, both of Waterbury, Conn.

Waterbury papers please copy.

STEVENS—DE MOTT.—On Thursday, June 1, 1905, at Second Dutch Reformed Church, New Brunswick, N. J., by the Rev. Mancius Hutton, Miss Sarah Ford de Mott, daughter of Mrs. Henry Vroom de Mott, to Mr. Charles Warren Stevens, Jr., of East Orange, N. J.

TAYLOR—LAWRENCE.—At St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, on June 1, 1905, by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of New York, assisted by the Rev. Clifford S. Gregg, Eva, daughter of Frank R. Lawrence, to David Houghtaling Taylor.

WHIPPLE—RANDOLPH.—On June 1, 1905, at Blythewood Plantation, Bayou Goula, La., Genevieve Liddell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Liddell Randolph, to William Whipple, son of Major C. W. Whipple, United States Army.

WITTE—BROWNE.—On June 1, at Jersey City, N. J., by the Rev. E. S. Forbes, Mary Boggs, daughter of the late Alfred L. and Sarah P. Browne, to Ernest M. Witte of Charleston, S. C.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE.
BUFFALO COURIER.
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.
PITTSBUR

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 891.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL PARK BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$59,837,087.78
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		148,495.85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		3,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		700,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		375,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		137,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		471,580.18
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		2,319,726.65
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,326,412.58
Due from State banks and bankers		672,873.79
Checks and other cash items		326,886.41
Exchanges for Clearing House		8,610,791.44
Notes of other National banks		78,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$11,656,099.61	
Legal tender notes	5,567,990.00	
		17,224,989.61
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		150,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		82,000.00
Total		$97,460,844.23

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,324,677.33
National banknotes outstanding		2,966,100.00
Due to other National banks	$28,343,345.45	
Due to State banks and bankers	10,595,864.11	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	8,026,031.33	
Dividends unpaid	144.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	33,950,120.20	
Demand certificates of deposit	78,918.01	
Certified checks	1,242,910.14	
Cashier's checks outstanding	466,703.82	
		82,704,066.96
United States deposits		1,013,000.00
Bonds borrowed		375,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated		
Tax reserve		78,000.00
Total		$97,460,844.23

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.
WM. E. DOUGLAS,
Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN E. BORNE,
STUYVESANT FISH,
GILBERT G. THORNE,
Directors.

[NO. 1,250.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business, May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$19,261,251.57
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,800.62
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		550,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.		2,133,083.64
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		1,541,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,385,257.49
Due from State banks and bankers		121,025.74
Checks and other cash items		239,916.86
Exchanges for clearing House		6,284,495.05
Notes of other National banks		10,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		458.12
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,123,300	
Legal-tender notes	1,337,000	
		6,460,300.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		27,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		65,000.00
Total		$37,983,698.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		3,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		468,383.96
National bank notes outstanding		539,500.00
Due to other National banks	$6,994,979.20	
Due to State banks and bankers	984,842.80	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	3,668,797.26	
Dividends unpaid	3,500.75	
Individual deposits subject to check	15,545,606.64	
Demand certificates of deposit	132,863.83	
Certified checks	3,538,213.17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	106,950.48	
		30,975,814.13
Total		$37,983,698.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, FRANK O. ROE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.
C. E. LANGDON, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JNO. T. WILLETS,
C. M. PRATT,
HENRY TALMADGE,
Directors.

[No. 7,447.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BATTERY PARK NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$601,466.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		2,484.38
Bonds, securities, etc.		11,971.18
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		6,679.94
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		94,307.35
Checks and other cash items		734.01
Notes of other National banks		1,070.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		18.03
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$101,270.50	
Legal-tender notes	6,080.00	
		107,350.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$878,582.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$200,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,053.65
National banknotes outstanding		46,600.00
Due to other National banks	$41,512.76	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	125,000.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	293,353.61	
Demand certificates of deposit	67,856.14	
Certified checks	200.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	6.10	
		527,928.61
Total		$878,582.26

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWIN B. DAY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.
CHAS. FRIEDENBERG, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
E. A. DE LIMA,
CALVIN TOMKINS,
C. R. RUNYON,
Directors.

[NO. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,966,041.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		1,288,898.20
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		1,254,728.52
Due from State banks and bankers		190,665.21
Checks and other cash items		44,014.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,493,418.80
Notes of other National banks		61,176.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,672.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,408,403.20	
Legal-tender notes	1,582,000.00	
		3,990,403.20
Total		$26,337,175.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		435,497.04
Due to other National banks	$6,418,785.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	689,326.61	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,489,718.31	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,568,155.44	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,176.39	
Certified checks	263,026.48	
Cashier's checks outstanding	491,490.08	
		22,901,678.72
Total		$26,337,175.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.
O. E. PAYNTER,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 733.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$134,365,220.46
Overdrafts		4,299.69
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		12,219,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,987,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		45,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		1,078,108.88
Bonds, securities, etc.		10,945,628.56
Banking house and lot		3,520,000.00
Other real estate owned		380,000.00
Due from National Banks, (not reserve agents)		6,671,305.14
Due from State Banks and bankers		565,259.57
Checks and other cash items		2,253,446.07
Exchanges for Clearing House		39,238,101.98
Notes of other National Banks		411,200.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,199.30
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$30,255,934	
Legal-tender notes	7,060,550	
		37,316,484.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		610,950.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		172,065.91
Total		$251,779,269.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$25,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,113,015.39
National bank notes outstanding		11,982,395.00
Due to other National banks	$34,053,672.86	
Due to State banks and bankers	61,760,865.50	
Dividends unpaid	7,406.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	68,529,370.39	
Demand certificates of deposit	802,175.91	
Accepted checks	20,068,946.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding	14,417,295.58	
United States deposits	1,728,435.11	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	258,290.42	
Reserved for taxes	137,400.00	
		202,663,859.17
Total		$251,779,269.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, VALENTINE P. SNYDER, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
V. P. SNYDER, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of June, 1905.
A. J. OXENHAM,
Notary Public, New York County.

Correct—Attest:
LUTHER KOUNTZE,
JOHN CLAFLIN,
WOODBURY LANGDON,
Directors.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business May 29, 1905, as rendered to the Controller of the Currency:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$8,115,041.08
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,720.36
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		621,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		74,000.00
Premium on U. S. bonds		26,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		142,082.61
Furniture and fixtures		31,000.00
Due from National banks		253,898.17
Due from State banks and bankers		240,849.17
Checks and other cash items		26,005.33
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,188,330.12
Notes of other National banks		12,500.00
Nickels and cents		283.01
Specie		1,807,302.40
Legal tender notes		358,528.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treas. (5% of circulation)		31,050.00
Due from U. S. Treas. (other than 5% fund)		15,000.00
Total		$12,946,570.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		133,102.80
Reserve for taxes		8,466.64
Dividends unpaid		1,140.00
National banknotes outstanding		613,800.00
Due to other National banks	$3,554,890.17	
Due to State banks and bankers	492,841.34	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	665,699.91	
Individual deposits subject to check	4,742,350.27	
Demand certificates of deposit	23,534.00	
Certified checks	109,248.54	
Cashier's checks outstanding	262,496.58	
U. S. deposits	49,000.00	
		10,390,060.81
U. S. bond acct.		50,000.00
Total		$12,946,570.25

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 1st day of June, 1905.
J. B. KORNDORFER,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

Correct—Attest:
JAMES E. NICHOLS,
DANIEL W. WHITMORE,
LEE KOHNS,
Directors.

[No. 1,231.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IMPORTERS AND TRADERS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK,
in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$23,183,958.00
Overdrafts		3,342.48
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c.		35,700.00
Banking house		200,000.00
Due from National banks		1,159,687.32
Due from State banks		54,061.42
Checks and order cash items		206,468.64
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,855,737.26
Notes of other National banks		639.00
Nickels and cents		280.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$4,286,100.00	
Legal tender notes	1,339,095.00	
		5,625,195.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer—5% of circulation		2,500.00
Total		$32,377,569.21

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits—less expenses and taxes paid		1,718,925.06
National banknotes outstanding		45,500.00
State banknotes outstanding		5,682.00
Due to other National banks		10,015,906.43
Due to State National banks		2,434,848.64
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,130,001.51
Dividends unpaid		7,621.00
Individual deposits subject to check		9,209,042.62
Demand certificates of deposit		45,670.00
Certified checks		493,169.35
Cashier's checks outstanding		771,102.60
Total		$32,377,569.21

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, H. POWELL, cashier of the above National bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. POWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.
CHAS. E. McCARTHY,
Notary Public.

EDWARD TOWNSEND,
EDWARD C. RICE,
H. C. HULBERT,
Directors.

[No. 1,105.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,133,675.33
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		286.93
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc.		90,617.50
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		150,000.00
Other real estate owned		7,100.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		77,536.00
Due from State banks and bankers		5,652.40
Checks and other cash items		33,521.47
Exchanges for Clearing House		46,132.09
Notes of other National banks		735.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		2,616.45
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$264,035.00	
Legal-tender notes	92,038.00	
		356,073.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Total		$1,957,376.77

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$250,000.00
Surplus fund		50,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		58,972.17
National banknotes outstanding		49,400.00
Due to State National banks		436.00
Individual deposits subject to check		1,499,852.62
Demand certificates of deposit		7,171.95
Certified checks		41,544.03
Total		$1,957,376.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905.
S. A. SWART,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES BANKS,
FREDERIC T. HUME,
VINCENT LOESER,
Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

THE MARKET & FULTON NAT'L BANK OF N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$7,730,091.23
Due from banks and bankers	448,000.00
Clearing House exchanges	674,726.27
Cash and reserve	2,100,361.24
Total	$10,953,178.74

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,388,324.12
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	8,514,854.62
Total	$10,953,178.74

A. GILBERT, President.
R. BAYLES, Vice Pres.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.
J. H. CARR, Assistant Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA.
May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$27,319,384.16
Due from banks		4,413,214.85
Exchanges for Clearing House	$3,059,708.16	
Cash and reserve	8,383,631.79	
		11,443,339.95
		$43,175,918.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and net profits	2,372,922.19
Circulation	1,037,700.00
Deposits—	
Individual	$24,730,333.70
Bank	13,334,963.07
	$38,065,296.77
	$43,175,918.96

N. PARKER SHORTRIDGE, President.
LINCOLN GODFREY, Vice President.
LEVI L. RUE, Vice President.
HARRY J. KESER, Cashier.
HORACE FORTESCUE, Assistant Cashier.

FRANKLIN NATIONAL BANK, BROAD & CHESTNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$20,118,764.18
Due from banks	3,569,424.84
Cash and reserve	5,066,037.22
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,466,229.37
	$31,220,455.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and net profits	1,720,945.58
Circulation	200,000.00
Deposits	28,299,510.02
	$31,220,455.60

E. P. PASSMORE, Cashier.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,676,183.15
Due from other banks and bankers		2,541,016.95
Real estate and securities		925,507.87
United States bonds		602,000.00
Cash and reserve		918,381.41
		$8,663,089.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,118,695.09
Circulation	382,650.00
Deposits	6,761,742.29
	$8,663,089.38

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. CULBERSON, Assistant Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
Columbus, Ohio, June 1st, 1905.
A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 17th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. June 26th, 1905, at which time the transfer books will be closed.
The books will be reopened July 18th, 1905.
WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STAR RUBBER COMPANY.
To the Stockholders of the said Company:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Star Rubber Company, held on the 16th day of May, 1905, at 12:45 P. M., at 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following resolutions were adopted:
RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of the Board of Directors it is deemed advisable to dissolve the Star Rubber Company forthwith; and it was further
RESOLVED, That a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that Star Rubber Company be forthwith dissolved be held on the 23d day of June, 1905, at No. 32 Nassau Street, (Room 707,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock M., and that notice of such meeting be given and published, according to law; and it was further
RESOLVED, That the officers of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.
And you are further notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held on the 23d day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock, noon, at No. 32 Nassau Street, (Room 707,) Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to take action upon the said resolution.
Dated May 25th, 1905.
BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
By F. P. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on the 5th, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J. (office of the New Jersey Corporations' Agency), for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.
In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.
Dated May 26th, 1905.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
32 Nassau Street, New York, May 20th, 1905.
The Annual Election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its Offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 5th, 1905.
The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the United Owners Realty Company will be held in the offices of the Company, No. 149 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on Thursday, the 8th day of June, 1905, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
W. G. A. HEMMING, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
To the creditors of Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, northeast corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:
Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock P. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named corporation at my office, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to ascertain and adjust, as far as may be, all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and of its open and subsisting contracts and to declare the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver of said corporation, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, May 19th, 1905.
HOLMES V. M. DENNIS, Jr.,
Receiver for Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
my26-1aw8wF

New York City, May 31st, 1905.
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
Notice is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between WILLIAM AV. GIBSON and ERNEST A. FUCHS, known as the firm of GIBSON & FUCHS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent and will be continued by ERNEST A. FUCHS, who will collect all debts and pay all outstanding claims.
WILLIAM V. GIBSON,
ERNEST A. FUCHS.

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941**, the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as aditional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"*By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer,*
"Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905,** present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Three Million Dollars.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

The Wall Street Journal
has the largest circulation of any
American Financial Daily
For Sale on All News Stands.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.
Grand Central Station, N. Y., May 29, 1905.
By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books, which were closed on Saturday, the 29th day of April last, will be continued closed until 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, June 22d, 1905.
G. F. COX, Treasurer.

Union Typewriter Company Stock
WM. WILLIS MERRILL,
ROOM 419, PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TUG BOAT.—Office 15th-mian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C. until 10:30 A. M., June 30, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing a tug boat for Colon Harbor. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala. H. J. Gallagher, Major, U. S. Army, Purchasing Agent.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., May 15, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for constructing addition to wharf, with railroad thereon, and warehouse on wharf, at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received until 11 A. M., June 5, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for constructing addition to wharf and warehouse thereon at Fort Wood, N. Y. H."
TRABER NORMAN, Q. M.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 2, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for laying cast iron water mains and submarine main for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 15, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Q. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW York, Park Av. and 68th St., New York, May 25, 1905.
To the Principals of Girls' Schools:
The examination for admission to the College will be similar to that of February last. It will substantially cover the eighth grade of the course of study in Arithmetic, Grammar, and Composition. Spelling will be marked on the Composition paper. A Principal's or Teacher's certificate will be accepted in Drawing, Geography, and History in lieu of examination by the College.
Programme.
June 5—9 A. M.....Candidates present their certificates and are examined in Arithmetic.
June 6—9 A. M.....Examinations in English and Grammar.
Blank certificates may be obtained by applying at the College.
THOMAS HUNTER, LL. D., President.

Union Trust Company of New York
80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 27th, 1905.
In accordance with the provisions of an indenture executed by the
"BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY,"
under date of January 19th, 1900, to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS:

28	144	206	431	478
38	170	256	433	479
39	171	258	434	480
81	190	259	435	481
82	196	260	436	482
84	197	401	437	483
85	198	403	455	484
87	199	404	467	485
88	200	405	468	486
104	201	406	469	494
105	202	407	471	496
109	203	408	474	
110	204	409	475	
143	205	419	477	

of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS:

28	80	168	263	323	382
31	81	194	264	333	408
32	82	229	279	348	422
37	90	239	280	354	425
74	116	246	292	380	430
75	120	251			

of $1,000 each, and Nos. 452, 480, 481, 484, 494, 506, 513, 549, 557, and 559 of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the **BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY** notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on July 1st, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease, on that date.
UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 1, 1905.
First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the extent of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($12,500.00) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1905, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.
Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Friday, June 30, 1905.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 14TH ST.
125 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Easy, 2¼@3 Per Cent.

Stocks Sell Off Without Intrinsic Reasons Apparently—The Real Reason Is Anybody's Guess.

There was such a surplus of reasons why stocks sold off yesterday that it is a demonstration that no one of them was the sole or even chief cause. The failure of the war news to exert its anticipated stimulating influence can no longer be denied, when prices instead of advancing a trifle, turn backward. The explanation suggested is that considerations applicable in cases of nations of ordinary intelligence fail when applied to a people of rudimentary development, and submissive to a bureaucracy to an incredible extent. It is an uncomplimentary appraisal of Russia's common sense when stocks fall because she is thought inaccessible to arguments for peace convincing to reasonable beings. Probably it will be admitted that this factor is essentially more important than the Equitable controversy, but the latter overshadowed the former yesterday, even though nothing exactly was known about what is taking place to disturb so seriously the composure of the highest finance. The unknown is always the magnificent, and if the details had been accessible perhaps the bearing upon the worth of stocks would have been less apparent or depressing. Interest and dividend distributions are scarcely accessible to sentimental reduction, wherein they differ from the daily price of stocks. The application of the stock transfer tax to-day was suggested as another cause of bear activity, but this was a misapprehension. Wednesday was the last chance to sell stocks without paying the tax, and to-day's deliveries upon yesterday's bargains—like all trades hereafter—must be made free of cost to the buyer. The agitation in yesterday's produce markets was somewhat more closely connected with crop prospects than previously. There were pessimistic forecasts of cotton acreage and condition, and the Western wheat markets betrayed disturbance far exceeding that apparent here.

The day began with a reaction in the standard stocks which had been strongest, and ended with appearance of strength only in quarters where weakness would have been exceptionally justified. No stocks have had greater burden to carry this week than those exposed to the franchise tax and to the vicissitudes of competition hereafter to be increased in manner defying calculation until the new construction plans are settled. The Metropolitan quarterly report, for example, is very sobering. Yet Metropolitan was one of the few to close with a slight gain. Evidently there was somebody looking out for it, from which it may be argued that the market in general is particularly friendless just now. Surely a better case may be made out for the Steels than for Metropolitan, and if the Steels had been as well looked out for as Metropolitan there might be another story to tell than that of a general decline considerably exceeding a point. But it was a trader's market, and will advance with as little reason as it fell.

CITY RAILROAD'S EARNINGS.

Show Effect of Subway Competition in Year's First Quarter.

Figures on the operation of the New York City Railroad for the first three months of 1905, including the Third Avenue and Central Crosstown lines, which were filed at the office of the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday, showed a loss of passengers of 50,789 a day as compared with the corresponding three months of last year. The gross receipts were $3,639,467, a decrease of $228,552 from the March quarter of 1904, and the operating expenses were $2,467,374, an increase of $87,264, while fixed charges increased $129,281, and income from sources other than fares decreased $110,808. The result was an increase of $555,855 in the company's deficit, which is reported as of March 31 at $1,322,406.

The figures cover the first full quarter in which the Metropolitan system has felt the competition of the Subway. In the earlier part of the period there was a severe loss in traffic by reason of heavy snow storms and an increase in expenses due to this cause, but this was counterbalanced to some extent by the tie up of the Subway system last March.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

North American Co.

FROM $4,000 TO $72,000,000.

Seaboard Company Increases Its Capital Stock 18-000-Fold.

The Seaboard Company, which is to be the holding company for the securities of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad and its controlled roads under the amended reorganization scheme, filed an amended charter in Trenton yesterday increasing its capital stock from $4,000 to $72,000,000.

The capitalization will be as follows: $18,000,000 first preferred, $18,000,000 second preferred, and $36,000,000 common.

The terms of the distribution of the new stock among the holders of the Seaboard securities have already been announced.

FAILURES IN MAY.

Commercial failures during the month of May were smaller both in number and in the amount of liabilities than during the corresponding month last year. The insolvencies, according to the figures compiled by Dun's Review, were 860 in number and $8,907,301 in amount of defaulted indebtedness—in the corresponding month last year there were 997 failures, with liabilities of $9,817,993. This year's defaults were divided into the three principal classes, as follows: Manufacturing, 209 failures, for $4,050,426; trading, 631 insolvencies, with liabilities of $4,276,046; other commercial, 20, for $571,850. In May, 1904, there were 245 manufacturing failures for $3,599,884; 717 trading suspensions, involving $5,214,499, and 35 other defaults, for $1,003,615. Of banks and other fiduciary suspensions, six for $2,217,000 compare with eight failures for $3,438,078 in the same month last year.

Holiday at Paris and Berlin.

PARIS, June 1.—No business was transacted on the Bourse to-day owing to the observance of Ascension Day.

BERLIN, June 1.—There was a holiday on the Boerse here to-day.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Frick Report an Absorbing Subject—Bond Market's Weakness.

There was only one topic in the Street yesterday. That was the report of the Frick committee on the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The rumors that the report contained a severe arraignment of the administration of the company's affairs startled the financial district, and when it appeared that the report would be the beginning of further discussion the market showed its disappointment by promptly selling off and remaining dull and listless, with a heavy tendency, for the rest of the session. This feeling went so far that it throttled all interest which London might have had, for the news was sent abroad by every cable and the bullish tendency vanished.

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No Bond Market.

"How is the bond market?" was the question asked of a prominent banker yesterday. "There isn't any," he replied. This is true in spite of the fact that transactions in bonds on the Exchange show a larger total than for some weeks past. This increase in business, however, is due entirely to the speculation in Japanese bonds, which are very active. It is thought that the bankers who brought out these issues are seizing their opportunity to make a market for them, and that this explains the heavy transactions in them. The rest of the bond market, however, is as flat as possible. There seems to be no demand for railroad bonds, in which transactions are merely nominal, and the business over the counter has fallen away almost entirely.

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Coal Road Issues Dead.

The movement in Reading, which on Wednesday assumed proportions which created the impression that it was more than a speculative move, "petered out" in surprising fashion. The decline in this stock put an end to all speculation in the coalers. Erie was dead to all intents and purppses, and no one seemed to take any interest in its related issues. Rumors that at the expiration of the agreement between the miners and the companies the latter were expecting some trouble had a good deal to do with the reaction in these stocks.

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"Rally" Was Killed.

After the early selling movement was over the market became very flat. About noon some of the floor traders made an attempt to move prices up. They tried to rally them with the steel issues, and one of the traders bid 26⅜ for any part of 25,000 shares for the common. This was an eighth above the last sale, yet he only got 100 shares. Then another trader bid for a smaller amount and promptly was "soaked" with it. Then the stock declined without trouble. The bid for 25,000 shares had been an absolute "fake" intended to help the rally. When it missed fire its flimsiness became apparent.

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Traction Issues Show Well.

The traction issues made the best showing of any stock on the list, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit and Metropolitan Street Railway both held well. The political element was said to be getting into these issues, in anticipation of some developments favorable to these stocks. The political element, however, has recently accumulated a reputation for the unreliability of its information, and the Street rather fought shy of the tractions. There is probably not another crowd in the market which is disappointed oftener than the political crowd. Something always seems to trip up the plans on which it is speculating, and its members often come to grief in spite of or because of its inside information. The curious thing is that they don't seem to mind it at all.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3⅝ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3⅝@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $360,601,793; balance, $20,900,590; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $589,077.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.8686; cables, $4.8720.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾, and 5.17½@5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 1-16@95⅜; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c premium. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2½c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—22½c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 1.—Rates for money were easier in the market to-day with the month-turn and the termination of the settlement. About $15,'000,000 in dividends and interest was distributed, which offset the $7,500,000 due for calls and consols payday. Discounts were easier, being affected by the general tone of the market.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were buoyed up by cheap money, the fact that no failures were announced, and the growing belief that peace in the Far East is not far distant. Business was meagre. Consols were in good request, but they closed a shade off.

Americans opened firm, and were steadily supported at parity. Philadelphia and Reading was the feature. After some recessions to below parity the market closed quiet.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

Bar silver quiet at 26 9-16d per ounce.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2 1-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2 1-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £294,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 1.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve decreased £312,000, circulation increased £648,000, bullion increased £335,897, other securities increased £1,523,000, other deposits decreased £74,000, Government securities were unchanged, and notes reserve decreased £242,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.32 per cent., as compared with 52.12 per cent. last week.

Rate of discount unchanged at 2½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing.	N. Y. Equiva.	Previous N. Y.	Net
	Yesterday.	lent.	Closing.	Ch'ge.
Consols, money..	91⅛	...	...	+ ⅛
Consols, account.	91 7-16	...	...	+ ⅛
Anaconda	5⅜	10⅝	10⅝	— 1
Atchison	82⅝	80¼	81	— ¾
Can. Pacific	152	148½	148⅞	— ⅝
St. Paul	179¼	174½	174⅞	— ⅝
Erie	42¼	41	41⅛	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80½	78⅝	70	— ⅝
Illinois Central	162½	160½	161⅝	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash.	148½	145	145¼	— ¼
N. Y. Central	143	141½	141½	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	69¼	135¾	135½	— ⅛
Reading	48⅝	93¾	94	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	64	62⅝	63⅛	— ⅜
Union Pacific	125⅜	122⅝	123⅝	— 1⅛
U. S. Steel	27⅝	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	95⅝	92⅞	94⅛	— 1⅛

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Suffers from Neglect of Traders.

Seaboard Air Line Issues Strong—Sharp Decline in Northern Securities—New Delaware and Hudson Bonds Dealt In.

In all but a very few of the stocks dwelt in on the curb yesterday, the transactions were limited to a few hundred shares, or even less. The disposition of traders was one of indifference toward the market, and even in stocks in which, until yesterday they had been more or less active, they did next to nothing. This was the case in Northern Securities, the transactions in which dropped to about 3,000 shares, and other issues showed the result of the same neglect. At the moment the outside demand for curb issues is at the minimum, so that, with traders inactive as well, the market becomes extremely dull. Chicago Subway was let off nearly a point on the sale of about 500 shares of stock in the early trading, but was immediately marked up again, and closed at the highest with a gain of five-eighths of a point. Northern Securities was weak, selling off nearly 4 points, and closed with a net decline of 2¾ points. The stubs are practically stationary at 275.

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SEABOARD AIR LINE showed some activity despite the general dullness, and all issues of the group were strong. The preferred sold up to 39, the common as high as 19½, and the common and second preferred at 25 and 51½, respectively. The strength of the stock was attributed to the fact that the Baltimore interests other than those represented by John Skelton Williams have approved the modified plan of reorganization, so that this new plan is assured of even wider support than was accorded to the original plan.

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DELAWARE AND HUDSON, Albany and Susquehanna 3½s sold at 101¼ and 101⅛. The rights to subscribe to the bonds sold at ⅜.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Algoma Copper	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
400	American Can pf	67⅜	66⅝	66⅝
300	Amer. Ice, Sec., w. i.	23¼	23¼	23¼
500	American Marble	86⅝	86⅛	86⅛
25	Amer. Light & T. pf.	101½	101½	101½
15	American Nickel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
187	Amer. Smel. Sec. pf. B	98	*97⅝	98
300	Arizona Con	30	29¾	29¾
2,600	British Col. Copper	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	Buffalo Gas	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
4,100	Chicago Subway	67⅝	65¾	67⅝
50	Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Del. & Hudson rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
50	Electric Vehicle	15	15	15
10	Granby con	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
300	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
1,300	Greene Con. Copper	24½	24¼	24¼
3,900	Greene Con. Gold	6⅛	6	6
200	Guanajuato	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,200	Inter. Rapid Transit	200½	198½	198½
200	Inter. Mer. Marine	10	10	10
200	Mackay Cos.	39	39	39
1,100	Manhattan Transit	3¼	3	3
4,700	Mont. & Bost. Copper	15-16	¾	13-16
2,900	Northern Securities	165½	162	163
15	North. Sec. stubs	287½	275	275
100	Sea. A. L. com. w. i.	25	25	25
100	Sea. A. L. 2d pf. w. i.	51½	51½	51½
200	Sea. A. L. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
800	Sea. Air Line ctfs	19½	18¾	18¾
820	Sea. Air Line pf. ctfs.	39	38⅝	39
5	Standard Oil	605	605	605
100	Tennessee Copper	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Union Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
2,100	United Copper	24½	23¾	24
10	United Copper pf	72	72	72
500	White Knob Cop. w. i.	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Ice Sec. deb	75	75	75
6,000	Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94¼
10,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
48,000	D. & H., Al. & S. 3½s	101¼	101¼	101¼
8,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s, w. i.	91	90¾	90¾
25,000	U. S. Leath. 5s, w. i.	98½	98½	98½

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

	June 1. Bid.	Asked.	May 31. Bid.	Asked.
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.				
Algoma Cop. & Smelt'g	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11	11¼	11¼	12
American Can pf	66½	67	67¼	68¼
American Chicle	126	128	126	128
American Chicle pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	25	25¾	25½	26¾
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	75	76¾	75	77
Am. Ice Co. 5s	83½	83¾	87	87
American Malting 6s	102	104	105¼	106
American Nickel	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Am. Smelters Sec. pf. B	97⅝	98	97⅝	98
American Tobacco	272	285	272	285
American Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Writing Paper	4	4¼	4¼	4⅝
Am. Writing Paper pf.	27½	28½	27½	28½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86½	87½	86½	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29¼	30
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	30	30½	30	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	81	86	81	86
Borden's Cond. Milk	149	152	149	152
Borden's Cond. M. pf	114	115	114	115
British Columbia Cop	6½	6⅝	6¾	6½
Caseln Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Caseln Co. of Am. pf	68	70	68	70
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅝	3½	3⅝
Central Foundry pf	18	22	18	22
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Chicago Subway	67½	67⅝	66½	67¼
Compressed Air	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6	5¾	6¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	25	23	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	101	103	101	103
Del. & Hudson rights	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Denver Union Water	63	65	63	65
Denver Union W. pf	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	101½	...	101	...
Detroit & Mackinac	63	71	63	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf	96	100	95	100
Dominion Securities	10	10	...	10
Douglas Copper	7	7	7	7
E. W. Bliss	140	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	33	36	33	36
Electric Boat pf	73	78	73	78
Electric Vehicle	15	17	15	16
Electric Vehicle pf	20½	23	20½	22
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	24¼	24½	24¼	24½
Greene Con. Gold	6	6¼	6	6¼
Greene Gold-Silver	8	10	8	10
Guggenheim Explorat'n	163	167	163	167
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd	162	166	162	166
Hackensack Meadows	20	25¾	20	26
Hackensack Water 4s	84	86½	84	90½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	25	29	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf	32	39	32	30
Havana Tobacco 5s	80½	81	80½	81
H. B. Claflin & Co	105	...	105	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	96	99¾	96	99¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100	...	100	...
Houston Oil	2	4	3½	4½
Houston Oil pf	20	30	20	30
Inter. Rap. Transit	198	199	201	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	9¾	10¼	10¼	11
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	26	27¼	26½	27½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78½	79¾	78½	79¾
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf	45½	50	42¾	50
Internat. Silver 1st pf	105½	108½	106½	106½
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kan. City Ry. & Light	37	40	37	40
Kan. City Ry. & L. pf	87	89½	87	89½
K. C. Ry. & L. 1st 5s	99¾	101½	99¾	101½
Lackawanna Steel	77	80	77	80
La France Mining	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor pf	102¾	104	102¾	104
Mackay Companies	39	39½	39	39½
Mackay Companies pf	72¼	73	72¼	73
Mad. Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Mt. Nat. 5s $20 pd. off	7	7	7	7
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Montreal & Boston	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	108	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	7⅛	7¾	7	7¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	53	62	55	62
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	84	90	84	90
North. Securities stub	275	300	275	300
Northern Securities	162½	163	165⅝	166½
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf	102½	106	103¼	106
Penn. R.R. 3½s 50% pd.	99⅝	100½	99⅝	100½
Penn. R.R. 3½s f.p. w. i.	90½	100	89½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	½	⅛	½
*Phoenix Mining	4	6	4	6
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	74	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	21	22	21	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	...	142	...
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	100	110	100	110
Safety Car Heating	256	260	250	260
Seaboard A. L. undep.	19	22	19	22
Sea. A. L. pf., undep.	35	38	35	38
Seaboard Air Line ctfs.	18¾	19	18¾	18¾
Sea. A. L. pf. ctfs.	38½	39¼	37	38
Sea. A. L. new, w. i.	23½	25½	23½	25½
Sea. A. L. 1st pf., w. i.	80	84	80	84
S. A. L. new 2d pf., w. i.	50	53	49	51
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾
Standard Milling	8	8½	8	8½
Standard Milling pf	80	83	80	83
Standard Milling 5s	78	79½	78½	79½
Standard Oil	605	608	602	607
Tennessee Copper	24	25	24	25
Tintic Mining	8¼	9	8¼	9
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	13½	13	13¼
Trenton Potteries	17	18	17	18
Trenton Potteries pf	95	99¾	95	99¼
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	70	70	70
Union Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Union Typewriter	90	93	90	92
Union Typ. 1st pf	116	120	116	120
Union Typ. 2d pf	116	120	116	120
United Copper	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24½
United Copper pf	72	75	71½	73½
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80¼
United Lumber 1st 5s	...	15	...	15
U. S. L. new 5s, w. i.	98	98½	98	98½
U. S. L. pf., new, w. i.	99	100	99	100
White K. C. new, w. i.	⅝	1	⅝	1
White K. C. pf., n., w. i.	2½	3	2½	3
Worth. Pump pf	116	122	116	122
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Broadway & 7th Av	240	245	240	245
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
B'way Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99¼	101	99¼	101
B'klyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	105	101	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	237½	239	237½	239
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	83	84	83	84
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	109	110	109	110
Eighth Av. R. R.	395	400	390	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	108¾	110	108¾	110
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	82	86	82	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buff. 4s	82	85	83	85
Jer. City, H. & P.	77½	78¼	77½	78¼
N. O. Ry. 4½s, new, w. i.	90½	91½	90½	91½
New Orleans new, w. i.	35½	36½	35½	36½
New Or. pf., new, w. i.	77	78	77	78
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	192	185	195
N. Hud. Co. R. ext. 5s	105	107	105	107
Nor. Jersey St. Ry. 5s	77½	78½	77½	78½
Pub. S. Corp. 5% notes, 1909	97	97¾	97	97¾
Public Service Corp.	120	130	120	130
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	70	70¾	70	70¾
Second Av. R. R. com.	208	211	208	211
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s	118½	121	118½	121
Syracuse Rap. Transit	28	30	28	30
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf	84	...	84	...
23d & 24th St. 5s	110	112	110	113
Union Rys. 1st 5s	110	112½	110	112½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	36	37	36	37
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	90½	91	90½	91
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	90¾	91½	90¾	91¼
GAS COMPANIES.				
Am. Light & Traction	86	90	85	89
Am. Light & Trac. pf	102½	104	100	104
Bay State Gas	7-32	9-32	7-32	9-32
Brooklyn Borough Gas	55	...	54½	...
Brook. Borough Gas 5s	97½	100	97½	100
Brooklyn Un. Gas conv. debentures	180	190	180	190
Buffalo Gas	5½	6	6	7
Buffalo Gas 5s	68	70	68	70
Central Un. Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	94	98	94	98
Despatch Gas	58	62	58	62
Denver Gas 5s	93	95	93	94
Denver Gas 6s	102¼	104½	102¼	104½
Essex & Hudson Gas	129	130½	129	130½
Essex & Hud. Gas 5s	103	104	103	106
Hudson County Gas	112	114	112	114
Hudson County Gas 5s	109	109¾	108	109¾
New Amsterdam G. 5s	111	112	111	112
N.Y. & E.R.G.Co. 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
N.Y.& E.R.G.Co.con.5s	109	112	109	112
North. Union Gas 5s	105	108	105	108
Paterson & Passaic Gas 7s	80	78	80	80
Paterson & Pas. G. 5s	104	107	104	107
St. Paul 5s	97	100	97	100
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	...	101	...
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
United El. of N. J. 4s	75¾	76½	75¾	76⅝
FERRY COMPANIES.				
Brooklyn Ferry	2	5	2	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	47	51	47	51
East River Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	109	111	109	111
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	109	110	109	110
10th & 23d St. Ferry 5s	90	92	90	92
Union Ferry	27	31	27	31
Union Ferry 5s	94	97	94	97

*Sell cents per share.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 1.—The local money market is unchanged. The customary table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds par @5c premium; clearings, $27,401,416; balances, $2,129,141; Sub-Treasury debit, $4,940.

The public is not taking any more interest in copper shares than in any other things, although there has been some good buying noticed to-day. The weakness in the New York market had a dampening effect on local issues, and declines are to be seen in nearly all the active issues. People who bought stocks yesterday were inclined to sell them to-day, when they could find buyers. The tone to-day was about as heavy as it was buoyant yesterday.

Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
20,000	C., R. & M. R. 1st 7s	129	129	129
5,000	C., R. & M. R. 7s	111¾	111¾	111¾
21,000	C., B. & Q joint 4s	101	101	101
15,000	Ill. Steel 5s, (1913)	100	100	100
30,500	Japanese 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾
27,000	K. C., F. S. & G. 7s	107½	107½	107½
2,000	Terre Haute Elec. 5s	100	100	100
5,000	U. S. Steel 5s	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞

RAILROADS.

658	*Atchison	80¼	79½	79½
25	Boston Elevated	157	156¾	157
8	Boston & Albany	256½	256½	256½
22	Boston & Maine	175	174	175
90	Mass. Elec. pf	59	59	59
75	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	200	200½
9	West End	96½	96½	96½
3	West End pf	116	116	116

TELEPHONES.

128	American	139½	139¼	139¼
36	New England	137½	137½	137½
45	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

165	Am. Ag. Chem.	24½	23	23
30	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	90	90
160	*Am. Sugar	132¾	132¼	132¼
100	*Am. Sugar pf	134	133	133
360	Am. Woolen	33⅝	33	33⅝
330	Am. Woolen pf	101½	101¼	101¼
10	Edison Elec.	245	245	245
5	General Elec.	173	173	173
150	Mass. Gas	43½	43¼	43¼
135	*Mass. Gas pf	84½	84	84
65	Mergenthaler rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
55	Pullman	231	231	231
10	Swift & Co.	107	107	107
15	United Fruit	107	107	107
100	United Shoe Machine	87½	87	87
130	United

THE TREASURY DEFICIT CONTINUES TO INCREASE

Officials Fear It Will Exceed $25,000,000 for the Year.

THE EXPENDITURES GO UP

Revenues Do Not Fall Off, but Disbursements in War, Navy and Civil Departments Are Enhanced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Treasury operations for May are a disappointment to the officials of that department. It was expected that the receipts for the month would equal if they did not exceed the expenditures, but there is a deficit of nearly $3,000,000, swelling the difference between receipts and disbursements for the eleven months to $36,649,680. For May, 1904, the revenues almost equaled the expenditures, and for June of last year there was an excess of receipts of more than $11,000,000.

Treasury officials based their hope of a reduction of the deficit of the ten months ended with April on the operations of the month just closed and those of June, but they are now skeptical about holding down the deficit for the fiscal year to $25,000,000. It is likely that the year's deficit will be nearer $30,000,000 than $25,000,000.

This discrepancy between receipts and disbursements cannot be attributed to decreased receipts, as those for last month were more than $2,000,000 in excess of May, 1904, and for the eleven months just closed about the same amount above those for the corresponding months of the preceding year. The difficulty is entirely with the expenditures, which maintain their ascendency.

Last month the receipts were $43,758,933 against $41,688,060 for May, 1904. The expenditures were $16,710,066, which are about $500,000 above those for May, 1904. Last year there was paid on account of the Panama Canal $50,000,000 and the Louisiana Exposition $4,600,000. The latter sum, however, was returned to the Treasury in installments, and as those payments are included in the receipts they may properly be included in the ordinary expenditures.

Deducting the payment on account of the canal the expenditures for the eleven months ended with May, 1904, were $495,572,071, and for the eleven months just closed $532,122,762, an increase of $36,649,680, as stated. The receipts for the eleven months of the present year were $495,473,082, and for the same months of the preceding year $493,300,230.

The aggregate increase over last year, amounting to $36,550,691, was mainly owing to increased disbursements in the civil and miscellaneous, War and Navy Departments. In civil and miscellaneous the increase is $9,000,000; War Department, $8,000,000, and Navy, $15,000,000. An increase of nearly $4,000,000 for Indians makes up the aggregate.

The available cash balance shows a decrease of more than $3,000,000 since May 1, that balance now standing at $131,141,303. There has been no material change in the gold fund since May 1. In the trust fund there is held to cover outstanding certificates $510,762,989 in gold coin, an increase of about $500,000 during the month. The gold certificates in circulation decreased about $5,000,000.

NEW REVENUES NEEDED.

Their Necessity Discussed in Monthly Circular of National City Bank.

The increase month by month in the deficiency of revenues of the Government is attracting the attention of the financial community to the necessity which will probably confront Congress at its next session of providing extra revenue to meet the much enlarged expenditures. The National City Bank in its monthly circular, issued yesterday, points out the possibility of the imposition of additional taxes to counterbalance the increased outlays for the army and navy and for other purposes or else a revision of the tariff with the purpose of increasing the revenue from the customs by reducing certain schedules as a means of stimulating the importation of certain classes of goods. The deficit for the eleven months from July 1 to May 31 last amounts to $37,000,000, twice the amount of the probable deficit as estimated by Secretary Shaw at the beginning of the year. While the amount may be reduced during the present month, the fiscal year is sure to end with a deficit that will call for some remedy. The fact that the deficit is due to increased expenditures and not to decreased revenue is shown by the fact that, for the eleven months to May 31 the receipts this year were $495,097,000, as compared with $491,134,000 for the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year. Discussing the means that might be adopted to increase the Government's revenue, the City Bank's circular says:

"The figures of actual outgo at the present time, added to the fact that the country, in population, resources, and wants, is increasing instead of decreasing, point the way to the necessity for more revenue. Generally, there is coming to be a recognition of this, and an absorbing topic from now on will be the sources from which such additional revenue may be derived. On the other hand, a revision of the tariff is suggested with a view to the reduction of the rate of duties on some classes of goods, the importation of which will be largely increased at the lower rate. On the other hand, there will be found many advocates of a return to some of the recently abandoned internal revenue schedules. Should the latter course be followed, it is probable the small and vexatious taxes, such as are evidenced by stamps on checks and other documentary stamps, would be avoided. Already it is urged that, relieving the subject of controversial questions and confining it to the very simple one of more revenue, an additional dollar or so on beer would bring to the Treasury all that it needs."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

India Transfer Paper Not Writing Paper—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest filed by Edward Bennche & Brother and others of New York, and held that hand-made India transfer paper is not dutiable under the provision in the Dingley tariff for writing paper. Collector Stranahan took the view that the transfer paper is included in the paragraph covering writing paper with duty at various specific rates. The board finds that the Collector erred and that the proper classification of the article is as "paper not specially provided for" with duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

In another decision written by Mr. Fischer, the claim of the Germania Importing Company, New York, for lower duty on imitation parchment paper is denied. The Customs Court holds that the Collector's assessment of 25 per cent. ad valorem is correct, and that the claim of the importer that the merchandise is "printing paper" is without merit.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday were by P. McGettrick, Burlington, Vt.; National Express Company, Plattsburg, N. Y.; C. H. King, Boston; Joseph A. Ball, New Orleans; the North American Commercial Company, Juneau, Alaska; the United States Express Company, La Manna, Azema & Farnan, George Lueders & Co., Hammill, Riglander & Co., Acker, Merrall & Condit, the Cook & Bernheimer Company, Perry, Ryer & Co., A. Strauss & Co., B. Blumenthal & Co., Samstag & Hilder Brothers, Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, Louis Metzger & Co., the Hills Brothers Company, New York, and the Yee Wo Chan Company, Honolulu.

Claims sustained were as follows: Wah Chang & McLaughlin, Chicago; Kwong Lee Yuen Company, Honolulu; Charles F. Meyer and the H. B. Claflin Company, New York.

The board partially sustained claims by O. G. Hempsread & Son, E. K. Tyron, Jr., & Co., Philadelphia; John V. A. Cattus, the China and Japan Trading Company, and Salomon & Newman, New York.

Stock Exchange for Jersey Given Up.

The New Jersey Stock Exchange, which, it was said, would open in Jersey City on June 1, did not. Local brokers said they understood that the scheme had been abandoned because it would cost $100,000 to establish the Exchange, with very little probability that it would do a profitable business.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, June 2.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

43—Anderson-Met Balance Co
44—Mosle-Bidwell Co
45—U S-Davis
47—Hackett-Nor Pac R
48—Banks Law Pub Co-Lawyers' Coop. Pub Co
52—Victor Talk. Mach Co-Am Graph Co
55—Erie City Iron Wks-Thomas

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 1 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Muir-Gregory
2—Beatty-United Shoe Mach Co of N J
3—Same-same
4—Dame et al-Goodyear Shoe Mach Co
5—Marsh-Mott
6—Butte & Bost Min Co-Montana Ore Purchasing Co
7—Am Elec Novelty Co-Stromberg & Patterson
8—Wyman-Lehigh Val R R
9—Lorain Steel, &c, Co-White Mfg Co Cases noticed.
10—Warren Featherbone Co-Thornton & Hartmann
11—D & W Fuse Co-Underwriters' Salvage Co
12 to 49—Iron Clad Mfg Co-Sugar Loaf Dairy Co and 37 others
50—Miller-Mut Reserve Fund Life Assn
51—In re Woytazek

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 1.—Court of Appeals calendar for Friday: Nos. 393, 394, 395, 396, 383.

Calendars for Friday, June 2.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Am Trading Co-Hall
2—Wheelock-Wheelock
3—Ransom-Coleman
4—Ambrose-Sohns
5—Schlessinger-McDonald
5½—Same-same
6—Same-same
7—Blatt-Blatt
8—Heyzer-Morris
9—Samson-Salomon
10—Boas-Roberts
11—Cent Crosstown R R-Grout
12—Healy-Crane
13—U S Casualty Co-J. N. Robins Co
14—Gillender-City of N Y
15—Schlessinger-Bell
15½—Same-same
16—Barber Asphalt Co-Grout
17—Astor-De Stuers
18—Kreiser-Sloane
19—Strasbourger-Batt
20—Curtis-Hilton
21—In re N Y & B'klyn Bridge
22—Poz-Adams Dry G Co
23—Lowe-I. H. Blanchard Co
24—Benjamin-Harris
25—People, &c-Hart
25½—Same-same
26—McNabb-Meryash
27—Beaman-Keating
28—Kenney-Hallahan
29—Cochran-Howes
30—In re Albert
31—People, &c-N Y B L B Co. (Brown)
32—Same-same, (Rockaway Av)
33—Same-same, (Thayer)
34—Cullinan-Paxson
35—Wright Steam Engine Works-McAdam
36—Bailey-Prigge
37—Levin-Radinsky
38—Hausling-Rheinfrank
39—Brown-Brown
40—Held-Hecht
41—Nichols-Lowenthal
41½—Same-same
42—Kahn-Levy
43—Lee - Clifton Silk Mills
44—Westchester Trust Co-Butler
45—Same-same
46—Dunn-Whalen
47—Weisker-Schmidt
48—Hochman-Hochman
49—In re Howe
50—Schlegelmilch-Schlegelmilch
51—Davis-Davis
52—Finn-Finn
53—Clark-Builders' Heating Co
54—Charles-Snow
55—Dixson-N Y Tel Co
56—Moore-Blimline
57—Schlesinger-Bell
57½—Same-same
58—People, &c-Fed Bk
59—Trotsky-Trotsky
60—People, &c-Tax Commissioners
61—Consol Gas Co-same
62—Schmitt-Schmitt
63—Sickels-Meade
64—Santer-Brennan
65—Cullinan-Paxson
66—Emrich-Goldstein
67—Smith-Lederer

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part, III.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on, 2431—Blondi-Met Museum of Art. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Duncan Young. Pleading. Abraham H. Hummel

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Sabina Jost
2—Isaac Wyman
3—Cora Hardecker
4—Thomas P. Galligan
5—G. B. Mersereau
6—Alexander P. Irvin
7—Christian Skoellin
8—George Krouske
9—John J. Hare
10—Samuel F. Dunlap
11—Anna Saubanere
12—Benjamin Hawker
13—Jane McKown
14—George A. Hock
15—Octavia Bitterman
16—Henry Bischoff
17—Hannah E. Jantzen
18—Francis D. Curtin
19—Susan B. McGuire
20—John P. Redell
21—Theodore Berdell
22—Amelia Lind
23—Amelia Lind
24—Rose Moss Stiefel
25—Catherine Keefer
26—Zadoc Staab
27—Dora Landsberger
28—Annie M. Thorpe or Scott
29—Marcus McD. Browne
30—Kaufman Marks
31—Louis Jackson
32—Jane McKown
33—Sarah Mckowan
34—Viola Sondheim
35—Albert C. Sondheim
36—Margaret O'Donohue
37—Jacob Schmidt
38—Bridget Kane
39—Wm. H. Thompson
40—John R. Downey
41—Eleanor Brislin
42—Mary Foy
43—Giuseppe Lombardo
44—Salomea Majewska
45—Jane McKown
46—Margaret J. Brown
47—Frank Hardy
48—Peter Bertozzi
49—Joseph H. Godwin
50—Jennie Elder
51—Henry Rice
52—Rachel R. Romaine
53—Thomas Faye
54—Josephine L. Newcomb
55—Harris Ablowich
56—Louise Peters
57—Mary Rooney or Donnelly
58—John Scott Boyd
59—Herman H. Wilbers
60—George Haskins
61—Mary C. Tompkins
62—Ernest Saubanere
63—Anna Saubanere
Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
George Hayden
At 10:30 A. M.
Annie V. Leary.
Annie Harnischfeger.
Marie Muller.
Albert A. Davis.
George Cunningham.
Nellie A. Brown.
Caffman H. Meyer
At 2:30 P. M.
Ellen Murphy.
Hannah Clare.
William H. Akin.
Eliza Segelken

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Thomas, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—John Grant Lyman vs. Eduardo Pergoli—James Ridgway. Nelson Smith vs. George Scofield—Frank A. Cox. Alexander S. Cochran vs. Virginia S. Sage—George M. Boynton. Sidney H. Stuart vs. Catherine Taylor—Henry Beck.

CITY COURT—Green, J.—Hyman Epstein vs. Hyman Seletzky—Abram S. Levy.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Jencks vs. Stokes—Hamilton Odell. Hartman vs. Greene—Hamilton Odell.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—McCord vs. Lutz—Mark M. Schlesinger.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Berger Manufacturing Company vs. D. J. Menton Company—Charles A. Jackson.

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for June 2, 1905.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, Co. J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

389—Southwick-Shrive
77—Gorham-Horton
403—Cestone-Bell
411—Allen Ditchett-N Y City Ry Co

AUCTION SALES.

Charles A. Nutting, Auctioneer, sells daily, bric-a-brac and paintings, 7:30 evenings, 174 Bowery.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, 76 Graham Av., Brooklyn, bric-a-brac and fancy goods.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 1.—A flurry in United Railways securities to-day was accompanied by a report that negotiations were pending for the sale of the majority interests in the stock of the company. This majority is pooled with a committee. Of late Alexander Brown, Chairman of the committee, has been spending considerable time in New York, and during his visits there he has received two offers for a control of the company. The first offer is understood to have been $20 a share in new securities to be issued by a company to be formed to take over the control of the property or $18 a share in cash. The last offer was made about a week ago, and is said to have been $19 a share in cash. Both were declined as insufficient. To-day it was said Spencer Trask & Co. of New York, who are represented on the income bondholders' committee, are after control.

There was heavy speculation in the incomes. They advanced to 61¼, but reacted to 60¾. Cotton Duck 5s advanced ¼ to 77¼, and Northern Central, ¾. The market closed active and steady. Shares, 760; bonds, $241,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Baltimore City 3½s	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	At. Coast Line 4s	102	102	102
10,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	112½	112½	112½
10,000	Seaboard 4s	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1,000	Sea. & Roanoke 5s	112½	112½	112½
9,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	107¾	107¾	107¾
3,000	Central Ry. extn. 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼
56,000	City Pass. Ry. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
12,000	United Rys. 4s	92¾	92¼	92¾
113,000	United Ry. Inc	61¾	60¾	60¾
10,000	T. C. R. T. joint 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77	77¼
10,000	Con. Coal 4½s	99¾	99	99⅝

STOCKS.

105	Northern Central	102	101	102
110	Seaboard new	25	24½	24⅞
200	Seaboard new 2d pf.	52	52	52
530	Seaboard rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
150	United Railways	14¼	14¼	14¼
200	United Rys. t. r. ctfs.	14⅝	14¼	14¼
5	Com. & Farm. Bank	141	141	141

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.04	.05	L. W. Con	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.09	.09	Mexican	1.30	1.25
Andes	.26	.24	Occid. Con	.85	.80
Belcher	.21	.18	Ophir	6.25	6.12½
Best & Bel	1.20	1.30	Overman	.10	.10
Bullion	.32	.32	Potosi	.05	.05
Caledonia	.52	.53	Savage	.53	.55
Chal. Con	.15	.15	Sag Belch	.06	.06
Challenge	.18	.17	Sierra Nev	.38	.37
Confidence	.65	.70	Syndicate	.10	.10
C. C. & Va	1.65	1.60	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp	.01	.01	Union Con	.56	.55
Crown Point	.15	.15	Utah Con	.03	.04
Gould & C	.21	.21	Yel. Jack	.16	.16
Hale & Nor	1.65	1.55	Silver bars	.58¼	.58¼
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.02⅛	.02⅛
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ky. Con	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .45½@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¾	9¼	Lexington	4¼	5
American	2	2½	Little Puck	2⅝	3
Anchor	1	1⅜	Lit. Bessie	1⅝	2
Anaconda	13	14½	M. Anchor	4⅛	5
Banner	2	2½	M. Gibson	5¼	6
Bluebell	4	4½	Missouri	5	5⅜
C. K. & N.	11	12½	Nevin	6¾	7
C. C. Cons.	7¼	7½	New Haven	3¼	3⅜
Dante	4½	4⅝	Old Gold	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	3⅜	4	Pilgrim	2½	3
Elkton	43	45	Pharmacist	5⅜	5⅞
El Paso	198¼	200	Portland	227½	240
Findlay	7¼	7½	Ratler	1	1½
Gold Bond	4	6	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Gold Coin	20	24	Rose Nicol	3½	4
Gold Dollar	9½	9⅝	Sample	4	5
Gold Cycle	50	60	S. Eclipse	2	2½
Sovereign	11¼	11⅜	Un. Gold	20	21
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	85	90
Isabella	30	30½	Work	9¼	9¼
Jackpot	3¼	4	Independent	16	18
J. Johnson	20	21	Teutonic	5	6
Keystone	3¼	3⅝			

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 1.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

William G. Houck & Co., New York, (liquor;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. G. Houck and W. H. Stevens, New York, and J. J. Healey, Jr., Saratoga Springs.

Red Cross Underclothing Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. E. Triebe and Edward Van Alstyne, Oswego, and W. G. Spencer, Buffalo.

Hydraulic and Electric Power Company, Potsdam; capital, $50,000. Directors—G. W. Sisson, R. L. Sisson, and C. H. Sisson, Potsdam.

Bachelor Publishing Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Reed Corradine and E. C. Southard, New York, and Clarence Rigby, Brooklyn.

The Many Use Oil Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. W. Cole, Brooklyn; W. A. Graham, New York, and G. A. Graham, Englewood, N. J.

The Columbia Starch Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Theodore Miller and J. A. Jochum, Brooklyn, and G. M. Hulbert, New York.

United States Hotel Company of New York City, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—C. F. True, G. F. Gregory, and H. H. True, New York.

B. & B. Paint Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Howard Bayley, L. A. Bright, and R. B. Cushing, New York.

James F. Disken & Co., New York, (real estate;) capital, $5,000. Directors—J. F. Disken, M. B. Disken, and J. F. Disken, New York.

The Niagara Malting Company, Buffalo; capital, $200,000. Directors—A. M. Curtiss, G. J. Meyer, and Coleman Curtis, Buffalo.

The Collector and Art Critic Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—L. E. Bissel and V. M. Bissel, Stamford, Conn., and C. D. Lockwood, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Conroy Brothers, incorporated, Grantwood; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—James J. Conroy, Martin Conroy, Bryan Conroy, Daniel Hogan, John Hogan, and Archibald C. Hart.

The Weehawken Embroidery Work, West New York; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Rudolph Streuli, Adolph Scherrer, Ernest Weber, and Erich Kaiser.

The Empire Bread Company, Delawanna; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Carl Weber-Ihle, Kimble W. Robbins, and Mary E. F. Wallace.

The Garfield Silk Dyeing and Finishing Company, Garfield; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Clifford L. Newman, Samuel Longbotham, John B. Sayer, and Wayne Dumont.

The Alpha Investment Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—I. Alfred Lawrence, William H. Taylor, and Solomon Brown.

The Soule-Bechtold Manufacturing Company, Hoboken; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Ullman B. Soule, Joseph A. Bechtold, and Joseph G. Kammerlohr.

The Co-operative Remedy Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—A. E. Irwin, M. V. Griffin, and F. Rothman.

The Fuller Tobacco Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—H. C. Thompson, Sidney Schon, and E. P. Carlton.

The J. H. T. Martin Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—J. H. Martin, Robert H. Patton, and Francis L. Patton, Jr.

The Garwood Maennerchor, Garwood; Trustees—Robert Lodersteadt, August Schrage, Paul Brix, Carl Kennelder, and Joseph Brown.

The American Rice Cereal Company, Newark; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Frank C. Ferguson, Fred Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

The Bromall-Lafayette Cigar Company, Newark; capital, $20,500. Incorporators—William R. Frey, Henry Weiss, David J. Davidson, James Flaherty, and Isaac M. Aron.

The Jersey Paving Corporation, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William G. Coates, J. C. Lyon, and Thomas Conyngton.

The Window Glass Machine Company, Jersey City; capital increased from $80,000 to $130,000.

The Dixie Manufacturing Company, to manufacture sporting goods, Jersey City; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—Henry D. Gould, John O. Bolles, and George Bleum.

Must Pay $22,557,324 or Be Sold.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—Judge Lanning in the United States Court to-day made an order directing Elvin C. Foster, receiver of the New Orleans Railways Company, to sell the property of the company unless within five days there is paid to the New York Trust Company, as trustee for the bondholders, $22,557,324. Judge Lanning fixed $10,000,000 as the upset price.

$5,000,000 Cereal Company.

TRENTON, N. J., June 1.—The American Rice Cereal Company was incorporated here to-day, with an authorized capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,000,000 is common and $3,000,000 preferred. The company is to manufacture cereals. The incorporators are Frank C. Ferguson, Fred Lee Palmer, and Charles O. Geyer.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:24	Moon rises...4:28

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...6:53	Gov. Isl'd...7:04	H. Gate...9:00
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...7:11	Gov. Isl'd...7:28	H. Gate...9:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Algonquin, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Celtic, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Flandria, Honduras	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Orinoko, Panama	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Rio Grande, Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Altai, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Armenia, Hamburg		5:00 A.M.
Caledonia, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Campania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Dorado, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London		9:00 A.M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Neckar, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Nueces, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Princess Irene, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Thessalia, Hamburg		11:00 A.M.
Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Zulia, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c.	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
Jacksonville		
Fluminense, Barbados, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Tennyson, Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 2.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, May 28.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 19.
Capri, Barbados, May 26.
Citta di Genova, Naples, May 17.
Comanche, Jacksonville, May 30.
El Alba, Galveston, May 27.
Hawaiian, Coronel, April 11.
Homer, St. Lucia, May 20.
Manzanares, La Guayra, May 22.
Prometheus, Hamburg, May 17.
Vigilancia, Havana, May 30.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Antonio Lopez, Havana, May 30.
Blucher, Hamburg, May 25.
El Paso, New Orleans, May 29.
La Touraine, Havre, May 27.
Montreal, Havre, May 20.
New York, Southampton, May 27.
Nord America, Naples, May 21.
Pannonia, Galveston, May 24.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 27.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4.

Norman Prince, Liverpool, May 22.
Parisian, Glasgow, May 25.
Proteus, New Orleans, May 30.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

El Norte, Galveston, May 30.
Finland, Antwerp, May 27.
Marco Minghetti, Napies, May 21.
Minneapolis, London, May 27.
Napolitan Prince, Naples, May 22.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, May 29.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Seguranca, Colon, May 29.

Arrived.

Manzanillo, Cienfuegos, May 26.
Jefferson, Norfolk, May 31.
Old Dominion, Boston, May 31.
Barbaroesa, Bremen, May 21.
Germania, Naples, May 18.
Lombardia, Naples, May 18.
City of Macon, Savannah, May 29.
Verona, Porto Plata, May 27.
Valdivia, Port-au-Prince, May 18.
Prinzess Irene, Genoa, May 18.
Galveston, (United States cruiser,) Provincetown, Mass, May 31.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, May —.
Kansas City, at Bristol, June 1.

Sailed.

Northwestern, Port Arthur.
Bjorgvin, Wabana, N. F.
Gwent, Baracoa.
Capt. A. F. Lucas, Port Arthur, Texas.
Alfred Dumois, Banes.
Alamo, Galveston.
Hamburg, Hamburg.
La Lorraine, Havre.
Bremen, Bremen.
Esperanza, Havana.
Tuscarora, London.
Maracas, Granada.
Graecia, Inaugua.
Jamestown, Norfolk.
Maraval, Perth Amboy.
El Cid, Galveston.
City of Augusta, Norfolk.
Bayamo, Tampico.
Bluefields, Baltimore.
Peconic, Galveston.
New York, (tank.) Rotterdam.
Benefactor, Philadelphia.
City of Memphis, Savannah.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Wilcox announces that mails from Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii of the following dates: Melbourne, May 6; Sydney, May 8; Auckland, May 12, and Honolulu, May 23, reached San Francisco per steamer Sonoma, and were dispatched east at 7 P. M. May 29. Due in New York on the morning of Saturday, June 3.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Baltic, at Liverpool, June 1.
Shimosa, at Singapore, June 1.
Thespis, at Liverpool, June 1.
Parima, at St. Thomas, June 1.
Prinzess Alice, at Cherbourg, June 1.
Athalie, at Almeria, May 27.
Manhattan, at Venice, May 28.
Eastern Prince, at Victoria, Brazil, May 29.
Kennebec, at Yokohama, May 31.
Egyptian Prince, at River Plate, May 30.
Koenigin Luise, at Naples, June 1.
Dakota, at Coronel, June 1.

Sailed.

Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Cherbourg, May 31.
Majestic, from Queenstown, June 1.
Marco Minghetti, from St. Michael's, May 28.
Citta di Milano, from Genoa, May 29.

Passed.

British Princess, from New York, the Lizard, June 1.
Elise Marie, from New York, the Lizard, June 1.
Potsdam, from New York, the Lizard, June 1.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	Nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.57½
Oats, mixed	.35
Flour, Minnesota patents	$6.25
Cotton, middling	8.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.50
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	21¼@21½

CHICAGO, June 1.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.07; No. 3, $1@$1.05; No. 2 red, $1.05¾@$1.07; No. 2 corn, 52½c; No. 2 yellow, 53¾c; No. 2 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 32½@34c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 83@83¼c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $12.45@$12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.20@$7.22½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.20@$7.30; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.15@$7.25; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.13½, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.01, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
July	93¾	92¼	91 3-16	91⅞
September	86¾	85¼	86⅜	85½
December	86⅛	84¾	86	84⅝
Corn—				
July	56¼	55⅛	56	55⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
July	89	87⅝	88½	86⅞
September	82⅝	81⅜	82¼	81
December	82	80⅝	81⅝	80⅜
Corn—				
July	51½	50¼	51	49¾
September	50 7-16	49¼	49⅝	48⅜
December	48⅝	47⅜	47¾	46⅝
Oats—				
July	31	30 5-16	30⅜	30⅝
September	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝
Lard—				
July	$7.32	$7.27	$7.32	$7.25
October	7.50	7.47	7.50	7.42
Ribs—				
July	7.50	7.22	7.30	7.22
October	7.57	7.50	7.55	7.47
Pork—				
July	12.37	12.45	12.57	12.42
October	12.32	12.67	12.32	12.65

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
June	8.36	8.35	8.24@8.26	8.44
July	8.49	8.32	8.34@8.35	8.53
August	8.48	8.34	8.35@8.36	8.53
September	8.54	8.36	8.36@8.37	8.58
October	8.60	8.42	8.43@8.44	8.65
November

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Philadelphia Operator Adds to His Times Square Holdings —Upper Third Avenue Corners Sold—New Building to be Erected on Park Row—Results at Auction.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company and Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of Theodore B. Myers to Felix Isman of Philadelphia, 1,566 Broadway, facing Times Square, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, a three-story building on lot 20 by 80. Mr. Isman also controls the Kirke La Shelle property, 1,564 Broadway, adjoining, with a plot 76.3 by 100.5 at the rear, fronting on Forty-seventh Street. By the purchase of the Myers parcel the Broadway frontage of the proposed theatre site has been increased to 40 feet. The price paid for the Myers property was $110,000.

Upper Third Avenue Corners Sold.

Philip Jeselson has sold for Joseph Fox, President of the Columbia Bank, to John H. Degelman, 2,135 to 2,141 Third Avenue, and 206 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, being the southeast corner, two five-story and three four-story brick buildings with five stores on plot 75.8 by 100.

Schreiber & Reinlieb have sold for a Mr. Baramansky, the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Eighty-first Street, a six-story apartment house, 32 by 67.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Charles I. Weinstein, for improvement, 1,590 to 1,594 Lexington Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, a plot 51.2 by 75, now occupied by three three-story dwellings.

To Build on Washington Heights.

Mayer S. Auerbach has sold the plot, 100 by 97.6, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, 95 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue, to Max Vogel, who will erect thereon an elevator apartment house.

New Building on Park Row.

An eight-story office structure, to be known as the Belmont Building, will be erected by the Park Row Realty Company at 3 Park Row, with an "L" fronting on Ann Street. The property adjoins the seven-story building at the junction of Park Row and Ann Street, and is separated from the Park Row Building by a single low structure. Both the building on the corner and the one next to the Park Row Building are owned by Joseph Pulitzer. Soon after the Park Row Building had been completed August Belmont and his associates recognized the fact that these adjoining properties, if they should ever come into a single ownership, might be made the site of a skyscraper which would cut off a good deal of the Park Row Building's light. They forestalled any such possibility by buying the middle one of the three parcels. The building to be erected on this lot will cost $80,000, according to the estimate of Architects Robertson & Potter.

The sale of the old Germania Assembly Rooms, at 201 and 203 Bowery, through the Ruland & Whiting Company, is referred to in more detail in another column.

Buyer for 69th Street Dwelling.

William H. Ligety has sold to Louis G. Schiffer the dwelling 32 East Sixty-ninth Street for the Chamberlin estate.

W. E. & F. B. Taylor have sold for Mrs. F. L. Taintor the four-story brownstone dwelling 60 West Forty-eighth Street, on lot 20.10 by 100.5, to a client who will occupy it.

Harvey E. Fisk is the buyer of the dwelling 12 East Fifty-third Street, sold recently by Walter G. Oakman.

Mrs. Mary Thurston is the buyer of 149 Madison Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-second Street, and 28 East Thirty-second Street.

Deal Near Lower Seventh Avenue.

M. & L. Hess have sold for George W. McAdam 167 West Twenty-fifth Street, a four-story tenement and stores, 20 by 78.9. The property is 75 feet east of Seventh Avenue.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Lane estate to M. Al C. Levy 121 Fourth Avenue, a four-story building.

To Enlarge Hotel Martinique.

Negotiations are practically concluded for the leasing of the Hotel Martinique, at 1,263 Broadway and 54 to 58 West Thirty-third Street, by W. R. H. Martin to William Taylor & Son. Mr. Martin also intends to erect an addition to the hotel on the plot which he owns at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second Street. This addition will now be taken over, upon completion, by the same lessees. The lease, which covers a term of twenty-one years, was negotiated by Albert B. Ashforth.

Investor Buys on 99th Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the City Realty Company to an investor the two five-story apartment houses, each 42 by 100, at 114 to 120 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Edward C. H. Vogler resold for George H. Tiemeyer 213 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story brownstone-front apartment house, on lot 25 by 100, to an investor.

Victor Lubliner has bought from M. Gamsky the five-story flat 244 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.

I. F. Phillips & Co. have leased the dwelling 57 West Sixty-eighth Street for George G. Benjamin.

Eleventh Avenue Corner Leased.

Pocher & Co. have leased for the Mott estate the plot, 100x100, at the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street, for twenty-one years, at an aggregate rental of $60,000. The property will be improved. The same brokers have also leased the dwelling 403 East Fifty-seventh Street for the Watson estate to John J. Campbell.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for Harry Levey to a client the three buildings 326, 328, and 330 West Forty-second Street, for a term of years.

Hermann G. Friedmann, as attorney for the owners of the Hotel Ramon, at 338 and 340 West Fifty-seventh Street, denies the recently published report that the property had been sold.

William Richtberg negotiated the recent sale of 674 Eighth Avenue, with an "L," at 278 West Forty-third Street.

Irving I. Kempner has resold, through Huberth & Gabel, 239 and 241 West Sixty-first Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.5; also, 240 West Fifty-fifth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.5.

Estate Sells 134th Street Plot.

Siegel Brothers have bought from the Ryerson estate the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 110 feet east of Madison Avenue.

K. Friedland has bought the five-story flat 165 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The building will be remodeled.

Kallman Cohen has bought the five-story flat, with stores, 2,195 Fifth Avenue, 26 by 75.

Samuel C. Baum has bought the four-story brownstone double flat 112 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. report the sale of 28 Delancey Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 80, for Louis Halms to a client. This property faces the approach to the Williamsburg Bridge.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought from R. Sadovsky the seven-story double tenement 116 Second Street, on lot 25 by 122, one of a row of seven houses built by Joseph L. Buttenwieser.

Douglas Robinson, Charles P. Brown & Co. have sold for William L. Sexton the four-story flat 603 East Ninth Street, 23 by 73.

G. Krakower, in conjunction with Jacob Finkelstein, has sold for Joseph Davidson to Morris Goldstein 122 Forsyth Street, a six-story tenement on plot 25 by 100.

Kallman Cohen has bought from Mary Simcox the five-story flat 32 Pike Street, 25 by 85.

Irving L. Kempner has sold 207 East Eightieth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 102.2; also, 232 East Seventy-fourth Street, a four-story flat on lot 25 by 102.2; also, 317 and 319 East Fourteenth Street, two six-story tenements on plot 50 by 103.3.

Prominent Corner Sold in Bronx.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Henry Bungerz the plot at the intersection of Third and Elton Avenues, to August Kuhn. This gives the buyer control of the entire frontage on the west side of Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Elton Avenue, a plot of over 8,000 square feet. The corner property just sold has been held in the Bungerz family for forty years.

Irving S. Charig has sold to Emanuel Glauber 143 Willis Avenue, a five-story flat with stores on lot 25 by 81.6.

Kallman Cohen has bought the four-story flat 950 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 22 by 76.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Max Cohen 608 and 610 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, two five-story flats with stores, 50 by 100; also, for P. Smith, a lot on Crotona Park North, to Frank P. Mott, who will erect thereon a five-story dwelling.

Francis Haff has sold for Mrs. E. Essig 2,776 Marion Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 111.

William G. Watt has sold part of Lot 648 on the map of Wakefield to Patrick J. Connolly; also, Plot 68 on map of Lincoln Heights, Yonkers, to J. J. McCartney of the New York Fire Department, and a plot, 50 by 100, with improvements, at Corona, L. I., to J. Mansion.

Brooklyn Properties Change Hands.

Stokes & Knowles report sales of the following properties: 98 Decatur Street, a three-story dwelling, for Mrs. Fanny Miller; also, 39 Underhill Avenue, a four-story brick triple flat, for the Premier Realty Corporation; also, a plot, 40 by 100, on East Twenty-fourth Street, Flatbush, for the Germania Real Estate Improvement Company; also, 54 Lee Avenue, a three-story brick residence, for Mrs. E. H. Thomas; also, 1,652 and 1,654 Nostrand Avenue, two three-story three-family dwellings, to Mrs. O. H. Baptiste.

Kallman Cohen has bought the four-story flat 129 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, 22 by 85.

Successful Auction at New Rochelle.

The auction sale of the Sound Shore Realty and Title Company's property at New Rochelle on Decoration Day attracted a large crowd of buyers and over eighty parcels were disposed of at prices satisfactory to the company. Announcement was made at the sale that negotiations with the Westchester railroad syndicate had resulted in the sale of a strip of six acres crossing the property for the right of way and station grounds of the new rapid transit line, which last week purchased other property with a frontage on North Avenue for its main station in New Rochelle. Over $30,000 was realized at the auction sale and private sales, after the auction resulted in a considerable increase in this figure. Many of the parcels went at low prices. This tendency became so marked as the sale progressed that the owners finally withdrew the remainder of the property from the market and will offer it at private sale in smaller parcels.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Broadway, s w corner of 135th St, 149.11 x100, vacant; public auction sale, to Thomas S. Brown $95,000

135th St, s w cor of Broadway, 25x 99.11, vacant; public auction sale, to David L. Bloch 13,600

11th Av, w s, about 387 ft s of its junction with Hillside Av, and running through to Hillside Av, 184x209x155.8x205.11, vacant; sale by order of the Rapid Transit Commission, to Timothy Donovan 15,250

By Joseph P. Day.

Weeks Av, n e corner of 173d St, 45x 100, vacant; public auction sale, to James J. Neallis 6,100

98th St, 120 and 122 West, s s, 182.11 ft w of Columbus Av, each 16x100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, to Bernard Freund 22,800

98th St, 136 and 138 West, s s, 316.11 ft w of Columbus Av, each 17x100.11, two four-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, Nos. 136 to E. B. Corey 11,050

No. 138 to Benjamin Watkins 11,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Park Row, 3, for an eight-story brick building, 25x62.8; Park Row Realty Company of 23 Nassau St, owner; Robertson & Potter of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $80,000.

17th St, 130 to 134 West, for a six-story brick factory, 50x87; Middleborough Realty Company of 16 East 12th St, owner; E. Wilbur of 120 Liberty St, architect; cost, $80,000.

139th St, s s, 300 ft w of Broadway, for two five-story brick flats, 50x87.11; C. & I. Axelrod and another of 53 East 110th St, owners; J. Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Avenue A, s w corner of 70th St, for seven six-story brick tenements, 50.5x76.6; M. J. Burstein of 179 Henry St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $275,000.

139th St, n s, 441.8 ft e of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick flats, 41.5x86.11; Weinstein & Lurie of 2 West 112th St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

125th St, s s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, for four one-story frame sheds, 98x18; R. Herrmann of 254 Canal St, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $2,000.

Perry, s e corner of Mosholu Parkway, for a two and half-story frame dwelling, 20.6x39.6; B. K. Denhigh of 3,742 3d Av, owner; George H. Budong of 750 East 201st St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Commonwealth Av, e s, 100 ft n of Merrill St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x58; Gottlieb Heller of 340 East 137th St, owner; Gustave Schwarz of 554 East 158th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Fulton St, e s, 137.6 ft s of 230th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 23x44; Amanda Oxee, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $4,000.

Trinity Av, e s, 470.6 ft s of 165th St, for three five-story brick tenements, 38x88; Richard Dudensing of 165 Broadway, owner; Lawrence F. G. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

Van Buren St, w s, 225 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; John B. Marrion of Morris Park Av, owner; Bernard Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

King's Bridge Terrace, s e corner of King's Bridge Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24x37; Richard C. Allez of 24 West 123d St, owner; William A. Lambert of 99 Nassau St, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 414, to a five-story brick building; J. P. Duncan of 492 Canal St, owner; C. L. Sefert of 410 West 34th St, architect; cost, $16,000.

Madison St, 346, to a five-story brick tenement; Schincupp & Goldberg of 169 East 72d St, owners; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

Carmine St, 27 and 29, to a five-story brick tenement; A. Attenberg of 27 Cannon St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

51st St, 135 West, to a three-story brick stable; W. Barbour of 11 West 53d St, owner; G. E. Wood of 83 William St, architect; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, 878 to 882, to three five-story brick tenements and store; W. Marshall, Bridgeport, Conn., owner; J. H. O'Rourke of 204 East 58th St, architect; cost, $8,100.

Avenue A, s e corner of 13th St, to a five-story brick tenement; L. Gurgel of 433 East 72d St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $5,000.

Columbus Av, n w corner of 81st St, to a seven-story brick hotel; New Endicott Company, premises, owner; Davis, McGrath & Shepard of 1 Madison Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, June 1, 1905.

ALLEN ST, 103, n w s, 25x87.6; Dora Davis to Louis J. Marx. (mtg $21,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 943, e s, 25x100; William O. Egner and another to Edward De Nogeiles, (mtg $27,500) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 67th St, 25.8x75; Diedrich Meersse to Thomas C. Jordan 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 74.11 ft n of 141st St, 25x100; Cora E. Booth to Louis Ungrich and another, (mtg $7,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, n s, 1,829, e s, 28x100; Julius Davidson to East Asher Simon, corporation ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 170th St, 100x200; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Aaron P. Shapiro and another, (mtg $79,500) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 104.8 ft n of 98th St, 29.11x—x24.10x100; Henry Meckle and others to Jonathan Friedman, (mtg $15,000) 100

BELMONT AV, w s, 152.3 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x81.10; Louis Eickwort to Carl Schubert, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

BOND ST, 32, n e s, 27x110; Francis M. Burdick to Charles H. Ward 36,100

BRADHURST AV, 12 and 14, e s, 50.4x76.2; Michael Buchsbaum and others to Arthur L. Wessel and another, (mtg $24,000) 100

BROADWAY, 566, e s, 20x80; Catalina B. Myers and others, executors, to Felix Isman 110,000

BROOK AV, n e corner of 150th St, 25x100; Joseph Newmark to Morris Goldstein, (mtg $28,500) ..... Nom.

BROOME ST, 58, n s, 23x75; Isaac Rosenwasser and others to Aaron Grantz, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

CANAL ST, 207 to 211, n e s, 64x irregular; Carrie A. Geery to John Geery, 1-5 of ¾ part ..... Nom.

CARMINE ST, 25, n s, —x—, to Leroy St, No. 10; Magdalena Rauch to Henry D. Norris, (mtg $29,000) 100

CHARLES ST, n s, 134.2 ft e of 4th St, 17.3x96; Ella C. J. Toppen to Charles H. Van Alen, (mtg $9,000) 10,500

DELANCEY ST, 254 and 256, n s, 41x100; Joseph Isaacs to Benjamin Cohen, (mtg $82,000) 100

FORSYTH ST, 62, s e s, 25x66.8; Forsyth St, 64, s e s, 25x67.3; Pincus Ronginsky to Charles Michael, (mtg $120,000) 100

FRANKLIN AV, s e s, 299.10 ft n e of 167th St, 25x190.6; Hermann Seekamp to Charles Kroetz, (mtg $15,000) 100

FULTON ST, 144, s s, 27.2x106.9; Guy Withaus to Eleanor A. Capstick, 9-10 part, (mtg $75,000) ..... Nom.

GOERCK ST, w s, 74.11 ft s of Stanton St, 50x100; George Kocher to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $61,000) ..... Nom.

GOUVERNEUR SLIP, 56, s e corner of Monroe St, 66.2x50.2; Ludwig Zodlkow to Max Weil, (mtg $46,750) ..... Nom.

HORNE ST, s w corner of Forrest Av, 87.6x50; John M. Linck to George Laemmie, (mtg $39,000) 105

JACKSON AV, 703, w s, 18.1x74.1; Arthur Callaghan to Mollie Moore 100

JOHN ST, 60, n s, 25.10x97.8; John J. Curtis to Elizabeth A. Townsend 100

LENOX AV, 536, e s, 24.11x100; Henry Rieper to Diedrich Basse, (mtg $35,000) 100

LEROY ST, s s, 74.9 ft w of Bleecker St, 0.2x—; Laurenz Demmler to Henry D. Norris ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 120.5 ft n of 65th St, 20x70; Catherine Foerster to James McCabe, (mtg $9,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.5x69; Augusta Lobsenz and others to George H. Robinson, (mtg $32,000) 100

LOT 210, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Emile Coletti ..... Nom.

LOT 224, map Undercliff Terrace; Michael Gorman to Mary A. Fitzpatrick 100

LOT 291, map of Washingtonville; George Lung to Henry W. Lung ..... Nom.

LOTS 25 and 26, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner to Louis Spier 1,700

LOTS 45 to 47, map of 163 lots, estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and another to Mary A. Griffiths 2,280

LOTS 78 to 79, map of 176 lots of Bathgate estate; William Hodgson to Eastern Crown Realty Company 100

LOTS 78 to 80, map of 163 lots estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and another to Mora Godinsky 2,550

MADISON AV, n e corner of 104th St, 25.11x91; Max Lowenstein to Charles Rutenberg and another ..... Nom.

MARION AV, s w corner of Mosholu Parkway, 21.1x113.6; Mary A. Costello to Caroline W. Rauh, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

MONROE ST, s e corner of Gouverneur St, 50.5x69.10; Isaac Cohen to Leon Sobel, 1-3 part, (mtg $39,000) ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 227.11 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100; United Real Estate and Trust Company to John W. Cornish 100

NELSON AV, e s, 40 ft n of 164th St, 25x57.5; William Wood to Fanny C. Hinds 100

PARK AV, 1,049, e s, 27.8x102.9; Emanuel Hellner and others to Sophie Wolf, (mtg $24,000) 100

PARK AV, 1,053, e s, 27x102.9; Emanuel Hellner to Sophie Wolf, (mtg $24,000) 100

PARK AV, 1,051, e s, 27x102.9; Emanuel Hellner and others to Minnie Aub, (mtg $24,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x88.11; William T. Washburn and another, executors, to Herman M. Solomon 100

PLEASANT AV, 282, e s, 40.6x91; Ernest Lawrence to Filomena Curzio, (mtg $22,615) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of 178th St, 120x100; Bernard S. Minkin to Samuel K. Johnson, (mtg $13,500) 100

RIVERDALE AV, 54 East, 27x100; 250th St, 80.4x100; Patrick Curly to William Irwin 7,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 25.2 ft s of 76th St, 18.11x94; Daniel B. Freedman to Harry L. Toplitz, (mtg $30,000) 100

SARE AV, n e corner of McGraw Av; John Reinschmidt to Henry A. Stadler, Jr., (mtg $500) 100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 96.2 ft n of 178th St, 25x125.4; Ephraim B. Levy to Kate H. Smith 100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 221.2 ft n of 176th St, 200x125.5; Arthur W. Saunders to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $9,436) 100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 46.2 ft n of 176th St, 25x125.4; Ephraim B. Levy to Richard J. Lyons 100

STANTON ST, 325 and 327, s s, 20.10x81.3; Elias Diamond to Adolf Kagel and another, (mtg $30,250) 100

THOMPSON ST, 141, w s, 24.8x100; Ferno Emanuel to Barnet Freedman 100

WALTON AV, w s, 55 ft s of Belmont Place, 70x90; Walter S. Sheafer and others, executors, to John H. Koelsch, 1,000

WEST END AV, w s, 64 ft n of 84th St, 19.4x100; Henry H. Andrew to Edith Andrew, trustee, (mtg $114,000) 28,000

1ST AV, 328, e s, 23x96; Frederick Phillips, executor, to John C. Heintz and another, (mtg $19,000) 33,000

1ST AV, 1,117, w s, 20x60; Lena Greve to Gustave Setzer, (mtg $5,000) 100

2D AV, n e corner of 117th St, 25x81; Max Orbach and others to Giuseppe Labriola, (mtg $27,000) 100

2D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 24.11x100; Gerson Krimsky to Samuel Karp and another (mtgs $32,000) ..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Rebecca Lipschitz to Reuben Sadowsky ..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, 242.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Reuben Sadowsky to Sigmund Morgenstein, (mtg $43,000) 100

3D AV, 1,431 and 1,433, e s, 32.4x87.4; Gussie Permansky to Israel Winogsadr, (mtg $18,400) 100

3D AV, w s, 55.2 ft s of 172d St, 27.7x82.8; Reinhold Jahn to Peter J. Petermann 100

3D AV, w s, 49.4 ft s of 31st St, 49.4x100; Barnet Cohen to Alexander E. Cohen, (mtg $85,000) 100

3D ST, 24 East, 20x61; Esther Frank to Becky Heller and another, (mtg $12,355) ..... Nom.

3D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue D, 25x103.1, Unionport; Louise Huerstal to Florence S. Crosby ..... Nom.

4TH ST, e s, 124.8 ft s of 1st Av, 31.4x88.1, Westchester; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to John E. Kelley, (mtg $1,400) 900

5TH AV, 1,463, e s, 25x83; Solomon Metzner to Rachel Metzner, ½ part, all title, (mtg $27,750) 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 131st St, 49.11x110; David Lippman and others to Henry Korn, 1-3 part, (mtg $53,000) .. 100

7TH AV, 2,163, e s, 27.11 ft s of 110th St, 72.11x100; William Brandt to Samuel Cohen and another, (mtg $88,000) 100

8TH AV, e s, 22 ft s of 48th St, 21.3x97; Emma Schabert to Anton Weinig, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $25,000) 100

8TH AV, e s, 22 ft s of 48th St, 21.3x97; Emma Mock and others to Anton Weinig, 2-3 part, all title, (mtg $25,000) .. 100

11TH AV, s e corner of 55th St, 25.5x75; Henry J. Lippe to William Hoffmann and another, (mtg $8,000) 100

11TH ST, n s, 220.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x103.3; Morris Kriemplan and others to Herls Schatzberg, (mtg $26,000) 100

13TH ST, 531 East, 25x103.3; Abraham Lubelkin to Giuseppe Didato and another, (mtgs $12,200) 100

14TH ST, s s, Lot 349, map of Unionport, 100x216; Isidore B. Brooks to John P. Schaefer, Jr., (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

25TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 80x98.9; John M. Ward, referee, to Samuel K. Johnson, (mtg $160,000) 198,000

26TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of 9th Av, 18.2x98.9; Mary A. McDermott to John J. Mullay 100

32D ST, 348 East, 20x98.9; Herman F. Kanenbley and others, executors, to Moses J. Weber and another 9,750

40TH ST, 527 to 533 West, 100x98.9; Meyer Goldberg and others to Max Horowitz, (mtgs $38,000) 100

48TH ST, 358 East, 25x100.5; Magdalena Schildknecht to John Schildknecht, (mtg $9,000) 100

48TH ST, 6 West, 25x100.5; Robert W. De Forest to Clara B. Spence and another ..... Nom.

61ST ST, 143 West, 20.10x100.5; Catherine Meigh, executrix and trustee, to Albert Benken 18,000

61ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Annabelle L. Armstrong to Samson Rosenfield 100

61ST ST, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Samson Rosenfield to Sussman Reinhardt, (mtg $10,000) 100

62D ST, 335 East, 17x100.5; Andrew Wittemann to Missionary Society of Most Holy Redeemer, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

66TH ST, 241 West, 25x100.5; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to M. B. Whitaker ..... Nom.

68TH ST, 43 East, 25x100.5; Frederick Brooks to Clarence S. Day, (mtg $50,000) 100

69TH ST, 200 West, 25x80; Mary Mackey to John Mackey, (mtg $53,500) ..... Nom.

65TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.5; Mary B. Averill to James T. Gardiner 1,000

60TH ST, 30 East, 19x104.5; Abraham Schwarz to Seth B. Robinson, (mtg $35,000) 100

72D ST, 147 East, 18.9x102.2; Simon Frankel to Sarah W. Swords, (mtg $15,000) 100

74TH ST, 162 East, 18.9x102.2; David Lachenbruch and others to Nannie J. Faulkner, (mtg $9,000) 100

75TH ST, 228 East, 20.4x102.2; Hattie Bogart to George S. Livingston and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

75TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 20x102.2; Solomon Miller to Samuel Kempner ..... Nom.

76TH ST, s s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Arthur M. Bullowa and another, (mtg $17,000) 100

80TH ST, 175 East, 16.8x400; Sophie Bachrach to Daniel Rosenbaum, (mtg $6,000) 100

80TH ST, n s, 250.10 ft e of 3d Av, 25.7x101.6; Isaac Cohen to Alexander Wiener, (mtg $25,750) 100

81ST ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Vincent Bouza and others to Star Echemia Real Estate Association, (mtg $21,700) 100

83D ST, 420 East, 25x102.2; Rosa Rosenheim to Borivoy Bohemian Real Estate Association, (mtg $10,000) 100

84TH ST, 115 West, 25x102.2; Louis D. Livingston and others to Ignaz Luft, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 537 East, 25x102.2; William Hartman and others to Vaclav Horacek and others, (mtg $16,500) 100

84TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Sophia Locks to Gustave L. Kroll, (mtg $30,500) ..... Nom.

85TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Joseph Loeb to Caroline E. Belcher, (mtg $9,000) 100

89TH ST, 340 West, 20x100.8; Augusta Trageser to Ludius Pitkin 100

91ST ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x100.8; Louis J. Schuster to Edward J. Healy and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

93D ST, 137 West, 18.9x296.4; Hugh J. Gallagher to Lucy S. Schwab, (mtg $16,500) 100

94TH ST, 107 West, 25x100.8; Sarah Hirschhorn to Louis B. Nahemow, (mtg $17,500) 100

97TH ST, 41 West, 20x100.11; Ada A. Murry to William H. Bennett, (mtg $8,500) 100

97TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Isidore Landau to Morris Brady and others, (mtg $15,700) ..... Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 50x100.11; Francis J. Breslin to Solomon Schinasi and another 100

101ST ST, 62 West, 25x100.11; Hyman Drescher to George Harris, (mtg $20,500) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, s s, 238 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Herman Rixmann to Hermann G. Eggers, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 328 West, 20x100.11; George D. Gordon to Mary E. Miller and another, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

103D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 42.10x100.11; John F. Whelan to Henry M. O'Neill, (mtg $36,000) 100

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Veturea S. Wiley to George H. Tremeyer, (mtg $18,000) ... Nom.

104TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; George H. Tiemeyer to Ehler H. Ernst and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

105TH ST, 221 to 225 West, 75.2x100.11; Abraham H. Vogel to Gottlob Klein, (mtg $76,500) 100

105TH ST, 54 and 56 East, 50x100.11; Isaac Male to George Strause, (mtg $40,500) 100

106TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.11; Moses Goldman to Sydney Wallenstein, (mtg $24,700) 100

109TH ST, 170 and 172 West, 50x100.11; Annie Berger to Rosalie Meyers, (mtg $45,000) 100

110TH ST, 35 East, 46.10x100.11; John Kafka to Joseph Lichtenstein, (mtg $50,000) 100

110TH ST, 223 to 231 East, 83.4x100.11; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Hyman Romm, (mtg $36,666.67) 100

112TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 33.4x100.11; Annie Honfensack to the Hyman Realty Company, (mtg $33,000) .. 100

113TH ST, 105 East, 27x100.10; Isabelle Sternberg to Ida Machiz, (mtg $18,000) Nom.

115TH ST, s s, 195 ft w of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Julia Emmerich to Hannah Cohn, (mtg $23,000) 100

115TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 66.8x100.11; William T. Cornell to Alfred Lauterbach, (mtg $37,500) .. 100

115TH ST, 258 and 260 West, 50x100.11; Matthew McNamara to Jacob Newman, (mtg $36,000) 100

116TH ST, 205 East, 30x irregular; Bernhard Friedman to Emanuel Neuman, (mtg $27,000) 100

117TH ST, 205 East, 30x irregular; William Golden to Bernhard Friedman, (mtg $24,000) 100

118TH ST, 432 East, 16.8x100.10; Joseph Singer to Miriam Berger, (mtg $5,000) 100

118TH ST, 56 West, 25x100.11; Annie Lubliner to Louis Fineman and another, (mtg $23,500) 100

118TH ST, 213 East, 18.9x100.5; Susan B. Olcott to F. P. Loughran, (mtg $10,000) 100

119TH ST, s s, 148 ft w of Pleasant Av, 20x100.11; Rosa Flood to Francis H. Wall, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, s s, 323 ft e of Avenue A, 50x100.10; Joel M. Marx to Julius Berliner and another, (mtg $9,000) 100

119TH ST, n s, 257.5 ft w of 5th Av, runs e 50x n 84.5x n w 51.3x s 97.7; Pincus Ronginsky to Jacob Cohen, (mtg $55,000) 100

120TH ST, 54 East, 27x100; Charles Lewin to Hayman Stoff, (mtg $26,025) 100

120TH ST, 54 East, 27x100.11; Meyer Goldberg and others to David Harris and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

120TH ST, 342 East, 20x100.11; Celestra M. May to Samuel Goldberg, (mtg $9,000) 100

120TH ST, 518 East, 17.6x100.5; Helen J. Capell to Joseph E. Bergan 100

122D ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Siegel to Alfred C. Chapin, (mtg $5,000) 100

123D ST, 151 West, 25x100.11; John G. McCarrie to Isaac Haft, (mtg $8,000) .. 100

124TH ST, 517 West, 27x100.11; Rachel Goldstein to Edward P. Lehr, (mtg $27,000) 100

124TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 5th Av, 50x irregular; Emil Reibstein and others to Samuel Kadin, (mtg $37,000) 100

126TH ST, n s, 271 ft e of 3d Av, 33.6x99.11; Metropolis Securities Company to Edward J. Sparenberg and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

127TH ST, 114 and 116 East, 25x99.11; Amanda Webb and others to Abraham Nevins and another ..... Nom.

127TH ST, 112 East, 25x99.11; Catharine Palmer to Abraham Nevins and another 300,000

127TH ST, n s, 84 ft e of Lenox Av, 25.6x99.11; Carrie E. Pruniер to Edward L. Clarkson 100

127TH ST, 305 and 307 West, 50.6x99.11; Godspeed Realty Improvement Company to Harry Schwitzer, (mtg $41,000) 100

132D ST, 274 West, 16.8x99.11, Philip Weinberg to Abraham Greenberg, (mtg $10,500) 100

132D ST, 48 East, 33.4x99.11; Hyman Siegel and others to Simon Clug and others, (mtg $27,000) 100

132D ST, 274 West, 16.8x99.11; Clara Max and another to Philip Weinberg, (mtg $10,500) 100

133D ST, 161 West, 25x99.11; John Meran to Max Tannenbaum, (mtg $18,250) 100

135TH ST, 693 East, 20x100; Mary Sinn to Jacob Martin 100

135TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Arthur C. Bostwick to Sarah Spencer, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, 587 East, 16.2x50; Charles E. Reid to Lizzie B. Roder 100

137TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of Broadway, 170x99.11; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Cathedral Parkway Realty Company, (mtg $57,780) 100

137TH ST, 176 and 178 West, 50x99.11; Margaret Bishop to John V. Goffey, (mtg $46,000) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Powell-Steindler Realty Company to Marian V. Lincoln 100

142D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Philip J. Kearns to Annie Grossman, (mtg $9,000) 100

142D ST, s s, 50 ft w of Morris Av, 50x100; Katie Stenger to Jacob Leventhal, (mtg $21,000) 100

148TH ST, 806 East, 24.9x100; Annie Grossman to Julius Weil, (mtg $17,500) 100

218TH ST, s s, 305 ft w of 5th Av, 25x114, Wakefield; Julius Wolf to Silvio Chiavenuto 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, H., to Rosalind R. Cane; 77th St, s s, 88.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

LAND AT WHOLESALE.

To Make Money in Real Estate

One must buy right, then it's half sold. During the past two years, before the recent advance in values, we have acquired a large number of small parcels of land in Brooklyn, which we now offer to those wishing REAL LAND INVESTMENTS. WE HAVE WHOLE BLOCKS of lots, suitable for extensive building operation or to hold in bulk for future development.

WE HAVE ACREAGE TRACTS adjoining improved properties whose values will double in a short time.

ALL AT WHOLESALE.

Buy of the Owners—Get in on the Ground Floor

SEE US RIGHT AWAY AND BE PREPARED TO ACT QUICKLY.

KNOWLES REALTY CO., 881 FLATBUSH AVE., Brooklyn. 140 NASSAU ST., New York.

Suburban property for sale on installment; country place free and clear; farm to exchange for Brooklyn property. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

Bargains—West 108th, quadruple, $85,000; rent, $9,700; West 112th, double, $45,000; rent, $5,100; West 124th; triples, $33,000; rent, $3,600; West 125th, triple, $33,500; rent, $3,600; West End Av., triples, $44,000; rent, $3,800; West 137th, triples, $60,000; rent, $7,200; West 139th, quadruple, $74,000; rent, $8,500; West 142d, triples, $62,000; rent, $7,200; West 151st, quadruple, $60,000; rent, $7,200; act quick. Barry Co., 301 West 149th.

A.—A.—Near Broadway and one block from 110th St. Subway station;

Five stories, triple flat, 25x90 x100; four rooms and bath each apartment; no water supplied; no steam heat; perfect order; all rented. Actual rent, $3,420; price, $32,500.

PORTER & CO., 159 West 125th St., Broadway, at 104th St.

ESTATE SACRIFICE.

Two five-story double flats, vicinity 106th, Central Park West, six rooms and bath; built by days' work; thoroughly modern; $36,000 each; rent about $4,000; similar houses held at $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

AVENUE BARGAIN.

Columbus Ave., triple, with store, no heat; rents, $4,950; 17 per cent. investment.

Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

23D ST., 436 WEST, 25x98.9.

4-story and basement, hardwood floors; general condition good; business future; asking $30,000; buyers or brokers. Apply to Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Sacrifice.—Five-story double flat, front and rear apartments, 106th, vicinity Columbus, $25,000; nets 15 per cent. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Absolute Bargain.—Five-story double flat, vicinity 137th, Lenox, all improvements, open plumbing; $28,000. Act quickly. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$750 up.

On easy payments

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.

OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.

We are now selling improved city property, at increase prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.

If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.

See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.

1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.

Telephone 1312—Gramercy.

BRONX HOUSES & LOTS.

$500 cash will pay for the first payment of a beautiful home in restricted Bronxwood Park; balance monthly; 200 houses already built and occupied; building lots 40x100; price, $1,500, up; easy payments. Call or write for free maps. Edward Polak, Sole Agent, 3d Av., 174th St. Open Sundays.

BARGAIN.

50x100, on Morris Heights, overlooking Harlem Valley; fine site for a home; select neighborhood; lots on grade. Price $3,750.

LOUIS E. BLISS, 3,221 3D AV.

FOR BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS

8 lots, including corner, excavated; price $55,000; also 14 lots, including corner, $140,000. Both parcels located near 149th rapid transit.

MORRIS MARKS, CORNER 149TH, BROOK AVENUE.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd

Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Line.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.

DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Country health and city conveniences; own your own home; short walk from Rapid Transit, park and schools; one and two family houses, $1,000 down; balance easy terms. Call at our office and convince yourself. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Three 5-story double flats, near elevated station, $22,500 each. Five-story corner triple, with stores, $37,000; also five-story double, with stores, on avenue; price $25,000. Morris Marks, corner Brook Av. and 149th St.

Builders, Attention!—2 lots in fine location, with foundation for three 2-family houses and building loan; good inducement for right party. Clement H. Smith, 2,003 Boston Road, West Farms, or 736 Tremont Av.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER, 147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Must Sell!—880 East 161st, between Subway and "L" stations; 3-family house, 2 stores, stable; plot 37½x100; price, $13,000; rents, $1,404; mtg., $6,000; cash, $3,000. Owner.

$1,000 cash buys three-family house, near 149th St.; lot 25x100; all improvements; rent, $840; over 30 per cent. on investment. Owner, 515 Wales Av., 149th St.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Client will sacrifice 2 lots, 50x105, near 177th St. and 3d Av.; easy terms. Herman & Hirshman, Attys., 309 Broadway.

508 and 508 Westchester Av.; also 695 East 145th St.; three five-story double flats, with stores; easy terms; must be sold. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Finest located plot in Fordham, 82x187.39, from Valentine to Ryer Av., 184th St., a genuine bargain. William G. Watt, 106 East 125th St.

Tiffany St., near Westchester Av., 90x100; price $16,500; Concord Av., near 147th St., 50 x100; price $7,000; will trade. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

East 168th St.—Fourteen-room triple, stores and basements, $35,000. Seller, 1,212 Franklin Av.

Brick 2 story and basement, 138th St., near Alexander Av., price $6,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Trinity Av.—Two-family dwelling, 17.10x100; furnace; all improvements; price $7,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

11th St., Williamsbridge, 50x114, price $1,600; 4th St., 100x114; $4,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

East 148th St., 4-story double flat, 6 rooms, bath, $15,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Walton Av., 75x100, near Tremont, $8,000, E. Osborne Smith, Jerome Av. and 162d.

167th St., 30x88, price $3,000; Tiffany St., 30x 73, price $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near Bronx Park, Tremont; high ground; easy terms. maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

LOANS.

LOANS on furniture, rents, legacies, and all other good securities. Nassau Security Co., 116 Nassau St.; Uptown Office, 20 E. 120th St. Ring outside bell. Open evenings.

Any amount desired, estate funds to loan owners, New York realty only, at lowest interest. W. M. Reynolds, 35 Nassau St.

$5,000 wanted immediately from private party; security very liberal bonus; principals only. Address E., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

SLEEPERS, WAKE UP!

Visit the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, surrounded by all improvements; 5 car lines; near Prospect Park. Central for bridges, tunnels, &c.; 15 minutes to Park Row.

LOTS $225 UPWARDS.

Small monthly payments if desired, closing estates at slaughtering prices, under-selling everybody. Money advanced to build. Grandest opportunity ever offered for home or investment. The boom is now on. Positively doubling your money by Summer. Buying in the outskirts, banking your savings, or waiting for Summer is simply foolishness. Call promptly, investigate these facts. EDWARDS, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES,

11 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,

91 AND 95 MIDWOOD ST.,

Flatbush and Bedford Avs.

One block to Prospect Park and New Subway station. Take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.

F. B. NORRIS BLDG. CO., 12 MIDWOOD ST.

Company's representative always at houses.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES, IN BAY RIDGE PARK, NEAR FORT HAMILTON AND 10TH AVS. ONE ON 72D AND ONE ON 73D ST.

Above with 10 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; parquet floors; hardwood trim; grounds 100x60; neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks; ready for immediate occupation. Bay Ridge Av. cars connect with all ferries and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises to STEWART, 72d St.

A very fine detached frame cottage, 10 rooms and bath, on plot 40x100; owner forced to sell; price $4,500; mtge. $3,200; very easy terms. Others lower or higher priced. Lots at bargain prices.

ALBERT CORY, 1,260 Flatbush Av., cor. Newkirk Av.

BROOKLYN'S CHOICEST LOCATION

THE BEST IMPROVED STREET.

Elegant 2-story basement new two-family houses; ornamental brick and brownstone; up-to-date improvements; asphalt street; near Parkway and Subway; easy terms; investigate quickly. Apply 359 50th St., McGrath & Olafson, builders.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"The New Residential Suburb.

EL MORA

35 minutes to Broadway.

Houses planned from

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOMES.

Most unique development ever adopted in this country. Unequaled as an investment or for a home.

Send your address or call and we will tell you about it.

EL MORA LAND CO., J. W. Doolittle, Pres., 220 BROADWAY.

OWN YOUR HOME AT SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS

Houses and building plots for sale on easy terms, or we will build to suit. Restricted, high-class property, having gas, water, electricity, sewer, macadamized streets, etc. Buy now, as prices are sure to advance. Easy terms.

C. A. BALDWIN, 181 Broadway, New York.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Delightful suburban residence at Plainfield; 14 rooms, all improvements; ample grounds; fruit, garden; stable; convenient to depot; high ground; restricted neighborhood; must sell. T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

IN BEAUTIFUL MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Modern house, 9 rooms; all improvements; fine location, 55x214; $6,500; $2,000 cash; balance, same as rent. J. J. Van Horne, 120 Rose St., New York.

To Rent—10-room cottage, completely furnished, gas, running water, bathroom, &c.; near ocean; $200 Summer season. Address C. H. Crawford, Bradley Beach, N. J.

Several houses, all improvements, and lots, fine location, 20 minutes from Liberty St. Ferry on Jersey Central R. R. Opportunity, Box 191 Times Downtown.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst; furnished cottages, all prices, to rent. R. H. Woodward.

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Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Queens Borough.

Corona, L. I.—A two-family house, all improvements; price low, and easy terms; near train and trolley. S. Cordy, Central Av.

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SEASHORE COTTAGES ON CAPE COD, Harwich, Mass.; rented completely furnished; five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; all comforts; fine bathing beach. Illustrated circular. Caipe, 505 West 124th St.

Beautiful new Summer home in private park, on Connecticut shore, one hour from New York; 15 rooms, three baths; sale or rent furnished; price attractive. Particulars P. O. Box 30.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

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THIRTY YEARS SELLING

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

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Out of City.

37,000 acres timber land in New Brunswick; 2 mills, 7 houses, 2 stores, lighters, wharves, dams, horses, 1 large veneer mill; sold outright or 49%. J. A. MacLean, Jubilee Yacht Club, Beverly, Mass.

30-acre farm, ½ hour out, near trolley; picked 200 barrels of apples last year; fruits of all kinds; large house and barns; look this up. F. Golder, 32 Union Square.

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Capital Paid In $1,000,000.

Surplus..... 250,000

Insures Titles of Real Estate.

5% Mortgages for Sale.

160-164 Broadway, New York.

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White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

4% Money

A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.

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High and Beautiful

$59 Buys a Lot South Jamaica Place

Cor. Merrick Road & Locust Ave., 4th Ward, Jamaica, N. Y. City, Near N. Y. Ave. Electric Cars and Locust Ave. Station.

Best Lots $69 and $89 per Lot

Only Merrick Road and Corner Lots Higher.



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Sat., June 3; Mon., June 5; Tues., June 6.

$3 Cash, Bal. 50c. a Week

We furnish Free to each Buyer a Guaranteed Title by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

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How To Go: Williamsburg Bridge, Manhattan End. Take Broadway (Jamaica) car. Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan End. Take any of the following cars:

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Leave car at Jamaica Post Office Bldg. Our office is No. 10, P. O. Bldg., where our Representatives will meet you.

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CUT THIS OUT

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LOTS 25 CUP 2 5 DOWN

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

EVERY DAY AND SUNDAYS, TO

LAKEWOOD PARK

BETWEEN

Rockville Centre and Freeport.

320 LOTS SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.

Every Dollar Invested Will Bring Five.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, 25x125.

Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 miles from New York.

22 Trains Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.

DO NOT DELAY—The entire Park will be sold rapidly. This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices asked for these desirable building lots.

PURE WATER, FINE SCHOOLS, ALL KINDS OF STORES, GOOD ROADS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING. NO ASSESSMENT. LOW TAX RATE.

Elegant All-Year-Round Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.

Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful, and picturesque village will GRASP THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to purchase as many lots as their means will allow.

We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.

For maps, circulars, and free tickets call or write at once

CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC., 35 World Bldg., New York.

Harlem Office (MORSE & MOORE,) 1,976 Lexington Av.

Brooklyn Office (J. M. BENNETT,) 62 Fourth Av. (Open Evenings.)

Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

LOTS 25 CUP 2 5 DOWN

IN THE HEART OF FREEPORT

Lots 25 x 150, $100.

Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge.

HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The Warranty-Realty Company, TIMES BUILDING, 42D STREET AND BROADWAY.

BY SEA AND LAKE

New Summer cottages, (some furnished,) with large plots of ground, near the seashore and close to Argyle Lake; prices $4,000 to $8,000, at

Argyle Park Babylon L.I.

Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf links, surf bathing, boating; everything for ideal Summer life.

Send for book of sketches and plans and full particulars.

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IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY

Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live

SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS OF EAST ELMHURST

THE RUSURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.

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Hicksville, L. I.—Newly built six-room cottage; barn, chicken houses, garden; lot 41x267; asking $3,000. Mayer, 150 East 108th St.

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NEW IDEA COTTAGES

ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

8 and 9 rooms, bath-room, laundry, butler's pantry, steam heat, double shades, superior decorations.

Plots 50x100; high ground; close to station and trolley; only 30 minutes from Manhattan; finest schools and all the social advantages of beautiful old Flushing, with its wonderful trees and shady streets.

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With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.

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At Far Rockaway.—To let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway, also all other cottages remaining unrented.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

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Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to November 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

House, 6 rooms, large grounds; price, $1,700; also house, $1,100; must be sold. L. M. Denno, 83 11th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,

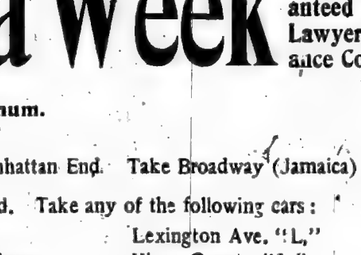
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Titles Guaranteed.

Commutation $5.83 Per Month.

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A thoroughly modern 12-room house, finished in fine woods, just north of city line and three minutes of railroad station, at price much below its real value; well worthy of your attention. The Watson Realty Co., 12 East 42d St.

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Thoroughly well built eight-room house; all improvements; within three minutes of station; hardwood trim; $5,500. The Watson Realty Co., 12 East 42d St.

OPPOSITE LARCHMONT PARK.

Choice corner plot, 54x135; beautiful location for dwelling or apartment house site; cheap. Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

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Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.

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New Rochelle.—Modern cottage; 7 rooms and bath; lot 50x100; $3,600; new shingled cottage; all improvements; $4,500; new 9-room cottage, tiled bath; convenient to station, school and trolley; $6,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

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To Rent, Furnished, at North Tarrytown, N. Y.—A 14-room house; all improvements; electric light, 6½ acres, shade and fruit trees; beautiful view of Hudson; $000 for the season. Address Mrs. Martin, Weber Cottage, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

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We control "TRUST FUNDS" with which we are ready to buy and improve property for responsible tenants on principal thoroughfares this city. Submit propositions to H. T. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

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265 WEST BROADWAY,

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Offices, suites; moderate rents; $240, $360, $450 yearly; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric lights; desk room. Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty St.

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Two connecting offices, 105 East 17th St.; light, heat, attention; $25. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

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FOR RENT—CORNER APARTMENT, 8 ROOMS, BATH; FURNISHED; OVERLOOKING HUDSON; WILL SUB-LET REASONABLE. HOTEL NARRAGANSETT, BROADWAY, 92D ST. APARTMENT 11A.

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APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

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N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.

(CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, OWNER ON PREMISES. Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT, Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

106th St., 54 East.—Seven-large, light rooms and bath; $30; all improvements; steam heat.

157 East 31st St.—Handsome flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $32-$46.

West Side.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE

38-50 West 9th St.

Desirable modern apartments of four and seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall-boys, &c. elevators run all night; rents $600-$1,200. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

153rd Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.

KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, 2,856 8TH AVENUE.

EARLSWOOD COURT,

Cor. 128th Street & St. Nicholas Ave.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

"THE LINCOLN,"

306-310 WEST 51ST ST.

Handsome new apartments; suites four, five, and six rooms; elevator; uniformed service; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Telephone, 2913—38th St.

Most Central Location in New York

THE GERARD, 123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

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Corner apartment on Central Park West, in the sixties, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable. Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 284 Columbus Av.

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5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

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For rent in The Vernon, 350 West 71st St., apartment of 8 rooms and bath; reduced rate until October 1, 1905. Amos Lamphear, 25 Pine St., Manhattan.

141ST ST., 221 WEST, West of 7th Av.—Large, light, elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms and bath, telephone, electric lights; $32.50 up.

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CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

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New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

550 East 161st St., corner of Morris Av.—Five and six room floors from $25 to $31; inducements. E. Osborne Smith, 162d S. and Jerome Av.

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OFFICE FURNITURE

in great variety of style and price.

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for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores. Smith Manufacturing Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.

SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 14 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Fish Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Co., 243 B'way.

For sale, $450.00 cash, splendid upright piano pianola, 122 rolls of latest music, music cabinet. G. Fred. Collins, 55 West 33d.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5985 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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High-class employment bureau, 27 East 22d St., Room 74, supplies first-class servants in all capacities, including butlers and second men.

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HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS

Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK) 30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.

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Send for particulars and booklet. COOLEY & WEST, INC., Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

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FLAT WITH OR WITHOUT HEAT, West side, 59th to 110th St. Have clients waiting to buy.

Aitken Realty Co., BROKERS, 1,904 Broadway, bet. 63d and 64th Sts.

Owners.—I have hundreds of clients with cash; if you wish to sell quick your houses or lots, send me full particulars. C. Friend, 3d Av, and 178th St.

Properties of every description, Bronx especially; ready buyers waiting. Marks, Brook Av., cor. 149th St.

Have investors for city improved real estate. Send particulars to J. J., 200, 1,552 B'way.

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HOTEL ABERDEEN,

32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,

Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

143-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 3 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,

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TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; $50 TO $80.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Brooklyn.

471 Gates Av.—Two-story and basement brick, nine rooms and bath, $33.00; house open. Owner, 228 St. John's Place.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850: 105 E. 9th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see us. Clark, 146 East 125th.

ANTHRACITE UP 10 CENTS.

The Usual Advance—More in July, August, and September.

The retail price for domestic sizes of anthracite coal for the month of June, an increase of 10 cents a ton, making the price $5.95, went into effect yesterday. This is the first increase since the Spring schedule went into effect, on April 1, when there was a decrease from $6.50 to $5.85.

The present price of $5.95 will remain in force until July 1, when there will be another advance of 10 cents, to be followed by similar advances in August and September. The retail price in Brooklyn for June will be $6.05 a ton.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Judge Tayler of the United States District Court has appointed Jacob P. Fawcett receiver of the assets and property of William L. Davis, Vice President of the Canton State Bank. The court named C. C. Low as receiver for the Davis Railroad Coal Company and William L. Stolzenbach as receiver for the Mineral City Supply Company. Stolzenbach was also named as receiver for the Cleveland Brick Company of Canton. Davis was largely interested in all the companies.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MORRIS SANTLOAFER.—Morris Santloafer, a tailor at 400 Broome Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $575 to three creditors and no assets. He owes $200 to the United Garment Workers of America on a note made by L. Goldstein, which was indorsed by the petitioner.

JOSEPH M. REINSCHREIBER.—Joseph M. Reinschreiber of 3 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, formerly a cloak manufacturer at 595 Broadway, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $8,190 and no assets. He filed a petition on Feb. 8, 1900, but was never discharged. The referee reported at that time that he had concealed $16,000 of assets.

HYMAN GOLDSTEIN AND MORRIS LIPPMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Hyman Goldstein and Morris Lippman, manufacturers of pants at 21 West Third Street, under the style of the Royal Pants Company, by the following creditors: Joseph E. Hurwitz, $500; Max Cohen of the New England Woolen Company, $74, and Isidore Taublieb, $150. It is alleged that while insolvent they transferred part of their property to certain creditors to prefer, and gave a bill of sale of all their machinery and fixtures. Jan. 12 last they said they had assets of $13,184 and liabilities of $5,072.

LENA FRIEDMAN.—Lena Friedman, dealer in millinery, at 21 and 21½ Division Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $11,173 and nominal assets of $4,568, consisting of stock, $1,000; fixtures, $212; cash in bank, $10; and outstanding accounts, $3,344, in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, South Carolina, Alabama, Louisiana, and Texas. Among the creditors are Heinsheimer Brothers, $1,042; National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $900; M. Katz, $862; J. H. Lichtenstein & Co., $852, and Jacobson & Wolburg, $819. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Robert A. Inch receiver of the assets on the application of Lesser Brothers, attorneys for Heinsheimer Brothers, the largest creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor.

ABD-EL-NOUR, John—Harry Goldman	$908
BARKMAN, Carl L.—Julius Miller	113
BRANN, Charles—City of New York	126
BRANE, John—City of New York	99
BAGG, Wm. S.—Owen Ford and another	95
BARBOUR, Wm. A.—Geo. H. Bensen	467
BRIGHAM, Henry M.—U. T. Hungerford Brass and Copper Company	3,516
BURNETT, Arthur E.—Navarre Hotel and Importation Company	155
CORRIGAN, Frederick L.—Julius Miller	118
CUTTER, Helen S.—J. Roswell Hasbrouck	108
COHEN, Joseph — Morris Weinstein, costs	20
CROSS, David—City of New York	285
CARROLL, Michael—City of New York	152
CHRISTY, Anne—City of New York	419
CEFURANO, Antonio—City of N. Y.	86
CAMPBELL, Bradford L.—City of N. Y.	153
COX, James M.—City of New York	153
DANIELS, Anna K.—Simpson-Crawford Company	354
SAME—Geo. L. Slawson and others	78
DIAMONDS, Joseph H.—City of N. Y.	152
DIKE, Harrison—City of New York	552
FRANK, Herman—Corcellus H. Hackett and others	318
FILLIB, Nicholas—City of New York	285
GYVES, Helen and Margaret—Paul De B. Laighton	120
GOLDEN, Bernard F.—German Grob & Son	129
GOLDSTEIN, Max—City of New York	152
GOTTLIEB, William B.—Alton Grain Company, costs	118
HINKLEY, A. A.—Am. Bonding Co. of Baltimore	92
HAUSER, C. F.—J. Sundberg and ano.	318
HERBERT, S.—Simon Martin	434
HERTER, F. W.—J. F. Markham	151
HELBRING, Gustav—People, &c.	500
HAGGARTY, J. A.—S. M. Warner	191
HALLECK, E. F.—City of N. Y.	285
HIRSCH, P. H.—Ft. Wayne Elec. Works	243
HOLMES, A. H.—City of N. Y., costs	71
ISAACS, P. J.—B. H. Davis et al	74
JONAS, Rachel—Joseph Polak	243
JENKINS, Wm. T.—Chesebrough Building Co.	1,043
JONAS, Joseph—City of N. Y.	45
KIEFE, L.—Leopold Barth and another	97
KOENIG, Wm. E.—City of N. Y.	101
KUPFERMAN, I.—I. S. Frank	157
LAMCHICK, Louis and Jacob—Max Adler et al	2,109
LEHON, Helen I.—N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co., costs	107
LEVY, Philip—City of N. Y.	156
LEVY, Alexander C.—Same	156
MANNING, Josephine—N. Y. and Harlem R. R. Co., costs	107
MILLS, Mary—People, &c.	500
MOORE, J.—C. R. Diffendorfer et al	170
MEISNER, Herman—City of N. Y.	167
MORRIS, George P.—Same	596
MILLS, H. C.—John L. Jordan	36
McGUIRE, John—City of N. Y.	285
OPPEINHEIM, S.—W. Adams and ano.	170
PREYBURG, Rudolph—Jacob Leitner	119
PARKE, Wm. H.—City of N. Y.	419
PETRY, John—S. J. Park and another	550
REIS, Bertha—Anna M. Cardani	288
RYAN, Matthew—German Grob & Son	129
ROBINSON, Sam—James R. McNally	1,959
SMITH, John—Morris Weinstein, costs	20
SMITH, Orrin F.—George H. Benson	467
SMITH, Edward—George Bechtel Brewing Company	519
SOMER, Morris—Joachim Spiro and another	517
SEXSMITH, Alfred W.—John Sundberg and another	318
SMITH, Ida M.—Thomas F. Gaynor	75
SCHATZ, Abraham—Morris Weinstein, costs	20
SCHMERL, Herman—Christopher C. Spayne and others, costs	22
SAGE, Virginia S.—Alexander S. Cochran, costs	72
TULLIS, Ralph W.—William A. Harding	447
WEBB, James T. and Florence G.—Mechanics and Traders' Bank	228
WARD, Charles B.—City of New York	285
WEINS, Joseph and George—Philip Mule	2,060
DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY—Wilkinson Brothers & Co.	784
GENERAL LIGHT SUPPLY COMPANY—Charles Hofferberth	286
NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON River Railroad Company—Annie M. Hull	972
ADIRONDACK GAS COMPANY—William E. Badeau	272
THE DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY—Joseph Kennedy	88
HOTEL FLORENCE COMPANY—Jacob H. Geigerman	60
CONSOLIDATED MILLS COMPANY—Thomas A. McIntyre and others	1,043
FONDILLIN & CO.—City of New York	552
CLEVELAND FROG AND CROSSING Company—Same	47
NEW YORK WAGON COMPANY—Same	285
DEMOREST PAT. CO.—Con. Eng. Co.	134
JAMES McCREERY REALTY CORP.—Equitable Nat. Bank of N. Y., costs	118

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

BELMONT, August—W. D. Leonard and others, Nov. 19, 1903	$70
BELL, W. R., Jr.—F. W. Geller, Dec. 12, 1899, (canceled)	841
SAME—H. E. Witherspoon and others, Aug. 25, 1899, (canceled)	316
SAME—C. L. Miller, Nov. 17, 1899, (canceled)	214
SAME—C. Menzer, Dec. 11, 1899, (canceled)	236
SAME—Twelfth Ward Bank of City of New York, Oct. 21, 1899, (canceled)	244
SAME—W. Williams and another, Sept. 8, 1899, (canceled)	248
SAME—T. Killan and another, Oct. 2, 1899, (canceled)	573
SAME—S. Schnur, Oct. 24, 1899, (canceled)	244
COHN, Morris—M. Rosenthal, Feb. 8, 1904	82
SAME—Same, May 19, 1905	97
CHARTIN, Isaac—S. Katz, Nov., 9, 1900, (canceled)	289
DEWEY, W. C.—H. J. Collins and others, April 11, 1904	490
EBBERS, Gerhard—W. Mayer, June 4, 1902	80
EDWARDS, Antoinette L.—D. B. Sickles, Dec. 15, 1902	1,000
GILORDI, Vito—Hugh King & Co., April 10, 1905, (vacated)	165
HOLMAN, F. F.—J. L. Adams, May 2, 1905	2,855
KENNEDY, H. M.—F. Currie and another, April 12, 1902	151
LEAVY, J.—M. Mayer, June 4, 1902	80
LUTTGEN, W.—D. Leonard and others, Nov. 19, 1903	70
SIEBRECHT, Henry A.—M. E. Sparks, March 1, 1897, (reversed)	2,034
SOLDANO, Leonardo—Hugh King & Co., April 10, 1905, (vacated)	165
SAMKIN, Tele—M. J. Scanlon, May 6, 1899	48
WADLEY, Albert—M. E. Sparks, March 1, 1897, (reversed)	2,034
THE FEDERAL COPPER COMPANY—S. A. M. Preusch, May 23, 1905, (canceled)	3,418
THE DRAGOON MINING COMPANY—S. A. M. Preusch, May 23, 1905, (canceled)	3,418

EUROPEAN HOTELS. EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never in the history of hotel life in any country have the public shown a greater appreciation of comforts and luxury provided for them than since the opening of the alterations and extensions to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which has been spent upwards of

ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

The new alterations were opened in May last. For the seven months to December 31st, 37,794 visitors occupied apartments as compared with 20,218 for the same period of 1903, and 35,327 more people dined and supped in the restaurant.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness.—*The Times.*

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show.—*Daily Telegraph.*

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London.—*Daily Graphic.*

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London.—*New York Tribune.*

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged.—*Sportsman.*

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.—*Ladies' Field.*

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London.—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beau y which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of athousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

INSTRUCTION.

WHAT IS YOUR BUSINESS?

Learn Spanish and be successful in it. Practical teaching for busy people. No memory work. Satisfaction guaranteed. $2 per month. Prof. Joe L. Fajardo, 235 W. 23d St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Expert will remodel and repair old furs cheap now. Fred'k Kroemer, 238 6th Av.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Six victorious Japanese game chickens, three cocks, three hens. A. Montgomery, 15 East 8th.

CAROLINE AND PERGAMI.

Prof. Carlo L. Speranza, of Columbia University, has written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, published TO-MORROW, about an Italian work by Prof. Clerici which throws new light on the trial of Caroline of Wales, wife of King George IV. There will be a comprehensive review of Dr. W. A. Sinclair's new book on THE NEGRO QUESTION entitled "The Aftermath of Slavery," and an article on makers of modern English art, reviewing a new history of the ROYAL ACADEMY. A book on the London of Shakespeare's time, and another on the Celtic mythology of the British Isles will be subjects of other noteworthy articles, and ample attention will be given to THE NEWEST FICTION, including a study of Judge Grant's latest work, "The Orchid," and a notice of the striking features of Elizabeth Robins's remarkable story;

A DARK LANTERN.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL MONTICELLO, 35 and 37 West 64th St., New York.

Near Elevated, Subway and Surface Cars to all parts of the city.

Modern, Fireproof, Newly Furnished.

Special rates for the Summer to bachelors: Room and bath, $7 weekly; extra large room, private bath, for one or two, $10 to $12 weekly; two rooms, private bath, $14 weekly.

Restaurant. Popular Prices.

J. A. JEPSON, Manager.

Tel. 1390 Col.

Hotel St. Andrew.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Broadway and 72d St., New York

Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56th St. & 7th Ave.

OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.

A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.

European Plan. Rates Reasonable.

FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.

Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Restaurant Open to the Public.

Cuisine of the Highest Standard.

A LA CARTE.

MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board.

Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.

Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St. BRANCHES AT 807 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y. (BROOKLYN BRANCH, 667 FULTON ST.) For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE. #134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$3 Rents elegant upright. Including free cartage, by the quarter, $10. Instalments, $5. BIDDLE'S, 7 E. 14.

A.—$110 Upright. Sweet Tone. BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125th.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 28 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

D.—$145 Upright, Nearly New. BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125th.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $140. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

BEACH AND WOODLANDS READILY REACHED!

Long Island

"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."

The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays. Trending east and west, is cooled in Summer by the prevailing south winds from the ocean. Unexcelled surf and stillwater bathing, boating, driving, automobiling and golfing.

"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet giving list of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, postage 5 cents. Both free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Ave., 95 58th Ave., 762 Lexington Ave., 574 Columbus Ave. and 51 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 265 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT. ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.

FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor. N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

MANHANSET HOUSE,

MANHANSET MANOR,

SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.

REASONABLE RATES. Booking Office, 23 Union Square, New York. Furnished Cottages for Rent. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

New York's Most Popular Family Resort. Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.

A. E. DICK, Manager.

N. Y. address, Hotel Sterling, 210 W. 56th St.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

30 miles (1 hour) from New York City. Seaside and Country combined.

THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24. Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY, at Victoria Hotel, Wednesdays only.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.

Will open for the reception of guests in June. HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING. Special rates for the season. Address D. P. HATHAWAY, THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

PLAZA HOTEL. SEA PARK BATHING, DANCING. Accommodates 250 **CLIFF,** L. I. BOOKLET.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.

WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

FAR ROCKAWAY.

Send to Times Resort Bureau for information of leading hotels.

Catskill Mountains.

STAMFORD New York

The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't, Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

Washington Inn

and Cottages,

PHOENICIA, N. Y.

Opens in June.

Accommodations can now be engaged for the season; rooms, single and en suite, with private baths; open sanitary plumbing, elevator, telephones; all modern, up-to-date equipments; most comfortable and best furnished hotel in the Catskills. Booklets and terms apply to SAMUEL PROSKEY, 70 Wall St.

THE ARLINGTON Hunter, N. Y. Select Resort for select people; excellent location; finest cuisine; $12 up. Booklet. B. GROSSMAN.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, **POCANTICO LODGE,** 'PHONE 30, NOW OPEN

Briarcliff Realty Information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Greenwood Lake.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF

GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet. E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn,

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.

CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.

Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Putnam County.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application. OPENS MAY 27TH.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,

Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

NOW OPEN.

FELIX FIEGER, Manager.

Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet. 225 West 23d St.

Sullivan County.

PINE GROVE HOUSE

KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., 2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 80. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

Saratoga Springs.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y. All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. I. Mechanicsville, N. Y. 32nd Season.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,

Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., opened for the season April 10th. H. B. ANABLE.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL

Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.

A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

CHALFONTE

is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HADDON HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.

Write for illustrated literature. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.

Best location on the Ocean Front.

F. P. COOK & SON.

NEW FIREPROOF **RIO GRANDE,**

New York Av. and Beach. Conceded to be Atlantic City's most modern hotel; running water in all rooms, elevator, baths, metal ceilings throughout; Exchange open to second floor. Moderate prices. Booklet. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

HOTEL RUDOLF. On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Opens June 1st., 1905.

Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J. NOW OPEN. Directly on the Ocean Front. High Standard of Excellence Maintained. Booklet, Rates, &c., address MORGAN & PARSONS.

Ocean Grove.

DIAMOND STATE, Ocean end of Embury Av., Ocean Grove.—14th season; open from May 30 to Sept 30. A. E. Hunter.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H.,

IN THE

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

JUNE TO OCTOBER.

Family Cottages a Special Feature.

Superb Golf Links and Other Attractive Out-of-Door Sports.

Information and booklet, address until June, A. J. Murphy, Manager, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

White Mountains, N. H.

PROFILE HOUSE and 20 COTTAGES.

C. H. GREENLEAF, President.

Conducted for the comfort of a refined patronage. Beautiful walks, fine roads. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING and all popular amusements. Location unsurpassed.

Boston Hotel, The Vendome, Commonwealth Ave.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN

EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.

Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R. R.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

NEW LONDON, CONN. THE FAMOUS

PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages.

Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE 'VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendevezous. Always Entertainment. For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

HAWKHURST HOTEL,

Litchfield, Conn.

Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application. New York address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.

Rowayton, Conn. Opens June 1st. E. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,

LAKE DUNMORE, VT.

In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.

FRANK J. QUINN, Plaza Hotel, city.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE

AND 110 COTTAGES

on Lake Bomoseen, in the Green Mountains. An ideal modern lake and mountain resort. All outdoor sports. For booklet address H. B. ELLIS, Castleton, Vt.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES, Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Rydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

SOUTH SHORE THE

SIPPEWISSET

FALMOUTH, MASS.

Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston. 281 5th Av. Telephone 2995 Madison.

NEW ENGLAND INN.

A select place in heart of Berkshires, between lakes and mountains; 35 acres; high, dry site; fine drives; golf links; cottages; Housatonic River and Stockbridge Bowl. Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN, Winter Harbor, Me. Opens July 1. E. G. GROB, Manager, care New Amsterdam Hotel, 4th Av., 21st St., N. Y.

MALVERN HOTEL, Bar Harbor, Me.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The German-American Farm House.—1,600 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.

WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at NO. 243 FIFTH AVE. FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER. Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS, New Hampshire. **LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE** WHITE MOUNTAINS. Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses BLAKE, 127 W. 56th St., New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Sullivan Co.—On large farm, sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Within half hour's ride from New York, country board for the Summer, for gentleman, wife, and girl of five; terms moderate. Address Benedict, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND**

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!

DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,

greatest Amusement Enterprise in the world.

TIME TABLE (Subject to Change)

Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.

Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

BELLEWOOD

Mountain Excursion Resort **75c.** Excursions Every Sunday.

BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Fesbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penns. Sts.,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

YACHT "GOLDEN ROD."

Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises.

ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE. PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED.

Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 23d St., Daily and Sunday.

10 A. M. for Indian Head on Hudson; returning in 3 hours.

2:30 P. M. for Sandy Hook Lightship; time 3 hours.

8 P. M., Lower Harbor and Sandy Hook; time 4 hours.

Fare each tour, $1.00; competent Lecturer explains all points of interest.

Booking offices Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 'phone 3351 Gramercy, and Room 52, No. 13 Astor Place, 'phone 3686 Spring.

Lake Hopatcong EXCURSION June 4th $1 Via New Jersey Central

Special Train from Foot Liberty St. 8:30 a. m. South Ferry 8:35 a. m.

Charming Excursions By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M. Daily Except Sunday. See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ALBERT M. JOHNSTON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Albert M. Johnston, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Left in 3:04 train from Long Island City, Saturday afternoon, May 27, a small black silk umbrella, handle gun metal studded with small pearls; $10 will be paid for return of same to 37 West 25th St.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, heavy golden ring, snake with ruby in head, supposedly on Speedway; suitable reward. Box A. 307 Times.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 14,870 of the American Savings Bank; payment stopped. Return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; references.

54TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large rooms, parlor floor; gentlemen, couple; French cuisine; quiet; reasonable.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or double; excellent table; homelike; private family; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large and small comfortable rooms; home surroundings; excellent table; references exchanged.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms on fourth floor; table board; Americans; reference.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family; let front and back room, second floor; board optional.

92D ST., 68 WEST.—Handsome suite; also single; excellent table; near Park and elevated; reasonable.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12, $14, two persons.

93D ST., 165 WEST.—Table board; private house; gentlemen preferred; parlor dining room; excellent table.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; all conveniences; with excellent board; references.

135TH ST., 242-244 WEST.—Neatly furnished room to rent, with or without board.

EXCEPTIONALLY attractive large, smaller front rooms; generous table; private American family. 9 West 96th St.

MOTT AV., 165TH ST.—Large room, suitable for two or three persons, with board; old-fashioned house, large grounds; city and country combined; terms reasonable. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 13, (Heights.)—Cool, pleasant rooms; excellent table; desirable location and convenient to cars for Summer attractions; reasonable; table guests.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

6TH AVE., 750—Lady has suites and single rooms for ladies, gentlemen and couples; transients accommodated; everything new and nicely furnished.

7TH AVE., 40.—Newly renovated house; all improvements.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Furnished room, $3.25; suitable two; single room, $1.50, $1.25; piano; improvements.

14TH ST., 238 WEST.—Large front parlor; will be nicely furnished to suit; 2d bell.

16TH ST., 116 EAST, Opposite Westminster.—Charming rooms; also parlor floor; transients accommodated; telephone; reasonable.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water, telephone; references.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized room; large closet; well furnished; comfortable; homelike.

23D, 361 WEST, (Langtry residence.)—Few large, cool, pleasant Summer rooms; baths; conveniences; moderate.

26TH ST., 38 WEST.—Nice double and single rooms, without board; steam heat; elevator; telephone; central location; terms reasonable.

34TH ST., 213 WEST.—Special summer rates; beautifully furnished front rooms; all modern conveniences, including telephone; private entrance; no other roomers. Moross.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 18 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Specially neat rooms and surroundings; single and double; with or without board.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, Near Hotel Astor.—Handsomely furnished rooms; exceptionally good table board; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Square rooms, nicely furnished; second and third floors; hot water; transients.

61ST ST., 168 EAST, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished rooms, running water; private house.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Beautiful location; cool room; private house; references. Owner.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private family. Owner.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Large hallroom, also parlor, suitable for physician.

96TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large parlor and bedroom; also single room; elegantly furnished private apartment; gentlemen only; references; Subway convenient, Dreshms.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

123D ST., 248 WEST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

145TH ST., 581 WEST.—Newly furnished front room; square, sunny, clean; breakfast if desired; half block from Subway station.

152D ST., 633 WEST.—Large, cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

CHARLES ST., 10.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; home comforts; terms reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 111.—One block from 104th St. elevated; superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable, permanency appreciated.

Brooklyn.

GATES AV., 300, NEAR BEDFORD.—Pleasant hall room; good location; with or without board.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegant apartments for elegant people; southern exposure; elegantly apportioned; refreshing breezes.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood, house, and table; references.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young lady to do shorthand, typewriting, and general office work; give reference, salary required, &c.; good position for right party. S. A., 315 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young lady, about 19, as assistant bookkeeper. Apply Brill Brothers, 45 East 14th St.

Males.

ANY FIRST-CLASS BOOK SALESMAN reading this advertisement will do well to call and investigate my proposition; confidential. J. H. Brown, Doubleday, Page & Co., 133 East 16th St.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 442 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper at cigar factory situated in the eighties, east side; hard work. Box 316 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CASHIER, &c.—A position is sought for a worthy, intelligent, and reliable young woman, a hunchback, and unable to perform arduous work, either as cashier or any service that will not entail heavy manual labor; small salary acceptable; the case has been investigated and indorsed by the United Hebrew Charities. Albert Lucas, 58 West 105th St.

COMPANION.—By young woman of culture and refinement as companion for Summer to lady; should like to travel. V., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—Graduate trained nurse desires position as companion in family or with lady or child. Address H. H., Box 100, Hempstead, L. I.

COMPANION.—By companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COOK.—Lady leaving town wishes to place her cook. 15 West 10th St.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

MASSEUSE, &c.—By Swedish masseuse and trained nurse; experienced, refined, bright, neat, obliging; care of invalids, traveling, or useful companion; highest references. Companion, 314 Times, Times Square.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young colored girl would like sewing at home or out by day. Brown, 202 West 30th St., top floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

SECRETARY. STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' thorough practical experience with best firms. D., 157 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Slight experience; American parentage; transcribes notes without difficulty; position where industrious, clever work insures advancement. Margaret Phillips, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, experienced, (owns machine,) desires permanency; downtown, 9:30-12 mornings; salary moderate; or copying home. S., 250 West 181st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, painstaking; very best references; $10. Neatness, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; permanent position where can advance; reference; $12. Emma Morris, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a business college graduate, willing to start with moderate salary with good firm. Miss Gill, 568 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; will take position as beginner with prospects. Address Alice Caldwell, 138 East 60th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place her first-class waitress. Apply from 10:30 to 4 P. M., 16 West 50th St.

Males.

A GENTLEMAN, (40,) having had a wide experience in passing on and extending credits, the collection from and handling of delinquents, the conduct and management of commercial or mercantile offices, possessing also an intimate knowledge of the import and export business, desires a position with an A1 concern, where close attention and devotion to his employer's business and interests will be appreciated. M., Box 209 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts investigations, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared; specialist in cost finding; terms reasonable. X 210 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditing, accounting, expert work of all kinds, balance sheets, &c., drawn, revised, and elucidated to show facts. B Box 110 Times Downtown.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE BUSINESS experience in New York desires position where trustworthiness, intelligence, and judgment are wanted; highest references. M., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

ARTIST.—Miniature expert, airbrush, halftone. Artist, 226 West 17th.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 19, position at anything. A. Carlo, 1,030 1st Av.

BUTLER.—Lady going to Europe would like to obtain situation for her butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Apply 178 Madison Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Swiss; full charge of parlor floor; first-class city references. Butler, 247 East 37th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Experienced with French and American cars; understands all repairs; strictly temperate; licensed; good reference. B. B., 1,634 Broadway.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Well experienced; good reference; married, no family; thoroughly understands horses; wages wanted, $35 and up. A. B. Dozier, 229 West 30th St., rear.

COACHMAN.—English; just disengaged; 14 years' first-class city reference. F. M., 11 East 79th St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—By young man as office assistant; experienced; executive ability; $10 start. Mr. B., 209 Times Downtown.

READER.—By young man, college graduate, evenings as reader to gentleman. B., 307 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT wanted by experienced, responsible man; references and bond. Box 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, telegraph operator; experience: commercial, railroad, brokerage, and two years' court reporting; qualify first; salary as merited; $18 to $35. Beecher, 263 West 125th St.

TUTOR or COMPANION.—As tutor or companion abroad or elsewhere for Summer by young professional man, college graduate, with two years' graduate study in leading colleges and five years' experience in teaching. F. Clinton Standish, Burlington, Vt.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET, &c.—As valet, masseur, or attendant; proficient; well recommended. Attendant, Box 312 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN.—A former master at arms wishes position as special officer or private watchman; excellent references. Mr. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity, Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, two years' experience in office detail, $8. Mr. O., 207 Times Downtown.

KILLED A MAN AND RAN ON.

Crew of a Car That Hit a Mail Wagon Traced by Tin Sign They Dropped.

Benjamin McDonald, who for many years had the right of way from the General Post Office to the Grand Central Station, as he drove one of the United States mail wagons, was instantly killed early yesterday morning by a surface car when he was within a short distance of the station. McDonald, who lived at 643 East Twelfth Street with his wife and four children, left the Post Office at 2:50 o'clock with a wagon loaded down with mail.

The rear of his wagon was struck by a northbound surface car and he was thrown into the street. His skull was crushed. The men in charge of the car did not stop to see what injury they had done, but left the driver of the mail wagon lying where he had fallen with the old horse he had driven for many years standing over him.

William Boyd, a watchman in the neighborhood, saw the accident and called the police on the telephone. Two Central Office men were hurried there. Boyd, who said that the car had been going at great speed, delivered to the detectives the tin sign bearing the car's number, which had fallen to the street. With this as a guide the detectives arrested William G. Seymour of 456 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, the motorman, and Albert Orman, the conductor, twenty-one years old, of 54 East Ninety-eighth Street.

According to the police the prisoners admitted that the conductor was acting as motorman, feeling it safe in the deserted streets at that early hour. He lost control of the car, and though the driver of the mail wagon saw his danger and tried to turn out, he was too late to save himself.

When the men were arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court they were remanded to the Coroner by Magistrate Barlow.

HOSPITAL COVERS STREET.

Court Decides That a Wing of Brooklyn Structure Must Come Down.

If a decision handed down by Justice Maddox in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, stands, the Department of Health will have to tear down a large part of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Hawthorne Street, recently constructed for scarlet fever patients.

The decision of Justice Maddox was in an action brought by Mrs. Rose Reis, who owns property on Hawthorne Street, to have the street declared a public highway. Hawthorne Street is but sixty feet wide, and the new wing of the hospital covers fifty-five feet of the width.

Women Shun Dying Man in Car.

Charles Brower, sixty years old, of 7 Powell Place, a watchman employed by the Interborough, died of heart disease in a westbound car on One Hundred and Sixty-first Street yesterday morning. Several women were in the car. They not only did not offer to help the conductor care for the man, but when Brower died insisted that the car be stopped to let them off. After they had alighted the motorman rushed the car to the High Bridge Police Station, believing that Brower might still be alive. A doctor there, however, was unable to revive the watchman.

THREE-TRACK ELEVATED PUT ASIDE BY BOARD

Action Is Deferred Until Fall; Necessary Votes Lacking Now.

NEW SUBWAY PLANS ADOPTED

Routes in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn Approved After Long Hearing Before Commission.

After an exhaustive hearing on the plan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company to three-track the Second and Third Avenue Elevated Railroad lines so as to install a better express service between City Hall and the Bronx, the Rapid Transit Commission late yesterday afternoon voted to postpone action on the entire matter until after the opening of the Lenox Avenue branch of the Subway, on or about July 1. The Commissioners wish to judge whether or not the opening of this Subway connection will relieve the present elevated congestion.

Prior to reaching this decision Controller Grout had made a strong appeal, in executive session, to have the entire elevated plan killed. Commissioner John H. Starin submitted to the members a statement showing him to be squarely in opposition to the entire plan. With these two in opposition and the Mayor absent there remained only five members of the board not declared on the subject, whereas six affirmative votes were necessary under the law to pass the matter favorably.

As Commissioner Starin did not back up the Controller in his insistence that a vote should be taken then and there the postponement plan was agreed to, with the certainty, however, that the commission cannot take any definite affirmative action until September, if at all. This is because President Alexander E. Orr will sail for Europe from Boston next Thursday, to be gone until the last week in August, and Commissioner Morris K. Jesup also will sail for Europe next Saturday, to be gone as long as Mr. Orr. Until they return it is unlikely that any extension of franchise proposition of any sort can secure the requisite six affirmative votes, as the absence or opposition of any one of the other members would be fatal to any subject up for action.

After the hearing on the elevated improvement proposition the commission laid out all of the proposed Bronx subway and viaduct routes, and also adopted some of the Brooklyn routes as recommended by the Committee on Plans and Contracts.

The board declined to adopt the resolution offered by Controller Grout to have all rapid transit plans submitted to the Board of Aldermen as well as to the Board of Estimate, so that the plans could not be affected by any test which the Aldermen may make on the constitutionality of the law recently enacted to deprive the Aldermen of all power over franchises. This action was taken on the advice of George L. Rives, counsel to the board.

When the board convened, the meeting room, at 320 Broadway, was packed to suffocation with delegations from various sections of the city present to favor or oppose the three-tracking of the elevated lines up the east side to the Bronx. Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Company headed the forces favorable to the improvement, while President H. H. Vreeland of the New York City Street Railway, John B. McDonald of the Metropolitan Securities Company, and Paul D. Cravath of counsel to the Metropolitan interests, were present to look after the speakers of the opposition. The delegations from the Bronx urged the improvement, while those from the lower part of the city opposed it on the ground that it would curtail light and air in the congested streets.

Vice President Bryan of the Interborough was the first speaker. He outlined the entire Interborough plan to three-track the Second and Third Avenue structures.

"We have not made threats to this commission," he said, "that on this account we will not be a bidder for any of these proposed subways, but, on the contrary, we say to you now that we will be a bidder for some of them."

This was in reference to a letter sent to the commission by John B. McDonald, in which he said that if the commission should authorize the adding of third tracks to the elevated system he would advise the Metropolitan interests against bidding for the Third Avenue-Bowery line, and to confine their bids to the proposed Lexington Avenue-Fifth Avenue-Broadway line.

William Barclay Parsons, formerly Chief Engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission, followed Mr. Bryan to urge that the three-track plan be carried out. De Lancey Nicoll also spoke for the improvement. Mr. Bucklin, speaking for the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, urged the granting of permission to improve the elevated structure, declaring that with the completion of the New Haven terminal at Willis Avenue in less than two years, it would be absolutely necessary to have the elevated service enlarged in order to handle the passengers which the New Haven Road would turn over.

William L. Bull, President of the New York, Westchester and Boston Road, also spoke for the improvement on the ground that his road would turn over a tremendous traffic to the elevated lines which could not handle it with present facilities. William C. Gotshall, President of the New York and Port Chester Railroad, said that his line, too, wanted to see the elevated improvement, as it would turn over a large traffic to the Interborough lines to be handled in Manhattan. Mr. Gotshall also promised the commission that his company would bid for the construction of some of the proposed new subways.

Others who spoke for the plan were E. W. Bloomingdale, President of the Retail Dry Goods Association; Francis L. Ward of the Board of Real Estate Brokers, and ex-Justice Ernest Hall.

On behalf of the Municipal Art Society, Calvin Tomkins opposed the three-track plan. He said the tracks would disfigure and obstruct the streets, and would cut off light and air, rendering sections unsanitary. He also held that to grant the permission sought would be to strengthen and perpetuate elevated railroads in the city, and would delay the construction of more subways. Others who spoke against it were Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club; Albert E. Davis, a member of the North Side Board of Trade; Titus Romain, who represented fifty property owners in Third Avenue; Frederic W. Hinrichs, Mrs. Florence Kelley, one of the University Settlement workers; William F. King, for the Merchants' Association, who submitted a letter from Clarence Whitman, President of his organization, also in opposition, and several other speakers, chiefly from the lower east side. Then the hearing was declared closed.

Before going into executive session, Commissioner Starin submitted his statement to the board showing that he was opposed to the three-track plan.

Following this statement and its attendant discussion in executive session, the decision was reached to postpone action until after the opening of the Lenox Avenue branch of the Subway. Then the board adopted the formal resolutions approving new routes, including the First Avenue Subway in Manhattan, the West Street and Ninth Avenue line, the Jerome Avenue Subway and elevated extensions in the Bronx, the former being a Metropolitan plan and the latter an Interborough, the Gerard Avenue Subway in the Bronx, the extension along the West Farms and White Plains Road, the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn, the Eastern Parkway Subway in Brooklyn, the Brooklyn to Jamaica line, and the line along the Southern Boulevard and Westchester Avenue in the Bronx.

When these resolutions had been adopted the Controller sought to have the board decide to send all routes and plans to both the Board of Aldermen and the Board of Estimate, so that test cases might be avoided on these matters, if the Board of Aldermen wanted to avoid holding up rapid transit schemes in their plans to fight the constitutionality of the Aldermanic bill. Mr. Rives advised against such action on legal grounds and also on the ground that the board would be taking the position of not wanting to carry out the intent of the Legislature. No one seconded the Grout resolution, and it was allowed to die.

PAUL JONES'S COMMISSION.

Morton Told That the Original Document Is in Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Morton to-day received information that the original commission of John Paul Jones as a Captain in the navy had been located in Philadelphia, and he will try to obtain it for the Navy Department. The commission, a copy of which was forwarded here, reads:

"John Paul Jones is appointed to be Captain in the navy.

"By order of Congress, John Hancock, President.

"Philadelphia, October 10, 1779.

"Attest: Charles Thomson."

According to the Secretary's informant, the commission has every appearance of being genuine. It is now in the possession of a Philadelphia woman, who received the document from her mother, into whose possession it had come from her father, Commodore Gansevoort, United States Navy, who in turn had received it from his father, Gen. Peter Gansevoort of Revolutionary fame.

Secretary Loeb to-day made public at the White House the correspondence which passed between the President and Secretary Morton concerning the latter's resignation as Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary wrote to the President that "business opportunities now present themselves to me, which, in justice to myself and my family, I cannot fail to take advantage of." To this the President replied:

"In accepting your resignation I wish to thank you for yielding to my wishes by remaining so long in the Cabinet. When I asked you to enter the public service I knew the sacrifice that it would entail, and you at that time stated positively that you could not remain in the Cabinet more than a few months, and would have to leave on March 4. I thank you for having, however reluctantly, agreed with me that it was your duty to round out an entire year of service.

"Your leaving is a cause of sincere regret to every man interested in the United States Navy, and I do not know an officer or man of that navy who fails to share in that regret. I cannot state too strongly my appreciation of the services you have rendered, or the high standard you have consistently maintained."

GIRL LEAPS FROM BRIDGE.

Disappointed in Tryst, Miss Fuessel Jumps in Path of Train.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 1.—Disappointed by her sweetheart Mary Fuessel, who formerly lived with her widowed mother at Tremont, Borough of the Bronx, attempted to take her life this afternoon by jumping from the Third Avenue bridge in Mount Vernon, in front of an approaching express on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Miss Fuessel grazed the locomotive of the express and fell upon the local tracks. To-night she is a prisoner in the Mount Vernon Hospital, and Dr. John J. Sinnott says she has internal injuries. Her recovery is doubtful.

Miss Fuessel, who is twenty-three years old, is said to have a small fortune in her own right. According to the police, she is in love with a New York lawyer, whose name is withheld. Mrs. Fuessel, it is said, objected to her daughter's choice, and on this account she left home and came to Mount Vernan, where she boarded with Mrs. Mabel McKenzie of 41 South Fifth Avenue. At Miss Fuessel's boarding place little is known of her affairs.

Chief of Police Foley has learned that Miss Fuessel had an appointment with the lawyer for this afternoon. She waited at Mrs. McKenzie's, and when he did not appear she invited Miss Theresa Bernstein to take a walk with her. The two walked along First Street and started across the Third Avenue Bridge.

"Oh, wait a minute," said Miss Fuessel, as she dropped behind Miss Bernstein.

In an instant Miss Fuessel was standing on the railing of the bridge which spans the railroad tracks. The 5:15 south-bound express was approaching, and when the young woman heard the locomotive pass under the north side of the bridge she jumped directly in front of it. Fully one hundred men, women, and children who were waiting for trolley cars and coming from trains saw her leap.

Station Agent A. E. Scullin and Alfred Sheehan ran to Miss Fuessel's rescue. When they reached her she was dazed and repeating, "Jack, Jack, why did you disappoint me?"

Physicians at the hospital and the detectives have been unable to learn the name of Miss Fuessel's sweetheart.

TO LEARN MINERS' DEMANDS.

John Mitchell Will Then See Presidents of Coal-Carrying Roads.

It was decided by President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, who left New York for Scranton yesterday, not to call on the Presidents of the coal-carrying companies until he has thoroughly organized the anthracite mine workers. He will ascertain what they want when their agreement expires, on April 1, and come here with a committee.

The agreements of the 300,000 mine workers in the soft-coal districts and of the 147,000 anthracite miners expire on the same day. The coal-carrying companies are chiefly interested in what the anthracite miners are going to do, as skilled blasters are not necessary in the soft-coal regions.

The operators, it was learned, though mining a good deal of anthracite, are not mining a large reserve for future emergencies. One reason is that if the mine workers thought preparations were being made for a strike they would restrict the output themselves. The general belief among the operators yesterday was that the mine workers will demand an eight-hour work day.

WED AFTER SIXTEEN YEARS.

Sequel to an Interrupted Romance in Colorado.

Special to The New York Times.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., June 1.—Sixteen years ago R. E. Murphy and Miss Belle Butterfield of Aurora, Ill., ran away to Lafayette, Ind., and were about to be married when paternal authority prevented. They had not seen each other since that time until they met at Aurora March 4 last. Twenty minutes later they were married. The wedding, however, was not announced until Mrs. Murphy arrived here to-day.

Murphy, it appears, dropped corresponding with Miss Butterfield soon after their elopement because of his poverty. When he had built up a paying business here he went back to Aurora and found that she was still single.

GIRL A SUICIDE IN HOTEL.

Came Here from Hartford for a Good Time, She Said.

"I've come to the big town for a good time," said eighteen-year-old May Reavy of Hartford, when she registered at the Hotel Trafalgar, 115 East Fourteenth Street, on Wednesday afternoon. Yesterday afternoon she was found dead in bed. She had been asphyxiated by gas, which was escaping from two jets.

On Wednesday, after registering, the girl went out, saying that she was going to look up a friend who she thought could get her a place on the stage. When she returned she appeared to have been crying. She said she hadn't found the friend.

Reduce Steamship Line Taxes.

The New Jersey State Board of Equalization of Taxes met at the Hoboken City Hall yesterday and approved a reduction of about $1,000,000 in the valuation placed upon property and a reduction of $200,000 on the Hamburg-American Line's property. The long fight over steamship pierhead valuations in Hoboken is now at an end.



Aren't they pretty!

Good old Summer allows brighter, fresher patterns than gray Winter, and we've made the most of the allowance.

Spring suits with character and unusual good looks.

$16 to $18.

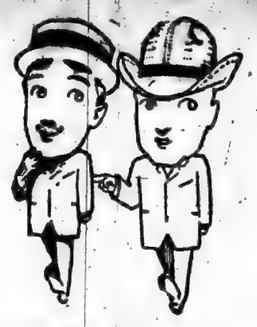
Boys' suits—just as attractive.

$5 to $14.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.



Derby hats off!

If you want to know the right sort of straw hat to put on we'll show you the answer, and we're not prejudiced, because we've every good sort of straw hat.

For boys, our variety of straw hats is still more unusual, for any old sort of straw hat is usually thought good enough for boys.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.



You Expect Value Received.

You get value received when you buy men's clothes in a Brill store.

Witness these custom-tailored Blue Serge Suits at $10. Made from the highest-priced French weave serge ever used in this grade suit. The tailoring is so good that we warrant every garment to hold the shape until worn out.

We consider these suits 25 per cent. better than any ever sold anywhere for $10, either before or since the rise in the price of serges.

Single and double breasted models for all builds. Brill special..... $10

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE

14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

MERCHANT TAILORS DINE AND TELL OF PROSPERITY

Society's Reserve Fund Was Never So Large as Now.

CREDIT CHEAP, SAYS SPEAKER

Mr. Beardsley of Bradstreet's Pronounces It the Least Expensive Thing in the World.

Forty-five members of the Merchant Tailors' Society of the City of New York sat down to the last of their monthly dinners until next Fall last night in the Hotel York, corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, and not one of them wore evening clothes. It was explained by the President of the society and toastmaster, Harvey A. Patterson, who said that they were all so busy making clothes for other people that their own were a matter of little concern. Furthermore it was not in good taste to talk too much shop or emphasize one's business by wearing the most conspicuous products of one's profession.

The merchant tailors were not without fine garments, however, and in the politest fashion looked one another over that they might estimate the exact width of the trousers at the hips, knees, and feet, the amount of shirt front shown above the waistcoat, and the quantity of padding in the shoulders. There was not a man present whose clothes did not fit. It was rumored, however, that two or three who were "unavoidably absent" were busy seeking new cutters to take the place of those discharged for making suits which self-respecting tailors could not think of wearing at a gathering of brothers of the shears and needle.

At the close of the banquet President Patterson announced that the society was twenty-three years old, the offspring of the old Merchant Tailors' Association, which dated back to the time of the civil war, and that never in its history had it possessed so large a fund for self-protection as at the present time. In fact, the reserve was so large that it could not be mentioned except to members of the society in good standing. No one seemed embarrassed by this remark, and Mr. Patterson continuing, said:

"As the advocates of the 'open shop' we have met with singular success, but if the same thing should happen here as is happening in Chicago we would find our reserve useful. We are assured that our workingmen have never been more prosperous. We have been an organized trust—one of the first trusts—for the last twenty-three years, and we have trusted so much that there is no more trust with us."

It was agreed to close all shops in July and August at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Saturdays at noon. G. H. Beardsley of Bradstreet's was the chief speaker of the evening, his topic being "Credits." Mr. Beardsley said in part:

"There is no man in business who does not have to give and get credit. Credit is the cheapest thing in the world. We are taken at our own valuation. The young man who seeks to sell his services with the air of 'Kick me before somebody else does,' gets a menial's job and pay for the rest of his days. The well-dressed, clean fellow with an air of confidence will be his boss. We have heard all our lifetime that nine out of every ten business men fail. Statistics prove this untrue. About five out of every hundred fail. Out of 1,500,000 business men, but 60,000 failed last year."

INDICTED LAWYERS DELAY.

Jerome Has Fifteen Cases and Cannot Get Them to Trial.

District Attorney Jerome appeared yesterday before Justice Davy in the Supreme Court, Criminal Branch, when the cases of Armitage Mathews, Samuel I. Ferguson, and John W. Wooten, all charged with grand larceny, were called. It was expected that they would plead, but after extended argument their attorneys obtained a postponement until Monday. Mr. Jerome served notice that if the court denies the usual motions by the defense on Monday he would move to have the cases called for trial June 12.

"I have fifteen lawyers under indictments," said Mr. Jerome, "and it is next to an impossibility to get them on trial."

As soon as the proceedings in court were over County Detective Reardon served upon Terence J. McManus of the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge a subpoena ordering him before the Grand Jury forthwith in proceedings against "John Doe."

McManus was before the Grand Jury about twenty minutes. As he came out of the Grand Jury room he met Max Hart, who was convicted last week of grand larceny. Rushing up to Hart, who was in the custody of Deputy Sheriff Bell, McManus shouted:

"Did you tell Jerome that you had been in my office and that I showed you a check for $750 in the David Rothschild case and that I had asked you to take it out of town?"

Hart replied "No."

"Well, Jerome in the Grand Jury room just told me you did say so and asked me about it," replied the latter. As soon as Lawyer McManus left the Grand Jury room Rothschild was summoned from the Tombs and taken before the Grand Jury.

VINCENT says

ALL MEN are welcome here, but the young man gets an extra squeeze of the hand.

He's punctilious. Knows what he wants, won't take one iota less.

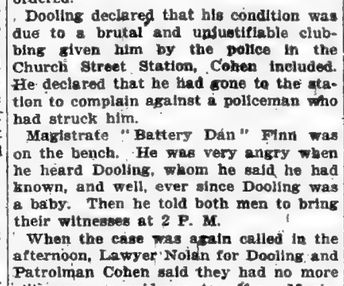
I like to serve young men, because they're clothes-skeptics, and my satisfaction of bringing them "into the fold" is all the keener.

If you're a young man with a "commencement" or "graduation" on your mind, let me ease it a bit by putting Fit and Style on your back.

Fit and Style are my clothes philosophy.

$15 to $38.

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FINN ANGRY, THEN COOL.

Drops Investigation of Alleged Clubbing in Police Station.

His clothes drenched with blood, with two ugly scalp wounds, and with his head and face covered with lesser cuts and bruises, Thomas Dooling of 23 Washington Street, a driver employed by a morning newspaper, was arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday morning, charged by Detective Cohen of the Church Street Station with disorderly conduct in "acting in a loud and boisterous manner and refusing to leave the station house when ordered."

Dooling declared that his condition was due to a brutal and unjustifiable clubbing given him by the police in the Church Street Station, Cohen included. He declared that he had gone to the station to complain against a policeman who had struck him.

Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn was on the bench. He was very angry when he heard Dooling, whom he said he had known, and well, ever since Dooling was a baby. Then he told both men to bring their witnesses at 2 P. M.

When the case was again called in the afternoon, Lawyer Nolan for Dooling and Patrolman Cohen said they had no more witnesses or evidence to offer. Magistrate Finn then turned to Cohen and said:

"You fellows want to be careful. I warn you, and all of you."

He then discharged Dooling. Later Magistrate Finn was asked why he did not push an investigation, as he had said in the morning he would do.

"You fellows know," he said, "that policemen as a rule are good fellows, but the best of them sometimes forget themselves and become brutes. I don't want to talk about the case. Let it drop here."

CHARLES M. HOGAN'S WILL.

It Includes Bequests for Missionary, Hospital, and Educational Uses.

The will of Charles M. Hogan, Secretary and Manager of the Siegel-Cooper Company, who died a short time ago, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. It gives 10 per cent. of the increased value of his real and personal property to charity, to be distributed in the following ratio:

To the Hyden Kentucky Mission, Central Presbyterian Church, 15 per cent.; to the Mispah Chapel in this city, 15 per cent.; to the Hampton Institute, in Virginia, 15 per cent.; to the New York Presbyterian Hospital, 20 per cent.; to the Wilson Mission, 15 per cent.; to the Fund for Ministerial Relief, 10 per cent., and 10 per cent. to the Wayne Presbyterian Church of Wayne, Penn.

The residue of the estate, which is estimated at more than a million dollars, is bequeathed to the testator's widow, Helen C. Hogan, and his daughter, Edith M. Hogan, each of whom is to receive one-half.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Last 2 Evs. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:20. MARIE TEMPEST The Freedom of Suzanne.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15. FRANK DANIELS "SERGEANT BRUE."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. New American Comedy, The Heir to the Hoorah

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST WEEK QUINCY ADAMS SAWYER PRICES 25, 50, 75 and $1.00. LAST MAT. Sat. at 2. Eve., 8:15. NEXT WEEK Mme. Schumann-Heink in LOVE'S LOTTERY. Seats now on sale.

BIJOU Ev. 8:15. LAST MAT. SAT., 2. DAVID

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, north to east winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,297. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

PRESIDENT WILLING TO TRY TO END WAR

Sends for Count Cassini and Makes an Informal Proposal.

MESSAGE SENT TO THE CZAR

Ambassador Telegraphs Substance of Interview—Japan Informed of Mr. Roosevelt's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—In response to an intimation that the President would be glad to see him, Count Cassini went to the White House to-day and was informed of the President's views on the subject of peace. Mr. Roosevelt expressed his good-will toward Russia and his regret at her losses, and intimated his willingness to do anything which could be done to end the present condition of affairs.

The conference lasted half an hour. The President did most of the talking and explained his feeling on the subject very fully. Count Cassini has telegraphed the substance of the interview to St. Petersburg, and upon the reception given to the message there will depend the question whether any further tentative efforts in the direction of peace will be made by this Government.

Unaccompanied, Count Cassini called at the White House at 2:30 o'clock. He was ushered at once into the Blue Room, where he was joined immediately by the President.

Appreciating the natural feelings of the Ambassador on such an occasion, the President began the conversation by a frank personal expression of sympathy for Count Cassini, alluding to the severe strain under which he has been suffering for the past few days and deploring the terrible loss of life and consequent sorrow caused by the battle in the Sea of Japan.

Without further preliminaries, a general and entirely informal and personal conversation upon the whole situation followed. The President informed the Ambassador that he earnestly hoped for an early peace in the Far East, and that in expressing this hope he voiced not only his strong personal sentiments and those of his Government, but, he believed, those of all the powers. His opinion was that it would be a mistake for Russia to continue the war. He did not believe that Russia had anything to gain by prolonging hostilities.

The President did not enter into details, but the personal character of the conversation and his long acquaintance with Count Cassini enabled him to talk plainly regarding the decisive character of the Japanese victories.

What Japan's probable peace terms would be the President was wholly unable to say, but he did not hesitate to express the opinion that, difficult as these conditions might prove in the light of such a victory as that gained in the Korean Strait, they would increase in severity with every day that a state of war continued. Unless Russia had substantial hope of administering a decisive defeat to Japan in this war, the President believed it would inure to the interests of the St. Petersburg Government to conclude peace at once.

Having received no word from his Government since the annihilation of Rojestvensky's fleet, save the brief official dispatches telling of the engagement, Count Cassini was unable to do more than give the President his own personal opinion on the situation. The Ambassador was deeply touched by the cordiality of his reception and the frank and friendly manner in which the President spoke. He could not, however, see that there was anything in the present situation, unfortunate as it undoubtedly was, which made it necessary for Russia to sue for peace. As to territory, he pointed out that China and not Russia had been the loser, for even Port Arthur was held only under lease. On the sea Russia had nothing more to lose, he said.

It was the Ambassador's firm opinion that this was not the "psychological moment" in which to discuss peace with Japan. Whatever might be the ultimate decision of his Government, he took the ground that Russia could lose nothing either by waiting or by continuing the war on land. There was hope yet of a victory for the Russian arms, and in any event Russia had not yet lost one foot of territory, nor was the Russian frontier endangered.

The Ambassador pointed out that there was not the slightest official information from any source as to Japan's probable terms and that these demands, as stated unofficially, were "altogether impossible." If Japan's terms should prove anything like as severe as they had been reported, it was the Ambassador's opinion that Russia could advantageously continue the war indefinitely and eventually win a victory on land. That his Government would so decide he did not wish to predict, but at last accounts the Emperor was for a continuation of the war.

Thus the conversation continued for more than half an hour, being characterized throughout by frankness and friendliness. From the White House the Ambassador went for a long drive in the country, returning to his embassy just in time to receive Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, who spent some time with him. Later in the evening the Russian Ambassador began the preparation of the dispatch to his Government.

Regarding his visit to the White House, all that Count Cassini would say was:

"I had a most cordial conversation with the President this afternoon, during which the whole situation in the Far East was discussed informally and in a general manner. No peace overtures were received from Japan, nor were any made. Our talk was confidential, of course, and of a very general character."

Should the result of Count Cassini's cable message prove to be such as to warrant further action, the President will direct the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg to begin pourparlers. It will be necessary for the negotiations to take place through him, for the reason that Count Cassini is about to leave this country and could not carry through any negotiations which he might begin unless detailed by the Czar specifically for that purpose. In such cases it is considered necessary not to change negotiators.

The President has already informed Minister Takahira of his attitude, and it is understood by the Japanese Government.

There is reason to believe that when Japan sees reasonable ground for the conduct of negotiations for peace a special Ambassador will be appointed, so that none of the Ministers now representing Japan at the different capitals will have charge of them.

It is by no means certain that peace negotiations will be undertaken through the President, despite his intimation that he is at the service of Japan and Russia. The German Emperor, it is understood, would be acceptable to both parties when negotiations are actually begun. He has recently taken occasion to praise Japan, but the real reason for Japanese inclination toward the Emperor is his known influence with the Czar.

The conversation with Count Cassini to-day was not the first move the President has made in the direction of peace, though it was the most advanced and the most open. Ever since he returned from his Western trip he has had his lines out in different directions, and has been quietly at work ascertaining the best plan. He has endeavored to take the first step through France, but various things have combined to prevent that, and as a result he has resorted to the step of sending direct for Minister Takahira and Ambassador Cassini and acquainting them with his regret at the prolongation of the war and his willingness to do what he can. No formal propositions have been made by him.

M Jusserand, the French Ambassador, has not been available as the President hoped, for the reason that the French Government has not yet seen its way clearly enough to embark even on tentative peace negotiations. At the same time M. Jusserand has been acquainted with the President's position.

The dispatch from Paris in which it is intimated on diplomatic authority that "tentative peace projects are likely to be put forward from various sources, leading to more or less sounding among the powers," is believed here to be the result of M. Jusserand's knowledge of the situation. It is believed here that the Paris dispatch refers directly to the action taken by the President to-day, which M. Jusserand had reasons for anticipating.

When Count Cassini sails for Russia early in July he will carry a personal message from President Roosevelt to Emperor Nicholas.

LONDON, Saturday, June 3.—The conference between President Roosevelt and Count Cassini evokes the greatest interest here, but the details of what transpired at the conference arrived too late to be the subject of discussion in this morning's newspapers.

The belief in London is that at the present moment neither belligerent is anxious for peace. Some advices from Tokio represent the soberness with which the news of Togo's victory was received by the Japanese as due to a desire to avoid peace negotiations until the expedition, already in course of preparation, has had time to reduce Vladivostok.

With regard to Russia it is felt here that the mere sense of the enormous loss of prestige involved in the disastrous defeat of Rojestvensky will determine her to continue hostilities.

No doubt is felt that Foreign Secretary Lansdowne will gladly second President Roosevelt's efforts in the direction of peace. Lord Lansdowne has already had interviews with the Russian Ambassador here, according to rumor at the behest of King Edward, in which he intimated to Count Benckendorff his Majesty's willingness to offer his friendly assistance in arranging a peaceful settlement.

A MONUMENT TO TOGO.

Japan to Build Enormous Lighthouse Near Scene of Battle.

TOKIO, June 2.—In response to thousands of suggestions and inquiries received, the Navy Department has decided to erect an enormous lighthouse on Okino Island as a monument to commemorate Admiral Togo's great victory in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

It is planned to have the light show for a distance of eighty miles, covering almost the entire scene of the battle.

This plan has been adopted in preference to all others because the monument will be near the scene of battle and stand constantly in the sight and memory of the officers and men of the Japanese Navy, and will also be a great convenience to navigation. If there should be a future war it will prevent disasters similar to those which overtook the transports Hitachi I. and Sado.

The lighthouse will be erected by popular subscription, which, it is believed, will be opened throughout Japan to-morrow.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S STRATEGY

Dodges Crowd Near Cincinnati—Guest of the Longworths.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 2.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, who will be the guest of the Longworths of Cincinnati, reached here about noon to-day. During the absence of Mrs. Nicolas Longworth, who sailed for Paris last week to visit her daughter, the Countess de Chambrun, Mrs. Buckner Wallingford (Nannie Longworth) and her brother, Congressman Nicolas Longworth, will entertain the President's daughter.

Mr. Longworth met Miss Roosevelt on the train thirty miles above Cincinnati. They left the train at Torrence Road, five miles out of town, where a large crowd had collected awaiting her arrival. Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Longworth avoided them by leaving through one of the rear cars, hurriedly crossing the platform, and entering Mr. Longworth's trap, which was waiting for them.

Mr. and Mrs. Wallingford gave a dinner this evening at which they introduced Miss Roosevelt to a few of their most intimate friends. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stem, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton Lawson, Nicolas Longworth, and James McCrea.

Commencing June 12th, the through train, New York to Bar Harbor, connecting at Portland for principal Maine resorts, will leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 8:00 P. M. daily except Sundays, due Portland 6:30 A. M., Bar Harbor 9:00 P. M. Pullman Sleepers.—Adv.

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SHOOT NEBOGATOFF, IS RUSSIANS' CRY

Naval Authorities Denounce Admiral Who Surrendered.

OVER 10,000 MAY BE DEAD

Ships Were Overmanned—Hope for the Two Cruisers Unaccounted For Given Up.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 3.—Feeling in the Admiralty against Rear Admiral Nebogatoff runs very high. The majority of the naval authorities say they could forgive anything but surrender, and point to the precedent set in the case of the Russian warship Raphael, which in the Russo-Turkish war of 1829 struck her colors to three Turkish ships which surrounded her.

Nicholas I. meted out a terrible punishment to the officers and crew of the Raphael, ordering that all of them be shot after their exchange, and directing that if the ship should ever be recaptured its infamous history should be blotted out by the destruction of the vessel.

The Raphael, strange to say, was recaptured twenty-four years later at Sinope in the Crimean war. A son of the Captain who surrendered her took part in the battle and to this son fell the task of executing the dead Emperor's orders to destroy her.

Many naval authorities declare that the Emperor should reserve the same fate for Admiral Nebogatoff. The epithets "coward" and "traitor" are coupled with his name, especially since the receipt of the Tokio dispatches showing that his surrender was not in the heat of battle, but with the land close under his lee, to which his crews could have escaped after the destruction of the ships.

Ugly stories are circulating in this city of the demoralization and even treachery of the crews of several of the Russian ships during the battle. These stories are discredited by all naval men.

The Admiralty has practically given up all hope that the protected cruisers Aurora and Oleg might limp into port. Both these vessels are now believed to have foundered. Some officers, however, think it possible that the commanders of the two ships, realizing that the fleet had been destroyed and that Vladivostok as a harbor of refuge would only prove a death trap in the end, laid their course either for Nikolaieff, at the mouth of the Amur River, or for Petropavlovsk, in Kamchatka. There is plenty of coal at both places to replenish the bunkers of the cruisers. The ships could then escape across the Pacific and either be interned in the United States or return by way of Cape Horn.

All censorship is now removed from foreign dispatches and the people are appalled at the horrible stories of slaughter on board the Russian ships. The Admiral has not yet been able to estimate even approximately from the foreign advices the loss of the men, but as the ships were over rather than undermanned the total will be greater than the ordinary complement of the vessels would indicate and will probably exceed 10,000 if only about 4,000 were saved.

In order to relieve the suspense of thousands of families Russia has appealed to France to secure through the French Minister at Tokio the most complete lists possible of the officers and men who perished or were saved. The fate of hundreds will probably never be established.

Requiem masses are being celebrated constantly in all the churches and chapels, although the distracted relatives are unable to learn definitely the fate of those dear to them.

The radical paper Syn Otechestva did not appear yesterday, it having gone beyond the privilege of criticism accorded to the newspapers in this hour of disaster to an extent which exceeded the patience of the authorities. The paper attempted to print over eleven solid colums of rabid criticism and anti-Government tirade. A few copies have been printed for private circulation, but they show little but white paper divided by column rules, with one large space surrounded by a significant black border.

MANY REASONS FOR DEFEAT.

Ill-Luck as Well as Poor Shooting—The Jemchug Was Sunk.

TOKIO, June 2.—The cardinal causes of Admiral Rojestvensky's defeat have been the subject of general discussion here. One Japanese expert gives the following analysis:

"First—An imperfect reconnaissance and incomplete, faulty, and misleading intelligence.

"Second—An imperfect batile formation, which indicated that Rojestvensky did not expect to meet Togo off Tsushima.

"Third—The weather, the direction of the wind, and the sunlight were unfavorable to the Russians, Togo having the sun behind him and firing with the wind, while the Russians had the sunlight in their eyes and fired against the wind.

"Fourth—The Russians wasted their ammunition and eventually ran short. It is believed that the surrender of Nebogatoff was necessary because his ammunition had been expended.

"Fifth—The marked inferiority of the Russian gunnery."

Some experts criticise Rojestvensky for essaying the Tsushima channel. Others uphold him, saying that his only chance lay in going through that channel. The impression prevails that Rojestvensky was totally unaware of the presence of Togo's entire fleet off Tsushima.

Togo's whereabouts were known to many Japanese, but the secret was successfully guarded—another example of the willingness and ability of the Japanese to preserve military secrets.

Leaving aside the questions of preparedness and superior conditions, the superiority of the Japanese personnel, fresh from fifteen months' successful campaigning under all possible conditions, must be taken into consideration. Many ascribe the victory entirely to the superior marksmanship of the Japanese. Togo, realizing that it would probably be necessary to fight in the open sea, gave his crews long training in firing in rough weather with a heavy wind blowing and the ships rolling. When the hostile fleets met the superiority of the Japanese immediately became evident.

The sinking of battleships and armored cruisers by shell fire testifies to the dead-

Continued on Page 2.

PASSENGER STEAMER LOST.

Strikes Bridge in Red River—Nearly All on Board Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Saturday, June 3.—News was received here early this morning that the steamboat H. M. Carter struck the Louisiana Railway and Navigation Company's new bridge at the mouth of the Red River and broke in two.

The Captain and nearly all the crew and passengers were drowned.

BOMB IN BARCELONA PALACE.

Missile Did Considerable Damage—Ten Arrests Made.

BARCELONA, June 2.—At 9 o'clock this evening a bomb was exploded in the palace of the Governor General, doing considerable damage.

Ten arrests have been made.

MADRID, June 2.—A Cabinet council was called to-night and discussed an Anarchistic plot which has been discovered in Barcelona.

GEN. MILES TO RESIGN.

Is Then Expected to Try for Gubernatorial Nomination.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 2.—It is announced that Gen. Miles will resign from the staff of Gov. Douglas immediately after the mobilization of the State militia from July 4 to 14 at Westfield.

The announcement is considered as meaning that he will make a vigorous campaign for the nomination for Governor.

INDICT POLICE BOARD.

Jersey City Officials Accused of Abetting Poolrooms.

After considering the question of poolrooms for two months the Hudson County Grand Jury in Jersey City yesterday found indictments against the Police Board of that city, charging them with permitting the rooms to do business. The members are John McNulty, Democrat, and a nephew of Mayor Fagan, and Thomas Tilden and John Mitchell, Republicans.

About two weeks ago the Grand Jury found similar indictments against Chief of Police Murphy and Police Captain Cody, but these have been since reconsidered. The Police Board of Jersey City is appointed by the Mayor.

DUKE GREETS FORMER WIFE.

Takes a Drive with One from Whom He Was Divorced.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., June 2.—Brodie L. Duke reached here from Durham this morning and met Mrs. M. W. Duke, his second wife, from whom he was divorced. She arrived from California. They went for a drive to Guilfield battlefield this afternoon.

Mrs. Duke left at 7 o'clock for her old home in Chattanooga. Duke accompanied her to the train. He will return to Durham to remain pending divorce proceedings between him and Alice Webb Duke in New York.

MR. HAY NOT YET WELL.

Will Make No Calls and Receive No Visitors in London.

LONDON, June 2.—Secretary Hay arrived in London from Paris this evening, looking better than when he left New York, but still far from well.

Mr. Hay said he had benefited by the Bad Nauheim cure, but remained under the strict orders of his physicians, who insisted on absolute rest.

Acting on this advice, Mr. Hay will not participate in any social or official functions during his stay in London, will not receive anybody, and will not make any calls. He will sail for New York on June 7 on the White Star liner Baltic.

Should he benefit by the sea voyage, Mr. Hay will go to Washington and see President Roosevelt. Otherwise he will go direct to his country place at Lake Sunapee, N. H. In any case the Secretary will go to his country residence after seeing the President.

OSBORN HEIRS TURN UP.

East Norwalk People May Divide Estate of $2,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 2.—Out in Oregon is an estate valued at $2,000,000, left by James Osborn twenty-four years ago. Unless legal heirs are found before the twenty-fifth year passes the estate will revert to the State of Oregon.

In East Norwalk, Conn., there have come to the front heirs in the persons of children of the late Solomon E. Osborn. They are Rufus R. Osborn of Seaside Avenue and S. Wallace Osborn, hatters, who are not too heavily burdened with the riches of this world, and Mrs. Lewis W. Doty.

James Osborn ran away when a mere youth, went West in the gold rush of '49, and amassed the fortune. He had three brothers and a half brother. The latter died without issue. The big estate may be divided between the families of the three brothers.

43 BEEF INDICTMENTS.

Wholesale Arrests to Follow Federal Grand Jury's Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Government officials are said to be drafting forty-three indictments against packing house employes as the result of the beef investigation.

Assistant Attorney Oliver E. Pagin, who is in Washington conferring with Attorney General Moody, is working on these papers, together with District Attorney Morrison. Since the adjournment of the Grand Jury some time ago, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Pagin have been in daily conferences concerning the form of indictments.

Mr. Pagin is regarded as one of the most expert drafters of criminal indictments in the Federal service, and was detailed on the Beef Trust cases by order of the Attorney General.

After the adjournment of the Beef Trust jury some time ago a force of stenographers under Assistant District Attorney Godman took up the work of classifying the testimony for the consideration of Attorney General Moody. All of the testimony was arranged under heads as follows.

Combination—Main issue; names of witnesses and brief explanation of what they testified.

Casing business—Aetna Trading Company; names of witnesses and brief explanation of testimony.

Railroad rebates—Meat charges alone; names of witnesses and brief explanation of testimony.

Icing charges—Packing business; names of witnesses and brief explanation of testimony.

Perjury—In all branches; names of men accused and evidence of their guilt.

Interference with witnesses—In all branches; names of witnesses tampered with and the importance of the testimony of these witnesses furnished.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. At the best.—Adv.

KILL FRICK REPORT IN BITTER FIGHT

Harriman, Frick, and Bliss Resign from Equitable.

LEFT MEETING IN RAGE

Hyde Accused First Two, Ingalls and Schiff.

BETRAYED HIM, HE SAID

Chairman of Board to Be Created to Direct Society—Hyde to Relinquish Stock.

The Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society met yesterday and accomplished the following results:

A complete discomfiture of the Frick investigating committee, virtual rejection of its report and overthrow of the so-called Harriman interest in the society.

The resignation of Henry C. Frick, Edward H. Harriman, and Cornelius N. Bliss from the Equitable Board of Directors.

The determination to create a new office of Chairman of the board with plenary power over all officers and departments of the society, in accordance with the suggestion made some time ago on behalf of the Hyde element in the organization.

The revision of the by-laws of the society.

The surrender within three months by James H. Hyde of his voting control of the society by some means yet to be worked out, but presumably in line with his offer made in connection with the Maddox suit, to trustee his stock.

"Cat and Dog" Fight—Ingalls.

All this was done at one of the most remarkable meetings ever held by the Directorate of a great institution. It lasted in two sessions, from 11 o'clock in the morning until nearly 5 in the evening, and was termed by Melville E. Ingalls, a member of the Frick investigating committee, literally a "cat and dog fight." Personalities of the bitterest variety were indulged in, charges of treachery made, and the lie freely passed.

It was the culmination of months of bitterness and intrigue—a period that had wound up with the attempt of the Frick committee to eliminate James H. Hyde, James W. Alexander, and Gage E. Tarbell from executive control in the society. This was the basis of charges before and at yesterday's meeting that a plot had been hatched to divert permanently the power of $400,000,000 Equitable assets into the control of the Harriman-Pennsylvania Railroad interests. From this developed the assertion of the night before last that Standard Oil played no small part in the affair. It did not figure in yesterday's meeting, and on the other hand it appeared before the day was over that George Gould, President of the Missouri Pacific, who has close affiliations with the Rockefellers, had lined up with James H. Hyde in direct opposition to the Harriman programme.

Railroad Interests Involved.

In quarters in touch with James H. Hyde it was intimated last night that this fact was of far-reaching importance in the railroad world. The attempt by the Harriman interests to gain control of the society was said to be at bottom a move to prevent George Gould from financing in New York his various railroad projects, the Wabash extension to the Atlantic Coast and the new Western Pacific line. This was to have been accomplished, it was declared, by keeping the securities of the Gould lines out of the investment lists of the Equitable and by this virtual stamp of disapproval discouraging other great financial institutions of New York from taking them.

In answer to a question whether this meant that the Equitable's financial support was to be as thoroughly enjoyed by George J. Gould as it was said to have been enjoyed by E. H. Harriman in the past the authority for the above assertion replied that Mr. Gould would receive only the treatment that was accorded every other railroad head having legitimate investments to offer to the society. Mr. Harriman was explicitly excepted from this category.

The Frick committee, consisting at the end of Henry C. Frick, Edward H. Harriman, Melville E. Ingalls, Cornelius N. Bliss, and Brayton Ives, had prepared in the interval between the meeting of the Directors on Wednesday and yesterday morning a supplemental report in which the recommendation of the original report that the business of the society be so modified as to exclude the tontine and deferred dividend policies, was referred to the officers of the Equitable for action. There were thirty-nine members of the board present when the meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They were:

J. W. Alexander,	T. Jefferson Coolidge,
Louis Fitzgerald,	Gage E. Tarbell,
Chauncey M. Depew,	Marvin Hughitt,
H. C. Deming,	C. B. Alexander,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Henry C. Frick,
George H. Squire,	M. Hartley Dodge,
Thomas D. Jordan,	J. F. De Navarro,
Charles S. Smith,	Bradish Johnson,
V. P. Snyder,	Alfred G. Vanderbilt,
Alvin W. Krech,	H. R. Winthrop,
William Alexander,	D. O. Mills,
John J. McCook,	George J. Gould,
James B. Forgan,	George T. Wilson,
C. Ledyard Blair,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Brayton Ives,	William H. McIntyre,
M. E. Ingalls,	H. M. Alexander,
James H. Hyde,	H. C. Hearstick,
A. J. Cassatt,	David H. Moffat,
E. H. Harriman,	Joseph T. Low.
Jacob H. Schiff,	

President Alexander's Answer.

A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, first took the floor to move the adoption of the Frick committee's report, and the meeting was open for discussion. President Alexander made formal answer to the charges involving his conduct of his office contained in the report, and entered into a general defense of the management of the society, based primarily upon the record of the company. He pointed out that the growth of the Equitable had been the marvel of the insurance world for twenty years, and that the management of the agency department had been notable for its success.

The financial solidity of the society, Mr. Alexander declared, was unquestioned, and entitled the Equitable to be called "the strongest in the world." He said that the business of the society had been not only successful, but had been economically administered and with constant regard to the interests of the policy holders.

Vice President Hyde Defends Himself.

After Mr. Alexander had concluded Mr. Hyde opened his defense by saying that he recognized this to be the crisis of his life. From the beginning of this unfortunate controversy he had endeavored to bear his troubles patiently and with the dignity befitting the high office which he held, but even patience had its limits, and the welfare of the society, which was nearer to his heart than any other interest involved in the controversy, required him now to speak out in no uncertain tone for its good name, which had been assailed and dragged in the dust by its enemies, whose policy had been one of rule or ruin.

Mr. Hyde referred to the great monument of prosperity that had been erected by his father, and said he would be false to his duty to the memory of his family if he failed to defend his good name against the innumerable plots and counter-plots that has been concocted to capture the great trust funds that were being held for the policy holders.

He proceeded to take up in detail the charges of the report, and said that if any honest man could find in anything contained in the evidence before the committee a single word or fact that could be construed into wrongdoing, he would surrender his stock and retire into the oblivion which he would justly deserve; he would admit that he was young and had been still younger when he assumed office in the company, but that was a crime which time would cure; he admitted that he had been trustful of those who had professed to be his friends, but he had already been sufficiently punished for having too much trust in them; he admitted, also, that he had, perhaps, at times in the exuberance of youth, been rather arbitrary, and had made enemies that would perhaps have better not been made.

Mr. Hyde reviewed the charges and took up the evidence piece by piece. He characterized the charges as frivolous and ridiculous in the extreme, and as having been overwhelmingly disproved. He insisted that there was not a single act of his entire career with the society which was the subject of so much as just criticism on the part of a fair-minded man with the possible exception of the Cambon dinner, and that was a matter of honest difference of opinion as to business methods.

In that connection he said that while he had deposited the amount of this expenditure with the cashier he felt he ought to receive it back. Mr. Alexander, he said, was aware before the giving of the dinner, and that while it was given in his name, it was a business project to help the society.

Among other statements which had been circulated against him was one to the effect that he had given this dinner with the idea of getting the Legion of Honor from the French Government. The Legion of Honor had in fact been conferred on him two years before the dinner was given. Mr. Hyde said that fully one-quarter of the guests at the dinner had been invited by others connected with the society, and were men of prominence in the community with whom he was unacquainted. It had been a purely business project, discussed between the officers of the company in advance, in which they had actively participated and in which his only motive had been to promote the welfare of the society. He referred to the fact that shortly after the dinner Mr. Alexander had come to him with a form of letter to M. Cambon referring to various matters in France in which the society was interested.

As to his participations in syndicates, Mr. Hyde said that he had been in many syndicates, always with Mr. Alexander, in which the Equitable had no concern whatever, and in many of them had lost money.

The Equitable, said Mr. Hyde, at one time or another bought in all about $10,000,000 of the $140,000,000 of the bonds. If the society had never bought one of those bonds and the bankers had been unable to sell one of the bonds which the Equitable had bought (an impossible proposition,) he would have had to take in those two years and in all those syndicates put together $160,000 of bonds.

And if he had to take them or had been allowed to take them he would have made money on them. He referred to the fact that the society had made very large profits on the $10,000,000 of bonds which they had bought from the bankers as compared with which his trifling commission on the underwriting amounted to nothing.

Mr. Hyde went on to say that he proposed to insist on his right to these commissions.

The address of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde consumed most of the morning session, and when the Secretary of the society had read a statement showing the advantages to the society of the deferred dividend system as compared with the annual dividend plan, there was time before the adjournment only for A. W. Krech and H. C. Deming to make short speeches regarding the connection of the Equitable Life with the Equitable and Mercantile Trust Companies.

Tarbell Replies to Charges.

The Frick committee had found against Gage E. Tarbell that the office of the Second Vice President had been managed with extravagance and incompetence. In answering these charges at the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Tarbell took up first the method that had been followed by the Frick committee in preparing its report.

"Talk of lax methods," he said, "allow me to indicate some of the methods that have been followed by this committee in making an ex-parte investigation. I received from the committee a letter requesting a mass of detailed information about the conduct of the society's agency business. I put men at work collecting the information, which was a task of weeks, and long before the time when the work could possibly be done the Investigating Committee reports. Not long ago I received a notification that on the following day the committee would call on me for information. Gentlemen, that notice is still on my desk, and I have yet to receive the call of the committee."

"That's about the experience I had," Mr. Hyde put in.

Mr. Tarbell then took up the criticism of the increase in agents' balances during the past five years, contained in the Frick report. He said that the saving to the society in first year's commissions exceeded by more than $600,000 the entire increase in agents' balances, and that upon a statement from the Auditor of the society he would declare that for five years past the accounts of the agencies under his control showed but $40,000 charged off to profit and loss, or a little less than one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of the income of the society.

At some length Mr. Tarbell presented a comparison of the Equitable with its two leading competitors, quoting figures compiled by the State Insurance Department and leading insurance journals, incidentally submitting a letter from the Actuary of the society commending his administration. He said that it was rather strange that this investigating committee in all its lengthy report failed absolutely to make any recommendation bearing upon the important question in the whole controversy—namely, that of one-man control in the society. He said that he failed to see if the Frick report were adopted how the one-man control would in the least be eliminated, the only difference being possibly that it would be another man who dominated.

Mr. Schiff Proposes Reforms.

At the conclusion of the Tarbell statement Jacob H. Schiff offered a resolution providing that a Chairman of the board be created with plenary power over all departments and the work of all the officers of the society. Mr. Schiff named as a committee to nominate such a Chairman D. O. Mills, John B. Stewart, A. J. Cassatt, T. Jefferson Coolidge, August Belmont, James B. Forgan, and Robert T. Lincoln, the proposition being that the committee report at a meeting of the board to be held next Wednesday, and in the meantime, or pending the choice of a Chairman of the board, that it exercise the powers of such an officer.

In presenting this resolution Mr. Schiff declared that the report of the Frick committee had done a great injustice to Mr. Tarbell. He said that it had offered conclusive evidence sustaining the charges against James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander, sufficient to warrant their removal from office, but that in regard to Tarbell it was woefully deficient. Mr. Schiff said that nothing that he had heard from the report or from the members of the committee impugned the honesty of Mr. Tarbell or his faithfulness to the Equitable. He noted that Tarbell had refrained from entering into any discussions in the public press.

After the resolution regarding the Chairmanship of the board Mr. Schiff offered two others providing first, that the Executive Committee be reorganized, and that appropriate amendments to the by-laws be prepared for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions, and, second, that James H. Hyde be requested to divest himself of his stock in the society within three months, and on such terms and conditions as might be satisfactory to the board.

Thereupon Alvin W. Krech moved that the first resolution offered by Mr. Schiff be so amended that the board proceed to elect its own Chairman at this meeting, and the motion was carried by a vote of 23 to 16.

Hyde Denounces Directors.

The vote had hardly been announced when James H. Hyde was on his feet again, this time to ask Mr. Ingalls if he had not given a copy of the Frick report to a certain newspaper, and if it were not true that he had received a $1,000 rebate on his policy in the Equitable. That started the excitement. Mr. Ingalls jumped up and shaking his finger at Mr. Hyde, cried:

"Young man, whom the gods would destroy they first make mad."

He had hardly had time to deny giving out report of the investigators when Mr. Hyde was up again, this time assailing Henry C. Frick, E. H. Harriman, and Jacob H. Schiff for what he considered their rank betrayal of his interests. All three, he said, had been with him in syndicate operations in one way or another, and E. H. Harriman and Jacob H. Schiff had posed from time to time as his trusted advisers. When the trouble in the society began, Mr. Hyde continued, they had declared they would stand by him, and now were trying to oust him to get control of the stock.

In connection with this Mr. Hyde charged that within a comparatively short time E. H. Harriman had made a proposition to purchase his stock on terms that indicated plainly enough the existence of an ulterior purpose when it was considered that the committee's re-

port did not touch upon the question of one-man control that had been at the bottom of the whole controversy in the society.

There was nothing in the report, Mr. Hyde declared, to prevent "syndicate control" if its recommendations were carried out. Then he continued in the bitterest kind of a personal attack upon Mr. Frick and Mr. Harriman, to which the latter started to reply by bringing up the United States Shipbuilding case and laying responsibility therefor at Mr. Hyde's door. The latter replied again in kind, and turned his invective again upon Henry C. Frick and M. E. Ingalls, until the former jumped to his feet, shouting:

"I will no longer sit in the same board with that young man."

Gage E. Tarbell acted as a pacifier and persuaded Mr. Frick at least to defer his action until it was seen whether some solution could not be reached. But other Directors took up the warfare, Marvin Hughitt of Chicago remarking that people in the West had an idea that any Wall Street man was a hopeful candidate for warmer regions and that if the impression became fixed in their minds that the Equitable was a Wall Street company its business in the West and South would be doomed.

Another Director, who said he believed that the investigating committee had been most unjustly attacked, held, however, that the proposal to turn the business of the company upside down was a dangerous one in itself and should not be adopted merely upon the recommendation of a committee no member of which ever had any experience in the insurance business. He also called attention to the fact that it did not propose to do away with one-man control and offered no remedy at all for this declared evil in the organization.

Harriman and Frick Quit—Hyde Pleased.

In vain Chauncey M. Depew appealed to the meeting in the interests of harmony. The feeling was too bitter, and as the accusations and counter-accusations were passed back and forth, Mr. Hyde uniformly paying his respects to Messrs. Frick, Harriman, and Schiff, the tension finally became so great that E. H. Harriman announced his resignation and Henry C. Frick said he wouldn't stay in the board under any circumstances. Then Mr. Hyde said, in effect:

"By the resignations of these gentlemen this board stands more truly purified than if I had gone out of it. Now I am willing to offer the control of my stock on such terms as may be deemed wise. I have said that I never would get out under compulsion. Now I do so voluntarily. I have quarreled with Mr. Alexander and he with me, and there is still bitter feeling between us, but he never tried to put me out of my property for the benefit of his own pocket, as these gentlemen have done."

Bliss Out, Too.

Following this speech, Cornelius N. Bliss announced his resignation, but not until Henry C. Frick and E. H. Harriman, together with D. O. Mills, J. A. Stewart, and A. J. Cassatt had left the meeting. It was now 4:45, and the Directors, worn out by wrangling, finally passed all of Mr. Schiff's resolutions in their original form, and without the amendment of Mr. Krech that had precipitated the row. The meeting then adjourned, every one being sworn to silence, and the Frick report still lacking the dignity of a vote declaring it accepted by the board, to say nothing of its adoption.

None of the Directors would talk much for quotation after the meeting. When Mr. Frick emerged from the board room he said, as he rushed through a group of reporters:

"I'm done with all that. I'm a busy man and have no time to devote to further attention to that matter."

E. H. Harriman would say nothing when he came out nor would Cornelius N. Bliss, further than that he thought the Frick report ought to be published and would be eventually. Brayton Ives of the investigating committee was silent. M. E. Ingalls said:

"It has been a cat and dog fight all day. The Board was 'packed,' and that is an ugly word, with the company's employes and close friends of the management. It was not to have been expected that they would vote other than they did. One thing is certain, and that is that they can't suppress the Frick report, absolutely condemnatory of the management of the affairs of the Equitable. They would give $100,000 to do that."

Mr. Ingalls had a copy of the report in his hands, but refused to show its contents. Mr. Ingalls left early last evening for Cincinnati.

When Gage E. Tarbell came out of the board room he was walking with Jacob H. Schiff. Mr. Tarbell smiled as if supremely happy. Somebody asked him whether he was, and he said:

"Well, it's enough to make a fellow smile to have Mr. Schiff stand by me the way he did this afternoon. He said that there wasn't a spot or blemish of any character on my work in the society."

One Director who did not want his name used said:

"A wonderful revulsion of public sentiment has resulted from the discovery that the report of the Frick committee was made so as to force Mr. Hyde to sell his stock. This first move was followed up as soon as the report was read, with the second move in this financial drama by Harriman offering to buy Hyde's stock. In other words, it was thought that Hyde could be scared into realizing on his investment by passing the control of the Equitable over to Harriman and his Wall Street associates and the last condition of the Equitable would be worse than the first."

"When the Board of Directors saw the typical negro in the woodpile they pulled down the pile, refused to adopt the Frick report and Harriman. Frick et al. left the meeting defeated, leaving their official adieus behind them."

Senator Chauncey M. Depew, when seen at his home last night and asked about the meeting of the Equitable Directors, refused to be quoted about the proceedings other than to say:

"This means peace, I having been working for peace for some time, and there will be peace. I never devoted myself to arranging for peace that I did not succeed."

Mr. Frick was found at Sherry's last night and was asked whether he thought it likely that a railroad fight between E. H. Harriman and George J. Gould was responsible for the rejection of the report. He said:

"I don't know, but I don't think it likely."

When asked if he thought that the Standard Oil interests were concerned in the matter, he said:

"I don't know or care."

He said that there had been no meeting of the Frick committee during the evening and did not know when one would be held.

OFFERS TO RAISE $5,000.

Osceola Club Demands Criminal Proceedings in Equitable Case.

Resolutions denouncing the entire Equitable Life situation and demanding action by the Attorney General of the State and the District Attorney of the county were adopted last night by the Tammany Hall General Committee of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District. The meeting was held in the rooms of the Osceola Club and the resolutions were presented by Thomas E. Rush, the leader of the district.

They declare for honesty in all public and private affairs and pledge the members of the club "to raise and contribute $5,000 to aid in bringing before the courts of justice any man or men, irrespective of political faith, who have been guilty of robbing a trust created for the benefit of widows and orphans."

A committee, headed by Mr. Rush, is to wait on the Attorney General and on the District Attorney and submit copies of the resolutions.

STANDARD OIL'S DENIAL.

Not a Party to a Conspiracy to Obtain Control of the Equitable.

Standard Oil Company.
M. F. Elliott,
General Solicitor.
New York, June 2, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in THE TIMES of this date, under the heading "Charge Conspiracy in the Equitable," it is intimated that the Standard Oil Company is a party to a conspiracy to obtain control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

The statements in the article so far as they relate to the Standard Oil Company were made recklessly, without knowledge, and are untrue in every particular.

Respectfully yours,
M. F. ELLIOTT.

The article referred to was made up almost entirely of documents given to the newspapers by persons connected with officials of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The references in these documents to "Standard Oil interests," "the Standard Oil crowd," &c., were presumably intended to apply not to the company itself, but to individuals or groups commonly supposed to be interested in it.

BURNED HIS BABIES' FINGERS.

William M. Glover Pleads "Extenuating Circumstances" When Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 2.—William M. Glover of 74 Ralston Avenue, South Orange, formerly Superintendent of the Sunday school of the North Baptist Church, New York, and whose home is in the finest residential district of South Orange, has been arrested at the instance of the Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Oranges, charged with malicious and willful cruelty to his two children, Muir, aged five, and Lucille, aged three years. He has admitted the main facts in the case.

Great indignation has been aroused in the village by Glover's act. According to the complaint made by Augustus W. Abbott, agent of the society, Glover burned the fingers of his two children with lighted matches as a punishment, the burns being so severe that one of the children is undergoing treatment by a physician, who, the complainant declares, says that the child's finger will be permanently shortened as a result of the punishment.

Glover was in the dry goods business here, and his wife ran a millinery establishment. The children were sent to a private kindergarten, where they received instruction with the children of some of the foremost families of the Oranges. While the parents were away the children were left at home with a servant, who, Agent Abbott says, frequently punished them with great severity.

On May 5 last the children, while playing with matches, started a small fire in the house. Little damage was done, but the father, who was much enraged, told a number of persons that he was going to burn the fingers of his children, to teach them a lesson. The girl was not so badly burned as her brother, but both are under the care of a physician.

Glover says there were extenuating circumstances. He declares the children were beyond his control and he was obliged to resort to severe measures to check them.

HANLON BEATS "CORBETT."

Favorite in San Francisco Fight Loses on Referee's Decision.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—"Eddie" Hanlon won over "Young Corbett" in their twenty round fight to-night after a battle replete with hard punching and fast fighting. During the early stages of the bout Corbett had much the better of the argument, and as he was a favorite in the betting the crowd regarded him as a sure winner. Hanlon took his punishment gamely and for the last six rounds went to fore and assumed the aggressive.

The boys, under the agreement, were required to weigh in at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and at that time Hanlon was well below the weight, 130 pounds. Corbett was a few ounces over a short time before that hour, but a run and a long walk brought his weight down to exactly 130 pounds.

2 PERE MARQUETTE ARRESTS.

Canadian Police Prepare to Deport Railroad Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. THOMAS, Ontario, June 2.—The Canadian Government has taken action in the Pere Marquette Railway trouble. This evening Col. Sherwood, Chief of the Dominion Police, arrived in the city with warrants for two of the railway officials to be deported. E. E. Cain and James G. Gilhula, trainmaster and chief dispatcher respectively, were arrested.

The solicitor for the railway will apply to-morrow in the Toronto courts for a writ of habeas corpus restraining the police from deporting the men. Both of the officials are American citizens and came to St. Thomas about six months ago. If the application for the writ is not successful the men will be deported to-morrow night. The railway people in the city are much agitated. Messrs. Robinson and Green are acting as counsel for the men, and assert that they intend fighting the matter to the end in the courts.

STONES MADE DEATH SURE.

Mrs. Doan Weighted Her Clothing, Then Drowned Herself.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 2.—Mrs. Genevieve C. Doan, wife of Augustus Doan of 247 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Manhattan, drowned herself in shallow water in the Hudson River near the boat clubhouse here last night. The body was found this morning. Inside the jacket worn by Mrs. Doan she had placed heavy stones to make drowning certain.

Mrs. Doan had been an invalid and feared she would have to go to a sanitarium. With her mother, Mrs. Mighels, she had been staying at Pleasantville, on the Harlem Railroad. They had an automobile and spent much time in the open air, hoping to benefit Mrs. Doan's health. Yesterday Mrs. Doan came to Ossining alone. From here she telegraphed to her mother at Pleasantville that she was going to run down to Manhattan. Instead she drowned herself.

100 KILLED IN EARTHQUAKE.

Injured at Scutari Number 250—The Town Devastated.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, June 2.—Later details of the earthquake from Scutari, Albania, show that 100 persons were killed and 250 injured and that the town has been completely devastated.

The inhabitants are now living in the open, while tents have been provided for them by the foreign Consuls. It is feared that the list of casualties will be considerably increased.

P. B. STRONG DUNNED BY DEPUTY MARSHALS

Were Trying to Collect Bill He Owes a Tailor.

INVADE VICTORIA THEATRE

Attach Salary, Wardrobe, and Other Property of May Yohe's Husband—He Accepts Service.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, who has been appearing at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre this week in a vaudeville sketch with his wife, May Yohe, had an experience with a trio of Deputy Marshals last night who were trying to collect a bill which Strong is alleged to owe Charles F. Wetzel, a tailor. As a result everything that Strong owns or may own, including salary due and theatrical wardrobe, was attached and a play not down in the house bills was enacted, to the great amusement of those who knew what was going on.

Wetzel sued through his lawyer Irving E. Siegler to recover the sum of $143 which he alleges Strong owes him for clothing delivered to him between June 1, 1902, and July 5, 1903, and for which he has never paid. The tailor swore that Strong had "departed to Japan for the purpose of cheating and defrauding his creditors, and has been continuously absent from the jurisdiction of the City and State of New York for the period of three years and upward."

On this affidavit Civil Justice Josephs issued a summons for Mr. Strong to appear in the Twelfth District Court and answer the tailor's complaint.

The summons and the warrant of attachment was placed in the hands of City Marshal Samuel Ellenbogen, who took his deputies, Joseph Pasqual and John Sullivan, up to the theatre last night. Ellenbogen and his assistants were compelled to purchase their reserved seat tickets from speculators on the sidewalk for the reason that the box office had sold out early in the evening, because more than the usual number of New Yorkers seemed anxious to see the couple who had drifted into vaudeville after a remarkable experience both here and abroad. The marshals bought tickets, got comfortably seated, and sent for Mr. Hammerstein.

Ellenbogen told the manager that he had called to attach any of Strong's property that Mr. Hammerstein might possess, also Strong's salary. Mr. Hammerstein explained that Strong had just received his salary and referred the Marshal to young Mr. Hammerstein to make his levy.

Marshal Ellenbogen, however, decided to make sure, so he served upon the theatrical manager a sweeping warrant of attachment that attached any real or personal estate, money in bank, banknotes, vouchers, salary, books, trunks, or costumes that Mr. Hammerstein might have in the place belonging to Strong. Mr. Hammerstein said he would hunt around the place to see if Strong really had any property.

In the meantime the news that a City Marshal was after Strong spread through the theatre, and finally reached the dressing rooms of the performers, who began to devise schemes by which any legal papers might be dodged. Several consultations were held, and one actor suggested that Strong might get out over the roof and climb down a fire escape. Another man suggested that he walk out with the audience.

Marshal Ellenbogen, to make sure of his game, stationed his assistant, Sullivan, at one side of the stage and his other assistant, Pasquale, at the other, so that when Strong and his wife appeared there was no chance of Strong getting away. Knowing that Marshal Ellenbogen was about to climb on the stage to serve the summons on Strong, the stage manager advised May Yohe's husband that he had better surrender.

Although he was obstinate at first, declaring that he did not remember having ordered clothes for which he had not paid, Strong finally became convinced that every exit from the theatre had been covered, and that there was no way of escaping. So he sent a message to Marshal Ellenbogen saying he would see him immediately after he had appeared in his sketch. A few minutes before 11 o'clock Strong was stopped near the street door and served.

"Thank you," he said, and the Marshal went away pleased.

CAN'T SELL FOREIGN GAME.

Justice Maddox Makes Decision Important to Hotel Keepers.

If the decision handed down yesterday by Justice Maddox, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, is sustained on appeal, there will be no foreign game on hotel tables in this city during the closed season.

A few months ago John Hill, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, was arrested and charged with having game for sale during the season in which the possession and sale of game is prohibited. Mr. Hill admitted having the game in his possession, but pleaded that he had violated no law, as the game had been imported. Thereupon August Silz of Manhattan, an importer of game and other foreign delicacies, who had sold Hill the game, was also charged with violating the law.

Justice Maddox was appealed to, under a writ of habeas corpus, but yesterday he quashed the writ and held Hill and Silz to answer the charge in court.

DUNCAN YOUNG ACQUITTED.

Had Been Twice Convicted of Murder and Sentenced to Death.

The jury in the trial of Duncan Young, charged with the murder of George Eberhardt on Jan. 24, 1899, brought in a verdict of acquittal last night at 10:30 o'clock, after having been out since 3:20 P. M. The case was tried in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court before Justice Davy. It was the third trial. In the other two Young was found guilty and sentenced to death. Young has been in either the Tombs or Sing Sing since January, 1899.

Young was arrested a few hours after the murder of Eberhardt, who was a saloon keeper. It was charged that Young, while trying to enter a flat in the rear of Eberhardt's house, was detected. Young was alleged to have shot Eberhardt as he put his head out of a window to call the police. A search of Young's room resulted in the finding of burglar tools. Young sought to prove an alibi. At the trial he became angered at Assistant District Attorney Ely and threatened him.

BRONX POSTAL IMPROVEMENT.

Fifteen Additional Letter Carriers to be Provided.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The following statement was made to-day at the office of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Degraw:

"Postmaster Willcox is very desirous of improving the postal service in the section of New York City known as the Bronx, and to that end asked, among other things, for additional letter carriers for service there.

"The department has decided, in view of the necessities of the situation in the territory in question, to allow fifteen additional carriers—two at the Westchester station on July 1 next and one each at City Island, University Heights, and King's Bridge; two each at Stations X and R, and three each at Stations T and Tremont on Oct. 1 next."

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

SHOOT NEBOGATOFF, IS RUSSIANS' CRY

Continued from Page 1.

ly accuracy of the Japanese guns and destroys the theory that it is impossible to sink such ships by shell fire.

Admiral Togo, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"The ships sent northward to search for Russian ships returned yesterday. The cruisers Iwate and Yakuma and other vessels sent southward to find Russian ships returned to-day. They thoroughly searched the Shanghai course from Tsushima and vicinity, but on both sides found no trace of the Russians."

Admiral Shimamura, on board the cruiser Iwate, reports:

"In the battle on May 27, at 3:07 P. M., the cruiser Iwate vigorously attacked the protected cruiser Jemchug at a distance of three thousand meters. The Jemchug sank in one minute. The loss of the Jemchug is therefore confirmed.

"During the engagement fire broke out on the Jemchug and smoke concealed the hull of the vessel. Consequently the remainder of our fleet was unable to see the ship."

VICTORIA, B. C., June 2.—According to advices received by the steamer Kanagawa, the Japanese Government was informed that Admiral Rojestvensky intended to try to pass through the Strait of Korea.

When the Kanagawa was about to sail from Yokohama on May 18 the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line are said to have been informed that there was no danger of encountering Russian vessels in the Pacific. The steamer Iyo was at the same time ordered by cable to proceed from this side, and advices were received to-day of her safe arrival.

LONDON, Saturday, June 3.—The correspondent at Tokio of The Daily Mail, cabling concerning the battle between the Japanese and Russian fleets, says:

"Owing to the heavy sea in the earlier part of the engagement the Russian hulls were disclosed below the water line, presenting a good target and enabling the Japanese guns to usurp the functions of torpedoes.

"The commander of the torpedo boat destroyer Murasame, describing his attack on the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff, says he discharged two torpedoes against her from a distance of 100 yards.

"All the Russian survivors confess that the Japanese formation was never broken, and say that their shooting was magnificent."

A CONTEMPTIBLE SPECTACLE.

Correspondent's Description of Nebogatoff's Surrender.

LONDON, Saturday, June 3.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends further interesting details of the naval battle received from Moji, Sasebo, and other points.

It is stated that when Admiral Nebogatoff surrendered the Russians hoisted red flags on their topmasts, with Russian flags below them. The crews were drawn up in parade order on the decks and some of the sailors were waving white flags. The whole affair, the dispatch says, was a "contemptible spectacle."

A correspondent who witnessed the battle says that toward sunset, when the fighting was at its fiercest, there were some sickening sights, beyond human power of description.

The Sasebo correspondent describes some pathetic scenes. He says exhausted Russian sailors landed at places beneath high cliffs in remote and deserted parts where there were no roads. All of them were thirsty, hungry, and overwrought. Two Japanese cruisers engaged in a merciful search alone saved 600 Russians.

The same correspondent says that when the Japanese boarded the torpedo boat destroyer Bedovi, after completely disabling her, Admiral Rojestvensky was the last man to be discovered. He was hiding at the bottom of the destroyer and was bleeding freely from many wounds. The correspondent goes on to say:

"It is understood that Admiral Nebogatoff, who is grateful for the kind treatment given to him by order of the Mikado, will be allowed to proceed home within a few days. His surrender was disgraceful and unaccountable. An examination of his ships shows that, though the guns were rusty and the bottoms of the vessels were covered with seaweed, there was no lack of fighting resources. There were heaps of ammunition and no traces of damage by the Japanese shells."

Another correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the Captain of the armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi, when interviewed, admitted the folly of trying to force Tsushima Strait. He said:

"The Japanese Navy is the finest in the world. The crews were so cool and brave as to appear almost like demons and not human beings."

The crew of the cruiser Ural describe how three successive 12-inch shells completely disabled the vessel and sent her to the bottom inside of forty minutes.

All the stories, The Daily Telegraph's correspondents say, contrast the accuracy of the Japanese gunnery with the wild firing of the Russians, who were outfought and out-manoeuvred at all points.

It is stated that Admiral Togo on the night before the battle, when he knew from his scouts that the Russians would be off Tsu Island the following morning, knowing that all his preparations were complete, slept soundly.

HAS NOW FREE HAND ON LAND.

Japan Can Drive Russia from the Pacific Coast of Asia.

TOKIO, June 2.—With the destruction of Russia's naval power interest is returning to military operations on land.

Togo's victory tremendously alters the military situation and removes all limits of offensive operations against Russia's maritime provinces. It is now possible effectively to close Vladivostok and to seize Sakhalin, the mouth of the Amur River, Kamchatka, and any point between the Tumen River and the Arctic Circle that the Japanese may desire.

A foreign military observer, discussing the question, said:

"Togo's victory may drive Russia away from the Pacific coast of Asia. Japan has now a free hand in Russia's maritime provinces, and her offensive capabilities are unlimited. Nothing bars the way except the Russian force at Vladivostok, whose speedy isolation is possible. The Amur River is open to Japan, and Russia's defensive capability is now entirely limited to the capacity of the Chinese-Siberian Railway."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Gen. Linevitch in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas dated May 31, said:

"On May 29 the Japanese began an advance and attacked our troops in the valley of the Tzin River, about three miles beyond Fenshu Pass, which remained in our hands."

ZEMSKY SOBOR DECIDED ON.

To Settle Question of Peace or War—Russia Hard Up for Money?

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—There is no change to record in regard to the prospects of peace.

No offer, direct or indirect, has been made by the other side, nor is there any indication of a desire at Tsarskoe-Selo to open negotiations. Until that desire prevails or until the representatives of the nation declare against the war nothing can be expected to come from the efforts of the advocates of peace, and the attempt which, it is tardily admitted from Washington, began there after the defeat of Mukden, is not worth repeating until the peace sentiment at Tsarskoe-Selo is beyond the influence of caprice or intrigue.

It is now admitted that the Government has absolutely decided to convoke popular representatives. I am even assured that the Bouligin electoral scheme has already been approved, but this is not material, for under the stress of the present crisis the most cunning devices will not prevent the people from electing men qualified to decide the momentous issue of peace or war, which involves a responsibility apparently too onerous for the sovereign's unaided will. The main consideration is that the representatives be summoned quickly.

The financial resources of Russia are again the subject of discussion. It is reported in the newspapers that the Treasury is selling huge tracts of State forests. Rumors are circulating on the Bourse that the Government proposed to float a popular loan, but that all the branch offices of the Imperial Bank declared that the proposal was inopportune. There are other rumors to the effect that the Germans are refusing to continue to cash Russian Treasury bonds.

A remarkable feature is that such rumors only serve to strengthen the stock markets, as they deepen the prevailing conviction that peace is near. Enough, however, probably remains in the war chest to last another month, long enough to enable the Japanese to compass the destruction of Linevitch unless, as military men now hint, he is prepared to follow the hospitals to Chita, abandoning Vladivostok to its fate.

Military men are discussing the new aspect of the campaign. It is suggested that the Japanese may now capture Sakhalin and establish a base at the estuary of the Amur, whence gunboats could quickly reach Khabarovsk, the terminus of the railway to Vladivostok. The Japanese would thus take Linevitch between two fires.

The feasibility of this undertaking is acknowledged by the General Staff. The only question is whether the Japanese have enough troops.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 2.—Although official confirmation is lacking, it is again learned on very high authority that Emperor Nicholas has resolved to follow the old traditions of the house of Romanoff and summon a Zemsky Sobor, which will meet in the ancient capital of Moscow to decide on peace or war and determine the form and prerogatives of the future Russian Parliament.

Prices on the Bourse to-day were steady, the effect of the Russian defeat in the Sea of Japan being offset by persistent reports of political changes.

The diplomats agree that Russia must decide whether peace negotiations shall begin. The idea that there is any concerted movement among the powers to force mediation upon the belligerents is rejected.

PARIS, June 2.—There is reason to believe that M. Bompard, the French Ambassador to Russia, who has been on leave of absence here, shares the view of other diplomats having personal acquaintance with the Russian officials that the peace outlook is not bright.

The trend of opinion is that Russia will put off decisive action until after the next land battle. In the meantime it is anticipated that tentative peace projects are likely to be put forward from various sources, leading to more or less sounding among the powers, but diplomatic circles here are satisfied that these movements will not eventuate while Gen. Linevitch's forces remain intact.

However, it is said that the presence in Berlin of the Grand Duke Michael to attend the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William may prove an important factor in the peace situation.

WOUNDED THROWN INTO SEA?

Story in Tokio of Measures Taken on the Orel.

TOKIO, June 2.—It is planned to bring the captured Russian battleship Orel to Yokosuka, where the Emperor will visit her.

A remarkable story is in circulation concerning the wounded on the Orel. It is said that at the opening of the fight 300 men were killed and wounded, and that the groans and shrieks of the wounded exercised so harmful an effect that it was decided to throw the mortally wounded into the sea.

One hundred and forty men, it is said, were thrown overboard. Those slightly wounded were then fastened to the masts to prevent their interference with the fighting of the ship.

It is impossible to obtain confirmation of this story, but later reports indicate that the crew of the Orel fought with desperate bravery throughout the day previous to their surrender.

The hull of the vessel is shell marked, and many of her guns are smashed and dismounted.

FRANCE'S PROTEST UNHEEDED.

Japan Is Said to Have a Strong Case Against Capt. Bergouin.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 2.—Advices have been received by the steamship Kanagawa to the effect that a strong case is being made out by the Japanese Government against Capt. Bergouin, a prominent Frenchman of Tokio, formerly of the French Legation, who, with his son-in-law and a Japanese engineer in his employ, has been arrested, charged with being a spy in the Russian service.

Copies of messages alleged to have been sent to Russian agents giving information with regard to movements of transports, warships, and troops, were, it is said, found in Bergouin's residence at Tokio. It is stated that the transports Hitachi and Sado were intercepted and the Hitachi was sunk a year ago by the Vladivostok squadron because of information furnished by Bergouin.

A strong protest was made by the French Government against Bergouin's arrest, but no notice of it is being taken by the Japanese Government.

MORE PEOPLE SLAIN IN LODZ.

Cossacks Fire on Crowd, Killing Two and Wounding Others.

LODZ, June 2.—There was a renewal of rioting here this morning.

A crowd stoned a detachment of Cossacks, and the latter fired, killing two persons and wounding others.

POWDER SECRET FOR RUSSIA.

Will Adopt Canadian's Process of Making Explosive from Starch.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., June 2.—Dr. Archibold of Prescott, Ontario, has sold to the Russian Government the secret of his process for producing smokeless powder from starch. Dr. Archibold has just returned from Russia, having satisfied the War Department of the practicability of his discovery. At the close of the war Dr. Archibold will return to Russia to take charge of the manufacture of smokeless powder for the Government.

The powder is made in sheets like glass, is elastic, unaffected by heat or cold, and cannot be exploded by shock.

THE VIRTUE OF THE MIKADO.

Japanese Do Not Regard Togo's Phrase as a Mere Form.

TOKIO, June 2.—The attitude of Japanese naval men toward Admiral Togo's victory is curious.

Togo's message to the Emperor, saying that the victory was the result of the Emperor's superhuman influence strikes the keynote of the navy's attitude.

The officers openly say that the marvelous result obtained was impossible by human agency alone.

DID NOT WANT VLADIMIR.

German Government Feared Attack on Him If He Went to Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 2.—The Government has taken every precaution to protect the foreign royalties now here for the wedding of the Crown Prince.

The Grand Dukes Michael Alexandrovitch and Nicholas Nicholaievitch of Russia are at the Hotel Bristol and are closely guarded by secret police.

The absence of the Grand Duke Vladimir from the festivities was not on account of illness, as was reported. I learn that the Russian Government demanded extraordinary guarantees for his safety, such as a special military force to guard his train, which the German Government declined to give. Doubtless it did not want to take the chance of the festivities being marred by an attack on a Russian Grand Duke.

The unexpected closing of the Reichstag has caused the greatest surprise. It is said that one reason for the Emperor's action was that he did not wish the Socialist members of the Reichstag to enjoy privileges as Deputies, such as immunity from arrest, during the wedding festivities.

OBJECT LESSON OF JAPAN.

Dr. Maxwell Says Manual Training Fitted Her for War.

At the commencement exercises of the School of Pedagogy of the New York University yesterday Dr. William H. Maxwell, Superintendent of Schools, used Japan as his type of a lecture on "What May Be Expected of the Trained Teacher?" He said in part:

"The great demonstration that the world has ever seen of the usefulness of manual training has recently been seen upon the Sea of Japan. On the one side the mass of the combatants were men without schooling, and sunk in ignorance and superstition. On the other, there has been a most wonderful system of public schools, developed within a single generation. In the Japanese schools, great prominence is given to manual training. From the first day that a Japanese boy enters school, he is taught the use of the eye and the hand. And when the time of stress came the people were ready for it. The soldier's duty came easy to young men who had received the kind of training that the young men of this generation have received in Japan. For it was not that the Japanese ships were superior to those of Russia, but, rather, as it was in our own case in the Spanish war, the victory was due to the men behind the guns."

ERROR COST $1,000,000.

Cotton Estimate Caused Big Fluctuations at New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 2.—On the New Orleans Cotton Exchange to-day an error in transmitting the Government report is said to have cost a sum approximating $1,000,000.

The Government crop conditions estimate was 77.2. The telegraph announced this condition estimate at 75.2. The announcement was posted. Prices shot up from 8.24 to 8.50 for July, or 26 points, at one purchase. Then the telegraph company announced an error and the correct conditions were posted as 77.2. Prices then dropped 33 points.

One case was reported where an operator lost $150,000 in exactly twenty seconds caused by the error, and many other similar cases will doubtless be reported.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 2.—Owing to a difference of 7 per cent. in the Government report, issued to-day, and the Southern Cotton Association report, issued May 31, on the reduction in cotton acreage, the Southern Cotton Association has taken action looking to a verification of the two reports.

Secretary Cheatham of the Southern Cotton Association has been instructed to take up the matter with Government officials, and to-day addressed a letter to Statistician Hyde at Washington calling on him for the sources of the Government's information.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture show the total area planted in cotton in the United States up to May 25 to be about 28,120,000 acres, a decrease of about 3,610,000 acres, or 11.4 per cent., from the total acreage planted last year.

The average condition of the growing crop on May 25 was 77.2, as compared with 83 on May 26, 1904; 74.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 85.3.

NEW MEXICO TOWN DELUGED.

La Mesa Under Seven Feet of Water—Inhabitants Escape.

EL PASO, Texas, June 2.—A telephone message received this afternoon from Eartham, N. M., says the town of La Mesa, on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande, is under seven feet of water. There was no loss of life.

The rise of the river was gradual, and all the inhabitants of the town escaped.

MOONSHINERS GAVE BATTLE.

Fired On Officers in North Carolina and Burned Their Carriage.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 2.—Chief Constable Grady of Greenville and Constables Harey, Miller, Hay, and Mulligan, while searching the mountains for illicit stills were recently surprised by a large party of moonshiners who fired fifty shots at them.

The moonshiners cut the officers' carriage to pieces and made a bonfire of it.

Marconi to Cross on Campania.

Among those who will sail to-day on the Campania are William Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, and Mrs. Marconi; Mrs. J. D. Lippincott of Philadelphia, and ex-Dock Commissioner McDougall Hawkes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:30 A. M.—2,531 Amsterdam Avenue; Joseph Florence; damage, $500.
12:45 A. M.—143 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street; B. Forti; damage, $150.
1:15 A. M.—535 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
1:30 A. M.—463 West Fifty-second Street; John Cadoo; damage, $15.
2:15 A. M.—97 Stanton Street; Nathan Rosenberg; damage, $500.
2:25 A. M.—1 and 3 West Thirty-second Street; Reed & Barton; damage, $100.
3:20 A. M.—1,606 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.
4:50 A. M.—105 and 107 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Maliner Brothers; damage, $200.
9:30 A. M.—153 Norfolk Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
10:20 A. M.—129 Pitt Street; John Daur; damage, $5.
11:30 A. M.—813 Third Avenue; Henry Glassman; damage, $100.
11:50 A. M.—22 Broadway; Consolidated Stock Exchange; damage, $25.
11:55 A. M.—113 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
12:55 P. M.—1,432 Amsterdam Avenue; T. Fitzgerald; damage, $100.
1:20 P. M.—104 East Eighty-eighth Street; R. Kraus; damage trifling.
2:10 P. M.—310 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
3:55 P. M.—226 East Seventy-eighth Street; Mrs. Paterson; damage trifling.
6:25 P. M.—111 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:35 P. M.—504 East Seventy-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:50 P. M.—146 Ludlow Street; I. Bramstein; damage slight.
7:50 P. M.—321 East Seventieth Street; L. Glinginstein; damage, $5.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ONEONTA, N. Y., June 2.—Damage estimated at $100,000 was caused by fire which originated in S. G. Camp's livery stable to-day. Besides the livery stable, including seventeen horses, there were burned the S. C. Niles three-story brick block, loss $20,000; the Oneonta Grocery Company, loss $30,000; Oneonta Candy Company, loss $5,000; the Smith Carriage Depository, loss $4,000, and Doyle & Smith's four-story brick block, occupied by cigar firms and valued at $15,000.

Letter files,
Invoice files,
Order files,
Legal cap files,
Catalog Files,
Check files,
Document files,
Combination files,
all on the modern labor-saving idea.
Library Bureau,
27 Salesrooms. 7 Factories.
316 Broadway.

Straw Hats
EVERY NEW STYLE
$1.90 and $1.00
Worth $3.00 Worth $1.90
DANBURY HAT CO.
22 Desbrosses St. 259 West 125th St.
Foot 9th Av. El. stairs. Opposite Pabst's

To-day Sale
Men's Blue Serge Suits, silk lined cassimere, cheviot and foreign worsteds just suitable for Summer wear, at..... 9.80 & 11.65
King's,
Cor. Broadway & Park Place.

CARPET CLEANSING
COMPRESSED AIR.
The C. H. BROWN CO.
221&223 E. 38th St.
TEL. 1531—38th St. & 1341—38th St.
Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.

SAYS $50,000 WAS PRICE OF PEACE IN CHICAGO

Employers' Representative Tells of Alleged Trap That Failed.

STRIKE INDICTMENTS FOUND

Include Charges of Conspiracy to Injure Business, It Is Said—Shea's $10,000 Bribe Story.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—The plain statement that $50,000 was made the price of peace in the teamsters' strike was given out this afternoon by a representative of the employers, who also said that sum in currency was on hand on May 12 and was to be used to trap the go-between, but that the latter failed to appear.

Why this individual saw fit to leave Chicago in a hurry on the day that the $50,000 was to be paid to him may be explained by the fact that there was another person interested in the deal who is said to have had a change of heart and to have revealed the affair when the serious side of the game was called to his attention.

The money was to be divided, $35,000 being to settle strike and $15,000 to go to the intermediary.

The name of the person who made the proposition is held a secret by the employers' representative.

Indictments connected with the teamsters' strike have been voted by the Grand Jury, and will be returned in Judge Barnes's court to-morrow.

It was reported that bills would not be voted in connection with the charge made by President Shea of the Teamsters' Union that he received an offer of $10,000 to call a strike against Sears, Roebuck & Co. It was found that the statutes of limitation barred any indictments, and the evidence given was largely of hearsay character.

It was rumored that some indictments would be based on the charges of conspiracy to injure the business of a number of large concerns, and it was said that some indictments would be found for perjury.

Robert J. Thorne, general manager for Montgomery, Ward & Co., went voluntarily before the Grand Jury this afternoon, denied absolutely all knowledge of the $10,000 said to have been offered to Shea and other leaders, and declared that he did not even know Shea at the time the alleged offer of $10,000 was made. He said that he first met Shea in April, 1905, and before that time had never seen or spoken to him. This evidence is in direct opposition to that offered by Shea and Albert Young.

The jurors expressed themselves as anxious to hear from John C. Driscoll, ex-Secretary of the Coal Team Owners' Association, who Shea & Young declared was present at the time of the alleged offering of the bribe. Driscoll, however, could not be found in the city.

Long and Short
A Pot-still

USHERS AVERT A PANIC AS TWO THEATRES BURN

Pittsburg Audience Leaves Quietly with Big Blaze Next Door.

OLD PLAYHOUSE DESTROYED

Matinee in Progress in Grand Opera House, but Coolness of Employes Saved Every One.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—While a matinée was in progress at the Grand Opera House this afternoon fire broke out in the old Avenue Theatre next door. The flames completely destroyed the Avenue Theatre and partially wrecked the Grand Opera House, but no panic resulted and no lives were lost. The loss will reach $80,000, fully insured. The fire is believed to have been caused by crossed wires.

The Avenue Theatre had been closed for some time and there was no one in the building at the time of the fire except the watchman.

The Grand Opera House, which is partially under the same roof, was about half filled, and the ushers quietly went through the audience and tapping the people on the shoulders told them to leave. Everybody got out without any crowding or stampeding, and many were surprised on reaching the sidewalk to find that the theatre next door was a mass of flames.

The Avenue Theatre was the oldest playhouse in the city and recently had been used for vaudeville. The building fronts on the south side of Fifth Avenue midway between Wood and Smithfield Streets. The Grand Opera House extends through to Diamond Street.

The fire started about 4 o'clock, but the Avenue Theatre was in flames before an alarm was turned in, but the employes of the Grand Opera House acted with such coolness and precision that the audience got out without the semblance of a panic. Several women fainted when they realized what might have happened.

For some reason there was delay in getting engines to the fire, and when the firemen finally reached it, dense smoke and flames were belching from every window on the Fifth Avenue front and the side next Smithfield Street. The heat was intense, and for a time it looked as though The Associated Press, which on Fifth Avenue, just opposite the burning building, would be compelled to evacate its rooms. The Newell Hotel and the Antler Hotel, opposite the Avenue, suffered considerable damage from broken windows. Employes of the hotels and firemen kept water constantly playing on the fronts of the buildings and saved them.

The Avenue Theatre building was built in the fifties and belonged to the Sarah B. Miller estate, the heirs of which are Mrs. Thomas Carnegie, Mrs. F. C. Nimick, Mrs. M. T. Fuller, and Miss Jean C. Bradley of New York. Harry Davis was the lessee of both the Avenue and the Grand Opera House.

ORGANIZE AGAINST STRIKES.

Citizens' Industrial Association Prepares to Extend Its Influence.

CHICAGO, June 2.—D. M. Parry resigned to-day and C. W. Post was elected President of the Citizens' National Industrial Association of America at a meeting of the Executive Committee. This action was taken at the request of Mr. Parry, who wished to be relieved of the work. Mr. Post named James A. Emery of San Francisco as Secretary of the association, the headquarters of which will be in New York City.

The new president said he would begin organizing associations in every city in the country. "These local branches," he said, "will man the citizens for the protection of their business interests to insure personal liberty against the overt acts of labor unions."

The executive committee sent a telegram to Senator Platt, President of the United States Express Company, congratulating him on his stand in the teamsters' strike.

CHICAGO CAN TAKE LINES.

Judge Grosscup Dissolves Street Car Injunctions Against City.

CHICAGO, June 2.—Municipal ownership of street railways here awaits action by the United States Supreme Court as to the validity of the ninety-nine-year act, which, if effective, would give the street railway companies control many years yet. Judge Grosscup to-day refused to continue in force the temporary injunctions to prevent Mayor Dunne and the City Council from proceeding with municipal control pending a decision from the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Grosscup's refusal leaves the city administration free to give notice to oust the traction companies from streets on which the life of their franchises is questionable.

CITY GOVERNMENT ARRESTED.

Maryland State Game Warden Says They Didn't Furnish Fish Ladders.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 2.—John W. Avirett, State Game Warden, has caused the arrest of Mayor King, City Attorney Whiting, and eleven Councilmen on a charge of not providing fish ladders in Wills Creek, this city, as the law requires.

All the officials gave their personal recognizance for their appearance before a magistrate.

USED RIBBON TO END LIFE.

Widow Hanged Herself with an Emblem of Mourning.

The body of Mrs. Volburg Peterson, thirty years old, who has been missing from her home at Richmond Hill, L. I., since Decoration Day, was found under a tree at Church and Forrest Avenues yesterday afternoon by some golf players.

The woman, who has been despondent ever since her husband's death about a year ago, had seemingly hanged herself with a black ribbon which she had worn in her mourning. The body was lying on the ground, the ribbon having snapped.

The dead woman was taken to the Richmond Hill morgue and was identified by a brother, Peter P. Holt of Atlantic and Lessert Avenues, who said that she had left her home on the morning of Decoration Day with a bunch of flowers to lay upon her husband's grave at Cypress Hills Cemetery.

PORTLAND CHEERS FAIRBANKS

Vice President Speaks at Dedication of World's Fair Building.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 2.—The feature of the Lewis and Clark Exposition today was the dedication of the building erected by the State of Washington. Vice President Fairbanks and the Governors of Oregon and Washington participated in the ceremonies.

Mr. Fairbanks's unstinted praise of the exposition pleased his audience, and he was repeatedly cheered. He marvelled at the prodigious possibilities for the commercial development of the Pacific Coast in the near future.

YOUMANS STRAW HATS

Youmans Bohemian Split Straw Hats are an exclusive new braid of exquisite quality and finish. Price, $5.00. Saxony Splits, Sennits, Rough and Readies, Panamas, Soft Mackinaws and Leghorns.

Ladies' Department 536 Fifth Avenue New York

1107 Broadway 158 Broadway 586 Fifth Ave.

Panama Hats FOR MEN

Special at Five Dollars

The hat man who waits for the Panamas to come to him in the regular way would be justified in asking seven-fifty and even eight dollars—he could not help himself. We send a trader into the heart of the canal zone for ours. That makes possible our price—five dollars. The hats are perfect and exceptionally fine in weave, blocked in Alpine, planter, and college models, with ribbon or wide band.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

H. O'Neill & Co.

"Best Style"

Men's Clothes

are distinctive in character. The fabrics are picked with skill and taste and made up in the most particular and thorough manner known to Ready-Made Clothing.

$12.00 to $45.00

Straw Hats and the Celebrated Stetson Soft and Derby Hats.

Special

Men's $2.00 Straw Hats, special for..... $1.25

(Third Floor.)

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

PRIZES FOR BOY ORATORS.

High School Declamation Contest Proves an Interesting Event.

The first annual Declamation Contest of the Greater New York Interscholastic Debating League was held last night at the Girls' High School, Brooklyn. The audience crowded the large auditorium, and every High School in the city was represented and school colors were everywhere. City Superintendent Maxwell presided.

The programme consisted of six declamations interspersed with musical selections. The following High Schools were represented in the contest: Boys', Commercial, Manual Training, and Eastern District, all of Brooklyn; Curtis of Richmond and De Witt Clinton of Manhattan. The declamations were so well rendered that the judges, headed by former Borough President Swanstrom, found it difficult to decide. The awards were as follows:

First Prize—Ralph Duval Robinson, Boys' High School, "The Chariot Race," from Ben-Hur. Second Prize—Samuel Giurian, Commercial High School, "The Man for the Crisis." Third Prize—Vincent Gilroy, De Witt Clinton High School, Manhattan, speech, "Affairs in America." Other contestants were Mark Mayor Whipple, Manual Training High School; David Mihalowitz, Eastern District; Ernest Vivian Frerichs.

SHOT IN FIGHT OVER BEER.

Janitor of Apartment House Objected to Stepson's Habits.

John Kennedy, thirty years old, was shot and seriously injured in front of the apartment house at 19 West Eighty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon.

The police are seeking John Ellison, Kennedy's stepfather, who is the janitor of the apartment house and who ran into Central Park after the shooting.

Kennedy and his wife live in the basement with Ellison, who objected, the police say, to his stepson's habit of bringing pails of beer into the house at all hours of the day. The janitor protested that this would displease the tenants. The two men had quarreled on other subjects, and it was agreed that Kennedy and his wife should leave on Saturday.

Yesterday, shortly after noon, Kennedy went out and returned with a pail of beer. His stepfather ordered him to leave the house at once. Kennedy, it is said, struck Ellison, who, it is charged, drew a revolver and fired two shots, both of which took effect.

At Roosevelt Hospital it was said last night that Kennedy had a chance for recovery.

TO GROW GIANT TREES.

Forestry Bureau Says California Monarchs Need Not Become Extinct.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The Bureau of Forestry declares that the big trees of California need not become extinct, but may be greatly multiplied. In a bulletin issued to-day it is said the trees seed freely, but that the seeds rarely germinate except when they fall where the ground has recently been burned over. Once started the young growth needs only a moderate amount of light and protection from fire and stock grazing.

Young trees are rare, but in some sections there are plenty of seedlings, and it is proposed to remove some of these to localities best suited to their growth.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19 TO 20TH STREETS.

Handkerchiefs.

REGULAR 15c. handkerchiefs at 80c. a dozen save you a dollar on each dozen bought for summer use. Pure Irish linen in beautiful effects. Don't fail to secure a supply—they are the kind you want. Main Floor.

Men's 25c. handkerchiefs, value $3 a dozen, at $1.40.

Neckwear at 25c.

SAMPLE 50c. neckwear from leading manufacturers—the season's smartest wash stocks in these: Main Floor.

St. Gall embroidered stocks, Embroidered batiste stocks, Lace and embroidered combinations, English eyelet effects, Hand embroidered effects, Hand made stocks.

A mammoth reduction sale of Kuppenheimer suits.



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Advertised so extensively that every well-dressed man knows the merits of this celebrated clothing

The announcement that one of New York's famous tailors would make suits of his choicest materials at half regular prices *could not* be as startling as this remarkable news of Kuppenheimer clothing, because it is the acknowledged equal in fit, fabric and finish to the finest made-to-measure apparel for men, and at to-day's prices, costs less than half the merchant tailor's price.

$17.50 for Kuppenheimer $25 & $30 suits suitable to wear all Summer and late into the Fall. Don't think they are heavy suits, neither are they outing suits—just a light, comfortable, dressy material, such as you can wear all through the months of June, July and August, and right up the last of November—they have vests. Exclusive tailors are showing the very fabrics of which these suits are made—the newest worsteds, gray serges, fancy cheviots, etc.—formerly $25 and $30—special to-day—Second Floor Clothing Dept. $17.50

$14.75 for Kuppenheimer $20 suits—equal in every respect to the best $35 made-to-measure apparel—the best, mind you—popular BLUE SERGES in single and double breasted styles, fancy cheviots and smooth worsteds—other famous brands are also included—formerly the lowest price was $20—special to-day..... $14.75

$10.00 A renowned Rochester manufacturer's sample line of $18 and $20 hand-made suits—the dressiest suits ever made to sell at $18 and $20—fancy cheviots, tweeds, worsteds, blue serges and black thibets—single and double breasted styles—650 suits ready to-day, at..... $10.00

Sale of Men's trousers, $3.00 Usually $5 and $6

Sale of Men's fancy vests, $1.35 Usually $3 and $4

Sale of Men's straw hats, $1.50 Usually $3



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C. COMMICHAU Linen Inside Trade Mark Approved & Recommended by Prelate KNEIPP

KNEIPP-LINEN MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

$2.50 Kneipp linen mesh underwear for men, at $1.35

Just a year ago to-day the whole town was stirred by that sale of Kneipp underwear so widely known and extensively worn by patrons of exclusive haberdasheries where the price is $2.50 for the quality we offer to-day at $1.35 a garment. The sale met with such remarkable success that we determined to make it an annual event, and this year have succeeded in offering a better value—$1.35 as against $1.50 last year. Main Floor.

Extreme light weight, $1.35.

Strictly Summer goods of perfect quality—no other—are offered in this Saturday sale. There are 960 garments, all we could obtain, but the range of sizes is complete. The shirts are the high neck style, with long or short sleeves, and the drawers are Knickerbocker style. Remember, every garment is perfect. Kneipp underwear has been famous for years among physicians, athletes, and other health advocates. The foremost business men wear it—the creation of Father Kneipp, that world renowned disciple of good health. Each year sees some improvement; and we offer the remainder of the season's output at a special price. The latest innovation is an absolutely pure linen fabric strengthened by a new process, and as this is reinforced by a fine lisle thread we received it at a large price concession—the wearing qualities are guaranteed—special price, $1.35.

$1.35



Men's $1.50 negligee shirts, $1.

Decidedly the fastest selling shirts in New York. Smart dressers almost to the man know of the unusual values in white and colored negligee shirts Simpson Crawford Co. are giving and are waiting for this announcement to buy a Summer supply. We sold out—that's why they're waiting. Have had hundreds of calls this week. A genuine $1.50 shirt at $1—that is, a quality you'd pay $1.50 elsewhere—always creates enthusiasm—small wonder these have become so popular. The backward season is responsible for the lowering of the price—something very seldom done on this grade of goods. They are white plaited madras and plaited cambrics with white grounds; blue and black figures, novelty effects, solid blue, gray and tans. Fit and workmanship equal to $2.50 and $3 custom made shirts. $1.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Annual sale $3.50 waists, $1.98

THOUSANDS have already bought shirt waists at the Simpson Crawford Co. Annual Sale, but of all the beautiful collections ever shown in New York NONE has excelled the assembly for to-day. Six mammoth new lots are ready for another multitude of smart dressers. In each case the price is the same as created the sensation of the season Thursday, and another great wave of enthusiastic buying yesterday. Here they are: Second Floor.



$1.50 lawn shirt waists at 79c.

$2.50 lawn shirt waists $1.00.

$3 and $3.50 lawn waists $1.98.

$5.00 Jap silk waists at $2.98.

$6 and $7 Jap silk waists $3.98.

$10.00 Jap silk waists at $4.75.

These waists are of such sheer, fine lawns and cool, beautiful wash silks that it has become the fad to buy a Summer supply. This very often means a dozen Waists. Having seen the values, any smart dresser knows positively they cannot be equalled elsewhere again this season. Why did we get them so cheaply? Simply by clearing out the manufacturers' surplus stocks at a time when money was needed, and they could not sell Waists because of the backward season.

Books

$1.08 Popular Fiction 35c

JUST as thrilling as when the price was $1.08—strong, cloth binding, good paper and type that's easy to read. Look over these select titles and be sure to secure the ones you haven't read. It's Summer time now—time to catch up with your reading. Second Floor.

The Four Feathers. A. E. W. Mason.
The Spirit of the Service. Edith Wood.
History of David Grieve. Mrs. Humphry Ward.
On the We-a Trail. Caroline Brown.
Queen of Quelparte. Archer Hulbert.
The Congressman's Wife. Barry.
The Trifler. Archibald Eyre.
The Fat of the Land. Jno. William Streeter.
The Wheels of Chance. H. G. Wells.
The Celebrity. Winston Churchill.
A Puritan Witch. Dana.
Perkins, the Faker. Van Zele.
The Conqueror. Gertrude Atherton.
The Crisis. Winston Churchill.
Heritage of Unrest. Gwendolen Qverton.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The millinery dept.

MAKES itself the centre of attraction to-day by offering fashionable hats, at little more than half price.

Ladies' trimmed leghorns

shaped into CONTINENTAL and HIGH BACK effect beautifully trimmed with American Beauties and lilacs or with flowers and wings combined. Really equal to any $12.50 hat, special price..... $7.50

Adjoining showroom, radical reduction in our

Stiff trimmed hats and turbans.

Those offered at $3.45 and $3.95 being reduced from $5 and $6 each

In untrimmed Hat Section. Another marvellous offering of

Women's ready-to-trim hats.

Made of silk braids, chiffon, etc., none worth less than $2.50 and up to $3.75; each specially priced to-day at..... $1.45

75 dozen pure white chip dress shapes.

Most desirable shapes of this season—other stores ask $1.45 and call them a special value; to-day at..... 85c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Canvas low shoes at 1.69

AT $2 they were considered extraordinary values. Not more than three hundred pairs left now, so come at the earliest convenient hour to-day. Second Floor.



Canvas shoes were never so popular, and these take the prize for style and superior workmanship—stylish high leather Cuban heels and hand turned soles. $1.69

$2.00 for tan and black kidskin oxford ties as well as dainty patent leathers, 30 up-to-date styles—value $3.

$1.00 for children's hand turned black and tan shoes.

$1.35 for misses' $2.50 tan or black oxford ties.

A $5 suit case at $3 to-day

A $2 SAVING on a $3 purchase is mighty big interest on money spent for an article as necessary as a good suit case like this. Two hundred at this price to-day.



Leather suit case, steel frame—cloth lined, inside straps, solid leather corners, turned edges—sewed down to body of case—brass lock—best style handle—has straps or bolts—in russet shade only—value $5.00—special at $3.00. Basement Salesroom.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Summer gloves, 25c to $1.

THE Simpson Crawford Co. showing of Summer gloves includes every smart creation and many special values for to-day. Time to buy a Summer supply. Main Floor.

Women's double finger tipped silk gloves, the kind that don't wear out—a guarantee ticket given with each pair—black, white and colors. 50c, 75c and $1.00 a pair.

Keyser's 2-clasp suede lisle gloves, for women, black, white and colors; a glove that has the appearance of the finest French Suedes when on the hand. 50c and 75c a pair.

Misses' 2-clasp suede lisle gloves, an extra fine quality, 25c.

Men's suede finish silk gloves, gray, tan and brown, one large pearl clasp, 1.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The first great sale of bathing suits.

A WONDERFUL display of bathing suits ready to-day—styles and prices that immediately win your favor. We'll sell lots of them to-day, hundreds of women are going away, and want their suits to take along. Here it is June 3d and the water's warming fast, so don't fail to see and choose from this marvellous low priced showing. They're suits you require. Third Floor.

None of the cheap, flimsy suits are included—they weigh you down and make swimming so uncomfortable that you soon have to invest in a better suit and lose the price of the first.



But all the high priced suits are here, including the very finest heavy taffeta silk creations, and you ought to see the stunning styles; when you do, you'll not think of wearing the out-of-date suits rented at the beach. Anyhow most women shrink from wearing suits others have worn.

$5.50 for a new suit, very pretty in design, in a good quality serge, poplin finish, in colors of blue, brown and black, made blouse style, with large white pique collar, shield and tie, with red silk embroidered butterfly design.

$4.95 for two clever style bathing suits in brilliantine and Panama, the new Dutch style, very short sleeves, trimmed with several rows of braid at neck, sleeves and belt, full plaited skirt, also fine quality brilliantine with full cape collar of white Sicilian, trimmed with narrow silk soutache braid.

$2.95 for regulation bathing suits for girls, all sizes, in navy and marine blue, white sailor collar, belt and tie of brilliantine, braid trimmed, low neck, plaited skirt.

$1.95 for one piece bathing suit for small girls or boys in blue and bright red, made very full and nicely trimmed.

Girls' $16.50 linen dresses at $9.75

NOT just Linen dresses, but IMPORTED REPS, FINE PIQUES AND PERSIAN EMBROIDERED DRESSES now so much in demand—all the latest styles becomingly trimmed in French laces, and copies of real Irish Point. Several days ago we placed a large number of these dresses on sale without advertising, and they went so fast that now we have but one, two or three of a kind—a great collection, though—regular $16.50 value at $9.75. Third Floor.

9.75 Not one style, but several are included in this sale to-day—dresses for immediate wear and priced elsewhere at $16.50.

$12.75 for misses' $18.75 silk taffeta coats, in champagne shade—made full plaited sunburst style, daintily trimmed with silk braid and hand worked medallions in Persian shades—large collar—full sleeves, neat cuff, 14, 16 and 18.

$7.50 for misses' linen suits, 2 styles—one top coat effect, strictly tailored, full and boxy, in white or natural linen: also the little Kaffee jacket style, round length plaited skirt, 14, 16 and 18 years.

$9.75 for misses' and junior suits of imported reps, in all white, also champagne shade and Alice blue—pony jacket style, box plaited and round collar—skirt plaited.

$1.95 for girls' gumip dresses of plain chambrays or Anderson ginghams, in small pin checks—large collar, short sleeves, trimmed with narrow bias folds of white linen.

$3.75 for girls' $7.50 reefers and ¾ length coats, plain cheviots or fancy mixtures in all colors—with or without hand-embroidered emblems.

$12.75 for misses' and junior dresses in fine figured dimities of various colorings, lace trimmed skirt and bodice. With large bertha, short sleeves and full gathered skirts.

$2.95 for girls' $4.50 frolic frocks in fine linens and reps, made full box plaited style in white or natural linen—also large Scotch plaids and bright colorings, made in the new Bretelle suspender style, sizes from 6 to 14 years.



JIMMY HOPE DIES; ROBBED MANY BANKS

His Most Noted Job the Looting of the Manhattan.

A TRIBUTE BY PAT SHEEDY

Says He Was 18-Carat Gold, to Whom the Acid Had Been Applied, and Stood the Test.

James Hope, known much better as "Jimmy" Hope, who was really a pioneer in the bank safe-cracking business, and who achieved great notoriety by breaking into the Manhattan Bank in 1878, died late Thursday night in the unpretentious flat he occupied with his wife at 693 Columbus Avenue. The name of "Pat" Sheedy, the well-known sporting man, was on his lips. Hope had just left Sheedy at the Lincoln Hotel, at Broadway and Fifty-second Street. There, according to Sheedy, Hope started to tell something, but was prevented by a sudden attack of heart trouble, from which he had long suffered. Sheedy believes, he says, that Hope wanted to tell him an important secret. Sheedy's tribute to Hope is that he was "eighteen-karat gold, to whom the acid had been applied and had stood the test."

The whereabouts of the bonds stolen in the Manhattan Bank robbery has always been a mystery. It may have been this secret that was on Hope's lips when he left Sheedy.

Sheedy insists that nature itself had refined Jimmy Hope long before he met him, and his acquaintance with him dates back forty years.

For the last eleven years, during which "Jimmy" Hope has been ailing, the sound of Pat Sheedy's footfalls on the stairs made the old cracksman's blue eyes twinkle, and Sheedy declared yesterday that no matter what the world might say of "Jimmy" Hope or of him, he was proud to call him friend.

Hope, ill as he was, took a car down to the Lincoln Hotel on Thursday evening. It was evident to Sheedy that there was something special on Hope's mind. The two men were sitting on a bench in the lobby. Hope had just started talking, when he suddenly clapped his hand to his chest and said:

"I'm in awful pain, Pat."

Sheedy got the old man a drink of water and he said he felt better after that. But a minute later he had another attack. Then he said he guessed he would have to go home.

Sheedy told him to wait until he sent word to Mrs. Sheedy, and he would go home with him. But Hope insisted upon going alone. So Sheedy helped him on a Columbus Avenue car.

Less than an hour afterward a telephone message summoned Sheedy to the Hope flat, but Hope died before he got there.

"They told me that he died with my name on his lips," said Sheedy in telling about it yesterday. "You can put me down as saying that I'm proud of him. If there were a hundred men across the street, and I was asked to pick out a man, a real man, I'd say, 'Jimmy, you're it.' Mind you, I will not say that there might not be others as good; not that, but I knew Jimmy Hope, and because I knew him I would pick him out.

"I don't ask you to paint him as an angel; I know you can't do that; he wouldn't want it himself. But I tell you that Jimmy Hope was not an ordinary man. I say that, and I know what I am talking about. He and I were educated in the same school. We're graduates from the college of actualities and hard knocks.

"I said that Jimmy Hope was no ordinary man. You may not understand me when I say that he was really the victim of his natural brilliancy and shrewdness. I tell you what I mean, and mind you this is not theory. Jimmy Hope was a marked man after his first offense. He got into that naturally enough. He did it in company with several others, and they broke jail. They got out through Hope's brains. That settled Hope's life. Those whom he has assisted crowded around him. They pandered to him, hailed him as leader. Stronger men than Hope have fallen through flattery. Not everybody may admit it, but men like to do that in which they excel. Hope had brains, and he did excel. He never counted muscle as worth a fig. In fact he was fond of saying so. He succeeded in his jobs because he worked them out with this. (Sheedy pointed to his head.) He never employed violence at all.

"Hope's heart rebelled against the whole business, way back. I mean what I say when I tell you that he had the heart of a woman. Hope was as unlike the fellows who crowded aroud him as the sun is unlike the moon. He was superior to them all.

"Now there's another thing. In spite of all that is said to the contrary, men with money in their pockets rarely commit burglaries. Hope had a family—I need scarcely say more. He loved his wife and children, and there wasn't a happier home in New York. They fairly worshipped the ground he walked on. His wife wouldn't have exchang d him for the best preacher that ever lived.

"No, I wouldn't tell you if I knew whether he died rich or poor. I'll tell you this, though. He never would have wanted it if he had lived to be a thousand years old. It's the selfish man who is in a hole when trouble comes to him; not the generous one. Put that down; it's true. If you yell 'Go to Hades' in a church, the echo isn't going to come back 'Go to heaven.'

"As for me, when he didn't know me at all, and I didn't know who he was, he kept a little restaurant called the Shakespeare. If I had no money my check went on the book, and without a frown. If I needed a little money I went to him and got it. Believe me, men may tell you differently, but I know they don't forget such things.

"Hope was the son of God-fearing Irish parents, who lived in Philadelphia. He lived and died a Catholic, though like myself not a very active one. His favorite expression on this subject, although he rarely discussed religion, was that men were fools who spoke against religion, because of the great good that religion had done in the world. He was fond of saying that all religions were good, because, like railroads, they all led to one central point."

Hope's neighbors knew him as a quiet, unobtrusive old man. In his later years he was stooped and didn't look even his height of 5 feet 8 inches. His forehead was broad and high and his eyes were steel blue. He wore a beard most of the time, shaving it off, his enemies say, when a job required it. He was sixty-nine years old. A widow and two sons and two daughters survive him. The funeral will be held to-morrow and the interment will be in Woodlawn.

The police knew "Jimmy Hope" in his days as a different man from that painted by Pat Sheedy. He was a criminal to be reckoned with. His many exploits had made criminal history in the years before he became ill and retired. At various times he was known as the "Old Man Hope," as "Gentleman Jim," and "James J. Watson." His jobs were characterized by great shrewdness and daring; not only did he frequently get away with the loot, but he escaped punishment as well. The greatest job in which he ever had a hand was the Manhattan Bank burglary in 1878, which was one of the biggest bank robberies in the criminal records of this country. The thieves got away with $3,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds. Little was ever recovered. Nine of the bonds of the City of Yonkers stolen from the bank were presented as collateral for a loan some years ago and confiscated. As late as a few weeks ago another bond was presented in this city and detected.

The police say that this robbery originated with "Diamond Grady," a notorious fence. Hope was at the time in jail in Deep River, Conn., but it was decided that he must be gotten out of jail to engineer the job. They got him out, and it was not long till the robbery occurred. Notorious criminals were associated with him and his son was arrested as having a hand in it. Hope to his dying day declared that his son was innocent, and that he had been the victim of his father's misdeeds.

Another big job in which Hope was said to have been implicated was the robbery of the Paymaster's safe in the navy yard in Philadelphia. He was never convicted for this crime.

In 1869 Hope, in company with two pals, stole $1,300,000 in securities from the Beneficial Savings Institution of New York, but escaped punishment by returning most of the property. He was also supposed to have directed the robbery of the Kensington National Bank of this city on the night of Feb. 2, 1871. In this instance Hope is said to have entered the bank in a policeman's uniform, explaining that he had been sent to the bank to prevent a burglary. He let in his two confederates, meanwhile, who overpowered the janitor and stole $100,000.

In 1881 Hope went to California, and is said to have helped in the robbery of the bank of F. Berrton & Co., in San Francisco, when $65,000 was stolen. This is only a partial list of the jobs laid at Hope's door. Some of them the police have forgotten.

THIS BOY MUST BE UNLUCKY.

Long Chapter of Accidents Ends in Fracture of Father's Skull.

Folks out East New York way are coming to believe that an active and persistent "hoodoo" is pursuing eleven-year-old Peter J. Campbell of 48 Powell Street. In the past few months the boy has experienced a continuous run of accidents, and now the ill-luck which follows him has fastened upon his father, William J. Campbell, who lies at his home in a dangerous condition from a fracture of the skull.

Young Peter is a grandson of Acting Battalion Chief Peter J. Campbell of the Fire Department. Several months ago the lad was bowled over by a speeding automobile on Eastern Parkway, and was laid up in a hospital for some time. After recovering from these injuries and while he was playing ball with some of his fellows, he was struck on the head with a bat in the hands of a drunken man. Peter was in bed as a result of the injury he received, when the plaster of the ceiling in the room fell down upon him, causing cuts and bruises.

He got out of bed after a time and was walking in Osborn Street, when the scaffolding on a building in course of erection collapsed and fell upon him. Back to bed he was taken, and in a little while he developed cerebro-spinal meningitis. Peter pulled through this trouble, and a day or two ago was able to go out.

Yesterday he was walking with his father in Pitkin Avenue, when several heavy iron bolts were accidentally dropped by men at work on the elevated railroad structure overhead. One of the bolts struck Peter on the shoulder, knocking him down. His father was struck on the head by another of the bolts and was picked up insensible. He was taken to his home, where the family physician found that he was suffering from an apparent fracture of the skull. Peter this time escaped with a painful bruise on the shoulder. Mr. Campbell was said last night to be in a precarious condition.

Every time young Peter starts out for a walk now the neighbors hang around, waiting to see the ambulance bring him home.

McADOO CAUGHT 'EM NAPPING.

Found River Front Police in Back Rooms Reading Newspapers.

Police Commissioner McAdoo caused consternation among scores of specially detailed policemen along the water front downtown yesterday afternoon by making an unheralded tour. He caught some of them seated in back offices, coats unbuttoned, reading newspapers, feet cocked up on desks, and smoking pipes. The Commissioner, after his tour, with a twinkle in his eye, said:

"I guess some of these offices can spare a policeman or two for regular duty."

The object of the Commissioner's tour was to acquaint himself with the special details and see if some of them could not be abolished, so that the men could do regular patrol duty. Most of the officials told him they wanted more men instead of letting any go.

With Deputy Commissioner McAvoy and Secretary Howell, Mr. McAdoo made the trip in a big automobile. He started in at Barclay Street. He asked each policeman how long he had been on the force, what he had to do, and how he first got his detail.

After going to the various ferries and freight offices the Commissioner visited the Barge Office. The Commissioner and party walked quietly around to the rear of the building, and in a little office they found a policeman, coat unbuttoned, smoking a pipe and reading a newspaper. When he saw the Commissioner he jumped to his feet, dropped his pipe, and began hurriedly to button his coat.

"How long have you been on the force?" he was asked.

The policeman was so rattled he couldn't remember. He has twenty years' stripes and has been detailed to the United States Shipping Commissioner's office a long time.

"Why didn't you get some of your friends to tip you off?" asked Mr. McAvoy.

"I never thought he'd come down here," the still bewildered policeman replied.

"Well," laughed Mr. McAvoy, "in the words of our departed and lamented friend Devery, you were 'caught with the goods on.'"

"I guess we'll be able to spare a couple of policemen from the Barge Office, all right," Mr. McAdoo said. "I am going to call out all the details I can, but I suppose I'll get myself in trouble by doing it."

DO CIRCUS ACTS FOR McADOO.

He Drops In While Candidates for Police Force Are Exercising.

While sixty candidates for the police force were taking a physical examination yesterday morning in the rooms of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, Police Commissioner McAdoo came in unexpectedly. He saw a young man exercising who is 6 feet 5 inches in height and practically a perfect specimen of manhood.

"He's as tall as Archie Taggart, but not so broad," the Commissioner said. "In time he'll round out all right."

In a corner was a big six-footer doing somersaults and flipflaps like a grasshopper.

"Pretty hard for a big man like you to do those tricks, isn't it?" asked the Commissioner.

"Oh, no, that's a cinch," the man replied. "I did that two years with Buffalo Bill, turning somersaults off my horse."

GAS KILLS SICK MAN.

Police Think Cohn Turned on Flow with Suicidal Intent.

Louis Cohn, forty-six years old, a retired merchant, who came here a year ago from California, where he is said to have made a fortune, was found half suffocated by illuminating gas early yesterday morning in the bathroom of his apartments in the Hotel Highland, at 154 East Ninety-first Street. The police theory is that Cohn attempted suicide, and he was taken under arrest to the Presbyterian Hospital, where he died in the afternoon.

While visiting the St. Louis Fair last year Cohn was run down by an automobile and received an injury to his skull, which had caused him trouble ever since. Isaac Harris, a nurse, was employed to attend him.

Cohn slept poorly Thursday night, and about 4 o'clock yesterday morning said he would take a bath. Harris heard him turn on the water. Two hours later when Harris awoke again, Cohn had not returned. He forced open the bathroom door and found his employer unconscious on the floor. Gas was escaping from the partly opened jet.

Cohn's brother is connected with the brokerage firm of Charles Minzesheimer & Co. of 24 Broad Street.

TWO MORE HEADS FALL UNDER WEAVER'S AXE

Assistant Directors of Two Departments Ousted.

POLICE GET A WARNING, TOO

Useless Expense in All Departments to be Cut Off, and Absentees to Lose Pay.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—At the request of Mayor Weaver, Alexander Colville, Jr., Assistant Director of Public Safety, and William H. Baker, Assistant Director of Public Works, handed in their resignations to-day and were immediately succeeded by new men. The Mayor appointed Thomas W. South, ex-Police Magistrate, to fill the place vacated by Colville, and Thomas L. Hicks, ex-Postmaster, to take the place made vacant in the Department of Public Works.

The changes in the Assistant Directorships were not unexpected, as it has been rumored ever since the chiefs of these departments were ousted that their assistants would also be asked to resign.

Rumors of other changes are in circulation. Mayor Weaver has announced that from now until the end of his term he intends to run the city on a business basis. Strict economy is to be practiced in all departments under his jurisdiction, and all employes not necessary to the proper conduct of the city's affairs will have to resign. The Director of Public Safety issued an order to-day that hereafter all absentees from duty in the Police and Fire Departments, whether through sickness or other cause, should suffer deduction from their pay.

The police are ordered to keep out of politics. The Director of Public Safety has issued an order that report be made to him of the number of voters registered from the home of every member of the Police Department. At every election within the last few years there have been complaints that large numbers of illegal voters were registered from the homes of policemen.

Another reform which the Mayor probably will adopt is the dismissal of a large number of physicians employed as Medical Inspectors. There are fifty of them, where formerly there were only twelve. The number was increased a year ago with the idea of inspecting the public schools every day. It is said that the Mayor is satisfied that the plan has not worked profitably, and that not half of the number of inspectors are needed. They each receive $1,200 a year.

Hicks, who succeeds Baker, has been Postmaster and Chief of the Bureau of Highways. At one time he was a member of the Finance Committee and gained an intimate knowledge of the city's financial affairs. He is thoroughly familiar with the operation of the Department of Public Works.

South has been widely known as a politician in the northeastern part of the city. He was a follower of "Ham" Disston in the old days when he controlled affairs in Frankford and Tacony. He worked as a boy in the Disston File Works with Peter E. Costello, just deposed as Director of Public Works.

In later years South and Costello became political foes, and Costello, as organization leader of the Forty-first Ward, was instrumental last Winter in having South denied a renomination as a Police Magistrate. South has been recognized by the Mayor as the administration leader of his ward.

Legislation for cheaper fares and better street railway service will be inaugurated in City Councils when these bodies meet June 15. This legislation is a feature of a contemplated procedure by the administration to force the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company to give the city a proper return for its franchises. Joseph Clarke, Common Councilman from the Twenty-third Ward, who was one of the nine who voluntarily voted against the gas lease, has been chosen to introduce the measure which provides for placing all the trolley wires in the city under ground.

PROFESSOR'S HORSE TRADE.

He Got a Blind Animal and Has the Seller Arrested.

George Strong of 5 West Twenty-eighth Street was arrested yesterday on the complaint of Benjamin Woodward, Professor of Literature in Columbia University, who alleges that Strong swindled him out of $600 in a horse trade. The charge against Strong, who has been arrested three times on similar charges, but always acquitted, is grand larceny.

Prof. Woodward has a Summer residence at Monroe, Orange County. Desiring a pair of horses, for use during the holidays, the professor answered an advertisement signed "G. W. M." The turnout cost $1,475, the advertisement said, and was being sacrificed only because the owner had weak lungs and had been ordered to the south of France by his physician.

The professor went to 5 West Twenty-eighth Street, and was so taken with the turnout that he signed a check for $600. When he got home he found that the horses were not as good as they might be. One was blind in one eye and had stiff knees. The other could see, but there were many other things he couldn't do.

Having received a guarantee from Strong, the professor immediately lodged a protest. He says that Strong was quite nice about the matter, saying that if a veterinary surgeon declared the horse was blind—why, it must be blind. Then the refunding of the money would be considered.

The professor got the signed statement of a veterinary surgeon that the horse was blind, but failed to find Strong when he went to look for him. Later, however, the professor answered another advertisement, signed "G. W. M." at 15 East Thirty-seventh Street, which offered a bargain because somebody had met financial reverses. The advertiser was Strong, and the professor had him arrested.

In Strong's pocket was found a letter from another party to a horse deal, who wrote that if he did not get back the price of "that Shetland pony," he would begin legal proceedings.

"A *Square* Deal"
—President Roosevelt.



Mount Vernon
Square bottles *Only*

Neither by accident nor design can the Distillery Bottling of Mount Vernon Rye be other than pure. It is bottled at the distillery (in *Square* bottles *only*) where rectifying is prohibited by the U. S. Government.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

TELEPHONE CO. FIRST TO ASK FOR FRANCHISE

Applies to Board of Estimate Under New Law.

ALDERMEN TO MAKE A FIGHT

Sullivan Gives Notice That They Will Test Act Which Deprives Them of Powers.

Application was made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday by the Atlantic Telephone Company for a franchise to establish an independent telephone system throughout Greater New York. The interests back of the company have been active in the establishment of independent companies elsewhere, and assert they have a capital of $25,000,000 with which to operate here. A five-cent toll is promised for all calls within the greater city, irrespective of what boroughs are connected.

The application was the first to come before the board since the enactment of the law giving to the Board of Estimate instead of the Board of Aldermen all power over franchises. These applications will be considered by the board at public hearings to be held June 30. Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, who now is sitting as a member of the Board of Estimate, in the absence of President Charles V. Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, notified the Board of Estimate that the Aldermen intended to oppose any action under the new law. He declined to vote affirmatively on the reception of the franchises yesterday.

The telephone company asked for the right to lay wires and conduits and to conduct a general telephone, telegraph, and telautograph business. A twenty-five year franchise is sought, with a readjustment of the terms of compensation to the city at the end of that time. The company declares it has 75,000 subscribers under contract in Greater New York. Arthur B. La Far and James A. Campbell of 30 Broad Street signed the application as counsel and as Directors.

Joshua D. Powers, President of the United States Trust Company of Louisville, is President of the telephone company, which says it has in operation seventeen exchanges in various parts of the country, including Toledo, Louisville, Los Angeles, and in Illinois. The company told the board that, in addition to its $25,000,000 capital, it would issue $15,000,000 in bonds.

The Directors of the company include, besides Messrs. Powers, La Far, and Campbell, Edward L. Barber of Barber & Brailey, the telephone system builders; Louis T. Watson of 24 Broad Street, Frederick W. Brown of 7 Wall Street, Arthur A. Brownlee of the United Copper Company, James R. Branch, Charles R. Dillworth of the Pittsburg banking house of Dillworth & Porter, George Mitchell of Los Angeles, John M. Shaw and J. B. Russell. The company wants to begin operations at once.

Other applications for franchises were from the Nassau Railroad Company of Brooklyn to run cars on Livingston Street; from the Southern Boulevard Company and the Union Railway Company to extend their lines in the Bronx, and from the New York and Port Chester Company for the system it wishes to construct and maintain in the Bronx.

Deputy Controller Stevenson presented the applications and asked what mode of procedure the Board desired to adopt.

"Inasmuch as there will be some action by the Board of Aldermen to test the constitutionality of this act," put in Alderman Sullivan, "I move that these applications be referred to the Board of Aldermen. I deny the jurisdiction of this Board."

"The Clerk will call the roll on the Controller's motion to set public hearings for June 30," ruled the Mayor.

Mr. Sullivan voted "No." All the other members of the Board voted in the affirmative.

BIG INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Twice as Many Automobiles Come In as in May Last Year.

The total appraised value of importations at the Port of New York during May, 1905, is $59,614,427.92, an increase of about $8,500,000 over the same month last year.

The appraised value of precious stones, cut, and pearls and uncut precious stones imported in May, 1905, is $3,233,825.31, as compared with $2,379,836.01 for the same month in 1904. Other notable increases in importations are sugar, over $5,000,000; furs, $1,000,000; tinplate and tin in pigs, $1,200,000, and raw silk, $1,000,000.

One hundred and four automobiles, of the aggregate value of $360,000, were imported in May this year. Fifty-two cars, valued approximately at $180,000, were brought in last year in the same month. Three hundred and thirty-eight cars have been imported at the Port of New York since the 1st of January last.



Underberg Boonekamp Bitters

The Best Bitter Liqueur.

Drink to the health of your friends in Underberg Boonekamp Bitters and improve your own. Taken before meals it gives a relish to food and aids digestion—always the same since 1846. Call for a "pony" at any first-class bar.

Enjoyable as a cocktail and better for you.

6,000,000 bottles imported to the U. S.

At all Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants, or by the bottle at Wine Merchants and Grocers.

BOTTLED ONLY BY
H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany.
LUYTIES BROTHERS,
General Agents New York.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Cool Serge Suits for Men

The man who is provided with a good serge suit is pretty well fortified, both as to comfort and good looks, during the Summer season, provided—

The serge is pure worsted
The color absolutely fast
The lining made as light as possible
The tailoring done in the intelligent and careful manner necessary where the fabric is thin, and not bolstered up with heavy linings.

On every one of these vital points a man is absolutely certain of getting all that good service requires if he buys a Wanamaker Serge Suit. Of course, we would not think of denying that there are many other careful stores, but there are hundreds of others where there can be no such quality assurance. The serge suit is either a delight to the man that wears it, or a disgrace to him; and when the serge suit that is guaranteed in every way can be bought at the most reasonable price, the wise man will not take the risk of getting the other sort. The WANAMAKER guarantee goes with every serge suit we sell.

Single-breasted Sack Coat Suits of blue or black serge, at $12 to $25.

Double-breasted Sack Coat Suits of blue serge, at $15 to $30.

Men's Sack Coat Suits of fancy mixed worsteds and cheviots, in light Summer weights, second in comfort only to the serge suits, at $15, $18 and $20.

Men's Striped Worsted Trousers, at $3.50, $5, $6, $7, up to $12.

Second floor, Fourth Avenue.

Women's Dresses, Skirts And Coats, In a Summer Clean-up

Today's radical action in our Costume Store, interests every woman who has a suit, separate skirt or coat to buy this season. Here are the suits and dresses from almost every section of our regular stocks—the skirts and coats that represent the best garments of the season—broad in variety, correct in every detail of style, well-made, of materials selected for regular selling. Many of the garments only having been in our stocks for a week or two.

But we want an early and radical clean-up; so we make the necessary sacrifices while they mean most to our public. Read the brief bulletins that tell the day's opportunities:

Women's Suits

Fifteen Suits at $10, formerly $15 and $20—Of excellent cheviots, in Eton and jacket styles.

Thirty Suits at $15, formerly $21 to $35—Of cheviots, broadcloths and fancy suitings, in Eton and jacket styles.

Twenty-five Suits at $20, worth $30—Stylish long tight-fitting Coat Suits, of light checked canvas cloth.

Twenty-eight Suits at $20, formerly $25 and $30—Three-quarter length Coat Suits, both loose and tight-fitting, made of handsome men's-wear flannels.

Fifty-three Suits at $23.50, formerly $35 and $40—A handsome collection of the best style suits of the season, in various desirable materials.

Thirty-five Suits at $30, formerly $45 to $60—A fine group of stylish suits, including a number of silk-lined voiles.

Separate Skirts

One Hundred and Twenty-five Skirts at $3, worth $5 and $6—Stylish walking Skirts of mixed materials, in many different varieties.

One Hundred Skirts at $5, worth $8 and $10—Of mohairs and Panama cloths, in blues, brown and greens, in walking length.

Twenty-five Skirts at $10, worth $16—Walking Skirts of silk-lined etamine.

Fifty Skirts at $2.50, worth $4—Some are Wash Skirts of duck and crash, in various colors.

One Hundred Skirts at $7, worth $12—Of crash, linen and pique, in various colors, in the most attractive side-plaited model of the season.

Women's Coats

Forty Covert Coats at $12, formerly $15 to $22.50.
One Hundred Covert Coats at $6.75, formerly $12.
Taffeta accordion-plaited Coats that were $30 and $35, now at $20.
Blouse and three-quarter length Silk Coats that were $27.50 to $40, now at $23.50.
A fine group of Women's Raincoats specially priced at $10.
New models in taffeta and pongee Silk Coats, plain and accordion-plaited, at $10, $18.50 and $22.50. Second floor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER

formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

T. KELLY,
263 Sixth Avenue.

SQUARE DEALING

Is the corner stone of our business structure. It insures for every customer courteous treatment, honest representation, willing correction of all errors and the absolute guaranty of good workmanship and perfect material.

Dress Well on $1.00 a Week.

Serge Suits—In single and double breasted models; fast, true blue; cut in latest style, with shape retaining fronts; delightfully cool on Summer days.. 14.00

Men's Fancy Suits—Broken lots in fine mixtures. Every style, but not every size in each lot; splendid selections still available, and each one a bargain. Up to $18 in value..... 12.00

Youths' Suits—In single and double breasted models; made up with the distinct style which young men require. Fancy worsteds, mixtures and blue serges..... 10.00

Boys' Suits—In a variety of patterns, fancy mixed cassimeres and cheviots; double breasted and Norfolk styles; some suits have two pairs of pants. Sizes 4 to 16; special..... 3.95

"LION BRAND"
COLLARS AND CUFFS
HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 27 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.
COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.
130 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

$2.00 Season $3.00 1905.
REGISTERED Hawes NEW YORK. BOSTON.
Hawes STRAWS
Latest Fashions. Split & Sennet.
Broadway No. 835 Cor. 13th St.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

SUMMER Suits styles never looked smarter than they do this season. The light Gray effects of course are the swellest thing. They are in Hard Finished Worsteds, Flannels, and Serges.

We have made them up full-lined, half-lined and skeleton-lined.

Sack Suits $16 to $40.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

MUSIC
FOR SUMMER

Bright, Breezy, Stirring
The very best of the old and the new—in sheet music and bound volumes.

COLLEGE SONG BOOKS

Columbia University Songs	$1.25
Harvard University Songs	1.50
Dartmouth Songs	1.00
Tech Songs	1.25
College Songs	.50
College Songs for Girls	1.00

Our New HALF-DOLLAR SERIES and DOLLAR BOOKS
of Music for Piano and Voice are the finest collections ever issued.

Books of Music for Guitar, Mandolin, Banjo

WASHBURN Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos.

LYON & HEALY Harps

PIANOS TO RENT
For Seashore and Country

C. H. Ditson & Co.
867 Broadway (18th St.)

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CAREY & SIDES

Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors.

If you have the slighest doubt about the efficiency of our no-extra-charge credit system, open an account with us and judge for yourself.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING on CREDIT
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $15 and $20. TO ORDER, $20, $25 and $30. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $25. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35 and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $2 to $4. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms, fashion book and price list.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 8. WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

You pay as much for the "just as good" (imitation) as for a

Cravenette

The dealer makes a trifle more profit on the imitation. You don't get the rain-protection that you expect.

Protect yourself by insisting that the dealers show you this trade-mark stamped on inside of garment.

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Stores that offer fabrics or garments as "CRAVENETTES" that do not bear the above trade-mark, are trying to deceive you and infringing on our trade-mark.

Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.
Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.
71-73 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

Welch's Grape Juice

offers for the hot-weather beverage a drink that is pure, wholesome, tonic and appetizing. Few other beverages are as good for you as grape juice, and no other grape juice is as good as Welch's.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y.

PLAN INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY FOR PEACE

Steps Taken by Lawyers at Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

PROPAGANDA IN COLLEGES

Suggestion That Interest in Arbitration Be Promoted Among Students —Advice from A. D. White.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., June 2.—At a special meeting of the lawyers attending the Arbitration Conference here to-day steps were taken for the formation of an American International Law Society. The following Committee on Organization was appointed:

David J. Brewer, George W. Gray, Oscar S. Straus, John W. Foster, Andrew D. White, J. M. Dickinson, James B. Angell, W. W. Morrow, John W. Griggs, John Bassett Moore, Theodore S. Woolsey, George W. Kitchway, L. S. Rowe, James B. Scott, Everett P. Wheeler, Robert Lansing, Chandler P. Anderson, George Grafton Wilson, Charles Henry Butler, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and Charles N. Gregory.

The proposed organization was strongly indorsed before the conference by Judge Gray and Mr. Straus as a most important advance movement in behalf of international peace.

Dr. Andrew D. White, ex-United States Ambassador to Germany, who was announced, as one of the speakers of this conference, was unable to be present, but sent a letter in which he advised that information concerning the provisions made by The Hague Conference, to give time for passions to cool and for right reason to resume the sway in any country which has serious difference with any other, be disseminated broadcast.

"As to the result of such simple information spread among the people at large," he continued, "my hope is that whenever demagogues, hot heads, or sensation mongers begin screaming for war the people at large may quietly answer: 'Let us have an international court,' a simple and practical system of convoking it, and a place where all necessary appliances are provided for its sessions. We insist that you stop howling about your honor, your interests, or your grievances, and allow these various agencies for securing peace to be used, and especially that you allow the international court at The Hague to study and decide the real question at issue."

Dr. White argued that all work done on behalf of compulsory arbitration would not merely be work thrown away, but work which might finally discredit the system already adopted.

Prof. John Bassett Moore of Columbia University delivered an address on "The North Sea Incident." Alluding to the proposal by Lord Lansdowne that a full inquiry into the firing on British fishing smacks by the Russian fleet should be made by a body analogous to that provided for by Articles IX. to XIV. of The Hague Convention, he said:

"This proposal I have ventured to call remarkable, and for several reasons. It was remarkable, in the first place, because it was in effect an offer of Arbitration coming from the aggrieved party.

"It was remarkable in the second place because it was made in a time of great popular excitement, in which the pent-up feelings of an old antagonism were manifest.

"It was remarkable, in the third place, that it was broader in scope than the particular articles of The Hague Convention to which it referred.

"It was remarkable, finally, but not least, as a striking exemplification of the peaceful settlement of international disputes."

Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken of New York University suggested that it would be a good thing if the colleges were to request the College Entrance Examination Board to offer an examination on the history of arbitration. He said he would further have every college require every student who does not at entrance offer some knowledge of the history and economics of arbitration to take it up as a freshman or sophomore course, or half course, or quarter course, in the department of history.

Other speakers included Japanese Consul General Uchida of New York, Chief Justice Moore of the Michigan Supreme Court, and Señor Gambo of Mexico.

Dr. Daniel C. Gilman presented the report of a special committee suggesting to the universities and colleges of the United States that concerted efforts be put forth to secure among undergraduates early and careful consideration of the principles of international arbitration. The following persons are to be invited to act on a committee of correspondence to carry out this plan: Ex-Presidents Low of Columbia, White of Cornell, and Gilman of Johns Hopkins, and Presidents Angell of Michigan, Eliot of Harvard, Hadley of Yale, Alderman of Virginia, Wheeler of California, and Seelye of Smith.

A platform of principles setting forth the achievements and purposes of the international arbitration movement was adopted.

Died Despite Ambulance's Record Run.

John Di Salbo of 317 East Twenty-ninth Street was almost instantly killed yesterday afternoon by falling down an elevator shaft in a building in Broadway Alley, which runs from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. He was employed there as a cabinetmaker by his cousins, Di Salbo Brothers. The call for an ambulance was received at Bellevue Hospital at 2:30 o'clock, and in five and one-half minutes Ambulance Surgeon Williams was back at the hospital, but Di Salbo had died on the way. The trip is the quickest on record at the hospital.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bear, M., & Brothers, Wilmington, Del.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Bell Brothers, Olean, N. Y.; Mr. Bell, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Case, Gravelle & Ervin Company, Butte City, Mon.; A. K. Ervin, cloaks; 260 West Broadway.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; S. Seliger, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Friedman & Rosenau, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; M. D. Rosenau, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Fisk, C. M., Rochester, N. Y., woolens; Hotel Normandie.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. F. Quinn, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.
Greene, L. E., & Son, St. Louis, Mo.; M. E. Greene, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Goldwater, W. N., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlon, gloves and neckwear; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hale, J. M., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. C. Gibbons, furnishing goods; 395 Broadway.
Harris Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; R. Harris, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 118 Bleecker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Kolf Brothers & Hulsman, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Kolf, notions and millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Krolik, domestics; Hotel Breslin.
Lowengart & Co., Portland, Oregon J. G. MacCollum, millinery; 11 Waverley Place; Hotel Normandie.
McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Smythe, housefurnishing goods; 406 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. W. Culpepper, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Starbuck, E. D., & Co., Saratoga, N. Y.; E. D. Starbuck, notions; 60 Lispenard Street.
Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. W. Johnson, boys' clothing; 468 Broadway; Hotel Churchill.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Weinstock, Lubin & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; B. Mayers, dress goods and silks; 395 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Wilson Bros., Chicago, N. Y., E. B. Jarvis, cloaks and suits; Continental Hotel.
Wexler's, S., St. Louis, Mo.; J. B. Wexler, cloaks; Hotel Breslin.

TWO INCENDIARY FIRES.

Tenants Had Narrow Escape in One—Third Attempt in Each House.

Supposedly incendiary fires occurred in two places on the East Side yesterday morning. One, at 97 Stanton Street, got a good start before it was discovered, and caused $2,000 damage. Some of the tenants had narrow escapes. The other, at 1,603 Third Avenue, was not so serious. In each case, the fire was the third in the house within a month.

The first fire, in the Stanton Street house, was discovered about 2 o'clock. Policeman Dorsch of the Fifth Street Station, standing at Stanton and Ludlow Streets, saw a light on the third floor, which was vacant, and turned in an alarm. Before the firemen arrived the tenants were crowding out on the front fire escapes. The ladder from the lowest balcony to the sidewalk was missing, and the women and children dared not jump. Dorsch and two other policemen went up to the second floor through the smoke and carried them down the stairs to safety. Then the three men made their way back to the second floor and found Samuel Singer lying ill in bed. He had been overcome, but recovered when he was taken to the open air.

The other fire, at 1,603 Third Avenue, was in the letter box in the hallway of the six-story tenement at that address.

POLICEMAN HELD AS STABBER.

Riker Said to Have Wounded Woman in a Quarrel.

Edward Riker, twenty-seven years old, a policeman attached to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, was held in $1,000 bail in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning on a charge of felonious assault upon Mrs. Frances Flannigan of 350 West Forty-eighth Street. Mrs. Flannigan is in New York Hospital with a stab wound in her side. John Boyle of 47 West Ninety-ninth Street was held in $500 bail as an accessory to the assault.

Police of the Tenderloin Station say that Riker and Boyle, accompanied by Mrs. Flannigan and another woman, had been to a dance hall. They afterward went to the Regent Hotel, at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. There the party quarrelled, and Riker, it is alleged, wounded Mrs. Flannigan with a knife. She screamed and an ambulance was sent for.

Detective Billafer heard the uproar, and, going into the hotel, met Riker and Boyle as they were about to leave. He detained them while he investigated. Riker followed him to the third story and there scrambled through a window, but in descending the fire escape dropped into the arms of Patrolman Willemse. Riker showed his shield, and said that he was a policeman. He begged to be let go, but Willemse said he would first see why he was climbing down fire escapes. Both Riker and Boyle were locked up.

CHARGED WITH MANY CRIMES.

Mother Has Son Arrested After Searching for Him Two Years.

Charged with grand larceny, burglary, bigamy, desertion from the navy, and jail breaking, Charles Bloomingdale, twenty-five years old, was arrested last night by Detectives Higgins and Lister and locked up in the Church Street Station.

The arrest was made on complaint of the young man's mother, Mrs. Betty Bloomingdale, who said she lived at 2,752 Eighth Avenue, and who called at the station house to tell what she knew about her son, whom she said she had found working at 59 Washington Street after a search of two years.

When arrested the young man was inclined to laugh at the charges, and did not seem to be in the least angry with his mother for having him apprehended. Bloomingdale is married and lives with his wife and family at 39 Essex Street.

Four years ago, the mother said, he stole $500 from her. A year later, she says, he took $198. Shortly after this, Mrs. Bloomingdale said, her son forced an entrance into her house through the skylight. At that time he stole a gold watch and chain; a diamond ring, and $10 in money, the property of a boarder at Mrs. Bloomingdale's house.

Two years ago, according to the mother of the prisoner, he deserted from the United States Navy. On Oct. 1, 1900, she said, he was married to Rosetta Magrue, in spite of the fact that he then had a wife living. She said also he had escaped from the Macdougal Street Station one night a year or more ago, when he had been locked up charged with some minor offense, and was also wanted in Philadelphia, where he had escaped from jail. He will be arraigned in the Tombs Court to-day.

POLICE CHIEF DISMISSED.

Journee of New Orleans Dropped on Technical Charge of Incompetency.

NEW ORLEANS, June 2.—Inspector John Journee, head of the New Orleans Police Department, was to-day dismissed from the service as a result of an investigation of charges filed against him. At the hearing Isaac Slumsky testified to the existence of a club which he said paid $200 a month to the police for protection. Assistant District Attorney Westerfield testified to the existence of affidavits against more than 100 lottery shops, the information of which came to him from persons outside of the Police Department.

The board declared Journee guilty of incompetency and dismissed him. Ex-Recorder E. S. Whitaker was at once sworn in and took charge of the department.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Major Chauncey B. Baker will proceed to Philadelphia on official business in connection with steamer being built under contract.

Contract Surgeon G. I. Hogue is relieved at Fort McDowell, Cal., and will proceed to his home, North Lake, Wis., and upon arrival will report for annulment of contract.

Transfers in the Thirteenth Cavalry: Capt. P. D. Lochridge, from Troop C to G; Capt. W. C. Short, from Troop E to C; Capt. W. M. Whitman, unassigned, to Troop E.

Capt. John Robertson is detailed as a member of the examining board to meet at Fort Sheridan vice Major C. R. Tyler, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

Major George F. Downey, Paymaster, is relieved at Denver, Col., to take effect July 31, and will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty in that department.

Major Francis L. Payson, Paymaster, is relieved at San Francisco and will proceed to Manila on or about July 31.

Capt. C. W. Fenton, Paymaster, is relieved in the Philippines, to take effect upon the arrival of Major Payson, and will proceed to San Francisco.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. F. Fechteler is detached from the office of Naval Intelligence, and ordered to command the Dubuque.

Lieut. Commander C. M. McCormick's orders of May 15 are modified; to Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

Lieut. Commander T. D. Griffin is detached from the Naval War College, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to the Naval Observatory, Washington.

Lieut. F. L. Chadwick is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Dubuque as executive officer.

Surgeon J. A. Guthrie is detached from the Dixie and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Murphy is ordered to additional duty on the Dubuque.

Pay Director J. A. Ring is detached from duty at the navy yard, Boston, and ordered to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull, retired, is detached from the navy yard, Portsmouth, and will continue other duties.

Assistant Paymaster E. M. Hacker is detached from the navy yard, New York, and ordered to the Dubuque.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived: Galveston, at Tompkinsville.

Sailed: Truxtun, from Charleston for Norfolk; Pensacola, from Port Royal, S. C., for Guantanamo; Dixie, from Monte Cristi for League Island; Lawton, from Honolulu for Guam.

FOR TORPID LIVER

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It stimulates healthy liver activity, relieves constipation, sick headache, and malaria.—Adv.

MALBY IS OPPOSED TO SPECIAL SESSION

Senator Says It Might Undo Much Good Accomplished.

WANTS HOOKER TRIAL PUT OFF

Thinks There Will Be a Lot of Sick Legislators If Governor Calls Them to Albany.

Senator George R. Malby, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said last night that he was in favor of putting the trial of the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker over to the regular session of the Legislature, and had so advised Gov. Higgins.

"It is rather a serious undertaking to bring 200 men together and keep them in Albany throughout the hottest period of the Summer, especially when they are compelled to pay all of their own expenses," said the Senator. "If Justice Hooker should ask for a reasonable time in which to prepare an answer to whatever charges may be preferred against him, I do not see how the Legislature could refuse to give him at least two weeks. I do not expect that the Legislature will be able to dispose of the case in less than a month, and it may take even longer. My experience with special sessions is that they are not unlikely to lead to the undoing of much of the good that the Legislature has accomplished at the regular session.

"The Governor said that he could not fix the date for the special session on account of the business trip which he is to make to Duluth. As he desires to be in Albany when the Legislature meets, he will not call the special session, therefore, until his return from the Northwest."

"Is there any prospect of other matters than the Hooker case being taken up at the special session?" Senator Malby was asked.

"I don't know. We did our level best to pass the eighty-cent gas bill at the regular session, and I do not believe we would be any more successful if we made another effort at the special session. I don't see what the Legislature could do with respect to the Equitable Assurance Society's affairs beyond making an investigation, and that the State Superintendent of Insurance is already doing. I presume his report will be made shortly.

"If it be the intention of Gov. Higgins to recommend to the Legislature to take up other subjects than the Hooker case, my advice to him would be not to give any notice to that effect until after he got the members of the Legislature in Albany; otherwise I fear that not a few of them would find that their state of health made it necessary for them to take an ocean voyage."

BILLS SIGNED AND VETOED.

Monument to Duryea Zouaves—Buffalo's Railway Bond Measure Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 2.—When he gave out several vetoes and approved bills this evening Gov. Higgins announced that he would clean up all of the thirty-day bills to-morrow. Among those approved are two of Senator Elsberg's election bills, four excise bills, and two of Senator Raines's bills, extending the time for the completion of the New York connecting railroad. Two of eleven escheat bills he signed.

Mr. Wainwright's bill creating a new commission to select a site and erect a monument to the Duryea Zouaves (Fifth New York Regiment Volunteers) and Senator Cullen's amending the banking law by limiting the expenses of building and loan and co-operative loan associations to 2½ per cent. of the total amount of dues and dividends thereon were signed. Senator Ambler's bill amending the agricultural law "relative to 'condensed milk'" was vetoed because its terms were too indefinite.

The bill permitting the City of Buffalo to bond itself to buy a site for a new railway station was vetoed. In his veto the Governor expressed his opposition to the practice of giving municipal aid to railroads.

THEFT CONSPIRACY ALLEGED.

Public Service Corporation Said to Have Lost Large Sum.

Rumors were current in Jersey City yesterday that the Public Service Corporation had been defrauded of a large sum, estimated by some at $150,000, by a conspiracy of conductors on its trolley lines. The company controls all the trolley lines at the eastern end of the State, and the conspiracy, which is said to have originated in Paterson, is reported to include Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Bayonne, and Elizabeth. Col. Edwin W. Hine, general manager of the company, said last night:

"I could not discuss such a matter under any circumstances."

Albert H. Scanley, General Superintendent, made a similar statement.

It is said that the fraud was accomplished by an exchange of transfer tickets, each conductor daily punching a certain number of tickets. These punched tickets were turned in instead of cash fares. Such a scheme was discovered in Bayonne about six months ago, and several conductors were arrested, but were not prosecuted.

TREASURER IS ACCUSED.

Wier Said to Have Raised Check from $800 to $1,800.

Melville O. Wier, Treasurer of the Colwell Lead Company, which has one of the few shot towers in this part of the country, was yesterday brought into the Tombs Court on the charge of having raised a check from $800 to $1,800. The Colwell Lead Company was the complainant.

Wier was held in $2,500 bail for examination June 5. In default of bail he went to the Tombs. He had been with the company for four and one-half years.

Years ago in the clothing business there were fabrics called "satinets": cotton and shoddy wool woven together; old merchants will remember the "satinet" period.

The merit of satinet was that it looked good; the objection to it was that it wasn't good; cotton and cheap wool never did and never will make good clothes. The clothes-wearing public "got on to" satinet; and that settled it. They wouldn't have it; and cotton mixtures and manipulations took their legitimate place; it wasn't on the backs of well-dressed men.

Now by new processes of manipulation weaving, dyeing, here comes a revival of the cheap, worthless "satinet"; they give it a good name—"mercerized cotton"; they make it look better than it is; they ask a good price for it. There may be anywhere from ten to ninety per cent. of cotton in it.

You may buy it if you choose; but don't say you didn't know any better: we're telling you.

Our label is a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers



A Cluett Coat Shirt

avoids this—it goes on and comes off like a coat. Every style—all colors warranted.

$1.50 and more.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Makers of Cluett and Arrow Collars.

The Coward Shoe



The Coward Oxford.

Fine in fit; faultless in finish; superb in style.

That describes a Coward Oxford.

Modeled on a specially designed last, it gives at ankle and instep the trim effect that constitutes the hall-mark of an Oxford.

Some of Our Specialties:—
Arch Supporting Shoes.
Bunion Shoes. Low Instep Shoes.
Extra Long Sizes for Men 11½ to 13, AAA to F.
Riding Boots. Riding Leggins.
Ankle Fit Oxfords. Golf Shoes.
Toe-Out Shoes for Children.
Orthopedic Shoes for Children.
The Coward "Good Sense" Shoes.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Fierce Fight to quit COFFEE

But easy when you have choice, well made

POSTUM



WE said:

Most 15c collars are COTTON.

That's because all 15c. *cotton* collar makers know the public can't distinguish cotton from *linen*.

But the Law protects the public.

The Law says:

Only Linen may bear the word "LINEN."
TRIANGLE "LINEN" COLLARS COST NO MORE than *cotton* ones.
Demand TRIANGLE "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher's.
Write for "Information about collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY.



Eye Examination

We offer the Examination, the advice of an OCULIST, i. e., a registered Physician whose special practice is the treatment of the eye. If glasses are not needed he will frankly tell you so. If they are needed we will make them at very moderate cost.

OUR FIFTH OPTICAL STORE.

350 6th Av.—22d St.

SOON OPEN

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians. 43 years' practice.
223 Sixth Ave. Near 13th St. 1345 Broadway Near 36th St.
Downtown { 217 Broadway, Astor House, 25 Broad Street Arcade.

Misses' Shirt-Waist Suits.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Smart Models in Newest Colorings for Summer Days.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.



These Shirt-Waist Suits are made of fine washable Chambray. The waist is plaited in front, full blouse and trimmed with handsome embroidery. Detachable collar, full sleeve with double cuff. The waist is trimmed with white piping and buttons in the back. Skirt is the new 11-gored kilted effect. Special, 2.95

MISSES' HANDSOME SHIRT-WAIST SUITS of fine quality Chambray, waist prettily cluster-tucked over shoulders and in centre of back, plaited back and front, full blouse and trimmed with handsome medallions. The skirt is made in the new style 11-gored kilted effect, full flaring deep hem. 4.90

MISSES' WHITE LINEN SKIRTS, made of fine quality Linen, the new 9-gored, graduated flounce, and trimmed with self-covered buttons, excellent grade at $3.95, for to-day, 2.95

A large assortment of GIRLS' and MISSES' WHITE GRADUATION and CONFIRMATION DRESSES, both in the one and two-piece styles. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Special prices ranging from 1.95 to 10.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Women's Linen Walking Skirts and Suits.

Skirts at $3.50.

Smart Skirts of English and fine Homespun mixtures; also dark mixtures with pin stripe of white. Made in plaited and flounce styles. Elsewhere you would pay from $4 to $6 for these garments.

Skirts at $5.00.

Offering again those wonderfully popular 70-plait Skirts of fine Mohair, in black, blue and brown. In eminence of style and goodness of materials these Skirts would be popular grades at $10.

Linen Suits at $5.00.

A week ago we offered this style of jaunty "frocks and frills" Suits for the first time, and the supply was exhausted in a few hours after the store was opened. To-day a new group of several hundred will go on sale. Suits are made of dependable linen with strapping and tailor-finished plaited skirts.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Ave. "L" Entrance.)

Women's House Garments

In Newest Styles and Fabrics.

WOMEN'S KIMONO SACQUES of fine Crepon, in a big variety of pretty Oriental patterns, shirred yoke back and front, and border trimming of satin ribbon to match pattern, 1.50

WOMEN'S KIMONO SACQUES of China Silk, extra heavy, plain colors, pink, blue, white and red, and border trimming of washable ribbon, Persian design, 2.95

WOMEN'S KIMONO GOWNS of fine Crepon, colors pink, blue, red and helio, made with shirred yoke back and front and border trimming of fine satin ribbon, Syrian design, 1.95

WOMEN'S KIMONO GOWNS of China Silk, excellent quality and in handsome floral patterns, shirred yoke back and front, and border trimming of satin ribbon, 4.95

WOMEN'S WHITE LAWN DRESSING SACQUES in many very pretty styles, effectively trimmed with fine embroidery and Val. lace insertion and edging of ribbon; special prices.

75c., 1.10, 1.50, 1.95, 2.75, 3.95.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Men's Summer Suits At $10.

Included at this popular price are handsome suits made of mixed fabrics, serges and black cloths. Cut in all newest styles.

Men's Correct Trousers at $3.00.
Men's Separate Serge Coats at $3.00.
Men's Washable Vests at $1.50.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Men's Straw Hats At $1.00.

In one of the largest assortments in New York we show flat-brim Yacht shapes in Canton, Shansi, split and Sennit braids; soft roll brim Hats in telescope and negligee shapes, which are particularly popular with young men; also the soft, easy fitting Mackinaw and Shingkee-braid Hats for conservative men.

A Hat that will comfortably sit on the head, that will conform becomingly to the face and not look like a "last season" relic and will render a good account of itself during a long period, can be selected from these groups in any size up to 7⅝, at 1.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East, 18th Street.)

Men's Negligee Shirts

Will Sell Rapidly To-Day.

A Most Tempting Variety

White or Colored. Plain or Plaited Bosoms.

Men's White Negligee Shirts— In plain or plaited bosoms, 49c

Men's White Madras Custom-Made Plaited Negligee Shirts— Attached or detached cuffs. All sizes, 1.00

Men's Colored Negligee Shirts—Mostly light grounds with neat figures or stripes, detached link cuffs to match; every shirt is guaranteed to fit perfectly. Made to sell at prices ranging upward to $1.00. All sizes at 65c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear.

Mill's Surplus Stock on Sale.

An excellent chance for men to buy their Summer Underwear at a decided saving.

The lot we feature to-day represents a mill's surplus stock of Shirts and Drawers that regularly would sell for 50c. a garment.

The Shirts have long or short sleeves.

The Drawers have heavy waistband, pearl buttons & large double seat.

There are all sizes in the lot. Each 33c

Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Boys' Wash Suits, at 59c.

Popular Russian blouse and Eton sailor styles. Sizes 2½ to 10 years. Materials are white duck and chambrays, in all colors, checks and stripes, and are tested as to their washable qualities. 59c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East, 18th St.)

Beautiful $250.00 Caldwell Pianos, $185.00.

Easy Terms. No Money Down.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

No Money Down!

Victor Talking Machines.

After 30 days you begin making nominal monthly payments.

Prices $15 to $100.

Awarded high honors at the St. Louis and Buffalo Expositions.

NEW RECORDS FOR JUNE NOW READY.

Correct Fitting, Stylish Suits For Boys & Youths—Big Values

Single-Breasted Jacket Suits.

Suits of blue Cheviot, plaid mixtures and fancy Homespuns; sizes 8 to 16 years, $3

Norfolk Jacket Suits.

Nobby Novelty Plaids, fancy mixtures, Navy Cheviots; also navy blue Serges; sizes 7 to 16 years, $3

Eton Sailor and Russian Suits.

Worsted Serges, Cheviots and Homespuns; also the new Shepherd Plaid in black and white; sizes 2½ to 8 years, $3

Youths' Long-Trousers Suits.

An exceptional showing of good values for young men, 14 to 20 years of age.

At $6.00.

Long Trousers Suits in handsome mixtures and overplaids; suits that are designed for the growing boy; style, fit and economy combined; both single and double-breasted.

At $9.00.

For the big boy or small man—all the little superiorities that constitute tailor-made clothing—fine cheviots, serges and worsteds.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

Women's Waists

Specially Priced To-day.

A Thousand Waists of Lace, Chiffon, Taffeta, Crepe de Chine, Mousseline & Japanese Silk.

Season's smartest and most correct styles in the foregoing popular fabrics. Delightful showing for women who seek charm, grace and refreshing newness. $5.00 to $12.50 is what you would expect to pay, but for to-day we have grouped them in four lots at

2.95 3.95 5.00 5.90

Also Valenciennes Lace Waists

Elaborate and charming new model. Entire waist made of rows of ruffled Valenciennes lace over chiffon, silk lined, artistically designed with yoke, front and back outlined by a chain of Venice lace motif, attached lace collar and short sleeves. Most extraordinary value at 6.90

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

LOCAL OARSMEN PLAN NATIONAL COURSE HERE

President Pilkington Suggests Location on Pelham Bay.

WILL COST ABOUT $150,000

Provides a Recreation Lake for the Masses as Well as a Stretch for Racing.

Within two years New York will probably possess a regatta course superior to anything of its kind in the country. Notwithstanding the fact that there are more rowing organizations in New York and its vicinity than anywhere else it is a notorious fact that the city stands absolutely alone in having no stretch of water suitable for a National regatta. In addition to this New York oarsmen have contributed more to the treasury of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen than any other place, and only once in thirty-five years has the National regatta been held here. All this will be changed if the present plans are carried to a successful consummation.

President James Pilkington of the National Association has been working on a project to give New York an international regatta course. Several likely locations were inspected, but he now believes he has discovered an ideal spot, which will not only furnish a magnificent stretch of lake water for racing purposes, but will also provide aquatic amusement for the masses.

The location is East Chester, on Pelham Bay, about twelve miles from the City Hall, and directly opposite Pelham Bay Park. This provides a stretch nearly two miles long and varying in width from 1,000 feet to one-third of a mile, completely sheltered not only from the southeast wind, prevalent in this locality, but protected from the rough water of the bay.

President Pilkington's scheme is entirely practical, and the obstacles in the way of construction are simplified. The cost of the whole operations will be approximately $150,000, and, as the details can be regulated by the Park Commissioners, it is felt in rowing circles that there will be little trouble in securing the necessary appropriation.

The several courses which have been under consideration by the rowing authorities of this city included a scheme to construct a river speedway opposite the Grant Monument, from Ninety-sixth to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. This was found impractical owing to the depth of the water and the peculiar formation of the rocks in the bed of the river. Oarsmen predict that in ten years there will be no rowing on the Harlem River. The ship canal has made the rowing there positively dangerous, the swift current, eddyings, and swirls make it difficult for even experienced oarsmen to navigate successfully. This renders it imperative that some new course should be selected.

Pelham Bay can be reached from every section of the city, and when the subway extends there express trains can be run direct in thirty-five minutes from City Hall. President Pilkington has made a careful survey and estimate of the cost. He is enthusiastic over the project, and feels certain of its success. His plans are explained by him in the following statement:

"The location for a course for oarsmen in New York has been seriously considered for many years. I am satisfied that I have found a stretch of water at Pelham Bay which will answer every requirement. It runs from the new bridge which crosses the Hutchinson River near Pelham Bay Park to a point at the extreme end of Rodman's Neck.

"It will be necessary to build a dyke, or jetty, in a straight line through the bay and cut across to Rodman's Neck. A lock could be built, so as to regulate the height of the water, and a roadway and two sidewalks could be built on the top of the dyke, which would furnish a commanding view of the entire course. On the opposite side the shore front would also offer splendid opportunities for witnessing any rowing events.

"When not used for racing the entire stretch of water could be thrown open for canoes, small yachts, and pleasure craft of all kinds. As the projected course would not interfere with navigation there would be no objection from the Government.

"With the present excavations in different parts of the city the dyke could be built for a small sum. At present stone is towed in barges to the sea, where it is sunk. This could be used for the construction of the dyke, making it solid and water tight. The enclosed sheet of water would be nearly two miles long, and would vary in width from one-fifth to one-third of a mile. The depth could be made uniform by dredging at a small cost. I am satisfied that the entire expense would not exceed $150,000, while its maintenance would be trifling.

"It will soon be impossible to row on the Harlem River, and the needs of 10,000 oarsmen in and around New York should be considered. With a course such as could be constructed at this place foreign crews could be invited, and a regatta organized that would rival Henley, Paris, and Hamburg. It would then be possible to hold annual international regattas without sending the visiting oarsmen to Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Poughkeepsie, or other cities. The work could be completed in six months after the necessary money was appropriated."

The National Association will take it up, and with the assistance and support of the local rowing organizations it is hoped to have a course there inside of two years."

CLUBMEN PLAY GOOD POOL.

Metropolitan Tourney Reaches Second Round at Strollers Club.

Rapid progress was made yesterday in the Metropolitan Handicap amateur pool tournament so that when the competitions ceased for the night the remarkable entry list of 128 competitors had been thinned one-half, the winners taking their places in the second round. This big meeting of the best pool talent of the country among the members of the most exclusive and representative clubs is taxing the Strollers Club to its utmost, and the pool balls move merrily over the tables set up in the theatre and in the regular room in the Strollers' house at 67 Madison Avenue.

The immensity of the meeting may be understood by the computation of an expert last night that were the tournament, which really amounts to an amateur championship, played in the usual manner of each man meeting the other entries, it would necessitate a total of 7,140 games, barring possible ties. The calibre of the scratch players was shown last night in the match in which Evan A. Gamble of the New York Athletic Club, playing the scratch string of 125 balls, defeated Artemas Holmes of the Knollwood Golf Club, playing 75 balls, by the score of 125 balls to 31. The summary:

Metropolitan Handicap.—First Round—Richard Borgfeldt, 80, Hanover Club of Brooklyn, defeated Frederick E. Kessenger, 75, New York Athletic Club, by default; Elijah Woodward, 75, Columbia University Club, defeated Franklin A. Batcheller, 110, Calumet Club, by default; Eugene Van Schaick, 90, Union Club, defeated John C. Powers, 75, Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, by default; J. Lorimer Worden, 75, New Rochelle Boat Club, defeated Reginald E. Wigham, 75, Ardsley Club, by default; J. M. Heatherton, 125, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Francis K. Stevens, 75, University Club, by default; J. Gerald Benkard, 75, The Strollers, defeated Cornelius F. Fox, 75, The Strollers, 75 balls to 43; Reginald L. Foster, 75, Republican Club, defeated Alexander M. Orr, Jr., 75, New York Yacht Club, by default; James Ripley Bartholomew, 75, St. Anthony Club, defeated Arthur M. Cox, 95, University Glee Club, by default; Evan A. Gamble, 125, New York Athletic Club, defeated Artemas Holmes, 75, Knollwood Golf Club, 125 balls to 31; E. E. Wygant, 110, West End Republican Club, defeated Charles G. Meyer, 75, Delta Phi Club, by default; Anthony Clough, 105, New York Athletic Club, defeated William A. Tilt, 125, The Strollers, by default; E. Maitland Armstrong, 75, St. Anthony Club, defeated P. Chauncey Anderson, 75, The Strollers, by default.

Our Stock Is Not Limited

No small, stingy lot of desirable patterns used as bait—but a generous assortment of the very best. Thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of the choicest fabrics brought to our shores, and our prices are as generous as our supply.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

AUTO COMMISSION NEEDED.

State Board Would Relieve Many Present-Day Difficulties.

As a result of the many arrests of automobilists for exceeding the speed limit and other violations of present laws, and the necessity for protecting the public and law-abiding automobilists, as well as according justice to the industry itself, it is the opinion of many who have given these questions considerable thought that New York should establish an automobile commission vested with powers similar to the Racing and Railroad Commissions.

In automobile circles the topic is one of great interest, and it is being widely discussed. The reason that such a commission is required, according to automobilists, is the intolerable condition of motoring at present as evidenced by the daily accidents, the frequent arrests for speeding, the arresting of chauffeurs for using their owners' cars without permission, the violating of speed laws and ordinances governing the use of lamps, horns, and numbers, and the violating of the speed limits that vary in different localities.

Dave Hennen Morris, President of the Automobile Club of America, admitted yesterday that the establishment of such a commission would be the solving of many vexatious questions that arise daily.

A number of other automobile owners yesterday also declared that a commission was needed, and that it should consist of men of high standing and irreproachable character, who would serve without salary. Such a commission, it is suggested, should consist of men whose interests are in the pastime alone, such as Dave Hennen Morris, Commodore F. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America; George F. Chamberlain, and Albert R. Shattuck.

The Automobile Club of America may be asked to agitate the matter with a view of having such a commission established and to suggest what powers it should have. It is further believed that the commission should have power to regulate licenses, granting them to responsible drivers and revoking those held by men who are arrested frequently for breaking the laws; that it should receive complaints and hear cases in connection with these violations, and that it should control every other form of automobile regulation except the question of speed.

Either the American Automobile Association, the New York State Automobile Association, or the Automobile Club of America may outline a plan to be presented at the next session of the Legislature, providing for the appointment by Gov. Higgins of an automobile commission.

SUBURBAN HORSE SOLD.

E. E. Smathers Bought Adbell to Run in Big Race.

Immediately following the victory of J. E. Madden's horse Adbell in the mile-and-a-quarter handicap at the Gravesend track, yesterday, negotiations for the purchase of the horse by Samuel C. Hildreth, trainer for E. E. Smathers, were opened and Adbell was added to the big racing stable now owned by Mr. Smathers and trained by Mr. Hildreth. The price paid was not stated, but the new owner made no secret of the fact that Adbell had been bought with the hope that he might win the Suburban Handicap, in which he is engaged with an impost of 109 pounds.

In his race yesterday Adbell carried 118 pounds, and was a comparatively easy winner in faster time than the Brooklyn Handicap was won in by Delhi, Adbell's race being 2:06 1-5, against 2:06 2-5 by Delhi. Adbell is something of a cripple, he having been retired through his three-year-old career to give him a chance to mend, but the infirmity is one that Hildreth is confident of being able to manage, and the purchase seems to make it certain that Adbell, rather than McChesney, will represent the Smathers stable in the Suburban.

NEW YORK HORSES WIN.

Judge Moore Gets Three Firsts in Philadelphia Show.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—Judge William H. Moore of New York carried off the largest number of individual awards to-day at the Philadelphia Horse Show on Wissahickon Heights. He won three firsts, winning the four-in-hand class in tandems with his brown pair Foraker and Lady Gay, and in the single harness class for the challenge cup with his brown gelding Forest King. Reginald Vanderbilt took the blue ribbon in one of the hackney classes, and the Westchester Farm, New York, received the blue ribbon with the cheat-bout gelding Onerios, in the class for thoroughbred hunters.

Judge Moore's brother, James Hobart Moore of Chicago, won two blue ribbons. Charles Wheeler won in the polo pony class, and Eben D. Jordan of Boston captured two blue ribbons.

PERRY BELMONT'S PLANS.

Leases Kernochan Stables and Will Race Progeny of Ethelbert.

A lease of the stables and paddocks of the country place of Mrs. James L. Kernochan, at Meadow Brook, L. I., to Perry Belmont has been executed for an indefinite term, and the property will be occupied in the Fall by Mr. Belmont's racing stable, which will be made up almost exclusively by the progeny of Ethelbert, the famous horse which raced in Mr. Belmont's colors four years ago. The horse has been in the stud now for three years at the head of the select establishment which Mr. Belmont founded, especially with the view of entering racing anew, and though his arrangements to spend a great part of the present season abroad caused him to sell and lease to others all of the now two-year-olds by Ethelbert, he has retained the entire crop of foals of 1904, and these will make up the greater part of his stable next season.

Cherry Lass Takes English Oaks.

LONDON, June 2.—The race for the Oaks Stakes of 5,000 sovereigns, for three-year-old fillies, about a mile and a half, was run at Epsom to-day, and was won by Cherry Lass, which took command from the mile post, made the remainder of the running, and won by three lengths. Queen of the Earth was second, and Amitie, ridden by Maher, the American jockey, was third. There were twelve starters.

Athletes Suspended.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, of which John Steil is Chairman, yesterday suspended the following athletes for competing in the Brooklyn Athletic Club games on Decoration Day without registration numbers: Samuel Goldsmith, unattached, New York; Charles S. Renson, New York; John McDonald, Mott Haven Athletic Club; M. McDermott, S. A. C.; Harry Anderson, David L. Mackay, and Winfield McReen, Bryant High School; Thomas J. Kennedy, National Athletic Club, and J. D. McDonald, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Chairman Steil wants all clubs intending to hold games not to accept entries from any athlete who does not give his number on the entry blank, as many of those who state they have applied for registration have not done so.

Nelson-Sullivan Fight a Draw.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The six-round fight to-night between "Battling" Nelson of Chicago and "Kid" Sullivan of Washington was the hottest contest seen in this city for many a day. To the spectators Sullivan seemed to have much the better of it, landing on Nelson's head and neck repeatedly, and usually getting in a stiff punch in breaking from the frequent clinches.

In the fourth round Sullivan knocked Nelson through the ropes. Nelson's blows were nearly all landed at close quarters, and he showed an inclination to hold more than the spectators thought proper. Referee William Rocap of Philadelphia called it a draw.

Miss Thompson Won Championship.

LONDON, June 2.—Miss Thompson, the Englishwoman who yesterday defeated Miss Margaret Curtis of Massachusetts, won the international golf championship at Cromer to-day, defeating Miss Stuart of Ireland.

Sneer, at 100 to 1, Won.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—Sneer, at 100 to 1, won the fourth race at the American Jockey Club track to-day, defeating Mansard and Mafalda, equal choices at 8 to 5. Ike, at 10 to 1, and Limerick Girl, at 15 to 1, also won their respective events.

LEWIS & CONGER

The Largest and Best-Equipped

Housefurnishing Warerooms

Best Quality Goods Only

Eddy Refrigerators.

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The "Premier"

Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

CHAMPIONS FINISH IN WHIRLWIND STYLE

Score Five Runs in Thirteenth Inning and Defeat Boston.

AMERICANS STOPPED BY RAIN

Waddell's Pitching Too Puzzling for Washington—Three Games Played in Major Leagues.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Boston, 3, (13 innings.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Detroit, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	3	4	1	4	3	10	7	32	.780
Pittsburg	1	..	3	7	3	7	1	2	24	.585
Phila'phia	1	1	..	3	2	1	6	8	22	.579
Cincinnati	2	3	1	..	7	3	0	3	19	.487
Chicago	0	3	1	..	..	7	2	3	20	.478
St. Louis	1	3	2	2	3	..	3	2	16	.410
Boston	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	4	14	.350
Brooklyn	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	..	15	.341
Games lost	9	17	16	20	22	23	26	20		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	Washington	St. Louis	New York	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	4	2	3	1	2	7	3	22	.647
Chicago	4	..	1	5	2	4	4	2	22	.611
Phila'phia	2	1	..	2	4	5	2	5	21	.583
Detroit	2	5	1	..	2	2	4	3	19	.514
Boston	0	1	2	1	..	3	2	6	15	.420
Washing'n	1	0	5	1	6	..	2	1	16	.421
St. Louis	3	2	1	5	2	1	..	2	16	.410
New York	0	1	3	1	3	5	2	..	15	.406
Gms. lost	12	14	15	18	20	22	23	22		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston, (2 games.)
Philadelphia at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Fraser Weakens in Thirteenth Inning and Champions Bat Out Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 2.—In the liveliest and most exciting finish seen on either of the local grounds this season, the New York team scored five runs in the thirteenth inning, then prevented the Bostons from tallying, and won by a score of 8 to 3. Up to that point it was a toss up as to which team would win, and Fraser was pitching as effectively as Ames. The Bostonian evidently could not stand the strain any longer, for in the last effort the champions hit him safely four times, and with the aid of a fumble, a hit by a pitched ball, and Donlin's triple, which cleared the bases, five runners crossed the plate, and victory was assured.

Ames's pitching was of the most puzzling description, for, while he gave eight bases on called balls, he struck out twelve men, and in the twelve innings that he officiated only seven safe hits. Although he gave no evidence of weakening, McGinnity took his place in the last inning, and the "Iron Man" retired the locals without scoring.

Abbatichio's poor throw to first to catch Mertes in the fourth inning gave the runner second. Dahlen hit to Barry, and Mertes was run down between second and third, Dahlen reaching second. The latter scored on Devlin's single. The champions added two more runs in the fifth, on Donlin's sharp two-bagger, Browne's sacrifice, McGann's single, a base on balls to Mertes, and Dahlen's safe hit.

With the score three to nothing against them, the Bostons tied the score in the sixth inning after Fraser had struck out, and Cannell retired by Devlin to McGann. The next two men were sent to first on called balls, and then Delehanty sent a runner home by a strong double. Three more safe hits gave the locals two more runs, and this ended the scoring until the thirteenth inning. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, cf.	1	2	2	1	0			Cannell, cf.	0	1	3	1	0		
Browne, rf.	0	1	0	0	0			Tenney, lb.	1	1	11	0	1		
M'Gann, lb.	2	3	14	0	0			Abbatic'o, ss.	1	0	3	2	2		
Bresn'n, c.	1	1	14	4	0			Delah'y, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	2	1	1	0			Wolv'n, 3b.	0	1	6	4	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	2	4	5	0			Sharpe, rf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1			Laut'n, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	1	0	2	3	1			Moran, c.	0	0	3	8	2		
Ames, p.	0	0	0	3	0			Fraser, p.	0	0	1	5	1		
*Strang	1	0	0	0	0										
McGin'ty, p.	0	0	0	0	0										
Total.	8	13	39	20	1			Total.	3	8	39	18	4		

*Batted for Ames in thirteenth inning.

New York	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Sacrifice hits—Browne, 2; McGann, Strang. Two-base hits—Moran, 2; Donlin, Bresnahan. Three-base hits—Donlin, Mertes. Double plays—Donlin and Bresnahan; Cannell and Wolverton. Hits—Off Ames, 7 in twelve innings; off McGinnity, 1 in one inning. First base on balls—Off Ames, 8; off Fraser, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1. Struck out—By Ames, 12; by Fraser, 7. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 2,155.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Wins and Waddell Scores Ninth Straight Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 2.—Pitcher Waddell was nearly the whole thing in the game between the Athletics and Washington to-day, and the victory of the locals by 3 to 1 placed nine consecutive victories to the credit of the great pitcher. He was finely supported in the field, while, on the other hand, the visitors did not appear in their usual good form. Jacobson was not only wild in his delivery, but was freely batted. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0			Hartsel, lf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Hill, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1			Knight, ss.	0	1	0	1	1		
Stahl, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0			Davis, 1b.	0	2	13	0	0		
H'lsman, lf.	0	0	3	0	0			Cross, 3b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Knoll, rf.	0	0	1	0	1			Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0		
Mullen, 2b.	0	1	0	5	0			H'fman, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	4	2	1			Lord, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Hayden, c.	0	1	4	2	0			Schreck, c.	1	1	6	0	0		
Wolfe, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Waddell, p.	0	1	0	6	0		
Jacobsen, p.	0	0	0	1	0										
Total.	1	5	24	12	2			Total.	3	11	27	13	1		

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3

Left on bases—Washington, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen base—Davis. Two-base hit—Mullen. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Lord, Schreck. Double play—Hayden and Cassidy. Hits—Off Wolfe, 6 in 1⅔ innings; off Jacobsen, 6 in 6⅓ innings. Struck out—By Waddell, 3; by Jacobsen, 4. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 3. Wild pitch—Wolfe. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance, 4,015.

ST. LOUIS, 5; DETROIT, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.—St. Louis broke its losing streak to-day by defeating Detroit by 5 to 1. Glade was effective in all but the first inning, while Mullin was hit hard at opportune times. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf.	1	0	4	0	0			Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0		
Moran, 2b.	0	1	5	2	0			Cooley, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Vanzant, rf.	1	2	0	0	0			Hick'n, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
K'hler, cf.	1	1	3	0	0			Craw'd, lb.	0	0	8	1	1		
Jones, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0			Coghlin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Wallace, ss.	1	2	1	1	0			O'Leary, ss.	0	0	2	3	1		
Gleason, 3b.	1	0	0	4	1			Lowe, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Sugden, c.	0	1	4	2	0			Drill, c.	0	1	6	1	1		
Glade, p.	0	1	0	2	0			Mullin, p.	0	0	0	1	5	0	
Total.	5	9	27	11	1			Total.	1	4	24	14	3		

St. Louis	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	..	5
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two-base hit—Glade. Three-base hits—Cooley, Wallace. Sacrifice hits—Koehler, Gleason. Double plays—Crawford, Drill, and Schaefer; O'Leary, Coughlin, and Mullin. Stolen bases—Stone, Koehler. Hit by pitched ball—By Mullin, 1. Bases on balls—Off Glade, 2; off Mullin, 2. Struck out—By Glade, 3; by Mullin, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—2,100.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Rochester Plays Perfect Fielding Game and Beats Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The Rochesters again outclassed the Baltimores in fielding, playing one of the snappiest games seen here this season. While the game was largely a battle of pitchers, Mason and Leary both delivering the ball in fine style, the clever playing of Left Fielder Manning and First Baseman Carey kept the visitors to a single run. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Baltimore	1	5	3
Rochester	2	7	0

Batteries—Cleary and Steelman; Mason and Byers.

PROVIDENCE, 7; MONTREAL, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 2.—The Providence team won from Montreal to-day by timely hitting in a game played for the most part in a drizzle of rain. Leroy used his wet ball freely, and struck out nine men, but he also allowed twelve hits, while Nops, although not causing so many batters to "fan," gave but five safeties. The score by innings:

	R	H	E
Providence	7	12	1
Montreal	3	5	3

Batteries—Nops and Jacklitsch; Leroy and Gibson. Attendance, 1,500.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

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Buffalo	17	11	.607	Baltimore	16	15	.516
Jersey City	18	15	.545	Toronto	13	15	.464
Providence	17	15	.531	Newark	15	18	.455
Rochester	15	14	.517	Montreal	11	19	.367

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Montreal at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

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Scores of Other Games.

At Brunswick, Me.—Bowdoin, 6; University of Maine, 2.

At Syracuse—Syracuse University, 5; Oberlin College, 0.

At Clinton, N. Y.—Hamilton, 7; Union, 4.

WANTS PULLIAM ENJOINED.

McGraw, Backed by His Club, Seeks to Have Fine and Suspension Removed.

BOSTON, June 2.—A bill in equity against President Harry C. Pulliam and the various umpires of the National League of baseball teams was filed in the Superior Court before Justice Sheldon here to-day by John J. McGraw, playing manager of the New York team, champion of the National League, in which the latter urges that the action of President Pulliam in fining and suspending him be made null and void on the ground that the petitioner will lose his salary as a player, $150 in cash, representing the fine levied, and that, in addition, he will suffer irreparable loss to his reputation as a professional baseball player. The Court decided to hear the parties to the proceedings next Monday.

The National Exhibition Company, which owns the New York team, joins with Manager McGraw in the petition for an injunction in the petition filed by the owning company the court is asked to hold that President Pulliam's action in fining and suspending Manager McGraw for misconduct on May 19, at New York City, is illegal, because, by the constitution and by-laws of the National League, he could only order a fine and suspension by "proper proof," which is contended to contemplate a proper filing of charges, followed by a hearing, which, it is alleged, was not done in this case.

ANDERSON TENNIS VICTOR.

Won Singles Over Hackett in N. Y. Tourney—League Matches To-day.

There was a most unsatisfactory ending to the final match in the lawn tennis singles yesterday afternoon on the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, as after playing two sets nearly to an end Harold H. Hackett, the Yale veteran, defaulted to the expert of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Frederick G. Anderson. Up to the time of the unexpected discontinuance of the match Anderson had been playing the ball all over the former Yale man's court. He fairly toyed with Hackett, and the latter was not in the game at all. The recorded score of the match was 6—2, 5—2, defaulted. After declaring his forfeit, Hackett offered no explanation of his action, further than to say that he did not wish to play any more. Anderson was not at all satisfied with taking the first prize of the singles in such a manner, but it was impossible for him to get Hackett to play the match out to the end of three sets. Summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Final Round—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Harold M. Hackett, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—2, 5—2, defaulted.

Manhattan Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrence, New York-Englewood Field Club, defeated Thomas C. Trask and C. S. Bogert, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2.

The Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League opens the season to-day with the following teams playing: Kings County Lawn Tennis Club at Knickerbocker Field Club, West Side Lawn Tennis Club at Siwanoy Tennis Club, Englewood Field Club at New York Athletic Club, Montclair Athletic Club at Hamilton Grange Tennis Club. The New York Lawn Tennis Club will not play to-day owing to their tournament which is being finished.

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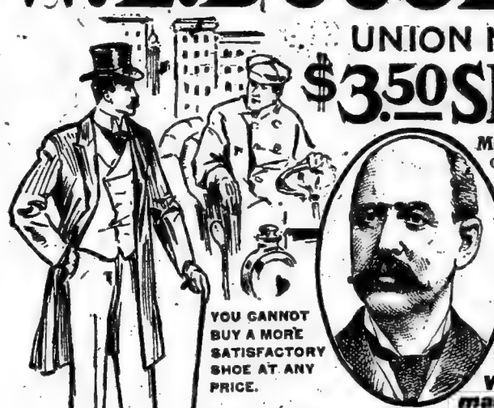
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FOUR, HEADS APART, IN SPRINT HANDICAP

Lady Amelia Just Lasted Long Enough to Win from Big Ben.

TWO FAVORITES SUCCESSFUL

Aeronaut, Heavily Backed, Won the May Stakes from a Good Field at the Gravesend Track.

The betting men of the Eastern turf never ventured on a race more timorously than when they encountered the proposition of the first event at the Gravesend track yesterday, and as a feeler established Lady Amelia first choice over the eight horses that opposed her in the short six-furlong handicap. The actual weights, with one pound more on Lady Amelia since her last race, which she won, and weight off for all the prominent horses that opposed her, made a betting proposition of its own, while there were doubtful persons who went further and waited until there was evidence that Lady Amelia was being backed by her own stable, which meant a lot, as the filly runs in the name of R. E. Watkins, is supposed to be the property of E. R. Thomas, and is more or less under the influence of the combination stable raced in the name of M. L. Hayman.

It added to the perplexity of the situation that the directors of the Hayman stable, of late, have been observed to be noticeably under the view of the Stewards of the meeting, several conferences having been held between the Haymans and the Stewards, supposedly about matters concerning recent races. As an additional measure of uncertainty, Odom was up to ride Lady Amelia, a change from the jockey who rode her in her last race, but it went in evidence of the confidence of the public in form that Lady Amelia held her place as favorite straight through the betting, and then after running a race in her own old way, just managed to last long enough to squeeze home first by a short head in the most thrilling finish of the season, with four horses heads apart at the winning post, and three of them going so well that any one of the three could have beaten the favorite in one more stride. As it went, however, Lady Amelia was the one that first caught the eyes of the placing judges, and all chance for later scandal was removed, while backers of Big Ben, Proper, and Marjoram found consolation in the belief that it was only luck and the delay of the run for the race, one jump too long, that beat their several choices. Though it was only a purse handicap, the race easily was the feature of the day's card, and made one of the best betting races of the meeting, in addition to vindicating the judgment of Handicapper Vosburgh beyond the chance of question.

Lady Amelia was away back in the crowd when the barrier rose, but her electrical speed was in evidence from the first jump and the actual start, when the horses passed the timing flag, was with Lady Amelia first. Promptly Odom took her out and opened a big gap, which the filly held to the turn into the stretch, where Marjoram, first, and then Big Ben, closed on her. After the horses were in the last furlong Proper, one of the choices for the Brooklyn Handicap, but a horse that was quoted at 60 to 1 for yesterday's race, went on after the leaders, and closed fast. Into the last half furlong Lady Amelia went easily, then was called on for her best effort, and, hard-ridden and under the whip in the last strides of the race fought it out with the three that fought after her, Lady Amelia just lasting in the lead long enough to win by a short head from Big Ben, while Proper and Marjoram, heads apart, were lined out, abreast of the winner.

For the remainder of the afternoon sensations were frequent, but the greatest of these was when the heavily backed long chance, Aeronaut, which started at 10 to 1 after opening at 20 to 1, slipped away in the lead in the first few jumps, and won the May Stakes in runaway style from Jerry C., while the favorite, Glenecho, trailed the good field home. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; about six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Lady Amelia, 112, Odom, 3-2, 3-5	1	1	1½
Big Ben, 117, Burns, 15-5, 6-5	4	8	2h
Proper, 115, W. Knapp, 60-1, 15-1	5	5	3h
Marjoram, 103, Smith, 8-1, 3-1	5	2	4
Race King, 106, Nicol, 15-1, 6-1	2	4	5
Northern Star, 109, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1	3	6	6
Spring, 107, Diggins, 25-1, 10-1	8	7	7
D'Arkie, 98, Miller, 8-1, 3-1	6	8	8
Cunysitis, 97, Bloodheim, 25-1, 10-1	7	9	9

Time—1:10. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner br. f. 4 years, by Ben Brush—La Colonia. Owner and trainer, R. E. Watkins.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Sir Russell, 103, W. Davis, 20-1, 8-1	2	1	1½
Belden, 109, J. Kelly, 6-1, 2-1	1	3	2h
Speedway, 104, L. Smith, 12-1, 5-1	10	2	3h
Anodyne, 104, Fountain, 13-5, even	4	4	4
Delmore, 108, O'Neil, 5-2, even	6	5	5
Astral H., 105, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	8	8	6
Abe Meyer, 102, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	3	6	7
Incorrigible, 94, Diggins, 7-1, 3-2	11	7	8
C. Walworth, 102, Miller, 60-1, 20-1	12	9	9
Magic Power, 103, McClusky, 300-1, 100-1	7	10	10
Little Ben, 104, Lee, 150-1, 60-1	9	11	11
Greenland II., 105, Moesel, 150-1, 60-1	9	12	12

Time—1:09. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., by Russell-Springtime. Owner, Dudley Hollis. Trainer, S. McNaughton.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Adbell, 118, Fountain, 3-1, even	5	2	1½
Kebalian, 112, Miller, 4-1, 6-5	3	3h	2½
Red Knight, 120, Burns, 7-1, 5-2	1	1	3½
Miss Campbell, 112, Nicol, 5-1, 2-1	4	7	4
Holaday, 108, W. Robbins, 20-1, 8-1	6	4	5
Major Daingerfield, 126, Odom, 5-2, even	7	6	6
Bill Curtis, 108, O'Neil, 30-1, 10-1	2	5	7

Time—2:06 1-5. Start good. Won handily, place driving. Winner br. c., 4 years, by Plaudit-Nahma. Owner, J. E. Madden. Trainer, J. E. Madden.

FOURTH RACE.—The May Stakes, for three-year-olds; about six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Aeronaut, 101, Miller, 12-1, 5-1	1	1	1h
Jerry C., 98, J. Johnson, 8-1, 3-1	4	2	2½
Quadrille, 102, Nicol, 5-2, even	3	3	3h
Glenecho, 106, Burns, 2-1, even	9	4	4
Niblick, 103, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	5
Gilpin, 103, Notter, 40-1, 12-1	6	7	6
Fobam, 98, J. Kelly, 15-1, 6-1	7	6	7
Jetsam, 98, Fountain, 8-1, 3-1	8	5	8
Salvage, 99, Diggins, 40-1, 4-1	2	9	9
Iota, 107, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	10	10	10

Time—1:10 4-5. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Ayrshire-Miss Ellie. Owner, Frederick Johnson. Trainer, T. McCreery.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; five furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
*Running Water, 105, Burns, 11-5, 4-5	3	1	1½
Whimsical, 104, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	5	3	2½
Andria, 114, A. W. Booker, 3-1, 8-5	1	1	3h
*Auvergne, 104, McLaughlin, 11-5, 4-5	6	2	4
Society Bud, 104, Nicol, 4-1, 8-5	8	5	5
Flavigny, 104, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	7	6	6
Hekate, 104, W. Robbins, 12-1, 5-1	10	7	7
Heeter W., 104, Miller, 40-1, 15-1	9	9	8
Allons de Gay, 104, J. Johnson, 40-1, 12-1	2	8	9
Babe B., 104, J. Kelly, 10-1, 4-1	4	10	10

*Coupled.

Time—1:02 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Sir Dixon-Breakwater. Owner, Woodford Clay. Trainer, Woodford Clay.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½.	F.
St. Gallen, 112, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	11	1	1½
Bouvier, 104, Diggin, 8-1, 3-1	4	4	2h
St. Roma, 102, J. Johnson, 5-1, 2-1	13	5	3h
Jackstaff, 112, W. Davis, 10-1, 4-1	5	3	4
Maid of Timbuctoo, 107, J. Taylor, 20-1, 8-1	6	2	5
Second Light, 112, Byer, 40-1, 15-1	3	8	6
Frank Tyler, 104, Numphy, 20-1, 8-1	8	10	7
Nuit Blanche, 108, O'Neill, 5-1, 2-1	1	6	8
Binderton, 102, L. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	9	9	9
Salt and Pepper, 107, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 15-1	7	7	10
Jericho, 112, Lee, 60-1, 20-1	12	13	11

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M. American League Park. N.Y.Am. vs. Boston. World's Champions. —Adv.

Morning, noon or night the serge is right. Morning, noon and night the "Arnheim Serge" stays right. There's an ever-lasting shape keeping—non-breakable front and shoulder built right into an Arnheim Suit. Another summer fabric, deserving the favoritism of serges, is the Arnheim striped flannel. We'll tailor you a perfect suit for **$20.**

A request from you will bring samples from us.

ARNHEIM

Broadway @ 9th STREET.

Beracha, 109, Hueston, 6-1, 2-1...10 12 12
Vladivostok, 112, Nicol, 5-2, even.. 2 11 13

Time—1:52 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by St. Gatien-Nadamis. Owner, A. D. Toohey. Trainer, H. A. Davis.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cannon Ball	114	Tol San	101
Phoebus	107	White Marsh	97
Old England	106	Tommy Waddell	97
*Major Pelham	106	Blessing's Last	96
Sachanometer	106	*King Pepper	96
Consideration	105	Observer	95
*Emergency	104	*Julia M	94
Orloff	103	*Water Mirror	94
Montreson	103	*Fair Calypso	85
Orfeo	101		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the full course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Flying Buttress	156	Sylas	148
Lavator	156	Bonfire	139
Flying Virginian	154	Champs Elysees	138
Mickey Dwyer	153	Rube	137
Redding	150	Bacchanal	132

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five furlongs.

Vendor	125	Bohemian	115
Woolwich	122	Jerry Wernberg	115
Burgomaster	115	Samson	115
Quorum	115	Timber	115
Don Diego	115		

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Oiseau	121	Cairngorm	116
Agile	121	Von Tromp	111
Oxford	116	Sir Brillar	111
Red Friar	116		

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five furlongs.

Cinchona	112	Masterson	112
Souvigny	112	Eastin	112
Snow	112	Jimmy Maher	112
Knighton	112	Macumber	112
Cassini	112	Com. Fontaine	112
Albert F.	112	Brother Frank	112
Lancastrian	112	Arklirta	112
Lawsonian	112	Goldie	100

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling allowances; one mile and seventy yards.

*Flyback	108	Oro	101
King Cole	106	Ken	101
*Invader	106	Supreme Court	98
The Veiled Lady	104	Novena	96
Little Woods	103	*Chimney Sweep	96
Sailor Boy	101	*Jennie McCabe	94
Confessor	101	*Onward	93
Bradley's Pet	101		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Epidemic Among Race Horses.

Sickness, which is attributed by the trainers of race horses to the long-continued cold and wet weather of the Spring, has swept through the racing stables in training on the Long Island tracks, and few of the establishments that have been quartered at any of the training grounds have escaped. The spread of the disease has not been confined to any one track, but has gone from Belmont Park to Brighton Beach, with varying effects on the horses, though up to date no serious results have come to any of them. According to the trainers, the disease effects the throats of the horses, attended by fever and severe coughing, which so strain the animals that those which have been worst afflicted have been thrown out of training temporarily.

WARD BEATS GOLF CHAMPION.

Graham Loses on Twenty-first Hole in New Jersey Tournament.

John M. Ward was the conspicuous figure yesterday in the continuation of the New Jersey golf championship tournament on the links of the North Jersey Country Club at Paterson, N. J. He began his day's victories by defeating Archibald Graham, who won the Metropolitan championship last week at Fox Hills. This was decidedly the sensational match of the day. Graham had been a strong favorite, but he was very weak in putting, and this eventually proved disastrous to him. The match was close from the start, but Graham had a lead of one at the sixteenth hole. Poor putting on Graham's part gave Ward the home hole in 3 to 4, and tied the game. Three extra holes were then played, the first two being halved, but Ward won the short third hole in 3 to 4, Graham again missing a short put.

In the afternoon Ward had another hard match, meeting the Montclair school lad and ex-Metropolitan champion, Harold Wilcox. Ward, however, was right on his game, and every shot was made with steadiness. He led almost from the start, winning by 4 up and 3 to play.

The results of the first three cup events are: Championship.—Second Round—Harold Wilcox, Jr., Montclair, beat D. Moffat, Hackensack, 1 up; John M. Ward, Montclair, beat Archibald Graham, North Jersey, 1 up, (21 holes:)

H. M. Joralemon, South Orange, beat C. B. Storrs, Essex County, 3 up and 2 to play; William Sinclair, South Orange, beat Frank O. Reinhart, Plainfield, 3 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Ward beat Wilcox, 4 up and 3 to play; Sinclair beat Joralemon, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup.—Second Round—C. E. Van Vleck, Montclair, beat W. C. Freeman, Montclair, 3 up and 2 to play; G. H. Bowley, Roseville, beat W. Collier, North Jersey, 1 up; J. D. Dittmar, Englewood, beat D. Holmes, North Jersey, 3 up and 2 to play; D. Clarke, Jr., Englewood, beat Paul Harrison, Montclair, 3 up and 1 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Van Vleck beat Bowley, 2 up and 1 to play; Clarke beat Dettmar, 1 up.

Third Cup.—Second Round—E. E. Goedings, North Jersey, beat A. C. Johnson, Ridgewood, 7 up and 5 to play; C. E. Hunton, North Jersey, beat D. Miller, Newark, 4 up and 2 to play; C. W. Hunt, Englewood, beat A. P. Gray, North Jersey, 5 up and 3 to play; A. F. C. Milligan, Elizabeth, beat R. B. Smith, Hackensack, 4 up and 2 to play.

Semi-Final Round—Hunton beat Gedney, 5 up and 4 to play; Milligan beat Hunt, 2 up and 1 to play.

TROUT BITING FREELY.

Will Not Rise to an Artificial Fly, but Are Eager for Worms.

"Stick to worms for bait" is the lesson learned from the experience of anglers who have been out for trout during the past week. The weather is not yet warm enough to bring out the brook-frequenting insects, so the trout will not rise to the artificial fly no matter how tempting the color may be, but the fish appear to be eager for worms.

At Lackawaxen, Penn., on the Erie Railroad, an angler is reported to have caught a string of sixty in Upper Shohola Brook, the best weight being a pound and a half. The catches in the vicinity of Middletown have been excellent both in size and number. Shohola reports are that the fish are plenty, but that they are still running rather small, though one string of sixty-three taken from Shohola Brook had one weighing one and a quarter pounds for a top-notcher. At Half-Way Brook a string of fifteen was topped by one weighing a pound, and a string of twenty-two from Beaver Brook had several weighing a pound and a quarter as the best of the lot.

The biggest fish reported for the week was caught at Clifton, where in a string of forty-five taken from the Lehigh River by a Brooklyn man, the top weight was two and one-quarter pounds, and the average for the lot very close to a pound.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

HOTEL FLORENCE COMPANY.—A judgment for $12,501 was entered yesterday against the Hotel Florence Company, which conducted the Florence Apartment Hotel, at 109 East Eighteenth Street, in favor of Albert C. Henderson, on an assigned claim for Homer J. Beaudet for services as Superintendent in the remodeling of the building for twelve months at $1,000 a month. The company was incorporated on March 18, 1904, with a capital stock of $25,000, leased the building and spent considerable money on improvements. The company, it is said, was dispossessed on April 21 last. Other judgments for $3,750 have also been entered against the company.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THE OLYMPIA FLORIST.—John G. Tarkasikis, John Chigranis, and Gregory Chigranis, who were in the florist business under the style of the Olympia Florist at 57 and 101 West Forty-second Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,012 and nominal assets of $500 in fixtures, which are mortgaged for $500 to Michael Chigranis. All the debts were contracted between April 15 and May 15 this year.

HARRY MCNALLY.—Harry McNally, a builder, living at 13 Beach Terrace, the Bronx, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $130,955 and no assets. Of the liabilities $81,000 is secured by bond and mortgages on property formerly owned by him; and $19,000 by three suits for damages. Among the creditors are Joseph B. Martindale, $38,000, secured; Cohen & Endel, $23,000, secured; Alexander B. Wolf, $14,000, secured; Jackson Architectural Iron Works, $6,000; New York Architectural Terra Cotta Company, $2,300; Willson, Adams & Co., $4,897, and the John P. Kane Company, $3,156.

LEVIN & MEYER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Levin & Meyer Contracting Company, painters and decorators, at 17 Stuyvesant Street, by the following creditors: Benjamin Fleisher, $2,600; Abraham Rosenberg, $450, and Moses Wein, $100, all for work recently done for the company. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, and in the past three months paid money and transferred property to various creditors to prefer them. The business was started on Jan. 1, 1900, by the firm of Levin & Meyer, and was incorporated under New York laws on March 10, 1904, with a capital stock of $10,000. Jacob Levin was President and Jacob Meyer Vice President and Treasurer. Two weeks ago several mechanics' liens were filed against the company on some of its contract work.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 154 failures in the United States during the week, against 179 for the previous week, and 194, 157, 153, and 163 for the corresponding weeks of 1904 to 1901. The Middle States had 47, New England 18, Southern 31, Western 28, Northwestern 11, Pacific 18, and Territories 1. Canada had 16, against 15 for the preceding week. About 84 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had a capital of $5,000 or less, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BONDY, Chas. S.—De Levis Moore	$273
CAREY, James J.—Simon Heyman and another	262
CHIMOREU, Meyer—Saml. C. Samuels	125
COLGAN, Jas.—City of New York	152
CHAMBERS, Edwin J.—City of N. Y.	152
DE FRANCO, Salvatore—W. B. Hopping	109
DEPAN, Chas. D.—Press Pub. Co.	110
DELANEY, John—City of New York	46
EVANS, Edw. J.—Clarence Garretson	140
ERCOLE, August and Frank—Sigmund Samodovitz	554
EAGAN, Jos. H.—Solomon Sperling	554
FEINER, David—Paul Pfotenhauer and another	318
FLYNN, Peter F.—Dennis Dobbins	286
FERNBACH, Robt. L.—Moritz L. Ernst	374
FEULON, Edw. J.—Manly A. Burnham and another	254
FELIPPO, Errigo and Mary—Sigmund Samodovitz	27
FEIGL, Gustav—Alfred L. Holhan	50
FELDHEIM, Sophie—Simon Manges and another	88
GAMAGE, H. C.—Maurice G. Rypinski	1,805
GOLDSTEIN, Abraham—Saml. Rosenthal, costs	25
HOGAN, John J.—Frank Pearce	103
HALL, Martha C. and Frederic R.—Morris Badt	534
HERZIG, Gustave—Johanna Froehlich	237
HUGHES, Cora M.—Mary K. Desmond	34
GANAWAY, Geo. E.—City of N. Y.	152
GOODMAN, Yetta—Same	285
GOLDBERG, Michael—Same	152
GOLDBERG, Isidor—Same	152
GAYER, Louisa—Same	106
GROH, Otto—Same	152
HMELS, John—Emily Niedermeyer	111
GALLAHER, Luke F.—John C. Oldmixon	149
HARRISON, Ida S.—Elizabeth Harrison	357
HILBERT, Louis—Arthur Chollett	231
HORR, Frederick—City of N. Y.	42
HUBBY, Mary—Same	66
HENRY, Frank H.—Same	66
HENDRICKS, Thomas—Same	106
HANNAN, Joseph C.—Jacob Meyers	12
KIDNEY, George—James Jordan	218
KAMBER, Bernard—Seaman Sylvester and others	83
SAME—Geo. F. Victor and others	101
LEVIN, Jacob—Robert J. Metzler	195
LEDERMANN, Harriet J. — Dietrich Blenderman	68
LOCK, Joseph—City of N. Y.	99
LEVISON, Michael—Same	552
LOHOMANN, Herman—Same	106
MULLER, Albert F.—Louis Hewlett and another	17
MILLER, Louis and Jacob—Jacob Rose	156
MORTON, Mary—Sowdan & Co	165
MEYER, Louis—George P. Busch	48
MICHEL, Leo L.—Same	38
MEYER, Jacob—Robert J. Metzler	195
MEACHEN, William—City of N. Y.	77
MEYER, Chas. H.—Same	2,061
MARTIN, Geo. C.—Same	167
MOLLOY, Charles—Same	156
MILLER, Frederick—Same	156
MCMEELY, Frank—Dan'l Mackintosh	284
MCINTYRE, Thomas A.—Thos. W. Schackleford	7,754
SAME—Thos. W. Schackleford	132
SAME—Same	45
O'CONNELL, William.—Nathan Socol	72
O'KEEFE, Thos. F.—James Laaham	116
POZ, Wm. M.—Adams Dry Goods Co., costs	116
POPPER, John—City of N. Y.	58
PENISTON, Thos. H.—Geo. F. Hohner	459
RUCKSTUHL, John—Gustave T. Lawrence and another	62
ROEDER, Albert—City of New York	285
RUNKEL, Herman—Jacob Schwartz	74
SALVATORE, Pasquale—Michaelo Corlucci	1,137
SCOCCA, Rocco—Michaelo Coriucci	1,137
SCOCCA, Rocco—Michaelo Coriucci	1,137
SIVIGLIA, Micola—Walter B. Hopping	168
SNELL, John H.—Charles E. Worden	160
SWEENEY, Peter and James W.—John A. Murray	395
SIELCKEN, Miles H.—Edwin J. Allller and another	59
STRAUSE, Henry—Charles Stutz	216
SCHULTZ, John P.—City of New York	167
SPIEDACK, Jonas—Phoenix Mills Distilling Company	170
SINDEL, Isaac—Solomon Sperling	954
SMITH, Louis H.—City of New York	106
TALSKY, Rachel and Morris—Material Men's Mercantile Association	50
TALSKY, Rudolph—Paul Pfotenhauer and another	318
VOSSMACK, Fredk. E.—Geo. P. Busch	24
WEISKETTLE, Edith—Martha E. Cashdollar	607
WEINBERG, David—Chas. L. Van Vliet and another	83
JAMES McCREERY REALTY CORPORation—Equitable National Bank of N. Y., costs	118
EASTERN ENGRAVING CO.—Walter B. Hopping	160
THE CITY OF N. Y.—Warren Scharf Asphalt Paving Co	143
SAME—Fruin Bambrick Paving Co	72
SAME—Atlantic Alcatras Asphalt Co	165
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—Isaac S. Levy and others	198
SAME—Wm. J. Hutchens	298
COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO. OF N. Y.—Harry T. Gause	447,579
INTER. ST. RY. CO.—Amy Garnett	281
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—Albert C. Henderson	12,501

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

BROWN, Garry—J. R. Brown and others, May 22, 1904	$101
SAME—Same, April 4, 1905	101
BELL, W. P., Jr.—O. B. Ackerly, Sept. 19, 1899, (canceled)	228
DAVIS, Joseph and Benjamin—A. Coon, April 25, 1904	140
DOUGLAS, Byron—M. B. Douglas, June 29, 1904	510
EDELSTEIN, Carl—M. W. Govell, April 10, 1905, (canceled)	1,121
SAME—Same, April 10, 1905, (canceled)	5,134
HITCHCOCK, William R.—G. S. Cammack and others, Oct. 14, 1904	188
JACOBS, Charles—J. Jacobs and others, April 20, 1903	29
LIEBERMAN, Ernest—F. Potter and another, Jan. 7, 1903, (released)	441
MURRAY, John L.—J. S. Harris and others, Dec. 12, 1904	901
SAME—Same, Dec. 23, 1904	961
MARSHALL, William L.—T. M. Barr and others, March 22, 1898	47
O'CONNELL, Thomas—O. Richter, May 2, 1903	895
ROEBUCK, Thomas G. and Caroline L.—W. H. Blackburn, May 18, 1904	1,768
ROCKMORE, David H.—C. S. Lieberkind—Nov. 23, 1904	112
SAME—Same, March 21, 1904	121
SCHUDER, Rudolph and Richard—Acker, Merrall & Condit, Dec. 10, 1895	125
TUCK, Henry M.—F. Potter and another, Jan. 7, 1903, (released)	447
YOUNG, William E.—F. L. Eames, April 19, 1905	121
SAME—Same, April 2, 1905	124
SAME—Same, Nov. 2, 1901	97
LEX. REALTY CO.—J. Egan, May 4, 1905	908
SAME—F. A. S. Carpenter, May 5, 1905	139

Services at the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 310 WEST 54TH Street.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Leighton Williams; 11 A. M., "The Ascension"; 8 P. M., "Three Ideals of the Christian Ministry." Annual Sermon to the Students of Amity Theological School.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., Corner 64th St. REV. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. No evening service. Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, 57TH ST., DR. MACARTHUR, 11, 8; "Japan's Victory Christianity's Opportunity" at 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42d St., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Loving and Knowing"; 8 P. M., "Have You a Conscience?"

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, B'way and 79th St., Rev. I. M. HALDEMAN, Pastor. 11 A. M.—"HANDING OVER THE PERSONAL ACCOUNT TO GOD." 8 P. M.—"IS IT POSSIBLE TO DISBELIEVE IN THE WRITINGS OF MOSES AND BELIEVE IN THE WORDS OF CHRIST? CAN THE PERSON WHO DISBELIEVES IN MOSES BE SAVED? The above question is raised by a far-reaching question of Christ. HAS THE CHURCH THE COURAGE TO ANSWER IT?"

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. R. P. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor. Morning services at Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West Fortieth Street, 11 A. M. Preaching by the Pastor. EVENING SERVICE: Preaching by the pastor at church chapel, 8 West Forty-sixth Street, at 8 o'clock.

LEXINGTON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 111th St.—Rev. Walter J. Swaffield preaches 11 A. M., 7:45.

MADISON AV. BAPT. CHURCH, Cor. 31 St. 11 A. M.—"As to Miracles."

Rev. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher. 8 P. M.—Rev. J. GELL, D. D., will preach. THE ACOUSTICON FOR THE DEAF. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 9:45 A. M. Conducted by REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHington Sq.—Dr. Jackson, Minister.—Morning, "One Thing Needful"; evening, "David, the Soul Magnet."

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor.—Services: 10:45, "Christ's Second Coming"; 7:45, "A Good Investment." All cordially invited to attend.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street, Rev. C. E. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor. Rev. C. R. Seymour, D. D., Associate Pastor. 11 A. M. the pastor will preach; 8 P. M. the Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost, D. D., will preach. Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 76th St.—H. A. Stimson, D. D., 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St. Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St.—Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector; services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., rector officiating.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St., Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. 7:30, 8:45 A. M., holy communion. 11 A. M., holy communion and sermon, (rector.) 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon, (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 3 E. 29th.—Communions 7, 8, and 9; Sermon and Concone's Mass, 10:30; Choral Evensong. Father Huntington preaches Sunday morning.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street, Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L. Holy Communion.....8 A. M. Morning Prayer, Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector.....11 o'clock Children's Service.....3 P. M. Choral Litany; Preacher, Rev. Df. Rushton..8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 27e RUE.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½ h. du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AV. AND 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, D. D., Rector.—7:30, 11 A. M.; 3:45, 8 P. M.

INCARNATION, MADISON AV. AND 35TH St.—Sundays in June, 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; July, 8 and 11 A. M.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 44th St., The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Services 8:30 and 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening, 8; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, (ST. James's,) Madison Av. and 73d St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Services 11 o'clock only. Sunday school 9:45 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway & 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th Street, Rev. Ezra Squier Tipple, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Rev. Bertrand M. Tipple; 8 P. M., Rev. Dr. C. F. Sitterly.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner 60th St., Rev. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor. Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning sermon followed by service of Holy Communion.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, PASTOR. Communion and sermon at 10:30 A. M. Evening, 7:45 P. M., the pastor preaches. Attractive meetings every evening. Seats free. Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 618T ST., NEAR 3D Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV. REV. W. ORVILLE ALLEN, of Cambridge, Mass., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. & 126th St., Allan MacRossie, Pastor. 11 A. M.—Holy Communion. 7:45—Special Music. Choir and chorus, (50 voices.)

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. 86th St. Subway Station adjoining the church. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. OPEN ALL SUMMER. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

AT THE MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church to-morrow morning, Rev. ARTHUR JUDSON BROWN, D. D., Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, will preach on the theme, "The Bearing of the Japanese Victory on the Moral Problems of the Far East."

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, PASTOR WEST END Presbyterian Church, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av., will preach at 11 and 8; Communion at both services.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Mr. Knapp will preach at 11. Rev. Henry S. Coffin at 4. CHORAL SERVICE AT 8. SEATS FREE. Wednesday Evening Service 8.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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RUSSIA IN EUROPE.

It would be a satisfaction to know that the Russian autocracy had at last learned the terrible lessons which have been administered to it during these last fifteen months, and of which the sea fight which at one stroke lowers Russia from the third to the seventh rank among naval Powers is simply the culmination. But there are no signs of such a result. Pharaoh has again hardened his heart. To learn, as we do as authentically as we can learn anything that goes on in Russian official circles, that the greatest national malefactor in all Russia, that Admiral ALEXIEFF who procured the Czar to put him, instead of a sane Foreign Secretary, in charge of the negotiations with Japan, who conducted them to the issue we know, and who then ran away from the consequences of his own folly—to learn that that ALEXIEFF is still the dominant figure in the imperial councils is to be convinced that the Grand Ducal coterie is the modern representative of the Bourbons, "who learned nothing and forgot nothing."

That such counselors would hail the opportunity to embroil all Europe for the sake of saving their own faces in Asia, so far as that is still possible, is an extremely plausible supposition. Perhaps it is only its plausibility which has given it currency. But surely "Europe," meaning the Governments thereof, should be sufficiently on its guard to prevent the possibility of such a consummation. Everybody knows that the prevailing sentiment in what is so ridiculously called the concert of Europe is mutual distrust. It is reported that the counsels of France, the ally of Russia, are quite disregarded in St. Petersburg, in spite of the labors and sacrifices which France has made to prove the reality and sincerity of her friendship, and that the counsels of Germany are preferred. This can mean only that France is advising peace and that Germany is instigating a continuance of the war. But it should be plain to any reasonable Russian that France needs and desires a strong Russia, while Germany needs and desires a weak Russia. That the war should continue to such an enfeeblement of Russia that Germany would no longer have anything to fear on her Eastern or Russian frontier, and could devote more of her military attention to the western or French, is so obviously to the interest of Germany's peace and safety that it is truly astonishing that the ruling coterie at St. Petersburg should not see it, or would be, if any failure of perception on the part of that coterie could any longer be so.

But Germany is the only great Power in Europe which has anything to gain by the further enfeeblement of Russia. Austria, to be sure, which scarcely any longer counts as one of the great Powers, would be glad of any weakening of Russia which would give her a freer hand in Southeastern Europe. The Scandinavian nations would rejoice at a weakening of the Power of which they have feared that she would undertake to restore her damaged prestige at their expense, an undertaking which Togo has just taken pains to render more unlikely and remote. The inchoate or submerged nationalities, the Poles and the Finns, would rejoice in the weakening of their oppressor. But of the great Powers of Western Europe Germany is the only one which can desire the further abasement of Russia. Great Britain is now freed for an indefinite period of her fear for India or from Russian designs in any part of Asia. Italy has no interests to be subserved by the continuance of a conflict in which Russia is foredoomed, while as for France, we have seen that her interest is to see the strength of Russia as soon and as completely as possible repaired.

These nations are proper and trusty counselors of Russia. They are all, happily, on good terms with one another, the two greatest of them on better terms than almost any living Frenchman or Englishman can remember them as being, and Great Britain is the ally of Japan. A joint representation to Russia on the part of all these nations, which would have the sympathy though it could not have the formal adherence of the Government of the United States, should be received by Russia as disinterested counsel. And there can be no question that such a representation, if it could be brought about, would point out to Russia the desirableness of making peace, while though she has now no "fleet in being," she still has an army, of which the destruction would leave her in the Far East utterly at the mercy of Japan.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

It is announced from Washington that President ROOSEVELT has "definitely determined to postpone the special session of Congress, which he had intended to call for Oct. 16, until after the Fall elections, and that he now expects that the next Congress will convene on Nov. 13."

We are not surprised to learn from the faithful correspondents of The Tribune that "the 'stand-patters' regard the President's decision to postpone the extra session as a victory for them." We venture to guess that Mr. ROOSEVELT shares that view. Only three weeks can be gained at the most, and probably not more than a fortnight. Congressmen would be in bad temper. If they remained in continuous session, as they must in order to accomplish anything, they would lose some $190,000 in mileage, as they would not dare to take advantage of the fiction of a "constructive recess" to which Mr. ROOSEVELT himself attached such validity. If Congress met for a couple of weeks only, any attempted action on the tariff would open the floodgates of debate on that vexed subject, and all probability of action would vanish. Of these facts the President is as well aware as the leaders of his party in Congress. They rely on them to induce him, when the time approaches, to reconsider his "definite determination" and permit things to take their course.

But meanwhile there are events not wholly to be reckoned on that may take their own particular course, not in accordance with that expected by the party leaders. President ROOSEVELT has shown remarkable aptitude for avoiding open rupture with these leaders, but he has shown also a pretty stubborn adherence to certain notions regarded by him as fundamental. At times he has made it plain that he feels strongly the unsuitableness of our present tariff to existing conditions. If it should happen that a popular feeling in the same direction should manifest itself he might and probably would be prompt and energetic in taking advantage of it. This might occur at the elections this Fall. There are no National offices to be filled. The Republican Party is divided and confused in some States. There are signs of renewed spirit in the opposition. If the Republican vote should fall off conspicuously, especially in the regions where the sentiment for tariff revision has been the most active, the President's mind might be strongly affected by it. He is a very watchful opportunist. He will not split his party, if he can help it; but he will not so readily see his party go against the current of popular sentiment as the extreme protectionists would like him to. His recent stroke in connection with supplies for the canal, though he apparently withdrew from its logical consequences, has produced a serious effect. He may renew it at an unexpected moment, and with more substantial results.

"PEACE WITH HONOR."

At the Lake Mohonk International Arbitration Conference Mr. OSCAR S. STRAUS expressed the opinion that "instead of lessening the scope, the meaning, and the future application of The Hague Tribunal this terrible and bloodiest war of all history will bring home to the nations of the world that no war can bring victories comparable to 'peace with honor.'" That belief must be based upon the hope that the nations will undergo some kind of regeneration and grow in grace. It strikes us that the progress and astonishing outcome of the Russo-Japanese war is going to "make for peace" in two ways, neither of which has anything to do with sentiment, but is altogether practical.

In the first place, the rise of Japan to the status of a great Power sensibly diminishes the terrestrial field within which the Earth-hungry nations may commit their depredations. England is always ready to throw a line to any derelict little State. Germany is eager to lay her hands on weakly held territory in any part of the world. France has dreams of territorial expansion, and we of late have taken to doing something in that line ourselves. But henceforth any Western Power that attempts a foray in the Far East will have to reckon with Japan. No outlander nation could meddle in Europe without waking up the European concert. We have set up and stand by the principle that this hemisphere is not to be considered subject to incursion and colonization by oversea Powers. Japan has in the most startlingly conspicuous manner set up her Monroe Doctrine in the Far East, for the drubbing she has administered to Russia was given for nothing else in the world than as a measure for the protection of her own peace and safety. The aggressions of Russia threatened her national existence. She has in this highly unmistakable manner notified not only Russia but all the world that she intends to protect herself and is competent to do it. The new Japanese Doctrine seems to put the whole of Eastern Asia outside the range of colonizing schemes, save with the consent of Japan. Over that very considerable part of the land and waters of the Earth which we call the Far East, therefore, there is distinctly less probability of war in the future.

The dreadful mishandling of Russia by Japan makes war between other nations less likely, moreover, because of the impressive way in which the lesson has been taught that a nation is unspeakably foolish that provokes hostilities it is unprepared to carry on. Russia ought to have conquered Japan. She is a great military empire, and her resources of men and money far outweigh those of her enemy. Yet she has been disgracefully whipped because of civil and military disorganization and inefficiency. There are other nations in a condition of similar unpreparedness for war. The fate of Russia serves as a terrible example to them of what happens to countries that blunder or venture into wars for which they are unready. Long discipline, stern self-denial, and enormous outlays are necessary to put a country in a state of such fitness for war as Japan has exhibited. During those moments which they devote to counting the cost the statesmen of the great Powers will be very likely to fall into Mr. STRAUS's way of thinking and turn with new interest and respect to the temple of peace at The Hague. But it will be rather because they fear war with dishonor than because they are enthusiastic about peace with honor that the gates of the temple will seem to them to shine with such unaccustomed splendor.

A FORTUNATUS PURSE.

The passenger traffic within the limits of Greater New York and its immediate vicinity seems in some measure still to comply with the happy conditions attaching to the fabled purse of Fortunatus; the greater the demands made upon it the greater is the response. Look for a moment at the figures of this little table showing the gain and loss of passenger traffic for the quarter ending the 31st of March in the Subway, on the surface lines, and on the elevated lines:

	Loss.	Gain.
Surface lines (daily average).	50,000	.....
Elevated lines	164,000	.....
Subway	.....	328,000
Total loss	.....	214,000
Net increase	.....	114,000

There are some grave problems for the surface lines involved in the distribution of this traffic, and they are complicated by financial operations which it is not necessary to discuss, but the fact remains that with the great extension of means of travel there has been an increase of travel. Within the first three months of the continuous working of the Subway, it carried an average of 114,000 daily more than was lost by the other lines. To paraphrase the old couplet, those ride now who never rode before, and those who once did ride now ride the more.

A portion of this notable increase is due to the increase of the population, a portion to the ease and rapidity of travel which induce those living at considerable distances from the centre of the city to visit it more often, especially the families of the bread-winners, and each visitor of this class tends to use the railways for more short trips at the lower end of the route. Then there is the corresponding tendency for dwellers downtown to make easy and quick trips outward for pleasure or business and to accompany these with short trips at either end of the route. It is as if the human atoms that make up a community, finding the friction attending their movements lessened, yield more readily to the complex and multiplied forces that impel them to seek each other in varied ways. It is to be remarked also that the daily average traffic of the Subway has reached within less than one-fifth of the estimated capacity of the system. These facts amply justify the plans for the extension of rapid transit. The plans require careful adjustment to yield the best results, but they also call for the utmost energy in prosecuting them.

MAYOR WEAVER.

There is probably no precise parallel to the scene in Philadelphia on Thursday, when the local Legislature, under the pressure of the aroused public indignation of which the Mayor at the eleventh hour made himself the spokesman, rescinded its deliberate action of a fortnight ago, hooted by the same crowd of citizens which hooted it then. The boss, under whose orders it acted on the former occasion, on the latter sat alone in his office, with none so poor to do him reverence or even to make a pretense of consulting him.

This is all well enough, so far as it goes. But a series of riotous popular uprisings is not a commendable form of municipal government. The main gain seems to be that Mayor WEAVER has been emboldened to transfer his allegiance. He has changed his condition of servitude to the machine for one of responsibility to the city. He has all the opportunities for good provided by the ample powers conferred upon him by law when it was not imagined that he would or could use them for good. He has shown and is showing a disposition to use these powers, contrary to the purpose for which they were given to him, and in the interest of the community. If he goes on in this line, and the people of Philadelphia sustain him, it seems possible to redeem the civic reputation of Philadelphia. But Philadelphians cannot afford to forget that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and that their political duties have by no means been permanently discharged when they have hunted recreant Councilmen in automobiles for a week or so. The ringsters are dejected for the time. But they will surely recover and make a desperate fight for their ill-gotten gains, and for the opportunity to make more. To baffle them, and to keep them baffled, will need a more arduous exercise of civic patriotism than the burst of enthusiasm which a particularly impudent scheme of spoliation has temporarily evoked.

PIPE GALLERIES.

It is becoming a matter of public interest to know why the Rapid Transit Commission, having secured the legislation it asked for and being fully and unequivocally committed to the construction of pipe galleries when it had the power to build them, has apparently failed to give them consideration in connection with the proposed extension of the rapid transit system. These powers were conferred by the Gardner bill, which passed as introduced and has been signed by Gov. HIGGINS. Therein Senator GARDNER builded—if not better than he knew, at least a good deal better than he intended. He introduced the bill, but was instrumental in having the pipe gallery clauses stricken out before it was passed. It went thus amended to the Assembly, where the clauses stricken out by the Senate were restored. In that shape it came back to the Senate. Senator ELSBERG chanced to be near the Speaker's chair when it thus came back. By clever manipulation he secured its reference to a conference committee of which the Senate members were favorable, and this committee concurred in the Assembly amendment restoring the bill to the form in which it was introduced. Senator GARDNER did not dare antagonize it at the last moment for fear of delaying the provision of additional rapid transit for Brooklyn, and so it was that the report of the conference committee was adopted by the Senate and the bill became a law.

It is now insisted that the Gardner bill does not in any way enlarge the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission, but merely provides what shall be done with pipe galleries when they are built. This view is not concurred in by the members of the Legislature who took sides for or against the measure, it having been understood by them that it conferred full power in the matter. If it had not done so there would have been no opposition to it, and the representatives of those opposed to any interference with the monopoly of the electric lighting and telephone companies would have let it pass with entire equanimity, chortling meanwhile at the gullibility of those who deemed it worth fighting for. The Municipal Journal, which has consulted eminent counsel and holds the opinion that the new law confers full powers upon the Commission to build pipe galleries if it wants to, says:

> What the commission will do in the matter is problematical. It is hoped that it will accept this opportunity to obtain something which cannot fail to be of lasting benefit to the city as well as to the citizens who are so universally oppressed by overcharges for light, power, and telephone service. The ownership and operation of pipe galleries by the city would break the backbone of the telephone monopoly and bring about a reduction of the price of electric current, for power and lighting purposes, inasmuch as such ownership and operation would admit of real competition.

This is a guarded expression of conservative opinion. If advised that its powers are still incomplete, and that there is the possibility of being restrained in their exercise by an application for an injunction, the Commission should ask the Governor to include an emergency bill on this subject in the business to be referred to the special session; or, if this cannot be done, it should go ahead with pipe-gallery plans in connection with every foot of new subway designed, and not proceed beyond that point until it gets the authority it desires to render the public this large and lasting service. To neglect it will subject the Commission to merited censure for failing to take advantage of an opportunity which cannot occur again.

In the course of some observations upon the yacht race across the Atlantic Ocean THE TIMES remarked the other day that if ever another such race were arranged "a full description of the competing yachts, in which the seafaring man cannot err, should be furnished in advance to the skippers of the ocean liners, incoming and outgoing." We now learn that this very thing was done by The Associated Press in the case of the race just concluded. A full description of the competing yachts was furnished to every skipper and purser and Marconi operator likely to be afloat at the time, and the request was made to them that upon sighting any of the yachts they would send to The Associated Press its latitude and longitude, condition of the weather, and any other facts of interest. This forethought and provision accounts for the remarkable success of The Associated Press in getting news of the race during its progress. The service was practically continuous, giving to the public from day to day news of one or more of the competing fliers, so that anybody taking an interest in the contest had every morning a pretty good knowledge of how it was going.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Admiral Togo's Strange Dispatch.

Not a bit less remarkable, in a way, than the victory just won by Admiral Togo on the Straits of Korea, and perhaps equally significant, is the fact that in replying to his Emperor's curiously cool congratulation on his great victory he could use language like this: "That we gained a success beyond our expectations is due to the brilliant virtue of your Majesty and to the protection of the spirits of your imperial ancestors, and not to the action of any human being." Now, what were the emotions, what the mental attitude, of Admiral Togo when he wrote that sentence, so amazing to the Western mind? We have the best of proof that he is a most practical and efficient man, and efficient not in some queer, Oriental way, but in the way we thoroughly understand and by employing means with which we are thoroughly familiar. It would be easy to say, and doubtless it will be said, that his phrases about the Emperor's brilliant virtue and the spirits of the imperial ancestors are phrases only—mere conventional symbols so far as the educated and progressive Japanese are concerned, and repeated by them for effect upon the common people who are still in the age of myth and fable. But who can be sure of that? The same thing was said of analogous phrases in the Czar's recent rescript, and we were asked to believe that in spite of them the Czar was an up-to-date man, a man of the West and not the incommensurable alien his words implied. There is not much trust left now for those assurances, and there is a disquieting tone of sincerity in Admiral Togo's disclaimer of credit for "any human being," and his ascription of all the glory to the spirits of some do-nothing Emperors long since dead and to a living Emperor whom the Admiral is at least willing to seem to hold more than human. Worry about this strange phenomenon, however, is somewhat calmed when one remembers the phraseology that characterizes the British "speeches from the throne" at the opening of Parliament. Those strange productions get quite as far from the facts as did Admiral Togo's dispatch, and they probably would sound as absurd to us as that if we had not read so many of them and were not so sure that no Britisher takes those fast following first person pronouns literally or seriously.

Quackery and Its Logic.

It was a violation of our well-considered rule to permit, as we deliberately did yesterday, a Jersey "osteopathist" to exploit himself and his heresies in our columns, but his letter was marked by a good temper that must have been maintained with considerable difficulty, and then—well, to be frank, the letter very prettily illustrated several of our arguments against practitioners of its author's class, and therefore it made instructive as well as pleasant reading. Irrelevance, bad logic, and misapprehension of facts were about all the characteristics it had. What, for instance, does it matter whether a quack has or has not a sincere belief in his own power to cure everything with his one nostrum or his one manipulative device? Sincerity makes him a better man personally, perhaps, but it in no degree guarantees the soundness of his "system," and it does not make him any less of a danger to the public. Indeed, it tends to render him more dangerous, since the conscious swindler might well have hesitations and cautions which the man who had deluded himself before he tried to delude others would be very apt to lack. And why did our correspondent first admit that a favorable result in a single case proved nothing, and then claim that clinical reports on many cases would not establish any theory of practice? The admission showed a commendable gleam of reason, but the claim was supported poorly, indeed, by the question, "Otherwise, why has there ever been a change in medical treatment of disease?" Clinical reports on many cases may not "establish" any theory of practice for all time, but they certainly do—or do not—give it a provisional establishment as the best in "the present state of the art," which is all that anybody can sensibly demand. Quacks of every kind and name always make much of the unquestionable fact that the regular doctors often condemn to-day what they commended yesterday, and yet the essential difference between medical orthodoxy and medical heterodoxy is that the one never claims to have reached perfection, while the other always does—and in addition makes the logical leap of asserting that because one thing was wrong another thing is right. But it is waste of time to rehearse truisms. The fatal weakness of the irregular practitioner's position is his refusal to prepare himself for passing an examination that would demonstrate the possession of knowledge certainly needed in a doctor's business and to get a license that would leave him entirely free to use any method or methods of treatment that might commend themselves to his judgment. The "osteopathists" pretend to have good schools of their own. If the schools are as good as they pretend, their graduates should have no difficulty at all in meeting the State's present requirements.

Criminality Plus Stupidity.

Even Anarchists should have had more sense than to attempt the assassination of the little Spanish King, particularly while he was in a carriage with the wise and gentle President of France. For bomb-throwing in Russia one can figure out an explanation which will serve as a sort of an excuse, if studied from a carefully selected point of view, but from killing ALFONSO no imaginable advantage could come to anybody. He has certainly done no harm that needs punishing, and it is easily within the power of the Spanish people, with their Constitution, their Legislature, and their responsible Ministers to prevent him from doing any harm in the future. Nothing at all would be changed by his death, and there are no obvious reasons for expecting that the man who would take the empty throne would have any better intentions or any higher abilities than his. He seems to be a serious-minded boy, as determined as a boy can be, to do what he can for his country's advantage, and, though his ancestors were a pretty bad lot in their day, there is not the slightest chance that ALFONSO will repeat or even attempt to repeat their follies or their crimes. The day is past for either. If "the people" had no worse enemies than the modern King they would be happy indeed.

Urges Warm Greeting to Hay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The suggestion to accord a warm reception to Mr. John Hay on his return from Europe, made by "Vox Populi" in yesterday's issue of THE TIMES, was most cordially received. Mr. Hay, our ideal statesman, and the star of the international political theatre, undoubtedly deserves the appreciation of his people, as his work for them is greatly responsible for the condition of the Secretary's health. Let us, therefore, show to all that the record of honest, noble, patriotic work is most safely deposited in the remembrance of his countrymen.

Brooklyn, June 1, 1905. M. R.

Praises Mr. Connolly's Yachting Cable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your special cable dispatch, giving the story of the Fleur de Lys's passage, written by a man who is probably better qualified to tell it than any other, is one of the most satisfactory bits of genuine newspaper enterprise it has been my pleasure ever to observe. Your yachtsmen readers and all others interested in this noble sport must thank you for treating them to such a thrilling and fascinating tale.

New York, June 2, 1905. A. C. M.

Sure of Its Genuineness.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Yes," remarked Mrs. Upstartia, "that picture is an original Raphael. Husband had heard so much about counterfeit Raphaels that he not only ordered this from an artist upon whom he could depend, but he went so far as to go to the studio every day while it was being painted; so you can take my word for it that this is a real original Raphael."

NEW THEORY OF STREET DUST

Maybe Dr. Woodbury Holds That It Is a Disinfectant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At last I've learned why the learned doctor who is Commissioner of Streets of this progressive city let the streets remain so dirty and without sprinkling so long. He had probably read the views of Dr. J. J. Cassidy, a member of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario, and coincided with them.

Dr. Cassidy deprecates the popular idea that the commoner contagious diseases are disseminated through the agency of street dust. He declares that street dust is not, as is the general belief, a vehicle of the commoner contagious diseases. Rather, judging from analysis of the dust, it acts as a ferment and has strong disinfectant power on the germs of scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping cough, and influenza, and is capable of destroying instead of enhancing their virulence. Because the dust is exposed to the sunlight these sputa rapidly lose their virulence and cease to be infective. It's the dust in rooms which are excluded from the light of the sun which retains their virulence.

So hereafter we may breathe the dust-laden air, have our eyes filled with it and our nostrils tickled with it and be happy.

DUM SPIRO, SPIRO.

New York, June 1, 1905.

CATCHING TROUT BY HAND.

A Preliminary Tickling and You Get Them Easily.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What Mr. Butsel writes about the trout which allows him to stroke its back will, I dare say, seem "truly wonderful" to most people, and so it would have seemed to me had I not seen something more wonderful. Twenty-four years ago this year I spent my vacation in the little village of Schoenwald, near Triberg, in the Black Forest. One day the son of the proprietor of the inn at which I was staying said that he was going out to catch some trout, and asked me if I would accompany him. After a while he reappeared in his bare feet, his trousers rolled up, and with a small, very much elongated keg slung by a strap over his shoulder, instead of a creel.

The keg had a square opening on the top side and he said that he would show me how to catch trout without tackle. We went down to a small brook running through a meadow near the house. He partly filled the keg with water, then, wading a few yards up stream, stooped down and carefully felt under the long grass which hung over the bank. After a while he lifted a nice brook trout out of the water and put it into the keg, and then wading alittle further repeated the operation, and took in all some twenty trout out of the brook.

He told me that he caught the fish by feeling carefully around under the grass at the edge of the bank, and when he felt one he tickled and stroked it until by a quick movement he could insert his thumb and forefinger into the fish's gills and then lift it out of the water. I went with him and saw him catch fish in this way several times. DONALD HENDRY.

Asbury Park, N. J., June 1, 1905.

OUR LITTLE DUMB BROTHERS.

As to Them, Mr. Cleveland, Some Policemen, and the S. P. C. A.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every lover of animals feels grateful to THE TIMES for the interest it takes in the fate of our "little dumb brothers." How very "superior" must be one's "sense of superiority and self-pride" when the killing of such defenseless and easy prey as rabbits is needed to prop it up!

Mr. Cleveland, who is turning his attention to rabbits and clubwomen, does not seem to be gaining popularity thereby. How about the policemen who are not equal to putting a little dog out of its misery even after seven shots—and leave it to suffer for hours? Why should the rules of a police station forbid a telephone messenger being sent to the S. P. C. A.?

Will not the public be more generous to the "Bide-a-Wee" Society, which is really humane, and rescues dogs and cats that are neglected on the streets? Its headquarters are in the Ansonia—Seventy-third Street and Broadway.

A LOVER OF ANIMALS.

New York, June 1, 1905.

KING ALFONSO'S LETTER.

Intolerance in Spain as Shown by Protestant Persecution.

From The London News of May 24.

In view of King Alfonso's approaching visit to England, the letter which his Majesty has addressed to Cardinal Casanas with reference to the latter's protest against the opening of the new Anglican Church at Barcelona will be read with some dismay by those who wish to make his visit a popular success.

The newspapers of Spain have taken up the controversy, which has even led to some disturbances.

The correspondent of the Heraldo tried to telephone the letter, which was published in Barcelona, to Madrid, but was stopped by the censor. We have received a copy of the document by post, which is taken from the Boletin Eclesiastico, and is as follows:

"Madrid, 1st May, 1905.

"Very Rev. Senor Cardinal: With great interest and profound sympathy I have read the letter which your Eminence was so good as to address to me on the 22nd ult., the contents of which go to confirm the news which I had already of the attempt to open a new Protestant chapel in the Catholic city of Barcelona.

"That it is my true endeavor to see this matter determined according to the clear dictates of the text of the fundamental law and the most recent executory dispositions of the same is proved by the fact of its having been discussed some days since in the Council of my Ministers, and of my having sought in conjunction with them the most effectual means to correct an abuse incompatible with the present legislation and the unanimous sentiments of the Spanish nation.

"As Catholic King and submissive and believing Son of the only true Church, I am deeply pained by this new attempt against the faith of our ancestors, and the religion of the State, whose destinies Divine Providence has deemed right to entrust to me in these moments, and I do not hesitate to assure you, Senor Cardinal, that I shall do all in my power, within the attributes of my constitutional Sovereignty, that the projects which your Eminence exposes may be nullified by my Government, and I implore your blessing, reiterating to you all my respectful esteem and affectionate benevolence. ALFONSO XIII.

"To the Most Excellent Sr. Cardinal, Salvador Casanas y Pages, Bishop of Barcelona."

The First World's Fair.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the first editorial to-day you say that "London fifty-four years ago invented the world's fair. But London has never had another." You seem momentarily to have forgotten the "Great Exhibition" in 1862, held in the huge building (known slangily as the Brompton boilers) designed by Capt. Foulkes, R. E., which had as much floor space as the building (now the Crystal Palace, Sydenham) designed by Sir Joseph Paxton for the "Fair" you mention, and which should be as well remembered by newspaper men generally, and by you particularly, if only because in it was exhibited the first "web" printing press, named the Walter, after the chief proprietor of The Times, for whom it was constructed.

New York, June 1, 1905. J. C. BURLEY.

SANTO DOMINGO HAPPY WITH OUR COLLECTORS

Island More Prosperous Than Ever, Says Minister Dawson.

REVOLUTIONISTS ARE QUIET

With Peace, Good Government, and Excellent Crops, People Are Contented.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Santo Domingo is not only acquiescent, but supremely happy, to have American collectors in her Custom Houses, according to the accounts given by Minister Thomas C. Dawson, who arrived here to-day and was a caller at the White House. Mr. Dawson says the revenues of the Domingan Republic have increased from the time Col. Colton took hold, and that the revenues are now fully 20 per cent. greater than they were under the native régime.

The effect on tradesmen, he says, has been salutary, as they are protected from the discriminations and unequal collections which formerly prevailed. The conditions of competition are improved and business generally has been stimulated. To enhance the prosperity of Santo Domingo there has been an unprecedented yield of crops, and the planters will this year be able to ship the largest crop known in the history of the island. The sugar industry is the most promising line of investment in the island, and with continuing fair conditions of trade it is not unlikely, Mr. Dawson says, that the output will run up into millions of pounds, where now it is only thousands. The cacao crop has been unprecedentedly large, too.

The revolutions that were threatened three months ago have never materialized, and there are peace and quiet in the whole country. The presence of the United States officials has had a good moral effect on agitators who fear death for treason should they undertake to set up a new Government.

PRESIDENT IN A DILEMMA.

Choice of Judge for Land Fraud Cases Hampered by Judge Gilbert.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The President faces a most peculiar dilemma in the selection of a United States District Judge to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Bellinger. Judge Bellinger would have presided at the trial of the various persons indicted in connection with the land frauds in Oregon and Washington.

Judge William B. Gilbert, Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, taking the initiative in the situation, has designated to hear the cases District Judge John J. De Haven of the Northern District of California, formerly a Member of Congress and an appointee of President Cleveland. The Department of Justice is not entirely satisfied with this action, and Attorney General Moody has raised the question with Judge Gilbert whether his act is legal or expedient.

In the meantime the President has been asked why he does not at once appoint a Judge for the Oregon District who could try the land cases. He has decided not to do so. The reason lies in the difficulty of finding a lawyer in the State of Oregon who is not aligned on one side or the other in the land cases, and the partisan division of feeling that has beset the trial of Senator Mitchell and his colleagues in the land dealings that are under inquiry.

Beyond this is the consideration that the President in choosing a new Judge must consider the influence that Senator Mitchell has on that question. It is an awkward matter to consult the wishes of a Senator as to the choice of a Federal Judge who is to try that Senator, and perhaps sentence him to a term in prison. On the other hand, to select a man for the place without consulting the Senator might give support to the criticism that a Judge had been specially selected to railroad the accused men to prison.

Had not Judge Gilbert designated Judge De Haven the President would have selected for temporary duty in the Oregon District Judge Hunt of Montana or Judge Hanford of the State of Washington.

Ex-Land Office Employe Indicted.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Louis R. Smith of North Carolina, formerly an employe in the General Land Office, was indicted to-day by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia on a charge of abstracting and selling thirty land warrants, worth about $5,000. Smith was employed in the Land Office from July 1, 1901, to July 6, 1904, and it was during this time that the warrants were taken. Smith made a confession.

T. F. RYAN QUITS EXCHANGE.

Metropolitan Traction Head Transfers Seat to His Son, Allan A.

Thomas F. Ryan, Vice President of the Morton Trust Company, and the head of the Metropolitan traction interests, is about to retire from the New York Stock Exchange and transfer his membership to his son, Allan A. Ryan. His seat was posted for transfer yesterday.

Mr. Ryan has been a member of the Exchange since Oct. 30, 1874, but, like many others, he rarely went on the floor. In the past twenty-five years Mr. Ryan has only been seen once among the active brokers on the floor, and that was two years ago, when he was present at the opening of the Stock Exchange's new building. Allan A. Ryan has been in the brokerage business for the past two years, being the head of the Stock Exchange house of Ryan & Kelly. His partner, John Jerome Kelly, is a member of the Exchange.

Rozhdyestvyenskiy or What?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps it may be of less importance to you now than a week ago, but since you seem bound to get it right, you will, I dare say, appreciate the suggestion of a sympathetic reader, to the effect that you have not given the Russian Admiral even yet the full complement of letters to which he is entitled. I would not have thought it of sufficient importance had you not devoted a three-quarter column editorial to the subject. It should be spelled Rozhdyestvyenskiy. I will venture the assertion, however, that the above represents the Russian pronunciation and spelling as nearly as it can be represented in English letters—at least in the nominative case. G. W. C.

Milwaukee, May 31, 1905.

THE IMMIGRANT.

A foolish little immigrant
Has crossed the unknown sea,
And landed on the shore of life,
A citizen to be.

He did not bring a single cent—
No baggage has revealed;
Upon what scenes he turned his back,
His lips are ever sealed.

He may be homesick, who can tell?
The tears are in his eyes;
No doubt he finds this foreign shore
A land of strange surprise.

Ah, foolish little immigrant,
What tales were told to you?
Did you believe that work was light,
And gold on bushes grew?

Good luck to you while you are here,
For short the time you roam;
You cannot take a dollar back,
When you go sailing home.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

CULTURED ANARCHIST ACCUSED OF PARIS PLOT

Charles Malato Arrested for Attack on Alfonso.

GRANDFATHER WAS A COUNT.

Prisoner Noted for His Polished Literary Style — Emperor William Congratulates Spain's King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 2.—Charles Malato, the Anarchist who is accused by the French police of organizing a plot to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain and who has been arrested on this charge, is well known in political and literary circles.

He belongs to an ancient and noble Neapolitan family. His grandfather, Count Malato, was Commander in Chief of the army which belonged to the last King of Naples. He had the rank of Field Marshal, and suppressed the popular insurrection against the dynasty with such rigor and even ferocity as to earn for his sovereign the nickname King Bomba and the impassioned denunciations of the late Mr. Gladstone.

The passion for bombs is evidently hereditary in the family, for the Field Marshal's son, Charles's father, took the side of the Commune in Paris and was banished for life to the penal settlement of New Caledonia, where Charles was born.

After the general amnesty extended to the condemned Anarchists and Communists Charles and his father, who is now over ninety years old, came to Paris and threw themselves heart and soul into the Anarchist movement. For a time Charles Malato collaborated with Henri Rochefort, but they disagreed on the Dreyfus case, Malato taking the side of the condemned Captain, and since then M. Clémenceau's organ, the Aurore, and the Humanité, edited by the Socialist leader M. Jaurès, have been the recipients of Charles Malato's political articles, which are remarkable for their polished literary grace.

Malato himself is noted for the elaborate perfection of his manners. His wife, an Englishwoman, is a well-known composer.

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, June 2.—Emperor William telegraphed to King Alfonso immediately after he heard of the attempt on the King's life in Paris and congratulated him on his escape. The Emperor also telegraphed to the Queen Mother expressing his sympathy.

The semi-official North German Gazette to-day expresses horror at the attempt on the Spanish King's life.

PARIS, June 2.—King Alfonso and President Loubet to-day visited the Military School at St. Cyr, where they witnessed some cavalry evolutions, and drove thence to the Palace of Versailles, later visiting the Aero Club and witnessing an automobile procession and horse races at the Bois de Boulogne course.

The King to-night attended the performance at the Théâtre Français, which fronts the scene of the attempt on his life.

As King Alfonso was leaving the theatre six horses of his escort shied, throwing and slightly injuring the troopers who were riding them. The mishap occurred within a few yards of the scene of the bomb out- Beyond this no incident attended h. Majesty's visit to the theatre.

The Spanish Anarchist Volita to-day pointed out the place in the Bois de Virolay, where, he said yesterday, five uncharged bombs from Barcelona had been hidden by himself and several companions, who had been preparing for an attempt on King Alfonso's life, but only Anarchist papers were found.

HAVANA, June 2.—President Palma has cabled felicitations to King Alfonso and President Loubet on their escape from injury in the bomb explosion.

COULD NOT YIELD—CASTRO.

President Discusses American Demand for Arbitration.

CARACAS, Thursday, June 1.—President Castro read his message to Congress to-day.

He said in part that the Venezuelan Government had maintained good relations with foreign countries in the degree their respective representatives desired. Therefore the relations of Venezuela with all countries were relatively cordial. The Government had acceded to the desires of the respective representatives of foreign countries as far as justice, equity, and the dignity and honor of the nation permitted.

Regarding the mission of Gen. Velutini signed, and that the arrangement relat- Venezuela's creditors Gen. Castro said:

"I have the satisfaction to announce that such arrangements have already been made, that the agreements have been signed, and that the arrangements relating to the Disconto Bank of Berlin has been ratified by the German Government. As soon as it is ratified here Gen. Velutini hopes that the British Government will also ratify the new arrangement made for the payment of the British debt."

Continuing, the President said:

"With the United States, through causes foreign to our will and without the least responsibility on our part, we have had a slight difference, but the discussion of the question seems to have made the facts clear to the American Government, judging from the measures the said Government lately passed in favor of our good and cordial friendship. These questions refer to the Bermudez and Orinoco Companies. They have already been adjudged under the protocols, but nevertheless Mr. Bowen desired a new arbitration. The Government could not accede to this, as the sovereignty and independence of the republic were involved."

In conclusion the President expressed the hope that diplomatic relations between Venezuela and Colombia would be renewed at no distant date.

Six Warships Seen Near Manila.

MANILA, June 2.—Three warships were sighted at 2 o'clock and three more at 3 o'clock this afternoon steaming slowly and headed for the Gulf of Lingayen. The ships are of different types, and are painted a lead color.

The Gulf of Lingayen is on the west coast of the Island of Luzon, and about seventy-five miles north of Manila Bay.

Dutch Minister Eulogizes Carnegie.

THE HAGUE, June 2.—The First Chamber of the States General to-day voted $250,000 for the purchase of a site for the Palace of Peace, to be erected by Andrew Carnegie. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, in supporting the measure, warmly eulogized Mr. Carnegie. The second Chamber on May 19 passed a similar vote.

Statue of Washington for Budapest.

BUDAPEST, June 2.—The National Club at a meeting yesterday decided to erect a statue in honor of Washington here as evidence of its appreciation of the action of the citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, in erecting a statue in honor of Kossuth in that city

KAISER CHECKS FRANCE.

Decision of the Moorish Ruler Is Recognized as a Defeat.

PARIS, June 2.—Although official confirmation is withheld, it is now generally accepted here that the report from Tangier to the effect that the Sultan of Morocco has declined the French propositions for reforms unless approved by an international conference is correct.

This is widely commented upon as amounting to a check for, if not the failure of, the French mission to Fez, as well as a check to the entire French policy in Morocco. Only the absorbing attention given to King Alfonso prevents a renewal of the storm of protest against Germany.

The French statesmen continue to rely on the refusal of Great Britain, Italy, and Spain to join the proposed conference, which, with the refusal of France and Russia, and possibly the indifference of the United States, would leave the conference without any membership except Germany.

However, it is recognized that, even without an international conference, the Sultan's refusal to agree to the reforms proposed by France continues the old status quo, which France sought to terminate.

BERLIN CHEERS FRENCHMEN.

Republic's Delegates to the Crown Prince's Wedding Arrive.

BERLIN, June 2.—The French delegates to the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William—Gen. de Lacroix, François Arago, and Rear Admiral de Marolles—arrived here to-day, and were cheered by a considerable crowd. This was probably the first time in a generation that Frenchmen had been cheered in the streets of Berlin.

The Emperor later called on the delegates.

While the Crown Prince was riding in an automobile to-day he knocked over a pushcart and slightly injured the owner. The Prince got out and personally assisted in looking after the man.

BAD BLOW FOR BALFOUR.

Liberals Win In What Has Been a Conservative Stronghold.

LONDON, June 2.—The bye-election in the Whitby Division of Yorkshire yesterday, following the succession of Ernest W. Beckett to the Grimthorpe peerage owing to the death of his uncle, Lord Grimthorpe, on April 29, resulted in the election of a Liberal, Noel Buxton, by a majority of 445 over Gervase Beckett, Unionist, brother of the late member for Whitby.

This is a crushing defeat for the Government, as Whitby had been a Conservative stronghold for twenty years.

200 DROWNED IN NATAL.

Reservoir Overflows—Victims Mostly Hindu Laborers.

DURBAN, June 2.—A great storm which swept over Pinetown, the centre of the tea and sugar plantations of Natal, caused the reservoir to overflow, resulting in the drowning of 200 person, mostly Hindu laborers.

The storm resulted in numerous casualties elsewhere.

PIECE WORK IN ERIE SHOPS.

Union Machinists Are Opposed to the Proposed Change in System.

More than 1,000 members of the International Association of Machinists who are working in the machine shops of the Erie Railroad have been notified that the company intends to introduce piecework in the shops. Conferences are now being held with a view to getting the company to abandon its intention. The following statement was made yesterday on behalf of the Erie Railroad Company at its offices in Cortlandt Street:

"Many of the shops are running on the piecework system on the other lines, and it has proved very satisfactory. There is no desire to diminish the earnings of the men. Under the piecework system the man who works the hardest makes the most money. This is really the fair way."

James Wilson, business agent of the New York District of the International Association of Machinists, said last evening that the piecework system created pacemakers, and was not fair to those who were not exceptionally quick.

NEW ROUTE TO NEWPORT.

Pennsylvania Developing Long Island Road and Boat Service.

A large new steamboat has been purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the Greenport-Block Island route. The plan is to run the boat from Block Island to Newport, thus throwing out an added inducement for passengers for Newport to use the Long Island Railroad from New York to the eastern end of Long Island. It is claimed that the trip by way of the Long Island Railroad and the Block Island Ferry will be quicker and pleasanter than other routes to Newport and vicinity.

Preparatory to starting upon their Summer trips through Long Island Sound, between New York and Greenport, the Orient and Shinnecock are undergoing refitting in Greenport.

WILL SHARE ONE CHURCH.

Bloomingdale and West End Collegiate Congregations Temporarily Unite.

Beginning to-morrow the congregation of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, which has just sold its property at Broadway and Sixty-eighth Street, will worship with the West End Collegiate Reformed Church, at West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Street.

At the services to-morrow the Rev. Dr. W. C. Stinson, pastor of the Bloomingdale Church, will preach in the morning and the pastor of the West End Church, the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, will preach in the evening. On the following Sunday this order will be reversed.

Beginning with the first Sunday in July the West End Collegiate Church will unite for Summer services with the Rutgers Presbyterian and the Manhattan Congregational Churches.

New Bellevue Plans Approved.

Final approval of the modified plans for the $8,500,000 reorganized Bellevue Hospital was made by unanimous vote of the Board of Estimate yesterday on an appropriation of $850,000 for the construction of the first section of the hospital to be known as Pavilions "A" and "B." The plans for the improved Bellevue showed a building estimated to cost about $10,000,000. Some of the ornamental features were cut off and the estimate reduced to $8,500,000. The first contracts will be awarded next week.

Banquet to Magistrate Wahle.

City Magistrate Charles G. F. Wahle, who was appointed last month by Mayor McClellan, and who since has been elected President of the Board of City Magistrates, will be the guest of honor at a banquet to be held by the German Democratic Association of New York at Terrace Garden next Wednesday evening. Among those invited are Mayor McClellan, Corporation Counsel Delany, Charles F. Murphy, and Supreme Court Justices Giegerich, Amend, and Dugro.

Pastor to Leave 14th Street Church.

The Rev. Frederick B. Richards, who has been pastor of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church for seven years, has resigned his charge to become pastor of the Phillips Congregational Church of Boston. He will leave about the middle of July.

CESNOLA HAD NO POWER TO MAKE A CONTRACT

Museum Directors So Testify in Biondi Suit.

TERMS OFFERED TO SCULPTOR

Could Have Had $1,000 to Cover His Expenses, but Refused to Accept It.

The trial of the suit brought by Signor Biondi, the Italian sculptor, against the Metropolitan Museum of Art was resumed yesterday before Justice Levintritt in the Supreme Court. Biondi, who is now in Italy, is represented here by his brother, Constantino Biondi. The complaint asks the court to decree that the Metropolitan Museum of Art holds in trust for Biondi his group known as "The Saturnalia," which was brought here from the Pan-American exhibition to be exhibited in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, but was paced in the basement of the Museum. If the court decides to grant the decree asked for then Biondi will be in a position to press his suit against the Museum for $200,000 damages, which he claims he sustained by the Museum's failure to exhibit the group.

Elihu Root appeared as counsel for the Museum and Gilbert Ray Hawkes for Biondi. At the last hearing of the case Biondi's brother testified in reference to a contract which he said existed between the Museum and Biondi for the exhibition of "The Saturnalia." The Museum authorities claimed that the arrangement was entered into by the late Curator of the Museum, Gen. Cesnola, who, it is claimed, had no authority to make a contract on its behalf.

Dr. Luigi Roversi, who had been private secretary to Gen. Cesnola, was the first witness called yesterday. He identified several letters which had passed between him and Biondi, and said they had been approved by Gen. Cesnola. When asked by Mr. Hawes about Paul Ballo, the witness said that Ballo was an architect who is still in the employ of the Museum. Ballo is the man who wrote to Biondi that "Puritanism is still to strong in New York" and "an envious clique of New York sculptors worked in an underhand manner and so influenced the Trustees of the Museum that they not only refused to acquire the group but ordered its removal."

Mr. Root cross-examined the witness, who said that he had recently made a search for letters which the Biondi brothers had written to him, but was unable to find them. He said the letters had been turned over to Gen. Cesnola, but were not in his private papers.

Dr. Roversi told of three exhibitions of "The Saturnalia." First it was placed in the East Wing of the Museum. Then it was exhibited privately to critics and newspaper men, and finally it was exhibited privately at night to the Trustees of the Museum.

Charles Stewart Smith, a director in the Museum, corroborated the story told by the other witnesses for the Museum to the effect that the Trustees had entered into no arrangement with Biondi, the arrangement being made with Gen. Cesnola.

John Crosby Brown, another director, testified that he had objected to the exhibition of the statue, but the court would not permit him to state what his objections were.

The fact was brought out that before Biondi commenced his suit he had been offered $1,000 to cover his expenses, but had declined to accept this sum in settlement.

The trial will be continued on Wednesday next.

STOPPED E. R. CARROLL.

Stamford Police Detained Auto Party Returning to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 2.—Edward R. Carroll, Chief Clerk of the Court of General Sessions of New York, and brother of John F. Carroll, was detained at Police Headquarters here for a few hours to-night with Alfred M. Rau of the Ansonia Hotel, New York; Philip Berolzheimer, 125 West Seventy-ninth Street, and Patrick Curran of 211 West Thirty-sixth Street, New York, chauffeur, on the charge of driving an automobile in excess of the speed law. All save Curran were set free, and he was released on a bond of $100 to appear in Norwalk to-morrow for a hearing.

The machine belongs to Mr. Rau. The party left New York at 8 o'clock this morning for Westport, Conn., to visit Judge Foster of the New York General Sessions Court, who has a Summer home there. On the return trip Policeman Silk timed Mr. Rau's car over a measured course in Norwalk. He tried to stop it, but did not succeed. Then he telephoned to Stamford, where the police stopped the vehicle. After several talks over the telephone the Norwalk police agreed to allow Chief Brennan of Stamford to free Mr. Carroll and his friends.

Mr. Carroll notified Judge Foster over the telephone of the predicament the party was in.

"Judge," he said, "we've all been pinched down here in Stamford for driving the car too fast. Pat is going to Norwalk to-morrow for a hearing. We want you to look after him. I don't know how we broke the law. Now don't laugh too heartily at us."

WOMAN BEATS POLE GANG.

Puts Chair in Hole in Front of Property and Wins Out.

Mrs. Lina Dawsey, who owns a cottage on Main Street, Tottenville, Richmond Borough, and a gang of pole men employed by the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company, spent two hours last evening trying to tire each other out. Mrs. Dawsey won. The pole gang has been erecting poles to replace a line that is worn out. In replacing one in front of Mrs. Dawsey's home they choose a new location which brought the pole close to her front door instead of at the far end of her property. At 6 o'clock last night they had the hole dug and started to haul the pole to position.

When she saw this Mrs. Dawsey forbade the erection of the pole. The men disregarded her protest, and Mrs. Dawsey took a chair from her front porch, and, placing it over the hole, sat down in the chair. The polemen, under direction of their foreman, sat down on the butt of the pole and, attempted to outstare the woman, but after two hours of this it grew dark and the pole erecters withdrew. Mrs. Dawsey then got a man to watch the hole during the night, who was to call her if any hostile move was made. This morning she will resume her post.

VOTE AGAINST SANITARIUM.

Bloomingburg Will Not Permit This City to Build One There.

BLOOMINGBURG, N. Y., June 2.—New York City will not be permitted to locate its new tuberculosis sanitarium in this town.

The matter was discussed at great length at a meeting of the town board a week ago and representatives of the New York City Department of Health were heard in favor of the plan. Considerable opposition developed, however, and it was announced at a special meeting of the board to-day that the project had been defeated by a vote of 4 to 2.

BONAPARTE'S QUEER CASE.

New Cabinet Officer a Defendant in Suit by Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—When Charles J. Bonaparte becomes Secretary of the Navy he will occupy the peculiar position of a Cabinet officer who is defendant in a suit brought by the Government.

He is part owner of property in Baltimore which was wanted by the Government for Custom House purposes. There was a discrepancy of $15,000 between the price he fixed and what the Government was willing to pay, and condemnation proceedings have been ordered.

$1,450,000 FOR CAR LINE.

Syndicate Buys the New York and Long Island Traction Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—A Cleveland syndicate of bondholders sold to-day for $1,450,000 in cash the New York and Long Island Traction Company. The money is now in the hands of the bondholders, and will be distributed among the 125 stockholders, all of whom reside in Cleveland or Akron.

The New York syndicate which bought the road is closely identified with the Long Island Railroad, it is said, and also numbers among its members men interested in the new Belmont Park. The road operates thirty-four miles of single track, exclusive of sidings, and runs from Mineola through Garden City and Hempstead to Freeport, and thence west through a populous section, finally connecting with Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company's lines.

EIGHT LINERS SAIL TO-DAY.

Passenger Lists Include Names of Many Prominent Persons.

Eight ocean liners, all with filled cabins, will sail for European ports to-day. The vessels are the American liner St. Paul, the Cunarder Campania, the Atlantic Transport liner Mesaba, the Hamburg-American liner Thessalia, the Prinzess Irene and the Neckar of the North German Lloyd, the Anchor liner Caledonia, and the Red Star liner Zeeland.

Among those who are booked to sail on the Zeeland are Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister at Washington, and the Baroness Monchur, José Navarro, Mrs. Marie and Miss Marie Navarro, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilmerding. Some of those booked on the St. Paul are Col. and Mrs. William Jay, Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edeson, E. Cecil, M. P.; Mrs. Cecil, and Miss Caroline Boardman. Sailing by the Mesaba are Brig. Gen. Charles G. Sawtelle, United States Army, and Mrs. and Miss Sawtelle, and Miss Caroline Dayton. On the Prinzess Irene are Major Gen. von Pfister of the German Army and Mrs. von Pfister.

On the Celtic, which sailed yesterday are Aubrey Boucicault, Gen. William F. Draper, wife, and daughter, William H. Geishenen and his bride, Edwin Gould, Mrs. Gould, and Edwin Gould, Jr., Mrs. Cadwalader Jones and the Misses Jones; Mrs. George M. Pullman, William T. Scifley, wife, and daughter, and S. Yamashita.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Helen White Stevens, elest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, and Gilliat Ghequiere Schroeder, son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, will take place this afternoon in St. Mark's Church. Miss Stevens is Mrs. Mostyn's daughter by her first husband, the late Alexander Stevens, and is a grandaughter of the late Dr. Octavius O. White, formerly of Chaleston, S. C., and Mrs. White, who was Miss Elizabeth Chanler, aunt of Winthrop Chanler, and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant and Winthrop Rutherfurd and Mrs. Alfred Ely. The Chanlers have always had a pew in old St. Mark's and the ground on which it was built was presented by Peter Stuyvesant, also one of Miss Stevens's ancestors. Mr. Schroeder's mother was Miss Louise Ricketts Lawrence, a member of the old Lawrence family of Long Island. His brother, Henry A. Schroeder, was married in April to Miss Nathalie Munde.

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The marriage of Miss Sara Means, a niece of Mrs. James D. Layng, and Vivian Spencer, son of Samuel Spencer, takes place to-day at Mount Kisco.

***

The marriage of Miss Winona King, daughter of Mrs. J. Howard King of Albany and Washington, and Oliver Perin of Baltimore will take place to-day at Ridgefield, Conn., the country home of the bride's mother. A special train will leave the Grand Central Station this morning to take the New York guests to Ridgefield and back.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Redmond have bought the Cary cottage at Tuxedo and will occupy it about the middle of July, on their return from abroad. Mrs. Redmond and Miss Kane sailed a few days ago for Europe, and, together with Mr. Redmond, will cruise on the Ailsa, Mr. Redmond's yacht, for several weeks before returning.

***

Miss Leary is occupying her new home, 1,032 Fifth Avenue, and will not go to Newport until late in the season. She hopes to have her new home completed by late Autumn.

***

The marriage of Gardner Willard Brown, son of Mr. and Mrs. Vernon H. Brown of this city, and Miss Mary Russell, daughter of James B. Russell of Winchester, Va., will take place to-day in that place.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. Scott Cameron have taken the Livingston cottage at Southampton for the Summer.

***

Mrs. E. R. L. Gould has been visiting her mother, Mrs. B. Littleton Purnell, at her country home, Woodland, at Walbrook, Md.

PRESENTED AT BRITISH COURT.

LONDON, June 2.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra held their fourth Court of this year at Buckingham Palace to-night, over 1,000 distinguished persons being present.

The presentations in the diplomatic circle included Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York, ex-Minister to Spain, and Mrs. Woodford, and Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Beatrice and Gladys Mills of New York.

In the general circle the following were included in the presentations: Mrs. Chauncey Blair and Miss Blair of Chicago, Mrs. and Miss Breaon of San Francisco, Mrs. William Wallace and Miss Helen Wallace of New York, Miss M. E. Moore, daughter of Charles A. Moore of New York, and Lady Bagot, formerly Miss Lillian May of Baltimore.

Inspectors Seize Valuable Laces.

Customs Inspectors yesterday made a big seizure of Armenian lace which had been smuggled into port on the Lombardia of the Italian Line, which arrived at New York yesterday from Mediterranean ports. Several large bundles of expensive laces were discovered in a secluded part of the steamer. The bundles resembled mattresses, each of which was stuffed solidly with the contraband goods.

North Beach Bathing Pool Open.

The swimming pool at North Beach, greatly enlarged and improved, was opened for the season last Sunday, and many bathers enjoyed their first plunge in the waters of the inland bay. Shower and needle baths have been added, and new bathhouses are in course of erection. Manager Leonzo is giving a good vaudeville show on the pier, which is reached by boats from East Ninety-ninth and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO BY PENNSYLVANIA FLYER

New Service to Compete with Central's Twenty-Hour Train.

CENTRAL MAY MEET CUT

Quicker Trip Possible Through Straightening and Shortening of Passenger Lines, Explains an Official.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, it was announced last night, will soon put on an eighteen-hour train between this city and Chicago. Railroad men predicted that the New York Central, which now has a twenty-hour train to Chicago, known as the Twentieth Century Limited, will lessen its time to equal that of the new Pennsylvania train.

The first twenty-hour train between the two cities was run by the New York Central during the Chicago World's Fair of 1893. It was taken off at the close of the fair. A few years ago the Central established its twenty-hour Twentieth Century Limited, and the Pennsylvania also put on a twenty-hour train. After a few months the Pennsylvania's train was withdrawn for the reason that the pressure of freight traffic made it difficult to put the train through on time.

Only a few days ago the Central announced that the time of the Twentieth Century Limited on its eastward run was about to be reduced to nineteen hours. The Pennsylvania's answer to this challenge is the announcement of an eighteen-hour train. The Pennsylvania has heavy grades to surmount in Western Pennsylvania, but to offset this handicap in a speed competition with the Central it has a line to Chicago that is sixty-eight miles shorter than the Central's.

A Pennsylvania official said last night concerning the new train:

"This eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago will unquestionably be the fastest long-distance train in the world.

"It will be a new limited between New York and Chicago. The new train will be established to meet the increasing demand for faster service between the chief commercial cities of the country.

"The great expenditure made by the Pennsylvania system in the last few years to properly care for its largely increased traffic by building independent freight lines and straightening and shortening its passenger lines, has enabled it to inaugurate this fast service and to maintain it without difficulty.

None of the officials of the Central could be found last night to say what the road would do to meet the renewed competition of the Pennsylvania. A veteran minor official said that the Central would surely "get them an hour better or bust."

BRONX SUBWAY OPEN JUNE 15

Date Positively Fixed Last Night by Superintendent Hedley.

Superintendent Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said last night that the Bronx section of the Subway would be opened on the morning of June 15 without fail.

A number of dates have been published for the opening of this section, which includes the tunnel under the Harlem River, but no date has been fixed officially until now.

Superintendent Hedley said that there had been considerable delay owing to special construction necessary to the tracks under the New York Central Road at Mott Avenue. The One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Station, he said, is now complete, and everything will be in readiness for traffic on the morning of June 15.

4,500 IN THEATRE PARTY.

Matthew F. Donohue Treats His Constituency to a Hippodrome Show.

Matthew F. Donohue, Tammany leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District, entertained what was said to be the largest theatre party in amusement history at the Hippodrome matinée yesterday. Four thousand five hundred men, women, and children from the upper west side had seats in the two balconies of the big playhouse.

Col. Bordeverry played "Tammany" by rifle balls on his piano; political hits were interpolated in songs and speeches whenever the chance offered, and Pete Barlow, the elephant man, made a great hit by renaming for the occasion one of his huge beasts "Nameoki," in honor of the Tammany club of the district.

The crowd came in sunshine, but found the rain falling heavily as they emerged. Mr. Donohue had anticipated the need of umbrellas, and messenger boys handed them out by the hundreds. The leader had scoured Sixth Avenue, from Thirty-fourth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, for them.

CALVE CABLES DENIAL.

Had Only Laryngitis and Will Sing Here Next Season.

Absolute denial of the report from London that Emma Calvé had injured a vocal cord and would never again be able to sing was cabled from Paris yesterday by the singer to her managers in this country.

These managers are John Cort of Seattle, President of the Northwest Theatrical Association, and S. Kronberg, under whose direction Calvé will tour this country next season.

Mme. Calvé cabled as follows:

"I had slight touch laryngitis; otherwise very well. I sing 'Carmen' at L'Opera Comique, Paris, June 15, and sincerely deplore calumnies in New York papers. Regards. EMMA CALVE."

Messrs. Cort and Kronberg now are in New York booking the Calvé tour.

Damrosch Musicians Play.

Three of the French musicians, whose importation caused the $1,000 fine visited upon Walter Damrosch, played with the New York Symphony Orchestra last night at the New York Roof Garden, having been elected members of the Musicians' Union. They were Messrs. Barrere, flutist; Dubois, trumpet player, and Tabuteau, clarionetist. Mr. Barrere's solo was a feature of the evening.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Frederic de Belleville has been added to Mrs. Fiske's Manhattan Company for next season. John Mason, George Arliss, William B. Mack, Claus Bogel, Charles Terry, Emily Stevens, and Mary Maddern will again be members of the company.

Nearly 1,000 Mystic Shriners from Mecca Temple saw Jefferson De Angelis in "Fantana" at the Lyric Theatre last night. All of the nobles wore their red fezzes, and the chorus of the musical comedy appeared in the same headgear. Mr. De Angelis, who is a Shriner, made his first entrance on the back of a property camel.

Railroad Official Dies Suddenly.

Arthur W. Young, thirty-eight years old, of Newark, Chief Rate Clerk in the General Passenger Agent's offices of the Lehigh Valley Railway Company, at 143 Liberty Street, died suddenly in that building yesterday afternoon of heart disease. Mr. Young was a widower. He had been with the Lehigh Valley for fifteen years.

To Aid Jewish Sufferers.

A mass meeting for the relief of Jewish sufferers in Russia will be held in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance this evening. A fund will be raised for the benefit of the victims in the anti-Jewish riots. Among the speakers will be the Rev. S. Schulman of Temple Beth-El and the Rev. Dr. A. M. Radin of the People's Synagogue.

BURGLAR WAS PET COON.

Police Reserves Called Out Clubbed the Marauder to Death and Shot Him.

Queer noises on the roof of the home of Dr. A. G. Meyersburg at 102 Bradford Street, East New York, awakened the physician and his family early yesterday morning. They heard sounds as if somebody were trying to force a rear window. One of the sons hurriedly put on his clothes and ran around to the Liberty Avenue Police Station. He gasped out to Desk Sergeant Mathews that there were burglars in the house. The reserves were awakened and sent to the scene. They surrounded the Meyersburg home and Patrolman Chaffee, with drawn revolver and night stick, worked up through the house, searching the different rooms. He then made his way to the roof.

The moon was shining brightly and he could see fairly well. He heard something move behind a chimney. "Come out of that or I'll shoot!" he yelled, covering the suspicious point with his gun. He closed in. Suddenly there was a screech and something, the policeman says, leaped straight for his throat. Though taken off his guard, he swung his night stick and knocked the thing down. There was a brief struggle, Chaffee finally putting out his assailant with several well-directed blows. He finished the job with a bullet.

The doctor and his family and the other policemen had in the meantime crawled upon the roof, too. There it was found that the cause of all the trouble was a raccoon, which was dead. Chaffee carried it around to the station house and exhibited it to Sergt. Mathews as the burglar. The body of the animal was claimed by a man named Von Gretchen of Atlantic and Georgia Avenues. It was a pet. It slipped its collar Wednesday night and escaped.

GREEN MEMORIAL ASSURED.

$50,000 Appropriated—More to be Got by Subscriptions.

Jacob A. Cantor, N. Taylor Phillips, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles R. Lamb, and Edward Hagaman Hall, representing the Executive Committee of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Association, appeared before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday in favor of an appropriation for the Green memorial entrance to Central Park. On motion of Controller Grout, an appropriation of $50,000 was unanimously voted for that purpose.

Mr. Cantor said the Executive Committee had come to an agreement with the Park officials concerning the general lines of the memorial entrance, which is to be at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue. The plan has been modified so as not to encroach upon the Park area at all. It will cost from $75,000 to $100,000. The amount needed above $50,000 appropriated by the city will be raised by subscriptions.

The following have consented to serve on the Finance Committee, in whose name the appeal for subscriptions will be made: Cornelius N. Bliss, Charles S. Francis, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, Alexander E. Orr, N. Taylor Phillips, Charles A. Schieren, James Stillman, and Isaac N. Seligman.

SAMUEL C. MILLER DEAD.

He Was for Many Years Prominent in Westchester Politics.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 2.—Ex-Sheriff Samuel C. Miller died to-day at his home in this village after a long illness. He was born in Cincinnati Aug. 1, 1848, and for the past thirty years had resided in this village. He was Postmaster of this place from 1878 to 1882. In 1890 he was Treasurer of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company. For several years he was Deputy County Treasurer.

He was elected Sheriff in 1900. At one time he was a clerk in the State Assembly at Albany. He had served as Trustee and President of this village. He was prominent in Masonic circles, an ardent Republican, and a close friend of Senator Platt. He leaves a wife and two sons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

J. Montgomery Sears.

SOUTHBORO, Mass., June 2.—J. Montgomery Sears, the heaviest taxpayer of Boston and one of the wealthiest men in New England, died at his Summer home here to-day. He had been ill for several months with diabetes and jaundice.

Mr. Sears was born at Yarmouth, Mass., Dec. 25, 1854. His father was an East India merchant, who accumulated a great fortune. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and at a school in Germany, and was graduated from Yale in 1877. Mr. Sears owned a 1,500-acre country estate at Southboro and a costly Summer home at Bar Harbor. He established and endowed the West End Workingmen's Club and gave a handsome church building to Trinity Episcopal Parish in Marlboro. His widow is the niece of Joseph H. Choate, late Ambassador to England. Besides his widow he is survived by a son, J. Montgomery Sears, Jr., and a daughter, Helen Sears.

Benjamin F. Marsh.

WARSAW, Ill., June 2.—Representative Benjamin F. Marsh, Republican member of Congress from the Fourteenth District of Illinois, died at his home to-day. He had served eight terms in Congress, and had been elected to a ninth term. Mr. Marsh served in the Union Army throughout the civil war.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM THOMSON LEES died yesterday at his home, 1,704 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Lees was born in Brooklyn in 1852. He was graduated from the Columbia College School of Mines and took a post-graduate course at Heidelberg. In 1880 he became chief engineer of the New York Gas Company, of which his father was President, and after the merger he became chief engineer of the Twenty-first Street branch. He leaves a widow and three children.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—Temperatures are below the seasonal average from the lake region eastward and in the Atlantic States generally. They were high in the West, but have fallen considerably over the shower areas.

In the Atlantic States, Ohio Valley, and lower lake region the weather will be generally fair. It will be warmer Sunday in the interior of New England and Middle Atlantic States. It will be cooler Saturday and Sunday over the Western districts, where showers are indicated.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh northwest to north, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh north to northeast, on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast to south, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh east to south, on the lower lakes light to fresh north to east, and on the upper lakes fresh east, becoming south by Sunday.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh northwest to north winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Saturday, warmer in west portion; Sunday fair, warmer in the interior, light to fresh north to east winds.

New Jersey—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in the interior; light to fresh north to east winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, warmer in north portion; Sunday fair, warmer; light to fresh north to east winds.

New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday fair, warmer in the interior; fresh north to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

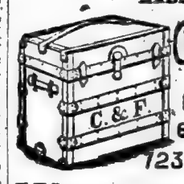
	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	56	54
6 A. M.	55	53
9 A. M.	56	63
12 M.	59	72
4 P. M.	62	68
6 P. M.	59	63
9 P. M.	56	61
12 P. M.	56	62

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 64; corresponding date 1904, 57; corresponding date for last 25 years, 66.

The thermometer registered 58 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 75 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 96 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE MADE BY



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Wardrobe Trunks.

TAKE GOV. MASON'S BODY.

Remains of First Executive of Michigan to Go to Detroit.

In the presence of a commission appointed by the Legislature of the State of Michigan the body of Stevens Thomson Mason, the first Governor of that State, was removed from the New York Marble Cemetery yesterday afternoon, and will be taken to Detroit to-day, escorted by members of his family and the Commissioners.

Gov. Mason died in this city on Jan. 4, 1843. His body was interred in the family vault of his father-in-law, Thaddeus Phelps, in the little cemetery, now hidden in the middle of the block bounded by Second Avenue, Second and Third Streets, and the Bowery.

Mason, who was a member of the well-known Virginia family, was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Michigan and ex officio Governor by Andrew Jackson, and was elected the first Governor when the Territory became a State. He has always been referred to in the West as the "Boy Governor."

At the expiration of his second term as Governor he removed to this city for the purpose of engaging in the practice of law. He contracted scarlet fever, which resulted in his death on Staten Island, whither he had gone with Washington Irving to attend the meeting of a local literary society.

The Legislature of the State of Michigan recently decided to have the "Boy Governor's" remains removed to Detroit, where they will be interred in Capitol Park, which was formerly the site of the Capitol and State Buildings.

CITY CLUB MOURNS GODDARD.

Adopts Resolutions Recalling His Many Services to the Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the City Club yesterday this resolution was unanimously adopted:

"That by the death of F. Norton Goddard the City Club is once more deprived of a valuable member and New York of one of its most unselfish and devoted citizens. Favored by birth and fortunate personal circumstances, Mr. Goddard might have chosen for himself a life of pleasure or of narrow business interests. Instead, he gave largely of his time, means and strength to the betterment of the political conditions of this municipality and achieved extraordinary success in fighting and defeating corrupt political bossism in its peculiar stronghold, the assembly district. Thanks to his earnestness, pertinacity and liberality, New York has been freed from one of the worst gambling evils of which the ignorant and weak among its citizens have been the victims.

"The City Club owes Mr.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York, at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$31,924,181.61
Overdrafts, secured		651.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,000,000.00
Bonds and stocks		14,244,456.08
Due from National Banks (not reserve Agents)	$2,451,335.29	
Due from State Banks and Bankers	255,164.62	
Checks and other cash items	65,950.40	
Exchanges for Clearing House	8,303,396.77	
Notes of other National Banks	174,500.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	444.30	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	9,601,156.80	
Legal-tender notes	1,012,418.00	
		20,704,366.18
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		40,000.00
Total		$68,026,155.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		3,399,487.68
National banknotes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$22,614,250.51	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,703,067.07	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	16,531,072.50	
Individual deposits subject to check	11,616,882.87	
Demand certificates of deposit	251,210.06	
Certified checks	1,783,333.90	
Cashier's checks outstanding	458,850.24	
		61,958,667.84
United States deposits		618,000.00
Total		$68,026,155.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, E. J. STALKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. STALKER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. W. E. PURDY,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 59. Certificate filed in New York County, N. Y.
Correct—Attest:
G. B SCHLEY,
H. W. CANNON,
A. H. WIGGIN,
} Directors.

[No. 1,393.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NEW YORK,
(National Bkg. Asso.) at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts		$12,289,889.31
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		442.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,132,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		68,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		48,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc		4,195,406.29
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		250,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,548,417.86
Due from State banks and bankers		323,558.33
Checks and other cash items		119,294.09
Exchanges for Clearing House		14,950,807.67
Notes of other National banks		26,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		501 24
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,650,073.00	
Legal tender notes	1,214,599.00	
		4,903,672.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		56,600.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		75,000.00
Total		$39,988,039.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,604,332.20
National banknotes outstanding		1,132,000.00
Due to other National banks		5,038,983.74
Due to State banks and bankers		2,146,093.36
Due to trust companies and savings banks		1,643,366.94
Dividends unpaid		370.00
Individual deposits subject to check		13,797,073.06
Demand certificates of deposit		208,479 70
Certified checks		10,586,275.21
Cashier's checks outstanding		130,314.91
United States deposits		68,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Laid aside for taxes		32,750.00
Total		$39,988,039.12

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES OLNEY, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905. HANSON C. GIBSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
GORDON MACDONALD,
HENRY C. SWORDS,
DANIEL A. DAVIS,
} Directors.

[No. 5,090.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE UNITED NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,805,197.03
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		408.78
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		231,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		30,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		10,800.00
Stocks, securities, &c		68,768.75
Other real estate owned		35,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		132,350.73
Due from State banks and bankers		7,396.72
Checks and other cash items		11,308 81
Exchanges for Clearing House		58,175.05
Notes of other National banks		20,000.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,282.40
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$227 232.90	
Legal-tender notes	72,808.00	
		300,040 90
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		11,550.00
Total		$2,732,279 77

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		63,012 29
National banknotes outstanding		229,100.00
Due to other National banks		2,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$1,263,010.29	
Demand certificates of deposit	2,914 91	
Certified checks	29,060.04	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,152 24	
		1,296,147 48
United States deposits		39,000.00
Reserved for taxes		3,000.00
Total		$2,732,279.77

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, W. W. WARNER, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. W. WARNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. EWALD F. GIESE.
Notary Public.
Cert. filed in N. Y. County.
Correct—Attest:
F. W. SALTZSIEDER,
CHRISTIAN C. GERHARDT,
HENRY C. STRAHMANN,
} Directors.

[NO. 1,370.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$12,966,041 65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,288,898.20
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		995,257.34
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		1,254,728.52
Due from State banks and bankers		190,665.21
Checks and other cash items		44,914.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		5,403,418.80
Notes of other National banks		61,176.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,672.11
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$2,408,403 30	
Legal-tender notes	1,582,000.00	
		3,990,403.30
Total		$26,337,175.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		435,497.04
Due to other National banks	$6,418,785.41	
Due to State banks and bankers	689,320 61	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	7,469,718.31	
Individual deposits subject to check	7,568,155.44	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,176.39	
Certified checks	203,026.48	
Cashier's checks outstanding	491,400.08	
		22,901,678.72
Total		$26,337,175.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL S. CAMPBELL, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905. O. E. PAINTER,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. STEWART,
R. M. GALLAWAY,
CHAS. D. DICKEY,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 2,598.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,458,870.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		347.02
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		50,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		1,216,919.73
Other real estate owned		102,360.61
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		371,033.61
Due from State banks and bankers		23,702.02
Special customs fund transfer account		2,000.00
Checks and other cash items		25,232.99
Exchanges for Clearing-House		294,422.87
Notes of other National banks		45,500.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		7,432.32
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,504,141.50	
Legal-tender notes	305,579.00	
		1,809,720.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		2,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		21,000.00
Total		$10,426,632.18

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		287,668.24
National bank notes outstanding		50,000.00
Due to other National banks	$818,724.98	
Due to State banks and bankers	26,617.56	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	199,269.53	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,901,505.69	
Demand certificates of deposit	54,195.28	
Certified checks	60,251.01	
Cashier's checks outstanding	13,398.99	
		8,082,963.94
Liabilities other than those above stated:		
Reserved for taxes		6,000.00
Total		$10,426,632.18

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, R. W. POOR, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. W. POOR, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905. I. E. EDGAR, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
JAMES McCUTCHEON,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
ALFRED J. CAMMEYER,
} Directors.

[NO. 5,783.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 20, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,721,400.10
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		10,491.91
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		112,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		10,452.26
Bonds, securities, etc		283,218.95
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		570,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		277,621.33
Due from State banks and bankers		111,879.96
Checks and other cash items		65,223.36
Exchanges for Clearing House		389,487.05
Notes of other National banks		52,150.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,041.10
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$927,427.50	
Legal-tender notes	489,125.00	1,416,552.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		5,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		900.00
Total		$9,127,418.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		500,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		80,036.21
National banknotes outstanding		100,000.00
Due to other National banks	$515,383.98	
Due to State banks and bankers	85,856.15	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	556,325.35	
Individual deposits subject to check	6,301,671.02	
Demand certificates of deposit	230,151.43	
Certified checks	63,606.65	
Cashier's checks outstanding	77,887.73	7,830,882.31
United States deposits		112,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Reserved for taxes 1905		3,600.00
Total		$9,127,418.52

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE J. BAUMANN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. DAVID R. TABER,
Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
R. R. MOORE,
R. V. LEWIS,
LOUIS STERN,
} Directors.

[No. 1294.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$21,576,558.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		61,621.12
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		5,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		3,613,102.26
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		1,270,000.00
Other real estate owned		149,237.16
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		3,655,483.51
Due from State banks and bankers		402,944.30
Checks and other cash items		136,378.74
Exchanges for Clearing House		6,671,066.73
Notes of other National banks		40,000.00
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$5,183,689.23	
Legal-tender notes	1,466,500.00	
		6,650,189.23
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)		250,000.00
Total		$40,470,532.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$5,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,250,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		2,010,917.10
Reserved for taxes		102,463.71
National banknotes outstanding		4,135,695.00
Due to other National banks		7,092,604.50
Due to State banks and bankers		1,724,919.36
Due to trust companies and savings banks		821,853.43
Dividends unpaid		11,299.50
Individual deposits subject to check		23,809,166.47
Demand certificates of deposit		69,942.43
Certified checks		1,782,041.66
Cashier's checks outstanding		570,038.86
Total		$40,470,532.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD BURNS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD BURNS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. ELBERT A. BENNETT,
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
LEVI C. WEIR,
J. R. MAXWELL,
DUMONT CLARKE,
} Directors.

[No. 1,324.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK
AT NEW YORK, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MAY 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,457,721.53
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		920.59
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		45,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c		2,496,413.12
Banking house, furniture and fixtures		500,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		163,791.31
Due from State banks and bankers		16,957.73
Checks and other cash items		83,831.28
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,908,546.70
Notes of other National banks		6,375.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		185.02
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,372,142.80	
Legal-tender notes	510,214.00	
		1,882,356.80
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		50,000.00
Total		$15,592,108.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,234,440.92
National bank notes outstanding		988,997.50
Due to other National banks		1,171,875.82
Due to State banks and bankers		214,176.91
Due to trust companies and savings banks		848,498.76
Dividends unpaid		882.00
Individual deposits subject to check		5,689,934.70
Demand certificates of deposit		4,061.13
Certified checks		3,335,748.79
Cashier's checks outstanding		28,492.56
United States deposits		35,000.00
Bonds borrowed		45,000.00
Total		$15,592,108.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier of the above named bank, do so.emnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE E. LEWIS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. H. L. BRAYWARD,
Notary Public Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
Correct—Attest:
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON,
} Directors.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 1,290.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CITIZENS CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$14,310,522.37
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		802.23
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,585,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		508,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		102,785.00
Stocks, securities, etc		643,600.00
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		25,262.07
Other real estate owned		500,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)	$3,815,812.25	
Due from State banks and bankers	289,255.35	
Checks and other cash items	506,655.49	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,491,399.52	
Notes of other National banks	38,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,159.02	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	4,904,473.00	
Legal-tender notes	530,021.00	
		11,571,775.03
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		79,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		73,967.79
Assets of Central National Bank, in liquidation		851,143.41
Total		$29,752,108.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,550,000.00
Surplus fund		510,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		124,395.73
National banknotes outstanding		1,554,400.00
Due to other National banks	$7,112,369.23	
Due to State banks and bankers	1,101,833.92	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	749,585.80	
Dividends unpaid	657.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	15,006,361.28	
Demand certificates of deposit	115,470.94	
Certified checks	269,314.02	
Cashier's checks outstanding	59,102.90	
United States deposits	314,874.80	
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	171,184.10	
		24,901,312.49
Bonds borrowed		100,000.00
Liabilities other than those above stated: Reserve for taxes		12,000.00
Total		$29,752,108.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HENRY DIMSE, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905. WM. V. A. POE,
[Seal.] Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
E. SEYD,
H. B. STOKES,
FRANCIS M. BACON, JR.,
} Directors.

[NO. 4,581.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$11,947,052.51
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		110.32
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		840,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		310,000.00
Other bonds to secure U. S. deposits		330,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		110,906.25
Do. Philippine Islands certificate of indebtedness		2,300.00
Bonds, securities, etc		865,035.00
Other real estate owned		980,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,859,549.55
Due from State banks and bankers		477,698.86
Checks and other cash items		107,256.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		3,138,284.75
Notes of other National banks		6,735.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		1,140.71
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$3,000,179.74	
Legal-tender notes	1,356,158.00	
		4,356,337.74
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		50,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		24,000.00
Total		$26,406,407.22

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,021,752.62
Unearned discounts		42,563.90
National bank notes outstanding		977,100.00
Due to other National banks		7,242,273.14
Due to State banks and bankers		1,292,553.93
Due to trust companies and savings banks		4,275,417.34
Dividends unpaid		516.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,922,929.90
Demand certificates of deposit		191,772.09
Certified checks		1,629,079.56
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,438,115.41
United States deposits		359,000.00
Reserve for taxes		13,333.33
Total		$26,406,407.22

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, EDWARD B. WIRE, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. EDWARD B. WIRE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. A. H. GRAHAM,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co., No. 75.
Correct—Attest:
OAKLEIGH THORNE,
AMBROSE MONELL,
ALFRED H. CURTIS,
} Directors.

[No. 1,357.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,629,669.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		1,020.41
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		250,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		11,875.00
Stocks, securities, &c		260,765.14
Furniture and fixtures		50,269.08
Other real estate owned		150,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		584,551.54
Due from State banks and bankers		168,847.64
Checks and other cash items		20,970.63
Exchanges for Clearing House		401,566.58
Notes of other National banks		1,580.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		724.61
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$1,145,220.00	
Legal-tender notes	352,474.00	
		1,497,694.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		12,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		31,306.00
Total		$10,073,340.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		338,471.58
National banknotes outstanding		233,600.00
Due to other National banks	$344,256.60	
Due to State banks and bankers	275,605.71	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	787,177.83	
Individual deposits subject to check	5,613,979.81	
Demand certificates of deposit	55,018.78	
Time certificates of deposit	10,000.00	
Certified checks	159,785.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	5,444.99	
		7,751,268.72
Total		$10,073,340.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, B. F. WERNER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. F. WERNER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905. W. C. KING,
Notary Public,
New York County.
Correct—Attest:
THEO. F. WHITMARSH,
JOHN W. NIX,
SAMUEL S. CONOVER,
} Directors.

THE NORTHERN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

Report of condition at the close of business May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans & discounts		$1,177,100.62
U. S. bonds		54,150.00
5% redemption fund		2,500.00
Furniture and fixtures		9,800.00
Cash on hand and in banks		495,966.62 $1,739,526.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000.00	
Surplus and profits	217,803.65	
Circulation	49,400.00	
Deposits	1,172,322.59	$1,739,526.24

OFFICERS.
Frank C. Mayhew, President; Henry A. Belden, Cashier; Peter Rado, Asst. Cashier.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'tm'ts		$4,254,326.11
From other banks		123,597.59
Clearing House ex.	275,261.98	
Cash and reserve	1,534,906.63	$6,188,492.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$300,000.00	
Surplus and profits	625,260.73	
Deposits	5,263,231.58	$6,188,492.31

OFFICERS.
J. G. Jenkins, President; W. A. Field, Cashier; I. Hamburger, Assistant Cashier.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$170,194,300.26
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		247.90
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		8,738,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		4,340,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		916,860.00
U. S. bond account		2,352,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		231,038.02
Bonds, securities, etc		36,376,221.74
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		200,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		5,176,945.14
Due from State banks and bankers		606,970.54
Checks and other cash items		743,466.53
Exchanges for Clearing House		28,974,399.50
Notes of other National banks		166,070.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		771.12
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Gold	$49,619,780.00	
Legal tenders	8,308,000.00	
		57,927,780.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		439,400.00
Total		$317,436,471.44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$25,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits (net)		17,480,726.74
National banknotes outstanding		6,882,200.00
Tax reserve		200,000.00
Dividends unpaid		1,988.00
Provident reserve fund	$30,000.00	
Individual, savings bank and trust company deposits	187,440,081.44	
Demand certificates of deposit	1,603,051.26	
Certified checks	10,292,701.17	
Cashier's checks outstanding	7,583,718.85	
Due to other National banks	$37,442,942.91	
Due to State banks and bankers	6,735,801.07	
	44,178,803.98	
United States deposits	4,340,000.00	
	255,468,356.70	
United States bond account	12,403,200.00	
Total		$317,436,471.44

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, HORACE M. KILBORN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. M. KILBORN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 1st day of June, 1905. EDWIN F. COREY,
Notary Public, New York County.
Correct—Attest:
JOHN A. McCALL,
CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
EDWIN S. MARSTON,
} Directors.

[No. 6,425.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE CONSOLIDATED NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.,
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 20, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,908,163.67
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		3,582.76
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		362,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		68,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		38,900.00
Bonds, securities, &c		58,500.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		664,403.21
Due from State banks and bankers		226,508.13
Checks and other cash items		18,387.77
Exchanges for Clearing House		527,340.66
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		228.75
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	$337,754.50	
Legal-tender notes	37,155.00	
		374,910.50
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, (5% of circulation)		19,100.00
Total		$5,285,025.45

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		55,106.60
National banknotes outstanding		378,597.50
Due to other National banks	$808,894.50	
Due to State banks and bankers	389,685.81	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	185,149.98	
Individual deposits subject to check	1,068,696.06	
Demand certificates of deposit	6,041.24	
Certified checks	324,035.00	
Cashier's checks outstanding	35,818.76	
United States deposits	68,000.00	
Deposits		2,851,821.35
Total		$5,285,025.45

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, WILLIS S. PAINE, President of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIS S. PAINE, President.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of June, 1905. JAMES PETTIGREW,
Notary Public Kings Co.
Cert. filed in N. Y. Co.
Correct—Attest:
WILLIAM O. ALLISON,
OLIVER M. FARRAND,
JAS. NEWCOMB,
} Directors.

[NO. 4,645.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$6,119,906.50
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		138.40
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		148,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc		4,088,019.26
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		445,229.02
Due from State banks and bankers		34,474.70
Checks and other cash items	$44,889.00	
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,757,605.79	
Notes of other National banks	21,000.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	1,863.44	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	2,414,386.45	
Legal-tender notes	200,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)	50,000.00	
		4,489,744.68
Total		$16,335,512.56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		1,038,042.62
National banknotes outstanding		990,400.00
Reserve for taxes		9,250.00
Due to other National banks		2,858,453.45
Due to State banks and bankers		371,448.57
Due to trust companies and savings banks		3,475,321.92
Dividends unpaid		40.00
Individual deposits subject to check		4,913,608.37
Demand certificates of deposit		90,152.91
Certified checks		641,298.63
Cashier's checks outstanding		1,496.09
United States deposits		148,000.00
Total		$16,335,512.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, CHARLES W. RIECKS, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES W. RIECKS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. A. S. HOUGHTON, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
CHARLES STEELE,
E. C. CONVERSE,
} Directors.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, N. J,
May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,676,183.15
Due from other banks and bankers		2,541,016.95
Real estate and securities		925,507.87
United States bonds		602,000.00
Cash and reserve		918,381.41
		$8,663,089.38

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits		1,118,697.09
Circulation		382,650.00
Deposits		6,761,742.29
		$8,663,089.38

OFFICERS.
E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEO. T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEO. W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JNO. W. OMBERS

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OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. BOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.
15 shs. S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.
50 shs. United States Rubber Co. Prefd.
20 shs. United States Steel Corp. Prefd.
50 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
25 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
$100 S. V. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5% Bds., 1916.
1 share Co-operative Dress Asso. Ptd. Ltd.
2,000 shs. Bonner Gold Mining Co.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 5% 4th Extended Mtge. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. 6% Mtge. Bds., 1911.
$5,000 Toledo Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1919.
$7,000 Erie R. R. Gen'l Lien 4% Gold Bds., 1996.
25 shs. Chic. Rock Island & Pacific R. R. (old stock.)
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.
500 shs. American Linseed Co. Prefd.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$25,000 Second Avenue Street Ry. Consld. 5s, 1948.
$10,000 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. 5% Bds., 1952.
$20,000 Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1909, Sept., 1901, Coupons on.
$100,000 Detroit United R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4½% 50-year Gold Bds., (65% paid.) Guaranty Trust Co. Tem. Ctf.
18 shs. Babcock & Wilcox Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
75 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
12 shs. Consolidated Nat'l Bank.
$45,000 Detroit United R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4½% 50-year Gold Bds., (65% paid.) Guaranty Trust Co. Tem. Ctf.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
15 shs. International Banking Corp.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
17 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
$500 Kearny County, Kansas, 5% Ref. Bd., 1935.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. New York Mtge. & Security Co.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
$6,000 Kackak & Hampton Bridge Co. Cons. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1939.
50 shs. Hickenlooper Mfg. Co.
10 shs. International Banking Corp.
5 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
26,250 shs. The Cruesus Gold Mining & Milling Co.
$1,000 Detroit, Monroe & Toledo R. R. 1st 7s, 1906.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st 5s, 1923.
$3,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 2d Extd. 5s, 1919.
$3,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien Reg 4s, 1996.
$1,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. Reg. 5s, 1931.
$3,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Con. 5s, 1923.
$3,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 5s, 1916-1941.
$1,000 B'klyn, Bath & West End R. R. Series A 5s, 1907.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL IMPROVEMENT CO. of the City of Mexico, held in said City of Mexico on May 9th, 1905, it was resolved to redeem on and after July 1st, 1905, the following bonds, as per allotment held at the office of said Company in the City of Mexico, on May 24th, 1905. The interest on said bonds will cease July 1st, 1905.

BONDS OF $500.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 16, 22, 28, 31, 32, 41, 44, 50, 56, 60, 75, 78, 80, 81, 87, 96, 97, 99, 105, 108, 109, 130, 111, 114, 128, 145, 146, 149, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 163, 166, 170, 172, 174, 177, 180, 182, 187, 242, 215, 233, 234, 245, 257, 261, 272, 273, 275, 281, 283, 284, 285, 292, 295, 299, 300, 310, 311, 327, 328, 330, 343, 360, 344, 345, 393.

BONDS OF $100.

Nos. 404, 411, 412, 418, 421, 422, 428, 434, 435, 436, 439, 445, 446, 451, 453, 455, 467, 472, 518, 522, 532, 534, 551, 542, 554, 577, 1015, 584, 592, 641, 642, 646, 647, 650, 653, 655, 661, 674, 696, 697, 698, 715, 718, 719, 721, 725, 729, 731, 734, 744, 755, 749, 761, 762, 764, 768, 771, 775, 780, 790, 792, 801, 807, 813, 842, 843, 848, 853, 857, 862, 873, 878, 890, 894, 896, 897, 905, 908, 919, 917, 938, 942, 943, 945, 959, 964, 1007, 1005, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1022, 1029, 1031, 1034, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1045, 1050, 1053, 1056, 1058, 1061, 1063, 1071, 1072, 1081, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1096, 1102, 1119, 1123, 1127, 1129, 1130, 1141, 1144, 1155, 1158, 1160, 1164, 1169, 1171, 1172, 1173, 1174, 1180, 1181, 1186, 1190, 1200, 1202, 1203, 1206, 1214, 1219, 1228, 1230, 1236, 1238, 1259, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1303, 1310, 1320, 1323, 1324, 1334, 1338, 1347, 1354, 1356, 1362, 1361, 1365, 1374, 1381, 1382, 1385, 1396, 1403, 1412, 1415, 1419, 1422, 1429, 1430, 1436, 1438, 1442, 1443, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1466, 1471, 1478, 1480, 1481, 1497, 1501, 1502, 1504, 1512, 1515, 1520, 1528, 1529, 1534, 1538, 1553, 1559, 1558, 1559, 1562, 1566, 1565, 1573, 1574, 1578, 1580, 1583, 1584, 1587, 1602, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1613, 1618, 1621, 1628, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1636, 1640, 1646, 1653, 1654, 1657, 1664, 1670, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1677, 1681, 1684, 1688, 1692, 1707, 1714, 1715, 1727, 1731, 1735, 1748, 1749, 1753, 1760, 1763, 1767, 1774, 1775, 1780, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1787, 1792, 1803, 1804, 1808, 1809, 1815, 1811, 1817, 1818, 1822, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1849, 1907, 1900, 1911, 1912, 1917, 1923, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1982, 1990, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2010, 2031, 2039, 2041, 2042, 2044, 2055, 2059, 2064, 2071, 2083, 2091, 2096, 2104, 2108, 2112, 2113, 2127, 2128, 2135, 2138, 2139, 2141, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2151, 2163, 2165, 2171, 2174, 2178, 2180, 2187, 2189, 2190, 2192, 2197, 2212, 2217, 2223, 2238, 2240, 2243, 2248, 2260, 2288, 2278, 2282, 2285, 2287, 2292, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2312, 2317, 2321, 2325, 2388, 2395.

The above bonds and future coupons will be paid only at the office of the Company, Tribuzio St., No. 6, City of Mexico. Same may be forwarded by Express, charges prepaid, to the above address. E. BERTHIER, Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Recover Irregularly; Call Money Easy, 2¼@3 Per Cent.

The Market Yields in the Morning Upon the Equitable Business—Recovers Later for the Same Reason.

The war was less mentioned yesterday, and the Equitable controversy by common consent took primacy as a market factor. Its effect is a little hard of interpretation. It would be easy, for instance, to select railways which might be thought altogether independent of any possible course of events in the insurance world. Probably it will be agreed that, for obvious reasons, Union Pacific is as obnoxious to this influence as any property. Yet Union Pacific, like others, fell in the morning and rose in the afternoon. Possibly the contradictory movement may be explained by poorly informed early selling and later buying upon the discovery that no fresh stock came out, and that sales were not easily recovered. Reading was stronger and more active than Union Pacific, which it displaced as a market leader.

Much interest in the day's business centred in the operation of the so-called transfer tax, which might more properly be called the sale tax. It seemed to have more effect upon the character of the business than upon its volume. An increase of a half can hardly be associated with a predicted discouragement of business. Apparently there was not so good a market at each eighth, but fluctuations were wider. The agile room trader already perceives that the odds against him are longer, and that he can lose money even if he is right three times out of five, a proportion which would have made good money for him under old conditions. It is clear that wider quotations and fewer trades are not to the advantage of the ordinary trader, and that getting in and out of the market is a matter for more careful thought than heretofore—which can be said only doubtfully to be a disadvantage. Anything which emphasizes the advice "Don't" or "Look before you leap" is a good thing.

The day's news was good—the traffic reports so exceptionally good as to warrant reference even during persistent monotony of excellence. The crop news was good also, the cotton report being good enough to break the market. A decrease of acreage of only 11 per cent., with planting still proceeding and condition improving, promises all the cotton which can be wanted, and more than the producers would like to see grown. The day added the billet pool to the list of those going out of business, and there was more talk of wage troubles. Naturally the Steels did not fully participate in the day's advance. The currency movement shows that the banks are still receiving cash liberally from the country, and losing it more liberally to the Sub-Treasury. The Clearing House balances were remarkable, constituting new records. Presumptively there may have been new and large loans to cause such large debits, and it may be supposed that the increased requirements of reserves against probable increase of deposits will cause some shrinkage in the surplus. But the loans may have been made by the trust companies, and in that case the surplus might be increased. "You never can tell." In any case, the money market is undisturbed, and sterling is soft even at present discount rates.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston and Albany Railroad.
Calumet and Arizona Mining Co.
Childs Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Aberdeen Land Co.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The New York. Granite Company, Jersey City; capital $300,000. Incoruorators—William B. Parsons, St. John Clark, John A. Wilbur, F. A. Crandall, Donald Ross.

The Hughes Smoke Consumer Company, Jersey City; capital $125,000. Incorporators—H. H. Hotzel, Walter C. Black, Charles E. E. Doyle.

The Sharpless Butter Company, Atlantic City; capital $100,000. Incorporators—Joseph C. Sharpless, John J. Crowley, John C. Reed.

The Marshall Mills Company, Elizabeth; capital $150,000. Incorporators—Franklin P. Marshall, Watson Whittlesey, Foster M. Voorhees.

The Colonial Distillery Company, Jersey City; capital decreased from $200,000 to $10,000.

The Cuban Sugar Refining Company, Jersey City; capital increased from $300,000 to $1,000,000

The Seaboard Company, Jersey City; capital increased from $4,000 to $72,000.

The William J. Aschenbach's Sons Harness Company, Newark; capital $100,000. Incorporators—Oscar J. V. Aschenbach, Jesse B. Aschenbach, Charles F. Madder.

The Rathgeber, Dey & Co., Newark; capital $100,000. Incorporators—Peter Rathgeber, William P. Dey, Elizabeth Rathgeber, Magdelene F. Dey.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NORMAL COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW York, Park Av. and 68th St., New York, May 25, 1905.

To the Principals of Girls' Schools:

The examination for admission to the College will be similar to that of February last. It will substantially cover the eighth grade of the course of study in Arithmetic, Grammar, and Composition. Spelling will be marked on the Composition paper. A Principal's or Teacher's certificate will be accepted in Drawing, Geography, and History in lieu of examination by the College.

Programme.

June 5—9 A. M.....Candidates present their certificates and are examined in Arithmetic.

June 6—9 A. M.....Examinations in English and Grammar.

Blank certificates may be obtained by applying at the College.

THOMAS HUNTER, LL. D., President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR TUG BOAT.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., June 30, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing a tug boat for Colon Harbor. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala. H. J. Gallagher, Major, U. S. Army, Purchasing Agent.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., May 15, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for constructing addition to wharf, with railroad thereon, and warehouse on wharf, at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received until 11 A. M. June 6, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for constructing addition to wharf and warehouse thereon at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Q. M.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 2, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for laying cast iron water mains and submarine main for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 16, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Q. M.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Transfer Tax Has No Apparent Effect on Trading.

Yesterday was the first day of trading on the Stock Exchange the transactions of which came in under the transfer tax law. The transactions were considerably in excess of the previous day's business, amounting to nearly 800,000 shares. The traders on the floor were a bit more cautious in their operations, but otherwise there was no difference noticeable between yesterday and days when there was no transfer tax to count with. Yesterday's business brought the State approximately $16,000. As delivery on the sales of yesterday does not have to be made until Monday the broker's clerks have plenty of time to get familiar with the new order of things.

A Queer Market.

The market presented some very curious features. It opened lower because of London selling, which amounted to 50,000 shares. As this selling was in competition with liquidation of a fairly large amount of stock because of expectations that the Equitable matter would lead to further trouble, it had to be accomplished at concessions, and the market declined. About noon, however, the selling ceased. Room traders observing this began to inquire around in the various crowds to see if there were any selling orders further up. Finding the sky clear, they began to cover, and then to work for an advance. They were ready for a turn, and the result was that the atmosphere on the floor changed. Then Dick Brothers began to buy Reading. It was this buying which at last turned the market. Dick Brothers took 50,000 shares before the day was over, and they seemed to be perfectly willing that every one should know that they had bought. They got quite a following among the traders, and the stock closed at the very top. One of the features was the bidding by E. Meyer, who repeatedly bid 94½ for any part of 50,000 shares.

Is It Fluttering?

"The market is fluttering like a bird of an insect just before it starts upward in its flight," said an old market observer yesterday. "This fluttering scares many people, but to my mind it is an excellent sign. To-day it fluttered because of the excellent reports of railroad earnings which were made public. Then, too, the crop reports, especially the one concerning cotton, were better than expected, and all in all it would not surprise me to see the market take flight some fine morning. I think, however, that it will take patience and pluck to keep on the bird's back until then."

Shift in Loans.

The announcement in the afternoon that there had been heavy calling of loans and a rise in call money rates to 3 per cent. did not seem to affect prices any. It is understood that the calling of loans was for the purpose of transferring them to trust companies and thus bring about a heavy decrease in the loan item in the bank statement to-day. This shifting of loans, it is expected, will give the bank statement a more favorable aspect, as it will probably prevent a decrease in the surplus which the loss in cash without a decrease in loans, and deposits would otherwise have caused.

Steel Stocks.

The expected dissolution of the steel billet pool, which may take place at the next meeting of the pool on Wednesday, is regarded with a little more anxiety by steel manufacturers than had been the dissolution of the other pools. The reason is that, although the other pools could be dissolved without affecting the price of the products, the dissolution of the billet pool might cause a shading of the schedule, which is now $23 a ton. The heaviness of the steel stocks is considered remarkable by many who argue that as the result of last week's naval battle there will be a big demand for steel to build warships with.

Prefer to Wait Events.

There is a well-defined idea in the Street that the largest interests are opposed to an advance in the market at this time, and that, although they are equally opposed to a further decline, they would prefer lower prices for some time to a bull movement just now. This desire is believed to be partly due to the realignment of financial interests, which is now going on in Wall Street to an extent not witnessed since the famous struggle of 1901. Every day evidences accumulate that interests which were friendly not so long ago have become at least cool in their relations to one another, while men who not so long since were at odds are making common cause to obtain their ends. Believing this to be the case, the Street is uncertain what to expect, and until new lines have been definitely drawn and accepted Wall Street will prefer to act with caution.

An Unusual Loss.

In spite of recent losses there is still some money in Wall Street. Some people, indeed, seem to have so much of it that they are careless and lose it in the common highway. Yesterday a notice was published by the news bureaus that some one had lost a thousand-dollar gold certificate between 43 Exchange Place and the Knickerbocker Trust Company building, on Fifth Avenue, near the Waldorf-Astoria. The money was lost between the hours of 2:30 and 9:30 P. M. on Thursday, but who the loser was could not be learned.

Cotton Report Mistake.

The cotton crop report, which was made public at noon, was so much better than had been expected that it was thought the market would decline heavily. The pit was therefore surprised when big buying orders came in, and prices rose sharply. The phenomenon was explained later, when it became known that the New Orleans pit had received a wrong message, making the condition very much lower. The mistake was that of a telegrapher, but it cost the New Orleans men a snug sum, because when the real figures became known the break was all the sharper.

$447,673 SHIP JUDGMENT.

Action Was Brought by H. T. Grause Against Commonwealth Trust.

Judgment by default was entered yesterday in the Supreme Court against the Commonwealth Trust Company as successor to the Trust Company of the Republic for $447,673.63 in favor of Harry T. Grause of Wilmington, Del. The judgment is a result of the United States Shipbuilding collapse. Grause was the owner of most of the stock of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Shipbuilding Company at Wilmington. The plant was purchased by the trust for $2,000,000. For his share Mr. Grause received $384,000 in cash, $284,000 in first mortgage bonds of the shipbuilding company, and $191,600 of preferred stock and $191,000 of common stock.

In his suit against the Commonwealth Trust Company he alleges that he was induced by Daniel Leroy Dresser, President of the Trust Company of the Republic, to relinquish control of the stocks and bonds referred to for a year from Aug. 28, 1902, it being agreed that the Trust Company of the Republic was to sell the stocks and bonds to a syndicate managed by Thomas C. Clarke. Mr. Grause was to be paid for the bonds $95 each, for the preferred stock $68 a share, and for the common stock $25 a share, making in all $406,630 for the securities which he turned over to the Trust Company of the Republic. In November, 1903, he brought suit to recover the value of the securities, the year having expired, and the United States Shipbuilding Company having gone into the hands of a receiver.

It is said that the Commonwealth Trust Company relies on another suit which will be carried to the Court of Appeals to extricate itself. In the meantime, pending an appeal in the Grause case, an arrest of judgment will probably be obtained.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Few Important Price Changes, Despite Broader Market.

British Columbia Active and Higher—Chicago Subway Shows Further Advance—Northern Securities Unchanged.

Trading in the outside market yesterday included a larger number of issues than had participated in the transactions of the earlier part of the week, and in some instances the day's operations resulted in substantial gains. In most stocks, however, the trading was not extensive, and the price changes, in keeping with the limited business done, were small. United Copper was duller than on any day since the recent activity in the stock began. Apparently the insiders are leaving the stock to take care for itself for the time being, awaiting a more favorable general market to resume active operations in it. Northern Securities sold down to 162 and back to 163, closing unchanged at the higher figure.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER was among the day's active issues, and at the same time rose nearly a point. Sales were made as high as 7⅞, and the close was only an eighth below the best. Insiders are said to have accumulated a good deal of the stock at the lower level recently prevailing, and yesterday they met with no opposition on the advance.

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INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT during the afternoon improved to the extent of about 2 points on the purchase of 1,000 shares. The stock has now several times recently fallen below 200, only to quickly recover to that figure or above it. The fact that the stock recently fell below the 200 mark does not appear to have brought any large offerings into the market.

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CHICAGO SUBWAY crossed 70 and closed at the highest, with a net gain of 2¾ points. Over 7,000 shares were traded in.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Algoma Copper	4¾	4⅝	4¾
625	American Can	11½	10⅝	11⅛
1,500	American Can pf	67½	66½	67⅛
200	Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	25	25	25
425	Am. Marble	66¼	66¼	66¼
200	Am. Nickel	1½	1½	1½
200	Am. Smel. Sec. pf. B.	97⅝	97½	97½
200	Arizona Con	30	30	30
271	Bethlehem Steel	30	29¼	29¼
220	Bethlehem Steel pf.	78	77	77
1,000	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
8,970	British Col. Copper	7½	6⅝	7⅜
7,550	Chicago Subway	70½	67¾	70½
446	Del. & Hud. rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
100	Elmore Con	2	2	2
100	Electric Vehicle	17	17	17
3,100	Granby Con	6	5¾	5¾
900	Greene Con. Copper	24¼	24¼	24¼
5,100	Greene Con. Gold	6	5¾	5¾
100	Guanajuato Con	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Inter. Rapid Transit	200½	198⅝	200½
200	Inter. Mer. Marine	10	10	10
250	Inter. M. Mar. pf.	27	27	27
50	International Salt	23¼	23¼	23¼
100	Mackay Cos	39	39	39
200	Mackay Cos. pf.	72½	72½	72½
100	Manhattan Transit	3	3	3
5,200	Montreal & B. Cop.	⅜	11-16	23-32
200	N. O. Rys., w. i.	37¼	37¼	37¼
185	N. O. Rys. pf., w. i.	78	78	78
1,100	N. Y. Transportation	8	7½	8
2,600	Northern Securities	163	162	163
7	Nor. Sec. stubs	287½	262½	262½
100	Phoenix Mining	4	4	4
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf.	21	21	21
1,000	Sea. Air L. rights	¾	¾	¾
100	Sea. Co. 1st pf., w. i.	82	82	82
120	Sea. Air L. pf. ctfs.	38½	*38	38½
25	Standard Oil	605	603	604
570	United Copper	23¾	22½	23⅜
400	U. S. Leather, w. i.	39½	39	39½
100	U. S. L. pf., w. i.	99	99	99
1,000	White Knob C., w. i.	⅞	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

$5,000	American Marble 5s	94⅝	94⅜	94⅝
13,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	87	87	87
10,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s, w. i.	90¼	90¼	90¼
5,000	N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
35,000	U. S. L. 5s, w. i.	98⅝	98⅛	98⅜

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 2. Bid.	Asked.	June 1. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11	11¼	11	11¼
American Can pf.	66⅞	67½	66¼	67
American Chicle	126	128	126	128
American Chicle pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf.	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜
Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	24½	25	25	25½
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	75	76½	75	76½
Am. Ice Co. 5s	83½	87	83½	87
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	104
American Nickel	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Am. Smelting Sec. pf B.	97½	98	97⅝	98⅛
American Tobacco	270	280	272	285
American Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Writing Paper	4	4¾	4	4¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	27½	28¼	27½	28¼
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	86½	87½	86½	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29	30	30	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	76½	79	77	80
Borden's Cond. Milk	149	152	149	152
Borden's Cond. M. pf.	114	115	114	115
British Columbia Cop.	7¼	7½	6½	6⅝
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Central Foundry pf.	18	22	18	22
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Chicago Subway	69¾	70½	67½	67½
Compressed Air	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6¼	5¾	6
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2¾	2	2¾
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	23	25	23	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Del. & Hudson rights	⅝	½	⅝	½
D. & H. A. & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¾	..	..	..
Denver Union Water	63	65	63	65
Denver Union W. pf.	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	101½	..	101	..
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	95	100	95	100
Dominion Securities	..	..	10	..
Douglas Copper	..	..	7	..
Electric Boat	140	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	33	36	33	36
Electric Boat pf.	73	78	73	78
Electric Vehicle	14	17	15	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	20½	23	20½	23
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	24⅛	24⅝	24¼	24½
Greene Con. Gold	5⅝	6	6	6¼
Greene Gold-Silver	8	10	8	10
Guggenheim Explorat'n	163	167	163	167
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	162	166	162	166
Hackensack Meadows	20	25½	20	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	24	28	25	30
Havana Tobacco pf.	32	39	32	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	80½	81	80½	81
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105	..	105	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	98	98⅝	98	98⅝
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..	100	..
Houston Oil	..	..	2	4
Houston Oil pf.	20	30	20	30
Inter. Rap. Transit	200	201	198	199
Inter. Mer. Marine	10	10¼	9⅝	10¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26½	27½	26	27½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78½	79¼	78½	79¾
International Salt	23	23	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
International Silver 1st 5s	105½	106½	105½	106¾
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kan. City Ry. & Light	37	40	37	40
Kan. City Ry. & L. pf.	87	89½	87	89½
K. C. Ry. & L. 1st 5s	99¾	101½	99¾	101½
Lackawanna Steel	76	80	76	80
La France Mining	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor pf.	102¾	104	102¾	104
Mackay Companies	38⅝	39¼	39	39½
Mackay Companies pf.	72¼	73	72¼	73
Mad. Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	3⅜	..	3⅛	3⅝
M. Nat. G. $20 pd. off.	..	..	1	1
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103¼	102½	103¼
Mine Securities	..	..	½	1
Montreal & Boston	11-16	⅝	¾	⅞
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	7⅛	7⅝	7	7½
N. Y. & E. L. & P.	55	62	55	62
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	84	90	84	90
North. Securities stub	262½	287½	275	300
Northern Securities	162½	163	162½	163
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf.	103¼	106	103½	106
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 50% pd.	99⅜	100½	99⅜	100½
Penn. R.R. 3½s, f. p., pf.	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	⅜	½	⅜	½
*Phoenix Mining	4	5	4	5
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	74	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	21	22	21	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	109	110	109	110
Safety Car Heating	355	360	355	360
Seaboard A. L. undep.	19	22	19	22
Sea. A. L. pf., undep.	68	..	68	..
Seaboard Air Line ctfs.	18¾	19	18⅝	19
Sea. A. L. pf. ctfs.	38	38½	38⅝	39½
Sea. A. L. new, w. i.	23½	25⅛	23½	25¼
Sea. A. L. 1st pf., w. i.	80	84	80	84
S. A. L. new 2d pf., w. i.	50	53	50	53
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100¾	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Standard Milling	8	8¼	8	8½
Standard Milling pf.	33	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	79½	78	78½
Standard Oil	603	605	603	605
Tennessee Copper	23½	25	24	26
Tintic Mining	8½	9	8¼	9
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	13½	12	13⅛
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	95	99½	95	99½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	..	⅛	⅛	⅜
Union Typewriter	90	92	90	92
Union Type. 1st pf.	116	120	116	120
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	120	116	120
United Copper	23½	23¾	23¾	24¼
United Copper pf.	68	72	72

RECORD BALANCES.

Payment of $30,205,043 to the Clearing House Yesterday Largest Ever Made.

The balances paid to the Clearing House yesterday amounted to $30,205,043.05, which is the largest amount ever received by the Clearing House. The exchanges amounted to $426,517,665.05, a relatively large amount, but by no means a record. The record exchanges were recorded on May 10, 1901, when they amounted to more than $698,000,000, but on that day the balances paid in cash amounted to only about $20,000,000. Yesterday's very large cash payments to the Clearing House represented principally the debit balances of three or four institutions. The National City Bank alone had a debit balance of $20,220,197.48, or more than two-thirds of the entire balance. This is the largest balance ever received from or paid to a single bank since the Clearing House was established. It was said in explanation of yesterday's very heavy balances, and particularly that of the City Bank, that they were caused by the simultaneous withdrawal of funds from that institution by some of its largest depositors, among whom are the City of New York and some of the most important trust companies. It was thought likely that some of the trust companies had loaned out large sums that they had had on deposit and drew upon the banks, thus causing the very heavy balances. The largest credit balance at the Clearing House yesterday was that of the National Bank of Commerce, which amouted to about $9,000,000.

Despite some calling of loans by the banks, part of which, it was thought, was necessitated by the very heavy debit balances of some of the banks at the Clearing House, the call money rate was little disturbed. Some loans were made as high as 3 per cent., but the market most of the day was 2¼ per cent. to 2½ per cent.

MAY BANK CLEARINGS.

Bank clearings at 94 cities for the month just closed, according to figures compiled by Bradstreet's, aggregate $11,988,228,755, a decrease of 5.4 per cent. from April and of 7.7 per cent. from March, but the gain over May a year ago is found to be 46.7 per cent., and the decrease from May, 1901, is only 6.2 per cent. New York clearings for May aggregated $7,884,047,416, a decrease of 9.1 per cent. from April and of 9.7 per cent. from March, but a gain of 62.8 per cent. over May, 1901, while outside of New York the grand aggregate at 93 cities is $4,104,181,339, a total of 2.8 per cent. larger than that of April and 23.3 per cent. heavier than May, 1904.

Commenting on this showing Bradstreet's says:

"Quieter conditions in stock speculation are chiefly manifest in the aggregate bank clearings returns for May, which show a shrinkage from the already reduced totals of April, and, of course, from the record totals made in March, when general business was at about its zenith. The bulk of this shrinkage seems to have occurred at New York, and the interesting fact is brought out that outside of the metropolis the May clearings total is actually larger than that of April and only slightly below that of March. How much of this is due to the fact that May, with more actual business days, ought, in the natural course of events, to have shown a gain over April, which saw many holidays observed in many States, is hard to definitely fix."

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 2.—The local money market is quiet and unchanged. The usual table follows:

Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $32,044,220; balances, $2,223,478; Sub Treasury debit, $24,570.

The market was rather dull and flat, reflecting the disappointing condition of the New York market this morning. There was some liquidation, but soon after this was over there was a better tone, especially for some of the copper shares, where very few sellers appeared when buying orders made their appearance. Utah was in good demand and advanced over a point, while Alliquez was less active and strong. Closing was strong. The complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	100	99½	99½
5,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	99½	99½	99½
7,000	At., T. & Santa Fe 4s	102½	102⅜	102⅜
3,000	At., T. & Santa Fe adj. 4s, st	95½	95¼	95¼
500	Cen. Vt. 1st 4s	89	89	89
1,000	C., B. & Q. 5s	96	96	96
14,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101	101	101
2,000	C., H. & W. Mich. 5s	109½	109½	109½
1,000	Ill. Steel 5s, (1913)	100	100	100
5,000	Japanese 4½s	90½	90⅛	90⅛
3,000	K. C., C. & S. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
3,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	122½	122½	122½
1,000	Seattle Electric 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104½	104½	104½

RAILROADS

200	*Atchison	78⅝	78¼	78¼
10	Boston Elevated	157½	157	157
7	*Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
23	*Boston & Maine	172½	172	172
5	*Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
1	Boston Suburban, pf.	67½	67½	67½
12	*Fitchburg pf.	137	137	137
60	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200
60	Old Colony	207	207	207
803	West End	97	97	97
	TELEPHONES.			
181	American	139½	138½	138½
9	Cumberland	120	120	120
5	New England	137½	137½	137½
4	Mexican	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
5	Western pf	98	98	98
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
850	Am. Ag. Chem.	23¾	23¼	23¾
60	*Am. Sugar	132½	132⅝	132⅝
120	Am. Woolen	32¼	32	32
76	Am. Woolen pf.	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	Edison Electric	245	245	245
45	General Electric	173½	173	173½
100	Mass. Gas	43¾	43¼	43¼
187	*Mass. Gas pf.	84¼	84	84
20	‡Mergenthaler	190	190	190
376	Minn. Gen. Elec.	84½	84	84½
16	Seattle pf.	98	98	98
30	United Fruit	106½	106½	106½
908	United Shoe Machine	51¾	51¾	51¾
10	United Shoe Mach. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾
1,963	U. S. Steel	26	25⅞	25⅞
1,452	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	91¼	92½
	MINING.			
100	Adventure	33	33	33
4,330	Alloues	23½	21½	23¼
4,272	*Amalgamated	81⅝	79¾	80⅛
100	Arcadian	11	11	11
10	Atlantic	13½	13½	13½
200	Bingham	29	28½	29
10	Boston Con.	85	85	85
150	Bonanza	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
18	*Calumet & Hecla	618	614	615
450	†Centennial	20	19½	20
493	Copper Range	70⅝	69½	70⅝
60	Daly-West	13	13	13
75	Dominion Con. & S.	20½	19⅝	19⅝
2,450	Granby	57	55	57
1,181	Greene Con.	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
455	Isle Royale	30	29	29
450	†Mass	8¼	8¼	8¼
150	Michigan	12⅝	12	12⅝
445	Mohawk	50	48⅜	50
5	Montana C. & C.	3¼	3¼	3¼
55	Old Dominion	25	25	25
40	Osceola	92½	92½	92¼
50	†Phoenix	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
5	Quincy	98	98	98
750	Shannon	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
45	Tamarack	112	108	112
87	Trinity	8	8	8
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
500	United Copper	24½	23⅝	24½
1,825	United States	30½	30	30
1,420	Utah	44¼	43	44¼
100	Victoria	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Winona	10½	10¼	10¼

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid. §Ex rights.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 2.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
155	Crucible Steel	10⅝	10	10
100	Crucible Steel pf.	61½	61½	61½
23	Ind. Brewing	16	16	16
100	Ind. Brewing pf.	40	40	40
540	Luster	19¾	19¼	19¾
50	M., L. & H.	25¾	25¾	25¾
50	Marsden	13¾	13¾	13¾
10	Philadelphia Co.	43½	43½	43¼
75	Pittsburg Brewing	28½	28	28
50	Pittsburg Coal	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
105	Pittsburg Coal pf.	76⅜	76⅜	76⅜
130	Pitts. C. & G.	68	64	68
50	Sewer Pipe	37½	37½	37½
2,340	U. S. Steel	26	25¾	25¾
650	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	91¼	92¼
417	West. Elec. 2ds	83⅝	83	83½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 2.—There was no market to-day for New York exchange. The asked prices were 10c premium before and 5c premium after clearings. Time and call loans were 3½@4½ per cent.

The bull movement in Chicago Subway shares continued on the local Exchange to-day, the price of the stock being lifted to new high records around 70. In other local stocks there was irregularity. Kansas City Light sold at 44½ and Title and Trust at 96. Elsewhere there was some weakness, following the New York lead.

The following were the sales on the Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝
350	American Can pf.	67	66½	67
25	American Shipbuilding	54½	54½	54½
5,780	Chicago Subway	69⅞	67	69⅝
10	Chicago Pneu. Tool	46	46	46
10	Chicago B. & Malt	34	34	34
75	Chicago Title & Trust	96	96	96
84	Diamond Match	138½	138	138½
120	Metropolitan Elevated	24½	24	24½
115	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	64½	64	64½
25	National Biscuit	59⅜	59¼	59⅜
60	National Biscuit pf.	117½	117	117
100	National Carbon	62	62	62
53	National Carbon pf.	118	117½	117½
21	Swift & Co.	108	107½	108
25	Swift's pf.	101½	101½	101½
650	United Box Board	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
1,040	United Box Board pf.	10⅝	10⅛	10¼

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	306	309	309
3d week May	$63,150	$58,805	$58,886
From July 1	2,943,827	2,750,797	2,415,557
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week May	141,820	138,764	131,889
From July 1	6,500,482	5,971,418	5,327,341
CHICAGO & ALTON for April—			
Mileage	915	915	915
Gross	786,389	783,172	802,009
Exp. and taxes	582,343	613,125	588,318
Net	204,046	170,047	213,691
10 mos. gross	10,025,702	9,626,757	8,485,432
Exp. and taxes	6,987,260	6,537,642	5,787,238
10 mos. net	3,341,469	3,089,115	2,698,196
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL for April—			
Gross earnings	2,862,758	3,626,635	3,846,191
Exp. and taxes	2,905,040	2,734,012	2,864,953
Net earnings	957,718	892,623	981,238
From July 1 to April 30:			
Gross earnings	41,742,987	40,932,701	39,909,432
Oper. expenses	26,639,322	26,280,457	25,709,801
Net earnings	15,103,515	14,652,244	14,139,631
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for April—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,121
Gross	441,429	379,820	484,243
Exp. and taxes	380,962	338,657	383,691
Net	60,467	41,163	100,552
10 mos. gross	5,078,931	4,867,788	5,072,520
Exp. and taxes	3,922,338	3,849,441	4,096,157
10 mos. net	1,156,603	1,018,347	979,383
DENVER & RIO GRANDE for April—			
Gross	1,311,883	1,249,514	1,339,895
Expenses	842,405	799,423	887,076
Net	469,477	450,091	452,819
Other income	19,436	5,087	9,103
Total income	488,914	464,178	461,920
Chgs., tax., &c.	333,725	338,130	325,493
Balance	149,191	126,048	136,427
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	139,191	116,048	126,427
10 mos. gross	14,101,778	13,727,583	14,485,134
Expenses	8,278,205	8,511,516	8,795,423
10 mos. net	5,878,571	5,216,067	5,689,711
Other income	190,746	206,047	168,839
Total income	5,854,317	5,422,115	5,858,550
Chgs., tax., &c.	3,437,872	3,337,147	3,278,301
Balance	2,416,445	2,084,968	2,580,249
Renewal fund	100,000	100,000	100,000
Balance	2,316,445	1,984,968	2,480,249
Dividends	1,116,000	1,110,000	1,110,000
10 mos. surplus	1,296,445	874,968	1,370,249
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE AND ATLANTIC for April—			
Gross	211,403	186,253	215,191
Expenses	149,402	126,636	142,355
Net	62,001	59,617	72,846
Other income	1,310	947	7,120
Total income	63,311	60,564	79,956
Chg. and tax.	85,542	88,642	88,642
Deficit	22,231	28,078	8,686
10 mos. gross	2,190,620	2,114,412	2,254,736
Expenses	1,471,410	1,466,080	1,439,536
10 months net	728,210	648,332	815,200
Other income	12,555	9,101	12,963
Total income	740,765	657,433	828,163
Chgs. and tax.	910,501	888,417	883,417
10 mos. deficit	169,736	228,984	55,254
MINERAL RANGE for April—			
Gross	44,056	48,362	45,642
Net	4,612	10,095	10,105
Other income	204	99	230
Def. over chs.	4,630	*748	*728
10 mos. gross	564,021	482,199	458,650
10 mos. net	148,543	51,306	77,181
Other income	1,508	652	2,171
Sur. over chs.	55,584	‡42,852	‡18,115

*Surplus. †Deficit.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS for April—				
Gross	829,050	825,012	815,209	
Expenses	664,308	648,372	633,451	
Net	164,751	176,640	181,758	
Chgs. and tax.	148,942	154,353	150,698	
Surplus	15,809	22,287	31,060	
10 mos. gross	8,427,019	8,490,044	7,879,563	
Expenses	6,210,376	6,291,623	5,672,297	
10 mos. net	2,216,643	2,198,421	2,207,266	
Chgs. and tax.	1,510,343	1,501,387	1,508,964	
10 mos. sur	716,300	697,034	698,302	
NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN for April—				
Gross	590,554	534,303	557,950	
Exp. and taxes	412,318	399,159	421,674	
Net	178,236	135,144	132,276	
Charges	88,317	60,360	64,364	
Surplus	109,919	74,784	67,912	
10 mos., gross	5,747,091	5,439,613	4,941,861	
Exp. and taxes	4,158,007	4,234,443	3,700,628	
10 mos., net	1,589,084	1,205,170	1,211,233	
Chgs. and taxes	625,436	574,218	628,255	
10 mos., surp	963,648	630,952	582,978	
PENNSYLVANIA (Lines east of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated)—				
April, gross	10,251,272	9,763,872	10,163,172	
Expenses	7,229,664	6,561,664	6,552,864	
April, net	3,021,608	3,199,208	3,610,308	
4 mos., gross	37,088,809	34,501,209	36,392,109	
Expenses	29,080,883	27,713,281	26,892,081	
4 mos., net	8,007,828	7,187,928	9,499,128	
Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie (directly operated,) increase:				
Gross, April	273,900	.....	.....	
Expenses	414,600	.....	.....	
Net	*140,700	.....	.....	
Gross, 4 mos	1,813,200	.....	.....	
Expenses	1,221,500	.....	.....	
Net	591,700	.....	.....	

*Decrease.

Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington:

April, gross	1,268,772	1,182,073	1,152,373
Expenses	907,749	856,649	793,949
April, net	361,024	325,424	359,424
4 mos., gross	4,457,536	4,130,636	4,216,436
Expenses	3,482,296	3,431,008	3,218,698
4 mos., net	975,238	699,538	997,738
Northern Central—			
April, gross	858,702	838,602	862,602
Expenses	738,048	671,848	643,448
April, net	120,654	226,754	219,154
4 mos., gross	3,105,927	3,083,827	3,306,327
Expenses	2,883,295	2,701,265	2,607,765
4 mos., net	240,632	382,562	698,562
West Jersey & Seashore:			
April, gross	365,714	314,814	325,214
Expenses	255,360	272,760	250,560
April, net	108,354	42,054	74,654
4 mos., gross	1,063,778	1,025,878	1,018,778
Expenses	955,218	971,818	906,318
4 mos., net	108,560	54,060	112,460

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for April—			
Mileage	9,147	8,072	8,878
Gross	8,234,676	7,439,616	7,307,000
Exp. and taxes	5,031,114	5,652,215	5,648,502
Net	2,302,402	1,787,401	1,658,498
10 mos. gross	79,305,617	78,538,179	73,092,501
Exp. and taxes	54,531,085	55,030,013	51,940,200
10 mos. net	24,774,532	23,508,166	21,152,295
UNION PACIFIC for April—			
Milcage	4,781,683	4,159,027	4,092,365
Gross	2,682,717	2,373,253	2,386,462
Exp. and taxes	2,098,066	1,785,774	1,705,843
Net	584,651	587,479	680,619
10 mos. gross	49,388,720	46,110,093	41,645,953
Exp. and taxes	26,293,081	25,122,243	22,903,216
10 mos. net	23,094,639	20,987,850	18,742,737

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 2.—The market sagged to-day for lack of a stimulating influence. The leading speculative issues now are Seaboards, old and new; Cotton Ducks, old and new, and United Railways. In all three of these speculative buying is discouraged by insiders. There is undoubtedly good accumulation going on in Seaboards and United Railways issues with every break in the quotations, and Cotton Duck is just now held closer than ever before. Northern Central stock advanced half a point to 102½ in the face of the April statement showing a decline in net earnings for the month of $106,000, but the trading was in fractional lots. Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron common sold at 62, a loss of 8 points from the last sale. The close was steady. Sales: Shares, 788; bonds, $38,000. Transactions as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Geo. & Alabama 5s	112½	112½	112½
5,000	Seaboard 4s	86½	86¼	86¼
2,000	Geo. So. & Fla. 5s	116	116	116
3,000	United Railways 4s	92½	92½	92½
11,000	United Railways inc.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝
2,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	99	99	99
3,000	Richmond Tr. Co. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾
3,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼

RAILROADS.

300	Northern Central	102½	102	102
10	Seaboard	19	19	19
25	Seaboard pf. 2d pf.	51	51	51
200	Seaboard rights	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Norfolk Ry. & Light	13	13	13
60	Mechanics' Bank	26	26	26
3	Calvert Bank	60¾	60¾	60¾

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,414,288, as against $1,924,769 for the previous week and $1,806,823 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the amount marketed was $2,207,113, as against $1,901,941 for the previous week and $1,675,734 for the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3½ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $426,517,665; balance, $30,205,043; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $2,241,187.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8730.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85⅛.

Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16@40⅛ and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—No market. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2c; telegraphic, 4c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, June 2, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan		Erie 1st gen 4s	
12,000	100⅝	20,000	93½
7,000	100½	10,000	93⅝
3,000	100⅝	6,000	93½
10,000	100½	Erie conv 4s	
5,000	100⅝	10,000	104⅜
1,000	100½	10,000	104⅞
7,000	100⅜	Erie Penn col tr 4s	
3,000	100⅝	3,000	95¼
10,000	100⅝	Ft Wth & D C 1st	
500	100⅝	1,000	109½
Japanese Imprl Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan 2d series		Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B	
38,000	99	19,000	22
500	99¼	1,000	21⅞
6,000	99	9,000	22
8,000	99⅛	Hocks Val 4½s	
10,000	99	1,000	112
5,000	98⅞	H & Tx C gen 4s	
500	99¼	1,000	100⅛
20,000	98⅜	Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s	
25,000	99¼	25,000	101
24,000	98⅞	Int & Gt Nor 3d	
Repub of Cuba 5s		2,000	79
5,000	105¼	Int Paper cnv 5s	
U S of Mexico 4s		6,000	94
12,000	93	Inter Paper 6s	
U S of Mexico 5s		5,000	103½
9,000	100⅜	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
Am Tobacco 6s		2,000	88¾
1,000	113	Kans City So 3s	
15,000	112⅝	10,000	71
Am Tobacco 4s		2,000	71⅛
7,000	74½	Kings Co El L & P pur money 6s	
5,000	74¼	1,000	123
8,000	73⅝	Lacka Steel 5s	
6,000	74	3,000	105⅜
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		L S & M So 3½s reg	
1,000	100	1,000	99½
At, T & S F gen 4s		L S & M S deb 4s	
16,000	103⅜	10,000	101⅜
500	103¾	81,000	101
1,000	103⅝	Met Elev 1st 6s	
500	103⅝	14,000	108½
adjustment 4s		Met St Ry ref 4s	
5,000	97¼	10,000	90½
10,000	97	Mex Cent 1st inc	
5,000	96¾	5,000	20
1,000	96¾	10,000	20¼
500	96¾	Minn & St Louis	
stamped		1st & refg 4s	
500	93¾	5,000	96½
Atlan C Line 4s		Mo, K & Tx 1st 4s	
12,000	101¾	1,000	102
20,000	101¾	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Balt & O pr in 3½s		2,000	86
10,000	96½	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
gold 4s		4,000	105⅝
5,000	104⅝	16,000	105⅞
2,000	104½	7,000	105⅜
So Wn div 3½s		6,000	100
10,000	92⅜	Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	
Bk N Tr ref conv 4s		10,000	108⅛
10,000	87½	Mob, Jck & K C 5s	
2,000	88	6,000	98½
20,000	88¾	Nas Elec R R 4s	
13,000	88¾	10,000	88
40,000	89⅛	N Y Centl & H R deb 4s, 1934	
50,000	89⅝	15,000	101
70,000	89⅜	L S col 3½s	
10,000	89⅞	50,000	91¼
35,000	89⅛	2,000	91⅜
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		9,000	91½
10,000	110¼	N Y G E L H & P pur money 4s	
Bur, C R & Nor 1st		5,000	92
11,000	101	Nor & Wn con 4s	
Canada So 1st 5s		1,000	101¾
4,000	104½	10,000	102¼
Central of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s		Nor & Wn div 1st 4s	
8,000	93¼	6,000	100
2,000	94½	Pocah C & C 4s	
2d inc 5s		10,000	20F 95½
10,000	81	5,000	95½
3d inc 5s		Northn Pac 4s	
5,000	83½	25,000	105¼
6,000	83	Nor Pac gen 3s	
2,000	83¼	1,000	76
10,000	83⅞	1,000	76½
5,000	83⅞	Ore Sh Line 1st 6s	
500	84	3,000	125½
20,000	84	Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	
5,000	84	1,000	96¼
3,000	84	Pac of Mo 1st	
2,000	84	2,000	105
10,000	84	Penn conv 3½s	
20,000	84	1,000	101¾
Un Rds of San Fr 4s		Reading gen 4s	
4,000	88¾	4,000	103¼
U S Leather 6s		10,000	103⅝
3,000	110	Read Jer Cent col 4s	
U S Steel Corpor sink fund 5s		5,000	99¾
5,000	93	Rio G Wn col tr 4s	
126,000	92¾	2,000	91
18,000	92¾	St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
5,000	92¾	1,000	116¼
1,000	92¼	unify & ref 4s	
40,000	92¾	14,000	95⅞
153,000	92¼	River & Gulf 4s	
27,000	92⅜	1,000	94¾
Wabash 1st 5s		1,000	94⅞
1,000	117⅛	St L & San Fr R R refunding 4s	
11,000	117	32,000	91
Wabash 2d 5s		1,000	90⅞
4,000	108⅛	5,000	91¼
Wabash deb B 6s		St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
10,000	73¼	1,000	98¾
Wab. Pitts Ter 1st 4s		3,000	98⅞
4,000	91⅝	San An & Ar P 4s	
Wab. Pitts Ter 2d 1,000	38⅝	10,000	89⅝
West Un funds & real est 4½s		Sou A L Ry gold 4s	
2,000	104½	1,000	86
Wheel & L Erie 1st con 4s		11,000	86¼
3,000	94⅜	Southn Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s	
Wis Cen gen 4s		55,000	97⅛
1,000	94⅝	1,000	97⅜
20,000	94¼	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
22,000	94½	2,000	120¾
		Tex & Ok 1st 5s	
		5,000	105⅝
		Third Av con 4s	
		5,000	96
		Tol, St L & W 4s	
		10,000	84
		Underged Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s	
		21,000	88
		1,000	97⅞
		Un Pac 1st 4s	
		1,000	106¼
		10,000	106½
		Un Pac conv 4s	
		50,000	120½
		10,000	120¼
		120,000	120
		2,000	120⅜
		10,000	120
		20,000	119¾
		5,000	120¼
		3,000	120
		2,000	122
		10,000	121⅞
		20,000	122¼
		Wabash 1st 5s	
		1,000	117⅛
		11,000	117
		Wabash 2d 5s	
		4,000	108⅛
		Wabash deb B 6s	
		10,000	73¼
		Wab. Pitts Ter 1st 4,000	91⅝
		Wab. Pitts Ter 2d 1,000	38⅝
		West Un funds & real est 4½s	
		2,000	104½
		Wheel & L Erie 1st con 4s	
		3,000	94⅜
		Wis Cen gen 4s	
		1,000	94⅝
		20,000	94¼
		22,000	94½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

C of Ga 1st pf inc 2	Hock Valley 4½s 1
C of Ga 3d pf inc 1	

DECLINED.

Int & Gt Nor 3d 1	Wabash deb B 1
Minn & St L ref 4s 1	

Total sales June 2, 1905 ..... $4,183,000
From Jan. 1, 1905 500,859,200
Corresponding date last year 261,980,000

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	15	9	Esperanza		4	3
Tomboy		1		Dolores		9	
El Oro	1	1	10½				

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:32	Sun sets...7:25	Moon sets...

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...7:34	Gov. Isl'd...7:42	H. Gate...9:38
P. M.	P. M.	P.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Institution Sells Cathedral Heights Block Front to Operators —Buyer for Park Avenue Residence—Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Purchase—Other Dealings.

The Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, represented by Redcomber Goff as trustee, has sold to Heilner & Wolf and the Realty Mortgage Company the block front on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, with frontages of 200 feet on the avenue, 123.6 feet on One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and 67.5 feet on One Hundred and Eleventh Street, M. C. & C. M. Kervan were the brokers.

University Place Corner Sold.

Nathan Kempner, President of the New Amsterdam Realty Company, has bought the four-story building at the southwest corner of University Place and Twelfth Street, from Alexander Becker of Berlin, Germany. Emanuel Alexander was the broker in the deal.

Deal for Houses Near Times Square.

Davis & Robinson have sold for E. Clifford Potter 181 and 183 West Forty-seventh Street, two three-story brownstone dwellings, on plot 40 by 100.5.

A. G. Vanderbilt Buys on 34th Street.

Mitchell A. C. Levy, Jefferson M. Levy and others have sold 66 East Thirty-fourth Street, a four-tsory dwelling on lot 20 by 90. The buyer is Alfred G. Vanderbilt, who owns the adjoining Park Avenue block front. Whitehouse & Porter were the brokers.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Roswell Skeel to Edward F. Whitney 27 Park Avenue, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 24.8 by 80.

Justice O'Gorman has bought from E. C. Potter 51 East Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 98.9.

Nathaniel B. Beam is reported to have sold 37 East Twenty-eighth Street, a three-tsory brownstone-front dwelling 20 by 98.9.

Buyer for 58th Street Dwelling.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Mary Herter to E. Francis Hyde 35 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story high stoop brownstone-front dwelling on lot 25 by 100.5.

W. McNeal Rodewald is the buyer of 37 West Fifty-third Street, sold recently by John McLean Nash, through W. E. & F. B. Taylor. Mr. Nash is the buyer of 65 West Forty-eighth Street.

William Buhler has sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 128 West Eightieth Street. R. T. Smith of William R. Ware & Co. was the broker in the deal.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for James T. Anyon to Robert H. Pierson the four-story American-basement dwelling 253 West Ninety-ninth Street, on lot 14 by 100.11.

Mrs. Estelle G. Coventry has sold 253 West Seventy-third Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 18 by 102.2.

Deal for Plot Near Convent Avenue.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for John B. Haskin the plot, 132 by 197.6 and irregular, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 119 feet west of Convent Avenue, running through to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

Siegel Brothers report the sale of 416 and 418 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 37.5 by 100.11.

Estate Sells Seventieth Street Houses.

Horace S. Ely & Co. and Francis B. Robert have sold for the estate of Helena Rogers to Abraham Schwab 173 and 175 East Seventieth Street, two four-story dwellings, each on lot 16.8 by 100.5.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Edward Henderson to a client, for investment, 715 Lexington Avenue, on plot 20 by 65.

Harlem Flats Find Buyers.

Frederick Plumb has sold for L. Bernstein to John H. Werderman the five-story double flat 226 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Max Tannenbaum has sold to Joseph Davidson 161 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

Wilcox & Shelton have sold for Frederic P. Sands 234 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story single flat on lot 18 by 100.11.

Louis H. Lowenstein has sold to Moses Solomon 212 to 218 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, six-story apartment houses, just completed by Lacy & Rosenthal. Mr. Lowenstein was the broker in the recent sale of the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 100 by 42.3. L. J. & J. Bloch are the buyers.

Equitable Life Sells on 66th Street.

Williams & McAnerney have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society 241 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Samuel Levin has bought and resold to Benjamin McCormick 408 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 25 by 94.

New Apartments Sold on 110th Street.

Herman M. Solomon, as attorney, has bought from M. Callender the new six-story apartment house 86 and 88 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, 41 by 100.

John B. Cannon has sold for David Dreyfuss and Charles Mohr the two six-story apartment houses 165 to 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 81 by 100, to George Mercer.

E. Schwarzer has sold for J. Casper the two five-story buildings 503 and 505 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

Samuel Kahlin has bought the new six-story double tenement, on plot 50 by 100, at 333 to 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Levy & Friedman have sold 227 East Ninety-ninth Street, a new six-story apartment house, 37.6 by 100, through I. Pearlman.

S. H. Frankenheim & Co. have sold for B. Friedman to E. Neuman the five-story double flat 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 50 by 100.

Isidor Cohn, as attorney, has sold for Jacob Finkelstein 25 East Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.11.

Big Deal in 60th Street Tenements.

Baturin, Weisman & Henschel have sold for Lipkin Brothers 413 to 417 East Sixtieth Street, three six-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100.

Abram Bachrach has sold to a builder 2,207 Second Avenue, a frame building, on lot 23.2 by 100.

Schneidler & Bachrach have sold to Wexler & Posner, who have resold to clients of E. J. Krug, 67 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Morton Street Properties Sold.

Block Brothers have bought the four seven-story apartment houses 51, 53, 55, and 57 Morton Street. Cohen, Wolf & Livingston were the brokers.

Julius Levy, as attorney, has bought for Frank Feldman the five-story flat, with store, at the southeast corner of Forsyth and Broome Streets, known as 108 Forsyth Street. The sellers were Abramovitz & Brill.

Schneidler & Bachrach have sold to Klarr Brothers 60 and 62 Avenue A, two six-story tenements, on plot 48 by 100.

Joseph S. Weinberger, as attorney, has bought for clients 533 and 535 Fifth Street, a plot 50.11 by 97.

Sale of Corner on Jefferson Street.

Hyman Hoffspiegel has bought of Herman Katz the southeast corner of Rutgers Place and Jefferson Street, 25.4 by 99, and has resold the property to Morris Kulok and Jacob Altmark.

P. Steingut & Co. have sold to M. H. Feder 360 Cherry Street, a six-story building, on plot 23 by 92; also, for Isaac Schiless, the seven-story tenement 208 East Twenty-first Street, 30 by 92.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold to Isaac Schiless the seven-story tenement 208 East Twenty-first Street, 30 by 92.

The purchase of the old Germania Assembly Room property, at 291 and 293 Bowery, does not mean that the present tenants of the buildings will be asked to vacate. The New York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has acquired the property, will make no changes which will in any way affect existing leases.

Purchase of Intervale Avenue Plot.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the McKinley Realty and Construction Company a plot of four lots, on the west side of Intervale Avenue, 41 feet north of Freeman Street.

Lawrence Kronenberger, in conjunction with the Bronx Realty Exchange, has sold the two dwellings 1,384 and 1,386 Clinton Avenue, for Mrs. C. Wolff to a client.

L. Dober has sold for Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel to H. Kell the southeast corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story building, with stores, 25 by 90; also, for Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel to H. Kell the four-story double flat, with stores, 738 St. Ann's Avenue, 25 by 90; also, for Max Lipkin to Louise Dober, 763 St. Ann's Avenue, a four-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 100; also, resold for Louise Dober to Barnet Guterman 763 St. Ann's Avenue; also, resold for Louise Dober to Jacob Berman 181 Brook Avenue.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for E. Frederick to Abraham Piser the southwest corner of Doris and Westchester Avenues, Unionport, 95 by 100.

Another Cemetery in Queens.

The new Mount Carmel Cemetery Association, recently incorporated, has bought about seventy-five acres in Queens for about $250,000. The new cemetery tract is located east of the Fresh Pond Road, in the town of Newtown, the property consisting of two parcels, one of about forty acres, south of Mount Nebo Cemetery, and the other of thirty-five acres, north of it. Both tracts are surrounded on the east and south by Cypress Hills Cemetery. The final transfer was made by the Fresh Pond Realty Company, which had acquired six plots to make the deal.

Queens Borough residents are opposed to any further extension of cemetery limits. They say that the conversion of the above tracts into burial places, with Cypress Hills and Mount Nebo between them and Evergreen and several smaller cemeteries to the west, makes a chain of burying grounds, shutting off over half the town of Newtown from direct access to Brooklyn and the western part of Jamaica, except by way of the single avenue known as the Fresh Pond Road.

Big Deal Near Oyster Bay.

James Byrne, who is counsel for James G. Blair, the millionaire coal operator, has bought about ninety acres of land known as the McCoun farm, on the north shore of Long Island, near Oyster Bay. A short time ago Mr. Byrne secured the old John M. Sammis farm, an extensive tract, near his recent purchase. Both deals, it is believed, are incidental to the accumulation of land for another large country estate in that neighborhood. On the McCoun farm at one time was one of the largest peach orchards in the country, consisting of over 8,000 trees.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Lincoln Av, 164, n e corner of 135th St, 25x100, two two-story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to C. W. Montgomery $7,050

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

135th St, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, Wakefield, 25x114; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. G. Silleck, Jr. 2,419

Amundson Av, e s, 150 ft s of Randall Av, Eastchester, 100x100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, K. S. Bell 1,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

79th St, 426 to 430 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 49.7x80.2; Glartz Realty and Construction Company of 147 4th Av, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, arcnitect; cost, $32,500.

66th St, n s, 100 ft w of Av A, for five six-story brick tenements, 40x87.5; S. Mendel of 198 Broadway, owner; Rouse & Sloan of 11 East 42d St, architects; cost, $20,000.

67th St, s s, 100 ft w of Av A, for five six-story brick tenements, 40x87.5; S. Mendel of 198 Broadway, owner; Rouse & Sloan, architects; cost, $200,000.

85th St, 342 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x89.2; S. Newman, premises, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Elizabeth St 119 and 121, for a six-story brick fenement, 49.8x81.9; C. W. Smith estate of 100 Bowery, owner; C. M. Sutton of 70 5th Av, architect; cost, $27,500.

140th St, n s, 140 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for seven four-story brick dwellings, 18x54; G. L. Lawrence of 178 Franklin St, owners; Seville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $105,000.

Bryant St, e s, 25 ft n of 172d St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x52.6; Henry S. Hoffman of 306 West 116th St, owner; Harde & Short, architects; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Allen St, 98x100, to two five-story brick tenements; I. Cohen, premises, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $1,000.

11th Av, n w corner of 31st St, to a one-story brick freight house; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; M. M. O'Brien, Grand Central Station, architect; cost, $12,000.

Eldridge St, 218 and 220, to two five-story brick tenements; Schneidler & Bachrach of 203 Broadway, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

Greene St, 139, to a two-story brick storage building; estate of C. A. Cheseborough of 33 Howard St, owner; L. Giller of 416 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Henry St, 320, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Salzstein of 350 East 15th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, 3,551, to a five-story brick tenement, 20x68; Henry Mauss, premises, owner; Harenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $400.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, June 2.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 123d St, 24.11x100; Mayer J. Weinstein to Milton Mayer and another, (mtg $20,000) Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 63.8 ft n of 175th St, 549.2x370.9; Audubon Av, w s, 106.3 ft n of 175th St, 603.3x350; New York Juvenile Asylum to Wesley Thorn 800,000

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 163d St, 72.2x100; Howard Realty Construction Company to Elizabeth Becker, (mtg $90,500) 100

ARTHUR AV, w s, 49.10 ft s of 178th St, 25.4x80; Caroline Schafer to John C. Wenninger Nom.

ARTHUR AV, [illegible] ft n of One Tree Place, 25x80, Ottmann Giordano to Lizzie Hamilton, (mtg $4,500) 100

AUDUBON AV, s w corner of 174th St, 25x100; Leonard Weil to Charles J. Kroehle and another, (mtg $7,000,) 2-8 part 100

AUDUBON AV, e s, 98.9 ft n of 175th St, 98.10x irregular; Caroline Ottmann to Lee M. Klein and another 100

AUDUBON AV, w s, 106.3 ft n of 175th St, 603.3x irregular; Wesley Thorn to Herman Strauss 100

BELMONT AV, w s, 329.6 ft n of 181st St, 25.1x81.8; Louis Eickwort to Moe Schwartz, (mtg $4,500) Nom.

BELMONT AV, w s, 354.8 ft n of 181st St, 25.1x81.8; Louis Eickwort to Morris Joffe and another, (mtg $4,500) Nom.

BRONX PARK AV, s w corner of Lebanon St, 25x100; Harris Averbuck to Jacob Schmidt, (mtg $4,000) 100

BROOK AV, n e corner of 134th St, 25x100; David Greene to Nathan J. Glauber and another, (mtg $22,700) Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x90; Samuel Doroedowsky to Henry J. Semke, (mtg $1,000) Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 200 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.11; Morris Schapiro to Charles Schneider and another, (mtg $13,000) 100

CANNON ST, 79 and 81, w s, 40x82; Sigmund Morgenstern and others to Hyman Sklamberg, (mtg $53,000) Nom.

CENTRAL AV, e s, Lot 53, map of Monterey, 50x115; Therese Mayrhofer to William Crowley 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 105th St, 25.11x100; Henry Hofener to Jacob A. Rauth, (mtg $50,000) 100

CHRISTOPHER AV, 117, n s, 25x91.6; Thomas Adelson to Clara Rosenberg, (mtg $3,000) 100

CLINTON AV, e s, 173.5 ft s of 182d St, 24.11x97.1; Amalia Pirk to Johanna Zangenberg, (mtg $4,000) 100

COLUMBIA ST, n w corner of Rivington St, 40x49.8; Henry Kalchheim to Henry B. Greenberg, (mtg $27,000) Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, 460, e s, 25.2x100; George Schwegler to Bertha Beekman, (mtg $35,000) 100

CRESTON AV, e s, 300 ft n of King's Bridge Road, 20x75.8; Thomas C. Lisk to Walter D. Saunders, (mtg $3,000) Nom.

ECHO PLACE, n s, 106.11 ft e of Morris Av, 50x100; Charles J. Hildesheimer to Gus Pisay, (mtg $1,400) 100

ELIZABETH ST, 134 s, 25x99.11; John J. White and another to William Long, (mtg $15,000) Nom.

ELTON AV, 810, s e s, 50x100; Josephine Franz, executrix, to William T. Hooker, (mtg $6,000) 100

GRAND ST, n s, 43.10 ft e of Ridge St, 49.8x100; Hyman Korovsky to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $87,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 2,139, e s, 20x60; Michael J. McGrath to Michael Katz. 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 127th St, 99.11x20.9; Richard P. Risdon to Marcus L. Osk and another 100

LOT 302, map Hunt estate, Van Nest station; August Diener to Louis Basler, (mtg $2,800) 100

LOT 239, map of Van Nest Park; William Meyer to Harry Fried and another 100

LOTS 62, 70, 71, 84, and 85, map of Arden property; Hallitt W. Taylor to John J. Storms, jr., (mtg $1,340) Nom.

LOTS 118 to 122, map 168, lots estate Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and another to Thomas A. Thorn 4,300

MADISON AV, 1,800, e s, 20x74; Miriam C. Nordeman to Henry S. Stark, (mtg $25,000) Nom.

MADISON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; August Diener to Katie E. Giroux 100

MONROE ST, 81 and 83, n s, 39.8x irregular; Meyer Goodman to Morris Chavin, (mtg $46,500) Nom.

NELSON AV, n s, 108.4 ft n of 177th St, 25x115; John Friend to Harlem River Realty Company Nom.

PLEASANT AV, 335, w s, 18.6x75; Noel B. Sanborn to Samuel Semiger and another Nom.

PLOT begins 220.10 ft n of 175th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 180x w 100 s 180 e to beginning; Elm Realty Company to Sigmund Wechsler, (mtg $114,660) 100

PLOT begins 229.10 ft n of 175th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, runs n 380x w —x s —x e 170 to beginning; Leo M. Klein and others to Elm Realty Company 100

PRATT AV, s s, Lot 36, Block 32, Section C of Edenwald; Land Company C of Edenwald to Hjalmar Bergquist Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, n e s, 22.3 ft n w of Essex St, 22.2x80; Jacob Rosenberg to David Cohen and another, (mtg $24,000) 100

ROSEDALE AV, w s, 125 ft n of Mansion St, 50x80; Charles Grey to Samuel R. Waldrop, (mtg $2,100) Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 25 ft n of 157th St, 25x100; Max Lipkin to Barnet Guterman 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 128 and 130, e s, 40x100; Bertha Baumgarten to Selma Bergenthal and another, (mtgs $27,000) 100

STANTON ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 50x75; Harris Maran and others to Herman Millgrun and another, (mtg $60,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 134 ft n of 175th St, 65.10x100; Herman Strauss to Leah E. Swen, (mtg $24,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 163d St, 273.3x33.9; Ferdinand Forsch to Jacob Hert 1,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 176th St, 90.1x100; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; Herman Strauss to Harry H. Kulner, (mtg $68,000) 100

TELLER AV, 1,334, e s, 16.8x82.1; Charles H. Thornton and others to Henry J. Pertmann, (mtg $2,500) 100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Martin T. Bowne to Herbert C. Darling 100

WESTCHESTER Av, e s, 44.5 ft s of 156th St, 25.2xirregular; Ida Kraus to Milton Mayer and another, (mtg $20,000 100

1ST Av, 767, w s, 25x73.9; Edward Marschelder to Henry Naschitz, (mtg $12,500) 100

1ST ST, e s, part of Lot 40, map of Olinville, 50x100; Adelside Burlando to Salvatore Boccagina and another Nom.

2D AV, 987, w s, 25x99.11; Norbert Leibel to Clara Fischl 100

2D AV, n e corner of 73d St, 62.2x 41.8; Lena Kunstler to Elias Rosenthal, (mtg $57,000) 100

3D AV, e s, 49.4 ft n of 41st St, 24.8x 100; William J. Tierney to Joseph A. Tierney, 1-5 part, all title Nom.

3D AV, e s, 174.4 ft n of Rose St, 25x 100; Emilie A. Winter to Elkan Kahn, (mtg $20,000) 100

3D ST, 58 East, 31x irregular; Sigmund Morgenstern to Hyman Korvosky, (mtg $36,500) Nom.

3D ST, 58 East, 31x irregular; Hyman Korovsky to Jacob Safran, (mtg $8,500) 100

4TH ST, s s, Lot 477, map of Unionport, 100x216; Herbert J. Frost to Morgan Washburn 100

5TH ST, n s, 190.6 ft w of Avenue B, 50.11x97; H. Siegel and others to Rosie Forst and another, (mtg $59,000) 100

5TH ST, n s, 216.10 ft w of Avenue B, 24.7x97; 5th St, n s, 190.6 ft w of Av B, 26.4x97; Harris Siegel et al. to Rosie Forst and another, (mtg $59,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,577, w s, 25x100; Theresa G. Vest to John Friedrich and another, (mtg $30,000) Nom.

11TH AV, n s, 505 ft e of 2d St, 50x114, Wakefield; James B. Kilsheimer to Rosa Saugunto 100

12TH AV, e s, 205 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Ruth Barker to Martin Lucky 100

25TH ST, 208 East, 24.4x98.9; Frederick W. Sherman to Millie Segal, (mtg $12,500) 100

25TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 80x98.4; Samuel K. Johnson to Jacob Fleischhauer and, another, ½ part, (mtg $160,000) 100

26TH ST, 322 West, 18.2x98.9; John J. Mullin to Genevieve R. Green, (mtg $11,500) 100

27TH ST, 152 West, 22.2x98.9; Henrietta Hamblan to Anne Lacord, (mtg $20,000) Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25.6x 100.5; Bernardin Schulz et al to Samuel Williams et al 100

50TH ST, 530 West, 25x100.5; Henry Dreyer to V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewing Company, (mtg $10,000) 100

52D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 8th Av, 14x 100.5; Richard O'Connor to Mayme G. Schoenenberger 100

52D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Irving Lachrach and others to Joseph Fried and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

53D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 50x 100.5; Equitable Realty Company to Abraham J. Benaim, (mtg $40,500) 100

58TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Plaza, 20x 100.5; 5th Av Plaza, n w corner of 58th St, 200.10x irregular; Plaza Realty Company to Plaza Operating Company, (mtg $2,500,000) 100

58TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Plaza, (5th Av) 20x100.5; Louis C. Raegener to Plaza Realty Company Nom.

61ST ST, n s, 437.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; Albert Brunker to Missionary Society of St. Paul the Apostle in State of New York, (mtg $6,000) 100

62D ST, n s, 286 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.5; Bernhard Rosenbusch to Bethel Sisterhood Corporation; (mtg $4,000) 100

65TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x100.5; Bertha Myers to Peter A. Peterson 100

80TH ST, 306 East, 25x102.2; George Roithlingshofer to Mary Stein, (mtg $11,650) 100

81ST ST, s s, 165 ft e of Madison Av, 16x102.2; Charles J. McCafferty to Sara E. McCafferty, quitclaim Nom.

85TH ST, 343 East, 25x102.2; Abrahaim Latinsk and others to Berel Ludwak and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

92D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; J. Edward Jetter to Paul Faulkner, (mtg $4,285.98) 100

93D ST, 243 East, 27.6x100.8; Isaac S. Heller to Ida Machiz, (mtg $17,000) 100

93D ST, 243 East, 27.6x100.8; Ida Machiz to Isaac S. Heller, (mtg $17,500) 100

93D ST, 352 and 354 East, 50x100.8; Sophia Becker to Moritz Weiss, (mtg $35,000) 100

95TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 100x 100.8; Jacob Plinner to Everett Jacobs, (mtg $13,000) 100

99TH ST, 55, East, 25x100.11; Harris Cohn to Charles Berger, (mtg $24,000) 100

99TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 75x 100.11; Hyman Adelstein and others to Morris Badelstein and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

101ST ST, 68 East, 25x100.11; Bernard May to Esther Goldman and another, (mtg $21,000) Nom.

103TH ST, 221 to 225 West, 75.2x100.11; Rose H. Bellchambers to Abraham H. Vogel Nom.

106TH ST, 73 and 75 East, 50x75.11; Max Blienikoff to Max Borck, (mtg $42,000) 100

110TH ST, s s, 26 ft w of Park Av, 41x 100.11; Morris Callender to Tillie Salvin, (mtg $45,000) 100

112TH ST, 314 and 316 East, 40x100.11; Samuel Levison to Lizzie Silverberg, (mtg $35,000) 100

115TH ST, n s, 228.1 ft w of 4th Av, 25.9x90.11; Caroline Ottmann to Benzion Adler, (mtg $16,500) Nom.

117TH ST, n e s, 306.6 ft s e of 1st Av, 37.6x100.10; Jacob Fisch and others to Hyman A. Brady and others, (mtg $40,500) 100

121ST ST, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; David Henry to Mark Blumenthal and another 100

121ST ST, n s, 110 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Celia Stockman to Abraham Sugarman and another, (mtg $17,000) 100

121ST ST, n s, 7300.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x100.10; Matilda A. Grady to Louis Lese and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

122D ST, n s, 351.3 ft e of 4th Av, 31.8x 100.11; Hyman Moskovitz to George B. Aibro, (mtg $20,000) 100

123D ST, 521 West, 33.2x100.11; E. Miltenberger to Leon M. Hirsch 100

124TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.11; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Charles L. Brookheim Nom.

126TH ST, e s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 99.11; Morris Haber and others to Max Grbach and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

127TH ST, 312 East, 28.6x99.11; Louis Kooner to Louis Cohen, (mtg $21,000) 100

127TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 28.8x 99.11; Wolf Levin to Louis Kooner, (mtg $21,000) 100

127TH ST, 136 East, 16.1x99.11; Henry C. Meyer to Marcus L. Osk and another 100

127TH ST, 134 East, 17.11x99.11; Mary A. Walsh to Marcus L. Osk and another 100

128TH ST, n s, 110 ft w of 3d Av, 33.4x 99.11; David Dreyfuss and others to Helen L. Mercer, (mtg $92,500) Nom.

129TH ST, 302 West, 25x98.11; John H. Graban to Simon Herrman, (mtg $16,000) 100

131ST ST, 5 West, 25x99.11; Isaac L. Shapiro to Estelle Hodgdon, (mtg $78,000) Nom.

133D ST, 161 West, 25x99.11; Max Tannenbaum to Julius Davidson, (mtg $17,000) 100

133D ST, n s, 375.6 ft e of 8th Av, 19.6x 99.11; Isaac Helfer to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $12,000) Nom.

133D ST, 514 West, 25x99.11; George Pfaff to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $23,750) 100

133D ST, 514 West, 25x99.11; Alfred C. Bachman to James Wynne, (mtg $23,750) 100

134TH ST, 5 West, 25x99.11; Gusiaf Fassgren to Victor A. Levor, (mtg $18,000) 100

135TH ST, 59a East, 18x100; Cora B. Hildreth to Ginevera Prati Nom.

136TH ST, 103 West, 16.8x99.11; Ellen J. Swan to Carrie E. Meyer 100

137TH ST, 118 and 120 West, 41.8x99.11; Annie E. O'Connor to Oscar Greenbaum, (mtg $37,000) 100

138TH ST, 630 East, 25x100; Catharine E. Turner to John S. Turner and another, (mtg $17,500) 100

138TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 125x99.11; Leonard Weill to James D. Gagan, (mtg $50,000) Nom.

142D ST, 067 East, 25x100; Ellen Kearns to Bernhard Block and another, (mtg $15,000) Nom.

147TH ST, 530 East, 25x100; William F. Kenyon to Emelie Schmitt, (mtg $10,000) 100

105TH ST, 476 to 480 West, 59.11x100; Salome Campbell to Abraham Joachim and another, (mtg $3,500) 100

170TH ST, n s, 95 West, 97.6x100; Mayer S. Sarbach to Max Vogel, (mtg $18,000) 100

171ST ST, s s, 100.3 ft w of Washington Av, 40x127.6; John Baites to Moses Frank and another, (mtg $30,000) Nom.

172D ST, n e corner of Nelson Av, 241.3x irregular; John McDonald to the Rutherfurd Realty Company, (mtg $49,280) 100

176TH ST, s w corner of Trafalgar Pl, 22x78; Edward McEwen to Clifford Di Guertin, (mtg $3,700) Nom.

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 150x irregular; Broadway Reliance Realty Company to Herman Aaron, (mtg $190,000) 100

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 150x irregular; Herman Aaron to Cohn-Baer-Myers-Aronson Company, (mtg $197,500) 100

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 150x582.6; Herman Strauss to Broadway Reliance Realty Company, (mtg $163,500) 100

179TH ST, n e corner of Arthur Av, runs e 24.7x s 4x w 24.10; Ann Clements to William Crowley 100

185TH ST, s s, 259 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x179.10; John P. Weis to Nathan Burstine, (mtg $5,000) Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, H., to Broadway Reliance Realty Company; 178th St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,750

AARON, H., to Broadway Reliance Realty Company; plot begins centre line of block between 177th and 178th Sts, 94.11 ft s of 178th St, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,750

ADELSTEIN, M. B., and another to H. Adelstein; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,000

ATLANTIC REALTY COMPANY to L. M. Klein and another; plot begins 95 ft e of Audubon Av and other property as per bond, 4 mtgs, aggregate 4,000

BACHMAN, A. C., to George Pfaff; 514 West 133d St, 3 years, 6 per cent 7,750

BAMMAN, May E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 36th St, n s, 255 ft e of 8th Av, as per bond. 50,000

BASLER, L., and another to A. Diener; Lot 362, map of Hunt estate, 5 years 1,000

BLOCK, Bernhard, and another to Ellen Kearns; 142d St, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 5,000

BRACKETT, C. T. W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 30th St, s s, 80 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 7,500

BRANIGAN, John, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 99th St, s w corner of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent 30,000

BROADWAY RELIANCE REALTY Company to H. Strauss; 178th St, 177th St, and 176th St, 5 mgs, 2 years, aggregate 25,000

BROWN HOME REALTY COMPANY to H. Silleocks; Morris Av, w s, 50.10 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 8,000

BROOKHEIM, Charles L., to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; 124th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 60,000

BROWN, M., to L. Eickwort; Belmont Av, w s, 329 ft n of 181st St, prior mtg $4,500, due Dec. 15, 1905, 6 per cent 1,900

BULL, Charles S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 36th St, n s, 295 ft e of 6th Av, per bond 50,000

BURNSTINE, N., to the American Mortgage Company; 185th St, s s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 3 years 10,000

BURLANDO, A., to M. A. Ferris; 1st St, e s, at line between lots 40 and 41, map Olinville, 3 years 2,500

COHEN, A. N., to the Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, 557, per bond 60,000

COREN, D., and another to J. Rosenberg; Rivington St, n s, 22.3 ft n w of Essex St, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,500

DARLING, H. C., to M. J. Browne; Wadsworth Av, w s, 50 ft n of 179th St, as per bond 6,000

DAVIDSON, L., to William C. Stuart; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 113th St, per bond 47,142

DAVIDSON, Julius, to M. Tannenbaum; 133d St, 161 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

DOUTHILT, John F., to A. H. Landeker; 5th Av, w s, 130 ft s of 122d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,000

DUDENSING, F., to Herman W. Hoops; Perry St, n w corner of Hudson St, due July 2, 1908, 6 per cent 10,000

ELM REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; plot begins 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av and other property, 6 months, as per bond 2,000

EPSTEIN, George H., and another to J. Murray; 105th St, s s, 130.5 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years 800

FATOWSKY, Isidor, to J. Bloom and another; Wendover Av, n e s, 25.3 ft n w of Bathgate Av, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

FATOWSKY, Isidor, to J. Bloom and another; Wendover Av, n e s, 75.9 ft n w of Bathgate Av, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

FISCHEL, L. S., to B. Friend; 106th St, n s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year, 5% per cent 9,000

FLEISCHMANN REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av and Audubon Av, 19 mgs, aggregate 254,250

FORST, Rosie, and another to Harris Siegel and another; 5th St, 535 East, installments, 6 per cent 8,000

FORST, Rosie, and another to Harris Siegel and another; 5th St, 533 East, installments, 6 per cent 8,000

FOX, J. J., to J. J. Dougherty; 9th St, s s, Lot 191, map Unionport, 5 years 1,400

FRANK, Moses, and another to J. Baites; 171st St, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years 7,000

FREED, H., and others to I. Schneidler and another; 52d St, n s, 120 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,500

GEINIGER, Samuel, and another to D. I. Ganor; Pleasant Av, 335, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,750

GINSBOURGER, A., and another to A. Reis, 1st Av, e s, 50.10 ft n of 109th St, 2 mortgages, $11,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 22,000

GIROUX, K. E., to A. Diener; Lot 363, map Hunt estate, 5 years 8,500

GOLDMAN, Esther, and another to R. May; 98 East 101st St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GREENBAUM, O., to E. A. Arnold; 137th St, 118 and 120 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

GROSSMAN, Mary F., to Twelfth Ward Bank; 620 and 622 131st St, secures indebtedness 1,000

HAIMS, L., and another to H. Cohn; 182 West 20th St 100

HAMILTON, J., to T. Giordano; Arthur Av, e s, 150 ft n of Oak Tree Place, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

HELDE, T., and another to the Eastchester Savings Bank; 223d St, s s, 105 ft w of White Plains Road, 1 year, 5½ per cent 7,000

HELLER, Beckey, to E. Frank; 3d St, 2d, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,355

HERB, I., to F. Forsch; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 163d St, 3 years 80,000

HERRMANN, C., to Charles H. Beckett; 241st St, n w corner of Matilda St, 2 years 8,000

HERVEY, M., to E. C. Bell; Park Av, e s, 56.7 ft n of 159th St, due July 1, 1908, 6 per cent 500

HERVEY, M., to C. Henning, Terrace Place, s s, 58.6 ft e of Waverley Pl, 3 years 6,000

HIRSCH, Leon M., to Lawyers' Title Insur

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

LAND AT WHOLESALE.

To Make Money in Real Estate

One must buy right, then it's half sold. During the past two years, before the recent advance in values, we have acquired a large number of small parcels of land in Brooklyn, which we now offer to those wishing REAL LAND INVESTMENTS. WE HAVE WHOLE BLOCKS of lots, suitable for extensive building operation or to hold in bulk for future development.

WE HAVE ACREAGE TRACTS adjoining improved properties whose values will double in a short time.

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Buy of the Owners—Get in on the Ground Floor

SEE US RIGHT AWAY AND BE PREPARED TO ACT QUICKLY.

KNOWLES REALTY CO., 881 FLATBUSH AVE., Brooklyn. 140 NASSAU ST., New York.

Suburban property for sale on installment; country place free and clear; farm to exchange for Brooklyn property. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

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BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$750 up.

On easy payments

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.

OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.

We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.

If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.

See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.

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BUY NOW!

Wise ones will not defer a golden opportunity.

Lots near N. Y., Boston and Westchester Railroad route.....$450
4 elegant lots, sewer and water...2,400
Others near White Plains Av..... 950 each.
Corner plot, one block from trolley and Rapid Transit extension..... 3,400
Single houses $2,500 upwy., cash. 500
Two-family houses.....4,500 upw.
SPECIAL—An up-to-date hardwood trim, two-family, complete in every detail.....5,800

John H. Behrmann, 222d St. and White Plains Av., William's Bridge. Mt. Vernon car to door.

OPEN SUNDAYS.

FOR BUILDERS AND SPECULATORS

6 lots, including corner, excavated; price $55,000; also 14 lots, including corner, $140,000. Both parcels located near 149th rapid transit.

MORRIS MARKS, CORNER 149TH, BROOK AVENUE.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,

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Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST. DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Country health and city conveniences; own your own home; short walk from Rapid Transit, park and schools; one and two family houses, $1,000 down; balance easy terms. Call at our office and convince yourself. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

2-FAMILY BRICK.

Houses decorated, near L station, 11 rooms, tiled bath room, all improvements, $7,500; easy terms. Edward Polak, 3d Av., 174th. Open Sundays.

2-family house, 13 rooms and baths, 25x100; ½ block from Jerome, in 180s.

LOUIS E. BLISS, 3,221 3d Av.

Attention!—Unionport, 2d St., 2 lots, $1,200; 3d St., 7½ lots, high ground, $4,250; 12th St., 4 lots, $4,200; 13th St., 4 lots, $3,500; Parker Av., 8 lots, $6,000; send for list other small and large plots; suitable terms. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., near 3d Av.

Three 3-story double flats, near elevated station, $22,500 each. Five-story corner triple, with stores, $37,000; also five-story double, with stores, on avenue; price $25,000. Morris Marks, corner Brook Av. and 149th St.

Splendid home if sold at once; 2-family detached brick house on plot 50x100; one block from rapid transit station; all improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. HERMAN, 1040 Barretto St.

Builders, Attention!—2 lots in fine location, with foundation for three 2-family houses and building loan; good inducement for right party. Clement H. Smith, 2,003 Boston Road, West Farms, or 736 Tremont Av.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,

147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Must Sell!—880 East 161st, between Subway and "L" stations; 3-family house, 2 stores, stable; plot 37½x100, price $13,000; rents, $1,404; mtg., $6,000; cash, $3,000. Owner.

$1,000 cash buys three-family house, near 149th St.; lot 25x100; all improvements; rent, $840; over 30 per cent. on investment. Owner, 515 Wales Av., 149th St.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Client will sacrifice 2 lots, 50x105, near 177th St. and 3d Av.; easy terms. Herman & Hirshman, Attys., 300 Broadway.

---

806 and 808 Westchester Av.; also 695 East 145th St.; three five-story double flats, with stores; easy terms; must be sold. F. Walker, 55 Liberty St.

Tiffany St., near Westchester Av., 90x100; price $16,500. Concord Av., near 147th St., 50x100; price $7,000; will trade. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

For Sale—Two private houses, very low; leased to one tenant. Inquire Kassel & Goldberg, 29 and 31 Liberty St.

East 168th St.—Fourteen-room triple, stores and basements, $25,000. Seiler, 1,212 Franklin Av.

Brick 2 story and basement, 136th St., near Alexander Av., price $5,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Trinity Av.—Two-family dwelling, 17.10x109; furnace; all improvements; price $7,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Three lots on Townsend Av. for sale; price $6,500. Address Owner, Box 127 Times Downtown.

14th St., William's Bridge, 50x114, price $1,600; 4th St., 100x114; $1,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

East 148th St., 4-story double flat; 5 rooms, bath, $15,500. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

167th St., 30x88, price $2,000; Tiffany St., 30x73, price $2,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

Sale—$5,000 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated; a bargain; corner 172d St. and 3d Av.

Lots near Bronx extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

REAL ESTATE, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,

21 Liberty St. 23 W. 70th St

Out of City.

37,000 ACRES

TIMBER LAND IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

2 mills, 7 houses, 2 stores, lighters, wharves, dams, horses, 1 large veneer mill; sold outright or 40%. J. A. MacLean, Jubilee Yacht Club, Beverly, Mass.

80-acre farm, ½ hour out, near trolley; picked 200 barrels of apples last year; fruits of all kinds; large house and barns; look this up. F. Golder, 32 Union Square.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANG

For Sale—Three single flats on Carnegie Hill; might exchange for tenements. Inquire Kassel & Goldberg, 29 and 31 Liberty St.

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Adjoining Bay Ridge Property

Dyker Heights, overlooking Lower Bay, is without doubt the most attractive suburb in Greater New York. Situated on an elevation of 150 feet, commanding a fine view, and carefully restricted, it has no rival as to location.

Houses With Hardwood Trim and Decorated, $5,000 to $15,000.

Walter L. Johnson.

Office in Club House,

86th St. & 13th Ave., Brooklyn.

Take 5th Ave. L to 65th St.

Also several large plots of LOTS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

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Visit the beautiful gardens of Flatbush, surrounded by all improvements; 5 car lines; near Prospect Park. Central for bridges, tunnels, &c.; 15 minutes to Park Row.

LOTS $225 UPWARDS.

Small monthly payments if desired, closing estates at slaughtering prices, under-selling everybody. Money advanced to build. Grandest opportunity ever offered for home or investment. The boom is now on. Positively doubling your money by Summer. Buying in the outskirts, banking your savings, or waiting for Summer is simply foolishness. Call promptly, investigate these facts. EDWARDS, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES,

11 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,

91 AND 95 MIDWOOD ST.,

Flatbush and Bedford Avs.

One block to Prospect Park and New Subway station. Take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.

F. B. NORRIS BLDG. CO.,

12 MIDWOOD ST.

Company's representative always at houses.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

HANDSOMELY DECORATED COLONIAL COTTAGES IN BAY RIDGE PARK, NEAR FORT HAMILTON AND 10TH AVS. ONE ON 72D AND ONE ON 73D ST.

Above with 10 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; parquet floors; hardwood trim; grounds 100x60; neatly laid out; close to school; new sewers and concrete sidewalks; ready for immediate occupation. Bay Ridge Av. cars connect with all ferries and Bridge. Get off at Fort Hamilton Av. and apply on premises to STEWART, 72d St.

A very fine detached frame cottage, 10 rooms and bath, on plot 40x100; owner forced to sell; price $4,500; mtge. $3,200; very easy terms. Others lower or higher priced. Lots at bargain prices.

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THE BEST IMPROVED STREET.

Elegant 2-story basement new two-family houses; ornamental brick and brownstone; up-to-date improvements; asphalt street; near Parkway and Subway; easy terms; investigate quickly. Apply 359 50th St., McGrath & Olafson, builders.

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23 lots, 80th-81st St., 5th Av., $35,000; want offer.

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Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Queens Borough.

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INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

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TO LOAN, N. Y. property, 4 and 5 per cent. money; $21,000 and $50,000; must go in one sum; other funds in any amount. Geo. R. Lyon & Co., 9 East 32d.

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Factory or Storage Warehouse with Dock on East River.

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Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.

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Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

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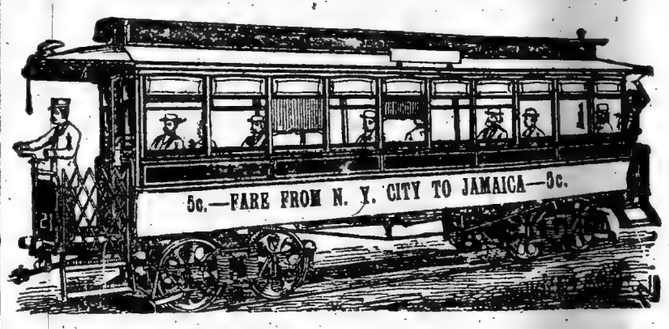
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SPECIAL EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY AND SUNDAYS, TO LAKEWOOD PARK

BETWEEN

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320 LOTS SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.

Every Dollar Invested Will Bring Five.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, 25x125.

Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 miles from New York.

22 Train: Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.

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PURE WATER, FINE SCHOOLS, ALL KINDS OF STORES, GOOD ROADS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING. NO ASSESSMENT. LOW TAX RATE.

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Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.

Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful, and picturesque village will GRASP THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to purchase as many lots as their means will allow.

We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.

For maps, circulars, and free tickets call or write at once

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Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

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Lots 25 x 150, $.00.

Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge. HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

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ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

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Plots 50x100; high ground; close to station and trolley; only 30 minutes from Manhattan; finest schools and all the social advantages of beautiful old Flushing, with its wonderful trees and shady streets.

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ATTRACTIVE COTTAGES, One Hour from New York,

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Moderate cash payment, balance like rent.

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Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to November 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

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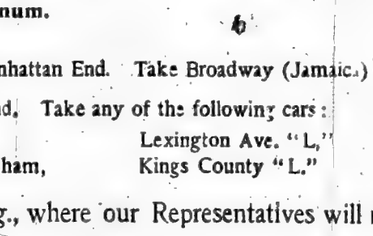
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ALL IMPROVEMENTS

Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.

No Assessments.



CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.

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Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.

BUILDING LOANS can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.

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on Bond and Mortgage AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST. BUILDING LOANS MADE. Charges Reasonable. WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

ATTRACTIVE HOME.

A thoroughly modern 12-room house, finished in fine woods, just north of city line and three minutes of railroad station, at price much below its real value; well worthy of your attention. The Watson Realty Co., 12 East 42d St.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY.

Thoroughly well built eight-room house; all improvements; within three minutes of station; hardwood trim; $5,500. The Watson Realty Co., 12 East 42d St.

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Choice corner plot, 54x135; beautiful location for dwelling or apartment house site; cheap. Bert. G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

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Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.

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500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

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Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.

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PROPERTIES WANTED

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Owners.—I have hundreds of clients with cash; if you wish to sell quick your houses or lots, send me full particulars. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Lease tenement; Italian neighborhood; show good rentals; particulars. Kehoe & Hanigan, 56 Pine St.

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Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

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FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

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Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

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TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; $50 TO $60.

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One Short Block from Central Park.

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157 East 81st St.—Handsome flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $32-$45.

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These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farmell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.

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New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

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Corner apartment on Central Park West, in the sixties, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable.

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5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.

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157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.

Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

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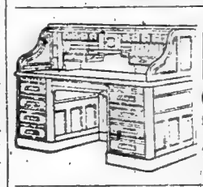
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Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

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Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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Learn Spanish and be successful in it. Practical teaching for busy people. No memory work. Satisfaction guaranteed. $2 per month. Prof. Joe L. Fajardo, 235 W. 23d St.

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Vocal training, expression, recitations, plays, instruction; woman graduate; experienced; Europe, America. Special, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

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JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

'TIS A FAR, FAR BETTER HOUSE THAN YOU HAVE EVER KNOWN

Especially is this true if you have been a tenant, for houses such as our No. 36 are not on the rental market even if they exist elsewhere. Its purchase in the Palisade environment will thrill you with a sense of ownership and pride which will never enter into the life of the man who continues to rent either in city or country.

HOUSE NO. 36.

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This will be given the mission treatment inside throughout and will embody every comfort. Any heating system you wish if you tell us now. Grounds 75x115. Terms to Suit.

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Houses planned from ENGLISH COUNTRY HOMES.

Most unique development ever adopted in this country. Unequaled as an investment or for a home.

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OWN YOUR HOME AT SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS

Houses and building plots for sale on easy terms, or we will build to suit. Restricted, high-class property, having gas, water, electricity, sewer, macadamized streets, etc. Buy now, as prices are sure to advance. Easy terms.

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Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonable, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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Delightful suburban residence at Plainfield; 14 rooms, all improvements; ample grounds; fruit, garden; stable; convenient to depot; high ground; restricted neighborhood; must sell. T. S. Atwater, 170 Broadway.

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For Rent—At cost of maintenance, a well-furnished house in Plainfield, N. J., to good family for Summer months; references required. B Box 286 Times Downtown.

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Wanted—Within half hour's ride from New York, country board for the Summer, for gentleman, wife, and girl of five; terms moderate. Address Benedict, The Narragansett, 2nd St. and Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECHER, ALBRECHT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental citation.—To EMMY BECHER, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of ALBRECHT BECHER, deceased, send greeting: You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the last will and testament of the said Albrecht Becher, deceased, and to show cause why the decree entered in the office of the Surrogate of the County of New York on April 20, 1894, admitting said will and testament to probate as a will of real and personal property, should not be in all respects ratified and confirmed without prejudice to any of the proceedings heretofore had in the matter of the probate of said will or to anything done under said decree.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—MAX ROSENBACH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max Rosenbach bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 2d, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 12th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 2d, 1905.

Beautiful house and grounds, Cranford, N. J., 40 minutes to New York, for sale or rent; easy terms. Flannery, 259 William.

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Monowitto Inn and Cottages,

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Mansion House and Cottages. For illustrated circular address A. T. HALE, Manager.

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Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y., opened for the season April 10th. H. B. ANABLE.

Lake Champlain.

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Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

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There's Boating, Fishing, Hunting, Driving, Tennis, Baseball, and Croquet. Special Terms for June.

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Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR.

35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

The Llewellyn, 33 Broadway, Ocean Grove, N. J.—Unobstructed view; unexcelled table; booklet.

DIAMOND STATE, Ocean end of Embury Av., Ocean Grove.—14th season; open from May 15 to Sept 15. A. E. Hunter.

THE COLONIAL,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN. Open the Entire Year.

This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

The German-American Farm House.—1,800 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.

WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap, Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Pocono Mountains.

WHERE YOU CAN CATCH TROUT.

New SPRUCE CABIN INN. Most attractively located new hotel in the Poconos. Strictly modern; steam heat; private baths; seven trout streams; 2½ hours from New York.

W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

Milford.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.

Queen of the Mountain Resorts.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE vs. MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

Take notice that I, Charles D. Robinson, receiver of the above-named Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court granted in the above-entitled action and entered in the Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1904, will sell at public auction at the brokers' board Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 19th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following judgments, the same having been credited with the distributive share to which the stock in said Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pledged as collateral to the loans or advances for which the said judgments were obtained would be entitled upon the final distribution of the assets of said Mercantile Co-operative Bank in my hands:

Name of Judgment.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Fred Hagestedt	$79.17
William Hogan, (2)	914.38
William C. Menuel	565.87
Howard J. Timmons	326.41
Henrietta Timm	78.84
Emanuel Lyons, (2)	231.12
"Andrew" W. Strong	551.07
James Gallagher	49.74
Charles Casselman, (2)	236.84
Fred C. Cooper	145.24
Montgomery Queen	124.58
Augustine Smith	117.94
Mary Morrison	431.21
Oscar Wartig, Trustee	720.86
Julius Caselman	262.02
Edward and Esther Cornelck	2,159.91
Conrad and Fredericea Gell	1,975.81
Peter Campbell	2,611.21
Margaret and David Geary	1,612.51
Frank Farnaboy and Michael Lafata	863.20
Mary Seenan	1,927.98
Alexander W. Kyle	353.55

I will also sell at such time and place the following promissory notes, the same having credited thereon as payments the amounts to which the stock in said corporation pledged as collateral to said notes would be entitled upon said final distribution of said assets:

Maker.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Carrol B. Adams	$105.20
Henry C. Bibeau	96.49
Dora Butts	140.00
N. A. Cittle	114.80
A. V. D. Collier	26.36
Thomas I. Creighton	9.02
Matthew Davis	8.43
Frederick W. Denson	43.36
Thomas Dunwoodie	23.88
Oliver D. Drew	25.80
Charles Dunn	35.00
Wellington Feller	42.50
William E. Flood	239.26
Margaret Geary	10.56
Louise Goeringer	24.32
Robert Harris, Trustee	536.60
Amos D. Hart	110.40
L. C. Hodgkins	80.80
Mattie L. Hoyt	39.80
Stephen B. Hoyt	149.80
Annie Hurd	54.36
John T. Keefe	161.11
James B. Keeler	36.20
Urbane Larrivere	486.01
B. J. McGrane	93.20
Launcelot McGrath	136.71
Cornelius Maloney	296.40
Eugene L. Peabody	63.80
Norman Provost	27.60
C. Nelson Raymond	31.80
Mary Reilly	164.00
Thomas Rosevere	84.00
Marie A. Schmidt	60.00
Herman Schwenke	60.00
William E. Sheehan	34.00
Gideon M. Shott	115.85
Matthew J. Smith	13.95
L. H. Wilmot	34.00
Jennie E. L. Wiltsie	504.00
Wilmer H. Yerkes	77.40
Emanuel

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Left in 3:04 train from Long Island City, Saturday afternoon, May 27, a small black silk umbrella, handle gun metal studded with small pearls; $10 will be paid for return of same to 34 West 25th St.

LOST—Man's gold watch and chain, hunting case, on Sunday afternoon, in Bronx Park. Finder will receive liberal reward by returning to Tannenbaum, Westchester Hotel, West Farms Road.

LOST—Bank book No. 1,311, Hamilton Bank of New York City, Washington Heights Branch, special deposit department; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, at Sumner Avenue elevated station, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening. Reward given; address on medal attached, or 178 West 81st.

LOST—Jewel with two rows of diamonds and one row of rubies, on Saturday night. Suitable reward if returned to A. M. Friedman, 81 Nassau St.

LOST—Light gray haddock coat, taken from 407 5th Av., possibly mistake, Friday last. Liberal reward, no questions asked. Hickson & Kehoe.

LOST—Thursday afternoon, heavy golden ring, snake with ruby in head, supposedly on Speedway; suitable reward. Box A, 307 Times.

LOST.—Thursday afternoon, heavy golden ring, snake with ruby in head, supposedly on Speedway; suitable reward. Box A, 307 Times.

LOST—Bank book 436,980 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped; please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Bank book No. 14,870 of the American Savings Bank; payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 14,870 of the American Savings Bank; payment stopped. Return to bank.

STRAYED—Female Great Dane, companion of invalid woman; $25 reward. 245 West 42d.

WILL the person who took dress suit case from rear end 8th Av. open car Wednesday morning, May 24, please send the three water color sketches to Room 7,067, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Av., and receive liberal reward? No questions asked.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 238 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor, dining room, separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; references.

54TH ST., 131 EAST.—Large rooms, parlor floor; gentlemen, couple; French cuisine; quiet; reasonable.

60TH ST., 142 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or double; excellent table; homelike; private family; references.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Desirable fourth-floor rooms with board.

82D, 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms on fourth floor; table board; Americans; reference.

91ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family; 1st front and back room, second floor; board optional.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12, $14, two persons.

93D ST., 161 WEST.—Table board; private house; gentlemen preferred; parlor dining room; excellent table.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Nicely furnished double room; all conveniences; with excellent board; references.

135TH ST., 242-244 WEST.—Neatly furnished room to rent, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Large rooms, $18 to $30, two persons; single, $8 to $10, with high class board.

MOTT AV., 165TH ST.—Large room, suitable for two or, three persons, with board; old-fashioned house, large grounds; city and country combined; terms reasonable. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

6TH AVE., 750—Lady has suites and single rooms for ladies, gentlemen and couples; transients accommodated; everything new and nicely furnished.

7TH AVE., 40.—Newly renovated house; all improvements.

14TH ST., 228 WEST.—Large front parlor; will be nicely furnished to suit; 2d bell.

16TH ST., 116 EAST, Opposite Westminster.—Charming rooms; also parlor floor; transients accommodated; telephone; reasonable.

16TH ST., 123 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water, telephone; references.

22D ST., 442 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sitting room, bedroom; private bath; electric light; all improvements; exclusive house.

34TH ST., 74 WEST.—Best location; first-class large room; private bath; excellent restaurant; reasonable.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Large room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

43D, 125 WEST, Near Times Square.—Very nicely furnished rooms; single or double; select surroundings; with or without board.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, Near Hotel Astor.—Handsomely furnished rooms; exceptionally good table board; references.

45TH ST., 156 WEST.—Three rooms, $3.50, $5, $8; these are bright, attractive; first class.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Beautiful location; cool room; private house; references. Owner.

81ST ST., 104 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; breakfast if desired; Summer terms; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private family. Owner.

92D ST., 59 WEST.—Large hallroom, also parlor, suitable for physician.

94TH ST., 70 EAST.—Large room, neatly furnished; two large windows, bath, hot and cold water; separate entrance; with private family; reference. Elias.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 6. Haynes.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

127TH ST., 278 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms; also large front basement; running water; gentlemen or ladies; private house.

145TH ST., 581 WEST.—Newly furnished front room; square, sunny, clean; breakfast if desired; half block from Subway station.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large, cheerful room for one or two gentlemen; telephone.

CHARLES ST., 19.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; home comforts; terms reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 111.—One block from 104th St. elevated; superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable, permanency appreciated.

MANHATTAN AV., 465, (Near 119th.)—Private house; single room; superior accommodations; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54, Facing Park.—Two large, attractive, cool rooms; dressing room. Anderson.

Brooklyn.

GATES AV., 300, NEAR BEDFORD.—Pleasant hall room; good location; with or without board.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegant apartments for elegant people; southern exposure; elegantly apportioned; refreshing breezes.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St., 5 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood, house, and table; references.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, experienced and able to take entire charge of set of books; bring references. Neidlinger Bros., 79 Murray St.

Males.

WANTED—Four bright, intelligent men, 21 to 25 years of age; must have good English education, be good penmen, and of regular habits; salary $30 monthly; references required. Bank, Box 169 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Manager; man, education, business ability, to make engagements; large commission; for woman, unusual training, experience, to present recitals, lecture-recitals. Experience. Box 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Chley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Two gentlemen capable of earning $30 to $40 per week. Inquire between 10 and 11 o'clock Monday, Room 3, 96 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CASHIER, &c.—A position is sought for a worthy, intelligent, and reliable young woman, a hunchback, and unable to perform arduous work, either as cashier or any service that will not entail heavy manual labor; small salary acceptable; the case has been investigated and indorsed by the United Hebrew Charities. Albert Lucas, 56 West 106th St.

CHILD'S NURSE.—American, Protestant, undergraduate, as nurse to child; no objection to mental or physical deficiency; city preferred. 220 East 42d St.

COMPANION.—By young woman of culture and refinement as companion for Summer to lady; should like to travel. V., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young French lady as companion or governess; references; June 15. Mademoiselle, 263 West 125th St.

COMPANION.—By companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Reliable, honest woman; nine years with one family; can take charge of bachelor apartments. Call one week, 121 East 129th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, speaking German and English, to do general housework; $16 to $18. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

HOUSEWORKER or COOK.—By a Hungarian, German, and English speaking girl as general houseworker or cook; wages $18 to $22. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 E. 4th St. 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

MASSEUSE, &c.—By Swedish masseuse and trained nurse; experienced, refined, bright, neat, obliging; care of invalids, traveling, or useful companion; highest references. Companion, 314 Times, Times Square.

NURSE or COMPANION.—By a young girl, speaking German and French, to take care of children or companion; wages $18. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

NURSE.—By a young woman, 19 years old, mother of a three-month-old baby, as wet nurse. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

SEAMSTRESS.—Young colored girl would like sewing at home or out by day. Brown, 201 West 26th St., top floor.

STENOGRAPHER.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, painstaking; very best references; $10. Neatness, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious; permanent position where can advance; reference; $12. Emma Morris, Box 144 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a business college graduate, willing to start with moderate salary with good firm. Miss Gill, 588 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid and accurate; will take position as beginner with prospects. Address Alice Caldwell, 138 East 60th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts investigations, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared; specialist in cost finding; terms reasonable. X 210 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Auditing, accounting, expert work of all kinds, balance sheets, &c., drawn, revised, and elucidated to show facts. B Box 175 Times Downtown.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXTENSIVE BUSINESS experience in New York desires position where trustworthiness, intelligence, and judgment are wanted; highest references. M., Box 312 Times, Times Square.

ARTIST.—Miniature; expert; airbrush; half tone; wants work. Artist, 226 W. 17th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Employed during day, desires evening work; can introduce new system specially suitable for small or medium-sized concerns, where owner desires personal control of his accounts. B., Box 205 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young man, understanding French and American cars; strictly sober; city or country. James Kennedy, 250 East 91st St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man can drive and repair car. H. Neal, 2,180 8th Av, care Schutter.

CHAUFFEUR.—Good mechanic; references. Koppe, 158 Wallabout St., Brooklyn.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—English; just disengaged; 14 years' first-class city reference. F. M., 11 East 79th St.

High-class employment bureau, 27 East 22d St., Room 74, supplies first-class servants in all capacities, including butlers and second men.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT wanted by experienced, responsible man; references and bond. Box 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, telegraph operator; experience: commercial, railroad, brokerage, and two years' court reporting; quality first; salary as merited; $18 to $35. Beecher, 263 West 125th St.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN.—A former master at arms wishes position as special officer or private watchman; excellent references. Mr. T., 1,635 Dean St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity, Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

MAYOR SIGNS AMENDED BILL.

City Lighting Measure Was Once Improperly Before Him.

Mayor McClellan held a public hearing yesterday afternoon on the corrected bill providing for a reduction in the price of electric lighting for the city. The Mayor signed the bill and sent it by special messenger to Albany so that Gov. Higgins could act on it to-day—the last of the thirty days in which the Governor can act on bills left in his hands by the Legislature.

Last week the Mayor approved a bill which covered much the same ground, but when the measure reached Albany, Charles F. Mathewson, counsel for the Consolidated Gas Company and also for some of the electric lighting companies in Queens Borough, found that the copy of the bill as signed by the Mayor did not contain an amendment adopted by the Legislature on the last day of the session. The bill fixed 10 cents a kilowatt hour as the maximum charge which the companies were permitted to make in all sections of the city, while the amendment adopted by the Legislature permitted some of the small companies in outlying districts of Queens and Richmond to charge 15 cents.

Had the bill been signed by the Governor in the incorrect form, the lighting companies in Manhattan could have knocked it out, and Mr. Mathewson's chief clients would have been benefited. He explained that the companies did not wish to take advantage of a clerical error.

DIRECTORS' SECRET SESSION.

Those at Merchants' Trust Meeting Pledged to Silence.

A meeting of the Directors of the collapsed Merchants' Trust Company was held yesterday in the office of William B. Ellison, counsel for the concern. Invitations to attend had been sent to the former Directors, and several of them attended, including ex-President Edwin Langdon and George E. Fisher. Frank J. Gould was not represented by counsel.

The meeting lasted several hours. When it was over the announcement was made that an adjournment had been taken to Tuesday next and that in the meantime those present had pledged themselves to keep the proceedings secret.

ALDERMAN'S ACCUSER CHANGES MIND IN COURT

Withdraws Identification of Silk He Declared Was Stolen.

HAENLEIN IS THEN SET FREE

Police Puzzled by Bertram's Refusal to Swear to Complaint—Sandberg Also Released.

Alderman Ferdinand Haenlein of Williamsburg, who was arrested on Thursday night, charged with receiving stolen goods, was discharged by Magistrate Dooley, in the Adams Street Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, because no complainant appeared against him. Harry Sandberg of 160 Cook Street, Williamsburg, who was arrested on a similar charge and arraigned with Haenlein as an accomplice, was also let go.

Capt. Harkins of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau was trying to figure out last night what had induced a man who positively identified some $1,000 worth of silk found in the junkshop of John McGregor, at 160 Cook Street, of which Alderman Haenlein is manager, as property stolen from him, to retract his identification and refuse to swear to a complaint in the Adams Street Court.

Haenlein for years has been active in Williamsburg politics, and is the chief lieutenant of Senator Conrad Hasenflug, Democratic leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District in Brooklyn, one of the McCarren strongholds. Politicians swarmed into the Adams Street Court yesterday when Haenlein was about to be arraigned. Senator Hasenflug and Magistrate Higginbotham, who signed an order for Haenlein's release when he was arrested, were prominent among those present.

"Didn't I tell you so?" said the Alderman, with a defiant glance at the detectives as he left the courtroom after the charges had been dismissed. The jeer was echoed by some of the defendant's political friends in court.

Though the case against the two men thus fell to the ground, Capt. Harkins and his detectives put in a very busy day over it. Alderman Haenlein was detained until after 1 o'clock Friday morning at the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, where he had been taken after Harry Sandberg, who was arrested in the office of Jonas & Co., at 108 Wooster Street, Manhattan, had told the police he was acting as agent for McGregor in trying to sell the 500 pounds of silk yarn tagged "The Castle Braid Company."

When Haenlein was released by Magistrate Higginbotham and left Police Headquarters in Brooklyn, Detective Sergeants Gomeringer, Delaney, Dillen, and Hayes followed him. They found that the Alderman, instead of going to his home at 909 Flushing Avenue, went to the Cook Street junkshop. They forced an entrance and searched the premises. They found enough silk yarn, silk thread, and silk floss to fill a patrol wagon.

Capt. Harkins thought that some of the stuff answered the description of a lot stolen from the premises of the National Winding Company, at 647 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, on St. Patrick's Day, and sent for Otto Bertram, its President. He identified about $1,000 worth of silk as part of the stolen property.

Mr. Bertram, according to Capt. Harkins, showed bills to prove that he had paid for the silk found and said he would go to his office and bring a sample skein. He went out, promising to return in an hour. Hours passed and he did not appear. Several officers were sent out to look for him. In the meantime the hearing had to be adjourned until afternoon.

When the case was called again Mr. Bertram appeared in court. When the detectives asked him to step up to the complaint clerk's desk to make an affidavit, he placed his hand on his heart and said:

"My conscience will not permit me to swear that the goods I saw at Headquarters were stolen from my place."

When Haenlein was arrested he told Capt. Harkins that he had bought the silk thread Sandberg tried to sell from Superintendent Louis Silke of the Castle Braid Company. Yesterday, when awaiting to be arraigned, he said:

"This is all a terrible mistake. I can show that I bought the stuff from a Mr. Klein, connected with the Castle Braid Company. I bought as much as 1,860 pounds of waste at a time, and of that at least 500 pounds was silk."

Charles Klein is a foreman of the company. He was in court and said that while he had sold waste to Haenlein, it was impossible there could have been any silk in it.

Sandberg said in court that when Haenlein gave him the silk to sell, he told him if anybody asked him where he got it to say he had bought it at an auction sale.

TRUTHFUL CHAUFFEUR.

First One Who Admitted Exceeding Speed Limit, Says Magistrate Crane.

"You are the first automobilist ever brought before me in court who has frankly confessed that he was exceeding the speed limit. You are an honest man," said Magistrate Crane, in Harlem Police Court yesterday to Eugene Stone, forty years old, of 247 West Twenty-first Street, a chauffeur employed by the Packard Motor Car Company of 1,540 Broadway.

Stone was charged by Bicycle Patrolman Donnelly of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station with speeding an automobile at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour in Lafayette Boulevard yesterday afternoon. Stone said he wasn't sure just how fast he was going, but thought it about twenty miles an hour. This is five miles over the limit allowed on the Boulevard. The Magistrate said that under the law he would have to hold Stone for trial in $800 bail. When Stone told the court he had no bondsman ready Magistrate Crane said:

"Then I'll parole you until to-morrow, when you can bring it. You will be tried in Special Sessions, and I have no doubt that if you are as honest with the Justices there as you have been with me it will greatly mitigate the punishment for your offense."

THAT'S DIFFERENT, SAID POOL

Ex-Convicts May Take the Air, but Not Near His Residence.

Charles Holmes, alias Herbert Johnson, a negro, forty years old, of 312 West Thirty-second Street, was arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday before Magistrate Pool by Detective McManus of the West One Hundredth Street Station charged with disorderly conduct. McManus told the court that he was on West One Hundred and First Street, near West End Avenue, last night, when he saw Holmes trying the doorways of various residences. He said Holmes's number was 7,224 in the Rogues' Gallery, and that he had served two terms in the penitentiary for grand larceny.

"A man has a perfect right to go out at night and take the air if he wants to," said Magistrate Pool, "and he has a right to step into a doorway, too, if he wants to."

"But," said McManus, "he was on West End Avenue—"

"Why," said the Magistrate, "I live in that neighborhood. I will send this prisoner to the Island for six months."



With us, Saturdays in June are as busy as can be—so no half-holidays for us this month.

Our variety of men's and boys' clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes improves each shining hour.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

HUMMEL CASE HALTED BY APPELLATE COURT

A Writ of Prohibition Served on Justice Davy.

LAWYER REFUSED TO PLEAD

Motion to Discharge Denied, Counsel Applied for Restraining Order—Commission Asked to Examine Morses.

A writ of prohibition was served on Justice Davy yesterday afternoon, estopping him from taking further action in the case of Abraham Hummel, charged with subornation of perjury and conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse case. The writ was issued by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and is signed by Acting Presiding Justice Patterson. The writ is made returnable next Tuesday. District Attorney Jerome was away at the time, and none of his assistants would say what would be done.

Mr. Hummel and his counsel appeared before Justice Davy yesterday morning. When the Clerk asked him to plead, Mr. Hummel stepped to the bar and said:

"I stand mute on the advice of counsel."

His counsel, De Lancey Nicoll, handed a paper to Justice Davy and said his client refused to plead on the grounds contained therein. It was as follows:

"Upon our advice Mr. Hummel has to say that he respectfully refuses to answer these indictments by demurrer or plea. We feel, with the utmost deference to your Honor's views to the contrary, that they should have been quashed and set aside on the grounds urged on the recent motion, namely, that under the Constitution and Statutes of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of New York, neither the Grand Jury nor this court had any jurisdiction, power, or authority whatsoever, in or about the investigation, inquiry, or proceedings, which resulted in the finding of the said indictments, and that in and upon the said investigation the said Hummel was compelled to be a witness against himself in violation of his rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as well as of the State of New York, and was subjected to measures and methods violative thereof and repugnant thereto by reason whereof this court never has acquired nor possesses now any jurisdiction, power, or authority to act or proceed in the premises.

"We now move on those grounds that this court abstain from any further proceeding upon these indictments; that the defendant be not required to plead to them, and that he be wholly discharged."

Justice Davy denied the motion.

"I would like to ask if you withdraw the plea of 'not guilty,' already made," said Assistant District Attorney Rand, who represented Mr. Jerome.

"We withdrew our plea of 'not guilty' and made a motion," replied Mr. Nicoll, "and we are now here for pleading. I repeat, we stand mute."

"I move," continued Mr. Rand, "that the case be set down for trial on June 15."

"I shall desire, then," said Mr. Nicoll, "to make certain motions relative to appointing commissions. We may desire the testimony of Charles W. Morse, and Mrs. Morse as well."

"I again move that the trial be set down for June 15," reiterated Mr. Rand, "and if Mr. Nicoll wishes to make any applications or motion that he make them on Monday morning next. If we do not get to trial by June 15, Mr. Nicoll knows as well as I do that we won't get to trial this Summer. There is a special panel to be drawn and a lot of work to be done."

"We ought not to go to trial unless we have our evidence," said Mr. Nicoll. "I should like to move my applications on Wednesday next."

"In that case, I move that we go to trial on June 12, the following Monday," said Mr. Rand.

"I shall make my applications, then, on Wednesday," said Mr. Nicoll.

"How long," asked Justice Davy, "will it take to get your evidence if a commission is granted?"

"About thirty days. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are in Europe," said Mr. Nicoll.

The application for a writ of prohibition was made to the Appellate Division by John D. Lindsay of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, counsel for Hummel. The hearing was before Justices Patterson, McLaughlin, Hatch, and Ingraham. By the writ the respondents must show cause why they should not be absolutely restrained from further proceedings in the premises.

CREDITORS ACCUSE BROKERS.

Say Berry & Co. Pledged Customers' Stocks for Loans.

Several of the creditors of Jacob Berry & Co., stock brokers of 42 Broadway, whose affairs have been in bankruptcy since Nov. 30, have obtained extensions of time in which to file specifications of objection to their discharge. James, Schell & Elkers, who represent J. E. Werns, Hobson & Co., E. Guth, and E. K. Affleck, yesterday filed their specifications, opposing the discharge on the grounds that the bankrupt firm failed to keep true books of account, made transfers of property, and concealed property of large value from their Trustees in bankruptcy.

It is alleged in the specifications that the bankrupts in October, 1904, obtained loans from the Hanover National Bank upon the pledge of stocks belonging to customers, which stocks have been sold by the bank to repay the loans; that the bankrupts pledged the stocks without any order from the customers, and that none of the money realized was paid to the customers, but was used by the firm to the detriment of the persons whose stock was so pledged. It is alleged that some of the customers delivered stocks to the firm as collateral to protect marginal transactions, and that such stocks were pledged to the Hanover National Bank without the consent of the owners.

Similar loans, it is charged, were also obtained in November, 1904, from the Consolidated National Bank. It is also alleged that on June 1, 1904, property at Great Neck, L. I., was bought by the wife of Jacob Berry and paid for with funds from the firm, the title being placed in the name of Mrs. Berry to defraud the creditors of the firm. Improvements were made on the property amounting to over $10,000, and it is charged that Mr. Berry furnished the money for the improvements from the firm's funds.



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OUR Serge Suits, light of weight yet close of weave, afford an ideal protection from this changeable weather. SPECIAL 15.00

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Summer Underwear at Half Regular Prices.

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TRADE E.A.W. MARK
REDMAN
A HOT WEATHER COLLAR.
Its GOOD POINTS
are its LONG POINTS.

JEROME IS KEEPING TABS.

Second Offenders in Auto Cases to be Rigorously Prosecuted.

Three automobilists who pleaded guilty to violating the speed law yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions were sentenced to pay a fine of $50 each or to be imprisoned ten days in the Tombs.

Justice Hinsdale told each man as he fined him that soon the penalty would be increased to $75, next to $100, and then to imprisonment.

Assistant District Attorney Lockwood said Mr. Jerome had been keeping a careful record of automobile cases, and that in the future every second offense would be prosecuted as such.

Edward A. De Forest, a youth of seventeen, who said he lives at 30 West Thirty-sixth Street, appeared surprised at his fifty-dollar fine and told the Justice so.

"Young man," retorted Justice Hinsdale, "you are lucky in not being sent to jail. You look too young to be trusted with an automobile, anyway."

Others who paid fines were Albert Umann, eighteen years old, who said he was an automobile repairer, living at 403 Central Park West, and Stephen L. Dyan of 51 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, chauffeur for Charles E. Johnson, a broker, of 401 West End Avenue.

CELL HIS LAW OFFICE.

Attorney in Jail on Larceny Charge Is Consulted There by His Clients.

Harry Rotger, a Long Island City lawyer, is attending to his law practice while confined on a charge of grand larceny in the Queens County Jail. Every day several clients, who had retained him in various actions, and who still believe in him, visit the jail in Long Island City and consult the lawyer regarding their cases.

Rotger was arrested on April 24 on a charge of grand larceny made by Michael Higgins of Jamaica. It was alleged that he induced Higgins to take $1,650 from the Jamaica Savings Bank for deposit in the Bank of Long Island, and that the lawyer deposited the money in his own name and it later disappeared. He was unable to get it back and Rotger has been in jail ever since.

Rotger claims that the matter can be explained satisfactorily when he has his day in court, and in the meantime he does not intend that it shall interfere with his practice.



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These include broken sizes of discontinued lines from our own stock, broken sizes of suits remaining from our great sale just ended, and small lots of fine goods where we cannot duplicate sizes. The suits consist of

Blue Serges,
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Open Evenings.

IF you are a Tall Slim Man—
try on a short fat man's Straw Hat.
Funny? Yes,—but it shows how important is the Width of Brim and Height of Crown in a Straw.
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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes

EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-day, 2:20. LAST 2 TIMES. MARIE TEMPEST The Freedom of Suzanne.

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HIPPODROME Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY. "YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS." MATINEE EVERY DAY. THOMPSON & DUNDY'S LUNA PARK.

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Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam. Season opens Next Monday. Seats Selling. LIFTING THE LID & Gilbert-Sullivan Review.

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BRIGHTON BEACH DAILY From 2 to 9 P. M. Four performances.

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GO TO DREAMLAND

AMERICAN BERTHA KALICH in "Fedora." Last Mat. To-day.

JUNE 1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1905. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MRS. WHARTON'S story in Scribner's, "The House of Mirth," continues to excite more discussion, from installment to installment, than any other serial of the present hour. A cynical dramatist of the last generation once declared that the exhibition of a woman's moral and social degradation, step by step, was always a subject sure of the popular applause. We do not mean to intimate that the author of "The Valley of Decision" has been governed, in writing her newest novel, by any purpose so ignoble as that. Indeed, we are hoping that, as the serial is still in "Book I.," the heroine, whose natural vanity and extravagance, developed in a bad environment, have involved her in a web of evil, may yet find a way out to her regeneration. What strikes us most strongly, in these earlier chapters, however, is the unloveliness of Miss Bart's character. Her beauty and taste in dress, and her mental superiority to most of her set, must count for nothing, it seems to us, with the most sympathetic reader, so pitilessly does the chronicler of her doings lay bare the faults of her character. She is lifelike, however, pathetically lifelike; and so, also, in a smaller degree are all her friends and acquaintances, excepting Lawrence Selden, who seems but a modern variant of the morose sentimentalist of countless ladies' novels.

There is an interesting discussion of the animal theories of popular "nature books" in Harper's this month. "Peter Rabbit," a pen name, we are given to understand, of a writer of some note, (if not of one of the popular, sentimental naturalists,) takes Mr. John Burroughs to task, not so much for arguing that animals do not think, as for employing the deductive or scholastic system of the twelfth century in his reasoning, rather than the modern inductive system. The first proposition of Mr. Burroughs is, according to Peter Rabbit, that animals do not think; wherefore "writers who have seen and recorded many habits of wild animals are impostors, because the alleged habits do not correspond to the proposition." Some of Mr. Burroughs's arguments seem to the rabbit mind, according to Peter, "pure imagination unfettered by the principles of elementary biology." Peter's conclusion seems to be that the case is "not proven," but we are led to infer that as he knows that rabbits think a little he fancies the other dumb animals may also be in the twilight of thought. In his Editor's Study Mr. H. M. Alden, by way of accounting for the reopening of this controversy in Harper's, declares that "the last word had not been said," though he admits, too, it has not been said in this essay. Mr. Alden's view, however, is that "the more incapable of thinking, in the human sense, the animal is, the more his ways seem to us like those of Nature—flashed through by a living flame—at once inspiriting and restful. Considering how much these dumb companions are in our life, the old question as to the immortality of animals is far more interesting than the one now being so widely discussed."

The Bookman of this city publishes a batch of letters received by the editors of "a certain magazine" from would-be contributors within a year. They are all very droll letters, some with a conscious drollery which, perhaps, strengthens by contrast the underlying tragedy of the rejected. Some are from impudent persons, some from the obviously feeble-minded, but most from ignorant, well-meaning folks whom the widespread influence of the printing press has inspired with the desire for literary expression. The vast army of the rejected seems to grow in numbers from year to year, and also in grotesqueness. But the blunders and ignorance of the rejected are not to be wondered at when we contemplate the mistakes of the elect. Basil Tozer has been compiling for The Pall Mall Gazette a curious chapter on "Novelists' Law," not from "shilling shockers" and the vulgar literature of the great multitude, but from the very novels nice folks buy and read. Such a mess as he gets together about impossible "post obits," trusteeships, foreclosures, and the management of criminal trials would astonish nobody who glances at the ordinary English fiction of the day. We fancy that our own young novelists are a little more particular about the mere facts of life, but many of them are as hazy as possible on ethical questions. Certainly not all of the publishers set the standard very high, and only they and their readers know what stuff they have to reject.

English paragraphers are having their joke about a recent literary decision of the Prison Commissioners in charge of Worcester Jail. A Nonconformist preacher was sent to the prison for refusing to pay his rating under the hateful new Education Act of the Balfour administration. He took with him three books, the "Imitation of Christ," by Thomas a Kempis, (or some one else;) the "Commentaries" of Caesar, and the "Essays of Elia." The Commissioners let him keep the good book generally attributed to the monk of Mount St. Agnes, and the Caesar, but they deprived him of his delightful, consoling Lamb. Why? It is not satisfying to us merely to reflect, as the English paragraphers do, how much Lamb would have enjoyed the joke. Why on earth did the British prison officers let the Nonconformist preacher have his two Latin books, and refuse him gentle Elia's rambling, harmless, soothing reflections and reminiscences—about the East India House and Mrs. Battle's game of whist, Dodd's acting and Munden's, Shakespeare's fame, roast pig and books? This seems to us the most unaccountable piece of literary criticism in modern times. If Charles Lamb is not a harmless writer, what writer is harmless?

CAROLINE AND PERGAMI

Prof. Graziano Paolo Clerici's Book About the Residence in Italy of the Wife of George IV.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

PROF. C. L. SPERANZA.

PROF. G. P. CLERICI of the University of Parma endeavors to bring new light on that royal scandal which in the nineteenth century for a while seemed to threaten the stability of the United Kingdom. In his recent work on the life and trial of Caroline, Princess of Wales and wife of George IV., the author draws from Italian sources (some of which are produced for the first time) in an attempt to give us a true picture of the protagonist of that drama.

In studying the evidence produced at the celebrated trial of Caroline of Wales before the House of Lords, it is well-nigh impossible to reach an unprejudiced and fair opinion owing to the all-pervading eloquence of Lord Brougham. Even in reading the cold type of the acts of Parliament which record the case, the subtle power of that wonderful advocate influences our critical examination of the facts. Even less trustworthy must be the opinion we can form of many of the witnesses that testified at the trial, if our only source of information is the testimony adduced before the House of Lords. The popular odium against the witnesses for the royal accused rose to fury in the case of the witnesses of foreign blood, and this popular opposition, shared in a measure even by the Judges, is undoubtedly reflected on the trial as we have it in the Acts of Parliament.

Prof. Clerici therefore has done a useful service in constructing for us a picture of Caroline and her entourage during her sojourn in Italy, (1814-1820,) drawing his material largely from unpublished public and private documents. The author follows her step by step from the day she leaves England to the day of her return thither. He wisely warns the reader that "before running after this swallow without a nest which for many years will fly from city to city in Europe, Africa, and Asia," it should be stated that it is not his intention "to follow her with minutely learned examination, but with that wise discretion of an observer who wishes to make his work not merely exact, but readable."

Caroline received a warm welcome when she first went to Milan, where the people imagined they might read in her presence the possibility of English assistance in their cherished plans of independence. It was during her stay there that, through the interest of Gen. Pino, she added to her following the notorious Bartolomeo Pergami, who later was to be the central figure in the trial of the Queen for infidelity. It is worth while to translate the description of her first meeting him, for we see there, in embryo, that mixture of romantic vulgarity and calculating gallantry that were to weave a spell around the heart of a far from strong Princess.

The next day a tall, handsome man, dressed in the uniform of the Italian Hussars, went to the hotel where Caroline was stopping to present his letter of introduction. In the anteroom there was no one to whom the hussar could turn. Stepping forward, he saw a lady who seemed troubled in disengaging the train of her gown, which had been caught in the furniture.

The hussar quickly bent and by a dexterous move extricated the lady in distress, politely asking her if the Princess were there.

"I am she," was her reply, given with evident pleasure.

Thereupon our gallant hussar knelt before her, and with the grace of which he was a master, presented his credentials.

Thus began that romance which six years later had its epilogue in the House of Lords in London. The author's study of this picturesque adventurer, as he follows him through the vicissitudes of fortune, must be of special interest to the English reader. For this man Pergami is the key to the situation. Knowing as we do what Caroline's character was, not wholly bad, not always weak, the appeal which a man of the character of Pergami must have made to her explains, though it does not justify, the causes of this royal scandal.

He was tall, dark, about thirty years of age, his personality breathing force and strength of will. Yet under this exterior was the true man—one of those types who have no special profession, but who

*IL PIU LUNGO SCANDALO DEL SECOLO XIX. By Graziano Paolo Clerici. Milano: Fili Treves.

when necessary, can exercise any; possessed of a shrewd ability, entering into friendly relations and afterward making himself indispensable; one who, having no other aim than to make himself agreeable to those on whom his precarious condition depends, is insensible to the checks of self-respect and honor.

This is an admirable synthesis both of the man and of his relations with the Princess of Wales. A soldier of fortune, of uncertain antecedents, he became first her courier; then, having fully grasped the temperament of his royal employer, skilfully played his cards. From his almost menial position he arose successively in rank in the Princess's household until, under his able direction, she "restored" him to that nobility from which circumstances had forced him and made him Grand Master of the Order of St. Caroline at Jerusalem, which she founded for his special benefit.

Whether Caroline was in fact guilty of what she was charged in her relations with Pergami is not the question here. But nothing that was brought out at the trial before Parliament against her, incriminating as it certainly is, has the tremendous persuasive force of her life in Italy as described by Prof. Clerici. Such persuasiveness comes from the fact that here no attempt is made to prove one or more specific acts of misconduct, but that the author simply unfolds the character of the Princess in all its unevenness, and the character of the man, who, though never thrusting himself forward, is always evident as the great force behind the drama. The author holds up before us these two personages and makes us see wherein they moved as their contemporaries who came in touch with them saw them. He does not seek to draw aside the veil so that we can point our fingers to the sin. But, given the protagonists and the occasions, the conclusion is irresistible and is more convincing than all the evidence before the House of Lords.

There is a great deal more in the book which however adds nothing to the history of this celebrated scandal. The author thinks it impossible even to-day to formulate a just opinion of the character of Caroline of Brunswick. He says that no one has succeeded and no one can succeed in either judging or defining her, because the "explanation of her lies on the edge of a razor which divides the morbid physiologic element from the moral element."

It is not because the aspects under which she appears are many and diverse; not because the contrast between the reason and a mobile talent has been constant; but because she was always the same, always incoherent between what she thought and what she did.

As the most striking incongruity of her character the author gives it as his opinion that such a woman carried with her to the grave a terrible secret, which she could have used as the means to a great political upheaval. On this score the author attempts to break through the darkness of the conjugal relations of George IV. when as Prince of Wales he married Caroline of Brunswick. Who was the guilty party then? We need not follow Prof. Clerici in his consideration of this question, which, however novel and ingenious, can throw no light on what had better remain a mystery.

The private letters which form the appendix, including two letters in fac simile of the Princess, (showing her slovenly penmanship and more slovenly spelling,) are interesting reading. They show us England in the time of the Georges as seen through Continental eyes and as described with the freedom used in letters not meant for public reading. An extract from a letter from Antonio Panizzi, Director of the British Museum, to his friend Giacomo Blanchon of Parma, in which he compares the oratory of Brougham and Canning, will give an idea of these letters:

> Brougham, who supports the Ministry, will be assigned to pulverize the poor fools of the Opposition with his terrible, irresistible eloquence and his violence. Do you know one of these who was speaking against him in the House in his absence, on seeing him enter, was so frightened that he could not speak connectedly again.
>
> Brougham's eloquence for such a purpose is incomparable; when excited, he surpasses Canning. Yet he is neither so fine a speaker nor as correct, nor as polished in his phrases; he is more terrible and fearsome from his thrusts and the splendor of some of his images. He is the only man from whom I have heard bursts of real and sublime eloquence, of that eloquence which makes you jump to your feet and shout bravo! C. L. S.
>
> Columbia University, June, 1905.

Cards and Gaming.

There are 1,733 titles of books, articles, poems, &c., dealing with or referring in some way to cards and gaming in the volume compiled by Frederic Jessel, "Playing Cards and Gaming," which is about to be issued by Longmans, Green & Co. This bibliography, as has already been said, includes the titles, authors, and other descriptive matter concerning books which treat of cards, card playing, card tricks, fiction about cards, &c., from the earliest times until the present day. Mr. Jessel has examined personally nearly all the books he describes. The index is very full and comprehensive, and will be useful and valuable to any one wishing information about the bibliography of any one game or branch of gaming. The compiler is just at present working on a similar bibliography of French books on gaming.

THE NEGRO AGAIN.

William A. Sinclair's Argument for His Race and Against "Jim Crowism."*

COL. THOMAS WENTWORTH Higginson (who, to be sure, is not exactly an unprejudiced witness) writes in his brief introduction to this volume that it is "in almost all respects admirable, and shows much more thoroughness in dealing with both sides than any book recently produced by a Southern white man, except that of Mr. Murphy, which is a model to all in its tone, though even that, I think, does here and there a little less than justice to the negro."

The author, in the present instance, it need hardly be said, is a negro, or, following a designation he seems to prefer, a colored man. The preference for this term is officially based on the notion that it includes all shades of Africanized complexion. For the same purpose Prof. Smith in his recent very interesting book adopted the word "negroid." As to Col. Higginson's dictum quoted at the beginning, it is fair to say thus much at least in a contrary sense. Dr. Sinclair's book gives (and pretends to give) but one side of the question—the side of his own race—and while he is temperate enough in general he is everywhere as much of an advocate for his side as Dr. Thomas Nelson Page is for his. Since Col. Higginson says Dr. Page does the negro "utter injustice," it is not out of the way to make the point conspicuous.

Naturally the fact that Dr. Sinclair is an advocate for his own people is no manner of reflection upon him. Quite the contrary. He is an able advocate if not altogether a wise one, and his book is very readable—in some points very impressive, though in points where to himself and those of his preconceptions (like Col. Higginson) he seems most telling he labors under a disadvantage. For he bases his case upon evidence which the other side refuses to admit and makes assumptions which they deny. For instance, when Dr. Sinclair wants to produce proof of the atrocity of Southern behavior just after the war, the terrible nature of "black codes," and the consequent necessity and beneficence of reconstruction, he quotes for facts the narrative of that very brilliant but very partisan politician the late James G. Blaine.

As for the much-maligned "carpet-baggers," "these Northern men," says Sinclair, (now on his own authority,) "who had settled in the South and whom the ex-Confederates called 'carpet-baggers,' responded to the call of their country to assist in reconstructing the Southern States in the same spirit of patriotism which they displayed when Sumter was fired on."

One doesn't know whether this comparison will be quite pleasing to all the volunteers who wore the blue—but so it stands. At all events, in Dr. Sinclair's opinion these estimable carpet-baggers, with the "loyalists of the South who had borne contumely and outrage during the four years of the war, whom the ex-Confederates called 'scalawags,'" and "the colored people, bubbling over with rejoicings," saved the country in a terrible crisis and prevented a recrudescence of States' rights and slavery. Certainly (pace Col. Higginson) that is a view of the case quite as partisan as any ever made by a representative of the Southern governing classes.

However, the author himself is frankly, almost naïvely, partisan. A chief aim of his book is to defend the negro from the imputation of unfitness for the suffrage, and the argument wherewith this fitness is demonstrated is (reduced to simple terms) that the negro has consistently voted the Republican ticket from the beginning. The negro, says Dr. Sinclair, has saved the country over and over again by turning the balance in favor of that party which has been (as he distinctly says) appointed of God to lead it in the ways of righteousness and prosperity. For instance, the negro elected Hayes, (this is Dr. Sinclair's statement,) he defeated Bryan; it was he who gave to Mr. Roosevelt, who after Lincoln is chosen of Heaven to guide us to the heights, his recent very handsome majority! Therefore the negro is fit to vote. Therefore to deprive him of his vote is a crime. It hath a humorous sound, this, to non-Republicans. But Dr. Sinclair does not present the course of reasoning quite so baldly. It is a thread upon which are hung many particulars of more or less force on his side.

Dr. Sinclair's premise is that the negroes are an oppressed people, now as always. There are those who observing the negro, male and female, in the South think that as poorer populations go, he is less oppressed than most, does more of what he pleases, works only when he will. For years in many Southern States, certainly, house servants and field hands, carpenters and bricklayers of color all alike have made a favor of working for you at all—as the present reviewer may testify of his own knowledge. But Dr. Sinclair presents a mass of very ugly testimony about convict camps and peonage in the Gulf region, which shows that there are or have been negroes truly and cruelly oppressed. And in the matter of the ballot nobody pretends that they have had a square deal.

Like all writers of his race, also, Dr. Sinclair speaks with outraged feeling of Jim Crow cars and ordinances of segregation generally. He writes:

> The idea of negro inferiority enters into the framing and the execution of the law. It has been molded into custom and unwritten law. It is enforced with fierceness and cruelty unspeakably shocking. It permeates every phase of Southern life.
>
> It has resulted in the passage of "Jim Crow" laws which can be fitly described only when called barbarous; and the appropriate appellation for the makers of such laws would be the Jim Crow politicians. These "Jim Crow" politicians have "Jim Crowed" all railway trains, stations, lunch counters, dining rooms, and waiting rooms; they have "Jim Crowed" all libraries, theatres, museums, art galleries, public parks and places of public resort and amusement; they have "Jim Crowed" all ferryboats and steamboats; they have "Jim Crowed" some of the trades and callings; they have "Jim Crowed" all churches and schools and colleges and other institutions of learning; they have "Jim Crowed" the elevators in stores, office buildings, public buildings, and other places; they have "Jim Crowed" restaurants, cafés, ice cream parlors, hotels, saloons, and even soda water fountains; they have "Jim Crowed" the courts, the making and the administration of the law; they have "Jim Crowed" all offices, municipal, county, and State; they have "Jim Crowed" the jury box; they have "Jim Crowed" the ballot box. In short, They have "Jim Crowed" the beautiful "Sunny South" into the "Jim Crow" South.
>
> And controlled by a perverted moral sense and a diseased mind, a mania on the questions affecting the negro, some of these leaders are now making a bold, desperate, even reckless effort to "Jim Crow" the President of the United States and to "Jim Crow" the Government of the United States, and to "Jim Crow" this great Christian Nation of eighty millions of free people into a "Jim Crow" Nation. Surely the cup of iniquity of the "Jim Crow" politicians is not only full, but running over!

Surely, also, this is the passionate urgency of the interested advocate who, by the way, lets his enthusiasm carry him into several instances of "Jim Crowism" which if they occur at all are most uncommon. The negro Government official traveling from Washington to San Francisco—a five days' journey—and not a restaurant open to him all the way (as cited by the author) is doubtless put to sad inconveniences, but the Southern politicians are hardly responsible for the conditions he meets. Nor have these oftentimes very unwise gentlemen "Jim Crowed" the places where one dines in New York—places nevertheless quite perfectly "Jim Crowed." However, Dr. Sinclair makes an exhibit of several pages of intemperate Southern comment on the celebrated Booker Washington White House luncheon which will grieve the judicious even among those who deplored that incident. And he is obviously more than half right in some of the points which he makes against the enemy.

He spends much space upon the part played by the black troops in the civil war, and celebrates the courage of his race with an admirable pride and enthusiasm. He thinks they saved the Union in that day and that the Nation—which he energetically declares is not a white man's country—owes its black citizens a debt of gratitude on that account. He speaks, too, of what the Tenth Cavalry (colored) did at San Juan, where Mr. Roosevelt's Rough Riders were also present.

Everything in the book, however, leads up to the plea at the last. Dr. Sinclair urges the Republican Party to carry out the pledges in the Chicago platform to cut down Southern representation in Congress to match the reduced voting lost consequent upon the disfranchisement of the large majority of the negroes by the new State Constitutions. He declares that justice, gratitude, good faith, and the National Constitution demand this action, and he thinks the Southern politician (whom he blames for these laws) will restore the negro to his rights rather than lose power and offices. As for what he names the best Southern element, he thinks this element does not really approve the new Constitutions and is perhaps not utterly wedded to "Jim Crowism." Curiously, in Virginia, at least, it happens that the convention which made the new Constitution of that State was made up largely of men not politicians at all. However, Dr. Sinclair is a native of South Carolina.

*THE AFTERMATH OF SLAVERY. A Study of Condition and Environment of the American Negro. By William A. Sinclair, A. M., M. D. With an introduction by Thomas Wentworth Higginson, LL. D. 12mo. Pp. 358. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50.

The Hawthorne Bibliography.

The "Bibliography of Nathaniel Hawthorne," which has been compiled by Nina E. Browne, is being hurried through the press by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and the special limited edition is expected to appear in two or three weeks. The utmost care has been taken in the making up of the volume. Miss Browne, who is Secretary of the American Library Association Publishing Board, has been working on it for many years. It contains, besides the entries of Hawthorne's published writings, whether they appeared in book form, magazines, or elsewhere, everything that could be found about Hawthorne in books and periodicals. The double-entry method has been adopted, so that mention is made of author and work in two places. The volume is being printed on all-rag paper, and the leaves will be uncut and bound in dark English cloth, with a paper label. The printing is being done on one side of the leaf only, the other remaining blank for notes to be inserted by the owner. The publishers plan to follow the publication of this work with others on the rest of the great American authors—Lowell, Emerson, Holmes, Thoreau, &c.

IRELAND.

IRELAND'S STORY. A Short History of Ireland for Schools, Reading Circles, and General Readers. By Charles Johnston and Carita Spencer. Portraits, maps, and illustrations. One volume. Pp. xi.-414. 8vo. Cloth. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.40 net.

The very patriotism of the Irish is often its own undoing. Where one Irishman sees that the rules of history are followed on the Emerald Isle as elsewhere, nine of his countrymen demand that they shall have been suspended, and that Ireland shall have a history unique and unmatched. One result is that Irish history is generally ignored; that no one but an Irishman ever thinks of it. Yet, stripped of its heavy dress of tradition, it is a great history. The history just compiled by Charles Johnston and Carita Spencer is an argument in point.

Until the coming of St. Patrick, some time during the fifth century of our era, Irish history is an inextricable tangle of myth, tradition, and fact. Persons who have any claim to write histories of Ireland to-day should recognise that it is so; it is not a new idea. Yet Mr. Johnston and Miss Spencer accept the old folklore stories as real, and use them, with only incidental qualification, as if they were verified history.

"At the end of the first chapter is a summary, in which occur these statements: "The golden-haired De Danaans came down from the Baltic Sea and * * * proceeded inland. They came into contact with two dark-haired races who already inhabited Ireland * * * the Firbolgs and the Fomorians: * * * To the De Danaans is attributed the building of the great pyramids along the Boyne. Relics of their art * * * point to a high degree of civilization." Later we have the story of the success of the Milesians over the De Danaans, "about 1,000 B. C.," the statement that "2,300 years ago Queen Maca built the great fort and palace of Emain," the stories of Deirdré, of the war of Concobar against Medb, Queen of Connaught, of the Servile supremacy from A. D. 50 to A. D. 130, and of the rise of the kingdom of Meath, and finally the statement that "the social life of pre-Christian Ireland was rich and highly developed. Women were highly esteemed; poetry and music were cultivated." There is a passing suggestion that the "early history is largely legendary;" but the effect of the whole first part of the book is that Irish history is quite as well known from B. C. 2,000 to A. D. 400 as is that of Greece or Rome after 600 B. C.

It is unmoral at this age of the world to put such stuff into a book called a history. Fifty years ago the history of Ireland before St. Patrick was recognized as purely legendary; and within a score of years students have pointed out the mythological character of the legends, how the De Danaans were the powers of light, or the sun, conquering the Fomorians and Firbolgs, or powers of darkness; how the great legendary chieftains, Queen Medb, among others, for example, were the gods of the ancient races, personified in later years, and assigned to chronological dates. But the writer of popular Irish history seems to learn nothing and to forget nothing; the consequence is we have the first five chapters of Mr. Johnston's and Miss Spencer's book—absolutely worthless for any purpose whatever.

The rest of the volume, however, appears to be of some value, at all events in serving as an introductory history of a country which has played an important part in the development of the world, and seems destined to play a still greater part hereafter. The history of Ireland, painful and troublous as it has been, needs no such factitious additions as are made to it here; it can and should stand alone.

Harper New Editions.

Among new editions announced by the Harpers is one of Du Maurier's "Trilby." This edition of Trilby is coupled in the announcement with another of "The Masquerader," while the list of reprintings further contains "Monologues," by May Isabel Fiske, and "Her Majesty the King," by James Jeffrey Roche, with Mrs. Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's "The Portion of Labor" and Ernest Haeckel's "The Wonders of Life."

A Novel and a "Juvenile."

In addition to Mr. Howells's new novel, "Miss Bellard's Inspiration," already announced for June 8, the Harpers will publish on that date W. L. Alden's juvenile "Jimmy Brown Trying to Find Europe," a book intended for much earlier issue and postponed.

1905

ENGLISH ART.

An Account of the Royal Academy, Its Foundation, Development, and Traditions.*

HERE is an authoritative and complete account of the Royal Academy, an institution that has played an important part in the last hundred years of British art. The statement of what that part has been would differ very widely from different authorities on the subject. But there is no need of taking up a controversial attitude in considering this book. The authors have avoided any such attitude, and the book is one intended chiefly to convey facts drawn from original sources—the only one of the kind, in fact, since Sandby's book, which appeared in 1862. The history is not brought down later than 1830, so there is no dangerous ground to tread upon, but the statistical information contained in the appendices is practically complete to the beginning of the present year.

There is an account of the foundation of the Academy, preceded by a review of the condition of art in England at that time, and then follow chapters devoted to the successive Presidents, the first executive officers and professors, and notices of the several academicians elected down to the end of Sir Thomas Lawrence's Presidency, with brief discussions of their works. The appendix gives the text of the document called "The Instrument," under which, as approved by George III., the academy was founded; lists of academicians, with the date of their birth, election as associates and as academicians, and their death; of associates who have not become academicians; of officers, professors, and honorary members; of diploma works, and other works; of students who have obtained gold medals and traveling scholarships, and of works bought under the Chantrey Bequest.

The introductory chapter on early art in England makes it seem clear that art in England down to the beginning of the eighteenth century was in much the same case as snakes in Ireland. Such art as there was was talked of, but it was considered exclusively an Italian product, and as late as the middle of that century Horace Walpole could write that England owed all it possessed in art to Holbein and Vandyke. It may be said to have been permanently established when George I. came to the throne, but it was a graft and not a native product. The first school for teaching art was set up by a certain Sir James Thornhill, with whom Hogarth had worked, and with whose daughter, it may be observed, he eloped, these two facts being his only title to remembrance. Then in 1734 Hogarth himself started a school for the study of the nude, which flourished thirty years. In the next succeeding years there was an agitation for a Royal Academy, for a considerable time fruitless. The germ of the Academy was a charitable exhibition of pictures which was attended by such a throng as to suggest to the painters of London the idea of holding an annual exhibition of their works and charging an admission fee. The hundred pounds that resulted "revealed a new source of wealth, a money-making power hitherto unknown." That was in 1760; the following year that happened which has so often happened since—the artists came to loggerheads and there was a split. One of the two parties soon vanished from history; the other, the Society of Artists, was finally absorbed into the Academy, which was itself the product of a secession; for in 1768 we find a number of the most eminent members of the society withdrawing and petitioning the King to found a Royal Academy. There were trouble and delay—Reynolds's aloofness being the chief cause of them. But Benjamin West was sent to wrestle with him, and when he returned to the meeting with Reynolds in tow the assembled artists rose in a body and hailed him "President." The signing by the King of the "Instrument," still the charter of the Academy, launched it, and in January, 1769, the first Academy exhibition was held.

The Academy is bound by the Instrument, in return for the royal patronage, which consists in supplying it with rooms and paying all deficiencies, to give free instruction in painting, sculpture, and architecture; to endow professorships, give prizes and certain charitable benefactions, the funds to be provided out of the profits of the annual exhibition. The professorships are of anatomy, architecture, painting, perspective, and geometry, to which have later been added ancient literature, ancient history, and chemistry, but only six lectures a year are required from each. The Instrument also solemnly provides for a porter of the Royal Academy and a sweeper of the Royal Academy and fixes their salaries.

The early history of the Academy is not without its amusing episodes; as, for instance, the doings of the incorrigible Nathaniel Hone, who sent a satirical picture caricaturing two monks carousing, and was desired on account of religious scruples to alter the crucifix therein represented, which resulted in some sharp correspondence. The same painter also sent, another year, a caricature of Reynolds—so it was supposed to be—representing him as an old man performing incantations by which a number of prints and sketches from which Reynolds, it was insinuated, had plagiarized, were made to float around his head. Among the sketches was a nude female figure, which, it was suggested, was intended for Angelica Kauffman. Reynolds was willing to pass over his share in the satire, but the outraged lady wrote that her own pictures must be sent home if that was exhibited. Hone disavowed the intention charged against him, and offered to put a beard on the offending figure, but even this failed to convince Miss Kauffman.

There was another pretty quarrel with Gainsborough, who sent a picture of the royal family with a written hint that "if it is hung above the line he never more while he breathes will send another picture to the Exhibition. This he swears by God." The committee hung it as he desired, but when next year he sent another with a similar demand the committee sent it back. And he never exhibited again. Most exciting of all is the controversy with Reynolds, resulting in his temporary withdrawal from the Academy—a controversy that has been thoroughly exploited in the biographies. Of the artists who pass afterward through the records of the society the most interesting are West, Flaxman, Turner, Wilkie, Copley, and Washington Allston. It must be confessed that there is a pretty dreary record of mediocrity in the notices of most of the painters who had the right to sign R. A. or A. R. A. after their names. But as a record of the most important institution of British art, even if not of the most potent artistic influence in Britain, this record has much that is valuable and interesting.

*THE ROYAL ACADEMY AND ITS MEMBERS, 1768–1830. By the late J. E. Hodgson, R. A., and Fred A. Eaton, M. A. With portraits and illustrations. 8vo. Pp. xix.–411. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

Miss Meredith's Stories.

Katharine Mary Cheever Meredith, author of "The Wing of Love," which McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing, will be recalled as the author of the stories, signed "Johanna Staats," notably "Drumsticks," the tale of the neglected child of an actress. They appeared in Truth and other monthly magazines. Miss Meredith is a descendant of the New England pedagogue, Ebenezer Cheever. She is a native of Detroit, but has lived in and around New York for many years. She now spends most of her time at her Long Island home.

The Music of Beethoven.

BEETHOVEN, (THE MUSIC OF THE MASTERS.) By Ernest Walker. 12mo. Pp. xi.–195. New York: Brentano's.

This is an excellent contribution to one of the series of little books on the great musicians whose frequent appearance indicates an increasing public appetite. It strictly conforms to the title of the series to which it belongs by treating only of Beethoven's music in all its branches. It is an interesting discussion and analysis in brief of the several works of the master, with numerous musical quotations as illustrations. It is not, however, merely or even chiefly technical, nor does the author confine himself to close consideration of the successive movements. He has his own opinions about various phases of Beethoven's work and ideals that he gives freely. Thus there is to him not the "very faintest glimmering of evidence for the statement that Beethoven introduced the chorus into the Ninth Symphony because he thought the era of pure instrumental music was past; and even if he imagined so (though the idea besides being absolutely unwarranted is really unthinkable) all that can be said is that the work itself supplies the refutation." It will seem to many that he does not show a complete understanding of it in finding "a distinctly unpleasant shock" in the beginning of the finale, with its "horribly harsh outburst from the wind instruments"—a failure to appreciate the real significance of this wonderfully poetic and dramatic conception, a significance with which sensuous beauty is incompatible.

But on the whole, Mr. Walker's analyses and discussions are enlightened and sympathetic. He is not always ready to give his adherence to the production of Beethoven's last period, as in the case of the Ninth Symphony. The C sharp minor quartet (notwithstanding Wagner's "totally incoherent rhapsodies and ravings," which "do less than nothing to help") gives him many hard and apparently still uncracked nuts. The fugues of the last period, such as that in the B flat sonata, op. 106, and the "outlandish Grosse Fugue," originally intended for the B flat quartet, but never played, presents a curious problem to him, one with no strict parallels in the works of Bach. Their roughness and uncouthness leads to the reflection that "after all the third period is, in many ways, one of transition—per aspera (or as here per asperrinia) ad astra."

Mr. Walker points out regarding Beethoven's attitude toward meanings and titles in his instrumental music, that he never allowed them to influence his feeling of the paramount value of organic form, and that, with the possible exception of the bird and the storm in the Pastoral Symphony, the music would be in every way as intelligible and as beautiful if there were no titles at all. That remark which Beethoven made to Neate, that he "never worked without a picture in his mind," is cryptic, and was apparently a fanciful notion for purely private consumption. His attitude toward such "meaning" was, in general, a jesting one; and Mr. Walker finds nothing in Beethoven to countenance the strivings of the "strange, latter day prophets who would degrade instrumental music from her ancient, proudly independent sovereignty to the position of an importunate beggar woman at the doors of the painter and the novelist."

Elizabethan Music.

E. W. Naylor, Mus. D., author of "Shakespeare and Music," &c., organist and lecturer of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, in his "critical essay" on the contents of the Virginal Book in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge, "An Elizabethan Virginal Book," gives a careful study of nearly 300 pieces of the Tudor period which are almost entirely unknown. The contents of the book are 130 dances, 17 organ pieces, 46 arrangements of forty different songs, 9 arrangements of madrigals, 22 fantasias or ricercare by nine composers, 7 fancy pieces, descriptive or otherwise, by four composers, 19 preludes by six writers, including 6 by anonymous composers, and 6 exercises on the hexachord by 4 different authors. "It is not going too far to say," writes Mr. Naylor, "that if all other remains of the period were destroyed it would be possible to rewrite the history of music from 1550 to 1620 on the material which we have in the Fitzwilliam book alone." In his chapter on the "Fitzwilliam Virginal Book as a historical document," he writes:

> The collection is most interesting to the student of musical history, containing, as it does, so many examples of every kind of music that was current during the Tudor period in England. We have here nearly 300 pieces of music by over thirty composers of that period. Thus the collection is more correctly regarded as a library than as a mere book, for it contains more direct evidence of the musical practice of the Tudor times than most of us have of the music of our own century, as any reader may prove to himself by honestly enumerating the composers of the nineteenth century whose names he knows, and such of their works as he can call to his mind.

Illustrations consist of musical selections from the different pieces for the different instruments strictly contemporary with Shakespearean times. The frontispiece is colored, and shows Queen Elizabeth's virginal. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers.

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THE ORCHID.

Judge Grant's Felicitous Analysis of a Certain "Smart Set."*

IN HIS latest novel, "The Orchid," Judge Robert Grant continues his dissection of American society. He studies this time the make-up of one of those smart fox-hunting sets concerning whose spectacular doings newspapers keep everybody more or less well and closely informed, but his method of treatment is as light as his characters are frivolous, and the result is a book very different in texture and effect from his "Unleavened Bread" or "The Undercurrent." Both of those involved a serious and able discussion of matters vitally affecting social standards, and both laid bare in disquieting fashion some extremely unadmirable modern social tendencies, but "The Orchid," though offering food for thought, is as far as possible from anything savoring of the didactic. It only serves the useful purpose of convincing its readers that whatever such minute fractions of the human family as the Westfield Hunt Club may do to make themselves obnoxious or ridiculous, it has no more serious bearing on the destiny of society as a whole than have the fantastic shapes of the orchids upon the great useful, wholesome crops of the soil.

As a picture of how men and women can flutter idly along an easy and pleasant pathway of life, nothing could be better than "The Orchid," told as it is in this accomplished writer's crispest and most interesting style. Hunting, golfing, tennis, teas, dinners, and gossip—especially gossip—fill up the days for the members of the Westfield Colony and a very happy, healthy and care-free life they appear to lead, with plenty of money, no labor, and no other visible object in view than a gay, good time. The favored beings who can afford thus to dispose of their one passage through the world are of extremely ordinary mold, mentally and morally, so far as can be judged from anything they say or do or think in this book—a certain careless comprehension and overlooking of one another's faults being about the most active virtue on exhibition among them.

It is to the bright, particular flower of womanhood growing in this invigorating soil that Judge Grant has given the suggestive name of "The Orchid," and he adds to his gallery of social portraits a masterpiece of feminine beauty, cleverness, soullessness, and uselessness. Lydia Arnold is the pet and pride of the Westfield Colony until she becomes an example of their easy-going selfishness and irresponsibility carried to logical conclusions that succeed in shocking even their blunted sensibilities—not so deeply, however, that they do not decide it to be the safer policy to overlook her delinquencies and allow her to live down her scandal among them. There may have been a time when it would have been considered a piece of wild exaggeration for a novelist to represent a woman in civilized society as actually selling her unloved child to her unloved first husband for $2,000,000 in order that she might have the wherewithal to marry a second husband, more to her intellectual and artistic taste, but entirely without the means to continue the luxuries which were the necessities of her life. But the Society, with a big "S," from which Judge Grant has taken his types, is commonly held to be so cold-blooded in its matrimonial affairs that probably enough he has drawn this most startling incident in Lydia's career from the annals of real life. Some almost as startling have been recorded elsewhere than in novels.

Even the author of "Unleavened Bread" never wrote anything more cleverly suggestive of the sophistical processes of the human mind than the conversation in the last chapter of "The Orchid," where Lydia's former friends discuss the pros and cons of her reception by them when she shall return with her dearly purchased husband to settle down in Westfield. It is so certain that similarly knotty points of social etiquette and decorum must often arise in the group that styles itself Society that it is highly amusing to hear a shrewd guess as to just what means they take to settle them. One can sympathize with Mrs. Cole, who remarked that "if the Church would only pass a canon forbidding us to call on women who get divorced in order to marry some one else," it would be easier to take a proper stand; also with Mr. Marcy, who was of the opinion that "it's very difficult to cut people whom one has known all one's life, unless they've committed murder or embezzled." But how the poor ladies of the Westfield colony did settle it all is told too well by Mr. Grant to be spoiled by quotation. As an observer of American characteristics he has few rivals.

"The Approach to Philosophy."

This is Prof. Ralph Barton Perry's first venture into the literature of his subject. He defines his purposes in the preface:

> The present book is written for the sake of elucidating the inevitable philosophy. It seeks to make the reader more solicitously aware of the philosophy that is in him or to provoke him to philosophy in his own interests; to meditate between the tradition and technicalities of the academic discipline and the more common terms of life.

Charles Scribner's Sons are soon to publish the book.

*THE ORCHID. By Robert Grant. Illustrated by Alonzo Kimball. One volume. Pp. 229. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

STATISTICS.

THE STATESMAN'S YEAR BOOK. Statistical and Historical Annual of the States of the World for the Year 1905. Edited by J. Scott Keltie, with the assistance of I. P. A. Renwick. Forty-second annual publication. With seven maps. One volume. Pp. lv.-1,424. 8vo. cloth, flexible. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.

There are some annuals that have made themselves absolutely indispensable—not a large number, possibly half a dozen—and one of them is The Statesman's Year Book, the forty-second annual number of which is now out, under the editorship of Mr. J. Scott Keltie, who has supervised its preparation for more than a dozen years.

In Grimm's Tales was a story of a maiden who became daily more beautiful. To some amateurs of thought it was a question how beautiful could she become. It is much the same way with the Statesman's Year Book; it has always been good, it grows better each year; when will its improvement cease, because further betterment is impossible?

The changes in the Year Book this year are as usual in matters of detail. The Australian Commonwealth is treated more than formerly as an entity, its trade report being given as a whole instead of divided among the various States; more space has been given to Germany and less to the little States which provide Princes and Princesses for marriage to those of greater States; the Chinese army reform is recorded—somewhat prematurely, it might seem; Cuba, of course, is treated as an independent State, but—a proof that the Year Book is not yet so beautiful as it is to be—Mr. Keltie has not yet heard of the details of its Constitution.

The maps given in the Year Book are unusually interesting. The first of them shows the new military commands in the United Kingdom—commands seemingly formed on the lines of our own new divisions and departments; the second shows the new naval commands, by which the principal part of the British Navy will be around the British coasts instead of scattered over the world. More important, however, is a series of maps showing where the United Kingdom gets its meat supply, its wheat, and its cotton. The last named shows the "experimental areas" now under cultivation, with the hope that in no long time Great Britain may be able to raise her cotton in her own colonies, and not have to depend on us, on South America, and on China.

In ten years the size of The Statesman's Year Book has increased by 275 pages, nearly one-fifth. Not a page of the book is unnecessary or can be spared.

Borrowed Plumes.

THE ACCOLADE; OR, THE CANON AND HIS YEOMAN. By C. E. D. Phelps. 12mo. Pp. 352. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The author of this tale has selected his characters from among Dan Chaucer's Canterbury pilgrims, and constructed for them a nondescript dialect, wherein Chaucerian turns of speech are barbarously imbedded. Moreover, though the thing is prose, the poetic license of inversion is borrowed from Chaucer also.

The story relates the adventures of a son of that Franklin so excellently described in the Prologue, and represents this youth as traveling in France and Italy in the train of Chaucer himself when he was the King's envoy to the Genoese. This youth loved a maid, Cicely, and she him, wherefore her cruel uncle and guardian, objecting to the match, had him crimped—crimped by Chaucer's very "shipman"—and carried abroad to Bordeaux, where he was rolled ashore concealed in a cask among the lees of wine, and so escaped to further adventures. First he watched his yeoman attendant fight a terrible battle with a vagabond free companion—scythe against sword. The stout Englishman slew his enemy by driving his rustic weapon through the ugly fellow's head, and was straightway afterward married to a black-eyed French maid, who has watched the fray and been the prize of it. Then master and man were off to Italy, where the master meddled somewhat with diplomacy, and still more with alchemy. In some years' time he returned to France, and, saving the life of Bertrand du Guesclin, was by that hero dubbed Knight—hence the title. The end of the story comes with the famous Canterbury pilgrimage, wherein travels lovely Cicely, (faithful all this time,) intent to be made a nun. With Chaucer's help, the young Knight steals her and carries her away. It cannot be said that the mantle of the old storyteller has descended upon the modern who has sought to beautify his crow with these stray eagle's feathers.

OLD LONDON.

Prof. Henry Thew Stephenson's Account of the Town in Shakespeare's Day.*

PROF. HENRY T. STEPHENSON, in his book on "Shakespeare's London," has relied on Stow's "Survey of London," which dates from Shakespeare's time; but he has gone to other sources, and, as he says, "attempted with great care to verify his facts"; his book, as a result, is interesting and apparently correct in its statements. He begins by describing the people for whom Shakespeare wrote—a credulous folk, he calls them, fond of display and fine clothes, of gossip, of good times generally. They were not quarrelsome, but they enjoyed fighting, and London of to-day, despite its greater size, is much quieter than it was in Shakespeare's time. The old London, however, had a clearer atmosphere, though its streets were dirtier, because householders got rid of garbage by throwing it into the gutters. It was not until thirty years after Shakespeare's death that they were ordered not to throw offal into the streets, but to bring it out and lay it in the gutter after 9 in the night. Undoubtedly this restriction was considered a long step in the direction of reform.

London, largely a city of wood in Shakespeare's time, was remarkable for its many churches and taverns. "Often," says Mr. Stephenson, "Stow finishes the description of an unimportant street with the words, 'containing many fair houses and divers taverns.'" The city was walled, and its principal streets were only four—Cheapside, from Newgate to Aldgate, east and west; Bishopsgate Street, from Bishopsgate south to London Bridge; from Ludgate east to the Tower, and Thames Street, parallel with the river from Blackfriars to the Tower. St. Paul's, the cathedral of London, was a great place of resort—not, however, because of any popular religious feeling, but because it was an exchange for merchants of all kinds. The middle aisle of the nave was called "Paul's Walk," and there men and women of the middle and lower classes sauntered up and down for a couple of hours daily. Jonson's Bobadil was a frequenter of Paul's Walk. At one column lawyers congregated; at another men and boys waited to be hired by those looking for servants; tailors displayed their cloths at a third, and all through the crowd pushed peddlers crying their wares. Services went on, however; but the choir boys would occasionally leave their places to collect "spur money" from some man who had passed from the Walk into the choir with his spurs on his boots. The first lottery on record in England was drawn in the churchyard; and more than one unhappy person was executed just before the door of the church. Popular misinformation made Sir John Beauchamp's tomb, in a corner of the nave, that of the Good Duke Humphrey of Gloucester; and before it penniless men waited, hoping that some friend might invite them to a meal. When the friend failed, they simply "dined with Duke Humphrey"—went unfed.

In Shakespeare's time, and even for a century afterward, the river was the great thoroughfare for London. Hundreds of boatmen rowed back and forth with passengers; for the streets were not especially pleasant even for the people of the time. "Westward Ho!" cried a person wishing to go up the river toward Westminster; "Eastward Ho!" he would call if he wished to go downstream. There were swans on the river, besides boats; and fish in its waters, too, in those days. The principal pageants of the time were water borne—the streets were too narrow to admit of many persons seeing the displays. Even in Pepys's times, fifty years later, the chief possessions were on the river. All land parades, however, were certain to pass along Cheapside, which was a part of the only thoroughfare across the city.

There was only one bridge across the Thames in Shakespeare's time and for years afterward—old London Bridge. Its narrow arches penned the water in, so that when the tide turned there was a fall of several feet on the upper or the lower side of the bridge. This fall was employed to turn water wheels, which forced water into the mains supplying the street pumps. The bridge was covered with houses, in which were shops of many kinds; and first at the north end and later at the Southwark side it was the custom to post the heads of traitors and felons who were decapitated. Sir Thomas More's head was stuck on a pole on the bridge, and fell into his daughter's lap as she was being rowed under the arch above which it hung.

Outside of the city stretched the Strand, leading to Westminster. The houses of the nobles built along the Strand fronted not on the street, but on the river, and each of them had its water gate and landing.

> The people were much as we are to-day, as a matter of fact; their surroundings were different, their dress different—it was much more expensive than our's to-day; they had fewer comforts than we have, but did not miss them, as they knew nothing about them. They ate more, when they had it to eat, and they drank more. Prof. Stephenson says that they had three courses at dinners; the first meat, the second game, the third sweets, but Shakespeare intimates that the second was the chief course of the meal. It is interesting to note how few foreigners lived in London about the time that Shakespeare came up from Stratford; in 1589 there were but 6,500 out of more than 100,000 inhabitants in London. If there ever was an Anglo-Saxon city, London in Shakespeare's time must have been one.

*SHAKESPEARE'S LONDON. By Henry Thew Stephenson, Assistant Professor of English in Indiana University. Map and illustrations. One volume. Pp. x.-357. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.

DERBYSHIRE.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS IN DERBYSHIRE. By J. B. Firth. With illustrations by Nelly Erichsen. 12mo. Pp. 500. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Derbyshire, though by the author's admission not within the arena of the greater historic events of English history, is yet rich enough in associations to make the reading of Mr. Firth's book a very pleasant thing. The author's method is a sort of strolling one, not very different from that adopted by E. V. Lucas in treating of Sussex in a previous volume of this series. Mr. Firth wanders with you in the pleasant valleys of the little streams our British cousins dignify into rivers—the Dove, the Derwent, the Wye, the Amber. He crosses fields by footpaths alongside hedgerows and visits villages and churches and gentlemen's gardens and the ruins of old seats. He leads you across the bleak moors, too, and to the famous Peak of Derby associated in most people's mind with Sir Walter's Peveril of that same.

Mr. Firth takes you to Melbourne Hall, with wonderful old gardens, and tells you it was the seat of the Lambs, of whom was that Lady Caroline, whose name is linked with Byron's, and how at an earlier date (when the Cokes dwelt there) Samuel Baxter began at the hall "The Saints' Everlasting Rest," whereof now "new editions are rare," though "it would be rash to say the vogue of the book is over." Then he is your guide to Tutbury, (on the Staffordshire bank of the Dove,) where Mary of Scotland was kept prisoner "in a walled inclosure on the top of a hill, exposed to all the winds and inclemencies of heaven." So Mary herself wrote, and it appears the old castle was a draughty place at best. You will remember (and if you forget Mr. Firth will remind you) that Mary's jailer was the politic old Earl of Shrewsbury, who was fourth subservient husband of that able woman of affairs and families Bess of Hardwicke. Of this lady, progenitress of three ducal families, you find further reminiscence when you come to Chatsworth, "perhaps the most beautiful as well as the most imposing of the great houses and great parks of England." It is the seat of the Dukes of Devonshire, descendants of Bess of Hardwicke, and the house of which the present is the successor (planned by William Talman, surveyed by Sir Christopher Wren in 1698,) was another of the prisons of Mary of Scotland while she enjoyed the hospitality of her royal kinswoman, Elizabeth. In the Devonshires' time Dr. Johnson had been guest at Chatsworth, and David Garrick and Tom Moore.

Of Dr. Johnson Mr. Firth has more to say while he is pottering about Ashbourne, where the lexicographer used to stay at the house of his schoolmate and friend, Dr. Taylor, a "warm man" of the Church who enjoyed several fat benefices at once—he was rector of Market Bosworth and of St. Margaret's, Westminster, and a Prebendary of the Abbey—while at home at Ashbourne he was "a diligent Justice of the Peace." Boswell, who used to be Dr. Johnson's companion at Ashbourne, can tell you all about it—as about the great bull which was the rector's pride, and the strawberries and cream, of which the admired doctor ate such quantities.

In the same region are memories of George Eliot, for Ashbourne is the Oakbourne of "Adam Bede," and near by is Norbury, which she calls Norbourne, and Ellaston, which she calls Hayslope. Mary Ann Evans's father, Robert Evans, was a wheelwright of Ellaston, and Dr. Johnson's father came from Great Cubley, midway between Ashbourne and Sudbury.

Thus as you ramble across the fields you are taught how your feet lie in the footsteps of familiar friends—it was in Beresford Dale that Izaak Walton angled—there is the Fishing House. Then you read of Haddon Hall, which the romancers have taken for their own; of the baths at Buxton, and of the shire town of Derby itself, famous for the great ram so celebrated in song, famous also for Crown Derby porcelain and for the coming thither of Prince Charlie and his Highland men in 1745.

The drawings of old gardens, old ruins, old churches, old bridges, by Nelly Erichsen, are singularly charming—are, in fact, when all is said, the best part of a very good book.

ROSADI'S BOOK.

An Italian Jurist's Study of the Trial and Conviction of Jesus.*

MANY persons will consider Giovanni Rosadi's book, "The Trial of Jesus," superfluous and impertinent. Rosadi is an Italian jurist of distinction, however, and he has executed his task in a perfectly reverent spirit and with much skill. Rosadi holds that the arrest of Jesus was without warrant, Judaic or Roman, and was carried out without the knowledge of the Roman authorities.

This arrest, effected in the night between Thursday and Friday, the last day of the life of Jesus, on Nisan 14, according to the Hebrew calendar, was the execution of an illegal and factious resolution of the Sanhedrin. After the triumphant entry of the Nazarene into Jerusalem on the preceding Sunday, Nisan 9, the priests and elders of Jerusalem, who had many times sought to convict Jesus of some flagrant violation of the law, but had not succeeded, or rather had not the courage to seize Him for fear of the people, whose favor He enjoyed, held a meeting on the Wednesday following, Nisan 12, at which they discussed the means of getting hold of Jesus. It was finally decided to arrest Him, even though illegally, and have Him put to death.

What took place before the Sanhedrin Signor Rosadi deducts from Biblical sources. These, however, he endeavors to illuminate with his knowledge of Hebrew and Roman law. Two charges, he argues, were brought against Jesus, sedition and blasphemy. The court proceeded by elimination, abandoning the first charge in default of proof, and taking the second from the confession of the accused. On this latter point it is proper to emphasize the fact that, although the confession of a prisoner might be used against him, it could never be the independent and exclusive occasion of his guilt. The conduct of Jesus before the Sanhedrin should, according to Signor Rosadi, have explained the nature of the dilemma which confronted the judges—"namely, that the prisoner before them was either a fanatic or should be acquitted as an apostle to whom men should hearken."

Now, the sentence ascribed to the court was not a judicial sentence; and, after a review of Scriptural law bearing upon the crimes of blasphemy and sedition, the author concludes that, had Jesus been judicially condemned by the Sanhedrin, he would have been stoned. "The Sanhedrin inflicted upon Jesus no punishment, and that which he later underwent was not among those which the Sanhedrin was able to apply."

The author gives a biographical sketch of Lucius Pontius Pilate. The conduct of Pilate he sums up as follows:

He refused not only the great gift of free will, in a case when a free choice was his absolute duty—he refused a power which, for him, was the fount of duty and which cost the life of a man and the right of an innocent. * * * And even as the refusal of Pilate was great, the greatest of all refusals, so it was cowardly. He was convinced of the innocence of Jesus; he calls Him righteous; asks and asks again of His accusers, "What evil hath he done to you?" He knows that it is out of envy that they set Him in his hands; he thinks and says, "I find no fault in Him"; he feels that it is right and reasonable to set Him free, and yet he sends Him to the cross.

The statement of the prosecutors that Jesus began to preach sedition in Galilee served as an inspiration to Pilate's diplomatic cunning. It showed him how he might shirk all responsibility in the case by handing Jesus over to the Tetrarch, who had criminal jurisdiction over the subjects of Herod Antipas, who at that time happened to be in Jerusalem to attend the Passover. Now it was Herod's turn to shirk all responsibility, and with a keen sense of irony he had the prisoner clothed in a white toga and returned to the representative of Mighty Rome. On the day of the Passover it was customary for the Roman Governor to set at liberty a prisoner selected by the people. And Pilate offered the people this alternative: Barabbas, a rioter and murderer, or "Jesus, which is called Christ." He pressed the latter choice upon them, no less fearful on account of his wife's dream than of criticism and rebuke from Rome. But when the prosecutors turned his own subterfuges against him and boldly charged that if he release Jesus he was not Caesar's friend, since the prisoner was alleged to have declared himself King, Pilate saw that, should he release Jesus, the charge of aiding a traitor might be made against him, and so he finally acquiesced in that last unanimous and most piercing cry of the people, "Let Him be crucified!"

The utter isolation of Jesus at this time is accounted for by Signor Rosadi from the fact that the people had looked for a miracle and were disappointed. He was now condemned, but who had condemned him?

That He was tried cannot be said, for who were His Judges and when did they judge Him? Not they of the Sanhedrin, for they had not the power, nor did they claim it. Not by the Roman Magistrate in the Praetorium, who heard no single word of evidence, sought not a single proof, weighed not a single pleading, observed not a single form. Were one to forget the place of the proceeding—a Roman tribunal—were one to forget the date, eight centuries after the foundation of the City of Rome, that had no childhood—Rome, the teacher of the law to civilized mankind—one might imagine that one was present at some primitive trial taking place before the curule throne of one of the first Roman Kings without the slightest guarantee of even the most grotesque ritual forms.

In order to show what a monstrous miscarriage of justice the trial and conviction of the Nazarene was, the author cites Roman law and procedure as then enforced, and the result is a most damaging arraignment of Lucius Pontius Pilate, and the statement the martyrdom of the prisoner "will stand fixed forever upon the crowning summit of injustice, cupidity, and civil falsehood, a symbol of eternal reprobation, and of degeneration without limit." Many contemporary sources, both Hebrew and Roman, have been made to yield their facts; judgments and opinions of evangelists, as well as of German New Testament critics, are considered in the light of law and equity. We doubt, however, if the best English and American scholarship will regard Signor Rosadi's work seriously, and we must admit that the work seems to serve no particularly good purpose.

*THE TRIAL OF JESUS. By Giovanni Rosadi. Edited, with a Preface, by Dr. Emil Reich. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.50 net.

Presidential Elections.

OUR PRESIDENTS AND HOW WE MAKE THEM. By A. K. McClure, LL. D. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-511. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

The reissue of Col. McClure's book in a third edition after five years shows that its value as a collection of historical data, documents, and statistics has been sustained in the scrutiny to which it has been in the meantime subjected. It is considerably more than such a collection, however, for Col. McClure, out of his half century's experience with National Conventions and acquaintance with the chief actors of both parties in selecting Presidential candidates has given the inside movements of some of our important National struggles which have not been fully understood by those on the outside. He has told of the inspiration and organization of all the political parties, and has given many personal reminiscences of the political leaders with whom he has come into contact. His method is to treat each political campaign in chronological order, describing the political situation at the time, the issues involved, the men who were prominent, the manoeuvrings and incidents of the preliminary and final campaigns. In each case a table of balloting in the conventions is given, and in many cases copious extracts from the platforms are added. From the year of Taylor's nomination, in 1848, onward, Col. McClure tells of what happened from his own personal observation, and this personal element makes the later half of the volume much more interesting reading than the earlier.

Absolute accuracy in such a work extending over so long a period of time is scarcely to be hoped for. It is not to be won even in the statistical portion. In his preface to the second edition Col. McClure instances the difficulty he had found with the tables of the popular vote in the National elections. The electoral vote in each case is, of course, established beyond question; but the historian says as to the popular vote:

I have at hand a dozen or more complete popular election tables giving the full votes for Presidents since electors were chosen by a direct vote of the people. No two of them agree, and there is no way in which absolutely accurate election tables may be obtained.

Consequently he has followed Thomas Hudson McKee's tables in his book entitled "National Conventions and Platforms." There are historical facts that run counter to generally accepted beliefs, and even to what the historians have recorded. Thus it has often been declared that the single electoral vote cast against President Monroe in 1820 was inspired by the sole purpose to make Washington stand alone as the only President who was chosen by the unanimous vote of the Electoral College. As a matter of fact, a student friend of the author's showed him that Gov. Plumer of New Hampshire, who cast that vote, did it, as represented by his own declaration in his son's biography of him, as a matter of political principle, because he was opposed to what he considered the extravagance of Monroe's Administration and because he believed Adams to be the best equipped man for President.

Col. McClure also, on Mark Hanna's own authority, has changed the interpretation he put on the adoption of the gold plank in the Republican platform of 1896. Instead of being, as it seemed on the face of it, a defeat for Senator Hanna, it was a result, so Col. McClure came to believe, of Hanna's "masterly diplomacy in bringing the disputing elements of the party into harmonious action," producing precisely the result he was seeking to obtain at St. Louis.

It is doubtful, so Charles Emory Smith says in his introduction, if any other American ever bore so active and so intimate a part in so many Presidential elections as Col. McClure; and his newspaper training and instincts have stood him in good stead in his writing of this book. It is likely that its value will be rated more highly as time goes on; for it is not only a valuable record, but also entertaining history by one who could say of what he describes from his own observation that most of it he saw and a certain part of it he was.

A Romance of the Boer War.

ON THE FIRING LINE. By Anna Chapin Ray and Hamilton Brock Fuller. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Assisted by Mr. Hamilton Brock Fuller, Miss Anna Chapin Ray has written a new novel, the background of which is the Boer war. Together they have made a very interesting story. Two nice, clean, stalwart, healthy Canadians journey to South Africa to enlist in active service. On the boat which carries them to their destination is a young English girl, whose home is in Cape Town. She and Harvard Weldon, the bigger, more stalwart, and handsomer of the two, find no small satisfaction in each other's company on board the boat. Afterward it is Ethel Dent's image which spurs Weldon on to continued bravery. As for Carew—he is not left moping on the cold outer edge of love. Ethel Dent has a convenient cousin, and so things square themselves, although, of course, the inevitable lovers' misunderstanding crops out between the two principals.

However, the book, in spite of its conventional plot, holds a lively interest for the reader in the vivid descriptions of the battles, the talk of the messrooms, the kindly spirit which prevails throughout. Although another lover and suitor to Ethel's hand appears in the fascinating person of Capt. Frazer, we are spared the sufferings of having to watch and listen to the bickering of rivals—the Captain is an unusually noble character, and honestly loves his rival, which is nice, since it might have been so easy for the author to make him antagonistic to Weldon, and, as the latter's commanding officer, let his prejudice crop out in the regiment.



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Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York

BRITISH MYTHOLOGY.

Charles Squire's Book About the Old Celtic Legends and Superstitions.*

MR. CHARLES SQUIRE in his book on the mythology of the British Isles has not written for Celtic scholars, and admits that he owes to them all that is in the book; he addresses himself to readers familiar with the outside of other mythologies in the hope of interesting them "in another and a nearer source of poetry." His qualifications for his work are a sympathy with his subject, considerable study, and a good style—and without the last the former would be of little value for his purpose.

The mythology of the British Isles is of course Celtic. It has little of the "heavy crudeness that repels one in Teutonic and Scandinavian story," says Mr. Squire; it is as graceful as the Greek, and its gods are the "natural inhabitants of British landscapes, not seeming foreign in a scene where there is no vine or olive, but 'shading in with' our homely oak and bracken, gorse and heath." In the west of England, in Wales, and in Scotland, and especially "in legend-haunted Ireland," the hills and dales "still keep memories of the ancient gods of the ancient race." For centuries they lost their rule, though they were still remembered; the Greek and the Roman gods usurped their places in English literature. Yet popular fancy rehabilitated them; "they still lived on in legend as Kings of Britain reigning in a fabulous past anterior to Julius Caesar—such were King Lud, founder of London; King Lear, whose legend was immortalised by Shakespeare; King Brennius, who conquered Rome. They still lived on as long-dead saints of the early churches in Ireland and Britain, whose wonderful attributes and adventures are, in many cases, only those of their original namesakes, the old gods, told afresh. And they still live on in another and yet more potent way. Myths of Arthur and his cycle of gods passed into the hands of the Norman storytellers, to reappear as romances of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table. Thus spread over civilized Europe, their influence was immense. Their primal poetic impulse is still resonant in our literature; we need only instance Tennyson and Swinburne as minds that have come under its sway."

Documents in existence give the stories of these gods and saints, the majority of them dating from a period lasting, speaking roughly, from the middle of the twelfth to the end of the sixteenth century. These stories are made up of still older legends—Mr. Squire holding with experts that the existence of the Irish and Welsh poems and prose tales, in something like their present shape, dates from a period anterior to the seventh century. But as a mythology must always be older than the oldest verses and stories that celebrate it, it follows that these legends are of a prehistoric and immemorial antiquity.

It appears, says Mr. Squire, that the Celtic state worship was solar. Its gods were in two camps; just as the Olympians fought the giants, so among the Gaelic gods was conflict between those of light, day, life, fertility, wisdom, and good, and those of night, darkness, barrenness, and evil. The first were the divine family of Danu, and were called Tuatha de Danann, the Tribe of the Goddess Danu; their opponents were descendants of a goddess Domnu. Their better known name is "Fomors," or "Fomorians," which means the gods from under sea. Nuada was greatest of the Tribe of Danu; and next to him was the Dagda, or Good God. He had several children, of whom Brigit has been adopted into the Christian roll of saints as St. Bridget. Ogma, a son of the Dagda, invented the Ogam letters, according to tradition. Science, however, no longer believes this tradition, inasmuch as the Ogam is based on the Roman alphabet.

In the Gaelic legends dynasty of gods succeeded dynasty. First came gods of the race of Partholon, who landed in Ireland from "the Other World" on May Day, (Beltaine,) sacred to Bilé, God of Death. They warred with the Fomors, and defeated them, but after three hundred years were destroyed by an epidemic. Then came those of the race of Nemed, who likewise suffered from plague; their survivors were terribly oppressed by the Fomors, who finally crushed them. The third set of gods was that of the Fir-Bolgs, who came from "Spain," which Mr. Squire says is a post-Christian euphemism for hades. The Fir-Bolgs were connected in some way with the Fomors.

At last, enemies to both Fomors and Fir-Bolgs, came the Tuatha de Danann, who fought with and destroyed the power of the Fomors. Afterward they made peace with the Fomorians. Later, however, war broke out again, and the Tuatha De Danann warred with the giants of the sea and won; but themselves were conquered by mortals. The mortals, however, were of divine origin, being sons of the God of Death. Their immediate ancestor, however, was Fenius Farsa of Scythia, whose son married Scota, daughter of King Pharaoh of Egypt. She had a son, Goidel, whose great-grandson was Eber Scot, (all these names, it may be noted, seem to be eponymic.) Fenius and his family would not persecute the Israelites, and were driven from Egypt, living in Africa for forty-two years; thence they went to Spain, and finally to Ireland, where they defeated the gods, who retired beneath the surface of the earth. Thereafter the gods became fairies—each god a Fer-Sidhe, or Farshee, each goddess a Bean-Sidhe, or Banshee.

Cuchulainn, Conchobar, Finn, and the Fenians are all considered by Mr. Squire and students of Gaelic as legendary; they "move on equal terms with the gods, fight for them or against them, marry them, and are given to them in marriage." It was the wise missionaries who made them all real personages. The Christianizers of Ireland and Scotland and Celtic Britain knew better than to tell their would-be converts that all their ancestors and gods were condemned to perdition; instead of doing so they adopted them into Christianity, St. Patrick going so far as to recall Cuchulainn from the dead to testify to the truth of Christianity. His successors carried on the euphemeristic work, ascribing dates to legendary Kings, and making Fir-Bolgs, Fomors, Fenians, Danaans real people. The gods of the Britons parallel closely those of the Irish and Scottish Gaels.

Nowadays some masquerade as Kings in Geoffrey of Monmouth's more than apochryphal Historia Britonum; others have received an undeserved canonization, which must be stripped from them before they can be seen in their true colors; others again were adopted by the Norman-French romancers and turned into the champions of chivalry new known as Arthur's Knights of the Round Table. But their real nature can still be discerned. The Gaels and the Britons were but two branches of one race, the Celtic.

In the Mabinogion, the oldest version of the doings of the British gods, they are still divine; but the oldest Welsh legends show them pretty well stripped of their divinity, and the Norman adapters made them quite mortal. It is from Sir Thomas Mallory's version of these Norman stories that we to-day get our knowledge of the British gods, who, in the guise bestowed on them by Tennyson, have no semblance of divinity. Mr. Squire points out survivals in Great Britain and Ireland of the beliefs of the Celtic inhabitants of centuries ago.

The fairy belief of the present day hardly differs at all from the conception which the Celts had of their deities. * * * There seems to be no doubt that the Celtic worship centred around the four great days in the year which chronicle the rise, progress, and decline of the sun, and, therefore, of the fruits of the earth. The nature of the rites performed upon these days can be surmised from their pale survivals. May Day (Beltaine) celebrates the waking of the earth from her Winter sleep and the renewal of warmth, life, and vegetation. This is the meaning of the Maypole. The opposite of it was Samhain, a sad festival, the beginning of the Celtic year, and omens for the future might be exorted from dark powers by uncanny rites.

This is All Hallow Eve, with its curious ceremonies and customs. The August festival is not observed much now, and the midsummer festival has lost its mythological significance in the ecclesiastical Feast of St. John. The bonfires customary in Britain and Ireland on those days are relics of the old sacrificial fires, according to Mr. Squire and his teachers. Another relic is the only recently extinct custom of sacrificing cattle to avert the cattle-plague. The most persistent survival, however, is the worship of water, especially wells, trees, animals, and stones. The Holy Wells of Ireland and Britain are very numerous to this day, changed from what might be compared with the Greek fountains of the nymphs into wells dedicated to saints, and exploited under the direction of the Christian Church.

The stories of the gods of Britain and Ireland are so confused that to the average reader their study might easily become repellent. Mr. Squire has handled his refractory subject very ably, and has made the story of British mythology both lucid and interesting.

*THE MYTHOLOGY OF THE BRITISH ISLES. An Introduction to Celtic Myth, Legend, Poetry, and Romance. By Charles Squire. One volume. Pp. x.-446. 8vo, cloth. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50.

Arabian Tales.

TOLD IN THE GARDENS OF ARABY. (Untranslated until now.) By Izora Chandler and Mary W. Montgomery. 12mo. Pp. 230. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.

It is set forth in what is named a "prelude" that these Eastern fairy tales are those which modern women—one, at least, American—told each other as they passed time idly away in a lovely and languorous garden somewhere in Arabia the Blest—where, in default of bridge, the telling of tales has been the stock feminine minor amusement since the splendid days of Scheherazade. The "prelude" indicates eloquently enough that the lotus-eating and pipe-dreaming ways of the East have cast a spell upon the author—who appears from the title page to be twins. It sings the sleepy glories of the land immediately east of Suez, the land of the Prophet and Allah his god. As for the tales, they are—as the prelude warns you—no erotic tales. Rather, they are like Hans Andersen's story of the soldier and the three dogs with eyes of climactic size—full of violence, but innocent of suggestions of evil.

The story of the "Emerald Roc" is merely a version of that old one of the King who had three tall sons, the two elder wicked and cowardly and the youngest brave and good and ultimately fortunate by the aid of good genii and grateful beasts. "The Story of the Beautiful Girl Who Had Her Wish" is of that best of maidens who released an enchanted Prince—and has therewith a touch of patient Grizel; the next, "The Story of the Beautiful One Who Did Not Have Her Desire," tells again of that wicked servant who supplanted the good young mistress—about to be made Sultana—and of the punishment.

And so it goes; you, excellent reader, know the kind. These are pleasant samples of it, neither very good nor very bad.

History of Indiana.

INDIANA: A REDEMPTION FROM SLAVERY. (American Commonwealths.) By J. P. Dunn, Jr. New and enlarged edition. 12mo. Pp. xii.-306. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

This new edition of Mr. Dunn's history of Indiana in the American Commonwealths series has been enlarged by the addition of a chapter presenting in outline the more important features of the history of the State since its admission to the Union, where the original edition ends. But in the fifteen years since that edition first appeared new light has been thrown on a certain few points in the early history of the State. Mr. Dunn has called attention to these in his preface, and has not deemed it necessary to change the text where they are discussed. He adds, not without a touch of pride, that, in his opinion, the original text, except for the points he has named, has "withstood the fire of criticism and the test of more recent and extended research."

They are not points that essentially modify history as it has been written. Thus the most important relates to the date of the settlement of Post Vincennes. It was previously not definitely known, but conjecturally put between 1724 and 1731. Documents in the French archives at Paris, among them two letters from the Sieur de Vincennes, fix the date as 1731. The statement is also corrected that "up to 1800 the western lands were not sold in tracts of less than 4,000 acres." It was based on an old political document, without verification, and is proved to be false.

One of the distinctive features of Mr. Dunn's history is its treatment of slavery in Indiana. He has examined this question more thoroughly than it had been examined before him; and so important does it seem that he has suggested it in his sub-title. The historical fact, never before him hinted at, is that the local slavery question was the paramount political question in Indiana up to the time of the organization of the State Government. The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 provided in terms that there should be no slavery in the territory northwest of the Ohio; but other portions of the document assume, inconsistently, the existence of slavery, though not naming the peculiar institution. Early court decisions reaffirmed the plain words of the ordinance. Later decisions treated it as an existing institution, whose legality went unchallenged. Gov. St. Clair construed the ordinance as having no effect on slaves already in the territory, and as being merely a declaration of a principle to govern the Legislature and the courts in cases subsequent to the date of the ordinance.

Efforts were early made to secure a repeal of the slavery proviso of the ordnance, and there was an abundance of pro-slavery sentiment in Indiana. It is not a little curious to learn that the majority of settlements and citizens in the early days were French, and that it was they who were most eager for a change in the law. The Legislature of 1805 enacted a law for the introduction of slavery by indenture, and slaves were held under it long after Indiana became a State in 1816. It was never overthrown by the courts, and indeed no case was ever brought under it, yet it aroused very energetic dissatisfaction among the minority. This law was repealed in 1810, but the slavery question was not settled, and slaves were still held in Indiana with apparent sanction of the authorities, till the State was admitted "free," but even then there was no definitive step to declare slavery at an end, until a test case was made and decided that under the Constitution slavery was prohibited in the State. Yet the immediate effect was not marked. People continued to hold slaves for many years thereafter. In 1830 there were thirty-two slaves in Vincennes, four more than there were in all Indiana in 1800! The National census of 1840 also credits Indiana with three slaves—an extraordinary state of affairs that simply implied a plain violation of the law.

The account here given of slavery in the State is of remarkable interest, and it shows that here as elsewhere slavery had been a potent political force, and had a chief part in the molding of the early growth of Indiana for a quarter of a century.

Booth Tarkington's Latest Story.

THE BEAUTIFUL LADY. By Booth Tarkington. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

This is a little story printed on heavy paper and in large type; it covers 150 pages, and so it is a book. The sentiment in it is very pretty, and Mr. Booth Tarkington never writes other than gracefully. An impoverished Neapolitan reduced to almost starvation and with the care of two little nieces dependent upon him was forced to become a living advertisement for one of the music halls of Paris. The work was light, the pay heavy. All that was necessary was to don the most exquisitely made suit of clothes, sit all day at a small table sipping coffee (in the morning hot, in the afternoon iced,) at the Café de la Paix, at the corner of the Place de l'Opéra. His thick crop of black hair was shaved and on the bald place thus left was printed in large black letters these words:

Theatre
Folie-Rouge
Revue
de
Printemps
Tous les Soirs!

And for this he received 300f. Enough to send 250f. to the convent for his little nieces' support and to still retain 50f. for current expenses. But while he sat there plunged in the shame of his position he saw his half-brother, the wicked Antonio, Prince Caravacioli, pass him by—but since his head was shaved he thought his disguise invulnerable and was happy that Antonio seemed not to know him. And there passed him also a lady with a lovely voice and a gray pongee skirt. He could not tell more about her, for the shame in his heart held his eyes to the floor, but the lady dropped honeyed words of pity, albeit in English, which she did not think he understood, and she passed him by with the young American gentleman who was with her. And poor Raffaele, with his shaved head bowed low on his breast, remembered through all that day and later through all the years the kind, pitying words of the beautiful lady. For she was beautiful he knew, although he had not seen her face.

Afterward, when, (by means of a lie, it is true,) Raffaele Ansolini secures the honorable position of companion to young Rufus Poor, Jr., he meets the beautiful lady, and finds that he was quite right in his surmise. And quite unconsciously by means of that same shaved pate in the Café de la Paix he helps young Poor, Jr., who was her companion on that tragic day, to win her for his own, and at the same time gets even with the wicked Antonio, Prince Caravacioli. And Raffaele! He is quite happy, for has he not always the memory of her soft, pitying voice, her beautiful face, and her gray pongee skirt!

For Love and Justice.

A COURIER OF FORTUNE. By Arthur W. Marchmont. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50.

This is the most exciting of exciting romances. It begins with love and leads through paths choked with intrigue, rushes headlong into battles, plunges precipitately back into love, swerves sharply at the corners of villainy, tells of loyalty and sacrifice, and finally emerges with dripping swords, but unfurling the banners of peace at last.

The Duke de Rochelle, Governor of Morvaix, but called by the people the Tiger, fixed his fierce fancy on Gabrielle de Malincourt and, because there was already a Duchess de Rochelle, decided, with the aid of Gabrielle's uncle, Monsieur de Proballe, a wicked libertine masquerading as a virtuous gentleman, to marry the beautiful Gabrielle to the profligate Gerard de Cobalt in order to mask his own wicked intentions. And Gerard, having lately murdered a man at Cambrai, entered quite willingly into the diabolical schemes upon the promise of full pardon for the affair at Cambrai.

Meanwhile the Tiger of Morvaix, filled with personal greed, oppressed the people heavily with food taxes until Gabrielle, a friend of the poor, secretly dispatched word to the Duke de Bourbon, Suzerain of the province, to investigate the misrule of the Governor.

In response to this call came young Gerard de Bourbon, son of the Suzerain, at the head of his troops—but in order to better investigate the crimes of the Governor he came masquerading as another—and, as luck would have it, chose, without knowing its import, the name of Gerard de Cobalt. As neither the Duke nor de Proballe had ever met de Cobalt the disguise was not only effective, but led the unwitting de Bourbon into a very hot bed of intrigue in which lying spies, paid villains, and masquerading soldiers added to the excitement. Having once seen Gabrielle and discovered the plot against her fair fame and name, de Bourbon found other and weightier reasons for maintaining the disguise than the mere desire to investigate the oppressions of the people.

Through three hundred and sixty pages the reader follows breathless at the heels of adventure, and in the end has the satisfaction of seeing all the bad people in the story punished as they deserve and the good ones similarly rewarded.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

IOWA, the First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase. From its Discovery to the Admission of the State Into the Union. 1673-1846. By William Salter. Illustrated. 12mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

A HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. By Joseph Schafer. Maps and illustrations. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

JOHN KNOX AND THE REFORMATION. By Andrew Lang. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50 net.

OUR FIRST CENTURY. By George Cary Eggleston. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20 net.

MARCUS WHITMAN and the Early Days of Oregon. By William A. Mowry. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

AMERICAN WRITERS OF TO-DAY. By Henry C. Vedder. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Essays and General Literature.

THE LIFE WORTH LIVING. A Personal Experience. By Thomas Dixon, Jr. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.20 net.

SELECTIONS FROM EMILE ZOLA. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Bibliography. By A. Curtot Cameron. Authorized edition. 16mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents net.

A FIRST VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By William Vaughn Moody and Robert Morss Lovett. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

SCIENCE AND A FUTURE LIFE. By James H. Hyslop. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

ADDRESSES AND OTHER PAPERS. By William Williams Keen. Illustrated. 8vo. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders & Co. $3.75 net.

Travel and Description.

HAKLUYTUS POSTHUMUS OR PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES. Containing a History of the World in Sea Voyages and Lande Travells by Englishmen and Others. By Samuel Purchas. Volumes III. and IV. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25 per volume.

ROUND THE WORLD TOWARD THE WESTERING SUN. By Lee S. Smith. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

THE WEST INDIES. Painted by A. S. Forrest. Described by John Henderson. Octavo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net.

THE TRAVELLER'S HANDBOOK. A Manual for Transatlantic Tourists. Compiled by Josephine Tozier. 16mo. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

HISTORIC PILGRIMAGES IN NEW ENGLAND. Among Landmarks of Pilgrim and Puritan Days and of the Provincial and Revolutionary Periods. By Edwin M. Bacon. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Poetry, Drama, and Art.

CHRISTMAS GUESTS AND OTHER POEMS. By Robert A. Chesebrough. 8vo. New York: Press of J. J. Little & Co.

HISTOIRE DE L'ART. Depuis Les Premiers Temps Chrétiens Jusqu 'a Nos Jours. Publice sous la direction de Andre Michel. Fasciculé 1., 2, 3, 4. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin. Paper.

FRIENDSHIP'S FRAGRANT FANCIES. By Catharine Moriarty. 12mo. New York: Dodge Publishing Company.

IMPRESSIONS OF FUKIYO-YE. The School of the Japanese Color Print Artists. By Dord Amsden. 12mo. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50 net.

New Editions.

THE COMPLETE WRITINGS OF CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER. Backlog Edition. Volumes IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., and XV. Hartford, Conn.: The American Publishing Company.

BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. "Prince Otto," "The Master of Ballantrae," "Treasure Island." Three volumes. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 per volume.

THE POCKET R. L. S. Being favorite passages from the works of Stevenson. 24mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 50 cents.

THE HOUSE OF SEVEN GABLES. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Introduction and Notes by Clyde Furst. 16mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 25 cents.

Fiction.

THE LITTLE CONSCRIPT. A Tale of the Reign of Nicholas I. By Ezra S. Brudno. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

JOHN HENRY SMITH. A Humorous Romance of Outdoor Life. By Frederick Upham Adams. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

DAVID RANSOM'S WATCH. By Mrs. G. R. Alden (Pansy.) Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE COMING OF THE KING. By Joseph Hocking. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

THE HOUSE OF CARDS. By John Heigh. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A DARK LANTERN. By Elizabeth Robins. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

ON THE WE-A TRAIL. By Caroline Brown. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)

PRINCESS SUKET. The Story of a Pigeon and Her Human Friends. By Marshall Saunders. 12mo. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.75 net.

THE ELDER BROTHER. A Novel in which are Presented the Vital Questions now Confronting the South Growing out of Reconstruction and in which the Author Defines the True Relations Between the Races now Existing in the South. By Theodore D. Jervey. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE MILBANK CASE. A Maine Mystery of To-day. By George Dyre Eldridge. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

THE HUNDREDTH ACRE. By John Camden. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

SAWDUST. A Polish Romance of the Carpathian Timberlands. By Dorothea Gerard, (Mme. Longard de Longarde.) Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 360. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.00.

Educational.

THE PLACE OF INDUSTRIES IN ELEMENTARY EDUCATION. By Katharine Elizabeth Dopp. Third edition. 12mo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1 net.

AMERICAN PHONOGRAPHY. An Exposition of the Ben Pitman System, with Cross References to the Best Features of the Isaac Pitman, Graham, Munson, and Osgoodby Systems. By William Lincoln Anderson. 12mo. Pp. 325. Boston: Ginn & Co. $1.20.

THE PRACTICAL NEW STANDARD SPELLER. By Alfred B. Chambers. 12mo. Pp. 240. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 25 cents.

ESSENTIALS IN ENGLISH HISTORY. (From the Earliest Records to the Present Day.) By Albert Perry Walker. In consultation with Albert Bushnell Hart. 8vo. New York: American Book Company.

ESSENTIALS IN AMERICAN HISTORY. (From the Discovery to the Present Day.) By Albert Bushnell Hart. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

ECONOMY IN EDUCATION. A Practical Discussion of Present-day Problems of Educational Administration. By Ruric Nevel Roark. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF COMMERCE. By Frederick R. Clow. Introduction by F. W. Taussig. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

THE WORLD AND ITS PEOPLE. Book XI. The Story of the Philippines. By Adeline Knapp. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

AESCHYLUS' PROMETHEUS. Introduction, Notes, and Critical Appendix. By Joseph Edward Harry. 12mo. New York: American Book Company.

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. For Evening Schools. By William Estabrook Chancellor. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

THE FAIRY READER. Adapted from Grimm and Andersen. By James Baldwin. New York: American Book Company.

Religion.

SCRIPTURE SELECTIONS TO MEMORIZE. Suggested by Helen Miller Gould. Wall roll. New York: F. H. Revell & Co. $1 net.

Juvenile.

FAIRY TALES EVERY CHILD SHOULD KNOW. A Selection of the Best Fairy Tales of All Times and of All Authors. Edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. 90 cents net.

FLIP'S "ISLANDS OF PROVIDENCE." By Annie Fellows Johnston. Illustrated. 12mo. The Cosy Corner Series. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

THE GREAT SCOOP. By Molly Elliot Seawell. Illustrated. The Cosy Corner Series. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

JOHN WHOPPER, THE NEWSBOY. By Thomas M. Clark. Illustrated. New edition. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

DOWN IN DIXIE. The Story of Three Little Crackers. By Will Allen Dromgoole. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

DAVID COPPERFIELD AND OLIVER TWIST. Retold by Annie Douglas Severance. The Child's Dickens. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

HALF HOURS WITH THE LOWER ANIMALS. Protozoans, Sponges, Corals, Shells, Insects, and Crustaceans. By Charles Frederick Holder. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

THE MAKING OF THE EMPIRE STATE. By Jacques Wardlaw Redway. Illustrated. Stories of the States Series. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

Foreign.

DAS AMULETT. Novelle von Conrad Ferdinand Meyer. Introduction, Notes, and Vocabulary by C. C. Glascock. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE LAW OF THE ROMANS. With a Commentary to Serve as an Introduction to the Subject. By James J. Robinson. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

ESSENTIALS OF LATIN FOR BEGINNERS. By Henry Carr Pearson. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

GRAMMAIRE FRANCAISE PRATIQUE. A l'Usage des Americains. Par J. H. Worman et A. de Rousemont. Revised by Louis W. Arnold. 12mo. New York: The American Book Company.

LATIN COMPOSITIONS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS. By Benjamin L. D'Ooge. Part I.—Based on Caesar, (50 cents net.) Parts II. and III.—Based on Cicero, (60 cents net.) Two volumes. 12mo. Boston—Ginn & Co.

Miscellaneous.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1900. Part XXIX. United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

GREAT ARGENTINA. Comparative Studies Between Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Paraguay. 12mo. Buenos Ayres: 155,000. Imprenta, Litografie y Encuadernacion de J. Peuser, San Martin, Esquina Cangallo. Paper, $2.50 net.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By Richard T. Ely. New edition. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AND COMMERCIAL LAW. As Founded Upon Theory, Legislation, and Practice. By F. Meili. Translated and supplemented with additions of American and English Law. By Arthur K. Kuhn. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3 net.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. Showing the Operations, Expenditures, and Condition of the Institution for the Year Ending June 30, 1903. Report of the United States National Museum. 8vo. Washington: Government Printing Office.

STAINED GLASS WORK. A Text Book for Students and Workers in Glass. By C. W. Whall. Diagrams by two of his apprentices, and other illustrations. Artistic Crafts Series of Technical Handbooks. Edited by W. R. Lethaby. No. 4. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

WHO'S WHO IN NEW YORK CITY AND STATE. Containing Authentic Biographies of New Yorkers Who Are Leaders and Representatives in Various Departments of Worthy Human Achievements, Including Sketches of Every Army and Navy Officer Born in or Appointed from New York and Now Serving; of all the Congressmen from the State, &c. Edited by L. R. Hamersly. Revised edition. 1905. 8vo. New York: L. R. Hamersly Company, 49 Wall Street.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. (Incorporated March 21, 1859.) 8vo. Philadelphia: Press of Allen, Lane & Scott. Paper.

FORESTRY. Tenth Annual Report of the Chief Fire Warden of Minnesota. For the year 1904. 8vo. St. Paul, Minn.: The Pioneer Press Manufacturing Department. Paper.

THE WALL STREET POINT OF VIEW. By Henry Clews. 12mo. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

THE ETHICS OF IMPERIALISM. An Inquiry Whether Christian Ethics and Imperialism are Antagonistic. By Albert R. Carman. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1 net.

Fifty Millions in Gold.

THE GOLDEN FLOOD. By Edwin Lefevre. 16mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

This is an exceedingly interesting story of Wall Street, wherein a quiet, amiable-looking metallurgist with gold-rimmed glasses quite succeeds in outwitting two hardened financiers and at the same time mystifying the reader as well.

It was not to be wondered at that Mr. Richard Dawson was somewhat surprised when Mr. George Kitchell Grinnell presented himself at his bank one morning with an Assay Office check for $103,648.67, which he wished to deposit. As he had never before been a depositor of the Metropolitan National Bank, it was quite natural that the President should be cautious. This he was, but Mr. Grinnell's credentials were beyond reproach. The following Thursday, quite as a matter of course, Mr. Grinnell deposited a $151,000 Assay Office check, and so on each week this strange, silent young man doubled his deposits until they amounted to some $10,000,000 a week.

He appeared to have all sorts of strange, impractical views as to finances, was, according to his own evasive admission, a Socialist; was also a metallurgist, maintained (so the bank detectives discovered) a laboratory in his house, and, on the whole, not only frightened the astute bank President into indiscretions, but also did the same to Mr. Mellen, the richest man in the world.

To tell the denouement of the story would be to do not only the author but also the reader an injustice. The book, being small in size and large in print, occupies only a couple of hours in the reading, and these hours, we have no hesitancy in saying, will be very entertainingly occupied if employed thus. And there will probably be double enjoyment in store for those who, knowing the market and its frequenters, think they can identify the characters of Mr. Lefevre's story.

For Young Steam Engineers.

H. W. Metcalfe, Engineer Commander of the British Royal Naval College at Osborne, has compiled a volume on "Elementary Steam Engineering," which Longmans, Green & Co. are to publish. As he points out in his preface, this does not pretend to be a textbook. It has been prepared for the very young student who knows little or nothing at the beginning of the course of physics or of mechanics. This book prepares the student of steam engineering for the usual textbooks on the subject. It opens with some hints for and explanations of engineering sketching, after which are explained "naval engineering," the steam engine, "expansive" working of the steam engine, details of the mechanism, the condensing and compound engines, the boiler, closing with a chapter on the materials used in the construction of the steam engine and of machinery generally. There are 144 illustrations in the book.

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"A REVELATION OF THE INDWELLING SPIRIT OF THE JAPANESE."—*Pittsburg Times.*

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LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, Publishers, Boston

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JAMES POTT & COMPANY - NEW YORK

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JUNE 3, 1905.

FOREIGN CRITICISM.

The latest installment of George Brandes's "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature," published by the Macmillans, happens to be that one which is by far the most important to native readers of English, whether or not they be readers of English only. For, under the title of "Naturalism in England," it deals with what to such readers is known as the Romantic movement in the English poetry of the beginning of the nineteenth century. Doubtless it is one of the "main currents in nineteenth century literature." To such readers, on either side of the Atlantic, it may well seem to be the most important and prevailing current of all. And it is treated here by as candid and competent a foreign critic as they are ever likely to encounter, certainly the most candid and competent of foreign critics since Taine. And yet, as Taine was not satisfactory to them upon a subject which they felt to be theirs and not his, so, and in the same way, Mr. Brandes's treatment will seem to them to fall short.

It is true that Taine was a Frenchman, which should mean that his sensibility had been cultivated to the extreme. It is true also that Mr. Brandes is not a German. The fact is so far in his favor that he, as a Dane, does not partake that mania for generalization and systematization and classification which has made many a plain man rub the eyes of wonder at reading German views of things which it seemed to him that he knew innately. But there is a tendency to treat works of art as typical and illustrative rather than on their individual merits as human expressions, which the systematic historian of literature cannot escape. In the next, if not in the first, place there is that liability on the part of the most gifted and the most accomplished foreigner who has acquired a language not his own to miss the precise point of the value of words which the native has by nature. Every language is thus a dialect, in the sense that the man not born to it never acquires the discrimination in it which the man born to it possesses without any credit to himself and of course without any consciousness of acquisition. To read foreigners on English poetry is to understand why Scotchmen tell us that it is vain for us to try to understand the Scottish poems of Burns. When one sees what the most accomplished foreigners make of the most English poets, how that which is precisely the most poetical of its poetry eludes them, one has to admit that, after all, the "world poets" may not be the most poetical poets, and that the foreigner, meaning this time himself, may miss the point of what is most poetical even in the world poets not of his own race and lineage. And the matter is not in the least mended by the production of the foreigner's linguistic credentials. There is no reason to suppose that Mezzofanti was especially sensitive to the charms of poetry in any one of the tongues which he knew, for other purposes, "like a dem'd native." There is even reason to suppose that some of the special sensibility with which he may have started for the nuances of his own language, the appreciation of which is the appreciation of its poetry, may have been rubbed out in the course of his polyglottic voracity.

Surely it seems so when foreigners write about "our" poetry. Taine's hugest and most tragical collapse is doubtless his failure in respect to Milton. And yet, observe, all Taine's remarks would be justified if they had been made upon an accurate translation of Milton into French prose, upon a "Bohn" of Milton. Similarly of the pitfalls of platitude into which the similarly accomplished Dane falls. He merely shares the Continental overestimate of Byron, though he does not, like Taine before him, make it a ground of reproach against Byron's countrymen that they fail to bring to him the nicer appreciation of the foreigner. Mr. Brandes is German enough to be the victim of "tendenz," again like Taine, but more so. He does not pretend to be chiefly interested in poetry as poetry, but for its social and political illuminations. Hence the dismissal of Keats as the exponent, rather as the victim, of "all-embracing sensuousness." Of course, as Matthew Arnold has admitted, Keats "had that, too." But no native lover of English poetry will be in the least ready to admit that that was all he had. But this is no greater failure on one side than on the other is the solemnity with which the claims of Tom Moore to a high place in the poetical pantheon of his time are canvassed and admitted.

It would not be fair to dismiss Mr. Brandes's volume as if its shortcomings of appreciation were all there were in it. There is much more, much more than we have space here to set forth. It is as candid as the "tendenz" will allow, very well informed, highly entertaining, frequently striking, and even useful. But it has the shortcomings it had to have, and these will prevent it from having the authority it ought to have with readers who have by nature that appreciation which the author could not possibly acquire. A curious reflection concerning the collapses of foreigners in attempting to appreciate the poetry of a living language not their own is the wonder whether any living man's appreciation of the poetry of a dead language, even Mr. Swinburne's own, is worth much more. Is Mr. Brandes more an antique Roman than a Dane? How can we make sure that Matthew Arnold on Homer or Myers on Virgil would not be as much in the air, as irrelevant, to a Greek who really natally and prenatally knew his Homer or a Roman who similarly knew his Virgil, as the remarks on English poetry of a German professor, or even of a Taine or a Brandes, are to readers to whom the appreciation of English poetry is not an acquisition but a birthright?

PLUNKETT'S "EPILOGUE."

Sir Horace Plunkett has published through E. P. Dutton & Co. a new and cheap edition of his "Ireland in the New Century." It is accompanied by what the brilliant author calls an "epilogue," and the edition is made very inexpensive (60 cents) in order that the book, and still more the epilogue, may reach as many readers as possible. It may be added that it is clearly the desire of Sir Horace that the number of readers in this country shall be as large as the number in old Ireland, or larger. At all events, he and his publishers have furnished for the American public quite a model of good reading, clear print, handsome page, and neat binding at a remarkably low cost.

We are not at all surprised that Sir Horace Plunkett should have felt impelled to answer the numerous and curious criticisms to which his admirable but not ingratiating book has given rise. In the original edition he set himself the highly important task of telling his countrymen what he believed to be some of the moral causes of their troubles and pointing out what virtues it was incumbent on them to cultivate. And especially he brought it plainly and even sharply to their attention that all their ills were not due to the oppression of the English or to the system of laws imposed upon them, or to the way in which those laws were administered; that in a considerable degree their ills were due to their lack of moral courage and independence of judgment, and to their habit of unreasoning partisanship. Incidentally he made some reflections which from a distance seemed harmless enough as to the influence of certain tendencies in the Roman Catholic clergy upon the economic development of the people of Ireland, and other reflections by no means so mild on the influence of a considerable class of politicians on the temper and the energies of their followers.

Not unnaturally, and, we should have supposed, not unexpectedly, these criticisms have brought down on the head of their author a great number of unfriendly comments, many of them assailing his motives, and nearly all of them directed against the work of industrial organization in which he is so prominent. For the former Sir Horace Plunkett does not seem much to care; as to the latter he is sincerely concerned. He admits that the book has produced an unfavorable impression on the minds of some who are earnestly in sympathy with his work, and even those who agree with his general criticisms think it would have been expedient to withhold at least the reddest of the rags from the eyes of the notoriously excitable bulls in the arena of Irish politics and religion. This is hardly the place to deal with the correctness or the inaccuracy of Sir Horace's analysis of the Irish-English situation. But we think it quite the proper place to note, and note with a good deal of emphasis, that no people, big or little, can hope to develop a national character and a national literature worthy the attention of the world if it cannot tolerate and even welcome such criticism as this volume contains. We have read and reread it with interest, and we find in it the tone of sincerity on the one hand and on the other precisely the kind of searching of heart which a true patriot owes to his own people. Apart from its literary and intellectual qualities, which distinctly are high, there is the attraction of an independent point of view which even opponents ought to welcome.

Certainly the author leaves no unflattering or discouraging impression of his people. Quite the contrary. Measured from point of starting and with reference to the obstacles encountered, the real progress of the Irish has been remarkable. That does not imply that it might not be greater in the future, and the man who points out, as Sir Horace Plunkett does point out, that the future has new difficulties to meet and demands some change of action and feeling, seems to us to render a real service to his countrymen.

Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine.

Besides the first chapters of Robert W. Chambers's new historical novel, "The Reckoning," and the account by Dr. Evans of "The Second French Empire," edited by Dr. E. A. Crane, the July issue of D. Appleton & Co.'s new periodical will contain an account of the Museum of War and Peace at Lucerne, with reproductions of some of its famous pictures of battles, &c.; a poem by Ellen Glasgow, a short story by Rex E. Beach, and another tale by Lloyd Osborne, a paper on foreign trade by Harold Boice, a description of the English homes of titled American women, by Miss Elliston, and extracts of some literary remains of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the Baltimore architect, soldier, philosopher, artist, humorist, poet, &c. The price of the new magazine will be 25 cents.

Popular Science Monthly.

Dr. Charles A. White of the Smithsonian Institution explains in the latest issue of The Popular Science Monthly the mutation theory of the origin of species with reference to experiments he has made on varieties of the tomato. Other contributors include Prof. Arthur H. Daniels, on teaching logic in college; T. D. A. Cockerell, on the biology of the Rocky Mountains, and Prof. W. J. Beal, on how plants hide from animals.

ELIZABETH ROBINS.

ONE comes from the reading of a new book by Elizabeth Robins with the sense of having viewed life, or an odd phase of it, strangely but to some purpose, under the guidance of a strong will. One may view life for himself, at first hand, to be sure, more agreeably; or he may view it under the beneficent and edifying guidance of the greater novelists, with larger and more lasting results. Miss Robins is not to be named as one of the great novelists—even among the few relatively great of this hour.

She is an exceedingly clever woman, however, who has done many things well, though her writing is never as good as it might have been if, from the beginning of her career, she had devoted herself wholly to writing.

With a natural fund of appreciable humor, (richly displayed in the earlier chapters of "An Open Question,") she is, nevertheless, apt to view life darkly, and her tragic spells are not often as splendid as she was able to make them in "The Magnetic North," where her suggestion of the tremendous scenic environment of her poor, ordinary human beings was wonderfully successful. There is no tragic climax in her new novel, "A Dark Lantern"; indeed, it has a quite conventional "happy ending," the reunion of a husband and wife who have long been in strife. But its picture of life is sombre, its shadows are very deep, its proportions are inharmonious. It must be called, plainly, a distorted picture. But it is full of sincerity, and has much fine detail. In strength, in originality, in emotional force it is far out of the common. We must take Miss Robins just as she comes, and few discriminating readers of novels will let her pass unheeded.

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London society, within the last ten years, makes the surroundings of the intrigue and passion that are here dealt with. There are bright glimpses of Germany and Italy, and some of the action passes in Devonshire, on the Isle of Wight, or elsewhere in the country, but much more of it takes place in a big house in old St. James's Square, an apartment in Hill Street, Berkeley Square; a house in Cavendish Square, another in Hans Crescent, Kensington. Once more we have the familiar scenes of the polite society novel, the small talk, the scandal, the gayety, all the machinery as of old. Miss Robins does it all well enough, and some of her characters have much more distinction and vitality than we are apt to find in the ordinary "society novel."

Lady Peterborough, to be sure, is the manoeuvring dowager again, but she differs from the type. She has a god-daughter, too, instead of her own daughter, to dispose of. She does not favorably consider the possibility of Katherine's morganatic marriage with a royal personage until after Katherine's own folly has caused a great deal of chatter. Moreover, when she learns actually how evil the royal personage can be, she bravely saves Katherine from disaster, and dies without so much as boasting of her deed. A kindly, worldly, disillusionized old woman is Lady Peterborough, contemptuous of the proud, poor and of all the low-born, but with traits that distinguish her from others of her kind in fiction. Her gentle, missal-hunting husband is a less effective figure; so are the opium-eating Captain, the young guardsman, the cigarette-smoking matron. All of these, with the servants and trained nurses, are well enough sketched, and the royal personage himself, a German Prince, with the perfection of bad manners and without a scrap of morality, is a rather pleasing figure, especially as he is doomed to disappointment, as the impressible reader desires him to be from the first.

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Katherine Dereham, the heroine, and the ogre doctor, Garth Vincent, however, concentrate most of the reader's attention. Katherine is a beautiful girl, who falls desperately in love with a Prince, who cannot marry her, (until long after she wants to marry him,) and wastes much of her youth in a harmful thraldom to a fancy. After her escape from her passion for the Prince, burdened with a serious illness, she becomes the thrall of the ogre doctor, described as "the man with the dark lantern face." She had briefly flirted with this man years before and then snubbed him. For whatever suffering she may have caused him he

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amply repays her. She becomes the victim of his insolent brutality, his slave, his long-suffering wife. She loves him.

He is a sort of combination of Charlotte Brontë's Rochester and Jack London's Wolf Larsen. His brutality is vividly portrayed, and the exhibition of the tender, delicately nurtured woman in subjection to it will probably give the book some sort of sensational success. "A Dark Lantern" will doubtless be more popular than "The Magnetic North," though it is all on a lower plane, unless, indeed, Miss Robins has some occult purpose in her new novel. It may have some symbolical significance. The book is published by the Macmillan Company.

"Who's Who in New York."

"Who's Who in New York City and State" contains 1,074 pages of names of living men and women and information concerning them. The plan of the book comprehends "authentic biographies of New Yorkers who are leaders and representatives in various departments of worthy human achievement, including sketches of every army and navy officer born in or appointed from New York and now serving, of all the Congressmen from the State, State Senators, and Judges, and Ambassadors, Ministers, and Consuls appointed from New York." This is the "revised edition" of 1905. L. R. Hamersly is the editor. The publishers are the L. R. Hamersly Company of 49 Wall Street, N. Y.

This is undoubtedly a useful reference book for merchants and journalists. But it would have been more useful if it had been more carefully edited. It contains many more errors than we have ever noted in the British "Who's Who" or the "Who's Who in America." It has, to be sure, the manifold faults of those publications. Many very unimportant persons (especially some unattached contributors to periodicals) have needlessly detailed biographical sketches. No one but their mothers would be interested in such full accounts of their achievements. The statements of the things some of these estimable persons have done are so nearly complete that one feels that another word would be an indelicate encroachment upon privacy. On the other hand, the notices of some prominent personages, like J. P. Morgan, are inadequate. There are too many typographical errors, especially in dates and names. The drollest is probably that which makes the late Jefferson Davis a resident of "Warren County, Mass."

A New Art Magazine.

Beginning next September Messrs. Moffat, Yard & Co. will publish the 15th of each month, The Scrip, a magazine of art, conducted by Miss Elisabeth Luther Cary, an art critic of distinction, and a writer whose good judgment and charm are familiar to readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

Each number will be illustrated with a duograph, photogravure, or colored frontispiece, and with line prints. It will contain articles on art subjects of permanent importance, and translated or epitomised accounts from authoritative sources of the contemporary art of France, Germany, Italy, and the Scandinavian countries. A list of the current art exhibitions for the month will be given in each number, and the three regular departments will be devoted to notes on these exhibitions, to notes on the development of the arts and crafts movement, and to reviews of books on art. The Scrip will be published at 15 cents a number.

The Lippincott List.

The J. B. Lippincott Company is publishing "Young Japan," by Dr. James A. B. Scherer, with many illustrations; Vols. I., II., and III. of "The History of the Conquest of Peru"; Vol. I. of "The History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella," of the Montezuma edition of the works of William Hickling Prescott, edited by Wilfred H. Munro, of which the first four volumes have appeared; the new edition of Dr. J. B. Cooke's "Nurses' Hand-Book of Obstetrics," and "A Graded Speller," by Alice Rose Power."

De Musset in English.

An edition of all the writings of Alfred de Musset, in ten volumes, is being prepared by the Edwin C. Hill Company of this city. The issue has been divided into two editions—one, of fifty-eight copies, will be printed on Japan paper; the other, of 1,000, on large paper. The books, to be 6 by 9 inches, will be of white stock, linen rag paper; the type from the Scotch font, bold and readable. The works have been translated by Marcel Raoul Pellissier, Marie Agathe Clarke, Kendall Warren, Mary W. Artois, Dr. Edmund Burke Thompson, Simeon Settjas, and Mary Helena Dey, who have turned the French into literal English, without any abridgment of the text. The illustrations for the edition are by Oresta Cartoso, Fr. Eugene Burney, François Fleming, M. Bida, Paul-Leon Jasset, Daniel Mordant, Eugene Abot, Lalause, C. Delort, Louis Monsies, Ch. Laudelle, C. Henry Pille, and P. L. Prosper Lucas. The pictures include a reproduction of a portrait of de Musset as a child of three, painted by the Flemish artist Van Bree. The publishers are sending out a small brochure describing the author's principal works, which may be had on application.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 2.—An art book in three volumes, which in the most expensive of its limited editions will cost about $600, is to be added, in the course of the year, to Messrs. Dickinson's art library. This superb work will contain an illustrated history of French Art from Watteau to Prudhon. Its preparation has been committed to J. J. Foster.

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The biography of the musical composer Tschaikowsky, recently written by his brother, is being translated from the Russian by Mrs. Rosa Newmarch for publication by John Lane.

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Miss Pullenbury's book called "Ethiopia in Exile," which is announced by Fisher Unwin, contrasts the black men of Jamaica with those of the United States. The author confesses herself quite unable to explain why the American negro is more given to crime than the Jamaican.

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A John Knox volume is to be added to the Heroes of the Nations series. The writer is Prof. Henry Cowan, a recognized authority on the religious history of Scotland.

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Dr. E. Mill is writing a book on "The Siege of the South Pole" for the Exploration Series published by Messrs. Lawrence & Bullen. It will contain a good deal of matter not previously published.

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The Hutchinsons are publishing an elaborate work on British Trees, the most notable feature of which will be a series of 250 illustrations by R. Vicat Cole.

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George Gissing's last complete story, entitled "Will Warburton," will be published soon by Messrs. A. Constable & Co. It is a London tale of lower middle class life.

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Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, who took over the Isbisters' publishing business, have just made a third payment to authors connected with the house at the time of the liquidation, bringing the total payments up to fourteen shillings seven pence in the pound. W.

In Central Asia.

An idea of the scope of Oscar Terry Crosby's volume on "Tibet and Turkestan," which G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish shortly, may be had from the following description of it:

A recital of the joys and perils of travel in hidden lands; a careful statement of existing political and social conditions in the little-known heart of Asia; a fair criticism of British policy in Tibet; an important contribution to a knowledge of Russian and Chinese characteristics as exemplified in the Government of the two Turkestans; a study of the effects upon human society of climatic and religious influences at work throughout the vast region traversed from the Caspian Sea, through Turkestan and Northwestern Tibet to Kashmir.

The author is well fitted to write such a book, having acquired knowledge and sympathy for the people whom he describes by previous travel in Somaliland, Abyssinia, and the Soudan, and he shows the white man's methods and the dark man's difficulties. Among the incidents of which he writes are the comforts of a bazaar, life in uninhabited wastes, where for forty days no man was seen; the intense heat of the Taklamakan deserts, the cold experienced in traveling over glaciers, &c. The illustrations in the book are from photographs, and present views and scenes in Bokhara, Samarcand, Audijan, Kashgar, Khotan, Ladok Lé, Srinagar, the Altai and Himalayan Mountains, and the Tibetan Plateau.

In the West Indies.

The present condition of affairs in the West Indies, writes John Henderson in "The West Indies," is like that in the Garden of Eden: "The tree of liberty is put before the eyes of the black man, who is told that the fruit and the blossom is his very own—but that he must not touch it." And the trouble, Mr. Henderson adds, is that the negro is beginning to realise that, nominally the equal, he is not the equal of the white man; "the negro is becoming ambitious; he is beginning to become ambitious for his race. As soon as the race finds its strength it will use it for its own ends. It will demand political freedom."

There are chapters on the Island of Jamaica, its people, views of the white and the colored man, turtle fishing, the natives, the army, the flora, commerce, the railway, matters of interest to the tourist, some hints on "Certain Things the West Indian Tourist Must Not Do," "The Caribbean Group," "Hayti," &c.

The many illustrations, in color, are from the brush of A. S. Forest, who painted the pictures for S. L. Bensusan's book on "Morocco," also bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Company, and included in their series of colored books.

Argumentative Briefs.

A new volume by Ralph Curtis Ringwalt, A. B., LL. B., member of the New York bar, joint editor of "Briefs for Debate," &c., is published this week by Longmans, Green & Co. It is entitled "Briefs on Public Questions," and contains a series of argumentative briefs and lists of references on twenty-five of the most important public questions of the day. For greater precision in the argument each brief has been prefaced with a concise proposition, stating the question for discussion. In some short paragraphs an explanation is given on the importance of the subject, what facts material to it are generally conceded by both sides, and what are the principal points at issue. The brief proper comes next, followed by a discussion of these issues from the affirmative and the negative points of view. Each division is preceded by a list of references. Mr. Ringwalt writes of his work:

In the briefs I have attempted little beyond an analysis and arrangement of the more important arguments put forward by those who have written on the same topics. Largely because of the limitation of space, only the main lines of an argument have been given; no especial effort has been made to invent new or original arguments; and whenever a writer's wording of his point has seemed to be particularly effective I have not hesitated to use it. * * * I have tried to give the most important books on each topic, and especially references to available books—those which are, or ought to be, in every large library.

Briefs are given on politics, economics, and sociology—naturalization, woman suffrage, negro suffrage, Chinese immigration, the Monroe Doctrine; protection and free trade, trusts, shipping subsidies, a postal telegraph, a federal divorce law, the single tax, government by injunction, and so on.

Queen Mary of Modena.

The biography of the "fascinating" Princess—the only Italian Queen who ever shared the English throne—as it appears in her own letters and the dispatches and letters of her contemporaries, has been written for E. P. Dutton & Co. by Martin Haile. It is an account of the life of Mary of Modena, the Queen of James II. James married the Italian Princess of the house of Este about two or three years after the death of his first wife. Mary's mother was the Duchess Laura of Modena, daughter of Count Martinozzi and Margaret Mazarini, cousin of the great Cardinal Mazarin, and married, under his auspices, at the Chapel Royal of Compiegne, in 1655, by proxy to Alfonso d'Este, hereditary Prince, and afterward Duke Alfonso IV. of Modena. The Duchess was one of the most brilliant Princesses of her day. After the death of her husband, while her son was in his minority, she became Regent of Modena, and is said to have ruled her estates and family with rare sagacity and intelligence. The Duke of York's envoy, Lord Peterborough, called her "an extraordinary woman."

When Lord Peterborough was shown the photograph of the Princess Mary he saw "a young Creature about Fourteen years of Age; but such a light of Beauty, such Characters of Ingenuity and Goodness as it surprised him, and fixt upon his Phancy that he had found his Mistress, and the Fortune of England." He made every effort to meet her personally, but in vain; so he was introduced "by means such as might seem accidental" to the Abbé Rizzini, who was employed at Paris to negotiate the interests of the House of Este. This man attributed "many excellencies to Mary of Modena, yet he endeavored to make them useless" to them by saying that she and her mother wished Mary to take the veil. But it was later learned that obstacles were put in the Duke of York's way until it was announced that he had become a Roman Catholic. The volume is illustrated with photogravures.

Harvard Men and Others.

CAMBRIDGE SKETCHES. By Frank Preston Stearns, author of "True Republicanism," "Life of Prince Otto von Bismarck," "Sketches from Concord and Appledore," &c. 12mo. Pp. 373. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

The author of these essays has something—never anything pressingly important—to say about a number of interesting personages whose habitat before, during, and just after the civil war was the Massachusetts town of Cambridge. It is perhaps somewhat a pity that this Cambridge is not by name distinguished from time Major Stearns, for Gov. Andrew, had about filled the dusky ranks of the nowadays somewhat historical Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Massachusetts Regiments. A Southern negro has recently devoted many pages of his book on the race question to the older English university town, but such confusions are numerous. The men Mr. Stearns writes about are Francis J. Child, Longfellow, Lowell, Dr. Holmes, Charles Sumner, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, Frank Bird of the famous "Bird Club," John A. Andrew, known always as "the great war Governor," with C. P. Cranch and T. G. Appleton and George L. Stearns, who gathered negroes in Ohio for Gov. Andrew's two celebrated "black regiments."

It appears that the Massachusetts black men were getting excellent wages and declined to volunteer. Therefore the recruiting officers went West. In due course the Governor of Ohio objected to having Massachusetts black troops drawn from among Ohio negroes—but by that the gallantry of these regiments and their officers. Mr. Stearns, of course, is not concerned with the performances of the negroes on the field of battle.

The author has several pleasant personal reminiscences of Longfellow and Holmes, the old Greek professor at Harvard, Sophocles, and about the other men already named; he tells how unpopular Abolitionists were at Harvard up to the very edge of the war, and in general serves to remind his readers of a number of things which the transformations of sentiment worked by the great civil conflict have served to relegate to obscurity. Unfortunately, the book is overweighted with some critical literary generalities which are out of its modest scope and do not add to its readableness.

THE FIRST NOVEL

of some authors is of great importance—the book trade to the contrary. This is true of Mr. Leroy Scott's novel, "The Walking Delegate." In our opinion, it is a most absorbing novel, but we may be prejudiced, therefore we quote better authorities:

JACK LONDON:—"It is a significant contribution to the literature of the industrial conflict . . . the first fair-minded labor novel."

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FROM READERS.

Shiloh, Capt. Battine's History, and Mr. Shrady's Arguments.

New York Times Book Review:

IN MR. SHRADY'S remarks on the battle of Shiloh (NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW May 6, he speaks of this battle as being a case of Southern dash vs. Northern pluck and endurance. This is the first time it has ever been intimated that the Southern soldier could be credited with "dash" alone. However, his prolonged struggle of four years was evidence conclusive that he possessed all the qualifications of the soldier—patience, endurance, heroism, and dash.

Of Shiloh the pluck and endurance of Grant's shattered columns had its tangible form in Buell's Army of the Ohio, 21,579 men, which began its arrival at as early an hour as 5 P. M., the first day's engagement, April 6, (See official reports, Union and Confederate Armies, Series I., Vol. X., Part I., Page 323.) In addition to this Army of the Ohio there was Major Gen. Lew Wallace's division, 7,504 strong, and with such heavy reinforcements as this "Northern pluck and endurance" could reasonably expect to recapture their camps. But even without such reinforcements Beauregard would have withdrawn anyhow. He advised it April 5, and even up to the very hour of the attack, April 6, he was anxious that the army, without striking a blow, should immediately fall back to Corinth, Miss., its starting point.

Speaking of the result of the first day's fight Mr. Shrady says: "They were checked at nightfall, and had failed to crush the enemy," &c.

If capturing four camps out of five can be regarded as anything, then the crushing had been very effective, and in this fifth and last camp of the Federals there had assembled the remnant of the forces which had been driven from one position to another since the first assault on Prentiss and Sherman's camps in the early morning of April 6, and then other camps afterward.

And why was not the victory complete? Because of the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, and at the time he fell the battle was progressing just as he had planned it, and every order was "On," as the Federals were being pressed back to the intersection of the impassable Snake Creek with the Tennessee River, and here, upon this last camp, the forces of Bragg, Polk, Hardee, and others were moving when halted by order of Gen. Beauregard. And what a grim example of the irony of fate was this, that the man who was defeated before a shot had been fired should become the medium by which the greatest victory of the civil war was rendered void and ineffective, for from the official reports of the Confederate Generals who were leading the victorious columns which were marshaling for this final assault, the conclusion is warranted that the remnant of the shattered Army of the Tennessee, here in this last camp, would have been driven into the river or forced to surrender. In either event it would have eliminated Grant and Sherman, who afterward more than all other Generals upheld the destinies of the North.

And of the soldiers who met in the woods and ravines on that memorable 6th and 7th of April, 1862: Mr. Shrady, in speaking of the Federals, quotes as follows from Gen. Grant's Memoirs: "Three of the five divisions were entirely raw, and many of the men had only received their arms on the way from their States to the field. Many of them had arrived but a day or two before, and were hardly able to load their muskets according to the manual. Their officers were equally ignorant of their duties."

This raw material and want of discipline in no way differed from the Confederate force in this battle, as may be learned from the following, as quoted from a letter of one of the Colonels who commanded a brigade in engagements of the 6th and 7th and subsequently was Major General, and after the war became Senator in Congress from his own State. He says: "You know I was as ignorant of the military art at that time as it was possible for a civilian to be. I had never seen a man fire a musket. I had never heard a lecture or read a line upon the subject. We were all tyros—all the rawest and greenest recruits—Generals, Colonels, Captains, soldiers." (Life Albert Sidney Johnston, Page 565.)

And how was their foe armed, that struggled through floods and over miring roads in a three days' march, in drenching rain storms, and without the shelter of tents, moving out from its rendezvous at Corinth, to beard the lion in his den, to swoop down upon the Army of the Tennessee within its own camp—a camp of woods, ravines, and boggy places, hazardous for the passage of artillery, and difficult even for infantry; in short, a natural fortress?

Gen. Bragg, who assisted in organizing the army for the advance, tells of the way it was armed—shotguns, old muskets—anything, in fact, whether from prehistoric times or of a later date, and for ammunition? Well, Gen. Bragg's accounts can only do justice to the subject and of the "heterogeneous mass" which in a few weeks was rushed together to fight one of the great battles of history. He says:

"Within a period of four (4) weeks fragments of commands from Bowling Green, Ky., under Hardee; Columbus, Ky., under Polk, and Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans under Bragg, with such new levies as could be hastily raised, all badly armed and equipped, were united at and near Corinth and for the first time organized as an army.

"It was a heterogeneous mass, in which there was more enthusiasm than discipline, more capacity than knowledge, and more valor than instruction. Rifles, rifled and smoothbore—muskets, some of them originally percussion; others hastily altered from flintlocks by Yankee contractors, many still with the old flint and steel, and shotguns of all sizes and patterns, held place in the same regiments.

"The task of organizing such a command in four (4) weeks and supplying it, especially with ammunition suitable for action, was simply appalling."

So, from the foregoing, it is seen that while the boys on the inside of the camps were not perfect in the manual of arms, yet they all had muskets, while the boys on the outside had to capture the muskets first before they could begin the study. And, too, this Army of the Tennessee had soldiers that had smelled gunpowder before, and had heard bullets whistle at Donelson and Fort Henry, while of the Confederates there were very few of them that had ever been in a battle.

Upon the question of strength of armies, Confederate and Federal, Mr. Shrady thinks the South had a method of reports which gave only a part of its force, in contrast with the Northern method, which included everything, from commanding General to teamsters, cooks, and stable boys, and that as a consequence of these several systems, while the face of the reports might make it appear that the Federals had the greatest number of men in the field, the reality was that the fighting strength of the armies was about the same. As an example of special pleading this is very ingenious, to say the least of it, but when subjected to the unromantic exaction of facts it does not show to such great advantage, for if Confederate reports had been for only a part of the troops how could the commissary department ever know as to a supply of rations?

You can't feed a part of an army and turn the rest out to grass, even though it should be a Confederate Army, although it must be admitted that they fought a long array of battles upon a menu that at times consisted largely of fresh air. But as to the report of troops the Confederates cannot lay claim to having inaugurated a new system. Theirs was the same as the Federals—the total for duty was the fighting force, and the grand total gave the entire command.

So the contention that the Confederate reports were in reality no reports at all, and that the fighting strength of the armies was the same, it is gratifying to learn that "Southern dash" fought so as to make it appear that the strength of its armies was four or five times their real numbers, something like the Sabine Pass fight in Texas, where a small battery captured two gunboats and dispersed an invading army, and the expedition possibly reported having encountered an overwhelming force, for the guns were fought as if they were an "overwhelming force," and so for four years fought the Confederacy.

But the question of the heaviest battalions, having the greatest number of men for any given fight, was Gen. Grant's solution of the problem of success in the art of war, and this and his bulldog fighting made him the great General that he was. And the North could fill up the ranks of its slain thousands while the South could not supply its losses, and the wonder was not that its armies were finally worn out, but that the Confederacy could fight its battles for so long a time against such overwhelming odds, for the world was the recruiting camp of the Federals, with its steamers and ships touching at every port to bring in enlistments to swell the ranks of the home force, and with a full Treasury to supply heavy bounties to encourage enlistments both at home and abroad.

Mr. Shrady says Southern apologists never fail to underestimate Southern forces and to exaggerate those of the North. Why, my dear Sir, the foreign enlistments above referred to, with the negro troops alone, more than outnumbered the entire Confederate Army. So says Mr. Cassenove G. Lee (a recognized authority on civil war statistics) in his recent publication, and this force went to strengthen the Federal home enlistments of 2,778,304 men.

The foreign enlistments and the negro troops alone outnumbered the Confederate Army. Yes, Mr. Posterity, it is true enough that the negro did become a warrior—186,017 of them tramped to the drum, not of their own volition, for if left to themselves they never would have fought the Southern people, but the "great apostles of advance civilization" forced them to kill and apply the torch, which left in ruins the happiest homes they ever knew "down on the old plantation."

Mr. Shrady in his letter on Capt. Battine's "Crisis of the Confederacy" advances the idea that in preparation of the book records should have been more thoroughly examined. The time-honored injunction, "practice what you preach," is concrete wisdom, and had Mr. Shrady followed its suggestion before essaying the rôle of critic he never would have placed so low an estimate on the Federal Shiloh force as 33,000; an examination of United States Government official reports, Union and Confederate Armies, would have shown him his error.

GUIDON.

New York, June 1, 1905.

Hecla Sandwith.

New York Times Book Review:

It occurred to me, on reading C. E. D. Phelps's letter to THE BOOK REVIEW last week on "Hecla Sandwith," that his remark, "Nothing depresses a community or an individual more than discovering that what has long been considered right is wrong," would apply also to that forceful but melancholy play, "Measure for Measure." Not only are they alike in this, but both are largely devoted to the affection of a loving and high-principled though ill-judging sister for a weak and vicious brother. Still further likeness might be drawn between the brief touches which Tennyson elaborated into his "moated grange," and the consummate skill with which Mr. Valentine describes Hecla's wedding night and the death of Dave, both upon the waters.

HAILES WARD.

Ortley, May 30, 1905.

Literary Decadence.

New York Times Book Review:

I appreciate and respect Mr. Hall's evident sincerity. It is no wonder, either, that with such sincerity he should be unable to perceive the insincerity in those he defends. Turgenieff has best expressed the idea that we see most readily in others the faults we have ourselves. A surgeon who goes to the dissecting or operating table without earnestness is a monster; I claim Mr. Hall's dissectors all do. That is sufficient answer to all his two columns.

But to defend myself against the horrible accusations launched at me, caused, I believe, by reading and answering my poor letter "on the run," permit me to mention a few of the authors whom I consider more than merely clever who are manly, sincere, and beneficent, though also, in my opinion, immeasurably more clever than any of those jack o' lanterns before discussed. (The German "Irrlichter" describes them better.) In doing so, I may be again accused of inconsistency, inasmuch as these are also Europeans, but they are exceptions, and not Europeans in the sense I have meant. The term is used in Europe in a sense few Americans are perhaps aware of.

Joseph Conrad's "Lord Jim" and "Typhoon" seem to me most excellent dissecting work, but also most superior for character building. So also with nearly all his other books. George Gissing was eminently sincere, and his "Our Friend the Charlatan" and "Nether World" I consider two of the best novels of the last quarter century.

Above all, Pastor Charles Wagner's books, while religious, are as lively, entertaining, and clever as any novels, and it is a curious popular mistake, started, I believe, by a jack o' lantern reviewer, to place his "Simple Life" in contrast to our strenuous life. His simple life is the same as our strenuous life, only under somewhat different conditions. The same reviewer spoke of "The Better Way" as Wagner's second book, while it was about his twentieth book in French, and about his fourth or fifth translated into English.

I leave it to others better qualified than I am to enter the lists for American literature. I am too new to it. But my best argument may perhaps be suggested in this little incident: One of my first American friends was a chubby little girl of five. She said to me one day, innocently and impressively: "Mr. C., you told an untruth!" I exclaimed in surprise: "No?" "Yes," she sturdily maintained, "you promised you would"—do so and so. I argued against her lamely; "That was breaking a promise. One cannot tell an untruth about the future." My logic might be sound, but I could not convince her. On the contrary, she converted me, and to-day I, like her, regard a lightly broken promise as an untruth or at least as equally odious. I believe the great majority of even well-bred European children do not learn that. Meeting young people from Europe to-day, I observe the same thing in them: They make promises lightly, which they never think of keeping. Therein lies the chief difference between the great mass of Americans and the great mass of Europeans. I may be wrong. This may be a cause of change which has pleased, that I have simply fallen in with, and for the time fallen in love with the New England conscience! COSMOPOLITAN.

New York, May 31, 1905.

"The Pioneer."

New York Times Book Review:

I recently read a letter in your columns signed "Bewildered Reader," and making certain criticisms on June Allen, the heroine of Miss Bonner's novel, "The Pioneer." It struck me that these criticisms were unjust, and I would like to state why I think so.

The "Bewildered Reader" accuses June Allen of being a woman who is "bad," naturally "immoral or perhaps it is better to say unmoral," and one whose "mental processes are those of a woman who, if fate is kind, may stay on the straight and narrow path, but who, at the first push in the other direction, takes the downward turn."

This seems to me quite unfair, and, in a certain way, untrue. June Allen was a woman capable of a great passion, and women capable of great passions are also capable of great fails. To feel such a love is rarer than the casual observer of life or the casual reader of fiction realizes. Many good women never love, or never love till they are wives, and few women of the educated and prosperous classes are ever tempted to fall. The men they love love and respect them, and would as soon think of trying to compass their downfall as of stealing the communion cups from the altar.

But where a woman, capable of a great passion, is unfortunate enough to love a man who courts her pour le mauvais motif, then a struggle takes place where her resistant honor is staked against the determination of the man's pursuit. This was the tragedy of June Allen. Placing her affections on a base object, she loved to her own misery, and would have loved to her own damnation if a stroke of fate had not saved her. To stigmatize her with the adjective "bad" seems to me unjust and unintelligent, and the less offensive word "unmoral" is equally unfair.

In fact, a great passion is to be judged not by the character of its object, nor by the course in which circumstances direct it, but by the passion itself—its depths, dignity, and fidelity. It is not an ennobling passion because it happens to be placed on a worthy object; it is an ennobling passion because of its own uninfluenced sincerity and force. June loved a bad man well. Had not the god in the machine removed him, she would have gone with him to certain misery and dishonor. But that she was "bad" because of this, I cannot admit. "Badness" is a state of corruption within; a condition that is part of, inherent in, the character. June had none of it. She was of a wholesome purity and sweetness of disposition and intention that even under Jerry's direct, blasting influence remained with her. The man she loved was "bad," and that for her spelled ruin. H. N.

New York, May 31, 1905.

Two Practical Heroines.

New York Times Book Review:

A woman must perforce regard her sex in the light of a higher moral standard after reading the story of "Two Practical Heroines." While A. C. Grey in THE BOOK REVIEW of May 20 appears indignant because of Viola's irreproachable virtue, it is nevertheless true, in the opinion of the writer, that we should applaud a course of reasoning and of conduct tending to place our sex upon a higher plane. The development of woman in the way of a higher moral life ought to be a cause of general congratulation. Viola is a shining exemplification of this development.

"Duty preconceived becomes a soluble quantity under the ardent, forceful pressure of a nature attuned to love," wrote the correspondent named. The thought does not appeal to one who thinks rightly, I conceive.

If a woman is not self-sufficient, where will she look for the strength she lacks? The true woman, the "real" woman, should be strong in the highest moral sense, able to combat successfully every evil that may confront her. W. O. H.

New York, May 23, 1905.

Those Wicked Men.

THE WINE PRESS. By Anna Robeson Brown. Author of "The Millionaire's Son." 12mo. Pp. 390. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Here is a story and a fable for those modern young women who proclaim and believe that men are base creatures and cruel betrayers of the nobler sex. The narrative relates the history of Giovanna Galeotti, daughter of an American mother and an Italian father who was a dramatic poet and poetically deserted his New England wife for an actress who could interpret his dramas. Whereby Giovanna's tender youth was tainted with gall and bitterness. You find her at one of those women's colleges (like Radcliffe, say,) which are annexed to masculine universities, and you see her cherishing toward the male students a fat grudge, partly because of her family tragedy, partly because as a body the men had opposed admitting women to university privileges. There's a chill, stately lady of the old school for Dean, and there are a number of other girls; several who affect mannishness with whisky and tobacco, and one who is a spoiled, vain young thing. This last, by a somewhat daring modernity, is half sister to our Giovanna, being her father's daughter by the actress who supplanted her mother.

Giovanna takes her college duties very seriously, of course—she is a serious young woman. After college she conceives it her duty to watch over the wayward half sister—called Guida. The two dwell in an apartment in New York, while one teaches and the other cultivates music and masculine admiration with conspicuous millinery.

You perceive in this the materials of tragedy. We leave it to the book to reveal the nature of that tragedy. Presently, however, we find Giovanna, more sombre and bitter than ever, governessing in the family of a distinguished artist. The artist has the temperament of his kind, the vanity, the moral irresponsibility. Giovanna sits to him. There is also in the house a doctor—an excellent man, wise and very strong, of the kind women love to create. A mere man might find him rather dull company. And still further there is the artist's proud and neglected wife. That's material for a number of new developments, but the story takes itself to the Maine coast before the end.

The business of it all is to teach the young woman of exalted atmosphere that the artistic temperament is sometimes weakness and complacent selfishness, that plain, ordinary men are more apt to be idiotic than criminal, and that when it comes to causing each other sorrow and heartaches and being cruel and all that, honors are about even between the sexes—finally that old-fashioned love and marriage thereupon ensuing are excellent things.

Filipino Drama.

Arthur Stanley Riggs, who has been working on "The Filipino Drama" for about three years, has finished translating and editing the material for the book. The manuscript is said to contain five full texts of the most interesting seditious plays and an opera, which are believed to be the only copies extant outside the Government files in Manila.

1905

BOSTON NOTES.

Prof. Hyslop's "Science and a Future Life;" Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Fall List; Other Books.

THE preface of Prof. James H. Hyslop's "Science and a Future Life," to be published immediately by Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co., begins with a lament that the very members of the Society for Psychical Research do not read the long and elaborate reports which he summarizes, and he declares, with some heat, that it is high time that such investigations as the society's should be endowed. A complete history of the Piper case, with incidents from the first English report, both of Dr. Hodgson's reports and an account of Prof. Hyslop's own experiments occupy a third of the book; they are followed by a consideration of the telepathic and "spiritistic" hypotheses, the difficulties, objections, and special conditions affecting the "communicants," and everything is summed up in a chapter entitled "Ethical Meanings and Results." The care taken to eliminate any possibility of fraud and the character of the persons having charge of the investigations justify the author's refusal to consider this aspect of the question, and he faithfully records failures, and the unfavorable decisions of certain inquirers, and makes very little attempt to influence the reader.

With this book John Camden's "The Hundredth Acre" will appear, and will be found to vary the monotony of ordinary stories of mysterious murder, for it describes a case in which the circumstantial evidence against nearly all the characters is strong enough to convince many a Massachusetts jury. Both books are printed and bound with the care and taste characteristic of this firm.

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In the way of remarkable bindings the Arts and Crafts Society is exhibiting a group of the special and limited editions published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and among them are some of Mr. Bruce Rogers's private copies, with touches of illumination added by himself.

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Mr. Henry James's visit to his brother, Prof. William James of Harvard, brings to Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. the material for his new volume, "English Hours," which they will publish in the Autumn, with many pictures by Mr. Joseph Pennell. Dr. William Osler before he sailed for England left a new volume, "The Fixed Period," with this house, and it will be brought out early in the season.

***

It is twenty-one years since Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. published Mr. Richard Grant White's "The Fate of Mansfield Humphreys," with its delightful imitation of Whitman, reprinted from The Atlantic, and now they are issuing "The Chief Poets of America," edited by Mr. Curtis Hidden Page, and lo! Walt Whitman's name follows all the rest—Bryant, Emerson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Lowell, and Poe. The contents of the volume are prescribed by the requirements of the American college course, and as all the poems, long or short, are printed without excision, it is to be supposed that not much of Whitman's work will be used, for the book is intended not only for colleges and high schools, but for the libraries of grammar schools.

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Miss Agnes Repplier's Atlantic stories of convent school girls and the careful discipline by which they are controlled will appear late in the year in a volume entitled "Convent Sketches."

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Mr. Herbert K. Job has gone to North Dakota and Assiniboia; Mr. Alleyne Ireland has returned to England for a three months' visit. Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin has been invited by the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution to deliver a lecture on "American Fiction" during her annual visit to Scotland. "Rose o' the River," her Century story, will be published in September, among the first on Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s long list of fiction, on which appear the names of Miss Sherwood, Miss Alice Brown, Miss Abbie Farwell Brown, Miss Eliza Orne White, Miss Eva March Tappan, Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham, Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, and Messrs. Arthur Stringer, Arthur Stanwood Pier, and George S. Wasson. Col. Higginson, Cavaliere Lanciani, Prof. Munsterberg, the Rev. Mr. Crothers, Mr. John Burroughs, Ms. Sedgwick, Prof. Borden P. Bowne will also be represented, and there will be a volume of Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn's agreeably original papers, and a book of essays by the late Mr. Hearn.

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Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are expecting the manuscript of Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens's "The Flight of Georgiana," but it will not be published until Autumn. Meanwhile, they are printing new editions of "A Gentleman Player" and "Captain Ravenshaw," published in 1899 and 1901, respectively, for their sale steadily continues.

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In the coming holiday season they will reprint Mrs. Jameson's "Legends of the Madonna" and "Legends of the Monastic Orders," works tested by more than half a century of use. This edition will contain all the additions and revisions made by the author, and the latter book will be edited by Mr. Harold Child, Secretary of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. The illustrations will be photogravures, and many small pictures will appear in the text.

***

The Cozy Corner Series will be continued by a new edition of "John Whopper, the Newsboy," a lively little story by Dr. Clarke, late Bishop of Rhode Island. The ingenuity with which the book stimulates a spirit of inquiry in the reader makes it as good to-day as it was at the time of its first publication, and, mereover, it now has an introduction by the Bishop of New York, and it is illustrated from drawings by the author's granddaughter, Miss Helena Sturtevant.

***

Mrs. Daniel D. Addison sails for London next week for a visit to the National gallery before adding the last words to her holiday book "The Art of the National Gallery," to be published in this country by Messrs. Page & Co., and in London by Messrs. George Bell & Sons. Mr. Eveleigh Nash will reprint Mr. Theodore Roberts's "Brothers of Peril" in London, and the Clark Copp Company will publish it in Canada. Ms. Ridgwell Cullum's "In the Brooding Wild" will be delayed until the middle of this month.

***

Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. are preparing a pseudo-nautical book which should be amusing, as its author, Mr. Bert Leston Taylor, has a pretty gift for "making believe very much." Its title is "The Log of a Water Wagon," and the doings of the good craft are faithfully recorded. They also announce "In Bohemia," a collection of verses by various hands celebrating the happy land which Thackeray saw, and also the dingy region wherein disport themselves the nymphs and somewhat clumsy shepherds of the Quarter. The "shape" book, so successful with children, will this year be presented for the approval of their elders. "The Christmas Carol," for instance, will assume the guise of a bell; a collection of the posies engraved in rings in the Tudor days will be shaped like a ring, and will be entitled "Love's Garland"; "The Automobilier," a collection of verse celebrating the pleasures of the dust-cloud, will have the form of the automobile.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, June 2, 1905.

From a Kentucky Jail.

MY OWN STORY. An Account of the Conditions in Kentucky Leading to the Assassination of William Goebel, Who Was Declared Governor of the State, and My Indictment and Conviction on the Charge of Complicity in His Murder. By Caleb Powers. Illustrated from Photographs. 12mo. Pp. 490. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

The fashion of writing books in jail is not entirely modern, but modern ways with prisoners have certainly made the fashion easier to follow. Now Mr. Caleb Powers, some time Secretary of State of Kentucky, thrice convicted of complicity in the murder of the celebrated William Goebel, and once sentenced to be hanged upon that account, has written his book. He has been in jail five years, and after all his experience with the courts and prison houses of his native State he is still—on a third appeal—awaiting trial. Technically, at least, he is assumed not guilty. Many people think he is the victim of political persecution. You, reading the story as he writes it, will be very apt to incline to that opinion. Yet it is certain that there are many people in Kentucky who are perfectly convinced of his guilt.

This matter apart, Mr. Powers's story of his life, especially of his boyhood and school days in the mountains, is not a little entertaining. That much of his book certainly (we may say this without falling into contempt of any court) bears the stamp of truth.

Powers was born in Whitley County, Ky., in 1869, and his grandfather, Jesse Powers, was killed during the civil war "fighting for the Union." He tells of his school days in a log school house, of the first little girl he ever loved, and of his early efforts and ambitions in debating societies—institutions very popular in the Kentucky highlands. Especially he relates a great debate upon the subject "Resolved: That the earth is round and the sun is stationary," in which he and another young man maintained the negative against the two mountain parsons who supported the affirmative. The judges (three pious old rural deacons) decided for the affirmative; whether upon the merits of the question or of the debate does not appear. Powers tells of his further education at Union College, Ky., at the Kentucky State College, of his country school teaching days, of his appointment to the United States Military Academy, and his resolute stand there against hazing; then of his leaving the Academy as the result of failing eyesight and his law studies at Valparaiso, Ind., of his marriage, of his wife's early death, and of his first plunge into politics as successful candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Knox County, Ky.

That leads to the account of the Goebel campaign and the events which followed—an account which may not be gone into here. It is, however, a personal statement of one side, at least, of a most singular affair. And on the whole it is done temperately, even complacently, in spite of the tragic nature of the circumstances for the author. Indeed, Mr. Powers takes much pleasure in recalling his speech before the jury at his last trial, and throughout exhibits a harmless vanity which goes far to create a presumption of innocence. They say, however, that he is a brave man and a shrewd one.

The book contains as appendices various documents relating to the trials, especially Powers's speech in his own defense, which runs to 174 pages, and occupied over a day in delivery.

Louis XVII. of France.

PRINCE OR CREOLE. The Mystery of Louis XVII. By Publius V. Lawson, author of "Bravest of the Brave, Capt. Charles de Langlade," and "Family Genealogy." Portraits and Illustrations. One volume. Pp. 310. 8vo, cloth. Menasha, Wis.: The George Banta Publishing Company. $1.50.

Publius V. Lawson, a lawyer of Menasha, Wis., has written a book to prove that the late Rev. Eleazar Williams was really Louis XVII. of France—the Dauphin whom history has declared was starved and ill-treated to death in the Temple prison in Paris, in 1795. Publius Lawson is not the first to espouse the cause of the old missionary to the Indians. The Rev. John Hanson, D. D., (generally called by Mr. Lawson "the Rev. Hanson") undertook to prove that Williams was the Dauphin; and others as well have tried to do so. Mr. Lawson, however, says that his book "is intended as the real verified history and complete biography of the Lost Little King, uncrowned Louis XVII., of France; the thrilling story of a real life, that seems almost unreal enough for a romance. It has been a sad tale of two continents for a century." In preparing his case, Mr. Lawson says that he has read hundreds of published articles and works.

As a fact, Mr. Lawson falls in his enthusiastic attempt. He has not marshaled his evidences; his brief is a hodge podge; his statements, made with much éclat, are unsubstantiated by references. "Hanson," "Latimer," "Hanson do.," "Latimer do.," is his way of referring, not to authorities but to persons who have written on the subject earlier. The book, too, is so carelessly printed that one cannot be quite certain what Mr. Lawson actually intends to say, excepts that he insists that Williams was Louis XVII. The general character of his argument much suggests that of the Bellman in Lewis Carroll's "Hunting of the Snark," who, it will be remembered, declared: "What I tell you three times is true."

The fact that students of history have declared for a century that the Dauphin was starved to death in prison does not prejudice us against Mr. Publius Lawson's attempt to identify Williams with him. The matter has not yet been treated as Funck-Brentano has treated the famous mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask; and until it has been, the average historians to the contrary notwithstanding, it is still an open question. Mr. Lawson, however, has not solved it. He has not gone to the sources, but has worked at second or third hand; his arguments are merely repetitions, his evidences merely statements. He has not even the grace of style to make his book interesting. Mrs. Catherwood's novel "Lazarre," is quite as worthy of acceptance as Publius V. Lawson's "Prince or Creole," and vastly better reading.

Schubert.

A "Life of Schubert," by Edmondstoune Duncan is about to be added by E. P. Dutton & Co. to The Master Musicians Series, edited by Frederick J. Crowley, author of "The Great Tone Poets," &c. The book was written to supply the "want" of a full and up-to-date biography of the originator of modern song, and provides, the author says, not "a mere mention" of the names of his works, but "the full and complete life work" of the composer. The first part of the volume is biographical, the second is given up to a consideration of Schubert the man, after which there is a chapter on Schubert as a musician. The appendices contain a bibliography of the composer, a list of his works founded on Breitkopf and Haertel's complete edition, the principal incidents in the life of Schubert, and Schubert personalia and memoranda. Mr. Duncan sums up Schubert's life and work in the following passage from Thomas Carlyle's "Essay on the Life of Heine":

Let no man doubt the omnipotence of nature, doubt the majesty of mankind, let no unfriended son of genius despair; if he have the will, the right will, then the power also has not been denied him. It is but the artichoke that will not grow except in gardens. The acorn is cast carelessly abroad into the wilderness, yet it rises to be an oak; on the wild soil it nourishes itself, it defies the tempest, and lives for a thousand years.

The illustrations include extracts from the musical pieces and reproductions of pictures of Schubert, his old homes, and facsimiles of music manuscripts.

Harper's Book News

Fond Adventures

"Passages singing the song of the sword and scenes wrapped in soft suggestions of the lute," in the words of one critic aptly describe these wonderful new tales. Since the publication of *The Forest Lovers*, Maurice Hewlett has written nothing so palpitating with the full and splendid life of the Middle Ages. Each of these four glowing love-tales has a beauty and charm distinct from the others. All are romance of the rarest quality.

MAURICE HEWLETT'S love stories

The Ultimate Passion

A young man of high ideals playing into the hands of a powerful corrupt political ring in order to gain power through their influence and ultimately to defeat them—this is a hint of the plot of this strong, virile novel by Philip Verrill Mighels. It is a novel of unusual power, an absorbing story, showing the machinations of political schemers and others prominent in social and business life in New York. The startling incidents that the political situation brings forth are closely woven in with a charming love-tale.

By the author of "BRUVVER JIM'S BABY"

The Accomplice

"It is within bounds to say that *The Accomplice* is the very best novel founded on a crime and its unravelling that has been published in a decade—and we do not forget Conan Doyle or Raffles either," says one critic of this fascinating mystery story written along lines entirely new in fiction. The story is told from a novel point of view—the hero being the foreman of the jury at a hotly contested murder trial. The story goes in and out of the court-room through a maze of mystery and sensational developments.

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

The Tyranny of the Dark

Hamlin Garland's latest novel is a daring venture into a new and fascinating field—that of the occult. Says *The New York World*: "He has woven from his experiences the threads of a most interesting tale. It will interest both believers in and scoffers at the life invisible." In this strange setting, romance becomes doubly attractive. Mr. Garland has given us another delightful Western girl. Her rescue from this mysterious "Tyranny of the Dark," accomplished by her lover, is the most engrossing kind of strong, moving fiction.

HAMLIN GARLAND'S latest novel

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LIBERAL THEOLOGY.

Prof. Harnack's New Book and Dr. Marcus Dods's Study of the Bible.*

LIBERAL theology is just at present in somewhat of a bad way. It has razed the old mansions of the soul to the ground, and cleared away much theological rubbish, and is now occupied in rebuilding a fair and goodly habitation. Somewhat to its surprise it finds that not alone has it to use very much the same material, but has even had to adopt very much the same architectural plan as that of the building which was demolished, and even after the edifice is up it reeks of paint and plaster, and there are no "cozy corners" in which the soul can rest. In its perplexity theology is turning with even greater avidity to what is euphemistically known as scientific research. The study of texts and sources is endless and attractive, and appears to act as a spiritual anodyne. A man can devote his life to the study of the Clementine epistles without necessarily having to make up his mind as to the transubstantiality of the elements of the eucharist, and curiously enough this is a ground where the extremes of orthodoxy tend to meet in ultro-rationalists. Nothing has been more significant in theological movements of recent years than the rescript of Leo XIII., ordering a sort of Biblical Commission to inquire into modern Biblical research. He recognizes that theological science like all science can at best be descriptive and can never explain. It is to the higher interests of the Church to have its facts correct before it begins its explanations.

The two books now under notice are chiefly interesting as indicating these two tendencies of modern liberal theology—its half-hearted attempt at reconstruction in the direction of the old dogmas; its whole-hearted devotion to the research after truth as to the actual facts on which Christian faith is to be directed.

Prof. Dods's book is in no sense of the word an introduction to the Bible. He does not discuss dates, authenticity, and the like of the separate Biblical books; he has nothing to say of manuscripts and editions; he discusses rather the various theological problems that have clustered round the series of books sacred to all persons deriving their culture from Europe. It is recognized on all hands that in many ways the Bible has lost its hold upon people as compared with the days when its statements were received as final on any question of morals or religion. If we find in the Bible a view agreeing with that which we hold ourselves we accept that as authority; if it happens to disagree with what we believe we immediately proceed to explain away, not our belief, but the Biblical statement, by pointing out the circumstances under which it was spoken, or the special environment of Eastern life which made it valid for that time, and so forth and so on. The most recent attempt at a recovery of interest in the Bible has been to insist upon its great literary merits, but here again it has been difficult to get up enthusiasm for the genealogies of Chronicles, or even for some of the sublime incoherencies of the prophets as represented in modern translations from texts which are often corrupt and still more often obscure.

Prof. Dods has adopted another and more fitting way of bringing out the superior merits of the Bible. Prof. Max Muller builded better than he knew in arranging for the elaborate series of "Sacred Books of the East," translations of Oriental so-called wisdom. He had every reason for his confidence that the publication of translations of these would only confirm the superior position given to the Old and New Testament above all the sacred books of the world. The inanities, the longueurs, the utter absence of any connection with the problems of real life found in the Indian, Persian, and Chinese scriptures (the Koran is perhaps to be excepted) make one recognize the debt we owe to the Jewish sages who wrote down the Bible.

Prof. Dods begins well by contrasting the Jewish and the other Scriptures. He then goes on to discuss what it is that gives the superiority to our Bible. This leads him to a series of chapters that discuss the canon of scripture, the quality of the revelation made in it, the inspiration it brings with it, and the infallibility claimed for it. Then come the last two lectures dealing with special instances as regards the Gospels, and especially their miraculous elements.

What strikes one as symptomatic of Prof. Dods's treatment in all these topics is the concession he makes to the old type of unbeliever. Thus he allows that revelation is progressive; in other words, its earlier stages are incomplete. He not alone allows, but proves from his standpoint that the inspiration of the Bible is not verbal, since the quotations in the New Testament from the Old vary from the Hebrew text, while many sayings of Jesus are reported in variant forms. He even denies what he ingeniously calls the "literal inerrancy of Scripture," and finishes off his chapter on "Infallibility" with a quotation from Snell: "Try to treat the volumes as a flawless chronological or scientific record, and you will be disappointed. Treat it as a means of religious edification, and you cannot fail." How would that criterion work if applied to "Pilgrim's Progress" or "The Little Flowers of St. Francis"?

Prof. Dods is merely a representative of a general tendency of which one is curious to know the outcome. What is peculiar to himself is the clarity of exposition, the brightness of sympathy, the sound sanity and sincerity of his treatment of a subject which more than anything lends itself to exaggeration and lip service. He appeals at all stages of his argument to the effects on human nature of the historic religious consciousness. He makes a fine point of the fact that every actual religion involves the hypothesis of a special revelation; we cannot pray—that is, speak to God—unless we believe God speaks to us. If any one wishes to know the attitude of a modern religious thinker toward the Bible he cannot do better than consult Prof. Dods, but one cannot help wondering what Dr. Chalmers—not to speak of John Knox—would have thought of Prof. Dods's concessions.

If Prof. Dods's book represents the tendency of liberal theology to concede everything and then proceed to drag in the old creeds as best satisfying the new yearnings, Prof. Harnack's new work on "The Expansion of Christianity" bears witness to the new tendency of liberal theology toward exact research into the facts of the religious life.

Harnack's strength has always been in exact research. His "History of Christian Dogma" is the text book of this generation as Dorner's was of the preceding one, and he is joint editor with Gebhardt of a remarkable series of texts and memoirs on the earliest records of Christianity, which are at the very height and forefront of church history investigation. When such an authority as this writes upon a topic like the expansion of the church in the first three centuries, all but a dozen men in the oecumenical world have perforce to be silent. That is, when a man like Harnack tells us what we ought to understand as to the facts of the case we have perforce to accept his facts. When he draws conclusions from those facts, each of us has as much right as he to test the validity of his deductions. The historic problem that he has to deal with in this work (the first volume only of which is accessible in English) is why Christianity did not at once conquer the world, and why it did conquer the world by the time of Constantine. In short, we have here from the hands of a believer a problem that the skeptic Gibbon attempted to solve with his easy-going infidelity in the celebrated fourteenth chapter of his history. The present volume deals with the environment with which the Christian tendencies had to deal, the diffusion of Judaism, the condition of the ancient world, the mission of Christianity, and the conditions of that mission.

Much of this is now "common form," after the researches of Schürer, not to speak of the now antiquated work of Dollinger, but Harnack puts his points with less pedantry than the former, and with better equipped scholarship than the latter. Yet much will be new, even to the expert student. His excursus in the sixth chapter on "Christians as a third race" is somewhat of a novelty. The Jews were regarded by the Romans as a second race with special privileges and characteristics. Harnack brings out for the first time the interesting point that at any rate among the pagan population Christians were regarded as a "third class" of humanity, even more hateful than the Jews. The third book, which is only begun in the present volume, deals with the Christian mission, and is full of the details of daily life derived from the documents of the Church Fathers that make this part of the work an interesting supplement to the familiar works on classical antiquities. How the missionaries traveled, their exchange of letters and literature, the various grades and degrees of their authority—all these topics are dealt with with as much minuteness as similar topics in such a book as Friedlander's "Sittengeschichte Roms." In fact, we have here to deal with the archæology of the subject, not its dogmatics, and it is in this sense that Harnack's book illustrates the tendency, to which we have above referred, of liberal theology to deal with the matters of fact of Christian life rather than the matters of opinion of Christian metaphysics.

*THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE FIRST THREE CENTURIES. By Adolf Harnack, Professor of Church History in the University of Berlin and Member of the Royal Prussian Academy. Translated and Edited by James Moffatt. Cloth. Pp. xv.-494. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE BIBLE, ITS ORIGIN AND NATURE. By the Rev. Marcus Dods, D. D. Cloth. xiii.-348. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Outing for June.

In this month's Outing James H. Tuckerman has an interesting article on "Park Driving," illustrated by photographs by Arthur Hewitt. Some of the other features of the magazine are "In the Haunts of the Rail," by Bonnycastle Dale; "Some Old Scouts and Their Deeds," by David Lansing; "An Ocean Gladiator," by Ulric Dahlgren; "The Battle of the Tautog," by Clarence Deming; "Where Many Strange Human Types Meet," by Philip Terry; "Red Fox," by Charles G. D. Roberts; "At the Head Waters of the Mississippi," by Clifton Johnson; "A Day with the Lions of Gorongoza's Plain," by Edward Scott Grogan; "The Indian's Idea of Fine Art," by A. C. Laut; "How to Pack and Unpack in the Woods," by Dan Beard; "The Rabbit's Most Bitter Foe," by John Burroughs; "How to Feed Your Dog in Summer," by Joseph A. Graham, &c., the usual interesting departments, some verses and excellent photographs and illustrations. The cover design for this month is by Maxfield Parrish, and the frontispiece is a drawing called "In the Summer's Calm," by Henry J. Peck.

YUKI-KO WESTERNIZED.

THE BREATH OF THE GODS. By Sidney McCall. 12mo. Pp. 431. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

It might be well to be forewarned by one of the Japanese characters in this new work by the author of "Truth Dexter" that "America is an honorably highly civilized country, and Nippon merely a divine, half-civilized country." With that in mind, one may read with a great deal more interest what happens when a Japanese girl, educated in the "honorably highly civilized country," returns to the merely "divine, half-civilized country."

Yuki-ko is the girl. Pierre is the foreign sweetheart, whom she learned to love in Washington while a friend of Senator Todd, afterward American Minister to Japan, and his family. When Yuki-ko returns to Japan after having given a pledge of her faith to Pierre, the fact that the latter is half French, half Russian provokes a situation that can be imagined quicker than it can be described. Prince Hagane, the "War God of Japan," fancies the girl himself, but in justice before making a request, which, in Japan, amounts to the claim of one of his rank, he points out to the girl that her duty at this time of national conflict is not to her own desires, nor his, but to Nippon and the gods. Yuki-ko, in whose blood runs fiercely and fervidly the old Samurai spirit, yields, although her heart is torn in this sacrifice of love to duty.

Later she is compromised by Pierre, who, while half delirious from fever, enters the garden of Yuki, now Princess Hagane. In order to aid him and at the same time protect herself she hides him and gives him a sleeping draught. She seeks to tell her husband before he finds it out for himself, but the war god is so busy with a proposed alliance between the friendly powers through their respective Ministers that he does not bend his "augustly honorable ear." After the conference of the powers while Yuki is trying to tell him something apparently of heartrending import, Pierre, still half delirious, snatches a document of international value from the Prince's hand and jumps through the window. Hagane immediately suspects his wife of alliance with this foreign sweetheart and spurns her. He goes to the French Embassy where Pierre has gone with the document and there a terrible drama of diplomacy and domestic unhappiness is enacted. Finally Hagane barters with Pierre for the return of the document unread, the price to be paid being Yuki. The price is paid at an appointed hour. Hagane brings Yuki in a rickshaw, receives the paper, and waves his hand to the woman in white in the light vehicle. The Yuki-ko Pierre takes in his arms is dead, she having stabbed herself to the heart, believing in her simple faith that in this manner only could she atone to the gods for her sin. The sin upon which she harped is nothing more than that, through her, a paper valuable to Japan was stolen, when her innocence in all other respects is established.

"The Breath of the Gods" is worthy of the author of "Truth Dexter." It is a good story, but the thread of narrative is like a ride of a Summer morning. It is not the ride; it is the atmosphere and the scenery around.

Writers of the South.

W. P. Trent's volume of selections in prose and verse from "Southern Writers" is published to-day by the Macmillan Company. It is intended to furnish supplementary reading and information for students of American literature. Some of the selections have been included for their historical interest, while others have been given as specimens of composition and rhetoric. A biography of each writer represented is given, and notes of explanation and reference have also been supplied.

The book has been divided into periods. The period from 1607 to 1789 is represented by extracts from the writings of Capt. John Smith, Robert Beverley, Col. William Byrd, Henry Laurens, Washington, Patrick Henry, Jefferson, David Ramsay, Madison, Mrs. E. Wilkinson, St. George Tucker; 1790 to 1865—John Marshall, John Randolph of Roanoke, Francis Scott Key, Calhoun, David Crockett, H. H. Wilde, Robert Y. Hayne, E. C. Pinkney, Gayarré, Simms, Gen. Lee, Davis, Poe, P. P. Cooke, Henry Timrod, &c.; the poets of the civil war, Mrs. Margaret J. Preston, Dr. F. O. Ticknor, J. R. Thompson, J. R. Randall, A. J. Ryan, W. G. McCabe; the years 1866-1904—R. M. Johnston, Joel Chandler Harris, Mrs. Smedes, Miss Murfree, Irwin Russell, Thomas Nelson Page, Walter Hines Page, &c., and the latter-day poets, including J. B. Tabb, M. J. Cawein, Walter Malone, S. M. Peck, W. I. Hayne, Yates Snowden, Robert Loveman, and others. Preceding each period is an introduction. Mr. Trent writes concerning the literature of the "New South."

Perhaps in no clearer way has the true intellectual advance of the South been illustrated than by the growth of the critical spirit, especially in matters relating to past and present policies. For obvious reasons the South has long been solidified in political thought and feeling, and it must for long continue so. * * * That it is possible in spite of this condition of affairs for Southern men to speak and write freely on every issue of importance—and that this is possible has been frequently shown—is the best of proofs that the New South has made great intellectual progress, and that the future of Southern literature and scholarship is bright.

"Memoirs of Count Grammont."

Probably the most remarkable biography of one's brother-in-law is that by Anthony Hamilton, son of Sir George Hamilton, containing "The Memoirs of Count Grammont," who married the author's sister, Elizabeth. The best edition of this famous book has come down to us with many fine illustrations by C. Delort and edited by Sir Walter Scott, who supplied the notes. A cheap but excellent reprint of this edition is now to appear in this country through E. P. Dutton & Co. It will include a portrait of Anthony Hamilton, and eleven other etchings by L. Boisson, after the original designs by Delort. In the biographical sketch of Hamilton the writer speaks as follows of the present volume:

The History of Grammont (the name is spelled thus "for uniformity's sake," the spelling of Hamilton being followed,) may be considered as unique; there is nothing like it in any language. For drollery, knowledge of the world, various satire, general utility, united with great vivacity of composition, Gil Blas is unrivaled; but, as a merely agreeable book, the Memoirs of Grammont perhaps deserve that character more than any which was ever written; it is pleasantry throughout, and pleasantry of the best sort, unforced, graceful, and engaging. Some French critic has justly observed that, if any book were to be selected as affording the truest specimen of perfect French gayety, "The Memoirs of Grammont" would be selected in preference to all others.

As Scott relates, the adventures of the Count, as recorded by Hamilton, were related by the former to the latter, who, however, is responsible for the references to the doings at the Court of Charles II.



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HASHEESH.

HAY FEVER. By Walter Herries Pollock and Guy C. Pollock. 12mo. Pp. 222. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

Mr. Henry Tempest, a respectable British stockbroker, finding his head afflicted with that ferocious ailment, hay fever, dosed himself by the advice of a friend with an Oriental drug—being no other than "the stuff they make hasheesh of." The light-minded after proceedings of Mr. Tempest provide material for this book, whereof the humor, though partaking in some degree of the nature of that which transfuses "The Wrong Box" with cynic and fantastic glee, is distinctly British humor. First, Mr. Tempest flirts impishly with a lady client, (given to extravagant hats,) wife of an estimable Egyptologist. This lady's dabblings in stocks are unknown to her husband, who, nevertheless, just at this moment appears by appointment.

Mr. Tempest whisks the lady behind a curtain, where her husband discovers her. Then, leaving his faithful confidential clerk to handle the situation, he slips gracefully away, assumes the part of a detective, disguises himself as "a retired Anglo-Indian official," and proceeds to the Egyptologist's own house to investigate an alleged robbery there. Mr. Tempest's remarkable methods for discoving the offender are interrupted by the appearance of the real detective, and the imitation, after having the original (who has concealed himself in a mummy case) cast into the duckpond, escapes on a bicycle. He is pursued by the original on a motor engineered by the Egyptologist's "shover," an obliging man who has been bribed to make haste with all imaginable slowness. For Sir George (who gave the broker the hasheesh) is present, and has a shrewd suspicion of the identity of the bicyclist. Mr. Temple, by the way, continually fortifies himself with further nips at the bottle which contains the drug and so maintains his spirits at the proper level of levity and irresponsibility.

There are present in the book also two young people sentimentally inclined toward each other—playing in fact the parts of turtle doves. The girl exhibits that uncanny cleverness so distressingly common among pretty girls nowadays both in and out of books. The young man for his part is less sharp, but most willing and agreeable. So it's all rather pleasant and funny after its fashion.

In British Columbia.

AT THE FOOT OF THE ROCKIES. By Carter Goodloe. Illustrated. Pp. 240. 12mo. Cloth. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

Miss Goodloe enters a new and fertile field in her stories of a post of the Northwest Mounted Police in British Columbia, "a thousand miles from civilization." She has visualized well her "kaleidoscopic views of the strange, interesting, ever-shifting life of the country."

Some of the tales are, however, on the edge of the repulsive, as the one describing the Indian sun dance—to which, by the bye, it is quite incredible that any decent woman, much less the gently born and bred, should go.

These short stories are strangely suggestive of those which made us free of an almost antipodal segment of the unsleeping empire. In both the British soldier is the inevitable factor; over both darkly broods an inscrutable subject race; both are penetrated by the pathos, too often the tragedy, of expatriation. Indeed, in her treatment, as well as in her situations, Miss Goodloe is rather too markedly Kiplingesque. She has written a book commanding the reader's interest and whetting his curiosity, but to do her best work she must shake off the obsession of her powerful "control," and must be frankly herself. We are persuaded that she has tales of the great Northwest better worth the telling, and that she has it in her to tell them better than any in this pioneer volume.

Love's Sacrifices.

MRS. ESSINGTON. The Romance of a House Party. By Esther and Lucia Chamberlain. Illustrated by Henry Hutt. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.50.

The "society novel" has become a thing almost as familiar to the "general reader" as the historical romance itself. But although undoubtedly to be classed under the former head, "Mrs. Essington" is a book which commands the reader's interest—nay, more, his admiration. The action of the story, taking place in a country home on the Western coast, centres about the doings of wealthy well-bred people, yet the authors have not allowed their backgrounds too much prominence. There is an easy prosperity without undue opulence. True there is the inevitable society cat and the ambitious mamma, two characters never absent from a novel of manners—but to offset their machinations, which after all are thrown in more to give "local color" than to exert any influence whatsoever on the story—there are the three central figures looking large in the foreground.

Mrs. Essington, the handsome widow, at the golden age of her prime, a woman of unusual mental equipment, of force and good breeding, finds herself pitted against the daughter of her hostess, Julia Budd, a girl only in her second season, a creature of out-of-door vitality, who rides and golfs and glories in her riotous youth. And the stake for which they play is the one ineligible man of the party—a young composer.

In the development of the story Longacre does not always appear to his own advantage. Torn between a feeling of loyalty on the one hand and an unconscious responding to the call of youth on the other, it is, however, in the end left to Mrs. Essington to straighten out the tangle of their lives, and at the same time to sign the death warrant to her own happiness. But after all, she is ten years older than the man, and try as she might the chasm of years could never be bridged.

Three Men and a Princess.

THE MASTER MUMMER. By E. Phillips Oppenheim, Author of "Anna the Adventuress," "A Prince of Sinners," &c. 12mo. Pp. 309. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Take one part of Trilby and two of Zenda, season with a fine mystery sauce of your own fancy, and make a good story. That's a simple enough recipe, but it takes the story teller's magic touch to get satisfactory results from so crude a formula. Which is what Mr. Oppenheim has done in this "Master Mummer." Not that there's anything extraordinary or remarkable or great or strong or wise or literary about it—it's just a good story. You pick it up, and, having read one page, keep on reading more pages to the end—simply because you like the people and want to know what happens to 'em next.

And a number of things do happen. You are introduced in the beginning to three young men dwelling together, not in a studio in the Latin Quarter, but in chambers in London. There's Arnold, who is a popular short story writer, and Allan, who is Scottish and a painter, and Arthur, who is younger than these two and has something professional to do with motors. Arnold (who is weary of pink tea creations) goes at Arthur's suggestion to Charing Cross Station in search of a real human plot. And he finds a little girl of (say) fourteen years with big frightened eyes. A rather tragic episode in a café ensues, and now the little girl is installed in the chambers of the three men under the care of a most respectable housekeeper—for it is London, remember. She is a charming little girl and grows older and charminger every day, and all the men love her. Moreover, it promptly appears that she is a person of the very greatest importance.

Plots are always being hatched to get her away from the three men, and decorated German Barons, and even Archduchesses, are concerned in these plots. And there is the Zenda element. For the little girl is nothing less than a Princess and the granddaughter of the King of some little two by four German kingdom. Because her mother has created a horrid scandal by running away with a great actor—the Master Mummer of the title—it is judged best to conceal the girl's existence. The Master Mummer plays his part, too, as prompter and providence, and there's a very stern lay sister who is head of a convent—yawning for the Princess—and a very worldly, jealous, designing British lady of great social eminence. Also a Teutonic diplomat who offers bribes in the clumsiest fashion and tries to capture the Princess from the three by night—coming with armed ruffians—and carry her off in a motor. Moreover, there's another Princess who is a very nice girl, indeed, and some further exciting passages with special trains and motor cars, besides very pretty housekeeping scenes and some very fine heroics of stern self-denial.

It would not be fair to the author to tell any more of the story.

Perugia, 1492-1503.

Francesco Matarazzo's "Chronicles of the City of Perugia, 1492-1503," has been translated into English by Edward Strachan Morgan, and E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring the book out in this country. The Perugia described here, as the translator points out, is a city in which the nobles, weakened by their feuds and rivalries, ruled only because the middle class had lost the capacity or the desire to make any serious effort for the restoration of their old supremacy, and the Pope "refrained from plucking the pear that was only just not ripe enough for him." Several sheets of the manuscript have been lost, and the story begins and ends abruptly. Mr. Morgan writes about Francesco Matarazzo as a historian:

As we turn over his pages, the life of old Perugia palpitates before us. He has in full measure the indescribable charm of Herodotus, dependent neither on wit nor eloquence nor humor, but which shows itself for the most part in an apparently artless simplicity of narrative that seems so easy till an attempt is made to imitate it. Without visible effort he keeps in due relief the essential points of his story, and manages his mass of detail with an instinctive skill that always keeps his exuberant fancy in due bounds. Though sometimes garrulous, he is seldom prolix. He likes to take his reader into his confidence and put him at his ease, like one who tells anecdotes in the shady afternoon of an Italian villa, and the greater part of his narrative flows quietly along, though gentle yet not dull. At times, however, the savage deeds of the lawless times in which he lived stir the scholar to more vehement expression.

The translator gives a short account of the life of Matarazzo and a résumé of the history of Perugia as related by him.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must be prepared to await their turn.

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.—In "Queries" of May 20, "L. A. S." quotes a few lines from a poem called "Via Solitaria," which, as he states, has been attributed to Longfellow. The history of this poem is peculiar. It originally appeared in The New York Independent in the Summer of 1863, signed "O. M. C., Madison, Wis.," the author being Dr. O. M. Conover of that city. Nineteen years later—in April, 1882, a few weeks after Longfellow's death—The Independent again printed "Via Solitaria," with the assertion that it was "an unpublished poem of Henry W. Longfellow," it having been sent to the paper with the statement that it had been found among his papers after his death. The belief that the poem was written by Longfellow still persists. I have an English edition of his poetical works, (published by Frederick Warne & Co., London,) which includes it.

Frederic K. Conover, reporter of the Wisconsin Supreme Court, writes: "They are a part of a poem entitled 'Via Solitaria,' written by my father, O. M. Conover, for many years the Supreme Court Reporter and State Librarian of Wisconsin. They have been many times republished—often attributed to Longfellow. I quote from an article on the subject published by Dr. J. M. Buckley in The Christian Advocate of May 14, 1885: 'It was written in the early Summer of 1863, and was published in The Independent over the initials O. M. C., dated June, Madison Wis., and was republished in Littell's Living Age Oct. 10, 1863. On April 13, 1882, The Independent again published it as 'an unpublished poem of Henry W. Longfellow.' It was sent to that paper by Dr. H. M. Goodwin of Olivet College, Michigan. Dr. Goodwin afterward did everything in his power to correct the mistake.'"

The poem was written shortly after the death of Dr. Conover's wife in 1863.

GREEN, Roaring Branch, Penn.—Please name some work describing that part of Mexico lying south and east of Vera Cruz, between the Gulfs of Mexico and Tehuantepec.

Matias Romero's "Geographical and Statistical Notes on Mexico," (Putnam, 1898;) Baedeker's "United States, with an Excursion into Mexico," and Janvier's "Mexican Guidebook," (both published by Scribner,) are about the only books touching on this section.

JOHN McMANUS, Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. R. Ellis, 120 Broadway, New York City, may find what he is looking for in "The Muster of the North," a stirring poem by John Savage, Irish poet and litterateur, whose "Poems Lyrical, Dramatic, and Romantic" were published by T. W. Strong, New York, 1870. The xviii. stanza runs thus:

From the wine-land, from the Rhine-land,
From the Shannon, from the Scheldt,
From the ancient homes of genius,
From the sainted home of Celt,
From Italy, from Hungary,
All as brothers join and come,
To the sinew-bracing bugle,
And the foot-propelling drum:
Too proud beneath the starry flag to die, and keep secure
The liberty they dreamed of by the Danube, Elbe, and Suir.

F. N. S., New Brunswick, N. J.—Can you tell me where I can find the story of "Red Riding Hood" told in verse and beginning:

The birds they sang,
The morning smiled,
The mother kissed her darling child?

Also who "Monk" Lewis was, and if he wrote these verses?

We do not trace this poem to "Monk" Lewis, nor do we know where it may be found. Matthew Gregory Lewis, generally called "Monk" Lewis, with the ascription "the notorious," was an English dramatist and writer, born 1775, died 1818. His father was a wealthy West Indian and a Deputy Secretary of War for many years. M. G. Lewis began to write when a boy, producing "The East Indian," a comedy, in 1791, (it was acted first in 1796,) and "The Monk" in 1795. He also wrote "The Castle Spectre" and other tragedies and melodramas. After 1815 he spent much of his time in Jamaica, where his estates were, and died of yellow fever on his way home, May 14, 1818.

FRED ELSON, 9 West One Hundred and Second Street, New York.—(1) Please give me a good account of books on history of the ancient times. (2) Where can I get the book with the story of Jekyll and Hyde in a cheap edition?

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F., New York City.—In answer to A. G. L.'s question concerning fiction about Hannibal in May 20 issue, see "Salammbo," by Flaubert, (translation from the French,) one of the world's best-known novels.

"Salammbo," by Flaubert, does not meet the conditions of A. G. L.'s question, and was omitted from our list for that reason.

LILLIAN F. PLATT, Englewood, N. J.—Will you define the phrases "There's a nigger in the woodpile" and "There's a nigger in the fence"? I can get no help from my reference books.

The meaning of the two phrases is the same; a hidden reason for or cause of some act. Various origins are ascribed to the phrase—that the Winter supply of wood has decreased too rapidly because there was a nigger in it, stealing wood; that a nigger in the woodpile overheard arrangements for a deal, and betrayed them to his master, who brought the plans to naught; that a negro suddenly jumping from a woodpile so frightened a white woman that she gave birth to a black baby. The phrase was common in this city more than seventy years ago, when this quatrain was current:

Nigger in the woodpile,
Just begin to holler;
Debbil's in the barroom,
I'll bet you half a dollar.

FREDERICK T. BOHRICH, 738 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, New York City.—(1) Kindly inform me at which of our public libraries works on painting, decorating, hardwood finishing, and other departments of building construction may be obtained. (2) I would also like to know names of publishers from whom such works are obtainable.

1. At the Astor Library, and probably at some of its many branches. 2. The Van Nostrand Company and John Wiley & Co. are publishers of technical books.

FREDERICK W. COLE, New York City: Who first used the phrase "art for art's sake"? Where will I find a full discussion for and against the theory underlying the phrase?

We do not know. W. M. Fullerton discussed "Art for Art's Sake" in The Harvard Monthly, I., 72, (1885;), and Richard Burton in The Bookman, I., 241. Possibly Victor Hugo's "Art needs no spur beyond itself" is an early version of the idea.

BOX 6, Saybrook, Conn.—Kindly mention the most practical edition of Rabelais, translated into English, for use by a student in literature.

Rabelais is published in five volumes by Lippincott; he used to be included in Bohn's Libraries. Putnam has published "the best chapters" of "Gargantua," and selections may be had variously.

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.—The poem desired by John Hoyt, (Appeals to Readers, May 20,) beginning,

"Before the wine shop which o'erlooks the beach
Sits Jean Goello,"

is entitled "Shipwrecked," not "The Shipwreck." It may be found in No. 19 of the Penn Publishing Company's series of "One Hundred Choice Selections," being there given as "from the French of François Coppée," without the name of the translator.

T. D. C., Locust Valley, N. Y.—C. B. Garvan, New York City, desires to know who is the author of "There is no unbelief." It is credited to Lizzie York Case.

If C. B. Garvan will send his address a copy of the poem will be sent to him, supplied by the Rev. A. S. Yantis of Auburn, N. Y.

J. C. BETHEL, 1,124 Lake View Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.—What books would be desirable for a model home library of 1,000 volumes? Any suggestions for all or part of such a library will be much appreciated, and later the selected list will be published.

You might take Sir John Lubbock's (Lord Avebury's) "Hundred Best Books," which will give you about 200 volumes to start with; but probably a better way will be to get the American Library Association's "Catalogue of 5,000 Volumes for a Popular Library." This is published by the Bureau of Education, Washington, and will be sent to you on request. Another edition, containing the titles of 8,000 volumes, is published by the Library of Congress, and will be sent for 25 cents. From either of these you can pick out the thousand volumes with which you wish to start your library.

F. HAROLD WINFIELD.—Will you kindly publish a list of some books on chicken raising, or how to run a chicken farm, as I intend to take this up as an occupation? Also price of books and where published.

Get "The Poultry Book," (three volumes, $12, Doubleday, Page & Co.,) or books published by the Orange Judd Company.

GEORGE H. TRIPP, New Bedford, Mass.—In reply to the inquiry of J. Marlett in your issue of May 20, I would say that a book was written by Herbert L. Aldrich, who made an Arctic whaling trip with a camera. The result of his journey was "Arctic, Alaska, and Siberia; or, Eight Months with Arctic Whalemen." Rand, McNally & Co. Chicago and New York: 1889. In 1903 a book of camera views on a whaling voyage was published by H. S. Hutchinson & Co. of New Bedford.

Appeals to Readers.

R. S. BEARD, 103 St. James Place, Brooklyn.—Will you tell me in what poem these lines occur, and who is the author:

"Be silent, O, my heart,
It matters not."

WALTER BEVERLY CRANE, New York City.—Why is not the "Ode to Washington's Birthday," by Robert Burns, in all editions of Burns's works? Does not the credit of the poem's discovery belong to Gen. James Grant Wilson? I should like to hear from all authorities on the subject.

W. HOMER AMES, Carlisle, Penn.—Can you give me the words of a poem called "His Little Tin Gee-Gee," also another called "An Average Girl"?

B. MUSHAWAY, 90 Bank Street, New York City.—Will some one tell me how I can find the poem or recitation "How Grandma Danced the Minuet"?

N. W. H., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Can you tell me where to find the following lines:

"I'd lean from out the heavenly choir
Once more to hear the red cock crow,
What time the morning's rosy hours
O'er hill and dale begin to glow."

I may not have quoted this correctly. I think the poem is called "Homesick in Heaven," but I am unable to trace it.

HOCHSCHILD, Baltimore—We find listed in our catalogues three books entitled "Rosmary." We desire to locate the one which is a story of a poison case, and in which Rory O'Moore is a character. Will you kindly advise us who the author of this book is?

MRS. E. C. DOLSON, Floridaville, N. Y.—Please answer the following questions: (1) An old Greek or Roman philosopher once described Death somewhat as follows: "As they were engaged in their various occupations, some doing one thing and some another, the Master entered and called one out, and when he did not return, they knew that this was Death." I should like to know the exact quotation, the name of the author, and where I can find it. (2) There is a poem descriptive of an old man walking in a cemetery—I think a New England cemetery—who meets another man who says: "Great men are buried here." The old man replies, "Yes; but my boy is buried here." Then follows the statement that the great men lived to show what they could do, while the boy was cut down without having an opportunity. I should like the name of the author and the place where found, or the poem quoted in full.

Miss S., West One Hundred and Third Street, New York City.—Where can I find the "Prayer for Indifference," which Mrs. George Bancroft mentions in her "Letters from England"? While in England she met Mr. Algernon Greville, whose grandmother wrote the "beautiful" lines called by this title.

J. O. McCHESNEY, New York City.—Please give me the place where these lines occur:

"He shall have chariots easier than air, which
I have invented,
And thou thyself, that art the messenger, shall go before him
On a horse cut out of an entire diamond—I know not how yet"?

They occur, I think, in one of Fletcher's dramas. But I can't tell which one. They seem to to be a sort of prophecy of the Pullman car and of the locomotive, showing that some other of the Elizabethan dramatists besides Shakespeare had inklings of posterity.

Eight Maids of Arcady.

IOLE. By Robert W. Chambers. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25.

"Art," said the poet, opening his heavy lids with a large, sweet smile, "Art is above Art,—but Art is never below Art. Art, to be Art, must be artless. That is a very precious thought—very, very precious. Thank you for understanding me—thank you."

And the poet himself, continually plucking atoms and molecules from the atmosphere, examining and gently releasing them from his large, soft, fat, white fingers, was seemingly artless to the extremest degree of art. He sought to get near to nature, and so established for himself a little workshop which he called Rose Cross.

The station master thus described the place to Mr. Briggs, who came down to foreclose a mortgage on the poet's property:

He set up his shop and hired book binders from York. Then he set up another shop and hired some of us 'round here to go and make them big slabby art-chairs. All his shops were called "At the Sign of" something 'r other. Bales of vellum arrived for to bind little dinky books; art rocking chairs were shipped out of here by the carload. Meanwhile Guilford (the poet) he done poetry on the side and run a magazine. * * * Well, Sir, the whole thing bust. * * * I guess the public kinder sickened o' them art rockers and dinky books without much printin' into them. Guilford he stuck to it noble, but the shops closed one by one.

But the poet continued to live near to Nature. He raised his eight blooming daughters in ignorance of conventions and customs. He taught them to roam about the fields in pink pajamas and sunbonnets, with their golden hair looped up in beautiful disorder, and these guileless maidens, fresh as sea nymphs, clean limbed, fair, young, and spirited, plucked daisies, or gathered strawberries or mingled their breath with that of the wild rose; they jested playfully with each other in Greek or Arabic, (Guilford was a "corker on culture") and they played the harp and the piano and the organ and the violin and other instruments. And as for tennis and chess! No man could beat them. And their names and ages were Chloippe, twelve; Philodicé, thirteen; Dione, fourteen; Aphrodite, fifteen; Cybele, sixteen; Lissa, seventeen; Iole, eighteen, and Vanessa, nineteen. "No wonder poor Briggs found it impossible to foreclose the mortgage, and when George Wayne, "a turtle-fed, claret-flushed, idle, and rich young man," in whose favor the mortgage was to be foreclosed, came up to personally conduct his affairs in face of Briggs's mutiny, (Briggs had already fixed his fancy on Vanessa, nineteen,) he suddenly found himself powerless before the saccharine sweetness of the poet and the alluring loveliness of Iole, eighteen. He quite forgot the mortgage foreclosure, and under the numbing influence of Guilford's cloying smile he could remember nothing but the witchery of Iole's lovely simplicity. So completely did he lose his equilibrium that one evening in his den, where Guilford carried out his idea of the beauty of simplicity—"a single blossom against a background of nothing at all"—the poet destroyed, with his fat, white fingers, the complex mortgage papers, and, at the same time, Briggs and Wayne became the infatuated husbands of Vanessa, nineteen, and Iole, eighteen.

After that the other six goddesses discarded their pajamas and sunbonnets and came to the city to live with Iole in Wayne's large and commodious house. The poet as an exponent of "L'arr Noovo" took once more to the creation of dinky books and slab furniture patched with stain-glass windows. His lovely daughters no longer roamed at will through Elysian fields. But he was the thoughtful parent still. In spite of the fact that his plans were slightly frustrated, Lissa, seventeen, and Cybele, sixteen, made very good matches.

However, it was left for Aphrodite, fifteen, to look out for herself; Aphrodite, whose young soul chafed at the soft lights and graceful lines of "L'arr Noovo," who panted for fresh air and the broad sweep of natural things, and who alone and unaided found "that most honorable miracle, that sane and wholesome wonder," that trinity! Lover, artist, man!

After reading the story Mr. Chambers's preface becomes quite clear.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS are to be the publishers in America of a new English periodical which will shortly make its appearance with the title The University Review. It may be considered the organ of the university movement, the aim of which is to bring the great seats of learning into closer touch with one another for mutual improvement. Just what this movement means to English educators is shown in an article by James Bryce, with which the initial number of the new Review opens. Other articles are: "Universities and Examinations," by Prof. Arthus Schuster; "Shakespeare and Stoicism," by Prof. Sonnenschein; "Questions for Discussion," by Sir Oliver Lodge; "Malaria and a Moral," by Prof. Ronald Ross, and "The Education of the Citizen," by Prof. Churton Collins. The illustrations will be principally technical drawings and half-tone reproductions of photographs.

With the retirement of Edward J. Wheeler from the editorship of The Literary Digest, Dr. Isaac K. Funk has taken personal charge of the paper, with William S. Woods as his chief assistant. The connection of Francis W. Halsey with the house of Funk & Wagnalls is that of literary adviser.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this month four other volumes on the new biographical edition of the works of Stevenson. They are "The Wreckers," "Familiar Studies of Men and Books," "Island Nights' Entertainments," and "An Island Voyage." Like the previous volumes, these will each have introductions by Mrs. Stevenson.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish shortly an interesting collection of letters written by an English school teacher to a friend in Madeira and called "The Upton Letters." They deal with English educational, social, and intellectual life, where these three phases of society are found combined in the same individuals. The style is observing, intimate, light, and gissipy.

Longmans, Green & Co. will bring out in a few days a new book by E. Nesbit, author of "Lays and Legends," &c. It is a volume of poems entitled "The Rainbow and the Rose."

The Putnams are about to publish Tallentyre's "Voltaire" in a new and popular edition—two volumes in one.

"At the Sign of the Fox" is the title under which the new story by "Barbara," author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," &c., will be published by the Macmillan Company this month. The title first announced was "At the Sign of the Red Fox."

Among the Autumn books for children for which D. Appleton & Co. have made arrangements are "The Yellow Cat," by Grace Van R. Dwight; "The Boy Lincoln," by W. O. Stoddard; "Forest-Land," by Robert W. Chambers; "The Outcast Warrior," by Kirk Munroe; "Little Miss Cricket," by Gabrielle E. Jackson; "The Young McKinley," by Hezekiah Butterworth, and "Four in Camp," by Ralph Henry Barbour.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are shortly to send out a brief outline of the history of England, from "Murray's History of England," edited and adapted by M. A. Tucker, History Mistress at St. Felix School, Southwold, England, for children of thirteen and fourteen years of age. The story is from B. C. 55 down to the accession of King Edward VII., at the death of Queen Victoria. Many maps and plans and a chronology of the important events in the history of England have been given.

The A. Wessels Company is issuing "The Camera in the Field," by F. C. Snell. This is a timely book for those who are interested in natural history and as a guide to green fields and new pastures.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that Leroy Scott's novel, "The Walking Delegate," will be brought out in England in a week or two.

The Macmillan Company has down for publication the first week in July "Memoirs of an American Citizen," the new book by Robert Herrick, author of "The Common Lot" and "The Real World," which are appearing in the edition of cheaper books in paper covers. The new book will have fifty illustrations.

The T. J. Carey Company is publishing this week an edition de luxe of the "Appariticns and Shrines of the Blessed Virgin," in four volumes. The illustrations will consist of two-color half tone reproductions of famous pictures.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish at once the third book, in the original German, of Schiller's history of the "Thirty Years' War," which has been abridged and edited by Prof. Arthur H. Palmer of Yale, who has also done a volume of selections for the period portraying the careers of Gustavus Adolphus and Wallenstein.

The volume by Mrs. Barrington on "G. F. Watts," which the Macmillan Company will send out this month, will contain five full-page plates in color, four photogravure portraits, and twenty-seven other reproductions of hitherto unpublished drawings.

The scene of Robert W. Chambers's new novel, "The Reckoning," which will appear in the July Appleton's Booklovers Magazine, is laid in New York and its vicinity during the Mohawk risings. The heroine visits her uncle, a prominent citizen of New York, at whose house the hero, a spy for Washington, is living. The villain is a Tory, who entraps the heroine into marrying him, which event is kept secret. The hero takes the heroine to a ball, and while there the Tory, who is an old enemy of the American, steals some important papers from the latter's room. The heroine averts a duel between her suitors and flees with the American.

"Mount Tom" is the title of a new magazine of which Gerald Stanley Lee is editor, and which is issued by the Mount Tom Press, Northampton, Mass. It has been started to exploit Mount Tom as a Summer resort. The June issue, the first to appear, contains local sketches, "reflections," &c., and reprints of brief papers from other magazines.

Country Life in America is about to begin the publication each month of articles on "The Inside of the Country Home," in which will be described the artistic arrangement of separate rooms, furnishings, sanitation, &c. Each paper will be fully illustrated. Doubleday, Page & Co. further announce that beginning with the February, 1906, number they will increase the price of the magazine.

The Maison Mazarin of this city and Paris is to publish English versions of a series of French works that have been recommended by the Académie Française. The work is edited by Robert Arnot, M. A. The first batch is to consist of twenty volumes, which will be ready for publication in September. They will include an introduction to the series by the "Perpetual Secretary" of the Académie, Gaston Boissier, who will write on the origin of the project, the opinion of his confrères regarding it, and the value of the work to those who would know France as she is.

Longmans, Green & Co. are about to issue "Carthusian Memories, and Other Verses of Leisure," by Dr. William Haig Brown of Pembroke College, Cambridge, England. The poems are in English, Latin, Greek, and German, and include some occasional pieces on such topics as a wedding anniversary, meetings of pupils, &c., sonnets, prologues, school songs, hymns, translations, inscriptions. The verses have been collected by the author's daughter, Miss Evelyn C. H. Brown.

The first of the three volumes on "A History of Architectural Development," by F. M. Simpson, F. R. I. B. A., is being hurried through the press by Longmans, Green & Co. The work will be profusely illustrated. It will be included in The Architects' Library, to which will be added about the same time "Building Construction," by Prof. Beresford Pite and others.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this month a new and revised edition of "First Aid in Illness and Injury," by Dr. J. E. Pilcher of the Medical Department, United States Army. The volume is a reference in case of emergency as well as a text book for military and civilian first-aid classes. The new edition has been made apropos of the new regulations of the United States Army Hospital Corps. New illustrations have also been added to the text.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out a new edition in paper covers at 25 cents of Dr. John W. Streeter's "Fat of the Land," which is reported to have gone into seven editions since its publication a year ago. Dr. Streeter is a well-known and highly regarded physician in Chicago.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press for early Summer issue a two-volume work on "Gregory the Great: His Place in History and Thought," by F. Homes Dudden, B. D., Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Among the books that Charles Scribner's Sons are importing this month is a volume of "Pictures in Umbria." Katharine S. Macquoid here describes the picturesque and charming old hill cities, Perugia, Assisi, &c., and their historical associations. There are fifty original illustrations. The author has also written about a journey "In the Ardennes."

J. E. Wallace Wallin of Princeton University is publishing his volume on "Optical Illusions of Reversible Perspective: A Volume of Historical and Experimental Researches," representing work during over three years. The book is an attempt to detail and correlate the various factors and explanations of illusions. It is fully illustrated.

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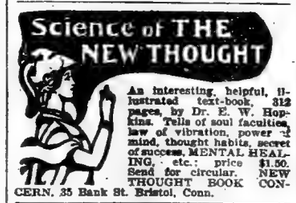
"The stories are not only good—they are very good. In fact, they will remind the reader of the brilliant sketches of Selma Lagerlof, the Swedish impressionist. One feels after reading the book through that he has been making a voyage of discovery, that he has never known Costa Rica before—more than a geographical name and a possible space on the map of that neck of woods known as Central America—but that now he knows it quite well. * * * The short novels that Mr. Casement has translated for us are cut as clean as a cameo. There is not an amateurish line in them."—*Cleveland Town Topics.*

"Mr. Casement's account of the little republic is more thorough and satisfactory than any we have met with."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

H. G. WELLS is reported to be writing a series of "literary" articles, about twenty-five in number, which will be entirely different from those he has been producing in "Anticipations" and "A Modern Utopia." They will probably appear with the general title, "The Mind of the World," and, as the announcement goes on, "he sketches out twenty-five ideal novels, romances, histories, treaties, essays, &c., to fit what he conceives to be the tastes and conceptions of our time." His central character will be a sort of "literary Dooley" who has realized the literary needs of the twentieth century. The papers will probably appear in McClure's Magazine, beginning in the September number.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, the well-known writer on the Japanese, whose new novel, "A Maid of Japan," is to be published by Henry Holt & Co. June 10, is looked upon by the Japanese as the best Western interpreter of their character, history, and customs. This story of Himé, the little shell-gatherer, is told from close observation of the life on the Island of Anoshima, with its little brown huts beside the docks, and the simplicity and "superb" poverty of the people.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's new novel, which has been named "The Carlyles," opens in Richmond at the end of the civil war, just before Lee's surrender. The Northern troops enter the city, which is set on fire, but the home of the heroine, a Southern girl, is protected by a Union officer, who falls in love with her. She is engaged to a Confederate cousin; however, this does not prevent her from caring for the Northerner. Peace is declared and the cousin goes to live in the country. The daughter of a Confederate spy is pursued into his house, and she passes herself off as the young man's wife. He is arrested, but the girl secures his release, and, as is inevitable, they fall in love with each other. The book will bear the imprint of D. Appleton & Co.

James Barnes, the well-known writer on naval exploits, romantic and technical, has prepared an article for the July number of Appleton's Booklovers Magazine on the personal appearance of Paul Jones, drawn from the illustrations, which will include engravings, portraits, and busts of the great American naval hero.

Sir Cyprian Bridge has written an article on the Russo-Japanese War and the lessons to be drawn from it for Brassey's Naval Annual for 1905, edited by T. A. Brassey, which Charles Scribner's Sons are importing this month. Besides the usual statistical matter, notes on armor, ordnance, &c., there will also be in this edition a special chapter on the German Navy, which has been revised by the German Admiralty, and an article by Admiral Custance on "Naval Tactics."

Emily Post has written a new novel, which D. Appleton & Co. will publish. It is entitled "Purple and Fine Linen." The author tells the story of a marriage of a well-to-do young man and a girl of his set. After a while they find out that they have nothing at all in common, and finally discover that they do not love each other.

Frank J. Sprague, to whom is ascribed the honor of "the harnessing of electricity to the street car service," has written two papers for The Century Magazine, giving the inside history of electric traction development in this country. The first article will appear in the July number. For this issue also John S. Sewall has written, in "With Perry in Japan," some personal recollections of the expedition of 1853-4; Mme. Blanc ("Th. Bentzon") has provided a sketch of the late Princess Mathilde, "the Queen of the last Paris Salon"; Albert Kinross is preparing an article on "The Secession Movement in German Art," and Melville E. Stone will continue his series on "The Method of Operation of the Associated Press."

Dr. E. S. Holden writes in the current Popular Science Monthly about Galileo. "Just as Benedict Arnold," he says in the course of his paper, "serves as the type of a traitor, so Galileo has been made to serve as a martyr of science. But he was no martyr. A true martyr does not abjure his opinion even in the presence of the rack. While his recantation may be excused, it does not testify to moral greatness." Although misinterpreted, the history of Galileo, adds Dr. Holden, has been "of the deepest service to the world. It affords a symbol around which the rights of men to freedom of thought have clustered."

Dr. Richard T. Ely has revised and added new material to his "Labor Movement in America," and the new edition is coming out with the imprint of the Macmillan Company. The book first appeared in 1886, and is said to have been in continuous demand since.

B. Ostertag has made the series of illustrations for Hamilton Wright Mabie's volume of "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," which Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing. The frontispiece is an interpretation in color of that line, "Once Upon a Time," so familiar to children.

Prof. William A. Locy of Northwestern University opens the June Popular Science Monthly with an article on Von Baer and the rise of embryology. He begins with the period of Harvey and Malpighi and traces the development of embryology down to modern times. The illustrations include portraits and reproductions from the works of early writers on the subject.

Miss Agnes Blake Poor, author of "Boston Neighbors," &c., calls her new story of Massachusetts and New Englanders "Under Guiding Stars" instead of "Wentworth House," as was originally planned. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish the book.

Max Pemberton, author of "Doctor Xavier," "The House Under the Sea," &c., has written a new tale entitled "The Hundred Days." This is the story of the courtship by an Englishman of a French maid, which lasted a hundred days. The young man leaves England after killing in a duel a young nobleman. He goes to France, where he saves the heroine, who, in male attire, is pursued by several of the King's hussars. He joins her in following the train of Napoleon in his triumphant march to Paris. The Englishman has many adventures brought about by the heroine, with whom he has fallen in love, and who is a born intriguer.

Western Tales.

THE SUNSET TRAIL. By Alfred Henry Lewis, Author of "Wolfville Days," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20.

Herein are collected the quick-firing adventures of the famous "Bat" Masterson, buffalo hunter and able man of his hands about that Western metropolis, Dodge City, of whom and of which Mr. Lewis is the laureate. The manner of telling and the language of it is that which Mr. Lewis has devised for himself. The tales are such as furnish entertainment, as tales of a wild life and courage and quick gun play are pretty certain to do. To be sure, except for Mr. Lewis's "manner," they are much like other Western tales. There is a story of a Vassar girl who came to Dobe Walls to visit an unwise kinsman and was eager to see things. This girl and a man who was a Count went out to see Mr. Masterson shoot buffaloes, and Mr. Masterson stood off a dozen Indians who attacked the party, while the man who was a Count cowered in a buffalo wallow. You will read a tale of Cimarron Bill and certain ponies taken by night from Cheyenne's constructively peaceful savages and wards of the Nation. You will read also of how a dwarf kitchen-fed mustang saved the suite of "Dobe Walls," even as those ancient geese saved Rome. That is, the mustang (called Inez) sniffed on the night air the vileness called Injun and made such clatter with her hoofs that the men were awakened in time to face a charge of some hundreds of noble red men and stand them off for a couple of weeks till the cavalry came that way.

You may read, too, how the hero was beloved of the Wild Rose of the Canadian who gave her life for his and how he played the game of politics and later administered the high office of Sheriff in the County of Ford, where Sheriffs were ephemeral things, much like the grass which to-day is and to-morrow is not. Other stories there are also to paint red the ways of the West and exhibit the marvelous things a man may do in a new country if he can keep his head and shoot quicker and straighter than his fellows.

The Parochial School.

The Rev. Jeremiah J. Crowley of Chicago has added an appendix dealing with the separate or parochial school in Canada, and a preface showing the criticisms of his book, his present purposes, and a letter to Pope Pius X., to the new edition of his "Parochial School: A Curse to the Church, a Menace to the Nation."



THE GREAT MOGUL

BY LOUIS TRACY

Author of "The Wings of the Morning"

IT'S "Meat for men"—and women, too—this latest great story by Louis Tracy. After so many poor little yarns of this and that—sickly love stories that weren't worth the paper they were printed on—"The Great Mogul" stands out in bold relief.

Louis Tracy doesn't mince matters a bit when he writes about the Oriental beauty whose wiles upset an empire.

If your blood doesn't dance when you read of the man who dared the rush of a war elephant, you need a doctor. "The Great Mogul" is a ripping good story.



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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,298. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.—52 Pages, in Six Parts. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

3 RUSSIAN VESSELS SAFE IN MANILA BAY

Enquist Escapes with the Oleg, Aurora, and Jemchug.

HAVE MANY WOUNDED ABOARD

Officers Say Submarines Caused Their Defeat—American Squadron Meets Fugitive Ships.

MANILA, June 3.—Rear Admiral Enquist, who was commander of the heavy cruiser squadron of the Russian fleet, arrived in the bay at 9 o'clock this evening on board his flagship, the protected cruiser Aurora, accompanied by the protected cruisers Oleg and Jemchug. All the vessels were more or less damaged, and there were many wounded men on board.

Rear Admiral Train, on board his flagship, the battleship Ohio, with the Wisconsin, Oregon, Raleigh, and Cincinnati, was outside Corregidor Island, manoeuvring, when the Aurora saluted with thirteen guns, and the Ohio answered.

Admiral Train and his squadron accompanied the Russian vessels to Manila.

In an interview Rear Admiral Enquist's executive officer said:

"When the battle began the Admiral was aboard the cruiser Oleg, which was hit a number of times by large shot. There was an incessant rain of shot from quick-firing guns, and the ship was soon badly damaged.

"The Admiral transferred his flag to the Aurora, which then drew the combined fire of many torpedo boat destroyers at close range and the attack of submarines. We were overwhelmed by the latter. A mist arising, we made a dash for the open sea and were followed by the Oleg and the Jemtchug."

Rear Admiral Enquist is uninjured. Capt. Egorieff of the Aurora was killed by a shell which struck the conning tower and he was buried at sea the day before reaching Manila.

On the Aurora three officers were wounded, twenty of the crew were killed, and eighty-three were wounded.

The losses on the Oleg were thirteen of the crew killed and eighteen wounded.

On the Jemtchug the casualties were twenty-one junior officers killed and one wounded, twelve of the crew killed and thirty wounded.

The Russian vessels do not appear to be damaged below the waterline. Their funnels, however, are riddled by large and small shot. Several large shells pierced the cruisers amidships, and a number of guns were dismounted. All the Russian officers interviewed assert that a large number of submarines caused confusion and defeat. Rear Admiral Enquist has cabled his arrival to the Emperor of Russia.

The battleship Ohio and the cruiser Cincinnati are guarding the Russian ships. No official action as to their disposition has been taken yet.

It was announced from Tokio yesterday that Admiral Shimamura on board the cruiser Iwate reported as follows:

"In the battle on May 27, at 3:07 P. M., the cruiser Iwate vigorously attacked the protected cruiser Jemtchug at a distance of 3,000 meters. The Jemtchug sank in one minute. The loss of the Jemtchug is therefore confirmed.

"In the engagement fire broke out on the Jemtchug and smoke concealed the hull of the vessel. Consequently the remaining vessels of our fleet were unable to see the ship."

PRESIDENT CALLS CONFERENCE.

Will Await Details Before Dealing with Russian Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A conference was held at the White House late this afternoon, the participants being the President, Secretary Morton, and Attorney General Moody, at which was discussed the arrival to-day at Manila of the Russian cruisers Aurora, Oleg, and Jemtchug, and the disposition to be made of them. It was determined to await fuller information concerning the incident before a definite decision was reached.

All three of the cruisers took part in the naval battle in the Korean Straits a week ago. Two of them, the Oleg and Jemtchug, were reported to have been sunk by the Japanese fleet. The three ships were damaged, but were able to proceed under their own steam.

Officials here received the first news of the arrival of the Russian vessels at Manila from the press dispatches. Soon afterward an official report was received at the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Train. In the present circumstances vessels of either of the belligerent nations would be permitted to remain at a neutral port only twenty-four hours, or, if the ships were unseaworthy, only long enough to enable them to make the necessary temporary repairs, in order that they might reach their nearest home port.

What, if any, request Admiral Enquist may make concerning the disposition of the vessels, is not known here. He may ask that they be interned at Manila until the close of the war. Such a request would be granted by this Government. The cruisers then would be in a position precisely similar to that of the Russian ship Lena, which about ten months ago was interned at San Francisco.

When a complete report on the arrival of the cruisers at Manila shall have been made by Rear Admiral Train it may be decided by this Government that the ships must be interned, as was the case in the Lena incident. Instructions were cabled to Rear Admiral Train this afternoon to consider what steps it would be necessary for him to take in case Admiral Enquist should request that his vessels should be interned. Until a full report shall have been received from him no further action will be taken by this Government.

It is the opinion in official circles that the cruisers will be dismantled and held at Manila until the conclusion of hostilities, and that the request for their internment will come from the Russian Admiral as soon as he hears from the St. Petersburg Government.

Under the rules of war, it was said at the Navy Department, Admiral Train's duty is plain. He will first care for the wounded, taking them ashore if necessary, and it is probable he will quarter the officers at the American Naval Hospital at Cavite, and when the capacity of that institution is taxed the Philippine Government will probably be called on to offer facilities for the wounded men.

LIKELY TO INTERN SHIPS.

View of Russian Naval Officers—All Shattered Fleet Accounted For.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The appearance of the three missing Russian cruisers at Manila has relieved the anxiety of the Admiralty, as the fate of all of Rojestvensky's warships is now definitely established.

The Admiralty says it has no advices from Manila which enable it to say whether the cruisers will be disarmed and interned, or whether they will attempt to continue the voyage either to Vladivostok or Russia. This determination depends largely on the extent of the damage to the ships and the promptitude of the Japanese in hunting them down, as Togo is now able to dispatch an overwhelmingly superior cruiser squadron against them if he has time.

Naval officers think it probable the ships will be interned, and say that an attempt to reach Vladivostok would be practically hopeless, and that the ships would be exposed to great difficulties and danger on a long voyage homeward either across the Pacific or through the Suez Canal.

BATTLE'S COST, $73,500,000.

St. Petersburg Newspaper's Estimate of Russian Financial Loss.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The press chorus for the convocation of a Zemsky Sobor to voice the wishes of the people regarding the war continues.

The St. Petersburg Gazette estimates Russia's financial loss as a result of the battle of the Sea of Japan at $73,500,000.

ROJESTVENSKY'S CAPTURE.

Captors Planned to Kill Him Rather Than Surrender Him.

TOKIO, June 3.—A telegram from Vladivostok, reporting the members of the crew of the Russian cruiser Almaz as saying that they saw three Japanese warships sunk and the commander of the Almazas saying that he personally witnessed the sinking of a Japanese cruiser, has provoked amusement in official circles and elsewhere. A member of the naval staff has suggested that it was probable that the Russians saw Russian vessels sinking and in the confusion mistook them for Japanese ships.

The Foreign Office and the Navy Department reassert that only three torpedo boats were lost in the battle.

Rear Admiral Rojestvensky is resting well, with no dangerous symptoms, and his speedy recovery seems certain.

The officers of the Russian battleship Orel have declined to accept parole. An additional day to further consider the question has been granted them.

Torpedo boat destroyers which have returned to Sasebo furnish details of the capture of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky. The destroyers Kasumi, Usugumo, Sazanami, and Kagerou were ordered to attack the Russian warships the night of May 27 and were steaming ahead when they suddenly encountered a number of Russian ships. The Kasumi narrowly avoided a collision with a Russian cruiser, the closeness of which seems to have saved the destroyers from being damaged by the heavy fire which the Russians directed on them.

During the Russian attack the vessels forming the destroyer flotilla divided. The Sazanami and Kagerou continued the search for Russian ships throughout the night and in the morning discovered two torpedo boat destroyers. One of them steamed away and the other was unable to do so.

On approaching the latter the Japanese discerned a white flag flying from the foremast and the Red Cross flag astern. She proved to be the Bedovi, with Admiral Rojestvensky and his staff on board. The Bedovi signaled that her engines were damaged, and that she was short of coal and water.

An armed guard was sent on board the Bedovi to receive her surrender. The Russians requested the Japanese not to remove Admiral Rojestvensky and the other officers on account of their wounds, and the Japanese complied with the request on the understanding that the guard would kill Rojestvensky in the event of the delay leading to a meeting with Russian ships, thus running the risk of his recapture.

The Sazanami ran a line to the Bedovi and began towing her. The line parted twice, and in the morning the Sazanami met the Japanese cruiser Akashi, which towed the two destroyers to Sasebo.

Survivors' statements show that the Japanese manoeuvres drove a portion of the Russian fleet under the fire of the forts on the Tsu Islands, which sunk the battleship Oslgabya. On Saturday night, owing to the frequent torpedo attacks and the fact that the Russian vessels did not carry any lights, the fleet was much separated, and became incapable of acting in combination. The Russians were short of ammunition, and their marksmanship was indifferent.

Thirty naval commanders participated in the battle of the Japan Sea. Vice Admiral Togo was commander in chief, leading the first squadron. Vice Admiral Kamimura was in command of the second squadron, and Rear Admiral Kataoka led the third squadron.

Admiral Togo reports that the Russian special service steamers and transports sunk by the Japanese May 27 were the auxiliary steamer Ural, the transports Kamtschatka and Irtessim, and one towing vessel used to assist in coaling at sea and believed to have been named the Russ.

"The Russian vessels present in the recent battle, which were not sunk or captured, and which are unaccounted for, are," Togo's report adds, "the protected cruisers Oleg, Aurora, Izumrud, and Almaz, three transports, two torpedo boat destroyers, and one towboat. During the battle the Oleg and Aurora were within range of our Third and Fourth Squadrons and were on fire. They may have es-

Continued on Page 2.

PRESIDENT CONFERS WITH JAPAN'S MINISTER

Is Believed to Have Communicated Cassini's Views.

WORK FOR PEACE MEASURES

German Emperor Shares with Mr. Roosevelt Earnest Wish to Help to End Hostilities.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Shortly after 9 o'clock to-night Mr. Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called at the White House by appointment. He was received by the President, and a long conference followed.

Coming so closely after the visit of Count Cassini, it was naturally inferred that the President took occasion to communicate to Mr. Takahira the views of Russia as presented by Count Cassini at the conference with him yesterday. Whether the visit had to do with the appearance of the three Russian ships at Manila could not be learned.

Diplomatic activity in Washington today indicates that the European powers are prepared actively to assist the President in any efforts he may make in the interest of peace in the Far East, and it is learned to-night on high authority that the German Emperor heartily shares the earnest wish of President Roosevelt for an early ending of the war. Neither the President nor the Emperor, however, is ambitious to assume the rôle of peacemaker, although anxious to do what is possible to assist Russia and Japan to enter upon peace negotiations as soon as practicable.

From information received here it is believed that the King of Italy can be relied upon to cast his influence for peace and the long conference of Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, yesterday afternoon with Count Cassini, after the latter's call at the White House, is but one of several evidences of the activity of the King's envoy at Washington in the interests of peace.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, in a recent visit to the White House, placed the President in possession of the views of King Edward, who would welcome an early peace. The views of the French Government are well known to be of a similar character.

Several of the more prominent diplomats were enabled to cable their Governments last night the general features of the conference between the President and Count Cassini and by to-day the whole Diplomatic Corps was aware of the important words uttered by the President and were speculating upon their effect in St. Petersburg.

PRESIDENT DIDN'T GIVE IT OUT.

Denial That He Made Public Talk with Cassini.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—This statement was issued from the White House to-day:

"As regards the visit of Ambassador Cassini to the President, as is the case with the visit of every other Ambassador, no statement, direct or indirect, has been made from the White House about it. The President has not talked to any one about it and will not talk to any one about it, and any statement appearing is without the slightest warrant from the White House."

This seems to put the burden of responsibility for the various publications in the morning papers on the Russian Ambassador. When a newspaper story is repudiated from the White House, the usual course is to say it was not true, but in this case the statement is confirmed to a declaration that the news did not come from the President.

It ought to be clearly understood that the President's conversation with Count Cassini yesterday did not amount to a tender of good offices. It was confined to a statement of his good will toward Russia, his regret at what had happened, and his willingness to do anything in his power to end the war. It was a step toward sounding Russia on the subject of peace, and a similar step had already been taken in regard to Japan.

The envoys of other powers have also been sounded. The German Ambassador is understood to be in favor of having the President act as themedium of peace proposals, but Japan, so far as her wishes can be learned, would prefer the German Emperor, for the reason that the Czar would be more likely to listen to a request from him than to a request from any other ruler.

The function of the power making the proposals will end when Russia and Japan have been brought together. Whether the President or the Kaiser acts in this capacity, he will not be permitted to do anything further than simply to get the parties to a point where peace terms can be discussed.

Japan will absolutely refuse to allow any power to act as intermediary or adviser on the subject of terms, and for this reason it can be said on excellent authority that she has not acquainted the President with her wishes on that subject and will not do so. Peace will be made between the Czar and the Mikado alone.

MONEY POWER FOR PEACE.

No More French Loans for Russia on a War Basis.

PARIS, June 3.—Financial influences are again aiding to turn the tide toward peace in the Far East. A banker who is a member of the syndicate which handled the recent Russian loans, said to-day:

"Russia's credit has not been affected by her naval defeat for the reason that it is believed it will compel her to make peace after a period of hesitation. Whether it is peace or war, Russia must have more money, but it will be an indispensable condition to any further loans from here that peace be made. With peace assured, Russia's credit will be unlimited at equal or better terms than the last loan."

A Japanese official expressed doubt as to the success of the peace movements of outside powers. He added:

"The difficulty is that Russia has repeatedly and formally declared that she will not accept or permit the friendly offices of a third power. It is hardly likely that she will now sacrifice her prestige by accepting the offices of a third power. Therefore all seems to depend on whether Russia is willing openly to decide to seek peace, either directly or through a friendly nation."

A novel method of influencing peace is suggested in high quarters, namely, that Japan permit Russia to learn that Admiral Togo's fleet may sail for the Baltic Sea. The officer making the suggestion recalled the fact that the action of the Navy Department at Washington in giving out its intention to send Rear Admiral Watson's fleet to Spain hastened the termination of the Spanish war.

Fair's Fireworks for the 4th.
Examine the stickless rockets and other novelties at 13 Park Place, N. Y.—Adv.

CONCERN FOR APACHE.

Failure of Yacht to Reach the Lizard Causes Uneasiness.

Some concern is felt over the non-appearance at the Lizard of Edmund D. Randolph's three-masted bark Apache, which started as a contestant in the Kaiser's Cup race. While it was known that the yacht was far behind the other racers in the earliest stages of the race, still in the succeeding days she ought to have had weather just to her liking, favoring winds that were played for by all the square riggers, winds that sent the Valhalla up from tenth place twenty-four hours after the start to third place at the finish. Under such conditions, despite the fact that she was miles behind when last heard from, at 7 o'clock on the morning of May 22, she should have been in right on the heels of the schooners.

More than seventy-two hours have elapsed since the Utowana, reported on May 22 equally far astern the others, crossed the finish line, with no signs of the Apache even off the Scillys. This would cause little concern were it not for the experience of the Fleur de Lys in the ice fields off the Grand Banks and the fact that Capt. McDonald of the Apache steered even further to the north.

When last sighted by the Columbia, the Apache was in longitude 59.50 and latitude 43.23. This is 150 miles north of the course steered by the Atlantic until she was well past the fiftieth meridian. Ice was reported ahead of her in the Government reports in many places, even as far south as the fortieth parallel of latitude between 47 and 54 degrees west longitude.

While the Apache should be able to take care of herself in any sort of weather likely to be met with in the trip across, she might readily have had a disagreeable experience if she was in the ice fields on the days when the hurricane met the other yachts. At all events, friends of Mr. Randolph will be much better satisfied when they hear that the bark has been sighted off the Scillys or approaching them.

With Mr. Randolph on the Apache is Ralph N. Ellis, the well-known Meadow Brook fox hunter; Royal Phelps Carroll, owner of the Navahoe; Stuyvesant Leroy, Dr. Watson B. Morris, R. Burnside Potter, W. Gordon Fellowes, and Joseph Harrison. Besides Capt. McDonald there is a crew of forty men on her.

Capt. Passow of the American liner St. Paul, which left here yesterday morning, is quite concerned over the delay of the racer, and will keep a sharp lookout for the racer on the way over. There is special interest in the Apache aboard the St. Paul, for the yacht's skipper Captain, William McDonald, was formerly first officer on the liner.

PLAIN CLOTHES, SAYS PASTOR.

Requests Wealthy Congregation to Worship in Humbler Dress.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 3.—Members of Clifton Heights Presbyterian Church, one of the most fashionable congregations of Des Moines, were much surprised today to see the following in the regular church announcements:

To the Members of Clifton Heights Presbyterian Church:

Please note that persons attending services are hereby requested to wear inexpensive clothing in order that no one, however humble, may be embarrassed.

When interviewed, the Rev. Dr. A. W. McConnell declared he was convinced that the reason the poor people did not attend the church was their inability to dress on the same scale as the well to do. He said that he would be glad to see the men come in denim and the women in calico. For himself, he would readily throw aside collar and cravat if the working classes could be induced to enter his church door.

PANAMA RATE PROBLEM.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Shontz Not at Odds on the Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A statement from the best official sources denies the report that President Shontz of the Panama Canal Commission and President Roosevelt are at odds as to the regulation of traffic rates on the Panama Railroad. The President's aim is to make the rate such as to enable steamship lines to make a competing rate to San Francisco. President Shontz urges that there should be a fixed basis rate on the Panama Railroad that will afford a reliable chance for all comers to make a through rate. He would have the rate on the railroad made permanent and allow the flexible part of the through rate to be made on the steamship haul.

So far as the Government is concerned this is possible by manipulation of the rates on the steamship line from New York to Colon, and it is said that there are enough American ships on the Pacific side to enter the competition for traffic from the Isthmus to San Francisco and North Pacific ports. Mr. Shontz holds that the Government should aid in establishinga through rate that the trunk railroads can rely on and work by.

The President and Mr. Shontz have discussed the problem thoroughly and have urged their respective ideas of what the right and practical course to pursue should be. That they have found themselves in opposition is not in accordance with the facts.

TRENTON GIRL MISSING.

Left After a Telephone Call to Go to Philadelphia to Work.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 3.—Miss Martha D. Barcalow of 1,147 Chambers Street, this city, received a mysterious telephone call on May 13 last to go to Philadelphia to work in a real estate office on Tenth Street. She left shortly after receiving the message and nothing has been heard of her since that time. Her parents do not even know the number of the real estate office on Tenth Street, nor the name of her prospective employer. They believe the girl has met with foul play.

Mrs. Barcalow said her daughter came home on May 13, telling her that Prof. Gill of the Stewart Business College of this city had telephoned her to go to a real estate office on Tenth Street, Philadelphia, to substitute for a girl who was ill with typhoid fever. Miss Barcalow did not verify the call by seeing Prof. Gill. She went home and packed up and left for Philadelphia on the 6:44 P. M. Pennsylvania train. Prof. Gill says he knows nothing of the telephone call, and no one around the business college knows of the sick girl in the Philadelphia real estate office.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Bluecher, from Hamburg May 25, Dover and Boulogne, was in wireless communication with Siasconsett, Mass., at 11:15 o'clock last night, the ship then being 775 miles east of Sandy Hook Lightship. She should dock at about 8 o'clock this afternoon.

WARSHIP SINKS A BARK; 23 LIVES MAY BE LOST

Channel Squadron Vessels in Collisions During Fog.

THREE BATTLESHIPS INJURED

Merchant Craft Goes Down in Two Minutes—Only Eleven of Her Crew Picked Up.

LONDON, June 3.—In a fog off Dungeness early this morning the British battleship Caesar collided with the British bark Afghanistan, and the latter sank two minutes later. It is feared that twenty-three men on board the bark were drowned, as only eleven of her crew of thirty-four were picked up. The Afghanistan, commanded by Capt. Craigie, was bound from Hamburg for San Diego and Portland, Oregon.

At the time of the accident the Channel Fleet, steaming in two columns, with the Caesar leading the second column, suddenly entered a fogbank and was unable to give the signal to slow down.

The Afghanistan in clearing the ram of the Caesar was carried along the port side of the warship whose torpedo boat nets, forebridge, searchlights, davits, and boats were swept away, and some of her plates at the bows stove in.

Another disaster was narrowly averted, as the battleship Hannibal shortly afterward fouled another vessel and carried away her headgear.

Prior to the collision between the Caesar and the Afghanistan the battleship Triumph collided with the battleship Swiftsure, and both will have to be docked.

The Afghanistan was 201 feet long, 42 feet beam, and of 2,221 tons net register. She was built in 1888 at Stockton. Her hailing port was Liverpool, where she was owned by the British and Eastern Shipping Company.

The Caesar is a first-class battleship of 14,900, and carries a crew of 750 men.

The Triumph and the Swiftsure are sister ships of 11,000 tons each, and were only recently completed.

CAPTIVES AT PISTOL POINT.

Capt. Brennan Marched Five Charged with Homicide Through Streets.

Police Captain Brennan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night arrested five men charged with homicide in the rear room of a saloon at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Second Avenue, and marched them in single file with his pistol drawn through the streets to the station house, more than half a mile away. Bisna Murio, twenty-eight years old, of 333 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, died before his arrival at the Harlem Hospital, as the result of injuries caused, according to his statement to Ambulance Surgeon Parmenter, by his being thrown from the roof of the five-story tenement in which he lives by the men under arrest.

The prisoners gave their names as Joseph Patio, Tony Anstunti, Jerry Laeanzzi, John Doran, and Lawrence Candes. All live in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Murio and Candes quarreled, and Murio is said to have wounded Candes. The five men pursued Murio to the roof. There was a scuffle and Murio was dashed to the street.

The news arrived at the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station when not a man was available for reserve duty. Throwing on his coat, Capt. Brennan hurried to the scene.

When he found the five men in the saloon they rushed at him and would have borne him to the floor had he not fired several shots at the ceiling. This frightened them and the Captain marched away his prisoners. They say that Murio jumped to the street.

MRS. A. P. FITCH IN RUNAWAY.

Horses Bolt on the Way to Tarrytown Railroad Station.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 3.—Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, widow of the former Controller of New York, with her son and twenty-two-year-old daughter, had a narrow escape from serious injury here this afternoon.

Mrs. Fitch, who has a Summer home on the White Plains Road, was being driven with her son and daughter to the railroad station, where they were to have taken a train for New York. As the coachman was turning from Broadway into Orchard Street the near front wheel of the carriage was caught in the car track and broken by the abrupt turn. The horses took fright and ran away, and as they did so the left hind wheel was shattered, too.

For 500 yards the carriage bumped along on its axle trees on the hard pavement, while the horses tore frantically down the street. Miss Fitch, her brother, and the coachman were tossed out of the carriage, but only the coachman was severely injured. His knee was badly wrenched and he received painful bruises.

Mrs. Fitch succeeded in keeping her seat. She was not injured, but with growing fright saw the horses without any one to restrain them approach the steep hill which leads to the railroad station. The street was almost deserted, but her danger was seen by Thomas Dorsey, an undertaker.

He ran out, caught the bridle of the nearest horse, and, after being dragged about fifty feet, brought the galloping pair to a stop.

Mrs. Fitch, her son and daughter hired a carriage to take them back to their home. The coachman was attended by a physician.

STUNS FRIEND TO SAVE HIM.

Barnes Has Hard Fight to Bring Bigger Ashore.

John J. Barnes, the seventeen-year-old son of a policeman who lives at 117 Euclid Avenue, East New York; saved a comrade, Robert Bigger, from drowning yesterday afternoon in Old Mill Creek.

The boys with some others went swimming at the "spiles," a point in the stream near Jamaica Bay, where the water is always deep.

Bigger was seized by the swift outgoing tide and carried down stream. Barnes went to the rescue. Bigger in desperation threw his arms around him.

Both lives were now endangered. With a great effort Barnes broke away from the other boy and, to protect his own life, as well as Bigger's, was forced to stun him with blows of his fist. Barnes, after a hard battle, brought him to shore.

TEN RECORDS BROKEN.

A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station East P. M., arrives Albany 6:30, Utica 7:30, Syracuse 8:25, Rochester 9:30, Buffalo 11:30. No extra fare.—Adv.

LOOK FOR JAPANESE SQUADRON

Vice Admiral Uriu Expected to Put Into Hangchow Bay.

SHANGHAI, June 4.—Vice Admiral Uriu with a Japanese naval squadron is expected at Gutslaff Island, in Hangchow Bay, to-day.

FIGHT IN WILD BEASTS' CAGE.

Silver Wolf Bit Woman Trainer and Pandemonium Followed.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 3.—Miss Isolde Russell, an animal trainer, was badly bitten by a big silver wolf here last evening while with her assistant, John Lee, she was putting five animals through a rehearsal. In the cage were three bears, a hyena, and the wolf.

Miss Russell had the wolf's ears in her hands, while Lee attempted to put a collar around his neck. Suddenly the beast broke away and sank his teeth into the woman's forearm to the bone. The other animals, aroused by the display of fury by the wolf, made for Lee, who braced himself in a corner and tried to beat them off with a stick. Miss Russell wrested her arm free from the wolf's mouth and dealth him a blow on the head with a small rod. He was at her again in an instant and sank his teeth into her right thigh twice before she finally beat him into submission.

Turning her attention to Lee, who had succeeded in escaping injury, but was still hard pressed by the four angry brutes, she then drove the animals off.

MISS ROOSEVELT AT RACES.

Sees Latonia Derby Run as Guest of the Longworths.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 3.—Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is visiting the Longworths of this city, was one of the centres of attraction at the Latonia Derby to-day. Congressman Nicholas Longworth's guests occupied a corner of an upper veranda of the clubhouse, and were separated from the other guests of the club by ropes which were stretched from the railing to the wall. The party remained throughout the afternoon.

Every one presented to Miss Roosevelt was led to her through several of the inner rooms and a large window opening on the veranda. Mr. Longworth made all the presentations and remained by her side throughout the afternoon, looking after her comfort.

Miss Roosevelt wore a lavender linen suspender gown, white lace waist, lavender straw polo turban with a bunch of brown ostrich tips, and white kid gloves. She displayed great interest in the races. During the second one she became so excited that she climbed over the low railing in order to get a better view of the horses. She bet on the fifth race and lost a five-dollar bill. She was rather amused when Mr. Longworth handed her the ticket instead of the dollars.

At the conclusion of the races the party waited until the crowd had dispersed, and then took their private car back to the city. The evening was spent at the Zoological Garden listening to the band concert.

FIREMEN CHECK A PANIC.

Milwaukee Exposition Building Caught Fire from a Flashlight.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—A fire panic at the Exposition Building was checked to-night by the prompt action of the fire department in extinguishing the flames which had started in the decorations in the roof. The Exposition was the scene of the National Skat Congress, and 1,600 players were at the tables. An attempt was made to take a flash light photograph of the crowd, when the flash set fire to a canvas roof stretched below the main roof of the big structrue. In an instant the canvas was ablaze, and sparks were dropping on the players below.

A corps of firemen in the building with chemicals, prevented the spread of the fire and the players who had started for the doors, were quieted by the announcement through a megaphone that the danger was past.

UP-STATE SHERIFF MISSING.

C. A. Post of Catskill Was to Have Received $5,000 for His Land.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 3.—At daybreak to-morrow a posse of 150 men will start out to scour the woods in this region for traces of Sheriff Charles A. Post of this county, who has been missing from home here since last Thursday morning.

Last month Sheriff Post sold his large farm near here, where he was born and where he had lived up to two years ago, when he was elected to office and moved into this village. On June 1 he was to have received $5,000, the first installment of the purchase price of the farm. He had about $40 with him and was armed. He was last seen in the vicinity of the West Shore station here, where he entered a hotel and asked for a dose of Jamaica ginger.

Of late Sheriff Post has complained of pains in his back and head, which were caused by a fall he got three years ago. He has also worried considerably about the sale of his farm. He is sixty-seven years old.

LIGHTNING MADE TOAST.

But the Doctor, Not Having Ordered It, Was Not Grateful.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 3.—Two East Stroudsburg residents had a thrilling experience to-day in an electrical storm. A bolt of lightning struck the dining room where Dr. Angle and Dr. Cross were eating and knocked Dr. Cross off his chair and under the table.

The doctor had been eating a piece of bread, and when he picked himself up he discovered it had become toast.

SCARE FOR THEATRE CROWD.

Crazy Negro with a Razor Causes a Panic in Broadway.

The sight of a negro with his left hand almost severed at the wrist and a razor waving wildly in his right threw the theatre crowds about Forty-second Street and Broadway into consternation last night. Detective Krautzer knocked the razor out of the man's hand and took him to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. There they sent him to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

LINCOLN MAY HEAD EQUITABLE'S BOARD

Talk of Abraham Lincoln's Son for the New Office.

HYDE'S CONTROL IS COMPLETE

Harriman-Frick Party Routed and the Alexanders Seek Peace as Reorganization Approaches.

Robert Todd Lincoln of Chicago, the son of Abraham Lincoln, Secretary of War in President Arthur's first Administration and Minister to the Court of St. James's from 1889 to 1893, was talked of yesterday as a probable choice for the office of Chairman of the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society under the reorganization determined upon at Friday's stormy meeting of the Directors. It is known that Mr. Lincoln has been under serious consideration for the post ever since the advisers of James H. Hyde came to the belief that a Chairman of the board was the best way out of the administrative difficulties that confront the society. Now that the Directors have put themselves on record to the same effect, the naming of the Chicago man becomes of importance.

With the Frick-Harriman following in the Directorate broken apparently past all mending by the resignations of the two leaders and of Cornelius N. Bliss, who stood to the last for a general housecleaning for its own sake, and with the Alexander contingent seeking to come to terms with James H. Hyde, for present purposes at least, it was evident when the smoke of Friday's battle cleared away yesterday that Mr. Hyde was in practical control of the situation, so far as the society itself was concerned.

Hendricks May Change Things.

The unknown factor at present is State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, who told his friends here when the nature of the Frick committee's report became known that his own investigation would go to the bottom of Equitable affairs.

Mr. Hendricks was in Albany yesterday, whither also went Frank H. Platt, once counsel for the Crimmins policy holders' committee, then one of President Alexander's advisers, and lately a confidant of the State Superintendent in Equitable affairs. From Saratoga came a characteristic telephone message from Senator Edgar T. Brackett:

"Tell them I'm much obliged," he remarked to a friend. "The Frick report and the speeches at that Directors' meeting have given Mrs. Young, my client, more material for her suit than I ever hoped to get together."

But except for outside contingencies like a move of Senator Brackett or the State Insurance Department or a legislative investigation at a possible extra session, it appeared yesterday that whatever reorganization was put through would be largely Mr. Hyde's way. So the declarations of his advisers regarding the Chairmanship of the board and the surrender of the stock control gave the most accurate line on the probable developments of the next few weeks.

It was said that Mr. Hyde would favor choosing a man of National reputation and of known executive ability, regardless of his previous familiarity with the insurance business, although it was admitted that the suggestion had been made of putting a practical insurance man at the head of the Equitable.

Hard Task for New Chairman.

There is a frank recognition on the part of Mr. Hyde's friends that a tremendous task will confront the man who undertakes to guide the society, even after a settlement of all the troubles that remain is reached, and they are not at all few.

Not that the solidity of the Equitable is questioned; indeed, it was said yesterday by a man well informed about the situation that the society, with its enormous financial strength, could continue as a money-making institution for a century if not another dollar of insurance were written from the present moment, and be entirely solvent at the end of that period. The fact that the Frick committee in all its findings of mismanagement and illicit profits held nevertheless that the society was sound beyond all question and had profited largely by its investments was cited to the same end.

But this is not considered to be the problem of the Equitable. Rather, it is to regain the business that has been lost during the months of controversy and to restore the society to its normal place in the insurance world.

In the speech which Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell made at the meeting on Friday there was a passage that had particular reference to this very situation. Mr. Tarbell said:

"Our earnings for the month of May will be about $8,000,000 less than last year, and I am of the opinion that our terminations for the month will prove greater than our entire issues, so that we have less outstanding insurance at the end of May than at the beginning. Our representatives, by their herculean efforts, were able to keep up our business fairly well until there was talk of receiverships and actions for receiverships. The injunction in the Lord case has increased our difficulties, and I feel that you should understand that the conditions at the present moment are serious in the extreme. In fact, I do not think I could give you a picture that could enable you to comprehend fully the danger that threatens the Equitable Society.

"I beg of you, gentlemen, never to adjourn this board meeting, unless it may be from day to day, until you have fairly adjusted this matter. Our agents receive no salaries. They depend upon their commissions for their living, and they will not wait indefinitely for adjourned meetings, especially since companies not in difficulties are making every endeavor to lure them from us and at higher commissions than those paid by the Equitable. If our agency force becomes demoralized and a panic starts among them, I ask you what will be the result? It would take many millions of dollars and many years of work to duplicate the Equitable's present agency organization. If ever an agency body was important, if ever its loyalty and efficiency were essential to

life insurance, it is necessary in the Equitable to-day."

New Offer by Mr. Hyde.

It was said to be the realization of this situation by James H. Hyde that prompted him in the meeting on Friday to renew his offer to put his stock in trust as soon as the leaders of the opposition had resigned. The resolution as finally passed was in the terms drawn originally by Jacob H. Schiff before the principal encounter of the day, and was to the effect that Mr. Hyde be requested to "divest himself of his stock within three months on terms satisfactory to the board."

It was not originally a friendly resolution, as was shown by the fact that it followed a speech by Mr. Schiff, in which he said that the findings of the Frick report made it imperative that Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde retire from the society, but, inasmuch as Mr. Hyde was in control of the board when it finally passed, and is likely to remain in control unless something unforeseen happens, terms "satisfactory" to the board are likely to be those satisfactory to Mr. Hyde.

Interest attached, therefore, yesterday to the statement by Mr. Hyde's friends that he would probably follow out the offer contained in his amended petition of intervention in the Lord suit, and trustee his stock for a term of years, on condition that it be voted by twenty-eight Directors named by the policy holders of the society and twenty-four by himself. To this was added the declaration that if such action were taken a committee of the most prominent men in the country, among them perhaps Grover Cleveland, would be asked as a matter of public service to receive the policy holders' proxies. It would not be necessary that such a committee should qualify as Directors.

More Resignation Rumors.

Talk of further resignations from the Directorate and of the possibility that some of the members of the committee appointed to nominate a Chairman of the board before next Wednesday's session would decline to serve, persisted in financial circles yesterday. The names of Melville E. Ingalls and Brayton Ives, who were members of the Frick investigating committee, were most commonly mentioned in the former connection, and an interview with D. O. Mills, the only member of the Nominating Committee who remained in the city, suggested the possibility of withdrawals in that quarter.

Mr. Mills said that the question first to be determined in regard to the Nominating Committee was whether the members would serve, and he was not at all sure about this. His doubt arose from the fact that two of them, August Belmont and Mr. Lincoln, were not at the board meeting on Friday, and that A. J. Cassatt, another member, had left the room before the resolution appointing the committee passed in its final form. Mr. Mills was also absent then, so that the only members of the Nominating Committee present at the end were John T. Stewart, T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, and James B. Forgan of Chicago. Mr. Mills added yesterday that nothing would be done about calling a meeting of the committee, until it became known how many of the members would serve.

When asked about the general situation in the Equitable Mr. Mills made this remark:

"I believe that there is considerable room for improvement in the methods of the society and a need for clear-headed men. But I have neither the time nor the inclination to devote myself to investigating the details of the business."

Elimination of Mr. Harriman.

Henry C. Frick, Chairman of the investigating committee, started for Pittsburg yesterday after a morning conference with some of his colleagues at 111 Broadway, where the committee has been meeting. Mr. Frick sent word out of the committee room that he had nothing to say on Equitable matters, having spoken his last word when he declared on leaving the board room the day before. "I have done with all that."

Nor would the other committeemen talk. Edward H. Harriman remained invisible yesterday, Jacob H. Schiff was at his country place, and George J. Gould was at Lakewood. The statement of Mr. Hyde's friends that Mr. Harriman's losing battle on Friday was in some measure a fight to prevent Mr. Gould from obtaining financial recognition in the Equitable for his railroad projects was received with the greatest interest in the market community, and went to confirm the impression created by various developments in the railroad world since the Northern Securities case was finally settled, that Mr. Harriman has been eliminated as a "disturbing factor" in the transcontinental railroad situation.

In the course of yesterday, further interesting details about the manner of Mr. Harriman's resignation from the Equitable came out. According to one of the stories told, Mr. Frick, Mr. Bliss, and Mr. Harriman, after announcing their intention to resign, walked toward the door. There Mr. Harriman paused and looked around as though to see what his fellow-Directors would do.

One of them rose immediately and offered a resolution that the three be invited to reconsider their resignations.

Mr. Hyde, still according to the story, was on his feet in an instant, declaring that he never would support a resolution inviting Mr. Harriman to reconsider, and that he (Mr. Hyde) did not want Harriman in the board.

Mr. Harriman, on hearing this, strode to the Secretary's desk, wrote out his resignation, threw it on the table, and so passed out of Equitable affairs.

The Documents.

In other columns will be found the answers of James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander to the findings of the Frick committee's report. Mr. Hyde's answer is in the form of extracts from the letter he sent to the investigators in reply to President Alexander's charges. In it he defends his reputation against charges of a personal nature, seeks to justify his syndicate transactions, and declares that in them he has but followed a custom prevailing in the society before he became connected with it. Mr. Alexander's answer is the one that he made in the board room on Friday. It is a general defense of his conduct personally and as President of the society.

The full report of the Frick committee and the answers of President Alexander and Vice President Hyde are published on Pages 12-15 of this section of The Times.

INGALLS ON HYDE.

"A Hot-Headed Young Fellow, Who Wears Lovely Clothes."

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—M. E. Ingalls of the Equitable investigating committee returned to Cincinnati to-night, unruffled by the stormy Directors' session and undisturbed by Mr. Hyde's attack on his dignity.

"Yes, I signed the report and made my fight," he said. "I stand by everything that was in that report, and do not recede from the position which I occupied after honestly and without fear attending to the duty to which I was assigned on the committee."

Over the passage at arms between himself and Mr. Hyde the Big Four Chairman laughed.

"Hyde is a hot-headed young fellow," he said, "and I might add that he wears lovely clothes, too. Yes, we had a little tilt, and, don't you know, I enjoyed it just a little bit. You know such little things brush up one's mind. Hyde was mad, there is no denying that. In fact, it was a hot meeting, and every one was either mad or growing that way when I left.

"I was of course greatly disappointed at the failure of the Directors to adopt the Frick report. The recommendations made in the report, we all think, would have brought the whole thing to a focus. There would have been a businesslike adjustment. But the end is not yet."

HYDE TO QUIT A PITTSBURG CO.

One of the Far-Reaching Results of the Equitable's Quarrels.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 3.—As a result of the differences existing between Henry C. Frick and some of his fellow-Directors in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mr. Hyde will resign as a Director in the Union Trust Company of this city.

Mr. Frick and Mr. Hyde, while friends, exchanged courtesies. The Pittsburger was elected a Director in the Equitable corporation, and Mr. Hyde was elected a Director in the Union Trust Company as a similar compliment. Now, since Mr. Frick and Mr. Hyde are at odds, Mr. Hyde will retire.

A verification of the report that Mr. Hyde must quit the Directory of the trust company came to-day in a telegram from New York, in which Mr. Frick was quoted as saying that he will not sit in a Directory in which Mr. Hyde has a seat. They are together in the Directories of two big corporations in addition to the Union Trust, so this may foreshadow other changes.

MANAGER IN IOWA QUITS.

Carries Equitable's Agents and Office Force There to a New Company.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 3.—Elmer G. Dwiggins, manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Iowa, has resigned, and nearly his entire agency and office force, about seventy-five, have resigned with him. Mr. Dwiggins accepted to-day the Vice Presidency of a local insurance company, and will probably take general charge of it. He expects to carry the majority of his agents to the new company.

SIX CENTS FOR ALDERMAN.

Mr. Southwick Wins His Libel Suit Against Treasurer Shrive of Yonkers.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 3.—A jury in the County Court here to-day sized up the damage to the reputation of an Alderman, due to the circulation of a bribery story about him, at 6 cents. The verdict was reached in the case of Alderman John H. Southwick of Yonkers, who sued William Shrive, City Treasurer of that city, for $2,000 damages for slander. It was alleged by Alderman Southwick that Shrive defamed his character by circulating a report that Charles O. Warren, General Manager of the Asphalt Trust, had said that Southwick approached him and asked for a two-thousand-dollar bribe for his vote on the question of giving the trust a contract to repair the paved streets of Yonkers. Mr. Warren was not present at the trial, but sent a deposition denying the allegation, and saying, furthermore, that he was not even acquainted with Southwick, and would not know him if he saw him.

The jury was out one hour, when it brought in the six-cent verdict. Alderman Southwick is a cousin of Congressman George N. Southwick of Albany. Both men are Republicans.

In speaking of the small size of the verdict, Brennan & Curran, counsel for Southwick, said to-day that their client cared nothing about damages, but brought the action to obtain a vindication, and was entirely satisfied with the outcome of the trial.

"The people of Yonkers," said Mr Curran, "showed that they took no stock in Shrive's stories when they re-elected Alderman Southwick last Fall by a bigger majority than ever before."

HOCH TO HANG JUNE 23.

Wife Murderer Declares He Is Innocent and Forgives Accusers.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Johann Hoch, bigamist and wife murderer, was sentenced by Judge Kersten to-day to be hanged June 23. In court Hoch forgave the prosecutors, the police, the jurors, and the witnesses who testified against him and asked that God have mercy on their souls. He said: "I am convinced that my wife was murdered, but I am not her murderer."

When the court asked Hoch if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced he replied: "Judge, I am willing to die to-night if you think I am guilty. I am innocent of the crime, but I will say now the crime was committed. If you think I am guilty I am willing to die to-night."

The formal sentence was then pronounced.

STRUCK WHILE HIGH IN AIR.

Lightning Brands Electrical Worker, but Spares His Life.

PATERSON, N. J., June 3.—Edward Van Iderstine, Superintendent of the wiring department of the Public Service Corporation, and George Muller, a lineman, had a narrow escape from death last evening while putting up electric light wiring in Lincoln Park.

A storm came up; there was a vivid flash of lightning, and Van Iderstine fell senseless to the narrow platform upon which the men were working sixty feet above the ground. Muller seized him in time to keep him from falling. He held him suspended by his coat until a ladder was brought. The sails of a windmill directly above their heads were whirled furiously by the gale, and formed an aditional element of peril.

When a surgeon from St. Joseph's Hospital examined Van Iderstine he found that lightning had burned a scar on him twelve inches long and two inches wide. His clothing was intact. Van Iderstine did not regain consciousness for several hours. Muller was severely shocked.

NEW JERSEY MAN'S PLATFORM

Assemblyman Colby of West Orange Proposes Radical Reforms.

ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—Assemblyman Everett Colby of West Orange, in a formal statement issued to-day, declared his intention of running for the office of State Senator on a limited franchise platform.

Mr. Colby's platform declares for a constitutional amendment and a law limiting franchises granted to public utility corporations; annual assessment of such franchises and taxation of the same at local rates; taxation of all steam railroad properties at local rates, and a law giving electors the right to express a preference for United States Senatorial candidates at the general election immediately preceding.

VASSAR GIRLS IN AN OPERA.

"The Turn of the Tide," Introduced Witches and Musical Mice.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 3.—The seniors of Vassar held their auction this morning, and this afternoon and evening they produced an original operetta. Glowing posters declared that the class of 1905 would present "Miss Marcella Wave" in a comic opera, "The Turn of the Tide." The performance was one of the cleverest and most elaborate entertainments ever undertaken by the students.

One of the popular scenes showed the roof of a school building with the students frolicking with musical mice and a merry band of witches. At the concluding games for the basket ball championship the juniors won.

Dynamite Kills Five Convicts.

BISCAYNE, Fla., June 3.—By the explosion of 150 pounds of dynamite five negro convicts at the county camp at Ojus were killed. All the men were serving a short sentence on the county roads. Dynamite in large quantities is used in road building and the negroes had become careless in handling it.

Woman Passenger Missing.

BOSTON, June 3.—A woman passenger, supposed to be Mrs. Annie Thompson of Portland, was missing when the steamer Bay State arrived here to-day from Portland. The officers of the steamer believe the woman committed suicide during the night by jumping from the window of her stateroom.

MAYOR WEAVER OUSTS ANOTHER CITY OFFICIAL

Philadelphia Civil Service Secretary the Latest to Go.

WARD LEADERS APPREHENSIVE

Believe the Executive Is Forming an Organization to Take the Place of Their Own.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Another Republican organization citidel capitulated to-day to Mayor Weaver, when Rolla Dance, Secretary of the Civil Service Boards, resigned by request.

Dance was a Tenth Ward lieutenant of Senator McNichol, and in demanding his resignation the Mayor further emphasized his intention of eliminating McNichol's influence over city appointments and of continuing his warfare on the organization.

Mayor Weaver's orders, promulgated through Assistant Director of Public Safety South, demanding an accurate return of the votes assessed from policemen's homes, is regarded in political circles as an attempt to fix upon the ward leaders the responsibility for the 50,000 fraudulent names placed on the registry lists of the city.

The far-reaching effect of this direct order to the police will, it is expected, lead to the wholesale arrest of ward leaders for conspiracy. When the police reveal to the Mayor that they have been compelled to commit fraud by the ward leaders, it is declared the administration's next step will be prosecution of those responsible on the charge of conspiracy to falsify the voting lists and defraud the voters of an honest vote.

Ward leaders affiliated with the organization are beginning to despair of obtaining any recognition from the Mayor. They believe that he has determined to have nothing to do with them and that it would be well to abandon active politics for the present or organize to fight the Mayor. It has been pointed out to them that every appointment the Mayor has made since his break with the organization over the attempted gas deal has apparently been with a view of building up an organization to take the place of the machine to which they belong.

The four officials whom he has appointed as Directors and as Street Directors in the two principal city departments are not only pronounced anti-organization men, but they have political experience of no mean order, and are fully capable of handling their wards as leaders.

In addition to these as a nucleus of an organization it is understood that Select Councilman Crow will be the recognized Administration leader in the Fifth Senatorial District, excepting the Thirty-eighth Ward. The other wards in the district are the Fifteenth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, and Thirty-seventh. Mr. Crow was one of the four Select Councilmen who stood out against the gas deal when opposition to it seemed hopeless.

Ex-Magistrate Jermon, it is reported, has been slated for Secretary of the Civil Service Board. He will make another strong addition to the Mayor's political household. It will not be difficult for him to carry the Thirty-second Ward for the Mayor.

The leadership of Messrs. Acker, Potter, Hicks, South, Crow, Jermon, and others whom the Mayor would depend on to rescue the city from the Durham-McNichol machine, would be seriously impaired if the organization were left in control of the city's civil service system.

This position has been the door leading to all the offices under the City Government, and the organization has held the key. No applicant for position of policeman, fireman, clerk, inspector, or any other place except laborer, could enter that door, no matter what merit he possessed unless he were a political worker, and no worker ever failed to pass the examination with a high average if the organization desired to place him on the city pay roll.

Members of the Civil Service Reform Association denounced the civil service system in Philadelphia as the worst in any city of the United States. They have tried for years to have it improved, but without success. The only concession granted to them was permission to attend the examinations. An inspection of the results, however, was persistently refused.

The resignation of the Secretary of the Civil Service Board was hastened, it is said, by the discovery that two political workers had been placed on the eligible list for appointment as building Inspectors who had no experience whatever in the construction of buildings.

Under a Secretary uninfluenced by the organization the Mayor expects to introduce many reforms in the civil service system that will result in the selection of a better class of employes, who will do more work and better work than those appointed because of their political service.

"The time has come for every citizen in Philadelphia to consecrate himself anew to the cause of honest government," he said to-day.

"What we need now is men who will be loyal to principle. If the people of our city would enjoy the fruits of recent triumphs, they must be alert to see and courageous to stamp out at once every evil that threatens the social and political life of our municipality."

Since the passage of the gas lease ordinance, on May 18, up to the closing of the market at noon to-day the total shrinkage in the values of Philadelphia Public Utility stocks aggregates approximately $40,000,000.

United Gas Improvement Company, which two weeks ago was quoted around 118, and which had previously sold up to 125¾, dropped to-day from 95¾, yesterday's close, to 92. The advance to 125¾ was on buying by investors and speculators who believed the stock would be much more valuable after the new lease of the city gas works had been consummated. The failure of this deal caused heavy selling, culminating in a decline of nearly $10 a share yesterday and to-day.

Other stocks which suffered were Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and Union Traction Company, the companies which own the street railway lines. The former dropped to 26 to-day, a decline of 6 points within a week, and the latter to 58½, as against 62¾ last Saturday.

The break in Union Traction which, until to-day had held remarkably firm while the storm was sweeping over its companion securities, was generally attributed to the necessity of some of its holders to raise cash to protect themselves in other stocks, and to the poor execution of orders to sell, which were probably orders to "sell at the market."

Rapid Transit broke on the statement Councilman Clark made that an ordinance will be introduced into City Councils compelling the company to either place its wires underground or grant 3-cent car fares.

Philadelphia Electric issues received better support, for while the stock declined ½ the bonds held firm at Friday's level.

THE ABNER McKINLEY SUIT.

Widow Must Answer Bank's Petition for an Accounting.

Special to The New York Times.

SOMERSET, Penn., June 3.—Judge Francis J. Kooser has granted an order on Mrs. Annie E. McKinley, executrix of the estate of her husband, Abner McKinley, requiring her to show cause why she should not grant the petition of the Seaboard National Bank of New York praying for her removal as executrix, and asking that she be directed to account for all the funds received from the McKinley estate and all life insurance policies upon the life of Abner McKinley. The Seaboard National Bank is understood to hold Abner McKinley's paper to the amount of $6,000 or $7,000. Mr. McKinley at the time of his death had life insurance polices aggregating about $80,000, all of which are understood to have been payable to his widow as sole beneficiary.

3 RUSSIAN SHIPS SAFE IN MANILA BAY

Continued from Page 1.

caped, but it will take time to restore their fighting power."

According to dispatches from St. Petersburg, the Izumrud was blown up by her commander after having run on a reef in Vladimir Bay. The Almaz reached Vladivostok early in the week.

MUTINOUS SAILORS SHOT.

Rojestvensky's Action Off Madagascar—Criticism of Nebogatoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—The statement that the ammunition on board Rear Admiral Nebogatoff's ships was exhausted when he surrendered was received with some relief, this being one of the conditions under which according to the Russian naval regulations a commander is allowed to surrender, the other conditions being when the crew of a vessel is so depleted as to be unable to manage her and work her guns and when the ship is burned to the water's edge and about to sink.

Nevertheless most of the naval men continue to be of the opinion that the sea valves should have been opened and the ships sunk.

Stories of mutiny on board the Russian vessels continue to circulate in the clubs and cafés, but the Admiralty will not admit that it has received any information tending to substantiate them. The officials admit, however, that some of the sailors mutinied off the coast of Madagascar and that a number of them were shot by Admiral Rojestvensky's orders.

ROOSEVELT'S STEP PLEASES.

St. Petersburg Believes It Will Hasten the Czar's Decision.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3—3 P. M.—The cabled reports of President Roosevelt's conversation with Ambassador Cassini at Washington yesterday created quite a sensation in diplomatic circles here. While the idea that the President has taken such a step aroused surprise in some quarters, it was received with unconcealed satisfaction in the belief that it would hasten the decision of Emperor Nicholas, the European powers being, it is pointed out, no matter how ardently they desire the conclusion of peace, more or less embarrassed.

There is very good reason to believe, however, that the reports did not correctly state the President's attitude. He had already made known to the Emperor in a personal message conveyed to him by Ambassador Meyer at his presentation audience his willingness and desire to promote the cause of peace, and his conversation with Count Cassini yesterday is believed to have been in the nature perhaps of a stronger reiteration of his receptive attitude without in any sense being a formal tender of his good offices, which might subject him to a rebuff.

Count Cassini's report of the conversation has been cabled to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, by whom it will be placed before the Emperor. Practically the message has the moral support of all the great European powers, headed by Russia's ally, France, who have conveyed in the most delicate manner possible an intimation of their convictions of the futility of a further continuance of the struggle.

Emperor William is known to have conveyed such an intimation through Grand Duke Michael, who arrived in Berlin yesterday, and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, in behalf of King Edward, is reported to have conveyed Great Britain's views through Ambassador Benkendorff. Emperor Nicholas's Ministers with two exceptions are earnestly in favor of peace, but the Emperor himself has not yet bowed his head.

The American Embassy was the centre of interest to-day on account of President Roosevelt's tender of his good offices in the direction of peace. Ambassador Meyer was besieged by members of the Diplomatic Corps who desired light on the President's plan and intentions, and the chance of its acceptance was a topic of general interest in St. Petersburg, the public having been made acquainted with President Roosevelt's talk with Count Cassini through the afternoon papers.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff did not lay the matter before the Emperor yesterday, but probably will visit Tsarskoe-Selo Monday instead of Tuesday, his regular audience day, for this purpose.

On all sides it is realized that the question of indemnity will be the greatest stumbling block in the way of the efforts of the peace party, the war faction urges that if Russia is obliged to pay an enormous indemnity she might as well spend the same amount in continuing the war a year or two longer and trust to financial pressure to do its work on Japan.

In Manchuria the reinforcement of Lieut. Gen. Linevitch has been going on without a pause. A traveler returning from Harbin reports passing train after train filled with troops.

One of the Emperor's most influential Ministers to-day declared emphatically that the Emperor had not yet changed his position with regard to the prosecution of the war on account of the destruction of Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet.

"Everything depends on the will of the Czar," the Minister said. "The situation is being thoroughly discussed from all standpoints, but the Emperor has as yet not given the slightest indication that he believes that Russia must yield."

The Minister, in speaking of the possible initiation of peace negotiations, expressed the personal view that no power occupied so good a position as the United States through which negotiations could be begun.

Dealing with the question of submitting the decision of peace or war to a national assembly, he declared that the idea was utterly impracticable.

The Minister stated emphatically that the assembly contemplated by the Emperor's rescript would soon take definite form. The Bouligin Commission, he said, had completed its labors, and the result was now before the Committee of Ministers, and probably would be taken up for consideration this week.

VIENNA, June 3.—President Roosevelt's peace utterances were read here with the keenest interest. They are the subject of much speculation in the newspapers and receive universal commendation, but there is some doubt concerning a successful outcome in line with the President's views.

MOB IN CAPITAL'S SUBURB.

Cossacks Charged 15,000 Workmen—Many Were Hurt.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 3.—A conflict between workmen and Cossacks and mounted police occurred during the evening of June 2 at Liesnoi-Kolpuo, a suburb of St. Petersburg. Twelve workmen were seriously injured and forty were slightly hurt. Fifteen Cossacks and policemen were injured and two horses were killed.

A crowd composed of 15,000 workmen singing revolutionary songs and carrying red flags marched on the Polytechnic Institute and were charged by the Cossacks, who used the flats of their sabres and their knouts. The workmen, who used sticks and threw stones, were finally dispersed and order was restored.

The strike situation in St. Petersburg is again attracting attention. Twelve thousand men struck Friday and Saturday. A number of minor demonstrations have been broken up and some are announced for to-day.

ZEMSTVO PEACE COUNCIL.

All the Mayors of Russia Asked to be Present.

MOSCOW, June 3.—At a private meeting of members of the Provincial and District Zemstvos to-day it was resolved to convoke a conference of Zemstvos of municipalities in Moscow June 6 to consider the situation which has arisen from the disaster to the Russian fleet.

One hundred and fifty Zemstvoists who are here to attend the Shipoff conference will be present, and the Mayor of Moscow has telegraphed all the Mayors in Russia requesting their attendance.

A resolution signed by 100 members of the Town Council asking the Government to allow the voice of the people to be heard on the question of the continuation of the war will be submitted to the council.

VOLGODA, Russia, June 3.—The Zemstvo yesterday resolved by a large majority to notify the Committee of Ministers of the necessity for the immediate termination of the "useless and fruitless war" and the convocation forthwith of representatives of the nation to draft peace conditions.

M. WITTE COMPLAINS.

Czar Keeps Him Idle, but Won't Let Him Resign.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, in complaining bitterly to a friend of his treatment at the hands of the Czar, said that, though the Emperor had refused to accept his resignation on the plea that he had need for him, no business of the slightest importance had been laid before him for three weeks, and he apparently was a member of the Ministry in name only.

PEACE SOCIETY MOVES.

Pittsburg Organization Plans Hopefully to End the War.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 3.—The Pittsburg Peace Society proposes to take steps at once to bring about peace between Russia and Japan. The Rev. Dr. J. Leonard Levy, Rabbi of the Eighth Street Temple, this city, will be the personal representative of the society in the negotiations which are to be undertaken.

Dr. Levy has an appointment with the Japanese Ambassador at Washington next Tuesday, and at that conference he will submit proposals from the Peace Society at Pittsburg.

Later Rabbi Levy plans to go to Japan and personally present the petition to the Mikado. It is the purpose of this trip to Washington to arrange the necessary details for his trip to Japan.

GUARDSMEN IN CAMP.

Gen. Roe and 900 Men Ready for Drill at Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 3.—The State camp for the militia instruction opened for its three weeks' season to-day. About 900 men are in camp. These include the First Signal Corps of New York, Capt. Oscar Erlandsen; Second Signal Corps of Brooklyn, Capt. Elliot Bigelow, Jr., and the Tenth Regiment, Col. Charles A. Denike. Gen. Charles F. Roe is in command, and is accompanied by his staff.

For the first week Capt. G. C. Burnell, United States Army, of Fort Wood, Bedlow's Island, and Major Frederick T. Leigh, the State Signal Officer of the National Guard, are detailed here to instruct and supervise the Signal Corps work which begins Monday morning.

Schooner Mouton Ashore.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., June 3.—The three-masted schooner Rebecca J. Mouton, bound from Savannah for Boston, went ashore here last night. The place where she grounded is known as the Graveyard, and it is feared she is in a dangerous condition. She has a cargo of lumber.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

5:55 A. M.—92 Second Avenue; Herman Meyer; damage, $25.

6:45 A. M.—345 West Forty-first Street; G. A. Feld & Co.; damage, $200.

7:20 A. M.—23 Hancock Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:55 A. M.—67 West Forty-sixth Street; Michael Murray; no damage.

10:05 A. M.—8 East Fourteenth Street; J. Rothschild; damage, $50.

12:01 P. M.—230 East Fourth Street; Samuel Neuman; damage slight.

1:50 P. M.—84 Greenwich Street; Mortimer Belker; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—318 East Eighth Street; William Williams; damage, $5.

4:40 P. M.—49 Elizabeth Street; M. Hermann; damage, $200.

6:50 P. M.—216 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Isaac Plitz; damage, $10.

7:10 P. M.—541 Canal Street; Margaret McLoughlin; damage, $360.

7:50 P. M.—93 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue; Manhattan Hotel; damage, none.

8 P. M.—115 Third Avenue; Metropolitan Street Railroad Company; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

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JUNE 11, 1905

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Lv. New York (W. 23d St.)	3:55 P. M.	Lv. Chicago	2:45 P. M.
" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	4:00 "	Ar. New York	9:45 A. M.
" Brooklyn	3:45 "	" Brooklyn	9:50 "
Ar. Chicago	8:55 A. M.		

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FOES IN THE FAR EAST HOBNOB BETWEEN FIGHTS

World's Only Russo-Japanese Club Popular.

CHINAMAN PRESIDES OVER IT

But a Japanese Complains That He's Been Robbed at "the Club" and That Ends It.

That the Russian and Japanese soldiers in the field do not spend all their time in trying to send each other to eternity is indicated by an article printed recently in the Russkoje Slovo, in which is described what surely is—or rather was—for it no longer exists—the only Russo-Japanese Club in the whole world. It was known as the "Combatants' Club," and was established midway between the Russian and Japanese lines at Tie-Ling Pass.

Information concerning it was given in a letter from a Russian officer at the front, who furnished a graphic description of the life in camp during the two weeks of enforced and implied truce before the great gateway to Southern Manchuria.

The foremost lines of Russian and Japanese trenches at this point were considerably less than a mile apart, a comfortable distance, considering the close quarters at which the hostile camps have been at the more hotly contested points during the various stages of the campaign. About midway between the camps was a little Chinese village which the ravages of warfare, strangely enough, had left almost unscathed.

One day, soon after the two detachments had gone into camp here, so the story goes, the Russian soldiers, peeping cautiously above their breastworks, saw a long line of Japanese soldiers emerge from their trenches and in single file advance on a hut in the centre of the village, in a line almost as straight as the bird flies.

Suspecting some novel stratagem, a couple of Russian sharpshooters raised their rifles and prepared to open fire, when several of the Japanese pulled out from their pockets white handkerchiefs, which they began to wigwag above their heads in a most eloquent manner. The Russians ceased firing, but kept watching the Japanese out of the corners of their eyes until they saw the entire line disappear within the doorway of a little hut.

They saw them return, too, and during the next day the performance was repeated from the Japanese trenches several times. Finally some of the Russians watched their opportunity, and under cover of night ventured out to investigate. They had their reward—the kind that comes in bottles.

From that time on the Chinese dispenser of strong drink was a made man. His place was advertised far and wide throughout the most advanced lines on both sides, and soon became a favorite resort where friend and foe met at odd times to forget their differences over a glass of Russian vodka or Chinese sakhi.

The fortunes of war were discussed and the destiny of the two nations decided in the old familiar way, while animosities were entirely forgotten. The Russians had already learned to admire their antagonists for their fighting qualities. They came to admire them more when they saw what an amount of liquor they could absorb. When the Russian soldiers rolled in happy forgetfulness under the tables the Japanese soldiers still managed to sit up, take notice, and smile their inscrutable smiles.

It was too good to last. One night a non-commissioned officer from the Japanese camp yielded to the subtle qualities of the Chinaman's liquor. A Russian soldier as a joke, meaning merely to show the Japanese that he had made a show of himself, took all the money the little yellow man had in his pockets. Then he left the place.

But the Mikado's man followed him out into the night, and pursued him to the Russian lines. A few minutes later there appeared before the Captain of the company to which the Russian belonged a very indignant little Japanese soldier, who saluted and reported that he had been robbed at the "club." The Russian officer was amazed. He did not know of the existence of the club. But he made an investigation, and upon learning that the story of the Japanese was true, saw that his money was restored to him and sent a military guard to see him safely within his own lines.

BURTON AGAIN ARRAIGNED.

Kansas Senator to be Retried at St. Louis in September.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas to-day gave bond before Judge Rogers in the United States Circuit Court for his appearance in court on the third Monday in September to answer an indictment charging him with having used his influence as a United States Senator illegally.

It is alleged that Senator Burton used his influence with the Post Office Department in behalf of the Rialto Grain and Securities Company when that concern was investigated by the Government. Senator Burton was tried and convicted, but on appeal was granted a new trial.

Hawaiian Japanese Celebrate.

HONOLULU, June 3.—The Japanese celebrated the victory of the battle of the Sea of Japan last night by a big torchlight and Japanese lantern procession. Four thousand Japanese turned out.

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CAR LINES AND POLITICS WON'T MIX—DALRYMPLE

Glasgow Expert Makes a Speech to Democrats at Cleveland.

TOM JOHNSON'S OPINION

Mayor Declares That Public Ownership Will Be the Next Democratic Slogan.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—In a speech at an outing of Democratic clubs here to-day Mayor Tom L. Johnson said the main issue in the State and municipal elections in Ohio next November would be: "Shall the cities own and operate the street railways and all public service utilities?"

He said the strongest plank in the coming Democratic municipal platform would be a declaration for municipal ownership. The Mayor declared Cleveland would follow the lead of Chicago. The municipal ownership movement would sweep all over the country, Mayor Johnson said, "for the people are demanding and will secure control of public service utilities."

"It has been only a few days since I was in the Manhattan Club, in New York," said the Mayor, "and there I found that even in that conservatively Democratic club there was no opposition to the announcement that municipal ownership is the question to be pushed to the front immediately, and that it is the Democratic Party that will stand sponsor for the issue."

James Dalrymple, the street railway authority from Glasgow, Scotland, also addressing the gathering. He said politics and municipal ownership of public utilities would not mix; that these utilities require the management of experts, and that it is very easy to show a loss unless they are carefully managed. In Glasgow, Mr. Dalrymple said, an expert is selected to manage the street railway systems; if he fails to show a profit to the municipality, even a small one, he is dismissed and another man chosen for his place.

Mr. Dalrymple left for Minneapolis to-night. Thence he goes to Chicago, New York, and Boston, and will sail for Scotland within a couple of weeks.

Post Office Burglars Caught, Maybe.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 3.—Frank Ward and Thomas H. Hunt were arrested to-day for breaking into H. Hunt's blacksmith shop, at Berdine's Corner. The men are also suspected of being implicated in the Post Office robbery at Milton on Wednesday night. They were arrested through the prompt action of a trolley crew, whose suspicions they aroused, and who put the police on them here. The men were provided with burglars' tools and a supply of dynamite.

WROTE LITTLE MAC'S SON TO TELL OF SWINDLE

Raid on Tenderloin Resort Follows Veteran's Letter to Mayor.

DOBEL LOST $146 THERE

An Affable Young Man Induced Him to Bet on a Pool Game, with the Usual Result.

Having made a disastrous visit to New York on May 26, Charles Dobel, aged somewhere between twenty-five and thirty-seven, with a thin sprout of light beard, by heck, went back home to New Brunswick, N. J., and told his employer that he had been fleeced out of $146 in a "pool parlor" in West Fortieth Street.

"I'll fix that, never you mind, Charlie," said the employer, whose name Dobel would not disclose last night, he himself being shamed "nearly to death" by the occurrence. "By gum, who is the Mayor of New York? Ain't it George McClellan, son of 'Little Mac'? Wuzn't I with 'Little Mac' at both the Bull Runs, at Antietam, and all the others?"

"How am I goin' to git back my money because you fit with 'Little Mac?'" put in the bewildered Dobel.

"Never you mind, Charlie, you go and milk the cows."

When Dobel went forth his employer, who had "fit with Little Mac," seated himself to write a letter to the Mayor.

"I seat myself pen in hand," he wrote, according to Dobel, to whom the letter was shown, he says, "I seat myself pen in hand to let you know that I am well and doin well, hoapin you aire the same."

Then Dobel's employer revealed all the tale to the Mayor and called for revenge. He received word to come to New York and to bring Dobel with him. Both arrived yesterday. The basement "pool parlor" in West Fortieth Street was raided last night. Detectives Flinn and Brueck descended on the place and captured eight prisoners, all of whom were locked up.

The alleged proprietor, who was charged with being directly responsible for the loss of Dobel's $146, described himself as Charles Stewart, 32, of 169 West Thirty-fourth Street. The seven other prisoners were charged with being suspicious persons. Lining them up, Capt. Cottrell said that they ought to be "put on stretchers with night sticks." He ordered that they be sent to Police Headquarters this morning, that their pictures might be taken.

Theodore Lang of 131 Beach Avenue also appeared at the police station to complain about treatment received at the Forty-fifth Street place. His losses were small, however, as he quit the game early.

According to Dobel, he was swindled by what the detectives call "the lemon game." The game is not played with a lemon; its significance is in that the victim is squeezed when his supply of money is running low.

Dobel said that he was met by an affable young man, who remarked that at one time he was a good pool player. He dropped into the "pool parlor" to see if his science had left him. He played and bet upon himself. He urged Dobel to bet, which he did successfully—at first. But when it was all over Dobel had lost all his money.

Despite the fact that Dobel told that his employer had sent a letter of appeal to Mayor McClellan, Capt. Cottrell denied that he had received a communication from the Mayor. He said that he had tried to hold the young man's employer in the city to-night, but that the old man had objected that "somebody must be home to milk them seven cows." Dobel and Lang will testify against the eight prisoners.

TRANSFERS USED TO ROB.

Public Service Corporation Seeking Leaders of a Conspiracy of Fraud.

The manipulation of transfer tickets on the trolley lines in the system of the Public Service Corporation of Northern New Jersey has cropped up again so as to seriously menace the interests of its stockholders, and the company's officers say that they are busy in trying to do better this time than "scotch the snake." The company's lines are in Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Passaic, Bayonne, Elizabeth, and the Oranges, and the Prosecutors of the various counties in which is this service will shortly be interested in the scheme of robbery in which not only motormen and conductors are implicated, but their allies.

The same condition of affairs has existed ever since trolley line employes discovered that they could work fradulent transfer tickets into the accounts and pocket a nickel for each, but it is claimed that now the band that is robbing the trolley corporation is better organized than heretofore.

Details of the efforts of the company to get at the chief conspirators became public through the examination at Paterson on Friday before Eugene Emley, Prosecutor of Passaic County, of several employes of the district trolley lines at the instance of W. B. Gourley, one of the attorneys for the Public Service Corporation. Mr. Emley would not talk of the proceedings, but it was understood that the employes gave information that may lead to criminal proceedings in the county. Like action will be taken by other attorneys for the corporation in other counties. Prosecutions, it is said, will be rigorous and unrelenting.

MISS HARRIMAN'S NEW DEN.

Building a Studio and Boat House on Shore of Echo Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 3.—Miss Cornelia Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman, is emulating her father in erecting handsome buildings. Mr. Harriman is building a $500,000 mansion on the shores of Forrest Lake, on the mountain top, near Arden, Orange County.

On the shore of Echo Lake, a short distance from Forrest Lake, Miss Harriman is having erected for her own use a handsome boathouse and studio. This will be Miss Harriman's "den" for the Summer, and it will be one of the most attractive spots on the vast Harriman estate.

MINISTER TURNS CATHOLIC.

The Rev. Ernest Willoughby Jewell of Hackensack a Convert.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 3.—The Rev. Ernest Willoughby Jewell of the Protestant Episcopal Church has left that communion and become a Roman Catholic. He was received into the Catholic faith at Newman School here by the Rev. Father Gartland, Chaplain of the school, a few days ago, but the fact was not made public until to-day.

Mr. Jewell was graduated from the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York City in 1893. He was rector of Episcopal churches in Manistee, Calumet, and Marquette, Mich., his native State.

He will now begin his studies for the Catholic priesthood at the Sulpician Seminary at Montreal, Quebec.

On Bicycle Tour of All States.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 3.—C. C. Murphy, twenty-one years old, and C. N. Darling, twenty, of Jackson, Mich., arrived in Stamford to-day on bicycles. They say they are on a wager to ride in every State in the Union and return to Michigan in eighteen months.

FRICASSEE COST HER $125.

Fowl Which Mrs. Phillips Ordered Cut Up Contained a Diamond.

When Mrs. John Phillips, who lives in Main Street, Westchester Village, sits down to her dinner of chicken fricassee to-day it is almost sure to be with mingled feelings. Had she decided to have her chicken in any other way it is likely that she would have been $125 richer, for the fowl she picked out had swallowed a diamond.

There wasn't a thing on the outside of that fowl to differentiate it from any of its mates, arranged in rows in the little butcher shop. When Abraham Heerdt, the butcher's clerk, asked her if she would have it for a roast, she replied:

"No, I think not. I prefer fricassee, so you'll please cut it up and send it home."

She was hardly gone when Heerdt discovered in the crop of the bird the glistening gem.

He bundled the fowl off to its destination, and then hurried to a jeweler's shop, where he was told the diamond was worth $125 at least.

The news spread throughout the village, and a little army of villagers descended on the butcher shop, which soon was stripped of chickens. Of the customers that followed Mrs. Phillips there wasn't a single one that wanted a chicken to fricassee.

FIRE RUINS BLOCK TRAFFIC.

Busy Pittsburg Street Closed for Fear of Falling Walls.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—The dangerous condition of the walls of the Avenue Theatre, which was wrecked by fire yesterday afternoon, necessitated closing Fifth Avenue between Smithfield and Wood Streets to-day. This square is the most important in the city, and much inconvenience is experienced by business houses and Saturday shoppers. Nearly all the stores in the block are closed.

The auditorium of the Grand Opera House, in the rear of the Avenue Theatre, suffered only from water, but the entrance from Fifth Avenue and the side walls were damaged by the fire.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

An Extremely Important June Sale of

Muslin Undergarments for Women.

At Price Concessions of One-Fourth to One-Third

Governed by the broadest and most liberal principles of business conduct, this June sale of ours has been organized to provide garments of that high character which our exacting standard sanctions. Generously and serviceably fashioned of high grade fabrics, and elaborated with fine laces and embroideries to satisfy the taste of the discerning, we offer at one-fourth to one-third less than the standard prices:

Special at 19 Cents

CORSET COVERS of nainsook, trimmed with torchon lace and insertion and ribbon run.

DRAWERS of nainsook with tucked umbrella ruffle.

Special at 50 Cents

GOWNS of nainsook, low neck, short sleeves, tucked casing and ribbon run.

DRAWERS of nainsook, three models—umbrella ruffle, edged with French embroidery, with val. lace or hemstitched.

CORSET COVERS of nainsook, daintily trimmed with French embroidery and val. lace edge and insertions and ribbon run.

Special at 79 Cents

GOWNS of nainsook or cambric, chemise or open models, lace and embroidered trimmed.

DRAWERS of nainsook, deep umbrella ruffle of embroidery or valenciennes lace edge and insertion, ribbon run.

CORSET COVERS of nainsook, trimmed with German valenciennes lace or French model, with embroidery and ribbon.

CHEMISES of nainsook or cambric, ankle length, Marguerite or pompadour models, with valenciennes or torchon lace.

WALKING SKIRTS of cambric, deep umbrella ruffle, trimmed with Point de Paris torchon, val. lace or embroidery.

Special at 39 Cents

GOWNS of nainsook, chemise model, short sleeves and trimmed with valenciennes lace.

DRAWERS of cambric, three models—embroidery, lace trimmed or hemstitched ruffle.

CORSET COVERS of nainsook, back and front with torchon or valenciennes lace, ribbon run.

Special at 98 Cents

GOWNS of nainsook, chemise, kimona or Marguerite models, trimmed with lace, medallions and embroidered galloons, kimona or puffed sleeves, trimmed with wide ribbon.

DRAWERS of nainsook, daintily trimmed with valenciennes laces, embroidery, circular ruffles or umbrella flare flounce.

CORSET COVERS of nainsook, trimmed front and back, with valenciennes lace, French embroidery or all over embroidery.

CHEMISES of nainsook or lawn, ankle length, Empire, pompadour or Marguerite effects, trimmed with medallions, valenciennes laces, galloon embroidery and wide ribbons. Skirts finished at bottom with deep ruffle and lace edge.

SKIRTS of cambric in variety of models, trimmed with embroidery or lace or with two deep hemstitched ruffles.

Special at $1.19

GOWNS of nainsook, surplice or square neck, trimmed with embroidery and lace.

DRAWERS of lawn or nainsook, daintily trimmed with French embroidery, medallions or deep val. lace umbrella ruffles.

SKIRTS of cambric, deep umbrella ruffle, three point de Paris insertions and edge.

Special at $1.39

GOWNS of nainsook or lawn, Empire or open front models, trimmed with valenciennes lace or embroidery and ribbon.

CORSET COVERS of nainsook, trimmed front and back with German valenciennes lace or embroidery and ribbon run.

SKIRTS of cambric, with deep umbrella ruffles, trimmed with French embroidery or point de Paris laces.

Special at $1.98

GOWNS of nainsook in effective French models, with allover embroidery or lace sleeves, or solid embroidery front and sleeves trimmed with ribbon and beading.

SKIRTS of lawn or cambric in handkerchief effects, with deep flounce, with wide lace or embroidery edge and insertion.

French Hand Made Lingerie at Special Prices

CHEMISES of French nainsook or chiffon cloth, hand embroidered or lace trimmed. Special at $2.98, $3.25, $7.95

CORSET COVERS of French nainsook in a series of embroidered models. Special at $1.98, $2.98, $3.95 to $5.95

DRAWERS of French nainsook, embroidered or lace trimmed. Special $1.75, $1.98, to $7.95

GOWNS of French nainsook, chemise or open front models, hand embroidered or lace trimmed. Special at $3.95, $4.95, $5.95 to $10.95

BRIDAL SETS of French nainsook, hand made, in lace trimmed or embroidered designs; three garments. Special at $9.95 to $41.50

The Annual June Sale of

Washable Waists & Dresses for Women

And Dresses for Misses and Children

A big and diversified series of summer garments in the authoritative models and fabrics which have established themselves in high favor, at price concessions which are quite extraordinary.

Suits and Dresses

FOR WOMEN AND MISSES

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST DRESSES of white lawns and white linens in a series of different and distinctive styles. Value $3 to $4. At $1.95

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST DRESSES of white lawns trimmed with embroidery. Value $5.00. At $2.95

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST DRESSES of white lawns and white linens in embroidered and tucked models. Value $7.50. At $4.90

WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST DRESSES of white lawn and white linen, daintily embroidered and trimmed with lace. Value $9 to $10. At $7.50

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TAILORED SUITS of white or light blue linen in fancy short coat model, embroidery trimmed. Value $17.50. At $12.50

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' TAILOR-MADE SUITS of linen in tan, light blue, champagne, heliotrope or reseda; "Frocks and Frills" model trimmed with lace; full plaited skirt. Value $21.50. At $15.00

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS of linen, in white, light blue, heliotrope or green; double-breasted box coat model with velvet collar. Value $24.50. At $18.50

WOMEN'S TAILORED SUITS of white linen with full plaited skirt, and fancy short coat, elaborately trimmed with lace. Value $35. At $24.50

WOMEN'S PRINCESS DRESSES of white dotted Swiss trimmed with lace. Value $39. At $25.00

Waists for Women

WAISTS of dotted white Swiss tucked, or white lawn, embroidery or lace trimmed. Value $1.25. At 89c

WAISTS of sheer white lawn, short sleeve model with lace yoke, surplice model embroidery trimmed, or open-back model with fine tucks. Value $1.50. At $1.00

WAISTS of white dotted Swiss, tucked; of white lawn, short sleeve model, lace trimmed and with embroidered front, or of white lawn with front of allover embroidery. Value $2.50. At $1.48

WAISTS of sheer white lawn, front of embroidery and lace; also short sleeve surplice model, front of lace and embroidery. Value $3.00. At $1.95

WAISTS of handkerchief linen, with collar, cuffs and front hand embroidered, or of sheer white lawn, with front of embroidery and tucking. Value $3.50. At $2.45

WAISTS of sheer dotted silk mull elaborately trimmed with lace insertions, in pink, light blue or heliotrope. Value $5.50. At $3.95

ALLOVER LACE WAISTS, silk lined, of white or cream Oriental laces or plain or dotted white or cream net. Value $8.00. At $4.95

WAISTS of white or black Japanese silk with yoke of lace and lace trimmed cuffs. Value $5.00. At $3.25

WAISTS of white Japanese silk with full yoke of lace and silk mousseline and gauntlet cuffs of lace. Also imported French waists of white Japanese silk, hand made and embroidered. Value $10.00. At $6.75

Washable Dresses

FOR GIRLS AND JUNIORS.

Sizes 6 to 14 years.

DRESSES of colored lawns, ginghams and chambrays in guimpe, high neck, suspender and Russian styles. Value $1.50. At 95c

DRESSES of white and colored lawns, chambrays and gingham in guimpe, high neck and Russian styles. Value $2.25. At $1.45

DRESSES of colored dimities, ginghams, chambrays and natural linen in suspender, surplice, Russian, guimpe and high neck styles. Value $2.75 to $3. At $1.95

DRESSES of white lawn, lace and embroidery trimmed, high neck and guimpe styles. Value $3.50. At $2.45

DRESSES of white and colored lawns; white, colored or natural linens, white pique, chambrays, dimities and ginghams in suspender, blouse, Russian, high neck and guimpe styles. Value $4.00, $4.50, $5.00. At $2.95

Graduation Dresses

FOR MISSES AND JUNIORS.

Sizes 14 to 18 years.

GRADUATION DRESSES of white organdy, lace trimmed waist and skirt over lace-trimmed drop. Value $14.00. At $10.00

GRADUATION DRESSES of white wash net, lace yoke and waist and skirt elaborately lace trimmed over lace drop; satin girdle. Value $20.00. At $15.00

The June Sale of Washable Suits for Boys

Washable Russian Blouse Suits (sizes 2½ to 8 years) and Sailor Suits (sizes 6 to 10 yrs.) of French chambray, linen, fancy madras, galatea and Scotch gingham and Oxford cheviots or galatea in white; long Russian models with separate Eton collar, bloomer trousers, taped waistbands and hand-made buttonholes. Value $3.95 to $4.50. At $2.35

Washable Russian Blouse Suits of woven madras, in a variety of red, pink, blue and tan stripes and checks, or of white figured madras and woven cheviot in basket weaves; long French models, with bloomer trousers and band collars; sizes 2½ to 8 years. Value $2.50. At $1.45

Exclusive

Undermuslins

Borrowing all that is clever and original from the finest imported garments, we present a new series of American made undermuslins, dainty and exclusive and richly elaborated with fine laces and embroideries at exceptionally modest prices.

Gowns,	$3.95 to $18.00
Covers,	$1.98 to $4.95
Drawers,	$1.98 to $4.95
Petticoats,	$3.95 to $22.50

Petticoats

PETTICOATS of striped gingham, in various colors, deep ruffle, Special at 79c

PETTICOATS of striped madras, in various colors, deep section flounce, Value $1.50 At 98c

PETTICOATS of mercerized sateen in white and black stripes; deep sunburst flounce. Value $2.98 At $1.98

SILK PETTICOATS of superior black taffeta silk, trimmed with deep accordion plaiting of fancy Dresden silk and finished with ruche. Value $7.50 At $4.95

Corsets

C. B. CORSETS of white batiste, with high bust, tapering waist and short hips for slender figures and with high bust, tapering waist and dip hips for medium figures. Value $1.25 At 79c

R. & G. AUGUSTINE AND Z. Z. CORSETS of white batiste or coutil for stout figures; with or without hose supporters. Value $2.50 At $1.45

AUGUSTINE CORSETS of plain white silk batiste or broche in models for the average figure. Value $5.50 At $2.65

Negligees

KIMONOS of white lawn trimmed with insertions and embroidery. Special at 79c

NIGHTINGALES of dotted swiss, scalloped edge. Special, 98c

MATINEE SUITS of figured lawn; skirts with graduated flounces, and matinee with sailor collar, kimono sleeves finished at waist with ribbon and beading. Special at $3.48

NEGLIGEES of lawn, dotted or figured, with sailor collars trimmed with satin ribbon; fitted back. Special, $2.25

NEGLIGEES of organdy in pompadour effects trimmed with lace insertions; short kimono sleeves. Special at $2.98

NEGLIGEES of white lawn, collar and sleeves with insertions and lace. Special, $3.98

NEGLIGEES of white dotted swiss or lawn, front and back trimmed with lace or embroidery; skirt with deep flounce. Special at $4.95

Infants' Apparel

INFANTS' LONG SLIPS in a variety of designs and materials, daintily trimmed with embroideries, laces, hemstitching and feather stitching.
Value 50c. 98c, $1.50 to $5.95
Special 39c, 79c, 98c, to 3.95

SHORT DRESSES of white and colored fabrics in Russian, Mother Hubbard and waist models daintily trimmed, with embroideries, laces and hand embroidered.
Value 98c, $1.50, $2.39, $2.98 to $6.95
Special 79c, 98c, 1.39, 1.98 to 4.50

INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT HAND MADE DRESSES in a variety of models, hand embroidered, and elaborated with laces, hem and feather stitching.
Value $2.50, 2.98, 3.98 to 12.50
Special 1.50, 1.98, 2.98, to 8.75

INFANTS' LONG COATS in a variety of materials and models daintily trimmed with feather stitching, laces and embroidery.
Value $5.50, $6.50 to $18.50
Special $3.95, $4.95 to $12.50

CHILDREN'S SWEATERS of wool, silk and wool and silk in a variety of colors.
Value 98c, $1.50 $2.50
Special 69c, 98c, $1.29

Stationery

at price concessions of one-fourth to one-half.

ENGRAVED PLATE in script and fifty fine visiting cards. Regularly $1.00. At 75c

ONE HUNDRED CARDS printed from your own plate, any size. Regularly $1.00. Special 50c

FABRIC NOTE PAPER of an exceptionally fine quality in blue or white, presented in pound packages of ninety-six sheets in the newest square shape. Special at 15c

Envelopes to match, 25 for 5c.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

An Important Announcement and Sale

Fur Coats for Women.

MADE-TO-MEASURE

At About One Half the Standard Prices

The last days of the past season found Caracul Lamb established in the favor of the discerning—it was accepted as authoritative and the master designers abroad presented their new models of this exquisite fur. This insured its popularity for next season—it will be pre-eminent.

In the immediate past the prices of Caracul fur have advanced more than one hundred per cent. Anticipating this, we bought our skins before the advance.

To create an immediate demand, rather than await the advent of the season, and to demonstrate the high character of our fur department, we have elected to give you the benefits of our good fortune. Beginning on Monday and for the week, we offer:

Caracul Coats, fifty inches long, in tie or storm collar models and lined with brocade satin, the standard price of which will be $350.00.

Special at $185.00.

Caracul Coats, twenty-eight inches long, in box models, lined with brocade satin, the standard price of which will be $225.00.

Special at $110.00.

Caracul Coats, in tight-fitted models, with fancy belt, lined with brocade satin, the standard price of which will be $250.00.

Special at $130.00.

The garments will be made to your specific measure and fitted perfectly. With your order we will ask but a modest deposit. After the garment is finished it will be placed in cold storage and insured without charge. Not until you ask us to deliver the garment will we ask you to pay the balance.

An Important Sale of

White Habutai Wash Silks

At Extreme Price Concessions.

The weavers at home find it possible to weave their silks as the demand warrants. The foreign weavers—especially in the Orient—must anticipate it. A late season, such as this, inflicts a heavy penalty upon them. In this instance the benefit is yours. At extreme price concessions we have accepted ten thousand yards of white Habutai silks, perfect in weave and of an exceptionally good quality, which we present at material concessions from the standard prices.

24 ins.	Value 50c	At 29c	27 ins.	Value $1.00	At 65c
27 ins.	Value 59c	At 39c	36 ins.	Value 69c	At 49c
27 ins.	Value 69c	At 49c	36 ins.	Value 75c	At 59c
27 ins.	Value 75c	At 59c	36 ins.	Value 85c	At 65c

IN ADDITION

White Pongee Silks, twenty-six inches wide. At 68c

Genuine Shanghai Silks, 19 inches, in pieces of 18 to 19 yds. Value $15.00 the piece. At $11.00

White Shanghai Silk Duck, twenty-four inches wide. A new pure silk fabric which may be laundered. At 69c

45c White Linen Suiting at 28c

One of the finest Irish linens that finds its way to this market. Every thread is pure linen, soft in texture, closely and perfectly woven. For suits, shirt waists and kindred garments, white linen is the fabric of the hour.

A Sale of Decorative Linens

Exquisite pieces, all of them imported and done by hand in every conceivable design to which the needleworker's art lends itself—cluny, Renaissance, filet-antique, teneriffe, Mexican and Japanese drawn work and hand embroidered linens. The pieces have all been reduced one-third.

Doylies, 10c to $2.25 Scarfs and Runners, $1.25 to $18.75

Tea Cloths, $1.48 to $21.50 Centre pieces, $1.25 to $15.75

Luncheon and Banquet Cloths, $9.85 to $97.50

A Sale of Neckwear for Women

The new white mull ties with hemstitched or scalloped edge and embroidered in dainty fleur de lis, daisy, polka dot, open and kindred designs in white, blue, pink or red; length 1 and 1½ yards. Value 25c. At 19c Value 50c. At 25c

Sale of Laces

BANDS, APPLIQUES AND EDGES of Venice, embroidered net, imitation Irish and cluny laces from two to ten inches wide.

Special at 25c to $5.00
Formerly 35c to $7.00

REAL LACE COLLARS, stole or round models, of Duchess, Bruge, Irish crochet or baby Irish lace suitable for yokes of gowns.

Special at $8.00 to $135.00
Formerly $10.25 to $175.00

Taffeta Ribbon

WITH WHITE EDGES

Value 35c. At 19c

Ribbons of that high character for which thirty-five cents is the standard price. Five and one-half inches wide. The colors include pink, blue, turquoise, maize, nile, cerise, navy, cardinal, reseda, violet, white, cream and black.

DUCHESS CECILIA ENTERS BERLIN WITH SPLENDOR

Famous Unter den Linden Rose-Strewn for Future Bride.

ANCIENT CUSTOMS OBSERVED

After the Grand Pageant Two Royal Families Dine at Palace and Marriage Contract Is Signed.

BERLIN, June 3.—The Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin drove publicly into this city to-day. Hundreds of thousands of her future subjects saw her for the first time, and they received her according to a carefully wrought-out programme, but when they saw her smiling, happily and with natural, and not forced, bearing, their good feeling expressed itself spontaneously in many a "Hoch!" and cheer. It is the sincere belief that she is not only the betrothed wife of the Crown Prince, but his sweetheart. The Chief Burgomaster, in welcoming her, said the people of the city hoped her life would be rose strewn as was the pavement over which she drove.

The Crown Prince, who, following tradition, led his company of Foot Guards over the route of the procession an hour before the Duchess entered the city, was also splendidly received. He acknowledged the cheering by constantly saluting with his sword.

The Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin arrived from Schwerin at noon with her mother, the Grand Duchess Anastasia; her brother, Frederick Francis, the reigning Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; his wife, and a numerous following. The Emperor, Empress, and Crown Prince, the latter's five brothers, and the little Princess Victoria met the party at the railroad station and breakfasted with them in the Chateau Bellevue.

The procession began to form between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon in front of the chateau and then moved through the Tiergarten to the Brandenburger Gate, the boundary of the old city.

Forty mounted postmen rode in advance, followed by a hundred mounted master butchers in evening clothes and opera hats. The master butchers hold a patent from 1666 guaranteeing them this privilege.

Twenty mounted trumpeters, preceded by a squadron of the First Dragoons, in light blue tunics and wearing black helmets, and three six-horse Court equipages followed. These vehicles were driven by postillions and were occupied by the Gentlemen-in-Waiting of the Empress and the future Crown Princess. Then followed the eight-horse State carriage, containing the Duchess Cecilia, sitting on the right of the Empress. The Duchess's Mistress of the Robes, the Baroness von Tiele-Winckler, was seated opposite them.

The young Duchess wore an evening dress of pink silk muslin cut décolletée and trimmed with lace. The skirt was embroidered with loose roses. She wore a tiara of diamonds in her hair.

The gilded carriage was an odd-looking piece of workmanship of the year 1793, when the future Queen Louise of Prussia, then a girl of seventeen, made her state entry into the city. In advance of the equipage walked two tall grooms in blue and gold, and beside each of the eight black horses was a groom in scarlet and gold livery. The carriage was escorted by a squadron of Garde du Corps in white cloth tunics, golden cuirasses, and golden helmets topped with eagles. In two other carriages were the Ladies in Waiting of the Empress and the Duchess. A squadron of Uhlans closed the pageant.

The route of the procession lay for a mile through the Tiergarten. Where the roads crossed there were 400 children who sang "God Greet Thee."

Inside the Brandenburger Gate the Duchess came in view of one of the broadest avenues in the world, Unter den Linden, set from end to end with four rows of Venetian masts. Swinging from mast to mast were ropes of evergreens and roses, while the trees were also hung with garlands of roses. Thousands of flags fluttered on each side of the avenue.

The procession stopped inside the gate, and 100 maids of honor in white costumes courtesied. Each maid wore a crown of roses. Fräulein Kirschner, daughter of the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, presented a bouquet of roses to the Duchess. Then the Chief Burgomaster read a brief address of welcome. The Duchess thanked the Burgomaster in a few simple words, and the procession began to move again, the artillery at the other end of Unter den Linden firing twenty-four guns.

Fifty little girls threw fresh roses under the horses' feet as the Duchess went on her way down the avenue. Members of trades' guilds and their apprentices were ranked on either side of the way.

The pageant started at 5 o'clock and had disappeared at 5:45 P. M. through one of the arched doorways of the palace. On the other side in the inner courtyard the Emperor, the Crown Prince, Prince Henry of Prussia, and other members of the imperial family, attended by the Ministers of State and a number of Generals and Admirals, received the Duchess. She went with members of the imperial family to the Room of the Electors so-called and with the Crown Prince signed the marriage contract. Afterward the members of the two families dined together.

Ambassador Tower, acting as special Ambassador of the United States at the wedding, was received by the Emperor at 10 o'clock this morning. Mr. Tower presented the congratulations of the President and the people of the United States on the marriage of the Crown Prince. The special representatives of other countries were also received in audience by the Emperor during the forenoon.

NEW MEXICAN AMBASSADOR.

President Diaz Appoints Joaquin d'Casasus to the Place.

MEXICO CITY, June 3.—President Diaz yesterday appointed Joaquin d'Casasus to be Ambassador of Mexico to the United States to succeed the late Manual Aspiroz.

The new Minister is an eminent jurist, littérateur, and economist. He was Secretary General of the Pan-American Conference which met in this city in 1901. His contributions to the currency question have been an important factor in shaping the Government's policy in regard to the monetary system of reform and the adoption of the gold standard.

M. d'Casasus will not take up his new duties before August.

EARTHQUAKES IN JAPAN.

Damage and Loss of Life Believed to be Great.

TOKIO, June 3.—Severe earthquakes have occurred in central Japan, extending generally from the Province of Hiroshima to the Strait of Shimonoseki.

The extent of the damage and loss of life are not yet known, but it is feared the losses are extensive.

HITS AT UNITED STATES.

Dresden Chamber of Commerce Wants Many Trade Concessions.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 3.—The Dresden Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions to-day calling on the German Government not to grant the most favored nation treaty advantages to the United States unless similar concessions are obtained.

The Chamber furthermore demands the abolishment of the American practice of compelling exporters to state the cost of goods and samples in invoices, a reduction of Consular fees, a change in the copyright laws, and the reintroduction of the former parcel post arrangements.

VENEZUELA BOND DISPUTE.

British Holders Negotiating a New Arrangement.

LONDON, June 3.—In regard to President Castro's recent message to the Congress of Venezuela, the British Government adheres to its position in the matter of the agreement with the foreign bondholders.

The British bondholders are now negotiating a new arrangement with Venezuela the details of which are not concluded.

It was announced from London, April 6, that a serious hitch in the agreement then recently signed between British and German bondholders and the Venezuelan Government threatened to render the scheme for the satisfaction of the former's claims unworkable. A clause in the contract provided that the proportion of the revenues assigned to the bondholders should be paid to the British Legation and Consular officials in Venezuela, but the British Government refused its consent.

DEMANDS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Liberal Party for Trial by Jury and Tariff Reduction.

MANILA, June 2.—The convention of the Federal party has decided to petition Congress to authorize Secretary of War Taft on his arrival in Manila to institute trial by jury.

The convention also asks that the Insular Commission be reduced to five members, consisting of three natives and two Americans, and that the Governor General shall be a member of the commission; reduction of the Dingley tariff, suppression of the constabulary, and annexation with ultimate independence.

NATAL'S BIG DEATH ROLL.

Nearly 550 Killed by Hurricane and Flood.

LONDON, June 3.—According to a dispatch to a local news agency from Durban, Natal, the death roll resulting from the hurricane which recently swept over Natal and the subsequent bursting of the reservoir at Pinetown (the centre of the tea and sugar plantations of Natal,) was nearly 500 Hindu laborers and 50 Europeans.

PICTURES FETCH $235,000.

Tweedmouth Collection Sold in London—J. P. Morgan a Purchaser.

LONDON, June 3.—The Tweedmouth collection of pictures was sold at Christie's this afternoon and realized over $235,000. The sale lasted an hour and a half.

It is understood that J. Pierpont Morgan purchased a portrait of Lady Raeburn by Raeburn for $45,675 and also a number of other early English pictures by Raeburn, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and Morland.

MOUND RELICS IN ILLINOIS.

Interesting Anthropological Mine Found Near Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 3.—Notable discoveries of relics of the mound builders have been made by N. D. McEvers, near Montezuma, on the Illinois River. In a mound eighty feet high he dug up many implements of war.

Mr. McEvers tunneled thirty or forty feet into the mound, and summoned B. R. Bushnell, President of the Missouri State Historical Society, and Dr. McGee, President of the Anthropological Society of St. Louis, to witness his discoveries. They declare the relics the finest work of the mound builders ever seen.

SPANISH KING REVIEWS 25,000 FRENCH TROOPS

Talks at Banquet of His Baptism of Fire with Loubet.

PRECAUTIONS IN ENGLAND

Elaborate Measures to Insure His Safety There—Insurances on His Life at Lloyds.

PARIS, June 3.—King Alfonso, mounted and wearing the uniform of a Spanish Captain General, was the central figure of a brilliant military review at Vincennes to-day in which an enormous crowd participated. President Loubet, the Cabinet Ministers, and the Diplomatic Corps were present. The evolutions of the troops, who numbered 25,000, were closed with a stirring cavalry charge. The King galloped about the field and later watched the march past from the tribune.

The King was greeted with continued popular enthusiasm going to and coming from the review. Later his Majestey lunched with the high military officers at the Elysée Palace. Responding to a toast the King paid a glowing tribute to the French Army, adding:

"I cannot forget that your President and I have together escaped a peril which nowadays menaces the lives of all chiefs of State, and that it was in the midst of your brave cuirassiers that we received our baptism of fire."

President Loubet, responding to the King's speech, also alluded to the attempt on their lives, saying the King had twice appealed to the admiration of France, first by the charm of his manner and then by his courage at a critical moment.

This evening there was a reception at the Spanish Embassy, and to-morrow the King will attend the races at Auteuil, after which Foreign Minister Delcassé will give a gala dinner in his honor. The King and M. Loubet will leave Paris at midnight for Cherbourg, where the combined squadrons of France, Great Britain and Spain have assembled.

The news of the failure of the French mission to Morocco casts a cloud upon what was expected to be the most significant feature of King Alfonso's visit. The Sultan's action, taken before the arrival of the British and Spanish missions at Fez, is interpreted as an affront to the entire Anglo-French-Spanish policy.

The Temps, usually governmental, came out this evening with a leading article declaring that the policy of pacific penetration in Morocco is discredited only because it has been badly conducted "by weak vacillating management," adding:

"We have reached a blind alley, and find ourselves between two walls constructed, one by Morocco and the other by Germany. It is necessary to tear down these walls to see what is behind them. This is the sole means of reparing the errors which time will bring to an end."

LONDON, June 3.—Insurances on the life of King Alfonso, who is now visiting Paris, are being effected at Lloyd's by those who would suffer were the festivities cut short by a repetition of the attempt on his Majesty's life during his visit to London in the coming week.

Extraordinary precautions are under way for his protection. King Edward has specially directed the Home Secretary to see that nothing is omitted to insure the safety and comfort of the visitor, who will arrive on Monday. The police are minutely searching the foreign quarters of the city, and all suspicious persons will be under observation. All applications for tickets to functions in the Spanish King's honor are being most carefully scrutinized.

Especial measures have been adopted in connection with King Alfonso's visit to the new Catholic Cathedral at Westminster on Tuesday. The police have demanded that the admissions be limited to 800, and all the names of card-holders must be in the hands of the police the day before the King goes to the Cathedral. Special Service men are already watching the building, the entire precincts of which will be thoroughly searched the morning of the ceremony.

PLAN WELCH COAL TRUST.

Anthracite Combination with Capital of $10,000,000.

SWANSEA, Wales, June 3.—Representatives of twenty-four anthracite collieries at a meeting held here this afternoon definitely decided to open negotiations with other owners with the view to the formation of an anthracite combination.

The proposed capital of the combination is $10,000,000.

KING EDWARD DECLINED.

No Message to Confederate Veterans—Mr. Roosevelt Also Refused.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—Col. Thomas D. Osburne, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Confederate reunion, recently addressed King Edward of England and President Roosevelt, requesting that they send messages to the United Confederate Veterans when they meet in Louisville on June 14. King Edward's reply was received to-day, dated at Buckingham Palace, May 24, and is as follows:

"The private secretary presents his compliments to Mr. Thomas D. Osburne and is commanded to acknowledge the receipt of his letter of the 8th inst. addressed to his Majesty.

"In reply the private secretary regrets to inform Mr. Osburne that it is impossible for the King to comply with the request preferred in his letter for a message from his Majesty to the United Confederate Veterans at their annual reunion, as it is contrary to his Majesty's rule to send messages to be delivered at public gatherings of this description."

President Roosevelt replied in substance, through Secretary Loeb, that it was against his rule to send messages of this sort, that it was too prefunctory an act, and that if he could not be on the spot and say what he wanted to, he would have to get along without saying anything.

LONDON CAR EMPLOYES' PAY.

Their Wages Low Compared with Those of the New York System.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—United States Consul Marshal Halstead, writing from Birmingham, England, says that J. Allen Baker, Chairman of the Highways Committee of the London County Council, having on behalf of that committee visited New York, has made a report on the transit systems of that city.

The report, in which comparison is made between the New York and London electric street car systems, showing, comparatively construction and operating costs, revenue, and speeds, notes the following difference in the hours of labor and pay of employes in the two cities:

Hours of motormen and conductors in New York, 10 hours' labor in 12 consecutive hours.

Hours of motormen and conductors in London, 10 hours' labor in 12½ consecutive hours.

	New York.	London.
Pay of motormen per day	$2.11-$2.50	$1.15-$1.52
Pay of conductors per day	2.01- 2.37	1.15- 1.52
Pay of conduit cleaners per day	1.74	1.30
Pay of car cleaners per week	10.56-12.28	6.08- 6.68

BRIDESMAID DROPS DEAD.

Miss Osla Clouston Sudden Victim of Heart Disease at Montreal.

MONTREAL, June 3.—Miss Osla Clouston, daughter of E. S. Clouston, manager of the Bank of Montreal, died suddenly last night. The young woman was well-known in London and New York. She had come back from a visit to England to be bridesmaid at a fashionable wedding here. Last night Lady Allan gave a dinner to the bridesmaids, and as Miss Clouston was preparing to leave her home she dropped dead of heart disease.

ADMITS HE KILLED A CHILD.

Sp Supreme Court Will Hold Special Session to Try Manzer.

ALBANY, June 3.—Gov. Higgins to-day called a Special Term of the Supreme Court for Oswego County, to begin July 10, for the purpose of trying Henry Manzer, who is charged with the murder of Cora Sweet, a twelve-year-old girl, at Scriba, last Sunday.

The Governor rescinded his refusal to take this action after being informed by the District Attorney that Manzer had confessed.

REID REACHES LONDON; GREETED AT PLYMOUTH

Ambassador Warmly Welcomed on His Arrival.

FORMALITIES ON SHIPBOARD

Citizens of Plymouth and Southampton Present Engrossed Addresses to Him.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 3.—The American Line steamer Philadelphia, having on board Whitelaw Reid, the new United States Ambassador, arrived here to-day. Mr. and Mrs. Reid landed and boarded a train for London.

On his arrival here Mr. Reid was welcomed by the Mayor of Plymouth, the President of the commercial bodies and the Corporation of the People of Plymouth, who presented him an engrossed address expressing the hope that his official labors would promote and strengthen the good will which has so long existed between the United States and Great Britain.

In his reply to the address Mr. Reid said it was the first word from the citizens of a mighty and friendly nation to the representative of another mighty and friendly nation, who came bringing only messages of warm regard and abiding good will.

A delegation from the Southampton Chamber of Commerce also presented an address to Mr. Reid, referring to his previous missions to England and his service under Lincoln, whose memory is highly honored here, and rejoicing at the knowledge that the relations between the United States and Great Britian were established on a firm and friendly basis. The presentations were made on board the Philadelphia.

Mr. Reid said he had a very pleasant voyage. He received the news of the Russian naval disaster by wireless telegraph, but had no expression to make regarding peace.

LONDON, June 3.—The arrangements for landing at Plymouth and the conveyance of Mr. and Mrs. Reid to London were admirable. Immediately after their arrival at Plymouth the party boarded a royal car, and within a few minutes the baggage was loaded and the train started, coming through without a stop and making the run in four and a half hours. Despite the inconvenient hour of the Ambassador's arrival in London, a large crowd at the railroad station gave him an unofficial reception.

Mr. Reid will present his credentials to King Edward on Monday at noon.

MISSIONARY YACHTS CRASH.

Holy Ghost Society's Craft in a Crash in Portland Harbor.

PORTLAND, Me., June 3.—The steam yacht Coronet, owned by the Holy Ghost and Us Society, of Shiloh, of which the Rev. Frank W. Sandford is leader, was in collision here to-day with the yacht Wanderer, which is used by the Shiloh Society for missionary work along the Maine coast. The Coronet's davits were twisted, her rail was smashed in, and the forward rigging carried away. The Wanderer was not damaged.

Many of Mr. Sandford's followers were on both yachts, but no one was injured. The Coronet was ready to sail with missionaries for Southern Europe, but her departure will be delayed several days.

You won't find "swaggerness" in the dictionary, but you'll find it in an "Arnheim Suit." Double the price couldn't better the distinctiveness.

Striped flannels, cheviots and serges in precisely-proper effects are here in abundance.

We'll tailor the suit to your measure, give it our new unbreakable front and shoulder, guarantee the fit—at $20.

We'll send samples for the asking.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th Street.

L. P. Hollander & Co.,

220-222 Fifth Avenue,

Between 26th and 27th Sts., New York City.

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale,

Commencing Monday, June 5.

Street Suits, ONE LOT, $25.00 were $50.00 to $65.00.

Street Suits, ANOTHER LOT $35.00 were $55.00 to $85.00.

Covert Coats, imported material, $15.00 Were $25.00 to $35.00.

Coats in Taffeta, Pongee, Cloth and Rainproof Materials, from $12.00

Balance of Our Imported Paris Models Marked Regardless of Cost. $85.00 to $175.00 Were $135.00 to $275.00.

IMPORTED Hand Embroidered Linen Bolero Coats. $25.00 and $35.00 Were $50.00 to $85.00.

Women's & Children's Hats now $5.00 and $10.00

Parasols now $5.00 Reduced from $15.00 to $25.00

Neckwear from $1.00

Lot Leather Belts, 50c. Formerly $2.50, $5.00.

All Novelties, including Leather Goods, Fans, &c., marked very low.

Misses' & Children's Apparel. Linen, Wool and Pique Dresses, from $5.00.

Reefers in Serge and Covert, from $5.00.

Waist Dept. Hand Emb'd., Hand Made, $25.00. Were $45.00, $65.00.

Taffeta, White and Colors, now $10.00. Were $20.00.

White Linen, Our Own Make, $5.00.

POSITIVELY NO GOODS SENT ON APPROVAL OR EXCHANGED DURING THE SALE.

B. Altman & Co.

NOTICE. DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, THIS STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, ON SATURDAYS, AND AT 5 P. M. ON OTHER WEEK DAYS.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES.

(Department on Second Floor.)

A selection of Women's Dresses of muslin and other sheer fabrics, including shirt waist suits, tailor effects, and many elaborately trimmed gowns, is now offered at prices which have been reduced.

For Monday, June 5th, a sale has been especially prepared, to comprise the following:

Dresses of Lawn, plain white or figured in black or red, trimmed with embroidery, . . . $5.75

Dresses of White Lawn, trimmed with white or two-toned embroidery, ... $7.50

Dresses of White Lawn, embroidery trimmed and having panel of embroidery at front of skirt, . . $9.50

Dresses of White Handkerchief Linen, hand-embroidered, ... $14.50

Suits of French Linen, white, having bolero coat entirely of eyelet embroidery, ... $18.00

Princesse Dresses of French Batiste in delicate shades, trimmed with lace and embroidery, . . $20.00

Dresses of Dotted Valenciennes Net, trimmed with lace, 25.00

Separate Skirts, of White Poplinette, $5.00 of White Linen, $6.00

HALF-SHOES FOR WOMEN.

Assortments of Half-Shoes, Pumps and Slippers are shown, including styles in black and russet leathers, white canvas and buckskin; also Misses' and Children's Shoes.

(Department on Third Floor.)

WOMEN'S SUITS.

Tailor Suits and more dressy Gowns for Women are shown in effective designs for traveling, general outing wear and visiting.

On TUESDAY, June 6th, the following styles will be placed on sale:

Eton Suits of Chiffon Taffeta in black and various shades, ... $30.00

Suits of black, white and colored Mohair, with three-quarter length semi-fitting coat, ... $23.00

Walking Skirts of white, blue and black Mohair, and of blue and black Panama Suiting, . . . $12.00

(Department on Second Floor.)

HAND-EMBROIDERED LINEN ROBES.

On Monday, June 5th, a number of French Hand-embroidered White Linen Robes (unmade), usually sold for $20.00, 24.00 and 35.00, will be offered at $14.00, $17.00 and $24.00

Lace Department, First Floor.

DRAPERIES AND FABRICS FOR FURNISHING SUMMER HOMES.

On Monday, June 5th, a sale will be held of:

Embroidered Muslin, for sash and casement curtains, formerly 20c. to 35c. per yard, at . . . 12c., 15c., 22c.

French and English Cretonnes, formerly 45c., 65c. to $1.75 31 inches wide, 25c. and 32c. yd. 50 inches wide, 65c. yd.

Renaissance Bed Sets, including spread and roll piece, formerly $12.50 per set, ... $8.50

Also various light-weight fabrics, among which are Madras, China and Surah Silks, Batiste and Fish Nets, and an assortment of Muslin and Lace Curtains, in two and three pair lots, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STORAGE. Rugs, Portières and Draperies are received for Storage during the Summer months with the usual guarantees for safe-keeping.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

SHEA, STRIKE LEADER, ARRESTED FOR LIBEL

Interviews About Bribery Land Teamsters' President in Court.

PLACED UNDER $5,000 BOND

Charges Lodged by Montgomery Ward & Co.'s Manager, Who Also Sues Shea for $25,000 Damages.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Cornelius P. Shea, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, was arrested to-day on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Robert J. Thorne, Assistant General Manager of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Shea was arrested on a warrant issued by Judge S. H. Bethea of the United States District Court, following the filing of a suit by Thorne, who, in addition to lodging the charge of criminal libel, sues Shea for $25,000 damages. The suit is based on interviews given out by Shea and on statements he is said to have made to the effect that Thorne offered him $10,000 to call a strike against Sears, Roebuck & Co. Shea made the assertions against Thorne before the county Grand Jury in addition to making them to newspaper men.

Mr. Thorne denies all of the statements of Shea, and in his bill declares that his standing and reputation as a business man have been injured by the assertions. It was stated in the bill that inasmuch as Shea has no stated place of residence and is called from place to place to take charge of strikes it was necessary that he be placed under bonds.

Judge Bethea at first refused to consider the case and directed Thorne's attorneys to go to Circuit Judge Kohlsaat with it. Judge Kohlsaat was not in the Federal Building, and no other Federal Judge was available. Judge Bethea then issued the capais, and a Deputy Marshal was sent to make the arrest. Shea was found at his hotel, and was taken to the court room, where he gave $5,000 bonds for his appearance when wanted.

Thorne's attorney also filed another bill of similar import against Albert Young, ex-President of the National Teamsters' Union, before Judge Holden in the Superior Court, and a capias was issued for the arrest of Young. A deputy was sent in search of Young.

President Shea said: "I don't deny making the statements attributed to me. There must be some fire where there is so much smoke, and the statements referred to in the bill of complaint are practically and substantially what I said. All these people want to do is get me in jail by some means."

The Grand Jury which finished its work to-night voted twenty indictments in connection with the strike. Twelve of them, however, are merely revisions of the indictments voted against labor leaders by the April Grand Jury. The State's attorney refuses to make public the names of the eight men against whom indictments were found.

Despite the fact that there was more rioting to-day than at any time for a week, there were more hopeful signs of the end of the strike. A committee representing the strikers was in session late this afternoon considering the terms upon which they would settle the strike, and Attorney Mayer of the Employers' Association hearing of the conference, sent word to the men that he would be glad to meet them at their convenience. In a short time after receiving the messag the committee went to Mr. Mayer's office, and an extended conference resulted.

The men offered to settle the strike as far as the business houses were concerned, providing the union men would not be asked to pick up goods from or make deliveries to the express companies. They announced that they would continue the strike against the express companies indefinitely. This action on the part of the labor leaders met with the sanction of President Mulligan of the express drivers' union, who declared that he saw no reason why the strike should be continued against the business houses, and was entirely willing that it should be settled without reference to his organization.

Mr. Mayer informed the men that all the interests involved in the strike stood together, and that he was powerless to make a settlement that did not include everybody. He also declared that there was absolutely no chance whatever that the express companies would agree to reinstate the men who had gone on strike.

John C. Driscoll offered for $10,000 to furnish the Chicago Employers' Association with information that would "land the strike leaders in the penitentiary." Driscoll admitted after he was deposed as Secretary of the Coal Team Owners' Association that he had been engaged by Francis S. Peabody at a higher salary than he was then receiving. Driscoll also declared that if trouble was made for him he would make an exposure of corruption. All this was disclosed to the Grand Jury to-day.

In the statement the informant told that one of the strike plots in Chicago was the slugging of Judge Holdom, who was to be "put out of the way" whenever opportunity offered. The men were to carefully study out the details of the "job" beforehand, learn the habits of the Judge, and then attack him at a time when the coast was clear and there was no chance of detection. For some reason the plot failed. Plans had been laid for the assault on Parry in Indianapolis, and the information was sent to him, as nearly in the words of the informant as possible. The result was that Mr. Parry went to Europe and remained there several months. That was some time after the open defiance to him from unionists at Indianapolis, when his home was picketed and threatening letters were sent him.

Twenty policemen fought with a crowd of 1,500 persons at Eighteenth Street and Center Avenue for twenty minutes this afternoon, two officers being nearly killed. The rioting at this point was followed by another disturbance in the vicinity. The first riot began when a crowd gathered about an American Express wagon and began to throw stones, sticks, and tin cans at the vehicle.

Two Deputy Sheriffs guarding the wagon fired their revolvers into the crowd. As they did so the express wagon driver whipped up his horses and escaped under a shower of missiles. It was reported a boy had been shot.

The sound of the shots attracted a larger crowd. At this time a wagon belonging to the Lord & Bushnell Lumber Company was passing. The mob attacked the wagon. Policemen Hanson and Larsen used their clubs freely to beat back the mob, and were almost killed in doing so. The non-union driver escaped and notified other policemen, who rescued Hanson and Larsen.

Charles Smith, a colored non-union driver employed by Crear, Clinch & Co., was fired at in the course of a disturbance at State and Harrison Streets.

BOSTON, June 3.—Financial assistance for the striking teamsters of Chicago is offered by the teamsters of Boston. The team drivers' district council has appointed a committee to canvass all the local labor unions to augment a fund which already has been started.

CORNS CLUE TO BURGLARY.

Arrest of an Afflicted Person After Language in the Dark.

Brooklyn burglars with corns are indignant over the carelessness of citizens who leave furniture lying around where tender-toed gentlemen of their trade are likely to fall over them. Their indignation sprung from an experience one of their number had early yesterday morning while making a call on Louis Tarado at 223 Atlantic Avenue.

This burglar had a bad corn on either foot, and after he got inside the house he took off his shoes to ease his feet. Moving around in his stockings he stubbed a corn-ornamented toe against a baby's combination high chair and go-cart. Then the silence of the night was ripped up the back and turned inside out.

"Holyjumpinjimminy!" said the burglar in the quaint patois of his craft, "Blanketyblankblankblazes!"

His remarks brought Tarado out of bed and the burglar fled, leaving his shoes and a sulphurous atmosphere behind him. Tarado called in a policeman, and he found the burglar's shoes in the dining room. They were Oxford ties and cut on the side apparently to relieve the pressure on corns. The policeman collided with a Sherlock Holmes-like idea.

"Do you know any one who wears size eight Oxford ties and has corns?" he asked.

Tarado thought a moment.

"Sure," replied he suddenly, "John Lunbadi wears shoes like that."

Lunbadi lives in Manhattan. Two policemen went to his home, routed him out of bed, and told him he was under arrest for breaking into Tarado's home an hour or so before.

"Why, I have been asleep here in bed since 9 o'clock last night," said Lunbadi.

"You wear Oxford ties, don't you?"

"Yes."

"Size eight?"

"That's my size."

"And you have corns?"

"Yes, three troublesome ones."

"Enough," said the policemen, and Lunbadi was lugged over to Brooklyn.

In the Adams Street Court later he was held pending a further pursuit of the corn clue by the police.

$6,230 FOR JAPS.

Result of Tableaus for Benefit of the War's Widows and Orphans.

The entertainment held in the Belasco Theatre on May 12 for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Japanese soldiers and sailors brought a total of $6,230. The entertainment consisted of a series of tableaux vivants taken from a legend of Japan which had been put in literary form by Mrs. Hugh Fraser, and was related by her as an introduction to the tableaus.

Mr. Belasco gave the use of his theatre, the expenses amounting only to $1,125. According to the report of the Treasurer, Arthur Terry, the total profits, representing tickets, sale of programmes, &c., amounting to $4,615, which has been sent to Baron Kaneko. The balance, $1,615, has been made up by donations transmitted direct to the Baron.

NOT DYNAMITE THIS TIME.

Watchful Pennsylvania Railroad Officials Have a Scare for Nothing.

Officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Jersey City police, who, since the attempt to dynamite the Pennsylvania Railroad drawbridge over the Hackensack River a week ago, have had several scares, had another yesterday, when a Pennsylvania trackman found a piece of oilskin containing what appeared to be three sticks of dynamite on the track near Kearny.

Detective Sergeant Frank Bennett took charge of the find, and, putting it in a pail of water, took it to Police Headquarters. Chief Murphy sent for an expert.

The expert declared the supposed dynamite to be sections of vulcanized cable.

HOPE FOR AGRICULTURE.

Much Good Expected to Result from the Conference at Rome.

ROME, June 3.—The sub-committees of the Agricultural Conference have not yet finished their work, especially that relating to the division among the powers of the expenses of the proposed International Institute of Agriculture.

W. F. Mill, Master of the Grange of Pennsylvania, speaking on the subject of the institute, said: "My association with the delegates representing thirty-nine counties convinces me of their determination to establish permanently an International Institution of Agriculture. The influence of such an agency upon the agriculture of the world at large will exceed the fondest hopes of those engaged in the undertaking."

Eastport Eels to be Scarce.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, N. Y., June 3.—An epidemic is destroying the eels in the East Bay here, and unless it is checked at once it will cause a market famine for this delicacy. It is a windfall to farmers along the south shore, however. They are gathering the eels by wagonloads, to be spread as fertilizer on the land.

Ninth Victory for Rutgers Debaters.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 3.—The Rutgers debating team scored its ninth successive victory in intercollegiate debate last evening, when it defeated the team from Trinity College, of Hartford. The subject debated was, "Resolved, That the workingmen who refuse to join a union act in furtherance of the best interests of the country." Rutgers had the affirmative.

Republicans Win in Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 3.—Col. Horace Wilson, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day and the entire Republican ticket won by an average majority of 300. The Democrats and the Republicans each carried six wards, but by electing the President of the Common Council the Republicans control by one majority.

New Northern Pacific Official.

ST. PAUL, June 3.—President Elliott of the Northern Pacific Railroad, to-day announced the appointment of Charles M. Levy of Tacoma, Washington, as Third Vice President of the road. Mr. Levy's headquarters will be at Tacoma and he will have supervision of the affairs of the company in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.

After State Officials Who Have Passes.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—The Indiana Railroad Commission to-day issued an order to railroad companies requiring them to furnish a list of all free passes issued. The commission hopes to have by July 1 a list of all public officials who have passes. The list will be made the basis of an investigation.

Steamer Lowers Boston-Norfolk Time.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., June 3.—The Merchants and Miners' steamer Ontario, on her run from Boston, broke all records for fast steaming between that port and Hampton Roads, her time being 32 hours and 21 minutes. For a short time the vessel was handicapped by heavy weather.

EVANGELISTS COMPETE TO SAVE NEW YORKERS

Gospel Tent Has Energetic Rivals in a New Committee.

WORK BEGUN IN WALL STREET

Parade in Fifth Avenue Follows, and To-morrow Automobiles Will Invade the Financial District.

For more than ten years the Gospel Tent Evangel has virtually monopolized street and tent revivalism in New York. It had no competition. Not only in the big tent at Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, but in nearly a dozen additional tents scattered throughout Manhattan Borough, it has pursued the even tenor of its way, gaining the earnest support, not only of clergymen, but of a number of laymen whose names lend weight to any undertaking with which they choose to associate them. The details of the tent and street evangelism are in the hands of the Rev. G. W. McPherson of 350 West Fifty-eighth Street, who is a pioneer in street revivalism.

Early this Spring announcement was made of a new force in street Gospel work in Manhattan, through the medium of the "Evangelistic Committee of Greater New York," as announced in its letterheads. No Chairman was announced as the head of the new movement, but ex-Mayor Seth Low was published as one of the Vice Chairmen. The Secretary is the Rev. James B. Ely, who made a reputation as an evangelist in Philadelphia, with John H. Converse of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and others. To the astonishment of the Rev. Mr. McPherson, the list of the Executive and General Committees of the Greater New York Evangelistic Committee included the names of Lieut. Gov. Linn Bruce, Mr. Leaycraft, and others who were on his Board of Managers, as well as the names of R. Fulton Cutting, Cleveland H. Dodge, D. Stuart Dodge, James Hunter, John M. Kyle, Robert C. Ogden, Harvey C. Olin, Theron G. Strong, A. J. Pitkin, and other men of prominence whose names have been associated with religious work in an impersonal way.

Upon making inquiries Mr. McPherson was told that the "Evangelistic Committee of Greater New York" had entered the local field to stay. "A tentative proposition was made that we join forces," said Mr. McPherson, "to which I was inclined to agree. But when I came to examine it more in detail I discovered that the Gospel Tent Evangel was not to be merged into the new organization, but was to be submerged by it. We were to be swallowed up, so to speak. I saw no reason why the good work we have been doing in our own field for several years should be lost sight of, and I declined to agree."

The zone of street evangelism was divided into districts. The Gospel Tent Evangel reserved for itself everything between Forty-second Street and Seventy-second Street, or, as Mr. McPherson expressed it, the "central part of the city." The Greater New York Evangelists laid out a plan of campaign for the Wall Street district. They invaded the financial centre with trucks and trepidation. To-morrow they will go to the same battleground with automobiles and a confidence born of success. Six cars will traverse the district from the Mutual Life Building to the Barge Office.

"Having satisfied Mr. McPherson that we meant business," said Mr. Ely yesterday, "and given to him the territory he wanted, we went to work to make the best use we could of the rest of Manhattan. We began in Wall Street in our own way. Results have convinced us that we made no mistake. We expected jeers and jibes there, just as we did in the slums, and we got them. But the very men who were opposed to us when they saw our trucks drive up in front of the Stock Exchange, and whose clerks helped to deride us, have contributed money to the Wall Street evangelism that we purpose to continue to-morrow and every day throughout the Summer."

When the truck crusade of evangelism was made public the Rev. Mr. McPherson went to the Police Department and obtained permission for a Wednesday night parade through Fifth Avenue. Clubland was astonished to hear a brass band playing "Make Room for Jesus" and to see a phalanx of street revivalists marching in procession to the Plaza, turning thence into Fifty-ninth Street toward the big tent.

"The auto-pulpits were our idea," said the Rev. Mr. McPherson, "only we believed we were within the limits of good taste in utilizing them in the parks. We never thought of going into Wall Street. We have offers of the use of automobiles for evangelical work in the parks and the uptown highways after business hours. We do not intend to stop a man on his way to luncheon and ask him to listen to a sermon. But when it comes to sensationalism in Gospel work, we have resources of our own."

LITTLE GIRL'S LONG TRIP.

She Is Crossing the Atlantic Alone—Comes from California.

There sailed yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamship Neckar for Bremen a four-year-old traveler, who came all the way across the American continent alone and is now crossing the ocean unattended to join her little sister and brother in Westphalia. The child is Gertrude Eldehoff, who lived with her mother in Oakland, Cal. The mother is an invalid and the child is going to the home of her uncle, the Rev. Augustus Thelin, in Hagen, Westphalia, where she is to make her home. Her little brother and sister are now living there.

Gertrude Eldehoff arrived in New York on May 28 from California and went to the home of Henry Deugal, at 464 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Deugal is an Eastern agent for the Southern Pacific Railway and he saw to it that the tiny traveler was cared for on the trip. The little girl traveled in a Pullman car and was the pet of the other travelers whom she met.

All the officers of the Neckar promised to look out for her comfort on the voyage.

New York Man Robbed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 3.—As Edward Deforest of New York was entering the La Salle Street Station in a Pullman car today he took out his watch near an open window, and a negro who was passing snatched it. Several trainmen ran after the thief, but failed to overtake him.

"We Had
Grape-Nuts
for breakfast and never before did I know what a charming flavor a breakfast food can have."

The concentration of nourishment and a certain health-maker.

NEW MASONIC OFFICIALS.

State Grand Master of the Order Announces His Appointees.

BUFFALO, June 3.—Grand Master Frank Hurd Robinson of the Free and Accepted Masons to-night announced the following appointments for the State:

Grand Marshal—Robert Jutson Kenworthy, Brooklyn.
Grand Standard Bearer—S. Merritt Hook, New York.
Grand Sword Bearers—Oscar Cahn, New York; Frederick L. Blake, Hornellsville; William L. Lloyd, Albany, and Edward J. Vass, Brooklyn.
Senior Grand Deacon—Milton W. Davison, Canisteo.
Junior Grand Deacon—Charleston F. Parson, New York.
Grand Stewards—John H. Thrope, New York; Simon W. Cooper, Babylon; George J. Krause, New York; Frank L. Baret, Iden; L. H. Brown, Hammondsport, and Frederick W. Sager, Syracuse.
Grand Lecturer—John Lurbenheimer, Albany.
Grand Librarian—John R. Pope, New York.
Grand Pursuivant—John Williams, New York.
Grand Tyler—Andrew Ferguson, Brooklyn.
District Deputy Grand Masters.—1, Paul H. Grimm, Glen Cove; 2, William H. Friday, Brooklyn; 3, John E. Sparrow, Brooklyn; 4, J. Howard Wainwright, New York; 5, William B. Waine, Jr., New York; 6, S. Dana Hubbard, New York; 7, Frederick P. Hammond, New York; 8, J. Fred Cryer, New York; 9, Andrew Riede, New York; 10, Manuel Muiz, New York; 11, William R. Eddy, Stapleton; 12, William A. Mills, Portchester; 13, Charles H. Many, Florida; 14, George C. Hatterton, Fishkill; 15, Richard A. Austin, Cairo; 16, Valentine Scheidell, Jeffersonville; 17, Edward H. Lisk, Troy; 18, Nathaniel P. Willis, Cooperstown; 19, John B. Vibbard, Fort Plain; 20, Oscar C. Niles, Fort Edward; 21, Abram M. Hollister, Corinth; 22, Bert D. Severance, Willsborough; 23, Fred C. Baum, Potsdam; 24, Jeremiah R. Sturtevant, Theresa; 25, Frank B. Foote, Parish; 26, Alfred J. Bromley, Utica; 27, Arthur Nellis, Canastota; 28, Le Roy G. Martin, Greene; 29, Harry M. Clark, Elmira; 30, Blynn S. Cushman, Ithaca; 31, John C. Davis, Seneca Falls; 32, D. L. Edwards, Clyde; 33, James G. Greene, Rochester; 34, Edward C. Smith, Addison; 35, Frank W. Warner, Angelica; 36, William J. Hockey, Attica; 37, Anderson Crowforth, Lockport; 38, William H. Ellis, Buffalo; 39, Glen M. Condon, Gowanda; 40, Harry B. Lyon, Dunkirk; 41, Arthur D. Manning, Saranac Lake.

COOPER UNION ART SCHOOL.

The Cooper Union was a blaze of light Thursday night from the basement, where civic virtue is dispensed by Cits or Socialists, to the studios and galleries of the sixth floor, where art is administered free of charge by the most distinguished professors. The Art School, since the death of Swain Gifford, under the charge of Frederick Dielman, President of the National Academy, had arrayed itself for a festival, hung its best sketches on the walls and invited its brothers and sisters, parents and kindred to celebrate the forty-sixth "commencement" and the prizes and awards for art students.

The Alumni's prize of $25 for mechanical drawing in the night school went to John A. Dietz, Jr., the W. G. Hunt prize of $15 fell to Henry J. Klein for mechanical drawing, the architectural prize of $15 to Richard Frost, the antique drawing prize of $10 to Anthony Scilipoti, and the $10 prize for form drawing to George Miller, Jr. Carmelo Magno took the $15 prize and Leo Lentelli the $10 prize for modeling in clay from the life. In the Woman's Art School the silver medal for oil portraits goes to Miss Edith Leslie Emmet, the bronze to Miss A. May Noble, the silver for oil still life to Miss Eleanor O. Eadie, the bronze to Miss Mabel Johnson; for water colors the bronze medal to Miss Anna A. Hills, for drawing from the life the silver to Miss Mildred A. Arden, the bronze to Miss Ethel H. Traphagen, for drawing from the antique the silver to Miss Genevieve Lane, the bronze to Miss Margaret K. Hazard; for preparatory drawing from the east, the silver to Miss Marguerite C. Hickey, and two bronze medals to the Misses Eubank and McGiffert.

In the modeling class under Mr. Brewster the first prize goes to Lindsay Morris Sterling; the second to Agnes W. Lumsden. In modeling bas relief a bronze medal goes to Miss Sarah A. Stewart. Miss Alma M. Hirsig takes the $100 prize given by Mrs. J. Woodward Haven for copies of Boucher wall decorations, and Miss Sarah Condon the $50 prize given by Mrs. Abram S. Hewitt. Miss Jessie Ballou receives the $25 prize given by Miss Elizabeth Talbot for drapery silk design, and the five money prizes offered by Miss Ethel Cram for fans painted in Louis XVI. style are won by the Misses Leete, Stein, Stout, Montcault, and Daggett.

The classes under Messrs. C. J. Turner, Bryson Burroughs, and St. John Harper make very creditable exhibits.

Frank Gould Inspects Hudson Valley.

BALLSTON, N. Y., June 3.—Several men identified with the Merchants' Trust Company of New York inspected the lines of the Hudson Valley Railway Company to-day. The party, which included Otto Bannard and Douglas Robinson, receivers of the company, and Frank Gould, was accompanied by Addison R. Colvin, President of the railway company. The trust company is the holder of the railway bonds.

BRODIE L. DUKE SUES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE

Wife Makes a Scene at Theatre When Papers Are Served.

STORY OF A QUEER MARRIAGE

Criminal Proceedings Were Brought Against Mrs. Duke, and Her Husband's Family Sought to Restrain Him.

Mrs. Alice Webb Duke, whose marriage to Brodie L. Duke in this city last December led to the detention of her husband in an insane asylum and an effort on the part of his family to have him adjudged a habitual drunkard, was served on Friday evening with papers in a suit for absolute divorce, instituted by Mr. Duke. Simultaneously comes the announcement that the litigation on the part of his relatives has been discontinued.

The marriage of the wealthy tobacco man and Mrs. Alice Webb, which was celebrated by the Rev. Dr. Coe, assistant pastor of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst's church, and the disclosures that followed furnished one of the sensations of last Winter.

Mrs. Duke was served with the papers in the lobby of the Bijou Theatre, where she had gone with a woman friend to attend a performance of "The Music Master." She tried to throw the papers back at the process server, but he in the meantime had skipped nimbly to the sidewalk. When Mrs. Duke saw that her effort had been frustrated she made an outcry and then began to weep. She went in to see the play, however.

The action was brought on behalf of Mr. Duke by Champe S. Andrews of the firm of Stürcke & Andrews, 37 Liberty Street.

Since the legal difficulties which followed close upon the heels of her strange marriage to Mr. Duke, and which included unsuccessful criminal proceedings against her, Mrs. Duke has been roaming about the country, and has been heard from at various times in Texas, where she professes to have extensive tobacco interests, and in Chicago, where the Webb-Taylor syndicate, of which she is Treasurer, has its headquarters.

She has been trailed about the country by detectives employed by her husband. From telegrams the woman sent while in Chicago they knew that she was coming to this city, and from that time on kept the offices of her lawyers here under surveillance. On Thursday Mrs. Duke called at the office of Levy & Unger, and from that time until the papers were served she was observed by watchful eyes wherever she went.

The exact whereabouts in this city of Mrs. Duke could not be learned yesterday. She has tried constantly to communicate with her husband, who, estranged from nearly every member of his family since the scandal attending his latest matrimonial venture, has lived alone in his mansion near Durham, N. C. He is said to be leading an exemplary life.

A few weeks ago he executed a trust agreement, transferring all his property for a year to R. B. Boone and C. L. Edwards of his native city, to obtain complete rest from business worry.

It has not been generally known that for three months following his release from the sanitarium Mr. Duke lived at the Marlborough Hotel at Asbury Park, where he was under constant observation by alienists, engaged by Mr. Andrews.

While there Mrs. Duke, through her lawyers, made an effort to serve papers on him in an action for separation and alimony, on the ground of abandonment. The process server called at the hotel while Mr. Duke was at dinner with his physician and handed the papers to the headwaiter in a sealed envelope, asking him to hand the envelope to Mr. Duke. The waiter gave it to the physician by mistake, and the physician, seeing the name of the law firm which represents Mrs. Duke, hurriedly struck the letter in his pocket. Duke a few minutes later was hurried away and was kept out of sight until he left for the South.

At the office of Levy & Unger it was said yesterday that Mrs. Duke had not yet notified them of the service of papers on her or asked them to defend the suit.

More Yellow Fever on the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The War Department to-day received a dispatch from Gov. Magoon of the Isthmian Canal Zone stating that Edward Green, an American, died on the Isthmus of malarial fever on May 28. He also reports two new cases of yellow fever occurring on the same date. The cases are those of Willie O'Brien, at Colon, six years old, and L. Mannoni, thirty-two years old, at Cristobal.

BEST & Co
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale Shirt Waists
For Girls and Misses.

White Lawn Shirt Waists,
good quality, prettily tucked back and front, buttoned back, also buttoned front; sizes 30, 32 and 34-inch bust,
98 cents.

White Lawn Shirt Waists,
good quality, tucked back and front with row of neat embroidery insertion down the front, buttoned back, also buttoned front; sizes 30, 32 and 34-inch bust,
98 cents.

60-62 West 23d Street.

An Emblem of Purity
that brings in its train all the good things of life.
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Pure, sparkling and delicious. Recommended by best physicians and *sold everywhere.*

SOMETHING FOR ALASKA.

A Queer Machine for Gold Washing Being Tested at South Beach.

A crowd of curious persons gathered at South Beach, yesterday and watched five machinists manipulate a queer-looking machine, the invention of E. Schied of Brooklyn.

It is constructed entirely of steel frames, is 20 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 10 feet high, and is mounted on four 30-inch iron wheels. On the sides are two tanks of gasoline, which will supply the motor power. A suction pump runs from the ground up through the centre of the machine, and empties into two fine sieves. An automobile engine will furnish the power.

Some time to-morrow Schied will test his invention on the beach. He intends it for Alaska, with the idea of having it run in the streams and wash out the gold by means of the pump.

Two Italian Steamers Overdue.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Two Italian vessels were listed as overdue to-day. They are the Rosalio d'All, out 131 days from New York for Anjer, and her twin, the Gabriele d'All, out 130 days from Antofagasta for Hamburg.

Stern Brothers

Cloak Departments

Final Reductions have been made in the remainder of their
Imported and Domestic
Wraps, Coats and Redingotes
of Laces, Linons, Pongees and Silks
And in addition, To-morrow, on the Second Floor,
Special Values in

TAFFETA SILK BLOUSE OR LOOSE COATS, $14.50, 19.75, 25.00
EMBROIDERED LINON OR PONGEE COATS, $18.50, 29.50

Women's Tailor-made Suits
in odd sizes, with Walking Length Skirts, a great variety of materials and colorings
at $14.50, 22.00 and 32.50
Former prices $21.50 to 59.00

Trimmed Millinery Second Floor
Important Reduction Sale of
Women's Trimmed Hats, Reduced to $10.50
Children's and Misses' Hats, Reduced to $5.00

Attention is directed to a
Late Importation of New Models in
Hand-made Blouses & Waists
Suitable for House, Street or Evening Wear,
of Linons, Dimities, Batistes, Handkerchief Linens and Nainsook, embroidered and trimmed with Irish and French Crochet, Italian and German Valenciennes, Cluny and Torchon Laces, with long, elbow or gauntlet sleeves,
which will be offered at
Exceptionally Attractive Prices

To-morrow, Special Sale of
Black and Colored Silks
4,500 YARDS CHECKED LOUISINES in the most desirable combinations, and 3,000 YARDS MOUSSELINE FINISH TAFFETAS in all the newest colors, including white and ivory. Value 75c to 95c yard. 55c
6,000 YARDS IMPORTED BLACK TAFFETAS, 21 inches wide, superior quality, at Value 85c yard. 59c

Linen, Silk and Cotton
Dress Fabrics
At Less Than Half Former Prices.
4,800 Yds. IMPORTED LINEN CHAMBRAYS, in blue, pink, reseda, tan, gray, cadet and oxford, at 15c
4,500 Yds. FLORAL PRINTED SILK MULLS, in a large variety of designs and colors, at 18c
8,500 Yds. SILK MOUSSELINES with graduated silk dots, figures and Crepe effects, at 22c

Housekeeping Linens
To-morrow, Monday,
A collection of TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LINEN SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, BED SPREADS and TOWELS
At Reduced Prices.

TABLE CLOTHS	2x2 yds.,	$1.88,	2x2½	$2.35,	2x3 $2.88
			2½x2½,	3.25,	2½x3 3.90
NAPKINS,	Breakfast Size,	$1.90, Doz.	Dinner size,		$2.88
LINEN SHEETS, Single Bed size,		Pair	$3.25,		$4.85
" " Double Bed size,		"	3.95,		5.50
LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22 1-2x36 in.,		"	1.20,		1.50
CROCHET BED SPREADS, full size,			88c,		1.15
MARSEILLES BED SPREADS, full size,			1.85,		2.25
HUCK TOWELS, Hemstitched,		Doz.	2.95,		4.20

Misses' Suits AT DECIDED REDUCTIONS
Light Weight Panama Cloth, Mixtures, Shepherd Checks, Cheviots, Prunella Cloth and Plain Materials.
Heretofore $22.00 to 35.00 at $14.75
Heretofore $36.00 to 50.00 at $24.00
Also CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS in MISSES' JACKETS and SKIRTS, GIRLS' JUNIOR SUITS, REEFERS and DRESSES.

Extraordinary Values in
Boys' & Young Men's Clothing
BOYS' RUSSIAN, SAILOR, NORFOLK and DOUBLE BREASTED SUITS, plain colors, mixtures and homespuns, $5.00
Former prices $6.95 to 9.75.
WASHABLE SAILOR and RUSSIAN SUITS, of plain white and striped galateas, linens and crashes, with Eton collars and ties. Value $3.00 to 5.00. $2.25, 2.75
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, 31 to 38 chest, double or single breasted, broad shoulders, full cut trousers, blue serges, mixtures and homespuns. Value $11.90 to 18.75 $9.75
IMPORTED STRAW SAILOR HATS—REDUCED, broad brims, in plain or novelty braids. Formerly $1.45 and 1.95. 95c
West Twenty-third Street

HIGGINS VETOES BILL FOR THE HOTEL GOTHAM

Church Opposition Defeats Liquor Privilege Measure.

STATE BUYS BAKER'S FARM

Bills Aimed at Fake Raines Law Hotels Also Approved, as Well as Bill Enlarging Railroad Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 3.—Gov. Higgins to-day vetoed the Saxe bill intended to enable the proprietors of the new Hotel Gotham, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, in New York City, to sell liquor. The argument of the Governor is that it is special legislation, and that the bill, although general in terms, is intended particularly for the Gotham Hotel, which is opposite the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Hotel.

"It is probable that this hotel will in no degree disturb the peace and good order of the neighborhood," said the Governor. "It is, however, in my judgment unwise to whittle away the safeguards contained in the general law by special exemptions. Last year an amendment was obtained which would have enabled this hotel to do business with the consent of the church society. It was expected that this provision would be sufficient, but the church withholds its consent, and now another effort is made to twist the law to meet the case. No substantial distinction exists between a hotel containing 199 rooms or less and a hotel containing 200 rooms or more. The size of a hotel is no guarantee of its orderly character. If that were so, it would follow that the larger the hotel the more desirable it would be as a neighbor to a church."

In approving the reappropriation of $49,283 for the purchase of a site for a State hospital in Northern New York and the preparation of plans therefor, the Governor says the State's obligations must be met. The State, Gov. Higgins holds, through the selection by the State Lunacy Commission and the approval by Gov. Odell, has entered into a contract with Isaac V. Baker and R. A. Johnson for the purchase of a site for the hospital at Comstock's, Washington County. The premises consist of 885 acres belonging to Baker and 60 acres, the property of Johnson, for which the Odell administration contracted to pay $42,500. In consulting his memorandum the Governor says:

"The question as to the wisdom of locating a State hospital for the insane in Washington County is one of policy, and that policy was fixed by the act of 1903, which practically located it there beyond the control of the Legislature of 1904, and beyond my control."

It was said about the Capitol that Superintendent of Public Works Franchot made a personal inspection of the Baker site and reported to the Governor, and his report settled the Governor in his conviction that he should approve the measure, though several experts had reported against the site.

Gov. Higgins also signed the Tully bill increasing from three to five the number of members of the State Railroad Commission.

The Tully bill was signed without comment. It was vigorously opposed by the railroads, which objected to paying the increased expenses of the commission. The two new members are expected to devote most of their time to New York City matters, the Commissionerships carrying a salary of $8,000, and the term being five years. George W. Aldridge is expected to get one of the places.

The Governor also signed Senator Goodsell's bill permitting railroads to straighten curves, construct cut-offs and sidings, and make other slight changes in their routes without obtaining special authority. In expressing his approval the Governor replies to the enemies of the bill who characterized it as a "grab." "This bill," said he, "was criticised when first introduced as being a dangerous measure, but at the time of the hearing before me the bill had been so amended that practically all opposition had disappeared. The powers granted are among those enjoyed by railroad companies in other States. Approval of this bill will doubtless result in greater efficiency in service to the public by the railroad corporations."

Another measure approved is Mr. Bedell's amending the railroad law in relation to the approval of a lease by stockholders. The amendment permits one company to lease the road of another on a two-thirds vote of stockholders at an annual meeting called for the election of Directors, providing that notice of the proposed approval of a lease is given to the stockholders.

The Raines and Ambler amendments to the liquor tax law which are approved will require all hotels to comply with the building, health, and fire ordinances, and result in the retirement, it is believed, of a large number of fake hotels. In a memorandum the Governor says:

These bills are in the interest of morality and are supported by organizations and citizens interested in removing the disgrace that attaches to the name of the so-called Raines law hotel. If I were not satisfied of the constitutionality of the Ambler bill, it would not receive my approval. It is no more drastic than are prohibitory liquor laws, the constitutionality of which has been upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States."

Gov. Higgins will start for the West on Monday. To-morrow he will make his final announcements relative to the disposition of the remaining thirty-day bills. These include the Gas Commission measure; the Mayor's water bill, the bill for a Water Commission, and the local option, mortgage tax and local electric light and gas bills.

In speaking of the contemplted extra session of the Legislature to consider the charges against Justice Hooker, Gov. Higgins says that he cannot see why the case should not be brought to a speedy termination. He believes that the extra session will be called for some day between the fifteenth and twentieth of this month. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly will meet Tuesday to prepare the charges. Whether its report will be transmitted to the Senate as well as to the Assembly, is a matter which the conference will determine.

When asked if he had decided to submit any other question for the consideration of the Legislature at its extra session Gov. Higgins said he had not taken up this matter.

It is not believed that the Equitable situation will be brought to the attention of the Legislature. "I believe the Equitable matter will be closed up satisfactorily to the persons who have taken out policies in the company, but I cannot say in just what way," said the Governor.

CHANGES IN ELECTION LAWS.

Politicians Interested in Bills Signed by Higgins, Despite Objections.

Much interest was manifested among Republican politicians yesterday over the signing by Gov. Higgins on Friday of the two election bills introduced by Senator Elsberg, one of which the Senator afterward repudiated because of amendments made in it at the suggestion of Senator Raines.

The bill which Senator Elsberg disowned was that amending the Metropolitan elections law. It reduces the number of deputies the Superintendent of Elections may employ from 600 to 400, and provides that he may employ 100 permanent deputies, fifty of whom are to receive a salary of $900 a year and the remaining fifty $1,200 a year.

The other bill moves up the days for registration in the City of New York one week, and provides that no election district shall contain more than 500 electors. This is the bill which was vigorously objected to by the Board of Elections, the board contending that it would greatly increase the number of election districts in the city and add to the cost of elections. Its sponsors assert that the Election Board's objection to the measure can be obviated by the consolidation of some of the districts in the lower part of the city in which there are considerably less than 500 electors.

MITCHELL URGES 8-HOUR DAY.

Tells Anthracite Miners They Should Insist on It Next Year.

SCRANTON, June 3.—To-day at Moosic in the first of eleven speeches to be delivered in the anthracite region, President John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers suggested that the eight-hour day and a signed agreement with the organization should be insisted upon by the miners when the present agreement expires May 31, 1906.

"The present agreement is the best you have ever had," said Mr. Mitchell, "but it is not good enough. We should have an agreement between the union and the operators. We should have the generally established short working day of eight hours. Whether these things will come next April is for you."

Mr. Mitchell said that in the bituminous fields there are 350,000 miners working under an agreement between the operators and the union and enjoying the eight-hour day. In nearly all the working crafts, he said, the eight-hour day prevails.

"What you get or fail to get," said Mr. Mitchell, "depends on yourselves. The anthracite coal operators are no better or no worse than they were three years ago. They don't like the union more or hate it less than they did three years ago. We will be recognized if we deserve to be; we will be fought if we deserve to be fought."

CASE OF TOO MANY CHILDREN.

Rebuffed Elsewhere a Family Seeks Shelter in a Lodging House.

Charles Netzer, his wife, Celia, and their five children, ranging in age from nine months to fifteen years, asked for shelter at the City Lodging House last night. Netzer said to Night Superintendent Jones that he was a tailor, earning when employed $8 weekly, but that he was out of work. His wife had been janitress for the past year of the apartment house 232 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, owned by Nathan Quinn. Mrs. Netzer said that the janitress of the house next door, Mrs. Hearn, had complained of her, and that the neighbors had said she had too many children.

They were dispossessed Friday and their furniture lay on the sidewalk in the rain. Policemen of the Alexander Avenue Station and neighbors subscribed $4.31 for them, and, after passing the night on the sidewalk with her children, Mrs. Netzer tramped the neighborhood looking for accommodations, for which her $4 would furnish sufficient deposit.

When she told the number of her children, she everywhere was turned away. The police sent the family to the rooms of the Charities Organization Society and thence they were forwarded to the City Lodging House. The children, with the exception of the baby, were sent to the rooms of the Children's Society, and the mother and father lodged for the night.

STRUCK A BOY AND RAN ON.

Automobilist Indignant Afterward Because He Was Locked Up.

A young man who described himself as Gordon Ellis, a broker, of 49 Jefferson Place, Brooklyn, was arrested last night at Coney Island, after an exciting chase, for running down a small boy while driving an automobile down Surf Avenue. Leonard Taylor, ten years old, was the victim of the accident. His leg was broken.

Ellis, according to Policeman Owens, was sending his machine along at a rate exceeding the speed limit when Leonard was knocked down. Owens jumped into an auto near by and had the chauffeur pursue the offender, who had not stopped to see how badly the boy was hurt. Half a mile had been covered before Ellis was caught.

At the police station the man became angry when the Sergeant refused to accept his machine as security for his appearance in court. He was locked up in default of bail. Leonard's leg was dressed by an ambulance surgeon, and he was sent home.

MAN AND WIFE IN RUNAWAY.

Horse, Frightened by Auto, Bolts, Injuring Mr. and Mrs. Patrick.

William Patrick and his wife, of 362 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, were the victims of a runaway accident yesterday afternoon and were taken to the Fordham Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Patrick are to be seen in their surrey almost every afternoon on the Bronx roads. Yesterday Mr. Patrick stopped at Pelham Parkway and William's Bridge Road to water his horse. He had stepped out of the vehicle when an auto passed. The horse took fright and bolted, knocking him down. Mrs. Patrick was thrown from the surrey.

A call was sent to the Fordham Hospital, and an ambulance, in charge of Dr. Dolan, responded. Mr. and Mrs. Patrick were taken to the institution. It was said that they would be able to go home to-day.

FELT HAND IN HIS POCKET,

Merchant Grabbed It, Made a Prisoner, and Saved $290.

As Herman Sudgen, a commission merchant of 97 Wooster Street, Manhattan, who lives at 716 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, was on his way home on a Bushwick Avenue car last evening, he felt a hand in his pocket when the car was on the centre span of the Williamsburg Bridge. In the pocket was $290. Sudgen grabbed the hand. In an instant the car was in an uproar.

The pickpocket struggled to get away and dropped the money. The merchant did not release his grip until the car had reached the Brooklyn Plaza of the bridge, where Policeman Washington Irving arrested the captive.

At the station house the man said he was Henry Meyer, twenty-six years old, of 123 Allen Street, Manhattan. He will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Police Court this morning.

HEINZE GETS BUTTE MINE.

Montana Supreme Court Declines to Reopen Minnie Healy Case.

HELENA, Mon., June 3.—The Supreme Court to-day denied a motion for a rehearing of the famous Minnie Healy case, decided by the courts several weeks ago. To-day's decision disposes of the case, giving Heinze the Butte mine.

William L. Andrews Dead.

William L. Andrews died at his home in Passaic last night at the age of ninety-four. He was Postmaster of Passaic for twenty years, being first appointed by President Taylor.

Four-Dollar United States Bills.

Reference was made in these columns a few days ago to a United States $4 bill, issued in 1779, and now owned by the editor of The Hoyt (Kansas) Sentinel. Edwin I. Stevens of this city has a still older bill of the same denomination. It is yellow with age, about three by four inches in size, and reads as follows: "This bill entitles the Bearer to receive Four Spanish milled Dollars, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia, May 20, 1777." The written signature of R. Johnson follows. On both sides are printed the words "United States," "Continental Congress" and "Four Dollars," in various places, and on one of the lower edges "Printed by Hall and Sellers, 1777." This bill was given to Mr. Stevens by his mother sixty-one years ago, and has been in possession of the family at least a hundred years. Its ornamentation is quite elaborate, and it must have been regarded as a handsome product of the engraver's art in its time. There is no doubt of its genuineness.—Rochester Democrat.

HOOKER WANTS TO STICK; ODELL BADLY NEEDED

Chairman Depended On to Prevent an Extra Session.

HOPE IN HIS PERSUASION

If He Can't Get the Judge Out the Session Must Be Called and Anything May Happen.

William Barnes, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Committee, and Senator Raines were callers on Senator Platt yesterday. Like Senator Malby they both regard the prospect of an extra session of the Legislature with apprehension that it will bode no good to the interests of the Republican organization. They would like to see it avoided, if possible, but know of no way that it can be, except through the resignation of Justice Hooker.

It is definitely stated that no call will be issued by Gov. Higgins for an extraordinary session of the Legislature to try the charges against Justice Hooker until the return of State Chairman Odell from Europe. The State Chairman sailed from Southampton yesterday, and is due to arrive in New York next Friday or Saturday. From information obtained yesterday, Mr. Odell will be expected to use his good offices to induce Justice Hooker to resign and save the party the embarrassment which a special session of the Legislature is certain to cause.

It was Mr. Odell who appointed Justice Hooker to the Supreme bench, and assigned him afterward to the Appellate Division of the Second Department. Justice Hooker, therefore, owes much to the State Chairman, and although thus far he has remained deaf to all appeals from other quarters that he save the situation for his party by resigning, Republicans entertain a hope that the urging of State Chairman Odell may prove effective.

"Justice Hooker has everything to gain and nothing to lose by resigning," a prominent member of the Legislature said yesterday. "If he insists on the charges against him, there is hardly a chance for him to escape removal. That will ruin him for life. On the other hand, if he resigns, his friends in the Legislature can all proclaim that he would surely have been acquitted if he had not got out in the interests of his party, and the organization will take care of him."

The reason why the leaders of the Legislature are so wrought up over the possibility of the Legislature being convened in special session is that they now realize that just so sure as the Legislature meets, the Governor will be bombarded with demands that he make further recommendations with respect to gas and also that he urge some action with respect to the condition of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's affairs.

It is understood to be the intention of the Municipal Ownership League to project mass meetings for the purpose of promoting gas legislation and to give the Governor no rest from agitation on that subject in case the Legislature is convened again.

There is now in existence a petition signed by forty thousand of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's policy holders requesting legislation which will modify the company's charter to the extent of permitting mutualization. Some of the more radical of the policy holders, it is said, will be content, however, with nothing short of a legislative investigation of the company's affairs in order that the full truth may be made known.

There are reasons well understood in political circles why an open investigation of the Equitable's affairs would be extremely undesirable from a political point of view. If common report is to be credited, men of prominence in the councils of the Republican State organization would be involved to such an extent as to have a most damaging, if not absolutely fatal, effect on the Republican municipal campaign.

So it is up to Chairman Odell to save the day, if he can, by prevailing upon Justice Hooker to resign and thus do away with the necessity for an extra session.

ITALIANS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Their Prosperous Condition in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas.

A more than ordinary interest attaches to the Italian Ambassador's visit to the Southwest. As a representative of the Italian Government Baron des Planches has visited almost every point in the great Southwest territory in the interest of homeseekers from his native country, and undoubtedly his report will be a sort of guidebook for their information and convenience.

Baron des Planches has visited the Italian settlements in Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas, and has expressed himself as satisfied with the conditions and progress of his people at these points.

In the majority of instances the Italian has come to this country ignorant of the customs and language and but poorly supplied with money. Ordinarily his money is exhausted before he can determine upon a place to settle and reach it. He is most likely to become a member of a gang of laborers working under a contractor and to pass his existence under urban conditions which were furthest from his dream when he set out for American shores.

The Italian is essentially an agriculturist, familiar with the methods of cultivating practically all of our fruits and vegetables. If he could be guided direct from the steamer to a place where he could engage in work familiar to him, his economic chance would be better, he would be more likely to succeed and become a valuable citizen and desirable resident.

In Southwest Missouri and Northwest Arkansas are thriving settlements of Italians, with opportunities for thousands more. The climate in the Ozark Range is peculiarly suitable to the Italian, and there he is free from the fevers to which he is commonly susceptible. The soil of these sections is suitable for the Italian's kind of farming, and the land can be purchased at small cost.

It has been found that within a few years the Italians in these sections not only pay for their land in a short time, but build comfortable homes and become farmers and citizens of high character. These facts were forcibly impressed upon the Ambassador, and there is every probability that his report will be the strongest indorsement of Missouri and Arkansas to his countrymen. It should be of interest to many other people as well. Few of us realize the wonders and beauties of our own State.

Comparatively few persons realize, for instance, that in the southwest portion of this State and the northwest of Arkansas nature has established the greatest fruit garden of the Western World. Tucked away in pastoral districts far from the hum and throb of commercial life, vast orchards of peach and apple trees stretch their acres into veritable wildernesses of fruit.

Entire sections of the Ozarks have been converted into orchards in Northern Arkansas. Vineyards equaling those of sunny Italy and excelling those of California brighten the hillsides. Wine is made by the hundreds and hundreds of gallons, and it is claimed that its excellence is being recognized even in Europe. Blessed with a climate unsurpassed, a fertile soil, and valuable crops, the inhabitants of these beautiful and prosperous places secure far more of life's blessings than we do who live in the city; more of them, in fact, than even an Italian Ambassador does.—St. Louis Republic.

PRESIDENT'S RATE POLICY.

As Expressed in the Townsend Bill Not Acceptable to Democrats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date there appears a dispatch, dated at Washington the 28th inst., and headed "Roosevelt and Third Term," in which it is reported that ex-Senator Chandler of New Hampshire had made a statement in which he predicted that President Roosevelt would be nominated in 1908 by the Democratic Party; that such a nomination would be indorsed by the Republican Party, and that, under such circumstances, the President could not decline to be a candidate, thus giving rise to the inference that he would succeed himself at the expiration of his present term, and would thereby hold the office for a third term.

The dispatch referred to also states that when the ex-Senator was asked to explain how it would be possible for Mr. Roosevelt to receive the support of the Democratic Party he answered: "Only by his consistency and persistency in demanding and securing legislation whereby the Inter-State Commerce Commission may, upon complaint, remedy unreasonable railroad rates."

It is undoubtedly true that the Democratic Party has been aggressive in its demands for the regulation of railroad rates by the Federal Government, and in its platform adopted at the last National Convention it demanded "an enlargement of the powers of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to the end that the traveling public and shipper of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses to which they are subject in the matter of transportation"; but it does not necessarily follow from this that because "the President has irrevocably committed himself to such a law" he would, on that account, be nominated by the Democratic Party, or that he would receive its support for that reason.

The views of the President on this subject are outlined and expressed in the Townsend bill, which was passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress and which appears to be the only legislation thus far "secured" by the President on the subject of the regulation of railroad rates. This bill is not only open to grave constitutional objections, but is also opposed to every consideration of business expediency and sound political policy.

While some legislation may be desirable to correct existing evils incident to the operations of the railroads of the country or to cure defects in the present law, it goes without saying that the Democratic Party would hardly join its political opponent in support of an unconstitutional measure, to the adoption of which the President has so firmly committed himself, even though it be on a matter which the honorable ex-Senator declares to be "the great issue of the first decade of the new century."

New York, May 29, 1905. A. D.

EXPIRING TESLA PATENTS.

Motors May Be Somewhat Cheapened by Their Lapse.

There is a diversity of opinion as to the probable effect the announcement of the expiration of the famous Nicola Tesla patents, covering the alternating current dynamo, will have upon the electrical world.

Among the experts at the Patent Office and among conservative patent attorneys generally it is not anticipated that a stir will be created that will equal the one caused by the dying out of the Bell telephone patent. On the other hand, reports are current that many of the large factories of the United States, in anticipation of the expiration of the patents, have equipped their factories with machinery for manufacturing electric motors on a large scale.

The Tesla patents have been known for years as the "three fundamental patents." For years they have been in possession of what is called the "Patent Pool Trust," and Tesla has been drawing royalties from them. It is said that much of the money the picturesque inventor has received from this source has been applied to his experiments in wireless telegraphy. His mysterious tower at Wardencliffe, L. I., is said to have been built in part by money subscribed by J. Pierpont Morgan and in part out of the royalties received from the motor patents.

George D. Seely, the veteran electrical examiner at the Patent Office, looks for no great stir on account of the expiration of the patents. "There may be some little excitement," he said, "but it will not be an earthquake by any means. It will have the effect of lowering the market price of electric motors some, and probably some manufacturers not now manufacting electric motors will put them on the market."

The field thrown open by the dying out of the patents is not so large as would appear at a first glance. While the three fundamental principles are absolutely necessary to the construction of an electric rotary motor, the improvements which have been made from time to time enter largely into making the motor of the great commercial value that it is today, and the patents on the improvements still stand good.

The Westinghouse people hold the greater number of these subsidiary patents, and they announce that they will fight any infringements.—Washington Times.

The Physician's Cigarette.

At each of the three medical conventions that have been held in this city during the week most of the physicians were seen to be smoking cigarettes. Dr. C. A. Linsley, Secretary of the Connecticut State Board of Health, who, though his hair and beard are snow white, is hale and hearthy, ventured an explanation.

"Perhaps physicians, like most people, are a trifle inconsistent," he said, in reply to the comment that doctors usually alluded to cigarettes as "coffin nails." "And yet they may be consistent, for, after all, there may not be harm in the mild use of cigarette tobacco for smoking. It soothes the nerves to a certain extent and offers diversion. Physicians know that there are a great many 'tobacco hearts,' but they are caused mostly by the constant use of cigarettes, cigars, or chewing tobacco. Cigars are stronger, and therefore work more permanent injury to the system, than cigarettes, always assuming that cigarettes are used in a temperate way and that the smoke is not inhaled. As for myself, I have smoked but two cigars in my whole lifetime, and on those two occasions I became so ill as to convince me that I was not cut out to be a smoker."—Washington Post.

TO PAY FRANCHISE TAX, BUT ON REDUCED BASIS

Street Car Companies Demand That Deductions Be Made.

OFFER CHECKS AS A TEST

If City Does Not Agree to Compromise Validity of the Law Will Be Again Challenged.

Unless the City of New York consents to deduct car license fees and earnings percentages from the bills against public service corporations for franchise taxes, or unless a compromise is reached with material concessions to the companies, fresh litigation will be brought by several of these corporations to further test the franchise tax law on new grounds. Meantime the companies are preparing to pay the tax on this reduced basis.

Information that this course had been mapped out was laid before Controller Grout yesterday by Paul D. Cravath, counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway system; by Col. Timothy S. Williams, representing the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, and by Col. William N. Dykman, representing the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad. All three called on the Controller yesterday and tendered checks aggregating more than $1,000,000 for taxes due. In each case, however, material deductions had been made by the companies, and because of these deductions the Controller declined to accept the checks except as "on account," thus leaving the balances between the checks received and the bills rendered to be settled at further meetings. This action was taken after Controller Grout had communicated with Corporation Counsel Delany.

The representatives of the companies said their corporations were willing to settle their franchise taxes if proper allowances and deductions are made, and both Controller Grout and Corporation Counsel Delany are of the opinion that it may be possible to reach a compromise. Under the authority of an act signed last week by Gov. Higgins, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may make an adjustment with the companies in relation to their car license fees and percentages on earnings.

Mr. Cravath offered to the Controller yesterday the Metropolitan's check for franchises taxes for the year 1900 only. The franchise taxes for that year, the Controller said afterward, aggregated nearly $900,000. Mr. Grout declined to tell the amount of the check offered yesterday, but said it was considerably under $900,000. The check offered by Col. Williams was not for the entire Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, but only for the Brooklyn Heights Road. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit people wanted to see how the action would be taken before offering checks on a like basis for their other lines. Mr. Cravath also wanted to see what action would be taken before his corporation made any further move to settle the franchise taxes for the years subsequent to 1900, which was the first year in which the franchise tax was levied. The check offered by Col. Dykman was with a similar reservation.

A material advantage to the companies in having the Controller accept their checks yesterday "on account" was that the companies would escape further interest obligations on the amounts they now have paid in on the principal.

It is apparent from the action of the corporation officials that, less the deductions which they claim as due them, they intend to make no further fight on the validity of the main provisions of the bill, and they intend to pay their franchise taxes in the same proportion as the checks tendered yesterday.

The Buffalo street railway companies, when the franchise tax first was imposed, showed a willingness to pay the tax but insisted on deductions for percentages and car licenses. These deductions were not allowed and a test was made in the Heerwanger case, which was carried into the Court of Appeals and decided in favor of the companies. As soon as the United States Supreme Court upheld the law as a whole the attorneys for the local companies decided to claim allowances under the terms of the Court of Appeals decision in the Heerwanger case.

Controller Grout would not say yesterday whether or not he was in favor of accepting the proposition of the companies, but he did say that it would be a good thing for the city to reach an agreement which would prevent further litigation.

CALIFORNIA CATTLE.

The State Shipping Live Stock to the East, Thanks to Alfalfa.

Cattle were once so plentiful in California that they were killed for their hides and tallow, whose export comprised about the sum total of California's contribution to the needs of the outside world. Of late years we have imported cattle extensively from adjoining States, and such stock, when imported, never left the State alive. Now a movement of live cattle has begun the other way. A week or two ago the local press of Modoc County was rejoicing in the fact that all good cattle in that part of the State had been picked up and shipped to Chicago, and now comes the statement that two full trainloads of beef cattle have left Kern County for the same destination, in the expectation that similar shipments will be made regularly hereafter.

California is probably not producing any more cattle than it has been producing for some years past—that is, not in excess of the demand for local consumption. The present surplus for Eastern shipment is doubtless the beginning of the results of our rapidly increasing area of alfalfa, which, with barley and other grain, is used in finishing up "feeders" brought in from the ranges of near-by States. It is a good business for the State and should increase. It is the best agricultural business of the corn States. There is no sound agricultural practice without feeding farm products out on the farm where produced. Shipment of live animals from California to Chicago, however, is not healthy business. The freight and depreciation on so long a haul involve a waste warranted only by exceptional conditions in one market or the other, and which will not long be endured. The more natural process is a large extension of the packing industry of this State.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS.
CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY.

NOVELTY SILKS AT MODERATE PRICES ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR SUMMER WEAR, INCLUDING ATTRACTIVE DESIGNS IN CHIFFON FIGURED TAFFETAS, CHIFFON CHECK TAFFETAS AND LOUISINES; ALSO PONGEES, HABUTAIS, SHANGHAIS, BURLINGHAMS AND OTHER ROUGH EFFECT WEAVES.

FAST BLACK INDIA SILKS,
superior finish, spot and water proof; exceptional values 75c. to 1.50 yd.

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFTAS,
plain and figured, in desirable qualities.

MONDAY, JUNE 5,

1,500 YARDS 18-INCH ALL OVER LACES, consisting of Valenciennes in Duchesse, Guipure, Broderie and Russian effects; also All-overs of Mechlin Lace in several attractive designs.
Regularly $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.....75c., 1.00, 1.25 yard

WOMEN'S TAILOR SUITS, variety of models, in cloth, Veiling and Eolienne. Formerly $60.00 to $90.00.....37.50

WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS COSTUMES, fashionable fabrics.
Formerly $50.00 to $125.00.....35.00, 48.50, 65.00

WOMEN'S PONGEE COATS.....19.50, 25.50

LINEN COATS.....10.00

TEA GOWNS, imported. Formerly $12.50 to $125.00.....6.00 to 75.00

DRESSING SACQUES of Silk and Crepe; also of wool.
Formerly $13.50 to $45.....7.00 to 27.50

IMPORTED SILK PETTICOATS, also IMPORTED PETTICOATS of washable fabrics.

One-quarter to one-half off regular prices.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY. Gauze Lisle, plain black, white and tan; also Gauze Lisle in black with embroidered instep and Black Cotton Gauze, self or white clocks. Regularly 50c.....35c. pair
Box of 6 pairs, $2.00

GAUZE AND COBWEB LISLE HOSE, plain openwork; also embroidered black, white, tan. Regularly 75c. 50c. pair

GAUZE LISLE HOSE, openwork and embroidery, black, heavy, tan. Regularly $1.50.....75c. pair

FRENCH LISLE HOSE, hand embroidered instep and Chantilly Lace Insertions. Regularly $3.00.....1.00 pair

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR, Gauze Lisle Vests, hand crochet tops, lace trimmed. Regularly 75c. and $1.00.....50c. and 75c.

Pure Gauze Silk Vests, Swiss ribbed, low neck and sleeveless, regularly $1.50.....1.00

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR of pure silk, silk and lisle, linen mesh and soft cotton, in separate garments and COMBINATION SUITS.

ITALIAN SILK VESTS, first quality, in exclusive embroidered designs.....2.50 to 6.50 each

WASH DRESS FABRICS, comprising Novelty Linens, Scotch Ginghams and Lace Effect Grenadines. Formerly 60c to $1.00 yard 25c yard

Broadway & 19th Street

Simcox

—MONDAY, JUNE 5TH—
At 31—33 West 31st St.

Semi-annual Clearing
SALE OF GOWNS

MANY of these extremely handsome costumes have only recently been finished in our own workrooms and the designs are notably original and exclusive in character. The entire collection consists of about 140 models, which will be sold now at

LESS THAN HALF
Actual Cost to Build.

Imported Gowns, $55. Lingerie Gowns, $60.
Dinner & Afternoon Gowns, $90 & $100.
Silk Walking Dresses, $65.

MILLINERY
AT OUR NEW HOUSE
535 Fifth Avenue
Sale of Hats, $9.00 & $12.00
Reduced from $30 and $45.

31-33 West 31st St. | 535 Fifth Avenue.

ALCOTT & WEEKES,
7 and 9 East 20th St.,
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue.

End of Season Sale,
BEGINNING MONDAY, JUNE 5,

Imported and Domestic Gowns,
Suits, Wraps, Coats, Waists
and Millinery

at prices very much less than cost.

PROPOSALS INVITED
Cloak and Suit Department Managers
DESIROUS OF OPENING
Cloak and Suit Dept.
IN
BRINE'S NEW STORE
25-27-29 Tremont St., Boston.
Floor Space 4500 Sq. Ft.
ADDRESS WILLIAM H. BRINE CO., BOSTON, MASS.
or H. C. Brine will keep appointments made for Monday, June 5th. Specify hour at Hotel Imperial, B'way, New York. Address H. C. Brine, Hotel Imperial, until June 6th.

ANNOUNCEMENT
D. B. Bedell & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
China, Glassware, Bric-a-Brac, Etc.,
ARE NOW LOCATED IN THE NEW PREMISES
22 WEST 34th STREET,
ADJOINING THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Recently increased facilities, and the occupation of a wider field by this old-established house, necessitate the announced removal to more commodious quarters.

A large stock of imported merchandise, entirely new, and especially notable for the preponderance of *moderately priced* articles in novel and artistic forms, will be placed on sale. Early inspection is cordially invited.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT PLANS

The Ceremonies Will Occupy a Week, Beginning June 7.

BARNARD MEDAL TO BE GIVEN

This Will Be the Third Award of the Prize for Meritorious Service to Science.

The one hundred and fifty-first commencement of Columbia University will be held on Wednesday, June 14, and in preparation for the event the authorities have issued a programme covering the celebrations of the entire week. The commencement this year will be the occasion of the third award of the coveted Barnard Medal for Meritorious Service to Science. In 1895 a joint award was made to Lord Rayleigh, F. R. S., and Prof. William Ramsay, F. R. S., and in 1900 Prof. Wilhelm Conrad von Roentgen was honored.

The officers appointed for commencement are: Gustavus T. Kirby, '95, representing the Alumni Council, Chairman of the committee; Henry E. Crompton, '93, representing the university; James Duane Livingston, '80, Alumni Marshal; Gerald Stuart O'Loughlin, '03, General Chairman Committee of the Graduating Classes; Duncan Hodge Browne, '05, Grand Marshal for Commencement; Edward F. Weeks, '69; Chalmers Wood, Sr., '75; T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, '78; W. Fellowes Morgan, '80; Herbert L. Satterlee, '83; William T. Lawson, '82; Grant Squires, '85; J. V. Bouvier, Jr., '86; Henry S. Harper, '88; William Willis Reese, '90; Victor W. Hungerford, '95; Ellery O. Anderson, '98; Henry Starr Giddings, 1900; Reuben A. Meyers, '02, and Lawrason Riggs, '03, Marshals.

The most important features of the commencement are the Columbia College and Barnard College class days, and the commencement exercises. The officers elected by the graduating class of 1905 are: President—Duncan H. Browne; Secretary—Robert Carpenter Lewis; Valedictorian—Robert Le Roy; Yew Tree Orator—James Albert Taylor; Class Historian—G. Adolphus Younger; Presentation Orator—Chalmers Wood, Jr.; Class Prophet—Chester Welde Cuthell; Class Poet—Joseph J. Frank.

In detail the commencement programme is as follows: June 7, 8:30 P. M., Barnard College senior class dance, university gymnasium; June 9, 3 P. M., Barnard College class day, university gymnasium; 8 P. M., Teachers College senior reception and dance, university gymnasium; June 11, 4 P. M., baccalaureate service, university gymnasium, (the Rev. George William Knox, D. D., LL. D., preacher;) June 12, 10:30 A. M., baseball game; senior class vs. Faculty, South Field; 2 P. M., Columbia College class day, university gymnasium; 8:30 P. M., Columbia College senior class dance, university gymnasium, illumination of the grove; June 13, Teachers College senior class, river day; June 12-19, architectural exhibition, open daily from 10 A. M. until 8 P. M. in Havemeyer Hall; June 13, 3:15 P. M., Phi Beta Kappa meeting for Columbia College section, 506 Fayerweather Hall; for Barnard College section, Barnard College, to be followed by a joint session; 4:30 P. M., Phi Beta Kappa oration, by Brander Matthews, Litt. D., LL. D., Havemeyer Hall, subject "American Character"; June 14, commencement day, 10:15 A. M., the Trustees, Faculties, and graduating classes will form in procession in the library and proceed to the gymnasium; 11 A. M., commencement, conferring of degrees and award of honors; 1:30 P. M., alumni luncheons—for the alumni and officers of the university, Alumni Memorial Hall, (Chairman, J. Howard Van Amringe, '60;) for the Trustees, officers and alumni, Barnard College; for the Trustees, officers, and alumni, Teachers College; for women graduates, students, Earl Hall; 3 P. M., associate alumnae reception, Barnard College, business meeting alumni of Teachers College; 4 P. M., alumni games, South Field; 7 P. M., anniversary dinners, classes of Columbia College, University Hall; 10 P. M., '95 Decennial Kneipe, University Hall.

MARCONI OFF FOR A RECORD.

Will Attempt to Keep Campania in Constant Communication with Land.

William Marconi, the wireless telegraph inventor, and George G. Ward of the Commercial Cable Company sailed for Liverpool on the Campania yesterday afternoon. Mr. Marconi said that he was going to make an effort on the voyage to beat the record made by the wireless operators on the Campania's recent voyage, when for three days in mid-ocean the big ship was in wireless communication with both sides of the Atlantic at the same time. Mr. Marconi hopes to maintain communication with both America and England every day of the voyage. Mrs. Marconi accompanied him across. Mr. Ward goes to England to inspect a new apparatus that it is claimed will facilitate the sending of cables without the installation of additional wires.

Another passenger on the Campania was Charles J. Beardshaw of London, who was one of the English delegates to the International Railway Conference in Washington. Mr. Beardshaw is a prominent steel man of Great Britain. He said that the strides made in the steel industry in this country were marvelous.

"While here," said Mr. Beardshaw, "I saw an exhibit of a new brand of steel known as "combination" steel, which bids fair to oust nickel steels from the markets in certain lines, particularly in the making of axles and other parts of automobiles. The steel is a combination of low grade steel and soft iron, so blended that remarkable flexibility is attained."

NAPIER NOT TO PLAY.

Marshall Will Represent United States in the Chess Congress.

Frank J. Marshall of Brooklyn will be the only American competitor in the international chess congress, which will be formally declared open next Saturday. Harry N. Pillsbury, the American champion, although on his feet again, has not sufficiently recovered from his recent experience in Philadelphia to warrant his undergoing so heavy a strain as a five weeks' participation in a masters' tournament. W. E. Napier, the other American whose name is included among the accepted entries, will not take part.

Those who will play are Marshall, Tarrasch, Maroczy, Schlechter, Tschigorin, Janowski, Teichmann, Marco, Burns, Blackburne, Mieses, Alapin, and Wolf. A meeting of the players and committee will take place on Saturday to adopt the rules to govern the games, and play will not start until Monday morning.

Champion Pillsbury, playing for the Franklin Chess Club, against the Manhattan Chess Club at Philadelphia on Memorial Day, won his game in fine style from Edward Hymes of the American cable match team, and former champion of Columbia University.

DUE TO CITY, $10,019,469.

Unpaid Taxes for 1904 Greater Than in 1903.

Col. David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, reported to Controller Grout yesterday that he had turned over to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears the schedule of unpaid taxes, water-rents, and meter settings for the tax levy of 1904. The totals are: Manhattan, $6,340,425.59; Bronx, $490,468.01; Brooklyn, $2,309,394.81; Queens, $503,434.56, and Richmond, $175,741.

The grand total is $10,019,469.21, which is $600,000 greater than the arrearages for the preceding year and nearly $2,000,000 less than the figures for the year before that.

TO MAKE FRENCH CARS HERE.

American Locomotive Company Will Manufacture Berliet Automobiles.

The American Locomotive Company has completed arrangements for the manufacture on this side of the Berliet automobile, a French gasolene car.

Although one or two foreign designed cars are built in part here, this will be the first instance of an American concern making a foreign car with American material and by American labor, complete in every detail.

The company will immediately begin the construction of a specially equipped plant at Providence, R. I., for the manufacture of the Berliet cars, and they will be in the market early next season. It is intended to make automobile manufacturing an important department of its business.

CALL TO STUDY SOCIALISM.

J. G. Phelps Stokes and Others See in It a Remedy for Social Ills.

A call to college men and women to study Socialism in colleges and universities, beginning with New York, has been sent out by J. G. Phelps Stokes, Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Oscar Lovell Triggs, Clarence S. Darrow, B. O. Flower, William English Walling, Leonard D. Abbott, Jack London, and Upton Sinclair. The call says:

"In the opinion of the undersigned, the recent remarkable increase in the Socialist vote of America should serve as an indication to the educated men and women in the country that Socialism is a thing concerning which it is no longer wise to be indifferent.

"The undersigned, regarding its aims and fundamental principles with sympathy and believing that in them will ultimately be found a remedy for many far-reaching economic evils, propose organizing an association, to be known as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, for the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in Socialism among college men, graduate and undergraduate, through the formation of study clubs in the colleges and universities and the encouraging of all legitimate endeavors to awaken an interest in Socialism among the educated men and women of the country."

The Secretary of the society will be Miss M. R. Holbrook of this city.

WESTCHESTER RAILROAD STARTS CONSTRUCTION

Ceremonies Cut Out to Insure a Quick Beginning.

WORK FOR 5,000 MEN IN BRONX

Through Traffic from the Battery to Sound Points Insured When the Road Is Opened.

Following the decision of Attorney General Mayer that its franchise is valid, the New York, Westchester and Boston Railroad Company began yesterday the construction of its road. There were no opening ceremonies. The company's engineers found that they could get to work yesterday and did so.

Gangs of men began work at three different points on Division 1, which takes in the entire section of the Westchester Road up to the city limits. One gang began on the heavy cut between East Chester Hill and Saw Mill Lane, another at a point between Bronxdale Avenue and White Plains Road, and a third between Saw Mill Lane and Pelham Parkway. This section of the work is under the direct supervision of E. V. Maitland, Resident Engineer for the Westchester Company in the Bronx.

Chief Engineer William A. Pratt says he expects to have 5,000 men at work by the end of this month. It will then be pushed with all possible energy and speed. The road is to have four tracks, heavy enough for the highest speed traffic. The third-rail system will be used.

The road will run from the Harlem River, or some junction point with subway or elevated lines further north, to Mount Vernon. There a branch will run along the Sound, through or near Pelham, New Rochelle, Larchmont, Mamaroneck, Harrison, and Rye to Port Chester. The northern branch reaches Bronxville, Tuckahoe, and Scarsdale, terminating at White Plains. The Westchester and Interborough Companies are so closely allied that a joint terminal will be erected to take care of traffic from one to the other, and ultimately there will be through traffic from the Bronx and Westchester Stations, by way of the Subway and elevated, to the Battery.

The Westchester Company underwriters paid into the Knickerbocker Trust Company yesterday the first payment due on the amount subscribed for the building of the road.

SENATOR PLATT'S WIFE SAILS.

He Waves Good-Bye—Mayor McClellan Sees His Mother Off.

Senator Thomas C. Platt went to the American Line pier yesterday morning to bid farewell to his wife, off to Europe. The Senator did not leave his carriage, which he had the driver place so that it was possible for him to witness from the street in front of the pier the departure of the liner. Mrs. Platt will be away about five weeks, spending most of her time in England.

An hour after the St. Paul sailed Mayor McClellan arrived at the American Line pier to bid his mother, Mrs. George B. McClellan, good-bye. Mrs. McClellan sailed for Antwerp on the Zeeland.

Assistant Bishop for South Dakota.

An extraordinary meeting of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church will be held here next Thursday to elect an Assistant Bishop for the Diocese of South Dakota. Bishop William Hobart Hare of that State is very feeble and not able to bear the full burden of his office. The new assistant will not be a Coadjutor Bishop, but a special enactment of the rules of the House of Bishops will allow him to be an Assistant Bishop. This is done in recognition of the heroic work of Bishop Hare among the Indians in that State and when it was a Territory many years ago.

Flower Mission's Appeal.

The New York Flower Mission, 104 East Twentieth Street, is open every Monday and Thursday for the reception of flowers, fruit, and delicacies for hospital and tenement house sick. An increased supply of fresh flowers is greatly needed. The express companies deliver these free of charge.

ALDERMEN'S SUIT MAY START TO-MORROW

Counsel May Enjoin the Board of Estimate.

WILL DELAY FRANCHISE VOTE

Controller Doubts Legality of Action In Fixing a Day for Hearings.

Alderman Doull said yesterday that counsel for the Aldermen, probably by a taxpayers' action, would begin suit on Monday to enjoin the Board of Estimate from acting on franchises.

"In setting the date for a hearing on those franchises," Mr. Doull said, "the Board of Estimate has committed an overt act, and our lawyers will begin suit at once to enjoin them from usurping the functions given by the charter to the Board of Aldermen."

Controller Grout expressed grave doubt yesterday as to the legality of the action taken by the Board of Estimate on Friday in fixing dates for the first hearings on the applications for franchises as far ahead as June 30. The law under which the board gets its power says that the board must meet and take action "not less than seven, not more than ten days" after the application is received by the board. At that meeting the board must set a date ten days distant for a public hearing.

In order to set at rest any doubt there may be, Mr. Grout said he would ask the Mayor to call a special meeting of the Board of Estimate on Tuesday or Wednesday, by which time he expects to be armed with the opinion of the Corporation Counsel.

LIFE SAVERS' CONVENTION.

Exhibit of the Corps' Work to Open the Season at Brighton Beach.

The Brighton Beach Hotel will open for the season next Wednesday with the annual convention there of the United States Life Saving Corps.

It is expected that the convention will be attended by fully 400 delegates, representing stations from the entire Atlantic Coast. The public will have the opportunity to view at close range the methods employed in life-saving work. There will be a series of prize competitive drills, and on Thursday a special contest, consisting of surfboat tactics, launching lifeboats, and mortar line casting will take place. The following day there will be a demonstration of the breeches buoy, and recuscitation of those rescued from the sea.

There is a high surf at this time of the year which will make the exhibition most interesting. Seats for 20,000 spectators, all of them free, will be placed on the board walk.

Lake Champlain and its Islands.

A charming Summer book, fully illustrated with photographs showing the chief beauties of Lake Champlain and its islands, is published by the Rutland Railroad. It gives the fullest details of the interesting country traversed.

GIRL WINS A BARRETT PRIZE.

Offered for Essay on Our Relations with Latin America.

President Nicholas Murray Butler has announced the winners of the John Barrett Prizes for essays on the relations of the United States with the Latin-American republics. A. W. Calhoun of the class of 1903, Western University of Pennsylvania, received the first prize. No award of the second prize was made. Miss Ruth Belle Young of the class of 1906, Columbian College, George Washington University, was awarded third prize.

The three prizes—a first prize of $100, a second prize of $75, and a third prize of $50—were established at the beginning of the present year by John Barrett, United States Minister to Panama. Mr. Barrett states the object of the prizes to be "to do something to develop throughout the United States a wider interest in our political and commercial relations with Latin America and to foster a more general study of Latin-American history, institutions, political, social, and educational conditions, material and industrial resources, and commercial possibilities, especially as they affect the growth of closer ties of international comity and confidence."

The competition was open to any student, man or woman, then registered in a regular undergraduate course in any college or university of recognized standing the United States.

Monday, June 5th.

Special Sale of Lingerie Waists and Silk Petticoats.

Lingerie Waists.

In Batiste with fancy yoke and cuffs of fine Val. lace, with plain or embroidery fronts, at $4.75.

In Batiste with yoke and cuffs of fine Val. lace, and Hand Embroidered Fronts, at $5.45.

In Batiste, trimmed back and front with lace and embroidery at $5.45.

In Batiste, "surplice model," of fine embroidery, at $3.75.

Silk Petticoats

in Black, Colored and Black and White Taffeta, (best quality,) 37, 39, 42-inch., $5.85, $6.75, $8.75.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Extraordinary Carpet Sale.

We advise our patrons to anticipate their Fall wants.

Commencing Monday, June 5th, we shall place on sale a prominent manufacturer's dropped patterns of

Fine Wilton Velvet and Axminster Carpets,

comprising the following:—

Wilton Velvet Carpets, 105 patterns, containing 25,000 yds., 87½c. & 97½c. per yd., regular retail price $1.35 & $1.50 per yd.

Axminster Carpets, 55 patterns, containing 20,000 yds., at 87½c. per yd., regular retail price $1.50 per yd.

We will store until wanted in the Fall if requested.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Lord & Taylor

Announce for this Week

A Special Sale

Women's Summer Suits and Dresses

Silk, Linen and Muslin Dresses.

Arranged as follows:—

White Lawn shirt waist Dresses; value $10.00, at $7.50

Linen Shirt Waist Dresses.

Colors: white, blue, Cadet and Gray. Also Lawn dresses trimmed with embroidery. Value $13.50 ..... $10.00

Shirt Waist Dresses.

Linen, Lawn and Mull, embroidered or needlework trimmed. Value $20 ..... $15.00

Linen Tailor-Made Suits.

Long Coats with full pleated skirts; colors white, blue, navy, heliotrope, green and black, detachable collars and cuffs of contrasting colors. Value $25.00 ..... $20.00

Very Special.

Women's Silk Shirt Waist Dresses

Of superior Taffeta, black, navy, Alice blue, also checks and stripes. An offering of 100 Dresses. Actual value from $30.00 to $35.00 ..... $19.75

Women's and Misses' Linen Skirts

of finest Irish linen, 21 gore, value $8.00; special $5.90

Summer Clearance Sale

—Entire Stock—

Women's Silk Waists

Reductions from ⅓ to ½ Less Than Recent Prices.

Waists of Laces, Jap silks and fancy silks and Crepe de Chines, recently priced $8.50, $10.00 and $12.50 ..... Now $6.90

Waists of Laces, Jap silks, Crepe de Chines and novelty silks, recently priced $15.00, $17.50 and $20.00 ..... Now $10.00

Waists recently priced $25.00 and $30.00, now $15.00

Waists recently priced $30.00 to $40.00, now $20.00

Waists recently priced $45.00 to $60.00, now $25.00

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Av., 19th St.

Millinery.

Monday & Tuesday, June 5th & 6th.

Hats, Toques and Bonnets, $6.00, value $12.00 to $30.00.

Misses' and Children's Hats, $3.00, value $7.75 to $15.00.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Lord & Taylor

Silk Specials

For Monday and Tuesday.

Three Excellent Values:—

Imported Black Taffeta, an unusual value, 5,000 yds. of very lustrous quality Black Taffeta Silk; 50c yd.

White Japanese Silk, in regular way at 75c. yard, at, 2,500 yards 27-inch white washable Habutai Silk, selling 50c yd.

Black Peau de Cygne, 2,000 yds. of regular 75c. Black Peau de Cygne ..... 50c yd.

3,750 yards Dress Goods

Lengths up to Eight Yards.

Ends of this season's business, consisting of Silk and Wool Goods, Canvas Voiles, Mohairs, Fancy Materials, Crepes, Shepherd Checks, Plaids, Cheviots, Serges, Tailor Suitings, light and dark colors, some creams, some blacks, At 65c yard.

All-Wool Dress Voiles, 1,200 yards, 45 inches wide, navy blue and black; 85c. quality at ..... 48c yd.

Linen Suitings—Natural Grass Linen, suitable for waists and suits. 1,400 yards 27 inch, at 15c. yard. 2,800 yards 36 inch, at 19c. yard. —Special Values.—

Monday's Special Offerings.

Wash Dress Fabrics

10,000 Yards Mercerized Taffeta.

Large variety of very attractive designs and colorings for dresses and waists, at ..... 19c yd. Value 25c. and 35c. yd.

32 inch Scotch Zephyr, 7,500 yards, plain colors, shepherd checks, plaids, plain and fancy stripes and Scotch plaids; value 25c. yard ..... 19c yard.

Printed Organdie Supreme, 5,000 yards. Large assortment of most attractive floral designs in dainty colorings; value 25c. ..... 19c yard.

Annual Remnant Sale

Wash Goods, ⅓ Price to Close.

White Goods Specials.

From the large assortments of fine White Goods suitable for Waists and Dresses, that have been selected for

Special Selling on Monday:

White Irish Dimities checked and striped, at .. 20c. to 45c. yard.

White Fancy corded Madras, at ..... 35c. to 50c. yard.

White Embroidered Swisses, 35c. to 85c. yard.

Mercerized White Grograine, 36 inches wide, the newest fabric for skirts ..... 65c. yard.

Remnant Sale Fine White Fabrics at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Women's Silk Hose

Plain black, Richelieu ribbed plain white, pink, blue, tan and a variety of shades to match costumes and shoes. Value $1.95. $1.35 pr.

Fancy embroidered silk hose, openwork silk hose embroidered in colors. Value $3.95 ..... $2.25 per pr.

Men's Underwear.

English India gauze shirts with long or short sleeves and sleeveless. Sizes 34 to 42 75c. 44 to 50 $1.00

Drawers to match with regular, short inseam and knee length sizes 28 to 42 $1.00 44 to 50 $1.25

Knee drawers made of Nainsook 50c. & 85c.

Men's Bath Robes.

Imported Terry cloth robes in new designs $3.50 & $4.50

Austrian Terry cloth robes, fine quality $7.50 to $13.75

Terry cloth Bath slippers $1.00 pair.

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Av., 19th St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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THE AFFAIRS OF THE EQUITABLE.

The report of the Frick committee appointed to inquire into the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is an illuminating document. So far as we are able to judge the committee has been diligent in its search and unsparing in its disclosures. The officers of the Society, its agents, its methods, and even the Directors themselves, from whose number the investigating committee was made up and to whom this report was submitted, are criticised and condemned for acts of omission and commission which are frankly set forth. The light the report sheds upon the inner management of the Equitable was needed as a first preparatory step in rebuilding the Society. Until the public knew the worst it was useless to attempt to regain its confidence. We take it that the worst has been made known in this report, for the fullness and the frankness of which its authors are to be commended.

We regret that we cannot bestow upon the tactics of the committee the praise due to its courage. It is a grave misfortune that the report should have been rejected by the body which ordered it to be made, yet the committee made its rejection certain. It is not in accordance with human reason or human experience to expect such a body as the Directors of the Equitable to condemn themselves and pass upon their own proceedings a stern vote of censure. That is what the committee asked the Equitable board to do when it submitted a report declaring that less than half the Directors were properly qualified by ownership of stock and condemning with abundant detail of charge and specification the doings of most of the other half. It is probable that if the committee had given careful thought to a choice of method by which its report might be made effective it would have been able to make the submission of its findings really a very long step toward the re-establishment of the Society in the public confidence. As the matter stands, the report must be considered in the main destructive in its nature, although unquestionably it hastens the work of reconstruction.

The wholesome truths set forth in the document must inevitably have a remedial effect, not only in the affairs of the Equitable but in other financial institutions of kindred nature. The root of the Equitable's troubles is not far to seek. It is as old as human society and pretty much coextensive with it. We mean the love of money. The men who are criticised in the report were in control of vast accumulations in the management of which it was possible for them to add largely to their own fortunes without impairing the fortunes of the Society—while adding to its fortunes, in fact. The one thing they forgot was that they were Trustees and that it is forbidden to a Trustee to make money for himself out of the subject of his trust. There is a high, old-fashioned, rugged probity that is exemplified in the management of many savings banks in New York, for instance, where Trustees of conspicuous ability and great experience in affairs give their time and knowledge without a penny of gain or profit to themselves, with the single purpose of investing the bank's funds in such a manner as first to insure the safety of the depositors' money, and second, to get for them the largest interest return. In the case of the Equitable a like duty and obligation rested upon the officers and Trustees. In the financial operations of the Society it was their duty to make investments that would secure the largest return compatible with entire safety; in their administrative policy it was their duty to carry on the business not extravagantly, but with strict economy to the end that through wise investment and economical administration the policies of the Equitable should offer a perfect security at the lowest practicable rates. It is not just, it is not right, it is not lawful that the gains of painful toil, set aside through severe self-denial by men seeking to safeguard their families against want and misfortune, should be spent in extravagant salaries or go to swell the profits of syndicates. The report of the committee lays down the sound principle in respect to this branch of the duty of a Trustee:

> The net result to the Society of the purchase of these syndicate securities has been a very considerable profit. If the Society had acquired the securities by taking allotments in the original underwritings to which the Hyde syndicate was a party, it would have made larger profits. The profits would have been greater by $186,107.13.
>
> Or if the Society's Directors who figured in the syndicate had acted solely for the Society, the Society's profit would have been $167,741.50 greater than it was.

It is elementary that a corporation is a trustee for its stockholders, the funds and other property held in the name of the corporation constituting the trust estate, and where the business conducted is that of insurance the corporation is also a trustee for the policy holders. * * * But a corporation must act through natural persons, and, therefore, those who exercise the corporate powers—the officers and Directors—necessarily assume the character of Trustees. * * * With respect to the funds and other property of the Society they are, therefore, in the highest sense fiduciaries and are governed by the principles of the law of trusts, which are not less strict—in some instances stricter—than the moral code itself. One of the most fundamental of these principles is that a Trustee shall not profit at the expense of the trust estate. Another, closely connected with that just mentioned, is that a Trustee shall not enter into any relation with the trust estate in which his interests and those of the estate may conflict, as, for example, the relation of buyer and seller.

The bitterness with which this quarrel has been carried on, quite unexampled, we suppose, in the history of great financial concerns, has had at least the salutary effect of forcing a full disclosure of the facts. It was only through complete knowledge of the disease that the remedy could be hopefully applied. The work before the responsible managers of the Society is now that of reform and rebuilding. It is no time for resignations. The report puts upon the Directors of the Equitable a pretty heavy share of responsibility for its misfortunes. They are now in honor bound, with sincerity and in good faith, to attempt to repair the damage their past remissness has in part occasioned. It is not yet certain that the committee appointed to submit names and plans for new management will consent to serve or will be successful. In some way, however, plans must be devised and men found to assume the work. It seems almost superfluous to say that the man or men put at the head of the reconstituted administrative force must possess in the fullest measure the confidence of the public. Another condition is essential, and it is perhaps not superfluous to insist upon it. The Equitable Life Assurance Society is big enough to be independent, and its independence must be asserted and maintained. No Wall Street influences, no group of promoters can be permitted to control it. As one of the chief financial institutions of the country, it must have relations with the great business operations of Wall Street. But it is essential to the Society's safety and good name that it participate in the activities of the financial centre purely as a great investor, as an insurance company bent upon faithfully serving the interests of its policy holders, not as an ally of syndicates or as an instrument to be used in great operations. The path of safety and prosperity before the Equitable is in plain view. It is in the power of its Board of Trustees to guide the stumbling feet of the Society into that path. If they neglect their duty the State will be forced to assume it.

Although the abuses disclosed by the Frick report are numerous and grave, it must be remembered that this investigation covers the results and methods of fifty years of insurance work; it covers a period in which daring and adventurous spirits took risks to accomplish great results. It is perhaps not surprising that the first searching inquiry into the business of the Society has exposed a good many practices fit for censure and correction. However that may be, the time has now passed when there is any need or excuse for continuing the insurance business in an adventurous spirit. The law of safety which will now be prescribed as the business policy of the Equitable Society will very likely make a difference in the annual rate of its growth and expansion. A great gain in business, as the report points out, means a great increase in expense. A salutary curbing of the ambition to show statistical results will very likely be one of the consequences of the reforms the Frick report makes inevitable.

THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

The action of the President in discussing directly with the Ambassador of the Czar, not merely the hope for peace which all men may be supposed to cherish, but the consequences of continued war to Russia, is an extremely important and a very unusual thing in the history of American diplomacy.

In the report of the President's talk with Count CASSINI there are to be noted the following points: An expression of his personal hope and that of his Government for "an early peace in the Far East"; a statement of his belief that this was the sentiment of "all the Powers"; the statement of his opinion that "the terms of peace" offered by Japan, "difficult as these conditions might prove in the light of such a victory as that gained in the Korean Strait," "would increase in severity with every day that a state of war continued"; that "unless Russia had substantial hope of administering a decisive defeat to Japan in this war, it would inure to the interests of the St. Petersburg Government to conclude peace at once"; and, finally, that "his opinion was that it would be a mistake for Russia to continue the war; he did not believe Russia had anything to win by prolonging hostilities." These, we repeat, are important and practically unprecedented statements to be made by the head of a neutral Government to the representative of a friendly Government actually engaged in war. It is possible that in the report of the talk of the President there is room for some degree of ambiguity, some chance of an incorrect or incomplete impression; but this chance can hardly involve any misunderstanding of a serious nature of what the President in substance said or what he intended Count CASSINI to receive and transmit to his own Government.

It is to be remarked at the outset that the statement of the President that he "voiced" the sentiment of the Powers relates only to the hope for an early peace. He does not seem to have represented that the Powers entertained the opinion he himself expressed as to the hopelessness of further hostilities on the part of Russia, or as to the certainty that the Japanese terms would steadily increase in severity with every day that a state of war continued. Obviously, if this were also the opinion of the Powers, and Russia could accept it as such, it might be expected to have a marked influence on her attitude. Taken, however, as the statement of the views of the President of the United States and of his Government, it is singularly impressive. In form and in spirit it is entirely friendly, but it is unquestionably quite without the limits usually observed in friendly conversation between even intimates. It is a warning, kindly if you please, but distinctly a warning, from the head of a powerful Government not unversed in war and with peaceful but extensive interests in the region where the struggle is going on, that the Government addressed is hopelessly beaten on land and sea, can gain nothing by continuing the fight, and is sure to lose more the longer the fight is kept up.

But if the action of the President is extraordinary, so is the situation. The defeats of the Russians on land have been numerous, uninterrupted, costly, and humiliating. Their defeats on the sea have been swift, complete, and, so far as Russia's naval power in the Pacific is concerned, overwhelmingly disastrous. These defeats they have had to take at the hands of a people newly entered on the career of war, and at the beginning utterly despised. Count CASSINI could, indeed, respond that his Government had nothing to lose on the sea, but that is because her ships have been swept out of existence or turned over to her enemy. He could say that Russian territory had not been lost or Russian frontier endangered, but the wide area of Manchuria, leased by Russia and treated as her own, occupied, developed, largely colonized, elaborately fortified as hardly any like area of European Russia has been fortified, and held by Russian armies with all the tenacity the Government could command, has been captured by Japan despite a resistance at first haughty and contemptuous, and at last desperate, while Vladivostok, the Valley of the Amoor, and the territory traversed by the Eastern Siberian Railway are directly and immediately threatened by the Japanese. In the light of these facts, the opinion of the President of the United States that the sooner Russia makes peace the better for her, though its expression may be unprecedented, is not an unreasonable one.

Undoubtedly the expression of it will make a considerable, possibly a profound, impression in Europe. It indicates the assumption by our Government of an attitude toward this war and of a relation to the Powers of Europe substantially different from that heretofore attributed to us. It raises almost necessarily the curiosity of European Governments as to the possible combinations it may be requisite to form should the termination of the present war become a matter for common consideration. It is not easy to foresee whether the action of the President will actually promote peace, but there is no doubt that it will set every Chancellery on the other side of the ocean to thinking, hopefully or anxiously, as to the possible future.

EUROPEAN EMIGRANTS.

It is refreshing to learn that Europe is getting better control of her tides of emigration to this country. Although Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Russia are sending us steadily increasing multitudes we are assured by Mr. J. D. WHELPLEY in The North American Review for June that the restrictions in practice by the various European countries which are channels of emigration are highly effective, as evidenced by the comparatively worse plight of England.

England imposes no bar to stranded emigrants from the Continent, rejected in large numbers by the steamship companies and withheld by European authorities at near-by ports of embarkation for America. Through stringent enforcement of their regulative laws by neighboring nations, which, besides other requirements, govern the price of emigrant tickets to this country, London is getting an overdose of diverted and undesirable aliens. In 1904 our immigration decreased by 50,000 as compared with 1903, although the emigration movement in Europe, directed largely toward England, was the largest ever recorded.

At Naples alone last year the steamship companies rejected 10,000 applicants unfit to stand the tests of our immigrant inspection. Italy, in the manner of Hungary and Austria, discourages emigrants who would be thrown back upon her shores as a public charge by fixing a minimum price of tickets and by exacting the American standards. Russia requires military service before issuing a passport, as do for the most part the nations to the west, which also regulate the undesirable flow across their borders.

Yet the emigration laws in Europe are evaded by wholesale, either by connivance of officials who wish to be rid of undesirable elements or through the greed of transportation agencies. At the end of this year we shall have an additional half million of more or less "assisted" immigrant Hungarians, Italians, and Russians. This condition demands renewed vigilance in the enforcement of laws for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants and better methods of distribution through agricultural areas of our alien accessions of population.

SHOULD NEBOGATOFF BE HANGED?

Whether Admiral NEBOGATOFF should be hanged as a traitor for surrendering his command to the Japanese depends a great deal upon the point of view. If his crew was in mutiny and he and his principal officers in confinement below decks, as one report has it, he could not have averted the misfortune which overtook him. Assuming, however, that he was not thus deprived of his command by rebellious sailors, should the exercise of the discretion vested in a naval commander constitute treason if circumstances are such that any other course than surrender would have doomed to destruction those for whom he was responsible?

NEBOGATOFF is no coward. His record is that of a capable strategist and a vigorous fighter. It is fair to presume that he would not have hauled down his flag if he had not deemed that the only course open to him which would avert the slaughter of his crews. Probably he knew that he could not fight his ships in the way he would like to do. His crews were doubtless incompetent, panic-stricken, and without heart or patriotism, as might be expected of landsmen in such a position. His ships were largely classifiable as junk. He must have seen that the supreme sacrifice he was called upon to make would not profit his country nor embarrass the enemy. If he decided not to make it and to save the lives of the men for whom he was responsible, he manifested more humanity than is commonly shown by Russian commanders.

It is reasonably clear, however, that somebody should be hanged as the fitting climax of the naval cataclysm by which the Russian fleet was annihilated and perhaps 10,000 Russian subjects destroyed. Nothing could be more wholesome for Russia than a number of public executions, beginning with the most conspicuous representatives of the Grand Ducal syndicate, which appears to manage Russian imperial affairs, and which was responsible for the sending out to certain destruction of a fleet which was no more able to cope with that of the terrible Togo than so many canal boats would have been. Another group of candidates for the gentle ministrations of the hangman might be made up from the members of the ring at St. Petersburg who have persistently and with very little attempt at concealment robbed the nation to its undoing and their own enrichment. When all these are disposed of the question of the culpability of Admiral NEBOGATOFF in refusing a fight for which he was wholly unprepared could be considered more calmly and dispassionately. Meanwhile Russian hangings should begin at home.

THE EVOLUTION OF AGILITY.

Mr. GRANT ALLEN, in one of his charming essays, tells us that for a long time there has been a contest between the squirrels and the nuts, which has resulted in important consequences to both. To resist the squirrels the nuts have been for centuries thickening their shells, and to meet the changing conditions the squirrels have been strengthening and sharpening their teeth, with the result that meanwhile the soft-shelled nuts which once tried to grow in the habitat of the squirrel have all been eaten, and the squirrels with dull teeth, not being able to live where soft nuts still grow, have all starved to death.

Much such a contest is now in progress between the mechanically propelled vehicle of one kind or another and the average human being "ambulant on tellus." For many generations the pedestrian possessed such agility as he required to keep out of the way of the average horse. Once in a while the exceptional horse indulged in a burst of speed which was too much for the leisurely citizen, who was knocked down and injured or killed; but that did not happen often, partly because the normal horse never cared to go any faster than he had to when there was nothing in it for him, and partly because he found no satisfaction in knocking people down unless he was crazy. The conditions changed for the pedestrian when the motor vehicle came into use. First it was the cable car. It traveled faster than the horse car which preceded it could possibly have done. Sometimes the grip took such a firm hold upon the cable that it could not let go, as the result of which the car was "yanked" along at relatively high velocity, and both horses and men had to "step lively" to keep out of its way. Then came the era of electrical propulsion. The electric car moved faster than the cable car and was a great deal more numerous, so to speak. Coincidently we witnessed the introduction of the automobile, which began tamely enough, but quickly developed a pronounced tendency in the direction of high velocity. Meanwhile we had seen the rise and decline of the bicycle, which accustomed us to more agile dodging than had been necessary previous to its advent. It was an irresponsible, erratic danger, following its own arbitrarily chosen path, and a law unto itself.

As the result of all of these innovations upon the order of vehicular movement established by centuries of dependence upon the horse when one wished to go faster than he could walk, there has been a gradual acceleration of the movement of street traffic, to which not only all classes of vehicles but all sorts and conditions of pedestrians have had to accommodate themselves and adapt their gait. It is probable this tendency will continue to be operative. The most pronounced demand of the hour is for rapid transit. The citizen cannot be transported too fast to suit his impatient mood. What happens under or above ground will necessarily be reflected on the surface. Teaming must be accelerated. No one who rides for pleasure or on business is content with the funeral pace of the street movement of ten or twenty years ago. Not only are our roadways becoming more crowded daily, but everything on wheels which is not an obstruction moves faster.

Observation on any busy street corner will show that the pedestrian is being differentiated to fit his new environment. He is becoming more agile. He dodges with greater facility, calculates distance and time more accurately, feels himself safe in taking chances he would have shunned as desperate a few years ago. Probably street casualties are less frequent in proportion to the volume of traffic and foot travel through them than they used to be when less agility was required. It may be that the fittest are surviving and thus raising the average standard; also that the slow, the infirm, and the lazy are not trusted in the streets as formerly. Certain it is that city life is cultivating agility, and that as with the squirrels and the nuts the process of evolution is working out its legitimate results in adapting the city dweller to his environment of general acceleration.

SUB-CALIBRE PRACTICE.

THE TIMES inadvertently and casually gave hospitality the other day to a story which has excited the consternation and wrath of various naval officers, who have expressed their sentiments in some cases by letters, in others by personal visits, in the course of which they expressed a desire to meet the person responsible for the story in question.

No wonder. For the story in question set forth that a Chinese Admiral, a source of information on modern naval methods and tactics of course entitled to the highest respect, had "about two years ago" called the attention of an American and a British Admiral who were visiting his ship to a "scheme of target practice which was originated by the Japanese." Then followed a description of what is known in all the navies of the world as "sub-calibre practice," by which the handling of a big gun is combined with the firing of a small gun inserted in the larger, and the results of target practice with big guns reached without the expenditure of the very costly ammunition required for a full charge. It was added that the American officer applied to the Navy Department for "permission to try the Japanese plan," which permission was refused.

The fact, of course, is that sub-calibre practice is no more a Japanese invention than gunpowder or printing. It has been in use in our navy for fully ten years, and was established by the late Admiral SAMPSON when he was Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. It was the basis of the target practice of our navy until some four years ago, when it began to be supplemented by the English invention of the "Morris tube." On the eve of the war with Spain our navy was engaged in sub-calibre practice from morning till night, and sometimes at night. The recollection of our naval officers is that it is of American origin. Certainly all the credit the Japanese Navy is entitled to with respect of it is to have made the same intelligent application of it that it has made of other Western inventions.

AMERICAN MARQUIS OUT.

Papal Chamberlain of Cape and Sword Ordered to Resign.

From The London Chronicle.

ROME, May 23.—The American Papal Marquis, Francis MacNutt, Private Chamberlain of Cape and Sword, who resides in the Palazzo Doria Pamphili, has been ordered by Pius X. to tender resignation and to give up all his pontifical honors within twenty-four hours in consequence of grave charges which are pending against him, and which the Roman Questura declined to drop, despite the mediation of Cardinal Merry Del Val and the American Ambassador, to avert scandal.

The Marquis comes of an ancient Irish lineage, and is wedded to a wealthy young American lady, who is one of the most charming, beautiful, and charitable ladies of the Roman aristocracy. He accompanied Cardinals Satolli and Vincenzo Vannutelli on their diplomatic missions, defraying their expenses out of his own private purse.

His palace at Rome was the foremost rendezvous for both Vatican and Quirinal society. The considerable influence which his wealth enabled him to wield at the Papal Court caused him to be a familiar figure, and he was much sought after by English-speaking visitors to the Eternal City.

Reply to Bernard Shaw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Bernard Shaw makes fun of Americans putting the "h" before the "w" in words beginning with "wh," as all Americans and Scotchmen do and as no Englishman or South of Ireland man does. But Bernard Shaw is only mortal, and therefore liable to error. "Who," "what," "when," "where," &c., were in their original Anglo-Saxon forms spelled "hwa," "hwat," "hwen," "hwar," and "white" was "hwit," so the American and Scotch pronunciation is correct from an ancestral point of view.

EYRON G. STEPHENSON.

New York, June 1, 1905.

SKYLARKS IN BROOKLYN.

Brought to This Country by the Rev. John McKillop.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is known that the English skylark has been acclimated in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn for some forty years.

Their joyful and exuberant song has been heard repeatedly by some who have recognized the songster, and have written about their delightful discovery to various newspapers, but I am not aware that due credit has ever been given to the memory of the good man who brought over the birds and liberated them on the spot where their descendants have ever since charmed all those who have learned to listen for their lofty song.

The Rev. John McKillop, an ordained local elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose home was in the Bedford section of Brooklyn, bought the skylarks over and kept them for a while in a large wire aviary on his grounds, finally taking them out into the then sparsely settled Flatbush district or village and letting them fly away.

No doubt the spacious groves of Prospect Park have been largely instrumental in their preservation, and it might not be amiss if the facts attending their introduction were noted on the records of the Long Island Historical Society, and it might be appropriate also that a small bronze tablet with an inscription briefly stating the fact be inserted in the granite wall of the Willink entrance of the park, as the skylarks were liberated, in that immediate vicinity.

Mr. McKillop was a preacher of more than average force and ability, and was noted for his eloquence and for the fact that he was for many years the President of the Local Preachers' Association, was popularly termed Bishop of the local preachers. J. YATES PEEK.

Brooklyn, May 30, 1905.

THE EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.

Revival of Belief in the Ten Commandments Needed, Says One.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recently inaugurated evangelistic campaign in this city, so far as the fraternal spirit manifested among the different Protestant denominations goes, must favorably impress every serious and fair-minded man, but what about the type of religion to be propagated? If Dr. MacArthur, one of its prominent leaders, represents the mind behind this movement, then most of us will regard its success as a matter of indifference. The Rockefeller type of religion lacks moral quality, and is despised by the great mass of thoughtful men, in the churches and out of them.

What we need to-day, first of all, is a united movement of Jews, Catholics, and Protestants alike to revive among the people a thoroughly practical belief in the Ten Commandments which all profess to hold.

Why should not every God-fearing and patriotic citizen pray and work for something of this kind that would reach the root of most of the evils that so conspicuously afflict us?

READER OF THE TIMES SINCE 1867.

New York, June 1, 1905.

LAUDS GREGORIAN CHANT.

It Is Essentially Churchly Music, Says a Musician.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to the article "Calls Plain Chant Absurd" which appeared in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES would be pleased to have you print the following:

The Gregorian music is not essentially ancient, but rather essentially ecclesiastical. The quality of absolute churchliness is its priceless possession. Halévy, the composer, asks: "Why do Catholic priests, who possess the Gregorian chant—the prettiest religious melodies there are on earth—allow such poor modern church music to dominate in their churches?" Louis Spohr, the composer, writes: "I cannot understand how Catholics can tolerate such abominable church music as we find in many churches, in preference to the Gregorian chant, which is good, real, and true church music."

The reason why many organists are afraid of the Gregorian music is because they unfortunately know very little or nothing about the Gregorian chant, have perhaps never heard Gregorian chants rendered correctly. CANTATOR.

Brooklyn, June 1, 1905.

Pushcart Men's Rights.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The corporation I represent occupies an entire building in Broad Street. In spite of repeated complaints to the police, I personally had to go out seven times in one hour yesterday to order pushcart men from the front of these premises, where they not only collect a crowd, but by the loud voicing of their wares render it practically impossible for myself or employes to work. Have not the occupants of buildings rights which the law is bound to protect, and are these rights to be invalidated by such action as that taken by Magistrate Finn, based on his statement to the effect that "the law gives these men the right to stand for one-half hour in one spot"?

New York, June 3, 1905. A. M.

Union Square's Withered Stalks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the last month the gardens in Union Square have been a waste of withered stalks, an eyesore in the bright Spring weather. Since it seems evident that the Park Commission cannot afford to change the flowers often enough, what a pity they do not do as the French gardeners do, plant forget-me-nots at the same time. They will bloom immediately after the tulips and hide their battered remnants from the public eye.

UNION SQUARE.

New York, June 3, 1905.

Tired of Nan Patterson.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The story of Nan Patterson, her relations with Caesar Young, and her possible responsibility for his death is getting to be a nuisance. She was not proved guilty of murder; she is not of mental calibre sufficient to make her an interesting subject for editorial or even repertorial comment. Let us drop the subject. CHARLES E. PENY.

New York, June 2, 1905.

The Man Beneath the Waves.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have heard a great deal in recent years about "the man behind the gun"; it appears he is now superseded by the man beneath the waves. Were the Spaniards in possession of submarines at Santiago, the controversy between Sampson and Schley would have died unborn. These Admirals would probably have met the fate of Rojestvensky. P. T.

New York, June 3, 1905.

A Close Shave.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

In its new bill the Liverpool Corporation sought powers to impose by regulation upon barbers and hairdressers the necessity of using fresh water for each customer shaved, washing all lather brushes immediately after use, cleaning all razors immediately before use, washing towels, &c., "sufficiently often," and cleaning hair brushes once a day. There is nothing particularly tyrannical about any of these conditions, which are simply the expression of the most elementary sanitary principles. But while the local barbers did not object, the National Guild successfully pressed the House of Commons committee to refuse to assent to these rules. Presumably, it was the dignity of the profession that was hurt. Every barber must be assumed to be a clean man voluntarily. It is a pleasant assumption, but less safe than pleasant.

RUSSIA'S SALUTARY DEFEAT.

Battle of Korean Straits Marks Her Real Birth, Says Russian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The battle of the Korean Straits marks not the death, but the birth, of Russia. It celebrates not the downfall of Russia, but of the Greek Empire, from which Russia will henceforth emerge, freed from a decrepit restraint and hopeful of the future. Not Vladivostok, but Petropavlovski, will become our future port and arsenal on the Pacific; not hostile fleets, but peaceful railways, will mark our future progress. Russia and the United States, hitherto kept apart by European intrigue, are next-door neighbors at the Straits of Bering. Within the next ten years the visitor to Paris will travel by rail, instead of across a treacherous ocean, and the centre of trade will change from London to San Francisco.

The internal commotions of Russia have not been caused by any hatred to Russian supremacy, but by the absence of any hope or plan for future advancement. This want is now supplied; this void is filled. The Crimean war gave freedom to the Russian body; the Japanese war will give freedom to the Russian mind.

New York, June 1, 1905. W. M.

Alfonso's London Programme.

The British Lord Chamberlain has published the following programme in regard to the visit of Alfonso XIII.:

"The King of Spain will arrive at Victoria on Monday afternoon, June 5, at about 4 or 5 o'clock, and will be received in full state. His Majesty will go to Buckingham Palace as the guest of the King and Queen, and will stay in this country till Saturday, the 10th, when the visit concludes, and the young monarch returns to Spain.

"There is just the possibility that he may return incognito at some future date and go to some of the great provincial centres, but this is not definitely settled.

"On the evening of his arrival his Majesty will dine quietly at Buckingham Palace. On Tuesday, the 6th, he visits the embassy in Lower Grosvenor Place, and takes tea with the Ambassador. He also receives Spanish residents in London, holders of Spanish decorations, and various deputations. On Wednesday, June 7, the Spanish King will dine at Lansdowne House, after having lunched at the Guildhall and received the customary address. On the 9th he goes to a review at Aldershot, and leaves on the following day, probably in the morning.

"June 8 and the time left on other days after fulfilling the engagements already referred to will be available for the following definite engagements and such others as may be determined upon: State banquet at Buckingham Palace, state concert at the palace (probable,) lunch or dinner with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House, lunch or dinner with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Clarence House; St. James's Palace, and an evening party at Londonderry House, Park Lane, given by the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

"Although the King of Spain does not stay at Windsor he will pay a visit to the Royal Borough in company with the King on the 9th, (the day at Aldershot review,) and it is understood that on this occasion he will consent to receive addresses from the Mayor and Corporation of Paddington and the Mayor and Coropration of Windsor at the respective railway stations.

"The route to be taken by the royal procession on the occasion of the visit of the King of Spain to the city on June 7 is as follows: From Buckingham Palace, Processional Road, Marlborough Gate, Pallmall, Waterloo Place, Regent Street, Oxford Street, Holborn, Newgate Street, Cheapside, to the Guildhall. His Majesty will return by way of King Street, Queen Street, Queen Victoria Street, Victoria Embankment, Horse Guards, and Processional Road, to Buckingham Palace. His Majesty, who will be accompanied by the Prince of Wales, will be attended by a sovereign escort of Life Guards. A guard of honor by the Honourable Artillery Company will be mounted at Guildhall. The route to and from Buckingham Palace and the Guildhall will be lined with troops."

The date of the gala performance, to be given by command of his Majesty, at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in honor of the King of Spain, has now been fixed for Thursday, June 8.

Tombing.

From The Boston Herald.

The little son of an American mother and English father, who was being instructed in English history by the latter, was deeply impressed by the stories of England's Kings and other great men, most of whom happened to be entombed in Westminster Abbey. Seeking his mother he proposed that the next time they were in London together she should take him tombing in the Abbey. And why not? The lad, in coining the word, doubtless had in mind visiting, shopping, slumming. Why not "tombing" with the hosts of sightseers?

Jonah's Resolve.

From The Chicago News.

The whale telephoned down to Jonah:
"How are you making out?"
And Jonah replied:
"Oh, I am pretty secure."
Then the whale chuckled:
"I guess he must be one of those undigested securities we hear so much about."
And Jonah said when he got out he was going to start a comic paper.

Why She Bounced Out.

From The Chicago News.

Miss Fussy—How shall I pose?

Photographer—Just smile and look sweet for a minute and then you can look natural again.

A WONDROUS JOURNEY.

Little one, my little one,
Come and take a ride.
Day is done and play is done,
Toys are put aside.
Come up here to Lap-land;
We'll away to Nap-land.
Through the silence, soft and deep,
Of the soothing realm of sleep.

Sitting snugly here, my knee
Changes as by magic. See,
'Tis an airy, fairy sledge,
Which a team of reindeer draws,
Just like Santa Claus:
Warmly in the laprobes curled,
We will go
O'er the snow,
Far away and over the edge
Of the Vision-World.

Stars, like eyes, are winking bright
O'er the fields of shining white
Stretching out across the night.
Here our silver roadway gleams
Onward to a city fair,
Where are castles reared in air,
With a beauty rich and rare,
Only seen in dreams.

Speed away and speed away
In our fairy, magic sleigh,
While the bells they sing a song
As they ting-a-ling along,
Keeping time
In their chime,
With a sort of elfin ring,
To the melody and swing
Of the music sweet and deep
Wafted through the halls of sleep.
Little one, my little one,
Nestle here your head.
Soon in fancy we will run
In our magic sled
From this cozy Lap-land
Far away to Nap-land.
'Tis a country passing fair,
Still and marvelous;
And already you are there,
When I lay you—thus—
Little one, my little one,
In your little bed.

JAMES ARTHUR EDGERTON.

PLAYED GOING ROUND THE WORLD IN AUTOS

Stamford's Novel Outing for a Sunday School's Benefit.

HOMES AS STRANGE LANDS

Big Automobiles Represented Ships and Took the Globe Trotters from House to House.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 3.—A new transportation company was launched in Stamford to-day. It did a rushing business all the afternoon, and dissolved partnership late in the evening with a big surplus in its treasury. This new concern, which for the time being had the trolley cars completely at its mercy, was known as the Around-the-World Transportation Company.

Emerson Brooks, one of the Governors of the Automobile Club of America, was the author of the scheme, which was adapted from the plan initiated by Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America, two years ago in Orange, N. J. The idea embodied the selection of a few houses, which were decorated to represent various countries of the world. Japan, China, Turkey, and Spain were the several points visited, and each passenger received a ticket bearing a number of coupons. As the trip from one place to another was made in automobiles, the passengers alighted, inspected the novel scenes, and bought knickknacks and refreshments, and then awaited the return of the automobiles, to journey on to the next stopping place in the novel globe-trotting trip.

The broad green lawn of the First Congregational Church was the embarking place. Long before the hour set for starting, 2 o'clock, a crowd was on hand. General Ticket Agent E. E. Brady and General Passenger Agent T. V. Ketcham, with a score of assistants, were kept busy selling the coupon tickets.

At last the automobiles began to arrive. The first car was nearly mobbed by half a hundred children, to whom the half-fare cut rates were a boon.

"Hold on there; give the older ones a chance!" yelled a big ticket collector, and several elderly women were pushed into the panting car and it sailed off down the road.

The embarkation resembled the usual crush of outward-bound steamers. The crowd practically needed steerage accommodations to be handled satisfactorily, and the only thing suggestive of this was a big truck, which was loaded down with fifty or more persons every time it came around.

Fortunately, walking was good, and being informed by the officials that the first stopping place, Yokohama, 10,000 miles away by the catalogue, was about a two minutes' stroll, little groups of globe trotters left the green lawn of the church and trotted off on foot for Japan.

The house of E. L. Scofield was transformed into the mighty empire of the Far East. Japanese lanterns were festooned from the piazza. Geisha girls in silk kimonnos, with miniature fans and chrysanthemums fastened in their hair, greeted the travelers as they ascended the piazza. Miss Frances Scofield, Miss Alice Gillespie, Miss Elizabeth Geery, Miss Suzanne Scofield, Miss Jeanne Scofield, Miss Maud O'Brien, Miss Carol Hart, Miss Marion Ketcham, Miss Hazel McMullen, and Miss May Lockwood were among the young women who so successfully bewitched the travelers that a comfortable supply of American silver remained in the Japanese coffers when the tourists started for Madrid.

This was a long journey, requiring six minutes by legal speed rates, and as a wise precaution policemen were stationed at every house. This trip gave one a sight of the water in passing by the small Rippowam River. A Spanish toreador opened the door of the car, while Spanish maidens, their faces partially covered with black and white veils, invited the tourists to rest in the cozy corner of Dr. C. J. Ryder's cottage. Red and yellow were the decorative colors here. Spanish was freely spoken, but with a distinct Connecticut accent. A Spanish band discoursed soft melodies from within the house.

The next country visited was China. The home of Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Brooks represented the wealth of China, and many of the curiosities displayed had been brought from that country by Mr. Brooks in his last real trip around the world. Mrs. Brooks was assisted by Mrs. Walter Martin, Miss Julia Addison, Miss Ray Hurlbut, Mrs. Harlo J. Sparks, and Mrs. A. M. Hurlbut in receiving her guests. Yellow bunting and two enormous yellow banners with fearful-looking dragons in blue adorned the piazza. At either end were two booths of Chinese souvenirs presided over by girls decked out in Chinese embroidered gowns.

It was no easy matter to leave China, not alone from the beauty of its surroundings, but because the automobiles suddenly became very scarce. Owing to the constantly increasing crowd at the church, many of the automobiles, that were supposed to make the round trip, picking up passengers at each spot, were turned back after leaving Japan so as to get the clamoring tourists started off. Consequently, nearly every car that left China for Turkey, the last stopping place, was crowded to the gunwales, the male passengers being glad of the opportunity to sit on the floor by the driver.

Down toward Shippan Point the motor cars steered the way to the home of Dr. and Mrs. W. C. Schofield. This was a long ride, with many undulating bits of road, not unlike the motion of the sea as the automobile bowled merrily over them.

Dr. Scofield's home was well chasen for Turkey. The blue waters of the Sound were visible, an invigorating briny odor was wafted over the lawns, making a cheerful change from the prevailing essence of highway dust and gasoline. Easy chairs on the greensward made one forget that such a prosaic place as Stamford lay but a mile or two beyond.

The proceeds of this novel automobile world tour were devoted to the needs of the Sunday school, and a fund amounting to several hundred dollars was raised. Farmers from the outlying sections drove into town to get a taste of "outymobeel" riding.

It was hard work for the promoters of the event, but every one enjoyed the day, and the trip around the world.

Capt. Schroeder's Daughter Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The engagement is announced of Miss Caroline Schroeder, second daughter of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, United States Navy, formerly Governor of Guam, to Dr. Melton Johnson, United States Navy, now of the battleship Maine. The wedding will take place in September at Jamestown, R. I., the Summer home of Capt. and Mrs. Schroeder. The bride-to-be was a débutante of last Winter, and is a native Washingtonian.

Maxine Elliott's London Season.

LONDON, June 3.—Maxine Elliott, who opened at the Lyric Theatre April 25 in "Her Own Way," will terminate her London season June 17, in order to be able to take a vacation before beginning rehearsals in New York.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben. C. Franck announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter Aline to Mr. Julius Weil of New York.

LOST THREE-YEAR-OLD SAFE.

Found Cuddled Under a Big Rock After an All-Night Search.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 3.—Cuddled beneath a huge rock in the mountains a mile from her home in Mount Tabor, little Mabel Kirsheim, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kirsheim, who had been missing since yesterday, was found this afternoon almost exhausted by a girl who was gathering flowers.

Residents of Mount Tabor roamed the mountains all last night with lanterns in an effort to find her, and the police of surrounding towns had spent the greater part of to-day in the hunt. It was generally believed in Mount Tabor that the child had been kidnapped by a band of gypsies, who were camped near the village.

Mabel Kirsheim had last been seen by her father at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when she was picking flowers a short distance from her home. Within five minutes of that time Mr. Kirsheim went to call her. Unable to find her, father inquired of neighbors, but no one had seen her.

The news of the little one's disappearance spread rapidly through the village, and in less than an hour men and boys were tramping the woods seeking her. Mr. Kirsheim had almost given up hope of seeing Mabel alive and his wife was frantic with grief. When taken home the child was ill from want of nourishment and exposure.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

SCHROEDER—STEVENS.

The wedding yesterday afternoon in St. Mark's Church, on Second Avenue, of Gilliat Ghequiere Schroeder and Miss Helen White Stevens united two old New York families. Mr. Schroeder is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, and is related to many old New York families, as is also the bride, who was Miss Stevens, the eldest daughter of Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn by her first husband, the late Alexander Stevens, and a granddaughter of the late Dr. Octavius O. White.

The quaint old church, surrounded by trees and a triangular spot of green, was crowded yesterday with the oldest set of New York society. Huge palms were placed on each side of the chancel, and white flowers were arranged in masses, and clusters were fastened to several pews in the nave.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Loring Batten, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Uriah T. Tracy, who more than twenty years ago in the same church officiated at the wedding of the bride's mother and father.

The bride walked up the nave with her stepfather, Berkeley Mostyn, who gave her away. She was gowned in an exquisitely embroidered Canton crepe gown trimmed with point lace and a point lace veil that were worn by her mother at her wedding. Her ornaments were a diamond necklace, the gift of her mother, and a diamond pendant, the gift of the bridegroom. Instead of a bouquet she carried an antique fan that was carried by her great-great-grandmother, Judith Stuyvesant, in 1763, at her wedding. The maid of honor was Miss Alexandra H. Stevens, sister of the bride. She wore white chiffon taffeta with ecru lace and a large plumed white hat. The bridesmaids, the Misses Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, Mollie Cozzine Lefferts, Miss Mary Park of Pittsburg, Miss Dorothy Pierrepont Edwards, Miss Eleanor Swayne, and Miss Louise Schfoeder, sister of the bridegroom, were in blue chiffon taffeta and ecru lace frocks topped by hats trimmed with long blue ostrich plumes. All of the attendants carried bouquets of yellow daisies, and all wore bracelets set with turquoises, the gift of the bride.

Mr. Schroeder's best man was his brother, Henry A. Schroeder, and the ushers were Oscar Egerton Stevens, brother of the bride; Robert B. Bartholomew, Walden Pell, Arthur D. Weeks, Jr., Alfred W. Edey, and Reginald S. Willis.

As the bride's parents are at their country home Sea Change, at Far Rockaway, and had closed their town house, the reception, for relatives and intimate friends only, was held at Delmonico's.

Among those asked to the wedding were the Cabots of Boston, the Winthrops, Chanlers, Lawrences, Scots, Lefferts, Rikers, Gallatins, Elys, Joneses, Richardsons, and others.

After a brief bridal trip Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder will spend the Summer at Far Rockaway with Mr. and Mrs. Mostyn.

CLARK—ALLEN.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Miss Clara Gill Allen, daughter of Mrs. Anna Gill Allen, of this city, and William Minott Clark of New York City, were married this afternoon at Edgewater Park, N. J. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Joseph C. Gill, was attended by her cousin, Miss Beatrice Gill Carpenter of Chicago, as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Florence E. Voorhees of New Brunswick, N. J.; Miss Ella Mahany, Miss Ruby R. Moller, of New York; Miss Marguerite Bement, Miss Ethel J. B. Goodwin, and Miss Mathilde Stevenson of this city.

Mr. Clark's best man was Robert D. Brown of Elizabeth, N. J., and the ushers were William R. Rushmore of Plainfield, P. Smith of Amherst, Mass.; Loyal Leal, Walter E. Hope, Howard Carter, John L. Vanderbilt, and Maitland L. Bishop of New York City.

HUBBY—ADAMS.

The wedding of Miss Alice Le Count Adams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Francis Adams, and Frank Winfield Hubby was celebrated yesterday at the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The families and a few intimate friends only were asked. The bridesmaids were the Misses Florence Adams, sister of the bride, and the Misses Maria W. Adams and Helen Hiscock. Dr. Lester Mead Hubby, Samuel F. Adams, Jr., George Hewlett, Robert K. Potter, William H. Carym, R. G. Hubby, and John W. Horner, Jr., were the ushers.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubby are booked to sail for Europe, where they will remain for several months.

PERRIN—KERR.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., June 3.—Miss Annie May Kerr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Kerr of Yonkers, was married there to-day to Howell C. Perrin, a member of the Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Yacht Club to-day. The ceremony took place in St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church. The wedding was attended by many people from Larchmont, Yonkers, and New York City. Charles L. Perrin was his brother's best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Helen Kerr, sister of the bride. The ushers were Alexander Hadden, Frank Barretto, William Covell, and Edward Mueller of New York, Dr. J. H. Tanner of Greenwich, Conn., and George Kerr, Jr., of Yonkers.

MARBLE—KENDALL.

Miss Lucy Leonora Marble was married to Ralph Talbot Kendall of Portland at the Rangeley Lake House yesterday. The hotel, which is situated at the head of the Rangeley lakes, was elaborately decorated. A wedding breakfast was served before the departure of the couple on their honeymoon. Miss Annie Fitzpatrick was maid of honor. The ribbon girls were the Misses Molly Warren, Abbie Howe, Esther Fitton, Jane Richardson, Florence Marsh, and Pauline Richardson. The bride is the daughter of John B. Marble, proprietor of the Rangeley Lake House.

ST. GAUDENS—DOLLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The wedding of Miss Carlotta Dolley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Charles S. Dolley of 1,121 Spruce Street, and Homer St. Gaudens of New York took place this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church. The bride was given away by her father, and attended by the Misses Julie M. and Florence McCandliss as bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. St. Gaudens will go on a driving tour through Vermont on their honeymoon trip.

SUMMER HOLIDAY PLANS OF WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Roosevelt Family to Lead the Exodus About June 10.

WILL GO TO OYSTER BAY

Official Contingent Will Be Scattered —Europe Favored by Many—Diplomats in the Berkshires.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The departure of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their family for Oyster Bay some time about June 10 will be the signal to Summer quarters for most of the Administration circle, all the diplomatic contingent and society generally, which has already lingered much later than usual in Washington.

Mrs. Roosevelt and the younger children will, according to their usual custom, spend the greater part of the Summer quietly at Sagamore Hill, with possibly an occasional short cruise on the President's yacht. Young Theodore, who is being tutored for college by Matthew Hale, a Harvard man and cousin of the first Mrs. Roosevelt, will continue his studies during the Summer, but with frequent change of scene, and, with Mr. Hale, may make a trip to the Northwest.

Miss Roosevelt will leave Oyster Bay in time to join Secretary Taft's party in San Francisco on July 1 and sail with it on the Manchuria for the Philippines. She will make the journey across the Continent with Miss Boardman of this city, who, with Miss McMillan, daughter of the late Senator from Michigan, will be among the non-official members of the Congressional party. The official chaperon of these young women will be Mrs. Newlands, wife of the Senator from Nevada.

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks, who, since leaving Washington, have journeyed to Portland, Oregon, will make Indianapolis their headquarters for the Summer, but will pass August at one of the Northern resorts. They go to New Haven for commencement week, when their third son, Richard Fairbanks, will be graduated from Yale.

The Secretary of State and Mrs. Hay, who will arrive in Washington from London next week, will leave soon again for their Summer home on Lake Sunapee, N. H., where Mr. Hay's restoration to health is expected to be completed.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shaw will remain in town until July 1, when they will make a trip to Maine and Quebec, Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Shaw lingering wherever the scene charms until September. The Secretary of the Treasury has no Summer home, nor does he wish for any, his family preferring new pastures each season.

Mrs. Taft, wife of the Secretary of War, with her three children, will sail for Europe the last of this month to pass at Oxford the time of Secretary Taft's absence.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Cortelyou, with their children, are occupying a cool and spacious home on the northern edge of town, and will make no change of residence unless for a few weeks in August.

Mrs. Morton and Miss Pauline Morton, wife and daughter of the Secretary of the Navy, will leave their present home on K Street June 7 to sail a few days later for Europe. They will visit London and Paris, but purpose passing most of the season in Germany.

Mrs. Hitchcock, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, keeps her Washington house open all Summer, as the head of the family is never away from his post beyond the thirty days granted the least of his employes, and usually has some member of his family to keep him company.

The Hitchcocks have, however, a Summer home at Dublin, N. H., where they always pass a part of the season, and which Miss Hitchcock will put in readiness for the family this month.

Mrs. Metcalf will remain in Washington several weeks longer, but expects to pass most of the Summer at her home in California.

The adjournment of the Supreme Court on Monday was followed by the departure of the Chief Justice and family for Sorento, Me. Miss Fannie Fuller, her brother's housekeeper, and constant companion, will be mistress of this Summer home.

Justice and Mrs. Harlan and the Misses Harlan pass their Summers regularly at Murray Bay, Canada, while the majority of Justice Harlan's associates select New England camping grounds.

For the diplomats the Berkshires will be a favorite resort, the British, Austrian, and German Embassies all being located for the Summer. France and Italy will have their respective headquarters at Narragansett Pier and Magnolia-by-the-Sea. Russia will keep her embassy open in Washington during the Summer for the first time in many years. Mr. Takahira, the Minister from Japan, like the Ambassador from Russia, will stay near or in Washington.

There will be a large Washington contingent abroad this Summer quite apart from the diplomats, with the German baths and England and later Scotland and Holland as the most favored localities.

WOMAN IN THE PULPIT.

The Rev. Elizabeth Padgham Becomes a Pastor at Rutherford To-day.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., June 3.—The Unitarian Church of Our Fathe will hear to-morrow the first sermon of its new pastor the Rev. Elizabeth Padgham. Miss Pedgham was called to the Rutherford church last December, and one week before she was to start for her new charge she was stricken with appendicitis.

Miss Padgham was born in Syracuse, N. Y., twenty-one years ago, and received her early education in the public schools of that city. She entered Smith College in 1895, was graduated four years later, and studied two years at the Meadville Theological School, from which he was called to a charge in Perry, Iowa.

TWO CHICAGO FLIERS.

Pennsylvania Continues Its 24-Hour Train with 18-Hour Special.

PITTSBURG, June 3.—Pennsylvania Railroad officials announced to-day that the new eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago would be known as the Pennsylvania Special. It will leave Chicago at 2:45 P. M. and arrive in New York at 9:45 o'clock the next morning. Returning, it will leave New York at 3:55 P. M., arriving at Chicago at 8:55 A. M. the next day.

Another new train, to be known as the New York Special, will be added to the service between New York and Chicago. This train will leave Chicago at 8 A. M. and will arrive in New York at 8:15 o'clock the following morning.

David Warfield Closes a Long Season.

David Warfield's remarkable run in "The Music Master" at the Bijou and Belasco Theatres was brought to a temporary close last night. It was the two hundred and eighty-fifth performance of the play in this city. After the second act Mr. Warfield made a speech, thanking the public for its support. Mr. and Mrs. Warfield will leave New York this week for their home in San Francisco. He will open the Bijou Theatre in September, again appearing in "The Music Master."

A FRENZIED LEGISLATURE.

Senator Elsberg Tells About This at Delta Chi Club's Banquet.

He was a bold, bad man;
He was a desperado.
He struck the town
Like a wild tornado.
And all night long
This gay gazabo,
Every time he took a drink
He'd yell "Whee-yow!"

This was the song of the Delta Chi Club, composed of young lawyers, which held a banquet at the Hotel Astor last night to discuss themselves and other lawyers.

Congressman Bennett introduced the toastmaster, Arthur Stobbart, of Minnesota, who presently called upon Senator Elsberg, one of the guests of the occasion, to deliver a speech on a "Frenzied Legislature."

"We have recently had a lot of frenzied legislation," said the Senator, "and I use the term 'frenzied' because—well, we have had frenzied finance, frenziedly explained by frenzied newspapers, and why should we not say frenzied Legislature? There have been violations of all the rules of legal warfare which we have been taught to revere. Our courts make laws as they think they ought to be made.

"A frenzied legislation toast is an odd thing to ask one to make who has but recently been plunged into frenzied legislation with a frenzied District Attorney.

"Now, what I would say to you young lawyers is this: If you would frustrate frenzied legislation, remember that it is as much the duty of a lawyer to avoid trying to alter the code to suit his particular case as it is the duty of the man in Albany to smash frenzied legislation."

Among other speakers was John J. Kuhn, who in speaking of the Brooklyn bar said that the members thereof were honest, even although when they tried a case in a Manhattan court the opposition counsel looked with pity and the Judge listened merely with patience.

SOCIETY IN TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, June 3.—Perfect weather again favored the Tuxedo colonists for their week-end enjoyments, and a number of well-known New Yorkers came out to-day for over Sunday. The attractive feature of to-day was the tennis tournament, which drew a large crowd, and several interesting matches were witnessed.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley entertained a house party, followed by a dinner to-night. Among others who entertained at dinner to-night were Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr.

There were also several large dinners given at the clubhouse to-night. Among those who entertained parties were Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. Carlisle Norwood, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Forsyth.

A large number of cottagers arrived to-day for the Summer, including Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mr. Ambrose D. Henry and Miss Henry, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Benkard, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, A. J. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mrs. John W. Minturn, and Mrs. Charles H. Tilford.

Mr. and Mrs. Casmir de Rham vacated their cottage this week, and will spend the Summer in Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor will close their Tuxedo villa the second week in June and go abroad.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Snow, who were at the Winter Club, have gone to Southampton for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Butler Preston, who were recently married in New York, are at Cazenova for several weeks.

Miss Corinie Douglas Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson, was the guest of Mrs. Grenville Kane during the week.

Others arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Thatcher, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Miss J. A. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden, Mr. and Mrs. George G. Partridge and the Misses Partridge of Minnesota, Cecil D. Landale, Mr. and Mrs. Dane Appleton Pearson, Madison Grant, Norman Grant, Mrs. B. Wallach, Miss Gertrude Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Van Nostrand, Edward N. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams, Gordon Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Ormonde G. Smith, and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 3.—Mr. and Mrs Peter D. Martin have taken one of the Pinard cottages, and will be one of a colony in these pleasant little houses on Narragansett Avenue with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney F. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. McKean, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Gerard, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Jennings arrived here this afternoon on their yacht from Fairfield, Conn., and entertained a party of twenty on the yacht this evening.

Mrs. John Clinton Gray arrived this evening, and will be at the Redwood cottage for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Maitland Armstrong are guests of Mrs. Maitland's mother, Mrs. David King, at Kingscote.

Lieut. and Mrs. P. Nelson, who were married in New York last month, have arrived here from their wedding trip, and are at the Ives cottage, on Everett Street.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier is at the Muenchinger King cottage, arranging for the opening of the Tiffany cottage, which she will again occupy this Summer.

Mrs. W. H. Sands has returned from a visit to New York.

G. M. Hutton and family arrived at their cottage, Shamrock Lawn, to-day.

F. Hazen Cope of Philadelphia is at Bateman's.

John C. Whittbridge of Baltimore has arrived for the season, and will remain at the Greer cottage for some time before occupying his cottage on the East Shore.

Judge and Mrs. Henry W. Bookstaver have arrived for the season. Their daughter, who is in Europe, will visit them during the Summer.

Mrs. George W. Cullard has opened her cottage at Ochre Point.

Mrs. Nicholas Bonziger of New York has arrived at the McClellan cottage at Jamestown.

NOTES FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 3.—The indication of the approaching season's activities are already to be seen, and it is expected that the Summer here will be a lively one.

There will be the usual pilgrimage to Europe of many prominent families, but offsetting this many others are expected to return. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, accompanied by their daughter Dorothy, are to sail early in August for the Continent. During their absence abroad they will be guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Amsinck in Italy.

Dr. and Mrs. Brewer will shortly return from Europe. Their house here is being prepared for their arrival.

New Yorkers at the Meadow Club are Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hartshorn, Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock, Miss Hartshorn, L. J. H. Betts, J. Bowers Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands.

Timber Stockholders Oppose Merger.

PORTLAND, Me., June 3.—A bill in equity was filed in the State Supreme Court to-day, in behalf of the minority stockholders of the Eastern Timber Company, against the Eastern Timber Company, the Publisher's Paper Company, and their officers and Directors, to prevent a merger of the two companies.

GEN. H. V. BOYNTON DIES IN ATLANTIC CITY

He Was President of the Chickamauga Park Commission.

HAD A DISTINGUISHED CAREER

His Exploits at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge—Noted as a Writer as Well as a Warrior.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3.—Gen. H. V. Boynton, President of the Chickamauga Park Commission, died here to-day. He suffered from a complication of diseases. Gen. Boynton had been ill since March, but for a time had rallied sufficiently to permit him to resume his official duties. His strength soon failed him, however, and he suffered a relapse from which he had only partly recovered when he was removed to Atlantic City a week ago. He stood the trip from Washington to the sea shore fairly well, but he was unable to combat the inroads which disease had made on him. Gen. Boynton was in the seventieth year of his age.

The body will be taken on Monday afternoon to Washington, where the funeral will take place either on Wednesday or Thursday. The burial will be in Arlington National Cemetery.

Gen. Henry Van Ness Boynton, soldier, historian, and war correspondent, had the personal friendship of more men of National fame than probably any other veteran of the war of the rebellion.

Gen. Boynton was born in Berkshire County, Mass., July 22, 1835. He was the son of Dr. C. B. Boynton, who was Chaplain of the House of Representatives some years ago. After he had graduated from the Kentucky Military Institute he was appointed Professor of Mechanics and Astronomy by his Alma Mater, and occupied that position at the outbreak of the civil war.

Gen. Boynton began his public career in Kansas in 1856, when he took a prominent part in rescuing that territory from border ruffian and pro-slavery rule. Having raised a company, he was commissioned Captain by the Topeka Convention, and was soon after wounded in a skirmish at Tecumseh. Subsequently he became a student at law and was admitted to the bar in Kansas, and in 1860 was appointed Reporter for the Kansas Legislature.

Immediately after the battle of Bull Run he raised a company at Detroit and joined his forces with the Eighth Regiment, being mustered into service as Captain.

After the battle of Port Royal, with thirteen men he put to flight a big company of guerrillas from South Carolina, then assisted in erecting fortifications at Hilton Head, and also assisted in mounting guns in the secret batteries on the marshes of Tybee Island, Ga. He also took part in the bombardment and capture of Fort Pulaski. In the expedition up the St. John River, Florida, he received official mention and credit for the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties as Provost Marshal, and for preserving valuable property and the lives of many citizens of the Union. It was through his active exertions that the City of Jacksonville was saved from being entirely destroyed by fire. He was promoted to Major in December, 1863, and to Colonel in April, 1864.

At the battle of Chickamauga he distinguished himself by rendering valuable assistance to Major Gen. Absalom Baird, who commanded the Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, going into action when the army was in great jeopardy and threatened with defeat. At the battle of Missionary Ridge he was twice wounded while leading a brigade in assaulting and carrying the strong works of the enemy. The War Department records say that he was "not alone distinguished for personal bravery, but for unusual soldierly qualities."

Inspector Clinton A. Cilley of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in an official report to the Government of the work Boynton did at the battle of Chickamauga said that to him more than to any other subordinate officer was due the wonderful defense made by Major Gen. Thomas until nightfall.

Gen. Boynton succeeded Whitelaw Reid as Washington and war correspondent of The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, Mr. Reid recommending him for the place. His attacks upon the accuracy of the memoirs of Gen. Sherman held the public attention for a long time.

It was largely through Gen. Boynton's efforts that improvements were made which have beautified Chickamauga Park. Gen. Boynton also took an active interest in the affairs of the District of Columbia, and was President of the Board of Education there until ill-health compelled him to resign. He was a member of the Society of the Cumberland, and a member and at one time President of the famous Gridiron Club of Washington newspaper men. A widow and one daughter survive him.

THE REV. DR. RICHEY DEAD.

Famous Author and Professor of Ecclesiastical History.

The Rev. Thomas Richey, D. D., Professor Emeritus of Ecclesiastical History at the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square, died yesterday at his residence, 360 West Twenty-eighth Street. Funeral services will be held at the seminary on Tuesday.

Dr. Richey was seventy-four years old. He was born at Newry, Ireland, and received his early education there. He came to the United States when he was nineteen years old and received the degree of A. M. in 1852, while attending St. James's College, Hagerstown, Md. He then joined the Theological Seminary in this city, being graduated with the class of 1854. In the following year he was ordained. Some years later the Union College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

From 1854 to 1858 Dr. Richey was rector of St. Luke's, at Catskill, N. Y. Then he was called to Baltimore, where he remained until 1862. During the next fifteen years he was Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, N. Y., and Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Seabury Divinity School, Faribault, Minn. In 1878 he returned to the General Theological Seminary, where he remained as Professor of Ecclesiastical History until his retirement with an emeritus professorship in 1901.

Dr. Richey was well known as the author of works on religious subjects. Among his published books are "Truth and Counter-Truth," 1869; "The Nicene Creed and the Filioque," 1884; "Parables of Jesus," 1885. He was a contributor to religious periodicals.

Cornell Gets Miss Loomis.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 3.—Miss Louise R. Loomis of Japan, now at the head of Barnard College of Columbia University, has been appointed Warden of Sage College at Cornell University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Miss M. Harvey. Miss Loomis will assume her duties on the opening of the college in September.

Silver Bell for Battleship Missouri.

NORFOLK, Va., June 3.—A beautiful silver bell, the gift of the people of Missouri, was presented to the battleship Missouri to-day as that vessel lay at anchor in Hampton Roads. The presentation was made by Miss Jule Cabanniss, a descendant of the founder of the City of St. Louis.



USE
Dr. Sheffield's
Crème-Dentifrice
THE ORIGINAL TOOTH PASTE

Removes the Tartar, Cleanses the Teeth, Prevents Decay, and Perfumes the Breath. Put up in Collapsible Tubes. The only Tooth Paste that keeps soft and does not burst the Tube.

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GINGER ALE and OTHER
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EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 Years' Test.

TROLLEY TO ASBURY PARK.

New York to Have a Street Car Connection with That Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 3.—If the present intention of building a trolley line from Freehold to Asbury Park is carried out there will be a continuous trolley line from this city to Asbury Park, and from New York to Asbury Park through this city.

The new trolley project is backed by ex-Sheriff Houston Fields of Monmouth, who is a Summer resident of Allenhurst. Options on land have been secured and surveyors this week have been staking out a route between Asbury Park and Freehold. The proposed line, as laid out by the ex-Sheriff, will extend out Asbury Avenue to Wayside, then to West Long Branch and Eatontown, and running up the pike road to Tinton Falls, Scobeyville, Colts Neck, and into Freehold.

Large poles are being placed all through Asbury Park and the work on the Asbury Park end has already begun.

NEW PAPER TRUST ATTACK.

Wisconsin Movement to Revoke Corporation's State Charter.

MILWAUKEE, June 3.—"I shall probably begin an action to revoke the charter of the General Paper Company as soon as the present session of the Legislature is over," said State Attorney General Sturtevant to-day. Mr. Sturtevant said further:

"I have been furnished a copy of the evidence obtained in the Federal examination thus far. The great amount of evidence that is hidden by the refusal of witnesses to testify must come out. We shall see if there is not a way to do it. The fact that a Federal investigation is being made does not bar us. The company is a Wisconsin corporation and comes within our jurisdiction."

United States Judge Reaman has issued an order citing the officers of the General Paper Company to show cause on Tuesday next why they should not answer specifically the questions put to them by the Federal officials who are investigating the company.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. IDA M. BAIRD, the wife of Arthur J. Baird, late of New York, but now of Des Moines, Iowa, is dead at her parents' home. She was married on April 6.

Dr. LAWRENCE C. SWIFT died on Friday at Pittsfield, Mass. He was a native of Geneva. His grandfather was the first graduate of West Point and later was its Superintendent.

DOUGLAS M. KILPATRICK, formerly United States Sub-Treasurer, died in New Orleans yesterday, aged 61. For many years he was a leader in the carnival celebrations.

JULIUS STAPFF, former cashier of the State Banking Company of Newark, N. J., dropped dead in a restaurant in Market Street last night while talking with three friends. He was sixty-eight years old, and was one of the best-known German citizens in Newark.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Temperatures are somewhat above the average in the Southwest and in the upper lake region, and slightly below in the lower lake region and the Atlantic States.

In the East and the South the weather will be generally fair Sunday and Monday, except in Eastern Florida, where there will be showers.

Temperatures will rise in the Ohio Valley, lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic States. The winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh and variable, becoming south; on the South Atlantic Coast light fresh to south; on the Gulf Coast light south to southeast; on the lower lakes light to fresh south; upper lakes fresh to brisk south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday, warmer in interior; Monday fair, warmer in east portion; light to fresh variable winds, becoming south.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday fair, warmer in east portion; light to fresh variable winds, becoming south.

New Jersey—Fair Sunday, warmer in interior; Monday fair, warmer; light to fresh variable winds, becoming south.

New England—Fair Sunday, warmer in interior; Monday fair, warmer, except in Eastern Maine; light to fresh variable winds, becoming south.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday fair; light to fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	54	54
6 A. M.	54	52
9 A. M.	57	58
12 M.	67	65
3 P. M.	73	74
6 P. M.	72	74
9 P. M.	69	66
12 P. M.	66	62

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 64; corresponding date 1904, 65; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 65.

The thermometer registered 56 degrees at 8 A. M. and 67 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 76 degrees at 5:16 P. M., and the minimum 52 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

EDMONDS—MOURRAILLE.—On Thursday, June 1st, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Jeanne Louise, daughter of Mrs. Gustave Mourraille, to John Worth Edmonds.

HUBBY—ADAMS.—Saturday, June 3, 1905, at the Church of the Heaven

BISHOP POTTER FAVORS SUMMER CONCERT PLAN

Liquors Being Sold as Usual on Such Occasions.

LEADING MEN ARE SPONSORS

Entertainments Will Be at St. Nicholas Garden and Will Be on Highly Respectable Plane.

Bishop Potter, Coadjutor Bishop Greer, the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, and several prominent laymen have given their indorsement to a series of concerts which are to be given this Summer at St. Nicholas Garden, on Sixty-sixth Street. They are to be conducted under the leadership of Richard Henry Warren, formerly organist at St. Bartholomew's Protestant Episcopal Church. The mention of several names of men connected with church work in various ways gave the announcement of the proposed concerts a religious tinge, although, as Mr. Warren explained, this was purely an accident. The fact, therefore, that the usual refreshments served at such Summer entertainments will be provided and that they will include beer and liquors as well as ice cream and soda water, led to the impression that Bishop Potter was extending his plan for permitting the sale of liquor under orderly and respectable surroundings. Mr. Warren, however, denied this last evening, explaining the plan as follows:

"Bishop Potter, Coadjutor Bishop Greer, and the Rev. Dr. Stires were asked, with some other prominent men, ex-Mayor Low, George Foster Peabody, and others among them, if they would favor popular concerts at the St. Nicholas Garden. They were not especially told that liquors would be served—they are known to be practical men and it was taken for granted that they knew that this would be done.

"The concerts are to be conducted in a businesslike way and every man of the world knows that men and women going to such a place in Summer wish to be able to buy refreshments. In this regard the concerts and the general accommodations and attractions will be no different than are the Damrosch, Duss, or Kaltenborn concerts. The place will be conducted on a highly respectable plane, and that, I think, should be enough—is, in fact, I think, enough—even for Bishop Potter, Bishop Greer, and Dr. Stires."

Bishop Potter and Coadjutor Bishop Greer were out of town last evening. The Rev. Dr. Stires when seen at his home said:

"I was merely asked by Mr. Warren if I favored popular concerts in the Summer months at St. Nicholas Garden. I said that I did. I was not spoken to about the sale of liquor—in fact, it did not occur to me until I saw an article in a paper about the matter this afternoon. I will not now say whether under the circumstances I favor the plan or not. It would hardly be proper for me to say anything about it, since I have not considered the matter and do not know what are the facts. I have not consulted with the others interested in the plan, and I do not feel warranted in expressing an opinion until I have."

DELAYS IN THE COURTS.

Must Be Greater Facilities for Trying City Cases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is much truth in the letter by Mr. Salem on "The Delays in the Municipal Courts" in this morning's TIMES. There is no question that we have some Judges who are not overanxious to work and who imagine, as my learned friend puts it, that "the courts were made for them and not they for the courts." There is also no question that we have honest Judges and dishonest Judges, lazy Judges and active Judges, arrogant Judges and just Judges. Judges who have forgotten that they practiced law at one time themselves and those who remember it, erratic Judges and sane Judges, but the remedy sought cannot be carried out by the suggestion offered by Mr. Salem for the reason that a Judge who is through with his work in Manhattan, if he were to go over to Brooklyn, would have no jurisdiction over the calendar of that court under the provisions of our laws.

In defense of the Judges of the Municipal Courts (those who deserve it, of course,) I must state that under the late act passed by the Legislature, their volume of business was almost doubled. Prior to the passing of that act, the defendant in a case involving $250 could, on a motion, remove the same to the City Court; now he cannot remove a case involving less than $500. The question can be solved in only one way, and that is by creating, especially on the east side, two additional courts. There should be one court established for the trial of railroad cases exclusively. That court should be centrally located, so as to accommodate litigants. A committee of lawyers practicing in the Municipal Courts should be appointed and in conjunction with the Bar Association work out a plan to do away with "Law's Delays," at least in the "Poor Man's Court."

E. R.

New York, June 1, 1905.

TOO MUCH SCHOOL MUSIC.

Troubles of a Teacher Who Has to Contend with It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Did you ever live next door to a music school or in a flat immediately under or over a musical family and experience the soothing effect of music in the raw state? If you did you can sympathize with this. Perhaps you can even utter some soothing words.

In most of our schools these days there flourishes the new device called the "departmental" system, wherein one teacher takes one or at most two subjects, and perfects himself in the theory and practice thereof. I am, e. g., a teacher of arithmetic for four classes; right across the corridor is another teacher, engaged half the time, more or less, in musical work; north-northwest of me is another teacher who likewise teaches the young idea how to sing. Both these teachers have developed wonderful abilities as music teachers; their results are unexceptionable.

Yet if President Eliot of Harvard, who advocates an increase rather than a diminution of the time given to the more artistic subjects of the curriculum, could be put here to undertake to teach arithmetic or any other subject whatever in such close proximity to the almost unceasing production of heavenly harmonies, it would be a safe wager that he would not be too insistent on the idea of unlimited amounts of the civilizing subjects.

A gentleman at a recent hearing in regard to "fads" before a committee of the Board of Education asserted that "fads" alone made life worth living, a paradoxical assertion needing to be explained. Be that as it may, it would be well for obvious reasons to confine the producers of music in our schools to sound-proof rooms in the cellar or on the roof.

C.

New York, June 1, 1905.

LAW'S DELAYS UNBETTERED.

A Plea for Legislative Action at the Special Session.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of the most distinguished and learned members of the New York State bar acted for a couple of years under appointment of the Legislature, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, to devise a method of relieving the serious congestion in our courts and to so enable them to catch up with accumulated business as to give commercial cases a chance for trial within a reasonable time after issue joined.

It will be recalled by your readers that the method suggested by them involved the appointment in this and in the Second Department of Trial Commissioners, and was so embodied in certain bills passed by the Legislature of 1904, and which the Governor had practically agreed to put into effect by his signature. This promise on his part he felt relieved from, and allowed the measures to die, by reason of an opinion by Mr. Cunneen, Attorney General, that the scheme was unconstitutional.

This year the same gentlemen, although no provision, of course, was made for any expenses by them incurred, continued their efforts, assisted in reframing the bills, pointed out that the opinion of Mr. Cunneen was not valid, and, in fact, this view was corroborated by the Legislature itself passing the Judges' Pension bill, which flew as much in the face of the alleged unconstitutional objection as did the so-called Trial Commissioners bill. The members of the commission appeared repeatedly in Albany, and the Bar Association indorsed the measures in a report prepared by a committee of which Judge Dillon was Chairman, and after the death of Mr. Perham, by whom the bills were originally indorsed, they were taken up by Mr. Wainwright of Westchester County, but not being made party measures, and the Tammany Representatives unitedly voting against them, they were defeated.

The press of New York has had little or nothing to say with regard to these bills, pro or con, and the labor and expense of three years has thus been allowed to go for naught, and will go for naught, unless by some public-spirited agitation on the part of the leading newspapers the efforts of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association can be emphasized, as, for example, by an appeal to the Governor to include action upon these measures at the special session which it is expected he must call to take up the Hooker case.

In order that your readers may have an exact idea of the situation, it would be most helpful were your office to examine and analyze the most instructive and interesting report made by the Merchants' Association, showing the great waste of public moneys in condemnation proceedings and the focusing of references upon certain individuals, whose compensation, whether as Condemnation Commissioners or as referees, varies, of course, with the length of time and the number of hearings of each particular proceeding.

Moreover, while the expenses of the Commissioners swell the cost of condemning private property, the fees of the referees come out of the litigants, who have to pay, not only so much per hearing, but also so much for each day or "substantial part of a day" during which the Commissioner or referee meditates upon the decision he may be about to make.

Personally, the writer believes, under our present system, in the absolute right of a Judge to select any one, without limit to his discretion, as a referee, because the referee appointed by him is his substitute ad rem, and whether he appoints his son or somebody else's son, is wholly immaterial, because the appointment is his judicial expression of the ability of the appointee to dispose of the matter in question in lieu of the Judge, who, but for the reference, would have to pass on it himself, and were the writer a Judge, under the present system he would appoint, naturally, those whom he personally knew and trusted, and would resent any criticism of such appointments.

It is not nepotism that, in my judgment, is the real objection to the present system. That is a guise under which those criticise the system who do not share in the pecuniary benefits which flow therefrom. The real and fundamental objection to the present system is delay and expense, and an analysis of the report tabulated by the Merchants' Association, of which I send you a copy, shows that the expenses of the system of Trial Commissioners, which would fall on the community, would be less, in the whole time over which it is intended to extend than one year's expenses under the present system, which fall upon the litigants, making an undue burden of litigation and operating to deprive commercial interests of opportunity of a ready and convenient and inexpensive forum for the settlement of their disputes.

It is needless to say that the objection to these measures has been very active and so far effective, and that it comes partly from those who exercise the right of appointment and partly from those who enjoy the fruits of such appointments. Such appointments and such enjoyment are perfectly legitimate under our present system, and it is not fair to criticise those who left no stone unturned to prevent any change in the existing system.

The trouble is that those interested in the reform proposed have rested on the labors of a year ago, have contented themselves with general assurances of interest and sympathy at Albany; have considered it infra dig to conduct any lobbying or educational campaign, and consequently it has been frankly stated in Albany that there is no general public demand for these measures, but strenuous opposition thereto, and the Legislature, with the exception of a few members, has not been impressed with the importance of the plan.

The point is raised that the bar is not sufficiently interested, and it is a grave criticism of the members of the profession, but it is not well founded when you consider that the bar considers that the character of the men upon the commission is not only representative, but that nothing can be added to the arguments they have adduced, orally and in writing. So far as the Bar Association is representative of the New York City Bar, it has not believed necessary to go on record every few days as still supporting the measures, and the important consideration remains that the class really interested, namely, the litigant class, is in the largest and best sense represented by the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association, and these have been insistent and consistent advocates of these bills.

Your journal can render no greater present public service than to publish some information with regard to the proposed measures and the results likely to be derived from their operation, with a view to affording the Governor and Legislature evidence of the demand in the City of New York for a readjustment of our trial practice so as,

(a) To eliminate the incidental and interlocutory practice motions that take up so much of the time of the court,

(b) And in consequence thereof to narrow the issues presented to a court when a case is reached for trial so as to economize the time of the trial court; and

(c) So as to reduce the burden of expense to litigants, and enable those who have rights enforceable at law or in equity to secure a determination within a reasonable time and before witnesses have disappeared or have forgotten the exact and material facts.

H. W. J.

New York, May 31, 1905.

COLLEGE CREWS MOVE ON TO POUGHKEEPSIE

Columbia in the Van Will Leave New York To-morrow.

PENN EXPECTED ON FRIDAY

Others Follow Later, Wisconsin Being Last Scheduled to Arrive—Local Men at Red Top.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 3.—The college rowing season opens here on Monday, when Columbia's 'Varsity and freshman crew squads are due to arrive and begin final preparation for the annual intercollegiate regatta. The race will take place on June 28, three days earlier than originally scheduled, over the Highland course. This gives them over three full weeks' practice on the river.

W. E. Bradley, manager of the crew, was here to-day to complete arrangements for the Morningside oarsmen. The men will live at Red Top, a mile above the start of the four-mile course on the west bank of the river and about four miles from the town. They will probably follow last year's practice of staking out a course of their own up the river, where they can row without being followed by any one.

It is expected that the Pennsylvania crews will arrive here not later than Friday or Saturday of next week. Cornell is due the following Monday, while Georgetown and Syracuse will take only about a week's practice over the course, and Wisconsin is not expected till the Saturday before the race.

The town anticipates a much bigger crowd for this regatta than for the past four years, and is preparing accordingly. Cornell won the races so continuously that popular interest in their outcome was materially lessened. Syracuse's unexpected victory last season, however, has aroused much speculation as to this year's winner, and the attendance is in consequence expected to be big.

The crews this year will have the advantage of knowing on what courses they will row when they arrive, and will thus have the opportunity of familiarizing themselves with their respective positions. Drawings recently held by the stewards resulted in this allotment:

'Varsity eights—1, Columbia; 2, Syracuse; 3, Wisconsin; 4, Georgetown; 5, Pennsylvania, and 6, Cornell.

Freshman eights—1, Pennsylvania; 2, Syracuse; 3, Columbia; 4, Cornell.

'Varsity fours—1, Syracuse; 2, Columbia; 3, Cornell; 4, Pennsylvania; 5, Wisconsin.

Course No. 1 is the inside one, on the western shore. The relative advantage of position depends upon the weather conditions the afternoon of the race. In smooth water the outside crews have the aid of the tide. In rough weather the outside eights are buffeted by wind and water.

The only new entry this year is that of a four-oared crew by Syracuse, which brings up the number of crews which are to race to fifteen. Most of the colleges have pretty definitely determined the composition of their 'Varsity eights, though there may be some few changes while the crews practice here.

As now constituted, the personnel of the six senior eights is as follows:

Cornell.—Bow, Stowell; 2, Barton; 3, Boesch; 4, Dods; 5, G. W. Foote; 6, Fernow; 7, W. Lee; stroke, E. T. Foote.

Columbia.—Bow, Pierrepont; 2, Cornell; 3, Boyle; 4, Post; 5, Whitwell; 6, Miller; 7, O'Loughlin; stroke, Fraser.

Wisconsin.—Bow, Hetzel; 2, Van Meter; 3, Davis; 4, Johnson; 5, Burling; 6, Larson; 7, Miller; stroke, Lea.

Syracuse.—Bow, Squires; 2, Salisbury; 3, Andrews; 4, Heath; 5, Dempster; 6, Hale; 7, Rice; stroke, E. Packard.

Pennsylvania.—Bow, Shoemaker; 2, Crowell; 3, Herman; 4, Lavary; 5, Brown; 6, Stevenson; 7, Taylor; stroke, Gleason.

Georgetown.—Bow, Lusk; 2, Baches; 3, Neil; 4, Shanley; 5, Brennan; 6, Hayden; 7, Graham; stroke, Barber.

Stevens Beat Crescent's Second Team.

By good passing and swift running Stevens Institute defeated the second twelve of the Crescent Athletic Club at lacrosse yesterday afternoon on the field of the latter at Bay Ridge. The final score was 4 goals to 1. The match was well contested, and contained more than the usual amount of long running carries and spirited scrimmages about the goals.

Neither team scored during the first period. In the second half Roberts led off with a fine goal shot from the side for Stevens. There followed some hot work on the part of both teams, Miller scoring the only goal for Crescent, while Helms put the ball in the netting twice and Davis once for the 'Varsity players. The line-up:

Stevens.	Position.	Crescent 2d.
Ellenkotter	Goal	Ford
Pinkney	Point	Scott
Hamilton	Cover point	Kelley
Comstock	First defense	L. de Casanova
Turner	Second defense	Kennedy
Correa (Starzenski)	Third defense	Helginke
Murray	Centre	Hicock
Gayley	Third attack	Wardell
Helms	Second attack	E. Miller
Roberts	First attack	Simpson
McKinlay	Outside home	McIntyre
Davis	Inside home	Brown

Goals scored—By Davis, Helms, (2,) Roberts, Miller. Referee—Louis J. Doyle.

Talking Jurors.

A jury trial in a case at Salem has been stopped because a witness talked with one of the jurors on the panel. Whether he talked about the trial or about the war in Manchuria is not stated in any of the reports we have seen. He talked; that appears to be the main thing—and therefore all that went before was thrown away, to the embarrassment of the parties to the suit and the expense of the public. We have ourselves known of an instance in which a lawer secured the postponement of a trial for a term because he got up in the court room on the morning of the second day and told the judge that a juror in the case had spoken to him. The judge said such conduct was very reprehensible and sent the case over without making inquiry into the nature of the conversation. If he had, he would have learned that it consisted of "Good evening. That is an interesting case of yours," a remark made in entire ignorance that it was improper by a man who was in the habit of making up his mind himself, and who would never have tolerated any discussion of the merits of the case by the lawyer or by anybody else outside of the court room.—New Bedford (Mass.) Standard.



Aching Eyes

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FASTER AND LESS EXPENSIVE.

Good Results of Lengthening a Large Lake Boat.

The performance of the side-wheel steamer City of Buffalo of the Cleveland and Buffalo Line, since she was lengthened at Detroit, a little over a year ago, has been very interesting to marine men. Not only was the operation a complete success, both as to the predictions of Designer Frank E. Kirby and as to additional carrying capacity, but at the same time operating expenses were reduced.

Although the vessel was not the first one to be lengthened on the lakes, the remarkable results attained by her have led many vesselmen to have additional space erected on their boats. The Marine Review gives the following technical description of the alterations of the Buffalo boat:

"The steamer was lengthened forty-two feet and at the fullest part of the hull was widened two feet. This operation threw out entirely the original plan of the ship, changed the relative location of the paddle wheels, boilers, and engines, changed the dip of the wheels, made it necessary to carry the steam from boilers to engine the forty-two additional feet, and decreased her draught light one foot six inches. The deck space for freight-carrying purposes was increased 65 per cent. and the passenger accommodations were increased 60 per cent.

"The steamer operating under the new conditions has been in commission a little over a year, and ample time has been given to try her out and compile figures of her present performances. General Manager T. F. Newman of the Cleveland and Buffalo Line has given out the following information:

"During the season of 1904 the City of Buffalo carried 12,000 tons of freight more than in any previous season, has never been loaded to her former deep-load line, has made faster time, is a better sea boat, and the fuel consumption has been between six and seven tons less per trip. The contract price for lengthening the vessel was $175,000, although more than this amount was spent in new fittings not included in the shipyard work."—Cleveland (Ohio) Leader.

LONG-LOST MEDAL FOUND.

After Twenty Years It Is Recovered in a Ploughed Field.

Remarkable indeed is the story of a Maltese cross medal, the property of Mrs. Etta P. Talbott of Chaneyville, Calvert County, Md., lost twenty years ago and recently found and restored to her.

The medal disappeared from the sitting room of her home, and in some unaccountable way was carried to a distant field on her father's estate, where it turned up, undamaged and as bright as the day it came from the store, on the point of a field hand's plowshare.

Mrs. Talbott won the medal as a prize in one of her classes at college more than a score of years ago, and she wore it as a brooch in her gown. The medal had long been forgotten when Mrs. Talbott was called to the door a day or two ago to see the strange find made by one of her employes in the fields. One glance at the long-lost medal was sufficient to identify it as her property, and to recall the story of its loss.

As she told the tale afterward, she was leaning over the sitting room fire one day in February, 1885, when the pin to her cherished medal became unfastened and the bit of gold dropped downward. The ring of metal striking metal was all that Mrs. Talbott heard. A search, instituted immediately and continued until every crack and cranny had been examined, failed to show trace of the missing cross. Finally it was given up as lost on the theory that it had fallen into the fire and melted.—Washington Times.

"American" Swindler in Paris.

PARIS, April 20.—An alleged American who has been very successful as a swindler of dames is on the wing, the police being unable to find him anywhere, despite most careful searching. The man gave himself out as the son or nephew of a celebrated transatlantic millionaire, and bowled around Paris in a magnificent motor car. He went to the nocturnal restaurants and made the acquaintance of many women, to whom he offered presents, and whom he treated to dinners and luncheons. After a few days he borrowed money from his dupes, to whom he subsequently gave checks purporting to be on a well-known American bank. The checks were found to be worthless. It is said that the swindler raised £4,000 by his transactions, but this is probably exaggerated. At any rate, his victims have been thronging, with tears in their eyes, to the Police Superintendent of the Parc Monceau district. The same swindler is said to have victimized several tradesmen and hotel keepers by his spurious American checks.—London Telegraph.

THREE MEN DROWNED AFTER COLLISION IN BAY

Two Lost from Dory of Schooner A. P. Parkhurst.

SKIFF RUN DOWN IN HARBOR

Capt. Spice of the Marshall Orwells Surrenders Because of the Accident.

Three men were drowned in the bay yesterday through collisions of schooners with small craft.

Capt. John Turner and Harry Lantry, a sailor, of the schooner A. P. Parkhurst, were reported drowned off Governors Island. They are believed to have been in the dory of their schooner when it capsized. The two left the schooner in the dory yesterday morning. It was found bottom upward in the bay later. Capt. Turner lived in Portland, Me.

Capt. William Spice, skipper of the Portland, Me., schooner Marshall Orwells, surrendered himself to the police yesterday, stating that on his way up the harbor Friday he had run down a skiff, with the result that one of the persons on the smaller craft had been drowned.

Capt. Spice first went to the Custom House, where he reported the accident, and asked one of the officials there what he should do. He was advised to go to the harbor police and surrender himself. He then walked unaccompanied to the Harbor Police Station and gave himself up. He was charged with homicide and taken to the Church Street Station and locked up.

The skipper explained that he was beating his way up the bay and that when off Morgan's Reef he struck the skiff. In the skiff at the time were R. Elser of Stapleton, S. I., and Thomas Lindsay of 9 Water Street, Brooklyn. Capt. Spice said the first intimation he had of the accident was when he heard the cries of Elser and Lindsay. A life crew from the Orwells picked up Lindsay, but was unable to save Elser. Capt. Spice lives at 166 East Thirty-second Street, Manhattan.

Identification.

Methods of identification were being discussed by a little group of newspaper men at detective headquarters when Detective Theodore Wood came along. Wood listened to the talk a minute, and then turned his back to the party. Putting up his coat collar, he asked suddenly, "What kind of a collar and necktie am I wearing?" Half of those present decided on a turn-down collar, and the other half said "High collar," but both answers were made in a way that indicated them to be simply guesses. A half dozen guesses were made at the necktie, each crediting it with being a different shade. Wood turned and exhibited a turn-down collar and dark red tie. "That gives you a little insight into a question of identity," he remarked. "You all looked at me as I came along, but no one observed my collar and tie closely enough to be able to describe them accurately a minute later. Yet it's on such little things that a man's life may depend in a murder case."—Philadelphia Record.

Castel Sant' Angelo Doomed.

It is too true, a correspondent writes from Rome, that part of the Castel Sant' Angelo is to be sliced away by orders of the municipality. This is a power that works without any kind of haste, but in a certain number of months the pickaxe, which has altered the face of Rome, will break the first stone of the formidable fortress. Though a part of the mole, however, the condemned bastion is not an integral or an antique part. It is the work of Pope Urban VIII., and therefore early seventeenth century; and upon the Rome of the Pontiffs the Italy of to-day has no mercy. More than sieges and sacks the pickaxe of the sixteenth century destroyed mediaeval Rome and a beauty of architecture we can only guess at, and the substituted Rome of the Renascence has now had to bear many a blow.—London Chronicle.

His Good Point.

From Puck.

"She told me in confidence that the way he makes love is absurd."

"Yes; but the way he makes money isn't."

Le Boutillier Brothers

WOMEN'S FINE UNDERLINENS.

Have just received a large purchase of high-grade Underlinens, comprising Chemises, Night Dresses, Petticoats, Drawers and Corset Covers, in fine Nainsooks, Lawns and Cambrics, trimmed with hemstitching, choice laces and embroideries.

NIGHT GOWNS, Cambric, Nainsook, Embroidery or Lace,	75c.,	98c.,	$1.50,	$1.98
DRAWERS, Cambric, Nainsook, Embroidery or Lace,	50c.,	75c.,	98c.,	$1.25
CHEMISES (skirt bottom), Nainsook, Lace or Embroidery,	98c.,	$1.50,	$1.98,	$2.98
PETTICOATS, Cambric, Lace or Embroidery,	98c.,	$1.50,	$1.98,	$2.98
CORSET COVERS, Nainsook, Lace or Embroidery,	50c.,	98c.,	$1.50,	$1.98
KIMONO DRESSING SACQUES, Lawns and Dotted Swisses, in pretty patterns,			79c.,	98c
KIMONO DRESSING GOWNS, Lawns and Crepes in new designs,			$1.50,	1.98
CORSETS, White Batiste, low bust, deep hip, supporters side and front,				$1.50
CORSETS, White Batiste, straight front, low bust, long hip,				$1.00
MAIDS' BIB APRONS,			25c.,	50c.
SILK PETTICOATS, Taffeta Silk—colors and black,				$4.98
SILK PETTICOATS, Taffeta Silk—all the new summer shades—accordion plaiting and ruche—also with shirred ruffles,				$6.98

BATHING SUITS—A new line in Alpacas and Silks.

These goods are of great excellence and we very strongly recommend them. They are standard qualities, made under our supervision, and offered much below regular prices.

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H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

Summer Silks—A Sale.

Monday and Tuesday we offer an extraordinary purchase of black Waterproof Japanese Silk and white Habutai, both plain and figured. Our purchase was so advantageous that we are able to offer choice, fresh goods

At Fully 33⅓ Per Cent Below Prevailing Prices.

3,000 YARDS BLACK WATERPROOF JAP, pure silk, excellent quality, 27 in. wide, value 75c. yd..... 49c

2,500 YARDS BLACK WATERPROOF JAP, all silk, superb qualit , 27 in. wide, value 89c. yd..... 59c

2,000 YARDS BLACK WATERPROOF JAP, pure silk, superior quality, 27 in. wide, value $1.25 yd..... 79c

3,000 YARDS WHITE HABUTAI WASH SILK, excellent quality, 27 inches wide, value 59c. yard..... 39c

3,500 YARDS WHITE HABUTAI SILK, very superior quality, 36 inches wide, value 75c. yard..... 49c

2,000 YARDS WHITE FIGURED HABUTAI, superb quality, neat figures and dots, 24 in. wide, value 69c..... 44c

$1.00 Shirt Waist Patterns, 49c.

1,000 EMBROIDERED WAIST PATTERNS, fine quality sheer French lawn, with hemstitched and embroidered fronts and cuffs, heavy floral, scroll and Englis eyelet designs, excellent value for $1.00; Monday..... 49c

59c. Cream Brilliantine, 39c.

1,000 YARDS CREAM BRILLIANTINE, an excellent quality, all pure mohair, rich lustre, 38 inches wide, value 59c.; yard Monday..... 39c

15c. Colored Wash Goods, 7½c.

4,000 YARDS FIGURED ORGANDIES, beautiful quality, a complete assortment of this season's choice colorings in rich floral designs, all on light grounds; value 15c. yard; Monday..... 7½c

Five Piece Slip Covers, $5.89.

FIVE-PIECE SLIP COVERS, made of best quality Belgian striped damask, 14 patterns to select from, bound with best cotton binding, workmanship and fit guaranteed, 20 yards material allowed..... 5.89

Beds, Mattresses, Morris Chairs.

BRASS BEDS, continuous bent or straight post, with sweep foot rail and scrolls in upper panel, reg. $35.00..... 26.45

MATTRESSES, of felt layers, very soft, guaranteed not to spread or flatten, covered with fancy striped ticking, all sizes, reg. $7.50..... 5.45

WHITE ENAMELED BEDS, continuous bent post, heavy chills and castings, straight or scroll filling, reg. $6.00..... 4.45

MORRIS CHAIRS, of golden quartered oak, hand carved claw feet, wide sweep arms, full spring seat and hair filled velour cushions, reg. $11..... 7.85

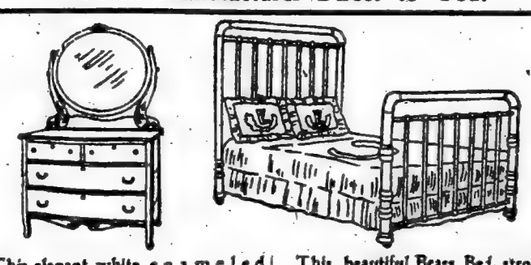
A Sale of Notions.

DRESS SHIELDS, rubber and light weight, sizes 3, 4 and 5, pair	6c	FANCY HAT PINS, all colors	3c
BLACK SEWING SILK, large spool	14c	INVISIBLE BACK HAIR NETS, doz.	30c
SEWING SILK, black and white, doz.	29c	HAIR PUFFS, 12 in. long	9c
LADIES' FANCY SUPPORTERS, pair	10c	NATURAL HAIR POMPADOURS	21c
"SEWON" and "HOOKON" HOSE SUPPORTERS, pair	19c	PEARL SHIRT BUTTONS, assorted patterns, doz.	4c
CHIFFON COLLAR FOUNDATIONS	4c	TOMATO PIN CUSHIONS	5c
BRONZEBONE for collars, card	8c	WHITE ROLL TAPE, dozen	9c
HAIR PIN CABINETS, assorted sizes	4c	NEEDLE BOOKS, assorted designs	10c
IMITATION SHELL HAIR PINS, crimped or straight, doz.	9c	RAZOR STEEL SCISSORS, all sizes, every pair guaranteed	22c
TUBULAR SHOE LACES, doz.	5c	STOCKING DARNERS	3c
WIDE SILK BRAID TIE LACES, black and tan, 30 inches long, pair	9c	METAL TIPPED TAPE MEASURES	3c
WIDE GROS GRAIN RIBBON TIE LACES, tan and black, 30 in. long, pair	15c	RUBBER BATHING CAPS, assorted designs	23c
ENGLISH SHEET PINS, doz.	20c	STEEL NAIL FILES, in leather case	12c
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SOCIALISTS MAY WIN AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS

Form a Compact and Thoroughly Disciplined Party.

PRESENT MAJORITY IS WEAK

Co-operative Commonwealth and Nationalization of All Important Industries the Programme.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

SYDNEY, May 8.—The people of the Commonwealth are busily preparing for the bitterest and most hotly contested political struggle of which Australia has been the scene since the early days of settlement.

The Socialists, as the members of the Labor Party have elected to be designated, are enthusiastically engaged in the preparation for their great Federal Conference to be held in Melbourne during July, at which the policy of the party will be clearly defined. In the meantime the Labor and other leagues in the States have had their annual conferences, and decided upon the platforms to be stated before the Melbourne Convention.

In several of these a few of the old planks have been modified or omitted with a view to preventing the bulk of electors becoming alarmed, but the real objects remain unaltered. The establishment of a co-operative Commonwealth and the nationalization of all important industries remain, however, the two points on which the Australian Socialists are unanimous, and there is certainly no lack of earnestness or enthusiasm in the expression of their views.

J. C. Watson, leader of the Federal opposition and head of the Commonwealth Socialists, has taken up the challenge offered by Mr. Reid, the Prime Minister, and insists that the Socialistic movement is the result of new industrial conditions. Speaking at a Sydney meeting, he said the political economy of the olden time was altogether inadequate to meet a new state of things, wherein the individual artisan—as his own master anyhow—had ceased to exist, and in lieu thereof they had, first, the individual capitalist, then the joint stock company, and afterward the combinations of companies, culminating in rings and trusts that were increasing to such an extent as to threaten the whole social fabric.

He contended also that Socialism and Christianity were not antagonistic to each other. On the contrary, he said, the ethics of Socialism were closely allied to the ethics of Christianity, because they both taught man his responsibility to his neighbor.

Mr. Watson is no ordinary individual. He is a thinker as well as a worker, and however mistaken he may be with respect to his views, there can be no question as to his sincerity. And the same may be said of most of his colleagues. It is this which constitutes the strength of the Socialistic movement in the Commonwealth. It is based on John Stuart Mill's famous contention that the great object of all legislation should be to secure the greatest possible happiness of the greatest possible number.

Mr. Reid, in the course of one of his Sydney speeches, said the purpose of the whole Socialist movement was to transfer the energies of private enterprise into the discipline of a vast Government gang. All the popular leaders would want to be officers, and every man who was capable of anything would immediately migrate to a country where there were some sane institutions. Only the loafers and lunatics would be left.

The great trouble with which Mr. Reid has to contend is the unwillingness of large numbers of both protectionists and free traders to sink the fiscal question during the anti-Socialist campaign.

Many of the former entertain an opinion that they can sell their support to the Socialist Party in return for a prohibitive tariff directed largely against America and England, apparently overlooking the fact that under a Socialistic régime they would not be allowed to remain individual employers.

The free traders insist that there should be no coalition with protectionists, however temporary, as it might lead to a weakening of the free trade movement.

Socialists are not unanimous upon the fiscal question, but in view of what they consider the more important issue they have decided to regard it as secondary to that of Socialistic government.

This decision is influencing the whole political situation. As a compact, thoroughly disciplined minority, the Socialists have every prospect of triumphing over the disorganized anti-Socialist majority at the next Federal elections. Recognizing the pressing need for effective organization, Mr. Reid has suggested an early date for holding a preliminary meeting in every Federal electorate, with the view of forming an immense counter-movement to that of the Socialists, but his action has been so long delayed that the success of the project is somewhat doubtful.

The dark horse in the game is Mr. Deaken, the ex-Federal Prime Minister, who seems to be playing the rôle of Mr. Facing-Both-Ways. He has declared himself opposed to Socialism, yet hesitates to join forces with Mr. Reid, lest he should give offense to the protectionist opponents of the Prime Minister.

Moreover, he has become placed in a somewhat awkward position by reason of the fact that nearly the whole of recent Commonwealth Socialistic legislation was adopted by Federal Ministries of which he was a member, and that to join Mr. Reid would practically be going back on his work in the past as a Federal legislator.

It is a most complicated situation, and it is not strange that many Australians do not know what to make of it.

EX-SLAVES WANT PENSIONS.

National Convention Appeals to Congress and the Country.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The ex-slave National convention, which has been in session here the past three days, adjourned to-day, afer unanimously adopting an address to oCngress and the people of the country, urging co-operation in an effort to place on the pension rolls all ex-slaves of such age as Congress shall determine.

The address sets forth the belief that to grant such pensions would not impoverish the Government or impair its National honor or credit, but "would increase our monetary circulation without taking a single dollar out of the country, and would send it through all of the channels of trade and business. The planter and the merchant would be equally benefited."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Marie Tempest closed her successful engagement in "The Freedom of Suzanne" last evening at the Empire Theatre, and with it the present season at the playhouse.

Leopold Spachner will begin his season at the Windsor, of which he has obtained a lease for a term of years, with Paul Orleneff and the Russian Players. Next Monday night the company will present Theodor Dosteevsky's drama, "The Kajamasoff."

DEFINING THE GIBSON GIRL.

A London Judge Learns All About Her —Supers Not Actors.

"And what is a Gibson Girl?" Mr. Justice Darling inquired yesterday with all the air of one searching after knowledge, says The London Mail.

It was explained to his lordship that there was an artist named Gibson in America who occupied much the same position as Du Maurier had held here, and that he invented the Gibson Girl.

The Gibson Girl concerned in Mr. Justice Darling's court yesterday was Miss Ethel Carrie Thomas, who brought an action against Mr. Charles Frohman and the Messrs. Gatti, proprietors of the Vaudeville Theatre, for breach of contract.

Miss Thomas, who evidently belongs to the brunette order of Gibson Girls, said that she had been engaged to play the part of a Gibson Girl in "The Catch of the Season." After several rehearsals she began her work on Sept. 9 last. On the 30th of the same month she was informed by letter that her engagement would terminate in a fortnight. Her salary of £3 a week continued for two weeks, though she pleaded that, according to the custom of the profession, her engagement should have continued until the end of the run of the piece.

The explanation furnished her for what she called her wrongful dismissal was that some of the earlier members of the company had returned and places had to be found for them.

Miss Thomas added that when she applied for the post Mr. Seymour Hicks asked whether she had come as a Gibson Girl, and had remarked, "You do your hair as a Gibson Girl, and it looks very nice." She first had a part of three pages, but it was afterward cut down to two lines.

Mr. Justice Darling—What were the two lines?

Miss Thomas—"I am a perfect wonder at spotting winners, and I hardly ever lose at bridge."

Miss Thomas added that after she was dismissed Mr. Seymour Hicks promised to find her work elsewhere. She received a note telling her to go to the Duke of York's Theatre to see Mr. Dion Boucicault. After waiting three hours she was informed that Mr. Boucicault wanted ladies six feet in height to play in "Peter Pan."

Some other questions put by Mr. Justice Darling were:

"Is the person who plays 'Hamlet' engaged on the same terms as the person who says 'The carriage waits'?"

"I suppose there is a slight difference between an actress and a chorus girl. What is an actor or an actress?"

The witness to whom this last judicial query was put was Mr. Charles Cruikshanks, Secretary of the Actors' Association, who was examined as to the custom. In reply to the Judge he said: "I should say that the chorus girl is not an actress, and that the same may be said of the chorus gentleman, but that the gentleman who comes on and says, 'My lord, the carriage waits,' is an actor."

The Judge—"How long have you known a piece to run?"

"'Charley's Aunt' ran for three years."

The Judge—"And suppose a young girl joined a company that ran for three years to play a young girl's part, would she still be considered young at the end of the run?"

"She would still play the same part. It might be very unfortunate for the management."

Mr. Seymour Hicks was the witness for the defense. He stated that he was part author of the play, and he agreed to take the plaintiff into the performance on certain conditions, some two or three weeks after rehearsals had begun. The Gibson Girls were show girls and not actresses, with at most two lines to speak.

Asked what constituted an actress, Mr. Hicks said that differences of opinion existed on that point. "A person who speaks two lines is not necessarily an actress. A super may have twenty lines, consisting of 'Hooray!' and 'What ho!'"

Mr. Powell (for the plaintiff)—Did you write the lines about "spotting the winners"?

"Oh, no; I am sure that was not mine. Mr. Hamilton wrote that."

Mr. Hicks added that chorus girls were subject to a fortnight notice.

In the course of his summing up the Judge remarked that there was of course a great difference between actresses and chorus girls. There were some names so well known in London that they had become famous—not being judges—while there were other girls whose only employment was to come on the stage and say, "How are you?" These latter were engaged as show girls, and what the jury had to decide was whether a Gibson Girl was as much entitled to notice as the "first lady" in the piece.

In the result the jury disagreed and were discharged.

ART NOTES HERE AND THERE.

The art schools of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts have been witnessing the annual distribution of scholarships and prizes. Long-term scholarships of £1,000 each in the Cresson bequest have been won by Daniel Garber for painting, Victor H. Zoll for sculpture, and W. E. Groben for architecture; the short-term scholarships of $500 each in the same bequest went to Arthur B. Carles, Miss Alice Kent Stoddard, Miss Ada V. Williamson, and Miss Helena Dunlap, all for painting, and to John M. Bateman for sculpture and W. O. Raiguel for architectural design. Additional sums of $1,000, to those who won the Cresson scholarships last year, give this sum to Miss Alice V. Corson, Charles F. Ramsey, and Morris Molarsky for painting, Albert Laessle for sculpture, and Phineas E. Paist for architecture. A first prize of $400, to students of the school for work during the year, fell to Miss Alice Kent Stoddard and a second of $300 to Ralph L. Foyer. Miss Martha Hovenden took the hundred-dollar Edmund Stewardson prize for sculpture. Miss Stoddard's picture is that of a young girl in armchair near a high window; Mr. Boyer's a three-quarter-length of a dark-haired girl in a green dress, some brilliant skeins of silk lying on her lap.

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A monument to the late Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg, Senator and leading politician of Western Pennsylvania, will be designed by Mr. Augustus Saint Gaudens. The composition may be a drinking fountain surmounted by a bust of the Senator.

***

The German Artists' League has bought for $15,000 the Villa Romana at Florence, and will remodel it for their purposes. Six studios will be prepared for as many German artists who wish to pass a few years at the Tuscan capital. Pictures painted there will be shown at the exhibitions to be held hereafter in Germany by the League.

***

The Art Institute of Chicago finds itself twenty-six years old and in debt to the tune of $200,000. An effort is being made to wipe out the debt this year. Already $76,000 has been subscribed, payable when the entire sum has been booked. Recent gifts to the Institute include "Portrait of a Man," by a Flemish master, given by John J. Giessner; "Portrait of Helena du Bois," by Anthony van Dyck, in memory of the late William T. Baker, by his family; "The Castle," by Jacob van Ruysdael, presented by Henry C. Lytton; "The Water Mill," by Meyndert Hobbema, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Logan.

***

Bronze doors for the East front of the Capitol at Washington are shown by M. H. Mosman at Chicopee, Mass., where they have been cast. The reliefs are scenes from the Revolution, like those on the doors of the Senate wing of the Capitol.

HARVEY'S "HAMLET" INTERESTS LONDON

Actor Lays Stress on Youthfulness of the Prince.

NO INDICATIONS OF INSANITY

Critics Do Not Agree on Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman"—Hall Caine's New Drama.

Martin Harvey, who has just appeared as Hamlet at the Lyric Theatre in London, has some sensible things to say about the rôle. Mr. Harvey, it appears, is anxious to lay the greatest possible stress upon the youthfulness of the Prince of Denmark. It is, indeed, from this point that his conception starts, and it is upon this view that his idea of the part is based. As regards the much-discussed question of Hamlet's madness, Mr. Harvey has little doubt. "Only at one moment, the moment when the ghost relates the story of his wrongs on the ramparts, is he able to detect any real signs of mental derangement, and these are easily explained by the extreme tension of the situation. But as the plot progresses he can discover neither in the words nor in the actions of the Prince any real indications of insanity. "Hamlet," he insists, "was very young and prone to generalization. Deceived on one point, he became morbidly suspicious on all others, and this accounts in a large measure for his attitude toward Ophelia. One thing I feel most strongly—namely, that Hamlet was not aware of the presence behind the tapestry of the King and Polonius during the scene with the latter's daughter. It would be intensely interesting to learn when this idea was first introduced into the play. For it I find no justification in the text. Nor can I think that Hamlet would have proceeded with the interview had he been conscious of being watched. I am equally certain that Ophelia was never intended to have any knowledge that she was made a tool of by her father, for I can trace no essential difference in Hamlet's mental attitude toward, or treatment of, her after he is usually supposed to have learned of her complicity with the King and his councilor. There is, surely, more than sufficient motive for his cruelty toward the woman he undoubtedly loved to be found in the overthrow of his ideal of womanhood brought about by the knowledge of his mother's treachery. All this a man of maturer years and greater experience than he might easily have been induced to regard in a more temperate light, and this is my reason for insisting so strenuously upon Hamlet's youthfulness.

"In the closet scene my first impulse was to have a full-length portrait of Hamlet's father worked into the surrounding tapestry, while the Queen was to be provided with a miniature of her second husband. But when I came to study the pictorial art of the eleventh century, in which I placed the action of the play, I was compelled to recognize how crude and impossible it all was, and how inadequate to give palpable expression to the poet's description: 'Hyperion's curls, the front of Jove himself, an eye like Mars, to threaten and command.' And so I came to the conclusion that it was better to appeal unreservedly to the imagination of the spectator, and to dispense altogether with any kind of picture. Reverting to the question of Hamlet's mental condition, I would just like to point out that no man could be cooler in his judgment or quicker in retort than Hamlet after his return from England. One sees this in his attitude at Ophelia's grave, and no less in his interview with Osric, throughout which the Prince's sardonic humor is allowed the fullest play, only to be followed by that exquisitely pathetic and perfectly sane address to Horatio, to whom he addresses the wonderfully pregnant words: 'If it be now, 'tis not to come; if it be not to come, it will be now; if it be not now, yet it will come; the readiness is all.'"

***

Of Mr. Harvey's Hamlet Mr. Walkley says in The Times:

"In general it was a careful and elaborate, but not a very interesting, production. Mr. Martin Harvey is a graceful and melancholy figure, but he is not a very intellectual actor, and we confess to a strong preference for a 'brainy' Hamlet. To tell the truth, Mr. Harvey mouths a little. He is an ebullient, tormented creature, apt on slight provocation to break into language; we missed the subtlety, the intellectual mastery, of the man who was too keen a philosopher, too refined a gentleman, for his age and circumstances. He rails at his mother and gibes at Rosencrantz and Guildenstern; there is too little difference in tone between his ranting at Laertes by the graveside and the rest of his self-expression. Compared with some other Hamlets we have seen, he lacks wit and point. And yet there is poetry and fire in his interpretation, and a great deal of pathetic beauty in his death scene, in which he turns, as if by instinct, to his mother's arms, only leaving them to snatch the poisoned cup from Horatio's hand."

***

Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman" at the Court Theatre has been met with the usual differences of opinion, although the reviewers generally found the play entertaining. According to The Mail, "it is an exceedingly fine comedy of modern life, dealing in the shrewdest, sanest manner possible with the affairs of people such as every one knows." The Telegraph finds that "the one thing that comes out clearly in the play is that most characteristic dogma of Mr. Shaw's which deals with the obscure and unending struggle between the sexes." The Times says, "the play acts much better than might have been expected," the credit for this fact going to Granville Barker, Miss Sarah Brooke, and Miss Lillah McCarthy.

***

The engagement of Mr. George Alexander for the run of Mr. Hall Caine's Autumn drama, to be produced very early in September at Drury Lane Theatre, has been effected at very considerable expense, and when the lessee of the St. James's takes up his part he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he is by far the most highly paid actor working in a regular dramatic company," says The Telegraph. "Up to the present time the late Mr. Dan Leno holds the record as the biggest salary earner at modern Drury Lane, but Mr. Arthur Collins, in securing the services of Mr. Alexander, has placed that actor upon the same mark. Mr. Edward Terry received £100 a week from the late Mr. John Hollingshead, and the evolution of a popular player's earnings is well illustrated by the case of poor Fred Leslie. Originally he commenced at the Royalty Theatre, under Miss Kate Santley's management, at the modest figure of £1 a week, and he was glad later to take a year's engagement at the same house for the small salary of £2 15s. Three years afterward he went to America for £25, and at the Alhambra, in Millocker's "Beggar Student," twenty years ago, he was receiving £40. When he began with Mr. George Edwardes at the Gaiety, in 1885, Leslie received £50 a week, rising £5 in each of the following two years, and during the Australian tour, for which he was booked in 1893, he would have taken £120. He was offered £200 a week to perform in a pantomime at Manchester for only a limited period. Mr. George Alexander will, of course, considerably exceed the Manchester offer made to Leslie.

"In most respects the player to-day has much the advantage of his predecessors. Macready, at the Haymarket, received £25 a night for four nights a week, which sum would be contemptuously rejected by a "star" actor of to-day. Moreover, the labors of an ordinary player were prodigious, and the Haymarket company often played five pieces a night. Macready stuck out for 50 guineas, instead of pounds, in all his country engagements."

***

Visitors to Paris theatres are always unfavorably impressed by the length of the entr'acte. From twenty minutes to half an hour, generally without incidental music, is certainly wearisome. It may suit the French, who are a leisurely people, and who look upon the theatre as a place where people meet, smoke, discuss current events, and, incidentally, see portions of a play; yet even they seem to be having a little too much of the entr'acte. The pendulum is now swinging in the other direction, and the most influential managers of Paris are seriously discussing the advisability of doing away with any break in the evening's programme. One Parisian theatre, in fact, has made an instantaneous success by suppressing the entr'acte. This is the Alhambra, and it looks as if the French managers were about to follow the example. M. Antoine, for instance, who may be appointed manager of the Odéon, but who, in any event, intends abandoning his present playhouse and founding a great theatre, has declared that as far as he is concerned the entr'acte is a thing of the past. He intends to begin his performance at 9 o'clock and ring down the curtain at 11:30, without a break. Many other influential managers are like-minded, and a revolution ere long in this important matter may be looked for.

***

M. Edmond Rostand has just built an elegant castle at Campo, near the land of the picturesque Basques, between the Bayonne and Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port. The architecture of the building is strictly Pyrenean in character; its gables reach out over torrents, its vane lifts up to the mountain top, and its roof slopes down toward the valley. It had been the dramatist's dream to have a fine open-air aviary, wherein chanticleer would reign supreme, but the fogs that prevail in the neighborhood have forced him to modify his plans. The interior of the Basque castle is magnificently furnished and decorated. A study in the English style, a spacious drawing room, in which the "Romanesques" might well be staged, a boudoir painted in blue by one of the younger rising French artists, a Basque staircase, a tempting dining room, and an immense hall are among its noteworthy features. The river Nive thunders along the bottom of the park, and in a beautiful lake, which artfully conceals the existence of a bog, stately swans and pleasure boats glide in and out.

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Cube Pins	4c	300 yds. Spool Silk	15c
Hair Pin Cabinet	4c	Gold Medal Seam Binding	10c
Ball Button, fancy and plain	8c	Machine Oil, 4 oz. bottle	3c
Clark's Darning Cotton, doz	17c	Wire Hair Pins, 16 papers	5c
Angora Braid, 5 yd. piece	8c	Pearl Buttons, 2 doz. on card	8c
Feather Stitch Braids, 6 yd	8c	Clinton Safety Pins, doz	4c
Bone Glove Stretchers, each	12c	Sarah Bernhardt Curlers, box	8c
Millwood Needles, paper	3½c	Hair Nets, doz	30c
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The Greatest Spectacle Produced Since the Days of Ancient Rome
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There is so much of the human in the Boer War that it is more than a mere spectacle.—Eve. World.
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Surpasses in scenic effect, realism and horsemanship any outdoor production ever produced.—Commercial.
A spectacle which for realistic effects dwarfs anything heretofore attempted.—Mail.
The most realistic spectacle ever offered.—Standard Union.
A wonderful thrilling and interesting production superbly handled.—Eve. Sun.
It would be impossible to expect and difficult to imagine a more pronounced success than the Boer War.—News.
An inspiring spectacle.—World.
All claims to vivid realism that have been advanced on behalf of the Boer War have been verified.—Times.
The Boer War is a spectacular success.—Eagle.
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Week June 5—Last Time in Vaudeville, Mr.
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Presenting Clyde Fitch's Masterpiece, "FREDERICK LE MAITRE."
Cheridah Simpson, Callahan & Mack.
Extra Feature—First Time in Vaudeville,
DOCKSTADER'S TABLOID MINSTRELS.
25 of the Leading Members of Lew Dockstader's Minstrels in a Spectacular Singing and Dancing Novelty Act.
2—Nevaros—3. Sherman & De Forest. Mr. & Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Mayme Remington & Buster Brownies, Paul Stephens, Vitagraph.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42 St., B'way & 7 Av.
TO-DAY SUNDAY MATINEE 25, 50c
TO-NIGHT GOOD SEATS 50c
ALL STAR BILL OF POPULAR FAVORITES
To-Morrow (Monday) Daily Matinees
NIGHT AT 8:15
OPENING OF PARADISE ROOF GARDENS EIGHTH SEASON.
Down Stairs in the VICTORIA THEATRE with Entire Roof Bill.
—25c. & 50c.—
TO-TO, the Mysterious Musician; Louise Gunning, Patty Brothers, Spessardy's Bears and Ponies, Stuart (Male Patti,) Katie Rooney and 8 Yankee Doodle Girls, Galetti's Monkeys, The 3 Yoscarys, Ye Colonial Septette, Bud Snyder, Cooper & Robinson, Mlle. Martha, Taylor Twin Sisters.
Entire Change of Bill Each Week.

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Evgs. 8:15. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c. All Seats Reserved.
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"Makes a real success."—Herald.
Adelaide Keim as Hamlet.
SOUVENIR MATINEES TUESDAY & THURSDAY.
Week June 12—YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

MUSIC HALL WEST 125TH ST.
HURTIG & SEAMONS
TO-DAY 25—ALL STARS TO-NIGHT 25
MATINEE DAILY.
TO-MORROW & ALL WEEK.
ARTHUR BYRON
Assisted by Katheryn Keyes & Wallace Jackson
James Richmond Glenroy, Canova, Townsend Sisters.
RAYMOND & CAVERLY
Irving Jones, Kinetograph, John Le Clair, The 3 Mosquitos.
CHARLES—Extra Attraction—NELLIE GUYER & O'NEIL
The Great Success of "Babes in Toyland."

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way.
Tel. 6570—38th. Evs. at 8:15.
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THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN
BOTH SIDES COME OUT!
THIS WEEK 164TH-171ST TIMES OF
JEFFERSON De ANGELIS
with Katie Barry, in the Musical Hit,
FANTANA

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS
WORLD IN WAX
EDEN MUSEE
ADMIRAL TOGO
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The War Idols of the Japanese Nation
Grand Concerts Commencing 2 o'clock, by
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WISTERIA GROVE, JUNE 12 CO-CO The Human Monkey.

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Chas. A. Goettler Stock Co. in the Great Melodrama,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

HUBER'S MUSEUM. Prof. Ritter, Santos, Mlle. Debonair; 20 others.

WISTERIA GROVE, JUNE 12 CO-CO The Human Monkey.

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"The Girl With the Red Domino."

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Positively the last appearance in vaudeville of
THE FOUR MORTONS
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THE GREAT LAFAYETTE AND HIS OWN CO. OF 31.
Colby & Way | Violet Dale | Davis & Walker

May Robson & Co.
Miss Robson will give souv's every perf.
TO-DAY—Adele Ritchie, Russell Bros., Cole & Johnson, O'Brien & Havel, Chas. Wayne & "Incubator Girls," Sam Elton, Searl & Violet Allen; Murray & Lane, Mignani Family, others.
5TH AV. "A SCRAP OF PAPER." Henry Woodruff, Katherine Grey, and Splendid Cast Stock Co. in preparation—Souv. Mat. Photos. of Mr. Erskine.
TO-DAY—Leslie & Dailey, Cheridah Simpson, Italian Opera Trio, Irving Jones, The D'Elmars, Gorman & West, Gillet Sisters, others.
58TH ST. ELITA PROCTOR OTIS in "OLIVER TWIST." Jas. Durkin, Agnes Scott and Powerful Cast. Stock Co.
Souv. Mats. every day this week, 25c.
TO-DAY—Jacob Adler as "Shylock," Ernest Hogan, Kelly & Violette, Tenbrooke, Lambert & Tenbrooke, Barr & Evans, others.
125TH ST. "CHARLEY'S AUNT." Wm. J. Kelley, Etienne Girardot, Beatrice Morgan and Fine Cast. Daily Mats. 25c. Tues. Souv. Mat., Photo of Sol Aiken; Thursday Mat., Silver Souv. Spoons.
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F. C. WHITNEY PRESENTS FOR A LIMITED ENGAGEMENT
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In the New Stange & Edwards Comic Opera,
LOVE'S LOTTERY,
THE GREATEST MUSICAL SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
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OPENS THURSDAY EVENING JUNE 15
—THE—
RICHARD H. WARREN
POPULAR SUMMER NIGHT
ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS
Direction of LOUDON G. CHARLTON.

Arrives on the Majestic Wednesday
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HUBER'S CASINO, 163d St. & Jerome Av
THE PIOTTIES in FEDORA.
CLARA SHAW, Vocalist; Edna Select, Comedy.

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2D MONTH CONTINUOUS CARNIVAL OF MELODY AND MIRTH
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
SAM BERNARD
in the Landslide of Melody and Merriment,
THE ROLLICKING GIRL.
80 Funmakers, Including 80
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HUDSON SEATS SELLING 4 WEEKS AHEAD.
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HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
NINTH WEEK OF CROWDED HOUSES.
The Kirke La Shelle Production of Paul Armstrong's American Comedy,
THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH
YOU LAUGH EVERY 5 MINUTES.
Temperature kept down to 70 degrees by the New Refrigo-Ventilators.
Evs. at 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
Eve. 8:15 KNICKERBOCKER Mat. Sat. 2:15.
Theatre, B'way & 38 St.
Al. Hayman & Co., Props.
LAUGHING ROOM ONLY.
FRANK DANIELS
in an Avalanche of Fun.
The Glittering Musical Gaiety,
SERGEANT BRUE
Among those present in the Big Popular Cast,
BLANCHE RING

KEITH'S
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The Clever Juvenile Entertainers,
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PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
DREAMLAND
HAS THE BIGGEST FEATURES.
FREE HIPPODROME RACES AT 3 AND 9.

WISTERIA GROVE, JUNE 12 CO-CO The Human Monkey.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA, CONEY ISLAND.
FEARLESS BONAVITA
Faces Vicious "Baltimore" & other lions daily.
REY (FILS)
has fun with wild brutes; Morrell, 20 others.
Combination Price at Bostock's Surf Av. Entrance includes Dreamland; adults, 25c.; children, 10c.

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FULL FRICK REPORT ON THE EQUITABLE

It Finds the Officers Guilty of Breach of Trust.

THEIR REMOVAL DEMANDED

Society, It Says, Was Run in Defiance of Its Charter.

METHODS CALLED LOOSE

Hyde Censured for His Conduct and Alexander for Acquiescing in It and Encouraging It.

The full text of the report of the Frick Committee which was rejected at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society on Friday is as follows:

To the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:

Sirs: The undersigned, members of the committee appointed to "thoroughly investigate and report upon the present management of the society," beg leave to submit the following:

On the 2d of February, 1905, James W. Alexander, President; Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President; George T. Wilson, Third Vice President; William Alexander, Secretary, and thirty-four other officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, presented to the board of directors of the society a petition setting forth "their views and opinion regarding the future management of the affairs of the society, the conservation of its business, and the due administration and protection of the trust funds in its charge."

In this petition it is also recited that the society was organized in 1859, that its charter expressly provided that its insurance business should be conducted upon the mutual plan, that its capital stock was $100,000 divided into 1,000 shares of the par value of $100 each, that the dividends on the capital stock were limited to 7 per cent. per annum, that all the net earnings and receipts above the dividends should be accumulated, and that "the corporate powers of the society should be vested in the board of directors, and that such board should consist of fifty-two persons, each of whom was to be the proprietor of at least five shares of the capital stock."

The petition then set out the clause of the charter of the society wherein it is provided that in the election of directors every stockholder should be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him, and that at any time after the organization of the society the board of directors might, by a vote of three-fourths of all the directors, provide that each life policy holder, who shall be insured for not less than $5,000, shall be entitled to one vote at the annual election of directors, such vote to be given personally and not by proxy. The petition then recited that the number of policyholders and beneficiaries of the society now exceeds 500,000, and that the accumulations held by the society amount to over $410,000,000.

The petitioners then represented that from their practical experience in the conduct of the society's business, "we have become convinced that its continued welfare and progress and the due administration and protection of the trust funds in its charge render a change necessary, and that it is incompatible with present public opinion as well as with the interests of the society and its beneficiaries that the policyholders, as the real parties in interest, should continue to be without any voice in the administration of these funds, but that the entire power of selecting directors should be vested in and exercised solely by the holder for the time being of a majority of the society's nominal capital stock." The petitioners then recited that they had consulted counsel as to their duty as officers of the society and as to the powers of the directors and were advised as follows: "First. That it is our duty to acquaint the board of directors with our views and judgment and to urge the recommendations which we now submit. Second. That under the charter there is full power vested in the board of directors to confer voting powers upon the class of policyholders mentioned above." The petition concluded with a recommendation that the board of directors "take the necessary action so as to provide that each policyholder, insured in not less than $5,000, shall be entitled to one vote at the annual election of directors, and that the necessary legal steps be taken to secure power to further provide for the extension of this voting right to all classes of beneficiaries."

The Supplemental Petition.

Five days later, to wit, on the 7th of February, 1905, being the day prior to the annual meeting of the society, which was held on the 8th of February, 1905, these same gentlemen presented a supplemental petition to the Board of Directors of the society, in which they recited that, "We deem it proper to state that a copy of such petition [the original] was furnished to Mr. Hyde on the 3d instant as the representative and owner of a majority of the capital stock of the society." They then added in this supplemental petition: "We also deem it proper to add that, in our opinion, after the most careful and anxious consideration of the subject, the re-election of Mr. Hyde as Vice President and Acting President, in the absence of the President, with all the powers he has exercised, would be most prejudicial to the welfare and progress of the society and the conservation of the trust funds held for the benefit of our policy holders. Mr. Hyde's prominence in various ways and his acts as Vice President are such as tend to provoke criticism of the society, to create misgivings as to the conservatism of its management, and to injure its business as an institution which has been uniformly held out to the public as conducted solely on the mutual plan for the benefit and protection of its policy holders."

This imported into the petition an entirely new request to the board of directors.

As matters stood on February 8, 1905, the day of the annual meeting, the petitioning officers of the society had asked for three things:

(1.) That the $5,000 policyholders be at once enfranchised.

(2.) That legal steps be taken to enfranchise "all classes of beneficiaries."

(3.) That Hyde should not be re-elected Vice President.

We will now proceed to show, as a part of the history of the case, what action was taken by the board of directors upon these requests up to the time of the re-election of the present management whose acts are now under investigation.

At the annual meeting held on February 8, 1905, the President of the society submitted to the board of directors the petition of February 2, 1905, and the supplemental petition of February 7, 1905, hereinbefore referred to, together with the opinion of counsel, obtained by the petitioners, relative to the legality of the mutualization of the society. At this meeting a proposed new charter and declaration for the society was submitted, and a motion made that the President and Secretary of the society be authorized and directed to execute the proposed amended charter and take all necessary steps to validate the same. This motion was, by the unanimous vote of the board, laid upon the table. Thereupon a committee of the board was appointed to inquire into the matters and documents submitted by the President, namely, the petition of February 2, 1905, the amended petition of February 7, 1905, and the opinion of counsel upon the subject-matter of said petitions, with instructions to report to the board in one week. This was the unanimous action of the board. Whereupon the meeting adjourned until February 16, 1905.

In the meanwhile, and prior to the date to which the meeting of the board was adjourned, to wit, on the 15th of February, 1905, Mr. James W. Alexander, the President of the society, addressed a communication to the committee appointed by the board, in which he discusses at length the proposition of mutualization proposed in the petitions of February 2 and 7, 1905, maintaining as a part of his argument for mutualization that the question of mutualization "has now become doubly acute because of the open, aggressive, and misguided emphasis and outward assertion given to the fact of his stock control by Mr. James H. Hyde, the Vice President of the company."

Mr. Alexander's Charges.

This communication of February 15 likewise set out at length the argument of Mr. Alexander for mutualization based upon his allegations of shortcomings and misdoings upon the part of Mr. Hyde as an individual and as an officer of the company, of whom Mr. Alexander said: "I think his errors, notwithstanding their baneful effect upon the society and their grave menace to its future prosperity, arise from a fundamentally wrong condition which I am hopeful that the board of directors of this society will, in their wisdom, correct."

At the adjourned meeting of the board of directors held on the 16th of February, 1905, the board adopted a scheme of mutualization, as detailed in the report of the committee of directors submitted to the meeting, and reelected all of the existing officers of the society, including the Vice President, against whom the protest had been lodged by the President and other officers of the society. At the same meeting the former executive committee, with the addition of Mr. H. C. Frick, was elected with Mr. James H. Hyde as its chairman; and the former finance committee, with the addition of Mr. H. C. Frick, which consists of the members of the executive committee and one additional person. The former members of the other standing committees were also reelected, to wit, the committees on agencies, on insurance, and on accounts. Thus the board of directors of the society disposed of the three propositions presented in the petition of the officers of the company and in their amended petition, as hereinbefore stated, by adopting a scheme of mutualization, and by disposing of the protest against the reelection of Mr. Hyde by reelecting him.

The scheme of mutualization adopted by the board of directors subsequently underwent changes by the action of the board. It is not necessary, however, for the committee to now pursue the history of these changes, or to discuss their merits, as this was a matter with which the board of directors dealt directly, and whose action in respect thereto is now pending before the insurance commissioner and the court.

The charges against Mr. Hyde were followed by charges made by him against Mr. Alexander, the President of the society. These charges and countercharges, in which other officers of the society were included, raised serious and radical questions affecting the management of the society, which resulted in the appointment of this committee by a resolution of the board of directors passed on the 6th of April, 1905, under the terms of which Messrs. Bliss, Mills, Frick, Harriman, Ives, Hill, and Ingalls were appointed to constitute the committee and were "charged with the duty of thoroughly investigating and reporting upon the present management of the society; said committee to select its chairman and adopt measures of procedure."

Messrs. Hill and Mills immediately after their appointment gave notice of their inability to serve upon the committee and the duties of the committee have been so far performed by the remaining members.

The committee held its first meeting April 7, 1905, and elected a chairman, who was directed to employ a secretary.

As the committee was appointed to investigate the management of the society, the primary inquiry is what constitutes the management, where it is lodged by law, and how it may be lawfully exercised.

The charter of the society contains these words: "The corporate powers of said company shall be *vested* in a board of directors and shall be *exercised* by them and such officers and agents as they may appoint and from time to time empower."

The exercise of the corporate powers of the company and the acts incident thereto constitute its management, and it is this management that the directors empowered the committee to investigate.

Referring again to the charter quoted above, it will be observed that while the corporate powers are vested in the directors, the exercise of those powers, that is, the management of the company's affairs, is committed to the directors and such officers and agents as they may appoint. So that in the last analysis it comes to this—that this committee's duty is to investigate the management by the directors and likewise the management by the officers. This severance or division of the committee's duty is made for many practical reasons besides convenience, and especially for the purpose of locating the responsibility for wrong-doing in specific cases of mismanagement.

The first step, therefore, is to determine how, under the charter and by-laws of the society, the exercise of the corporate powers and the acts incidental thereto have been distributed and exercised, in order that each specific case of wrong-doing may be referred easily to the individual or body immediately responsible.

How Society Is Managed.

The charter of the society provides that the board of directors shall consist of fifty-two persons, each of whom shall be the proprietor of at least five shares of the capital stock of said society, but it contemplated that the board might diminish its number to not less than twenty-four members. The power to reduce its number was never exercised, and from the organization of the society to this time the board of directors has been composed of fifty-two persons. The charter also empowers the board to declare, by by-law, what number of directors, not less than seven, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Pursuant to this authorization, the board has provided by a by-law that nine directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. The charter vested all the corporate powers in the board of directors, but provided that such powers should be exercised by them and by such officers and agents as they might appoint, and from time to time empower. Pursuant thereto the board created five standing committees, namely:

(1.) A finance committee.
(2.) An executive committee.
(3.) A committee on agencies.
(4.) A committee on insurance.
(5.) A committee on accounts.

By-law 19 provided that the finance committee should consist of ten directors and the President (six of whom should be a quorum) and should superintend the making of investments by the executive committee; and it required the executive committee to report to the finance committee at each meeting the investments made in the interval, and authorized the finance committee to direct a change of investments or securities. It also required the finance committee to superintend the manner in which the accounts should be kept, and all matters connected with the finances and expenses of the society; and that it, or through the executive committee, or through such persons as it might designate, audit all bills, and examine and check the cash payments with the vouchers.

By-law 20 provided that the executive committee should consist of the President, the Vice President, the Comptroller, the chairman of the finance committee, and not less than five other directors (four of whom should constitute a quorum) to act as an advisory committee to the President in all affairs of the society and to have special charge of the investment of its funds, including the purchase and sale of securities, and loans on the same, and investments on bond and mortgage, and should during the intervals when the finance committee was not in session have all the powers of the board of directors; to supervise the condition, security, and productive character of assets, to provide against danger of loss, to invest and reinvest in productive assets; to meet three times in each week for the purpose of advising and consulting with the President; to report purchases, loans, and other investments made by them to the finance committee.

By-law 21 provided that the committee on insurance should consist of five directors to consult and advise with the officers relative to insurance, and the adjustment and settlement of claims for losses.

By-law 22 provided that the Committee on Agencies should consist of five Directors to consult and advise with the officers in all matters relative to the appointment, management, and removal of agents, and to fix their compensation.

By-law 23 provided that the Committee on Accounts should consist of five Directors to examine and audit accounts now audited by the Committee on Finance or under its direction.

By-law 28 provided that "all investments or sales of stocks or bonds shall be in the name of the society."

The following officers in the society, also, have been established, namely, a President, a Vice President, a Second, Third, and Fourth Vice President, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, an Actuary, a Controller, a Treasurer, an Assistant Treasurer, an Auditor, a Superintendent of Agencies, a Registrar, and two resident Medical Directors.

By-law numbered 6, after providing that the President shall preside at all meetings of the Directors and shall be ex-officio a member of all standing committees, further provides that he "shall have the general direction and superintendence of the affairs of the society," and that he "shall appoint all clerks and other employes not appointed by the Board of Directors."

By-law numbered 7 provides that "the Vice President and the Second, Third, and Fourth Vice Presidents shall assist the President." Each of them is, therefore, subordinate to and under the control and direction of the President except when the latter is absent, sick, or unable to perform the duties of his office, when, this same by-law provides, the Vice President shall perform the duties of the President.

Of the remaining officers of the society it is sufficient to say that they are charged with the duties that generally appertain to positions of the kind held by them, and that they are under the direction of the President of the society.

Thus the execution of the society's powers was distributed among the committees and officers and an organization effected for the prosecution of the society's business.

Alexander Delays Information.

This committee's first act was to determine along what lines it would seek for the information which would determine the character of the management of the society, and at its first meeting the chairman was instructed to prepare a communication to President Alexander asking for certain information regarding the management. On April 8 the committee announced, through a letter of its chairman to Mr. Alexander, that it intended "to investigate the entire management of the society," but, "in view of certain charges and countercharges made by or against certain officers, Directors, and Trustees," the committee called for specific data and information embodied in eleven different requests contained in the letter, and then by a general request asked for any other information, relevant to the scope of the committee's powers, touching the management of the society.

Since April 8 certain other charges and countercharges have been made by and against officers and Directors, concerning which the committee pursued its original course of demanding the proofs. In the letter of April 8 to Mr. Alexander he was requested to send a copy of the letter "to all the officers and heads of departments of the society," and by letter of the chairman of the committee of April 12, Mr. Alexander was requested to instruct those preparing information to furnish such information directly to the chairman.

The committee early determined that the gravest charges affecting the management of the society were those affecting its higher, and, therefore, more responsible, officers. The committee therefore decided to first secure information showing, or tending to show, malfeasance, or nonfeasance upon the part of any Director or high official of the Equitable Society, and such information as might discover radical faults, if any, in the practices and theory of the conduct of the society's business.

Up to April 25 no specific information of value having been furnished in response to the letter of April 8, the committee directed its chairman to call Mr. Alexander's attention to that fact by transmitting to him the committee's resolution of April 25. This the chairman did. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee view with surprise and regret the fact that to this date none of the information asked for from the officers of the Equitable Society, in the letter addressed to the President of the society by the chairman of the committee on April 8, 1905, has been furnished to the committee; and be it further

"Resolved, That this committee meet on Friday, April 28, at 10:45 A. M., at which time the committee hopes and expects to be in receipt of definite answers to at least a part of the questions asked in its letter of April 8, 1905."

The response to this was two letters from Mr. Alexander, one dated April 26, the other April 27, both explanatory of the delay. These replies not being satisfactory, the Chairman, on April 27, addressed to Mr. Alexander a letter in which he said:

"Your letters of April 26 and 27 are so indefinite as to the time when your own statement affecting the management of the society will be forthcoming, that I am constrained to again direct your attention to the pressing necessity of something material being furnished. Delay in the work of this committee must inevitably result in harm to the interests of the society, and it seems reasonable that those making serious charges against any part of its management should immediately respond by furnishing the data upon which such charges rest. The committee feels that the gravest charges are those affecting the higher, and therefore more responsible, branches of the management, and, therefore, without abating or withdrawing any of the requests for information covered by the committee's letter of April 8, 1905, I earnestly desire you to at once put the committee in possession of all information you now have showing, or tending to show, malfeasance or nonfeasance upon the part of any Director or high official of the Equitable Society."

On the same date, April 27, the Chairman also addressed the following letter to Mr. Hyde:

"Dear Sir: I again call your attention, as I have done several times verbally, to my letter of April 17, 1905, in which I requested you to furnish me the names of those comprising the syndicate or syndicates known as "James H. Hyde and Associates," and a complete statement of its or their operations; how much money was divided, and the amount received by each member, and any other information in connection with said syndicates as would enable the investigating committee to thoroughly investigate all matters in connection with them.

"You have several times verbally stated to me that the information would be forthcoming in a few days. The committee desires to do its work expeditiously, thoroughly, and judicially, and is presently desirous of information affecting the higher, and therefore more responsible, branches of the management.

"Therefore, without abating or withdrawing any of the requests for information you may have, as covered by the committee's letter of April 8, 1905, I earnestly desire you to at once put the committee in possession of the information requested in my letter of April 17, hereinbefore quoted.

"Yours very truly,

"H. C. FRICK, Chairman."

The Chairman's letter of April 17, referred to in this letter to Mr. Hyde, was written to him upon the receipt of Mr. Hyde's letter of April 15, in which he stated that he (Mr. Hyde), President Alexander, and others had been members of a syndicate known as James H. Hyde and Associates, which "had been underwriters of a number of banking issues of securities," some of which had been purchased by the Equitable Society.

In Mr. Hyde's letter of April 15 he admitted that he had returned to the society $61,446.02, the total profits, with interest thereon, which he personally had realized through the operations of the syndicate referred to by him, which sum he asks to be disposed of "as the propriety of these transactions might be finally determined."

Mr. Hyde Gives Syndicate Data.

To these letters of April 27 Messrs. Hyde and Alexander replied; Mr. Alexander by further explanation of the reasons for his delay in furnishing the committee information; Mr. Hyde by furnishing:

(1.) A statement of the syndicate or syndicates known as "James H. Hyde and Associates" and its operations.

(2.) A statement of his business relations with the corporations in which the society is a stockholder.

(3.) A list of the employes who are related to Mr. Hyde.

(4.) A history of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company since its creation, accompanying which were copies of all the leases of the premises occupied by the said company.

In Mr. Hyde's letter he states: "I embody herewith the information which you request so far as it relates to any transactions in which the Equitable Life Assurance Society had any interest directly or indirectly.

June 11, 1902.

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY FOURS OF 2002.

Syndicate allotment of $1,000,000 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to James H. Hyde and Associates. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased these bonds from the railway company at 94 and accrued interest. The total profit from this syndicate was $30,210.38, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
Equitable Trust Company	$100,000	$3,021.03
Western National Bank	100,000	3,021.03
Commercial Trust Company, Philadelphia	100,000	3,021.03
Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia	100,000	3,021.03
V. P. Snyder	50,000	1,510.52
H. C. Deming	50,000	1,510.52
G. H. Squire	100,000	3,021.03
James W. Alexander	150,000	4,531.58
James H. Hyde	150,000	4,531.58
*W. H. McIntyre	100,000	3,021.03
Total		$30,210.28

*Not a member of executive or finance committee.

On June 18, 1902, the Executive Committee recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds at 97½ and interest.

Messrs. Alexander, Snyder, Deming, Squire, and Jordan were present at that meeting, but Mr. Hyde was not. The vote was unanimous.

On June 20, 1902, the purchase of same was reported to the committee at 97½ and interest, less ½ per cent, and on July 6, 1902, the bonds were delivered to the society by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

The society still holds $1,000,000 of these bonds; market price, April 24, 1905, 91¼ offered.

October 28, 1903.

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON 4 PER CENT. BONDS AND LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 4 PER CENT. BONDS SYNDICATE.

Syndicate allotment of $600,000 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to James H. Hyde and associates. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased these bonds from the railroad as follows:

PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON at par and interest.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD REFUNDING FOURS at 94 and interest.

The total profit from this syndicate was $11,930.55, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$150,000	$2,982.64
James H. Hyde	150,000	2,982.64
George H. Squire	150,000	2,982.64
*W. H. McIntyre	150,000	2,982.64
Total		$11,930.55

*Not a member of executive or finance committee.

On October 30, 1903, at a metting of the executive committee, at which were present Messrs. Alexander, Wheelock, Depew, Squire, Snyder, Deming, Baldwin, and Jordan, it was resolved that the matter of subscribing to the syndicate formed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the $10,000,000 Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington new 4 per cent. bonds and $10,000,000 Long Island Railroad refunding 4 per cent. bonds (the latter unconditionally guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Pennsylvania Railroad) be left with the President and Vice President, with power. Unanimously approved.

On November 18, 1903, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Snyder, Deming, and Jordan, the committee recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 of these Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington bonds from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., with the understanding that if, during the life of the syndicate, these bonds should sell at a lower figure, the society to have the benefit of such decline. The purchase of $1,000,000 to be at 104 and interest. The vote was unanimous.

On November 20, 1903, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Snyder, Deming, Baldwin, Alexander, Hyde, and Jordan, the purchase of this $1,000,000 of these bonds was reported at 104 and interest.

On January 8, 1904, at a meeting attended by both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds was reported at 104 and interest, less 1½ per cent. on this and former purchasers. These bonds (Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington) were delivered to the society and sold at a profit of $71,862.

On January 27, 1904, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Squire, Snyder, Deming, Baldwin, and Alexander, the committee recommended the purchase from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of $1,500,000 Long Island Railroad unified 4s, at 98¼ and interest, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to take $500,000 of the old unified 4s held by the society in part payment at 98½ and interest. The vote was unanimous.

On January 29, 1904, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Snyder, Deming, Baldwin, Alexander, and Jordan, the committee recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds instead of $1,500,000. The vote was unanimous.

On February 1, 1904, at a meeting not attended by Mr. Hyde, but at which Mr. Alexander was present, the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds at 98½ and interest was reported.

On February 10, 1904, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Snyder, Baldwin, Alexander, Hyde, and Jordan, the committee recommended an additional purchase of $400,000 Long Island Railroad guaranteed 4s at 98½ and interest. The vote was unanimous.

On February 15, 1904, at a meeting at which were present, Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Snyder, Deming, Baldwin, and Jordan, the purchase of $404,000 Long Island Railroad guaranteed 4s at 98½ and interest was reported.

On February 10, 1904, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Snyder, Deming, and Jordan, the committee recommended the exchange of $600,000 Long Island Railroad unified 4s for a like amount of the guaranteed 4s. The vote was unanimous.

On February 15, 1904, at a meeting not attended by either Mr. Hyde or Mr. Alexander, it was reported as a transaction that it had been arranged to receive from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $596,000 Long Island refunding 4s in exchange for $596,000 unified 4s.

On December 2, 1904, at a meeting attended by both Mr. Alexander and Mr. Hyde, the committee recommended the sale of $250,000 Long Island refunding 4s at 101 flat.

On December 5, 1904, at a meeting attended by both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, the sale of $750,000 Long Island refunding 4s was reported at 101¼, 101⅞, and 102 flat; the committee recommended the sale of $600,000 Long Island Railroad refunding 4s at 102 flat.

On December 7, 1904, at a meeting not attended by either Mr. Alexander or Mr. Hyde, the sale of $750,000 Long Island refunding 4s at 102 flat was reported.

On these sales made during December, 1904, the society made a profit of $40,042.

On March 8, 1905, at a meeting attended by Mr. Alexander, but from which Mr. Hyde was absent, the committee recommended the sale of $250,000 Long Island Railroad refunding 4s at 101 and interest—101.38 flat.

On March 10, 1905, at a meeting attended by both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, the sale of $800,000 of above bonds at 101¼ flat—101¼ and interest—was reported.

These $600,000 were sold at a profit of $18,071.

Oct. 28, 1904.

OREGON SHORT LINE REFUNDING MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. 25-YEAR GOLD BOND SYNDICATE.

Syndicate allotment of $1,250,000 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to James H. Hyde and associates. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased these bonds from the railway at 96 and accrued intgrest. The total profit from this syndicate was $25,047.46, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$625,000	$12,523.73
James H. Hyde	625,000	12,523.73
Total		$25,047.46

On November 2, 1904, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Snyder, Deming, Alexander, Hyde, and Jordan, the committee recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds at 97 and interest, but before the delivery of these bonds we were notified by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that the price would be 96 and interest. The vote for the purchase of these bonds was unanimous.

On December 13, 1904, at a meeting attended by Messrs. Wheelock, Snyder, Deming, Alexander, Hyde, and Jordan, the committee recommended the purchase of $450,000 at 96¾ flat, which were purchased from Fahchaw at 96.37 and interest. The vote was unanimous.

On January 9, 1905, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Snyder, Deming, Alexander, and Jordan, the committee recommended the purchase of $550,000 at 97 and interest, which were purchased from Alexander, Thomas & Davies. The vote was unanimous.

On January 11, 1905, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Snyder, Deming, Alexander, and Jordan, the committee recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 at 97 and interest, which were purchased from Alexander, Thomas & Davies. The vote was unanimous.

The society still holds $3,000,000 of these bonds. April 24, 1905, 97⅝ bid; 97¾ offered.

September 26, 1904.

P. C. C. & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS SYNDICATE.

Syndicate allotment of $500,000 from Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to James H. Hyde and associates. Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased these bonds from the railway at par and accrued interest. The total profit on this syndicate was $10,261.46, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$250,000	$5,130.73
James H. Hyde	250,000	5,130.73
Total		$10,261.46

On October 14, 1904, the society bought from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $1,000,000 at 103. There is no record of this transaction having been brought before the executive committee, but it was duly reported to the finance committee on November 7, at which meeting were present Messrs. Wheelock, Schiff, Depew, Jordan, Snyder, Deming, Alexander, and Hyde.

The society still holds $1,000,000 of these bonds.

April 24, 1905, 105½ bid.

October 14, 1904.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN DIVISIONAL FIRST LIEN AND GENERAL MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS SYNDICATE.

Syndicate allotment of $250,000 from Brown Brothers & Company to James H. Hyde and Associates. Brown Brothers & Company purchased these bonds from the Railway Company at 94½ and interest. The total profit from this syndicate was $3,758, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$125,000	$1,879.00
James H. Hyde	125,000	1,879.00
Total		$3,758.00

On October 17, 1904, at a meeting at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Snyder, Hyde, and Jordan, the committee recommended the purchase of $250,000 at 96½ and interest, less ¼ per cent commission. The vote was unanimous.

The society still holds $1,500,000 of these bonds.

April 24, 1905, 98⅛ bid.

May 6, 1904.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN GUARANTEED SYNDICATE.

Syndicate allotment (first syndicate) of $2,000,000 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and (second syndicate) of $1,200,000 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to James H. Hyde and Associates. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. purchased these bonds at 89 and interest. Total profit on the first syndicate was $25,635.41, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
Equitable Life	$750,000	$9,613.28
James W. Alexander	250,000	3,204.43
James H. Hyde	250,000	3,204.43
George H. Squire	250,000	3,204.43
*W. H. McIntyre	250,000	3,204.43
H. C. Deming	125,000	1,602.22
*A. W. Krech	125,000	1,602.21
		$25,635.41

Total profit on the second syndicate was $23,424, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
Equitable Life	$450,000	$8,784.00
James W. Alexander	150,000	2,928.00
James H. Hyde	150,000	2,928.00
George H. Squire	150,000	2,928.00
*W. H. McIntyre	150,000	2,928.00
H. C. Deming	75,000	1,464.00
*A. W. Krech	75,000	1,464.00
		$23,424.00

*Not a member of Executive or Finance Committee.

The executive committee, May 6, 1904, left the matter of subscribing to these bonds to Messrs. Alexander & Squire, with power. Present at the above meeting: Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Squire, Snyder, Deming, Alexander, and Jordan.

The society purchased $1,801,900 in this syndicate, which cost them $1,688,117. These were sold at a loss of $953. Mr. Hyde was absent from the committee meeting when these purchases were authorized.

Mr. M. L. Schiff brought this syndicate to Mr. Alexander, who verbally accepted the same in name of James H. Hyde and Associates (Mr. Hyde being in Europe), and the allotments were approved by Mr. Alexander.

November 3, 1904.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT 6 PER CENT. STERLING LOAN (Second Series) SYNDICATE.

Syndicate allotment of £400,000 from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to James H. Hyde and Associates.

The total profit from this syndicate was $62,815.13, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	£180,000	$28,266.81
James H. Hyde	180,000	28,266.81
Mercantile Trust Company	20,000	3,140.75
Equitable Trust Company	20,000	3,140.76
		$62,815.13

On December 5, 1904, the Equitable purchased $1,600,000 (£320,000 of which were for the Mercantile Trust Company) at a cost of $1,401,888, and sold all at a profit of $94,674.

There is no record that this purchase was submitted to the Executive Committee, but at the Finance Committee meeting on January 4, 1905, when this was approved, the following were present: Messrs. Wheelock, Schiff, Jordan, Snyder, Deming, Krech, and Hyde.

In offering these participations to James H. Hyde and Associates it was well understood by the bankers that in no case was there any understanding, express or implied, that the Equitable was to buy any of these bonds.

You will also understand from the foregoing, and from your own knowledge of similar transactions, that no purchases by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of any of the foregoing securities relieved the syndicate called James H. Hyde and Associates from its liability to the Bankers' Syndicate except in the proportion that the purchases by the Equitable bore to the total liabilities of the Bankers' Syndicate.

Since the preparation of the foregoing I have heard that there was one other transaction in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates which may be covered by your inquiry. This transaction was not in my charge, and I have no papers concerning it, but I will endeavor to get them, and will then give you the information.

There were other banking syndicates headed by such houses as Speyer & Co. and J. P. Morgan & Co., in which the syndicate known as "James H. Hyde and Associates" had an interest. I do not give the details of these operations because the Equitable Life Assurance Society never purchased any of the securities involved, and because, therefore, they are operations which do not concern your committee. Respectfully yours,

(Signed,) JAMES H. HYDE.

H. C. Frick, Esq., Chairman Investigating Committee.

On April 28, Mr. Hyde wrote concerning the transaction referred to in the latter part of his letter as follows:

"In my letter of the 27th instant, I stated in the next to the last paragraph that since the preparation of said letter of April 27, I had heard that there was one other transaction in the name of 'James H. Hyde and Associates' which may be covered by your inquiry. This transaction was not in my charge and I had no papers at that time concerning it. I find that these papers were in the hands of Mr. Squire. The facts concerning this syndicate are as follows:

January 10, 1902.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILWAY 4 PER CENT. SERIAL DEBENTURE BONDS.

Syndicate allotment of $500,000 from J. P. Morgan & Co. to James H. Hyde and Associates. J. P. Morgan & Co. purchased these bonds from the railway at 94½ and accrued interest. The total profit on this syndicate was $11,422, divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$100,000	$2,284.40
James H. Hyde	100,000	2,284.40
George H. Squire	100,000	2,284.40
Louis Fitzgerald	100,000	2,284.40
*W. H. McIntyre	100,000	2,284.40
		$11,422.00

*Not a member of Executive or Finance Committee.

On January 13, 1902, at a meeting of the executive committee at which were present Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Jordan, Squire, Snyder, and Alexander, the committee left with the President, with power, the matter of purchasing $1,000,000 of these bonds. The vote was unanimous.

On January 15, 1902, at a meeting attended by Messrs. Wheelock, Jordan, Squire, Alexander, and Hyde, the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds, debentures "D," "E," "F," and "G," at 98½ and interest to 97 and interest was reported to the committee. (Purchased January 16, 1902.)

On January 22, 1902, at a meeting attended by Messrs. Fitzgerald, Wheelock, Jordan, Squire, Snyder, Alexander, and Hyde, the committee recommended the sale of $1,000,000 of these bonds, price and time to be left to the discretion of Mr. Squire.

On April 10, 1905, at a meeting attended by Messrs. Depew, Snyder, Deming, Krech, Frick, Alexander, Hyde, Tarbell, Wilson, McIntyre, and Jordan, the committee recommended the sale of $250,000 Series "D" at 100⅛ and interest.

On April 12, 1905, at a meeting attended by Messrs. Depew, Snyder, Deming, Krech, Frick, Alexander, Hyde, Tarbell, Wilson, McIntyre, and Jordan, the committee approved of the sale of $250,000 Series "D" at 100⅛ and interest, which were sold on April 11, 1905.

The checks in payment of profits in this syndicate were sent out by Mr. George H. Squire, and not through my check book.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) JAMES H. HYDE.

H. C. FRICK, Esq., Chairman."

Alexander's Charges Against Hyde.

On May 2, 1905, Mr. James W. Alexander responded by letter to the committee's specific request for a statement of facts within his knowledge "showing or tending to show malfeasance or nonfeasance on the part of any director or high official of the Equitable Society," in which letter he states:

"(1.) Speaking of Mr. Hyde, I proceeded in my statement to the committee of twelve to say that he has committed the society to transactions, positions, relations, and agreements without prior consultation with the President or other officers or with the committees, calling the matter to their attention only after the society had been placed in positions from which it was difficult, if not impossible, to recede.

For example, I mention the purchase of some $700,000 par value of bonds of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company; the purchase of 1,000 shares of the stock of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans; the purchase of some $1,700,000 of the preferred stock of the Union Pacific Railroad. None of these transactions was submitted beforehand to the executive committee.

Your committee should note, in connection with these particular transactions, first, as to the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad bonds, that Mr. Hyde is one of the vice-presidents of that company, and heavily interested in it; second, as to the Union Pacific preferred stock, that at the direction of Mr. Hyde it was entered in the books and statement of the society for January 1, 1904, as a "syndicate" holding. These purchases were made without prior consideration by the executive committee, and without my knowledge. I am informed that Mr. Hyde personally was a member of the syndicate. Upon inquiry since made, I am satisfied that this stock held by the Equitable is the proportionate amount of stock subscribed for under the syndicate agreement by Mr. Hyde individually; that one of the conditions of the agreement was that the stock shall not be sold by the individual subscribers for a period of years or some provision to that effect. This particular transaction evidences two things—the improper assumption of authority to commit the Equitable to large transactions without proper consultation and supervision, and the making of the Equitable to all practical purposes a party to an agreement such as, in my opinion, it is not justified in becoming a party to by reason of the fact that the agreement is speculative and binds the society to its conditions, which may not only become onerous, but damaging to its interests, and which lies entirely outside of the pale of permissible transactions for an insurance company.

(2.) Not only does he (Mr. Hyde) thus disregard the established checks upon improvidence and indiscretion on the part of any individual officer, but he undermines the president's authority behind his back, and admonishes officers and subordinates, and notifies people dealing with the society to have their transactions with himself, stating that the president's wishes, action, and judgment in any matter may be ignored.

Many instances of this could be given. Mr. McIntyre, who is regarded as the personal representative and spokesman of the Vice President, has not only carried out transactions without their submission to the President, but, on being questioned as to the President's attitude or approval of such transactions, has in repeated instances expressly stated, in answer to such inquiries, that it made no difference. In as important a transaction as the proposed merger of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Equitable Trust Company, which was under serious consideration some months ago, and which has

tainment, and in making this very liberal use of the funds of the society, was kept secret from me until two years and a half had elapsed since the date of the dinner.

The name of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was not mentioned at the dinner, nor was anything said or done in connection therewith from which any clue could have been derived as to the advertising purpose of the dinner. I may add that it would have been a most improper and injurious method of advertising the Equitable if its name had ever been connected with it.

Vice Presidents' Salaries.

I desire to call the committee's attention also to the fact, only recently discovered by me, that Mr. Hyde has procured the payment to him by the Mercantile Trust Company of an annual salary of $12,500. He is the nominal vice-president of the company, gives but slight attention to it, and was elected such by reason of his official position in the Equitable and by reason further of the Equitable's large interests as a stockholder in the company. Mr. Hyde is also Vice President of the Equitable Trust Company, and I only recently discovered that he has been for some time in receipt of an annual salary of $10,000 from this company. He is also Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, from which he receives an annual salary of $2,500. I think the committee should ascertain whether there are other companies from which Mr. Hyde is in receipt of salaries. The salaries paid to him by the Equitable Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company are full pay for an active and experienced Vice President, giving his whole time to his duties. Mr. Hyde has no right to accept a position which necessitates the withdrawal of any of his time or attention from his duties as the Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He procured his election, to the Vice Presidency of the Equitable Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company without consultation with me, or the Executive Committee, of the Board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and chiefly by reason of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's large holdings of the stock of said companies.

Under the committee's requisition of April 8, there will be supplied to it a record showing the salaries paid by the Equitable Life Assurance Society to the various employes identified with Mr. Hyde. I am informed that there are carried upon the society's pay-roll a number of persons who render no service to the society, but whose time is completely taken up in the performance of personal services to Mr. Hyde. I shall furnish additional details as soon as possible on this subject.

I find that Mr. Hyde has drawn for sundry expenses (from the society since January 1, 1900, a sum approximating $75,000. These sums are variously charged as traveling expenses, sundry expenses, and entertainment expenses. But very little could be justified on the score of traveling expenses, as Mr. Hyde's duties are in no wise connected with the agency side of the society's business, and I respectfully refer the subject to the committee's examination, as the withdrawals under these headings are obviously excessive.

I also have discovered from recent examinations that Mr. Hyde has arbitrarily raised the salary of certain of the society's employes without consultation with me, or with any committee, and without any semblance of authority to do so. I instance the recent increase of Mr. McIntyre's salary from $25,000 to $30,000, upon Mr. Hyde's personal direction; the salary of Mr. Charles F. Williamson, his personal secretary, from $5,000 to $7,200; the increase of the salary of Mr. W. B. Bramwell from $6,000 to $7,500.

(6.) I further stated:

"Mr. Hyde [Mr. Hyde] has often been remonstrated with, and has at times made promises of more careful consideration of the duties of his relations to the society. But these promises are soon forgotten, and his mistakes have become more and more frequent and aggravated."

I deem it unnecessary to particularize under this specification beyond its assertion.

(9.) I further stated:

"His connection with the society has become an argument used against the Equitable by its competitors and against which the society's agents confess themselves unable to make satisfactory headway."

I believe this to be one of the most important specifications which I made in my statement to the committee of twelve. A great amount of evidence can be submitted under this heading. For years the society has been in receipt of protests that have come in increasing frequency and number, from the agents as to the difficulties they experience by virtue of Mr. Hyde's relations to the society as an officer. The agents of the society have been making apologies, explanations, and denials for years. They are men of independent position, thoroughly versed in life insurance, and attached to the Equitable and to its traditions, at one time exceedingly friendly, even partial, to Mr. Hyde. The society is a public institution, dependent upon public confidence for its success and growth. The work of the agents is to persuade the public against the competing claims and pretensions of every other life insurance company, that the Equitable contract is the safest and best.

I transmit the foregoing material to you without much thought of arrangement or method of presentation. Other matters which I do not now allude to will be brought to your notice in authentic form through the reports from the departments called for under your requisition of April 8. From time to time as such reports are submitted to me I will see that any comment or explanation needed to clarify them is made, and I shall also supplement this communication as soon as I can procure the necessary data, with a more formal and complete reply to the request contained in your letter of April 8. The matters herein stated, however, are numerous, and, in my judgment, important.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES W. ALEXANDER.

The committee, upon the receipt of these communications from Mr. Hyde, notified all of the persons named by Mr. Hyde as members of the syndicates whose operations he detailed, and invited their respective statements relative thereto. So far as responses were received they are filed herewith.

The committee also made the following requests for information from Mr. James W. Alexander:

"The committee has instructed me to inquire of you especially in regard to the allegation that Mr. James H. Hyde, First Vice President of the society, had from time to time purchased, without proper authorization, securities for the society; when this practice upon his part first came to your knowledge; and what steps, if any, you took to bring this alleged practice of Mr. Hyde to the attention of the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, or the Board of Directors of the society.

"The committee also especially desires to know when you were first informed of the fact that securities belonging to the society were held in the name of James H. Hyde and were utilized by him for the purpose mentioned in your letter, and what steps, if any, you took to bring this matter to the attention of the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee, or the Board of Directors.

"This inquiry is intended to extend to each case specified by you in your letter of May 2, 1905.

"The committee would likewise have you explain the process by which the society's funds were drawn from its treasury to pay for securities whose purchase had not been previously authorized, and also whether the securities of the society standing in the name of Mr. Hyde, to which you refer, were originally issued in his name or transferred to him subsequent to their purchase, and if transferred, by whom.

"The committee will thank you to inform it how, under the charter and by-laws of the society, investments are authorized for the society, and what officers are the proper officers to conduct the negotiations and see that the society receives the thing which it purchases. Also, whether the practice of the society is the legal rule governing such matters has been deviated from by others than Mr. Hyde, and, if so, by whom. In a recent communication received from Mr. Hyde he states that you were a member of various syndicates whose operations were conducted under the name of "James H. Hyde and Associates," and that you participated in the distribution of the profits of those syndicates to the extent named in Mr. Hyde's communication, a copy of which, in so far as it bears upon this subject, I herewith inclose you.

"Very respectfully,

"H. C. FRICK, Chairman."

Find Alexander Guilty of Neglect.

To this communication the committee received a reply from Mr. Alexander, dated the 18th of May, 1905, a copy of which is filed herewith. In this reply Mr. Alexander does not claim to have brought the irregularities of Mr. Hyde to the attention of either the Finance Committee, the Executive Committee, or the Board of Directors, at any time previous to the 8th of February, 1905, and then only in connection with his argument to the special committee of twelve in respect to the mutualization of the society, wherein, as he says, he referred "in general terms to the transactions above described, further details as to which were given in my letter to you of the 22 instant," meaning the 22 of May, 1905. Mr. Alexander's explanation of this failure to bring these alleged irregularities of Mr. Hyde to the attention of the proper authorities in the society is that he was not aware of them until January, 1905. In view of the grave duties and responsibilities and large powers cast upon the President of the society by its by-laws, to which the committee has referred at length in a previous portion of this report, this explanation, in the committee's opinion, convicts Mr. Alexander of gross neglect of his duties to the society. Transactions of such magnitude, and so numerous, and extending over such a long period of time, and affecting so many of the society's holdings of securities in so many corporations, could not have escaped the knowledge of a President who was giving to the affairs of the society such attention as is contemplated by his acceptance of the office with the powers which it carries with it.

We will first consider the "James H. Hyde and Associates" syndicates.

The syndicate known as "James H. Hyde and Associates" was not a permanent association, but changed its personnel frequently.

As shown in his letter, Hyde and Associates conducted a considerable number of transactions. In nine of them the Equitable Society became the purchaser of some or all of the securities involved.

In these nine transactions, securities to the par value of $9,300,000 were handled. The total profit to the syndicate in the nine operations was $204,504.39.

In two of these nine transactions the Equitable Society was a party in the syndicate, participating in the profits. The total profits of these two transactions were $49,059.41, of which the society received $18,307.26, which amount was exactly three times the amount received by the next largest participant.

Of the total profits of $204,504.39, $167,141.50 was received by eight individuals who were directors in the society, and six of them members of the Executive and Finance Committees.

In the case of one purchase of syndicate securities the society was guaranteed to be given the benefit of any decline in prices during the life of the syndicate. In furtherance of this guarantee, the society received a rebate of $30,000, and subsequently sold the securities at a profit of $71,882. The syndicate's profit on the transaction was $11,930.55.

In one case, in which the syndicate profit was $30,210.38, the society now holds the securities purchased, which at present quotations show a loss of about $60,000.

In all other cases the society has either made a profit, or could make a profit by selling the securities at the present market.

The net result to the society of the purchase of these syndicate securities has been a very considerable profit. If the society had acquired the securities by taking allotments in the original underwritings to which the Hyde syndicate was a party, it would have made larger profits. The profits would have been greater by $186,107.13.

Or if the society's Directors who figured in the syndicate had acted solely for the society, the society's profit would have been $167,741.50 greater than it was.

It is elementary that a corporation is a trustee for its stockholders, the funds and other property held in the name of the corporation constituting the trust estate, and where the business conducted is that of insurance the corporation is also a trustee for the policy holders. At least this is so in the case of mutual insurance or insurance "conducted on the mutual plan." But a corporation must act through natural persons, and, therefore, those who exercise the corporate powers—the officers and Directors—necessarily assume the character of trustees. Now Messrs. Alexander and Hyde are the chief executive officers as well as Directors of the Equitable Society. They are also members of its Executive and Finance Committees, which have charge of the investment of the society's funds. With respect to the funds and other property of the society they are, therefore, in the highest sense fiduciaries and are governed by the principles of the law of trusts, which are not less strict—in some instances stricter—than the moral code itself. One of the most fundamental of these principles is that a trustee shall not profit at the expense of the trust estate. Another, closely connected with that just mentioned, is that a trustee shall not enter into any relations with the trust estate in which his interests and those of the estate may conflict, as, for example, the relation of buyer and seller.

In his letter to the committee dated April 27, 1905, Mr. Hyde admits that he, together with Mr. James W. Alexander and the other officers named by him, was a member of a syndicate known as "James H. Hyde and Associates," which, in seven different instances, was a member of underwriting syndicates which sold the securities underwritten to the Equitable Society at an advance in prices which yielded Mr. Hyde and his associates, as participants in the underwriting syndicate, in the aggregate, a profit of $155,444.98. These sales were made almost immediately after the allotment to the Hyde syndicate of its share of the underwritten securities; in one case only three days intervened.

Say Officers Betrayed Trust.

In this course of dealing with a corporation which they were serving in positions of the highest trust and delicacy those officials were guilty of a breach of propriety and a serious breach of trust, which, so far as the principle of the thing is concerned, is not mitigated by the fact that the society has lost nothing by the transactions, but is the gainer by reason of the subsequent increase in the market value of the securities which it purchased.

The committee has been advised by Mr. Hyde that he has deposited with the Cashier of the society his check for $61,446.92, the amount of his share of the profits on the aforementioned transactions, with the request that the board decide whether those profits rightfully belong to himself or to the society. The committee recommends that the board inform Mr. Hyde that, in its opinion, those profits were obtained in violation of the rights of the society and that therefore he is indebted to the society in an amount equal to the profits in question, and that his check for that amount will be placed to the credit of the society.

The committee finds as a fact that the syndicate operations were conducted as described in Mr. Hyde's letter of April 27 for the benefit of the persons, and in the proportions, therein named, and that said persons received the respective amounts detailed by Mr. Hyde, and that such of them who were directors and members of the executive committee at the time the purchases of said securities were authorized, are likewise indebted to the society in such amounts with interest.

Since reaching the conclusions stated above the committee has received from Mr. James H. Hyde a letter of May 11, 1905 (attached to this report), in which he argues, from his view of the facts and the law as he is advised, that he and his associates in the syndicate known as "James H. Hyde and Associates," were safely within the law and proprieties in conducting the syndicate operations above referred to, which communication the committee has carefully examined and fully considered and finds nothing therein to warrant it in changing the opinion expressed above.

In order to justly condemn such transactions it is not necessary that it should be shown that the securities so purchased were undesirable investments; or that the transactions were unfair to the society, nor that the directors who made the purchases were actuated by unworthy motives, as experience proves that real motives often elude the most searching investigation. Unqualified fidelity of an officer to his trust is required, and to secure this the law will not permit him to occupy a situation in which he *may be* tempted by his private interest to sacrifice his principal.

Of the nine members of the executive committee which purchased securities for the society, six (including the president and vice-president in every case) were members of the "Hyde and Associates" syndicate in one or more of the transactions detailed where the society purchased securities at an advance from the banking houses which allotted a share of the underwriting and a share of the profit to the Hyde syndicate.

Mr. Hyde, in defense of the practice, says:

"It is the custom of the banking house to divide up the risk by securing a large number of underwriters of the risk, each underwriter in effect guaranteeing the sale to a limited extent, and, in compensation for the risk which he assumes, receiving a proportion of the profits which will come to the banking house in case the sale is successful."

The connection between this guarantee of the sale, which implies finding a customer, the accumption of the risk of finding a customer, the profits received as compensation for that risk, and the fact that the society was the customer is too obvious for further comment.

Puts Blame on Hyde and Others, Too.

These charges constitute a serious arraignment of Mr. Hyde. They involve his personal and official integrity, and they allege a condition of affairs in the management of the society that is in utter defiance of all the safeguards provided by its charter, its by-laws, the general rules of law, and sound business practices. So open, flagrant, obvious, persistent, and dangerous are the practices of which Mr. Hyde is accused, that the establishment of their truth convicts of equal guilt all who were cognizant of their existence, and failed promptly to set about their correction.

If Mr. Hyde involved the society in transactions of magnitude without legal authority, if he prevented the President or other officers of the society form participating in the consideration and disposition of matters in respect to which they owed a duty to the society under its charter and by-laws, if he attempted to break down the authority of his superior officers, if he committed the society upon his own responsibility to important transactions such as the purchase of securities, if he secured his election as a director to represent the interest of the society, if, without authority of the society, he has taken in his own name large amounts of its securities, if, without the society's consent, he has assumed any relations to other organizations that are incompatible with his position as an officer of the society, or the attention to which withdraws his services from the society, if he has used the society's funds improperly for the payment of his own personal expenses or to gratify his own personal tastes or vanity, and if he has combined with others to make secret profits out of transactions with the society through syndicates or otherwise, or, in short, if he is guilty of one-half of what is charged against him in Mr. Alexander's letter of May 2, 1905, he has shown his entire disqualification for the important and responsible office which he occupies.

Upon the other hand, it is equally true that any one holding a position of trust in the society who had knodledge of any one or all of these practices is culpable in neglecting or failing promptly to disclose his knowledge thereof to the board of directors.

It is important to inquire when, how, for what purpose, and by whom the accusations against Mr. Hyde were first brought to the attention of the Board of Directors.

As it is pointed out at the beginning of this report, the first accusation made against Mr. Hyde is contained in the supplemental petition to the Board of Directors requesting the mutualization of the company, dated Feb. 7, 1905, and signed by James W. Alexander, President; Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President; George T. Wilson, Third Vice President; William Alexander, Secretary, and thirty-five other officers of the society. This accusation was in the following language: "We also deem it proper to add that, in our opinion, after the most careful and anxious consideration of the subject, the re-election of Mr. Hyde as Vice President and Acting President in the absence of the President, with all the powers he has exercised, would be most prejudicial to the welfare and progress of the society and the conservation of the trust funds held for the benefit of our policy holders." Mr. Hyde's prominence in various ways and his acts as Vice President are such as tend to provoke criticism of the society, to create misgivings as to the conservatism of its management, and to injure its business as an institution which has been uniformly held out to the public as conducted solely on the mutual plan for the benefit and protection of its policy holders."

Although dated February 7, 1905, the day before the annual meeting for the election of Directors and officers of the society, this supplemental petition was not presented to the Board of Directors until February 8, at the annual meeting. It will be observed that this accusation against Mr. Hyde is couched in the most general language, and the board is urged not to re-elect Mr. Hyde as Vice President solely for the reason that his re-election "with all the powers he has exercised (not abused) would be most prejudicial to the welfare and progress of the society," and because "Mr. Hyde's prominence in various ways and his acts as Vice President are such as tend to provoke criticism of the society and to create misgivings as to the conservatism (not honesty or regularity) of its management." There is not even an intimation in the objection to Mr. Hyde's re-election presented upon the day of the election of any of the serious matters that are set forth in Mr. Alexander's letter of May 2, 1905. The election of Directors and officers did not take place on the 8th of February, but was deferred until the 16th of February, at which time the board had before it Mr. Alexander's communication of Feb. 15, wherein, after setting forth his arguments in favor of the mutualization of the society, he makes more extended charges against Mr. Hyde for the purpose of advancing his argument for mutualization, and we suppose likewise for the purpose of defeating Mr. Hyde for re-election as Vice President. A perusal of this communication of Mr. Alexander will likewise disclose that it is couched in the most general terms and does not charge Mr. Hyde with any specific wrongdoing, although Mr. Alexander had at that time the knowledge upon which he based his belief that Mr. Hyde had been guilty of the specific acts with whic hhe charged him in his letter of May 2. That Mr. Alexander made these charges against Mr. Hyde for the purpose of advancing his proposed scheme of mutualization seems clear from these two facts: first, that at the meeting on Feb. 16, a scheme of mutualization was agreed upon and second, that at this meeting, Feb. 16 Mr. Hyde was re-elected First Vice President, Mr. Alexander voting for him.

Now, what are the facts concerning Mr. Alexander's knowledge of the gravest of his charges against Mr. Hyde, which he certainly should have fully disclosed to the Directors in order to prevent Mr. Hyde's re-election? Referring to a letter written by Mr. Alexander on April 17, 1905, to the Chairman of this committee, which is a reply to a published letter of Mr. Hyde addressed to the Chairman of this committee, under date of April 15, 1905, in which Mr. Hyde sets out his connection with the syndicate of James H. Hyde and Associates, and accused Mr. Alexander of being a member of said syndicate also, Mr. Alexander states, after denying that he knowingly participated in the profits of any syndicate formed for the purpose of underwriting bonds or securities of which the society was to become a purchaser," that "early in January (1905) Mr. Hyde delivered to me two checks aggregating $40,000 which he stated were profits from my alloted participations in certain syndicates which I found upon a prompt investigation had underwritten securities to be sold concurrently to the society." Mr. Alexander then adds: "This was before any controversy had arisen in the society," and that he turned the amount of this check over to the society's cashier "solely on my own judgment as to the propriety of the transaction." From this letter there can be no question about either of these propositions. First, that early in January, 1905, and before any controversy had arisen in the society, Mr. Alexander knew, or believed that he knew, as a result of his own investigation, that Mr. Hyde was in a syndicate to underwrite securities to be sold concurrently to the society. Second, that the profits upon such securities so sold to the society were very large, as Mr. Alexander's alloted share amounted to $40,000. Third, that Mr. Alexander's conscience and judgment disapproved the transaction. That is to say, Mr. Alexander knew, or thought he knew, long before the annual election, of the grossest sort of breach of duty upon the part of Mr. Hyde, and though protesting against the re-election of Mr. Hyde for reasons of his own, bearing upon the proposed change in the constitution of the society, he failed to disclose to the board of directors this breach of duty, which would have been a sufficient reason for not re-electing Mr. Hyde.

The committee deems it unnecessary to enter the same detail in respect to the other irregularities charged against Mr. Hyde by Mr. Alexander. Mr. Alexander's duty of disclosure was the same in each case. The charges all have reference to matters occurring before the annual election of which Mr. Alexander had, or should have had, knowledge.

Upon Mr. Alexander's own statement of the misdoings of Mr. Hyde the committee finds that Mr. Alexander was culpably negligent in acquiescing in them for so long a period and in not bringing them to the attention of the Board of Directors at such time and in such a way as to enable the Directors to consider them in connection with the exercise of their responsible duty of electing the officers of the society.

Say Alexander Encouraged Hyde.

Not only has Mr. Alexander concealed from the Directors the irregularities of Mr. Hyde, of which he was cognizant and of which he now complains, but Mr. Alexander openly encouraged them. In so important a matter as aiding in the proper conduct of the examination that the by-laws of the society provided the fiscal or examining committee should make of "the accounts and assets of the society at the close of each fiscal year," Mr. Alexander openly advised Mr. Hyde while he was entirely under his tutelage that this might, and should, be ignored.

Nov. 14, 1904, Mr. Alexander wrote to Mr. Hyde:

"I don't know just when Willie is to return, but I suggest, with your concurrence, that he be charged with the responsibility of steering the fiscal committee when it meets. We have two new members on it, and it is just as well that they should all be under reasonable observation. Let him remember that the only duty of this fiscal committee is to prove our annual statement.

"It is not its province to go into the management of the company, or to express opinions about methods. When it comes to proving what we call our 'Leger Balances,' it [illegible] that the Chairman of [illegible] (Mr. Whitney) should [illegible] comparisons and the committee [illegible] report. I shall cross this off my [illegible]ndum, and you can, if you like, [illegible] to Willie on his arrival, unless you have some other views."

From letters of Mr. Alexander to Mr. Hyde which the committee has examined, the committee finds that he flattered and encouraged Mr. Hyde in methods wholly vicious and tending to autocracy in the administration of the society's affairs.

The committee also finds that so far as Mr. Alexander's charge against Mr. Hyde is true, namely, "that he has displayed a strong personal ambition and an inordinate and unsafe love of prominence, a great responsiveness to flattery, a pliancy in the hands of persons whose interests are not necessarily parallel to those of the policyholders of the society," that Mr. Alexander is largely responsible.

The committee finds that many of the charges of Mr. Alexander against Mr. Hyde are true, or measurably true.

Censure for Hyde.

The evidence submitted satisfies the committee,

(1.) That Mr. Hyde has habitually involved the society in transactions, especially of purchase of securities, which were of great magnitude without the previously obtained authority of the Executive Committee.

(2.) That he carries large amounts of stock belonging to the society in his own name without there appearing any minute of any act of Directors or committee authorizing it.

(3.) That he has used the funds of the society to pay for certainly one social entertainment given in his name and the name of one other Director of the society.

(4.) That he has shared in the profits made in banking syndicates in effecting sales of securities to the society at a time when he was a member of the committee which made the purchase, he frequently voting for the same.

(5.) That he has been guilty of other acts which were irregular and not in compliance with the society's law or with sound business practices.

The committee has fully considered Mr. Hyde's explanations of these charges. In the main he seeks to exonerate himself by pleading the custom of the society, the participation of others, the return of money improperly acquired or used, and the beneficial results to the society. As it is the function of this committee to determine what is wrong in the society's management, Mr. Hyde's arguments cannot avail. The practices he has pursued are wrong. The fact that others have pursued them or acquiesced in them only convicts them of equal guilt.

At no time since the early days of the society has there been the sufficient number of persons who were qualified, in respect of the absolute ownership of the number of shares each, to make up a board of fifty-two persons. It appears that almost from the beginning shares were transferred to a large number of gentlemen for the purpose of qualifying them to act as directors, in order that the board should consist of fifty-two persons as required by the charter.

It also appears that of the present board forty persons have had shares transferred to them for the purpose of enabling them to act as Directors, the real ownership of the shares remaining in the Trustees of the estate of Henry B. Hyde, deceased, or others. Of these forty persons, twenty-two were thus qualified during the lifetime of Henry B. Hyde. Some of them have served under such qualification for more than thirty-three years. Of the remaining number eighteen were nominated by the Trustees of the stock of the late Henry B. Hyde, and qualified by the latter, transferring to each of the former not less than five shares of stock, the real ownership of which remains in said Trustees.

Whether or not this method of qualifying Directors satisfies the requirements of the law the committee does not undertake to decide. There seems to be authority indicating that it does. There seems to be authority indicating that it does not. However this may be, there can be no doubt that the Directors of the society, qualified as indicated, are in fact its Directors, and as such are as much responsible for the proper administration of its affairs as though there were no question as to the title of their shares.

An inspection of the society's books discloses that at this time there are not more than twenty-five male persons qualified to be Directors by reason of the absolute ownership of five shares of stock.

It is the opinion of the committee that such change should be made in the charter of the society as will enable it to secure a Board of Directors as to whose title to their office no question can be made.

FUNCTIONS EXERCISED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AS DISCLOSED BY THEIR MINUTES.

The minutes of the Board of Directors have been read through commencing with the minutes of the meeting held October 27, 1897, and coming down to those of the meeting immediately preceding the annual meeting held in February, 1905.

The proceedings of these meetings are purely formal. They consist of the election of officers and committees, the declaring of dividends on capital stock, the reading of eulogies on deceased Directors, and the election of other men to fill the vacancies so caused.

The Directors have also, at various times, made amendments to the by-laws, all of which amendments are incorporated in the printed copy of the by-laws now in use. At each annual meeting the Directors ratify and approve the acts of all committees and officers. At each quarterly, as well as annual, meeting the President submits a report, which is declared adopted.

The minutes taken together indicate very clearly that exercise of power by the board is purely formal, and that the real management of the society had been delegated by the board to the various committees.

The reports of the President which are submitted to the board consist entirely of financial statements showing the society's assets and liabilities, amount of insurance written, &c. These reports contain no comment of any kind, and are spread on the minutes as presented.

By a somewhat peculiar provision of the society's by-laws, the Executive Committee is a subordinate body to the Finance Committee, the acts of the former coming before the latter for its final judgment.

The only conceivable reason for the existence of these two committees is that the society might have the benefit of the judgment of two separate bodies, and that each might serve as a check upon the other.

In creating these two committees, the board has, however, composed them of exactly the same individuals—the only exception being that the Finance Committee has one member who is not a member of the Executive Committee.

Because of this act of the board the effective check each upon the other of the two committes is wholly lost. A number of gentlemen meet and do certain acts as the Executive Committee. They adjourn and immediately reconvene as the Finance Committee, and approve the acts of themselves while in session as the Executive Committee.

In each committee the principal officers of the society are members. Naturally they are the most active members of the committee. Other members of the committees are officers of the "allied concerns." Those who might be called the "lay" members are, with the one exception noted above, the same on both committees.

The final result of all this is that the supreme authority of the board has been, in effect, turned over wholly to the executive officers of the society. At best, the advantage expected from the watchfulness of two distinct bodies is entirely lost.

For permitting this condition, the board is responsible; and these committees should be reorganized.

The Minutes Deficient.

The committee has read all the minutes of the executive committee from May, 1908, to date. Nine-tenths of these minutes consist simply of the statement of those who are present, together with the following:

"The minutes of the last previous meeting were read and confirmed, and all transactions completed since that date were reported and approved."

The only acts of the executive committee, aside from the formal statement above made, consist of periodical resolutions covering dividends to policyholders. There are perhaps half a dozen resolutions authorizing the appointment of general agents, or the purchase or sale of important pieces of real estate.

There are no resolutions whatever bearing on the salaries of officers or others, the closest approach of this being a resolution advising the directors to grant pensions to two retiring medical directors.

In addition to the formal minutes of the committee, there is a large amount of what are called "memoranda minutes." These are typewritten sheets containing a list of securities bought and sold, and it is assumed that in each case the executive committee approved of such transaction.

The executive committee appoints a subcommittee of two to adjust salaries. There are no minutes covering the report of such sub-committee, but it is verbally stated that the sub-committee gave direct instructions to the controller as to the rates of salaries to be paid. The sub-committee fixed salaries of higher executive officers only—those of subordinates being arranged by their chiefs.

The last sub-committee on salaries of which there is a record on the minutes (December, 1902) was composed of two persons, one of whom receives a salary from the society, and the other a salary from an institution in which the society is largely interested.

There are, in 1905, thirteen (13) executive officers in the society who held the same position in 1900.

In 1900 these thirteen officers received salaries aggregating $297,600. In 1905 the same officers received salaries aggregating $448,500, an increase of $150,900, or 51 per cent.

Of the thirteen officers, three have received no increase in salary since 1900. Deducting these, the average rate of increase to the other ten has been 61 per cent. The salaries of six of the thirteen show an average increase of 86 per cent.

The salary of the Vice President, which was $30,000 in 1900 and 1901, was advanced to $75,000 in 1902, and to $100,000 in 1903. The rapidity of these increases is not only unusual, but there can be no warrant for them through any question of ability to retain the officer's services at lower rates of compensation.

At the time the Vice President received a salary of $30,000 he was twenty-four years of age. When his salary was increased to $75,000 he was twenty-six, and when it was again increased to $100,000 he was twenty-seven years old. These facts indicate that the experience of the officer in question could hardly have been considered a factor in the estimation of the value of his services.

It is found that the Vice President of the society, in addition to holding the presumably purely honorary position of Director in over forty corporations, is Vice President of three companies from which he receives salaries aggregating $27,000.

The salaries received by the Vice President from sources other than the society itself are as follows:

From the Equitable Trust Co., New York	$12,000.00
From the Mercantile Trust Co., New York	12,500.00
From the Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia	2,500.00
Total	$27,000.00

The society owns 44 per cent. of the capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company, 64 per cent. of the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company, and 35 per cent. of the stock of the Commercial Trust Company. In this way the society indirectly contributes to the Vice President $14,155 a year, in addition to his direct salary of $100,000.

The way in which the Directors, through their Executive Committee, and that committee, through its sub-committee, have increased the salaries of the principal officers of the society, quite naturally does not, in its effect, end there. An examination of the office pay rolls shows that the treatment received by each officer from the board is generally reflected in the treatment accorded by him to his subordinates.

In those departments of which the heads have received no increase in salaries, the salaries of the working force have remained constant, or have shown such slight increases as appear to have been no more than consistent with the general tendency of salaries in all industries.

On the other hand, those officers who have themselves been rapidly advanced have quite generally seen that their subordinates shared in their prosperity—at the society's expense.

In the Vice President's office, four employes who received in the aggregate $5,440 in 1900, receive $13,900 in 1905, an increase of 155 per cent.

In the Second Vice President's office, six employes who received $10,720 in 1900 receive $24,840 in 1905, an increase of 132 per cent.

The total salaries paid to employes of the President's office have increased 48 per cent. since 1900; of the Vice President's office, 134 per cent., and of the Second Vice President's office 126 per cent.

The total office pay roll of the society increased from $770,282 in 1900 to $1,177,501 in 1904, or 53 per cent. As compared with this, the total income of the society increased but 36 per cent. from 1900 to 1904.

It would be futile to extend these comparisons so as to cover individual cases. There are many instances of employes who, while now occupying the same position as in 1900, are receiving salaries ranging from 100 per cent. to 200 per cent. (and in some cases more) higher than in 1900. Taken specifically and collectively, the impression is unavoidably created that in the general adjustment of salaries the welfare of the individual employe has been made paramount to that of the society.

These statements are illustrated by the following tables:

ILLUSTRATION OF SALARY INCREASES IN INDIVIDUAL CASES.

Name and Employment.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	Per Cent. of Inc. Since 1900.
L. V. Depuy, Vice Pres. office	$1,500	$1,820	$3,000	$3,600	$4,800	$4,200	184.0
C. Williamson, Vice Pres. office	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	7,200	7,200	140.0
Anna L. Amendt, 2d V. P. office	4,200	7,200	7,200	10,000	10,000	12,000	185.7
H. L. Gorham, 2d V. P. office	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,500	3,000	150.0
W. E. Johnson, 2d V. P. office	3,000	3,600	3,600	3,600	5,000	6,000	100.0
Henry Greaves, finance dept.	720	840	1,200	1,560	2,100	2,500	247.2
John Gilchrist, security dept.	2,000	2,250	3,000	3,500	6,000	6,000	200.0
D. N. Junk, cashier dept.	2,500	2,750	3,000	3,250	3,600	4,500	80.0
N. Thos. collection dept.	1,500	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,750	3,150	111.5
G. F. Brophy, renewal, etc., dept.	6,000	7,500	7,500	7,500	9,000	9,000	50.0
J. F. McGuinness, purchas. dept.	2,400	2,600	2,850	3,250	3,600	5,000	108.3
F. F. Edwards, advertising dept.	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	100.0
Total	$80,880	$38,160	$45,650	$51,700	$62,050	$69,150	128.9

SALARIES OF EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

Name and Title.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
J. W. Alexander, President	$75,000	$75,000	$75,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
James H. Hyde, Vice President	30,000	30,000	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
G. E. Tarbell, Second Vice President	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
G. T. Wilson, Third Vice President	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
T. H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President	10,000	12,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000
W. Alexander, Secretary	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
J. G. Van Cise, actuary	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500
T. D. Jordan, controller	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
F. W. Jackson, auditor	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,500	12,500
M. Murray, cashier	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000
R. G. Hann, associate actuary	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500
A. W. Maine, associate auditor	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Samuel Frost, recorder	2,900	2,900	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Total	$297,900	$314,900	$374,000	$433,000	$435,500	$448,500

Advances to Agents.

The society's agents are employed under contracts which provide that they are to receive as commissions certain percentages of the first premiums on policies placed by them, and certain other percentages of renewal premiums for a stipulated number of years.

Under the tenth by-law of the society, the supervision of the agencies is vested in the Second and Third Vice Presidents, under the direction and instructions of its President. As a fact, the society's dealings with its domestic agents have been mainly through the Second Vice President.

The typical agent's contract allows him 50 per cent. of the first year's premiums, 20 per cent. of the second, 7½ per cent. of the third, 15 per cent. of the fourth, and 7½ per cent. of subsequent premiums up to and including the tenth. No commissions are earned nor are payable until the premiums have been actually received by the society.

Circumstances frequently arise which make it desirable from the agent's standpoint that he be permitted to anticipate or draw against his future or unearned commissions. All life insurance companies have to a greater or less extent been in the habit of advancing money to their agents, taking as security for the sums advanced an assignment from the agent of his future commissions.

As the agent's renewal commissions are a contractural stipulation on the part of the society, loans to him which are secured by an assignment of those commissions are apparently safe, if the extent of the loan is always less than the total of the agent's future commissions.

In calculating the amount of future commissions, the uncertain factor is the unknown percentage of existing policies which may be allowed to lapse in future; for, after a policy has lapsed, no more commissions can accrue upon it. From past experience the probable percentage of lapses in individual agencies can be predicted with reasonable accuracy, but no such estimates can guard against such disturbing influences as a change in the character of persons insured, though changes in the personnel of the soliciting agents, or against an increase in the proportion of lapses resulting from great financial depression, or against an increased ratio of lapses resulting from a sudden popular distrust of the society or its methods of conducting business.

While the practice of making advances to agents has been almost universal, such advances have never been recognized as assets by the insurance department, and there has been a very general inclination on the part of most companies to cause the practice and to close out these accounts as rapidly as possible.

On December 31, 1904, the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company had outstanding in advances to agents the sum of $70,419.77; the Northwestern Mutual had outstanding $17,091.02, and the Connecticut Mutual carried but $658.34 in this account. The Northwestern in its reports says: "It has been the policy of the company for some years to make no advances or commute commissions for agency purposes."

Up to November, 1894, the Equitable Society had made advances to its agents to the extent, then outstanding, of $2,809,000. The insurance commissioners of New York, Massachusetts, and other States, refused to admit these loans as assets, and in order that so large a sum might not be excluded from the society's statements, the larger portion of the loan was sold, on the date named, to banks or trust companies the security, consisting of the agent's assignment of future commissions, being reassigned to the trust companies for their protection.

By this arrangement, the agent does not borrow direct from the trust company, but borrows from the society. Every six months the society transfers or sells a portion of the advance accounts to the trust companies, pledging to the trust companies that the agent's renewal commissions amount to a stated sum per year; that he has assigned his renewals to the society, and that the society transfers the assignment to the trust company.

While realizing the uncertain factor in an estimate of the total value of an agent's renewal interests, it has been generally accepted that five times the amount of an agent's annual renewal interest was a safe sum to loan against the pledge of all his future interests.

As previously stated, in November, 1894, the society carried $2,809,000 on the books as loans to its agents. By the transfer of the bulk of this account to the trust companies, it has appeared as a much smaller amount on the society's subsequent statements.

The amount of these loans, for the past six years, as at Dec. 31, has been as follows:

| | Shown on Society's Report. | Carried by Trust Cos. |

shown that the society carries abnormal balances with those concerns in which it holds a considerable stock interest; and the society's controller says that the reason for this "must be obvious." The fact that the society does not carry excessive balances in institutions in which it does not have a large stock ownership indicates that these large balances are maintained for the purpose of aiding the concerns with which they are deposited. In making these investments, the society is concerned not merely in the amount it realizes in dividends as constituting a proper return on the investment, but becomes actively engaged in the building up of the auxiliary concern in order to show appreciation in market value of the original investment.

Having been committed to such a policy, complications increase, which force the society away from the position of an investor, which it should occupy, into that of a promoter and manipulator, which it should not occupy.

Under date of Aug. 30, 1901, President Alexander writes to Mr. J. H. Hyde: "I am glad you watch the bank, and that it is doing so well, but we must perform some coup and increase its size and importance. Also in the case of the Mercantile. I would like to buy a couple of trust companies and double up that concern." It seems needless to state that the making of "coups" to enlarge banks or the buying of trust companies are not proper subjects of concern to a life insurance company.

Under date of July 23, 1903, President Alexander writes: "As to money, several thousand shares of stock can be bought, as you recognize, for a moderate sum of money. We are just turning over a mortgage of $300,000 to the Mercantile Trust Company, which will give us some more funds, and we have got in some further lots of bonds on the tapis. I am anxious to be ready for paying for that million dollars of securities on Aug. 3, and I think we had better arrange in some way with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. about that Great Northern loan, which doesn't fall due until the 10th, so as to meet this."

We here see the expressed desire to purchase securities, the mention that so insignificant a sum as $300,000 is available, and the hope expressed that certain loans will be cleared off so as to provide funds, yet, on July 23, 1903, the Society had on deposit, nominally subject to check, the sum of $27,945,958.72.

Under date of August 13, 1903, President Alexander speaks of the unusually favorable opportunity to make investments, and then says: "We would be buying a good many such things were it not that we are so strapped for money by engagements already made," and "All this is very annoying, because if we had five or ten millions of dollars to invest now, we would make a great deal of money."

The society had on deposit, August 13, 1903, $36,209,788.82. At the times when Mr. Alexander spoke of the great possibilities of making money, if it only had available funds, the society had at least twenty-five millions of dollars, which, under ordinary conditions, would have been perfectly available, but which, through alliances with other concerns, were so tied up that the opportunity was lost.

These conditions may help to explain the fact that during the five years, 1899 to 1903, inclusive, the Equitable Society ranked next to the lowest average rate of interest in its invested assets of the thirty companies tabulated by the insurance year book, while in the year, 1903, it stood absolutely the lowest on the list.

The foregoing has treated the subject from the standpoint of general principles. Measuring the wisdom of this class of investment by specific results, an illustration may be taken of the results to the Society, for the year 1904, of its relations with the Equitable Trust Company.

The book value of the society's holdings in Equitable Trust, plus its average deposits during 1904 in that institution, amount to $17,250,000. The society's income from that investment, consisting of 2 per cent. interest on deposits and 12½ per cent. dividends on the par value of its stock holdings, amounted to $380,-182, or 2.2 per cent. on the total investment.

The claim would undoubtedly be made that in addition to the direct income the society has greatly benefited through the appreciation of the stock over its book value. Profit through the increase in market value of a stock can be made only through the actual sale of the stock. A stock is worth no more than it can be liquidated for, and a pertinent question in this connection would be, Could the society withdraw its protecting support from these auxiliary concerns and dispose of its stock holdings at present market rates? If it could not, as profit through the appreciation in stock values is at least partly fictitious.

In our opinion, the society should place its funds in such a manner that it occupies the position of an investor solely. It should purchase no bonds or stocks which require manipulation or nursing. It should make no purchases of securities where their subsequent sale could ever be unadvisable for any other reasons than general market conditions. In other words, it should be a life insurance company.

During its process of examination, it has been disclosed to your committee that there does not exist in the office of the society a comprehensive system for the conduct of its business.

Starting with the fundamental error in the manner in which the authority of the board is delegated to its subordinate committees, there is found a general lack of that system by which responsibility can be fixed at its proper place.

The duties of one officer cross those of another in such a way that neither one can be held to perfect accountability.

The records of some departments are not kept in as complete a manner as the importance of the transactions demand.

The records of expenses do not centre in one final location, for ready reference, but are divided between various departments.

The different accounting officers are all sincere in giving the society their best individual efforts, but there is not that unison of direction among them required for satisfactory final results.

We deem it essential that there be a general readjustment through which the authority and duty of each general officer be definitely fixed, and through which the society's records shall become consistent and readily available for reference.

When a careful examination of an institution discloses defects of widely different character in many different departments, a still further examination is quite apt to disclose the additional fact that, dissimilar as those defects may be, they can all be traced back to one underlying cause.

The various conditions in the Equitable Society, which have been criticised in this report, have all had their origin in one fundamental error, and that is the departure from the true principles and ethics of life insurance. This statement could be made with equal truth in regard to many other companies, and for that reason your committee feels warranted in going perhaps beyond the contemplated scope of its duties, in the hope that this report may thereby have some influence in raising the conduct of life insurance generally to a higher plane.

In its purity, the ideal life insurance company has but two objects, i. e.:

(1.) To furnish absolutely perfect protection.

(2.) To furnish that protection at the lowest possible cost.

The mere size of a life insurance company has no effect on its ability to furnish sound and economical protection to its individual policy holders. It is necessary that a sufficient number of lives be assured to come within the laws of average mortality, and that the volume of business be great enough to cover what might be termed the fixed charges or expenses, and to command the financial position desirable for the advantageous investment of funds.

When these objects have been attained, additional volume of business is not only unnecessary, but, if obtained at greater proportionate cost, is directly detrimental to the interest of the policy holder.

Whether resulting from a misconception of the importance of growth in size, from the competition of other companies or from the human instinct to excel, there has existed a disposition to lose sight of the true purpose of life insurance and devote all energies to attaining bigness.

Growth, beyond the normal rate, can be had only through unusual exertion, and this means increased cost.

The Equitable, in common with several others of the larger companies, issues the greater portion of its policies on the deferred distribution period plan. Under this system, the excess portion of the premium is not returned to the policy holder annually, but is retained by the society for various stipulated periods of years (usually twenty years) and the accumulations then paid in one sum. The advantage which is held out to the policy holder under this system is that he not only eventually receives all the natural accretions of his own policy, but shares in those which were earned by the policies of those who were unable to continune them to the end of the stipulatted term. The question as to the ethics of extending the hope to one policy holder that his prosperity will be increased through the misfortune of another policy holder, is purely academic, and need not be discussed here. As each policy holder understood the conditions, and accepted them, with the hope that he would be in the fortunate class, he would seemingly be estopped from complaint if events forced him into the unfortunate class.

But, entirely aside from this question as between the individual policy holders, there can be no doubt concerning the at least potentiality of evil which this system of deferred distribution possesses.

When annual dividends are paid, the policy holder has an immediate and yearly recurring check upon the operations of his company. He is enabled and is quite apt to compare his results with those of his acquaintances insured in other companies. Extravagance in management and errors in investments are at once reflected in decreased dividends or impaired surplus.

On the other hand, the holder of a twenty years' distribution period policy has no knowledge whatever concerning the earnings of his policy until the expiration of the twenty years. He cannot make comparisons with the results in other companies, because he does not know the results in his own case. He entertains hopes for nineteen years, and, if dissatisfied with the realization at the end of twenty years, it is futile for him to protest. The incident is closed.

These conditions are mentioned for this purpose—to illustrate the *possibility* of the deferred distribution policy leading the society into a generally lax method of handling its business.

The annual dividend company is held to accountability every year. The deferred dividend company is never held to accountability by the whole body of its policyholders; and is so held by its individual policyholders only when their opportunity for action has passed.

This absence of accountability makes possible the pursuit of rapidity of growth at undue cost, because the effect of that cost is not felt by the policyholder until, as said before, it is too late for his availing protest.

Another embarrassing outgrowth from the deferred dividend system is the popular misapprehension of the so-called "surplus."

The society's published report shows a surplus as at December 31, 1904, of $80,-794,269; and popular sentiment demands that this enormous sum be divided among the policyholders. There is even seen a discussion of the ownership of the surplus —as between policyholders and stockholders.

As a matter of fact, the actual surplus of the society on December 31, 1904, was approximately $10,200,000. Of the balance, $6,750,000 was apportioned for dividends payable in 1905, and $63,800,000 is merely a reserve against a future contingent liability. That is, it is the amount which has been earned by the total number of deferred dividend policies, and which becomes a direct liability as each individual policy matures.

The soliciting agents of these companies which write almost exclusively deferred dividend policies habitually state that the superiority of that form of policy is demonstrated by the fact that the public invariably selects it in preference to the annual dividend policy.

As bearing on this statement, it is of some interest to know that the Equitable Society allows its agents commissions and expenses of 50 per cent. of the first premium on deferred dividend policies, while it allows them but 25 per cent. on annual dividend policies.

The Northwestern Mutual for many years wrote almost exclusively deferred dividend policies. A few years ago it adopted the system of not requiring the insured to declare the form of distribution desired when taking out his policy, but of sending him at the end of the second policy year a statement of his dividends, and allowing him to elect at that time whether he would take his dividends annually or at the end of a specified period.

In 1901 the Northwestern wrote 29,223 policies. In 1903 all but 768 of these chose to take annual dividends.

In 1902 the Northwestern wrote 30,350 policies. In 1904 all but 579 chose to take annual dividends.

These facts clearly indicate that on its merits alone the public prefer the annual dividend policy, and the sentiment in favor of the deferred dividend period is artificial.

From all of the foregoing we have the departure from the true principles of life insurance by subordinating economy to rapidity of growth; and the possibility of concealing the effects of this by deferring the payments of dividends.

Following this initial departure, the other weaknesses spoken of in this report come as almost a matter of course. The ambition for bigness naturally extends to the investment of funds. There is chafing under the laws which govern the investments of a life insurance company. Alliances are made with other institutions with the idea of yielding to the society results which are not possible under the operations permitted to insurance companies. Systematic but uninteresting plodding is neglected, while energies are directed toward "coups." The final results of this have not been to endanger the financial integrity of the society, but they have lessened its earning powers and have impaired its independence.

The risk for business has magnified the importance of the agent until we find him assuming a place in the councils of the society never contemplated in its inception, and almost grotesque in its distorted proportions.

The general policy of the society having been diverted from its true course, it is hardly to be wondered at that there is found throughout its official personnel a sort of moral obliqueness—a condition where personal gain seems to be at times the paramount idea. It is this which has led your committee to find that the society's transactions with outside concerns have so systematically been placed so that profits fall into the hands of those closely connected with the society's officers, and it is this which has led the officers of the society to say with undoubted sincerity that they saw no wrong in accepting profits from syndicate transactions in which the society played an important part.

The Society Unimpaired.

While your committee has in this report freely criticised the management of the society, it wishes to here reiterate the statement of its Chairman in his circular letter to the policy holders, under date of May 2, 1905, that whatever of mismanagement may have existed in the society has in no way impaired its condition of perfect solvency as shown in its annual report.

We are of the opinion that the various at which some of the society's holdings of real estate are carried on its books are too high—particularly in regard to some of its own office buildings. We are also of the opinion that in a final settlement there will be some losses through the advances to agents. But no imaginable shrinkage in the value of these, or of any of its other assets, could impair the Society's ability to promptly meet its every maturing obligation.

The correction of the faults of management of which we have spoken should not only aid every policyholder by decreasing his cost of insurance, but should give added strength to the Society's already strong financial position.

Beginning with the petition of James W. Alexander, Gage E. Tarbell, and other officers of the Equitable Society, dated Feb. 2, 1905, requesting the Board of Directors to enfranchise, in the election of directors, the holders of policies of $5,000 and more, as provided by the society's charter, and requesting that legal steps be taken to enfranchise "all classes of beneficiaries"; and the amended petition of February 7, 1905, requesting that the Directors should not re-elect Mr. Hyde as Vice President, the committee has endeavored to trace the history of the issues raised by these petitions down to the time when they were settled by the Board of Directors adopting a new charter and by re-electing Mr. Hyde, together with his associates, in the organization during the last fiscal year.

The committee finds that the attack made by the officers upon Mr. Hyde was designed to further their plan to mutualize the society. The fact that the persons making the attack, to the extent that they were Directors to the society, joined in the re-election of Mr. Hyde concurrently with the adoption by the board of a scheme of mutualization seems conclusive upon this point.

In other words, they were willing to have Mr. Hyde fill the responsible office of Vice President, notwithstanding the gross irregularities of which they alleged he was guilty, provided their own views were met upon the other question.

The committee then took up all the charges against the Directors, committees, and officers of the association, for the purpose of determining what it conceived to be its duty, to wit: The character of the present management of the society.

Titles of Directors Questioned.

Beginning with the source of power in the society, namely, the Directors, the committee finds:

(1.) That the title of the great majority of the board to their office as Directors is open to question under the law of the society by reason of the fact that the shares of stock held by them were transferred to them for the purpose of qualifying them as Directors.

(2.) That this practice of qualifying Directors is almost coeval with the existence of the society itself, and, further, that there has not been a time for years when there were enough male stockholders in the corporation owning five shares of stock to constitute the number of Directors required by the charter; indeed, at the present date not more than half enough for that purpose.

(3.) That the Directors, in whom the corporate powers of the society are vested by its charter, created, by the by-laws, certain committees and officers to whom the Directors delegated the exercise of substantially all the powers of the society.

The committee further finds that the relation of the Board of Directors to the exercise of the society's powers has been practically nominal since the establishment of the society.

(4.) That the Directors are responsible for constructing the Executive and Finance Committees of the same persons (except one), thus destroying the check upon and the supervision over the Executive Committee which the by-laws provide shall be exercised by the Finance Committee. The committee recommends the reorganization of these committees.

(5.) That the minutes of the proceedings of the Executive Committee have not been kept in the manner provided by the bylaws, and that in the conduct of its business there has been a marked absence of that formality which is proper, if not essential, in dealing with a trust of such great magnitude.

(6.) That the members of the Executive Committee named in Mr. Hyde's letter to the committee of April 27, 1905, participated with Mr. Hyde in the profits of the syndicates, detailed in said letter, and are justly indebted to the society for the amount of said profits.

(7.) As to the President of the society the committee finds that he concealed from the Board of Directors his knowledge of the irregular conduct of the Vice President in relation to the society's affairs at times when the Vice President was a candidate for re-election, and that the President had knowledge of these irregularities, to the extent that the committee finds they existed, and that many of these irregularities were openly encouraged and participated in by the President.

(8.) That the President failed to bring to the attention of the Directors, the Executive Committee, or the Finance Committee his knowledge of the Vice President's wrongful acts as detailed in the President's specific charges of May 2.

(9.) That the President participated in the profits of the syndicates of "James H. Hyde and Associates," as detailed in Mr. Hyde's letter of April 27, 1905, and that he is justly indebted to the society in the amount set out in said letter, and that he had knowledge of the syndicates and their purposes, and that as a member of the Executive Committee he in many instances participated in the acts of the committee in authorizing the purchase of securities in which he was interested as a member of the banking syndicate making the sale.

(10.) As to the Vice President, the committee finds that he habitually involved the society in transactions of great magnitude without the previously obtained authority of the Executive Committee; that he carries large amounts of stocks belonging to the society in his own name without first having secured the authority of the society; that he used the funds of the society to pay for the "Cambon dinner," (which he subsequently returned;) that he conducted and participated in the profits of the syndicates described in his letter of April 27, 1905, having frequently as a member of the Executive Committee voted for the purchase of such securities as shown in said letter in detail; that he is indebted to the society to the amount of the profits he has received as shown by his letter; and that he has been guilty of other irregular acts, irregular in the sense that they are not in accordance with the society's law or with sound business practices, treating the society and its affairs largely as if they were his own personal concern.

(11.) As to the other officers of the society, the committee finds that a general looseness has prevailed in the administration of the society's affairs, requiring prompt and thorough rectification, and that there is a general lacking in the organization of that strong moral fibre so essential for the accomplishment of satisfactory results.

(12.) The committee also finds that the society's methods of doign business are unsystematic and should be corrected: that the cash balances carried by the society are excessive; that the society's alliances with financial institutions are unnecessary and undesirable in the conduct of its legitimate business; that its advances to agents, directly and through financial institutions in which the society is interested, are excessive, and that the society's efforts should be directed to conducting a strictly legitimate life insurance business at the lowest cost to the insured along the general lines hereinbefore indicated.

The imperative need in this and all other similar associations is a more lively sense of the true nature of the relations existing between the society and the assured and of the duties owing by the management to both.

When we consider the fabulous accumulations held by such associations represent a voluntary tax placed by the provident upon their lives, and when we recall the tremendous self-denial and sacrifice that is represented in daily living to secure provision against the inevitable, then we begin to realize the high and delicate nature of the trust involved in the administration of scuh a fund.

Every economy consistent with sound administration and normal progress should be practiced. Excessive salaries, excessive commissions, excessive expenses and superfluous offices should not be tolerated.

Investments should be carefully made, and all the useful formal precautions employed to insure the location of the moral responsibility of the officers who are charged with the duty of making them.

The committee having pursued its investigation of the present management of the society sufficiently far to convince it that the personnel of the management should be radically changed, and the methods of conducting the business of the society brought back to sound legal and ethical lines, begs to be relieved from further duty.

The committee desires, however, to recommend that further investigation, as indicated in its Chairman's letter of April 8 to Mr. Alexander, which the committee did not find necessary to pursue before making this report, be proceeded with by a reorganized management, whose immediate connection with the sources of information, undivided time for the work, and personal responsibility for the future management, will enable them to conduct the investigation more thoroughly, expeditiously, and satisfactorily than it would be possible for the committee to do. The committee also recommends that the new management have a thorough audit made of all the society's books and records.

If other irregularities in the present management are brought to light, they will be only cumulative and therefore could not affect, one way or the other, the finality of the conclusions expressed above.

The extraordinary powers of the principal officers of the society carry with them the highest measure of responsibility. The committee finds that of these the President, Vice President, and the Second Vice President have fallen far short of their duty both in matters of commission and omission, and chances in these officers should be made. The loose and irregular methods obtaining in the management are largely due both to the example of the acts and the example of the neglect of these officers. The shortcomings in inferior executive officers are largely due to the methods which the principal officers have encouraged or permitted, and so far as correction of these irregularities calls for further removals of officials, that matter should be deal with and largely controlled by the judgment of the reorganized management.

Respectfully submitted.

H. C. FRICK, Chairman,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
BRAYTON IVES,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS.

Call Upon Officers to Resign.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Board of Directors, passed after a discussion of the Investigating Committee's report at the meeting of May 31, 1905, which resolution reads "On motion of Mr. Cassatt, seconded by Mr. Forgan, it was resolved that the Investigating Committee be requested to supplement their report, at the meeting on Friday, with such recommendations as they deem wise," the committee makes the following recommendations:

First.—That so much of the report as discusses the principles and ethics of life insurance, and the methods of conducting the business of life insurance, be taken under consideration by the President of the society under a new organization, in connection with such other officers of the society and expert advisers as he may choose, and that report be made thereon, with recommendation to the board at as early a day as possible.

Second.—The committee also recommends that the board authorize the committee to publish their report.

Third.—That the President, Vice President, and Second Vice President be requested to forthwith resign their respective offices.

Fourth.—The committee also recommends that a committee of seven, consisting of John A. Stewart, D. O. Mills, T. Jefferson Coolidge, A. J. Cassatt, August Belmont, J. B. Forgan, and Robert T. Lincoln be appointed to nominate a President, Vice President, and Second Vice President, to report to the board at a meeting to be held on ——, 1905.

H. C. FRICK, Chairman,
E. H. HARRIMAN,
BRAYTON IVES,
CORNELIUS N. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS.

June 2, 1905.

HYDE SAYS REPORT GARBLED HIS REPLY

Gave Alexander's Complaint in Full —His Main Defense Omitted.

HE AGAIN ATTACKS PRESIDENT

Equitable's Vice President Says He Was Guided by Custom and His Elders.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, yesterday made public, as a reply to the findings of the Frick committee, extracts of the letter which Mr. Hyde sent to the Equitable investigators in regard to the charges that had been made against him. The letter was originally accompanied by various other documents. In explanation of it Mr. Untermyer said:

"The resolution passed at yesterday's meeting for the selection of a Chairman of the Board and requesting Mr. Hyde to trustee his stock, contained nothing that is new, and it will be remembered that from the outset of this unfortunate and unnecessary controversy Mr. Hyde has offered again and again to trustee his stock for a limited term, under proper restrictions so as to secure a Board of Directors which the policy holders and the public would accept as fearless and independent, although it would be difficult to find a more representative body of men than those constituting the present board.

"Mr. Hyde may well complain that his disinterested efforts to save the society from this calamity have not been appreciated, and that in the multitude of plots and counterplots to capture the control of the society the effort has been under cover of abuse to wrest his property from him.

"The suggestion that a man of dominating national reputation, fearless and independent be put at the head of this society with the office of Chairman of the Board, and with unlimited power is one that Mr. Hyde has been constantly urging for six weeks past as a solution of the troubles. All he asks is the selection of some person whose name will be a guaranty of honest, fearless investigation and management. He is willing to take his chances with such a man.

Will Fight Charges to the End.

"Mr. Hyde has said from the outset that there is one subject, and only one, on which he will never budge. That relates to these so-called 'charges.' He will fight to the end in defense of his reputation. Anything short of that demanded by the welfare of the society he is, has been, and always will be willing to sacrifice.

"The publication of parts of the Frick report has given a most misleading impression. One of the complaints Mr. Hyde makes of that report is that although it sets forth in full Mr. Alexander's letter containing his complaints against Mr. Hyde, it significantly omits Mr. Hyde's principal reply and defense. Particulars of a short preliminary letter are given, but the main reply is entirely omitted and most sparingly referred to in the report. This necessitates unfortunately the publication by Mr. Hyde of his defense, and that will have to be done."

Following are the extracts of the letter made public, the cross headings being those of the letter:

H. C. FRICK, Esq., Chairman.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 5th instant, that I make answer to certain statements contained in portions of a letter addressed to your committee by Mr. James W. Alexander under date of May 2, copies of which portions have been forwarded to me by you, I beg to state as follows:

I. As to the charge

I.

THAT I HAVE COMMITTED THE SOCIETY TO TRANSACTIONS, POSITIONS, RELATIONS AND AGREEMENTS WITHOUT CONSULTATION WITH THE PRESIDENT OR OTHER OFFICERS OR WITH THE COMMITTEES.

There are three specifications under this charge:

a. The purchase of $700,000 or thereabout, par value, of bonds of the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company.

b. The purchase of 1,000 shares of the stock of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans.

c. The purchase of $1,780,000 of preferred stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

These transactions will now be considered in the order named:

A. CONEY ISLAND & BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY 4 PER CENT. DEBENTURE BONDS OF 1913.

PURCHASES:

July 24, 1903, $100,000 par; cost, $100,000. Mr. Hyde in Europe. Was not submitted to Executive Committee, but was approved by Finance Committee Aug. 3, 1903. Present Messrs Snyder and Baldwin. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and W. H. McIntyre.

Oct. 12, 1903, $100,000 par; cost, $100,000. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, Nov. 2, 1903. Present Messrs Wheelock, Depew, Schiff, Squire, Snyder, Baldwin, Deming, and J. W. Alexander. Bill checked by Mr. Hyde; voucher signed by G. H. Squire and T. D. Jordan.

Nov. 6, 1903, $100,000 par; cost, $100,000. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, Dec. 7, 1903. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Schiff, Squire, Snyder, Baldwin, Deming, and J. W. Alexander and Mr. Hyde. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and T. D. Jordan.

Dec. 22, 1903, $100,000 par; cost, $100,000. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, Jan. 4, 1904. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Schiff, Jordan, Snyder, Baldwin, Deming, James W. Alexander, and Mr. Hyde. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and T. D. Jordan.

Jan. 13, 1904, $100,000 par; cost, $100,000. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, Feb. 1, 1904. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Schiff, Squire, Jordan, Snyder, Baldwin, Deming, and J. W. Alexander. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and T. D. Jordan.

April 28, 1904, $100,000 par; cost, $100,000. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, May 2, 1904. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Squire, Jordan, Snyder, Deming, and J. W. Alexander. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and W. H. McIntyre.

Oct. 12, 1904, $100,000 par; cost, $100,000. Approved by Executive Committee Nov. 7, 1904. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Snyder, Deming, J. W. Alexander, Hyde, and Jordan. Also approved by Finance Committee same day. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Schiff, Jordan, Snyder, Deming, J. W. Alexander, and Mr. Hyde. Voucher signed by H. R. Winthrop and W. H. McIntyre.

From this analysis you will note that these purchases were made in seven installments; that the first purchase was made while I was abroad; that all the purchases were approved by the Finance Committee, and that on six of the seven occasions when they were approved Mr. Alexander is recorded as having been present and as having voted approving the purchase.

The society has for many years prior to my connection with it been interested in the securities of the Coney Island Company. The securities in question are of a very high order.

The entire issue of debentures purchased was limited to this $700,000. It was made to cover the cost of certain improvements. The stock of the company now pays and has for many years past paid an annual dividend of 12 per cent. When the first installment of the bonds was purchased I was abroad, and before leaving I discussed with Mr. Alexander the advisability of this purchase. The fact that it met with his approval is evidenced by his having voted for each successive purchase.

B.—HIBERNIA BANK AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

This transaction was first recommended to my attention by Mr. Tarbell, who had been in consultation with Mr. Levy, our New Orleans manager," on the subject. Mr. Levy stated that a connection with this bank would be of great value to the New Orleans agency; that it was the strongest institution in the South, had the most conservative management, and was in every way a desirable investment. Mr. Tarbell also urged that the society should become interested in the bank by the purchase of its stock.

The purchases of these shares were made in five installments extending from Jan. 23, 1903, to and including Sept. 14, 1903. They were approved at four meetings of the Finance Committee, Mr. James W. Alexander being present and voting in favor of the purchases at at least three of these meetings.

Before taking any action on the subject I consulted with Mr. Snyder, who advised that it would be wise to secure this connection by making the purchase. I thereupon saw Mr. Alexander, explained the transaction to him, asked his advice, and secured his approval of the proposed purchase.

The agency of the society subsequently took offices in the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company Building in New Orleans. Mr. Tarbell and I became Directors to represent the interest of the society, but shortly thereafter James H. Hyde resigned, as it was thought better to have Mr. Wisdom, the senior member of the firm who were our managers at New Orleans, elected a Director for business reasons, and Mr. Wisdom was thereupon elected.

Mr. Tarbell has very recently again asserted that it was the best and most lucrative business connection we had made. Both the Bank of Commerce and the Equitable Trust Company receive substantial deposit accounts from this institution as the result of the investment.

The cost of the stock ranged from 450 to 465. I understand it is now selling at over 600 and pays an annual dividend of 20 per cent.

The following data with respect to these purchases is taken from the records of the society:

Jan. 23, 1903, the society purchased 308 shares of this stock, voucher for which was signed by G. H. Squire and J. H. Hyde.

Jan. 27, 1903, the society purchased 460 shares, voucher for which was signed by G. H. Squire and W. H. McIntyre.

These purchases were not submitted to the Executive Committee, but were approved by the Finance Committee at a meeting held on Feb. 2, 1903. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Schiff, Squire, Snyder, Baldwin, Deming, the President and Vice President. The above 766 shares were purchased at 440 to 450.

May 14, 1903, the society purchased 100 shares at 465. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and H. R. Winthrop. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, June 1, 1903. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Squire, Snyder, Baldwin, Deming, and J. W. Alexander.

Sept. 2, 1903, the society purchased 95 shares at 465. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and W. H. McIntyre. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, July 6, 1903. Present, Messrs. Schiff, Squire, Snyder, and Deming.

Sept. 14, 1903, the society purchased 39 shares at 458.06. Voucher signed by G. H. Squire and W. H. McIntyre. Not submitted to Executive Committee, but approved by Finance Committee, Oct. 5, 1903. Present, Messrs. Wheelock, Depew, Schiff, Deming, J. W. Alexander, and Mr. Hyde.

C.—PURCHASE OF UNION PACIFIC PREFERRED STOCK.

These purchases were three in number.

Mr. Alexander, in his letter to you of May 2, makes the following extraordinary statement with respect to these transactions:

"These purchases were made without prior consideration by the Executive Committee and without my knowledge. I am informed that Mr. Hyde personally was a member of the syndicate. Upon inquiry since made I am satisfied that this stock, held by the Equitable, is the proportionate amount of stock subscribed for under the syndicate agreement of Mr. Hyde individually; that one of the conditions of the agreement was that the stock should not be sold by the individual subscribers for a period of years, or some provision to that effect.

"This particular transaction evidences two things—the improper assumption of authority to commit the Equitable to large transactions without proper consultation and supervision, and the making of the Equitable to all practical purposes a party to an agreement such as, in my opinion, it is not justified in becoming a party to * * * and which lies entirely outside the pale of permissible transactions for an insurance company."

In reply to this charge I beg to say:

1. That before the purchases were made or agreed to be made the subject was fully discussed with Mr. Alexander and his assent secured.

2. That the syndicate agreement was signed by me in my individual name with the knowledge and consent of Mr. Alexander for business purposes and convenience, but not for the purpose of gaining any profit or advantage for myself, nor have I ever derived any personal profit or advantage therefrom.

3. That so far from the transactions having been consummated without the knowledge of Mr. Alexander, he delivered to me the following letter with respect thereto which confirmed his previous oral assent:

"James H. Hyde, Esq.:

Dear Sir—In view of the fact that you have entered into a contract dated Nov. 11, 1902, between yourself, Messrs. E. H. Harriman, James Stillman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and others, for the benefit of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and that the society is to receive the profits resulting therefrom, it is understood that the society, from time to time, will supply such funds as may be necessary in the transactions therein contemplated, and that you personally will be fully indemnified and protected against any personal liability or loss which you may incur or in any way become liable for in the course of the carrying out of said agreement.

"New York, Jan. 12, 1903.

"(Signed) JAMES W. ALEXANDER,
"President."

SAYS ALEXANDER RATIFIED PURCHASES.

This is a fair illustration of the accuracy of Mr. Alexander's statements and of the straits in which he finds himself for causes of complaint against me. The manifest insincerity of such "illustrations" of usurpation of authority requires no comment.

But that is not all. The records of the Finance Committee show that these purchases were ratified and that Mr. Alexander was present when the first of them was approved. I beg you to note that no purchases of this stock were made prior to the date of the receipt by me of the letter of approval from Mr. Alexander; these purchases having been made on Jan. 22 and June 13, 1903, and on July 20, 1904.

I also beg to call your attention to the fact that although the date of the syndicate agreement in which I entered is given as Nov. 11, 1902, I did not assent to it until I had first received the oral approval of the President, as confirmed by his letter dated Jan. 12, 1903, and that before he gave the assent he had read a copy of the above-named contract.

I ask that you compare these data with respect to this transaction with the broad assertions in Mr. Alexander's letter of the improper character of this transaction and his utter absence of knowledge of the agreement in determining upon the sincerity of these charges.

AS TO THE CHARGE THAT I HAVE UNDERMINED THE PRESIDENT'S AUTHORITY.

There is no semblance of foundation for this complaint so far as I knew.

Mr. Alexander complains that:

"In numerous instances both Mr. Hyde and Mr. McIntyre have stated openly that important matters of a financial nature requiring the consideration or approval of the society should be submitted only to his office and have dissuaded corporations and individuals with whom the Equitable sustains financial relations from having anything to do with the society's President."

In the business affecting my offices as Chairman of the Executive Committee and of the Finance Committee, I have asked people to come to me, as has been the custom for years, that affairs of finance department should go to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, and such matters as were submitted in the way of financial transactions were afterward reported to the proper committee.

The business of the society has necessarily been subdivided. When applications have been made to me with respect to departments of the business in charge of the President or other officers I have invariably refused to discuss them and have referred the applications to those in charge. In like manner I may have asked those having business with the committees of which I am Chairman to discuss the business with me, but I have never knowingly done so in a manner that was arrogant, offensive, or disrespectful to the President or to any other officer, nor has the President ever made complaint to me on any such subject.

* * * * * * *

AS TO THE CHARGE OF PERSONAL AMBITION, LOVE OF PROMINENCE AND RESPONSIVENESS TO FLATTERY:

I confess being ambitious to worthily fill the place which was occupied by my father in the community, and it may be that I am exceptionally responsive to flattery—although I am not aware of the fact.

The only specification (if such it may be called) under this charge consists of a list of corporations in which I am a Director. In many of these corporations I have personal interests and the society has none whatever. In all these instances I am a Director by virtue of my personal interest. In others of the corporations I have personal interests and the society also has interests. In some of these cases I assume that my office of a Director is due to my personal interest, in some of them to the interests of the society and in others to both factors. In a few of the corporations I am a Director by virtue of the interests held by the society in those corporations, and I am there for the protection of those interests.

In some of the instances Mr. Alexander is also a Director and a member of the Executive Committee; in some of them, such as the Delaware and Hudson Company, there are shares in the name of Mr. Alexander belonging to the society, and he is thus qualified as a Director. I append a statement showing the official relations and stockholdings of Mr. Alexander and myself in each of these corporations.

There is, however, nothing unusual or improper in having shares of stock of the society in the names of officers and employes.

Accompanying will be found a list of shares so owned at present in the names of various officers and employes. In none of these instances are the certificates of stock in the possession of the officers or employes of the society in whose names the shares are registered. Nor are they in any instance subject to their control. Such certificates are invariably indorsed in blank as soon as they are put in the names of the officers or employes, and tre lodged among the securities of the society in its vaults.

The placing of stock in the names of officers and employes is not done by the officers themselves, but generally by the Controller, Financial Manager, or other heads of departments—namely, with respect to stock that is intended to be sold. The reason for doing this is that stock in the name of a corporation is not considered "good delivery" on the Stock Exchange unless accompanied by a certified copy of the resolution of the Board of Directors or Executive Committee that has authorized the particular sale. Brokers, as a rule, hesitate to accept such stock as a good delivery, and for that reason it has become customary to place the stock belonging to corporations in the names of officers or employes, thus making it immediately available for delivery.

His Part in Subsidiary Companies.

Where the society has large holdings of stock in corporations, it has always been considered to its interest from many points of view that it should have representatives on the Board of Directors of these corporations. In that way it keeps in touch with the progress of the affairs of such corporations, and is able to determine when to buy or sell securities. It also obtains in that way many valuable opportunities for securing business for the society and the constituent companies in which it is largely interested, such as trusteeships for the trust companies and deposits for the banks that are affiliated with the society, thus adding to the value of the society's holdings in those companies.

The prosperity of these subsidiary companies is in a large part due to the activity of the officers of the society on their Boards of Directors, and the business which is in that way directed to them.

By way of illustration:

The investment of the society in the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company, which cost $4,645,819, is now of the market value of $12,811,500, and that in the Equitable Trust Company which cost $6,391,626 now has a market value of $9,100,185.

* * * * * * *

One of the important services performed by me as Vice President of the society and Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees is in acting on the Boards of Directors of these companies, and attending at their meetings, which I do with great regularity, keeping in touch with all new business and endeavoring to direct it to the institutions in which the society is most largely interested. It is in that way and to efforts of that character on the part of the officers of the society that a large measure of its prosperity is due.

With respect to the following stocks owned by the society, part of which are carried in my name, I have never exercised any voting power or other rights or advantages incidental to the ownership of the stock, except to pass on routine matters of the various corporations, without due consultation with Mr. Alexander:

Long Island Railroad Company, 4,600 shares. These shares were purchased at various times between Dec. 12, 1902, and Aug. 13, 1903, and were always submitted to and approved by the Executive Committee, the President being in attendance at a majority of these meetings.

Interborough Railway Company. Purchases to the extent of 5,000 shares were made at par. This stock is now selling at over 200.

The Delaware and Hudson Company. Purchase of 10,000 shares was made by Mr. Alexander during Mr. Hyde's absence in Europe. As an instance of Mr. Alexander's influence on this board, would say that in 1883 and 1897, when the dividends of the Delaware and Hudson Company were reduced and the stock dropped, on the one occasion from 165 down to 90, Mr. Alexander attended meetings, but did not familiarize himself with what was going on, and left us with a lot of high-priced stock, whereas, had he kept himself thoroughly advised we might have gotten out of this and then gotten in again on a lower level.

Manhattan Railway Company. The society has dealt in this stock for years, and the Mercantile Trust Company has always been very successful in getting large deposits and other valuable business from the company.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. We have been buyers and sellers of this stock for years. We have disposed of all our holdings, as stated in a previous paragraph of this letter, at a very slight loss.

Hibernia Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans. In a previous part of this memorandum I have given the facts in connection with this stock.

Pennsylvania Railroad. We have bought and sold this stock for years. At present we hold 5,740 shares. I could not be a Director in this company if I wanted to, only residents of Penns

dinner, which was paid by my personal check, and of the subsequent return of this amount to me by the society, of which he approved as a proper disbursement by the society.

Whilst it might have been an injurious method of advertising the society, had its name been connected with it, still many such affairs had been given at home and abroad for the same purpose, without the Equitable's name being mentioned, and allowances have been made by the society for the cost of the same.

This dinner was given in November, 1902. I have in my possession a draft of a letter in Mr. Alexander's own handwriting, addressed to M. Cambon, shortly after the date of the dinner, covering various interests of the society in France, in which we were to ask his friendly assistance.

In connection with this dinner the statement has been repeatedly made and widely circulated that it was given with a view on my part of being awarded the order of the Legion of Honor from the French Government, and not in the interests of the Equitable Society. The fact is that the Legion of Honor was conferred upon me two years before this dinner was given. Mr. Alexander and a number of the members of his family were present at that dinner. There were also present many guests with whom I was unacquainted. No invitations were issued by me on social grounds. Mr. Tarbell and others, as well as Mr. Alexander, were consulted, and in fact invited many persons who were supposed to add to the distinction of the occasion.

Obviously the entertainment could not have been openly given in the name of the Equitable Society. That would have defeated its purpose, which was to honor the retiring Ambassador and to secure the good will of his Government with respect to the matters which the society then had and might thereafter have pending in France. There was ample precedent in the society for this method of furthering its prosperity. Whatever injury, if any, to the society has resulted from the adoption of this method has been due to the action of the President in exploiting the subject.

As to my drafts for "sundry expenses" since Jan. 1, 1900, I append statement showing the amount of these drafts and the purposes for which they were made; also statement of similar drafts made by other officers of the society during the same period.

IX.

AS TO INCREASE BY ME OF SALARIES PAID TO EMPLOYES.

No specifications are furnished under this head other than the increase of salary of W. H. McIntyre from $25,000 to $30,000, of Mr. C. F. Williamson from $5,000 to $7,500, and that of Mr. E. P. Bramwell from $6,000 to $7,500. I understood that I had authority to make these increases, and I kept Mr. Alexander informed of them. As to Mr. McIntyre, who has been in the service of the society for twenty-six years, the increase was made because he deserved it and was worth it.

As to Mr. Williamson, his long service with the society entitled him to an increase in salary to this extent. While my father was President of the society Mr. Williamson was employed by him and has worked faithfully and steadily for the society ever since that time. It has been the custom of the society, and one to be commended, to increase the salaries of its employes as their terms of service grow longer and their experience enlarged in the affairs of the society, rendering them of greater value.

The same observations are true of Mr. Bramwell, who is one of the society's real estate appraisers.

With reference to him it is my recollection that Mr. Jordan came to me and suggested this increase. I stated that I approved of the increase if it were also approved by the President. I understood from Mr. Jordan that the President did approve the increase, and Mr. Jordan corroborates me in that statement.

The President is well aware of the great value of Mr. Bramwell to the society and has repeatedly stated that he deserved the fullest recognition for all his good work.

I have not felt it necessary to examine into the increases of salaries made in the President's department nor to criticise his judgment in that respect, nor did I consider it incumbent upon me or proper to delve into that subject for any such purpose.

* * * * * * *

AS TO THE PRESIDENT REMONSTRATING WITH ME.

I regret to have to take direct issue with the President upon this assertion.

Having entered the society at an early age and recognizing that my father had placed my interests in the society to some extent under the guardianship of Mr. Alexander, I recognized at all times that it would be quite natural for me to look to him for guidance and to expect remonstrance from him wherever it was required. I would not have resented but would have appreciated such action on his part. So far, however, from assuming that attitude toward me, the President permitted me to gather my experience and to make my mistakes without guidance or hindrance from him. In no instance has he criticised or commented on my actions or advised me that I was doing wrong in any of the particulars of which he now complains.

His demand made on Feb. 2, 1905, at the time of his presentation to me of the memorial signed by officers and employees that I forthwith resign, was the first intimation he was to me that he was dissatisfied with anything I had done in connection with the affairs of the society. There had been no previous warning or suggestion. Up to that time I supposed that he was pleased with the manner in which my duties had been discharged.

AS TO THE PROTESTS OF AGENTS AGAINST MY CONNECTION WITH THE SOCIETY:

While Mr. Alexander states under this head that "a great amount of evidence can be submitted" there are no specifications, and I have every reason to doubt the accuracy of his statement. Such dissatisfaction as may have been recently expressed by the agents with my connection with the society has been artificially created for the purpose of wresting the control from the stockholders.

At that time its business was increasing, and during my connection with it its prosperity had been greater than ever before. I refer to this, not for the purpose of taking to myself any of the credit for such results, but as some evidence at least that my connection with the society has not been hurtful.

* * * * * * *

I have now endeavored to answer with as much particularity as possible the charges contained in the letter of May 2. In every instance in which a specific charge has been made, I have replied to it with dates and specifications. The vague, general, sweeping, complaints unaccompanied by data or specifications and therefore impossible to meet directly, I have endeavored to meet and explain as well as the nature of the complaints will permit. If any further particulars are required, and your committee will be good enough to direct my attention to the particular intimation or explanations desired by you, I will endeavor to furnish it.

I am not conscious of having ever wronged the society or neglected or abused its welfare. If relying on the sanction of precedent and the approval of those to whom my father intrusted my interests, I have made any errors, they have not been made by intention, nor do I yet know what they are. They have at least been prompted by good intentions and with the sole desire of promoting the prosperity of the society.

I charge the President with the following offenses against the welfare and discipline of the society, and the respect and authority of its Board of Directors:

I.

That for the purpose of taking the control of the society from the stockholders, and of seizing it for himself, he conspired with others to oust me from my position in the society, and as the result of such conspiracy he has brought discredit and irreparable injury upon the society.

In support of this charge I refer to the sworn bill of complaint against him, above referred to, which I herewith submit.

II.

That after having created wide publicity and discontent amongst the policyholders, and after having destroyed public confidence in the stability of the society, he pretended to enter into a compromise with the Board of Directors, with a view of pacifying the agitation that he had aroused, and after securing certain concessions from the stock which were agreed as a settlement and compromise of the difficulties he had created, he broke faith with the Board of Directors and is continuing to agitate them, to the great detriment of the society, with a view of forcing further concessions from the stock, to which he owes his position in the society.

III.

That for the purpose of accomplishing his selfish object of seizing control of the society from the stockholders, he has made false and unfounded charges with respect to its management, the result of which has ben to impair public confidence in the society and in the integrity of its management.

Very respectfully,

JAMES H. HYDE.

HASTY AND UNFAIR, ALEXANDER SAYS

Declares Frick Committee Convicted Him Without a Hearing.

HE WAS HAMPERED BY CUSTOM

Sought to Change Equitable Methods Gradually—Denies Part in Improper Syndicates.

The reply of President James W. Alexander of the Equitable to the report of the Frick committee, submitted to the meeting of the board on Thursday, is as follows:

Gentlemen: In the short interval since the adjournment of Wednesday's meeting of the board, I have been unable to dissect the voluminous report of the Committee of Investigation and prepare a detailed reply.

Such parts of the report as narrate the recent events with which we are all familiar require no comment. The discussions of the charter and by-laws relate to matters with which we are all familiar. The gravity of the situation which confronts the society is felt by all, and, while I am prepared to concede that the committee has approached its duties with a proper sense of their importance, the seriousness of the situation is much increased by the summary conclusions and the general reflections contained in their report. In a crisis such as this personal considerations should give way to the society's needs. For forty years I have been a loyal and devoted servant of the Equitable, and I cannot believe that I am second to any one in my disposition or ability to sink every personal coonsideration in discussing or dealing with questions affecting the prosperity and well-being of the society.

The criticisms contained in the committee's report upon the methods of the society's business I believe to be in many respects unjust, and to spring from an imperfect understanding of the multiform and intricate business of the society, and upon incomplete data and information. On this subject there will be submitted to the board statements from the Actuary of the society, from the Secretary and from other officers who, from their intimate relation to the various phases of the business, are well qualified to discuss the report in such aspects.

I desire to call your attention to the fact that the society is conspicuous among all insurance companies, and has been since its earliest days, as a leader in sound and progressive innovations and in the adoption of timely and enlightened reforms. There is hardly any development in the business of insuring lives in which the Equitable has not been either the conceded leader or among the first in the adoption of meritorious reforms. The methods of the Equitable are the result of a process of evolution from its own experience, under the guidance and inspiration of one of the greatest minds known in the history of life insurance. The unexampled rapidity of its growth, enabling it to overtake and pass competitors who were strong and established before it was founded has been the marvel of life insurance history in this country. The organization of its office, the established lines along which its world-wide business is transacted, the forms of its contracts, the just and simple terms of its policies, have all been deemed worthy of imitation and adoption by competing companies. Methods which the Committee of Investigation have seen fit to condemn can be demonstrated to be wise and advantageous to the society. I will, however, not consume your time in a discussion of matters which are adequately, although briefly, treated in other statements which will be submitted to you today, by way of rejoinder to the committee's report.

Says Investigation Was Hasty.

The business of life insurance is intricate and scientific, and, with all due respect to the committee, I think it fair to say by way of defense of the society and the methods which it has pursued with such great success, that the committee could not in the necessarily hasty and superficial investigation which was possible in the limited time at their disposal attain such an understanding of the society's business as to warrant such sweeping criticism and reflection as are contained in the report.

With my long familiarity with this company, and conversant as I am with the honest and efficient efforts that have been made to improve its status, I am prepared to maintain, on being given a reasonable opportunity, that the management has been for the best interests of the policy holders, and that the statistics will show that, in comparison with other companies with which it is reasonable to compare us, the Equitable has been preeminent in all essential respects.

When I took the Presidency of the Equitable, I found customs and usages cast, as it were, in the conduct of its business, which necessarily had to be followed to a greater or less extent, but which were susceptible of improvement, but only so susceptible in a gradual and not an abrupt way. There were conditions also which were unfavorable, and which were attributable to the action of committees and other authorities years back, and which were to a certain extent a handicap to the attainment of the best results.

But leaving obstacles of that kind out of the question, it can be shown that the administration of affairs in the Equitable during the last five years has been, in results, greatly to its credit.

Take the one significant item of Total Distributive or Dividend Earnings, the Equitable shows in five years $35,000,000, the Mutual Life $28,000,000, and the New York Life, $28,000,000, in round numbers.

The ratio of its gross outstanding surplus to total liabilities was at the end of the year 1904 24.23 per cent., the Mutual Life 20.80 per cent., and the New York Life 11.76 per cent.

The percentage of expenses to income for the five years from 1900 to 1904, inclusive, was in the Equitable 19.26, in the Mutual Life 21.96, and in the New York Life 20.72.

And we were able to reduce the percentage of our expenses in 1904 from 20.50 in the previous year to 19.64 in the year 1904.

These statistics certainly do not indicate that in the great test results the Equitable is being surpassed by its principal rivals, and constant efforts are being made with every prospect of success to improve all these conditions in the future.

Some reference has been made to the higher rate of interest, lower rate of expenses, and larger ratio of profits of some of the much smaller companies. It must never be forgotten that life insurance is a beneficent institution; that if it is worthy of being conducted at all it is worthy to be extended to as large a number of people as possible, and that the ability of a company doing a small business in some exceptional cases to achieve more favorable results does not necessarily offset the great advantage to the great number of people who, on a moderate difference in results, are the recipients of benefits.

Furthermore, there are many conditions that do not enter into such comparisons. Some of these smaller companies which have got great advantage from lending money at high rates of interest at distant points, and which have thereby attained a great advantage in the almost magic influence of the accumulations of compound interest, have done so at a risk that this society wouldnot wish to take as a principle. One of the Western companies, for example, for many years made very large dividends by lending money at large rates of interest on farm lands in the West. The Equitable has steadily refused to be tempted by that class of investment, and the very company to which I refer has of later years been compelled to so change its methods that its rates of interest are diminishing rapidly.

The Equitable's worldwide reputation for promptness of payment, and for not litigating claims, has given greater confidence to those holding its policies than any slight increase in dividend that might be secured through the abandoned habit of former years of contesting with widows and orphans death claims on the lives of the heads of families who were gone and could not defend their claims.

And the handicap already referred to of real estate investments made long ago and the result of them, and the influence of that handicap to entirely change results as to profits, expenses, &c., must never be lost sight of.

H. B. Hyde Began Advances to Agents.

Some reference has been made to the method in vogue in the Equitable of making advances to its agents. This was a practice inaugurated by the late President, Mr. Henry B. Hyde, many years ago, for the purpose of economy in business. It must be obvious that, as between expending a certain amount of money necessary to maintain an agency and charging it to expenses, and lending that amount of money to the agent on the security of his renewal commissions, which, in normal cases, are sufficient to pay out with interest, the latter course is advantageous to the Society, and it is absolutely susceptible of proof that many millions of dollars have been saved to the company by this process.

It has been suggested that changes of management might be made whereby a smaller business might be transacted with better results in the way of profits, because certain other companies doing business on a small scale have attained successful results. This is a non sequitur. The Equitable has been organized to do business on a very large scale, and it is susceptible of demonstrationthat to reduce that scale arbitrarily would, instead of saving money, entail far greater expense. This may be shown by an illustration:

Take the largest agency representing the Equitable in the United States—that at Pittsburg, Penn. This agency transacted $10,000,000 of new business in the year 1904 and is carrying on its books $65,000,000 of outstanding business, with a premium income of $2,650,000. The compensation paid to Mr. Woods, the head of that agency, is altogether by commission. All the expenses of his agency are at his risk and are paid by him, including rent of office, salaries of employes, traveling expenses, guarantees of agents where paid, and risks of various kinds, and in order, even in a successful agency like that, to obtain a net income over and above expenses, it is necessary that a large amount of business should be transacted. The moment the volume of that new business is materially reduced, the fixed expenses begin to eat into the profits, and it is easy to see that if carried to an extreme there would be no profit at all.

Applying the same principle to the whole business of the Society, which is organized with a large plant, and with fixed expenses on a large scale, even if reduced by the most drastic measures to a minimum, it will be seen that a diminution of new business would necessarily involve an increase of the ratio of expenses, and it is the ratio that tells.

Under the present management, with the improvements in contemplation, the ratio of expense on our entire business would gradually diminish, but a policy of management which removed the stimulus from agents to produce large business and suffered the business to materially reduce in volume would work out essential injury in the way of ratio of expenses and consequent diminution in profits.

The problems involved in the conquet of a business such as ours are many and complicated. They cannot be mastered by those not versed in it in a brief time, and the application to a business such as ours of rules and usages obtaining in companies doing business on entirely different basis are not only misleading but calculated to lead to the most harmful results.

After all, the ability to earn surplus is the essential criterion, and the surplus earnings of the Equitable during the past five years have been more than six million dollars in excess of those of the Mutual Life, and more than six million dollars larger than those of the New York Life; and these results have been attained by a combination of contributing circumstances, one of which has been that during the past five years the Equitable has made a larger increase in its outstanding business than during the previous ten years, and a greater increase in premium income and total income than during the previous ten years.

Another subject that must never be overlooked in the subject of death losses. We have expended a great deal of money during the past years in informing ourselves as to the character of the risks we take so as to exclude those that are undesirable, and a very large item in our expenses is for medical and inspection service. But we feel that the money is well spent, and during the first four months of the present year our death losses have been less than they were during the first four months of 1904, although the amount of outstanding business being much greater there ought to have been a large increase.

Promptness in payment of losses has already been referred to. This is illustrated by the fact that of the death claims paid in the United States and Canada in 1900, 96 per cent. were paid within one day of the receipt of proofs; in 1901, 96 per cent.; in 1902, 98 per cent.; in 1903, 95 per cent.; in 1904, 96 per cent., and thus far in 1905 97 per cent.

The Society's Strength.

It is no small credit to the Equitable that it has a surplus over all legal liabilities of over $80,000,000, which puts it in the very first rank of companies of the world in financial strength.

Its per centage of assets to liabilities is 124.25 per cent., which is higher than that of any other company, and coupled with this fact is the very significant one that for many years the Equitable has paid a larger amount in dividends to policy holders than any other company.

It is no answer to those remarkable figures that by greater skill we might possibly have done better still. That requisite skill is being constantly applied, and with growing prospects of enhanced results, and the surplus strength of the society is at this very time when we are threatened by the present exigencies a matter of enormous importance, and illustrates the wisdom of so managing the company as to be ready for the most unexpected emergencies.

The outstanding business of the society has been increased during the past five years nearly five hundred million dollars, and now amounts to a billion and a half. The assets have been increased from $280,000,000 to $413,000,000, and the surplus from $61,000,000 to $80,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that during that period we have paid out in dividends more than $23,000,000. The increase in assets has been greater during the past year than in any year in the society's history, and more surplus has been earned than in previous years. Income has increased from less than $54,000,000 to $80,000,000, and the excess of income over disbursements has increased from $19,300,000 in 1899 to $27,600,000 in 1904.

Unless it can be shown, which I deny, that these results have been attained by methods disadvantageous to the policyholders, they must be taken as evidence of good management. That improvements can be made in any line of business, no matter how well conducted, is an admitted fact, and I claim further that those who are experienced in the business are the most capable of working out these improvements, and it has been with a view to making every possible improvement that can be devised in the conduct of our business that the reformatory movement taken up by our board was inaugurated by me.

Our method of deferring the distribution of dividends for periods of ten, fifteen, and twenty years, accordingly as chosen by the policy holders, has sometimes been compared with the practice of some other companies in making annual dividends. I claim with absolute confidence that it can be demonstrated that the plan by us is the most equitable, reasonable, and advantageous of all plans. It enables those who by reason of long life are obliged to make large payments to the company, to recoup in a measure those payments, while those dying early leave to their beneficiaries ample sums compared with the amount paid therefor. The temporary strength given to the company also by the possession of the accumulating surplus is enormous.

During these last five years the management has effected a change in the method of compensating agents, which I regard as one of the most meritorious steps ever taken in our business. It has consisted in reducing the commissions on first year's premiums and increasing it somewhat on the second and fourth premiums, and thereby saving large amounts of money on policies that only continue for a year, and thereby reducing the rate of lapses and saving money for profits to policy holders. It would be futile to attempt to go into the details of this change at this time, but when the character of the management is under consideration far-reaching questions of this sort cannot be ignored.

I will not here make more extended defense of the society's methods or the results of what I believe to be a most efficient administration, and will pass on to the consideration of the findings of the investigation committee which reflect upon me.

Not Heard on Charges He Calls False.

I am accused of concealing from the board the irregularities of which complaint has been made, and which the committee's report certifies to exist. I am also accused of knowingly participating in the profits of certain enumerated syndicates. I am charged with having encouraged the practices which now, according to the report of the committee, I was justified in criticising. I am also inferentially accused of having attacked such practices as a means to the achievement of the mutualization of the society.

These charges are unqualifiedly false and not sustained by evidence. While the committee is bound by no set form of procedure in the conduct of its investigation, there are certain fundamental rules for the examination of and judgment upon offenses from which, in fairness, there should be no deviation. Those rules are briefly that the person accused should have notice of the charges against him, an opportunity for defense, and judgment should only follow a fair and ample hearing. I assert to this board that until the coming in of the committee's report I had no idea of the accusatory matter engaging the committee's attention, and relating to me, save only such as was conveyed in a brief letter of inquiry to me, which is set forth in the committee's report at Page 17, and which related entirely to certain particulars in connection with statements contained in my communication to the committee of May 2.

(1) As to the charge of concealment and suffering the board, in ignorance of matters within my knowledge, to re-elect all the officers at the adjourned meeting of the board held on Feb. 16, I beg to call the board's attention to the uncontroverted statement contained in my letter of May 2, which is set forth in full in the committee's report, to the effect that the irregularities upon which the protest of the executive officers filed with the board at its meeting of Feb. 8 was based, came to my knowledge only a few weeks prior to the said meeting of the board, during which time I was investigating them preparatory to their reference to the board. At the meeting of Feb. 8 a committee of twelve was appointed to consider the petition and protest signed by the society's officers, and an adjournment of the board was taken until Feb. 16. In the interval the committee met three times. At its second meeting I read a lengthy statement to the committee on the subject of mutualization, containing a specification of the charges and irregularities upon which the protest of the society's officers was based. The specifications contained in this statement are set forth in the Investigation Committee's report and appear on Pages 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17. I file herewith a copy of my statement read to the committee of twelve on Feb. 10. At the conclusion of my statement an adjournment was taken. I supposed, of course, that an investigation of its grave specifications would be at once undertaken by the committee. Three members of the Committee of Investigation were members of said committee of twelve and two of the three members were in attendance at the meetings of the committee of twelve. At the conclusion of the second meeting, at which I read the statement referred to, one of the committee, now a member of the Investigation Committee, shook his fist in my face, accused me of bad faith, and threatened to drive me out of the Equitable. At the third meeting of the committee of twelve, held one hour before the board convened on Feb. 16, a subcommittee of two was appointed with instructions to report directly on behalf of the committee of twelve to the Board of Directors. This was done. The report was silent on the charges which I had set forth in detail in my formal communication to the committee. It recommended my retirement from the Presidency and the re-election of the Vice President, and immediately following a discussion of the report a motion for the re-election of all the officers of the society, by way of amendment to the committee's report, was almost unanimously carried.

I respectfully submit that these facts clearly demonstrate that there was no concealment such as is charged in the report of the Investigation Committee. On the contrary, my investigations, as are stated in my communication to the Frick Committee, were instituted with the direct view of a prompt report to the board at its meeting of February 8th, and instead of being guilty of any concealment of facts entering into the question of the eligibility of any officer for re-election, I made the most complete statement to the committee of the board appointed for the purpose of investigating the subject and of informing the board. Said committee reported back to the board without allusion to my statement, and completely ignored the charges therein contained. All this occurred prior to the board's meeting at which officers were elected, and if there be any responsibility for not reporting facts submitted by me to the committee, it rests with that committee and not with me.

His Denial of Syndicate Deals.

(2) As to my participation in the profits derived from certain enumerated syndicates I reiterate my statement to the Committee of Investigation that I never knowingly participated in syndicates where the propriety of such participation could be questioned. In instances where I knew proffered sums to be derived from such syndicates I have declined to receive them, and since my formal communication to the committee on this subject I have learned that three of the six cheques which, represented sums delivered to me were received and deposited to my credit when I was absent from the country and without possibility of knowledge of their receipt, they being indorsed and deposited under power of attorney.

(3) With reference to the charge that I have encouraged practices which I have criticised, I deny that this is a fact. On the contrary, I have in all my efforts to check and regulate hurtful tendencies growing out of the absolute stock control of the company and its dominating influence, been obliged to contend against adverse majorities of every committee, responsive and obedient to this stock control, and often frustrating my efforts.

(4) The finding as to the motives actuating me in the exposures which the investigation committee has certified to exist are baseless and gratuitous. I am accused of having made charges merely as a means to the accomplishment of mutualization. I am amazed that such a finding should have found a place in the committee's report. I assert, and challenge evidence in contradiction, that my sole object in the efforts to mutualize the society was to protect this great institution, for the benefit and progress of which I have given my life, from dangers in the future which not only I, but as I believe the community in general the constituency of the policy holders and the agency force who obtain and retain our business, believe menaced it.

Before taking any steps I consulted with at least ten Directors of the society, who were absolutely disconnected with the executive management, who had no dealings with the society of any kind and whose judgment I regarded as more than all others unbiased for or against any particular officer. The gentlemen without exception concurred with me and urged and encouraged me to action.

One of these Directors was a gentleman who told me he was paying $10,000 a year into the society in premiums, and, speaking for himself in that relation, and considering the rights and fears of others occupying a similar position, informed me emphatically that measures to remove the power from the stock to the policy holders were in his judgment imperative, and would meet with the approval of all policy holders.

My next step was to retain five members of the New York bar, whose reputation as lawyers as well as men of probity would make their advice valuable to me, both on legal and ethical questions. These gentlemen were Mr. Hornblower, Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Joline, ex-Justice Cohen, and Mr. Hughes. I was unanimously advised, first, that it was my moral duty as President of the society to take immediate and vigorous measures to cure a situation imperiling the future of the society, and, second, that it was entirely within the legal rights of the board to accomplish what I proposed.

I may add that hundreds of the most prominent, respected, and experienced business men of this community have from time to time assured me that I was entirely right, and that it would have been cowardly and in disregard of a plain duty if I had left the situation to take care of itself, instead of following the more difficult, disagreeable, and decided course, involving personal inconvenience and the risk of factious and interested opposition. As it was my intention from the first to avoid the injection of my personality into the issue, and to put the whole question on the higher ground where it belonged, of the good of the society, I made up my mind to encounter any such opposition and attack.

I call your attention to the fact that before any overt move I consulted with the officers and heads of the society's departments, numbering in all thirty-seven, and these men with unanimity and absolute conviction concurred with me. The subsequent action of the board, its thrice expressed unanimous concurrence in the principle of mutualization and the adoption of two amended charters for the purpose of carrying it into operation, attest their agreement with me as to the timeliness, importance, and propriety of my efforts to mutualize the society. In the early stages of the controversy it was earnestly urged upon the board, and afterward upon the committee of twelve, that delay was fraught with danger of publicity where so many people were acquainted with the facts of the controversy, and that it was unreasonable to expect that versions of the matter would not find their way into the public prints, and that the newspapers would not by intrigue and access to indiscreet persons having knowledge of the affair ultimately expose everything that was before the board, besides publishing inventions wholly inconsistent with the truth. Such has been the result, which I believe may be fairly ascribed to the delays ensuing in arriving at decision and action.

The hopes of the policy holders, the future welfare of the society, the confidence of the public, I believe, are wrapped up in the speedy realization by the society of its declared policy of admitting the policy holders to a participation in the control and management of their funds. The board's action on this subject is consistent, outspoken, and unmistakable. This great reform will be realized at no far-distant date, I hope, and I confidently predict that the benefits which flow to the society from its operation will vindicate my motives and sustain the wisdom of the board's action.

Says Enemies Rifled His Papers.

My correspondence and memoranda seem to have been ransacked by those opposed to me and disconnected specimens laid before the committee. I, of course, expected opposition, but the committee have been misled into putting a totally unwarranted construction on certain communications of the most insignificant kind.

The note speaking of Mr. McIntyre "steering" the committee which counts our securities is one of that kind. This committee always had a long labor to perform, and the conduct of its formal work and the assistance given to it, so as to expedite it, was always a matter of pride with the officers. It was no province of this committee to go into the merits of investments—their duty was to verify the evidences of investments as those called for by the authorized lists.

In conclusion, I merely desire to say it is with a bitter sense of wrong and injury that I find myself called on to meet a report so unfair and censorious. I am sustained in this hour of trial by a consciousness of having acted with pure motives, of having overcome a natural reluctance to the course I adopted, and of having pursued my object against unanticipated difficulties and opposition until the principle for which I have contended has been accepted and established. I have laid before you conditions which, unhappily, required investigation and correction. I have been from the outset unshaken in my resolve and undeterred in my efforts by the threats and opposition with which they were met. The society is better by reason of what I have done. Its future, notwithstanding its present perils, is more secure. Its administration has been efficient. The fidelity of its officers is attested by the steadiness and strength the society has manifested in the face of a grave crisis. I protest against the reflections and judgments upon me contained in the report. Its adoption would be a rebuke to official courage and independence, a blow to corporate morality, a warning in the future that a stand by a company's officers against practices that are wrong is attended with danger and risk, and the effect would be to encourage connivance at wrong and a mute acceptance rather than the courageous exposure of corporate disorders and irregularities.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 5.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.

44—Mosle-Bidwell
15—U S-Davis
47—Hackett-Nor Pac R Co-Am Graph Co
53—Am Graphophone Co-Universal Talking Machine Co
55—Erie City Iron Wks-Thomas
8—Bragg Mfg Co-Mayor, &c
15—Nat Elec Signaling Co-De Forest
21—Walter Baker & Co-Puritan Pure Food Co
24—Phoenix Cap Co-Reiss
29—Reiff-Atl & Pac T Co
31—Seeberger-Reno Inclined Elevator Co
83—Welsbach Light Co-Cremo
34—Victor Talk M Co-Leeds & Catlin Co
35—Same-same
39—Same-Talk-O-Phone Co
40—Same-same
42—Werckmeister-Amer Lithographic Co
50—Lane Bros Co-Wilcox
51—Stanton-Sturgis
56—Nat Auto W M Co-N Y Scale Co
59—Bates Mach Co-Wm A. Force & Co
60—Same-same
61—U S Fastener Co-Meyers
63—Cortis-Am St Lamp, &c, Co
64—Van Tine-Hilands
65—Rawson-Hunt Co
67—Napier-Westerhoff
11—Nat Conduit, &c, Co-Roebling
19—Wagner, &c, Co-Webster Co
66—Young-Mercantile T Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy Discharges.

8011—Frank H. Herman
8023—Albert E. Zepf
7327—Simon Weisser
7818—Joseph S. Jones.
7957—Francis Burchetta
7847—M. H. Hayman
7048—Max Smuckler
8018—Leon Rosenblatt
7096—Adolph Weiss
7298—William H. Park
7966—Frank E. Moran
7042—Brown & James
7853—Morris F. Ferris
7813—David Rosenbach
6963—Albert E. McMullin
7583—Wm. L. Haines
7925—Isaac Jacobson
7929—Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff
7842—Elizabeth G. Holmes
8016—David Johnson
7200—Smith & Harris
7949—Weitzer & Evans
7492—William Brandt
6667—John Gerson
Cases under objection.
7823—Leo A. Levy
7101—Benjamin Gruber
7425—Abraham Goldberg
5413—Bower & Selicovich
7639—Charles Gropper
7581—Morris Isselbacher
7004—Berry & Bennet
Adjourned cases.
7805—Nicholas Partoss
7864—John Collins
7027—M. & J. Becker
6852—Bornstein, Weiner & Roth
6889—W. J. & P. Bagot
7874—John Brown
Involuntary cases.
6983—Braun, Lampel & Co
8109—Leopold Marx
8085—Haight & Freese Co
Motions.
In re W. J. & P. Bagot
In re August Pollman
In re Charles Weller
In re Joyce Trucking Co
In re George C. Shields
In re H. Freeman & Son
In re Harry Siegel
In re Max Goldberg
In re J. Berry & Co
In re J. W. Labaree
In re Max Bros & Co
In re Rosalie L. Hill
In re August Pollman
In re Leopold Marx
In re Y & N J Ice Co
In re Leopold Marx
In re Edward Schwartz
In re Haight & Freese Co
In re Hy Sohmulewitz
In re United Button Co
In re Meckler Bros
In re Nathan Michaels
In re Smith & Robinson
In re John Wodicka
In re Max Welkowitz
In re Samuel Stone
In re August Pollman
In re Lena H. Hunken
In re F. D. Lamble & Co
In re U S-Fid & Dep Co
In re Thomas & Sugarman
In re Wright & Sampter
In re Zetta Borchard
In re August Pollman
In re Gore & Brettschneider

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Scott, Dugro, and MacLean, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar for June term called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Sternberger-Sternberger
2—Levy-Fleischman
3—Smith-Lederer
4—Dixson-N Y Tel Co
5—Home Nat Bank-Lenahan
6—McElwee-McElwee
7—Morawetz-Morawetz
8—People, &c-Martin
8½—Same-same
9—Robinson-Sweezey
10—Beadel-Beadel
11—Moore-Coyne
12—Lanz-Lanz
13—Fitzpatrick-Fitzpatrick
14—In re Blackington Co
15—In re Wash Av
16—I S Tr Co-Kennedy
17—Keller-Keller
18—Bark-Press Pub Co
19—Erkins Co-Sloane
20—Coe-Knower
21—Walsh-Emig Ind S Bank
22—Kleiser-Reinhardt
23—In re Hawkstone St
24—Skinner-Moore
25—Beecher-Englander
26—Conley-McClellan
27—O'Keefe-Maxwell
28—Altshul-Ketchum
29—Giovanelli-Giovanelli
30—Lublitz-Lubitz
31—In re Brush
32—In re Lee
32½—In re Lee
33—Jeffus-Shyeo
34—Karl-St Mark's Ch
35—In re Russman
36—Riha-Riha
37—Everard-Kerrigan
38—Neblung-Neblung
39—Nat Cont Co-H. R. Water Power Co
40—People, &c-N Y B L B Co, (in re 740 4th Av)
41—Same, (Brook Av)
42—Same, (Lots 79-80)
43—Morris-Barlow
44—Fogelson-Levenson
45—Griss-Stoltz
46—Potter-Rossiter
47—Oldmixon-Sexauer
48—Altshul-Ketchum
49—Reich-Cochran
50—Flash-Early
51—Boyd-Boyd
52—Haley-Sheridan
53—Magee-N Y City Ry
54—Haight-H & F Co
55—Green-McClellan
56—City of N Y-Schwenk
57—Lonergan-Lonergan
58—Perry-Woolsey
59—Same-same
60—Clark - Builders' Heating Co
61—Stoltz-Goldfield
62—Cohen-Saronson
63—Tobias-Schloss
64—Elfenbein-Rosenthal
65—Turepheim-Thomas
66—Allison-Finkelstein
67—Hickey-Hickey
68—Evans-Haviland
69—Schields-same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. Demurrers. Preferred cases.

General calendar.

P69—Cohn-Hessel
P70—Richardson-Burroughs
P71—Scott-Scott
P72—Hoffman-Hoffman
P73—Hoffman-Hoffman
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P184—Hoffman-Hoffman
P185—Hoffman

DR. MACARTHUR TELLS MORE OF ROCKEFELLER

Says Extent of His Charities Is Underestimated.

MAY GIVE FIGURES LATER

Pastor Declares His Recent Statement Was Made on Authority and Hints at Further Details.

The Rev. Dr. Robert Stuart MacArthur, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, said yesterday that he might soon decide to go more into detail in defense of John D. Rockefeller, particularly in the matter of the overestimation of Mr. Rockefeller's fortune and the underestimation of his charities.

"In my reply to Dr. Washington Gladden," said Dr. MacArthur, "I said that Mr. Rockefeller's total possessions would have to be multiplied several times to make a billion dollars, and that in any one of the last two or three years his gifts for benevolence were at least twice the increase in the value of his estate for the same year. I have received numerous letters asking me to outline more thoroughly my information on these points. For the present I must decline. In a way I violated a confidence when I said as much as I did. All that I can do now is to impress upon the public the absolute authority upon which my statements were made. I vouch for them without reserve."

"According to your own figures, Dr. MacArthur," the reporter suggested, "it would seem that Mr. Rockefeller must have given away more than $20,000,000 annually for several years past."

"How is that?"

"The statement that the Rockefeller fortune would have to be multiplied several times to make a billion would indicate a fortune of at least $300,000,000 or $400,000,000, and the increase, under the administration of Mr. Rockefeller might at a conservative estimate be put at $10,000,000 yearly."

"That is mere guesswork," Dr. MacArthur declared. "I cannot give any figures at all. I will say that the extent of Mr. Rockefeller's charities has never been known to the public. There is, comparatively speaking, but a handful of people who know how much Mr. Rockefeller is worth."

The Rev. Dr. Pentecost made the statement some weeks ago that the total amount of Mr. Rockefeller's charities did not exceed $30,000,000."

"I do not suppose Dr. Pentecost knows anything at all about it. If it seems to me that there is a denominational reason for a further statement from me I can promise that the public will be fully and correctly informed. I want to impress upon the public, however, that there is a general tendency to overestimate the amount of a man's wealth. There is also a tendency to underestimate the amount a man gives to good works."

BROOKLYN MUSEUM OF ART.

Opening of the Central Part of the Institute of Arts and Sciences.

The museum building on the Eastern Parkway in Brooklyn is nearly complete as to its eastern wing, and the central part, with its big porch of six classic columns, its dome and sculpture gallery, has been opened to the public, with a rearrangement of the old exhibits and a number of new objects besides. The building was designed by McKim, Mead & White. It still lacks the grand stairway, the approach to the porch; but the near completion of the east wing allows one to see how the structure will look when the stairs are added and the grand front is finished.

The Central Section has on the ground floor, under the dome and sculpture gallery, an auditorium for lectures. On the floor above the marbles and casts from the antique are disposed in a good light. The third floor contains the smaller bronzes and statuary in what is called the Dome Room. Among the new exhibits here are Hiram Powers's marble bust of Eve, a gift from Mrs. Mary Croxon, and Barye's bronze of Bienor Slaying a Centaur, presented by Mrs. F. A. Welcher. Here is the collection of Italiot, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman antiquities formerly belonging to Dr. George H. Olcott of Columbia University, presented to the Museum by Messrs. Carll H. De Silver and Robert B. Woodward. It contains a curious lot of iron tools from the Roman epoch.

Among the new marbles are "Poetry," a life-size piece in Canara by Prof. Salvatore Albano of Florence, whose group of "Fallen Angels" has been long on exhibition here, and "Christ and St. John," a group larger than life, by William Ordway Partridge, a gift from Mrs. Charles R. Baker; also W. W. Story's "Polyxena," presented by Mr. George Freifeld.

The long gallery on the ground floor has a large collection of Oriental objects of art from China, Japan, and the South Sea Islands, while that on the floor above is given up to American Indian and other native work. The large picture gallery has been rehung with additions—"Hour of Prayer," Pearl Mosque, Agra," by Edwin L. Weeks, presented by Mr. George D. Pratt; "A Scène in Morocco," by the same painter; "Summer on the Bosphorus," by F. A. Bridgman; "Autumn Oaks," by Paul Dougherty, given by Mr. George Foster Peabody; "The Signing of the Constitution," by Junius Brutus Stearns, given by the late Sylvester Stearns. Loans now shown for the first time comprise a Claude Monet, "Waterloo Bridge," also examples of Montecelli, Daubigny, Bisbing, F. M. Boggs, Wyant, Kost, and Boston.

Mr. G. H. Buck lends seventy water colors by American artists, which are shown in the smaller picture gallery, including many portraits and autograph letters.

The museum is open to the public without charge from 9 to 6, except on Mondays and Tuesdays, when an entrance fee of 25 cents is charged. On Sundays it is open in the afternoon from 2 to 6. On Thursday evenings the museum is open to the public. Each year this establishment offers more exhibits. It is under the charge of Prof. William Goodyear.

TO TRY PALISADES BLASTERS.

Hudson County Grand Jury Indicts Several Quarry Companies.

The Hudson County Grand Jury indicted yesterday the quarry companies which have been blasting away the face of the Palisades, opposite Eightieth Street, Manhattan. The bill charges them with the destruction of half a mile of the four-million-dollar County Boulevard, which is laid on the bluffs at Weehawken, and which the blasting has undermined.

Chief Engineer Edlow W. Harrison, in charge of the Boulevard construction, has advised the County Board of Freeholders that the face of the cliff has been blasted away to an extent that makes a cave-in of part of the Boulevard likely, and that it will be necessary to support the road with iron braces and trusses. The board directed Mr. Harrison to have the work done, and appropriated $25,000 to pay for it.

The county has also instituted suit against the quarry companies for civil damages.

MAGGIE CAUGHT THE BOAT.

But Two Policemen Tossed Her from the Landing to the Moving Vessel.

From the foot of South Fifth Street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning the Brooklyn Teachers' Association was about to start on its annual excursion to Oscawana Island, up the Hudson. The steamboat Sirius tooted her whistle warningly, the lines were cast off, and the boat's paddles began to move. Suddenly a scream was heard from up the dock. A woman, carrying a lunch basket and waving a parasol excitedly, was rushing toward the boat.

"Stop! Stop!" she cried. "I'm going."

"Oh, it's Maggie, and she's left! Ain't they mean," shrieked a score of school marms from the upper deck.

It was Maggie, all right, but she wasn't "left." That wasn't her way apparently. Running down the dock she made a determined leap for the open gangway of the moving boat. One hundred watching school marms lifted their voices in a wild shriek. In midair a strong arm caught Maggie about the waist. It was that of a big policeman.

"Do you want to be drowned?" he asked.

"Let go of me; I'm going to get aboard that boat. I've bought a ticket," protested Maggie.

Another policeman ran up. The two raised Maggie between them in their arms.

"One, two!" said they, swinging her to and fro.

The second gangway was passing.

"Three!" cried the bluecoats, and sailing through the air the determined Maggie landed lightly in the arms of a deckhand on board.

Seven hundred breathlessly watching school marms gave an enthusiastic cheer, waved their handkerchiefs wildly, and threw kisses at the now blushing policemen.

ORPHANS TO RIDE IN AUTOS.

Motor Club Arranging to Give 1,000 Children an Outing.

The Motor Club of New York is making a strong appeal to the owners of automobiles for the use of their cars for next Wednesday, when the club will give an outing to the orphans of New York.

The club wants 100 more cars. It proposes to take as many as 1,000 orphans on the outing. Many prominent people have contributed their cars for the day as have all the leading makers of automobiles, some giving as many as five and six cars each. John Jacob Astor and Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt are among the fashionable men to donate their private cars.

The orphans will be taken to Dreamland, Coney Island, where, through the kindness of President Reynolds of Dreamland, who has thrown open the park for the entertainment of his little guests, they will spend the entire afternoon. A large part of the children's time will be taken up by witnessing a performance of the trained animals in the Bostock animal arena, Mr. Bostock having arranged a special programme for them. The children will also see among the other attractions "Fighting the Flames."

The parade will be headed by a police escort in automobiles followed by a sightseeing automobile carrying a band. Then will come the automobiles with the children. The owners of automobiles who are willing to contribute their cars for the day may notify Mr. Miles, the Chairman, 7 East Forty-second Street.

BURGLAR ON A BABY'S NEEDS.

Somebody Should Stay Home to Mind It, Is the Message He Leaves.

One of the complainants against Harry Goldfarb, charged with the robbery of the home of Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease and several others, is Mrs. Walter McIntosh of 455 West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, the wife of a broker.

According to the detective, when the burglar was searching the McIntosh home, he came across a little book entitled "The Baby and Its Requirements." He added this line to the list of things given as needful for babies, and carefully replaced the book:

"Somebody to stay home and mind the baby."

Goldfarb's counsel got his case adjourned until to-morrow.

HER FIRST TRIP TO-MORROW.

New Sound Steamer Providence Has Every Modern Improvement.

The steamer Providence, a sister ship of the Priscilla, Puritan, Plymouth, and Pilgrim, will make her maiden trip from this city to-morrow, opening the Summer passenger service of the Providence Line. The steamers will leave Pier 19 North River, foot of Murray Street, daily except Sunday, at 6 P. M.

The new vessel is equipped with every improvement, including a telephone in every stateroom and the wireless telegraph. A novelty is her main dining room, which is fitted only with small tables. She is the fourth of her name, has cost $1,300,000, and it is believed that she can easily cover the 184 miles to Providence in nine hours.

VAN BRUNT'S SUCCESSOR.

Committee Urges Selection of One of the Present Justices.

ALBANY, June 3.—The Committee on Judicial Nominations of the New York County Bar Association, headed by its Chairman, ex-Judge W. G. Choate, and accompanied by Elihu Root, President of the association, called to-day upon Gov. Higgins in reference to filling the vacancy in the Appellate Division, First Department, caused by the recent death of Presiding Justice Charles H. Van Brunt.

Gov. Higgins told the committee that he would make no designation prior to the memorial exercises in honor of Justice Van Brunt's memory, which are to be held next Tuesday. "I cannot indicate to you," he said, "what my action will be, but I can assure you that it will be prompted solely by a desire for the good of the court."

Judge Choate, for the committee, said they had no candidate, but urged the promotion to the Chief Justiceship of one of the present Justices of the Appellate Division.

DEATH AT SCIENTIST CHURCH

Janitor, Police Declare, Depended on Healer—Coroner Satisfied.

Peter Voss, 53 years old, who lived at 238 West Forty-fifth Street, in the rear of the Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, of which he was janitor, died at his home last night. The police declare that for seven months he had been ill, but had depended for a cure upon the services of a healer of the church. They are investigating the case.

His wife found him unconscious, and called in Dr. E. R. Moloney, of 219 West Thirty-fifth Street. Voss was dead when the doctor arrived.

Coroner Scholer made an investigation. He declared later that no one told him that Voss had been ill several months. He said that he expected no further investigation.

Hurt on the Roller Coasters.

James Gannon, employed on B. Merrill's roller coaster, on Sea Beach Walk, Coney Island, tried to stand up while making a trip last night, and was knocked from the car in which he was riding by the low roof of a tunnel. He fell twenty-five feet and was carried to the Emergency Hospital. The operation of roller coasters was stopped for a while.

JUDGE FINN REBUKES B. R. T. METHODS

Says Passengers Are Justified in Swearing at Employes.

MUST BE LET ON TRAINS

Unlawful for Guards to Shut Gates on Intending Passengers — Penalty, $250 Fine.

Police Capt. Devanny of the Brooklyn Bridge Squad appeared as complainant in the Tombs Court yesterday against four men arrested on a bridge train Friday night for "rowdyism." J. A. Simpson, guard of the train on which the men were arrested, told Magistrate Finn that he had closed the gate on one of the men to keep him off the train. He said the fellow hung on to the gate, however, and he was obliged to open the gate and take him aboard to save him from being brushed off the car by the platform fence.

Capt. Devanny told the court he was a passenger on the train and was a witness to the whole proceeding.

"The language these men used," he said, "was something most terrifying in the presence of men, women, and children. It was the worst I ever heard in all my twenty-two years' experience in the Police Department. It was awful."

Then Magistrate Finn said:

"These fellows appear to be hard-working men. They've been locked up all night. I'll admonish them and let them go. But before doing that I want to remind you, Captain, that passengers even on bridge trains have some rights. Did you know that it is against the law for a train hand to shut the gate in a passenger's face?"

The Captain and the guard both agreed that that was news to them.

"Well, it is against the law," continued the court. "I know, because I helped pass the law. There is a $250 fine specified for the offense. Moreover, I have great sympathy with men who are obliged to patronize the trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. It does seem at times as if the management did all in its power to anger and tantalize the persons it carries as passengers. It dumps them off any old place, and compels them to take devious and roundabout routes to reach its cars. I can't blame these fellows for resenting the action of the guard in slamming a gate shut in the face of one of four men who were going home from work together. They wanted to keep together, and the guard should either have let the other three off the train or the other man on."

The court then said to the men:

"You are all discharged, but the next time you go to Brooklyn to work remember not to get angry at the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit. They are simply obeying the orders of their superiors. Make your complaints to them—and a lot of good it will do you. Go home."

The men said they were Patrick Egan, 254 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Patrick Malloy, 536 West Thirty-ninth Street; Hugo Smith, 527 West Forty-eighth Street, and James Manning, 555 West Twenty-ninth Street.

NO TROOPS FOR MUSKOGEE.

Mr. Hitchcock Thinks Indian Tax Can Be Collected Without Trouble.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Hitchcock's advices from Muskogee, Indian Territory, confirm The Associated Press dispatches from that place in regard to the trouble concerning the collection of the tribal tax, but the Secretary said there was no intention of calling for troops.

"I do not believe," he said, "that the people will go to such an extent as to render an extreme course necessary. I am, however, determined that the law shall be enforced."

The Secretary fully approves the action of Inspector Wright in suspending Acting Agent Wilson.

MUSKOGEE, Indian Territory, June 3.—All places of business in Muskogee closed yesterday by the Indian police for refusing to pay the tribal tax were reopened to-day and business was resumed pending a decision by the courts. A committee of business men has gone to Washington to try to have the order closing the stores set aside.

The tax over which the trouble has arisen is in the nature of a license to do business in the Creek Nation, and is assessed largely against whites who have gone into business in the Indian country. The tax has been resisted from the first, and payment has been avoided for the last two or three years. Both the United States Circuit Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals have decided in favor of the legality of the tax.

GRADUATES OF COOPER UNION.

President Parson Bestows 48 Degrees and 36 Diplomas.

The large hall in Cooper Union was crowded last night with the friends of the graduates at the forty-sixth annual commencement of the institution founded by Peter Cooper "for the advancement of science and art."

John E. Parsons, the surviving member of the original Board of Trustees, who was elected President of the board at the death of Edward Cooper, presented the annual report of the Board of Trustees, distributed the diplomas and conferred the degree of Bachelor of Science on forty-eight graduates of the Night School of Science. Sixteen diplomas went to the graduates of the Night Chemical Department, four to the Day School of Technical Science, and sixteen to the graduates of the Woman's Art School.

The threep rizes in the School of Stenography and Typewriting for Women donated by Herman Ridder were awarded—First prize, $25, to Nellie M. Mulmachy; second prize, $15, to Dorothy W. Perrin, and third prize, $10, to Mabel Simm.

The report of the Treasurer, Edward R. Hewitt, showed a balance of $9,624. The Board of Trustees reported twice the number of applicants for admission to the night school and the day technical school as there was room for.

SUITS FOR CHURCH COLLAPSE

Negroes Try to Hold a Building Official for Fleet Street Accident.

Eight suits for damages, aggregating $150,000, have been begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, against Peter J. Collins, Superintendent of Buildings in that borough, as a result of the collapse of part of the flooring of the Fleet Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Feb. 27.

The plaintiffs in the suits are Alonzo Williams, Joseph Bean, and James E. Selvey, who sue for $20,000 each for the death of their wives; Francis Hill, who demands a like amount because of the death of his daughter; Rachel Robinson and Lydia Gaskin, who seek $20,000 for injuries received, and George W. Gaskin, who demands $10,000 for the loss of his wife's services.

The suits are brought against the Superintendent of Buildings personally, on the ground that he neglected his duty.

BRIDES MET AT STATION.

Friends, but Neither Knew the Other Was to Wed.

Married the same evening by the same clergyman, two girls who had been friends in school met at the Main Street station in Flushing Thursday night while waiting for the same train. They recognized one another amid a shower of rice. Neither had known that the other was to be married.

On Thursday evening Miss Susie R. Case, daughter of Erwin C. Case of 47 Farrington Street, Flushing, was married by the Rev. C. E. Knowles, pastor of the First Baptist Church, to J. Henry Hood of Catskill, N. Y. When the clergyman had completed the marriage ceremony he excused himself on the plea that he had another to perform. Then he drove to 179 Lincoln Street, where he united in marriage Miss Edna A. Miller and Robert W. Robinson of Elmhurst.

A 220-POUND HUMAN MISSILE.

Three Pairs of Strong Arms Hurled Him Through a Window.

William Blackwell, who lives in Remsen Street, Astoria, L. I., weighs 220 pounds, and maybe a little more. Like most fat men, he is good-natured, and if he has an enemy he doesn't know him. This makes all the more puzzling a little adventure that came to Blackwell early yesterday morning.

He was on his way home when three men picked him up bodily and hurled him through a plate-glass window. He landed behind a counter in Rasiga's chophouse, at 83 Fulton Avenue, Astoria. The few early morning diners in the chophouse were frightened so badly that they couldn't run. When they found there was no real danger they picked up Blackwell and laid him across four tables that were drawn up together. Outside of a few cuts from broken glass he was uninjured.

The men who used Blackwell as a missile ran toward the ferry and boarded a boat for the foot of Ninety-second Street, Manhattan.

$1,000 FOR SCHOLARSHIP.

Gift of the Class of '90 to New York University of the Future.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the University of the City of New York, held yesterday afternoon at the gymnasium on University Heights, a gift of $1,000 from L. J. Tompkins in honor of the class of '90, for the founding of a scholarship, was announced. Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, in accepting the gift, said the class of '94 had just completed their gift of a year ago by placing a bronze tablet on the flagpole then erected on the campus. This class was the first to graduate in the new buildings on the campus, and with much appropriateness the tablet takes the form of a representation of the old buildings on Washington Square.

The following officers were elected: President—Albert W. Ferris, '78; Vice President—Ernest H. Crosby, '76; Secretary—Renwick W. Abbott, '98; Treasurer—Cyrus C. Miller, '88; Register—Henry M. Baird; Executive Committee—Walter D. Buchanan, '81, and Albert I. Drayton, '88.

SPECTATORS SHOT IN FIGHT.

Reckless Man with a Pistol Wounds a Boy and Girl.

Flying bullets sent a Tenderloin crowd scampering to cover at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon, and a boy and a girl who had no part in the row were wounded.

The trouble began, according to witnesses, when David Bernstein, a restaurant keeper at 183 Forsyth Street, and his friend, David Krakower, a tailor, of 123 West Thirty-third Street, came into collision with a barrel being lifted into a Street Cleaning Department wagon by Daniel Quinlan and Charles Andrews. The men fought in pairs with fists until Bernstein was knocked down. Then Krakower is said to have handed him a revolver.

Bernstein chased Andrews around the cart, blazing away at him at every opportunity, while Krakower and Quinlan rolled the pavement, pummeling each other.

The first shot sent the spectators running, the second brought down Frank Lorenzo, eight years old, of 307 Seventh Avenue, with a bullet in his leg. At the third, Esther Glassberg, seventeen years old, of 304 Seventh Avenue, fell with a wound in her arm.

Policemen Edward C. C. Xenodochius of the West Thirtieth Street Station and Foley of the West Twentieth Street Station charged into the melée and arrested Bernstein and Krakower on charges of felonious and simple assult. Dr. Gillespie of New York Hospital came with an ambulande and took the boy away after dressing Miss Glassberg's hurt. Accounts varied as to the total number of shots fired, but no one could tell for sure because in the excitement somebody got away with the revolver.

TO PREVENT LABOR TROUBLES

P. H. Scullin Starts an Industrial Peace Association.

A new industrial arbitration body is now inthe field, under the name of the National Peace Association, whose principal aim is to prevent all strikes and lockouts. Its sponsor is P. H. Scullin of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, who is now in New York, and who will make a start this week to enlist the sympathies of employers and employes in Manhattan in his plan.

He has succeeded in arousing more or less sympathy in the movement outside of New York, principally among individual employers and private citizens who take an interest in labor matters. Mr. Scullin takes the stand that strikes are absolutely played out and that an infusion of honesty among labor leaders would be the first thing to end strikes for good.

Last week Scullin organized a branch of his association in Jersey City.

ADIRONDACK CAMP LEASES.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Spend the Summer in the Woods.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has leased Camp A-rok-or-too at Wawbeek, on Upper Saranac Lake, and will occupy it with his family this season.

Mrs. W. G. Dominick of East Fifty-seventh Street has leased Birch Island Camp, Wawbeek, Upper Saranac Lake, N. Y., and will spend the Summer there with her family.

MISS OPPENHEIMER TO WED.

She Was Borough President Cassidy's Stenographer and Weighs 200.

Borough President Cassidy of Queens has lost his confidential stenographer, and he and the attachés of the Borough Hall have joined in buying a silver dinner set of 112 pieces, because of an event that will take place pretty soon. The stenographer is Miss Florence Oppenheimer, and she is to be married to-morrow in a Manhattan synagogue.

Miss Oppenheimer, her friends assert, without fear of contradiction, is the biggest girl that ever worked for the city. She is something over 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs 200 pounds. She has served the city for seven years, having been confidential stenographer for President Bowley, Mr. Cassidy's predecessor, and gives up a $2,500 salary to get married. She is a brunette, and not much more than twenty years old.

There is a little mystery about the affair. The reporters have tried hard, but they haven't learned yet who is to be the bridegroom. Her friends say they know, but they won't tell. The day of the wedding and where it is to take place are also kept secret.

John Daniell Sons & Sons

Important Sale of White Japanese Silks.

One of the most desirable fabrics for cool shirt waists and misses' dresses. Washes like linen and gives very satisfactory wear. Specially selected and guaranteed absolutely flawless.

23 inches wide, regular 45c. quality, at..... 35c
27 inches wide, regular 50c. quality, at..... 39c
27 inches wide, regular 65c. quality, at..... 49c
36 inches wide, regular 65c. quality, at..... 49c
36 inches wide, regular 85c. quality, at..... 65c
33 INCH NATURAL PONGEE, imported; nothing more desirable for Summer shirt waist suits; very durable; regular $1.35 grade, at..... $1.00

Summer Dress Goods. Excellent Values.

ALL WOOL SUITING, in mixed grays, striped and plaid effects, 56 inch wide; $1.50 value, at..... $1.00

EXCELLENT QUALITY CHEVIOT, all wool, 42 inch wide, in light and dark navy blue and black, popular for seaside and mountain wear; 65c. value, at..... 50c

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

RAISING A RELIEF FUND FOR JEWS IN RUSSIA

Dr. Blaustein Tells of Fresh Massacres in Last Few Weeks.

THE NEWS WAS SUPPRESSED

Told at an East Side Meeting, Which Will Be Followed by Others Throughout the Country.

The first of a series of meetings of Jews throughout the United States to raise a fund for the relief of the Jews in Russia was held last night in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway. Every seat was taken and many had to stand. Although the audience was largely composed of the poor of the east side, they contributed liberally to the fund. Dr. David Blaustein, who presided, expressed the hope that the 1,000,000 Jews who had been driven to America by oppression abroad would each contribute at least a dollar. Dr. Blaustein said in part:

"The meeting to-night is under the auspices of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jewish Sufferers in Russia. It is the same committee that was organized a few years ago for the relief of the sufferers in Kishineff. Within the past few weeks there were several massacres and anti-Jewish riots in Russia. Many of the massacres were not allowed to be made public, but we have direct information from the following places: Zhitomir, Dushati, Alexandrof, and Shatilts. Many lives were lost and property destroyed.

"Two years ago the whole of the American people, especially the Jews, were stirred, aroused in indignation, and here, on the lower east side, $95,000 was raised in two months. This time it seems as if the 'cry of war' of the Far East has drowned the 'cry of woe' of the Jews in Russia. The object of this meeting is to arouse the sympathies of the Jewish people and also of the American people at large. It is hoped that funds will be raised in the same way as was done two years ago. The committee has already sent $1,000 to Zhitomir."

The Rev. Dr. S. Schulman of Temple Beth El was the chief speaker of the evening.

"How can the ear of any Jew be unheeding to the blood cry of his brethren," he said. "Jewish martyrdom seems to be always in season, so that the world grows callous and accustomed to the reports of massacre and oppression. It is for us to speak to the conscience of humanity again and again.

"The press has been ridiculing the message of Togo to his Emperor, in which he laid the victory to the virtues of the Mikado, and the spirits of his ancestors. I don't ridicule that message. He looked to the powers above and spoke in his own language, giving utterance to a belief in divine aid.

"It is not for the Jew to laugh and rejoice over the news from the Far East, but in a spirit of awe to see the evidence that nations cannot transgress God's laws without suffering. The Jew should realize the greatness of the victory that his certificate of American citizenship is recognized in America. Devoutly he should give of his means the staff of life to those who have been robbed of it."

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. A. M. Radin of the People's Synagogue, the Rev. H. Masliansky of the Educational Alliance; John Paley and Abraham S. Schomer.

FIRE DRILL IN A STORE.

Salesgirls Out Without Panic When a Little Blaze Is Discovered.

A little blaze was discovered behind the ribbon counter in the Rothschild Company's store, at 8 East Fourteenth Street, yesterday morning. There were about fifty customers in the place. They got out. Then the signal for the fire drill, which is practiced several times a week, was given, and the forty salesgirls marched out quickly and in good order.

Policeman Fitzgerald of the Mercer Street Station, seeing the crowd pouring out of the store, turned in an alarm. The firemen made short work of the blaze. The damage was about $200.

On the second floor of the building, which is occupied by the factory of the American Handkerchief Company, more than a hundred women and girls working at machines did not know that a fire was burning beneath them till the firemen arrived. The manager told them there was no danger and they kept on with their work.

Boom for John Ford for Mayor.

A boom for ex-Senator John Ford for the Mayoralty was started at the meeting of the Republican Club of the Thirty-first Assembly District last night at the clubhouse, 320 Lenox Avenue. Capt. Henry B. Smith declared that the fact that Senator Ford had fought for the Franchise Tax bill placed him on a high plane as a citizen and that the people could do no better than to elect him.

St. Vincent's Hospital Festival.

The Annual Lawn Festival in aid of destitute patients in St. Vincent's Hospital, for whom funds are urgently needed, will open to-morrow on the hospital grounds, Seventh Avenue and Eleventh Street, and will continue through Tuesday and Wednesday, the hours on each of the three days being from 3 until 6 in the afternoon and from 7 until 9 in the evening.

Horner's Furniture

SUMMER FURNITURE that is distinctive, light and restful, are the characteristics of our ample assortments for the

Bedroom, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Library, Hall or Den.

Separate department devoted to Mission and Flemish Furniture.

Special display of Mission Clocks and the famed Elliott Hall Clocks.

R. J. HORNER & CO.
Furniture Makers and Importers,
61, 63, 65 West 23d St.

WOMAN A SCAPEGOAT FOR TRADING STAMP CO.

Miss Marie Carroll of Jersey City Held for Default.

WARRANT FOR ITS PRESIDENT

Complaints Against the White Diamond Trading Stamp Concern of Jersey City.

Miss Marie T. Carroll, eighteen years old, of 117 Hudson Street, Hoboken, was arraigned before Police Justice Manning in Jersey City yesterday on a warrant charging false pretenses. The warrant was not issued against her, however, but against A. D. Marx, who is Presdient of the White Diamond Trading Stamp Company, which had an office at 117 Bowers Street, Jersey City. Lawyers whose opinion was asked said the warrant would not hold against Miss Carroll, but Justice Manning took a different view of the matter, and held Misss Carroll in $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The White Diamond Company first came to the notice of the police at 1 A. M. on Friday, when two large moving vans drove up to the office door and began removing the effects and furniture. Adam Schlossberg, who lives next door, asked the men in charge of the vans if they were acting by authority of Mr. Marx. He was curtly told to mind his own business. He notified the police, and the drivers and vans were taken to the Webster Avenue Police Station. There they stated that they came from Newark, and were employed by the Commercial Trading Stamp Company of that city. The Newark police were asked by telephone to look into the matter, and replied that Marx had sold his business to the Newark company. The police then took possession of the store, and told the van drivers that the moving would have to be done by daylight. During Friday it was learned that numerous residents of the Heights held unredeemed trading stamps issued by Marx. Complaints were made against the company by Mrs. Henrietta Buck of 33 South Street and a score of other women and half a dozen men. On these complaints the warrant was issued. Marx could not be found, and as Miss Carroll was the last person in charge of the place, she was taken into custody.

She said she had been employed by Marx for over a year. So far as she knew, the business was carried on honestly. She was greatly surprised when informed that Marx had sold his business to the Newark company. There were twenty-three witnesses in court, and all of them testified that they had unredeemed stamps.

Miss Carroll was formerly employed as a stenographer in the law office of Russ & Heppenheimer, in Hoboken, and bears an excellent reputation.

LITTLE ELEVATED SMASH.

Train Hit a Car That Broke Loose from a Train Ahead.

A rear-end collision between a detached car of a Ninth Avenue elevated railroad train and a Sixth Avenue train at the One Hundred and Fourth Street station yesterday morning gave the passengers an uncomfortable few minutes. They had just about quieted down when a fuse in the motor car of the Sixth Avenue train burned out, and there was another scare. Some of the women became hysterical.

As the Ninth Avenue train started to leave the station the rear car became detached. The other five cars went on ahead and were nearly past the northern end of the platform when the Sixth Avenue train, coming up behind, struck the detached car. The platforms of the detached car and the motor car of the Sixth Avenue train were splintered. The line was blocked for fifteen minutes.

Another Cruise to Iceland.

The Hamburg American Line recently announced a cruise to Iceland, hitherto an almost inaccessible island, including in the itinerary Scotland, the Orkney and Shetland Islands, Norway, and the North Cape. So many people wanted to go that besides the Hamburg, the first vessel chosen, another will be sent over the same route. The vessel selected for the second cruise is the new steamer Furst Bismarck. She will leave Hamburg on July 8.

Buy China and Glass Right.

HIGGINS & SEITER

Fine China—Rich Cut Glass

For the June Weddings

From the standpoint of both the giver and the recipient nothing makes so satisfactory wedding gifts as China or Glass. Our unusual advantages for assembling China and Glass from all parts of the world make it possible for us to offer a larger variety and at more moderate prices than can be obtained elsewhere. We cite a few examples from our display specially prepared for June Weddings of 1905.



Cut Glass High Comport (See cut.) Complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $7.00

Cut Glass Celery Tray Very rich and handsomely cut. Complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $3.90

Cut Glass Sugar and Creamer A new and very artistic cutting; complete in white leatherette satin lined case; specially priced at..... $3.90

Cut Glass Finger Bowls 12 beautifully cut finger bowls, always useful. Complete in white leatherette satin lined case; specially priced at..... $14.75

Cut Glass Nappy Suitable for Berries, Salad, Fruit, etc., 9 inch, complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $6.25

Cut Glass Tumblers New pattern; very richly and handsomely cut. 12; complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $11.75

Plates 12 rich Cobalt Blue Dessert Plates with panels of roses. Complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $10.00

Bread and Butter Plates 12 red and gold decorated Plates; wreath of roses, complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $6.45

Tea Cups and Saucers Green and gold border decoration, 6 in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $6.15

A. D. Cups and Saucers A beautiful set of 12 harlequin After Dinner Coffee Cups and Saucers. Each one has an entirely different design. Complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $17.90

Ramekins and Plates Wreath of roses and forget-me-nots. 12 in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $5.75

Bread and Butter Plates Flower panels; Watteau centre. Gold decoration. 6 plates in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $5.25

Entree Plates Gold decoration over all of plate with rose decoration on shoulder. Entree size. 12 plates complete in white leatherette, satin lined case..... $11.75

Bouillon Cups and Saucers Green band and rose decoration. Entirely new and very handsome. Complete in white leatherette case..... $11.35

West 21st and West 22d Streets, Near Sixth Ave., New York.

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO.

MORE PARKS FOR THE POOR.

An Association Formed to Secure Breathing Spots in Congested Districts

Among the latest efforts of those interested in securing more playgrounds and parks in the congested districts is the organization of the Metropolitan Parks Association. Eugene A. Philbin, former District Attorney, has been elected President of the new organization, while Archibald A. Hill has been chosen Secretary. Mr. Hill was formerly headworker of the West Side Neighborhood House, and there learned much of the needs of the congested districts, which knowledge was increased through his connection with the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, and, with the Mayor's Push Cart Commission, with both of which he served as Secretary.

The aim of the new society is to take up the work of looking after the parks and playgrounds, and in securing more breathing spaces in the poorer localities. A systematic plan for the establishment of parks throughout the greater city will be suggested to the end that eventually all five boroughs shall have adequate spaces devoted to this purpose.

Of the thirty-two propositions for more parks, presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment recently, not one was below Fourteenth Street.

Brewery Workers Make Merry To-day.

George Ehret is to give his annual outing to the employes of his brewery at College Point to-day. All kinds of games will be played, and dinner will be served. The start is to be made from the brewery, at Ninety-second Street and Second Avenue, at 9 o'clock, and the men will march to the ferry at Ninety-ninth Street and the East River.

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The chief characteristic of the financial situation at the present time is its neglect of the ordinary considerations affecting values and prices and the predominance of sentimental considerations. It is years now since there has been any but exceptional and temporary interruption to favorable statistics affecting bank clearings, railway earnings, mercantile failures, and such indicia of prosperity. We had a reaction in the iron trade, and we had a short wheat crop, but neither separately nor together do these incidents prevent the statement above being substantially true, so true that the habitual commentator has scruples against referring to topics so threadbare, and which moreover have lost for the time their predominance, being subordinated to considerations which depress prices and leave values untouched.

Last week the market occupied itself—as has been said—with other things, having no direct relations to values, or even to prices. The Equitable business, for instance. Assuming the worst to be true, it would puzzle the pessimists to indicate which railway will earn anything less upon account of the scandal, or to say which dividend is threatened, or how. The farmers surely will grow no smaller crops, and the steel companies will not make or sell any less steel. Large as the Equitable is, it is not a large part of the United States, and although at the moment derelict, it is far from a total loss, nor even a very bad risk. The real danger lay in not detecting and checking abuses whose disclosure gives such a shock. The application of the caustic to the wound is painful, but curative, not in the case of the Equitable alone, but generally. The entire insurance business is and will be cleaner for the object lesson of where public opinion draws the line and what it will not stand. Now there can be no fear that beneath a fair exterior there lurk the seeds of future trouble. The thoroughness of the housecleaning is the salvation of the situation, and yet in many quarters that prospect unsettles sentiment instead of reassuring it, and the market improved fractions upon the apparent chance of the suppression of the report. That mischance is past, and the market is due to rise points upon the adoption of such thorough measures as the case calls for. The harm done lies behind; the good results lie before.

The same is true of the war, the second of the chief causes why good conditions are neglected by operators. It was an irrepressible conflict which has come nearly to a happy conclusion. Here the danger was in the first place that Russia would aggrandize itself at the expense of the world's commerce, and, secondly, that a world war would result from a check to Russia's policy. With the passage of both dangers a thorn is removed from world politics, and the future may be looked forward to with a confidence drawn from the baselessness of a year's fears. The military aspects of the struggle have absorbed attention, but in this place something may well be said of the financial aspects.

In a word, Japan's finance is as masterly as her strategy. In both the comparison is in Nippon's favor, judged by the highest standards. Japan's banking, commercial, and financial conditions leave nothing to be desired. Her war obligations are funded, and currency inflation is prevented by absorption of domestic loans. Her last year's imports are her largest, and its exports have been surpassed but once. The terms upon her loans are steadily more favorable, and the oversubscription offered upon her last loan was larger than upon the first. If these are thought small achievements, compare them with the disorganization of England's affairs in a smaller undertaking, or compare the record with our own management of the civil war. Now, a generation afterward, our currency is disordered by a forced call loan, never redeemed, and our bonds sink to a discount which makes odious comparison with the premium upon Japan's. These considerations are peculiarly apropos, because Japan's trade with the United States has doubled, while the trade with England has halved. For the first eight months of the current fiscal year our exports to Japan made a new high record at $26,000,000, a growth of more than $10,000,000 in a single year. Our exports to China increased by $20,000,000 to $28,000,000, and to Asia and Oceanica were $92,000,000, substantially equal to the full previous fiscal year. In transcontinental and transpacific commerce the war, and especially the naval battle of the Sea of Japan a week ago to-day, ought surely to have been worth more to the value of stocks affected—which are many—than the Equitable scandal was damaging to any affected—which are few.

How different is the story of Russia's finances. Only a Russian can understand Russia's budget, with deficits balanced by loans, and a "free balance," consisting of unexpended borrowings, paraded as an asset. The Imperial Bank's accounts are more accordant with conventional bookkeeping, and therefore tell a plain story whose moral cannot be misunderstood. Here are a few excerpts, the dates selected being those of the beginning of the war, and the latest mail arrival. The figures are all in millions of rubles, (five ciphers omitted,) the ruble being roughly 50 cents:

	Notes in circulation.	Gold in bank.	Treasury deposits with bank
Feb. 8, 1904	589.5	742.1	377.0
May 6, 1905	902.3	808.3	176.5

There is no mistaking the deterioration here disclosed. Somewhere there is a limit to the possible circulation of notes, and it will be speedily reached when it becomes impracticable to disburse borrowed money. The showing of gold is substantial and in excess of legal or practical requirements, but already the ratio to the notes has declined so fast that the notes now exceed the gold, instead of the gold exceeding the notes by 25 per cent. Significant also is the decline of the Treasury deposits. They have been lower, but only upon the eve of a loan flotation, and this recourse is now difficult. Paris, after taking the last loan, reconsidered and withheld the money promised. Another refusal was reported last week. Recently Germany took an issue of short-time promissory notes, such as our railways floated when the market would not absorb their bonds. And now the St. Petersburg telegrams say: "Financiers who were not willing to lend money for a continuation of the war are ready to accommodate Russia if money is needed for the purpose of concluding peace." The alternative to borrowing is the suspension of specie payments, resumed at great cost. It would be a calamity and reproach to Russia rivaling the payment of an indemnity. It is even probable that the suspension of specie payments would reinforce Japan's demand for an indemnity, although resorted to to avert it, whereas the payment of an indemnity would fortify specie payments by consolidating the situation. Substantially the question, therefore, is whether Russia prefers one evil or two, for there is no hope of escaping both. The position is one which calls for pity, but the choice ought not to be difficult to make. Not improbably bankers will make peace where the diplomats have failed.

A few facts of the week may be added, even if the market neglected them. The industrial dividends disbursed June 1 were $18,100,000, against $15,600,000 last year, and for the year to date were $125,707,566, against $120,853,899. Commercial failures for May aggregated liabilities of only $8,907,301, making a good comparison with any preceding year as regards numbers. If banking failures be included the comparison is less favorable, but it is well understood that these failures of financial institutions are due to peculiar causes, relating to past rather than present conditions, and are more fairly chargeable to the 1903 era, when the damage was done which only now shows its effects. The May incorporations aggregate over $249,000,000, showing a steady increase for each month since January to the largest monthly total since May, 1903. These figures are rather prophetic than reflective of present conditions, and show a renewal of activities checked in the indigestible era. Bank clearings for May are 46 per cent. above last year, and only 6 per cent. below 1901. No regret need be felt at some decrease in the clearings in New York, due to a smaller Stock Exchange business. It is more than made good by the fact that at ninety-four cities in the country at large for the year to date the clearings are 43 per cent. larger than last year, and 11.5 per cent. over the previous record in 1901. Railway reports continue exceptionally favorable, so favorable that some decrease of net is allowed upon increases of gross, signifying resumption of the policy of liberal maintenance and improvement expenditures. Their discontinuance was a source of check to trade at large, and their resumption is auspicious proof that conditions are better, and are expected to be better by those most interested in right construction of the signs of the times.

The crop situation has scarcely altered except by progress of time. Every week toward harvest without deterioration is a distinct gain. The chief contribution to the crop intelligence was the Government report of acreage and condition for cotton. It will be remembered that the veracious Southern Cotton Association, whose raison d'être is to raise the price of cotton while the farmers raise the staple, reported a decrease of acreage by 18.43 per cent. and a condition "unprecedentedly bad." This is serious if true; but the Government report affords option to believe that the reduction of acreage is 11.4 per cent., with planting still proceeding and conditions improving. The acreage is 28,123,000, while the largest crop ever raised previous to last year's was 11,189,205 bales, on 24,967,295 acres. It is equally well known that the Government sometimes makes mistakes on these matters, and that Southern planters differ from George Washington during the crop season. How reliably history repeats itself in the financial district appears from the fact that this year—as on every other year of the past twenty—cotton has sold lower after the publication of the June report, showing that the prophets always predict a worse condition than the result justifies. The produce crops are still disputable. "Warmth is needed for corn, but the condition is not discouraging." "Wheat maintains its favorable position." Little can be added, except to give warning against false impressions as well as against false prophets. Doubtless most think this has been a cool season. As a matter of fact the Weather Bureau reports that May's average was half a degree warmer than for thirty-five years, and that the seasonal temperature for the last three months has been "much above the average in the central valleys, Gulf States, and on the Atlantic Coast southward of New England." Whatever may be the doubt regarding temperature, it will be agreed that the season has been moist and even moister in the crop region than here. When the Summer sun gets to work upon the moist ground there will be some great growing weather, and fears of drought will be at the minimum.

This is not meant for a prophecy, but for an aggregation of some of the facts which eventually will control the market. If they change for the worse it will be necessary to alter present opinions of the outlook. But it is not necessary that they should change for the better to give a cheerful tinge to the prospect. Mere maintenance of present excellence is sufficient.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

DIRECTORS VS. OUTSIDERS.

Conflict Between the Two Continues as to Value of Northern Securities Stubs.

An interesting and somewhat curious difference of opinion continues to exist between the Directors of the Northern Securities Company and outsiders as to the value of the Northern Securities stubs. It would appear offhand that the opinion of the former was by far the better, but the outsiders are so convinced that the Directors are in error in their judgment as to the value of the stubs that they have backed up their contrary opinion by purchases of large numbers of these shares of the reduced Northern Securities Company at prices which show that they are willing to stake a good deal on the outcome. And, strangest of all, is that Europe has been the largest buyer. It was thought by many at the time the stubs rose to 900, and even higher, that the movement in them was brought about for effect to help speculative operations in Northern Securities stock, but the persistence with which the stubs have been bought on the way down would indicate that they were being acquired because somebody really believes them to be worth all they have been selling for, and presumably more, as otherwise there would be no profit in the transactions.

No less than three Directors of the Northern Securities Company during the past week have stated without any qualification that the prices at which the stubs have been selling were unwarranted, and to this was added the information that the Directors themselves had all along refrained from profiting by the market that had been made for the stubs for the reason that they knew a fictitious value was being fixed, and they did not wish to be placed in the position of having sold to others at a price which they themselves knew to be an outlandish one. Yet no accurate estimate of the true value of the stubs is possible with such information as is available in regard to the exact amount and value of the assets back of them. Despite these most positive assertions on the part of numerous Directors of the company outsiders continue to buy the stubs and in some cases to predict that they will yet sell at $1,000 a share. That would mean, of course, that the assets of a $4,000,000 corporation had somehow become worth $40,000,000, but the buyers of these stubs have evidently had their imgainations excited by the unknown and are counting not on figures but on mystery. The question has many times been put to buyers of the stubs. Why should they be worth 1,000 or 500 or even 300? and the invariable reply has been, Why shouldn't they? And that is as far as a majority of the buyers seem able to go. A few that have attempted to figure their value admit that each time they have made the calculation they have discovered something to lessen their previous estimates.

Among the theories that were advanced at one time or another about the stubs was, that in the event of Mr. Harriman's having secured the return of the controlling enterest in Northern Pacific, that road's half interest in the Burlington, supplemented by the Burlington stock represented by the Northern Securities stubs, would give him absolute control of the Burlington to secure which he would be willing to pay a fabulous price for the stubs. This theory omitted consideration of the terms of the mortgage covering the bonds issued for the purchase of the Burlington, there being in this mortgage a provision that in case of dispute between the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern as to the management of the Burlington the matter should be settled by arbitration. Another supposition since disproved by actual developments was that the stubs would secure the entire amount of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific dividends which were tied up by the injunction which prohibited their payment to the Northern Securities Company. Other theories upon which high prices for the stubs have been based are likely to prove as elusive as these earlier ones, and the buyers at the high prices, unless those who ought to know are much mistaken, will have ample reason to regret that they allowed their imagination to run away with their judgment.

THE WAR AND JAPANESE TRADE.

Mr. G. Barclay, Secretary to the British Legation at Tokio, in a report on the trade of Japan for 1904, makes interesting statements as to the way in which Japanese trade has been affected by the war.

Thanks to the long period of cautious trading which followed the economic crisis of 1899-1900, Japan's trade was in a thoroughly healthy condition when the war broke out. Since then she has been in almost uninterrupted command of the neighboring seas, so that her foreign trade has not suffered serious inconvenience from the enemy's cruisers. In addition to this, nature has come to her assistance with very abundant crops, the yield of rice and silk, indeed, being higher than ever before.

The additional taxation amounts to £7,500,000 for the year 1905-06, bringing the total increase in the people's burdens from the beginning of the war to nearly £14,000,000, or something like 81 per cent. of the total revenue from taxation in 1903-04. How far the country's general industries will be able to bear these increased taxes, of which one is an import duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem on rice, remains to be seen, but the ease with which the domestic loans have been taken up and the fact that the deposits in the leading banks and the Post Office Savings Bank show material progress for the year are hopeful symptoms.

The Market and General Conditions.

A well-known banker says: "A bear security market seems to be incongruous at a time when the volume of currency is at the highest point and increasing; when money is freely loaned at 1½ and 2½ per cent. on call; when the United States Treasury holds more than $700,000,000 gold; when National bank circulation is increasing at the rate of $44,000,000 per year, and individual deposits increase $528,003,000 per year and United States deposits fell $67,011,000 in the same period; when the country is making and consuming 2,000,000 tons of pig iron per month; when the Nation is selling goods to foreigners to the value of $1,000,000 per day more than it is purchasing, and when the production of gold is at the maximum point."—Wall Street Journal.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

HENRY CLEWS, when he heard the first news of the victory of the Japanese fleet last Monday, sent a telegram of congratulations to his old friend the Marquis Ito at Tokio. The dispatch read: "Congratulations Banzai." The Marquis sent a reply which did not reach Mr. Clews until Wednesday because he was away from town. In this dispatch, which arrived here late Monday night, the Marquis said that the victory was more stupendous than indicated by anything then published. Mr. Clews is still regretting that he did not get the dispatch in time on Monday to act on it.

CLEMENT B. ASBURY of J. N. Brown & Co. says that one of those Seeing New York machines which resembles a section of the grand stand at the races came gayly down into Wall Street the other morning, and the festively dressed occupants were requested to descend in front of the Stock Exchange in order to take a peep at the bad men inside, which peep according to their tickets was included in the amount they had contributed to the exchequer of the company. The visitors from up State huddled together in the lobby while the man in charge went upstairs to get the necessary tickets of admission, which of course are free. Just then a member of the Exchange came off the floor. He took in the situation and remarked to his companion: "It's really a beastly shame to make all these people pay an extra dollar admission today without giving them any warning, isn't it now?" Even the gatekeeper was deceived, and the jaws of the visitors dropped perceptibly in contemplation of the extra dollar, and the member and his friend had a good laugh over the idea of a one-dollar admission tax to the noble institution.

CHARLES S. BAXTER of the firm of Hyde & Baxter, recently attorneys for the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and for the past four years Mayor of the City of Medford, Mass., has become connected with Pfaelzer & Co. He will act as attorney for the firm and make his headquarters in New York.

OSCAR G. MURRAY, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, last week presided at a banquet given in honor of the new General Manager, Thomas Fitzgerald, at Fairmont, West Va. Mr. Fitzgerald started in railroad work as a boy carrying water for the workmen on a bridge in 1866. Among those who had come from various parts of the line to honor the new official were First Vice President George W. Randolph, Gov. Warfield of Maryland, Gov. Dawson of West Virginia, and all the higher officials of the road, as well as a host of minor officials. The train which brought Mr. Fitzgerald and the other officials from Baltimore to Fairmont was decorated, and at all the stations there were former coworkers and friends of the new General Manager to greet him. The menu of the dinner was bound in leather, and at the head of the card there was a signal post with the signals set for "All right; go ahead."

DUDLEY S. HARDE, Charles W. Bonner, and Carlile Boyd have formed a copartnership under the firm name of Harde, Bonner & Co., with offices at 6 Broad Street, for the transaction of a general commission business in stocks, investment securities, and cotton. Mr. Bonner is the Exchange member, and was formerly with T. M. Robinson & Co., and Mr. Boyd, now a member of the Cotton Exchange, used to be connected with the United States Trust Company.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 3	2,824,856
Same week last year	622,481
To date this year	126,674,191
Corresponding date last year	46,134,964

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

	Par Value.
Bonds for the week	$22,436,000
Same date last year	$6,431,000
To date this year	$510,594,200
Corresponding date last year	$262,529,500

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	June 4, '04.	*June 3, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	389,151	1,941,935	1,552,784
Industrials	233,330	882,921	649,591
Banks	146	.....	†146

†Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE,)

	June 4, '04.	*June 3, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$4,645,000	$6,597,000	$1,952,000
Industrials	1,774,000	1,813,000	39,000
Government	18,000	14,021,000	14,003,000
State	1,000	5,000	4,000

*Five days.

THE BRITISH IRON MARKET.

The pig iron warrant market has absorbed interest this week to the detriment of fresh business, a strong disinclination being apparent to enter into any negotiations until a more normal condition of affairs has been established in speculative circles. The acuteness of the position has been testified to by the fact that a cargo of Cleveland pig iron sent to Scotland has been reshipped to Middlesbrough, an almost unprecedented occurrence. What is to become of the huge supplies of iron which is now deliverable against warrants is a problem which remains to be faced. Something in the nature of a community of interests has been formulated among the steel manufacturers in South Wales, who have reached a more or less definite arrangement not to undersell one another in tinplate bars, a branch of their trade in which foreign competition has been specially rife of recent years. The result of the understanding has been the leveling up of prices without any advance being declared. Bitter complaint is made of the policy of the German Steel Trust as promulgating a hard and fast boycott of the British merchants, who have always been their best customers. The trust have thrown over the merchant entirely, and have started a vigorous canvass among consumers of half-finished iron and steel, with whom they seek to establish direct relations, disregarding wholly the fact that the trade in German half-finished steel in this country was built up by the British merchant, who can no longer procure supplies from the associated works. General business is quiet, and prices are much the same as before.—London Standard, May 22.

WALL STREET CHARGES

Brokers' Views of Assertion That They Are Excessive.

INTEREST ACCOUNT PROFITS

Securities Now Carried Much Closer Than Formerly to Current Money Rate—Effect of Mistakes.

The suggestion made in some quarters recently that the broker and not the customer should pay the added cost of the transfer tax, although contrary to the present rules of the Stock Exchange, and for this reason unlikely of adoption, serves to raise the question whether or not the commissions now charged are so liberal that the suggestion is entirely fair. The point has been made, for one thing, that Stock Exchange houses make enough on the difference in their interest account to defray all expenses connected with their business, and that the eighth of 1 per cent. which they charge their customers is clear profit. This assertion, doubtless, is due to the former custom of Stock Exchange houses of charging 6 per cent. interest on margin accounts, while as a matter of fact they were paying only 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. for the money borrowed for the purpose of financing these accounts. Thus there was a clear profit of, say, 2 per cent. not on the capital of the brokerage house, but on the borrowings, which, in the ordinary course of business, would be from five to ten times the amount of the house's own capital. This condition, however, no longer prevails to any great extent. On many even of the smaller accounts carried in Wall Street the interest charge is no longer at the rate of 6 per cent., but 4 per cent., materially reducing, as will be seen, the profit from this source. Moreover, in the case of the larger accounts handled by Stock Exchange houses it is seldom that any large profit is made on interest differences. Competition between Stock Exchange houses in recent years has been keen, and inasmuch as the rules of the Exchange strictly prohibit the execution of orders for less than an eighth of 1 per cent., commission allowances are made, not in commissions, but in other items the most important of which is the interest account.

Only quite recently a prominent Stock Exchange house received notice from a large customer who had been doing business with the house for years that hereafter he would expect to have his account carried at the current money rate. The house replied that it could not do that, but would carry the account at a very slight advance over that rate. The result was that in a day or two the account was transferred to another house, the customer having found a firm that was willing to handle the account without any profit whatever so far as interest was concerned. This perhaps was an extreme case, but it well illustrates the present tendency in the matter of interest charges and the result of it all is that profit from this source has been very much reduced.

The outsider as a rule takes the view that $12.50 per hundred shares is not only an ample but a liberal compensation for the work usually done in connection with the purchase or the sale of that amount of stock. The work is seldom accompanied by any difficulty, and the whole business seems so easy as the outsider looks upon it from his place in the customers' room of a brokerage office that he thinks that really he is paying very much more than the service is actually worth. The reply of the Stock Exchange house is that while ordinarily the execution of an order is easy enough there are frequent occasions when it is no easy matter. Then mistakes are made and a bad error is enough to wipe out the commission many times over. The mistake argument is one that does not appeal much to the average customer, but it is a sufficiently practical matter to induce some Stock Exchange houses to give out practically all their orders to other brokers, thus entirely eliminating the chances of mistakes on the floor, where they are most likely to occur. They thus lose part of their commission, but the houses that follow this method claim that in the long run they come out ahead. Then, too, the broker argues that the commission is no more than a fair compensation for the judgment and skill that are essential to the proper execution of orders. Of course, orders are frequently not executed to the satisfaction of the customer, but his recourse in that case is to employ a broker who does handle his orders in a way satisfactory to him.

The effect of low commissions is nowhere better exemplified than in the curb market, in which of recent years the commissions, as a result of new brokers cutting them to secure the business formerly done by the older brokers, have been reduced to a minimum. The result is just what is to be expected under such conditions. The broker does business for little or nothing, for less, in fact, than enough to cover expenses, and to get even takes an eighth or a quarter out of his customer. So far has this gone on the curb that the better class of outside brokers who refuse to participate or connive at such practices not infrequently find that brokers of the other class are taking business from them. It undoubtedly is shortsightedness on the part of the customer, but if it is to his liking no one would complain were it not for the injustice done those brokers who eschew such methods. The saving of $10.50 or $11.50 on 100 shares in commission and the loss of $12.50 to $50 on the same stock through the scalping of cut-rate brokers is not a proposition that can be solved with any profit to the customer.

Comparison with the charges on European bourses would indicate that the eighth of 1 per cent. commission fixed as the minimum by the New York Stock Exchange is less rather than more than is charged elsewhere. In London the commissions vary according to the price of the stock, the charge for ordinary stocks being at the rate of 6d per share, or 12 cents, which is practically identical with the New York rate. For high-priced stocks like New York Central and Pennsylvania the charge is nearly double. And this without the stamp taxes which there, as here from this time on, add to the cost of trading in stocks. In Berlin the rate is an eighth of 1 per cent., and on most other Continental Bourses the commission is at least one-eighth with added charges on some Bourses that make the total expense of trading much heavier than it is here, even with the additional charge for the transfer tax, which went into effect last Friday.

THE PENALTY OF OPTIMISM.

Case of M. de Goeljen, Who Built the Kansas City Southern.

The winding up of the voting trust of the Kansas City Southern Railway and the return of the road to the hands of the stockholders, a majority of whom are Hollanders, is expected to make true the dreams and hopes on which were wrecked the fortune of the original promoter of the road and the greatest believer in its future importance and value. Little has been heard of this man in some years, but about ten years ago he was the main support of the then projected road, for the existence of which he fought a bitter fight against the interests which have just lost control of the property by its return to the stockholders. This man was J. de Goeljen, Jr., a Hollander by birth, but a great admirer of this country, which he first visited as a young man of twenty-six. Every year thereafter he crossed the Atlantic for a visit, first of pleasure and then of business, for on one of his earlier trips he became interested in the project of building the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, as the Kansas City Southern was then known. He saw the advantage of giving the products of the Northern States a short route to the Gulf, and he interested many of his countrymen in the project, which included not only the building of the road, but the improvement of the harbor. From the moment he became interested in the property he devoted his entire time to it. When he was not busy raising money among the financiers of his native land he was traveling over the road inspecting the work and familiarizing himself thoroughly with the conditions along the line. The completion of this work became his chief effort.

In 1895 an attempt was made to undermine the credit of the road here and in Holland in order to prevent the subscription of new funds for the completion of an enterprise which some of the great railroad systems in the West were beginning to look upon as a road which might make serious competition for them in the future. At that time Mr. de Goeljen threw all his private means into the property and thus saved the day. But the big systems had not yet given up the fight. They instituted a series of lawsuits with injunctions and other proceedings which interfered with the work of completing the project, and they did succeed in delaying the completion so that three large steamers built for the company were ready a whole year before the port could be put in shape so as to be fit for traffic. When the other roads saw that the building could not be stopped they declared a secret boycott on the road, and as there was not enough local traffic then developed to pay the expenses, the road had to go into the hands of receivers. The interests which had previously expressed the opinion that the road was not a good proposition now showed a remarkable anxiety to secure control of it, and they did secure this control through the reorganization. Mr. de Goeljen retained his interest through the reorganization period, but during the collapse in 1903 he was forced to give up his stock at the lowest prices ever quoted to his creditors, to prevent bankruptcy. He is now in Holland, retired from business, while others are reaping the benefits of his labors, his courage, and his enterprise.

LONG STANDING LOANS.

A Call Loan That Remained Undisturbed for Fifteen Years.

That call loans in Wall Street are allowed to stand for weeks at a time, and even for months, is a matter of general knowledge, but a call loan that has stood for years is something of a novelty. That such loans at times run for very long periods was proved by information secured this past week of a call loan that was paid off a few days ago after it had run for fifteen years. During all that time the bank had been carrying the loan as a call loan, but it was never called and never had been paid off by the house that held it. When finally the notes was paid it was literally covered with the changes in interest rates that had been indorsed upon it. When such conditions govern a loan which theoretically is paid off a few days after it is made it would appear useless for Stock Exchange houses to provide themselves with time money, but there probably are few houses that could count upon never having their call loans disturbed. As a matter of protection most brokerage houses carry about half their loans on time, leaving the balance in the form of call loans. Some firms, it is true, depend entirely on call loans, but only those who have exceptional facilities for borrowing can afford to do this. In times of stress a large Stock Exchange house that had all its loans on call might easily become embarrassed because of inability to quickly replace the funds that were called from them. When it is remembered how many such times have been experienced during the past fifteen years, a period that includes the panicky days of 1903 and many less strained ones, it will be recognized that this particular call loan had a very remarkable history.

USING ANOTHER MAN'S MONEY

System of Borrowing and Loaning Securities Affords Unusual Profit to Some Stock Exchange Houses.

That the custom of borrowing stocks and bonds against short sales affords an easy means to a good many houses to carry the stocks or bonds that are in demand by a short interest is a well-known fact, but some houses appear to profit by this situation on a large scale and in a somewhat unusual manner. It was stated during this past week that a prominent Exchange house makes thousands of dollars a year by itself borrowing away from the Street blocks of bonds and stocks that are not too readily accepted by the banks as collateral, and in turn loaning them out. It borrows them at the current money rate, or sometimes above that rate, owing to the unusual character of the transaction, and when there is large demand for the securities from the shorts loans them out flat. In other words, it gets 3 per cent. or 4 per cent. on the money it puts up when it borrows the securities and pays nothing on the money given it when it loans the same securities. This is like collecting interest on another man's money, and if it could be done on an unlimited scale would be as sure a road to wealth as any that has yet been devised. There are many circumstances, however, that limit the application of the system, and, like some of the systems invented to break the bank at Monte Carlo, it leads to fortune only if worked to the limit. And there is the same danger of the short interest disappearing as there is of the bank closing before the system has been given a chance to run its course.

QUIETING MINORITIES BY A HOLDING COMPANY

Uses of the Device in Corporate Reorganizations.

SEABOARD A NOTABLE CASE

Amended Plan Virtually Like the Original Leaves Baltimore Protestants Small Consolation.

The holding company, which achieved deserved renown in the nineties as a convenient device for accomplishing the consolidation of industrial enterprises and cementing the community of interest programme upon great railway enterprises, is coming now to another use, in the later times in which some of the more enthusiastically conceived enterprises are ripe for reorganization. This present utility is as a means of enforcing the will of a majority interest upon a reluctant, or possibly protesting, minority.

It may be fairly said that minorities have come more and more to be reckoned with in corporate affairs, as one promotion after another has been held up to legal review, and the acts of the majority, or controlling interest, subjected to the bright searchlight of a cross-examination. The net result, of course, has been for the protection of the investing public, but there have been some developments much less desirable, even from the point of view of the public itself. "Strike" suits have found their parallel outside of the courts in "protective" committees of the same intent, and in many instances minorities, in an honest though mistaken belief that they have been wronged, have blocked the programme laid out in all good faith by the majority security holders for rehabilitating their properties.

The reorganization of the American Ice Company, that of the United States Leather Company, and that of the United States Cotton Duck Company all furnish illustration of the efficiency of the holding company plan in enabling the majority to work out its ideas. The American Ice Company, though not a very recent example, is, nevertheless, a pretty good one, for the reason that the opposition to the old management developed no less than three protective committees as well as a scattered minority of individual protestants, which quite ran away with the annual meeting of a year ago until expert legal aid was called to straighten matters out. In such a situation it was obvious that whatever party might eventually take control of the property for reorganization purposes one or more others would spring up to oppose the plans formulated. So it happened, but with the holding company that was ultimately formed the acquisition of the stock of the minority by costly legal proceedings was obviated and the result was that the protestants had the opportunity of depositing under the reorganization plan or of staying out of it, as they chose. That the depositors followed the wiser course was demonstrated when the Stock Exchange unlisted the small remnant of old stock which remained undeposited, leaving the outsiders with securities that were both unpopular and had no regular market.

The United States Leather reorganization developed another minority of considerable strength, which was able to defeat all plans proposed for a readjustment of the finances of the company until a holding company was broached and left them the same choice that was given to the American Ice minority. So with the United States Cotton Duck, and, if still further illustration were sought in a little different phase of corporate life, the Broadway Securities Company, organized by the majority interests in the North American Trust Company and Trust Company of America would furnish it. The problem in that case was not one of reorganization, but of enforcing a merger plan that the majority had had long in mind. The theory, however, was virtually the same.

The latest and perhaps the most notable example of the holding company plan is the Seaboard Air Line Railroad reorganization. In that case the Reorganization Committee, representing the Blair-Ryan interests and a substantial control of the property, got out a plan for the acquirement of the stocks of the old Seaboard Air Line, the Atlanta and Birmingham Air Line, and the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads by a new company. The basis of exchange for the Seaboard Air Line stocks, which were the principal ones involved, provided that each share of the preferred, upon payment of an assessment of $12.50, should receive $12.50 in new first preferred 5 per cent. stock, cumulative after five years and convertible into 6 per cent second preferred at par, $75 in the second preferred, and $12.50 in new common stock. Each share of common was entitled to $12.50 of the new first preferred upon payment of the assessment of $12.50 and to $75 in new common.

The Baltimore Protective Committee of Seaboard Air Line stockholders, representing some 66,000 shares and with a strong sentimental backing in that vicinity, which, it was feared, might make itself felt in court proceedings for the acquirement of the minority holdings, protested. The basis of the protest was simple indeed—that the plan did not give them enough for their stock—and, inasmuch as all the stock had to be acquired by the new company under the original plan, the Baltimore protestants were in a strong position. So the holding company plan was substituted for the original, to the end that one share of old preferred stock, without assessment, received, if deposited, $75 of the new second preferred and $12.50 of the common, and one share of the common received $87.50 of new common.

The substitute for the assessment plan of the original plan appears in the amended plan in a provision that each depositor may subscribe at par for one share of new first preferred for every eight shares of either kind of the old stock deposited by him, and shall receive with each share of new first preferred one share of the new common. At the same time each depositor assigns to the company out of the amount of stock he receives on the exchange $12.50 of the new common stock for every share deposited, this common to be issued in like amount to subscribers to the new first preferred. So the original plan has, as a matter of fact, not been altered at all, save in its outward form, and the same syndicate that was organized to underwrite the new first preferred by the original plan stands ready to underwrite the new first preferred, and in the same way under the amended plan, receiving with the amount of new first preferred not taken up by stockholders who may not chose to avail themselves of the offer the amount of common stock that would otherwise have gone with those subscriptions. The syndicate receives no other compensation, and is thus on the same terms as depositors so far as the benefits of the plan are concerned.

Recent advices from Baltimore are to the effect that the protestants there are still protesting at the new plan, and have decided not to deposit their stock. Assurances are given at this end by the interests in control of the situation that it doesn't make any difference whether the Baltimoreans deposit their stock or not, inasmuch as the holding company plan requires only the assent of the majority to become operative. And that, after all, appears to be its strongest feature from a majority point of view.

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941**, the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as aditional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905**, present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.
AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held June 5th, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the Company, Hudson County National Bank Building, Nos. 243 and 245 Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J. (office of the New Jersey Corporations' Agency), for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

In accordance with the laws of the State of New Jersey, no stock can be voted on which has been transferred on the books of the Company within twenty days next preceding this election.

Dated May 26th, 1905.

A. H. MELIN, Secretary.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

For the purpose of holding a Special Meeting of the Stockholders on the 7th day of September, 1905, and of the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders at a later hour of said day, the Transfer Books of all classes of Stock will be closed on Thursday, June 15th, and reopened on Friday, September 8th, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors,

R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.

Dated May 6th, 1905.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

32 Nassau Street, New York, May 20th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its Offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 5th, 1905.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 3 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

ILLINOIS BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
at the close of business Monday, May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$23,092,686.55
Overdrafts	3,183.77
Real estate	65,465.35
U. S. bonds at par	500,000.00
Other bonds and stocks	2,554,832.57
Due from U. S. Treasurer	110,000.00
Cash and due from other banks	11,884,054.78
Total	$39,111,123.42

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	792,122.69
National banknotes outstanding	500,000.00
Deposits	34,819,000.82
Total	$39,111,123.42

INDIANA BANKS.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK,
Indianapolis, Ind.
May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$5,517,734.50
From other banks	1,620,404.80
Cash and reserve	890,148.94 $8,028,288.24

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	569,111.25
Deposits	6,459,176.99 $8,028,288.24

O. N. Frenzel, Pres. J. P. Frenzel, Vice Pres.
O. F. Frenzel, Cash. J. P. Frenzel, Jr., Asst. Cash.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

MELLON NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investment securities	$21,223,306.98
United States bonds	2,050,000.00
Cash and due from banks	8,593,271.38
	$31,866,575.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$4,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,015,050.61
Circulating notes	1,800,000.00
Deposits	25,251,524.75
	$31,866,575.36

OFFICERS.
A. W. MELLON, President.
R. B. MELLON, Vice President.
A. C. KNOX, Vice President.
W. S. MITCHELL, Cashier.
E. W. LEWIS, Assistant Cashier.
A. W. McELDOWNEY, Assistant Cashier.
R. B. ZIMMERMAN, Assistant Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

FINANCIAL.

American Light & Traction Co.
American Smelters Securities Co. (Std.)
American School Furniture Co.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Co.
Cramp's Shipbuilding Co.
Lake Superior Corporation Co.
Lincoln Gas & Electric Co.
Madison Square Garden Co.
Mexican Telegraph & Telephone Co.
N.Y. & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. (in default).
Omaha Water Co.
Union Carbide Co.

BONDS AND STOCKS DEALT IN BY
Gustavus Maas,
30 BROAD ST.
Established 1868. Telephone 1249 Broad.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Condensed Statement of Condition of
THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
As reported to the Comptroller at the close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,018,511.65
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	200,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	1,219,940.68
Real estate—banking house	460,000.00
Cash on hand and due from banks	4,442,296.87
	$13,340,749.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits	429,120.45
Circulation	196,400.00
Deposits—	
Individuals ...$6,601,611.80	
Banks ... 5,113,616.95	11,715,228.75
	$13,340,749.20

OFFICERS.
WILLIAM L. MOYER, President.
HENRY OLLESHEIMER, First Vice Pres't.
ALFRED J. McGRATH, Second Vice Pres't.
AUGUSTUS C. CORBY, Cashier.
SAMUEL LUDLOW, JR., Asst. Cashier.

ALBANY BANKS.

New York State National Bank,
Albany, N. Y.,
May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Discounted bills	$1,393,494.71
Demand loans on collateral	3,944,703.39
Time loans on collateral	485,802.91
	$5,824,001.41
Banking house	125,000.00
Bonds	2,932,800.85
Due from approved reserve agents.	2,980,098.26
Due from other banks	3,063,851.62
Cash and exchanges	1,243,524.88
	$16,169,286.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits	83,451.94
	$583,451.94
National banknotes outstanding	235,500.00
Deposits	15,350,334.08
	$16,169,286.02

OFFICERS.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, President.
W. B. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice President.
WILLIS G. NASH, Cashier.
L. H. HENDRICKS, Asst. Cashier.
LEDYARD COGSWELL, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

Cashier, prominent Stock Exchange firm desires to change position; thoroughly experienced; competent manage office; highest references. Results, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL BANK,
PITTSBURG, PENN.,
May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$10,051,141.80
Overdrafts	2,141.56
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,000,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000.00
Banking house	278,227.92
Exchanges for Clearing House	454,001.00
Due from banks and reserve agents	1,627,235.02
Cash	1,113,198.50
	$14,725,945.80

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	540,692.55
Circulation	1,000,000.00
Deposits	11,185,253.25
	$14,725,945.80

OFFICERS.
ROBERT WARDROP, President.
D. E. PARK, Vice President.
HERVEY SCHUMACHER, Cashier.
W. DWIGHT BELL, Asst. Cash. and Sec'y.
S. CLARKE REED, Asst. Cashier.

PENN NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans, discounts, and investments	$5,133,170.34
Due from banks	374,793.82
Cash and reserve	1,889,209.70
	$7,397,173.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	500,000.00
Surplus and profits (net)	953,180.13
Circulation	43,400.00
Deposits	5,900,593.73
	$7,397,173.86

S. S. SHARP, President.
H. G. CLIFTON, Cashier.
H. C. BEITZEL, Ass't Cashier.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
Philadelphia, May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$10,822,461.99
Due from banks and bankers	1,499,780.09
Clearing House exchanges	586,452.22
Cash and reserve	2,353,868.60
Total	$15,262,562.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,128,829.84
Circulation	445,007.50
Deposits	11,688,635.56
Total	$15,262,562.90

JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.

THE FARMERS AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.
May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,474,797.44
Due from banks	3,047,590.75
Exchanges for Clearing House	1,112,301.37
Cash and reserve	4,336,556.17 $19,970,247.73

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,055,415.22
Circulation	1,472,597.50
Deposits	15,442,235.01 $19,970,247.73

H. B. BARTOW, Cashier.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
Philadelphia.
Condition at close of business May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$4,357,200.40
Due from banks	577,102.97
Cash and reserve	1,183,632.20
Exchanges for Clearing House	282,602.80 $6,350,541.46

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$600,000.00
Surplus and net profits	721,579.33
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	5,178,962.13 $6,350,541.46

THOS. J. BUDD, Cashier.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Nominal, 2½ Per Cent.

A Maximum of News and a Modicum of Business — Remarkable Bank Statement—Small Price Changes.

It fell to a holiday market to digest news enough for any business day. The added acuteness of the Equitable situation and the critical status of the war are first-class factors alone. To them were added a new and agitating phase of the Moroccan dispute and a bank statement adapted to alarm until understood. Yet the volume of business ran under a quarter million shares and the price changes showed no trend, advances and declines being neither numerous nor wide nor unequally distributed. Except for the transfer tax our nimble friends the traders might have told us what to think about these contentious topics. Apparently they decline to do the thinking for everybody at their own proper risk and enlarged expense, and the rest of the financial world must wrestle with these topics by the aid of the reason alone.

There are not ten men in the world able to judge of the prospects of peace, and it would be criminal for them to tell what they know. Doubtless President Roosevelt and Ambassador Cassini disagreed in their talk, but it is quite possible that unofficially and personally they were nearer agreement. That would be the first step toward an agreement between the adversaries. Japan is astute enough not to give away her case, but there are grounds to infer a readiness to build a golden bridge for Russia whenever it is worth while. If the logic of events and surface signs are worth anything, peace is nearer. The Moroccan question is outside the American sphere. With such an object lesson as the present war affords of the dangers of war in general, and the unwisdom of tackling a despised adversary, there is no presumption in favor of another armed dispute. Both sides will think twice. The Equitable business is in its worst stages and must mend. The harm is done, and only good can come from curing the evils.

The fact that the bank surplus is only six millions, with loans above a billion, is not to be blinked. There never has been so small a surplus with anything like the load to carry. In 1891 the surplus was below seven millions, but the loans were only $386,236,000. However, the relation of the surplus to the loans is not the only consideration. The soundness and the fluidity of the loans are even more important, and there is no reason to suppose that they leave anything to be desired, for housecleaning has been thorough and recent. Housecleaning, indeed, or at least window-dressing, is the explanation of the week's changes, which are so ominous on their face. The loss of cash would have sufficed to wipe out the surplus had it not been redressed by a decrease of requirements owing to reduction of loans and deposits. But the money has not gone far. It is across the street, so to speak, in the vaults of the trust companies and State banks, which are preparing for their reports. In other words, the banks' loss is their gain. It is another and hardly needed reminder that the bank statement reveals but half of the situation, which has a broader basis than when the bank statement covered the entire ground.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—The local money market is not materially changed. Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent. New York funds at par. Clearings, $27,263,621. Balances, $1,823,384. Sub-Treasury debit, $11,054.

For the week: Clearings, $126,574,923. Balances, $8,661,720.

Demand for bank stocks during the week has been only moderately active. Sales are reported as follows: Five Merchants' National at 200¾, 2 First National at 262, 8 Bingham National at 102, and 80 National Market at 100.

In the stock market to-day United States Mining was weak on account of the announcement of the new stock issue. There were signs of activity in all of these. Bingham Copper, Greene, and Trinity. Most of these stocks were firm or better, through the influence of Amalgamated. The other local specialities were dull. Complete transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
500	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼
10,000	Cent. Vt. 4s	88¾	88½	88½
3,000	C., B. & Q. 3½s	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,000	K., O., T. & S. M. 4s	122¾	122¾	122¾
3,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼

RAILROADS.

25	Atchison	79½	79½	79½
2	*Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
100	*Boston & Maine	172¾	172¼	172¾
2	Boston & Worcester	30	30	30
1	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200
1,236	United Pacific	123	121½	122
14	West End	97	96¾	96¾

TELEPHONES.

10	American	139½	139¾	139½

MISCELLANEOUS.

60	Am. Ag. Chemical	23¾	23¼	23¼
10	Am. Woolen	32	32	32
5	Am. Woolen pf.	101½	101½	101½
24	Edison	245	245	245
6	General Electric	173½	173½	173½
500	Massachusetts Gas	43½	43	43
89	Mergenthaler rights	8½	8½	8½
25	Minn. Gen. Elec.	81	81	81
70	United Fruit	107	106½	106½
10	United Shoe Machine	85	85	85
165	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	31½	31¾
650	U. S. Steel	26	25¾	25¾
208	U. S. Steel pf.	92¾	91½	91½

MINING.

200	Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,755	Allouez	23½	22¾	23
6,724	Amalgamated	83	81½	82¾
200	Atlantic	14	14	14
1,675	Bingham	29¾	28½	29¾
230	Boston Consolidated	8¾	8¼	8¾
255	†Centennial	20½	20	20
1,275	Copper Range	71	70¼	71
10	Daly-West	13	13	13
50	Franklin	8¾	8¾	8¾
165	Granby	5¾	5½	5¾
625	Greene Con.	24½	24	24½
150	Guanajuato	4¾	4¾	4¾
290	Isle Royale	20¾	19¾	20¾
290	Mass	8½	8¼	8½
370	Michigan	12¾	12¼	12¾
305	Mohawk	50½	50¼	50¾
50	Old Dominion	25	25	25
100	Osceola	93	93	93
200	Phoenix	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
5	Quincy	97	97	97
260	Shannon	7¾	7¾	7¾
710	Trinity	8¾	8½	8½
500	United Copper	24¾	24½	24½
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾
1,300	United States	29¾	28½	28¾
770	Utah	44½	43¾	44½
60	Victoria	3	3	3
25	Winona	10¼	10¼	10¼
5	Wolverine	110	110	110

*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid. ‡First installment paid.

Earnings of Texas Railroads.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 3.—The following statement by the Railroad Commission has been given out: A summary of the income from operation of Texas railroads for the nine months ended March 31, 1905, shows income from operation over expenses of $15,015,645 as compared with $13,454,815 for the nine months ended March 31, 1904. The expense of operation for the nine months ended March 31, 1905, was $40,241,166, as compared with $41,178,642 for the corresponding nine months ended March 31, 1904.

Greene Copper Dividend.

The Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, at their meeting yesterday, declared the usual bi-monthly dividend of 4 per cent., payable on June 20. The books will close on June 8.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, June 3, 1905.

Japanese Impri Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan		C, St P, M & O 6s	
17,000	90	1,000	134¾
33,000	90½	Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	
1,500	90	5,000	101¾
2,500	90	Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A	
1,500	90	10,900	70½
500	90¾	1st 5s, Series B	
75,000	90	10,000	69
3,000	90½	1,000	69¼
3,000	90	Col & So 1st 4s	
5,000	90¾	3,000	94¾
9,000	90	Dist Sec Cor 5s	
7,500	90¼	7,000	79¾
2,500	90¼	Erie Penn col tr 4s	
68,000	90¾	5,000	95¾
5,000	90	5,000	95½
10,000	90¼	Gila Val, G & Nn 1st gtd 5s	
48,000	90	6,000	107¼
1,000	90¼	Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	
40,000	90	9,000	21¾
5,000	90¼	21,000	21½
26,000	90	Hoc & Val 1st 4½s	
Japanese Impri Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan 2d series		1,000	111½
		Kans City So 3s	
20,000	98¾	1,000	71¼
1,000	98¾	5,000	71
500	98¼	Knoxv & Ohio 1st	
14,000	98¾	1,000	126¾
21,000	98¾	L S & M S deb 4s	
3,000	98¾	2,000	101¾
Impri Japanese Gov 6s sterling loan		Long Isld ref 4s	
13,000	100¼	1,000	102
2,000	100¾	Met St gen 5s	
500	100¾	1,000	116
1,000	100¾	Met St Ry ref 4s	
7,500	100¾	28,000	90½
4,000	100¾	Mo Pac 3d 7s	
10,000	100¾	5,000	104½
Repub of Cuba 5s		Nash, Chat & St L 1st con 5s	
5,000	105¾	2,000	115
Adams Express 4s		N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934	
1,000	104	2,000	100¾
Am Tobacco 6s		L S col 3½s	
5,000	112¾	6,000	91½
Am Tobacco 4s		Nor & W con 4s	
6,000	74	2,000	102¼
registered		Ore Short Line 1st con 5s	
1,500	74	1,000	110¼
500	74¼	Oz & Cher Cen 5s	
1,000	74¼	1,000	100
1,000	74	Penn conv 3½s	
1,000	74¼	5,000	101¾
At, T & S F gen 4s		Peo & E 1st 4s	
500	103½	1,000	100¾
1,000	103¼	2,000	100½
15,000	103¾	2,000	100¾
adjustment 4s stamped		Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series B	
2,000	94	3,000	112¾
Balt & O, So Wn div 3½s		Reading gen 4s	
10,000	92¾	12,000	103½
Bk R Tr ref con 4s		Reading Jer Central col 4s	
5,000	88¼	9,000	99¾
37,000	88½	St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		9,000	90¾
1,000	110½	San An & Ar P 4s	
Canada So 1st 5s		25,000	89¾
3,000	104½	9,000	89½
Cent of Georgia 1st inc 5s		Scioto V & N E 4s	
2,000	94½	2,000	101¼
2,000	94	Southn Pac 4s	
2d inc 5s		12,000	93¾
10,000	81	500	93
3d inc 5s		10,000	93¼
7,000	69¾	Southn Pacific ctfs for 1st refg 4s	
14,000	70	50,000	97¾
4,000	70½	Tenn Coal, I & R gen 5s	
34,000	71	1,000	90
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
14,000	101¾	2,000	121
8,000	101½	Un Pac 1st 4s	
17,000	101¾	500	106
Ches & O gen 4½s		Un Pac conv 4s	
1,000	107½	10,000	122¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s		10,000	122½
40,000	102¾	10,000	122¾
1,000	102¾	U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s	
C & E Ill gen 5s		43,000	92½
3,000	110	84,000	92¾
C, R I & P gen 4s		2,000	92¾
1,000	108¾	Wab, Pitts Term 1st	
C, R I & P R R 4s		3,000	91
6,000	80	10,000	90¾
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s		4,000	91
13,000	91¾	Wisc Cent gen 4s	
		1,000	94¼

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Cent of Ga 3d pf inc.	1
Met St Ry gen 5s	1
Peo & East 1st	1¼

There were no declines.

Total sales June 3, 1905	$1,208,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	510,594,200
Corresponding date last year	262,529,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.,	1930	104	104½
2s, c.,	1930	104½	105
3s, r.,	1918	103¾	104¼
3s, c.,	1918	104	104¾
3s, 1918, sm.		103½	...
4s, r.,	1907	104	104½
4s, c.,	1907	105½	106
4s, r.,	1925	132½	133½
4s, c.,	1925	132¾	133¼
D. C. 3-65s		118½	...
Philip'ne 4s		108	...
Adams Exp		243	251
Alb. & Sus		235	...
Alle. & W		151	...
Allis-Chalm.		14	15½
Am. B. S.		23	26
A. B. S. pf.		82	84
A. C. & F. pf.		98½	99½
Am. Coal		160	200
Am. Cot. O.		30½	31½
A. C. O. pf.		92	98
Am. D. Tel.		28½	31
Am. Exp.		225	240
Am. G. Tw.		6½	8½
A. I. Co.		t	...
Am. Ice		5	5½
Am. Ice Co. pf., t. r.		35	37
Am. L. Co.		17	19
A. Lin. Co. pf		40	44
Am. Loc. pf.		111	111½
Am. M. Co. pf.		21	23
Am. Sm. pf.		97½	98½
Am. Snuff.		163	180
Am. Sn. pf.		103	...
Am. S. F.		12	12½
A. S. R. pf.		133	138
Am. T. & C.		90	93
A. T. & T.		138	140
Am. Tob. pf.		96	96½
Am. W. Co. pf.		100	102
Ann Arbor		35	40
Ann A. pf.		72	76
A. Mer. 1st pf.		96½	100
Atl. C. L.		149½	150½
B. A. L. pf.		105	107
B. U. Un. Gas		183	192
B., R. & P.		140	158
B., R. & P. pf.		150	175
B. & S. pf.		87	91
But'k Co.		57¾	60
Canada So.		69	70
C. C. & C.		...	80
C. & S. A. Tel.		120	127
Chi. & Alt.		33	35
C., B. & Q.		200	240
C. & E. I. pf.		130	141
C. G. W. pf., A		62¾	65
C. G. W. pf., B		31½	32
C. G. W. d		85½	87
C., M. & St. P. pf.		182	184
C. & N. W.		194	198
C. & N. W. pf		230	260
C., St. P., M. & Om.		170	175
C., St. P., M. & O. pf.		160	200
C., T. & T. pf.		17	18
C. T. & T. pf.		30	33½
Chi. U. Tr.		6	6½
C. U. T. pf.		30	...
C., C., C. & St. L.		94	95
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.		119	120
C. & E. I.		72	92½
C., L. & W. pf		105	110
Cleve. & P.		183	185
C. & P. sp.		104	...
C. F. & I. pf.		100	102
C. & H. C. & Iron		12	12½
Consol. Coal		75	...
Consol. Gas.		187	188
Corn P. Co.		10¼	10½
D., L. & W.		375	380
D. & R. G.		28	28½
D. & R. G. pf.		86	87
D., M. & Ft. D.		15	20
Dia. Match.		138	142
Dist. Sec.		41½	42
Dul., S. S. & A.		12	13
D., S. S. & A. pf.		23½	25
East. Rod.		...	145½
Elec. S. B.		80	90
Erie 2d pf.		65¾	66
Ev. & T. H.		60	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.		85	90
Fed. Min. & S. pf.		...	110
Ft. W. & D. City		65	70
Gen. Ch. Co.		56	62
G. C. Co. pf.		102	104½
Gen. Elect.		172	173
G., S. F.		34	...
Gt. Nor. pf.		281	284
H.B.Claflin		106	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.		93¾	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.		80½	...
Harv. R. R.		14	15½
H. E. R. pf.		56	58
Hock. Val.		89	94
H. Val. pf.		91¾	92½
Homestake		77	79
Ill. Central		158½	159¼
Ill. C. I. L.		105	...
Int. S. P.		27	31
I. S. P. pf.		75	80
Ia. Cent.		25	26
Iowa C. pf.		48	50
Jack. & Chl.		180	...
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.		81½	83
K. C. S. pf.		56	56½
K. & D. M.		10	15
K. & D. M. pf.		40	50
Kn. L. Chl., pf.		60	75
Lacl. pf.		95	105
L. E. & W.		31	35
L. E. & W. pf.		95	100
Lake Shore		300	330
Long Island		50	60
Man. Beach		9½	15
Man. Elev.		164	165
Md. C. pf.		115	140
Mich. Cent.		130	140
M. & St. L.		...	90
M. & St. L. pf.		83	94
Mo., K. & T.		25½	26¼
M., K. & T. pf.		58½	59
Mor. & Es.		188½	192
N. C. & St. L.		142	144
Nat. Enam.		25½	26½
Nat. En. pf.		90	94
Nat. Lp		103¾	105½
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.		34	35
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.		17¾	19
N. J. Cent.		42	45
N. Y. A. B.		145	150
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.		95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.		110	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing June 3. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
243	251	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	2	246¼	Jan. 7	244	Apr. 6	244	Apr. 6, 1905
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1905	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
14	15½	Allis-Chalmers	19,829,000	.....	..	19	Feb. 17	13	May 4	13⅝	May 27, 1905
..	..	American Ag. Chemical, pf	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1905	3	90½	Apr. 13	89½	Feb. 3	90½	Apr. 13, 1905
92	98	American Cotton Oil pf	10,198,600	June 1, 1905	3	97	Feb. 16	93	Mar. 30	94	May 22, 1905
28½	31	American District Tel	3,845,000	May 15, 1905	1	38	Jan. 10	29	May 25	35	May 25, 1905
225	240	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	4	246	Feb. 27	210	Jan. 3	235	May 22, 1905
6¼	6½	American Grass Twine	15,083,000	Jan. 2, 1903	¼	14	Jan. 4	6¼	May 26	6¼	May 26, 1905
17	19	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	22¾	Apr. 17	15¼	Jan. 17	17¾	May 25, 1905
40	44	American Linseed pf	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	48½	Apr. 17	36	Jan. 19	46¾	May 13, 1905
138	140	American Telep. & Teleg	131,551,400	Apr. 15, 1905	1½	147	Feb. 4	136⅞	May 24	138½	May 24, 1905
35	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	37½	Feb. 18	35	Feb. 6	37½	Feb. 18, 1905
98¼	100	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1¾	99¼	May 5	96	Jan. 6	99½	May 5, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
105	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
183	192	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1905	2	215	Feb. 14	184½	May 22	184½	May 22, 1905
140	158	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	159	Jan. 18	146	Apr. 29	146	Apr. 29, 1905
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	160	Jan. 31	155	Jan. 25	160	Jan. 31, 1905
57⅜	60	Butterick Co	12,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	60⅛	Jan. 18	58	Mar. 1	59	Mar. 21, 1905
69	70	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1¼	72⅝	Jan. 31	67½	Jan. 11	69¼	May 25, 1905
..	..	Can. Pacific cfs., 3d in. pd	..	.....	..	154⅜	Apr. 8	129½	Jan. 9	148⅝	May 17, 1905
..	80	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1½	71½	Mar. 10	64½	Feb. 4	71½	Mar. 10, 1905
120	127	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,600	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	118¼	Feb. 14	118½	Feb. 14	118½	Feb. 14, 1905
200	240	Chi., Burlington & Quincy	110,839,100	Apr. 1, 1905	1¾	250	Feb. 8	235	Mar. 2	250	Feb. 8, 1905
130	141	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	8,820,700	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	143	Jan. 11	142	Jan. 21	142½	Feb. 1, 1905
62⅜	65	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	11,372,400	Feb. 29, 1904	2½	70⅜	Apr. 17	60¼	May 26	60⅜	May 26, 1905
85½	87	Chicago Gt. Western deb	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1905	2	88⅛	Mar. 15	83¾	May 22	85½	May 24, 1905
250	260	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,395,100	Apr. 1, 1905	2	265½	Feb. 1	234	Jan. 13	250½	May 4, 1905
..	..	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	77,836,100	Apr. 1, 1905	2	170	Apr. 25	170	Apr. 25	170	Apr. 25, 1905
..	..	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,640,800	Feb. 20, 1903	3½	280	Jan. 31	195	Jan. 17	200	Mar. 15, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	102¼	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
17	18	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	19½	Feb. 17	7¾	Jan. 5	17½	May 25, 1905
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1½	54	Feb. 3	35	Apr. 11	38	Apr. 28, 1905
119	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1905	1½	121⅜	Mar. 11	115	Feb. 23	119½	May 10, 1905
72	92½	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	90	Feb. 1	79	Jan. 14	85	May 5, 1905
183	185	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	Mar. 1, 1905	1¾	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9, 1905
104	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	Mar. 1, 1905	1	108½	Jan. 10	108½	Jan. 10	108½	Jan. 10, 1904
..	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	105	Mar. 24	85	Feb. 10	95	May 22, 1905
75	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905	4	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21, 1905
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22⅝	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
138	142	**Diamond Match**	15,000,000	Mar. 15, 1905	2½	*140	May 10	*138¼	Mar. 14	*140	May 10, 1905
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	765,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,455,500	June 1, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	70½	June 7, 1904
..	..	Detroit Southern	10,487,000	.....	..	97⅞	Jan. 24	47⅞	Apr. 25	47⅞	Apr. 25, 1905
..	..	Detroit Southern pf	6,500,000	.....	..	36½	Feb. 1	31⅝	Mar. 4	34	Apr. 17, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,552,491	Apr. 15, 1905	1	55	Mar. 30	50	Mar. 27	53	Apr. 3, 1905
14	16¼	**Havana Electric**	7,500,000	.....	..	17	Apr. 14	15	Apr. 24	15½	May 26, 1905
..	56	Havana Electric pf	5,000,000	.....	..	62½	Apr. 13	60	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 28, 1905
106	..	H. B. Claflin	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1905	2	*107	May 5	*100¾	Jan. 17	*107	May 5, 1905
93¾	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,606,300	May 1, 1905	1¾	*94¾	Apr. 13	*94¾	Apr. 13	*94¾	Apr. 13, 1905
99½	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1905	1½	*101	May 18	*100¾	Apr. 13	*101	May 18, 1905
88	94	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Mar. 11, 1905	1½	99	Mar. 11	86¾	Jan. 18	88	May 26, 1905
77	79	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	May 25, 1905	50c	80	Apr. 13	72	Jan. 21	80	May 2, 1905
105	..	**Ill. Cent.**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	2	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Apr. 24, 1905
27	31	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	Apr. 1, 1905	½	40⅝	Feb. 27	29	May 20	30	May 24, 1905
48	50	Iowa Central pf	5,673,100	Mar. 1, 1900	1½	58⅜	Feb. 3	50	May 10	50	May 10, 1905
190	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1¾	*182	Apr. 14	*180	Feb. 7	*182	Apr. 14, 1905
81½	83	**K. C., Ft. S. & Memphis** pf	13,510,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1	84½	Mar. 16	81¾	Jan. 25	82¼	May 26, 1905
10	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	14⅜	Feb. 25	13	Feb. 21	14	Apr. 25, 1905
40	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52½	Mar. 15	40	May 4	40	May 4, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	3,204,000	.....	..	6	May 19	6	May 19	6	May 19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
70	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	76	Apr. 6	60	Jan. 9	76	Apr. 6, 1905
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
98	105	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	101	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 1	101	Mar. 10, 1905
31	35	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	44½	Mar. 14	30¼	May 22	30¼	May 22, 1905
95	100	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 16, 1905	2	106	May 13	97	May 18	97	May 18, 1905
300	320	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1905	4	347	Mar. 13	310	Apr. 29	310	Apr. 29, 1905
50	60	Long Island ($50)	12,000,000	Nov., 1898	1	65½	Feb. 3	50½	May 22	52¼	May 26, 1905
9¼	15	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14	Feb. 24	9½	Jan. 16	10	Mar. 30, 1905
115	140	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	Dec. 31, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 19, 1904
180	146	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1905	2	152	May 18	140	Feb. 4	152	May 18, 1905
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Apr. 29, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
..	60	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	64¾	Apr. 7	56½	Jan. 12	60	May 2, 1905
83	94	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1905	2½	91	Feb. 24	86	Jan. 19	90	Apr. 17, 1905
188½	192	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	3½	*190	Mar. 22	*185½	Feb. 21	*190	Mar. 22, 1905
142	148	**Nash., Chatt. & St. L**	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905	2½	158	Apr. 26	187	Jan. 12	142	May 25, 1905
90	94	National Enameling pf	8,546,600	Apr. 1, 1905	1¾	94	Apr. 4	89½	Feb. 15	91	May 23, 1905
17¾	19	National of Mexico 2d pf	21,884,000	.....	..	24½	Jan. 10	18½	May 26	18½	May 26, 1905
42	45	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	May 1, 1905	2	42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1	42	May 15, 1905
145	150	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	Apr. 18, 1905	2	161⅜	Apr. 15	140	May 23	148¾	May 25, 1905
110	115	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	2	122½	Jan. 20	115	Mar. 18	116	Apr. 5, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	Apr. 1, 1905	2	400	Jan. 17	400	Jan. 17	400	May 9, 1905
130	142	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¼	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Jan. 5, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	83¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	Jan. 16, 1905	4	..	.....	..	.....	199	Nov. 2, 1904
2	3	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4	Feb. 7	4	Feb. 7	4	Feb. 7, 1905
100	105	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	May 1, 1905	1¼	108	Feb. 6	104	Jan. 5	107⅝	Mar. 18, 1905
85	95	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	May 1, 1905	1¼	98	Feb. 17	85	Jan. 12	86	May 22, 1905
38	38	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	41¾	Apr. 3	27	Jan. 25	37	May 25, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15, 1904	1	106	Feb. 14	79½	Jan. 5	100½	Mar. 16, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1905	2	87½	Feb. 6	80	Jan. 11	84½	Feb. 28, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	83½	June 29, 1903
75	77	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,780,300	Feb. 15, 1905	1½	87¾	Mar. 13	70	May 23	77	May 25, 1905
97	112	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,454,000	Jan. 16, 1905	2	112	Jan. 17	105	Feb. 17	106	May 25, 1905
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	*122	Jan. 17	*120¾	Jan. 17	*122	Jan. 17, 1905
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
2	3	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	4¼	Mar. 6	2¼	Mar. 30	2¼	May 6, 1905
97	98¼	**Railway Steel Spring** pf	13,500,000	Mar. 20, 1905	1¾	103¾	Apr. 15	93	Jan. 25	95¾	May 24, 1905
95	96¾	R. R. Securities	8,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	2	96¾	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 4	96¾	May 26, 1905
206	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1905	4	209¾	Jan. 30	206¾	Jan. 30	209¾	Jan. 30, 1905
134	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	138	Dec. 1, 1904
..	68	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1903	1	72½	Jan. 19	67	May 23	67	May 23, 1905
46	50	**St. Jo. & Grand I.** 1st pf	5,500,000	July 15, 1902	2½	58¾	Jan. 21	46½	May 24	47	May 25, 1905
19	23	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	3,500,000	.....	..	29¼	Feb. 3	22	May 22	22	May 23, 1905
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11, 1905
74	76	St. L. & San Fran. 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1	81¼	Mar. 6	73⅝	May 22	73¾	May 24, 1905
185	190	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs	7,217,800	Jan. 2, 1905	2	193	May 5	175	Jan. 30	193	May 5, 1905
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	..	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	55	May 6, 1903
100	125	Sloss-Shieffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	Apr. 3, 1905	1¾	130	Feb. 23	100	Jan. 13	104	May 23, 1905
..	..	Southern & At. Tel. ($25)	550,525	July, 1904	2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
97	100	Southern Ry., M. & O. cfs	5,632,600	Apr. 1, 1905	2	98½	Feb. 28	97	Apr. 18	97	Apr. 25, 1905
¾	1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	3	Jan. 3	¾	Jan. 28	1	May 26, 1905
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1904	½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	*19	Feb. 15	*19	Feb. 15	*19	Feb. 15, 1905
..	115	**United Fruit**	15,782,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1¾	114½	Feb. 20	108½	Jan. 17	114½	Feb. 20, 1905
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1903
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Mar. 30, 1905	3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
38	40	**Va. Iron, Coal & Coke**	8,641,600	.....	..	52½	Feb. 24	37	May 22	40	May 25, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	14½	Apr. 17	8	Apr. 3	12⅞	May 13, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Apr. 20, 1905	1¼	54¾	May 15	49	Apr. 6	54¾	May 15, 1905
240	250	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	Jan. 16, 1905	4	260	Feb. 21	235	Jan. 3	250	Apr. 5, 1905
..	..	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	Apr. 10, 1905	2½	197	Apr. 11	190	Feb. 23	190	Apr. 29, 1905

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, June 3, 1905:

*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,580,800	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,042,000	$2,803,000	$1,713,000	$17,070,000	$1,131,000
2,000,000	2,491,700	Bank of Man. Co.	26,476,000	7,688,000	2,343,000	33,038,000	.....
2,000,000	1,404,900	Merchants' Nat.	13,635,100	3,789,400	1,584,000	17,964,200	.....
3,000,000	3,329,600	Mechanics' Nat.	22,212,000	3,947,000	2,568,000	23,714,000	537,500
1,500,000	3,563,000	Bank of America	23,148,100	4,086,400	2,191,800	24,994,300	.....
1,000,000	265,800	Phenix Nat.	4,743,000	990,000	218,000	4,718,000	49,700
25,000,000	18,013,100	National City	204,044,900	38,468,400	9,488,000	203,306,700	6,941,500
300,000	7,710,200	Chemical Nat.	24,318,200	4,236,300	1,786,400	22,887,800	.....
1,000,000	352,700	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,155,300	1,227,800	597,300	6,863,600	173,500
1,000,000	2,246,200	Gallatin Nat.	8,880,400	1,151,700	658,700	6,847,100	986,200
300,000	130,100	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,100,200	728,200	80,200	2,870,500	45,000
700,000	357,600	Mech. & Traders'	5,063,000	831,000	569,000	5,814,000	.....
500,000	547,400	Greenwich	4,184,500	615,400	334,800	4,303,600	.....
5,000,000	4,431,000	Am. Exch. Nat.	29,279,100	5,353,300	1,705,100	24,246,900	4,130,000
25,000,000	11,935,400	Nat. Bank of Com.	154,280,600	22,893,400	14,187,900	141,886,200	11,952,400
3,000,000	4,424,100	Mercantile Nat.	21,649,600	2,585,900	1,394,500	17,897,300	2,401,500
422,700	618,700	Pacific	3,497,500	345,100	431,300	3,976,300	.....
450,000	1,067,500	Chatham Nat.	6,425,200	597,100	988,000	6,505,400	49,100
200,000	422,500	People's	2,236,400	486,500	298,400	2,827,100	.....
2,000,000	2,010,400	Nat. Bank of N. A.	14,936,000	1,431,100	2,329,000	14,159,300	965,800
3,000,000	6,841,100	Hanover Nat.	47,677,600	9,763,300	5,742,700	56,830,400	1,100,000
1,000,000	1,064,200	Irving Nat.	7,167,900	1,155,700	373,700	6,596,000	233,800
2,550,000	898,200	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	14,973,500	4,021,800	1,463,500	18,856,400	1,547,500
500,000	317,300	Nassau	3,351,100	457,000	394,200	4,014,100	.....
1,000,000	1,358,700	Market & Ful. Nat.	7,125,200	1,189,000	982,100	7,074,400	38,900
1,000,000	1,660,000	Nat. Shoe & Leather	7,006,900	1,624,200	439,000	9,159,500	196,200
2,000,000	3,276,000	Corn Exchange	29,893,000	5,328,000	3,807,000	36,659,000	.....
750,000	1,977,300	Oriental	8,664,900	1,818,800	425,600	9,337,600	.....
1,500,000	6,619,200	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	23,250,000	3,859,000	1,394,000	20,410,000	46,500
3,000,000	7,230,100	Nat. Park	64,408,000	12,826,000	5,818,000	72,353,000	2,986,500
250,000	108,700	East River Nat.	1,247,800	177,700	154,200	1,459,200	49,500
3,000,000	2,967,000	Fourth Nat.	19,985,500	4,555,000	2,428,100	24,285,200	50,000
200,000	1,502,400	Second Nat.	9,942,000	615,000	1,884,000	10,408,000	274,000
10,000,000	14,992,200	First Nat.	95,798,700	19,175,200	2,455,800	86,008,000	7,480,200
1,000,000	886,800	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	9,176,500	1,802,700	468,700	8,993,800	605,000
250,000	788,300	Bowery	5,430,000	437,000	380,000	3,906,000	.....
200,000	715,600	N. Y. County Nat.	4,791,300	1,043,900	522,000	6,089,200	50,000
750,000	532,200	German-American	5,964,800	889,200	251,400	3,907,300	.....
1,000,000	4,224,700	Chase Nat.	45,165,600	11,651,100	1,859,800	53,229,700	.....
100,000	1,784,700	Fifth Avenue	9,863,900	2,427,100	438,400	10,839,000	.....
200,000	705,600	German Exchange	2,903,700	215,000	715,000	3,955,700	.....
200,000	873,000	Germania	2,777,800	461,200	634,400	5,634,300	.....
300,000	1,391,300	Lincoln Nat.	12,031,200	702,200	2,514,100	12,924,600	286,400
1,000,000	1,270,400	Garfield Nat.	7,823,800	1,561,000	306,700	7,720,100	49,800
250,000	408,200	Fifth Nat.	2,744,300	524,000	125,000	2,889,200	241,400
1,000,000	1,452,000	Bank of Metropolis	9,917,200	1,872,300	781,800	11,581,500	.....
200,000	646,400	West Side	4,167,000	889,000	313,000	4,690,000	.....
500,000	1,446,800	Seaboard Nat.	14,394,000	3,205,000	1,571,000	17,406,000	116,000
500,000	624,600	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,211,000	587,000	802,000	4,525,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,003,600	Liberty Nat.	11,407,100	2,432,200	250,000	10,065,800	993,300
1,000,000	497,600	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	5,339,300	1,142,800	464,000	6,173,000	.....
500,000	574,500	New Amst'dam Nat.	5,288,300	996,900	575,200	7,428,200	100,000
350,000	582,200	Astor Nat.	4,490,000	827,000	342,000	4,458,000	350,000
103,650,000	117,801,000	Total, Nat. banks.					
12,322,700	16,964,900	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	134,656,500	Total	1,101,283,100	204,546,500	85,623,200	1,136,477,700	46,273,000

Add for official reports: 36 National banks, March 14, 1905; 17 State banks, March, 2, 1905.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 28 7-16d per ounce and in New York at 57½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 250 shares of Brunswick sold at 06, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at 07, 500 Independent Tonopah at 11, 300 Lone Star at .17, 200 Mexican at 1.25@1.20, 100 Ophir at 6.50, 1,000 Work at .08½.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 15 0	Esperanza	1 6 4½
Tomboy	1 0 0	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 10½		

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

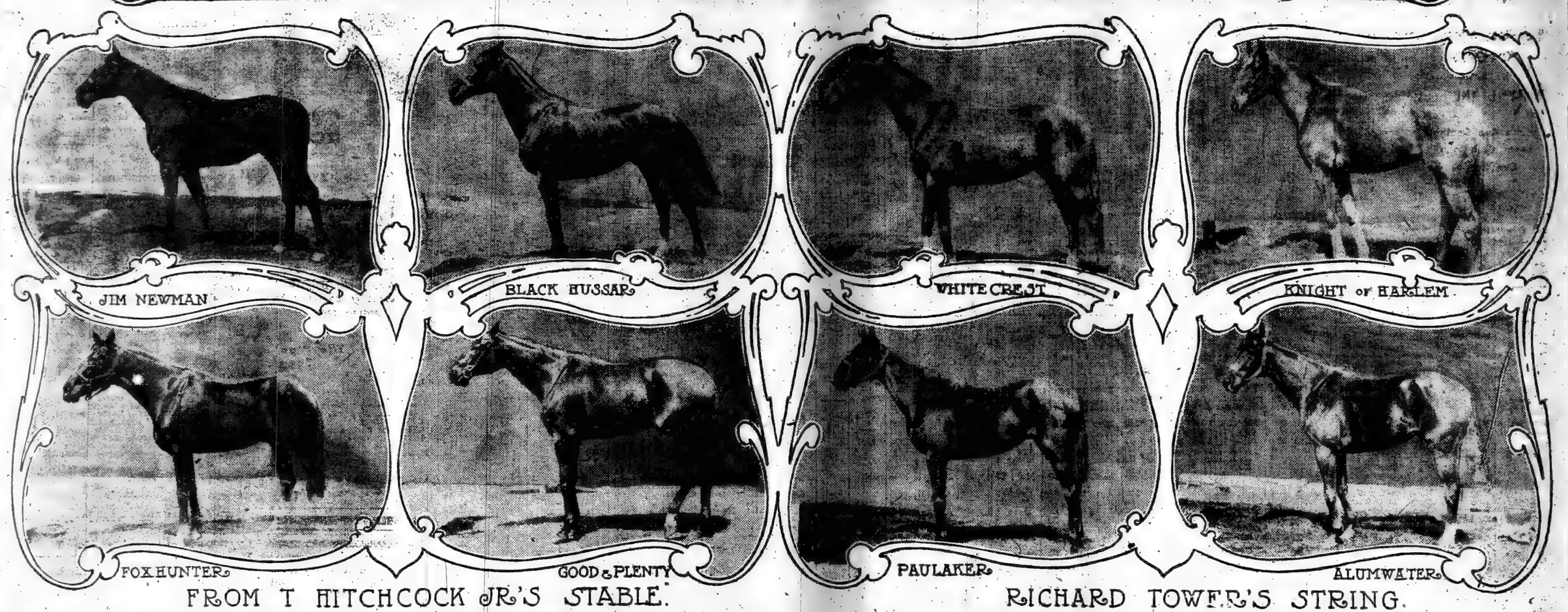
Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Interest in the local stock market during the two hours' session this morning centred almost entirely in the issues of the public utility companies. During the first hour a condition of demoralization prevailed, with such stocks as United Gas Improvement, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and Philadelphia Electric being dumped on the market in good-sized blocks, irrespective of values.

There was practically no support until after 11:15 o'clock, and then the covering of shorts and buying for the account of the bargain hunter arrested the decline and influenced an indifferent recovery. In the meantime United Gas Improvement fell from 96, at the close Friday, to 92; Rapid Transit from 29¼ to 26, and Philadelphia Electric from 8⅝ to 8 1-16. Union Traction also suffered 3½ points, to 58½. The slump in these securities was due entirely to a scare following the revulsion in the local political situation, an agitation for three-cent carfares, and the burial of all trolley wires, as well as talk of the city reclaiming its gas works from control of the United Gas Improvement Company. Total sales follow:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
4..	American Rys.	51¼	51¼	51¼
605..	Cambria Steel	26¼	26¼	26¼
187..	Elec. Co. of Amer.	11½	11½	11½
188..	Gen. Asphalt pf	39	39	39
57..	Lehigh Val. R. R.	63¾	63¾	63¾
13..	Penn. R. R.	67 3-16	67⅛	67 3-16
148..	Phila. Traction	100	99¾	99¾
9,725..	Phila. Electric	8 9-16	8 1-16	8⅜
455..	Phila. Co.	42¾	42½	42⅝
12,924..	Phila. R. Trans.	28⅝	26	27¼
15,550..	Reading	47 15-16	47 3-16	47 11-16
10,044..	Un. Gas Imp.	94¼	92	92½
5,282..	Union Traction

Jumpers Which Figure in the Present Turf Season's Calculations.



FROM T. HITCHCOCK JR.'S STABLE. RICHARD TOWER'S STRING.

OXFORD WON EASILY FROM AGILE AND OISEAU

Gray Colt Beat Turf Stars for the Broadway Stakes.

BURGOMASTER'S FAST RACE

H. P. Whitney's Horse Took Great American Race at Gravesend in Best Time of Meeting.

Of the extraordinary happenings that crowded in close procession through the racing at the Gravesend track yesterday the most startling result was reached when the gray colt Oxford romped in an easy winner of the Broadway Stakes from the star three-year-olds, Agile, a winner of Western Derby races, and Oiseau, rated as the best of last season's two-year-olds and expected to be a champion of the present season. Both Oiseau and Agile appeared for the first time of the metropolitan racing season in the contest for the Broadway, Agile having but recently arrived in New York from Louisville, where he won the Kentucky Derby, while Oiseau came out of his Winter's retirement with such a reputation for fast work in private that he was an odds-on favorite from the moment that the odds went up on the race, the fourth on the card.

The Broadway was one of the three stake events on the Saturday programme, but good as were the other races in promise, the Broadway really was the attraction which drew a crowd of nearly 25,000 visitors to the Brooklyn Jockey Club's course, the attendance being of such size as to fill the grand stand inclosure comfortably, while the field stand was packed to the utmost limit of its capacity. It aided the promise of the Broadway Stakes that, in spite of the rain of the night before, the track was dry and fast, while the mild weather made additional argument for the owners of horses engaged in the race to send them out for the prize. Of the seven colts named to run over the mile-and-a-sixteenth course for the Broadway Stake, two dropped out the struggle, both of these—Sydney Paget's Cairngorm and P. J. Dwyer—being scratched in actual fact because their owners refused to believe that the horses had any possible chance against Oiseau and Agile. Sydney Paget went to the extreme, after withdrawing his own horse, of betting $5,000 on Oiseau, and a big majority of the horsemen and trainers backed the same colt, while about all the minority save a few individuals bet on Agile, which was said to be in perfect condition and to have the full confidence of his stable.

Oxford, of the three that figured as outsiders, had a feeble support from the partisans of his stable, while Von Tromp and Sir Brillar ran as forlorn hopes, unbacked even by the most enthusiastic of their stable connections. The race was about as far away from the expectations of the crowd as chance could make it. Oiseau, ridden by Odom, was so rankly anxious to run that in his warming up his rider feared to let him move out of a canter, and the horse, in spite of the fact that he has grown but little since he was last seen in public, looked so fit for racing that there was a rush to bet on him at the last moment.

Von Tromp had the rail, with Oiseau next to him and Oxford on the extreme outside. The start was made with Oxford first to move, but in the first few jumps Von Tromp went to the front and led past the stand, with Oiseau second, the favorite, under a strong pull from the start, but so eager to go on that he was fighting his rider from the moment that the race began. Around the first turn and into the back stretch Von Tromp led at a terrific pace, with Oiseau under a strangling pull, head and head with him, Odom trying hard to obey orders and ride a waiting race on the favorite, though Oiseau refused to wait. Agile held third place on the turn and hung there in the run through the back stretch, with Oxford fourth and just far enough back to be clear of interference and out of the pace which the leaders carried. On the far turn Agile went after Von Tromp and Oiseau, which still were first and second, the pace there growing faster, and the three horses in the first division racing as if they were to finish at the head of the stretch. On the last bend Agile showed in the lead, while there Oiseau, after showing at Agile's side for a few strides, suddenly succumbed to the combination of pace and Odom's efforts to place him, and stopped short with his mouth open, and in spite of the use of the whip for a few strides fell back beaten. Odom then easing up on him, while Agile drew away from Von Tromp, and into the last furlong seemed to be winning. Beginning the last furlong, however, the pace told on Agile, too, and the shouts of exultation among his backers had just reached the stage of absolute confidence, when Agile began to lag, and Oxford, which had trailed until well into the last quarter of a mile, went on after the Derby winner from the West.

When challenged Agile stopped nearly as fast as did Oiseau, and in the final sixteenth of a mile Oxford brushed past him with ease and won in pronounced style by a length and a half, while Agile was four lengths away from Von Tromp, third, with Oiseau last of the field.

The time of the race, 1:48, was slow, but the first part of the contest was uncommonly fast, Von Tromp and Oiseau, lapped, running the first furlong in 0:12, the quarter in 0:23 3-5, the three furlongs in 0:36, the half mile in 0:48, and five furlongs in 1:01. The pace then fell away, and it took 14 seconds for the next furlong, making the three-quarters in 1:15, while the mile was run in 1:41 3-5.

For the Great American Stakes, seven of the nine colts named on the card answered the call to the post, with Jerry Wernberg the favorite straight through the betting. Jerry Wernberg broke badly again, however, and fell out of the five-furlong race at the start, while Burgomaster, fourth at the start, slipped to the front at once, and romped in the lead all the distance, carrying Harry Payne Whitney's colors to an easy victory, two lengths and a half before Bohemian, second, in 1:01, the fastest race of the meeting. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; about six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
King Pepper, 96, J. J. Walsh, 8-1, 3-1	11	1	1¹
Old England, 106, Burns, 5-1, even	8	9	2ns
Tommy Waddell, 97, Diggins, 8-1, 3-1	4	2	3ns
Observer, 95, Miller, 30-1, 20-1	3	3	4
Orfeo, 101, W. Knapp, 50-1, 20-1	7	5	5
Blessing's Last, 96, Fountain, 60-1, 20-1	2	7	6
Water Mirror, 94, Muth, 60-1, 20-1	6	4	7
Tol San, 102, D. O'Connor, 200-1, 50-1	13	10	8
Emergency, 104, R. Smith, 8-1, 3-1	5	11	9
Cannon Ball, 114, Odom, 50-1, 20-1	9	8	10
Montreson, 103, Nicol, 18-5, 7-5	10	6	11
Fair Calypso, 85, J. Johnson, 30-1, 12-1	12	12	12
Orloff, 103, Raynor, 100-1, 40-1	14	14	13
Phoebus, 107, Shaw, 20-1, 8-1	1	13	14
Consideration, 102, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	16	15	15
Saccharometer, 106, Reaston, 40-1, 15-1	15	15	16
Julia M., 94, Murphy, 60-1, 20-1	17	17	17

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., aged, by Kantaka-Genevieve. Owner, Frank Farrell. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

SECOND RACE.—The Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half.

	S.	2	M.	F.
Hylas, 148, Ray, 9-5, 7-10	3	1	1°
Flying Buttress, 156, Donohue, 5-2, even	2	3	2°
Lavator, 156, Finnigan, 4-1, 8-5	6	6	3½
Candling, 150, Veitch, 7-1, 5-2	4	4	4
Champ Elysees, 141, Davidson, 8-1, 3-1	7	2	5
Flying Virginian, 154, Stone, 20-1, 6-1	4	5	6
Rube, 137, Kelleher, 30-1, 10-1	5	7	7

Time—4:53. Start good. Won cleverly, place easily. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Meddler-Forget. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, Charles Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Great American Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Burgomaster, 115, Lyne, 12-1, 4-1	6	1	1°
Bohemian, 115, Nicol, 9-5, 8-5	1	2	2½
Jerry Wernberg, 115, O'Neil, 6-5, 1-2	3	4	3n
Woolwich, 122, Odom, 6-1, 8-5	5	5	4
Bendor, 125, Shaw, 5-1, 8-5	4	3	5
Quorum, 115, J. Martin, 40-1, 12-1	7	6	6
Samson, 115, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	2	7	7

Time—1:01. Start straggling. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Hurley Burley. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Broadway Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Oxford, 116, O'Neil, 6-1, 6-5	3	1	1°
Agile, 121, J. Martin, 11-5, 2-5	4	2	2n
Von Tromp, 111, Nicol, 30-1, 7-1	1	3	3½
Sir Brillar, 111, J. Kelly, 30-1, 7-1	5	5	4
Oiseau, 121, Odom, 7-10, 1-4	2	4	5

Time—1:48. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Winner gr. c., 3 years, by Faraday-Aunt Belle. Owner and trainer, J. McLaughlin.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Cinchonia, 112, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	2	1	1½
Lancastrian, 112, O'Neill, 1-1, 1-2	1	2n	2½
Albert F., 112, W. Knapp, 40-1, 15-1	10	7	3n
Goldie, 109, Z. Smith, 10-1, 4-1	5	3	4
Jimmy Maher, 112, Nicol, 30-1, 10-1	12	6	5
Cassini, 112, J. Johnson, 5-1, 2-1	7	8	6
Masterson, 112, Miller, 30-1, 10-1	6	11	7
Macumber, 112, Fountain, 5-1, 2-1	13	9	8
Commodore Fontaine, 112, Diggins, 30-1, 10-1	14	4	9
Eastin, 112, W. Davis, 30-1, 10-1	3	3	10
Snow, 112, Lyne, 15-1, 6-1	9	10	11
Knighton, 112, J. J. Walsh, 40-1, 15-1	4	12	12
Lawsonian, 112, Blondheim, 100-1, 40-1	11	13	13
Arklita, 112, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1	15	14	14
Souvigny, 112, Burns, 40-1, 15-1	16	15	15
Brother Frank, 112, Crimmins, 30-1, 10-1	8	16	16

Time—1:03. Start good. Won cleverly. Place easily. Winner b. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Caoutchouc. Owner, D. Gideon. Trainer, Thomas Murphy.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾	F.
Chimney Sweep, 98, Diggins, 9-2, 2-1	3	1	1°
Little Woods, 103, W. Knapp, 12-1, 5-1	12	2	2n
Flyback, 108, Fountain, 6-5, 1-2	11	4	3½
Novene, 98, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	10	3	4
Supreme Court, 98, Miller, 8-1, 3-1	8	7	5
Bradley's Pet, 102, McLaughlin, 20-1, 8-1	1	5	6
Confessor, 101, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	7	6	7
The Veiled Lady, 103, Nicol, 10-1, 4-1	6	8	8
Ken, 101, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	9
Invader, 106, J. Kelly, 25-1, 10-1	14	10	10
Sailor Boy, 101, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	13	11	11
Jennie McCabe, 94, J. J. Walsh, 12-1, 5-1	2	12	12
Ormond, 93, J. Johnson, 100-1, 40-1	4	13	13
King Cole, 108, O'Neil, 15-1, 6-1	5	14	14

Time—1:46. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Buck Massie-Lisric. Owner, R. H. McCarter Potter. Trainer, F. E. Gardner.

Over 1,000 Dogs for Ladies' Show.

More than a thousand dogs have been entered for the third annual Summer Show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, which will be held at the Mineola Fair Grounds on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Each day in connection with the show there will be galloway and pony events. On Wednesday the programme will include a sweepstakes gentlemen riders, for the Ladies' Cup; a quarter of a mile race for the Mineola Stakes; sweepstakes for the Kennel Cup, two miles, over eight hurdles, and a polo pony contest on the infield, for a cup presented by a member of the Kennel Association.

On Thursday there will be sweepstakes for the Hempstead Cup, gentlemen riders, quarter of a mile; race for the Westbury Stakes, half mile, for galloways; sweepstakes for the Roslyn Cup, one mile and a half, over six hurdles, and a race between polo ponies for a cup.

KEENE'S DASHING POLO WINS FOR ROCKAWAY

Westchester Beaten in Hard-Played Game for Challenge Cup.

ON MEADOW BROOK FIELD

Whitney and Waterbury the Stars for Defeated Team—Westbury Colony Loyal to the Sport.

Polo that recalled the old days of the game at the Meadow Brook was seen yesterday on the big club field near Westbury, L. I., when the Rockaway and Westchester Country Club teams met in the annual competition for the Westbury Challenge Cup. The event is played without handicap allowances, and only the heaviest teams compete for the trophy. Foxhall Keene, one of the Meadow Brook's veterans, appeared in his first competitive match of the year, playing on the Rockaway team, while with him was another famous old-timer, J. E. Cowdin. Of equal ability to these, on the Westchester team, were Harry Payne Whitney and J. M. Waterbury, Jr. The remaining two men on each side were skillful players, and expectations of an exciting match were amply fulfilled. Rockaway managed to win by the narrow margin of 1¼ goals, capturing the prize by a score of 7 goals to 5¾ for Westchester.

The biggest crowd of the season witnessed the game. The Westbury and Hempstead residents were well represented, and the automobiles lined up around the field outnumbered the stylish traps.

Keene played right up to his reputation and opened the contest in his customary dashing manner. It was a hard fight for several minutes, for Whitney and Waterbury made a strong combination to break through, but La Montagne and Chauncey slightly excelled their respective Westchester opponents, Reynal and Blair. After five minutes of lively work Keene rode through the Westchester line and, carrying the ball clean to the goal post, made the first score. Seven minutes later Cowdin knocked the second goal and this closed the first period. In one of the melées for the ball Whitney was forced to make a safety which penalized his team ¼ of a goal, and this occasioned the fractional score.

Westchester came up to time in the second period, scoring two goals, making honors even with the exception of the one-quarter goal lost in the first period. Whitney knocked both goals. He was well assisted by Waterbury, and Reynal also proved very accurate in returning the ball.

This made the third period exciting, but Rockaway played a dashing game and did all the scoring, getting three goals. With a good lead in Rockaway's favor the final period opened. At the start Cowdin managed to add one more to Rockaway's score, but Waterbury, from a magnificent run with the ball, closely pursued by Keene, made a brilliant goal in 1½ minutes. La Montagne, after five minutes of as hard fighting as is generally seen on the polo field, scored the seventh and last goal for Rockaway. Westchester then delighted its friends by taking three goals in succession, the last being kicked between the posts by a pony during a hot scrimmage for the ball.

The game closed the annual tournament of the Meadow Brook Club, and it was one of the best competitions ever played for the Challenge Cup. The winners hold the trophy one year. The line-up and score:

ROCKAWAY.	WESTCHESTER.
R. La Montagne, Jr.	E. S. Reynal.
John E. Cowdin.	J. M. Waterbury, Jr.
Foxhall P. Keene.	Harry P. Whitney.
D. Chauncey, Jr.	J. I. Blair.

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Keene	Rockaway	5:00
2	Cowdin	Rockaway	7:00

Westchester penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

3	Whitney	Westchester	5:30
4	Whitney	Westchester	4:00

THIRD PERIOD.

5	Cowdin	Rockaway	7:15
6	Keene	Rockaway	2:00
7	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

8	Cowdin	Rockaway	2:00
9	Waterbury	Westchester	1:30
10	La Montagne	Rockaway	5:00
11	Blair	Westchester	2:30
12	Waterbury	Westchester	1:30
13	By pony ster	Westchester	3:45

Summary.—Goals earned—Rockaway, 7; Westchester, 6. Lost by penalties—Westchester, ¼ for one safety. Net score—Rockaway, 7; Westchester, 5¾. Referee—Oliver W. Bird, Meadow Brook.

Match Race for 70's Proposed.

Commodore William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club has suggested a match race for seventy-footers, with entire crews made up of amateurs, that promises to result in as interesting a yacht race as will be seen in these waters during the season. He is ready to enter his cutter Virginia with a crew composed of Seawanhaka-Corinthian clubmen aboard if other owners will take up the scheme.

J. Rogers Maxwell of the Larchmont Club is also in sympathy with the idea. He is ready to race Yankee with a Larchmont Club crew, while W. Ross Proctor will no doubt be entirely willing to contest with Mineola, manned by Indian Harbor men.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Rainbow is also eligible to race, but has not yet been put into commission. If he could be induced to race her a crew of New York or Atlantic Yacht Club men might be put aboard her and the race made an interclub affair with all the leading clubs represented.

THE FOREMAN'S DERBY.

Great Day for Latonia Track—Miss Roosevelt and Gov. Beckham There.

CINCINNATI, June 3.—Before the largest crowd ever seen at the Latonia race track and in a finish that looked like a dead heat The Foreman, a maiden colt, won the Latonia Derby from Hambright. The feature of the race was Jockey Treubel's ride on the winner. There were five starters, Retort being withdrawn. The race was at a mile and half, and had a net value of $5,850.

Freebooter was the pacemaker, and looked a sure winner for a mile and a quarter. Then he tired and Treubel sent The Foreman to the front. The colt responded gamely. At the last eighth pole Hambright came from behind and challenged for the prize. Then began an exciting struggle. A few yards from the wire Treubel sat still on his mount, while Austin's efforts with the whip prevented him from making a strong finish, and as a result The Foreman crossed the wire a scant nose to the good. McClellan was a "hot" favorite, but the race was too much for him. He carried 117 pounds and seemed to be no match whatever for The Foreman and Hambright. The winner was as good as 15 to 1 in the betting, but was backed down to 8 to 1 at the close. The race was run over a fast track in 2:38.

The attraction to-day outside of the derby was the presence of Miss Alice Roosevelt. She was the guest of Congressman Longworth of Cincinnati. Gov. Beckham of Kentucky and his staff, besides many other notables, were in attendance.

Twenty-three books did a good business.

NEW RECORDS AT CHICAGO.

Figures Lowered in Seven Events, with Lightbody the Star.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Intercollegiate Conference track and field meet on Marshall Field to-day not only turned out a brilliant victory for Chicago, which won 56 points to 38 for Michigan, second place, but set six new records for conference events, and added several feet to the world's best previous discus throw.

Lightbody of Chicago was the star of the meet. He won the one-mile event easily, lowering the conference record from 4:31 2-5 to 4:25. He then clipped 1 2-5 seconds from the half-mile record, making it in 1:57 2-5. In the two mile, F. A. Rowe won in 9:30. This time is 12 2-5 seconds faster than the previous record made by Kellogg of Michigan two years ago. E. C. Glover of Purdue and R. V. Norris of Illinois tacked 3-8 of an inch on Dvorak's record-breaking performance in the pole vault, clearing the bar at 11 feet 9 5-8 inches.

J. C. Garrels of Michigan, besides doing yeoman duty on the track, threw the discus 140 feet 2⅝ inches, beating the previous world's record of 133 feet 6½ inches, held by Sheridan of the New York Athletic Club. Capt. Friend of Chicago shattered the running broad jump record, Friend was a foot ahead of his runnerup, French of Michigan.

The day was somewhat warm, but 5,000 spectators applauded the contestants. Among the spectators was President Harper of the University of Chicago. He saw his school triumph, and showed no signs of ill-health.

Iowa and Purdue were tied for third place with 7⅛ points each. Illinois and Wisconsin came next with 5 points, Missouri had 3, Nebraska 1½, and Indiana and Minnesota 1 point each.

NEW YORK BOYS SHOW WELL.

De Witt Clinton Finished Second in Atlantic Championship Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—De Witt Clinton School of New York finished second to the Philadelphia Central High School in the Atlantic Interscholastic Athletic championship meeting, which was held on Franklin Field this afternoon. The meet was the most successful ever held, and the result was in doubt until the last event was decided. The Quakers were represented by a big entry list, and won from De Witt Clinton by the narrow margin of 34 to 30. Twenty-nine different schools were represented with a total of 263 entries. The work of the De Witt Clinton boys was excellent. A strong wind was blowing, which handicapped the runners, but despite this fact Thompkins of De Witt Clinton won the 100-yard dash against the stiff breeze in 0:10 2-5. He was hard pushed by his schoolmate, Hammond, who finished second in the event. Wiley, from the same school, finished a good second to Ingersoll of Lawrenceville in the 120-yard hurdle. Whitaker added two points for the New York institution by finishing third in the quarter-mile run. Thompkins duplicated his splendid work in the furlong dash by finishing second to Bonsack of Haverford in 22 seconds flat. Waters was beaten in a close finish by Ingersoll in the low hurdles, and Stoltz, another De Witt Clinton runner, gave Elliott a close tussel in the mile run. Morrell managed to finish third in the two-mile run.

De Witt Clinton was very weak in the field events, the visitors failing to score a single point, while Central High School secured two firsts and a third in these events, which gave them the championship.

Local Boats Change Hands.

Laurens, James Hartness's motor yacht, has been sold to D. N. Armstrong and will be used at Bridgeport for round cruising. She is 94 feet over all, 75 feet water line, 15 feet 4 inches beam, and 6 feet draught. Built in 1899 for Oscar Lipton.

T. G. Lambert's big power yacht Manhasset has been placed on the sales lists, her owner contemplating abandoning yachting for a time.

Hannah II., the Isham power yacht, has been sold to Ulrich H. Laws of Savannah, and is now at her way South.

T. A. Hamilton of the Beauchurst Yacht Club has purchased the 40-foot Manhasset Bay stock Bab.

The imported cutter Belle, the fastest boat in her class in these waters, has been sold by Fred Rodewald to a Chicagoan and shipped to the Great Lakes.

James Hartness has bought the power yacht Vulcans from D. M. Armstrong.

Rear Commodore Stephen L. Folger has bought the Bar Harbor 25-footer Iroquois from A. Carleton.

James Weir, Jr., has chartered his schooner Lucas to Charles W. Gillet of Chicago and shipped her to the Great Lakes. He has bought the sloop Euphronia from Roy A. Rainier.

CANADIANS' TEAM WORK WINS LACROSSE MATCH

Beavers of Ontario Outplay Crescent A. C. at Bay Ridge.

DESPERATE PLAY BY WALL

T. Johnston, Single-Handed, Holds Off Opposing Team During Fast Second Half.

Faultless team work was the wedge by which the Beavers lacrosse players of Seaforth, Ontario, split the twelve of the Crescent Athletic Club yesterday and defeated them by the score of 7 goals to 4 on the field of the latter at Bay Ridge. The match was filled with great possibilities for the Crescent team, but they failed to take advantage of them. Wall, on the attack, brought the ball up to the Canadians' goal times without number. He threw desparately, but Mulcahy, the Beavers' keeper, wielded an invincible stick which turned the ball off to the sides, where the other players of the team took care of it.

An important feature of the competition which the great crowd of three thousand spectators were keen to note from the automobiles parked upon the terrace and from the line of chairs skirting the field, was the entire absence of anything like rough play on the part of the Canadians. They depended upon the pretty tricks of dodging and faked and unexpected passing that long before the match was finished caused the spectators to rise in a furor of cheering at brilliant plays by which the Crescent players were completely nonplused.

The Johnston brothers, at first and second attack for the Canadians, practically accomplished all of the scoring in the first half, which ended in a score of 6 goals to 2 in their favor. It was during this period that Shirreff, Liffiton, and Wall, the attacking trio of the Crescents, played their best game. Liffiton scored the first goal two minutes after the face-off, to which T. Johnston responded inside of another minute. Then it was that Wall vainly tried to score by long and vigorous throws. Mulcahy had an eagle eye for the ball, however, and only once did Wall get the ball past him.

The second half was played with the Beavers on the defensive, their men remaining about the goal, while T. Johnston practically met the Crescent twelve single-handed on the field. The Crescent players found him more than their match, and only scored twice to Johnston's once. The line-up:

Beavers.	Position.	Crescent A. C.
Mulcahy	Goal	Rose
Pinner	Point	Allan
Bethune	Cover point	C. de Casanova
Stewart	First defense	Miller
Crooks	Second defense	Drahely
Bamsley	Third defense	Dobby
Broadfoot	Centre	Kennedy
Smith	Third attack	Shirreff
W. Johnston	First attack	T. Johnston
W. Johnston	Second attack	Wall
McKay	Outside home	O'Rourke
Jackson	Inside home	O'Flynn

Goals scored—By T. Johnston, 2; W. Johnston, 2; Smith and McKay, for Beavers; Liffiton, 2; Wall, Kennedy, and Dobby, for Crescent A. C. Referee—Louis J. Doyle, Crescent A. C. Timekeepers—Benjamin Kieley and James L. Broadfoot. Goal umpires—Dr. Bell and R. C. Browning. Time of halves—Thirty minutes.

FIELD SPORTS OF CADETS.

Seniors Carry Off the Honors in Stirring Games at West Point.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 3.—In the annual field day sports of the Military Academy today the class of 1906 won, getting 147 points. 1907 was second with 113, and the 1908 men carried third place with 100. The 1906 team scored only 53 points. The games were witnessed by a large crowd, and the old academy presented a holiday appearance. Summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. S. Hammond, 1905; Ellis, 1905, second; C. D. Daly, 1906, third. Time—0:10.

Running High Jump.—Won by T. Hughes, 1905; Hanford, 1905, second; R. H. Smith, 1906, third. Height—5 feet 6¾ inches.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by Guthrie, 1905; R. H. Smith, second; Arnold, 1907, third. Time—2:03 3-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Tompkins, 1905; Sultan, 1907, second; Moose, 1907, third. Distance—36 feet 8 inches.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. S. Hammond, 1905; C. D. Daly, 1905, second; Ellis, 1905, third. Time—0:23 3-5.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer.—Won by Watkins, 1907; Tompkins, 1905, second; C. K. Rockwell, third. Distance, 91 feet 7 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by Barker, 1905; Chandler, 1907, second. Height, 9 feet 11 inches.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Seavers, 1907; Whitelaw, second; Humphrey, third. Time—0:16 4-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Builderback, 1905; G. F. Bailey, 1907, second; Coleman, 1907, third. Time—4:46 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Upham, 1905; Hickam, 1905, second; Hoyle, 1905, third. Time—0:51 4-5.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Merchant, 1905; T. Hughes, 1905, second; McKay, third. Distance, 20 feet 7 inches.

AMERICAN GOLFERS ENTERED.

Anderson and Smith in British Open Championship.

LONDON, June 3.—The entry list for the open golf championship of the United Kingdom closed to-night and shows a record of 140 entrants, including all of the great players of the country. Among the Americans entered are Willie Anderson, the American open champion, of the Apawamis Club, and Alexander Smith of the Nassau Country Club. Canada will be represented by George F. Lyon of Toronto.

The tournament will last two days, beginning next Wednesday on the historic St. Andrews links, Scotland.

TENNIS LEAGUE MATCHES.

Metropolitan Championship Series Begins with Eight Clubs Competing.

Play was begun yesterday in the championship series of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League, the big organization of tennis-playing clubs that made such a remarkable record last season when the title was won by the Kings County Club of Brooklyn.

The Kings County champions met the team of the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush in their opening series on the courts of the latter and won both of the singles contests, but lost in the doubles.

In the doubles the Knickerbocker team, Allen and Roberts, made a finish to their match and defeated Mollenhauer and Anderson by 2 sets to 1. This was the result of the accurate work of the Knickerbocker pair, who found all the holes for passes in the opposing court. The summary:

Singles.—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County, defeated W. C. Allen, Knickerbocker Field Club, 6—3, 3—6, 6—4; Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County, defeated C. S. Millard, Knickerbocker Field Club, 7—5, 2—6, 6—4.

Doubles.—W. C. Allen and R. S. Roberts, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated Henry W. Mollenhauer and Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

The team of the New York Athletic Club met the players of the Englewood Field Club on the courts at Travers Island and lost two out of the three contests. The summary:

Singles.—Roland H. Mallory, New York A. C., defeated G. M. Banks, Englewood Field Club, 6—4, 0—6, 9—7; F. Homans, Englewood Field Club, defeated G. C. Bryan, New York A. C., 6—3, 7-5.

Doubles.—Alexander Torrence and F. Homans, Englewood F. C., defeated S. M. Caldwell and Roland H. Mallory, New York A. C., 6—2, 6—3.

On the courts of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, at New Rochelle, the home team won one match and lost two to the team of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club. Morris Clark, the Captain of the Siwanoy Club, was the point winner in the singles. The summary:

Singles.—Thomas C. Trask, West Side L. T. C., defeated H. D. Montgomery, Siwanoy L. T. C., 6—4, 6—2; Morris S. Clark, Siwanoy L. T. C., defeated H. D. Betts, West Side L. T. C., 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Doubles.—A. J. Shaw and H. D. Betts, West Side L. T. C., defeated Morris S. Clark and H. D. Montgomery, Siwanoy L. T. C., 6—4, 6—3.

The players of the Montclair Athletic Club scored a complete victory over the team of the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club on the courts of the latter, St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. The summary:

Singles.—Otto H. Hinck, Montclair A. C., defeated Julio M. Sternbacher, Hamilton Grange T. C., 6—1, 6—2; Frank R. Hague, Montclair A. C., defeated W. M. Hall, Hamilton Grange L. T. C., 6—2, 6—4.

Doubles.—L. C. Lockett and Otto H. Hinck, Montclair A. C., defeated Arthur M. Lovibond and H. M. Salambier, Hamilton Grange L. T. C., 6—1, 6—4.

STARS IN STEEPLECHASING.

Good Horses Plentiful for Cross-Country Sport.

A notable feature in thoroughbred racing this season has been the excellence of the fields that have run in all the important steeplechases. The efforts of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association to revive popular interest in cross country sport so far have brought most encouraging results, and aside from the big fields of well schooled horses that have run the racing so far has been of a character to gain public confidence, as the best horses that have run between the flags have run most consistently. The number of horses trained for this branch of sport has increased steadily for the past ten years, and several big establishments now are made up exclusively of cross country horses, prominent men who maintain such establishments being Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., J. E. Widener, F. Ambrose Clark, J. W. Colt, and Frederick Johnson.

The races for the great events through the field, notably the inaugural Whitney Memorial Steeplechase and the Grand National at Belmont Park, and the Greater New York Steeplechase Handicap at Gravesend yesterday, were races that stood out as the most splendid spectacles of their kind that have ever been run in this country, with evenly matched horses, trained to fence as well as to race, fighting out in close finishes, while with the best fields that have run there have been few falls and no serious accidents.

The largest stable of jumpers in training in the East is that of Mr. Hitchcock, which shelters two of the candidates for the championship of the season, Good and Plenty and Hylas. The most formidable rival to these on recent results is M. J. Cavanagh's Flying Buttress, while other horses that give great promise as steeplechasers are Jim Newman, Foxhunter, Black Husar, Paulaker, Whitecrest, Alumwater, and Knight of Harlem.

Whips for Starter's Men Barred.

The protest made by E. E. Smathers against the use of whips on horses at the starting post by the starter's helpers, following the race in which it was alleged that Burleigh, owned by Mr. Smathers, had been severely cut by a whip, has resulted in an order issued by the Stewards of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's meeting at Gravesend prohibiting the use of whips by the starter's crew for the future. In the specific case of Burleigh the Stewards, after investigation, decided that the injury to the horse might have been inflicted in any one of several ways, and, as there was no positive evidence that any of the starter's helpers had been at fault, the complaint was dismissed.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

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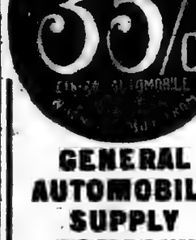
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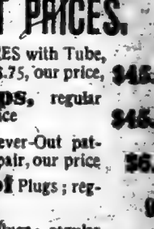
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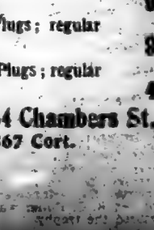
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BULLET Lamp, No. 18, with reflector, copper back and door. Regular price, each, $12. Sale Price $4.00.

FRENCH Combination Volt and Amperemeter, registering 12 Volts and 25 Amperes. Regular Price $8. Sale Price $4.50.

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FINE YACHT RACING AT FOUR LOCAL CLUBS

Big Fleet Affords Good Sport in Knickerbocker Regatta.

PHRYNE AND LEDA WINNERS

Havens Cup Contests at the Atlantic Yacht Club-Columbia Motor Boat Events-Seawanhaka Races.

With a spanking breeze that held throughout the afternoon, the Knickerbocker Yacht Club held its annual regatta, off Parsonage Point, in Long Island Sound, yesterday afternoon, and afforded as fine a day's sport as the yachtsman could wish for. A broad reach, a run, a close reach, then a beat home to windward was sailed over ten and twelve mile courses. Thirty-two yachts competed, the day's honors going to S. H. Mason's Leda, which won the Miladi Cup for the fastest time over the course by club boats, and Henry L. Maxwell's Phryne, which finished first of the New York Yacht Club one-design Herreshoff thirty-footers.

This was the stellar event of the day's programme. Twelve yachts appeared at the preparatory gun, and went over the line almost together, with Schuyler Wainwright's Cara Mia in the lead, followed by Hanan brothers' Nautilus and Alker brothers' Alerg to leeward, with Phryne fourth in a poor position beside Newberry D. Lawton's Banzai. These two moved out in front almost immediately, and, with Cara Mia and Nautilus, led the fleet all the way.

The summary follows:

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—ONE-DESIGN

12 miles. Start, 12:20 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Time.
Phryne, H. L. Maxwell	2:15:05	1:55:05
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	2:15:42	1:55:42
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers	2:18:23	1:58:23
Banzai, N. D. Lawton	2:18:41	1:58:41
Adelaide II., Alker Brothers	2:18:44	1:58:44
Carleta, O. Harriman	2:10:35	1:59:35
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	2:20:03	2:00:03
Maid of Meudon, W. D. Guthrie	2:20:19	2:00:19
Ibis, C. O'D. Iselin	2:20:19	2:00:19
Alera, Alker Brothers	2:20:23	2:00:23
Altra, Cord Meyer	2:20:50	2:00:50
Dahlinda, W. R. Duncan, Jr.	2:21:40	2:01:40

Howard Willett's Minx did not start.

KNICKERBOCKER 40-FOOT SLOOPS.

12 miles. Start, 12:10 P. M.

Paiute II., Walter Beam	2:10:59	2:00:59
Gurnard, L. H. Zocher	2:30:21	2:20:21
Nautilus, J. J. McCue	2:04:32	2:54:32

F. T. Heard's White Wing did not start.

KNICKERBOCKER 33-FOOT SLOOPS.

12 miles. Start, 12:10 P. M.

Leda, S. H. Mason	2:07:37	1:57:37

J. W. Alker's Alert did not start. Leda wins the Miladi Cup for fastest time of club boats over the course.

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT SLOOPS.

10 miles. Start, 12:35 P. M.

Houri, J. H. Esser	2:30:40	1:55:40
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:33:33	1:58:33
Vaquero, W. Stump	2:35:10	2:03:10

YAWLS, (OPEN.)

12 miles. Start, 12:15 P. M.

Memory, H. M. Raborg	2:17:02	2:02:02
Escape, G. Mathews	2:25:35	2:10:35

Daniels and Allen's Irene did not start.

SLOOPS, (OPEN)—27-FOOTERS.

12 miles. Start, 12:25 P. M.

Thelema, A. E. Black, N. R.	2:40:16	2:15:16
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer, H. S. H.	2:41:18	2:16:18
Firefly, G. P. Granberry, N. R.	2:42:31	2:17:31
Snapper, F. S. Page, I. H.	2:43:14	2:18:14

Rodman Sands's Ouananiche did not start.

RACEABOUTS, (OPEN.)

10 miles. Start, 12:30 P. M.

Tartan, G. L. Pirie, I. H.	2:36:44	2:06:44
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick, L.	2:40:08	2:10:08
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley, L.	2:40:27	2:10:27
Invader, Jr., R. A. Rainey, L.	2:42:16	2:12:16

S. C. Hopkins's Rascal and C. O. Iselin's Nora did not start.

SLOOPS, (OPEN)—22-FOOTERS.

10 miles. Start, 12:35 P. M.

Rogue, A. B. Alley, L.	2:32:35	1:57:35
Kanaka, J. H. Mahlstedt, N. R.	2:34:30	2:09:30

W. H. Peers's Bonita did not start.

SEA CLIFF ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

10 miles. Start, 12:40 P. M.

Dod, D. E. Dealey	Sail over.

F. W. Snyder's Pip did not start.

CHALLENGER IS BEATEN.

Tanhard II. Defeats Brokaw Boat on Time Allowance in Columbia Races.

Motor boat enthusiasts, who have been looking forward to the races of the Columbia Yacht Club, more than realized their expectation of good contests yesterday afternoon on the Hudson River. They saw a number of interesting events, all well contested, and spirited, though the water and wind prevented anything like record time. Considering the conditions, the time made was very fair, indeed.

The main interest centred in the showing of the Challenger. The Brokaw boat was pitted against A. Massahat's Tanhard II., and was beaten on time allowance by 5 minutes and 1 second. The Tanhard had an allowance of over 12½ minutes, so the showing of the Challenger is therefore well regarded. She averaged 2 minutes and 38 seconds, while the Tanhard averaged 3 minutes and 4 seconds. Two of the Challenger's miles were timed at 2:01 each.

The races were run over a six-mile course—two miles upstream, with the wind and tide, from Eighty-sixth Street to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and then three miles downstream to Sixty-sixth Street, and one-mile back to Eighty-sixth. This course was traversed twice by Classes I and J, and three times by the others.

It so happened that twice when the Challenger was coming downstream there were New York Central trains coming down on the east bank. On both occasions, although the flier had to plow against tide and wind, she left the train behind. Summary:

CLASS J.

12 nautical miles.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
The Reliance, A. Z. Stratford	2:35:54	3:54:21	1:18:27
G. S. M. S., A. McDougall	2:35:00	4:18:56	1:43:56

CLASS I.

12 nautical miles.

Simplex, C. R. Maybie	2:50:40	3:42:47	0:52:07
Mary, C. G. Gates	2:47:38	3:50:55	1:03:17
Fantoy II., W. S. Barrows	2:47:08	3:35:40	1:08:32
Skibo Bess, M. Jermys	2:37:00		Did not finish.

CLASS C.

18 nautical miles.

Queen Bess, P. R. Branson	2:55:57	4:23:47	1:27:50
Alsbe, P. B. Branson	2:53:00	4:27:51	1:34:51

CLASS B.

18 nautical miles.

Argonaut, G. Piel	3:43:48	4:18:24	1:18:24
Heldame, A. K. Lozier, Jr.	3:14:02	4:20:20	1:06:18
Green Dragon, G. W. Baxter	3:09:38	4:22:44	1:12:48
Lucania, Jr., W. J. Hewlett	3:00:12	4:33:34	1:33:16
My Lady, F. Klewing	2:58:06	4:41:53	1:43:53

CLASS R.

18 nautical miles.

Tanhard II., A. Massahat	3:30:00	4:25:13	0:55:13
Challenger, W. Gould Brokaw	3:42:37	4:30:14	0:47:37

CLASS S.

18 nautical miles.

Colonia, F. G. Bourne	3:15:00	4:21:45	1:06:45
Mercury, H. T. Ottman	3:28:42	4:29:33	1:01:51
Shooting Star, H. A. Lozier, Jr.	3:25:12	4:33:57	1:08:39

Douglas Beaten in Golf Match.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, N. Y., June 3.—At the Nassau Country Club to-day the Dyker Meadow golf team suffered defeat at the hands of the home players by 36 holes to 32. Findlay Douglas of the home team was beaten by one hole. The players and scores:

DYKER MEADOW.		NASSAU.	
H. M. Rhett	0	J. D. Travers	6
Weatherby	0	F. C. Jennings	0
Dwight	2	J. R. Maxwell, Jr.	0
Barnes	1	F. S. Douglas	0
Taylor	0	Hicks	3
Chauncey	0	Howard Whitney	2
W. J. Geddes	0	Evans	3
Crockall	0	Howard Maxwell	7
Doubleday	5	Rossiter	0
Merritt	1	A. Whitney	6
Horn	0	Worrall	3
Clapp	4	Hadden	0
Bowers	0	Hooper	5
W. B. Rhett	7	Robinson	0
Phillips	4	Busch	0
Downes	2	D. A. Loring	0
Walden	0	Pratt	0
C. L. Rhett	4	F. A. Loring, Jr.	0
Eddy	0	Alvord	3
Adams	2	Goodell	0
W. Geddes	0	H. L. Batterman	4
Total	32	Total	36

Handicap Golf at Apawamis.

A big field of golfers turned out yesterday on the Apawamis Club links, Rye, N. Y., to play the qualifying round for a club cup. The contest was handicap and five players tied at 4 strokes for the last place. The tie for the Memorial Day Handicap Cup between A. W. Post and B. C. Fuller was played off, and Foot captured the trophy.

AMERICA HAS 3,389 YACHTS.

Lloyd's Lists That Many Sail and Steam Craft Owned Here.

The appearance of Lloyd's Register for 1905 follows the opening of the yachting season as usual, affording the enthusiast exceptionally complete and circumstantial detail regarding the boats owned and raced by American yachtsmen.

The past year has wrought more than the usual number of changes in the lists. Many yachts have been wrecked in the severe storms in several localities. The popularity of the gasoline motor has led to the conversion of many sailing craft to auxiliaries, and new boats have been built and launched in remarkable numbers.

Notable among the changes are the conversion of the cup defender Mayflower and her predecessor by a year, Priscilla, to auxiliaries. Many small yachts designed by Burgess and Cary Smith have been changed to power, and frequently from cutter to yawl rig. While a few old sailors, like the owners of Pappoose and Minerva, deride the allurements of power, most of the old fighting forty and thirty footers are now to be found cruising as auxiliary yawls.

Among the power yachts the new gasoline cruisers in all sizes, from thirty to eighty feet, figure conspicuously, this type of craft being deservedly popular from its great utility, its adaptability to all waters, and the comparatively low cost of running.

The Register contains 542 pages, in which all these changes are recorded. The total number of yachts listed is 3,389, of which 1,239 are steam vessels. The yacht owners listed are 3,100 in number, while clubs, private signals, burgees, and ensigns are given in colored plates. Complete particulars of hull and engines are given in detail, making a reference volume of great value to every yachtsman.

SAETTA WINS HAVENS RACE.

In Her First Start, Church's New Boat Scores on Time Allowance.

The first race of the year for the Havens Cup at the Atlantic Yacht Club, and the sixth in the series since the cup was offered last year, was decided yesterday afternoon over the Sea Gate course. It was won on time allowance by George H. Church's Saetta, which made her first start, and surprised every one by her splendid work. She is one of the new Class Q boats, just launched, of which four were started. Summary:

HAVENS CUP RACE.

Start, 3:05.

Owner and Yacht.	Finish.	Elaps'd.	Cor'ctd.
G. H. Church's Saetta	5:29:39	2:24:39	2:05:46
W. H. Childs's More Trouble	5:29:16	2:24:16	2:06:33
F. E. Vernon's Vivian II.	5:13:36	2:08:36	2:06:57
D. F. Wiley's Lizana	5:29:28	2:24:28	2:16:01
J. O'Donohue's Redwing	5:17:46	2:12:46	2:12:46
L. H. Fire's Huntress	5:32:05	2:27:05	2:15:01
E. F. Luckenbach's Bobtail	5:27:05	2:24:05	.....
Hendon Clubb's Cockatoo II.	5:30:43	2:25:43	.....
F. J. Haven's Guest	5:33:25	2:28:25	.....
C. Tompkins' Wraith	6:07:30	3:02:30	.....

YACHTS AND YACHTSMEN.

Edgar F. Luckenbach of the Atlantic Yacht Club has challenged for the Manhansett Bay Cup, now held by the American Yacht Club, on behalf of his sloop Bobtail. A series of races will be sailed beginning July 10.

W. H. Child's perpetual challenge cup offered by the Bensohhurst Yacht Club will be open to all Long Island Racing Association yachts or to boats enrolled in any recognized club.

L. Cass Ledyard's Rambler is expected to reach New York from Quincy, where she has been docked and overhauled, some time in the coming week.

Alfred A. Lincoln's new cruising launch, believed to be the fastest boat of her size in Eastern waters, has been entered in the Knickerbocker Yacht Club's power-boat race from College Point to Marblehead.

The New York Athletic Club's one-hundred-and-one-mile race from Whortleberry Island to Block Island, for yachts between twenty-one feet and thirty-one feet, in cruising trim, has been entered by R. W. Rathbone's Saladin, W. D. Hennen's Flosshide, H. A. Jackson's Alyce, C. D. Mallory's Hanley, Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and L. D. Huntington's Gauntlet, New Rochelle Yacht Club. Entries close Saturday; race to start on Saturday week.

Harold Wesson's Coyote, of Camden, N. J.; Richard Hutchinson's Highball, of Boston, and S. W. Wilder's Viking, of Boston, are a few of the foreign entries in the Knickerbocker's Marblehead race.

Commodore S. S. Fontaine of the Brooklyn Yacht Club has named Charles A. Kelly as fleet captain, John A. Voorheis as fleet surgeon, and the Rev. James P. Byrnes as fleet chaplain for the year.

Commodore Arthur S. Bellows of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club has appointed R. W. Rummell fleet captain, Dr. Frank J. Duffy fleet surgeon, and the Rev. J. C. Welwood fleet chaplain for the year.

George F. Knight's steam yacht Corona, of Boston, is reported at St. Michaels, Azores, coaling for her homeward passage.

S. M. Jarvis's steam yacht Priscilla has arrived at the Scillys from New York.

Commodore Morton F. Plant's steam yacht Venetia is overhauling at New London after her trip from Gibraltar, the Mediterranean, and home via the Bermudas.

The New York Yacht Club's annual regatta, scheduled for June 15, off Glen Cove, will decide the contest for the Bennett Regatta Cups. The cups for schooners will be sailed for by Classes A, over 90 feet rating measure, B over 75 feet, C over 64 feet, D over 55 feet, and E under 55 feet. The cup for single-masters will be sailed for by sloops and yawls in Classes F over 100 feet, G over 82 feet, H over 68 feet, J over 57 feet, K over 48 feet, L over 40 feet, M over 33 feet, and N over 27 feet. The 19½-knot course will be sailed by all classes.

The Manhattan Island Yacht Club announces that its first annual regatta will be held on June 14, off the clubhouse at the foot of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street and the Hudson River. The races are open to yachts of all organized yacht clubs.

Charles H. Fletcher's new steam yacht Jemima, launched by the Seabury Company last week, is ready to be shipped to the St. Lawrence, where her owner will cruise during the Summer. She will then go to Florida for the Winter. She is 75 feet over all, 12 foot beam, and 8 foot draught, equipped with two Speedway engines that drive her over fifteen miles an hour.

Robert P. Doremus's schooner Lasca has been floated at the Marine Basin after a complete overhauling, ready for the season's racing.

J. Adolph Mollenhauer's Vim, launched from the Seabury yards, has developed excellent speed in her trial trips.

Martin J. Earley's new hunting cabin power boat, 36 foot over all, is having her 18 horse power 4-cylinder Palmer gasoline engine installed, and will be ready this week for her trials.

George Everall's new cabin power boat, 50 foot over all, with 30 horse power Craig gasoline engines, is ready for her trials at Hansen's shipyards. She will enter the Marblehead race.

W. T. Colbron's auxiliary schoner yacht Witoco is ready for trials at Jacob's City Island yard, having been launched last week. She is 84 feet over all, 60 feet water line, 19 feet beam, and 8-foot draught.

Five of the Clinton Crane one-design 21-foot raceabouts have been launched at City Island, and are being rushed to completion for the early racing dates.

Lewis Audenreid of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia is having built a 65-foot speed launch.

Frank H. Doane's sloop Katonah has been launched from the Quincy yards, and will be tried out this week and shipped to New York to compete in the late June races.

YALE PAIR WON TENNIS CUPS.

Defeated Princeton Veterans for Manhattan Doubles Title.

It was a lawn tennis battle between veteran college teams in the challenge match of the Manhattan championship doubles yesterday the Yale pair, Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen, the challengers, finally taking the handsome bowls from the Princetonians, Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, the defending team. The contest was the most important event of the tournament that has held the courts of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, for the past week. It was hotly contested through five long sets before Hackett and Allen won at 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, and 7—5. Summary:

Manhattan Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated T. R. Pell and H. Torrence, New York-Englewood Field Club, 7—5, 6—1.

Challenge and Championship Round—Harold H. Hackett and John A. Allen, challengers, defeated Raymond D. Little and Frederick B. Alexander, defenders, 3—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—2, 7—5.

Davidson Won Southern Tennis Cup.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—In the finals of the Southern lawn tennis championship to-day in the tournament on the Bachelors' Lawn Tennis Club courts the championship title and cup went to John C. Davidson of Washington, who defeated Harry F. Allen of New York three out of four sets as follows: 6—3, 6—4, 1—6, 6—2.

In the women's singles Miss Wimer of this city won both games from Miss Carrie B. Neely of Chicago. The score: 6—4, 6—3.

The final of the men's doubles was won by Glazebrook and Larned, who defeated Gordon and Colston in three successive sets. The score: 6—4, 6—1, 6—4.

Barney Oldfield an Easy Winner.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—Barney Oldfield easily captured the Milwaukee Motor Derby, open to the world, distance five miles, at the meet of the National Motor Racing Association to-day. Canary and Soules were Oldfield's opponents, and the latter finished about a quarter of a mile in the lead, in 4:30 1-5.

JUDGE MOORE'S HORSES WON AT PHILADELPHIA

Took Thirteen Blue Ribbons at Outdoor Show.

EBEN D. JORDAN LEADS ALL

His Entries Carried Off Fifteen First Prizes—"Newsboy" Wins Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Judge William H. Moore of New York was second in the list of ribbon winners at the fourteenth annual outdoor exhibition of the Philadelphia Horse Show Association during the week on St. Martin's Green, Wissahickon Heights, which came to an end to-day with the judging of the championship classes. Eben D. Jordan of Boston was the largest winner of blue ribbons, his entries carrying off fifteen first prizes. Judge Moore ranked second with thirteen blue ribbons. The awards to-day were as follows:

CHAMPIONSHIP CLASS.

Horses in Harness, not exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Newsboy, Mrs. John Gerken, New York.

Saddle Horses.—Won by Rob Roy, Mrs. William Stanton Elliott, New York.

Horses in Harness, exceeding 15.1 hands.—Won by Forest King, J. Hobart Moore, Chicago.

Lightweight Hunters.—Won by Oneiros, ch. g., Westchester Farms, New York.

Middleweight Hunters.—Won by Ripple, b. m., Chestnut Hill Stock Farm.

Heavyweight Hunters.—Won by Jack Frost, rn. g., Westchester Farm, New York.

SHOW CLASSES.

Horses in Harness, novices, over 15.1 hands.—Won by The Dictator, b. g., Reginald Vanderbilt, New York.

Horses in Harness, pair of horses over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by My Surprise, br. g., and Longie, br. g., William H. Moore, New York.

Ponies in Harness, exceeding 12.3 hands.—Won by Berkeley Bantam, b. s., William H. Moore, New York.

Qualified Hunters, lightweight, up to carrying 165 pounds to hounds.—Won by Oneiros, ch. g., Westchester Farm, New York.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 14.3 hands and under 15.2 hands.—Won by Maid of Athens, b. m., Mrs. William Stanton Elliott, New York.

Ponies, under saddle, over 13.1 hands and not exceeding 13.3 hands.—Won by Duty, ch. g., William Carr, New York.

BAY SIDE HORSE SHOW.

W. R. Grace Wins in Tandems and Robbins Gets Two Firsts.

FLUSHING, L. I., June 3.—Nine classes were judged to-day in the annual horse show of the Bay Side Association. The show was held on the grounds of John F. B. Mitchell, and attracted a large crowd of horse fanciers, many fashionable traps driving out from near-by resorts. William R. Grace's team won the blue ribbon in the tandem class and Clarence H. Robbins captured two firsts, winning in one of the saddle classes and in the class for hunters. The judges were Hamilton H. Salmon, Charles Pfizer, Henry T. Boody, and Alfred McClay. The awards:

Harness Horses, shown to runabouts.—Won by Mrs. James E. Martin, Jr.'s, Lady Brilliant; Mrs. James A. Renwick's Night Before, second.

Road Tandems.—Won by William R. Grace's Flame and High Tide; William Carson Kane's Betty and Peanut, second.

Pair Roadsters.—Won by D. W. W. Rossiter's Colonel and Lady; David L. Van Nostrand's Eloise Wilkes and Miss Chadwick, second.

Saddle Horses.—Won by D. F. Riker's Carrots.

Roadsters.—Won by David L. Van Nostrand's Swiftmas; Alfred B. McClay's Auditor, second.

Pair Roadsters.—Won by D. W. W. Rossiter's Colonel and Lady; David L. Van Nostrand's Eloise Wilkes and Miss Chadwick, second.

Saddle Horses.—Won by D. F. Riker's Carrots.

Roadsters.—Won by David L. Van Nostrand's Swiftmas; Alfred B. McClay's Auditor, second.

Pair Roadsters.—Won by D. W. W. Rossiter's Colonel and Lady; David L. Van Nostrand's Eloise Wilkes and Miss Chadwick, second.

Polo Ponies.—Won by Mrs. Warner M. Leed's Bright Eyes; S. Osgood Pell's Sam Bass, second.

Saddle Horses.—Won by Clarence H. Robbins's Dr. Fitzsimmons; D. F. Riker's Tariff, second.

Hunters, under 15 hands.—Won by J. Russell Barrett's Badger; Harry B. Renwick's Abe, second.

Hunters, over 15 hands.—Won by Clarence H. Robbins's Kennell; Richard Donnelly's Rifle, second.

PONY RACES AT ORANGE.

Interesting Sporting Events Mark Opening of Mount Pleasant Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 3.—Society people in the Oranges turned out in force to-day at the opening of the Mount Pleasant stock farm. Invitations had been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Ira A. Kip, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. William E. Stewart, and a large crowd was present. This morning there was pigeon shooting, and in the afternoon there were hurdle races and steeplechases. In the shooting the first prize was divided between Simon H. Rollinson and William Rollinson, while second went to George O'Reilly, and the third to John Brewer.

The farm has a race track three-quarters of a mile in circuit, and surrounding the farm is a fair racing country on which a two-mile course with barriers had been laid out. The stewards of the meeting were Lewis E. Waring, Nathan M. Flower, R. G. Dun Douglas, and B. F. J. McVickar. The judges were Marion S. Ackerman, Charles E. Knoblauch, Nathan M. Flower, and Jay F. Carlisle. Lewis Hallock, Jr., acted as starter.

The first event was for polo ponies that have been regularly played at the Essex County Country Club. The first award went to Earle Mitchell, who rode his bay mare Jane. Charles Pfizer's brown gelding Ideal was second, and Harry B. Guthrie's bay gelding Dan got third. The Mount Pleasant Stock Farm Cup for qualified hunters ridden by owners over two miles of country was won by Mr. Guthrie on Timber Topper. The second was Gloucester, ridden by Chauncey B. Sayres. The third race was for ponies of 14.3 hands or under, and was won by Black Betty, owned by Earle Milliken. Josephine, owned by Charles Pfizer, finished first, but was disqualified. The second prize went to Round Tree, ridden by Robert G. Douglas.

In the steeplechase, Wild Geranium, ridden by Gordon Grand, led, but was not sent over the final jump, and the first prize was taken by Cricket, ridden by Charles Pfizer.

Canadians Win Lacross Contest.

SWARTHMORE, Penn., June 3.—The University of Toronto Lacrosse Club won the intercollegiate championship of America to-day by defeating Swarthmore 7 goals to 4.

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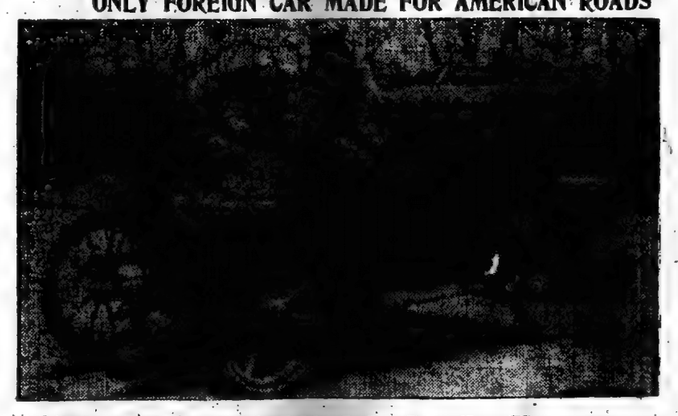
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POLY PREP WON MEET.

Defeated Boys' High by Score of 56 to 48 for L. I. Championship.

The twelfth annual track meet of the Long Island Interscholastic Athletic League was held yesterday on St. Paul's Field, Garden City. Nearly 200 schoolboys took part in the various events, and a crowd of several thousand applauded the efforts of the boys. The struggle for the championship developed into a dual contest between "Poly. Prep." and Boys' High School. Up to the last event on the programme the two schools were tied with 48 points. Crafts and Van Cleaf finished first and second, respectively, in the high jump, which gave "Poly. Prep." the championship by 8 points.

Referee James E. Sullivan and his assistants were kept busy keeping the spectators off the track. The contestants were greatly hampered by the onlookers, who were overzealous and crowded on the course. After an hour's ineffectual effort to keep a clear track the referee gave up the effort in despair, and ran the events off as satisfactorially as possible under the poor conditions.

The strong wind prevented record breaking, but the time made in several events was very good. In the field events one record was equaled, E. G. Crafts and W. P. Roberts vaulting 9 feet 9 inches, which is the same height that Murphy cleared when he made the record in 1903. C. S. Bryce ran the hundred yards in 10 2-5 seconds, equaling the record made by Robertson ten years ago.

The feature of the afternoon was the hundred-yard dash for members of St. Paul's School. Six boys started, with Champion Jessup on scratch. The latter got off poorly, and could not make up the lost ground. He finished second to Mehl, who had three yards' start. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by C. S. Bryce, Boys' High; A. Henshaw, Boys' High, second; B. Moffatt, Erasmus Hall, third; R. McNulty, Erasmus Hall, Fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

100-Yard, Junior.—Won by George McNulty, Erasmus Hall; A. Powell, Boys' High, second; R. M. Field, "Poly Prep," third; H. Harmon, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—0:10 3-5.

100-Yard Dash, (St. Paul's School only.)—Won by W. E. Mehl, (3 yards;) E. O. Jessup, (scratch,) second; C. Dunning, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10.

880-Yard Run.—Won by C. T. Jones, "Poly Prep;" C. Wiggins, Boys' High, second; C. T. North, "Poly Prep," third; A. Salmon, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—2:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by R. McNulty, Erasmus Hall; C. T. Jones, "Poly Prep," second; A. Fackner, Boys' High, third. G. Wiggins, Boys' High, fourth. Time—0:54.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by E. O'Leary, Boys' High; A. S. Price, "Poly Prep," second; W. P. Roberts, "Poly Prep," third; R. McNulty, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—0:17 1-5.

220-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by George McNulty, Erasmus Hall; A. Powell, Boys' High, second; H. Harmon, Erasmus Hall, third; R. M. Field, "Poly Prep," fourth. Time—0:23 3-5.

220-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by C. S. Bryce, Boys' High; L. E. Fackner, Boys' High, second; B. Hopkins, "Poly Prep," third; H. Hanbury, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time—0:23 2-5.

Running High Jump.—Won by F. G. Crafts, Poly. Prep.; J. C. Van Cleaf, Poly. Prep., second; A. B. Doggett, Erasmus Hall, third; F. Rogers, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Height, 5 feet 2 inches.

Pole Vault.—F. G. Crafts, Poly. Prep., and W. P. Roberts tied at 9 feet 9 inches; H. Rogers, Erasmus Hall, and E. B. Hutchins, Erasmus Hall, tied for third and fourth at 9 feet 8 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. B. Hutchins, Erasmus Hall; A. Henshaw, Boys' High, second; J. C. Van Cleaf, Poly. Prep., third; D. A. McCourt, Boys' High, fourth. Distance, 19 feet 11¼ inches.

One Mile Run.—Won by A. F. North, Poly Prep.; O. Korber, Erasmus Hall, second; H. J. Hewlett, Poly. Prep., third; J. Hughes, Poly. Prep., fourth. Time, 5 minutes 3-5 seconds.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by H. Starr, Boys' High; A. Henshaw, Boys' High, second; J. R. Schmeltzer, Poly. Prep., third; E. B. Hutchins, Erasmus Hall, fourth. Time, 26 2-5 seconds.

Putting 12-pound Shot.—Won by H. I. Losee, Poly. Prep.; J. C. Baldwin, Poly. Prep., second; R. S. Moorhead, Boys' High, third; J. Rosenberger, Boys' High, fourth. Distance, 37 feet 6½ inches.

SUMMARY OF POINTS.

Event.	Boys' High.	Erasmus.	Poly Prep.
100 yards, senior	8	3	..
100 yards, junior	3	6	7
880 yards	3	1	7
440 yards	3	5	3
120 hurdles	5	1	3
220 yards, junior	3	7	1
220 yards, senior	8	1	2
220 yards, hurdles	8	1	2
One-mile run	3	..	6
High jump	3	..	3
Broad jump	4	5	2
Pole vault	3	..	6
Putting shot	3	..	7
Totals	48	39	56

Platt Leads Montclair Golfers.

J. G. Platt won the monthly handicap yesterday at the Montclair Golf Club links, finishing with a net score of 71 strokes from 18 handicap. T. H. Harris turned in the lowest gross score of the day, 87 strokes. The leaders were: J. G. Platt, 89, 18—71; W. B. Perley, 90, 18—72; F. H. Harris, 87, 12—75; C. R. Pratt, 105, 26—79; H. G. Plympton, 94, 12—82; J. H. Gannon, Jr., 108, 25—83; H. G. Smith, 100, 15—85; J. G. Batten, 105, 12—93; J. C. Garrison, 130, 36—94.

LIVELY CRICKET CONTESTS.

Close Matches Between Local Teams at Prospect Park.

The cricketers of New York had a busy day yesterday and many championship games were played. The chief local game was played between the Brooklyn Wanderers and the Brooklyn Zingari at Prospect Park. It resulted in a victory for the latter team by 31 runs on the first innings. The chief factor in the game was the good all-around play of A. S. Dunant, who captured 7 wickets for 21 runs and made top score with an innings of 44. C. A. Worm hit out for 29, while G. Macpherson played well for 21 for the losers. The totals were: Brooklyn Wanderers, 51 and 67 for 8 wickets; Brooklyn Zingari, 102.

The Kings County St. George played the Kings County team at Prospect Park and defeated them by 21 runs, chiefly owing to the bowling of G. Barnes and N. Curtis, who captured 8 wickets between them. The totals were: Kings County St. George, 71 and 46 for 3 wickets; Kings County, 50.

The Essex County team came to Prospect Park and surprised the West Indian team, last year's champions, by beating them in a low-scoring game by 22 runs. F. Birch captured 6 wickets for 11 runs. The totals: Essex County, 42; West Indians, 20.

Columbia Oval played the Thistles and, defeated them by 40 runs, after declaring their innings. H. A. Smith, with 21, and I. N. Escobal, with 18, were the chief run getters for the winners.

Some big hitting was done in the game between Yonkers and Manhattan II. at Prospect Park. For Yonkers I. Rafferty, with 31, and R. Hiddett, with 22, were the top scorers, and for Manhattan J. McGuffie, with 18, and E. Gittens, with 12, did the best work. The totals: Yonkers, 104, for 7 wickets; Manhattan II., 93. The Mount Vernon team and the Chadwick team played at Greenville, and the former won by 84 runs.

A low-scoring contest resulted in the game played at Van Cortlandt Park between the Yonkers and Manhattan Clubs. It was won by the Manhattan team by the narrow margin of 6 runs. The totals were: Manhattan, 41; Yonkers, 35.

Trotting at Parkway Track.

The amateur road drivers of Brooklyn held a trotting meet yesterday at the Parkway Driving Club. Half-mile heats in two classes were decided. In both the contests five heats were necessary before a winner could be determined. Summary:

Half-mile, Class A.

Carroll D., blk. s., (W. Reid)	3	1	1	2	1
Nell K., ch. m., (D. Waterbury)	2	3	3	1	2
Minnie R., br. m., (G. Sharfenberg)	4	4	4	4	3
Dictate, b. g., (Wickler)	1	2	2	3	4

Time—1:11½; 1:11½; 1:13; 1:13½; 1:13.

Half-mile, Class B.

Gup Stokes, ro. m., (R. E. Boland)	3	4	1	1	1
Teddy Roosevelt, ch. g., (C. Moncreaf)	1	2	3	2	2
Northland Puss, b. m., (G. Sharfenberg)	2	1	2	3	..
Senoral, b. m., (W. Strang)	5	5	5	4	..
Ethel B., s. m., (W. Stutz)	4	3	4	..	..

Time—1:15; 1:16½; 1:12½; 1:12; 1:15.

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BOSTON TAKES TURN AT HEAVY HITTING

Causes Orth's Retirement and Beats Griffith's Men 10 to 3.

NEW YORKS WON AND LOST

National League Champions Shut Out in First Game — Brooklyn Fails to Score.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston, 10; New York, 3.
Philadelphia, 8; Washington, 1.
Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston, 2; New York, 0.
New York, 8; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 0.
St. Louis, 1; Cincinnati, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.									Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland		5	2	1	3	1	2	4	23	.657
Chicago	4		1	2	3	2	4	5	21	.595
Philadelphia	2	4		1	3	2	4	5	21	.595
Detroit	3	3	4		2	3	3	4	20	.526
Boston	1	4	2	3		2	3	5	16	.444
Washing'n	1	0	1	1	3		5	5	16	.410
St. Louis	3	2	1	3	2	1		3	15	.400
New York	0	1	1	1	2	1	2		8	.395
Gms. lost	12	15	15	18	20	23	24	23		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.									Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York		4	3	4	1	3	11	7	33	.767
Philadelphia	2		1	2	3	1	6	9	24	.590
Pittsburg	1	3		4	2	1	7	6	24	.571
Chicago	0	1	4		4	2	3	9	23	.488
Cincinnati	2	2	3	7		3	0	3	19	.475
St. Louis	1	3	2	3	3		3	2	17	.425
Boston	3	3	2	2	2	1		4	14	.341
Brooklyn	2	3	2	1	1	1	4		15	.333
Gms. lost	10	16	18	22	21	23	27	30		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE:
Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE:
Pittsburg at Chicago.
Cincinnati at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Champions Win Heavy Hitting Game by Score of 10 to 3.

The Greater New Yorks and Bostons indulged in another hitting game yesterday, but this time the world's champions showed their superiority and won by 10 to 3, as against 15 to 5 in favor of the local team on Thursday. Orth did fairly well until the third inning, when he became unsteady, and in the fourth and fifth innings was batted so freely that Puttmann, the left-hander, succeeded him in the sixth inning. Puttmann pitched so well that only three hits were secured off him, and but one visitor got as far as third base.

It was not until after Fultz and Keeler had been thrown out at first base in the first inning that the "rooters" became enthused, and this was occasioned by a tremendous hit by Williams to the centre field fence for a home run. Conroy followed with another to the same spot, but he lost his run by slipping in turning the third base. Dougherty scored the second home run in the third inning, and Yeager followed with a triple. He tallied on McGuire's hard hit in the direction of Parent. In the subsequent innings Tannehill's pitching was destructive, as the local batsmen added only two safe hits to their total.

Orth's poor throw of Parent's hit to first gave the runner second in the first inning Burkett's hit advanced him to third, and he scored on Collins's long fly to Keeler. The champions added three more runs in the third, on a base on balls, Grimshaw's force hit, Ferris's triple, and Criger's fly out. The fifth inning resulted in five runs on two singles, a base on balls, a double, and Criger's lucky home run, the ball bounding away from Keeler. Parent made the tenth run on a force hit, Burkett's single and the latter's out at second on Unglaub's hit to Yeager, an effort being made to complete a double play.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, cf	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Parent, ss	2	3	2	3	0	4	0
Burkett, lf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	2	1
Ung'b, 3b	1	2	1	2	0	1	0
Ferman, rf	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
Grim'w, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	2	1	2	3	0	2	0
Criger, c	1	1	7	2	0	0	0
Tan'hill, p	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	10	11	27	15	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fultz, cf	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Will'ms, 2b	1	2	1	2	5	0	0
Conroy, lf	0	2	1	1	3	0	0
Chase, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	0	0
Elber'd, ss	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dough'y, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Yeager, 3b	1	1	2	2	2	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puttm'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	3	9	27	17	2		

Boston	1	0	0	3	5	0	0	0	1	—10
New York	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	— 3

First base by errors—New York, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 5; off Tannehill, 3. Struck out—By Orth, 2; by Tannehill, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Boston, 4. Home runs—Williams, Dougherty, Criger. Three-base hits—Conroy, Yeager, Ferris. Two-base hit—Unglaub. Hits—Off Orth, 8 in five innings; off Puttmann, 3 in four innings. Double play—Conroy, Williams, and Chase. Sacrifice hits Burkett, Williams. Stolen bases—Burkett, Unglaub, Ferris. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Attendance—13,000.

PHILADELPHIA 8, WASHINGTON 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—Inability to hit Coakley's delivery opportunely was the cause of Washington's defeat by the Philadelphia team to-day. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, rf	0	1	3	1	1	0	0
Hill, 3b	1	1	3	0	1	2	1
Stahl, 1b	0	1	6	2	0	0	0
H'lsman, lf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Knoll, rf	0	0	1	0	0	1	0
Mullen, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	4	0
Cassidy, ss	0	1	4	5	1	3	0
Kittredge, c	0	0	4	1	0	3	1
Townsend, p	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
*Nill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	24	11	5		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Knight, ss	1	0	4	2	1	4	0
Davis, 1b	1	0	11	1	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	2	1	2	1	3	5	0
H'fman, cf	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Lord, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Schreck, c	1	2	3	5	1	0	0
Coakley, p	0	2	0	4	0	0	0
Total	8	12	27	10	1		

*Batted for Townsend in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	—8

Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Hoffman, Murphy. Two-base hits—Hartsel, Schreck, Stahl, Huelsman, 2. Sacrifice hits—Knight, Mullen, Cross. Struck out—By Coakley, 5; by Townsend, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and McCarthy. Attendance, 12,930.

DETROIT, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Detroit defeated St. Louis to-day in a see-saw game by 5 to 4. A home run into the centre field "bleachers" by Schaefer was a feature. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Morgan, 2b	1	0	0	4	1	0	0
Frisk, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Koehler, cf	1	2	2	0	1	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	2	14	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 3b	0	0	1	2	3	0	0
Sugden, c	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Sudhoff, p	1	0	0	6	0	0	0
*R'kenfield	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	8	27	17	2		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Sch'fer, 2b	1	2	5	3	0	0	0
Cooley, cf	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
H'kman, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd, 1b	2	3	5	0	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	1	1	2	1	1	0	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
Lowe, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Doran, c	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Killian, p	1	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	8	1		

*Batted for Sudhoff in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0—4
Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5—5

Two-base hits—Crawford, Coughlin. Home run—Schaefer. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, O'Leary. (2.) Wallace, Stone. Double plays—Killian, Schaefer, and Crawford; Moran, Wallace, and Jones; Moran, Wallace, and Sugden. Stolen bases—Lowe, Moran. Hit with ball—By Sudhoff, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 1; off Killian, 4. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 5; by Killian, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Detroit, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,800.

CLEVELAND, 5; CHICAGO, 4.

CHICAGO, June 3.—Cleveland defeated Chicago to-day by 5 to 4 in a hard-fought game. In the second inning Turner made a double, and while being off the base Sullivan tried to catch him, the ball striking the runner behind the ear and knocking him senseless. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Walsh, lf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss	1	1	5	3	0	0	0
Donohue, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	1	7	2	0	0	0
Dundon, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Isbell, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Owen, p	1	0	1	4	0	0	0
*McFar'd	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	27	13	3		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bay, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Flick, rf	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
Bradl'y, 3b	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kahn, ss	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	0	0
Buelow, c	1	1	5	2	0	0	0
Rhoades, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
Total	5	11	27	7	2		

*Batted for Walsh in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 7. Two-base hits—Holmes, Turner, Stovall, Davis, Isbell, (2.) Rhoades, Bradley. Three-base hit—Bay. Sacrifice hit—Tannehill. Struck out—By Owen, 4; by Rhoades, 5. Bases on balls—Off Rhoades, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—13,525.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Could Not Hit Young, but Landed on Willis and Won.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—Young "Cy" Young gave the champion New Yorks a sample of his pitching powers in the first game of a double header in this city to-day by allowing them only three hits during the entire nine innings and winning by a score of 2 to 0. These came in the seventh inning, when Young got second base on a hit that Donlin allowed to pass him. Then Tenney hit safely and both runners tallied on McGann's wild throw and Delehanty's hit.

In the second game, which was captured by the New Yorks by 8 to 5, the visitors outbatted the local men, but the fielding was poor upon the part of both teams. After the sixth inning, when the New Yorks had a safe lead and the local men had not made a safe hit, Wiltse was supplanted by Elliott, who pitched well until the ninth inning, when two successive singles, Delehanty's triple, and then a double gave the Bostons three runs. The scores:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cannell, cf							
rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Tenney, lb	1	1	14	0	0	0	0
Abbat'o, ss	0	1	2	2	1	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
W'kton, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Sharpe, rf, c	0	2	5	3	0	0	0
L'terb'n, 2b	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Wilhelm, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Young, p	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	15	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, cf	0	0	2	0	0	1	
Browne, rf	0	0	2	1	0	0	
McGann, lb	0	1	11	1	0	0	
Mertes, lf	0	1	1	0	0	0	
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	4	0	0	
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	0	
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	2	
Bransfield, c	0	0	3	2	0	0	
Doolin and Bransfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Bresnahan, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	3	24	12	4		

*Batted for McGinnity in the eighth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hit—Sharpe. Stolen bases—Mertes, (2.) Devlin. Hits—Off McGinnity, 8 in eight innings. Bases on balls—Off Young, 3. Struck out—By Young, 6; by McGinnity, 3. Passed ball—Sharpe. Time—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Browne, rf	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
McGann, lb	1	1	12	0	0	0	0
Bres'han, c	1	0	8	1	0	0	0
Clarke, c	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	2	2	4	1	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	3	1	2	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	2	0	1	3	0	0	0
Willse, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Elliott, p	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	8	8	27	10	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cannell, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	3	14	0	0	0	0
Abbat'o, ss	1	1	2	5	0	0	0
Deleh'y, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Sharpe, c	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Laut'n, 2b	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Wilh'm, cf	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	1	2	0	0
Total	3	5	27	16	4		

New York	0	0	3	3	0	2	0	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—3

Two-base hit—Wolverton. Three-base hit—Delehanty. Home run—Dahlen. Stolen bases—Donlin, Devlin, Gilbert, Browne. Double play—Elliott, Dahlen, and McGann. Hits—Off Elliott, 5 in three innings. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Wiltse, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 1; by Wiltse, 8; by Elliott, 2. Passed balls—Sharpe, 2. Time—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 7,835.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BROOKLYN, 0.

The Philadelphia National League team played championship ball in the game with Hanlon's men yesterday, and so effective was Petinger's pitching that the local men could make but two safe hits, one being a double by Gessler. Strickletl, with his wet ball, also pitched well, keeping the visitors down to seven hits. In the second and eighth innings, however, they succeeded in scoring a run in each, finally winning by two to nothing. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Malay, 2b	0	0	2	5	1		
Sh'kard, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Batch, 3b	0	0	0	3	0		
Gessler, ss	0	0	1	4	1		
Lewis, ss	0	0	1	5	1		
Dobbs, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Ritter, c	0	0	3	2	1		
Strick't, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	0	2	24	20	4		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	6	0		
Court'y, 3b	0	1	2	1	0		
Titus, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
McGee, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Br'ns'd, 1b	0	0	15	0	0		
Doolin, ss	0	1	2	4	0		
Doolin, c	0	1	1	2	0		
Pitt'ger, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	2	7	27	15	0		

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two base hits—Thomas, eGssler, Doolin, McGee. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Gleason. Stolen base—McGee. Double plays—Gleason, Doolin, and Bransfield; Doolin and Bransfield. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 2; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Petinger, 2. Forst base by errors—Philadelphia, 2. Struck out—By Strickletl, 3; by Petinger, 3. Time—1:20. Umpire—Mr Bausewine. Attendance—2,300.

ST. LOUIS, 1; CINCINNATI, 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—The St. Louis team celebrated its return home after an absence of almost a month by defeating Cincinnati 1 to 0 to-day. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	1	2	3	0		
Shannon, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Arndt, 2b	0	1	2	1	0		
Beckley, 1b	0	0	12	1	0		
Smoot, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Dunl'vy, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Burke, 3b	1	2	3	5	0		
Warner, c	0	0	4	1	0		
Taylor, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	1	5	27	14	0		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	4	4	1		
Corcoran, ss	0	1	4	3	0		
Seymour, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Odwell, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Barry, 1b	0	1	9	0	0		
B'dwell, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Schlei, c	0	1	2	1	0		
Overall, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	0	6	24	12	1		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Sacrifice hits—Warner, Odwell. Double play—Huggins and Barry. Stolen base—Warner. Hit with ball—By Overall, 1. Wild pitch—Overall. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 2; by Overall, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—5,300.

CHICAGO, 4; PITTSBURG, 0.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 3.—Ruelbach's puzzling delivery and brilliant support prevented Pittsburg getting anywhere near a run to-day. Only one Pittsburger reached third base. Schulte figured in all of Chicago's tallies, scoring three himself and batting one in the fourth inning. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Howard, rf	0	3	2	0	1		
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
B'n't, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss	0	2	2	8	0		
Clancy, 1b	0	0	12	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	3	0		
Leach, 3b	0	1	5	1	1		
Peitz, c	0	0	2	2	0		
Rob'tlle, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Totals	0	2	27	15	2		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Schulte, lf	1	2	2	1	0		
Maloney, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	0	7	0	0		
Tinker, ss	0	1	3	3	0		
Evers, 2b	0	1	8	2	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	4	0		
O'Neil, c	0	2	3	2	0		
R'bach, p	1	1	0	3	0		
Total	4	8	27	15	0		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Three-base hits—Schulte, O'Neil. Sacrifice hit—Slagle. Double play—Peitz, Wagner, and Leach. First base on balls—Off Robertaille, 1; off Ruelbach, 2. Stolen bases—Clarke, Wagner, Schulte, Maloney. Hit by pitched ball—By Robertaille, 1. Struck out—By Robertaille, 3; by Ruelbach, 4. Passed ball—O'Neil. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—6,680.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Walter Clarkson Pitches Another Winning Game for Jersey City.

Toronto's Eastern League team left Jersey City last night without having won a game during its four days' stay in that city. The local team has shown much improvement since its return from a trip over the circuit, and 6,000 local "fans" showed their appreciation by attending yesterday's game. Walter Clarkson did the pitching for the locals, while McGill filled the same position for the visitors. It was a hit and run game, and there was plenty of slugging on both sides. The score:

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf	2	2	4	0	0		
Bean, ss	2	2	1	5	0		
Keister, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Merritt, 2b	1	1	2	4	3		
Halligan, cf	2	1	0	0	0		
Cassidy, 3b	0	2	12	1	1		
Woods, 2b	0	1	1	2	1		
M'Auley, c	2	0	4	1	0		
Clarkson, p	3	2	1	1	1		
Total	12	11	27	14	6		

TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rapp, 1b	1	0	8	0	2		
Harley, cf	0	1	2	0	0		
White, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Murray, rf	0	1	0	1	0		
Soffel, 2b	1	1	5	1	1		
Carr, ss	2	1	0	3	5		
O'Brien, 3b	1	3	2	3	1		
Taft, c	0	0	1	0	2		
Sullivan, c	0	0	1	0	0		
Magee, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Total	6	6	24	13	7		

Toronto	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Jersey City	2	1	1	6	2	0	0	0	0	—12

First base by errors—Toronto, 6; Jersey City, 4. Left on bases—Toronto, 4; Jersey City, 5. First base on balls—Off Magee, 5; off Clarkson, 4. Struck out—By Magee, 1; by Clarkson, 4. Three-base hit—O'Brien. Two-base hits—Harley, Clement, Halligan, Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Magee. Stolen bases—Rapp, Bean. Double plays—Bean, Merritt, and Cassidy. Passed ball—McAuley. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Attendance—6,000.

BALTIMORE, 4; ROCHESTER, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—The Baltimores turned the tables on the Rochesters to-day and gave them a "whitewashing." The victory was due to the excellent pitching of McNeal, who had the visitors at his mercy throughout the game, only one man reaching third and two men second. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Baltimore	0 0 0 3 0 1 0 0 —4	6	1
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	2

Batteries—Fertsch, Schultz, and Steelman; McNeal and Byers. Attendance—3,402.

NEWARK, 3; BUFFALO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 3.—Newark won the second game of the series from Buffalo to-day by the score of 3 to 2. It was one of the best contests of the season, the visitors holding the lead up to the seventh inning, when Wagner hit to the centre-field bleachers for a home run. In the first half of the ninth Buffalo again got the lead with another run, but Newark finished with two more tallies. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Swander, cf	0	1	1	1	2		
F. M'phy, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
C'kman, 3b	0	0	2	2	3		
Jones, lf	1	0	2	1	0		
Gatins, ss	1	1	3	3	0		
O'H'gan, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		
Wagner, 2b	1	2	3	6	0		
Shea, c	0	0	3	1	0		
M'Ph'son, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	3	5	27	18	3		

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	2	3	0	0		
Br'kett, 3b	0	1	2	3	0		
Deleh'ty, r

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Booklets.

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French & Deutschow's German style of cooking. Famous shore dinners. All imported beverages. Beautiful rooms. All improvements. Charles A. Mullet.

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Under new management; newly renovated throughout; located on Central Av., near beach; first-class rooms; excellent table; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. H. Schrader.

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Nicely furnished rooms. Excellent table. Dinner parties and transients accommodated. Terms reasonable. Near ocean.
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Open May 30th. Same management as the Windsor. Superior table. Beautiful rooms, facing ocean; shaded grounds. Select family house. Electric lights.

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Far Rockaway's select resort. Beautiful dining room; excellent cuisine. Tastefully furnished rooms; shaded grounds; near ocean. W. E. HAMMOND.

SAGAMORE HOTEL
Electric lights throughout. Facing ocean. Beautiful view. Upper and lower covered piazzas. Music. Dinner parties and transients accommodated. FRED. HELER.

THE WINDSOR.
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15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

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FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet. 225 West 23d St.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co.
New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Fisher's Island.

Fisher's Island, N.Y.
MANSION HOUSE AND COTTAGES
Eleven cottages equipped for housekeeping. Eleven cottages in connection with hotel. For illustrated circular address A. T. HALE, Manager.

THE HOFFORT COTTAGES at Fisher's Island, N. Y., via New London, Conn., an ideal Summer resort. Coolest place on the coast. Ocean bathing, fishing, sailing, golf, tennis. Especial rates for families for season. Also cottages and lots for sale. J. P. Hoffort.

Sullivan County.

PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.,
2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,000 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

JEWISH BOARDING HOUSE,
Maplewood, Sullivan Co., N. Y.
Between Monticello and White Lake. Norman House; accommodates 125; rates $10 per week upward. N. Y. office, 421 Canal St. J. Michaels, Prop. Illustrated booklet.

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Ferndale, Sullivan Co., now open; capacity 100; modern improvements; shade; tennis, dancing; milk, eggs, fruit, vegetables; booklet E. A. Gregory.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL,
On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicville, N. Y. 22nd Season.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Catskill Mountains.



STAMFORD New York.

"Swept by Mountain Breezes."

STAMFORD is a strictly modern town, possessing complete electric, sewerage, and water systems, set down in the heart of the wild and beautiful Catskill region. It possesses excellent stores of all kinds and five churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian, and Catholic.

The dry mountain air of Stamford, at an elevation of 1,800 ft., is the best possible change for those accustomed to the moisture-laden atmosphere of cities near the Atlantic Coast. **Fogs and malaria are absolutely unknown.** The water comes from sparkling crystal springs at the top of Mt. Jefferson. The hotels and boarding houses of Stamford are equal to those found at the largest Summer resorts in America.

Amusements include golf, fishing, boating, tennis, beautiful mountain drives, bowling, ascent of Mt. Utsayantha, 2,500 ft.; enchanting walks and climbs over mountain and valley.

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Houses.	Guests.	Houses.	Guests.	Houses.	Guests.
Rexmere	150	The Madison	45	Maple Rest	20
Churchill Hall	300	Atchinson House	45	Terry Homestead	20
New Grant House	75	Westholm	45	Craft Farm House	20
Greycourt Inn	60	Mountain View	45	Rosemont	20
Kendall Place	60	Far View House	30	Hubbell Manor	15
The Hamilton	50	Ingleside	20	Hillcrest	15

Address W. H. McAlpine for information concerning rental of summer cottages.

Where Summer Life is all Pleasure. *Elevation 3,000 Feet. Always Cool.*

Hotel KAATERSKILL

Three and a half hours from New York. Through Pullman car service.

OPENS JUNE 29TH.
Replete with every comfort and luxury.

All desirable and enjoyable mountain resort features are provided by the Hotel Kaaterskill on a scale of unequaled liberality. All repellent features are studiously eliminated. The clientele of the Hotel Kaaterskill is itself an assurance of right management.

One hundred Rooms with Bath. Cuisine and Service Unequaled.
Orchestra, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Elevators, Telegraph, Long-distance Telephone.
Bowling Alleys, Livery. Drug Store, Fishing, Boating, Canoeing.
Beautiful Drives, Magnificent Park, Vegetables and Milk from Kaaterskill Farm,
German Rathskeller. Water from a Famous Spring of Purity."
Clientele the Most Exclusive. Same Management as in Former Years.

See P. C. Humphrey, 509 5th Ave. (42d St.) Phone, 1061—38th St.

THE GRAND HOTEL COMPANY
ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF
THE GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.,
For the Season of 1905,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

This hotel is located on the main line of the Ulster & Delaware R. R., and has through Pullman and Day Coach Service from New York, without change of cars, direct to Hotel Grounds.

The location is superb and the view from the Hotel porches and grounds cannot be excelled. Many improvements have been made to the property recently and the service is strictly first-class.

Mr. H. E. Eder will be at the Savoy Hotel, 59th St. and Fifth Av., New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week, and will furnish full information regarding rooms, rates, etc.

After June 28th, address The Grand Hotel Company, Summit Mountain P. O., N. Y.

IN THE MOUNTAINS
of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,

2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitos, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York—a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.

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J. C. ANDERSON,
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"THE WORLD-FAMED VIEW."
Catskill Mountain House
Altitude 2,250 feet.
Opens June 26th.
In a forest preserve of 2,780 acres. Canoeing, Tennis, Music. Electric lights and bells. Sanitary plumbing.
PURE WATER FROM A SPRING IN THE MIDST OF A SPRUCE FOREST.
Daily Rates $3.00 and $4.00.
Special weekly or season rates.
Only four hours from New York City. Rooms en suite with private baths.
CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.
Catskill, N. Y.
New York City office, 25 Union Square.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Accommodates 75 guests. Elevation, 2,500 ft. Long distance telephone; sanitary plumbing. For terms apply to
EUGENE M. DIBBELL,
ELKA PARK P. O.,
Greene Co., N. Y.

HOTEL GLENBROOK
SHANDAKEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
HEART of CATSKILLS OPENS JUNE 20TH.
Superb location, seventy acres of shaded grounds, with trout brooks, beautiful drives, golf, tennis, billiards, bowling, music; no mosquitos, no malaria; pure spring water; good table and attendance; write for booklet; through trains from New York in 3½ hours via West Shore, Ulster and Delaware R. R. Address Hotel Glenbrook, Shandaken, Ulster Co., N. Y.

THE REXMERE, CHURCHILL HALL, HOTEL HAMILTON — Beautiful STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS
Now booking at 3 Park Place, New York City. Tel. 6050 Cort.
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HOBART-IN-THE-CATSKILLS.
On Ulster & Del. R. R., near Stamford. Popular for the recuperative powers of its climate and beauty of scenery; about 1,700 feet elevation; excellent board; fine, comfortable rooms; spring water; lowest terms, $7.00.
C. W. IVES. Hobart, N. Y.

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CAIRO, GREENE COUNTY.
OPEN JUNE 15.
Under new management; reconstructed at the cost of $15,000. Booklet at booking office of Cadillac Hotel, Broadway and 43d St., N. Y.
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The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, E. Lenox Av.

THERE IS NO SUMMER RESORT IN THIS COUNTRY THAT IS MORE POPULAR, HEALTHFUL, OR PICTURESQUE THAN THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
IT IS A SANITARIUM FOR EVERYBODY AND A PARADISE FOR CHILDREN.
OVER 100,000 PEOPLE GO TO THIS SECTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF REAL MOUNTAIN AIR, AND IT IS PARTICULARLY POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE OF GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY ON ACCOUNT OF ITS BEING SO EASY OF ACCESS AND ALSO ON ACCOUNT OF THE EXCELLENT TRAIN SERVICE.

The Ulster & Delaware R. R.
With its standard gauge through car line, offers improved train service to the public for the season of 1905. This section is becoming famous for private parks and cottage life. It also has its large hotels, the boarding house, and the farm house. There are over 1,000 of these houses which will entertain guests and provide a Summer home.
A new train, "The Catskill Mountain Limited," composed exclusively of Parlor Cars, with Observation Car, will leave New York every week day at 10:00 A. M., commencing June 26th, and a return train, made up of same equipment, will arrive at New York about 4:30 P. M. every week day.
A little book on trout fishing, giving a description and the location of the streams and other information, will be sent free on receipt of 2 cents postage.
An illustrated Summer Book with map of the Catskills and list of hotels and boarding houses, will be sent free on receipt of 8 cents postage.
N. A. SIMS,
Gen'l Passenger Agent,
Kingston, (Rondout Sta.,) N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
RIGHT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
ELEVATION 400 FEET.
OPEN JUNE 27 TO OCT. 2.
Capacity 500. Equipped with every modern improvement and convenience. Cuisine and service first class. Three hours from New York by Albany day and night boats.
NO MALARIA. NO MOSQUITOES.
Music, golf, bowling, billiards, swimming pool, card parlors, tennis, fishing, boating, bathing. Stables connected with hotel. Write or call for booklet, rates, &c. D. PICK, Proprietor, Room 39 World Building, New York.

Washington Inn
and Cottages.
PHOENICIA, N. Y.
Opens in June.
Accommodations can now be engaged for the season; rooms, single and en suite, with private baths; open sanitary plumbing, elevator, telephones; all modern, up-to-date equipments; most comfortable and best furnished hotel in the Catskills. Booklets and terms, apply to
SAMUEL PROSKEY, 70 Wall St.

THE ARLINGTON, Hunter, N. Y.
Select Resort for select people; excellent location; finest cuisine; $12 up. Booklet.
B. GROSSMAN.

INGLESIDE.—House enlarged and improved; beautiful scenery, attractive grounds; tennis, croquet, boating, fishing, livery, piano, sanitary plumbing, bath and toilet rooms. Address Mrs. S. Humiston, Napanoch, N. Y.

HOTEL WELDEN, Tannersville N. Y.—Kosher; electric lights; long-distance telephone; modern improvements. S. FRIEDMAN

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FORT WILLIAM HENRY
HOTEL,
LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
MOST BEAUTIFUL RESORT IN NEW YORK STATE.
SPECIAL SEASON & WEEKLY RATES OPENS IN JUNE.
NEWLY REFITTED AND FURNISHED. CUISINE OF THE HIGHEST EXCELLENCE.
ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELEVATOR SERVICE, TELEGRAPH AND LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
ORCHESTRA, FINE GOLF LINKS, FISHING, BATHING, BOATING, TENNIS, BILLIARDS, ETC.
For Particulars Address
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GLENMERE LAKE HOTEL
NOW OPEN. SEVENTEENTH SEASON.
58 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
Elevation 700 feet; accommodates 125; healthful; delightfully situated in the heart of Orange Co.; magnificent lake and glen; delightful drives, walks; tennis, boating, bathing, fishing; no malaria; no fogs; table first class; terms moderate; guests met at Chester Station, Erie R. R., main line. For circular apply to H. R. CABLE & SON, Proprietors, Florida, N. Y.

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LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high

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Spend the Summer at
WESTPORT INN
Westport, N. Y.
On Lake Champlain.

Pure air,	Boating,	Golf,
Grand scenery,	Bathing,	Bowling,
Pure water,	Fishing,	Driving,
Good table,	Sailing,	Music,
Large rooms,	Tennis,	etc.

Send for booklet.
N. P. SMITH, Manager.

ADIRONDACKS
A charming and healthy location.

A VISIT to the Great North Woods now will do more to make new men and women than all the medicine in the world. A stay at the
STEVENS HOUSE, Adirondacks,
makes one forget that trouble ever existed. Recreations and diversions in abundance. Golf, Tennis, and Sports.
Special terms for June.
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Sole Proprietor,
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

THE SAGAMORE
ON LONG LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.
Choicest location; situated in the heart of the Great North Woods; rooms en suite; private baths; single rooms; cottages to let.
Bass and Trout Fishing. Golf.
Illustrated booklet on application.
Call or address JAS. H. REARDON,
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Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

Adirondack Mountains, Lake Massawepie.

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Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr. New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., N. Y. Telephone 5530—38.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
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Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

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TAYLOR HOUSE and Cottages — Situated on beautiful Schroon Lake. Homelike and Select. June 20 to Sept. 20.
For particulars address
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PINE HILL HOUSE, in heart of Adirondack Mountains, charmingly situated; excellent table; all farm products raised on place; pleasant rooms; home privileges; hunting and fishing near; rates $10 per week upward. E. Freygang, Lake Clear.

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Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

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Briarcliff Manor, New York.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'Phone 1 — NOW
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Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Ave. and 46th St., by appointment.
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HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet.
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A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

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LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND.
—NOW OPEN.—
M. C. WILCOX. 'Phone 103. Larchmont, N. Y.

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No malaria; no mosquitos. FRANK PRYE.

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THE PALATINE Newburgh, N. Y.
Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

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Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

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For large, cool rooms, first-class table, address Box 37, Cornwall, N. Y.

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Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

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Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt

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SOUTH FARMS INN AND COTTAGES,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
Through June $9 to $10. 1,806 feet elevation. Mineral springs. Address R. F. Cole.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN



One of the most magnificent Summer Hotels in America.

Located on the shore of Lake Champlain in the center of a natural forest park of 450 acres. Superb views of the Lake and Green Mountains of Vermont to the East, and the highest peaks and ranges of the Adirondacks to the West.

GOLF on full-length 18-hole course, kept in prime condition.

Attractive club-house with all conveniences. BOATING. FISHING, and ideal fresh-water bathing; complete facilities.

Splendid Roads for Automobiling.

Hotel Champlain is three miles from Plattsburg, N. Y., on main line Delaware & Hudson R. R., and is reached in through Pullmans. Illustrated booklet upon request.

E. L. BROWN, Mgr.,
N. Y. Office until July 1st,
234 5th Ave., cor. 27th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
JUNE TO OCTOBER.
Family Cottages a Special Feature.
Superb Golf Links and Other Attractive Out-of-Door Sports.
Information and booklet, address until June, A. J. Murphy, Manager, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

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PROFILE HOUSE and 20 COTTAGES.
C. H. GREENLEAF, President.
Conducted for the comfort of a refined patronage. Beautiful walks, fine roads. GOLF

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Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Route Orchestra. Special Spring rates, $2.50 per day and up, $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
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HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
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Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water baths in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 280 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
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STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
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New York Av. and Beach. Conceded to be Atlantic City's most modern hotel, running water in all rooms, elevator, baths, metal ceilings throughout. Exchange open to second floor. Moderate prices. Booklet. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

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OCEAN END VIRGINIA AV., ATLANTIC CITY
Open View.
$9 to $15 weekly, $2 to $3 daily. Capacity 300. Elevator, private baths. Long-distance 'phone in rooms, &c. J. O. & J. E. DICKINSON.

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Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity 300. Spec. Spring rates $2 to $3 daily, $10 to $15 weekly. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Booklet.
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Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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Fronting lake overlooking ocean; many improvements; strictly first class; booklet. Wm H. H. Maize, Prop.

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Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.
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Under Same Management.
For Illustrated Booklet and Rates address
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Directly on the Ocean Front.
High Standard of Excellence Maintained.
Booklet, Rates, &c., address
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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Maintaining a Refined Patronage.
Opens June 17th. Capacity 400. Booklet.
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Select family hotel on the beach.
Greatly enlarged; now thoroughly modern. Rooms with private baths.
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A fam. Park, N. J., 50 and Ocean Avs. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath or single. S. KEMPE.

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Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

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Third Av., block from beach. Capacity, 150. Excellent cuisine. C. H. BEERS & SON.

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Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
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One block from beach. Now open. Terms and booklet. Mr. E. D. MILFORD.

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Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Now Open.

Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
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SPRING LAKE, N. J., OCEAN FRONT.
Essex and Sussex

Open now. Large Rooms. Private Baths. Excellent Table. Artesian Well. Perfect Drainage.
FURNISHED COTTAGES.
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WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

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AND COTTAGES,
ELBERON, N. J.
Management of ERNEST FRIBOURG, late of Delmonico's, sole lessee and proprietor.

CAFE MIGNON
and Grill Room Now Open. Tel. 321 West End.

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Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

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Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Under New Management.
Situated on bluff, facing ocean; unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 10.
HOTEL OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 24.
New York Office, Cadillac Hotel, Broadway and 43d St.
GEORGE R. JONES, PROPRIETOR.
Also Rockwood Hotel, Cairo, N. Y., Catskill Mountains.

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RIGHT CLOSE TO THE OCEAN.
RUNNING WATER IN EVERY ROOM.

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BELMAR, NEW JERSEY.
FRANK DE WOLF.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC

BELMAR, N. J.
Opens under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet.
W. H. GROSSCUP, Manager.

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INTERLAKEN N. J. Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove,

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.

26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

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WHERE YOU CAN CATCH TROUT.
SPRUCE CABIN INN
Most attractively located new hotel in the Poconos; strictly mod.; steam heat; private baths; 7 trout streams; 2¼ hours from Philadelphia. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

COTTAGE FOR RENT,

Furnished; bath, garden, &c. Address Box 41, Bushkill, Pike Co., Penn.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.
WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

Opens June 17. Accommodates 350. Most charming resort on bank of Delaware River. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, magnificent roads; no mosquitos. Terms, $10 to $18 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap, Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Pocono Mountains.

WHERE YOU CAN CATCH TROUT.
New SPRUCE CABIN INN. Most attractively located new hotel in the Poconos. Strictly modern; steam heat; private baths; seven trout streams; 2½ hours from New York.
W. J. & M. D. Price, Canadensis, Pa.

MICHIGAN.
Mount Clemens.

Mt. Clemens
Famous Mineral Springs
THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
FOR RHEUMATISM
AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located 20 miles from Detroit. Excellent boating and fishing; 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses.
Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS, New Hampshire. LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses BLAKE, 127 W. 56th St., New York.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

INNSBRUCK TYROL,
Ideal Spring and Summer resort; numerous delightful promenades and excursions.
HOTEL TYROL.
House is of first rank, and, by an enormous addition, has been considerably enlarged and equipped with every comfort. Building supplied with Hinnibique fire apparatus. Illustrated booklet of Innsbruck free on application to proprietor of hotel,
CARL LANDSEE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE MARY FISHER HOME,

315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.. Refined, middle-aged, or elderly people will find homelike, restful accommodations. Different from usual boarding house life. Good table, pleasant rooms, beautiful grounds. TERMS MODERATE; TROLLEY PASSES HOME; ALSO AT TENAFLY, NEW JERSEY. MOST BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, LOVELY SURROUNDINGS.

THE ROCKLEDGE, North Caldwell, N. J.—Located on Second Orange Mountain, one hour from New York; all improvements and conveniences; rates $7 to $9. Address Mrs. Klimback, Little Falls, N. J., Box 354.

Cool and healthy; two minutes to Great Peconic Bay; fine bathing and shade; piano, piazza; modern improvements; guarantee table satisfactory; $8 to $10 per week. Capt. Hallock, Flanders, L. I.

New Rochelle.—The Portman, 42 Pelham Road; select; new management; boating, bathing, fishing; half hour New York; transportation excellent; telephone 584—W.

COUNTRY boarders wanted; family with team nicely accommodated; large, elegant rooms; cool stone house; shady lawn; abundant table. Box 230, Monroe, N. Y.

The Berkeley, Rowayton, Conn.—Open June 1; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms moderate. Clark Newson, 139 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

Two miles from Goshen, nice country; good board, plenty milk and fresh eggs; boarders for season; terms on application. Mrs. D. C. Rudd, Goshen, N. Y.

Mrs. B. Doherty, Keyport, N. J., Brown's Point.—Large, airy rooms; excellent table; private house, near water; good fishing; shade.

Eagle Rest, New Preston, Conn.—Farm house; high ground; piazzas, shade, bathroom; near Lake Waramaug; adults only; $8 to $12.

Boarders wanted on fruit farm; short drive from Lake Mohonk. Apply Miss E. Lucy, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

Upper Montclair, New Jersey.—Board may be obtained in a private family; sunny rooms; terms moderate. Box 224.

Sullivan Co.—On large farm, sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Within half hour's ride from New York, country board for the Summer, for gentleman, wife, and girl of five; terms moderate. Address Benedict, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

Four adults, three children, five to eleven; Sullivan County farm, without other boarders; vicinity of Fowlwood Lake preferred. Principal Public School, 165th St. and Tinton Av., New York City.

BOARD and room in private family at Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, or Irvington, by a business man, (no other boarders taken;) references may be exchanged. C. B., Box 152 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Jersey coast, West End to Belmar. Allenhurst preferred, two large rooms, board for two married couples in private family, June 15 to Sept. 15; references. Outing, Times, Harlem.

Room and board for gentleman, few miles from Manhattan, seaside preferred, from Saturday until Monday, for Summer, not exceeding $5. Particulars to "Business," 201 East 14th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A developed gold mine with enough ore exposed to pay back entire capital many times is now working with small sampling mill to test ore values and best methods of extraction; these tests demonstrate the ore to be easily treated, and show net profits of over $20 per ton; the amount of ore available is practically unlimited, as the veins have been explored to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet, and show every evidence of extending to indefinite depths; the owner is a practical miner of many years' experience, with the very best references as to character, and will give a substantial interest in the mine for few thousand dollars to complete a new modern mill now nearly completed that he is building; plenty of timber, water, and near railroad; every facility for cheap operating. Address Mine Owner, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

For Sale.—Exclusive agency for the United States of an extensive line of photographic chemicals, manufactured by one of the largest photo-chemical factories in Europe; large stock on hand; good chance for a hustler with knowledge of this particular line; good reasons for selling. P. O. Box 276, Hoboken, N. J. Agents answer.

A business man and competent accountant wishes to invest a few thousand dollars, with services, in a legitimate, paying business; reference given and required; no speculative scheme nor agents. Address Fair Profit, Box 142 Times, Downtown.

Flourishing, profitable medicine business; established years; thousands dollars' worth orders on hand; will sell for percentage of its own sales or small amount cash, balance easy terms. Call personally, Sharum, fourth floor, 108 6th Av.

A Safe Opportunity.—Will share profits in established representative wholesale ladies' hat-manufacturing business; practically no debts; solid assets; low rental; desire increased business; particulars at interview. Address Safe, 1,364 Broadway.

Manufacturing business, children's and infants' white dresses for sale; established well-paying; capital required to purchase and conduct business at least $8,000; solicit investigation. Box 313 Times, Times Square.

$5,000 buys specialized agricultural monthly; 40,000 circulation; gross business $18,500; net $3,500; publishing ability should double net results. Address with references, Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

Ladies' tailor and furrier business for sale; established 10 years; in good business locality; retiring from business; splendid opportunity; positively no auctioneers. I. H. Weiss, 374 Columbus Av.

An unusual opportunity for very large profit open in manufacturing business to party with $10,000 cash; gilt-edge proposition; thorough investigation invited. President, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

$2,000 cash will net you $40 weekly and profits; light manufacturing business, established 12 years. Trial allowed as long as you like. Address Opportunity, Box 302 Times, Times Sq.

Wanted—Banker or broker to promote $10,000,000 company; enterprise protected throughout the world by well-tested patents. P. Box 309 Times, Times Square.

Incorporated, medicine, just starting, will take active Treasurer; $2,000 investment required; opportunity for right man. "Business," Box 308 Times, Times Square.

Grocery For Sale—Thickly populated lower west side, New York; proprietor having other interest; low rent; large stock. Cormlin Supply Co., New York City.

A practical household invention for sale; big money to be made; easily manufactured. J. RICKLEYS, 456 Glenmore Av., Brooklyn.

$5,000 wanted partnership; double it first year; bank reference. Bergen, New Brighton, Staten Island.

$2,000; partner wanted, iron contracting business; large contracts; opportunity young man. 390 11th Av.

Great Chance!—Dental office occupied for 21 years by Dr. Williamson. 121 West 21st.

New and valuable patent for sale, $150; knob and bell. Patent, Times, Harlem.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMMERING

And similar nervous affections of speech corrected. Successful methods devised and practiced by physician for many years. Send or call for "Causes and Treatment of Stammering." F. A. Bryant, M. D., 62 West 40th St.

MUSICAL.

H. B. Breining, pupil of Trabadelo, Sbriglia, and Barili, teacher of Patti; scientific method; voice tested free. Studio, 129 West 42d St.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS., 1,157 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

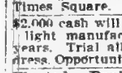
STORAGE.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 43d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2597 38th St.

PERSONAL.

FAMILIAR with the theory and practice of commercial, social, and political economy, I should like to communicate with any one desiring literary work or investigation along these lines. Address W. S., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

DOGS AND BIRDS.

Pigeons.—High-class pigeons for squab raising; 10,000 birds breeding; visitors welcome; booklet on request. E. C. Cummings, North Wales, Pa.

Six-thousand Japanese game chickens, three cocks, three hens. A. Montgomery, 11 East 8th.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS

R. Emory Warfield has been appointed Philadelphia manager of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, to succeed the late John Tenney.

At the annual convention of the Southeastern Tariff Association (fire underwriters) at Old Point Comfort, it was agreed that no discrimination in the hotel schedule be made in favor of the Florida hotels; the storage of cotton in the streets of Southern cities was deprecated; the cotton gin rate committee was discontinued, and the consequential damage clause was eliminated from fire insurance policies covering breweries. The Virginia committee and the present method of supervising rules and rates in that State were continued.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States during the month of April, as collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, aggregated $2,333,016, and was divided as follows:

Banks	$1,760,350
Building and loan and other associations	47,680
Benevolent societies and institutions	19,014
Court trusts	78,200
Federal and State	42,750
Firms and corporations	55,290
Insurance companies	725
Municipal	174,898
Transportation companies	40,161
Miscellaneous	109,376

President Edson S. Lott of the International Association of Accident Underwriters announces the appointment of the Transportation Committee for 1905, as follows: Francis J. Lightborn, Chairman, Ontario Accident Insurance Company; C. W. L. Woodland, Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation; J. William Mackenzie, Maryland Casualty Company; A. G. C. Dinnick, Canadian Casualty and Boiler Insurance Company, and Claude G. Bryan, Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited. The next convention of the International Association will be held at Lake Muskoka, Canada, on July 18, 19, 20, and 21.

British Columbian Road Sold.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 3.—The deal for the purchase of the Esquimault and Nanaimo Railroad between Victoria and Nanaimo by the Canadian Pacific Railway has been consummated, the purchasers taking the lands of the railway company as well as the line.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
the greatest amusement enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:15, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40; *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25; *10:10, 10:45. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

Seeing New York Yacht.

ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Lecturer on board.
Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. daily and Sunday.
Tickets on yacht or office, in Flatiron Bldg.
Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building.

Str. Homer Ramsdell

For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh.
Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley
Leaves FRANKLIN ST. SUNDAYS at 9 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

NORTH BEACH

Free Fireworks Thursdays
Boats leave frequently
East 99th and East 134th Streets
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

Contain Refined Tone. Due to Our Famous
Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices.
OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 857 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 143 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$3 Boats elegant upright; including free cartage, by the quarter; $10. Installments, $5. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH.

A—$115 || D—$125 FINE TONE || BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125 St.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLLY-ROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 4 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $155. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

E—$95 || H—$140 UPRIGHTS || BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125 St.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

FOR SALE.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality

20 HOWARD ST., 2-10 CROSBY ST. 37 EAST 24 BROADWAY. PHONE, 2363 SPRING.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!

PATENT
NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON.
356 Hudson St., N. Y.
Tel. 2477 Spring. TENTS.

SMITH'S IDEAL WAX

for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores.
Smith Manufacturing Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAFES —New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.

YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mosman
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1428 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
14 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 30 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. L. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 4670 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av. bet 22d.
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 3086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 303 Broadway.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Expert will remodel and repair old furs cheap now; Fred'k Kushner, 24 5th Av.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL
60th St. & Columbus Ave.
New
Fireproof Hotel:
Beautifully Furnished.
1 block from Subway.
1 " " L Station.
EXCELLENT LOCATION.
200 ROOMS, private bath, $1 50 daily.
Suite, parlor, bedroom & bath, $2.00 daily.
Restaurant in connection.
JOHN W. WHEATON,
Proprietor.

HOTEL
MONTICELLO, 35 and 37 West 64th St., New York.

Near Elevated, Subway and Surface Cars to all parts of the city.
Modern, Fireproof, Newly Furnished.
Special rates for the Summer to bachelors: Room and bath, $7 weekly; extra large room, private bath, for one or two, $10 to $12 weekly; two rooms, private bath, $14 weekly.
Restaurant. Popular Prices.
J. A. JEPSON, Manager.
Tel. 1396 Col.

The Gerard,

123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location
IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL,
NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates Reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.
Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

THE NEW
FLORENCE HOUSE

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
4th Av. and 18th St., New York City.
Subway station at the door.
Rooms, single or en suite.
N. B. BARRY.
On June 1 an elegant new restaurant, cafe, bar, and business men's lunch will be opened.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.
Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.
A LA CARTE.
MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

DETECTIVE AGENCIES.

Detective Work.—Established fifteen years; 8,000 Secret Service men; more being added every day; send us your case; advice by mail free. Address American Detective Assn., Indianapolis, Ind.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex) 8:00 A.M.
" " 23d St., Pier..... 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST.. 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) for Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"THE NEW LINE" LOW FARES

New York and Boston, 2.20
" " " Fall River, 1.00
" " " Providence, 1.20
Correspondingly low rates to All Points East.
Staterooms, $1 and $1.50 each.
Meals, 35 and 50 cts. each.
FAST AND ELEGANT STEAMER "FRANK JONES"
leaves New York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4:30 P. M. from Pier 29 (new) East River, foot Market St.
Daily sailings on or before June 10.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 10, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Leave Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20 E. R. (Ft. Peck Slip.) week days only. STRS. lve. 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.. E. 31st St., 3:30 P. M.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE
Leave NEW YORK SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
HALIFAX, N. S. RED CROSS LINE
Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA.
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets,
BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days, & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
50c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R. (3 blocks below 14th St.), 8:55 and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Lv. Battery (nr. S. Ferry), 9:20 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20 and 11:10 A. M.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for Illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., weekdays, 4 P. M.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:30, 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
9:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:30 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via L. S.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LTD. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L Exp.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK Exp.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXP.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:34 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 463 and 728 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "800 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
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WEST SHORE R R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R. R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd, & Chi.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
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AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....June 10 Philadelphia.....June 24
St. Louis.....June 17 St. Paul.....July 1

AT

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

There has been a very considerable decline in the volume of trading during the last few days, perhaps no more than might have been expected in a week interrupted by a holiday, but enough, nevertheless, to call operators and brokers' attention to the approach of Summer. That the market will show any sudden transition is unlikely, but that it is beginning to follow more restricted lines is certainly apparent.

Despite the fact that the amount involved in building operations for the first five months of the year was very nearly double that of the corresponding period in 1904—a large part of the increase representing flat and tenement construction—there is nothing to indicate that the supply of new housings will be in excess of the demand for many months to come, so far as either tenants or buyers are concerned. The diference between Building Department figures for this year and last is due to the fact that last year's were low, rather than to this year's being high. If the census now being taken shows anywhere near the predicted rate of increase in population, any overbuilding of the city for the next two or three years will be all but impossible. To what extent the demand for the middle and cheaper grades of apartment houses continues is shown in daily reports. Judging by present conditions, dealing in flats of recent construction throughout the upper east side and in Harlem will furnish a volume of Summer business equal to that resulting from the speculation in old tenements a year or two ago.

With the exodus from the city already begun, one of the busiest of Spring seasons in the marketing of private dwellings is about at an end. The widespread inquiry for private houses during the last two months will to some extent correct the supposition, which had been gathering force for some time, that New Yorkers were becoming through choice a vast community of apartment dwellers, and it is likely also to bring about some renewal of activity among speculative builders in private house construction. Of interest in this connection, and bearing upon the much-discussed question of the building of dwellings on Washington Heights, is the fact that Gustavus L. Lawrence has done so well with the houses which he put up on One Hundred and Forty-first Street, near Amsterdam Avenue, that on Friday he filed plans for seven more on One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

Several large building operations of more than ordinary interest have also been projected within the week. On lower Fifth Avenue, at Nineteenth Street, an eight-story building will be erected, affording additional Fifth Avenue frontage for the Lord & Taylor store. One of those "additions," which when completed becomes more prominent than the original structure, is planned by W. H. R. Martin for the plot at the northeast corner of Broadway and Thirty-second Street, adjoining the Hotel Martinique. Felix Isman's purchase of a lot facing Times Square and adjoining his theatre site, makes probable some early improvement of that property. In passing it may be noted that the price, $110,000, for this lot, 20 by 80, was well up to the highest quotations for Times Square property.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Samuel Green has sold to William Kuhn and John Lawson, the plot on One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, running through to Fort Washington Avenue, 100 feet west of Broadway, and adjoining the Church of the Intercession. The plot has a frontage of 50 feet and is 230 feet deep on one side and 207 feet on the other. The buyers will erect apartment houses on the property.

Park Avenue Block Front Sold.

Duff & Brown have sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirty-fourth to One Hundred and Thirty-Fifth Street.

Lower Fifth Avenue Hotel in Trade.

The Municipal Realty Corporation has sold, through Amos S. Lamphear, the Washington Square, a nine-story apartment-hotel at 12 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Eighth Street, 26.3 by 100. Property at Atlantic City was taken in part payment.

Deal for Ninth Avenue Properties.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has bought the three three-story brick buildings with stores, 255, 257, and 259 Ninth Avenue, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Streets, on plot 50 by 100. H. V. Mead & Co. were the brokers. This property has not changed hands since 1883.

Lenox Avenue Corner Sold.

F. William Sohns has sold for Henry Rieper the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 24.11 by 100; also, for Henry Gerken 369 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a three-story dwelling, 17 by 100; also, for George Hemmer two lots on Walton Avenue, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 50 by 95.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for Louis Bernstein 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story apartment house with stores on plot 32 by 100.

Lorenz Weiher has sold to Lewis D. Jones 585 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, known as the Mumford, on plot 75 by 100.11.

S. Kadin has bought 35 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story single flat on lot 20 by 100.

Millard Veit has sold to a client of Levy Brothers for L. Kreielsheimer the five-story double flat 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Simon C. Bernstein is the purchaser of 2,304 and 2,306 Seventh Avenue, two five-story apartment houses.

The Cheney Realty Corporation has leased the store in the Victoria, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Lenox Avenue, to Benjamin Fleischer for five years.

Contract for 34th Street Building.

The Thompson-Starrett Company has secured the contract for erecting the store building to be put up by John Claflin on Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Streets, just west of Fifth Avenue. The structure will have a frontage of 150 feet on either street, and will be ten stories in height. Hale & Rogers are the architects.

Purchase on West 99th Street.

Benjamin B. Marco has bought 136 and 138 West Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story double flats, 50 by 90 by 100.

Max Gomprecht & Son have sold for Morris & Co. to Dannenberg & Wallach 240 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story flat on plot 33.4 by 100.11.

M. Burkhardt has sold 293 Central Park West, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, to Pierre Dumont, who has also bought 292, adjoining, a similar building.

Herman Arns has sold for Claus Ahrens the five-story double flat 208 West Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Jules P. Storm is the buyer of 166 West Seventy-ninth Street, recently sold by George H. Gould and others.

Lexington Avenue House Sold.

Pease & Elliman have sold to John L. Martin 213 Lexington Avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, a four-story dwelling, 16 by 75.

J. Arthur Fischer has leased for the Municipal Realty Company to Alexis Bosquet, for a term of five years, the dwelling 159 West Forty-fourth Street, near Times Square; also, for W. J. Cregan to a Mr. Thorman, the four-story dwelling 239 West Thirty-eighth Street; also, to F. Woolf, the four-story dwelling 213 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Upper Lexington Avenue Deal.

Morris Weinstein has bought 1,876 and 1,878 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 24 by 100.11, the larger dimension on the avenue.

Charles H. Sahnelle has sold for Frederick Correll to a client the five-story double flat 231 East Eighty-first Street, 25 by 102.2.

George W. Korn is the buyer of the six apartment houses known as the Montgomery flats, at 230 to 240 East Eighty-sixth Street, reported sold by Leon S. Altmayer.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have resold for S. Rosenton 2,032 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, with store, on lot 25 by 75.

E. V. Pesoia & Co. and Potsdam & Levin have sold for the estate of Samuel Greenstein to Lefkowitz, Burnstein & Leichtenstein the northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, three new six-story tenements, on plot 134 by 94.

Mortgage on New Clubhouse.

The A. & N. Realty Company has mortgaged the new clubhouse of the Army and Navy Club, at 107 and 109 West Forty-third Street, to the National Savings Bank for $70,000, due in three years and bearing 4 per cent. interest.

Third Avenue Parcel Changes Hands.

Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Annie C. Wernig 643 Third Avenue, a three-story tenement, with stores, on lot 20 by 65.

George J. Powders has sold for David Held the two five-story double flats 403 and 405 East Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 50 by 75.

Sigmund Levy has bought from Charles Bender the property 1,315 First Avenue, 25 by 75.

Institution Buys on 14th Street.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company, in conjunction with Charles E. Duross, has sold 141 West Fourteenth Street, running through to Fifteenth Street, a five-story building, on plot 25 by 206, to St. Mary's Home, which owns the adjoining property.

Sforza & Kiernan have sold for Dominick Lecce the five-story flat 13 Jones Street, 25 by 100.

Barnard & Co. have sold 407 East Fifth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 97.

Many Bronx Flats Find Buyers.

Mopersch & Wille have sold for George W. Eggers the following properties: 3,108 Third Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with store, to Anna Fuchs; also, 3,114 Third Avenue, a two-story building, with store, to Jacob Moersfelder; also, 3,116 Third Avenue, a five-story flat, with store, to Joseph Grunder.

Paul Bultmann has sold the northeast corner of Willis Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a five-story triple flat; also, 388 Willis Avenue, a five-story double flat; also, 660 and 664 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, two five-story triple flats; also, 653 St. Ann's Avenue, a five-story double flat; also, 948 Washington Avenue, a four-story double flat, and 785 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat.

S. Freidus has sold for Samuel I. Gordon and Abraham Stern 893 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 28.4 by 100.

Lehman Friet sold for Ernst O. Becher to O. J. Martens 664 Robbins Avenue, near Westchester Avenue, a five-story triple flat, with store.

Moses Mendelsohn has sold for a Mr. Cohen the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Brook Avenue, 25 by 90, a five-story triple flat, with stores, to Harry Held; also, for Kemelhor & Levy 235 and 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, two four-story tenements, with stores, each 25 by 100, to I. Greenberger; also, for a Dr. Tillman 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 27.6 by 100.

High Price for Small Parcel.

J. Paulsen has sold, through F. Nagel, a strip having a frontage of 4 inches on the north side of Tremont Avenue, between Clinton and Prospect Avenues, and extending 130 feet in depth. The price is reported to have been at the rate of $45,000 for a full lot.

P. S. Treacy has sold for Francis C. Bishop to Joseph L. Stanton 117 Vernon Place, near Jerome Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling and stable, on plot 50 by 200.

S. J. Taylor sold for a client the plot on the east side of Grand Avenue, 84 feet south of Fordham Road, 66 by 106.3 by 112 by 35.

Francis Haff has sold for E. Essig the property 2,776 Marion Avenue.

Builders Buy Brooklyn Corner.

The Clarke Realty Company has bought, through V. F. Pelletreau & Co., the southwest corner of Franklin and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn, a plot 100 by 125, upon which a six-story elevator apartment house will be erected.

Kalman Horwitz has bought, through Joseph Gans, from Louis Stern and others the five-story flats 1,338 to 1,346 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, adjoining the corner of New York Avenue.

Adolph Firestone & Co. have sold the following Brooklyn properties: 546 Court Street, corner of Ninth Street, two brick buildings, 20 by 80; also, 540 Court Street, a brick building, 20 by 80; also, 538 and 540 Gates Avenue, two four-story double flats each 27.6 by 100; also, 912 to 916 Gates Avenue, four-story brick buildings, 80 by 100; also, 956 and 956A Gates Avenue, three-story frame buildings, 33 by 100; also, 971 to 975 Gates Avenue, three-story brick buildings, 75 by 100; also, 800 Gates Avenue, a three-story dwelling, 18.9 by 100.

Estate Sells Englewood Property.

Huston & Asinari have sold for the estate of William Mowry the property at the corner of Dwight and Tracey Places, Englewood, N. J., to Mrs. Margaret S. Eaton.

THE AUCTION ROOMS.

Improved properties in the lower part of the city will furnish the leading items in this week's auction list.

Under partition decree, Auctioneer Day will sell to-morrow the southeast corner of West Broadway and White Street, and on Tuesday there will be offerings of 110 Waverley Place, near Sixth Avenue, and 382 Grand Street, near Suffolk Street.

For Wednesday, Peter F. Meyer announces by trustees' orders the sale of the seven-story building at the southeast corner of Beekman and Pearl Streets and of 163 Bowery, with an abutting parcel on the west side of Chrystie Street. The historic "lighthouse" corner at Greenwich and Vesey Streets, with its little, low, masonry structure of great age, will also be offered on the same day at the stand of Philip A. Smyth.

A partition sale, to be conducted by Joseph P. Day, covers 176 South Street, 118 Broome Street, 244 Division Street, and 54 East Fifty-fifth Street. The same auctioneer will also sell 125 West Thirty-sixth Street, 257 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, and 260 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, owned by an estate. Auctioneer R. E. Simon of L. J. Phillips & Co. will put up the dwelling 304 West Seventy-second Street, near West End Avenue.

A sale of unusual character is down for Wednesday at the stand of Peter F. Meyer. The properties involved are five parcels of land under water, comprising about sixteen acres, at various points around the shore of Ward's Island. When the city acquired the upland on Ward's Island it neglected, for some reason, to secure many of the abutting water grants. These are still held by the estates which originally owned the upland—the properties to be sold on Wednesday by the Lawrence estate.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 903 mortgages, for $21,546,734; of which 438, for $10,062,574, were at 6 per cent.; 8, for $33,400, were at 5½ per cent.; 219, for $5,908,365, were at 5 per cent.; 78, for $3,571,000, were at 4½ per cent., and 57, for $7,965,950, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 497 mortgages, for $6,625,955; of which 132, for $1,329,690, were at 5 per cent.; 255, for $2,208,425, were at more, and 90, for $2,488,900, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 5.
By Joseph P. Day.
West Broadway, 226, s e corner of White St, 15 2½ story brick store, 20.9x70.8; Wendel estate of 203 Broadway, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West 51st St, architect; cost, $2,000.

Broadway, n e corner of 121st St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 99.10x90; A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company of 360 West 125th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $16,000.

Madison Av, n e corner of 100th St, for two six-story brick flats, 56.1x90; C. I. Weinstein of 1,531 Madison Av, owner; G. F. Pelham of 303 5th Av, architect; cost, $108,000.

138th St, n s, and 139th St, s s, 85 ft e of Lenox Av, for two six-story brick flats, 49x80.11; M. Frank of 17 Attorney St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $84,000.

4th St, n s, 455 ft e of Green Lane, for a two-story dwelling, 20x30; Matthew Goskin, Westchester, owner; Thomas L. Newman of 41 Liberty St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Madison St, s s, 25 ft e of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Natallus Schorater of 178 East 127th St, owner; Henry Conrad, architect; cost $4,000.

Lincoln St, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x33; W. V. Unnever, Westchester, owner; J. J. Kennedy, architect; cost $4,500.

Jackson Av, w s, 100 ft s of 161st St, for a five-story brick tenement, 72.7x83; Barney Kaplan of 1,185 Fulton Av, owner; Goldberg & Goldberg, architects; cost, $50,000.

Briggs Av, e s, 390 ft n of 194th St, for four two-story tenements, 19x46; W. H. Wright & Son, 148th St and 3d Av, owners; Louis Koenig of 608 East 150th St, architect; cost $18,000.

Dawson St, n s, 127 ft e of Prospect Av, for a two-story brick building, 16.5x25; Alex. Passman of 605 East 138th St, owner; Vincent Varney, architect; cost, $2,000.

Villa Av, 532, for a three-story dwelling, 23x65; Annie Andra of 205 Bedford Park Place, owner; Thomas Smith of 528 West 159th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Boston Road, 455 ft n of Union Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 21x70; E. J. Bradley of 54 Perry St, owner; Blumstein & Blumstein, architects; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

Park Av, 27, to a four-story dwelling; E. F. Whitney, premises, owner; P. Richardson of 11 West 8th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

8th St, 20 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Podesto of 70 University Place, owner; C. Cavinato of 66 West 3d St, architect; cost, $10,000.

9th Av, 332, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Bostek estate, owner; C. A. Milliner of 3,925 3d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, June 3.

32D ST, 25 and 27 West, 47.6x98.9; Maxwell S. Mannes to William Rau, ½ part. (mtg $165,000) ..... Omitted.

SEDGWICK AV, n e corner of 176th St, runs e 131.9x n 5.4x w 125.4x s 46.2; Ephraim B. Lewy to Joseph E. Douglass 100

FREEMAN ST, n e corner of Stebbins Av, 125x116.5; Nathan Marx and others to Leopold Yesky; (mtg $10,500) 100

9TH AV, w s, 112.1 ft n of 172d St, 60x irregular; Henry C. Koster to Max C. Baum. (mtg $480) 100

WILLETT ST, 85 and 87, w s, 40x100; Frank Feldman and another to Jacob Jacobovitz. (mtg $51,300) 100

38TH ST, 34 East, 25x98.9; Matilda G. Carson to George H. Robinson 100

AVENUE A, 1,516, e s, 25.6x73; Max M. Pullman to Benedictus Bamberg. (mtg $16,000) 100

116TH ST, 258 and 260 West, 50x100.11; Jacob Newman to Rose Harris and others. (mtg $45,000) 100

10TH AV, 647 and 649, w s, 52.3x55; Jonas Weil and others to Osias Karp. (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,873, e s, 25x70; Minnie Baum to Henry C. Koster. (mtg $14,-350) 100

LENOX AV, 454, e s, 25x84; Emanuel Hellner and others to Lina Blumenthal. (mtg $230,000) 100

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 187th St, 189.9x75; Israel Schulman to Isaac Schmeidler and another. (mtg $59,500) 68,500

142D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100; Charles D. Steurer to Patrick J. Daly. (mtg $10,000) 1,000

AVENUE B, 60, w s, 24x100; Irving Bachrach to Samuel Klar and another. (mtg $34,000) 100

AVENUE B, 62, w s, 24x100; Irving Bachrach to Samuel Klar and another. (mtg $31,000) 100

1ST AV, w s, 74 ft s of 37th St, 24.8x80; Angela Warneken and others to Edward A. Davis 100

38TH ST, s s, 135 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; George H. Robinson to Harry M. Austin 100

146TH ST, 511 and 513 West, 50x199.10; Charles R. McLaughlin to George R. Cannon. (mtg $90,000) 100

LOTS 786 to 796, amended map of Section C, Vyse estate; Louis J. Jacoves to Max Fleischmann Realty Company. (mtg $40,000) 100

EDEN AV, e s, 300 ft n of Walnut St, 25x100, Mount Eden; George H. Hart, referee, to Mary Barley 2,000

COLUMBIA ST, 134 to 138, e s, 49.10x 100; Barnet Goldfein and others to Wachsman and another. (mtg $33,000) 100

ROBBINS AV, ws s e 94.7 ells; Ernst O. Becher to Otto J. Martens. (mtg $23,500) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, n s, 101.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 37.6x100; the Harlem Building Company to Joseph A. Solomon and another ..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, w s, 226.1 ft s of Stanton St, 25.1x100; Katharina Kohlenbusch to Matas Wiener. (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 168.6 ft n of 181st St, 48x91.8; Belmont Realty and Construction Company to Isak Tepper and another 100

117TH ST, 58 and 60 East, 50x100.11; Harry Strasbourger to Samuel Sandler. (mtg $36,500) ..... Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, 142, w s, 25x125; Herman M. Solomon to Daniel W. Harnett. (mtg $34,000) 100

128D ST, s s, 82.2 ft w of 1st Av, 92.10x irregular; David Perlman to Samuel Lampert and another. (mtg $31,000) .. 100

150TH ST, 781 East, 25x100; Max Cohn and others to David Cohen. (mtg $11,-500) 100

88TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Park Av, 25x 98.9; Harry M. Austin to Gilbert T. Rafferty. (mtg $80,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 27th St, 24.8x89; George H. Robinson to Helen Wilson. (mtg $32,500) ..... Nom.

121ST ST, n s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.10; Abraham Schwartz to Herman Gottlieb. (mtg $22,750) 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 112th St, 30.5 x100; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Paul Mayer. (mtg $45,000) 100

2D AV, 2,032, e s, 25x75; Isaac Goldberg to Amilio Boomo and another. (mtg $13,000) 100

127TH ST, 169 East, 28.6x99.11; Frank Gens and others to Max Borck. (mtg $23,000) 100

82D ST, 529 East, 27.4x102.2; Jacob Beisenger to John Finkelmeier 100

117TH ST, n s, 410.8 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; Louis Lese to Walter J. Dean. (mtg $4,000) 100

117TH ST, 445 East, 16.8x irregular; Henry S. Moore to Walter J. Dean 100

117TH ST, n s, 394 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x 100.10; Patrick J. Conolly to Walter J. Dean. (mtg $3,500) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; Julius Davidson to Harry Nathan and another, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

122D ST, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20.8x 100.11; Thomas Latham to Matilda A. Grady. (mtg $15,000) 100

103D ST, 144 West, 27x104.9; M. G. Rieser to Oscar Haase. (mtg $25,-500) 100

GOUVERNEUR PLACE, S, n e, 26x 113x irregular; George Bendien to Philip Dexheimer 100

148TH ST, n s, 425.3 ft e of Morris Av, 20x106.6; Henry D. Tobin to Robert Davis and another ..... Nom.

HOE ST, w s, 100 ft n of 165th St, 50.4x100; Owen Monahan and others to Otto J. Scheina 100

135TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 60x98.1; Louis Lese to Jacob Hirsch and another. (mtg $7,000) 100

150TH ST, 763 and 765 East, 50x100; Reba E. Wether to Simon Lesser and another. (mtg $25,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ROBERTSON, D., to L. Suydam; St. Nicholas Av, s e corner of 171st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

FINKENAUER, Caroline, to T. O'Rorke; Cauldwell Av, n w corner of 164th St, 1 year 5,200

SCHMEIDLER, I., and another to Israel Schulman; Audubon Av, n w corner of 187th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

BLOCK, E., to J. Hanershlag and another; 34th St, 202 to 210 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 100,000

SPIELBERG, M., and another to K. Oshinsky; 5th St, 628, 6 years 6,000

LIEBENTHAL, J., and another to J. Weil and another; 3d St, 387 and 389, due Oct. 15, 1904, 6 per cent 15,500

LIEBENTHAL, J., and another to F. B. Tilghman and others; 3d St, 387 and 389, 5 years 40,000

LIEBENTHAL, J., and another to J. Weil and another; 3d St, 387 and 389, due Feb. 1, 1911, 6 per cent 1,500

BLUMENTHAL, L., to E. Hellner; Lenox Av, 454, installments, 6 per cent 6,750

SCHULMAN, I., to J. Wynne; Audubon Av, n w corner of 187th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

KLAR, S., and another to I. Bachrach; Avenue B, 62, 6 years, 6 per cent 20,000

DAVIS, E. A., to E. Coster; 1st Av, w s, 74 ft s of 37th St, 3 years 13,000

DAVIS, E. A., to E. O. Anderson and another; 1st Av, w s, 74 ft s of 37th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

KLAR, Samuel, and another to I. Bachrach; Avenue B, 60, 6 years, 6 per cent 17,000

JACOBOWITZ, I., to F. Feldman; Willett St, 85 and 87, 6 years, 6 per cent 700

WEINBERG, H. A., and another to N. Marx and another; 116th St, 71 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,500

KLUG, S., to D. Sears; 88th St, 120 and 122 East, 1 year 25,000

A. & N. REALTY COMPANY to National Savings Bank; 43d St, 107 and 109 West, 3 years, 4 per cent, gold. 70,000

BRAND, Sara, to S. Gruenstein; 74th St, 409 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 5,000

AUSTIN, H. M., to County Holding Company; 38th St, s s, 185 ft w of Park Av, 2 years 80,000

SOLOMON, J. A., and another to E. A. Price; 136th St, n s, 101.11 ft w of Trinity Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 26,000

JACOVES, L. J., to W. R. Rose; Lots 786 to 796, map of Section C, due Feb. 5, 1908 40,000

DOUGLAS, J. E., to E. B. Levy; Sedgwick Av, n e corner of 176th St, 3 years 7,075

KATZ, M., and another to H. Wakeling; Union Av, n w s, at s corner of Lot 42, map of farm of G. Morris, 3 years, 4½ per cent 25,000

D'AURIA, P., to Commonwealth Mortgage Company; Hughes Av, e s, 45 ft of 188th St, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

BERNSTEIN, M., to Chester Mortgage Company; Brook Av, w s, 262.7 ft s of 171st St, 1 year, — per cent 28,000

LEVINSTEIN, F., to G. De Witt Clocke; 5th Av, s w corner of 7th St, installments, 4½ per cent 1,200

RENSHAW, W., to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Morris Av, w s, Lot 232 to 234, map of Charles Berrian's farm, 3 years 3,500

YESKEY, L., to H. Marx; Freeman St, n s corner of Stebbins St, 2 years, 5½ per cent 10,000

YESKEY, L., to H. Marx and another; Freeman St, n e corner of Stebbins St, 2 years, 5½ per cent 1,500

MAHONEY, N. M., to American Savings Bank; Lot 55 and part of Lot 54, map of Bronxwood Park, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

MANDEL, Samuel, to H. Mandelbaum and another; 95th St, n s, 175 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 29,500

TUCHMAN, H., and another to L. G. Barnard; Fillmore Av, e s, 425 ft n of Columbus Av, due Nov. 1, 1905 2,500

BAILLY, Mary, to N. D. Lawton; Eden Av, e s, 300 ft n of Walnut Av, 3 years 2,000

TUCHMAN, H., and another to J. F. Steeves; Fillmore St, e s, 425 ft n of Columbus Av, due Aug. 1, 1905 1,200

OLIVER, J. L., to Jane E. Phillips; Perry Av, e s, 143.7 ft n of Eclipse St, 5 years 6,500

GOLDSCHLAG, H., to A. Kurz and another; 102d St, 102 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,168

McCARR, E. A., to R. W. Buckley and another; 130th St, n s, 166 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 7,000

GUERTON, C. D., to E. McEwen; Woodruff Av, s w corner of Trafalgar St, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

TWAITES, William, and another to the J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company; William's Bridge Road, w s, at e s of Boston Post Road, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

WIENER, M., to H. Koklenbusch; Clinton St, w s, 225.1 ft s of Stanton St; installments, 6 per cent 15,000

ROHRING, William F., and another to S. Strasbourger; Park Av, n w corner of 98th St, demand, 6 per cent 7,500

BIONDO, S., and another to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 2d Av, 2,072, demand, 6 per cent 2,370

STUHLMAN, H., and another to N. Carlson; Lot 275, map of Mapes estate, installments 700

KLEIN, Leo M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 144th St, s s, 275 ft w of Broadway, as per bond 40,000

KNOBLOCK, H., and another to J. M. Moller and another; 8th Av, w s, 99.9 ft s of 154th St, 3 years 20,000

DAVIDSON, J., to J. Brown; Amsterdam Av, w s, 50 ft s of 133d St, due Nov. 30, 1907, 6 per cent 10,000

LESSER, S., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 150th St, 765 East, as per bond 14,000

LESSER, S., and another to E. Glauber; 150th St, 765 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,500

CANNON, George R., to C. R. McLaughlin; 146th St, 511 and 513 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 9,500

CANNON, George R., to C. R. McLaughlin; 147th St, 510 and 512 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 9,500

THEBAN, A. M., to H. McCaddin, Jr.; 116th St, n s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, per bond 10,000

WACHSMAN, Max, and another to B. Goldfein and another; Columbia St, 186 and 188, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,750

CONNOLLY, M., and another to J. J. Gleason; Lots 473 and 474, map of Gleason property, 3 years 900

ARMATO, G., and another to G. Leber; 107th St, 217 East, 6 months 14,000

WYNNE, J., to Charles Wynne; 132d St, 514 West, per bond 1,000

MESSER, M. L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 111th St, 328 East, per bond 8,500

WEBER, Charles, Jr., to S. Gorsch; Lot 48, map of Mapes's estate, demand, 6 per cent 1,000

HAFFEN, Bertha H., to J. Shannon; 138th St, n s, 200 ft e of Avenue B, 6 years 4,000

LESSER, S., and another to M. Dehes; 150th St, 762 East, 3 years 4,500

KARP, Omie, to J. Wolf and another; 160th St, 667 and 669, 12 mtgs ($14,500), 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

PELTZ, B., and another to M. Weinsky and another; 101st St, s s, 75 ft e of Madison Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 4,800

LISMAN, H., and another to George E. P. Howard; 98th St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, as per bond 50,000

STUHLMAN, H., to N. Carlson; Lot 275, map of Mapes estate, 5 years 3,000

WACHSMAN, Max, and another to B. Goldfein; Columbia St, 134, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,750

HIRSCH, J., and another to Lese; 158th St, s s, 300 ft w of Elton Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

FINKBEINER, John, to J. Beiswanger; 82d St, 529 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

DEAN, W. J., to L. Lese; 117th St, 441 to 445 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

DEAN, W. J., to P. J. Connolly; 117th St, 441 to 445 East, 1 year 1,500

LISMAN, Harris, and another to D. Ravitch; 96th St, n s, 150 ft e of Madison Av, demand, 6 per cent 7,000

LAMPERT, S., and another to D. Perlman; 123d St, s s, 82.2 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,750

SAUNDERS, A. W., to C. A. Mahoney; 3d Av, s e corner of 163d St, 3 years 10,500

ALTER, Samuel, to L. Helms; 6th St, 423 East, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 12,000

COHEN, D., to M. Cohen and another; 150th St, 761 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

BERGEN, J. E., to J. McDonough; 120th St, 518 East, 2 years 2,000

YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT Association to Max I. Schleisinger; East Broadway, 811, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

SCHEINA, Otto J., to Monahan; Hoe St, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 2 years 7,000

DEAN, W. J., to H. S. Moore; 117th St, 445 East, 3 years 4,000

HOEXTER, H. H., to E. C. Kieter; Cauldwell Av, 786, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,000

GRIMM, O. K., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 245 and 246, map of Thompson-Rose estate, 5 years 600

BLASENAP, G., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 75 and 76, map of Ruser estate, 5 years 525

SCHEINA, O. J., to J. F. Scheina; Hoe St, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 2,000

LESSER, S., and another, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 150th St, n s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, per bond 14,000

Lis Pendens.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft n of 129th St, 25x100; City of New York against Delia, Brady, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 82d St, 25.8x98; City of New York against Anton Szilagyi, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 144th St, 96.5x 14.7x irregular; Charles J. McManus against Bernard Weinstein and another, (action to remove encroachment;) attorneys, Griggs, Baldwin & Baldwin.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, e corner of 114th St, 100x 73; Isaac Gordon and another against Jacob Scanga and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

LUDLOW ST, 40; Amelia Rubinsky against Bessie Hershkowitz and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. Levy.

69TH ST, 307 and 309 West; Henry Tishman against Morris H. Petigor, (action to impress lein;) attorney, C. W. Schwick.

90TH ST, 62 and 64 East; Mary E. Schenck and another against Francis V. Greene and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Adams & Comstock.

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 60x 99.11; City of New York against Martha B. Moecher, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany.

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 2,508; Duryea & Potter against Ninety-second Company, owner; General Building and Construction Company, contractor $641

22D ST, 263 West; Ellis L. Withers and another against George W. Todd, owner; Margaret H. Todd, contractor 215

43D ST, 213 and 215 East; Harris Rosenick against Liza Spitz, owner and contractor 103

177TH ST, 145 East; Max Cann against Ann C. Morton, owner; John Barnum, contractor 63

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 173d St, 200x140; Adolph Martin against the Washington Avenue Realty Company; H. E. Hartwell, owner and contractor 300

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MOTT ST, 7 and 9; John Regan against J. Boyce Smith and another, April 7, 1905, (canceled) $781

3D AV, n e corner of 174th St; Charles Schwartz against Solomon Finkelstein and another, Feb. 15, 1905 24

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Protest on Tonnage Duties Dismissed —Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday dismissed a protest filed by José Larrinaga of Tampa, Fla., it being held that the jurisdiction of the customs tribunal does not extend to appeals from the decision of Collectors where such officials have assessed tonnage duties on vessels as provided by the revised statutes.

General Appraiser De Vries wrote a decision overruling a protest filed by R. F. Downing & Co., New York. It was held that closely woven jute bags used for holding sugar are dutiable as assessed by the Collector at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem, and not at seven-eighths of 1 per cent. per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem, as claimed by the importer.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday were by Stern Brothers, H. U. Delapenha, La Manna, Azuma & Farnan, Hess Brothers, Wallace, Muller & Co., the Hill Brothers Company, the Mouquin Wine Company, Behrens & Co., Park & Tilford, Mark Cross Company and others, F. H. Revell & Co., New York; Mark W. Cross & Co., I. Kaffenburgh & Sons, American Express Company, Boston; G. Cuccio and others, and S. Calafiere, New Orleans; the Hills Brothers Company, Newport News, Va.; Moral & Co., San Juan, P. R.; Arndt & Brown and August Bjerremark, Juneau, Alaska;

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, June 12th, 1905
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York.

287 Choice Bronx Lots
At Wakefield,
SITUATED ON
WHITE PLAINS AVENUE,

234th Street.	237th Street.	Byron Street.
235th Street.	Nereid Avenue.	Olinville Avenue.
236th Street.	Concord Street.	Russell Avenue.

Between Woodlawn and Wakefield Stations on the Harlem Railroad, and near the new terminal of the Underground Rapid Transit Railroad, double track Trolley line on White Plains Avenue.

Seventy per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. The Title Insurance Comp any of New York Policies free of cost.
Book-Maps and further particulars with Auctioneer, 7 Pine St., New York.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r,
will sell at auction,
Tuesday, June 6th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.
CHOICE 24th WARD PLOT.
West Side Ryer Ave.,
about 370 feet north Burnside Ave.
Size of plot, 50x150.52x50.79x141.60.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Est. of Elizabeth Bannon, Dec'd
140 West 19th St.,
the four-story brick double front and rear tenement, with two stores;
size of lot 27.10x100.3½x31.10½x99.0½.
70 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,
EXECUTRIX SALE,
Estate of SAMUEL FIRUSKI, Deceased,
By order of Fannie Firuski, Executrix,
382 GRAND ST.,
NEAR SUFFOLK ST.,
the 3½-story frame and brick tenement with store on front and 3-story brick tenement on rear of lot; size of lot, 25x100.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auc'r,
Will sell at public auction on
Wednesday, June 7, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street,
TRUSTEE'S SALE.
By order Grosvenor S. Hubbard, Trustee of
JAMES BOGERT'S ESTATE,
The choice and valuable properties,
284 and 286 Pearl Street,
Cor. Beekman Street;
163 Bowery, & 133 Chrystie St.
For maps and terms apply to Mitchell & Mitchell, Attorneys for Trustee, 44 and 46 Wall St., or at office of Auctioneer, 14 Vesey St.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
By order of SAMUEL RIKER, Executor of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Deceased, of
Lands under the Waters of East River, Harlem River, Hell Gate, and Little Hell Gate, around Ward's Island, in Manhattan Borough, New York City, opposite 99th to 136th St., at
Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, at 12 o'clock Noon,
JUNE 6, 1905,
FIVE PLOTS
Numbers 4, 18, 22, 25, and 31 on Map of Ward's Island, made by order of Commissioners appointed by Supreme Court of the State of New York in Beach vs. the Mayor et al., adopted May 12, 1876, extending outward from high-water line around Ward's Island from 215 feet to 552 feet, more or less, comprising about SIXTEEN ACRES, set off to successors of Abraham R. Lawrence in Partition Judgment in Beach vs. the Mayor et al.
Copies of Official Maps and Judgment may be seen at Office of Auctioneer, 14 Vesey St.; GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway; BRYAN L. KENNELLY, 7 Pine Street; DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN & CO., 160 Broadway, and PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY CO., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE TO CLOSE ESTATES
of Frederick and Henry Corden, Dec'd, at
14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, NOON,
VERY DESIRABLE CORNER,
Nos. 801, 803, 805
WESTCHESTER AV.
Nos. 320, 322
ST. ANN'S AVE.
Two and one-story frame buildings, stores, and dwellings; plot 55.75 on Westchester Av. by 121.06 on St. Ann's Av., on line of Subway, elevated, and trolley railroads. very fine corner for profitable improvement.
Maps and particulars from Attorneys, W. Stebbins Smith, Esq., 7250 E. 161st St.; Jacob Frumme, 99 Nassau St.; Lewis S. Gobel, 41 Park Row, and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, by order of Gustav A. Vett, Executor and Trustee, Estate of L. C. Tienken, dec'd, at 14 and 16 Vesey St., the Exchange Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6, NOON,
110 Waverley Place,
southerly side, about 247 feet easterly from 6th Av.; brick building, covering lot; stable with apartments above; front four stories, rear two stories; lot 25x92.
Maps and particulars with Allen & Talmage, Attorneys, 320 Broadway, and James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, New York.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
Absolute Sale Without Reserve,
By order of Executors and Trustees of Joseph F. Graham, deceased,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street,
Greenwich St., N.W. cor. Vesey St.
the celebrated "Lighthouse" corner; old buildings on plot 53.11 on Greenwich, 41.2 on Vesey, 22.10 on north side, 40 on west side; will be sold free and clear of all encumbrances, excepting leases expiring not later than May 1st, 1906.
SALTER & STEINKAMP, Attys., 140 Nassau St.
EDWARD J. McGUIRE, Atty., 52 Wall St.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
East 159th St.,
north side, 92 ft. east of Courtlandt Av., choice vacant plot, 50x100, below grade, suitable for immediate improvement.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., Auctrs.,
will sell in foreclosure
Thursday, June 15, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
40-42 EAST 41ST ST.
40x98.9x25.6x8.3½x18.3x91.5½. 2 3-story dwlgs.
By order of Edward W. S. Johnston, Esq., Referee.
Maps and particulars of Frank T. Warburton, Esq., Atty. for the plaintiff, 54 William St., or Auctioneer, 198 Broadway. Tel. 248 Cort.

McQuay & Co. Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THE
Bronx Real Estate Auction Rooms,
149TH STREET AND THIRD AVE.
on Tuesday, June 6, 1905,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.
8 LOTS
2D STREET, UNIONPORT,
RUNNING THROUGH TO 1ST STREET.
100 FEET EAST OF AVENUE B.
100x200.

Executive Sales to close Estates.
GEISZLER & HAAS,
Julius H. Haas, Auctioneer,
will sell at public auction,
TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1905,
at 10 o'clock A. M.,
AT THE
BRONX REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,
149th Street and Third Avenue,
MORRIS BUILDING.
By order of the Respective Executors OF THE FOLLOWING ESTATES:
Estate of Carl Brumm, deceased,
527 COURTLANDT AVENUE,
between 148th-149th Streets, lot 25x100, 3-story frame store and dwelling.
Also
Estate of Egidius Huertling, deceased,
148TH STREET, NORTH SIDE.
vacant lot, size 25x100;
100 feet easterly from Courtlandt Avenue.
Also
Estate of Emanuel C. Schanbacher, deceased,
2,109 MAPES AVENUE.
2-story frame dwelling, lot 33x145.
WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.
10 Lots at Silver Lake Park,
Being Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, block 42;
being 200 feet front on Harrison Street, 125 feet on Sherman and Woodside Avenues.
For particulars, &c., apply to
JULIUS HEIDERMAN, Attorney for Executors, 783 Elton Avenue, Bronx, New York City.
Also
Estate of Ellen Sullivan,
141ST STREET, SOUTH SIDE.
150 feet east of Walnut Avenue, 50x100, with 2-story frame house.
Also
147TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE.
30 feet west of Auctin Place; 25x81.52x irregular; vacant.
CLOCKE & CLOCKE, ATTORNEYS,
2,022 Boston Road, West Farms, N. Y. C.
Also
on the same day
ELTON AVENUE, EAST SIDE.
73 feet north of 156th Street; 25x94, vacant.
Also
MORRIS AVENUE, EAST SIDE.
100 feet north of 182d Street; 100x127, vacant.
Maps and particulars apply Auctioneers' offices, S. E. Corner 149th Street and Third Avenue.

JOSEPH P. DAY, AUCTIONEER,
Office, 258 Broadway, Manhattan.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE
under the direction of Edwin A. Watson, Referee,
to be sold at auction on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH, 1905
at 12 o'clock noon.
176 SOUTH ST.,
(N. E. cor. South and Roosevelt Sts.)
5-story loft building.
54 E. 55TH ST.,
4-story and basement brownstone dwelling.
244 DIVISION ST.,
5-story brick tenement.
113 BROOME ST.,
5-story and basement brick and frame tenement on front with 4-story brick tenement on rear.
at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
Messrs. Thompson & Koss, Plff. Attys., 256 Broadway, N. Y. City.
For booklets and further information apply at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Office, 258 Broadway, Manhattan,
ESTATE SALE
THE PALATIAL DWELLING
1053 FIFTH AVE.,
bet. 86th & 87th Sts.,
to be sold at public auction,
THURSDAY, JUNE 15th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST.
To be sold subject to a mortgage for $60,000.00 at 4½%. For maps and further particulars apply at office of auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. Phillips & Co., Auct's,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION
12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom,
14-16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK,
Wednesday, June 7th, 1905,
304 West 72nd St.
4-STY. & BASE. PRIVATE DWELLING.
on lot 18.0½x46.3½x irreg. Caretaker on premises. Subject to 1st mortgage of $18,000 at 4½%; which can remain or be paid off.
Maps, etc., at office of Carrington & Peirce, attorneys, 200 B'way, or auctioneers', 158 B'way.

HOW TO INVEST

$2,500	Buy a plot of Lots in rapidly developing district, where carrying charges are nominal and where there is a chance for a handsome profit.
$5,000	Buy a tenement on the west side, which with low rents will pay over 15% on investment. Rents $1,986; lowest price $18,500; mortgages, $13,500.
$12,500	Buy a 37-ft. 6-in. newly constructed apartment at a price at which it cannot be reproduced. Low rents $4,800; lowest price $46,500; mortgage, $34,000.

Other propositions for investors with large or small sums. Rental demands insure steady return with probability of handsome profit. Particulars on application.
M. Morgenthau Jr & Co
135 Broadway N. Y.
BRONX BRANCH:
Westchester and Prospect Avs.

FINE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY.
PRICE, $200,000.
WILL TAKE BACK A LEASE ON SAME AT $12,000 PER YEAR NET.
T. S. B., Box 103, 617 6TH AV.

ESTATE HAS 30 LOTS. WILL SACRIFICE AT $15 EACH.
must close out by June 15th; terms can be made for one or all. L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.

15% Investment.—$7,000 cash. 3 three-family houses, new, all improvements; near "L" station. Address Perry, builder, 3,228 Hull Av., Bronx.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

4% MONEY 4%
SPECIAL FUND DIVIDED TO SUIT
Loans on well located Manhattan property accepted at 4% to close prior to mortgage tax of July 1st.
Cost 1% and Disbursements
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway.

Desirable corner business property for sale, fully rented; good investment; price $135,000; mortgage $85,000 at 4%. We recommend this property as a good and safe investment. H. L. Moxley & Co., No. 320 Broadway.

East Side.
J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,
OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
WINDSOR ARCADE, FIFTH AV. & 46th St.
Are offering for sale in the restricted district between Madison and Park Avs. the following high-class American basement dwellings, representing the highest type of private residence yet produced. Houses now nearing completion:
Nos. 30, 32 and 34 East 52d St.
AND
Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45 East 50th St.
SIZES FROM 16 TO 25 FEET.
After December next the use of steam engines will be discontinued on all branches of the N. Y. Central Railroad below Mott Haven, and between that point and the Grand Central Depot all trains will be run by electricity.
Descriptive pamphlet of houses, containing diagram of contemplated improvements on Park Av., from 48th to 56th St., will be mailed on application.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
96th St., Near 5th Avenue.
100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.
MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

A.A.A.!!!—Carnegie Hill.—Beautiful four-story private house, 20x100; all rooms throughout house have inlaid floors; two bath rooms; butler's pantry, and first class in every respect; can be bought at a bargain. M. Cohn & Co., 141 Broadway.

$1,000 000 TO LOAN.
Estate money; lowest possible charges.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Madison Av.—2 5 story double flats, stores; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; no steam heat; rents, $3,336; price $32,000 each. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

BUILDERS, LOOK!!—37'2" 3d Av. frontage, containing two 3-story brick, rent $2,700, vicinity 103d; price $31,000; terms. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

East 14th St.—Two five-story double tenements; full lots, 4 stores; price $42,000; about $8,000 cash required; suitable for alteration. John Peters, 200 West 14th St.

Bargain.—3d Av., near 116th St.; five-story tenement, with stores. Particulars Pennsylvania-New York Realty Co., 1,133 Broadway.

Tenement, fourteen rooms, vicinity 25th, Third, $30,000; $7,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 83d.—5-story flat, $23,000; mortgages $15,000; rents $2,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

123d, Near 3d.—Triple flat, bargain, $30,500; rental, $3,300. Edw. Kahn, 223 East 123d.

$5,000 buys a 2-story dwelling, 20x50x100, on 58th St. Cochran, 505 Lenox Av.

Below 14th Street.
MONEY TO LOAN.
4, 4½, 5, and 6%
on mortgage, in any sum, on New York property; quick answers.
PELLETREAU & CO., 180 BROADWAY.

Actual Bargain.—Avenue A; front and rear tenement near 13th St.; full lot; price $20,000, less than half value. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

West Side.
FACTORY FOR SALE
Near 10th Ave. in 30s.
82,000 ft. floor space; in excellent condition, well equipped, ready for occupancy.
PRICE LOW. TERMS EASY.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway

A BIG BARGAIN.
43d St., bet. 8th and 9th Aves.
5-story 22-family cold-water tenement, up-to-date, first-class condition.
RENTAL NEARLY $4,000; PRICE $37,000.
N. LOEB, Owner, 76 West 82d St.

Rents $9,072 Price $8,5000
This is a new-law 5-story house near 110th St. Subway station; size, 50x100; all improvements; four families on a floor; no vacancies; worth investigating at once.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 80TH ST.

RARE CHANCE!
Five-story ideal, extra well built triple flat, vicinity 115th St., Eighth Av., price $35,000; first mortgage $28,000; net return, after allowing 10% for loss of rents and repairs, over 14%.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

The owner in fee of an entire block of unimproved property in the best tenement district west of Broadway and south of Washington Square will entertain proposals for long term ground leases.
WILLIAM E. CARNOCHAN, Attorney.
52 William Street, N. Y. City.

SHERMAN SQUARE, 40x65.
For improvement; can increase size if necessary; well adapted for automobile garage; business, market, place of amusement.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 156 Broadway.

Lot Near 59th St. and 10th Av.
25x100, suitable for stable, tenement, factory, for sale cheap; might trade and add cash.
F. R. HOUGHTON, 156 Broadway.

Decided Bargain.—5-story triple flat in 119th St., near Manhattan Av.; steam heated, hot water; open plumbing; only $7,000 cash required; price $32,000. Hoffman, 99 Lexington Av.

East 86th St.—Six-story and basement steam heated triple flat, in fine condition; rent $4,700; price $43,000; mortgage $31,000; no brokers. Charles Schnelle, 1,223 Lexington Av.

23D ST., 436 WEST, 25x98.9.
4-story and basement, hardwood floors; general condition good; business future; asking $30,000; buyers or brokers. Apply to Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

For Sale—Handsome six-room elevator apartment house. Harlem, near Morningside Park; 18 families; pays over $5,000 net on equity of $35,000. Address Edwards, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

SIXTH AVE. Cheapest plot, 3,500 sq. feet, in the 50's to be had bet. 14th and 59th Sts. A bargain. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 W. 22d St.

Forties, near 8th Avenue: Five-story, fourteen-room tenement, $27,500. Sixties, near Broadway: Five-story, double flat, $27,000. SNOWBER, 2,214 Broadway.

2,144 5th Av.—High-class modern residence; 4 stories, basement, and sub-basement; worth $35,000; $8,000 cash; $15,000 mtg., 5%. J. F. Douthitt, 273 5th Av.

East 91st St.—Handsome three-story and basement three-family single flat, $17,000; principals only. Charles Schnelle, 1,223 Lexington Av.

Absolute Sacrifice.—42 ft. high-class double flat, vicinity 137th, 7th, $47,500; worth $52,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Four-story house, 45 West 9th St., 12 rooms, bath, butler's pantry; steam heat; price $24,000; possession. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Builders, Special.—East 84th St. plot, 40x102, $24,500; 80x102, $34,500; principals only. Chas. Schnelle, 1,223 Lexington Av.

$7,000 over first mortgage of $18,000, 4½%, buys five-story double flat, 106th St., vicinity Columbus. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

140th St., West.—5-story triple; 12 rooms; all improvements; open plumbing; rents, $3,600; price, $31,600. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av.

108th St., Near Manhattan Av.—5-story triple, all improvements; low rent; $3,500, price $32,500; principals only. Gottlieb, 1881 7th Av.

Apartment house, on Columbus Av., Manhattan, pays over 10% on money invested. W. H. Bradt, 281 South Broadway, Yonkers.

$5,000 cash buys 2,600 8th Av., southwest corner of 139th St., balance 7½ year mortgage; offer wanted. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

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Amsterdam Av.—Corner double flat, 90's, $30,000; reasonable terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 144TH ST.

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List on application.
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For Sale.—Two-story and basement brick private house in good condition; southwest corner 185th St. and Audubon Av.; price, $8,500; mortgage, $6,000. Owner, on premises.

Two Washington Heights lots near Amsterdam Av.; no rock; below grade; price, both, $9,500; worth $12,000. Kilpatrick, 149 Broadway.

Ten-room house, 18.8 wide; close to Subway; very pleasant surroundings; moderate price. 644 West 158th St.

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Port Chester Railroad has just bought Right of Way and Station on Property.
Inspection and Sale Wednesdays and Saturdays.
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$2,700	Cash; 1½-story, cellar, 6-room cottage, full lot, $2,500 mortgage, 5%.
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$16,500	4-story double brick, 5 rooms and bath, 25x72x98; rental $1,700; $4,800 cash, balance on mortgage.
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Six-story new-law tenement, six apartments on a floor; no steam heat excepting in halls; hot water supply; rent at $4 per room, $7,200. PRICE, $68,000.
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4-story flat, 5 rooms, bath.....$16,000
4-story flat, 4 rooms, bath..... 15,000
4-story flat, 3 rooms, bath..... 14,000
4-story corner, 2 stores..... 22,000
5-story new corner, 1 store..... 56,000
GERHARDS, 1,070 EAST 169TH ST.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story double, $17,750.
$8,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 16 rooms on floor, store; price, $40,000.
Also many other flats; small amount cash.
MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

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AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER.
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

2-family house, 13 rooms and baths, 25x100; ½ block from Jerome, in 180s.
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3,221 3D AV.

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Attention. Call and Investigate Houses.
7 up-to-date new two-family houses, 13 rooms, all improvements; steam or hot water heater; 5 minutes to elevated station; easy terms to prompt buyers; open Sunday. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park north, L terminus.

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79-foot plot, below grade; no rock; very cheapest lots in the Bronx.
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$500 cash will buy one-family house; 8 room and bath; $1,000 cash will buy choice two-family house containing 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms; branch, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sundays.

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$750 cash buys elegant new one-family, 9-room house; hardwood trim, steam heat, parquet floors; finest location; near elevated. Baturin, Weisman, Henschel, 3,905 3d Av., near Wendover.

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First-class triple flat, near Willis Av.; 14 rooms; elegant condition; splendid investment; $28,500.
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$9,000 Cash.—Two 4-story double flats, 5 rooms, 4 stores, near Bronx theatre; price, $40,000; rents will be $4,800; cold water. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., 156th St.

$1,000 cash, two-family house, 11 rooms, hardwood trim, $4,800; 2-story, basement 2-family house, 15 rooms, $6,000; detached cottage, $3,000. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Must Sell!—880 East 161st, between Subway and "L" stations; 3-family house, 2 stores, stable; plot 37½x100; price, $13,000; rents, $1,404; mtg., $8,000; cash, $3,000. Owner.

Finest located plot in Fordham, 82x187.39, from Valentine to Ryer Av., 184th St.; genuine bargain. William G. Watt, 106 East 125th St.

On Avenue.—5-story double with stores; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; price, $24,500. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Avenue D, Unionport, 75x100, $1,800; 227th St., near 4th Av., 100x114, $4,200; Webb Av., 50x100, $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Two houses and 2-story brick stable, near Willis Av.; 20 stalls; improvements; over two lots; price, $15,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Westchester Av.—New law apartment house, $76,000; rent $9,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

3d Av.—3-story double; stores, 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; rents, $2,900; price, $26,750. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., 161st St.

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$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatskin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

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Property wanted in all parts of the Bronx. Williams & Wells, Morris Park Av.

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Fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
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the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
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Vandewater St., near Pearl, house, lot, cheap; thirty-one-year leasehold, 3d Av., in Sixties; West 158th St., 3-story private house, hardwood throughout, near Subway.
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8 lots, Jerome Av., east side.
8 lots East 135d St.
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Beautiful home, White Plains, reasonable; elegant grounds.
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Summer anchorage of the North Atlantic Squadron of the U. S. Navy. N. Y. Yacht Club rendezvous. A combination of beautiful inland scenery and boating, bathing, fishing, and sailing.
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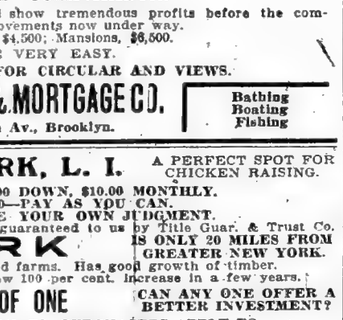
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Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 miles from New York.
22 Trains Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.
DO NOT DELAY—The entire Park will be sold rapidly. This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices asked for these desirable building lots.
PURE WATER, FINE SCHOOLS, ALL KINDS OF STORES, GOOD ROADS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING. NO ASSESSMENT. LOW TAX RATE.
Elegant All-Year-Round Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful, and picturesque village will GRASP THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to purchase as many lots as their means will allow.

We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.

For maps, circulars, and free tickets call or write at once

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62 Fourth Av. (Open Evenings.)
Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
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LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN 2 MONTHLY

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Larchmont Park,

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18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.



CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.

BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.

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Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

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Are you looking for a home, only to find that you are no further now than when you started?

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You look in the newspapers and see large ads., go down to see what is offered, find a large, empty field, with people buying on the impulse of the moment; then you are paying both city rents and for country lots and getting promises to build when you have paid up your lot contract complete.

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Now, did it ever occur to you that if they could get a loan to build for you they would get one for themselves and have houses to move right in? Look at our offer in growing Westchester County, where property is always increasing, where investments have proven their value, where there is no need of booming the section. We have been operating for the past five years.

We have a House of Six Rooms, with 50x100 Land, Ready to Move in,

$1,095 Price for Both.

$100 Down, $10 a Month.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Come and see it before purchasing elsewhere. To parties purchasing land for an investment we have a special offer. Lots $100.00 and upward, $10.00 down and $5.00 per month; and we will give you a building proposition in your contract which cannot be beat. Come and see us, or write and our representative will call. This property is 35 minutes from the heart of the city. Commutation is but 10c., the N. Y. trolley running through our property. 4,000 inhabitants. We only operate in Westchester County and have only one office.

104-106 EAST 125TH ST.,
The Original Home Builders of Westchester County.
The Halley Land & Imp. Co.
Open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.

WE

Have the Choicest Country Homes and Estates near New York in Westchester Co	Are Ready to Finance Any Business Proposition.	Have Real Estate Which Offers Quick Returns Upon Investment.

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along Harlem and New Haven Railroads for LOT SUBDIVISION.
Several tracts; very reasonable prices.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

For Sale, on White Plains Av., near 223d St., William's Bridge, N. Y., 2 desirable business properties, each house 2½ stories, in good order; all rented; a safe investment; reasonable. Inquire A. Anderson, confectionery store.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

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Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.

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HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS

Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK) 30 minutes to 42d St.
PLOTS $250 UP

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

WHITE PLAINS.

On trolley; 15 minutes' walk from depot. SPLENDID INVESTMENT—1 WEEK ONLY.
BLOCK OF 8 LOTS,
$350
Lots 25x100 each; high level ground. 10 per cent. down; balance monthly or 25 PER CENT. DOWN AND MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.
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500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

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For Sale—Fine all-year-round residence, Ludlow-on-Hudson; 14 rooms, bath; steam heat, electric and gas light; hardwood finish; spacious lawns; two years old; grand view Hudson; three minutes to New York Central Depot. Address Owner, 19 Morris Crescent, Yonkers, N. Y.

Yonkers.—9-room house, large plot ground; price $8,500. Apply W. H. Brodt, 281 South Broadway, Yonkers.

The Strenuous Life,

The Simple Life and the Equitable Life all have their places in this great city of New York, but the Country Life is the one which appeals to every man and woman who has any love of things natural and beautiful. To find the place which combines the attractions of the country with the conveniences of the city is the question which confronts you. I can, and will, solve this problem to your satisfaction if you will give me the opportunity. At Larchmont Park I will give you every advantage and convenience which you now have, and, in addition, the pleasures of the country at its best. Don't neglect this opportunity of bettering yourself financially and physically, but communicate with me at once.

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27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK,
GENERAL AGENT FOR LARCHMONT PARK,
AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.

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To Rent, Furnished, at North Tarrytown, N. Y.—A 14-room house; all improvements; electric light, 6½ acres, shade and fruit trees; beautiful view of Hudson; $600 for the season. Address Mrs. Martin, Weber Cottage, North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Beautiful 13-room house for Summer, $400 until Oct. 1, Park Hill, Yonkers; cottage for Summer near Rye Beach; reasonable.
PEAVEY & DUGAN,
Telephone 4,346 Columbus.
Broadway and Columbus Av., at 66th St.

Cottage, 40 minutes out on the Harlem Road; all improvements; immediate possession; new; commutation 11 cents. Bryant Park Realty Co., 5 East 42d St.

Professor's residence, furnished; beautiful location; rent for season; fine homes on Parkhill, Yonkers. Gaul & Bell, 358 South B'way.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Great Bargain.

Would you be interested in a country place costing $30,000 which you can pick up now at $12,500, if you are quick? Don't wait to write but call—ready to go and see it. Property one hour out; five acres; house 14 rooms and three baths; fine stable; every improvement; everything modern; must sell immediately. Folio G—3311; photos.

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For Sale.—New 14-room house, Dutch Colonial; bath; hot and cold water; stationary tubs; large cistern and spring on place; 3 acres high ground; best view in Dutchess County; small barn; plenty of fruit and shade trees; 5 minutes from depot; suitable for doctor, sanitarium, boarding house, or country home; price, actual cost, $3,800. George Robertson, owner.

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COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale—Fine gentleman's country residence or farm of 100 acres, finely located; fine buildings, on State road from Newburg to Chester and Goshen, one-half mile from depot; price $9,000. Charles H. Wright, Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

3 East 47th Street

A full-sized American basement dwelling, to be redecorated and put in perfect order throughout; very large dining room, admirably adapted for entertaining.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 FIFTH AVENUE.

160 West 133d St.—Fine three-story dwelling, 18x100; $75 a month; vacant. Inquire caretaker.

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Bronx.

Large house, all improvements; 10 lots; 5 minutes from Subway stations; plenty fruit, shade; stable; will lease. Owner, 515 Wales Av.

Bronx.—House and double store to lease; 2,772 3d Av., 146th and 147th Sts. Inquire on premises.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Responsible firm wish to buy or lease for a term of years a strong frame or brick factory building in any part of Brooklyn, Greenpoint, or Long Island. Address Factory, Box 313 Times, Times Building.

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JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

A home becomes dearer and dearer with the associations of passing years—that is a REAL home such as you may find in Palisade.

Up there on the great bluff overlooking the Hudson, amid giant forest trees of oak, chestnut and silver birch, you will find houses ready for occupancy, or if these do not suit your fancy we have superbly located lots whereon you may build such a house as you elect.

This garden spot of Nature is easily reached in 40 minutes from City Hall—Subway Express to 130th Street Ferry, and a few minutes' walk or trolley ride up the face of the Palisades.

Property values are increasing here rapidly, and aside from the ideal home surroundings Palisade offers an investment second to none in the country.

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Paid up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents.
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Houses Range in Price from $10,000 to $30,000—Some a Trifle Less.
An illustrated descriptive book is yours for the asking.



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NEW HOUSES
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SMALL CASH PAYMENTS, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO PROPERTY.
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OWN YOUR HOME AT SOUTH ORANGE HEIGHTS

Houses and building plots for sale on easy terms, or we will build to suit. Restricted, high-class property, having gas, water, electricity, sewer, macadamized streets, etc. Buy now, as prices are sure to advance. Easy terms.

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Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

A.—A.—A.—Homesteaders, Your Opportunity!! Norwood, N. J.—Magnificent 15-room country residence, furnished; modern improvements; electric lights; barn, hennery; fruit, shade trees; will rent by the year $50 monthly. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St., N. Y.

Family breaking up will sell one of the choicest homes in Point Pleasant; cost $7,000; will take $5,500, or might let furnished; ground alone worth $4,000; comfortable, unusually tasteful house; built for owner. Kuhne, 235 West 75th St.

Three furnished cottages, $350, $600, and $700; beautifully situated on a shady lawn on the shore of the Shrewsbury River; fine water; good beds; improvements, &c. Address E. W. Covert, Box 22, Fair Haven, N. J.

Plainfield suburban property, owned by, estate, must be sold; choice neighborhood; fine buildings; convenient to trains. Who wants lovely home, with every comfort? T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

Plainfield, N. J., Netherwood Heights.—Gentleman's modern country residence to rent, furnished, for 10 Summer weeks; 14 rooms and 3 baths; 2½ acres ground. Address Owner, Box 171 Times Downtown.

NEW JERSEY FARMS, all sizes and prices; before purchasing a farm or country property, send two-cent stamp for catalogue. Farm Dept., New Jersey Land and Investment Co., Elizabeth, N. J.

For Sale.—Fine farm near Middletown; 120 acres; good house and outbuildings; produces income over $4,000 yearly; belongs to estate; anxious to sell. C. M. Fowler, 25 Pine St., Manhattan.

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To Rent—10-room cottage, completely furnished, gas, running water, bathroom, &c.; near ocean; $200 Summer season. Address C. H. Crawford, Bradley Beach. N. J.

For Rent—At cost of maintenance, a well-furnished house in Plainfield, N. J., to good family for Summer months; references required. B Box 206 Times Downtown.

Eleven-room house; all improvements; lot 60x150x117; fine neighborhood; near cars; $7,000; bargain. Wade, 121 Main Street, near Grove, East Orange.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE AT ALLENHURST, N. J.—SALE $14,000; RENT SEASON, $1,000. H BOX 109 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Beautiful country place, East Orange; 14 rooms; rent furnished to refined family for season. Haskell, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

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For Sale.—Ten-room house, close to the station, Hillsdale Manor, N. J. Address 425 7th Avenue, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Housekeeping apartment, 7 rooms, bath, and store room, completely furnished; piano, library, silver, linen, elevator, hall service, gas and electric light; for 3 or 4 months. Hall, 10 East 16th St.

For Summer.—Furnished apartment, six light rooms, near Morningside Park; high, cool; elevator, piano; terms moderate. Arnold, 416 West 118th St.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

Furnished apartment, eight rooms, bath; Summer months; near Washington Square; price reasonable. Address L. H. Newkirk, 61 West 9th St.

Furnished apartment, seven rooms, bath; June-September; references. 19 West 56th St.

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32ND ST., OFF 5TH AVE., MIDWAY BETWEEN WALDORF-ASTORIA AND HOLLAND HOUSE.

This magnificent Apartment Hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. Furnished or unfurnished suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Cuisine of superior excellence. Conveniently situated within 5 minutes of theatres and shops. Subway and L within one block.
Descriptive booklet. Music 6:30 to 9 P. M.
32d St. Hotel Co., Prop'd

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,

35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; $50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

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UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

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A Modern Apartment House at its best
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent, high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
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THE VIOLA,

141-143 West 127th St.
New elegant elevator apartments, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; light and exceptionally large; telephone in each apartment; electric lights; all-night elevator; uniform service; shower baths; all modern improvements; select families; superintendent on premises; special concessions for Summer; rents, $40-$65.

THE ROSEMERE,

145-147 West 127th St.
New elegant elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, light and exceptionally large; telephone in each apartment; electric lights; all-night elevator; uniform service; shower baths; all modern improvements; select families; superintendent on premises; rents from $35-$40; special concessions for Summer.

EARLSWOOD COURT,

Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2256 8TH AVENUE.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS

Apartment to rent from October 1st in fireproof building,

328 West 83d Street.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

SAVILLE:

Splendidly arranged apartments 5 and 6 rooms and bath; every improvement; delightful location, especially in Summer; rents $45-$55. Inquire 420 West 115th, or R. Levers, 354 West 116th.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

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Corner apartment on Central Park West, in the sixties, containing 12 rooms and 3 baths; reasonable.
Slawson & Hobbs, Agents, 284 Columbus Av.

THE ALBEMARLE,

361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

A CORNER APARTMENT.
200 West 82d St.—A handsome 7-room apartment, bath; direct light; steam heat; hot-water supply; rent, $40. Agent, POCHER, 40 West 34th St., Telephone, 6140—38th.

CONVENT AV., 100, near 145th St.—A magnificently appointed apartment of 7 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; every improvement; rent, $50; inducements to right party. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 W. 34th. Telephone 6140—38th.

St. Regis Court, 557 West 124th, Near Broadway Subway Station.—High class apartments, 6 and 7 large, light, airy rooms; baths; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents $40, $50.

Attractive modern apartments, just completed, 4-18 West 101st St., near Central Park; 5, 6, 7 rooms, all improvements; steam, bath; convenient L and Subway; inspection invited; open Sunday.

For Rent.—In the Vernon, 350 West 71st St., apartment of eight rooms and bath; reduced rate until October 1, 1905. Amos Lamphear, 25 Pine St., Manhattan.

9th Av., 602, near 48th St., flats, 5 rooms, all improvements, $22, $25. Janitor.

16TH ST., 140-2 WEST.—Handsome, large apartment; seven rooms; bath; all improvements; near elevated and surface roads, theatres, business centres. Janitor.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 van load. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
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CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
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604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

66 WEST 9TH ST., APARTMENT 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent.
W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; reference; rent reasonable. 509 West 112th St.

94TH ST., 175 West—Handsome modern swell apartment; high stoop. Private house block. $70.

Newly decorated single flat, seven rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water; 25 Morningside Av.

101st St., 107 West.—Five large, light rooms; newly decorated; hot water. $24, $25.

Modern; six rooms and bath; private hall; top floor; steam heated; $28. 145 West 142d St.

9th Av., 707, Near 48th St.—Apartments, 4 rooms, all improvements, $16, $18. Janitor.

East Side.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Five, six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service; telephone; $35 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Elegant apartment near 5th Av.; every improvement; fine studio size; references. A. B. C., Times Square.

Plain 4 rooms and bath; hot water supply, all light; rents reasonable. Janitor on premises, 30 West 101st St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FACTORY LOFT TO LEASE.

225x100, one floor with exceptional light, heat, and power, possession July 1st, or immediately. Very low rent. Inquire of
ELY J. RIESER & CO.,
Lessees, on premises, 311-327 East 94th St., or Eugene Southack, Broker, 621 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
PREMISES
NOS. 27-29-31 BLEECKER ST.

7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDINGS. STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of
Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.,
THE GRAMERCY.

NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS.
R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

45th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.
Two houses, 33.4x100. Suitable for restaurant, chop house, or small hotel. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES

28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

265 WEST BROADWAY.

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Broker's Office To Let—2d floor, Johnston Building, 30 Broad St., 60x21, fronting on Exchange Place; contains fine vault and office fittings. Apply to J. S. Bache & Company, 42 Broadway, New York City.

To Let—At reasonable rental, basement, ground floor, and first loft, No. 9 Jones St.; liberal commission to agent effecting rental. Address A. R. P., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

28th St., 117 West, (Near 6th Av.)—Second and third floors, with large show windows; well adapted for club or restaurant. Samuel C. Pulis, 31 Nassau St.

Large store suitable for any business; thickly populated neighborhood. Inquire Janitor, 2,026 2d Av., or Kassel, 120 East 73d St.

Lofts To Let—A large number.
Ruland & Whiting Co.,
5 Beekman St.

Have two desks to let at my real estate office. Henry Wacker, 243 Av. and 48th St., N. Y.

[illegible] off 5th Av.—Large basement store [illegible] all improvements. 9 East 32d St.

NEW BATTLESHIPS TO BE STRONGEST YET

Innovations Likely in the Two Now Being Planned.

MAY HAVE TRIPLE SCREWS

Possibly Also 12 or 10 Inch Batteries Such as No Present Warship Has —Morton Silent About Them.

The United States battleships South Carolina and Michigan, plans for which are now being perfected by the Bureau of Construction in Washington, will be the greatest war vessels of the battleship type that any nation has yet built. Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, when in New York recently, said that these plans were well under way, but at present it would be impossible to give any exact idea of the innovations which may have been adopted by the designers. These innovations, however, will be radical departures in a great many ways from the types of battleships now completed or on the ways.

Mr. Morton said that the batteries of the new ships will be among the most powerful afloat and that the vessels will be unusually heavily armored. When asked if it was true that only 12-inch and 10-inch guns would be placed on the new vessels, Mr. Morton said that this question was still in abeyance. He would not confirm the report that, like the cruisers Columbia and Minneapolis, the new battleships would be triple screws.

The adding of a third screw, which will of course call for the addition of another engine, is reported to have been definitely decided upon by the Bureau of Construction. The system, which was introduced into the navy by Rear Admiral Melville, although looked on with great disfavor by foreign naval constructors, has proved a great success on the Columbia and Minneapolis. One of its advantages is that in cruising great economy is attained in that when only a moderate speed is required the central engine alone is used. If a high rate of speed is desired the two wing engines, and if necessary all three, can be operated.

Another innovation under consideration is in the utilization of twelve and ten inch guns as a complete battery. This has never been tried in any navy. There is not now a warship afloat carrying more than four guns of either of these calibres.

In tonnage the ships will about equal the splendid new British vessels of the King Edward VII. and Africa class. Those vessels displace between 16,000 and 17,000 tons and are about 425 feet long. They carry four 12-inch, four 9.2 inch, ten 6-inch, and twenty-eight smaller guns. As the South Carolina and the Michigan, if the 12-inch and 10-inch plan is adhered to, will carry at least eight of the latter guns, the new warships would be a great deal more powerful than the King Edward VII. and Africa type.

Mr. Morton said he did not know when the plans would be ready to be submitted to the various shipyards which are expected to bid for the construction of the battleships.

LETTER BY EUGENIE.

Interesting Epistle Written on the Eve of Napoleon's Death.

PARIS, May 23.—In connection with the presence in Paris of the Empress Eugénie, a highly interesting letter, written by her to Mme. Cornu, foster sister of Napoleon III., is published for the first time to-day. The document was communicated to the Eclair by a person whose name is not mentioned, but is in all probability M. Franceschini Pietri. Mme. Cornu, while the Emperor was in the hands of the English surgeons, in January, 1873, at Chislehurst, asked for news of the patient, whose painful malady had been diagnosed before the outbreak of the Franco-German war by Drs. Nelaton, Ricord, Fauvel, Corvisart, and Germain See. The Empress replied:

"My Dear Madame Cornu—I have just received your letter, and I lose not a moment in giving you news of our very, very dear patient. It would be impossible to tell you all that he has suffered. He has, I think, felt the largest part of moral and physical suffering that it has ever been the lot of any one man to bear. At last they have found, after examination, a stone as large as a chestnut. Sir Henry Thompson effected two operations to-day. The local phenomena are still serious. The general strength is good. We cherish, accordingly, a hope which can be founded reasonably on reassuring symptoms. In spite of all, however, my anxiety is extreme. I pass from complete calmness to utter despair. My poor boy is, thank God, at Woolwich, and that enables us to reassure him completely and more than we can reassure ourselves. After the discovery of the stone, Sir Henry Thompson and Sir William Gull both remarked that they could not understand how my dear Emperor was able to remain five hours in the saddle at Sedan. Will there not at last arise a cry of justice in France, which he so loved, and loves still, to silence the frightful calumnies which have caused him so much suffering. People, as well as individuals, may be surprised for a moment when events hurry along precipitously, but woe to those for whom the hour of justice never comes. Sometimes, on seeing certain children tearing the wings off butterflies and tormenting poor things that cannot show signs of suffering, I have made the comparison, and have thought that people sometimes pluck out the heart and hurt it without knowing the evil that they do, with an eternal smile on their lips. My letter is rather incoherent, but you, my dear Mme. Cornu, will understand my state of mind at the present moment. Always yours affectionately, Eugénie."

On the day after this letter was written the Emperor died. In giving out the document for publication, the person, whose name is not mentioned, said: "Let whoever may be deceived by a sort of shyness which causes the Empress to conceal her emotion and to appear impassive read this letter, wherein she makes, amid the tortures of anxiety, a first appeal to the justice of history."—Paris Correspondent London Telegraph.

MAY DUPLICATE WOOD FIGHT.

Army Circles Talking About the President's Latest Appointment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The President has set tongues to wagging in army circles by reappointing Col. George B. Davis to be Judge Advocate General for the period of four years. Gen. Davis is within six years of the legal age for retirement, and to relieve him and place any other officer in his place would send him back to the list of Colonels, an experience which would be anamolous and embarrassing.

But the most interesting phase of the reappointment of the Judge Advocate General is that it indicates strongly that the President will adopt the same course in the case of Gen. Crozier, the present Chief of Ordnance. This officer was elevated to the position of Brigadier General from the rank of Captain, which he had held ten years when he was thus singled out for the distinction conferred on him. There was a bitter fight against the confirmation of Gen. Crozier in the Senate, and there were few Senators who did not express their disapproval of the President's course, although in the end they recommended confirmation. If Gen. Crozier is reappointed it may mean another fight in the Senate like that over Gen. Wood.

Woman Autoist Hurt.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 3.—Mrs. W. S. Rogers of this city was probably fatally injured to-day by her automobile colliding with an express wagon. Mrs. Rogers was driving the automobile. She has a severe wound on the head, her body is badly bruised and cut, and there are indications of internal injuries.

BATHING AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Those Who Have Ventured Say the Water Is Pleasantly Warm.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 3.—Men of science from all parts of the country were in Atlantic City this week attending the twenty-seventh annual congress of the American Laryngological Association, which convened at the Hotel Chelsea last Thursday for a session of three days. The annual banquet of the association was served Thursday evening at the Hotel Windsor. Dr. Clarence C. Rice of New York presided.

Officials of the Volunteer Firemen's Associations in all parts of the State attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey State Firemen's Association at the Hotel Dennis this week. Many of them were accompanied by their wives, and plans for the annual State convention to be held here on the second Wednesday in September were discussed. The Hotel Chalfonte was selected as headquarters for that time.

A large party of New York tourists spent several days at the Hotel Rudolf. Another party made their headquarters at the Hotel Iroquois.

The Hotel Agnew, one of the largest of the Chelsea hostelries, will open on June 15 under the management of E. R. Champion.

The leading hotels entertained many visitors over Memorial Day, and thousands of excursionists from Philadelphia and elsewhere enjoyed the holiday here. The yachting season was formally opened by the Atlantic City Yacht Club. The Seaside Yacht Club and the Chelsea Cricket fleet also kept open house and held races. Keen interest is manifested in the floral parade, which will be held next Wednesday.

Scores of bathers during the past week enjoyed their first dip in the surf for the season. A dozen of the bathhouses are now open, and the bathers report the water as extremely pleasant.

Baron Kaneko and his private secretary, Tokutaro Sakai, of Tokio, Japan, are at the Marlborough House. Among the guests at the Hotel Dennis is Brig. Gen. Joseph R. Smith, United States Army. President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University is at the Chalfonte with his wife. Judge D. F. McMahon, prominent in the ranks of Tammany Hall, is at the Brighton.

Capt. Robert H. Fletcher, United States Army, is occupying quarters at the St. Charles. At the Loraine are Judge Schroeder of the Ohio Supreme Court, and Gen. Riley, United States Army, retired, with his wife and family. Ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer and daughter, Miss Belle Dittenhoefer, of New York have apartments at the Traymore. Oscar Hammerstein, the New York theatrical manager, is spending a short vacation at the Scarborough. Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Richardson are among the New Yorkers at the Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Mason of New York are recent arrivals at the Shoreham. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dean of Trenton are at the Ponce De Leon. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Higgins are among the New Yorkers at the New England. Mrs. J. B. Roche, D. Marshall, and T. Ecker of New York are at the Westminster. A. Christopher and family, George Custer and family, the Misses Blumberg, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levi, and Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Popper of New York are at the Royal Palace.

COTTAGERS AT LONG BRANCH.

Resort Looking Forward to the Best Season in Its History.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 3.—There is every indication that this will be one of the best seasons Long Branch has ever had. This is becoming more of a cottage resort every year, and many of those who formerly spent the Summer at the hotels now own their homes.

The most expensive cottage erected the past Winter is the new country home of Murray Guggenheim of New York, at Norwood and Cedar Avenues, Norwood Park. Mr. Guggenheim purchased the site formerly owned by the late Norman L. Munro. During the season of 1898 Vice President Hobart occupied the cottage. The new Guggenheim home when completed will cost more than $200,000.

George R. Jones, who will manage the West End Hotel this season, will open the place about June 20.

Leon Cottentin will manage the Hollywood Hotel this season.

Ernest Fribourg of New York will take charge of the Elberon Hotel this season.

At Norwood Park, where there are twenty-five Summer cottages, twenty of them have already been leased. Frank L. Sheppard of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who took up his Summer residence there a few years ago, is back this year.

V. Henry Rothschild's country seat, on Norwood Avenue, in Norwood Park, is occupied this season by H. K. Browning of New York.

Among the recent cottage arrivals at Elberon are Adolph Lewisohn, George H. Fearons, Alfred Nathan, Mrs. George M. Pullman, Isaac Untermyer, Marks Arnheim, Mrs. F. B. Cohen, Daniel Guggenheim, Col. Robert Clowry, W. Rothschilds, Washington Wilson, Edward F. Murphy, E. W. Lowber, W. Campbell Clark, Mrs. T. T. Kinney, Matthias Plum, Jr., H. B. Billings, Mrs. J. Benne, and A. F. Hochstadter.

Others who have taken possession of their cottages for the Summer are W. D. Harper, Norwood Avenue; Miss Solomon, West End; S. M. Sternbach, Norwood Avenue; J. Bauman, North Bath Avenue; S. Arnstein, Second Avenue; G. Maas, Ocean Avenue; De Witt Seligman, Second Avenue; Mrs. Etta Henderson, Cedar Avenue; M. Blackwell, Liberty Street; Charles H. Hyde, Reservation; William Engeman, Reservation; Richard Deeves, Cedar Avenue; Mrs. U. H. Painter, Ocean Avenue, West End; Herman S. Bergen, Ocean Avenue, North Long Branch, and Thomas Nash, Byron cottage.

Edmund W. Allen, who has been a hotel proprietor at Long Branch for a number of years, will conduct a hotel in Nova Scotia the coming Summer.

S. Stanfeld and family of New York are occupying the Seibel cottage, on Cedar Avenue.

C. S. Bayer of New York has taken possession of the Weibersall cottage, on Park Avenue, Elberon.

Myron H. Oppenheim of New York is occupying his Castle Wall cottage at Elberon.

Edward Steinham of New York has leased the Blodgett cottage for the Summer.

Louis Reckendorfer and family of New York have taken possession of their Summer residence on Park Avenue.

RUSH ON AT ASBURY PARK.

Record-breaking Crowd on Memorial Day—Cottages for Bargain Hunters.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 3.—A record-breaking army of visitors took possession of Asbury Park on Memorial Day. The "trippers" fairly swamped the few hotels that were open on the shore front and caused a temporary famine in edibles. The booths on the Boardwalk were open for the first time, as were the several amusement resorts adjacent to the beach. These were liberally patronized by the sightseers, whose only serious cause of complaint was their inability to enjoy a bath in the ocean, the bathing establishments being closed.

A month of unseasonable weather has caused a slump in cottage renting, which opened so auspiciously, and the bargain hunters are now enjoying their harvest.

The Asbury Avenue Casino, situated directly on the beach, is to be converted into a theatre by the Beach Commissioners. The improvements decided upon call for a new stage, an additional gallery, and the elevation of the seats on the main floor and in the balconies.

"Founder" Bradley, relieved of the care of the Boardwalk, which he owned and controlled for a generation, is killing time and spending his money improving the valuable shore front property he still owns. He announced this week that he would build a fishing pier at the foot of Deal Lake, which will be completed by the middle of July.

Spurred on by the adverse criticism of cottagers and hotel guests, who complained of the lack of entertainment on the beach for early visitors, the Beach Commissioners have engaged an orchestra to give free daily concerts in the Arcade. The initial concert will be given to-morrow evening, and they will be continued until the end of the month, when Pryor's band will open its season's engagement.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America, of which the Rev. Dr. James F. Zwemer of Holland, Mich., is President, will meet here in annual session next week, beginning Wednesday evening. The conference will be held for one week in the Beach Auditorium. Next Thursday 400 members of the National Hotel Keepers' Association will come here on a side trip from Atlantic City.

Recent cottage rentals include: The Moorehead home, corner of Kingsley Street and Eighth Avenue, to Mrs. Esther G. Selby of Newark, N. J.; the Wilson cottage, in Second Avenue, to Frank M. Neary of Brooklyn; the Deering cottage, in Emory Street, to Dr. George S. Vreeland of Syracuse; the Jefferson cottage, in Second Avenue, to Moses Plaut of Newark, N. J.; the Clayton cottage, in Asbury Avenue, to James T. Barry of New York; the Burnham cottage, in Sixth Avenue, to George B. Roberts of Shamokin, Penn.; the French cottage, in Munroe Avenue, to A. A. Eisele of Newark, N. J., and the Wood cottage, in Third Avenue, to Mrs. F. H. Jenkins of Buffalo.

COTTAGERS AT OCEAN GROVE.

June Brings Many from New York and Vicinity.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, June 3.—With the advent of June a host of cottagers and tenters have arrived from New York and vicinity. The new-comers include Dr. Percy L. Tantum of New York, who has a seaside home at Main Avenue and Pilgrim Pathway; the Rev. Dr. Edgar M. Levy of Philadelphia, who is occupying his cottage in Embury Avenue; the Rev. J. M. Ludwig of the same city, who is at his residence in Cookman Avenue, and the Rev. J. T. Scott of India, who is living with his family in Cookman Avenue. Mrs. Sophie E. Brill of New York will occupy a cottage in Broadway, as will Edward J. Ward of Newark, N. J., and William B. Drew of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Carrie B. Butts of Newark, N. J., has leased a cottage for the Summer in Abbott Avenue. E. E. B. Anderson of Paterson, N. J., has engaged a house in Cookman Avenue. Mrs. H. S. Johnson of East Orange, N. J., will take possession of her Embury Avenue cottage this month. Elwood Clark of New York has secured a house in the same thoroughfare. Otto Jassey of New York will move into his Abbott Avenue cottage this month. Mrs. Ada O. Potter of Vailsburg, N. J., is the lessee of a residence in Franklin Avenue. Mrs. Florence Savidge is one of several New Yorkers summering in Broadway. J. B. Park of Mount Vernon, N. Y., will bring his family to their Olin Street cottage this month.

New Yorkers at Bradley Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

BRADLEY BEACH, N. J., June 3.—New Yorkers who have arranged to spend the Summer months here include A. M. Bachrach, who has taken the Virtue cottage, in Newark Avenue; J. E. Bachrach, the Wilson cottage, in Cliff Avenue; Thomas F. Somers, in Newark Avenue; Mrs. Kate Garvey, the Van Dyke cottage, in Cliff Avenue; John J. Geraty, in Brinley Avenue; Alexander Hunter, the Somers cottage, in Ocean Avenue; J. T. McNair, the French cottage, in Park Place Avenue; Mrs. H. A. Fleichmann, in Ocean Avenue; Charles Howell, in Brinley Avenue; Thomas F. Somers, corner of Park Place and Beach Avenue; F. A. Reinhardt, in Brinley Avenue, and Mrs. Ruth A. Sylsby, in Newark Avenue.

EXPORTS OF CUBAN CIGARS.

Statistics Show Trust's Efforts at Monopoly Are Not a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3. — United States Consul General Guenther, writing from Frankfort, Germany, says that since April 1, 1904, the statistical bureau at Havana, Cuba, has published monthly statements of the exports of cigars, which shows the name of the manufacturers and the destination of the product. According to these data the exports during the last nine months of 1904 were as follows:

Whither Exported.	Number Exported by Trust Factories.	Number Exported by Independent Factories.
England	33,740,000	$2,801,000
United States	28,446,000	16,976,000
Germany	11,562,000	12,525,000
Canada	2,530,000	2,540,000
All other countries	10,348,000	17,242,000
Total	86,626,000	82,084,000

"These figures," he continues, "show that 51.3 per cent. of the total exports came from the trust factories and 48.7 per cent. from the independent concerns. When the trust was formed the trust factories supplied about 75 per cent.—according to the statement of the trust itself, 85 per cent.—of the total exports. It is therefore evident that the trust, up to Dec. 31, 1904, has lost at least 30 per cent.—more than 50,000,000 cigars—in trade.

"The Frankfurter Zeitung says that while the exports of the independent factories to the United States are not very great, it should be borne in mind that the trust, in consequence of its almost complete monopoly of the trade in cigars, cigarettes, and smoking and chewing tobacco, exerted great pressure upon American importers and dealers, and, besides, shipped several millions of so-called reciprocity cigars and cigars of very low grade. If these millions of trust cigars had been deducted, the showing of last year would have been in favor of the independent factories.

"From all appearances the attempted monopolization of the cigar trade of Havana is not a success."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Capt. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Ridgway, Penn., on official business pertaining to the manufacture of seacoast gun carriages.

Capt. Ola W. Bell, Seventh Cavalry, will report to the officer in charge of the general depot of the Quartermaster's Department, New York City, for temporary duty.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hannibal and Truxton at Norfolk; Newport at Culebra; Castine at San Juan; Maine, Missouri, Dearsarge, and Kentucky at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Cincinnati and Sterling from Samana Bay for Monte Cristi.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.



As a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of suburban homesites

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON

(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB).

outshines them all. All you have been looking for in the way of a country home with city conveniences, careful restrictions, and a locality where values are advancing steadily, will be found there.

SITUATED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,

the view is unsurpassed, extending from the summit of the Palisades, across Hudson River, Manhattan, the Sound and Long Island. Climate of the Catskills, means health and freedom from the Summer's heat, now near at hand. Completeness of improvements will surprise you. Fully equipped modern homes from $5,000 to $15,000, on reasonable terms or liberal cash discounts.

Booklet free, also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 150th St. Ferry and Trolley.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., TIMES BLDG., 42d St. & B'way. ('PHONE 6261—38th.)

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. East Side.

CHALFONTE

N.E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST. (CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 8 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS.

TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN, OWNER ON PREMISES. Tel., 1752—79.

157 East 31st St.—Handsome flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $32-$45.

Bronx.

The Melrose APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.

Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978 138th St. and Southern Boulevard.

New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

506 East 161st St., corner of Morris Av.—Five and six room floors from $25 to $31; inducements. E. Osborne Smith, 162d St. and Jerome Av., or janitor.

CROTONA AV., 1,001, cor. Boston Road—Beautiful 5 light rooms and bath; southern exposure; steam heat and hot water; 1st floor.

Handsome apartment in two-family dwelling; six large rooms, bath, $35. 565 East 162d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 50 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, etc. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway. Also all other cottages remaining unrented.

Two miles from Sharon, Conn., two miles from Amenia, N. Y., on Harlem R. R., three charming residences, adjoining, fully furnished; 10, 12, 15 rooms; modern plumbing; one a Colonial house with five open fireplaces; old mahogany furniture; fine lawns; stately trees; pure spring water; gardens planted. Inquire of Dr. Avery, 16 Hancock St., Brooklyn.

Red Bank.—Elegantly furnished river cottage; all improvements; shady grounds, wonderfully situated; refined adults preferred; reasonable rent; particulars, picture. 207 East 60th St., Manhattan.

To Rent.—New 12-room Ocean View cottage, handsomely furnished, including bed, table linen, silver. C. Haverstick, 314 West 23d St., or Box 62, Belmar, N. J.

PREFERS BOOKS TO CROWN.

King Leopold's Brother Formally Renounces Right to Throne.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

BRUSSELS, May 28.—The Count of Flanders, brother of King Leopold and heir apparent to the Belgian throne, has formally renounced his rights to the crown in favor of his son, Prince Albert. The announcement that the Count intended to relinquish his claims to the throne was first made last year, but the King's brother has been hastened in his present action by the precarious state of his health.

During the past year Prince Albert has more and more been acting the part of heir apparent. He has on several occasions taken the King's place at important official functions, and has invariably acquitted himself in a tactful manner.

King Leopold, who has a high opinion of his nephew's abilities and mental capacity, considers that the young Prince is fully equipped in case of necessity to shoulder the heavy responsibility of regal power, which, in the case of Belgium, implies that of the Congo Free States as well.

The Count of Flanders, on the other hand, has never had any desire to reign. Owing in great measure to the fact that he is totally deaf, the King's brother has never taken any active part in affairs of state; one the contrary, he has a marked dislike for official fêtes, and is rarely seen at Court.

He is a man of strong literary tastes and a great bibliophile. His library in Brussels contains the finest private collection of incunabula and manuscripts in Belgium.

Surrounded by his books and animal pets, this intellectual grandson of King Louis Philippe leads a most quiet and uneventful life, and is probably the least known, and certainly the least discussed, of European heirs apparent. And yet, had he willed it, the Count of Flanders might have played a very active part in history. For, though the fact is to-day remembered but by few, the Count of Flanders was in 1868 elected Prince of the united Principalities of Roumania. Had the Count accepted his election he would to-day be King of Roumania, instead of his brother-in-law, the present King Charles. Reasons of state, and more especially the fact that the male succession to the Belgian throne was not fully assured, prompted the Count of Flanders to decline the proffered kingdom.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND. 10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Brooch pin with gentleman's picture, coming from Arverne, L. I., to Broadway, 20th St., and on west side to 117th St.; suitable reward. Store, 1,452 3d Av.

LOST.—On 29th St. between Madison Av. and Broadway, or Broadway between 29th and 71st Sts., solitaire diamond ring; return to Tiffany & Co. and receive reward.

LOST—Bank book No. 14,870 of the American Savings Bank; payment stopped. Return to bank.

$75 REWARD.—For solitaire diamond ring, about 1¼ carats, set in platinum, lost 2d, between Madison Av. and 29th St. and West 71st St. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED. 10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

219T ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A quiet home; refined surroundings; handsome room, with board; references exchanged.

57TH, 913 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; superior board; references exchanged.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Large, pleasant back parlor; all conveniences; excellent board.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; homelike surroundings; good table; excellent neighborhood; Americans; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family; let front and back room, second floor; board optional.

92D, 163 WEST.—Room for two at table; exceptional family cooking; private house; gentlemen.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12, $14, two persons.

96TH, 17 WEST.—Pleasant Summer house; second floor suite; private bath; table boarders; references.

98TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, with board; telephone; references exchanged.

135TH ST., 242-244 WEST.—Neatly furnished room to rent, with or without board.

IRVING PLAE, 68.—Large second floor front room; first-class house; table guests; reference.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Ideal location; nice rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service; cool dining room; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 432.—Pleasant third-floor rooms; board, Summer prices; corner house; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 484.—Very desirable third-floor suite for Fall and Winter; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Large rooms, $18 to $20, two persons; single, $8 to $10, with high class board.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 33 AND 34 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, facing park; excellent table; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 173, Brooklyn Heights.—Pleasant rooms; good table; convenient to Bridge, ferries, and resorts; Summer rates.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St. and River.—Ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS. 10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

9TH ST., 16 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms to gentlemen.

10TH ST., 43 WEST.—Parlor floor with private bath; also beautifully furnished rooms.

12TH ST., 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms nicely furnished; running water; Summer prices.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished square and hall rooms; private bath; well kept.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water, telephone; references.

17TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large and small room; southern exposure; clean, light, and airy; references.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium sized room; closet; comfortably furnished; homelike; select house.

23D ST., 441 WEST.—Handsomely furnished sitting room, bedroom; private bath; electric light; all improvements; exclusive house.

37TH ST., 36 WEST.—Cool, large and small rooms for bachelors; bath; telephone; private.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable for two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D, 125 WEST, Near Times Square.—Very nicely furnished rooms; single or double; select surroundings; with or without board.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms for the Summer to men only; references exchanged.

44TH ST., 217 WEST, Near Hotel Astor.—Handsomely furnished rooms; exceptionally good table board; references.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private high-class house; handsome hall room for gentleman only; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nicely furnished square room; hot water; transients.

52D, 237 WEST.—Large room, in first-class house; respectable parties visiting New York for Summer can be accommodated; near Broadway; moderate; references.

71ST ST., 112 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

86TH ST., 223 EAST.—Nice, large front room, private house.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Suite of two bedrooms, parlor, and bath, tastefully furnished; refined surroundings; telephone, electric light; near Subway and all car lines. Inquire elevator boy.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; telephone; meals optional; reasonable; private house.

115TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

123D ST., 145 WEST.—Two nicely furnished rooms; modern apartment; one flight; telephone; Subway. Levett.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; large and small; private house; gentlemen; references.

145TH ST., 581 WEST.—Newly furnished front room; square, sunny, clean; breakfast if desired; half block from Subway station.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Choice, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Telephone.

CHARLES ST., 19.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; home comforts; terms reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 111.—One block from 104th St. elevated; superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable, permanency appreciated.

MANHATTAN AV., 465. (Near 119th.)—Private house; single room; superior accommodations; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54, Facing Park.—Two large, attractive, cool rooms; dressing room. Anderson.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 820.—Large front room, suitable two; private family; board optional; reference.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 85.—Large rooms newly furnished and decorated; running water; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Elegant rooms overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood, house, and table; references.

ST. MARK'S AV., 613, (near Bedford.)—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, with dressing room and closet; private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS. 10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

The Slater studios and offices, 7 42d St., west of 5th Av.; desirable rooms just vacant; north light; moderate rentals, including janitor and elevator service. Joseph P. McHugh & Co., on premises.

HELP WANTED. 10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced sewers on awnings. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Saleswomen for silk department. Apply at once to Superintendent, Simpson-Crawford Company.

WANTED—Experienced saleswomen for all departments. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

HELP WANTED. 10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

The house of the trade requires the services of an experienced designer of ladies' neckwear; one understanding goods to retail at 25 and 50 cents preferred. Address Hamilton & Burr, Box 48 Times.

WANTED—Private secretary; at once, at gentleman's office, Wall St.; must be absolutely first class at shorthand, on Remington, on mimeograph, and at accounts; good appearance; under thirty years; references and entire previous experience absolutely required by letter. Ch. A., Box 111 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of young lady experienced as entry clerk; good permanent position open to capable person. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Waitress-chambermaid to remain in city with cook during Summer and keep house for gentleman; best city references required. A Box 140 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced alteration hands on corsets. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Competent maid to nurse baby and help with general housework; family of two adults. The Fernleigh, 129th St., between Madison and 4th Avs.

Males.

AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.—A MAN WANTED AS UNDERSTUDY WITH THE ADVERTISING MANAGER FOR A LARGE, WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; MUST BE UNDER 30 YEARS OF AGE, LIBERALLY EDUCATED, AND APT TO LEARN; OF UNBLEMISHED REPUTATION, WELL CONNECTED AND INDORSED. ADDRESS "MERIT," BOX 106 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOYS.—Tall, strong boys, residing in Harlem, wanted. Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

POSITIONS OPEN.—No Fee unless secured. Collectors and salesmen..... $780- 900
Salesmen, (hardware, retail)..... 780
Salesmen, dairy produce..... 900-1,200
Salesmen, steam specialties..... 1,200-1,500
Shipping and entry clerks..... 520- 780
Stenographers..... 520- 780
Credential Employment Corporation, 253 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—Private secretary at once at gentleman's office, Wall Street; must be absolutely first class at shorthand, on Remington, on mimeograph, and at accounts; good appearance; under 30 years; references and entire previous experience absolutely required by letter. C. L. A., Box 111 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young married couple for gentleman's place in country; cottage supplied; man to be useful about the house; woman able to do laundry work or cleaning. Answer by letter only to L., Box 507 Times, Times Square, giving references; foreigner preferred.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced salesman for their electrical supply department; must be thoroughly familiar with retail electrical line; excellent permanent position to right party. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Photo. supply salesman; Siegel Cooper Company require the services of a thoroughly experienced salesman for their Photo Supply Dept.; excellent, permanent position open to right man. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Secretary for proprietor several hotels; executive; excellent opportunity for right man; salary, $1,200; write for list other positions. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, New York.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Office boy, 15-17 years of age; must be neat and willing; for office and errands in downtown import and export house. Address, in own handwriting, M. C., Box 195 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Agents to handle "The Broadway of Yesterday" by Charles Hemstreet, 40% commission. Inquire between 2 and 3 P. M. Monday, Room Three, 96 Fifth Avenue.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter for general office, correspondence, &c.; good grammarian; young man, gentile, about 10. A., Box 152 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Bookkeeper and ledger clerk; man about twenty-four; must be excellent penman, and of good address; salary $16. Stockwell, 58 Pine St.

WANTED—Competent stenographer and typist with legal training and writing good hand as confidential clerk temporarily. Times, 263 West 125th St.

WANTED—Young man as porter and useful man in dressmaking house; must be honest, willing, and sober. Business, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced bushelman for men's clothing. Apply to 14th Street Store, Superintendent's office.

WANTED—Grocery packers, with department store experience. Apply to 14th Street Store, Superintendent's office.

WANTED—An active boy (15) for general office duties; references. R. M. S., Box 139 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced salesmen for all departments. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

WANTED—Bushelmen. Apply at once to Superintendent, Simpson-Crawford Company.

WANTED—Bushelmen, on men's clothing. Apply Brill Brothers, 45 East 18th St.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED. 5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

ARVERNE, FAR ROCKAWAY Visiting (hour) Governess

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

TOGO THE SILENT: THE NELSON OF JAPAN

A Fellow-Countryman's Appreciation of the Hero of the Historic Battle of the Sea of Japan.

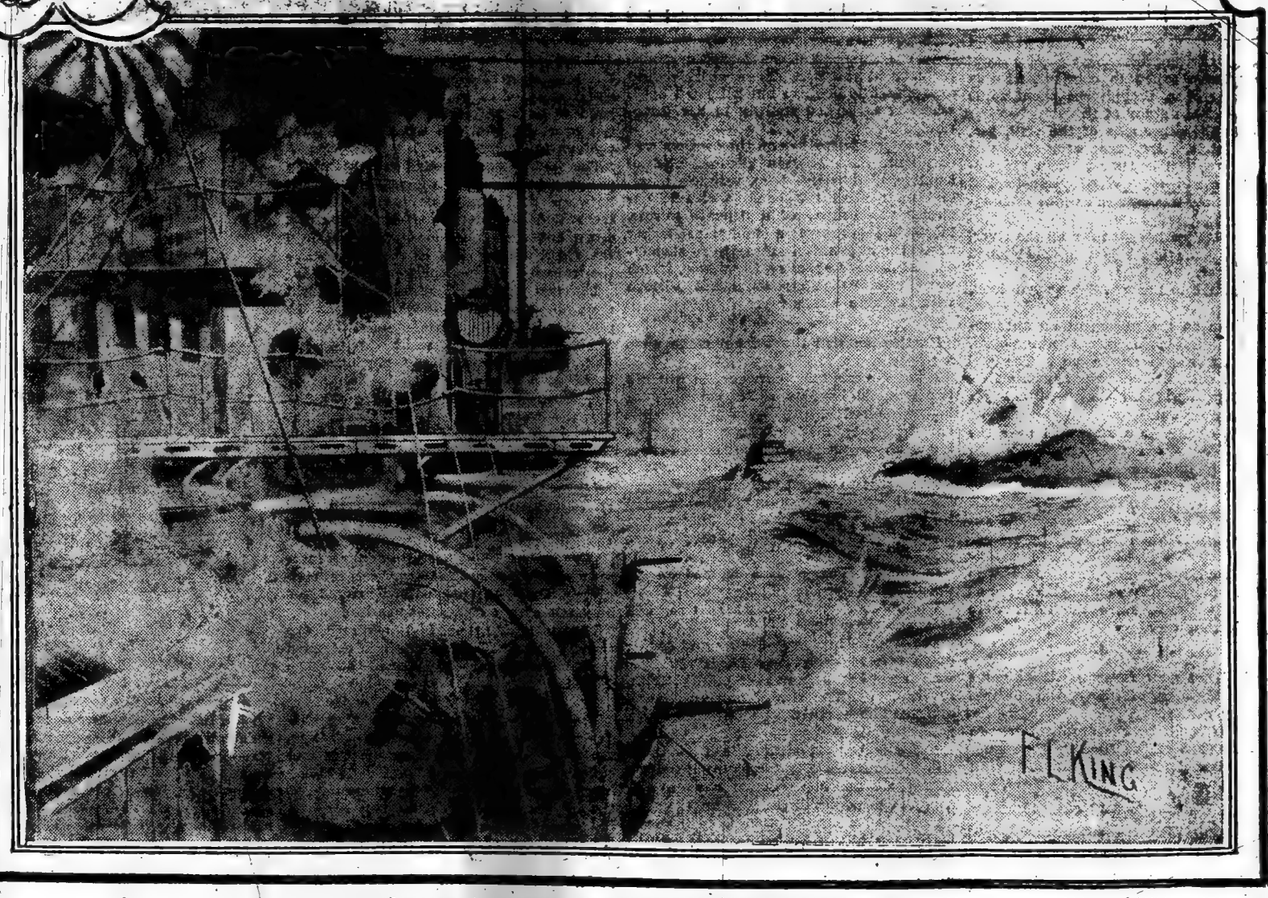
By ADACHI KINNOSUKE.



ADMIRAL TOGO



Advance of the Japanese Fleet—Sinking of the Alexander III.



JAPANESE FLEET SURROUNDING THE RUSSIANS.

Antecedents and Early Life of the Remarkable Oriental Naval Commander Who Practically Annihilated the Russian Fleet---His Personality and Training---A Man of Few Words and a Rigid Disciplinarian---Some Characteristic Anecdotes.

OFF the littoral of Korea and in a beautiful day of Autumn of ten years ago:

Upon the bridge of the Naniwa was her commander; not many hundred meters away from her was the now famous Chinese transport called Kowshing. She was flying a British flag. She had ignored the signals upon the halyard of the Naniwa and the commander of the Nippon cruiser, whose name was Togo Heihachiro, was silent—for more than a few minutes. After that the Naniwa hoisted a string of buntings, and even till this day you can read in history the message of the pretty string of colors:

"Quit the ship or take the consequences!"

In the kindlier days which followed the Chino-Nippon war of 1894-5 a friend of Admiral Togo said to him:

"And how did you feel while you stood upon the bridge staring at the British flag?"

"I knew," made answer this gentlest of fighters, "that upon my action depended the future of my country—perhaps her very life. And Heihachiro was quite prepared to answer with his own life."

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Aboard the Mikasa, as she rounded the shoulder of Tsu-shima and hove into a far view of the Second Pacific fleet of the Czar on the twenty-seventh day of the flower moon, of the thirty-eight year of Meiji, there was an Admiral whose sentiment could have been painted with the above-quoted words of ten years ago.

* * * * * * *

In the ancient castle town of Satsuma, in the famous reign of our Lord Shimazu, there lived a Samurai; his friends knew him under the name of Togo Kichizaemon. To him, on a day of happy omen, in the fourth year of the period called Kael—or, as you would call it, 1851 of the Christian grace—there came a child. The mother, faithful to the time-honored rites of the Samurai family, took the babe to the shrine of the guardian god of the clan. She gave him the name of Heihachiro. Placing him upon the altar, she dedicated the child for the "defense of the Lands of the Gods and to the service of the Prince."

Perhaps the eight million gods of Nippon might have known; but they did not say anything about it, and so it came to pass that at that time there was none, even in the town under the very shadow of the castle of our Lord Shimazu, who was aware of the birth of the prophet of steel who was in the years to come fated to decide the question—and a pretty serious question this is, too, especially for the Land of the Gods—who shall be mistress of the Three Seas—the Nippon, the Yellow, and the North Pacific.

Indeed, the child as he waxed in stature and mischief, was a very ordinary one; in the clan of Satsuma there were hundreds quite as bad as he. With his milk, nevertheless, he drank the splendid and Spartan traditions of the clan of his forefathers; he could not help it. And from his early years, so young that he does not remember anything about them, he was trained in the arts of arms and those of gentler tenets which are the heirloom of children of the Samurai.

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As he grew, even as his mother had promised to the gods, he placed his life at the service of his country. And in the course of time he found himself a student in the Heigakuryo—that rough-hewn pioneer of the military education in Nippon, fashioned after the Far Western methods.

As Nippon fell more and more a victim of the hypnotism of the Western civilization, the Government decided to send a certain number of the country's youths to a number of European and American military academies, that they might learn the new and strange and powerful art of war in the land of its birth. Togo Heihachiro was one of the students selected. As the happy smile of fortune would have it, he was sent to England. On the training ship Worcester, upon the historic Thames, he evidently did what he could to uphold the majesty of the Lands of the Gods, both in scholarship and in the attainment of the art of naval warfare. His showings were common enough. He went his quiet way, and you would have said, seeing him, that the chief duty of life with the young man was to efface himself as much as he might from the limelight of notoriety.

Quietly he came home to Nippon, after his schooling abroad, and quietly he went about his work of the building of the navy of the empire. Nothing was too humble for him, and certainly in the variety of work which he was called upon to perform, in the forming of the navy of the Nippon of to-day, from translating technical naval terms to teaching his men how to scrub the decks, it was certainly wide of range. Steadily he rose in spite of his quiet ways, for a light cannot always remain hid under a bushel, however modest the candle, when the world happens to be in sore need of it. Then came the Autumn of 1894. He was the commander of the Naniwa, and you have heard the tales without number of the leader of the Flying Squadron of Nippon which led Admiral Ito's ships into every action through the Chino-Nippon war.

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The year 1903 was dying and trying to forget itself over the birth of a new year. Shadows were thick in the skies of the Far East; in the hearts of the people of Nippon there was no peace. Admiral Togo was at the head of the naval station at Maisuru. At the time he was ill in bed. To his bedside came a message from Tokio, from his old schoolmate and friend, Admiral Baron Yamamoto, the Minister of the Navy. The telegram called him to Tokio. Raising his head from his pillow, he called for his uniform and ordered the preparation for a flying trip to Tokio.

"But you are not well enough to undertake the journey," said his wife.

"I shall be all right—the minute my feet will be upon the bridge, at any rate," was the answer.

At Tokio the Minister of the Navy took Admiral Togo into his private room, and for two solid hours he spoke to Togo. None question that the Minister made the most eloquent speech of his life to his lone audience. "His Majesty's ships are waiting for you at Sasebo," concluded the Minister.

The sole auditor of the historic speech rose in silence, bowed to this messenger of his master the Emperor, and said in reply: "I shall execute your orders."

Nothing more.

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At Sasebo, aboard his flagship, the Mikasa, the day before the united squadrons sailed for the battlefield, when he announced to his officers and men the opening of the war, he spoke a very little more:

"The squadrons will sail to-day. I have the honor to announce to you gentlemen that the enemy of our country flies the Russian flag."

In front of the Admiral and in front of the officers gathered together that morning aboard the flagship was a white paullownia wood tray called sambo. Upon it was an ancient dagger. It was the traditional three-and-a-half-inch with which the Samurai of old claimed the right of apologising for failure in accomplishing a duty; with which he was wont to commit a rite of the kappuku. And Admiral Togo's eyes dwelt in silence upon the sacred symbol of Nippon Samurai; they dwelt long and fixedly upon it; they spoke all he wished to say to his men, and in a manner, too, that passes all the cunning of the human tongue.

In the Summer of last year a certain number of men, to whom fortune was partial, correspondents, military attachés, and visitors of distinction from abroad, sailed upon the Manshu Maru; they were taken to a certain place—the rendezvous of the Nippon fleet. Admiral Togo received them aboard the Mikasa. Our foreign friends could hardly believe the testimony of their own eyes; before them stood a man small in stature—even for a native of Nippon—modest with that blushing shyness of a young girl, impossibly silent, and who carried upon his slightly bent shoulders the weight of the fate of his homeland; upon his head and upon his beard was the snow of over fifty years. They had pictured him in their dreams as one of the heroes of the West, rich in sweeping gestures, resplendent with gold clothes and everlastingly busy in manufacturing melodramatic periods after the fashion of Caesar and Napoleon. They were disappointed.

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"Even among his own servants," said Lady Togo of the Admiral, "my husband is often misunderstood. Because he speaks so rarely to them, and because whenever he does speak he speaks as a man to whom words are more precious than jewels they often jump to the conclusion that he is displeased about something. Only his smiling eyes reassure them. When he left me to take command of the united squadrons of his Majesty, the only thing he said to me in farewell was: 'Be good enough to look kindly after my dogs.' His gun and his dogs are the chief weakness of his life."

His gun and the company of his dogs are the only luxury the Admiral allows himself.

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His life is simple, rigorously simple. When he was in Tokio, in the first month of this year, one of the foreign envoys, wishing to present him with his respects and the congratulations in behalf of his Government, paid the Admiral a personal visit. This envoy had a very hard time in finding the house of the Admiral. Many times he passed in front of the modest house without recognizing it; how could it be possible for the world-famous Admiral to dwell in a house too modest for the humblest of Secretaries of his legation?

Many years ago the British Minister to Tokio, Mr. Parks, I believe his name was, paid a visit to Gen. Saigo, unquestionably the greatest military genius the new Nippon has produced, a man of Satsuma, like Togo, and who at the time was the Minister of War. Mr. Parks saw a man working in a garden inside the gate of Saigo's residence and said to him: "Is your master in? This is the house of the Minister of War, Gen. Saigo?"

"As far as I know, you are correct," was the answer; "I believe I have the honor of knowing the man of whom you inquire; my friends call me Gen. Saigo."

It does not take a British Minister to mistake Admiral Togo for a good-natured old-time gardener, even if you had seen his photographs a hundred times in newspapers.

It was on the seventh day of [illegible]uary, 1905, and the place was H[illegible]i Park. The crowd that gathered there was the largest Tokio had ever seen, and the most enthusiastic as well. To please the people Admiral Togo took up a spade and planted a laurel in memory of his visit. As he stood there, fenced in by millions of his countrymen, he was the first idol in the viewless temple for the hero-worshippers of the new and civilized age. In the brief address he read in answer to the enthusiastic reception on the part of his countrymen, however, he declined to accommodate the pleasure of the people; he declined the pedestal in a rather blunt manner and without ceremony. To the sovereign virtue of his Majesty the Emperor, to the bravery of his men, and to them alone the success of the Nippon arms on sea was due, he said, and he took pains to add that he was surprised that he was compelled to see the necessity of telling the people of Tokio such an apparent and self-evident thing, which he had thought every one understood without being told.

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Now that the sea is clean—to his gun and to the amiable company of his dogs! He would hardly like to take the trouble of parading his ships up and down the Nippon and the Yellow Seas with brooms lashed to their masts. No doubt he would be willing to give all the gilt glories of earth if you could only save him from public dinners and speeches. They are the penalties of fame he hates to pay—even to please his friends. The idea that one can afford to pay any price for the priceless privilege of risking his life for the defense of the Land of the Gods and for the honor of the flag and in the service of the Emperor makes him philosophical for all his social trials.

ADACHI KINNOSUKE.

TRAFALGAR.

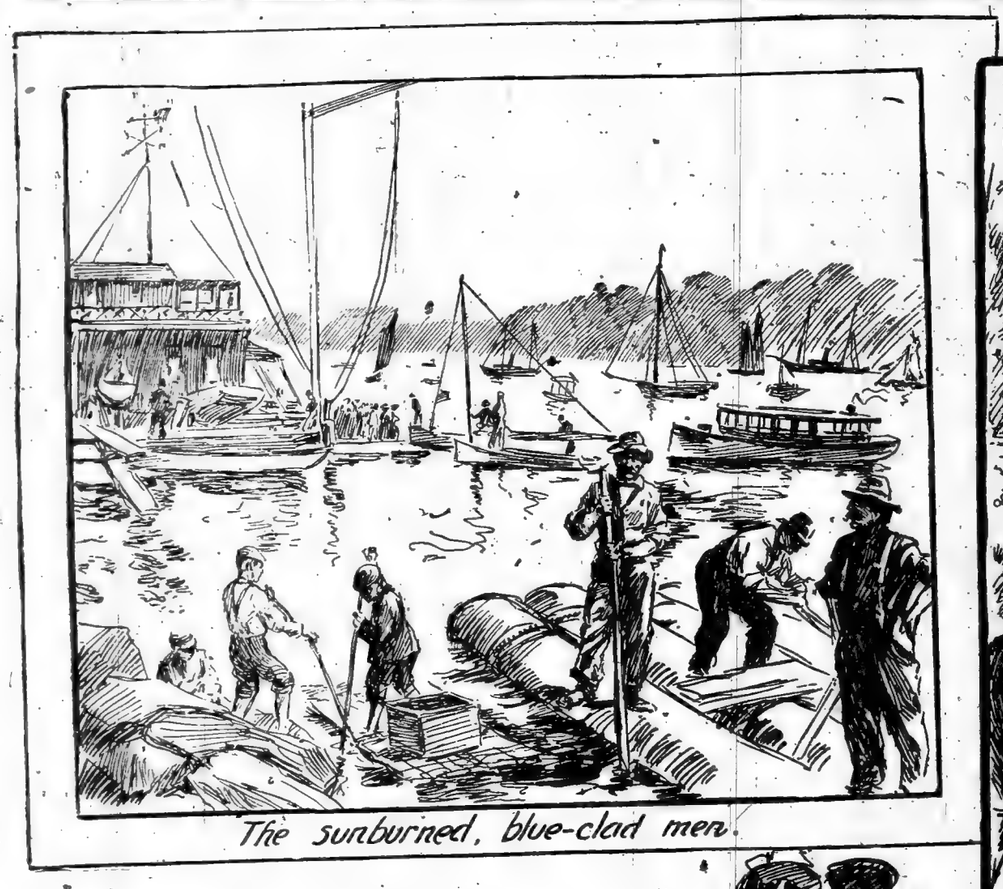
A HUNDRED years before Togo was Nelson, and a hundred years before this last great battle off the Tsu Islands was another great battle off Spanish Cape Trafalgar, in which also the sea power of a great Emperor was annihilated. The armies of that Emperor were not at that moment—as the armies of the Czar are doing—standing at bay. With them Napoleon held all Europe in the hollow of his mighty hand, yet Trafalgar was the beginning of Napoleon's downfall. And as in the present case, the annihilated fleet was disheartened and foredoomed.

It was in October, 1805, that Admiral Horatio Nelson, whom his own King had made a Baron, and the Neapolitan, Duke of Thunder, (after the battle of the Nile,) lay not far off the port of Cadiz with a great English fleet. In Cadiz harbor was another great fleet—the ships of France and Spain—all that was left of Napoleon's navy. The Admiral was an excellent man and a good sailor, Villeneuve, whose better judgment taught him to stay where he was. However, Napoleon, with rough orders and some taunts, bade him go fight the English. He went out.

On the 21st day of the month Villeneuve's fleet was sighted by Nelson, lying

Continued on third page.

"On the Rim of Manhattan": North River Contrast



The sunburned, blue-clad men.



"A Policeman where the flowers were the thickest."



"Busily engaged in reading a book upside down."





People idled in the sunlight.

This Time the Feminine Explorer's Rambles Take Her From the Upper to the Lower West Side---from the Place of the Rich to the Place of Those Who Toil.

ALONG way uptown, almost to the undiscovered country, it seemed, it was so far, the woman left the car, walked through a wide, clean street of waving trees and little boys playing craps upon the pavement and grocery boys, not so little, standing by watching them, the picked birds for which the ovens waited in baskets at their feet, and fruit carts whose anxious owners called attention to themselves by means of lusty morning voices, and nursemaids who flirted with tall policemen, while their charges fumed and fretted at their skirts, and came at last to the Place of the Rich where the millionaires look out through polished windowpanes of palaces upon the turquois blue and white of the beautiful Hudson.

A wonderful place it was, too, this Place of the Rich, this country of palaces.

High upon the hill stood the palaces in rows, some gray, some pink, some separated by a little strip of green, some linked sociably arm in arm together.

First came a strip of pavement. Then came a sloping strip of green, green grass. Then came a pebbly road that glistened in the sunshine. Then another strip of pavement which halted abruptly at a gray stone wall which was clasped by tender clinging fingers of green vines.

On the other side of this wall down, down ran the hill to other pavements crawling like ribbons to the north and to the south.

+ + +

One more stone wall, the last, separated these ribbons from the river.

It was a very pleasant place to come upon in the early morning.

People idled in the sunlight.

They sat near the stone wall, which was of the color best loved by artists, chatting, gossipping, flirting, or just sitting there on the curved and comfortable benches silently, thinking the long, sweet thoughts of youth or the old, sad thoughts of age.

The woman stood by the gray stone wall, not knowing which way to look.

Whether at the splendid piles of pink and white palaces tricked out with carved facades and mammoth griffins and gaping gargoyles and crouching lions made of marble, palaces entered through wrought-iron gates topped by gorgeous wrought-iron Florentine lanterns, back of whose doors flamed scarlet flunkeys, or at the idling, well-dressed people on the benches.

Or whether to lean over and look down the hill that dropped from the gray stone wall at the trees and the flowers there; or whether to lift up her head and look straight past the wall through the thick soft leaves of the tall green trees at the rippling blue and white of the restless Hudson.

On a bench in front of her a girl watched a near-by youth out of the corner of her eye while she worked wild roses on a linen doilie.

The youth was busily engaged in reading the latest novel upside down.

Beyond them the scenery was plentifully sprinkled with vehicles taking their morning exercise—runabouts, drags, victorias. It is not necessary to add that there were automobiles, since there is no scenery in New York which is not planted with these.

The heads of their owners were invariably turned backward toward their guests, with whom they conversed volubly while their chauffeurs ran over the people.

White-capped nurse girls wheeled young pink babies softly by in expensive perambulators; for here in the Place of the Rich the stork is very careful to leave all the accessories when he leaves the babies.

On the other side of the wall, however, there arose a curious sort of tree. It was a tree of Virginia creeper blossoms turned pale blue. Virginia creepers that had forgotten how to creep, that grew on the twigs of the tree.

The woman failed to comprehend this Virginia creeper, though she spent some moments in the study of it.

And on the other side of the wall, too, was a bird in a tree that sang the same song that a bird had sung when the woman was a girl and walked a sun-flecked mile to school through an avenue of songsters.

Also, on this other side far up the river, a nest of little boats just hatched lolled in the water.

It was hard to know which way to look, indeed.

Just then on the pavement an automobile hove to. An infant automobile, manned by a girl and a boy. The girl was four, not more, and the boy was five, judging by his teeth that had not yet begun to drop out.

The auto came to a standstill near the woman.

"Keep it up," smiled she; "start it again. I like it."

The boy pouted.

"I won't," he said, and stopped the automobile stiller than before.

"Oh, vairy well, then, little sauce-patch," said the woman, and started to walking indignantly on by the wall toward the south, since the birds were all going that way.

+ + +

She had not gone far when there came a thundering noise of wheels and she was struck by something.

Felled to earth by the arrogant wheels of the children of the Rich!

She picked herself up, but not until the automobile was far ahead of her, the occupants looking back at her over their shoulders and laughing.

She hastily took their number, 10,006, but that was all the good it did her.

She concluded it was about time to descend to the terrace going down to the river, which she did.

There were more children here—put off the fear of race suicide for a while—and loose-trowsered tall boys playing ball, and oldish women being towed by fluffy dogs, and flowers, and large, angry signs of "Keep Off the Grass!"

There were also policemen.

Always there was a policeman where the flowers were thickest.

The woman tried hard to attract her attention from the flowers, they were so very large and white and tempting. Some blushed pinkly, some blushed red, but down here over the wall they were mostly thick and soft and velvety and white.

At one round tree, which really had too many flowers on it, she stopped and reached out a furtive hand.

At the same time she looked instinctively up at the wall, above which moved an apparently bodiless but helmeted head, whose eyes turned sharply in her direction.

Considerably further on the scenery was excellent. The Hudson gleamed chameleonlike, ultramarine here, turquois there, and up around the bend, where it encircles the Bronx, of a delicate purple. More boats grown a half size larger nestled in the water. Some were shrouded. All bobbed about on the waves, which were, now becoming somewhat serious with the high winds.

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Further on still the woman came upon a pretty sight.

A snow-white baby carriage, in which a two-year-old boy lay sound asleep, dark lashes on red cheeks, by which sat the smiling young mother sewing ruffles on lace, all about them the thick white flowers.

The woman stopped and smiled at them. "The little young mother," she thought to herself, "watching the baby, sewing meantime on ruffles for—perhaps, who knows? The stork again!"

In this life one is often doomed to disappointment.

The mother was somewhere else, and this was the nurse.

The woman had gone deeper and deeper down toward the river. The gray stone wall rose high above her now. Sixth, seventh, eighth stories of palaces showed above it like heads, the bodies hidden. On her right the landscape was injured by a railroad track, but on the left of her there still bloomed the flowers.

She held her hands down close to her side as she passed these flowers.

Then, too, a pagoda broke upon the view high on a hill, a Chinese pagoda, whose Venetian roof was propped by Corinthian columns composed of marble.

The boats grew larger.

However, the people still idled, reading, flirting, or looking quietly over the flowers past the blue of the Hudson at the misty hills of New Jersey where the mosquitos are.

A few more nondescript pagodas and baby carriages and "Keep Off the Grass" signs and the pink and white palaces merged into an elephantine pink and white building of flats, and the woman, leaving the Place of the Rich and the land of the idlers, came upon the Place of those who Toiled.

First there was a large boat fastened to great piles driven in the water, and about it were the rafts. The woman walked down the sandy hill, went along the water's edge, and sat on a log looking at the raftsmen.

A boy sat near her on a little bridge. His legs dangled over. If one must work—and most of us must work—it must be good to be a raftsman, the water slashing over the feet, the wind in the face, the sun in the heavens.

The sunburned, blue-clad men with long swaying poles pushed the raft slowly out between the piles, three great Virginia trees tied close together and sunk far down dotted evenly along, then out into the river, and around to the boat, while the woman put questions to the boy.

The raft was made of lumber brought from Virginia, too, he said, as well as the piles. Incidentally, he mentioned that he, too, hailed from Virginia, whereupon she claimed him brother, Kentucky being the home of her birth.

The raftsmen bent gracefully sidewise with their slow movement of pushing the raft. They were like bent spars of a ship. Their attitude combined with the color of their clothing—old blue, the color of labor the world over—constituted a very pleasing picture, the woman thought, the strong high lights picked out by morning sunshine.

They looked up at her in a smiling farewell out of deep blue eyes set in sunburned faces as they passed around the boat out of her sight and her life.

The railroad that had afflicted the scenery in the Place of the Rich obtruded itself fiercely upon the Place of those who Toiled.

+ + +

The ribbon-white pavement having suddenly ceased with the building of flats, the woman took to walking the ties and collecting experience.

On one side of her lay the raftsmen and the rafts, but on the other side hard by the wall which had graduated swiftly from a thing of beauty to a formidable frown of hard and jutting stone seventeen feet high, there were cattle cars back of whose bars Texas steers looked at her, some of them smilingly, but others with a gaze of such intentness that she was very glad indeed to see that bars intervened.

There seemed to be miles of these Texas steers all looking at her.

And that wasn't half. Things seemed to be coming all at once to a standstill. There developed great brown houses into which cattle trains had run and got fastened so they couldn't get out. Added to this some few car tracks ran into the river, though she was almost sure that no subway was there to take them to the other side.



"Quit!" commanded the woman

Then when in her strenuous walking to get somewhere or other, she didn't know where, she suddenly wound up in a round-house filled with stewing engines and stopped and wondered if the world had come to an end with the finish of those railroad ties.

Not quite, for some one opened a door for her and let her out in the sunlight again, where she found another railroad track winding around and around and around.

+ + +

She followed it until it ran under a fence straight into a house, and she couldn't follow it any further.

This having had the effect of finishing things so far as that road was concerned, she was forced to take any old road that happened to come handy, which she did, walking along it sadly, concluding that an engine must have lived in that house, and thus dismissing the matter from her attention.

The road she had taken was a dusty road and full of strange people. Far up the river a long, sad whistle had blown the noon hour, and another long, sad whistle way down the river had answered it.

The workmen were therefore grouping themselves preparatory to eating their luncheons out of their little tin buckets they had brought along. One had finished his luncheon already. He had fallen asleep.

A blue-overalled friend facetiously penetrated his dream. He drove a tack playfully into him, whereupon he waked loud and long with a wild, woeful yell which resounded.

Though a few ate and slept, most kept right on working, filling big wagons with barrels and bags, filling wagons with bricks and laths and plaster and planks and wrought iron, getting ready to build more palaces there in the Place of the Rich, the woman supposed. She didn't know what else.

There came a slight break in all this labor, an empty lot where boys poked about among the débris for old iron and tin for the junkshops, working a little, but not hard enough to tire themselves.

A long, lank, overgrown boy piled rough, short sticks in a large, loose sack. He stopped to look at her as she leaned contemplatively over the ragged fence, looking at him.

"Yes, they give us this kindling wood," he said, in answer to her question. Then she must have looked hungry, for he added, quickly:

"If you go across the path to that other lot they will give you some, too."

The woman thanked him and walked a little wistfully on, thinking how, though he had not appeared at first blush to be a boy of much perspicacity, he had nevertheless discovered her calling, apparently. He had seen from her face that she was a free-lance newspaper woman and might be in considerable need of kindling wood when the Fall came on.

She stopped now and then just to look at the boats.

How they grew!

+ + +

Starting with the nest of the newly hatched boats, they had grown out of all proportion. Whether it was the water or the salt sea air, or the sunlight, it was wonderful, the manner in which they had grown.

Out in the water was a sailboat. Near by were barges. Here was a tug in full bloom. * * * There a small steamer, and close to it lay a sloop that might have been big brother to the little boats, grown up in a night.

All sorts of things accumulated here—wagons, horses, horseless carts resting on their left ears, some with helpless arms raised imploringly to high heaven, why she never knew. Perhaps because they had to work so hard when they were working.

More boats, too, flat boats filled with grain and flour and coal and great shining stones for the building of more palaces in all probability, the toilers tending them.

She came to a dock where things were happening.

There was a large horse. A sun-burned boy held his bridle. Down in the water was a great barge filled with coal.

Another boy in this barge said suddenly, "Hey!" Then the boy jerked the bridle and walked the horse out on to the pier a little way, a huge bucket of coal was lifted into midair and swung over a wagon.

It turned deliberately and emptied itself into it.

Then the boy backed the horse to its accustomed place.

In other words, this horse was started on a journey to the end of which he never got. He was backed back every time.

However, she discovered that a lot of other horses along the pier were being fooled in the selfsame way, and took it patiently.

She arose and once more walked. The masts of some ships interfered with her view of New Jersey. More piers protruded themselves, flung themselves into the river, stretched out long fingers toward the other side. One hurried up a hill. It was white, this pier, picturesque and inviting. It beckoned her up. She went.

At its foot a truckman was slapping his horse fiercely in the face.

"Quit," commanded the woman.

"He is scaring at the electric plant," apologized the man. "You hear how it is humming?"

"You are scaring him worse than the electric plant," said the woman.

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Some truckmen gathered hastily to see how the affair would end. It ended by the truckman gently stroking the face of the horse with an affectionate palm and looking eagerly at the woman for her approval, which she generously gave him.

She walked on up toward the top of the white hill, from which she could see that the boats were not reducing themselves in size, but were, on the contrary, steadily growing bigger and bigger.

On and on and on she walked by the men who worked so hard that they tired her to death and the boats that grew so large that the little nest of boats they started out with way up the river by the Place of the Rich would never have recognized them in the world for second cousins, would have scorned to claim kin with them, maybe, because they were so ugly and scarred and disfigured and black with the grimy thumb-marks of toil.

For the little boats were idlers in the Place of the Rich and the big boats must work, and work very hard, down here in the busy marts of the people who spend their lives in toiling.

Perhaps that was why they grew so muscular and large, so that they could work.

But the further south she went the more men worked and the larger grew the boats.

They developed into sailing vessels whose masts shut out the sunlight and the turquois of the Hudson, into steamers whose smoke obliterated the view, into giant barges built up with dusky coal and duskier fireless ants of toilers, until the woman fell to wondering if there had been a Place of the Rich which she had visited early that morning, a place of idlers and songbirds and palaces and flowers and green, green grass, or if she had dreamed it.

Then all of a sudden in this land of smoke and grime and toiling the big barges burst into ocean steamers and frightened the woman so that she ran nearly all the way home. Z. A. N.

The Late Charles Henry Webb---"John Paul"

CHARLES HENRY WEBB, or John Paul, well known in the literary world by both names, who has just died at his residence in this city, appeared on the metropolitan stage in the early sixties and presented an interesting and attractive figure from the beginning. He was born in Northern New York, near the Canadian border, had been to sea, learning in that experience, as he more than once told me, among other less ones that of self-reliance—to stand squarely on his own feet at all times and to fight his way, with favor if it came, if not without it; and this he esteemed the most valuable instruction which his rather brief nautical experience gave him.

But he had picked up somewhere the art of making dainty verses—they were notably good from the beginning. He had also learned how to write prose in graceful style and with a thread of humor running through it which did not fail of immediate recognition. His early days in New York were those of the Pfaff group of poets, wits, and epigrammatists, and he was welcomed with acclamation into their society. Fitz James O'Brien, George Arnold, Walt Whitman, "Charley" Seymour, Ned Wilkins, and Edward H. House, noted theatrical writers of that time; Ada Clare, Henry Clapp, Jr., the latter the hierophant of that short-lived and vanishing association, were all on the stage then, and Webb at once found an acclaimed place among them. Like Howells, Aldrich, and some others, he was rather an occasional visitor than a frequenter of the club, but when he came mirth walked with him and sat down by his side, his fellow-guest and familiar at all times and everywhere.

An early journalistic experiment in New York of a humorous character was essayed in the publication of "Vanity Fair," with which at the outset Artemus Ward, his spurs at that time yet to win, had something to do. Mr. Webb became one of the contributors to this for a while, but his principal work was in THE TIMES, where he speedily made himself a recognized place. He went to California in 1864 and shone there in the zodiac of the wits as brilliantly as he had done in New York. He published Mark Twain's first book, with the famous story of the jumping frog, a fanciful batrachian, to stand in renown not quite beside those of Aristophanes but rather well up toward them. He founded a paper in San Francisco to present the best wit and literature which the Pacific Coast could produce, Bret Harte and Mark Twain being among his contributors, but it did not last long, nor did his sojourn upon those Far Western shores, the end, as the late Clarence King eloquently said, of the Aryan migration.

As an incident of his departure for California I recall that he gave a dinner to a dozen or more of his comrades at a famous tavern of that time, called Ittner's, somewhere near Broadway and Canal Street, which was famous for its old German cuisine, its excellent Rhine wines, and for all the detail of hospitality which went to make up its service. Just before we were to sit down to the feast a telegram was handed to Webb—I was talking with him at the moment; he took me by the arm and drew me into the next room, closing the door behind him. Then he sat down in a chair, buried his face in his hands, and burst into tears, making evidently a desperate effort that no token of his grief should reach his guests outside to mar the cheer of the occasion. I took the telegram from his hand and read it. It announced that his father, living, I think, somewhere in Wisconsin, had suddenly and unexpectedly died that morning. As soon as he could compose himself he asked me to take his place at the dinner, to explain his absence in any way I liked, but not to let a word of his loss be known till it was all over. I took his place as desired; told the guests than an affair of much urgency kept the host away for awhile, but everybody expected him from moment to moment till the party broke up. I had come with Mr. Raymond, Webb's chief up to the time of his resignation to meet his California engagements; and as the feast drew near its close I acquainted him quietly with the situation. "Had we better tell the rest or leave them to find it out afterward?" I said to him. "Better leave it," he said, and the guests dispersed to learn of their host's sudden bereavement the next day after he was well on his way to the Pacific Coast.

A little more than half a dozen volumes make up the dainty, various, and vivacious bibliography of John Paul, and some of them could ill be spared from our literature. The quality of his verse is high; the wit, which is expressive, is unsurpassed by the work of any of his contemporaries, not forgetting that Oliver Wendell Holmes was among them, and it is best and most fully represented in his latest volume, "Along Varying Shores," published in 1901.

Mr. Webb married early in the seventies a lady of Brooklyn, daughter of one of its most prominent and wealthy citizens, an alliance of which he might have said, as Choate said of his marriage, that it gave dignity and distinction to his social life. He leaves no children except as his big books may stand in the attitude of posterity, and his place is a cherished one not only in the memory of such of his comrades as survive him, but in that of the not extended but discriminating public which his works addressed. E.

Gently Cynical Musings

Some compliments fall flat, and others flatter.

No girl likes to be made love to by an amateur.

The best husbands, like the biggest fish, are those that get away.

A fellow never realizes how many people want to treat until he has sworn off.

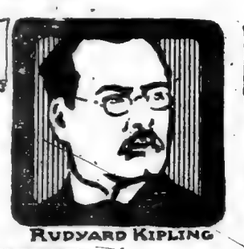
Never borrow trouble to-day that you can put off till to-morrow.

Every man is apt to hug a delusion, especially if it wears petticoats.

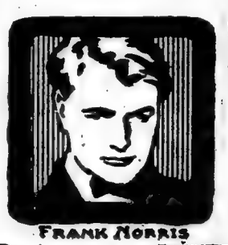
Dumb luck must be the kind that results from keeping one's mouth shut.

Many a fellow who knows when to stop doesn't take advantage of his knowledge.

Hamilton W. Mabie on Industrialism and Culture



RUDYARD KIPLING



FRANK NORRIS



HAMILTON WRIGHT MABIE



"I WAS TREMENDOUSLY IMPRESSED WITH THE INSTINCT FOR CULTURE IN THE WEST."



J.P.MORGAN



PRES.ROOSEVELT



J.J.HILL



"AMERICA JUST NOW IS BUSY PILING UP EVERYTHING"

America, Says the Essayist, Is Now Busy Piling Up Everything That Has Promise of Value of Any Sort, Educational, Material, Spiritual, Artistic---Possibilities of the Central West.

EVERY ONE who is at all interested in reading of the molding process of contemporary experience in American achievement has heard of Hamilton Wright Mabie.

His part, in the more or less crude harmony of American literature, is that of an expert 'cellist.

He binds the inspired confusion of literary production with heart tones and at the same time cultivates our appreciation for technique.

An essay is like a solo—it requires maturity of years that mellow the soloist's experiences with life, and that certainty of tone that is acquired only in the severity of tireless practice.

Hamilton Wright Mabie is an essayist, a form of writing that is considered more important than fiction, because it depends upon no dramatic orchestral background, being the solo of literature. The soloist's personality is not usually an important element of his solo; it is how he achieves that mystifies us.

The pen is an instrument used by writers, as potent as the catgut and wood of the 'cello; both the 'cellist and the writer have identical ambitions to stir the instincts of those who in their very silence have the germ of inspired effort.

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A slender man, small in stature, holding himself very straight, with a virility that indicates a taste for all out-doors, dressed in a very modest everyday working suit. Mr. Mabie is a man who is upon you before you have had time to gauge him. He has no label of manner, voice, approach, or style. His hair is gray, not too long and not too short, he wears glasses, and he speaks to you in a quiet, even tone, that has no suggestion of platform oratory or the pedantry of professorship. A man who has himself well in hand, to whom sentimentality or emotion would not appeal, but who would try to interpret it, without being engulfed by it.

Outwardly men are only the book covers of the years they have lived, that are the pages within the cover. The best books are usually very modestly bound.

Externally the essayist was of the conservative type, in accord with men who prefer to absorb rather than to be absorbed. He seemed to severely evade any pyrotechnics of fame. It was more important to be exact than inexactly brilliant.

He looks just such a man as he is, a man of interpretation rather than a man of imagination, but with an interpretative quality that neglected no advantage of imagination.

He clearly defined the purpose of his work.

"I prefer to describe my books as essays of interpretation of literature and nature," he said, and when I referred to the "Forest of Arden" (which he had written in close imaginative sympathy with the poet) as poetic prose, he added: "Perhaps I may have written prose-poetry, but not poetic prose, which is something that often borders close upon sentimentality, something that is more specifically imaginative prose. The 'Forest of Arden,' 'Nature and Culture,' might be described as poetic impressions told in prose."

The essay of interpretation was not necessarily unimaginative, unpoetic, an effort confined to the dull routine of cold facts; it was for this reason in direct allegiance with the entire instinct of modern art—impressionistic.

It differed from the essay of Macaulay because of the keener psychic feeling there is for things to-day than in Macaulay's time.

The essay of interpretation was an effort to combine reasonable knowledge with poetic impressions that are prominently in evidence to those most keenly sensitive to them.

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Carlyle's essays, apart from his biographical work, were severely critical, distinctly different from the essay of interpretation, the poetic impression of facts that consummate prose-poetry.

"The essay of interpretation is the modern voice in essay form!" I said.

"Modern because it is impressionistic," said the essayist. "It is quite important to-day to interpret the atmosphere, that intangible but most descriptive element in the art of this century. A painter gives you on canvas what he sees when he looks at London Bridge, for instance, and when you look at it you get all the bustle, and movement, and tone of the bridge as you have seen it yourself, the 'buses you identify distinctly, but when you examine the canvas closely for an outline of the 'bus you find the painter has barely suggested it with a dash of color here and there. He has not literally drawn the exact outlines of an ommbus, but he has caught the atmosphere in which you realize the usual familiar vehicles of the traffic across London Bridge. An essay can include all the impressionistic qualities of atmosphere without sacrificing its critical value to us or to posterity, because posterity will be still more in advance of our impressions than we are."

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There was less of the chill of an austere vision in the modern essay, more warmth of tone and feeling, without detracting from its special office of sound critical analysis.

"All profound art teaches, and the essay is an effort to interpret and locate the finest resources for the development of art," said the essayist. The philosophy of thought was the especial field of the essay writer, speaking or writing through a temperament in close relations with the romantic and the picturesque in literature and in nature.

"One must have the gift of ingratiating one's self with the most intimate and subtle secrets of nature and art," said Mr. Mabie, carefully explaining the principles that make up an impressionistic essay, the essay of interpretation which he has specialized in broader values than some of his contemporaneous essayists.

"The atmosphere in which ideas are found must be preserved to insure their accuracy, and atmosphere is the divine promise of ideals that the true artist finds wrapped about an otherwise sordid fact. There is a nice distinction between a merely imaginative atmosphere and the actual one, for while either may suggest an ideal, the true artist is impatient of anything but the whispering of actual ideals, and to whom is given the rare gift of discrimination. This joyous feeling for the moral truths in all the varied impressions of his observation and experience makes of a writer the teacher in art."

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Which means to the young writer in this country a principle of morals first, added to a temperament capable of finding in what is mystery to most of us an eloquence that we can all understand and revere.

"It is going to take many years before this country will discover the necessity of culture and art and literature. But what a wealth of achievement in these matters it is molding, to be sure," continued Mr. Mabie with some enthusiasm.

"America is busy just now piling everything up, everything that has promise of value of any sort—educational, material, spiritual, artistic. It is like a young man who has suddenly discovered that he is in the way of success and is working feverishly to accumulate as much as he can while he can: obsessed with the possibilities of fortune that are his. After a while, when he has acquired wealth of many kinds, when he looks around at all he has piled up about him, he will discover that there are other things he will need than the mere greed of possession if he is to enjoy the full measure and scope of his abilities, then he will apply himself to the definite search for ideals which he will find in literature and in art; as he has but vaguely felt them in the daily routine of business life."

"There are ideals, then, in the great worldly battle of business?"

"The most certain promise we have of a tremendous cumulative culture in America is the atmosphere of ideals that enfolds its industrial achievements."

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I fancied that Mr. Mabie was going to take me, with a skill that interests, into an essay on Utopia, but he is too well trained in his self-appointed task in literature to forget the importance of reasonable knowledge that is the golden rule of all essayists. For this reason his prophetic instances of what the business world in America is doing for culture and ideals are clear and true.

"The prescience of men who are managing great financial industries amounts to a genius for visualizing the future. They are not merely money makers, for what seems boldness and nerve to us in their actions is literally the outcome of their prophetic gift to see further, to harness the future to the chariot they are driving in the present. I don't wish to mention names, but you know the cautious ones say that the difficulty they find in keeping pace with Pierpont Morgan is that he thinks in five-year clauses. He is studying the evolution of the earth's output, and can tell where coal will be most plentiful, where iron will be nearest the reach of man, where a surplus of gold will be in the course of international loans—ten years from now. When he invests he calculates the certainty of profit by his conclusions of future development, he works out the changes that come to pass, in five-year epitomies, and like the artist and the poet, trusts absolutely to his insight, his prophetic gift, which is something that depends largely upon one's keen appreciation of atmospheric changes. Such a man as J. J. Hill, for instance, represents a human document in testimony of the progress to be made for ideals in industrial interests. He is serious, enthusiastic, keen in his observations, and watchful of the future, which, because of his far-reaching operations, involves the destiny of American ideas. The reason Mr. Roosevelt is so unanimously admired, even by political opponents, is because the American people recognize that he stands for principles, and principles are the heroic strivings of the human race. The industrial side of American life is pregnant with the promise of culture, because it is developing ideas, adjusting them, labeling them, gradually discarding the ineffectual, and establishing the certainty of resources."

Here was material for the modern essayist, views of thought brought to the surface, that he might trace them for the crowd to understand and see them also.

"Wheat, for instance!" continued Mr. Mabie. "Poor Norris, if he had lived, would have continued a tremendous plan for the revealing of aspirations in industrial affairs. His death is a great loss. He began by showing us the ideals of wheat, its first atmosphere, on the farms, its destiny when it was harvested and passed into the inventive energy of the men who bought and sold it, then he described the market struggle where wheat became an idea on the Exchange over which men fought terrific battles of hatred, greed, and revenge, ending in ruin. It was his intention to have written a sequel to 'The Pit,' which would have pictured the final distribution of wheat. Possibly he would have taken other staples, placed by divine right for the maintenance of life, and shown us the final outcome of ideals through the knowledge gained in the evolution of the ideas by which men converted them to their final purpose. As Emerson has said, touching this matter of the industrial ideal, 'it comes to them business, and ends in poetry.' Norris was a man who had the temperament of prophetic vision, his part in life was one of epical activity." Epical activity most happily described the quality that distinguishes the essay.

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"Kipling, for instance, could go to a New England town, and in two weeks he would know its special significance, whereas another man, not gifted with the prescience of vision, would never see it," said the essayist.

"After all, it is a gift, born and not acquired?"

"No doubt, although work will help a great deal to open one's eyes."

Mr. Mabie had just returned from the West, that great field of budding truths and ideals, and he had recently talked to many college students out there.

"I was tremendously impressed with the instinct for culture in the Central West," he said, "the young people are eager for practical ideals out there, for an explanation of how they can best harvest a selected crop of ideas, how to insure a permanence of principles. There was one technical college of mechanics out there that sent a committee of young men to ask me to come and tell them how to understand and to get in touch with literature. 'We don't know anything about it, literature doesn't mean anything to us,' they said. There was an evidence of an instinct for literature, and it is surprising how virile and active the aspiration for culture, for a vision of the ideals in nature and art is among the young in the West. There is no better effort in writing than to write for these young people, for they are the great readers. A writer who can appeal to the young men and women has a fortune in store, for the books that are acceptable to colleges have an enormous sale."

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The special office of the modern essayist, Mr. Mabie thought, was to interpret to the young the ideals in nature and in literature that were within their reach. Suh men as Stedman, Woodbury, W. C. Brownell, Bliss Perry, Henry van Dyke were doing this, had been doing it right along.

"The special significance of the essayist is his opportunity to lend the maturity of his knowledge of the best in nature and in literature to the young, that they may profit by the suggestions in his guidance. This does not mean merely a reflection, exactly shown, of his experiences, not a diary of sordid things to avoid, but a sound, healthful, poetic impression of actualities that will help the young generation to strike a normal balance of manhood and womanhood, as it stretches out before them in all its problematic uncertainties. To point out the oasis where they can find shade and quench their thirst in the wilderness of literature, to make them listen to the divine morale that is in a myriad of voices around them, in the field, by the stream, in the woodlands, on the mountain. And the essayist, to do this effectually, must find his own key in the symphony of which he is a part in nature and in literature. He must avoid imitation, he must cultivate his own voice, see everything and feel everything for himself, that it may be distinctive."

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Mr. Mabie seemed anxious to emphasize the importance of original thought, of a first-hand account of the impressions the essayist selected. Zola's realism was not a thing that misled this essayist's insight into truth.

"The mere accurate presentment in literary form of sordid facts is not an acceptable medium for literature," he said, "but then Zola was a romanticist, he insisted upon forcing one color upon us, brilliantly shaded, brown studies, but still definitely brown, intentionally produced with the romanticist's skill for effect, but it was not realism. No particle of nature is always one color all the time, no man, no woman, no impression in nature is all black if faithfully reproduced."

"Is poetry a dependable impression?" I asked.

"Poetry is magnificent. It is the voice of a soul saturated in spiritual sensibility; it is the overflow of nature's most precious secrets filtered through human reason."

Mr. Mabie was once described to me as a man who wrote "pleasant things," which is true in the sense that his creed means that, and such a creed is the purpose of the essayist's gift, to seek the truth, and in seeking it reveal the sublime intention of moral survival in life.

PENDENNIS.

EXPERIENCES OF A CONFIRMED COMMUTER

THE great secret of commuting successfully is not to carry home very much of anything except money, and not to try to do too much when you get there. One of the happiest commuting-country-life dreams that was ever cruelly shattered by experience was that of a friend of mine, who tried to do a whole lot in the way of farming and having all the imaginable comforts of a million-dollar establishment on a salary of something like $50 a week. One thing which he set down in his list of "musts" at the very start was pure milk. Of course that meant keeping a cow. Keeping a cow in his case meant that he would have to take care of her without any aid except occasionally from Mrs. Commuter. About all she ever got courage to do, however, in that line was to carry the milk into the house after he had procured it from the cow. She was afraid of cows.

By and by it got so that when he went out to the barn, after a hard day's work in the city, Mrs. Commuter would sulk in the house. Why should she go out to the barn and watch that old cow? She sulked just a little at first, but soon got so that she sulked a whole lot. Meanwhile my friend got to like that cow pretty well. He'd come up to the office in the morning and start right in with telling us how beautiful that cow was. Then it got so that he'd miss a train every few days by staying to put an extra gloss on her hide or put an extra polish on her horns. Then he got to buying ribbons to put on her, so that when his neighbors came around she would look just as if she had just left the judges' stand with all sorts of prizes. Now that didn't make Mrs. Commuter feel good at all. If he was going to spend money, why shouldn't she wear the ribbons? If people were coming around to her house, why on earth should they go out to the barn when she was sitting in the parlor, looking as pretty as a Jersey picture? Why, indeed?

But the last straw landed upon the camel's back one night when my friend got home late. Instead of going into the house first, as he usually did—for the sake of appearances, perhaps—what did he do but travel out to that barn of his and begin to make love to that cow in his crazy fashion. She trailed out after him, making no particular noise about it, either.

"Poor old bossy," she heard him say as she peeped in the barn door, "had no one to take care of you to-night, did you? Poor old bossy. And no one to polish your pretty coat."

Then he began to look around for his curry comb and brushes. He could not find them, somehow. Probably he had taken them up to town in his satchel, and had forgotten to bring them back. He was a forgetful chap, you see. He looked around a while, and then, not finding what he wanted, he made a dash for the door, and ran to the house. He did not notice Mrs. Commuter because she hid from him. Like B'rer Fox, she lay low and just watched. He came out of the house by and by, and rushed back into the barn and began to fix up that cow's hide.

What do you suppose he had for a curry comb? Well, he had one of the finest tortoise shell combs that was ever brought in Fifth Avenue, and for a brush he had one of the prettiest woman's hair brushes that was ever seen in Fifth Avenue or any other street. I know all of this, because I bought them both as wedding presents for Mrs. Commuter.

He had hardly touched them on the hide of that beast before she had her hands in his hair.

"James," said she, "you come right into the house, and let that beast alone. I have something to say to you."

When she got him inside she didn't do a thing but lay down the law to him—Medes and Persians and Moses down to District Attorney Jerome—if he didn't sell that cow and move right up to a flat in Harlem he could have that cow alone. He couldn't have both—and if he wanted a divorce suit with all that funny business about the cow's alienating his affections in it, he could. She would see to it that the newspapers got the bulliest story that had hit New York in a dog's age.

"Harvey," said he to me the next morning, "do you know where there's a nice place in Harlem to live?"

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We were going down past the Brooklyn Bridge the other night, when the motorman on one of those Brooklyn Rapid Transit Coney Island trains let a blast out of his whistle to wake the towerman up so that the train could pull its weary old self out for another run.

"That's a sweet whistle, isn't it?" said McGregor, who lives over in Brooklyn, and has been getting very cocky of late about the fast time that he makes in getting home.

"Sweet nothing," said I. "What's a whistle like that to the music that you get when you live out on the line of the old Tri-State? Why, that compares to my whistle as a ten-year-old hand organ does to a solo by Mme. Sembrich. How can a whistle be any good when it has to breathe in the air from Gowanus Creek, the breeze from Barren Island, and the gentle zephyrs from Coney Island Creek? My engine fills its lungs with the good fresh air that comes way across the Atlantic, and is finally sifted through the balsam of the pine forests, unbesmirched by the hordes that go to your resorts. Our whistles just naturally have good tone."

Perhaps I was a little strong in my language, but I have no Jersey real estate to sell at that.

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Going downtown on a Subway train the other night there was a noisy, tough gang that pestered the conductor until he was nearly crazy, and then ended up by smashing two windows, insulting a lot of women, and getting away without having a thing done to them.

"About time they had some policemen in plain clothes riding on these trains," said McGregor, who was riding down with me.

"I should say they ought," said I; and then I told him how they do things out on our road.

A man who had been drinking a little too much got on my train one night, and, after insulting one of the old commuters, got to telling one of the most respected conductors on the line that the road was an old, one-horse affair.

The conductor stood it for a time, then went back in the train and waited. It wasn't long before the man got into a row with the brakeman. It started out with words, but soon drifted into blows. The brakeman had all the best of it, but in the fight a window was smashed and the plush on one of the seats was torn. They put the unruly man off at one of the stations, in care of a constable. The prisoner was a New York man, let me say.

I saw the fight, so, naturally, a few days later when I saw my friend, the conductor, I asked him what had happened to the man.

"Oh, the Judge let him off very easily," said he. "Mr. Harvey, I am not sure that lenience will have a good effect in such cases—I really am not sure."

"That's too bad," said I.

"Yes," said he, "the Judge certainly let him off very easily. I told the Judge what had happened in the car, and the Judge asked the prisoner if what I had said was true. He said it was.

"'Well,' said the Judge, 'if the prisoner will agree to pay the company $11.85 to replace the broken window, and will pay for the costs of the arrest and imprisonment, amounting, I believe, to $3.50, and the costs of the trial, which are $5 more, and then will apologize to the conductor and the brakeman—then, I repeat, I will let the prisoner go after he has spent ten days in the Freehold Jail.'"

TRAFALGAR

Continued from page 1.

in wait for him off Cape Trafalgar, where he commanded the Straits of Gibraltar and the entrance to the Mediterranean. Light winds blew from the north-northwest, but a heavy swell running foretold rough weather. The enemy lay to the eastward, and about twelve miles away. He had thirty-three ships of the line, (in those days great wooden three-deckers,) and several attendant frigates. Nelson's fleet consisted of twenty-seven sail of the line, also with frigates. He had sent away four ships to Gibraltar—some say for needed water, others as a means of encouraging the French to come out and risk a battle.

The great Admiral, (who was already minus an arm and a leg,) formed his fleet into two columns, according to his favorite tactics, and stood out toward the enemy. In his flagship, the famous Victory, he led the weather or northern column. Admiral Collingwood, his second in command, led the lee or southern column.

As the British fleet approached slowly in this formation Villeneuve tacked to the northward—perhaps to keep near Cadiz. Thus Nelson fell upon his rear, as it was his plan to do. However, as the wind presently fell away to nothing, the advance was very slow. Nelson, as the world has been told very often, seized the occasion to retire to his cabin and write a codicil to his will, leaving Lady Hamilton "a legacy to my King and country."

That was about 11 o'clock. A little before 12 he hoisted that most famous of all battle signals: "England expects every man to do his duty." Soon afterward Collingwood in the Royal Sovereign bore in upon the enemy's rear, followed by the other ships of his column. Nelson, with his column, made it his work to prevent the enemy's van from succoring his rear.

At 1 o'clock the Victory, which had for some time been exposed to heavy fire, broke into the centre of the hostile fleet, and passing slowly under the stern of the Bucentaure, Villeneuve's flagship, swept her decks with a broadside so terrific that they say it dismounted twenty guns and killed or wounded four hundred men. As she drew clear of the Bucentaure the Victory ran foul of the French seventy-four-gun ship Redoubtable, and the Victory's foreyard catching in the Redoubtable's rigging the two ships fell alongside, and so remained. The Englishman's broadside was heavier and drove the enemy from their guns, but the Frenchman cleared the Victory's upper deck with his musketry.

Only an opportune hail of grapeshot from the Victory's forecastle prevented the French from trying to board, and almost at this moment a musket shot from the Redoubtable's mizzentop struck Nelson as he walked upon his quarter-deck with his flag Captain, Hardy. The ball, striking the left epaulette, passed down through lungs and spine, and lodged in the muscles of the back. The Admiral was borne below, and lived three hours—long enough to hear that fifteen of the enemy's ships had struck their flags. Almost as he died the French ship Achille, which had been burning, blew up with a fearful report.

During those three last hours the battle had raged fiercely along the whole line, and before his conqueror's end Villeneuve had been forced to surrender the shattered Bucentaure.

Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, had almost destroyed the Spanish ship Santa Anna with his first broadside, and the other British ships as they came up completed the havoc which the advance had begun. Collingwood, upon whom the command devolved when Nelson fell, carried out loyally the great Admiral's plan of battle, and of the thirty-three great ships of the enemy only eleven escaped. However, after the battle Collingwood failed to anchor, as Nelson had directed, and a storm arose in which several of the prizes foundered and some others escaped. Not long afterward the part of the van of the allied fleet which escaped was captured by an English squadron.

France as a sea power was wiped off the seas for a generation to come—even in those days of wooden ships the building of which was not an affair of millions but of thousands, not a matter of years but of months.

THEY HAD BEEN UNLUCKY AT CARDS

THEY had been partners at the card party all the evening, and, naturally, he became her escort home. "I held such poor hands during the series of games that I would enjoy holding better ones now," he said, as he reached gently for hers.

"If you had a different partner," she said, after a mild and ineffectual resistance, "you might have held better hands during the game and afterward."

"But you were such a good one then, are such a good one now," he insisted, "that I want you to be my partner all through the game of life."

For a brief instant her hands struggled to be released. "I am afraid I do not know how to play my cards," she said, smilingly.

He drew her tenderly toward him and said, very low, very earnestly: "I want you to help me the best you can to play whatever cards Fate may deal us."

Timidly she looked up into his face and whispered: "If I play with you, may I name the trump?"

"Yes, yes," he said; "always and always."

"It shall be a diamond for a while," she said, slowly, as she looked far away into the mysteries of the starry sky.

"I shall play the ace to-morrow," he said, exultingly, as he tried to draw her toward him.

But she repelled him until she said: "And after that it shall be hearts for all the years that are yet to come—hearts for every minute of the time that shall blossom between us and eternity."

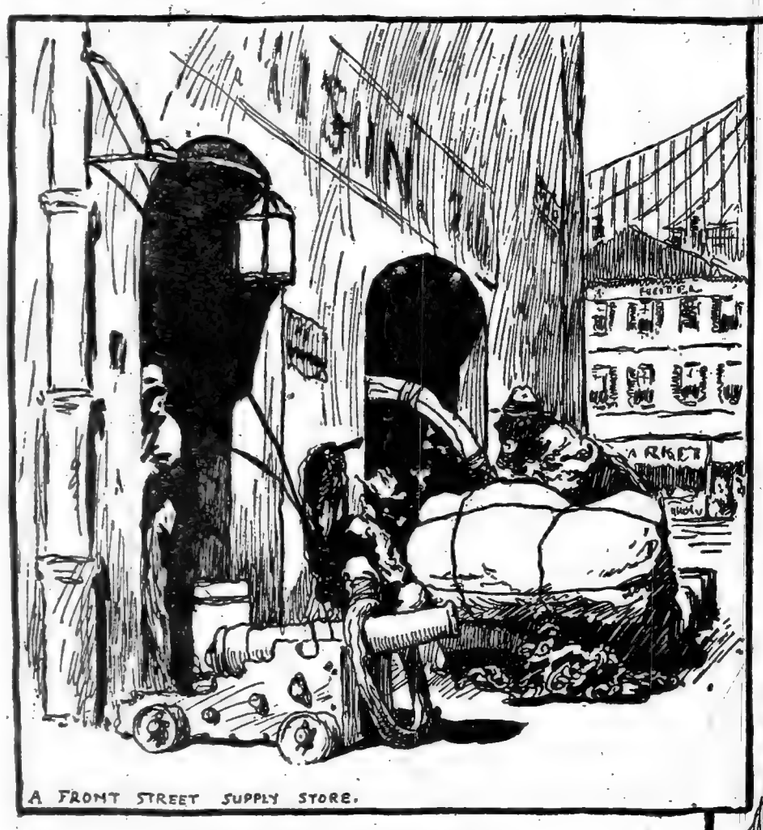
"Yes," he said, stooping, as she came unyieldingly toward him; "hearts of love, trumps that shall win always and always while you and I are partners, my dear."

His Objection.

De Style—What is it you don't like about Miss Golddust?

Gunbusta—Other fellows' arms.

Dull Days, These, in the Revolution Factories



A FRONT STREET SUPPLY STORE.





DULL TIMES IN REVOLUTIONS.

Peace Broods Over All the Latin-American Republics and the Professional Trouble-Makers and Brokers in Opera-Bouffe War Materials Are in Despair---Their Occupation and Their Graft Gone.

If you should happen to drop into the lobby of the Hotel Muro any of these fine days you would be impressed by an atmosphere of utter depression totally at variance with the animation that usually characterizes this abode of peripatetic Spanish-Americans. You would receive a similar impression in the lounging room of the famous Hotel America, while down in South Street and in Front Street, where the rusty, dust-laden ship chandleries are, the chandlers yawn over the blank pages of their ledgers and the employes doze hour after hour on soft coils of frayed hawsers.

Peace reigns in all of South America—portentous peace, perhaps, but then peace is always portentous here; on Central America the shadow of the olive branch falls soft, and the white-winged doves hover over the fair Antilles. To these facts may be attributed the gloom in the hotel lobbies, and the languor in the ship chandleries. There is a slump in the revolution business. And that means dull days and small revenue in South and Front Streets; and hard times for revolutionary agents up in West Fourteenth Street, and for exiled Generalissimos, and Presidentes, and members in general of that very potent minority, the opposition.

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Disgust has printed its deep lines on their swarthy faces; despair lurks at their elbows, and their every move embodies suggestions of pent-up ardor and bottled rage. But one vent they have for their emotions—the pronunciamento. When they are not brooding and muttering in the lobby they are inditing pronunciamentos—on hotel stationery. Bloodthirsty, reeking documents, these pronunciamentos, which eventually find their way to Caracas, or Santo Domingo, or Bogota, or Haiti, or somewhere, appearing on the doors of palaces or street corners and other public places, stirring up no end of excitement. They make good reading, even in New York, on a hot day.

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"Arise! Up, Sons of Liberty! Your country calls! The yoke of the usurper chafes your hair necks. A tyrant wields a leaden sceptre o'er a prostrate nation. Servile slaves, bend your knees to a pig, a toad, an eel! Arise! Pronto! Manuel Garcia awaits your call! Death to Morales! Death to tyrants! Death to absolutism! Liberty or death! But liberty first. Viva Garcia! Viva Libre!" &c.

But they have no more effect these days than so many mellifluous Spring poems. The sword is sheathed and rusts in its scabbard, and the fiery epistles nerve no arm to draw, much less to strike, in the cause of liberty. The calls to arms are as harmless as the morning ululation of the milkman.

"What's the matter? Ah! Who knows?" That is the way a gloomy Venezuelan, an embryonic Bolivar, answered this question the other day. Usually his success in furthering internecine combats is flattering. He is the prince of trouble makers. At one time he was the pet thorn in the side of President Crespo, they say, but Mr. Castro, the present ruler of Venezuela, ran him out of that country with all the expedition and aplomb that usually characterizes the actions of that gentleman. The future Bolivar sat in his chair in sunny Fourteenth Street, biting his mustachios and jamming his pencil viciously on a pad of paper, formulating a tentative appeal to his countrymen.

"The cause of liberty is dead," he said, showing his teeth and stuffing the appeal into his coat pocket. "Have I shed my blood for naught? Venezuela, it is a monarchy. The spirit of Castile and Aragon sleeps. The arrogant Roosevelt has his infamous clutches upon Domingo; Haiti has become a nation of cowardly women. Where is the spirit of old? Gone, gone. I know not why, I know not where. But it has gone. I shall return to my native land and become a tiller of the soil. And then—well, you know the proverb, 'It is a long road'"—and Bolivar completed the sentence by raising his eyebrows significantly and shrugging his shoulders.

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Inside, a group of ex-Generals, representing seven nations, were drinking muscatel together in sombre silence.

"What's the matter?" asked a young man, breaking in upon their gloomy meditations. They turned.

"Are you a reportaire?" hissed one.

"No, Sir."

"You lie."

Well—that ended the interview.

Down on South Street, as has been said, things are at a standstill. Most of the ship chandlers pile their gloomy eighteenth century shops with hawsers, rusty old anchors, carronades, and boat hooks used by Noah, inside and out. One would think that is all they do—just sell these odds and ends of junk. But they don't. They do much more than that. Just go up to one of them and whisper an order for 4,000 clean, bright sabres and 2,000 Springfield rifles to be delivered at a certain South Street pier four hours after sunset, and put up your money. Then see what these innocent old places will bring forth.

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Will the arms be delivered? Well, rather. One can place an order with these fellows for munitions of war of any desired quantity and kind, and within six hours the order will be filled to the last item. The agents from up on Fourteenth Street usually do the ordering, and with such skill do they carry out their plans that no revolution need fail for lack of proper appliances of offense provided the requirements of the revolutionary army are backed by the wherewithal. And as some trading company or corporation is likely to be back of an uprising, the wherewithal is seldom a matter of great concern.

And for the agents who attend to the buying of arms this much may be said: After they have looked after one contract they do not as a rule feel it either necessary or convenient to listen to another call of freedom for several months. They have a faculty of squeezing out "rake-offs" and a general knowledge of the ethics of graft that would make an ordinary district politician blush. As a consequence, the preliminaries of a revolution mean for them a life of opulent ease.

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The case of the gunboat Restuarador, bought by Venezuela from a yacht owner in this country, comes to mind. The agents were pretty honest in purchasing and fitting out the vessel; at least they were so far as any one knows. But coal was high then. The agents were supposed to put 175 tons of coal in the bunkers. There were three bunkers—one large one in the middle, two small ones on either side. The agents filled the two side bunkers with about fifty tons of coal, and put not a pound in the middle bunker. Old Capt. Jerry Merrithew of South Street and all the world, who had been engaged to take the yacht to Venezuela, did not discover the cheat until he got off Bermuda, in a tropical hurricane. He had to put into the nearest port, steaming along on mahogany deck furnishings and salt pork. As for the agents, they prolonged most agreeably their sojourn in the great American metropolis. They disappeared when Capt. Jerry returned. They will do well to avoid Capt. Jerry for some years to come.

In many of the chandleries the proprietors looked up with a sleepy gaze and said no, they were not very busy. In fact, they said, they were not busy at all. Just a Captain of a windjammer once in a while to buy several fathoms of hawser or anchor chain, or a dozen of marlinspikes or belaying pins and the like. But arms, guns, swords—mercy, no; they had not sold any in some months and the indications were that there would be little business in that direction this Summer at least.

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Over in the Westminster Abbey, the biggest chandlery of them all, and in fact the quaintest and most interesting shop, bar none, in all of Gotham—where you can buy anything from a second-hand lawn mower to a Krupp gun—over in the Abbey, which is in Front Street, the honest chandler said that the condition of the revolutionary market was decidedly bearish. He had not shipped a consignment of guns south in a long time, the last order being received some months ago. In fact, that was not a gun order, but a sabre order—4,000 of them, and as many saddles and uniforms. Where? Oh, somewhere south of Florida.

Several swarthy fellows were poking about in the gloomy recesses of the place, yanking out Mauser rifles, "picked up on the battlefield of San Juan Hill," and pricing them. But—

"Oh, they do not amount to anything," grinned the chandler. "They just came down here to drive away their ennui. They haven't the price to buy one of those 50-cent civil war Colt revolvers over there. There is nothing doing in their line now. But it is a good thing to keep in touch with them."

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The reporter approached them.

"What's the matter with the revolutionary business?" he asked.

"Za mattaire!" exclaimed a sallow gentleman, passing his thumb along the edge of a sabre. "Know you not? Iss iss za big steeck; it iss Roosafelt and za big steeck. By za sacred curl in za pig's tail, eet iss that and no more. Roosafelt he have liberty by za throat. He mind not za business of himself, and with rage I some day burst a vessel of blood. He interfere. He maka me cansar-se."

"Yes," said the chandler, "they all blame the big stick. They all declare that matters have come to such a pass that no country can have a revolution in peace, although of course that is an exaggeration. They're all good fellows, though, and very entertaining when business is good. But then we do not always receive orders through these fellows. Sometimes the commission houses down in this part of the town send in immense orders for cannon, uniforms, swords, saddles, &c. Of course, we do not know whom they are for or what their ultimate destination is to be. All we know is that the order names a certain East River pier where the consignment of munitions of war is to be left—after dark; always after dark. Where they go after that does not concern us. But you may be certain that it would concern the United States Government if the authorities chanced to stumble upon that pier and to break open some of those boxes labeled coffins or plate glass or something.

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"But there is nothing doing now," and the chandler sighed. "The Westminster Abbey is as much an abode of peace as its famous namesake across the pond. Well, well, times will change. You cannot keep these people quiet long. Why, sometimes the chandleries down here have four or five revolutions at one time to attend to. You can imagine how the slump is felt. No matter. Want to buy a forty-five Colt, side action, for $4? No? How about this two-dollar shotgun, or this twelve-dollar sewing machine? We have a painting by Inness up stairs, cheap. No? Well, come in again in the Fall, and I'll show you some of these swarthy fellows in action maybe."

And thus is the varied life of this great city once more made manifest. When peace smiles and all the town should be gay there are complaints along the water front and gloomy looks in West Fourteenth Street—and angry Spanish curses.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Team That Will Shoot at Bisley.

ELEVEN member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., are to sail on June 17 for England to compete in a two days' shooting match at Bisley against a picked team of British marksmen selected from the Queen's Westminster Volunteers. Under the conditions of the match each side is to shoot with the weapons of the regular armies of the United States and Great Britain. Each team is to consist of six men and two reserves, at distances ranging from 500 to 1,000 yards, the intermediate distances being 600 to 800 yards. There are to be fifteen shots per man for each distance, and there is a time limit of one minute per shot. The Queen's Westminster Volunteers have agreed to a return match to take place at Creedmoor in 1906.

The prize the crack shots of the Seventh go abroad to try and win is a silver shield presented by Col. Sir Howard Vincent. The Americans have been practicing diligently for some time and by their showing at the butts have large hopes of success. They hope to reach London on June 24. From there they will go on the following day to Bisley for practice until July 1, when they return to London to participate in the hospitalities planned for them by their British cousins.

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On July 2 they are to attend special services in Westminster Abbey with their rivals, and after the services luncheon with Sir Edward Vincent and Lady Vincent. On July 3 they are to visit the Houses of Parliament as the guests of Sir Howard, and are to return to Bisley late in the afternoon. The Americans are to spend the Fourth of July at the British butts, and the following day in puncturing English targets. The contests begin on the following day, and last through the next. On July 8 the visitors are to be the guests of honor at the review of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers in Hyde Park. The next two days are to be spent in festivities, including dinners given by the British and the Americans. Having sailed for England on the American liner St. Paul, the team will return on the White Star steamship Baltic.

The manner of bringing about the match is interesting. When Col. Sir Howard Vincent, Aide de Camp to King Edward VII., was in this country in October, 1904, he said, after witnessing a review of the Seventh:

"Col. Appleton, with your approval and that of Col. Trollope, to whom I have just handed over, after twenty years in command, the active charge of what Field Marshal Lord Roberts was pleased last year to term 'the most complete regiment he had ever seen,' I propose to offer, in grateful recollection of this occasion, a silver challenge shield, to be competed for as often as may be convenient, between the Seventh Regiment and the Queen's Westminsters, on any conditions that may be mutually arranged, provided that they be the most sporting possible and designed to bring out the best qualities rather of the men than of their rifles."

This novel challenge, having been considered by the officers, was formally accepted by the Colonel, and, the subject of conditions having been fully disposed of by correspondence, the first contest was arranged. The selection of the Captain and other officers of the team of the Seventh Regiment, and of the team itself, having been left to the Colonel of the regiment, he has made the following appointments and designations:

Captain of the Team—Capt. Robert McLean; Adjutant—Adjt. De Witt C. Falls; Paymaster—Lieut. J. Augustus Barnard; Quartermaster—Lieut. Oswald W. Uhl.

Team and Reserve—Capt. William J. Underwood, Capt. Benjamin B. McAlpin, Lieut. Howard E. Crall, Lieut. Oren M. Beach, Jr.; Sergt. Harry L. Suydam, Sergt. William B. Short, Private Daniel C. Meyer, Private Edward C. Robinson, and Private Alexander Stevens.

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As will be seen many members of the team carry swords as well as Krag-Jorgensens. Of those who will actually compete, four are commissioned officers, two non-commissioned officers, and three men of the ranks. This is indicative of the interest in good markmanship in the Seventh Regiment, where many of the officers are expert riflemen and devote much of their time to the improvement of the marksmanship of the companies they are interested in.

The shooting records of the men with the dates of their enlistment in the Seventh Regiment follow: William J. Underwood, Captain and Brevet Major, Company G, a distinguished expert sharpshooter and marksman for twenty-eight years. In 1889 he received a gold medal presented by the State of New Jersey as a member of a record-breaking winning team. He has been a member of the Seventh Regiment rifle team continuously since 1878, shooting in the matches each year, and has shot creditably in all the competitions for New York State, Division and Brigade Trophy matches at Creedmoor. He was a member of the winning team in the Army and Navy Cup match in 1888. This was probably the trophy most strenuously competed for of all trophies ever offered at Creedmoor by teams from the regular army of the United States, the United States Navy, and the various States, for several years, the cup being finally won by the Seventh Regiment team over the army team from a battalion of engineers, in a very close match.

Capt. Underwood was the winner of the championship National Rifle Association Medal in 1881, awarded for the highest average individual record among the men of all teams at Creedmoor in that year, and a winner of a great many individual trophies, medals, and matches at the National Rifle Association meetings.

He was a successful competitor for a place on the American military rifle team selected for and which shot at Wimbledon in 1883, a return match to the one shot in the year previous at Creedmoor between the volunteers of Great Britain and America, and was also a member of the Palma Trophy team.

Capt. Benjamin B. McAlpin, commanding Company I, enlisted Oct. 26, 1893. In 1903 made the highest score in the brigade match—92 out of 100. In the same year tied for the first place with the highest score in the State match, being 10 points higher than the nearest competitor. Shot on the State team at Sea Girt in 1900; made the highest score in the Hilton match; was selected as a member of the international team to shoot for the Palma Trophy, which took place at Sea Girt that year; in 1903 won the Reading Trophy match at Sea Girt.

First Lieut. Howard E. Crall, Company G, enlisted Jan. 9, 1891. For thirteen consecutive years, from 1892 to 1905, shot on all company teams, including armory, Creedmoor, and Sea Girt matches. For twelve consecutive years, from 1893 to 1904, shot on regimental team in both Creedmoor and Sea Girt matches. Tried for place on New York State team one year, 1897, and won first place in the competition for membership on that team.

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First Lieut. Oren M. Beach, Jr., Company B, enlisted Oct. 1, 1888. In the Kemp Trophy match, in 1894, made the first full score ever made in an armory match, for which he received a handsome medal from the donor of the trophy. Shot on Seventh Regiment team in 1895 and 1904.

Sergt. Harry L. Suydam, Company G, won place on Seventh Regiment Rifle team for past four years. In competition for American Rifle team, 1903, to shoot for Palma Trophy, made splendid showing. New York State team in 1903 and 1904, shot 1903 at Sea Girt and 1905 at Fort Riley, Kan., on the New York State rifle team, in both of which matches the team won the National trophies against teams from all States and Territories and the army and navy of the United States.

Sergt. William B. Short, Company D, enlisted Dec. 10, 1895. Shot on Seventh Regiment team in 1899 and every year since. Shot on New York State team in 1901 and 1903, when it won the National Trophy. Was high man on New York State team. In 1903 was a member of the United States all-American team, and shot and coached at Bisley, England.

Daniel C. Meyer, Company C, enlisted June 6, 1884. Shot on the Seventh Regiment team for past six years, including both deliberate and skirmish matches. Was on the New York State team in 1901 and shot on the regimental and company teams at Sea Girt same year. Finished fourth in the President match at Sea Girt Sept. 10, 1904, against a field of forty-one competitors. Total score, 186, winning score 192. Appointed and served as assistant to Quartermaster on the all-American team which shot at Bisley, England, for the Palma Trophy in 1903.

Edward C. Robinson, Company C, enlisted Nov. 5, 1890. Won place on Seventh Regiment team in 1896, 1897, and 1899. Volunteered to coach 1900. Appointed assistant coach 1902. In 1903 shot third on regimental team in State match and fifth in brigade match. Shot first on regimental team at Sea Girt. Stood ninth in Wimbledon Cup match, 105 competitors. Appointed head coach 1904.

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Alexander Stevens, Company C, enlisted March 29, 1888. Shot on regimental team from 1892 to 1899. Coach of team for five years. Member of New York State team 1894, 1900, 1901; in 1900, coach. In 1900 won Governor's Cup in the individual skirmish match. In 1905 selected as a member of the Seventh Regiment Bisley team.

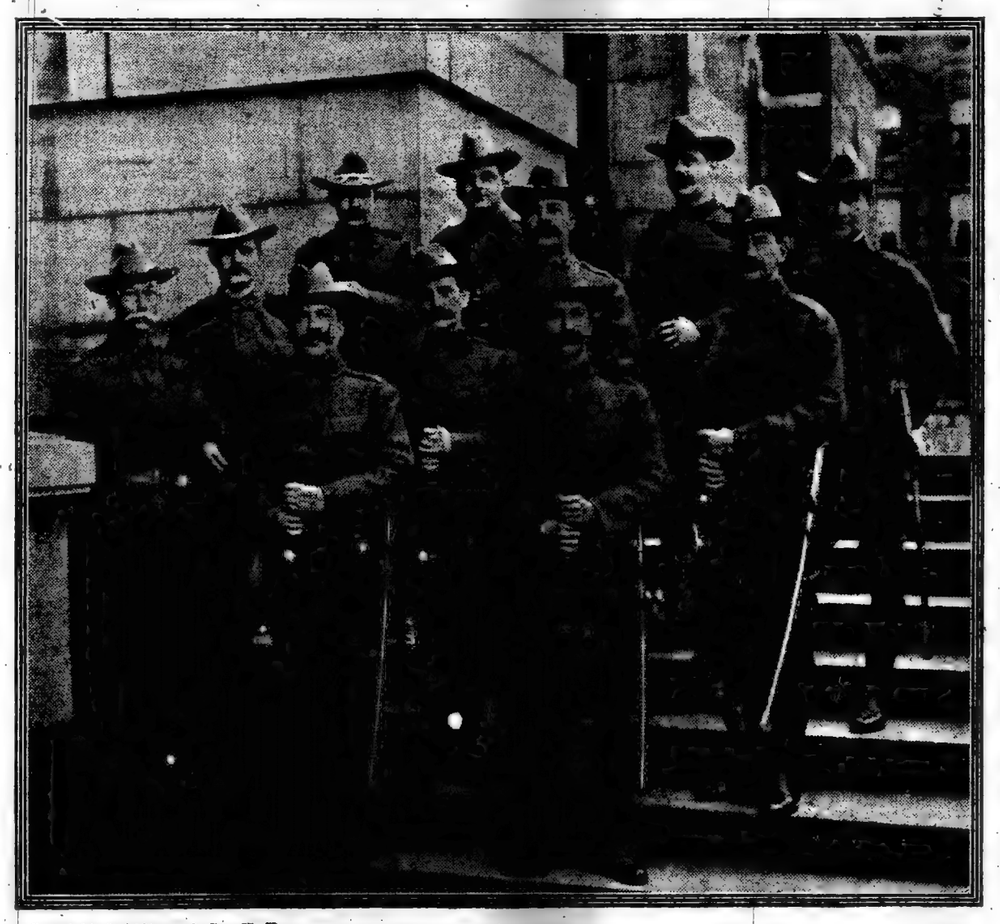
Capt. Robert McLean, commanding Company K, enlisted Dec. 13, 1880. Shot as a member of the Seventh Regiment rifle team in the brigade and State matches from 1888 to 1892. In 1902, selected as Team Captain of the Seventh Regiment Bisley team.

Capt. De Witt C. Falls, Regimental Adjutant, enlisted in Company K Jan. 27, 1886. In 1905 was appointed Adjutant of the Seventh Regiment Bisley team.

Lieut. J. Augustus Barnard, Second Lieutenant Company K, enlisted Oct. 5, 1902. In 1905, appointed Paymaster of the Seventh Regiment Bisley team.

Lieut. Oswald W. Uhl, Second Lieutenant Company C, enlisted March 8, 1898. In 1905, appointed Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment Bisley team.

MEN WHO WILL REPRESENT THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN ENGLAND.



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McLean, Meyer, Short, Underwood, McAlpin, Uhl, Robinson, Crall, Suydam, Beach, Jr., Barnard.

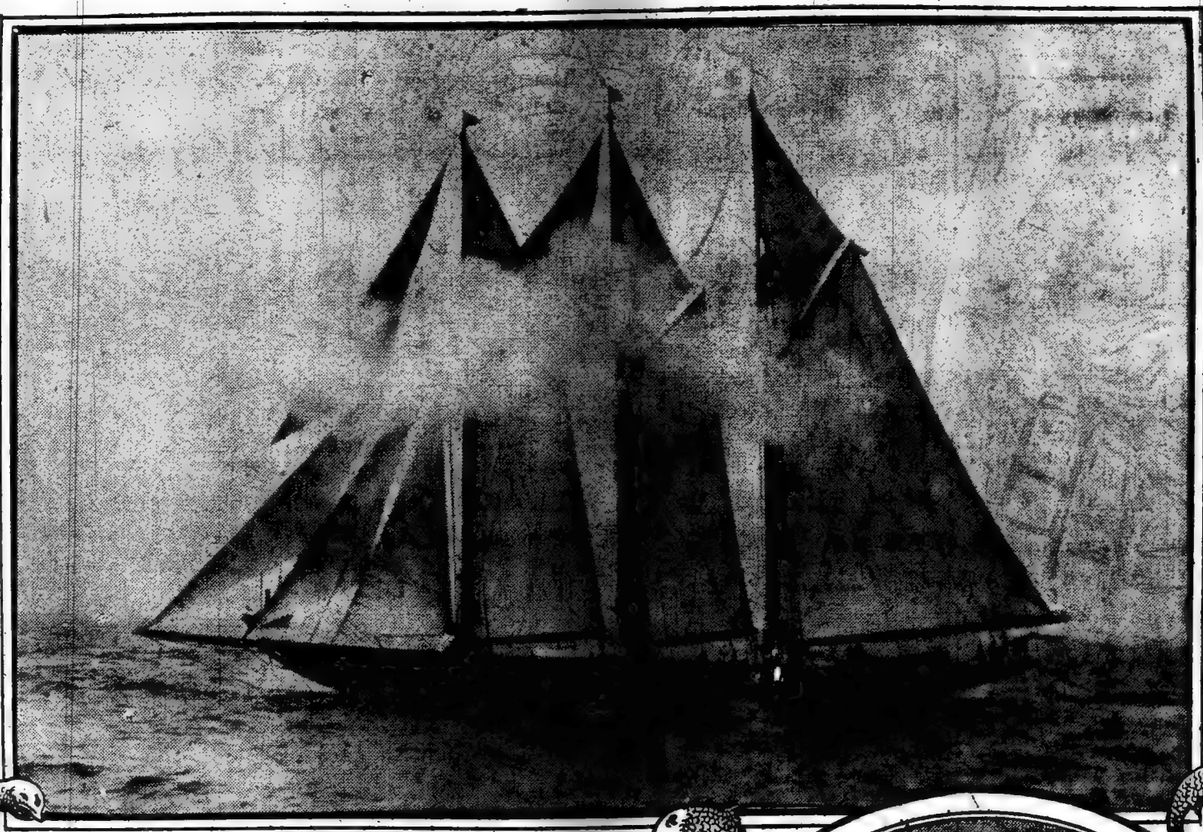
A Skin Game.

"Things are not always what they seem," said an officer of one of the big leather companies the other day at a gathering of leather men. "Once upon a time there were six good little goats in a field. They died young, like all good little goats with good skins, and the fellow who was responsible for their death shipped those skins to a tannery. When they came out, the skin of one little goat was an elephant's hide, that of the second little goat was a monkey skin, that of the third was a sealskin, the fourth a sea lion, the fifth a green frog skin, and the skin of the sixth came out a beautiful walrus hide."

Captain Charlie Barr, Premier of Yachting Skippers



BURTON, PHOTO. CAPT. CHARLEY BARR AT THE WHEEL



THE ATLANTIC, WINNER OF THE KAISER'S CUP



MR. WILSON MARSHALL
Owner of the Atlantic

BURTON PHOTO

Remarkable Record of Successful Handling of Racing Craft---Once a Grocer's Clerk, the Call of the Sea Was Irresistible to Him---Credit for His Latest Success Also Due to the Designer and Owner of the Atlantic.

THE wonderful Atlantic, winner of the $5,000 gold cup offered by Kaiser Wilhelm in the international ocean race from Sandy Hook to the Lizard, owes her victory to the zeal and ability of three men. To Wilson Marshall, her owner, who expended $40,000 to especially equip the schooner for the race; to William Gardner, who designed her, and to Capt. Charlie Barr, who navigated her, must be given the credit.

In the opinion of yachting experts Gardner has designed a boat that deserves to rank with America's cup defenders as exemplars of Yankee genius and skill. Charlie Barr has simply added another to his many laurels, again proving himself to be the premier among skippers. No higher tribute could be paid him than that vouchsafed by Sir Thomas Lipton, who, after the Atlantic had finished the victor, declared:

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"I can say without hesitation that Barr is the greatest helmsman to-day in racing a boat. I am convinced that during the 3,000-mile sail between Sandy Hook and the Lizard, Charlie Barr never lost an inch for want of attention to his business. I have always found him watchful, ready for any shift, quick to find and take advantage of it. Atlantic's extraordinary win is another victory for American designers and for an American crew, but no matter how good the boat may be Charlie Barr must be given credit for getting out of her every inch of her splendid racing capacity."

Lipton has more reason to appreciate Barr than any other living yachtsman. Three times the clever skipper has contributed to the defeat of Sir Thomas's ambition to lift America's Cub. He sailed the Columbia in her race in 1899 against the first Shamrock, which Sir Thomas sent over to contest for the historic trophy. He sailed her again in 1901, beating the new Constitution for the right to race, against the second Shamrock when she came to make another effort on behalf of the Irish Baronet. He sailed the Reliance in 1903, and sent back Shamrock III. once more a defeated aspirant.

These are but instances of the successes which Capt. Barr has won by his surpassing skill. International honors have been his on other occasions when handling such famous yachts as the Navahoe, the Ingomar, the Minerva, and the Vigilant. He was mate to his brother on the Thistle when she contested as a cup challenger, and on the Jubilee which Gen. Charles J. Paine built as a cup defender.

Some may say that in every instance the laurels of victory were due to the boat and its designer. While this may in part be true, had Capt. Barr not demonstrated his unmatched ability prior to the races he would not have been invariably chosen to command.

Who is this genius? And what his training that so peculiarly fitted him for his high estate? A Scotchman by birth, a sailor by nature, a grocer by early training, and navigator and helmsman of imperishable fame by dint of indomitable will, unequaled skill, infallible judgment, and an irrepressible love of boats and all that pertains to them. Of diminutive stature, but wiry, agile figure, dark-complexioned, accentuated by his bronzed, weather-beaten cast, with black close-cropped mustache and piercing black quick eye.

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See him aboard any yacht before a contest and you find him omnipresent, alert, untiring, and ingenious, but brusque and taciturn to all who approach him save on missions directly connected with the equipment of his charge. He has no time for any distraction. His whole mind is wrapped up in his task. Every energy is bent to prepare for any conceivable emergency which experience dictates may be encountered.

It is his theory that no races of the kind are won by accident save in most exceptional circumstances. Few are won between the starting and finishing guns but by reason of the preparations made beforehand to meet conditions which present themselves in the contest. To this theory more than any other fact is probably due Capt. Barr's success. It is his nature to see and seize an opportunity, and he makes the most of every advantage which chance throws in his way.



VALHALLA, THE EARL OF CRAWFORD'S YACHT
Third in the Race

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As an evidence of his courage and good judgment, it may be cited that in the Atlantic's race across the ocean he forced the boat on the night of the 25th of May through a gale which the prudence of some of them aboard suggested should compel them to lay to. His belief in the weather qualities of the boat finally prevailed, and under reefed mainsail he drove through the night and through two succeeding days' hard blows, making such progress as to put between his boat and that of his nearest competitor a distance of fully 200 miles, as compared with her approximate lead before this of twenty-five miles, and to assure the victory of the boat.

Capt. Barr was born in Gourock, Scotland, in July, 1864. His forbears had been sailors, but his father had abandoned the trade and was strenuously opposed to his son's following it. In spite of this the elder brother John assumed command of a fishing smack and began a career which eventually led him to repeated successes in racing yachts on British waters, and secured for him the command of the Thistle when she came across the ocean to attempt to lift the America's Cup.

Capt. Charlie, however, was apprenticed as a grocer's clerk to prevent him following in his brother's footsteps, a tendency displayed in his boyhood by running off with every boat he could steal aboard whenever opportunity presented. The landsman's life grated upon him, and finally he prevailed against the family judgment and went before the mast in a flounder trawler, where he spent two years fishing and met with some thrilling experiences which unquestionably developed his courage in danger and his judgment in emergency.

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It was not long before his natural skill and determined temperament won recognition for him and the command of a vessel. He brought the twenty-ton Clara across the Atlantic and handled her like a veteran. The trip occupied forty days' time, and many of them trying days in treacherous weather. On this side he sailed the sloop in a number of races and won several notable successes. Returning to Scotland he secured command of the famous Minerva, the Fairlie forty-footer, and brought her across the Atlantic in twenty-eight days, displaying daring, tempered by prudence, in a dangerous succession of storms that again accentuated his peculiar fitness for his position.

On this side he had the Minerva for three years, and made a reputation for her that has not been excelled since by any similar-sized craft that has raced in American waters. One after another all the crack yachts of the day were sent against her, and she defeated them all. It was not until a score had tried repeatedly that one finally succeeded in defeating her. Her percentage of victories during these days was for the number of races sailed higher than that of perhaps any other boat that has competed in American yachting annals.

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Following the Minerva he had command of the Oweene and of the Wasp, with both of which he acquitted himself creditably. His Thistle experience, when he mated John Barr, followed. This was his first experience in America's Cup races, and taught him much that subsequently he put to advantageous use in them.

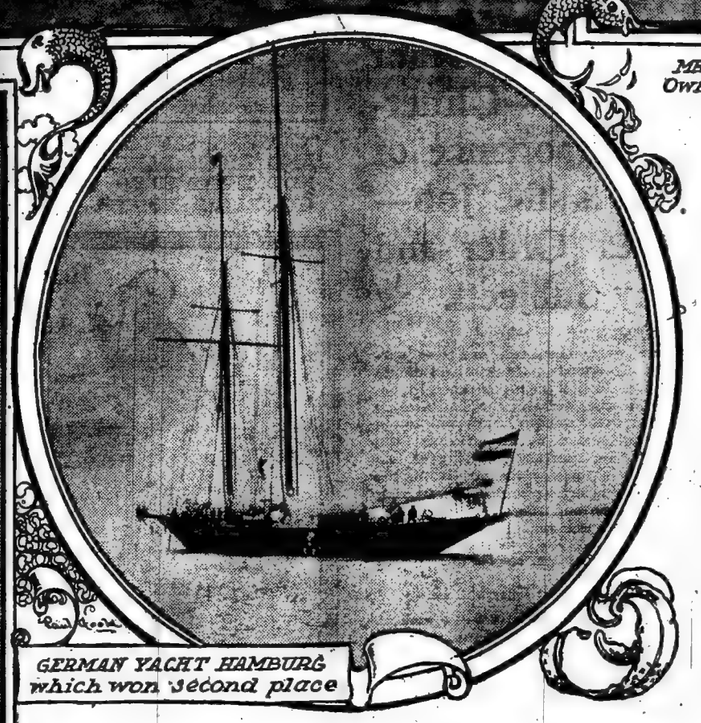
He was commissioned by George Gould to sail the Vigilant in trial races against the Defender, and displayed so much skill in handling her that many believed he should have had the chance to command the American representative in the final tests against Valkyrie III. His showing here secured for him the position of skipper on the Columbia when Sir Thomas Lipton challenged with the first Shamrock.

He took Royal Phelps Carroll's Navahoe across the ocean after the Thistle experience, and sailed her in British waters, winning repeated victories, and returned with his premier position among American skippers indisputably established. His races with the Columbia against the first and second Shamrocks and with the Reliance against the third Shamrock are too recent, too freshly impressed upon the minds of American yachtsmen to require recital. His experience last year aboard Commodore Plant's Ingomar, when she won a score of notable victories abroad, is also familiar to the racing public. In these contests he met and defeated the schooner which represented Germany in the ocean race just completed, the Hamburg, then the Rainbow. Adolph Tietjens, the managing owner of the Hamburg, occupied a similar position aboard the Rainbow, and paid a glowing tribute to Barr's ability before the start of the present race, when the Hamburg and the Atlantic lay side by side in Morse's yard in Brooklyn:

"We cannot hope to beat the Atlantic in anything like equal weather conditions. With her lines she should sail at least a knot faster an hour than we in all-round weather. On an equal footing I believe Barr would do more with her than we could do with the Hamburg, for he undoubtedly ranks as the highest exponent of racing skill in handling the helm of a yacht to-day."

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The Atlantic's showing in her single season's racing prior to her victory across the ocean had proved the soundness of Herr Tietjens's judgment. In her race for the Brenton's Reef Cup she sailed across from the Reef light to Sandy Hook and return in 40 hours 39 minutes and 21 seconds. Her average speed was 6.49 knots in very light weather. The Resolute finished second, and the Endymion, the former ocean record holder, third, 17 hours behind. In the race for the Cape May Cup the Atlantic was again victorious, making the 220 miles to Cape May and return in 38 hours 33 minutes and 16 seconds, leaving her rival 22 miles astern on the outward journey and beating her 1 hour 5 minutes and 2 seconds.



GERMAN YACHT HAMBURG
which won second place

The fastest time the Atlantic has made prior to the ocean race was 14 knots at sea and 16 knots by the log in Sound sailing, although she made a run from New London to Newport and covered 9⅛ knots in 31 minutes, an average of nearly 18 knots an hour. On the entire run she averaged better than 16 knots. This gives an excellent idea of her speed capacity.

On the trip across her daily runs averaged 250 miles, while her high run, 341 miles, recorded on May 24, is the fastest time made in a single day on record. Three times she made over 300 knots, and had it not been for the calm on May 22 and at the finish she would have gotten in in close to ten days.

Her water line length is only 187 feet, and her overall dimension 187 feet. The big overhang which marks her stern was criticised prior to the race by the English skipper, who predicted that a heavy sea would snap it off short. On the contrary, it permitted her to ride the huge waves more successfully than the boats built on other lines. Her beam is 29 feet 9 inches and her draught 15 feet. Her ordinary sail spread is 20,000 square feet, while her total capacity is enormous—36,000 square feet. Of course, all this if spread would not draw at one time. She carried all aboard to fit any emergency she might meet.

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An idea of this sail spread can be gotten from the dimensions of her mast and rigging. From the after end of her mizenboom to the forward end of her bowsprit she measures 227 feet. From deck to truck the mizzenmast is 137 feet, the mainmast 132 feet, the foremast 125 feet. The mizzenboom is 79 feet, and gaff 50 feet 6 inches. The mizzensail is 70 feet on the luff and 106 feet on the leech. The main and fore booms are 35 feet, and the spinnaker pole 76 feet. The bowsprit is 31 feet outboard. It is easy to see with these figures how the enormous sail spread can be secured.

Yachtsmen are anxiously awaiting to see how she fares in the race from Dover to Heligoland, which starts on the 17th. The conviction is firm that she will again win the Emperor's Cup.

Wilson Marshall, her owner, has been an enthusiastic yachtsman for years, and owned the old Atlantic, the one time America's Cup racer. He built the present boat for speed and cruising, and has spared no expense at any time to win prizes with her. He proposes to lay her up on the other side after cruising English and German waters, and to begin an extended cruise late in the Winter of the Mediterranean waters, perhaps going to the Indian Ocean and maybe as far as the Orient. It is likely, therefore, that the Atlantic will not be seen again on this side of the ocean for a period of eighteen months, and perhaps two years.

In the meantime another racer may be built if the present transatlantic race stimulates the desire for such contests sufficiently to secure the proffer of another cup of similar character, in which event you are likely to see the Atlantic's record superseded and a craft built which with favoring winds can make the trip across in time closely approaching the record of the Dreadnaught, the famous clipper ship which forty years ago made the passage from Sandy Hook to Queenstown in 9 days and 17 hours.

THE BIGGEST CRAFT EVER BUILT WILL BE FLOATED THIS WEEK

WITH a hundred painters dangling on little scaffolds on its immense sides, which they are adorning with time-disregarding and time-defying colors, the most ponderous craft ever designed to float on the bosom of the deep is receiving its finishing touches at the mouth of the Patapsco River, a few miles below Baltimore.

If man reckoned the size of the Cavite floating dry dock, which the Maryland Steel Company is building for and will deliver to the United States Government early this month, as he measures land, he would say that this big and curiously formed vessel had a superficial area of a trifle more than one and a half acres, for, from stem to stern and from port to starboard the dock covers a marine equivalent of that space.

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Nor is its "ground plan" unrivaled by the altitude of its steel walls, which rise some sixty-four feet from its as yet unbarnacled bottom, towering fifty-eight feet clear above the rippling waves when the dock is without a burden. These side walls approach in breadth the great stone barriers the Mongolians built to keep out the northern invader, and upon which, we are told, two chariots could be driven abreast. Upon the fourteen-foot-wide top of the dock's tall sides automobiles could race side by side from end to end of the craft, or two Mogul locomotives harnessed to trains of cars each 500 feet long could stand together on each of the walls without causing the dock the least inconvenience. Then there is sufficient space between the walls to allow a three-ring circus to exhibit.

The United States having established herself in the Far East, and deeming it the part of wisdom to keep a few war vessels in those waters, concluded it would be equally wise to provide the station with means for overhauling her ships when that becomes necessary, which is a matter of considerable frequency. Thus the floating dock was contracted for, and Uncle Sam specified that it must be large and mighty enough to dock the very biggest battleship he had or was likely to have. The builders claim that they have done their work so well that the Cavite has a lifting capacity of 4,000 tons greater than the contract calls for. It will lift 20,000 tons without effort.

On Wednesday it will be floated and towed to a point in the Chesapeake Bay, where the Navy Department will have in waiting the largest available battleship to make a test of the new dock. The Cavite will be sunk until there is more than sufficient draught above its flooring to allow the armor-clad fighter to steam safely between its two walls. When the vessel is in place, the water apartments of the dock will be pumped out and the huge machine will rise slowly with its ponderous burden until presently it will be bobbing merrily on the breast of the bay holding high and dry in its embrace a 16,000 ton battleship.

If Secretary Morton and his board of experts are satisfied with this performance, the Cavite will gracefully submerge and leave the war vessel on its own water line. The ship will then withdraw a few hundred feet and the dock will give another exhibition. Submerged, it will work its own way up to and under the battleship and, rising, lift it from the water.

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When all this has been done and pronounced good arrangements will be completed for towing the curious craft to the scene of its future labors, 14,000 miles away. The Navy Department has this matter under consideration now, and the method and route have not yet been determined upon. The dock will probably be towed by warships—in any event, convoyed by two of them.

The Cavite in service will have its own complement of officers and crew, and these will be quartered as comfortably as if they were on any other vessel of the navy. There are staterooms and mess halls for nine officers and twelve men within the big side walls, and there is a finely equipped library and a well-appointed kitchen. A complete machine shop is one of the most important accessories, and the equipment of this will be sufficient to permit the replacement of any part of a ship's machinery. Indeed, there will be material and apparatus enough in the shop to build a moderate size vessel outright. All apartments of the dock are provided with electric lights, and there is a distilling plant for securing fresh water for cooking and drinking purposes. The dock has its own compressed air outfit for the manipulation of pneumatic tools used in repairing ships.

This marine giant will cost $1,147,000, and the Government rates itself fortunate in getting the dock at such a favorable figure.

In building it there have been used 11,000 tons of steel, held together by more than 2,000,000 rivets. One hundred and thirty tons of red lead and linseed are being used to paint it. Its construction gave work to 300 men.

The length over all is 500 feet, with a width of 100 feet between fenders, and a width over all of 134 feet.

The side walls stand 42 feet high, clear of the pontoons, and are 64 feet high from the bottom. The thickness of the side walls is 14 feet.

The pontoons, which form the base, or hull, of the dock, are eighteen and a half feet deep.

The monster when floating light draught will draw only six and a half feet of water, but must be in sixty-three feet of water to give a draught of thirty feet above blocks for any vessel which it may be desired to dock.

It has an extension feature by which arrangement sections may be built at any time and attached to it, thereby increasing its length as may be necessary. It is also self-docking, for the side pontoons can be sunk separately, each in turn raising the opposite side free from the water so the bottom may be cleaned and scraped and painted.

An interesting part of the equipment is a four foot high steam whistle, for the blowing of which there is provided a special boiler.

The first blast of this mammoth whistle will smite the circumambient air when the big boxlike contrivance is floated this month. Any other marine vessel would be launched, but not so the Cavite.

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While in course of construction the dock has rested on thousands of piles sunk in a huge basin excavated for the purpose, and the bottom of which is twelve feet below the water level. When the cofferdam is removed and water allowed to enter the basin it will also flood the water apartments of the dock. This will keep it on the blocks until the moment to float the dock arrives. Then, at a signal, the water will be pumped out and the big structure will rise from its basin to the surface of its element. A dozen tugs will make fast and tow her into the bay.

The next largest floating dry dock in the world is the Algiers dock, which was also built by the Maryland Steel Company, and is stationed at New Orleans. It has a lifting capacity of 17,500 tons.

The Bermuda dock, which was built in England, has a lifting capacity of 16,500 tons. The Pola dock, owned by Austria, has a capacity of 15,000 tons. The Stettin dock, owned by Germany, has a capacity of 11,000 tons. The Pensacola dock of the United States Government, and formerly located at Havana, is 450 feet long, with a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons.

The first floating dry dock was built in England in 1869. When it was completed it was towed to Bermuda by two men-of-war. It was semicircular in shape, with an appearance not unlike that of a huge rocker.

LATEST THING IN PARASOLS

AMONG the latest and smartest things in the way of parasols there is none more attractive than those which have the appearance of being made of miladi's table linen. As a matter of fact, they really are, for they are in Chinese grass linen, round centrepieces, embroidered, which have been converted into parasol covers. They are the idea of a woman milliner with original ideas. There are white with blue embroidery in the delightful Chinese blue, blue linen, with white embroidery, and white with brown, all very chic.

In a silk parasol there is a novelty with a hollow handle. There have been parasols before this with a knob which opened to show a tiny powder box, with puff, or a tiny bonbonnière; but the latest novelty has the entire handle hollow like the man's walking stick which contains a long, slender tube of glass for holding a cocktail. The hollow-handled parasol has more innocent contents, a pretty little painted fan with ivory sticks. The handle is of silver, of the club order, and the top, which opens, has a little cap with a hinge. The parasol is of silk in a solid color.

Painted chiffon goes into some of the most charming hand-painted parasols, this with a lining of silk and one of the most attractive designs is of nasturtiums in natural colors. For the woman who wears browns there are delightful brown silk parasols, painted with yellow roses, and a design in brighter colors shows poppies in red and bachelors' buttons in deep blue on a white silk. Purple and pale blue are so much used together that bunches and sprays of violets on pale blue silk parasols are often enough seen to be called popular, and with them are frequently hats to match, pale blue straws trimmed with violets. The mauve orchid is another flower that blossoms annually with delightful effect upon many charming parasols.

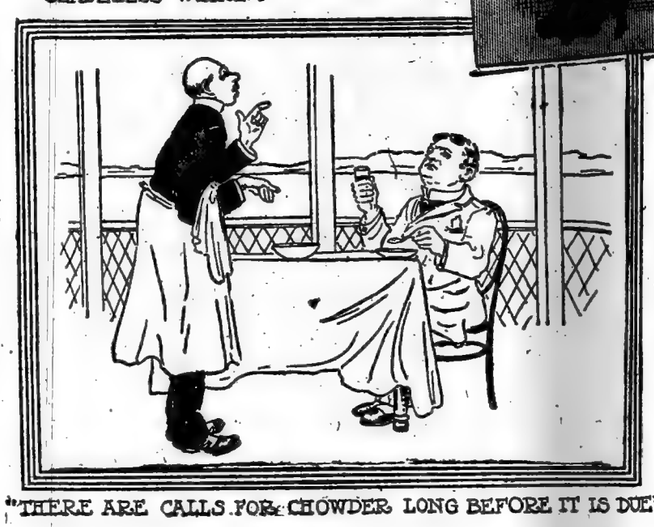
On Their Annual Outing with the "Fearless Foleys"



"WHAT WOULD THE MIXED BARGE EXCURSION BE WITHOUT ITS FORTUNE TELLER."



"CHINESE LANTERNS ARE LIGHTED AND THOSE DANCERS WHO ARE NOT TIRED KEEP ON WITH THEIR CEASELESS WHIRL."



"THERE ARE CALLS FOR CHOWDER LONG BEFORE IT IS DUE."



"TIM SUBSIDED, BUT ONLY FOR A MOMENT, AND THEN ANOTHER SCREAM FROM THE GIRL HE WAS 'KIDDIN'."

"THEY NEVER MISS THE FEARLESS FOLEY'S BARGE EXCURSION."

Barge Excursions a Feature of New York Life Found in No Other Great City in the World---Glittering, if Transitory, Importance of the Man Who Bosses the Job---How He Preserves Order and Rules His One-Day Subjects.

DECORATION DAY was still too young to be well-aired by the bright morning sun, but the good barge Carrie chafed at the hawsers that bound her to a pier just underneath the Williamsburg Bridge, in the East River, as though impatient to cut loose and be off about the business of the day. Wasn't she chartered for the annual outing of the Fearless Foleys, and didn't she know from experience that she was in for a giddy and strenuous day before the time came to douse the lights at night? Streamers of bunting were flapping in the breeze. The beer was all aboard, and bawling waiters in white jackets were already settling down to systematic work. The band on the upper deck was piping up for a waltz, amid the tumultuous approval of scores of shuffling feet. Why wait?

Hustling Harry explained that the Foleys were not all there. It would never do to cast off and leave any of them behind. Hustling Harry is the chief of the Foley Association, so far as his political division is concerned. He is a member of the Executive Committee, and knows every member of the Foley clan as a shepherd knows his sheep. So far as the Decoration Day outing was concerned, he had been selected master of ceremonies. His word was law. As a mark of distinction he wore a white satin rosette as big as a sunflower and a new white Fedora hat. The girls on the barge as guests of the Fearless Foleys voted him quite the handsomest and most distinguished looking man in New York. Hustling Harry knows precisely how to handle a crowd of this description, such a motley crowd of merrymakers as can be found only in New York. He glories in it. The manner in which he saw that his orders were promptly carried out, without being offensively domineering, indicated the born commander.

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"Wotcher doin' there, Tim Higgins? Quit kiddin' that goil, or off yer go. Seems as if you'd hoisted one too many inside already fer a nice, quiet party like this."

Tim subsided, but only for a moment. Another scream from the girl he was "kiddin'" and off he went, with Hustling Harry's firm hand on his shoulder.

"If I go me goil goes, too," he growled.

"Come, Mamie."

Mamie wept, hesitated, and was surrounded by friends. In another minute Tim understood, if he never knew it before, that the woman who hesitates is lost. The overburdened Carrie was towed toward midstream by an officious little tug, and Tim was left swearing on the stringpiece. He saw the girls from the box factory where he worked form a ring around Mamie and sing:

He's me pal, he's me pal,
Dere ain't nobody else I can see.
I know he's dead tough, but his love ain't no bluff,
An' he'd share his last dollar with me.
I'd rather have him with his fifteen a week
Than be some old millionaire's gal.
He's de best ever was, an' I love him because
He's me pal, dear old pal.

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Another barge, the Rudolph, was towed to the position the Carrie had just vacated at the pier just as the Foleys from the west side began to arrive in force. Hustling Harry was sore with handshaking, but he had a smile for all. In half an hour the Rudolph also had aboard a "quantum suf" of Fearless Foleys and their "lady frien's," and there was a merry, multitudinous shout of "We're off!" The tug wedged itself between the Carrie and the Rudolph, made fast to both, performing a sort of marriage of the sea; gave three piercing toots of farewell, and headed up the river. An excursion down the bay was the plan. But were the Fearless Foleys going to deprive their stay-at-home friends along the river from Blackwell's Island to Gouverneur Slip from getting a sight of them? Not much. The shouts of greeting on the boat were re-echoed by waving hats and aprons and shouts of good cheer from the shore. Joe Costigan was detected waving a friendly handkerchief to men in stripes lined up on the seawall of the Island. But, then, as Florrie Flynn explained, Joe was "first brilm in Morrissey's saloon, and had ter chime in wid de yeggs and burney-blowers wot hadn't sense enough not ter get pinched."

When gangplanks had been placed between the tug and both of the barges, allowing freedom of communication between the two boats, and a preliminary glass of beer had been served all around at the expense of the master of ceremonies, Hustling Harry got on the roof of the tug's wheelhouse and made a brief speech. The import of it was that, while the Fearless Foleys believed in letting joy go unconfined on occasions of this sort, he counseled moderation. It would bring sorrow to his heart and to the heart of every deserving member of the association if it became necessary to turn the flag at the masthead upside down. This proceeding, it should be understood, on an excursion barge means an imperative summons to the police. When a patrolman on the river front who knows his business sees a reversed flag on an excursion barge he knows that it means bloodshed and broken heads. He hikes to a telephone and calls up one of the stations of the harbor police. A free fight on an excursion barge, when beer glasses are flying in the air, is no joke.

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There is a fixed method of management for barge excursions which outing associations that give them seldom deviate from. Dancing goes on all the time on the upper decks. There is a band and a string orchestra, and one or the other is playing all the time. Frail looking girls who get all worn out by work in a store or factory waltz all the way from the Battery to Rockaway Point and back again. Young men who would think it a hardship to walk from City Hall to Madison Square help them do it. Mere miles don't count in the mazes of the waltz. The lower deck on one barge is devoted to songs and recitations of a more or less uproarious nature arranged by the Entertainment Committee. Those who don't care for dancing may listen to a bounteous programme which includes songs by the Hester Street Thrush and stories by that Prince of Wits, Droll Dick of the Catharine Street Outing Club.

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"Now then, goils," exclaims the Hester Street Thrush after the second verse of her song, "git on the smoke wagon. Chorus, now:

I want to be loved, I want to be loved,
But I am so shy, don't you see?
I want to be loved, so please take a hint,
And make a big fuss over me.
I want to be kissed, I want to be hugged,
I want to be merry and free.
So boys, if you're wise, you'll look in my eyes,
An' see that I want to be loved.

On the main deck of the other boat are the bar and a few tables spread around for the benefit of those who believe that no holiday amounts to shucks without a game of draw, seven-up, or fan-tan. The players are not all men by any means. Expert card players in the ranks of the gentler sex are not confined to bridge parties in high life. There are a number of them in the Association of Lady Cigarmakers and Cigarette Rollers. That is where trouble usually begins at the card tables, or perhaps at the bar, when a man whose credit is no good with the purchaser of the bar privilege sets up a round of twenty-four drinks before he announces that he has not the money to pay for them. But the purveyor of strong waters on a mixed barge excursion employs picked men. Their daily diet is panhandlers at Bowery free lunch counters. They do not get excited in a hurry. But when they do, it is just as well to be out of striking distance.

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Hustling Harry and his assistants are busy as bees, and all over the boat. It's skidoo all the time for them. Sea air and exercise, aided and abetted by an occasional stimulant, agitate the appetite, and there are calls for the chowder long before it is due. The pungent odor from the array of wash boilers steaming away on the lower deck of the Carrie is a veritable torture of Tantalus to the hungry crowd. At last it is ready. Men line up behind a long board and pass along plates filled with the fragrant compound as fast as they can be ladled out. There is no ceremony and there are no waiters, except as a young man feels disposed to wait upon the beaming girl under his immediate charge. All eat their fill, wash it down with copious draughts of beer, and vote the annual chowder exhibit of the Fearless Foleys better this year than ever before.

It is not an uncommon thing to hear conversation going on in ten or a dozen languages on a mixed barge party. Nothing else is more typical of New York as a gathering place of the nations. In addition to foreign tongues there is every imaginable variety of Americanese. Girls who sing folk songs in German, Italian, Polish, or Greek are surfounded by their especial coteries and enthusiastically applauded. There is singing all the time, just as there is dancing. A popular song from a comic opera or musical sketch never dies in the zone of the barge excursion. The working girls learn the words while they toil, and practice the airs on the recreation piers at night, or on their doorsteps to the shrill accompaniment of a street piano. Some of them have good voices. There was one song at the Decoration Day outing of the Fearless Foleys that all who heard it are practicing now. It was sung by Dave Donnelly, who had just returned from a period of enforced retirement up the river. The jury and Judge found Dave guilty of assault with intent to murder a fellow-workman and punished him accordingly. But his east side friends, who knew several things not admitted as testimony in court, decided that Dave's assault was justified and took him again to their hearts. There was profound silence as he sang:

Dear Sing Sing, it's the real, real thing,
The one spot on earth, boys, that really is it.
There ain't no getting out, that you'll admit.
It's the same old place in the Fall or Spring.
Believe what I tell,
Life is only a cell,
Up the river in dear old Sing Sing.

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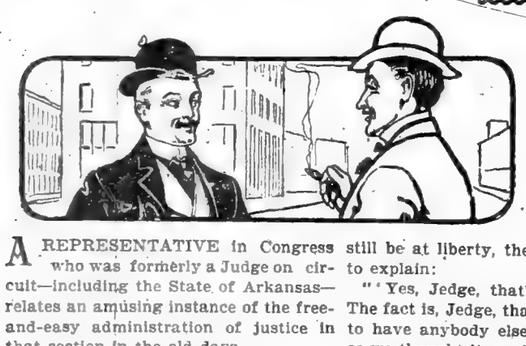
And what would the mixed barge excursion be without its fortune teller? Sometimes there are two of them on the boat. As well go without the music. It is the height of generosity for a gallant to blow his sweetheart off to "guess again," as he calls the predictions of the professional seers. But the girls believe in them. Oh, yes, indeed. If you have time to listen they will tell you of the happy ending to most wonderful romances brought about by the astuteness of the fortune tellers. But then, the skeptics always get back at the enthusiasts when Smiling Mary comes up to have her fortune told. This amiable dressmaker has not missed a picnic of either the Fearless Foleys, the Moonblinks, or the Sun Dodgers for more than a generation. As a girl of eighteen the seers on the barge excursions have told Smiling Mary of a happy marriage, blithesome children, and a home on a farm. Their prophesies varied in detail, but the husband and children were never omitted. Poor Mary has made wedding gowns for dozens of girls who lured her sweethearts away from her, and she still is looking for the husband that never comes. All the boys on the boat are nice to Mary. They spiel with her, buy her sandwiches and beer, and see that she gets a camp stool. But none of them makes love to her seriously. The other girls, nestling on the shoulders of their admirers while the barge is gliding homeward in the moonlight say "Poor Mary" when she is not within hearing distance.

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The barge excursion is distinctly a New York habit. No other city in the world produces anything like it. Don't talk to citizens of the Fearless Foley type about an excursion on a train to a country grove and a spread beneath the trees. Not for them a side-wheel steamer for a trip to some popular resort where you have just time to turn around ashore, and where domineering deckhands feel their oats. From their point of view there is nothing like the unrestricted freedom of the broad-decked, roomy excursion barge, where there is no gingerbread woodwork to break, no boilers to blow up, and which creeps along at a pace that is conducive to leisurely enjoyment. There are 150 excursion barges of this type around New York, and tens of thousands of excursionists patronize them every year. Ask them, and the opinion is expressed that there is no other way to have a really good time.

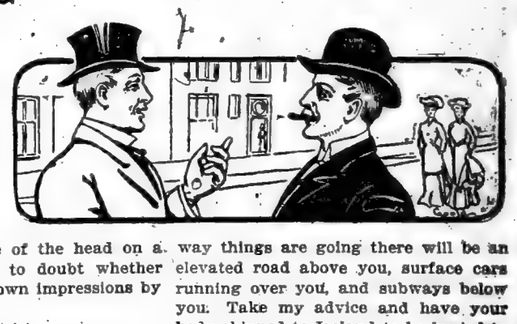
The journey homeward begins with dusk. Chinese lanterns are lighted, and those dancers who are not so tired that they have dropped asleep keep on with their ceaseless whirl. Below decks there is nothing but a howl of discord. A dozen groups are roaring as many different songs at once. Everybody, with an abundance to eat and drink, is tired out but happy. Once more, as the barges near the pier, Hustling Harry mounts the pilot house.

"Gents," he says, "please give the ladies foist chance in getting away from the boat. Any mut wot gets fresh 'll get slapped in the slats good and hard. Last year our trip was put on the blink at the finish by a lot of topsiders wot never should be permitted to associate with ladies and gents. If there are any of 'em on the boat this evenin' I hope they'll take my tip and get wise. Ladies and gents, the Fearless Foleys is proud to have given you a good time. Come again next year."



THE MAN IN THE STREET

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A REPRESENTATIVE in Congress who was formerly a Judge on circuit—including the State of Arkansas—relates an amusing instance of the free-and-easy administration of justice in that section in the old days.

"On a certain occasion," says the former Judge, "I had sentenced a man in one of the smaller towns of Arkansas to three months in jail for larceny. A few days after the trial I was on my way to the station in the company, so it chanced, with the Sheriff of the county, when I passed a man busily engaged in sawing wood. He greeted me most politely with 'Good mornin', Jedge.'



"I returned the man's salutation and continued on my way. There had seemed something in his face that was familiar, so I asked the Sheriff who he was. That official hesitated a moment before replying. Then he said: 'That's the fellow you sentenced to three months for larceny the other day.'

"Seeing how astonished I was that a man sentenced to three months' imprisonment should in three or four days still be at liberty, the Sheriff hastened to explain:

"'Yes, Jedge, that's the same man. The fact is, Jedge, that we don't happen to have anybody else in jail jest now; so we thought it would kinder be a useless expense to hire somebody to look after jest this one prisoner. Consequently, Jedge, I gave the fellow the jail key and told him that if he'd sleep there nights, I reckoned it would be all right.'"

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WHILE in England recently," said "Abe" Hummel, "I called on an eminent barrister with whom I was going to the races at Newmarket. He asked me to step over to the law courts while he made a motion in the trial of a client accused of rather large swindling operations. I consented, provided I should not have to listen to any of the atrocious puns that are alleged to pass between the learned Judges and counsel in English procedure.

"'Nonsense,' said my friend, 'we never do anything of the sort. It's mere newspaper talk.'

"To my surprise, and obviously to that of my friend as well, his client was brought into court handcuffed to another man arraigned on a criminal charge. At the proper time the Judge said:

"'I am astonished that such a prepossessing prisoner should be brought before me on a charge like this. He looks like a prosperous, polished, well-groomed man of the world.'

"'He should present a neat appearance, my Lord,' replied the counsel. 'He was brought into court froned.'"

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NEW YORK still has at least one of its old-time firms of booksellers—the sort of business house which is a law unto itself, and alters not the law to suit the convenience of any one, however great. Joseph Jefferson had been a customer of this firm for years, but had never seen either of its members, who may just as well be called Jones & Smith as anything else. One day Jefferson called at the shop, his errand being to protest against a long delay in delivering some books he had ordered. The old gentleman arrived in a very irate state of mind, but soon cooled off when he observed the pained expression of the shopkeeper.



"You understand," said the veteran, "that I don't wish to be offensive to you. It is your confounded firm I am complaining of. If you are Jones, I say d— Smith. If you are Smith, I say d— Jones. I don't mean to be personal; not at all."

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A PROMINENT Washington clubman says that in the days of the old University Club at the capital there was a certain objectionable person, of the species of nouveau riche, who had succeeded in gaining admission to that club, now defunct, which was considered very exclusive.

One day this vulgarian became extremely noisy and offensive in the card-room; so much so that a certain indignant member of the club blurted out:

"See here! If you'll resign from this organization, I'll give you five hundred dollars."

The objectionable person left the room in high dudgeon. Chancing to meet on the stairway Walker Blaine, the son of the then Secretary of State, the aggrieved man related the incident, adding: "Now what shall I do about this?"

"I would advise you to stand pat," replied Mr. Blaine. "I think he will make it a thousand dollars."

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BISHOP POTTER and a fellow clergyman on a fine May evening came down Fifth Avenue on foot. Their talk turned upon psychology; but both were in the mood for an intellectual frolic rather than serious discussion. The Bishop was exceptionally happy. Nearing the park at Madison Square he observed:

"We can be certain of nothing prompted by our own reflections, and while Thoreau once remarked that the Almighty did not create the world in jest there still remains for us a bewilderment resembling it. Fortunately our faith resists appearances; otherwise what might we not say of the scene before us? Over the Flat-iron Building in the sky the moon looks like an arc light, merely; while the building in the night is itself a great towering cliff, yet, were we as far away as the seeming arc light we couldn't see the Flatiron at all. A small point of light, that star seems—no larger than the head of a pin; yet that point of light is one million times larger than our sun, which not only [illegible] our respect for the size of the head on a pin, but causes us to doubt whether we can justify our own impressions by logical means."



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DEAN GEORGE W. KIRCHWEY of the Columbia Law School has long been known as one of the wits of the New York bar. That he is not without that happy quality in the lecture room as well as in the court room is proved by the following anecdote.

A few weeks ago the Dean happened to be lecturing to his class on a particularly dry chapter on property, and as the lecture period drew to a close and the warning bell was sounded, the students drew his attention to the fact by shuffling their feet on the floor and reaching for their hats. The Dean had not quite finished his lecture and wished a minute more in which to do so. "Gentlemen," he said, looking up from his notes, "just a minute, please. I have a few more pearls to cast."

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THOMAS HEALY, learning that an Irish friend was really ill in Philadelphia, a man prone to think that he had every disease to which humanity is ever heir, sent him the following telegram:

"Don't be buried on Long Island. The way things are going there will be an elevated road above you, surface cars running over you, and subways below you. Take my advice and have your body shipped to Ireland to be buried in a bog."

Two days later the friend, fighting mad, entered Healy's restaurant. Tom treated. The place was saved from ruin and the friend from the grave.

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I HAD a young friend," said Mrs. Kate Upson Clark of Brooklyn, "who was taken to the circus by his father, while his little sister Lucy was left at home. On departure two toy balloons were purchased, one for him and one for sister Lucy. The father was carrying them above the heads of the crowd, floating at the ends of their long strings, when one of them exploded. The boy looked up with an agonized expression.



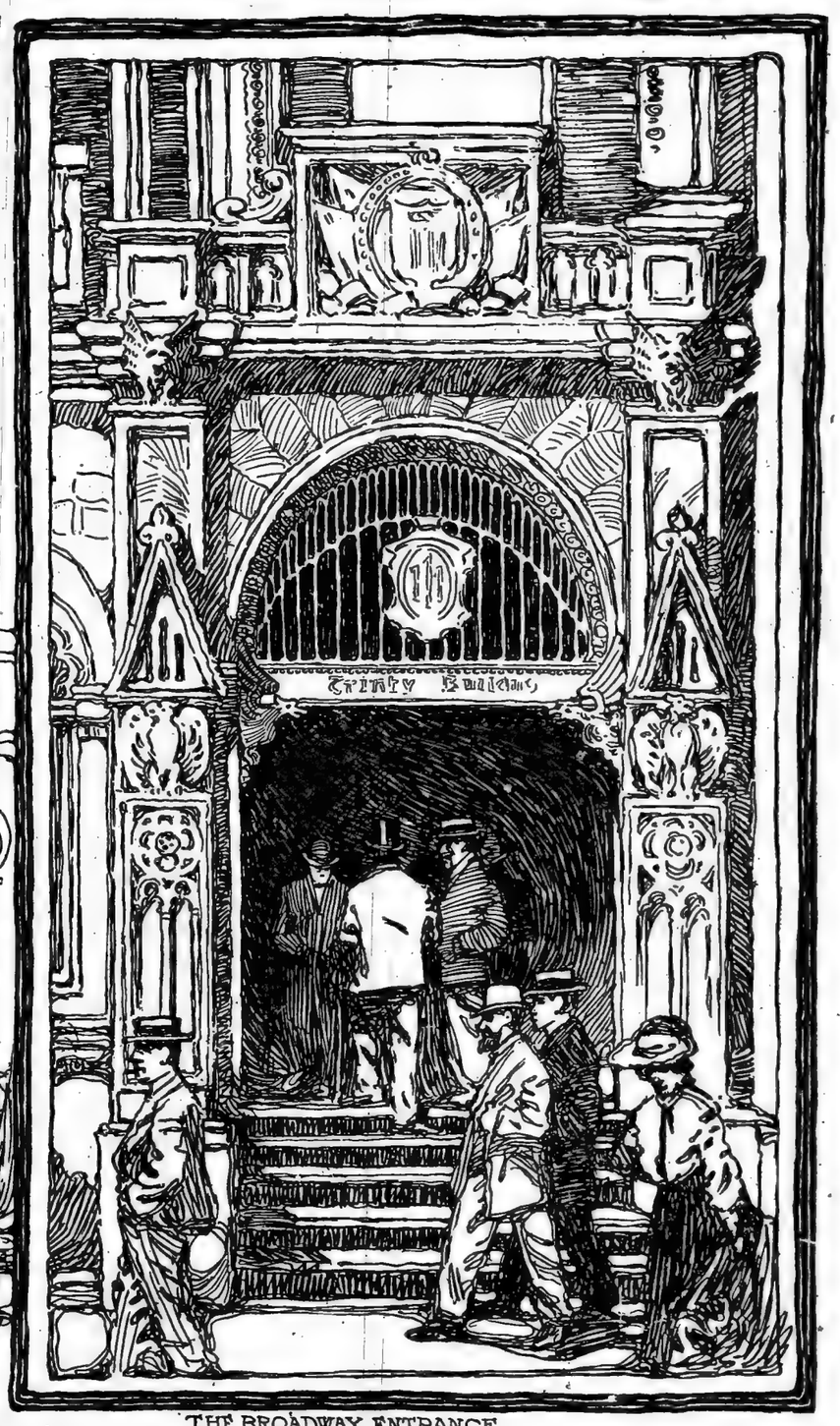
Then a look of peace stole over his countenance and he remarked, 'It's too bad Lucy's balloon's spoiled, isn't it?'"

New York's Newest Downtown Skyscraper



ONE OF THE HUGE GARGOYLES 17 STORIES ABOVE GROUND

A SOUTH VIEW OF THE TRINITY BUILDING



THE BROADWAY ENTRANCE.

Successful Attempt to Reconcile and Harmonize Seemingly Antagonistic Elements in the Architectural Features of the Structure---Trinity Church's New Neighbor a Fit Companion to the Old Edifice

IN these days of swift demolition and swifter building, the mere announcement that a new skyscraper is finished creates little general interest. To answer the question: "How high is it?" appeases the appetite satiated with stories of modern wonders in the building world.

The new Trinity Building, in lower Broadway, has an interest not to be satisfied with mere figures. In the first place, it is significant that the largest enterprises of many great cities are represented here. From every corner of the land and from the neighboring Dominion of Canada run the nerves which have their centre in this great plexus. It is the modern capitol of industry and finance. It represents another and a greater step in the swift progress of intergradation which has lately marked the material life of America. And, curiously enough, it rears its head over the very spot around which the most sacred of American traditions hover. It looks out upon old Trinity Churchyard, where the bones of the patriots and the early Doges of New York City lie. How it grew and took its place is a story of absorbing interest.

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Wall Street is no longer a street; it is a district.

The narrow, crooked little alley that bears the historic name long since ceased to be adequate to hold the business that made it famous.

It isn't much of a street, anyway. To the east it soon drops down through a straggle of old-fashioned warehouses to the ferry. In the good old days before the Bridge this was a sort of highway of financial fashion for the rich brokers who had their homes on the placid slopes of Columbia Heights in Brooklyn. But now the elevated has come to cut off the perspective of the East River and turn the current of travel uptown.

At the other end of the street stood Trinity Church—stood and still stands, and forever will stand, this fine and dignified old temple set in the midst of its ancient churchyard, wrapped in its own atmosphere, in but not a part of the teeming world of dollars that surrounds it on every side.

Here, you would say, was an insuperable barrier to the incursions of business. This wall would stand forever in the way of irrepressible Business. If Wall Street overflowed—as it was sure to do—the overflow must run to the north or south through the streets that abut and parallel the main line. Never could it pierce the reserve of Trinity Church and Trinity's graveyard.

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And yet the impossible has come to pass. Trinity Church and the graveyard are of course intact. But business, overflowing the limits of Wall Street on the west, has crossed Broadway and already beats upon the walls of the ancient fortress of conservatism. The biggest business "of the Street" is no longer housed in the Street, but is intrenched in Broadway in towering castles that frown down upon the brownstone spire of the old church.

Church Street, Rector Street, Trinity Place—in these ecclesiastical strongholds the old place was long intrenched, but now this nomenclature has lost its meaning. The "L" road thunders through Church Street with most unchurchly sounds by day and night. Rector Street is monopolized by the lofty home of the Steel Trust and its kindred industries. Nearer at hand towers the new Trinity Building, last and by far the finest mark of the incursion of Business upon the territory of the church.

Trinity Building in its own way is as unique as Trinity Church itself. It is more than office building; it is a monument, a gigantic milestone marking the advance of ideas. It stands for the conflict and ultimate reconciliation of hostile points of view. Perhaps there is not in all New York a structure better worthy of being studied.

For many years there stood at the northern boundary of Trinity Churchyard a yellow building of more than modest lines and proportions. In a neighborhood of trade palaces it was altogether insignificant except for a certain air of distinction. It covered a long and narrow lot extending the length of the churchyard, and in its architectural lines there were some crude gothicisms which were manifestly a concession by the architect to the church that loomed from the green at the other side of the yard. The windows which gaze upon the ancient graveyard had pointed arches, and a few vines struggled in the grimy atmosphere to climb the yellow brick walls.

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This was the old Trinity Building, and it was really old as age goes in the swift transitions of New York. It was a business building, of course, filled with the offices of a few firms as old or older than itself. It never seemed to occur to the passing throng that either could or would move or be blotted from the landscape.

Well, about two years ago the workmen fell upon old Trinity Building, and there ensued one of those scenes of swift destruction which have changed the map of the lower city within a short generation. Old Trinity Building faded away almost over night, and alongside old Trinity Churchyard appeared a deep cavern where the old building had stood.

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This was the beginning of one of the great modern feats of construction. The unsightly hole in the ground, eighty feet deep, shaped itself into the foundations and underground stories of the newest of skyscrapers.

So far, so good. Such changes are too common in New York to attract notice, even when they are swifter and the resulting building is taller and finer than the ordinary. But as the walls of the new Trinity Building mounted toward the sky and its outlines took shape upon the background of limestone and marble, it was seen that here was something different.

It was an office building plainly enough, and had all the latest improvements in construction and design. But also there were marks of ecclesiasticism not to be mistaken. What had been feebly and crudely undertaken in the old Trinity Building was being wrought out on larger, bolder, and more harmonious lines in the new. The windows and ornamentation had plainly been designed with an eye to the congruous. Even as the structure went higher and higher, it was seen that there was nothing in the 300 feet of wall to give offense to the ecclesiastical scene to the south.

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That was the idea exactly. Time and circumstances had driven Business in upon the reserve of the church. The entry had been made with force but without violence, and here stood a monument to mark the final reconciliation of the two interests so long at war. Trinity Building stood alongside of Trinity Church and the two were at peace.

The architect fell in love with the idea and carried it into the interior of his building as well. The result is such an office building as never stood before since the world began. You enter a portal of churchly design on the Broadway end and find yourself not in a prosaic hallway, but in a corridor—a cloister. Stately vistas of sober-hued marble stretch before the eye. The ceilings are high and vaulted, as in the nave of a cathedral. Stained glass windows temper the glare of ungodly Broadway.

And this, you understand, is the home of business up to date, the fortress of the Captains of Industry. The Standard Oil and the Steel Trust have their homes near by; here under these arches most of the other great syndicated interests have their homes. "I never enter this sacred place," you begin to quote, and then—the business card of Charles G. Gates & Co. (of which John W. Gates is a special partner) shows through the yellow light. Then you wake up.

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The Gates firm occupies the whole of the ground floor and basement. Perhaps there never was so luxurious an office, but it is the refined and chastened luxury of mediaevalism. The colors are old gold and dull red, except where they are the hues of marble and bronze. The Gothic style has never before been applied to the offices of a Captain of Industry, but you look at the effect here, and find it good. You see that it is rich—incomparably rich. You feel the presence of millions everywhere, but the millions do not glare. They are expressed in the term of mediaeval art.

Extremely modern, too. Mr. Gates is accommodated with private baths and dressing rooms, fitted with everything that luxury could suggest or money compass. There are electrical appliances everywhere to perform all manner of impossible labor functions. But the ensemble is that of the moyen age, when men put all their wealth and artists all their genius into the church.

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Perhaps you have a taste for figures and will care to know that Mr. Gates's ecclesiastical background and his bathroom and his solid mahogany doors and Sienna marble, and his atmosphere of mediaevalism, cost $75,000 a year in the way of rent, the ground floor alone fetching more than the aggregate rentals of the old Trinity Building. They come high, these ancient-modern luxuries. The average rentals of the floors in the New Trinity Building are $23,000 a year.

Perhaps your taste for figures may also carry you through a brief summary of the items of cost and construction that enter into the whole building. The plot, which is 260 feet long, or 40 feet front on Broadway and 47 feet at the rear on Church Street, cost an even $2,000,000. The building is 309 feet high above the curb and 60 feet below to the bottom of its deepest sub-cellar. More than 6,000 tons of Carnegie steel were used in the construction, and that is more than was ever used before in an office building, a fact appropriate enough when you come to consider that the industries that have offices under the roof are themselves the largest consumers of steel. The iron and bronze work cost $160,000, and a fortune was spent in mahogany, which, if you please, was brought, every stick of it, from Africa. The marble cost $150,000.

Three millions were put into the construction, and some of this doubtless went into the item of speed, for the building had to be put up in record time—not more than a year after it had been begun.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY.

When even a church has a nave we never know whom to trust.

Few men are either as good or as bad as they pretend to be.

The duty we owe ourselves is always performed first.

A man may be thoroughly honest and still carry an umbrella every time it rains.

A woman treasures her old love letters almost with the veneration that a man does his due bills.

If you are going to do a man at all, be sure you do him good.

Those who fight and run away may live to say, "I told you so."

Watching the clock won't make pay day come any quicker.

It is always easier to make a bad matter worse than a good thing better.

A cake of yeast is vastly superior to some men. It can always raise the dough.

In spite of the fact that so many people want to borrow trouble, there is always enough to go 'round.

All the world's a stage, and every man wants to be stage manager.

It's all right to put whip and spurs to your brain if you bridle your tongue.

There are more ways than one of losing money, which merely demonstrates that money can be lost in more ways than won.

BELINDA ON "CATCHING THE CAR"

"IF it were not for the men," said Belinda, oracularly, "there would be no marriages."

"Naturally," returned Phyllis, unimpressed.

"I mean," continued Belinda with dignity, "that if the men did not insist, no woman would marry."

"Oh!" said Phyllis, opening her eyes very wide.

"Shakespeare," Belinda went on in her most seriously argumentative tone, "knew nothing whatever about it."

Phyllis does not belong to the Shakespeare Club, and so she remained silent.

"Was it about Anne Hathaway?" she hazarded finally, remembering the pretty little picture of the Anne Hathaway cottage Belinda had given her.

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"No, indeed, it was not," said Belinda. "It was Rosalind, and, of course I just dote on Shakespeare, and the club is too sweet for anything, and I wouldn't go to bed a night in my life without reading just a line or two of the 'Merchant of Venice,' or a weeny bit of 'Julius Caesar,' and one New Year's night I came home from a party and read a whole chapter of 'Titus Andronicus' when I was so sleepy I didn't know a word I read, just because I had wanted to begin the year right, but I do think it is too mean about Rosalind, for she wasn't the kind of a girl to say that at all."

"No, of course not," said Phyllis sympathetically. "You mean about marriage?"

"Yes," said Belinda, "it's one of those famous parts of 'As You Like It,' you know, about time ambling and trotting and galloping—and—and, well it just implies that all girls are anxious to get married, and you know that isn't true, is it?"

"N-no," replied Phyllis.

"That catching-the-car story is very true."

"Catching the—what, Belinda?" asked Phyllis, confused.

"Why, that catching-the-car story. It is told in just the horrid way a man would tell it, but it is as true as anything.

"Why, there was a poor woman who got so sad because she said she knew her husband didn't love her any more because he didn't kiss her as he used to before she was married. I'd just like to catch Tom acting like that.

"Well, she was as sad as sad could be, but her husband said it was all right, and he did love her just as much, only he said, you see, it is just like catching the car."

"Oh!" said Phyllis.

"That was funny, wasn't it? 'You see,' said this horrid man, 'when I am trying to catch the car I run for it and make a great hullabaloo and wave my stick at the motorman. But when I get in I sit down quietly and read my paper. That is the way it is about matrimony. I am just as much interested in the car though I don't go waving my stick after I have caught it. It is just the same with my wife, though I think just as much of her as I did before I was married.'

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"Now, I think that's a perfectly horrid story, and that was a very horrid man, and the worst of it is, it certainly is true."

Belinda lowered her voice, a horrified look came over her face, and Phyllis looked sad in sympathy.

"Now, that is just what I mean about girls getting married," and Belinda spoke seriously and solemnly. "Every man in the world is just bound to catch the car, and every girl would just like to keep him running right after it all day and all night, for ever and ever, and never catching it." Belinda drew a long breath.

"Of course I don't mean that any girl would be mean, but she would like to keep him going along at just a comfortable jog trot. But do you suppose a man would? Not a bit of it. No, Sir-ee. He wants to catch the car, and he wants to catch it pretty quickly, and if he doesn't—well, he just goes and catches another car. That's just what a man will do every time.

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"You see, a girl likes to have a man come to see her, and it's very nice if he takes her out sometimes, and of course every girl likes a little candy once in a while, and a few flowers, and it is pleasant to have some one always ready to dance with you, and the girl will be just as nice and sweet and polite as she can be, and wear her prettiest gowns when she goes out, because a man does like to be seen with a girl who dresses well. Oh, she would be very nice to him, indeed.

"She would not even mind being engaged. It is rather nice to be engaged and wear a ring, and then of course you can go out more, and then you like to hear people whisper that that pretty Miss —er—er—Miss Smith is engaged to that handsome Tom er—er—Brown. It gives you a little standing, and makes people think a little more of you.

"That's just the way a girl would like to go along in a nice, pleasant way, making the man have just as pleasant a time as she can. But there isn't one man in ten thousand who is satisfied.

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"I don't like to think so, Phyllis, but I am afraid men are just a teeny, weenty bit selfish. They will only go on with the flowers and the candy and all that for only just so long. Then a girl must just say a plump 'yes' or 'no,' and then she is engaged, and she can't even stay engaged, but she must set the day for the wedding, and then, you see, the man has caught the car, and there are no more flowers, no more candy, no more—well, Tom forgets anything else I guess there'll be trouble.

"There was that case of Bella Bronson right in our own set. Bella is so pretty! And Dick Jenkins was just dead in love with her. I must say Bella was very nice to him. She went almost everywhere with him, and wore his flowers, and read the books he brought to her, and she was just having a lovely time, and it might have gone on till now, only Dick simply wouldn't.

"Bella liked him awfully well, but not quite well enough even to be engaged to him. So when he proposed she said 'no,' but she would like to be good friends and all that, and she hoped it would all be just as it was before, only nicer, because they would both understand. But what did that man do?

"Why, he went right off in a huff and married that new girl who came to town, and I must say they seem very happy, only it was too bad he couldn't have been contented to be just a good friend with Bella, for she is about the nicest girl I know. It is very hard to understand men," and Belinda sighed.

"But I thought you were very anxious to go to housekeeping in your little flat, Belinda," said Phyllis.

"Why, yes, but that's quite different," said Belinda, with dignity. "We have the flat all furnished, and it is such a dear, cunning little place it will be just like a doll's house, and I always did love to play in a doll's house. And then Tom says I don't know how to cook, and I just want to show him that it's as easy as easy can be, and that you don't have to study it as you do to be a doctor or a lawyer.

"Oh, yes; that's quite different," said Belinda.

M. A. TAFT.

Amply Qualified.

Proud Parent—If you would win my daughter, young man, you must prove to my satisfaction that you have fortitude, patience under discouraging circumstances, strength of character, courage, an indomitable will to succeed, and, above all, an ability to bear with misfortune. Have you those qualifications?

Suitor—I've known your daughter for some time, Sir, and am asking you for her hand. Do you wish other assurances?

The Limit.

Rounder—Did you see Fuller yesterday? He was in a hopeless stage of intoxication.

Bounder—Must have been the Fifth Avenue stage.

TEACHER TAUGHT.

A STORY is being circulated about Miss Myra Kelly, whose clever sketches of Hebrew child life have attracted much attention lately.

She was busy writing one day, when word was brought her that some one wished to see her. As she did not wish to be interrupted at that particular moment, she sent down a somewhat peremptory message—said, in fact, that she would come when she was ready. The visitor departed, and her father, who had heard the answer Miss Kelly had given, decided to teach her a lesson. He told her when she finally appeared that the caller was from the publisher, who had wished her to collaborate with ——, (naming a well-known author,) but that on receiving her reply he had left without further remark.

Miss Kelly, much disturbed, decided that she must go around to her publishers at once and explain the matter. On her return she remarked that they had known nothing about the affair, and added that she hoped the next time her father wished to reprimand her he would adopt some different method—this one might easily lead to a misunderstanding, besides placing her in an embarrassing position. Mr. Kelly repented of his action and decided to set things right by seeing the publishers himself.

So he called the next day and made a labored explanation of the event. The editor listened attentively and then remarked:

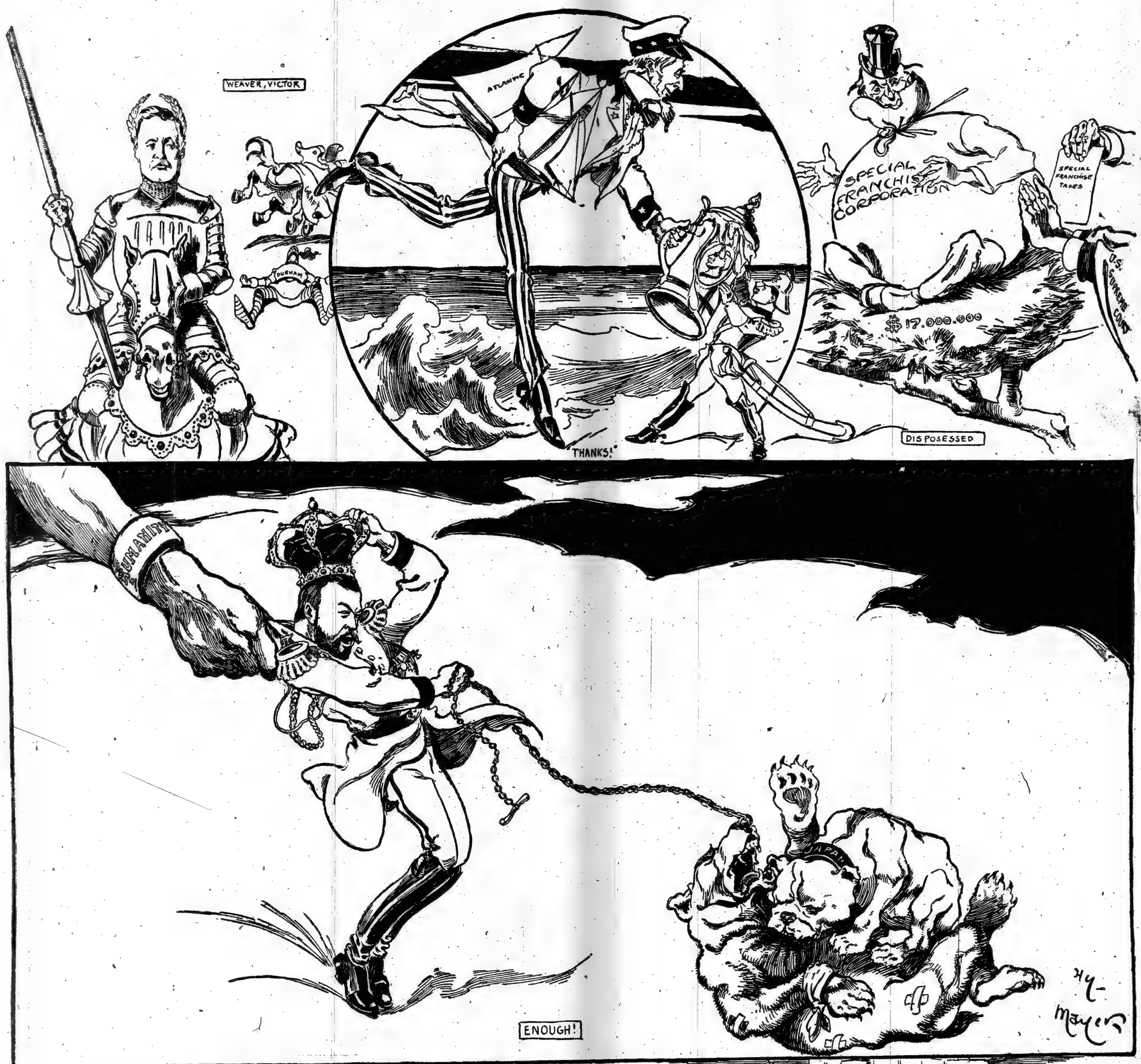
"Well, Mr. Kelly, I greatly appreciate your explanation, but, as a matter of fact, your daughter did not call yesterday."

Miss Kelly had paid Mr. Kelly in his own coin.

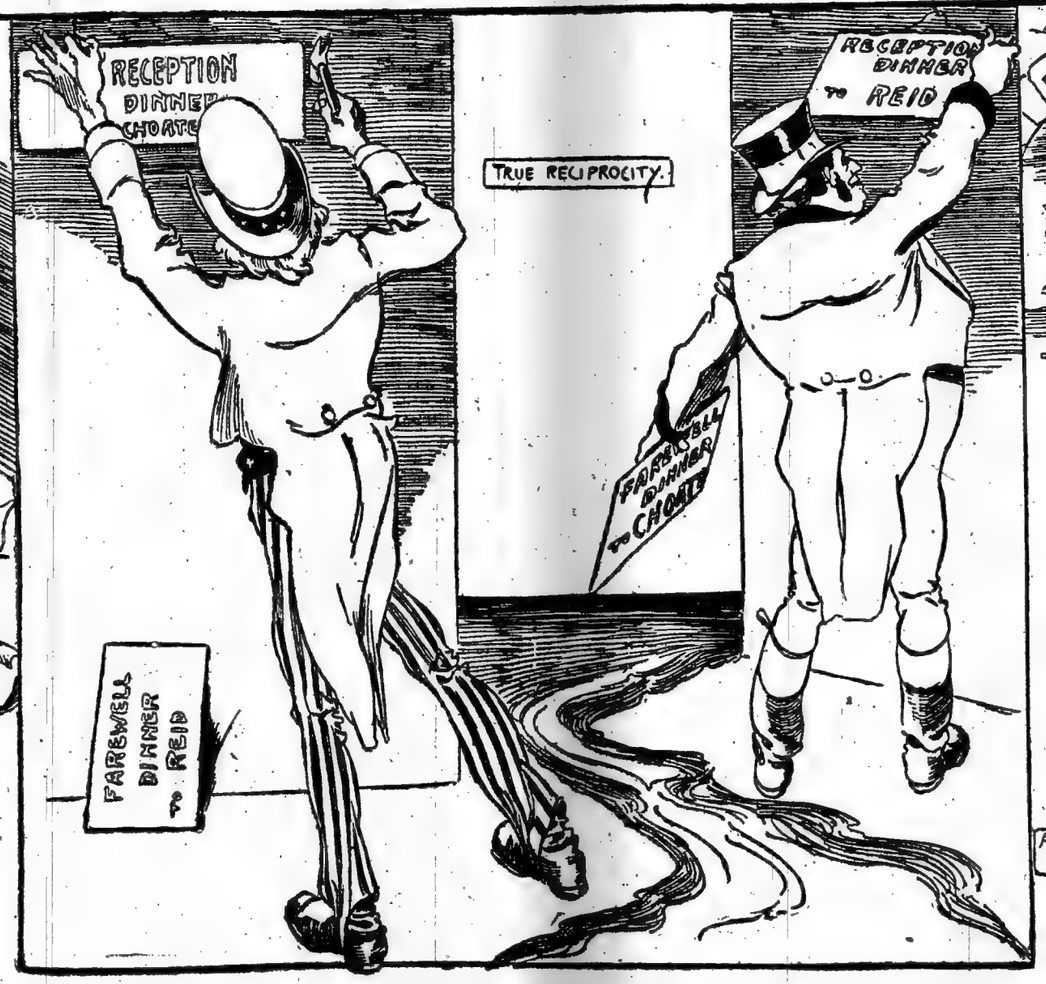
The good may die young, but a lot of tough old hens masquerade as broilers.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Mayer

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Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

Society at Home and Abroad.

IT is the proper thing to say that everybody is out of town this month. It is true that many more have gone abroad this season than for some years, and quite a number postponed their departure until late in the Spring. Although the London season has its fascinations, New Yorkers are not blind to the delights of May in their own city. With coaching and the races and motoring and the many attractions of la vie en pleine air, bookings are postponed from week to week and it is sometimes nearly June, or the middle of it, before the actual sailing takes place. And, at any rate, unless one is a householder in London, there is not so much enjoyment, as entertaining is not very feasible in hotels or residential flats.

However, the Drawing Room last week was the scene of the presentation of several American women. One of these was Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who was also a guest at the first dinner given by Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, in her new house, at which the King was the personage. Miss Mortimer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, was also presented. She comes rightly into a heritage of beauty. Her mother was Miss Chapman, a great belle and a granddaughter of Mrs. Jay. Miss Mortimer will be very wealthy, as her father, Richard Mortimer, is the descendant of a rich merchant, and the brother of Stanley Mortimer. Miss Mortimer will make her début next Winter in New York. In the early Autumn she will be at Tuxedo. Miss Blanche Shoemaker, another of the young women presented, was a débutante of last Winter. She is a handsome girl. She and her father, Henry Shoemaker, have been traveling in the South of France and in Italy. They will return to New York this week and may be at Newport in August.

Other events of the week on the other side have been the house warming at the new residence of the Duchess of Manchester, and the rumored engagement of Lord Revelstoke and Mrs. Robert Shaw, who was Miss Langhorne. If this latter announcement is authentic, it will only add another American to Burke's Peerage. Lord Revelstoke is the head of the Baring family. He is a bachelor and over forty-two years of age. His marriage will be a surprise to his brothers and sisters, who hardly expected that this would ever take place, as he always insisted that he would be a confirmed bachelor. He has been a frequent visitor to New York, but has never mingled much in society here. He would be in town for a week, looking after his business interests and remaining with his brothers who have resided here. At present, the only one of the family in New York is the Hon. Hugo Baring. Lord Revelstoke's heir was his brother, the Hon. Cecil Baring, who married Mrs. Maude Lorillard Tailer, who was divorced from her first husband, T. Suffern Tailer.

At the present writing, the majority of the racing yachts, their owners and guests have arrived in England and there is much entertaining in London. Mrs. Robert Goelet, J. Pierpont Morgan and party, and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel have all reached Southampton. Mr. Morgan is in his London house.

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After many dates announced ex-Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry sailed on Memorial Day for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould will spend a little time in the Catskills at Furlough Lodge before going abroad. With the departure of the Goulds, the census of the wealthy set who are on the other side will be added to and will make the possibilities of extensive entertaining at Newport and other resorts much less than in former years. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt are at their place near Paris, and with an occasional visit to England will remain abroad until the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are abroad for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane do not return until August. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt are abroad for at least a couple of months. The Gerrys will be absent from Newport this year. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carter will be in England, taking a house in London for June and July. The Anthony Drexels remain away, Mr. and Mrs. W. Rhinelander Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, James Van Alen, and J. Henry Smith are absentees, although one of these arrived on Wednesday for the fishing in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to be at Newport this Summer, but if they arrive as late as they did last year, it is doubtful if they will entertain at all. Thus there will be a few missing faces at Newport, but there is a new set of people, anxious to take their places.

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It has been a "diplomatic" week. There have been many exchanges of international courtesies. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid arrived in London yesterday. Former Ambassador and Mrs. Choate and Miss Choate are due to-morrow in New York. The retiring Ambassador received a most heartfelt and kindly farewell and there is a warm welcome for his successor. Mr. Reid takes with him as secretary Augustus Jay, Jr., the elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay. Mr. Jay has been in the diplomatic service several years and has made rapid strides in his career. Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Jay have also sailed and will be abroad this Summer. Mrs. Jay was Miss Kane, a sister of Col. De Lancey A., Nicholson, Woodbury, and John Innes Kane, and the Misses Kane. On one side Mr. Jay is the direct descendant of a long line of diplomats. His father was First Secretary in Paris for many years. On his mother's side he descends from the first John Jacob Astor.

Sir Mortimer Durand has returned from Europe, bringing with him his son, Col. Durand, who will be a great acquisition to the Lenox colony.

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Society lingers in the suburbs, and with the present craze for motoring and the many handsome country seats near town, it is not likely that there will be any move, except for the short Newport season, until the late Autumn. Although many of the town houses are closed and boarded up, yet their owners may be met nearly any day and evening at the restaurants and theatres and even at Coney Island and the other amusement places of the populace. One must remember that it is possible to get as far as Southampton in a motor within a reasonable time, and the Hudson, Westchester, Long Island generally, and the New Jersey watering places are now in easy distance of the city. Robert L. Gerry remains in this country for the present, finding his farm and rural home, not many miles from Arden, most attractive. The Meadow Brook colony are still at polo, and this week will see the Ladies' Kennel Club Exhibition and the pony races.

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The yacht clubs are in full swing. On Saturday last the Seawanhaka Corinthian opened its season with a dance at its pretty clubhouse at Oyster Bay. On Memorial Day there was a regatta and a reception to the new officers. Commodore William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., was formally installed. The New York Yacht Club held a regatta on Memorial Day, and the Atlantic is now in full swing for the season. There is a great deal of cruising, and the weather has been all that could be desired. Memorial Day was especially gay with all kinds of open-air entertainments in the vicinity of the various country clubs. The men were enabled to get away from town on Saturday and remain over until Wednesday, so that New York itself was left to the veterans and the streets were veritably deserted and the Avenue and the Park showed how few of the fashionable were in the city. Ardsley had a special celebration. Tuxedo and Morristown and Baltusrol were most festive. The very "horsy" set were at Philadelphia, where Alfred Vanderbilt and other New Yorkers took ribbons galore at the Show.

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The college weeks and the school commencements will be the most important incidents this month. Yale, Harvard, and Princeton will have their weeks of entertaining, and preparatory schools will give their usual exercises. The annual boat races at New London between Yale and Harvard will take place on June 27.

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On Thursday, and again yesterday, society was much in evidence in town, owing to the several fashionable June weddings. The largest nuptial event of the week was the marriage of Miss Helen Stevens and Mr. Schroeder at St. Mark's in the Bowerie, which took place yesterday afternoon, and which is fully described in another column. This week there will be a number of weddings. Miss Louise E. Hollins will be married to Henry Chauncey Cryder at St. James's Church on Tuesday, and Miss Helen Barber and Elbert F. Wilmerding are to be married on Wednesday. This is also the date of the weddings of Miss Marie J. C. Delmonico, daughter of the late Constant Delmonico, to Edward Frith Du Vivier at St. Ann's Church, and of Miss Margaret Robison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, to Samuel A. Welsh, Jr., at Massapequa, L. I. Saturday is a favorite day for marriages, especially in the suburbs. Miss Dorothy Hinckley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley, will be married to Thomas R. Williams at Far Rockaway on that date. In town, Miss Mary Constance Berry and Mortimer Percy Arnold will be united at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews. Owing to recent bereavements in several households, more than one of the weddings of this week will be very quiet, and only relatives and intimate friends will be present at the ceremonies.

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The death of the bridegroom's mother, which sad event is of recent date, has changed the plans for the wedding of Miss Mary Constance Berry to Mortimer Percy Arnold. Mr. Arnold is the son of the late John H. V. Arnold. The Berrys and Arnolds are connected by marriage already, as one of the elder Arnold boys married Miss di Zerega, whose mother was a Miss Berry. Mrs. John Sloane was also a Miss Berry, and is a relative of the bride. Miss Virginia Dean will be maid of honor, and Anthony L. Hoguet will be best man.

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The wedding of Miss Helen Louise Barber, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gibbs Barber, and Elbert F. Wilmerding will also be a small affair, owing to mourning in both families. It will take place at the residence of the bride's parents on Wednesday. Mrs. W. S. Volkmar of Washington will be matron of honor. The bridesmaids will be Miss Amy Haxhurst Mills, daughter of Mrs. Abraham Mills; Miss Juliette A. Benedict, daughter of James A. Benedict; Miss Margaret B. Crosby, daughter of Mrs. Allen H. Crosby, and Miss Georgianna Barber, sister of the bride. Miss Dell Carrere, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John M. Carrere, will act as flower girl. Henry A. Wilmerding will be best man. The ushers are Dr. George F. Shields, Lindsay Murray Roe, Henry Slack, and Stewart Flagg.

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Another Wednesday wedding will be that of Miss Marie Delmonico and Edward Frith Du Vivier. The ceremony will take place at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twelfth Street, where the Delmonico family have worshipped for years. The hour will be 11 o'clock, and there will be a nuptial mass. Miss Delmonico's bridesmaids will be the Misses Emily Barre, Nathalie Du Vivier, Aimee Delmonico, and Louise Du Vivier. George Du Vivier will be best man, and the ushers will be Ernest Du Vivier, George C. Fairrier, Stockton Beekman Colt, Lorenzo Picabia, Boudinot Colt, and Edmund J. Scheider. There will be a wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Vincente Martines Picabia, 48 West Fifty-fourth Street.

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Many of the younger set will go out of town on Wednesday for the marriage of Miss Margaret Robison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, to Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., in Grace Church, Massapequa, L. I. The bride will be attended by the Misses Elizabeth B. S. Hoyt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colgate Hoyt; Louisine A. Peters, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel T. Peters; Margaret D. Benedict, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Le Grand L. Benedict, and Matilde Leverich, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duncan Leverich, as bridesmaids, and Edith Carpender, daughter of William Carpender, as maid of honor. Edward De Witt Walsh will be his brother's best man, and the ushers will be Charles F. Watson, Jr., Talbot Stewart, Noel L. Carpender, and G. Gordon Douglas.

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In town on the same day Miss Janet Stewart Heath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kemble Heath, will be married to Robert Forsyth Little, at the West End Collegiate Church. The maid of honor will be Miss Juliet W. Little, the bridegroom's sister. The bridesmaids will be Miss Lois E. Tabor and Miss Faraling Dinniny. Robert Scoville will be best man, and the ushers will be Albert G. Milbank, W. Strong McGuire, John C. Kerr, and Scott McLanahan of New York, and Roland S. Morris and S. Boyer Davis of Philadelphia.

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The wedding of Robert Wrenn, ex-lawn tennis champion of America, to Miss Grace Dabney will take place at Nahant on June 12. Among Miss Dabney's bridesmaids will be Miss Eleanor Sears, Miss Hannah Stevenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Stevenson; Miss Dorothy Forbes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Murray Forbes; Miss Rosamund Saltonstall, Miss Elsie Carr, and Miss Constance Amory, daughter of George W. Amory. Mr. Wrenn is well known in New York in club circles.

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It is early in the season to predict much about Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri will be there as usual this Summer. Mr. Fabbri and his brother will go fishing in Labrador early in July. Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin will also be at Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have planned to go abroad. They have lingered in North Carolina at Biltmore, where they have been entertaining family parties. Mrs. Vanderbilt is at present in mourning. Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., are to be at Bar Harbor this Summer, and Mrs. Havemeyer Tiffany will visit them. Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Sr., arrives in this country in the Autumn, and the Havemeyer residence, in Madison Avenue, will be the scene of much gayety next Winter, when Miss Potter, the granddaughter of Mrs. Havemeyer, will make her début.

Mr. and Mrs. Amos Pinchot will also be at Bar Harbor during the Summer. The Philadelphia and Boston contingents will be large, and there will be many also from Washington, including some of the diplomats. Newport has ceased to be diplomatic headquarters for the Summer, and the honor is divided between Lenox, Bar Harbor, and Manchester-by-the Sea. There will not be any radical change in the form of Summer amusement at Bar Harbor. This will include, as in former years, the dances and table d'hôte dinners at the Kebo Valley and the little sprees at the Pot and Kettle Club, and visits of various squadrons during August and September, with a Horse and Dog Show and a village fête. Seal Harbor, Dark Harbor, and other near-by resorts will be in full swing by July.

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In Canada there will be a small colony of New York people. At North Hatley, which is the Summer home of bridge, combined with outdoor sports, are Mrs. Charles Stebbins and Miss Stebbins, Mrs. J. J. Staples, Mrs. Arnold, and Miss Arnold. On the St. Lawrence will be the Misses Gibert, Mrs. James B. Townsend and Miss Townsend, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam. Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer are accustomed to go to the Thousand Islands for a month at least. All Summer plans have not been made, but the West will attract many. The Yosemite Valley and the Yellowstone are at their best in the late Summer, and there is much interest in the Exposition at Portland, Oregon. It would seem that, although Newport will have many of its older set, the villas, as a rule, will be taken by new people. The assessments are frightening many, and year by year there is a tendency to remain quietly at one's country seat for the greater part of the year, varying this sojourn with the Winter's stay in town, the annual trip to Florida, and the Spring migration to Europe. A visit of a few weeks at Newport in August seems to suffice.

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The purchase by R. T. Wilson of a site in Fifty-seventh Street for a residence is one of those frequent episodes now which tend to show that Fifth Avenue below Fiftieth Street will soon be entirely a street of shops and hotels. The Wilson residence is one of the last in its neighborhood to disappear. It is quite a historic house, having been at one time owned by the famous "Boss" Tweed. The little plot of ground on one side, forming the corner, was never acquired. Every year, in late Summer, the long grass was cut there, and the avenue was treated to a little haymaking. The one block between Forty-second Street and Twenty-third Street which still keeps its residences in a limited number is the one on the east side of the avenue at Thirty-seventh Street. Mrs. Lewis and Mr. Pyne and a few others reside in this neighborhood. The Furniss residence and the houses of the Johnsons, and further up of the Woodburys and of the Wendells—the two red brick houses on the west side of the way, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, and of the Frederick Vanderbilts, are among the few left. Mrs. Livingston, who is a sister of the late Frederic de Peyster, resides at 269 Fifth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street.

Those who have lived, and some of those still residing, in Thirty-fourth Street have moved or are to do so shortly. They are compelled by the encroachment of business and the proposed subways. Madison Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street north is threatened, and even Park Avenue between the same streets is not safe from invasion. One fashionable woman deplored the flitting recently, but said it would be impossible to live in a house with a Subway station in the cellar and a great dry goods shop opposite. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Forsyth Wyckes, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, and others are making a brave stand for their special locality, and they may be able by purchasing to keep away business for a time. There is, however, a golden lining to the cloud, as property which was purchased in the vicinity for $100,000 a few years ago will bring quadruple that amount in a short time.

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The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are settled in their residence, 7 Carlton Gardens, London, which they have lease for the season from the Earl of Dudley. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., were their guests recently at an entertainment there. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will spend a short season with them. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are to be in Berlin for the imperial wedding, and Mrs. Goelet may go with them. Mrs. Robert Goelet, Sr., is also one of the few Americans who have been asked to this function.

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One of the episodes of to-morrow in London will be the presentation of Whitelaw Reid to the King. Lord Lansdowne will make the presentation, and Ambassador Reid will drive to Buckingham Palace in a royal carriage. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid have been asked to be guests of royalty during the festivities for the young King of Spain, who is to be in London to-day.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Amsinck are to be in Italy in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Schieffelin will be their guests for a time. They are to sail for England on Aug. 9, to spend the Summer in Norway. Mr. and Mrs. Amsinck will not return to this country until late in the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Trevor are already at Southampton. The Meadow and Southampton Clubs are both open, and there will be the weekly dinner and dance given as in other seasons.

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Among those at Newport this week are Mr. and Mrs. George S. Scott and Miss Scott, who are at their villa in Bellevue Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. John Thompson Spencer of Philadelphia will go abroad and their villa at Ochre Point has been let for the season to Thomas F. Walsh of Washington. Mr. Walsh has been noted for his lavish entertaining. Many will remember some of the gorgeous fêtes given in Paris by him at the time of the last Exposition. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh had a box at the Horse Show last Autumn at Madison Square Garden. They know many of the Newport set and their arrival will add much to the gayety of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas are to be at Newport on Monday. They will pass the Summer there, with occasional trips to Saratoga during the racing time. Mr. and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea will not be at Newport this Summer. They have let their villa to Baron and Baroness von Tuyll, the former a member of the Netherlands Legation at Washington. Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Mr. and Mrs. A. Gordon Norrie will be at Newport this Summer. The Lanfear Norries arrived there on Wednesday and opened their cottage.

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Newport never seems itself without Mrs. James P. Kernochan. In some seasons she has remained abroad, but this year will find her at her accustomed place at the Casino, where she holds her little court daily. Mrs. Kernochan always gives an entertainment on July Fourth and this year she will have a reception.

Miss Leary will move into her new house this month. She will continue her concerts there all Summer. Among the bachelors of various vintages who have settled at Newport are Richard Williamson of the Union Club, James Brett Stokes, and Mr. Parker. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll is there also for the Summer. Mr. Carroll went abroad in the ocean yacht race. He returns later.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings are at Fairfield, Conn., but they will pass the Summer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. David Thomson are to be at Lake Champlain. Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran are among those who sailed last week for Europe. They will be absent all Summer. Mrs. George H. Morgan will be at Lenox in June. She will visit Mrs. Pearson at Newport in July and in August she goes to Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly remain at Florham until late in July. Just now with club life and coaching, bridge and golf and driving, the season at Morristown and the vicinity is at its height. The departures for the seashore will not take place generally until after the National holiday. Baltusrol is popular these Spring days. The bungalows are all occupied and the new railroad branch is a matter of the near future. On Saturdays and Sundays especially the links are crowded.

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Westchester is to have its season of polo and then Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, and so on until the games commence at Newport. Each Saturday the Westchester people go religiously to Morris Park for the motor speeding. So far this has not attracted large crowds. There have been greater gatherings at Van Cortlandt Park for polo.

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Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are in the Adirondacks, but they will open their Newport villa on June 10. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster have been entertaining their kinsman, Stafford Northcote of England. The young man is an orphan. His mother was Miss Edith Fish, a sister of Hamilton and Stuyvesant and the late Nicholas Fish, and a great beauty. She died some years ago abroad. The Earl of Iddesleigh is the young man's uncle.

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Mrs. John Innes Kane, Mrs. Bridgeham, and their mother, Mrs. Schermerhorn, have left Newport and have gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer. Augustus Schermerhorn will pass the Summer yachting and at his place on Long Island. He will also be some time at Lenox.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells, who sailed last week for Europe, will be absent a year. In the meantime their residence in Fifty-seventh Street will



THE SPIRIT OF SUMMER.

WHEN roses blow and blueness fills the sky,
Save where the little wandering clouds float by,
And soft winds linger in the bloom-sweet lane,
Rosy with petals from a fragrant rain—
Summer but waits her Queen to deify.

So in the stillness hangs the dragon-fly,
Droning a welcome-song as She draws nigh,
And everything that sings echoes the strain,
When roses blow.

Spirit of June—away with learning dry,
Your crown is but a rose of crimson dye,
And we'll but dream, although our dream is vain,
Of a lone castle far in sunny Spain,
Where we shall dwell so happy, You and I,
When roses blow.

THOMAS S. JONES, JR.

SOCIAL NEWS AND GOSSIP

be reconstructed. Their villa at Newport will not be occupied.

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Miss Roosevelt, after her visit to Cincinnati, will go to San Francisco, where she will be with friends at Oakland previous to sailing for the Philippines. Miss Roosevelt will not visit London this season. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills and Miss Burden are to return to England this week. They have been in Italy and on the Continent. Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck is at her home in London.

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Bishop and Mrs. Potter have been in town a greater part of the Spring. Mrs. Potter will be at Cooperstown this Summer. The Rev. Dr. Rainsford is abroad and Mrs. Rainsford has been thrown into mourning by the death of her sister.

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Mrs. Henry S. Redmond will return from abroad in the middle of July. Miss Sibyl Kane, the daughter of Grenville Kane, has gone abroad with her. Mr. and Mrs. Redmond will pass the end of the Summer at Tuxedo.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin, Jr., are to sail this week for England. They are to be present at the wedding of Mrs. Martin's sister, Miss Amy Phipps, to Captain the Hon. Frederick R. Edward Guest, which will take place at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, on June 28. There will be a wedding breakfast afterward at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, who have taken a house in London for the season.

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The coach which goes to the new Suburban and Driving Club every evening has its share of fashionable patronage. It was taken on Memorial Day by Gen. and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett. The coach starts in the evening so as to be at the club in time for dinner and the drive home takes place between 10 and midnight. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Syms Lehr were guests of Gen. and Mrs. Burnett on Tuesday.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lyman Short and Miss Short have sailed for Europe. They will remain abroad until late in the Autumn. Miss Julia Chester Wells sails shortly for her annual tour of the Continent.

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Many friends were present at the funeral of William H. Krebs, which took place from the Church of the Heavenly Rest on Thursday. Mr. Krebs was a bachelor, who for years, on account of ill-health, had made his home abroad. He died at Nice early in the Spring. He had a town house in one of the Thirtieth Streets, near Fifth Avenue, and a suburban home at Staten Island, where he entertained for years. His visits to this country of late have been few. He and his sister, Miss Krebs, were among the best-known Americans in Paris and at Nice. The death of Herbert Wilmerding, a brother of Gustav Wilmerding, took place in the beginning of the week and a large family contingent were placed in mourning by the demise of Capt. F. Norton Goddard. His wife was a Miss Winthrop.



MRS. F C. DINING

PHOTO BY DAVIS & SANFORD.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

THE marriage of Archibald Mackirdy, the United States Consul at Muscat, Persia, and Miss Olive Christian Malvery, celebrated not long ago in London in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, was an every-day termination to a most romantic career—that of the bride.

Mrs. Mackirdy is a remarkable woman and talented along many lines. She is a native of India, but her career lay chiefly in London. She is a writer, a singer, and an eloquent temperance advocate.

Soon after arriving in London in order to obtain materials for her writings, she entered upon the most unconventional, not to say dangerous, mode of life. Time and again the Indian girl slept in "doss houses," and even on the Embankment, and many a story did she thus with infinite patience and risk obtain material for.

Later she became a street vendor and hawked shoe laces on the streets of London, thereby opening up another field for her pen. Later yet she became a factory girl in the East End, and for a time also took up costermongering.

She had no difficulty in disposing of her "copy," for her style was original, vivacious, and she possessed much descriptive power. While working in the East End she became very popular among the poor, and a body of factory girls from the Hoxton Factory and also a lot of Salvation Army girls were present at the wedding ceremony and cheered the bride.

Her wedding was suggestive of her Eastern origin, for the Bishop of Bombay gave her away, and her wedding gown was of Indian manufacture, a white satin draped with silver-spangled gauze. Mr. Mackirdy gave her as a wedding present a string of pearls ten feet long, which she wore, and she carried seven large pink roses. She had a single bridesmaid, a tall girl in pale blue, and twelve little girl members of the Guild of Good Hope in white muslin frocks and sunbonnets were the flower girls. The little girls carried baskets of roses, which they gave to the guests as the latter came out. The church itself was most profusely flower decked. Even the porch was banked with green leaves and white flowers. The Bishop of London, assisted by Canon Hemsley Henson, performed the ceremony, and Mme. Calvé sang a solo while the register was being signed.

The ceremony was followed by two receptions. The first, immediately after the ceremony, was at Caxton Hall, Westminster, and 1,500 guests were entertained at different tables. The hostesses at these tables included Lady Hamilton, Lady Evelyn Moreton, and others. There was also a musical programme, the artists including Mme. Sobrino, Ben Davies, and Ffrancon Davies.

The second reception was held at Hoxton Hall and was for the members of the East End clubs. It was not until midnight of this unusually crowded wedding day that Mr. Mackirdy and his bride were able to leave on the midnight train for Scotland, where the honeymoon is being spent.

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Horseback riding has been this Spring's fad in Washington, and Miss Roosevelt, formerly an auto devotee, has been one of the leaders. She has ridden a little filly called Jesselyn, and usually led the daily riding parties. Among the riders in this set was Miss Katherine E. Elkins, who sailed on Tuesday last for Europe, and who won many honors at both the Chevy Chase and Baltimore Horse Shows. Miss Guilmette des Portes, daughter of the counselor of the French Embassy, is another, and won the prize at a paper chase in a recent ride over the Chevy Chase Club course. The Misses Helen and Grace Bell, Miss Zaidee Gaff, and Miss Josephine Boardman are also in the same set.

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The Misses Sarah and Eleanor Hewitt, daughters of the late Abram S. Hewitt, recently sailed for Europe. They are among the cleverest of New York women. Their entertainments have always been marked by originality, and unusual precautions are taken to guard against any information leaking out about the affairs.

The death of Mr. Hewitt just as the theatre adjoining their quaint, old-fashioned house in Lexington Avenue was completed put an untimely end to a series of plays in which amateurs were to take part. The theatre is in Twenty-second Street, in the rear of the house, which fronts on Lexington Avenue, and is a perfectly appointed private miniature theatre. Clyde Fitch, who is a great friend of the Hewitts, was to have charge of the plays and the players, as he had at past events of the sort.

The Misses Hewitt are slim women, who always dress in marked simplicity, in original rather than fashionable frocks, and they wear their hair drawn smoothly back and usually done in flat little knots at the back. They are not handsome women, but are decidedly popular among their acquaintances. They do not care much for general society or balls and ordinary entertainments, but have a coterie of their own, and intellectual amusements are the only sort deemed worth while.

One of the Hewitt sisters, Miss Amy Hewitt, married James O. Green some years ago, and her home is in Lexington Avenue, only a few steps from that of her mother. Mrs. Hewitt, it will be recalled, was Miss Sarah Cooper, a daughter of the late Peter Cooper and an aunt of Mrs. Lloyd Bryce. Of the Hewitt brothers, Erskine is unmarried. He is the youngest son and a graduate of Princeton, class of 1891. He is a great traveler, and while he goes about a great deal, prefers literary and musical people to the ordinary society crowd. He is modest and rather quiet. Peter Cooper Hewitt, usually called Cooper Hewitt, and whose name is given to his invention, the new Cooper Hewitt light, is much of a club man. He married a daughter of Frank Work and a sister of Mrs. Burke Roche, a handsome woman, notable for her style and her gowning. Together with her husband she makes motor tours in Europe, and almost every Summer sees them abroad touring in their motor car. Cooper Hewitt is a good cross country rider, and fond of outdoor sports generally, Erskine Hewitt, on the contrary, is quieter in his sporting tastes, and while a frequenter of The Fencers and Racquet Clubs, is not a devotee of riding or motoring.

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Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw, reports of whose engagement to Lord Revelstoke are on dit, although no formal announcement has been made, is one of the petite members of the Langhorne family. She is a frank, jolly little woman with light-brown hair and blue eyes and a girlish, small figure. Several years ago, and before she divorced Robert Shaw, she created quite a sensation one Summer at Narragansett Pier by appearing one rainy day in a boy's hat and coat and an exceedingly abbreviated skirt over a pair of hip-length rubber boots. She is a merry, unconventional little soul and a general favorite. Since her divorce from Mr. Shaw several years ago, she has spent most of her time in England, where she is popular. One of her sisters, also a petite blonde, married Reginald Brooks, son of the H. Mortimer Brookes and a brother of Mrs. Eugene F. Van Rensselaer Thayer of Boston. Another, as every one knows, is Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson. If she marries Lord Revelstoke Mrs. Shaw will become the sister-in-law of Mrs. Cecil Baring, who was Mrs. Maude Lorillard Tailer, daughter of the late Pierre Lorillard and formerly wife of T. Suffern Tailer, and also a sister-in-law of Mrs. Hugo Baring, who was Lady Megharemorne. Lord Revelstoke was born in 1863 and is therefore forty-two years of age. His brother Cecil, who married Mrs. Lorillard Tailer, was at one time reported to be engaged to Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, then Miss Grace Wilson. No greater contrast could well be imagined between the former Mrs. T. Suffern Tailer and her reported sister-in-law-to-be, for while Mrs. Shaw is slight, short, and blonde, Mrs. Cecil Baring is tall, with a full figure, large melting dark eyes, and quantities of almost black hair. Indeed, she is as Spanish in her type as Mrs. Shaw is Northern. Other members of the Baring family who have married American girls are Harold A. Baring, who married Miss Marie Churchill, and Alexander Baring, who married a Miss King.

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Lord Dunmore, who was once an officer in the Scots Guards and a lord-in-waiting of Queen Victoria, has the odd if informal title of Lord Superior of the Isle of St. Kilda. He is now sixty-four, and in 1866 married a daughter of Lord Leicester. Their unmarried daughter was a godchild of the late Queen. Lord Dunmore has been an extensive traveler, and wrote a book of his experiences in Western Tibet and Pamiers. Lady Dunmore is much interested in her home at South Harris, and also in the Harris manufactories of Tweed.

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Viscount Grimston is an advocate of going hatless and is often seen, in rain as well as sunshine, walking about St. Albans and the roads in that vicinity, hat in hand, and if on his bicycle his hat is usually tied to the saddle.

Lord Grimston is heir to an estate unique in two particulars. It once belonged to Sir Francis Bacon, who wrote most of his essays and other writings at Gorhambury.

The most interesting feature, however, of the Earl of Verulam's property is the fact that it contains the only Roman theatre in England. The larger part of the property lies within the boundary lines of Verulamium, the ancient Roman city, and while the theatre is buried, it is intact, even the pictures on its walls being in good condition. Gorhambury has a fine collection of pictures, including several portraits of Bacon, who was made Baron of Verulam. Viscount Grimston's father, the Earl of Verulam, is one of three peers holding a title in each of the three kingdoms.

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Signora Matilde Serao, the Italian novelist, is writing a play entitled "After the Pardon" for Eleanora Duse. Duse is an old friend and companion of Signora Serao, and the work is largely a labor of love. There are to be only four characters in the play. Although Mme. Serao's father was Neapolitan and she spent her early youth in Naples, she was born in Greece. In Rome she took up newspaper work. Her first writings appeared in Cronica Bisantina, when she was only twenty. This journal had but a short life. Later she wrote for the Capitan Fracassa under the pen name of Chiquita.

On the Capitan Fracassa was Signor Edouard Scarfoglio, who, starting as her most severe literary critic, became in love with her, and they were married. After their marriage they left the paper and founded the Courrier de Rome. This paper had a brilliant success in Rome, and was then removed to Naples, the name being changed to the Courrier de Naples. In Mme. Serao's novel, "The Life and Adventures of Riccardo Joanno," are recorded her impressions of those days of arduous newspaper work.

Signora Serao has six children of her own, and in addition an adopted little girl, whose mother met a tragic fate.

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Arthur Williams, one of London's best low comedians, was in his boyhood apprenticed to a law writer in Lincoln's Inn. He was fourteen at the time, and had never been to the theatre, so he and a fellow-apprentice asked leave of his mother to attend a play. Having rigid ideas as to the character of what they might see, she directed them to ascertain what play would be on the evening they wished to go. It turned out to be "Jack Sheppard." Knowing that she would refuse permission, they told her it was "Othello," and the money for the tickets was forthcoming. It appeared later, however, "Othello" being her favorite play, that at the last moment she decided to accompany them, and the result was not what the boys had previously counted upon.

Oddly enough, Arthur Williams made his first appearance in "Othello" in an amateur company on the stage of a Soho dancing room. One of the funny things about it was that his Senator's robe was put on over somewhat incongruous undergarments, and as he reached the centre of the stage he tripped on the robe, thereby revealing a brilliant pair of shepherd's plaid trousers to a hugely delighted audience.

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The Hon. Mrs. Noel Lowry-Corry is being congratulated on the birth of a little girl. She is a sister of Mrs. Marconi, and was the Hon. Clare O'Brien, a daughter of Ellen, Lady Inchquin. Her marriage to Major Noel Corry took place last July. He was a widower, but a young man, and owns Rowton Castle and a handsome house in Berkeley Square. The collection of private letters which he inherited from Lord Rowton he presented to King Edward. The unusual gifts he presented to his birde were a valuable dressing case, once the property of his aunt, the Lady Carolin Lister, over 150 years old—the case, not the lady—and a diamond and pearl brooch, also formerly the property of Lady Carolin, and which had been presented to her by the Empress Marie of Russia.

THE SOCIAL WHIRL.

A NUMBER of invitations have been sent out by Mr. and Mrs. Ross Wood Weir, 412 West End Avenue, for the marriage of their sister, Miss Anna Wood Weir, to Arthur Chapman Cheney. The ceremony will take place in Mrs. Weir's apartments on Wednesday afternoon at 3:30. The Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of the Central Presbyterian Church will read the service, which will be followed by a small reception and breakfast. The decorations will be pink roses and peonies, palms and asparagus ferns. The bride, gowned in white crêpe de chine and wearing the old point lace veil which her mother wore on a similar occasion, will be attended only by a maid of honor, Miss Eleanor Boyd Weir. Mr. Cheney will have for his best man his brother, Dr. Harry Cleveland Cheney. The ushers named are James Boyd Weir and Reginald W. Rose.

Mrs. Joseph Greenleaf, 110 Madison Avenue, will Summer at Essex, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. George Raymond and Miss Raymond, 116 West Eighty-second Street, will shortly close their residence and go into camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Grant of Convent Avenue have rented a cottage at Lanphier's Cove, Branford, Conn. On account of Mr. Grant's ill-health, they will lead a quiet life this Summer, instead of traveling, as has been their custom in previous Summers.

Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Swift, 158 West Eighty-seventh Street, are stopping in Bernardsville, N. J., for the season.

Among the recently announced engagements is that of Miss Virginia C. Lazurus to Charles P. Howland.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyon De Camp, who have been spending some weeks with Mrs. Charles Sprague, 116 West Seventy-fifth Street, have gone to the Adirondacks for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clark and Mrs. W. W. Harrall sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

Joseph A. Physioc and family, 1,744 Broadway, have opened their cottage at Oyster Bay.

After a week's encampment on the beautiful shores of Greenwood Lake, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sheldrick have returned to their apartments in the Loumina, West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. They had as their guests on the trip Miss Ethel Bristol, Miss Barbara Sheldrick, William Linn, and Albert Wissner. In about three weeks Mrs. Sheldrick will leave town for a two months' stay in Newport.

Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. J. Cadwallader Jones, 440 Central Park West. They will not return to this side until the late Fall.

About 200 New Yorkers attended the wedding of Miss Minnie Straus to Dr. Richard Weil, on Wednesday, in Riberon, N. J., the country home of the bride. The ceremony was followed by a large reception and breakfast.

Last week Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hamilton and Miss Hamilton, 582 Lenox Avenue, left for Lake Saranac, where they will make a stay of about two months.

Mrs. Clarence Burns, 254 West Eighty-fifth Street, will remain in town most of the season to look after the interests of the Little Mothers' Aid Association, of which she is President. However, in August, she and Mr. Burns will take a trip to Richfield Springs, and will spend the greater part of the month at the Earlington Hotel, Earlington Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingstone Jones of 116 West Seventy-second Street will leave this week for their villa in Cold Spring, L. I.

Mrs. Thornton M. Matley, who has been seriously ill for many months, has just returned from an extended stay in Atlantic City, much improved in health. She is stopping temporarily at the Aberdeen, West Thirty-second Street.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Oliver of 16 East Seventieth Street sailed for Europe on Thursday. They will spend the Summer in Germany and France, remaining for a month or more at Vichy.

Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Stearns of the Navarre will summer at Allenhurst, N. J.

The Misses Margherita and Ruth Pierce, who have been spending some time in Buffalo, returned on Wednesday to their home in the Hotel Endicott.

Mrs. J. M. Graham of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, wife of the Fourth Vice President of the Erie Railroad, will shortly leave for a visit to Portland, Oregon.

J. Kruttschmitt, whose home is in San Francisco, and who is studying in the East, has returned to Yale after a short visit to H. Spear Paine of the Ansonia.

A. Humphrey arrived last week from Kalamazoo, Mich., where he has spent the past two months.

Miss Reigleman left the Belleclaire on Tuesday for Europe, chaperoned by Mme. Gadski.

One of Thursday's pretty weddings was that of Miss Florence Baran, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Baran, 121 St. Nicholas Avenue, to George Wise. The matron of honor was Mrs. Theodore Ladenburg, a sister of the bride. The bridesmaids, the Misses Beatrice Silverman, Etta Goldstone, Beatrice Livingstone, Minnie Beifeld, wore white and carried lace fans, gifts of the bride. The bridegroom had for his best man his eldest brother, Albert Wise. The ushers were Harold P. Baran, Julius Ladenburg, Dr. L. Green, and Charles Gartensteig. Rabbi Joseph Silverman of the Temple Emanu-El read the ceremony. An informal reception and dinner followed, to which about fifty guests were bidden. Some of those invited were Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wise, Mrs. Annie Wiener, Mrs. A. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. Jules P. Goldstone, Harry E. Friend, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Ladenburg, and Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Grinberg. Mr. and Mrs. Wise left immediately after the dinner for Niagara and the Thousand Islands, where they will stop for three weeks.

The final meeting for the season of the Board of Managers of the Pascal Institute was held on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

Among the week's departures for Europe are recorded the names of Mrs. W. J. Baird, 63 West Eighty-third Street, and her daughter, Mrs. Meyer.

W. E. D. Etokes, Jr., has returned from California, where he spent the greater part of the Winter, to the Hotel Ansonia.

C. F. Tucker of the Colonial spent the week end in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. David Holmes left their apartments in the Endicott on Thursday for a Summer trip to White Plains, N. Y.

Mrs. E. B. Kurtz has left her apartments in the Endicott for a short visit to relatives in Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier sailed a week ago on the Deutschland for a trip to Europe.

To-morrow Miss Martha Jackson of 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street will be married to Harry Dangler in Tuxedo Hall. The Rev. Dr. Newmark will read the service, which will be followed by a reception. The maid of honor will be Miss Lilian Jackson, and the bridesmaids, the Misses Augusta and Evelyn Dangler, Nancy Neufeld, and Irene Alter. Willard Alter will act as groomsman, and Messrs. Alter, Ullman, Jackson, and Rosenberg will be the ushers.

A pretty wedding was that of Miss Florine Snow to George Gilbert Mullings yesterday at noon. The scene of the affair was the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. J. A. Cozzino, 56 West Fifty-third Street. The entire parlor floor of the house was lavishly decorated with roses, orchids, gardenias, and Ascension lilies, as being appropriate to the day. The color scheme was green and white. The bride wore white and carried orchids, and was attended by her sister as matron of honor. The Rev. Dr. G. G. Davenport of the First Congregational Church, Waterbury, read the service, the bridal party standing under a canopy of roses the while. A dainty breakfast was served for about 100, seated at seven small, round tables, surrounding the bride's table, which was resplendent with flowers, favors, and emblems of good luck and good will. Mr. and Mrs. Mullings will stop at the Elton Hotel, Waterbury, after a two months' wedding trip.

Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and a resident of Denver, was entertained on Friday at the Waldorf from 3 until 6. Almost every prominent club woman in the city was present. Mrs. Belle de Rivera had charge of the Entertainment Committee.

Mr. and Mrs. Sailing W. Baruch and Miss Prince of Texas have opened their Summer residence, the Anchorage, at Long Branch.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard O. Libby of the Ansonia have gone to Norwich, Conn., to prepare their Summer home for occupancy. They will go there permanently in about two weeks.

John, Jr., and Robert Bidlake returned to their home in the Endicott last week after a prolonged visit to Costa Rica.

On Tuesday Miss Alice Thorn Youmans, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Thorn Youmans, 54 Morningside Park, will be married to John W. Remer. The ceremony will be performed in the Church of All Angels at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. A. I. Crawford left town on Thursday for Avon, N. J. They will return to their city home, 9 West Ninety-first Street, early in October.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Florsheim will spend three months traveling in Europe. They closed their residence, 140 West Seventy-fifth Street, on Tuesday and sailed on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Another of Thursday's numerous weddings was that of Miss Marie H. Libaire to Emile L. Cuendet. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father T. F. Murphy of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolphe Libaire, 150 West Forty-ninth Street, at 7:30. The bride was unattended and wore a white net gown draped with the same old point trimmings worn by her mother on a similar occasion about thirty years ago. A reception and buffet luncheon followed the marriage service. About 300 invitations were sent out. The best man was C. C. Adams of Albany.

A large reception was held last Sunday evening in the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Levy, 22 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, in honor of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Bessie, to Irving Schafron.

Wednesday afternoon the officers and members of the Executive Committee of the West End Woman's Republican Association were entertained at the country home of their President, Mrs. Helena Secor Tonjes, 5 Cooley Place, Mount Vernon. Those invited were Mesdames John L. Nivor, Harry Wallerstein, John F. Barry, Robert F. Wilhelm, J. Ella Rood, Frank Churchill, William G. Brown, Jane Pierce, C. S. Robinson, W. A. Bonner, A. H. Noyes, and P. R. Dillon.

Mrs. Coles and her daughter, Miss Maud Coles, residents of the Hotel Endicott, left town on Wednesday for a stay of some months in Canada.

Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, 76 Convent Avenue, is taking a trip around the world.

Mrs. George Perkins Lawton, 65 West Forty-fifth Street, has opened her Saratoga home. Mrs. Lawton will rest during the Summer on account of the recent death of her aunt, Mrs. Leland Stanford.

There were 200 guests invited to the lawn party given by Mrs. B. Fales Brown at her country place in Tenafly, N. J., recently. A number of pretty features were introduced for the entertainment of the ladies, many of whom were New Yorkers. Some of those who assisted Mrs. Brown were the Misses Clara Browne, Martha Westervelt, Margaret Lancaster, Irma Demarest, and Margaret Smith. Mmes. J. A. Cozzin, William Henry Oakley, Richard M. Bent, Benjamin Lillard, Robert H. Parker, F. H. Lane, Alcinous B. Jamison, J. H. Judge, L. N. Whitfield, and Belle de Rivera were some of the representative guests from Manhattan.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock Miss Amanda Jane Wright Nuckols will be married to Walter Magee Annette of this city in Lexington, Ky., the home of the bride. Both of the young people have hosts of friends in New York who are interested in the coming event.

Mrs. J. R. Busk and Miss Busk arrived last week from Europe on the Campania.

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Purdy, 311 West Eighty-seventh Street, will spend three months at Sound Beach, Conn.

Mrs. Allen S. Crawford and family of 9 West Ninety-first Street have taken up their Summer residence at Avon.

A recently announced engagement is that of Miss Hazel Clarke, 268 West Ninety-fourth Street, to Walter Dean O'Brien.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Diemel have opened their cottage at Sheepshead Bay for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sweeny, Spokane, Wash., are stopping in this city on their way to Europe. On their return in the Fall they will take permanent apartments in the Ansonia.

Mr. L. Schepp and the Misses Schepp have closed their home, 141 Riverside Drive, and taken rooms in the Ansonia for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Rice have just returned from a bridal trip through the South, and are visiting the bride's mother, Mrs. Max Wertheimer of the Ansonia.

On Thursday at 3 Miss Florence Carpenter and William Henry Gelshenen were married in the Collegiate Reformed Church, Seventy-seventh Street and West End Avenue. In the bridal party were Miss Lillian Carpenter, maid of honor; the Misses Adele and Beatrice Carpenter, Madeleine and Corinne Gelshenen, Mabel and Louise Freeman, and Kate de Forest Prentice; George Carpenter, bridegroomsman, and C. Whitney Carpenter, Jr., Hal C. Phipps, T. H. Nevin, C. D. Rafferty, Louis de Mores, T. I. Manson, Third, Paulding Fosdick, and E. R. Buck, ushers. Following the ceremony, which was read by the Rev. Dr. Henry Evertson Cobb, there was a large reception in the home of the bride's parents, 128 West End Avenue, after which Mr. and Mrs. Gelshenen left for a three months' tour of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Atterbury, 141 West Eighty-sixth Street, have opened their country place in Scarsdale, N. Y.

Mrs. Bartow S. Weeks, 240 West Seventy-third Street, has opened her cottage, Sea Breeze, at Sea Gate, L. I.

Upper west side dwellers are fast leaving town for the green, cool country. Among the large number who will depart this week are Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Kennelly, 309 West Seventy-fourth Street. They will open their villa in Greenwich, Conn., and will remain there until the late Fall.

Early next week Mrs. Charles Austin Bates, who is a prominent member of the College Women's Club and is interested in several other clubs in this city, will start for the Adirondacks, where she will spend the entire Summer.

Invitations have been sent out for a betrothal reception to be given this afternoon in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Weil, 464 Central Park West, whose daughter, Miss Adele Weil, has recently announced her engagement to Frederick Wolfson of this city.

Many of the women interested in the playground movement attended the meeting Monday at 2 in the old Council Chamber of City Hall. Some of them were Mmes. Tunis G. Bergen, Florence Kelly, V. G. Sinkhovitch, David Blumstein, Alfred J. Boulton, Edward Eyre, Homer Folks, and Norton Goddard.

Mrs. John L. Riegel and Miss Ida J. Riegel of Riegelsville, Penn., are stopping with Mr. and Mrs. John S. Riegel for a short visit.



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WHAT SMART WOMEN ARE WEARING

THE past few days have been prolific of weddings, and, curiously enough, despite the time of the year, the pendulum of fashion has swung back to satin for wedding gowns, and very plain satin gowns at that; yet of all fabrics satin is the least graceful and effective, almost always wrinkling and being generally stiff and ugly. It has richness to recommend it, but the youthful bride is better suited by a simpler setting, and one that is soft, flowing lines and graceful draperies emphasizes the idea of youth and grace. It is to be hoped that the Summer brides will wholly eschew satin, and that seasonable fabrics and youthful effects will obtain.

It must be said that the gowns of the brides' mothers have in many cases quite outdone those of the brides themselves in beauty of fabric and design, and as, instead of dead white, colors are worn by them, there have been some notably beautiful color schemes.

The gowns of the attendants at many of the weddings have been extremely pretty and youthful, and the bridal robes themselves, despite their satin stiffness, have, to do them justice, also been handsome, though a bit stiff.

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Miss Eleanor Attwood Scott, now Mrs. William H. Tew, elder daughter of Justice Francis M. Scott, had a white satin bridal gown with a long, round train; it was a princess robe, with the upper portion of the train laid in underlying box plaits at and below the waist line. There was a deep, round, unlined yoke of point lace, over the top of which the princess robe lapped, being finished by a fine puffing, and a panel effect extended in the front from the yoke to the hem of the gown, a narrow frill of point lace being inserted in a seam on each side of the front breadth, the ruffles turning toward the centre. This panel effect was perhaps six inches broad at the waist line by fourteen at the hem. The sleeves were elbow affairs shirred at the inside seams to produce single puffs that stood out at the shoulders, and they were finished at the elbows with five-inch frills of point lace. The robe was absolutely tight-fitting and plain except for the lace, and was one to which the term "smart" can be unequivocally applied. The long tulle veil came nearly to the end of the train in the back, and a shorter one covering the bride's face fell to the knees in front, giving a mistlike effect to the whole costume and softening the satin. On the top of her dark-brown coiffure the back veil was caught in three or four tiny puffs, with orange blossoms and buds between them. Her bouquet was a round one of white gardenias with a downward falling frill of point d'Alençon some six inches deep around it, in Continental fashion. Miss Scott had as matron of honor Mrs. Frank Dresser of Worcester, Mass., who was in white chiffon cloth, a trailing gown with ruffles about the feet. The skirt was shirred at the waist line and hung in full folds.

Three sections of chiffon, varying from four to five and a half inches wide and shirred in groups, with a half-inch double ruching on each edge, went around the skirt between the waist line and the top ruffles. The bodice, also gathered, had a deep, plain turned-over bertha of heavy white lace and a yoke, also of lace. Her large bluish-green crinoline hat was trimmed with white roses and long scarf strings of white tulle. Miss Margaret Simes Scott, her sister's maid of honor, wore a white chiffon frock, with a round length skirt gathered at the top and trimmed with two overlapping eight-inch flounces at the bottom, the top one being headed by a fold of the chiffon. The bodice was quite elaborately shirred and trimmed with lace insertions, and the elbow sleeves, formed of puffs of chiffon and lace, were finished with lace frills. The yoke and stock were also nearly all lace. Her bouquet was a mass of white Maguerites. Her large green crinoline hat was trimmed with white roses and green leaves arranged all around the crown and under the brim at the left side. At the back of the hat on each side, just back of the ear, started long streamers of tulle from chous of the same tulle on the outside of the brim. The tulle scarfs were brought around to the front and carried back to the left side, where they were tied in a full chou bow almost directly under the chou on the brim. The long ends of the scarf strings extended to the waist line in the front. The hats of the bridesmaids and matron of honor were like this, save that the tint of Mrs. Dresser's hat was a bluish-green.

The bridesmaids, who were the Misses Miriam Gross, Marie L. Wickes, Julia Dawson, Betty Collamore, and Elizabeth and Dorothy Hurry, wore especially pretty and effective gowns of green crêpe, composed of sunray plaited round skirts and bodices to match, with fichus draped to produce coat effect at the back, and with elbow sleeves; these sleeves also plaited, were edged with crêpe frills, bordered with inch-wide edgings of white lace. The yokes and stocks were of lace, the yokes being cut straight across the top. In the back of the bodices the accordion plaiting showed as V's between the fichu draperies, but in the front the plaiting showed at the sides as well as in the centre. The fichus were very full, apparently plaited, and then bordered with wide plaited frills edged with inch-wide white lace. They began in the centre front, where they were folded over, and from that point separated and slanted up over the shoulders, the frills forming sleeve caps, and then slanted down the back to meet in the centre at the waistline, the ends forming fluffy postilion coat skirts perhaps twelve inches deep. All carried bouquets of white daisies.

Mrs. Francis M. Scott, mother of the bride, was in pale mauve chiffon over pale blue silk, topped by a toque to match of blue and mauve, trimmed with a quantity of pale mauve and pale blue ostrich tips at the left side. The bodice had a white lace yoke, and on it rested one of the new festoon necklaces in large and small amethysts. The skirt had the effect of accordion plaiting of the mauve chiffon over the blue, and about the bottom of the skirt were two narrow plaited flounces. At the top, or, rather, some distance below the top, of the skirt, in the stepladder effect on successive plaits were odd little shirrings or appliques of ruchings holding the plaits in place. The bodice showed this same ruched effect in places, as did the elbow sleeves with frills. It was one of the most artistic, simple, and effective costumes seen this Spring.

The bride's grandmother, Mrs. S. B. Parkman Higgins, a white-haired woman of slender figure, was in a simple white



White cloth costume with coat to match, embroidered in brown and gold.

crêpe de chine gown with a yoke and bertha effect in lace, the whole very simply made, but with full folds in both body and skirt, and a snow-white headdress, quite flat, and with white scarf ties.

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In the trousseau of one of the most recent brides is a collection of hats, some of which are quite simple, and all of which, described here, are pretty. One is a large white leghorn, with a small, almost flat, crown, and a wide brim. This hat is designed to be set back from the face, and to form a halo effect, the brim being crushed in a bit irregularly at the left against the crown. The bandeau is a narrow one, covered with black tulle, and two flat black wings, with the narrow sides meeting, are placed against the brim at the left front, the tips of the wings projecting some two inches beyond the brim. A large bow of black tulle is placed between the base of the wings and the back of the hat, and around the outside of the crown is a strap of black velvet, with a flat bow at the right side. This is to be worn with short white linen costumes. Another large hat is a black crinoline, with a round crown two and a half inches high, and a perfectly straight wide brim. It has a narrow bandeau, and is set straight on the head, the brim projecting out well over the forehead. In the back the brim is raised ever so little, and shows a deep boxplaited ruching of black tulle across the back and sides of the bandeau. Full folds of white liberty satin are drawn taut around the crown, leaving only a narrow edge of the black showing at the top, and at the right side is a large, mound-shaped but light jet cabochon, from under which start three black ostrich tips, one of which follows the brim and curls down over its edge; the middle one lies sideways on the top of the brim, and the third rises rather high, and droops over toward the left back. This is designed to accompany a black and white organdy, having large flowers.

Another hat is knocked up at the back and sides and is a lavender straw. It is trimmed with bunches of lightweight purple grapes and mauve liberty gauze ribbons where it is turned up; around the crown is a box plaiting of tulle, the same color as the hat, and a cluster of grapes at the right side. This is to top a lavender cloth walking costume. Still another hat is a brown sailor, in chip, with a brown velvet crown band a couple of shades darker than the hat, tied in a flat bow at the left front. The bandeau is covered with brown and yellow tulle, and at the left back the brim is turned up and caught to the crown with a large cluster of small roses, shading from deep canary color to pale yellow, and having crimson-spotted brown foliage. Another almost similarly shaped hat is in light blue crinoline, with shirred tulle on the underbrim and masses of forget-me-nots at the back and sides, where it turns up slightly; two mauve ostrich tips, starting from under the forget-me-nots, go up over the brim and droop down over the crown. Upright folds of stiffened tulle in alternate inch rows of pale blue mauve reach from the crown out an inch and a quarter toward the rim of the brim. The forget-me-nots show lavender centres.

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A handsome white chiffon broadcloth wrap for Summer evening wear, also forming part of a recent bridal trousseau, is as simple as it is effective. It is a modified kimono shape, and reaches almost to the floor. There is no collar, the neck and sides being the regular kimono straight cut, that may be worn open, loose, or closed, and for the latter purpose a large gold hook set with tiny amethysts and a gold eye are placed at the neck. The wrap is a cream color, and it is heavily embroidered around the neck and down the fronts in shaded pansies in all shades of purple, and is lined with lavender liberty satin. The wide sleeves are set in at the top in wedge-shaped extensions, there being no shoulder seams to the garment, and these wedge-shaped sections are embroidered to match the border. The sleeves proper are set in in double box plaits and widen out to a breadth of fully eighteen inches at the bottom, where they are embroidered in pansies and have inside flounces of lavender tulle chiffon. At each side of each sleeve just at the elbow swings a long tassel of lavender silk and purple crystals that weight the sleeves down and hold them in place over the upper arms. This wrap is so arranged at the side seams that it falls in full folds.

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Mrs. William H. Dixon, who was Miss Josephine Williams, wore at the Peters-Wells wedding one of the most artistic gowns seen. It was pale green, very light-weight cloth, cut in a princess robe that opened at the top and showed in the front a deep, V-shaped guimpe of white lace; it had elbow sleeves of modified mediæval cut, over white lace undersleeves. The gown, which was glove-fitting, was given a coat effect by opening down the left side, or appearing to. The right side of the robe was carried over to the left at the waist line, and a lightly draped effect was given by several scant plaits. Embroidery in Roman key pattern formed a border some three inches deep, that extended around the neck and down the lapped-over side of the robe. The sleeves and hem also showed the same design. A large, almost flat, green crinoline hat, with a halo brim faced with green tulle, was worn, and a long, pale green bird of paradise plume, starting from under a velvet knot of darker green, placed slightly to the left of the centre front, floated out against the left underbrim, the plumes being invisibly held flat against the brim. Mrs. Dixon is tall, slight, and dark, and the costume suited her dark hair and eyes and roseleaf coloring admirably.

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Mrs. Henry Seligman, lunching at Sherry's, en route for Elberon, wore a pale brown voile gown, with tiny diamonds in solid brown breaking the surface. The round length skirt was glove-fitting at the hips in firmly pressed in plaits, and was plain. The bodice, also fitting closely, had a guimpe of cream lace, with a piping of brown between the voile bodice and the lace, and the moderately full sleeves were finished at the elbows with lace extensions. Her hat was a Parisian creation of dark brown straw knocked up at the back and sides, but not in the exaggerated style, and brown wings and brown ribbon were caught in the indentations. Her daughter, Miss Rhoda Seligman, was in a short-skirted costume, a black and white shepherd's plaid in plain skirt and Eton coat topped by a rather small black sailor hat.

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A pretty and simple evening frock for a young girl not yet out, and recently brought from Paris by a well-known woman for her daughter, is a light green chiffon cloth. The ankle-length skirt is laid in box plaits at the top, and has a six-inch hem. Above the hem is a group of five half-inch tucks, each half an inch from the next one, and then comes a five-inch insertion of white lace in rose designs; then another row of tucks and another row of lace, until there are four groups of tucks and three of insertions.



Traveling gown of black and white mohair trimmed with black braid and buttons.

The top group of tucks is some little distance below the hip lines. The bodice has a pointed peasant girdle of green chiffon taffeta and a round neck. Semi-circular sections of chiffon are cut out in the centre to permit their passing under the arms, and the ends are draped in plaits to the bodice top, forming a sort of loose bolero over the girdle. The edges are turned under and pressed in. The edge of the plaits and the bodice is finished by a fold of chiffon, and over the bare neck is placed the separate lace yoke or collar. This yoke has no stock, but a round or Dutch finish, and is cut in four deep scallops, one over each shoulder and one each in the back and the front. A little quilling of green taffeta finishes the edges of the yoke, and from under this quilling falls a four-inch ruffle of white lace. Tiny butterfly bows in taffeta are fastened at the inner curve of each scallop. The sleeves are large single puffs of chiffon over slightly stiffened white net, and end above the elbows. They are gathered into bands of green taffeta with large butterfly bows at the back. Frills of lace two inches wide at the inside and five inches wide at the outside seams are inserted under these taffeta sleeve bands.

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A charming gown that by the removal of the guimpe may be used as a ball gown is made from pale green chiffon and white lace. The corsage is trimmed with Irish point, as are also the sleeves. The removable guimpe is of Irish point over chiffon with stock attached. This guimpe is deep and round and the stock is high, with two tiny folds of green chiffon going around it, each fastened in the front by a tiny cravat bow of the chiffon taffeta, with a tiny pearl cabochon in the centre. The bertha frill of point finishing the top of the bodice is wider by two inches on the shoulders, where it droops over the sleeves, than in the centre front or back, and a fold of the chiffon is run through its top, and in the centre front is a double bow of the chiffon taffeta eight inches long, with a large pearl cabochon centring it. From the centre of this bow a triple fold of chiffon two inches wide continues to the girdle, which is of green chiffon taffeta, extending about two inches above the waist line by one below, and forming in the centre front a deep, sharp point. Four pearl cabochons are used on the point, two at the bottom and two at the top. The body of the bodice is formed of alternate strips of white lace four inches wide and lengthwise tucked green chiffon bands five inches broad; the whole pouching the merest trifle above the girdle. The sleeves are big single puffs formed of alternate tucked chiffon bands and white lace, and are gathered in above the elbows to bands, and finished by five-inch frills of Irish point, headed by a fold of chiffon, with small bows of chiffon taffeta at the outside. The skirt is very simple, and is composed of alternate sunray plaited portions of chiffon narrowing into three inches at the top, and four-inch lengthwise insertions of lace, the lace being laid in two tucks to each strip at the top to fit the skirt smoothly over the hips. The skirt sweeps the floor all around and shows a foot ruching of box-plaited white net.

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A gown worn at one of the recent smart weddings was one of the new light blue voiles over a darker shade of chiffon taffeta trimmed with fine soutache braid in coral patterns and appliques of flowers. The high stock of voile was braided, and showed a pale blue ruching below the white crêpe lisse next the throat; going around the neck and extending down each side of a narrow strip forming a vest were two notched bands of the voile elaborately braided. The vest strip was Irish crochet over blue, and three smart little double bows with pointed ends decorated it, one at the base of the stock, one at the bust line, and one at the bottom just above the deep girdle. This girdle was of ombré liberty ribbon laid in plaits, and closing in the front under five narrow bows, also of ombré ribbon. The body of the bodice was close at the top and shirred once at the bottom, where it passed under the girdle, the voile being a bit loose and wrinkled over the silk foundation. Running across the bodice in rows two inches apart were lines of the soutache braid, forming a coral pattern three-fourths of an inch wide. The sleeves were distinctive. The sides and the underneath or inside portion were like a coat sleeve in voile, braided all over with the soutache; in fact, the whole of the lower sleeve to above the elbow was a coat sleeve thus embroidered, but between the elbows and the shoulder seams blue chiffon taffeta was set in to form three full puffs, the lowest the narrowest. These silk puffs were covered with the voile. At the bottom the sleeves flared the least bit over the hand, and full ruffles of white lace over blue chiffon extended almost to the knuckles. Over the top puff of each sleeve was an epaulet effect in Irish point held in place by two rhinestone cabochons. The skirt at the top was laid in pressed-in, graduated boxplaits, each some four inches wide, and these widened to seven inches at a point a little below the hip lines. The pressing ceasing there, the material formed full folds to the floor. The silk foundation was pressed inside of each voile plait. The skirt was braided around the bottom to a depth of ten inches, and six inches above this was another braided section eight inches wide. Clusters or rather sprays of purplish blue morning glories in velvet and satin with dull green chenille stems were fastened firmly on the lower part of the gown, the effect being as though they were flung there. There were perhaps nine flowers to each spray, and two or three of the flowers extended up above the top of the first row or band of braiding, the stem terminating just above the lower part. The sprays forming the lower row were so appliqued that the green chenille stems extended down over the lower section of braiding, the most of the flowers showing on the plain section and the tops running up on the upper section of the braiding. The hat worn with this was a blue crinoline, one of the very much tilted affairs, with a low but mound-like crown banded with blue velvet ribbon, having a small flat bow near the front. Masses of purplish-blue morning glories were seen on the top of the brim and the crown at the back, and a huge cachepeigne of the same flowers mixed with two shades of blue tulle was massed at the back.

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Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker, who was presented at the English Court on Monday evening, wore a presentation gown of white liberty satin, a princesse robe with a deep flounce draped with white tulle in the fluffiest of effects. The low corsage was simply draped with tulle and a bouquet of May roses was fastened on it. The sleeves were also filmy tulle. The court train was three meters and a half in length, and was covered with innumerable tulle ruchings and ruffles. At one side was a long spray of May roses to match the corsage bouquet. Her high blonde coiffure was decorated with two white ostrich tips, from which a narrow tulle scarf fell to below the waist line.

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Miss Eva Lawrence, daughter of Frank Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, now Mrs. David H. Taylor, wore a charming wedding gown and one quite different from any heretofore seen. It was a princesse robe of white crêpe de chine with a very long, round train. It was absolutely tight-fitting and defined the figure. The stock and yoke were of point lace, and point lace also formed a tight-coat effect over the silk foundation from the yoke to below the waist line, the bodice closing invisibly. From the bottom of the yoke to a little above the waist line there extended inch-wide strips of crêpe de chine, their own distance apart; these were caught at the top and bottom, but nowhere else, and when the bride bent to gather up her train on leaving the church these straps drooped away from the tight body in loose effects. There was no girdle, the lace outlining the waist line and extending several inches below where it lapped over the narrow stitched-in boxplaits that formed the top of the skirt portion of the robe. This skirt portion was close fitting; the plaits were very narrow and graduated in width and flowed out easily and gracefully into the skirt without much fullness; the straps of the bodice portion seemed a continuation of the skirt plaits, as though they had extended up under the lace hip yoke and girdle, and been pulled out through the pattern of the lace to decorate the bust portion. The sleeves were mere bands of point lace over the shoulders; the long white gloves fitted the arms to the shoulders and extended up under the lace as though they had grown on the arms. Her long, full veil of white tulle was caught on top of her low pompadour in a slightly ruched effect with orange blossoms, one spray rising like an aigrette from the centre. Her bouquet was a large one of valley lilies.

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The bridesmaids were the Misses Eulalie Matthews, Edith Cook, Adelaide Hegeman, Gertrude Easton, Isabel Cary, Frances Bingham, Dorothy Corbière, and Jeannette Blackwell. They were in white chiffon frocks, trimmed with white lace, having pointed shirred blue girdles, not very wide. Their flat white hats had low crowns of blue; chiffon went around these crowns, and long scarfs of the chiffon started from the crown at the back and were crossed like Xs, the ends being drawn around under the chin and back to the left side, where they were tied in short bows, the long ends falling over the left shoulder in the front and down the bodices below the waist line. The yokes and stocks were of white lace, and the elbow sleeves had medallions of lace and also frills of lace. The skirts were gathered at the top and were long, even trailing a bit at the back. They had deep Spanish flounces and two ruchings above the top of the flounces.

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Mrs. David H. Taylor, the mother of the bridegroom, was in a lilac colored chiffon taffeta gown, topped by a toque of lilacs, showing a cluster of white roses at the left front. The elbow sleeves had turned-back cuffs, embroidered in silver, and silver embroidery showed elsewhere on the trailing skirt.

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Miss Mabel Lefferts Jones, the maid of honor, was in blue chiffon, topped by a flat hat of chiffon, trimmed with scarf ends and ties of the chiffon. White lace was used in the yoke, and a band of the same lace encircled the skirt on a line about the knees. Her bouquet, like those of the other attendants, was of white daisies, with falls of the flowers tied with narrow ribbons.

MARIE WELDON.



Figured blue mohair gown trimmed with silk.

A. Simonson
933 BROADWAY, 21st-22d STREETS.
EVERYTHING FOR THE HAIR.
I carry an immense assortment of beautiful hair goods in only the choicest qualities, rarest shades and such superior workmanship as cannot be found elsewhere.
LADIES' HAIRDRESSING,
by experienced artists of ability; marcel waving a specialty; my method of shampooing, singeing, clipping and hair coloring to any desired shade assures your entire satisfaction.
HAIR ORNAMENTS,
of novel and original designs only and of exquisite workmanship in Tortoise and Amber shell, English Cut Jet and Parisian Diamonds

Embroidery Frills.

ANY number of Spring brides this year are having pretty things made for their trousseaus by their friends, and the girl who is clever with her needle was never so popular or such a satisfaction to herself. Parasols are among the attractive things that the girls are making by hand. The covers are stamped in various designs upon heavy white linen, and there is nothing which gives such a pretty touch to a Summer costume as a white parasol. There are the English eyelet designs and various others in conventional and flower patterns. Some of the parasols have all the eight panels embroidered and others only four. One of the newest designs just from Paris has little medallions let into the white covers, these worked in colors, while the body of the work is done in white. Colors are sometimes introduced into other parasols, but as a rule all white is preferred. The linen cover, ready stamped, costs $2.50.

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Lingerie hats are being embroidered not only by the girls for their own wear, but for their younger sisters, and the mammas are making them for the tiny girls. These are stamped for the embroidery upon both the heavy and medium weight linen. There is a variety of designs in both the English open work and the solid French embroidery designs. A hat ready to work will cost from 75 cents to $1.25.

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Small toilet accessories which are embroidered are bowknots for the neck. There are double ends on either side, and the knot is fastened with a narrow band of the linen in the centre. The ends are pointed in some instances and square in others, and the designs are pretty and simple. These cost only 20 cents, and are satisfactory for indolent needlewomen, for it takes but a comparatively short time to embroider them.

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One June bride is to have a set of glove handkerchiefs given her by one of her intimate friends. These are tiny squares of the finest linen and are embroidered in colors. The edges are done in blues, in pink, or in lavender, and are carried with Summer frocks which they match. They are 25 cents.

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When the girl makes her own belts she embroiders them in white or in colors to suit her fancy, white as a rule, but the others are also pretty. The stamped linen costs 25 or 50 cents, according to the design, the eyelet or solid French, and pearl buckles to fasten the belts are 75 and 80 cents.

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Bolero jackets of white linen cost $3.50 ready stamped, and the more elaborate frocks and frills jackets $1 more. These frequently have the edge finished with an embroidered scallop, and one of the prettiest patterns is an all-over dot. Cut out in open rings, these are also pretty.

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There are flower designs on the shirt-waist patterns which have lace insertions. The waists cost $3.50 and $4, and are of the handkerchief linen.

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Embroidered gowns are charming for the girl who is sufficiently ambitious to undertake one. Usually her mamma does it for her. The linen is in the oyster shade embroidered in white. The designs are large and effective for the frocks.

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The oyster-colored linen is also used for the long auto and smart carriage coats, which are done in either the English or French embroidery.

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Collar and coat sets for coats are other smaller pieces which give good results for the time expended. They cost $1 a set, and the designs are floral, with little diamond-shaped dots.

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The heart sachets which every woman wears with her corset are both pretty and useful, and the fine linen-stamped costs 25 cents. They are finished with a lace edge or scalloped.

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Babies' bibs have a scalloped edge, or are edged with lace and have simple designs of vines embroidered upon them. They are of the sheerest linen.

PEEK-A-BOO SHOES.

PEEK-A-BOO shoes are pretty things, among the most fanciful of the season's footwear. The peek-a-boo part is made by cutting the leather in simple designs on the toe and the low uppers on either side of the opening. The shoes are of kid, with high heels, and are to be found in every color and shade imaginable. One of the prettiest is in bronze, but with light gowns those of different colors, pastel shades to deep tones, in green, blue, lavender pink, and oyster and white are pretty. The shoes are laced with ribbons to match, and worn with silk stockings of the same shade, which are visible through the cut openings. They are pretty and dainty worn with frocks of the same color.

Opening of the Summer Theatrical Season



FAY TEMPLETON in "Lifting the Lid" New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre and Garden.





YE COLONIAL SEPTETTE Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden



OLIVE NORTH in "The Raiders" at the Hippodrome

This Week's New Offerings.

"LIFTING THE LID,"

a musical skit by John J. McNally and William Jerome, together with a Gilbert and Sullivan review, to-morrow evening, at the Aerial Theatre and Gardens of the New Amsterdam Theatre.

THE OPENING OF HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS,

at which a special vaudeville bill will be presented, including the European novelty, "Toto," to-morrow evening, on the roof of the Victoria.

THE CHARLES A. GOETTLER STOCK COMPANY IN A REVIVAL OF "THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN,"

to-morrow evening, at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

ADELAIDE KEIM IN HAMLET,

to-morrow evening, Harlem Opera House.

AGAIN the roof gardens will be twinkling with flashing lights and music and laughter will be abundant under the stars. To-morrow night two aerial gardens will be open, while in another week one more will add to the gayety. Many novelties are announced by the different managers, together with endless music—new and old. Thus another "silly season" begins.

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The Summer season at the New Amsterdam Theatre begins to-morrow evening with the opening of the Aerial Theatre and Gardens. Klaw & Erlanger promise a carefully prepared bill, including a review of the popular airs of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. This review, which will be staged with special scenery and costumes, will present the most popular characters and numbers of "The Mikado," "Iolanthe," "The Pirates of Penzance," "Patience," and "Pinafore." In "Patience" and "Pinafore" Louis Harrison will be Bunthorne and Deadeye, while Corinne will be Buttercup. In "The Mikado" Virginia Earle will doubtless make a captivating Nanki Pooh.

Following the Gilbert and Sullivan review, a musical skit by John J. McNally, entitled "Lifting the Lid," will be presented. As its name indicates, it is purely a local travesty and satires men, political events, and happenings in society and the theatrical world of New York. All the scenes represent well-known localities—Times Square, showing the Hotel Astor, New York and Criterion Theatres, and a view of Broadway looking south; Columbus Circle, showing the monument with Central Park as a background; the interior of Fields' Theatre, and the banquet hall at Sherry's.

Some of the people represented in the travesty are District Attorney Jerome, Oscar Hammerstein, Police Commissioner McAdoo, and Inspector McLaughlin. There will also be a variety of topical songs, written by William Jerome and Jean Schwartz.

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Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens, a-top the Victoria Theatre will open for the season to-morrow. Matinée performances will take place in the theatre auditorium as usual, while the night performances will be given during the warm weather on the roof garden. Mr. Hammerstein has gone to exceptional expense this year to make his opening programme as big and as attractive as possible. Straight vaudeville, with as many big sensational feature acts as can be obtained in Europe and America, will be the policy pursued for the Summer entertainment, and there will be an entire weekly change of programme.

The first of the big European novelties will be at the head of the bill to-morrow. This is Toto, the Musical Mystery, an automaton which has just arrived from Paris after a long run there and in other cities of the Continent. Among the other specialties of the opening programme are the Patty Brothers, two young German equilibrists, one of whom performs the feat of actually walking upon his head without aiding his balance with his hands. Louise Gunning, late of the Schumann-Heink Opera Company, will be heard in a répertoire of Scotch airs. Stuart, the Male Patti, Spessardy's bears and ponies in an exhibition of animal training, Katie Rooney and her Eight Yankee Doodle Girls in a singing and dancing act, Gilletti's troupe of pantomime monkeys in a one-act play entitled "It Happened in Monkeyville," the Three Yoscarys, comedy acrobats; the Four Avolos, xylophone experts; Bud Snyder, who "plays the piano with a bicycle"; Ye Colonial Septette, in a novelty instrumental act; Cooper and Robinson, Mlle. Martha, European trapeze artist, and the Taylor Twin Sisters, Australian skatorial experts, go to make up a long bill, which will be continued from 8:15 in the evening until midnight. Matinée performances, downstairs in the theatre, will begin at the usual time. The Paradise Roof Garden has been entirely renovated, the seating capacity much enlarged, the arrangement being such that it can be entirely inclosed in case of sudden storm, so that the comfort of patrons is assured.

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At the Fourteenth Street Theatre tomorrow night a new stock company will inaugurate a Summer season. This company is called "The Charles A. Goettler Stock Company," and is under the direction of Charles A. Goettler and Tully Marshall.

The first offering will be a production of the melodrama, "The Ticket-of-Leave Man." Laura Wall will essay the rôle of May Edwards, while E. J. Ratcliffe, John Fenton, Tully Marshall, Marion Fairfax, and Margaret Fitzpatrick, members of the stock company, will appear in the other parts.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

The management of the Lyric announces souvenirs for the 200th performance of "Fantana," which takes place on July 7. The theatre is cool, and the size of the audience indicates that the piece retains its strong drawing quality.

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"The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson is as popular as ever, and will doubtless play in the city for many weeks to come. The bright lines of the comedy and the amusing characters played by its excellent company explain the success of the play.

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Sam Bernard and "The Rollicking Girl" have been playing to the capacity of the Herald Square since the opening of the musical comedy. Hattie Williams and Aimee Angeles also add much to the fun of the evening.

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The Knickerbocker and the attraction, "Sergeant Brue," go into Summer costume to-morrow. The auditorium will be dressed in linen, the attaches uniformed in white, and a new cooling apparatus installed. New Summer gowns will also be displayed on the stage.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Adelaide Keim will appear as Hamlet in a revival of Shakespeare's tragedy to-morrow evening at the Harlem Opera House. Miss Keim's appearance at this time, however, will not be her first as the melancholy Dane. She played it for the first time in Baltimore last season, and was commended for her intelligent reading of the part.

The following cast will give support: Georgia Welles as Ophelia, Martin Alsop, the King; Giles Shine, Polonius, the rôle which he played recently with Forbes Robertson.

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The Grand Opera House will close for the season next Saturday, after a year of unprecedented prosperity. The final attraction will be "Down Our Way," a comedy drama of New England life, by Evelyn Saxton, a well-known writer of that section. In a measure the play deals with phases of college life and familiar scenes of Boston, and Harvard will be depicted. Martin J. Dixon of melodramatic fame has gathered a competent group of histrions to interpret Miss Saxton's effort, several of the character bits requiring ability of no mean order. A strong plot is said to run through the play, dealing with new phases of villainy, and the ultimate triumph of good over evil.

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After forty weeks in the principal cities of the country, Mme. Schumann-Heink and her company in Stange and Edwardes' comic opera, "Love's Lottery," will round out their season in this city by a limited engagement at the Academy of Music, beginning to-morrow night.

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Sardou's "A Scrap of Paper" will be the offering of the Proctor Fifth Avenue Theatre stock company this week. Henry Woodruff will play Prosper Couramont, while Katharine Grey, Helen Tracy, Mabel Brownell, Grace Scott, Dudley Hawley, and Harold Hartsell will be seen in the other rôles.

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"Charley's Aunt" will be this week's attraction at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, and the feature of the production will be the appearance of Etienne Girardot in his original character, Lord Fancourt Babberly, for which he has been specially engaged. Others in this farce comedy are William J. Kelley, Wallace Erskine, Sol Aiken, Beatrice Morgan, and Mary Ryan.

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At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week the management offers an elaborate production of "Oliver Twist." Elita Proctor Otis has been specially engaged and will appear in her familiar role of Nancy Sykes. Miss Otis will be supported by James Durkin, Agnes Scott, William Norton, and Louise Mackintosh.

VAUDEVILLE.

George Evans, "The Honey Boy," will make the audiences at Keith's laugh this week with his ever clever monologues. Clayton White and Marie Stuart are also prominent on the programme. They will present their latest "Dickey" sketch. Other entertainers are Arthur and Mildred Boylan, Keno, Welsh and Montrose, introducing the Revolving Arch; Louise Brehaney, Paulton and Dooley, Louis Wesley, Dudley and Cheslyn, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lucher, Bailey and Fletcher, Gilroy and Fox, and George Hussey.

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A bill headed by the Great Lafayette is announced for Proctor's Twenty-third Street house this week. Lafayette will appear in a series of imitations, together with amusing travesties of noted musical directors. The Four Mortons occupy the second place on the bill, and will give their excellent singing and dancing act. The remainder of the bill includes Ward and Curran in "The Terrible Judge," Howard and North, Colby and Way, Three Tasmanians, Rose Aguinaldo. As an extra attraction May Robson will appear in her character sketch, "Coming."

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At Huber's Museum a number of new features have been added for this week. Herr Ritter remains on the programme, together with Santos, the grass eater. In the theatre a vaudeville bill has been arranged.

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John Paul Jones, the great naval hero, is the latest addition to the World in Wax at the Eden Musée, and has already attracted much attention. The afternoon and evening concerts are very popular with the patrons of the museum.

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The Alhambra Theatre announces its closing week, starting with the matinée to-morrow. The final week's bill includes the tragedian Jacob P. Adler as the topline feature. He offers for presentation the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice." The company that will surround Mr. Adler is a most capable one, and is made up of English-speaking actors. As the extra attraction Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew present their one-act play "When Two Hearts are Won"; the mysterious Zancigs will give an exhibition of the transmission of thought; Cole and Johnson, the well-known song writers and comedians, will offer a few new compositions; Melville and Stetson try on a new sketch; Gillette's dogs, a troupe of clever canines, are to perform in a specialty; Walter C. Kelly should amuse in dialect stories; Clement De Leon will mystify with billiard-ball manipulations; the Magnani family entertain on strange instruments, and the vitagraph, as is the custom, closes the show with a new series of views.

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The bill at Hurtig & Seamon's next week is replete with many comedy acts and novel features. Arthur Byron, Maude Adams's late leading man, assisted by Kathryn Keyes and Wallace Jackson, will present a comedy playlet, "The Mirage," by Paul Armstrong. This is Mr. Byron's first appearance in vaudeville, and he should be a strong card. Charles Guyer and Nellie O'Neil, features in "Babes in Toyland," will offer their eccentric skit; Raymond and Caverly, the German comediahs, travesty artists, and parodists; James Richmond Glenroy, "The Man with the Green Gloves"; Irving Jones, the comedian; Canova, "The Flying Mephisto," the latest European importation; Townsend sisters, the three mosquitos in songs, dances, and imitations, and John LeClair, the human billiard table, help to make up a strong bill.

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Another vaudeville bill has been prepared for this week at the Metropolis Theatre. Among the entertainers to appear are Bedina and Arthur, Watermelon Trust, Hickman brothers, Lawrence and Harrington, Browning, Welp and company, Tascett, Rennier and Caudier, Bertha Allison, and the moving pictures.

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Heading the bill this week at the Colonial Theatre is Henry Miller, assisted by his company of players in the production of "Frederic Le Maitre." This engagement being Mr. Miller's last in vaudeville, considerable interest will, no doubt, be displayed in his appearances. Another important selection and an attraction entirely new to the varieties will be that of Dockstader's tabloid minstrels, twenty-five of the leading members of Lew Dockstader's minstrels taking part in a spectacular singing and dancing act. The rest of the performers include Cheridah Simpson, formerly with the Savage Opera Company; Sherman and De Forest, in "The Fall of Port Arthur"; Callahan and Mack, comedians; Mayme Remington and her "Buster Brownies," the three Nevarros, European acrobats; Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry, Paul Stephens and the vitagraph.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

Bostock's wild animal show is playing to great crowds at Coney Island. Col. Bonavita is an unusually interesting figure in the attraction. The comedy act of Rey as a burlesque trainer has won the hearts of the little folks and laughter always rewards his efforts. Other clever performers are Mme. Morrelli and her jaguar-leopard cubs, Mlle. Aurora and her polar bears, and Miller and his elephants.

The first of Sir Hiram Maxim's airships is now in full operation at Dreamland. It is located on the plaza and has proved to be a popular form of amusement. The steel structure is 150 feet high and the spread between the boats, twelve in number, when they are swung out as they revolve at their greatest momentum, is 186 feet.

"Creation" has started in to make a record for receipts of any attraction at the resort. "Fighting the Flames," also, has many visitors, who find abundant excitement in the thrilling spectacle.

"The Fall of Port Arthur," which had its formal opening last night, is the most complete naval spectacle which has ever been produced. Although the first performance was to have been given Decoration Day, many of the minor details were lacking until last night, when 600 newspaper men, invited guests of Thompson & Dundy, witnessed the production of the spectacle at Luna Park.

THE HIPPODROME.

The popularity of the Hippodrome grows no less with the Summer season here. Crowded houses twice a day still prevail, and the advance sale of seats assures no wane of eager interest. Gen. Nelson A. Miles witnessed the show last week, and his tribute to the last scene of "The Raiders" was: "The most realistic stage battle scene I ever witnessed in this or any other country."

"A Yankee Circus on Mars" keeps in high favor and yields new charm each week. Its incidental circus and specialty performances vary with Thompson & Dundy's purpose of improvement and change. The one hundredth performance of the Hippodrome will occur on Monday evening, June 12. By that time more than half a million persons will have viewed the show. Sousa and his famous band will inaugurate Sunday night entertainments on June 11, when regular Hippodrome prices will prevail.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The New York Theatre Roof Garden will be completely transformed in appearance the coming week, and on the following Monday, June 12, will be opened as the Wistaria Grove, with an attractive vaudeville and burlesque programme. The new decorations are purple in color and Japanese in effect. Several promised sensations are in the vaudeville part of the programme. Most striking of these is the mysterious girl in the red domino from the Folies Bergere, Paris; La Belle Theresita, the Spanish wire and trapeze performer; Coco, the little animal variously described as the "human monkey" and the "missing link," and Mosher, Houghton, and Mosher, comedy cyclists. The American acts are Kelly and Reno, and the Vistaro troupe of eighteen girl musicians. The last half of the programme is given over to the Dr. Osler burlesque, "When We Are Forty-one," in which will appear a comedy, singing, and dancing cast, headed by Harry Bulger and Emma Carus, and including Elsie Janis, Nella Webb, Clara Hathaway, Lucille St. Clair, Jeannette Paterson, Nellie Daly, Johnny McVeigh, and Charles Prince. A feature will be the ballet of Wistaria Shetlands and a beauty chorus of fifty.

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Paradise Park at Fort George has now been open to the public for a week, and the vast crowds that have visited this new resort have been most hearty in their praise of the various attractions. On Memorial Day the turnstiles registered 84,898, giving evidence that this number of people had passed through the gates of this new paradise. The park contains all the attractions that one may see at the various resorts around Greater New York, and as the season advances it will outdo many of them, as far as being popular is concerned. One of the many features is the toboggan slide, it being the largest one in this country, having required 350,000 feet of lumber in its construction. Another feature is the wonderful Hindoo, Sahib Disa Para, who tells every one his name and age without asking a single question. Visitors claim that they can see paradise from the airships which make trips hourly. The park is situated on one of the highest points of Washington Heights, and a superb view of the surrounding country can be seen from the observatory.

BROOKLYN ATTRACTIONS.

At the Orpheum Theatre next week the Orpheum Opera Company will revive an old favorite in Planquette's beautiful opera, "The Chimes of Normandy." A cast of special excellence has been scheduled to present this beautiful composition, all of whom have sung their respective rôles before. J. K. Murray will be seen in one of his favorite parts, that of Henri, Marquis of Corneville. Clara Lane, equally popular in Brooklyn, will enact the sprightly Serpolette. Grace Orr Mayers, remembered for her excellent work in "The Fortune Teller" last year, will sing the rôle of Germaine. Joseph W. Smith, the lyric tenor whose charming voice won him many friends here last season, will have an appropriate part as Grenicheux, and Frank Wooley of this week's cast will have the ludicrous rôle of the Bailli. When one hears of "The Chimes of Normandy" being presented they wonder "who is the Gaspard." This famous basso rôle has been played by nearly every noted comedian in America with good, bad, or indifferent success. William Wolff has been engaged for a single week at the Orpheum to play this part.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

ALHAMBRA—Vaudeville bill of current attractions.

AMERICAN—George Archer and his Filipino girls, Olive May and John Albaugh, Gilmore and Leonard, J. Aldrich Libby and Katharine Trayer, Violet Dale, Charles Wayne, and a number of others.

EDEN MUSEE—Musical concerts afternoon and evening.

COLONIAL—Concert to-night, with full bill of week's programme.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Laura Burt, Nina Morris, Dorothy Russell, Harry Le Clair, McCue and Cahill, Galetti's Monkeys, Theo. Julian, Harry Thomson, and Carson brothers.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S—Laura Burt, Nina Morris, Arthur Hoops, Dorothy Russell, Harry Le Clair, Theo. Julian, Harry Thomson, and Carson brothers.

VICTORIA—May Yohe and Putnam Bradlee Strong, Will M. Cressy and Blanche Dayne, Eugene Cowles, Hengler sisters, Charles Falk Seamon, Howard and North, the Dollar Troupe, Herbert Brooks, and Mills and Morris.

TO PRODUCE SANSKRIT PLAY.

Kalidasa's "Sakuntala" to be Played by Stage Society.

An interesting event is promised by the Progressive Stage Society in a play from the Sanskrit—Kalidasa's "Sakuntala"—which will be put on in Madison Square Garden Concert Hall Sunday afternoon, June 18. For the performance a number of people have loaned valuable Oriental costumes of cloth of gold and costly textiles, gifts of and purchases from Maharajahs, and as the decorations and adornments of the characters and stage will be in keeping with them an elaborate spectacle is promised.

The effort is to be the most ambitious that the Progressive Stage Society has yet attemped.

Mrs. O. M. Eakins, wife of the American Consul at Calcutta, will lend many gorgeous costumes for the play, and she is devoting much attention to its production. Mrs. William E. Woodend is expected to take part and to wear some handsome and curious jewels in Oriental settings and an ornate costume of great beauty.

There will be native Hindu music and native Hindu instruments. Native Hindus here are greatly interested and will aid the production, and some will take part.

Edmund Russell will stage the play and take the leading male part of Dushyanta. Miss Edna Bruna is to have the part of Sakuntala. Another part is to be taken by Miss Frances Adler, daughter of Jacob Adler, the Yiddish actor. It will be her début in English. She is only fourteen years old, but has taken prominent parts in her father's productions. She will play Priyamvada, a playmate and attendant of Sakuntala.

Kalidasa's time has been the cause of much contention. It was believed for a long time after Sir William Jones, the famous English Orientalist, discovered him through the play of "Sakuntala" that his time was that of Vikrana, Emperor of the Samvat Kingdom, who flourished at Ujjain in the first century, B. C. Since the great interest in Orientals has come about his time has more generally been regarded as the fifth century A. D.

NEW FORMS OF GRAFT.

"GRAFT" in politics is considered a typically American development, but graft in business has long been known in Europe, and now it apparently has found a place in our American system. Every one has long been familiar with the petty graft practiced by the janitor who recommends the milkman and the baker who make it worth his while to the tenants of the apartment house, and who makes it unpleasant for the tradesman who neglects the formality of "seeing" him before he attempts to do business in the house. We have also become tolerably familiar with the system of paying servants a commission on their purchases at the grocery store or the meat market, and the grafting labor leader has become a well-recognized type recently.

A new form of graft was indicated the other day, however, when a leading firm of ready-made clothing manufacturers which makes a specialty of servants' liveries advertised that it paid no commissions to servants whose liveries were purchased from it, and warned employers that it had learned that in consequence of this attitude some servants had subjected its liveries to unusual strains, and then complained that they had not worn properly.

One of the members of this firm the other day related an instance which had come to his attention of a woman who had herself bought the liveries for years for her coachman from a firm which did pay a commission to him, although, as far as she knew, he had never been in its store. She promptly deducted from her next account the amount which she had been informed the coachman received, and challenged the firm to sue for it if it wanted the money.

Another form of graft which seems to be comparatively new is that which, it is said, is practiced by buyers for the big retail stores. Some of them are said to refuse to place orders with wholesale houses which will not "recognize" them. One of the largest department stores was compelled recently to post a notice in all its buying rooms that any buyer detected in accepting a gratuity from a wholesale house or salesman would be instantly discharged, and the firm's account would be closed with the wholesaler offering or paying any such gratuity.

An instance is related not long ago of a buyer who got married. Somehow or other the date of his wedding became known to every wholesale house with which he did business, and on the wedding day every one of them was represented by a valuable present. The buyer's employers heard of it, and when he returned from his honeymoon his place was filled.

A PART INFINITESIMAL.

Just a fluffy, downy snowflake,
Like a crystal, glittering star,
Resting on a mound of others,
And for this it fell so far!

Just a tiny, rounded pebble
On an endless, endless shore,
But by sands to be half-hidden,
And to do no more.

Just a graceful grass-blade growing
In a lawn of em'rald green,
Only one among a million,
Never noticed, scarcely seen.

Just a single human being
In this universe of men—
Is it but the same old story
Ever o'er and o'er again?

HELEN T. HAIMAN.

Taciturn.

Binks—Money talks.
Jinks—Not when it's hush-money.

George Benjamin Luks, Arch Impressionist



GEORGE BENJAMIN LUKS.

A Painter of Types from the People of New York and Paris---Unconventional in Method and Treatment, He Follows His Own Lines Rather Than the Teachings of the Art Schools---Believes in Eliminating Details.

UNTIL recently the name of George Benjamin Luks was scarcely known in New York, except that occasionally an illustration or a caricature signed by him caught one's eye through the singularly individual stamp of the work. Last year a little exhibition at the National Arts Club revealed his strong personality. The bust of the prizefighter "Yank Sullivan," bruised and battered in an encounter—low brow, defiant leer, degenerate type—and the portrait of a barroom habitué bearing the marks of a life devoted to drink, excited a good deal of comment, for the most part far from complimentary. His "Boy with a Shovel" and "Dumping Snow from the Docks," however, did not rouse the criticism of those who were shocked by types from low quarters. No one could deny the power of these scenes from New York life. And so it came about, although his "Parisian Coachman" was refused at one of the exhibitions because it was recognized at once as a disturbing element to placid genre, that the charming little group of street children dancing to the strains of a barrel organ found favor with the Society of American Artists. The hanging committee, however, managed to place it where it could scarcely be seen, so that it remains practically unknown.

To-day we reproduce the "Parisian Cocher," the "Little Spielers," as children on the east side who dance to the barrel organ are termed in the polyglot tongue of that district; the "Old Beggar Woman of Fourth Street," and the "Boy with a Shovel," in order to give an idea of the talent which has been developing itself apart from the regular walks of life—the students and painters in this city.

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George B. Luks is a Pennsylvanian of Dutch descent who has made his own way with very scant regard for the lectures and warnings of his teachers. For a time he worked in Philadelphia at the School of the Pennsylvania Academy and then came to New York, where he found matters in art study not quite so narrow, but to him at least almost equally impossible. Art life in the Quartier Latin of Paris was more to his liking; but even there the tyranny of the accepted masters went against the grain; he could not subscribe to the admiration felt for them by pupils who hope that through the power of that admiration they are on the road to the honors of the Salons. It was the master not in favor whom he admired, the arch-impressionist Degas, the eccentric Gaguin, the uneven but powerful plenairist Renoir. He esteems very much Sisley, Steinlen and Simon. The academical painter, on the other hand, has no valid reason for existence. To be sure, he can admire a draughtsman with the absolute devotion to small things we find in certain Germans, but only for his unflinching industry; and he never wishes to follow his lead, for he considers work of that sort of little value to the world, since it lacks imagination.

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"Why, I could teach any young fellow of ordinary ability how to draw and paint in that way," exclaimed Mr. Luks, hitching his trousers as if he were a sailor and waving his arms as the subject excited him. "Nothing is easier than to study art by first drawing eyes, then noses, then mouths—and so on until the figure's complete. Pshaw! That is the kind of teaching we get in the art schools. After piecing things together, they think they've learned to paint. And so they have—to paint manikins, with no more expression than dolls. They make me tired.

"If I'd been a good scholar and believed all they told me, I'd be milling out figures to-day that wouldn't give the juries of acceptance the slightest trouble, and being welcome besides at the exhibitions because they'd be nice, harmless thirty-by-twenty canvases, warranted not to shock the most fastidious old maid—thirteen to the dozen at wholesale prices—they'd sell like hot cakes—sure! D'ye see?"

"But, Mr. Luks, you have to live while fame is coming, and juries of acceptance are cold." * * *

"Oh, I'm all right, never fear. I make illustrations; I design posters, and so the pot boils. But I never let up on my other work, not one moment. And the habit of making quick sketches in and out of season, on the street, in the café, the barroom, Central Park, on the steamers to Coney Island, wherever men, women, and children are natural and show themselves as they are—that habit keeps me ready for the illustration and poster work which keeps the wolf from the door, and at the same time prevents me from falling into the academical rut."

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"You are an all-round impressionist, eh?"

"That's what I believe in; don't you walk off with any other old idea! Impressionist? Well, I hope so. And I rather guess I'm in good company. Did you ever hear of a great painter who wasn't one?" * * *

"Oh, I know what you're going to say. Names there are that still draw. There's Meissonier, there's Gérôme, there's Bouguereau. But they've had their fame already, and every year fades 'em more. Industrious, painstaking, laboring at little unimportant details, 'until all the chumps exclaim: 'My Gawd, how that artist makes art!' But what do they tell us about the people among whom they lived? Do they ever give us even the sunlight and air, a matter of no great importance, in my opinion, let alone the human thing? Not they."

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"You don't believe in drawing in the details?" the strenuous one was asked.

"The more I work the more I study what can be omitted to the advantage of the picture. If I spend a month in simplifying a canvas, that month is well spent. To the devil with a lot of truck that is useless in telling what I want to say! Why should I weary people with what they know already? Haven't they imagination enough to supply the commonest things—things that merely carry their minds from the point I wish to make? If they haven't, then they're not the people for whom I paint. So suppose we let 'em rip!"

"You don't propose to conduct a kindergarten in art, then?"

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"There's a plenty of painters to supply all the silly pictures needed. I don't envy 'em their job, though it may pay well enough. I like to paint just such a cheeky, sassy little boy like that one with the shovel, who has begged a cigarette and twinkles his eyes at you with the air of a lad three times his age. There's a fact from our streets any Winter. The boy's not vicious; he's merely imitative. He sees men and youths 'doing the tough,' and he admires and copies them. I'm not a reformer. I'm just a man who studies nature as I find it. Look at that old beggar woman who waits till the coast is clear of cops before she waylays you with a story. The story's no good, and perfectly unnecessary besides; for if you don't feel sorry for her just to look at her, you won't be softened by her patter. Now, somebody will say that begging's against the law, and I ought to have her arrested. Well, I have arrested her in my own way; but it's not a way she dislikes. I paint her portrait and pay her for the sittings."

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"You work fast when you get at it, I suppose."

"Usually. I don't like to let the iron cool. But I'm only able to work fast because I've drudged through years of harder drill than the schools teach, gradually learning to simplify, simplify. Oh, you can't be an impressionist all at once. If you try that trick too early, you're a dead duck. Many's the smart Aleck I've known in the schools who thought he'd begin operations where it seemed the easiest. But I never hear of 'em now. Where are they? Well, I guess they're holding down chairs in offices somewhere or designing costumes for a milliner. Or perhaps they're Academicians," added Mr. Luks, pensively, as he flicked a bit of white on an eyeball to give it life.

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After some experience on a New York daily in which his quick-dispatch methods stood him in good stead, Mr. Luks determined to devote himself to scenes of life that express the many phases of existence in a great city. His notebooks from Paris teem with sketches of soldiers and priests, children and toughs of the Parisian breed, obese bourgeois and stouter bourgeoise, poets and painters of extreme Quartier Latin types, workmen at rest under the trees of the Tuileries and ferocious Anarchists enjoying themselves at a suburban vaudeville. Some of these sketches appear caricatures, though true to the fact. Here is an aesthete with a wonderful bush of hair, on which perches an amazing hat; he carries the treasures of his intellect under his arm in an immense portfolio. Yonder are grisettes that Daumier would not have refused. Waiters, coachmen, tourists, gendarmes, absinthe drinkers are caught by the flying pencil and noted down without waste of time on details. And as one watches Mr. Luks at work one perceives that, like Alexander and other painters of note, he is left-handed; he is a "gaucher," and we know the gaucher is redoubtable in art just as he in fencing with the foil and foyning with the sword.

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"Perhaps I am an irreverent by nature," continues Mr. Luks as he deftly introduces an effect of robust health on the grinning mug of a street boy with one or two slaps of carmine, "but our exhibitions always set me calculating how many out of each hundred painters ought to have chosen some other profession than art. I don't see how fifty bad painters by getting together and calling themselves an Academy or a Society are any better than fifty separate painters. Flocking together don't improve the breed of feathers or of hide, no, nor the results. And the effect on the public is distinctly bad because there are fifty whooping at once and the public thinks because they are many they must be worth something."

"Perhaps your resemblance to the late Robert Ingersoll has to do with it."

"Say, are you on to that? I won't mind a bit, as long as you'll size up Ingersoll just as I do. No, Sir, I never did care much for the opinion of these old fellows who assemble themselves solemnly together and vote that their own art is A No. 1 and mine is just about izzard, and-per-se-and! Funny, isn't it? Must have been born with a hollow on the top of my head. But, serious, now; what gain is there for me, what advantage to art in these exhibitions painters hold in all the big cities? I take a lot of trouble and paint what I feel is a smashing good picture, and when I send it to an exhibition—against my own judgment and just to please my friends—I'll be hanged if they don't refuse to hang it because it might put some of the nice old ladies' nice old work out. 'It's too noisy, Luks! Can't you give 'em sompin' tender and sweet and ladylike?' Yah! I can if I choose, but that sort don't interest me; and what is life unless you do what interests you? Why waste your time trying to please that pipe dream, the American amateur? Why, when you find him, as likely as not he thinks a chromo is the highest squeak in art.

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"It's just this way; there's painters for everybody, and I happen to be a painter for the kind of man who isn't shocked by the kind of painting I like to paint. So long."



"BOY WITH A SHOVEL."



"LITTLE SPIELERS."



"PARISIAN COCHER."



"OLD BEGGAR WOMAN OF FOURTH STREET."

Mr. Punkin Gives His Ideas of Political Rings

MR. PUNKIN sat under the great willow tree in front of Ab. Risley's store and mopped his brow. The old man was worried, and made but little attempt to conceal it. He had his evening paper spread out before him. Everybody at Lost Corner took the evening paper, because it reached there as soon as the morning papers, and as Mr. Punkin expressed it, he "wanted th' lates' news at th' earlies' minnit." Mr. Punkin sighed heavily as he filled his pipe.

"What's th' matter, Uncle Tobe," asked Euky Mears.

"Well, Euky, durin' th' Winter th' rheumatis bothers me, an' when th' weather gits hot that ol' wound I got at Malvern Hill twists me up. Thar ain't no rest fur th' weary."

Every one was waiting to hear what the old man would read first. He digested the news for the circle regularly every evening after supper. He slowly adjusted his glasses, unfolded his paper, and read sonorously:

"Fyar, fresh westerly winds, shiftin' t' nor'westerly Friday, followed by rainstorms on th' coast. Clearin' Friday night."

"Good deal ov weather expected durin' th' nex' twenty-fo' hours," remarked Heck Shamblin.

Mr. Punkin paid no attention to the interruption, but read steadily on. Presently he elevated his chin and said:

"Th' Ring's busted in Philadelfy, I see."

"What's a Ring,—Uncle Tobe?" inquired young Ab. Risley.

"A Ring, Abby, is a gang of Crooks suppo'ted by respectabul pe'pul; an' they air called Rings becuz thar don't seem t' be no end t' 'em. Thar is one in ev'ry big city, New Yawk an' Philadelfy an' Cheecargo an' Jerusalum. Th' hones' pe'pul pays th' taxes an' the Ring d'vides 'em up."

"Who busted this hyuh Ring, Mr. Punkin?" asked Ab. Risley.

"Mayer Jawn Weaver, a young man who was born in Englan' an' come t' this country in s'arch ov a quiet place an' settled in Philadelfy. He uster be one ov' th' trick horses, but now he's th' Ringmaster in th' cirkis. Whenever he goes down th' street now th' pe'pul gathers in bunches an' sings th' 'Star-Spangled Banner, Long May She Weave,' an' 'Hail t' th' Chief' an' other orthodox songs. He's shorely th' King Pin nowadays.

"Some folks say thar ain't no sech things as a' hones' politishun, but I deny that. I know of two—one in New Yawk an' one in Philadelfy, an' the'r names air Henry Hudsin an' Willyum Penn. All this trouble in Philadelfy grow'd out ov th' Gas Lease. Th' pe'pul was lined up on one side an' th' Ring on th' other; th' diffrunce b'tween 'em bein' that th' pe'pul wanted th' City t' own t' Gas Works, an' th' Ring wanted th' Gas Works t' own th' city. Th' pe'pul wanted eighty-cent Gas right now (I dunno how much gas eighty cents 'll buy—not more'n a half a bushel, I jedge) an' the' Ring promised it in th' year 2556, mos' too late t' do th' oldes' ov livin' Philadelfians any good, but not too late fuh th' present owners ov th' Gas Bag."

"But I don't see whar th' Ring come in," said Euky Mears impatiently. "Wha's th' Gas Bag got t' do with th' Ring?"

"Well, Euky, th' Ring kin live without workin', but not without money. Th' conneckshun b'tween th' Ring an' th' Gas Bag is th' Ring's got what th' Gas Bag wants, an' th' Gas Bag's got what th' Ring wants, an' it don't require no more magnet than a wink ov th' eye t' git 'em t'gether. Th' Gas Bag pulls th' pe'pul through th' Ring; that's a figger ov speech."

"Why do th' pe'pul stand fuh it?" inquired Ab. Risley, hoisting himself up on the counter in order to hear the better.

"Fuh th' same reason a man sleeps late in th' mawnin'; it's th' easies' thing t' do. All th' pe'pul asks in order t' be happy is t' be allowed t' vote. Jes' so they air permitted oncet or twicet a year t' go up an' put in a ballot, they don't keer whether it's counted or not, or who it 'lects. Th' fun they git out ov it is votin'; th' fun ov th' Ring comes in when th' countin' begins. Th' motto ov th' Ring, 'We don't keer who does th' votin' fuh th' nashun so long as we do th' countin',' is too well known fuh me t' menshun."

"Th' Ring died hard, didn't it, Mr. Punkin?" said Dink Herring.

"Oh, my, Dink, but he did. It must have ben a' inspirin' sight t' see thousan's ov pe'pul marchin' up an' down th' streets clad in sack cloth an' ashes an' singin', 'Glory Halleluyah' an' 'Thar's a Great Day a-Comin', an' ev'ry time they see a member ov th' Ring they ketch him an' twist his head off an' fling him in th' sewer. An' th' members ov th' Gas Trust dodgin' in rat holes an' back alleys t' keep from bein' throw'd overboard. An' ol' Willyum Penn up thar on top ov th' City Hall sheddin' tears fuh very joy, standin' fust on one foot an' then on th' other, an' ejackylatin' b'tween his sobs: 'I'm blow'd ef I wouldn' give half th' lan' I oncet owned in Pennsylvanyuh ef Ben Franklin could see this.'"

JOHN WEYMOUTH.

An Exception.

Evans—I thought that oil and water will not mix.

Smith—They'll not.

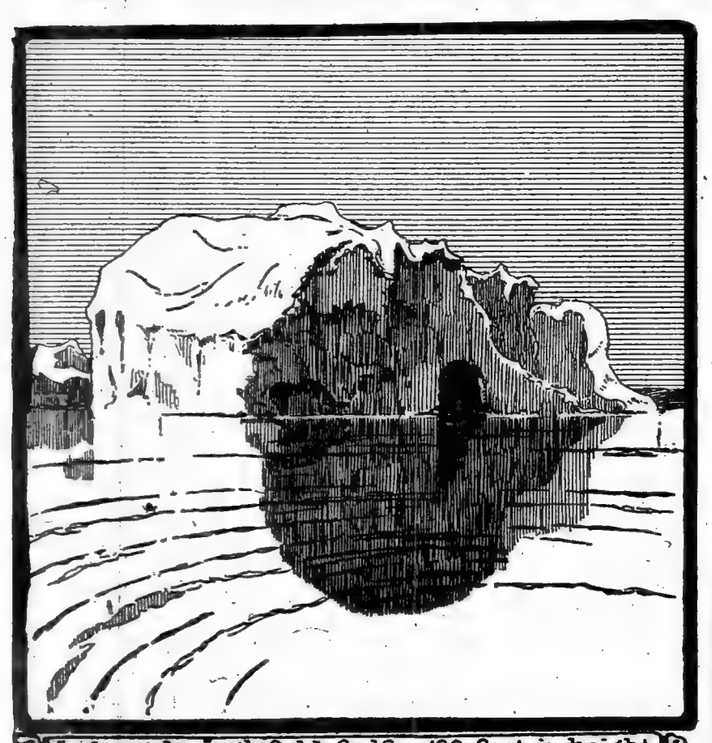
Evans—But aren't the officers of the Standard Oil Company Baptists?

No Wonder They Stood.

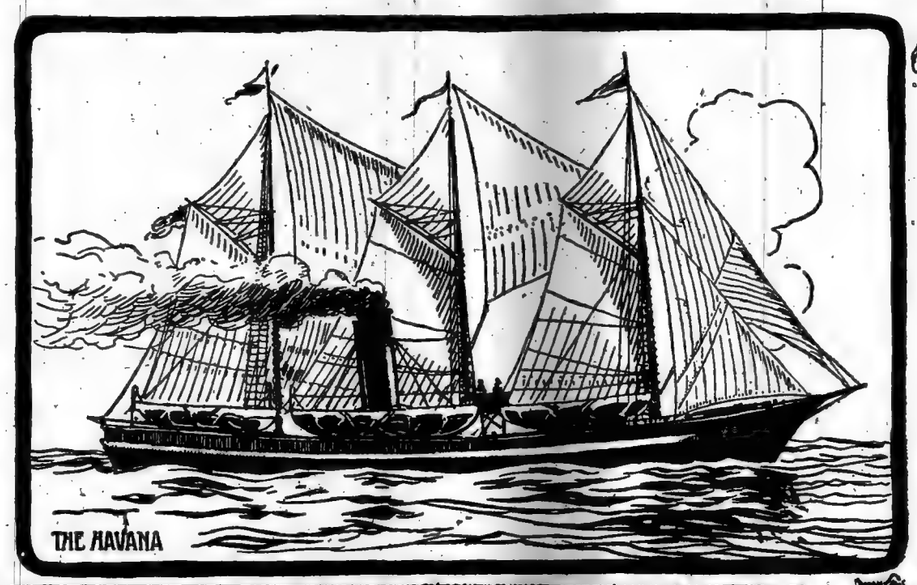
Reuben—Here's an article in The Bugle that sez seats in the New York Stock Exchange are sellin' for $76,000 now.

Mandy—No wonder we saw them all standin' up when we went through Wall Street last Summer.

"White Plague" Ship to Sail the Polar Seas



Iceberg in Inglefield Gulf ≈ 180 feet in height





Characteristic scene in Omenak Fjord where Havana will summer



Sleeping on deck in the open air



An inland station

Steamer Havana Will Take Tuberculosis Sufferers for a Summer Cruise Along the Coast of Greenland---Dr. Sohon Believes That He Has Discovered an Effective Remedy for the Dread Disease.

EXPLORING the arctic silences this Summer will be two remarkable expeditions — remarkable because either or both of them may result in the discovery or solution of a mystery which has steadily baffled generations of scientists on both sides of the globe. One of the expeditions will add another chapter to the romantic search for the pole. It will be in charge of Commander Peary, who is girding himself for another dash for the pole.

The Peary expedition will set forth on the newly launched vessel Roosevelt next month, or a month later than the other expedition, which will have for its goal the discovery of a sure cure for the dread white plague—tuberculosis—in the Land of the Midnight Sun. This expedition will be in charge of Dr. Frederick Sohon of Washington, who was in the arctic regions twice with Commander Peary.

Thirty victims of tuberculosis will go aboard the steamer Havana at Halifax on June 15, preparatory to a voyage quite without a parallel in medical records. When it is remembered that the modern plague of civilization has spread with such alarming rapidity within the past few years as to have dwarfed war as a life-taking force, and that its prevalence to-day is greater in the United States than insanity, not to mention other diseases, the importance of this expedition can hardly be overestimated.

Not many years ago consumption was regarded as non-infectious. Now it is known to be otherwise. The once accepted theory as to its heredity has been exploded. As a matter of fact, remarked Dr. Sohon in discussing the expedition and his hopes of it, tuberculosis comes like a thief in the night or as a lightning flash from a sunny sky. It is no respecter of persons, of age, or caste. Rich and poor, strong and weak are alike victims of its stealthy approach.

Demonstrations recently made have established beyond a doubt that the fresh-air-and-sunshine cure is almost infallible. But under ordinary conditions it is a slow and tedious operation, requiring more time than the average person has to spare in this strenuous age. Dr. Sohon believes that three months spent in the germ-proof regions of the North will rout the disease sufficiently for the victim to throw it off completely.

July, August and September above the Arctic circle will be three months of never-ceasing sunshine—every hour in the twenty-four. Think of the curative properties stored in a continuous sun bath of fourteen weeks! For it is into such a polar day that the Havana will sail with her crew and thirty candidates for the polar cure.

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Following is a complete account of the expedition which will embark from Halifax within the next two weeks, and also an expert diagnosis of the disease in its many forms and phases, as well as the practicability of the Greenland fjords to its treatment and cure, written by Dr. Sohon.

"The plan, which has been a dream of mine for many years, and which through the aid of a number of generous men will now be put into operation, is the sequel to my own experience in the polar regions. I accompanied Commander Peary in 1897, and was at the time slightly affected by tuberculosis myself. I improved so rapidly, despite the hardships of the journey, and was so vastly benefited that I was struck with wonder at what the arctic regions could do for persons so affected. That, to repeat, was during the 1897 expedition.

"Five years afterward, on accompanying the Peary relief expedition, I made an exhaustive study of the subject of the curative properties of the Far North for consumption. In order to bring the reader to a better realization of this vast and vital scourge, it may be said that tubercle bacilli do not necessarily lead to hopeless extremes, but it is the resulting mixed infection with pyogenic organisms which occasions danger. The indications are to have an environment free from all sources of dangerous extra infection and to secure such other conditions as to encourage a restoration of vitality and vigor by which the disease is stifled, so to say.

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"These conditions can be met in perfection in some of the Greenland fjords. The suggestion of their adaptability to this purpose has nothing strange or experimental for its foundation. It proposes something easily obtainable and better than we have at present—the highest development of all that has proved beneficial in the rational treatment of tuberculosis.

"Our present procedures, if thoroughly carried out, ought to cure a proportion of cases far beyond what are usually accepted as fair results. One person in four contracts tuberculosis, and one death in seven is from this cause alone—which would imply only 44 per cent. of recoveries.

"Making due allowance for deficiencies in statistics, it would seem that only about one-third of all who contract tuberculosis recover. The great majority of cases happen under very unfavorable conditions and have a mortality much higher than the average. Therefore, to offset this, we must consider that there is a smaller class comprising slight attacks under favorable conditions that has nearly a hundred per cent. of recoveries.

"A Summer spent in Omenak Fjord or Inglefield Gulf, where we purpose anchoring and biding a while, would serve to establish a cure, or insure its accomplishment afterward, in nearly all cases not hopelessly advanced. Three consumptives to my knowledge have gone to these places and in each case the cure was immediate and effectual. Two of them were for three months in the Peary expedition, and the third, a well advanced case, was for nine months aboard a whaler. Some Eskimos brought to this country soon contracted virulent tuberculosis, four of them quickly succumbing, one being still uncured here, while the only one who returned to his native snows recovered. One hundred per cent. of recoveries in four cases is of course not conclusive evidence, still it includes all known cases. So we are warranted in drawing the most promising conclusions.

"The climatic conditions in Greenland above the arctic circle are ideal for this purpose. Even at our best consumption resorts in the United States the patients have good days and bad nights. They may not venture into the dew-drenched air, and ordinarily lose at night what is gained by day. The secret of the open-air treatment for this terrible disease is abundant sunlight and a dry, cold, bracing atmosphere. These three ingredients abound only in the very far north during the three months of sunshine. Almost to the northernmost boundary of Greenland, and some degrees above the arctic circle, the Summer temperature seldom falls below freezing, the mercury being generally above in July and August, when it ranges from 35 to 45 degrees. There is no increase of heat during the day and no cooling off at night, for nights there are none.

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"The natives of Northern Greeland do not have tuberculosis, though there have been opportunities for infection in the tribes. One reason for this—and it is to be pondered—is that catarrhal conditions do not occur, since bacteria are not native there.

"Another instance may be of interest. The Government sanitarium in Sweden, near the arctic circle, reported 59 per cent. of recoveries in 1903. As these patients were from southern parts of Sweden, it is reasonable to expect that the effect of the northern climate would be even more decided if experienced by patients to whom the change would be radical. Patients there—where the Havana will go—are removed from all influences, without exception, which favor an extension of the disease or militate against a cure.

"I have made exhaustive bacteriological searches in Northern Greenland, and have never found a disease germ, for they absolutely cannot exist there, much less spread.

"The Havana is as far as possible adapted admirably to such an expedition. It has been entirely renovated, fumigated, and furnished after the sanitary manner of a hospital ship, with many added comforts. In other words, the vessel differs in no wise from a model sanitarium except that it is movable. We will take a roving commission, so to say, stopping here or there as occasion may warrant, moving from gulf to gulf, from harbor to harbor, so as to have a sufficient change of scenery to provide against monotony.

"Arrangements have been completed whereby about thirty patients will sail besides the crew. We will cruise along Baffin Land and thence northward, anchoring in various sheltered fjords for the diversion and benefit of the patients. Occasional excursions will be made inland with dogs and sledges, it being the present intention to penetrate into the interior of Greenland, about seventy-five miles up the Omenak fjord, which is familiar ground to me. Of course the vessel will be our home, but there is game in plenty for those who desire to go ashore on hunting expeditions. In fact, the crew will embrace a few expert hunters, who will provide the ship with fresh game throughout our stay in the Far North. Our menu will be that of a first-class sea-going sanitarium in every respect, allowing of course for the Winter conditions and season.

"Locally along the route can be obtained fish, duck, edible birds of many sorts, and also deer in quantities. I have observed meat and ripe tropical fruits exposed on deck preserved for more than a month. In addition, fresh supplies will be obtained by means of the steamer communication established almost to the end of Labrador and fishing vessels plying from there northward.

"The sailing distance from New York to the extreme end of Baffin Bay is about half that between New York and Europe. From the northern railway connection at Sydney, Nova Scotia, to the Arctic Circle approximates the distance from Boston to Key West, and the trip is made over waters exceptionally pacific.

"While an arctic voyage for Commander Peary is dangerous, we will have nothing but smooth sailing with the exercise of the most ordinary precautions. Likewise, and to reiterate, there are no harmful exposures to which patients need be subjected, though the experience is that one stands with impunity exposures that at home would result in rheumatism or pneumonia.

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"In conclusion, while it is difficult to believe that a cure may be worked in a few months, it also is hard to comprehend the unfamiliar conditions of so strange a climate and country as exist up there. In the Arctic Circle there is a natural forcing of everything that invites a natural cure. Two days of sunshine are rolled into one, with an increase of the rays that influence metabolism, as the polar atmosphere is shorn of ingredients which with us interfere with the transmission of vibrations beyond the violet. For instance, the indefinite depressing conditions which precede a thunderstorm are not felt where our lightning is replaced by the aurora borealis. There can be no more healthful place than where there is no putrefaction of animal matter or decay of vegetable substances, as illustrated by pieces of rope and pine wood which lay exposed to all weathering influences for thirteen years at Cape Sabine among skins and refuse, and not yet begun to decay.

"We expect to be back in Halifax early in October or possibly by Sept. 30. On this initial voyage no advanced cases will be taken, several persons being indeed simply victims of nervous exhaustion. They will be quartered aside from the other patients in such a way as to eliminate any contact that might prove hazardous prior to our reaching the Arctic Circle."

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Apropos of the complete immunity of the Eskimos from tuberculosis, within the memory of men still living there was no such disease among the Indian tribes in the high and dry lands of Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico prior to its introduction by the Caucasian race. A few years after it became customary to send white consumptives there the infection thus imported has given rise to what may fairly be called a tuberculosis epidemic among the reds. The same is true of the negroes in certain sections of the Southern States, whose heredity was entirely clean so far as tuberculosis is concerned, yet who have fallen like wheat in a hailstorm since the introduction of the disease by the Northern whites.

This polar expedition as a cure for consumption is in line with the preaching and practice of several new sanitariums, which foster a return to the natural life as a cure for the great modern plague. For instance, at the Loomis Sanitarium, at Liberty, this State, all patients, except those in advanced stages of the disease, are required to be in the open air at all daylight hours in all sorts of weather, and the majority sleep out of doors. Following the diet regulations at this and other institutions near the metropolis, those on board the tuberculosis vessel Havana will be urged to intermediary diets, consisting of milk, cream, and eggs, as far as possible, or during the northward voyage. Any one knowing the nature of tuberculosis is aware that pure milk is one of the essential factors to a cure or arrest of the disease. On the Havana large reservoirs have been constructed for the storing of milk, with icing facilities to keep it absolutely fresh.

Ample provision also has been made for gathering eggs, such as are edible and as may be found in quantities along the shores of Greenland. Second only to milk, raw eggs swallowed after every meal constitute an invaluable item of diet for the consumptive.

Recent investigations made at the Botanical Gardens have revealed the astonishing fact that plants as well as human beings are subject to tuberculosis. Once a plant becomes infected there is little hope of saving it, the only chance, in fact, being amputation and cauterization.

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Palms, for example, are infected with tubercular germs near the trunk, at the place where a leaf begins. This being the case, the leaf stalk is cut close and a part of the trunk is sometimes shorn off, the cauterizing being done with red paint. Tuberculosis appears on plants in the form of a fungus growth, which grows inwardly as well as on the surface, and unless arrested in time eats the trunk through and vitiates it beyond recovery.

Considering the brief time required in the arctic regions to arrest and rout the disease—three to four months being an average period for such accomplishment—the expense, it is believed, will be no greater than that required of a sanitarium inmate. Since the feasibility of the expedition has been indorsed by Lieut. Commander Peary and Surgeon Nash of the United States Navy, who accompanied the Greely Relief expedition, besides several other arctic explorers, who have habited the actic regions in Summer, it has scientific indorsements which promise well for the success of the novel journey into the polar sunshine.

Things You See and Hear in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 1.

"YOU'LL have to git back to the curb!"

The speaker was not a policeman. He was a well-dressed newsboy, one of a line of six or eight who were standing at one of the entrances to the Treasury Department as the clerks came out at the closing hour. A few minutes later the one reproved, a little negro, edged forward from the curb toward the door of the building, and the head newsboy again said, more sharply:

"You'll have to git back to the curb. Don't let me tell you that again!"

The young offender submitted to the discipline with bad grace, but he submitted. The newsboys have an understanding that they shall stand as far back from the door as the curb, so that none of them will have an advantage of the others in rushing forward and thrusting papers in the faces of the outbound horde of clerks. It is really in the interest of the smaller and weaker boys, but the youngster in question was violating a rule for his own protection. The newsboy who addressed him was charged by his fellows with the enforcement of the law. It is in force at the other doors of the Government buildings, too, with in each case a boy who acts as policeman over the others.

On Fifteenth Street yesterday a girl crossed the trolley track with a leisurely air and that peculiarly Washington-girl indifference to what was going on around her. Right behind her was a trolley car. The motorman clanged his gong, expecting her to get off the track. The car was almost upon her when he realized that she was paying no attention to him. She knew there was a car behind her, but she had that calm Washington-girl confidence that it would stop before it struck her.

The motorman put on the brakes and stopped just in time, and she sailed serenely on. The incident was commonplace enough; but the sight of that motorman's face abode with one onlooker for the rest of the day. At the moment when he realized that he was in danger of running the girl down his eyes glared wide open and his mouth writhed and his whole face was distorted. That motorman underwent then such a moment of terror and anguish as men, outside of the motorman business at any rate, do not often experience. The onlooker wondered how often, in a motorman's daily life, such horrifying sensations come to him. If they come often he earns his salary, whatever it may be.

"Been gettin' your hair cut?" said the big policeman at the Colorado Building to the German newsman who sells papers at the corner of G and Fourteenth Streets.

"Yep. I cut mine hair to-day," was the matter-of-fact answer.

"What's that? You cut your own hair?" asked the big policeman, staring.

"Sure Vy not? I cut mine hair und shafe mineself. Any man can do it."

"How?" said the dumfounded officer.

"Mit a clipper. Buy yourself a clipper. Any man can do it. Safes time und you don'd haf a greasy parber pawin' your headt. I don'd efen use a mirror now. Und my hair," he added, giving a critical look at the policeman, "is much more petter cut as yours."

A strong effort has been made here lately to induce the authorities to allow a bank to put up a high building. It failed, as all such efforts do. No building, no matter what its purpose, is permitted to rise higher than the Treasury Department Building. Skyscraper buildings are barred by law. Apartment houses, banks, office buildings, all can rise just so high, and then they run up against the law, which says: "Thus far and no further."

The reason? It is "to protect the skyline." That is the motive of the law. It may seem a queer thing to towns given over to commercialism, and even a laughable thing, but, after all, there is a sense of relief about getting into a town that protects its sky-line by law.

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TIMES SQUARE

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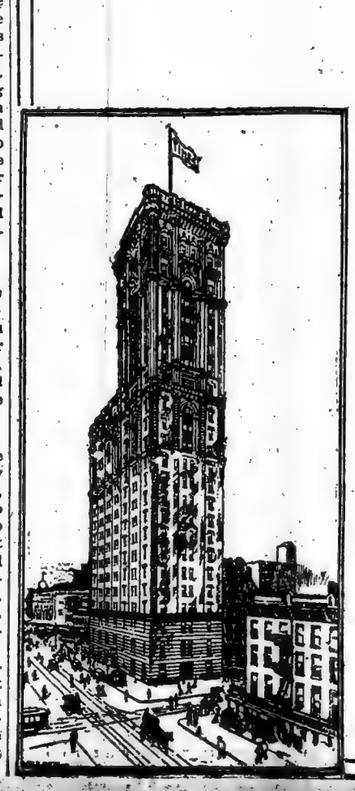
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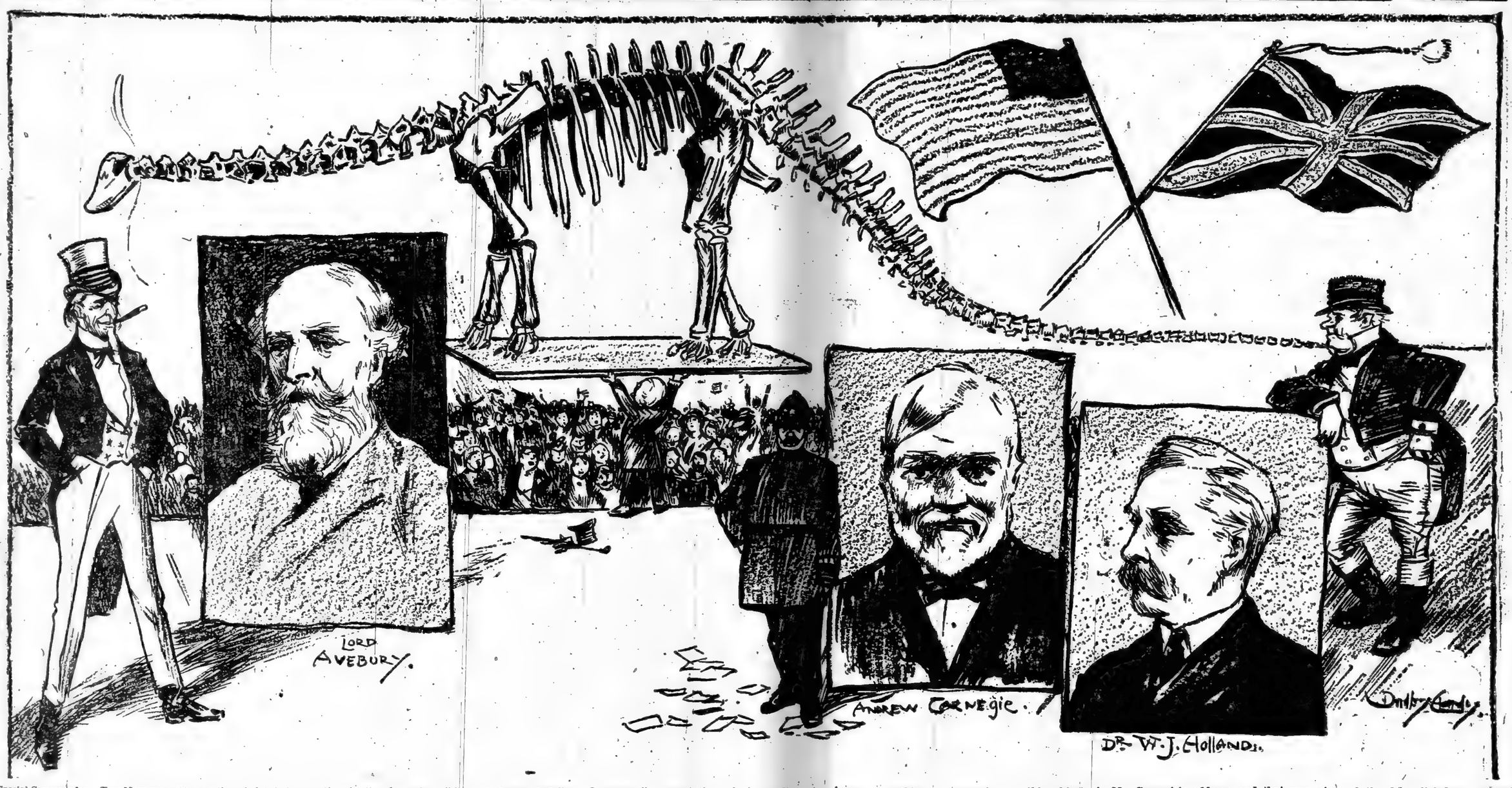
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ON PREMISES

or

158 BROADWAY

Mr. Carnegie's Imitation Dinosaur "Makes a Hit" in England



Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES
London, May 24.

THE British people can boast now that they own the biggest imitation skeleton in the whole wide world. For this distinction they are indebted to the munificence of Andrew Carnegie, who has just presented to their National Museum of Natural History a replica of the skeleton of that very remarkable Dinosaurian reptile known as the Diplodocus Carnegii.

The origin of this great replica dates back to a day when Mr. Carnegie had for his guest at Skibo Castle no less a personage than King Edward.

"Hallo, Carnegie, what's this?" demanded the King as his eyes rested on a picture of the Diplodocus Carnegii skeleton.

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"Oh, that, your Majesty, is a drawing of the skeleton of the largest animal that ever trod the face of the earth. The subject of the drawing is in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History at Pittsburg."

"How big is it?"

"Eighty feet long, from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail."

"Dear me, what a monster! We ought to have one of those things in our National Museum, Carnegie."

"I'll try to get one for you, your Majesty."

By the next mail a letter went from Mr. Carnegie to Dr. W. J. Holland, Curator of the Pittsburg Museum, the man who found the skeleton in question in the Jurassic rocks of Wyoming. Mr. Carnegie told the doctor all about his conversation with the King, and then said it was his wish that another Diplodocus skeleton should be found at once and shipped to the museum authorities in London wtih his compliments.

"I wrote back to Mr. Carnegie," said Dr. Holland, "that it was far from a certainty that another skeleton like the one in Pittsburg could be found. 'A man might find one in the course of twenty-five or thirty years,' I added, 'but I doubt it.'

"I suggested to Mr. Carnegie that he give a replica of the Pittsburg monster to the Britishers. He didn't take kindly to the suggestion; didn't believe they'd accept a replica. I was quite sure they would, because I knew their museum had lots of replicas in it; but to settle the question I wrote to the Curator of the museum and offered the replica.

"The answer was just what I expected it to be, and when I communicated it to Mr. Carnegie he said: 'Go ahead and make it, and when you want money you'll know where to get it.'"

"About how much has the thing cost?" I asked Dr. Holland, thinking it would interest readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to know approximately the expense of making a replica of the biggest skeleton in the world.

"Never mind about that," the doctor replied.

"Several thousand dollars, I suppose," I ventured to suggest.

"Several thousand dollars!" roared the doctor. "Well, I should say so."

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But whatever it cost, the replica is a good one. It was constructed and erected under the personal direction of Dr. Holland, and as it stands in the museum today is a perfect reproduction of the skeleton at Pittsburg. For most purposes it is as good as the original, and probably not one in ten of those who are destined to gaze upon it will be advised that it is simply a man-made thing of plaster of paris and papier maché. In fact this very afternoon I heard a white-chokered clergyman say to his wife:

"Those bones, my dear, date back over two million years. Just fancy what the monster must have looked like, with his tons of flesh wrapped about that gigantic framework, and just fancy what the world must have been like two million years ago, when this brute was tramping about in it."

"Is it really true that those bones are two million years old?"

"Yes, unless the scientists are mistaken, for they tell us full two million years must have elapsed since this creature gave up the ghost. Probably this skeleton is the oldest thing you ever saw, my dear."

I may add that a very large percentage of those who were present at the formal presentation of the replica came away impressed with the thought that they had been viewing the "real thing."

The presentation was an interesting affair, the marked feature of which was the great gratitude displayed by the geologists and paleontologists of England for the magnificent gift that had come to the old British Museum from the youngest of the American museums.

Speaking for the geologists Sir Archibald Geikie said that through Mr. Carnegie's kindness the scientists of England were now for the first time able in their own country to study intelligently the animal life of which the Diplodocus was a type. This statement in various forms was repeated by all of the Britishers who made speeches, and to any one who was able to see Mr. Carnegie's face while the Britishers were speaking it was abundantly evident that he was greatly pleased at the appreciation his imitation skeleton commanded.

It was a pity that the King was not present. To the Americans in the audience it seemed as though he should have been there—seemed as though it was due to Mr. Carnegie that the man who had "boned" the skeleton out of him should have come to the formal presentation of it and publicly expressed his thanks for it.

"If it were conceivable," whispered an American to me, "that the President of the United States should invite a Britisher to give to the Smithsonian Institution something so expensive as this object, don't you think the President would be on hand when the goods were delivered and receipt for them?"

"Undoubtedly," I assented.

"Why, then, shouldn't Edward be here to receipt for Mr. Carnegie's gift?"

"You might as well put that question to the Diplodocus as to put it to me," I replied. "I certainly don't know the answer."

It was quite characteristic of Mr. Carnegie that in his presentation address he gave Dr. Holland all the credit for the unearthing of the diplodocus and assumed for himself no share in it. But Dr. Holland wouldn't have it that way. Almost the first thing he said when Lord Avebury, who presided, gave him the floor was a good-natured denial of everything that had come from Mr. Carnegie's lips in support of the proposition that the Pittsburg skeleton was wrongly named and should have been called Diplodocus Hollandi. Dr. Holland insisted that the snake was rightly named, and then he passed on to speak of Mr. Carnegie in such kindly, appreciative terms that the little man actually turned pale.

The Britishers enjoyed this little duel between the two Americans. They applauded each of the duelists unstintedly, and half believed what each had said of the other—they couldn't believe, in its entirety, the story either of them had told.

There was another characteristic thing in Mr. Carnegie's address, and that was that he insisted the imitation skeleton had a value quite outside of science, inasmuch as it was destined to be a token of the good feeling between the United States and Great Britain.

"We never should have been parted," said Mr. Carnegie, "and it is my opinion that some time in the great hereafter—some time, I say—we will be joined together again."

Mr. Carnegie's somewhat sentimental view of the fake diplodocus seemed to meet the cordial approval of the Britishers, for the women clapped their hands vigorously, and men all over the hall grunted "Hear!" "Hear!"

And so it may be accepted as settled that, in its own mute and undemonstrative way, the great structure which Mr. Carnegie has erected in the British Museum of Natural History will help strengthen the ties of friendship between the great American Republic and the great British Empire.

R. W. W.

King Alfonso's Trip a Mission of Good-will

THE present tour of the young King of Spain, which came so near having an untimely and fatal termination in the small hours of last Thursday morning, was undertaken as an expression of royal and political, and, we might say, of popular good-will toward France and England. The Spanish King, Government, and people were most grateful for the attitude maintained by France and England in regard to the Morocco affair, for Spain, geographically at least, is still a great power, and is flattered to receive political recognition thereof. The arrangements for the tour, however, had scarcely been completed when the calculations of the three powers were thrown into confusion by the Kaiser's Mediterranean cruise and his visit to Tangier. The troubled waters of diplomatic intercourse stirred by him have not yet subsided, and the political exaggeration which might otherwise have attended Alfonso's tour is somewhat missing. At least, however, he has journeyed north as a compliment to good intentions. To England his visit may also have a more personal, intimate meaning.

If the gossips of the old Castilian capital are to be credited the young King's island sojourn, which begins to-morrow, will be signalized by an early announcement in the Court Circular of St. James's that "a marriage has been arranged between his Most Catholic Majesty, Alfonso XIII., King of Spain, Castile, Leon, Argan, the two Sicilies, Jerusalem, &c., and the Princess Victoria of Connaught," third daughter of King Edward's youngest brother.

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If one may judge by the Spanish papers, no matrimonial alliance would be more popular in Spain than the one indicated. During the recent visit of the Duke of Connaught to Madrid the rumor that such an alliance was probable was hailed with delight, the press referring to the Princess by her second name, Patricia; and they pointed out that the marriage would put an end to the apprehensions that fill Europe every time the German Kaiser opens his mouth; secure in the friendship of Great Britain, France, and Portugal, Spain could work out her destiny.

The Kaiser, however, should not be ignored, even though the young King left Madrid with unofficial signs of returning an engaged man. Through the German representative in Madrid and through a personal conversation that he had with Alfonso a few weeks ago at Vigo, Wilhelm has made it understood that, should the King marry other than Princess Marie von Mecklenburg, said King must suffer his royal and imperial displeasure. Wilhelm has pointed out that Princess Marie is a stanch Roman Catholic, a quality lacking in the English Princess. In fact, rather than see Alfonso marry the niece of King Edward, Wilhelm would much prefer to have him choose as his consort Archduchess Gabriel of Austria, Don Alfonso's own cousin—an impossible alliance from a Catholic point of view.

Although no official information of the approaching alliance has transpired, yet some recent words of Señor Villa Urrutia, the Spanish Foreign Minister, are not without significance. Just before the King's departure he said: "I do not think that after King Alfonso's voyage the Duke of Connaught will return to Madrid with one of his daughters, as affirmed by some correspondents, unless something definite is arranged concerning the marriage while the King is in London. I am sorry," he added, "that I cannot say more; but the subject is such as commands my silence."

It has been again and again pointed out by the German press that Princess Victoria is a devoted member of the Anglican Church and as such could not become Alfonso's consort. As a matter of fact, the young lady has very strong Roman Catholic proclivities and very frequently attends mass. Her sympathy with the Church of Rome is looked upon indulgently by the members of her family, who humorously ascribe her religious state to the fact that she was born on St. Patrick's Day. She is, indeed, just two months Alfonso's senior, having first seen light March 17, 1886.

Persons who are in a position to observe the young King of Spain have noted that since he began to rule, on his seventeenth birthday, he has grown much more liberal and democratic than was presaged by the narrow clerical and conservative education which he had at the hands of the tutors appointed by his mother when Queen Regent. Spain's only hope lies in a monarch who places the education of his subjects before everything else. Certain unmistakable signs point to the fact that Don Alfonso's aspirations lie in this direction. The Anarchist whose misguided intentions almost cut short the young King's life should have known this. He should also have known that the Spanish Constitution is, in many respects, a model for a republican form of government. That it is manipulated so as to turn the legislative, judicial, and executive departments into an oligarchy is due simply to the ignorance of the people who have no appreciation of their actual constitutional rights and no chance of exercising them on account of their bigotry and illiteracy. It should be remembered that the King of Spain, under the Constitution of 1876, is not crowned. Three years ago Alfonso XIII. took the oath to observe this Constitution.

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Yes, Don Alfonso in the company of his English friends, whom he insists on having at Court in spite of the remonstrances of the Queen Mother, and carried away by the joy of healthful outdoor exercise and frequent and unobserved intercourse with the humblest of his subjects, is rapidly dropping that old Spanish aristocratic bearing which was once the pride of his mother and the hidalgos. Indeed it is with great difficulty that they can get him to assume the royal pose. As he reads the French and English comic papers, he has learned how his would-be guardian, Wilhelm von Hohenzollern, has carried that pose too far. When he was a little boy his mother and courtiers loved to hear him cry: "Yo soy el Rey!—I am the King!" as he drew his little tin sword and strutted about like the grandees whose solemn, proud, painted faces looked down upon him from the palace walls. In fact, he used this legend to proclaim his exemption from nursery rule. He would stamp his feet and cry "No! No! Yo soy el Rey!" so that his mother had to be called and with difficulty make him understand that even Kings must sometimes obey.

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We are all familiar with the young King as he appeared three years ago. What is his appearance to-day? He is still tall and rather thin, with a prominent nose and jawbone; his eyes are bluish-gray; his hair is nut-brown, and he has winning manners and a jovial air, which are the dismay of the Court painters who try to put into their portraits of him something of the haughtiness of the historical Spanish Don. Alfonso can converse fluently in six languages—Spanish, German, French, English, Italian, and Portuguese. His military training belongs to the old school of tactics, but his natural appreciation of strategy is said to be wonderfully well developed. He rides well and displays great daring while on horseback. Moreover, he is a good shot, both with pistol and rifle. Don Carlos of Portugal while staying at Madrid last year complimented him on his accuracy. The King of Portugal, by the way, is one of the best amateur shots in the world. Of late Alfonso has taken to automobiling, and frequently makes long runs over the excellent Castilian roads quite unattended. More than once he has been arrested for exceeding the speed limit. On identifying himself he has been allowed to proceed, but the news always got about, and a great crowd was always present when an equerry appeared next morning before the Alcalde to pay the royal fine. This frequently repeated episode is always hugely enjoyed by the Spaniards.

The present journey of Alfonso XIII. is the first that the young King has made outside his own dominions, with the exception of a visit to the neighboring kingdom of Portugal. If anything, the English affiliations of Spain are stronger than the French, notwithstanding the Spanish-English conflicts toward the end of the sixteenth century, which were rather conflicts of creed and politics than of race. It should be remembered, in attempting to comprehend the significance of a Spanish marriage with the reigning house of Great Britain, that the second daughter of Henry II. became Queen of Castile; that four consorts of English Kings have been Spanish Princesses, and that Englishmen and Spaniards at the beginning of the last century found themselves in active alliance against Napoleon, and in more recent years, namely, between 1834 and 1840, Englishmen fought in Spain against the Carlists for the preservation of the Bourbon régime. Although English sympathy with Spain became unfashionable at the time of the Spanish-American war, it has been revived through commercial enterprise of English companies and the tercentenary of the production of "Don Quixote." The Spaniards themselves have been less inconstant in their international affections.

TAILORED LINGERIE.

THIS is a season of fit and fluff in outer garments, and the same thing is to be found in underwear. Tailored underwear the woman who likes well-fitted costumes gets for her lingerie, and it has the characteristics of the tailor-made outer garments. It has good lines and perfect fit, but there are little lace ruffles and edges to modify it. The tailored garments are to be found ready made, but they come in many special sizes, making it possible to find garments that exactly follow the lines of the individual figure.

Two garments in combination are one of the features of the tailor-made underwear, the corset cover being in one piece with the short skirt or other articles of lingerie, and the extra substance of the waist-line finish of two garments is done away with. At the waist line of the combination suit there is a narrow line of beading, through which is run a baby ribbon which ties in front and draws any surplus fullness there may be in place. Every seam of the tailor-made garments is doubled and sewed flat and, being combination affairs, there is no danger of their riding up. They fit like a glove, but have a pretty becoming fluff in the lace trimmings—insertions and edgings of lace around the neck and sleeves.

For the slender woman there is the same fit around the hips, waist, and back; but the front of the corset cover is laid in tiny tucks to give fullness and blouses a little. There are pretty ruffles around the lower edges of the short tailored skirts, but one feature that makes for a tailor effect is a deep scalloped edge of the short skirts. There are four or five of these scallops, the first directly in front, cutting up a little at either side and giving freedom of movement which prevents what the Englishwoman calls the "hiking up" of the skirt.

Individual tailor garments have the same fit and finish and the tailor garment for evening wear is a princess, the corset cover and long silk skirt in one. All sorts of materials go into tailored lingerie, the handkerchief linen, mull, Persian batiste, nainsook, and cambric, with soft India silk. The silks appear occasionally in color—pinks, blues, and blacks—and are used most often for traveling.

THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE—No. 5.

EVEN THE IDEAL CHAMPAGNE GLASS was invented by Dom Perignon, who also discovered Champagne. This glass he called a "flute." The original was a very slender V-shaped glass, bubbling from the tip of which the endless effervescence seemed like the spring of life itself. It is ever so with

Great Western

Extra Dry



Equal in effervescing qualities, flavor and boquet to Champagnes of foreign make—at half the price. The duty, not the quality, makes the difference.

This is because the vineyards in which grapes for Great Western are grown have been cultivated so long (longer than any other wine-producing vineyards in America) that the soil has at last attained those peculiar qualities which have for centuries imparted the flavor and conditions hitherto found only in the grapes of the French Champagne district. Great Western has these qualities—and is made with equal care.

Try Great Western—the standard Champagne for banquets and the home table.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, RHEIMS, N. Y.
Sold everywhere by Dealers in Fine Wines.

SPIROPOULOS
The First Greek Merchant
to make use of the advertising columns of any newspaper printed in the English language, imports and sells

CANDIES, from the well known factory of Papazoglou at Syra.
KONIAK, from the distillery of the Brothers Barbaressa at Athens.
SAMIAN, and other wines, famed in song and story.
BLACK OLIVES, Currants, Figs, and Dates, from the Grecian Archipelago.
TURKISH COFFEE, grown in Turkey.
OIL, from olives grown in the Levant.
CHEESE, made in Greece from the milk of goats that pasture on the hills and in the valleys of Thrace.

These and other delicacies were imported and are guaranteed absolutely pure by

B. J. Spiropoulos,
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"HAPPY TEETH."
LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER
The Tooth Powder
That Prevents Decay
Palmer Cox Brownie Book Coupon in the Package

Industrial Opportunities

Great Natural Resources

THE Erie Railroad traverses territory of commanding industrial advantages. Immense resources of coal, oil, and natural gas exist along the line; raw material abounds.

Pig Iron to Champagne

INDUSTRIES of all kinds are located on the Erie. Between New York and Chicago are immense blast furnaces, and iron and steel works. The silk industry of America is largely located on the Erie, so is the cut-glass industry. The grape-growing districts make a recognized high quality of champagne.

The Markets of the World

GEOGRAPHICALLY the line commands all markets, domestic and foreign. The communities are enterprising. The Company can advise with manufacturers of specific products as to suitable locations.

LUIS JACKSON, Indus. Com'r, 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y. City

Edison Phonographs $1.00 Victor Talking Machines
and a promise
will buy either.





Call or Write.

$10.00 to $50.00
Records 35 cents.

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
$15.00 to $100.00
Records by Caruso, Eames, Melba, etc.

MIRA AND STELLA MUSIC BOXES.
JACOT MUSIC BOX CO. 39 Union Square, New York.
THE OLDEST MUSIC BOX HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Rapid Spread of the Automobile Touring Habit

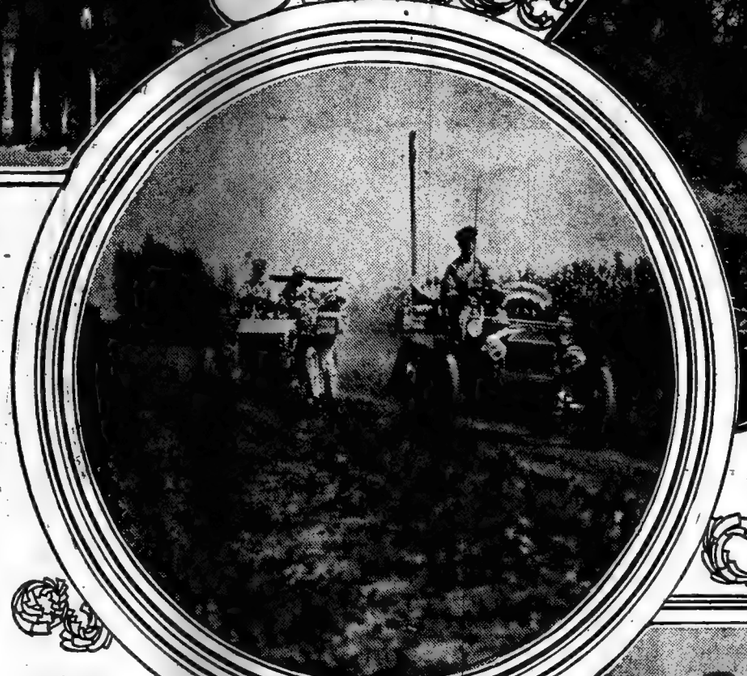




HUSS AND MEGARGLE STARTING ON TRIP TO PACIFIC COAST.

GIVING THE ORPHANS A TASTE OF AUTO. TOURING





THROUGH CORN FIELDS OF ILLINOIS

ALL STEAM ON FOR THE HILL CLIMB.



WATER FROM THE FARM HOUSE A TOURING NECESSITY.

A Bored American Who, After Having Tried Every Other Variety of Summer Outing, Found a New Stimulus of Enthusiasm in a Motor-Car Trip Through France and Switzerland.

WITH their characteristic energy and enthusiasm over the possession of a new toy, Americans are going in for automobiling by leaps and bounds compared to which the speed of the mythical seven-league boots is slow. Some one has aptly termed these opening years of the twentieth century the automobile age. It is no figure of fancy, as fairly reliable statistics show. Four or five years ago automobiles were a curiosity. The appearance of one in the street was a signal for a crowd to collect. About fifty machines were then in the United States, an average of 1 to 1,500,000 inhabitants. Two years ago the average had tumbled to 1 in 6,500, and to-day one person in 1,200 owns a motor vehicle. This means that about 60,000 cars are in use in the United States.

The automobile has virtually ceased to be a fad, but this does not mean that its popularity is diminishing. Quite the contrary is true. The social or money prestige that once centred around the possession of one of these highly polished, swiftly moving machines is passing away. No longer need a man be accused of aspiring to a brownstone front in the exclusive residential section of his town, nor need his friends necessarily conclude that he has struck it rich in stocks, mines, or other ventures because he is seen running about the country in his touring car. Of all the machines sold in the United States last year, nearly one-half cost less than $1,000 apiece. The exact estimate is given as 48½ per cent., while the sales of the more expensive cars, those valued at $2,500 and over, represent but 15 per cent.

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Like the pioneers of old, the automobile is ambitious not only to carve out a road whithersoever it would go, but to penetrate all quarters of the globe. Already it has crossed the Arctic Circle. Next it is heard from in the antipodes, where a few weeks ago Charles J. Glidden, the world touring automobilist, drove his car into the ocean at the extreme end of the south island of New Zealand, the nearest available point of land to the Antarctic Circle, and let the cold waves from the frozen zone beyond roll up beneath the wheels of his motor car. When it becomes possible to pilot an automobile over the bleak and rocky shores of Terra del Fuego or upon the Falkland Islands, the Antarctic Circle will be brought a few degrees nearer, but for the present Mr. Glidden, an American tourist, be it remembered, whose home is in Boston, stands secure in his unique triumph.

In Africa the automobile has challenged the exclusive right of the camel as the caravan of the desert. China and Japan have admitted these horseless vehicles within their domains. An American car has crossed the Andes, half a dozen have threaded their way over the Rockies in a transcontinental tour of our own country, and two light, seven horse power runabouts are now far out on the Western plains nearing the Rocky Mountains on a trip from New York to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Oregon.

"One touch of automobiliousness makes the whole world kin," was the pat remark made at an automobile club banquet last Winter, and as the diners laughed at the humor of the expression they recognized the deep truth behind it. International courtesies are being enlarged as a result of the increasing number of tours in foreign lands. The leading automobile clubs of Europe and America obtain for visitors the necessary legal licenses, furnish road maps, and arrange countless other details that contribute to the convenience of a journey through strange lands.

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The craze for automobile touring both at home and abroad has never been more pronounced than is the case this year. Every passenger steamer sailing from this side of the Atlantic for many weeks past has carried travelers whose aim is not so much to see Europe as to make an automobile trip through Europe.

An American who had done Europe in the conventional way, by train, boat, and diligence, again and again, until, to use his words, "he was sick of the whole business," was induced to rent a car in Paris last Summer and make a trip through France and Switzerland. He started out with the expectation of being bored. He ended the journey with the declaration that it was the most enjoyable experience he had ever had, and from that time forth he became an ardent and enthusiastic automobilist. He was accompanied by his wife, two daughters, and a chauffeur. They traveled easily and comfortably through the most delightful European scenery, making from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles a day. They stopped at the quaintest of wayside and village inns, which furnished them with simple but the most healthful of country fare, and the memory of those days was summed up by the entire party in the single phrase, "Oh, what appetites we had!" At the end of the journey this gentleman said: "I thought I had everything in life worth while, but I find that there is something still for me to live for, something new and interesting."

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Colgate Hoyt, one of New York's prominent bankers, is now making a tour of Belgium, Holland, France, and Italy with his family in an American-made machine. This is something of a novelty, for it is seldom that an American car is taken abroad for a pleasure trip. Mr. Hoyt had his car made to order, and it contains many special appliances for touring purposes. Suspended from the rear is a strong rack, enabling trunks and heavy baggage to be carried in much the same fashion as in the old stage coach days. This obviates the necessity of sending on ahead one's extra clothing and other things which may be needed from time to time while on the road.

Manufacturers are catering to the need of the automobilist by supplying compact little cases containing the most necessary articles. One of these is a small leather case, less than half an inch thick, four inches long, two inches wide, which contains a mirror, comb, pair of tweezers, nail file, and a clothes brush, for without the latter the tourist would be a sorry looking individual at the conclusion of his day's run. Appreciating the fact that accidents may occur even to the most careful drivers, small boxes that might be called "first aid to the injured automobilist" are now prepared, containing bandages, opiates, and medicines for relieving pain and binding up wounds until more thorough aid can be obtained.

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The prime necessity, however, for really enjoyable pleasure touring is good roads. Without them the trip practically resolves itself into a test of the motor's ability to withstand the jars, jolts, and tremendous strain to which it may be subjected. If successful, it speaks well for the mechanism, but there is no fun in it for those who are thus learning more about the bad roads of their country than they ever knew before. And it is no exaggeration to say that because so many persons in so many different parts of the United States have learned this hard lesson, is due the remarkable agitation for good roads that is now being felt in nearly every part of our country. Outside the cities there are barely 3,000 miles of macadam roads, and one-third of this is in the little State of New Jersey. In France alone there are 130,000 miles of macadam roads. Is it any wonder, then, that the automobile has attained a surprising degree of popularity in a wonderfully short space of time abroad, and that Americans delight to talk of their auto tours in Europe?

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The dawn of better things is at hand. Indeed, too much will not be claimed for the automobile in giving it the credit of being at the foundation of the present widespread demand for better highways. The automobile run last Summer from the East to the World's Fair at St. Louis awakened the spirit of the good roads movement in many localities, and the fruits of that influence are already being seen. Gov. Deneen of Illinois in his message to the Legislature of his State dwelt at length upon the importance of expending more money, time, and thought upon the building of permanent highways. In Minnesota, after seven years of half-hearted effort, a State Highway Commission has just been authorized with a State Highway Engineer to supervise the work. It is also significant that the first university school for good roads was established last month with a session of one week at Cornell.

Massachusetts and Connecticut are doing a great deal for good roads. Taking New England as a whole, it is perhaps the most satisfactory section of our land for automobile touring. Even in the White Mountains motor cars are now a common sight, and they do not hesitate to climb the steep ascent of Mount Washington. The scenery is delightful, the air invigorating, the hotels excellent, and even the less pretentious village taverns are inviting resting places. In this respect, again, the automobile is conferring a lasting benefit upon travelers and Summer tourists by acting as an incentive to better kept road houses and country inns.

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The appropriations for good roads in New York have steadily increased within the last few years, and great improvements have been made in the northern and central parts of the State. Not only do better roads benefit the farmers by affording them readier access to the markets of the large towns, but the advantages opened up for local travel are inclining the hearts of the tillers of the soil to a more friendly reception of these machine-propelled vehicles, which once they and their horses detested so heartily. In many of the agricultural districts the well-to-do farmer and his family are now enthusiastic tourists in their light runabouts.

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James B. Dill, the New Jersey corporation lawyer, who adopted the principle that business should never interfere with at least one good automobile tour a year, had several amusing experiences with the backwoods farmers of Maine last Summer, when he virtually cut his own pathway from Quebec to the Rangeley Lakes, a distance of 250 miles, being the pioneer automobilist in that country. A persuasive voice and a good cigar are the means that he relies upon to turn away anger.

"I find," he says, "that it pays better to give a good cigar to a teamster who blocks the country road than to abuse him."

Mr. Dill therefore calls cigars one of the absolute necessities of a successful automobile tour, and more than one disgruntled, semi-belligerent native has become docile upon the request to "have a smoke." At one place in Lower Canada Mr. Dill earned the gratitude of a farmer to automobilists the world over by showing him that a motor vehicle is good for something else besides touring the country for fun. The farmer's wagon was stuck fast in a deep mud hole at the narrow approach to a rickety bridge. He had sent word to the nearest farmhouse, four or five miles distant, for an extra horse to pull him out. Mr. Dill was directed to a shallow part of the stream a few yards above the bridge which he could easily ford. Having crossed, he turned back, and cautiously wheeling over the bridge, offered to pull the farmer out of his difficulty.

"What, with that thing!" was the retort. "It will take two horses to get this wagon clear."

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A tow line, however, was fastened to the shaft of the imbedded vehicle, and, to the amazement of the farmer, he saw his wagon slowly pulled out of the rut upon solid ground.

An observance of the ordinary courtesies of the road, a willingness to stop when a horse appears frightened, the recognition at all times of the rights of other users of the highway, will do more to make the pathway of the touring automobilist smooth than any amount of talk upon the technical and practical benefits that the motor vehicle is destined to confer upon humanity.

The commercial aspects of motor touring are already being seen in the establishing of automobile stage and omnibus lines, and an automobile railroad service for short distances, at any rate, is among the coming possibilities. Whatever phase this new method of mechanical propulsion may take in the future, one thing seems certain, that automobile touring will more and more come into vogue. The automobile is to be the means which will wop the dwellers of the cities to the open air, to "field and forest where the tides of health set in."

HOW TO PRESERVE THE TREES IN OUR PARKS

A GOOD deal has recently been said about our city parks generally, and Central Park especially, leading to the conclusion that they were in a pretty bad condition and alarming all lovers and admirers of the parks within the boundaries of our densely populated city, so that it may not be inopportune to throw some additional light upon this important and interesting subject and to make some suggestions to remedy such evils as actually exist.

Of all our parks, large and small, not one is nearer and dearer to the hearts not only of every old New Yorker, but also to the hundreds of thousands of foreign-born citizens, than Central Park, one of the largest, oldest, and most beautiful, and by far the most popular of our pleasure grounds.

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The masters who planned and created this park, recognizing how important and necessary it would be to the then rapidly growing city, treated it so as to make it useful and attractive in as short a time as possible. They ordered dense planting so as to shade and cover the ground more rapidly, to obtain, as it is probably called, an immediate effect. This is the prevailing tendency not only in public parks, but also in the majority of private parks and places.

In woods and forests left to themselves nature attends to the thinning-out process wherever the growth of trees is too dense. The weaker trees are overtopped and crowded by those of vigorous growth and habit. They perish, and in their decaying subterranean part offer a concentrated and easily absorbed nourishment to the survivors.

In woods and forests the regular fall of leaves and small twigs forms a porous, spongelike layer, unexcelled in its quality to gather and retain the moisture resulting from snow and rain, allowing it to gradually descend into the ground and preventing its evaporation by wind and sun. This moisture-retaining layer causes the roots of forest trees to run nearer to the surface, where they find everything necessary for the support of the tree.

Different conditions prevail in our parks. The thinning-out process of closely planted groups cannot be left to nature, as we should run the risk frequently to see just those trees perish which are the most valuable, the most essential in the preservation of the effect intended by the landscape architect who originally planned the planting.

This thinning out, an operation requiring the greatest care, consideration, and thorough knowledge of the subject, has been utterly disregarded in Central Park. The consequences of this omittance are evident. Wherever we find dry branches and a general dying off of trees we may seek the reason for this in one of four causes:

1. A local attack by some destructive agent.
2. The reaching by a tree of its age limit, causing the natural decay.
3. The placing of a tree in a position unfavorable to its characteristic requirements.
4. Overcrowding.

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We should be thankful to be able to state that in most cases the latter cause is to blame for the appearance of strong dead branches without any other apparent reason. Very justly a lack of nourishment has been held responsible for the damage done in this shape to our park trees. But this evil cannot be remedied, as it is being attempted, by the carting of soil over the areas affected. The only rational way to improve the prevailing condition is to abolish its cause by the removing of all trees growing too close together, in such a way as to leave those remaining properly placed and distanced, sufficient for free and normal development. Should some of the trees in consequence of the previous crowding have suffered in shape, a moderate reduction of their branches by skilled hands would restore shape as well as vigor after the cause for the damage had been removed. In all cases where trees not responding freely and willingly to the rejuvenating process constitute the groups and wherever the latter have suffered to such an extent as to be unsightly, the most effective and cheapest, if radical, remedy consists in the renewal of such groups by replanting.

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A careful and thorough inspection of the park from one end to the other will prove that all trees and groups of trees able to extend their roots sufficiently without interfering with, or being interfered by, their neighbors are in splendid condition, healthy, vigorous, and beautiful, hardly showing a dry branch. They will remain in this condition for generations—possibly for centuries—to come.

This does not mean that cases may not occur or do not exist now where stimulation of individual trees, such as large elms and possibly others, is desirable or even necessary. But this cannot be accomplished by a layer of soil, even of the richest quality, applied on the surface. The quickest, cheapest, most effective, and only possible way to revive trees suffering from lack of nourishment is to open a trench sufficiently distant from the trees and deep enough to reach that part of the roots most active in absorbing nourishment, the rootlets with their tender points, the spongioles, then to fill this trench with well-decayed manure or some solution of a mild fertilizer, and, after covering it over or filling it again, to let the tree take care of itself.

Frequently the effect of this treatment will become evident in an amazingly short time. After a few days the leaves will improve in color and substance, diseased and poorly developed leaves will be cast off, and a new, strong, and healthy growth will set in. The whole root system of the tree will expand, thousands of new rootlets will form and reach out to enlarge the root radius of the tree, thereby making the improvement lasting.

As long as we cannot have the yearly leaf fall remain under the trees we should, where possible, let the lower branches cover the ground, to keep it shady and cool, and to make the tree more beautiful, instead of exposing, by a removal of the branches, not only the trunk but also the soil to the parching rays of the Summer sun. Not more should we crowd the space underneath the trees with such rank-growing shrubs as privets, &c., as they will form a very dense net of roots, thereby not only robbing the tree of its proper nourishment, but also preventing the moisture from reaching the lower strata, where the tree roots are located.

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The rusty appearance of some parts in the northern section of the park is partly due to the presence of a rather large number of evergreens, placed in positions exposed to sun, wind, and drought, instead of having shelter and a moist, cool soil. Naturally they suffer and show the effects of their being planted in a location not corresponding with their requirements. Comparatively short lived under normal conditions, they soon cease to thrive in unfavorable surroundings.

Some of the large trees—for example, chestnuts—evidently remnants of a once natural forest and deprived of such surroundings as prevailed before they became parts of the park, show this change in the loss of strong branches. Eventually they will have to be removed on account of their becoming unsightly. There is no lasting help for such trees.

The assumption that a tree whose roots near their junction with the trunk, on the so-called root neck, are partly exposed must necessarily suffer is erroneous. It is one of the peculiarities of many trees to form buttresslike extensions of the roots into the trunk, to show the roots above ground for a distance varying with the age, strength, and variety of the tree from two to five feet and more, giving the tree the appearance of being strongly anchored in the ground and adding very much to its beauty. We find these superficial roots on linden, poplars, oaks, and many other trees, and by careful observation we may discover that their development usually is in proportion with the condition of the tree itself, so that on the strongest, healthiest trees these superficial roots are most in evidence. In very sporadic cases washing by rain may be responsible for the exposure of roots close to the trunks and the surface. The damage caused by this exposure is only considerable when the roots are in places where they are injured by frequent walking, or if they are exposed to such an extent as to loosen the tree's hold upon the ground. While a recovering with soil will be effective in the first case, it will prove of only very doubtful effect in the latter.

To prevent the appearance of sick and perishing trees in our parks nothing is more effective than to provide for all good and desirable trees the opportunity to extend their roots and branches by the prompt removal of all shrubs and trees which crowd them above and below ground, by giving up the attempt to grow trees on rocks and by gradually replacing all trees which clearly indicate by their appearance that they grow under difficulties and at a disadvantage by varieties fully adapted to the position.

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Soil might be obtained easily and at low cost by stripping such rocks as may be found very close to the surface. By exposing them and by the judicious use of shrubs and vines they can be made an attractive feature of the landscape, where, with their covering of parched grass or starving trees and shrubs in their present condition, they are nothing but a nuisance hidden to the eye, but in evidence by their damaging effect.

There is no cause for alarm. Generations to come will be able to enjoy the increasing beauty of our parks if serious mistakes in their treatment are avoided. FREDERICK EHRENBERG.

THE REAL SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

PRESIDENT HADLEY, then plain Professor of Political Economy at Yale, was telling his graduate students about the resourceful and indomitable spirit of scientific research. His remarks have dwelt longer in the memories of those who heard them by reason of a little excursion into the whimsical with which they were concluded. "Let me remind you," said Prof. Hadley, "of the work of Humphry Davy Jones, who lived on the shores of Lake Erie some years ago. His hobby was meteorology, but one night a furious storm arose and destroyed his wind gauge. Mr. Jones was greatly perturbed in spirit, owing to his inability to record the velocity of the wind during this memorable gale. Wandering among the sand dunes next morning, however, he discovered that several wild ducks had been hurled by the force of the gale to the depth of some inches into the sand. Instantly he perceived a way out of his difficulty. Procuring the village cannon, he fired common barnyard ducks into the side of the sand dunes until he discovered the weight of a charge of powder sufficient to drive them to the same depth reached by the storm-driven birds of the night before. The rest was easy. Calculating the muzzle velocity of the required charge of powder, he was able to speak with scientific accuracy with regard to the speed of the hurricane."

Of Interest to Book Lovers

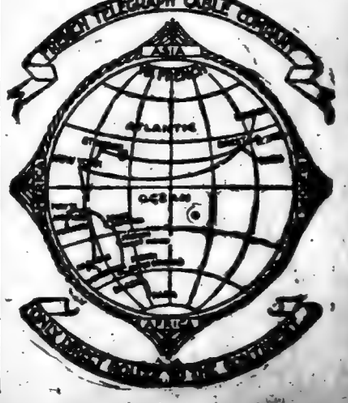
THE Summer Reading Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS will be published Saturday, June 17. It will contain a list of 100 recently published books, selected for suitability as Summer reading, accompanied by terse descriptive notices.

The Summer Reading Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES has long been esteemed uncommonly useful by readers of books and booksellers. This year it will be better than ever in the quality of its selections and its rich variety of other matter relating to books and reading, in addition to the Summer reading list.

In making this classified list, the fact is kept in mind that Summer reading is not confined to light, humorous, and frivolous books. Many professional men and women can find time for general reading only in the vacation months.

The Summer reading lists of THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW are designed to suit all tastes except bad taste.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.

JUNE 1905

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 3. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 3, 2,824,875.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 3. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 3, '05.
71	39½	68	Feb. 17.	46½	May 4.	51½	55	+ ½	**Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.**	100	$16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1½	Q	51¼	51½	51½	51½	..	100
62⅜	43⅜	89⅜	Apr. 14.	70	Jan. 25.	83	83½	+ 4½	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 29, '05.	1	Q	90¼	83⅝	79	83⅝	49¼	209,765
24⅝	13	29½	Apr. 19.	20	Jan. 24.	..	..	+ 2	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	.....	..	..	23	24¼	23	24	..	500
25	19	34½	Mar. 28.	24	Jan. 17.	23	26	+ 1	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	26	26	26	26	..	200
80	74	85	Mar. 16.	77	Jan. 9.	82	84	+ 1	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	82	82	82	82	..	200
35½	14⅜	43⅜	Apr. 14.	31	May 22.	33½	33⅝	+ ¾	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	34	34⅝	33	33⅜	16⅜	3,600
94⅝	67	104½	Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	98⅛	99½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¾	Q	98	99	97⅜	98	70	500
37⅞	24¼	38	Apr. 3.	30¼	May 23.	30½	31½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	31¾	31⅞	30½	31	27	1,100
11⅜	2⅜	11½	Jan. 14.	7¼	May 24.	7	7¼	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	.....	..	..	7½	7½	7¼	7¼	3⅝	300
48⅝	11⅛	55½	Mar. 17.	40	May 22.	40¾	41	+ ½	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	May 15, '03.	1	Q	41½	42¾	40⅜	40⅜	17¼	5,275
....	....	6	Apr. 12	4⅞	Apr. 29.	5	5¼	+ ⅛	American Ice Co., trust rects.	...	.....	.....	..	..	5	5	5	5	..	140
....	....	41¾	Apr. 10.	34	May 22.	35	37	+ 1	American Ice Co. pf., trust rects.	...	.....	.....	..	..	37	37	37	37	..	100
86⅝	16¾	61¼	Apr. 13.	33	Jan. 25.	46½	56⅞	+ 1⅝	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	.....	..	..	47½	48¼	45½	46⅞	10¼	17,550
105	75⅝	122⅜	Apr. 15.	103¾	Jan. 5.	111	111½	+ 1½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	111	112¾	111	111½	..	1,000
9¾	2½	8½	Jan. 14.	5¼	May 24.	5¾	6	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	.....	..	..	5¾	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	..	300
29	16	28½	Mar. 7.	21	May 23.	21	23	+ ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅜	..	22	22½	22	22½	17	400
82½	46	123⅞	Apr. 13.	79⅜	Jan. 9.	110⅛	110¼	+ ⅜	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	110	112¾	108⅝	110⅝	52⅜	72,300
115	88¾	127	Apr. 6.	111¼	Jan. 13.	118	118½	..	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	118¼	118½	117	118	97½	2,200
170	110	170	May 24.	163	May 31.	163	180	— 7	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	Apr. 1, '05.	2½	C	163	163	163	163	120½	150
99½	35	105½	May 26.	99	Jan. 7.	103	..	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	106	107	106	107	90	30
15¾	3½	18⅝	Mar. 20.	11⅜	May 22.	12	12¼	..	American Steel Foundries	100	17,700,000	.....	..	..	12¾	13	12¼	12½	..	1,150
57¾	26	67½	Apr. 4.	50	May 22.	51¼	52	— 1¼	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	53½	53½	51¾	51¾	..	2,513
153	122¼	149¾	Mar. 2.	130	May 22.	132⅜	133¼	+ ⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	134½	135	132	132⅜	125¼	9,200
141	123	140	Mar. 7.	133	May 10.	133	138	+ ¼	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	134½	134½	134	134½	125	400
94	82	95	Jan. 25.	90¼	May 22.	90	93	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '05.	1½	Q	90½	90½	90½	90½	..	100
96	85	90⅝	Feb. 8.	91⅞	Jan. 25.	96	96½	..	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	96	97	95⅞	96	..	2,372
25	10	40½	Apr. 18.	20⅝	Jan. 26.	32¼	33	+ 1	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,080	.....	..	..	32⅝	33⅜	32	32⅜	..	6,150
94⅜	69	108½	Mar. 15.	93¼	Jan. 26.	100	102	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	102	102	102	102	74	300
120⅞	61	130	Apr. 13.	100½	May 22.	106¾	107	+ 3½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	75c	SA	105	106½	102⅝	106½	..	4,000
68	53	78	Apr. 29.	68	Feb. 6.	72	76	+ 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000	.....	..	..	75	75	75	75	..	100
89¼	64	93⅝	Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA	90	81	79⅜	70¼	89	57,300
104½	87⅝	104¼	Mar. 9.	99	Jan. 25.	101⅞	102	+ ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	101⅞	102⅝	101⅛	102	92½	1,920
155½	104½	170	Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	149½	150½	+ 3	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	.....	..	..	148	151½	147½	150	..	4,400
105⅞	72⅞	111½	Mar. 13.	100½	Jan. 25.	107⅜	107⅞	+ ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	108¼	109¾	107	108	78¼	17,342
96⅞	87⅝	98	Feb. 8.	95⅜	Jan. 2.	97⅜	97½	+ ⅛	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,978,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	96½	97⅝	96¼	97½	90¾	550
70½	38	71⅝	Apr. 14.	56⅞	May 23.	63⅜	63⅞	+ 5⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	.....	..	..	59¼	63⅜	58⅞	63⅜	47	134,385
12⅜	5	16⅜	Apr. 18.	10⅞	Jan. 13.	14	14⅜	— ½	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	.....	..	..	14½	14½	14⅜	14⅜	..	110
89⅝	53	91⅝	May 13.	87½	Jan. 4.	87	91	..	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	90½	90¼	90½	90⅛	..	150
135⅝	109⅛	153⅜	Apr. 7.	130¾	Jan. 25.	146⅞	146⅞	+ 1⅞	**Canadian Pacific**	100	88,162,380	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	147	148⅞	145	146⅞	117¼	28,225
194⅝	134½	205½	Feb. 3.	190	May 23.	208½	203⅝	+ 9½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q	195	204	195	203½	160	2,600
51	28¾	60¼	Mar. 21.	45½	May 22.	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	162,783,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	48	49⅞	47⅝	48½	29⅞	12,200
47¼	33	44½	Mar. 15.	31	May 22.	33	35	+ ⅜	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	.....	..	..	33¼	33⅞	33½	33¼	38½	100
83¾	73	83⅜	Apr. 7.	77½	May 23.	..	80	+ 2½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,744,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	78½	79⅝	78½	79⅜	80½	700
20½	12⅝	25½	Mar. 16.	17½	May 22.	18⅞	19	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	.....	..	..	18⅝	19½	18½	18⅝	14⅜	16,050
39½	20	37⅜	Apr. 7.	29	May 23.	31½	32	+ ⅞	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	.....	..	..	31	31⅜	30½	30⅜	25	700
89	82	88	June 3.	88	June 3.	80	..	+ 8	Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville pf.	100	15,000,000	Dec. 28, '04.	2	..	88	88	88	88	..	100
177¾	137¾	187¼	Apr. 17.	168½	May 4.	172½	172⅝	— ¾	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	173	175¼	170⅝	172½	130⅝	85,450
185⅞	177	192½	Apr. 17.	182½	Jan. 13.	182	186	— 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,327,400	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	184⅝	184⅝	184¼	184⅜	176¼	125
214½	161⅛	249	Jan. 31.	195	Jun[illegible]	194	198	— 1½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	SA	213½	218	195	195	169½	6,650
....	....	14½	June 1.	13¾	June 1.	14	14⅛	..	Chicago & Northwestern rights.	100	.....	.....	..	..	14½	14½	13⅝	14	..	7,140
180	133	225	Jan. 31.	150	Jan. 6.	170	175	+ 4½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '05.	3½	SA	174½	174½	174½	174½	..	100
27⅝	11½	36½	Mar. 22.	17½	Jan. 4.	30	33¼	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	.....	..	..	31⅝	33	31½	33	11	2,200
15¾	4	15⅞	Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	6¾	6¾	6	6¼	6⅞	1,200
93⅜	68½	111	Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	94	95	— 3½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	95¾	96⅜	93¼	93⅞	69	900
100¾	79	110	Feb. 8.	105	Jan. 11.	105	110	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 20, '05.	2½	..	110	110	110	110	..	100
58⅜	23½	59	Mar. 24.	38	May 22.	41	41¼	+ ⅝	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	42	42⅞	39⅞	41	20	20,935
24⅜	13½	30½	Apr. 26.	22¼	Jan. 20.	27¼	27⅜	+ 1½	Colorado Southern	100	31,000,000	.....	..	..	26⅝	28	26⅜	27¼	14⅜	5,050
63	43	64½	Feb. 10.	52	May 23.	56	58	+ 2	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	56½	58⅜	56¼	57½	49	700
37½	17⅛	39¼	Feb. 3.	32½	May 23.	34½	35	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	.....	..	..	34	35⅞	34	34⅝	19	3,050
19½	8	18½	Jan. 30.	11⅜	May 24.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	..	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	11½	330
220	185	214	Mar. 3.	184½	May 15.	187	188	+ ½	Consolidated Gas, Co.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '05.	2½	Q	188	188	186⅜	187	203	2,200
28½	9⅜	22⅜	Feb. 7.	9½	May 26.	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1	..	10¼	10⅝	10	10¼	10¼	2,555
82¼	65	79	Jan. 10.	49¼	June 2.	49	50	— ¾	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	Q	52	52	49¼	49¼	65	1,160
190½	140	196⅝	Apr. 11.	178½	May 22.	181¼	181⅜	+ 1⅛	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	40,940,000	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	181	182⅝	179½	181¼	153½	5,500
359⅜	250½	400	Mar. 14.	335	Jan. 25.	373	380	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '05.	2½	Q	375	384½	375	380	269	500
35⅞	18	39½	Mar. 14.	27⅜	May 24.	28	28½	..	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	28½	28½	27½	27½	19¼	300
89	64⅛	91	Mar. 15.	85¼	May 22.	86	87	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	44,345,800	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	SA	85⅝	87⅝	85½	85½	69½	300
79⅜	60⅝	90¼	May 31.	76½	Jan. 27.	89⅞	90⅛	+ 1	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	1	Q	89¼	90¼	89½	90	61	1,900
40⅝	19½	47½	Apr. 6.	34⅞	Jan. 25.	41½	42	+ ½	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q	42¾	42⅞	41¾	42	20¼	1,300
28½	..	37	Jan. 21.	21	May 22.	23½	25	+ ..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	23¾	24½	23¾	24½	9⅝	800
41⅝	21½	48¾	Mar. 11.	37½	May 22.	39⅞	40⅛	+ ½	**Erie**	100	112,378,900	.....	..	..	40⅝	41⅜	39¾	40	23½	78,360
77	50⅝	83½	Mar. 11.	74⅜	May 22.	78	78¼	+ ⅜	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	77⅝	79⅜	77¼	78½	57	7,640
58¼	38	71½	Mar. 3.	55½	Jan. 5.	65¾	66	— ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,009,000	.....	..	..	66¼	67½	64½	65¾	34⅝	4,200
85	73	107½	Apr. 7.	75	Jan. 5.	91⅜	94	+ 1½	**Federal Mining & Smelt. Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	92½	93¼	92	93¼	..	500
54	38	69¼	June 2.	44	Jan. 18.	65*	70	+ 1	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	..	69	69¼	69	69¼	..	200
101⅝	94	104	Feb. 15.	101	Jan. 18.	102	104½	..	**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	103	103	103	103	..	50
194½	151	192	Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	173	173	+ ¼	General Electric Co.	100	48,253,200	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	173	175	172	173¼	155	900
242½	170	335	Apr. 17.	236	Jan. 4.	281	284	— 8	Great Northern pf.	100	124,346,500	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	287	287	278	280	..	1,500
95	77	96⅞	Mar. 13.	90	Jan. 18.	91½	92½	+ ½	**Hocking Valley pf.**	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	SA	91⅞	93½	91⅜	92½	79½	354
159	125⅝	170	Apr. 15.	152⅜	Jan. 25.	158¾	159½	+ ½	**Illinois Central**	100	95,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3½	SA	158⅝	161½	157⅜	159½	129½	7,294
25⅝	10¾	25½	Mar. 11.	18⅞	May 22.	19¼	19½	..	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	19	19¾	19	19½	10¾	500
79⅞	64½	82½	Apr. 6.	76	Feb. 6.	79	80	+ 1⅝	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	79½	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	..	630
72½	26	100	Feb. 23.	60	June 2.	53	70	—18	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	60	75	60	75	..	300
87	71½	88⅞	Apr. 14.	78½	May 22.	75	80	— ⅝	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	79	79	79	79	..	500
83	14	32	Feb. 3.	24	May 24.	25	26	+ ½	Iowa Central	100	8,522,800	.....	..	..	25¾	25¾	25½	25½	14	200
38	22½	39	Mar. 17.	29¾	May 26.	..	..	+ 1½	**Kanawha & Michigan**	100	†9,000,000	.....	..	..	31	31	31	31	..	150
31⅞	16⅞	34	Feb. 14.	22⅞	May 22.	24⅜	25	— ⅛	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500	.....	..	..	25	26	24⅜	25	19	1,100
56⅝	31	70	Feb. 14.	52	Jan. 3.	56	56½	+ ⅛	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	.....	..	..	56½	57⅝	56½	56½	36⅝	2,200
12½	8	21¾	Apr. 26.	10	Jan. 16.	18	20	+ ⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	..	500
148¾	101	158¼	Apr. 26.	134½	Jan. 25.	143¾	144	+ 1	**Louisville & Nashville**	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 16, '05.	3	SA	143¾	145⅝	142½	143½	107¼	20,550
169½	139⅝	175	Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	164	165	+ ⅝	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	55,200,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	163	164	163	163½	144½	900
96⅝	72¼	91	Mar. 17.	73	Jan. 9.	77⅞	78	+ 2¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	.....	.....	..	..	75½	79⅜	75½	78	78½	32,500
130⅝	104⅝	125¼	Mar. 17.	114	May 11.	118⅝	118⅝	+ 3½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	114½	119¼	114½	118⅝	110	52,200
25⅝	5	26	Mar. 13.	18½	May 22.	20	21	..	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	.....	..	..	20	20¼	19¾	20	7	4,325
96	55	122	Mar. 29.	89½	Jan. 11.	115⅞	115¾	+ ⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	SA	115	115¾	114½	115¼	62	2,200
150	116	169¼	Mar. 29.	148	Jan. 18.	156	158	— ½	Minn. St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3½	SA	155½	158	155½	156¾	..	300
36⅞	14⅝	33¼	Jan. 16.	24	May 22.	25½	26¼	— ⅜	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	.....	..	..	25½	26¼	25¼	25¼	15¼	3,400
65¼	32¼	60	Mar. 13.	56¾	May 23.	58½	59	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	15,000,000	.....	..	..	58½	58¾	57¼	58	33¼	1,800
111½	87	110⅝	Mar. 13.	94½	May 22.	96¾	97	— ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,430,100	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	SA	97¼	97⅝	95¼	96⅜	89¾	12,825
59¼	36	66⅜	Apr. 3.	54½	Jan. 25.	60	62	+ ¼	**National Biscuit Co.**	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	Q	61	61¼	60¼	60½	44⅝	926
117	100¾	120⅝	Mar. 15.	115⅞	Jan. 10.	112	118½	+ ¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,300	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	117¾	117¾	117	117	106½	210
23½	14	31⅜	Apr. 5.	19¼	Jan. 20.	25½	26¼	+ ⅛	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	16,561,900	Apr. 1, '05.	⅞	Q	25¾	27	25½	26½	17¾	653
28¾	14⅜	51⅝	Apr. 7.	24⅛	Jan. 9.	45	45⅜	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,935,400	Mar. 1, '05.	1	A	45¾	45⅜	43	45	20	3,060
98¼	80⅞	111¼	Feb. 20.	97⅞	Jan. 7.	103⅞	105⅝	+ 1¼	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104⅞	104	104½	91¼	600
45½	24⅜	42	Jan. 16.	32⅜	May 8.	34	35	+ ⅝	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,088,400	.....	..	..	34⅜	35	34⅜	35	37	200
145⅞	112⅞	167⅞	Mar. 14.	136⅝	May 22.	139	139⅝	+ ⅛	**New York Central**	100	162,250,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	140	141⅞	138½	139¼	114⅜	20,600
47	25	55⅞	Apr. 8.	42	Jan. 20.	46	47	— ⅜	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	.....	..	..	44	45¼	44	45⅞	..	300
75	60	85	Apr. 7.	74	May 4.	76½	80	+ 3½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	A	76¾	78	76¼	78	..	500
25½	14	27	Feb. 28.	21¼	May 23.	21	26	+ 2½	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	.....	..	..	24	24	24	24	..	100
60	40	66	Mar. 8.	59	Jan. 10.	62⅝	65	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	SA	63½	65⅝	62⅜	62⅝	..	85
199	165⅝	210½	Feb. 4.	195½	May 22.	197	200	+ 2	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 31, '05.	2	Q	200	200	200	200	187	200
138½	152⅞	172½	May 17.	166½	Jan. 21.	168	171	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	171¼	172¾	167⅞	167⅞	..	55
47⅞	18⅝	64	Mar. 30.	40⅝	Jan. 5.	46¼	48¾	— 2⅝	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,700	Jan. 16, '05.	1	Q	52	52¾	49	49⅝	22⅞	29,510
80⅜	58½	86⅛	Mar. 11.	76	May 10.	78½	79⅝	+ 1	Norfolk & Western.	100	†68,000,000	Dec. 16, '04.	1½	SA	79⅝	80¾	77½	78½	54	7,600
95	88	94½	Feb. 3.	91½	Feb. 24.	92	94	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 17, '05.	2	SA	93	93⅞	92	93	87	600
107	80	107	Apr. 17.	97½	May 22.	98	98¾	— 1	North American.	100	29,700,000	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q	98¼	99¼	98	98	81	3,600
....	....	196	May 15.	166	Apr. 24.	182	183	— ½	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	May 15, '05.	1½	Q	185⅛	186¼	181	183	..	6,700
82½	61	98½	Feb. 7.	78¼	Jan. 17.	84	87	..	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,809,800	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	85	85	85	85	..	100
55	24	49¼	Jan. 4.	33	May 22.	37	38½	+ 2½	Pacific Mail.	100	29,080,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	36¼	39	36½	38	25¼	3,800
140	113¼	147¾	Mar. 13.	131½	May 22.	134	134½	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad.	50	301,605,300	May 31, '05.	2	SA	134½	136⅝	133¾	134¾	112¾	108,723
112½	92¾	115½	Apr. 3.	97½	May 15.	102⅝	103⅝	..	People's Gas, Chicago.	100	32,968,700	May 25, '05.	1½	Q	101	101⅝	99¾	101	95	7,300
....	....	132	Apr. 15.	112½	June 1.	114½	115	—11½	Philadelphia Rapid Transit.	50	30,000,000	.....	..	..	116	116	112¾	112½	..	1,100
134¼	180½	184	Apr. 15.	184	Apr. 15.	183½	185	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago.	100	10,714,200	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	..	183½	183¾	183½	183¼	..	10
....	....	21	May 15.	17	May 24.	18	18½	+ ½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	28,709,600	.....	..	..	18	19	18	19	..	4,700
....	....	80¼	May 16.	73½	May 11.	75½	76	— ½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	29,423,700	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	Q	76	77¾	75¼	76	..	5,000
44⅛	24¼	46¾	Apr. 14.	34	May 22.	36⅝	37⅜	+ ½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	37	37⅝	35⅞	37¼	26	1,600
92	67	93½	Apr. 14.	87	Feb. 16.	91	92	— 2⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1905.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low	Range for Year 1905. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, June 3. Bid.	Ask	Week's Net Change	STOCKS.	Par Value	*Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week Ended June 3. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 3, '05.
85	55½	92 Feb. 3.	84 Jan. 5.	87½	88½	+ ⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	86¼	87	86¼	87	63	500
18½	6	24⅞ Apr. 3.	15 Jan. 23.	16⅝	17	− ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				17½	17¾	16½	16⅝	6¼	3,060
73¾	37	87½ Feb. 23.	61 Jan. 3.	71½	73	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	73¾	73¾	71½	71½	38	900
37⅝	19⅛	37⅞ Jan. 18.	24⅝ May 22.	26½	26¾	..	Rock Island Co.	100	89,047,000				27	27	25¼	26¼	20¼	15,370
86⅞	57⅜	85 Jan. 4.	71⅛ May 22.	71	74	+ 1	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,690,200	May 1, '05.	1	Q	72	73	72	73	63⅛	400
29⅞	14⅜	38 May 15.	25 Feb. 16.	33¾	34¾	− ⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	35½	35¾	33¾	34	15	3,517
98	74¾	108¼ Apr. 1.	94 Jan. 25.	102½	103	..	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	105	105	102½	103	77½	1,550
18	9	17⅜ Jan. 31.	12 June 2.	10	14	− 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000				12	12	12	12	..	120
72½	39¼	73½ Mar. 6.	61 May 26.	63	64	− ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	62½	63½	62½	63	43	400
133	122	134½ Feb. 17.	132 May 2.	130	135	+ 1	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stk. ctfs. pf.	100	6,211,700	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	134	134	134	134	..	100
29	9½	27½ Jan. 20.	20 May 22.	20½	22¾	⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				22	22½	22	22½	10	500
60¾	25¾	98¾ Apr. 18.	50½ May 1.	60½	61	+ 1⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	25,000,000				59⅝	61	59½	60¼	28½	3,000
65¾	31½	118½ Feb. 24.	60 Jan. 25.	65	71½	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 8, '05.	2½	SA	71	72	70⅝	72	35	1,500
68⅝	41½	72⅝ Feb. 27.	57⅜ May 4.	61¾	62	+ ⅞	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200				61⅜	63¼	60⅝	61⅞	45½	90,300
119½	113	121¼ Feb. 15.	115¾ Jan. 5.	119½	120	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	3½	SA	119¼	119¾	119½	119½	..	820
37½	18¼	36⅜ Mar. 13.	28 May 22.	28⅝	29	+ ⅛	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000				29¾	30	28½	29	19¾	19,400
97½	77½	100 Mar. 22.	95 May 1.	96	96¼	+ ⅝	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	80,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	95¾	96¼	95⅝	96¼	83⅝	1,225
77¼	31⅝	106½ Apr. 4.	68 Jan. 25.	75¼	75½	+ ½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	May 1, '05.	1	Q	76	77½	74	75½	33⅜	8,700
38½	20	41 Mar. 13.	29⅜ Apr. 20.	32½	32¾	+ ½	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				32½	32¾	31½	32¼	20½	5,100
38½	25	40¼ Mar. 28.	37½ Jan. 31.	40½	40¾	− ¼	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,658,500				40¼	40¾	40¼	40¾	23	400
134	115	134⅝ Feb. 16.	124 Apr. 29.	125	128	+ 4	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	May 1, '03.	1¼	Q	128	129	125	129	..	200
27½	17½	37¼ Apr. 12.	22¼ Jan. 13.	33½	34½	+ 1¼	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34¼	34½	34¼	34⅜	18½	400
38	21½	43⅜ Apr. 6.	34½ May 22.	38	38¼	+ ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,080				38¼	39	38	38	23	1,000
57⅜	32	65 Apr. 12.	51⅝ Jan. 25.	56	56¾	+ ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				56¼	57⅜	55½	56⅝	36	1,700
107⅝	87½	122½ Apr. 4.	105 Jan. 6.	111	111½	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	May 15, '05.	1½	Q	111	112	111	111	94¼	2,400
13¼	3⅞	15¼ Apr. 3.	9 Jan. 25.	9¾	10¼	− ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	18,000,000				10	10½	9⅝	9⅝	..	3,000
75¾	45	82 Apr. 4.	68 Jan. 10.	72	73	− 1⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	74¾	75	73	73	49	616
117	71	137⅞ Feb. 25.	113 Jan. 3.	122	122⅜	+ 2½	Union Pacific	100	162,985,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	121¼	124½	118⅞	122⅛	83	505,850
98	86½	101⅝ Feb. 23.	96 May 11.	96	98	+ 1¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	39,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	98	98¼	98	98½	91¼	458
..	..	81¾ June 1.	80⅜ June 3.	80½	82	..	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Apr. 10, '05.	1½	Q	81⅜	81⅜	80¾	80¾	..	500
25	9	50 Mar. 30.	21½ Jan. 4.	40	42	− ½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				41	42	41	41⅜	..	1,100
69	42½	89 Mar. 31.	64⅞ Jan. 11.	80	82	+ ½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	81¼	82¾	81¼	81½	45	735
20½	6½	35⅜ Apr. 14.	19⅞ Jan. 3.	29	29¼	+ ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300				29⅜	29¾	29	29¾	7	3,800
61⅞	40	97⅜ Apr. 17.	70¼ Jan. 3.	90½	91⅝	+ ¾	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1½	Q	87	91⅝	90	91⅛	42	400
126	100	134 Feb. 8.	122 May 22.	122½	125	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	SA	122	122	122	122	..	20
20⅝	6½	14⅝ Jan. 16.	11 Apr. 14.	11¼	12¼	..	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,863,800				11¼	11½	11½	11¼	6¾	100
..	..	14¼ Mar. 29.	10⅞ May 23.	11½	11⅝	+ ⅜	U. S. Leather Co., tr. r.						11¼	11⅜	11	11½	..	1,735
106½	75⅜	108½ Mar. 30.	100⅞ Jan. 10.	107	108	+ 1	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,800	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	107⅛	107½	107	107	80	300
..	..	110 Apr. 7.	103½ Feb. 27.	107⅛	108⅛	+ 1	U. S. Leather Co. pf., tr. r.						108	108	107½	107½	..	200
54½	43	98¼ June 1.	77 Jan. 4.	86	91	+ 3⅝	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300				83¼	90½	83⅝	89	..	2,600
..	..	40¼ Apr. 18.	18 Jan. 28.	27½	28½	− 1	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	29½	29½	28	28½	..	800
40¼	36½	70½ Apr. 18.	35 Jan. 13.	60	62	..	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	62	63	62	62	..	400
34½	10½	45½ Apr. 7.	33¾ Jan. 3.	37¾	38½	− ⅞	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	38	39	37½	38	16⅛	1,150
100	41	118½ Apr. 7.	98¾ Jan. 6.	104½	105¾	− 1¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	103½	105⅞	104½	104⅞	66¼	1,200
33⅛	8⅝	38¼ Apr. 7.	24½ May 22.	25⅞	25¾	− ⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	27⅜	27½	25¼	25⅝	9	239,650
95⅝	51¼	104⅞ Apr. 18.	90⅜ May 2.	91⅞	92	− 1⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	Feb. 28, '05.	1¾	Q	94⅛	94¼	91	92	53⅝	195,310
44⅛	22⅜	39 Jan. 3.	31¼ May 23.	32¼	33½	+ ⅛	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	32½	33	32½	33	24	420
114½	96	110 Feb. 20.	103⅜ May 1.	106⅜	107	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	106½	107	106½	107	100½	730
25	15	23⅝ Feb. 3.	17¼ May 23.	18¼	18½	..	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000				18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	16	800
48⅛	32⅜	48 Feb. 23.	37 May 23.	38	39	⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				38	39¼	38	39	33½	2,150
94½	85	95¾ Jan. 4.	92 Jan. 17.	92¾	93	+ ⅛	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	92¼	93	92¼	93	86½	850
185	133	194 Apr. 6.	152 May 20.	104	167½	+ 1	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,986,350	Apr. 10, '05.	2½	Q	165	167½	165	166	156¾	2,200
22⅝	14½	19⅜ Mar. 13.	15 May 1.	15½	16	− ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				15	15⅞	15	15¼	14¼	300
52⅞	37	48 Feb. 1.	36 May 4.	36	38	+ ⅛	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900				39	39	39	39	42	100
32	21⅛	28¾ Mar. 13.	20 May 4.	22	23	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500				23¼	23⅝	22½	22⅝	23	280
25	16	25¼ Feb. 16.	20 Apr. 26.	22½	23¾	+ ½	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900				21⅝	22⅞	21⅝	22⅝	16⅜	1,200
48⅝	37	54¼ Feb. 17.	45 Jan. 13.	47	48½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				48	48	47½	47½	38	200

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	4⅛	Louisv. & Nashv.	1
Am. Ag. Chem.	2	Met. Securities	2¼
Am. Beet Sugar	1	Met. Street	3⅛
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Am. Ice pf., l. r.	1	2d pf	3⅜
Am. Locomotive	1⅜	N. Y. Dock	2½
Am. Locom. pf.	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Am. Woolen	1	Norf. & West.	1
Anaconda Copper	3⅛	Pacific Mail	2½
At. Coast Line	3	Reading	6¼
Brook. Rap. Tr.	5⅛	Reading 1st pf.	1
Can. Pacific	1¾	Rock Isld. pf.	1
Central of N. J.	9⅞	St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf.	2½
Chi. & Alton pf.	2½	St. L. Southwest. pf.	1⅞
Chi. Ind. & L. pf.	3	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	4½	Third Avenue	4
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1½	Tol. Rys. & L.	1½
Col. Southern	1¼	Union Pacific	2½
Col. South. 1st pf.	2	Union Pac. pf.	1¼
Del. & Hudson	1½	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Del., L. & Wn.	5	U. S. Leath. pf. t. r.	1
Del. United	1	U. S. Realty	3¾
Fed. Min. & S. pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
Ft. W. & D. C.	1	West. El. & Mfg.	1
Kan. & Mich	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Amer. Snuff	7	North American	1
Am. Steel F. pf.	1¼	Phila. R. T.	1½
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Pressed Steel Car pf.	2¾
Chi. M. & St. P. pf.	1⅜	Pullman	2
Chi. & Northwest	1⅛	St. Jo. & G. Isl.	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	Union Bag & P. pf.	1¾
Gt. Northern pf.	3	U. S. Cast Ir. Pipe	1¼
Int. Power	18	U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	1
Nat. Lead pf.	1⅝	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼
N. Y., Ont. & W.	2½	U. S. Steel pf.	1⅛

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brook. R. Tr. 4s	1¼	Peo. & East. 1st	1⅛
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	2	St. L. Southw. 1st.	1⅝
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	7	St. L. Southw. con.	1
C. & N. W. con. 7s.	1	St. P., M. & M. con.	
Cal. Ind. 5s, Ser. B.	1¼	4½s	1⅜
Met. St. genl.	1	Union Pac. conv.	3⅝
Mex. Cent. 1st inc.	1¼	Wab. 1st. Det. & C.	
Mob. J. & K. C. 1st.	1⅜	5s	1⅝
Morris & Essex 1st.	1	Wab. Pitts. 2d	2½

Bonds Declined.

H. & St. Jo. con. 6s	1½	Mo., K. & T., St. L.	
N. Co. E. L. & P. 4s	1½	Div. 4s	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	1		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 5.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Annual meeting.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.—Dividend payable June 15 to holders of record this date.
Colorado & Southern Railroad books closed for annual meeting.
International Mercantile Marine Company—Annual meeting.
Mathiesen & Company—Special meeting.
Mutual Life Insurance Co.—Annual meeting.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
New York and Long Island Bridge—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Books closed.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, June 6.

Barney & Smith Car Co.—Annual meeting.
Central and South American Cable Co.—Annual meeting.
Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Mercur Gold Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Guggenheim Exploration Company—Annual meeting.
Kanawha and Michigan Railroad—Annual meeting.
Mexican Northern Railroad — Annual meeting.
Mexican Telegraph—Annual meeting.
National Lead Company—Common stock books close for special meeting.
Reading Co.—Annual meeting.
White Knob Copper Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 7.

Canada Southern Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Conesville Railroad—Books close.
Colonial Safe Deposit Company—Annual meeting.
United Copper Company—Annual meeting.

Thursday, June 8.

Adventure Mining Company — Annual meeting.
American Car & Foundry Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Canton Company—Annual meeting.
Rhode Island Mining Company—Annual meeting.
United Owners' Realty Company—Annual meeting.
United Cast Iron, Pipe & Foundry Company—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, June 9.

Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Mackay Companies—Books close for annual meeting.
Railway Steel Spring Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, June 10.

Atlantic Coast Line Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago Junction Railways & Union Stock Yards Company—Books close.
Chicago Company—Dividend payable.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad — Books close for subscription rights.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Pennsylvania Steel Company — Annual meeting.
Underwood Typewriter Co.—Books close for dividend on first and second preferred.
United Shoe Machinery Company—Annual meeting.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,608,250	$14,686,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,459,275	23,181,750	20,217,125
Jan. 21	23,733,800	26,072,675	26,414,975
Jan. 28	25,979,550	25,129,050	27,680,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,036,925	20,379,225	15,329,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,598,800	9,941,675
Feb. 25	14,646,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	686,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,037,075	1,024,000
March 18	8,154,175	27,310,575	2,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,682,325	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	8,352,400	27,304,600	6,067,550
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,665,250	38,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,325
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,466,800	29,692,325	9,845,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$6,050,275	1897	$45,220,825
1904	31,700,875	1896	22,220,875
1903	4,775,650	1895	41,221,250
1902	11,285,575	1894	77,985,100
1901	27,253,050	1893	20,987,500
1900	20,123,275	1892	23,679,750
1899	42,710,600	1891	6,687,600
1898	52,249,700		

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
May 28	$29,032,325	9,645,150	$11,929,000
June 4	31,700,875	4,775,650	11,285,575
June 11	35,562,400	9,477,175	13,302,350
June 18	38,803,875	10,099,575	12,153,250
June 25	38,452,575	12,923,850	12,978,250
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,675	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,008,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,563,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	40,906,600	10,818,400	15,502,400
July 30	35,989,600	24,060,075	13,738,125
Aug. 6	36,306,850	21,567,075	9,081,250
Aug. 13	37,721,475	21,543,675	7,126,600
Aug. 20	36,613,075	21,068,300	8,745,350
Aug. 27	37,375,400	20,677,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,236,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,650
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,569,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,636,900	16,577,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,875	17,433,250	5,808,250
Oct. 22	17,853,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,650	10,274,150	21,399,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	8,894,225	17,832,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	18,328,350
Nov. 19	9,589,700	3,911,350	10,529,975
Nov. 26	8,381,375	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,639,075	6,305,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,385,200	8,077,975	8,386,900
Dec. 17	14,540,625	15,025,500	8,993,600
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,574,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,983,425	9,541,875	10,183,850

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,900,400	$1,089,742,700	$1,106,168,600
Jan. 14	304,242,300	1,064,336,800	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,687,600	1,098,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,828,600
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,128,006,800	1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	311,790,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,136,912,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	309,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	305,882,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,970,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,800
Mar. 18	298,763,700	1,127,678,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,105,701,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	288,329,900	1,099,289,700	1,138,661,300
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,750,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,089,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	299,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,968,600
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,962,100	1,146,328,900
May 6	304,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,900
May 13	304,267,500	1,089,718,900	1,130,219,700
May 20	299,507,900	1,120,428,800	1,165,151,700
May 27	300,248,100	1,111,003,400	1,155,128,200
June 3	290,169,700	1,101,283,100	1,136,477,700

The following table gives the same items from this date to the end of 1904:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
May 28	$304,430,700	$1,040,483,400	$1,098,953,500
June 4	306,460,600	1,036,563,200	1,098,788,900
June 11	312,870,200	1,042,083,300	1,109,231,300
June 18	310,373,000	1,049,688,800	1,122,012,500
June 25	324,281,200	1,068,813,200	1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,988,800
July 9	325,555,300	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,200
July 16	339,255,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,169,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,090,840,200	1,201,443,200
July 30	357,221,000	1,097,388,100	1,204,965,600
Aug. 6	357,362,200	1,095,476,900	1,204,213,400
Aug. 13	353,514,600	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	361,005,700	1,099,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 27	359,201,100	1,099,057,200	1,207,302,800
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,117,242,800	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,365,600	1,130,486,200	1,221,706,400
Sept. 17	335,404,800	1,140,958,800	1,224,206,600
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1,138,504,800	1,214,083,100
Oct. 1	323,112,700	1,143,033,900	1,212,797,100
Oct. 8	313,087,900	1,145,989,200	1,205,270,000
Oct. 15	314,267,300	1,134,013,400	1,193,237,700
Oct. 22	317,803,100	1,137,930,400	1,190,706,700
Oct. 29	317,902,200	1,142,286,600	1,204,434,200
Nov. 5	300,150,500	1,139,879,500	1,196,123,400
Nov. 12	302,905,800	1,125,089,900	1,176,045,000
Nov. 19	303,539,100	1,112,710,700	1,159,877,600
Nov. 26	294,434,500	1,102,420,900	1,144,212,500
Dec. 3	290,508,600	1,090,002,900	1,127,878,100
Dec. 10	288,875,200	1,118,040,000	1,082,089,400
Dec. 17	288,576,000	1,080,057,700	1,096,117,500
Dec. 24	288,776,100	1,057,420,200	1,094,115,500
Dec. 31	289,695,700	1,066,701,200	1,104,049,100

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1900, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended June 2

Sibiria, Cartagena, gold bullion	$620
Finance, Amapala, gold bullion	1,620
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	4,753
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	80,144
Finance, Amapala, silver ore	36,861
Finance, Amapala, gold ore	2,647
Gracela, Baranquilla, gold bullion	493
Gracela, Cartagena, gold bullion	538
Gracela, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	502
Terence, Barbados, American gold coin	804
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, American gold coin	160
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, American silver coin	266
Fontabelle, Barbados, American silver coin	146
Fontabelle, Barbados, foreign silver coin	275
Fontabelle, Barbados, foreign gold coin	83
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, foreign silver coin	500
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, gold bullion	2,800
Bayamo, Tampico, gold bullion	512
Bayamo, Tampico, silver coin	7,013
Bermudian, Bermuda, foreign gold coin	19,486
Seminole, Azua, foreign gold coin	703
Seminole, Azua, foreign silver coin	370
Orizaba, Colon, foreign silver coin	800
Niagara, Nassau, American silver coin	6,967
Alleghany, Porto Colombia, gold ore	2,960
Total	$177,022

Exports, New York, May 29 to June 3.

May 29, Kronprinz Wilhelm, London, silver bars	$295,854
May 31, Maracas, Trinidad, silver coin, Mexico	716
June 1, Graecia, Inagua, silver coin, United States	1,000
June 2, Campania, London, silver bars	7,900
June 2, St. Paul, London, silver bars	264,000
Total	$569,470

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

May 26, Philadelphia, London, silver bars	78,810
Grand total	$848,280

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 3, 1905	$13,045,380
Week ended June 2, 1904	9,907,436
From Jan. 1, 1905	215,606,021
From Jan. 1, 1904	261,959,538

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended May 30, 1905	$11,693,500
Week ended May 31, 1904	6,856,111
From Jan. 1, 1905	223,853,282
From Jan. 1, 1904	201,615,722

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1905	$37,680
Week ended June 2, 1904	19,962
From Jan. 1, 1905	5,233,530
From Jan. 1, 1904	5,580,038

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1904	$641,685
From Jan. 1, 1905	32,761,546
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,289,409

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 3, 1905	$37,680

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 2, 1904	$621,693
From Jan. 1, 1905	27,528,016
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,689,371

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 3, 1905	$139,342
Week ended June 2, 1904	28,647
From Jan. 1, 1905	1,531,348
From Jan. 1, 1904	507,511

Exports of Silver.

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Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 3, 1905

BONDS.

Week ended June 3, 1905.

Sales Week Ended June 3, $22,436,000	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	104	103½	104	5
American Hide & Leather 6s	97	97½	97	97½	11
American Tobacco 4s	73½	74½	73½	74	170
American Tobacco 4s reg	74½	74½	74	74½	5
American Tobacco 6s	112¾	113	112¾	112¾	109½
Ann Arbor 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¾	103¾	103	103⅝	101
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	97	97	96⅞	96⅞	26
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94¾	95	94	94	7
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102	102¼	101¾	101¾	55
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96½	96½	96⅜	96½	19
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	37
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	44
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	87⅛	88⅜	87⅛	88½	400
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113½	113½	113½	113½	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	12½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	29
Central of Georgia consol. 6s	113⅝	113⅝	113⅜	113⅜	4
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	11
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	80	81	80	81	76
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	65	71	65	71	214
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136	136½	136	136½	29
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg.	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	134⅜	10
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝	67
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87⅜	87⅞	87½	87½	50
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107½	107½	107½	107½	37
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	5
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80½	81	80½	81	17
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	103⅛	103⅛	102¾	102¾	540
Chi., Bur. & Q., coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	101½	101½	101½	101½	10
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	119	119	119	119	3
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	127½	127½	127½	127½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	28
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	80	80½	79⅝	80	31
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	90	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	201
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107	107	106¾	106¾	11
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	134⅞	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	95	95½	95	95	51
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅝	103⅝	18
Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland 5s	111	114	114	114	1
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	70	71⅞	70	70½	35
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	69	70	69	69½	145
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	105	105	105	105	19
Colorado Midland 4s	74¾	74½	73	73	95
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	93⅞	94⅜	93⅞	94⅜	28
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	140	140	140	140	5
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	2
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3
Denver & Rio Grande impt. 5s	108	108	108	108	5
Detroit City Gas 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	2
Distillers' Securities 5s	79½	79¾	79	79⅜	189
Duluth, Short Shore & Atlantic 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102	102	45
Erie gen. lien 4s	93½	93¾	93½	93½	10
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	95¼	95½	94½	95½	61
Erie conv. 4s	105	105	104½	104⅝	55
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	114	114	109½	109½	5
Georgia & Alabama 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Gila Valley, Globe & Northern 5s	107½	107½	107½	107⅝	6
Green Bay & Western deb. B	22	23	21½	21½	350
Hannibal & St. Joseph consol. 6s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	6
Hocking Valley 4½s	111½	112	111	111½	7
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛	1
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	101	101	101	101	25
International & Gt. Northern 3d 4s	79	79	79	79	2
International Paper 6s	103½	103½	102½	102½	5
International Paper conv. 6s	94½	94½	94	94	9
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88¾	89	88¾	88¾	12
Kansas City Southern 3s	71	71½	71	71	46
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Kings Co. El. L. & P. pur. money 6s	121	123	123	123	1
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped, gtd.	93½	93	93	93	20
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Laclede Gas 1st 6s	108½	109	108½	109	14
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105	105¾	105	105⅛	8
Lake Shore 3½s	101⅛	101⅛	99¼	99¼	1
Lake Shore 3½s reg	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¾	101¾	101	101⅛	118
Long Island ref. 4s	102	102	102	102	1
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104	104	104	104	2
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	15
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	99½	99½	99	99½	124
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	14
Mexican Central 1st income	21	21	20	20¼	49
Mexican Central 2d income	12	12	12	12	15
Minneapolis & St. Louis refdg. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	103⅝	104	102⅝	102	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86	86	86	86	37
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107½	108⅛	107½	108⅛	122
Missouri, Kan. & Tex. St. Louis Div. 4s	90½	90½	90½	90½	15
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	106	106	105½	106	81
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	104½	104¾	104½	104½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	44
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	126¾	126¾	126¾	128⅜	3
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	98½	46
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	127	127	127	127	2
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114¾	114¾	114¼	114¼	3
National Railroad of Mexico 1st con. 4s	80	80	80	80	30
National Starch 6s	50	50	50	50	9
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	27
New York Central gen. 3½s	100½	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	57
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91⅝	91¾	91¾	91¾	70
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	89½	89½	89½	89½	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
New York Dock 4s	96	96	96	96	11
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. money 4s	92½	92½	92	92	20
N. Y. Gas, El. L. H. & P. pur. money 5s	109	109	109	109	3
New York & Queens El. L. & Power 5s	106	106	106	106	10
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	101½	102¼	101½	102¼	34
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	94¾	95	94¾	95¼	31
Norfolk & Western div'l 4s	100	100	100	100	6
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76½	76½	76	76½	13
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¼	105½	105¼	105½	453
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	97¾	98	98	98¾	55
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Oregon Short Line 6s	125¼	125¾	125¼	125¼	3
Ozark & Cherokee Cent. 6s	100	100	100	100	1
Ottumwa, Cedar Falls & St. Paul 1st 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	6
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	110½	110¾	110¼	110¾	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	101½	102	101½	101⅝	30
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	72¾	72¾	72¼	72¼	14
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	3
Reading gen. 4s	103½	103⅝	103	103¼	60
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	28
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	24
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	91¾	91¾	91	91	4
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South. gen. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¾	116¾	10
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	23
St. Louis & Iron Mt., River & Gulf 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	15
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	90½	91¼	90½	90⅞	104
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98¼	98⅝	98	98⅞	14
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	83	83¼	81½	82	83
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con 6s, red. to 4½s	113½	113½	113½	113½	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	46
Seaboard Air Line 4s	85½	86⅛	85½	86⅛	28
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Southern Pacific 4s	95¼	95¼	93¾	93¾	72
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	97	97⅜	96⅞	97⅜	205
Southern Railway 5s	119⅝	120⅛	119⅝	120⅛	14
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio col. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	7
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	99	99	99	99	1
Tenn. Coal & Iron, Birm. Div. 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Tenn. Coal & Iron, De Bard. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	1
Texas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106	106	105	105½	11
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	121¼	121¼	121	121	4
Third Avenue 5s	95⅝	96	95⅝	96	7
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83½	84	83½	84	15
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	2
Underground El Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s	100¼	100⅝	97⅞	97⅞	44
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¾	106¼	106⅛	106½	65
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	106	106	106	106	2
Union Pacific conv. 4s	120⅝	124	119⅝	122¾	655
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	89½	89½	88½	88½	4
United States Leather 6s	110	110	110	110	10
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93¼	93⅝	92¾	92⅞	940
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	92⅞	93½	92⅞	93½	3
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	86	86	86	86	2
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Virginia Midland serial mtg., Series F, 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	95	95⅜	90⅞	91	201
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	37	38¾	37	38⅜	35
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117½	117	117	23
Wabash 2d 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Wabash equip. s. f. 5s	102	102	102	102	3
Wabash deb. B 6s	72	74¼	72	73¼	178
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago Div. 5s	112	112	112	112	2
West Shore 4s	103½	108½	109¼	109¼	3
Western Maryland 4s	88	88	87⅜	88	6
Western Union Tel. fund. & real est. 4½s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Western Union Tel. col. tr. 5s	111	111	111	111	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94¾	9
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94⅞	94⅞	94¼	94¼	68
Total sales					$8,410,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 2s, coupon	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
United States 2s, reg	104½	104½	104½	104½	14
United States 3s, coupon	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	100⅜	102	100⅜	100⅜	810
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs., 2d series	97½	99½	97½	98¾	2,365½
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. cts. f. p.	90	91	88¾	90	10,716½
Republic of Cuba 5s	105¾	105¾	105½	105⅝	42
United States of Mexico 4s	95	95	93	93	52
United States of Mexico 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	9
Total sales					$14,021,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	12	12	12	12	5

Grand total $22,436,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104¾	Apr. 28	104⅜	Mar. 30	104½	May 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅜	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	105¾	Jan. 16	104½	Apr. 28	104½	Apr. 28
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	106⅜	Jan. 11	104½	May 1	104½	May 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.					131¾	Sep. 27
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	132¾	Mar. 1	132¼	May 15	132¾	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	104	Feb. 16	104¾	May 31
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm. Q. F.					105¾	Sep. 29
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104¾	Apr. 6	104	May 25	104	May 25
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	109¼	Apr. 18	104	Feb. 16	104¾	May 31
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101¾	Mar. 20	100	Jan. 5	100¾	Jun. 2
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. cts	96	Apr. 4	93¾	Jan. 3	93	Jun. 2
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Feb. 20	103¼	Jan. 3	105¾	Jun. 3
Imp. Jap. Government 6s	103½	Mar. 13	94½	Jan. 3	103¾	Jun. 3
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts. 2d ser	101¾	Mar. 30	90¾	Jan. 5	98¾	Jun. 3
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.	90¾	May 31	86	May 26	90	Jun. 3

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1903
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					103¾	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	May 25	96	Mar. 1	97	May 25, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					93½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					93½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1902
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.	18⅞	Jan. 3	10	Apr 20	12	May 20, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97⅛	Jan. 14	97	Jan. 5	97	Mar. 8, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93	Sep. 22, 1904

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 3, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,241,905,940	$734,405,299	+69.5
Boston	93,311,302	80,736,122	+23.0
Philadelphia	100,938,029	73,845,072	+44.5
Baltimore	16,251,197	14,932,899	+ 8.5
Chicago	140,554,357	129,373,630	+ 8.6
St. Louis	*48,000,000	41,857,054	+14.7
New Orleans	12,796,196	10,994,514	+16.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,668,617,657	$1,096,145,211	+52.6
Other cities, 5 days	360,018,964	248,379,624	+20.8
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,968,636,621	$1,334,524,835	+47.5
All cities, 1 day	428,071,487	300,662,848	+42.6
Total, all cities, for week	$2,397,307,508	$1,635,187,383	+46.6

*Partly estimated.

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
My. 3	$2,397,307,508	$1,635,187,383	$2,426,946,756	
My. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,578	1,747,848,360	
My. 20	2,726,710,388	2,007,476,894	2,245,253,422	
My. 13	2,545,107,082	1,906,400,349	2,139,565,006	
My. 6	3,200,910,769	2,191,761,452	2,139,436,808	
Ap. 29	3,190,766,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052	
Ap. 22	2,807,455,980	1,912,386,338	2,183,602,624	
Ap. 15	3,066,392,987	1,979,086,890	2,354,243,745	
Ap. 8	3,044,956,632	2,002,117,220	1,966,850,314	
Mh. 25	2,705,299,999	1,903,717,660	1,984,836,795	
Mh. 18	3,010,872,290	1,918,590,549	2,125,498,030	
Mh. 11	2,936,706,051	1,795,772,460	2,321,874,907	
Mh. 4	3,386,001,427	1,938,886,933	2,464,581,146	
Feb. 18	2,331,505,901	1,876,925,942	2,154,180,963	
Feb. 11	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,210	2,032,286,276	
Feb. 4	2,885,611,006	2,125,108,010	2,419,247,220	
Jan. 28	2,476,919,209	2,081,457,763	2,089,519,091	
Jan. 21	2,911,431,098	2,171,463,754	2,252,176,358	
Jan. 14	2,749,945,622	2,227,906,021	2,787,127,062	
Jan. 7	3,845,331,322	2,413,979,304	2,732,903,082	
	1904.	1903.	1902.	
Dec. 31	2,149,506,818	1,966,677,378	2,274,469,619	
Dec. 24	2,876,918,511	1,666,584,539	1,946,540,706	
Dec. 17	2,906,092,804	2,073,300,131	2,358,508,837	
Dec. 10	3,228,070,592	2,196,055,157	2,207,553,503	
Dec. 3	3,385,554,749	2,232,905,986	2,373,076,731	
Nov. 26	2,625,959,197	1,746,841,096	2,093,393,725	
Nov. 19	3,144,948,595	2,067,100,907	2,658,995,733	
Nov. 12	2,827,222,193	2,096,374,503	2,666,308,128	
Nov. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,966,929	2,264,375,732	
Oct. 29	2,827,248,127	1,941,442,002	2,240,924,515	
Oct. 22	2,837,776,612	2,016,366,540	2,451,491,222	
Oct. 15	2,440,157,982	2,027,396,483	2,602,494,532	
Oct. 8	2,671,548,272	1,977,767,877	2,554,297,452	
Oct. 1	2,188,462,836	2,226,963,412	2,670,318,741	
Sep. 24	2,629,390,700	1,861,388,947	2,535,282,801	
Sep. 17	2,258,977,162	1,940,547,178	2,349,189,929	
Sep. 10	1,712,247,613	1,446,406,053	2,443,015,239	
Sep. 3	1,966,916,119	1,757,983,350	2,083,116,708	
Aug. 27	1,736,512,902	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,935	
Aug. 20	1,938,942,404	1,598,533,219	2,067,397,663	
Aug. 13	1,749,815,203	1,927,389,626	2,005,853,437	
Aug. 6	1,799,258,200	1,660,450,250	1,913,543,978	
July 30	1,811,116,970	1,660,478,218	2,284,390,397	
July 23	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
July 16	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
July 9	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
July 2	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
June 25	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
June 18	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
June 11	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
Jun. 4	1,811,116,970	1,677,472,448	2,230,719,474	
Jul. 16	2,112,442,006	2,305,883,290	2,177,948,813	
Jul. 9	1,822,038,250	2,193,865,740	2,223,963,936	
Jul. 2	2,065,247,454	2,185,491,895	2,132,117,983	
Jun. 25	1,827,213,186	1,944,841,011	1,958,878,791	
Jun. 18	1,839,301,352	2,104,309,249	2,028,396,848	
Jun. 11	1,781,951,596	2,252,044,255	1,847,947,071	

The total exchanges for the week ended at this date in 1902 were $1,676,360,832; in 1901, $1,820,465,255; in 1900, $1,382,987,472, and in 1899, $1,530,971,431. Largest clearings last year were $3,065,554,749, in the week ended Dec. 7; smallest, $1,005,281,726, in the week ended Feb. 27. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ended May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,395.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*June 3	$1,553,382,877	$98,395,388
May 27	1,821,604,781	80,340,912
May 20	1,782,317,763	86,976,014
May 13	1,628,894,256	72,677,548
May 6	2,103,254,125	81,619,769
April 29	2,207,778,269	69,949,629
April 22	1,940,652,011	77,985,397
April 15	2,482,178,320	91,001,052
April 8	2,050,665,458	85,675,720
April 1	1,814,562,528	71,195,985
March 25	1,814,981,962	58,196,436
March 18	2,062,637,590	64,008,024
March 4	2,247,246,020	95,530,257
*Feb. 25	1,480,405,216	86,006,307
Feb. 18	1,516,231,268	70,146,158
Feb. 11	1,780,380,906	74,735,268
Feb. 4	1,953,982,049	88,889,485
Jan. 28	1,697,718,709	76,244,851
Jan. 21	1,923,996,445	75,295,658
Jan. 14	1,770,328,682	85,560,622
*Jan. 7	1,855,423,898	78,109,022
Dec. 31	1,382,620,670	58,987,094
Dec. 24	1,630,705,429	70,985,565
Dec. 17	1,900,779,064	68,517,587
Dec. 10	2,246,105,483	77,380,639
Dec. 3	2,299,046,043	92,825,542
*Nov. 26	1,786,061,834	64,001,283
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,037
*Nov. 12	1,614,801,655	66,896,945
Nov. 5	1,938,740,330	75,989,677
Oct. 29	1,931,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,893,067,074	68,450,800
Oct. 15	1,515,867,030	75,639,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,780	70,138,705
Oct. 1	1,353,708,092	80,940,635
Sept. 24	1,190,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,677,931	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,102,386,307	38,267,050
Sept. 3	1,179,331,611	50,788,880
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,534,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,392	48,456,825
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	49,496,179
July 30	1,059,984,529	52,585,289
July 23	1,268,664,863	61,057,920
July 16	1,208,404,339	64,941,348
*July 9	1,078,437,258	62,738,472
July 2	1,223,921,067	78,381,795
June 25	1,055,904,394	61,783,196
June 18	1,048,072,987	48,882,800
June 11	978,612,080	44,336,668

*Five days.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 3, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995 QJ	100½	100½ Mar 30	96¼ Jan 5	100 June 2	100¼	100½
Atl., T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995 .AO*	103	103 Mar 30	102½ May 1	103⅛ June 3	103⅜	103⅝
Do registered .AO*	102¾	May 26	100½ Apr 3	102⅜ May 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995 .Nov.	97½	Feb 11	94⅝ Jan 3	97 June 1	..	97½
Do do registered .Nov.	93½	Feb 1	93¼ Feb 1	93½ Feb 1	..	..
Do stamped	98	Feb 9	94 May 10	94 June 3	..	95
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.	103½	Apr 20	100 May 23	101 May 27	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	99 Au 15, 04	97⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907 .*FA	96⅝	May 2	96⅝ May 2	96⅝ May 2	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	98½ No 3, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	99¼ De 19, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910 .*FA	99½	Jan 10	99½ Jan 10	99½ Jan 10	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	98½ No 23, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	97 Oc 26, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	92¾ No 10, 02	..	..
Do Ea. Okl. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1928 .*MS	99½	Jan 23	99¼ Jan 23	98¼ Jan 23	97½	98
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952 .MS	103½	Feb 10	100¾ Mar 29	101⅝ June 2	101⅝	101⅞
Do registered	..	....	.. ....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934 .*AO	..	....	.. ....	125⅛ No 30, 03	129	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934 .*AO	..	....	.. ....	112⅝ Ja 26, 04	114	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928 .MN*	..	....	.. ....	114⅞ Oc 18, 04	113¾	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938 .JJ	..	....	.. ....	93 Jy 14, 04	90	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918 .JJ*	..	....	.. ....	97¾ Oc 5, 04	98¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925 .JJ*	96⅜	May 13	94½ Jan 5	96⅛ June 2	96⅛	96¾
Do do registered .JJ*	..	....	.. ....	96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948 .AO	105½	Feb 17	102¾ Apr 3	104½ June 2	104	104½
Do do registered .AO	104½	Jan 13	103 Mar 16	103 May 9	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911 .*MS	110½	Mar 13	105 Jan 19	105 May 22	..	110
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 .MN*	93½	Apr 11	91½ Jan '9	91¾ May 16	..	..
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941 .MN*	101	Feb 27	98½ May 2	99 June 1	98½	99
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 4½s, 1925 .*JJ	93½	Mar 7	92 Jan 3	92⅝ June 3	92¼	92¾
Do do registered	..	....	.. ....	90¼ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	105½ Mr 11, 04	107½	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930 .MS	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	108 Apr 25	..	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .AO*	..	....	.. ....	119½ Mr 7, 04	121	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917 .JJ*	98¼	Mar. 1	97¾ May 4	97⅝ May 4	99	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs	99	May 9	99 May 9	99 May 9	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937 .MS*	121½	May 18	119½ Feb 8	120¾ May 26	..	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943 .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	116	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921 .*FA	126½	Jan 17	124½ Apr 28	124½ Apr 28	124¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922 .JD*	128	Feb 18	124¾ Jan 5	126 Mar 25	123½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951 .JJ	100¾	May 4	98 Feb 18	100¾ May 17	..	100½
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908 .*JJ	104½	Jun 1	102⅜ Jan 3	104½ June 3	104½	105
Do 2d 5s, 1913 .*MS	109	Feb 6	105½ May 1	106¾ May 24	106	107
Do do registered .*MS	106	Apr 19	103¾ Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Can. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948 .*JD	94	Jan 4	94 Jan 4	94 Jan 4	93	..
Can. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945 .FA	121½	Apr 13	119 May 22	119 May 22	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945 .MN*	116½	Apr 24	113 Jan 5	113⅜ May 31	113½	114
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000 .MN*	..	....	.. ....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	94½	May 13	90 Jan 10	94 June 3	94	95
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	81	May 31	67 Feb 27	81 June 3	80½	81
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	71	Jun	3 52½ Mag. 8	71 June 3	69	70
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951 .*JD	95	Jan 18	94½ Apr 4	94½ Apr 4	92¾	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946 .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	104 Fe 19, 04	112	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947 .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	102 Je 27, 99	112¾	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946 .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	107¼ Au 2, 04	113½	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937 .*MN	112	Feb 17	110 Jan 4	112 Apr 8	90	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987 .JJ*	136⅞	Feb 7	134 Jan 4	136¼ May 31	136	136⅜
Do do registered .QJ	135½	Feb 18	133¼ Jan 5	134⅜ June 2	134⅛	135
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921 .JJ*	115	Apr 8	112¾ Feb 18	114½ May 5	114⅝	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912 .MN	104¾	Mar 17	103⅝ Jan 3	104½ Mar 17	..	103⅝
Do con. 7s, ex. st. 4½ to Je 1, 1910. QM	107⅝	May 25	101⅜ Jan 17	102¾ May 27	101¼	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908 .AO	108⅛	Mar 1	106 May 16	106 May 16	106	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911 .AO	111	Feb 21	108¾ May 11	108⅜ May 15	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939 .*MN	122	Apr 24	117¼ May 3	117⅜ May 31	117⅝	..
Do do registered .*MN	116¾	May 18	116¾ May 18	116¾ May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992 .*MS	110	Feb 21	105⅜ Mar 10	107⅝ June 3	107½	108
Do do registered .*MS	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap. 18, 01	..	106¾
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940 .JJ*	113	Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989 .*JJ	103¾	May 22	101⅝ Jan 25	103¾ May 22	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989 .*JJ	98½	Feb 16	97 Mar 2	98 Apr 7	..	98½
Do W. Va. Cen. & P. 1st g. 5s, 1941 .*MS	113¾	Feb 17	113¼ Feb 17	113¾ Feb 17	110¾	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949 .AO*	..	....	.. ....	95¾ Se 20, 04	97⅛	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949 .AO	86⅝	Mar 10	84¼ Apr 6	85⅜ May 31	85⅜	..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950 .JJ*	83	Jan 19	80½ Jan 3	81 June 1	80½	81
Do do registered .*JJ	80¾	May 4	80¼ May 4	80¼ May 4	80¾	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922 .*FA	102¼	May 2	101 Feb 20	102¼ May 2	102⅞	103
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949 .JJ*	98	Apr 28	95½ Jan 4	97¼ May 23	97⅜	98⅛
Do do registered	96¾	Feb 24	96¼ Feb 24	96⅛ Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949 .JJ	..	....	.. ....	105¾ Au 8, 04	107¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919 .AO*	110¼	Jan	5 110¼ Jan	5 110¼ Jan	108¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919 .AO*	103⅝	Feb	20 103 Apr 29	103 Apr 29	103	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927 .*MN	108¾	Mar 23	106¾ Jan 16	108¾ Apr 23	..	..
Do do registered .*MN	106½	Feb	4 106¾ Feb 15	106⅝ Feb 15	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921 .MS	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913 .*MN	106⅝	Apr 14	107 Jan 27	108 Apr 17	105¾	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911 .*MS	114¾	May	2 111¾ Mar 17	112⅜ June 1	112½	113½
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907 .JD*	107¾	May	4 105 Jan 9	107¾ May 4	104½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934 .AO*	138	Mar	31 133½ Jan 17	137½ May 26	137½	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937 .MN*	122	Apr	14 118½ May 3	119 June 3	119	..
Do do registered .MN*	..	....	.. 119½ Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936 .*JJ	121¾	Apr	20 120 Mar 29	121¾ Apr 20	120¾	122
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947 .JJ*	137	Feb	17 134 Jan 10	135 Apr 28	135	137¼
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947 .JJ*	115½	Feb	23 114 May 10	114 May 10	..	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910 .JJ*	110½	Apr	27 109½ Jan 12	110¾ Apr 27	110¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905 .*JJ	187	Mar	13 178 Jan 7	187 Mar 14	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914 .JJ	111¾	May	20 109¾ Jan 19	111⅝ May 20	110½	111¾
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989 .JJ	113⅞	Mar	24 112 Jan 23	113½ May 16	112¾	..
Do do registered .QJ	..	....	.. ....	109¾ Je 18, 04	111	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989 .JJ	98¼	Jan	9 98¼ Jan 9	98¾ Jan 9	97	100½
Do C. & L. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921 .JJ*	116¾	Apr	6 116¾ Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	116¼	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926 .JJ*	120	Apr	20 119½ Feb 14	119⅝ May 20	119½	..
Do do registered	118¾	Jan	17 118⅜ Jan 17	118⅜ Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910 .*JJ	111⅜	Mar	30 110 Jan 13	111⅜ Mar 30	111	111⅞
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921 .*JJ	117⅜	Mar	16 116 Jan 6	116⅝ May 23	116¾	117¼
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916 .*JJ	112⅝	Jan	24 112⅜ Jan 24	112⅜ Jan 24	112⅜	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924 .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	137½ Jy 18, 99	132½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910 .*JJ	117	Feb	21 114¾ Jan 11	115⅝ May 17	115⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910 .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	106 Au 3, 04	106	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908 .JJ*	185	Apr	26 183⅝ Mar 29	185 Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919 .JJ*	115⅝	May	8 115 Apr 25	115⅝ May 8	114¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910 .JJ*	106⅜	Apr	3 106⅜ Apr 3	106⅜ Apr 3	106⅞	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910 .*JJ	111	Feb	3 110¾ Jan 24	111 Mar 27	111	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909 .JJ*	110	May	9 109⅝ Jan 30	110 May 19	109⅞	..
Do W. & S. Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921 .JJ*	116¾	May	16 115½ Jan 6	116¾ May 29	116¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st main l. 6s, 1910 .*JD	112⅝	Apr	17 112⅜ Apr 17	112⅜ Apr 17	109⅜	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913 .*JD	116⅜	Jan	5 116⅜ Jan 5	116⅜ Jan 5	114	..
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915 .QF	129⅜	Jan	11 126¾ May 9	127¼ May 29	127⅛	130
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926 .FA	..	....	.. ....	104½ De 27, 04	105½	..
Do do registered .FA	..	....	.. ....	102⅝ My 11, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987 .MN*	101	Feb	7 99¼ Mar 9	99⅜ May 24	99¼	101½
Do do registered .QF	..	....	.. ....	103 No 19, 98	99¾	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929 .AO*	118	Apr	11 117½ May 22	117½ May 22	117	..
Do do registered .AO*	117	Feb	15 117 Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929 .AO*	112	Feb	16 110½ Apr 3	110¾ Apr 3	111¾	..
Do do registered .AO*	..	....	.. ....	107 Mr 28, 04	110½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909 .MN*	106½	Feb	6 104¼ Jan 19	106 Mar 13	103⅝	106
Do do registered .MN	..	....	.. ....	104 Mr 3, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921 .AO15	113¼	Feb	17 111¾ May 9	111⅝ May 9	111⅞	..
Do do registered .AO15	..	....	.. ....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	110½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933 .*MN	119⅜	Mar	23 117 May 16	117 May 16	117	117½
Do do registered .*MN	115½	Apr	28 115½ Apr 28	115¾ Apr 28	116	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905 .MS*	..	....	.. ....	104½ No 17, 04	101	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910 .*MS	..	....	.. ....	105¼ My 23, 04	105¼	..
Ott. C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909 .*MS	107	Feb	17 104¾ Mar 16	107 May 29	104¼	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907 .MN*	110¼	Mar	28 110¼ Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	106¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 .*MN	130	Mar	18 129¾ Jan 20	130 Mar 18	127¾	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	119¾ No 15, 04	120¾	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925 .*MS	..	....	.. ....	142¾ Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924 .JJ*	131½	Jan	5 131½ Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	129¼	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907 .*FA	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 8, 04	101	..
Do incomes, 1911 .*MN	..	....	.. ....	100 Se 9, 03	103	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917 .JJ*	126	Feb	2 123½ Jan 6	123⅞ Apr 27	123½	..
Do registered .JJ*	123	May	22 123 May 22	123 May 22	120½	125
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988 .*JJ	107	Feb	14 104¾ Jan 4	106⅝ June 3	106⅝	107½
Do do registered .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	107 Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934 .*AO	96½	Jan	18 95 May 4	95⅞ June 2	95⅜	96⅛
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910 .*MN	..	....	.. ....	97 Jy 14, 04	95⅝	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911 .*MN	97⅜	May	26 97¼ May 26	97⅜ May 26	94⅛	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914 .*MN	96¼	May	26 96¼ May 26	96¼ May 26	93¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915 .*MN	..	....	.. ....	96 My 16, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916 .*MN	..	....	.. ....	93 My 24, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917 .*MN	..	....	.. ....	94 De 5, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918 .*MN	..	....	.. ....	90 My 11, 04	92¾	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913 .MS*	97⅝	Jan	19 96⅜ May 23	97⅝ June 3	91½	92
Do registered	97	Feb	20 97 Feb 20	97 Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002 .MN*	85	Apr	5 79 May 22	80 June 3	79¾	80
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906 .*JD	102½	Mar	29 101 Jun	1 100 June 2	100½	..
Do do registered	..	....	.. ....	101¾ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934 .*AO	121¼	Mar	22 118½ Apr 24	119 May 23	119	123
Do do registered .*AO	..	....	.. ....	130 Mr 16, 03	118	..
C. R., I. P. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921 .AO*	..	....	.. ....	112½ Se 26, 04	111½	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919 .JJ	110½	Apr	17 110 Feb 8	110⅛ Apr 17	109½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952 .*MN	115¾	Mar	7 115 Mar 8	115 Apr 20	..	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923 .AO*	110¼	Mar	20 109 Apr 4	109¼ May 29	..	..
Do small bonds, 1923 .AO*	..	....	.. ....	102½ Ap 26, 01	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930 .*JD	138	Mar 17	133¾ Jan 3	134¾ June 3	134¾	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930 .*JD	4	....	.. ....	93 De 19, 03	92½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918 .*MN	135¾	Apr 24	135 Apr 13	135¾ Apr 24	134	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930 .*JJ	..	....	.. ....	129¾ Mr 3, 04	131	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919 .*AO	125½	Feb 21	123½ Apr 6	124 May 10	124	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947 .JJ*	99	Jan 20	96¾ Jan 3	97 June 2	..	97¾
Do do coupons off	97¼	Jan 21	94¾ Jan 3	95 June 1	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932 QM	115	Feb 27	115 Feb 27	115 May 16	112½	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921 .JD*	..	....	.. ....	109 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Clnn., H. & D. con. g. f. 7s, 1905 .AO*	..	....	.. ....	104½ De 5, 03	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937 .*JJ	99¼	Jan 26	99¼ Jan 26	112½ Oc 10, 00	105	..
Cln., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941 .*MN	119	Mar 23	116 May 5	116 May 9	116	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953 .*JJ	99½	Jan 21	98 Feb 8	99 May 6	..	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993 .*JD	104	Feb 2	101 Jan 9	101⅝ June 1	101¼	101⅝
Do do registered	..	....	.. ....	97 Nov 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939 .*JJ	101	May 2	100¾ Feb 16	101 May 8	101	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991 .JJ*	100¾	Mar 21	98½ Feb 3	100¾ Mar 21	101	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990 .MN*	103⅞	Feb 10	100⅞ Jan 12	101⅝ May 23	101½	..
Do do registered .MN*	..	....	.. ....	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 .MS*	99¾	Feb 8	99¾ Feb 8	99¾ Feb 8	..	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940 .JJ*	..	....	.. ....	94½ Au 31, 03	100	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920 .*MN	..	....	.. ....	105 Ja 22, 04	104	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936 .QF	101½	Apr 18	100½ May 2	101 May 10	101¼	102
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928 .*JJ	114¾	Apr 7	112 Jan 4	114 June 2	114	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914 .*JD	..	....	.. ....	123 De 6, 04	120½	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934 .*JJ	135	May 10	134 Feb 11	135 May 10	134⅜	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940 .*AO	..	....	.. ....	103 No 19, 01	98½	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940 .*AO	101	May 19	98 Apr 1	100⅝ June 3	..	100¾
Do income 4s, April, 1990 .A	84	Mar 27	71½ May 1	72¼ June 1	72	74
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933 .AO*	..	....	.. ....	112½ Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938 .*JJ	116½	Jan 23	116¼ Jan 23	116¾ Jan 23	119⅝	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947 .JJ*	77	Mar 9	73⅝ Jan 16	75 June 1	..	75
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929 .*FA	95½	Apr 4	90¼ Feb 2	94⅜ June 3	94¼	94½
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943 .*AO	..	....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907 .MS*	110¼	Feb 6	108 Mar 15	108 Mar 15	108	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914 .*MN	129¾	Apr 25	126 May 24	127 May 31	126	127
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915 .*JD	131¾	May 22	130½ Feb 21	131⅜ May 22	128	129
Do do registered .*JD	130	Jan. 17	130 Jan 17	130 Jan 17	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921 .*JJ	130	May 12	129½ Feb 14	130 May 12	129¾	..
Do do registered	..	....	.. ....	135¾ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923 .FA*	115	May 3	112¾ May 9	112¾ May 9	113	114½
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923 .*MN	105	Mar 9	103 Jan 4	104 May 10	102	..
Styr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906 .AO*	107½	Jan 31	106¾ Jan 3	107 Mar 13	105	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3¾s, 2000 .FA*	..	....	.. ....	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917 .MS*	134½	May 1	134 May 2	134 May 2	133¾	..
Do do registered .MS*	..	....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906 .*AO	102¾	Apr 19	102¾ Apr 19	102¾ Apr 19	103¼	103⅝
Do registered .*AO	..	....	.. ....	122 Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906 .*AO	106¼	Mar 30	102½ May 22	102½ May 22	101¾	..
Do do registered .*AO	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921 .*MN	142½	Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	139¼	..
Do registered .*MN	..	....	.. ....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936 .*JJ	102	Jan 19	100 Jan 4	101¾ June 1	..	101¼
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936 .*JJ	109½	Feb 10	108 Feb 24	108 Apr 25	108	109
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928 .*JD	110	Feb 9	108 Jan 4	108 June 1	..	..
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939 .JJ*	100	Mar 18	98¾ Jan 5	99¼ June 1	99½	100
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949 .*AO	94½	Jan 23	89 Jan 3	91 June 2	..	91
C. C. 1st gtd. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918 .AO	..	....	.. ....	97 Ja 3, 02	93¾	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917 .MN*	..	....	.. ....	110 Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995 .*JD	..	....	.. ....	100 Se 13, 04	96	98¼
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995 .*JD	97	Mar 20	95 Jan 26	98½ Apr 17	95	96½
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951 .*JD	84	Feb 3	70 Jan 9	81¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do Ohio So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941 .*MS	98½	Feb 23	90 Jan 3	97 May 26	92¼	93¾
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937 .AO*	116	May 3	114 Apr 7	116 May 4	..	115
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937 .*JJ	115¼	Jun	1 111½ Jan 12	115¼ June 1	115	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941 .*MN	120	Apr 24	117½ Jan 27	119½ May 20	118¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947 .*MN	107	May 3	107 May 3	107 May 3	108	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919 .MS*	..	....	.. ....	113¾ Jy 11, 04	114¼	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923 .*MS	100	Apr 15	100 Apr 15	100 Apr 15	108½	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920 .AO*	117½	Feb	9 117½ Feb 9	117½ Feb 9	114½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928 .*JD	103	Feb 17	101½ Jan 3	103 Feb 17	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920 .MS*	137	Jan 27	133 Mar 6	134½ May 22	..	135
Do 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920 .MS*	..	....	.. ....	130 Au 7, 03	130½	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996 .*JJ	102½	May 25	100¼ Jan 3	102 June 2	102	102¼
Do registered	..	....	.. ....	98¾ Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. bn. g. 4s, 1996 .*JJ	93½	Mar 15	91 Jan 3	93½ June 2	93½	93¾
Do do registered	..	....	.. ....	88* No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951 .*FA	97½	Jan 31	94¼ Mar 22	95½ June 3	95¼	96
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953 .*AO	111	Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	104½ June 1	104½	105
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916 .*JD	126½	Mar 13	126½ Mar 13	126½ Mar 13	123¾	..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 4s, 1908 .JJ*	110	Mar 3	105 Mar 3	110 Mar 3	105	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982 .*MN	123½	Mar 6	120½ May 22	123¼ May 25	121	123
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909 .AO	105	Feb 1	105 Feb 1	105

1905 1905

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 3, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A O*	..	....	..	....	112 Mr 10,02	113½	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111⅜	May 26	111⅜	May 26	111⅜ May 26	111	114
Long Island, North Shore Branch—								
1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	GJ	..	....	..	....	109 No 23, 04	111½	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	106⅞	Feb 8	104½	Jan 24	106¾ Apr 14	..	106
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	122	Apr 20	119	Jan 3	121⅞ May 20	119⅛	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	119⅝	Feb 7	117	Jan 17	118¾ May 23	119	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J*	104¼	May 19	102½	Jan 10	104 May 31	104	104½
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	114⅞	Jan 26	114	Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	..
Do 50-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*A O	100⅝	Feb 9	97½	Apr 12	98⅝ June 1	98	98½
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	117	May 18	114½	Jan 24	117 May 18	114	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	109	Mar 6	109	Mar 6	109 Mar 6	100	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*J J	133⅛	Apr 28	130¾	Jan 26	131⅞ May 22	131⅛	..
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	126½	Feb 17	126½	Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126¾	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*M S	114	Apr 26	112¼	Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*M S	121½	May 2	121½	May 2	121½ May 2	121¼	..
Do do 2d 7s, 1980	*M S	..	....	..	....	76 Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	..	....	..	....	112½ No 16, 04	113	118
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	J J*	101¼	Apr 4	98½	Jan 23	100⅜ May 26	99⅜	..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110 Feb 3	108⅝	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	J J*	97¼	May 6	96	Jan 12	97 May 25	..	96⅞
Do registered		95	Feb 6	95	Feb 6	93 Feb 6	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115¾	Jan 4	114½	Feb 1	115 Mar 3	116¼	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	113	Feb 7	113	Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	116½	Jan 18	115¼	Mar 7	115¾ Mar 7	114½	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	....	..	....	103¾ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*M S	..	....	..	....	98⅝ Oc 26, 04	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	107	Feb 4	104	May 5	104½ May 31	104	104½
Do registered		104	Apr 5	104	Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	108½	Jun 2	106⅜	Jan 6	108½ June 2	108	109
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	79	Apr 10	75⅞	Jan 26	75⅜ May 27	75	77
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939.July		28½	Mar 13	19	May 20	20¼ June 2	20¼	21
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939.July		17⅜	Jan 4	11	May 22	12 June 1	10	12
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*F A	98	Jan 31	94½	Jan 14	96 May 13	96¼	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	..	....	..	....	90⅝ Ly 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	..	....	..	....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*J D	..	....	..	....	142 De 7, 03	136½	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*J D	111⅜	Jan 31	111	Jan 4	111⅜ Jan 31	108⅝	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*A O	122	Feb 15	120¾	Apr 19	120¾ Apr 19	119½	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	113¾	Mar 10	113¾	Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	117⅜	Jan 17	117	Mar 29	117 Mar 29	..	118
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*M S	97⅜	Jan 19	95½	Apr 14	96½ June 2	96	97½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	*J J	98	Mar 28	98	Mar 28	98 Mar 28	97¼	..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	J J*	101½	Mar 17	99	Jan 17	101½ May 15	101¾	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*J D	104¼	May 13	100½	Feb 4	102 June 2	101	102
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	87¼	Jan 27	84¾	May 8	86 June 2	85½	86
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	*M N	108	Mar 27	103⅜	Jan 4	106 June 2	..	105⅝
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*A O	91½	Apr 3	87	Jan 17	90½ June 1	90½	92
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	..	....	..	....	105¼ De 22, 04	105¾	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	95¼	Feb 27	94⅜	Jan 6	95 Apr 25	95	95¾
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	112¾	May 15	111	Jan 11	112¾ June 1	112¾	113
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	108¾	Mar 10	104⅞	Jan 4	106 June 1	106¼	107
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	109½	Jan 18	108	Mar 1	108¾ June 2	107½	108½
Shet., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	J D*	107½	Feb 24	107½	Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	106⅝	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	M S*	108⅝	Apr 1	104½	Jan 16	103⅝ June 2	105⅜	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	107	Jan 3	103⅜	May 1	104½ June 3	104¾	104½
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	M N*	125⅝	Apr 24	122⅜	May 4	122⅝ May 25	..	122⅝
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	M S*	110⅜	Feb 14	106¼	Apr 28	107 May 25	106¾	107½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	110⅜	Jan 31	107	Feb 11	108¾ May 22	108	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*F A	98	Jan 23	95	Apr 20	96 May 26	96⅜	..
Leroy, C. V. & A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	110	Mar 13	104½	Mar 8	110 Mar 13	107	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	105	May 23	103	Feb 11	105 June 2	105	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	117½	Apr 17	116½	Mar 29	117½ May 25	117½	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*A O	119	Mar 10	116⅝	May 1	116½ June 2	116½	116⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*A O	..	....	..	....	109⅜ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	96⅜	Apr 8	94	Jan 6	95⅞ June 2	95	96
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	94⅞
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*M N	98	Jan 10	94	May 8	94⅞ June 2	..	..
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	..	....	..	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	114⅜	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	93¼	Apr 6	93¼	Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	94	..
Do do small		..	....	..	....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M. J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	*J J	98½	Feb 21	95¼	May 19	98¾ June 2	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	129	Mar 13	126½	Jan 3	128⅝ May 31	125¼	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	124¾	Apr 12	122	Mar 4	124 Apr 12	124	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99	Feb 28	96¼	May 12	96¼ May 12	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	115⅝	Jan 6	113⅜	Feb 18	114⅜ Apr 17	114	..
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	....	..	....	101 No 9, 04	100¼	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1950	Q F	95	Feb 20	95	Feb 20	95 Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Chi. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	122½	May 17	120⅞	Jan 6	122½ May 17	122½	123
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	117	Feb 24	114¼	Apr 1	114¼ June 1	114¾	115
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*J J	121	Apr 19	119	Jan 17	121 Apr 19	120⅞	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*J J	117¼	Mar 6	116⅜	Mar 9	116⅞ Mar 9	116½	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jy 6, 04	115¼	..
Nat. R. of Mex. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*J J	105⅛	May 11	105⅛	May 11	105⅛ May 11	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	83¼	Mar 30	78¾	May 12	80 June 1	80	81
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108¼ Aug., 84	115½	118
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100¾	Jan 20	99⅝	Jan 3	100¾ June 1	100½	100¾
Do do registered	*J D	100½	Mar 11	99⅛	Jan 5	100 Apr 27	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*M N	102⅝	Apr 27	100¾	May 5	100⅝ June 3	100⅝	100⅞
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	93	Jan 23	90⅜	Feb 1	91½ June 3	91⅜	91½
Do do registered	*F A	90¾	Jan 21	89	Mar 16	90 May 25	90	90¾
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91½	Jan 20	89¾	Feb 27	89¾ June 1	..	90
Do do registered	*F A	89½	May 26	89	Mar 14	89½ May 26	..	90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	107½	Feb 2	106½	Feb 1	107½ Feb 2	107¼	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	102 Mr 31,04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	95 Ap 3, 02	92	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 10, 02	104	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	107	Feb 24	103	Jan 24	105 Mar 2	103	106
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	110	Feb 16	108¼	Jan 3	110¼ June 1	109	110
Do registered	*J J	109⅛	Apr 13	107⅞	Jan 24	108½ May 26	108½	109
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	102	May 26	99⅛	Jun 1	99¼ June 1	99¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	101¼	May 12	98½	May 24	99¼ June 2	..	99⅝
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	103¼	Feb 28	100	May 4	101¼ June 3	101	101¼
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	101 Mar 4	101	May 18
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	103½	Mar 23	102	May 22	102 May 22	105½	107
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124	May 22	124	May 22	124 May 22	122¼	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	139 Ja 21, 03	141	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	109⅜ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S	124	Feb 3	124	Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	Q M	120	Mar 9	120	Mar 9	120 Mar 9	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	..	....	..	....	106½ Je 9, 04	108	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	..	....	..	....	96¾ My 20,04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. r., 2000	*M N	105½	Mar 2	105¼	Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	101½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	119½	Mar 31	118	Mar 30	119½ Mar 31	115½	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy. 1922	A O	119⅝	Feb 3	117½	Apr 1	117⅝ May 18	117½	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	....	..	....	112⅜ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Tol. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107½	Feb 4	107¼	Feb 4	107¼ Feb 4	106	106½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106	Mar 9	104	Apr 5	104½ May 29	104	105¾
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	101 Mr 28,04	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	131⅜ Ap 29, 03	124½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	106⅝	Feb 23	103	May 1	104 June 1	103½	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	103½	Jan 17	103¾	Jan 17	103¾ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	111¾	Feb 6	111¾	Feb 6	111¾ Feb 6	109	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	133½	Jan 7	133½	Jan 7	133½ Jan 23	131¼	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	132¾	Apr 10	132½	May 16	132½ May 16	132¼	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	..	....	..	....	132 De 1, 04	129½	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104¼	Feb 9	101	Apr 5	102½ June 3	101¾	102¼
Do registered		..	....	..	....	96¾ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	J J*	100¼	May 20	97	Jan 4	100 June 2	100	101
Do Poca. C. & C. 1t. 4s, 1941	J D*	97⅞	May 10	94⅝	Jun 1	95½ June 2	95½	..
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	109½	Feb 20	109¼	Feb 20	109¾ Feb 20	109¼	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103	Feb 1	100	May 8	101¼ June 3	101	101¾
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s. Jap., 1997	Q J	106⅜	Mar 31	104¾	Jan 3	105¼ June 2	105¼	105½
Do registered	Q J	105¼	Jan 6	103½	Apr 24	104 May 24	103½	105
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78	Jan 17	75¾	May 22	76½ June 2	76½	77
Do do registered	Q F	76¾	Jan 17	74½	May 11	74½ May 11	..	..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	101	Feb 28	100	Mar 24	100 Mar 24	98¼	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, / C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	103⅛	May 27	99	Jan 3	102⅜ June 3	102¼	102⅞
Do do registered		101½	Jun 2	98¼	Apr 20	101½ June 2	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	126⅝	Jan 5	125½	Apr 24	125¾ Apr 24	..	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	..	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	112 Jy 21, 03	113⅞	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	109	Feb 20	107⅜	Apr 5	108 Apr 26	108⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	101	Feb 24	99¾	Feb 14	100¼ Apr 12	99¼	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	92¼	Apr 14	92¼	Apr 14	92¼ Apr 14	92¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	116½	Jan 18	115	Jan 23	116 Jan 30	116¼	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	118½	Feb 2	118½	Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	113½	Feb 14	111¼	Apr 25	111¼ Apr 25	111	..
Oz. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	A O*	100¼	May 25	99¼	Apr 27	100 June 3	99¾	100½
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	115½	Feb 20	113⅜	Jan 18	114 Apr 18	111¾	112
Pan. 1st s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	104	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 8	103 Apr 11	102⅝	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	105 Ap 14, 03	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	111¾	Jun 1	110½	Jun 1	110½ June 1	..	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106 Jan 13	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	*F A	94	Mar 6	94	Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98¾	Apr 5	97	May 4	97 May 4	97	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	117⅝	May 16	117⅜	Apr 17	117⅝ May 16	119	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	..	....	..	....	108¼ Au 21, 03	116⅝	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	..	....	..	....	96 Ja 8, 04	93⅝	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	J J*	..	....	..	....	98¾ Ap 4, 04	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	A O*	114½	Jan 24	114⅛	Jan 24	114½ Jan 24	112¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*A O	113⅝	Jan 10	112½	Apr 10	112⅝ June 3	112⅜	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	..	....	..	....	110 Au 17, 04	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	..	....	..	....	104½ Oc 6, 04	102⅜	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	93⅝	Mar 30	93	May 25	93 May 25	93	93⅝
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	107	Feb 28	106	Feb 28	107 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	*M S	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	..	....	..	....	106 Au 28, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107	Mar 17	101½	May 29	107⅞ June 3	101½	102
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	110	Jan 19	110	Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	May 16	111	Apr 12	111½ May 16	111	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	108¼	Mar 15	106¾	May 6	106¾ May 6	107½	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	....	..	....	110½ Se 28, 04	..	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123⅛	Jan 18	123⅛	Jan 18	123⅛ Jan 18	122	124
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101 Jy 8, 04	100	104½
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123	Feb 8	119½	Apr 13	120 May 26	120¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Apr 26	112	Jan 16	112⅜ May 24	113	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	116½	Mar 31	114	May 24	114 May 24	..	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	120	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	121	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B. Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	112½ De 13, 02	109½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	120	Mar 8	117½	Jan 10	120 Mar 8	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	118	121
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	116	May 24	116	May 24	116 May 24	116	116¾
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	103⅝	Jun 2	100⅝	Jan 6	103⅝ June 3	103	103¾
Do registered	*J J	100	Jan 27	100	Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*A O	101	Mar 23	98½	Apr 25	99¾ June 3	99⅝	99⅞
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*J D	113¾	Feb 25	113¾	Feb 25	113¾ Feb 25	..	..
Do 7s, 1911	*J D	..	....	..	....	119½ Ap 2, 04	..	..
Do registered		118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	118 Jan 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	100	Mar 11	100	Mar 11	100 Mar 11	106½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	77	Feb 7	75	Jan 18	75¾ Mar 24	75	76½
Do guaranteed	J J*	93	Jun 4	89	Jan 4	89 Jan 4	92	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	103⅜ My 10,04	..	..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	....	..	....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 5-4s, 1947	*J J	96	May 23	93	Jan 12	96 May 23	..	95½
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B. 1906	M N*	103⅜	Apr 3	102	May 16	102 May 16	102¾	103¼
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	104⅝	Feb 3	104	Jan 3	104⅜ Feb 21	102	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	116	Mar 31	112½	Jan 3	115⅜ May 23	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100¼	Apr 28	98¾	Feb 10	100¾ May 9	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	102	Apr 18	101	May 5	101 May 5	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	92¼	Feb 8	88¼	Jan 3	90⅝ June 3	90⅝	91¼
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	*M S	..	....	..	....	96 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	126½	Jan 23	126¼	Jan 23	126¼ Jan 23	122	124½
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	92	Mar 2	88¼	May 1	89 June 1	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. certs.	M N*	100⅛	Feb 7	98¾	May 1	98⅞ June 2	98¾	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. certs.	Nov.	87½	May 10	84	Feb 1	86 May 24	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	84¼	Apr 17	80½	Jan 7	82 June 1	81	81½
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111	Jan 12	108⅝	May 5	108¾ May 19	108½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	138	Mar 20	136	Apr 11	137 Apr 12	138	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	140 My 14,02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	133½	Jun 1	111	Mar 17	133½ June 1	..	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15, 04	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	112⅝	Jan 24	110½	May 19	110¾ May 19	110⅓	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	105	Apr 17	103½	Jan 31	105 Apr 17	102¾	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	104½	Mar 8	104¾	Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	103	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	124	May 4	123	Apr 24	124 May 4	122¾	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135	Jan 25	135	Jan 25	135 Jan 25	137¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	134½ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118½	Feb 20	118¾	Feb 20	118¾ Feb 20	119¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	....	..	....	117 Ja 11, 04	117½	..
Do registered	*J D	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	....	..	....	110 Ja 7, 04	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	108	May 10	108	May 10	108 May 10	..	108½
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	A O*	92	Feb 23	88¾	Jan 3	89⅜ June 2	85¾	86¼
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	104⅝	Mar 8	102	May 3	102⅝ May 26	102	103½
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J	99	Mar 20	98	Feb 9	99 Mar 20	98

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 3, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112 Apr 26	110¾ Apr 25	112 Apr 26	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.	*AO	98½ Feb 28	95⅞ Apr 5	96½ May 18	..	90¼
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	95 Mar 8	91 Jan 11	94¼ May 13	94⅛	95
T., St.L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925.	JJ*	91⅞ May 9	89¾ Jan 11	91⅞ May 31	91½	92
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	98¾ Mar 20	83 May 17	84 June 2	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	98¼ Apr 24	97¾ Mar 3	98¼ May 23	98¼	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.	*JD	113 Apr 4	112 Mar 4	113 Apr 4	109¾	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	95¾ Jan 13	95¼ Jan 13	95¾ Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947.	JJ*	107¾ Mar 31	104⅝ Jan 18	106¾ June 2	106¾	106⅞
Do registered	JJ*	106 May 31	103¾ Jan 18	106 June 1	106¼	106⅝
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911.	*MN	138½ Feb 25	112⅞ Jan 6	122⅜ June 3	122¼	122⅝
Do do registered		121½ Feb 2	116⅜ Jan 26	121 Feb 3	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.	*JD	104 May 12	102¼ Apr 24	104 May 26	..	102¼
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	*FA	127½ Jan 31	124 Mar 30	125¾ June 2	125½	..
Or. S. L. & R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.	JJ*	120 Mar 14	117¾ Jan 27	119¾ June 3	..	..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	103⅜ De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929.	JD*	98¼ May 19	96 Jun 1	96¼ June 2	96	98¼
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908.	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	112 De 30, 03	110⅜	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	114½ Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955.	*FA	104¼ May 11	104 May 13	104¼ May 16	104	104¼
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003.	*JJ	110 Mar 1	107½ Jan 3	110 Mar 1	112	115
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½ Feb 1	116 May 2	117 June 2	117	117½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112½ Jan 21	107 May 3	108¾ June 2	108	108½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	..	93⅝
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84¾ Mar 30	66¾ Jan 6	73¼ June 2	..	74
Do 30-yr. 1st eq. s. f. 5s	1921. *MS	102 May 2	102 May 2	102 June 1	102	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s,	1954. *JJ	92 Apr 17	92 Apr 17	92 Apr 17	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext.,	1941. JJ*	112 May 31	109¾ Jan 5	112 May 31	111	111½
Do Des Moines Div. 4s,	1939. *JJ	.. ....	.. ....	97 No 16, 04	99½	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s,	1941. AO*	88¾ Jan 20	86 Jan 4	88 Apr 6	..	86½
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s,	1941. *MS	98¼ Jan 19	95 May 18	97 May 27	..	..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s,	1908. AO	.. ....	.. ....	109½ Mr 13, 03	106	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s,	1954. *JD	95¾ May 29	90¾ Jun 3	91 June 3	90¾	91¼
Do 2d g. 4s,	1954 *JD	45¾ Feb 25	35 May 23	38¾ June 2	38	39
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s,	1952. AO*	94 Mar 14	87¾ May 27	88 June 1	..	88
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s,	1937. *JJ	119 Apr 7	118 Feb 14	119 Apr 7	118⅞	119¾
Do gen. g. 4s,	1943 *AO	98⅝ Feb. 9	96¾ May 9	96¾ May 9	95	..
Do inc. 5s, April,	1943 Nov.	.. ....	.. ....	40 May 21, 01	..	27
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st gt. s.	1911. JJ*	112 Apr 12	111 Feb 3	112 May 18	112	112½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s,	1926. AO*	114¾ Mar 28	114¼ Jan 28	114¾ Mar 28	112½	113⅝
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s,	1928. JJ*	114½ May 27	114¼ May 27	114¼ May 27	114¼	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s,	1930. *FA	114⅝ Jan 31	113 Feb 8	114¾ Mar 16	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s,	1922. *JJ	102 Jan 3	102 Jan 3	102 Jan 3	102½	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s,	1949. MS*	95¼ Jan 21	92 Mar 10	94¾ June 2	94	94¾
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s,	1949 JJ*	94¼ May 18	90½ Jan 3	94¼ June 3	94¼	94¾

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112¾ Mar 1	108½ Jan 5	109 May 12	108	..
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	89⅝ Apr 17	83½ Jan 5	88¼ June 3	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.	JJ*	108⅝ May 17	108⅜ May 17	108⅝ May 17	109½	..
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941.	MN	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 10	106 Feb 9	104	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s,	1950 *FA	113¼ Jan 17	109¾ Apr 28	110½ Jun 3	..	111⅛
Do stamped, guaranteed		.. ....	.. ....	110⅜ Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st-g. 4s,	1949. FA*	93¼ Jan 16	92 Mar 29	92¾ May 26	93	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		96¼ Jan 30	91¾ Apr 20	93 June 1	93	93½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s,	1951. *JJ	91 Jan 30	87 Jan 9	88 June 2	86	88
City & Sub. Ry. 1st g. 5s,	1922. *JD	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Apr, 05	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s,	1951. *JJ	100¾ Apr 11	98 Jan 5	100¾ Apr 11	101¼	102
Denver Con. Trum. 1st g. 5s,	1933. AO	.. ....	.. ....	97¼ Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s,	1905. JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 24, 01	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s,	1932. *JJ	96½ May 17	95 May 22	95¾ May 22	95	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s,	1952. *FA	95 Mar 17	92¾ May 26	93 May 26	92½	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s,	1997. *FA	120¾ Jan 16	114 May 10	116 June 3	116	..
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s,	2002 *AO	94½ Feb 10	90 May 6	90¾ June 3	89½	90½
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s,	1943. JD*	119½ Apr 1	117¼ Jan 3	119¼ May 19	116½	120
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	119¾ De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1993. MS*	121¾ Feb 15	118¾ Mar 13	120½ May 25	118¼	..
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1993. MS*	120½ Feb 14	117 Mar 9	120½ Mar 28	..	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s,	2000. *JJ	97¼ Mar 22	94⅞ Jan 6	96 June 2	95¼	96
Do 1st 5s,	1937 JJ*	118½ Feb 24	116½ Jan 17	118¾ Apr 24	119	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s,	1938. FA*	104¾ Mar 24	95 Feb 1	104¾ Mar 24	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 5s,	1926. *FA	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 27, 99	..	106
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s,	1919 JJ15	.. ....	.. ....	106¼ No 22, 04	109¾	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s,	1937. *JJ15	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jy 8, 04	114	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100½ May 31	97 Jan 4	97¾ June 2	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s,	1945 AO	.. ....	.. ....	109½ De 14, 99	..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s,	1934. JJ*	89¾ Apr 14	85¾ Jan 19	89 May 4	88½	..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s,	1927. *AO	91 Mar 30	87 Jan 3	88½ June 2	87¾	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s,	1936. MN	.. ....	.. ....	90 De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s,	1948 *MS	105¼ Feb 17	103 Mar 1	104 June 3	103½	104
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s,	1920. MN*	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s,	1948. FA*	58 Apr 14	55 May 16	55 May 16	..	50
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s,	1915 JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ No 4, 04	..	..
D. Mac. & M. l. g. 4s, Sr. A,	Oc. 1, 1911. SA	80 Feb 16	71½ Apr 7	74 Apr 14	70	74
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s,	1931. MS*	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s,	1919. MN	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. Im. gen. g. 4s,	1940. MN	.. ....	.. ....	50 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s,	1951. FA*	96¾ Apr 17	94½ Feb 1	96 May 31	..	96
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s,	1910. FA	.. ....	.. ....	90 Oc 3, 99	..	..
Provdnt. Loan So. N. Y. 6s,	1921. MS*	100 Feb 27	98 Mar 6	98 Mar 6	..	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s,	1951.					
Ill. Cent. stock col.	Ser. A. *JJ	.. ....	.. ....	91¾ De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s,	1923. JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st g. 6s,	1906. MS	.. ....	.. ....	113½ Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—						
Series G, 4s,	1903-18 FA	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s,	1945. *MN	118 Apr 27	113 May 22	113½ May 29	113	114
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s,	1947. AO*	73 Mar 15	66 Apr 10	68 May 3	65	70
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb.,	1909 JJ*	187¼ Mar 3	169 May 4	169 June 2	..	..
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s,	1918 *FA	102¼ Mar 18	102¼ Mar 18	102¼ Mar 18	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s,	1923 *JJ	103 May 16	101 Jan 24	103¾ June 2	102¾	103¼
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s,	1932. MS	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 11, 03	113	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s,	1949. JJ	.. ....	.. ....	107 Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s,	1942 FA*	92¼ May 27	89¼ Mar 3	92½ May 27	..	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s,	1915. *FA	.. ....	.. ....	107¾ De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s,	1949 MN	109¼ Feb 10	109¼ Feb 10	109¼ Feb 10	109¾	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. as,	1922. *AO	100 May 5	100 May 5	100 May 5	..	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s,	1997 AO*	127 Jan 28	123 Jun 2	123 June 2	122¼	124
Ed. El. Il. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s,	1939. *JJ	94½ Apr 28	94½ Apr 28	94½ Apr 28	95¼	96
Lac G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s,	My. 1919. QF	109¾ Apr 28	108 May 3	109 June 1	108½	..
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s,	1934. *AO	106¼ Jan 27	103¾ May 20	105½ May 20	105	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s,	1927 *MN	92¾ Jan 21	92 May 27	92 May 27	92¼	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s,	1948 JD*	111¼ Mar 17	100 Jun 1	100 June 1	108¼	109
Do purchase money 4s,	1949. *FA	97¾ Jan 31	92 May 12	92 June 2	92	93
Ed. El. Il. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s,	1910. *MS	106¾ Feb 14	103¼ Mar 8	104¼ May 31	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s,	1995 *JJ	119½ Apr 19	118¾ Mar 23	119½ Apr 19	118¾	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s,	1930 FA*	108 Jan 24	105 Feb 8	106 May 31	..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s,	1921. *MN	103 May 22	103 May 22	103 May 22	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s,	1949. MS	105¼ May 10	105¼ May 10	105¼ May 10	105¾	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s,	1943. *AO	127⅛ Feb 14	123⅝ Apr 11	123⅝ May 15	123¾	125½
Do refunding g. 5s,	1947 MS*	109 Apr 15	107¼ May 9	107½ May 18	..	107½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1937. JD*	110 Feb 17	108 Jan 3	108¾ June 2	108¾	..
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1936. JD*	100¼ Mar 28	107¼ Jan 5	100 May 25	100	..
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s,	1905. JJ*	102 Apr 6	100¼ Jan 11	102 Apr 6	102½	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s,	1947. MN*	107¾ Mar 28	105½ Mar 6	107½ Apr 25	..	105¼
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s,	1949. *MS	112¾ Jan 27	110 May 3	110 May 13	..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s,	1950 JD	113 Jan 13	111¼ Jan 9	113 Jan 31	109	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s,	Nv. 1, 1915. QF	101 Mar 1	98¾ May 5	98¾ May 5	99	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s,	1919. MS*	100¼ Jun 1	96¾ May 22	97¼ June 1	96¾	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,	1915. MS*	97 Jan 3	94 May 15	96 May 26	90	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s,	1919 *JJ	89¼ Jan 16	87¼ Mar 20	88 May 25	87½	88¼
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s,	1944 AO*	118¼ Mar 31	110¼ Jan 3	112¾ June 3	112¼	113
Do registered		116¾ Feb 8	111 Jan 24	111½ May 8	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s,	1951 FA*	77⅞ Feb 9	71 Jan 6	74 June 3	74	74½
Do registered		74½ Mar 23	74 Apr 17	74¼ June 3	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,	1942 JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s,	1951 FA*	84½ Jan 27	74 Jan 14	79¾ May 31	79¾	..
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	85¼ De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g.,	1927 *AO	82¼ Mar 31	77½ May 1	79⅜ June 3	79	79½
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s,	1911. *JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s,	1910 JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 17, 99	98	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s,	1913 *AO	.. ....	.. ....	92 Fe 23, 04	98	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s,	1918 *FA	110 May 16	108 Feb 7	109½ June 2	109	109¼
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s,	1935 *JJ	95 Apr 26	93 Apr 13	94 June 2	94	96
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s,	1913 *JJ	105 May 8	102¾ Jan. 3	105 May 26	105½	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s,	1928 AO	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 3	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s,	1923. *AO	108 Feb 2	104¾ Jan 10	105¼ June 2	105	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s,	1920. MN	93 Jan 7	91 Jan 7	92¾ Feb 21	87½	90
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s,	1925. JJ*	70 Feb 16	59 May 27	59 June 1	59	60¾
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s,	1946. FA*	59¼ Apr 7	42¼ Jan 28	54¼ May 9	..	..
Do inc. g. 5s,	Aug. 1, 1946	8 Apr 6	1¼ Jan 30	4 May 24	..	4
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb.,	1924 JJ*	103¾ Feb 23	93 Jan 14	101 May 24	101	102
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s,	1913. *MN	112⅛ Apr 4	108¼ May 4	110 June 2	..	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s,	1931. JJ*	97 Apr 14	83½ Jan 3	95 May 27	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s,	April, 1963 MN	98½ Apr 17	92 Jan 6	92¾ June 3	92¾	92¾
Do registered		97¾ Apr 17	92¾ Jan 6	93¼ June 1	..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s,	1912. AO	101½ Mar 13	95¾ May 5	96¼ May 26	99¾	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s,	1943. *FA	105¼ Mar 7	102 Feb 8	105 June 1	..	105
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s,	1911. FA*	90 Feb 18	85 Jan 30	85 May 16	..	100
Do do Trust Co. certificates		89¼ Feb 23	84 Jan 13	87½ Apr 19	..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s,	S. A, 1934. FA*	76¼ Apr 18	68 May 23	70½ June 3	70	71
Do do Series B		72½ Apr 19	66¼ May 20	68½ June 3	68¼	69½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s,	1900. JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s,	1919 *MN	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 7, 04	105	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s,	1852. FA	.. ....	.. ....	107⅝ De 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s,	1919. AO	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Jy 26, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s,	1926. JD	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s,	1926 JD	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s,	1951. JJ*	107 May 4	106½ Apr 18	107 May 4	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s,	1928. JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s,	1951. JJ*	100 Feb 15	93¼ Jan 9	99 June 3	98	99
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan.	1917. AO	111 Jan 12	105¼ May 22	108¼ May 22	111½	112
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s,	1917. *JJ	112 Feb 27	110¾ Feb 17	112 May 29	112	113½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s,	1922. JD*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	94	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s,	1910. *FA	105 May 11	103 Feb 7	104⅜ May 29	104¼	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g.,	1949 *MS	93¼ Feb 25	86 May 22	86 June 1	85	87

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s,	1929. JJ*	98½ May 9	97 Mar 4	98½ May 9	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s,	Jan., 2397. QJ	.. ....	.. ....	92 De 17, 04	..	..
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. co. tr. g. s. f. 5s,	1928. JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s,	1918. *MN	100½ May 18	100½ May 18	100½ May 18	100¾	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s,	1920. *MN	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Jy 2, 03	..	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s,	1938. *JJ	112¼ May 10	110¼ Jan 9	111 May 29	110¾	..
Do ref. and t. e. 4½s,	1950. *MN	107⅝ Apr 24	104½ May 8	104½ June 2	104¾	105
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	103¾ Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s,	1911. MN	110½ Mar 25	110¼ Mar 25	110¼ Mar 25	106½	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s,	1934. *JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation June 3, 1905. Bid.	Quotation June 3, 1905. Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	570
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	275	..
Astor National	350,000	6	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Bart'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	160	170
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	280	285
Coal & Iron Nat.	500,000	..	..	.....	225	245
Colonial	300,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	400	435
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	201	203
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	150	155
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	..	120
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	365	380
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 05	3500	3800
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	225	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St.	100,000	3	S	May 1, 05	300	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	205	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	S	Feb., 1884	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	335	365
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Dec 31, 04	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	490	505
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan., 3, 05	585	595
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	155	162
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1000	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	285	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 05	150	160
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	280	285
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 03	210	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	192	200
New Amst. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	485	510
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	310	315
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	208
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 05	185	200
Nineteenth W'd.	200,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 05	325	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Ner. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	240	..
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	250	257½
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 05	260	270
Park (National)	5,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	520
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	280	..
Phenix Nat. ($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	175	200
Plaza	100,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	..	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	675	700
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	650	..
Shoe & L. (Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	25

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 3, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 05	86½	88½
Do preferred	8,572,800	..	..	.....	102¾	103½
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	100
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	50	55
Do 1st mtg.6s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5½	6¼
††Do 5s	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	65	68
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	108¼	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	108
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5,1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Aug 15,00	59	62
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov. 1904	93¼	94½
Do p.l.6s,1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102	105
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	101	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	111	114
Do 1st 5s	10,230,000	2½	S	Nov. 1904	100	100¾
Indianapolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	65	75
††Ind.Nat.& Ill. 1st 6s, 1908	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	33
†Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
†Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 05	289	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	110	112
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	113	115
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	109	112
North Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	98	100
††St.Paul(Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	97	99
South. Lt. & Trac. 1st. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	88	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	46	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	70	74
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	90	94
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	109	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	40	60
Do 1st 5s,1919	350,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	92	98
Union	3,000,000	¼	Q	Jan., 1905	27	31
††Dol1st5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	94	97
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth	$500,000	35	S	Jan., 1905	123	130
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	85
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	175	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	400	440
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	180	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	70	..
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Mar., 1905	71	74
American Can	41,255,300	..	..	.....	10½	11
Do preferred	41,255,300	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 05	66¾	67
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	May 20,05	126	128
Do preferred	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	96	96½
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	26	..
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	3¾	4½
A.Gr'phone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	4¾	5½
Do pf., ($10)	1,302,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	8½	9
†Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 05	102	103
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1½	1⅝
Am. Type F'd's	4,000,000	..	Q	Apr.15, 05	35	40
Do preferred	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	100
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4⅜	4¾
Do preferred	9,500,000	..	..	.....	28½	29
††Dol5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	86½	87½
Bamberger & De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	4¾	5¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	23
Do preferred	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 05	127	135
Do 1st 6s,1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	135	150
Do pf., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	149	152
Do preferred	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	114	115
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*7½	7⅝
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Casein of Am.	5,402,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	68	75
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	12⅞	13⅝
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	67	71
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	⅝
Do preferred	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	22
††Do 6s	3,883,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	74	77
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B.	3,820,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf.	2,600,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	101
Do 2d pf.	2,570,800	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅜	⅝
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6¼
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2⅝
Do preferred	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	21	24
Crumps' Ship & Engine. Bldg.	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	63	65
Do preferred	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do 1st 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	101	..
Det. & Mack.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	71
Do preferred	950,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	95	100
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	10	..
Electric Boat	4,999,600	..	..	.....	31	36
Do preferred	2,045,400	2	Q	Apr., 1905	74	79
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	16	17
Do preferred	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	20½	22
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H.Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	9/8
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Apr 20, 05	*24	25¼
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*25⅞	27¾
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,600,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid	6,500,000	..	..	.....	163½	168
Do full paid	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	163	168
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	19	25¼
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	24	28
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	32	39
Do deb. 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	80	82
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2½
Do preferred	*7,500,000	3	S	Feb 28, 03	22	26
Hud. River Tel.	3,615,200	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	93	97½
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	196⅝	200
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	10	10½
Do preferred	52,366,800	..	..	.....	26½	27½
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	77	79
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	23	25
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	62	68
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	8	12
Do preferred	6,607,500	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	106	..
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel	31,971,400	..	..	.....	76	80
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	15	16
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 05	145	..
Mackay Co.'s.	30,000,000	1	..	Jan 10, 05	35¾	36
Do preferred	30,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 05	72¾	73
Mad. Sq. Gar.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*27⅞	28½
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	29½	..
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	..
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,05	191	194
Mex Gov't 5s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1905	102¼	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const. pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¾	..
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	106	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	55	61
Do preferred	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	84	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	8½
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities	395,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	162½	163¼
Do stub	3,954,000	..	..	.....	250	282½
Otis Elevator	6,356,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	49	52
Do preferred	5,480,900	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	104	106½
Peo., Dec.& Ev	3,400,000	..	..	.....	¼	½
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	4	8
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	74	77
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred	2,500,000	4	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	208
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1904	142	..
Do preferred	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,05	108	110½
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,849,000	13½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	255	260
Seaboard Air L.	37,500,000	..	..	.....	18½	19
Do preferred	24,000,000	..	..	.....	37½	38¼
Do 5s	5,000,000	1½	..	S'p. 1, 04	100	100¾
Do n. con.w.i	25,976,930	..	..	.....	24½	25¼
Do n.2d pf.w.i	17,923,350	..	..	.....	80	83
Do n.1stpf.w.i	7,025,000	..	..	.....	51¼	52
Do rights	..	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Singer Mfg	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar. 1905	650	685
Stand. Coupler	1,200,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	20	25
Do preferred	300,000	4	S	Dec 23,04	105	120
Stand. Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do preferred	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	30	33
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	78	78½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	15	Q	Mar 15,05	604	608
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 4, 05	106	107
Do 1st 5s,1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	100¾	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*23	25
Tintic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	..	..
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*13	13½
Trenton Pot'ries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	17	19
Do preferred	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	90	92
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	116	120
Do 2d pf.	4,165,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	116	120
Un. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1½	2
Do preferred	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	19	11
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	24	24½
Do preferred	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	68	72
U. S. Cot. Duck.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	8½
U. S. Envelope	750,000	..	..	.....	23	..
Do preferred	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	88	..
U.S.Leat.new,w.i	£40,000,000	..	..	.....	39	39¾
Do pf.new,w.i	£40,000,000	..	..	.....	99	100
Do 1st 5s,n.,w.i	£45,000,000	..	..	.....	98⅝	98¾
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	15	Q	Apr.10, 05	*141½	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1931	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1905	30	33
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	93	96
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	101	107
B'way Surface guar.1st5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108	111
Do 2d 5s,1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	99½	101
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	101	105
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	237½	239
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108¼	110
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	112	115
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	103	107
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	340	355
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	180	185
Coney Isl. & B.	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
Do 1st con.4s, 1948	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	97	100
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	83	84
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June 1905	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Do 1st 5s,1932	950,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Do 5% scr. 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100¼	103¼
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
42d St.&Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st 6s,1909	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	107	109
42d St.,Man.&St. N.Av.1st 6s,1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
Do inc. 6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82	86
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1993	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	92	93
Grand RapidsRy	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Int.T. R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	32
Do preferred	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	72
††Do 4s	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	82	83½
J.C.,H. & P. 4s	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	76½	77¾
††Nassau Elec. Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	86	88
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77¼	78½
Pub. Serv. Corp	$25,000,000	..	..	.....	15	125
Do certfs	..	..	..	.....	69½	70¾
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	102
Do preferred	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1905	98	101
††Do c.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108¼
††Do 2d 5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2¼	Q	Mar, 1905	208	211
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114¼	116
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
Do deb.5s,1909	216,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1⅞	Q	Apr., 1905	170	180
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102	104
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	105	108
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	118¼	121
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	84	..
Do gen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	107½	109
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	..
34th,St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1936	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
23d Street. Do 1st ext. 6s, 1409	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do deb.5s,1906	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	106	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	96	99
Wash. R. & El.	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	110	112½
Do preferred	6,500,000	..	..	.....	36	36¾
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	90	90½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	88¾	89¼
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	106¼
	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Transfer of Cash to Trust Companies Causes Heavy Loss by the Banks.

The bank statement yesterday was in keeping with Friday's predictions except for the loss of cash, which was very much heavier than had been indicated by the known movements of money during the week. The falling off in cash amounted to $10,078,400, which was almost enough to wipe out the previous week's surplus. Were it not that the reserve requirements fell off because of the reduction of $18,651,500 in deposits, the banks in yesterday's statement would have been practically down to the legal reserve. The fact that the known movements of money failed to indicate the actual loss in cash by the banks was due to the importance that the local movements of currency played in yesterday's statement. The trust companies in anticipation of an early report to the State Banking Department withdrew large sums from the banks, thus strengthening their cash reserves—the usual "window-dressing" process, in other words. A call for the condition of the State banks is likely to follow quickly the recent call for the condition of the National banks and the trust companies are expected to report at the same time. This satisfactorily explains a loss in cash that was so much in excess of the loss as indicated by the movement to and from the interior and by the transactions between the banks and the Sub-Treasury. The surplus reserve now stands at $6,050,275, as compared with $31,760,875 at this time last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of June 4, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1905.	Decrease.	1904.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net prof.	135,879,600	.....	134,279,000
Deposits	1,136,477,700	$18,651,500	1,098,798,900
Circulat'n	46,273,000	*437,300	37,282,000
Total	$1,434,603,000	$18,214,200	$1,385,932,600

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,101,283,100	$9,720,300	$1,036,565,200
Specie	204,546,500	10,076,300	228,623,400
Leg. ten.	85,623,200	2,100	78,337,200
Total	$1,391,452,800	$19,798,700	$1,343,025,800
Res. held	$290,169,700	$10,078,400	$306,400,600
Res. req.	284,119,425	4,062,875	274,699,725
Surplus	$6,050,275	$5,415,525	$31,760,875

*Increase.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
DETROIT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	432	432	401
3d week May	$22,252	$21,875	$27,353
July 1-May 21	1,220,796	1,063,613	1,894,268
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
3d week May	9,857	8,190	6,216
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO for April—			
	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Mileage	726	726	.....
Gross earnings	$14,226	$10,726	$3,500
Op. expenses	488,068	439,568	48,500
Net earnings	176,158	150,990	25,168
Gross, 4 months	$2,180,000	$2,124,223	$55,777
Op. expenses	1,644,501	1,534,154	110,437
Net, 4 months	548,908	600,568	*51,660

*Decrease.

MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for April—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Mileage	880	880	880
Gross earnings	522,306	597,924	638,528
Op. expenses	324,370	393,504	383,213
Net earnings	197,938	204,420	270,315
Gross, 4 months	2,104,774	2,431,783	2,586,394
Op. expenses	1,357,784	1,377,858	1,500,801
Net, 4 months	826,990	1,053,925	1,059,593

NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—

Gross earnings	1,005,380	1,018,131	1,044,088
Op. expenses	683,514	672,633	623,030
Net earnings	321,866	345,498	421,058
Gross, 4 months	4,026,135	3,965,628	3,685,480
Op. expenses	2,753,758	2,743,811	2,374,332
Net, 4 months	1,272,377	1,221,817	1,311,128

NOFOLK & WESTERN for April—

Gross earnings	2,098,520	1,909,651	1,956,406
Op. exp. & taxes	1,289,580	1,109,675	1,160,075
Net earnings	808,940	799,976	796,331
Charges	327,537	286,780	216,224
Surplus	482,427	483,576	580,107
Gross, 10 mos	19,697,414	18,811,476	17,288,559
Op. ex. & taxes	11,974,079	11,325,283	10,425,058
Net, 10 months	7,723,335	7,486,193	6,864,501
Charges	3,005,513	2,717,681	2,135,088
Surp., 10 mos	4,627,822	4,768,612	4,731,413

NEW ENGLAND MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 3.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Shares.	Prices.	Pre.	Quo.
3..Amory	126		125¼
1..Amoskeag	200	2½	207½
15..Boston Belting	208		210
1..Dwight	1030		1025½
15..Great Falls	147		153
2..Hamilton Cotton	67¼		69½
2..Jackson	65¾		68
33..Mass. C

American Loan and Trust Company

53 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS EARNINGS $2,600,000

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE, REGISTRAR AND TRANSFER AGENT.

OFFICERS:

N. W. JORDAN, President. C. H. BOWEN, Secretary.
E. A. COFFIN, Treasurer. G. W. AURYANSEN, Asst. Sec.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF

THE PHENIX NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK CITY

As reported to Comptroller of the Currency at close of business, May 29, 1905.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Discounts	$4,395,599.91	Capital Stock	$1,000,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	423,096.53	Surplus and Undid. Pfts	218,788.98
Real Estate	8,423.26	Circulation	49,500.00
Cash and Sight Exchange	3,669,774.69	Deposits	7,228,605.41
	$8,496,894.39		$8,496,894.39

INCREASE IN DEPOSITS SINCE LAST CALL, MARCH 14, 1905,

$2,124,299.70

Accounts of banks, bankers, firms, and individuals solicited on liberal terms.

OFFICERS:

F. E. MARSHALL, Pres't. GEORGE M. COFFIN, Vice Pres't.
AUGUST BELMONT, Vice Pres't. ALFRED M. BULL, Cashier.
DANIEL S. LAMONT, Vice Pres't. LEONARD B. MALLABY, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

August Belmont, August Belmont & Co.
E. W. Bloomingdale, Bloomingdale Bros.
Alfred M. Bull, Cashier.
D. Crawford Clark, Clark, Dodge & Co.
George M. Coffin, Vice President.
Elbert H. Gary, Chr. Board U. S. Steel Corp'n.
R. H. Higgins, Jr., Harvey Fisk & Sons.
Daniel S. Lamont, V. Pres. North'n Pac. R'way.
Lewis Cass Ledyard, Carter, Ledyard & Milburn.
Henry K. Pomroy, Pomroy Bros.
J. C. VanBlarcom, V. Pres. Nat. B'k of Com., St. Louis
George Coffin Warner, Attorney.
Finis E. Marshall, President.

For Sale—Part of $500,000.00

7% Preferred Capital Stock

of the

Consumers' Park Brewing Co.,

(Incorporated under the laws State of New York,) is offered for sale on easy terms in lots of $1,000 and upward at par.

FINANCIAL CONDITION
January 1, 1905.

ASSETS, all depreciations charged off, and NOT including good will	$1,850,000.00
LIABILITIES, (all,) including bonded indebtedness of FOUR breweries	900,000.00
NET WORTH	$950,000.00

This company is capitalized for $1,000,000.00 ($500,000.00 preferred and $500,000.00 common stock.) The common is all held by consumers (saloon keepers) in the trade. The sale of the preferred stock will increase the assets by an equal amount.

The company now owns four (4) breweries, and proposes to acquire others. The present sales assure a profit of over $100,000 p. a.

For further particulars or full investigation address or call

Thomas J. Nugent, C. P. A.,
Suite 507, Times Building, 42d St.

HIGH GRADE

Investment Securities

For Sale by

H. P. Armstrong,

10 WALL ST.

Tel. 3105 Broad.
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DONALD MACKAY, Member New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
LATHAM A. FISH
GEO. D. MACKAY, Member New York Stock Exchange
G. TROWBRIDGE HOLLISTER
and
F. W. KENDRICK

Comprising a majority of the members of the late firm o VERMILYE & CO.

Mackay & Co.

Bankers

Nassau and Pine Streets, New York
13 Congress Street, Boston

Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Chicago Representative
W. Edwin Stanley, The Rookery

Messrs. Verner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Messrs. Thos. Branch & Co., Richmond, Va.
Correspondents. Connected by private wires
Telephone 6050 John.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Capital and Surplus . . . $1,200,000

This Company aims to establish with out-of-town Institutions relations that shall prove mutually satisfactory and profitable.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

Guardian Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK

At close of business May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds	$347,000.00	Capital	$500,000.00
First Mortgages on N.Y.C.Real Estate	271,700.00	Surplus	500,000.00
Other Stocks and Bonds	323,680.46	Undivided Profits (net)	52,550.23
Demand Loans	1,238,844.57	Reserved for Taxes	8,333.33
Time Loans and Bills Purchased	1,403,758.02	Deposits	3,263,141.63
Cash on Hand and in Banks	577,810.33		
Due from Banks	146,242.31		
Accrued Interest Receivable	14,989.50		
	$4,324,025.19		$4,324,025.19

FRANK W. WOOLWORTH, President.
G. W. FAIRCHILD, Vice-President. L. C. HAYNES, Secretary.
C. L. ROBINSON, Vice-President. J. F. CHANDLER, Assistant Secretary.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Atlanta and Birmingham 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.

To Pay 4 25-100 on the Investment.

An Underlying Mortgage of the Seaboard System.

Tapping the heaviest tonnage district of the South.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Bankers

Members of the N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges

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43 State Street BOSTON — 205 La Salle Street CHICAGO

Maryland Telephone Building
BALTIMORE

Investment Securities

Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight.

Commission Orders executed in all the principal Markets.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS.

11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers.

Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

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BANKERS,

44 AND 46 WALL STREET.

Bonds, Stocks and Investments

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,

BANKERS,

40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. — Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

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R. J. JACOBS & CO.

41 NEW ST.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

NOTICE.

The Central National Bank, located at Troy, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 4th day of April, 1905.

All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

R. W. GREENMAN, Cashier.

Dated April 28, 1905.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

Over $9,000,000.00.

Transacts a general banking business.

Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

Guarantees titles to real estate throughout the State of New Jersey.

Its Safe Deposit Vaults are the best equipped in the State. Absolutely fire and burglar proof.

Accounts of Manufacturers, Merchants, Corporations, Estates, and Individuals solicited.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

OFFICERS:

UZAL H. McCARTER . . . President
JOHN F. DRYDEN . . . Vice President
FREDERICK W. EGNER, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treas.
JEROME TAYLOR . . . Trust Officer
THEODORE HAMPSON, Asst. Trust Officer

DIRECTORS:

James F. Dryden,	Henry S. Redmond,
James W. Alexander,	Charles A. Peick,
James H. Hyde,	Bernard Strauss,
Leslie D. Ward,	John C. Eisele,
Edgar B. Ward,	Anthony R. Kuser,
William Scheerer,	William H. McIntyre
Schuyler B. Jackson,	H. R. Wisthrop,
Uzal H. McCarter,	Robert H. McCarter,
Jerome Taylor,	Otto H. Kahn,
William N. Coler, Jr.,	Mark T. Cox,
William H. Snake,	Henry M. Doremus,
Forrest F. Dryden,	Jacob E. Ward,
Thomas N.	McCarter.

Bowling Green Trust Co.

26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

OFFICERS:

EDWIN GOULD . . . . . President
WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, 1st V.-Pres't
CHAS. P. ARMSTRONG, 2d V.-Pres't
JOHN A. HILTON, 3d V.-Pres. & Treas.
WILLIAM M. LAWS . . . . . Secretary

DIRECTORS:

Charles P. Armstrong,	Myron T. Herrick,
Frank Bratnard,	Edward T. Jeffery,
Harry Bronner,	Edward R. Ladew,
Robert C. Clowry,	William M. Laws,
Edmund C. Converse,	William Willis Morrill
Wm. Nelson Cromwell,	Winslow S. Pierce,
Grenville M. Dodge,	Dick S. Ramsay,
A. Gorpel,	Frederick B. Schenck,
Edwin Gould,	William H. Taylor,
Frank Jay Gould,	Edward R. Thomas,
George J. Gould,	John P. Truesdell,
John A. Hilton,	E. F. C. Young.

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24 Broad St., New York.

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BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
125 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 60TH ST.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEWARK, N. J.,

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.	
Loans, discounts, and investments	$9,865,787.93
Real estate	300,000.00
U. S. bonds	310,000.00
Due from banks	382,900.67
Cash and reserve	1,343,774.30
Total	$12,182,462.90
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	1,500,000.00
Undivided profits	395,391.16
Dividends unpaid	60,291.00
National bank notes outstanding	200,000.00
Deposits	8,003,045.88
Due to banks	453,734.86
U. S. bond account	100,000.00
Total	$12,182,462.90

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM SCHEERER, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
UZAL H. McCARTER, Vice President.
ARCHIBALD W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
ALBERT RAEPELI, Asst. Cashier.
ERWIN D. FARNSWORTH, Asst. Cashier.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

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NEW JERSEY SECURITIES.

Telephone 6020 Broad. 42 Broadway.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN

Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Telephone Nos. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 68 New St.

IN APRIL, 1905,
THE NEW YORK TIMES
PRINTED
48,115 LINES
OF
FINANCIAL ADVERTISING,
AN INCREASE OF
18,412 LINES
OVER APRIL, 1904.

JUNE 1905

PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1905.





Miss
Florence
Knapp.
(Photo by Davis
& Sanford.)





(Photo by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Bradley)

Miss
Elsie
Ferguson.
Photo
by Davis
& Sanford.)



Miss Iola Powell.

(Photo by Dupont)



Miss Florence Stone.

The New Theatrical Photography The Corydon Etchings



Miss Meta Stanley.

By
Corydon G.
Snyder



Miss Mary Ryan.



Mrs. Slocumb

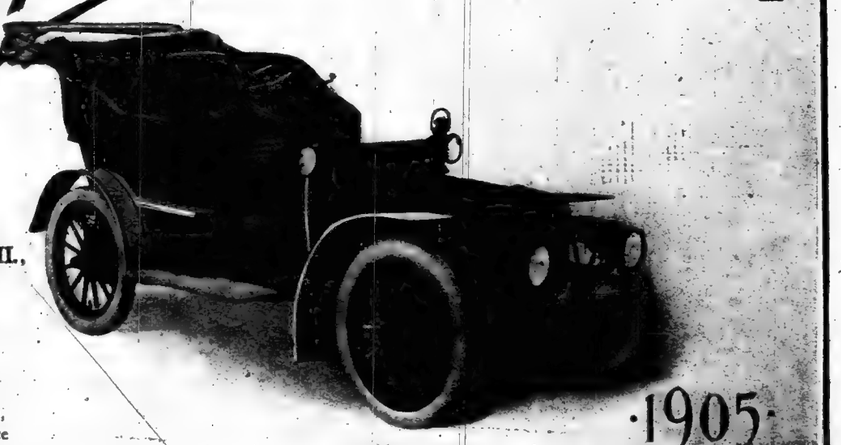




Photo by C. Hall.

Miss Elsie Jones, in "When We Were 21"

Acme the Car on Top



Type VIII., $2,750.
Complete, 4-cylinder, vertical, 32-38 h. p., sliding gear transmission, side entrance tonneau.

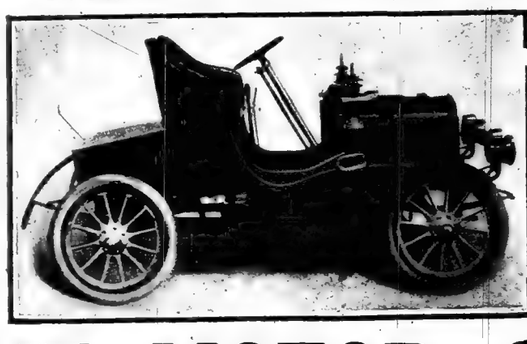
·1905·

THE Acme Motor Car Company has expended an enormous amount of money and expert talent to produce The Acme Motor Car. ¶ It is interesting to know that the Acme is all that is claimed for it, and we have abundant testimony in letters. ¶ Care in every detail of design and finish, best selection of material, highest class workmanship and the latest engineering points are included in the finished Acme car.

FOR RELIABILITY AND DURABILITY ACME MOTOR CARS HAVE GAINED AN ENVIABLE RECORD.

THE ACME IS THE FASTEST
TOURING CAR IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE

THE Acme car can be handled safely and with assurance by anyone anywhere at any time.



Type X., $1,000.
Complete, 2-cylinder, vertical, 16 h. p., sliding gear transmission, direct drive.

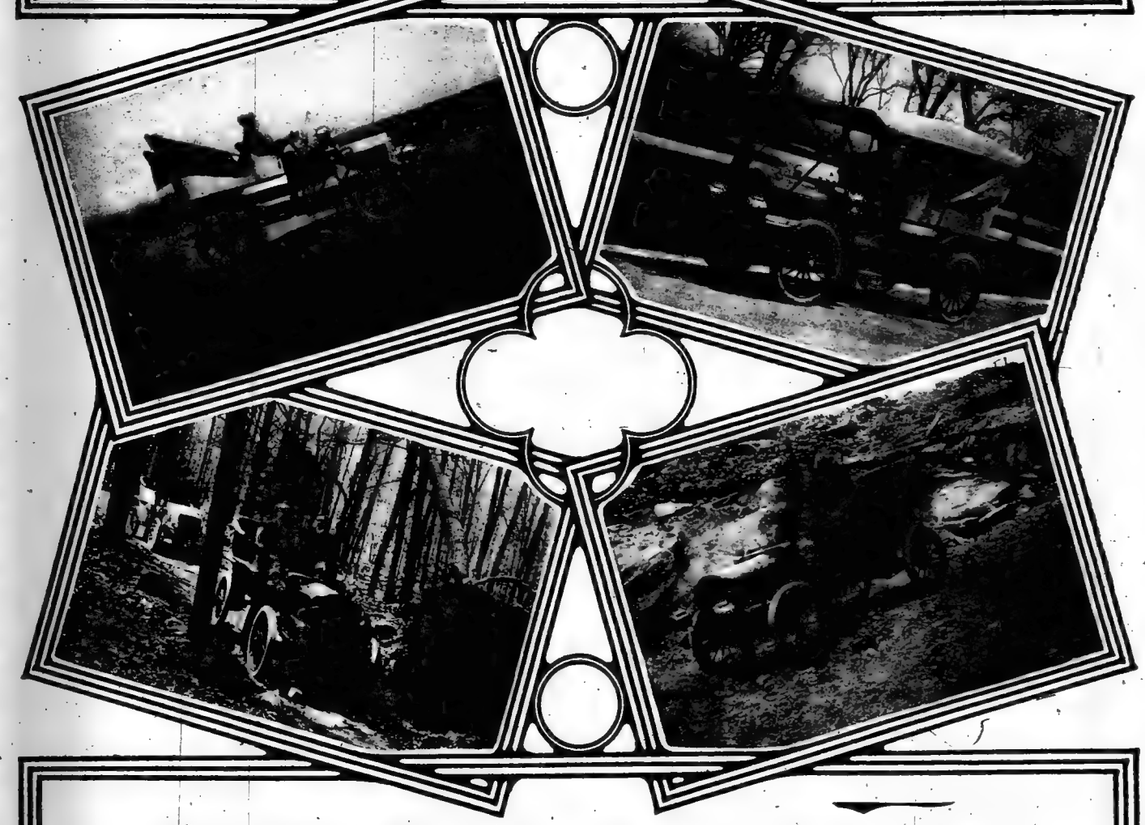
ALL Acme owners know that these cars are most suitable for the road conditions of America.

ACME MOTOR CAR CO.,

943 Eighth Ave., (Between 55th and 56th Sts.) Telephone 1738 Col.

The Incomparable White

THE CAR FOR SERVICE



The White is favorite for use in the *country*
because, with the steady, even pull of its engine and its ever-present reserve of power, it can overcome any obstacle which may be encountered in touring.

The White is favorite for use in the *city*
because, owing to its ease of control, it can be guided through the congested streets more readily than can any other car. The White is started, stopped, and run at any speed up to its maximum by a simple turning of the throttle.

Write to us for literature.

White Sewing Machine Company Cleveland, Ohio.

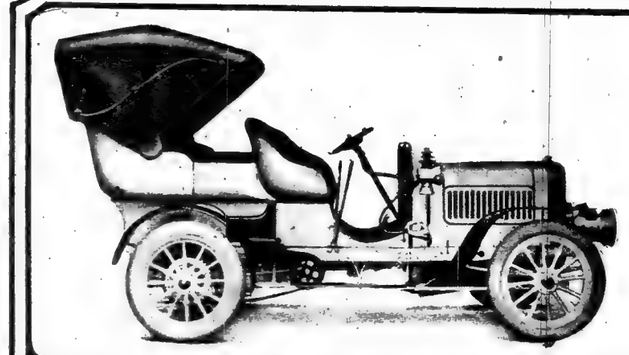
New York, 42 West 62d Street.
Brooklyn, 1380 Bedford Avenue.
Orange, Brick Church, East Orange, N. J.

YOU SEE THEM EVERYWHERE

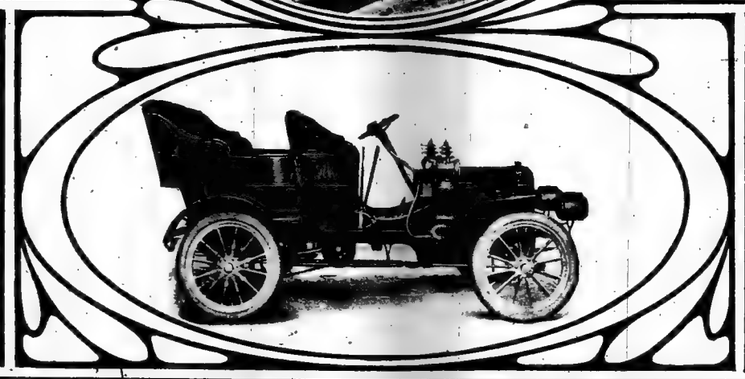


THE BUYING OF AN AUTOMOBILE IS A SERIOUS PIECE OF BUSINESS.

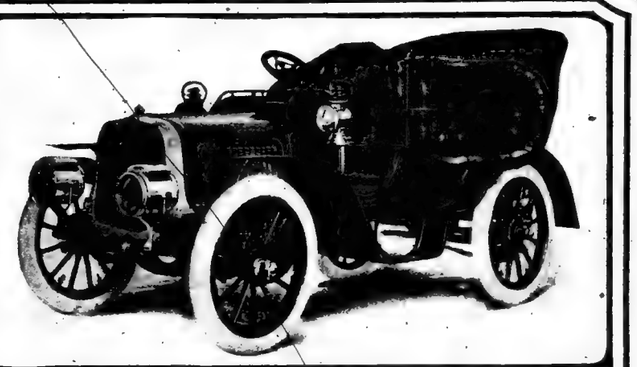
POPE-TOLEDO TOURING CARS.



TOURING CAR, MODEL IX. 45 H. P., $6,000.



TOURING CAR, MODEL X. 20 H. P., $2,800.



TOURING CAR, MODEL VII. 30 H. P., $3,200.

POPE TOLEDO

BUILT for security and accessibility.

Our new building, with a Broadway frontage of 75 feet and an extension into 55th. Street, has five floors filled with special features.

Interest is continuous throughout every foot of the Garage and innovations are common.

Whole top floor covered by skylights, makes the interior bright as day for the workmen and assistants.

Turntables next to the elevator on each floor are used to start cars in any direction on the floor desired.

The heating plant and boiler are both isolated by thick walls and fireproof doors. The gasoline tank is in a separate fireproof ventilated compartment outside of the building.

Large space with numerous plugs for charging electric vehicles and air pipe connection for the inflation of tires are installed.



SHOWROOMS entire Broadway front.

The Broadway front is reserved for patrons. There is also ample accommodation for the exhibition of our entire line of automobiles; the administrative offices are in the rear.

Second floor, conveniences and modern effects.

Besides a large showroom for automobiles there is a parlor and retiring room for ladies.

Commodious modern locker room is arranged for patrons, with shower baths.

The third floor contains completely equipped electric charging plant, machinery, storage and repair facilities, with acid tank for batteries.

The fourth floor includes automobile departures of importance, a repair shop, with machinery and a traveling crane.

A repair room with pits set in the floor to facilitate working under the cars.

A large stock room containing a very complete supply of parts always ready.

A dust-proof enclosure for varnishing cars and air pipe connections for the inflation of tires.

WE PLACE SPECIAL EMPHASIS UPON THE POINT OF IMMEDIATE DELIVERIES

GET THE POPE BOOK OF MOTOR RUNS AND "RECORD" INFORMATION

POPE AUTOMOBILES

POPE GARAGE

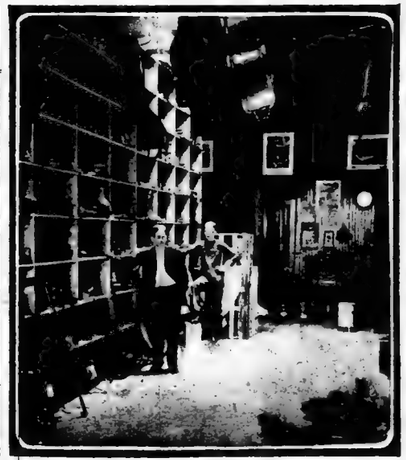




Top Floor View:—Including Machine Shops.

BROADWAY—55TH ST.





Pits for Working Under Cars and Complete Stockroom for Repair Parts.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy to-day, fair to-morrow; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,299. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

EQUITABLE PEACE BROUGHT NEARER

A Confident Statement from Counsel for Hyde.

HINT OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Possible Attack by Harriman from Outside the Only Cloud—Lincoln Won't Be Chairman.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Vice President James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, declared positively in a statement issued yesterday afternoon that the outlook for a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the society's troubles had at no time been brighter than at present. He went on to say that there would be important developments looking to peace within the next few days, and bespoke the assistance of the Directors in working to that end.

While there was a note of conciliation running throughout Mr. Untermyer's statement there was nothing of compromise. It breathed in every sentence the realization of Mr. Hyde's strength. Indeed, Mr. Untermyer took pains to point out that, no matter what the outcome, Mr. Hyde would insist upon a public investigation for the purpose of answering his critics in the matter of the "James H. Hyde and Associates" syndiate profits, and announced that steps would be taken by his client in the near future to secure the return of his share of these profits to his own private pocket, insisting that they were his by every right, and that the society had no share in them.

Just what the proposition is upon which the Hyde forces are working Mr. Untermyer declined to say. That it involved a peace compact between Mr. Hyde and President Alexander was scouted by Hyde adherents.

This is Mr. Untermyer's statement:

"At no time since the trouble began has the prospect for a peaceful and permanent solution satisfactory to all interests been so promising as at this moment. The next few days are likely to see important developments in that direction. Every energy is being bent to that end. I am not at liberty to say more at this time. It is to be hoped that the Directors will meantime assist the situation.

"Acting on legal advice, Mr. Hyde will shortly begin proceedings to determine the question of the ownership of the syndicate profits that were criticised in the Frick report, and, as we claim, most unjustly so. When the subject is fully understood I am sure every right-minded person will agree that Mr. Hyde was morally, as well as legally, entitled to these profits, and that the society had nothing to do with them.

"Whatever else may happen, Mr. Hyde will not pause in his determination to secure a public investigation of these baseless charges, which are so little understood and which have created such an unnecessary prejudice in the public mind.

"It is amazing upon what slim pretexts a man's honest motives are misjudged in times of public excitement. We are confident that justice and fair play will prevail in the end. Mr. Hyde will bide his time."

That E. H. Harriman has an even greater grievance to cherish against the Hyde following than has been publicly known developed yesterday when it was said by one of the Directors who attended Friday's meeting, when, with H. C. Frick and Cornelius N. Bliss, Mr. Harriman handed in his resignation, that a resolution was subsequently adopted requesting Mr. Frick and Mr. Bliss to reconsider their action. Mr. Harriman's resignation was accepted without protest.

Mr. Harriman's future attitude toward the society will be closely watched by those interested in its affairs, particularly in view of the return of ex-Gov. Odell, who is expected to be in New York late this week. It is hardly probable that the report of State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks will be completed before the arrival of Mr. Odell. Mr. Hendricks will be in New York to-day or to-morrow to resume his examination of the Equitable officials.

Mr. Untermyer's optimism in regard to a speedy and satisfactory adjustment of the society's troubles cannot, in the very nature of things, take Mr. Hendricks's investigations into consideration. Mr. Hendricks did not hesitate to tell his friends, when the nature of the Frick committee's report became known, that he proposed to go to the bottom of the society's affairs.

When the Equitable storm was brewing and the public was first advised of the situation the Superintendents of Insurance in several other States grew restless. Finally they came to New York and were about to begin an investigation on their own account. There were five of them and they met at the Hoffman House. When they learned of the Hendricks investigation they decided that they would wait for the Superintendent's report, before looking into the society's affairs on their own account.

According to the statement yesterday of a man who has been keeping in touch with this phase of the situation, the Superintendents of Insurance in other States have now come to the conclusion that they were precipitate in withdrawing from the field, and will return before the week is over to begin an investigation which is to be altogether independent of Mr. Hendricks.

The movement to place Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago at the head of the society's board suffered a setback yesterday. Mr. Lincoln will not take the office. When asked by The Associated Press correspondent in Chicago if he would accept the office of Chairman of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society should the position be offered to him, Mr. Lincoln replied that under no circumstances would he accept the office.

"Mr. Lincoln's name had been considered," said a man prominent in the Hyde

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DR. PATTON HITS WEALTHY.

"Cold Blooded Right Living Rascals Lucky to Keep Out of Jail."

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 4.—"Cold-blooded, right-living millionaire rascals" caught it this morning in a sermon to Princeton students by President Francis L. Patton of the Princeton Theological Seminary. Choosing as his theme "Christian Morality," Dr. Patton said that the only way to study a great movement or a critical period was to study the leading men of the times, those who represented types.

Referring to types of men of the present day, Dr. Patton told how easy it was for a man to climb the social ladder and be recognized in the highest walks so long as he had his money with him, but as soon as he lost his wealth his so-called friends lost his address. In touching on another type he said: "I hate a cold-blooded, right-living rascal that has accumulated his $40,000,000, teaches Sunday school regularly, and within the range of the law drives his hard bargains every weekday. If such men would ask me what I thought of them I would congratulate them on keeping out of jail. The general tendency now is for each man to do unto his neighbor as his neighbor would do unto him, only he tries to do it first."

Dr. Patton took a rather dark view of the morality of the future as judged by present tendencies. He said, in part: "'The meek shall inherit the earth,' but we are all so anxious for the earth that there is little chance for the meek. In the future meekness will no longer be a virtue, but the principle that might makes right will prevail.

"Up to the present time most men have accepted the general content of ethics, but now the philosophers, led by Nitche, are carping at the validity of the principles of Christian ethics, and in the future the moral standard is destined to be lowered. It is easier to write a perfect system of ethics than to practice an everyday one. A man may sit all day evolving ethical problems and working out a system, but some one ought to keep an eye on him at night."

He told the students that one could not master Christianity as rapidly as he could Greek, and that it was a gradual process, taking longer to get a diploma from the school of Christ than the four-year course in college.

3 KILLED IN KENTUCKY FEUD.

Hargis-Cockrell Factions In Fatal Fight in a Saloon.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4.—The first open fight as a consequence of the famous Hargis-Cockrell feud, which has raged in Breathitt County for the last three years, occurred near Lee City, in Morgan County, this afternoon, and three men are dead and six seriously wounded as a result. Among the dead is Henry Freeman, who swore out the warrants against the Hargises and Callahan in Breathitt County, charging them with the murder of Cockrell, in order to prevent the courts of Fayette County from assuming jurisdiction over the men. His act was believed by the Court of Appeals to have been a ruse to defeat the ends of justice.

The fight occurred at a "blind tiger" saloon run by Grant Reed. While a dance was going on some one brought up the troubles of the Hargises, and said they ought to be hanged for the part they had played in the many assassinations in Breathitt County. Freeman, who is an ardent supporter of "Jim" Hargis, resented the statement, and a general fight followed. Andrew Wilson, a prominent lumberman of the mounains and a Hargis sympathizer, took sides with Freeman, while Harlen Dykes, a friend of the Cockrell boys, took up the fight.

In the argument some one fired a shot, and for fifteen minutes revolvers and Winchesters cracked, and after the smoke of battle cleared away, Henry Freeman, Harlen Dykes, and Andrew Wilson were found dead. James Wilson, a brother of Andrew, Letcher Davis, Lee Davis, and Henry Allen were wounded, while two others whose names could not be learned were also shot.

As soon as the shooting was reported the Sheriff of Morgan County went to the scene with several Deputies, and to-night efforts are being made to find the men implicated in the fight, but so far no arrests have been made. Some of the dead and wounded lived close to the scene of the shooting and were carried to their homes, while those who lived at a distance were taken to the homes of friends in Lee City, where their wounds were dressed by physicians.

ETIQUETTE FOR CANNON.

Why the Portland Fair Nearly Lost the Speaker's Address.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 4.—Mrs. H. W. Goode, wife of the President of the Exposition Corporation, rebuked Speaker Cannon of the House of Representatives by messenger.

Thursday afternoon, the day of the opening of the exposition, was warm, and the Speaker was perspiring when, in the procession headed by Vice President Fairbanks, he reached the stand. Before seating himself the Speaker marched to the front, put his hat on the table, poured out half the glass of ice water into his palm, and used it to cool his head. Then he sat down, while Mrs. Goode worked up a case of nerves.

Presently, while the party was still waiting for the President to touch the key in Washington, the Speaker grew warm again. Up to the front he marched, poured out the rest of the water, cooled his head as before, plunged his fingers into the glass for the scrap of ice, and rubbed this on his head.

Mrs. Goode could stand it no longer. She summoned Theodore Hardee, assistant to President Goode. He hastened to Speaker Cannon's side and imparted the information that the glass was not for promiscuous use.

The Speaker led the young man to the rear of the stand and said things. When it was over Mr. Hardee was much subdued. It was only after many apologies that the Speaker consented to deliver his address.

LIGHTNING WRECKS CHURCHES

Strikes Three in Chicago—Loss of $200,000 in Thunderstorm.

CHICAGO, June 4.—During a thunderstorm to-day three churches were struck by lightning. The Unity Church, in Oak Park, and Sacramento Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church were destroyed. North Englewood Congregational Church was damaged. The churches were empty.

Several other buildings were struck and damaged. The total loss is $200,000.

FAMILY STRIFE ENDED WITH DYNAMITE BLAST

John Zeller, Ridgewood Well Driver, Blows Up His Home.

HE KILLED ONLY HIMSELF

Mrs. Zeller, the Particular Object of His Wrath, Was Unhurt—House a Wreck.

With three big sticks of dynamite John Zeller, a well driver of 280 Cooper Avenue, Ridgewood, blew up his house with his family and himself in it yesterday afternoon. Zeller is dead and his son is in a critical condition in St. Mary's Hospital. Mrs. Zeller, who was the chief object of her husband's hatred and for whose destruction the explosion was perpetrated, escaped unhurt. Domestic trouble was the cause of the tragedy.

For a long time Zeller had been threatening to blow his wife, himself, and everything around to atoms. So long had the threats been going on, though, that Mrs. Zeller got used to them, and yesterday, when Zeller declared that the time had come for the deed, she didn't leave the house.

Zeller's backyard was a veritable storehouse for dynamite. A hole in the ground twelve feet in diameter, formerly a cesspool, is full of the explosive. There is enough, the police say, to blow up the entire town of Ridgewood. Zeller was an expert in the use of high explosives.

The house, a two-story frame dwelling, was completely wrecked. Crockery, chairs, tables, stove tops, pictures, and heavy furniture were blown into the street. The kitchen clock was blown up into the ceiling with such force that it stuck there—its hands showing 4:55, the time when the explosion occurred.

Houses for several blocks around were shaken by the explosion. Their window panes were shattered and the inhabitants of the village thought an earthquake was at hand.

THOUGHT HE WAS IN JAIL.

Two weeks ago to-day Zeller was arrested on his wife's charge of attacking her. Arraigned in the Flushing Police Court, he was held for Special Sessions under $500 bail. The bond not being forthcoming, Zeller was taken to the Queens County Jail in Long Island City and locked up. How he got away to come home yesterday is still a mystery.

However that may be, he walked into his house about 4 o'clock and declared that he was going to blow up the whole place. As he stood around some time without putting his threat into effect, though, Mrs. Zeller did not regard his talk seriously.

Zeller's kitchen was used for kitchen, office, and dining room. There was a big range in the rear of the room. Zeller had a desk beside it, and next to the desk was a big iron safe. There was a dining table in the room. Toward the front of the house were a parlor and two bedrooms. The kitchen adjoined a little rear hall, from which a door led to the yard.

On the second floor of the house lived William Connelly, with his wife and her mother, Anna Quinn. Mrs. Quinn was alone on the top floor when the explosion occurred. Connelly, a grave digger, was busy at the cemetery, which is just across Cooper Avenue.

HIS BODY UNDER WRECKAGE.

After some talk Zeller said: "It's all up with us now, and we'll all go up together.

A minute later there was a terrific explosion. John Zeller, Jr., who is twenty-five years old, was blown through the door leading into the hall and crashed into the second door that opens out into the yard. Mrs. Zeller was blown through a window, but was not badly hurt. She found herself in the yard after the shock.

Zeller's lifeless body was under the wreckage. One of his arms was blown off. He probably died instantly. Over his body was piled the wreckage of furniture, wall ornaments, the range, and the table.

The partitions between the rooms on the ground floor were blown entirely out. The top of the range went through one partition, and landed in the front room.

A board from the dining room table was found imbedded in the dead man's side, and the rest was out in the yard. He had a glass eye, and it was found several feet from the bag.

The kitchen closet was filled with crockery. This was blown up through the ceiling and landed in Mrs. Connelly's rooms above. A dog was asleep on a bed at the time of the explosion. It has not been seen or heard of since.

Mrs. Quinn, the mother-in-law of Connelly, was thrown against the wall, but she was not hurt. She was lying on a lounge and was hurled several feet. The Connellys' apartment was wrecked nearly as completely as the one below. Chairs were blown through the ceilings of the upper floor. After the explosion there was not a piece of plaster four inches square anywhere in the house.

The explosion aroused the police there, and the Captain sent out every available man in reach of his call. Lewis Engel, a patrolman, took charge of the wrecked house.

Mrs. Zeller was more concerned, as she frankly admitted, over the validity of her fire insurance policy than over the death of her husband. He had treated her badly always, she said, and she was glad he had "made a good job of it."

She was considerably troubled by the reflection that perhaps the money the policy called for would not be paid, considering that the destruction was caused by explosion and not by fire. She comforted herself with the thought that Zeller's life insurance policy was good anyway.

The explosion caused a great deal of excitement in Ridgewood, which is in Queens just over the Brooklyn line. Four or five house when the news spread abroad and house when the news sperad abroad and a police guard was maintained all night. It was Policeman Lewis Engel who discovered the piles of dynamite in the yard. It was packed away in layers in the old cesspool.

The police notified the Bureau of Combustibles and officers of that department will take charge of the explosives to-day.

Zeller's body was taken to Stenger's Morgue. John Zeller, Jr., was taken to the hospital. There it is thought that he will recover, though his injuries are considered very serious. There is a deep gash in his side and his face is badly cut.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship San Marcos, from Mobile and Brunswick, anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 12:38 o'clock this morning.

The steamship Proteus, from New Orleans, anchored off the Scotland Lightship at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

German Ambassador Discusses Peace Movement with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The German Ambassador, Baron Speck von Sternburg, was closeted with President Roosevelt for two hours to-night, discussing the war situation.

When the Ambassador came out of the White House, a few minutes after 11 o'clock, he said that his errand there could not be disguised and it was for the purpose of discussing the prospect of peace. As to the character of the conversation or the details he would not speak, saying that the whole subject was thus far in such a shape that nothing could be given to the public.

The position of Emperor William is said now to be that there can be no possible advantage to Russia in continuing the war longer. The strong influence of the German Emperor with the Czar is counted on to act powerfully in the present juncture. At the same time it seems to be apparent that he does not desire Germany to take the leading position in urging peace, but will seek to have the United States act as the intermediary.

The signs point strongly to the interview to-night being the beginning of serious work toward peace. The President has thought that he should find encouragment in the French Government for peace influences, but France, from her peculiar relations with Russia, has kept aloof. Now the direction from which positive advances toward a solution of the difficulty comes seem unmistakably to be Germany.

It was stated on the best authority to-night at the White House that for the past forty-eight hours there have been no events whatever in the peace movement. The President is said not to expect any substantial developments earlier than Tuesday.

WEDDING CRUSH IN BERLIN.

Hundreds Overcome or Injured During Duchess Cecilia's Entrance.

BERLIN, June 4.—Five hundred persons were either overcome by the heat Saturday or injured in the crowds that gathered to view the entrance of the Duchess Cecilia into Berlin. Thirty-six of them are in a serious condition.

All the visiting Princes and Princesses dined with Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria to-night in honor of the Duchess Cecilia and the Crown Prince Frederick William, who are to be married next Tuesday. Altogether 240 persons were present at the dinner, and included among the guests were Cabinet Ministers, Generals, and Admirals.

Duchess Cecilia made a remarkable impression on the guests. She was animated, cordial, and unaffected. Emperor William took Grand Duchess Anastasia to table, and by his attentions to her set at rest the stories of discord between them.

At the conclusion of the dinner Duchess Cecilia called for two glasses of champagne and handed them to the two pages who bore her train. There were no toasts.

The dinner ended as a torchlight procession of students with flags and music came down Unter den Linden. The royal party went out on a balcony where the Duchess and the Crown Prince stood in a brilliant light, so that the marchers could see them.

APACHE SIGHTED TWICE.

Minnetonka and Kroonland Pass Her Within Day's Run of the Lizard.

Edmund D. Randolph's yacht Apache, one of the contestants in the Kaiser's Cup race, has been sighted. The steamship Minnetonka saw her west of the Lizard yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, Greenwich time, while the Red Star liner Kroonland spoke her 116 miles off the light at 2:35 o'clock in the afternoon. They passed her without securing any details that would explain her delay in reaching port.

She is four days behind the last of the ocean yachts to arrive and seven days behind the Atlantic, the winner of the race. She figured on making a good showing should she get westerly winds and heavy weather. The rest of the yachts experienced favoring winds all the way after the first thirty hours. The Valhalla, which was delayed with the Apache at the start, arrived third of the contestants, two days after the Atlantic.

In view of this there was considerable uneasiness over the bark's failure to appear, an uneasiness that was heightened by the arrival of the Utowana, which was reported in the neighborhood of the Apache when the Randolph boat was last sighted.

On board of the Apache with Mr. Randolph was a party of six well-known New Yorkers, including Royal Phelps Carroll, owner of the Navahoe. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll sailed on the American Line steamer St. Paul on Saturday for Europe to join her husband.

TUNNEL STRIKE THREATENED.

Unions Say Pennsylvania Contractors Have Imported Men from England.

A strike is threatened on the New York and Long Island tunnel on account of a complaint of the Electrical Workers' Union that S. Pearson & Son, the contractors, have imported men from England for low wages.

The complaint was brought before the Central Federated Union yesterday, and the assistance of its affiliated unions asked to organize the different trades represented in the tunnel preliminary to a demand for the discharge of the imported men. The Executive Committee was directed to make an investigation and report next Sunday.

NAN PATTERSON QUITS.

Fails to Draw Profitable Houses and Returns to Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 4.—"A Romance of Panama," in which Nan Patterson has been making a tour, disbanded here last night, the venture having proved unprofitable. Public sentiment in Pennsylvania was against exploiting Miss Patterson, and she drew poor houses.

Miss Patterson left here for Washington to-day, and is not likely to appear on the stage again until next season. She appeared much discouraged.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla never questioned by any pure food commission.—Adv.

RUSSIANS AT MANILA ASK TIME FOR REPAIRS

American Board Finds Fugitive Cruisers Badly Battered.

ENQUIST TELLS OF HIS FLIGHT

United States May Grant the Admiral's Request, but Ships Probably Will Be Interned.

MANILA, Monday, June 5.—Rear Admiral Enquist, accompanied by Rear Admiral Train and the French Consul, formally called on Governor General Wright this morning. After the usual greetings had been exchanged Governor Wright asked:

"Admiral Enquist, do you wish to stay at Manila permanently?"

Rear Admiral Enquist replied:

"My ships are unseaworthy. I have not heard from my Government, and I request time to make repairs."

Gov. Wright then said that according to his construction of the neutrality laws the Russian vessels could remain long enough to make necessary repairs, and, after these were finished, they must leave within twenty-four hours, or dismantle and interne. Rear Admiral Enquist requested permission to bring his ships behind the breakwater for repairs. This request was granted, and the ships will be moved Tuesday morning.

Narita Goro, Japanese Consul, called on Gov. Wright just before Rear Admiral Enquist called, and made inquiry regarding the probable disposition of the Russian warships. On leaving Consul Goro met Rear Admiral Enquist in the corridor of the Governor's residence and tendered him a profound salutation.

Admiral Enquist and his staff then called upon Gen. Corbin, to whom Admiral Enquist expressed great gratitude for the hospitality and comfort afforded to himself and officers and for the courtesy with which Gen. Corbin had offered the use of the army hospitals, together with surgeons and food for the wounded Russian sailors. Gen. Corbin said:

"Admiral, how many Admirals were there in the fight?"

"There were four of us," said the Admiral. "The others are in better luck now than I."

The tears were streaming down the Russian officer's face as he said this.

A naval board appointed by Rear Admiral Train, which has examined into the condition of the Russian warships, reports that the Oleg will require sixty days, the Aurora thirty days, and the Jemtchug seven days to effect repairs.

Admiral Enquist, previous to his visit to Admiral Train, requested permission to repair here, saying that he would be unable to sail except in a smooth sea, on account of his vessels needing patching near the water line. Before the American examining board had reported he set the time needed for repairs at two weeks. The Russian vessels have begun taking on food supplies.

Thirty-four seriously wounded Russian sailors have been placed in the naval hospital at Cavite. Prince Poteaten is among the wounded Russians in the hospital.

Rear Admiral Enquist asserts that he lost his flagship in the naval fight, and then transferred his flag to the Aurora and left the fight Saturday night. He said that he did not know that the fight was continued Sunday.

He declares that the Japanese attack was so sudden and ferocious that his section was completely overwhelmed. The ships of his section while attempting to reach Vladivostok were at the same time looking for a fight with the Japanese, and when they encountered their opponents fought gallantly.

He states that the greatest damage done to his ships was when the Japanese were firing at five miles range.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—It is the disposition here to grant the fortnight's time in which to make repairs asked by Admiral Enquist, in command of the Russian cruisers now at Manila, but this Government will urge that the wise plan is to interne the ships until the end of the war.

A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Train, saying:

"Admiral Enquist states that the Aurora and the Oleg are both seriously damaged and are not seaworthy. The Jemtchug is in bad condition. He makes the request to fill up with provisions and coal. Will require fourteen days to repair damages. A board has been ordered to examine and report their condition. One hundred and thirty men wounded. Permission has been granted fifty to be landed."

It is the understanding that if the time asked for repairs were allowed it would not prevent Russia from making the further decision to intern the ships until the end of the war and parole their officers and crews.

It is believed here that this is what will eventually be done, as our naval officers declare that with all the damage done to the Russians it would be impossible to repair them so they could go home or try to get to Vladivostok. Whichever way the Russians might try to go they would no doubt be met by Japanese cruisers and either sunk or captured.

The probability that if peace terms are considered by Russia her navy in the Pacific will be demanded of her by Japan as a part of the indemnity that is sure to be required will no doubt suggest that Admiral Enquist try to get his ships home by slipping across the Pacific to San Francisco, where they might be claimed to be outside the war zone, and finally sent on home as salvage from Japanese demands.

RUSSIAN DESTROYER SAVED.

Drifted About Until a Steamer Found Her—Towed to Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, June 4.—The British steamer Buling has arrived here towing in a Russian destroyer, which was found helpless north of Sha-wai-han with three crews aboard.

Officers of the torpedo boat report that she had been drifting for six days with 180 men on board and water sufficient for only one day left and with little food. The vessel is damaged forward. Her crew has already been transferred to the Russian transport interned at Woo-Sung.

TOGO MEETS ROJESTVENSKY.

Japanese Courtesy to Wounded Admiral—Nebogatoff May Remain.

TOKIO, June 4.—Vice Admiral Togo visited Vice Admiral Rojestvensky at the Naval Hospital at Sasebo Saturday and expressed his sympathy for the wounded Admiral. He praised the desperately courageous fight of the Russians, and expressed his hope that Admiral Rojestvensky would soon be able to return to Russia.

Admiral Rojestvensky was deeply moved by Admiral Togo's words, and thanked him. He congratulated Japan on the courage and patriotism of her sailors, and said it lessened his regret and the sorrow of defeat to know the high character of the victors.

Admiral Yamamoto, Minister of the Navy, has dispatched flowers for the room of Rear Admiral Rojestvensky.

Accompanying the flowers was a letter to the wounded Russian officer, saying: "I beg to express my respect for you in discharging your duty like a sailor in fighting desperately for the sake of your fatherland. I cannot refrain from sympathizing with you in your wounded condition, and hope the accommodations of our hospitals and ability of our naval surgeons will ease your suffering and speedily restore your health."

Admiral Yamamoto also sent a general letter to the wounded Russian officers and men, expressing the hope that their suffering would soon be ended and that they would speedily recover.

Rear Admiral Nebogatoff is not likely to sign his parole.

A telegram from Sasebo says:

"A member of the Russian staff, being asked why the Russian ships took the risk of essaying the Tsu Strait, said: 'We were confident of victory. Reaching Vladivostok was not the only object of our fleet. The Emperor commanded us on leaving the Baltic to fight and defeat our enemy, and we were anxious to obey his order. We were confident and ready to fight from the start. Our mission is ended.'

"Of the captives brought to Sasebo, the battleship Nicolas I. is the most seriously damaged. There are many holes in her port side over three feet in diameter, and the majority of her quick-firing guns on the port side were destroyed. Her forward funnel is partly shot away, and one hole along the water line measures ten feet."

A dispatch from Maizuru says that the Japanese battleship Asahi was largely engaged with the Russian battleship Borodino. After the Borodino took fire and began sinking the Asahi suspended firing, but the Borodino continued to fire.

Practically her last shot struck the Asahi astern on the starboard side, killing Lieut. Morishita and seven other men. Morishita's leg was shot off, but, using his sword as a crutch, he managed to reach the deck, where he died.

A dying sailor asked for paper on which to write a farewell message to the Japanese Navy. He wrote: "Banzai! I die a glorious death."

NAGASAKI, June 4.—It is stated on good authority that all the Russian naval prisoners in Japan will be sent home.

ROJESTVENSKY'S ONE SIGNAL.

Triumphal Entry to Vladivostok and Destruction to Japanese.

LONDON, Monday, June 5.—Following are extracts from dispatches to The Daily Telegraph sent from various points in the Far East and relating to the naval battle:

"The commander of a Japanese torpedo boat says that the heavy seas dashed brine in the eyes of his crew, almost blinding them. This continued for twelve hours, and many of his men had their faces skinned. Some were brinesoaked, while others were bespattered with the warm blood of their wounded comrades. It is said that on the Russian ships men fell down, not on account of their wounds, but ownig to unconsciousness from mere fatigue.

"An engineer officer of the Russian destroyer Gromski, describing the fight, says:

"'A Whitehead torpedo struck us right astern. Twenty-one officers and men, including our Captain, were killed instantly. Twenty-three others were shot overboard. The remaining twenty-five exploded a charge in the destroyer and sank her. Then we plunged into the sea, expecting to be finished by the Japanese quick-firing guns, but to our amazement we were rescued by Japanese.'

"The Captain of the Russian cruiser Admiral Nakhimoff, describing the operations preceding the battle, says:

"'On entering the straits, Admiral Rojestvensky hoisted his one signal of battle, which read, "We must have not only a triumphal entry into Vladivostok, but must sink part of the Japanese fleet on the way."'

"The Captain ascribes the defeat to Rojestvensky's indecision and to the utter loss of communication between the ships."

The Nagasaki correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that all along the coasts of Tsu and Iki Islands the bodies of Russians are washing ashore every minute, and that they are being reverently buried by the islanders.

SAY JUNKS SCATTERED MINES.

Reported Japanese Strategem—How Rojestvensky Was Taken.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 4.—Participants in the battle of the Sea of Japan say that during the fight a fleet of Japanese junks obstructed the movement of the Russian fleet. The Russian officers assert that these junks scattered mines in the paths of their vessels.

Capt. Reiff of the destroyer Grozny, describing the capture of Admiral Rojestvensky, said that his vessel, in company with the destroyer Bedovi, on which Admiral Rojestvensky escaped, were steaming northward when they encountered two Japanese destroyers. The Bedovi signaled, "How many knots can you make?" and on receiving from the Grozny the reply, "Twenty-three," ordered full speed for Vladivostok.

The Grozny, instead of obeying this signal, engaged one of the Japanese destroyers, but the Bedovi raised the white flag and the Red Cross. While doing battle with her opponent the Grozny was unable to go to the aid of her consort, which was taken in tow by the other Japanese destroyer. The Grozny succeeded in shaking off her opponent, but later encountered another Japanese destroyer which she sank in a running fight.

RUSSIANS PREFER JAPAN.

Those Captured by Togo Don't Want to Go Home.

LONDON, June 5.—The Tokio correspondent of The London Times says that the Russian naval officers captured or rescued after the battle of the Sea of Japan prefer to remain in Japan as prisoners.

TREPOFF TO CHECK RUSSIA FOR CZAR

Police Dictator Named—Answer to Demands for Liberty.

RIOT NEAR IMPERIAL PALACE

Great Concert Audience Demands Peace and Fights Police—Many Hurt in a Panic.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, June 5.—The Russian Government has shown that it has not weakened in this hour of disaster. Instead of yielding to the stormy demands which the radicals hoped Admiral Rojestvensky's defeat would force the Government to grant, the Emperor yesterday issued a ukase conferring greatly increased powers on Governor General Trepoff, making him Assistant Minister of the Interior in place of Major Gen. Rydzefsky, who is made a Senator; also Chief of the Department of Police and commander of the Corps of the Gendarmerie.

Gen. Trepoff is empowered by the ukase to close all assemblies and congresses, to suspend indefinitely all societies, leagues, and other bodies manifesting pernicious activity, and to take all other steps necessary to preserve order, so as to prevent interference with the established régime and to suppress the revolutionary propaganda.

This ukase, which intrusts almost dictatorial powers to the head of the imperial police to control the agitation now almost peremptorily demanding a Constitution, representative government, and the surrender of the vital principles of the autocracy, and to put down the disorders with which the revolutionaries are threatening the country, makes him responsible to the Emperor.

The document is of the deepest importance in the present state of Russia, and indicates that the Government, while steadily proceeding in its plans for the fulfillment of the imperial promises contained in the rescript of March 3, is determined not to be swerved from its purpose by the pressure of military and naval disasters, but in its own time and as speedily as possible to give the nation the legislative body on which the Bouligin Commission has been working. In it may perhaps also be read the idea that the war will continue, and that the question of peace will not be submitted to a Zemsky Sobor.

According to the Russ, the report of the Bouligin Commission, which has now been printed and submitted to the Commissioners, does not embody a definite plan for the organization and functions of a new Governmental body, but rather a collection and classification of the data for the formation of an assembly, giving alternative views of the various points in dispute, and leaving the final decision in the hands of the Ministers.

The material gathered by the commission has been grouped under six heads.

First—A historical survey of the forms assumed by popular representation in Russia from the fifth to the sixth century.

Second—Consideration of the effect of the summoning of a popular assembly on the country under present circumstances.

Third—The extent to which suffrage shall be granted—whether on universal, educational, or property qualifications and whether classes and occupations should be represented.

Fourth—The extent of the assembly's right to interpellate Ministers.

Fifth—The extent of the assembly's rights over the budget.

Lastly—What provinces of government should be removed to the competency of the assembly.

Thus nothing regarding the "Imperial Douma" has been predetermined. Minister Bouligin reserving the right to give his opinion to his co-Ministers.

Gen. Trepoff, called by the Revolutionists the "iron-fisted," was formerly the Chief of Police of Moscow. On Jan. 24 last he was appointed Governor General of St. Petersburg, and took up quarters in the Winter Palace. Simultaneously with his appointment the Czar issued a decree increasing the severity of all the laws bearing on the suppression of public demonstrations.

Trepoff is tall, imperious-looking, and handsome. Force and resolution are stamped in his bearded face. He was much dreaded as the head of the police of Moscow. The measures he adopted to suppress the students' demonstration in December last provoked the greatest resentment, and the Revolutionists soon afterward condemned him to death.

RIOT NEAR CZAR'S PALACE.

Merrymakers at Summer Resort Fight with Police in Gardens.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—At a great demonstration this evening in the Pavlovsk gardens, a Summer resort nineteen miles from Tsarskoe-Selo, the 5,000 persons present clamored for a funeral march in memory of the Russian sailors who had lost their lives in the naval disaster in the Sea of Japan.

The members of the orchestra became alarmed and fled from the platform. M. Novikoff, former Mayor of Baku, arose and said:

"Let us all by rising show respect for the victims. Down with the war. We have had enough of blood!"

Some eighty policemen entered from either side of the hall and elbowed their way through the crowd toward M. Novikoff, whereupon cries were raised of "Attack the police!" Chairs were seized and hurled at the police, the crowd being led by a Colonel with a drawn sword. The policemen fled precipitately.

Order being restored, speeches were delivered on the national crisis. Suddenly the police, reinforced to between 200 and 300, again invaded the hall and rushed on the audience with drawn swords. The people defended themselves with chairs and sticks, but after ten minutes were driven from the hall into the garden, where there was a battalion of Grenadiers.

who raised their rifles, preliminary to the order to fire being given.

This caused a panic. The people fled toward the exits, and finding them closed smashed the doors and windows of the hall and so gained the street. Many persons were injured, some so seriously that they had to be taken to a hospital.

M. Novikoff was arrested and the gardens were occupied by police and Cossacks. A strong military force was placed on the road leading from Pavlovsk to Tsarskoe-Selo and to St. Petersburg and at the railway station. People returning to St. Petersburg from the gardens spread accounts of the affair, which soon became a general topic.

Concerts are given in the gardens at Pavlovsk daily, and are frequented by audiences largely composed of people from St. Petersburg.

BAKU, June 4.—Bombs have been found in the house of an Armenian adjoining the palace of the Governor General.

LONDON, June 4.—A telegram from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegraph Agency says there are ominous reports of the imminence of a general strike and that the Cossacks to-night dispersed 400 workmen at Sudraya Direvnia, a suburb, and arrested forty persons, including several well-dressed women.

KAISER MOVING FOR PEACE.

Russia Believed to be Trying to Ascertain Japan's Terms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 4.—It is authoritatively declared here that the Kaiser has actively interested himself in the movement to bring about peace between Russia and Japan.

Although the Kaiser at present is busily engaged with the festivities attendant upon the coming marriage of the Crown Prince he has been able to discuss the question of peace with Japanese and Russian diplomatic representatives and other influential persons. It is believed that his efforts will tend greatly to smooth the path toward an understanding between the belligerents.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—Belief in the imminence of peace is intensified by telegrams relating to conferences between the Russian Ambassadors and President Roosevelt and Lord Lansdowne, which the censorship significantly allows to be printed. But I think the Russ correctly states the official view by pointing out that Russia is merely trying to ascertain the Japanese conditions without committing herself either to peace or mediation.

The newspapers continue to insist that a zemsky sobor alone is able to decide the question of peace or war and warn Japan against asking too much, unless, as the Russ explains, she wishes to prepare for revenge, or, as the Novoe Vremya cynically admits, for the occupation of Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan.

A member of Admiral Alexieff's staff writes in the Slovo, perhaps expressing the Viceroy's present views, that the proper thing is for Russia to come to a sincere understanding with Japan and China, as otherwise Russia is doomed to failure as an Asiatic power, just as she has failed in Europe.

The Moscow Gazette continues to make itself the laughing stock of the whole of Russia by urging a dictatorship and martial law throughout the empire and continuation of the war. It fails to explain what is to become of the autocracy under the dictator and who is to fight against the Japanese if the whole nation is to be treated as an enemy.

MUTINY IN RUSSIAN ARMY?

Ugly Rumors of Disaffection Over the Naval Defeat.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—I hear that the Manchurian Army learned of the naval disaster on Friday.

Dreadful rumors are current that disaffection immediately proclaimed itself, but so far there is no confirmation of them.

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, June 4.—It is announced at Imperial Headquarters that the following has been received from the headquarters of the Manchurian Armies:

"At 7 o'clock on the morning of June 2 the enemy's cavalry, numbering about thirty, came to Siashahotzu, nine miles east of Chang-tu. On the same day at noon cavalrymen of a like number appeared at Nancheng-tzu, six miles northeast of Whyuanpaomen, but were repulsed.

"On the same day also our scouts attacked the enemy's cavalry five miles north of Chang-tu railway station, killing one man and two horses and capturing one saddle horse. Otherwise there has been no change."

Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is believed to be at Kungchuliang (eight miles west of Fakoman), with his main force, his advance guard occupying the Fengswa and Hsungchu line.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—A dispatch received here says that all noncombatants have been ordered to leave Vladivostok.

VLADIVOSTOK IS READY.

Believes Japanese Attack Will Not Be Long Delayed.

VLADIVOSTOK, Monday, June 5.—It is expected here that a Japanese attack on the fortress will not be long delayed. There is, however, a calm and determined spirit manifested by the population in the face of the coming crisis. The defenses of Vladivostok, on which steady work has been in progress since the beginning of the war, are now considered as having been completed.

CRUISER VARIAG FLOATED.

American-Built Cruiser Was Sunk on Second Day of War.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, June 4.—The cruiser Variag, sunk by the Japanese at Che-mul-pho, has been floated.

The Variag is a protected cruiser. She was built a few years ago by the Cramps of Philadelphia, and had the reputation of being one of the most efficient of her class in the navies of the world. She was sent to the bottom in an engagement in the harbor of Che-mul-pho Feb. 9, 1904, just after the Japanese delivered their first heavy blow at the sea power of Russia. At that time the Korietz also was sunk.

PENSION ASSASSIN'S FAMILY.

Russian Engineers to Aid Relatives of Murderer of Sergius.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 4.—The Engineers' Association has voted pensions to the wife and mother of Ivan Kaleiff, the assassin of Grand Duke Sergius.

MORTGAGE TAX BILL APPROVED BY HIGGINS

Calls Substitute Measure the Most Practicable Now.

LAW IT SUPERSEDES UNJUST

Governor Scouts Idea That Disaster Will Result to His Party and Deprecates Class Legislation.

ALBANY, June 4.—In announcing today his approval of the Mortgage Tax bill—the so-called "substitute" measure passed in the last days of the legislative session—Gov. Higgins made public a memorandum in which he discusses at length the effect of the act, and gives it strong indorsement as the best legislation on the subject practicable at this time.

"Heretofore," he says, "mortgages have been subject to the general tax rate in every locality in the State except when held by exempt holders, non-residents or persons whose indebtedness is in excess of their personal assessment. The local rate averages at least 2 per cent., and in many localities is much higher. When mortgages have been taxed undue hardship has been the result. When they have escaped taxation discrimination has been made. The tax imposed by the new law is moderate in amount and uniform in operation.

"A tax of one-half of 1 per cent. on all mortgage indebtedness, past and future, was unanimously recommended by the Joint Committee on Taxation of the Senate and Assembly in 1900, in a report signed by Senators Stranahan, Higgins, and Grady, and Assemblymen Allis, (now Senator,) Collier, and Murphy. That committee stated reasons for believing that the tax would not operate as an additional burden upon real estate, but would improve the condition of borrowers.

"These reasons are as cogent now as they were in 1900. The savings banks of the State have deposits of more than $1,000,000,000, of which many millions are investment deposits, rather than small savings, made at a rate of interest varying from 3 to 4 per cent. to escape taxation. Non-taxable bonds of the State and Nation, bearing but 2 per cent. interest, command a premium. Large sums now seeking these forms of investment will doubtless become available for mortgage loans when it is certain that the mortgage security will net the lender from 4 to 5 per cent. on his investment.

"As stated by Prof. Seligman of Columbia University, the well-known student of taxation, in a discussion of the Mortgage Tax bill of 1900: 'Many individuals would welcome the opportunity of investing funds in a species of property which would be taxed at so low a figure. This large influx of capital would of itself tend to reduce the rate of interest.'

"The allied real estate interests have been well organized against this measure, and have doubtless been effective in developing hostility to the bill. No tax measure is popular. Taxes and death are the two painful certainties that cannot be escaped. It is not difficult to arouse opposition to any new tax measure from those who will be affected thereby. The political party that could honestly promise the abolition of taxation would be deservedly popular.

"Tax laws should, in their operation, be uniform, universal, and not oppressive. The tax law which this bill supersedes, so far as it affects mortgages, is unequal, partial, unjust. The exemption of mortgages from taxation is one alternative; the imposition of some less crude instrumentality of taxation is the other alternative. The latter alone is practicable at this time."

The Governor dismisses as unworthy of consideration the suggestions made to him that the measure would result in disaster to the Republican Party.

"It seems to me," he says in conclusion, "more disastrous to party interests to allow the present uneven and unfair taxation of wealth represented by mortgages to continue than to put a stop to the exemptions and evasions which the present law permits. It is a short-sighted policy for political parties to bid for class support by class legislation. The people are more numerous than any class, and they want fair play all around."

The "Substitute" Mortgage Tax bill was framed and passed several weeks after the original bill, with intent to remedy certain omissions in the former measure, and especially to meet criticism of the administrative features characterized as cumbersome, unconstitutional, or unworkable.

The act, which takes effect immediately, establishes a tax of 1½ per cent., or 5 mills on the dollar, of the amount of the principal debt of all real property mortgages recorded anywhere in this State after July 1, 1905, and annually thereafter, due on July 1 of each year.

The tax thus imposed is to be in lieu of other taxation upon the mortgages, whether State, city, town, village, school district, or other. This was what prompted Gov. Higgins to call it "a mortgage exemption, not a mortgage tax, bill." Mortgages are now taxed in varying degrees in different parts of the State. Existing mortgages are to be exempt from the new tax, unless their holders desire to record them under its provisions, in which case they acquire exemption from all other taxations. The proceeds of the tax are to be divided equally between the State and the locality.

Expressly exempted from taxation are mortgages of $3,000 or less on residence property only held by building and loan associations, the arguments being that to tax these would be to tax homes bought with the savings of the poor.

NEW LAWS TOTAL 760.

Governor Pleased with Session—Boxing Bill Among Those Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 4.—The session laws of 1905 number 760, ten more than those of 1904. This is the net result of 2,377 bills introduced in the Assembly and 1,547 in the Senate, including reprinted bills. Gov. Higgins gave final decision on those remaining in his hands to-day.

The Legislature left as a legacy 560 bills at adjournment. Of the number the Governor has approved 379 and vetoed 162, while 48 were killed by Mayors' vetoes. New York City's Mayor disapproved 31, and one bill, providing for street improvements in Geneva, was never received from the Mayor.

Bills of special importance signed, in addition to the mortgage tax measure, include:

The bill creating a State Commission of Gas and Electricity, also the five other bills which were passed, proposed by the special joint investigating committee of which Senator Stevens was Chairman, affecting gas and electric lighting conditions in New York City.

The five bills creating a State and a New York City Water Supply Commission; also regulating the relations between New York City and Putnam and Westchester Counties in the matter of taking local water for the city supply.

The three general appropriation bills and those making appropriations for the State hospitals, charitable institutions, prisons, and canal repair and construction.

Senator Tully's, increasing the State Railroad Commission from three to five members.

Senator Elsberg's, increasing from thirteen to fourteen the number of municipal courts in Manhattan, and Senator Gardner's, increasing from five to seven the number of municipal courts in Brooklyn, and providing for two additional Justices.

Among the bills which failed and are included in the omnibus veto are the following:

Senator Frawley's bill to legalize amateur boxing contests.

Senator Prime's, appropriating $2,149 for the purchase of live moose to restock the Adirondacks.

Senator Grady's, to allow any judicial officer in New York City to charge up against the city reasonable costs and expenses incurred in a successful defense of proceedings to remove him from office.

Senator Grady's, to prevent insurance companies incorporated in another State from doing business in New York while investing in the funds of any domestic insurance company.

Assemblyman Fish's, known as the Five-States Milk bill, which sought to permit companies dealing in Pasteurized or clarified milk and cream and other dairy products to combine without violating the so-called anti-trust law.

Senator Cooper's, to provide an appellate term of the Appellate Division, Second Department, and giving Justices power to appoint and remove officers.

Senator Cobb's, to allow Spanish war veterans to organize monument associations as the civil war veterans do now under the membership corporation law.

Assemblyman Morelands, extending the parole system to twenty-year-term prisoners in the Eastern New York Reformatory.

Assemblyman Wilsnack's, for the retention of employes on ferries to be purchased by the city.

The Governor, in a memorandum to be filed with the General Appropriation bill to-morrow, in summing up the work of the session, says:

"A few meritorious measures failed of passage, but no vicious measure has become law. On the other hand, the liquor tax law, the election law, the labor law, and the banking law have been substantially strengthened by wholesome amendments; the claims of the teachers, firemen, and policemen in cities have been recognized by helpful legislation; the forests have been protected; the State hospitals have been again placed under the control of local Boards of Managers; provision has been made for the inspection of locomotive boilers; the solution of the rapid transit problem in New York City has been aided; gas and electric companies have been placed under State control, and much has been done to curb the exactions of the lighting monopoly in New York City.

"I do not recall a session which has been more fruitful of good laws or which has produced fewer objectionable ones.

"The total of general appropriations, exclusive of canal sinking fund and barge canal appropriations, passed by the Legislature this year, was $27,184,474. I have disapproved bills and items to the amount of $572,370.67, leaving a total of $26,612,103.33, as compared with $26,467,678 for 1904.

FIVE WATER SUPPLY BILLS.

State Commission with Wide Powers to be Created.

ALBANY, June 4.—By signing all the water supply bills that came to him, Gov. Higgins ends, until another legislative session at least, all doubt regarding the methods of regulating the State's supply of potable water and the water problem which confronts the City of New York. There are five of these new laws, two of which grew out of the special needs of New York City, the other three being passed to guard the rights of the neighboring counties, which feared the encroachment of the metropolitan water supply system.

The measure of most importance to the State at large creates a commission of five members, with wide powers to supervise all the potable waters of the State and all drainage and sewage systems. Its principal aim is to prevent any one city or community from taking its water from a source that other communities may need to draw upon and to see that sewage is disposed of with the least possible danger. The Commissioners are to be appointed by the Governor within fifteen days, and will serve without compensation other than their expenses.

Under this law no civil division of the State has power to acquire lands for water purposes until the commission has approved its plans. The commission is directed to make an investigation and report to the Legislature as part of its first annual report concerning the available sources of water in the State; the present and future needs of each municipality, the present disposition of sewage, and also the advisability, the time required, and the probable expense incident to the construction of a State system of water supply and sewage disposal.

The bill of most interest to New York City is that introduced by Assemblyman Tompkins, and generally called the "Mayor's bill." This provides for the appointment by the Mayor of three Commissioners, to constitute a permanent local water board, with salaries of $12,000 a year. They are directed to investigate and report to the local Board of Estimate upon the available sources of water supply, and upon approval of their plans the city is empowered to acquire such source, where necessary, by condemnation. The law allows counties from which additional sources of water supply are taken to tap the mains established for the use of the cities, towns, and villages along its route.

TO TEST ANTI-LIQUOR BILLS.

Dealers Believe the Courts Will Nullify Raines and Ambler Laws.

The liquor dealers in this city firmly believe that the Raines bill and the Ambler bill, amending the liquor tax law, may be defeated in the courts, and they are getting together for a construction by the courts of the provisions of the two bills. The liquor men argue that the Ambler bill, especially, is unconstitutional because it is retroactive, and upon that point they intend to test it in the Court of Appeals.

By these measures all hotels may be forced to comply with all the provisions of the building, health, and fire ordinances of the city. Any citizen may apply for an inspection of any building wherein liquor is sold from the bar of a so-called Raines law hotel, and the Superintendent of Buildings, through inspectors, is supposed to at once inspect the place and decide whether it conforms to the ordinances relating to the Fire Department, the Health Department, or the Building Department.

The liquor men urged that, under such a law, a Superintendent of Buildings or his subordinates could gratify any grudge, political or otherwise, by refusing to certify a Raines law hotel or any other kind of hotel that did not comply with some provision of the three sets of ordinances, and order such a place closed.

The Raines bill or amendment does practically what the Ambler bill also seeks to accomplish. The former, however, would not have any effect before May 1, 1906, and it was because of this that the anti-liquor interests insisted upon a law which could be used against the Raines law hotels at once, and they got the Ambler bill passed.

Excise conditions yesterday, in spite of the expected activity of the police, owing to the fact that the new amendments to the excise laws were in effect were much the same as they have been for the last six months. In fact, the arrests were fewer in number than they were a week before. There were only thirty-seven arrests yesterday, against thirty-nine on May 28. Only one of yesterday's arrests was in Brooklyn, and only five in the Bronx. The rest were in Manhattan.

TWO KILLED BY FAST TRAIN.

Farmer Drove Upon a Bridge in Front of Express.

HARRISBURG, Penn., June 4.—John Tuttle, a farmer, and his son, James, were killed, and his little daughter, Bertha, was fatally injured by an express train on the bridge on the Pennsylvania Railroad between Mexico and Port Royal to-day.

They were on their way home from Port Royal, where they had been attending Sunday school. A fast freight train drowned the noise of the express, and the father drove right in front of it.

HIGGINS APPROVES ALL THE LIGHTING BILLS

May Appoint State Commission Members To-day.

HIS ARGUMENT WITH MAYOR

Says Effect of Omission of Provision from Water Bill Is Sentimental Rather Than Practical.

ALBANY, June 4.—While Gov. Higgins to-day announced his approval of all six of the gas and electricity bills passed by the Legislature and recommended by the Stevens joint investigating committee, he did not name the three members of the State Commission of Gas and Electricity created by one of the bills. It is possible that these appointments may be announced to-morrow, before the Governor starts for the West.

The six bills on this subject are these: Creating the State Commission; fixing the rates for illuminating gas and electric current sold to the City of New York itself; of electric current sold to consumers in that city; providing for more stringent inspection of meters and of quality and pressure of illuminating gas; authorizing the City of New York to use for the generation of electricity power developed at its water supply dams.

With the last-named bill the Governor files a memorandum, in which he refers to the controversy between himself and Mayor McClellan during the session concerning the omission from the Mayor's Water bill of the provision authorizing the city to sell or lease the power from its water system.

"The effect of the omission of the words objected to from the Water Supply bill and of the present act is sentimental rather than practical," he says. "It will be years before such power can be utilized, and when it can be so utilized, according to the opinion of the Mayor's expert, John R. Freeman, one of the members of the Burr-Herring-Freeman commission named by Mayor McClellan to investigate and report on the subject of an additional water supply for New York City, it will be 'of no noteworthy account or utility toward any such large requirement as involved in municipal lighting.' The power plants would be small, he says, and liable to long and severe interruptions.

"Doubtless the city should not be deprived of the rights and opportunities, even though relatively insignificant, which may aid it to establish a municipal lighting plant. It is in my judgment extremely doubtful that the omission from the Water Supply bill of any reference to the development of power could be construed so as to deprive the city of the right to develop and use power for city purposes. If this bill serves no other purpose, it will dispel all doubts on the point. I have therefore given it my approval."

One of the most important provisions of the Gas and Electricity Commission bill is in Section 21, which prescribes that "if it be alleged and established in an action brought in any court for the collection of any charge for gas or electricity that a price has been demanded in excess of that fixed by the commission or by statute in the municipality wherein the action arose no recovery shall be had therein, but the fact that such excessive charges have been made shall be a complete defense to such action."

POLICE CAPTAIN IN RUNAWAY.

Becker and His Wife Thrown from Surrey When Auto Scared Horse.

While driving through Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon Capt. John Becker of the Hamburg Avenue Police Station, was thrown from his surrey.

The Captain had his wife with him. Just as the vehicle reached the stone bridge, an automobile came up with a snort, and the horse shied. The surrey landed against a tree, and both Mr. and Mrs. Becker were thrown among the bushes at the side of the road.

The horse started to run, but was caught by Policeman Hayes. The Captain's back was so badly strained that he will not be able to report for duty for several days. Mrs. Becker was uninjured.

ROB A WATCHMAN.

Gang Knocks Him Down, Takes His Money, and Even His Lantern.

FREEHOLD, N. J., June 4.—John Madden, a night watchman at Joseph Brakeley's canning factory here, was knocked down and robbed this morning while making his rounds. He lost a watch and $14 in money.

The watchman was making his 2 o'clock round, and was carrying a lighted lantern. In going from one building to another he had to turn a corner, and as he did so was set upon. A blow on the head stunned him, and the robbers then went through his pockets. They even took his lantern.

Robbers have visited four houses here within a week, and it is believed the same gang robbed the watchman.

KILLED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

Truck Driver Thrown Off Seat in Collision and Run Over.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 4.—A New York and Stamford Railroad trolley car, run by William McCoy of Port Chester, struck a furniture-laden truck driven by James Kennedy of New York and Thomas Baker of Port Chester on Putnam Avenue, just before midnight Saturday.

Both drivers were thrown from the truck. The car ran over Kennedy's right leg, crushing it, and he died after the foot was amputated at the Greenwich Hospital. Baker was run over by his truck, but it is believed he will recover.

McCoy, in the Borough Court this morning, was held for trial under $500 bonds.

BURGLAR CLUBS A GIRL.

When She Screamed, He Felled Her with a Chair Leg.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 4.—Emma Painter, a servant in the household of Dr. Anderson Reeder, was attacked by a negro burglar this morning and beaten with a chair leg, while the family was at church. While attending to her work in the kitchen the girl saw the head of a negro protrude from a trap door in the room. She screamed and the head disappeared. Then taking Dr. Reeder's five-year-old son up stairs, she entered one of the rooms. As she did so the negro emerged from a closet and struck her on the back of the head. She screamed and the negro escaped.

It is supposed the negro was robbing the house and that he struck the girl to keep her from raising an alarm.

Busy Business Makes a Busy

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EQUITABLE PEACE BROUGHT NEARER

Continued from Page 1.

interests, "but no particular progress had been made in the matter of seeking or securing his consent to serve."

"Do you believe," he was asked, "that there would be any difficulty in securing the acceptance of any other big man because of the situation existing in the society?"

"The situation in the society, in my estimation, would not influence any man, no matter how big he was," was the reply. "It is undeniable that his way would be beset with difficulty for some little time, but the material for abundant success is at hand, and think of the name the man who put the society back to its rightful place would win for himself."

"Will the members of the Nominating Committee all serve?" was asked.

"That I cannot say. At any rate, their recommendations would finally come before the board for action."

The financial strength of the society, as shown in the statement of President James W. Alexander, in reply to the report of the Frick Committee, was much commented upon yesterday. "The most remarkable development of the whole controversy, it seems to me," said a man well versed in insurance affairs, "is that through the officers and Directors of the society the public has been led to believe that there is something wrong with its affairs. Concern on the part of the policy holders was a natural result. The most complete assurance and the most complete answer to the unfounded belief that there is anything wrong is conveyed in the facts and figures recited by Mr. Alexander himself.

"How can there be anything unsound in a company which has a surplus over all legal liabilities of more than $80,000,000, and a percentage of assets to liabilities of 124.25, which is, Mr. Alexander says, higher than that of any other company? Look at his statement.

"The outstanding business of the society has been increased during the past five years nearly five hundred million dollars, and now amounts to a billion and a half. The assets have been increased from $820,000,000 to $413,000,000, and the surplus from $61,000,000 to $80,000,000, notwithstanding the fact that during that period we have paid out in dividends more than $23,000,000. The increase in assets has been greater during the past year than in any year in the society's history, and more surplus has been earned than in previous years. Income has increased from less than $54,000,000 to $80,000,000, and the excess of income over disbursements has increased from $19,300,000 in 1889 to $27,600,000 in 1904. How could distrust be fostered when such conditions exist?"

It was learned yesterday that the Cromwell peace plan was to raise a fund of $2,500,000 among the Equitable managers and agents for the purchase of the Hyde stock. It is not believed that this plan represents in the slightest degree the proposition to which Mr. Untermyer referred.

To-day, at Mineola, L. I., the society's demurrer to the injunction suit of Franklin B. Lord will be argued before Judge Keogh. There is also on Judge Keogh's calendar the suit of Mrs. Anna L. Wood against the Commonwealth Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company, in which Mr. Hyde has been subpoenaed as a witness. Mrs. Wood is seeking to recover losses sustained by her in the United States Shipbuilding Company.

While there was no dearth of resignation rumors yesterday, not one of them could be traced to a definite source. Nor could the report that there might be more declinations from those named to serve on the Nominating Committee be run down. D. O. Mills was the only member of the committee who was in the city yesterday, and he resolutely denied himself to newspaper men.

NEGRO SERENADER LYNCHED.

Attempted to Enter the Home of a White Woman in Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Miss., June 4.—Essex Bostick, a negro accused of having twice attempted to enter the home of Mrs. Sallie Gordon after midnight on Friday, was taken from officers last night near here and lynched.

Bostick was seen serenading colored folks on Friday night. Later Mrs. Gordon was aroused by the sound of music, and her screams attracted H. J. Gully, who scared the serenader away. A guitar and shoes identified as the property of Bostick were found outside the house, and he was caught and put in jail.

Attempts to lynch him were frustrated yesterday and the officers were making an effort to spirit Bostick to Philadelphia when forty armed men confronted the party in the woods and hanged the negro to the nearest tree.

The officers say they could not recognize the lynchers.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Summer Tours

CANADIAN ROCKIES, LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION YELLOWSTONE PARK

JULY 3 to JULY 26. Account of American Medical Association Convention at Portland, Ore. Special Pullman Train.
Rate, $215. All expenses except hotel accommodations in Portland.

DENVER, COLO.

JULY 3. Account of Epworth League International Convention.
Rate from New York, $63.50. Proportionate rates from other points. Special Pullman Train going. Tickets good to return on regular trains until July 14; and until August 8 upon payment of fifty cents additional.

For detailed Itineraries and full information apply to C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; Pennsylvania Railroad Ticket Agents, or

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

ARSENIC IN SHORTCAKE ALMOST KILLS THREE

Woman Used the Poison by Mistake for Baking Powder.

OVERDOSE PREVENTS DEATH

Husband, His Brother, and Sister-in-Law Made Violently Ill—Wife Has Dyspepsia and Didn't Eat.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., June 4.—Poison in strawberry shortcake came near ending the lives of three persons in the family of Benjamin York, a liveryman here, to-day. York, his brother Thomas, and the latter's wife are all dangerously ill. Mrs. Benjamin York, who by accident put arsenic in the dough instead of baking powder, is prostrated with grief.

The brothers, with their wives, were out visiting last night and returned home late. Mrs. Benjamin York decided to make some strawberry shortcake for a midnight lunch. In the cupboard beside the baking powder can was a similar can containing arsenic.

The woman in her haste used two spoonsful of the arsenic. Before the lunch was finished Benjamin York began to feel ill. In a few minutes all were stricken except Mrs. Benjamin York. She suffered with dyspepsia and ate none of the shortcake.

In a short time Benjamin York, his brother Thomas and his wife were violently ill. Mrs. York, who made the cake, swooned when she found what she had done.

Benjamin York, who is seventy years old, crawled out of the house on his hands and knees and summoned help. Dr. Smith of Malaga was hurriedly called and worked over the patients all night. He says that the fact that they got an overdose of the poison will save their lives.

Benjamin York bought the poison for use in his livery stable, and put it in a baking powder can in the cupboard.

NEW RECTOR FOR ST. PAUL'S.

Bishop Potter Hopes He Will Bring Peace to Bronx Church.

Bishop Greer officiated yesterday at the installation of the Rev. Homer F. Taylor, formerly of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, as rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, St. Paul's Place and Washington Avenue, the Bronx. The former rector was the Rev. F. Nelson Strader, who goes to St. Mary's Church at Williams's Bridge. He had some trouble with his congregation, some of the members complaining that he had paid more attention to the poor parishioners than to those who supported the church.

Bishop Greer read a letter from Bishop Potter in which he said:

"Whatever may have been the history of your past discouragement, the present rector will have, no doubt, the solution of all your differences and the solution of your difficulties."

MISTAKE FATAL TO CHILD.

Wood Alcohol Given to Superintendent Byrnes's Granddaughter.

The seven-months-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hickey of 311 West One Hundred and Second Street died yesterday as the result of swallowing wood alcohol, given to the child in mistake for lime water. Mr. Hickey is secretary to Justice Edward McCall, and his wife is the daughter of former Superintendent of Police Thomas F. Byrnes. Mr. Hickey believes that the druggist who sold the wood alcohol was criminally negligent. Coroner Scholer, however, who had the case, ordered no arrest.

The child had been ill for some time, and a part of its food was treated with lime water. For some time, it is said, a maid named Margaret was in the habit of having the lime water bottle filled at a particular druggist's. Saturday she made a trip to the drug store with a bottle and says asked for lime water. The durggist declares she asked for wood alcohol. Anyway, the bottle, which was wrapped all save the top, in a paper, and remained so wrapped, was filled with wood alcohol.

Some of the poison was used on the child's food on Saturday, and she soon became ill. Mr. Hickey then noticed the odor of the contents of the bottle and prevented another application of it to the food.

By this time, however, the child was in convulsions. Dr. Thomas Kelly of 357 West Fifty-seventh Street, the family physician, was sent for. He and another physician held a consultation. Despite the efforts of the physicians, the child died.

Examination of the bottle showed it to bear the label "lime water." The druggist says he supposed that the bottle was one used for wood alcohol, and filled it forthwith, without looking at the label. The druggist said to Coroner Scholer that in this he was perhaps lax—that he should have placed a new label upon the bottle. He was much exercised over the child's death.

Girl Bridge Jumper Worse.

MOUNT VERNON, June 4.—Miss Mary Fuessell, the young woman who leaped from the Third Avenue bridge to the tracks of the New Haven Railroad, barely missing a passing express train, is not improving, and it is feared she was hurt internally more seriously than it seemed at first.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

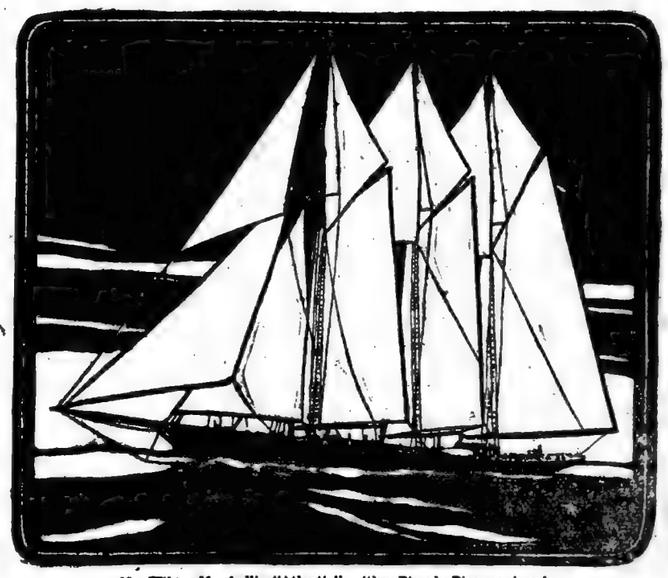
(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—241 East Eighty-seventh Street; Rhinelander estate; damage, $5.
2:20 A. M.—1,587 Madison Avenue; Luigi Calla; damage trifling.
2:45 A. M.—584 Grand Street; Jacob Abeloff; damage trifling.
2:50 A. M.—3,913 Third Avenue; Louis Steinberg; damage, $200.
3:50 A. M.—130 Essex Street; Jacob Forben; damage, $50.
8 A. M.—Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $100.
1:25 P. M.—540 East Eighty-sixth Street; George Kelp; damage, $10.
1:30 P. M.—538 to 542 West Twenty-fifth Street; Edward P. Newman; damage, $50.
3:50 P. M.—203 East Forty-third Street; Mrs. Lorenzen; damage, $75.
4:25 P. M.—800 East Sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.
5:25 P. M.—544 East Ninetieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
6:05 P. M.—Opposite 65 Division Street; Interborough Rapid Transit Company; damage trifling.
6:15 P. M.—Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; L. Halpin; damage trifling.
6:25 P. M.—56 East Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:45 P. M.—27 East Seventh Street; D. Kutland; damage, $25.
9 P. M.—401 East Seventieth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:15 P. M.—302 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
9:35 P. M.—249 Mulberry Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
10:40 P. M.—199 East Houston Street; Adron Reiser, owner; damage, $300.
11 P. M.—301 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.
11:35 P. M.—1,443 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

THE WINNING YACHT

¶ There was a Pianola Piano on board the yacht "Atlantic," which won the transatlantic yacht race for Emperor William's cup. Also on board the Earl of Crawford's "Valhalla," which finished third, was another Pianola Piano.

¶ Mr. Wilson Marshall and the Earl of Crawford are but two of many prominent yacht owners who have recently purchased this new type of musical instrument which has so rapidly won recognition as "The Piano of To-day."



Mr. Wilson Marshall's "Atlantic" with a Pianola Piano on board.

Afloat or ashore, in the seaside cottage or the city mansion, wherever good music is appreciated, and wherever the standard of all appointments is of the highest, the Pianola Piano naturally takes its place as the latest and most perfect development in the principle of the pianoforte.

The Pianola Piano represents the most important stride forward in the evolution of the Pianoforte that has been known since the early invention of the instrument. It is the first piano to add to mechanical perfection a *means by which any one can play it.*

Contained within the case of an upright piano of the highest grade is the complete Metrostyle Pianola—the latest and best of all piano-players.

The Pianola Piano is instantly available either for hand-playing or for Pianola-playing. The change from one method to the other is so quick as to be practically instantaneous. In either case the keyboard remains always exposed. *There is nothing to move up in front of it.*

For hand-playing it is a perfect piano. When Pianola-playing is desired you have but to slide back a panel in the front of the case and insert a perforated roll of music, at the same time lowering the pedals which furnish the motive power. When not being used in this manner the pedals fold up out of sight, and the sliding panel completely conceals the Pianola mechanism.

Thus, in the Pianola Piano, all of the advantages of the best type of upright hitherto known are presented, *but* multiplied by all the magnificent possibilities of the epoch-making Metrostyle Pianola.

Prices $500 to $1,000; purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our Credit Department extends the convenience of a charge account to all reliable persons.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1905.

Express elevators take you to our Eighth Floor Restaurant, located high above the noise and dust of the street.

$3.50 imported silks, $1—how we got them.

FEARED we'd take your breath away if we told you in bold type that many of these silks (there are 7,850 yards) were actually imported to sell at $5. They're on display, however, and they're all the latest Summer silks for afternoon, evening and street wear. Main Floor.

$1.00 It's like this:—A leading New York Importer supplies the exclusive dressmakers and tailors and this season imported more silks than he could sell before going abroad. Our representative is closely in touch with him, or he wouldn't have released them at such a low price, but 7,850 yards tied up a large amount of money and the importer couldn't afford to wait longer. Price $1.00 while they last.

They are duplicates of the richest silks New York's 400 are wearing this Summer—46 inches wide—pure Silk Radium, the sensation of the year; beautiful Satin Chiffon and 22 inch pure dye Lyons Fancy Taffetas in the newest colorings—the silks of the hour, all guaranteed to wear, absolutely not one yard sold previously for less than $2.50 (in quantities to dressmakers, mind you;) others at $3.50 and $5, ready for the ovation New York smart dressers will give them.

49c Another great sale of those 27-inch rough colored silk shantungs at a still lower price than this or any other store has quoted. Fashion requires them for shirt waist suits. Not the half silk quality, but the regular $1 and $1.25 grades, to-day, while they last, at 49c. a yard. 49c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Dress goods—black and colored mohairs, 39c.

THE fabric that's wanted for a dozen purposes—walking suits, travelling suits, bathing suits, suits to wear in the mountains. For all practical purposes you want no better quality than the best 59c. mohairs, on sale to-day at 39c. a yard. Main Floor.

Price 39c. while they last. Every yard is imported—genuine mohair Sicilians made in Bradford, England, of a superior quality of yarn that gives it an unusually bright lustre. It is double warped and extra heavy. All the leading colors and black—you can't do better than duplicate this quality at 59c. a yard—special to-day 39c. 39c.

This is more than a sale of mohairs. No matter what dress material you want you will find it at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day at a price considerably lower than elsewhere.

39c for 69c. black Panama suitings, all pure wool, 42 inches wide.

58c for $1 pure English mohair—54 inches wide—checks and colors.

49c for fancy English mohair—shepherd checks in all effects.

59c for 89c. cream mohair—has a beautiful, bright silk lustre—imported

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A thousand summery silk dresses made to be sold up to $22 at $10

HUNDREDS of them would be decidedly attractive values at $22. Ten times as many beautiful styles as illustration shows await the coming of the multitudes to-day. It's the largest exposition of Summer silk dresses ever assembled at a single price. No sale like it has ever taken place, and none its equal will take place this Summer, for Third Floor.

$10 The Simpson Crawford Co.'s annual sale of silk dresses is acknowledged to be the principal event of the season among smart dressers. $10

The weather is right for these silk dresses now—the price is amazingly low—everything is in your favor.



These dresses are in the height of their popularity this season. They are not made of those thin, flimsy, tissue paper silks. Good, heavy silks, and soft, beautiful chiffon taffetas are the materials. Every conceivable color effect is employed—an abundance of black for those who desire it.

Plain high colors, such as reseda, green, Alice blue, rich cherry red and terra cottas—light pin stripes and checks, dark shot silks, plain colors, of navy, brown, green and iridescent effects. The daintiest, prettiest models you ever saw and suitable for almost every occasion.

50c & 75c corset covers, 29c

JUNE SALE—some are even worth more than 75c., and they're 29c. right when you want a Summer supply. My! what a crowd we'll have on this second floor to-day.



Trimmings alone are worth 29c. on many of these covers—dainty laces, ribbons and beadings—and you have your choice of fine nainsooks and cambrics. 29c

In this June sale of muslin underwear the quality will be found unsurpassed elsewhere at the prices we say these garments are worth—sheer, immaculate nainsook, cambric and long cloth, prettily trimmed with laces, ribbons, embroideries and tucks.

Night gowns.
38c. for 65c. muslin gowns.
50c. for 85c. muslin gowns.
75c. for $1.00 cambric gowns.
$1.00 for $1.45 nainsook gowns.
$1.50 for $2.00 nainsook gowns.
$1.95 for $2.85 nainsook gowns.

Corset covers.
12c. for 15c. corset covers.
19c. for 25c. corset covers.
50c. for $1.00 nainsook covers.
68c. for $1.25 nainsook covers.
75c. for $1.50 nainsook covers.

25c. for 50c. muslin skirts.
75c. for $1.00 muslin skirts.
95c. for $1.50 muslin skirts.

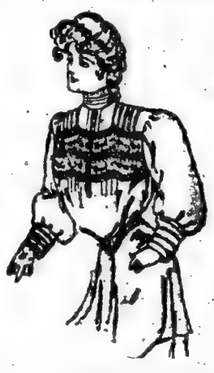
Muslin walking skirts.
50c. for 75c. walking skirts.
$1.00 for $1.25 walking skirts.
$1.95 for $2.75 walking skirts.
$2.95 for $3.50 walking skirts.
$3.95 for $5.00 walking skirts.

Chemise—lace and embroidery.
38c. for 65c. chemise.
50c. for $1.00 chemise.
$1.00 for $1.50 chemise.

Cambric drawers.
25c. for 50c. cambric drawers.
39c. for 65c. cambric drawers.
50c. for 85c. cambric drawers.
69c. for $1.25 cambric drawers.
95c. for $1.45 cambric drawers.

$2.50 lawn shirt waists, $1.

TEN thousand of the very finest $2.50 lawn shirt waists at $1 each will be ready for the fourth day of the great annual sale when the doors open to a throng of smart dressers this morning. Saturday completely cleaned up the vast collection offered last week. None but new selections await those who come to-day, and the earliest shopper on the first day of this sale was not greeted by a superior showing. Second Floor.



FOUR MAMMOTH ADDITIONAL LOTS IN LAWN AND JAP SILK SHIRT WAISTS ARE ALSO READY AS FOLLOWS:—

1.98 for $3.50 linen and lawn waists
2.98 for $5 Jap silk shirt waists
3.98 for $6 and $7 Jap silk waists
7.95 for $15 all over embroidered waists

The very latest and smartest styles, the most stunning effects, beautiful and original trimmings of laces and embroideries tell the true story of this wonderful exposition. Manufacturers have lost thousands in enabling you to select such bargains. We've paid them the cash—they've paid the penalty for a backward season, and now you pay half or less than half for the very shirt waists you'd have to buy anyhow.

$4.50 for $6.50 silk petticoats—best quality of taffeta—the latest two styles, in black and colors.

3 pairs of 50c hosiery, $1

ALL the new Summer effects are included—in fact there's nothing else, and we pledge our reputation that they're the biggest bargain you ever heard of. Should be availed of for a Summer supply. Chemnitz, Germany—the home of the world's finest hosiery—produced them. They're a manufacturer's surplus, and were promised our representative when abroad. Main Floor.

35c This collection will go with a rush, but we've a reserve lot of the finest 50c. hosiery you ever saw to help out in to-day's sale—excellent values at 35c., or a dollar for three pairs.

They are plain black, medium and gauze, cotton, plain black gauze, cobweb and medium weight lisles, black allover and lace ankles, lisles, black lace, ankle hand embroidered. Plain tan with spliced selvedge; also tan lace ankle. You'll want a season's supply,

18c a pair, or six pairs for $1—women's 25c. and 29c. full fashioned black cotton hose; also a few tans in lace instep.

19c printed organdies, 12½c

THE amazing popularity of printed organdies for those sheer Summer dresses so much desired has opened the eyes of other stores in wonderment to the Simpson Crawford Co. half-price offering. Main Floor.

These are exact copies of the finest French organdies—sold at 39c. a yard, just as sheer and pretty, equally wearable—captivating designs—with a pure white background—imagine how stunning, and only 12½c. a yard. They're 31 inches wide, too. 12½c

15c. a yard for fine woven Madras, 32 inches wide.

25c a yard for newest French voiles, 27 inches wide. 12½c for dotted Swiss mull, a sheer white ground.

Embroidered Robes—5 popular prices

THESE ROBES were made exclusively for Paris and London, and you can't even buy them at regular prices anywhere else in New York. Not more than four of any one kind—you're sure of a fashionable creation, of which you'll not see a duplicate.

PRICES START AT $6.90.

All the $14.00 and $16.00 Robes are $10.00

All the $25.00 Robes are $14.50

That sale we held a year ago to-day was the sensation of the season, but we've made far more elaborate preparations for this event, because the values are so much better and the robes so much more popular than ever before—so cool and beautiful for Summer. They're so handy—right on the main floor, near the front—that smart dressers will come in by the hundreds to look at them, and every woman who sees the wonderful variety and the marvellous beauty of the creations will want at least one.



$6.90 FOR $10.00 ROBES.

All the $18.50 and $20.00 Robes are $12.50

All the $35.00 Robes are $19.50

English eyelet embroidered effects predominate, much to the delight of those who want robes. Then there are the combinations of English eyelet and German Val. laces on soft, dainty batiste that are simply stunning—one, two and three flounce effects and artistic effects in laces and embroidery are here in bewitching variety. You know what robes must be to please the fastidious followers of fashion of London, for whom these were made. The St. Gall maker sold his entire over production to our Paris house. Main Floor.

Sale of Summer millinery.

THE styles desired for June, July and August are as low as half ptice to-day. No wonder the Simpson Crawford Co. millinery salons are always busiest.

The demand for our
Women's trimmed leghorns
dented into CONTINENTALS and HIGH BACK effects has been greater than we anticipated; however, we will be ready this morning with 100 very smart LEGHORNS. Many shapes and styles to choose from—a specialty house would never dream of asking less than $12.50 and $15.00 for them—

Each, $7.50

Along with the above we desire to feature
Russian hair braid sailors
in black, with a swell trimming of roses or wings, and WHITE CHIP SAILORS trimmed similarly—

Special at $7.50

Untrimmed hat dept.

Our stock to-day is replete with everything desirable in Hatdom—black made TOQUES, TURBANS, medium and large shapes; LINGERIE HATS, CHIPS, REAL HAIR, MILANS, TUSCANS; DUCK and PIQUE HATS, YACHT CAPS, &c.

We offer as a special 25 cases
WHITE CHIP DRESS SHAPES
SAILORS and CONTINENTALS.
Real value $2.25, at $1.35

Decorated dinner set for $7.45

A POSITIVE SAVING OF $4.50—This set rarely ever sells for less than $12—it's one of the several hundred phenomenal values specially arranged in our China and Cut Glass Departments, for those who desire to select gifts for June Weddings or China, Dinnerware, &c., for the Summer home. Fourth Floor.

15c for 25c. Theo. Haviland cups and saucers, or dinner, tea or breakfast plates, fine, thin ware richly decorated.

19.95 for $32.50 Theo. Haviland china dinner sets, 100 pieces.

5.00 for $7.50 decorated toilet sets, with flower and gold designs, richly striped with gold.

Tea pots.
39c. each for 1,000 75c. fancy decorated tea pots in fireproof ware—all sizes.

Odd china.
19c. for 29c. fine china cup and saucer.
10c. for 17c. fine bread and butter plates.
25c. for 50c. Austrian china salad bowls.
49c. for $1.00 cracker jars—very special.
49c. for $1.00 chocolate pots—rare value.
10c. for 25c. ramakins and plates—special.

Cut glass.
$1.95 for a $2.85 8 in. cut glass bowl.
$1.00 for $1.45 handled cut glass nappie.
$2.00 for $3.00 6 in. handled bonbon dish.
$3.45 for $5.00 8 inch bowl—rich pattern.
$3.75 for $5.00 9 inch cut glass vases.
$4.75 for $6.50 two quart water jugs.
$2.95 for $5.00 water bottles, richly cut.
$3.95 a dozen for $6.00 table tumblers.
$1.95 for $3.00 celery trays—very special.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

40 yards pliable matting, $4.85.

THAT'S extraordinary—pliable matting at such a low price. Of course it's the regular $6.50 grade, or it couldn't be so fresh and flexible and serviceable. Third Floor.

$4.85 You know how badly mattings, linoleums, oil-cloths and Summer rugs are needed in warm weather. That's why this sale's so important. Those who want the best qualities, regardless of cost, go to Simpson Crawford Co.'s as quickly as those who want to pay the lowest prices.

China mattings.
Fresh, pliant and serviceable—40 yards to the roll.
4.85 for $6.50 grade.
6.85 for $8.50 grade.
10.85 for $14.00 grade.

Cork linoleums.
Finest imported qualities.
43c sq. yd., 2 yds. wide. 55c sq. yd., 4 yds. wide.

Wild's inlaid linoleum.
1.25 square yard; 2 yards wide.

Sampson's No. 1 oilcloth.
Per square yard, 1 & 2 yards wide..... 39c

Japan mattings.
Carpets and inlaid effects—finely woven—40 yard rolls.
7.75 for the $9.75 grade.
11.75 for $14.00 grade.
9.75 for $12.00 grade.
21.75 for $24.50 grade.

Japanese jute rugs.
6x9..$4.50 7.6x10.6..$6.50 9x12..$8.50

Great sale of carpets.
Ingrain carpets, 59c. Tapestry Brussels, 65c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Extraordinary upholstery sale

THEY'RE positively necessary to make your home cool and beautiful during the Summer. You might overlook them at regular prices—never at these. No Mail Orders.—Fourth Floor.

59c. for $1.25 couch covers of Roman striped tapestry—the limit one to a customer

Light weight Summer curtains.
75c. a pair for cross striped curtains, novelty stripes.
$4.50 for our $10.00 French crepe madras curtains.

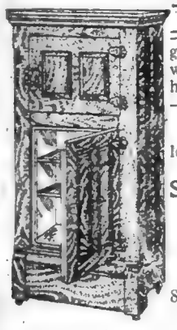
Ruffled curtains, unusually low in price.
39c. for striped organdy curtains
69c. pair for ruffled muslin curtains.
98c. pair for Renaissance curtains.

Portieres at ½ price.
$2.95 for $6.90 pair of mercerized portieres, in red and olive only.
$7.50 for $25 odd Verona velour portieres. A phenomenal saving.
$24.85 for $35 and $40 French jute velour portieres; one and two pair lots.
$18.75 for Verona velour portieres; only a small lot for to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A refrigerator sale.

IT'S wonderfully pleasing to find the famous Star, Atlas and Ford Opalite refrigerators priced this way at the time warm weather renders them a positive necessity. Basement Salesroom.



The Star—Saves ice, strictly sanitary, easily cleansed, good for years—made of kiln dried hardwood—highly polished—lined with extra heavy zinc—walls sheathed with charcoal—specially priced as follows:

Lift cover style.

Ice capacity	35 lbs.	45 lbs.	55 lbs.
Special at	$4.95	$7.10	$8.75
	85 lbs.	105 lbs.	
	$13.75	$14.85	

Apartment House Star.
85 lbs.—$12.85; 110 lbs.—$14.75; 150 lbs.—$17.00.

14.78 for the $17 apartment House Atlas. As good as anybody wants—enamel lined—large and roomy—10c. a day will keep it in ice and save you ten times that amount in food preservation.

The Silver King lawn mower cuts—DOESN'T PULL, runs on ball bearings, swift and sure, easy to pull—lawns where it is used are the envy of those who use most other mowers:—
14 inch size, only $4.65; 16 inch, $5.50; 18 inch, $6.25.

All's ready for the great monthly grocery sale.

WE wouldn't ask anybody to read such a long list of items if there wasn't a very special saving in every one. Necessities, too, of which a Summer supply is needed. Order by mail. Call 2100 Chelsea, or come down town—there's always lots to interest you in the Model Food Store. Sixth Floor.

Sale of Armour's & Swift's hams, lb., 11½c.

Family size—specially selected for patrons of Simpson Crawford Co.'s Model Food Store—many are buying them to boil for lunches, as the price is half of boiled ham sliced in the delicatessen stores.

Spring Spinach—Miller's finest Maryland; solid packed; doz., $1.35; 3-lb. can..... 12c

Pickled Walnuts—Gherkins, Onions or Mixed Pickles—Royal Stuart—finest quality; six bottles. $2.85; large 40-oz. bottle..... 50c

Tomatoes—Royal Stuart, the finest tomatoes packed; regular price, 16c.; mammoth 5¾-inch can, 12c; dozen..... 1.40

Sugar Corn—Cameron finest quality New York State; special, dozen, $1.00; 2 lb. can..... 9c

Pure Leaf Lard—Armour's Shield or Swift's Silver Leaf—3, 5 or 10 lb. pails; lb. 12½c

New Potatoes—BEST large ripe Florida stock; half peck, 19c., peck..... 35c

Fragrant Teas—Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, India, Ceylon and all our regular 75c. Green and Black varieties; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

Fresh Pineapples—Large ripe Havana fruit; dozen, $1.40; each..... 12c

Mountain Coffees—Simpson Crawford Co's special blend of Java and Mocha; lb., 28c.; 4 lbs..... 1.00

Oatmeal—Fresh rolled—large white flakes; 90-lb. sack, $2.15; 10 lbs., 25c.; 5 lbs..... 15c

Fresh Butter—Meadowbrook—extra creamery; fresh from the creamery every day; 1-lb. print, 28c.; 3-lb. pail, 83c.; 5-lb. stone crock..... 1.35

Sweet Sifted Peas—The popular Valley Brand—doz. 94c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c

Beechnut Premium or Star Bacon; regular price 21c.; special 4 to 5-lb. strips; fat, lean or mixed, lb.., 18½c

Soap—Fairbank's Dandy; box, $1.85; ten bars..... 19c

Carolina Rice—Fancy white grains; 10 lbs. 43c.; 5 lbs..... 22c

Breakfast Biscuit, Huntley & Palmer's, in the new vegetable Parchment Wrapper; regular 15c. package, 9c.; 3 packages 25c.; dozen..... 1.00

Tomatoes—Solid packed; ripe Delaware fruit; dozen, 95c.; 3-lb. can..... 8c

Malta Vita—Dr. Price's Wheat Flake Celery Food or Egg-O-See; large package..... 8c

Starch—Finest Quality large lump; 40 lb. box, $1.45; 5 lbs..... 19c

Teas—Mixed, Green or Black, and all 50c. varieties; lb., 43c.; 5 lbs..... 2.00

Concentrated Soups—Libby, McNeill & Libby's; Concentrated Tomato and 15 popular varieties; can, 8c.; dozen..... 90c

Old Hermitage Rye or Bourbon—12 years old; gallon, $5.50; full quart bottle..... 1.35

Old Crow Whiskey—Gallon, $2.50; case 12 full quarts, $7.50; full quart bottle..... 72c

Cognac Brandy—James Hennessey & Co.; case 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 size bottle..... 1.00

Flour—Royal Stuart; premium patent; equal to the finest flour milled; barrel in wood, $6.95; ⅛-barrel sack..... 87c

Carolina Rice—Fanciest White River Whole Head; 3-lb., 25c.; 5-lb. linen sack..... 43c
Seventy page Rice Cook Book complimentary with each purchase.

Premium Chocolate—Royal Stuart; finest quality; lb..... 28c

Sardines—Laroze & Cie—real FRENCH SARDINES—10 to 12 fish in can—regular 15c. size 10c.; six cans..... 58c

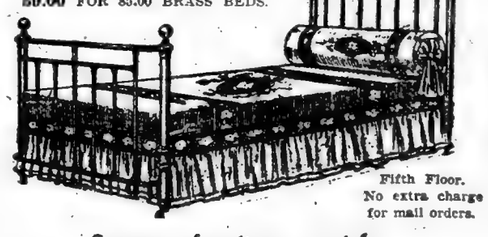
Pure Native Wines—Muscatel, Port, Sherry, Tokay or Madeira; gallon, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 86c.; full qt. bottle, 67c., 55c and 45c

Ginger Champagne—(Ginger Ale;) Hewitt's celebrated COLD BLAST; dozen..... 79c
12c. dozen rebate for empty bottles.

$35 brass beds at 19.75

IT'S the least expensive for the Summer home—cheaper than enamel beds—because it's massive, artistic, and good for years of service, making it suitable for the city home when it's time to move in from the country. Of course, we have a complete line of enamel beds, but, then, you'll want brass beds at these prices:—

17.75 FOR 25.00 BRASS BEDS.
19.75 FOR 35.00 BRASS BEDS.
29.50 FOR 44.00 BRASS BEDS.
30.00 FOR 42.00 BRASS BEDS.
44.00 FOR 68.00 BRASS BEDS.
59.00 FOR 85.00 BRASS BEDS.



Fifth Floor. No extra charge for mail orders.

Summer furniture specials.

$10.50 for $13.50 Settee; has glazed cane seat.
$5.50 for $7.25 Arm Chair; glazed cane seat.
$6.00 for $7.50 Arm Rocker; glazed cane seat.
$7.00 for $9.25 Arm Rocker; cane seat and back.
$3.75 for $5.00 Side Rocker; cane seat and back.
$3.50 for $4.75 Side Chair; cane seat and back.

SUBMARINE SIGNALING TO WARN LINERS IN FOG

Three Big German Ships Fitted with New Apparatus.

TESTS PLEASE THE OFFICERS

Man on the Big Kaiser's Bridge Heard Tinkling of Bells Through Water for Miles.

A system of submarine signaling which, according to the officers of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, now in port, is destined greatly to minimize the dangers of fog and mist to ocean liners when they are nearing shore, has been fitted to the three great North German liners—Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kronprinz Wilhelm, and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The apparatus, which the Kaiser Wilhelm officers declare has proved a complete success, consists of a small tank filled with a special solution of greater density than water, which is attached to the inner skin of the liner's hull, and which contains a microphone or transmitter. From the microphone a wire extends to the bridge, where the officer on duty with an ordinary receiver is enabled to hear distinctly submarine bells attached to the hulls of lightships miles away.

Last night Second Officer Rabien of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse discussed this apparatus. Mr. Rabien was on the bridge as the liner left the German shore and again was on duty when the great ship neared the lightships off Nantucket, Fire Island, and Sandy Hook.

"Every ship's hull," said Mr. Rabien, "is practically a drum. Sound vibrations in the water travel at four times the speed they do in the air, and can be heard for miles, whether they be caused by the action of the screws of a steamer or the ringing of a bell.

"For instance, without any special apparatus at all, sailors working on the floor of a schooner can detect the sound made by the screws of a liner miles away. Now the problem of which the apparatus on this ship is the outcome has been to collect these sound waves as they strike the ship's hull and then convey them to the officer of the bridge.

"To do this a small tank—smaller than a man's hat—is attached to the inner side of the skin of the liner. This tank is filled with a chemical solution, denser than water, which contains the mircophone. There are two of these tanks on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, both forward, and to each of them is attached a wire, which leads directly to the bridge above. At the end of each wire is an ordinary telephone receiver, which, when the liner nears shore and the weather is foggy, the officer on duty keeps constantly to his ears. There is a switch provided by which you can shut off either the starboard or port microphone, and the officer holding the instrument is enabled to hear bells struck beneath the water several miles distant.

"The noises made by the engines of the liner when she is traveling at great speed do not seriously affect the working of the instruments, while when she is in a fog and naturally traveling at a reduced speed this obstacle is practically obviated, the result being that the officer holding the receiver can judge almost exactly the distance he is from the warning bells. He can also tell exactly the direction from which the sounds come, two advantages that submarine signaling has over wireless telegraphy.

"There is no doubt that in the development and application of this system lies the solution of the problem of navigation in the densest of fogs. By means of a numerical code, not only can warning but information as well be conveyed with great accuracy. For instance, on the voyage that ended at New York last Tuesday I was on the bridge when the Kaiser cleared German waters, and again was there as she neared the American mainland. When four miles distant from the mouth of the River Weser I plainly made out the signals conveyed from the lightship there.

"As we neared Nantucket I had the receivers to my ears, and when we were about four miles distant from the lightship off that place I caught the signal sixty-six; six bells, a pause, and then six more bells—the Nantucket Lightship code signal. When we were about the same distance from the Fire Island Light I caught the signal, sixty-eight, the code number of that place, and again, as we approached Sandy Hook, the Sandy Hook code number, fifty-one, rang just as clearly and plainly.

"By the use of this system of submarine bells the whole coast between New York and Boston sends out warnings for miles, and there seems no excuse why the same conditions should not obtain along the coasts of all nations. Another use these bells can be put to, in my mind, is in naval warfare, especially with reference to the approach of submarine torpedo craft. It would be the easiest thing in the world to keep track of their movements, and the danger of their landing a telling blow would be reduced to a minimum. Great Britain, Germany, and Italy have taken up the system, which they are installing along their coasts, while in Canada the St. Lawrence is guarded with the bells from the Atlantic to Quebec."

STRIKE NEGOTIATIONS OFF.

Shea's Fault, Says Employers' Counsel—Shea Blames Employers.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Adjustment of the teamsters' strike by mediation seems as remote to-night as it did two months ago. Peace negotiations have been abandoned for the present, and the strike will be allowed to take its "natural course," according to President Shea of the teamsters' organization. All the business firms now involved in the trouble refuse to concede anything further in the controversy, which they now regard as a thing of the past.

"Peace negotiations are off for all time," said Levy Mayer, chief counsel for the employers, to-night. "The only thing that prevented a settlement of the whole trouble last night was pique on the part of President Shea because he had been slighted in the conferences, and because of his arrest in connection with libel charges filed by Mr. Thorne of Montgomery, Ward & Co."

"The employers blocked a settlement last night," said President Shea to-day. "Their objection to the men's wearing union buttons and a refusal to agree not to discriminate against the strikers was all that prevented the calling off of the strike."

CARDINAL FOR ARGENTINA.

Bishops Visiting Rome Induce Pope to Promise One.

ROME, June 4.—The Tribuna says that the numerous Bishops from Argentina who are now in Rome for the Eucharist Congress have accomplished their secret mission of getting from Pope Pius the concession of a Cardinal for Argentina, if one is named for Brazil.

The Tribuna adds that the Consistory fixed for this month has been postponed to November, when, besides a Brazilian being made a Cardinal, the Archbishop of Buenos Ayres will be raised to the College.

London Press Welcomes Mr. Reid.

LONDON, June 5.—The London new papers this morning extend the warmest welcome to Whitelaw Reid, the new American Ambassador. The Morning Post in an editorial expresses the opinion that Anglo-American relations are nearing the stage when they can and should find expression in terms of politics.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Japanese Victory Expected to Help Trade with the East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, June 4.—The Times, in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

There is no clear indication of improvement in the general run of home trade. Business with the Far East, however, is expected to improve as a result of the destruction of the Russian fleet, and export trade as a rule keeps up with the colonies and India. The South American grain markets have all been quiet, but the average of prices is slightly higher.

Seeds and seed oils are generally lower.

The cotton trade has been active in raw material, with prices hardly altered on balance. Spinners of American have sold less yarn, but Egyptian yarns have improved. In cloth a quiet, miscellaneous business has been done, and the tone of the market remains good.

All markets for wool are strong, and the manufacturers are complaining of inability to secure advances on the finished goods to offset the increased cost of production. A fair business is being done in woolens and worsteds at previous prices.

Movements in pig iron have not been striking, but hematite is lower. In the finished products Barrow reports lower prices for ship plates, and it is reported that orders for a large number of locomotives for Japan have been placed in Glasgow. The Steel Barmakers' Association of Swansea has dissolved.

During May thirty-three vessels were launched on the Clyde of 54,036 gross tons.

HIGH PRICE FOR A RAEBURN.

Picture Morgan Paid 8,700 Guineas For Once Sold for 810 Guineas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 4.—It appears that Raeburn's portrait of his wife, which was purchased for J. Pierpont Morgan for 8,700 guineas at the sale of the Tweedmouth collection at Christie's yesterday, was sold at Christie's in 1877 for 950 guineas, and ten years later fetched only 810 guineas.

ALFONSO OFF FOR LONDON.

Sees Grand Steeplechase Run First—Troops Guard His Route.

PARIS, Monday, June 5.—The last day of King Alfonso's stay in Paris yesterday comprised an ample programme, including a service at the Spanish Church, a visit to the Museum of the Louvre, and the witnessing of the Grand Steeplechase at Auteuil, where an enormous crowd was present.

In addition to the great sporting event, the visit of the King and President Loubet attracted a brilliant company of society leaders and most of the Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps, including Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, who awaited the arrival of the King and the President in the inclosure, where they were heartily cheered.

The day's ceremonies concluded with a dinner given by Foreign Minister Delcassé to his Majesty at the Palais d'Orsay. President Loubet, the members of the Cabinet, and of the Diplomatic Corps, the President of the Chamber of Deputies, and the President of the Senate were present.

The King left at midnight from the Invalides station on his journey to London. Enormous crowds cheered the King and the President during their leavetaking. When the train left for Cherbourg the track was guarded from end to end by armed troops.

King Alfonso left $5,000 for the poor of Paris.

MEXICAN CONQUEST RELICS.

Supposed Discovery of Remains of a Long Buried City.

MEXICO CITY, June 4.—Laborers excavating trenches for a cable system of the telephone company here have uncovered a number of clay utensils, foundations of temples, pottery covered with hieroglyphics, and Spanish coins, whose dates are undecipherable, but which induce the belief that the objects found appertain to periods of the Conquest, when Cortez razed every building in the Aztec capital.

A wall uncovered shows evidence of having been built on the ruins of another city lower down. It is covered with hieroglyphics which were partly effaced by the drilling of conduit holes through the solid mass.

POWERS TO MAINTAIN IT.

Plan for International Institute of Agriculture.

ROME, June 4.—The commission of the Agriculturist Conference has agreed to propose financial participation by the powers in an International Institute of Agriculture.

This will be regulated practically on the same basis as that of the Universal Postal Union at Berne, namely, that the various categories in which powers can be classified shall have, according to category, a different number of votes, and the financial contributions of powers shall be in accordance with the number of votes allotted them.

CHARGES CONGO POISON PLOT

Italian Government Agent Tells of Official Attempt on His Life.

ROME, June 4.—Dr. Micucci, who has been in the Italian service in the Congo Independent State, has presented to the Foreign Office here a report which describes attempts by Congo authorities to poison several persons who entertained sentiments unfavorable to the Government, including Micucci himself and Dr. Baccari, who was sent to the Congo as an Italian envoy to report on the possibility of sending Italian emigrants there.

WANTS REFORM IN MOROCCO.

Sultan Suggests That an International Conference Be Called.

TANGIER, June 4.—Mohammed el Torres, the Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Sultan, has invited the representatives of the powers to ask for an international conference at Tangier for the purpose of discussing reforms in Morocco.

The members of the Diplomatic Corps have communicated with their respective Governments requesting instructions in the premises.

OUR "TREMENDOUS ENERGY."

Danish Visitor Enthusiastic Over It—Crown Prince Visits Mr. Swenson.

COPENHAGEN, June 4.—Ex-Finance Minister Hage has returned from his trip to the United States and is highly enthusiastic over what he calls the "tremendous energy of the American Nation."

Crown Prince Frederick has honored Mr. L. F. Swenson, the retiring American Minister, and Mrs. Swenson with a long visit.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock — The Wanamaker Store

Sale of Washable Summer Dresses

The Sample Gowns of America's Foremost Manufacturer

A similar occasion a year ago was a sensation of the Summer season. The offering presents the sample dresses of the artistic manufacturing concern which we selected for the making of the Royal Poinciana exhibition, which will be remembered by every woman of fashion familiar with WANAMAKER'S. It has often been remarked by people in the trade that Madame ————, who is the designer of these beautiful gowns, would make a great success, by reason of her originality and artistic taste, if she went to Paris and established herself on the Rue de la Paix. This clever woman spends a great deal of time abroad seeking inspiration for the artistic work she turns out.

We counted it the greatest good fortune to secure this sample collection of about two hundred and fifty dresses, to offer at this time, and women who come to WANAMAKER'S today will be delighted to realize that such dainty and artistic Summer Dresses are obtainable at the little price of

Ten Dollars Each

The most conservative estimate would place the price at $18 to $35. Certainly they will make lively selling this morning, and there should not be a dress left from this collection when the store closes tonight.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Finest Array Of Dainty White Under-Garments Ever Assembled in This City

Such is this superb gathering composing the June Sale of White.

From Paris came an exquisite collection of her famous Hand-made Lingerie.

From Paris came thousands of embroidered yokes, and special embroideries and laces, for the making of the beautiful collection of Paris-American Underwear, that has made such a furore among beauty-loving women—the beauty of Paris Lingerie at half, even a quarter of its cost.

From Paris came the inspiration to refinement and daintiness in the garments that are altogether American—the great strength of the White Sale.

American enterprise and American courage dared to do the planning and buying in the vast and unprecedented way that brings all this new and specially designed beauty-work here to distribute at so much below what it would cost by ordinary methods of manufacturing and merchandising.

Do you wonder at the thousands of women who have been buying so enthusiastically? Do you wish to share in the benefits of this great trade movement—artistic as well as economical?

We can print only the briefest facts—the white garments must tell their own story to you when you come.

Matched Sets of Muslin Underwear

At $2.85—Of nainsook; nightgown, chemise and drawers; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon.

At $3.35—Of nainsook; nightgown, corset cover and drawers; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon.

At $6.25—Of nainsook; nightgown, chemise and drawers; trimmed with blind embroidery, lace and ribbon.

At $7—Of nainsook; nightgown, chemise and drawers; trimmed with plaits, lace and ribbon.

At $9—Of nainsook; nightgown, chemise and drawers; trimmed with German Valenciennes lace, medallion and ribbon.

At $10—Of nainsook; nightgown, corset cover and drawers; trimmed with fine embroidery, lace and ribbon.

At $12—Of nainsook; nightgown, chemise and drawers; trimmed with fine plaits, Valenciennes lace, beading and ribbon.

Paris-American Underwear

Dainty and fine; made with French hand-made yokes and stitching.

Nightgowns at $2.75, $3.75 and $4.50

Of nainsook; yoke, hand-embroidered; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or hand-embroidered medallions, lace insertion and ribbon.

Chemises at $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75

Of nainsook; hand-embroidered yokes or medallions in dainty designs; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

Corset Covers at $2.25, $2.50 and $3.75

Of nainsook; hand-embroidered fronts or yoke effects; trimmed with lace and ribbon.

Drawers at $1.50 and $2.25

Of nainsook; deep ruffle with hand-embroidered scalloped edge and plaits above, or with insertion and ribbon.

French Hand-made Underwear

French Drawers at $1.25, $1.75, $2.25, up to $12 ea.
French Corset Covers at $2.25, $3.50, up to $7 each
French Chemises $2.25, $3, $3.50, up to $15 each
French Nightgowns at $2.25, $2.50, $3.50, up to $18 each
Long French Petticoats at $3.25 to $35 each
Short French Petticoats at $3, $3.50 and $3.75 each

Long Petticoats

At $1.50—Of cambric; umbrella flounce of lawn with hemstitched plaits; others trimmed with torchon or Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $1.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of handsome embroidery with plaits, or trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $2.25—Of cambric; deep flounce of fine embroidery and insertion; others trimmed with lace edging and insertion.

At $2.75—Of cambric; deep flounce, trimmed with fine embroidery or lace and insertion.

At $3.50—Of cambric; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion or ruffle of deep embroidery.

At $4.50—Of cambric; deep flounce of handsome embroidery; others trimmed with lace and insertion.

At $6—Of cambric; deep flounce of fine embroidery, or with dainty lace and insertion.

At $7.50—Of lawn; deep flounce, elaborately trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or with plaits and Valenciennes lace and insertion.

Second floor.

June Display Of Grand Prix Millinery

The great fashion event of the Paris season, the Grand Prix Race, is just a week ahead. It is a tradition in the fashion world that the styles brought out for this occasion indicate the modes for the full coming season. For this reason advance information of what is to be worn at that time is valuable. Our Paris office has been busy working with the best foreign milliners, in order to send us advance ideas and descriptions of the coming styles.

Today we are able to present almost exact counterparts of many of the most beautiful hats that will be worn at the Grand Prix. They consist of Lingerie Hats, all white and in beautiful shades of delicate colorings, such as lavender, light blue and pink. There are large unfinished Leghorn hats, horsehair and imitation horsehair hats and imported chip straw hats. They are beautfully trimmed with flowers, wings, ribbons and ostrich plumes. There is an originality and freshness about the styles that will interest every woman who visits our Millinery Salon today. Second floor, Tenth st.

White Sale Windfalls for Children

The Children's White Sale is as great a glory to us as the grown-ups' white occasion.

Think what it means! The single time when mothers can buy the most exquisite little garments at prices that would be low for even average qualities.

Wise mothers must see these:

Girls' Underwear

Nainsook Nightgowns, for girls of 4 to 16 years, at 50c to $1.75.

Corset Covers, for girls of 12 to 18 years, of cambric and nainsook, at 25c to $1.

Cambric and muslin Petticoats, for girls of 2 to 16 years, at 50c to $2.75.

Cambric and nainsook Drawers, for girls of 2 to 16 years, at 25c to 75c.

Infants' and Childrens' Dresses

Infants' Long Slips, at 25c and 38c.
Infants' Long Dresses, at 50c to $3.
Infants' Long Skirts, at 50c to $3.
Babies' Mother Hubbard Dresses, in sizes for 6 months to 2 years, at 50c to $1.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.
Infants' and Children's Dresses; yoke, guimpe and French waist effects. Sizes for 6 months to 5 years, at 50c to $3.
Main floor Cross-aisle.

And these economies in the Under-Price Store:

Children's muslin Drawers, in sizes for 2 to 14 years, at 10c, 18c and 25c.

Muslin, cambric and lawn Petticoats, for children of 2 to 12 years, at 25c and 50c.

Girls' muslin and cambric Nightgowns, in sizes for 4 to 14 years, at 38c and 50c.

Mother Hubbard Dresses, of soft nainsook, in sizes for 6 months to 2 years, at 45c. Basement.

Royal Vienna Plates Under-Price

These exquisitely Decorated Plates are most desirable for those who are seeking beautiful June wedding gifts. The fact that they are under-price is a confidential matter between you and us. They are spic-span-new, having just arrived on a recent steamer.

They come directly from the artists that did the work, and this accounts for the large saving which we are able to offer. Bought in the regular way they would be priced, and well worth, $22.50 and $25 each. Today's price is **$15 each.** They are in very rich gold border decorations, with heads, groups and figure centers.

We have also taken a few Royal Vienna Plates, with head decorations, from our own stock, and marked them at just half price—formerly $22.50, **now $11.25 each.**

Also a few Sevres Plates with center decorations of French Court beauties. Formerly $7.50, now at **$4 each.**

Art Wares Salon, Basement.

These Pretty Dress Fabrics Are Much Under-Price

And here are the stirring particulars:

50c Silk-and-Cotton Muslin, 28c a Yard

The sheen of silk; bright, lustrous. The daintiness of muslin, cool and soft. In smart jacquard figures and stripes. Light blue, dark blue, pink, tan, old rose, black and white. 27 in. wide. Rotunda facing Broadway.

50c Panama Voile, 35c a Yard

All-wool, light-weight voiles. The crisp, pronounced Panama weave. Dyed in true, stylish colors, according to our instructions. Cream color, light tan, light cadet, royal and navy blue, light gray, pale pink, reseda, green, cardinal, black. 36 inches wide. Tenth street.

Silk-and-Cotton Eolienne, 38c a Yard.

The French silk-and-wool eoliennes at high prices do not look very different. These are cooler and lighter, of course. Appreciative women make constant raids—but the color assortment is again complete. All good shades. Rotunda.

The June LINEN SALE Is Housekeepers' Economy Time

Nowhere are savings more substantial than on these staple linens that rarely vary in their fixed and solid prices.

Then every piece of linen—every table cloth, napkin, towel—is absolutely pure flax in every thread, no matter how little the price—no matter what the occasion—at WANAMAKER'S.

This June Sale is already a great success. Housekeepers and hotel proprietors are eagerly taking advantage of some of the best offerings we have ever made.

Here is a partial list of them:

Table Cloths

Bleached Scotch Table Cloths, with border, unhemmed, good quality, neat designs; 66 inches square, **at $1.70,** worth $2.25; 66x84 inches, **at $2.15,** worth $2.75.

Bleached Irish Double Damask Table Cloths, with borders, unhemmed; 2 yards square, **at $3.50,** worth $5.50; 2x2½ yards, **at $4.25,** worth $6.50; 2x3 yards, **at $5,** worth $7.50.

Lunch Sets

Lunch Sets, of bleached German damask, with cloth 66x102 inches, including the fringe, with two rows of openwork; two designs. Sewed fringe doilies with one row of openwork; regularly $7.50, now **at $5.50 a set.**

Tea Cloths

Bleached Satin Damask Tea Cloths, hemstitched; in six floral designs; 1 yard square, at **90c each,** worth $1.50; 1¼ yards square, at **$1.50,** worth $2; 1½ yards square, at **$2,** worth $2.75.

Table Linen by the Yard

Cream white Table Linen, 62 inches wide, and previously special value at 50c, now at **42c a yard.**

Snow-white Irish Table Linen, full two yards wide, never before sold at less than $1.25, now at **$1 a yard.**

Beautiful grass-bleached Flemish damask, 71 inches wide; regularly $2, now at **$1.50 a yard.**

Napkins

Grass-bleached damask Napkins, 20 inches square, at **$1.75,** worth $2.25; 22 inches square, at **$2.25,** worth $2.75.

Bleached Irish Linen Napkins, 21 inches square, at **$1.25 a dozen,** worth $1.50 A heavier quality, 20 inches square, at **$1.50 a dozen,** worth $1.75.

Towels

At 75c., worth $1.25

More than a thousand Huckaback and Bird's-eye weave Towels; 26x50 inches; of a fine and beautiful quality, with spoke-stitched hem and an extra row of spoke-stitched openwork all the way around the towels. Some plain, others with damask figures.

At 30c., worth 45c

Large Damask Towels, with spoke-stitched hems, in various neat designs.

At 70c., worth $1.10

Fine double Huckaback Towels, hemstitched; 24x42 inches.

At 85c., worth $1.25

Towels similar to those above; 25x46 inches.

Special purchase hemmed Towels at popular prices:
17x35 inches, at 12½c each. 18x27 inches, at 16c each.
20x38 inches, at 20c each.
All presenting exceptional value.

Large, snow-white Turkish Bath Towels, with hemmed or fringed ends; plain white or with red borders, 35c quality, **at 25c each.**

Bed Linen

Grass-bleached German linen Sheets, hemstitched; a beautiful quality of the long-wearing kind; full-bed size, 90 x96 inches, at $1.35 a pair, regularly $1.50.

Three-quarter bed size, 72x90 inches, at $1.60 a pair, regularly $1.50.

Pillow-Cases to match, 22½x36 inches; regularly $1, now 80c a pair.

Hand-embroidered Irish Linen Pillow-Cases; floral patterns; both sides of case embroidered; worth $2.25, now $1.75 a pair.

Snow-white Irish Linen Sheeting; fine quality; 90 inches wide; specially priced at $1 a yard. Sold in large quantities for women's suiting. Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth & Tenth Sts.

H. O'Neill & Co.

12,315 Men's Highest Grade NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Made by the famous makers of the "Griffon Brand"—Best in the land.

Men who pay $30.00 to $36 00 per dozen for custom shirts will find these their equal in every detail of make, fit and material.



$2.00 and $2.50 Shirts, **$1.00.**

$2.75 and $3.00 Shirts, **$1.50.**

The patterns are refined, neat and effective. These Shirts are all cut full and the make is distinctly high class.

Plain and pleated bosoms, cuffs attached and detached.

Sizes 14 to 18.

It's a pleasure once again to announce a sale of this character, and judging from last year fastidious and particular men will be much interested. Every yard of the materials used is imported direct—Almeda Cloths, Penang Cloths, Zibeline weaves, Alcazar stripes and figures, French Cashmeres, Jap Silks, &c., the productions of such noted manufacturers as Whytlaw of England, Anderson of Scotland, Columbier, Rostaigne, Herrison, Daugadin, Beignal and Heiland of France and the leading exporters of Ireland, Germany, Austria and Japan.

On Sale this morning and continuing while the lots last.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Summer Tourist Tickets Now on Sale

To the Lewis and Clark Exposition

Via St. Paul, Billings, or Denver, and the Burlington Route, with choice of direct lines beyond, only $56.50 from Chicago for the round trip. Costs no more to go one way and return another.

Via St. Paul, Billings, or Denver, and the Burlington Route, thro' California one way, with choice of routes going and returning, only $67.50 from Chicago for the round trip.

To Yellowstone Park

Via the Mississippi River Scenic Line and St. Paul, or via Denver, the Black Hills of South Dakota, and the Custer Battlefield. Return may be via Denver, Billings or St. Paul. Round-trip rates from Chicago range from $55 to $115, according to route chosen and privileges secured.

To Cool Colorado

With opportunity for many side trips out of Denver at very small cost. Round-trip rate from Chicago $30 daily, until September 30. Special round-trip rate of $25 June 30 to July 4.

To California

With your choice of routes, stop-overs and class of accommodations. Round-trip rates from Chicago range from $62.50 to $75.00, according to route and date selected.

The Burlington's illustrated booklets, descriptive of these regions, and giving detailed information about rates and routes, mailed to you without charge. Use the following coupon:

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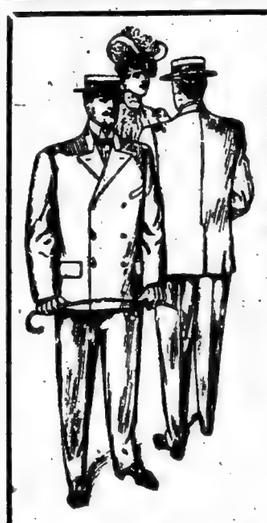
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Vogel Brothers' $15 Serge Suits.

You've got to buy a serge suit pretty much on faith. All serge suits are not as good as they look. We've used the same serge for our $15 suits for over forty years—and never had a complaint. It's a serge of absolutely fast color, thoroughly shrunk. The suits are tailored with a degree of snap and style that is characteristic of Vogel Brothers' clothes for men.

The Models.

Two double-breasted models with large angular lapels, deep side or centre vents, in blue and black serge.

Three models of single-breasted sacks, of blue and black serge.

The new long single-breasted sack, of blue serge: with peaked lapels and deep side or centre vents.

Other serge suits, $20, $25 and $30.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

WARSHIPS WILL TEST WASHINGTON'S DEFENSES

Dickins's Fleet to Attack Fortresses of Chesapeake Bay.

WILL KEEP RESULTS SECRET

Duel of Navy and Forts with Unloaded Mines and Blank Shots to Begin June 11.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Plans for the war game are complete. Sixteen warships will attack the defenses of Washington and Baltimore at midnight June 11, and continue their offensive operations for six days and nights. Meanwhile the fortresses along Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, constituting the artillery districts of the Chesapeake, Washington, and Baltimore, will put forth every defense of which they are capable. With it all, the struggle is to be practically noiseless, devoid of the spectacular, and interesting principally to the army and navy experts who are playing the game and know the constructive effect of the unloaded mines and the blank charges.

The operations are to be conducted under rules which have been agreed upon by a joint board of army and navy officers. Considerable importance is attached to the distinction between manoeuvres and joint exercises. Manoeuvres are held to apply to operations where actual war conditions are simulated, while exercises mean only that certain prescribed problems are to be attempted.

In the present instance the object of each of several forms of attack by the navy will be to demonstrate the strength or weakness of some particular phase of the defense. The results will be known only at the conclusion of the exercises, and then only to the proper authorities. This precaution is emphasized as important, that the character and strength of the various defenses may not become known to possible enemies of the country.

The programme first contemplates the test of Fort Monroe. Expert artillery opinion has long held that this fortress is the principal defense of the Chesapeake, and consequently the Cities of Washington and Baltimore. Her big guns are said to cover the channel completely, and, together with the mine fields, to constitute a barrier that would be impassable to any hostile fleet.

The "hostile" fleet has been assembled under command of Rear Admiral Francis W. Dickins, and, with his flagship, the Texas, is now lying at Annapolis. On June 10 Admiral Dickins will hold his last communication with shore. He will not divulge his plan or place of first attack, but it is the supposition that he will put to sea, having technically established a base at Norfolk.

His squadron consists of the battleship Texas, under command of Capt. Bicknell; the protected cruisers Newark and Atlanta, the double-turreted monitor Terror, the single-turreted monitors Florida, Arkansas, and Nevada, the old line cruiser Hartford, the torpedo-boat destroyers Whipple, Worden, Macdonough, and Sylvia, the gunboats Hornet, Siren, and Sylvia, manned by the Maryland Naval Militia, and the monitor Puritan, manned by the Naval Militia of the District of Columbia.

It is explained that the night attacks are to ascertain the efficiency of the searchlights of the fortifications, and also to give the navy exercise in constructively making these lights dark. Actual experience has demonstrated that it is most difficult to hit a searchlight, and, incidentally, most difficult to navigate a ship on which a searchlight has been turned, the effect of the light being to blind the navigators as well as the gunners.

To render this exercise the more effective, the ships have been painted four colors, some white, some lead, some black, and others dark green.

Artillery fire will be directed on the ships as they are picked up by the lights, and tabulated observations of what has been accomplished on each side are to be made by the umpires and observers. On each ship will be a naval umpire and an artillery observer, and in each fortress will be an artillery umpire and a naval observer.

None of the big guns of the navy will be fired, neither will the big guns of the fortifications be heard. These guns on both sides, however, will be trained on the targets as in actual warfare, and their fire will be indicated by the discharge of a blank cartridge in a one-pounder.

To locate and destroy the mine fields constitutes another problem. For some weeks the artillery has had four boats planting mines. These mines are not loaded, but constructively they will be just as dangerous to the navy as though they contained explosives, unless located and destroyed through countermining operations. During these operations also the artillery of the fortresses will play on the vessels. Then, with the mines disregarded, the naval ships will demurely sail by the fortifications in broad daylight, while again, constructively, they will be hammered by the huge guns of the defense which will bob up and down in their disappearing carriages to the rattle of the little one-pounders.

During this activity on land, the guns of the navy are also to be put into active operation, and broadside after broadside, technically, will be hurled at the defenses.

The operations of the defenses are under the supervision of Major Gen. James F. Wade, commanding the Department of the Atlantic. The men and officers under him will number nearly 30,000.

STOLE A PURSE IN CHURCH.

One Woman Saw the Other Take It and Had Her Arrested.

Miss Kate McNulty of 128 Mercer Street, Jersey City, a cousin of Mayor Tagan, attended 9 o'clock mass at St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church yesterday. She put her pocketbook in the pew, and shortly afterward she saw a woman who had been sitting beside her pick up the purse and walk out. Miss McNulty hurried after the woman and called the sexton, who stopped the woman. She denied having the pocketbook. A policeman was called, who placed the woman under arrest.

At the Gregory Street Station the woman said she was Mrs. Annie Powell, fifty-two years old, of 120 Bright Street. The pocketbook was found in her possession. Miss McNulty refused to make any charge, but Mrs. Powell was locked up.

New York University Baccalaureate.

Baccalaureate services were held yesterday afternoon at the New York University. Every member of the senior class, which numbers forty-two, was present, and Dr. Henry M. MacCracken, Chancellor of the university, presided. Dr. Henry Spellmeyer of Cincinnati, a Bishop in the Methodist Church, and a graduate of the university, delivered the sermon. He advised the graduates to take the Bible, "the most magnificent book ever written," for their guide.

Quarters for 100 Cows at New Asylum.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., June 4.—The Public Buildings Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders has had plans prepared for new buildings at Overbrook Asylum here. One feature the architects have provided are the plans for housing 100 cows. The cost of the barns and outbuildings is estimated at $40,000.

Vain Search for Sheriff Post.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 4.—No tidings have been received of Charles A. Post, sheriff of Greene County, who disappeared from his home here June 1. His friends fear he has fallen from exhaustion in some place. The searching party to-day found no trace of him.

In quality, workmanship and finish the superior

KNOX HAT

is premier in fashion's realm the world over. All the becoming and distinct shapes and shades.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

DRINK-CRAZED MAN ATTACKS A WOMAN

With a Carpenter's Chisel, He Stabs Her Eight Times.

FIRST SET DOG ON DAUGHTER

Little Girl Badly Bitten and Her Mother in Serious Condition—They Had Not Molested Him.

Crazed from drink, Henry Werhahn of 117 Grand Street, Hoboken, slashed a woman with a chisel yesterday morning so severely that she has little chance of recovery. Previously he had set a savage bulldog upon his two sisters and the daughter of the woman he cut. The latter was badly injured.

Werhahn is six feet in height, and is noted for his great strength. He is said to have been weak-minded from childhood, but was harmless until he began to drink. He drank on Saturday night, and early yesterday morning he tried to enter the first floor of 117 Grand Street, where his family lives. His father, seeing his condition and fearing trouble, refused to admit him. Werhahn then went into the yard and untied a savage bulldog which he kept tied there. He reentered the house and ascended to the second floor and started to batter in the door of the apartments of Mrs. Lena Leib. She has a daughter, Louise, eleven years old, who spent Saturday night with Werhahn's sisters.

In battering the door Werhahn had awakened everybody in the house. Louise ran to her mother's aid, and Werhahn's sisters, Dora and Minnie, followed her. Werhahn sicked the dog on them, but the animal ignored his sisters and sprang upon Louise. Her left leg was badly lacerated before the girls managed to pull the dog off. Meanwhile Werhahn had forced the door to Mrs. Leib's room.

She was hanging out of a window screaming for help. Werhahn threw her to the floor and began to hack at her breast with a carpenter's chisel with an inch and a half blade. He stabbed her eight times before his father and brother rushed in and grabbed him.

He fought desperately and was about to get the best of them when Policemen Glendon and O'Brien arrived. Several neighbors then came in and Werhahn was subdued.

Drs. Arlitz and Draesel dressed Mrs. Leib's injuries and sent her to St. Mary's Hospital. There it was found that one of the chisel wounds had penetrated her left lung. The bulldog had attacked her while Werhahn was stabbing her, and her hand was frightfully lacerated.

Werhahn is a prisoner at the Hoboken Police Station.

Oceanic's Steward in a Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, June 4.—Alfred Shaw, second steward on the steamship Oceanic, went out driving with Frederick Gibbs yesterday afternoon at Montclair. At Watchung and Midland Avenues the horse became restless, and Gibbs alighted to pacify the animal. He had no sooner struck the ground than the horse started to run at terrific speed. After going but a short distance the vehicle was overturned. Shaw received several severe cuts about the head and face. After running two miles the horse was stopped. The vehicle was wrecked.

Harper's Book News.

The Accomplice

"It is within bounds to say that *The Accomplice* is the very best novel founded on a crime and its unravelling that has been published in a decade—and we do not forget Conan Doyle or Raffles either," says one critic of this fascinating mystery story written along lines entirely new in fiction. The story is told from a novel point of view—the hero being the foreman of the jury at a hotly contested murder trial. The story goes in and out of the courtroom through a maze of mystery and sensational developments.

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

HARPER BROTHERS, N. Y.

DOGGY DODGED COWCATCHER

Bewildered Spaniel Dashed Under Speeding Engine and Never Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 4.—A spaniel gave a number of persons in the Lackawanna station in East Orange a bad scare this afternoon and did a stunt which probably has never been equaled.

When a train came along at a lively rate of speed the dog was standing near the track. The edge of the cowcatcher scraped the animal's side, turning it completely around and leaving it in such a position that it was facing the side of the locomotive. Quick as a flash the dog dashed into the space between the cowcatcher and the forward wheels of the engine. Persons on the platform shuddered and turned away rather than see the dog ground to pieces.

All this happened in an instant, and as the spectators looked the other way the train sped on and was gone from the crossing. Examination of the track failed to discover any trace of the dog. The gateman at the crossing was asked if he had seen anything of a dog about the time the train passed.

"Sure," he answered, "I saw a dog a-running as if the devil were after him. I thought he came from under the engine, but he didn't even limp. I think he's running yet."

Cornerstone Laying in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 4.—The cornerstone of the new Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church was laid this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. H. S. Roades, pastor of the church, conducting the services. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. B. Remensnyder of New York, the Rev. Dr. J. E. Heindel, President of the New York and New Jersey Synod; the Rev. Dr. William Treas, Jr., of New York; the Rev. Dr. E. W. Fulper, and the Rev. Dr. E. E. Neudelvitz.

Farmer Nearly Killed by a Bull.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Albert Horton, a farmer of Jonnson's, Orange County, was nearly killed by a bull today. Mr. Horton was driving the animal from one field to another when it turned on him, threw him down, and gored him. Despite his injuries the farmer managed to crawl through a fence and escape.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ESTABLISHED 1840 — "FLINT QUALITY"

SUMMER SALE

REED and RATTAN FURNITURE

Reed and Rattan Furniture suitable for use in City, Country, Mountains or Seashore is now offered in extensive variety in our Show Rooms.

This week we begin a special sale in which small prices rule.

EXAMPLES:

Chair—"Cannes"	$12.50	Tete-a-tete-Aix-les-Bains	$26.00
Rocker— "	12.50	Cub Settee " "	26.00
Chair—Swing "	26.00	Settee—"Bulwayo"	50.00
Table—"Boulogne"	18.00	Settee "	30.00
Chairs— "	5.25	Settee—"Karbahan"	47.00
Hinged Chairs—"Marseilles"	14.00	Arm Chair "	26.00
Lounging Divan "	24.00	Settee—"Exmoor"	25.00
Square Table—"Cherbourg"	10.00	Arm Chair "	14.00
Stand— "	2.50	Arm Rocker "	15.00
Seat— "	12.00	Settee—"Cheijesha"	25.00
Arm Chair— "	15.00	(Chairs and Rockers to match)	
Arm Chair—"Riviera"	12.00		
Side " "	8.00	Arm Chair—"Maharajah"	16.00
Divan "	21.00	Arm Chair "	18.00
Conversation Chairs—		Rocker Settee—"Dejetamar"	15.00
"Sorrento"	28.00	Arm Rocker "	11.00
High Back Divan "	18.50	Arm Chair "Verona"	12.50
Chaise Lounge "	27.75	Settee— "	25.00
Lounging Chair—"Brighton"	23.00	Side Chair— "	8.00
Morris " "	9.00	Couch— "	18.00
Table "	17.50	Small Rocker—"Ostende"	11.00
Window Seat—		Broad Arm Rocker—"	12.00
"Scheveningen"	16.00	Chain Swing— "	17.50
Tea Wagon "	28.00	High Back Divan—"Naples"	22.00
Beach Chair "	28.00	Golf Basket— "	4.00
Conversation Chair—		Arm Chair— "	15.00
"Avignon"	20.00	Muffin Stand— "	4.00
Tete-a-tete— "	26.00	Work Stand—"Utrecht"	20.00
Magazine Stand "	11.00	Chain Swing— "	51.00
Tabourette "	9.00	Muffin Stand— "	5.00

We also show many cushions for use with reed and rattan furniture, and will make cushions to special order. Enameled reed furniture will be finished in any color to harmonize with decorative color schemes.

GEO C FLINT CO

WEST 23d STREET

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS. — NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings From 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

JUNE JUBILEE

The June Jubilee

of Special Sales at the Big Store Begins This Morning.

86 Complete Specialty Stores under one mammoth roof contribute to this great occasion —The most notable special sales of the season.

Women's Swagger Tailored Suits and Costumes.

An absolute clearance of these assortments is desired, else you could not expect such values in Suits needed all through the Summer.

At 8.75 Regular $14.50 Blouse Suits of fine Panama, made with the yoke effect and prettily trimmed with braid; silk-lined Coat, stylish Skirt with touches of braid trimming; colors, blue, brown, green; also black.

At 12.75 Regularly up to $21.00. Suits of fancy Panama; made with blouse vest effect, prettily trimmed; also suits of Shepherd Plaid in blouse and "frock and frills" style, as well as Homespun Suits, in long coat and Tuxedo styles.

At 15.00 Regularly up to $27.50. Attractive Suits of light weight Cheviot, in blouse style, prettily braid trimmed and circular skirt; also Panama Suits, coat model—braid trimmed—black and reseda.

At 20.00 Regularly up to $32.00. Stylish Suits of Shepherd Check materials in coat and blouse styles; also Cheviot Suits, prettily trimmed.

At 22.50 Regularly up to $37.50. Suits of plain Shepherd Plaid materials; also with embroidered dot in blouse and Eton styles. Also suits in broadcloth in surplice blouse styles.

At 30.00 Regularly $45.00. A collection of costumes of Nun's Veiling with lace yoke, made over silk lining—especially attractive at the price.

At 10.00 Regularly up to $20.00. Short Jacket Suits of Shepherd Check materials with silk lined Jacket, braid trimmed; also Short Jacket Suits of Fancy Mixtures and Blouse Suits of light weight Cheviot.

Also Women's Shirt Waist Suits At 5.75, 8.75, 9.75, 12.75.

Greatest values in Shirt-Waist Suits of Silk to be found in New York.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Av. "L" Entrance.)

More Pronounced Reductions on Charming French Millinery And Many Original Creations.

Prices Are One-Half to One-Third of Former.

In the $5 Trimmed Hat Section Many New Hats Will Be Shown To-day.

NATURALLY the Hats we sell at this price have gained widespread favor, for they are the handsomest Hats at the price that can be bought. Elsewhere you have to pay $7.50 and $10.00 for Hats not a bit prettier. The special features at $5.00 include LEGHORN HATS SMARTLY BENT AND TURNED UP IN BECOMING SHAPES; attractively trimmed with wings, birds, flowers and velvet ribbons.

Also a Special Showing of Pretty Hats For Girls.

These comprise LEGHORNS WITH WREATHS AND RIBBON TRIMMINGS; price **3.75**

Also BODY HATS beautifully trimmed with flowers and ribbons, chiffon facings; price, **5.00**

Women's Summer Straw Hats. Untrimmed Hats for Hot Weather Days.

All the newest and nattiest shapes in Sailors, Continentals and Dress Shapes. Prices are most attractive. To-day's features of the June Jubilee Sales include:—

Fine quality white chips	1.25
Fine quality black chips	95c
Imitation Hair, black only	95c
Lace braid Tuscan and Cuba	95c
Leghorn Flats	1.45 1.25 and 95c
White duck sailors for outing	95c 75c and 59c

New Shapes and Styles in Wings, Birds, Owl Heads and Toques in white, light blue, saxe, reseda and other desirable colors. Prices uncommonly low.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front.)

French Lingerie.

Hand Embroidered and Lace Trimmed.

Every piece is hand made and of the finest quality Nainsook and Batiste. Designs are beautiful, typical of the rarest Parisian effects, and the trimmings are the daintiest of laces and hand embroidered. All at about one-half the usual prices. For instance:

NIGHT GOWNS—Ordinarily from $5.95 to $12.50, **2.95, 3.75 & 5.00**

DRAWERS—Ordinarily from $3.50 to $10.50, **1.45, 1.95, 2.75, 3.95 & 4.95**

CHEMISES—Ordinarily from $3.50 to $12.50, **1.50, 1.95, 2.75, 3.75 & 5.00**

Also Night Gowns and Corset Covers Low Priced.

WOMEN'S NIGHT GOWNS—Of fine Nainsook; square neck, entire yoke of hemstitched tucks, insertions of fine embroidery, finished with hemstitched lawn ruffle on neck and sleeve; only 3 to a customer, **48c**

WOMEN'S CORSET COVERS—Of good quality Cambric; full French front, neck and sleeves trimmed with hemstitched lawn ruffle; only 3 to a customer, **12c**

Others trimmed with lace and embroidery; many good styles, **25c, 39c, 49c** up.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Stylish Petticoats.

Plain and Fancy Silks— All Handsomely Finished

Extensive assortments of Petticoats in a variety of desirable Summer fabrics, stylishly finished and made in a reliable, painstaking manner, comprise an important value-giving feature of the June Jubilee Sales for to-day.

Moreen Petticoats.

Pretty colors and stripe effects; stylishly tucked umbrella flounce faced with velveteen; $2.95 qualities—special **1.25**

Black and Colored Silk Petticoats.

Exquisite Taffeta Petticoats in pretty colors, also black; fashioned with the newest shirred flounce, handsomely trimmed with rows of ruchings, and with extra silk dust ruffle; $8.50 qualities—special **6.95**

Colored Silk Petticoats.

Fine quality Taffeta in desirable colors; graduated accordion flounce and ruche trimmed, also extra silk dust ruffle; $5.50 quality—special **3.95**

Black Silk Petticoats.

Handsome black Taffeta; 14-inch graduated accordion flounce with two ruchings and extra silk dust ruffle; $6.75 qualities—special **4.95**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Fl., Front, 19th St.)

Linen Coats for Women.

The Coats are made of fine quality linen, in white or natural shade, and are 30 inches long; loose, boxy effects; collarless; full sleeves; elaborately finished at neck, bottom, down front and cuffs with openwork embroidery. To-day a Jubilee feature at **7.50**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

12,000 Pairs of Fabric Gloves

For Women at 18c a Pair.

THIS IS THE GREATEST SPECIAL SALE OF THE KIND PROBABLY EVER ANNOUNCED, by any store. We shall place on sale to-day 12,000 pairs of FABRIC GLOVES in plain and lace effects. The entire stock of a large importer, and representing all imaginable kinds in black, white, tan, brown, gray, etc. Made to retail regularly at 25c. to 50c. Your choice of any Gloves in the lot at **18c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

Standard Fiction

25c. and 40c. Works for **14c**

Bound in extra cloth; 100 titles, all popular. Among the titles we mention these few:—Pair of Blue Eyes (Hardy), Princess of Thule (Black), The Little Minister (Barrie), Guilderoy (Ouida), The Rejected Bride (Southworth), Cousin Pons (Balzac), Siberian Exiles (Knox), Sherlock Holmes Stories, Mary St. John (Carey), The Woodlanders (Hardy), The Moonstone (Collins), Phyllis (Duchess), Poe's Detective Tales, For Woman's Love (Southworth), Tancred (Beaconsfield), Clique of Gold (Gaboriau), Mrs. Bobb (Winter), In the Roar of the Sea (Gould), Lorna Doone (Blackmore), That Beautiful Wretch (Black).

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

Shantung Pongees.

THIS is the biggest and most notable transaction in Pongees in recent seasons, and it shou'd fill the Silk Store to-day with eager purchasers. EVERY PRICE IS SO LOW THAT IT WILL NATURALLY SURPRISE ALL WHO ATTEND THE SALE. Details:—

Colored Shantung Pongees.
32-inch All Silk COLORED SHANTUNG PONGEES at, yd. **48c**

Natural Color Pongees.
36-inch all pure silk NATURAL COLOR PONGEE, at, yard **58c**

Silk Shantung Panama.
24-inch extra fine quality all pure SILK SHANTUNG PANAMA in the popular shades of blue, brown, red and green, regularly $2.00, at, yard. **88c**

Embroidered Shantung Pongees
27-inch all pure silk EMBROIDERED SHANTUNG PONGEES; good line of desirable colors; $1.50 grades at about half, **78c**

Also Printed Foulards.
4,500 yards of 23-inch all SILK PRINTED FOULARDS, this season's newest printings, 50c. goods at just half price, **25c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

Engraving.

June Wedding Announcements.

Set of 100 with Envelopes—$7.90.

This is undoubtedly the lowest price ever quoted for strictly high-grade hand-engraved Wedding Announcements. More correct workmanship or better stock is impossible to find even at much higher prices. The 100 Announcements on Writing Paper Co.'s finest quality wedding stock, with inside and outside envelopes,

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

Women's Summer Shoes & Oxfords

Women's $5.00 Shoes and Oxfords.
Patent Kid Blucher Oxfords, with large eyelets and wide silk laces. Some plain toes, others fancy new-style tips. Also Tan and Calfskin Shoes, **3.00**

Women's $3.50 Shoes and Oxfords.
Samples and regular lines of well-known specialty shoes; all are this season's styles, and may be had in the various good leathers, **1.95**

Women's $2.00 Shoes.
Vici kid button and lace styles, mostly samples, and in sizes 2 to 4. A large assortment at **98c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor.)

Summer Upholsteries

For the House, Veranda or Pleasure Craft.

We are showing to-day, in great quantities, Curtains, Pillows, Pillow Tops and Cords, Lambrequins, Door Panels, Couch Covers, and Yard Goods at interesting prices. Those getting their summer homes ready for occupancy will be particularly interested.

Muslin Curtains.
500 pairs MUSLIN CURTAINS, made of neat striped organdies, with full ruffle; pair, 39c

RUFFLED CURTAINS, made of very fine grade muslin, in corded stripes, with ruffle of same; pair, 59c

Remnants of Bobbinet.
Just the thing for Sash Curtains, grades varying in quality from 35c. to 60c. per yard; price per piece, 5c

Pillows.
SILK FLOSS PILLOWS, 24x24, 29c

Pillow Goods.
3 yards long, with tassels at ends, in large variety of colors; 2 grades, each 19c. and 10c

Silkoline.
In variety of colors, both plain and figures; 36 inches wide; regularly 12c. yard, 9c

Nottingham Curtains
50c. grade, small lot only, pair, 39c
$1.00 grade, in 6 good patterns, pair, 89c
$1.50 grade, in 5 good patterns, pair, 1.25
Others are at correspondingly low prices.

Couch Covers.
$2.50 IMITATION BAGDAD COVERS, fringed all around, made of very heavy serviceable tapestry, each, 1.75
Heavy RUG COUCH COVERS, in the Oriental colorings and designs, with fringe at either end, each, 7.50
ORIENTAL STRIPE COUCH COVERS, in neat design, with tassel fringe all around, each, 1.49

Muslin Yard Goods.
36-inch fancy STRIPE MUSLIN, yd., 9c
40-inch corded STRIPE MUSLIN, yd., 12½c
RUFFLED STRIPE MUSLIN, yd., 10c
RUFFLED OPEN-WORK MUSLIN, yd., 12½c
RUFFLED DOTTED MUSLIN, yd., 19c
RUFFLED PLAIN, with 5 tucks, yd., 19c
RUFFLED NET, with insertion and edge, 19c., 29c. and 37c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Summer Rugs & Mattings.

To take the items in this offering one by one and compare them with the qualities and prices at other good stores would be to prove our superiority when it comes to floor coverings. For instance:

Japanese Rugs.
For attractive colorings and choice designs as well as good qualities of the materials and weaving, these Rugs cannot be duplicated at the price. For Summer cottages they are especially neat and serviceable. Special **1.49**

Hofi Fibre Mattings.
An ideal floor covering for the warm season. New and novel effects in varied attractive colorings. Several grades—special at, yard **30c, 35c, 50c & 60c.**

Also These Excellent Rugs:

Sizes.	Kinds.	Regular.	Special.
36x63	Royal Wilton	5.50	4.35
27x54	Royal Wilton	3.75	2.75
36x63	Bigelow Axminster	7.50	5.50
30x60	Bigelow Axminster	4.75	3.25
18x36	Bigelow Axminster	1.75	1.25
36x63	Velvet	3.25	2.50
27x54	Velvet	2.25	1.75
27x63	Axminster	2.25	1.65
18x36	Axminster	1.10	89c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, Front.)

PHILADELPHIA REFORM MAY LET WABASH IN

Gould Road Likely to Profit by Weaver's Victory.

DECLARATION OF REFORMERS

Principles on Which It Will Fight Coming Campaign — Weaver for Economy First, Politics Next.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The recent political upheaval has resulted in a condition of affairs that may result in George Gould's getting an entrance into Philadelphia for the Wabash system. It is known that the Directors of the Pennsylvania have been holding daily meetings of late, and it is believed they have been giving much attention to this side of the question.

So long as the machine was in power Gould had an insurmountable barrier to his project to reach tidewater through Philadelphia and become an active rival of the Pennsylvania. Thrice he was beaten by the ring. John M. Mack, the asphalt capitalist, who was turned down by the ring, has been in frequent conference with Gould and the Wabash attorneys. Mack is confessedly one of the strongest factors behind Weaver and the political revolution.

With the new organizations Mack and Gordon controlling their Councils, and Mayor Weaver absolutely out of corporate influence, Gould and the Wabash may soon be able to find a terminal in Philadelphia.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy, the reform organization which took a prominent part in the gas lease fight, issued its declaration of principles to-night for the coming local political campaign. It says:

"The main end which this committee has in view is the good government of our city by the people and for the people. To accomplish this result it proposes to devote its best efforts, as follows:

"1. To the election of honest, capable, and disinterested officials. And to this end it will aid the constituted authorities by every means in its power in purging the Assessors' list and in the honest enforcement of the election laws.

"2. In advocating personal registration in obedience to the mandate of the people which the recent Legislature so disobeyed.

"3. In advocating the repeal of the amendments to the Bullitt bill, which serve to mutilate the best charter we ever had."

The recent Legislature amended the city charter so that after Mayor Weaver's term expires Councils and not the Mayor shall have the power of appointing and removing the Directors of the Department of Public Safety and Public Works.

"4. In insisting upon the following principles in the administration of city affairs: That the police shall be entirely dissociated from politics; that tenure of office in city departments shall not be dependent upon political contributions or services; that all contracts and proposals for the use or disposition of the city's franchises shall be given the largest publicity and ample time for consideration."

The declaration urges all citizens to organize under the platform of the "City Party," and adds: "The committee is not advocating municipal or private ownership, free silver or gold standard Socialism or aristocracy, tariff or free trade, or anything else, except honest officials, fair elections, the repeal of the 'ripper' bills, and a 'square deal' for everybody."

Mayor Weaver said to-day that no party or political issue would be permitted to intrude on his plans to re-establish the municipality upon an economical and businesslike basis.

The present-day problem, as viewed by the Mayor, is a reform of the methods employed by the Republican organization to maintain its prestige. Until the business of the city is untangled, the sinecure holders removed, and contracts awarded to the best advantage, the Mayor declares he will not enter into the political situation.

"I am too busy now finding ways of saving money by paring the municipal payroll and improving the condition of the City Government in every direction to devote myself to politics," said the Mayor.

The Mayor said that the expenses of the city would be so economically administered as to keep the tax rate down to $1.50. No ward will be singled out, but the rejuvenation will be carried throughout the city.

"Togo routing the Russians and the Mayor defeating the corrupt machine constituted a theme to-day for the Rev. Dr. Stephen N. Dana in the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

"The seemingly impossible thing of two weeks ago has become a reality," he said. "What political statesman or religious seer would have presumed to predict what has occurred here? More than man has been back of the mighty upheavals and overturnings of the last two weeks. I see that Togo, the greatest naval Captain of the world to-day, in reporting the marvelous victories of the Japanese Navy to the Mikado, says: 'That we gained success beyond our expectation is due to the brilliant virtue of your Majesty and to the protection of the spirits of your imperial ancestors, and not to the action of any human being.' Even a so-called heathen nation believes in powers unseen guiding in the affairs of men."

BURNED CHURCH MORTGAGE.

Ex-Durham Man, Turned Weaverite, Makes Gift of $9,757.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—With hundreds upon their feet singing the "Doxology" and hats and handkerchiefs waving, William S. Vare, Recorder of Deeds, one of the deserters from Durham to Weaver, to-night, as a gift to the church, burned the mortgage of $9,757 upon the Messiah Methodist Episcopal Church. The Rev. I. W. Wesley Sullivan, Chaplain of the State Senate, said:

"A great deal has been said about the acceptance of tainted money by the Church. When such a remark is made in reference to Mr. Vare's money it is unjust and untrue. The same charge has been made against Rockefeller, but it is untrue here, too. Both these men have lived close to their religion, and that signifies we guarantee that their money is consecrated."

REFORM LAWYERS CONFER.

J. S. Auerbach and Judge Gordon Discuss Philadelphia Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 4.—Joseph S. Auerbach of New York, who is counsel for the Committee of Seventy in Philadelphia, was in conference here with Judge Gordon of Philadelphia, who is representing Mayor Weaver, yesterday and to-day. Both lawyers have been visiting Prof. A. H. Phillips. When seen to-night, Mr. Auerbach said:

"It is true that we have had a conference here in regard to Philadelphia affairs, but I can say nothing as to its results until I have seen my clients."

SUNDAY IN STATE CAMP.

Three Religious Services and a Band Concert.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 4.—The first Sunday in the State camp was a quiet and uneventful one. There was guard mount in the morning, and in the afternoon, in Col. Denik's tent, three-quarters of an hour of school of instruction for officers of the Tenth Regiment. Just as the guardsmen were marching in from evening parade it began to rain, but the shower was of brief duration. A band concert to-night completed the day's programme.

There were three religious services. At 10:30 o'clock in the morning the Tenth Regiment Chaplain, the Rev. Alfred F. Tenney, preached to a large congregation of soldiers assembled in the Moss Hall. At 3 o'clock, in the Young Men's Christian Association tent, there was a song service. An hour and a half later, in the big grass plot east from regimental headquarters, an unexpected open-air service was conducted by Father Paul, who came from an institution up in the Highlands north of Peekskill. He was accompanied by an assistant, who carried a wooden cross over six feet high.

Among the visitors to-day were Assemblyman James K. Apgar and Edward F. Hill. They came in Mr. Apgar's auto, and called on some of the staff officers. There are in the Tenth Regiment to-night, by official report, 670 men.

JUMPED FROM SWIFT AUTO.

To Avoid a Crash Which Was Averted —Stripped, but Unhurt.

A queer automobile accident, remarkable chiefly because nobody was killed in it, furnished excitement for some early risers in Queens yesterday morning. Two youths went flying through the air and rolled and scraped along the road, tearing their clothes almost to shreds, but were only slightly hurt.

Henry Hooper of Hempstead was coming from that town toward New York in an automobile with two of his friends, one being the chauffeur and the other Ernest Meadows of 19 West Twentieth Street. Having passed through Queens at leisurely pace Hooper and Meadows were horrified to see, on turning a curve in the road, a big red touring car coming toward them at about forty miles an hour. It was nearly on them before they knew what was happening, and they were badly scared.

Meadows yelled and leaped headforemost over the side of his auto. Then Hooper dived out.

By the time they had got through rolling and had found that they were unhurt, the other auto was out of sight. Then one man said they need not have jumped, for the red touring car, although it had been traveling like lightning, had turned out enough to avoid a collision. The car had then gone along so fast that he had not been able to see its number. Hooper and Meadows looked sheepish as they continued their journey.

TELLS HER MARRIAGE SECRET

Judge's Daughter Who Wed After a Matinee Too Happy to Keep It.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, June 4.—A surprise was sprung on Judge Charles D. Storms of Dobbs Ferry to-day when his daughter, Lillian, told him at the diner table that she had been secretly married to David Russell Ravekes on June 1. She told her father she was so happy she couldn't keep the secret any longer. The bride is twenty-two years old, and one of the belles of Dobbs Ferry. Mr. Ravekes is in his twenty-first year.

The couple went to New York on Thursday last to attend a matinée.

"Let's get married and surprise everybody," said Ravekes as they left the theatre.

Miss Storms agreed, and they went to the Marble Collegiate Church and were united by the Rev. David J. Burrell, the pastor. Then they returned to their homes.

"They had been schoolmates, and had grown up together," said Edward Storms, a brother of the bride, "but we never thought they would get married so soon. All has been forgiven, however."

UNIONS VINDICATE GOMPERS.

Find No Harm in His Being a Member of the Civic Federation.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, who was attacked by the Socialists several weeks ago for his connection with the Civic Federation, was vindicated by the Central Federated Union yesterday by a unanimous vote. The vindication was in the form of the indorsement of a resolution passed by Cigarmakers' Union 144, of which Mr. Gompers is a member. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That Cigarmakers' Union 144 places implicit confidence in the honesty and integrity of Samuel Gompers in all his dealings in the labor movement, and wherever his assistance has been requested to adjust difficulties between employers and employes he has always acted faithfully in the interests of organized labor.

This resolution disposes, it is understood, of all controversy about the membership of Mr. Gompers in the Civic Federation.

Mr. Gompers was a member of Cigarmakers' Union 144 in this city when he worked as a cigarmaker before becoming President of the American Federation of Labor.

MASS IN A HOTEL.

Also in an Engine House—For the Benefit of Rockaway Visitors.

For the benefit of the Summer residents at Seaside Station, Rockaway Beach, mass was celebrated yesterday morning at 7 o'clock in Thomas Byrnes's Hotel, at Remsen and Washington Avenue. Services will be held there every Sunday during the Summer season.

Father Murray, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Rose of Lima, is determined that no Catholic who spends the Summer at the Rockaways will be deprived of hearing mass on Sunday. To give all a chance to attend mass was also said yesterday in the rooms of the Arverne Engine Company and in St. Malachy's Home, at Rockaway Park, as well as in the Church of St. Rose of Lima at Hammel's Station.

Mass was celebrated in the dining room of Byrnes's Hotel, where the worshippers knelt beside tables and chairs. As soon as the services were over the waiters began preparing the table for breakfast.

LEFT FOR DEAD BY FOOTPADS.

Because Hatsche Had No Money They Beat Him Into Insensibility.

Adolph Hatsche, who lives in a Williamsburg lodging house, was found insensible early yesterday morning under the Williamsburg Bridge, in Wythe Avenue, between South Fifth and South Sixth Streets, having been attacked by a gang of thugs. The locality is a lonely one at night, and when Hatsche passed along his assailants evidently thought he had money, for when they attacked him some of them went through his pockets. When they found he had no money they beat him again and left him insensible.

A policeman found Hatsche with wounds and bruises all over his body and had him taken to the Eastern District Hospital. The thugs escaped.

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Natural Mineral Laxative Water

THIS famous water is the *only* one which has been constantly used by the public all over the world for nearly half a century. Its real quality and merit have established its reputation, above all others, as a certain cure for

CONSTIPATION

It is the *only* Natural Laxative Water that is always absolutely pure and uniform in quality, and insures the gentlest action and best results from its use. The best physicians of every country recommend and prescribe it.

Only Mineral Laxative Water awarded the Grand Prize, St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

FARMING NEEDS BRAINS NO LESS THAN BUSINESS

So Baccalaureate Preacher Tells Doylestown Graduates.

J. H. SCHIFF GIVES DIPLOMAS

Nathan Bijur Declares to Young Jewish Farmers That Country's Farming Industries Need the Jew.

Special to The New York Times.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., June 4.—The fourth commencement exercises at the National Farm School to-day were of special interest, owing to the presence and participation of well-known people from Philadelphia and New York. Among these were Jacob H. Schiff of New York, who awarded the diplomas to the graduates, and Mrs. Schiff, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Bijur, Mr. Bijur being the orator at the graduation exercises in the afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris of New York, who preached the baccalaureate sermon, said in part:

"We need brains for agriculture just as we need them for commerce. So we hail you young men and your successors, the Jewish farmers of to-day and to-morrow. You are contributing to save the modern Jew from a dangerous situation. Let us hope that many of our brethren will beat their pens into reaping machines and their typewriters into plowshares.

Nathan Bijur, whose theme was "The Jew as a Farmer in the United States," said that it was the Jew's duty to resume in the New World the occupation he followed even in olden Palestine, and which to-day was one of the most necessary pursuits.

"The farming industry of this country," continued Mr. Bijur, "is so enormous and the revenue derived therefrom so great that it is not surprising that so enterprising and industrious a citizen as the Jew has always shown himself to be should seek to make his way in that field of labor.

"The value of farming property in the United States is $10,500,000,000; the number of farms 5,700,000, comprising 841,000,000 acres. Jews should be farmers for the same reason that they should be millionaires. I am told that the latter business pays. I am inclined to the belief that the former promises almost equally well.

"We owe it to the immigrant to establish institutions specially fitted to his needs, where, as from Doylestown, he may go forth in turn to teach his kin. There can be little doubt that as the new arrivals from Russia and Roumania come to feel more at home they will learn to so cultivate the soil of their new home that the desert shall be made to bloom as a garden and two blades of grass be made to grow where but one has grown before."

Jacob H. Schiff then presented certificates to the graduates.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Trotters and Pacers Enliven the Sport in Evenly Contested Tilts.

Seldom if ever has the Sunday morning crowd on the Harlem River Speedway seen a better programme of sport than that of yesterday, when the cream of New York's trotting and pacing stock turned out in force, and flocked to the upper stretch, ready and anxious to take part in the usual Sunday brushes.

Finishes so close at times as to cause dispute as to the winner followed each other thick and fast, and in one half-mile go, which proved the star event of the day, a dead heat was declared. The contestants in this event were the famous black trotting mare Princess Pique, 2:11¼, driven by her owner, Thomas B. Leahy, and the former grand circuit favorite Ida Highwood, 2:09½, driven by her new owner, Nathan Straus. After several false starts the pair got away on perfectly even terms, and they went to the first quarter post before they begun to lengthen their gaits. A smart touch of the whip sent Ida Highwood out in front, but she only retained the advantage for a dozen strides before her opponent was on even terms, and they entered the stretch like a hitched pair, stepping close to a 2:10 clip. Both drivers tried all methods known to the amateur reinsman to coax a trifle more speed from the trotters, and although they succeeded, neither was able to gain the slightest lead, and the pair passed the finish post on a line.

Mr. Straus immediately challenged for a second heat, and Mr. Leahy, who was confident that he had been the winner, cheerfully assented, and the racers jogged back to the start. Much interest was added to the race by the fact that the ex-trotting champion of the Speedway, Kingmond, 2:09, driven by his owner, Claus Bohling, joined the pair as they got the word to start, and led them to the quarter post. At that point they closed in on either side of him, and it was anybody's race until the last few strides were made, when Kingmond made a bad break, and, Princess Pique stepping out in front, nipped the heat just as the mare broke.

Building Commissioner Isaac A. Hopper drove his black trotter Bessie Thompson two winning heats against the trotter Teddy K, 2:22¼, driven by T. F. Kennedy, and the brown pacer Matilda, 2:15, driven by E. H. Demarest, who held the reins over her for the first time yesterday, won a well-contested brush from the trotting mare Destiny, driven by George F. Harrison.

Col. W. C. Green, who purchased Walter M. Jermyn's stable of Speedway trotters and pacers several day ago, attempted to drive his mare Florence Wilton in several heats, but she behaved so badly that he was obliged to send her back to the stable. W. C. Floyd-Jones's crack trotting team composed of King Chimes (2:10¾) and Gov. Holt did some fast work.

The championship pacing class candidates were very much in evidence and two of the favorites, Don Riley, 2:07, driven by Andrew Phillips, and his old rival Fred W., 2:08½, furnished an exciting heat. Fred W. went away like a shot and gained a lead of several lengths before Don Riley struck his gait. At the quarter post it looked like a walkover for Fred W., which began to lag a trifle, while Don Riley, lengthening his gait with every stride, gained slowly, and as Alexander Frankenstein, who was driving Fred W., turned to see where he had left Don Riley, he saw the pacer flash by him and win out.

Another pacing brush on the sensational order was between Andrew Crawford's new mare Fanny K., 2:15¾, and George Dumond, 2:16¾, driven by Dr. H. D. Gill, President of the Road Drivers' Association. The latter was handicapped by a heavy wagon, while the former drew a featherweight speed wagon, yet so closely were the two matched in speed that Fanny K. won by less than a half length.

CARPET CLEANSING COMPRESSED AIR. The C. H. BROWN CO. 221&223 E. 58th St., TEL. 1531—38th St. & 1841—38th St. Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.

PROMISE OF GOOD TENNIS.

American Team Will Play at Bay Ridge This Week.

Second in importance only to the National lawn tennis championship, so far as play on the American courts is concerned this season, will be the tournament of the Crescent Athletic Club, that begins to-day on the courts at Bay Ridge. It marks the final tuning up of the American international challenging team previous to its sailing for England. The quartet upon whom the followers of the sport in this country are pinning their hopes to wrest the Dwight F. Davis Cup from the Englishmen includes Holcombe Ward, the National champion in both singles and doubles; William A. Larned, ex-National champion; William J. Clothier, who was ranked second last season, and Beals C. Wright, National champion in the doubles, paired with Ward.

Against the American team will be the most skillful men that are available at this time. The list includes Malcolm D. Whitman, ex-National champion, for singles play, and two pairs in doubles, composed of veteran collegians, Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett forming a Princeton-Yale combination, and Raymond D. Little and Edwin P. Fisher a Princeton-Columbia University team. All of these men have been playing since the beginning of the season, so that they are thoroughly seasoned, and will be able to give the players of the team all that they can wrestle with in the way of hard-fought competitions.

Considerable care has been taken by the committee of the Crescent Athletic Club—Benjamin A. Kelley, Chairman; W. F. Powers, C. M. Bull, Jr., R. T. Starr, Dr. W. A. Griffith, and J. S. Lodewick—to have the turf of the courts, upon which the international matches were played three years ago, in the finest possible condition, and it is said that special English championship balls will be used in the play, so that the Americans may become used to them, as they are somewhat smaller, harder, and not so resilient. This will make some difference in the playing of the American "twist service," which has in the past proved a stumbling block to the Englishmen and other foreigners in making fair returns.

In the opening matches this afternoon, both of which are singles, Whitman will meet Wright, and Larned will compete against Ward. To-morrow and on all of the following days to the end of the week both singles and doubles will be played as follows: Tuesday—Larned vs. Wright, Alexander and Hackett vs. Little and Fisher; Wednesday—Whitman vs. Ward, Whitman and Larned vs. Ward and Wright; Thursday—Larned vs. Whitman, Alexander and Hackett vs. Whitman and Larned; Friday—Ward vs. Wright, Larned and Whitman vs. Little and Fisher; Saturday—Clothier vs. Whitman, Alexander and Hackett vs. Ward and Wright.

The team will finish at the Crescent Club on Saturday, and will sail Tuesday, June 13, for England, the international matches not being played until the first part of next month.

Cycle Racing on the Road.

The members of the New York and Long Island Divisions of the Century Road Club Association held a series of cycle races at Grant City, S. I., yesterday. The New York Division had handicaps at one and two miles, while the Long Island Division had a mile event. Charles Nerent, who started from scratch, won the mile handicap of the New York Division. C. Burch, with a liberal handicap, won the two-mile race.

H. H. Hofgren, with a 120-yard handicap, won the mile event of the Long Island Division.

Summary:

Mile Handicap, Long Island Division.—Won by H. H. Hofgren, (120 yards;) J. M. Eifler, (scratch,) second; George K. Gluna, (120 yards,) third. Time—2:06.

Mile Handicap, New York Division.—Won by Charles Nerent, (scratch;) C. Burch, (70 yards,) second; A. Rousch, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:17 4-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, New York Division.—Won by C. Burch, (100 yards;) C. Nerent, (scratch,) second; A. Rousch, (120 yards,) third. Time—5:45.

Notes of Automobile Interest.

It has been decided hereafter to park all automobiles on the lawn at Morris Park in front of the grand stand without charge, so that the spectators may view the races from their machines. Except in record races the start of all events will be from in front of the judge's stand, finishing at the same place.

Henry Fournier, the well-known French racer, who expected to come to America for the Ormond races with a new racing car, has stated that he has not abandoned hopes of doing some track racing here before the close of the season. If he comes over toward the close of Summer he will bring his new 100 horse power car with him.

Elaborate plans are being made to make the floral automobile parade and carnival at Long Branch this Summer the most spectacular event of this kind ever held in this section of the country. The carnival will be held from Aug. 14 to 19. The floral parade will come on Aug. 19. In addition to this there will be races, non-stop contests, and a series of motor car exhibitions.

The keen competition between the Red Bird, driven by Dan Wurgis, and the 40 horse power Decauville, piloted by Guy Vaughn, as evidenced by their close races at the Empire City track, will be renewed at Morris Park on Saturday in the race for middle-weight cars, for which a silver trophy is offered as first prize. Chevrolet, with the 90 horse power Fiat, will try to reduce his own mile record.

It is stated on very good authority that there will be only two automobile shows in this city next Winter. The big Madison Square Garden show will be held under the auspices of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers, and the Automobile Club of America has lately made arrangements to hold an independent show in the new armory of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, now being built near Lexington Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street. The special exhibit of foreign cars is not likely to be repeated.

After considerable discussion regarding the automobile hill-climbing contest in the White Mountains this season, it has been decided to hold the contest, as last year, up Mount Washington from July 10 to 20. There will be thirteen classes in all, eleven being for automobiles and two for motor cycles. No women will be allowed in the contests, and each car must be equipped with an emergency brake and carry two passengers. W. J. Morgan will have general charge of the arrangements, and entries close with him at 116 Nassau Street on June 30. The fee is $5 for each automobile event. Motor cycles pay $2.50.

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"1847 ROGERS BROS."
When buying silverware, it will pay you to see that each piece is so stamped.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

W. & J. SLOANE

Whole Carpets

NOW is the time to place orders for our specially designed Whole Carpets, so as to insure delivery in the early Autumn. These carpets are hand woven after colored designs prepared by our own artists to harmonize with the decorations of the room. Some of the most desirable weaves are: French Aubusson and Savonnerie, Scotch Chenille Axminster, Berlin, India and Turkey.

Our long experience in weaving Whole Carpets gives positive assurance of satisfactory results.

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NOTICE. DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, THIS STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, ON SATURDAYS, AND AT 5 P. M. ON OTHER WEEK DAYS.

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES.
(Department on Second Floor.)

A selection of Women's Dresses of muslin and other sheer fabrics, including shirt waist suits, tailor effects, and many elaborately trimmed gowns, is now offered at prices which have been reduced.

For this day (Monday), June 5th, a sale has been especially prepared, to comprise the following:

Dresses of Lawn, plain white or figured in black or red, trimmed with embroidery, . . . $5.75

Dresses of White Lawn, trimmed with white or two-tone embroidery, ... $7.50

Dresses of White Lawn, embroidery trimmed and having panel of embroidery at front of skirt, . . $9.50

Dresses of White Handkerchief Linen, hand-embroidered, ... $14.50

Suits of French Linen, white, having bolero coat entirely of eyelet embroidery, ... $18.00

Princesse Dresses of French Batiste in delicate shades, trimmed with lace and embroidery, . . . $20.00

Dresses of Dotted Valenciennes Net, trimmed with lace, 25.00

Separate Skirts,
of White Poplinette, $5.00 of White Linen, $6.00

The Sale of Distinctive
Summer Suits for Men at $16.00,
Formerly $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00,
ENDS WITH TO-MORROW.

Into one great whole we have gathered all the three garment suits of which the sizes were not complete and reduced the prices greatly. Collectively the series include all sizes.

The Models
One straight edge single breasted, two slightly rounded edge single breasted and three long double breasted models, full, half or quarter lined with alpaca or mohair.

The Fabrics
Worsteds, homespuns, tweeds, cassimeres and cheviots in gray, brown and tan mixtures and monotone effects, the greater number of which are exclusive.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

We'll tailor an Arnheim suit to your measure for $20. We'll make it out of exclusive cloths with the "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder, which means perfect Summer Clothes.

We've the most complete showing of cheviots, serges and striped flannels ever assembled under one roof.

Samples and fashion book mailed upon request.

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BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

AT $12, $14 AND $16.

FIVE HUNDRED Men's Suits in attractive Gray and Brown mixtures; all single-breasted sacks. Former prices $16 to $25.

Two hundred and fifty Blue Serge Coats and Vests at $8 to 12. Former prices $15 to $20.

One hundred and fifty Young Men's Suits, 16 to 19 years, at $10. Former prices $12 to $18.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE



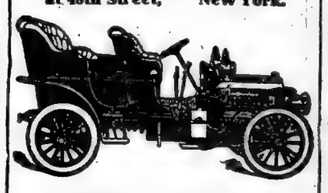
No. 9022. Electric Victoria Phaeton. Runs 40 miles on one charge. Speed—from three to fourteen miles per hour. 30-inch wheels, with detachable clincher tires. Price, $1775.

Electric or Gasoline

It requires the *Studebaker* experience and judgment to produce the *best* automobiles of either class—Gasoline or Electric. It requires the *Studebaker* confidence in the perfection of their product to say openly and without prejudice—Gasoline or Electric—depending on the use for which you desire an Automobile. It requires the *Studebaker* equipment to produce for every taste and purpose, in each class, a variety of cars which by themselves would ordinarily represent a great business.

The value of this is two-fold, you can in our warerooms see and select just the right car. You can at our warerooms have, not only a practical demonstration but the *manufacturer's word* as well.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway and 7th Ave., at 48th Street, New York.



No. 9503. Four cylinder gasoline touring car. 20 to 24 horse power. Speed—four to forty-five miles per hour. Wheels 32 inches. Standard American detachable clincher tires. Price, $3000.



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LINEN 75%
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MOST 15c. COLLARS ARE COTTON. Then why do you still buy 15c. *cotton* collars when your money entitles you to Linen ones? Triangle "LINEN" Collars are "Linen" (legally stamped) and cost no more than cotton ones.

Demand TRIANGLE "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher's.

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15c. Each—Two for 25c. 4-ply ¼ sizes. VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY.

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CLEVELAND WON GAME IN SIXTEEN INNINGS

Chicago's Defeat Gives Philadelphia Second Place.

PITTSBURG TWICE VICTOR

St. Louis and Cincinnati Break Even in Double-Header—Detroit Americans Shut Out.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Cleveland, 4; Chicago, 2, (16 Inn.)
St. Louis, 9; Detroit, 0.

National League.

Cincinnati, 8; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	St. Louis	Washington	New York	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	2	6	3	1	7	2	3	24	.667
Phila'phia	2	..	1	5	4	2	6	5	21	.595
Chicago	4	1	..	5	2	4	3	2	21	.578
Detroit	2	1	5	..	2	3	2	3	20	.513
Boston	0	2	1	2	..	3	3	7	18	.444
St. Louis	3	1	2	1	1	..	2	1	11	.415
Washing'n	1	5	0	1	3	2	..	1	16	.410
New York	0	3	1	1	3	2	5	..	15	.395
Gms. lost	12	15	16	19	20	24	23	23		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	3	4	1	4	3	11	7	33	.767
Pittsburg	1	..	3	7	5	7	1	2	26	.591
Phila'phia	1	1	..	3	2	1	6	9	23	.590
Cincinnati	2	3	1	..	7	4	0	3	20	.476
Chicago	0	4	1	4	..	7	2	3	21	.467
St. Louis	1	3	2	4	3	..	3	2	18	.429
Boston	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	4	15	.357
Brooklyn	3	2	3	1	1	1	4	..	15	.303
Gms. lost	10	18	16	22	24	24	27	30		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Washington at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Beats Chicago in Sixteenth Inning of a Sensational Game.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Long after Dewey and Togo have been forgotten the baseball world, even unto the seventy-seventh generation, will remember how Cleveland and Chicago fought a hand-to-hand fight for fifteen innings without a decision, then in the sixteenth the local men broke through and lost their hard-earned laurels by a score of 4 to 2. It is not often that a pitcher holds a team down to three widely separated hits in nine innings and then meets defeat, but that was "Nick" Altrock's misfortune to-day. A slippery spot in right field, not over ten feet square, was the cause of this upset. That spot caused Isbell to slip and muff an easy fly which would have retired the visitors, enabling Altrock to "whitewash" them and Chicago to win by a score of 1 to 0. But the excusable muff let in a man who had preceded it with a hit.

The Chicagos earned the tally which tied the game in the sixth inning. Then there followed the grandest battle that has been seen on any diamond since the memorable eighteen-inning tie between New York and Chicago in 1902. Altrock performed wonders in pitching himself out of critical situations, every one of which threatened to bring disaster. The men behind him, crippled by the suspension of "Ducky" Holmes and the injury of Green, performed more wonders in Altrock's support. Never once after Isbell's mishap did a player err until the fatal sixteenth. Then it was an error of the head by Dundon which broke Altrock's iron heart and brought defeat. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Isbell, rf	0	0	2	2	3	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	6	0	0
Hahn's, 1b	0	0	1	24	2	0	0
O'Farr'l, c	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	0	5	4	0	1
Hahn'h'l, 3b	0	1	0	1	3	7	0
White, lf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Altrock, p	0	0	0	1	1	6	0
Total	0	2	9	48	26	13	1

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Bay, cf	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	1	7	2	0	0
Bradley, ss	0	1	3	1	2	6	0
Turner, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	3	0
Stovall, 1b	0	1	2	14	1	0	0
Buelow, c	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Bemis, c	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Joss, p	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
Total	1	4	13	48	17	11	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Cleveland, 10. Two-base hits—Stovall, Isbell, Bay, Bemis, Bradley. Three-base hits—Flick, Turner. Sacrifices hits—Bay, Davis. Stolen bases—Davis, Donohue, Dundon. Double plays—Stovall, (unassisted,) Altrock and Donohue, Turner, Lajoie, and Stovall. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Joss, 4. Passed ball—Buelow. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Joss, 3. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—Two hours and fifty-three minutes. Attendance—17,480.

ST. LOUIS, 9; DETROIT, 0.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—St. Louis won the game from Detroit to-day by scoring nine runs in the first three innings. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Moran, 2b	1	1	0	1	1	0	0
Tannant, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Koehler, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Jones, 1b	1	0	12	3	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	2	2	2	2	0	0	0
Pelsan, 3b	1	2	2	3	0	1	0
Ogden, c	1	1	5	2	0	0	0
Howell, p	0	0	0	2	4	0	0
Such'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9	12	27	15	0	1	0

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	0	0
Cooley, cf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hickman, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Crawford, lf	0	0	1	7	1	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
O'Leary, ss	0	1	3	2	0	0	0
Lowe, lf	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Drill, c	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ford, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	0	5	24	10	3	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Hits—Off Wicker, 2 in two innings; off Howell, 13 in seven innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 13; Pittsburg, 8. Two-base hits—Wagner, (2.) Schulte. Home run—Clancy. Stolen base—Leach. Double play—Wagner, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Brown 4; by Flaherty, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 3; off Flaherty, 5. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Schulte, lf	1	0	3	0	0	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	6	1	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	2	6	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	1	27	18	5	0	0

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Howard, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	2	2	3	3	0	0	0
Clancy, 1b	1	3	7	0	1	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	7	2	1	0	0
Phelps, c	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Flaherty, p	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Total	8	11	27	15	0	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—2
Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	—8

Hits—Off Wicker, 2 in two innings; off Brown, 13 in seven innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 13; Pittsburg, 8. Two-base hits—Wagner, (2.) Schulte. Home run—Chancy. Stolen base—Leach. Double play—Wagner, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Brown 4; by Flaherty, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 3; off Flaherty, 5. Time of game—Two hours and six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Schulte, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	6	1	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	2	6	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	0	3	4	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	1	0
O'Neill, c	0	0	0	5	3	0	0
Lundg'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Hoffman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McCarthy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	1	1	16	16	16	1	0

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Howard, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
B'mont, cf	0	0	6	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	3	3	0	0	0
Clancy, 1b	1	1	6	1	1	0	0
Ritch'y, 2b	0	1	2	1	1	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	6	1	0	0
Case, p	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	5	10	27	8	3	0	0

*Batted for Lundgren in the fourth inning.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Pittsburg	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Hits—Off Lundgren, 8 in three innings; off Pfeffer, 2 in five innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Pittsburg, 3. Two-base hits—Chance, Wagner, Clancy, McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Chance. Stolen bases—Schulte, O'Neill. Double plays—Evers, Tinker, and Chance; Tinker, Evers, and O'Neill. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 1; by Case, 6. Bases on balls—Off Lundgren, 1; off Pfeffer, 1; off Case, 2. Wild pitch—Lundgren. Hit with ball—By Lundgren, 1; by Case, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 14,600.

ST. LOUIS LOST AND WON.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—St. Louis and Cincinnati broke even in a double-header to-day. Cincinnati won the first contest by batting McFarland freely. Thielman held Cincinnati at his mercy in the second game, allowing three scattered hits. He won for his team in the fifth inning, on a triple, which scored Burke, and tallied on Shannon's single. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	1	3	2	2	1	3
Shan'on, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Arndt, 2b	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
Dunl'vy, rf	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	2	1	2	0	0	0
Warner, c	0	2	8	2	0	0	0
M'F'rl'd, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
*Clarke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	10	27	10	2	0	0

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	2	1	3	4	0	0	0
Cor'ran, ss	3	2	1	4	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf	2	2	4	0	0	0	0
Odwell, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Barry, 1b	1	2	12	1	0	0	0
Bridw'l, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Phelps, c	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Hahn, p	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	8	11	27	15	3	0	0

*Batted for McFarland in the ninth inning.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1
Cincinnati	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	0—8

Two-base hits—Smoot, Seymour, Warner, Burke. Three-base hit—Dunleavy. Home run—Seymour. Sacrifice hit—Odwell. Passed ball—Warner. Stolen bases—Corcoran, (2.) First base on balls—Off Hahn, 1; off McFarland, 3. Struck out—By Hahn, 1; by McFarland, 7. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Cincinnati, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—15,000.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	0	0	5	1	0	0
Shan'on, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Arndt, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	16	1	0	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dunl'vy, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Burke, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Zearfoss, c	0	1	5	1	1	0	0
Thi'man, p	1	1	1	5	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	18	2	0	0

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Cor'ran, ss	0	0	3	6	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Odwell, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Barry, 1b	0	0	6	0	1	0	0
Bridw'l, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Schlei, c	0	0	8	2	0	0	0
Ewing, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	24	12	1	0	0

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Three-base hit—Thielman. Sacrifice hits—Huggins, Zearfoss. Double play—Huggins, Corcoran and Barry. Passed balls—Zearfoss, Schlei. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Odwell, Burke. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Thielman, 2. Struck out—By Ewing, 6; by Thielman, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minuntes. Empires—Messrs. Steinfeldt and Kellum. Attendance—14,600.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo Could Not Solve Moriarity's Pitching and Was Shut Out.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—Moriarity's pitching won to-day's contest from Buffalo, giving Newark three straight games. Buffalo was completely outplayed, not a man being allowed to reach second base until the ninth inning, while but two scratch hits were made by the visitors up to that time. Jones's exceptional hitting and Gatins's superb fielding were the features of the game. Newark began with one run in the fourth, and made three in the sixth and two in the eighth. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Swand'r, cf	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
Murphy, rf	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
C'kman, 3b	1	2	3	1	0	1	0
Jones, lf	0	2	1	0	0	0	0
Gatins, ss	0	0	3	5	0	0	0
O'H'g'n, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
Wagner, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Shea, c	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Mori'ty, p	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	27	9	1	0	0

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettm'n, cf	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Br'kett, 3b	0	2	0	1	0	0	0
Del'h'ty, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
E.Mur'y, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
McAl't'r, 2b	0	1	1	1	1	1	0
Hill, lf	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Natt'ss, ss	0	0	1	3	1	0	0
M'Manus, c	0	1	8	2	0	0	0
Kissin'r, p	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
*Bird	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	24	10	3	0	0

*Batted for Kissinger in ninth inning.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	—4
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base by errors—Newark, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Buffalo, 3. First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 1. Struck out—By Moriarty, 4; by Kissinger, 6. Two-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—F. Murphy, Swander. Stolen bases—Cockman, 2. Double play—Gatins, Wagner and O'Hagan. Empire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes.

MONTREAL, 7; PROVIDENCE, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 4.—Montreal made it an even break with Providence on the series at Rocky Point to-day by more timely hitting, winning by a score of 7 to 4. The locals made nearly as many hits as their opponents, but could not get them when most needed, as shown by ten men being left on bases. Both sides put up a creditable game in the field. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 1 0 2 1 2 0 0 1—7	12	2
Providence	1 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0—4	9	1

Batteries—Barber and Raub, Poole and Thomas. Attendance—5,000.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	17	13	.567	Rochester	15	15	.500
Jersey City	19	15	.559	Newark	17	18	.486
Baltimore	17	15	.531	Toronto	13	16	.448
Providence	17	17	.500	Montreal	13	19	.406

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

JERSEY CITY, 7; HOBOKEN, 3.

Errors in the field played a conspicuous part in determining the result of the game between the Jersey City team of the Eastern League and the Hobokens yesterday at Hoboken, the Jersey Citys winning by a score of 7 to 3. The game attracted a large crowd of "rooters," who were evidently disappointed, not so much with the result as with the inferior play of both teams. The batting was light throughout. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Jersey City	2 4 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—7	3	5
Hoboken	2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3	3	6

Batteries—Mack and Vandergrift; Deegan and Lamar.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 6; Scranton, 5, (10 innings.)
Albany, 7; A. J. and G., 1.
Troy, 11; Utica, 4.
Syracuse, 3; Wilkesbarre, 0.

American Association.

Columbus, 8; Indianapolis, 5.
Kansas City, 9; St. Paul, 3.
Louisville, 13; Toledo, 7, (ten innings.)
Milwaukee, 0; Minneapolis, 2.

Southern League.

Nashville, 9; Memphis, 7.
New Orleans, 4; Shreveport, 3.

South Atlantic League.

Augusta, 2; Jacksonville, 0.

Scores of Other Games.

At Perth Amboy, N. J.—Perth Amboy, 6; Wilmington, 2.
At Ulmer Park, Brooklyn—Felix and Barry, 8; Spooner Field Club, 4.
At Loughlin Oval, Brooklyn—Loughlin Lyceum, 9; Original Pattersons, 8.

AMERICANS GO TO KIEL.

Yachtsmen Will See Start of the Dover-Heligoland Race.

The American yachts abroad are preparing for the Dover-Heligoland race. The Atlantic is on the ways at Southampton, while the Thistle and Ailsa are there en route to Kiel. The Hildegarde and Endymion have left Southampton, presumably for Dover. The Thistle will not start in the race, but the other four will contest, Mr. Redmond feeling the Ailsa has a particularly good chance to win the trophy. The announcement that Lord Brassey would enter the Sunbeam came as a big surprise to every one, since before the start from this side it was announced that the old boat would not be a contestant. Evidently the excellent showing it made in the trip across has whetted the appetite of the nobleman and stirred his fighting blood.

A number of American yachtsmen will see the start of the race, as well as the contests at Kiel and Cowes. The ocean racers will of course attend, while Anthony J. Drexel, who met them at the Lizard when they finished, has already gone on to Kiel in the twin-screw schooner Margarita. The screw schooner North Star is at Queenstown, where it was to meet Cornelius Vanderbilt on his arrival. It is understood it will also proceed to Kiel. Mrs. Robert Goelet's steam yacht Nahma has left Venice for Southampton, while Arthur Hinckley's steam yacht Calanthe left Genoa bound there also. S. M. Jarvis's Priscilla passed the Scillys bound for Southampton, with the intention of seeing the start.

Other American yachts expected there include W. S. and T. T. Spaulding's Isis of Boston, reported having left Smyrna May 21.

GIBRALTAR, June 4.—The American steam yacht Narada, owned by Vice Commodore Henry Walters of the New York Yacht Club, and Mr. Hinckley's Calanthe arrived here to-day.

Count Festetics's Horse Won Derby.

VIENNA, June 4.—Count Festetics's Patience won the Austrian Derby easily to-day.

OARSMEN APPROVE PELHAM BAY COURSE

Local Clubs Will Work Hard for Success of Project.

ROWING CIRCLES AROUSED

Prospect of International Contests Stirs Up Enthusiasm—Views of Prominent Oarsmen.

Oarsmen are overwhelmingly in favor of the construction of an international regatta course on the lines suggested by James Pilkington of this city. There was little else discussed yesterday at the various clubhouses on the Harlem River and the indications point to an early materialization of the plan. The necessity of a National course for this city has long appealed to the rowing element, but the absence of any available stretch of water has prevented any real progress being made. It was not until Mr. Pilkington, who is President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, solved the problem that the interest, which had become stagnated, was revived.

According to President Pilkington one of the most magnificent stretches of water, admirably adapted for regattas, can be inclosed at Pelham Bay for a maximum cost of $150,000. It will become necessary to adopt measures to preserve a racing course for the oarsmen, as the one on Harlem River will, it is believed, be absorbed by trade and commercial navigation inside of ten years. Already several clubs have considered plans to move their houses higher up the river. This is especially the case with those located below the viaduct, where rowing has become dangerous.

Of the many suggestions put forth, the only feasible and practical one is that made by President Pilkington, who has examined and surveyed the projected course, and is in a position to offer a statement of facts and figures. The location of the new course is Pelham Bay, where a stretch of water on the beach front can be inclosed by a solid watertight dike. The length of the course is about two miles, and the width varying from 1,000 feet to nearly a mile. The starting point is placed at the bridge which spans the Hutchinson River, and the finishing line will be off Rodman's Neck. The dike will prove an absolute protection from the rough water in the bay, and the course will remain at all times calm and sheltered. When not used for regatta purposes it can be utilized for picnics and boating parties. The estimated cost of the whole improvement, $150,000, will include the dike, lock, dredging the shore, and incidental expenses. It is President Pilkington's intention to make it the headquarters of the oarsmen of New York and vicinity, and to have the local clubs transfer and rebuild their clubhouses on the shore of the course.

As many of the clubs have spent considerable money on their boathouses, it was feared that this might possibly prove a stumbling block to the plan, but a careful canvass of the clubs on the Harlem River shows this to be exactly opposite to the desires of the oarsmen. The cost of rebuilding clubhouses at Pelham Bay will average about $1,200. This includes architect's plans, towing scows, and building. With the promise of a permanent home for rowing, it is doubtful whether a single club would vote against moving to Pelham Bay at the earliest opportunity.

The argument has been advanced that with the headquarters moved so far from the centre of the city, the membership would fall off and many other members would become lukewarm in their interest in the club. The case of the Harlem Yacht Club can be brought to refute this argument. While the headquarters of that organization was situated at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street the club was almost a nonentity in yachting circles, but since the erection of the new clubhouse at City Island, close to Pelham Bay, the club has more than doubled its membership, and is more prosperous than at any other time in its history.

Now that the oarsmen have been shown the practicability of the scheme, there is already a general movement afoot to bring about its success. It is pointed out that the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen would establish the course as a permanent home for National regattas, and that foreign crews would be invited, which would make it a successful rival of the British Henley. An arrangement could also be entered into with the English, French, and German rowing authorities to arrange dates which would not only avoid a conflict, but enable crews to row in Europe and America in the same year. This would give the American oarsmen a chance to row in Europe and return to this country with the foreigners in time to row at the National regatta at Pelham Bay.

The temper of the prominent rowing officials and heads of the various clubs was thoroughly tested yesterday, when the following oarsmen unhesitatingly pronounced in favor of the project, and many of them spoke for their entire club membership:

James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—"There is very little I can add to what has already been published in THE TIMES. The more I think about it, the better satisfied I am that the scheme is not only a practical one, but is popular also. I have met many oarsmen since the project was made public and I have yet to find one who does not favor it. All that is required is a combined effort on the part of the oarsmen. I understand the Speedway cost in the neighborhood of $6,000,000. All we require is $150,000, or about one-fortieth of the Speedway sum, and in addition, the course would provide amusement and recreation for more persons than were ever seen at the Speedway course."

John O. Regan, member of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen—"I am satisfied that every member of the National Association will vote to hold the regatta in this city, annually, if a course is laid out at Pelham Bay. We have tried for years to find an available stretch of water, and it seems as though it has come at last. The scheme has my strongest indorsement. Anything I can do to further it will be done gladly. I believe every oarsman in the vicinity of New York will work hard to make it a success."

W. Regon, Captain of the Metropolitan Boat Club—"You cannot put it too strongly that the Metropolitan Club will help along the good cause. We are all in favor of it, and the sooner the better.

J. J. Mulcahy, Captain of the Atalanta Boat Club—President Pilkington has done much for rowing, but his latest effort overshadows all his previous ones. I am satisfied that the rowing men will unite to give New York a National course, and from the information I have received I feel certain every member of the Atalanta Club will work for the project.

J. W. Woore, Secretary of the Nassau Boat Club—I hope the oarsmen will unite in this matter. Although I cannot speak officially for our club, from what I have heard I am satisfied the boys will be found in the front rank when the time comes for action. Any movement that betters the condition of the rowing clubs around here will receive unqualified support. If the course proposed can be secured it will place New York where it belongs—at the head of rowing in the United States. Pilkington's judgment carries great weight.

J. E. Nagle, Captain of the Harlem Rowing Club—The sooner the oarsmen get to work the sooner they will have a permanent home. My club is emphatically in favor of the plan and will do all it can to aid it.

L. A. Lenoir, Secretary of the Wyanoke Boat Club—If Mr. Pilkington is satisfied that the location will answer all requirements, I do not require any better proof. Let every one interested in rowing get to work and do less talking, and inside of a couple of years New York will have a regatta course to be proud of. The members of my club will surely support the movement.

Thomas J. Brophy, President of the Friendship Boat Club—We have several thousand dollars in our treasury which we will gladly devote to building a new clubhouse at Pelham Bay. If the plans are carried through successfully the Friendship will build the best house ever put up in the East. We will aid Pilkington in every way possible.

W. M. Varley, First Lieutenant of the Atalanta Boat Club—I favor the new course, and hope every one will aid in securing it. It will give rowing a great impetus.

Charles Allison, Captain of the Friendship Boat Club—I am one among ten thousand oarsmen who will leave no stone unturned to give New York a representative course. Mr. Pilkington's efforts should be appreciated, and if he is satisfied that the location is all right, you will find very few to dispute his word.

H. W. Jannsen, Captain of the Nassau Boat

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WAR.

The denial from the White House that the report contained in the press dispatches of Friday evening of the interview of the President with Count CASSINI was given out from the White House is in effect a confirmation of the substantial correctness of that report. Had it been incorrect, the authorities would have lost no time in saying so.

If we take the not unreasonable alternative that the substance of the report was derived from sources connected with the Russian Embassy the significance of it is not at all diminished. Quite the contrary. If the statements and expressions of opinion attributed to the President were conveyed to the public, directly or indirectly, by Count CASSINI, without any intimation that the Russian Ambassador manifested any unwillingness to receive or transmit them, it is a reasonable inference that the Government of Russia is prepared to listen to some most unpalatable communications. It is willing at least to learn that disinterested minds, friendly in disposition, with every motive for reaching sound conclusions, regard the outcome of the war with Japan as practically determined and determined adversely to Russia. If Russia receives an expression of that opinion not merely from so impartial a source as the President of the United States, but also from an ally like France and a special friend like Germany, it may have a serious influence on the course of events.

THE COMING OF MR. ODELL.

It is a curious instance of how our politics and our public affairs work out at the present stage of evolution that Mr. ODELL is reported to be shortening his trip in Europe and hurrying home to get a discredited Judge to resign.

It might be said that in a reasonably organized society, made up for much the greater part of decent men, it ought to be possible to get rid of a Judge known to be quite unfitted for his trust without creating any unusual disturbance. If our Judges were uniformly given office because of character and ability this would be the case. Either the mere discovery of a radical mistake in selection would lead to the Judge's voluntary retirement, or the ordinary machinery for correcting such a mistake would take its course. But it happens that our Judges are not always chosen because of character and ability. We hardly think Justice HOOKER was. He was, when he went on the bench, a good deal of a partisan. He was still one when Gov. ODELL designated him for the Appellate Court. He had the habits, the methods, the standard of conduct of a politician, and of no very high grade at that. His record, as disclosed by the searching investigations to which he has been subjected, shows him tricky, greedy, rather unscrupulous, and especially infected with the notion that public office for himself and his family and his hangers-on is a "private snap." There has been a tremendous pother about getting rid of him. Exposure does not affect him. Well-deserved public contempt does not reach him. It has been found necessary to set the whole Legislature to work upon him, and, as that body was very busy at the regular session, to plan for a special session to deal with him.

Herein lies the source of the present trouble. A special session is not desirable for the party in power. The moment it is called public opinion, aroused by agitation, will be brought to bear on it. The gas legislation, left curiously incomplete, will be urged on its attention. The scandals in the business of life insurance will give occasion for a demand for a thorough investigation by a legislative committee, with minority members, with open hearings, with power to subpoena witnesses and to compel testimony. And there are other minor but vexatious matters entailing disagreeable responsibility. And all these things would be stirred up in the early Summer on the eve of a municipal campaign in this city, when responsibility is peculiarly inconvenient and unwelcome. The result might well derange the plans and blast the hopes of the Republican machine for the election of some sort of opposition candidate for Mayor this Fall. Hence Mr. ODELL is summoned home to deal directly with the stubborn and thick-skinned Judge and to induce him to resign and relieve his party from the risky operation of his compulsory removal.

It is not improbable that Mr. ODELL will succeed. It is not impossible that this is precisely the situation which Judge HOOKER has sought to bring about and by which he can find a way to profit. He is pretty sure to lose his place if the Legislature meets, but as its meeting is a nuisance to the machine, he may dictate the terms on which he will consent to make the meeting unnecessary. Some of the Republican machine men think his gratitude for past favors conferred by Mr. ODELL will influence him. That is not likely, but the assurance of favors to come may weigh with him. He would retire without formal condemnation. He would retain a certain semblance of reputation. Some means not too conspicuous or scandalous might be found to "take care" of him. Should he thus be got to resign Mr. ODELL and the machine could proceed with their plans for the city election. Mr. ODELL would hardly hasten back if he did not think he could count on some such result as this.

Incidentally it is to be remarked that the plans of the machine for the election of a Mayor this year, whether or not they be interfered with by the obstinacy of Judge HOOKER, are by no means very promising, as things now look. The present indications are that any combination the Republican machine may make to defeat Mr. McCLELLAN will be exposed to many risks. The leaders rely on a split in the Democratic ranks on the issue of municipal ownership and operation of so-called public utilities, thereby meaning lighting and transportation. But it is not a substantial reliance. The line of cleavage, if cleavage there be, cannot be foreseen. At the moment it looks as if the Citizens' Union, on the one hand, and the Municipal Ownership League, on the other, would take substantially the same direction. What, then, would be the course of the Republican organization?

If it commits itself to municipal operation it will drive a lot of Republicans to the support of Mr. McCLELLAN. If it takes ground against that radical and dangerous doctrine it will lose a good many of the Citizens' Union's votes. If the Democrats have the sense to renominate Mayor McCLELLAN on a platform that calls for the severe and honest regulation of franchises and the general principle of city ownership with rigid control of operation on reasonable leases, they will probably keep the bulk of the Democratic vote and gain largely from what is known as the independent vote. And if Mayor McCLELLAN, with a four years' term before him, has the courage and endurance to be as good an executive as he knows how to be, regardless of the dictates of Tammany, he has a splendid opportunity which Mr. ODELL cannot in the least interfere with.

THE AIR OF THE SUBWAY.

Ordinarily the air of the Subway is sufficiently pure and fresh to give no discomfort to people using it. Sometimes the conditions are so conspicuously different that it excites general remark. When Prof. CHANDLER made his report the facts warranted it; if it were made now they would not. An opinion as to why the air is so much less pure one day than another, if given without the most careful examination of all the conditions of temperature, humidity, direction and velocity of wind, and other influencing causes, would have very little value. The fact is as we have stated it, and the reason is worth seeking by the only means which will explain it satisfactorily. Meanwhile, no useful purpose will be accomplished by denying facts which are matters of general experience. Still less will it serve to dismiss the subject as of no consequence. For example, Mr. E. P. BRYAN is quoted as saying:

> The people don't seem to mind the air. The traffic of the Subway is large and growing. They seem highly satisfied with the whole Subway. If they did not like the air would they patronize the road or submit to crowding in the cars in the rush hours? The action of the people has made it clearly evident what they think about impure Subway air.

This does not do credit to Mr. BRYAN's intelligence. The people certainly object very much to impure air, and are not generally satisfied with existing conditions. They use the Subway because it is a vast public convenience. For this reason they would continue to patronize it even though the conditions should approximate the intolerable. Many of them could not get where they need to go by any other conveyance. Consequently the fact that the Subway travel does not conspicuously fall off when the air is noticeably bad does not make it at all clear what the public think of the Subway air, but it does show that the Subway is an indispensable public necessity, and that some millions of people use it for the same reason that some other millions live under conditions not wholly satisfactory from the sanitary point of view—because they have to.

PHILADELPHIA'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The plan of Mayor WEAVER, of appointing a non-partisan advisory council of representative and public-spirited citizens to confer with him in matters of public policy, is theoretically admirable, and the conditions existing at the moment in Philadelphia may make it the wisest plan to be pursued there. It is not, however, a method likely to be attended with results of conspicuous public advantage under ordinary conditions.

The affairs of a city are much too large to be wisely managed on such advice, which is more than likely to confuse councils than to clarify them. For one in the anomalous position of an adviser, without responsibility, the tendency of developing in one of two directions is almost irresistible. Either he becomes weary of his task and perfunctory in its discharge, or his increasing knowledge of and connection with municipal affairs fire him with ambitions and lead him to "play politics"—perhaps unconsciously—for his own advantage or that of his party associates. A man may very properly rank citizenship above partisanship and be open-minded on all questions in which a principle is involved or the public interest is touched, but if really non-partisan he is apt to be colorless and to take too little interest in the practical problems of Municipal, State, and Federal government to be useful as an adviser to a Mayor surrounded by influences which must be considered, or they may be found potent to render him powerless for good in the discharge of his official duties. Not merely must he consider what is abstractly right, but what is concretely expedient in the circumstances.

Such a revolution as Philadelphia has passed through may require for the time the best work of a Committee of Public Safety as a guide in a constructive policy which must be wisely guided and brought into close relation with public opinion. But when that emergency is past, the Citizens' Committee will have discharged its office and the officers upon whom devolve the responsibilities of municipal administration will have to do their own thinking. Probably the worst kind of municipal government we could have would be one in which the chief executive took shelter behind such a volunteer committee of advisers as one corrupt of purpose would be likely to select.

THE MOSQUITO CRUSADE.

Health Officer DOTY has had enough experience with the crusade against the mosquito to know that in this matter public effort without private cooperation, if not quite futile, is likely to be disappointing. Concerning his admirable plans for ridding Staten Island of this inexpressible annoyance and danger, he says:

> My only hope for the success of my campaign is in the hearty co-operation of the people of the island. All the crude oil in the country, and even the cutting of the tall grass—which measures are only palliative—will do no good unless those living on Staten Island get rid of all cesspools and spots on their premises where the insects can breed.

This statement is probably worth more than volumes of learned discussion of methods of mosquito extermination. Until it makes a lasting impression upon the public mind very little will be accomplished by public expenditures in this direction. Indeed, if the individual householder will do all that he can and should to reduce the mosquito pest to the minimum on his own premises, what remains to be done at public expense will cost very little.

The next step will be for progressive Boards of Health to amend their sanitary codes to make the maintenance of mosquito-breeding conditions a public nuisance, involving penalties sufficiently serious to discourage negligence in this matter. It is not merely a question of comfort. It has been established beyond intelligent dispute that the mosquito is the vehicle for the dissemination of at least two important diseases, malarial fever and yellow fever. Yellow fever does not occur in this latitude with sufficient frequency to permit the average mosquito to pick up and distribute its specific virus, but diseases of the malarial type are so prevalent that he could not well avoid getting loaded with its poison if at all industrious in plying his vocation. This warrants his erection into something more than a discomfort. What changes in the economy of nature will follow his extermination is still a matter of speculation, but the normal man would rather take his chances of results along that line than the risk of fracturing his skull trying to smash the singing torments which insist upon serenading him in the still watches of the night.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The development of what they call in German politics "particularism" in Norway bodes very ill for the continuance of the confederation of Sweden and Norway. The two peoples concerned are just enough unlike to desire to insist on their dissimilarities. Even to the point of language this is true. As the English after-dinner speaker said of the American and English languages, Swedish and Norwegian are sufficiently similar to form "an unrivaled medium of mutual misapprehension."

An eminent Swede, SVEN HEYDIN, and an eminent Norwegian, Dr. NANSEN, have been carrying on the controversy between the claims of their respective countries in the columns of The London Times. Their positions are so irreconcilable as to make to appear inevitable the refusal of the King on the one hand to grant Norway an entirely separate Consular system, and the resignation, on the other, of the entire Norwegian Ministry in consequence of that refusal, which has now come about. To the impartial foreign onlooker the Swedes appear to have much the better of the argument, and the attitude of the Norwegians to be that of men who will not allow themselves to be moved by the most obvious considerations of political expediency from the dictates of sentiment. The other dual monarchy of Europe, that of Austria-Hungary, is far from being a happy family. But it does at least present a single Government to the world outside, and its ethnic differences, as used to be said about our party politics, "cease at the water's edge." But this will by no means be the case with Sweden and Norway, if the Norwegian Consular system is established as planned. For this system is to acknowledge no dependence upon or relation to the Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and yet it is perfectly conceivable that any one of the Norwegian Consuls might get himself into a predicament from which the common Minister of the two countries would offer the sole means of extrication. Naturally Sweden objects to being thus committed by officials over whom she can exercise no control.

There seems to be no doubt that Norway will insist upon her sentimental point, even though it should lead to the rupture of the Union. On the other hand, Sweden does not, apparently, intend to use force for the preservation of the Union. It is to be borne in mind that the Union dates only from 1814, when BERNADOTTE demanded and obtained from the Allies, as the price of his assistance against NAPOLEON, the transfer of Norway from a Danish to a Swedish connection. The transfer was resisted by Norway and an independent Government proclaimed, which the Powers refused to recognize, whereupon Norway entered upon the Union which has precariously subsisted since. Perhaps the present trouble may be dealt with successfully on the lines of ninety years ago. Since the Ministers of other Powers are accredited to Stockholm and not to Christiania, a refusal on the part of the Powers to recognize Consular officers who were not recognized by the Government at Stockholm would leave those Consuls without official standing. If such a decision should have the effect of inducing the Norwegians to mitigate their aspirations for separatism it would be a very good thing.

TELEPHONES AND LIGHTNING.

The Electrical Review discusses sadly and in the form of a demurrer the reflection which lately found expression in these columns of the nervousness of the average person who is required to use the telephone during a thunder shower. While insisting that the danger is no greater than one must encounter in many other necessary duties and occupations of life, and in some of its pleasures, it admits that it exists and that the ingenuity of the electrician has not yet been able wholly to overcome it.

Judging from experience, the number of serious accidents to telephones and their users from vagrant electric currents, which represent a high development of misapplied energy, is small. Probably the instances in which great inconvenience has resulted from less than fatal and not seriously injurious shocks are much more numerous, although very few of them are of record. A great many people are so constituted that the phenomena of a thunder shower are extremely terrifying to them, and high nervous strain results from the bombardment from the skies, even though no direct shock is experienced. People so constituted will do well to leave the telephone alone while the lightning is flashing and the thunder rolling about them. Such storms are commonly of brief duration. Those affected by them are not usually in a condition to attend to business in any very useful way. The time they will lose is not important, since the telephone does not always work well during periods of high electrical tension in the atmosphere, and the persons called are quite as likely to be afraid of the instrument as the persons calling.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Burning Versus Beating.

There will be, of course, unanimous execration for the man GROVER, over in Orange, N. J., who, to teach his daughters not to play with matches, so severely burned the ends of their fingers that they will bear for life scars big enough to be efficient reminders of the lesson. It seems that the children, little girls of five and three years, had started a fire, which, though extinguished before it had done much damage, had put GLOVER'S house for some moments in serious danger of destruction, and that the father, after thinking the matter over, devised and deliberately inflicted the form of torture which to his mind gave most promise of preventing any further resort to matches as playthings. It was, in his estimation, "necessary discipline," and, ready as everybody will be to condemn the father's act as an abominable crime, there is at least this much to be said in his defense—and it is practically all that can be said in defense of any resort to corporal punishment of children by parents or others—that the burning was done with a "good motive," and that it probably effected the desirable end of thoroughly impressing upon the minds of those little girls that in the opinion of their "natural guardian" it was wrong for them to amuse themselves with matches. A pretty weak exculpation? It is indeed, but there are in the world several things easier to see than that GLOVER did anything at all different in principle from what is done by almost all parents to some extent, and by the majority of parents to a considerable extent. One must, of course, in judging the case, avoid the mistake of assuming that because too much of a thing is obviously bad, the thing itself is intrinsically bad, and yet one must also avoid the inversion of that error which consists in assuming that a difference of amount invariably makes a difference of moral quality. People who are still willing to accept the dictum of a polygamous despot in regard to "sparing the rod and spoiling the child" should be a little cautious in their denunciation of GLOVER. As a matter of fact, he was rather more logical than they usually are, and if he proved his incompetency for exercising the powers of fatherhood somewhat more startlingly than they are accustomed to do, he did not prove it much more conclusively.

Training of the Japanese.

"One of the secrets of the success of Japan," according to The Christian Register, "is the power of concentration which is cultivated and practiced in all the affairs of life. To the making of a cup of tea or the arrangement of a vase of flowers as much attention is given as would be required for the painting of a picture or the building of a man-of-war." That is a fanciful and not very accurate presentation of Japanese characteristics, but it has its merits and it goes well with Superintendent MAXWELL'S statement that the outcome of Admiral TOGO'S battle with the Russian fleet was "the greatest demonstration the world has ever seen of the usefulness of manual training." The exact amount of the kind of manual training Dr. MAXWELL had in mind that was received by the crews of TOGO'S ships may not have been quite as large as the maintenance of his contention requires, but beyond any question it was vastly more than the unfortunate Russian sailors had received, and the fighting of the Japanese, as contrasted with that of their opponents, was the fighting of men whose heads and hands worked harmoniously against men who illustrated no such coordination. The Japanese do not give as much attention to the making of a cup of tea or the arrangement of a vase of flowers as they do to the performance of more important tasks, but they frequently give them attention of a somewhat similar quality, and the perfection for which they strive in doing little things certainly has some effect in increasing the closeness of their approach to perfection when they are more seriously employed. It is wise to remember, however, in attempting to fix the exact status of the Japanese, that the present contrasts are with the Russians, and that while we know almost everything about the latter, information is still scarce as to the details of the methods by which the Japanese won their victories. We ourselves conquered a fleet at Santiago much as TOGO did at Tsushima, but we are rather glad that history will be too busy to tell the full story of the first stages of that war, and we know that the triumph was considerably more complete and quick than glorious.

Did We Ever Do These Things?

Even over in England, where "sport" is almost sacred and attacks upon its established customs are apt to be held sacrilegious, they are beginning to sicken of pigeon shooting, and the big Hurlingham Club, meeting recently, with the Earl of Ancaster for presiding officer, determined by a large majority that after Dec. 31 it will have nothing more to do with the wretched business. A few of the members did venture to defend the squalid butcheries as "an old and interesting amusement," but when the vote came the required two-thirds for abolition was attained, with 150 to spare. Apparently, pigeon shooting in England has been, if it is not now, a much worse thing than it ever was here, bad as it necessarily had to be. During our campaign against the cowardly crime much was said about the sufferings of the birds after they were released from the traps, but there were only vague and infrequent rumors of preparatory maltreatment. The London Express, on the contrary, goes into this branch of the subject in truly horrible detail when it tells of the various expedients that have been resorted to by, or for, the English "sportsmen" to accelerate or retard or modify the flight of the birds from the traps. It mentions as known and proved facts the breaking of legs, the plucking out and the pushing in of feathers, the crippling of wing joints with pincers, the cutting of necks to keep the flight low, and the burning of feet with acid to make it erratic. If these amazing atrocities had existed here they could hardly have been kept from public knowledge, and certainly they never reached it. Had they done so the fight against the pigeon shooters would not have been a long, hard war, as it was, but the summary punishment of criminals whose guilt would have been obvious to all decent people.

HOW TO STOP SPEEDING.

Would Treat the Automobile as a Deodand on Third Offense.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that many lives have been sacrificed to the whim, indifference, and carelessness of chauffeurs and owners of automobiles, I would suggest the following:

In a first offense against the speed-limit law, let the owner be fined. He will pay his ten, fifteen, or twenty-five dollars cheerfully and not miss the amount any more than the ordinary citizen misses the cent, nickel, or dime that drops out of his pocket, and will soon speed again.

Second offense: Withdrawal of license for six months. A little stronger lesson, even for the millionaire. Of course, he will still speed, evading the spirit, though not the letter, of the law, by using another auto. Astute lawyers will enable him to get his pleasure, but equally astute public prosecutors will protect the public and get at him just as likely, and when the third offense is committed there will follow confiscation of the automobile and sale of same for the benefit of the relatives of victims (on a pro rata basis) of this sport, indulged in by many in a judicious and sensible way, but by not a few others in a criminally reckless and indifferent manner. If this latter class have their arrogance and pride humbled a bit by being treated like unruly and disobedient boys, whose toys are taken from them, it will teach them a good lesson.

New York, May 29th, 1905. H. G. K.

South Doesn't Drop the "H."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"W. N. W." in his communication of May 26 claims that nine-tenths of the American people drop the imbedded "h" in words beginning with "wh." Permit me to say that such words as "white," "when" or "wheel" are never pronounced "w'ite" or "w'en" or "w'eel" in any portion of the South; and that to a Southerner this is as much a peculiarity of pronunciation as is the Cockney accent to the Yankee.

F. D. HANEY.

New York, June 1, 1905.

Why Washington Was First.

From The Albany Journal.

The class in history was discussing the cruel conduct of King George and the consequent revolution among the colonists in America. The teacher had just ended a very interesting discourse and then asked who was the first President.

"George Washington," said the whole class at once.

"Why was he chosen?"

"Because Roosevelt wasn't born then," said a little five-year-old.

His Audience Warmed Up.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

Hi Tragerdy—Hamm made his debut as a star last night, and I hear his audience was very cold.

Lowe Comerdy—Yes, they were at first.

Hi Tragerdy—Ah! only at first?

Lowe Comerdy—Yes, then they remembered they had paid to get in, and they got hot.

FADS OF EDUCATION.

These and Fossils Worry One Correspondent.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fossils of the Board of Education of the City of New York never seem to know what they are about or where they are at. Some years ago the schools were known as public schools; then they were changed to ward schools, then to grammar and primary schools. Public School No. 12 was on West Seventeenth Street, near Eighth Avenue, and Ward School No. 20 was on Thirteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue.

Now they have returned to the name public school, but not one person in one hundred could locate the school of childhood by its present name or number. We now have kindergarten schools, primary schools, and high schools, with a change of number every few years. The fads, fancies, and idiosyncrasies of our educators are a great drawback, and bewildering to pupils and parents. Is there no way to get the present members to resign or to weed out the fossils?

New York June 2, 1905. R. R. R.

NEED FOR A BIG NAVY.

How Possible Trouble with Japan Would Emphasize It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fully agree with the article published in this morning's TIMES signed "An American." To further his supposition if relations between the United States and Japan should become strained, we not only have our Pacific Coast to protect, but also the Philippines, Guam, and Hawaii.

If in such a case we mean to keep these insular possessions and guard our Pacific Coast, we must have a large fleet in the Pacific Ocean. As the Panama Canal is not yet completed, all of our Atlantic fleets would be of no avail for a considerable length of time, having to make a long cruise around the Horn, and when they reached the Pacific they would require more coal and probably have foul bottoms, which greatly impedes the progress of the ships, the Russian Baltic Squadron well illustrating this. Therefor we must build up a large and efficient navy, fortify the Hawaiian Islands, and have enough ships in the Pacific for any emergency.

A. M. E.

New York, June 3, 1905.

JOURNALISTIC INCAPACITY.

Complaint That Newspapers Take Too Narrow a View of Things.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Newspapers may represent their readers, but they strike me queerly these days. Probably the greatest naval battle in history has just been fought, yet I have not read a single editorial anywhere that gave the subject the importance it deserved, and some papers ignored it. One sheet gave the most prominent editorial space to a long article on a capitalist's business in the Subway, two others preached peace sermons.

A Boston paper saw nothing in the battle to speak of except to speculate whether material or intellectual strength was the most important. In other words, which is greater, iron plates and guns or the power that created them. A yellow sheet patronizingly elevated Togo to Dewey's level.

The newspaper letter writers are no better. The great naval battle, the Chicago strike, where trades unionism has met with the worst foe it has yet encountered—such subjects are unworthy of a correspondent's attention. A tame trout, the pronunciation of a word, hoodlums in the Park, and similar topics—all local, for "New York is the most provincial city in the world"—are the only ones correspondents grapple with.

I sigh for the good old times when Horace Greeley said, "You lie!" and was answered accordingly. Now it is shop talk everywhere, big self-conceit, and a dead level of mediocre talent.

J. W. F.

Norwich, Conn., June 2, 1905.

QUERY FOR HOPKINSON SMITH.

Would He Have Taken the Tip the Bridegroom Offered.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your criticism of Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith's defense of the tipping habit and the suggestion that Mr. Smith would doubtless revise his opinion if some one would offer him a tip, reminds me of an incident in which I was placed in the position you assume would be unpleasant for that gentleman. Calling one day at the study of a clergyman, while I was talking to him he received a call from a couple who desired to be married. The study being adjacent to the church, and the sexton being absent at the time, the clergyman asked me to spread some rugs in the chancel, arrange the altar cloth, and otherwise assist him while he got into his vestments. This I did, also standing by as a witness to the marriage, and when the happy couple turned to go, after the bridegroom had given the clergyman his fee, I preceded them down the aisle and held open the door for them as a matter of courtesy.

You can judge of my surprise when the young man paused and offered me a dollar bill, thinking very naturally that I was the sexton. I declined the tip with the best grace I could, and afterward told of it as a good joke on myself. But usually, when I tell the story, there is some surprise expressed that I didn't take it. And when I recall how astonished the young Benedict was and his evident displeasure because I refused it, I somehow doubt whether I did the proper thing or not. I wonder what would Mr. Smith have done under the circumstances?

C. R. HARDY.

New York, June 3, 1905.

Sinbad's Alleged Prototype.

From The London Chronicle.

The story of Sinbad the Sailor is believed to owe a good deal to the legend of St. Brendan, the Kerry Saint whose day is May 16. According to the legend, St. Brendan sailed the ocean for seven years in search of the island that had once been Adam's Eden. During that time he regularly revisited the Island of Sheen, where the sheep are as large as oxen; the Island of Birds, that are really fallen angels, and another island, which is really a big fish named Jascon trying to get his tail into his mouth. St. Brendan used to encamp on the fish on Easter Day, and go on to the birds on Easter Monday. He found the Eden island at last, but no one has seen it since, though it appeared on seventeenth-century maps and in an eighteenth-century treaty between Spain and Portugal. Probably Irish monks took this legend with them to the East in the ninth century.

The Only One of His Kind.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Have you ever attempted to play 'Hamlet'?" asked the manager.

"No, Sir. I do not consider myself fitted by nature to impersonate the melancholy Dane."

"Then you are, indeed, as you have said, an exceptional actor. I will give you a job."

No Post-Victory Dispute in Japan.

From The Spartanburg (S. C.) Herald.

It is a safe bet that there will not be newspaper controversies in Japan to prove to whom the "glory" really belongs. They have too much sense for that over there.

HAZARD OF STREET CROSSING.

More Police Protection Needed at Crowded Corners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For some years pedestrians have had few rights in the streets of New York, but since the present auto craze became epidemic street crossing during rush hours is as hazardous as football. At 8 this morning I was obliged to cross Thirty-fourth Street at Broadway. I passed in front of a stationary surface car from the east, the gong sounding, as usual, before I had cleared the track. A huge coal cart was just turning into Thirty-fourth Street from up Broadway, going east and shutting out all view of that side, and seemingly nearly filling the south side of the street.

As I passed in front of the team an auto wheeled around the corner, going in the same direction and at a reckless speed for such a place. No signal whatever was given, but I heard the dragon in time to spring to the curb with a margin of safety of perhaps two to five feet. The auto hugged the curb so closely that it barely passed. A second later the machine brought up with a jerk to avoid running down another person.

The writer is over seventy, but, fortunately, spry on his feet, or he would have had not a ghost of a chance of avoiding what would doubtless have been a fatal injury. Where chauffeurs lack brains, as is so often the case, there ought to be sufficient police supervision to prevent reckless driving, especially in turning corners in congested districts during rush hours. In the present case the auto was completely masked by the coal cart, and the space through which it was driven was so narrow that no one would have expected any vehicle to attempt the passage.

CITIZEN.

New York, May 22, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on "Traffic Regulation" is very timely. Please permit me a suggestion looking to the protection of pedestrians. It is a mater of daily observation in walking about the streets of New York that whatever rights the law may give the pedestrian he gets none de facto. Of course, in the regulation of vehicular traffic anywhere in the city the man who walks gets a certain amount of protection, but this is only secondary, and, as you say, "it is scarcely fair that all sorts and conditions of citizens should have to scurry out of the way of vehicles to escape the necessity of a ride in the ambulance."

He not only should not have to scurry out of the way, but the driver who makes the ambulance a necessity should be given a taste of the majesty of the law, if there's any in it. With his whistle and "hi hi" for you to get out of his way, it is not his fault if he doesn't run you down, as he gallops down the street swearing at you for getting in his way.

This has occurred to me more than once and I am quite agile on my feet. It is quite likely that the remedy may be in my own hands by calling a policeman and having the driver arrested, but in the present day uncertainty of the law one can neither spare the time nor the probable expense, to perhaps see the offender get of with a reprimand.

I see so much of this kind of thing that I have come to believe that the pedestrian has no rights in New York the driver is bound to respect.

OLIVER B. HARDEN.

New York, May 22, 1905.

TOO SLOW BASEBALL.

Complaint of a Patron of the National Game.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tuesday afternoon I witnessed the ball game between the New York and Brooklyn Clubs at the Polo Grounds in Harlem. On the whole it was a very ordinary game; besides it was tiresome on account of dilatory and apparently useless tactics. The game, nine innings, was prolonged to two hours and twenty minutes—and several hundred of the spectators had standing room only. Scores left the grounds in the seventh and eighth innings.

If this is typical of professional play I fear that our National game will degenerate. Celerity through the game is an important matter. I have recently seen some better games played by college teams in one and three-quarter hours. Such games are exciting to see. I came away after the game feeling as if I had been buncoed.

BASEBALL.

Brooklyn, June 3, 1905.

What Is an Actress.

Mr. Justice Darling and his London jury have been unable to agree whether the "Gibson girl" on the stage is an actress or a member of the chorus. Certain witnesses, according to The Pall Mall Gazette, have asserted that anybody who speaks a line on the stage is either an actor or an actress, according to sex, even if the "line" is only "My lord, the carriage waits," or an inarticulate shout of agony upon having a pin stuck into him or her. This particular Gibson girl had a good deal more than such a shout assigned to her. According to one account she had to remark, "I am a perfect wonder at spotting winners, and I hardly ever lose at bridge," while another account gives the variant reading: "I'm a perfect wonder at hugging widowers, and I hardly ever lose a breach." We gather, however, that others hold that the distinction between actor and actress on one side and chorus girl, "show girl," super, and so forth on the other, consists not merely in what or how much they have to say, but in the amount of dramatic genius they are expected to throw into the saying of it. A pantomimist who represents a whole drama without saying a word certainly seems more like an "actor" than a "fourth citizen" who has only to say "hooray!"

CAVALIER SONGS.

I.

Cup and can now clink,
Pledge me in the drink
Mellow as the clear sunshine,
Fragrant as grapes on the vine.
Let it go about, about!
Give a rouse! Up, sirs, and shout!
Cup and can now clink,
Pledge me in the drink!

Cup and can now clink,
Pledge me in the drink!
King and Cavaliers—in time!
Drown our cares while tankards chime!
Give a rouse before the day
Sets Noll's troopers on our way.
Cup and can now clink,
Pledge me in the drink!

II.

(A gentleman shall sing solus.)

The meadow lark ascends the sky,
Floats in the dewy blue on high;
When on bat's wing the evening flies,
Who from the bosky thicket cries
"Tuwhit! tuwhoo!" Of every fowl
Of day or night, give me the owl!

Chorus. "Tuwhit! tuwhoo!" the jolly fowl!

Sleep is for hinds who drowsy nod;
Our deep bowls pledge a blither god.
Here's Bacchus, ever young and fair,
Cool vine leaves clustering in his hair!
The goblets his cup bearers pour
Shall make us gods for evermore!

Chorus. Shall make us gods for evermore!

ETHEL LOUISE COX.

3,500 NEWSBOYS DESCEND UPON ROCKAWAY BEACH

Weary the Police, Climb the Windmill, Throw Dishes.

TURN ON FIRE HYDRANTS

Bombard with Coal Everything on the Railroad Line — Hear Some Sermons—All Back Safe.

Thirty-five hundred New York newsboys went to Rockaway Beach yesterday under the guidance and at the invitation of Jackson Wallace, a Brooklyn lawyer. They had a good time. Their enjoyment was not shared by the Rockaway police, who sped their departure with one grand sigh of relief.

The excursion was under the auspices of The Newsboys' Magazine. The boys assembled at Thirty-fourth Street and Broadway, and then marched to the Long Island ferry. At Long Island City there was waiting for the crowd a special train of twelve cars. The cars were soon jammed. An overflow meeting went to the front platform of the first car and to the tender, from which they soon acquired a big supply of coal lumps as ammunition. Nearly everything on the way to Rockaway was made a target by the youngsters.

Ice cream was ready when the party reached Rockaway Beach. It was served in Tilyou's restaurant. In their eagerness to get as much of it as possible in the shortest length of time, each newsboy, when he got through with one "helping," always gave his plate a toss, not caring where it might land. Then he dived forward into the struggling mass for a new supply.

After the ice cream feast 3,500 swarmed out into Steeplechase Park. The windmill was the first thing that struck their eyes, and immediately they began to mount to its top by ladders. It is about a hundred feet high. When the policemen tried to go up and bring the youngsters down they were hooted. The boys then took things from their pockets and dropped them on the heads of the police. The bluecoats gave it up.

When the 3,500 were tired of the windmill they turned their attention to the fire hydrants in Rockaway, opening every one in sight. Then they attacked the miniature railway train, which was not yet under steam, and tried to make it go. In the middle of this operation they toppled the engine over on one little fellow. He was painfully hurt.

In the afternoon the 3,500 were summoned to a gathering. To the young newspaper vendors Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church preached a little sermon, in which he praised the boys for sowing the seeds of wisdom. Mr. Wallace and Col. Charles A. Edwards of Washington also spoke. The boys listened attentively and respectfully.

Dr. Hillis in his sermon said: "It is given to the newspapers to sow the land with the good seed of wisdom and knowledge. The editors and the reporters fill the granary with the truth, as farmers fill a bin with oats, wheat, and barley. But the newsboy is the power who each morning goes forth to sow the seed. I am told that most of you are poor boys, trying to make your fortune. I am told that many of you are orphans, and that you have been your own shield and your own buckler and sword. I take off my hat to a boy ten years old who is earning his own livelihood, and I give you hail and good fortune in your work."

When the meeting was over the 3,500 gave a whoop and started in to have some more excitement. They got it in many ways. When no new way appeared they turned to duels at fisticuffs.

When they started for the station they went into Tilyou's again. The police, however, prevented trouble. When 5 o'clock came several hundred boys clambered on the sounding roof of the railroad station. When the police tried to get the boys down they grabbed up large handfuls of sand and buried them down on the bluecoats' heads. The police gave it up as a hopeless task, and the boys got down as they pleased.

At last all of the party got on the train and returned to the city. No casualties were reported.

JIMMY HOPE BURIED.

Crowd at Bank Burglar's Funeral—Sheedy Makes an Address.

Jimmy Hope, the bank burglar, who died on Thursday night, was buried yesterday from the little flat at 623 Columbus Avenue, where for some time he had been living quietly with his wife and daughter.

The funeral was private, but in spite of that fact the modest apartments could not accommodate all who attended, and neighbors threw open their doors to those who could not find room in the Hope flat and the adjoining hall. Thirty carriages lined up at the door, and many of them accompanied the funeral party to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the interment was made.

In order to keep away the curious, it was announced on Saturday that the funeral would be held at 2 o'clock in the afternoon from the house. The services were held at 11 o'clock, but a crowd collected just the same.

The ceremonies at the home and at the grave were very simple. Father Kelly, a long-time friend of the Hope family, officiated. A short prayer was offered, then the priest read the litany for the dead. "Pat" sheedy made a short address, and that was all.

The coffin, which was of plain black, was literally covered with flowers.

Among those who were at the funeral were Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Patrick Smith, Commissioner of Police of Hoboken; Timothy Sullivan, President of the Board of Aldermen; Thomas Ryan, Inspector of Wharfs of Philadelphia; Florence Sullivan, Tammany leader of the Ninth Assembly District, and Robert Daily, a Democratic politician of Philadelphia.

Since Hope's death Sheedy has been at the house almost all the time, and was in full charge of the funeral arrangements.

COURTS AID BALL PLAYERS.

Injunctions Protect Sunday Games in Brooklyn—One Raided.

Sunday baseball players in Brooklyn forestalled action by the police at several games yesterday by getting injunctions. The police of the Herbert Street Station, under Capt. Kulpe, swooped down upon the players at another game, however, and made prisoners of seven men.

The raid was made on a game played at Metropolitan and Morgan Avenues by the Paramounts of Williamsburg and the Passaics of Passaic, N. J. After the game, which the Paramounts won by 7 to 2, Capt. Knipe and his men entered the grounds and arrested two ticket sellers, the manager of the Paramounts, and four members of the Passaic team.

Several hundred from the crowd of 1,000 that had watched the game went with the prisoners to the station.

The Loughlin Lyceum team and the Paterson team played at Kingsland Avenue and North Henry Street, protected by an injunction granted by Supreme Court Justice Marean. The Skellys and the Harvards of Brooklyn played at Johnson and Gardiner Avenues, also under the protection of an injunction.

Orphans to See Baby Animals Perform

Frank C. Bostock has arranged a special feature for the 1,000 orphans who will be entertained at Coney Island by the New York Motor Club on June 7. It will be a baby animal training act, in which all the babies of the Bostock show will be put through the kindergarten paces which prepare them for their careers as stars.

DR. SAVAGE FAVORS DIVORCES.

They Are to be Welcomed, He Says, When They Free Oppressed Women.

The Rev. Minot J. Savage defended the divorce in his sermon at the Church of the Messiah yesterday morning. He paid a tribute to the late Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and the achievements of modern womanhood. Of the divorce question he said:

"I have intimated that one of the distinguishing characteristics of modern times is the growth of divorce. A great many people are frightened and think that this is one of the deplorable fruits of the wider freedom granted to women.

"I believe on the whole that a large number of divorces at the present time are altogether to be welcomed. They are almost always in the interest of oppressed women, giving them another opportunity for a free, sweet, wholesome life. There are cases where the divorce laws are abused, but not nearly so many as the frightened ministers of a great many of our churches seem to imagine. These cases are exploited in the papers, until people imagine that society is getting very corrupt.

"Law does not make marriages. The Church does not make marriages. Men and women, if they are ever married, marry themselves. All the law can do is to make a clumsy attempt to protect; all the Church can do is to recognize and try to consecrate a fact which already exists. But if there is no marriage, then it is desecration to keep up the sham. If there are children, that complicates matters, but a great many times the woman is simply released from an intolerable, outrageous existence, and given an opportunity once more to find something sweet and hopeful in the way of love and life."

RUSSIA THE WHITE PERIL.

A Pro-Japanese Sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Brown.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, one of the Secretaries of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, who recently made a trip around the world, preached yesterday morning at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church. The subject of his sermon was the conflict in the Far East, considered with reference to Christianity. His conclusion was that, from the Christian viewpoint, the success of the Japanese arms was beyond all question preferable to that of the Russians. He declared that Japan had advanced more in fifty years than Russia had in 500. He declared that there was no such thing as freedom or enlightenment in Russia.

"Only 25 per cent. of the children in Russia," he said, "attend school, at a total per capita cost of 8 cents for the whole empire per year for each child. In Japan 92 per cent. of the children of school age attend school, at a cost of 34 cents per capita. The most degraded class of people that I saw anywhere in my journey were Russian peasants. And for absolute wickedness, Sodom and Gomorrah could hardly have exceeded Dalny and Port Arthur, the Russian outposts in the Far East.

"Men talk about the yellow peril. Well, in the Far East men talk about the white peril. And I submit that the real peril is not as to the color of a race, but as to the perpetuation of wrong, injustice, cruelty, lust."

TOIL THE WHETSTONE OF JOY.

Sharpest Difficulties Bring the Keenest Pleasures, Says Father Huntington

"Is there a revealed religion which makes life worth living?" was the theme of the sermon of the Rev. Father James O. S. Huntington, Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross, yesterday morning at the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues.

"Victory will surely come to him who works," said Father Huntington, "for no man cares to go through life idle and purposeless. No one should drift aimlessly through his existence, for it is through the sharpest difficulties that the keenest joys are experienced. There can be no greater joy than in a victory through Divine assistance."

GERMAN POLICY IN MOROCCO.

Believed to be Designed to Prevent Monopoly for French Traders.

TANGIER, Morocco, May 5.—In commercial quarters and in those circles usually well informed on political affairs the recent visit of the German Emperor to Morocco is not regarded as in any sense meant as a hostile demonstration against any foreign power.

Here the belief is that the intentions of Germany as affecting Morocco are purely to protect her large and growing commercial interests. In other words, it is felt that Germany merely stands for the policy of the open door and for the protection of her increasing trade.

The whole question which has been opened up by the Emperor's visit, however, is much broader than one of imports. The future development of Morocco promises to be great. It is a fertile land, and, as compared to other African Mediterranean countries, it is well populated. Its mineral resources are as yet unexploited, but they are believed to be great. It will thus be seen that the matter of railway concessions and mining concessions will in future become one of paramount importance.

A French protectorate, either in fact or one tacitly existing, would mean that the bulk of such concessions would go to French capital, because the existing agreement makes this easily possible. It is pointed out that the German Emperor foresees this possible development, and that his Moroccan policy is merely designed to place Germany at least on an equality with France in the future development of the country.

There is no disposition either in official or commercial circles to believe that the German Emperor in any way wishes to provoke hostilities. Under existing conditions it would be easy to absolutely close the door against all but French capital for mining and railway concessions, and this is the condition, as Morocco sees it, that Emperor William wishes to overcome.

HEAD TAX ANNOYS CANADA.

Will Complain to Washington Authorities About It.

OTTAWA, Ont., June 4.—It is the purpose of the Dominion Government to lay before the authorities at Washington a protest against Canadians being held up at the Niagara frontier and charged a $2 head tax in alleged defiance of the American statute, which exempts Canadians.

The State Department is daily in receipt of complaints of Canadians who have been stopped in transit at the boundary line. Those who decline to pay are turned back, while others are often detained until they have missed their train connections.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL PLAN

Admiral Beresford for Joint Fleet Manoeuvres in "Blue Water."

LONDON, June 5.—Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in command of the Mediterranean Squadron, writes to The Standard, advocating the meeting and combined manoeuvres of American and British fleets in "blue water."

The Admiral says he made this suggestion to the foremost naval officers and principal statesmen of both countries, all of whom saw clearly the good that might result from such an enterprise.

Pennsylvania Oarsman Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—Robert C. Crowell of Worcester, Mass., stroke of the University of Pennsylvania 'Varsity crew, died to-day in the university hospital of typhoid fever. He was twenty-one years of age and a senior at the university.

STOKES BRIDE-TO-BE TALKS TO CIGARMAKERS

Miss Pastor Tells of Days When She Worked at the Trade.

WOMEN MEMBERS CHEER HER

Mr. Stokes Hopes to be Married Soon, He Says—Expresses Approval of Trades Unionism.

While the weekly meeting of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13 was in progress yesterday at the Harlem Terrace, 212 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, Daniel S. Jacobs, delegate of the union, who was at the door, announced that visitors were coming. He then escorted J. G. Phelps Stokes, the wealthy University Settlement worker, and his fiancée, Miss Rose Pastor, into the room. All business was suspended while they were invited to the platform, two members of the Executive Committee vacating their chairs to make room for them.

The story of Miss Pastor's engagement to Mr. Stokes and their meeting when as reporter she interviewed him on labor subjects, was well known to every one at the meeting, and there were as many women as men there.

Miss Pastor wore a becoming gown of delicate gray, with a white embroidered shirtwaist and a walking hat, with black velvet trimmings and roses.

Before business could be resumed Miss Pastor had to make a speech, as there were repeated calls for her from the women in the audience. She smiled at Mr. Stokes, who returned her smile as she got up to speak.

"Most of you know," she said, "that I was a cigarmaker in Cleveland before I became a cigarmaker in New York. I am glad that I have had to work at a trade, because it gives me an insight into the inner life of working girls. There are many things in a working girl's life that the public does not know of. In one factory where I was the workers had to sit on stools instead of on chairs, and the ten-hour day was very exhausting on the women.

She then gave a general description of the conditions in the cigar factory. She was treated with consideration in this factory, she said, until she began to talk trades unionism, and then she had to leave.

When Miss Pastor finished there was a round of applause, the women and girls waving their handkerchiefs.

Mr. Stokes, when asked to speak, said Miss Pastor's address had impressed him deeply, especially as he knew of her struggles to earn a living, and her work in aiding the women and girls who worked. He believed in trades unionism. It was a good thing for both employers and employes.

"I believe in inculcating a spirit of charity among the employes themselves as well as toward the employers," he said. "There is a great deal of injustice in which the working people are the sufferers, and I intend to do all I can to bring about a general acknowledgement of the wrongs that exist in society, and to demonstrate the needlessness of the suffering that exists among the employes if they would only get fair play."

Then Mr. Stokes said with more emphasis.

"The work in the interest of humanity that I have been carrying on I hope to carry on in a more extended way with the assistance of Miss Pastor when she is my wife, which I hope will be soon. I am glad she is a trades unionist."

A motion was made to make Mr. Stokes an honorary member of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, but some of the members demurred on the ground that the constitution of the union does not admit of honorary members. After some consultation between the officers the announcement was made that an effort would be made to amend the constitution so as to take in Mr. Stokes.

Before leaving Mr. Stokes and Miss Pastor shook hands with all the members.

WOMAN PASTOR PLEASES.

Preaches Her First Sermon in the Unitarian Church at Rutherford.

PASSAIC, June 4.—Miss Estella Padghan preached her first sermon to-day as pastor of the Unitarian Church of Our Father, in Rutherford. Miss Padghan was called to the pulpit from the Unitarian Church at Perry, Iowa, about Christmas, and expected to take charge in January, but was stricken with appendicitis.

The church was crowded with a congregation curious to see a woman in the pulpit. Her sermon was short, and when the services were over members of the congregation gathered around to congratulate her. She succeeds the Rev. J. C. Beane, who went to Boston from the Rutherford church.

CAPT. SARVIS IS DEAD.

Guarded the Bookmakers' Bank Rolls —Many Rich Men His Friends.

Capt. James Sarvis of the Long Island Railroad police, who for the last fifteen years had protected the bankrolls of bookmakers on their way to and from the race tracks on Long Island, and who often said he was on speaking terms with almost every rich man in America, is dead. He died Saturday night at his home in Fifth Street, Long Island City. In his fifteen years' service with the company he had made many clever arrests. Aside from his work for the company, he captured many Post Office robbers, bank robbers, and horse thieves who were long a terror to Long Island village constables. In every important case on Long Island the railroad company always tendered the services of Capt. Sarvis to Village Trustees.

Born in New York, at the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted with the First Long Island Volunteer Infantry, and after the war he became a member of the New York City Volunteer Fire Department. With the abandonment of the Volunteer Fire Department he joined the police force, and for years was a detective in the present Eighth and Eleventh Precincts of Manhattan. After retiring he moved to Long Island City, where he again became a policeman. When Chief Detective Cody of the Long Island Railroad died Austin Corbin, who was then at the head of the company, employed Sarvis, and appointed him in place of the deceased Cody.

Capt. Sarvis was sixty-one years old. His widow, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

BE EASY WITH THE RICH.

Don't Cuff Them Too Hard, Dr. Cadman Says, Speaking for Peace.

The Rev. Dr. D. Parkes Cadman of the Central Congregational Church delivered the regular Sunday afternoon address in the West Side Young Men's Christian Association yesterday. His subject was "Character and Commerce." He said in part:

"This Nation has not been made by war but by peace, in spite of the fact that we have a strenuous President who is always advocating a larger and more efficient navy. The Nation has been built up by the pursuit of commerce. The grandest and best beginnings of humanity have originated in commercial enterprise.

"If God doesn't rule in Wall Street as much as in this West Side Branch then God help Wall Street; it must rot in its own putrescence. If God isn't as much in the Equitable Life Assurance Society as in my Deacons' meetings, up goes the company.

"Remember what a place honesty plays in commerce. A check is worth only the character of the man who puts his name at the bottom of it. The business man of America is a gentleman. He is not a thief. If he were commerce couldn't be carried on for twenty-five minutes.

"I hold no brief against money. I only wish we had more of it to use as it ought to be used. You want to be patient with the millionaire; he is a new product, so don't cuff him around too hard."

MISS GOULD'S HERO MAIMED.

Boy She Will Reward for Saving Train Loses a Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

DURANGO, Col., June 4.—Leroy Dixon, the boy who flagged a Rio Grande passenger train in the Animas Cañon last October a few feet from a thirty-ton rock slide, and whose reward is to come in the form of a university education to be paid for by Miss Helen Gould, has lost a hand. The boy was maimed by a dynamite cap, and he lost much blood on a twenty-five-mile ride for a surgeon. It is believed that the boy will survive the operation.

MARRIED AT DEATHBED.

Mother of the Bridegroom Dies Two Hours After the Ceremony.

Realising that she was about to die, Mrs. Johanna Ratcliffe, who lived on the Clove Road, Concord, Richmond, early last evening had her son, Arthur, and Miss Christina Schnoble of Stapleton married at her bedside. The couple had been engaged for several months, but had set no date for the wedding.

Mrs. Ratcliffe had been ill for two months. Late yesterday afternoon she said that she was going to die and expressed a wish that her son be married before her death. He at last consented to go and ask Miss Schnoble. She acceded after some urging and went with Mr. Ratcliffe to his home. Father McClure of the Church of the Immaculate Conception was summoned and performed the service. Two hours later Mrs. Ratcliffe died.

DIVER SAVED FROM DEATH.

Had Been Held Fast Under Water for Twenty-four Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

KEOKUK, Iowa, June 4.—After being imprisoned for twenty-four hours under fifteen feet of water, Daniel Hayes, a diver, was brought to the surface opposite Canton, Mo., at 3 o'clock this afternoon in an unconscious and almost dying condition. Hayes is a professional diver, and had been employed to clear the immense pipe which drains Lima Lake.

While at work yesterday afternoon he was sucked under the pile of refuse and against a boulder in a way which prevented him from loosening himself from the tangled hose which held him down. Eugene Farris, with Charles McAndless of the Government works here, finally went down and extricated him.

VICTORY PLEASES JEWS.

Long Struggle for Russian Passports Ends in Success.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Acting Secretary Loomis of the State Department has been officially informed by Ambassador Meyer, at St. Petersburg, of the proposed new law in Russia under which all American passports, including those for citizens of the Hebrew faith, will be recognized there. This information is confirmatory of the press dispatches of a week ago, which announced the approval by the Council of the Empire of the recommendation of the Passport Commission, which included universal recognition of foreign passports.

Mr. Loomis has communicated the contents of Ambassador Meyer's dispatch to Simon Wolf of this city, Chairman of the Civil and Religious Rights Section of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations. This organization, Mr. Wolf said to-night, had been working for twenty-five years to secure the full recognition of passports granted to Hebrews who desired to travel in Russia.

OLD ST. PETER'S REOPENED.

Sister Who Planned Changes Did Not Live to See Them.

St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, in Barclay Street, which was founded 120 years ago, and which has been undergoing extensive repairs, was formally reopened yesterday by a solemn Pontifical mass, celebrated by Bishop Cusack, the Auxiliary Bishop of New York, assisted by more than a score of priests. The Rev. William O'Brien Pardow of the Jesuit Order preached the sermon.

Archbishop Farley consecrated the main altar. He also delivered a short address, in which he congratulated the pastor, Father McGean, and the parishioners of St. Peter's on the flourishing condition of the parish.

Five minutes after the doors were thrown open the church was crowded to the doors. The street near by had been well filled long before.

Father Pardow, in his sermon, said:

"Money which was amassed by the late Edward Smith, a candy manufacturer in Greenwich Street, and a parishioner of St. Peter's, and which was given by his four surviving children, enabled the pastor to effect the changes in the old edifice which have transformed it into one of the most beautiful edifices in the country. The idea of thus transforming St. Peter's was conceived by Sister Mary Loreto, a daughter of the late Edward Smith. She died six weeks ago."

The ceiling of the church is decorated with three new medallion oil paintings by the Roman artist Danzeron. Over the sanctuary is a painting of the "Crucifixion of St. Peter"; at the right is "St. Peter Carrying the Paralytic," while on the left is "The Deliverance of St. Peter from Prison by the Archangel." The alterations and repairs cost $75,000.

A PRESS AGENT ROOSEVELT.

Pretended President Used to Draw the Crowd to a Coney Show.

The publicity agent of the Boer War spectacle at Brighton Beach worked off an advertising dodge yesterday which gave more than a few of the 150,000 persons who visited Coney Island the impression that they were introduced to President Roosevelt and had the honor of shaking hands with him.

Early in the day the press agent allowed word to go out that President Roosevelt would make a tour of Coney Island with an escort of Boer soldiers in the afternoon, but that the authorities had decided to keep the fact a secret for fear of anarchists.

A little after 3 o'clock there issued from the show ground a procession of carriages. In the first carriage were three men who looked as mysterious as Secret Service men. Then came a carriage with four horses. The coachman and footman wore gorgeous liveries. Hardly had the carriage come out into the open before a little crowd clustered about the entrance sent up a cheer.

"What's the matter with Teddy?" shouted one man in the group.

"Oh, he's all right!" shouted another man, and then there was another cheer. In this way before long a good-sized demonstration was soon under way. Many ran after the carriage as it drove through the streets of Coney Island, accompanied by its Boer escort, and those who had started the cheering looked as sincere and enthusiastic as though they actually were sincere. They got their pay from the publicity agent later.

By the time "President Roosevelt" had reached Third Avenue there were fully 3,000 people following his carriage, cheering. "The President" was as true to life as a fairly well-executed ante-election chromo. He stood up in the carriage and bowed to right and left. He visited several of the amusement places, and then returned to the Boer War show just before the evening performance was about to begin.

When the entrance to the grounds was reached the "President" announced that he would hold a reception. Immediately there was a rush to the spot. Thousands introduced themselves to him, shook his hand, and then made a bee line for the box office. It had been announced that the "President" was to attend the performance.

MAMMOTH CAVE FISH MAY SAVE NEW JERSEY

Blind Wonders at Aquarium Like to Eat Skeeter Eggs.

LARVAE SIMPLY NUTS FOR 'EM

Director Sure They Could Do Cheaper and Better Work Than the Oil Trust.

There are in the Aquarium two little fishes in which there may or may not be a real solution of the great mosquito problem. They come from the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where there are no mosquitos, and they are blind, which, however, doesn't matter a bit. These possible little benefactors of Staten Island and the Panama Canal zone, not to mention the whole State of New Jersey, reached New York a few days ago, and may be seen any day on the second floor of the Aquarium.

Now this great solution of the mosquito problem was arrived at in a very unusual way. Mr. Spencer, who has charge of the fresh-water fish at the Aquarium, was in doubt as to what kind of food was necessary for the delicately constituted fishes. He knew when he saw their transparent bodies that flies and lady bugs were out of the question, and a closer examination convinced him that even the most delicate fish paste would be entirely too heavy for their tender digestive organs.

Then Mr. Spencer thought of mosquito eggs, which are said to be the most easily digested food known to piscatorial experts.

"That's the answer," said Mr. Spencer, and straightway he went to the covered tank in the Aquarium, where a million or more mosquitos are busy all the time laying and hatching eggs for the general edification of Aquarium visitors and scientifically inclined people.

The blind fish had been in the Aquarium three days, and no food had been given them. Mr. Spencer dropped into the tank half a teaspoonful of mosquito eggs and enough larvae to produce a hundred or two of the Jersey humming birds. A half hour later, when an inspection was made, half the eggs and larvae were missing, and the next morning the tank was clear and no larvae or eggs remained. Since that time the little fish have had mosquito eggs for breakfast, luncheon, and dinner. And they are fattening on the diet.

An Aquarium official declared yesterday that the blind fish would go toward solving the mosquito problem. Instead of spending $5 for crude petroleum, he added, the Staten Islanders could take the five dollars and pay the expressage on a thousand or two Mammoth Cave fishes, which within an hour would do away with more mosquito eggs and larvae than would several hogsheads of oil. As for the Panama Canal zone, where the yellow fever is said to be due to mosquitos, he fish would work miracles within a month, and that within a year of their appearance mosquitos and yellow fever would be unknown on the Isthmus.

Since the fishes were received one of them has developed what appears to be the beginning of a fine pair of bright black eyes.

KNOXVILLE'S UNLUCKY BLOCK

A $175,000 Blaze in District Previously Swept by Flames.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 4.—A block of the retail district here, which has suffered a loss of $2,000,000 by fire in the past eight years, was to-day the scene of another fire which did a damage of $175,000. The fire started in the dry goods, notions, and millinery house of M. B. Arnstein & Co., in Gay Street, and raged fiercely. Within less than an hour the four-story building was destroyed, and only by the efforts of the entire Fire Department were the flames confined to that structure.

When the north wall of the building fell it crashed through the roof of M. M. Newcomer & Co.'s department store, and the heat started a sprinkler system in the Newcomer building, flooding the stock. The queensware house of the Charles C. Cullen Company was also seriously damaged by water.

A HERO IN WET CLOTHES.

Saves a Drowning Boy and Never Turns a Hair.

"Can I get my clothes dried here?" asked Harry Hatton of 15 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, last night of Dr. Williams, who was receiving patients at Bellevue Hospital.

"What's the matter?" asked Dr. Williams.

"Oh, a kid went over at Twenty-seventh Street and I went in after him," replied Hatton.

Hatton was on the recreation pier at the foot of Twenty-fourth Street when he heard a scream and saw a boy struggling in the water.

"I jumped in after him," said Hatton, "and I got him when he came up. My shoes hampered me and the current ran fast. Two men in a rowboat shouted to me to keep up until they got to us. When they got near enough I held up the boy to one of them, and he pulled him into the boat. I got nothing worse than a ducking. The boy ran away as soon as we got to the dock, and I don't know what his name was."

Neither did the men in the boat know the name of the youngster. They are Alec McCormick of 278 Avenue A and Michael Burdick of 461 East Nineteenth Street.

"The current was running something fierce," said Burdick; "but that fellow Hatton, when we told him to put the boy over the stern of the boat, was as cool as could be, and never tried for the side of the boat. If he had, we'd have gone over."

BRONX BEARS FIGHT.

Russian and Mongolian in Fierce Battle—Doctor Attends One.

Ikonovitch and Jabowitski, bears in the New York Zoological Garden in the Bronx, had a fight yesterday morning. For a scientific exchange of side-stepping, rushing, punching, give-and-take contest there has never been a finer exhibition, the spectators declared.

Ikonovitch is a Russian brown bear. Jabowitski is a Mongolian, and about a third larger than the Russian. They have been in the same bear cage at the southern end of the Park, seemingly firm friends until recently. In the last few days, however, Ikonovitch sulked, and Jabowitski, without any apparent reason, strutted about the den and snarled.

Ikonovitch stood this as long as he could. Yesterday morning, when the crowd of Sunday sightseers crowded around the bars to their inclosure, and Jabowitski was eating all the peanuts, Ikonovitch, hidden his cave, let out a roar. Then he rushed out.

With all the fury of the wild beast he rapped the Mongolian on one side of the head. Before the Mongolian could turn he had rapped him on the other side.

Then he rapped and punched both sides apparently at once, and, the spectators say, scores of times. The Mongolian went down and lay still. Then a small boy gave the big Russian a handful of peanuts. The bear accepted them gladly, forgot all about the fight, and sat down to eat.

Then the Mongolian opened his eye, peeped out at his enemy, sneaked up behind him and attacked him fiercely. They boxed, scratched, punched, kicked and played jiu-jitsu. The fight was about even when Keepers Mulvihill and Schosser entered the den and beat the bears part.

While the keepers were busy in the den the Mongolian made another dash at the Russian and snapped his big jaws together. In doing this he tore his own mouth. Dr. Blair was summoned, and he sewed up the wound. Then they put the patient in a separate cage.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

RUSSIA MORE PAGAN THAN JAPAN---MACARTHUR

Clergyman Thinks Togo's Victory Means Much to Christianity.

IDOLS IN CZAR'S DOMAIN

Worship of Ikons as Bad, He Declares, as Hurling Prayer Balls at Japanese Idols.

Comparing the fate of Rojestvensky's vanquished fleet with that of the "Invincible Armada" of old, the Rev. Dr. Robert S. MacArthur in his sermon last night at the Calvary Baptist Church declared the destruction of the former by Admiral Togo meant as much to the cause of Christian civilization as did the destruction of the mighty fleet of Philip II.

Dr. MacArthur's topic was "Japan's Victory Christianity's Opportunity." He drew a comparison between the idolatry of the Japanese and the worship of ikons and images in Russia, which was all in favor of the former.

"The type of Christianity in Russia is on a very low order," he said; "the religious life of the Russians is a combination of gross ignorance, dark superstition, virtual idolatry, and nameless tyranny. The Great Master said, 'By their fruits ye shall know them.' Apply that standard, and you will find that the nominally heathen Japan is more Christian than 'Holy Russia.'

"I think I saw in Russia idolatry as dark as I observed anywhere in China, Ceylon, or India. One revolts at the dark idolatry one observes on every hand in Russia.

"Near the gate leading to the Red Square in Moscow's Kremlin stands the ikon of the Iberian Mother of God, an idol. A wealthy woman is dying in another part of the city and calls for the ikon in hope that it will save her life. The picture is taken out from its niche, placed in a carriage with great ceremony, while the people in the street throw themselves down in the dust or in the mud and remain prostrate until it has passed.

"Just a week ago to-day we heard how the Russians gathered in their church in this city and prayed for victory to the ikon of St. Nicholas. At that very moment Togo was sinking Russian ships; St. Nicholas must either have been asleep or too busy to listen.

"In Japan I saw the people gather at the shrine of a popular idol and write their prayers on pieces of paper, which they made into spitballs and hurled at the image. If three of the balls clung to the idol it meant that the prayer had been answered. It sickened me, and I turned away, but I have seen much darker superstition in Russia. In Russia there are only 130 working days a year. All the other days are feasts or fasts.

"The victory of the Japanese is a distinct triumph for Christianity. The new civilization of Japan is largely the result of Christian teaching. A very great proportion of Japan's leading men to-day, especially those who fight her battles on land and sea, with such skill and valor, profess the Christian faith."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—There will be showers on Monday in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Northwest and rain in the North Pacific States. There will be showers on Tuesday or Tuesday night in the upper lake region, the Middle Mississippi, Lower Missouri, and Lower Arkansas Valleys. In the East and South the weather will be generally fair on Monday and Tuesday, with little change in temperature except in the Northeast, where it will be somewhat warmer Tuesday. It will be cooler Monday in the Northwest and extreme Central West and cooler Tuesday in the central valleys except the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh west to northwest, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable, with generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday, fair, warmer; fresh northwest to north winds, becoming variable.

Delaware and New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

New England — Partly cloudy Monday; showers in Maine; Tuesday, fair; fresh west to north winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; warmer in west portion; Tuesday, fair; light to fresh west to northwest winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	64	56
6 A. M.	66	53
9 A. M.	72	62
12 M.	80	73
4 P. M.	72	73
6 P. M.	69	70
9 P. M.	65	67
12 P. M.	64	65

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 64; corresponding date 1904, 63; corresponding date for last 25 years, 67.

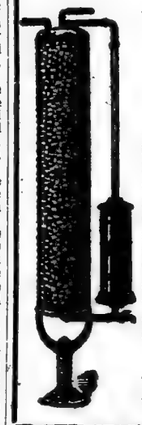
At 8 A. M. yesterday the temperature was 60 degrees, and the humidity was 72 per cent. At 8 P. M. the temperature was 68, and the humidity 76 per cent. The maximum temperature was 78 at 2 P. M., and the minimum 53 at 6 A. M.

THE GAS STORE

THE VULCAN

(Gas)

WATER HEATER



Can be attached to any kitchen boiler. Furnishes hot water in unlimited quantities. Operating expense less than coal. Occupies very little space, simple in operation, nothing to get out of order. The striking of a match and the turning of a valve is all that is required to start it. No ashes, no dirt, no heat.

Call and see it or write for Booklet.

W. M. CRANE CO.
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St.
NEW YORK

LEWIS & CONGER

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The "Premier"

Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

BAR A LINCOLN BIOGRAPHY.

Written by a Virginian—Cast Out of Library in Somerville.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 4.—"The Real Lincoln," a biographical sketch of President Lincoln, has been removed from the Somerville Public Library on account of a protest made by Willard C. Kingsley Post 139, G. A. R., of that city.

The objection to the book is that it attacks the character of President Lincoln, setting forth that his parents were of the worst type, that he was illiterate and unChristian, that his speech was of the sort that often drove away his auditors, and that he conscrted with low people, and was not fit to be President.

Charles L. T. Minor, of Richmond, Va., wrote the book.

John C. Churchill Dead.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 4.—John C. Churchill, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, died here to-day, aged eighty-four years. He was admitted to the bar in 1849. In November, 1866, he was elected to Congress from the Oswego District, serving from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1871. A quarter of century ago he was elected Justice of the Supreme Court as a Republican, in what is now the Fifth Judicial District. He retired on account of age a short time ago.

Obituary Notes.

ABRAHAM CASS of Amsterdam, N. Y., died there on Saturday, aged sixty-seven years. He was a member of Post Young, G. A. R.; the Artisan Lodge of Masons, and the Order of the Eastern Star.

PETER L. KIMBERLY died yesterday in Chicago. Mr. Kimberly was a pioneer in copper mining in the Lake Superior region and amassed a great fortune. When not attending to his mining interests, he lived at Sharon, Penn., where he was born fifty-nine years ago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A MECHANIC'S LIEN FILED BY A. MERLIN, architect, against our property on Washington Av. will be cancelled of record to-day and an architect employed to properly complete his work to comply with the Building Laws of the City of N. Y.
THE WASHINGTON AV. CO.,
H. E. HARTWELL, Pres't.

BEFORE CLOSING YOUR HOUSE, purify the waste pipes, drains, closets, sinks, cellars, &c., with PLATT'S CHLORIDES, the Odorless Disinfectant.

MARRIED.

CLARKSON—EGBERT.—On Saturday, June 3, at Newark, N. J., Miss Fannie Egbert, daughter of Mrs. William Vleit Egbert, to Frank Jackson Clarkson, by the Rev. Dr. John Egbert.

LARTER—POILLON.—On Thursday, June 1, by the Rev. John S. Patey, at the residence of the bride's mother, 425 West 144th St., Rae A. Poillon to Arthur Ely Larter of Newark, N. J.

TALBOT—ROBINSON.—At Providence, R. I., on May 29, by the Rev. Matthew S. McCord, David P. Talbot of New York to Ida Robinson of Chicago.

DIED.

BEALES.—Suddenly, on June 2, 1905, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. J. R. Steers, Rye, N. Y., John Charles Beales, in the 21st year of his age.
Funeral services at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, 84th St. and Park Av., on Monday, the 5th inst., at 10 A. M.

CROSMAN.—On Sunday morning, June 4, Mary Hall Crosman, only daughter of J. Heron and Ellen Hall Crosman.
Funeral services at the family residence, 95 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued Improvement in Bonds Feature of Past Week's Trading.

Transactions Monopolized by Very Few Issues—Interesting Movement in the Local Traction Stocks.

For the past three weeks the trading in bonds on the Stock Exchange has from week to week resulted in an increasing proportion of gains. The showing for the past week was 16 advances of a point or more to 4 declines. This steady improvement in the bond department irrespective of the irregularity in stocks appears one of the most favorable indications in the market's record for the past thee weeks. During the five days' trading ended Saturday there were 67 stocks that changed a point or more, and of these 47 rose and 20 declined. These net results followed much irregularity in prices, advances and reactions occurring several times during the course of the week shortened by the holiday. It has been said of the market for some time that the public was entirely out of it and that the bulk of trading was in the hands of the professional element. Under such conditions the market transactions might be expected to be concentrated upon a relatively few issues. The record of the past week shows that the total trading in all stocks amounted to 2,824,856 shares, and that of this total 2,551,101 shares represented the dealings in the twelve leading stocks. Not in months has the market shown such concentration, and more definite proof of its professionalism could scarcely be afforded. Of the dozen most active stocks that constituted practically the whole market 9 showed advances and 3 declines, the maximum gain being 6¼ points in Reading and the maximum decline 1⅛ points in United States Steel preferred. From some points of view the most interesting of the week's gains were those in the tractions, of which two found a place in the twelve most active issues. Brooklyn Rapid Transit improved during the week to the extent of 5⅛ points, and Metropolitan Street Railway showed a net gain of 3⅛ points. The rise in these stocks following the handing down of the Supreme Court's decision in the franchise tax case, which went against the corporations, indicates either more than usually strong support or else that the unfavorable decision in the tax case had been overdiscounted. Apparently the market for Metropolitan Street Railway, having accepted the unfavorable decision, is now looking forward to the advantages that are expected to accrue to it in the event of the success of the Metropolitan interests in their effort to secure the proposed additional lines of subway.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
Colorado & Southern Railroad.
National Enameling & Stamping Co.
Quincy Mining Co.
Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co. preferred stocks.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
International Mercantile Marine Co.
Mutual Life Insurance Co.
New York & Long Island Bridge Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Mathison & Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	243	251
Albany & Susquehanna	235	...
Allegheny & West	151	...
Allis-Chalmers	14	15½
Allis-Chalmers pf	51½	55
Amalgamated Copper	83	83⅛
Am. Beet Sugar	23	26
Am. Beet Sugar pf	82	84
Am. Car & Foundry	33½	333/8
Am. Car & Foundry pf	98⅛	99½
American Coal	160	200
Am. Cotton Oil	30½	31½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	98
Am. District Telegraph	28½	31
Am. Express	225	240
Am. Grass Twine	6⅛	6½
Am. Hide & Leather	7	7¼
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40⅜	41
Am. Ice Co. t. r.	5	5¼
Am. Ice Co. pf. t. r.	35	37
Am. Linseed Co.	17	19
Am. Linseed Co. pf	40	44
Am. Locomotive	46½	467/8
Am. Locomotive pf	111	111½
Am. Malting Co.	5¾	6
Am. Malting Co. pf	21	23½
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	110¾	113¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	118¼	119½
Am. Snuff	183	190
Am. Snuff pf	103	...
Am. Smelters pf	97½	98⅛
Am. Steel Foundries	12	12⅞
Am. Steel Foundries pf	51¼	52
Am. Sugar Ref.	132¾	133¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	133	136
Am. T. & Cable	90	93
Am. Teleg. & Teleph	138	140
Am. Tobacco pf	96½	98½
Am. Woolen Co.	32¼	33
Am. Woolen Co. pf	100	102
Anaconda Copper Mining	106¾	107
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann Arbor pf	72	76
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	98¼	100
A., T. & S. F.	79½	79⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf	101½	102
Atlantic Coast Line	149½	150½
Balt. & Ohio	107⅜	107⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	97¾	97½
Boston A. L. pf	105	...
Brooklyn R. T.	63¾	63⅞
Brooklyn Union Gas	183	192
Brunswick City	14	14⅜
Buff., R. & P.	140	158
Buff., R. & P. pf	150	175
Buffalo & Susq. pf	80	91
Butterick Co	57¾	60
Canada So.	69	70
Canadian Pacific	146¾	146⅞
Central Coal & Coke	...	80
Central R. R. of N. J.	200¾	203¾
Cen. & S. A. Tel.	120	127
Ches. & Ohio	48¼	48⅜
Chicago & Alton	33	35
Chicago & Alton pf	...	80
Chi., Bur. & Q.	200	240
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	130	141
Chicago Great Western	18¾	19
Chicago Great Western pf. A	82⅝	85
Chicago Great Western pf. B	31¼	32
Chicago Great Western deb	85½	87
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	80	...
Chi. M. & St. Paul	172⅛	172⅜
Chi. M. & St. Paul pf	182	184
Chi. & Northwestern	194	198
Chi. & Northwestern pf	230	240
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha	170	175
Chi., St. P., M. & Omaha pf	180	200
Chi. Term. Trans.	17	18
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	30	33¼
Chi. Union Traction	6	6½
Chi. Union Traction pf	30	...
C., C., C. & St. L.	94	95
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	119	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	72	92½
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf	105	110
Cleve. & Pitts.	183	185
Cleve. & Pitts. special	104	...
Col. Fuel & Iron	41	41¼
Col. Fuel & Iron pf	...	100
Col. Southern	27¼	27½
Col. Southern 1st pf	56	58
Col. Southern 2d pf	34¼	35
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	12	12½
Consol. Coal	75	...
Consol. Gas	187	188
Corn Products Co.	10¼	10½
Corn Products Co. pf	49	50
Del. & Hudson	181¼	181¾
Del., L. & W.	375	386
Den. & R. G.	28	28½
Den. & R. G. pf	86	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	15	20
Detroit United Ry.	89⅞	90⅛
Diamond Match Co.	138	142
Distillers' Securities	41¼	42
Dul., S. S. & A.	12	13
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	23½	25
Eastman Kodak	...	145½
Electric Storage Battery	...	80
Erie	39⅞	40¼
Erie 1st pf	78	78¼
Erie 2d pf	66¾	66
Ev. & T. H.	60	70
Ev. & T. H. pf	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	...	110
Federal Mining & Smelting pf	91¾	94
Ft. W. & Den. City	65	70
General Chemical Co.	56	62
General Chemical Co. pf	102	104½
General Electric	172	173
Gold & Stock Tel.	120	...
Great Northern pf	281	284
H. B. Claflin	106	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	93¾	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	99½	...
Havana Elec. Railway	14	16¼
Havana Elec. Railway pf	56	...
Hocking Valley	89	94
Hocking Valley pf	91½	92½
Homestake	77	79
Ill. Central	158½	159½
Ill. Central L. L.	105	...
International Paper Co.	19¼	19½
International Paper Co. pf	79	80
International Power	55	70
Int. Steam Pump	27	31
Int. Steam Pump pf	75	80
Iowa Central	25	26
Iowa Central pf	48	50
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf	81½	83
Kansas City Southern	24¾	25
Kansas City Southern pf	56	56¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	10	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	40	50
Kn. Ice, Chicago	18	20
Kn. Ice, Chicago, pf	60	75
Laclede Gas pf	95	105
L. E. & W.	31	35
L. E. & W. pf	90	100
Lake Shore	309	330
Long Island	50	60
Louis. & Nash.	143½	144
Manhattan Beach	9½	15
Manhattan Elevated	164	165
Md. Coal pf.	115	140
Met. Sec. Co.	77¾	78
Met. Street Ry.	118⅜	118¾
Mex. Central	19⅝	20
Mich. Central	130	146
Minn. & St. L.	...	60
Minn. & St. L. pf	83	94
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	115⅛	115½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	156	158
Mo., K. & T.	25½	26¼
Mo., K. & T. pf	58½	59
Mo. Pacific	96¾	97
Mor. & Essex	188½	192
N., C. & St. L.	142	148
Nat. Biscuit	60	62
Nat. Biscuit pf	112	118½
Nat. Enameling	25½	26½
Nat. Enameling pf	90	94
Nat. Lead	45	45⅞
Nat. Lead pf	103⅞	105½
Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf	34	35
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	17¾	19
New Central Coal	42	45
N. Y. Air Brake	145	150
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf	95	110
N. Y. Central	139	139¾
N. Y. & New Haven	197	200
N. Y., C. & St. Louis	45	47
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf	110	115
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf	78¼	80
N. Y. Dock Co.	21	24
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	62⅝	65
N. Y., L. E. & W.	134	142
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	168	171
N. Y., Ont. & West	49½	49¾
Norfolk & Western	73½	73⅝
Norfolk & Western pf	92	94
North American	98	98¾
Northern Pacific	182	183
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pacific Coast	84	87
Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	85	95
Pacific Mail	37	38¼
Pennsylvania R. R.	134	134½
People's Gas, Chicago	100½	100⅝
Peoria & Eastern	33	38
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	114¾	115
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	75	77
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	97	112
Pittsburg Coal	18	18½
Pittsburg Coal pf	75½	78
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	183½	185
Pressed Steel Car	36¾	37½
Pressed Steel Car pf	91	92
Pullman Company	231	235
Quicksilver	1	1⅜
Quicksilver pf	2	5
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cen. stock ctfs.	95	96⅜
Railway Steel Spring	31¾	33
Railway Steel Spring pf	98¾	99
Reading	95¾	95⅞
Reading 1st pf	90½	91
Reading 2d pf	87½	88½
Rens. & Saratoga	206	...
Republic Iron & Steel	16¾	17
Republic Iron & Steel pf	71½	73
Rock Island	26¾	26¾
Rock Island pf	71½	74
Rome, W. & O.	134	...
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	33¾	34¼
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	102½	103
Rutland pf	...	68
St. J. & Grand Island	10	14
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	40	50
St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	19	23
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	74	76
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	63	64
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	130	135
St. L. S. W.	20½	22¾
St. L. S. W. pf	60¼	61
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	65	71½
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	100	125
So. Pacific	81⅞	82
So. Pacific pf	119½	120
Southern Railway	28¾	29
Southern Railway pf	96	96¼
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	97	100
Stand. R. & T.	¾	1
Tenn. C. & I.	75¼	75½
Texas Pacific	32¼	32½
T. P. Land Trust	40⅜	42
Third Avenue	125	128
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	33½	34½
Tol., St. Louis & Western	38	38½
Tol., St. Louis & Western pf	56	56¼
Twin City R. T.	111	111½
Union Bag & Paper	9⅜	10¼
Union Bag & Paper pf	72	73
Union Pacific	122	122½
Union Pacific pf	96	98
United Fruit	...	115
United Rys. Inv.	40	42
United Rys. Inv. pf	80	82
Un. Rys. St. L. pf	80½	82
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy.	29	29¼
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy. pf.	113¾	114
U. S. Express	122½	123
U. S. Leather	11¼	12¼
U. S. Leather tr. rec.	11½	11¾
U. S. Leather pf	107	108
U. S. Leather pf. tr. rec.	107⅝	108½
U. S. Realty & Imp.	86	91
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	27½	28½
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	80	82
U. S. Rubber	37⅜	38½
U. S. Rubber pf.	104⅞	105½
U. S. Steel	25⅜	25¾
U. S. Steel pf.	91⅞	92
Vandalia R. R.	85	100
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	32½	33½
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	106⅜	107
Va. Iron & Coke	36	40
Wabash	18¼	18½
Wabash pf	38	39
Wells-Fargo Exuress	240	250
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	93
Westinghouse assenting	164	167½
Wheeling & Lake Erie	15½	16
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf	36	38
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf	22	23
Wisconsin Central	22½	22¾
Wisconsin Central pf	47	48½

The Subwayan Language.

"Foh-teethst! Grasnl nex!"

This is neither the title of a Choctaw chieftain, nor a call to meals in the Solomon Islands, nor a summons to the stalwart Calmucks to rise and wipe out the hated Japanese. It is merely the name of the first express station above the bridge, coupled with the announcement of the next stopping place after that, both in the language of the Subway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks-Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

AUCTION SALES.

Book Auction, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 o'clock to-night. James Whan, Auctioneer.

Book Auction, 449 Broadway, 11 o'clock to-day. James Whan, Auctioneer.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Short-Term Notes And Collateral Trust Bonds.

The ready absorption by the market of short-term securities demonstrates that such investments are attractive to a large class of investors.

For the convenience of those desiring investments of this character, we have prepared a special circular giving brief descriptions of Short-Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and shall be glad to mail copies to investors upon request.

At prices to yield 3½% to 5½%.

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Branch office, Albany, N. Y.

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The most satisfactory method to carry funds while traveling.

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MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE THE SAFEST FORM OF INVESTMENT.

We own and offer bonds of municipalities, to yield 4.25% to 5.25%. Descriptive circulars, showing prosperity of Texas, mailed on application.

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FINANCIAL.

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Gold Con. Stock
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25 BROAD STREET.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Hammond Hotels will be held on the 13th day of June, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of the corporation, in the Plaza Hotel, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting.

Dated May 29th, 1905.
H. W. SIMPSON, Secretary.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION OF THE COAL AND IRON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS MAY 29, 1905.

RESOURCES

Demand Loans		$423,806.47
Time Loans and Discounts		1,269,734.35
U. S. bonds		50,000.00
Other Bonds		867,545.06
Due from Banks		584,820.64
Due from U. S. Treasurer		2,500.00
Cash in Vaults	$708,222.68	
Cash in N. Y. City Depositories	1,036,781.26	
		1,745 004.54
		$4,943,411.06

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$300,000.00
Surplus	180,000.00
Undivided Profits	32 694.21
Circulat on	50,000.00
Deposits	4,379,466.85
Reserve for Taxes, etc	1,250.00
	$4,943,411.06

[No. 1,352.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$43,964,027.18
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		7,080.06
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		1,100,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		1,778,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		50,550.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		15,000.00
Stocks, securities, etc		3,354,098.32
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		5,062,360.04
Other real estate owned		30,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)		2,298,392.26
Due from State banks and bankers		1,299,195.00
Checks and other cash items		83,129.67
Exchanges for Clearing House		19,516,237.04
Notes of other National banks		15,242.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		15.08
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.: Specie	$8,916,746.00	
Legal tender notes	5,260,361.00	
		14,177,107.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		55,000.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		61,000.00
Total		$92,866,442.65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund		6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		961,492.19
National banknotes outstanding		1,100,000.00
Due to other National banks	$24,908,632.19	
Due to State banks and bankers	8,798,989.49	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	10,898,060.14	
		44,605,680.82
Dividends unpaid		1,649.00
Individual deposits subject to check	$19,384,257.96	
Demand certificates of deposit	15,443.33	
Certified checks	12,959,872.94	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,001,407.28	
		33,360,081.51
United States deposits		1,783,629.13
Bond loan account		2,053,060.00
Total		$92,866,442.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905.

JOHN C. RYER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
JAS. T. WOODWARD,
ELIJAH P. SMITH,
W. de F. HAYNES,
} Directors.

MICHIGAN BANKS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
THE HOME SAVINGS BANK,

at Detroit, Michigan, at the close of business May 29, 1905, as called for by the Commissioner of the Banking Department.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,695,445.18
Bonds, mortgages, and securities		1,847,463.37
Overdrafts		1,203.20
Banking house		19,000.00
Furniture and fixtures		21,089.04
Other real estate		59,631.09
Items in transit		11,232.23
Due from banks in reserve cities	$412,864.16	
Exchanges for Clearing House	22,744.57	
U. S. and National bank currency	112,019.00	
Gold coin	115,317.50	
Silver coin	10,741.75	
Nickels and cents	101.35	
		673,788.33
Checks, cash items, internal revenue account		54.13
Total		$4,328,906.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$400,000.00
Surplus fund		150,000.00
Undivided profits, net		56,144.67
Commercial deposits	$753,679.99	
Certificates of deposit	7,729.55	
Due to banks and bankers	54,851.64	
Certified checks	13,919.07	
Savings deposits	2,829,496.54	
Savings certificates	63,083.13	
		3,722,761.92
Total		$4,328,906.59

State of Michigan, County of Wayne, ss.:

I, JULIUS H. HAASS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JULIUS H. HAASS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. My commission expires June 16, 1906.

U. GRANT RACE,
Notary Public, Wayne Co., Mich.

Correct—Attest:
CHARLES I. FARRELL,
FRED GUENTHER,
ORLA B. TAYLOR,
} Directors.

TENNESSEE BANKS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, NASHVILLE, TENN.

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,167,561.44	
From other banks	346,516.89	
Due from U. S. Treas.	30,000.00	
Cash and reserve	958,762.10	$5,502,840.43

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$600,000.00	
Surplus and profits	546,381.50	
Circulation	595,785.00	
Deposits	3,760,673.93	$5,502,840.43

Saml. J. Keith, President. J. H. Fall, Vice President. W. C. Dibrell, Vice President. J. T. Howell, Cashier. G. W. Fyle, Asst. Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,024.33.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.

New York, April 29, 1905.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 2, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for laying cast iron water mains and submarine main for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 15, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Q. M.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

For Sale:—Exclusive agency for the United States of an extensive line of photographic chemicals, manufactured by one of the largest photo-chemical factories in Europe; large stock on hand; good chance for a hustler with knowledge of this particular line; good reasons for selling. P. O. Box 276, Hoboken, N. J. Agents answer.

Gentleman, established France, now traveling America for two large German houses, desires agency of an American important firm for France and Italy, with whom he is well known in the commercial world. Address detailed offers not later than 10th to S., Room 54, New Grand Hotel.

$8,000 buys specialized agricultural monthly; 40,000 circulation; gross business $18,500; net $3,500; publishing ability should double net results. Address, with references, Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

Ladies' tailor and furrier business for sale; established 10 years; in good business locality; retiring from business; splendid opportunity; positively no auctioneers. I. H. Weiss, 374 Columbus Av.

Contractor having finished city contract, needs $25,000 to demonstrate plant for six months; real estate security. Contractor, Box 170 Times Downtown.

$2,000; partner wanted, iron contracting business; large contracts; opportunity young man. 190 11th Av.

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941**, the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as additional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"*By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.*

"Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905,** present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,500,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.

Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNISON REAL ESTATE COMPANY:

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of the Unison Real Estate Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Biehn & Hillebrand, at No. 359 Seventh Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that such corporation be forthwith dissolved.

Dated New York, May 25th, 1905.

GUSTAV J. NIEMEYER,
Secretary Unison Real Estate Company.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
32 Nassau Street, New York, May 20th, 1905.

The Annual Election for Trustees of this Company will be held at its Offices, as above, pursuant to its charter, on Monday, June 5th, 1905.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock noon and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM J. EASTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, this 1st day of June, 1905.—Present, Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application of FAIRCHILD & JOHNSON COMPANY for authority to change its name to Fairchild & Company.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Fairchild & Johnson Company, a domestic corporation, duly verified on the 7th day of February, 1905, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name of Fairchild & Company; and also the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying the name that said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other dom

SUBURBAN HORSES TO RUN IN PUBLIC TRIALS

Races This Week Will Test Candidates for Big Handicap.

STARS FROM THE WEST HERE

English Lad, Alan-a-Dale, and Bad News to Oppose Representatives of the East.

Public trials of Suburban Handicap horses will add zest to the racing of the present week, with the beginning of the trials set for this afternoon, at the Gravesend track, where five Suburban horses are named to run in the mile and a sixteenth handicap. In the list are two new-comers of the season, Alan-a-Dale, a recent winner at Louisville, and the star Western colt English Lad, which is scheduled to make his first appearance in the East in this race. Up to date, the most prominent of the horses representing the East in the big handicaps have disappointed racegoers, about the only one that showed to advantage being Delhi, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap.

It probably is the supposed lack of quality among the high weights in the big events that has led the Western horsemen to hurry on to New York with such animals as Alan-a-Dale, Bad News, and English Lad, all of which are counted among the starters for the Suburban, which will be run at Sheepshead Bay in the middle of next week.

In the handicap to-day Beldame, the best-thought-of horse in the East in the Spring, is named to make her appearance for the first time since her disappointing race for the Metropolitan Handicap, while Graziallo and Major Daingerfield, both of which are counted on to start for the Suburban, are others of the field for this afternoon's contest.

On Thursday, just one week before the date of the Suburban, the race for the Standard Stake, with a value of about $6,000, at one mile and a quarter, weight for age, will tempt about the pick of the Suburban entries to the post, the probable starters for the Standard including Ort Wells and Stalwart, the great rivals in the East of Beldame and Delhi as three-year-olds last season; Oiseau, which certainly will have another trial at racing in his inexplicably bad performance of Saturday, to satisfy his stable that he really is the colt his owner and trainer esteem him; Artful, Tanya, Sysonby, Delhi, English Lad, Beldame, and Broomstick. It still is possible, too, that Hermis and Irish Lad may race at Sheepshead, as both were galloping last week. In one other big stake of the week the chance to redeem his reputation will be offered to Jerry Wernberg on Saturday, when the Tremont will require the three-year-olds to go three-quarters of a mile for the first time this season.

The peculiar weather of the Spring, with the long-continued cold, is regarded by most trainers as responsible for the disappointing happening in racing so far, but now that something like Summer weather has arrived, the sickness which has been widespread through the Long Island training grounds is disappearing, and a big improvement in the quality of the fields is looked for.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Uneas	107	*Belligerent	102
Broadcloth	107	*Jerry C	102
*Atwood	107	Orfeo	101
Beliatrix	107	Geranium	100
Buttons	105	Girdle	99
Parkville	104	Confessor	99
Rostand	104	*Lady Henrietta	97
*Flammula	103	Drone	95
Tommy Waddell	102	Larry Dolan	92
*Czaraphine	102	*Hannibal Bey	90

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—Handicap Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half through the field.

Coligny	135	Gypsie	140
Sandhurst	153	Gold Van	140
Nitrate	148	Melbourne Eclipse	139
Imperialist	145	Georgia Pine	132
Bonfire	143	Howard Gratz	132
Almanzar	142	Flying Machine	130
Pure Pepper	140		

THIRD RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Beldame	126	Buttons	106
English Lad	123	Garnish	106
Alan-A-Dale	122	Elwood	104
Graziallo	117	Dandelion	103
Mons. Beauclaire	116	Workman	100
St. Valentine	115	Martinmas	98
Major Daingerfield	110	Brigand	96
Outcome	107	Stamping Ground	95

FOURTH RACE.—The Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five furlongs.

Osiris	107	*Mintia	94
Quorum	107	*Cracksman	93
Guiding Star	103	*G. L. M.	93
Veribest	104	*High Brush	92

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Canteen	108	*Ella Snyder	96
Ocean Tide	106	The Veiled Lady	96
*Daisy Green	103	*Jennie McCafferty	94
*Lady Jocelyn	103	Maid of Timbuctoo	86
Jane Holly	103	Consuello II	86
Tol San	101	*Carrie Jones	84

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, with allowances; five furlongs.

Oaklawn	122	Strongbow	104
King's Daughter	112	Hammeraway	104
Astronomer	110	Osiris	104
Gold Badge	107	Sir Brinkley	104
Gold Sifter	107	Masterson	104
Yankee Consul	107	Athlete	104
St. Estephe	107	Blue Mantle	101
Confederate	104	Victory Belle	101
Albert F	104	Vagabond	101
Huddy	104		

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Abrahamson Brothers, Oakland, Cal.; J. Abrahamson, notions; 565 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; E. Puvion, dress goods; B. J. Ryan, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. Caris, shoes; Gregorian Hotel.

Curry, William, Sons, Key West, Fla.; J. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Combination Store, Rutland, Vt.; A. W. Gorton, domestics, notions, and hosiery; A. D. Hulett, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Dernberg Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; C. Dernberg, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Emery Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. King, cloaks, suits, and waists; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

"Fashion," Washington, D. C.; M. Hershfeld, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.

"Fair, The," Chicago, Ill.; G. W. Montgomery, leather goods; Criterion Hotel.

"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; M. Weinberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway; Hotel Spalding; H. Shepard, laces; Hotel Cadillac.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Gross, boys' clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Haas, B. & A., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Haas, cloaks and suits, Westminster Hotel.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; V. N. Brown, cloaks and suits; 395 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. S. Boxer, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; 467 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Kemper-Paxon Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. T. Kemper, notions; Hotel Cumberland.

Isaacs, A., Washington, D. C.; J. F. Phelp, furniture; Hotel Normandie.

Lederer Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Lederer, dress goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Astor.

Langley, Burr & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Mullen, furnishing goods; Holland House.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Gilhooly, notions, laces, leather goods, and ribbons; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Seattle, Washington; C. F. Miller, domestics; D. I. Smith, linings; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Nugent, B., & Brothers Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Wright, linens; 31 Union Square; Hotel Astor.

Mobley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. M. Hubert, boys' clothing; A. W. Garland, men's clothing; Hotel Astor.

Philipsborn, M., Chicago, Ill., cloaks, suits, and waists; 4 West Twenty-second Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Rosenberg Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; E. Rosenberg, clothing; W. Rosenberg, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. E. Lynch, millinery, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Albert.

Renwick Brothers & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. W. Renwick, millinery, 621 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.

Spear Brothers, Middleton, Conn.; J. Spear, millinery; Hotel Normandie.

Sonenfeld Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Leopold Ackerman, millinery; L. Ackerman, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Loith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Ward, Montgomery, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Roos, dry goods; J. A. McDougall, notions and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Woods, W. J., & Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. J. Wood, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Weil, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Murray, laces, 43 Leonard Street.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises	4:31	Sun sets	7:26	Moon sets 9:29

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	8:55	Gov. Isl'd	9:00	H. Gate 10:56
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	9:15	Gov. Isl'd	9:24	H. Gate 11:20

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 5.

		Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche	Charleston		
Jacksonville			8:00 P.M.
Fluminense	Barbados, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Monroe	Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Tennyson	Rio Janeiro	5:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Antonio Lopez	Barcelona		
Jamestown	Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm	der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia	Naples		10:00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Arapahoe	Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Bermudian	Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cherokee	Santo Domingo	12:30 P.M. *1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Lombardia	Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manzanillo	Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceanic	Liverpool	5:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Oscar II	Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Princess	Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden	Haiti	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Proteus	New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos	Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Statendam	Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Valdivia	Haiti, &c.	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Barbarossa	Bremen		10:00 A.M.
El Alba	Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson	Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
La Touraine	Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Manzanares	Venezuela	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Niagara	Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nord America	Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parisian	Glasgow		2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia	Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 5.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 19.
Citta di Genova, Naples, May 17.
El Norte, Galveston, May 30.
Finland, Antwerp, May 27.
Homer, St. Lucia, May 20.
Manzanares, La Guayra, May 22.
Marco Minghetti, Naples, May 21.
Minneapolis, London, May 27.
Montreal, Havre, May 20.
Napolitan Prince, Naples, May 22.
Norman Prince, Liverpool, May 22.
Parisian, Glasgow, May 25.
Philadelphia, La Guayra, May 29.
Proteus, New Orleans, May 30.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Seguranca, Colon, May 29.
Seneca, Havana, June 1.

TUESDAY, JUNE 6.

Astoria, Glasgow, May 27.
Bovic, Liverpool, May 26.
Cretic, Naples, May 24.
Denver, Galveston, May 31.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, May 30.
Morro Castle, Havana, June 3.
Sarnia, Kingston, June 1.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 4.
Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
El Mar, Galveston, June 1.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 31.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Buenos Aires, Naples, May 25.
Coronia, Liverpool, May 30
Louisiana, Copenhagen, May 24.

Arrived.

Blucher, Hamburg, May 25.
Pannonia, Fiume, May 18.
Umbria, Liverpool, May 27.
Ligonier, Port Arthur, Texas, May 28.
Perugia, Marseilles, May 8.
Capri, Barbados, May 26.
Wildcroft, Cazones, May 21.
Vigilancia, Havana, May 31.
Pretoria, Bermuda, June 1.
Mendota, Baltimore, June 3.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 3.
Col. E. L. Drake, Port Arthur, Texas, May 26.
Mershiston, Guanaco, May 25.
Bradford, Port Antonio, May 31.
Nord America, Naples, May 21.

Sailed.

Martello, Hull.
Lillie, Sosua.
Mayfield, Pensacola.
Terence, Manchester.
British King, Antwerp.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Etruria, at Liverpool, June 4.
Numidian, at Moville, June 4.
Philadelphia, at Southampton, June 4.
Ultonia, at Fiume, June 4.
United States, at Copenhagen, June 4.

Sailed.

Grosser Kurfuerst, from Cherbourg, June 4.
Lucania, from Queenstown, June 4.
Patricia, from Dover, June 4.

Passed.

Kroonland, from New York, Scilly, June 4.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

LOU DILLON COMING EAST.

Champion Trotter to be Shipped from San Jose To-day.

Lou Dillon, queen of the trotting turf, to-day will begin her journey to the East from San José, Cal., where she was wintered under the care of the veteran driver, Budd Doble, and will make but one stop in the trip to Cleveland, where she will join the big stable of harness champions owned by C. K. G. Billings. That one stop will be made at Chicago, under positive orders of Mr. Billings, who directed this that the desire of his mother, whose home still is in Chicago, to see the famous mare may be gratified. From Chicago the trotting queen will be shipped direct to the big training stable of Mr. Billings, at Cleveland, where "Doc" Tanner will take up the task of fitting her for her coming matinee campaign, which her owner expects to be the most brilliant in her wonderfully brilliant record.

Lou Dillon's chief rival of the coming season again will be Major Delmar, the world's champion trotter, as Lou Dillon is the world's champion trotting mare, and the rivalry will not be the less keen because Major Delmar also is owned now by Mr. Billings, for Mr. Billings has decided to drive Lou Dillon straight through the season of matinée racing, while the famous amateur driver, Harry K. Devereaux, who has opposed Mr. Billings in many great matinée races, will drive Major Delmar. In California, under the painstaking handling of Budd Doble, Lou Dillon has made marked improvement, according to Mr. Billings, who made a trip to San José for the special purpose of seeing what progress had been made with the great mare. Mr. Billings stated that Lou Dillon now weighs about 900 pounds, while when in good condition last season, she weighed but 864 pounds. Trainer Doble's handling also has made the mare much more gentle and quiet than she was when she set her world's records last season and the year before.

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A pleasant place in heart of Berkshires, between Lenox and Stockbridge; 15 acres; high, beautiful scenery; carriages three miles; excellent table. Miss RUNNELLS, Stockbridge, Mass.

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Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.
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Tokeneke Beach Inn.

Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

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Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

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Opens in June.

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The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't, Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

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Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Segg. Booklet.

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A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

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Fine orchestra. Long distance telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. Garden City Hotel, L. I.

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Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Eagle Rest, New Preston, Conn.—Farm house; high ground; piazzas, shade, bathroom; near Lake Waramaug; adults only; $8 to $12.

Sullivan Co.—On large farm, sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

HOTEL MONTICELLO, 35 and 37 West 64th St., New York.

Near Elevated, Subway and Surface Cars to all parts of the city.

Modern, Fireproof, Newly Furnished.

Special rates for the Summer to bachelors: Room and bath, $7 weekly; extra large room, private bath, for one or two, $10 to $12 weekly; two rooms, private bath, $14 weekly.
Restaurant. Popular Prices.

J. A. JEPSON, Manager.

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Hotel St. Andrew.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Broadway and 72d St., New York

Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.
Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.
A LA CARTE.
MUSIC 6:30 TO 8 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
the greatest amusement enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 1, 12:50, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:45, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Within half hour's ride from New York, country board for the Summer, for gentleman, wife, and girl of five; terms moderate. Address Benedict, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier, 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail ticket to N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"THE NEW LINE"
LOW FARES

New York and Boston, 2.20
" " " Fall River, 1.00
" " " Providence, 1.20
Correspondingly low rates to All Points East.
Staterooms, $1 and $1.50 each.
Meals, 35 and 50 cts. each.
FAST AND ELEGANT
STEAMER "FRANK JONES"
leaves New York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4:30 P. M. from Pier 29 (new) East River, foot Market St.
Daily sailings on or before June 10.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June 5, 7, &c., from foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days, & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R. (3 blocks below 14th St.), 8:55 and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Lv. Battery (nr. S. Ferry), 9:20 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from FRANKLIN ST., daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH, weekdays, at 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATO

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

HOW TO INVEST

$2,500 — Buy a plot of Lots in rapidly developing district, where carrying charges are nominal and where there is a chance for a handsome profit.

$5,000 — Buy a tenement on the west side, which with low rents will pay over 15% on investment. Rents $1,980; lowest price $18,500; mortgages, $13,500.

$12,500 — Buy a 37-ft. 6-in. newly constructed apartment at a price at which it cannot be reproduced. Low rents $4,800; lowest price $46,500; mortgage, $34,000.

Other propositions for investors with large or small sums. Rental demands insure steady return with probability of handsome profit. Particulars on application.

M. Morgenthau Jr & Co
135 Broadway N. Y.
BRONX BRANCH:
Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus - $9,000,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
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Allows Interest on Deposits Subject to Cheque
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TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $9,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
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4% MONEY 4%
SPECIAL FUND DIVIDED TO SUIT
Loans on well located Manhattan property accepted at 4% to close prior to mortgage tax of July 1st.
Cost 1% and Disbursements
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway.

ESTATE HAS 30 LOTS, WILL SACRIFICE AT $15 EACH.
must close out by June 15th; terms can be made for one or all. L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.

5-story, 50x100, apartment; six families on floor; no steam; near 149th St. and Morris Av.; bargain, for $49,500. J. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

15% investment, $7,000 cash, 3 three-family houses, new, all improvements; near "L" station. Address Perry, builder, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

East Side.

J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,
OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
WINDSOR ARCADE, FIFTH AV. & 46th St.
Are offering for sale in the restricted district between Madison and Park Avs. the following high-class American basement dwellings, representing the highest type of private residence yet produced. Houses now nearing completion:
Nos. 30, 32 and 34 East 52d St.
AND
Nos. 39, 41, 43 and 45 East 50th St.
SIZES FROM 16 TO 25 FEET.
After December next the use of steam engines will be discontinued on all branches of the N. Y. Central Railroad below Mott Haven, and between that point and the Grand Central Depot all trains will be run by electricity.
Descriptive pamphlet of houses, containing diagram of contemplated improvements on Park Av., from 48th to 56th St., will be mailed on application.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
96th St., Near 5th Avenue.
100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1906.
MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

$1,000 000 TO LOAN.
Estate money; lowest possible charges.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Madison Av.—2 5-story double flats, stores; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; no steam heat; rents, $3,336; price $32,000 each. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Tenement, fourteen rooms, vicinity 25th, Third, $30,000. $7,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 43d, 5-story flat, $23,000; mortgages $15,000; rents $2,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Seventh Av., 5-story flat, $22,500; rents $2,300, $5,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$5,000 buys a 3-story dwelling, 20x50x100, on 58th St. Cochran, 505 Lenox Av.

West Side.

RARE CHANCE!
Five-story brick, extra well built triple flat, vicinity 115th St., Eighth Av., price $35,000; first mortgage $28,000; net return, after allowing 10% for loss of rents and repairs, over 14%.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

SIXTH AVE. Cheapest plot, 3,500 sq. feet, in the 50's to be had bet. 14th and 59th Sts. A bargain. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 W. 22d St.

Absolute Sacrifice.—42 ft. high-class double flat, vicinity 137th, 7th, $47,500; worth $52,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$7,000 over first mortgage of $18,000, 4½%, buys five-story double flat, 106th St., vicinity Columbus. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

140th St., West.—5-story triple, 12 rooms; all improvements open plumbing; rents, $3,600; price, $31,000. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av.

108th St., Near Manhattan Av.—5-story triple, all improvements; low rent; $3,500; price $32,500; principals only. Gottlieb, 1831 7th Av.

$5,000 cash buys 2,600 8th Av., southwest corner 139th St.; balance 7½-year mortgage; offer wanted. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

Amsterdam Av. corner double flat, 90's, $59,000; reasonable terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK



18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.
No Assessments.

CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.
BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.
Titles Guaranteed.
Commutation $5.83 Per Month.

WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
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Telephone 2626 John.

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BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$750 up.
On easy payments
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

HENRY C. SCHAEFER, 759 COURTLANDT AV., OFFERS:
$2,700 — Cash; 1½-story, cellar, 6-room cottage, full lot, $2,500 mortgage, 5%.
$6,500 — Terms to suit; 2-story, French roof and basement, 3-family, 12 rooms, improvements, full lot, near Melrose Av.; investigation solicited.
$16,500 — 4-story double brick, 5 rooms and bath, 25x72x98; rental $1,700; $4,800 cash, balance on mortgage.
$15,500 — 4-story double brick, 4 rooms and bath, 25x68x101; rental $1,600; $4,000 cash, balance mortgage.

DIRECT FROM BUILDERS.
Six-story new-law tenement, six apartments on a floor; no steam heat excepting in halls; hot water supply; rent at $4 per room, $7,200. PRICE, $68,000.
JOHN F. FREES,
Realty Dept.,
608 East 156th St.

PLOT 42x95, FRUIT TREES, WITH 9-ROOM HOUSE.
IN MT. HOPE, TREMONT'S RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
GREAT BARGAIN, $6,200,
or the finest one-family 8-room house in Bronx, detached, lot 25x95.
Brand new, up to date in all particulars. Inquire 1,691 Clay Av., near 174th.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.
FLATS, NEW APARTMENTS HOUSES, Private two and three family houses.
VACANT LOTS FROM $500 UP.
KELLUM BROS.,
135TH ST. AND 3D AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story double, $17,750.
$8,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 16 rooms on floor, store; price, $40,000.
Also many other flats; small amount cash.
MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

2-family house, 13 rooms and baths, 25x100; ½ block from Jerome, in 180s.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV.

WOODLAWN AV., WOODLAWN HEIGHTS, YONKERS, (MT. VERNON OR McLEAN AV. TROLLEY,) $1,500 FOR 10 LOTS, 25x100; $1,000 CASH.
FLANNERY, 452 BROADWAY.

Builders, Attention!—2 lots in fine location, with foundation for three 2-family houses and building loan; good inducement for right party. Clement H. Smith, 2,003 Boston Road, West Farms, or 736 Tremont Av.

First-class triple flat, near Willis Av.; 14 rooms; elegant condition; splendid investment; $28,500.
MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBURGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$9,000 Cash.—Two 4-story double flats, 5 rooms, 4 stores, near Bronx theatre; price, $40,000; rents will be $4,800; cold water. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., 156th St.

Must Sell!—880 East 161st, between Subway and "L" stations; 3-family house, 2 stores, stable; plot 37½x100; price, $13,000; rents, $1,404; mtg., $6,000; cash, $3,000. Owner.

$10,000 will buy a 37.6x112.5-story double flat, 7 rooms and bath, best locality of Prospect Av.; price, $40,000; rent, $4,460. J. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

On Avenue.—5-story double with stores; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; price, $24,500. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Avenue D, Unionport, 75x100, $1,800; 227th St., near 4th Av., 100x114, $4,200; Welth Av., 50x100, $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Two houses and 2-story brick stable, near Willis Av.; 20 stalls; improvements; over two lots; price, $15,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Westchester Av.—New law apartment house, $76,000; rent $9,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

3d Av.—5-story double; stores; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; rents, $2,900; price, $26,750. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., 161st St.

For Sale—Two private houses, very low; leased to one tenant. Inquire Kassel & Goldberg, 29 and 31 Liberty St.

125th St.—Brick 2-story, basement, cellar; all improvements; price, $8,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

One and two-family house at your own price; also fine corner lot, 25x100, at $1,000. Steinmetz, 1,945 East 177th St.

Very Cheap!—Corner Prospect Terrace and 230th St. Bathgate R. E. Ex., 1,730 Bathgate Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$4,500 buys neat brick dwelling, all improvements. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

148th St., near 3d Av.—2 houses, 22 rooms, 25x111; price, $9,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

50x105; street macadamized; sewer, &c.; $1,700; easy terms. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

$15,750.—4-story brick flat, full lot, $3,750 cash. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 150th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
East Side.

BUILDERS, LOOK!!—37'2" 3d Av. frontage, containing two 3-story brick, rent $2,700, vicinity 103d; price $31,000; terms. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

East 91st.—5-story flat, $21,500; mortgages $16,000; rents $2,300. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Big Bargain. Yorkville.—6-story triple flat; price, $40,000; rents, $4,200. Comellas & Froman, 1,223 Lexington Av., corner 83d St.

West 61st—$5,000 cash; two tenements, $40,000; rents $5,000. Huberth-Gabel, 147 Fourth Av.

Ha, Ha, Ha! It Is to Laugh!
Are you looking for a home, only to find that you are no further now than when you started?

Why? That's the Question.
You look in the newspapers and see large ads., go down to see what is offered, find a large, empty field, with people buying on the impulse of the moment; then you are paying both city rents and for country lots and getting promises to build when you have paid up your lot contract complete.

And Where Are You?
Now, did it ever occur to you that if they could get a loan to build for you they would get one for themselves and have houses to move right in? Look at our offer in growing Westchester County, where property is always increasing, where investments have proven their value, where there is no need of booming the section. We have been operating for the past five years.

We have a House of Six Rooms, with 50x100 Land, Ready to Move in.
$1,095 Price for Both.
$100 Down, $10 a Month.
CAN YOU BEAT IT?
Come and see it before purchasing elsewhere. To parties purchasing land for an investment we have a special offer. Lots $100.00 and upward, $10.00 down and $5.00 per month; and we will give you a building proposition in your contract which cannot be beat. Come and see us, or write and our representative will call. This property is 35 minutes from the heart of the city. Commutation is but 10c., the N. Y. trolley running through our property. 4,000 inhabitants. We only operate in Westchester County and have only one office.
104-106 EAST 125TH ST.,
The Original Home Builders of Westchester County.
The Halley Land & Imp. Co.
Open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.

At Pelham Manor, New York
FOR SALE or TO RENT for a Term of Years—A very attractive Colonial dwelling, on the Shore Road, (just completed,) with all modern improvements, including electric light and sanitary plumbing; 14 rooms and two bathrooms; large plot of ground, with good dockage, and fine Sound view; convenient to Pelham Manor Station; owner will erect stable or automobile house if desired. Apply to
J. H. MURPHY REALTY CO.,
PELHAM, N. Y.,
or Wm. B. Randall, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

LOTS AND ACREAGE PLOTS,
At New Rochelle
Left from Decoration Day Auction
At Private Sale at Auction Prices.
Port Chester Railroad has just bought Right of Way and Station on Property.
Inspection and Sale Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Maps, Information, and Transportation Furnished.
SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.
32 B'way, N. Y., (Tel. 995 Broad,) 44 Court St., Brooklyn; 242 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars. A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

TO LET.

Professor's residence, furnished; beautiful location; rent for season; fine homes on Parkhill, Yonkers. Gaul & Bell, 358 South B'way.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live
SEND POSTAL
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
OF **EAST ELMHURST**
THE RUSURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Bankers Land & Mortgage Corp.,
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
THIRTY YEARS SELLING
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 923 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale—Fine gentleman's country residence or farm of 100 acres, finely located; fine buildings, on State road from Newburg to Chester and Goshen. One-half mile from depot; price $9,000. Charles H. Wright, Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

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UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
Insures Titles of Real Estate.
5% Mortgages for Sale.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

MORTGAGE MONEY.
Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5 per cent. also second mortgages secured or purchased; charges reasonable; see us. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

In Healthy Kensington.
2-family brick houses, all improvements; 1 block from station, 25 minutes to Manhattan; price, $4,500, easy terms.
Harris Nevin, 44 Court.

Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Queens B'way.

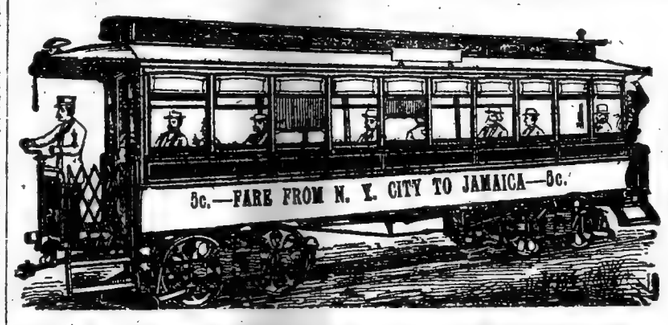
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High and Beautiful

$59 Buys a Lot South Jamaica Place

Cor. Merrick Road & Locust Ave., 4th Ward, Jamaica, N. Y. City, Near N. Y. Ave. Electric Cars and Locust Ave. Station.

Best Lots $79 and $89 per Lot Only Merrick Road and Corner Lots Higher.



Free Excursion
TO SOUTH JAMAICA PLACE
Mon., June 5;
Tues., June 6.

$3 Cash, Bal. 50c. a Week

We furnish Free to each Buyer a Guaranteed Title by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

How To Go: Williamsburg Bridge, Manhattan End. Take Broadway (Jamaica) car.
Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan End. Take any of the following cars:
Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue, Gates Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Park Avenue, Flushing & Graham, Lexington Ave. "L," Kings County "L."

Leave car at Jamaica Post Office Bldg. Our office is No. 10, P. O. Bldg., where our Representatives will meet you.

MUSIC BY MILITARY BAND
And New Songs by German Maennerchor. FREE BANQUET DAILY.
E. E. MEACHAM 13-17 Park Row, New York.
Room 10, Post Office Building, Jamaica, L. I.
'Phone 8417 Cortlandt.

CUT THIS OUT
The above advertisement, presented to our agent at South Jamaica Place, entitles the bearer to round trip fares to South Jamaica Place and return. Good for one week.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN $2 MONTHLY
SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
EVERY DAY AND SUNDAYS,
TO
LAKEWOOD PARK
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
320 LOTS SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.
Every Dollar Invested Will Bring Five.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, 25x125.
Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 miles from New York.
22 Trains Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.
DO NOT DELAY—The entire Park will be sold rapidly. This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices asked for these desirable building lots.
PURE WATER, FINE SCHOOLS, ALL KINDS OF STORES, GOOD ROADS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING. NO ASSESSMENT. LOW TAX RATE.
Elegant All-Year-Round Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful, and picturesque village will GRASP THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to purchase as many lots as their means will allow.
We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.
For maps, circulars, and free tickets call or write at once
CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
35 World Bldg., New York.
Harlem Office (MORSE & MOORE,) 1,976 Lexington Av.
Brooklyn Office (J. M. BENNETT,)
62 Fourth Av. (Open Evenings.)
Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.
LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN $2 MONTHLY

BAYSIDE PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.
BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.
Send for pamphlet or free tickets.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
or 500 5th Av., N. Y.

BY SEA AND LAKE
New Summer cottages, (some furnished,) with large plots of ground, near the seashore and close to Argyle Lake, prices $4,000 to $8,000, at
Argyle Park Babylon L.I.
Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf links, surf bathing, boating; everything for ideal Summer life.
Send for book of sketches and plans and full particulars.
Realty Trust
60 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

For Sale—Three single flats on Carnegie Hill; might exchange for tenements. Inquire Kassel & Goldberg, 29 and 31 Liberty St.

IN THE HEART OF
FREEPORT
Lots 25 x 150, $100.
Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge.
HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
The Warranty-Realty Company,
TIMES BUILDING,
42D STREET AND BROADWAY.

NEW IDEA COTTAGES
ON TERMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.
8 and 9 rooms, bath-room, laundry, butler's pantry, steam heat, double shades, superior decorations.
Plots 50x100; high ground; close to station and trolley; only 30 minutes from Manhattan; finest schools and all the social advantages of beautiful old Flushing, with its wonderful trees and shady streets.
Prices $5,425 to $6,250.
For full particulars address
Realty Trust 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c.
COUNTRY HOMES
With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.
H. P. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE,
Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905,
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City. | REAL ESTATE. Out of City.



As a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of suburban homesites
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)
outshines them all. All you have been looking for in the way of a country home with city conveniences, careful restrictions, and a locality where values are advancing steadily, will be found there.
SITUATED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,
the view is unsurpassed, extending from the summit of the Palisades, across Hudson River, Manhattan, the Sound and Long Island. Climate of the Catskills, means health and freedom from the Summer's heat, now near at hand. Completeness of improvements will surprise you. Fully equipped modern homes from $3,000 to $15,000, on reasonable terms or liberal cash discounts.
Booklet free, also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and Trolley.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., TIMES BLDG., 42d St. & B'way. ('PHONE 6261—38th.)

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.



A Home on the PALISADES AT
Woodcliff
ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.
NEW HOUSES
ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS. BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO PROPERTY.
Write for New Illustrated Booklet, Map, Prices, &c.
Woodcliff Land Impt. Co.,
Post Office Address, Box 88 Weehawken, N. J.
OFFICE ON PROPERTY.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Ocean Grove—Sell or let—House, 15 rooms; newly renovated and furnished; has established reputation as boarding house; minute's walk to ocean, P. O., Auditorium; plumbing; fine surroundings; $3,500, worth $5,000; rent, $350; family will board account rent; installments. Woolston, Agent, Ocean Grove, N. J., or Codling, owner, Northport, L. I.

Plainfield suburban property, owned by estate, must be sold; choice neighborhood; fine buildings; convenient to trains. Who wants lovely home, with every comfort? T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END.
Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach; furnished cottages to rent. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

To Rent—10-room cottage, completely furnished, gas, running water, bathroom, &c.; near ocean; $200 Summer season. Address C. H. Crawford, Bradley Beach, N. J.

For Sale.—Ten-room house, close to the station, Hillsdale Manor, N. J. Address 425 7th Avenue, New York.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Cannot Afford
To Neglect Getting Facts About
EL MORA
If you are interested in suburban property either as an investment or for the purpose of securing a home.
"A NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB,"
31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK,
on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS,
and prices for a short time 50% less than any equally as good property is selling for. THE FACTS ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.
EL MORA LAND COMPANY.
J. W. DOOLITTLE, President.
220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

To close estate, will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, for $30, (only $6 per acre,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Estate, Box 65 Times, Harlem.

Beautiful house and grounds, Cranford, New Jersey; 40 minutes from New York, for sale or rent; easy terms. Flannery, 259 William

9-room cottage, $150 for season, furnished, at Branchport, Long Branch. Frank Dametz.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Farm, 20 acres; house, 10 rooms; barn; fruit; lake; ½ mile from village; mail delivered daily; 4½ miles from Norfolk; price $1,000. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

For Rent—Finely located furnished cottage at Winter Harbor, Maine. Apply to Ernest G. Grob, New Amsterdam Hotel, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS.
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

PROPERTIES WANTED
to manage, sell and rent.
Special attention given to collections, renting and care of houses, flats and stores.
PEAVEY & DUGAN,
Real Estate, Tel. 4346—Columbus.
Broadway & Columbus Av. at 66th St.

Owners.—I have hundreds of clients with cash; if you wish to sell quick your houses or lots, send me full particulars. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Flat, tenements, or private houses wanted for cash buyers; send particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Owners!—Want 1, 2, 3 family houses; have cash buyers waiting; send particulars or call. Egers, 891 Pelham Av., City.

Have ready cash buyers for four, five, and six story flats. Baturin, Weisman & Henschel, 3,905 3d Av., near Wendover Av.

Cold-water tenements to sell or lease; security. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

Bronx.—House and double store to lease; 2,772 3d Av., 146th and 147th Sts. Inquire on premises.

AT AUCTION.

Executive Sales to close Estates.

GEISZLER & HAAS,

Julius H. Haas, Auctioneer,

will sell at public auction,

TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1905,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

AT THE

BRONX REAL ESTATE AUCTION ROOMS,

149th Street and Third Avenue,

MORRIS BUILDING,

By order of the Respective Executors OF THE FOLLOWING ESTATES:

Estate of Carl Brumm, deceased,

527 COURTLANDT AVENUE,

between 149th-149th Streets, lot 25x100, 3-story frame store and dwelling.

Also

Estate of Egidius Haertling, deceased,

148TH STREET, NORTH SIDE.

vacant lot, size 25x100;

100 feet easterly from Courtlandt Avenue.

Also

Estate of Emanuel C. Schanbacher, deceased,

2,109 MAPES AVENUE.

2-story frame dwelling, lot 50x145.

WHITE PLAINS, NEW YORK.

10 Lots at Silver Lake Park,

Being Lots 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, and 23, block 42,

being 200 feet front on Harrison Street, 125 feet on Sherman and Woodside Avenues.

For particulars, &c., apply to

JULIUS HEIDEMAN, Attorney for Executors, 783 Elton Avenue, Bronx, New York City.

Also

Estate of Ellen Sullivan,

141ST STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

150 feet east of Walnut Avenue, 50x100, with 2-story frame house.

Also

147TH STREET, SOUTH SIDE.

30 feet west of Austin Place; 25x81.52x irregular; vacant.

CLOCKE & CLOCKE, ATTORNEYS, 2,022 Boston Road, West Farms, N. Y. C.

Also

on the same day

ELTON AVENUE, EAST SIDE.

73 feet north of 159th Street; 25x93, vacant.

Also

MORRIS AVENUE, EAST SIDE.

100 feet north of 182d Street; 100x127, vacant.

Maps and particulars apply Auctioneers' offices, S. E. Corner 149th Street and Third Avenue.

PETER F. MEYER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

By order of SAMUEL BIKER, Executor of ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Deceased, of

Lands under Waters of East River, Harlem River, Hell Gate, and Little Hell Gate, around Ward's Island, in Manhattan Borough, New York City, opposite 99th to 116th St., at

Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, at 12 o'clock Noon,

JUNE 6, 1905,

FIVE PLOTS

Numbers 4, 18, 22, 27, and 31 on Map of Ward's Island, made by order of Commissioners appointed by Supreme Court of the State of New York in Beach vs. the Mayor et al., adopted May 12, 1870, extending outward from high-water line around Ward's Island from 215 feet to 552 feet, more or less, comprising about SIXTEEN ACRES, set off to successors of Abraham R. Lawrence in Partition Judgment in Beach vs. the Mayor et al.

Copies of Official Maps and Judgment may be seen at Office of Auctioneer, 14 Vesey St.; GEORGE W. ELLIS, Attorney for Executor, 141 Broadway; BRYAN & CONNELLY, 7 Pine Street; DOUGLAS ROBINSON, CHARLES S. BROWN & CO., 160 Broadway, and PARISH, FISHER, MOONEY CO., 149 Broadway, N. Y.

McQuay & Co. Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THE

Bronx Real Estate Auction Rooms,

149TH STREET AND THIRD AVE.

on Tuesday, June 6, 1905,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.

8 LOTS

2D STREET, UNIONPORT,

RUNNING THROUGH TO 1ST STREET.

400 FEET EAST OF AVENUE B,

100x206.

ABSOLUTE SALE

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. Phillips & Co., Auct's,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION

12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom,

14-16 VESEY ST., NEW YORK,

Wednesday, June 7th, 1905,

304 West 72nd St.

4-STY. & BASE. PRIVATE DWELLING.

on lot 18.6½x86.8¾ irreg. Caretaker on premises. Subject to 1st mortgage of $18,000 at 4½%, which can remain or be paid off.

Maps, etc., at office of Carrington & Peirce, attorneys, 200 B'way or auctioneers', 168 B'way.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Out of City.

37,000 ACRES

TIMBER LAND IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

2 mills, 7 houses, 2 stores, lighters, wharves, dams, horses, 1 large veneer mill; sold outright or 49%. J. A. MacLean, Jubilee Yacht Club, Beverly, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWNING, WILLIAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Cooper Square West, Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1905. ADELAIDE S. BROWNING, JOHN SCOTT BROWNING, WILLIAM H. BROWNING, HENRY K. BROWNING, Executors. OPDYKE, LADD & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William M. Caldwell, late of the City of Washington, D. C., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phillips & Avery, his attorneys, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of August, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ALBERT M. CUDNER, Executor. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVERS, SUSAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Susan Travers, late of Newport, Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1905. HENRY W. DE FOREST, Executor. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EMMONS, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick L. Emmons, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, No. 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 25th day of November next.

Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1905.

EDWARD C. EMMONS,
ELIZA C. EMMONS,
Executors.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City.

SLAVEN, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry B. Slaven, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Arthur H. Van Brunt, at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1905. ELLEN A. SLAVEN, ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Executors. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja23-law6mM.

ACKERMAN, ALLETTA A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against Alletta A. Ackerman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Chris. G. Hupfel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1905.

GARRET VAN BLARCOM,
JACOB A. FELTER,
Executors.

CHRIS. G. HUPFEL, Attorney for Executors, 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ESTATE FELIX WARLEY.

All persons having claims against the estate of FELIX WARLEY, deceased, formerly of New York City, will present them, properly attested, and all persons indebted to the same will make payment to the undersigned at Pendleton, Anderson County, South Carolina.

FELIX WARLEY, Qualified Executor.

BROOKLYN.

FOR SALE.

Semi-detached Homes

NEW HOUSES,

NOS. 77 TO 85

MIDWOOD ST.,

BETWEEN

FLATBUSH

AND

BEDFORD AVS.

11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

One block to Prospect Park and new subway station; take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.

F. B. NORRIS BUILDING CO.,

12 MIDWOOD ST.

Company's Representative Always at Houses.

FLATBUSH — GREAT BARGAIN.

$8,000 FOR $9,500 PROPERTY.

ONLY $1,000 CASH REQUIRED.

EXTRA LARGE LOT, 50x100; SPACIOUS house, hardwood trim and floors; large RECEPTION HALL WITH WINDING STAIRS; parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's PANTRY ON FIRST FLOOR; STAINED glass windows; 4 rooms and bath on second FLOOR; 2 ROOMS AND LARGE STORE-rooms on third floor; oriel windows on stair LANDING; OPEN PLUMBING; BATH TUB, wash trays and kitchen sink, all porcelain; CONVENIENT TO FLATBUSH AV., NOSTRAND AV., Ocean Av., Rogers Av. and BRIGHTON BEACH RAILROADS.

FRED M. SMITH

"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

IN BOOMING FLATBUSH.

Valuable plot of 9 lots, fronting on 3 of the best streets, including 2 corners; streets paved and asphalted; 3 trolley lines reach it; destined to be one of the best business sections of Greater New York; price for plot $15,000; $10,000 mortgage at 5%.

HARRIS NEVIN, 44 Court St.

BROOKLYN'S CHOICEST LOCATION

THE BEST IMPROVED STREET.

Elegant 2-story basement new two-family houses; ornamental brick and brownstone; up-to-date improvements; asphalt street; near Parkway and Subway; easy terms; investigate quickly. Apply 359 50th St., McGrath & Olafson, builders.

MOST PROMINENT HILL CORNER, 4-story brick bldg., 45x80x100; drug store, established 9 years; 6 apartments above; elegantly decorated; all modern imps.; yearly rent, $3,624; can be inc. to $4,000; price, $35,000; $10,000 cash required; int. at 5 per cent.

FRED H. SMITH,
51 Court St. Telephone, 209 Main.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

20 Minutes from Madison Sq.

$3,000 cash buys 14-room decorated private residence; every improvement; open plumbing; $7,000 can remain on mortgage; commission paid. Broker, apply to J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

BAYRIDGE BLOCK.

23 lots, 80th-81st St., 5th Av., $35,000; want offer.

M. & J. MONDAY,
258 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

WIDOW SACRIFICING LOTS

near Prospect Park and cars; any terms. EDWARDS, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Suburban property for sale on installment; country place free and clear; farm to exchange for Brooklyn property. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$5,100 for attractive modern 3-family 3-story brick flat; all improvements; examine 360 Prospect Place, near Underhill Av.; house open.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHAEFER, EMIL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Eleanor Marie Schaefer and Frieda Elsa Schaefer, the heirs and next of kin of EMIL SCHAEFER, deceased, send greeting: Whereas, Robert C. Kammerer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have two certain instruments, in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Emil Schaefer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WEISELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Weisell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1905. MORRIS STERN, PHILIP FREED, LILY LEDERER, Executors. LOUIS HESS, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STERRY, KATE DE WITT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE DE WITT STERRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of W. Maclay Sterry, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1905. GEORGE E. STERRY, W. MACLAY STERRY, Executors. W. MACLAY STERRY, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

DE GOICOURIA, MARY CECELIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated January 30th, 1905, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CECELIA DE GOICOURIA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phelps & East, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1905. ALBERT V. DE GOICOURIA, Executor. CHARLES W. TRUSLOW, Atty. for Ex'r; PHELPS & EAST, Counsel for Executor, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y.

BAUSH, LEONORA A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Leopold A. Baush, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1905.

AUGUSTUS BROWNING PRENTICE,
Executor.

NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 155 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

THE VIOLA,

141-143 West 127th St.

New elegant elevator apartments, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; light and exceptionally large; telephone in each apartment; electric lights; all-night elevator; uniform service; shower baths; all modern improvements; select families; superintendent on premises; special concessions for Summer; rents, $40-$65.

THE ROSEMERE,

145-147 West 127th St.

New elegant elevator apartments, 4 and 6 rooms, light and exceptionally large; telephone in each apartment; electric lights; all-night elevator; uniform service; shower baths; all modern improvements; select families. Superintendent on premises; rents from $35-$40; special concessions for Summer.

EARLSWOOD COURT,

Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.

KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2,856 8TH AVENUE.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS

Apartment to rent from October 1st in fireproof building,

328 West 83d Street.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE ALBEMARLE,

361 WEST 27TH ST.

5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

St. Regis Court, 557, West 124th, Near Broadway Subway Station.—High class apartments, 6 and 7 large, light, airy rooms; baths; all modern improvements; elevator service; rents $40, $50.

Attractive modern apartments, just completed, 4-18 West 101st, near Central Park; 5, 6, 7 rooms, all improvements; steam, bath; convenient L and Subway; inspection invited; open Sunday.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 van load. Send postal.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,

604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.

CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,

604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

66 WEST 9TH ST., APARTMENT

2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent.

W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; reference; rent reasonable. 509 West 112th St.

94TH ST., 175 West—Handsome modern swell apartment; high stoop. Private house block. $70.

128th St., 34 West.—Elegant, modern, all light apartments; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; $32 to $38. Apply to janitor.

AAA.—Flats to let, $16 to $60; 4 to 8 rooms. Chas. S. Kohler, Agent, 906 Columbus Av.

106th St., 161 West.—Corner apartments of 5 rooms and bath; choice; $33 to $36.

114th St., 302 West.—6 rooms and bath, $23 to $26; hot water supply.

101ST ST., 107 WEST.—Five large, light rooms; newly decorated; hot water; $24-$25.

9th Av., 692, near 48th St., flats, 5 rooms, all improvements, $22, $25. Janitor.

9th Av., 707, Near 48th St.—Apartments, 4 rooms, all improvements, $16, $18. Janitor.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.

(CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF

4, 5, 6, AND 7

ROOMS AND BATH,

AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

TO THOSE LEASING NOW. RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Five, six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service; telephone; $35 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Flats, 6 rooms and bath, hot water supply, all light; rents reasonable. Janitor on premises, 27 East 104th St.

157 East 31st St.—Handsome flats, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, $32-$45.

Bronx.

The Melrose APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.

Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978

138th St. and Southern Boulevard.

New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

Handsome apartment in two-family dwelling; six large rooms, bath, $35. 665 East 162d St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, etc. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway. Also all other cottages remaining unrented.

To Rent.—New 12-room Ocean View cottage, handsomely furnished, including bed, table linen, silver. W. C. Haverstick, 314 West 23d St., or Box 62, Belmar, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HILDRETH, DAVID MORGAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MORGAN HILDRETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of March, 1905. AMELIA HILDRETH, WALTER E. HILDRETH, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executors.

HAZARD, ANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA M. HAZARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of George C. Lay, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1905.—PHEBE A. KENDALL, ANNIE L. WARD, Executrices. GEORGE C. LAY, Attorney for Executrices, 27 Pine St., New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Factory or Storage Warehouse with Dock on East River.

Nos. 441 to 451 East 53d St. Three story Brick Building, strongly constructed, containing about 40,000 sq. feet. Boilers and engine.

Isaac Stiebel, 519 Broadway.

FACTORY LOFT TO LEASE.

225x100, one floor with exceptional light, heat, and power; possession July 1st, or immediately. Very low rent. Inquire of

ELY J. RIESER & CO.,

Lessees, on premises, 311-327 East 94th St., or Eugene Southack, Broker, 621 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.

PREMISES

NOS. 27-29-31 BLEECKER ST.

7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDINGS. STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.

Apply at office of estate of

Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

45th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av. Two houses, 33.4x100. Suitable for restaurant, chop house, or small hotel. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES

28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.

NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.

H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

265 WEST BROADWAY.

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

28th St., 117 West, (Near 6th Av.)—Second and third floors, with large show windows; well adapted for club or restaurant. Samuel C. Pulis, 31 Nassau St.

Large store suitable for any business; thickly populated neighborhood. Inquire Janitor, 2,026 2d Av., or Kassel, 120 East 73d St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts To Let—A large number.

Ruland & Whiting Co.,
5 Beekman St.

LOANS.

LOANS on furniture, rents, legacies, and all other good securities. NASSAU SECURITY CO., 16 Nassau St.; uptown office, 20 East 120th St.; ring outside bell. Open evenings.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHAPLEY, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edith Shapley, Henry Eneu Johnson, Kittie Forester, Emily Dungey, Olga Chrometzka, W. Jay Whitaker, Charles J. Downey, Edmond Francis Shapley, Alexander Urquhart, Evelyn Urquhart, Ethel Urquhart, William Urquhart, Simeon C. Bradley, Ada Grace Ciapelli, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SHAPLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles B. Woodruff as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, in the County of New York, the 26th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

JULIUS J. FRANK, Atty. for Executor, 52 William St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. my1-law6wM

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next.—Dated New York, the 30th day of May, 1905. JOHN J. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NASE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

PARSONS, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, N. Y., notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES PARSONS, late of the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, deceased, to present and exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to the undersigned executors, at the office of Edwin Parsons, one of said executors, No. 15 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905.—Dated November 29th, 1904.—EDWIN PARSONS, FERGUSON HOGAN, ROBERT W. PARSONS, Executors. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys for Executors, 24 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. d5-law6m

POOLE, GEORGE E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. Clelland Milnor, No. 29 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.

Dated New York, the eighth day of December, 1904.

FLORENCE B. BALLOU POOLE,
Executrix.

M. CLELLAND MILNOR, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York City.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ISABELLE F. ELEBASH, CHARLES P. PARKER, Executors. WELLMAN, GOOCH & SMYTH, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

FISCHER, HENRY.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1905.

GEORGE F. ANGER,
HENRY C. INTEMANN,
GEORGE C. GOEBEL,
Executors.

LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for said Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

POILLON, ANNA LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA LOUISA POILLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of February, 1905. WILLIAM POILLON, CORNELIUS POILLON, JOHN E. POILLON, MARY E. CHATRY, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys for Executrix, No. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. jan16-law6mTu

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,

Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,

35-37 EAST 27TH ST.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH,

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED;

$50 TO $60.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.

60th St., corner Columbus Av.

200 rooms, private baths..... $1.50 per day

Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.... $2.00 and up

Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.

John W. Wheaton, Prop.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

PERSONAL.

FAMILIAR with the theory and practice of commercial, social, and political economy, I should like to communicate with any one desiring literary work or investigation along these lines. Address W. S., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES



Fitted with the incomparable MONARCH CUSHIONS

Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional or amateur.

PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.

The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Salesrooms, 227 and 229 4th Av., cor. 19th.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

INSTRUCTION.

BROWNE'S GREAT BUSINESS COLLEGE, 46th Year. Day and Evening, all Summer, 246-252 Fulton St., Brooklyn, near Great Bridge Plaza. Begin any time.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PARIS RESTAURANT COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 7,031.

To the creditors of the Paris Restaurant Company of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 21st day of May, A. D. 1904, the said Paris Restaurant Company was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors was held herein on the 28th day of September, 1904, and Julius M. Mayer, Esq., was elected as trustee herein, and duly qualified as said trustee, that said trustee has filed with the referee herein a letter resigning the office of trustee herein, and that a second first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, appoint a trustee, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, May 29, 1905.

NO. 7,877.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRY SIEGEL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Harry Siegel of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1905, the said Harry Siegel was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, No. 40 Exchange Place, Room 712, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 2d, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of OSWALD L. SIMPSON, Bankrupt.—No. 7,891.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of March, 1905, the said Oswald L. Simpson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nath

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Brooch pin with gentleman's picture, coming from Arverne, L. I., to Broadway, 20th St., and on west side to 117th St.; suitable reward. Store, 1,452 3d Av.

LOST.—On 20th St. between Madison Av. and Broadway, or Broadway between 20th and 71st Sts., solitaire diamond ring; return to Tiffany & Co. and receive reward.

LOST.—Bank book No. 14,870 of the American Savings Bank; payment stopped. Return to bank.

$75 REWARD.—For solitaire diamond ring, about 1¾ carats, set in platinum, lost 2d, between Madison Av. and 20th St. and West 71st St. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH, 137 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table, telephone; prices reasonable.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; homelike surroundings; good table; excellent neighborhood; Americans, references.

82D ST., 156 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans, reference.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family; let front and back room, second floor; board optional.

93D, 163 WEST.—Room for two at table; exceptional family cooking; private house; gentlemen

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12, $14, two persons.

98TH, 17 WEST.—Pleasant Summer house; second floor suite; private bath; table boarders, references.

125TH ST., 242-244 WEST.—Neatly furnished room to rent, with or without board.

IRVING PLACE, 68.—Large second floor front room; first-class house, table guests; reference.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Ideal location; nice rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service; cool dining room; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 402.—Pleasant third-floor rooms; board, Summer prices; corner house; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 434.—Very desirable third-floor suite for Fall and Winter; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

MADISON AV., 677, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Large rooms, $18 to $20, two persons; single, $8 to $10, with high class board

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Boulevard, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 173, Brooklyn Heights.—Pleasant rooms; good table, convenient to Bridge, ferries and resorts; Summer rates.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St. and River.—Ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 25 AVEST. Rooms, $3, $1.25; housekeeping suites, $3.25; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished square and hall rooms, private bath; well kept.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms, running water, telephone; references.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; good board; near Subway station.

29TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable for two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

44D, 125 WEST, Near Times Square.—Very nicely furnished rooms; single or double; select surroundings; with or without board.

45TH ST., 130 EAST.—High-class house; handsome hall room for gentleman only; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nicely furnished square room; hot water; transients.

71ST ST., 112 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; telephone; meals optional; reasonable; private house.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; large and small; private house; gentlemen; references.

152D ST., 513 WEST.—Choice, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Telephone.

CHARLES ST., 19.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; home comforts; terms reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 111.—One block from 104th St. elevated; superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable, permanency appreciated.

MANHATTAN AV., 465, (Near 119th.)—Private house; single room; superior accommodations; telephone.

PARK AV., 772, (73D.)—High-class apartment fronting east; housekeeping; rooms, $4-$7. Taggy.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Large front room, suitable two; private family; board optional; reference.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 85.—Large rooms newly furnished and decorated; running water; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

MONTAGUE, TERRACE, 5.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood, house, and table; references.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, (near Bedford.)—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, with dressing room and closet; private residence.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

The house of the trade requires the services of an experienced designer of ladies' neckwear; one understanding goods to retail at 25 and 50 cents preferred. Address Hamilton & Burr, Box 48 Times.

WANTED—Private secretary; at once, at gentleman's office, Wall St.; must be absolutely first class at shorthand, on Remington, on mimeograph, and at accounts; good appearance; under thirty years; references and entire previous experience absolutely required by letter. Ch. A., Box 111 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Attendant; a middle-aged woman to take care of an invalid, one with some experience in nursing. Miss H., 104 33d St., Weehawken, N. J.

WANTED—Competent maid to nurse baby and help with general housework; family of two adults. The Fernleigh, 129th St., between Madison and 4th Avs.

WANTED—Competent girl for general housework; white or colored; wages $20 to begin; must have good references. 38 West 74th St.

WANTED—An experienced double entry bookkeeper to take charge of office in a manufacturing establishment. Apply Lycoming Skirt Co., 707 Broadway.

Males.

IF YOU can sell coffee as a specialty, or during your spare hours as a side line, call or write JEROME COFFEE CO., 43 Read St., New York City.

WANTED—Private secretary at once at gentleman's office, Wall Street; must be absolutely first class at shorthand, on Remington, on mimeograph, and at accounts; good appearance, under 30 years; references and entire previous experience absolutely required by letter. C. L. A., Box 111 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young married couple for gentleman's place in country; cottage supplied; man to be useful about the house; woman able to do laundry work or cleaning. Answer by letter only to L., Box 507 Times, Times Square, giving references; foreigner preferred.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Collectors of insurance accounts, books, &c., to sell watches, diamonds, and jewelry on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

WANTED—An active boy (15) for general office duties; references. R. M. S., Box 139 Times, Downtown.

WANTED—Sawsmiths for open shop; state experience on circular work. Southern Saw Works, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Young man, two years' experience in office detail; $6. Mr. S., 160 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CASHIER, &c.—A position is sought for a worthy, intelligent, and reliable young woman, a hunchback, and unable to perform arduous work, either as cashier or any service that will not entail heavy manual labor; small salary acceptable; the case has been investigated and indorsed by the United Hebrew Charities. Albert Lucas, 56 West 105th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Neat, willing, and competent chambermaid; assisting with sewing or waiting; to be seen at present employer's, 131 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

COMPANION.—By young woman of culture and refinement as companion for Summer to lady; should like to travel. V., Box 307 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young French lady as companion or governess; references; June 15. Mademoiselle, 263 West 125th St.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COOK-LAUNDRESS—WAITRESS, &c.—Lady closing her house, wishes to place her cook, laundress and waitress-chambermaid; all well recommended. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday between 10 and 12 o'clock at 27 West 32d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; understands all branches; 3 years' city reference; city or country. 234 West 35th St., one flight.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

High-class employment bureau, 27 East 22d St., Room 74, supplies first-class servants in all capacities, including butlers and second men.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family adults; good cook and waitress; plain washing; city references. 230 E. 43d St., 2 flights. Forrest, Car fare.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman wishes family washing from country for Summer; references. 309 East 42d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer and typewriter; conscientious worker; experienced; $7. Miss W., 241 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' experience; cultured, refined young woman; capable corresponding; understands office routine; desires permanent position. American, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Accuracy, Box 175 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Miller, Box 156 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a good shorthand writer with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Clara Wainwright, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $12. Mildred Robinson, Box 192 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert; several years' varied experience; American; well educated, refined; references; $15. Miss Parker, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—14 months' experience; willing; $7 to start. E. S., Box 197 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate. Box 143 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Address Mary Williams, 568 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By ambitious worker, with experience; start $6, good firm. Miss B., Box 142 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—1 year's experience; rapid and accurate; start $6. Miss Steno, Box 143 Times, Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Lady leaving city desires to obtain situation for her waitress, whom she can well recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 289 5th Av.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts investigations, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared; specialist in cost finding; terms reasonable. X 210 Times Downtown.

A GENTLEMAN of extensive practical business experience in mercantile and financial affairs desires position where ability, judgment, and trustworthiness are required. Address "Business," Box 305 Times, Times Sq.

A YOUNG MAN wishes a position in nickel-plating shop or anything; good references. Nicholas Booth, 186 Dresden St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER, with spare time, will keep small set books, adjust and audit accounts, prepare monthly statements, &c.; afternoons or evgs. Walters, Box 308 Times, Times Sq.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man can drive and repair any car. H. Neal, 2,180 8th Av, care Schutter.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Excellent driver; can ride; care fine horses and carriages; can be highly recommended. Address Pierce, 151 East 48th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Experienced designer and machinist; will undertake all kinds of drawing and tracing in own office, with cheapness and dispatch; inventions worked out; send sketch for estimate. W. Jackson, 51 Gordon St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

INSTRUCTOR.—Clergyman, university graduate, wants position as instructor in English, history, and elocution in school, or as private tutor. Sheridan, Box 310 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE.—Energetic young man, (24,) of good family, at present employed, desires outside position, with established firm. Integrity, Box 110 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT wanted by experienced, responsible man; references and bond. Box 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

UPHOLSTERER.—By experienced worker; out at private residences; every description of furniture; couches recovered, reupholstered, mattresses remade; references. Freedman, 1,116 1st Av.

VALET.—Visiting; by first-class man to one or two gentlemen; highly recommended. Wright, care H. B. Livingstone, Alpine Apartments, 55 West 33d St.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity, Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

TO GIVE AN IRISH FAIR.

Exposition in the Garden Will Illustrate Ireland's Industries.

A company has been incorporated and $40,000 subscribed to present an Irish Exposition in Madison Square Garden about Sept. 1.

It is proposed to illustrate by native workers and appliances the principal home industries of Ireland, the making of tweeds, friezes, flannels, and lace. Aside from the industrial feature of the fair there will be an Irish drama, concerts, and contests in singing and jig and reel dancing to the tunes of Irish pipers and players on the harp.

One of the main features will be "A Trip Through Ireland" in an automobile. This is a clever mechanical invention by which the observer is led to imagine that he is being whisked along at the rate of forty miles an hour, while biographs on either side unroll realistic scenes.

The exposition will last about three weeks. Out of the proceeds it is expected to complete the fund for the erection of the Hibernian Institute at Fifth Avenue, ground for which will soon be broken.

TOPPLED OFF A LINER.

Bluecher's Passengers Contribute $200 for a Drowned Man's Sister.

The Hamburg-American liner, Bluecher, in yesterday, reported that on Wednesday last, in mid-ocean, Friedrich Heine, a steerage passenger, fell overboard and was drowned. Heine, who was only twenty-three years of age, was on his way to the United States accompanied by his eighteen-year-old sister, Gretchen. Wednesday he was skylarking on the after deck. When the fun ended he went to the after rail and leaned over to see the propellers revolve.

Suddenly the vessel gave a lurch, and young Heine lost his balance and fell overboard. The liner was stopped and a life crew lowered. For over an hour the men in the lifeboat searched without finding a trace of him. The cabin passengers raised a purse of $200 for the sister.

THREE ESCAPE AT NOON FROM NEW JERSEY JAIL

Jump Wall in Full View of Others in Morristown Prison.

ONE IS CAUGHT BY A RUSE

Expressman, Pretending He Has Revolver, Captures Him—Officers Censured for Lax Methods.

Special to The New York Times

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 4.—Three criminals, regarded as about the most daring that have ever been confined here, broke out of the Morris County Jail to-day and got away. One was soon recaptured by a man who displayed a good deal of nerve.

The men, Albert Jones, Charles Burns, alias Buckley, and William Stevens, while the noon recess was on, broke a bar out of a window opening into the courtyard, and in full view of the other prisoners, jumped down, scaled a sixteen-foot wall and ran away.

Half an hour after the escape had been discovered Stevens was spied near a pond on the outskirts of Morristown by an expressman, John Ridge. Ridge had heard of the escape, and had started on the hunt. He was not armed. When he saw a solitary man, though, he guessed that he was one of the jailbreakers, and shoved his hand toward his hip pocket.

"Hold up your hands or I'll shoot!" he shouted, approaching Stevens. The escaped prisoner put up his hands.

"Now turn around, quick!" commanded Ridge. Stevens turned. "March!" commanded Ridge again, and Stevens marched. In this manner, Stevens in front with his hands up, and Ridge behind, pretending to have a revolver ready, they reached the jail. The prisoner was taken to his cell and locked up. He was disgusted when he heard how he had been "bluffed."

Sheriff Ryerson and Jail Warden Orr were much troubled by the escape. Some officer is supposed to watch the prisoners constantly while they are out of their cells in the middle of the day. If any one had been watching yesterday the delivery could not possibly have happened. The absence of the three men was not learned until it came time to lock them in their cells for the afternoon.

Burns is known as a particularly desperate criminal. In Orange and Newark he is known as the best "second-story man" in the business. He was waiting in the jail to be tried on several indictments.

The wife of Albert Jones is now serving one year's term in State's prison for trying to aid her husband to escape. About a month ago she smuggled a pistol in to him. Besides this, he got several files from her. The plan for his escape required that he hold up Sheriff Ryerson's son. The time for the attempt had nearly arrived when another prisoner told the Warden about it. The pistol and the files were found. After this the Grand Jury had an investigation of the lax methods of the jail officers, and recommended that more care be taken to make the jail secure and that the prisoners be watched more carefully.

Jones was to go to State prison to-morrow.

The window through which the men escaped had a wire net over it. Tearing this away, the men pulled out an iron bar, which had already been sawed once, but which, supposedly, had been repaired. The prisoners who saw the trio get away could have followed the three, but most of them are in jail for short terms, and apparently they preferred not to risk longer terms that might have resulted from an unsuccessful attempt to escape.

A woman, it is believed, is the last who saw Burns and Jones near Morristown. She says that she saw two men answering their description on the way to Mount Freedom. That was about 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Chief of Police quickly telephoned to Detective Harry A. Dobbins, at Rockaway and had him go out, with several assistants, to try to get the escaped prisoners.

When the delivery was effected, it is said, Jail Warden Orr was in the Sheriff's office, and not with the prisoners.

WANT ALL TO AID HORSES.

Boys at Rockaway Busy Raising Funds for Clean Fountains.

Hilpert Wheelwright, the thirteen-year-old son of Police Sergeant James Wheelwright of the Rockaway Beach Police Station, and young Robert Ebbett, whose parents live at Arverne, have with other children formed a Band of Mercy to look after animals at the Rockaways. Yesterday the two boys began to visit the homes of the thousands who will summer at the Rockaways and tried to interest the visitors in the good work they are doing.

The two boys figured out that if they could get all owners or lessees of cottages at the Rockaways to contribute 25 cents each a week that they would employ a man for the season to keep clean two drinking fountains which they managed to have put up. The two argued that the fountains must be kept clean, or the good work of providing water for horses might become harmful instead of beneficial to the animals.

The boys met with great success yesterday. They agreed that Mrs. Wheelwright, the mother of young Hilpert, should act as Treasurer for them.

THREE LINERS IN.

La Touraine, the Bluecher, and the Umbria Dock on Sunday.

Three transatlantic liners—the Bluecher from Hamburg, the Umbria from Liverpool, and La Touraine from Havre—docked yesterday. Among those on the Bluecher were F. Barton Whitney, Dr. George M. Case, the Baroness von Rothkirch and the Baronesses B. and S. von Rothkirch, Capt. H. Whyte, and Dr. W. Wever, the German Consul in Chicago.

On the Umbria were Miss Josephine Barton, for twelve years a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in India; David Homer Bates, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Kountze, the Rev. Richard Rowley, and Francis Gilmour. On La Touraine were Dr. A. W. Harlan, Dr. O. T. Mercier, and M. Pecaza del Pino.

Small Fire Scare at the Grenoble.

Guests of the Hotel Grenoble, at Fifty-sixth Street and Seventh Avenue, were awakened early yesterday morning by fire in a storeroom on the sixth floor. It started in a pile of bed clothing and caused about $100 damage. The noise of the engines frightened the guests and many of them, half-clad, rushed down stairs. The excitement was all over in a few minutes.

Dentists Get Diplomas To-night.

The thirty-ninth annual commencement of the New York College of Dentistry will be held in Carnegie Hall this evening. The address to the graduates will be delivered by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer. Prizes and medals will be presented by Dr. Alfred R. Starr. There will be music by the Seventh Regiment Band.

PROOF OF GAMBLING.

Racing Charts and a Telephone Not Enough, Says Magistrate Finn.

Five men arrested in a raid upon an alleged poolroom over the Fruit Exchange, in Jay Street, on Saturday were discharged, in the Tombs Court yesterday, by Magistrate Finn, after a brief examination.

Detective Meyers of Inspector Hogan's staff appeared as complainant. He told how the raiders, when admittance was refused, broke in the door with axes.

"What evidence have you got that this place was a poolroom?" asked the Magistrate.

"Well," said Meyers, "we found racing charts, showing the entries in the races at Gravesend and the results of races there."

"You could have found the same information in the newspapers or on the Park Row bulletin boards," said the Magistrate. "What else?"

"We found a telephone," said Meyer.

"That is a very common article," said the Magistrate. "Anything else?"

"There were sheets showing the odds on the races."

"You can go to any of the big hotels and find these odds on the tickers there," said the Magistrate. "That's enough. The prisoners are discharged."

PLEADED CIGARETTES.

Prisoner from the Psychopathic Ward Takes a Hint from the Bench.

When Harry Tottman, Edward Gilmore, and Senn Thompson, fourteen-year-old boys, were up before Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, yesterday, charged with playing craps at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 1 o'clock Sunday morning, the Magistrate noticed that their fingers were stained a deep brown.

"You smoke cigarettes, don't you?" demanded the Magistrate.

The three admitted that they did.

The Magistrate delivered a lecture, ending with a warning that if they stuck to cigarettes they would sooner or later land in prison. Then he let them go.

Then up came Herbert Le Compte, a department store clerk, of 680 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, who has been under observation in the psychopathic ward at Bellevue for several days after having threatened to kill his mother. Le Compte had been keeping his ears open.

"It was cigarettes, Judge," said he; "but I'll never smoke them again."

His father interceded for him, and he, too, was released.

BUT SHE SAVED ANGELINA.

Mother Falls in Front of a Car After Pushing Her Child Off the Track.

Washington Square was full of people yesterday afternoon when Mrs. Primina Cagni, who lives at 120 Macdougal Street, rescued her daughter from the wheels of a car. Now Mrs. Cagni is the heroine of the Italian district thereabout, which distinction is some comfort to her because of the many bruises and scratches she got.

It happened because little Angelina got tired of the narrow confines of the park, and strayed to the car tracks. Mrs. Cagni had two other children to take care of, and she did not see the little girl until she was in front of the car. Angelina stood still, too frightened to cry, and the car was coming toward her at a lively rate.

Mrs. Cagni made a dash for Angelina, threw herself on the track, pushed the child to safety, and then fell in front of the fender. She was too bulky to go under it, so she was rolled along the pavement. When the motorman stopped the car she was picked up and taken in an ambulance to St. Vincent's Hospital. The child was not hurt.

TRYING TO END THE LOCK-OUT

Building Trades Call on the Central Federated Union for Help.

Recognition for the unions still locked out by the Building Trades Employers' Association, which has organized new unions in their places, is sought by the Associated Building Trades, in which not only the locked-out unions but several of the unions working under the arbitration agreement are represented. Most of these unions are also represented in the Central Federated Union, and the Associated Building Trades asked that body yesterday to take a hand in the matter.

The Central Federated Union was asked to call a meeting of representatives of all the unions represented in the plan of arbitration, both in the Associated Building Trades and the Central Federated Union, to consider what action should be taken. It was said that the Associated Building Trades had tried to get a resolution through calling on all the unions to repudiate the arbitration agreement until the locked-out unions were recognized, but it was defeated. The recommendation of the Associated Building Trades, however, was adopted by the Federated Union yesterday, and the Executive Committee was authorized to call the meeting.

PISTOL THREAT STOPS AUTO.

"I'll Shoot," Cries Policeman Who Arrests Broker Willoughby.

"Stop, or I'll shoot," was the warning which Bicycle Policeman Giboney gave to an automobile party on the Boulevard Lafayette, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, before the machine was halted. Then Giboney arrested Daniel C. Willoughby, a broker, of 2 West Thirty-eighth Street, who was steering the automobile.

Mr. Willoughby, Charles Chambers, a lawyer, of 100 Broadway, and two women were in an automobile. The automobile passed the policemen at what Giboney says was twenty-seven miles an hour. Giboney shouted to Mr. Willoughby to stop, but the latter, the policeman declares, paid no attention to him. Giboney sped after the auto on his bicycle and overtook it. With one hand on the side of the machine, the policeman again ordered Mr. Willoughby to stop. Instead, the lever was thrown forward another notch and the policeman's hold on the machine was broken. Giboney made a spurt and, once more reaching the side of the machine, shouted his warning. The machine stopped, and Giboney ordered the party to go slowly to the police station. There Mr. Chambers gave $100 cash bail for his friend, who was released. A crowd saw the chase.

BACK TO THE COWS.

Mr. Dobel, Victim of the Lemon Game, Is Glad to Leave Things as They Are.

Charles Dobel, who came from the country and fell a victim to the "lemon game," a Tenderloin swindle connected with pool which leaves a new student as bare of cash as a lemon after squeezing is of juice, told the Magistrate in Jefferson Market Court yesterday that he would rather go back to the cows than prosecute. Charles Lanzer, in whose Fortieth Street "pool parlor" Mr. Dobel said he had been bereft of his money, looked relieved.

The law's heaviest machinery was ready to help Mr. Dobel, for, as told in THE TIMES yesterday, his employer once fought with "Little Mac," and the employer had written to the Mayor to denounce the swindle, but the victim was easily pacified. Counsel for the prisoner stepped up to offer fare out of town, and Mr. Dobel accepted joyfully.

"I've had enough of town," said he.

Then he departed, and the prisoner was discharged.

JEROME FOR MAYOR URGED IN TWO CAMPS

Odell Is to be Asked to Consider the Suggestion.

PLAN MADE FOR HIS RETURN

Some of the Organization Leaders Need the Patronage and Argue He'd Carry the Ticket.

It came out yesterday that when State Chairman Odell returns in the latter part of this week he will have to pass on a suggestion that the Republicans nominate District Attorney Jerome for Mayor against Col. McClellan and fill up the rest of the ticket for Sheriff, Registrar, County Clerk, District Attorney, Justices of the Supreme Court, and Coroners with straight-out Republicans. There are many who believe that the Chairman will consider the suggestion only long enough to say "Forget it." Some others were saying yesterday that the Republican machine may be very glad to take up Jerome before it finishes consideration of available candidates.

Mr. Jerome has a host of friends in the Republican camp. It is the plan of several of the most influential of these to go to Chairman Odell and say something like this:

"Now, Governor, we want to win this campaign, and at best it will be hard sledding. We want some patronage; we need it. If we can get it through the election of a member of our own party as Mayor well and good, but as it looks to us now the chances are not as bright as we would like.

"Now if we nominate Jerome we believe that he can defeat McClellan, and that the victory will put us into power in most of the departments, because in our opinion he would carry his associates on the ticket with him. We think it will be practical politics to name a man with whom we can feel assured of victory."

Whether Mr. Odell will listen to this is not at all sure. It is conceded that there are many things which can be urged against the nomination of Mr. Jerome—the boom it might give him for Governor for one thing, with all the possibilities that attach to an election to that office in the State of New York. But the men who most of all desire places for themselves and their followers argue that the situation this year should be settled first, and they think the chances of victory would be greatly increased by the nomination of Jerome.

Nobody pretends to speak for the District Attorney's personal view of a nomination by the Republican organization. It is known that whatever there is to be said about his attitude or ambitions will come from him alone. No one, however, has yet come forward to say that he wouldn't take the nomination if it was offered.

On the other hand, some of Mr. Jerome's friends in the Democratic Party are thinking up arguments to present to Charles F. Murphy for the renomination of Mr. Jerome for District Attorney by Tammany Hall.

BAY WATERS HOLD HIS FATE.

If Elser's Body Is Found Skipper Spies May Be Tried for Homicide.

Capt. William Spies of the schooner Marshall O. Wells, who surrendered himself to the police on Saturday, after he had run down a motor launch off Robbins Reef, was released on $500 bail by Coroner Scholer yesterday. The body of Reuben Elser, an occupant of the launch, who was drowned, has not yet been found, and until it is the Captain will remain under bond. Capt. Spies said the collision occurred in New Jersey waters, that the Wells is a sailing vessel, and he had the right of way. He did not think he should be held responsible for the accident. However, his interpretation of maritime law convinced him that he should surrender to the Federal authorities.

Capt. Spies spent Saturday night in a cell of the Church Street Police Station, a Magistrate to whom he appealed refusing bail on the ground that he was charged with homicide. Yesterday Coroner Scholer held that as the body of Elser had not been found, and no inquest could be held until it was, the only thing to be done was to hold the skipper until found indefinitely. If the body should be found there will arise a legal question as to whether Capt. Spies shall be tried by the New York, New Jersey, or the Federal authorities.

CHILDREN THANK McCLELLAN.

Honored by Brooklyn Sunday Schools for Signing Holiday Bill.

Honorary membership in the Brooklyn Eastern District Sunday School Association of Williamsburg has been conferred on Mayor McClellan for having signed the legislative bill making Anniversary Day in Brooklyn a legal holiday. There was a meeting of delegates Saturday night in the First Baptist Church, at which all the delegates from the thirty-seven schools embraced in the organization were present. Mayor McClellan was complimented by everybody.

The Mayor with Commissioner McAdoo will review the parade on Thursday of the 25,000 children and teachers who belong to the schools under the control of the association. The grand stand will be in front of the Hanover Club at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street. To the Mayor and Police Commissioner, as well as Bishop Fowler, another specially invited guest, will be tendered a reception in the Hanover Club by all the ministers of the Sunday School Association.

PRIEST GIVES HIS GIFT AWAY.

Receiving $1,000, Father Doyle Will Apply It to Mission Fund.

The Rev. Father Alexander P. Doyle, rector of the Apostolic Mission House at Washington, D. C., received $1,000 yesterday from Dongan Council, Knights of Columbus, of this city, in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

Father Doyle, who is a member of Dongan Council, is widely known as a missionary and temperance advocate, and was for many years attached to the Community of Paulist Fathers in West Fifty-ninth Street. He assumed charge at Washington about a year ago. The presentation was made at the Grand Central Palace at a meeting of the New York Chapter of the Knights of Columbus.

Father Doyle said the gift would be turned over to the Apostolic Mission House as the nucleus of a fund of $5,000 to prepare priests for non-Catholic mission work in the South.

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We believe the first thing you put on is of first importance.

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Spring underwear and negliges for boys, as well.

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Sizes:		
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12 x 15 ft.	AT	$27.50

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THROWN IN RUNAWAY NEARLY OFF THE BRIDGE

Blauvelt, Hurled from Wagon, Hung Over Brooklyn Structure.

PULLED BACK BY THE POLICE

Embalmer, Also Thrown from Undertaker's Wagon, Broke His Thigh—Gate Stopped the Horses.

In a runaway on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday afternoon a man was thrown from an undertaker's wagon to the roadway, and then swept along, unconscious, until he hung out over the planks, half on the trestlework between the two bridge roadways, so far that a slight move further would have sent him down into the East River. An embalmer and the driver on the wagon were also thrown out. The embalmer's thigh was fractured.

The man who was nearly thrown into the river is Henry Blauvelt of Brooklyn. His brother, Frederick Blauvelt, died in the Washington Hotel, at 193 Washington Street, this borough, on Saturday night. Frederick Blauvelt late at night fell from the window of his room to the street and was killed.

Yesterday morning, word of his brother's death having reached Henry Blauvelt, he went to the office of Garrett W. Smith, an undertaker, at 656 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and asked him to get the body.

George Schwartz, an embalmer, and a driver started out with a two-horse wagon to go to the Morgue in this borough. Blauvelt went along, taking a seat with the other two in front.

The wagon was near the centre of the bridge when a trolley car bell, clanging heavily, scared the undertaker's horses. They made a bolt, swerved to one side, and smashed up against the supports and guard rail at the side of the roadway. This shock hurled Schwartz and Blauvelt off the seat. The driver somehow retained his place.

Several policemen, hearing the crash, ran to the men, who lay on the roadway, and quickly pulled Blauvelt away from the edge of the roadway. Then they cared for both Blauvelt and Schwartz until an ambulance arrived. Schwartz was later taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

After throwing the two men out the runaways kept on at breakneck speed toward the bridge entrance at Park Row. Policeman Long, who was at the runaway gate near the entrance, saw the horses dashing down the roadway and quickly slammed the gate shut.

The horses banged up against the gate with a crash. They were, however, only slightly hurt. Another wagon was sent later to get Blauvelt's body.



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These suits, single and double breasted, in light and dark gray mixtures, are exclusively in our stores.

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125th St., Corner Third Ave.

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Matinees Every Day.
SOUSA'S BAND Next SUNDAY NIGHT.

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Curtain 8:15. To be followed by the Gilbert-Sullivan Review at 10:30
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ALWAYS DELIGHTFUL & PLEASANT.
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Glass Enclosed. Damrosch Summer Night Concerts
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HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Thunder showers; fresh southwest winds.

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CZAR'S HOME PERIL OVERSHADOWS WAR

His Fear of a Revolution Puts Peace Plans Aside.

PRESIDENT TOLD OF DANGER

Dispatch, Supposedly from Ambassador Meyer, Paints a Gloomy Picture of Empire.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—As a result of Count Cassini's communication to his Government stating the substance of his interview with the President, information has reached the State Department from St. Petersburg to the effect that the Russian Government is as yet too much dazed by the recent calamity in the Sea of Japan to be certain of its position or to be able for the present to deal with the question of peace.

The State Department's informant, supposed to be Ambassador Meyer, says that the perilous internal situation in Russia so occupies the attention of the authorities for the moment as to preclude consideration of the friendly overtures until it is seen which way this internal situation is going to develop.

The vesting of Governor General Trepoff with the police dictatorship is an attempt to reduce this internal situation to control. When Trepoff has succeeded in his work the Government will be able to find out where it stands.

The dispatch does not give any ground for supposing that Russia is hostile to the idea of considering peace. It is, on the contrary, the most hopeful communication that has come out of St. Petersburg since the beginning of the war.

Hitherto all dispatches from that capital have been to the effect that Russia would not listen to peace talk until she had won a victory. There is no such note in this cable message. Russia's attitude is merely that of desiring delay. The inference can be drawn from the dispatch either that Russia will treat for peace when she has gotten these troubles off her hand, or that she will treat in case they get beyond her control and force her to do so.

It is evident that Russia's intention is to crush the radicals by every means in her power, and to do so as speedily as possible. It is believed here that the slaughter in St. Petersburg last Winter and the succeeding disorders were of slight consequences compared with the situation that has arisen in Russia in the past few days.

Ambassador Meyer's dispatch was sent as the result of the investigations undertaken by him at the President's order for the purpose of finding out how much prospect there was of getting the Russian Government to listen to peace propositions. These investigations were made after the sending of Count Cassini's dispatch of Friday night.

The information contained in the communication, it is believed, has been given by the President to Ambassador Speck von Sternburg and Ambassador Jusserand. The latter was at the White House to-day and was informed of the President's attitude and of the latest developments.

Whether Count Cassini has received similar information from his Government or not cannot be learned. He has received several cable messages since Friday, but their import is not made public.

MOSCOW CONGRESS FORBIDDEN.

Delegates Determined to Act and Trouble May Begin To-day.

MOSCOW, Tuesday, June 6.—The meeting of the all-Russian Zemstvo congress called for to-day, for which 280 delegates from various zemstvos and municipalities, including the Mayors of twenty-five cities, arrived here yesterday, and at which it was proposed to introduce resolutions calling for the immediate cessation of hostilities, has been prohibited.

The order of prohibition, which arrived only late last night, has aroused the greatest indignation and resentment. Very many of the delegates are determined to defy the Government, and to proceed with the congress, in which case trouble may be expected.

The Union of Russian Journalists today chartered a steamer and cruised in the Neva for six hours so as to hold a meeting free from police interference. The meeting passed a resolution demanding a constituent assembly and hailing the advent of a Russian revolution.

TREPOFF TO BE A DICTATOR.

Notorious Third Section Revived by the Czar's Latest Ukase.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES. Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The most reactionary measure taken by the Government since the days of Von Plehve was announced to-day in the form of a ukase virtually re-establishing the Third Section of police and placng the lives and liberties of the whole of Russia at the mercy of an official, who, under the specious title of Under Secretary of Police, becomes virtually a dictator. The ravings of the Moscow Gazette are thus, after all, realized.

I am informed, however, that more is in store. Minister Bouligine has promptly resigned, and, although it is rumored that M. Stuimer, one of Von Plehve's lieutenants, a reactionary of the mild type, will succeed M. Bouligine as Minister of the Interior, we may see that post given to M. Trepoff, who, besides being Governor General of St. Petersburg, has already become the titular head of the revived Third Secton. Trepoff, in that event, would become the virtual master of Russia.

Judging from the past, however, it may be assumed that the Czar, having appeased the reactionaries, will now listen to the cry from the other side, just as on March 3 he issued the rescript after the manifesto. Indeed, I am positively informed that Ascenson Day will be marked by the publication of a manifesto convoking a parliament.

Meanwhile unrest is growing in St. Petersburg. Anti-war demonstrations were held in several suburbs last night, and even at the fashionable restaurants. The people have been shaken out of their apathy by letters in the papers denouncing the indifference of St. Petersburg.

A friend who was present at the demonstration at Pavlovsk said that the attitude and language of the crowd were the same as those of the crowd in January before the massacres, only this time the manifestants were not workingmen, but cultured people, with a large sprinkling of officials and wealthy merchants. The police will not be able this time to charge that the manifestants were incited and bribed by foreign revolutionaries.

The speeches at Pavlovsk before the police began hurling chairs at the audience were all violently denunciatory of the present Government. They demanded the immediate convocation of representatives of the people. Above all they insisted on the stoppage of the war.

A similar demonstration is being prepared for Thursday in front of the Senate.

Russia is the country par excellence of paradox, an example of which is given to-day in the revival of the star chamber at the moment when the country has been led to expect the extension of civil rights.

TREPOFF SEES THE CZAR.

His Secretaries Realize That His Life Will Be Vigorously Sought.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—Gen. Trepoff went to Tsarskoe-Selo to-day to thank the Emperor for his appointment as Assistant Minister of the Interior, and to confer with his Majesty regarding the exercise of the great powers and heavy responsibility intrusted to him by the ukase which was published in The Official Messenger this morning.

It is asserted that Trepoff since his appointment as Governor General of St. Petersburg has maintained order here, has prevented a recrudescence of the tumults of Jan. 22 without loss of life, and has handled the situation with the needed firmness, yet without giving cause for complaint as the late von Plehve did by the adoption of unnecessarily stringent and arbitrary measures.

Trepoff is one of the busiest and most energetic officials in Russia, and he requires the same long hours of attention to duty from his staff. The General is at his desk shortly after 7 o'clock in the morning, and his subordinates are expected to be on duty at 9 o'clock.

Instead of keeping the easy hours exacted by other officeholders, Trepoff invariably works late into the night, and his secretaries take turns at an extra hour of duty early in the morning and at night.

He will not remove his headquarters to the Ministry of the Interior, but will direct the affairs of his new position from his present chancellery in the St. Petersburg General Government.

One of Trepoff's secretaries said to-day that it was realized that the precautions taken for the safety of their chief must now be redoubled, as the prominence of his new office and the feeling of the Radicals that he was appointed as Dictator to put down the reform movement will make him a mark for the Terrorists, no matter how moderately he might execute his duties.

Buried in the columns of the Official Messenger, and coming almost without warning, the ukase is not as yet generally known, but to the initiated the future of Constantine Petrovich Pobiedonostseff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, looms large. Behind the scenes the old man remains as stern and as uncompromising as ever.

He left what many believed to be his dying bed on last Thursday and went to Tsarskoe-Selo, where he spent almost the entire day with his Majesty. The ukase, according to public belief, is the fruit of Pobiendonosteff's visit.

So far as can be ascertained not a single one of the Emperor's Ministers was in the secret.

The ukase came like a bolt from a clear sky. M. Bouligan, Minister of the Interior, could not face the humiliation and immediately resigned, and it is not improbable that other Ministers will follow suit. It is rumored in the city that Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, has already placed his resignation in the hands of the Emperor. Admiral Alexieff has also demanded the acceptance of his demission.

To find a precedent for the resignation of a Minister as a protest against imperial action, it is necessary to go back to the resignations of Ministers Loris-Melikoff, Milyutin, and Ignatieff, when, after the assassination of Alexander II., Alexander III. repudiated the liberal policy of his father.

An echo of the naval defeat is heard from Odessa. During the recent city elections every candidate having naval connections was defeated.

It is dangerous to forecast the result of the change in the situation. As long as there was vent for escaping steam in congresses and assemblies, pressure did not accumulate, but with the extra weight on the safety valve and with fires of internal agitation burning hotly there may be an explosion.

Automobile Dashes Over Bank.

COSHOCTON, Ohio, June 5.—While an automobile was speeding at forty miles an hour the front axle broke to-night and it dashed over a twenty-foot embankment. The owner, John P. Thomas, was at the motor. His legs were broken. David Wolgarth, Charles Lohouse, and John D. Deets, who were with him, were injured.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Minneapolis, from London, May 27, was east of Fire Island at 12:08 o'clock this morning.

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NAMES ANTI-ODELL MEN FOR NEW STATE BOARD

Higgins Makes Sheffield, Roosevelt's Friend, Lighting Head.

ALDRIDGE FOR RAILROADS

Ex-Senator Persons President of Water Commission—Davies and Shedden on the Lighting Board.

State Lighting Commission.
JAMES R. SHEFFIELD, New York.
LESTER L. SHEDDEN, Plattsburg.
JOHN C. DAVIES, Camden.

State Water Commission.
H. H. PERSONS, East Aurora.
CHARLES DAVIS, Kingston.
MILO M. ACKER, Hornellsville.
JOHN A. SLEICHER, Albany.
E. J. LEDERLE, New York.

State Railroad Commission.
GEORGE W. ALDREDGE, Rochester.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—Before departing for the West to-day Gov. Higgins announced his appointments to the State Commission on Gas and Electricity, the State Water Commission, and one of the two members additional of the State Railroad Commission. The interest of the politicians centred in the appointments to the Lighting and Railroad Commissions, those places each carrying a salary of $8,000 a year, while the members of the Water Commission receive only their expenses.

The three men named by the Governor as members of the State Lighting Commission are James R. Sheffield of New York, Judge Lester L. Shedden of Plattsburg, and John C. Davies of Camden.

Sheffield and Davies are both personal friends of President Roosevelt, and the influence of the President in their behalf, it is believed, led to their appointment. Judge Shedden, it is understood, was appointed to please Secretary of State O'Brien. The Commission unquestionably is anti-Odell.

George W. Aldridge, present Secretary of the Railroad Commission, was made one of the additional members of that body, the other appointment being left open until the return of Gov. Higgins from the West. It is conceded that the other appointment will go to a New York man. If political influence avails it will go to Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn. Dady has been secretly indorsed for the place by the Republican organizations of Brooklyn and New York County. The failure of Gov. Higgins to announce the appointment to-day, it is believed, was due to his indisposition to appoint Dady. It is said that he will endeavor to convince State Chairman Odell on his return that the New York organization ought to get behind some other man. Unless Dady be conceded to Chairman Odell he will have failed of any recognition in the way of big appointments from the man he nominated for Governor.

The members of the State Water Commission announced by the Governor are ex-Senator H. H. Persons of East Aurora, President; ex-Senator Charles Davis of Kingston, ex-Assemblyman Milo M. Acker of Hornellsville, ex-Civil Service Commissioner John A. Sleicher of Albany, and Dr. Lederle of New York, who was Health Commissioner under Mayor Low. The commission has an appropriation of $40,000 to carry on its work.

Gov. Higgins guarded his intentions with respect to appointments on the Lighting and Water Commission so well that not even the politicians had an inkling of his probable selections in advance. It has been conceded that one of the places on the State Railroad Commission would go to Aldridge, but the naming of Sheffield, Shedden, and Davies for the Lighting Commission came as a complete surprise.

James R. Sheffield was Fire Commissioner of New York under Mayor Low. He served in the Assembly in 1893. He came to New York from Iowa, where he had been for several years secretary of Senator Allison. A warm friendship between him and President Roosevelt sprang up when Mr. Roosevelt was Police Commissioner, and it has continued ever since.

Judge Shedden lives in Plattsburg. He has been a Regent of the State University, and was for twelve years Judge and nine years District Attorney of Clinton County.

John C. Davies was Attorney General of the State for four years. He was first elected with Roosevelt, and later ran on the ticket with Odell. At the end of his second term he became a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District. His nomination was brought about through the influence of President Roosevelt and Senator Platt. It was bitterly resented by Republicans of the district who were not bound irrevocably to the machine, and the result was one of the most notable political uprisings which has occurred in the State of New York in recent years. Davies was denounced as an unfit candidate, and leading Republicans of the district openly came out in favor of the nomination of an independent candidate. Judge Watson M. Rogers, a Democrat, was selected.

The district was normally Republican by from 15,000 to 16,000. The opposition continued to grow in strength, however, and when election day came Davies was buried under an adverse majority of more than 11,000, making a change of over 27,000 votes in a total vote of less than 115,000. Jefferson County, which gave Odell 3,146 votes for Governor, went against Davies by 13,212. His own county, Oneida, which gave Odell a majority of 174, went against him by 2,000.

During Davies's administration of the Attorney General's office the amount paid out to attorneys hired in special cases was far in advance of what it had been in years, and the extravagance of his administration and his alleged incompetence were the ground upon which his nomination for the Supreme bench was resented.

George W. Aldridge, who gets one of the Railroad Commission plums, is the leader of Monroe County. He was appointed Superintendent of Public Works by Gov. Morton, and reappointed by Gov. Black. It was under his administration that the nine-million-dollar scandal occurred in connection with the improvement of the Erie Canal, that amount of money having been wasted, as was shown by subsequent investigation.

Commissioner Aldridge has his county so solid that he is independent of both Platt and Odell. He has maintained friendly relations with both. Now he has had his ambition gratified by Gov. Higgins.

The fact that Gov. Higgins in his appointments, according to the belief of the politicians, has given more heed to pleasing President Roosevelt than meeting the wishes of either Senator Platt or Chairman Odell, was the subject of a great deal of comment here. It is believed to indicate the intention of the Governor to follow an absolutely independent course in State politics and take his chances as against both Senator Platt and Chairman Odell if they see fit to make war on him.

ENQUIST GETS ULTIMATUM.

Must Leave at End of 24 Hours or Dismantle Ships.

MANILA, Tuesday, June 5.—Major Gen. Corbin at 10 o'clock this morning returned the call of Rear Admiral Enquist. On his leaving the Russian flagship a salute of thirteen guns was fired.

Executive Secretary Ferguson boarded the Russian flagship to-day and delivered to Rear-Admiral Enquist the ultimatum from Washington that he must either sail at the expiration of twenty-four hours or dismantle his ships.

Enquist is awaiting instructions from St. Petersburg. Repairing has already been comenced on the ships.

A two-funnelled warship, believed to be a Japanese vessel, has been sighted northwest of Luzon. It is headed south.

B. R. T. SHOPS ABLAZE.

Three Alarms for a Fire Early This Morning in East New York.

Fire started in the big repair shops of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company in East New York at 1:30 o'clock this morning. The shops extend four blocks along Broadway from Manhattan Crossing to Gillen Place. Besides one big barn there are several small shops for repairing and overhauling.

At 2:30 A. M. the fire was still spreading. How it began the firemen did not then know, but it is thought that some explosion probably caused it. Three alarms were sent in.

TWO DEAD IN TENEMENT FIRE

Three Seriously Hurt in House in West Twenty-fourth Street.

Two were killed and three were dangerously injured in a fire in a tenement at 350½ West Twenty-fourth Street just after midnight this morning. The firemen had not learned early this morning how the fire started. It was all over and there was nothing to be done when the fire engines arrived on the scene.

Alexander Bremner, an expressman, lived on the second floor, in the rear, in a two-room apartment, with his wife and three children. He managed to lower his wife and youngest child by a rope to the area below his window. He then fell, unconscious, to the ground. The two older children were found dead on the floor.

The dead are:
BRENNER, Alexander, Jr., ten years old.
BRENNER, Catherine, nine years old.

The injured are:
BRENNER, Alexander, forty years old; burns of face, hands and body.
BRENNER, Mrs., burns of hands and body.
BRENNER, William, six years old; burns of body.

The fire was first seen by John Haggerty, who lives in the third-floor apartment above Bromner. At fifteen minutes after midnight he was awakened by the smell of smoke. Jumping out of bed, he looked down ad saw Bremner lowering his youngest child to the ground by a rope. All access to the flat from the front was cut off.

Haggerty could see the flames behind Bremner. The expressman made frantic efforts to save his family. As soon as the six-year-old boy was near the ground his father yelled to him to let go the rope and jerked it up again.

Then Mrs. Bremner was lowered in the same way. Before she got near the ground, though, her strength gave out and she fell several feet, landing on the paved area below. She was found there unconscious.

When Haggerty saw how serious the fire was he dashed out of his apartment and to the street. There he yelled to Patrolman Devlin. He and three or four other bluecoats, including Sergt. Gilmartin, came up on the run, and all of them rushed up to the burning apartment and burst in the doors.

The rooms were full of flames. The Sergeant stumbled over the body of one of the children. He stooped down, grabbed the body, and dragged it out and down stairs. One of the other policemen went in a little further and got the body of the other dead child.

FORGOT COMMAND OF KAISER.

Diplomat Who Did Not Attend a Dinner May Suffer Recall.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 5.—The treacherous memory of Mme. Rangabé, wife of C. A. Rangabé, the Greek Minister to Berlin, will probably lead to much trouble for that diplomat, as it caused embarrassment at the table of the Kaiser.

A dinner was given recently by the Kaiser to the Crown Prince of Greece, and an invitation was sent to M. Rangabé, commanding his attendance at the function. This missive was received by Mme. Rangabé, and she put it away and forgot it. Ignorant of the Kaiser's command, the Minister left the city on the night of the dinner.

When the party had assembled at the Imperial Palace and the absence of M. Rangabé was noted, efforts were made to learn the reason. No information could be had at his house, however, and it was necessary to alter arrangements so as to dispense with his presence. When he was asked to explain the story came out.

ROOSEVELT IN STATUETTE.

"I Feel Really Great," He Says, in Accepting Macmonnies's Gift.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—President Roosevelt to-day received an equestrian statuette of himself as Colonel of the Rough Riders, the latest work of the sculptor Macmonnies.

The presentation was made at the White House by Miss Janet Scudder of New York, a pupil of Macmonnies. Mrs. Roosevelt, Admiral and Mrs. Dewey, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte were present.

The President, in expressing thanks, said laughingly:

"I now feel myself a really great man. The distinction of 'being done' by either St. Gaudens or Macmonnies might flatter anybody. I had always hoped to have something in my possession by Macmonnies, but it never occurred to me that I should have something by Macmonnies of me. The statuette is exactly as I should like to have it—the cavalry horse, the Rough Rider clothes, and the emblematic support to the whole."

The inscription on the shield which supports the horse is "Vi Virtute Vir."

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 2:30 P. M.; arrives Albany 6:40, Utica 7:14, Syracuse 8:28, Rochester 9:56, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

BIG STEAMER ASHORE ON LONG ISLAND BEACH

Whistling and Burning Distress Signals at Night.

THOUGHT TO BE A LINER

She Is in No Danger—Got Too Close to Shore in the Fog—Wreckers Called.

FREEPORT, L. I., June 5.—A steamship, probably a big freighter, although many believe her to be a liner, is ashore or very close in and at anchor, a mile outside of Jones Inlet, midway between Point Lookout and Shore Beach. She is in no danger. The sea is calm, but it is foggy. The life savers went off duty on June 1, so there is no one to go out to her.

The steamer could be heard whistling off shore all evening, but late to-night John Whaley, who has a pavilion at Point Lookout, came here in a launch and notified the local agent of the Merritt Wrecking Company that the steamer was ashore. The agent made ready a crew, but will not go out to her till about 4:30, when it will be daylight.

The steamship blew her whistle for an hour, and then burned red, blue, white and green signals. She stopped signalling about 10:30 o'clock, after an hour and forty-five minutes, and began playing two searchlights as if to find out where she was.

Persons living on the coast were sure that the grounded vessel is a big liner, because she showed long lines of lights high above the water.

The incoming transatlantic liners due to-day include the Kaiser Wilhelm II. the big Cretic, the Astoria, and the big White Star freighter Bovic.

$33,000 BOND THEFT SECRET.

Disclosure Came Only When Wylie, Registry Clerk, Was Sentenced.

Bonds aggregating in value $33,000 were stolen some time before May 8 from the vaults of the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company. The fact came out yesterday when Thomas G. Wylie, who worked his way up to registry clerk for the company during six years' service, was sentenced by Justice McMahon in General Sessions to the Elmira Reformatory for the theft.

There was much mystery about the whole proceeding. Nobody in the office of the District Attorney would tell when the bonds were stolen or by what method. The officials of the trust company also refused to talk. The bonds were five Erie general mortgage bonds, eleven Union Pacific land grant bonds, seven Rio Grande and Western bonds, and eleven Louisville and Nashville unified bonds, all 4s, and of the denomination of $1,000 each. About $11,000 was raised on them, it is understood.

The fact that young Wylie seemed to have more money than his salary justified led to the investigation which disclosed the theft. When confronted he made a confession. Where he disposed of the bonds the company officials refuse to tell.

The legal procedure in the case was out of the ordinary. The police had nothing to do with it. After Wylie confessed the District Attorney's office was notified and an indictment was found against him on May 9. On May 24 he was arrested.

President Edwin W. Coggeshall said that the officials of the company regretted to prosecute Wylie, but they felt that an example should be made of him.

When arraigned before Justice McMahon yesterday Wylie pleaded guilty, and his counsel, Louis Loewenstein, made a plea for mercy. The Justice made no comment in sending him to Elmira. The sentence is indeterminate.

Wylie is twenty-three years old and came here from Chicago. He lived at 176 West Eighty-seventh Street.

THIEF IN THEATRE ELEVATOR.

Scuffle When the Victim's Loss Was Discovered—Women Hysterical.

A struggle in an elevator descending from the roof garden of Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise Gardens last night, which was caused by an accusation made by Benjamin A. Hall, who described himself as a financier of Toledo, Ohio, that he had been robbed of $100, created much excitement. Women were jostled and several blows delivered.

Hall, a middle-aged man, who was accompanied by a woman, says that while descending in the crowded elevator he felt a tug at his pocket and grabbed a boy, who described himself later at the West Forty-seventh Street Station as Alfred Anderson, a tenor singer, of 311 East New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

Explanations were made, when, according to Hall, there was another tug at his pocket, and then he discovered that his wallet, containing $100 was missing. He held Anderson, and a scuffle ensued, which threw the women in the crowded car into hysterics.

Detectives Wood and Hay arrested Anderson and George T. Smith, who said he was twenty-two years of age, a bookkeeper. They say they found on Smith cards of the Goldenberg Company, importers of lace, of 109 Fifth Avenue, and a valuable lace collar.

A third man escaped, say the detectives. The prisoners were searched without result. Both of them were well supplied with money, and protested their innocence. In Smith's pockets, the police say, they found pawn tickets for goods pledged for $200. Smith said he was stopping at the Marquelle, 220 West Forty-ninth Street.

HAD ROOMFUL OF JEWELRY.

Salesman Locked Up Charged with Robbing His Employer.

Samuel Folodarr, twenty-five years old, of 248 East Thirteenth Street, was arrested at his home last night charged with stealing more than $1,000 worth of jewelry from the Knickerbocker Jewelry Company, at Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, by which he was employed. Louis Seleznick, President of the company, said that he found in Folodarr's room last night thirty watches and much other jewelry.

TO CHICAGO IN 16 H. 3 M.

Record Run of Experimental Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Pennsylvania Railroad trains to-day broke all records for fast traveling between New York and Chicago by making the run of 897 miles in 16 hours and 3 minutes.

The feat was accomplished by two special trains, one running from New York to Pittsburg in 8 hours and 50 minutes and the other making the run from Pittsburg to Chicago in 7 hours and 13 minutes.

The runs were trials of speed to demonstrate the ability of the road to put into service 18-hour trains and maintain the schedule under ordinary circumstances. The eighteen-hour service begins next Sunday.

General Manager George L. Peck of the Pennsylvania Lines said to-night:

"I came from Pittsburg on a special train used to make a test of the run. We came from Pittsburg in seven hours and thirteen minutes. At that rate we can make the run from New York to Chicago in fifteen hours."

The train dispatcher in the Pennsylvania offices in Jersey City said last night that he had no information of the sixteen-hour run to Chicago.

TORNADO HITS BINGHAMTON.

Houses Lifted Bodily—Only One Person Injured.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 5.—A tornado blew down a large number of houses and barns in the Fifth and Sixth Wards of this city to-night at 10:30 o'clock. This is the section south of the Susquehanna River.

A narrow path was swept for several blocks, but as far as reported no one was killed. Only one person was badly injured.

The tornado moved in a southeasterly direction. The house of James Hartigan, 2 Van Buren Street, was lifted from its foundation, carried about two hundred feet, and deposited in a lot on Livingston Avenue. The family was in the house and no one was hurt. Mr. Hartigan's barn was scattered all over.

The house of William Davis, near that of Mr. Hartigan, was partly demolished. A house of a family named Holden, living in the same section, was unroofed. The roof and part of the second story were thrown two blocks, striking the house of G. G. Barnes and demolishing it. No one was injured.

Mrs. George Thornton of Kress Street was badly injured on the head, and, it is feared, may not recover.

Mrs. George Tompkins of Livingston Street had gone to the room of her sixteen-year-old son and was sitting on the edge of his bed. The walls were blown outward. Mrs. Tompkins and the boy were deposited sitting side by side on the lawn, not hurt in the least.

DEADLY STORM IN MICHIGAN.

Several Persons Killed and Injured, and Much Property Destroyed.

DETROIT, Mich., June 5.—Reports received here from various points in Lower Michigan show that the "thumb" district and the Saginaw Valley bore the brunt of a severe electrical storm which swept Lower Michigan late to-day.

Residences, schools, and barns in the path of the storm were blown down. Two children of John Smith, a farmer near Urban, in Sanilac County, were killed, the father had an arm broken, and another of his children had an arm torn off. In the same neighborhood four children of Edward Philpotts were fatally injured, Philpotts himself was hurt, and a Mrs. Wagner had her back broken.

At Hemlock twelve-year-old Elsie Appleman was killed by lightning.

In the neighborhood of Cass City thirteen residences and nineteen barns were blown down and a number of people were injured.

In the neighborhood of Caro a section six miles long and half a mile wide was devastated. Mrs. William Hutchinson had both legs broken and suffered other injuries, which will cause her death. William Dorser was probably fatally hurt.

At Central Lake, in Charlevoix County, George Morrow, a young farmer, was struck by lightning and fatally injured. Three men who had taken refuge with Morrow in a vacant building also suffered severe shocks.

HE JUST PLAYS AROUND.

Mr. Gillespie Is Accused of Disporting Himself Too Rapidly.

Henry L. Gillespie, who said he lived at the Hotel Breslin, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Policeman Rensselaer of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, charged with running his automobile at the rate of eighteen miles an hour in Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets.

At the police station he was asked his occupation.

"Business? Occupation?" he inquired in a weary way. "Why, I just play around the town."

HIGHWAYMAN ROBS WOMAN.

Holds Up a Servant in Yonkers at Pistol Point.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 5.—Alma Schwige, a servant girl in the employ of M. J. Huber of 71 Valentine Lane, was a victim of highway robbery shortly after 10 o'clock last night near the corner of Hawthorne Avenue and Franklin Street.

As the young woman passed a dark corner a man bounded out and pointed a revolver at her. He made some threats to which the young woman replied, "Oh, go away." Alma Schwige carried an umbrella and a handbag containing money. The highwayman grabbed the bag and darted down Hawthorne Avenue.

The robbery was reported at Police Headquarters and detectives and reserves were ordered out. At midnight Roundsman D. J. Shea arrested William Kelly near the Hudson River Railroad tracks. The girl could not identify him.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

SCHIFF AND COOLIDGE QUIT THE EQUITABLE

Ingalls Will—Cassatt, Mills, and Stewart May.

NO PEACE WITH HARRIMAN

Bliss Sees Hendricks—Hyde Prepares to Fight an Ouster—After a Man of National Prominence.

Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the banking representatives of the Harriman interests, and T. Jefferson Coolidge of Boston, whose firm has occupied a similar position in that city, resigned from the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday. It is considered likely that the resignation of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, will follow shortly, completing the withdrawal of the Harriman-Pennsylvania Railroad contingent from the society's Directorate.

Wall Street would not be surprised to see D. O. Mills and John T. Stewart follow suit. M. E. Ingalls, Chairman of the Directors of the "Big Four" Railroad, has already announced his intention of quitting the board on account of the treatment that the Frick investigating committee, of which he was a member, and its report received at the hands of the Hyde party at the Directors' meeting last Friday.

Mr. Schiff's resignation was contained in a letter which he addressed to President Alexander and gave out for publication late yesterday afternoon. The letter read:

"New York, June 6.

"James W. Alexander, Esq., President, Equitable Life Assurance Society:

"Dear Sir—In view of the proceedings at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society held last Friday I feel constrained after mature reflection to tender my resignation as a Director of the society, to take effect at once.

"Throughout the recent controversy I have studiously refrained from any action which might add to the complications with which the society has been struggling. I have even remained silent in the face of many malicious and baseless statements regarding the business transactions between my firm and the society which have been disseminated through your agents, notwithstanding your failure to publicly disavow and deny these statements instead of sending me (as you have recently done) private messages expressive of regret or the indiscreet and overzealous actions of your friends.

Psychological Moment Slips.

"The meeting of the Directors last Friday offered, it seemed to me, a supreme opportunity for rescuing the society from the evil situation into which it had been cast by factional disputes and by the conduct of its officers. If you and Mr. Hyde had been able at the critical moment to rise to the occasion and had supported my motion for the appointment of a committee of Directors consisting of men of National reputation for high character and independent judgment, with authority to select a Chairman of the board with plenary powers, a just and effective reorganization of the management of the society and the restoration of public confidence might have been possible, but you and Mr. Hyde permitted the psychological moment to slip by and recognized the mistake only after the disintegration of the Board of Directors had begun, and it was too late to repair the damage which had been done.

"In view of the present situation it does not seem likely that there will be an opportunity for independent action in the board, and I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that I can no longer be of service to the society by remaining upon its Board of Directors, of which I have been a member for twelve years. Very truly yours, JACOB H. SCHIFF."

Although Mr. Schiff's letter referred principally to the doings of the Board of Directors on Friday last, it did not come as a surprise to those who have been fellowing the investigation that Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department has been making.

Hendricks and Schiff.

Mr. Hendricks had Mr. Schiff before him recently for questioning upon the bond transactions between the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the Equitable, which Mr. Schiff defends in his letter of resignation. Before the fact of Mr. Schiff's resignation became public property yesterday it was given out by an informant who has hitherto seemed to be well aware of Mr. Hendricks's intentions that the State Superintendent had determined to recommend in his report that the Attorney General institute proceedings for the removal of Mr. Schiff as a Director, Mr. Hendricks, it was said, would have made similar recommendations regarding E. H. Harriman had the latter stayed in the board.

These bond transactions, and the purchases by the Equitable of securities of railroads in which Mr. Harriman is largely interested, formed no part of the Frick report. But they figured in the stormy meeting of last Friday. It was there that Brayton Ives called to Mr. Schiff's attention the minutes of the Finance Committee, of which Mr. Schiff has been a member, and those of the Executive Committee, when a defense was made of the transactions between the Equitable and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Schiff asserted, when the syndicate participations of "James H. Hyde and Associates" were under consideration, that counsel had informed him that those in which Kuhn, Loeb & Co. were the sellers were not in violation of the insurance law, whereupon Mr. Ives produced extracts of the committee minutes which he said showed two instances in which the Finance Committee, with Mr. Schiff present, had purchased securities from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and had reported the accomplished sale

to the Executive Committee for its approval.

The sales of so-called Harriman securities were referred to in the wordy combat between James H. Hyde and Mr. Harriman.

How Harriman Feels.

Following the close of the same meeting, after the Harriman party in the Equitable Directorate had gone down in defeat, came the announcement that Mr. Harriman would hardly occupy the same position in offering securities of his roads to the Equitable hereafter as would the heads of other railroad systems and the intimation that there might be an unloading of Equitable holdings of Harriman stocks. This latter suggestion was hardly taken seriously, but it has become apparent nevertheless that the feeling on Mr. Harriman's side, at least, has increased, rather than diminished, in intensity. This has figured, no doubt, in bringing the other Harriman representatives to the point of resignation, and it means that whatever influence Mr. Harriman is still able to exert in Equitable affairs will hardly be for peace.

The Attorney General has power under the statutes, if Mr. Hendricks recommends, to bring suits against Directors or officers who may have been thought to profit wrongly from their connection with the society, for the recovery of the alleged illicit gains. A suit is now talked of as likely to be instituted on behalf of Mr. Hyde to have the courts determine his disputed right to his share of the profits of "James H. Hyde and Associates."

Hyde Would Fight Ouster.

It was declared last night that Mr. Hendricks would request the Attorney General to institute proceedings to oust Mr. Hyde as Vice President of the Equitable, and that the portion of his report referring to Mr. Hyde was already drawn up. Mr. Hyde's advisers have already contemplated such a possibility, and although they believe that the courts will never sustain such an action, they are prepared to carry a fight up to the Supreme Court of the United States, if the suit be instituted. Before a determination could be reached there, a year or more would have elapsed, and many things can happen in a year.

Will Probe Deeply—Higgins.

Before leaving Albany for the West yesterday, Gov. Higgins gave final expression to his opinions on the Equitable matter.

"I do not anticipate that a legislative investigation of the society's affairs will be necessary," he said. "It is possible that legislative action may seem desirable, but no legislative committee could gather information relating to the Equitable which the Superintendent of Insurance is not able to get. Conditions will be probed to the bottom, and in so far as lies within my power, any evils that exist will be corrected."

Asked whether his remarks regarding the desirability of legislative action referred to the whole insurance situation, Gov. Higgins said:

"Insurance within the State of New York ought to be put beyond any question so far as the honesty and reliability of the corporations authorized to do business is concerned."

He repeated his opinion that the mutualization of the Equitable was a matter for the courts to settle, and not the Legislature, adding: "I am still in doubt as to just what it is best to do."

Bliss Sees Hendricks.

Mr. Hendricks held sessions in the Equitable board room all day yesterday, having before him Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell and Gerald Brown, the latter being of the Equitable's real estate department. Deputy Superintendent Robert Hunter and Congressman Driscoll, Mr. Hendricks's legal adviser, called at James H. Hyde's office in the afternoon and spent half an hour there. Cornelius N. Bliss was also with Superintendent Hendricks for half an hour, and after the conference the two visited the law offices of Betts, Sheffield & Betts. From the fact that James R. Sheffield of the firm is an intimate personal friend of President Roosevelt, the intimation went out that the visit had some political significance, although Mr. Sheffield was not in his office when Mr. Bliss called. Subsequently it was suggested that Mr. Hendricks may have been conferring with Mr. Bliss, who is Treasurer of the Republican National Committee, regarding contributions by the Equitable to the last Republican campaign fund. No confirmation of the report could be obtained.

The Hope for Peace.

To-morrow comes the adjourned meeting of the Directors, at which the committee appointed to name a Chairman of the board is expected to report. In that committee lie at once the hopes for some measure of Equitable peace and the fears that peace may be yet far off. The programme of Mr. Hyde's advisers, it is learned authoritatively, is to let the committee name whom it will and then to support the nominee, presumably a man of National standing, for the Chairmanship. Behind this is the belief that such a man as Judge George Gray of Delaware, for instance, would be able to redeem the Equitable from its present difficulties, and with his own good name overshadow the trouble in the society.

But whether the nominating committee will nominate appears a somewhat serious question. Mr. Hyde's advisers believe that it will, and that James B. Forgan, who is at present sick in Chicago; that Robert T. Lincoln, who said that he would not accept the Chairmanship of the Equitable board if it were offered to him; D. O. Mills, John A. Stewart, and August Belmont will all serve. Mr. Forgan and Mr. Lincoln have yet to be heard from. Mr. Belmont has said that he will serve, and D. O. Mills and John A. Stewart were still in doubt yesterday. Mr. Mills said:

"While it is probable that I will resign as a Director, I will take the full time to consider my decision, and will not decide the matter until the meeting of the board. I have not made up my mind yet about serving on the nominating committee."

Mr. Stewart, who has been out of town, said:

"I have just received my notification of appointment and will take the full time necessary to consider the matter. I think the appointment of the committee somewhat irregular."

In view of these statements there was some curiosity expressed yesterday as to how the committee could get a man of "National prominence between now and 11 o'clock to-morrow morning." Several men have been considered by Mr. Hyde's advisers; Judge Gray most prominently, since Mr. Lincoln announced that he would not serve. Yesterday Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio was suggested. Mr. Herrick was at the Waldorf last night, but declined to be interviewed. A dispatch from Wilmington said that Judge Gray could not be seen.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Frick, besides resigning as a Director, had also resigned his Directorship in the Equitable and Mercantile Trust Companies, which are subsidiary companies of the Equitable Life Assurance Company.

INGALLS'S RESIGNATION COMING.

He Likens the Equitable to a Farm Under Bad Management.

CINCINNATI, June 5.—The resignation of Melville E. Ingalls as a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will be in New York in a few hours. Mr. Ingalls to-day gave out the following statement:

"I have not yet resigned, but shall do so. I have hesitated in order to determine in my own mind what my duty was to the policy holders, and it seems to me that, with the spirit manifested by the majority in control, no further good can be accomplished by my remaining. The control seems now to be in the hands of Alexander and Hyde, chiefly through the men employed by the Equitable and interested either in that or its subsidiary companies, and it cannot be expected that they would be in favor of any changes.

"The friends of the officers of the Equitable, whose resignations our report demanded, seem to think that the demand was uncalled for. The facts, stated plainly and briefly, are these:

"We were asked to investigate the management of the Equitable. We reported, first, that its system of insurance in our judgment should be modified and that this should be referred to the new management. We reported that the custom of investment in outside companies and the carrying of large balances for the apparent purpose of aiding these companies, in which the Equitable and its officers are interested was unwise and should be stopped. We reported that the practice of officers of the Equitable purchasing securities in the market and then selling them to the Equitable through a committee of which they were practically the only members was wrong, and that whether the company made money or lost by the transaction it did not change the ethics of the transaction.

"We listened to the accusations of the different officials, we examined the accounts, and we thought that it all showed such a disorganized condition, such extravagance and negligence, that for a company of the magnitude of the Equitable and so connected as it is with the community by its system of insurance, there should be a change in management, and we recommended that the Directors should ask for the resignations of higher officials and fill their places.

"The majority of the Directors, after hearing the report and discussing it, evidently felt that our report was irresistible, but to avoid direct condemnation of those officers they voted to allow them to remain, but then proceeded to decide that there should be a new office created, a Chairman, who should have control of all the affairs of the company, and these officers, whose resignations we had asked, should be subordinate to this Chairman.

"In other words, it was like the Judge who was asked to remove the man from control of a farm because his management was bad, and who decided that he would still let him work and put another man over him in charge of the farm. So they decided to allow Alexander and Hyde to remain and work, but to put another man over them in charge of the affairs of the company. We are glad to find that the affairs of the Equitable were so solvent and that it has made money and increased its business in spite of its troubles and its weak management, and I think we all agree that if there can be a change of management and the one-man ownership of the stock eliminated the Equitable has a great future."

FRICK IN CONFERENCE.

Talks with Presidents of Pittsburg Trust Companies—Rumors Thereon.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 5.—H. C. McEldowney, President of the Union Trust Company, spent several hours to-day with H. C. Frick in Mr. Frick's office here. The Union Trust Company is the local liquidating agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and James H. Hyde of the Equitable Company is a Director in the company.

Among the other visitors who called on Mr. Frick was A. W. Mellon, President of the Mellon National Bank. Messrs. Frick and Hyde are also Directors in this bank, and it has been said that the resignation of Mr. Hyde as a Director is in the hands of President Mellon. Mr. Frick has been quoted as saying that he will not sit on any Directorate with Mr. Hyde, and as H. C. Frick is one of the majority stockholders in the Mellon National Bank and the Union Trust Company, it is taken for granted that Mr. Hyde will go.

Mr. Frick referred all questioners about these things to President McEldowney of the Trust Company and President Mellon of the National bank.

"I have made my statement with regard to Equitable matters," said Mr. Frick. He declined to make any further statement, and said that it was not likely that he would have any further public utterances to make on the subject. He also declined to discuss a story that the Union Trust Company intended liquidating the account of the Equitable Life Society.

President McEldowney, when asked if the resignation of either Mr. Frick or Mr. Hyde or both as Directors of the Union Trust Company had been received, said:

"Those are matters which are purely personal with the gentlemen named, and it would be highly improper for me to talk about them."

Mrs. Wood's Case Goes Over.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 5.—The Shipbuilding suit brought by Ida E. Wood against the Commonwealth Trust Company and the Mercantile Trust Company came up to-day before Justice Keogh. It was put over until Wednesday, however, pending a decision whether it ought to proceed while a similar case is pending in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

AGAINST JOE THE BARBER.

Judgment He Got for Shaving the Hotel Manager Is Reversed.

The Appellate Term of the Supreme Court has handed down a decision reversing the judgment which Joe Minaldi, the Astor House barber, recently obtained against Alfred H. Thurston, the manager of the Astor House. Joe sued for the price of 980 shaves and 70 hair cuts, extending over a period of four years. He brought his suit before Justice Fallon, in the Municipal Court, to recover $123.86, which he asserted was the aggregate amount due him. On the trial Mr. Thurston testified that he had always had his shaves and hair cuts free from every barber who had a shop in the Astor House. It was a custom that had always prevailed.

Justice Fallon gave judgment in favor of the barber for $120. He said, however, that he had a suspicion that the plaintiff never intended to charge the defendant for the shaves and hair cuts and that the presentation of the claim was made only because the barber was compelled to leave the hotel.

In reversing the judgment the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court says that it is evident that the respondent did not know the number of times he had shaved the appellant and that he did not know because the services rendered were not rendered under any express agreement or promise of payment; that no promise to pay was shown, and that Mr. Thurston is entitled to a new trial.

MAN FEARFULLY CLUBBED.

Accused in Return of Attacking a Policeman—His Jaw Broken.

With his head and face almost covered with bandages Harry Smith, twenty years old, who lives at the Hatfield House on Ridge Street, was a prisoner before Magistrate McAvoy in the Essex Market Court yesterday charged with felonious assault on Patrolman Walter Gerhardt of the Union Market Station. Smith made a counter-charge against Gerhardt. Gerhardt was unmarred, while Smith has a broken jaw, his right eye is injured, and he has eighteen stitches in his head. He was unconscious for two days in Bellevue Hospital.

Charles Newman, a lawyer, said to the Magistrate:

"This is a case of most outrageous assault by a patrolman. The case has never been reported by the police, and they have done their utmost to cover it up."

Smith told the court that on the morning of Decoration Day he was asleep in Hamilton Fish Park when he was awakened by being clubbed on the soles of his feet by Gerhardt. When he protested, he said, Gerhardt first struck him with his fist and then clubbed him. Gerhardt, he said, continued to beat him when in the patrol wagon, and also beat him when at the station house.

"I punched him in the jaw," said Gerhardt. "He deserved it."

Smith was paroled until this afternoon. Gerhardt left in charge of Capt. Handy.

Lawyer Newman took Smith from the court, saying that he would make a complaint to Police Commissioner McAdoo.

Democrats Dine John Fox.

A farewell dinner was given at the Democratic Club last night to ex-Senator John Fox, President of the club, by eighteen of his friends. Mr. Fox will sail on Wednesday for a three months' trip to Europe. Among those present were Cord Meyer, Robert B. Roosevelt, City Court Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, Special Sessions Justice Wyatt, Andrew Freedman, and John J. Scannell.

Wants Pistol to Scare Husband.

In a Staten Island police court yesterday, Mrs. John Abd el Nour, who is seeking a divorce from her husband, made an unsuccessful request for permission to carry a pistol. She said she wanted it to keep her husband from taking away her nine-year-old boy. She believed if he knew she had a pistol her husband would be afraid to come around.

NEW ROOSEVELT RULE IN ORDER TO RUSSIANS

Fugitive Cruisers Cannot Repair Battle Injuries at Manila.

MUST SAIL OR BE INTERNED

Admiral Enquist Awaits Instructions from His Government—President's Action Criticised at Capital.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—By denying the request of Admiral Enquist for an opportunity to repair his fugitive Russian cruisers at Manila, on the ground that their injuries had been received in battle, President Roosevelt to-day laid down a doctrine that is declared to be new to the code governing neutrals in time of war. To Admiral Enquist was given the choice of steaming with his battered ships out of Manila Harbor as soon as they had received provisions and coal sufficient to take them to the nearest Russian port or of interning them until the end of the war.

At a late hour to-night no report had been received by the departments here to indicate the decision of the Russian commander.

The President consulted with Secretaries Taft and Morton before reaching his decision. They considered the report of the American Naval Board on the condition of the Russian vessels and the request of Admiral Enquist for time. It was decided that the custom of permitting belligerent vessels to make repairs at a neutral port could be applied only when injuries had been done by the elements or otherwise on voyages.

TAFT SENDS CABLE ORDER.

Secretary Taft then cabled the following instructions to Gov. Wright at Manila:

"Time cannot be given for the repair of the injuries received in battle. Therefore the vessels cannot be repaired unless interned until the end of hostilities."

Secretary Taft received a cablegram from Gov. Wright, dated at Manila today, saying that Admiral Enquist, in response to questions as to his plans, said that he had so far no advices from his Government, but was expecting instructions.

Secretary Morton, after conferring with the President, said that he would send orders immediately to Rear Admiral Train, in command of the Asiatic station, directing him to take the necessary steps to intern the Russian cruisers should they not leave. The vessels will be dismantled and will be kept under the observation of the United States naval squadron at Manila until the conclusion of peace. Rear Admiral Converse, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, personally took charge of the preparation of instructions to Rear Admiral Train.

The Japanese Minister, formally inquired of the Department of State what action the United States Government intended to take respecting the fugitive vessels. Acting Secretary Loomis responded that the vessels would be interned provided they did not leave harbor at once. This exchange has taken place in order formally to establish the responsibility of the United States for the detention of the vessels in Manila harbor until the end of hostilities.

PRESIDENT'S ACTION CRITICISED.

The President's action in this case is the subject of some criticism here. It is asserted that the rule he has laid down is new.

Under the precedents of international law to maintain strict neutrality the Philippine ports might have been closed absolutely against the Japanese and the Russians, just as Great Britain closed the Bahamas during our civil war against the ships of both parties.

Our ports in the Philippines have not been closed, however, and it is a universally recognized exception to the strict rule of neutrality that no power shall deny the hospitality of any of its ports in case of immediate danger or want, such as the stress of weather, want of provisions, or the necessities of safe navigation. Asylum to this extent is required by the ordinary laws of humanity, the textbooks say. Of course this exception would give no right to repair or increase armament or crew or provide any new means of fighting an enemy.

The rules in such cases were framed during the Franco-Prussian war by Gen. Grant, who laid down the twenty-four hours' period for coaling and taking on provisions by a belligerent vessel coming into a neutral port. This rule has been adhered to generally by all the powers since. It was held then that no supplies should be taken on other than those necessary for the subsistence of those who were on board when the vessel came in and only enough coal to take the ship to the next port on the way home. But even in these rules there was an exception where repairs were needed to make the ship seaworthy.

These rules were reaffirmed by Great Britain at the beginning of the war between the United States and Spain. In practice England has always allowed time for repairs, and it was a distinct surprise to-day to have what is alleged to be an entirely new rule applied to Russia.

SECRETARY TAFT EXPLAINS.

Secretary Taft, in discussing the matter, said that the decision turned on the manner in which the ships were damaged. If they had been disabled by a storm or had been injured by an explosion or an accident on board they would have been allowed to repair. But they were in flight from the Japanese, whose cruisers were still searching for them when they took refuge at Manila. They were damaged in battle, and to grant the request to repair under such circumstances would be rightly construed by Japan as an unfriendly act, for which we might hereafter be held accountable in a most unpleasant manner. He urged that the exceptions to the rules that have prevailed heretofore did not apply to ships that need repairs because of injuries received from an enemy.

Russia may resent the action of this Government on the ground of inhumanity, but the acquiescence of Russia in the disposition made of the Lena case last year will no doubt be followed now. The Lena ran into San Francisco to get away from the Japanese, and her commander asked for time to repair. He was ordered to intern until the end of the war, and his Government raised no point against this procedure.

DECISION LEFT TO ENQUIST.

Russian Government Will Permit Him to Use His Judgment.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—Both the Foreign Office and the Admiralty say that the decision whether to disarm the three Russian cruisers at Manila or to endeavor to reach a Russian port was left to Admiral Enquist.

Little doubt was felt that the cruisers would be interned.

LONDON, June 6.—The Manila correspondent of The Daily Mail says it is reported that seven Japanese torpedo boat destroyers are waiting off Corregidor Island.

The same correspondent says that the breech-blocks of the guns of the three Russian cruisers Aurora, Oleg, and Jemtchug have been temporarily removed.

NO FOURTH SQUADRON.

German Seamen Employed for Service Are to Go Home.

HAMBURG, June 5.—News reaches here from Libau that German seamen who were employed there for service with the Fourth Russian Squadron, which it was intended to send to the Far East, have received orders to return home, as their contract has been canceled by recent events.

ROJESTVENSKY DOING WELL.

Japanese Surgeon Makes a Report of Russian Admiral's Condition.

TOKIO, June 5.—The chief surgeon of the Sasebo Naval Hospital reports that Admiral Rojestvensky's condition is favorable. His pulse and temperature continue normal. There is no sign of brain complication.

On the inside of the right thigh there is a bruise as large as the palm of the hand and also a pierced wound in the left foot. There are no signs of pus.

WHAT THE ADMIRALS SAID.

Togo and Rojestvensky Talked to Each Other in Broken English.

LONDON, June 6.—The Sasebo correspondent of The Daily Telegraph sends the text of the interview between Vice Admiral Togo and Vice Admiral Rojestvensky.

Togo said: "Although such things usually happen in battle, I am sorry you are wounded. The conveniences at this hospital unfortunately are not the best in Japan, for which I am very sorry. I hope you will soon recover and be able to return to your country. I praise your valor."

Rojestvensky replied: "I thank you deeply. I greatly admire the strength of your fleet, and deem it an honor to have been wounded by so powerful an adversary. Moreover, I deem it a great honor to receive a call from your good self, and I congratulate you upon commanding a fearless fleet. I pray for your health."

The correspondent says that the conversation on both sides was conducted in broken English.

The correspondent says there were many women on the hospital ships captured by the Japanese, including Vice Admiral Rojestvensky's niece, who asked permission to nurse her uncle.

He declares that the total Russian casualties in the naval battle were 14,000 perished and 4,600 captured, while 3,000 escaped. He adds that a large percentage of the prisoners are suffering from disease.

TO RAISE RUSSIAN WRECKS.

Three Armored Cruisers May Be Added to Japan's Navy.

TOKIO, June 5.—The Russian armored cruisers Admiral Nakhimoff, Vladimir Monomakh, and Dmitri Donskoi, having sunk in comparatively shallow water, it is possible to raise them.

JAPANESE SHIPS AT SHANGHAI.

Russian Vessels Said to be Stopping Ships Near Hongkong.

SHANGHAI, June 5.—The flagship Tokiwa, under Vice Admiral Uriu, and the cruisers Naniwa and Takachiho and the destroyers Murasame and Saquanami have arrived off Gutzlaff Island, Hangchow Bay. More cruisers are expected. Vice Admiral Uriu came from the Tsu Islands, around Formosa, looking for Russian vessels.

HONGKONG, June 5.—Vessels of the Russian volunteer fleet are overhauling merchantmen in the waters nor least of this port, according to a report made by the British steamer Ping Suey, which arrived here to-day. The commander of the Ping Suey says he saw four steamers overhauled fifty miles from here by two volunteer fleet steamers.

CHIEF HURT TO SAVE AUTO.

Lally of Brooklyn Runs Into a Car to Miss Mr. Littleton's Machine.

Speeding to a fire late yesterday afternoon in his automobile, Deputy Fire Chief Thomas Lally of Brooklyn ran into a trolley car in an effore to avoid running down an automobile in which was a sister-in-law of Borough President Martin W. Littleton. Chief Lally was thrown out and badly cut and bruised.

The accident occurred at State and Smith Streets, almost in front of Brooklyn Police Headquarters. Lally was responding to an alarm from Court Street and First Place. In the automobile with him were the driver, Edward L. Tarlton, and Thomas Doran, a fireman. The big forty-horse power machine was traveling up Smith Street at high speed and had reached State Street just as Mr. Littleton's automobile, moving down the latter thoroughfare at an easy pace, reached the crossing, where a Smith Street car was standing. The car was between the two automobiles. Chief Lally saw that a desperate chance must be taken to avoid running somebody down.

"Swing into the car; don't hit them!" he shouted to Driver Tarlton.

Tarlton, who had already shut off the power and applied the brake, turned the machine quickly, and it struck the trolley car with a crash. The force of the collision hurled Chief Lally from his seat, and he struck the side of the car, bounding back on to the pavement. The Littleton machine was stopped and the occupants ran to the side of the Fire Chief. He was stunned and bleeding from wounds on the head.

The automobile took the Chief to the Long Island College Hospital. After his wounds had been dressed he was removed to his home, 36 King Street, Manhattan. He will be off duty for a week.

Tarlton and Fireman Doran were thrown out, but escaped with a severe shaking up.

SPEEDS AUTO TO GET DOCTOR.

Yale Student Aids Couple Hurt in a Runaway.

Frank Moffett, a buyer for a department store, and his wife, who live at the West End Hotel, One Hundred and Seventy-third Street and Boulevard Lafayette, were thrown from their runabout last night and badly shaken up. Mrs. Moffett called at her husband's place of business at closing time and they drove to the Claremont Hotel, on Riverside Drive, and then to Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

At that corner stood a contractor's wagon. The two horses became frightened and started down the street. That startled Mr. Moffett's horse, and the sudden passing of a touring car driven by Lawrence Larmer Winslow, a Yale student, added to the animal's fright. The horse shied and overturned the runabout, throwing Mrs. Moffett out on a pile of bricks. Her husband was thrown into the middle of the road.

Winslow raced his machine to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, got Dr. Wrenn and sped back to the scene of the accident. The Moffetts escaped injury, except for a few bruises and went home in Winslow's auto.

Pearl Wright on National Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Postmaster General Cortelyou, acting as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, today announced the appointment of Pearl Wright of New Orleans as member for Louisiana of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Wright is a business man of New Orleans, prominent in Republican councils of the State.

Mutual Life Trustees Re-elected.

The following Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were re-elected at the annual election yesterday for a term of four years: Frederic Cromwell, Robert A. Granniss, William Babcock, Stuyvesant Fish, Augustus D. Juilliard, George G. Haven, James Speyer, William H. Truesdale, and Cornelius Vanderbilt.

NERVOUS WOMEN

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

GREAT POWERS UNITING; PLAN TO CURB JAPANESE

Neutral Nations Coming to Agreement on Peace Terms.

MINISTER SEES ROOSEVELT

President Expected to Influence Japan Toward Moderation—Has Conference with Japanese Envoy.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Whatever may be the result of the important conference the President had with Count Cassini on the subject of peace, the exchanges between Washington and the European capitals are gradually bringing about a thorough understanding among the neutral powers which will enable them to present a united front when peace negotiations do begin.

European advices received here indicate that the neutral powers are inclined to share the President's aversion to an international conference, and that they are inclined to the belief that all interests can best be served by direct negotiations between the belligerents.

The President, it is believed, will endeavor to keep Japan's peace terms within reasonable bounds.

It can be announced that Europe regards the President as the most available medium for the preliminary communications between St. Petersburg and Tokio, and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, and Mr. Takahira are both convinced of the President's sincerity and friendliness to both belligerents in his conferences regarding the ending of the war.

There was a conference at the White House to-night between the President and Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister. It was the third conference of the day which the President had had on this subject, Mr. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mr. O'Bierne, the British Chargé d'Affaires, having been callers this morning.

Accompanied by Count Hirosawa, a Japanese nobleman who is traveling in this country, by Commander Takashita, the Japanese naval attaché, and four Japanese naval officers who are here on their way from Tokio to England to inspect the work on Japanese warships now under construction in British shipyards, Mr. Takahira called at the White House shortly after 9 o'clock. Soon the visitors took their departure leaving the President and Mr. Takahira free to talk of peace.

Thus far the Minister has not been able to tell the President, except in the most general and unofficial way, what Japan is likely to demand of Russia when the latter can be brought to discuss peace. Even the Minister himself has no idea what Japan's indemnity may amount to.

It is realized by the Washington Government that the Mikado has a formidable war party in Japan to cope with, and this is one of the reasons why it is difficult for Tokio to give Washington definite information about what her terms would be in the light of Admiral Togo's latest victory.

Mr. Takahira said to-night that "Tokio is always for peace, but," he added significantly, "Russia must first realize the present situation in all its seriousness and be prepared to face it."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 5.—The interview between President Roosevelt and Ambassador Cassini at Washington regarding peace in the Far East has not borne fruit here. Foreign Minister Lamsdorff has not yet visited Tsarskoe-Selo, but will lay Count Cassini's dispatch before the Emperor to-morrow, the regular audience day. At the Foreign Office it is said that Count Cassini's report places the whole conversation in a purely informal light, and it is expected that Russia's answer will be returned in an equally informal manner.

The officials did not hesitate to express the opinion that the determination to continue the war was fixed and definite. They seemed pleased with President Roosevelt's friendly spirit, which was manifested in such a form as not to require a formal reply.

Dynamiter's Son Improving.

John Zeller, Jr., who was injured on Sunday when his father blew up the house, is said by the physicians at St. Mary's Hospital to be doing as well as could be expected.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

1:20 A. M.—912 Ninth Avenue; Michael Faciro; damage, $100.

2:35 A. M.—Pier 32 East River; Long Island Railroad; damage, $1,000.

9:15 A. M.—77 Avenue C; Louis Gratichowsky; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—Thirty-second Street and Twelfth Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage, $25.

1:50 P. M.—Avenue D and Thirteenth Street, Unionport; owner unknown; damage, $5.

3:25 P. M.—157 West Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $12.

6:30 P. M.—82 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Samuel Garrett; damage, $1,500.

ROBBERY VICTIM DROWNED.

Police Believe Prisoner's Friends May Know About It.

The body of Jacob Kolb of Riverside, Conn., was picked up in "Dead Man's Cove," on the south side of Governors Island, yesterday afternoon. The police have ordered a rigid investigation into the manner of his death, thinking it probable that it was due to foul play. Kolb was held up on the Bowery on the night of May 24 and robbed. The man he accused of robbing him was arrested and is now in the Tombs awaiting trial. The police believe that Kolb may have been put out of the way by the prisoner's friends, as Kolb was the only witness in the case.

Kolb came to New York with good letters of recommendation to secure employment. He went to stay at the Mills Hotel, in Bleecker Street. On the night of May 24 he was taking in the sights on the Bowery, when he displayed a roll of bills in a saloon. He was followed to a Bayard Street saloon and robbed. Kolb caused the arrest of a man who said he was Thomas Flemming, a plasterer, of 2,296 Washington Avenue. When taken before a Magistrate he was held in $1,000 bail, in default of which he was committed to prison.

Kolb, who had no money, was held at the Elizabeth Street Station after the arrest had been made, that he would be on hand as a witness. He was heavily built and apparently about fifty years of age. He said that when he came to New York from Connecticut he sent $200 to his old home in Holland. He declared that he had $21 in his pockets at the time he was robbed. Only $18 was found on Flemming. This money is now held by the police.

FILLS VAN BRUNT'S SEAT.

Higgins Withholds Name Till Wednesday—Clarke Refused Place.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—Gov. Higgins to-night announced that he had appointed a successor to the late Justice Van Brunt on the Supreme Court bench, and designated a presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, but that out of respect for the memory of Justice Van Brunt the appointments would not be made public until Wednesday morning, after the memorial meeting.

The names of Justice Hatch of Buffalo and Justices Clarke and Blanchard of New York have been mentioned for promotion to the Appellate Division. The Appellate Division, First Department, is evenly divided politically during the vacancy, and it is urged by Democrats that Justice Van Brunt's successor should be a Democrat.

It is said here that when the place was tendered Justice John Proctor Clarke of the First Judicial District, he replied:

"You can tell Gov. Higgins that I do not believe political considerations should have any weight in making judicial designations. I am being considered simply because I am an available Republican. Both Justice Blanchard and myself believe that a Democrat should be assigned to the Appellate Division."

The Democrats are urging Justice Morgan J. O'Brien for presiding Justice and Justice Francis M. Scott for Associate Justice.

GOT RUNAWAY RACER.

Policeman on City Horse Caught Track Animal—Hurt Doing It.

In an exciting chase for a runaway race horse Policeman Robert Gartia of the Sheepshead Bay police station was seriously injured yesterday afternoon. The horse, which belonged to a Mr. Graham, a member of the Sheepshead Bay Jockey Club, ran away from the boy who was taking care of it, and dashed out of the grounds. Gartia first saw the horse in Sheepshead Bay village and gave chase.

Gartia at last got hold of the bridle of the runaway, but was thrown heavily out of his saddle. He held to the runaway for some distance, and was dragged along on the ground. In the end the runaway horse kicked the policeman, and he let go. He had to be taken to the Emergency Hospital. At the moment when his injuries compelled him to let go, several men ran out and caught and held the horse.

50,000 MAY STRIKE.

Cloakmakers Say Italians at Low Wages Are Displacing Them.

The Board of Walking Delegates of the United Brotherhood of Cloakmakers announced yesterday that it will meet a week from to-morrow, in the Hebrew Institute, to decide on the question of a general strike against the open shop and reductions of wages. In a statement issued later the board says that the strike, if ordered, will affect 50,000 persons in New York and vicinity and in Newark, N. J.

"The employers," it says, "are replacing the garment workers with Italians at low wages. We have appealed to the employers, but they say they can do nothing for us, and now they are forcing us into a strike."

Venezuela Receives Agent of Colombia

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 5.—José Ignacio Granado has been recognized by President Castro as the Confidential Agent of Colombia.

The worst thing about bad filing methods is that the delays they cause generally come at critical business moments.

This consideration alone has led thousands of business houses to adopt vertical letter filing.

Library Bureau,
Card and filing systems,
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FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART
BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED
TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
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STORAGE WAREHOUSES
232-236 West 47th Street.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR STORAGE
of furniture, pianos, pictures, &c.
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REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

STIRRING WAR DRAMA CONCERNING ONE FLAG

Wherein Col. Gardiner and Col. Morehouse Clash.

IT IS ALL TOLD IN COURT

Justice Halts the Lady Colonel's Eloquence—Reserves Decision on Dispute That Started at Cronk Funeral.

The second act of the stirring war drama "Concerning One Flag" was played in the Eighth District Municipal Court yesterday. The principal roles were taken by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, survivor of the District Attorney's office, and "Colonel" Sarah C. Morehouse, survivor of, as well, the first act of the drama. This first act, as history tells, took place in the City Hall a week or so ago when Hiram Cronk, the last survivor of the war of 1812, lay in state there.

On that occasion the one flag which is the cause of the present dispute was spied by Col. Asa Bird Gardiner in the rotunda of the City Hall. It had been brought there by "Colonel" Morehouse, but, said Col. Gardiner, it did not belong to her. Thereupon the funeral of Hiram Cronk was interrupted so the Colonels could pay their respects to each other. They did.

"That flag"—tradition says that these were the words of Col. Gardiner—"is the property of the Society of the War of 1812, and we intended to keep it."

"Col. Gardiner"—tradition is also the authority for these words of "Colonel" Morehouse—"that flag belongs to me, and I intend to keep it."

Marty Keese, the janitor, who dwells in the City Hall clock tower, was standing by. Marty hates to see dissension among the braves, so, to settle the matter, he took the flag and locked it up in the cellar. Therefore the second act of "Concerning One Flag," played yesterday in court, had to do with the attempt of "Colonel" Morehouse to recover from Marty a flag which is said to be made up of bunting that floated over the United States armies in the war of 1812. E. Hart appeared as counsel for "Colonel" Morehouse. Col. Gardiner and M. Kronacher appeared for Keese. Col. Gardiner incidentally appeared for the Society of the War of 1812.

"Colonel" Morehouse testified that the flag was given to her by Major Norman on his deathbed; that it had been kept by the Park Department for ten years, and finally had been given to her on Dec. 3, 1904. Col. Gardiner holds that the flag once belonged to the Society of the War of 1812; that it mysteriously disappeared, and that suddenly, and without warning, it reappeared in the City Hall rotunda at the funeral of Hiram Cronk. He said he didn't know who "Colonel" Morehouse was or what right she could have to the flag.

When "Colonel" Morehouse took the stand she began to set forth her claims with much rhetorical emphasis. As she was approaching the end of one of her periods Justice Moore interrupted:

"Don't grow so terribly eloquent about it," he suggested.

But "Colonel" Morehouse wouldn't cut out a word. Two or three patriotic orders were displayed on her bodice. There was no doubt that she viewed the entire matter with tragic seriousness. Col. Gardiner gave her a searching cross-examination.

"Who was Hiram Cronk?" was one of his questions.

"The last survivor of the war of 1812."

"Was he a member of the Society of the War of 1812?"

"I don't know."

"Have you anything to do with that society?"

"It has nothing to do with me."

There were several more questions and replies, all of them as illuminating as these. Justice Moore reserved decision.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO
THE FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD
JUNE 11, 1905
"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"
WILL BE PLACED IN SERVICE ON THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
BETWEEN
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO
ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE DAILY:

Lv. New York	(W. 23d St.)	3:55 P. M.	Lv. Chicago		2:45 P. M.
" "	(Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	4:00 "	Ar. New York		9:45 A. M.
" Brooklyn		3:45 "	" Brooklyn		9:50 "
Ar. Chicago		8:55 A. M.			

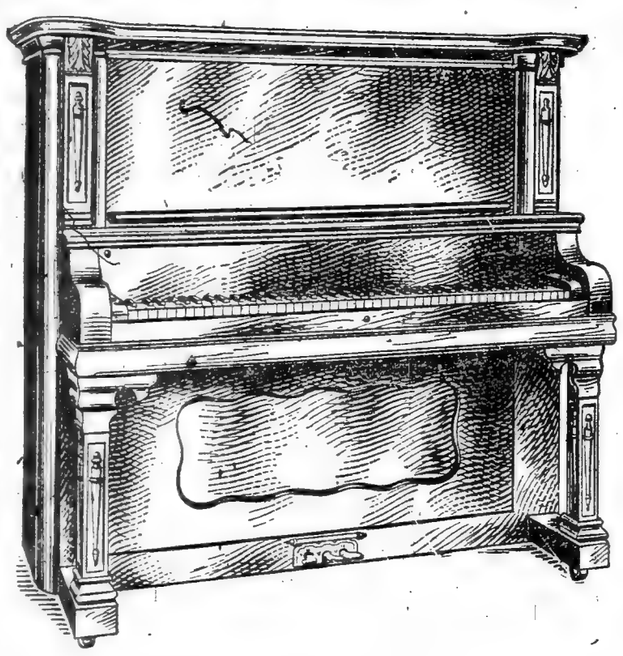
PULLMAN PARLOR SMOKING CAR, DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS, DINING CAR, AND COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CAR
A BUSINESS DAY IN EITHER CITY
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Simpson Crawford Co. June Sale Simpson Crawford Co.

Considering that we take it back at full amount paid to date of return

a used piano is the piano to buy for Summer.

A Weber, a Steinway, a Sohmer, a Hardman or a Pease at $10 down.



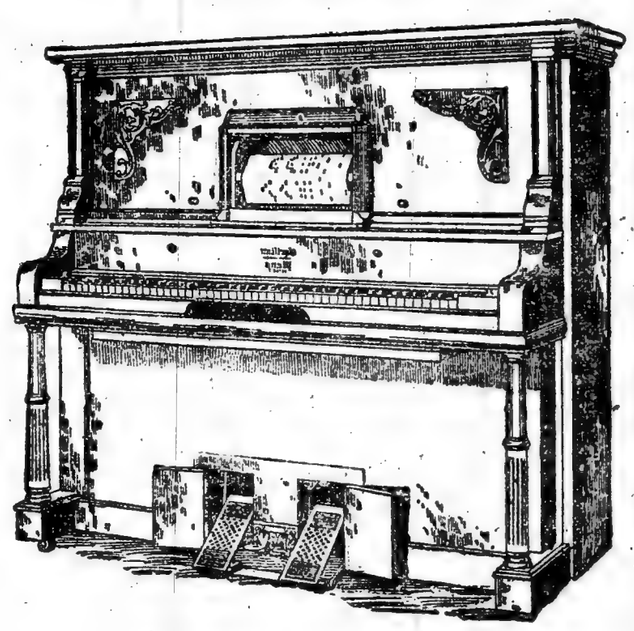
FIFTEEN or twenty other well known pianos also are included in this great June sale at $10 down—about fifty instruments, in all, at $10 each for those good, old-fashioned squares up to $450.00 for a $900.00 Steinway Baby Grand as good as any $600.00 new piano on the market.

If we could only have a personal talk with the head or mistress of every family that wants a piano to enliven the dull hours of Summer in the city or country, but doesn't want to invest in a new instrument or retain a used piano after a Summer's service, we wouldn't have one-hundredth enough pianos to go round. Doubt if we'll have enough anyway—these used pianos are of such a high order.

We told you we'd take the instrument back at full amount paid to date of return, and that's exactly what we'll do at any time within one year, when you may desire to apply it in exchange on the purchase of one of the twelve celebrated new pianos for which Simpson Crawford Co. are the exclusive selling agents in New York City. They include such famous instruments as

Packard, H. & S. Lindeman, Schubert, Hobart M. Cable, Smith & Barnes, Cecilian Piano Player & Cecilian Piano.

The investment in a used instrument is so utterly insignificant, compared with the pleasure it affords, that you simply cannot afford to be without a piano this Summer, and it will have cost you absolutely nothing, if you decide to exchange. Think of it! a high grade piano free for one year.



Unveiling the character of the piano

Have you ever been in the finest piano store in New York? Not unless you have visited Simpson Crawford Co.'s ten spacious, finely appointed rooms and a mammoth wareroom larger than all of them put together. Two high windows flood each testing room with daylight, throwing it upon the instrument so that you will observe the minutest detail in the finish. Noise can't penetrate into these rooms, and it is here the character of the instrument is unveiled—you hear it without the usual interference of outside noises.

You can test fifty instruments under twenty-five different names in an hour or two. Our salesmen are masters of the piano. They will play any selection you may suggest, some piece you know will tell whether the piano is true. You may try each instrument to your heart's content, or bring an expert with you, and spend the day if you like. Remember, you're always welcome. Think how long it would take you to go from store to store inspecting the various pianos. You can test them all here—three hundred that are absolutely new; fifty, though used, are in excellent condition,—used sufficiently to prove the quality of their tone, but not enough to impair in any way the response of the pianist's touch.

All of the following will be placed on sale to-day—

note the lists reserved for Wednesday and Thursday:

Square Pianos at $10

1 Pease Square Piano (carved legs)
1 Nunn & Clark Square
1 Pethick Square Piano
1 Decker Square Piano (carved legs)

Upright Pianos at $225

1 Steinway Upright
1 Knabe Upright
1 Chickering Upright
1 Schubert Upright
1 Radle Upright
1 Crawford Upright
1 Price & Teeple Upright
1 Hobart M. Cable Upright
1 Smith & Barnes Upright

Well worth your consideration—original prices up to $500—June sale price, $225.

Upright Pianos at $100

1 Chickering Upright
1 Bradbury Upright
1 Hardman Upright
1 Cable & Sons Upright

All in splendid condition—some would be good values at double the June sale price.

Upright Pianos at $175

1 Sohmer upright
1 Hardman upright
1 Bailey upright
1 Victor upright
1 Schumann & Sons Upright

A fine collection of upright pianos that are as good as new—June sale price, $175.

Upright Pianos at $125

1 Weber upright
1 Waters upright
1 Hardman upright
1 Peck & Son upright

Any one of the above is actually worth $100 more than the June sale price.

Steinway Baby Grand, $450

Nine hundred dollars paid for this wonderful instrument when new—it's a luxury to have such a piano—it's in the very best condition, and has a tone of amazing sweetness—small size, suitable for apartments—June sale price, $450.

Upright pianos at $250—originally purchased at $375, $450 and $550

Hazelton upright (like new—beautiful mahogany case)
1 Steinway upright (fine tone.)
1 Gabler upright (used only a few months.)

$175 for the $250 Cecilian Piano Player—$15 down.

The new Cecilian Piano Player is guaranteed for five years, and these are so nearly new, so perfect in action, and so easy to operate, that we guarantee them for five years, too—same as the new. The Cecilian is the most easily pumping player in the world. The rendition is as if a great artist were playing. Only ten at $175—a very unusual opportunity for those who have no one to play their piano.

Our entire showing of almost new Knabe, Hazelton and Gabler Pianos, the agency of which we have discontinued, is included in the June sale at a saving of $100 or more on each instrument.

27 used pianos not on sale until Wednesday.

	Sale price.	Original price.
1 Kranich & Bach upright (In good condition)	$125.00	$350.00
1 Steinway upright (In splendid condition)	225.00	550.00
1 McEwen upright (A great bargain)	125.00	275.00
1 Bailey upright (Oak case—used only a few months)	160.00	200.00
1 Bach & Bach upright (Almost new)	175.00	250.00
1 Weber upright (Very fine)	225.00	550.00
1 Crawford upright	200.00	250.00

Also 20 other remarkable values for Wednesday, June 7th.

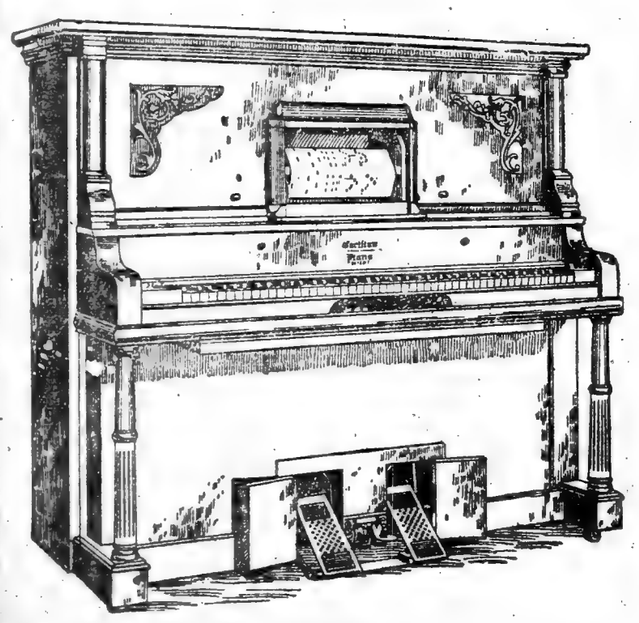
THE coming of a large number of purchasers to the Simpson Crawford Co. Piano Department to-day is as sure as the coming of the day, but under no circumstances should you miss the June sale, though it may be inconvenient for you to come. Many of the best values will be sold to-day, but an equally large number will be reserved for Wednesday and Thursday. The few pianos mentioned are representative of the saving and high quality.

30 used pianos not on sale until Thursday.

	Sale price.	Original price.
1 Chickering upright (Excellent in every particular)	$225.00	$450.00
1 Pease upright (Extraordinary bargain)	100.00	325.00
1 Steger & Sons upright (Like new)	275.00	400.00
1 Gabler upright (Exceptional value)	175.00	350.00
1 Krakauer upright (Like new)	225.00	500.00
1 Schubert upright (Mahogany case)	225.00	275.00
1 Knabe grand (Beautiful tone)	250.00	1,200.00

Also 23 other extraordinary values for Thursday, June 8th.

THE Pianos offered in the Simpson Crawford Co. June sale will continue to be on sale until every one is disposed of. We do not expect to sell all of them to-day nor to-morrow nor Thursday. But even if we DO, we are receiving used Pianos of high character every day, and you may come whenever you feel inclined, with the assurance that you will receive a bonafide bargain. All the used pianos we sell are subject to exchange.



The Cecilian Piano looks like any other Piano.

But you play without any exertion whatever, simply rocking the pedals as on the Cecilian Player; or, if you desire and have the talent, you may play with your fingers. The player is within, and becomes wholly invisible by merely closing three little doors.

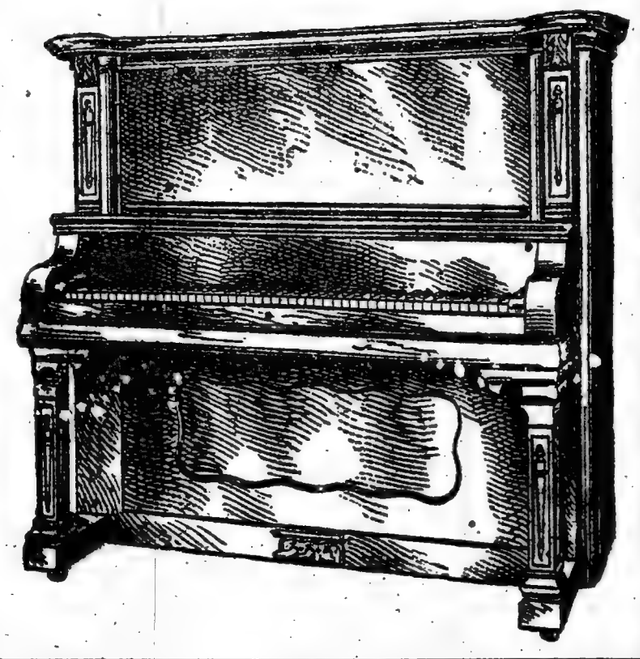
$600 is the price of the Cecilian Piano—$200 less than the combined price of a piano of equal merit and a separate player.

It is a gem in the world of music—a wonder in the world of invention—and the simple words, "anybody can play," describe the Cecilian Player. You need not have touched a piano in your lifteime, yet the fastest piece of popular music or the most impressive classical composition may be rendered at will, with the skill of the finished artist, by simply and gently rocking the pedals.

Send for booklet—it will give you a desire to come and see this marvelous instrument.

Piano Department, Fourth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.



BATTLES IN WHIRLPOOL TO SAVE ANOTHER'S LIFE

Roundsman McLaughlin Nearly Swept Into a Giant Sewer.

CLINGS TO MASONRY AT EDGE

But When Hauled Out He Still Supported Unconscious Joseph Quinlan, Who Had Rolled from Pier.

Roundsman Michael J. McLaughlin of the Lower Fulton Street Station, Brooklyn, and Policeman Burke of the Gates Avenue Station were talking near the pier at the foot of Division Avenue, in Williamsburg, yesterday, when Joseph Quinlan, fifty years old, a longshoreman, who lives at Grand and Berry Streets, fell into the East River. Quinlan had been asleep on the stringpiece.

McLaughlin had been sent to the Clymer Street Precinct on strike duty. It was his first day there.

When Quinlan went overboard, McLaughlin and Burke, suspecting some outbreak by strikers at the addition to the power house of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit, ran to the pier and learned what had happened. McLaughlin threw off his coat, belt, and hat and dived into the river.

He saw the old longshoreman sink, and was surprised when he came to the surface to notice Quinlan's gray head appear at an entirely different point. He struck out to the rescue, and found himself caught in a powerful current. A shout went up from the pier:

"Look out for the big sewer!"

McLaughlin quickly found that the incoming tide, meeting the rush of water from the sewer, and the natural river current from another direction produced a dangerous whirlpool.

Thinking, however, that the volume of water from the sewer would prevent any suction at that point, the Roundsman fought the conflicting currents and watched for the reappearance of Quinlan, who, fortunately, came up so close to McLaughlin that the Roundsman had only to reach out his hand and catch the drowning longshoreman by the hair.

The old man was exhausted, but retained his senses. He threw out his arms and gripped the Roundsman by the shoulders. In the same instant both men were swept into the vortex of the whirlpool, which seemed to have its centre in the upper part of the sewer, the heavy current below seeming to sweep back as it met the tide at the mouth of the pipe.

McLaughlin said last night that, although the sewer nearly killed him, it was the sewer that saved his life for a moment. As he and Quinlan swept into the centre of the whirlpool he managed to disengage his left arm from the grip of the longshoreman, who fell back into his right unconscious. The Roundsman struck out desperately with his left hand, which touched the upper edge of the masonry at the outlet of the sewer. The stone was invisible to McLaughlin, but he clung to it, as the undercurrent threatened to drag him and his unconscious burden into the pipe.

"It was the toughest fight I ever was in," said Roundsman McLaughlin. "I went into the river when it was full of ice once, but that was a dream of joy compared to the sewer mouth."

For seven minutes Roundsman McLaughlin, with Quinlan lying limply in his right arm, held on to the edge of the masonry, while up on the pier Policeman Burke and the employes of adjacent Havemeyer and Mollenhauer sugar refineries, who had come out to see what was happening, rushed about trying to get a rope long and strong enough to be of use.

Ten minutes from the time that McLaughlin dived into the river, a rope was procured and a man on the end of the Havemeyer dock was essaying an accurate throw for the roundsman's head. It was Policeman Burke who hit the mark after others had failed. McLaughlin, who had been watching his comrade's efforts, decided that as he could withstand the force of the suction no longer, he would risk letting go to catch the rope.

When he let go and grabbed his left arm was so numb that the hemp slid through his fingers. He managed to tighten his grip, however, as he and Quinlan went under water into the gloom of the immense pipe. For about ten seconds the Roundsman did not know whether the rope had slipped from the hands of the men on the pier, but presently he found himself on the surface with a lot of people shouting and cheering.

"I don't know what happened after that," said McLaughlin. "There was lots of water for me to drown in, even then, so I guess I must have held on to Quinlan and the rope by a sort of instinct."

When the employes of the sugar refineries, however, pulled McLaughlin and Quinlan out the Roundsman was still able to say that he felt "done up." Then he collapsed on the pier insensible.

Both he and the old longshoreman were taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where Quinlan was still unconscious at a late hour last night. There is little hope of his recovery. McLaughlin was unconscious for three hours, after which he rested for a few more, then shocked the doctors at the hospital by demanding his clothes. He was received with enthusiasm by the police of the Clymer Street Station when he walked in at 4 o'clock.

McLaughlin received a medal from Congress in 1898, when he saved three entire families from a burning tenement in Hicks Street. He also received the police medal and was made a Roundsman for the same deed. He has two medals received from the Humane Life Saving Association and two from the Volunteer Life Saving Association besides other tributes to his bravery. Superintendent Steffens of the Mollenhauer Sugar Refinery, who was a witness of the rescue, yesterday sent his congratulations to McLaughlin at the Clymer Street Station late in the afternoon.

STOPPED THIRTY-MILE AUTO.

Mr. Dobay Had Henry Siegel and Berry Wall in His Machine.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 5.—The police of White Plains arrested five motor car drivers on Sunday, making a record of ten for the week. George Dobay, who was arrested for running his car thirty miles an hour, had as his guests Henry Siegel and Berry Wall.

Among the others arrested were Albert Roen, Frank H. Wiggin of Rye, James Clark of Quaker Ridge, and William Walz and W. G. Adams of Greenwich.

Policeman Wallace and another policeman hid in the bushes along the roadside, and when a motor car passed a marked line on the Mamaroneck Boulevard a handkerchief was waved to Wallace, who was an eighth of a mile away. He timed the machine with a stop watch, and when he discovered a violation he jumped on his bicycle and gave chase.

$5,000 KENNELS BURNED.

Servants Save Howard Willet's Valuable Dogs and Horses.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 5.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the new $5,000 dog kennels at Gedney Farm, the country estate of Howard Willets, the horse show exhibitor, near here. Through the quick work of the servants forty costly dogs and eight horses were saved from burning.

A short time after Mr. Willets left for New York the fire in the kennels was discovered. Ten girls employed in the house seized hand fire extinguishers and started to fight the blaze. In the meantime the male servants got out the dogs and horses. In the kennels were wolfhounds, cocker spaniels, English sheepdogs and Irish terriers valued at $8,000. Up to last week one section of the kennels had been the home of Heatherbloom, the champion high jumper. The fire is said to have been started by the overturning of an oil stove.

KING RECEIVES MR. REID.

Ambassador and His Family Cordially Welcomed at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 5.—Whitelaw Reid, the new American Ambassador, had an audience of King Edward at Buckingham Palace at noon to-day and presented his credentials.

Three royal carriages were sent to Dorchester House to convey the Ambassador and the members of the embassy to the palace. At the palace Mr. Reid was received by the great officers of state.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne drove up at about the same time and introduced Mr. Reid to the King, who wore a Field Marshal's uniform, and was surrounded by his suite. The King's reception of the Ambassador was most cordial.

Their conversation was quite long, the King recalling Mr. Reid's previous visits to London, and expressing the greatest pleasure at the good relations between the United States and Great Britain.

After the official reception Mr. Reid was ushered up stairs, where his wife and daughter were with the Queen, who had shown them about the palace. The visit altogether lasted forty minutes, after which the Ambassador and his party returned to Dorchester House in the state carriages, with coachmen and footmen garbed in long scarlet cloaks.

The Ambassador this afternoon called on all the Ambassadors and Ministers accredited to the Court of St. James's. Already a number of English visitors have called at Dorchester House, including the Earl of Aberdeen and Lieut. Col. Sir Fleetwood Edwards, who was Mr. Reid's Equerry at the time of the coronation of King Edward.

The Ambassador has a busy week ahead. On Tuesday he will be present at the reception of the King of Spain at Buckingham Palace, and will attend with Mrs. Reid the state banquet at the palace the same evening. Wednesday Mr. Reid will be one of the guests at Lord Lansdowne's banquet to the Spanish King, on Thursday, with Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid he will attend the review of troops at Aldershot, they will be present at the gala opera performance in the evening, and Friday will attend the Court ball.

Mr. Hay at London Embassy.

LONDON, June 5.—Secretary Hay paid a formal visit to the American Embassy this morning.

KEEP HANDS OFF MOROCCO.

President Declines to Take Sides with Either France or Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The Moroccan situation has again taken such a form as to compel President Roosevelt's attention. Ambassador Jusserand and Ambassador Speck von Sternburg have both brought the matter before him, striving to enlist his interest for their respective countries.

As the result of the interviews both Ambassadors have learned that the only interest of the United States in the matter is in the maintenance of the open door. Notwithstanding this, it is one of the probabilities that the United States will sit in an international conference on the Moroccan question should one be called.

This Government has been sounded on the subject, and has manifested no reluctance to enter such a council. It has not been concealed from the Ambassadors, however, that the United States will play no important part in such a council. Its representative will have nothing to say about any such questions as French extension into the hinterland.

The United States has a treaty with Morocco which contains a most-favored-nation clause, so that our rights seem to be guaranteed in any event. The efforts of the Ambassadors to get the President to encourage one power or the other have failed. He reiterates on every occasion his interest in the open door and that is all.

GIFTS FOR ROYAL COUPLE.

Silver Set from German Cities Will Take Years for Completion.

BERLIN, June 5.—Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin to-day received deputations from the Prussian provinces and cities, who came to Berlin to congratulate them on their marriage, which will occur to-morrow.

The designs of the silver service to be given to the bride and bridegroom by 100 cities were presented. The service itself, consisting of more than 1,000 pieces, will not be ready for two or three years.

Prince and Princess Arisugawa, representing the Emperor and Empress of Japan, personally presented from Japan two silver flower bowls of antique and artistic workmanship.

The King of Saxony has given four Meissener vases, the French Government two Sevres vases and some Beauvais tapestry, the Sultan of Turkey rare rugs and porcelains, the Austrian Emperor a carriage and two horses, and the Province of Posen a state carriage.

Seventy Princes and Princesses sat at either side of and around the imperial family during a gala performance at the Royal Opera House to-night. The display of jewels was an extraordinary one.

GERMAN DISASTER IN AFRICA.

Natives Report the Massacre of the Chief Colonial Garrison.

LONDON, June 5.—A dispatch to a news agency from Cape Town says native reports have been received in official quarters to the effect that Warmbad, the German headquarters in Southwest Africa, has fallen, and that the garrison has perished.

No news is obtainable except from native sources.

COLUMBIA'S NEW DEANS.

Five Administrative Officers Chosen—Gifts Announced.

The Trustees of Columbia University at their last session of the academic year elected yesterday the new Deans, who, by a statute recently adopted, will be relieved from all duties of instruction. They are:

JOHN W. BURGESS, Ph. D., LL. D., Dean of the Faculty of Political Science.

JOHN HOWARD VAN AMRINGE, Ph. D., L. H. D., LL. D., Dean of Columbia College.

GEORGE WASHINGTON KIRCHWEY, A. B., Dean of the Faculty of Law.

EDWARD DELAVAN PERRY, Ph. D., LL. D., Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy.

EDMUND BEECHER WILSON, Ph. D., LL. D., Dean of the Faculty of Pure Science.

Prof. Frederick R. Hutton, who has for several years been Dean of the Faculty of Applied Science, asked to be relieved from further service in that post. Pending the selection of a permanent successor to Prof. Hutton, an acting Dean will be appointed to serve the next few months.

William Cullen Dennis was appointed Adjunct Professor of Law to succeed Harlan F. Stone, resigned. For a year he has been Assistant Professor of Law in Stanford University.

Several gifts were announced, the list including $20,000, from H. W. Carpentier of the Class of '48, to be added to the principal of the R. S. Carpentier Fund at the Medical School; $20,000, estimated, to meet the cost of building and installing a suitable organ for St. Paul's Chapel, from two anonymous donors; $3,500, from an anonymous donor, to be added to the fund for the equipment of an electro-chemical laboratory; $1,000, from E. A. Wiltse of the Class of '85, Science, to be applied for the benefit of the School of Mines; $500, from George G. De Witt of the Class of '67, toward the cost of a window in St. Paul's Chapel in memory of President Barnard; $200, from the Wawepex Society, to maintain a scholarship for 1904-5; $580, from several donors, to meet the cost of the celebration of the centenary of the death of the poet Schiller.

At the end of the meeting the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia.

The Trustees, before adjournment, expressed by resolution their desire to establish a School of Fine Arts in co-operation with the National Academy of Design, and referred the matter to a committee for further action upon matters of detail.

If you have followed us in these talks about cotton mixtures in clothes, you know enough about it to know that you don't want any cotton in yours.

Next time you buy clothes, say so. You are justified in suspecting the quality of any clothes concerning which a positive assurance of all-wool is not made by maker or dealer. There's no neutral ground; the fabric is either all-wool or it isn't. You're entitled to know.

If you are willing to wear clothes that are part cotton, and like the looks of the goods shown, buy them. But don't pay an all-wool price. The makers of the "mercerized cotton" cheat protest that cotton is for cheapening the goods. It does. See that you get them at the cotton price.

Meanwhile, if you want to be sure of all-wool, without asking any questions, see our label in the coat; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

$50,000 OFFER SPURS POLICE.

Hunt Writer of Letters Threatening to Kidnap Miss Tonkin.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 5.—Spurred on by the offer of $50,000 reward for the discovery of the person who for over two years has terrorized the family of John Jay Tonkin, the iron manufacturer and philanthropist of this city, with threats to kidnap and murder his youngest daughter, Rosamond Tonkin, detectives to-day renewed their efforts to find a clue to the perpetrator.

With the aid of handwriting experts who have been enlisted in the case, they hope to learn the identity of the mysterious person who has baffled the police for many months. The letters have been mailed at regular intervals since May, 1903, at the Post Office in this city.

To-day is Miss Tonkin's twelfth birthday, and she was permitted to romp in the garden, but under close guard, and never for an instant out of sight of her mother. Her parents will not permit the child to attend school even with a guardian.

Seeking a rest from the severe strain to which he has been subjected, Mr. Tonkin left for the West to-day. He announced that he would spend his entire fortune, if necessary, to protect his daughter and bring to justice the writer of the threatening letters. The latest letter contained a drawing representing the kidnapping of Rosamond and demanded $100,000.

STRICKEN AT HIS LODGE.

Past Master John Schloen of Allemania Lodge Dies at Meeting.

John Schloen of 516 Fifty-fifth Street, Brooklyn, Past Master of Allemania Lodge, No. 740, F. and A. M., of that borough, was stricken with apoplexy and died at a lodge meeting last night in the Assembly Lodge Rooms, in Pierrepont Street. The sudden death was due to apoplexy. An ambulance came from the Long Island College Hospital, but the surgeon said Mr. Schloen had died instantly.

Mr. Schloen had been ill for some time. Last night's was the first meeting he had attended for months.

57 HORACE MANN GRADUATES.

Of Those Receiving the High School's Diplomas Thirty-one Are Boys.

Horace Mann High School held commencement exercises yesterday in the school auditorium, thirty-one boys and twenty-six girls graduating. Dean Russell of the Teachers' College delivered the commencement speech. An interesting part of the exercises was the distribution of the "Horace Mannikin," the seniors' comic year book.

William Goodman Cane was graduated with highest honors, being the only one to receive that distinction.

POSTUM.

BOOK OF BOOKS.

Over 30,000,000 Published.

An Oakland lady who has a taste for good literature tells what a happy time she had on "The Road to Wellville."

She says:

"I drank coffee freely for eight years before I began to perceive any evil effects from it. Then I noticed that I was becoming very nervous, and that my stomach was gradually losing the power to properly assimilate my food. In time I got so weak that I dreaded to leave the house—for no reason whatever but because of the miserable condition of my nerves and stomach. I attributed the trouble to anything in the world but coffee, of course. I dosed myself with medicines, which in the end would leave me in a worse condition than at first. I was most wretched and discouraged—not 30 years old and feeling that life was a failure!

"I had given up all hope of ever enjoying myself like other people, till one day I read the little book 'The Road to Wellville.' It opened my eyes, and taught me a lesson I shall never forget and cannot value too highly. I immediately quit the use of the old kind of coffee and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. I noticed the beginning of an improvement in the whole tone of my system after only two days' use of the new drink, and in a very short time realized that I could go about like other people without the least return of the nervous dread that formerly gave me so much trouble. In fact, my nervousness disappeared entirely and has never returned, although it is now a year that I have been drinking Postum Food Coffee. And my stomach is now like iron—nothing can upset it!

"Last week, during the big Conclave in San Francisco, I was on the go day and night without the slightest fatigue; and as I stood in the immense crowd watching the great parade that lasted for hours, I thought to myself, 'This strength is what Postum Food Coffee has given me!'" Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

The little book, "The Road to Wellville," may be found in every pkg.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Wanamaker's And the Subway

Somebody called the entrance from the Subway through the new Wanamaker building to the old Stewart building the *RHEUMATIC TUBE*. There was just enough draft in it to give point to pleasantry. And everybody laughed. Now that the size of the entrance is doubled—the draft is quadrupled. Wind? Oh, no. People! Hundreds tell the daily increase of previous thousands.

You enter from the Subway and are surprised at the great new space. But the great space is only one-sixth of the basement floor—sixteen floors in all. The added room is only about one per cent. of the new store as it will be; and, after all, it is only an annex.

You meet things in the Subway entrance.

First—Things for sport.

Bicycles for juniors, $15 to $18; for seniors, $18 to $22.50. And the exclusive Pierce Wheels, $40 to $85. In quick succession you pass rowboats; canoes and motor boats; roller skates, croquet sets, golf tools, tents, lawn swings, tennis balls and rackets, with the biggest variety of hammocks in New York—cheapest to best—plain grass linen to the decorative sorts for all tastes. We'll sell you handsome or ugly hammocks—any, every sort except bad sorts. Prices, $1 to $35.

Second—Useful things:

In this hallway of the Astor Place Subway station you see the largest and best assortments of Refrigerators and Baby Carriages, with an abundance of room for examination and comparison.

Refrigerators. Price-range from $6.25 to $225. Our own Puritans, also Eddys and Eurekas. Refrigerators mark the progress of domestic science. Glass, galvanized iron, aluminum, oak, nickel-plate, take the place of pine and zinc.

Carriages. For all sorts of babies. Millionaire babies can find no finer, and other babies can find no cheaper. Go-Carts, $2.25 to $33.50; Carriages, $10 to $50.

Third—Cheap things:

Men's Shoes. A large space given over to Shoes at $1.90—no other price in this special Shoe Store. The same shoes sell for more at wholesale. By a most curious business condition we can sell them at the price. Six thousand on hand now—more coming. You need not be disturbed, the makers lose money—big money. They're glad to do so. Does 'em good, and they know it. But they sell them only to WANAMAKER.

Oxfords. Tan and black, Black Kid, Patent Leather. High-laced, Kid and Box Calf. All sizes. Sample Shoes worth $3 to $5, many sorts, sizes 7 and 7½ only.

Blankets, Spreads, Comfortables

Blankets at $1.35 to $3 a pair, worth $2.25 to $4.50.

That's literally true. They are seconds so-called, but firsts for use. Only an occasional mill stain or mismated border. Good chance for rural cottagers.

Bedspreads, crocheted in Marseilles patterns, **68 cents,** full 90c quality. That's all, and it's enough.

The *Plus Ultra* of all this is WANAMAKER'S. The Under-Price Store in Basement and the whole great store beyond and above.

The Like of it Has Never Been Seen in Any Muslin Underwear Sale Before

There IS something new under the sun. Even after a dozen seasons of extraordinary efforts to make each sale surpass all that went before, WANAMAKER enterprise has succeeded in producing such radical betterment in Muslin Underwear that New York women have simply gone wild about it.

The Paris-American Underwear makes garments with the beauty of Paris Lingerie cost little more than domestic goods. We long ago learned that New York women of taste will only economize on things that come up to their artistic ideals.

But here are such garments as would justify extravagance, and yet they are sold at common-place prices. Yes, and even Paris Hand-made Lingerie is here at unusually low prices.

Do you wonder that this is by far the most successful White Sale we ever knew?

Nightgowns

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric; low or high neck, trimmed with embroidery or hemstitching.

At $1.25—Of muslin or nainsook; V or square neck, trimmed with embroidery and insertion.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, high or V neck and long sleeves, trimmed with lace, embroidery or hemstitching.

At $1.75—Of nainsook or cambric; low or V neck, trimmed with lace or embroidery; long or short sleeves.

At $2.25—Of cambric or nainsook; low neck and short sleeves, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or embroidery or hand-stitching.

Drawers

At 75c—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with fine embroidery, or Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric; trimmed with open or blind embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.25—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with lace or embroidery and insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric; trimmed with open or blind embroidery, or lace.

Corset Covers

At 75c—Of nainsook; low neck, trimmed with embroidery or Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At 85c—Of nainsook; low neck, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $1—Of nainsook; low neck, trimmed with lace insertion and ribbon.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with lace and insertion or embroidery.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; low neck, trimmed with lace and medallions, or Valenciennes lace and insertion.

Chemises

At 75c—Of nainsook; trimmed with neat embroidery and ribbon.

At $1—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion; plain or trimmed skirt.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with neat embroidery or Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $2—Of nainsook; trimmed with medallions and lace, or shirring with hand-stitching.

At $2.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon; plain or trimmed skirts.

Second floor.

French Waists

At $5.50—Of batiste; front embroidered, with small plaits at shoulder; collar and cuffs embroidered.

At $8.50—Of French batiste or handkerchief linen; entire front embroidered, or embroidered and trimmed with German Valenciennes insertion; long or short sleeves.

French Hand-made Underwear

CHEMISES

Of nainsook or French percale; hand-made and embroidered; some trimmed with lace. At $2.25, $3, $3.50, $3.75.

CORSET COVERS

Of French nainsook; low neck; hand-made, with scalloped edge; others embroidered in dainty designs. At $2.25, $3.50 and $4.50.

NIGHTGOWNS

Of nainsook or French percale; hand-made, with cluster plaits; embroidered; some trimmed with featherstitching or lace; low or high neck, long or short sleeves. At $2.25, $2.50 and $3.50.

DRAWERS

Of French percale or nainsook; hand-made, with hand-buttonhole edge; others embroidered. At $1.25, $1.75, $2.25 and $2.75.

Little French Store, Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Registered — Trade Mark.

Clearing Sale

7,000 Yards

Wash Dress Fabrics

At About ½ Price.

900 yds. Printed and plain colored Irish Dimities. Formerly 25c.
400 yds. English Percales. Original price, 25c.
450 yds. Colored Scotch Madras and Cheviots. Formerly 35c. & 40c.
800 yds. Printed Irish Linen Lawns. Original price, 40c.
450 yds. English Batiste and French Brilliantes. Formerly 35c. & 40c.
200 yds. Silk and Cotton Zephyrs. Formerly 55c.
280 yds. Printed English Voiles, and
150 yds. Silk Mousseline. Formerly 50c.

At 12½c yard — **25c yard**

1,600 yds. Imported Colored Scotch Madras and Cheviots. Original price, 40c. to 50c.
550 yds. Linen Suitings. Formerly 50c.

18c yard

500 yds. Sheer Printed French Linen and Embroidered Irish Linen Suitings. Original price, 75c. and $1.00.
600 yds. Colored Embroidered Swisses. Formerly 60c. and $1.00.
250 yds. French Silk Shirtings. Original price, $1.00 and $1.50.

38c yard

JAMES McCUTCHEON & CO., 14 W. 23d St.

Sale of Lace Curtains.

Tuesday, June 6th we will offer 2,000 pairs of Window Curtains, at the following exceptional reductions:—

800 pairs at $1.00 pair,
reduced from $1.25 & $1.50 pair,
of Ruffled Muslin, Nottingham Lace and Ruffled Net.

500 pairs at $2.50 pair,
reduced from $3.00 & $3.50 pair,
of Scotch Lace, Muslin, Ruffled Net and Snowflake.

400 pairs at $4.50 pair,
reduced from $5.50 & $6.50 pair,
of Madras, Irish Point, Novelty, Renaissance and Cluny.

300 pairs at $6.00 pair,
reduced from $7.50 & $9.00 pair,
of Renaissance, Irish Point, Tambour and Arabine.

Bonne-Femme Sash Curtains.
200 pairs of Bonne-Femme Curtains,
in Point d' Arabe, Renaissance and Novelty Lace,
at $3.00, $5.00 & $7.00 each,
reduced from $4.50, $7.00 & $10.00 each.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

WHAT LONDON SAYS OF THE NEW NOVEL

By Miss ELIZABETH ROBINS

A Dark Lantern

"It is one of the greatest novels of our time, a phrase which we use quite deliberately."
—*The Court Journal*, London.

"It is a close and absorbing study of a woman's temperament. The revelation of human nature is penetrating and unsparing."—*Booksellers' Review.*

"Truly, this is a powerful book."
—*The Daily Chronicle*, London.

"It is a novel of the highest rank. It is told with consummate art and reticence; the figures are touched in with unerring insight."—*The Morning Leader*, London.

"Unless we are vastly mistaken, the cleverness and audacity of Miss Robins's new book will make it the talk of the town."—*The Standard*, London.

"Undeniably a brilliant piece of work."
—"*Times*" *Literary Supplement*, London.

A Dark Lantern

"stands head and shoulders above the other novels of the year."
—*The Daily Graphic*, London.

Cloth, $1.50. Published by THE MACMILLAN CO. 64-66 Fifth Ave., New York.

Morning, Noon or Night,—
between, or with meals,

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

goes well. Always the same—Pure, Sparkling, Health promoting, and Delicious.

AGITATE TO REPEAL MORTGAGE TAX LAW

The Allied Real Estate Interests to be Permanent.

TO MAKE A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Real Estate Men Still Believe the "Borrower Will Pay the Freight" —Many Mortgages Filed Early.

Following yesterday's announcement that Gov. Higgins had signed the Mortgage Tax bill comes talk of active steps which will be taken to secure the repeal of the measure at the next session of the Legislature.

The Allied Real Estate Interests of the State of New York, which headed much of the active opposition to the Mortgage Tax bill in the last Legislature, will be made a permanent organization and will devote its energies for the next six months to arousing sentiment against the annual tax on mortgages and to getting the opposition into more effective form than could be done while the present law was pending. Those who were active in the affairs of this organization in its recent fight at Albany also intimated yesterday that its future efforts might not be directed solely against the next Legislature after it convenes, but that it would also take a prominent part in the coming campaign, seeking to make the repeal of the mortgage tax law a direct issue and favoring the election of Assemblymen and Senators directly committed to such repeal.

The organization, it is said, will probably be incorporated, and will take active steps to raise sufficient funds to carry on its work. Its campaign, as its title indicates, will not be confined to this city, but will extend all over the State. Although none of the details of the undertaking have been determined upon, and although no officers have been chosen, it seemed to be the general sentiment in real estate circles yesterday that Edward Van Ingen, who has virtually been the leader of the opposition to the mortgage tax law just enacted, will be the President of the organization.

As to how the new mortgage tax is going to operate, prominent real estate men and the officers of lending institutions said yesterday that they saw no reason to revise their predictions as to the effect of the law—in general that mortgage rates after July 1 will be one-half of 1 per cent. higher and that the borrower will pay the freight."

"The result of the law," said an officer of one of the title insurance companies, "will be to raise the rates—in fact, in all acceptances, covering loans to be made after July 1, it has been specified distinctly that the rate named is contingent upon there being no mortgage tax, and that in the event of a mortgage tax the rate would be one-half per cent. higher.

"I think that Gov. Higgins has very greatly overestimated the amount of money which will be attracted to the mortgage loan field from estates and individuals, through mortgages being exempt from any other taxation under the new law. While some additional money may come from these sources, it will be a relatively small amount in comparison with the total required by borrowers, and is not likely to be of sufficient volume to prevent an increase in the interest rate."

As to how builders and building loan operators will arrange to do business under the law, the impression seemed general yesterday that the builders will at once form corporations. The present rate of interest on building loans is 6 per cent., so that in the case of an individual builder a building loan could not be made at 6½ per cent. without the parties to the transaction making themselves liable to prosecution for usury, but since a corporation can borrow money at any rate it sees fit, it is thought that by builders taking on corporate existence this part of the difficulty will be obviated.

Since it has been all but a certainty that Gov. Higgins would sign the Mortgage Tax bill, there has been a general effort on the part of borrowers to anticipate its operation. This is apparent from the fact that there were recorded last week in Manhattan and Bronx mortgages for a total of over $21,000,000, as against less than $7,000,000 for the corresponding week last year—a difference not entirely to be accounted for by the current activity in the real estate market. It is expected that the filing of mortgages between now and July 1 will continue to be unusually heavy.

Points on New Mortgage Tax.

The Guarantee Trust Company has prepared a concise statement of the provisions of the new mortgage tax law, just signed by the Governor, in the form of an index, which includes a summary of the salient features of the law and a calendar of its important dates. The pamphlet is printed in pocket size and is given away.

WILL TEST TRANSFER TAX.

Martyr, to be Selected in Wall Street, to be Arrested Thursday.

There will soon be a test in the courts of the Stock Transfer Tax act. The test case will be prepared on Thursday, when a transaction will be made in Wall Street and all documents relating to it will be purposely left unstamped. District Attorney Jerome will be notified and will order an arrest. The "martyr" has not been selected.

Ledyard & Milburn, with John G. Milburn probably taking the active part, will at once apply for a writ of habeas corpus and a writ of certiorari in order to hasten the testing of the constitutionality of the law.

It is generally believed that the court will uphold the law in the first instance, and that it will be passed on to the Appellate Division. Pending this appeal the prisoner will be paroled on his own recognizance.

Speaking of this yesterday, District Attorney Jerome said:

"After that I shall notify the Governor and ask that he have the Attorney General prosecute the case. The general morality of the State does not depend upon the construction of this law. It is rather a case where in the instance of a violation an action would be brought to protect the fiscal system of the State. And I think it will be very properly a case for the Attorney General to prosecute."

John G. Milburn appeared before the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and made the leading argument there against the measure on behalf of the New York Stock Exchange.

Violations of the act constitute a misdemeanor and are punishable by a fine of from $200 to $500, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

NO, THANK YOU, TO B. R. T.

Offer of Franchise Taxes Less Payment for Use of the Bridge Declined.

Representatives of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company made a new proposal to Controller Grout yesterday concerning the payment of franchise taxes due from that corporation. The company agrees to pay its taxes at once on condition that deductions be made for the assessments against the company for the use of the Brooklyn Bridge as well as the taxes paid for car licenses.

The B. R. T. paid the city last year $175,913 in Brooklyn Bridge charges, and its car license fees for the same period aggregated $33,133. So this means that the company wants more than $200,000 a year deducted from its franchise tax bills. Such action, the Controller figured, would probably wipe out all of the franchise taxes of the company and might result in the city owing the company money at the end of the year. He promptly declined to accept the offer.

On the advice of the Corporation Counsel Mr. Grout accepted a check for $118,665 from the Coney Island and Brooklyn line on account of taxes due. The company deducted its car license fees from the total, but that dispute will be settled later. The Corporation Counsel ruled that there was no foundation for the telegraph subway companies charging $15,000 a year for space reserved in the subways for city use, but not occupied, so the Controller declined the tender of the companies to pay taxes less than that amount.

COMPLAIN OF B. R. T. TRAINS.

A Delegation from Borough Park Surprises Mr. Littleton.

A delegation of residents of Borough Park, Blythebourne, and neighboring suburbs of Brooklyn called upon Borough President Littleton yesterday and complained that Coney Island express trains of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system dash through New Utrecht Avenue at a dangerous pace.

George L. Hill, President of the Borough Park and Blythebourne Protective Association, told the Borough President that express trains on the line had been timed, and had averaged from twenty-two to twenty-five miles an hour, and one had whizzed by at a thirty-five-mile gait. Within a year, he said, five men and three horses had been killed and seven wagons demolished by these trains, and though there was a city ordinance requiring that all trains stop at Fifty-eighth Street, it was practically ignored.

Mr. Littleton informed the delegation that the matter was not within his jurisdiction, but he would call the attention of the Mayor to the alleged violations.

Chance to be a Naval Cadet.

A competitive examination for the selection of candidates for cadetships at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, will be held by Congressman W. R. Hearst at 9 A. M. on June 10, at the Boys' High School, 60 West Thirteenth Street. Boys from sixteen to nineteen years who are residents of the Eleventh Congress District may compete. A doctor's certificate of physical soundness is required from each.

Lace Smuggled in Mattresses.

United States Marshal Henkel arraigned J. Pascia, a Syrian steerage passenger on the Lombardia, before Commissioner Shields yesterday on a charge of smuggling. One of the Customs Inspectors saw some threads of lace adhering to one of Pascia's four mattresses. They were ripped open, and $1,000 worth of fine Italian lace discovered. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded to the Tombs.

W.&J.SLOANE

Oriental Rugs

ANTIQUE PERSIAN—Rare examples at moderate prices. Unequalled in coloring and fineness of weave,

MODERN PERSIAN and TURKISH—An immense stock with wide range of sizes from which to select pieces suitable for Dining Rooms and Sitting Rooms.

INDIAS—We have our own looms in India, and can therefore make rugs to order from designs prepared by our own artists here.

SMALL RUGS—We offer an unusually large collection of Daghestans, Kazaks and other weaves at very low prices.

BROADWAY & 19th STREET

ARENTS, THE AUTOIST, SUED BY HIS DOCTOR

For $2,000 for Services After Crash in Vanderbilt Cup Race.

SAYS HE SAVED RACER'S LIFE

Arents Offered $710—Plaintiff's Lawyers Say That Family Physician Got $1,100 for Nine Visits.

Dr. Gustav A. Fensterer of Floral Park, L. I., has brought suit against George Arents, Jr., who was thrown from his automobile and seriously hurt in the Vanderbilt Cup race at Mineola on Oct. 8 last, for $2,000 for his services. Dr. Fensterer attended Arents from the time he was hurt until Dec. 1, when Arents was pronounced cured. He says that when he presented his bill for $2,000 Arents declined to pay that much, and offered him $710.

Dr. Fensterer was one of the doctors stationed at the course. He cared temporarily for Arents, and took him to the Nassau Hospital. Mussel, Arents's machinist, had died of his injuries in the wreck.

Dr. Andrew J. McCosh, the specialist, was called in consultation, as was Dr. R. B. Kimball, the Arents family's physician. Some time is said to have been spent in discussing the probability that Arents's skull was fractured. It was decided at last that it was not, or that, at any rate, an operation was not advisable.

Dr. Fensterer thereupon took charge of Arents. He says that he sat up fourteen nights with Arents without removing his own clothing, and constantly gave the patient the best of his skill and care. By doing this he says that he saved Arents's life.

When Arents left the Nassau Hospital, convalescent, and went to the Garden City Hotel, Dr. Fensterer continued his visits and treatment, although he did not then sit up nights with him. He says he made more than fifty visit upon his patient at the hotel.

The case will come up for trial in the Nassau County Supreme Court this week. Interesting testimony of a somewhat technical character is expected to be introduced. Dr. Fensterer's lawyers say that it will be shown that Dr. Kimball received $1,100 for nine visits in the young sportsman's illness. The first visit, lasting half an hour, is declared to have been his longest, and for it, the lawyers say they will prove, he charged $300. For the other eight visits, lasting less than half an hour in each case, he charged $800. His bill was paid, it is said, without objection. Dr. Fensterer's plea is that if a visiting physician has his bill of $300 for half an hour's visit audited and paid, his bill for fourteen entire nights and fifty calls besides should also be paid.

Dr. Fensterer's lawyers say that Dr. McCosh and Dr. S. Sachs of 21 East Sixty-fifth Street will be witnesses.

NO NEW YORK LIFE CHANGE.

Annual Distribution of Surplus Won't Replace Deferred Dividends.

An authority on the affairs of the New York Life Insurance Company denied positively yesterday several published statements in regard to change of policy as due to the Frick report on Equitable affairs. It was declared that deferred dividend policies are not to give way to an annual distribution of surplus. The agents of the company have had their attention called by Vice President Buckner to an annual dividend contract brought up to date and containing all the advantages of the accumulation policy. The circular says, under date of last Friday:

"In other words, this new annual dividend policy is strictly up to date and puts our agents ahead of annual dividend companies if it comes to the question of selling a man an annual dividend policy, just as they are ahead of all competitors on deferred dividend policies."

McAdoo Closes His Committee.

Commissioner McAdoo received a letter yesterday from Emanuel W. Bloomingdale, saying that, owing to pressure of business, he will be unable to serve on the committee of citizens which will advise about police promotions. The Commissioner said he was sorry he could not get a Brooklyn man to serve, and announced that he would make no further attempt to get others. The committee, as it stands, includes Francis Lynde Stetson, R. A. C. Smith, Col. George R. Dyer, John D. Crimmins, David McClure, and Walter T. Oakman. Mr. McAdoo will organize the committee on Wednesday.

Long and Short

A Pot-still Scotch

The Whisky Supplied by Special Certificate of Appointment to the House of Lords.

Now On Broadway

The Scotch Without a Doubt!

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealer

The Cook & Bernheimer Co., Sole Agents.

The Auspicious June Jubilee Of Special Sales At The Big Store

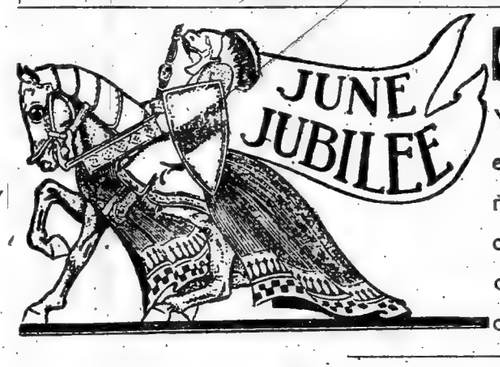
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS. — NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.



OFFERS the public the greatest variety of best shopping opportunities in New York. This is the first day of this important event. Each day new features will be announced. 86 complete Specialty Stores under one mammoth roof unite in making this one of the most auspicious occasions in the history of the Siegel Cooper Store.

1,500 Outing Skirts For Women at Popular Prices.

COMING as one of the chief attractions of the June Jubilee Sales this opportunity will attract a great deal of favorable attention to-day. It is safe to assume that such good values will simply jam the department with eager purchasers.

Each Skirt Is Temptingly Priced.

And each represents a superior degree of workmanship.
The fabrics are those most desired.
Styles are smartest—up-to-the-minute, in fact.

The accompanying illustration neatly pictures two of the leading styles. Skirts of like beauty and merit would sell in other good stores at fully one-third more. Details:

Skirts of Wash Materials at $1.95.

STYLE AS ILLUSTRATED—18-gore plaited model wash skirts of white Pique, excellent quality; also Skirts of Linen Duck in white and in Shepherd Check, especially heavy quality—both models well tailor-finished. Waistbands made to our order from 22 to 34 inches; lengths 37 to 43 inches.

Skirts of Homespun and Worsted Mixtures at $2.50.

Large assortments of Skirts of Homespun mixtures; also Worsted mixtures. Made in 15-gore plaited styles, well tailor-finished.

Skirts of Mohair at $3.75.

Another style (illustrated) 60-gore plaited model; skirt of mohair, in black, blue and white.

Also More of Those $10 Skirts at $5.

Over a thousand of these stylish garments have already been sold from this store. They go as fast as the maker can get them here. Made of extra quality mohair; 70-plait style, in black, blue or brown.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Ave. "L" Entrance.)



Lewis and Clark Exposition

$56½ Round Trip, Chicago to Portland and several other North Pacific Coast points, every day, May 23 to September 30. Good to return for 90 days.

The first great exposition of the resources and the products of the Great Northwest will be held at Portland, Oregon, this summer. Open from June 1 to October 15. Splendid opportunity to see Colorado, Yellowstone National Park, the Canadian Rockies, the Pacific Coast and other scenic attractions of the West. Portland is best reached via the

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Choice of routes is offered. Via The Pioneer Limited, through St. Paul and Minneapolis; via The Overland Limited, through Omaha and Ogden; via Omaha and Denver, past the wonderful panorama of Rocky Mountain scenery; or via The Southwest Limited and Kansas City. It is a good time now to plan your trip.

W. S. HOWELL,
General Eastern Agent
381 Broadway
New York

Send me free books descriptive of Lewis & Clark Exposition.
Name_____
Address_____
T. City_____ State_____

Why Syrup of Figs is the best family laxative

It is pure.
It is gentle.
It is pleasant.
It is efficacious.
It is not expensive.
It is good for children.
It is excellent for ladies.
It is convenient for business men.
It is perfectly safe under all circumstances.
It is used by millions of families the world over.
It stands highest, as a laxative, with physicians.
If you use it you have the best laxative the world produces.

Because

Its component parts are all wholesome.
It acts gently without unpleasant after-effects.
It is wholly free from objectionable substances.

It contains the laxative principles of plants.
It contains the carminative principles of plants.
It contains wholesome aromatic liquids which are agreeable and refreshing to the taste.

All are pure.
All are delicately blended.
All are skillfully and scientifically compounded.

Its value is due to our method of manufacture and to the originality and simplicity of the combination.

To get its beneficial effects—buy the genuine.

Manufactured by

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

San Francisco, Cal.
Louisville, Ky. New York, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

"LION BRAND"

COLLARS AND CUFFS

HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 57 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.

COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.

120 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTO BARNS, PORTABLE AND WITH ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN, FITTED WITH TURNTABLE, WORK BENCH, AND GASOLINE STORAGE; PRICE $100 AND UP. C. & A. PATENTED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION CO., 170 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MUSICAL.

A trio, violinist, pianist, and 'cellist, young professionals, want engagement; either city or country. Address Fred Barenborg, Jr., 419 East 88th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$8,000 buys specialized agricultural monthly; 40,000 circulation; gross business $18,500; net $3,500; publishing ability should double net results. Address, with references, Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway, New York.

Cafe, high-class fixtures, and beautiful grill room, bowling alleys, 9 years' lease, doing fine business, in one of New York's busiest streets; buyer can choose brewer; very reasonable terms. Fred. Gruber, 25 East 14th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

AUCTION SALES.

Book Auction, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 o'clock to-night. James Whan, Auctioneer.

SHEA UNDER ARREST FOR STRIKE CONSPIRACY

McGee of Chicago Teamsters and Albert Young Also Held.

STRIKERS VOTE PEACE POWER

Meet Employers' Terms in Sending New Committee—Grosscup Upsets Kohlsaat's Sentences.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Cornelius P. Shea, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, leader in the strike which has existed in Chicago for two months, was arrested and taken to jail to-night. Hugh McGee, President of the Truck Drivers' Union, also was arrested. Both were taken into custody on capiases issued on indictments charging them with conspiracy.

It was the understanding of Sheriff Barrett that Shea, who was aware of the indictment returned against him, would appear at his office during the day and give bonds. He failed to do so, and Deputy Sheriffs Robert Wilson and Martin Honan were sent after him. Shea and McGee were found in the rear room of a saloon at Washington and Franklin Streets.

The two Deputies drove with Shea to the office of Sheriff Barrett in a cab. Two other Deputies followed with McGee.

"Hello, Shea," said the Sheriff.

"I am the President of the National Organization of Teamsters," Shea replied. "Why are you not on the square? We never treated a fellow like this in Boston."

"What do you mean by not 'being on the square?'" asked the Sheriff. "I was assured by your attorneys that you and the rest of the indicted leaders would be brought into this office to-day and given up. You did not come and we went after you."

Shea lost his temper completely and denounced the Sheriff and all his work in emphatic language. He was told that he would have all necessary time to procure bondsmen, but that he would be taken to jail at once unless he moderated his manner. Shea reached his attorneys by telephone, and Daniel C. Ruice came quickly. Another argument with the Sheriff about the unreasonableness of taking Shea into custody at such a late hour followed. Shea again broke into violent language.

"I don't know that even if you did say I should go to jail whether that would settle it," he exclaimed.

"I'll show you whether it would settle it," said the Sheriff. Turning to Deputies Honan and Wilson, he commanded them to take Shea to jail immediately.

After being prisoners for a little more than two hours, both Shea and McGee were released on bonds approved by Judge Tuthill.

Albert Young, formerly President of the International Teamsters' Union, for whom a warrant was issued charging criminal libel, in connection with assertions that Robert J. Thorne, Secretary of Montgomery, Ward & Co., had offered $10,000 to have a strike declared against a rival house, was arrested this afternoon. He gave a bond of $5,000 for appearance when wanted.

Negotiations for settlement of the teamsters' strike were resumed to-night, with the prospect that some tangible result might be reached within forty-eight hours.

Judge Peter S. Grosscup, in the United States District Court, to-day released under $500 bonds the two labor leaders, Bernard Mulligan and John H. Donahue, whom Judge Kohlsaat committed to jail for contempt of court in refusing to answer questions. A supersedeas was issued staying the Kohlsaat order, following application for a writ of error by the respondents. Judge Grosscup, upholding the right of silence, said:

"The Constitution of the United States provides that no one shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. The right of silence is one of the distinctive guarantees of Anglo-Saxon civil liberty. A constitutional guarantee cannot be forfeited.

Albert Johnson, believed to be a non-union teamster, was severely beaten to-day at Fourteenth Street and Ashland Avenue. He probably will die.

Rioting, in which shots were fired by the police, occurred this afternoon in an alley at Hoyne and Cornell Avenues. The bullets went wide.

Mayor Dunne in a formal statement in reply to criticism by the Grand Jury to-day asserted that the jury was grossly unfair and unjust. He said:

"If the Grand Jury means that I have failed to call in the militia, I answer that until I fail to get wagons through the streets and maintain law and order with the police, I have no right, legally or morally, to call for the assistance of the militia."

PARTLY DUE TO THE BISHOP.

Presbyterians Seek Cause of Protestant Episcopal Church's Growth.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas Reed Bridges of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark presented to the Presbyterian Ministers' Association yesterday the result of a careful investigation he has made into the growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city. Statistics show that compared with the Presbyterian Church the growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church is about ten to one, and the Presbyterian Church makes a better showing than any other Protestant denomination. In round numbers, Dr. Bridges said, the number of communicants in the Presbyterian Church has increased in this city in the last fourteen years only about 2,500, while in the Protestant Episcopal Church the increase has been about 25,000.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the personality of Bishop Potter had not a little to do with the remarkable advance of the Episcopal Church in this diocese.

Other causes he gave was the concentration of power in a few great central churches, and equipping them with a large force of clerical and lay workers, as in the case of St. George's Church, and the form of service and worship. He believes that there is a tendency to-day toward a more elaborate service than that of the Presbyterian Church.

IS HE O. LEWISOHN?

Chauffeur Gives That Name to "John Davis," an Auto Prisoner.

A young man who said he was "John Davis of 133 College Street, New Haven," was held in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday in $50 bail for trial in Special Sessions on a charge of running an automobile without a license. The automobile, a finely appointed machine, bore the initials "A. L." and the prisoner, according to his chauffeur, was Oscar Lewisohn, son of Adolph Lewisohn, the banker.

"Davis" stuck to the name he gave and was held for trial under that name. Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer arrested "Davis" on Sunday evening at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. "Davis" had a companion, who, according to "Davis," said something to the police-

TAMMANY CAPTAIN ARRESTED

For Illegal Voting—Father-in-Law Pushing the Case.

John J. Farrell, bookkeeper for P. H. Keahon, the Tammany leader of the Seventh Assembly District, was arrested yesterday afternoon on complaint of William Blau, a deputy of the Election Bureau, on the charge of having voted last election day, although he was not then twenty-one years old. Farrell was the Captain of the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District.

The arrest was made on information supplied by John Wellington, a contractor of the Bronx, who is Farrell's father-in-law. In the Tombs Court Wellington said that he was determined to make Farrell suffer.

"This man," said Wellington, "married my daughter two days before Christmas, and a month later she was forced to return to my home on account of his treatment of her. I have been looking for him ever since the 1st of January."

Farrell declared that he believed when he voted that he was twenty-one. His mother, he said, would be able to tell his age.

"Late in April," he said, "I was taken to Bellevue Hospital with an attack of brain fever and was committed to Rivercrest Sanitarium. I was discharged on Saturday and went home. This is all spite work on the part of my father-in-law. He has always tried to keep my wife from me. My wife visited me every week at the sanitarium."

Magistrate Breen paroled the young man to get $1,000 bail to-day for examination.

SUICIDE FROM GRIEF.

Young Mr. Stone Didn't Want to Live After His Father Died.

From the time that Isaac Stone of 1,036 Longwood Avenue learned to walk he was the constant companion of his father, Elias Stone, a merchant of West Harlem. The elder Stone died about a month ago. His son was thirty-three years old then, but the two had always kept up the close companionship begun in his youth and he grieved greatly in his bereavement.

To divert his mind he moved to a new house in the Bronx. That did no good. He lost all interest in business.

For several days previous to Sunday he did not leave the house. Early on Sunday evening he retired to his room and went to bed. His mother, who was in constant dread that he might attempt his life, visited his room several times in the night, but each time found him sleeping quietly. About daylight yesterday morning she found his door closed, and, fearing to awaken him, did not go to his room again until breakfast was ready, about two hours later.

When she opened his door to awaken him she found him dead on his bed. He had shot himself in the head with a revolver.

BROADWAY JUNGLE PERILS.

Worse Than Those of Tropics, Dr. Brown Tells Missionaries.

A farewell dinner and reception were given last night to the outgoing band of newly appointed foreign missionaries by the Presbyterian Union of New York, at the Hotel St. Denis. There were present not only the missionaries, but many veterans now at home on furlough.

Among the guests were three missionaries bound for Africa, twenty for China, two for Colombia, six for India, four for Japan, four for Korea, three for Persia, six for the Philippines, three for Siam, and two for Syria.

President Frank A. Ferris of the Presbyterian Union presided, and the Rev. Arthur J. Brown and the Rev. Howard Agnew Johnson gave the young workers in the foreign field earnest words of advice.

The Rev. Dr. Brown, who is Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, warned them that they might expect discomforts, "but," he said, "in the depths of tropic wildernesses I have never been so troubled by insects as I have by the 'skeeters in my suburban home, nor have I had such narrow escapes from wild beasts in the jungle as I have had from automobiles and trucks on Broadway."

June Grand Jury Assembles.

The June Grand Jury was impaneled yesterday by Judge McMahon, in Part I. of General Sessions. There are 150 cases awaiting its action. Robert J. Hoguet of 3 East Fourteenth Street is the Foreman.

Prize Orators.

John Wythe Lewis of Fulton, Mo., won the first George Augustus Sandham Prize of $75 for oratory at New York University yesterday. Alexander McClinchie of Brooklyn won the second prize, $25. There were four other contestants.

"A *Square* Deal"
—President Roosevelt.



Mount Vernon
Square bottles *Only*

Neither by accident nor design can the Distillery Bottling of Mount Vernon Rye be other than pure. It is bottled at the distillery (in *Square* bottles *only*) where rectifying is prohibited by the U. S. Government.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

WEAVER'S SHAKE-UP NOT YET AT AN END

Chief of Philadelphia Bureau of Highways Dropped.

BLOW AT POLITICAL CLUBS

Director of Public Safety Discourages Assessments—Dismissed Policeman's Bad Record.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—At the request of Mayor Weaver, William H. Brooks, Chief of the Bureau of Highways, resigned from office to-day, the resignation taking effect immediately. Mr. Brooks is the first bureau chief dismissed under the new political conditions inaugurated by the Mayor. His successor has not yet been named. "For the good of the service" is the reason given by Mr. Weaver for asking for the resignation. Mr. Brooks had been in the Highways Department for more than ten years. The present State liquor license law bears his name, he having introduced the bill in the Legislature while a member of the House of Representatives.

The new Directors of the Departments of Public Safety and Public Works are making a thorough examination of their departments. Col. Potter, Director of Public Safety, discovered to-day that a policeman who was recently appointed had been arrested once for larceny, once for highway robbery, four times for breach of the peace, three times for drunkenness, and also had served two years in prison for assault and battery. The man was immediately dismissed from the service as "unfit to be on the police force."

Col. Potter also issued instructions to the employes in the seven bureaus under his direction that in the future the payment of polical assessments shall not be compulsory. The order, which was sent to the Chiefs of the various bureaus, was as follows:

The attention of this department has been called to the fact that there exist in the several wards of this city political clubs which employes of the city have been compelled to join. These clubs have in many instances levied and collected burdensome assessments, and have in some instances undertaken to secure positions in the city departments, exacting therefor large pecuniary considerations. In many of them liquor is sold and gambling carried on.

I, therefore, direct that you inform all those under your supervision that membership in such clubs will not hereafter be considered as a cause for appointment, preferment, or promotion; that the Director of the Department of Public Safety considers membership in such clubs as detrimental to the maintenance of proper discipline in his department and as burdensome to its employes.

It is reported that a similar order is to be issued by A. Lincoln Acker, Director of the Department of Public Works.

Mayor Weaver to-night issued the following statement:

"I am not responsible for, nor do I indorse, all the theories that have been advanced for this city's dealings with corporations. Corporations are entitled to the same fair play that individuals are, and I would not countenance any effort to interfere with their honestly acquired rights, but I shall always insist upon the same honest and fair dealings by corporations with the city as I shall expect and insist upon by individuals in their dealings with the city."

Mayor Keeps His Home 4 Years More.

Mayor McClellan has renewed for a term of four years his lease of Mrs. Henry Winthrop Gray's house at 10 Washington Square North, near Fifth Avenue. The house was occupied by Bishop Potter for several years prior to his marriage to Mrs. Clark. The lease to Mayor McClellan and the renewal were negotiated by the McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company.

The Craftsman's Art

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1900
LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Fifty years ago the first Stein-Bloch tailor began to put a little of himself into his work.

The clothes he made became different from others. They had character.

To-day this distinctive touch, this earnestness of the good craftsman, has become the crowning excellence of Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

Write for "Smartness," an education in correct dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Test, and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.,
Wholesale Tailors,
130-32 Fifth Ave., Tailor Shops,
New York. Rochester, N. Y.

COMMENCEMENT GOWNS.

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING A NUMBER OF FINE WHITE FROCKS, IN WHICH THERE IS REPRESENTED A VARIETY OF STYLES ESPECIALLY FITTED FOR COMMENCEMENT AND GRADUATION GOWNS.

DRESSES OF PLAIN AND FIGURED MUSLIN, NET, CHIFFON TAFFETA AND EMBROIDERED LINEN ARE OFFERED FOR MISSES AND GIRLS; AND FOR YOUNG WOMEN, GOWNS OF EMBROIDERED SILK MULL AND BATISTE, VALENCIENNES NET AND MESSALINE ELABORATELY TRIMMED WITH

900 Atlases of the World Given Away!

(REGULAR PRICE $3.00.)

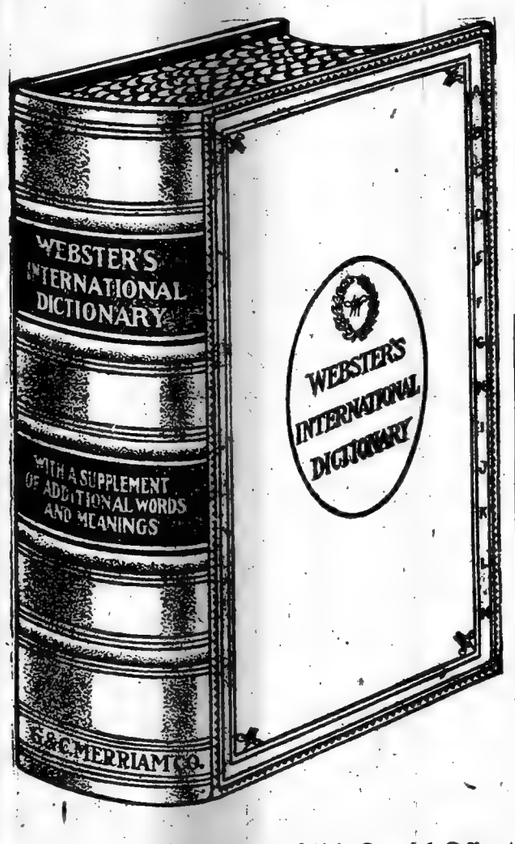
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25,000 NEW WORDS
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Given the Grand Prize (Highest Award) at World's Fair, St. Louis.

NEW GAZETTEER OF THE WORLD
NEW BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY



The Publishers now offer to Readers of the New York Times the opportunity of securing this best known and unrivalled reference work on the following remarkably easy terms:

The entire work in Full Leather (with Free Atlas)

DELIVERED FOR $1.00.

and easy payments thereafter of only a few cents a week.

Furthermore, the publishers have secured

900 COMPLETE ATLASES OF THE WORLD

(See description below.)

which will be given ABSOLUTELY FREE to the first 900 readers of The New York Times who take advantage of this Special Offer.

HAVE YOU A GOOD HOME?

ANDREW S. DRAPER, LL. D., Commissioner of Education of New York State, says: "Webster's International Dictionary is better adapted to quick and general use than any other dictionary. It carries authority everywhere and is entitled to a place in every educational institution and EVERY GOOD HOME."

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, LL. D., Ph. D., President Columbia University, says: "I have examined with great care your new edition of the International, and find it in all respects satisfactory. I have had occasion to use it frequently, and have been more than ever impressed with the accuracy, clearness and practical value."

GEORGE DEWEY, the Admiral of the Navy, says: "I have examined Webster's International Dictionary and have been very favorably impressed with the new features, particularly the biographical and encyclopedic information which the book now contains."

LIEUT.-GEN. ADNA R. CHAFFEE, the Chief of the United States Army Staff, says: "My observation for many years has been that Webster's International Dictionary is the choice of the Army, and is to be found as one of the reference books at all posts, headquarters and in very many of the officers' private libraries. The new edition seems to be exhaustive and complete."

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LL. D., Senator from New York, says: "Webster's International Dictionary has always been a standard with me for all the purposes of a dictionary, but in this new edition you have added a wealth of information not otherwise readily accessible, which makes the book an encyclopedia. I know of no publication in the language that comprises in one volume so much that is invaluable to the professional and business man and the family."

By taking advantage of this Special Offer this REFERENCE LIBRARY in Dictionary Form, with neatly bound Atlas of the World, is all delivered for $1.00, and on such easy terms of payment that no reader of The New York Times need be deprived of its advantages.

THE ATLAS

is the 1905 "New Modern Atlas of the World," containing new colored maps showing every country and civil division upon the face of the globe. It contains 150 pages, size 10x13 in., including an Index-Gazetteer to all the principal places in the world, and is published by one of the best-known map publishers in the world at the price of $3 a copy.

To those who respond at once we will be pleased to send a copy of the "Orthoepic Melange," presenting a pleasing entertainment in the form of a test in pronunciation and also a fac-simile booklet of interesting questions, with references to their answers.

Mail this coupon at once to

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Ladies' Tailoring & Dressmaking (Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats

made to order, for a limited period, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices

ADVANCE STYLES of TAILOR-MADE GOWNS of the latest fabrics, $47.50 & 55.00

Riding Habits Crash or Linen, $35.00, Cloth, $58.00

West Twenty-third Street

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.
(THIRD FLOOR.)

B. Altman & Co. ARE OFFERING A NUMBER OF MODEL DRESSES OF CHECKED TAFFETA, RAJAH SILK, VOILE AND CHEVIOT, MADE UP ON THE PREMISES, AND SUITABLE FOR PRESENT WEAR, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

$68.00, $75.00 to $90.00

REPRODUCTIONS OF THESE GOWNS WILL BE EXECUTED TO ORDER AT CORRESPONDING PRICES.

RIDING HABITS OF LINEN MADE TO ORDER FROM AN EXCLUSIVE MODEL, EMBODYING AN APPROVED SAFETY DEVICE, $38.00 & 45.00

NOTICE. During the Summer months, this store will be closed at 12 o'clock, Noon, on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other week days.

Fifteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

B. Altman & Co.

HOSIERY for Women and Children.

Fine Hosiery for Women and Children is offered, including styles in silk and lisle thread. The most appropriate varieties for Summer wear are shown, among which are selections of tan and white hose.

This day (Tuesday), June 6th, the following will be placed on sale:

Women's Black Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, regular price, 50c. per pair, at
35c. per pair. $1.90 per box of six pairs.

Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose (black),
20c. per pair. $1.00 per box of six pairs.

B. Altman & Co.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS AND SUMMER BLANKETS.

Extended assortments of Household Linens, Blankets and Comfortables are shown in the quantities and weights best adapted for the present season; and orders are received for the complete or partial fitting of Hotels, Clubs, Yachts and Summer Homes with furnishings of this kind, estimates being submitted upon request.

Table Cloths of Linen Damask, each, $2.20, 2.75, 3.25
Dinner Napkins to match, per dozen, $2.75
Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, per pair, $1.00 & 1.25
Heavy Turkish Bath Towels (hemmed), per dozen, 3.00

ALSO COTTON SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

ROTHSCHILD'S LETTER WARNING TO MATHEWS

Wrote from Sing Sing of District Attorney's Intentions.

CORRUPT BARGAIN ALLEGED

Lawyer for Mathews Says Jerome's Act with Felon Was Wrong—Ferguson's Lawyer Stands Aside.

Counsel for John W. Wooten and Armitage Mathews, who were indicted with Samuel R. Ferguson for grand larceny and conspiracy in connection with the alleged looting of the William Weissel estate, of which David Rothschild, the banker now in Sing Sing, was administrator, asked Justice Davy in the Supreme Court yesterday to let them inspect the Grand Jury's minutes in the case. The lawyers were asked to submit briefs next Monday.

Terence J. McManus, representing Mathews, argued that the District Attorney had entered into "a corrupt bargain" with a felon, and had obtained the indictments on illegal evidence.

When Ferguson's counsel, who had previously joined with the lawyers for Wooten and Mathews at all points, did not join with them yesterday, it was at once rumored that he had told or would tell all he knew about the case to the District Attorney. All that District Attorney Jerome would say about that was:

"Well, anything of that sort would make it easier for us."

In his argument Mr. McManus read two letters, the first of which was written by David Rothschild, in Sing Sing, to Martin Conlon, a lawyer. It read as follows:

"Dear M.: I am worried to death in this place. I don't know what to do. Assistant District Attorney Kressel has been to see me, and, provided I furnish them with evidence against those persons, the District Attorney would use his influence to secure me a commutation of sentence. I told him I wanted to talk to a lawyer, but he told me not to do that, but to talk to my wife. We could not come to any satisfactory terms. The people they want me to testify against are good, strong men, but they left me in the lurch, and the District Attorney promises to help me."

The second letter, written by Conlon to the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, contained this:

"I understand that you are counsel for Armitage Mathews. I know of an effort being made to fasten a crime upon Mr. Mathews. If you will send a representative here I will talk with him."

Mr. McManus said:

"When an Assistant District Attorney goes up to State prison and induces a convict to testify against a man who has never been charged with a crime before, and a reputable lawyer in good standing in this community, I think it is time this court should look very carefully into these indictments."

COLUMBIA CREW IN QUARTERS

Oarsmen Will Have First Practice at Poughkeepsie To-day.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 5.—Columbia University's crews arrived at training quarters at Red Top to-night from New York and will devote the next three weeks and a half to preparing for the Intercollegiate Regatta on June 28. There will be practice on the river twice a day, morning and evening, beginning to-morrow. The Columbia squad of thirty-eight men was in charge of Coach Jasper T. Goodwin.

Five eight-oared, three four-oared, and some single and double shells also arrived to-day, Goodwin intending to use the small boats for individual training. The Columbia crews are the first to arrive here for practice.

The Columbia crew is located about four miles above the town and the men will adopt the same policy as last year in staking out their own practice course where they can work without being closely watched. The men are all in excellent condition and are eager to get out on the water.

The Pennsylvania crew is expected to arrive toward the end of the week, and the Cornell oarsmen will take up their quarters early next week.

JURY IN HAIGHT-FREESE CASE.

To Pass on the Question of the Company's Bankruptcy.

After hearing Lawyer Franklin Bien, representing the Haight & Freese Company, the former Wall Street brokerage house, and Roger Foster, representing the creditors, Judge Holt in the Bankruptcy Court of the United States District Court yesterday said he would give a jury an opportunity to pass upon the question of the company's alleged bankruptcy.

If, however, the defense is not ready to proceed with the hearing by June 14 Judge Holt will no longer hold it over as a jury case, but will pass on the matter himself on June 21.

The defense contends that the Haight & Freese Company is not engaged in that class of business enumerated in the bankruptcy act, and that it, therefore, cannot be adjudicated a bankrupt.

Grand Circuit Meeting Here Abandoned

The Directors of the Empire City Club have decided not to hold a Grand Circuit meeting for light harness horses at the Yonkers track next August. The reasons, as stated by Secretary Frank J. MacKain, are that, in view of the efforts of the club to enlarge its field of usefulness, the questions connected therewith which have arisen and still remain unsettled, and also the present disturbed and unsettled condition of racing affairs in general, it would be manifestly against the best intersts of the track and its patrons to hold a trotting meeting at that time.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Capt. T. C. Dickson, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Fort Monroe and report for duty as assistant in connection with the joint army and navy exercises, so far as the functions of the Ordnance Department are concerned, and with the target practice to follow the exercises.

Major Samuel T. Hamilton, retired, recruiting officer at Harrisburg, Penn., will proceed to Franklintown for the purpose of procuring evidence necessary to complete the trial of an enlisted man now before the general court-martial for duty at Myer.

First Lieut. Ray Hoover, Philippine scouts, having left his command without authority and remained absent without leave for three months, is discharged from the service of the United States for desertion.

Transfers.—Capt. Ola W. Bell from the Seventh to the Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George Williams from the Sixth to the Seventh Cavalry.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral W. M. Folger is placed on the retired list from June 30.

Commander F. E. Beatty is detached from duty as Inspector, Ninth Lighthouse District, Chicago, June 30, to navy yard, Washington.

Passed Assistant Surgeon L. W. Bishop is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, June 24, to the Dubuque.

Assistant Surgeon J. F. Murphy is detached from the Dubuque, and will continue duties on the Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Paymaster H. E. Briscoe, President naval examining board, navy yard, Washington, June 12.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yankton at Newport, Nero at Key West, Cleveland and Sterling at Monte Cristi, Colorado at Provincetown, and Culgoa at Monte Cristi.

Sailed—Penacook, from Key West for Guantanamo; Rainbow, from Cavite for Hongkong; Terror, from Annapolis for cruise; Hornet and Siren, from Norfolk for Baltimore; Lawrence, from Annapolis for Norfolk; Newport and Castine, from San Juan for Monte Cristi.

The Dubuque was placed in commission at the New York yard on June 3.

They're Irish Specials

and are high grade—the hand loom, homespuns made by the fireside of the Irish peasantry—light, cool, and comfortable, and guaranteed for hard service; moderate in cost,

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

AMALGAMATED COPPER THRIVING, SAYS REPORT

Company Publishes Its First Official Statement of Business.

SURPLUS NEARLY $9,000,000

Condition of the Metal Market and of the Concern Declared to be Highly Favorable.

The much-heralded statement of the Amalgamated Copper Company, which is the first official publication since the company's formation giving any idea of its condition or business, was issued in connection with the annual meeting yesterday. The most interesting part of the statement was the condensed balance sheet, showing a surplus of nearly $9,000,000, after making allowance for the payment of the May dividend. This balance sheet, as of May 29, 1905, is as follows.

ASSETS.

Investment in securities, &c., representing ownership in copper mines, mining claims, mining plants, reduction works, refineries, coal mines, saw mills, standing timber, water rights, land, &c.		$154,281,303
Office furniture		2,500
Loan to Washoe Copper Company for smelter construction		7,350,000
Cash and cash assets		2,756,759
Total assets		$164,390,562

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock; authorized issue 1,550,000 shares of $100 each, $155,000,000, of which there is outstanding		$153,887,900
Accounts payable		21,071
Dividend No. 23, payable May 29, 1905		1,538,879
Surplus and reserve	$10,481,591	
Less amount set aside for payment of dividend No. 23, May 29, 1905	1,538,879	
		8,942,712
Total liabilities		$164,390,562

There is no indication of current earnings, or of the earnings of the company in past quarters save such as may be implied from the surplus. The remainder of the statement tells of the formation of the Amalgamated, its dividend record, notes that the litigation in Montana is being gradually cleared up, and then goes into brief description of the principal properties of the company. It continues:

The principal asset of the company consists in the ownership, through the companies above mentioned, of copper mines, the value of which is largely dependent upon the duration of their productiveness. The mines look as well at the present time as at any period of the company's existence, and there are no indications that they have not a long productive life before them.

Exclusive, however, of the said copper mines, the assets of the company, (consisting of timber lands, coal mines, reduction works, saw mills, railways, real estate, buildings, copper and cash,) controlled through the ownership of other companies, are of very great value, exceeding in the opinion of experts, in whom the officers have entire confidence, $50,000,000 over all liabilities of the company.

The company, directly or indirectly, employs in Montana 12,000 men and expends annually for wages $14,000,000.

The companies owned wholly or in part by the Amalgamated Company produced in 1904 252,000,000 pounds of refined copper, (including only a small amount from custom ore.) Of this amount the Amalgamated Company received the benefit from 202,000,000 pounds, which is about 25 per cent. of the total production of the United States. As the outstanding capital stock of the company is $153,887,900, each pound of copper produced is capitalized at 76 cents per pound, without taking into consideration any earnings from other sources than mining.

At present the status of the company and the position of the metal market are more satisfactory than at any time since the early part of 1901.

The only change in the Directorate at the annual meeting was the election of H. H. Rogers, Jr., to the board to succeed F. F. Olcott, who resigned recently.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. W. Day, silks; J. E. Breese, laces; T. Moffatt, furnishing goods; 57 White Street.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; S. Rhines, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.

Annewalt Brothers & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. A. Annewalt, hats; Hotel Earlington.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lancey, millinery and hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Bradshaw Brothers, Minneapolis, Minn.; D. Bradshaw, millinery; Hotel Cumberland.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; A. J. Ferguson, dress trimmings; D. J. Owler, toys; 2 Walker Street.

Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Casper, C., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Crane, J., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. Crane, millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; E. F. Walsh, furnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; N. M. Scott, domestics; 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. London, laces; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss K. Geyer, gloves; Miss E. M. Merry, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Park Avenue Hotel.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. M. Williams, ladies' neckwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

"Famous," St. Louis, Mo.; J. Niven, dry goods; W. H. Wingfield, silks and dress goods; 4 Washington Place.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. F. Jones, cabinet hardware; 104 Worth Street.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. C. Meyer, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; G. O. Willey, millinery; 57 White Street; Hotel Breslin.

Grief, L., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Grief, cloths; D. Grief, trimmings; Hotel Astor.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Goldenberg, furnishing goods; H. Harzberg, dry goods; W. Eisemon, dry goods; A. Rosenthal, jewelry and leather goods; Grand Hotel.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; S. A. Heiser, white goods; Hotel Astor.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. R. Smith, clothing and hats; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. S. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. S. Vandervoort, leather goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hoel Breslin.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; Hotel Breslin.

Hans & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. C. Dooley, dress goods and silks; Hotel Seville.

Iszard, S. F., Company, Elmira, N. Y.; A. P. Edwards, laces; Hotel Normandie.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; P. C. Casey, laces and ribbons; W. H. MacInnes, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Little-Long Company, Charlotte, N. C.; J. H. Little, cloaks and notions; Grand Hotel.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. K. Wren, laces; C. E. Carlson, furnishing goods; 4 Washington Place.

Metropolitan Department Store, Lewiston, Me.; L. L. Peck, cloaks and suits; Park Avenue Hotel.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss R. Deegon, ladies' and infants' wear; 320 Church Street.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street; Hotel Seville.

Miller, J. G., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. G. Miller, clothing; Murray Hill Hotel.

Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. Watkins, white goods and laces; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. S. Hyde, ribbons and laces; 72 Leonard Street.

Peck, G. B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Halley, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, ribbons, hosiery, and gloves; 57 White Street.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Oberdorfer, notions, trimmings, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Strauss, L. & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. McCarthy, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; 196 West Broadway; Hotel York.

Strauss Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Fournier, domestics, dress goods, and silks; Hotel Navarre.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; G. M. Pratt, domestics; W. H. Crumbley, white goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, laces and ribbons; 57 White Street.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.

Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Shillito, dry goods; 346 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss D. Blum, laces; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.

Tronkla, Charles, & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. McIntosh, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wellington.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. I. Jaikut, millinery; W. F. Finlayson, hosiery, gloves, and ribbons; 81 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRANCES MOLLER.—Frances Moller, who had a saloon at 162 Eighth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,458 and no assets. She has only two creditors, D. C. Flanagan and C. H. R. Woodward, trustees, $8,000, secured by a chattal mortgage since 1898, on fixtures, and H. Clausen & Son Brewing Company, $3,458 for beer, rent, and money for liquor license.

LEVIN & MEYER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Levin & Meyer Contracting Company, painters and decorators at 17 Stuyvesant Street, on the application of Abraham Rosenberg, a creditor, for $450. The assets are estimated at from $2,000 to $3,000.

LOTTIE HARTMAN.—A meeting of creditors of Lottie Hartman, who had a restaurant at 1 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, at 80 Wall Street, and Charles G. Dunn was elected trustee, his bond being fixed at $7,500. Her schedules showed liabilities $40,304 and nominal assets $19,617.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

Morris P. Ferris, lawyer, 115 Broadway, liabilities $34,721.

Gurdon G. Brinckerhoff, Jr., architect and builder, 64 East Seventy-eighth Street, formerly of Smith & Brinckerhoff, builders; liabilities, $32,098.

Frank E. Moran, former saloon keeper, 501 Sixth Avenue, and manager in Boston for a saloon of John L. Sullivan, the pugilist; liabilities, $38,587.

Joseph S. Jones, Mount Vernon, formerly tailor, at 237 Fifth Avenue, this city; liabilities, $9,660.

Leon Rosenblatt, builder and broker, 56 Pine Street; liabilities, $11,230.

Weitzer & Evens, builders; liabilities, $4,372.

Monte H. Hayman of Vane & Hayman, dry goods, 2,611 Eighth Avenue; liabilities, $10,441.

Simon Weisser of Weisser & Handelman, furs, 397 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $39,468.

Brown, James & Co., paper, 458 Grove Street, Jersey City; liabilities, $2,303.

W. L. Haines, salesman, 203 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, formerly of Boston; liabilities, $6,430.

William Brandt, formerly drugs, 103 Ninth Avenue; liabilities, $11,775.

David Rosenbach, 91 East Second Street, formerly liquor dealer on the Bowery, to get rid of a forfeited excise bond; liabilities, $4,629.

Isaac Jacobson, boxmaker, 1,007 Washington Avenue; liabilities, $5,309.

David Johnson, provisions, Washington Market; liabilities, $2,197.

Francis Burchetta, contractor, Mount Vernon; liabilities, $1,931.

Albert E. Zepf, hotel, Hyde Park; liabilities, $2,305.

Frank H. Herman, cook, Poughkeepsie; liabilities, $2,404.

Samuel Stone, furniture, 192 East Houston Street; liabilities, $8,224.

Adolph Weiss, waiter, 11 East One Hundred and First Street; liabilities, $953.

On Arising

drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi János

to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from

CONSTIPATION

Ask for it by the full name

Hunyadi János

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, Leon D.—Harold Dorsey	$185
BRISTOL, Frank J.—The City of N. Y.	99
BOTHNER, Ernest—Same	126
BORELLA, Joseph—Same	99
BENJAMIN, Ephraim—Same	152
BOTHNER, John—Same	126
BRENNAN, George F.—John H. Little & Co.	53
COHEN, Harry J.—The N. Y. Edison Co.	116
CLARK, Wm.—Charles Fash	320
CATLIN, Emma—The City of N. Y.	419
CARROLL, Bernard—Same	285
CANNELL, Max—Same	152
COLLINS, Daniel J.—Same	156
CASSOLA, Gregori—Same	152
COPELAND, George—Same	105
CALLAHAN, Walter C.—Same	285
CRAMER, George B.—Same	156
CURRAN, James M.—Same	819
COYLE, John—Same	72
COLANGELO, Luigi—Same	99
CONKLIN, Mary A.—Same	180
CORRIGAN, John H.—Same	153
CURTNEY, Bernard—D. K. Bramble, Incorporated	92
DUNN, John T.—The City of New York	552
DREYFUS, Samuel—Same	152
DANNHEIM, William—Same	152
DALY, Edward—Same	156
DURKIN, Dennis—Same	77
DUNN, Nicholas J.—William Shretski	40
DILEO, Frank—The New York Edison Company	25
DEFFAA, Anges—George Deffaa	105
FOX, George W.—The City of New York	153
FOERSTER, Otto—Same	126
FREY, Emily—Same	45
FRIEDMAN, Nathan—Frederick M. Dunn and another	29
FUCHS, Julius—Henry Gerkens	257
FELT, George L.—Howe Scale Company of New York	102
FRANKEL, Justus—Keller Printing Company, costs	49
FLEMING, John R.—Abraham G. Reed	387
GOLDBERG, Morris—Henry Dammann and another, costs	79
GINSBERG, Isaac—Max Charren	136
GOLDSTEIN, Philip—David Coulter et al	208
GREENBERGER, Henry and Ignatz—Abraham Siegel, costs	92
SAME—Same, costs	184
GLAVIN, Eugene—City of New York	165
GOLDENBERG, Isidor—Max Dick	163
GOLDENBERG, Isek—Max Dick	113
HULSE, Daniel O.—Joshua De Cordova, costs	100
HOGAN, J. J.—S. C. Whitbeck	59
HYNES, P. J.—N. Fogg	46
HESS, L.—Andrew Robertson	312
HALPERIN, W.—Olive A. Baker, costs	87
KOPP, R.—J. R. Gardner, &c., costs	110
KEILER, A.—The City of N. Y.	150
KLEIDE, J.—Max Dick	113
KLEIDE, J.—Same	163
LEDERMAN, Gerson and Samuel, &c.—Yetta Finkelstein	113
LEVIN, Jacob—Max Dick	163
LERNER, J.—D. Coulter et al	208
LEIBEL, N.—M. Kuehlin and ano., &c.	5,918
MONDS, Elizabeth—Henry F. Clinton	77
MAXWELL, G.—C. A. Silver, executor	98
MEYER, Joseph—Max Dick	163
MacGREGOR, W. S.—Commercial Newspaper, (a corporation)	526
O'CONNOR, R.—Old Dominion Steamship Co., costs	68
POUCHER, Wm.—Emma F. Limbeck	185
REILLY, Hugh—Fred D. Gries	120
RAFERTY, Mary T.—P. W. Cullinan, as Commissioner, &c., costs	241
RHODE, Frank—Nathan Frank	2,134
ROBB, R. S.—Washington and Jefferson College et al., costs	1,777
SAME—Wm. N. Wallace and ano., costs	350
ROWE, R. W.—Lizzie E. Rhein	687
SEERMAN, George—Hilda Meltzer	214
SYLVESTER, John A.—The National Commercial Bank of Albany	4,146
SHERMAN, John Bradley—Benjamin L. Shafer	147
TODD, James—Patrick W. Cullinan, as com'r, &c	475
TOLL, Katharine W.—Theresa L. Graham	971
ULLMAN, Usher—Interurban St. Railway Company, costs	107
WEEKS, William F.—John S. Conabeer, costs	58
WILLIAM, Stephen G.—James F. Hogan, costs	52
WITHERS, Fred H.—J. H. Mohlman & Co	28
THE ANTHONY H. SCOVELL COMPANY—Richard A. Peabody, costs	127
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIST COMPANY—American Color Type Company	258
LEVIN & MEYER CONTRACTING Company—Max Dick	113
THE SHENANDOAH COMPANY—Frederick C. Barton	283
TAFT & BELKNAP GALLERIES—Robert C. Fulton as administrator, &c	1,133

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed.

ABBOTT, Leon—O. Erler, May 23, 1905	$112
BOURDON, William—M. T. Hun and others, Jan. 29, 1901	101
SAME—J. H. King and others, April 2, 1901	2,083
COLLINS, Edwin B., executor—E. J. Morris and others, July 29, 1896	346
HART, Max—Kniffin & Demarest Co., Dec. 14, 1904	40
EAGAN, Joseph A.—S. Sperling, June 2, 1905	954
FRANKLIN, Henry L.—Siegel-Cooper Co., Jan. 13, 1904	21
FOUSSADIER, Victor—S. Glatner, Feb. 3, 1905	390
ISELIN, C. Oliver—M. Samuel and others, July 5, 1904	284
J. N. HEGEMAN & CO.—Diamond Soda Water Mfg. Co., Dec. 19, 1902	990
SAME—Same, Nov. 9, 1903	87
INSURANCE P[illegible]	

Harper's Book News

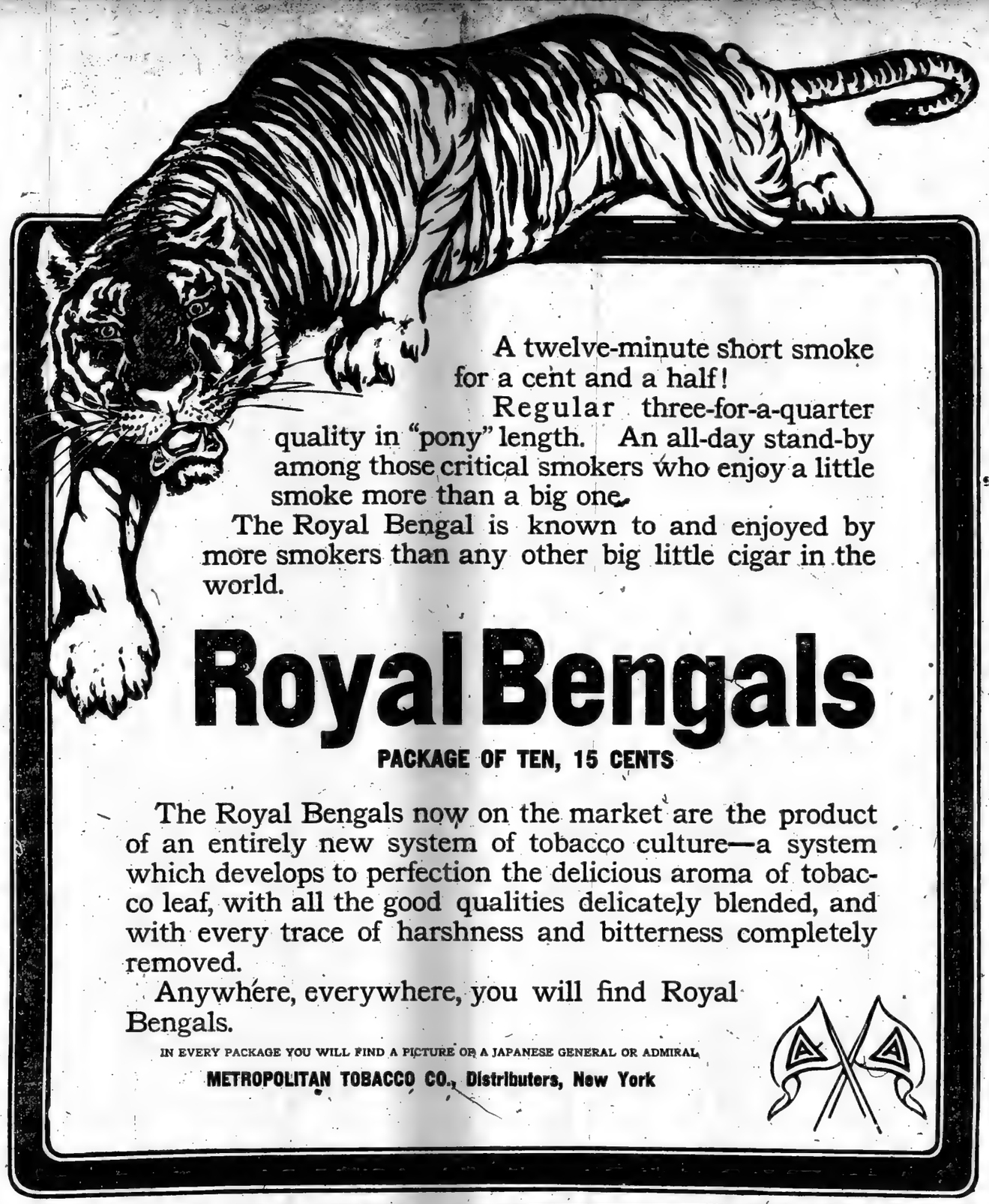
The Ultimate Passion

Philip Verrill Mighels' new novel presents some striking and little-known phases of how our government is run, as well as a love story of unusual developments. A young man of high ideals plays into the hands of a powerful, corrupt political machine in order to gain office and ultimately to defeat the wrong-doers. The sweep of the whole story up to the inevitable climax is a convincing, stirring tale.

BY THE AUTHOR OF BRUVVER JIM'S BABY

Ambition, love of wealth, and all worldly success yield at length to the "ultimate passion" that conquers all—the desire for one woman who is worth the sacrifice of all else.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.



A twelve-minute short smoke for a cent and a half!

Regular three-for-a-quarter quality in "pony" length. An all-day stand-by among those critical smokers who enjoy a little smoke more than a big one.

The Royal Bengal is known to and enjoyed by more smokers than any other big little cigar in the world.

Royal Bengals

PACKAGE OF TEN, 15 CENTS

The Royal Bengals now on the market are the product of an entirely new system of tobacco culture—a system which develops to perfection the delicious aroma of tobacco leaf, with all the good qualities delicately blended, and with every trace of harshness and bitterness completely removed.

Anywhere, everywhere, you will find Royal Bengals.

IN EVERY PACKAGE YOU WILL FIND A PICTURE OF A JAPANESE GENERAL OR ADMIRAL

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., Distributers, New York

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Leather Goods.

Medicine cases, flasks, drinking cups, cologne bottles, safety bags, jewel cases, travelling clocks, jewel boxes, writing tablets, portfolios, diaries, "trip abroad" books and a complete stock of travelling necessaries.

On June the 6th.

Sale of Golf Belts. Made of fine Calf skin, finished with Russian enameled buckles and buttons.

Colors: "Alice" blue, white, green, baby blue, red and black.

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Value 3.75

Twenty-third Street.

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Summer Suits

If warmer weather has come it's not ahead of time and we've been ready for it a long time.

It means a light weight Serge—blue or black or gray—and lighter underwear.

We've ed the style in Serges—long, with b pels and centre vent.

$15 to $35.

Underwear, Negligee Shirts and Straw Hats, too.



"I would not sacrifice looks to comfort," said Beau Brummell, "I'd combine comfort with looks."

Broadway at 32d Street — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

Welch's Grape Juice

makes ideal drinks to offer summer guests. You can drink it pure because it is pure—or diluted because it is full strength—or in combination as a delightful punch, because it makes the best non-intoxicating beverages that can be made.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. The Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FREE PUBLICATIONS

—ON—

ALCOHOLISM

Any of the following sent free on request. Mark book wanted.

Can Drunkenness Be Cured? By Lady Henry Somerset

The Kidneys and Alcoholism. By Frank G. Ketchum, M. D.

Remarks on Drug Addiction with Tabulated Cases. By Ira E. Shaffer, M. D.

Medical Treatment for the Drunkard vs. Imprisonment. By Carl H. Fowler

Vital Questions Answered.

The Oppenheimer Institute — Its Treatment and Work.

Autograph Letters from Prominent Men.

Medical Opinions on the Oppenheimer Treatment. From Medical Journals

What One Newspaper Has Done for Victims of Drink. ADDRESS

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The Coward Oxford.

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Modeled on a specially designed last, it gives at ankle and instep the trim effect that constitutes the hall-mark of an Oxford.

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Arch Supporting Shoes.
Bunion Shoes. Low Instep Shoes.
Extra Long Sizes for Men 11½ to 13, AAA to F.
Riding Boots. Riding Leggins.
Ankle Fit Oxfords. Golf Shoes.
Toe-Out Shoes for Children.
Orthopedic Shoes for Children.
The Coward "Good Sense" Shoes.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

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(NEAR WARREN STREET.)

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

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DAILY, per Week	$0.12
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DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Senator NEWLANDS of Nevada is a statesman who has more than once distinguished himself by taking a more rational and civilized view of public affairs than the majority of his colleagues. He does as much as one man can fairly be expected to do to justify the existence, as a State of this Union, of the "mining-pocket-borough" which he in part represents. To the current number of The North American he contributes an article on what he incorrectly describes as "The San [meaning Santo] Domingo Question" which is worth reading and pondering.

The Senator's primary point is that this is a question of National policy, which in a Government of, for, and by the people must in the long run be settled by public opinion, and that it is a mistake to try to settle it, either by Executive action without the advice and consent of the Senate which are constitutionally required, and which the President has undertaken to evade, or even with that advice and consent, without a clear popular "mandate." As Senator NEWLANDS puts it: "Such a policy requires not the secret consideration of the Senate, but thorough debate before and consultation with the entire people." Accordingly the Senator reminds us that he did his best to secure openness and publicity for all the deliberations of the Senate upon the question as a question which must at last be decided in National "town meeting."

In fact, granting, as everybody grants, the rectitude and altitude of the President's motives in this matter, it appears that he did not secure any advantage by stealing a march on the Senate and calling his treaty an "agreement" or a "protocol." If he had been an autocrat, with full power over the Treasury, the case would have been different. In that case, if he had been guided by expert financial advice, he would quietly have bought up in Europe, or wherever they were held, the Dominican securities, so-called, at the market price, which was possibly a fair equivalent of the value received, but certainly a small fraction of the face value. The President not having this power, the effect of his intervention has been to send up at a stroke the market price to the face value of these Dominican obligations—a monstrous and fantastic price which no sane investor would pay for the whole island, with the Black Republic thrown in along with the Yellow Republic. Senator NEWLANDS shows that the public debt of Santo Domingo amounts to forty dollars a head of the inhabitants, and that a like indebtedness upon the part of the United States would amount to over three billions of dollars!

This statement shows clearly enough the fatuity of the Presidential course, even from the Presidential point of view. But of course the question is far wider than the mere case of Santo Domingo. The liabilities we should incur by applying our Dominican method to all the countries to the south of us which are in arrears would bankrupt the habitable globe. So that it appears that the portentous preachment of the President in his "Cuban dinner letter," which Senator NEWLANDS makes the text of his article, practically amounts to this: "You miserable Africo-Latin sinners, if you don't pay your debts, I solemnly warn you that I will pax them for you," which is not exactly the blood-curdling threat it may at first sight appear.

Senator NEWLANDS traces in hasty outline our departure from our traditional policy of isolation and our entry upon the sphere of world politics, and says that though President MCKINLEY "voiced the sentiment of the American people when he declared that forcible annexation was criminal aggression, we drifted into both." The Dominican incident, the Senator recognizes, is only an incident of a question immensely larger than itself. The question is what shall we do when the rulers of any country to the south of us assume to mortgage that country, for the personal and pecuniary profit of the rulers, to foreign creditors? That has been, is, or is likely to be the predicament of every one of those republics. According to Senator NEWLANDS three courses are open to us:

One is to declare, as part of the Monroe Doctrine, that the United States will not recognize the unpaid contractual obligations of any American country as a cause for foreign intervention of any kind. * * * The second course would be for the Government of the United States to take the bold stand indicated by President ROOSEVELT, which would involve a declaration to all American republics that the United States would not tolerate any failure upon their part to respond to the duties of civilization; that if they failed to pay their debts they would be compelled to pay them, or if they failed to maintain order and good government they would be compelled to maintain them, and that the United States would, by an armed intervention, compel honesty, peace, and good order, if necessary. * * * The third course would be to recognize the right of the European nations whose citizens have claims against the Governments of American countries which the latter are unable or unwilling to meet, to move against such countries with all the force that is necessary, our Government simply insisting that this force shall be applied only temporarily, and shall not result in the lasting possession of territory.

We suppress in each case the objections to the indicated course and go on to remark that the third course, as outlined by Senator NEWLANDS, is that which we have heretofore professed, on the whole, to pursue, and that it has brought us, as conspicuously in the recent case of the joint armed intervention of Great Britain and Germany, to collect debts due their respective "nationals" from Venezuela, to the brink of a very embarrassing and dangerous predicament, and that it did result in a situation highly disagreeable to the public opinion of this country. That we should invite the repetition of such a situation by adhering to the policy which resulted in it does not appear to be a statesmanlike suggestion.

Suppose we fall back upon the first of Senator NEWLANDS's three courses. As he points out, "the policy of the United States has never been to use force for the collection of the contractual claims of its citizens against foreign Governments, or for the protection of the investments of American citizens in foreign countries." The use or the threat of force for such a purpose is never made against an equal. It is the resource of a bully against a weakling. Municipal law in such matters has lagged behind ethical doctrine, and international law has lagged so far behind municipal law that it is often impossible to detect, in permitted international practice, any ethical basis whatever. The consensus of the most advanced nations is that the use of force, or duress, in the collection of private debts is a barbarous procedure. Hence in such countries imprisonment for debt is abolished. Now, seizure or bombardment of ports as a means of enforcing the collection of public debts is precisely upon the same footing as imprisonment as a means of enforcing the collection of private debts. Why should we not insist that the "self-denying ordinance" which we have in effect enacted for ourselves by our own policy should be observed by nations of which the nationals have claims against the feebler republics of this hemisphere? Considering how the procedures of such nations have in the past been found "dangerous to our peace and safety," what safer extension of the Monroe Doctrine could there be than our insistence that our own rule should be observed by the national assignees of private claims against American republics? Certainly the maintenance of such a doctrine, however difficult, would be of less Herculean proportions than the job the President has assigned to himself of enforcing good behavior from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

THE MORTGAGE TAX.

Gov. HIGGINS states correctly enough, we presume, the theory of the new mortgage tax law. It imposes a tax of one-half of 1 per cent. annually on mortgages recorded after July 1. This tax is in lieu of all other State, city, town, village, or other taxes upon mortgages. For this reason Gov. HIGGINS has described it as "a mortgage exemption, not a mortgage tax bill," which is manifestly a faulty definition, since it does not exempt mortgages at all, but has for its whole purpose the taxing of them. In theory all mortgages are now taxed according to the local assessment rates, which Gov. HIGGINS believes average at least 2 per cent. throughout the State. In fact, a great deal of the mortgage indebtedness in New York in one way or another escapes taxation. It is of course true, as Gov. HIGGINS points out, that where some mortgages are taxed and some go free there is discrimination. He commends this bill as the remedy, since it aims to tax all recorded mortgages uniformly at a rate of one-half of 1 per cent., which is one-fourth of the estimated average tax paid under the present law.

It is of course true that the holder of a mortgage who has hitherto paid 2 per cent. annually will be very glad to avail himself of the new law, and get off with one-half of 1 per cent. annual tax. In the case of mortgages now existing this can be done by filing a statement with the recording officer of the county, as provided in the act. Conceivably the owners of mortgages that have hitherto escaped taxation may for reasons of convenience or of morality choose to make the required declaration and thereunder pay the five-mill tax. But others who have thus far held themselves exempt will certainly evade even the new tax, as they have the old, if they can evade it.

It is more than doubtful, therefore, whether the effect of the new law will be favorable to borrowers. In many parts of the State it will be unfavorable, since if, as the authors of the act believe, mortgagors generally pay the tax they will certainly add it to the interest rate, thus shifting the burden upon the borrower. That the borrower will pay the tax is of course beyond all doubt. Any tax on mortgages is a burden upon real estate, and real estate is everywhere once taxed. The mortgage tax is a second levy upon the same property. Advocates of the bill have argued that it would have the effect of causing an influx of capital seeking investment in mortgages taxed at this low rate. That is one of the most interesting of the yet undecided questions as to the working of the new law.

Gov. HIGGINS's memorandum leaves it to be inferred that he perceives the essential wrong, injustice, and impolicy of taxing mortgages at all. Nobody can seriously study the subject of taxation without reaching that sound conclusion. But the Governor finds the present mortgage tax system "unequal, partial, and unjust." The alternative of exempting mortgages altogether is the true one. In the present state of enlightenment in the Legislature this, however, is impossible. The other alternative, "the imposition of some less crude instrumentality of taxation," has been chosen by the Legislature and sanctioned by the Governor. A recording tax of five mills to be paid once, the mortgage to be exempt thereafter, has been advocated by economists and real estate organizations. The Legislature would not have it. In two aspects, at least, the new law is experimental. It is an experiment so far as the State is concerned, since it is impossible to estimate the revenue it will yield. The effect it will have in bringing under assessment mortgages which now escape taxation is also a matter of conjecture.

FAST TRAINS.

Eighteen hours to Chicago is fast running, and the Pennsylvania management is statistically warranted in announcing its new eighteen-hour train to Chicago as "the fastest long-distance train in the world." How long it will remain so depends upon the enterprise of competing lines. The New York Central system now has a twenty-hour train to Chicago which was scheduled to be reduced to nineteen hours. It will now probably be scheduled to make the run in eighteen hours, which a calculation shows will require an average running speed, including necessary stops, of about 54 miles an hour. It has a line to Chicago somewhat longer than that of the Pennsylvania, but it has some advantage in easier grades than that line must overcome in Western Pennsylvania. Fifty-four miles an hour is not an unusual speed for relatively short runs, but to maintain this speed for eighteen hours is a very serious problem, and even the most courageous railroad man might well hesitate to undertake it unless compelled to do so by business considerations of the most exigent character.

It is a question whether the demand for such very fast trains is great enough to warrant the great cost of running them. Even a very small gain in speed is attended with a tremendous increment of wear and tear. If the state of the art has advanced to a point which makes it safe and sane to bring New York and Chicago within eighteen hours of each other, the run should be made in that time. If, however, it involves an added risk, and the desire for it is the outgrowth of a competition in which the managements of two great systems are willing to "take chances" which their judgment disapproves, its business wisdom is open to question. Train acceleration is very much more a function of the mechanical department than of the General Passenger Agent's office. There is a limit established by the strength of materials and the point reached in the co-ordination of parts. To keep as near this limit as is practicable is wise; to go one inch beyond it, or even to encroach unduly upon a narrow margin of safety, is not wise. The danger is not so much in the eighteen-hour schedule as in the temptation it offers to establish a seventeen-hour run, and then a sixteen, as competition becomes keen and proportionately reckless. Speed is an evolution. Our progress in that direction has probably been as rapid during recent years as was consistent with sound principles of railway management, and leaps forward are apt to be regarded as showing more enterprise than discretion on the part of those who make them.

A BOYNTON PEACE MEMORIAL.

The death of Gen. HENRY VAN NESS BOYNTON recalls a public service at once unique and worthy of fitting commemoration. As Chairman of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park, he established a precedent since followed which should not be forgotten. A veteran of the civil war on the Union side, he early recognized that the honors of the field of that great and decisive battle were not all on one side; that the Confederate troops fought with a skill and valor of which, since they were Americans, every American may be honorably proud. It was no part of his well-considered plan to commemorate only the sacrifices made by the Federal troops engaged. The idea had its beginnings in the councils of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, with which Gen. BOYNTON was prominently identified. As developed into a monument to the brave dead of both armies it was taken up cordially by the United Confederate Veterans, and the success of the plan was due to the fraternal co-operation of these two great societies. As it took shape under Gen. BOYNTON's wise and temperate guidance, the Northern and Southern States represented in the contending armies contributed to the building of monuments and the commemoration of the fall of their heroes. The Confederate lines are as clearly marked as are those of the Federal forces, and it thus becomes a truly National Park, from which all sectional distinctions are abolished.

The credit not only for this concept of a National Park to commemorate a great battle where the valor and military prowess of Americans were grandly displayed belongs to Gen. BOYNTON, but it was due as well to his skillful management, unceasing energy, and genius for direction that the plan was so successfully and brilliantly consummated. It was an idea worthy of a magnanimous soldier and a patriot. It is now proposed to erect either in the Chickamauga Park or at Chattanooga a monument to him which shall appropriately symbolize permanent peace founded upon mutual love and respect re-established between geographical divisions once politically divided and at war. The idea is one which commends itself to patriotic citizens North and South as appropriate and deserving of all encouragement.

Mr. GOMPERS has scored a triumphant vindication. The Central Federation of Labor, having considered his case patiently and from every point of view, has decided that his official membership of the National Civic Federation is not treason to the sacred cause of organized labor, since, while thus committed to the principle of arbitration as an academic proposition, he "has always acted faithfully in the interest of organized labor." Any other decision would have done Mr. GOMPERS rank injustice. It cannot be said that in his devotion to the interests of organized labor he has always displayed the kind of intelligence to be expected from one in his representative position, but he has never lost sight of those interests for one minute, and he has defended them according to his light in season and out of season. To discover that a man of Mr. GOMPERS's temperament has any place in the pacific councils of the Civic Federation is not so easy. He has generally managed in one way or another to interpose in time to prevent the reaching of harmonious understandings, and to send away from the meetings of that body the representatives of opposed interests further apart than ever. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that he is quite out of place in a deliberative body which seeks to bring the interests of employers and wage earners into harmony, or that so bitter a partisan of the cause he represents is not as mischievous in such an association as a professional soldier, loving war for its own sake and despising peace as effeminate and inglorious, would be in a peace congress if at liberty to talk when he felt like it and to caricature and condemn whatever does not please him. The union which approved the activity of Mr. GOMPERS in the Civic Federation acted logically and in accordance with the truth; but whether in a conference of the friends of industrial peace it would be decided that Mr. GOMPERS has always acted faithfully in its interest is quite another question.

The "interning" of the Russian ships which have taken refuge at Manila was really a matter of necessity. In the first place their injuries are due not to stress of weather, but to Japanese missiles. In the second place, the repairs that must be made to one of them at least, to render her seaworthy, would amount to renovation and almost reconstruction, so that she would be a belligerent ship issuing from a neutral port with her fighting force not only augmented, but virtually created. It is not at all to be expected that Russia will object to our decision, while it is to be supposed that the Russian officers and seamen immediately concerned will rejoice in it. For nothing is more certain than that, if we allowed the vessels to repair, and then ordered them out, they would fall an immediate prey to an overwhelming Japanese force awaiting them just outside the three-mile limit.

President PATTON of the Princeton Theological Seminary frankly declares that he hates "a cold-blooded, right-living rascal that has accumulated his forty millions, teaches Sunday school regularly, and within the range of the law drives his hard bargains every weekday." The late Mr. JAMES HOPE, whose coffin as he lay in state on Sunday was buried in flowers, and other aspects of whose career we elsewhere consider, strove "year by year with all his might" to head off the conditions deplored by Dr. PATTON. If Mr. HOPE could have had his way no one but himself would have been a forty-millionaire. In his way, too, he did what he could to stay the tide of right living, and he set his face like a flint against all Sunday school teaching. His labors along the line commended by Dr. PATTON were, to be sure, interrupted by periods of enforced retirement within common jails, and in the end he fell under the pious influences of his friend Mr. PATRICK SHEEDY, who patched up his tattered soul for the future state as well as the work could have been done by any [illegible] qualified practitioner of the arts of salvation. But in the years of his active career HOPE was a manful striver against undue accumulation.

The resignation of Mr. CRAIN as Tenement House Commissioner leaves a vacancy which may be filled to better advantage to the city than it was by the gentleman who has signified his desire to retire to private life. The task was one for which Mr. CRAIN was temperamentally unfitted. We have no doubt he meant to make a creditable administration of his office, but it called for a very different kind of man, and one who could take the pace set by Commissioner DE FOREST, who organized the department and established it in public respect and confidence. Mr. CRAIN's retirement is a recognition of the fact that his inefficiency was a handicap to Mayor MCCLELLAN and without advantage to himself.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Wanted—A $100,000 Chairman.

People who are disposed—and there are many such people—to complain that in the existing conditions as to finance, commerce, and industry success is more a matter of capital than of character, and that enterprise and ability of the personal sort have neither the opportunities nor the rewards they had at some vague time safely remote, may find if they seek it at least an excuse for revising their opinions if they study carefully the problem which will confront the Equitable Life Assurance Society when, or if, it comes to the actual selection of such a Chairman for its Board of Directors as present plans demand. The man wanted will have powers and responsibilities equal to, if not greater than, those of insurance officials who are not considered overpaid at salaries of $100,000 a year, and for unquestionable competency to perform the duties of the new position he would be as likely to receive more than that sum as he would be to get less. But he will be expected to earn this huge wage, as well as to take it, and most people will find it a task even longer than interesting to run over the names of their acquaintances till they come to that of a man whom they could confidently recommend as meeting all the requirements of the place. And by going beyond one's acquaintances the task does not become at all easy, while not quite everybody would unhesitatingly present even himself as a candidate, certain as everybody is that he could use the income in question to great advantage. The laudators of the past are right in so far that some of the opportunities which they remember or of which they have read no longer exist. Conditions have changed, and the qualities which insured success on a wide-spreading and rapidly moving frontier are no longer in much demand or very well rewarded, but for every one of the old opportunities there are now probably three or four new and bigger ones that are open to the man who has been wise enough to keep or get himself in harmony with his age. Even mediocrity can make its humble living rather easier now than in the past—or could if mediocrity had not in too many instances overestimated its worth and acquired exaggerated notions as to the kind of life which it regards as endurable.

They Mourned Their Great Loss.

At first thought, the funeral of JIMMY HOPE, the retired bank burglar, must have struck most commentators on current events as an easy and fruitful subject for either humorous cynicism or lugubrious moralizing, but at least one such commentator finds that he was a little hasty in putting it on his list, and that the details of those obsequies are considerably more interesting than suggestive. The eminent PAT SHEEDY has been at some pains to proclaim that he had a fervent admiration for JIMMY HOPE, but he did not complicate the proclamation by making it at all clear why JIMMY HOPE was admirable. We gathered that the breaking of banks was somehow or other not exactly what JIMMY HOPE was intended for by nature; that he had an amiable tendency to lend small sums of money or money's worth to sporting gentlemen temporarily down on their luck; that he had a mild blue eye, and that for these and other unmentioned reasons he could have much extended his declining days without the slightest anxiety as to roof, food, and clothing for himself and his. The fact remains, however, that JIMMY HOPE's one claim to a place in history—and the Rogues' Gallery—rests on the number, size, and adroitness of his bank robberies. Of good but imperfect men it is sometimes said that they have the defects of their qualities; JIMMY HOPE seems to have had the qualities of his defects—that is, having engaged in a line of crime where intelligence and the semblance of respectability counted for much he was judicious enough to possess himself of both, and, when not a-burgling, so to conduct himself as to acquire the warm friendship of those to whom bank robbery seemed an industry eccentric rather than reprehensible. Herein, we suppose, must lie the explanation of the fact that not only did the eminent PAT SHEEDY heap the corse of JIMMY HOPE with praise and flowers, but that thirty carriages drew up before the house of mourning while the funeral was in progress and many men with names somewhat widely known because of the elective offices they hold or have held did not find it at all necessary to conceal the fact that they were among those who gathered to pay the last tribute of something or other, possibly a tear, to JIMMY HOPE in his coffin. Ah, well! if it's not all right, it at least might be worse, and we would be the last to complain that even a bank burglar was not as bad as he might have been or at the generosity of the appreciation which was earned from the discriminating and the charitable by his gentler traits and redeeming virtues.

Cannon and Armor.

Judging from the peculiarly prompt and thorough result of the recent battle in the Strait of Korea, guns have just now very much the better of armor plate in the long contest of which we have heard so much. All that is required for the sinking of battleships, or at least of such battleships as Admiral ROJESTVENSKY commanded, is for them to be hit a few times by projectiles fired from cannon which anybody—with the price—can secure from any one of a dozen dealers in such wares. It is not obvious that the Russian fleet would have been in greater danger or have been any more quickly destroyed if it had been composed entirely of unarmored ships; indeed, the few vessels that made their escape owed their comparative safety to qualities and chances with which armor had nothing to do, while the big battleships suffered the penalties of enormous weight without gaining any of its advantages. Moreover, Admiral TOGO's lighter vessels seem to have done something more than their share of the work, and their audacious attacks upon the lethans were no such farewells to life as the theorizers had predicted. To strike and run away—perhaps—was the most that was claimed for them, but Admiral TOGO's mosquito fleet struck and did not run nor did they sink.

TO SHOOT MOTORISTS.

Marquis of Queensberry Plans to Use His Gun.

From The London Chronicle.

The latest and most drastic proposal for checking reckless motorists is that of the Marquis of Queensberry, who has inquired at the West London Police court "if I am at liberty to carry a revolver or rifle to protect myself and my family against sudden death on the road?"

His Lordship said he resided in Edith Villas, off the Hammersmith Road, and twice in the last ten days he had been nearly killed in crossing the road. On Tuesday morning a motor car, going at a rate of at least twenty-five miles an hour, came along without any warning and grazed his arm. He dared not send his children to the park unless he were with them, as the nurse refused to take the responsibility. He had complained to the police, and had also wired to the Commissioner, but had received no reply.

"I am not," continued the Marquis, "a timid man, having served in her late Majesty's navy, and lived and traveled extensively in the outlying parts of Africa, North and South America, Australia, Russia, and Siberia. During all those travels I never carried arms, being a peaceful man. Now I wish to ask the Magistrate if I am at liberty to carry a revolver or rifle to protect myself. In India or Africa if a man runs amuck he is shot like a dog, and I ask what difference there is between the motor fiend and the man who runs amuck?"

The Magistrate, Mr. Lane, said the application was an interesting one, and no doubt the Marquis had good grounds for complaint. But he would probably get into some difficulty if he took a loaded rifle through the streets. On the other hand, if he could get a license for a pistol he was at liberty to carry it about.

"I thought," observed the Marquis, "that possibly the press might take note of my application, and so bring to these motor drivers an appreciation of the great danger they cause."

An Inspector stated that that morning a telegram had been received from the Chief Commissioner, directing an officer to call on the Marquis and obtain particulars of the accident to him.

Killing Game for Sport.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After a careful study of the fundamental principles of the religions given to the world by Buddha, Confucius, Mahomet, Swedenborg, and Christ; I wish to ask if you can tell me where two such professed religionists as Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Cleveland get their justification for the wanton killing and wounding of unoffending animals? For of course they must be justified or they could not remain in the respect of Christian people nor of their respective churches. Men of all ages have killed to eat, and some, through ignorance and natural barbarity, have killed for the mere love of killing, but in an age of enlightenment, when man should have come into possession of his human nature, what excuse is there for these things which so offend the ears and eyes of refined and merciful humanity?

Can men with these practices be called Christ-like, and if not what right have they to pose as church members and upholders of a faith which claims for a man a share in the divine nature of his Creator? Without possessing more than the true instinct of humanity one should blush to acknowledge the harming of a rabbit, but with the added "love God," "hope of heaven," and "fear of hell" in the heart it seems as though such misdemeanors ought to be absolutely impossible. LUSANA W. SHELDON.

New York, June 5, 1905.

Tickling or Guddling Trout.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This way of capturing trout is well known to country boys in many lands. An eminent American jurist tells me that he has frequently practiced it in this country when he was a boy. It is a most deadly method, and a stream may be so very easily depopulated in this way that tickling or guddling is prohibited by law in some places.

The "Shakespeare Cyclopaedia," under the word "tickling," gives the following account of it: "A peculiar method of catching trout by tickling them lightly with the fingers on the belly. After a little practice it is easy to grasp the fish behind the gills and lift it out of the water. The process is called guddling in Scotland, and the writer, when a boy, has caught hundreds in this way."

The word "guddling" may be found in the Century and most other dictionaries.

S. FONTINALIS.

Paterson, N. J., June 3, 1905.

Shakespeare and Hiawatha.

From The London Chronicle.

An American schoolboy has written an essay on the "Merchant of Venice," full of original matter. This is his view of Portia: "Portia was a kind and true-hearted young lady; she was very good-natured, especially to some of her gentleman friends, when those young men was going to choose their coffins." But the gem of the article relates to Shakespeare himself. "The story was written by Shakespeare, who married Hiawatha. He was born in Venice, where he and the merchant shot arrows of the same fly when boys. It was here that he learned to season mercy with justice." Anne Hathaway turned into Hiawatha is a really interesting case of derangement.

The Russian Admiral's Name.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

A correspondent writes: "As there has been a controversy in The Times about the pronunciation of Admiral Rozhdestvensky's name, which is said to present such insuperable difficulties to Englishmen, perhaps I may mention that the difficulty is not so very great after all. The accent lies on the second syllable. The name is pronounced Rosh-dest-vensky. The nickname shortening it into 'Roj.' (abbreviations, like 'Pam' for Palmerston, 'Dizzy' for Disraeli, &c., being so dear to Englishmen) is certainly wrong. It could at most be 'Rosch.'"

Post Office Reform.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The new Postmaster is proving himself an excellent friend of the community by the many reforms he is instituting. Will he not allow the Post Office at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, one of the most important branches in the city, to have an official to sell postage stamps all night, as at the General Post Office? The Postmaster does not want to be caught napping when all night banks are in existence. GIOVANNI SHAW.

New York, June 4, 1905.

His Stand in the Fight.

From The Chicago Tribune.

They were giving a reception to the battle-scarred hero.

"I am delighted to meet you, Captain," exclaimed Miss Gushingly. "So you were one of the men behind the guns!"

"Great Scott, no, ma'am!" responded the maimed veteran. "I was one of the men in front of the guns. Don't I look it?"

Felt Competent.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. Van Dubb—Now, Bridget, I'm going to give a supper and a dance this evening, and I want you to show my guests what you can do.

The New Cook—Well, mum, I won't disappoint yez. I tuk th' prize at th' Fireman's Social Hop, as th' bist lady dancer on th' flure!

Before the Sea Fight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Said a considerate old chappie named Togo
To the Russians, "My advice to you is to slow go.
With my ships and my guns I think
That what I can't capture I'll sink,
And that your trip to Vladivostock's a no go."

New York, June 5, 1905. K.

At His Own Option.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Pessimist—Yes, Sir, I hold the mortgage on most of the troubles of this world!

Optimist—Well, you don't have to foreclose if you don't want to!

ALFONSO IN LONDON IS STRONGLY GUARDED

Troops and Police Line Route to Buckingham Palace.

GETS A ROUSING RECEPTION

Great Crowds Greet Him Despite Heavy Rain—First Spanish Monarch to Land in Britain.

LONDON, June 5.—Alfonso XIII., the first King of Spain who has ever set foot in England, arrived here to-day and received a right royal welcome. Every detail of the ceremonies, which were extraordinarily elaborate, was supervised by King Edward himself.

As a result of the attempt by an Anarchist in Paris to kill the youthful monarch the police precautions were such as never before were taken in London in connection with the visit of a foreign ruler. Everybody with the exception of those officially connected with the reception was cleared out of the Victoria station and its precincts. Even the officials who were admitted to the platform were closely scrutinized and obliged to show their cards of admission.

Had ony one desired to injure the Spanish ruler it would have been impossible. The route from Victoria station to Buckingham palace was lined with troops for show purposes, but the soldiers were backed by a force of the metropolitan police two deep, and at congested points the outer line of infantry had several paces behind the mounted troops, mounted police and foot police four deep, and police and plain-clothes men were scattered through the crowd along the line. Close inquiries were made at the hotels, clubs, and grand stands to prevent suspicious characters from gaining access to these places of vantage.

Lavish decorations had been prepared, both at Portsmouth and in the capital, but leaden skies and a steady rain marred utterly all the spectacular effects. The dismal weather, however, did not prevent great crowds from assembling, and the royal visitor's welcome was so hearty as to cause him to flush with pleasure and repeatedly to bow his acknowledgments.

The day, which broke drearily in France, increased in gloom as the British royal yacht Victoria and Albert crossed the Channel from Cherbourg, accompanied by a strong escort of British cruisers and torpedo-boat destroyers. Approaching Plymouth Harbor the yacht passed through line after line of Great Britain's greatest fighting vessels bedecked with flags, and flying the Spanish ensign, a score of which fired the royal salute.

The Prince of Wales, representing King Edward, was waiting on the dock with a guard of honor, and immediately after the gangway was run up he went on board and welcomed the Spanish ruler. Subsequently the Mayor and Corporation of Portsmouth presented his Majesty with an address of welcome.

Not one of the general public was allowed in the dockyard. Beyond the officials and a few newspaper correspondents, none of whom was permitted to go near the King, there were no spectators of his debarkation. The special train, with the King, the Prince of Wales, and their suites, arrived in London without incident except that it was brought to a standstill by an obstruction on the line at Farlington, four and a half miles from Portsmouth, where a piece of the station roof had fallen on the track.

King Edward, in the uniform of a Spanish Admiral, had driven up to Victoria Station just before the arrival of King Alfonso, and as the train drew up at the platform King Edward advanced to receive his young guest, whom he cordially embraced. The platform presented a brilliant scene, being crowded with fully uniformed Cabinet Ministers, diplomats, and military officers.

The two monarchs entered a state carriage with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, and amidst great cheering from the big crowds assembled, started to Buckingham Palace, followed by half a dozen coaches with the officers of state and suites.

The route from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace by way of Grosvenor Place, Hyde Park Corner, Piccadilly, St. James's Street, Marlborough Gate, and The Mall, was flanked by arched streamers, lampposts bedecked with yellow and red artificial flowers, and frequent elaborately decorated grand stands, but the rain-soaked decorations presented a bedraggled appearance.

In the grand entrance hall of Buckingham Palace the King's gentlemen-at-arms and the Yeomen of the Guard, resplendent in gold and scarlet uniforms, mounted guard, and at the top of the great staircase Queen Alexandra and Princess Victoria were waiting to give their welcome to King Alfonso, who stopped a step below where the Queen was standing and kissed the tips of her outstretched fingers. He was conducted to the State apartments, and a little later, escorted by cavalry, drove to Marlborough House to pay his respects to the Princess of Wales.

The King then made formal calls on the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and tonight dined quietly with King Edward and the royal family at Buckingham Palace.

ON THE TRAIL.

Got a price on his head,
An' th' ranch-boss, he said
He'd prefer him alive, but he would take him dead.
Same ol' trouble, o' course,
Drink an' Cap. R. E. Morse
An' a dash f'r th' plains on another man's hoss.

Knowed him since he's a lad,
Used t' bunk with his Dad,
Ain't a natural tough, but in liquor he's bad.
Fill hi'self to his chin,
Soak hi'self to th' skin
An' then sit around waitin' a chance to mix in.

Say! Th' youngster could ride
Anything with a hide
On its back where th' hair was a-growin' outside,
Roll a good cigarette
On his hoss on a bet
When th' cayuse was buckin' an' never lost yet.

Sittin' there in th' camp,
Sort o' worn out an' damp,
An' his hoss ga'nt an' tired fr'm a ninety-mile tramp
Through th' snow an' th' sleet,
An' he took liquor neat,
F'r th' stuff seemed t' be both his drink an' his meat.

I dunno! Somethin' hot
Passed between 'em—a shot,
An' th' other man drawed summat slower 'n he ought.
Well! It wasn't much loss,
But th' big buckskin hoss
That he tuk when he skipped was th' pride of th' boss!

'Taint because that galoot
That he killed with a beaut
Of a shot had an' idee he knew how to shoot.
Ef he jest hadn't tuk
That especial ol' buck-
Skin th' boss broke hi'self 'twouldn't matter—wuss luck!

Got a price on his head,
An' th' ranch-boss, he said
He'd prefer him alive, but he would take him dead.
'Cause a man ain't much loss,
But it's time, says th' boss,
That all plainsmen was learnin' a hoss is a hoss.

J. W. FOLEY.

THE SEASON OF ROOF SHOWS IS AT HAND

Aerial Gardens Are Opened with a New Show.

TABLOID COMIC OPERA

Gilbert and Sullivan Review Is Delightful—"Lifting the Lid" Book Weak, but Music Tuneful.

Far up above the street level last night the bands played, white toes twinkled and cool glasses clinked. Down below the wayfarers, pausing for a moment, caught fleeting sounds of merriment from above, and familiar sounds of the Summer night were wafted from the roofs, where the actors sang and danced, worked and perspired, joked and made a pretense of being very, very merry. The season of roof garden is at hand, and the opening of two of them last night may be said to have fairly ushered in the season of aerial entertainment.

Once more those perennial life-savers, Gilbert and Sullivan, have come to the rescue, and in that fact there ought to be some balm for that large congregation of New Yorkers to whom the Summer promises no outing joys of any long duration. The review of the famous comic opera put on in the Aerial Gardens is something to be thankful for, although it is, to be sure, only Gilbert and Sullivan in tabloid form. But what there is of it is good or it's Gilbert and Sullivan, which amounts to the same thing.

One does not often get such a chance to hear the favorite old numbers of half a dozen comic operas in one evening. So let us give thanks that the beginning of the Summer has brought us one joy at least that is not likely to grow stale. We all knew that "a policeman's life is not a happy one," but that's a statement of fact that we cannot hear too often. It has not escaped our memory, either, that Nanki-Pooh was "a wandering minstrel" or that Buttercup was both "poor" and "dear," but who will deny that the information is again welcome?

We have heard all of the rôles of these classic comic operas sung better than they were last night, but that matters little since the singers generally are competent enough for this purpose, the choruses are pretty and generally of good voice, and the costuming is fresh, bright, and harmonious.

As regards the other features of the Aerial bill—that is likely to prove a matter of taste. "Lifting the Lid," set down on the programme as "a local musical travesty," will not set the Hudson afire. John J. McNally wrote the book, which is chiefly conspicuous for its lack of wit, but which serves to fill in the brief interims between catchy songs, composed by William Jerome and Jean Schwartz, and the dances arranged by Herbert Gresham and Ned Wayburn.

It might be mentioned in passing that the song writer is not the same Jerome who is made the chief butt of the travesty, but who really need not feel very unhappy about it. About the only person who succeeds in landing on him at all is Louis Harrison, who does so in a remarkably lifelike make-up of Oscar Hammerstein. But as he really wastes his strength upon a rag dummy, it really doesn't much matter.

In the final act the trusts come in for a share of attention. Chorus men dressed like the familiar cartoons represent the various commercial combines. The Theatrical Syndicate is shown in the person of a lilliputian, and he is told to run along as he is "too young to play with the big fellows." Then a figure on stilts enters brandishing a club labeled the "Associated Press," and is referred to as "the biggest of them all."

The satire throughout is not of a very keen and biting kind, nor is it of the sort that is calculated to cause annoyance to anybody. Of the musical numbers, the best liked were "Baa-Baa, Black Sheep," sung pleasingly by Virginia Earl; "Reminds Me of Home, Sweet Home," sung by Corinne, which is very attractive, and "My Syndi-Kate," sung by Frank Green, who has a pleasing personality and an agreeable voice.

The first scene between Corinne and Louis Harrison might be modified with advantage, some of the remarks not being of a particularly appealing character.

The picture of Times Square, showing the new Times Building at night, is very effective.

HAMMERSTEIN ROOF OPEN.

An Unusual Bill Offered—Musical Manikin a Feature.

The tops of the Victoria and Belasco Theatres were a-twinkle with lights last evening, for Oscar Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens had thrown open their gates and were giving the first-comers of the roof season a merry welcome.

Everything had been dressed up for the occasion in a new garb; the auditorium was dazzling with white paint and countless incandescents, the old mill and the little cluster of buildings were gay in festive colors, and there were new ducks, a new monkey, a new goat, and a new cow. Nor was there anything to mar the evening, for the weather was kindly, while the little crescent moon that hung in the sky above the little garden gave the one touch of realism and made one forget that a great city lay just below.

As usual, Mr. Hammerstein had prepared an unusual bill for his patrons, a bill that was replete with excellent acts and novelties. Perhaps the feature of the evening was To-To, for it certainly produced the greatest amount of speculation.

Toto is a musical manikin, a little figure, possibly not more than three feet high, and dressed as a clown. The novelty is introduced by Mlle. Lucia, who first sings a French song. She then brings the manikin upon the stage and, after placing a zither on its lap, starts another song. The manikin plays the accompaniment on the instrument.

After having sung several songs, accompanied in this uncanny manner, Mlle. Lucia snatches Toto's head off and leaves the figure headless on the stage. The audience last night was breathless as the curtain fell.

There were many other acts that brought rounds and rounds of applause. The performance of Spessardy's bears and ponies was remarkable. The Patty brothers did many feats of head balancing, the crowning act of their performance coming when one brother was taken down a set of stairs by his brother, who walked on his head.

The three Yosoays created much laughter with a clever acrobatic specialty. Other pleasing entertainers were Louise Gunning, Ye Colonial Septet, Katie Rooney and her Eight Yankee Doodle Girls, and Bud Snyder. There were fourteen acts in the entire programme.

The management announces that the bill will be changed each week, and will include the best vaudeville specialists procurable. There will be two performances a day, the matinée in the auditorium of the Victoria and the evening performance on the roof.

"THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN."

Melodrama Revived by the Charles A. Goettler Stock Company at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

Bob Brierly	E. J. Ratcliffe
James Dalton	John Fenton
Hawkshaw	Tully Marshall
Melter Moss	Howard Morgan
Green Jones	Charles Dow Clark
Gibson	T. C. Hamilton
Sam Willoughby	Harold de Becker
Maltby	George Turner
Burton	J. Griffith Wray
May Edwards	Laura Wall
Emily St. Evremond	Marion Fairfax
Mrs. Willoughby	Margaret Fitzpatrick

Another Summer stock company was inaugurated last night—an organization collected and managed by Charles A. Goettler, with its home at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Melodrama was the policy of the first week, for it was in "The Ticket-of-Leave Man" that the company made its first bow to the public.

The performance went very smoothly for a first night, and considering that the company had been organized on Thursday last, the players deserved much credit. The audience was in a kindly mood and was unstinted with applause.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

Henry Miller was the top-liner last night at the Colonial, where he is presenting "Frederic Le Maître" with the assistance of Laura Hope Crews. Another important attraction for this week is Lew Dockstader's tabloid minstrels.

The offering at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre was "Oliver Twist." Elita Proctor Otis, who had been specially engaged to be the week's star of the stock company, appeared in her familiar role of Nancy Sikes.

The leading entertainers yesterday at the Metropolis were Bedina and Arthur, Watermelon Trust, Hickman Brothers, and Lawrence and Harrington.

"Charley's Aunt" was presented by the stock company at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Etienne Girardot played his original role of Lord Fancourt Babberly.

Arthur Byron, assisted by Kathryn Keyes and Wallace Jackson, appeared at Hurtig & Seamon's in a comedy playlet entitled "The Mirage." Another entertaining act was given by Charles Guyer and Nellie O'Neil, late of the "Babes in Toyland" company.

Nme. Schumann-Heink began an engagement at the Academy of Music last evening in her comic opera "Love's Lottery." This engagement is a limited one.

Jacob P. Adler was the star of the bill at the Alhambra in the trial scene from "The Merchant of Venice." Other acts of interest are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Drew in "When Two Hearts Are Won," and the exhibition of the mysterious Zancigs.

The latest addition to the group of "Rulers of the World" at the Eden Musee is a figure of King Alfonso of Spain. The likeness is an excellent one.

For the last week of the season at the Grand Opera House "Down Our Way," a rural comedy drama, is the attraction. The play is based on country life in New England.

Herr Ritter and Santos, the grass eater, are still the principal features at Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum.

Sardou's "A Scrap of Paper" was revived by the stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Henry Woodruff played Prosper Courtmount.

George Evans was the star feature on the bill at Keith's, with Clayton White and Marie Stuart as clever seconds. Others were Arthur and Mildred Boylan, and Keno, Welch, and Montrose.

May Robson and the Great Lafayette were the top-liners at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. Besides these excellent entertainers the Four Mortons are at the playhouse for the week.

The plays that remain are "The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson, Jefferson De Angelis in "Fantana" at the Lyric, Frank Daniels in "Sergeant Brue" at the Knickerbocker, and Sam Bernard in "The Rollicking Girl" at the Herald Square.

Adelaide Keim in Hamlet.

Adelaide Keim made her first appearance in New York as Hamlet in Shakespeare's tragedy last evening at the Harlem Opera House. Led by the kindly criticisms of Baltimore papers, in which city Miss Keim made her original appearance in the sable robes, a large audience had assembled in the uptown playhouse and followed her efforts with flattering interest. Applause was frequent, while the sympathetic attitude of the house was a tribute to Miss Keim's effort.

Hippodrome Conquers Summer Heat.

Patrons of the Hippodrome noticed last night that the atmosphere in the big playhouse was several degrees cooler than the outside air. This was due to a big cooling plant, which was used for the first time. "A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders" will continue their run until Fall. There were several new numbers on the programme last night.

Wagner Night on the New York Roof.

Walter Damrosch's orchestra will have an extra Wagner celebration to-night on the New York Theatre roof garden. Albert Janpolski, the baritone, will sing Wotan's farewell from "Die Walküre."

HAVE YOU TRIED A BUBBLE?

It's the Newest Drink—Prescription by a Genial Joy Dispenser.

A man approached the bar of the Hotel Astor café yesterday.

"Gimme a bubble," said he.

"Pardon, Sir," queried the Genial Joy Dispenser.

"A bubble!" repeated the man, blowing through his nose.

"Oh, an automobile, Sir. Certainly, Sir."

The Genial Joy Dispenser caught up two bottles in one hand, a shaker and two glasses in the other, and for one minute was engaged in manufacturing a drink. He poured it into a long tumbler, which was presently decorated with a large stem of mint.

"Your automobile, Sir," he said, pushing it across the bar.

The man snorted and quaffed the drink slowly. Then, blowing through his nose and blinking rapidly, he toured away in the direction of Times Square.

"He's got the spark all right," observed the Genial Joy Dispenser.

"Automobile?—spark?"

"Yes, that automobile's a warm invitation. What? You work in Times Square and haven't heard of the new drink—'the automobile,' called for short 'the bubble'? Whisky, brandy, a little gin, a mere soupçon of absinthe, and a dash of gasoline. There you are, and every man his own chauffeur."

ON YOUR KNEES, COURT SAID.

Made Runaway Boy Kneel Till His Mother Forgave Him.

Fourteen-year-old Joseph Porter of 65 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, was arraigned before Recorder Stanton yesterday for running away from home.

"I just hopped a freight train to go up the road," he said. "I didn't know I had gone so far, and then I was afraid to go home."

His mother told the Recorder that the boy had no reason to leave home. She said she took good care of him.

"Get down on your knees," said the Recorder to the runaway, "and don't you get up until your mother has forgiven you."

He was on his knees five minutes before his mother said the word. Then the Recorder told him to go home and stay there.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Temperatures are considerably above the seasonal average in the middle slope, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, and the Middle Atlantic States; they have fallen from the upper lake region westward to the Rocky Mountains, and as a rule are below the seasonal average; west of the Rocky Mountains they have risen.

There will be thunder showers Tuesday from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic, continuing Wednesday in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and eastern lower lake region; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday.

It will be cooler Tuesday in the slope region and central valleys and southern portion of the lake region, and somewhat cooler Wednesday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England. It will be warmer Wednesday in the Northwest.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh southwest, possibly thunder squalls at times; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh and mostly southwesterly; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southerly; on the Great Lakes fresh to brisk and shifting, possibly high at times, with thunder squalls.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh southwest winds, unsettled weather, possibly thunder squalls Tuesday afternoon or night and Wednesday, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Thundershowers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; winds mostly southwest and fresh to brisk.

New Jersey—Showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and probably Wednesday; cooler Wednesday; winds mostly southwesterly and fresh to brisk.

Western Pennsylvania—Thunder showers and cooler Tuesday; brisk to high shifting winds; Wednesday fair.

Western New York—Thunder showers Tuesday and probably Wednesday; brisk to high shifting winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	65	64	4 P. M.	85	76
6 A. M.	63	63	6 P. M.	80	75
9 A. M.	70	69	9 P. M.	74	75
12 M.	78	76	12 P. M.	73	74

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 70; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date last 25 years, 67.

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 74 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE FLOWER LADY DEAD IN HER TENEMENT HOME

In Second Avenue, Where Her Patriot Ancestors Lived.

LAY ON HER WINDOW COUCH

With a Bible as a Pillow and a Smile on Her Face—Her Flowers Near By.

Miss Amelia Erwin, who for forty years had occupied the same little room on the top floor of the tenement at 679 Second Avenue, arranged six chairs in double file some time last Friday night, spread a blanket over them, watered her four pots of flowers near the window, twisted a white rose in her gray hair, put a big family Bible under her head, and, with a smile on her face, slept into death, taking the smile with her into the Beyond. Its imprint was left on her face when she was found yesterday.

When the "Flower Lady" did not come among them on Saturday, the children in the tenement and in the neighborhood looked questioningly at one another. They wanted to knock at her door, but their mothers would not allow it. Though they all knew Miss Amelia, none of the older people ever grew very familiar with her.

"Somehow we couldn't manage it," said one of them last night. "She was good to us, and she wasn't stuck up, but—well, it didn't seem easy to be familiar with her; maybe she wasn't our kind, or somethin' like that. Some time a child would get to see the inside of her room—a favorite child—but I'll bet no grown person ever did."

"Sure, I got in onct," piped up a youngster who clung at his mother's knee. "Sure I was in there onct, when she gimme dat big red rose. I asked her why she sleeped on de chairs, 'stead her nice bed there. An' she looked out o' de windy a long time, wiped her han' 'cross her eyes, an' said, 'Oh, hush, little one; maybe it wuz partly his.' Then she hugged me up close, an' shoved me outer de room."

And when Sunday had gone by without "the Flower Lady" going out to the Adams Memorial Church, the Presbyterian Church in Thirtieth Street, everybody knew that something must be wrong with "Miss Amelia." They knocked timidly at the door. No answer came, but no one had temerity enough to call loudly at her door, much less to force it open.

So yesterday Sam Brissell, who lives in the same house, sent word to Charles Erwin, her brother, who lives at 1,347 Third Avenue. He came down in the afternoon and forced the door. "The Flower Lady" was lying smiling on her six chairs, on which she had made her couch for forty years, the neighbors said.

"The Flower Lady" never worked anywhere; she always had plenty of money for her wants. It was said that she had bankbooks representing deposits of $16,000. She did much charity work of a quiet kind.

James Erwin, her grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, had much land near where Second Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street meet. So did John B. Erwin, a soldier of the Mexican war, her father. Near there stood the old family house. When it was torn down, Miss Amelia took a room in the tenement that rose upon its site. And despite the changing character of the neighborhood and building, she had clung to the spot she loved.

"She was a peculiar woman," said her brother last night. "I and her sister, who is also married, have often invited her to live with us. She wouldn't do it. She was always very independent in her views, and did whatever she wanted to do. She would visit us now and then, but she couldn't be enticed from the spot where the old home once stood. She attended to her own financial affairs. I have no idea how much money she has left of what fell to her at father's death."

Funeral services will be held to-day in her own little room, and the neighbors will get the first good chance in forty years to see what it looks like.

The flowers in the room will be given by Mr. Erwin to four children in the house, one pot to each.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day at 3 o'clock Miss Louise E. Hollins, daughter of William H. Hollins, will be married to Henry Chauncey Cryder, son of William Wetmore Cryder, in St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, to be followed by a reception for relatives and intimate friends at the residence of the bride's uncle, Charles A. Wissman, with whom she has made her home for some years.

***

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock in St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth Street, there will occur the marriage of Edward Frith Du Vivier, a son of the late Charles du Vivier, and Miss Marie Delmonico, niece of Leon Barre and of the late Charles Delmonico. The Misses Nathalie and Louise Du Vivier and the Misses Emily Barre and Aimée Delmonico are to be the bride's attendants. George Du Vivier will be his brother's best man and the ushers are to be Boudinot Colt, Beekman Colt, George Porrier, Edmund Schneider, and Lorenzo Picabia.

***

Dr. Albert H. Buck and Mrs. Buck of 105 East Nineteenth Street, announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Winifred Buck, to Lawrence F. Abbott of New York.

***

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Williams announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Mary J. Williams, to Benjamin Oakley on Friday, June 2, at West New Brighton, S. I.

***

The engagement has been announced of Charles Furness Minton of 27 Washington Square North and Miss Anita Eunice Small, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Sumner Small, Jr., of Brooklyn. Miss Small has not yet made her formal début. Mr. Minton is the son of Charles Telfair Minton.

***

The wedding of Miss Helen Barber and Elbert Wilmerding will take place tomorrow at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Charles Gibbes Barber, and owing to mourning in the family relatives only have been asked. It was originally intended that the wedding should be at Trinity Chapel.

***

Invitations have been received in New York for the wedding of Miss Emily Miriam Marshall, daughter of Thomas C. Marshall of Missoula, Mont., to Capt. Frank Halstead, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Murat Halstead of Cincinnati. Miss Marshall is known to a number of New York families, having visited here. The ceremony is to take place on Monday evening next in the Church of the Holy Spirit at Missoula. Capt. Halstead is stationed there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven have opened Sunnycroft, their Lenox cottage, for the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Rhinelander have gone to Spring Lake, N. J., for the Summer.

Engagement Announced.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ella May Hagedorn, daughter of Charles Hagedorn, to Clarence Van Ness Radcliffe.

Woodruffs Off for Europe.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff and his son, John E. Woodruff, both of whom were married recently, will sail for Europe with their wives on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse this morning. Others going on the Kaiser are the Count and Countess Bray, Miss Marion Ivel, the singer; George B. Sloan, and the Count and Countess Dohna-Wallmitz.

BOYNTON PREPARED TO DIE.

Made Full Arrangements for Funeral a Week Before the End.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—The body of Gen. H. V. Boynton, who died on Saturday at Atlantic City, was brought here to-night and met at the Sixth Street Station by a large number of Washington correspondents and distinguished men, among whom were Gen. Andrew S. Burt, Col. John Tweedale, ex-Postmaster General Wynne, and Henry Clay Evans, formerly Consul General at London.

At a meeting of Washington correspondents held this afternoon, Major John M. Carson presiding, resolutions of respect were adopted, and a committee named from the ranks of the oldest correspondents to attend the funeral.

It was found to-night that in a note addressed to his wife, and dictated a week before his death, Gen. Boynton made all the arrangements for his funeral. He selected the undertaker, asked that the funeral be held in the New York Avenue Church, and the ceremonies be in charge of Dr. Radcliff, the pastor. The Gridiron vocal quartet was designated to furnish the music, and two hymns were selected, one being: "Just As I Am Without One Plea," sung with the old words and music, and a dirge which was a favorite of the General's beginning, "Forgive, Lord, If He Sleep, He Shall Do Well." The General selected as his pall bearers Major John M. Carson, Robert J. Wynne, Frank A. Richardson, and L. A. Coolidge, representing the Washington correspondents; Gen. Andrew S. Burt, Gen. E. A. Carman, Col. John Tweedale, and Col. G. C. Sniffen of the Army of the Cumberland, and P. V. Degraw, R. L. Fearn, John S. Shriver, and O. O. Stealey of the Gridiron Club.

Gen. Boynton several years ago went to Arlington and selected his burial place. The funeral will take place on Wednesday under military auspices.

ALL TO LEE SHUBERT.

His Brother's Will Directs That He Provide for Mother and Sisters.

Application was made yesterday to the Surrogate to admit to probate the will of Samuel Shubert, the theatrical manager who died on May 11 from injuries received in a railroad accident near Harrisburg, Penn. Mr. Shubert's will, dated June 25, 1903, directs that after the payment of his debts and funeral expenses, all his property be turned over to his brother, Lee Shubert, with whom he was associated in business. In explaining this paragraph the will says:

"I make this provision for my said brother, Lee Shubert, well knowing, and directing that he will act fairly and honorably toward our sisters and mother, and that he shall never leave them in want, but will maintain them in the proper station and sphere of life."

The value of the estate is not given.

An affidavit made by the testator's brother, Jacob J. Shubert, says that, owing to various business interests, it is necessary that the will be immediately admitted to probate. Another affidavit states that William Klein, Samuel Shubert's attorney, who was with the theatrical manager at the time of the railroad accident, was a witness to the execution of the will, but is too ill to testify.

DE WITT OTTMAN DEAD.

Albany Man Who Became Insane on Wedding Trip Dies in Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 5.—De Witt Ottman, the Albany business man who became insane last Tuesday at the Hotel Netherland, in New York, while on his wedding trip, and was taken subsequently from Bellevue Hospital to Dr. Barnes's Sanitarium, in Stamford, died there early this morning.

Mr. Ottman's condition was hopeless from the beginning. His bride, who was Miss Mary Waldron Waterman, daughter of the late Jeremiah L. Waterman, a grain dealer of Albany, came to Stamford late last week, and has been stopping at the residence of the Rev. Ford C. Ottman, who is pastor of the Presbyterian Church here. Mrs. Ottman visited the sanitarium once or twice to see her husband, but because of his excited condition the visits were discouraged by the physicians in charge.

Mr. Ottman's body will be sent to Albany for interment.

Bishop's Charge to Seminarians.

Bishop Brewster of Tennessee preached the baccalaureate sermon at the General Theological Seminary last night. "The Field White Unto the Harvest" was his theme. "You will have to contend against the natural failure to feel enthusiasm, and the natural tendency to delay," he said. "You will have to overcome the discontent and restlessness so prevalent in the ministry. But go, labor on, steadfast in the faith. Never be faint-hearted, for you know not how many souls are now already white unto the harvest." A reception to the students by the Rev. Dean Robbins followed.

$1,000,000 A YEAR LEFT TO ZIEGLER BOY

William Ziegler's Will, Disposing of Great Estate, Is Filed.

POLAR EXPLORATION TO GO ON

Executors Likely to Continue the Work, Although Without Written Direction to Do So.

The will of William Ziegler was filed for probate yesterday. It makes no mention of the Ziegler polar expeditions, but it is believed that the executors will carry out his wishes, though unexpressed in writing, in respect to equipping expeditions for exploring the arctic regions. The last paragraph in the wil says that as the testator has already provided sufficiently for charities, he makes no bequests for charitable purposes in his will. The executors named in the will are Mr. Ziegler's friend, Supreme Court Justice William J. Gaynor and his private secretary, William E. Champ, and his widow, Mrs. E. Matilda Ziegler. The estate left by Mr. Ziegler is estimated at more than $30,000,000. The bulk of this is to go to the testator's 14-year-old adopted son, William Ziegler, who is to receive an annual income which will probably amount to $1,000,000 after he has attained the age of twenty-one.

To the testator's widow is bequeathed the Ziegler city home at 624 Fifth Avenue and the country house and grounds at Noroton, Conn., together with all the household effects, furnishings and belongings, and horses and carriages for her use during her life time. Upon her death they will go to his son William. She is also to receive an income from a trust fund which will amount to $50,000 a year. Trust funds are also to be established for the payment of the following bequests: Two thousand four hundred dollars a year to Mr. Ziegler's stepfather, Conrad Brandt; $2,400 a year to the testator's mother, Ernestine Brandt; $2,400 a year to each of his sisters, Emma and Clara Brandt; $2,400 a year to the sister of his wife, Miss Kate V. Curtis, and $2,400 a year to Charles Gamble, son of Mrs. Ziegler by a former husband.

All the residue of the estate is left in trust for the benefit of William Ziegler. The executors are directed to pay to the son one-quarter of the principal when he attains the age of twenty-five; to pay to him another quarter when he attains the age of thirty, a third quarter at the age of thirty-five, and the balance when young William becomes forty years old. In the event of the death of the son before he attains the age of twenty-one the residuary estate is to be divided between Mr. Ziegler's brothers and sisters, each of whom would then receive about $10,000,000.

The will is dated March 11 and authorizes the executors to leave the estate invested in the properties, stocks, bonds, and mortgages in which it now is, or, upon the consent of Mrs. Ziegler, to sell any of the property, either real or personal.

The will probably will be admitted to probate on June 27, although one of the executors named, Mr. Champ, is now on his way to the arctic regions in search of the Ziegler expedition which sailed in charge of Anthony Fiala.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. W. T. Wilson.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 5.—Gen. W. T. Wilson, eighty-two years old, one of two surviving delegates to the first State Republican Convention, held here in 1855, died here to-day. Gen. Wilson enlisted in Upper Sandusky as a private in the civil war and came out brevetted Brigadier General. Mrs. Phil K. Clover of Pittsburg is his daughter.

Edward A. Leslie.

Edward A. Leslie, general manager of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, died yesterday at his home, 262 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, of pneumonia. He was born in Harrisburg, Penn., in 1849 and began business life as a messenger boy. Mr. Leslie was a member of the Crescent Athletic, Hamilton, and Brooklyn Whist Clubs. His wife, a son and a daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

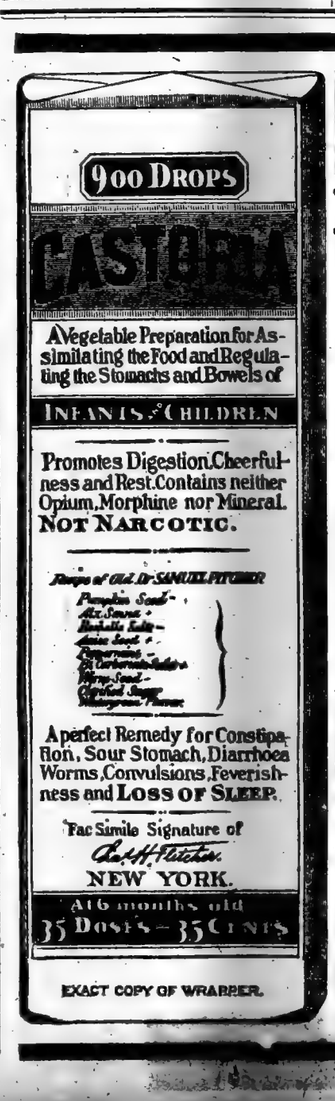
D. B. BEAN, President of the Tennessee Company, died at Knoxville, Tenn., yesterday.

Dr. JOHN WILLIAMS STREETER, author of "The Fat of the Land," and for many years a Chicago physician, died yesterday at his country home in Lake Forest.

WALTER L. DAILEY, lawyer and a Democratic politician of Chemung County, and once District Attorney, died at his home in Horse Heads, N. Y., yesterday.

The Rev. HUGH MURPHY, Chaplain of St. Francis's Hospital, Jersey City, died on Sunday. He was sixty-five years old and was ordained by Archbishop Bayley at Gloucester, N. J., in 1865. Three brothers survive him.

The Rev. JOHN A. VASSALLO, for thirty years rector of St. Teresa's Catholic Church at Summit, N. J., is dead in St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. He was a native of Italy and was sixty-two years old.



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE Fancy Wash Vest season is here. On the score of mere comfort, every man should wear cool, light, washable waistcoats in the hot months. In point of appearance they are in the best of taste.

We have prepared an unusually large assortment, including White, Gray and Tan effects.

Prices $2.50 to $5.50.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

BARON SERGE KOREFF WEDS MISS VAN REYPEN

Greek Ceremony Used at Wedding in Washington Home.

AN ARCHBISHOP OFFICIATES

Six Attendants of Bridegroom Take Part at Altar—Episcopal Service Follows—Officials at Reception.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Miss Alletta Van Reypen, only daughter of Surgeon General Van Reypen, United States Navy, retired, was married at 4 o'clock this afternoon to Baron Serge Alexander Koreff of Russia, gentleman in waiting to the Czar, and member of the Russian diplomatic service. Archbishop Hotovitzky of the Orthodox Greek Church in New York officiated at the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, on Fifteenth Street, in the presence of members of the Russian Embassy and immediate relatives of the bride. A reception to 200 guests, including a number from New York, followed.

The decoration of the house and the temporary altar was in white roses and green foliage, with the many lighted candles common alike to the Greek and Roman Catholic Churches. The bridegroom had six attendants, including Mr. Hansen, First Secretary of the embassy; Baron Schilling, Russian Vice Consul in New York; Col. Raspopoff and Mr. Siebert of the Russian Embassy in this city, William Van Reypen, Jr., and F. De Witt Wells of New York. The first two held the crowns over the heads of the bride and bridegroom.

Forming a semicircle about the bridal party were Mrs. Edward Marshall of Newport, Penn.; Mrs. David Fairchild of this city, Miss Helen Mackey Smith of Philadelphia, Miss Grace Campbell of Orange, N. J.; Miss Frances Ream of New York, and Miss Julia Stretor of Concord, N. H.

The Greek ceremony lasted more than twenty minutes, divided in three parts by the exchange of rings, the crowning of the bride and bridegroom, and the taking of bread and wine. Each rite was preceded by prayers and incantations.

Following the taking of the bread and wine the bride and bridegroom, led by the officiating prelate, and accompanied by the bridegroom's party, walked three times around the altar, which was erected in the centre of the room, and at the conclusion of this procession knelt for the benediction. This ceremony was followed by the reading of the Episcopal marriage service by the Rev. Roland C. Smith of St. John's Church, of which the bride is a member.

The bride and bridegroom left town in the evening for a short trip before going to New York. They will sail for Europe next Saturday.

Mrs. Ladew Endows a Hospital Bed.

The will of Mrs. Rebecca Ladew, which was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday, names her children, J. Harvey Ladew, Edward R. Ladew, and Louise L. Williams, as executors, and directs them to select a hospital in this city in which a free bed may be endowed. The will sets apart $5,000 for the purpose. Mrs. Ladew died at Asheville, N. C.

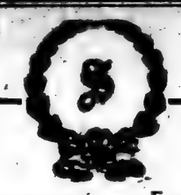
A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

GARDNER—OBERTEUFFER.

Miss Helen Louise Oberteuffer, daughter of the late Reece Marriner Oberteuffer of this city, and Clarence Gardner of Philadelphia were married yesterday at the Church of the Transfiguration. The Rev. William F. Manning, D. D., of Trinity Parish officiated. The bride was attended by her cousin, Miss Amy Harris of Philadelphia, as maid of honor, who was dressed in white and carried a basket of pink sweet peas. The bride was given away by her brother-in-law, Anthony Schuyler of Davenport, Iowa. The ushers were Henry A. Rusch of New York and Edgar P. Garner of Philadelphia. The bridegroom was attended by Harry P. Gardner of Philadelphia as best man. The bride was gowned in white crêpe de chine, trimmed with point lace. She wore a large white picture hat with ostrich plume and carried a shower bouquet.

POILLON—CLARK.

The marriage of Miss Cora Adelaide Clark, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Milton E. Clark, to William C. Poillon took place yesterday at the Hotel Buckingham, the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. J. Kittredge officiating. The bride wore a white lace robe and a tulle veil and was attended by her sister, Mrs. Frederick Flower, as matron of honor.



Straw Hats FOR Men

Value $2.50. At $1.75

Every detail—the high lustre of the straw, the perfect regularity of the braid and the hand finish—betrays the true worth of the hats, two-fifty. Fine split, fancy split, fine sennit and coarse sennit braids in the new models with crowns and brims from extreme to extreme.

Panama Hats

Special at $5.00

By these tokens may you know them to be the true Panama hats of that high character for which the exclusive hatmen dare charge seven-fifty and even eight dollars—woven tightly and regularly; trimmed with imported leathers and narrow or wide band and blocked in the alpine, telescope and negligee models.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

BOTHWELL.—On Monday, June 5, Robert H. Bothwell.
Funeral services at his late residence, 73 Third St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment in Greenwood.

MUNN LODGE, NO. 180, F. & A. M.
Brethren: You are invited to attend the funeral services of our late brother, Worshipful Robert Bothwell, P. M., from his late residence, 73 3d St., Brooklyn, Wednesday, June 7, 2 P. M.
HERMAN L. REIS, M. D., Master.

COHN.—Suddenly, on June 4, 1905, Charles Cohn, beloved husband of Georgia Eddy.
Funeral private from his late residence, 1,361 Madison Av. Interment at Milford, N. Y.

CROSMAN.—On Sunday morning, June 4, Mary Hall Crosman, only daughter of J. Heron and Ellen Hall Crosman.
Funeral services at the family residence, 95 Elm St., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 6, at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.
Washington, Pittsburg, and Harrisburg papers please copy.

DENTON.—At Yonkers, on June 5, Samuel H. Denton, only son of Caroline F. and the late Samuel H. Denton, in his 53d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

EVANS.—At Betts Street Hospital, Cincinnati, Monday, June 5, 1905, Mrs. M. J. Evans, aged 60 years.
Due notice of funeral later.

HANNAH.—At Auburn, N. Y., June 2, George Hannah, age 75 years, late of New York City.
Funeral services will be held at late residence, in Skaneateles, N. Y., on Monday, June 5, at 4 P. M. Relatives are invited to attend committal services at Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn, Tuesday, June 6, at 10 A. M. Carriages in waiting Brooklyn side of bridge (old) at 9 A. M.

HENSEL.—On Monday, June 5, 1905, Frederick Hensel, beloved husband of Doretta Hensel, entered into rest at the age of 75 years.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 357 5th St., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, June 7, 1905, at 8 P. M. Interment in Hoboken Cemetery at the convenience of the family.

HONE.—On Monday, June 5, Josephine, widow of Charles Russell Hone and daughter of the late John Hoey.
Funeral private.

KING.—At his home, Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, Monday evening, June 5, 1905, Hezekiah King, husband of Rachel Landreth King, in his 83d year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LESLIE.—Monday morning, June 5, at his residence, 262 Hancock St., Brooklyn, Edward A. Leslie, beloved husband of Maria E. Morley.
Funeral services at his late residence Wednesday evening, June 7, at 8:30 o'clock. Interment private.

REES.—At Washington, Monday, June 5, Frederick Rees, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Rees, aged 26 years.
Funeral June 6 at 3 P. M. Interment at Rock Creek Cemetery.

RICHEY.—On Saturday, June 3, 1905, at his residence, 360 West 21st St., the Rev. Thomas Richey, D. D., Emeritus Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square, New York City.
Funeral service will be held on Tuesday, June 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, General Theological Seminary, Chelsea Square. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SCHLENSOG.

NEW YORK BATSMEN LIKE YOUNG'S PITCHING

Griffith's Men Hit Veteran Freely and Win, 5 to 2.

HOGG PUZZLES THE BOSTONS

National League Champions Take Another Game and Go West—Pittsburg Loses and Falls Back.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 2.
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 11; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 3; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	Washington	St. Louis	New York	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	2	0	3	1	2	4	3	24	.667
Phila'phia	2	..	1	2	4	2	4	5	22	.579
Chicago	1	1	..	5	2	4	2	4	22	.579
Detroit	1	1	0	..	2	2	3	2	20	.513
Boston	0	2	1	1	..	2	3	3	16	.432
Washing'n	1	0	0	1	1	..	3	1	17	.424
New York	0	1	1	1	4	5	..	3	16	.410
New York.	0	2	1	1	4	5	3	..	16	.410
Games lost.	12	16	16	19	21	23	24	23		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	3	1	4	3	12	7	34	.773
Phila'phia.	1	..	1	3	2	1	6	9	23	.590
Pittsburg.	1	3	..	5	7	1	2	5	26	.578
Cincinnati.	2	1	3	..	7	5	0	3	21	.488
Chicago	0	2	1	3	..	7	2	3	22	.478
St. Louis.	1	2	3	4	3	..	3	2	18	.419
Boston	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	4	15	.349
Brooklyn.	3	3	2	1	1	4	..	1	15	.333
Games lost.	10	16	19	22	24	25	28	30		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Scored Well-Earned Victory Over Boston, with Young Pitching.

Manager Collins and his Boston team left town yesterday losers in the series with the Greater New Yorks by two games to one. That the American League champions wanted the "rubber" from the runners-up of last year was evident when they placed the veteran "Cy" Young in the pitcher's box, for it is a well-known fact that Collins's men are always at their best when the pitching is intrusted to Young. Yesterday, however, was not the veteran's day, for he was batted freely, a home run and two three-base hits being among the local team's collection. As evidence of the way Young's delivery was treated, it is only necessary to point to the fact that the entire five runs scored by the New Yorks were earned, and only three men were left on bases.

Opposed to Young was the youngster Hogg, and while the latter was erratic and placed his team in several perilous situations, his cool-headedness and strategy completely puzzled the visitors, and there were no very damaging results.

It was in the seventh inning that Hogg's nerve was fully tested, and many a more experienced pitcher could not have done nearly so well as he under the circumstances. The bases were filled and no one was out. Collins's long fly to Fultz allowed the runner at third to score, while Parent reached third. Burkett was still at first. Then Freeman put a high fly to Williams, and Grimshaw ended the suspense by being caught out by Dougherty.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, cf.	1	1	1	1	0	0		Fultz, cf.	.0	0	2	0	0		
Parent, ss.	0	0	1	0	1	5		Keeler, rf.	.1	3	0	0	0		
Burkett, lf.	0	1	1	1	0	0		D'ghty, lf.	.1	2	1	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	0		Will'ms, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
Fr'man, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	0		Conroy, ss.	0	2	3	3	0		
Grim'w, 1b.	1	1	15	1	0	0		Chase, 1b.	.1	1	7	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	3	3	3	0	0		Yeager, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1		
Criger, c.	0	0	1	2	0	0		Klein'w, c.	1	2	4	1	0		
Young, p.	0	0	1	0	4	0		Hogg, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total.	2	7	24	16	0			Total.	5	10	27	7	2		

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2
New York	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	.—5

First base by errors—Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 1. Struck out—By Hogg, 3; by Young, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Boston, 12. Home run—Chase. Three-base hits—Dougherty, Kleinow. Two-base hit—Ferris. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Hogg. Stolen bases—Dougherty, Conroy. Double play—Parent, Ferris, and Grimshaw. Wild pitch—Hogg. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—2,500.

WASHINGTON 6, PHILADELPHIA 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—The home team was defeated to-day by Washington's good hitting, coupled with errors by Henley. Philadelphia's hitting was also good, but not consecutive. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hill, 3b.	.1	2	3	1	1	0		Hartsel, lf.	.0	0	1	0	0		
Jones, cf.	.0	0	4	0	1			Knight, ss.	.1	2	0	6	1		
Stahl, 1b.	.1	1	5	0	0			Davis, 1b.	.0	0	11	1	0		
Anderson, rf.	0	0	1	1	0	0		Cross, 3b.	.1	2	4	1	0		
H'lsman, lf.	2	3	3	0	0			Murphy, 2b.	0	3	1	0	0		
Mullan, 2b.	2	1	1	1	2			Hoffman, cf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	3	2	1			Lord, rf.	.1	1	1	0	1		
Hayden, c.	0	1	6	2	0			Schreck, c.	0	2	9	0	0		
Patten, p.	0	0	1	1	0			Henley, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
								Coakley, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
								*Bender	.0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	6	8	27	7	4			Total.	4	10	27	11	5		

*Batted for Coakley in ninth inning.

Washington	0	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—4

Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Stahl, Cross, Mullen, Hayden, Murphy, Lord. Three-base hits—Cross, Schreck. Home run—Hueisman. Sacrifice hits—Jones, (2.) Hits—Off Henley, 5 in six innings; off Coakley, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Henley, 6; by Coakley, 2; by Patten, 5. Bases on balls—Off Henley, 2; off Patten, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance—3,929.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Win Their Last Game in the East by 11 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—The New Yorks won their twelfth victory over Boston to-day and had no trouble in accomplishing the feat. Taylor was in splendid pitching form, allowing the local men but four safe hits, while Wilhelm was punished for eleven, including a triple by Bresnahan and doubles by Browne and Dahlen. Besides their weak batting the Bostons' fielding was very poor, especially in the fourth and eighth innings, when the champions rolled up a total of nine runs.

The only time that the local men scored was in the first inning. Cannell, the first batsman, fouled out to Bresnahan. Tenney hit safely, made a clever steal, and scored on Abbatichio's double to left field. The latter lost no time in an attempt to steal third, and on a low throw by Bresnahan to Devlin reached the plate.

The heavy hitting of the visitors in the fourth inning seemed to disconcert the local men considerably, and with the aid of several fumbles four runs were tallied. Little interest was taken in the game after this. The New Yorks added five runs in the eighth by another streak of good batting and an exhibition of poor fielding by Boston.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Donlin, cf.	.1	1	3	0	0			Cannell, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Browne, rf.	2	2	2	0	0			Tenney, 1b.	1	1	5	2	1		
M'Gann, 1b.	0	2	11	1	0			Abbat'o, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
Br'sn'h'n, c.	1	2	4	1	1			Deleh'ty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Clarke, c.	0	0	0	0	0			W'v'ton, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0		
Mertes, lf.	2	2	3	0	0			Raymer, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1		
Strang, lf.	0	0	1	0	0			L't'born, ss.	0	0	2	1	1		
Dahlen, ss.	2	1	0	6	1			M'Carthy, c.	0	0	5	1	2		
Devlin, 3b.	2	1	1	2	1			Wilhelm, p.	0	0	2	1	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0										
Taylor, p.	.1	0	1	1	0			Total.	2	4	27	10	5		
Total.	11	11	27	12	3										

New York	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	5	0	—11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Sacrifice hit—Lauterborn. Two-base hits—Abbatichio, Browne, Dahlen. Three-base hit—Bresnahan. Stolen bases—McGann, (2,) Devlin, (2,) Abbatichio, Tenney, Cannell. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 4; off Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 4; by Taylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,878.

CHICAGO, 4; PITTSBURG, 3.

CHICAGO, June 5.—By bunching three singles and a double the locals beat Pittsburg to-day in the eighth inning. In all but this inning Leever was almost invincible. Pfeffer steadied and had the visitors at his mercy after the third inning. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	.1	2	3	1	0			Howard, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Schulte, rf.	1	1	2	0	0			Clarke, lf.	.1	2	2	0	0		
Maloney, rf.	0	1	0	0	0			B'mont, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0			Wagner, ss.	1	3	2	1	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	3	0	0			Clancy, 1b.	0	0	5	1	0		
Evers, 2b.	.1	2	2	4	1			Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Casey, 3b.	.0	0	2	1	0			Leach, 3b.	.0	1	0	1	3		
O'Neill, c.	.1	1	7	1	0			Peitz, c.	0	0	6	1	0		
Pfeffer, p.	0	0	0	1	0			Leever, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total.	4	8	27	9	1			Total.	3	7	*23	8	3		

*Pfeffer out, hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	..	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hits—Clarke, Slagle, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Clancy, Leach. Stolen bases—Maloney, Leach, Ritchey, Chance. Double play—Evers, Chance, and O'Neill. Struck out—By Pfeffer, 4; by Leever, 5. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—2,100.

CINCINNATI, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 5.—A two-base hit by Seymour in the ninth inning and a single by Barry, which scored Seymour, won to-day's postponed game for Cincinnati by 3 to 2. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss.	.1	1	3	5	0			H'gins, 2b.	0	1	1	3	1		
Shannon, lf.	0	1	3	0	0			St'nfeldt, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Arndt, 2b.	0	1	0	4	0			Seymour, cf.	2	2	7	1	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	17	2	1			Odwell, rf.	.1	1	1	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	.0	0	1	0	0			Harry, 1b.	0	2	9	0	0		
D'leavy, rf.	0	1	1	0	0			B'dwell, ss.	0	1	4	3	0		
Burke, 3b.	.1	1	1	2	0			Kelley, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Warner, c.	0	1	0	2	0			Phelps, c.	0	0	0	2	0		
Egan, p.	0	0	1	7	0			Walker, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	2	6	27	22	1			Total.	3	7	27	13	1		

St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Two-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Arndt, Egan, Bridwell, Beckley, Steinfeldt. Double plays—Egan, Shay and Beckley; Seymour, Bridwell and Huggins. Stolen bases—Burke. Base on balls—Off Walker, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Cincinnati, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Pears. Attendance—5,500.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City Outplayed by Montreal and Loses by 6 to 3.

Jersey City's winning streak was brought to a close yesterday when it faced the Montreals, the tail enders in the Eastern League. The visitors played all around the locals, both at the bat and in the field. Leroy held the ex-champions down to six hits, while the tail enders pounded Pfanmiller for a total of nine. At the end of the game the score was Jersey City, 3; Montreal, 6. The score:

MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Miller, 2b.	.1	0	3	1	0			Clement, lf.	0	1	2	1	0		
Joyce, lf.	.1	2	3	0	0			Bean, ss.	.0	2	3	1	0		
Bannon, cf.	0	1	1	2	0			Keister, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Meaney, rf.	1	2	1	0	0			Merritt, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Lach'ce, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0			Halligan, cf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Dyer, ss.	.0	1	1	4	0			Cassidy, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0		
Kuhns, 3b.	1	2	0	1	0			Woods, 3b.	1	1	5	0	1		
Gibson, c.	.0	0	4	1	0			McAuley, c.	0	0	7	3	1		
Leroy, p.	.0	1	1	5	0			Pfann'r, p.	0	0	1	5	0		
								McCann, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	6	10	27	15	0			*Vand grift.	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total.	3	6	27	13	2		

*Batted for Pfanmiller in eighth inning.

Montreal	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	1—6
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0—3

Hits—Off Pfanmiller, 9 in eight innings; off McCann, 1 in one inning. First base by errors—Montreal, 1. Left on bases—Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 3. First base on balls—Off Leroy, 2; off Pfanmiller, 3; off McCann, 1. Struck out—By Leroy, 2; by Pfanmiller, 4; by McCann, 2. Two-base hits—Lachance, Leroy. Sacrifice hit—Bannon. Stolen bases—Miller, Kuhns, Merritt, and Woods. Double plays—Dyer and Lachance; Bean, Merritt, and Cassidy. Passed balls—Gibson, 1; McAuley, 1. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—600.

ROCHESTER, 2; NEWARK, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 5.—Rochester scored two runs to one for Newark to-day in a game that was stubbornly contested from start to finish. The fielding of both teams was without a blemish, the only mistake recorded in the entire game being credited to the Rochester "battery." The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Swander, cf.	.0	1	2	0	0			Smith, 2b.	.1	3	5	2	0		
Murphy, rf.	0	0	1	0	0			Manning, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
C'kman, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0			Yancey, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Jones, lf.	.0	1	2	0	0			Barclay, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Ginn, c.	0	1	0	4	0			Carey, 1b.	.0	2	10	1	0		
O'Hagan, 1b.	1	0	13	1	0			O'Brien, ss.	0	0	3	3	0		
Wagner, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0			Kennedy, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0		
Connor, c.	0	1	5	2	0			Steelman, c.	0	0	4	5	0		
Pardee, p.	0	0	1	1	0			Faulkner, p.	0	0	1	4	0		
Total.	1	6	27	17	0			Total.	2	7	27	16	0		

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Rochester	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Newark, 4; Rochester, 3. First base on balls—Off Faulkner, 3. Struck out—By Pardee, 5; by Faulkner, 3. Two-base hits—Wagner, Carey. Stolen bases—Connor, Swander. Wild pitch—Faulkner. Passed ball—Steelman. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

BALTIMORE, 19; BUFFALO, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 5.—In the opening game of the series with Buffalo to-day the Baltimore team had an easy thing of it. The Buffalo pitchers were weak, and their lack of control of the ball enabled the local men to bat it all over the field. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	.3 0 4 0 4 4 1 3 ..—19	21	1
Buffalo	.0 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4	12	5

Batteries—Mason, Wiltse, and Hearne; Hill, Milligan, and McManus.

TORONTO, 10; PROVIDENCE, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 5.—Providence put up a poor game to-day, while Toronto played fine ball and won by a score of 10 to 4. Both teams used two pitchers, Crystall being driven to the woods in the fourth and Josslyn in the sixth. Murray's batting was a prominent feature, he getting two triples, while Carr had a pair of doubles. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	.0 0 1 2 2 3 0 1 1—10	12	1
Providence	.0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0— 4	10	4

Batteries—Crystall, Applegate, and Toft; Josslyn, Nops, and Jacklitsch. Attendance—1,048.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Buffalo	17	14	.548	Providence	17	18	.486
Baltimore	18	15	.545	Newark	17	19	.472
Jersey City	19	16	.543	Toronto	14	16	.467
Rochester	16	15	.516	Montreal	14	19	.424

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

GEORGETOWN, 2; PENN., 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—Georgetown University defeated the University of Pennsylvania at baseball to-day in a loosely played game. The visitors' first run was scored on good hitting, and the second tally was the result of errors. Drennan kept Pennsylvania's hits well scattered. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Georgetown	.0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2	6	3
Pennsylvania	.0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0	6	3

Batteries—Drennan and Hart; Fennell and Hare.

South Atlantic League.

Jacksonville, 5; Columbia, 4.
Augusta, 3; Macon, 5.
Savannah, 3; Charleston, 1.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 11; Little Rock, 6.
Nashville, 10; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 5; New Orleans, 2.
Montgomery, 1; Shreveport, 4.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 9; Kansas City, 2.
Columbus, 5; Louisville, 4.
Toledo, 14; Indianapolis, 6.

SELLING CLASS COLT BEAT HANDICAP STARS

Beldame, Alan-a-Dale, and Graziallo Were Behind Garnish.

THREE POST CHOICES FIRST

Guiding Star Took Bedford Stakes in Clever Style at Gravesend—Yankee Consul's Victory.

The handicap horses of the East, for all the irregularities of their running earlier in the Spring, were thrown into an unexpected light at the Gravesend track yesterday, when in the third event four of the Suburban entries that have been counted on as sure starters for the big event of next week, were beaten in hollow style by Garnish, a colt of selling class.

The victory of Garnish was anticipated by his stable, and the colt on the strength of his Winter form and his recent winning races at Louisville was backed consistently.

The trial of the Suburban horses came in the third race of the most attractive programme that the Brooklyn Jockey Club has offered since the opening day of the meeting, a handicap in which Beldame was the top weight at 126 pounds, with English Lad 123, Alan-a-Dale 122, and Graziallo 117, the next in order, Garnish carrying 107, including a pound over and starting at 12 to 1, while Alan-a-Dale was the post favorite at 18 to 5, Beldame second choice at 4 to 1, and Graziallo the next best backed. Beldame broke well up with her field and went on with a rush, taking the track as the field passed the stand the first time and going out to race in the style that made her seem invincible last season. She had speed and seemed willing to run, and a shout in anticipation of victory for the famous filly went up before the first furlong had been covered.

On the first turn Garnish took second place, with Kehaiian and Stamping Ground lapped behind him, while English Lad, slow to begin, was carried wide and dropped back to last place, and Alan-a-Dale was jostled by Outcome, both losing some ground, but not enough to have caused the defeat of the favorite had he run anything like the race that was expected of him. Into the back stretch and through the straight the places of the leaders were the same, Beldame romping along in front, and as she began the far turn appearing to have the race in hand, especially as the horsemen gauged the merits of the lot behind by the fact that the selling class Garnish still was a good second. On the turn into the quarter stretch, Kehaiian moved after Garnish, and then both set out after Beldame, Garnish drawing away from Kehaiian and moving up on Beldame until at the last furlong pole, he drove her to the whip. From that point on to the winning post Beldame was tiring and stopping, and Garnish drew out and won easily by two lengths, in the fastest time of the meeting for the distance. Beldame, under the whip, lasted in second place long enough to beat Kehaiian a similar distance. All the beaten horses pulled up apparently sound, and the beating they got from the undersized Garnish was as far from explanation as the result was from the expectations of horsemen.

Yankee Consul started an odds-on favorite, and after trying to run away from the light boy Diggins, who rode him, broke last, and remained there until the first turn was reached. Then Diggins let him move a bit, and Yankee Consul went through the field like a flash. He was taken up again in the middle of the turn, but slipped to the front with ease as the horses turned into the stretch, and won pulling up from Athlete, second.

In the single stake race of the day the Bedford, selling, for two-year-olds, the two times winner Guiding Star went to the post a warm favorite, and won rather easily at the end, though Quorum drove Guiding Star to the whip at the last furlong pole.

Imperialist, by striking a wing of a jump in the steeplechase, so injured himself that he was ordered destroyed. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Broadcloth, 112, J. Martin, 9-5, 4-5..	2	3	1½
Buttons, 105, Burns, 6-1, 5-2.....	9	4	2¾
Czaraphine, 102, J. Kelly, 4-1, 8-5...	4	1	3½
Tommy Waddell, 102, W. Knapp, 12-1, 5-1.....	1	2	4
Geranium, 105, McLaughlin, 12-1, 6-1.	5	5	5
Jerry C., 102, J. Johnson, 15-1, 6-1.	10	6	6
Hannibal Bey, 91, Diggins, 40-1, 15-1.	12	9	7
Bellatrix, 107, L. Smith, 10-1, 4-1..	5	8	8
Belligerent, 102, B. Smith, 40-1, 15-1.	8	8	9
Uncas, 107, Nicol, 15-1, 5-1.....	14	10	10
Confessor, 99, Miller, 20-1, 8-1....	6	11	11
Parkville, 104, D. O'Connor, 300-1, 100-1.....	7	13	12
Flammula, 103, Fountain, 15-1, 6-1..	16	16	13
Long Dolan, 92, Notter, 200-1, 60-1..	3	14	14
Lady Henrietta, 97, Macey, 30-1, 10-1.	11	15	15
Atwood, 107, Murphy, 15-1, 6-1.....	13	10	16

Time—1:10 2-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Woolsthorpe-Grenadine. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half.

	S.	2M.	F.
Gold Van, 140, Holman, 5-1, 2-1.....	10	3	1ª
Sandhurst, 153, Finnegan, 6-5, 1-2....	4	1	2ª
Nitrate, 148, Fulks, 5-1, 2-1.....	6	2	3ª
Coligny, 155, J. O'Brien, 8-1, 3-1.....	5	4	4
Pure Pepper, 140, Tuckey, 20-1, 5-1..	3	5	5
Gen'l Pine, 133, Hafer, 50-1, 20-1....	8	6	6
Alamanson, 142, Owens, 10-1, 4-1.....	8	7	7
Imperialist, 148, Rodrock, 10-1, 3-1....	2	4	•
Flying Machine, 130, Henry, 50-1, 15-1.	7	Fell	
Howard Gratz, 132, Kelleher, 60-1, 20-1.	9	Fell	

*Broke down.

Time—4:55. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Goldfinch-Vandala. Owner, Bonnie Brook Stable. Trainer, B. Pope.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Garnish, 107, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1.....	5	2	1¼
Beldame, 126, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5.....	4	1	2ª
Kehaiian, 102, Miller, 10-1, 4-1.....	2	5	3ª
Alan-a-Dale, 122, McLaughlin, 18-5, 8-5	8	3	4
St. Valentine, 115, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	3	4	5
Graziallo, 117, Odom, 7-1, 5-2.....	10	4	6
Outcome, 107, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1.....	3	7	7
Elwood, 104, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1..	6	9	8
M. Beaucaire, 116, Burns, 30-1, 10-1..	7	8	9
English Lad, 123, Nicol, 12-1, 5-1....	11	10	10
Stamping Ground, 95, Notter, 100-1, 40-1	1	11	11
Brigand, 100, W. Knapp, 20-1, 12-1..	12	12	12

Time—1:47. Start good. Won ridden out, place driving. Winner, b. c., 4 years, by Rapallo-Garnature. Owner and trainer, R. L. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Bedford Stakes, for two-year-olds; five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Guiding Star, 106, O'Neil, 4-5, 1-4....	2	1	1ª
Quorum, 107, J. Martin, 8-1, 5-2.....	3	2	2ª
Osiris, 107, Shaw, 4-1, 9-10.....	4	4	3½
Veribest, 104, Miller, 6-1, 7-5.....	6	3	4
High Brush, 92, J. Johnson, 25-1, 6-1..	1	5	5
Cracksman, 95, J. Kelly, 50-1, 12-1..	5	6	6

Time—1:01. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Gerolstein-Samoa. Owner, Newton Bennington. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For mares three years old and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Ocean Tide, 106, W. Davis, 5-1, 6-5....	3	1	1ª
Canteen, 108, Shaw, 7-5, 3-5.....	2	2	2ª
Jane Holly, 103, W. Knapp, 12-1, 4-1..	1	3	3ª
Consuelo II., 86, Miller, 5-2, 9-10.....	5	4	4
Ella Snyder, 96, Diggins, 50-1, 15-1....	4	5	5
Lady Jocelyn, 103, Fountain, 8-1, 3-1..	8	6	6
Daisy Green, 103, C. Miller, 40-1, 12-1.	9	7	7
Maid of Timbuctoo, 86, Notter, 60-1, 20-1.....	7	8	8
Tol San, 104, D. O'Connor, 100-

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Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTLE,

Virginia Av. and Beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private bot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies Re Boulie Orchestra. Special Spring rates; $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet. A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner & Prop'r.

CHALFONTE

is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

NEW FIREPROOF **RIO GRANDE,**

New York Av. and Beach. Conceded to be Atlantic City's most modern hotel; running water in all rooms, elevator, baths, metal ceilings throughout; Exchange open to second floor. Moderate prices. Booklet. J. Paul Kilpatrick.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front.

Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,

Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity 300. Spec. Spring rates $2 to $3 daily, $10 to $15 weekly. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE NEW
FLORENCE HOUSE

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF,
4th Av. and 18th St., New York City.
Subway station at the door.
Rooms, single or en suite.
N. B. BARRY.

On June 1 an elegant new restaurant, cafe, bar, and business men's lunch will be opened.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST.,
NEAR 5TH AV.

Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.
A LA CARTE.
MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

434 WEST 23D ST.,

PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1075—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
50c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R. (3 blocks below 14th St.), 8:55 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Lv. Battery (nr. S. Ferry), 9.20 and 11:30 A. M.; 2:10 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from FRANKLIN ST., daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M., W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH, weekdays, at 5 P. M.

SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.) Every week day at 5:00 P. M.

PROVIDENCE, $1.50.

JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Catskill Hudson & Coxsackie Boats

Leave Pier 43, N. R., weekdays, 6 P. M.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:27	Moon sets..10:18	

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...9:41	Gov. Isl'd...9:45	H. Gate..11:41
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:01	Gov. Isl'd..10:09	H. Gate..12:05

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 6.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Antonio Lopez, Barcelona	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cherokee, Santo Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	*1:00 P.M.	
Lombardia, Naples	8.30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	8:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A.M.	

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Manzanares, Venezuela	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nord America, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parisian, Glasgow	——	2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick and Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Haggry, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 6.

Astoria, Glasgow, May 27.
Iowic, Liverpool, May 26.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 19.
Cretic, Naples, May 24.
Denver, Galveston, May 31.
El Norte, Galveston, May 30.
Homer, St. Lucia, May 20.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, May 30.
Manzanares, La Guayra, May 22.
Marco Minghetti, Naples, May 21.
Minneapolis, London, May 27.
Morro Castle, Havana, June 3.
Napolitan Prince, Naples, May 22.
Norman Prince, Liverpool, May 22.
Sarnia, Kingston, June 1.
Seguranca, Obon, May 29.
Seneca, Havana, June 1.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 4.
Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
El Mar, Galveston, June 1.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 31.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Buenos Aires, Naples, May 25.
Coronia, Liverpool, May 30.
Louisiana, Copenhagen, May 24.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Hardanger, Gibraltar, May 25.
Havana, Havana, June 6.
Georgia, Naples, May 23.
La Savoie, Havre, June 3.
Welmar, Gibraltar, May 30.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Cedric, Liverpool, June 2.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 3.
Moltke, Hamburg, June 4.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.

Arrived.

Finland, Antwerp, May 27.
Parisian, Glasgow, May 25.
Usk, Sama, May 31.
Philadelphia, San Juan, May 31.
Nord America, Genoa, May 20.
Curityba, Matanzas, May 20.
San Marcos, Galveston, May 27.
Manuel Hats, Baltimore, June 4.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 2.
Proteus, New Orleans, May 31.
Castilian Prince, Santos, May 6.
Calderon, Santos, May 19.
Citta di Genova, Naples, May 17.
Seneca, Havana, June 1.
Aranzazu, Jacksonville, June 2.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 4.
El Norte, Galveston, May 30.
Mongibello, Genoa, April 25.
Yumuri, Baracoa, May 31.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 27.

Sailed.

Tennyson, Pernambuco.
Catania, Port Arthur, Texas.
Maverick, Port Arthur, Texas.
Monroe, Norfolk.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Plymouth, June 5.
Amatonga, at Cape Town, June 4.
Verona, at Shanghai, June 5.
Aureole, at Sunderland, June 4.
Numidian, at Glasgow, June 4.
Alhalie, at Barcelona, May 31.
Madonna, at Marseilles, June 1.
Horatio, at Para, June 2.
British Princess, at Antwerp, June 3.
Elise Marie, at Rotterdam, June 3.
Minnetonka, at London, June 5.
Kroonland, at Dover, June 5.
Furnessia, at Moville, June 5.

Sailed.

Neustria, from Marseilles, June 3.
Columbia, from Moville, June 3.
Patricia, from Moulogne, June 4.
Buenos Aires, from Cadiz, May 30.
Quebec, from Havre, June 2.
Hudson, from Havre, June 3.
Citta di Palermo, from Palermo, May 26.
Washington, from Shields, June 3.
Potomac, from Southampton, June 3.
Gordon Castle, from Port Said, June 4.
Koenig Albert, from Gibraltar, June 5.

Passed.

Roma, for New York, Gibraltar, June 5.
Florida, from New York, Butt of Lewis, June 4.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (By Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier ..... 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST. 9:00 "
" West 129th St. ..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill, 12:30 P.M. and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets, and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful, one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"The New Line."

New York to Fall River, $1.00
New York to Providence, $1.20
New York to Boston, $2.20

Connections by Rail and Trolley to All Eastern Points.

The PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new) East River, New York, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers **PRISCILLA and PURITAN.** Orchestra on each. **PROVIDENCE LINE** for Providence, Boston, North and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20 E. R., (Ft. Peck Slip,) week days only. STRS. lve. 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. E. 31st St., 3:30 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street, 6:30 P. M. week days, & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-Table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.

Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M.; 2:30, 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:30 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:30 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via L. S.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LTD. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK & MONT'L Exp.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK Exp.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXP.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:34 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:

*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....June 10 Philadelphia.....June 24
St. Louis.....June 17 St. Paul.....July 1

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....June 10, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 17, 5:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....June 10 Kroonland.....June 24
Vaderland.....June 17 Zeeland.....July 1

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N.R.
Oceanic..June 7, 8:30 AM Baltic...June 21, 9 AM
Majestic..June 14, 10 AM Teutonic..June 28, 10 AM
Cedric..June 16, 5 PM Celtic.....June 30, 4 PM

TRAVELERS' CHECKS

Issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kaiser...June 6, 10 AM K. Wm. II. July 11, 11 AM
K. Wm. II. June 13, noon Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM
Kronprinz. June 27, 4 AM Kaiser..Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser...July 4, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Aug. 15, 6 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa. June 8, 10 AM Bremen. July 6, 10 AM
Friedr'h. June 15, 10 AM Barbar'sa. July 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. June 20, 10 AM Friedr'h. July 18, 10 AM
Alice...June 29, 10 AM Kurfuerst. July 25, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert...June 17, 11 AM K. Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM
K. Luise. June 24, 11 AM Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM
Irene.....July 8, 11 AM Albert...Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert...July 22, 11 AM K. Luise. Sept. 9, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
†*Bluecher..June 8, 9 AM †Deutschl'd..June 22, 9 AM
†Pennsylvania..June 10, 11 AM †Patricia..June 24, 11 AM
*†Moltke..June 15, 9 AM Hamburg..June 29, 9 AM
Rhaetia..June 17, 6 AM Pretoria..July 1, 3 P.M.
†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. ¶Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
PRINZ OSKAR..June 27, 2 P.M.; Aug. 15, Oct. 10
Prinz Adelbert..July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31

Special Cruises

To Norway, Iceland, Spitzbergen
Around British Isles & Europe's Seaside Resorts
During June, July & August.
By superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN

Special Tours to Northern Europe, including visits to the Fjords, North Cape, interior scenery of Scandinavia, with Denmark, Russia, Northern Germany, etc.
June 24...per S. S. Etruria.....64 days
July 5.....per S.-S. United States....63 days
Other Vacation Tours, $175 to $1,015. All Expenses Included. Write for booklet.
Independent Railroad and Steamship Tickets Everywhere.

125 FOREIGN OFFICES.
Established 65 years.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Tours Around the World, 34th Annual Series, from San Francisco Aug. 26, Sept. 20, Oct. 10, 21, 1905.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Umbria..June 10, 10 AM Etruria...June 24, 10 AM
Caronia..June 13, 1 PM Carpathia..June 27, noon
Lucania..June 17, 3 PM Campania..July 1, 2 PM

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
PANNONIA..June 6, 10 A. M.; July 26, Sept. 12.
SLAVONIA.....July 11, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29.
*ULTONIA.....
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
CALEDONIA
WILL SAIL FOR
Glasgow and Londonderry
SATURDAY, JULY 1, AT 3 P. M.
Saloon, $70 & up. Second Cabin, $42.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria..June 10, noon Furnessia..June 24, noon
Columbia..June 17, 9AM Caledonia..July 1, 3PM
Cabin $55 and upward, 2d Cabin $37.50, 3d Class $27.50, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

EUROPE

Tours July 1 by specially chartered new fast S. S. Caledonia, (9,400 tons,) to Scotland, England, Ireland, France, $245, with attractive side trips to Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy. Other tours in June and July. Exceptional advantages. Send for programme B.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, New York.

BY SEA TO MAINE

THE IDEAL ROUTE

For Summer Tourists and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of tours, hotels, and boarding houses in "The Summer Playground of America," mailed free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York.

GOLFING

Tour to famous Scotch and English links, July 6. Programs, ready. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq.

Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line, Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa, Bologne, Hatfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EXP.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), *3:25, *4:23, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Dining Cars.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.—*3:25 P.M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, *4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays) and Ocean Grove, 8:30 A. M. from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets only), 8:55 A. M., 12:25 (1:25 Saturdays only), 2:25, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), and 4:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25 A. M. and *5:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *10:55, *3:55, *10:25, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, 9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941**, the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of Messrs. **J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as aditional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"*By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer,*

"Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905**, present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., May 29, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books, which were closed on Saturday, the 29th day of April last, will be continued closed until 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, June 22d, 1905.

G. F. COX, Treasurer.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 129, 146 and 179, for $500 each, and Nos. 23, 47 and 68, for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1st, 1905.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

[No. 29.]

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$41,283,614.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		297.27
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		7,650,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		906,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand		838,510.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds		105,798.56
Bonds, securities, &c.		48,250,924.39
Banking house		1,600,000.00
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	$1,272,565.14	
Due from State banks and bankers	173,633.33	
Checks and other cash items	150,091.43	
Exchanges for Clearing House	13,987,818.90	
Notes of other National banks	13,455.00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	244.02	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:		
Specie	16,053,638.50	
Legal-tender notes	2,061,395.00	
		33,712,842.22
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		382,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5% redemption fund		27,468.19
Total		$134,757,955.39

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		5,914,294.13
National banknotes outstanding		7,480,797.50
Due to other National banks	$33,052,331.87	
Due to State banks and bankers	2,223,939.47	
Due to trust companies and savings banks	18,708,013.78	
Dividends unpaid	1,130.00	
Individual deposits subject to check	40,307,952.85	
Demand certificates of deposit	140,051.13	
Certified checks	2,121,702.59	
Cashier's checks outstanding	1,456,742.07	
United States deposits	906,000.00	
		98,917,863.76
Bonds borrowed		2,445,000.00
Total		$134,757,955.39

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

I, C. D. BACKUS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. D. BACKUS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of June, 1905. THOS. S. WILLIAMS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
GEO. F. BAKER,
WILLIAM H. MOORE,
H. P. DAVISON.
Directors.

MICHIGAN BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF DETROIT.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,511,821.66
Overdrafts		1,997.76
Furniture, fixtures, and safe deposit vaults		24,000.00
U. S. bonds at par		1,000,000.00
Other bonds and securities		46,570.00
Premium on bonds		47,500.00
Due from other banks		1,471,255.85
Cash on hand		$925,170.70 $9,028,316.06

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	500,000.00
Undivided profits	85,789.03
Circulating notes	798,500.00
Deposits	6,638,047.03
Reserved for taxes	26,000.00 $9,028,316.06

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 2, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for laying cast iron water mains and submarine main for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 15, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be indorsed: "Proposals for water system at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Q. M.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

15 shs. S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.
50 shs. United States Rubber Co. Prefd.
30 shs. United States Steel Corp. Prefd.
50 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
25 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
$100 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d Mtge. 5% Bds., 1910.
1 share Co-operative Dress Asso. Pfd. Ltd.
2,000 shs. Bonner Gold Mining Co.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 5% 4th Extended Mtge. Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. 6% Mtge. Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st Mtge. 5% Bds., 1919.
$7,000 Erie R. R. Gen'l Lien 4% Gold Bds., 1996.
25 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. (old stock.)
50 shs. American Electric Securities Co.
48 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

500 shs. American Linseed Co. Prefd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$25,000 Second Avenue Street Ry. Consld. 5s, 1948.
$10,000 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. 4½s, 1952.
$30,000 Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st Mtge. 6% Bds., 1906, Sept., 1904, Coupons on.
$100,000 Detroit United R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4½% 30-year Gold Bds., (35% paid.) Guaranty Trust Co. Tem. Ctf.
16 shs. Babcock & Wilcox Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
12 shs. Consolidated Nat'l Bank.
$45,000 Detroit United R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4½% 30-year Gold Bds., (35% paid.) Guaranty Trust Co. Tem. Ctf.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. International Banking Corp.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
17 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
$500 Kearny County, Kansas, 5% Ref. Bd., 1935.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. New York Mtge. & Security Co.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
$6,000 Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. Cons. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1890.
50 shs. Blickensderfer Mfg. Co.
10 shs. International Banking Corp.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
26,250 shs. The Croesus Gold Mining & Milling Co.
$1,000 Detroit, Monroe & Toledo R. R. 1st 7s, 1906.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st 5s, 1923.
$3,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 2d Extd. 5s, 1919.
$3,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien Reg. 4s, 1996.
$1,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. Reg. 5s, 1931.
$3,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Con. 5s, 1923.
$8,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 5s, 1916-1941.
$1,000 B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Con. Reg. 5s, 1943.
$1,000 Bklyn, Bath & West End R. R., Series A 5s, 1907.
10 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
100 shs. Havana Electric R'way pfd.
50 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Ins. Co.
59 shs. Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
215 shs. Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. common.
10 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
$372,500 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. 50-year "A" Bds., 1952 (Hypd.)
$400 do. scrip (Hypd.)
2,700 shs. Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. (Hypd.)
187½ shs. Jacques Cartier Water Power Co. (Hypd.)
325 shs. City of Lincoln (Ill.) Gas Co. (Hypd.)
20 shs. Nat'l Commercial Bank of N. Y. 97½ p. c. paid in liq. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
$3,500 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. 50-year "A" Bds., 1952.
$25,000 Note of Euclid Heights Realty Co. to order of Pat Calhoun, dated January 25, 1905, int. 6 p. c., with endorsement of Pat. Calhoun, due Mar. 25, 1905, said note having been presented and protested at maturity and indorser notified.
25 shs. Mortgage Investing Co.
$3,000 Richmond R'way & Light Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1952.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
24 shs. Lawyers Mtge. Insurance Co.
$10,000 Tintern Manor Water Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
19 shs. Citizen's Central Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
25 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.

Twin City Rapid Transit Co.

New York, June 5th, 1905.

To the Stockholders of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company:

Pursuant to resolutions of the Directors of the Twin City Rapid Transit Company, at a meeting held May 5th, 1905, and of the Stockholders, at a meeting held June 2d, 1905, authorizing an increase of the Common Stock of said Company, privilege has been given to the holders of Preferred and Common Stock of said Company to subscribe at par, from the 20th day of June to the 5th day of July next, both inclusive, (on which latter date this privilege will terminate,) for Common Stock of said Company to the amount of five per cent. of their respective holdings as they stand registered on the books of the Company at 3 P. M. on June 7th, 1905.

As soon as possible after June 7th warrants indicating the number of shares and fractions to which they are entitled to subscribe will be mailed to stockholders whose addresses are on file with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Transfer Agents, and in the case of those who have filed permanent dividend orders, to the addresses indicated on such orders. Where dividends are collected by bankers, brokers, or others on powers of attorney or other authority, the warrants will be sent to such authorized parties for delivery to the stockholders, unless other instructions are received relative thereto on or before June 9, 1905.

Any other stockholder may obtain warrants by applying therefor to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company not later than July 5th, 1905.

Payment must be made in full at $100 per share in New York funds at the time of subscription, between 10 A. M. June the 20th, and 3 P. M. July the 5th, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York, at which time the warrant must be presented for the endorsement thereon of said payment.

No subscription or assignment of right to subscribe will be valid unless made on the warrants furnished by the Company.

In case payment be not made when due, as herein stated, the warrants shall be of no value and void.

Upon payment of the amount due on subscriptions, receipt will be entered on the warrants.

These receipted warrants will be exchangeable for stock certificates when presented at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16-22 William Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1905. Such certificates will carry all subsequent dividends. No stock certificate will be issued for a fraction of a share.

Full paid warrants, not exchanged for stock certificates prior to August 1st, 1905, may, at the option of the Company, be redeemed in cash at the face value thereof.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
By **THOMAS LOWRY, President.**

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1905. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, May 24th, 1905.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,
Surplus,	$3,000,000	Equitable Building.

DIVIDENDS.

Chicago Great Western Railway Co.

The 26th semi-annual payment of $2 per share interest on the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company will be made, according to the contract pertaining to said stock, on the 15th day of July, 1905, to the holders of record on the last day of June, 1905.

The transfer books of the 4 per cent. Debenture Stock will be closed at the close of business on June 15th, and remain closed until after the annual meeting of the Company on the 7th day of September, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors.
R. C. WIGHT, Secretary.
St. Paul, Minnesota, May 6, 1905.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.
Dividend No. 12.

24 Broad St., New York, June 3, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) on the capital stock of this Company be declared, payable on Tuesday, June 20, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 8, 1905.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'Clock, P. M., on June 8th, and reopen on June 21st, 1905.
E. B. TUSTIN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, June 1, 1905.

The regular semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable by cheque on June 15, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 10, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, June 16, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M.
JOHN I. BEGGS, President.

OFFICE OF
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, June 1, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable by cheque on June 15, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 10, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, June 16, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M.
JOHN I. BEGGS, President.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between JOSEPH L. GRAF, ALEXANDER GRAF, and JACOB L. GRAF, known as the firm of GRAF BROTHERS, at San Francisco, California, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will be continued by JOSEPH L. GRAF and JACOB L. GRAF, under the name of GRAF BROTHERS, who will collect all debts and pay all outstanding claims.

Dated January First, 1905.

JOSEPH L. GRAF.
ALEXANDER GRAF.
JACOB L. GRAF.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership formerly existing between JOSEPH L. GRAF and ALEXANDER GRAF, known as GRAF BROTHERS, 38 to 42 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, and will be continued by JOSEPH L. GRAF under the name of GRAF BROTHERS, who will collect all debts and pay all outstanding claims.

Dated January First, 1905.

JOSEPH L. GRAF.
ALEXANDER GRAF.

June 1st, 1905.

Please take notice that the partnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL NECHAMKU'S and JACOB GUNBERG, doing business under the firm name of THE AETNA WOOLEN CO., has been dissolved this day, and that the undersigned has succeeded to the assets and good will of the said firm for the purpose of liquidation, and the undersigned will continue at No. 244 Canal Street, Manhattan, under the firm name of THE AETNA WOOLEN CO.
JACOB GREENBERG.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Farson, Leach & Co.

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co
BANKERS.
Conservative Investments
LIST ON REQUEST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
27 WILLIAM ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE,
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES
Bonds, Stock and Scrip
Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Telephone 1702 Broad
52 Broadway

N. W. HARRIS & CO.
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.
Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

Bertron, Storrs & Griscom,
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building.
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

N.W.HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS.
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MACKAY & CO.
Investment Securities.
Nassau and Pine Streets, NEW YORK
13 Congress Street, BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, June 5, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
26,520	Amal. Copper	83⅝	84⅛	81½	81⅝
50	Am. Car & Fy.	33½	33⅝	33½	33½
100	Am. Locomotive	47¼	48	47¼	47¼
390	Am. Smelting	110¾	111½	110	110
200	Am. Sugar	133½	133⅝	1335/8	133⅜
800	A., T. & S. F.	80⅝	80½	79⅝	79⅞
120	Balt. & Ohio	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜	108⅜
2,340	Brook. Rap. Tr.	64⅛	64½	63½	63⅝
40	Can. Pacific	147⅜	148	147⅜	148
150	Ches. & Ohio	48¾	49⅝	48⅝	49¼
90	Chi. Gt. West.	19¾	19¾	18½	18½
4,470	C., M. & St. P.	173⅜	174	172½	172⅜
10	Chi. Un. Trac.	6	6	6	6
1,120	Col. Fuel & I.	41½	41⅞	41	41⅛
1,760	Erie	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛
20	Louis. & Nash.	144	144½	144	144½
790	Met. Street	119	119½	118½	118½
30	Met. Securities	77⅜	77⅜	77⅛	77⅜
200	Mo. Pacific	96⅜	97	96½	96⅝
50	Nat. Lead	45¼	45½	45¼	45½
530	N. Y. Central	140¼	140⅜	140	140⅛
1,480	N. Y., O. & W.	50½	52⅛	50½	50⅞
10	Norf. & West.	79½	79½	79½	79½
1,020	Pennsylvania	134⅛	134⅜	134⅛	134⅝
20	People's Gas	101	101	101	101
21,970	Reading	95⅝	98⅜	94⅞	95
20	Reading 1st pf.	90½	90½	90½	90½
10	Rep. Steel	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
50	Rep. Steel pf.	72½	72½	72	72
320	Rock Island	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½
770	South. Pacific	62⅜	62⅞	62⅛	62⅛
350	Southern Ry.	29⅛	30	29⅛	30
100	Tenn. Coal & I.	76	76¼	76	76¼
50	Union Bag	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜
13,420	Union Pacific	122⅞	123⅝	122⅜	122⅞
20	U. S. Leath. pf.	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
5,470	U. S. Steel	26⅛	26⅞	26	26⅛
10,880	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	94	92¼	93⅜
50	Va.-Car. Chem.	33	33	33	33
20	Wabash	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜
95,860					

New Forty-Mile Branch of the Erie.

Articles of incorporation of the Erie and Jersey Railroad Company, with $600,000 capital, were filed yesterday in Albany. The Directors are all officials of the Erie Railroad. They will build a new line about forty miles long, from Highland Mills, on the Newburg Branch of the Erie, to Guymord, on the main line west of Middletown.

An Index to

The Mortgage Tax Law

Its provisions briefly stated.

Executors/ trustees, and other investors, interested in the change in investment conditions effected by the passage of this new law, may receive a pamphlet thereon by application to

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Secretary's Office of the
CHRISTOPHER AND 10TH ST. R. R. CO.,
545 East Fourteenth St.
New York, May 30th, 1905.

The annual election for thirteen Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 6th, 1905.

The polls remaining open from 4 to 5 o'clock P. M. GEORGE W. LINCH, Sec'y.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1905. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, May 24th, 1905.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Declines in Some of the Most Active Issues.

Copper Stocks and Chicago Subway Supply Most of the Trading—Trading in Northern Securities Declines to Almost Nothing.

The centre of activity in the outside market has now shifted from Northern Securities and the other issues which along with it long held the leadership of the market to the copper stocks and Chicago Subway, these being the only issues which showed activity yesterday. Most of the variety afforded by the day's trading was in the nature of sharp declines in several of the issues that supplied the largest share of the business. Transactions in Northern Securities yesterday amounted to 400 shares, which to all intents and purposes eliminated that stock from the market. The decline in the activity in Northerns has deprived a number of brokers of the one stock that they had long counted upon for numerous commissions.

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CHICAGO SUBWAY, coincidently with the publication of dispatches from Chicago to the effect that the traffic in the subway was expected to be doubled during the coming month, broke sharply after an initial advance and closed at the lowest of the day. Over 8,000 shares were traded in, but the sales from 73⅜ down to 69⅜ amounted to only about 2,000 shares. The net loss was 2¼ points.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold up to 8 but reacted to 7½. United Copper moved similarly, showing strength in the early trading, but sliding off sharply just at the close. Greene Consolidated Gold, another of yesterday's active mining stocks, was forced down to 4⅞, rallied about a point, and ended with a net loss of a quarter. Offers were made to sell the next dividend on the stock at $10 a hundred shares, which is half the amount of the dividend that has been paid on the stock for the past two months. The offers apparently were made for effect upon the price of the stock.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Algoma Copper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
900	Am. Can	11⅞	10⅞	10⅞
200	Am. Can pf	67	66⅜	66⅜
275	Am. Marble	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
100	Am. Tobacco	270	270	270
100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	*28⅜	*28½	*28½
200	Arizona Con.	30	30	30
9	B. C. Mk. pf., ex div.	112½	112½	112½
10,390	Brit. Col. Copper	8	7½	7⅝
8,700	Chicago Subway	73½	69¾	69¾
40	Del. & Hud. rights	⅞	⅞	⅞
5	Electric Vehicle pf.	22	22	22
500	G. H. Cop., buyer 30	9-16	9-16	9-16
5,500	Greene Con. Cop.	24½	23⅝	23⅞
9,800	Greene Con. Gold	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
400	Guanajuato Con.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1,200	Interborough R. T.	202	199¾	200
100	Int. Mer. Marine	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	27½	27½	27¾
200	Int. Salt	23½	23½	23¾
100	Mackay Cos.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
300	Mackay Cos. pf.	72⅝	72½	72½
1,500	Mont. & Bos. Cop.	¾	11-16	11-16
200	N. O. Rys. w. i.	37¼	37¼	37⅜
400	North. Securities	164	163¾	164
15	Nor. Sec. stubs	262½	250	250
25	Royal B. Pow. pf.	109	109	109
300	Seaboard A. L. ctfs.	18⅝	18¼	18¼
30	Standard Oil	606	606	606
3,500	United Copper	25¼	24	24
700	U. S. Leather w. i.	40½	40	40½
600	U. S. L. pf. w. i.	100⅝	99¾	100¼
2,400	W. K. Cop. w. i.	¾	¾	¾

BONDS.

$140,000	Am. Ice Sec. deb.	76½	76½	76½
4,000	†Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	†Am. W. Paper 5s	87	87	87
50,000	U. S. L. 5s w. i.	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜

*Odd lots. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 5. Bid.	June 5. Asked.	June 3. Bid.	June 3. Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	4⅝	4⅞	4½	4¾
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	10⅜	11½	10¼	11
American Can pf.	66½	67	66¼	67
American Chicle	126	128	126	128
American Chicle pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf.	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛
Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	24½	25	25	25¾
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	74	76	75	76½
Am. Ice Co. 5s	83½	87	83¼	87
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1¼	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Am. Smelting Sec. pf B.	97½	98	97⅝	98⅛
American Tobacco	270	285	270	280
American Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4	4¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	24½	28	23¾	28
Am. Writing Paper 5s	83½	87½	86¾	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29⅛	30
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	20¼	30	20¼	30
Bethlehem Steel pf.	76½	79	76½	79
Borden's Cond. Milk	149	152	149	152
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	114	115
British Columbia Cop.	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3⅛	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Central Foundry pf.	18	22	18	22
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Chicago Subway	69½	70½	71¾	72¼
Con. Refrigerating	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6½
Compressed Air	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2¾	2	2⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	25	23	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	101	103	101	103
Del. & Hudson rights	⅜	½	⅜	½
D

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregularly Strong; Call Money Easy, 2¼@2¾%.

Dull and Strong Market—Disappointing Amalgamated Report—Better Tone in Steel Stocks.

If the Equitable scandals were still the predominating influence a different market from yesterday's might have been looked for. Certainly the entire controversy has not developed, and hardly can develop, anything worse than the phases whose last detail was depicted over the Sunday holiday. Yet instead of nervousness and weakness the market developed stolidity and strength. It would be a mistake to infer any indifference. It was rather callousness to the present developments and the usual turning toward something new. This was supplied by a different tone in the Steel stocks, and by the long-expected Amalgamated report.

Whoever has thought that the weakness in the Steels signified anything regarding the iron trade is under some sort of obligation to accept the evidence of strength in the Steels that those conditions are better. Those under no sort of obligation to accept either the strength or the weakness as signifying anything except a manipulated market may nevertheless draw inferences from the ease of the advance, as indicated from the smallness of the purchases requisite to establish it. Thus Steel preferred rose 1¼ upon business of only 50,000 shares, while Union Pacific rose only ⅝, and Reading declined the same, upon volumes larger by half. It is not a demonstration but a suggestion that there is no serious disposition to contest improvement in the Steels upon dissatisfaction with the iron trade or the market position.

It was rather grimly said that it was lucky that Amalgamated's report was not better or it would have fallen further. It was the most active stock of the day, and the weakest of the leaders, falling 1½. Possibly this signified nothing more than profit taking by early buyers in anticipation of the good news. It might equally well have been disappointment with the meagre menu which had been so disproportionately advertised. An unverified balance sheet is not very satisfying. Of course there was the usual accountants' certificate of the correctness of the accounts, and no disparagement of that is intended. The point is that something different was called for as a basis for any conviction regarding present or future worth. There was, for instance, an entry in a single line of investments of $154,281,303, with no list of them, and no expert appraisal of the physical condition of the properties. The surplus is almost wholly balanced by loans to a subsidiary company, the cash on hand is only $2,756,759, and if there has been any writing off upon account of exhaustion of ore through payment of dividends aggregating $20,100,000, it is well concealed. The average annual earnings of, say, 5 per cent., appear pretty well until placed beside the officially calculated fact that the fluctuations of the price of the metal during the company's life are equivalent to 6 per cent. on the stock. It is not imputable to anybody's fault, but it is a renewed demonstration that railway and industrial propositions are different. This may be thought a trite and superfluous remark, but a glance at the quotation sheet will show that some things cannot be said too often. Soft produce and cotton markets upon excellent crop weather is worth mention.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

National Lead Co. common stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Consolidated Mercer Gold Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Barney and Smith Car Co.
Central and South American Cable Co.
Christopher and Tenth Street Railroad.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Kanawha and Michigan Railroad.
Mexican Northern Railroad.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Reading Co.
White Knob Copper Co.

EXCHANGES ELECT OFFICERS.

Grenville Perrin Heads the Produce, W. C. Hubbard the Cotton.

At the annual election of the Produce Exchange yesterday the following ticket was elected without opposition:

President—Grenville Perrin; Vice President—D. D. Allerton; Treasurer—E. C. Rico; Board of Managers, to serve for two years—C. W. Bowring, Walter Moore, Lyndon Arnold, W. H. Kemp, J. G. Gash, and Nathaniel Doyle; Trustees of Gratuity Fund—Frank Brainard and H. M. Bogert.

The annual election of the Cotton Exchange, also held yesterday, resulted as follows:

President—Walter C. Hubbard; Vice President—Henry H. Wheeler; Treasurer—Albert L. Rountree; managers—James F. Maury, Herman Hagedorn, Richard A. Springs, Edward M. Weld, John E. G. Higgens, Lamar L. Fleming, Charles W. Lee, John Grierson, William P. Jenks, James Riordan, Charles A. Shearson, John Tannor, Frank H. Wiggin, James W. Wenman, and William Witherspoon; Trustee of the Gratuity Fund, to serve three years—Otto Arens; Inspectors of Election—William A. Boger, Henry W. Hanemann, and William G. Carr.

There was no opposition.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Hillside Pleasure Park Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Michael J. Doyle, Charles A. Dunlap, W. E. H. Thaller.

The Mackrell & Doremus Company, Newark; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Charles S. Weobe, Stephen W. Gordon, Richard Doremus.

The Beacon Automobile Company, Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles E. Wood, B. Devereux Barker, Clarence N. Gray, Karl Singer, and Harry H. Fickling.

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TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Amalgamated Copper the Only Really Active Stock in the Market.

There was very nearly 3 points difference between the high and the low price of Amalgamated Copper yesterday. The high price was reached soon after the opening, and the low point was touched just before the close. That is practically the whole story of the market. Out of the 500,000-odd shares traded in, one-fourth represented transactions in Amalgamated. The only other stocks that could be called active were Reading, Union Pacific, and Steel preferred. The rest of the market was without any feature. At times the ticker was silent for minutes at a time.

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Long Interest in Copper.

In expectation of the Amalgamated statement, which it was thought would make a fine showing, a long interest in Amalgamated had been accumulated. This long interest tried to take profits on the wild opening, and the result was that the stock declined. Market observers, however, thought that they detected good support around the low figures. The profit taking was probably encouraged by the disappointment which the report caused in many quarters. It was suggested that if Steel preferred, paying 7 per cent., was worth only 93, then Copper, earning not much more than 5 per cent., was certainly not worth more than its market price. Considerations such as these easily neutralized the good impression made by the company in beginning to imitate other corporations and making public some figures showing its condition.

***

Waiting for Reactions.

"It is a curious fact," said a broker yesterday, "that a great many traders, after they have taken a profit in a stock, put in a buying order 3 or 4 points below the price they paid for their first 100 shares. When a man takes profits he thereby testifies to his opinion that the stock is not likely to go up much more. But we all know that stocks, with few exceptions, rarely remain at the same price for any length of time, and that if they are not going up they are sure to go down. Logically, a man who takes profits on the long side becomes a bear at once and vice versa. But in practice the average trader, having taken his profit, refuses to go short, but prefers to wait until the stock has reacted a certain amount before he gets in again. There is no more certainty that stocks, having reacted, will go up again than that, having gone up, they will decline again. The man who waits for reactions loses many a possible point."

***

No Wedding Present in Sight.

A young man in the Street who is about to be married was hailed yesterday by a banker, who asked him when it was to happen. The young man mentioned a day not very far off. The banker, after a few moments' thought, said: "Well, I see no chance to make anything in the market between now and then."

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Between the Two.

Traders on the floor thought that there was too much ostentatious buying by brokers representing Union Pacific interests. Others expressed the opinion that Standard Oil brokers seemed to be selling the market whenever it showed any strength. Between the two they thought it best to stay out.

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Mr. Gates Speaks.

Yesterday afternoon John W. Gates made his thousand and first public declaration that he was a bull, and inclined to take an active interest in the market, and exactly as on previous occasions of the same kind the bullish talk of the head of the Gates clan was followed by a prompt decline in the market.

Railway Company Foreclosure.

An ancillary decree of foreclosure and sale in the case of the New York Security and Trust Company against the New Orleans Railways Company was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. The original bill of foreclosure was granted in Trenton. The plaintiff was the trustee of a $40,000,000 issue of bonds upon the properties of the defendant corporation, and on Jan. 1 there became due bonds of the par value of $17,809,000 and interest amounting to $400,702. Payment upon these securities, the complaint charged, was refused.

To Reorganize Republic Steel.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, June 5.—According to information given out here, the Republic Iron and Steel Company will be completely reorganized at the meeting in October. A. W. Thompson, the President, it is understood, will not be re-elected, but will be made Chairman of the Executive Committee, succeeding Col. G. Watson French. The name of the new President, although decided on, has not been given out. A wire mill will be built here, and the general offices will be brought here from Chicago.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 5.—Incorporated to-day:

The Erie and Jersey Railroad Company, (to construct a steam or electric railroad forty-two miles long from Highland Mills to Guymard, Orange County, to connect with the Erie Railroad Company at both points;) capital, $600,000. Directors—F. D. Underwood, G. F. Brownell, F. L. Stetson, Charles S. Steele of New York City, and others.

The Opera Company, Brooklyn, (theatrical;) capital, $100,000. Directors—David Goldberg, Morris Bergrin, and Charles Goldberg, Brooklyn.

William Norton Company, New York, (furniture and decorations;) capital, $10,000. Directors—William Norton, New Rochelle; C. A. M. Rinschede, and Leopold Guggenberger, New York.

Enright Brewing Company, Rochester; capital, $60,000. Directors—F. H. Fall, James Kelly, and W. J. Fall, Rochester.

Silver Cobalt Mining Company, Upper Nyack; capital, $300,000. Directors—Edward Steindler, W. J. White, and D. M. Steindler, New York.

Snyder Brothers Game Company, Elmira; capital, $15,000. Directors—Elmer Dean, W. H. Snyder, and C. P. Snyder, Elmira.

Eureka Mower Company, Utica; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. L. Davison, A. E. Cole, and A. H. Munson, Utica.

Sherwood Metal Working Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—C. E. Locke, C. H. Fisher, New York, and W. E. Sherwood, Oneida.

Ormston Scenic Construction Company, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—G. H. Ormston, Ridgefield Park, N. J.; D. F. Dodge, Mount Vernon, and G. W. Minor, New York.

People's Mortgage Exchange and Real Estate Corporation, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. O. Tyrrell, W. F. Endall, and Robert Miers, New York.

The Grafton Realty and Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $100,000. Directors—Dr. Israel Kaufman, Dr. N. J. Coyne, and George Ponkonogy, Brooklyn.

New York and Cincinnati Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $150,000. Directors—Peter Brooks, A. W. Bruck, Cincinnati, and Glenwood Hawkins, Brooklyn.

Laurence Building Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $10,000. Directors—T. E. Hickey, Brooklyn; Percy Copping, and Godfry Haas, New York.

The Hydrox Chemical Company, New York; capital, $250,000. Directors—B. B. Hamlin, New York; A. J. Mooney, and R. J. Olsen, Brooklyn.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

On the Stock Exchange 300 shares of Horn Silver sold at 1.80.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .01½, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.75, 200 Elkton at .45, 100 Mexican at 1.40, 200 Original Bull Frog at .38, 100 Portland at 2.30, 100 Sandstorm at .50, 500 Work at .08½.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—Margaret A. Goodridge vs. John Dunn—Allen Broomhall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COUBT—Giegerich, J.—Home National Bank of Meriden vs. Lenahan—Moses J. Sneudaira.

SUPREME COURT—Clark J.—In re Devoe—John F. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—Dugro, J.—In re Mankowski—Theodore F. Humphrey.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Schillinger vs. Schillinger—Ashbel P. Fitch.

CITY COURT—Seabury, J.—Lund vs. Bachman—Melvin G. Palliser.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2¾ per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3¾ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $148,764,723; balance, $8,490,728; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $411,364.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8725.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94⅝@94 11-16 and 95 1-16; guilders, 40 1-16 @40¼ and 40¼@40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par @5c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 2c; telegraphic, 4c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 5.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, and in fair demand for various calls, though there was less pressure than expected. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and uninteresting. There was just sufficient business to maintain values generally. Consols were easier.

Americans opened steady and eased a fraction to under parity on New York selling. Several specialties hardened later. Local business was restricted by the uncertain position of Wall Street. In the afternoon there was a general improvement, and prices closed firm.

Foreigners had a better tone, in sympathy with Paris. Japanese were a shade easier on profit-taking. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

Copper was active. About 1,300 tons of the metal were sold. The closing price was 66½.

Bar silver was uncertain at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Money, 1@1½ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 1-16 per cent. Three months' bills, 2 1-16 per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £158,000.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.10; Lisbon, 9.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90¼	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90 1-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	5½	107½	106½	+1
Atchison	82¼	80¼	79¼	+⅜
Canadian Pacific	151⅜	147¾	146¾	+1
St. Paul	177¼	174½	172¾	+1½
Erie	41⅜	40⅝	40	+⅜
Erie 1st pf	80½	78⅜	78¼	+⅛
Illinois Central	163	159¼	..	..
Louis. & Nash	147½	144	143½	+½
N. Y. Central	143	139⅝	139½	+⅜
Pennsylvania	69	134⅞	134½	+⅜
Reading	99¼	98	95½	+½
Southern Pacific	63⅞	62¼	61¾	+⅜
Union Pacific	126⅝	122¾	122¼	+½
U. S. Steel	27	26¼	25⅞	+½
U. S. Steel pf	95½	93	92	+1

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm owing to rumors of the intervention of President Roosevelt in favor of peace in the Far East. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 87.75 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 80c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 19c for checks.

BERLIN, June 5.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was inactive.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 5.—While the Public Utility stocks suffered a further decline to-day, there was evidence of concerted support. This was particularly the case with the tractions and Philadelphia Electric issues, but in United Gas it was difficult to judge whether the irregularity in the movement indicated manipulation to acquire stock or manipulation to sell. At one time it was 2½ below Saturday's close, but it recovered within ⅝ before the end. Philadelphia Company developed weakness, the selling coming from holders who were afraid the political reform movement might strike Pittsburg. Westmoreland Coal receipts were off ⅞, and Frankford & Southwark Passenger 5, Bell Telephone advanced 1½. Cambria Steel, Lehigh Valley, and Tonopah Mining were firm. Reading and the United States Steel were heavily dealt in, but followed New York prices closely. The total sales were 78,606 shares, $91,500 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Car & F. pf	98	98	98
100	Amalgamated Copper	82¾	79¾	82¼
4	American Railways	51½	51½	51½
42	Bell Telephone	60	60	60
757	Cambria Steel	28¾	28½	28½
10	De Long Hook & Eye	11½	11¼	11¼
780	Electric Co. of Amer.	10½	10½	10½
100	Erie	40½	40½	40½
5	Frank. & S'wark Pass.	450	450	450
22	General Asphalt	11	11	11
28	Ins. Co. of Nor. Am.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
133	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¼	63	63
200	Lehigh Nav., tr. ctfs.	104	104	104
2	Northern Cent. R. R.	102	102	102
1	Norristown R. R.	158	158	158
20	Pennsylvania	67¾	67¾	67¾
55	Philadelphia Traction	99	99	99
14,927	Philadelphia Electric	8¾	8	8⅝
1,008	Philadelphia Co.	42½	41¾	42
6,911	Phila. Rapid Transit	27	25¾	27
20,050	Reading	48 3-16	47½	47½
25	Rock Island	26¾	26½	26¾
100	Southern Pacific	62¾	62½	62½
100	Tonopah Mining	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
10,495	United Gas Imp.	91⅜	90	91½
4,132	Union Traction	59¼	58¼	59¼
6,435	United States Steel	26⅞	26½	26⅝
2,410	U. S. Steel pf.	93¾	92¾	93¼
50	Unit. Rys. Inv. s. f. pf	82	82	82
18	Westmorel'd Coal rcts.	85	85	85

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.05	.06	L. W. Con.	.03	.06
Alpha Con.	.09	.08	Mexican	1.15	1.35
Andes	.27	.31	Occid. Con.	.93	.87
Belcher	.16	.17	Ophir	6.50	7.12
Best & Bel.	1.05	1.15	Overman	.08	.10
Bullion	.31	.32	Potosi	.14	.16
Caledonia	.47	.52	Savage	.47	.50
Chal. Con.	.14	.15	Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Challar	.19	.19	Sierra Nev.	.36	.40
Confidence	.81	.81	Syndicate	.09	.09
C. C. & V.	1.65	1.75	St. Louis	.10	.05
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.56	.61
Crown Pt.	.10	.10	Utah Con.	.11	.04
Gould & C.	.21	.22	Yel. Jacket	.14	.17
Hale & Nor.	1.45	1.55	Silver bars	.58⅛	.57⅝
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 5.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9¼	Lexington	5	5¼
American	2	2⅝	Little Puck	2¾	3
Anchor	1¼	1½	Little Bessie	1⅜	2
Anaconda	12¾	13¼	Mt'n Anchor	4¼	4⅜
Banner	2	2⅜	Mol. Gibson	5¼	5½
Blue Bell	4	4½	Missouri	5	5⅜
Bull & N.	11	12½	Nevin	4⅝	4¾
C. C. Cons.	6¾	7	New Haven	3	3¼
Dante	4½	4¾	Old Gold	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	3⅝	4	Pilgrim	2¼	3½
Elkton	40½	41½	Pharmacist	5½	5⅝
El Paso	170	180	Portland	225	240
Findlay	74½	75	Rattler	1	1¼
Gold Bond	3½	5	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Gold Coin	19	25	Rose Nicol	3⅝	3½
Gold Dollar	9	9¼	Sample	4	5
Golden Cycle	50	60	Sunset Eclip.	2	2⅛
Sovereign	11	11¾	Un. Gold	20	21
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	85	90
Isabella	29½	31	Work	9	9¼
Jackpot	3¾	4	Independent	15	20
J. Johnson	20	21	Teutonic	4	6
Keystone	3	3¼			

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 5.—The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	June 3, '05.	Dec.	June 4, '04.
Loans	$191,115,000	$749,000	$171,681,000
Circulation	7,775,000	65,000	7,245,000
Deposits	148,965,000	1,855,000	138,897,000
Due banks	73,181,000	*2,897,000	67,711,000
U. S. deposits	1,742,000	*31,000	3,905,000
Due from agts.	31,078,000	*156,000	41,631,000
Exchanges	14,238,000	*2,231,000	12,218,000
Due from oths.	20,321,000	190,000	18,800,000
5% fund	393,750	5,000	362,000
Legals	6,012,000	764,000	6,757,000
Specie	18,100,000	44,000	15,728,000
Res. excess	1,980,000	*33,714	3,826,288
N. Y. excess	8,940,000	*305,286	22,672,284

*Increase.

There is no change in the local money market. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $18,393,232; balances, $972,519; Sub-Treasury debit, $17,378.

Sentiment in copper was much improved this morning and prices moved along to a still higher level. There was realizing on the advance, and prices reacted, the market becoming dull. The Amalgamated statement was received by local traders with a great deal of disappointment, but the fact that the company issued a statement at all is construed as being favorable. The market remained quiet and somewhat heavy during the afternoon. The complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
$9,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝
500	At., Top. & S. F. 4s	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Cent. Vermont 1st 4s	88½	88½	88½
1,000	Ch., B. & Q. joint 4s	101	101	101
5,000	Japanese 4½s	90	90	90
5,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼

RAILROADS.

57	Atchison	80½	80¼	80¼
5	Boston Elevated	157	157	157
5	*Boston & Albany	254½	254½	254½
10	*Boston & Maine	172¼	172¼	172¼
25	Chi. Junc. & S. Y.	170	170	170
4	*Fitchburg pf.	143	143	143
25	Maine Central	185	185	185
55	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	200	200	200
12	Old Colony	200	200	209
27	Pere Marquette pf.	70	78	78
58	West End	97¼	97	97
1	West End pf.	116	116	116

TELEPHONES.

230	American	139¼	139	139¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

37	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	89	89
450	*Amer. Sugar	133½	133	133½
61	*Amer. Sugar pf.	133½	133	133¼
150	Amer. Woolen	33¼	33	33
42	Amer. Woolen pf.	101¾	101¾	101¾
50	East Boston Land	6¾	6¾	6¾
3	Edison Electric	245	245	245
5	Gen. Electric	173	173	174
51	Mass. Gas	44	42¾	44
243	*Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84
53	Mergenthaler	191	190	190
518	Mergenthaler rights	8⅝	8½	8⅝
7	Pullman	230½	230	230
25	United Fruit	107¼	107	107¼
201	United Shoe Mach.	86¾	86	86⅞
227	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	31¾	31⅞
25	Westinghouse	84	84	84

MINING.

10	Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾
1,055	Allouez	23½	22¾	23
10,910	*Amalgamated	84½	81⅝	81¾
100	Atlantic	14	14	14
525	Bingham	29¾	28¾	28¾
450	Boston cons.	8¾	8¼	8¼
5	*Calumet & Hecla	610	610	610
100	*Centennial	20¾	19¾	19¾
100	*Cons. Mercur	45	45	45
1,705	Copper Range	72	70¼	70¼
615	Granby	5¾	5½	5¾
1,741	Greene Cons.	24½	23¾	23½
300	Guanajuato	5	5	5
210	Isle Royale	20¾	20½	20¼
200	Mass.	8½	8¼	8¼
150	Michigan	12⅞	12½	12½
30	Osceola	93	92½	92½
50	Phoenix 1 1-16		1 1-16	1 1-16
1	Quincy	98	98	98
15	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
58	Santa Fe	2	2	2
80	Shannon	2	7⅝	7⅞
26	Tamarack	110	107	107
150	Trinity	8½	8⅜	8⅜
475	United Copper	25⅝	25	25¼
2,445	United States	28½	28	28¼
530	Utah	44⅞	44	44
270	Victoria	3½	3	3
37	Wolverine	109½	108	109

*Ex dividend. †First Installment paid. ‡Assessment paid. §Ex rights.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1918	103⅝	104¼
3s, c., 1918	104	104¾
3s, 1918, sm.	103⅝	..
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907	105	105½
4s, r., 1925	132	132½
4s, c., 1925	132	132⅝
D. C. 3-65s	118½	..
Philip'ne 4s	108	..
Adams Exp.	243	251
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	151	..
Am. B. S.	24	26
A. B. S. pf.	80	84
Am. Coal	175	200
Am. C. Oil	30½	31½
Am. C. O. pf.	93	99
Am. D. T.	28½	30
Am. Exp.	225	240
A. I. Co. r.	..	4⅝
Am. Ice Co. pf., t. r.	..	35
Am. Lin. Co. pf.	17	19
Am. Lin. Co. pf.	40	44
Am. Loc. pf.	111	112½
Am. M. Co. pf.	..	22
Am. Snuff.	164	180
Am. Sn. pf.	103	..
Am. St. R. pf.	11¾	12
A. S. R. pf.	133	136
Am. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	138	140
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann A. pf.	72	80
A. Mer. 1st pf.	98¼	100
B. A. L. pf.	105	..
B. Un. Gas.	183	192
B., R. & P.	140	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.	87	91
But'k Co.	57⅝	70
Canada So.	60	80
C. C. & C.	..	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	120	127
C., B. & Q.	200	240
C. & E. I. pf.	135	141½
C. G. W. pf., A	62⅜	63
C. G. W. pf., B	30½	31½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	182	185
C., St. P., O. pf.	180	200
C. T. & T.	17	18
C. T. & T. pf.	30	33½
C. C., C. & St. L. pf.	110	120
C., L. & W.	72	92½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	110
Cleve. & P.	183	185
C. & P. sp.	104	..
C. F. & I.	100	..
C. S. 1st pf.	67½	68½
Consol. C.	880	..
Consol. G.	186½	188
Del. & Hud.	181	181¾
Dv., L. & W.	375	394
D. & R. G.	27½	28½
D. & R. G. pf.	76	82
Dul., S. S. & A.	12	13
East. Kod.	..	145½
Elec. S., B.	..	80
Erie, 1st pf.	90	70
Erie, 2d pf.	82	90
Fed. Min. & S.	..	110
Gen. Ch. Co.	86	82
G. C. Co. pf.	102	104½
Gen. Elec.	172	173
Ga. R. & C.	120	..
Gt. N. pf.	278	282
H. B. Clarlin.	100	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93⅜	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	39½	..
Han. & St. J.	14	16½
H. E. R. of.	..	65
Homestake	77	70
Ill. C.	1..105	..
I. P. Co. pf.	78½	79
Int. Power	35	70
Int. S. P.	27	31
I. S. P. pf.	75	80
Iowa Cent.	24	26
Iowa C. pf.	48	50
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	30½	31½
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	81½	83
Kan. C. So.	24¾	25
K. C. S. pf.	36	50½
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	40	50
Lacl. G. pf.	95	105
L. E. & W. pf.	95	100
Lake Shore.	300	330
Long Island.	50	55
Man. Beach.	9¼	14
Man. Elev.	164	165
Md. C. pf.	115	140
Mich. Cent.	130	146
M. & St. L.	50	90
M. & St. L. pf.	85	94
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	157	159
M., L., H. & Power	89¾	90¼
N., C. & St. L.	142	150
Nat. B. pf.	112	118½
Nat. Enam.	23	26½
Nat. En. pf.	90	93
Nat. L. pf.	104½	105½
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	34½	35
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18	20
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. A. B.	145	150
N. Y., B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
N. Y. & N. H.	197	200
N. Y., C. & St. L.	44	46
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	77	80
N. Y. D. Co.	21	24
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	62⅜	65
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	169	171
N. Y., W. pf.	92	94
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pac. Coast.	84	88
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	85	95
Peo. & East.	38	39
Pitts. Coal.	17⅜	18¼
Phil. Co.	110	120
P., C. & St. L.	75	77
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	97	107
P., Ft. W. & C.	183½	185
P., Ft.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Publishing House Buys Site for New Building on Forty-third Street—Barber Properties on Thirty-fourth Street Leased—Buyer for Residence on Carnegie Hill—Other Dealings.

George Milne has sold for the estate of Jarvis Slade to Charles and Arthur H. Scribner of Charles Scribner's Sons the properties 311 to 319 West Forty-third Street, a plot 125 by 100.5, upon which the buyers will erect a twelve-story building for their own use. The price paid for the site was about $175,000.

Lease of West 34th Street Plot.

J. G. Goldsmith, lessee of the Goldsmith buildings, at 22, 24, and 26 West Thirty-fourth Street, near the Waldorf-Astoria, has secured a sixty-three years' lease of the Barber properties at 32 and 34 West Thirty-fourth Street, at an aggregate rental of over $1,250,000. The erection of a twelve-story building on the site is under consideration. Chambers & Veiller were the brokers in the transaction.

Harry B. Cutner has sold for James Slater to Joseph W. Stern and Edward B. Marks the property 102 West Thirty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, 60 feet west of Sixth Avenue, together with 645 Sixth Avenue, 24.8 by 60, 75 feet south of Thirty-eighth Street. Messrs. Stern and Marks recently bought, through the same broker, 104 West Thirty-eighth Street, so that they now own a plot of 5,500 square feet. The buildings on the property will be altered extensively by the new owners for their own use.

House Sold Near Mr. Carnegie's.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for the estate of J. C. De La Vergne to Mrs. G. Shannon the four-story brownstone dwelling 5 East Ninety-second Street, 21 by 100.

Buyer for 108th Street Lot.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for Samuel McMillan to Herman Wasemann the lot, 25 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 136 feet east of Broadway.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Joseph F. Clark to a client, for occupancy, the four-story American basement dwelling 131 West Eighty-eighth Street, 16 by 100.8. The same brokers also negotiated the recent sale of the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, near Fort Washington Avenue, for the Webster Realty Company to Max Vogel.

Operators Sell on 116th Street.

Schreiber & Reinlieb have sold for W. & J. Bachrach 35 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a six-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 100.11, to Dr. H. Siff.

Nevins & Perelman have sold to the Lenox Building Company the plot, 30 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 236 feet east of Eighth Avenue. The buyer will erect a five-story flat.

William S. Bohmert has sold 212 and 214 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, two five-story flats, each on plot 37 by 99.11.

New Building on Cedar Street.

Plans were filed yesterday for the eight-story office building to be erected at 58 and 60 Cedar Street, on a plot 39.9 by 70.3, owned by the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The structure will have a façade of white marble, and, according to the estimate of Architects Clinton & Russell, will cost $140,000.

Deal on Fifth Avenue in Harlem.

Julius Moll sold to Aaron, Barnett & Brown the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.6 by 100, a five-story double flat, with stores.

E. B. Schiller has sold to Herman Harr the five-story double flat, with stores, at 18 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. D. N. Bresler and Harry Schiller were the brokers.

The apartment houses at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Park Avenue were bought by Louis Seidman and Louis N. Adler. L. Seidman & Co. were the brokers.

Samuel Wacht has bought and resold to Charles Lebenstein 177 to 181 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, two six-story flats on plot 75 by 100.11. Mr. Wacht has also bought from Isaac Haft the plot 40.3 by 100, on the west side of First Avenue, 200 feet south of Eighty-eighth Street; also, the plot 125 by 100.8, on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 300 feet east of First Avenue.

Lexington Avenue Corner in Trade.

Isaac Friedman has sold for Buchstaber & Kesseler the elevator apartment house at the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, to Benjamin Light. Mr. Light gives in part payment three lots on Boston Road and four lots on Franklin Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Streets.

Walter D. Starr has sold for the owners to the Rose Hill Realty Company 340 and 342 East Thirty-second Street, two four-story tenements on plot 36 by 100.

Max L. Cohen and P. Chrystein have sold for Teitelbaum & Klein to a Mr. Shulman 873 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

P. Imperato has sold for a Mr. Samuels the three four-story tenements 306, 308, and 310 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on plot 90 by 100; also, for E. Rothstein to S. Kadin the new six-story tenement 337 and 339 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 50 by 100; also, for I. Sconolovsky, the four-story double tenement 2,362 First Avenue, 26 by 70.

L. Seidman & Co., in conjunction with Potsdam & Levin, have sold for Samuel Greenstein to Burnstein & Lichtenstein the new law tenement on the west side of Pleasant Avenue, 86 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 40 by 94. Simon Lefkowitz is the buyer of the properties at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue, sold recently by L. Seidman & Co. and E. V. Pescia & Co. for Samuel Greenstein.

Schindler & Liebler report the following sales: 528 East Eighty-second Street, a two-story dwelling for Mrs. Henrietta Murphy; also, 423 East Seventy-first Street, a seven-story tenement, for Emil F. Breiha; also, 239 East Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, for Mrs. Mehlretter; also, the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Ninety-third Street, for Peristein & Livingston, and 253 East Seventy-eighth Street, a two-story dwelling, for Jonas Kahn.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for S. Goodfield the six-story tenement 97 Seventh Street, on lot 25 by 97.6, to Benjamin Mensichel.

Max L. Cohen and P. Chrystein have sold for Naschinsky & Shulman to Gordon & Klein 181 Norfolk Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought the seven-story double tenement 126 East Second Street, 25 by 122, and have leased it to L. Tauber for three years, at an aggregate rental of $15,000. Kahnig & Killger were the brokers.

Many Bronx Corners Change Hands.

David Zipkin has bought the plot, 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of St. Ann's Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Walter D. Starr has sold for a client the southeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Walton Avenue, a plot 50 by 100.

John R. Williams has sold for Daniel L. Korn to Edward Klopfer the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Bathgate Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for Samuel Grossmann the northwest corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, a plot 137 by 141, to a client for improvement.

Dennerlein & Lesser have sold for John R. Ross the dwelling 2,335 Washington Avenue.

Buying in Wakefield Section.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to L. Polloni and another a plot 50 by 100 on the east side of White Plains Avenue, 50 feet north of Bartholdi Street; also, to E. Contront, a plot 50 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue; also, to a Mr. Leisersohn and another, a plot 100 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, west of Tilden Avenue.

Ephraim B. Levy reports the following sales at Van Nest: To S. & R. Werk, house and lot 229 Lincoln Street; to M. Zerminsky and I. Itzlowitz, house and lot 308 Lincoln Street; to M. Healy, house and lot 461 Madison Street; to N. Levy and P. Rosenweig, house and lot 231 Lincoln Street; to P. Rinn, 538 and 539 Madison Street; to F. Jenick, 25 Amethyst Street; to P. & G. Gunderson, 481 and 482 Madison Street; to T. Scott, 31 and 32 Amethyst Street, 241 to 245 Lincoln Street, and 350 to 355 Jefferson Street; to D. & I. Wade, 402 and 403 Jefferson Street; to S. & L. Piana, 270 Hancock Street; to M. Fagarso 269 Hancock Street, and to William & A. Dilfer, house and lot 327 Jefferson Street.

Jersey Coast Hotels Leased.

Through the Hotel Register Realty Corporation the Hotel Brighton, at Long Branch, has been rented for the season to J. L. Jacques of Philadelphia; also, the Lenox, at Oceanic, N. J., to M. J. Sheehan of Boston and A. E. Littlefield of this city.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

West Broadway, 225, s e corner of White St, 15x47, four-story building, with store; partition sale, to Arthur R. Walsh $37,250

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Washington and Laight Sts, s e corner, for a six-story warehouse, 80x125; Ragus Tea and Coffee Company, owner; Maynicke & Franke of 208 Fifth Av., architects; costs, $90,000.

Cedar St, 58 and 60, for an eight-story office building, 39.9x70.3; Mutual Life Insurance Company, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St., architects; cost, $140,000.

136th St, s s, 233.4 ft w of 5th Av, for two six-story flats, 49.11x88.11; Levy & Friedman of 302 Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Jefferson St, w s, 425 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 20x48; John Carey, Taylor St and Morris Park Av, owner; William Kenney of 2,507 Webster Av, architect; cost, $4,800.

St Ann's Av, e s, 37.7 ft s of St Mary's St, for two 5-story brick tenements, 37.7x100; Rankin Brothers of 38 West 90th St, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Crotona Av, e s, 70.28 ft s of 182d St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x54.4; Amelia Pirk of 1,980 Crotona Av, owner; Thomas W. Lamb of 3 East 28th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

Barretto St, e s, 200 ft n of Home St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; James Reynolds of 1,028 Trinity Av, owner; Harry T. Howell of 148th St and Third Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Brook Av, n w corner of 171st St, for six one-story brick stores and dwellings, 16.5x36.2; E. W. Browning of 18 West 75th St, owner; D. S. Van Antwatt of 31 Fairfield St, Montclair, N. J., architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

79th St, 129 West, to a three-story dwelling; Oscar W. Herman, premises, owner; S. B. Eisendrath of 41 West 14th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, June 5.

AMSTERDAM AV, 333, e s, 77.2x25; Eugenia Wolf to Samuel L. Hyman, (mtg $40,000) 100

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 100x100; Gottfried Schalle and others to William P. Voss, (mtg $5,500) 100

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 100 ft n of 187th St, 100x100; William P. Voss to John P. Wenninger, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

BECK ST, s s, 100 ft e of St. John's Av, 325x125; Hyman Levy to Philip Lien, one-half part, all title, (mtg $32,000) 100

BELMONT AV, w s, 127.2 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x82.6; Louis Eickwort and others to Joseph Mitchell, (mtg $4,500) 100

BOSTON ROAD, 1,187 and 1,189, w s, 53.3x100; Carl E. Hoffman to Isidore Isaac, (mtg $44,000) ..... Nom.

BRIGGS AV, n s, Lot 25, map of Briggs estate, 50x208.9; Joseph Schneider to Nellie Paul, (mtg $1,500) 100

BROADWAY, 542 and 544, e s, 40x100; Arthur W. Saunders to Juliet M. Livingston, (mtg $125,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 165th St, 72?x—; Worthington Whitehouse to Waunegan Realty Company, (mtg $425,000) 700

BROADWAY, 542 and 544, e s, 40x100; Juliet M. Livingston to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $150,000) 100

CARTER AV, e s, 94.2 ft s of 174th St, —x—; Henrietta Walter and another to William G. McCrea ..... Nom.

COLLEGE AV, s e s, 175 ft s w of 171st St, 50x125; Laura E. Keenan to Randall Salisbury, (mtg $1,000) ..... Nom.

CYPRESS AV, n w corner of 138th St, 100.10x210; James H. McHeffey to Harry Goodstein and another, (mtg $48,000) 100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 1,032 to 1,036, e s, 60x97; Frederick M. Mellert to Emilie A. Winter, (mtg $19,500) 100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 31 ft w of Tiebout Av, 34.2x98.6; Philip J. Kearns to Mary A. McCabe, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

FORSYTH ST, 6 to 12, e s, 100.5x irregular; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Morris Kittenplan and another, (mtg $85,000) 100

FULTON ST, s e s, 50 ft s w of De Mill Av, 50x—; Millard F. Johnson to Harry J. Douglas 100

GRAND AV, s e corner 176th St, 59.1x100; Agnes Shott to Mary Ehrmann, (mtg $4,000) 100

GRAND ST, 291, s e corner of Suffolk St, 20.1x80.1; Max L. Polowe to Jennie Polowe, 1-6 part, all title ..... Gift

HESTER ST, 127 to 131, n s, 60.1x50; Doretta Kauffman to Alexander H. Pincus 100

HESTER ST, 127 to 131, n s, 60.1x50; Simon Epstein to Alexander H. Pincus, ½ part, all liens 100

HOE AV, 1,307; the Estates Settlement Company to Marcus Nathan, (mtg $3,000) 100

HUGHES AV, w s, 278 ft s of Pelham Av, 8?x87.6; Max J. Klein and others to Moreland Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $1,600) 100

JONES AV, e s, 425 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100; Land Company B of Edenwald to Albert Wedderien ..... Nom.

KING AV, e s, 125 ft s of Beach St, 25x173, City Island; William C. Schwarz and others to Frank A. Egan 1,600

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner 114th St, 61x42.11; Patrick A. McManus to Thomas F. McCaull 59,100

LOT 41, map of Mapes estate; Adeline Grossman to Moses Schlansky, (mtg $2,500) 4,800

LOT 37, map of part of Hunt estate; Tillie Wopatka to Joseph C. Luke 100

LOT 360, map of Van Nest Station; Helena Bouwmeester to Norah McInerney 550

LOT 109, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and another to Dominick Hooks 3,040

LOTS 15 to 19, 21 to 23, 42, 43, 44, 66, 67, 69 to 98, 101 to 104, 107, 108, 114 to 137, 142 to 144, 146 to 175, 198 to 240; also Lots A to Z, O A to O I, and O X, map 2240 amended map of building lots in Twelfth Ward; Lawrence Drake to Elias P. Schnisky 100

LOTS 197 and 198, map of Edward K. Willard at Woodlawn Heights; Albert S. Hardy to Emma Stuber, (mtg $300) 100

LOTS 75 and 76, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Gustav Blasenak and wife ..... Nom.

LOTS 73 and 74, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Anton Fabry and another ..... Nom.

LOTS 189 and 190, map of part of Hunt estate; James Owen to Margaret E. Curtis, (mtg $750) ..... Nom.

LOTS 62 and 63, map of 112 lots, estate of Moses Dovoe; Herbert J. Cantrell to Hugh McLernon 100

LOTS 500 and 501, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Michael M. Reynolds ..... Nom.

LOTS 762 to 770, amended map of Section C of Vyse estate; William R. Rose to Louis J. Jacoves 100

LOTS 105 to 108, map of land of Maria Shrady at King's Bridge; Edward J. Gallagher to Bertha Bernauer 100

LOTS 82, 83, to 94, 142 to 163, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and another to Daniel Houlihan 16,280

LOTS 46 and 47, map of lots in 24th Ward, near Williamsbridge Station, 85x125; Sophie Duden to Charles Van Cott ..... Nom.

LOTS 92 and 93, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Joseph Hirsch ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, n w s, 100 ft s w of Houston St, 24x87.10; Sophia Schenkman to Hattie Bogert, ½ part, (mtg $26,500) 100

MADISON AV, 2,102, w s, 19.11x80; Lulu E. Roberts to John J. Barrett 100

MANGIN ST, 71, w s, 25x99; Solomon Frankel and others to Eugene C. Bondy and another, (mtgs $29,750) 100

MANGIN ST, 99, w s, 25x99; Solomon Frankel and others to Seliam Neuhof, (mtg $29,750) 100

MIDDLETOWN ROAD, n w corner of Robin Av, 75x106.5; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Jane A. Cooper 2,800

MONROE ST, 219, n s, 25x95; Jacob Friedman and others to Banned Friend, (mtg $29,275) 100

MONROE ST, 251, n s, 27.2x94.1; Louis Jacobs and others to Louis Langman, (mtg $27,250) 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 194.9 ft n of 196th St, 25x95.4; Hattie F. Fowler to Everett F. Murgatroyd, (mtg $4,750) 100

PARK AV, e s, 45.2 ft n of 72d St, 57.4x irregular; Sterling Realty Company to Blackstone Realty Company, (mtg $70,000) 100

PITT ST, 137, w s, 25x100; Aaron Hirsch to Ignatz Bleich and another, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

PEROT ST, n s, 100 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 15.9x98; Julius I. Bacot to Julia H. Redmond, (mtg $3,000) 100

PEROT ST, n s, 115.9 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 15.9x98; Julius I. Bacot to Didrik N. Sire, (mtg $3,000) 100

PEROT ST, n s, 131.6 ft w of Sedgwick Av, 15.4x98; Julius I. Bacot to John Mortensen, (mtg $3,000) 100

PLOTS 34, 39, 69, 83, and part of Plots 16, 31, 32, 87, 90, and 91, map of Arden property, each lots 20x100; Emma L. Shirmer to John J. Storms, Jr., (mtg $3,626) 100

RIVINGTON ST, 295 to 303, s s, 129.7x irregular; Charles Griffen, trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 92,500

ROBBINS AV, w s, 100 ft n of 141st St, 250x100; Clementine M. Silverman and others to Hattie L. Melrowitz and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

SEDGWICK AV, e s, 104.11 ft s of Undercliff Av, 45.6x96.7; Emile Utard to Marie Tscheppe, (mtg $5,500) 100

UNION AV, w s, 41 ft s w of 168th St, 84x91.1; John Bogart to Sophia Schenkman, (mtg $13,500) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,463, w s, 18.7x140; Annie Schechner to Witte Brooks, (mtg $6,300) 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 94.2 ft s of 174th St; William G. McCrea to Nathan Burnstine ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 178th St, 33.4x88.4; Fanny Lomas to Newman Dube, (mtg $12,000) 100

WHITLOCK AV, s e s, 128.10 ft n e of Leggett Av, 50x98.5; Leopold Hutter to Frank J. Sinnott ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 227, w s, 20x80; Fredericka Henn and others to Isaac Steigerwald 100

2D ST, n s, 162 ft n of 20th Av, 62x 105, Wakefield; Elizabeth H. Allen to James McKenzie 100

4TH ST, s e corner of 30th St, 19.9x60; Harry M. Austin to Abraham Schwab and another, (mtg $50,000) 100

5TH AV, 4½ per corner, 103d St, 111x 150; Leopold Newborg to Mary A. Franklin, (mtg $120,000) 100

8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 149th St, 25x100; Henry Nathan and others to Ottilie Newburg, (mtg $24,000) 100

24TH ST, 235 West, 25x98.9; Theodore J. Lamarke to Simon C. Bernstein and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

28TH ST, s s, 506.3 ft e of 9th Av, 18.9x 98.9; Ambrose W. Becker to Abraham Silbermintz ..... Nom.

38TH ST, 344 West, 25x98.9; George Kern to Magnus Weiman, (mtg $9,000) 100

39TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x 98.9 Bruno Benziger to Charles M. Siegel ..... Nom.

39TH ST, 415 West, 25x98.9; Charles M. Siegel to Celia Siegel, (mtg $21,000) 100

44TH ST, 437 and 439 West, 40x100.4; Louis Fessler to Valentine Hattemer, (mtg $25,000) 100

59TH ST, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 100.4; Max A. Krelleisheimer and others to Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, (mtg $7,000) 100

61ST ST, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Louis Kooner to Louis Lesser, (mtg $3,000) 100

67TH ST, 220 East, 25x102.5; John F. McKeon to Catharine Foerster 100

73D ST, 253 West, 18x102.2; Estella G. Coventry to Isaac F. Stone, (mtg $25,000) 100

74TH ST, 127 East, 20.10x59.9; Max Kessler to Jacob M. Sax, (mtg $4,000) 100

75TH ST, 220 East, 25x102.2; Lewis H. Shieber to Morris D. Saldinger, (mtg $12,000) 100

75TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 75x 102.2; Eva Metzger, individually and as executrix, to Charles M. Levy ..... Nom.

81ST ST, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av, 20x 102.2; Amedee D. Moran to Katharine B. Childs 100

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; George W. Meyer to Samuel Grodginsky and others ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 413 East, 25x102.2; Ethel M. Munkenbeck to Samuel Grodginsky and others, all title 1,178

84TH ST, 413 East, 25x102.2; Jacob Nunkenbeck to Samuel Grodginsky and others, 6-7 part ..... Nom.

84TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Frederick A. Kocher to Samuel Grodginsky and others 100

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of Columbus Av, 16.8x102.2; Walter S. Dryfoos to Emma Dryfoos, (mtg $16,000) 100

97TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; Marx Weiss to Abraham Epstein ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 186 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Louis to Antonia Wenzel, (mtg $18,950) 100

102D ST, 165 West, 24.11x97.4; Herbert A. Harrison to Ferdinand G. Kneer, (mtg $18,000) 1,000

106TH ST, 242 East, 25x100.11; Michael Levy, executor, to Anton Berkowitz ..... Nom.

106TH ST, n s, 249.10 ft e of Madison Av, 25.2x100.11; Isidor Wexler and others to Charles S. Baumblatt, (mtg $25,000) 100

113TH ST, n s, 415 ft e of Lenox Av, 18x100.11; Philip Wagner to Henriette Fibel, (mtg $11,000) 100

115TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 74.5x100.11; Clementine M. Silverman to Harry Matz, (mtg $90,000) 100

117TH ST, 538 and 540 East, 50x100.11; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Albert Reitman, (mtg $22,000) 100

118TH ST, 305 West, 25x100.11; Philibert Cumbler to Robert C. MacElrath, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 303 West, 25x100.11; Louisa Frank to Herman Goldman, (mtg $22,000) 100

121ST ST, 445 East, 25x100.10; Charles Rudinsky to Nellie Cohen, (mtg $20,000) 100

123D ST, n s, 254 ft e of 2d Av, 18x 100.11; Margaret T. Power to David Henry, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

131ST ST, 12 West, 18.4x94.11; Joseph Deckinger to Moses Deckinger, (mtg $7,500) 100

132D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Robert J. Gray to Sundel Hyman, (mtg $6,000) 100

133D ST, 161 West, 25x99.11; Julius Davidson to John E. Simonds and another ..... Nom.

133D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Louis Goldstein to Ernestine Harris and another, (mtg $37,000) ..... Nom.

133D ST, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company to Louis Goldstein, (mtg $52,428) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, 118 West, 28x99.11; Victor A. Levor to Fannie Ottensoser, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 120x200; Leopold Ehrmann to Adolph Handler, (mtg $26,500) 100

139TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Herman D. Robin, (mtg $13,400) 100

143D ST, 231 and 233 West, 50x99.11; Joseph Loeb to Lissberger & Jacobs Realty Company, (mtg $33,000) 100

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 200 x99.11; Harry Matz to Clementine M. Silverman, (mtg $65,500) 100

145TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 200 x99.11; Clementine M. Silverman to Times Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $88,000) 100

145TH ST, 303 and 305 West, 50x80; Andrew Nelson to Rosa Docter and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

147TH ST, 675 East, 25x100; Andrew Beer to Charles Menge, (mtg $17,000) 100

149TH ST, 532 West, 16.8x99.11; American Missionary Association to Katie Wilhelm 14,300

162D ST, 757 East, 27x100; Conrad Wickhiller to Samuel Otto and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

162D ST, s s, Lot 59, map of North Melrose, 10.6x100; James C. Corbett and another to Louis Lese, (mtg $8,500) 100

218TH ST, s s, 36.5 ft w of Park Terrace East, 25x100; 218th St, s s, 11.5 ft w of Park Terrace East, 12.11x13.6; Chelsea Realty Company to Emanuel Alexander 100

223D ST, s s, 155 ft e of 4th St, 25x 114, Wakefield; William Burke to Tony Canero, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

223D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield; William Burke to John Spirito and another, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARTHUR COMPANY to Bond and Mortgage Company; Front St, 194, per bond 12,000

BERNAUER, Bertha, to J. Gilbert; Lots 106 and 108, map of land of M. Schrady, 3 years 2,500

BERNAUER, Bertha, to J. Gallagher; Lots 107 and 108, map of land of M. Schrady, 3 years 2,500

BERRIAN, M., and another to W. B. Sammis; Hull Av, n s, 204.7 ft e of 206th St, 3 years 5,000

BLACKSTONE REALTY COMPANY to M. E. Taylor; Park Av, e s, 45.2 ft n of 73d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

BLEICH, Ignatz, and another to A. Hirsch; Pitt St, w s, 75 ft s w of Houston St, 7 years, 6 per cent 13,200

BORT, J. J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 91st St, 51 West, as per bond 10,000

BRADY, P. J., to Harlem Savings Bank; Briggs Av, s w corner of 201st St, 1 year 5,000

BROOKS, Witte, to H. Schechner; Washington Av, 1,463, installments, 6 per cent 700

BROOKS, Charles M., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 55th St, s s, 146.3 ft e of Park Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 18,000

BURKE, William, and another to Harlem Savings Bank; 9th St, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 2,000

BURKE, William, to Harlem Savings Bank; 223d St, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 2,500

BURNSTEIN, N., to H. Allen; Webster Av, w s, 94.2 ft s of 174th St, 2 years 9,500

CAVANAGH, A., to J. A. Townsend; 172d St, n s, 175 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 2 years 12,500

CHILDS, K. B., to American Mortgage Company; 81st St, s s, 60 ft w of Park Av 30,000

CITRON, Nathan, and another to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; St. Nicholas Av, s s corner of 136th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 40,000

COHEN, Nettie, to N. Cohen; 131st St, 145 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,500

COSTELLO, P., to J. W. Furman; 61st St, n s, 60.6 ft w of 2d Av, 4to Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 1,500

DOWD, Charles N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 74th St, 181 West, as per bond 18,000

DUBE, Newman, to Fanny Lomas; Webster Av, n w corner of 178th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 130,000

COOPER, Jane W., to Elisabeth Bouchier; Robin Av, n w corner of Middletown Road, 5 years 1,500

DOUGLAS, H. J., to M. F. Johnson; Fulton St, s e s, 50 ft s w of De Mill Av, 3 years, 2 per cent 2,000

EGGERS, H., to Bowery Savings Bank; 101st St, s s, 252 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 15,000

ENELL, E., to State Realty and Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 55,000

ERTZ, Theodore J., and others to Irving Savings Institution; Greenwich Av, 68, 3 years, 4½ per cent 2,000

FIBEL, H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 118th St, n s, 415 ft e of Lenox Av, as per bond 10,000

FOERSTER, C., to J. F. McKeon; 67th St, 229 East, 5 years 23,000

FONZO, A., and another to H. F. Rose; Lot 22, map of Daily estate, 5 years 530

GODSPEED REALTY IMPROVEMENT Company to C. Jacobson and others; 59th St, s s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,500

GOLDSTEIN, L., to Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company; 133d St, n s, 140 ft w of Park Av, due Dec. 8, 1905, 6 per cent 15,428

GOLDMAN, H., to L. Frank; 118th St, 303 West, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,000

GOODMAN, J., and another to J. Weil and another; 96th St, n s, 180 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

GRODGINSKY, Samuel, and another to American Mortgage Company; 84th St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 28,000

HANDLER, A., to Leopold Ehrman; 137th St, s s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,250

HANDLER, A., to L. Ehrman; 136th St, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 8,350

HANSON, Alfred E., to Michael Varian and others; Van Cortlandt Av, n s, at e s of Mosholu Parkway, 3 years, 4½ per cent 17,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Michael Varian and others; Woodlawn Road, w s, at n w s of Van Cortlandt Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Michael Varian and others; Mosholu Parkway, 5 years, 4½ per cent 10,000

HANSON, Alfred E., to Michael Varian and others; 208th St, e s, at n w s of Steuben Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 5,000

HANSON, A. E., to M. Varian and others; Mosholu Parkway, e s, at n w s of Steuben Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

HANSON, A. E., to M. Varian and others; Van Cortlandt Av, s e corner of Rochambeau Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 12,050

HANSON, A. E., to M. Varian and others; 208th St, n e s, at s e s of Rochambeau Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

HANSON, A. E., to M. Varian and others; 208th St, n e s, at s e s of Woodlawn Road, 3 years, 4½ per cent 19,000

HANSON, A. E., to M. Varian and others; Wayne Av, n e s, at n s of Reservoir Oval West, 3 years, 4½ per cent 6,000

HANSON, A. E., to M. Varian and others; Woodlawn Road, n w corner of 207th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

HOOKS, D., to Adele R. Gardner and another; Lot 100, map of estate of M. J. Radway, 3 years 728

HOULIHAN, D., to A. R. Gardiner and another; Lots 81, 91 to 94, and 142 to 163, map of estate of M. J. Radway, 3 years 11,396

IMPERATO, A., to L. Frankenstein; 1st Av, 2,272, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,500

JACOBS, L. J., to William R. Rose; Lots 762 to 770, map of Vyse estate, due Feb. 15, 1908 21,000

KAUFMAN, A., to S. Kraus; 1st Av, s e corner of 47th St, secures contract, 6 per cent 10,000

KIDANSKY, L., and another to Rosehill Realty Corporation; 31st St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 21,000

KITTENPLAN, Morris, and another to J. & L. Buttenwieser; Forsyth St, 6 to 12, 10 years, 6 per cent 57,000

KLUGE, S., to Robert M. Gill; 88th St, 120 to 122 East, demand, 6 per cent 7,000

LANGMAN, L., to L. Jacobs; Monroe St, 251, installments, 6 per cent 6,000

LEVIN, J., and another to J. Weil and another; 96th St, n s, 217.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

LEVY, Jacob, to B. Levy; 4th St, 155 and 157 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

LIEBENTHAL, Joseph, and others to Bronx Investment Company; 3d St, n s, 100.10 ft e of Lewis St, 3 years 40,000

LIEBENTHAL, J., and others to J. Weil and another; 3d St, 383 and 385, prior mtg $40,000, due Oct. 15, 1914, 6 per cent 15,500

LIEBENTHAL, J., and others to J. Weil and another; 3d St, 383 and 385, due Feb. 1, 1911, 6 per cent 1,500

LISSBERGER & JACOBS REALTY Company to J. Loeb; 143d St, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, two mtgs, $1,500, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 8,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, 295 to 299, 1 year 40,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, 295 to 299, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, 301 and 303, 1 year 24,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Rivington St, 301 and 303, 2 mtgs, $2,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

MATZ, H., to C. M. Silverman; 115th St, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

MORTENSE, John, to Max G. Hart; Perot St, n s, 131.5 ft w of Sedgwick St, 3 years 3,500

MYERS, Samuel F., to United States Trust Company; Maiden Lane, 47 and 49, per bond 300,000

McCABE, M. A., to P. Kearns, Jr.; Fordham Road, s s, 31 ft w of Tiebout Av, 3 years 3,175

McCAUL, Thomas F., to C. Fischer; Lexington Av, 1,846, as per bond 50,000

McCAUL, Thomas F., to William T. Hookey; Lexington Av, 1,846, 2 months, 6 per cent 9,294

McKENZIE, J., to

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

45th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av. — Two houses, 33.4x100. Suitable for restaurant, chop house, or small hotel. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

SNAP.

5-story double tenement, 4 families (16 rooms) each floor, with large store, located above 80th St., west of Amsterdam Av.; actual rentals $4,514; price $42,800. F. KRAMER, 2,232 So. Boulevard, nr. 167th.

RARE CHANCE!

Five-story ideal, extra well built triple flat, vicinity 115th St., Eighth Av., price $35,000; first mortgage $28,000, net return, after allowing 10% for loss of rents and repairs, over 14%. ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

SIXTH AVE. — Cheapest plot, 3,500 sq. feet, in the 50's to be had bet. 14th and 59th Sts. A bargain. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 W. 22d St.

Absolute Sacrifice.—42 ft. high-class double flat, vicinity 135th, 7th. $47,500; worth $52,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East Side.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
96th St., Near 5th Avenue.
100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.
MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

BUILDERS, LOOK!!
27'2" 3d Av. frontage, containing two 3-story brick, rent $2,700, vicinity 103d; price $31,000; terms. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

$1 000 000 TO LOAN.
Estate money; lowest possible charges. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 Broadway.

Madison Av.—2 5 story double flats, stores; 6 rooms, bath; open plumbing; no steam heat; rents, $3,336; price $32,000 each. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Desirable triple flat, all improvements, 120th St., near Madison Av. Sonneborn & Gumbronner, 513 Lenox Av.

Tenement, fourteen rooms, vicinity 25th, Third, $39,000; $7,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 83d.—5-story flat, $23,000; mortgages $15,000; rents $2,300. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

68th, East.—Two 14-room doubles; rents $3,849; $35,000. Huberth & Gabel, 147 4th Av.

$5,000 buys a 3-story dwelling, 20x50x100, on 58th St. Cochran, 505 Lenox Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Semi-detached Homes
NEW HOUSES, NOS. 77 TO 85 MIDWOOD ST., BETWEEN FLATBUSH AND BEDFORD AVS.
11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
One block to Prospect Park and new subway station; take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.
P. B. NORRIS BUILDING CO.,
12 MIDWOOD ST.
Company's Representative Always at Houses.

FLATBUSH—GREAT BARGAIN.
$8,000 FOR $9,500 PROPERTY.
ONLY $1,000 CASH REQUIRED.
EXTRA LARGE LOT, 50x100; SPACIOUS house, hardwood trim and floors; large reception HALL WITH WINDING STAIRS; parlor, dining room, kitchen, and butler's PANTRY ON FIRST FLOOR; STAINED glass windows; 4 rooms and bath on second FLOOR; 2 ROOMS AND LARGE STORE-rooms on third floor; oriel windows on stair LANDING; OPEN PLUMBING; BATH TUB, wash trays and kitchen sink, all porcelain; CONVENIENT TO FLATBUSH AV., NOSTRAND AV., Ocean Av., Rogers Av. and BRIGHTON BEACH RAILROADS.

FRED M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

IN BOOMING FLATBUSH.
Valuable plot of 9 lots, fronting on 3 of the best streets, including 2 corners; streets paved and asphalted; 3 trolley lines reach it; destined to be one of the best business sections of Greater New York; price for plot $15,000; $10,000 mortgage at 5%.
HARRIS NEVIN, 44 Court St.

MOST PROMINENT HILL CORNER.
4-story brick bldg., 45x80x100; drug store, established 9 years; 6 apartments above; elegantly decorated; all modern impts.; yearly rent, $3,624; can be inc. to $4,000; price, $35,000; $10,000 cash required; int. at 5 per cent.
FRED H. SMITH,
51 Court St. Telephone, 209 Main.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

20 Minutes from Madison Sq.
$3,000 cash buys 14-room decorated private residence; every improvement; open plumbing; $7,000 can remain on mortgage; commission paid. Broker, apply to J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

BAYRIDGE BLOCK.
23 lots, 80th-81st St., 5th Av., $35,000; want offer.
M. & J. MONDAY,
258 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

WIDOW SACRIFICING LOTS
near Prospect Park and cars; any terms. EDWARDS, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

Suburban property for sale on installment; country place free and clear; farm to exchange for Brooklyn property. Scott, 2,127 Atlantic Av., Brooklyn.

$5,100 for attractive modern 3-family, 3-story brick flat; all improvements; examine 360 Prospect Place, near Underhill Av.; house open.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

In Healthy Kensington.
2-family brick houses, all improvements; 1 block from station, 25 minutes to Manhattan; price, $4,500, easy terms.
Harris Nevin, 44 Court.

Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars, Hamilton, Corona, Queens Borough.

MORTGAGES.

4% Money
A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS.
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 26TH ST.

PROPERTIES WANTED
to manage, sell and rent.
Special attention given to collections, renting and care of houses, flats and stores.
PEAVEY & DUGAN,
Real Estate, Tel. 4346—Columbus.
Broadway & Columbus Av. at 66th St.

Dwelling house in upper west side, below 116th St., west of Columbus Av., for early occupancy by client; rent not to exceed $1,700. Send full particulars to C. H. Bachun, 35 Nassau St.

Established real estate business for sale on prominent west side location; thoroughly equipped; will sell outfit and good will cheap. Address "Practical," 427 Times Downtown.

Offices, moderate rents, $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof constructing; twelve stories; electric light; (desk room.). Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

Owners.—I have hundreds of clients with cash; if you wish to sell quick your houses or lots, send me full particulars. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Flat, tenements, or private houses wanted for cash buyers, send particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Wanted—To lease in the Bronx Italian section any tenement house with two months' security. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Owners!—Want 1, 2, 3 family houses; have cash buyers waiting; send particulars or call. Egers, 801 Pelham Av., City.

Have ready cash buyers for four, five, and six story flats. Baturin, Weisman & Hesselel, 3,905 3d Av., near Wendover Av.

Have cash customers for Manhattan properties; send full particulars. Grunauer, 467 Broadway, Room 103.

Have cash buyers for flats and tenement houses. Send particulars. M. C., 1,552 Broadway.

Cold-water tenements to sell or lease; security. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

Wanted—Farm, 25 to 100 acres, on Staten Island. Philip Schick, 116 Nassau St.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.



As a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of suburban homesites

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)

outshines them all. All you have been looking for in the way of a country home with city conveniences, careful restrictions, and a locality where values are advancing steadily, will be found there.

SITUATED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,

the view is unsurpassed, extending from the summit of the Palisades, across Hudson River, Manhattan, the Sound and Long Island. Climate of the Catskills, means health and freedom from the Summer's heat, now near at hand. Completeness of improvements will surprise you. Fully equipped modern homes from $5,000 to $15,000, on reasonable terms or liberal cash discounts.

Booklet free, also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and Trolley.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., TIMES BLDG., 42d St. & B'way ('PHONE 6261—38th.)

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK

18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.



CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.
No Assessments.

BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.
Titles Guaranteed.
Commutation $5.83 Per Month.

WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone 2026 John.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

HENRY C. SCHAEFER, 759 COURTLANDT AV., OFFERS:

$2,700 Cash; 1½-story, cellar, 6-room cottage, full lot, $2,500 mortgage, 5%.

$6,500 Terms to suit; 2-story, French roof and basement, 3-family, 12 rooms, improvements, full lot, near Melrose Av.; investigation solicited.

$16,500 4-story double brick, 5 rooms and bath, 25x72x98; rental $1,700; $4,800 cash, balance on mortgage.

$15,500 4-story double brick, 4 rooms and bath, 25x68x101; rental $1,500; $4,000 cash, balance mortgage.

Elegant Investments.

BEST SECTION VAN NEST, 2-family brick house, built by day's work, 50x100, 14 rooms, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price $9,250.

FINE CORNER, near Crotona Parkway and Bronx Park; private house; price $14,000.

NEW LAW, 50x100, 5-story, 4 families on floor, near Rapid Transit Station, direct from builder; 5 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hot water supply only; price $52,000.

FINE CORNER on Melrose Av., having 95 ft. deep on the avenue, with three large double stores; price $28,500.

F. KRAMER, 2,232 So. Boulevard, nr. 167th.

DIRECT FROM BUILDERS.

Six-story new-law tenement, six apartments on a floor; no steam heat excepting in halls; hot water supply; rent at $4 per room, $7,200. PRICE, $68,000.
JOHN F. FREES,
Realty Dept.,
608 East 156th St.

PLOT 42x95, FRUIT TREES, WITH 9-ROOM HOUSE, IN MT. HOPE, TREMONT'S RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
GREAT BARGAIN, $6,200,
or the finest one-family 8-room house in Bronx, detached, lot 25x95.
Brand new, up to date in all particulars. Inquire 1,691 Clay Av., near 174th.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.
FLATS, NEW APARTMENTS HOUSES, Private two and three family houses.
VACANT LOTS FROM $500 UP.
KELLUM BROS.,
135TH ST. AND 3D AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Two-story frame private house, 7 rooms, bath, furnace; price $3,800; 2 blocks from L station.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

$2,500 cash buys 4-story double, $17,750.
$8,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 16 rooms on floor, store; price, $40,000.
Also many other flats; small amount cash.
MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

2-family house, 13 rooms and baths, 25x100; ½ block from Jerome, in 180s.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV.

$500 cash will buy one-family house; 8 room and bath; $1,000 cash will buy choice two-family house containing 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms; branch, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sundays.

First-class triple flat, near Willis Av.; 14 rooms; elegant condition; splendid investment; $28,500.
MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

Bargains.—Four-story double, $4,000 cash, price $16,000; triple, rental $2,100, price $19,500; two-family frame, $4,250; elegant three-family, $7,500; four lots, excavated, $23,000. Geo. Price, Broker, Auctioneer, and Appraiser, 728 East 138th St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBURGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$9,000 Cash.—Two 4-story double flats, 6 rooms, 4 stores, near Bronx theatre; price, $40,000; rents will be $4,800; cold water. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., 156th St.

5-story, 50x100, apartment; six families on floor; no steam; near 149th St. and Morris Av.; bargain, for $49,500. J. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

$10,000 will buy a 37.6x112 5-story double flat, 7 rooms and bath, best locality of Prospect Av.; price, $40,000; rent, $4,460. J. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

On Avenue.—5-story double with stores; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; price, $24,500. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Avenue D, Unionport, 75x100, $1,800; 227th St., near 4th Av., 100x114, $4,200; Welth Av., 50x100, $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Bargain to Quick Buyer.—135th St., near Willis; all improvements. Sonneborn & Gumbinner, 513 Lenox Av.

Two houses and 2-story brick stable, near Willis Av.; 20 stalls; improvements; over two lots; price, $15,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Westchester Av.—New law apartment house, $76,000; rent $9,000 Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

3d Av.—3-story double; stores; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing; rents, $2,900; price, $26,750. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., 161st St.

135th St.—Brick 2-story, basement, dollar; all improvements; price, $8,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

One and two-family house at your own price; also fine corner lot, 25x100, at $1,000. Sommetz, 1,351 East 177th St.

Very Cheap!—Corner Prospect Ave. and 230th St. Bathgate R. E. Ex., 1,750 Bathgate Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$4,500 buys neat brick dwelling, all improvements. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

148th St., near 3d Av.—2 houses, 22 rooms, 25x111; price, $9,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

51x105; street macadamized; sewer, &c.; $1,700; easy terms. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Ha, Ha, Ha! It Is to Laugh!

Are you looking for a home, only to find that you are no further now than when you started?

Why? That's the Question.

You look in the newspapers and see large ads., go down to see what is offered, find a large, empty field, with people buying on the impulse of the moment; then you are paying both city rents and for country lots and getting promises to build when you have paid up your lot contract complete.

And Where Are You?

Now, did it ever occur to you that if they could get a loan to build for you they would get one for themselves and have houses to move right in? Look at our offer in growing Westchester County, where property is always increasing, where investments have proven their value, where there is no need of booming the section. We have been operating for the past five years.

We have a House of Six Rooms, with 50x100 Land, Ready to Move in,
$1,095 Price for Both.
$100 Down, $10 a Month.

CAN YOU BEAT IT?

Come and see it before purchasing elsewhere. To parties purchasing land for an investment we have a special offer. Lots $100.00 and upward, $10.00 down and $5.00 per month; and we will give you a building proposition in your contract which cannot be beat. Come and see us, or write and our representative will call. This property is 35 minutes from the heart of the city. Commutation is but 10c. the N. Y. trolley running through our property. 4,000 inhabitants. We only operate in Westchester County and have only one office.

104-106 EAST 125TH ST.,
The Original Home Builders in Westchester County.
The Halley Land & Imp. Co.
Open from 9 A. M. until 9 P. M.

New Rochelle.

LOTS AND ACREAGE PLOTS,
At New Rochelle

Left from Decoration Day Auction
At Private Sale at Auction Prices.

Port Chester Railroad has just bought Right of Way and Station on Property.

Inspection and Sale Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Maps, Information, and Transportation Furnished.

SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.
32 B'way, N. Y., (Tel. 995 Broad.) 44 Court St., Brooklyn; 242 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK)
30 minutes to 42d St.
PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISAN COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC., Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

TO LET.

Professor's residence, furnished; beautiful location; rent for season; fine homes on Parkhill, Yonkers. Gaul & Bell, 358 South B'way.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 925 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale—Fine gentleman's country residence or farm of 100 acres, finely located; fine buildings, on State road from Newburg to Chester and Goshen, one-half mile from depot; price $9,000. Charles H. Wright, Salisbury Mills, Orange Co., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach; illustrated circular. Calpe, 505 West 124th St.

Farm, 20 acres; house, 10 rooms; barn; fruit; lake; ½ mile from village; mail delivered daily; 4½ miles from Norfolk; price $1,000. J. K. Smith, Sta A, Winsted, Conn.

Rent—seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Heben, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

$15,750.—4-story brick flat, full lot, $3,750 cash. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av., 156th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

For Sale—Three single flats on Carnegie Hill; might exchange for tenements. Inquire Kassel & Goldberg, 29 and 31 Liberty St.

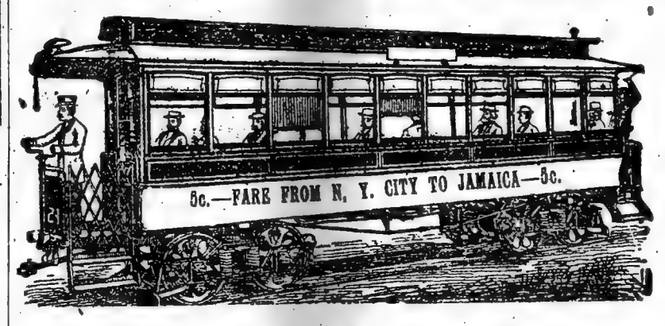
QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

High and Beautiful

$59 Buys a Lot South Jamaica Place

Cor. Merrick Road & Locust Ave., 4th Ward, Jamaica, N. Y. City, Near N. Y. Ave. Electric Cars and Locust Ave. Station.

Best Lots $79 and $89 per Lot Only Merrick Road and Corner Lots Higher.



Free Excursion
TO SOUTH JAMAICA PLACE
Tues., June 6.

$3 Cash, Bal. 50c. a Week

We Furnish Free to each Buyer a Guaranteed Title by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co.

with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.

How To Go: { **Williamsburg Bridge,** Manhattan End. Take Broadway (Jamaica) car.
Brooklyn Bridge, Manhattan End. Take any of the following cars:

Fulton Street, Putnam Avenue, Gates Avenue, Myrtle Avenue, Park Avenue, Flushing & Graham, Lexington Ave. "L," Kings County "L."

Leave car at Jamaica Post Office Bldg. Our office is No. 10, P. O. Bldg., where our Representatives will meet you.

MUSIC BY MILITARY BAND
And New Songs by German Maennerchor. FREE BANQUET DAILY.

E. E. MEACHAM 13-17 Park Row, New York, Room 10, Post Office Building, Jamaica, L. I.
'Phone 8417 Cortlandt.

CUT THIS OUT

The above advertisement, presented to our agent at South Jamaica Place, entitles the bearer to round trip fares to South Jamaica Place and return. Good for one week.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN 2 MONTHLY

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS
EVERY DAY AND SUNDAYS,
TO
LAKEWOOD PARK
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
320 LOTS SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.
Every Dollar Invested Will Bring Five.
VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, 25x125.
Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 miles from New York.
22 Trains Daily, Within Easy Distance of Bay.
DO NOT DELAY—The entire Park will be sold rapidly. This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices asked for these desirable building lots.
PURE WATER, FINE SCHOOLS, ALL KINDS OF STORES, GOOD ROADS, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING. NO ASSESSMENT. LOW TAX RATE.
Elegant All-Year-Round Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful, and picturesque village will GRASP THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY to purchase as many lots as their means will allow.
We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.
For maps, circulars, and free tickets call or write at once
CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
85 World Bldg., New York.
Harlem Office (MORSE & MOORE,) 1,976 Lexington Av.
Brooklyn Office (J. M. BENNETT,) 62 Fourth Av. (Open Evenings.)
Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 24th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN 2 MONTHLY

BAYSIDE PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

Send for pamphlet or free tickets.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
or 500 5th Av., N. Y.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live
SEND POSTAL
FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS
OF **EAST ELMHURST**
THE RUSURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
Bankers Land & Mortgage Corp.,
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

IN THE HEART OF
FREEPORT
Lots 25 x 150, $100.
Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge.
HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
The Warranty-Realty Company,
TIMES BUILDING,
42D STREET AND BROADWAY.

FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c.
COUNTRY HOMES
With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 each, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.
H. P. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE,
Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas, water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway; also all other cottages remaining unrented.

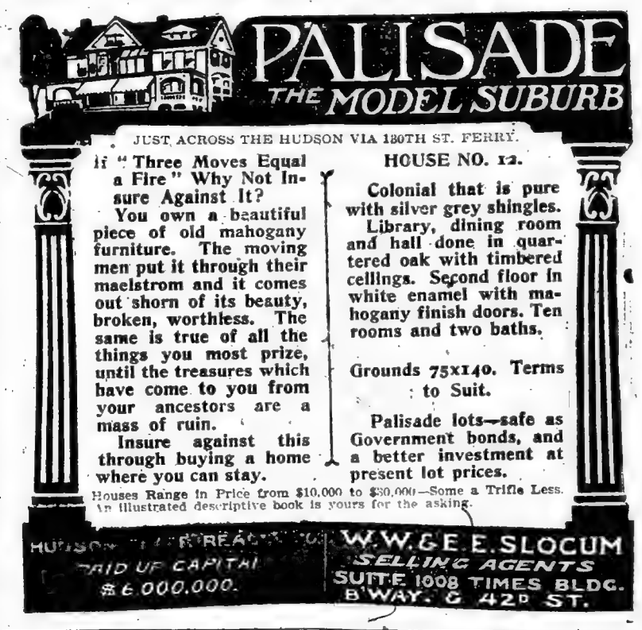
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, etc. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway. Also all other cottages remaining unrented.

Farm house, cottage, Berkley Inn, Pocantico Hills, N. Y., for rent, furnished; immediate possession; improved; 12 minutes from station; commutation; hour distant City Hall. Tel. 1180 R. S.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.





A Home on the PALISADES AT Woodcliff
ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.
NEW HOUSES
ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO PROPERTY.
Write for New Illustrated Booklet, Map, Prices, &c.
Woodcliff Land Impt. Co.,
Post Office Address, Box 88 Weehawken, N. J.
OFFICE ON PROPERTY.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Plainfield suburban property, owned by estate, must be sold; choice neighborhood; fine buildings; convenient to trains. Who wants lovely home, with every comfort? T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END.

Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach; furnished cottages to rent. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Avon by the Sea, "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.

To close estate, will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, for $30, (only $6 per acre,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Estate, Box 65 Times, Harlem.

For Sale.—Ten-room house, close to the station, Hillsdale Manor, N. J. Address 425 7th Avenue, New York.

9-room cottage, $150 for season; furnished, at Branchport, Long Branch. Frank Damets.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Cannot Afford
To Neglect Getting Facts About
EL MORA
if you are interested in suburban property either as an investment or for the purpose of securing a home.
"A NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB,"
31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK,
on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS,
and prices for a short time 50% less than any equally as good property is selling for. THE FACTS ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.
EL MORA LAND COMPANY.
J. W. DOOLITTLE, President.
220 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Red Bank.—Elegantly furnished river cottage; all improvements; shady grounds, wonderfully situated; refined adults preferred; reasonable rent; particulars, picture. 207 East 70th St., Manhattan.

To Rent.—New 12-room Ocean View cottage, handsomely furnished, including bed, table linen, silver. W. C. Haverstick, 314 West 23d St., or Box 62, Belmar, N. J.

Bayonne, N. J.—Lot 25x150; price $450, worth $800. Nathan 20 Fulton.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FACTORY LOFT TO LEASE.
225x100, one floor with exceptional light, heat, and power, possession July 1st, or immediately. Very low rent. Inquire of
ELY J. RIESER & CO.,
Lessees, on premises, 311-327 East 94th St., or Eugene Southack, Broker, 621 Broadway.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES
28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

28th St., 117 West, (Near 6th Av.)—Second and third floors, with large show windows; well adapted for club or restaurant. Samuel C. Pulis, 31 Nassau St.

First loft, Grand St., near Broadway; suitable for salesroom or light manufacturing. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Desk room or half office, modern building, near Wall St. Insurance, Box 120 Times Downtown.

Lofts To Let—A large number.
Ruland & Whiting Co.,
5 Beekman St.

240 East 116th.—Large store, $40; suitable cigars, grocery, confectionery, furnishings, shoes, teas, hardware.

A.—Stable, West 37th St.; 35 stalls; rent, $1,650. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

Bronx.

Corner store, with rooms, any business; rent $35. 574 Union Av., East 150th St.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

Expert will remodel and repair old furs cheap now. Fred'k Kraemer, 288 6th Av.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 8th Av., between 118th and 109th Sts., gold brooch. Return to Clark, 485 Central Park West. Reward.

LOST—Decoration Day, violet enameled brooch, diamond centre; liberal reward. Graham, 78 West 103d St.

LOST—Friday, white bull terrier named Jeff; liberal reward; no questions. 120 West 56th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Desirable rooms; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 137 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; prices reasonable.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; homelike surroundings; good table; excellent neighborhood; Americans; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; American; reference.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large room in high class German house.

91ST ST., 159 WEST.—Private family; let front and back room, second floor; board optional.

93D, 163 WEST.—Room for two at table; exceptional family cooking; private house; gentlemen.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12, $14, two persons.

98TH, 17 WEST.—Pleasant Summer house; second floor suite; private bath; table boarders; references.

135TH ST., 242-244 WEST.—Neatly furnished room to rent, with or without board.

IRVING PLAE, 68.—Large second floor front room; first-class house; table guests; reference.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Ideal location; nice rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service; cool dining room; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 432.—Pleasant third-floor rooms; board, Summer prices; corner house; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 484.—Very desirable third-floor suite for Fall and Winter; large closets; hardwood flooring; telephone; reference.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family; high social standing. Bonvivant, Times Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 173, Brooklyn Heights.—Pleasant rooms; good table; convenient to Bridge, ferries, and resorts; Summer rates.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St. and River.—Ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Rooms, $8, $1.25; housekeeping suites, $9.25; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents, elegantly furnished rooms; running water, telephone; references.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; good board; near Subway station.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable for two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Nicely furnished square room; hot water; transients.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; all conveniences; excellent table.

61ST ST., 168 EAST, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished room; running water; private house.

71ST ST., 112 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite, small rooms; private family. Owner.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, private bath; telephone; meals optional; reasonable; private house.

114TH, 124 West, (corner St. Nicholas.)—Couple wishes to rent nicely furnished room to gentleman; electric lights, telephone, &c. Inquire elevator boy.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, opposite Columbia.—Airy, well furnished room, overlooking river and park; all modern improvements; reduced rates for Summer; restaurant.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms; large and small; private house; gentlemen; references.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Choice, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Telephone.

CHARLES ST., 19.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; home comforts; terms reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 104th St. Elevated.—Superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable; permanency appreciated.

PARK AV., 772, (73D.)—High-class apartment fronting east; housekeeping; rooms, $4-$7. Yagey.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Large front room, suitable two; private family; board optional; reference.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 85.—Large rooms newly furnished and decorated; running water; Summer rates.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood, house, and table; references.

QUINCY ST., 446, BROOKLYN.—Cool front room; also single room.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, (near Bedford.)—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, with dressing room and closet; private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

The house of the trade requires the services of an experienced designer of ladies' neckwear; one understanding goods to retail at 25 and 50 cents preferred. Address Hamilton & Burr, Box 48 Times.

Tucker; experienced. Apply Petticoat Department, S. H. & M. Co., 303 Mercer St., near 8th St.

WANTED—Competent maid to nurse baby and help with general housework; family of two adults. The Fernleigh, 129th St., between Madison and 5th Avs.

Males.

SOME AGENTS, smarter than others, understand why it is at present easier and pays better to sell insurance for the GERMANIA LIFE than for other companies; same rate and guarantees for annual or deferred dividend policies; new child's endowment bond; liberal arrangement with good producers. Call mornings, Home Office, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—Hand drillers and quarrymen; steady work; $2.25 per day. Apply, 388 Park Ave., between 52d and 53d Sts.

WANTED—Young married couple for gentleman's place in country; cottage supplied; man to be useful about the house; woman able to do laundry work or cleaning. Answer by letter only to L., Box 507 Times, Times Square, giving references; foreigner preferred.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Collectors of insurance accounts; books, &c., to sell watches, diamonds, and jewelry on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

WANTED—Sawsmiths for open shop; state experience on circular work. Southern Saw Works, Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CASHIER, &c.—A position is sought for a worthy, intelligent, and reliable young woman, a hunchback, and unable to perform arduous work, either as cashier or any service that will not entail heavy manual labor; small salary acceptable; the case has been investigated and indorsed by the United Hebrew Charities. Albert Lucas, 36 West 105th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By neat, willing, and competent chambermaid; assist with sewing or waiting; can be seen at present employer's, 141 East 21st St., Gramercy Park.

CHAMBERMAID. — Young woman wants chamberwork. Katherine, 239 West 17th.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young French lady as companion or governess; references; June 15. Mademoiselle, 263 West 126th St.

Females.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COOK, &c.—By a German girl as cook; willing to assist with washing and ironing; wages $20 to $22 per month. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Phone 2051 Orchard.

COOK.—By a good family cook; good baker; best references; city or country. 302 East 29th St.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class fitter for fine private dressmaking establishment. D Box 306 Times, Times Square.

FINE LACES washed and mended. Mme. Paelnl, 155 West 33d St.

GOVERNESS.—Arverne, Far Rockaway, visiting (house) governess; French, German, piano; references. Roussean, Post Office, Arverne.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress, plain washing; small family adults; city reference; city or country. 230 East 43d St., two flights front; car fare.

LADY'S MAID.—Wishes to go to Europe; good packer and traveler; first-class references. A. S., care of Miss Larson, 117 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Hungarian woman as laundress in private family; wages $26 per month. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Phone 2051 Orchard.

NURSE.—By a young girl, with good references, speaking German and English, as a nurse; wages $12 per month. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Phone 2051 Orchard.

NURSE.—A trained nurse, just starting practice, would take patients at half regular price. 1,105 Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East 29th St.

NURSE, &c.—By a young German girl as nurse and do sewing; willing, obliging. 121 West 104th St.

RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes family washing; from country; for Summer; references. 309 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' experience; cultured, refined young woman; capable corresponding; understands office routine; desires permanent position. American, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Accuracy, Box 175 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Miller, Box 156 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a good shorthand writer with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Clara Wainwright, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $12. Mildred Robinson, Box 492 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, 3 years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate; excellent references; $10-$12. Box C 140 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; rapid operator; neat, reliable, and accurate; salary $10. Box B 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—14 months' experience; willing; $7 to start. E. S., Box 197 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner; high school graduate; bright, quick, and accurate; $6. Miss C., Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate. Box 143 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; rapid and accurate; start, $6. Miss Operator, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Address Mary Williams, 568 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—By ambitious worker; experienced; start, $6; good firm. Miss B., Box 132 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent; about six years' reference from last employer; would go where second man or parlormaid is kept; city or country. Waitress, 221 East 50th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts investigations, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared; specialist in cost finding; terms reasonable. X 210 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT.—Refined young man wishes position; will travel; understands nervous or any kind of case; can furnish the best of references. H. Aylor, 43 7th Av.

ATTENDANT.—Valet, masseur, care of invalid or elderly gentleman; well recommended. Fitzgerald, 400 East 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—Thorough servant; best references; reliable. R Box 313 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man can drive and repair any car. H. Neal, 2,180 8th Av, care Schutter.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, 24, knowledge of shorthand, as clerk and stenographer; will do outside work as well; collector, &c.; best references; hard worker. B Box 134 Times Downton.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman giving up his horses desires situation for his coachman; is an excellent driver and thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, &c. Aylward, care of P. Fitzsimmons, 921 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English; 14 years' first-class city reference. F. M., 11 East 79th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN—Experienced designer and machinist; will undertake all kinds of drawing and tracing in own office, with cheapness and dispatch; inventions worked out; send sketch for estimate. W. Jackson, 51 Gordon St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

PORTER.—A colored man, now employed, having good references, wants a steady position as porter with reliable firm. J Box 306 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE MANAGEMENT wanted by experienced, responsible man; references and bond. Box 301 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE wants to start in right way to learn a good business. Worker, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires permanent position that will offer opportunities for advancement. B. A., Box 172 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity. Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, two years' experience in office detail; $6. Mr. S., Box 160 Times Downtown.

WED AFTER SIX YEARS.

If Romary Hadn't Proposed, the Bride Says She'd Have Asked Him.

"We have been engaged for six years, and if he hadn't proposed that we get married to-day I would have done so," said Mrs. Justina Roy, a widow of fifty-five years, as she asked Magistrate Mathew J. Smith, in the Long Island City Police Court, yesterday, to marry her to Joseph Romary, a farmer. Romary said that he is forty-seven and lives at Corona.

The Magistrate called Capt. Peter Maguire of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who is Complaint Clerk, and Capt. Maguire acted as Romary's best man. Maguire kissed the bride. Romary and his wife invited the Magistrate to visit them.

EIGHT YEARS FOR LOBLEY.

Judge Denies Plea for Clemency for Equitable Thief.

Samuel Lobley, who pleaded guilty last week to robbing the Equitable Life Assurance Society of $27,816, was sentenced to eight years in Sing Sing yesterday by Judge Crane, in the Kings County Court. The maximum penalty is ten years.

In response to the plea of Lobley's counsel for clemency Judge Crane said:

"The fact remains that this defendant was experienced in committing crime and knew the fearful consequences. I cannot see that he has any excuse."

Lowest Death Rate for This Season.

The lowest death rate for this season of the year in the history of the Department of Health was that for the week ended Saturday. It was 16.11 per 1,000. The lowest record hitherto was in May, 1900, when it was 16.74. For the corresponding week last year the rate was 17.19. There were 60 deaths due to spinal meningitis and 172 to pneumonia.

T. C. T. CRAIN HAS QUIT THE TENEMENT BUREAU

Criticism Following Allen St. Fire May Have Caused Resignation.

HEALTH POOR FOR MONTHS

Thomas M. Mulry and Robert W. De Forest Among Those Suggested as Possible Appointees.

Commissioner Thomas C. T. Crain sent to Mayor McClellan yesterday his resignation as head of the Tenement House Department. The resignation was accepted by the Mayor. Mr. Crain's withdrawal was not unexpected at the Mayor's office, and it is said that his successor has practically been decided upon, although the appointment may not be announced until the close of the week.

Ill-health is given by Commissioner Crain as his reason for resigning, and Mr. Crain actually has been in poor health for months past. The troubles that came on the Tenement House Commissioner as a result of the Allen Street fire early in the year, and the cavalier manner in which he was treated afterward by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, however, are believed to have influenced Mr. Crain's resignation. The letter which Mayor McClellan received from him yesterday reads:

I have been recently advised by my physicians that the restoration of my health is dependent upon the taking by me of a rest of at least three months. I believe that the Tenement House Department, with its important and responsible work, should not be left for so long a time without a Commissioner in charge. I therefore respectfully tender my resignation as Commissioner.

In view of my interest in the betterment of tenement house conditions I resign with a regret which is only lessened by the fact that during my tenure of office, through the ability, industry, and fidelity of those associated with me in the work of the department, both as officers and members of the force, much has been accomplished toward remedying the deplorable conditions of housing which led to the creation of the department.

Commissioner Crain was at his office yesterday for a time, but left as soon as he learned that his resignation had been accepted. He declined to say anything supplemental to his letter. Deputy Commissioner Scully is in charge of the department pending the appointment of a successor by the Mayor. Mr. Crain, it is understood, will sail shortly for Europe.

"I have accepted Mr. Crain's resignation," said Mayor McClellan. "As yet I cannot say who will succeed him, but I have a man in mind."

There was a report at City Hall yesterday that Thomas M. Mulry would have the Commissionership if he would take it, but it also was reported that there was little likelihood that Mr. Mulry would accept. He declined an opportunity to become Commissioner of Charities under Mayor Low, and is understood to have declined a similar tender from Mayor McClellan. There also is a report that the place might be offered to Robert W. De Forest, who was Tenement House Commissioner under Mayor Low, and who also is a near neighbor of the Mayor.

Reports have been frequent during the last four months that Commissioner Crain would not serve out his term. One report had it that the Mayor had requested his resignation. This was denied by the Mayor. After the Allen Street fire early in the year the Commissioner was criticised severely for negligence in his department in looking after tenement-house fire escapes. In reply he said he had not a sufficient number of Inspectors and asked the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $200,000 with which to increase his staff. The board curtly referred him to the Aldermen, but when that body granted the appropriation the Board of Estimate refused to approve it, taking its cue from Controller Grout, who declared the entire proceeding preposterous. Mayor McClellan himself made the motion to lay the proposition on the table, and the Commissioner was openly snubbed by the board, which declined to hear him, although he sought to address that body. From that time on his resignation has been a matter of almost daily expectation.

For many years Mr. Crain was Chairman of the speakers' bureau of Tammany Hall. He was Mayor's secretary for a time under Mayor Grant, and in 1889 succeeded Richard Croker as City Chamberlain. He was Chairman of the Democratic City Convention of 1903 when Mayor McClellan was placed in nomination.

ALDERMEN TO SUE.

Will Attack Rights of Board of Estimate in Franchise Matters.

Reports that further construction of rapid transit subways would be held up for months, if not years, because of the determination of the Aldermen to test the constitutionality of the new law which gives the Board of Estimate, instead of the Aldermen, the power to pass on franchises, were confirmed yesterday. Laflin Kellogg, as counsel for the Aldermen, announced that suit would be brought before the close of this week.

"It will be a taxpayers' suit," said Mr. Kellogg, "and it will make a complete test of the right of the Board of Estimate to act on the applications for franchises which now are pending before it."

The four franchises referred to by Mr. Kellogg were sought by the Atlantic Telephone Company and by three railroad corporations, none of them coming from the Rapid Transit Commission. The Aldermen said they did not want to delay rapid transit work by making test cases of rapid transit matters. Attorneys said yesterday, however, that a test, no matter on what application it may be made, will tie up all franchise letting, as contractors will not bid on contracts which might later be held to be invalid.

JAIL FOR SELLING BOB VEAL.

Meat Dealers, Unable to Pay Fines, Go to the Tombs.

Justices of the Court of Special Sessions yesterday fined for selling "bob" veal William Timmerman of 1,962 Third Avenue, who said he was a salesman for a firm in Washington Market, and Julius Frank of 409 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, who said he was a salesman for his nephew, a slaughter house owner.

Timmerman was fined $125 and Frank $100.

Neither was able to pay and both went to the Tombs for thirty days.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Walker, who prosecuted the cases, said that "bob" veal is more dangerous than adulterated milk.

SAVED SCORES FROM THE BAY.

Death of J. W. Lyons, a Deaf-Mute, with a Record of Sixty Rescues.

John W. Lyons, a deaf-mute, who distinguished himself a number of times as a life saver, and who had received medals for bravery, died yesterday at his home, 438 Baltic Street, Brooklyn. Mr. Lyons was a carpenter by trade and thirty-six years old. He received his first medal from the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps in 1895 for rescuing a man from the waters of the lower bay. His friends say that in the last dozen years Lyons had saved more than sixty persons from drowning.

He leaves a widow and five sons.

Wallach's Straws

880, 882 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery. 640 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 127d. 246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

SOME years it's Broad Brim and Low Crown—
Some, Narrow Brim High Crown.
This year—
Moderation in both Brim and Crown.
Good looking, gentlemanly Straw Hats.
And *our* Straws not only *Start* right—they *Stay* right. $1.90

Belts and Caps.

PREPARING TO FILL MANY NEW CITY PLACES

Mayor to Name Three Water Commissioners Soon.

SCORES OF GAS INSPECTORS

Mortgage Tax Law Requires About Twenty New Officers, with Salaries Running Up to $3,000.

Scores of new places have been provided for the City Government by the action of the Legislature, and Mayor McClellan yesterday started to get things in shape to make the appointments required by the new laws. Register John H. Ronner also started preparations for the appointments which he must make to carry the mortgage taw law ineo effect in New York County.

Most important of the appointments to come as a result of the new legislation will be the three Water Commissioners to be named soon by the Mayor to take charge of the $100,000,000 water supply improvement projected by the city. The Mayor has agreed to name one Commissioner from each of three lists of three names each to be submitted to him by the Chamber of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn, and the Board of Fire Underwriters. Yesterday the Mayor received his list of three names from the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn. These names are Charles N. Chadwick, Abraham Abrahams, and Lowell M. Palmer, all of Brooklyn. Mr. Chadwick, it is believed, is likely to get the appointment.

The Commissioners are to serve without fixed terms. Their salaries are to be $12,000 each. The Commissioners will have the appointment of a secretary and of engineers and other employes and also will have the fixing of their salaries.

Many new employes will be required in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity, under the new law, providing for an inspection and test of illuminating gas sold to both public and private consumers in the city, and this act takes effect on July 1.

Register Ronner will have from fifteen to twenty appointments to make under the mortgage tax law, the salaries ranging from $1,800 to $3,000.

"I think the revenue to be collected from the mortgage tax law will be greatly in excess of what has been estimated," said Register Ronner yesterday. "Based on the number of mortgages filed in this office since the first of the year, New York County will yield $2,587,490 a year in taxes on mortgages on the basis of one-half of 1 per cent. This should yield $3,500,000 taxes from Greater New York, half of which goes to the State."

COURT SALARIES RAISED.

In a Measure, Vetoed by Two Mayors, Signed by Gov. Higgins.

There was jubilation among the attendants in the Court of General Sessions yesterday over the fact that Gov. Higgins had signed Senator Page's bill providing for the equalizing of the salaries of the attendants in the Court of General Sessions with the salaries of the attendants in the Supreme Court of the First Department. The salaries of the attendants in the Supreme Court of the First Department are $1,500, while the compensation of the attendants in the Court of General Sessions has been but $1,200. Under the Page law fifty attendants in the Court of General Sessions will have their salaries increased from $1,200 to $1,500, making a total increase of $15,000.

A similar bill to that put through by Senator Page was introduced in the Legislature two years ago and passed; but was vetoed by Mayor Low. Not discouraged by the disapproval of Mayor Low, the sponsors of the measure had it re-introduced and passed last year. Mayor McClellan vetoed it on practically the same ground that Mayor Low disapproved of it, which was that if the Board of Estimate and Apportionment thought the salaries of the attendants in the Court of General Sessions ought to be increased it had the power to take such action without any legislation in Albany on the subject.

The disapproval of Mayor Low and Mayor McClellan made it evident to those behind the measure that they had no chance of getting the increase if it depended upon the help of the local administration. Then they changed the form of the bill so that instead of reading, "The Board of Estimate and Apportionment may fix the salaries of attendants of the Court of General Sessions at a sum not less than $1,200, and not more than $1,500," the bill provided that the salaries are equalized and fixed at $1,500." That of course is mandatory legislation, and does not require the approval of the Mayor.

Much surprise was manifested in city administration circles yesterday that Gov. Higgins should have signed such a bill after vetoing bills which provided for increases in salaries of local officers of Brooklyn and writing a memorandum thereon to the effect that such matters were details of local administration which should properly be left to the local body which made up the city budget.

Reduced Rates For Telephone Service

Contract Offices:
15 Dey Street—9010 Cortlandt.
115 W. 38th Street—9040 38th.
23 E. 60th Street—9041 Plaza.
200 W. 125th Street—9000 Morningside.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.



Hard work—
Repaired the breaks early selling made among our mixture suits.

Ready again to fit any shape of man in any sort of suit—coats full-lined or half-lined, with silk or serge; conservative or straight front models; trousers peg-top if you fancy them so.

Every pattern exclusively our own.

$16 to $38.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.



Head work—
Resulted in our fine straw hats.

Men's sizes, $2 to $4.
Boys' sizes, $1.50 to $2.

Low shoe time is most always here.

Men's Oxfords, $3.50 and $5.
Boys' Oxfords, $2.50 to $4.

Men's and boys' negligé shirts.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

June 6th.

"It takes all kinds of men to make a world" and a world of straw hats to suit all kinds of men. The Young's stores have 'em. Flat, high, narrow, wide, stiff, soft, coarse, fine, and variations between extremes in every particular, including price—$2.00 up.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

265 BWAY 420 BWAY 841 BWAY

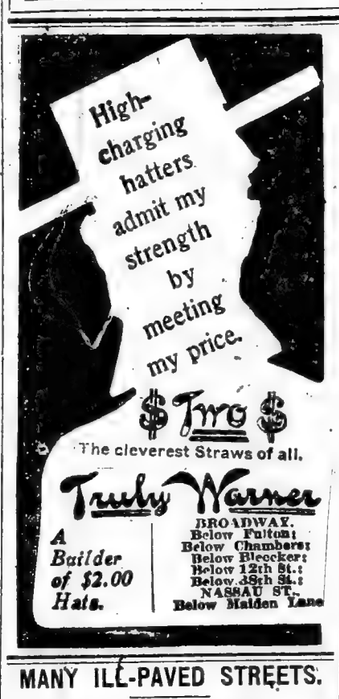
Men's & Youths' Suit Bargains.

2000 Men's Fancy Suits, chiefly Cheviots, smartly designed in the season's selected fabrics. An unmistakable bargain for men who know. Formerly priced at 15.00, 16.00 & 18.00. To make a quick clean-up of stock. 10.50

Also 500 Youths' Suits, 31-35 chest.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St., and near Chambers St.



The cleverest Straws of all.

Truly Warner

A Builder of $2.00 Hats.

BROADWAY:
Below Fulton;
Below Chambers;
Below Bleecker;
Below 12th St.;
Below 28th St.;
NASSAU ST.,
Below Maiden Lane

MANY ILL-PAVED STREETS.

Ahearn Complains to the Mayor of the Rapid Transit Board.

Borough President Ahearn has written to Mayor McClellan complaining that the Rapid Transit Commission has been inactive in restoring the streets after Subway work had torn them up, and asking the Mayor to take action. Accompanying his letter Mr. Ahearn sent to the Mayor a list of the streets he complains of and a detailed statement of the efforts he and his department have made to persuade the Rapid Transit Commission to take action.

Under the charter provisions the Borough President is responsible for the condition of the streets, but the Rapid Transit act makes the Rapid Transit Commission supreme as to Subway work.

The list of streets in bad shape includes Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, with the exception of the stretch between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirtieth Streets.

Cuts on Broadway, where asphalt has not been restored, park plots on the upper west side, which have not been restored, dangerous depressions, and other faults are also mentioned.

A hundred or more spots where the contractors have failed to repave or to set curbings correctly are detailed in the report.

VINCENT says

SOON the most musical of sounds will be the clink of the ice in the pitcher.

No suit is cooler and comelier than Blue Serge—it harmonizes admirably with field and foliage.

My Blue Serges, though wafer-like in thinness, cling to their shape as a spinster clings to hope.

Two-Piece Flannels are prime for knockabout and lounge wear.

My flannels are crease-proof—you couldn't muss them if you wore them to bed.

Fit and Style from week's start to week's end.

Blue Serge Suits, $15 to $35.

Two-Piece Flannels, $15 to $25.

Broadway 22d Street
Sixth Avenue 12th Street

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company reported last night that the steamship Denver passed Cape Hatteras at 1:40 o'clock in the afternoon. The message said the weather was clear, southwest wind. The steamer Maverick, with tow, was thirty miles south of the Scotland Lightship at 7:15 o'clock yesterday.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

REDMAN

A HOT WEATHER COLLAR.
Its GOOD POINTS
are its LONG POINTS.

$15 Tailoring That Talks

THE suit we'll make you will convince several of your friends, they will spread our name to more friends, so you see that it dwindles down to a plain, logical business proposition why we ought to give you more than your money's worth in this $15.00 suit we make.

Later on, when we've established ourselves famously—well, $25.00 is going to be the price.

If you aren't enthusiastic, we keep the suit.

Thomas H. Logan
243 Broadway, N. Y.
Opposite City Hall.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

4.00 STRAW HATS at 2.75
Natty shapes
Finest split or sennit Braid



Broadway's 2.00 Straws at 1.49
In fine split, fine and coarse sennit, flat or rolled brims.

Nobby "Boaters," 1.90
A small shape in coarse sennit Braid that costs 3.00 elsewhere.

1.25 Sennit Hats, 59c
Basket weave, with little wider brims.

Golf and Auto Caps, light weight, in up-to-date shapes, 50c., 75c., 1.75.

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. LIFTING THE LID at 8:15
To be followed by the Gilbert-Sullivan Review at 10:30
Virginia Earle—Louis Harrison—Ceriane and Extraordinary Company of 50.
NEW YORK ROOF. Last Night Friday. ALWAYS DELIGHTFUL & PLEASANT.
TO-NIGHT—Extra Wagner Night, incl. Wotan's Farewell sung by Mr. Janpolski.
Glass Enclosed. Damrosch Summer Night Concerts
Next Mon.: Opening Summer Season
WISTARIA GROVE—Seats ready Thurs.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
New American Comedy. The Heir to the Hoorah
A Caustic on Equipment for the Deaf.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th Sts.
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
Matinees Every Day.
SOUSA'S BAND Next SUNDAY NIGHT.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Great Lafayette & His Own Co., Four Mortons, May Robson & Co.
5TH AV. Sardou's "Scrap of Paper," with Henry Woodruff, Katherine Grey & Big Cast.
58TH ST. "Oliver Twist," with Ellis Proctor Otis, JAS. DURKIN, Agnes Scott, etc.
125TH ST. "Charley's Aunt," with W. J. Kelley, Beatrice Morgan, Elleane Girardot, etc.

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH DAILY From 3 to 6 P. M. Three performances.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St. B'way & 7th Av.
Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev'g 8:15 to Midnight. Matinee Daily—25 & 50c. Down Stairs in the Victoria Theatre, With Entire Roof Bill.
TO-TO, the Mysterious Musician; Louise Gunning, Spessardy's Bears & Ponies, Patty Bros. and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
F. C. Whitney presents
MME. Schumann-Heink
In Stange & Edwards's opera, Love's Lottery. Popular Prices. Mat. Sat. only. Eve. 8:15.

DREAMLAND
The largest Hippodrome in the World, free. Races 3 and 9 P. M. daily.

ALHAMBRA, 7th Av. & 126th. Mat. Daily, 25c. Jacob P. Adler, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, The Zancigs, Cole & Johnson, Melville & Stetson, Gillette's Dogs, Walter C. Kelly, Clement De Lion.

COLONIAL, B'way & 62d. Daily Mat. 25c. Henry Miller & Co., Dockstader's Tabloid Minstrels, Cheridah Simpson, Callahan & Mack, 2 Nevaros, Sherman & De Forest, others.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S WEST 125TH ST. MAT. DAILY. ALL STAR BURLESQUE.
Arthur Byron & Co., Guyer & O'Neil, others.
Harlem Op. House. Mat. To-day, 25, 50c. Eve. 25, 50 & 75c. ADELAIDE REIM as HAMLET.

BOSTOCK'S Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA, the Season's Sensation.

LYRIC 165th Time To-night, 8:15. Mats. To-morrow (Best Seats $1) & Sat. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN FANTANA

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes
14th St. Theatre. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 25c. & 50c. THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.

GRAND—Down Our Way

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; brisk north winds; seasonable temperature.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,301. ** NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NEW EQUITABLE HEAD STILL BEING SOUGHT

Judge Gray, Shaw, and Herrick Talked Of for the Place.

MAY BE NO CHOICE TO-DAY

Reorganization of the Executive Committee Likely to Go Through—Anxious About Hendricks Report.

There is a fair probability that to-day's meeting of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will not result in the selection of a Chairman of the board in accordance with the vote of the meeting held last Friday. With the nominating committee reduced through the resignations of John A. Stewart and D. O. Mills so that it consists of August Belmont in this city and James B. Forgan and Robert T. Lincoln, both of whom are in Chicago, it is hardly possible that that committee will prevail on some man of "national reputation" to accept the post before the Directors go into session this morning.

Nevertheless, assurances were given yesterday in quarters in touch with the plans of James H. Hyde that the solution that has been talked of would be worked out, possibly before the last of this week. They were unaccompanied by any suggestion of a man for the Chairmanship other than Judge George Gray of Delaware, and he, along with Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio and Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, was put in the category of "good men" for the place. It is not unlikely that if the Nominating Committee does not report a man to-day the board itself will take the matter up and choose its own Chairman as soon as the desired man is found. This it will have power to do, according to the vote of the meeting last Friday.

To-day's meeting, however, is likely to see the promised reorganization of the Executive Committee of the society through the retirement of Valentine P. Snyder, President of the National Bank of Commerce, in which the Equitable Life has about a third interest; A. W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, in which the society has a little less than a half interest, and H. C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust, which the Equitable controls absolutely. This is in line with the principle laid down in the Frick committee's report that it is bad policy for the heads of controlled companies with which the Equitable has constant dealings to sit in the committee having final disposition of financial matters.

On the other hand, it was suggested yesterday that no men are in a better position to judge of and pass upon securities than the Presidents of trust companies or banks, and that the loss of Messrs. Snyder, Krech, and Deming would be felt appreciably. But this is hardly expected to be a controlling consideration in view of the recommendations of the Frick report and the general sentiment on the subject.

Before the special meeting of the Directors, the business of which is limited, according to the call, to the revision of the by-laws and election of a Chairman of the board, there will be a regular meeting. At that time it is likely that Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell will make a somewhat extended statement on the condition of the company's business. Mr. Tarbell will tell the Directors, it is understood, that the reported desertions from the agency force have been exaggerated; that but one general agent has left the society to date, and that the other desertions have been by soliciting agents, who constitute a force the personnel of which is constantly changing in all the big companies. Mr. Tarbell will probably amplify somewhat the statement he made at the Directors' meeting last Friday regarding the decrease of new business, as the subject is one that has attracted widespread attention since the facts became in part known.

How many Directors will attend the meeting is extremely problematical. The resignation of A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was announced yesterday morning in Philadelphia, and before evening it became known that D. O. Mills, John T. Stewart, and John Sloane would also present their resignations to the board to-day. Others are expected, notably those of Alfred G. Vanderbilt and James J. Hill. Mr. Hill is still in the West. He has been a stockholder and Director in the Equitable for many years, but declined to serve on the Frick Investigating Committee because he was not in sympathy with its methods and was not allowed to put his own accountants on the Equitable's books. Since the committee was appointed Mr. Hill has taken no part in Equitable affairs.

Mr. Sloane said last night that he had resigned from the Equitable board three years ago. His attention was called to the fact that his name has been carried in the list of Directors in all recent publications of the society. He repeated his assertion that he had resigned three years ago and had not attended a meeting since.

Mr. Mills said last night that he had resigned because he thought he could be of no further use to the society. He added that he might make a more detailed explanation to-day.

There is another consideration that may affect the membership of the Equitable's board materially, and that is the report which Francis C. Hendricks, State Superintendent of Insurance, is likely to make concerning the so-called "dummy Directors" of the society. The titles of these Directors, qualified for office by the stock belonging to the Hyde estate, were sharply questioned in the report of the Frick committee, which said:

"The title of the great majority of the board is open to question under the law of the society by reason of the fact that

Continued on Page 2.

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NURSE FIGHTS HOSPITAL FIRE

Miss Galvin Painfully Burned in Blaze at Bellevue Hospital.

Margaret Galvin, night nurse in Ward 22 in Bellevue Hospital, checked a fire in the diet kitchen of the ward last night just as it threatened to become dangerous, and averted a panic among the thirty patients in the ward. The entire hospital was in darkness for twelve minutes after the electric current, which had caused the trouble, was shut off. The fire did not get beyond the insulation of the wires and the woodwork in the kitchen, where it started.

With her hands in bandages after her struggle with the flames, Miss Galvin received the compliments of the staff and Night Captain McHale for her heroism.

It was about 10 o'clock when Miss Galvin spied the glare of light in the kitchen and found that it came from burning insulation of the electric wires.

She tried to tear out the insulation and the wires with her hands, but the blanket was not sufficient protection to her. The odor of the burning insulation began to go through the ward, and, dreading that the patients should become aroused, Miss Galvin left the kitchen after closing the door, hurried to the telephone and told the operator in the office of the fire.

Night Captain McHale immediately telephoned to the United Electric Light Company, in Twenty-eighth Street, to shut off the current which supplies Bellevue. Every light in the wards, along the pathways of the campus, in the offices, down in the Morgue, and on the pier of the Charities Department was extinguished by one move at a switchboard.

Nurses, orderlies, and surgeons scurried about for tapers with which to light the gas jets in all the wards.

Night Captain McHale rushed to the assistance of Miss Galvin and found her again in the diet kitchen, still fighting the fire with the blanket which by this time she had wet. She was nearly suffocated by the sickening smoke from the burning insulation.

Without confusion and carefully ranging themselves to guard the patients, McHale and the messengers with him tried their hand at the fire. They, too, were unsuccessful. But Chief Engineer Hendricks of the lighting company soon reached the ward and cut out the troublesome wires. Then the fire was quickly extinguished.

With the arrival of the men some of the patients became hysterical. Dr. Cyring, in charge of the Second Medical Division, in which Ward No. 22 is, and Drs. Johnson, Hall, and McKenzie went among them, and, assuring them that there was no danger, quieted them. As soon as the troublesome wires had been cut out the current was turned on again and Bellevue was relighted.

Miss Galvin's hands were badly burned, but she said it was worth while.

HARVARD STUDENT WEDS.

Bride of R. M. Heckscher of Philadelphia a Boston Shop Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 6.—The news of the marriage on Memorial Day of Miss Anna G. Egan, a young department store clerk, and Richard M. Heckscher, Harvard freshman and son of an iron manufacturer of Philadelphia, became public to-day.

Mr. Heckscher and his bride are for the present making their home with the latter's family at 41 Batchelder Street, and to-day when a reporter called and broached the subject Mr. Heckscher replied:

"Oh, yes, Anna and I are married. We had intended to keep our wedding a secret.

"What does my father say? I don't know what he is saying. You see, after we were married I wrote him about it and told him I had gone to work to earn my living. I asked him for his forgiveness and blessing, but he has not answered me yet."

Mr. and Mrs. Heckscher became acquainted last Fall when college opened, and met at dances in Dorchester.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Richard M. Heckscher is a son of Austin Heckscher, who resides at 2213 Walnut Street. He is about twenty years old. His parents are at present out of town. Relatives of the family when they learned of the wedding to-night were astonished.

$900 FOR MISSING PIN.

It is a Sapphire and Diamond Ornament Which Mrs. Williams Lost.

For the return of a sapphire and diamond pin, which excitable persons yesterday said was valued at $20,000, but which was reported to the police as worth $1,500, Mrs. Stephen M. Williams, who lives at the Hotel Majestic, offers a reward of $400.

Tiffany & Co., by whom the piece of jewelry was made, have been asked to offer an additional reward of $500.

Mr. Williams, who is connected with the New York Central Railroad, agreed last night that the $20,000 valuation was a trifle too high.

The jewel was lost on Saturday evening while Mrs. Williams was at dinner at the Hotel Majestic.

Acting Inspector O'Brien of the Detective Bureau visited the Majestic and set his men at work as soon as he heard of the loss. Detectives were detailed to search the pawnshops, while others began a hunt for a clue to the missing jewel. Up to last night, however, no progress had been made. The missing sapphire is heart-shaped and is surrounded by twenty-six diamonds.

SEARS WILL IS MISSING.

Testator's Lawyers Turned It Over to Him—Can't Find It Now.

BOSTON, June 6.—The will of J. Montgomery Sears, Boston's largest taxpayer, which disposes of an estate of about $25,000,000, has disappeared.

Mr. Sears's attorneys turned the document over to him, it is said, several months ago, after it had been executed and attested, but, though a previous will executed many years ago has been found, the family has been unable to discover the slightest trace of the second document.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Caronia, from Liverpool, May 30, and Queenstown was in wireless communication with Siasconsett, Mass., at 10:40 o'clock last evening, when the vessel was twenty miles east of the Nantucket Lightship.

YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL
At Princeton Saturday, June 10th. Special trains returning via Pennsylvania Railroad at close of game.—Adv.

VON BUELOW A PRINCE AFTER DELCASSE'S FALL

Kaiser Honors Chancellor When French Minister Resigns.

CHECKED FRANCE IN MOROCCO

That and Abyssinian Railway Question Cause of Delcasse's Retirement—Rouvier in Foreign Office.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 6.—Chancellor von Bülow, upon receiving to-day the news of the retirement of M. Delcassé as Foreign Minister of France, communicated at once with the Kaiser.

The result was that the Kaiser promptly conferred upon the Chancellor the title of Prince and also of Baron, and landed estates were given to him befitting his new rank.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, June 6.—Exactly as I predicted in THE NEW YORK TIMES ten days ago, M. Delcassé's resignation has followed immediately after the departure of the King of Spain.

His resignation was made at a Cabinet council held to-day, and was accepted. The ostensible reason is the check the French policy has received in Morocco, and undoubtedly the French press to-day is almost unanimous in blaming Delcassé for this mishap; but another and the chief cause of his fall is his refusal to internationalize the Abyssinian railways.

Both in France and England very strong financial influence has been brought to bear to render M. Delcassé's scheme in respect to the Abyssinian railways abortive, and one of his most determined opponents is M. Etienne, Minister of the Interior, who is likely to succeed him at the Quai d'Orsay.

It is probable, therefore, that the negotiations which have been proceeding with Rome and London on the subject of Abyssinia will now have a different issue than was at first expected. It is Germany, of course, which has been largely instrumental in upsetting Delcassé's applecart, but M. Rouvier will not seek any real rapprochement with Germany.

UNEASINESS OVER SITUATION.

French Politicians Anxious Concerning Relations with Germany.

PARIS, June 6.—The final meeting to-day between M. Delcassé and his colleagues developed unusual interest, as he found their sentiment united against the policy he had pursued. After he had explained his views on the Moroccan and other questions, the Ministers presented theirs, showing complete discord between him and them. M. Delcassé himself said the divergences formerly existing had reached a stage where he found all his colleagues opposed to him. Therefore, he added, it only remained for him to surrender his portfolio.

Premier Rouvier, in responding, expressed the regrets of his colleagues, adding a tribute to M. Delcassé for his past services. M. Rouvier thereupon announced that he would assume ad interim the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is understood that had M. Delcassé not taken the step he did his colleagues would have resigned.

The Cabinet discussion to-day, while covering the general Moroccan question, did not include a definite decision regarding the response which France purposes making to the Sultan's proposition for an international conference. This question will be dealt with subsequently.

M. Delcassé and M. Rouvier had a conference lasting half an hour late this afternoon, when the Premier assumed the direction of the affairs of the Foreign Office.

The resignation of M. Delcassé has caused much uneasiness in parliamentary quarters, where a pessimistic view prevails concerning the relations between France and Germany. Some Deputies declare that a situation involving the possibilities of war has been narrowly averted, and that it will be difficult even now to reconcile the differences already created.

Premier Rouvier appeared to give some ground for this view when he appealed to the Deputies not to press their interpellations regarding Morocco, saying that pending conditions require the fullest exercise of patriotism.

Some of the evening papers give sensational prominence to the lack of preparedness of French defenses on the German border. However, the Temps presents a more conservative view, declaring that the past error in seeking to ignore Germany must now be changed to a method of conciliation, an equal desire in that direction being displayed on both sides.

"The interests at stake," says the Temps, "are in the highest degree susceptible to arrangement, and both parties, agreeing in wishing for a solution, will doubtless work towether with frankness and good will in order to attain it."

This is the prevailing tone of the influential press.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—The striking coincidence of the resignation of M. Delcassé, the French Foreign Minister, and Emperor William's elevation of Chancellor von Bülow occupied a foremost place in this morning's newspaper editorials, as indicative of the success of German policy in Morocco, and also in a certain measure of German satisfaction over the discomfiture of France in the Far East.

Keen regret is expressed at the fall of M. Delcassé, who has been regarded as a strong pillar of peace in Europe.

M. Delcassé tendered his resignation April 21, but he was prevailed upon to retain his portfolio. On that occasion, in addition to the controversy over his Moroccan policy, the Foreign Minister was severely criticised for his alleged action in permitting French officials in the Far East to connive at Russian breaches of neutrality in those waters.

Théophile Delcassé was born at Pamiers, France, in 1852, and began life as a newspaper man. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1889 and became Minister for the Colonies in 1893. He entered the Brisson Cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs in 1898, and after its downfall was chosen to continue in that office under M. Dupuy.

When the Dupuy Cabinet was defeated, M. Delcassé was asked to form a Ministry, but declined the task. In June, 1899, he became Foreign Minister in the Waldeck-Rousseau Cabinet, and retained that office in the Combes Cabinet, formed in June, 1902, and when that Cabinet resigned Jan. 18 of the present year, M. Delcassé was prevailed upon to accept the Foreign portfolio in the present Rouvier Cabinet.

From the outset, however, the downfall of M. Delcassé had been predicted, as M. Rouvier desired to take a more active hand than his predecessors in the direction of the foreign policy of France.

SUBMARINES USED IN BATTLE.

Official Admission at Tokio—Russians Tried to Destroy the Orel.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—The correspondent at Tokio of The Daily Telegraph says:

"It is officially stated that submarines actually were used in the Tsu Strait battle.

"After the Russian battleship Orel surrendered some Russian officers and sailors tried to blow up the vessel. Japanese discovered the attempt and eight of the ringleaders were shot.

"During the battle Admiral Togo, on the Mikasa, displayed admirable coolness. The Mikasa approached nearer the Russians than any other battleship. In a conning turret a Lieutenant at Togo's side was wounded with a splinter from a shell. Togo went on his knees and tenderly lifted up the young officer. After the battle, when he arrived at Sasebo, Togo allowed no one to land, and himself did not leave his ship till he visited Rojestvensky on June 2."

ZEMSTVO DEFIES THE CZAR.

Rumors That Police and Military Broke Up the Meeting.

MOSCOW, June 6.—The All-Russian Zemstvo Congress, the delegates to which included the Mayors of twenty-five of the largest cities, met to-day, notwithstanding the Government prohibition, and resolved with practical unanimity to demand the convocation of a Zemsky Sobor and the submission to it of the question of peace or war.

The morning and afternoon sessions of the congress were held without interference on the part of the authorities, though the afternoon session, which assembled in an open hall, had to be adjourned to a private house, because of the crowd of auditors present, the President of the congress stating that he was assured the police would interfere unless the meeting should be held behind closed doors.

Practically all the delegates are in favor of peace, the minority wishing a Zemsky Sobor called for the sole purpose of acting on this question.

The sessions of the Congress will be continued to-night.

Seventy-two members of the Moscow Municipal Council have signed the following declaration:

"Our hearts are aching. Neither reason, equity, nor sense of responsibility to the national conscience can admit that this most disastrous and bloody war of history, the causes of which are incomprehensible to this tortured country, should continue without the consent of the Russian people.

"Moscow should courageously raise her voice in this year of pain and say that any further postponement of a convocation of the representatives of the nation is impossible.

"The hour has arrived for the people to decide between war and a peace honorable to Russia and for Russia to proceed to the reconstruction of the national edifice."

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 7, 2:25 A. M.—Telegraphic and telephonic communication with Moscow has been severed and the report of the evening session of the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress had not been received up to midnight. A rumor is current in St. Petersburg that the meeting was broken up by police and military, but this has not been confirmed.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—Under date of Moscow, June 6, The Daily Telegraph's correspondent says:

"On the ground that forcible dispersal of the Zemstvo Congress would be extremely serious, the Governor General declared that he would assume responsibility of permitting the meeting."

CAR SMASHES AMBULANCE.

Driver's Skull Fractured and Doctor Hurt in a Bronx Collision.

While responding to a hurry call from the Alexander Avenue Police Station a Lincoln Hospital ambulance was run down by a south-bound Willis Avenue car last night at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. The ambulance was wrecked. The driver suffered internal injuries and a fracture of the skull. The surgeon in charge was severely cut about the head and neck, and the horse was so badly hurt that a veterinary doctor was called in. In ten minutes from the time the driver and the surgeon left Lincoln Hospital they were being carried back in an ambulance summoned from Lebanon Hospital.

When the call from the police station came in Henry Bruckholf brought out the ambulance and Dr. Allen took his seat beside him. Bruckholf drove toward Willis Avenue. As he approached the corner he rang his gong, but did not slacken speed. Motorman Edward Caine, in charge of the car, did not stop at the corner and evidently did not hear the ambulance gong. The ambulance was directly in the middle of the track when the car struck it. Both Bruckholf and Dr. Allen were thrown to the ground, and the wreckage of the ambulance was hurled on top of them. The horse was knocked a dozen feet.

CRUSH AFTER MAN IS KILLED.

Police Clear Elevated Platforms—Trains and Surface Cars Blocked.

When a north-bound express train on the Third Avenue Elevated Road ran three of its cars over and killed a man supposed to have been a track walker yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, the excited passengers on the train rushed wildly to get out of the cars at the Fifty-ninth Street Station, and an excited crowd rushed from the street to see what was going on. Reserves were called from two police stations to keep the sightseers orderly, to allow the train to go on, and to clear both stations so that women and children wouldn't be crushed.

The man was taken, still alive, to the Presbyterian Hospital, but he soon died. It is supposed his name is A. Wingstone, for he had a card bearing that name in his pocket.

Traffic was blocked for thirty minutes on both the elevated road and the surface roads below. No one was seriously injured among the rushing crowds.

MOST COSTLY SITE IN NEW YORK SOLD

The Old Drug Store at Wall Street and Broadway.

PRICE IS $4 A SQUARE INCH

Early in the Eighteenth Century It Was Worth $515—St. Louis Trust Company Buys It.

The property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street was sold yesterday for $700,000 by the Benjamin D. Silliman estate to the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, acting as agents for interests whose identity was not disclosed. It was understood that the property was purchased as a speculation. No clue was afforded to what purpose the site will be put.

At the figure named, this plot at the intersection of the two busiest and most important thoroughfares in the city has brought a higher price than any property of corresponding size in the history of New York, probably in the world. The property measures only 30 feet on the Broadway side and it has a frontage on Wall Street of only 39 feet 10 inches. It contains 1,170 square feet.

At this rate the price per square foot would be almost $600 and the price per square inch about $4. The next highest figure on record in connection with real estate transactions in this city was that paid in 1872 by Anthony J. Drexel for the site at the southeast corner of Broad and Wall Streets, where J. Pierpont Morgan & Co. now have their office. This property, measuring 717 square feet, brought $348.67 a square foot.

Negotiations looking toward the purchase of the property had been in progress for some weeks before the deal was closed at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Lorenzo E. Anderson, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company of St. Louis, acted for that concern, and Edward Mitchell, a lawyer, of 44 Wall Street, as an executor of the estate that owned the property, for the Silliman heirs.

According to the terms of the purchase one-third of the price is to be paid in cash and the rest in 4 per cent. mortgages. The sale is made without restrictions, except those growing out of a lease on the old building occupying the site. The lease is held by the United Cigar Stores Company and has three years more to run.

"I have not the slightest doubt that I have secured for our clients the most valuable piece of real estate in the whole world," Mr. Anderson said last night. "There is only one Broadway, only one Wall Street, and only one No. 1 Wall Street on earth.

"I am not in a position to say to what future use the property will be put. Unless our present plans be changed the lease on the property will be allowed to run to a close. Then of course the property will be improved in a manner in keeping with its value and location."

Mr. Anderson said he could not possibly disclose the identity of the persons on whose behalf the property had been acquired. They are understood, however, to be Westerners. Mr. Anderson, when asked if the interest he represented had in contemplation to buy the adjoining property on both sides, occupied by an L-shaped, eleven-story modern office building, with frontage on Broadway and Wall Street, and owned by W. Wheeler Smith, said it was his understanding that this property was not in the market.

The property has a history interesting in itself, but more interesting, perhaps, as an index to the phenomenal rise of real estate values in that part of the city. At present there stands on the site amid the towering skyscrapers around, an old-fashioned four-story brick building which was erected more than seventy-five years ago at a cost of $8,700. To-day the annual taxes on the property slightly exceed that figure, and the concern which holds the lease on the old structure besides paying these, pays an annual rental of $25,000.

Mr. Mitchell has in his possession the original drawings and plans for the building, with an estimate of cost, in the handwriting of Benjamin D. Silliman, dated April 30, 1830. Three years before this the site had been acquired for $18,275 by John McGregor, who was the husband of Mr. Silliman's aunt.

The latter, Mrs. Mary McGregor, when she died in 1871, left the property to Mr. Silliman, who was then one of the most prominent lawyers in this city and one of the founders of the Bar Association. When he died in 1901 he was the oldest living alumnus of Yale University and the oldest practicing lawyer in this State. He was a bachelor and the bulk of his property went to his sister, Mrs. Laura S. Blagden of Washington and to several nephews and nieces.

The oldest existing deed on record in connection with the plot dates from the beginning of the eighteenth century when it was sold for £103 by a Dutch settler to an enterprising Irishman. It changed hands two or three times between that time and May, 1827, when it was acquired by John McGregor.

In the lifetime of Mr. Silliman there were frequent rumors of fabulous sums having been offered for this property, which by many real estate men is considered the most valuable in the world. Mr. Silliman for some reason or other it was always said, refused to sell.

It was learned yesterday that the highest bona fide offer ever made on the property prior to the last offer was made in 1898. The price offered was $460,000. The deed had already been drawn, and Mr. Silliman had actually dipped his pen in the ink to sign, when a friend of the prospective buyer, a "dummy" representative for a syndicate, rushed into the office of Mr. Edward Mitchell, where the negotiations were being conducted, and announced that the adjoining property could not be obtained. On the strength of this the deal was not closed.

At another time a real estate broker went to Silliman and asked if he were willing to sell the plot, provided as many gold coins as were required to cover the area completely were offered.

"Yes," Mr Silliman is reported to have answered, "if you'll agree to stand the gold coins on edge—not otherwise."

It has been hinted that Mr. Silliman had sentimental reasons for not selling the plot, and that it was a secret which he chose to take to his grave. A well-known downtown real estate man once asked the lawyer if he did not have a great deal of pride in owning what was considered the most valuable piece of real estate on the American continent.

"Well," he replied, "that may be so. I think there may be something I like about the property aside from its market value."

Two in one. Bifocal glasses for near and distant vision at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MUTINY ON A CUNARD LINER.

Officers of the Ultonia Attacked, but Pistols Subdued the Crew.

VIENNA, June 6.—A dispatch from Fiume says that there was mutiny on board the Cunard Line steamer Ultonia during her voyage from New York in consequence of a strike of firemen and coalers against working six instead of four hours on each watch.

The Captain ordered Austrian sailors to replace the strikers, and their refusal led to a conflict with the English officers and crew, some of the men trying to beat the officers.

The mutinous Austrians were imprisoned, while the officers with pistols compelled the rest of the crew to act as stokers and firemen.

MAY DETHRONE KING OSCAR.

Norwegian Storthing Expected to Take Vital Steps This Week.

COPENHAGEN, June 6.—The Christiania correspondent of the National Tidende says:

"It is the general opinion that a dissolution between Norway and Sweden is now inevitable, but that it cannot occur without removing or suspending the existing Norwegian legal power.

"Before the end of this week the Storthing will have adopted resolutions which, from the instant they go into force, will mean the dethronement of the King.

"The Norwegians maintain that the King, by not revoking his veto, given at Stockholm, of the law for separate Consular representation, and partly by his absence from Norway, has suspended his rights and duties as King of Norway. Under Article XIII. of the Constitution the Storthing will install a responsible government, which in the absence of the King will govern in the King's name.

"Notifications of eventual changes in Constitutional situations will probably be given to the powers by special mission."

LONDON, Wednesday, June 7.—The Daily Telegraph's correspondent at Christiania says:

"Everything is quiet here, and there is a general desire to find a peaceful solution of the crisis. Considerable favor is expressed for an arrangement whereby King Oscar shall abdicate in favor of a younger member of the royal house, the Crown Prince's son, Wilhelm, for example.

FROM BRIDE TO WIDOW.

Miss Fowler of Larchmont Wed and Widowed in Five Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, June 6.—It was announced to-day that on April 16 Miss Cora Fowler, daughter of a retired merchant of Larchmont Manor, married Armand Delorris of Paris at Montreal, and that Mr. Delorris died on May 20.

Mrs. Delorris, whose friends had no idea that she was married, appeared in mourning about two weeks ago. The neighbors had heard of no death in the Fowler family, and there was much gossip. To silence this Mrs. Fowler persuaded her daughter to issue the announcement of her marriage and of her husband's death.

Mr. Delorris was not known here. Mrs. Delorris said that he did not die in Larchmont or New York, but that his body was taken to New York.

FIGHT FOR $7,000,000 ESTATE.

Man Whom Woman Befriends Accused of Using Undue Influence.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 6.—J. P. Stelle, a bookkeeper at the Waldorf-Astoria, in New York, one of the witnesses to the will of Mrs. Lisette Schandein, which leaves about five-sixths of her seven-million-dollar estate to one daughter, Mrs. Jacob Heyl of Berlin, will appear in the Probate Court to-morrow for examination in a contest of the testament, which was signed at the hotel.

Jacob Heyl is charged by contestants with having had undue influence over Mrs. Schandein. He came to Milwaukee from Germany as a steerage passenger at Mrs. Schandein's request when he was ten years old. He lived at her house free of expense for years, married two of her daughters in turn, and was made manager of her estate at her husband's death, receiving one-half of its earnings as his income.

The two other children, Emil Schandein and Mrs. Louis Frank of Milwaukee, were kept in ignorance of this arrangement and they themselves received comparatively small allowances, living part of the time in rented houses. They are now making the contest.

GET PALISADE BLASTERS.

Jersey Constables Make Several Prisoners Among Woodcliff Workmen.

As a result of the crusade against the blasting of the Palisades in Woodcliff, a raid was made yesterday morning on the works of the Clinton Stone Point Company, in Weehawken.

The Grand Jury recently indicted several of the employes of the company, and yesterday morning bench warrants were issued. Constables served these upon Superintendent Robert Bergen, Foreman William Vivian, Timekeeper William Kellin, and several blasters. The prisoners were taken to Jersey City, where they were arraigned before Judge Blair and paroled for examination to-day. They were all charged with causing the destruction of the Boulevard Loop at Woodcliff, North Bergen.

JACKIES TO BE DRESSED UP.

President Provides Tailors for the Navy—No Cost to Men.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The President has issued an order creating the ratings of tailor and assistant tailor in the navy.

Hereafter a sailor may pick out a suit of clothing and without charge the ship's tailor will alter it to fit neatly.

Georgic Aground Where Caronia Stuck

The White Star freighter Georgic, which sailed for Liverpool about 4 o'clock yesterday, went aground two hours later on the edge of the Main Ship Channel, near where the Caronia was stranded but three weeks ago. At 7 o'clock the liner was pulled back into deep water and proceeded on her voyage, having sustained no damage.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the standard everywhere. At best grocers.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WILL PRESS JAPAN FOR HER TERMS

Influence of Britain Invoked to Get Information Russia Wants.

POWERS UNITED FOR PEACE

Japan's Determined Secretiveness Is Proving an Obstacle—Pressure Brought on the Czar.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Roosevelt, having been informed from St. Petersburg that Russia is desirous of learning the nature of the Japanese terms before entering into negotiations, has made a new move in his peace campaign, designed to draw from the Mikado's Government some intimation of its desire.

For this purpose he has summoned Ambassador Durand, the British envoy, and the latter is here to-day and is in communication with the Executive. The present object is to get Great Britain to take up the matter with her ally and get the information about terms on which so much now hinges.

From the movement of the neutral powers to bring pressure to bear on Russia Great Britain has been compelled to hold aloof. She was the one power which could not join with the others in asking the Czar to consider the subject. If Great Britain were to take a hand in the work begun by the President and now being prosecuted by the other powers it would be interpreted as a request for peace from Japan. That cannot be thought of.

In endeavoring to influence Japan to show consideration for Russia, however, the British Government can now take a hand in the movement.

Japan wishes to enter into negotiations absolutely unfettered by any promises or hints. Her position hitherto has been determined. She has been willing to let the other powers bring her and Russia together, but has been utterly hostile to the idea of having any hint of the peace terms given before the negotiations actually begin.

"Peace must be made between the Mikado and the Czar" has been her position from the first. So scrupulous has Japan been on this point that it is understood she has not even communicated an idea of her terms to her various diplomatic representatives. She is determined to give no entering wedge for such a catastrophe as befell her after the victory over China, when other powers were enabled to rob her of the fruits of her victory.

On the other hand, Russia holds that certain terms cannot be considered, and that if Japan should propound them the negotiations would have to be broken off. In such a case Russia would be placed in a very embarrassing position and at a decided disadvantage. She would be in the position of having disclosed her willingness for peace and yet the war would still be going on.

The task of overcoming these differences is now the chief, if not the only, obstacle in the way of peace, and the work is Great Britain's.

In diplomatic circles it is believed that St. Petersburg is now disposed to listen to overtures. The only obstacle in the way is the internal situation.

From a quarter close to the German Embassy there came an intimation that all talk of the Kaiser's being lukewarm toward peace was mistaken. The Kaiser is strongly in favor of peace, and has let his wishes on that subject become known. He has not, however, gone to the length of advising either of the belligerents, believing that some intimation should come from them of their willingness before taking such a step.

To President Roosevelt is given the credit of having started the movement which has now enlisted almost all the powers of Europe. He has been at work industriously on the matter almost ever since his return from the West, though his active labors did not begin until after the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Some of the powers which are now most active in the general work of peace were lukewarm when first approached by the President. One of these was France, which is now exceedingly desirous of peace and willing to do her full share in bringing it about. Italy also is now enlisted in the movement.

Pending the decision of the Czar regarding war or peace, the President and the European Ambassadors with whom he is daily conferring, have agreed that silence regarding their activity is necessary. Word to this effect has been passed along lest Russia take offense and go contrary to what the neutral powers believe to be for her own advantage.

FOREIGN PRESSURE ON CZAR.

Count Lamsdorff and His Colleagues Employ It for Peace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—I am able to state positively that efforts for peace are being made by Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, and his colleagues. There is some hope to-day that these may not prove barren. Indeed, I am assured from a trustworthy source that an early peace is not without the bounds of probability.

But unless the efforts succeed within a few days they may have to be indefinitely postponed, for when once the Japanese begin the impending operations it is scarcely probable that they will agree to suspend them, and after their completion the whole aspect of the peace negotiations will be altered, either by a fresh defeat of the Russians or a check to the Japanese, which, however, nobody here thinks probable.

The views of foreign Governments are undoubtedly being utilized by Count Lamsdorff to influence Tsarskoe-Selo, and that describes the rôle of foreign diplomacy in this matter as opposed to the talk of mediation which appears to be anticipated elsewhere.

The Russian Government is now able to gauge public opinion on the subject of the war. The St. Petersburg douma, being mostly bureaucratic, evaded the direct question by the absence of a quorum. The inhabitants, however, by

demonstrations at Pavlovsk and other suburban resorts have proclaimed themselves against the war.

Moscow is more emphatic. Seventy-two members of the douma have signed a resolution in favor of the immediate cessation of the ill-starred conflict and the convocation of a parliament.

A similar resolution was introduced in the Kostroma douma. The Government in each case forbade discussion of the resolution, just as it forbade a public meeting of the impromptu zemsky sobor at Moscow to-day. The members therefore met privately, as did the zemstvo congress.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—This afternoon the eyes of the diplomats here were riveted on Washington, and the dispatches recounting the series of interviews between President Roosevelt, Count Cassini, Minister Takahira, Ambassador Speck von Sternburg, and others were read with great interest.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff laid Count Cassini's cabled account of his conversation with President Roosevelt before the Czar this afternoon, but the latter's reception of it is not yet known. A high official of the Foreign Office, however, was strongly of the opinion that the Emperor is determined to continue the struggle.

Baron de Rosen, who succeeds Count Cassini at Washington, leaves St. Petersburg to-morrow, but this does not mean that he is hastening his sailing to the United States, the date of which remains June 28. Count Cassini will not await the arrival of his successor, but will sail for Europe about the same date. Baron de Rosen has leased T. J. Coolidge's house at Manchester-by-the-Sea for the Summer.

It can be stated that Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, the Emperor's brother-in-law, who undoubtedly exercises a greater personal influence with his Majesty than any other member of the imperial family, and who, until the disaster to the Russian fleet was the most uncompromising advocate of war to the last ditch, has joined Grand Duke Vladimir, uncle of the Emperor, in counseling the conclusion of peace.

Grand Duke Vladimir at a recent family council, while urging the futility of continuing the struggle, stoutly maintained that the loss of Manchuria, and even of a portion of Eastern Siberia would not mean the ruin of Russia's prestige, but that she could continue to grow in influence and power, just as Great Britain did after the loss of her American colonies.

Another important convert made by the advocates of peace is Admiral Alexieff. With Grand Duke Alexander Michaelovitch, Grand Duke Vladimir, and Admiral Alexieff on the side of peace the backbone of what has been denominated the war party seems to have been broken. Nevertheless, the final word rests with the Emperor himself.

PARIS, June 6.—A dispatch to the semi-official Temps from St. Petersburg filed at 1 o'clock this afternoon says:

"It is learned from an authoritative source that the unanimous efforts of the Ministers are directed toward peace, and that they hope to succeed shortly."

Information reaching here gives a decidedly more hopeful view to the peace outlook. This is particularly true concerning the unity of the foreign pressure which is being exerted.

Although it is not yet evident that Russia will yield to these influences, the exchanges in which Berlin is taking an important part are considered likely to exert a strong tendency toward the initiation of peace negotiations.

It is the understanding here that Germany and the United States are now taking the foremost part in the efforts toward peace, with the other powers lending them strong moral support.

TO INTERN RUSSIAN SHIPS.

President Directs Stringent Enforcement of Twenty-four-Hour Rule.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—Russia has practically agreed to the internment of the Russian warships at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—This announcement was made at the War Department late this afternoon:

"The Secretary of War is in receipt of a cablegram from Gov. Wright announcing that Secretary Taft's instructions of yesterday had been formally transmitted to the Russian Admiral, and at the same time inquiry was made whether he would be required to put to sea within twenty-four hours after taking on coal and provisions sufficient to take the vessels to the nearest port. Up to this time only enough coal and sufficient food supplies for use in harbor to last from day to day had been given, as they arrived in Manila with practically no coal or provisions.

"Gov. Wright submitted the question as to whether they were entitled to take on coal and provisions to carry them to the nearest port. Gov. Wright was advised that the President directed that the twenty-four hours' limit must be strictly enforced; that necessary supplies and coal must be taken on within that time."

The text of Secretary Taft's cable message to Gov. Wright is:

Advise Russian Admiral that as his ships are suffering from damages due to battle and our policy is to restrict all operations of belligerents in neutral ports, the President cannot consent to any repairs unless the ships are interned at Manila until the close of hostilities. You are directed after notifying the Russian Admiral of this conclusion to turn over the execution of this order to Admiral Train, who has been advised accordingly by the Secretary of the Navy.

Consul General Rodgers, at Shanghai, cables the State Department under to-day's date as follows:

"At Woosung are now anchored seven Russian colliers, which will doubtless be interned. It is reported that there are a number of Japanese vessels off Gutzlaff. The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Bodri has been interned at Shanghai."

MANILA, June 6.—It was asserted on board the Aurora, flagship of Rear Admiral Enquist, to-day that additional instructions from Washington are likely to be issued in regard to interning the cruisers. The Jemtchug already has 150 tons of coal and the Aurora 200. Admiral Enquist is contracting to reclothe his crews.

Rear Admiral Train will assume charge of the Army and Navy Club in order to extend the courtesies of the club to Admiral Enquist.

The Raleigh, Cincinnati, and Baltimore have been sent to the northeast coast of the Island of Luzon to look out for Japanese and Russian warships.

NO ATTEMPT TO KILL CZAR.

Groundless Rumor of Assassination Spread on Berlin Boerse.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—A rumor circulated on the Berlin Boerse to-day of the assassination of Emperor Nicholas is groundless.

The stories of the attempt to assassinate the Emperor were telegraphed back from abroad and spread throughout the city. Gen. Masloff, the Czar's Chancellor, gives assurance that absolutely nothing occurred at Tsarskoe-Selo to give rise to such reports.

1,000 Cars for Japan.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Orders for 1,000 cars for the Imperial Japanese Railways have just been placed with Pennsylvania car building companies.

OUT TO DOWN PLUNKITT.

The McManus and Contractor Dordan After His District Leadership.

George W. Plunkitt will have rivals for the Tammany leadership of the Fifteenth District this year. The Thomas J. McManus Association met last night and unanimously voted to support "The" McManus for the leadership. At the same time the Tallahassee Club and the James E. Smith Association, formerly for Plunkitt, pledged themselves to John E. Dordan, a contractor.

Hotel Men's Officers.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 6.—These officers were elected to-day by the Hotel Men's Mutual Benefit Association of the United States and Canada: President—Frank Ewens, Kansas City; Vice President—Samuel Phoebus, Atlantic City; Secretary and Treasurer—J. K. Blatchford, Chicago; Board of Directors—W. H. Worth, Chicago; Frank Upman, Chicago; M. A. Loring, Chicago; George A. Luger, Chicago; Charles C. Hilton, Beloit, Wis.; E. S. Pinney, Chicago; Henry J. Bohn, Chicago, and F. W. Rice, Chicago.

LINEVITCH IS FOR WAR; EXPECTS TO DEFEAT FOE

"Am Strong Enough to Advance," Says Russian Commander.

BUT NO INVASION OF JAPAN

Admits Hope of Making Peace in Tokio Has Vanished—Wants Young Men for His Army.

GODZYADANI, Manchuria, June 6.—Undismayed by Rojestvensky's defeat and full of confidence as to the outcome of the approaching battle, Lieut. Gen. Linevitch is for war to the bitter end, and he believes that the Manchurian army is now strong enough to assume the aggressive.

To a question put to him by the correspondent of The Associated Press, to whom he granted an interview to-day, as to whether he was for war or peace, the Commander in Chief firmly replied, and without the slightest hesitation:

"Most certainly I am for war. I am a soldier. The Emperor's will is naturally my law, but my voice now as before is for the continuance of the fight.

"With the destruction of our fleet vanishes of course the hopes of those who at the beginning of the war wished to make peace at Tokio, but our defeat at sea has not interfered with my plans—absolutely not one whit. I consider myself strong enough now not only to hold my ground, but even to advance.

"I am no prophet and have no desire to be one, but I firmly believe that I can and will defeat the Japanese in Manchuria.

"I have asked the War Office to send me reservists of the youngest classes instead of older ones, not because the latter make poor soldiers, but because with plenty of young and vigorous reservists it would be unjust and inadvisable to call the older men from their more settled life."

The Japanese appear to be withdrawing to the southward along their whole front. It is thought that this is perhaps a manoeuvre to entice Lieut. Gen. Linevitch from his prepared positions.

The Associated Press correspondent is informed that reports have been received at army headquarters from Vladivostok indicating that the naval defeat was due largely to lack of leadership after Rojestvensky was wounded, the engagement being carried on practically without signals after the first hour, and no attempt being made to adapt the movements of the fleet to meet the manoeuvres of the Japanese. Nobody on board any vessel in the fleet was in the secret as to Rojestvensky's plans, the commander in chief's only confidant being Rear Admiral Volkersam, who died early in the fight.

Up to the time of the battle, these reports say, fortune favored the Russians, there being almost no sick in the hospitals and all the ships being in good condition.

No one in the fleet cherished any illusions. At the most it was hoped that enough vessels would reach Vladivostok to threaten Japan's control of the sea and to make the Japanese pay as dearly as possible for every ship lost. The hopes of the Russians went no further than this.

The Russian ships had enough coal to reach Vladivostok, but there was an inadequate supply of shells and ammunition for a prolonged battle, whereas the Japanese, operating near their base, were not under the necessity of stowing away enormous quantities of coal and could carry double quantity of shells or replenish their ammunition, from auxiliary vessels. The Russian officers assert that the ships surviving the first day of the battle must have been practically out of ammunition.

The Japanese guns were of greater range than those of the Russians, their heavy shells flying over the battleship division and striking the transports and the unarmored cruisers beyond.

PARIS, June 7.—The Journal's correspondent with the Russians at Gunshu Pass, Manchuria, mentions the arrival there of the entire body of military attachés with the Russian Army.

He says that changes which have been made in the Japanese position lead to the belief that a great battle is imminent.

TOGO'S SHIPS WERE GREEN.

Admiral Enquist Says Russians Could Hardly Distinguish Them.

MANILA, June 6.—Rear Admiral Enquist, commander of the Russian ships here, has told some details of the recent fighting.

"When the battle commenced," he said, "I was far in advance of the main fleet, engaged in scouting with the Oleg, Aurora, and Jemtchug. Japanese torpedo boats appeared in numbers, supported by a few cruisers. A heavy engagement followed.

"My ships were mainly painted black and white, and stood out large targets against the Japanese ships, which were painted an olive-green color, which could hardly be seen.

"Owing to the incessant fire which the Japanese concentrated on my flagship, the Oleg, I transferred my flag to the Aurora. From her bridge I could not see our main fleet; and, believing it had been defeated and had scattered, I decided for the sake of humanity to retire."

The Admiral praised the Japanese gunnery and tactics.

STRIKE AGITATION RENEWED.

War Overshadowed by Contemplation of Trepoff's Dictatorial Power.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 6.—From all over Russia come reports that agitators, especially among the Socialists, are urging manifestations and a renewal of the strikes.

Emperor Nicholas, according to report, has returned the resignation of Interior Minister Bouligin, having declined to accept it. M. Bouligin tells his friends that with the power conferred on Gen. Trepoff, as Assistant Minister of the Interior his position is absolutely untenable.

An imperial ukase issued to-day creates the post of Chief of Police of the Caucasus, and allots $50,000 per annum for secret police purposes.

The war is almost ignored in contemplation of the more absorbing internal situation created by the sudden elevation of Governor General Trepoff to the office of Assistant Minister of the Interior, making him virtually dictator, with the dark vision of a policy of reaction and repression.

Yet The Associated Press was informed on high authority to-day that Trepoff's appointment only tells half the story, and that there is a brighter side to the picture. It will come in the shape of an imperial manifesto, which will possibly be issued to-morrow, the Emperor's birthday, or on Thursday, the festival of the Ascension, and will immediately realize the popular demand for a Parliamentary régime by creating a legislative assembly consisting of two houses.

The Emperor will retain complete control of the legislative assembly, with the right of veto and power to dissolve assemblies and order new elections.

BACK FROM THE DEAD.

While the Doctor Was Certifying to His Demise, Mr. Lunski Awoke.

Benjamin Lunski of 4 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a retired stock broker, ninety-seven years old, was restored to consciousness early yesterday morning after a rabbi and an undertaker had been summoned and he had been dead apparently for two and a half hours.

For two and a half years he had been under treatment by Dr. Anton Bockar for gastro-enteritis. He was attended by a trained nurse. The nurse was so certain yesterday that her patient had died that she had packed her belongings ready to leave the house and had sent for Dr. Bockar to furnish the death certificate.

Dr. Bockar found fifteen or twenty of the friends of Mr. Lunski gathered in the parlor. The body lay covered with a pall, and lighted candles about the bedside.

By the candle light he thought he detected a slight quivering of Lunski's right eyelid, and he gave Lunski a powerful hypodermic injection of strychnine. Soon he gave another injection of the stimulant, and by means of artificial respiration soon had the patient breathing slightly.

Dr. Bockar said last night that the patient was doing nicely, and that by the end of the week would be as strong as usual.

SAY COTTON REPORTS LEAK.

Official of Southern Growers Complains to Secretary Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, reached here to-night to begin work for an investigation of the alleged leak in the last cotton report. Mr. Cheatham brings with him a number of documents which he believes prove the existence of such a leak and will lay them before the President and the Secretary of Agriculture to-morrow.

Secretary Wilson declared to-day that leaks were impossible. "All the reports of our State reporters, special agents, and others," said the Secretary, "are forwarded to the department sealed and go to John Hyde, chief statistician. He places them in a safe and on the third of each month the various envelopes are brought into my office, where the totals are compiled. Neither Mr. Hyde nor any other man has the least idea of what the totals will be. I have no idea myself, as the envelopes are first opened and the totals footed up right there.

"It is impossible for these envelopes to be opened by any one and inserted in other envelopes, as that would be detected quickly. When we assemble to make up the totals the doors are locked and nobody goes out or comes in until the total is publicly announced, newspaper men being in waiting for the announcement.

"I cannot help but believe that our plan is perfect in guarding against leaks, but we will be glad to receive any information of a nature that can be investigated. If we find that there is anything wrong we will quickly punish those who are guilty."

TO BALK COTTON SPECULATORS.

American Delegate's Views at the International Congress.

MANCHESTER, England, June 6.—The International Cotton Congress to-day lengthily discussed plans for preventing speculators from influencing the price of cotton.

S. S. Dale, an American delegate, maintained that the best protection would be the encouragement of emigration of the laboring class to the Southern States, where there was boundless opportunity for employment in the cotton fields. He added that the true solution of the problem was the production of such a large crop of cotton as to remove the menace of speculators.

MISS A. S. BRADLEY WEDDED.

Heiress Heroine of Two Escapades Wife of a New Yorker.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 6.—It became known here to-day through a notice in a newspaper that Miss Alice S. Bradley, daughter of Mrs. A. S. Scofield of Stamford, whose husband, Dr. A. H. Scofield, is a dentist in New York, was married in New York City on June 1 to John J. Smith, a business man in New York. Mr. Smith is a widower and has two children living.

Miss Bradley is an heiress who a year or two ago made a dash through the United States and Canada with Charles Quintard, a young liveryman of Sound Beach, Conn. Mrs. Quintard brought an action for $50,000 damages against Miss Bradley for alienation of her husband's affections, but the suit was settled on a monetary basis out of court. It is said Miss Bradley agreed to pay $10,000.

For a time afterward Miss Bradley, who is a skilled equestrienne, traveled with a circus backed by her funds and managed by Quintard. Then they drifted apart.

Miss Bradley has been living in New York for some time. She owns valuable real estate near Central Park, left to her by her father, who was a contractor.

STATE HOSPITAL MANAGERS.

Appointments Mark Return to Former System of Government.

ALBANY, June 6.—Appointments of Boards of Managers for the eight State hospitals under the new law re-establishing such boards were announced to-day at the Executive Chamber. The law restores the system of control in force three years ago and substitutes for the boards of visitation that have existed since then Boards of Managers which have general supervision over these institutions excepting their finances. The new boards include the following:

Central Islip.—Edmond J. Butler, Mrs. Augustus Floyd, Mrs. William Robison, Leopold Sondheim, William M. V. Hoffman, James MacGregor Smith, New York City; Henry H. Hollister, Islip.

Kings Park.—John Thatcher, Julian D. Fairchild, John Rooney, Mrs. F. B. Pratt, Brooklyn; Mrs. M. S. Ackerley, Northport; Walter Jennings, New York City; Silas B. Dutcher, Brooklyn.

Long Island.—Miss Louisa Man Wingate, the Rev. William J. White, Moses May, Alexander E. Orr, Mrs. John H. Burtis, Norman S. Dike, Charles A. Schieren, all of Brooklyn.

Manhattan.—Mrs. Francis R. Kinnicutt, Isaac N. Seligman, Mrs. Grace Gillette Bird, Whitman V. White, Thomas M. Mulry, Cleveland H. Dodge, Seth Low, New York City.

KNIGHTS IN TRAIN WRECK.

They Escape Injury, but Two Trainmen Were Killed.

LOS ANGELES, June 6.—Two men were killed and several others injured in a collision between the west-bound passenger train and a newspaper special on the Salt Lake Railroad four miles from Riverside to-day. The passenger coaches bearing Ohio delegates to the convention of the Knights of Columbus in this city were attached to the overland, but none of them was injured.

T. E. Carey of Los Angeles, a brakeman on the overland, and Selzer Norman, brakeman on the newspaper train, were killed. Mail Clerk Frank W. Shott was thrown from the train and three ribs were broken. The failure of the engineer of the overland to obey orders is said to have been the cause of the wreck.

Child Burner's Case Goes Over.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 6.—When the case of William M. Glover, who has confessed that he scorched the fingers of his two little children to punish them for playing with matches, was called in the South Orange Police Court to-day the Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Oranges endeavored to withdraw the complaint.

Justice Andrew S. Taylor, however, refused to dismiss the case and directed the defendant and his counsel to appear for trial on Thursday morning.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO BY THE CENTRAL, TOO

Follows Pennsylvania's Move—No Speed Rivalry, Say Both.

20TH CENTURY'S TIME CUT

New Fast Train Will Have to Cut Corners—Could Give 15-Hour Service, Pennsylvania People Say.

At a conference of the managers of the New York Central lines, held yesterday, it was decided to shorten the time of the Twentieth Century Limited between New York and Chicago to eighteen hours. The change will go into effect June 18, a week after the Pennsylvania Railroad puts on its eighteen-hour New York-Chicago train, the Pennsylvania Special.

Officials of the New York Central scoff in public at the idea that the Pennsylvania's eighteen-hour train had anything to do with lopping off two hours from the schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited.

Officials of the Pennsylvania publicly declare that the Pennsylvania Special is merely the result of a public demand for faster time between New York and Chicago, and is not meant as a gage of battle thrown down to the New York Central.

"We are entering into no speed contest," is the assertion of the authorized spokesmen of the rival systems. "We are simply trying to give the people what we think they want."

When the Pennsylvania, after two years in the background, so far as a record-breaking New York-Chicago train was concerned, proclaimed its intention to install a service which would cut the time of the Twentieth Century Limited two hours, there was a stir in New York Central passenger circles.

Yesterday morning there was held a conference of Central officials to deal with the situation created by the Pennsylvania's step. There were present W. C. Brown, Vice President of all the New York Central lines; G. G. Grammer, Vice President of the lines west of Buffalo; A. H. Smith, General Manager of the New York Central; W. H. Marshal, General Manager of the Lake Shore; C. E. Schaff, General Manager of the Big Four; George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central; Warren J. Lynch, General Passenger Agent of the Big Four; C. F. Daly, Passenger Traffic Manager of the New York Central west of Buffalo, and other officials.

The Central's Announcement.

When the conference had ended General Passenger Agent Daniels issued the following statement:

"At the conference of the Managers of the New York Central lines to-day, all lines being represented by their General Managers and passenger departments, it was decided, beginning with the regular Summer change, Sunday, June 18, to quicken the speed of the Twentieth Century Limited so as to make the time between New York and Chicago eighteen hours instead of twenty hours, the New York Central lines having made the twenty-hour time during the past three years, and having also made the run between New York and Chicago in twenty hours with their "Exposition Flyer" for the 180 days of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893—twelve years ago.

"The New York Central lines make the point that the New York Central has had in service the Empire State Express, which has been the fastest train in the world for its distance—440 miles—for fourteen years, having held the world's record for that time, and for three years and 180 days having held the world's record for a 1,000-mile train in twenty hours.

"The proposed schedule of eighteen hours is simply the extension of the time of the Empire State Express through from Buffalo to Chicago, the time having been made for fourteen years between New York and Buffalo.

"At the same time, the Lake Shore Limited will be quickened by one hour, and will make the run from Chicago to New York in twenty-three hours instead of twenty-four, leaving Chicago at 5:30 P. M. by the Lake Shore, arriving in New York at 5:30 P. M. by the New York Central.

"The 'Southwestern Limited,' Train No. 11, which now leaves the Grand Central Station at 1 P. M., will, beginning the 18th, leave at 2:04 P. M., saving an hour to an hour and a half on the present journey to St. Louis and Cincinnati.

"The 18-hour Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York from the Grand Central Station at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, arriving in Chicago at 9:30 o'clock the following morning. Returning, it will leave Chicago at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, reaching New York at 8:30 the following morning.

Mileage of Two Fliers.

The New York Central's fliers, according to Mr. Daniels, will cover a distance of 959.15 miles, divided thus:

New York to Albany	142.94
Albany to Syracuse	147.73
Syracuse to East Buffalo	145.48
East Buffalo to Chicago	523.00
Total	959.15

The Pennsylvania's new train will have something over 55 miles the better of the argument in mileage, as the distance it will cover is officially announced to be:

Jersey City to North Philadelphia	84.0
North Philadelphia to Harrisburg	104.3
Harrisburg to Altoona	131.4
Altoona to Pittsburg	116.7
Pittsburg to Chicago	468.0
Total	904.4

To offset the disparity in mileage the New York Central officials hold that they have the better of the situation in the matter of grades and track facilities, but the Pennsylvania people figure that, if necessary they could make the fifty-five miles in their favor mean at least an hour in time.

"We are not striving to bring about a rivalry in speed," said Colin Studds, the Pennsylvania's Eastern Passenger Agent, yesterday.

"We announced our eighteen-hour train in deference to the public demand, and when we made the run from New York to Chicago in sixteen hors and three minutes we demonstrated that we were prepared still further to shorten the time should popular opinion make it advisable.

"When we withdrew our Pennsylvania special in 1903 we did so because of the vast amount of construction work which was under way, crippling our physical condition to such an extent that the twenty-hour schedule could not be maintained with satisfactory regularity. The work is now finished. We are merely re-establishing the train, with two hours cut off the time."

Record Run to Chicago.

To the inquiry: "Is the Pennsylvania run of 16 hours and 3 minutes the record between New York and Chicago?" C. F. Daly, who is in charge of the Central's passenger traffic west of Buffalo, replied:

"I should say not. We ran a train from New York to Chicago about a year ago in something less than 16 hours. I haven't the exact figures with me."

"I never heard about such a run," said Mr. Studds of the Pennsylvania when Mr. Daly's statement was called to his attention. "If there is any call for it we have demonstrated that we can operate an 18-hour service."

There will be considerable cutting, of corners when the Pennsylvania special and the 18-hour Twentieth Century Limited are put in commission. The former train will eliminate the Broad Street station in Philadelphia and the "Limited" will cut out Buffalo.

The excess fare on the present Twentieth Century Limited is $8. On the Eighteen-Hour "Limited" and the resurrected "Pennsylvania Special" it will be $10. To ride on either train between New York and Chicago will cost $35, as the regular fare is $20 and the sleeper costs $5.

The schedule of the Pennsylvania Limited furnishes an interesting field for speed calculations. The 188.3 miles between Jersey City and Harrisburg, for instance, will be covered in 3 hours and 22 minutes. This means a sustained speed of almost a mile a minute when the stop at North Philadelphia is taken into consideration.

The World's Best Trains.

In view of the shortening of time between New York and Chicago, interest attaches to the records achieved by other trains on long-distance runs.

On Aug. 21, 1895, a new fast train of the London and Northwestern Railway of England made a record from London to Aberdeen, Scotland, of 540 miles in 538 minutes, with an average of 63 1-3 miles per hour. The following day the Great Northern, the rival road, which takes the east coast route, beat the record with 527 miles in 520 minutes, the east coast road being thirteen miles shorter between London and Aberdeen.

At this time railroad racing caused considerable excitement all through Great Britain. The Board of Trade was appealed to on the ground that such racing was dangerous to public safety. The board replied that it considered the railways knew their own business best. Then the London and Northwestern covered 540 miles in 535 minutes. The Great Northern gave up then, but the west coast line assured its own record by breaking it and leaving things at 540 miles in 512 minutes, inclusive of stops, or 505 minutes, exclusive of stops.

At about this juncture of the game the United States caught the fever. On Sept. 11, 1895, a special train sent out by Vice President H. Walter Webb of the New York Central made the distance between New York and East Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 minutes, exclusive of stops, or 414.27 minutes, inclusive of stops.

In comparing these figures with the London and Northwestern's record it was pointed out at the time that the New York Central was more difficult than the straight English line, that the Webb train was three times as heavy, and that the inclusive time between New York and Buffalo was taken up in twenty-eight slow-ups, with two stoppages of one minute each.

On Oct. 24, 1895, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Road sent out a trial special from the outskirts of Chicago which made the 510 miles to the outskirts of Buffalo in 481 minutes, running at an average speed of 63 2-3 miles per hour.

Railroad men of all countries have for years claimed the fastest trains for their countries. In a controversy between W. A. Schulze and George G. Tunell, champions of German and American trains, the statistics seem to prove that the average speed is higher in the United States and that the fast trains of this country are faster than those of Germany. George H. Daniels, of the New York Central, in a compilation of statistics of the fliers of the world, insists that journey speed is what should count rather than the average time per mile. According to Mr. Daniels, reaching one's destination in the quickest time should be the method of reckoning train speeds.

To prove that America still has the fastest trains, Mr. Daniels quoted Mr. Tunell's report on German and American trains. In this it is stated that in Germany the total number of trains with an average speed of 40 miles an hour is 45, while in America there are 122 such trains.

The number of trains with an average of 50 miles an hour in Germany is 3, and in America 12. The number of trains averaging between 40 and 45 miles an hour in Germany is 38, while there 74 such trains in America.

AFTERNOON TEA ON WHEELS.

One of the Attractions of the Pennsylvania's New Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 6.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is going to furnish afternoon tea gratis to the passengers on its new eighteen-hour flier that will run between New York and Chicago. Among other appointments that the new flier will be provided with are bathrooms, a barber's shop, a maid-in-waiting, a stenographer, a mail box, and an excellent library.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:20 A. M.—350½ West Twenty-fourth Street; Alex Brennan; damage, $1,000.

12:50 A. M.—188 Greenwich Street; Daniel J. Sullivan; damage, $1,000.

1:45 A. M.—161 East Twenty-eighth Street; Henry Ehl; damage slight.

6:10 A. M.—207 West Nineteenth Street; C. K. Harrington; damage, $10.

8:25 A. M.—666 Eighth Avenue; William Tanoses; damage, $100.

10 A. M.—664 Tenth Avenue; Jennie Atkins; damage trifling.

10:37 A. M.—Northeast corner of Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue; Charles H. Hyde; damage, $200.

12:30 P. M.—222 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mary Whitney; damage, $5.

2:00 P. M.—306 East Seventy-first Street; Charles Johnson; damage, $10.

3:50 P. M.—205 West Twenty-second Street; Dora Cowell; damage, $300.

4:20 P. M.—1,140 First Avenue; Israel Bernstein; damage, $5.

4:30 P. M.—119 East Thirty-first Street; J. Connelly; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—110 East Eighteenth Street; Tony Cacci; damage trifling.

8:20 P. M.—420 West Fifty-third Street; Mary Martin; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—517 West Nineteenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—312 East Forty-second Street; R. Benson; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—354½ Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage, $2,000.

11:10 P. M.—458 Pearl Street; Henry Maurer; damage, $500.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO

THE FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD

JUNE 11, 1905

"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"

WILL BE PLACED IN SERVICE ON THE

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BETWEEN

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

ON THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE DAILY:

Lv. New York (W. 23d St.)	3:55 P. M.	Lv. Chicago	2:45 P. M.
" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	4:00 "	Ar. New York	9:45 A. M.
" Brooklyn	3:45 "	" Brooklyn	9:50 "
Ar. Chicago	8:55 A. M.		

PULLMAN PARLOR SMOKING CAR, DRAWING-ROOM SLEEPING CARS, DINING CAR, AND COMPARTMENT OBSERVATION CAR

A BUSINESS DAY IN EITHER CITY

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

NEW EQUITABLE HEAD STILL BEING SOUGHT

Continued from Page 1.

the shares of stock held by them were transferred to them for the purpose of qualifying them as Directors.

"The practice of qualifying the Directors is almost coeval with the existence of the society itself, and, further, there has not been a time for years when there were enough male stockholders in the corporation owning five shares of stock to constitute the number of Directors required by the charter; indeed, at the present date there are not more than half enough."

The view of Superintendent Hendricks on this question is said by those who have followed closely his investigation to be that Directors not properly qualified must leave the board. Should his report contain such a recommendation, the ten resignations that have come up to the present time would be hardly a beginning of the exodus, the prevailing idea being that there are thirty-eight Directors who have held office by virtue of the Hyde stock. In the suit of Mary S. Young of Saratoga for an accounting, the following are mentioned as in this category:

George J. Gould, James J. Hill, August Belmont, E. H. Harriman, Levi P. Morton, H. C. Frick, A. J. Cassatt, Louis Fitzgerald, William A. Wheelock, H. C. Deming, G. H. Squire, C. S. Smith, V. P. Snyder, J. P. Morgan, Brayton Ives, A. W. Krech, C. Ledyard Blair, M. E. Ingalls, Jacob H. Schiff, A. G. Vanderbilt, John Jacob Astor, W. C. Van Horne, H. R. Winthrop, Marvin Hughitt, M. H. Dodge, Bradish Johnson, Joseph T. Low, D. O. Mills, R. T. Lincoln, John Sloane, George T. Wilson, Thomas T. Eckert, William H. McIntyre, H. C. Haarsick, D. H. Moffatt, T. Jefferson Coolidge, and Cornelius N. Bliss.

The resignation issue is working both ways. Yesterday, following a conference of the officers of the so-called Frick banks in Pittsburg, it was announced that James H. Hyde had resigned as a Director of the Mellon National Bank and the Union Trust Company. His resignation as a Trustee of the Union Savings Bank of Pittsburg is expected shortly, and it is not believed that he will continue long in the Directorates of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, the Oregon Short Line Railroad, the Southern Pacific, and the Texas and Pacific Railroad, all of which are in the Harriman group of properties.

Renewed assertions were made yesterday in quarters that have been heretofore informed of the intentions of Superintendent Hendricks that his report would be of the most drastic character and would demand the resignations of James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander forthwith. The ordinary recourse, in case this demand were refused, as it probably would be in this case, would be an action through the Attorney General for the removal of the officers against whom violations of the insurance laws had been found.

When attention was called to the protracted character of such a litigation, the authority for the statement of Mr. Hendricks's plans said that the Superintendent would find another way to enforce his will which would be quite as effective as a final victory in the courts, and would leave hours, instead of days or months, for compliance with his orders. The State Superintendent has the power, under the law, to declare that an insurance company shall not do further business in this State, but it is doubtful if that power could be exercised unless there were evidence of impairment of surplus to the point of endangering the interests of the policy holders, which has not appeared at any stage of the Equitable case.

Mr. Hendricks had before him yesterday President Alexander, Fourth Vice President McIntyre, Financial Manager Winthrop of the society, and Presidents Krech and Deming of the Equitable and Mercantile Trust Companies. Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department was also in the city, and while Mr. Kilburn denied that his visit here had anything to do with Equitable affairs, the report persisted in the financial district that he was making inquiries at the offices of the Equitable and Mercantile Trust Companies in regard to dealings with the Equitable on which Mr. Hendricks wanted some light thrown.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 6.—Judge George Gray to-day said that he had received no offer of the post of Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and knew nothing of the stories connecting his name with the place.

Ingalls Has Resigned.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—M. E. Ingalls mailed to-day his resignation of his Directorship in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. It will reach the board to-morrow.

Agree with Frick Report.

BOSTON, June 6.—The special protective committee of the New England policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society met here to-day to discuss plans for future action. The committee at a meeting on May 19 reported in substance that evils in the present situation could not be remedied by the mere substitution of other officers for those now in control nor of the mere recovery of the profits wrongfully diverted from the society, and that radical changes in the system were essential. The committee's recommendations were in most respects like those contained in the Frick report which the Equitable Board of Directors failed to accept in New York recently. No definite action was taken to-day. Another meeting will be held within a day or two.

Ouida Letter Sells for $4.

Two interesting Ouida autographs were among the items sold yesterday afternoon by the Anderson Auction Company from the library of Richard Le Gallienne. A characteristic eight-page letter sold for $4. The original manuscript of the poem in blank verse, "Florence," signed "Ouida," brought $7.50.

The original manuscript of Mr. Le Gallienne's translation of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," signed in full and written on ninety-two pages, went for $80. The original manuscript of his story "The Quest of the Golden Girl," brought $185.

The original draft of memoir of Charles Lamb, by Barry Cornwall, sold for $20.

GAYNOR AND GREENE LOSE.

Canadian Judge Orders Their Extradition—Guilty of Fraud, He Says.

MONTREAL, June 6.—Judge Lafontaine, Extradition Commissioner, to-day gave judgment in the case of the United States versus John F. Gaynor and Benjamin J. Greene, committing both for extradition and ordering them back to jail, to await surrender to United States officers. In rendering judgment Judge Lafontaine said:

"My conclusion is that the allegation of the conspiracy to defraud the United States as being in existence between Carter and the accused on or about July 1, 1897, is proved to the hilt; that Carter, a public officer and agent and trustee of the United States, was convicted in the United States of fraud; that this offense of fraud and participation therein are punishable by the laws of both Canada and the demanding country; that the accused have participated in the offense of fraud committed by Carter, for which he was so convicted; that fraud by an agent and trustee and participation therein are extraditable crimes.

"That on July 6, 1897, the accused fraudulently received from Carter the sum of $575,749.90, knowing then that the same had been embezzled (stolen) by him and that the offense of receiving stolen property is punishable under the laws of both countries, and is by the treaty, Section 3, an extradition crime."

Ever look at it that way?

Some folks go on slugging their bodies and drugging their Brains day after day with coffee and tea, half sick all the time, weakly wondering "what it is balks my plans and keeps me down. "I have mighty hard luck ——."

Suppose You

Stop the coffee for 10 days and take on well-made

POSTUM Food Coffee

and learn what a difference it makes to health and Brain to use a FOOD drink in place of a DRUG drink.

Tremendous reason for the change. Trial proves it.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.



The Dealer who knows points to that label when asked for the

Most Popular Shirt

Original designs; colors that stay.

$1.00 and $1.25

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., Makers of Cluett and Arrow Collars.

Swollen face, throbbing nerves, ugly teeth—the result of experimenting. The other fellow stuck to

SOZODONT

3 Forms: Liquid, Powder & Paste

ASK YOUR DENTIST

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our cold storage process for storing furs is the most recent method. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905. High above the street—delightfully cool—our eighth-floor Restaurant.

A great shopping day is before all who decide to come here

Men's Summer underwear

MEN who read about to-day's sale will know what underwear to buy for Summer, what to pay for it and where to buy it in order to be absolutely satisfied. The general impression gained from reading these values is that they cannot be duplicated.

The collection of Summer underwear includes the very best grades of foreign and domestic makes, all in perfect qualities, and the stocks of each size are sufficient guarantee enough to equal the heavy selling for the next two days.

Balbriggans, 50c.
Very fine silk finish light weight real maco yarn shirts and drawers—very best finish—shirts long or short sleeves, drawers in regular length or stouts—special value.

$1.00 Sea Islands, 65c.
Men's very fine quality cream color Sea Island cotton shirts and drawers—shirts have silk fronts, drawers reinforced—fine pearl buttons—usual $1.00 grade at 65c.

Summer merino underwear 90c

FOR the men who wear merino the year round—many people do not want to wear anything but wool next to the skin—here is just the garment in a very light Summer weight. It is a natural color, 2-3 wool and 1-3 cotton, soft and fine to the touch, self finish throughout, double stitch, very elastic and pliable. Drawers with gusset and outside cotton bands, four pearl buttons, all sizes, long or short sleeves.

$1.50 Silkette Underwear $1.10

JUST 3 cases, 108 doz., very finest quality pure silk mercerized thread lisle shirts and drawers, very lustrous quality, open mesh designs, pure ivory white and sky blue, finish is the very best Otis make, drawers have the patent Otis gusset, shirts have fine pure silk fronts, drawers have large pearl buttons and Italian waist bands. All sizes; sale prices $1.10 instead of $1.50. Main Floor.

2.50 Kneipp Underwear $1.35
Summer weight genuine imported Kneipp linen mesh shirts and drawers; their well-known 600 quality shirts in long or short sleeves; drawers in the knee or knicker-bocker length. The ideal midsummer underwear. List price 2.50, sale price 1.35.

Best Imported Union Suits
2.00 quality 1.25
2.50 quality 1.65
Best imported Swiss ribbed men's jersey fitting Union suits, silk fronts, Summer weight lisle threads in pure white and ecru value 2.50 at 1.65. Cotton in ecru or white; value 2.00, at 1.25 each.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Stunning Summer dress $14.75.

THE very personification of cool comfort and so appropriate to the season as to be called "delightfully dainty"—that's a terse description of this stunning $18.75 model that we are featuring at $14.75. A suit that contains all the distinctive features of a fashionable, well-made costume, and at a price conspicuously small. Third Floor.

All the effective colors and combinations of fine, evenly woven cotton voile—in dainty Summer creations are also included at $14.75. $14.75 $14.75



Soft, light shadings such as lavender, light green and blue—also pink and champagne—made full waist, with tucks and dainty lace—short, fluffy sleeves, shirred girdle and full round skirt, tucked and trimmed with lace and insertion, made over white organdie drop skirt.

$10.00 for suits, the smart coat suit of the season, in natural linen; also top-coat effects, box style, strictly tailored; full plaited skirts; also tight-fitting coat, ¾ length, made of imported reps, in white or colors—collars and cuffs of different color linens, such as lavender, green and blue; also all white, with black combination; suitable for mourning.

$35 for suits worth up to $50.

$25 for suits worth up to $37.50.

Linen suits, in several exclusive models; including the Kaffee jacket, the loose, boxy hip coats, and the loose or semi-fitted ¾ lengths—all very effective styles and models. —majority are hand embroidered—jackets and skirts, short and long sleeves, and a variety of plaited skirts—also, the new circular skirt. All are daintily trimmed in heavy applique, lace and embroideries, and the new eyelet-hole effects in many different designs.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

55c a doz.—Best $1 Val. Laces

UNHESITATINGLY, and without being boastful, we can say SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. is the Val. lace center of this city—this fact is noticeable to all by the lack of advertisements from other sources. Main Floor.

Genuine $1.00 Vals. at 55c a dozen

Genuine $1.50 Vals. at 75c a dozen

Such as we are selling by the thousands every day, and of course everybody comes here for them as surely as everybody needs them.

They're the daintiest ever displayed in New York and are shown in all the very latest effects—French and German Vals. with insertions to match—just the styles and widths needed to carry out fashion's requirements. 55c 75c

Five thousand yards are the new supply for to-day. Don't fail to select a Summer supply. You can form so many pretty effects by their use.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

To-day's event of Waists at 79c

THAT immensely popular and comfortable garment, the shirt waist, has been the subject of some decidedly novel price concessions this season. No such opportunity as this has been offered—think!—98c to $1.50 values at 79c—another attraction is that they are well made and stylish. Now figure the difference on a Summer supply at 79c and the regular price—means a great saving. Second Floor.



Beautifully trimmed waist at 79c

To-day the assembled stocks are all new—never displayed in previous sales.

Rigid investigation is what we court—you simply can't find fault with them. Here are other low priced items also:

$1.98 for $3.00 Handsome Linen Shirt waists—exquisitely designed with insertions and tucks, new sleeves—trimmed back.

$2.98 for $5.00 fine lawn or all-over emb. shirt waists, beautiful models, with elaborate yoke made of insertions, designed front and back.

$5.00 for $10.00 Batiste shirt waists, handsomely trimmed with hand embroideries, and rows of lace insertions, trimmed collar and cuffs.

Others at $7.95, $10.00 and $15.00.

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS



Awnings hung to order, $1.80.

5-piece slip covers $5.50.



A modern upholstery shop

FOUR CORPS OF SPECIALISTS EXECUTING WORK YOU ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT AT

Attractive prices

The first skilled in making awnings.
The second expert in making shades.
The third experienced in slip covers.
The fourth past masters in the reupholstering of furniture.

Awnings hung to order, $1.80—Frames and fittings are the best galvanized iron, guaranteed to adjust easily and not rust—COVERINGS are heavy, reversible duck in fast color blue or brown stripes—2½x4 ft. window, $1.80—others proportionately low. Call Chelsea 2100—or send postal.

Window shades to order, 69c—A good, wearable quality of plain Holland, with hemmed sides, in white, dark green and ecru. Best Hartshorn rollers—always work easily. Many prefer CORDED STRIPED SCOTCH shades, which we make to order at 98c. Call Chelsea 2100—or send postal.

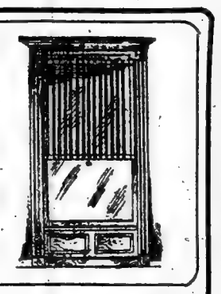
Five-piece slip covers at $5.50—20 yards of 29-inch material allowed—guaranteed to fit perfectly. This is a small expenditure, but it is worth many dollars to have your furniture protected, and it is now time this was attended to. Call Chelsea 2100—or send postal.

Let us reupholster your furniture with the highest grade materials now on sale at half price—special purchase from a famous retiring upholsterer.

For parlor and drawing room.
$3.50 yd. for $8.50 Louis XV. satin damask.
$2.95 yd. for $6.50 Empire broche damask.
$2.50 yd. for $4.50 durable brocaded tapestry.

For dining room and library.
$1.95 for $4 and $5 French Verona velour.
$1.50 for $3.75 Watteau verdure tapestry.
$1.40 for $3 Persian and cashmere tapestry.

Simpson Crawford Co.



Window shades to order, 69c.

Furniture reupholstered at special prices.



Endless variety of white goods.

REGULAR 25c. Persian lawns at 12½c. a yard are a notable Wednesday opportunity, but this great sale includes all the popular weaves at lower prices than other stores are asking for the same quality. Here are some of them: Main Floor.

12½c. yard for white Persian lawn, sheer and fine; value, 25c.
19c. a yard for fancy white goods, variety of styles; value, 30c.
25c. yd. for mercerized waistings, fancy white; regular value, 40c.
49c. for imported St. Gall Swisses, in dots and figures, all white.
1.50 for 12 yd. pc. English nainsook, 36 inches wide; regular value, 3.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

An embroidery event—29c

IT is an exceptional occasion, when through the channels of trade we can secure such price concessions as these—finest imported embroideries, conservatively valued at 50c., 60c. and 75c., to-day 29c. Another coup of our foreign representative, for they were shipped to us direct from St. Gall. Main Floor.

Seasons past our sales have always created wondering comment—this one is such an exceptional event as to shadow all previous ones—Every yard of embroidery offered 29c is the kind Fashion demands. 29c

The selection's complete in Nainsook, Swiss, Mull and Cambric, including:

Wide Skirt Embroidery, Children's Dress Flouncings, Corset Cover Embroidery, French Hand-made Effects, Wide Dress Flouncings, Misses' Dress Flouncings, English Eyelet Embroideries, Shirt Waist Embroideries,

Embroideries worth 50c., Embroideries worth 60c., Embroideries worth 75c., All at 29c yard.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample embroidered robes, $10.00.

ANOTHER remarkable exposition like we had on Monday, when all but a dozen or so out of 500 were sold. Judging by the eagerness of smart dressers to get them Monday, we'll have another great day's selling to-day. Main Floor.

$10.00 each for all $15 robes.
$12.50 each for all $18 robes.
$14.50 each for all $20 robes.



Embroidered in soft beautiful mulls, with combination of embroidery and German Val. laces, English eyelets, flouncings, and hand embroidered effects—not a robe of the entire collection on sale elsewhere in this country.

These robes are different from any you'll see in other shops—they are shaped different—the material is different. The reason for this difference is that these robes are the very newest models—made for Paris and London. We secured the maker's samples and surplus after filling orders.

Everybody knows what a sensation English embroidery is creating this season, and that, with the unprecedented values, accounts for the phenomenal success of this sale.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of pattern table cloths.

A SPECIAL importation of two standard qualities bleached satin damask table cloths with napkins to match, in handsome range of new and exclusive designs. Main Floor.

Table cloths, 2 yards long, value $2.25 each, at $1.98.
Table cloths, 2½ yards long, value $2.95 each, at $2.48.
Table cloths, 3 yards long, value $3.75 each, at $2.98.

Napkins to match.

Breakfast size, 20x20 inches, value $2.75 dozen, at $2.25.
Dinner size, 24x24 inches, value $3.75 dozen, at $3.25.

Sheets and pillow cases.

Hemmed sheets, Summer weight, twin bed size, value 75c., at 48c.
Hemmed sheets, double bed size, 2¼x2½ yds., value 68c., at 55c.
Hemmed pillow cases, 10c. quality, 45x36 inches, at 7½c.
Hemmed pillow cases, 17c. quality, 45x36 inches, at 13½c.

Camping blankets.

500 pairs scarlet wool Blankets, full weight, suitable for camping, 10-4 size, $3.75 pair. 11-4 size, $4.50 pair.

Cotton fleece gray blankets, 65c., 85c. and $1.50 pair.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Upholstery dep't—Summer comfort specials.

THEY'RE so badly needed to make the home cool and beautiful for Summer that it's simply a question of who's selling the best at the lowest prices, and we enumerate a few to show that more can be judiciously saved at Simpson Crawford Co.'s than anywhere else. Fourth Floor.

Bamboo veranda screens

Made from the flinty outside bark of the bamboo—the kind that keeps out the sun and the rain—will not rot. Complete with rope and pulleys; all are 8 feet long, and we can furnish all widths, as follows:—

4 ft. each, 55c.; 6 ft. each, 85c.; 8 ft. each, $1.10; 10 ft. each, $1.40.
5 ft. each, 70c.; 7 ft. each, $1.00; 9 ft. each, $1.25; 12 ft. each, $1.65.

Stoop seats, covered with durable leatherettes and fitted with compressed fibre, each, 49c and 59c.

Mosquito canopies of good, durable gauze, with patent frames, complete with cord and pulleys.
Crib size..... $1.35 | Single size..... $1.45 | Medium size..... $1.75 | Full size..... $1.95

Cross stripe curtains: Hundreds of choice novelties at low prices, pair, 98c, $1.25, $1.95, $2.95

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The very best $6.50 mattings—40 yards for $4.50

ANOTHER mammoth importation of China and Japanese mattings that guarantees you a fresh, pliable grade at a price a good deal less than you would pay for the brittle kind that breaks easily. Third Floor.

All dependable grades are specially priced at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day, so this is THE opportunity to select mattings you can scarcely do without for your city or country home.

China mattings

Heavy, durable qualities, in striped and fancy block effects—four special values—forty yards to the roll.

$4.50 for $6.50 China Mattings.
$6.50 for $8.50 China Mattings.
$8.50 for $10.75 China Mattings.
$9.50 for $12.50 China Mattings.

Japan mattings

Most durable quality—fancy carpet effects, in a full line of colors—four special values—forty yards to roll.

$7.50 for $10.50 Japan Mattings.
$8.50 for $12.00 Japan Mattings.
$9.50 for $14.00 Japan Mattings.
$10.50 for $15.00 Japan Mattings.

Imported linoleums in another sale, 39c.

Nothing so cool—nothing so easily cleansed—nothing that wears better—ordinarily you'd pay more for the domestic linoleums, which do not wear so well, and are not near so handsome.

37c. a square yard for Sampson's No. 1 oilcloth.
39c. sq. yd. for imported Scotch linoleums.
49c. sq. yd. for imported Scotch linoleums—4 yds. wide.
$1.25 a sq. yd.—Joseph Wild's inlaid linoleum.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The monthly sale of groceries continues.

RECENT business has taxed our facilities to the utmost, but we're hurrying out the great orders for Summer supplies, and to-day will be ready for another day of tremendous selling at alluring prices for the strictly pure foods—the best the world produces. Mail your order, call 2100 Chelsea, or visit the Model Food Store, Sixth Floor, with its numerous attractions.

BREAKFAST BACON—ARmour's Finest CLIMAX; dry English cured; 4 to 6 lb. cuts; fat, lean or streaked, lb..... 14½c

GUAVA JELLY—ROYAL STUart—Absolutely pure fruit juice and refined sugar; 3-lb. old-fashioned pail..... 49c

TOMATOES—ROYAL STUART—The finest tomatoes packed; regular price, 16c.; mammoth 5¾-inch can, 15c.; dozen... 1.40

BOSTON BAKED BEANS—Army and Navy, plain or with tomato sauce; 3-pound can, 7c.; dozen..... 83c

MALTA VITA—DR. PRICE'S Wheat Flake Celery Food or Egg-O-See; large package..... 8c

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart Extra Creamery; the best you ever tasted; 3-lb. pail, 33c.; 5-lb. pail..... 1.35

CONDENSED MILK—ROYAL Stuart; richest in cream; dozen, $1.25; 6 cans, 63c.; can..... 11c

NAVY BEANS—FANCY NEW York State; hand-picked; 10 lb., 39c.; 5 lb. 25c

CAROLINA RICE—FANCY white grains; 10 lb., 43c.; 5 lb..... 22c

WAVERLY COFFEE—A blend of fine imported Mocha and Java; 6 lb., $1.06; lb..... 22c

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN Corn—Owaghena brand; sweet baby corn without hulls; dozen, $1.40; 2-lb. can..... 12c

MESSINA LEMONS—LARGE bright juicy fruit; doz., 12c.; 3 doz..... 35c

TABLE SALT—THE CELebrated Log Cabin; box, 8c.; 6 boxes..... 45c

SPRING SPINACH—MILlar's finest Maryland; solid packed; dozen, $1.85; 3-lb. can..... 12c

TEAS—MIXED, GREEN OR Black, all 50c. varieties; per lb., 43c.; 5 lb..... 2.00

SOAP—ROYAL STUART, BEST family; box of 60 bars, $2.85; 10-lb. bars..... 49c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—GALlon, $2.50; case 12 full qts., $7.50; full quart bottle..... 72c

FULL BODIED PURE NAtive Clarets or California Rhine Wines; gallon, $1.25, $1.00, 85c. and..... 60c

BREAKFAST BISCUIT—Huntley & Palmer's, in the new vegetable parchment wrapper; regular 15c. package, 9c.; 3 packages, 25c.; doz..... 1.00

LIMA BEANS—PORTLAND packing—Emerald brand; dozen, 83c.; 2-lb. can..... 7c

CHILI SAUCE—ROYAL STUart, finest made; pint bottle, 25c.; half-dozen bottles..... 1.43

PURE NATIVE WINES—MUScatel, Port, Sherry, Tokay, or Madeira; gal., $2.00, $1.50, $1.00, and 85c.; full qt. bot., 67c., 55c., and..... 45c

GINGER CHAMPAGNE—(GINger Ale); Hewitt's celebrated COLD BLAST; dozen..... 75c

12c. dozen rebate for empty bottles.

Summer homes, Hotels, Yachts, Steamships furnished complete or in part by our Contract Dept.

Send postal or call 2100 Chelsea and a representative experienced in artistic furnishing will call to give complete information of latest ideas.

Estimates are based on the very lowest prices consistent with a quality of goods we are in position to guarantee.

Muslin underwear sale prices.

THE discriminating shopper—the woman who chooses dainty undergarments, will find most pleasing satisfaction here at the

Muslin underwear sale for June.

With heaps of snowy white garments in plenitude, made under the exact sanitary conditions we require, and in such a profusion of styles that it is an event of magnetic drawing power to the dainty dresser. Second Floor.



The 19c. corset covers at 12c.

They're as good as many you've paid a quarter for, and as dainty as you'll wish to wear with a thin waist. High or square neck, embroidery edge.

50c. for 75c. corset covers, in fine nainsook and cambric, new and pretty designs, full French styles, lace and embroidery trimmings.

68c. for 1.00 nainsook corset covers, French effects, circular yoke, front and back of choice laces, beading and ribbon.

95c. for 1.50 corset covers—30 beautiful styles, fine nainsook, handsomely designed, with new and pretty trimmings of laces and embroideries.

Other beautiful styles at **1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95,** up to **12.00.**

Drawers.

25c. for 39c. cambric drawers, good quality, umbrella ruffle with hemstitched tucks.

39c. for 50c. drawers of cambric, full flounce, with lace insertion and edges.

50c. for 75c. drawers of nainsook and cambric, full ruffles with pretty insertions and edges of fine laces and cluster of tucks.

95c. for 1.50 drawers, of nainsook and cambric, very full ruffles, handsomely trimmed with deep insertions and edges of fine laces and embroideries.

Other effects at 1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95, up to 18.95.

Chemises.

50c. for 75c. fine cambric chemise, circular and square neck styles, with pretty lace trimmings.

1.00 for 1.50 nainsook chemise, prettily trimmed with several rows of fine lace insertions and edges, deep ruffle on skirt, with lace edge and tucks.

1.50 for 2.25 chemise of fine nainsook, several beautiful styles in knee or skirt length, with dainty trimmings of fine laces and embroideries.

Other pretty styles at **1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.95,** up to **15.00.**

Night gowns.

38c. for 59c. night gowns of good quality muslin, high and low neck, yoke formed of cluster of tucks, dainty cambric ruffles on neck and sleeves.

50c. for 75c. night gowns, of cambric and nainsook; high or V neck styles; with pretty trimmings of lace and embroidery.

75c. for 1.00 night gowns of nainsook or cambric, several beautiful models, prettily designed with laces and embroidery tucks and hemstitching.

1.00 for 1.50 night gowns, nainsook—25 beautiful styles, effectively trimmed with pretty laces and embroideries, beading or ribbon, in high surplice and chemise styles.

1.95 for 2.95 night gowns, fine nainsook, several pretty ideas in circular and square yoke effects, very elaborately trimmed with choice laces and embroideries.

Other beautiful models at 2.50, 2.95, 3.95, 4.50, 5.95, up to 25.00.

Wash petticoats.

1.00 for 1.69 cambric petticoats, full ruffle, of eyelet embroidery and wide hemstitched tucks.

50c. for 75c. cambric petticoats, made with full flounce and cluster of fine tucks.

1.50 for 2.25 petticoats, fine cambric top, with deep flare flounce of embroidery and tucks.

2.50 for 3.50 petticoats of fine cambric, handsomely designed with deep embroidery ruffle, beading tucks and ribbons.

3.95 for 5.00 petticoats of fine cambric, exquisitely designed with deep flounces, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace insertion and edges, pretty ribbon effects.

Others at **4.95, 5.95, 6.95, 8.95,** up to **49.00.**

Simpson Crawford Co. SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

TORNADO WAS FREAKISH AND MIXED UP HOUSES

Binghamton Residents Suddenly Deposited in Neighbors' Yards.

BUILDINGS SET BOTTOM UP

Trees Cut Off as Though by a Giant Reaper—No Lives Lost and Property Loss Small.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 6.—Investigation of the damage done by the tornado which last night struck Binghamton shows that no lives were lost. The property loss was small. It was a freakish sort of storm, however, and the queer things it did almost pass belief.

Three of the nine barns on Harvey Westcott's farm, just west of the city, where the tornado first struck, were blown away and Mr. Westcott has been unable to find any trace of them.

A house belonging to the Scranton Land Company in the eastern part of the city was vacated on Saturday. The house was picked up by the wind, apparently turned around and over, and the roof left in the cellar, while the bottom part was scattered for a quarter of a mile.

The house of Bernard Smith of Kress Street was blown down the hill seventy-five feet and lodged bottom side up in Mrs. C. Weed's yard. George Johnson's house, south of the Smith place, was deposited bottom side up on the Smith foundations, the roof in the cellar. Seven persons were asleep in the two houses and none was seriously injured.

Mrs. Weed's house was moved several feet from its foundations. "We were sitting on our front porch watching the lightning," she said to-day, "when the next thing I knew we were in the back yard; Smith's house was on our lot, their piano was on the next lot, and Johnson's was in Smith's cellar."

One house exploded from the inside. The sudden rush of the column of air created a vacuum outside the building, and the pressure from the inside was enormous, causing the walls to burst outward, and the occupants of the house were precipitated into the yard, practically uninjured.

FATAL TORNADO IN MICHIGAN.

Bad Floods in Michigan and Wisconsin—High Waves on Lake.

DETROIT, Mich., June 6.—Reports received to-night from Tuscola and Sanilac Counties, where a tornado worked great damage last night, show that there were four killed by the storm. These were Beatrice Smith, daughter of John Smith of Urbana; two children, aged eleven and thirteen years, respectively, of Joseph Stenfeld of Novsta, and another child. Several of the score or more persons injured are still in a critical condition. Up to to-night twenty-three houses, thirty barns, and two schools have been reported destroyed.

The storm damage in Western Michigan is estimated at $500,000. The loss in Grand Rapids and immediate vicinity alone will reach $100,000.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., June 6.—Fond du Lac City and County have been swept by a flood, entailing a loss of $150,000. Buildings were torn from their foundations and shattered, the fragments passing out into the lake.

CHICAGO, June 6.—Shifting atmospheric conditions on Lake Michigan caused a succession of "tidal waves" to-day, two being recorded in Chicago. Each of the seiches on the Chicago side of the lake rose to a height of three and one-half feet. They did no damage. The first wave remained stationary for thirty-five minutes. Later the water rose again to the same height and did not recede for half an hour.

A wave four feet high swept upon Michigan City, Ind., washing the top off docks for one-fourth of a mile from the harbor entrance.

OVER THE ALPS BY AUTO CAR.

H. F. Shoemaker and His Daughter Back from a 3,000-Mile Tour.

Henry F. Shoemaker, the banker, with his daughter, Blanche Shoemaker, returned last night from Europe on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. Mr. Shoemaker and his daughter have made an automobile trip of more than 3,000 miles through France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, and a portion of England. Three months were spent on the tour. From Cherbourg they went to Rome, stopping at Nice and Genoa.

In Rome Mr. and Miss Shoemaker were presented to the Pope. Crossing the Alps into Switzerland by one of the passes, they reached in their automobile an elevation of 5,000 feet above sea level.

Mr. Shoemaker praised the excellent roads that he found in nearly all parts of the country, even the mountainous passes being well adapted to motor car travel. More Americans were touring through portions of Europe by automobile than ever before, he said, many taking over American machines.

CONGER NOT TO RETIRE.

Ambassador to Mexico Won't Resign to Enter Politics.

MEXICO CITY, June 6.—Ambassador Conger to-day put an end to the rumor circulated in American papers that he would remain in Mexico City six months, retiring to become a candidate for Governor of Iowa. He said:

"I have been repeatedly urged by my friends in Iowa to accept the nomination for Governor of the State, but I have persistently declined to do so. My views in the matter have not changed. I like the diplomatic service and prefer to serve my country in it. My appointment here is permanent, so far as I know. It is subject to no other conditions than are attached to any other diplomatic appointment."

New York University Class Day.

The senior class of New York University had its Class Day exercises yesterday in the Auditorium on University Heights. There were the class history and the roll call and the prophecy and all the other ceremonies which are necessary to the observation of a class day. Herbert Spencer Boyd, the President of 1905, referred humorously to the large amount of advice the class had received. It was made known that the average height of the class was 5 feet 7 inches, and the average age twenty-two years nine months. Reginald Werrenrath delivered the class oration.

Opening Coney's New Fire Service.

The high-pressure fire service at Coney Island will be ready for use on June 25, and Commissioner Oakley proposes to hold a public reception, at which time the plant will be exhibited. The hydrants submitted by four of the five bidders burst in the test, and the other is the highest bidder. The Commissioner may have to ask permission of the Board of Estimate to award the contract to the highest bidder.

Legislative Committees Named.

ALBANY, June 6.—Lieut. Gov. Bruce to-day appointed the following Senators as members of the Special Joint Legislative Committees, authorized to act for

BAN ON VOLUNTEER FIREMEN.

Commissioner Would Extend the Paid Force in Richmond and Queens.

Nicholas J. Hayes, Fire Commissioner, forwarded yesterday to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment a communication outlining plans to do away with many volunteer fire companies and extend the paid Fire Department in the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. He says $244,900 will be required to make such improvements, $185,915 in Richmond and $58,985 in Queens.

He recommends that in Richmond forty-six volunteer companies be abandoned and fourteen paid companies substituted, leaving but thirteen volunteer companies.

The cost of altering buildings will be approximately $27,300. A Deputy Chief, two Battalion Chiefs, thirteen foremen, fourteen assistant foremen, sixteen engineers, and 170 firemen will be required.

In Queens the Commissioner recommends that the Oceanus Hose Company, Protection Hook and Ladder Company, and Engine Company No. 1, at Far Rockaway, be abandoned and a combination company formed; that the Arverne Engine Company, Atlantic Engine Company of Rockaway, Oceanus Hook and Ladder Company of Rockaway, and Seaside Hose and Engine Company of Rockaway be made paid organizations, and the other companies abandoned.

The news was received at Staten Island, where the blow of Commissioner Hayes's recommendation falls heaviest, with consternation last night. The Rush-and-Put-It-Out Engine Company met at Stapleton and considered the crisis. This company is composed of Staten Island's best blood. Never a fire has broken out but the company has arrived in time to see the climax of the blaze.

"It's beastly," said the Chief.

"Oh, not at all," declared the Lieutenant; "it's merely plebeian."

Hope Hose of New Brighton had a grievous session.

"My idea to treat such a suggestion is this," said one volunteer. "Let this Commissioner fellow understand that we are not in this business for fun—really, fellows, we're not. If a fire was to break out to-night we'd be the first to proffer assistance. That Commissioner seems to think we're in the business to get a red shirt and a tin helmet."

"I'll tell you what we'll do!" cried the Battalion Chief. "If this Commissioner Hayes sends a paid bunch down here we will give a ball and won't invite 'em."

NEW PRIZES FOR SEMINARY.

General Theological Alumni Give Them —Graduation Exercises To-day.

At the annual meeting of the Trustees, as part of the General Theological Seminary, in Chelsea Square, yesterday, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was granted to the Rev. William Samuel Bishop, Professor of Dogmatic Theology in the University of the South, Suwannee, Tenn., as a result of examination. This is the first of such degrees granted by the seminary on examination since 1881. The Rev. F. B. Blodgett was appointed instructor in dogmatic theology, and to assist the Rev. Prof. Beckwith in the Greek department.

The Associate Alumni, in annual meeting, decided to supplement the prizes now given by another twenty-dollar prize for Greek and another thirty-dollar prize for Ecclesiastical History, all for the senior year, and to found two new prizes of $30 and $20 for a knowledge of the English Bible, open to the middle year.

Bishop Coleman of Delaware was elected President of the association for three years.

The sociological prize given by the class of 1891 has been awarded to H. S. Percival of the middle year, the subject being "The Social Value of the Biblical Idea of the Kingdom of God." Diplomas for the graduates will be given to-day.

RUSSIAN COUNTESS HERE.

Refuses to Believe Her Husband Was Lost Fighting Togo.

The Countess Chrapovitsky, widow of Count Chrapovitsky, second in command of the Russian battleship Alexander III., which was one of the vessels of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet that was destroyed in the battle of the Sea of Japan, arrived in New York last night on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II.

The Countess, who was accompanied by her two little daughters, was met by her brother, Henry Taylor of Milford, Conn., and left for that place soon after the Kaiser docked. Mr. Taylor said that his sister was too grieved over the misfortune that had overtaken her to talk, and added that she was not yet certain that her husband was among the lost, and would not believe so until she received official confirmation of it.

She heard of the sea battle when the Kaiser touched at Cherbourg and Southampton a week ago yesterday.

BURGLARS LEAVE REGRETS.

Also Compliments for Mr. Foster on His Liquor and Cigars.

Raffles and Bunny were in the apartments of Asa B. Foster, at 204 East Fifty-third Street, last Tuesday night. Mr. Foster, who is a broker's clerk, was out, as was everybody else.

The sleuths of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who are working on the case, know that Raffles was there, however, because several suits and other wearing apparel were taken away. They know that Bunny was there, because a flask of whisky and a half-emptied box of cigars were fully emptied.

The detectives say they know that two clever skeleton-key men did the job because they left this graceful and Hornungesque note:

"Thanks. Sorry we can't leave you any, but this whisky and these cigars are too good."

Cable to Manaos Out of Order.

The Commercial Cable Company was advised yesterday that telegraphic communication with Manaos is interrupted and will be probably for three days. Manaos is the capital of Amazonas, Brazil, and is on the bank of the Rio Negro, about ten miles from where that stream empties into the Amazon. The cable runs by way of Para. The cause of the interruption is not known here.

Washington Chair Brings $7,500.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 6.—Col. Andrew Jackson has sold the old Washington chair to the Mount Vernon Association for $7,500. This chair was willed by Gen. Washington to his family physician, Dr. Craik, and members of the Craik family gave it to the Jacksons.

Man Long Missing Found Drowned.

The body of a man picked up in the water off the Battery yesterday was identified at the Morgue last night as that of Daniel W. Taylor of Wilmington, Del., who has been missing since May 17. Postal cards bearing his picture and description have been sent broadcast.

He was an insurance agent, in ill-health and depressed.

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Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century.

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Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

NATURE'S BEST GIFT.

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

Half Gallons Still. Quarts, Pints and Splits Sparkling.

FLEET READY TO START TO BRING PAUL JONES

Rear Admiral Sigsbee to Board the Brooklyn To-day.

MANY OF HER MEN IN DISGRACE

Having Overstayed Shore Leave, They Will Probably Not Be Allowed to Land at Cherbourg.

The second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, consisting of the armored cruiser Brooklyn and the protected cruisers Chattanooga, Galveston, and Tacoma, which has been selected by the Navy Department to bring the body of John Paul Jones from France to the United States, will assemble off Tompkinsville this morning. To-morrow forenoon the squadron will weigh anchor and proceed to sea, en route to Cherbourg, off which port the coffin containing the body will be transferred to the flagship Brooklyn.

Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, who will be in command, will board his flagship off Tompkinsville this afternoon.

Yesterday the crews of the cruisers were busy cleaning and polishing guns, scrubbing decks, &c., preparatory to leaving port. On the Brooklyn, which was berthed in the navy yard, carpenters worked to finish the oak platform which is called on board the "mahogany sarcophagus," meaning the mahogany casing that is to receive the leaden coffin containing the body of the commander of the Bonhomme Richard. By 3 o'clock in the afternoon the job was completed.

Admiral Sigsbee expects to make the voyage from Sandy Hook to the Cherbourg Breakwater in about thirteen days.

On its arrival at Cherbourg, the squadron will be met by the French warships that are to participate in the final tribute in French waters. Ten days after its arrival the squadron, it is expected, will sail for Annapolis, where the body of the famous Captain will be entombed.

On the Brooklyn there are about 150 discontented bluejackets and marines. The Brooklyn has been on the go for more than two years, and three weeks ago, when she arrived in New York, the jackies and marines applied for leave in swarms.

Yesterday it became known that at least 175 of the 600 men and boys composing the crew of the cruiser had overstayed their leaves. At least fifty of them forgot to return within ten to fifteen days.

For a week the stragglers have been coming in. Yesterday about thirty were still unaccounted for. They are all expected to report by six bells this afternoon. When the cruiser puts to sea and the officers get a chance to talk the matter over, the fate of the delinquents will be determined. It is not expected that any will be punished very severely, but the question was an absorbing topic among the delinquents yesterday.

Scores of the offenders have never been in France, and the prospect of being confined to ship is a punishment when the Brooklyn reaches Cherbourg made many of them feel very sad. To get to see Paris is one of the greatest treats that sailors and marines have. To miss such a treat is a real punishment.

Paul Jones Burial Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Secretary Morton, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, said it was desired now to have the formal ceremony incident to the burial of the remains of John Paul Jones take place at Annapolis on the 23d of September, the anniversary of his great naval fight with the Serapis, which resulted in one of his most notable victories. The date had not been determined on definitely, however.

GRAPE-NUTS.

A SURPRISE PARTY

How the Authoress Turned the Tables on Her Friends.

A distinguished authoress with her husband moved to a California fruit ranch to get free from stomach and nervous troubles. She tells her food story as follows:

"The change to outdoor life, abundance of fresh fruit, etc., did help us some, but as the necessity of cutting out all indigestible foods and thus striking at the root of the trouble, had not sufficiently impressed itself on our minds, we continued to indulge our appetites, till at last I was prostrated for a long time with a serious illness, during which I was simply starved on 'gruel and things.' One day while in this condition I demanded Grape-Nuts, merely because I wanted something I could chew. My wish was complied with, under protest at first, however, and then, as no bad results followed, the crisp, nutty grains were allowed me in the way of humoring a harmless whim.

"To the surprise of every one, the stomach which had persistently refused to retain the sloppy messes usually fed to sick folks readily assimilated the Grape-Nuts, and I was soon able to take two spoonfuls three times a day, and when I got to that point my health and strength came back to me rapidly. On recovery, and taking up my work again, I adhered to Grape-Nuts food for breakfast and supper, eating a good, plain dinner at noon. In four weeks I gained 10 pounds in weight. I have constantly used Grape-Nuts food ever since, and greatly to my advantage.

"My faith in Grape-Nuts was a matter of much jesting to my family, and once when my birthday came around I was told that a special dinner would be prepared to honor the anniversary. When I entered the dining room I was surprised to find it decorated with Grape-Nuts boxes, some empty, some full, and some filled with flowers, etc., etc., and the joke was hilariously enjoyed. My time came, however, when I returned the surprise by producing a delicious Grape-Nuts pudding, and dates stuffed with rolled Grape-Nuts and cream. Then 'those who came to scoff remained to gorge themselves,' if I may be pardoned the expression. It has not been difficult since that day to win converts to Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock — The Wanamaker Store



"Good, Better, Best"

Today Presents the Season's Superlative Offering of

WOMEN'S SILK DRESSES

During the last two weeks we've stirred up the entire city, in the matter of women's dresses. Manufacturers have become excited; other stores have been scurrying here, there and everywhere to find goods to compete with the WANAMAKER offerings.

But, before they catch up with our past accomplishments, we're ready with still more startling news.

The limit has been reached—the manufacturer has gone abroad, and forgotten how his season's surplus of silks was sacrificed.

Today Eight Hundred Beautiful Dresses Go on Sale at $9.50 Each

The picture—a quick sketch—roughly tells of a few of the various styles in which the dresses are made.

You couldn't buy the silk for the making, on any midsummer bargain counter for the cost of the finished dress today. You couldn't get a dressmaker to do the work for less than half as much more than these dresses cost.

It's too small a price—that's the only trouble. You'll not believe half their goodness, because we've marked them at so little. But we had to give you all the bargain, as it came to us.

Remember that this word is from WANAMAKER'S, and the dresses are the most extraordinary offering you ever read about.

And EIGHT HUNDRED DRESSES to pick from, as the selling starts. $9.50 each—worth more than we dare claim.

Second floor, Broadway.

This Cavalcade of WHITE Is the Grand March of Economy

The Great White Sale sweeps forward.

Since last January we have prepared for it. Every day the determination grew that it must surpass even our most historic White Sales in

The Quality of this Muslin Underwear
The Beauty of Its Styles
The Lowness of Its Prices

Since June First, you have signified our success. The volume of your purchases, the volume of our invoices, increase day by day.

White Waists

At $1.75—Of sheer lawn; two styles; entire front of fine embroidery; long or short sleeves; button in back.

At $2.75—Of dotted Swiss muslin or fine lawn, four styles; trimmed with lace or embroidery; long or short sleeves; open in front or back.

At $3.50—Of dotted Swiss muslin; yoke effects of embroidered panels and Valenciennes insertion; back plaited to yoke; long or short sleeves.

At $4.50—Of mull; front and back with yoke of Valenciennes insertion and embroidery, with fine plaits; short sleeves.

At $5—Of allover embroidered lawn or mull; trimmed with Valenciennes lace; seams joined with beading.

At $6—Of dotted Swiss muslin or mull; round yoke of Valenciennes insertion, or trimmed with Venise insertion.

At $8—Of silk mull; front embroidered in eyelet design, trimmed with lace; long or short sleeves.

At $4.50—Silk-lined white net waist, trimmed with Venise insertion; full sleeves with deep cuffs.

Rotunda Balcony, Second floor.

Corset Covers

At $1—Of nainsook; round or square neck, trimmed with point de Paris, Valenciennes or torchon lace.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; round neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace insertion and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; yoke of embroidered panels, or of Valenciennes lace insertion; ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; trimmed elaborately with German lace or embroidery and ribbon.

Matched Sets Of Muslin Underwear

At $2.85—Of nainsook; nightgown, chemise and drawers; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon.

At $3.35—Of nainsook; nightgown, corset cover and drawers; trimmed with Valenciennes lace beading and ribbon.

At $7—Of nainsook; nightgown, chemise and drawers; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

Others at $9, $10, up to $12.

Long Petticoats

At $1.75—Of cambric; deep flounce of embroidery, with plaits above, or Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $2.25—Of cambric; trimmed with fine embroidery and insertion, or lace and insertion.

At $2.75—Of cambric; trimmed with lace and insertion, or embroidered ruffle.

At $3.50—Of cambric; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or deep embroidered ruffle.

At $5—Of cambric or lawn; trimmed elaborately with Valenciennes lace and insertions or ruffle of lawn, with plaits and eyelet embroidery.

Chemises

At 75c—Of nainsook, trimmed with neat embroidery.

At $1—Of nainsook; trimmed with lace and ribbon, or Valenciennes insertion and ribbon; short or skirt length.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and ribbon.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; trimmed with featherstitching, lace and ribbon; or German Valenciennes lace and ribbon; short or skirt length.

At $2—Of nainsook; trimmed with plaits, Valenciennes lace or embroidery; ribbon-trimmed, skirt length.

Paris-American Underwear

Nightgowns—Of nainsook; yoke of hand embroidery and finished with German Valenciennes lace and ribbon; others with hand-embroidered medallions, lace insertions and ribbons. At $2.75, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.50.

Chemises—Of nainsook, hand-embroidered yoke, trimmed with lace; others with embroidered medallions. At $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.

Corset Covers—Of nainsook, hand-embroidered in dainty designs; trimmed with lace and ribbon. $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.

Drawers—Of nainsook, with hand-embroidered scalloped edge, or insertion and ribbon. $1.50 and $2.25.

Second floor, Broadway.

Fine Water Colors Under-Price

This is an offering of a small but very beautiful group of fine Water Color Drawings, presenting rare opportunity to secure really artistic June wedding gifts at a full third below their real value.

The list that follows gives the title, the artist, the former selling price and the price today.

All are handsomely mounted in fine frames—some with mats, others without.

Cattle and Landscape, Geo. T. Schultz, $90; $67.
Sheep and Landscapes, W. R. Derrick, $100; $65.
2 Landscapes, Arthur Feudel, $52.50; $25.
Dutch Landscape, W. C. Rip, $150; $75.
Naples, V. Loria, $75; $50.
Sheep and Interior, R. H. Bemish, $37.50; $25.
Landscape and Figure, Geo. F. Schultz, $100; $65.
3 Marines, J. M. Lion, $30; $20.

Fifth floor.

Three Roads To Summer Comfort

1. Electric Fans to keep the air stirring.
2. Gas Ranges and Cookers, instead of the heating wood or coal stoves.
3. Water Coolers.

These at the highest efficiency and the lowest prices:

$12 Electric Fans at $8.75

Fifty of these excellent Fans, made to sell for $12. 12-inch direct current, 110 volts; nickel-plated blades, japanned base and guard; with 8 feet of silk-covered wire and plug, ready to attach to electric light fixture.

Gas Ranges and Cookers

Wanamaker Gas Ranges, with four top burners, simmering burner and separate broiler. With 16-inch oven, at $12.50 to $13.75; 18-inch oven, at $14.75 to $16.75.

Wanamaker Gas Cookers; 16-inch oven, $7.50; 18-inch oven, $9.25.

Gas Stoves; two burners, $1.75 to $2.75; three burners, $2.50 to $4.

Gas Stove Ovens, $1.25 to $2.50.

Blue-flame Oil Ranges; one burner at $2.50, to three burners at $14.

Gas Broilers, 55c.

Gas Toasters, at 18c to 40c.

Water Coolers

Cast-iron reservoir, porcelain-lined, charcoal-filled, nickel-plated self-closing faucets; grained in imitation of oak, or in various colors and decorations.

2 gallons,	$4.50.	6 gallons,	$8.50
3 gallons,	$5.	7 gallons,	$9.50
4 gallons,	$6.25.	8 gallons,	$11.25
5 gallons,	$7.65.	10 gallons,	$13.50

A complete assortment of Water Coolers, with wooden jackets, porcelain-lined; or in japanned finish, galvanized iron-lined, at $2.50 to $25.

Water Cooler Stands, $2.50 to $9.

Basement.

Formerly — JOHN WANAMAKER — Broadway, Fourth Ave., 8th St., New York

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE Hard-finished Worsted, which in popularity led all other fabrics this spring, will also lead in the light weights for summer. This fabric is one of the most durable of light weight materials, yet so thin and cool that on hot days it affords much more comfort than the thermometer would indicate. Now shown in an extensive variety of grays.

Sack Suits $16 to $40.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Jaeger SANITARY WOOLENS.

An investment that always pays:

Jaeger Sanitary Underwear

Insures the Best Wealth—Health.

The lightness and porosity of our Summer Weights secure the body against the clammy feel of a perspiration-soaked underwear.

DR. JAEGER'S CO. STORES:
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
157 BROADWAY.

Fine knit underwear and hosiery for American use was formerly imported from Europe. Now the products of *American Hosiery Co.* are recognized as the best obtainable anywhere.

"No Better in the World."

Men's, Women's and Children's Silk Merino, Balbriggan and Natutal Wool, in all weights. Adapted to all climates and seasons. Every length of sleeve and drawer. Non-shrinkable. Black, Blue and Red Stamps show relative quality. A size to fit every age and figure. Retailed everywhere.

AMERICAN HOSIERY CO

WHOLESALE ONLY

108-110 Franklin Street, New York.

A PRESENT

Acceptable to Everyone

GOING ABROAD

A BOX OR FANCY PACKAGE OF

Huyler's

DELICIOUS CANDIES

Orders received by Mail or 'Phone at all our stores

863 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.
152 Broadway, at Liberty St.
469 Broadway, at Grand St.
21 West 42d St., near Fifth Ave.
508 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

ALSO AT

335-7 Fulton St. and 458 Fulton St. BROOKLYN

We deliver promptly to all outgoing steamers

LINEN wears. Cotton tears.

BONIFAY

Good collars were never made of *cotton*. The word "LINEN" on TRIANGLE Collars is your protection. They cost no more.

Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher. If he doesn't keep them write for "Information about collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply. 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ½ sizes.

VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY, N. Y.

Men's Outing Suits, Flannels—Crashes—Serges.

The pants made with belt strap—turn-up bottoms—all new styles... **$6.90 & $9.80**

Men's Blue Serge Suits, single or double breasted..... $9.80

King's,

Corner Broadway and Park Place.

CARPET The C. H. BROWN CO.,

AUTOMOBILE SPEEDERS GET TERMS IN PRISON

Three Five-Day Sentences Imposed with Warning.

JEROME HAS CASES PREPARED

One Chauffeur Chooses Tombs to $50 Fine for First Offense—Many Others Pay.

Three chauffeurs were committed to the City Prison for five days each yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for exceeding the speed limit with their automobiles. In the cases of two, who were second offenders, $50 fine was imposed besides. A crowd of spectators largely made up of automobile owners and operators watched the proceedings.

It was the first instance since the automobile law went into effect in which a prison sentence has been imposed without the option of a fine.

District Attorney Jerome and the Justices of the court a week ago issued warning that prison would be the penalty for second offenses. The men who were sent to prison under the eyes of their employers were Henri Roger of 228 West Thirty-seventh Street, chauffeur for J. E. Demar of 203 East Eighty-sixth Street; Joseph Fernandez of 250 West Twelfth Street, who works for Maurice Meadham, a Wall Street broker, and Thomas Fitzsimmons of 368 West Forty-seventh Street, chauffeur for R. Van Rensselaer. Roger was fined $50 on Jan. 16 last. He was charged Yesterday with running his machine at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street on May 27. Fernandez was fined for his first offense several months ago. Fitzsimmons was charged with running his machine at fifteen miles an hour in Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Streets on May 14. It was his first offense, but he went to prison in preference to paying $50.

Assistant District Attorney Lockwood appeared to press the complaints, and presented against the two repeaters a lengthy memorandum of their prior offenses. Fernandez's lawyer pleaded that he had only run fast for about a block to get his machine started.

"These automobilists must be shown that the streets of New York are not to be used as race courses," said Justice Zeller.

Presiding Justice McKeon in imposing sentence declared that all similar prisoners brought before the court hereafter would receive a full term, which might be six months.

Other "first offense" cases yesterday follow: Engelbert Fritschi of 241 East Eighty-sixth Street, fined $35; Charles Brennan of 459 West Thirty-second Street, fined $50; Enrico Jensen of 149 West Sixty-sixth Street, fined $50; Robert de Barris of 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, fined $25; Charles Morgan of 320 Central Park West, fined $25.

TEST OF JERSEY'S NEW LAW.

Harry Unwin Has Himself Arrested for Violation Across River.

Harry Unwin of 521 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, Manhattan representative of an automobile company and ex-Secretary of the National Association of Automobile Manufacturers, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday by arrangement with the police on a charge of violating the automobile laws. Under these laws the owners of automobiles, even non-residents, are required to take out a license in New Jersey if they wish to use an automobile in the State.

Mr. Unwin alleges that this law is unconstitutional as class legislation, and double taxation. Several days ago Mr. Unwin and Frank H. Hall, a lawyer and a son-in-law of the Rev. John L. Scudder, Jersey City's clergyman athlete, called on Police Justice Higgins and stated their desire to test the law.

"All right," said the Justice, "if you will come over here, violate the law, and call the attention of the police to the fact, I think you can be accommodated."

Mr. Unwin was arrested for not displaying a license number. He was fined $10 by Justice Higgins. An appeal was entered.

PENNSYLVANIA CO. REPORT.

Decrease of Gross Income but Greater Decrease of Expenses.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 6.—The annual meeting of stockholders of the Pennsylvania Company was held in the general office, in the Union Station, in this city, to-day.

The annual report for 1904 was submitted, covering 1,100 miles of railroad operated directly by the Pennsylvania Company. It shows these results:

Gross earnings, $36,390,581.92, a decrease as compared with 1903 of $212,552; expenses, $26,043,362.11, a decrease as compared with 1903 of $1,073,321; net earnings from operation, $10,347,219.81, an increase as compared with 1903 of $860,968.

Deduct rentals paid roads operated on basis of net earnings $2,054,351.25, leaving as net operating earnings of Pennsylvania Company $8,292,868.56, an increase as compared with 1903 of $899,727, to which add dividends and interest received from investments $7,124,749.20, an increase as compared with 1903 of $1,159,772, making a gross income of $15,413,217.76.

Deduct for fixed rentals of leased roads, interest on funded debt, car trust payments, &c., $10,225,287.34, leaving net income for the year 1904 of $5,187,930.42, out of which there was paid on account of sinking funds $1,627,910.33, leaving $3,560,020.09, out of which was paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital stock, amounting to $2,000,000, leaving a balance to credit of profit and loss account of $1,560,020.09.

Add profit from sale of securities and settlement of old accounts, namely, $757,167.57, making a total of $2,317,187.66, out of which there was transferred to extraordinary expenditure fund $2,000,000, leaving net amount transferred to credit of profit and loss account for the year 1904 of $317,187.66.

The tonnage of the lines directly operated by the Pennsylvania Company increased 3,439,819 tons, or 5.8 per cent., as compared with the year 1903. The number of passengers carried on the lines directly operated shows an increase of 388,670, or about 1 per cent., as compared with the year 1903.

The old Board of Directors was re-elected as follows: A. J. Cassatt, John P. Green, W. H. Barnes, N. P. Shortridge, Charles E. Pugh, Samuel Rea, George Wood, C. Stuart Patterson, and Effingham B. Morris, Philadelphia, Penn.; James McCrea, Joseph Wood, J. J. Turner, and Edward B. Taylor, Pittsburg, Penn.

A meeting of the Board of Directors for the election of officers will be held in Philadelphia next week.

U. S. DREDGER AGROUND.

New Vessel May End Her Maiden Voyage on a Long Island Bar.

FREEPORT, L. I., June 6.—The brilliant searchlight flashes and hoarse whistles from a vessel ashore on the bar off Jones's Inlet last night proved to come from the dredging steamer Caucus, built for the Government Coast Survey. She struck there shortly before 9 o'clock last night. A volunteer life saving crew, led by Capt. Oliver Herbert, managed to reach the vessel during the day, and were asked to forward telegrams, one of which said that the boat's position was easy and another that her position was bad.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking steamer T. J. Merritt arrived at Jones's Inlet today in answer to a call for aid.

Late to-night the storm had driven the vessel deeper into the sand, and it was considered that her position had changed much for the worse, although hope of saving her had by no means been abandoned. The place where she struck has long been a terror to mariners. The Acara, a steamship nearly 500 feet long, broke up there in March, 1902. The Caucus was built at Greenport by the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company of 229 West Street, New York, and was proceeding to New York on her maiden voyage. She had not been turned over to the Government.

Mineola Post Office Robbed.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 6.—For the fourth time in six years the Post Office here was entered by burglars and the safe robbed early this morning. The thieves got $1,200 in stamps and $100 cash.

Aside from its dainty and handsome appearance, the wearer of the

KNOX

Featherweight Bamboo

HAT

scarcely realizes that there is anything on the head.

All the correct designs in straw hats and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

BENCH AND BAR HONOR VAN BRUNT'S MEMORY

Former Colleagues and Leading Lawyers Praise Late Justice.

HE MADE FAIRNESS HIS GUIDE

In Another Land, Says John E. Parsons, Honors, Title, Large Reward, Would Have Been His.

Bench and bar united yesterday in paying eloquent tribute to the memory of Charles H. Van Brunt, late Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department.

The exercises were held in the Court House of the Appellate Division at Madison Square. Eighteen Justices of the Supreme Court, among them the colleagues of the late Justice Van Brunt in the tribunal over which he presided, sat about the vacant chair, which stood on the judicial rostrum draped with mourning. The exercises were opened by Justice Patterson, who since the death of Justice Van Brunt has been Acting Presiding Justice of the court.

So many members of the bar crowded into the courtroom to pay their respects to the memory of Justice Van Brunt that not an inch of standing room even was available when the court began its session, the first after the May recess. Bowing gravely to the vacant chair while the assemblage stood, the Justices took their seats. The exercises were opened by Justice Patterson, who since the death of Justice Van Brunt has been Acting Presiding Justice of the court.

"This court," said Justice Patterson, "resumes its sittings after the May recess in circumstances of depression and gloom and under the shadow of the great loss it has sustained in the death of Presiding Justice Van Brunt. Those of us who had been for years associated with him in his judicial labors keenly feel the full extent and gravity of that loss.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court who, although arrayed in his judicial robe, did not occupy a seat on the rostrum, first broke the impressive silence that followed.

"We are here," said he, "to pay our last tribute of affection to our dear departed friend. It is so long since he left the bar that few of the lawyers now in active practice knew him when he was one of their number. But we who were his fellow-members on the bench have lost a friend whom we will never forget, and the city and State has lost a most capable and faithful servant. Broad, indeed, must be the shoulders on which his mantle shall fall. Dear old P. J., farewell."

Justice Truax was compelled by emotion to bring his remarks to a precipitate close. As he reusmed his seat Elihu Root arose.

"The bar has learned many things from the life of Justice Van Brunt," said Mr. Root. "It has learned that no great popularity is necessary for success; it has learned that not leniency, or the ease of administration that yields to friendship, but fair impartiality, equal justice and equal consideration for all are at the bottom of the highest estimation—the estimation we feel for the memory of Justice Van Brunt."

"In that land from which we draw the sources of our system of law," said John E. Parsons, "there would have come to a Judge of so great ability honors, title, large pecuniary rewards. His name would form part of the history of its jurisprudence, to which a large contribution would have been made by him. The rewards to those upon the bench here are less. What impelled Judge Van Brunt to give so large a part of his life to judicial work was in considerable measure, I think, a love of the work for the work's sake."

After John M. Bowers had added his eulogy the court odjourned. District Attorney Jerome, ex-District Attorney Philbin, United States District Attorney Gen. Henry L. Burnett, De Lancey Nicoll, and Austen G. Fox were among those present.

GEN. BATES TO HEAD ARMY.

To Succeed Chaffee When the Lieutenant General Retires.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Orders were issued at the War Department to-day relieving Major Gen. John T. Bates from duty in command of the Northern Military Division, embracing the Departments of the Lakes, the Missouri, and Dakota, with headquarters at St. Louis, and directing him to proceed to Washington and report to the Secretary of War. Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb., in addition to his present duties, has been ordered to assume command of the Northern Division until a permanent assignment is made.

These orders were issued in anticipation of the retirement of Major Gen. George L. Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, on June 15, on his own application after nearly forty-eight years of active service. Gen. Bates will be assigned to duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, and the understanding in military circles is that he will be made Lieutenant General and Chief of Staff on the statutory retirement of Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, April 14, 1906. Inasmuch as Gen. Bates will retire Aug. 16 of the same year, he will serve at the head of the army for a little over four months.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises	4:30	Sun sets	7:27
		Moon sets	10:59

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook	10:31	Gov. Isl'd	10:34
		H. Gate	12:30
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook	10:51	Gov. Isl'd	10:58
		H. Gate	12:54

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 7.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
Bermuglan, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	———	9:00 A.M.
Cherokee, Santo Domingo	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
	*1:00 P.M.	
Lombardia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Manzanillo, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Oceanic, Liverpool	5:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Valdivia, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A.M.	

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Barbarossa, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Manzanares, Venezuela	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nord America, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parisian, Glasgow	———	2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick and Mobile	———	3:00 P.M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c.	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Distinctive

Serge Suits for Men

Serge Suits have struck twelve in the favor of the discerning—and comfort demands them. Ten new models we have designed to satisfy both—designed and tailored them with an element of character and distinctiveness wholly foreign to the average ready-for-service garment. Infinite diversity is yours so far as the choice of style and fabric is concerned. We present:

Three straight-edge single breasted models
Three rounded-edge single breasted models
Four loose and semi-fitted double breasted models

in every conceivable weave of indigo-dyed blue serge—narrow, medium or wide wale in soft, rough, clear, unshorn or wiry finish.

Coats with deep centre or side vents and false cuffs, half, quarter or eighth lined with silk, sicillian, alpaca, Italian cloth or mohair serge, or unlined.

Turned up or conservative trousers with side buckles, belt loops and kindred knacks.

Two-Garment Suits,
$15, $18.00, $20.00, $22.50 and $25.00

Three-Garment Suits,
$18.00, $20.00, $22.50, $25.00, $28.00 and $30.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Stern Brothers

direct attention to their greatly increased facilities for the

Storage of Furs, Fur Garments and Oriental Rugs,

with FULL INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY MOTHS AND FIRE, at Very Moderate Charges.

Alterations and Repairs

made during the Spring and Summer AT MUCH LESS THAN REGULAR Rates. Articles Called for on Request.

West Twenty-third Street

Simcox

TO-DAY
Wednesday, June 7th,
at our new Fifth Avenue house
No. 535 Fifth Avenue,
ON SALE
the balance of our famous and exclusive
MODEL HATS AT $10.00
Reduced from $30 and $40

Have You Seen
The Mysterious Mr. Raffles
of The Evening World?

Look for His Picture in The Evening World—It May Be Worth $100 to You.

In order to test the question as to whether the police and the public combined are likely to identify a person by a photograph of his face, The Evening World is trying a novel experiment.

A man, whose picture appears day by day in different poses in The Evening World, is wandering around Greater New York, with a reward of $100 for the first person who identifies him and says to him, "You are the Mysterious Mr. Raffles of The Evening World."

Day by day Mr. Raffles records his adventures in the columns of The Evening World. He tells exactly where he went and whom he spoke to. Read the story to-day. Perhaps you may meet him and earn $100 easy money.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

We believe we have the best assortment of fine shirtings in New York; at any rate, it will cost you nothing to look them over before ordering your Summer shirts.

Made to order { White, 6 for $10—less than six $2.00 each. Colored, 6 " $15 " " " $2.75 "

KEEP MFG. CO.
Makers of Keep's Shirts
Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets
We have no other store in New York

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 7.

Apache, Jacksonville, June 4.
Bovic, Liverpool, May 26.
Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
El Mar, Galveston, June 1.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 27.
Homer, St. Lucia, May 20.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 31.
Napolitan Prince, Naples, May 22.
Norman Prince, Liverpool, May 22.
Sarnia, Kingston, June 1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 8.

Buenos Aires, Naples, May 25.
Coronia, Liverpool, May 30.
Louisiana, Copenhagen, May 24.

Arrived.

Minneapolis, London, May 27.
Marco Minghetti, Naples, May 21.
Brooklyn City, Swansea, May 19.
El Norte, Galveston, May 30.
Seguranca, Colon, May 29.
Ryndam, Rotterdam, May 27.
Finland, Antwerp, May 27.
Huron, Jacksonville, June 2.
S. Oteri, Banes, June 1.
Lansing, Fort Arthur, Texas, May 31.
Nile, Barbados, May 27.
Deutschland, (tank,) Shields, May 23.
Bardsey, Baltimore, June 5.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, May 30.
Hughenden, St. Lucia, May 27.
Berwind, San Juan, May 31.
Margaretha, Havana, June —.
Cretic, Naples, May 24.
Morro Castle, Havana, June 3.
Trinidad, Santa Cruz, May 21.
Astoria, Glasgow, May 27.
Denver, Galveston, May 31.
Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 5.
Colorado, Brunswick, June 3.
Narragansett, London, May —.

Sailed.

El Siglo, Galveston.
Lucia, Algiers.
Bristol City, Bristol.
Antonio Lopez, Cadiz.
Georgic, Liverpool.
Germania, Marseilles.
Nauculis, Norfolk.
Patria, Marseilles.
Fluminense, Para.
Ripiingham, Campbellton.
Usk, Sama.
George Farwell, Norfolk.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen.
Pannonia, Naples.
Jamestown, Norfolk.
Corfe Castle, Cape Town.
City of Columbus, Savannah.
Manna Hata, Baltimore.
Hamilton, Norfolk.
Prometheus, Flushing.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Cherbourg, June 5.
Il Piemonte, at Genoa, June 2.
Gerty, at Venice, June 3.
Kirklee, at Adelaide, June 6.
Kroonland, at Antwerp, June 6.
Clan Macmillan, at Delagoa Bay, June 4.
Furnessia, at Glasgow, June 6.
Afghan Prince, at Aden, June 6.

Sailed.

Citta di Milano, from Naples, June 1.
Hellig Olav, from Christiania, June 2.
Buffon, from Victoria, Brasil, June 3.
Korona, from St. Croix, June 6.

Passed.

Graf Waldersee, from New York, Scilly, June 6.
Citta di Milano, for New York, Gibraltar, June 5.
Couisdon, from New York, Gibraltar, June 5.
Phoebus, from New York, Scilly, June 5.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
"FLINT QUALITY"

SUMMER SALE

REED and RATTAN FURNITURE, LIGHT FLOOR COVERINGS, DRAPERIES

Our combined offerings of imported and Flint Built Reed and Rattan Furniture and Summer Floor Coverings now on view in this special Summer Sale afford an exceptional opportunity for the entire equipment of one or more rooms in town house or suburban home.

The variety of designs, the range of prices, and the artistic groupings and charming though inexpensive combinations made possible by this sale have not before been approached in this city.

A FEW EXAMPLES

Reed and Rattan Furniture in Various Colors of Enamel, also Shellac and Green Stained Finish.

Chairs,	$5.25	$8.00	$9.00	$12.00	Tea Wagons,	$28.00
Rockers,	11.00	12.50	15.00		Beach Chairs,	28.00
Tables,	9.00	17.50	18.00		Muffin Stands,	$4.00 $5.00
Divans,	18.50	21.00	24.00		Arm Chairs,	$12, 15, 16, 18, 26
Settees,	25.00	26.00	30.00	$47.00	Chain Swings,	$17.50, 26, 51

There are more than 150 patterns of individual pieces and suites designed for use with and without cushions of light fabrics, which we show in large variety, and make to special order as desired.

SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS

Oriental Rugs:
Carabaghs, Beloochistans, Hamadons average size 3 x 4 feet, . . . $9.50
Kazaks, average size 3 feet 6 inches x 5 feet . . 12.00
Mousouls, average size 4 feet 6 inches x 9 feet . 20.00

Mattings:
Chinese Mattings, ranging from $8 to $13.50 per roll
Japanese Mattings, ranging from $11.50 to $25.00 per roll
Hofi Rugs in soft light colorings, in the sizes: From 18 inches x 36 inches, at 75c, to 9 x 12 feet, at $10.50

INDIAN DURRIES

	Regular Price.	Reduced Price.
3 x 6	$3.75	$2.25
4 x 7	4.50	3.50
7½ x 10½	15.00	7.50
4½ x 9	8.50	5.00
5 x 10	10.00	6.25
6 x 12	15.00	9.00
9 x 10	18.50	11.00
9 x 12	22.50	15.50
10 x 13	27.50	16.50

SANJO RUGS

	Regular Price.	Reduced Price.
7½ x 10½	$11.50	$8.00
9 x 12	15.00	10.00
2½ x 5	1.50	1.00
3 x 6	2.00	1.50

JUTE RUGS.

6 x 9	$6.00	4.00
9 x 12	12.00	9.00

A Large Assortment of Axminster Rugs,
27 x 54 inches, reduced from $2.75 to $1.75.

We also show an extensive assortment of *Kashmire* and *Hofi* Mats and Rugs in fifteen sizes and various colors.

A corps of artists and decorators are at the command of patrons who wish to select decorations and Summer Draperies, to harmonize with Furniture already owned, or purchased during this sale.

GEO C FLINT CO
WEST 23d STREET

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. | BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

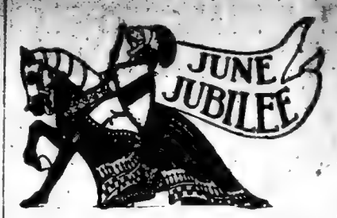
STERLING PIANOS

Represent All That's Best in Piano Construction.

Knowledge increases as it is concentrated on a subject. It is an age of specialists and, argue as one may, the general artisan or general merchant cannot compete with the specialist. We devote all our knowledge and business energy to making and selling Pianos and Players, and, without intentional egotism, say positively that the general dealer cannot possibly give for the same money an equal musical satisfaction. We have been manufacturers for 45 years—it is our life work. When you buy a Sterling Piano or Sterling Player, you buy from and deal directly with its makers. You get a guarantee that is permanent. You get a Piano or Player the makers of which are always near you and interested in your continual satisfaction. It is quite a different proposition from selling one kind of a Piano or Player to-day and another kind next year. These are facts worth the serious consideration of everyone who intends purchasing a Piano or Player. Our system of monthly payments makes it possible for any one to own a Piano or Player. No interest, no notes, no mortgage. Just a simple agreement to pay a certain amount at our office each month.

To-morrow we will place on sale about thirty Pianos at greatly reduced prices. These pianos have been slightly used, but every piano is new from our factories within the last six months. Some have been used in concert work, some for demonstration purposes in our salesrooms and some are factory samples. There is absolutely no evidence of use, but it is not our policy to sell even wareroom-used Pianos for new. There is an actual saving of from $40 to $125 on each instrument. If you have an unsatisfactory piano we will take it in exchange as part payment. Satisfactory monthly payments arranged. No Interest charges.

The **Sterling Piano Co.**
518-520 Fulton Street, cor. Hanover Place, B'klyn.
Open Saturday Evenings



IN CONNECTION WITH NO OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

The Siegel Cooper Store's Summer Delivery Service is now in full swing. As usual, we were among the first in this field. We maintain a very extensive system. Purchases are quickly delivered at all points within the boundaries of our service.

The Siegel Cooper Store's Mail Order Bureau is a splendid help to those who do not find it convenient to come to the store. We shop for you as carefully as though you visited the store personally. 'Phone orders also given prompt attention. 'Phone 6,000 Gramercy.

Summer All Over The Big Store.

We have prepared for the Summer of 1905 more comprehensively than we have for any previous Summer since the Store began doing business. It was necessary. Our business forges ahead with such bounds and leaps that we have to prepare continually on a scale that is even more than extraordinary. Some of the special sales for to-day are outlined below.

WOMEN'S SILK SHIRT WAIST DRESSES AT $12.75.—Sizes 32 to 42. Thirty-six beautiful patterns and colorings to select from. Shirt Waist Dresses made from a similar quality of silk are sold by some manufacturers for as much as $30.

JAPANESE STRAW MATTINGS—40-yard rolls at prices ranging from $5.50 up to $13.50—newest designs.

CHINESE STRAW MATTINGS—40-yard rolls at prices ranging from $4.50 up to $12.50.

Other Summer Floor Coverings at equally low prices.

REFRIGERATORS, $7 to $22—Popular in-between prices.

SCREENS FOR WINDOWS AND DOORS—Largest stocks in New York; smallest prices.

LAWN MOWERS AND GARDEN HOSE at exceptionally low prices.

ALSO PAINTS AND VARNISHES for all purposes.

SPECIAL SALE OF PARLOR SUITES at reduced prices to-day.

HANDSOME VELOUR COUCHES; special sale to-day, $14.75.

WORLD'S GREATEST GROCERY offers an unusually fine variety of pure foods at tempting prices.

FOLDING GO-CARTS at $5, $6.95, $8.50 and $9.50.

WOMEN'S SAMPLE SHOES AND OXFORDS, $1.95. Made to be sold at $5.

SEWING MACHINES at reduced prices.

LONG ISLAND OARSMEN FAVOR PELHAM COURSE

Regatta Committee Receives Project Enthusiastically.

TEN CLUBS REPRESENTED

Delegates Discuss Plan to Build Dyke in the Bay and Pledge Individual Support.

At a special meeting of the Regatta Committee of the Long Island Rowing Association held last night the project to establish a permanent international regatta course at Pelham Bay was discussed, and every delegate to the meeting spoke glowingly of the prospect of a speedy realization of the plans. While no official indorsement was taken, those present left no doubt as to the action the rowing body would take when the plans had reached the proper stage for action.

The meeting was held at the Seawanhaka Boat Clubhouse, and the following clubs were represented: Seawanhaka Boat Club, Nautilus Boat Club, Ravenswood Boat Club, Ariel Boat Club, Aquatic Boat Club, Crescent Athletic Club, Flushing Boat Club, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn Rowing Club, and Wahnetah Boat Club. After the routine business was completed the question of an international course was introduced, and a copy of the published account of the proposed course was read by one of the members. The details were eagerly listened to and an informal discussion followed. Every one present promised the full support of their organization, and in addition offered his personal services in bringing about the desired end. The location was considered particularly favorable, and, judging by the remarks, the Brooklyn and Long Island clubs will spend very little money in repairs to boathouses, but will build new ones along the shore of the course. It was generally admitted that the only possibly way to insure a complete success was to make Pelham Bay the headquarters of metropolitan rowing, and incidentally the home of American boating interests.

A novel suggestion was offered by one of the delegates, which found general support. It was to erect a building near the course for the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which would serve as an official clubhouse, safe depository for papers and records of the association, and be used as a meeting place for the board. It was pointed out that at present the association does not possess a permanent home, and the annual meetings are held at various hotels in different parts of the country. This could be obviated, and the association would have a comfortable headquarters by an assessment from the clubs to the metropolitan district. This proposition is an indication of the way the wind blows in rowing circles, and argues well for the project.

The Crescent Athletic Club made an application for reinstatement in the association. Some time ago the club dropped out. The application was acted upon favorably, and the club was reinstated. The prizes and banners for the annual regatta were approved, and it was decided to change the event to Flushing Bay from the old Seawanhaka course.

The following officials were selected for the races, which will be held on Saturday, July 22:

Referee—John J. O'Regan, Metropolitan Rowing Club.
Starter—J. J. Murphy, Nonpareil Rowing Club.
Judges—David Brown, Atalanta Boat Club; R. Halsey Jackson, Palisade Boat Club; Dr. J. F. Buckley, Wyanoke Boat Club; E. S. Connell, Union Boat Club; A. Heyne, Atlantic Boat Club; A. Marousek, First Bohemian Boat Club, and G. McKean, Clifton Boat Club.
Timers—J. H. Abell, Nassau Boat Club, and C. J. Dieges and F. R. Formeyer, National Association of Amateur Oarsmen.
Clerk of Course—F. J. Anderson, Seawanhaka Boat Club.
Assistant Clerks of Course—R. J. Allen, Ravenswood Boat Club, and Thomas Kennedy, Seawanhaka Boat Club.

MRS. STOUT LEADS IN GOLF.

Rain Mars Play at Englewood, but Many Cards Are Turned In.

Mrs. Charles T. Stout and Miss Elizabeth Hurry, both of the Apawamis Golf Club of Rye, were the winners yesterday in the women's open golf tournament, held on the links of the Englewood Golf Club. Mrs. Stout won the bogey eighteen-hole handicap, while Miss Hurry led a large field in the eighteen-hole putting match.

Over sixty competitors appeared for the events. About half of the players had finished the bogey handicap when a severe storm burst over the links. It rained so hard that the fair golfers, who were still plodding their way from green to green, forgot their ambition to make low scores and ran for the clubhouse. When the storm cleared the putting match was held late in the afternoon.

The women played over the long course, 6,240 yards, and used the men's bogey score of 82 strokes. Mrs. Stout, who was the only scratch contestant, made the excellent score of 86 strokes, and finished 2 down to bogey. The leading scores in the two events:

Bogey Handicap.—Mrs. C. T. Stout, Apawamis, 0, 2 down; Mrs. S. L. Lefferts, Englewood, 4, 3 down; Miss M. Barber, Englewood, 12, 3 down; Miss E. Reid, Montclair, 8, 6 down; Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County, 6, 7 down; Mrs. H. B. Ramsdell, Powelton, 0, 7 down; Mrs. C. W. Park, Apawamis, 12, 7 down; Miss Kerr, North Jersey, 10, 8 down; Miss Ramsdell, Powelton, 10, 8 down; Mrs. C. F. Nebelacker, Hackensack, 16, 8 down; Mrs. S. W. Brooks, Apawamis, 18, 8 down; Miss Hurry, Apawamis, 6, 9 down; Miss Chamberlain, New Haven, 10, 9 down; Miss Gwynne, Apawamis, 12, 9 down; Miss E. Hurlbut, Morris County, 4, 9 down; Mrs. James Barclay, Hackensack, 8, 9 down; Mrs. H. B. Clark, Apawamis, 8, 9 down; Mrs. J. R. Boyle, Englewood, 12, 9 down; Mrs. A. H. Pouch, Powelton, 10, 9 down; Miss C. Surburg, Montclair, 14, 9 down; Mrs. A. H. Harris, Apawamis, 8, 10 down; Miss Hoxsey, North Jersey, 4, 10 down; Miss E. Fellows, Englewood, 10, 10 down.

Putting Match. Miss E. Hurry, Apawamis, 48; Mrs. G. F. Brophy, Richmond County, 49; Mrs. S. F. Lefferts, Englewood, 49; Mrs. E. H. Jewett, Englewood, 49; Mrs. D. A. Fuller, Nassau, 50; Miss E. Fellows, Englewood, 50; Miss Bedell, Westfield, 51; Mrs. H. R. Ramsdell, Powelton, 52; Mrs. C. W. Park, Apawamis, 53; Miss Downey, Apawamis, 53; Miss G. Noe, Westfield, 53; Mrs. L. Daniells, Richmond County, 53; Miss E. Hurlbut, Morris County, 54; Mrs. S. W. Brooks, Apawamis, 55; Mrs. J. R. Boyce, Englewood, 55; Miss B. Graham, North Jersey, 55; Miss Thick, Essex County, 56; Mrs. A. H. Harris, Apawamis, 56; Miss C. G. Willis, Morris County, 56; Mrs. H. B. Clark, Apawamis, 56; Mrs. Cunningham, Englewood, 57; Miss Kerr, North Jersey, 58; Miss L. Graham, North Jersey, 59; Mrs H. Munn, Hackensack, 60.

TENNIS MATCHES HOLD OVER.

American Team Play and Women's Tournament Delayed by Wet Courts.

Lawn tennis was spoiled on the courts on which tournaments are in progress yesterday. The American challenging team was unable to continue its play on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge, as the rain soaked the turf, and made it so heavy that anything like a fair match was out of the question.

The regular scheduled matches for this afternoon include Whitman and Ward in the singles, and in the doubles, Whitman will pair with Larned against Ward and Wright.

Cornell Delays Start for Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 6.—The Cornell crews will not go to Poughkeepsie for the annual Intercollegiate boat races until the 16th or 18th of the month. This will give them only ten days to train on the Hudson.

Last of a Generation of Fields.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 6.—Miss Sarah Field, who died here yesterday, was the last of her generation of that family. She was descended from Sir John Field of England, a knighted astronomer, and was born in the old Field homestead near Port Chester in 1821. The family were Quakers.

Fleet to Go North for Gun Practice.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., June 6.—A wireless message has been received from Rear Admiral Evans, commanding a squadron consisting of the battleships Maine, Kearsarge, Missouri, and Kentucky, all now lying off shore here, which says that none of the vessels will come into this port before June 9. They are first going to the northern drill grounds for gun practice.

CROP CONDITIONS FAVORABLE

Especially in West and South—Spring Wheat Making Good Progress.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions says that the week ended June 5 was the most favorable of the season in the Rocky Mountain region and over the western portions of the central valleys. Generally favorable conditions also prevailed in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States, but in New England low temperatures, with light frosts and lack of rainfall, have prevented growth. Portions of the Ohio Valley, upper lake region, Oklahoma, and Southern Texas have suffered from excessive moisture. On the Pacific Coast the conditions were generally favorable, although portions of California and Oregon experienced temperatures too low.

Winter wheat has advanced favorably, fewer reports of injury from rust being received from the greater part of the area previously affected. In Ohio and Nebraska, however, although in promising condition, damage from rust and insects has increased somewhat. Winter wheat harvest is in progress in the Southern States, and is beginning in Oklahoma and extreme Southern Kansas, and wheat is ripening in the Lower Ohio and Central Mississippi Valleys. Harvest has also begun in California, where wheat is maturing rapidly. On the North Pacific Coast Winter wheat is in promising condition, having experienced decided improvement in Washington.

Under decidedly better temperature conditions in the Spring wheat region, Spring wheat has made good progress, and is stooling well. In portions of the Dakotas, however, the crop is thin and weedy in localities. In Washington Spring wheat is in splendid condition, and has made rapid growth, and, while the outlook in Oregon is favorable, low temperatures have been detrimental.

The general condition of the oat crop is very promising, an improvement being reported from the Middle Atlantic States and the Missouri Valley.

A general improvement in the condition of cotton is indicated. With the exception of Southern Texas and portions of the East Gulf and South Atlantic States, where heavy rains have fallen, the weather has afforded opportunity for much-needed cultivation, which has been actively carried on, although a large part of the crop is still in grass, with insufficient labor. As a whole, growth has been satisfactory, especially in the Eastern districts.

RARE PORTRAITS SOLD.

Prints of Washington, Jefferson, and Franklin Bring Fair Prices.

A collection of rare portraits, including more than sixty engravings of Washington and more than fifty of Franklin, was sold at auction yesterday by the Merwin-Clayton Company, 20 East Twentieth Street. The highest price was paid for an extremely scarce portrait of Thomas Jefferson, designed by his friend, Thadeus Kosciusko, and engraved by Sokolnicki. This sold for $170 after spirited bidding. The portrait is in colors and represents Jefferson with an olive wreath upon his head. Another Jefferson portrait, designed by Tiebout, sold for $23.

The highest price obtained for a Franklin portrait was $26, which was paid for an early French print, colored by hand, representing the philosopher seated at a table. The best price obtained for a Washington was $17.50, which was paid for a fine large impression of the Stuart painting. A colored aquatint, printed in France, and containing, besides the portrait of Washington, medallions of Franklin and Louis XVI., brought $17.

A number of New York views brought fairly good prices.

PANAMA MINISTER HERE.

Surprised at Yellow Fever Reports—Illness on the Seguranca.

Don Domingo de Obaldi, Minister from Panama to the United States, arrived from Colon on the Panama liner Seguranca yesterday morning. He said that when he sailed there was only one case of yellow fever in the canal zone, and he was much surprised to learn that five cases had been reported Monday. The Minister said that Judge Magoon, the Governor of the canal zone, was very popular with all classes of Panamanians.

John Leary, one of the Seguranca's passengers, had a high fever when the vessel stopped in Quarantine, and was removed to the detention hospital on Swinburne Island for observation. The vessel was then disinfected and allowed to proceed to her pier.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. H. Armstrong, furnishing goods; E. De Towne, boys' clothing; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. B. Mansfield, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Astor.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, prints and domestics; 95 Franklin Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; Miss A. M. Blanchard, cloaks; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. M. Richardson, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. W. White, silks, laces, and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. Weinmon, dress goods and silks; 31 Union Square; Hotel Vendome.
Byrne & Hommer Dry Goods Company, Omaha, Neb.; H. Byrne, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks and clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Branders, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; F. D. Ettlinger, clothing; E. Branders, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; 683 Broadway.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces; J. Marsden, furnishing goods and ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. M. Hill, linens, 75 Spring Street.
Callender, McAuslin & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Thompson, shirts, 2 Walker Street.
Connolly & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. Pearlstein, clothing, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Callender, McAuslin & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; T. H. Hampson, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.
Coblens, Cohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. C. Coblens, shirts; Hoffman House.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. S. Brown, dress goods, cloths, cloaks, suits, and waists; L. C. Brown, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. H. O'Callaghan, carpets; Hotel Breslin.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. W. Waldo, jewelry and leather goods, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bemiethum, wash goods and ladies' waists, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Edward, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. C. Power, laces; J. J. Grossman, domestics; Hotel Cadillac.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; E. O'Meara, dress goods and silks; 330 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Gottlieb & Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. M. Hutzler, hats; Hotel Albert.
Gutman, Joel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss F. Shepard, furnishing goods; 79 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.
Green-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. J. Eyrne, notions; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hunter, A. & T., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Hunter, laces, domestics, and dress goods; 57 White Street; Holland House.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; C. L. Lockwood, furnishing goods; J. C. Mizer, notions; 75 Spring Street.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces; Miss Tyrell, ladies' hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street.
Hurst, John E., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. D. Miller, dry goods; J. H. Purnell, dry goods; H. Hubner, dry goods; E. V. Sharp, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hochberger, J. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huchberger, cloths; Hotel Navarre.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. V. Flanagan, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, toys; 57 White Street; Hotel Astor.
Houston, J. O., Boston, Mass.; J. Bell, furnishing goods; T. J. Graham, gloves and ribbons; Hotel Astor.
Ives, Upton & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; J. Ives, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Jugbes & Wertheimer, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Jugber, clothing; Hotel Albert.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; C. B. Cody, linens; J. Watters, cloaks and suits; 8 Greene Street.
Katz Brothers, Honesdale, Penn.; S. Katz, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, and laces; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods and hosiery; 648 Broadway.
Malley, E. Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss J. Cahone, ladies' wear; 320 Church Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Mitchell-Moody-Garton Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, hats; Hotel Breslin.
McDonald Clothing Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. C. McDonald, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Metropolitan Department Store, Lewiston, Me.; B. Peck, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Monn & Anker, Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, cloaks; Hotel Cadillac.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; V. H. Hutchison, cloaks, suits, and waists; 459 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Soules, house furnishing goods, 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.
Morrell, M. G., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. G. Morrell, dress goods; Hotel York.
Mayer, A., Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Astor.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; C. Marks, cloaks, suits, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Astor.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Astor.
McKeon, Eilers & Co., Austin, Texas; W. J. Eilers, dry goods, 72 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; T. O'Gorman, dry goods; J. J. Breen, fancy goods, 530 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; T. Galligan, laces, 75 Spring Street.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Murphy, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, domestics, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; I. Rubel, clothing and millinery; 434 Broadway.
Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Hirschman, millinery; Criterion Hotel.
Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; F. W. Strong, dry goods; J. F. McDeavitt, dry goods; J. Rudy, dry goods; W. C. Kelly, dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Breslin.
Smith, Murray & Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Blake, laces; 57 White Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Taylor, dress goods; 454 Broome Street.
Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; E. Douglass, laces and ribbons; 75 Spring Street.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Barnard, cloaks and suits; W. J. Wood, leather goods and ribbons; Hotel Imperial.
Sudbury Manufacturing Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Lissner, piece goods; Hotel Spalding.
Strauss Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; 57 White Street.
Samuels, J., & Brothers, Providence, R. I.; E. J. Lewi, notions; Hotel Navarre. L. Samuels, millinery; Hotel Astor.
Shartenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. Shartenberg, dry goods; 75 Spring Street.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Stevens, cloaks and suits; 487 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Strauss Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Strauss, millinery; Hotel Savoy.
Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Cook, infants' and children's wear; A. A. Thresher, silks; L. B. Taylor, boys' clothing; 81 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.
Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. S. Wilkinson, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; A. M. Lothrop, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Aldred, cloaks and suits, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Breslin.
Wallace Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Wasson, H. P., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; G. F. Sheppard, hosiery and underwear, 335 Broadway.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Fletcher, notions and dress trimmings, 81 Grand Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; Miss L. Koch, ladies' and infants' wear, 493 Broadway.
Waldorf Manufacturing Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. J. Barnard, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; E. McCarthy, prints and dress goods; G. A. McKinnon, silks, 81 Grand Street; Hotel Astor.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; J. P. Reed, house furnishing goods, 335 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Capt. Ira A. Shimer, Assistant Surgeon, will report to the Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty on the Isthmus of Panama.

The Navy.

Commander V. L. Cottman is detached from the navy yard at Mare Island June 14; to navy yard at Puget Sound for duty as Captain of the yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Lawrence at Norfolk, Topeka at Guantanamo, Castine and Newport at Monte Cristi, Maine, Missouri, Kearsarge, and Kentucky at the Southern drill grounds, Princeton at San Francisco, Syrph at Washington, Ranger at Cavite, and Rainbow at Hongkong.

Sailed—Baltimore from Taku for Shanghai, Ajax from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo, Denver from Sanchez for Santo Domingo City, Newark, Texas, Atlanta, Hartford, Florida, Arkansas, Whipple, Worden, Stewart, MacDonough, and Chesapeake from Annapolis for cruise, and Marcellus from Annapolis for Solomons, Md.

WE WANT NOVELTIES TO SELL

Concern having large connection throughout the United States could introduce salable novelties. We have over 25,000 agents working for us. What have you to offer for cash that will pay us and them a good profit? Full particulars, please. Address, Established, P. O. Box 672, N. Y. City.

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LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

The Tooth Powder That Physicians Order

Palmer Cox Brownie Book Coupon in the Package.

On Arising drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water Hunyadi János to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from CONSTIPATION

Ask for it by the full name Hunyadi János

CARPET CLEANSING

By Compressed Air. By Vacuum on the Floor. Work Done Promptly and When Promised. Est. 1863. Send for Circular.

Telephones 633 & 634 CHELSEA. 326 7TH AV. NEAR 28th ST.

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W. & J. SLOANE

THE most sanitary and durable floor fabric for bathrooms, kitchens, halls, servants' rooms in the city and country house is the NAIRN INLAID LINOLEUM As the colors extend entirely through to the back of the fabric and are easily kept bright in the cleaning, this superior quality of linoleum shows little effect of wear. It is made in Tile, Granite, Parquet and Carpet effects, also in plain colors.

Printed Oil Cloths in new and attractive designs. Widths up to 18 feet.

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Leading Brands of HAVANA CIGARS From the Independent Factories of Cuba

Rey del Mundo — La Devesa
Redencion — Partagas y Co.
Belinda — H. Upmann
Punch — Romeo y Julieta
Por Larrañaga — La Diligencia

All of the above brands are manufactured under the personal supervision of the men who for years have made Havana Cigars famous.

B. Altman & Co.

SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS.

DOMESTIC RUGS, EMBRACING THE NEWEST COLOR EFFECTS FOR SUMMER FLOOR COVERINGS ARE OFFERED, INCLUDING REVERSIBLE RUGS OF WOOL AND COTTON, HOMESPUN AND WASHABLE RUGS; WILTON, BRUSSELS AND SMYRNA RUGS IN TWO-TONE AND ORIENTAL EFFECTS, AND ALGERIAN RUGS FOR THE PORCH.

STORAGE. Rugs, Portieres and Draperies are received for storage during the Summer months with the usual guarantees for safe-keeping.

W. L. DOUGLAS



UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES

You Cannot Buy a More Satisfactory Shoe at Any Price.

Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman—all wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world is because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.



The Berkeley. One of the new swell Douglas shapes for Spring. Made in Corona Colt, Tan Russia Calf, Vici Kid, Calfskin, etc. Military Heel, Button, Blucher and Lace. Price, $3.50.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. Shoes by mail or express prepaid for 25c. extra. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

W. L. Douglas $3.50 Shoe Stores in Greater New York:

433 Broadway, corner Howard Street.
755 Broadway, corner 8th Street.
853 Broadway, corner 14th Street.
1349 Broadway, corner 36th Street.
1447-1449 Broadway, corner 41st St.
95 Nassau Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
2770 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
345 Eighth Avenue.

BROOKLYN.

708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
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421 Fulton Street, corner Pearl Street.
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BEST & CO LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Bathing Suits for Boys, Girls, Youths and Misses.

Largest Variety,
Attractive Styles,
Moderate Prices.

Misses' Suits of navy mohair, trimmed with white jaunty duck collar edged with white braids; sizes 10 to 18 yrs..... $2.85

Misses' Sailor Suits of navy mohair, trimmed with white mohair collar, edged with two rows of braid; sizes 10 to 18 yrs. $3.75

Misses' Sailor Suits of navy and black sicilian, trimmed with mohair, collar edged with embroidery and shield trimmed; sizes 10 to 18 yrs..... $4.50

One-piece Suits of navy blue flannel, military collar, trimmed with white braid; boys' sizes, 3 to 12 yrs..... $1.35

Child's One-piece Suits of white flannel, trimmed with red mohair on sailor collar, vest and belt; sizes 3 to 8 yrs..... $2.00

Boys' One-piece Suits of worsted jersey, plain red; sizes 4 to 10 yrs..... $1.75

Boys' One-piece Suits of worsted jersey; gray, navy or red with edge stripes; sizes 4 to 10 yrs..... $2.00

Boys' Two-piece Suits of worsted jersey; navy with white or red edge stripes, gray with red edge stripes; sizes 10 to 18 yrs.. $2.50

Boys' Swimming Suits of worsted jersey; navy with white or red, gray with red edge band; sizes 10 to 18 yrs..... $2.65

60-62 West 23d Street.

B. Altman & Co.

FABRIC GLOVES.

GLOVES OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHADES FOR SUMMER WEAR ARE SHOWN IN SILK, SILK MESH AND MILANESE SUEDE LISLE.

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), JUNE 7th.

WOMEN'S TWO OR THREE-CLASP SILK GLOVES, DOUBLE TIPPED, IN BLACK AND WHITE, USUALLY SOLD FOR $1.00, WILL BE OFFERED AT 75c. PAIR.

TRIMMED HATS.

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING A SELECTION OF TRIMMED HATS, SUITABLE FOR COACHING, DRIVING AND PROMENADE, AMONG WHICH ARE REPRESENTED THE NEWEST EFFECTS IN LEGHORNS, LINGERIE HATS AND TRIMMED SAILORS.

(DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.)

NOTICE. During the Summer months, this store will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, on Saturdays, and at 5 P. M. on other week days.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

If the Sports and Recreations of Gentle Folk

interest you; if you play golf or tennis, if you handle sail, motor boat or motor car skilfully, you will find the news of the avocation tersely told every day in the columns of THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. The general news service of THE POST is more varied, fuller, more reliable and interesting than that of any evening paper. It's *filtered* news, too, spreads no contagion in the home, but rather an intelligence which amounts to an educational force.

If you are not acquainted with it, an inquiry will bring a sample copy to your door for one week

The Evening Post

WESTERN TEAMS PLAY FIRST GAMES IN EAST

Philadelphia and Washington Outplay Opponents and Win.

RAIN STOPS GRIFFITH'S MEN

Quakers Lose In Pittsburg and St. Louis Defeats Cincinnati—Local Men Ready for Cleveland.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Washington, 7; Detroit, 3.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 1.

National League.

Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
St. Louis, 2; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Washington	Boston	St. Louis	New York	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	2	6	3	2	1	7	3	24	.667
Phila'phia	2	..	2	2	6	4	2	5	23	.590
Chicago	4	1	..	5	4	2	3	2	21	.564
Detroit	2	1	5	..	2	2	5	2	20	.500
Washing'n	1	4	0	2	..	6	2	1	17	.425
Boston	0	2	1	1	3	..	7	1	16	.432
St. Louis	3	1	2	3	1	4	..	2	17	.415
New York	0	3	1	1	5	4	2	..	16	.410
Games lost	12	16	17	20	23	21	24	23		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	3	4	4	1	3	12	7	34	.773
Pittsburg	1	..	4	5	7	7	1	2	27	.587
Phila'phia	1	1	..	2	3	1	6	9	23	.575
Chicago	0	5	1	..	4	7	2	3	22	.478
Cincinnati	2	3	1	7	..	5	0	3	21	.477
St. Louis	1	3	2	3	5	..	3	2	19	.432
Boston	1	2	3	5	1	1	..	4	15	.349
Brooklyn	3	2	3	2	3	1	1	..	15	.333
Games lost	10	19	17	24	23	25	28	30		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Defeats Detroit and Advances in the Race.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Washington's consecutive hitting in the sixth and seventh innings, with the assistance of Detroit's errors, gave the home team today's game. Jones scored the first home run of the season on the local grounds, driving the ball into deep left field and circling the bases in fast time. The quick work of Cassidy in a double play in the third inning retired the visitors with three men on bases and one out. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hill, 3b	1	0	2	3	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	1	1	2	1
Jones, cf	2	2	2	0	0	Cooley, c	0	1	9	0	0
Stahl, 1b	2	1	6	0	0	Hickm'n, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Anderson, rf	2	1	4	0	1	Crawf'd, lb	1	2	6	1	1
Huels'an, lf	0	1	5	0	0	Coughlin, 3b	1	2	1	1	0
Mullen, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	O'Leary, ss	0	1	1	8	0
Cassidy, ss	0	0	2	1	1	Rowe, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Heyden, c	0	1	2	0	0	Drill, c	0	0	11	1	0
Jacobsen, p	0	0	0	0	0	Mullin, p	0	0	1	1	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	7	7	27	7	2	Total	3	9	24	7	2

Washington	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	—7
Detroit	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Anderson, Coughlin. (2.) Home runs—Jones, Stahl. Stolen bases—Anderson, Mullin, Cassidy, Coughlin. Sacrifice hit—Coughlin. Double play—Cassidy and Stahl. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 1; off Mullin, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Detroit, 1. Struck out—By Jacobsen, 4; by Hughes, 3; by Mullin, 10. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Detroit, 5. Hits—Off Jacobsen, 8 in six innings; off Hughes, 1 in three innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Chicago was defeated by Philadelphia to-day. Waddell winning his tenth straight game, not having been in a defeat this season. Smith was hit hard. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	0	1	0	Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Isbell, lb	0	1	6	1	1	Knight, ss	0	0	2	4	1
G. Davis, ss	0	1	1	4	0	H. Davis, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Callahan, lf	0	0	4	0	0	Crost, 2b	1	0	0	4	0
McFarland, c	1	2	3	2	1	Murphy, 2b	1	2	3	4	1
Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	Hoffm'n, cf	1	2	1	0	1
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	Lord, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Walsh, rf	0	0	2	2	0	Schreck, c	0	2	8	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	4	0	Waddell, p	0	1	0	1	0
Altrock, lb	0	0	4	0	0						
Total	1	4	24	13	2	Total	4	11	27	10	3

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Murphy, (2.) H. Davis, Schreck. Two-base hits—G. Davis, McFarland, (2.) Murphy. Double plays—H. Davis, Knight, and H. Davis. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Smith, 8. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 3; off Smith, 3. Passed balls—McFarland, (2.) Wild pitches—Waddell, (2.) Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and McCarthy. Attendance—4,543.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburgs Bunch Their Hits and Win from Philadelphia.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 6.—The Philadelphia team, on its way to St. Louis, played a regularly scheduled game with Barney Dreyfuss's nine to-day, and was worsted by a score of 5 to 4. All the runs were made in the first four innings. The local men started off at a lively gait, getting three safe hits off Duggleby, including a home run by Beaumont, and scoring four runs. The visitors tied the score in the fourth, but in their half of the inning the ex-champions hit Corridon for three safeties and tallied the winning run. Doolin's batting was a feature of the game.

The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Howard, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
Beaumont, cf	1	1	4	0	0	Courtney, 3b	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	4	2	1	Titus, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Clancy, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	Magee, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	Doolin, ss	2	3	1	4	0
Feltz, c	0	0	3	5	1	Kahoe, c	1	1	3	2	0
Robt'lle, p	0	0	0	1	0	Dug'leby, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Clymer	0	0	0	0	0	Corridon, p	0	1	0	2	0
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	1	0	Kruger	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	8	27	12	1	Total	4	9	24	8	0

*Batted for Robertaille in fourth inning.
†Batted for Corridon in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Clancy, Doolin, (2.) Three-base hits—Wagner, Doolin, Corridon. Home run—Beaumont. Stolen bases—Ritchey, Gleason. Double play—Wagner and Clancy. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 1; off Duggleby, 1; off, Corridon, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Corridon, 1. Struck out—By Phillippe, 5; by Corridon, 3. Hits—Off Robertaille, 6 in four innings; off Phillippe, 3 in five innings; off Duggleby, 3 in half an inning; off Corridon, 5 in seven and a half innings. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bausewine. Attendance—2,559.

ST. LOUIS, 2; CINCINNATI, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 6.—After pitching wonderful ball for eight innings, Chech of Cincinnati weakened, and St. Louis scored two runs in the ninth on singles by Arndt and Beckley, an outfield fly, and a two-base hit by Burke, winning the game. The score

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	1	1	1	0	Huggins, 2b	0	0	4	2	0
Shannon, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	1	0	3	0
Arndt, 2b	1	1	2	3	0	Seymour, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	Odwell, rf	0	0	2	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	2	5	0	0	Barry, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Dunl'vy, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Bridwell, 3b	0	0	2	3	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	6	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	8	0	0	Schlei, c	0	0	2	2	0
Taylor, p	0	0	1	0	1	Chech, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	2	8	27	7	0	Total	1	5*	26	11	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Burke. Sacrifice hits—Dunleavy, Chech. Double plays—Burke, Arndt, and Beckley. Stolen base—Corcoran. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Chech, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 6; by Chech, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,800.

Columbia

GASOLENE CARS FOR 1905.

PROMPT DELIVERIES.

NEW MODEL, 35-40 H.P. 4-Cylinder Car With Side Entrance Tonneau, Royal Victoria Landaulet or Limousine Body, $4,000 to $5,500.

Bodies of special types to order.

NEW MODEL 2-CYLINDER 18 H. P., SIDE ENTRANCE TONNEAU, $1,750.

IMPROVED 2-CYLINDER, 12-14 H. P., TONNEAU, $1,500.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY,
134-136-138 West 39th Street,
Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
Member Association Licensed Auto Mfrs.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore Scores Victory Over Buffalo and Takes Lead for Championship.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 6.—The Baltimores by defeating the Buffalos to-day took first place again in the Eastern League race, and revived interest in the contest. The game was better played than that of yesterday. Matteson and Burchell both pitched good ball, but the local man kept the visitors' hits scattered. Burkett led the champions in batting. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	1	—7	12	4	
Buffalo	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—4	7	3	

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Matteson and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	19	15	.559	Newark	17	18	.486
Jersey City	19	16	.543	Providence	17	18	.486
Buffalo	17	15	.531	Toronto	14	16	.467
Rochester	16	15	.516	Montreal	14	19	.424

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

South Atlantic League.

Columbia, 9; Jacksonville, 2.
Charleston, 5; Savannah, 3.
Macon, 8; Augusta, 7.
Macon, 8; Augusta, 4.

Pulliam's Instructions to Umpires.

President Pulliam of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs sent the following telegram to all the League umpires from the headquarters of the organization in this city yesterday:

"In accordance with the decision yesterday in Boston in the cases of McGraw and the New York Club against the President of the National League and the National League umpires, you are instructed to carry out the instructions issued to you by the President of the League to the letter, and to report all violators of good order on the ball field as formerly."

SCRATCH MEN WIN AT POOL.

B. B. Tilt Shows Rare Skill in Strollers' Club Tournament.

Cunning cue manipulation of the highest order was developed last night by the scratch mark pool players in the second round of the metropolitan handicap tournament. With a single exception, the clubmen playing the long strings of 125 balls won on the tables set up in the theatre of The Strollers' clubhouse, at 67 Madison Avenue, where the big amateur meeting is in progress. The scratch mark winners were Benjamin B. Tilt of the New York Athletic Club and Strollers, John A. Ryan, Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club; Clarence McMahon, champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, and William Downs, New York Club. The exception was Fred Noyes Drake, the recent winner of the Strollers championship.

The form shown by Tilt was the best among the array of top-class performances. He defeated Henry Norman, handicapped at 110 balls, and entered from the Lambs' Club, by 125 balls to 56. Tilt counted several runs of 15 each, and three of 13. His work was so good that he was made the favorite forthwith for the valuable silver punch bowl and ladle, the first prize of the tournament.

Lucian Thorp Chapman, who out the Strollers' champion, Drake, out of the competition, distinguished himself by cleverness in the way of position play. Drake kept on even terms with Chapman until both had pocketed 70 balls. Then Chapman began to draw ahead with runs of 11 and 13, so that Drake could only clean up the table and break the pyramid, leaving all the best of the shooting to his opponent. Nine matches are scheduled for today. The summary:

Metropolitan Handicap.—Second Round—Clarence E. McMahon, 125, Crescent Athletic Club, defeated Rufus King Robinson, 105, Staten Island Cricket and Tennis Club, 125 balls to 76; John A. Ryan, 125, Seventh Regiment Veterans' Club, defeated Charles W. Floyd, 95, Republican Club, 125 balls to 61; Jan L. Strus-Struskiewicz, 75, Old Nobility Club, of Cracow, Austria, defeated Albert Gallatin, 75, Union Club, by default; George McKesson Brown, 75, New York Yacht Club, defeated George Ethridge, 75, The Strollers, 75 balls to 53; Eugene Van Schaick, 90, Union Club, defeated Elijah Woodward, 75, Columbia University Club, 90 balls to 74; Eugene F. Crowe, 125, New York Athletic Club, defeated Frederic B. Studwell, 75, New York Club, by default; William Downs, 125, New York, defeated Maximillian B. Ziegler, 95, The Strollers, 125 balls to 74; Lucian Thorp Chapman, 90, The Strollers, defeated Fred Noyes Drake, 125, The Strollers, 90 balls to 77; Benjamin B. Tilt, 125, The Strollers, defeated Henry Norman, 110, The Lambs Club, 125 balls to 56.

Rain Spoils Outing Games.

Torrents of rain failed to dampen the ardor of the John J. Mooney Association and the Riverside Social Club yesterday. Ten tallyhos carried nearly two hundred members and friends of the two organizations to Classon Point Grove, at Classon Point, on the Sound. The downpour interferred with the baseball game and track sports planned, but in their places a number of boxing bouts between various "unknowns" took place in the covered pavilion.

The baseball game was started between teams representing the two organizations, but it had to be called before the fifth inning was reached. The score then stood 5 to 2 in favor of the Mooney Association. The teams batted in this order: Mooney—Shine, second base; Brogan, shortstop; McGahan, first base; Colleran, third base; Gallagher, centre field; Johnson, left field; Mooney, right field; Kennedy, pitcher, and Burner, catcher.

Riverside—Dwight, right field; Kelly, third base; Brown, short stop; Shape, catcher; Manuel, first base; Bartels, centre field; Parkison, pitcher; Jones, second base, and Aldridge, left field.

Atlantic Changes Date of Regatta.

In order to insure the participation of the 70-footers, W. Ross Proctor's Mineola and J. Rogers Maxwell's Yankee, as well as the eighteen New York Yacht Club one-design Herreshoff 36-footers, the Atlantic Yacht Club has decided to change the date of its annual regatta from June 15 to Tuesday, June 13, on the lower bay. This avoids conflict with the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club scheduled for the same day, and enables both clubs to present a complete entry to the eminent satisfaction of all concerned.

The New York Yacht Club regatta will be held on the original date at Glen Cove June 15. The classes will be the same as previously announced.

Hynes's First Race in America.

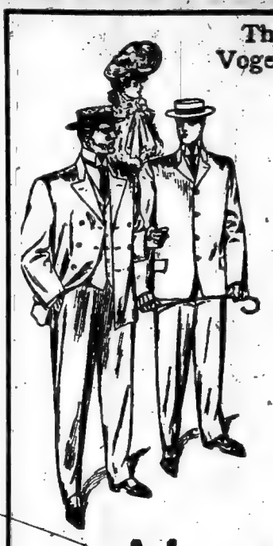
Tom Hynes, Ireland's premier cross-country runner, is training carefully for his first race in this country, which will be at the games of the Galway Men's Association, Celtic Park, Long Island City, next Sunday afternoon. An effort is being made to match Hynes against Joyce, but whether this race is arranged or not Hynes will be a competitor in one of the distance events. In addition to the track and field sports two games of Gaelic football will be decided.

Cornell's New Track Captain.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 6.—D. C. Munson, the champion miler, was to-day elected Captain of the Cornell track team for next year. He was a green man in athletics when he came to Cornell from his home in Medina, N. Y., but has been developed by Trainer Jack Moakley into one of the strongest distance runners in the college.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.—Adv.



The Calendar says: Serge Suits.
Vogel Bros.' Serge Suits $12.50 to $30.

One thing about a serge suit—if it's a good one—it carries with it an air of unobtrusive elegance. At least, this is true about Vogel Brothers' serge suits—made as they are, of thoroughly shrunk and color tested serges, in 14 distinct new models, characterized by snug fitting collars, shapely shoulders and smooth setting coat fronts.

At $12.50. Single breasted mode's in blue and black serge and double breasted models in blue serge.

At $15. Seven new models in blue and black serge, both single and double breasted sacks. Including our new long single-breasted sack, with peaked lapels and deep centre vent.

At $20. Firm, rich blue and black serge suits ½, ¼ or full lined with mohair or alpaca.

At $25. Luxurious serge suits—½ lined with silk—identical with those for which custom tailors charge $40.

Vogel Brothers
42nd St. Cor. 8th Ave.

TRADITION WON IN MUD; FIVE FAVORITES LOST

Great Filly Took the Gazelle Stakes in Easy Style.

SUBURBAN HORSES BEATEN

Evening, Arsenal, and Phidias Were Long-Chance Winners on the Gravesend Course.

A victory in the Gazelle Stakes, and the distinction of being the single star of the Eastern turf to live up to the promise and form of last season, in her first race of this year, rewarded the fast filly Tradition for her trial in the face of untoward conditions at the Gravesend track yesterday. In deep mud, and with a heavy rain falling, Tradition kept her engagement in the Gazelle Stakes, one of the classics of the Brooklyn Jockey Club programme, and starting at odds of 5 to 2 on, romped home winner away off before the field that opposed her, the only successful favorite of the day.

The rain which fell early in the afternoon upset the plans of the Paget stable for a coup in the opening event, in which the Futurity winner Hamburg Belle, carrying the Paget colors, was beaten, and that defeat somewhat cooled the enthusiasm of the stable regarding Tradition, but the betting men still backed Tradition when her race came, as it looked next to impossible for any of the four that ran against her to beat her. It was a queer feature of the contest that the very moderate animal Flinders was required under the conditions of the Gazelle to concede eleven pounds to Tradition, which carried even weights with the other runners, Coy Maid, Kiamesha, and Lady Henrietta. The heaviest downpour of the frequent showers that fell in the course of the afternoon came just as the five fillies went to the post, and continued through the entire race. Tradition, on the rail for the start, was a trifle slow to begin, and Davis, who rode her, whipped her energetically to get her away from the post and keep his place on the rail around the first turn, Tradition thus being hurried for the first furlong, and leading to the turn with Lady Henrietta beside her. From the moment that the turn was begun, however, Tradition had the race at her mercy, and galloped easily in front for the remainder of the distance.

The first race of the day brought out two more Suburban Handicap entries, in Irish Lad, the top weight, and Broomstick, while the famous filly Hamburg Belle started favorite. All three disappointed, though Hamburg Belle was second, while Irish Lad showed some of his old speed for a half mile, after which he was pulled up. It was intended to start Irish Lad in the mud, but the track proved to be worse than Trainer J. W. Rogers anticipated, and it was too late to withdraw the horse when the true condition of the going was discovered. Irish Lad attracted attention by nodding a bit when he was returning to the stand after the race, but all trace of lameness disappeared when he walked to the paddock, and it seems reasonably certain that he will train on. In this race McChord and Toscan alternated in the lead into the last furlong, Shot Gun and Hamburg Belle then closing on them, and Shot Gun winning ridden out by a neck from Hamburg Belle.

Long-chance horses were returned winners in three other races, Arsenal, backed at 15 to 1, leading all the way in the race for horses ridden by maiden jockeys; Phidias, at 12 to 1, romping in front from end to end in the first handicap of the season for two-year-olds, and Evening, at 20 to 1, making a runaway race of the sprint for maidens two years old. The bad weather was responsible for the lightest attendance of the meeting. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; about six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Shot Gun, 120, Odom, 8-1, 3-1	6	3	1¾
Hamburg Belle, 122, W. Davis, 3-2, 3-5	5	5	2¾
Race King, 103, Nicol, 12-1, 5-1	9	7	3²
Toscan, 121, Bullman, 10-1, 3-1	2	1	4
Right and True, 110, L. Smith, 25-1, 8-1	8	4	5
McChord, 108, A. W. Booker, 50-1, 15-1	1	2	6
Keator, 97, J. J. Walsh, 20-1, 8-1	10	9	7
Broomstick, 122, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	4	8	8
Irish Lad, 128, Lyne, 7-2, 8-5	3	6	9
Massaniello, 95, Myers, 50-1, 20-1	11	10	10
Witch Hazel, 96, B. Smith, 50-1, 20-1	7	11	11
Jake Sanders, 108, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	12	12	12

Time—1:10 4-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner b. h., 6 years, by Artillery-Princess Moretti. Owner, W. B. Jennings. Trainer, W. B. Jennings.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Arsenal, 100, Doyle, 12-1, 5-1	4	3	1¹⁰
Possession, 105, Dallas, 8-1, 3-1	5	2	2⁸
Flyback, 98, Moesel, 11-5, even	2	4	3ns
Rockland, 99, Carroll, 30-1, 10-1	4	5	4
Embarrassment, 101, Rawson, 5-1, 2-1	7	3	5
Ella Snyder, 101, Muller, 20-1, 8-1	8	6	6
Gold Dome, 101, Drolette, 10-1, 4-1	3	7	7
Sailor Boy, 85, Hohman, 30-1, 12-1	12	8	8
Otsego, 89, Curran, 100-1, 40-1	6	9	9
Lord Melbourne, 103, Roach, 50-1, 20-1	10	10	10
St. Breeze, 99, Ashworth, 10-1, 4-1	12	11	11
Maggie Stroup, 90, White, 50-1, 20-1	3	12	12
Rostand, 101, Mitchell, 8-1, 3-1	13	13	13
Carrie Jones, 93, Johnson, 12-1, 5-1	14	14	14

Time—1:50. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Lamplighter-Hannarinda. Owner, G. F. Johnson. Trainer, John Hynes.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Phidias, 114, Miller, 12-1, 4-1	2	1	1¹⁰
George C. Bennett, 126, Nicol, 5-2, 4-5	4	3	2³
Inquisitor, 115, Shaw, 12-1, 4-1	5	5	3³
Green Room, 117, O'Neil, 7-5, 3-5	3	2	4
Dr. Hoilis, 110, Bullman, 5-1, 9-5	6	4	5
Mary F., 113, W. Knapp, 25-1, 8-1	8	6	6
Capras, 108, Lyne, 30-1, 10-1	1	7	7
Indra, 117, Odom, 50-1, 15-1	7	8	8
Penqun, 120, L. Smith, 40-1, 12-1	9	9	9

Time—1:02. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 2 years, by Bathampton-Phidia. Owner, George de Gumeons. Trainer, J. P. Neumeyer.

FOURTH RACE.—The Gazelle Stakes, for fillies three years old; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Tradition, 113, W. Davis, 2-5, 1-4	1	1	1¹
Coy Maid, 113, Odom, 4-1, 8-5	4	2	2³
Kiamesha, 113, Burns, 8-1, 7-5	5	3	3³
Flinders, 124, Shaw, 20-1, 5-1	3	4	4
Lady Henrietta, 113, Macey, 50-1, 10-1	2	5	5

Time—1:51 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Reclare. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; selling; five furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Evening, 104, L. Smith, 20-1, 7-1	6	1	1¹
Isolation, 102, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	9	3	2²
Lawsonian, 107, O'Neil, 12-1, 5-1	4	2	3½
In Line, 99, Fountain, 20-1, 8-1	7	5	4
Greenland, 105, Burns, 4-1, 2-1	2	6	5
Sandringham Belle, 104, Miller, 20-1, 7-1	10	10	6
Cassandra, 104, Nicol, 6-1, 2-1	8	4	7
Society Bud, 94, Macey, 5-1, 2-1	12	7	8
Red Flag, 102, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	14	8	9
Guy Mannering, 98, Diggins, 6-1, 2-1	3	11	10
Gamester, 97, Quinn, 100-1, 40-1	1	9	11
Babe B., 94, J. Kelly, 50-1, 20-1	11	12	12
Poetry, 99, Ashworth, 10-1, 4-1	16	14	13
The Poet, 112, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	5	13	14
Kingsmere, 97, Power, 25-1, 10-1	13	15	15
Gentian, 97, Hohman, 40-1, 12-1	15	16	16

Time—1:03 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner blk. f., 2 years, by Peep o'Day-Hattie F. II. Owner, Henry J. Morris. Trainer, George Cornway.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards.

	S.	¾.	F.
Cedarstrome, 106, Burns, 9-2, even	1	1	1¼
Van Trump, 106, Nicol, 6-5, 2-5	3	2	2²
Bank, 106, Travers, 9-5, 1-2	2	3	3ns
Don Royal, 101, L. Smith, 9-1, 2-1	4	4	4

Time—1:48 3-5. Start bad. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Easca. Owner, R. W. Nelson. Trainer, G. Butler.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Northern Star	107	*Florentine	99
*Tyron	106	Quadrille	98
*Emergency	105	*Montreson	98
Consideration	104	*Et. Tu Brute	96
Old England	103	Wild Irishman	95
*Sovereign	103	*Viona	94
Jetsam	100	Maid of Timbuctoo	90
Girdle	99	*Observer	90
Little Woods	99	*Campo	88
Marriage Bells	99		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Senechal	112	Marius Caius	112
Sandy D.	112	Guile	112
Cassini	112	Sir Brinkley	112
Jimmy Maher	112	Billy Banastar	112
Cary	112	Hammeraway	112
Eltopia	112	Vagabond	109
Sanctus	112	Evelyn Griffin	109
Arklirta	112	Top Sail	109

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and seventy yards.

Bad News	117	Goldsmith	105
Garnish	113	Pretension	104
Proper	111	Workman	98
In Between	110	Rattling	98
Ormonde's Right	106	Oro	92
Dekaber	105	Palmbearer	90
Red Knight	105		

FOURTH RACE.—The Clover Stakes, for fillies, two years old; allowances; five furlongs.

Sue Smith	112	Advergne	107
Beautiful Bess	112	Edna Jackson	107
Hazelthorpe	107	Hekate	107
Moonshine	107	Transmute	107
Running Water	107	Belle of Pequest	107

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Major Daingerfield	118	Glisten	102
Red Knight	113	*Proceeds	101
De Reszke	108	*Invader	96
The Southerner	106	*Novena	97
Onatas	105	Ken	97
Tom Lawson	105	Oro	91
Brigand	105		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Jackstaff	112	Lindale	109
Angler	112	Frank Tyler	109
Captain Bob	112	His Optic	107
Topright	112	St. Roma	107
Beracha	109	Ismallan	107
Bouvier	109	Salt and Pepper	107
Modest	109	Yachting Girl	107

ODD TRICK OF TURF LAW.

Whitney Matron Stakes Entries Stand, Futurity Entries Void.

The distribution of the catalogues for the sale of the two-year-olds trained in the stable of Harry Payne Whitney, which will be held next Saturday to settle the William C. Whitney estate, has attracted the attention of horsemen and aroused discussion over the fact that though most of the best bred of the horses are eligible for the Matron Stakes, run in the late Fall at the Westchester Racing Association's meeting

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

FIGHTING THE LAW.

No one will deny the right of the owners or lessees of "hotels" affected by the Ambler amendments to the State liquor law to dispute in court the constitutionality of the amendments. We do not think there is much ground for question as to this point, but under our system of jurisprudence it is possible to tie up a case for a long time, and the persons in interest in this matter naturally would like to do that.

But these gentlemen would do well to remember that even our dilatory laws leave a good deal of power in the hands of the authorities, who can, if they are vigilant, determined, and active, use that power pretty effectually. With the amendments enacted in the Ambler bill and in the Raines bill that preceded it, the law now provides that certificates which are in the nature of licenses may be canceled in case the requirements of the Building and Health Departments are not complied with, and to make the enforcement of these provisions more prompt certain inspections are made mandatory. These inspections are intended to establish facts which will call for either the refusal of the certificates or the cancellation of them where they have already been issued. What the liquor dealers now propose, if they cannot meet the requirements of the law, is announced to be this: They will lock up their certificates, refuse to surrender them, and seek an injunction forbidding the authorities to interfere with their property. Then they expect to drag out the legal proceedings for months and possibly for a year.

Possibly they can do this. But it remains true that the requirements which the amended law tries to make it easier to enforce are not new requirements. Practically all of them are imposed by the building and health laws for this city at least, and these laws also provide machinery for the enforcement of these requirements which is unusually strong and efficient. It is improved by the amendments, but it is by no means created by the amendments. If the authorities really make up their minds to exhaust all available methods of dealing with the violators of the law, it will probably be found that the constitutionality of the new legislation plays a small part in the process. Nor can it safely be assumed by the violators of the law that the courts will necessarily consent to suspend the law until the suits commenced under it are decided. However, should they do so, there is still a lot of force in the undisputed law which can be used. We are even convinced that many of the so-called "hotels" which are disorderly houses of an open and notorious character can be reached by the police without regard to the new laws or to any requirements of the Building or Health Departments. It is really a question not so much of what the courts may say or do as of how complaisant the police may be found to be.

THE GOVERNMENT'S COTTON REPORT.

Whether the Government's figures of cotton acreage published last Friday are more or less correct than those compiled for the Cotton Growers' Association and published a few days earlier we do not know. The difference between the two estimates is only about 7 per cent., but it is great enough to have created a profound suspicion on the part of the cotton growers that the Government figures have been "manipulated" to depress the market. They are also positive that information has "leaked" from the office of the Bureau of Agriculture for the benefit of favored bear operators, who have taken advantage of it to make an unfair profit by selling short.

It is possible, of course, that these allegations are well founded; but it is difficult to regard them as having even a reasonable basis in probability. Considering the activity and enthusiasm of the operators for high-priced cotton any influences tending to corrupt the clerks and subordinates of the bureau would be much more likely to emanate from that side of the market than from the other. A Government report emphasizing the decline in the acreage planted and taking a discouraging view of the crop outlook would be worth a great deal more to the bull clique in the cotton market than one presenting another view of the situation could possibly be to the bears. For example, when the Secretary of the Cotton Growers' Association deems it his duty to say for those he represents that "planters will go to the extremity of burning part of their crop to keep down the supply of the staple and secure a fair price for that which remains," if he expects to be taken seriously he has no reason to feel aggrieved if the bona fides of the statistics compiled under such auspices are regarded with greater suspicion than attaches to those compiled for the Government, or if it is suggested that any influences tending to corrupt the Government officials or warp their judgment would be expected to emanate from the source of such frenzied counsel, rather than from those who believe that the average planter is quite willing to advise his neighbors to burn their cotton and wholly reluctant to burn his own.

The Government is not inerrant in its crop estimates, but in the present instance it has less reason to falsify infigures than have those with some two millions of bales of last year's cotton on hand which they probably regret they did not sell at last year's prices. The probabilities are that there has been no intentional falsification on either side, but that the difference in the point of view is sufficient to account for the fact that the official and unofficial estimates are 7 per cent. apart. Indeed, it is surprising that the difference is not much greater.

ABOVE ALL THE ORGANIZATION.

Mayor McCLELLAN has given his pledge that in appointing the members of the new Municipal Water Commission he will make his choice from lists of names submitted by the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Fire Underwriters, and the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn. In making his appointments to the State Lighting Commission, the State Water Commission, and the State Railroad Commission Gov. HIGGINS appears to have adopted the same plan, but with an important difference. Instead of accepting nominations from disinterested non-partisan bodies of high standing, the Governor appears to have been guided by the recommendations of Republican politicians of high place and great influence and by the needs of the Republican State machine. The result is that before starting for his tour in the West he sent out a noble batch of appointments from the Executive Chamber.

In the first place, with the exception of Dr. LEDERLE, whose qualifications for appointment to the Water Commission are conspicuous, every one of the appointees is a good Republican and was chosen because of political considerations. The light of the beaming sun falls alike upon Democrats and Republicans, and gas, electric light, and candle light are, so far as we know, nonpartisan. The streams and reservoirs from which the people of the State slake their thirst are not by nature affected with a party interest, but Mr. HIGGINS has apparently determined to turn them to partisan account, hence his Commissioners are all of his own party. But that is in strict accordance with the Republican theory and practice. It has come to be the custom of the Legislature to create each year a few new commissions, and Republican Governors see to it that good party men are named to draw the salaries.

The State Lighting Commission will have control over light and power companies employing hundreds of millions of capital. JOHN C. DAVIES of Camden, Oneida County, is just the man for membership in a Commission having powers that can be made so useful to the State machine. Mr. DAVIES was Attorney General of the State when THEODORE ROOSEVELT was Governor, and also during Mr. ODELL'S first term. He made the taxpayers' money fly when he was in office hiring special attorneys to do work which he ought to have done himself, and authorizing such extravagance in expenditure that the matter became a public scandal. On this account and because of Mr. DAVIES'S great activity in politics he was disastrously beaten as candidate for the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District, where there is normally a Republican majority of 15,000. His Democratic opponent was elected by a majority of 11,000, thus furnishing a measure of Mr. DAVIES'S popularity at home. But the Governor's appointment gives Mr. DAVIES $8,000 a year, and makes the business of furnishing artificial light throughout the State an annex to the Republican State machine.

Mr. JAMES R. SHEFFIELD is a very good man and a very good friend of Mr. ROOSEVELT. Ex-Judge SHEDDEN of Clinton County is a resolute and consistent holder of public offices. He has rarely been without one. That either of these three gentlemen knows anything about gas or electricity has not been disclosed. The Water Commissioners draw no salary, and about their only function will be that of obstructing the efforts of this city to obtain an adequate water supply. We presume nobody will protest against the Governor's using the power of appointment to this Commission to confer a graceful compliment upon sundry Republican ex-office holders.

But the real nobility of the Executive mind, the firm determination to be guided only by a virtuous desire to serve the public interest, appear in the nomination of that old Republican warhorse GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE to one of the new additional Railroad Commissionerships. As to this appointment Gov. HIGGINS appears to have invited suggestions from the Republican organization in Monroe County, and the organization unanimously named ALDRIDGE, who himself is the organization. ALDRIDGE has had a shining career. His canal record, notably, is dazzling. As Superintendent of Public Works he with other good Republican office holders gayly shoveled into the bottom of the Erie Canal $9,000,000 of the people's money, not one red cent of which has ever been recovered. A committee of investigation reported that while the evidence hardly warranted criminal prosecutions, it fully established flagrant incompetence and gross wastefulness. In most communities a man under the shadow of such an indictment would have been relegated to private life. The canal scandal rather helped ALDRIDGE. He has been more audacious and conspicuous, more active and prosperous since the $9,000,000 disappeared under his able administration. The appointment of ALDRIDGE as a Railroad Commissioner is an ideal one. No seductions, no allurements, no menaces can sway him by so much as a hair's breadth from the path of duty. When it comes to official winking at evasions of the law, GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE is adamant. As for political and partisan motives, he despises them. Everybody knows these things, it is almost superfluous to mention them. But we want the people of the State to know how high a standard of civic virtue Gov. HIGGINS has set for himself and maintained in this appointment. It would indeed be a hard-hearted administration that would not care for ALDRIDGE, and a bleak, cold, pitiless season in which a good paying office was not provided for him.

Chairman ODELL may not be overmuch pleased with some of Gov. HIGGINS'S appointments, but he will at least be quick to discover the relation of substantially all of them to the efficient working of the State machine.

FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY.

It is a pity that M. DELCASSE should have felt bound to renew and insist upon the resignation he offered in April. The apparent motive of his resignation is the same now as it was then. His policy with respect to Morocco failed owing to the final rejection of French control on the part of the Sultan of that country. It seems that since the withdrawal of that resignation in obedience to the wishes of the French Cabinet differences of opinion have developed in the Cabinet itself. It is hard to understand what they can be. Certainly no reasonable person can have imputed the failure of French policy in Morocco to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The failure is obviously due to the impulsive speech which the German Emperor was moved to address, after luncheon, to his subjects engaged in commercial business in Tangier. Although no official or authentic report of this speech has yet been vouchsafed to mankind, it has had the effect, among others, of stiffening the back of the Sultan and of inducing him to throw off a control which he could not desire but which he would scarcely have ventured to resist without the assurance of some powerful support. All that nobody in M. DELCASSE'S place could have foreseen or prevented.

Neither does there seem to be any reason for Frenchmen to quarrel with the action of the French Government with reference to the maintenance of French neutrality as against the Russian fleet, either in Madagascar or in Indo-China, though his course in that matter seems to be the basis of one of the charges against the retiring Minister. Everybody recognized the difficulty of the position in which France was placed, and the desperation of the position in which the Russian Admiral was placed. It is as unjust to blame France for not maintaining her strict neutrality against the overwhelming force of her own ally as it would be to blame the Russian Admiral for taking advantage both of France's weakness on the spot, as compared with his own strength, and of French official and popular sympathy with him as against his enemy. If ROJESTVENSKY had beaten TOGO, no doubt the incident would have taken on international importance. As TOGO beat ROJESTVENSKY, and as the net result of the entertainment of the Russian squadrons on the French coasts was to enable Japan to crush them both at one blow, Japan is really indebted to France, and the incident is, internationally speaking, closed.

The retirement of the French Foreign Minister is to be regretted on another and more general ground. Almost the only thing which the remaining advocates of a Government unrepublican in form have to say for themselves is that republican Governments do not exhibit in their foreign relations the steadiness and dignity of monarchical or aristocratic Governments. The history of Great Britain for the past generation gives some color to that claim. The confidence of the English people in the superior trustworthiness of the Conservative over the Liberal Party in foreign relations has been an important asset of the Conservative Party, and has very possibly turned one or two important elections and averted one or two threatening political crises in its favor. But the tradition of our own State Department, under circumstances apparently destructive of continuity, has been so continuous, upon the whole, and in spite of one or two glaring exceptions, as to nullify this theory so far as we are concerned. And equally the tradition of the French Foreign Office under M. HANOTAUX, and even more conspicuously under M. DELCASSE, has left the theory with very little to say for itself. But that the latter of these Ministers should have incurred the displeasure of his chief or of his colleagues for an administration which has performed such signal services for his country, and for its prestige abroad, does make the theory again more tenable, by persons in quest of deterrents to democracy, than it ought to be.

The statement of Lord LANSDOWNE in the House of Lords on Monday indicates that the Ministry have practically yielded to the demands of the Opposition that there shall be at least two opportunities for the country to pass on the question of preference for the colonies before that policy is actually applied. There is to be what Mr. BALFOUR calls an "automatic" colonial conference next year, and it may take up the question of preference, but assurance is given that nothing will come of it. Only when the Government shall have been returned at a general election will definite action be taken. Then a special conference on the fiscal policy will be called, and the conclusions of that conference will be laid before the country. This is in substance a triumph for the Opposition. It is also a backing down from the somewhat lofty position of independence assumed by Mr. BALFOUR at the time of the recent row in the House of Commons. The probabilities are that if there shall be a general election next Summer, as is now predicted, the Unionist Party will be turned out, and this is all the more probable if the issue can be made the fiscal one. Mr. BALFOUR is doing all he can to prevent this, but even his ingenuity seems to be about exhausted. In the year intervening, however, many things may happen, especially in connection with the complications arising out of the close of the Russian-Japanese war.

EMERSON'S saying that "All the world loves a lover" is conspicuously verified whenever there is plausible reason to believe that a marriage between contracting parties of royal rank, such a marriage as is commonly assumed to have been brought about by "reasons of state" and "dynastic considerations," without regard to the inclinations of the parties, is, in fact, a love match. Reasons of state operate in a sphere much below that of royalty. Not many years ago a sprig of British nobility avowed his engagement to the daughter of an American billionaire, and added that the match had "been arranged" between his friends and the friends of the young lady. The addition was as repugnant to the unsophisticated human instinct as to the specifically American notion, and it was observed at the time that if the young woman in the case had not been socially sophisticated beyond the general standards of her countrywomen, it would have cost him his bride. The popular enthusiasm in Berlin over the marriage of the Crown Prince of Germany seems to be due to a popular belief that this also is a love match, and that the Crown Prince has managed to find, among the German Princesses to whom his choice is shut up, although, to be sure, that exclusion admits a fairly wide range, a girl who would equally have attracted him if his choice had been quite unrestricted. Politically, the marriage of the heir to the German Empire is of course of more than national importance. It is of great national importance that the family life of the future Emperor shall be such as all Germans may point to with pride and satisfaction. And that the marriage is one of inclination is the surest guarantee the German people can have that that will be the case.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Risks Taken by Trustees.

In the Frick report on the conduct of the Equitable Life Assurance Society nothing came in for much stronger condemnation than the use of the company's funds for the establishment or maintenance of enterprises of one kind and another that had no direct connection with the business of life insurance—enterprises the outcome of which necessarily remained uncertain for a longer or shorter period, and, even in case of ultimate success, tying up large amounts of capital throughout that period, while in case of ultimate failure losses to the company, possibly embarrassing, would inevitably result. It is obvious that this is a wrong use to make of money held in trust, and for it no arguments that will bear examination can be made, and yet, before exclaiming too loudly and too long over the enormity of such proceedings, it is well to remember that the attainment of great ends almost always involves the taking of more than a little risk, and that it is the men who are willing to take risks that achieve the triumphs in finance as in war. At the time of the Spanish war it was commonly believed that Admiral DEWEY cut the cable connecting Manila with the rest of the world, not simply to prevent the sending of dispatches which would give dangerous information to the enemy, but in order that he might use his own judgment without the restraint of orders issued in Washington by responsible officials likely to be much more cautious than himself as to the perilling of the warships in his charge as the Nation's trustee. Whether that theory of his course was true or not, it was generally accepted, and the Admiral's success prevented anybody from questioning the propriety of his course. If he had failed it would have been a very different matter, and circumstances are conceivable in which he would have found it as hard to justify his policy of cable-cutting as Admiral NEBOGATOFF seems to think he would find it to explain to a court-martial sitting in St. Petersburg why he surrendered his ships instead of scuttling them and taking his chances in the water. It must be remembered, too, that absolute certainties, especially in the investment of money, are lamentably scarce, that the few approaches thereto do not bring in incomes that appeal to men with large ideas or business ability, and that when discretion is given there is difficulty in drawing a hard and fast line marking the limits of its extent. The Equitable was probably made in the only way it could have been made, and, until the recent troubles, it was held to be a most commendable institution, even by those who are now criticising its long-established methods most harshly.

Help in the Tip Campaign.

Another paper that has been stirred by a recent somewhat outrageous eulogy of the tipping system into making a vehement assault upon the miserable thing is The Washington Post, and it has the courage to go to the very centre of the evil without delaying on the way to take random whacks either at those who give tips or at those who collect them with many a bow and scrape—and a few surly looks—only to hand over the bulk of their booty to people far too proud to take tips at first hand, but quite content to take them at second. "As soon," says The Post, "as the public clearly understands that in tipping a waiter or any other servitor in a hotel, restaurant, steamer, or Pullman car it is paying the money into the pocket of the employer, and not the servant, the practice will no doubt come to an end." That is going too fast and too far. The public, or at least that part of the public which has given any thought to the matter, already knows where the tips really go, and yet the system is spreading steadily and there are now not a few white Americans of native birth who have been so demoralized by the spectacle of imported servility that they are willing to do work, not for what they earn, but for what they can get by combined beggary and blackmail. Even the servants in private families are beginning to measure their attentions and services to their employer's guests by the size of the gifts to be expected from them, and since that is the very worst and lowest development of the tipping system, the outlook for any immediate reform is the reverse of hopeful. The one argument of the employers of tip-taking servitors in public places is that if living wages were paid an advance of prices would have to be made. The claim is not true, but even if it were an advance in prices would be vastly preferable to the constant annoyance of weakly yielding to a detestable practice under penalty of being called "mean" by contemptible people.

Right Living and Rascality.

Dr. PATTON defined to some extent what he meant by the expression "right-living rascals," for he referred to them as teaching Sunday school regularly and driving hard bargains on every week day, but even this does not make it quite clear how a man can be at once right-living and a rascal. Of course nobody knows, or can know, just who it was that Dr. PATTON had in mind when he spoke, and it might help us all out of our difficulty if he would mention a few names. It doesn't seem likely, however, that he would make any prolonged effort to prove the compatibility of rascality and right living. To him, at least, as much as to other men, right living implies something more than going to church for appearances sake, not getting drunk in public, abstention from wife beating, and refusal to pick pockets or take actual money out of other men's tills. The content of the phrase "right living" is very large, and it seems a pity to limit its scope, even by unintended implication. If the incongruity of its components were once straightened out, it would be easy to admit that a good many rascals have redeeming or mitigating qualities or habits, and that a good many exponents of numerous virtues make extremely tiresome associates in the ordinary relations of life. It was long since observed that people are built in compartments, like a modern steamer, and that most of them carry a varied freight of both morals and manners, each variety kept carefully separate. But that is not to say that there are right-living rascals, for right living includes everything.

AS TO LEGALIZED INJUSTICE.

Large Fortunes Seldom Acquired in Defiance of Law.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In discussing the question of so-called tainted wealth, is there not danger of indulging in unwarranted censure or unintelligent criticism of its possessors? Granting, for the sake of argument, that the acquisition by one man of wealth in the millions is prima facie evidence that at least some part of it has been gained otherwise than by equitable exchange of service for service, yet, must we not admit that it has nevertheless been acquired in a struggle with other men who have, only less successfully, striven to make use of the same opportunities and methods, methods for the most part no doubt legal?

Great wealth is seldom acquired by illegal means, but often through legalized injustice. If those who criticise the successful players in the present industrial game would turn their attention to the game itself, in which we are all obliged to take a hand, and help to make it a square deal from the start, they might not long be troubled by large donations of tainted money.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, June 6, 1905.

Broadway's Peddler Nuisance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Broadway below Fulton is always crowded, and between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, when skyscrapers are pouring forth the hordes of employes at lunch time, it is simply jammed. And yet the City Government is allowing valuable space which belongs to pedestrians to be used by innumerable peddler stands, offering nothing for sale that anybody wants, but occupying permanently about three feet of the sidewalk next the curb. Saturday I counted eight on the block between Fulton and Dey Streets, and fourteen on the block between Dey and Cortlandt Streets, west side. Is it that the padrone who runs them all has a big "pull" somewhere? E. O.

New York, June 6, 1905.

Rojestvensky Again.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears to me that those would-be correctors of Rojestvensky's name have never seen how it is rendered in Russian. As a matter of fact, there does not occur in his name either a "d" letter or sound. The name with a "d" in the second syllable belongs to numerous Russian families, especially among the clergy, and is derived from a word meaning "somebody belonging to the Church of Nativity," (and not "Christmas child," as E. Rosenthal lately in your paper explained,) but the Admiral, being a Little Russian, owes his name to Little Russian dialect. S. LARM.

New York, June 6, 1905.

Discouraging Information.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"How far is it from here to the next suburb?" asked the stranger in the automobile.

"It's four rocky hills, two deep creeks, and nineteen policemen with stop watches," said the native by the wayside.

MUSEUM GETS TERRA COTTAS.

Sir C. Purdon Clarke Obtains Historic Medallions.

LONDON, June 6.—Sir C. Purdon Clarke, the new Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City, has obtained for the museum duplicate casts of two terra cotta roundels, five feet in diameter, representing busts of the Roman Emperors Vitellius and Julius Caesar.

These medallions were presented by Pope Leo X. to Cardinal Wolsey for the ornamentation of the walls of Hampton Court, and were later presented by the Cardinal to Henry VIII. They are held to represent the best terra-cotta work of the sixteenth century, and will be sent to the United States immediately.

Sir Caspar will be the guest of honor at a farewell dinner on June 28 at which there will be present a notable gathering of art connoisseurs.

WANTS BANK WOUND UP.

Petition Against the International of London.

LONDON, June 6.—The bank of Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co. to-day petitioned the courts to order the compulsory winding up of the International Bank of London. The petitioners are creditors for upward of $1,250,000.

The application was adjourned for three weeks in order to see if the shareholders of the International Bank will agree to voluntarily wind up its affairs.

SUBSTITUTION OF DRUGS.

Peril of a Decision Giving Apothecaries More Latitude.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems almost incredible that a Brooklyn Judge could have rendered a decision upholding the right of a druggist to alter a physician's prescription. It is quite within the jurisdiction of the apothecary to refuse to fill a prescription where a serious mistake in formulating has been made by the man of medicine, but it is absolutely ridiculous, as well as harmful, for a Judge to give still more power to a class of men in connection with whose business a limitation of power has long been urged by men high in the medical profession.

It is a well-known fact that substitution is quite general in the drug trade. In an investigation held not long ago in a large city 80 per cent. of the cases examined were reported as "substitution cases." The druggist defends himself by saying that the fault lies with the jobber from whom it is almost impossible to obtain pure drugs. The jobbing druggist, on the other hand, contends that the average apothecary is nothing more nor less than a "prescription man," and that he will not pay for pure drugs.

As a traveling salesman of many years' standing in the drug business, I know that both the above contentions are partially correct.

The retailer must make up his mind that, until he demands pure drugs and essential oils, the jobber, like himself, being in business to make money, will not supply them. T. J.

Tarrytown, N. Y., June 4, 1905.

Appeal for Justice Stover.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit me to say a word or two in THE TIMES on a subject that is just now of particular interest to hundreds of lawyers of the Fourth Judicial District? It is with reference to the renomination of a Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Martin L. Stover of Montgomery County. Justice Stover's term will expire the last of December, when he will have served fourteen years on the bench.

Justice Stover's record has been of the best. He is known as an independent, fearless, and able jurist, and it is that class of men who should preside at the bar of justice, and his renomination, I believe, is earnestly hoped for by the lawyers and the people regardless of politics. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Ogdensburg, June 6, 1905.

How the Streets Get Dirty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed time after time what to me seems one of the chief causes why the streets of the city are so terribly dirty and dusty. If one will observe any morning on his way along any of the business streets the various janitors or porters are all busy sweeping their collection of dirt and rubbish, gathered the day before from the various floors and elevator shafts, &c., into the gutter. There it stays a short time until traffic and wind distribute it all about the streets, into every crevice of the passer-by, and doubtless some of it back again from where it started.

New York, June 5, 1905. W. M. A.

Rome Talks with Paris.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, May 27.—An interesting event has happened in the office of the Figaro. While the editor in chief, M. Gaston Calmette, was in his sanctum the telephone bell rang, and he was asked to talk with somebody in Rome. In a few moments M. Calmette was conversing with Signor Angelini, Director of the Italian Post and Telegraph Department, over a distance of 1,775 kilometers, or a little under 1,133 miles. Compliments having been exchanged, Signor Angelini announced that he was about to treat M. Calmette to a little concert. The editor and his staff heard, through a phonographic apparatus, an air from "La Traviata" admirably sung by a tenor voice. Thus was begun telephonic communications between Rome and Paris, and a microphone invented by Signor Angelini himself was at the same time successfully tested. The telephonic service between the French and Italian capitals will only be in full working order next week.

His Charitable Motive.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Pa, I want a quarter to give to a poor cripple."

"Here it is, son—you're a good boy. Where is the poor cripple?"

"He's sellin' tickets to th' side show!"

Nothing Ventured.

From Brooklyn Life.

Ada—Timid, isn't he?

May—Awfully. He's so afraid that she'll say no that he won't give her a chance to say yes.

TO ARISTOPHANES.

My very dear old Aristoph,
With rapture most intense,
To you I bow and scrape and doff
My hat with reverence.

I've read you more times than a few,
And each perusal's brought
A pleasure ever fresh and new
From your rare mine of thought.

Yet to be frank and fair I will
Admit that joy controlled,
I never knew your height until
In syllables of gold

I heard a sweet girl graduate,
A rosebud in a gown
That was a work of art, dilate
Upon your deathless crown.

And if my fancy isn't dull
She, so to put it, must
Have filled with dreams your dreamless skull
That long ago was dust.

With envy green I listened to
This dainty nymph care free,
And wished that half she said of you
She could but say of me.

Oh, I'd know more than that rare fame
Whose blossom nothing nips
If I could only land my name
On such a pair of lips.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

ALFONSO IN THE RAIN SEES SIGHTS OF LONDON

Surprise Visit to Parliament a Disappointment.

STATE BANQUET AT PALACE

British and Spanish Kings Exchange Cordial Toasts—A Place of Honor for American Ambassador.

LONDON, June 6.—King Alfonso of Spain saw the sights of the metropolis to-day in typical London weather. Rain poured down all day long, accompanied by a chill east wind, and overcoats were worn and umbrellas carried. The limp decorations gave the entire city a bedraggled and forlorn appearance.

The young monarch, however, carried out a long programme with evident enjoyment. After receiving the Diplomatic Corps at Buckingham Palace, his Majesty attended mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral at Westminster. Later he visited Westminster Abbey, lunched with the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and was an interested spectator of the military tournament at Agricultural Hall. He gave a reception to Spanish residents and to the Anglo-Spanish and American-Spanish commercial bodies of London at the Spanish Embassy, and paid a surprise visit to the Houses of Parliament, which, however, had adjourned before his arrival.

The day concluded with a state banquet at Buckingham Palace, which was attended by members of the royal family, the nobility, the Diplomatic Corps, and practically all the notables in political England.

The banquet was laid at a long table in the Picture Gallery, and there were covers for 120, the famous gold plate being used. The members of the royal family assembled in the throne room, from which King Alfonso conducted Queen Alexandria and King Edward the Duchess of Connaught to the banquet table. Count Wolff Metternich, the German Ambassador, took in Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, took in the Duchess of Portland. These were seated to the immediate right of King Alfonso.

King Edward toasted King Alfonso, expressing, on behalf of the Queen and himself pleasure at the long-wished-for visit, "which is most gratifying to the whole of the British Nation, whose wishes vie in friendly rivalry with the great country you so recently visited in welcoming your Majesty with the acclamation which is your due."

King Edward recalled the time when King Alfonso's father stayed in England as a cadet at the Sandhurst Military College, adding:

"I am proud to think your Majesty has accepted the rank of a British General. Spain and England often have been allies. May they always remain so, and, above all, march together for the benefit of peace, progress, and civilization."

King Alfonso, who spoke in French, said in the course of his reply:

"It was here my lamented father learned the duties of a constitutional sovereign, having always before him the august example of the great Queen, your revered mother, who filled with her goodness and glory almost a whole century. The cordiality of sentiment which has united our two royal families extends also to the good relations hapily existing between Spain and Great Britain, which ought to develop in the future to the mutual advantage of the two friendly nations."

A concert was given in the Blue Drawing Room, at which the artists included Mme. Melba, Miss Muriel Foster, and Enrico Caruso.

CHESS MASTERS' TOURNEY.

Players Entered in International Contest at Ostend.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 6.—It was announced to-day that the following players would take part in the first annual international chess masters' tourney, which will open at the Kursaal on Monday:

America—Frank J. Marshall, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Russia—M. Tschigorin, St. Petersburg; France—A. Alapin, D. Janowski, and J. Taubenhaus, Paris; Germany—E. von Bardeleben, Berlin; Jacques Mieses, Leipsic, and Dr. Siegismund Tarrasch, Nuremberg; Austria—George Marco and Carl Schlechter, Vienna, and Hermann Wolf, Jaegerdorf; Hungary, Geza Maroczy, Budapest.

GULLY TO BE A PEER.

Speaker of the Commons Formally Announces His Resignation.

LONDON, June 6.—At this afternoon's session of the House of Commons William Court Gully officially announced his resignation, on the ground of ill-health, of the Speakership, which he had held for a decade.

Premier Balfour and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman (the Liberal leader) made brief speeches of regret, after which the Premier announced that to-morrow he would introduce a resolution praying the King to elevate Mr. Gully to the peerage, as is customary in the case of retiring Speakers of the House of Commons.

STATESMEN IN STREET FIGHT.

Ex-Premier of Servia Strikes the Minister of Justice.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 6.—A street fight occurred in a public square this afternoon between ex-Premier Pasics and M. Nikolics, the Minister of Justice, and to-night M. Nikolics resigned.

The two met and exchanged a few words, when M. Nikolics suddenly struck M. Pasics on the head with a stick. M. Pasics seized his opponent by the throat, but bystanders interfered and separated the combatants.

The quarrel was the outcome of differences during the recent Ministerial crisis.

TAKE TWO TOWNS IN ARABIA.

Insurgents Also Invest Another One—Turkish Reinforcements Sent.

HODEIDA, Yemen, Turkish Arabia, June 6.—The insurgents of Yemen have captured the towns of Kataba and Ibb, and are now investing Taiz.

Turkish reinforcements are being hurried to Taiz by way of Mokha.

Oxford to Honor Dr. Osler.

OXFORD, England, June 6.—The Convocation of the university proposes to confer on Dr. William Osler (formerly of Johns Hopkins University, and now Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford, the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and also the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters on Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins University.

Secretary Hay Starts Home To-day.

LONDON, June 6.—Secretary Hay will sail for New York to-morrow on the White Star Line steamer Baltic in accordance with his original plans.

A Costly Cleveland Art Gallery.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—At a meeting of the Trustees of the John Huntington estate yesterday it was announced that the sum of $500,000 would be spent to erect an art gallery. By the terms of the Huntington will that amount of money is at the disposal of the Trustees. Five hundred thousand dollars is also provided by the wills of H. B. Hurlburt and Horace Kelley for a similar purpose. Work will begin soon. The site of the gallery will be in Wade Park, facing Euclid Avenue, and immediately north of the artificial lake.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE WEDS DUCHESS CECILIA

Brilliant Company at Ceremony in the Palace Chapel.

SIMPLE LUTHERAN SERVICE

Warships Fire National Salute on Many Seas—Honeymoon to be Passed in Hunting Lodge.

BERLIN, June 6.—Crown Prince Frederick William and Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin were married in the Palace Chapel this afternoon while heavy guns here and in every garrison town in Prussia and in every sea where German warships were sailing fired the national salute.

In the chapel several hundred persons, one of the most distinguished assemblages that could be gathered in Europe, saw the simple wedding service of the Lutheran Church. The sixty or seventy members of royal families present from German and foreign States included the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, representing Emperor Francis Joseph; the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, Prince Henry, consort of the Queen of the Netherlands; the Duke and Duchess of Aosta, representing the King and Queen of Italy; Prince Arthur of Connaught, representing Great Britain; Prince Albert of Belgium; the Duke of Oporto, representing Portugal; Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, and the Crown Princes of Denmark and Greece.

These all stood in a wide circle around the altar, for there were no pews, and behind them, without regard to rank, were the members of the foreign embassies, with Ambassador Tower and Mrs. Tower among them, the Cabinet Ministers, a number of Admirals, the commanders of army corps, 200 members of the nobility, one newspaper correspondent from each of the principal countries, and five correspondents from Germany.

The Crown Princess, for she had earlier in the day become Crown Princess by civil rite, came in on the arm of the Crown Prince. She wore a wreath of myrtle in her hair, over which was a small crown, placed there by the Empress, of diamonds and rubies, set in a gold frame on purple velvet. A triangle of diamonds rested on the front of her low-cut bodice, and about her neck was a necklace of large diamonds.

The wedding dress was of Russian silver brocade, with a train four and a half yards in length, and two and a quarter yards wide, attached to the shoulders. Four maids of honor in gowns of pale blue silk, the Crown Prince's favorite color, carried the train, and behind them walked two pages. The bridal veil was of old Brussels lace.

The Crown Prince wore the light blue uniform of a Major of the First Footguards, and his decorations. He carried his helmet in his left hand.

Behind the bride and bridegroom came the Empress on the arm of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, brother of the bride, and the Emperor with the Grand Duchess Anastasia, mother of the bride. These and other members of the royal family stood on the right of the altar.

The choir in the loft above sang "He Shall Give His Angels Charge," and the congregation joined in singing from the programme the familiar hymn, "Praise the Master."

Dr. Dryander, the Court Chaplain, with nine of the Cathedral clergy standing near him, began the service. It is the privilege of the pastor, according to the Lutheran rite, to read either one of several admonitory addresses to the bridal couple or to make one of his own. Dr. Dryander elected to lay aside the book, taking as his subject the Book of Ruth, Chapter I, Verses 16 and 17, beginning:

"For whither thou goest I will go, &c."

Dr. Dryander spoke briefly on the beauty of love, the large responsibilities resting on the youthful pair, and their need for the support of faith and spiritual vision. The pastor then asked his Imperial Highness if he took out of God's hand to have and to hold according to God's Word and will her Highness Cecilia, and the Crown Prince answered "Yes."

The same question was addressed to the Duchess with the additional question as to her willingness to obey. She also answered simply "Yes." These were the only responses.

The rings were then exchanged and the bride and bridegroom knelt while Dr. Dryander read the Liturgical Prayer. The ceremony took precisely twenty minutes.

Dr. Dryander shook hands with the Crown Prince, kissed the hand of the Crown Princess, and then presented to the bridal couple a Bible ornamentally bound.

The Emperor kissed the bride on both cheeks and then kissed his son, the Empress doing likewise. The bridal party slowly moved out, followed by the Princes and Princesses, but all others waited in the chapel until the reception began in the White Hall adjoining.

After the supper had been served a torchlight dance, a practice peculiar to weddings in the House of Hohenzollern for centuries, was performed by twelve pages. The Crown Prince took the hand of the Crown Princess and walked slowly behind the pages, keeping step to the music, around a quadrangle formed by spectators standing ten or twelve deep along the sides of the drawing room.

The Emperor then led the Crown Princess and the Crown Prince led his mother around the same circuit.

After the dance was over the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess in an open carriage drove to the Stettin station, where a special train was awaiting them. Attached to the train was the Crown Prince's private car, which has just been made for him and which will be used in all his future travels.

The Emperor, with all the younger Princes, awaited the couple at the station to say farewell.

The royal pair have gone to Hubertusstock, a hunting lodge in a large forest near Eberswalde, Prussia. This is a simple sort of house in the woods, where it has been the Emperor's custom to go for deer stalking.

CLUBS AS DINNER SOUVENIRS.

Rather a Startling Feature of the General Seminary Reunion.

At the annual dinner of the Alumni of the General Theological Seminary, held in the New York Athletic Club last night, policemen's clubs, hollowed and filled with cigars, were the souvenirs. For the Archdeacons white silk cords, like those on the clubs of Police Inspectors, were furnished, ordinary clergymen had to be content with the blue cords of patrolmen.

The appearance of fifty or sixty clergymen in their ministerial garb, each carrying a policeman's club, at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, as they came out of the New York Athletic Club's building after dinner, lent itself to visions of impromptu raids on unrighteous neighborhoods.

The clubs were symbols of the majesty of the civil law and the menu cards done in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and English, symbolized the Gospel.

About 100 clergymen and members of the graduating class of the seminary attended the dinner, at which the Rev. John Keller of Arlington, N. J., presided. Dean Robbins, Deputy Attorney General Alexander T. Mason, and the Rev. W. S. Coffey of East Chester, were among the speakers.

Entertaining Miss Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 6.—One of the notable entertainments held here in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt, who is the guest of the Longworths of this city, was the dinner given to-night by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft. Covers were laid for twenty, the guests including several of the débutantes of the season. To-morrow Mrs. Wallingford Congressman Longworth's sister, and the Congressman will give a garden party at Rockwood, at which Miss Roosevelt will again be the guest of honor.

MISS LIBERTY IMPEACHED.

For Stealing Some Wireless—Apparently She Plays Favorites.

Miss Liberty of Bedlow's Island, New York Bay, is accused of larceny. It seems that like all of her sex she is curious and she cannot keep her ears closed to the whispers of the harbor wireless telegraphy, but, contrary to all previous testimony about women, she not only steals its secrets, but she keeps them.

Including her pedestal, Miss Liberty is 305 feet tall. She is cast in bronze, attractive to electrical currents as well as immigrants. When the steamship Caronia and Umbria of the Cunard Line and the Deutschland grounded inside Sandy Hook and could not telegraph back by wireless a reason for that was sought. The blame was fixed upon the statue yesterday.

The Atlantic De Forest Wireless Company, however, stands up for Miss Liberty. She certainly did give up at the Broadway offices of the company these wireless communications from the steamer Denver, north-bound, on Monday and yesterday:

June 5, via Hatteras:
10:30 A. M.—Denver seventy-five miles south of Cape Hatteras.
1:40 P. M.—Denver passed Hatteras. Clear. Southwest wind.
Via Atlantic City station:
10:00 P. M.—Capt. Evans says Denver 195 miles from Sandy Hook, will dock between 3 and 4 to-morrow.
11:30 A. M.—(Via Sea Bright station)—Denver 175 miles from Hook.
June 6, via 42 Broadway:
6:00 A. M.—Denver about 95 miles from Sandy Hook.
10:30 A. M.—Denver off Barnegat.
12:54 P. M.—H. H. Raymond, Supt.: We shall be at pier about 4 o'clock. Where will we berth? EVANS.

This is the answer sent:

Capt. Evans: Message O. K. Dock Pier 26, Brooklyn. H. H. RAYMOND.

Besides these messages several social private telegrams were sent.

THEATRE MEN MUST APPEAR.

Magistrate Pool Says All Must Face Him or Be Arrested.

Magistrate Pool expects every one of some two dozen theatre managers to appear before him to-day in the West Fifty-fourth Street Court to answer to the charge of conspiracy in having kept James Stetson Metcalfe, dramatic critic, from entering their playhouses. The Magistrate caused the attorneys for the theatre men to be so notified yesterday, and they were further warned that a failure to appear would be followed by the issuance of warrants of arrest.

It was believed that ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott, at ordey for Klaw & Erlanger, would succeed in his efforts to have a test case made upon one of the managers through a technical arrest and the ordering of the serving of writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, but it developed yesterday that District Attorney Jerome and Mr. Olcott had not been able to get together upon that. It was desired by the defendants to have the matter go to the Supreme Court for a ruling upon Magistrate Pool's decision.

"These defendants are not treating me with respect," said Magistrate Pool. "Each one of these defendants must appear in court to-morrow and plead to the charge, and if any fail to appear I will issue warrants and have them arrested."

NOT TO OPEN GLEN ISLAND.

The Resort to be Closed This Season for Alterations.

Glen Island will not be open this season. This announcement was made yesterday at the offices of John H. Starin, the head of the Starin Line:

"By reason of the methods of conducting Summer amusement resorts in and about New York and because of changes of methods of transportation, it has been found desirable by the management of Glen Island to make radical changes and alterations in that resort. To do this Mr. Starin has arranged for the formation of a corporation to be known as the Glen Island Company, to take over the management of the property. Improvements and betterments are to be commenced immediately, and in order to complete the alterations without interruption Glen Island will not be open to the public this season."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-day will be one of weddings both in and out of town. At Massapequa, L. I., Miss Margaret Robison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robison, (Miss Floyd-Jones will be married to Samuel A. Walsh, Jr. The ceremony will take place in Grace Church, and a breakfast will be served at Massapequa Manor, the country estate of the Floyd-Jones family. As the church is a tiny one, only relatives and a few intimate friends have been asked. Miss Robison will have a number of well-known young women as her attendants.

***

Another country wedding will be at Scranton, Penn., where Miss Marie Clarke and Benjamin Wheeler Jenkins are to be married.

***

In town this morning in St. Ann's Church, East Twelfth Street, at 11 o'clock, there will be the wedding of Edward Frith du Vivier and Miss Marie J. Delmonico, daughter of the late Constant Delmonico. The ceremony will be followed by a nuptial mass, and the wedding breakfast will be served at the residence of Mrs. Vicente Martinez Picabia, a cousin of the bride, 48 West Fifty-fourth Street.

***

To-day also will see the marriage of Miss Helen Louise Barber, daughter of Mrs. Charles Bibbs Barber, and Elbert P. Wilmerding, son of Mrs. John Currie Wilmerding. Because of mourning in the family the ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's mother in East Sixty-sixth Street. The Rev. Alban Ritchie, a curate of Trinity Chapel, will officiate. Relatives only have been asked to the ceremony, which will be followed by a very small reception.

***

At Delmonico's to-morrow evening Robert D. Wrenn is to give his bachelor dinner. His wedding to Miss Grace Dabney of Boston is set for Monday next at Nahant. Mr. Wrenn was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Perin (Miss Winona King,) whose marriage took place Monday, sailed yesterday for Europe, where they purpose traveling until Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Goodhue Livingston will go on June 20 to Southampton for the season there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr have been visiting Mrs. Lehr's mother, Mrs. Joseph R. Drexel, at her country place, Pen Rhyn, before going to Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Cramer are booked to sail on June 21 for Europe. Mr. Cramer is a nephew of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, and his father was for some years our Minister to Denmark, and afterward to Switzerland. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer, after visiting friends in Denmark, will travel south through the Continent, and purpose spending next Winter in Italy and the South of France.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus arrived in town yesterday to meet Mr. Tytus's mother, Mrs. Edward Tytus. Mrs. Tytus will accompany her son and daughter-in-law to-day to their country place, Ashintully, near Tyringham, Mass.

***

The road coach Squadron on its run yesterday from the Savoy to Van Cortlandt Park was tooled by Putnam A. Bates. The passengers were Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Watson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Pope, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGay.

***

The fête champêtre for the benefit of the J. Hood Wright Hospital will be held to-morrow afternoon at the Folly, Mrs. J. Hood Wright's suburban home, at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. In addition to the programme by the Misses Frances and Grace Hoyt, Mrs. Cecil Campbell is to read palms, and "Pandora," with her crystal ball, will essay revealing the future. Many tickets have been sold.

WENT TO POLICE COURT TO ANSWER CENSUS MAN

Mrs. Luhr Slammed the Door When He Asked Her Age.

LUHR MADE TO APOLOGIZE

For Intimating to Magistrate Crane That the O'Flannerys Are on the Preferred List.

Frank Cable, census taker, rang the door bell at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Luhr, at 101 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, yesterday. A maid responded.

"Please notify your employers that the census man has arrived," said Cable.

The maid slammed the door in his face. Cable rang again.

"We don't want any census to-day," snapped the maid, opening the door again.

Again the door slammed. Again Cable rang the bell. This time Mrs. Luhr went to the door.

"Madam," said Cable, "I am neither an installment collector nor an agent for lightning rods. I am the census taker. Your name and age, please."

"How dare you!" cried Mrs. Luhr, and slammed the door in his face.

Cable went to Mr. Luhr, who keeps a furniture shop near by. Mr. Luhr refused to see the census man, who went back and camped on the stoop of the residence. When Mr. Luhr got home he walked past the census man with a look of withering scorn.

Cable then went to Supervisor Frank Barclay before whom he laid the matter. Mr. and Mrs. Luhr were summoned to the Harlem Police Court.

"Well?" said Magistrate Crane.

"The census questions are insulting and personal," said Mr. Luhr. "We do not intend to answer them."

"This is a misdemeanor," said the court, "punishable with a fine of not less than $50 nor more than $100, or an imprisonment for two months in jail. I'll ask the questions."

Luhr refused to answer.

"These men are officers of the law, and as such have a right to ask these questions, and you must answer them."

"I suppose if my name was O'Flannery I wouldn't have to answer them," remarked Luhr.

Magistrate Crane became angry.

"You take that back immediately," he said. "You apologize or I'll send you to jail."

Mr. Luhr grew penitent and presently apologized, and he and his wife then retired with the census taker to a private room. Cable again asked Mrs. Luhr her name and age. A scream came from the private room to Magistrate Crane's ears. At the same moment the door of the room flew open and the census taker, wan and haggard, cried:

"They're making more trouble, your Honor!"

"Bring 'em back!" cried Magistrate Crane angrily. When Mr. and Mrs. Luhr were again arraigned he said:

"See here, if you don't answer these questions quick I'll have the clerk make out those warrants for your arrest for contempt of court."

Then Mrs. Luhr, with down-drooped eyes, told her age. She and her husband also answered all the other questions. Then they went home.

BILLY'S LAST BITE.

A Sturdy Bronx Goat Unable to Digest a Live Wire.

Black Billy, a Bronx goat who has been chasing tin cans, waste paper, and other dainty morsels up and down the Southern Boulevard for these many years, has gone to his reward, and the motormen and conductors of the Southern Boulevard line are rejoicing.

Billy and his consort Nan would lie down to rest in the middle of the trolley tracks, and there stay, car or no car, until they were picked up bodily and moved out of the way. Motormen clanged their gongs and swore in vain, they threatened loudly to run over the tranquil pair, they fussed and they fumed—and then they left their platforms and carried Billy and Nan off the track.

This went on a long time and might still be going on if it were not Patrick Ryan, a motorman on the line, is a man with ideas. When Ryan's car came upon Billy and Nan yesterday the motorman grabbed a coil of wire, made a hook at one end of it, threw the hook over the trolley wire, and offered the end to Billy.

"Perhaps this is some new variety of spaghetti," Billy may have ruminated. "I'll try it."

It was his last bite. Nan watched the its fatal effect and fled over the hills.

MRS. HONE'S FUNERAL.

Services for Charles Russell Hone's Widow to be Held To-morrow.

It was announced yesterday that the funeral of Mrs. Josephine Hoey-Hone, who was the widow of Charles Russell Hone, and who died on Monday, would be held from the residence of one of her sons, at 37 East Thirtieth Street, to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Hoey-Hone died in Dr. Jacoby's sanitarium in Westchester, after an illness of several weeks. She once had considerable social prominence in this city. She was a daughter of the late Mrs. John Hoey, who before her marriage was Mrs. Russell, was one of the best-known actresses of her time. Mrs. Hone's father was a high official in the Adams Express Company. Mrs. Hone's husband, Charles Russell Hone, was a grandson of Philip Hone, at one time Mayor of the city.

Suffering reverses of fortune late in life, Mrs. Hone established herself in business first as a horticulturist, then as a dressmaker. Three years ago, still retaining the esteem in which she was held in society, she played with marked ability in "The Stubbornness of Geraldine," but later retired from the stage owing to ill-health. Her condition did not improve, and a few weeks ago she was removed to the sanitarium. Two sons survive Mrs. Hoey-Hone.

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Mrs. Hanna and Her Father, Who Is 93, Join in the Dance.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cameron Hanna celebrated their golden wedding last night at their residence, 2,049 Seventh Avenue. When the greetings had all been exchanged Mrs. Hanna lead a cotillion. Mr. Hanna is seventy-one years old and his wife six years younger. They were married in old Greenwich Village. Mrs. Hanna's father, John Meyers, attended last night's celebration. He is ninety-three years of age, but that did not prevent him from taking part in the cotillion.

Mr. Hanna helped build the fortifications at Fort Schuyler and Fort Hamilton. He also was engaged in the construction work at Governors Island, David's Island, and Hart's Island. He is a member of the Lotos and Hendrik Hudson Clubs.

SENATOR BEVERIDGE BACK.

Mr. Aldrich, Mrs. Daly, and Mrs. Vanderbilt Also Return from Europe.

United States Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana was among the passengers who arrived from Naples on the White Star liner Cretic yesterday afternoon. He said that his trip was purely one of recreation, and that he had not kept in touch with American politics. Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, with Mrs. Aldrich, arrived from Europe on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. last night. He also said that he had not kept in touch with affairs here.

On the Cretic there came yesterday Mr. and Mrs. S. S. McClure, Brig. Gen. J. H. Smith, retired, and Mrs. Smith, and Lady Edgar. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. were Mrs. Marcus Daly and Miss Daly, Mr. and Mrs. W. Caryl Ely, Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Schumacher, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Pliny Fisk, and George W. Sheldon.

HAIR WHITENED IN TOMBS.

Couldn't Get Any Hair Dye, Prisoner Explains to Court.

Judge Cowing in General Sessions yesterday was called on to solve a mystery when Thomas Gerrard, who had been incarcerated in the Tombs as a dark-haired individual, appeared with snow-white hair and mustache, for his trial. He was charged with abduction of Helen Henderson, 14 years old, of 322 East Twenty-sixth Street. The policeman who arrested him stepped up and asked:

"Ain't you Gerrard, the feller I arrested?"

"That's me," was the answer.

"How's this!" asked the Judge. "The Court understands that when you were sent to the Tombs you were dark-haired and had a dark mustache."

"That's true, your Honor. You see, it was this way—I—I couldn't get any dye in the Tombs, so I had to come this way."

Margaret Meehan, 7 years of age, was called to testify in the case.

"Do you know what will happen to you if you don't tell the truth?" she was asked.

"I will die," the girl said, and broke into tears.

"Don't cry, little girl, don't cry," observed the Court, "no one will harm such a nice little girl here."

PUPILS MOURN DR. RICHEY.

Scores Attend His Funeral at the General Theological Seminary.

The funeral of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, emeritus professor of ecclesiastical history at the General Theological Seminary, who died last Saturday at his home, 300 West Twenty-first Street, was held yesterday morning in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, of the Seminary, in Chelsea Square. Scores of Dr. Richey's pupils, in his twenty-five years of service, were present.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Wilfred Robbins, dean of the seminary; the Rev. W. J. Seabury, and Bishop Potter. Among those present were Bishop Grisswold of Salina, N. Y.; Bishop Francis of Indianapolis, Bishop Hall of Vermont, and the Rev. Dr. Morgan A. Dix. The funeral was at Orange, N. J.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

CRYDER—HOLLINS.

The wedding of Henry Chauncey Cryder, a son of William Wetmore Cryder, now of Paris, and Miss Louise E. Hollins, elder daughter of William M. Hollins, was celebrated yesterday afternoon in St. James's Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-first Street, by Bishop Courtney and the Rev. Egisto F. Chauncey, cousin of the bridegroom. The bride walked up the nave with her father, who gave her away. She wore, with point lace, a long point lace veil, a family heirloom. Her ornaments were a large diamond brooch and a single string of large pearls. The bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley. The bride's only attendant was her sister, Miss Edith Hollins, who was in blue chiffon and white lace, topped by a blue hat trimmed with plumes and pink roses, and who carried a large bouquet of pink roses.

Mr. Cryder's best man was Charles Kellerd Beekman, and the ushers were Richard Wainwright, T. Chauncey McKeever, Theodore A. Havemeyer, and A. Gordon Norrie.

The church was simply decorated with palms, and vases of white flowers on the altar. The church ceremony was followed by a small reception for relatives and intimate friends only at the residence of the bride's uncle, Charles A. Wissmann, in East Seventieth Street. Among the guests asked to the ceremony were:

Mr. and Mrs. F. de Rayter Wissmann,	Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey,
Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter,	Mr. and Mrs. Samuel V. Hoffman,
Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin,	Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris,
Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Jr.,	Miss Moran,
Mr. and Mrs. Marion Story,	Miss Hasell,
Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Cryder,	Miss Coster,
Mr. and Mrs. Harry B. Hollins,	The Misses Kernochan,
Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Langdon,	Miss Grace Ruggles,
Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar,	The Misses Street,
	The Misses Leverich,
	Mrs. M. T. Campbell,
	Schuyler Schieffelin,
	Francis J. Otis,
	W. H. Fearing,
	W. G. Fowler.

McBRIDE—McCURDY.

CLEVELAND, June 6.—Nearly 2,000 guests saw the marriage of Miss Lucia McCurdy, niece of the late Senator Hanna, to Malcolm Lee McBride of this city, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church to-day. The bride was attended by Mrs. Medill McCormick, nee Hanna, of Chicago as matron of honor, and by the following bridesmaids: Misses Florence Cobb, Helen Sullivan, Janet Henderson, Minerva Klein, and Edith McBride of Cleveland; Elizabeth Thompson of Pittsburg, Florence McCurdy of Youngstown, and Ethel Spark of Taunton, Mass.

REMER—YOUMANS.

The marriage of Miss Alice Thorn Youmans to John Ware Remer took place yesterday in All Angels' Church. A. Judson Hyatt was Mr. Remer's best man. Mrs. Remer is a daughter of Mrs. Amelia Thorn Williams.

W. C. McHarg Died as He Slept.

ALBANY, June 6.—William C. McHarg, the oldest lawyer in active practice in this part of the State, was found dead in his office this afternoon. He went to work this morning as usual, and at 11 o'clock lay down for a rest. Death came while he slept. Mr. McHarg was eighty-seven years old.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—Temperatures have fallen considerably in the slope region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and from the lake region eastward, but continues high in the South, and have generally risen west of the Rocky Mountains.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh northeast to north, possibly squally at times Wednesday; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh, mostly southwesterly; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southerly; on the lower lakes fresh northeast to north, possibly squally at times; on the upper lakes fresh to brisk north.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk north winds, possibly squalls, with showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, showers Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk north winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, showers Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk shifting winds, becoming northwesterly.

Western New York, showers Wednesday; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk northeast to northwest winds.

New England, showers Wednesday in south, partly cloudy in north portion; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk northeast to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania, showers Wednesday, cooler in south portion; Thursday fair; fresh to brisk winds, becoming northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	72	72	4 P. M.	87	66
6 A. M.	71	71	6 P. M.	86	61
9 A. M.	77	77	9 P. M.	76	60
12 M.	83	84	12 P. M.	65	59

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 72; corresponding date 1904, 78; corresponding date for last 25 years, 66.

The thermometer registered 75 degrees at 3 A. M. and 60 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 11:30 A. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 7 P. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
How To Buy Silverware
Silverware can be readily selected, and the quality will be thoroughly reliable, if it's stamped
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
Make sure the above trade mark is on Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc. It's your safeguard when buying.
In buying Tea Sets, Tureens, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

LITTLE JUNE SNOWSTORM IN NEW YORK'S UPPER AIR

This Is Not Official, but It's True, Just the Same.

OBSERVERS ALOFT SAW IT

Failure to Convince the Weather Man Who Couldn't Find It in His Prediction.

It snowed yesterday.

This is positive. Several skyscraper dwellers saw it snow. Thousands of others saw it rain—but that is neither here nor there. It snowed on June 6, 1905.

At 1:37½ o'clock yesterday afternoon a man who has an office well up in a high building uptown put his straw hat on a peg, carefully tested a wilting collar, and then casually glanced out of the window. He already knew it was raining. He was astonished to see that it was also snowing. The snow was coming down in real, sure-enough flakes, which mixed in fluffily with the rain drops.

Probably the snowflakes reached the street as rain drops. Persons on the sidewalk said they had seen no snow. They also scoffed at the idea. One of these scoffers was led upstairs, and was convinced. Several others joined the snow-gazers, and then and there declared their willingness to make affidavits as to what they had seen, and that they really hadn't forgotten how snow looked.

About that time a member of the amateur meteorological survey began to feel chilly. The mercury had gone down. As a matter of fact, whereas the temperature was about 81 at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, it dropped to 70 at 2 P. M. and to 64 at 3 P. M.

Primed with this evidence, a young man sought Weather Forecaster Emery last evening. Would Mr. Emery explain?

"Explain what?" said Mr. Emery.

"Why, certainly, this breaks all records, doesn't it?" said the young man.

"No, we have had heavier rains," said Mr. Emery.

"I mean the snow," said the young man.

"Why, there was no snow," said Mr. Emery.

Evidence to the contrary was thereupon offered. Mr. Emery scoffed. Had anybody seen anything in his Monday predictions about snow on Tuesday? Certainly not. There could have been no snow. He continued:

"There was no snow; absolutely none. It was impossible. The temperature at the time of the alleged fall was some 60 degrees. Snow does not fall at that temperature. It can't. It simply melts and becomes rain."

The young man had in his pocket an evening paper, which said that James Hensen, sixty years old, of 249 East Seventy-seventh Street, while attempting to mount the grade at Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue on a bicycle yesterday morning, had been overcome by the heat and had fallen from his wheel. Mr. Emery caught sight of the article and brandished the paper. He then continued:

"There was no snow. There was hail and plenty of it, but there was no snow. Wouldn't there have been a suggestion that it might snow in our report? Further, it did not snow. You are positively mistaken. It does snow sometimes in December, but never in June in New York."

Several persons around the Post Office and in Barclay and Greenwich Streets declared positively last night that it snowed in those streets from 9:45 to 9:50 o'clock. They said flakes fell slowly at first and then fast for a minute or so. The thermometer fell from 84 degrees at noon to 50 at 11 o'clock, but the weather prophet had gone home before any one could ask him about the reported Post Office snowfall.

P. J. HANWAY DEAD.

Was a Writer on Insurance and Member of Many Clubs.

Patrick John Hanway, who managed the insurance department of The Evening Mail, died night before last at his home in Bay Tenth Street, Bath Beach, after an illness of a few days. Born in Ireland fifty-eight years ago, he spent most of his life in newspaper work.

In 1883 he became publisher of The Brooklyn Standard Union, and remained in that position for nine years. Twelve years ago he founded The Vigilant, a monthly journal devoted exclusively to insurance.

Mr. Hanway was a member of the Marine and Field Club, the Catholic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, the Once-a-Year Club, and many other social organizations. He was a life member of the Press Club and Vice President of the International League of Press Clubs. He leaves two daughters, Margaret and Claire Hanway.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. James W. King.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Capt. James W. King, Chief Engineer, United States Navy, retired, died to-day at his residence, 3,221 Powelton Avenue. Capt. King was appointed to the navy from Maryland, in which State he was born. During the war with Mexico he was attached to the Mississippi, and participated in the capture of all the towns on the Mexican coast taken by the navy, with the exception of one. He also served in the civil war. President Grant appointed him Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and while holding this position he introduced the system of propulsion by double expansion into the navy. Capt. King had held every position in the United States Navy to which an engineer officer could be called.

Hezekiah King.

Hezekiah King, who for nearly seventy years had engaged in the hardware business in this city, died at his home in Dobbs Ferry on Monday evening after a short illness. In 1880 Mr. King turned over the general business of his firm to his partner, Francis T. Witte, of 106 Chambers Street, retaining for himself the importation of certain specialites, in which he continued up to his death. For nearly forty years he served as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, first in connection with the Old First Church of New York, and afterward at Yonkers and Dobbs Ferry. He was for thirty-five years a member of the Board of Church Erection of the Presbyterian Church. He leaves a widow and two children, Landreth Hezekiah King and Ella Rodney, wife of Francis R. Masters.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY LE BARBIER, son of Adolphe Le Barbier, of the once well-known banking house of Pilot & Le Barbier, died yesterday in New Rochelle. He was the last of the long line of French bankers who did business here years ago. Mr. Le Barbier was born at Savannah, Ga., in 1831. He married Emily Hargous, a famous Southern belle. He leaves a widow and five children, Henry and Charles, and Mrs. Laura Brewster, Mrs. William Crofton, and Miss Adele Le Barbier.

JAMES SMALLEY CLARK, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the New York Central Railroad, died at his home, 76 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, yesterday. He was born in Oriskany, N. Y., on Nov. 28, 1843. Mr. Clark married Mary Ackerman of Allandale, N. J., who survives him. Besides the widow he leaves two daughters, Mrs. Charles W. Newman and Mrs. Charles A. Valentine.

DAVID A. RAFTER of Flatbush died suddenly of heart disease on Monday night at his home, 30 Kenmore Place, after entertaining some of his friends. He was born sixty-five years ago in St. Johns, N. B., and was for many years in the dry goods business in Brooklyn. He leaves a widow and a daughter.

LEUMAN W. KIMBALL, a diamond dealer, whose home was in Newark, N. J., died suddenly yesterday at the Hotel St. George, in Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.



Something for Everyone
IN JUNE
OUTING
Strange Human Types of the Far East.
Bucky O'Neil, Rough Rider—the romantic story of one who brought law to our frontier.
Strange Things and Types Along the Mississippi.
Charles G. D. Roberts' latest and best animal Story—"Red Fox."
The American College Stroke—how we row as compared with England.
What Park Driving Indicates East and West.
The Circus and Its Side Shows.
Stalking Lions on Gorongosa's Plain.
How to fit out for Camping—How to save the Fish—What to do with unsightly Sea Weed on our country places—How to photograph Flowers—What to feed your dog in Summer.
In fact there is nothing you want to know in the outdoor world that OUTING does not tell you, for every month it grows more and more to be
The Magazine of Wide Appeal

A PHILADELPHIA ROLLO JOURNEYS TO NEW YORK

To See the Flatiron Building, but Tarries on the Way.

CONEY EATS UP HIS SURPLUS

After a Night at Fresco Magistrate Breen Comes to His Aid and Sends Him Home.

Until day before yesterday Martin Reuch had spent the twelve uneventful years of his life in drowsy Philadelphia, and for the last nine of them he had been hearing his father tell of the wonders of New York. Way down in his heart lingered the desire to see all these wonders for himself. His father promised many times to take young Martin to the land of the skyscrapers, the Subway, and the fast automobiles, but somehow he kept putting it off.

Some pictures in a last Sunday's New York paper met the boy's eye and he determined that, father or no father, he was going to see New York—and quick. He had a little bank, with $8.25 inside it. He burst it open, went on the run to the railroad station and boarded a train for New York. After reading bill boards for two hours and a half Martin got to Jersey City, boarded a ferryboat, and touched Manhattan Island at Cortlandt Street.

"Show me the Flatiron Building, please," he said to a policeman. "That's what I came from Philadelphia to see."

"Right up that way, sonny," said the bluecoat, jerking his thumb toward the north. But many things happened to Martin before he could get to the Flatiron. Every few feet he saw something that needed further investigation. The Subway station at Fulton Street took up a good deal of his time. He got a crick in his neck staring up at the double towers of the Park Row Building. Between stares he stopped to interview banana vendors. In all Martin had had a very full five hours when he struck the Brooklyn Bridge at 6 o'clock on Monday night. He was getting very, very tired, but he thought the Flatiron Building couldn't be very far off now and decided to make one more attempt.

"Which way to the Flatiron?" he asked a newsboy, trying to assume a tone of independence.

"Wot yer want to see de Flatiron fer?" asked the newsboy contemptuously. "Dat's on de blink. Git on dat car and go to Coney, Dat's de hot sport. Coney fer mine ev'ry shot."

So young Philadelphia went to Coney. Of the $5.25 in his pocket when he arrived but 25 cents was left when he had paid his car fare back. The "nice" boys he had met had relieved him of much of the money. He slept all night in the City Hall Park, and drifted up to the broad steps of the Criminal Courts Building, where he sat down to eat a banana. It was there that Doorman Sweeney found him. Sweeney heard his tale and then took him in to see Magistrate Breen in the Tombs Court.

The Magistrate heard the sorrowful tale of the wanderer and his heart was touched. He told Sweeney to give Martin a dollar bill and a ticket back home and to telegraph his mother when he was on his way.

"Tell your father I say to bring you to New York," said the Magistrate to the youngster, "and show you the Flatiron. Now, I guess your mother wants to see you, and you'd better run along home."

Martin was thereupon escorted to a train and started upon his journey home.

WILL HONOR GEN. BOYNTON.

President Promises to Attend the Funeral—Gridiron Club Acts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—President Roosevelt to-day promised a delegation representing the Army of the Cumberland that he would attend Gen. Boynton's funeral at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning unless something unexpected should occur to prevent him. The delegation consisted of Gen. Andrew S. Burke, Col. John Tweedale, and Gen. Carman.

A special meeting of the Gridiron Club was held at noon to-day at the offices of the Associated Press to take suitable action upon the funeral arrangements of Gen. Boynton.

LEMAIRE PARIS
The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledged the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, D. O. Mills, Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Charles H. Allen, G. G. Haven, Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan,
George F. Baker, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Jacob H. Schiff,
Edward J. Berwind, Walter S. Johnston W. G. Oakman, John Sloane,
Frederic Cromwell, A. D. Juilliard, Samuel Rea, Valentine P. Snyder,
James B. Duke, Joseph Larocque, Elihu Root, Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, EDWARD J. BERWIND, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, G. G. HAVEN, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

CONSOLIDATED COTTON DUCK COMPANY.

To the Holders of Income Bonds of the Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck Company: To the Holders of Preferred and Common Stock of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation:

Upwards of three-fourths of each class of securities having assented to the Plan and Agreement dated May 5th, 1905, the Committee has declared the Plan operative, and has caused a new company to be duly organized to take over the deposited securities.

Notice is hereby given that the time for the deposit of securities under the Plan and Agreement has been extended to and including the **8th day of June, 1905. There will be no further extensions** of the time for deposits, and no such deposits will be received after June 8th, 1905, except under such penalty as the Committee may prescribe.

Copies of the Plan and Deposit Agreement may be had on application to The Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, Md., Depositary; the Colonial Trust Company of New York, sub-Depositary, or the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee.

Dated May 29th, 1905.

S. DAVIES WARFIELD, Chairman;
DOUGLAS H. THOMAS,
G. CLEM GOODRICH,
HARRY A. ORRICK,
GEORGE K. McGAW,
S. STERETT McKIM,
EDWARD H. THOMSON,
JOHN E. BORNE,
ARTHUR LEHMAN,
ELBERT A. BRINCKERHOFF,
Committee.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, New York, H. A. BEASLEY, Secretary,
EDGAR H. GANS, Baltimore, Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
Counsel. Baltimore, Md.

NEW JERSEY BANKS.

[No. 1,188.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST, NATIONAL BANK OF MORRISTOWN,

at Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business May 29th, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$354,764.97
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		108.87
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		25,000.00
Stocks, securities, &c		1,300,402.60
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		70,000.00
Due from National banks, (not reserve agents)		32,132.78
Due from State banks and bankers		797,685.30
Due from approved reserve agents		241,351.83
Checks and other cash items		4,900.53
Notes of other National banks		1,250.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		103.70
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie	$95,108.65	
Legal-tender notes	62,329.00	
		157,437.65
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5% of circulation)		1,250.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5% redemption fund		500.00
Total		$2,987,178.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	185,377.58
National banknotes outstanding	25,000.00
Due to other National banks	24,801.08
Due to trust companies and savings banks	$76,346.90
Individual deposits subject to check	2,463,545.69
Certified checks	12,107.07
	2,551,999.66
Total	$2,987,178.32

State of New Jersey, County of Morris, ss.:
I, J. VAN DOREN, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of June, 1905. EDWARD K. MILLS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALBERT H. VERNAM,
RUDOLPH H. KISSEL, Directors.
D. H. McALPIN, Jr.,

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

THE BANK OF PITTSBURGH NATIONAL ASSOCIATION. PITTSBURGH, PA.

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,174,055.02
Bonds and securities	6,820,922.00
Clearing House checks	779,924.21
Due from banks	2,114,375.81
Cash in vaults	1,880,815.24
	$22,779,792.28

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$2,400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,023,562.97
Circulation	2,041,750.00
Deposits	15,716,479.31
	$22,779,792.28

OFFICERS.

Wilson A. Shaw, President.
Joseph E. Paull, Vice President.
James J. Donnell, Vice President.
Wm. Rossburg, Vice President.
John Caldwell, Vice President.
Dallas C. Byers, Vice President.
W. F. Beckel, Cashier.
J. M. Russell, First Assistant Cashier.
W. H. Beck, Assistant Cashier.
F. D. Wiley, Assistant Cashier.
George F. Wright, Assistant Cashier.

MARKET ST. NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

May 29th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$6,082,251.58
Due from banks	588,075.70
Exchanges for Clearing House	448,132.22
Cash and reserve	1,509,456.85
	$8,665,916.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus and profits (net)	706,749.86
Circulation	47,900.00
Deposits	6,911,266.49
	$8,665,916.35

W. P. SINNETT, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 10 o'clock A. M. June 13, 1905, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, for the plumbing and gasfitting, heating, elevator work, and lighting fixtures necessary for the completion of buildings for the Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C. Plans can be obtained upon application to the architect, Mr. Ernest Flagg, 35 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., on deposit of $15.00, of which sum $10.00 will be refunded on return of the plans. Blank proposals and copies of the specifications will be furnished upon application to the above pay office, New York, N. Y., or to the Bureau. Applications for proposals should refer to Schedule 257. H. T. B. Harris, Paymaster General U. S. N.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall St., New York City, May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 1.0 o'clock P. M., June 29, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at the Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago, or San Francisco depots as stated. Articles of clothing, equipage, and materials enumerated in schedule which will be furnished upon application with information and blanks for bidding. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Clothing, Equipage and Materials, to be opened 1 P. M., June 29, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK,

THIRD AVE., NEAR 148TH ST.
Interest Dividend July 1st, 1905

4 PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

JOHN HAFFEN, President.
WILLIAM M. KERN, Secretary.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Capital and Surplus . . $1,200,000

TRUST ESTATES

Endow your children by the creation of a Cumulative Trust Estate.

Explanatory Booklet on request.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 125TH ST.

Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

The Trust Company of America

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$11,600,000

PRESIDENT
OAKLEIGH THORNE
HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN D. CRIMMINS

MAIN OFFICE, 135 BROADWAY
BRANCHES, 149 BROADWAY, 36 WALL STREET

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the mortgage or deed of trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said deed of trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1905, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said deed of trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium; to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, June 1, 1905.

The regular semi-annual dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable by cheque on June 15, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 10, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, June 16, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN I. BEGGS, President.

OFFICE OF
THE LACLEDE GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, June 1, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of One and One-Quarter Per Cent. on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared, payable by cheque on June 15, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Saturday, June 10, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will remain closed until Friday, June 16, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M.

JOHN I. BEGGS, President.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A dividend of 2½ has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 16, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on June 16th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on July 3, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. J. DUANE, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 24) of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1905.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SPERRY & Alexander Company will be held at the office of the company, at 300 Broadway, New York City, on JUNE 12TH, 1905, at ten o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of electing officers to existing vacancies.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941,** the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and **a cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as additional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

"Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905,** present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF WILLIAM M. HOES, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR.

15 shs. S. S. White Dental Mfg. Co.
50 shs. United States Rubber Co. Prefd.
30 shs. United States Steel Corp. Prefd.
50 shs. American District Telegraph Co.
25 shs. American Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
$100 N. Y. Athletic Club 2d 5% Bds., 1910.
1 share Co-operative Dress Asso. Pfd. Ltd.
2,000 shs. Bonner Gold Mining Co.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
$10,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 5% 4th Extended Bds., 1920.
$4,000 Ches. & Ohio Ry. 6% Bds., 1910.
$3,000 Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis 1st 5% Bds., 1919.
$7,000 Erie R. R. Gen'l Lien 4% Gold Bds., 1996.
15 shs. Chic., R. I. & Pacific R. R. (old stock.)
50 shs. American Electric Securities Co.
48 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEE.

500 shs. American Linseed Co. Prefd.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$25,000 Second Av. St. Ry. Consld. 5s, 1948.
$10,000 Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. 4½s, 1952.
$100,000 Detroit United R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4½% 30-year Gold Bds., (35% paid,) Guaranty Trust Co. Tem. Ctf.
16 shs. Babcock & Wilcox Co.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
4 shs. Central Trust Co.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
12 shs. Consolidated Nat'l Bank.
$45,600 Detroit United R'way 1st Consld. Mtge. 4½% 30-year Gold Bds., (35% paid,) Guaranty Trust Co. Tem. Ctf.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. International Banking Corp.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
17 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
$500 Kearny County, Kansas, 5% Ref. Bd., 1935.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. New York Mtge. & Security Co.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
$6,000 Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. Cons. Mtge. 6% Bds., 1899.
50 shs. Blickensderfer Mfg. Co.
10 shs. International Banking Corp.
3 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
50 shs. Mortgage Bond Co.
26,250 shs. The Croesus Gold Mining & Milling Co.
$1,000 Detroit, Monroe & Toledo R. R. 1st 7s, 1906.
$2,000 Keokuk & Des Moines R. R. 1st 5s, 1923.
$3,000 N. Y. & Erie R. R. 2d Extd. 5s, 1919.
$3,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien Reg. 4s, 1996.
$1,000 Detroit & Bay City R. R. Reg. 6s, 1931.
$3,000 N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Con. 5s, 1923.
$8,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 5s, 1916-1941.
$1,000 B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Con. Reg. 5s, 1943.
$1,000 Bklyn, Bath & West End R. R., Series A 5s, 1907.
10 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
100 shs. Havana Electric R'way pfd.
50 shs. Lawyers Mortgage Ins. Co.
50 shs. Lou. A. Hend. & St. Louis R. R. pfd.
215 shs. Lou., Hend. & St. Louis R. R. common.
10 shs. Van Norden Trust Co.
$372,500 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. 50-year "A" Bds., 1952 (Hypd.)
$400 do. scrip (Hypd.)
2,700 shs. Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. (Hypd.)
187½ shs. Jacques Cartier Water Power Co. (Hypd.)
325 shs. City of Lincoln (Ill.) Gas Co. (Hypd.)
20 shs. Nat'l Commercial Bank of N. Y. 97½
p. c. paid in liq. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
$3,500 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 1st Mtg. 4 p. c. 50-year "A" Bds., 1952.
$25,000 Note of Euclid Heights Realty Co. to order of Pat Calhoun, dated January 25, 1905, int. 6 p. c., with endorsement of Pat Calhoun, due Mar. 25, 1905, said note having been presented and protested at maturity and indorser notified.
25 shs. Mortgage Investing Co.
4 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$8,000 Richmond R'way & Light Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1952.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
60 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
24 shs. Lawyers Mtge. Insurance Co.
$10,000 Tintern Manor Water Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1930.
50 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
19 shs. Citizen's Central Natl. Bank.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
25 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
40 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
35 shs. International Banking Corp.
$4,000 Pitts., Cinn., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 4½ p. c., Series C, Bds., 1942.

SPECIAL TAX BONDS OF NORTH CAROLINA and all other defaulted State Bonds dealt in. R. M. SMYTHE, Room 453 Produce Exchange, New York.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 129, 146 and 179, for $500 each, and Nos. 23, 47 and 58, for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.

New York, June 1st, 1905.

SAVE ½% STATE TAX

ON MORTGAGES BEFORE JULY 1.
HAVE $1,000,000 TO LOAN
AT 4 AND 4½%.

JAMES L. LIBBY,
34 PINE STREET,
Tel. 1807—John. New York.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., May 29, 1905.

By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer books, which were closed on Saturday, the 29th day of April last, will be continued closed until 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, June 22d, 1905.

G. F. COX, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

The firm of ZINS BROS. have dissolved partnership as from June 1st. The business will be continued by L. H. ZINS.
(Signed) MORRIS ZINS.
L. H. ZINS.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 6.—New York exchange was at par to-day. Time and call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. Aside from the activity in Subway shares, business on the local Exchange was moderate. There was liberal trading in Kansas City Light common around 43½. Swifts went in small lots at 108 and Shipbuilding common held around 55½. Bonds were fairly active, Illinois Tunnel 5s as usual being a feature. Northwestern Elevated 4s were also active. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	American Can	11¼	10⅞	11
350	American Can pf	67	66¾	67
300	Shipbuilding	55½	55	55½
8,222	Chicago Subway	71	66	67
43	Chicago Title & Trust	140	136½	136½
105	Diamond Match	138	138	138
50	National Biscuit	60	60	60
30	National Biscuit pf	117	117	117
100	National Carbon	63	63	63
10	National Carbon pf	116	116	116
300	N. W. Elevated	22¾	22½	22½
100	Streets pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
22	Swift & Co.	108	108	108
11	Union Box Board com.	11½	11½	11½

Steel and Tin Mills to Reusme.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 6.—The United Sheet and Tin Plate Company, a corporation capitalized under the laws of West Virginia for $750,000, was taken over by a syndicate of capitalists to-day at a meeting held in the Chittenden Hotel, this city. The company will be reincorporated under Ohio laws, and its four tin and steel mills and other properties employing about 1,000 men will be reopened within ten days. W. S. Ravenscroft of Ridgeway, Penn., heads the new company.

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MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.08	.09	Mexican	1.10	1.15
Andes	.21	.27	Occid. Con.	.94	.93
Belcher	.15	.16	Ophir	6.12½	6.50
Best & Bel.	1.05	1.05	Overman	.07	.08
Bullion	.30	.31	Potosi	.13	.14
Caledonia	.45	.47	Savage	.40	.47
Chal. Con.	.12	.14	Sag Belcher	.04	.05
Challar	.18	.19	Sierra Nev.	.03	.36
Confidence	.80	.81	Syndicate	.09	.09
C. C. & Va.	1.60	1.65	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.50	.50
Crown Pt.	.12	.10	Utah Con.	.10	.11
Gould & C.	.20	.21	Yel. Jack.	.11	.14
Hale & N.	1.30	1.45	Silver bars	.58½	.58½
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.02½	.02½
Justice	.02	.02	Telegraph	.05	.05
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 45½@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 6.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9¼	Lexington	4	5¼
American	2	2⅝	Little Puck	2⅜	2⅝
Anchor	1¼	1½	Little Bessie	1¾	2
Anaconda	12⅜	13¼	Moon Anch'r	4¼	4⅞
Banner	2	2¼	Mollie Gib'n	5¼	5½
Bluebell	4	4½	Missouri	5	5⅝
C. K. & N.	11	12½	Nevin	4⅜	4¾
C. C. Cons.	6¼	7¼	New Haven	3	3¼
Dante	4½	4⅝	Old Gold	4¾	5
Dr. Jackpot	3⅜	4	Pilgrim	2½	3½
Elkton	40	41	Pharmacist	5¾	5⅞
El Paso	185½	192	Portland	215	234
Findlay	73½	74	Rattler	1	1½
Gold Bond	3½	5	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Gold Coin	19	25	Rose Nicol	3⅝	3¾
Gold Dollar	9	9¼	Sample	4	5
Gold Cycle	50	60	S. Eclipse	2	2¼
Gold Sov	11¼	11½	United Gold	20	21
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	85	90
Isabella	30	30¾	Work	9	9¼
Jackpot	3¼	4	Independent	15	20
J. Johnson	20	21	Teutonic	3⅞	4½
Keystone	3¼	3½			

10 Per Cent. on Commonwealth Tobacco.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—Vice Chancellor Emery to-day signed an order directing Jerome Taylor, receiver for the Commonwealth Tobacco Company, to pay a second dividend, amounting to 3 per cent., to creditors of that concern. This makes the total dividends so far distributed about 10 per cent. of the total liabilities.

Short-Term Notes And Collateral Trust Bonds

We have prepared a special circular giving brief descriptions of Short-Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and shall be glad to mail copies to investors. Investments of this character yield about 3½% to 5½%.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.
Tuesday, June 6, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
30,460	Amal. Copper	81⅜	81⅝	78	78
30	Am. Locomotive	47	47	46¾	46¾
1,140	Am. Smelting	110¼	110¾	108¾	109¾
50	Am. Sugar	132½	132⅝	132½	132⅝
480	At., T. & S. F.	79⅞	80	79⅛	79⅛
50	Balt. & Ohio	108	108	107½	107½
2,940	Brook. R. T.	63¼	64⅝	62⅜	62⅝
50	Can. Pacific	147¼	147¼	146⅝	146⅝
190	Ches. & Ohio	49½	49¼	48⅝	48⅝
150	Chi. Gt. West.	19½	19¾	18⅝	18⅞
2,910	C., M. & St. P.	172⅝	173¼	171¼	171⅝
1,430	Col. Fuel & I.	41¼	41⅝	39⅞	40
2,020	Erie	40	40⅝	39⅝	39⅝
80	Louis. & Nash.	144	144	143⅝	143⅝
150	Met. Securities	78½	78⅝	77½	77½
3,440	Met. Street	118¾	120½	118½	119
390	Mo. Pacific	96¾	97¼	96	96
180	N. Y. Cent.	139⅝	140	139½	139½
450	N. Y., O. & W.	51	51½	49⅞	49⅞
120	Norf. & West.	80⅜	80⅝	80	80
980	Pennsylvania	134½	134½	133½	133⅝
17,470	Reading	95	95½	93½	93⅝
200	Rock Island	26¼	26¼	25⅞	26
1,300	Southern Pac.	92	92⅝	90⅞	91
670	Southern Ry.	30¾	30⅝	30	30¼
60	Tenn. Coal & I.	75	75	74½	74⅝
15,620	Union Pacific	122¼	122⅞	120⅝	120⅞
400	U. S. Leath. t. r.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅛	12¼
3,480	U. S. Steel	26⅝	26⅞	25½	25⅞
8,350	U. S. Steel pf.	93¾	93⅝	92¾	92⅞
20	Wabash	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
95,260					

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 6.—The local money market is unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½ per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount @ par. Clearings, $25,050,866; balances, $2,251,104; Sub-Treasury debit, $49,355.

The activity in copper shares has fallen almost flat. There were but few of these stocks to record a transaction to-day. Greene Consolidated was the feature. The tone was heavy, with apparent liquidation going on all day. Commission houses were inclined to sell stocks where they found bids, but there was a scarcity of or

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy, Call Money Easy, 2@2½ Per Cent.

The Market Resists Unsettling Intelligence Early, but Follows Amalgamated Down Later.

Yesterday's early business was under the influence of unsettling domestic and foreign news. The Czar was assassinated in the telegrams, Delcassé's resignation was announced for a fact, with its suggestion of European complications over the Moroccan question, and there were fresh irritations over the Equitable business. The stability of the market under these conditions was as notable as anything in the forenoon, perhaps even more notable than the change in temper and general decline which followed renewed weakness in Amalgamated. The first sign was urgent selling in quarters not the best, and, as was to be expected, Boston soon began to supply spicy telegrams, containing more truth than fiction. The management now will probably say that there is nothing to choose between the policies of making reports and refusing them. They are correct, with the slight amendment that there is little to choose between making or refusing such reports. As a guidance to investors this report is chiefly remarkable for what it does not contain, and for its avoidance of good examples by men capable of improving upon them if they so desire. Upon the railway maxim of a dollar for dividends and a dollar for improvements, Amalgamated, upon a demonstrated earning capacity of 5 per cent., might perhaps be relied upon for half that. Whether or not that warrants its price, is matter of opinion. This incident supplied a quarter of the day's business and an even larger proportion of its significance. Amalgamated's fall of 3⅝ was more than double the general decline, which was merely a listless, desultory drifting downward, under business done by those who sold stocks simply because other people refused to buy them. It is an equality of argument that if other people refuse to sell stocks, the nimble room trader will be equally ready to buy them. Depression without despondency are the symptoms of a market like yesterday's.

The best news of the day was the Government's crop report of the "most favorable week of the season," reinforced by private reports which are now venturing into estimates warranting expectation of one of the largest wheat crops we ever had, if deterioration is not abnormal from this time. Inconsequentially enough, the produce markets were higher. The sentence announcing a "general improvement in the condition of cotton" will be a fresh grievance to those regarding any suggestion of an ample supply of the staple as a proof of inveracity and malice prepense. There is always an element of humor in criticisms of the Government reports as overestimates. Such cases are known, but the rule is the other way. The department frankly regards the farmers as its clients, and places their interests in their desire for a good price as high upon the scale by which the excellence of its reports is judged. An intentionally bearish Government report is something which will be credited when proved. The weakness of the steel stocks seemed associated with the pendency of the annual wage bargaining and with reports of the closing of several mills, of course for the best of reasons and according to annual practice. No other reason could be expected.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Canada Southern Railroad.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.
Colonial Safe Deposit Company.
United Copper Company.

CURB BROKERS "BOUGHT IN."

Sellers of Greene Consolidated Gold Who Failed to Deliver Stock on Time Brought to Book.

Trading in the outside market developed little activity yesterday, but, lacking excitement in other quarters, a number of brokers found it in the tactics adopted in Greene Consolidated Gold to bring to account brokers who had sold the stock and failed to deliver it on time. A broker acting for W. N. Coler & Co. "bought in" a number of brokers, including Currie & Gwynne, Bunnell & Co., and one or two Stock Exchange houses which had failed to deliver yesterday stocks which they had sold on Monday. The brokers who were bought in intimated that the usual custom on the curb of allowing several days for the delivery of stock if the seller chooses to delay that long was ignored in this case, in order to discourage bear operations in this particular stock. The fact is, however, that the right to buy in on the day when the failure to deliver occurs is recognized, and delay in deliveries on the curb, as on the Exchange, is permitted only as a courtesy, and not as a matter of right. The custom of some brokers of going short of a stock and taking their time about delivering it has caused some resentment among other outside brokers, and yesterday's purchases under the rule may serve as a check to this practice. Incidentally, however, it aroused a great deal of ire in some of those who were thus brought to book. Yesterday's transactions "under the rule" involved no question of loss, but only the question of strict compliance with market rules. In fact, the stock "bought in" in most cases showed a profit to the sellers.

The inference was drawn that yesterday's "buying in" was done at the instigation of insiders in the Greene Company who wished to discourage in that stock practices which on occasion have proved effective in temporarily depressing this and other stocks. The Greene stocks have been subject more or less constantly to bear attacks, and it is known that this has caused some hard feeling on the part of Col. Greene's friends against some of the brokers who were yesterday "bought in."

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 2⅞ 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Caledonia sold at .48, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .08, 100 Ophir at 6.50, 100 Portland at 2.30, 200 Sandstorm at .50, 250 Savage at .40.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Amalgamated Declines Again, and the Market Sags.

The sole feature of the market yesterday was the selling of Amalgamated Copper, which declined to 78, which is 6⅝ points below the high price reached on Monday. Transactions in the stock furnished about 25 per cent. of the entire day's business. In view of this preponderance it was natural that its weakness should adversely affect the entire market. It probably would have done so anyhow, because Amalgamated has always been an influential leader of the market, but when the dealings in this stock almost made the entire market, this leadership was the more pronounced.

***

The Power of Lawsongrams.

The selling of Amalgamated was declared by close observers of the market to have been liquidation. It received a new stimulus by the publication of more statements from Thomas W. Lawson. These statements did not say anything startling, but Lawsongrams have achieved a strange power over the market, and the mere announcement that one is forthcoming is enough to cause selling all around the room. One trader heard yesterday that a dispatch from Boston was on the way because one of the telegraph companies called in all its messengers to distribute the dispatches. He promptly went short of 500 shares of Amalgamated, and he made a profit of more than two points on the sale.

***

Storm Hits the Curb.

The storm which broke over Wall Street yesterday afternoon scattered the curb market as it has never been scattered before. At one time there was not a broker in the street. Later there were moments when there was only a single "crowd" in evidence, consisting of a few men huddled under an umbrella. About the only difference it made to the brokers, however, was that they had to match their dollars in neighboring places of shelter. There is not much trading on the curb just now.

COMMODITY PRICES.

The price of commodities proportioned to consumption, according to the figures compiled by Dun's Review, was $98.750 on June 1, compared with $97.564 a month previous and $100.951 a year ago. The rise of 1.2 per cent. during the month of May was an unseasonable movement, as the tendency is usually downward at this time of year, but the exceptional advance is readily explained by the sensational speculation in grain that forced settlements of the May option at inflated figures. Despite the violent advance, breadstuffs are still lower than at any time from March 1 back to the beginning of last year, indicating that abnormal quotations for grain are gradually becoming eliminated. This is an especially important fact, in its bearing upon foreign trade, as during the last year or more exports have fallen to an insignificant position. Another element of strength in the course of prices was the advance in raw materials of the textile industry, notably cotton and wool.

Reading Directors Re-elected.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reading Company was held to-day. For the first time since the reorganization of the company, in 1896, the stockholders had the privilege of voting, the voting trust having been dissolved last year. A majority of the shareholders sent proxies to President Baer and Secretary Taylor, and there were less than thirty in attendance at the meeting. The old Board of Directors was re-elected.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$132,372,039
Gold	69,268,909
Silver	28,633,423
United States notes	14,087,735
Treasury notes of 1890	32,195
National bank notes	14,043,023
Total receipts this day	1,386,673
Total receipts this month	9,495,245
Total receipts this year	504,968,327
Total expenditures this day	1,510,000
Total expenditures this month	7,690,000
Total expenditures this year	539,812,762
Deposits in National banks	82,013,892

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$516,906,969
Silver dollars	465,286,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,587,000
Total	$993,759,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$518,906,969
Silver certificates outstanding	465,286,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,587,000
Total	$993,759,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$32,738,829
Gold certificates	36,530,080
Silver coin and bullion	3,528,348
Silver certificates	5,105,075
United States notes	14,087,735
Other assets	28,361,704
Total in Treasury	$140,351,771
Deposits in National banks	8,014,892
Total	$222,365,663
Current liabilities	80,993,624
Available cash balance	$132,372,039

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.04
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58½
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.35½@.35⅝
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	8.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20¾@21

CHICAGO, June 6.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.07@$1.10; No. 3, $1@$1.06; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.04; No. 2 corn, 52¾@53c; No. 2 yellow, 54c; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 75c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $12.75@$12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.35@$7.37½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.37½@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
June	7.82	7.82	7.82@7.84	7.84
July	7.97	7.85	7.90@7.91	7.92
August	7.98	7.88	7.92@7.93	7.94
September	7.99	7.93	7.97@7.98	7.99
October	8.11	8.00	8.04@8.05	8.05
November	8.08	8.08	8.08@8.10	8.11
December	8.21	8.10	8.14@8.15	8.16
January	8.23	8.15	8.18@8.19	8.20
February			8.22@8.24	8.23
March	8.29	8.23	8.27@8.28	8.27

BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT.—No. 2 red closed at $1.02¾, elevator, and $1.04, free on board afloat, nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.12¾, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.04¾, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
July	92⅞	92 1-16	92⅞	92¾
September	86⅝	85⅝	86⅜	85⅝
December	86⅛	85⅜	86⅛	85¼
Corn—				
July	56¼	56	56¼	55¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
July	88¼	87 5-16	88⅛	87¾
September	82⅝	81 9-16	82¼	81¾
December	82 1-16	81⅝	82	81¼
Corn—				
July	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	50¼
September	50½	49⅝	50⅜	49⅝
December	47⅞	47⅝	47¾	47⅜
Oats—				
July	31¾	31¼	31⅝	131¼
September	29¼	28⅝	29⅞	28¾
Lard—				
July	$7.45	$7.40	$7.42	$7.40
September	7.62	7.57	7.60	7.57
Ribs—				
July	7.47	7.42	7.45	7.40
September	7.72	7.67	7.70	7.65
Pork—				
July	12.82	12.75	12.80	12.72
September	13.10	13.02	13.10	13.00

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
June			6.20@6.30	6.35
July	6.40	6.35	6.30@6.35	6.45
August			6.40@6.50	6.50
September	6.55	6.50	6.45@6.50	6.60
October			6.55@6.60	6.70
November			6.65@6.70	6.80
December	6.85	6.70	6.70@6.75	6.90
January	6.90	6.90	6.75@6.75	6.90
February	6.90	6.75	6.70@6.75	6.95
March	6.95	6.85	6.80@6.85	
April			6.85@6.90	
May		6.95	6.95@6.95	

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3¾ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $363,033,330; balance, $12,001,318; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $566,735.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8505; demand, $4.8705; cables, $4.8735.

Commercial bills were quoted as $4.84¼@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ and 5.17½@5.17¼; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40@40 1-16 and 40 3-16@40¼.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 6.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, large Government disbursements offsetting the call for $10,000,000 in Exchequer bonds and repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were weak.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive. There was some hesitation early in the day, pending the effect in Paris of the resignation of M. Delcassé as French Minister for Foreign Affairs, but later the tone was cheerful, helped by the steadier feeling here. Consols, after an easy opening, hardened, on reiterated peace rumors.

Americans were quietly supported at above parity in the forenoon. New York, Ontario and Western was the feature, owing to dividend rumors. The dealings were principally professional. The improvement was maintained until the last hour, when prices reacted and closed easy.

Foreigners were easy early in the day, but closed firmer, in sympathy with the tone on the Continent. The Japanese new loan, however, was weak, on American selling. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

The Stock Exchange will be closed June 10 and 12.

Bar silver firm at 26 13-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.97; Lisbon, 9.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £125,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	N. Y. Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, account	90½	..	..	+1-16
Consols, money	90 5-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	51⅛	107½	105½	+ 2
Atchison	81⅛	79¾	79⅞	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	151½	147¾	147½	+ ¼
St. Paul	177¾	173	172⅞	+ ¼
Erie	41¼	40¼	40⅜	+ ¼
Erie, 1st pf	76¾	75⅛	75	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	163¾	160	159¾	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	147⅜	144¼	144	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	143⅜	140¼	140	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	69	134½	134½	+ ¼
Reading	48⅜	95	95½	— ⅛
So. Pacific	67⅛	62	62⅛	— ⅛
Union Pacific	125⅝	122½	122¼	....
U. S. Steel	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	....
U. S. Steel pf	96	93½	93¼	+ ¼

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 6.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were unsteady as a result of the first reports of the resignation of Foreign Minister Delcassé. They then strengthened on the confirmation of the resignation, rentes advancing slightly. Russians declined owing to the growing belief that Russia will insist on proceeding with the war. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 86.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 498. The private rate of discount was 1½ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 82½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 6.—On the Boerse to-day prices generally were stronger. Russians fell one-tenth per cent., doubtless on the report that Emperor Nicholas had been assassinated, which was not confirmed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 14 9	Esperanza	1 6 0
Tomboy	1 0 0	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 0 7½		

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 6.—Incorporated to-day:

The South Texas Development Company, Albany, (to lease or develop any lands within or without the State containing coal, iron, or oil;) capital, $300,000. Directors—Robert C. Pruyn, Albany; E. K. Dillingham, Houston, Texas; Edward H. Cady, Cleveland, Ohio.

Altman Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Robert Altman, Max Rosenbaum, and Mark Rosenthal, New York.

Princess Club, New York, (clubhouses;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. M. Devere, A. T. Tompkins, and J. G. Lazarus, New York.

The Margieri Company, New York, (contracting;) capital, $5,000. Directors—C. H. Otly and B. D. Walker, New York; Louis Margieri, Brooklyn.

The Vant Wood Rubber Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Victoria A. Vant Wood and H. L. Brown, Brooklyn; R. A. Kincaid, Denver, Col.

Menken Candy Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—P. R. Smith and F. C. Smith, Ridgeway, Penn.; E. B. Brubaker, Buffalo.

Ripley Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. M. Todd, D. R. Todd, and J. M. Shellabarger, New York.

Philadelphia Underwriting and Investing Company, New York, (securities;) capital, $100,000. Directors—C. M. Paine, New York; Francis Yarnell and J. S. Wurts, Philadelphia.

The Norfolk Employment Bureau, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—Louis Prage, Benjamin Lilienthal, and Celia Ruben, New York.

Kalle & Co., Incorporated, New York, (chemicals;) capital, $10,000. Directors—A. G. Brumel, Stapleton, S. I.; Wilhelm Junker and Carl George, New York.

Hensol-Powell Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. M. Powell, M. A. Weiler, and A. J. Sterne, New York.

North Side Cornice and Roofing Company, New York; capital, $2,200. Directors—J. H. Selken, Richard Maehr, and David Broshart, New York.

A. N. Russell & Sons Company, Ilion, New York, (office furniture;) capital, $75,000. Directors—A. N. Russell, S. T. Russell, and G. R. Russell, Ilion.

New York Catalogue Company, New York, (stationers' supplies;) capital, $50,000. Directors—C. M. Paine and H. R. Greene, New York; C. E. Moorehouse, Newark, N. J.

James D. Allen & Co., New York, (millinery;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. D. Allen, New York; J. C. Tennis, Thompsontown, Penn.; John Crulkshank, Hawthorne, N. J.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Pleasantville Electric Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Frank C. Meeten, Charles E. Machold, Augustus H. Riddell, and Howard F. Morgan.

The Business Men's Clearing House, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Hiram M. Shepherd, Frederick T. Shaffer, and A. H. Heyman.

Williamson & McLaughlin Company, contractors, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—George W. Williamson, Sr., Grant B. McLaughlin, and George W. Williamson, Jr.

The Citizens' Local Telephone Company, Erma; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Edward A. Wells, H. V. Somers, and Luther Ingersoll.

The Morris County Connecting Railroad Company, Wharton; capital increased from $40,000 to $80,000.

The Prevento Company, (to manufacture and deal in preparations for the preservation of leather;) Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—C. F. Howe, O. H. Kimber, and Vinton O. Foulk.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Few Stocks Other Than Mining Issues Active.

Further Reaction in Chicago Subway —Central Leather Stocks Strong— Demand for Writing Paper Bonds.

Except in the mining stocks and one or two other issues, yesterday's trading in the outside market was without interesting feature. Barring the excitement caused by the buying in of a number of brokers in Greene Gold, the session was as quiet a one as the curb has seen in a long time. Among the mining stocks the Greene issues and British Columbia Copper were the most active. They were all reactionary. Interborough Rapid Transit gained strength as the day advanced and closed at the highest, with a net rise of 1¾ points. American Writing Paper 5s have been in steady demand for some time around 87. Recently the stock of the company has been extremely dull, but there has all along been more or less buying of the bonds.

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UNITED STATES LEATHER, or Central Leather, as the new stock will be called, made further gains yesterday, the common advancing to 41½ and the preferred to 100½. During the past three days the stock has recovered practically all it lost during the two weeks or more that it had remained neglected.

***

CHICAGO SUBWAY was again quite active, but the price suffered from further liquidation, which forced the price down about 8 points under the low price of the previous day. It made a fractional recovery before the close.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Algoma Copper	4¾	4¾	4¾
600	American Can	11¼	11	11
1,000	American pf	67½	67	67½
500	American Marble	66¾	66¼	66¼
200	Arizona Con	30	30	30
200	Bethlehem Steel	30½	30¼	30¼
3,750	British Columbia Cop.	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
8555	Chicago Subway	70⅝	66⅞	67¼
700	Del. & Hud. rights	7-16	⅜	⅜
200	Elmore Con	2	2	2
50	Granby Con	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
3,500	Greene Con. Copper	23⅝	23½	23½
5,300	Greene Con. Gold	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
500	Guanajuato Con	5	5	5
1,800	Interborough R. T.	201⅜	199	201⅜
300	Int. Mercantile Mar.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Mackay Companies	39	39	39
1,000	Mon. & Boston Cop.	21-32	½	½
300	N. Orleans Rys. w. i.	37⅛	37¼	37¼
200	N. Or. Rys. pf., w. i.	77½	77½	77¼
200	Northern Securities	163½	163	163½
12	Nor. Sec. stubs	250	250	250
100	Sea Co. 1st pf., w. i.	82	82	82
400	Seaboard A. L. rights	⅝	½	⅝
100	Seaboard A. L. pf ctfs.	38	38	38
24	Standard Oil	606½	605¼	605¼
100	Tennessee Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾
500	United Copper	24⅛	24	24
517	U. S. Leather, w. i.	41⅛	41	41½
200	U. S. L. pf., w. i.	100½	100½	100¼
200	White K. Cop. w. i.	¾	¾	¾

BONDS.

$5,000	†Am. Marble 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
6,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	87	87	87
13,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s, w. i.	80½	80¾	80¾
55,000	U. S. Leather 5s, w. i	98⅝	98½	98⅝

†Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 6. Bid.	Asked.	June 5. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4⅞
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	10⅜	11⅛	10⅜	11⅛
American Can pf	66⅜	67½	66½	67
American Chicle	126	128	126	128
American Chicle pf	96	98½	96	98¼
Am. Graphophone	4½	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	9	9¾	8½	9⅜
Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	24½	25	24½	25
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	74	76	74	76
Am. Ice Co. 5s	83½	87	83½	87
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	97½	98	97½	98
American Tobacco	270	285	270	285
American Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders' pf.	96	98¼	96	98¼
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	28	29	28½	29
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86½	87½	86½	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	30	30½	29¾	30
Bethlehem Steel pf	70	76½	70	76½
Borden's Cond. Milk	149	152	149	152
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	112	113½
British Columbia Cop.	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3⅛	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Central Foundry pf	18	22	18	22
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Chicago Subway	69½	70¼	71⅜	72½
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
Compressed Air	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	24	25	24	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	101	103	101	103
Del. & Hudson rights	⅝	½	⅝	½
D. & H., A. & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	..	102½	..
Denver Union Water	68	65	63	65
Denver Union W. pf.	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	101½	..	101	..
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	95	100	95	100
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
E. W. Bliss	140	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	33	36	33	36
Electric Boat pf	73	78	73	78
Electric Vehicle	16	17	16	17
Electric Vehicle pf	20½	23	20½	23
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	23	23½	23⅜	24
Greene Con. Gold	5	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
Greene Gold-Silver	8	10	8	10
Guggenheim Exploration	163	167	163	167
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	162	166	162	166
Hackensack Meadows	20	25½	20	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	24	28	24	28
Havana Tobacco pf	32	39	32	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	80½	81
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105	..	105	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	98	98¾	98	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100	..	100	..
Houston Oil	2	2¾	2	2¾
Houston Oil pf	21	25	21	25
Inter. Rapid Transit	201½	202	199½	201
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¾	10⅞	10¾	10¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	26½	28	27	27½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	78¼	79½
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Cambria	3	4	3	4
Kan. City Ry. & Light	37	40	37	40
Kan. City Ry. & L. pf	87	89½	87	89½
K. C. Ry. & L. 1st 5s	99¾	101½	99¾	101½
Lackawanna Steel	75	78	75	78
La France Mining	13¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
Lord & Taylor pf	102⅜	104	102⅜	104
Mackay Companies	38½	39	38½	39
Mackay Companies pf	72½	72½	72¾	73
Mad. Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	..	..	7	..
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103¼
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Montreal & Boston	⅝	¾	11-16	¾
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	7⅜	8¼	7⅜	8¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	55	62	55	62
N. Y. & Q. E. L. &P. pf.	84	90	84	90
North. Securities stub	260	262½	225	250
Northern Securities	161	162⅝	163½	164½
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf	103½	106	103½	106
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 50% pd.	99⅝	100½	99⅝	100½
Penn. R.R. 3½s, f.p., w. i.	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¼	..	⅛	¼
Phoenix Mining	4	5	4	5
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	74	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	21	22	21	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf	109	110	109	110
Safety Car Heating	255	260	255	260
Seaboard A. L. undep.	19	22	19	22
Sea. A. L. pf., undep.	35	..	35	..
Seaboard Air Line ctfs.	18	19	18	19
Sea. A. L. pf. ctfs	37⅜	38½	37	38
Sea. A. L. new, w. i.	24½	25½	24½	25½
Sea. A. L. 1st pf., w. i.	80	83	80	83
S. A. L. new 2d pf., w. i.	51	53	51	53
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	8	8¼	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	30	34	30	34
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	604	608	605	608
Tennessee Copper	23	24	23¼	25
Tintic Mining	8¼	9	8¼	9
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	12⅝	13½	12⅝	13½
Trenton

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 7.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 17, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
66—Young-Merc Tr Co
65—Erie City Iron Wks-Thomas
8—Bragg Mfg Co-Mayor, &c.
15—Nat Elec Signaling Co-De Forest
81—Walter Baker & Co-Puritan Pure Food Co
24—Phoenix Cap Co-Reiss
29—Reiff-Atl & Pac T Co
31—Seeberger-Reno Inclined Elevator Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. United States and equity suits. Jury term.
1—U S-Joseph
2—U S-3 trunks, Pinkus
4—Crocker-Knauth
5—Aaron-Starr
6—Stern-Schwarzschild
7—Ommen-Talcott
9—Meyer-Druss
10—Same-Werstein & Co
11—Same-Werstein
12—Heineman-Hoffman House
13—Petition-Downs
14—Crocker-Ladenburg
15—Harris-Central Nat Bank
19—Same-Crowley & Cadbux
17—In re Samuel Abrahams
18—In re Deutsch & Goldman
19—In re James T. Webb
20—In re Michael Tully
21—In re Assoc Mfrs Corp
22—Koehler-Berman
23—Same-same
24—Same-Cohn
25—Same-Drulick
26—Same-Jacobs
27—Same-Kaplan

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 6.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down the following decision:

Coleman, administratrix, appellant, vs. Erie Railroad Company; Peep, appellant, vs. Smith et al.; in re property of Jewett; Sauer et al., appellants, vs. City of New York; Ready vs. Fulton Company, appellant; Mott et al., respondents and appellants; Leary vs. Corvin and another, appellants and respondents.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs in each.

Chemical National Bank of New York vs. Kellogg, appellant; Northern Elevator Company, appellant, vs. Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Schuessler and another vs. Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, appellant; Krause and another, executors, vs. Sondneim, executor, appellant.—Motions to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Heim, administrator, vs. Union Railroad Company of New York, appellant; Sweeney and another vs. Kellogg.—Motions to put on calendar denied.

Farr vs. Loder, Jr., appellant.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted, $10 costs.

Wuest, appellant, vs. City of New York.—Motion to open default granted without costs.

Willemen, administrator, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion to withdraw appeal granted.

Carle, executor, vs. Starrett and others.—Motion to change remittitur granted so as to allow two bills of costs to each respondent appearing in this court.

Wells vs. Jackson Architectural Works, appellant.—Motion to advance cause denied.

Munson vs. Morgan.—Motion to open default denied, $10 costs.

City of Rochester, appellant, vs. Co-Operative Building Lot Association, impleaded.—Motion to put on calendar, &c., granted and case placed upon present calendar and set down for October term to be heard without costs.

Wanamaker vs. Powers, Jr., appellant; Price vs. City of New York, appellant; Thaxter, appellant, vs. Thain.—Motion to dismiss appeal granted and appeal dismissed, with costs and $10 costs of motion.

Lilienthal and another, executors, vs. Lesser and others, appellants.—Motion to advance denied, $10 costs.

McIlvaine vs. Steinson and others, appellants.—Motion of plaintiff to dismiss appeal of defendant Steinson denied if said defendant complies with conditions herein set forth; failing to do so in any particular, motion granted, with $10 costs.

O'Neil and others vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and others, appellants; Krietz vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and others, appellants; Scholz vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company and others, appellants; Siegel vs. the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, appellants.—Motions for reargument denied, $10 costs in each motion.

Willsenn, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company.—Motion for leave to withdraw appeal granted on payment of costs in this court accrued to date, without costs of motion.

In re transfer tax, estate Cocksey, Orr, and others, appellants; Kelsey, Controller, respondent.—Order affirmed, with costs.

City of Rochester, appellant, vs. Rochester Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed, new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Schnaier, appellant, vs. Navarre Hotel and Improvement Company.—Judgment reversed and judgment ordered for plaintiff on the submitted case, with costs in both courts.

Rork, appellant, vs. City of New York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 6.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 5, 8, 268, 11, 16, 20, 22, 21.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 7.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Patterson, O'Brien, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

8—Voss-Greene
16—Mendlovich-Abrahams
18—Green-Urban Com. Co
20—Conger-Conger.
21—Salisbury-Ryan
22—Bouron-De Schling
23—Halstead-Atterbury
25—Newton-N Y N H & H R R
37—Same-same

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Scott, Dugro, and MacLean, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Johnson-Johnson
2—Same-same
3—In re Vanderbilt
3—In re Robbins Av
4—Met Sav Bank-Ste Croix
5—Clarke-Sully
6—Green-Green
7—People, &c-Federal Bank
8—O'Connell-Humphreys
9—Shapiro-Shapiro
10—People, &c-Ronner
11—Reynolds-Reveridge
12—Wilson-Wilson
13—Kinsey-Ahn Hardwood Mfg Co
14—U S Trust Co-Baker
15—Leicht-Leicht
16—Fillippo-Isenberg
17—In re Met Spade Co
18—Cody-Hertle
19—Bennett-Goldfield
20—Weiss-Oppenheimer
21—Litterstein
22—Meaney-Way
23—Rosenau-Van Sickle
24—Braidhead-Broadhead
25—Imbrie-Lubitz
26—In re N Y & N J Ry
27—In re Westchester Lighting Co
27½—In re same
28—In re Ed El Ill Co of Brooklyn

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions.

75—Knick Trust Co-Ischin
Preferential causes.
1811—City of N Y-Dempster
2570—Johnston-Hughes
2598—Le Biantz-Conklin
2764—Reed-Cochran
General calendar.
2232—Alexander-Rose
1906—Carpenter-Saul
1934—Lockner-Rendheim
1858—Smith-Stefn
2210—Friedman-Roberts
1365—Maher-Clarkson
1468—Ward-Mrs. Osborne Co
1470—United Bldg Material Co-Ten Asso
1242—Tower-Frey
1351—Lowen-Heinze
2460—Jacob-Zimmermann
2305—Himmelstein-Himmelstein
2440—Stogel-Yesky
2456—Bernstein-Kornissar
2499—Rogers & Thompson-Tower
2512—Feder-Asher
2515—Landeker-Helburn
2617—Zirker-Zirker
2639—Dodin-Dodin
2652—O'Neill-O'Neill
2669—Lowenstein-Monfried
2687—Dwarsky-Hirsch
2672—Rezzano-Bigotti
2678—Bernard-Bernard
2684—Morris - Clinton Realty Co
1020—Schuhose-Schuhose
2688—J B & J M Cornell Co-Morgan
2610—Pitts Amusement Co-Ferguson
2637—Greenbaum-Jelenko
2694—Goldsmith-Barnard
2705—Hamburger-Hermann
2939—Witherbee-Witherbee
2940—Kreuder-Kreuder
2941—Bernstein-Bernstein
2942—Anson-Anson
2943—Smith-Smith
2944—Murray-Murray
2945—Walling-Walling
2946—Shafranek-Shafranek
2947—Cohen-Cohen
2948—Murphy-Murphy
2949—Buchanan-Buchanan
2950—Schultz-Schultz
2951—Webster-Webster

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys, Rand, Ely, and Thorne for the People

1—Paul Snyder
2—Stephen Brostick
3—Abraham H Hummel

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. Counsel papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

Inquest, 4790—Mrs. Osborne Co-Tooniey
4807—Lorillard-Tindel-Morris Co
2016—Taller-Downing
4834—Levy-Levy
2661—Griffith-Frankel
4761—Meyer-Einstein
4782—Siegel Cooper Co-Levy
4802—Gleason-Eyrnes
4605—Oltman-Oltman

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for the counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

156—Grinnell-Weston
447—Zamory-Levy
670—Keegan-City of N Y
3198—Lizzi-Naughton
3231—McAvoy-N Y Eve Post Co
845—Halloran-Strauss
846—Same-same
804—Stern-Hoehm
3004—Devanney-City of New York
777—Hussey-Mahon
254—Waterman-City of New York
739—Goldstein-Hoffman
832—Brown-Guerber
213—Tischler-Cons Gas Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar —No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X. at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X. and XII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

Inquest, 4451—City of N Y-Lowenthal
Inquest, 4498—Same-Gafney
Inquest, 1763 — Horn-Weidenfeld
833—Cum Wood & Cement Co-Northampton Portland Cement Co
1645—Sarath-Levett
1674—Terriberry-Mathot
1685—Keane-Sibly
1697—Hoffman-Frineveau
4668—Foster-Kemp
1676—Fisher-C of N Y
1637—Lyon-Prentiss
1968—Finn - Powhatan Co
1645—Mitchell-St John
877—McTurck-City of New York

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XIII.—Adjourned until June 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Caroline Reynick,
Catherine Roche,
Maria L. Downing,
Joanna McCauley,
Heinrich Muller,
Caroline M. Luquecr,
Michael Brennan
At 2:30 P. M.
Kirke La Shelle,
Henry A. Loderhose,
Sam S. Shubert

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gen, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4220—Worthington-Shannon
7883—Lederer-Lazarus
7884—Bertiman-Lazarus
4543—Katzenstein-Jonasson
4538—Drewes-Int Ry
4537—Walter-same
3466—Collins-N Y Trans Co
4601—Grodzinsky-Rubin

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1228—Berger-Klossk
4139—Shannon-Owen
4639—Reed-Fluckiger
3640—Macksoud-Peterson
4641—Delhay-Elias
3042—Equit Nat Bk-Mosso
4643—Berger-Brill
4646—Dudley-Int Ry
4647—Lamagchia-Clark
2939—Levin-Levin
2953—Cohen-Cohen
2954—Fisher-Fisher
2955—Smith-Smith
3146—Fox-Fox
3147—Fry-Fry
3148—Naylor-Naylor
3149—Blake-Blake
3150—Guggenheimer-Guggenheimer
3151—Ellis-Ellis
3152—Smith-Smith
3153—Emslie-Emslie
3154—Hay-Hay
3155—Adams-Adams
3156—Kaltman-Kaltman
3077—Murphy-Ryan
830—McFadden-Thompson-Starrett Co
402—Florentini-Met Ex Co
444—Feinberg | Paul Weidman Brew Co
3378—O'Connell-Thompson-Starrett Co
2994—Gallagher-Newman
3281½—Covell-Edestein
3361½—Same-same

Inter R T Co of N J
2302—Kenney-Cent R R
2406—Wystrach-Lakehurst
2405—Wystrach-Lakehurst
2406—Wystrach-Lakehurst
2406—Wystrach-Lakehurst
2406

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Entire Block on Upper East Side—Group of Thirty-five Tenements to be Erected—Deal for Lexington Avenue Corner—Results at Auction.

H. J. Kantrowitz and Marcus Kohner have sold for Albert Crane, represented by Daniel Seymour, to Hillman & Golding, the block bounded by Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets, First and Second Avenues, containing fifty-two lots. This is the first sale of this property since 1852. The buyers will improve it at once by building thirty-five six-story, eighteen-room tenement houses, with stores. Hillman & Golding have been identified recently with several large tenement building operations. They have completed and sold a row of houses covering an entire block front on Rivington Street, between Ridge and Pitt Streets, and are now building twelve houses on One Hundred and Second and One Hundred and Third Streets, which were sold from the plans to the Fleischman Realty Company.

Sale of Lexington Avenue Corner.

George H. Robinson has bought, through Ames & Co., from John L. Martin, 213 Lexington Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Thirty-third Street, a four-story building on lot 16 by 75.

New Residence on 51st Street.

Plans have been filed for the new five-story residence to be built by Frank K. Sturgis at 17 East Fifty-first Street. It is to be 40 feet front and 82.8 feet deep, with a four-story extension. The façade will be of granite and limestone. The cost of the house is estimated at $150,000 by Architect Ogden Codman.

It is reported that T. B. Baldwin has sold 168 Madison Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-third Street; a four-story dwelling, 25.4 by 53.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company and Bloodgood, De Saulles & Talbot negotiated the sale of the dwelling 34 East Thirty-eighth Street for C. G. Martin to Gilbert T. Rafferty of Pittsburg.

Lenox Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Paul Worms the northeast corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Lenox Avenue, a five-story triple flat, 45.11 by 100; to Louis and Carl A. Koelsch; also, to the same buyers the adjoining five-story double flat 84 Lenox Avenue, 30.11 by 100, with an "L" at the rear.

Sol Freidus has sold for Hirsch Brothers 2,226 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 85.

Max Marx has sold to George Kitt, through Ralph Rosenberg, the five-story flat 25 Bradhurst Avenue, on plot 40.4 by 55 and irregular.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Mrs. Alice E. Shoenberger 167 West Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, 18 by 80 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Lease in Greene Street Building.

Frederick Fox & Co. have leased to The Dry Goods Economist for Jonas Sonneborn and the estate of Meyer Guggenheim about 25,000 square feet of space in the building 200 Greene Street, for a term of years. The structure will be known in the future as the Economist Building.

Charles E. Durossa has leased 168 Sixth Avenue for John E. Ritter to B. Finkelstein for a term of years.

Operators Sell West Side Flats.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company and Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Estelle Levy 143 West Sixty-second Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 90 by 100.

Jacob Chaimowitz and Thomas Carroll have sold to Abraham Shapiro 35 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Giuseppe Moiso the two five-story tenements 417 and 419 West Sixteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100, to A. Smith, who has resold them to Nathan Fastenberg.

William P. Jones & Son have sold the five-story brownstone triple flat 430 West Forty-seventh Street, 27 by 85 by 100, for Johanna Moulter to Dr. Philip G. Becker.

Quick Turn on Upper First Avenue.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Mrs. Agnes B. Brennan to a client the four-story tenement at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and First Avenue, 25 by 83, and have resold the property to Morris Weinstein.

Abram Loeb and Henry Aronson have sold to Max Lippman 230 and 232 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

Barnet Chrein and I. S. Harris have bought through Joseph Gans from Bliskrikoff & Williams the five-story double flat 253 East One Hundred and Third Street, on lot 25 by 100.

H. Harris has sold for C. Schweitzer the five-story tenement 238 East Ninety-fourth Street, 25 by 100, to H. M. Fischer, who has resold the property to F. Schlesinger.

Simon Lefkowitz is the sole buyer of the new tenements at the northwest corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

To Improve 112th Street Plot.

Harry J. B. Young has sold for James Dietz 209 and 211 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 40 by 100.11. The buyer will erect a six-story tenement on the site.

Ward Belknap has sold for John H. and William A. Taylor 415 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a frame building, on lot 25 by 100.11; also, for Vincento Panecino and Maria Giorno the adjoining parcel No. 413, 17.2 by 100.11, making a plot 42.2 by 100.11. The buyers are Osk & Edelstein.

H. M. Stoff has sold to a Mr. Meyerson 83 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100; also, 24 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat, 24.9 by 100, to the same buyer.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for a Mrs. Krakower to a Mr. Lazarus 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

E. C. Pescia & Co. have sold for Philip Epstein to Louis Aaron the two four-story tenements 218 and 220 East One Hundred and Third Street, on plot 50 by 100. The buyer has resold the property to A. Ziskind.

Estate Sells Allen Street Parcels.

Morris Kahn has sold for Rothschild & Siler, as executors, 202 and 204 Allen Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 42.3 by 50.

E. Menschel has resold, through H. Barnett, 07 Seventh Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 97.6; also, 59 East One Hundred and Third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Sales of Bronx Flats and Dwellings.

Baturin, Weissman & Henschel have sold for Charles Seidenwerg the two-story dwelling 2,146 Hughes Avenue, on lot 16 by 90.

H. M. Fischer has sold for S. Baruch to a client 880 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a three-family dwelling, with stores, 37.3 by 100.

L. Dober has resold for Nicolaus J. Unger to Wilhelmine Fuhr 765 East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, a five-story triple flat, on plot 26 by 100.

Leo Hutter has bought from Frank Mosner 735 to 739 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, northeast corner of Brook Avenue, three five-story flats, on plot 75 by 100. Mr. Hutter has resold 735 to Joseph Klarr and 739 to Max Arens.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Waverley Place, 110, s s, 247.3 ft e of 6th Av, 22x97, four-story front and two-story rear brick buildings; executors' sale, to Albert O. Field.....$22,600

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Grand St, 382, n s, 75 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100, three-story brick and frame tenement; executor's sale, to Jacob Tabenhaus..... 33,700

98th St, 161 West, n s, 184.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x123.8 and irregular, five-story flat; foreclosure sale, to W. H. Klinker..... 34,750

By Peter F. Meyer.

Ward's Island, lands under water, consisting of Plots 4, 18, 22, 25, and 31, and comprising about 16 acres, owned by Lawrence estate; executors' sale, to E. H. Gilbert.....*20,000

*AT BRONX REAL ESTATE SALESROOM.

By Julius H. Haas.

Estate Sale.

Courtlandt Av, 527, between 148th and 149th Sts, 25x100, three-story frame store and dwelling, to Louis Lese.... $9,250

148th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt St, 25x100, vacant; to Louis F. Kuntz. 5,200

Maps Av, 2,109, lot 33x145, with two-story frame dwelling; to Herman Menaker..... 4,300

141st St, s s, 150 ft e of Walnut Av, 50x100, two-story frame dwelling; to Michael F. Martin..... 5,725

147th St, s s, 30 ft w of Austin Place, 25x81 and irregular, vacant; to Max Lippman..... 1,000

By McQuaye & Co.

2d St, s s, running through to 1st St, 400 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, 100x200; public auction sale, to M. C. Hendrickson..... 1,900

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

51st St, 17 East, for a five-story brick dwelling, 40x82.8; F. K. Sturgis of 3 West 36th St, owner; C. Codman of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $150,000.

1st Av, East River, 26th to 29th St, for a seven-story brick hospital, 140.10x150; city, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $600,000.

147th St, n s, and 148th St, s s, 350 ft w of 7th Av, for a five and six-story brick school, 150x199.10; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $275,000.

153d St, n s, 200 feet e of Courtlandt Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87; Werner Knaus Realty Company, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

St. Ann's Av, e s, 188 ft s of St. Mary's St, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x78; J. K. McAfee of 339 West 84th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

140th St, s s, 430.71 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for six five-story brick tenements, 28.6x87.11 and 37.6x88; Rankin Brothers of 38 West 90th St, owners; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $180,000.

135th St, n s, 75 feet east of Walnut Av, for a one-story frame building, 100x50; Port Morris Market Company of 15 Cortlandt St, owner; T. J. Jenkins of 678 East 141st St, architect; cost, $800.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, 502, to a four-story brick building; C. Weatherly of 18 West 39th St, owner; P. J. Allen of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

2d Av, 2,387, to a four-story brick tenement and store; A. S. Cox & Co., owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

119th St, n e corner of 2d Av, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Bisenstover of 99 Nassau St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $10,000.

118th St, n e corner of 2d Av, to a five-story brick tenement and store; A. S. Cox & Co. of 9 Pine St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $5,000.

Little West 12th St, n w corner of 9th Av, to a one-story brick stable; Astor estate, owner; G. M. McCabe of 2 West 14th St, architect; cost, $13,500.

26th St, n e corner of 3d Av, to a five-story brick store and dwelling; J. O'Beirne, premises, owner; P. Ebelling of 425 East 9th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

38th St, 20 West, to a four-story brick store and dwelling; H. Miller of 122 East 40th St, owner; S. E. Gage of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $6,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, June 6.

ALLEN ST, 27 and 29, w s, 31.3x87.6; Louis Reiner to Sophia Schenkman, (mtg $84,500)..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 66, w s, 25x100; Emelia Miller to John Kiely, (mtg $18,000)..... 33,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 784, w s, 25x84.2; M. G. Riesser to Henry Nathan and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

AVENUE A, w s, 51.2 ft s of 74th St, 51x100; Saul Eder and others to Louis Lewanthau, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

AVENUE B, 84 to 88, w s, 56.10x irregular; Abraham C. Weingarten to Max Fischer, (mtg $70,000)..... 100

AVENUE D, s s, 26 ft n of 9th St, 42.6x irregular; Louis H. Shleber to William Frankel and another, (mtg $15,500)..... 100

BATHGATE AV, w s, 49 ft n of 182d St, 48x97; Samuel Grossman to Frederick Sackett..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 49 ft n of 182d St, 48x97; Frederick Sackett to George Kern, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

BRONX AV, e s, 150 ft n of King St, 50x90; John F. Galgan to Harry W. Newman..... 1,300

BURNSIDE AV, e s, 125 ft s of 179th St, 26.11x117.5; Lewis Knierim, Jr., to Cornelia Somerindyke..... 100

CANAL ST, n w c, 181.7 ft n of 135th St, 59.3x irregular; James H. Young to Henry H. Barnard, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

CENTRAL AV, e s, 325 ft n of 3d St, 125x100; Solomon Moses to Herbert J. Cochran..... 100

CHERRY ST, 128, n s, 25x103.6; Jacob Gordon and others to Sam Weinberg and another, (mtg $20,850)..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, e s, Lot 196, map of Melrose, 50x100; Charles Baenisch to Samuel Williams and others..... 100

DECATUR AV, 2,042, e s, 25x100; Alfred W. T. Guest to Henry Christman, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

EDGECOMBE AV, 140 and 142, e s, 50.3x76.8; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $44,000)..... 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 237 and 239, w s, 49.5 x100; Maria Berliant to Nathan Friedman and another, (mtg $73,000)..... 100

FRANKLIN AV, n w c of Grant St, 12x—; William E. Ferris to George Joseph..... Nom.

HEATH AV, w s, 515.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 100x100; King's Bridge Real Estate Company to Andrew J. Larkin..... 100

JAY ST, 9, n w corner of Staple St, 25x52.8; Henry L. Center and another to Society of the New York Hospital, 10-12 part..... Nom.

JAY ST, 9, n w corner of Staple St, 25x52.8; Henry L. Center and another to Society of the New York Hospital, 10-12 part..... Nom.

KEPPLER AV, s w corner of 235th St, 50x100; William J. Skelly to William S. Beckley..... Nom.

LENOX AV, s e corner of 116th St, 100.11x45; Simon E. Bernheimer and another to Paul Mayer..... 100

LENOX AV, n e c, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x84; Edward Tully to Charles Selferd and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,200, e s, 22.2x70; Henry C. Strahmann to Henry Storck, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

LIND AV, e s, 164 ft s of Devoe St, 50x87.6; Emeline A. Kemp, trustee, to Joseph H. Jones..... 1,500

LIND AV, e s, 244 ft s of 165th St, 75x irregular; Lind Av, n s, 764 ft s of Devoe St, 25x irregular; Emeline A. Kemp to Joseph H. Jones..... 100

LOT 446, map Van Nest Park; Angelo Rezzano to John De Rose, (mtg $800)..... 100

LOT 261, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Frank Wahlstrom to Hudson F. Rose..... Nom.

LOT 51, map 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner to Matthew Logan..... 1,200

LOT 118, partition map of William Adee at Westchester; Longin P. Fries to James Fowles, (mtg $2,800)..... 100

LOTS 15 to 19, 21 to 23, 43 to 44, 66 and 67, 69 to 98, 101 to 104, 107 and 108, 114 to 137, 132 to 144, 146 to 175, 198 to 240, Lots A to Z, OA, OD, and OX, amended map of building lots in 12th Ward; Elias P. Schinsky to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtgs $288,520)..... 100

LOTS 83 to 111, map of Cebrie Park; William Steinmetz to Charles B. Coulter and another, (mtg $2,900)..... 100

LOTS 107 and 108, map of 12th Ward; Chelsea Realty Company to John H. Hyde, (mtg $2,280)..... 100

LOTS 98 to 102, map of 125 lots of Ruses estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Philipp Kohler..... Nom.

LOTS 110 and 111, map of 370 lots of McGrau estate; John Rehm to Samuel Amlauer..... 100

LOTS 127 and 128, partition map of Lott G. Hunt estate; John Von Lehe and another, trustees, to Patrick M. Cassidy, (mtg $10,275)..... 8,600

LOTS 384 and 385, map of part of Hunt estate; William H. Brehm to Wilhelm Larsen..... Nom.

LOTS 85, 86, and 87, map 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and another to Richard Kelly..... 2,400

LOTS 31 and 32, map Bronx View Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Thomas Scott.... Nom.

LOTS 9 and 10, map 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and another to Martha Muller..... 1,700

LOTS 55, 56, 122, 302 to 304, 208 to 301, 228, 296, 297, and 163, map of Seton Homestead; Seton Homestead Land Company to John M. Digney..... Nom.

LOTS 88 to 90, map of 163 lots, estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and others to Richard Feehan..... 2,400

LOTS 82 to 84, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and others to John Feehan..... 2,400

LOTS 71 and 72, map of 163 lots of estate of Mary J. Radway; Adele R. Gardiner and others to James J. Murphy..... 1,660

MADISON ST, 330, s s, 24.10x96.8; Abraham Levinsky to Julius Rosenberg, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

MANGIN ST, w s, 125 ft n of 4th Canton St, 25x99.11; Solomon Frankel and others to Nathan Bitzick, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

MULFORD AV, w s, 125 ft n of Alice St, 50x100, Throgg's Neck; Thomas Curran to Margaret Curran..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 150 ft e of Cannon St, 29.7x80; Samuel Greenfeld and others to Samuel Lissler and another.. 100

RIVINGTON ST, 295 to 299, s s, 75x100; Sophia Schenkman to Louis Reiner, (mtg $67,750)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 295 to 299, s s, 75x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Sophia Schenkman, (mtg $46,000)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 301 and 303, s s, 54.7x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel Greenfeld and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

SOUTH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Jackson St, 50x—; Herman J. Eickhoff to Simmons Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

STANTON ST, n e corner of Goerck St, 32.2x70; Ike Katz to David Frankel, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 146th St, 20.11x100; Juliet M. Livingston to Norman B. Secord..... 100

SUMMIT AV, w s, 361.7 ft s of 165th St, 50x175; Emeline A. Kemp, trustee, to Joseph H. Jones..... 4,680

SUMMIT AV, s e corner of 164th St, 30x100; Emeline A. Kemp to Joseph H. Jones..... 100

THOMPSON ST, 57 to 63, w s, 114.10x100; Lawyers' Realty Company to Golde & Cohen..... 1,000

TIEBOUT ST, w s, 262 ft n of 180th St, 27.5x100.1; Marcus Rosenthal to Ellas Scheuer, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

TREMONT ROAD, n e s, 130.9 ft n of Webster Av, 52.3x121.3; Henry R. Knopf to Thomas Rasel..... 100

1ST AV, s s, 229.6 ft e of 4th St, 50x194.11; Wakefield; Herman E. Wagner to Peter Ross..... 100

1ST AV, e s, 20.11 ft n of 122d St, 20x78; Francoise Leonpresto to Jacob Bincker, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 2,017, w s, 25x100; Louis Singer and others to Nathan Cohen and another, (mtg $34,375)..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,648, e s, 24.11x88; Emma Weinberger to John Bacso, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

2D AV, 937, w s, 21.4x80; Henrietta Salomon to Marcus Rosenthal..... 100

3D AV, n e corner 180th St, —x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Sarah Terry and another, (mtg $32,000). Nom.

3D AV, 1,704, w s, 26.10x100; Newman Leavy to Alice M. Love, (mtg $26,000) Nom.

3D AV, 1,805, e s, 25x100; Abraham Posner and others to Morris Morgenstern, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,431 and 1,433, e s, 52.4x87.4; Israel Wiegrad to Louis Reisner, ½ part, (mtg $46,000)..... 100

5TH AV, 2,222 and 2,224, w s, 50x84; Julius Davidson to Josh W. Mayer and another..... Nom.

5D AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 103d St, 25x65; Annie Dagenais to Isidore Cohen and another, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

5TH AV, 2,222 and 2,224, w s, 50x84; Joseph Solomon to Julius Davidson, (mtg $29,000)..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 50.10 ft s of 60th St, 50x irregular; Park & Tilford to Abraham Boehm and another..... 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 103d St, 100.11x150; Mary E. Franklin to Leopold Newborg, (mtg $120,000)..... 100

5TH ST, n s, 123.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x103; Vaclav Pavelka to John Gosliner and another, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

7TH ST, n s, 216.4 ft w of Avenue C, 25.8x97.6; Andrew Dorn, Jr., to Nathan Kohn, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 24th St, 22.5x78.2; Emma Cluse to Charles Lohrman and another, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

9TH AV, n w s, at n e s of 208th St, 99.11x100; Atlantic Realty Company to Joseph M. Cuneo, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

9TH AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of 45th St, 25x100; Karl Braun to Gustav Lindenheim..... 100

10TH ST, n s, 205 ft w of Avenue D, 200x108, Unionport; William H. Towns to John D. Cullilon, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

10TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Pelham Avenue D, 200x108, Unionport; John D. Cullilton to Frank Baumann, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

12TH ST, n s, 405 ft w of Avenue C, 150x216, Unionport; Christian Strohm to Frederick G. Letsch, (mtg $2,250)..... 100

14TH ST, s w corner 6th St or Av, 105x114, Wakefield; Pelham Realty Company to Andrew Brown..... 2,000

14TH ST, s w corner 6th St or Av, 105 x114, Wakefield; Andrew Brown to Robert O'Grady..... 100

14TH AV, n s, Lot 941, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Cornelius A. Cooper to William A. Maxwell, all title..... 122

19TH ST, 357 West, 16.8x91.11; Alexander Henderson to James F. Bragg, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

38TH ST, s s, 245.6 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; 37th St, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Henry F. Friedgen to Charles Caldwell, 1-10 part, (mtg $5,000)..... 800

45TH ST, 529 West, 18.9x100.5; Patrick H. Glennon to Pietro Capellino, (mtg $5,500)..... Nom.

47TH ST, 229 East, 25x100.5; Isaac W. Romm to Michael Klein, ½ part, all title..... 100

51ST ST, 118 and 420 East, 54x100.5; Louis Lese to John H. Meyer, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

61ST ST, 206 West, 25x100.5; Claus Ahrens to Barnett Disler..... Omitted

62D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 60x100.5; Oliver L. Jones to Sarah T. McAllister, (mtg $75,000)..... 1,000

63D ST, 167 to 171 West, 50x100.5; New Amsterdam Realty Company to Julia E. Liggin, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

79TH ST, 329 East, 27x102.2; Harriet Barr to Isabelle Lindeman, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

84TH ST, n s, 219.2 ft w of Avenue A, 15x102.2; Harry C. Hart to George W. Mayer, (mtg $16,000)..... Nom.

88TH ST, 112 East, 25.6x100.8; Jonas Well and others to Abraham J. Benaun, (mtg $23,000)..... Nom.

98TH ST, 124 West, 18x100.11; Harry Turner and others to the A. C. & H. M. Hall Realty Company, (mtg $10,500)..... 100

98TH ST, 55 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Chaimowitz and others to Abraham Shapiro, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

102D ST, 104 East, 25x100.11; Lena Cohn to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $14,000) 100

104TH ST, 214 East, 16.8x100.11; Henry Weber to Caroline Muller, 1-3 part, all title..... Nom.

110TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100; Susannah Bauer and another to Philip Halkenhauser, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

112TH ST, 242 to 248 East, 75x100.11; David Herman to Henrietta Beirnelt, (mtg $71,000)..... 100

113TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 21.4x100.11; Benjamin F. Einstein to Nathan Mayer, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 60.8x100.11; West Side Construction Company to Norman E. Secord, (mtg $87,500)..... 100

115TH ST, 419 East, 20x100.11; Home Garden of New York City to Vincenzo Ruscenti, (mtg $14,950)..... 7,000

115TH ST, n s, 166.8 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 66.8x100.11; Norman B. Secord to Juliet M. Livingston, (mtg $100,000)..... 100

116TH ST, 116 West, 25x100.11; Bernard King to Miriam V. Lincoln and another, (mtg $34,500)..... 100

118TH ST, 430 East, 16.8x100.10; Minnie Fisher to Louis Lese, (mtg $7,000)... 100

118TH ST, 12 West, 25x100.11; Morris B. Sasmorsky to Louis Weber and another, (mtg $15,500)..... 100

119TH ST, 340 East, 27.6x100.10; Charles Schekeler to Isaac Shlanovsky, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

123D ST, s s, 215.9 ft w of 3d Av, 16.5x99.11; Annie Stevenson to Arthur H. Saunders..... 100

129TH ST, 5 East, 25x99.11; Berth Breisacher to Katharine J. Nagle..... 100

130TH ST, 504 West, 25x74.11; Rachel Jonas to Jacob Hassinger, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

136TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 120x200; Adolph Handler to Herman T. Solomon and others..... Nom.

141ST ST, s s, 581.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 87.6x—; 141st St, s w corner of Cypress Av, 136.6x—; Cypress Av, w s, 4.9 ft s of 141st St, 92.7x148; Northwestern Realty Company to Israel Block and another, (mtg $32,500)..... 100

143D ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 83.4x99.11; Robert Arnstein to Marks Moses, (mtg $80,000)..... 100

143D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 100x irregular; Joseph Rosenthal to David Lieberman and another, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

143D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Friedg Kellenberger and another to Fromed Meisna, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

148TH ST, 503 West, 37.6x99.11; Herman Cohen and others to Samuel Kohn, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Morris Av, 25x100; Ann Cummins to Margaret Pierce..... 3,000

165TH ST, n e s, 330 ft s e of Railroad Av, runs n w 65x n w 100x s e 75x s w 100; William Eisele and others to Joseph A. Cashman..... 100

175TH ST, s s, 80.4 ft e of Crotona Av, 16.8x100; John A. Engwer to Addie Finley, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

183D ST, s s, 132.9 ft e of Beaumont Av, 30.8x95; Emilie Kaestner and others to John T. E. Van Derveer..... Nom.

183D ST, n s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x74.11; James F. C. Blackhurst to Joseph A. Farley..... 5,100

183D ST, n s, 154.1 ft e of King's Bridge Road, 25x74.11; Joseph A. Farley to Richard Webber, all liens..... Nom.

188TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50 x94.10, (mtg $10,500;) 2d St, n e corner 14th Av, 114x105, Wakefield, (mtg $1,000;) Nathalia Av, e s, 529.3 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 80x120, (mtg $6,500;) 183d St, n s, 154.1 ft e of Kingsbridge Road, 25x74.11; James F. C. Blackhurst to Joseph A. Farley..... 5,100

215TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Park Terrace West, 50x100; Chelsea Realty Company to Richard E. Allez, (mtg $2,280)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALDHOUS, Herbert, to L. Eickwort; Inwood Av, e s, 120 ft s of 170th St, due Aug. 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ALDHOUS, Herbert, to W. S. Silicocks; Inwood Av, e s, 120 ft s of 170th St, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 11,000

ALLEZ, Richard C., to Chelsea Realty Company; 215th St, s s, 150 ft s of Park Terrace West, 3 years..... 2,620

AMLANER, Samuel, to John Rehm; Lots 110 and 111, map of McGraw estate, 3 years..... 800

AST, Charles, to L. Suydam; Oakland Place, n e corner of Belmont Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

BANNON, Teresa V., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 26th St, n s, 81.10 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000

BASCO, J., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 1st Av, e s, 51.1 n of 75th St, as per bond..... 18,000

BASCO, John, to E. Weinberger; 1st Av, 1,448, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 6,700

BASEL, Thomas, to L. Neuhaus; Webster Av, w s, 450 ft s of Scott St, 3 years..... 4,680

BASEL, Thomas, to Woodlawn Road, e s, 130.9 ft n of Webster Av, 3 years.. 3,000

BECKLEY, William S., to A. M. Bogler; Kepler Av, s w corner 237th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

BENNETT, H., to D. Herman; 112th St, 242 to 248 East, 2 mtgs, $13,500, prior mtg $35,500, 5 years, 6 per cent.. 27,000

BENNETT, Josephine S., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51st St, 239 West, as per bond..... 5,000

BILHORFER, Andrew J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 110th St, s s, 161 ft w of Lenox Av, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 11,000

BLOCH, Israel, to Northwestern Realty Company; 141st St, n w corner of Cypress Av, due Dec. 5, 1906, 6 per cent..... 6,000

BLOCH, Israel, to Northwestern Realty Company; 141st St, s s, 581.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, due Dec. 5, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BOEHM, A., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 5th Av, e s, 50.10 ft s of 60th St, per bond..... 700,000

BRAITHEWAITE, William W., to Isaac Butler; 13th St, s s, at w s of lot 331, map Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

BRENNEIS, August, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 130th St, 497 West, per bond..... 3,500

BRUCKER, Jacob, to Francoise Levapresto; 1st Av, e s, 27.11 ft n of 122d St, 3 years..... 2,400

BUHLER, C. A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, 50 West, as per bond..... 15,000

BUHLER, C. A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 89th St, 67 West, as per bond..... 15,000

BUTLER, Katharine C., to the Home for Incurables; 29th St, s s, 81 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 7,250

CASHMAN, Joseph A., to W. Elsele and others; 165th St, n e s, 330 ft s e on railroad, 5 years..... 10,000

COCHRAN, H. L., to S. Moses; Central Av, e s, 325 ft n of 3d St, 3 years.... 20,000

COHEN, N., and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 1st Av, 2,017, as per bond..... 35,000

COHEN, Myer, and another to A. Rosenstein; St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 112th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 25,000

COULTER, Charles B., and another to William Steinmetz; Lots 103 to 111, Cebue Park, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 900

DANIELS, Samuel, and another to East River Savings Bank; Henry St, 28, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 26,000

D'ANDREA, Mary, and Genaro Hauser; Lots 76 and 77, map of Downing estate, due Dec. 1, 1905..... 900

DAVID MAYER BREWING COMPANY to F. S. Kashland; 5th Av, s w corner of 137th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 20,000

DAVIDSON, Julius, to J. Solomon; 5th Av, 2,222, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

DAVIDSON, Julius, to J. Solomon; 5th Av, 2,224, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

DISCH, Gustav, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 95th St, 203 West, as per bond..... 20,000

DISLER, B., to C. Ahrens; 61st St, 206 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

ECKHOFF, Herman J., to H. Duryea and others; South St, s s, 100 ft w of Jackson St, 3 years..... 9,000

FAULKNER, Charles S., to H. L. Goodwin and another; 78th St, 162 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

FAULKNER, Charles S., to H. L. Goodwin; 78th St, 162 West, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FISCHER, Max, to A. C. Weingarten; Avenue B, 86 and 88, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FISCHER, Max, to A. C. Weingarten; Avenue B, 84, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FEEHAN, Richard, to A. R. Gardiner and another; Lots 88 to 90, map of estate of M. J. Radway, 2 years..... 1,680

FEEHAN, John, to A. R. Gardiner and another; Lot 82 to 84, map of estate of M. J. Radway, due May 17, 1907..... 1,680

FOLEY, James, to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of Tremont Road, 2 years..... 1,100

FOSTER, Minnie P., and another to S. A. Floy; Valentine Av, s e s, at n e s of Travers St, 1 year..... 3,000

FOWLES, James, to L. P. Fries; Lot 118, map of Adee estate, 3 years..... 800

FREY, P., to Charles Baumann; Willis Av, 388, 5 years..... 9,000

GOLDE & COHEN to Lawyers' Realty Company; Thompson St, 57 to 63, per bond..... 86,000

GOODSTEIN, Harry, and others, to Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, 2,583, per bond..... 23,000

GOODSTEIN, Harry, and others to Max Mintz; 8th Av, 2,583, due Feb. 15, 1907, 6 per cent..... 6,500

GREINER, E., to E. M. Muller; Delmonico Place, e s, 69.5 ft s of 165th St, 3 years..... 1,000

GREENFELD, Samuel, and another to P. Lowenfeld and another; Rivington St, 303, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,250

GREENFELD, Samuel, and another to P. Lowenfeld and another; Rivington St, 303, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,250

HERRMAN, C., to the Irving Savings Institution; Woodycrest Av, e s, 220.10 ft n of 164th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

HOROWITZ, Joseph, and another to R. Frankel and another; 39th St, s s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 2 mtgs $2,000, 2 prior mtgs $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

HYDE, John H., to Chelsea Realty Company; Lots 107 and 108, map of lots in Twelfth Ward, 3 years..... 2,620

IRVING REALTY COMPANY to J. J. Fleming; 213th St, n s, w ½ lot 806, map Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,000

IRVING REALTY COMPANY to J. J. Fleming; 213th St, n s, e ½ lot 806, map Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,000

IRVING REALTY COMPANY to J. J. Fleming; 213th St, s s, w ½ lot 805, map Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,000

IRVING REALTY COMPANY to J. J. Fleming; 213st St, s s, being e ½ of Lot 805, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Kemp; Lind Av, e s, 864 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 8,875

JONES, Joseph H., to E. A. Kemp; Summit Av, w s, 361.1 ft s of 165th St, 1 year..... 3,585

JONES, Joseph H., to E. A. Kemp; Summit Av, s e corner of Kemp Place, 1 year..... 2

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Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

LOTS $25 up 5 DOWN 2 MONTHLY

BAYSIDE PARK

Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $350 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

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202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
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IN THE HEART OF
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Lots 25 x 150, $100.
Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge.
HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
The Warranty-Realty Company,
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Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live
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THE RUSURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
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In Richmond Hill—Some choice restricted lots, beautifully located, at the newly opened tract at "Maple Park;" price $285, on easy payments; also 7-room cottage, all improvements, 3 lots, price $3,200, on easy terms. Call at Concord Realty Co., 158 East 28th St., N. Y.

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Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
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19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

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Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to November 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service, between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas, water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway; also all other cottages remaining unrented.

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223x100, one floor with exceptional light, heat, and power, possession July 1st, or immediately. Very low rent. Inquire of
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NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
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Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
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Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

28th St., 117 West, (Near 6th Av.)—Second and third floors, with large show windows; well adapted for club or restaurant. Samuel C. Pulis, 31 Nassau St.

Offices, moderate rents, $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric light; (desk room.) Beard Building 120-122 Liberty.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts To Let—A large number.
Ruland & Whiting Co.,
5 Beekman St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

20 East 116th.—Large store, $40; suitable cigars, grocery, confectionery, furnishings, shoes, teas, hardware.

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GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)

outshines them all. All you have been looking for in the way of a country home with city conveniences, careful restrictions, and a locality where values are advancing steadily, will be found there.

SITUATED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,

the view is unsurpassed, extending from the summit of the Palisades, across Hudson River, Manhattan, the Sound and Long Island. Climate of the Catskills, means health and freedom from the Summer's heat, now near at hand. Completeness of improvements will surprise you. Fully equipped modern homes from $5,000 to $15,000, on reasonable terms or liberal cash discounts.

Booklet free, also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and Trolley.

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Spencer Arms
A Modern Apartment House at its best
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent, high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
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Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
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EARLSWOOD COURT,
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.
These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farrell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2,856 8TH AVENUE.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartment to rent from October 1st in fireproof building,
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

SAVILLE:
Splendidly arranged apartments 5 and 6 rooms and bath; every improvement; delightful location, especially in Summer; rents $45-$55. Inquire 420 West 118th, or R. Levers, 354 West 116th.

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THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Neufville, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St., between Broadway and West End Av. Six and seven rooms and bath; fourth floor $35, fifth floor $32; steam heated; hot water supply. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, Broadway, near West 74th.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

128th St., 24 West.—Elegant, modern, all light apartments; 5 and 6 rooms and bath; $32 to $38. Apply to janitor.

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157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy.
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
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N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
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TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
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Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

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WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
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66 WEST 97TH ST., APARTMENT
6-8 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent.
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42d St., No. 225 West.—Elegant single apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $60; private hall; one flight. Louis V. O'Donohue, 3 West 42d St., Agent.

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Neufville, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St., between Broadway and West End Av. Six and seven rooms and bath; fourth floor $35, fifth floor $32; steam heated; hot water supply. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker, Broadway, near West 74th.

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SEAL HARBOR, MAINE.
For rent for the Summer, furnished cottage with five master's bedrooms and room for four servants. Beautiful view. Rent, $750.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE HOLLAR LOCK INSPECTION AND GUARANTY COMPANY to change its name to THE HOLLAR COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the Hollar Lock Inspection and Guaranty Company, a domestic corporation, having its principal office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof in Part I., to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Hollar Company.

Dated New York, May 15th, 1905.

THE HOLLAR LOCK INSPECTION AND GUARANTY COMPANY,
By WILLIAM H. HOLLAR, President.
MORGAN & MITCHELL, Attorneys for Petitioner, 38 Park Row, New York City.

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A trio, violinist, pianist, and 'cellist, young professionals, want engagement; either city or country. Address Fred Barenborg, Jr., 419 East 88th St.

Vocal training, expression; recitations, plays, instruction; woman training, experience Europe, America. Special, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

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They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
the greatest amusement enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:45, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

YACHT "GOLDEN ROD."
Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises.
ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE.
PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED.
FARE EACH TOUR, $1.00.
Beginning Thursday, June 8th.
Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 23d St., Daily and Sunday.
10 A. M. for Indian Head on Hudson; returning in 3 hours. 2:30 P. M. for Sandy Hook Lightship; time 3 hours. 8 P. M., Lower Harbor and Sandy Hook; time 4 hours. Competent lecturer explains points of interest. Booking offices, Park Carriage Co., Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 'phone 3351 Gramercy, and Room 52, No. 13 Astor Place, 'phone 3686 Spring.

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ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Lecturer on board.
Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M. daily and Sunday.
Tickets on yacht or office, in Flatiron Bldg. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

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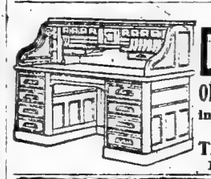
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Used uprights taken in part payment.
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STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.
$3 Rents elegant upright; including free cartage, by the quarter, $10. Installments, $5. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH.
A—$115 D—$125 FINE TONE 6 W. 125 St.
SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.
Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.
E—$95 H—$140 UPRIGHTS BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125 St.
Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

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OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
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DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality
30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY. PHONE, 2303 SPRING.

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for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores.
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ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. ELEVATION 3,000 FT. ALWAYS COOL.

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CAPACITY 1,200.

ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES. CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. GERMAN RATHSKELLER. 100 ROOMS WITH BATH.

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Opens in June.

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For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

PINE HILL HOUSE, in heart of Adirondack Mountains, charmingly situated; excellent table; all farm products raised on place; pleasant rooms; home privileges; hunting and fishing near; rates $10 per week upward. E. Freygang, Lake Clear.

THE RUISSEAUMONT — HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

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Cragsmoor Inn,

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.

CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.

Elevation 1,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Rose Cottages, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE.

Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort, open throughout the year.

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ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.

15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. Finest cement sidewalks and macadam roads. First-class casinos. Wide shelving beach on which bicyclists and equestrians may ride. Garages.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO,
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN
Open for Guests June 29.

Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

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OCEAN COTTAGES.
SUMMERFIELD AV., OCEAN FRONT.

High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. City 'phone 1483—79th St.

MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

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Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.

MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE REMINGTON.

Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Fifth season. Same successful management. Extra large rooms. 350 feet of piazza. Telephone 5 Arverne. C. E. McBride, Arverne, or Broadway, northeast corner 80th St.

THE ELIZABETH.

Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

THE BRITAIN.

Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.

A. J. BARKER.

The INN — Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long.

F. AVERY, Prop.

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"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."

The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays. Trending east and west, is cooled in Summer by the prevailing south winds from the ocean. Unexcelled surf and stillwater bathing, boating, driving, automobiling and golfing.

"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet giving list of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," an illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Both free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Ave., 95 5th Ave., 762 Lexington Ave., 574 Columbus Ave. and 51 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

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MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

Will Open Wednesday, June 14

T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 289 4th Av., at 23d St., N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 22

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager, 289 4th Av., at 23d St., N. Y.

☞Tel., 6,246—Gramercy, care Town and Country Hotel and Travel Bureau.

THE PARK INN.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.

TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION, L. I. R. R.

WILL OPEN JUNE 15.

Booking office, Gilsey House, 29th St. & B'way

A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.

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CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1½ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.

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(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.) OPEN JUNE 1ST.

Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.

Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.

High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 21st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 6072 Gramercy.

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AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

30 miles (1 hour) from New York City. Seaside and Country combined.

THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24. Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY, at Victoria Hotel, Wednesdays only.

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MANHANSET MANOR,

SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.

REASONABLE RATES. Booking Office, 23 Union Square, New York. Furnished Cottages for Rent. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

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New York's Most Popular Family Resort. Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.

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ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.

Forty-five minutes from New York City. Electric lights, steam heat; suites of rooms with baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, and tennis; also one of the finest golf courses in the country. Address CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,

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Will open for the reception of guests in June. HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING. Special rates for the season. Address D. P. HATHAWAY, THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

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NEXT STATION TO ARVERNE. 38 min. out. Fifty nice rooms; faces OCEAN BEACH; perfect cooking, dainty service; electricity. Plans of rooms at 187 Madison Av. and 53 Leonard St., New York City.

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ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION. Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

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Richardson | **SEA CLIFF, L. I.**

Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

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Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

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HOTEL GRAMATAN,

Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.,

will open June 1st and remain open all the year, capacity, 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 15 minutes from Grand Central Station; golf, tennis, riding, driving.

REFINED, QUIET, EXCLUSIVE.

Fine orchestra. Long distance telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. Garden City Hotel, L. I.

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The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays. Trending east and west, is cooled in Summer by the prevailing south winds from the ocean. Unexcelled surf and stillwater bathing, boating, driving, automobiling and golfing.

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FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.

600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop.

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THE BELVEDERE.

Open May 30th; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

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Open May 30. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

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THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.

OPENS JUNE 17TH.

A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.,) or New York City Office, 289 4th Av., Town and Country Bureau.

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1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open JUNE 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

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Mansion House and Cottages. For illustrated circular address A. T. HALE, Manager.

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Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; rowboating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet.

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The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.

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KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., 2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

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SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.

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Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor. N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel, May 15th to 31st.

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Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

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Special Rates on Application.

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In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.

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Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; referenced. D. C. FENN, Prop.

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THE FAMOUS PLEASURE RESORT,



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OUTDOOR PLEASURES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

can be fully enjoyed in The Famous Resort-by-the-Sea. The finest and safest beach in the world for Surf Bathing. Miles of Telford Avenues and beautiful roads through the adjacent country for Riding, Driving, and Automobiling. Deep sea and inland waters for Sailing and Fishing. All health and strength giving sports and social diversions of every nature.

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A beautiful display of rolling chairs trimmed with fresh-cut flowers.

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THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

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20th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

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35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

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JUNE TO OCTOBER.

Family Cottages a Special Feature.

Superb Golf Links and Other Attractive Out-of-Door Sports.

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ACCOMMODATING 300 GUESTS.

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1½ hours from Boston on North Shore; accommodations for 400. Large orchestra, splendid golf links, grand drives, boating, bathing, swimming pool, fishing. Centre for automobiling. Address

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PROFILE HOUSE and 20 COTTAGES.

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Conducted for the comfort of a refined patronage. Beautiful walks, fine roads. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING and all popular amusements. Location unsurpassed.

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Opens last week in June. YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE. Summer Naval Rendezvous. Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive. Send for Descriptive Booklet.

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EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.

Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

HAWKHURST HOTEL,
Litchfield, Conn.

Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.

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High elevation. Golf. Good Fishing. Fine Drives. Booklet. W. P. GARDINER, Mgr.

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SOUTH FARMS INN AND COTTAGES, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

Through June $8 to $10. 1,200 feet elevation. Mineral springs. Address R. F. Cole.

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Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. E. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

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Winter Harbor, Maine.

Enlarged; new bathroom suites. Golf. Tennis. Swimming Pool. OPENS JULY 1ST.

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Remodelled and under new management.....OPENS JULY 1ST.

Also furnished cottages for rent.

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Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to 281 5th Av.; Telephone 1995 Madison.

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Stone, Iron and Slate Construction.

Open All the Year. Capacity 600.



Marlborough House, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Pre-eminent for its

LOCATION—A whole block on the beach front in the centre of the principal hotel district. Ocean view unobstructed by stores, pavilions or piers.

CONVENIENCES—All comforts and conveniences, including hot and cold sea water in all baths. Long Distance Bell Telephones and running ice water in the rooms. Valet and ladies' maid service.

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Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.

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Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

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Best location on the Ocean Front.
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The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.

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Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel.

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A pleasant place in heart of Berkshires, between Lenox and Stockbridge; 15 acres; high, beautiful scenery; verandas three sides; excellent table. Miss RUNNELLS, Stockbridge, Mass.

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Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank Q. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

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LOCATION—A whole block on the beach front in the centre of the principal hotel district. Ocean view unobstructed by stores, pavilions or piers.

CONVENIENCES—All comforts and conveniences, including hot and cold sea water in all baths. Long Distance Bell Telephones and running ice water in the rooms. Valet and ladies' maid service.

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Golf, Automobiling, Yachting, Driving.

Ownership Management. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

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Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.

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is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.

THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
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HOTEL RUDOLF. On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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SEABRIGHT, N. J.

THE OCTAGON.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.

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NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

SOUTH SHORE THE

SIPPEWISSET

FALMOUTH, MASS.

Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel.

HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

281 5th Av. Telephone 1995 Madison.

STOCKBRIDGE

MASS. — Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Drives. Superb Golf Course. Two Finely Appointed Hotels in the Berkshires. Best of service. Spring, Summer, Autumn.

RED LION INN. HEATON HALL. Allen T. Treadway, Prop. Wm. G. Havill, Mgr. N. Y. Office: Hotel Longacre, W. 47th St.

NEW ENGLAND INN.

A pleasant place in heart of Berkshires, between Lenox and Stockbridge; 15 acres; high, beautiful scenery; verandas three sides; excellent table. Miss RUNNELLS, Stockbridge, Mass.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.

A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.

Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank Q. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

THE GOLF COURSE
AT
Atl

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,259 for $67.85, preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—Early Sunday morning, 14th St. and Broadway, bill fold containing four twenty-dollar bills. Thirty dollars reward if returned to R. R. Staples, care of 29 Borden Av., Long Island City.

LOST.—Saturday morning, on 8th Av., between 118th and 103th Sts., gold brooch. Return to Clark, 485 Central Park West. Reward.

LOST.—Liberal reward for return of small diamond horseshoe scarfpin. Haas Bros., 27 West 31st St.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD for pendant, consisting of heart-shaped sapphire surrounded by 26 small diamonds, lost at Hotel Majestic Saturday, June 3, 1905. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 110 East, Near Union Square.—Desirable rooms; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor; dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH, 137 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; prices reasonable.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; all conveniences; excellent table.

89TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; homelike surroundings; good table; excellent neighborhood; Americans; references.

75TH ST., 134 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms for gentlemen, private house, parlor dining room; references exchanged.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

84TH ST.,131 WEST.—Large room in high class German house.

91ST ST., 150 WEST.—Private family; let front and back room, second floor; board optional.

93D ST., 153 WEST.—Large room; also table boarders; select home, gentlemen preferred; meals optional.

93D ST., 128 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

86D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

90TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12, $14, two persons.

125TH ST., 242-244 WEST.—Neatly furnished room to rent, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 187, 134th St.)—Ideal location, nice rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service, cool dining room; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 684, 686.—Suites, private baths; single rooms, $8-$10; excellent board.

Two gentlemen only find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonnivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 173, Brooklyn Heights.—Pleasant rooms; good table; convenient to Bridge, ferries and resorts. Summer rates.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St. and River!—Ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 25 WEST. Rooms, $3, $1.25; housekeeping suites, $3.25, porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms, running water; telephone; references. Summer rates.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; good board; near Subway station.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.—Nicely furnished room for light housekeeping, with privilege of kitchen, linen, silver; all modern; telephone, elevator. M. D. Hill.

20TH ST., 301 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; two others; conveniences; moderate.

30TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable for two gentlemen, $5, parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

45TH ST., 139 EAST. Private, high-class house; refined gentleman, superior accommodations; scrupulously clean, references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST. Square rooms, comfortably furnished; for men; transients.

64TH ST., 131 EAST.—Rooms, suites, running water, French-American board; refined; board optional. Lamadrid.

68ST ST., 108 EAST, Near Lexington. Elegant furnished room; running water; private house.

71ST ST., 112 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences, private house; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Two sunny rooms and bath for gentlemen; near Riverside; electric light, telephone. Inquire elevator boy.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

122D ST., 551 WEST.—Choice, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Telephone.

CHARLES ST., 19.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; home comforts; terms reasonable.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 104th St. Elevated.—Superior rooms, suitable for two, newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable; permanency appreciated.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Facing park; exceptionally cool, light rooms; well furnished, very quiet. Anderson.

PARK AV., 872, (73D.)—High-class apartment fronting east; housekeeping; rooms, $4-$7. Yaggy.

ST NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Large front room, suitable two; private family; board optional; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Elegant rooms, overlooking Wall St.; 5 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood, house, and table; references.

QUINCY ST., 446, BROOKLYN.—Cool front room; also single room.

ST MARK'S AV., 618, (near Bedford.)—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, with dressing room and closet; private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young lady for inside subscription entry work; age 20 to 25; experience with card systems, good penmanship, and executive ability absolutely essential; state experience, reference, and salary wanted. W. H. C., Box 316 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A young girl to mind child; reference required. 49 East 78th St., ground floor.

WANTED Experienced young woman as stenographer and office assistant. 42 Broadway, Room 1,029.

Males.

AN EXPERIENCED, EXPERT OFFICE MANAGER, COMPETENT TO RUN A LARGE UP-TO-DATE OFFICE; USED TO GRANTING CREDITS AND OVERSEEING COLLECTIONS OF ACCOUNTS; PERMANENT, RESPONSIBLE, AND ADVANCING POSITION. APPLY NEW YORK MILLINERY AND SUPPLY CO., 628-630 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

MANAGER.—Man education, business ability, make engagements, large commission; woman unusual training, experience, present recitals, lecture-recitals. Experience, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

SOME AGENTS, smarter than others, understand why it is at present easier and pays better to sell insurance for the GERMANIA LIFE than for other companies; same rate and guarantees for annual or deferred dividend policies; new child's endowment bond; liberal arrangement with good producers. Call mornings, Home Office, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—Insurance brokers and men well connected; if life or fire business is slow, here is quick money; salary or commission; also opportunity live industrial men; cash down; no deductions, no lapses; sells at sight; new proposition; no competition, no restrictions; covers every accident, every sickness; free medical and surgical treatment, free identification, and dozen big selling points; ages 18 to 65; men and business women insured; merchants, professional men, mechanics. General Accident Assurance Corp., Perth, Scotland; ready talk business to good men; best territory. A. A. Mosher, Manager Industrial and Factory Department, 135 Broadway.

WANTED—Draughtsman; competent man to make cut-stone details from plans, can have three or four months' employment; state experience and wages expected. Ingalls Stone Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Young men as assistant invoice clerk; must be accurate at figures and good writer; state age, references, and salary wanted. J. L., Box 105 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Collectors of insurance accounts, books, &c., to sell watches, diamonds, and jewelry on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

WANTED—Boy for office, about 15 years old; bright, well educated; salary $4. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock at 108 Front St., Room 38.

WANTED—In an importing house, a bright, neat boy, who resides with his parents. Address P. O. Box 833, New York City.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, $1,000; clerk, $1,200; manager, $2,500; salesman, $1,800. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

ARVERNE, Far Rockaway.—Visiting (house) governess; French, German, piano; references. Rosseau, Post Office Arverne.

CARETAKER, &c.—By a young woman as caretaker or mother's help during July and August; best reference. M. L. H., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

CASHIER, &c.—A position is sought for a worthy, intelligent, and reliable young woman, a hunchback, and unable to perform arduous work, either as cashier or any service that will not entail heavy manual labor; small salary acceptable; the case has been investigated and indorsed by the United Hebrew Charities. Albert Lucas, 56 West 105th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 26 West 50th St.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined young French lady as companion or governess; references; June 15. Mademoiselle, 263 West 125th St.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place an excellent cook. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at 26 West 50th St.

COOK.—By a good family cook; a good baker; very best reference; city or country. 302 East 29th St.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

High-class employment bureau, 27 East 22d St., Room 74, supplies first-class servants in all capacities, including butlers and second men.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family adults; good cook, waitress; plain washing; city, country; best references. 230 East 43d St., second flight, front.; carfare.

LADY'S MAID.—Wishes to go to Europe; good packer and traveler; first-class references. A. S., care of Miss Larson, 117 East 53d St.

NURSE.—A trained nurse, just starting practice, would take patients at half regular price. 1,105 Hotel Martha Washington, 29 East 29th St.

NURSE MAID to one or two children; no infants; best city references. 411 West 56th St., top floor, east.

REFINED German lady, speaking French and English, experienced in household duties; willing to make herself useful. Mrs. Zingg, 2,061 Madison Av., care of Mrs. Ducroquet.

SEAMSTRESS.—Protestant; willing to assist with chamberwork or children. Present employer's, 15 West 10th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' experience; cultured, refined young woman; capable corresponding; understands office routine; desires permanent position. American, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—With experience; cultured, refined young lady; understands office routine; permanent position; $15. Miss Montgomery, Box 102 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Accuracy, Box 175 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Miller, Box 158 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; desires permanency, downtown, 9:30 to 12 mornings; salary moderate; or copying home. Steno., 260 West 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a good shorthand writer with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Clara Wainwright, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $12. Mildred Robinson, Box 102 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate. Box 143 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; desires permanent position; start $6; rapid. Miss C., Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Address Mary Williams, 568 Park Av.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes family washing from country for Summer; references. 309 East 42d St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts investigations, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared; specialty, cost finding; terms reasonable. A. 210 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT.—Refined young man wishes position with travel; understands nervous or any kind of case; can furnish the best of references. H. Aylor, 43 7th Av.

ATTENDANT.—Valet, masseur, care of invalid or elderly gentleman; well recommended. Fitzgerald, 400 East 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man can drive and repair any car. H. Neal, 2,180 8th Av, care Schutter.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 201 Times, Times Square.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, 24, knowledge of shorthand, as clerk and stenographer; will do outside work as well; collector, &c.; best references; hard worker. B Box 134 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; out on account of family going abroad; fourteen years' first-class reference. F. M., 11 East 70th St.

GROOM.—Exceptionally neat and efficient; English; twenty-four. Jones, 20 Grove St.

I HAVE few spare hours daily. How can I earn something? 1,023 Times, Harlem.

PORTER.—A colored man, now employed, having good references, wants a steady position as porter with reliable firm. J Box 306 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE.—Energetic young man (24) of good family, at present employed, desires outside position with established firm. Integrity, 100 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SECOND MAN.—Best references. 33 East 74th St.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET or FOOTMAN.—Young male attendant as valet or footman; six years in last situation in England. Box 203 Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE wants to start in right way to learn a good business. Worker, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) two years' experience as stenographer and bookkeeper, with general office work, wants position; references. A Box 105 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires permanent position that will offer opportunities for advancement. B. A., Box 172 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity, Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (19,) wishes position at anything; can furnish best of reference. Michaelmann, 351 East 10th St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years' Wall St. experience. R. Greene, 71 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

NEW TENDERLOIN STATION.

Aldermen at Last Vote $170,000 for It on McAdoo's Appeal.

After having refused twice an appropriation of $170,000 for a new police station house in the Tenderloin precinct the Board of Aldermen yesterday passed the appropriation by unanimous vote.

On the previous occasions the appropriation was killed because the Aldermen decided they were "not sufficiently informed" where the station was to be. Police Commissioner McAdoo attended yesterday's session and urged various members to put the resolution through.

SHEFFIELD MAY REFUSE GAS COMMISSION BERTH

Would Rather Be Federal District Attorney, If Possible.

PRESIDENT'S HARMONY MOVE?

Avoids Giving Offense to Platt by Getting His Friend State Place—Talk About Racing Board.

James R. Sheffield has not made up his mind whether he will accept the appointment from Gov. Higgins on the State Commission of Gas and Electricity. When asked by note his intentions yesterday, Mr. Sheffield sent back this reply:

"I have not yet accepted the Gas Commissionership, and possibly may not."

Mr. Sheffield did not receive his visitors because he had undergone an operation in the morning.

Later in the day, however, Mr. Sheffield did see the newspaper men. When asked for a more definite expression of his position, he said:

"I have no desire to hold any public office. I was not consulted about my appointment as a member of the State Lighting Commission, and was surprised when I read that Gov. Higgins had appointed me. I am now considering what action I ought to take in the matter. I shall make up my mind by to-morrow as to the nature of the reply I will send to the Governor."

Mr. Sheffield's friends explained that his indecision was due to his desire to hear from President Roosevelt with respect to his chances for appointment as United States District Attorney before committing himself to serve on the Lighting Commission. Mr. Sheffield, it is said, would very much prefer the appointment as United States District Attorney, although the salary is $2,000 less than the salary of a Lighting Commissioner. President Roosevelt, it is understood, has been disposed to appoint Mr. Sheffield, but has been prevented by Senator Platt's insistence that the place should go to Robert C. Morris, and the appeal of State Chairman Odell that it be conferred on Senator Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

In view of the fact that his appointment came as a surprise to Mr. Sheffield, the belief in political circles yesterday was that Gov. Higgins had made the choice at the suggestion of the President. If that should prove true, it would indicate that the President was anxious to have Mr. Sheffield provided for by the State organization so as to avoid complications with Senator Platt over the United States District Attorneyship.

Now that the Commissionerships are out of the way the politicians are concerning themselves about the offices of Secretary to the various commissions.

The salary of the Secretary of the Lighting Commission is to be $6,000 a year, and the salary of the Secretary of the Railroad Commission is also $6,000.

The salary of the Secretary of the Water Commission may be fixed by the commission, just as the compensation of the Commissioners may be fixed by the Governor. It probably will not be made less than $5,000.

Gossip about the Republican headquarters yesterday made William Leary the most prominent candidate for Secretary of the Lighting Commission. Mr. Leary served under Mr. Sheffield when the latter was Fire Commissioner of New York, and they always have been warm friends.

For Secretary of the Railroad Commission the two names most mentioned yesterday were those of George Edward Graham and Luther Little. No names are yet discussed in connection with the Secretaryship of the State Water Commission.

There was much comment on the failure of Gov. Higgins to announce his appointments to the Racing Commission. The terms of the members of the present commission, as at present constituted, consists of August Belmont of New York, John Sanford of Amsterdam, and Edwin D. Morgan of Westbury Station, L. I.

For a while there was some doubt as to whether Mr. Belmont would be reappointed. It was said that Congressman James W. Wadsworth might be named as his successor. The latest information, however, was that Gov. Higgins had concluded to reappoint Mr. Belmont. The fact that the Governor went West without announcing the new commission was taken as indicating that he is still uncertain as to whom he will appoint.

A HEBREW UTOPIA.

Being Built with a Hester and an Essex Street in It on Long Island.

The Utopia Land Company, which is establishing a Jewish colony from the east side of Manhattan, on a fifty-acre tract of land, about midway between Flushing and Jamaica, L. I., has begun to develop the property, which is to be called Utopia, and is intended as a home for part of the east side of Manhattan. The community is to be run largely upon the co-operative plan, embracing among other things a big co-operative store and numerous industries.

A large force of men has been put to work laying out streets and avenues, and that the people from the lower east side may not feel entirely lost names have been given to the streets, similar to those in their old neighborhood. There will be Ludlow, Hester, Division, and Essex Streets, also First and Second Avenues and an Avenue A.

It is hoped that the first batch of colonists can be received in about two months.

GAVE LIFE TO SAVE BROTHER.

Eight-Year-Old Pushes Baby Off Tracks, but Falls Under Car.

Eight-year-old Frank Hemming of 1,873 Fulton Street, East New York, was killed last evening in trying to save his younger brother, Johnnie. The boys were playing tag in Fulton Street, near Ralph Avenue, with several companions, running hand in hand.

Fulton Street is torn up in the vicinity. The brothers were picking their steps and did not see a Fulton Street car approaching until it was almost on them. Then Frank threw Johnnie backward, lost his own balance, and fell under the car. The younger lad landed safely on a mound of dirt. Frank was dead when pulled out from under the wheels.

Peter Hahn, the motorman, was arrested. He said the boys ran directly in front of his car and he did all he could to save both.

Policeman Sails to Lift Mortgage.

Thomas Biggert, a policeman of the Charles Street Station, will sail to-day on the Oceanic on a fifty-day leave of absence to "visit the old folks" in North Antrim, Ireland, and incidentally to lift the mortgage from "the place." He came to this country twelve years ago, was appointed to the police force five years ago, and besides sending remittances to his father, has saved enough at last to clear off the remaining mortgage. He has a good record.

Little Boys Burned to Death.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 6.—Ordner J. Delaney and William Jeffries, aged seven and five years, went to a brush heap of pine trees on the beach front at New Hampshire Avenue to-day, dug a hole beneath the pile, and crawled under. It is believed they had matches, for soon the brush was ablaze. Before the boys could crawl out they were cremated.

Woman Made College President.

ATLANTA, June 6.—Mrs. Charles C. Cox, wife of the late President Cox of Cox College, was yesterday elected by the Directors of the college as its President to succeed her husband.

Receiver for Damascus Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 6.—Vice Chancellor Pitney to-day appointed Elvin W. Crane receiver for the Damascus Process Company, which corporation has an authorized capital of $1,000,000. The concern was organized to develop a secret process for the manufacture of steel.

MAYOR BLOCKS TEN EYCK.

Halts Plan to Favor High Bidder on Cross River Dam.

Both Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout attended a meeting of the Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday afternoon for the purpose of blocking a movement to award a contract for the Cross River Dam and Reservoir to other than the lowest bidder. The work is part of the development of the Croton watershed. The Mayor and Controller are ex-officio members of the board, but seldom attend its meetings, so that their presence, when President Ten Eyck called the meeting to order, was regarded with surprise.

There were seven bidders. The Barton Dunn Company of this city was lowest, at $1,080,319; Naughton & Co. bid $1,145,957.50; William J. Flanagan, $1,187,310; Ryan & Parker, $1,207,750; the Construction Company of America, $1,222,610; the MacArthur Brothers Company of New York and Winston & Co. of Boston a combined bid of $1,246,211.60, and Coleman, Breauchaud & Coleman, $1,344,030.

When the bids were opened recently the board referred them to J. Waldo Smith, Chief Engineer, and William H. Burr, Consulting Engineer, to report on the facilities of the bidders. The report submitted yesterday did not deal with any bidder save the MacArthur-Winston combination, which was $280,000 above the lowest. The report declared:

"They are just finishing the Wachusett masonry dam at Clinton, Mass., a work closely similar to that at Cross River, with precisely the plant and organization available required for the immediate and effective prosecution of this latter."

President Ten Eyck wanted the report upheld, but the Mayor insisted that the engineers had been called on to report on the various bidders and not pick any one to argue in his behalf. Controller Grout backed up the Mayor, and as the other members declined to support President Ten Eyck he consented to have the entire matter go back to the engineers with instructions to report at a special meeting on Friday.

POLICE DETAILS DEPLETED.

150 Put on Regular Patrol—No Woman on Advisory Board.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday took 150 detailed men from the various boroughs, the most of them guards on patrol wagons in the less busy precincts, and assigned them to regular patrol duty. The Commissioner said that he was compelled to do this because of the shortage in the patrol force, and added that he intended to investigate further and see if it was not possible to reduce the number of details still more.

The Chairman of a woman's club has written to Mr. McAdoo, asking him, "in the interests of justice and humanity," to assign a woman member for his advisory committee on promotions. The Commissioner replied that he did not think that action would be advisable.

The six members of the advisory committee are invited to meet for the first time on Thursday afternoon in the Commissioner's office to organize.

NEW BICYCLE SQUAD CHANGE.

Police Wheelmen to be Merged with the Traffic Regulators.

The bicycle police force, which was once a separate squad and which was later split up, its members being detailed to various precincts, is to be reorganized again. Commissioner McAdoo decided yesterday to merge the bluecoat wheelmen with the traffic squad, and to put the traffic squad insignia upon their sleeves.

Bicycle policemen will hereafter report at three stations, the traffic sub-station in Twenty-seventh Street, the Arsenal in Central Park, and the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. Roundsmen O'Connor, Casey, and Howe, respectively, will be the commanders of the men.

PLANS FOR GAS INSPECTION.

Oakley to Ask for an Eligible List and $50,000 Appropriation.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity held a long conference yesterday with his Chief Engineer and the man in charge of the gas inspection, laying plans to carry out the provisions of the new law calling for daily inspection of meters. The department has no one to do the work. Outside of Manhattan no borough has a testing station.

Mayor McClellan has informed Commissioner Oakley that the department must be prepared to carry out the law on July 1. Last night the Commissioner said he would apply at once to the Municipal Service Commission for an eligible list, and ask the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Friday for an appropriation of $50,000.

Crushed by Signal Bridge.

As the result of the collapse of an iron signaling bridge over the tracks of the Long Island Railroad just west of the Jamaica station at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, one man was killed, two were taken to the hospital seriously injured, and two others were hurt.

The men were repairing the bridge, and had not a second's warning. They fell thirty feet to the tracks.

James Liston, thirty years old, of Flushing was killed instantly. Solomon Rintall, forty-five years old, of 45 Vernon Avenue, and Charles McLeigh, twenty-five years old, of 61 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, are in St. Mary's Hospital and may die.

More Changes by Weaver.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.—Arthur R. H. Morrow, Assistant Director of the Philadelphia Department of Supplies, who was suspended in the gas lease fight, resigned to-day at the request of Mayor Weaver. Andrew P. Chism, who was a clerk in the office of the Receiver of Taxes and who was removed at the instance of Morrow for political reasons some time ago, gets Morrow's place. Another appointment announced was that of Frank E. Smith, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Highways, who was promoted to the position of Chief in place of William H. Brooks, who was removed yesterday.

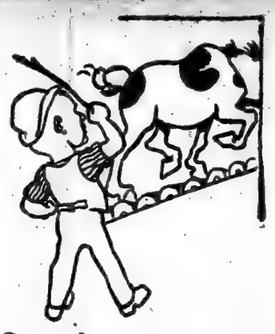
Mistrial for Robinson.

The trial of Cyrillus L. Robinson, ex-Tax Collector of Bayonne, on a charge of embezzling $9,000, which had been before Judge Blair and a jury in the General Sessions Court at Jersey City for five days, was brought to a conclusion yesterday by a disagreement, the jury being divided equally.

Police Up for Beating Driver.

Police Commissioner McAdoo has ordered that charges be preferred against plain clothes man Alexander Cohen, Patrolman Charles J. Conroy, and Doorman George Gilbert, all of the Church Street Station, who were mixed up in the alleged assault last Monday night of Thomas Dooling the newspaper wagon driver, who appeared in court as a prisoner, with his head badly battered and his eyes black and blue.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.



Get up?

We are up on riding breeches—have a variety in light weight fabrics most unusual to find ready to wear.

$10 to $15.

Norfolk jackets to match in a number of cases.

Riding boots, $10 and $12.

Puttees, imported pigskin, $6.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren St. | 842 at 13th St. | 1260 at 32d St.



Come up?

We have come up this Spring with an entirely new scheme of styles in our boys' clothing.

Everything cut on bigger, more generous lines.

Result: sales have come up generously.

Boys' Suits—double-breasted, Norfolk, three-piece, sailor, Russian; $5 to $14.50.

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McGIBBON & CO.

in their remodelled and newly equipped
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
are offering unusual facilities for furnishings, most simple or most important.
Broadway at Nineteenth Street.

ALDERMEN WILL NOT ACT ON PLANS FOR SUBWAYS

Adopt Resolutions Forecasting a General Policy of Delay.

TO TEST NEW FRANCHISE ACT

A Pennsylvania-Metropolitan Alliance Accused of Having Purposely Caused the Passage of a Defective Measure.

After a debate lasting for more than an hour the Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted resolutions denouncing the action of the Legislature and of Gov. Higgins in placing on the statute books the law depriving the Aldermen of power over franchises and transferring that power to the Board of Estimate. The meetng of the Board of Aldermen was the first since Gov. Higgins signed the bill. L. Laflin Kellogg, attorney for the Aldermen, will, this week begin a suit to test the constitutionality of the measude.

Alderman John T. McCall, the Tammany floor leader, introduced the resolution yesterday which also placed the board on record as unwilling to act on rapid transit routes until after the status of the board should be determined. The resolution follows:

Whereas, an outrageous attempt to prevent this city from extending and improving its rapid transit facilities has been made by the State Legislature in passing, and the Governor in signing, the bills depriving the Board of Aldermen of certain legislative and constitutional powers, notwithstanding the earnest protest on behalf of the city by the Mayor; and,

Whereas, these measures restrain and prevent the city from giving valid constitutional consent to the granting of additional proper rapid transit franchises; be it

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen, fully conscious of the position in which the city is placed through the powerful influence of a politico-railroad corporation of the State of Pennsylvania, sincerely regrets its inability to take any action on matters emanating from the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners while the bills are in force.

"This legislation was the most outrageous ever passed," declared Alderman McCall in speaking to his resolution. "It will serve to tie up all further rapid transit subway construction for years to come, because no contractor will risk his money in building under a franchise contract with a clouded title. The Albany crowd will have to shoulder the responsibility for this state of affairs."

Mr. McCall went on to say that arrangements had been made to test the law in the courts and that the case would be carried to the United States Supreme Court. Alderman Goodman, the Republican leader, said that while the law in question was altogether too drastic he believed that some remedial legislation should have been passed by the Legislature. He moved to defer action on the resolutions until next week, but his suggestion was rejected.

Alderman Dowling demanded immediate action on the resolution and denounced the Pennsylvania Railroad for having forced the law on the statute books. Aldermen Meyers, Sturges, and Doull also engaged in the debate. On a roll call the resolution was adopted by a vote of 42 to 17. All the Republican members except Alderman Downing of Brooklyn, who was excused, voted in the negative.

An attorney connected with the Metropolitan traction interests, which were allied with the Pennsylvania Railroad in obtaining the passage of the law as well as in plans for building subways, expressed the belief yesterday that the Aldermanic law would not stand a test in the courts. Persons connected with the Interborough Rapid Transit Company charged the Pennsylvania-Metropolitan alliance with having purposely drawn the Aldermanic act in such a manner that its constitutionality would be doubtful, so that a protracted legal warfare would follow and subway contracts would be held up indefinitely.

This charge was connected with the oft-repeated rumors from Metropolitan sources that the Interborough people were about to buy out their interests. The Interborough people said yesterday that all negotiations for buying out the Metropolitan had been called off months ago.

To Honor Police Fire Hero.

The east side Hebrews have subscribed for a gold medal which will soon be presented to Policeman John J. Dwan of the Eldridge Street Station for his gallant rescues at the recent Allen Street fire, in which twenty persons lost their lives. Police Commissioner McAdoo has been invited to make the presentation speech at the Eldridge Street Police Station so that the east side citizens may witness it, but the Commissioner has not decided whether to make the presentation there or at Police Headquarters.

$144,000 for Hugh McLaughlin's Estate

Supreme Court Justice Marean has confirmed the report of the commission appointed to condemn land for the laying out of a plaza at the Willink entrance to Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The total awards amount to about $358,000. Of this amount $144,000 is awarded for property belonging to the estate of the late Hugh McLaughlin.



SUBWAY TO WALL ST. OPEN IN TEN DAYS

And All the Way to the Bronx by July 1.

WHOLE ROAD READY IN AUGUST

As to the Air Therein, William Barclay Parsons Says It Is Pure and Can't Be Bettered.

Saturday, June 17, is now the day set for opening the Wall Street station of the Lower Broadway extension of the Subway for public use. Records are being made in the progress of the work along the section, and the contractors think they can beat their old promised time of July 1 for the opening by a full two weeks.

The use of this station will mean that both the uptown and downtown platforms of this and the Fulton Street station will be operated, downtown trains being switched to the uptown tracks by a new switch just south of Rector Street.

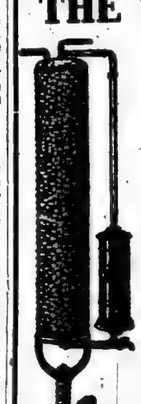
Right after the opening of the Wall Street station the tunnel under the Harlem River will be put in use and the long expected connection between Lower Manhattan and the Bronx by the full Lenox Avenue line will be made. This is expected to be accomplished about July 1.

The contractors and the Interborough officials will make no promise concerning the opening of the Bowling Green loop, but it is expected that this, with its two stations, will be ready in about six weeks. The Fort Washington tunnel, to finish the section under Broadway above One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, should be ready about the same time. All are expected to be in operation by Aug. 1.

Meantime Vice President Bryan of the Interborough is working on plans for the improvement of the atmosphere in the Subway. William Barclay Parsons, its ex-Chief Engineer, had much to say yesterday on the subject.

"I knew this agitation would come," said Mr. Parsons, "and we considered all these conditions when the plans for the Subway was laid out. Present conditions are the result of natural laws. In the Summer the air in the streets is warmer than the air in the Subway, though it may not seem so, because when the air rushes from the streets into the cool Subway you have an increased humidity. When air cools you have moisture, as you may see in the dampness on the outside of a pitcher of ice water. Because of this we have had the kiosks built so they may act as air funnels, and the air is sweeping down the stairways all the time. The air in the Subway now, while oppressive, is pure. I don't know how any remedy can be applied. Some little relief may be afforded, but no real remedy."

THE GAS STORE
THE VULCAN
(Gas)
WATER
HEATER
HOT WATER
In Summer



This is a perplexing question. We have a little booklet that solves this problem, which we will gladly send you free. It tells how to obtain an abundant supply of hot water at short notice. No need to take cold baths; no need to keep the kitchen range going and overheat the entire house.

MAY WE SEND YOU THIS BOOK?

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NEW YORK



These are the lightest weight, thinnest two-piece outing suits ever tailored that have shape and style to 'em. They don't droop about your figure like an alpaca coat, and yet they're every bit as cool.

In a wide range of patterns and sizes to fit every one.

The greatest hot-weather worsted in America under $20. Exclusively here $13.50.

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE
14th Street, Near Broadway.
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125th St., Corner Third Ave.



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A fashion paper says that Moe Levy styles are more talked about than they ever were. Quite true—such clothes-betterment deserves it. YOU can SAVE 33⅓%.

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.
Three Blocks East of Broadway
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat To-day & Sat. 2:15.
New American Comedy. The Heir to the Hoorah
Acausticon Equipment for the Deaf.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; cool; fresh northerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,302. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

CZAR ASKS PEACE TERMS OF JAPAN?

Ambassador Meyer Has Audience with Emperor at Tsarskoe-Selo.

TAKAHIRA AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Night Conference Follows Receipt of Meyer's Dispatch—Minister Prepares Long Message to Tokio.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, June 8.—As a result of the meeting of the Council of Ministers held at Tsarskoe-Selo Tuesday, instructions were telegraphed yesterday afternoon to the Russian Ambassadors at Washington and Paris to the effect that Russia is desirous of learning Japan's peace conditions.

With Ambassador Meyer's delivery to the Emperor yesterday afternoon of President Roosevelt's message tendering his good offices, the prospect of the President's efforts to bring the belligerents together in peace negotiations is believed to be distinctly brighter.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff had an audience with the Emperor Tuesday afternoon upon the subject of Ambassador Cassini's dispatch telling of his conversation with Mr. Roosevelt. At 11 o'clock last night Ambassador Meyer called upon Count Lamsdorff at the Chancellery and remained with the Foreign Minister for some time.

Whether this visit was upon the invitation of Count Lamsdorff or at the request of the Ambassador cannot definitely be stated, but there is reason to believe that the visit was in obedience to instructions from Washington conveying a personal communication from the President to the Emperor tendering his good offices.

The result was that to-day Mr. Meyer went to Tsarskoe-Selo in full uniform, and was received in special audience by the Emperor. Upon his return to St. Petersburg this afternoon Mr. Meyer hastened to the Embassy, whence he sent a long cipher dispatch to Washington. Half an hour later he was closeted with Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador.

It is equally evident that the situation is an exceedingly delicate one, Ambassador Meyer, when seen to-night, absolutely declining to say a word regarding his visit to Tsarskoe-Selo, the mission with which he is charged, or the Emperor's response.

The centre of interest is again transferred back to Washington. Count Cassini has doubtless received instructions from the Emperor. However, it will probably require some little time to finally decide whether success shall crown the President's efforts to end the war.

The fact of Ambassador Meyer's visit to Tsarkoe-Selo is up to the present known only in the higher official circles, many diplomats even being entirely unaware of this important event.

In the meantime it is necessary to state that there is not the slightest surface indication of any change in the situation regarding the continuation of the war. Preparations to send additional troops to the front continue. A new draft of horses from Poland has been made, and a further mobilization of men in the Province of Moscow is announced.

COUNCIL AT TSARSKOE-SELO.

No Pronouncement for Continued War—Rumors of American Mediation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—Another important council was held at Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday. Those present included Admiral Alexieff, Count Lamsdorff, Gen. Sakharoff, Gen. Gripenberg, Baron Fredericks, Admiral Avelan, Admiral Doubassoff, Gen. Trepoff, and Controller General Lobko. The question of the internal position of the empire was again discussed.

I am assured that the council, being composed mostly of Ministers, failed to pronounce definitely for war, which rather strengthens the belief expressed in my last telegram that the possibilities of peace still exist. The mysterious visit paid to Tsarskoe-Selo this afternoon by the American Ambassador lends further color thereto.

Mr. Meyer's audience naturally evokes considerable speculation, reviving stories of American mediation recently telegraphed from Washington, but for these stories there still appears to be no foundation.

According to a statement originating in a trustworthy quarter, the Government is now inclined to think that in view of the profound depression of the public mind and the general disfavor evinced toward the war, no serious opposition need be apprehended to the conclusion of peace should the Czar see fit to open negotiations, and therefore there is no need to hasten the convocation of a national assembly.

Suspicion of Germany is growing. The Russ to-day publishes a remarkable article declaring that Germany fomented and continued to encourage the war with the sole aim of weakening Russia and thus acquiring a free hand to settle the destinies of the dual monarchy and the Balkans.

M. Delcassé's resignation inspires bitter reflections. The Boerse Gazette wonders whether it is the beginning of a French rapprochement with Germany, necessitated by the collapse of Russia.

TAKAHIRA SEES PRESIDENT.

White House Conference Last Night—No Dispatch, Says Cassini.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Count Cassini denied to-night that he had received any dispatch from his Government. There is a belief, however, that a dispatch has been received at the Embassy. The Russian Ambassador is expected to call on the President to-mororw.

A long cablegram was delivered the Russian Embassy quite late and was laid before the Ambassador after he had started to retire. After reading the dispatch the Ambassador retired for the night at an hour earlier than usual. All that can be authoritatively said regarding this cablegram is that it concerned Count Cassini's cablegram of last week.

A dispatch from Ambassador Meyer was received, although the fact was vigorously denied at the White House, and after it had been translated the President sent for Minister Takahira.

The Japanese envoy was at the White House for half an hour to-night. It is understood that the President asked him to give an idea of the terms on which Japan would consent to enter into peace negotiations, but it cannot be learned whether or not the Minister consented.

So far his Government's policy has been to rigidly refuse any hint of its terms. It has been determined to persist in that policy until the two belligerents were actually entering upon negotiations. If Minister Takahira gave the President any hint of his Government's terms Japan has made a radical departure from her policy.

The President had confided to an Ambassador who called at the White House that he expected Ambassador Meyer to be received at Tsarskoe-Selo to-day or to-morrow. The instructions to Mr. Meyer did not provide for a formal tender of good offices. While it is impossible to give their message, they may be correctly paraphrased in these words:

"Find out from the Czar what we can do to assist an early peace."

It can be stated emphatically that in transmitting a faithful report of what occurred at the White House last Friday afternoon Count Cassini emphasized the sympathetic and friendly frankness with which the President, speaking informally and personally, expressed his strong desire for peace. It is generally realized here that the importance of that report can scarcely be overestimated.

Diplomats recall the statement of Mr. Takahira some days ago to the effect that when Russia really wanted to know Japan's terms she could easily find them out without communicating directly with Tokio. This is taken to mean that with such an official intimation in his possession, the President can obtain from Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, a general statement of Japan's terms for transmission to Russia.

Mayor Des Planches, Ambassador of Italy to the United States, had a conference with President Roosevelt this afternoon by appointment. While no details concerning the conference were made public, it is known that the situation in the Far East was the principal topic of consideration.

With every Ambassador representing a European sovereign the President now has discussed the subject of peace between Russia and Japan, and there is ground for the statement that the powers are acting in concert to bring about a cessation of hostilities in the Orient. That Italy has thrown the weight of her influence for peace there can be no doubt.

Immediately upon his return to the legation to-night after a long conference with the President, Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, began the preparation of a dispatch to his Government upon which he was occupied until quite late. For the first time since the annihilation of the Russian fleet the Minister did not feel at liberty to comment upon any phase of the situation.

"The situation is too delicate in this moment for me to say anything," he remarked. "When there is something definite perhaps I may have something to say. But I do not expect anything definite for some days."

NO PEACE, VIENNA HEARS.

Russia Said to Have Declined to Consider Suggestions of Peace.

VIENNA, June 7.—It is learned here to-night that the Russian Government has informed its diplomatic representatives abroad, including Count Cassini, the Ambassador at Washington, that the time for Russia to conclude peace has not yet come, and that when it does arrive Russia will open peace negotiations with Japan independent of foreign intervention.

FOUR SHOT IN SAGINAW.

Special Deputy Fired When Strikers Jeered Men on Street Car.

SAGINAW, Mich., June 7.—The city to-night is teeming with excitement as a result of the shooting this afternoon of four men, one of them fatally, by a special deputy, who was acting as guard for the non-union crew of a street car. Fred Harris of Chicago is under arrest charged with the shooting.

This is the fourth day of the Saginaw Valley Street Railway strike, and to-day's shooting is the first serious violence that has resulted. Deputy Harris, it is alleged, shot and killed Henry Welck, Jr., a machinist's apprentice; shot Terrence Kelly and William A. Douglass, both in the leg, and William Haffner in the forehead.

The men were employes of the Pere Marquette car shops, and were members of a group who were spending the noon hour in a small park near the shops. As a car passed the group the men are said to have jeered at the non-union crew and it is alleged that thereupon Harris emptied his revolver into the crowd.

BAY CITY, Mich., June 7.—For the first time since the street car employes of this city, together with those of Saginaw and the Interurban line between the two cities, went on strike Sunday morning to enforce a demand for an increase in wages and a shortening of their hours, serious rioting broke out to-day, and at times the police were unable to cope with the unruly element.

Five strike breakers were hurt during attacks on cars by crowds of men and boys. Windows in a number of cars were broken.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 2:30 P. M.; arrives Albany 5:20, Utica 7:14, Syracuse 8:23, Rochester 9:56, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

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NORWAY REPUDIATES OSCAR AS HER KING

Proclaims Union with Sweden Under One Monarch Dissolved.

WILL MAKE WAR IF NECESSARY

Offers to Elect a Ruler of Her Own from the Royal House—Oscar Formally Protests.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 7.—King Oscar's refusal to sanction the bill passed by the Storthing providing for a separate Consular Service for Norway culminated to-day in the passage of a resolution by the Storthing proclaiming that King Oscar no longer was King of Norway, and that the union with Sweden under one King was dissolved. If necessary the step taken will be defended by force of arms.

The King, in a telegram to Premier Michelsen, formally recorded "the most decided protest against the method and action of the Government."

Special missions will be sent to the great powers asking them to recognize Norway's independence.

Following is the resolution passed by the Storthing unanimously and without debate:

"Whereas, All the members of the Council of State have laid down their offices;

"Whereas, His Majesty the King has declared himself unable to establish a new Government for the country; and

Whereas, The constitutional regal power thus becomes inoperative, the Storthing authorizes the members of the Council of State who retired to-day to exercise until further notice as the Norwegian Government the power appertaining to the King in accordance with Norway's Constitution and existing laws with those changes which are necessitated by the fact that the union with Sweden under one King is dissolved in consequence of the King having ceased to act as a Norwegian King."

At its meeting this evening the Storthing adopted a proclamation to the Norwegian people, in which a detailed account of the events preceding the passing of the resolution is given. The proclamation concluded as follows:

"The Storthing hopes that the Norwegian people will succeed in living in peace and on good terms with all, and not the least with the Swedish people, to whom we are linked by so many natural ties.

"The Storthing is sure that the people will join with it and with the Government in maintaining the full independence of Norway, and with firmness and dignified tranquillity submit to the necessary sacrifices, and it is further sure that all subjects will fully respect all ordinances and prescriptions from the Government.

"All officials, civil and military, must in every respect yield that obedience which the Government has the right to claim according to the authority transferred to it by the Storthing in the name of the people of Norway."

The proceedings throughout the momentous session of the Storthing to-day were marked by supreme good order and by the utmost dignity. The plans had been most carefully prepared, and nothing had been omitted to secure the inauguration of a new Government under the best auspices.

That the feeling was intense was evidenced by the great gatherings of people outside the Storthing during the early session, and after the announcement of the result of the proceedings a quiet respect was shown the members as they left the building. There was not the slightest evidence of excitement, the people seeming to realize the responsibility placed upon them.

The crowds were especially respectful in their ovation to M. Michelsen, the retiring Premier, who, when interviewed, said he was exceedingly pleased with the dignity displayed both inside and outside the Storthing. The Premier said the proceedings were solemn and that every one was imbued with a tremendous responsibility, but he added: "The Storthing could not have taken any other step."

From many parts of the country telegrams are being received, expressing the enthusiastic popular sympathy with the declaration of the Storthing. It is announced that the poet Bjornstjerne Bjornson, who is fully in accord with the step the Government has taken, has left Denmark for Norway.

It has been arranged that the Storthing will send a deputation to convey an address adopted by it to the King.

The address begins with the resolution adopted by the Storthing and continues:

"The course of developments which have proved more powerful than the desire and will of individuals has led to this result. The union, entered upon in 1814 has from the first hour been differently interpreted by the two nations both with regard to its spirit and letter. Efforts have been made on the Swedish side to extend the union and on the Norwegian side to confine it to the limit laid down by the act of union and otherwise to assert the independent power of both States in all matters not defined in that act as coming under the union.

"The difference of principle in the interpretation of the character of the union has provoked much misunderstanding between the two peoples, and has caused much friction in the interpretation which during the recent negotiations between the two countries has been laid down by Sweden as against Norway. The Norwegian people were bound to perceive the injury to their constitutional right, their independence, and their national honor.

"The union was justified so long as it could contribute to the welfare and happiness of both peoples while maintaining their independence as sovereign States. But above the union there stands for us Norwegians our Norwegian Fatherland and for the Swedes their Swedish Fatherland, while more valuable than the political union are the feelings of solidarity and voluntary cohesion of both peoples. The union has become a danger to this feeling of solidarity of the Norwegian and Swedish peoples, which should secure the happiness of both nations and constitute their strength abroad.

"If the union is now severed the Norwegian people have no loftier wish than to live in good harmony with all, and not least with the people of Sweden and the dynasty under the direction of which our country, despite many and bitter disputes affecting the union, has attained such im-

Continued on Page 2.

SIGSBEE'S FLEET DELAYED.

Slow Diplomatic Procedure Will Keep Paul Jones's Body in France a While.

While the final preparations for departure were being made late yesterday afternoon on the four war ships off Tompkinsville, comprising the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, assigned to bring to this country the body of John Paul Jones, a signal was hoisted on board the flagship Brooklyn that the trip had been indefinitely postponed. The signal aroused mingled surprise and joy among the seamen. For a while rumors of new international complications in the war in the Far East and of other broader international troubles were circulated as the possible reason for keeping the squadron at home.

When about 6 o'clock, however, the "jackies" began to arrive in large groups at South Ferry, after having been released on shore leave, the graver rumors faded into mist, and even the sailors saw no further significance in the new order than a few more days of respite with attendant good times on the Bowery.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Admiral Converse, Chief of the Navigation Bureau, laughed to-night about rumors from New York that grave international complications had arisen to prevent the squadron of Admiral Sigsbee from sailing to bring home John Paul Jones's body.

"I assure you, upon my word," he said, "that I know of no international complications, grave or otherwise. The facts about the delay in the sailing of Sigsbee's squadron are simply these:

"Innumerable suggestions have been made on both sides of the wafer about the proper way of bringing home Paul Jones's body. On the other side Havre, Cherbourg, and other ports have been suggested as the point of departure, and on this side any number of propositions made about the place of arrival. Many details remain to be settled.

FIRE AT HOSPITAL'S SIDE.

J. Hood Wright Patients Thought Fire Drill Was Just a Show.

An alarm of fire was sounded at 8 o'clock last evening through the corridors and wards of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street. Smoke from a fire in a storehouse was pouring up the side of the west wall of the main structure. With military precision the nurses ran to their quarters, the stretcher corps marched into the wards, and other employes took their stations at the stand pipes on the four floors. Some of the nurses, under orders, closed the windows and drew the shutters in order that the patients should not observe the smoke. They were told that a regular fire drill was being given for visitors to see, and believed it.

Superintendent R. H. Townley, who is a retired navy Captain, directed a man to telephone to Fire Headquarters. As a result Engine Company No. 37, whose house is in Amsterdam Avenue, not far south of the hospital, was sent. There was nothing for the firemen to do, a volunteer bucket brigade commanded by Superintendent Townley and composed of Drs. Norton, Bartram, Wrenn, Breed, and Severance having extinguished the fire after a few minutes' strenuous work.

The fire was discovered by John Meyer, ambulance driver. Adjoining the main structure on the west side, between the boiler room and the morgue, is the storehouse. Yesterday steam was turned into the pipes in this building for the drying of the uniforms of the ambulance attendants and any other attaches whose clothes became soaked in the rain.

Many pieces of moist clothing were strung on the pipes. About 8 o'clock the hundreds of yards of cloth became overheated and blazed up. The door of the storehouse was closed, and the fire gained some headway before Meyer discovered it. He kicked in the door and sounded the alarm.

Then the fire-drill system was put to the test, with the result that nobody was frightened, nobody was injured, the fire was extinguished by the bucket brigade, and the property loss, aside from the clothes, was kept to less than $150.

THREE HURT IN BRIDGE JAM.

Clothes of Many Others Torn—Car Blockade Made Crush Worse.

Three were hurt and a score or more had their clothing torn during the rush hour crush at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge last night. A blockade on the Smith Street line made the crush worse than usual. The injured were Leo Dreyfus of 98 Tillary Street, William Mosely of East Ninth Street and Avenue L, and Fred Uldenhoffer of 202 Greenwood Avenue, all of Brooklyn. Each received painful bruises.

From 6 o'clock to 6:30 not a car of the Smith Street line crossed the bridge, and when the first car did poke its fender around Loop No. 6, in charge of Motorman Joseph Norton, there was a mighty scramble. In the crush women fainted and were tossed aside, while men were knocked down and trampled upon. Roundsman Quinn, Policeman Harry Smith, and several other policemen fought their way to the car, and emptied it. The women who had been waiting were then allowed to take seats.

TO SEE THE ECLIPSE.

Rear Admiral Chester to Have Charge of Our Expedition.

Rear Admiral Colby N. Chester, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, will to-day hoist his flag on the cruiser Minneapolis, which, with the gunboat Dixie and the collier Caesar, will convey the expedition which is to observe the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 29 and 30 for the Government.

The Minneapolis is off Tompkinsville. The Caesar, which is at the New York Navy Yard, will go to Norfolk, Va., on Sunday to take on coal and instruments.

Stations for observing the eclipse will be established at Bona, Algeria, and Valencia, Spain. One of these stations will be in charge of Capt. John A. Morris and the other of Prof. Bigelow of the Weather Bureau.

DERAILED ON DRAWBRIDGE.

Nobody Hurt on White Plains Express—Fast Central Trains Delayed.

The White Plains express leaving the Grand Central station at 11:26 o'clock yesterday morning was derailed on the Harlem River drawbridge by a broken rail. The engine, baggage car, and one coach left the track, bumping for twenty feet over the steel girders. Many of the car windows were broken. The conductor and trainmen induced the frightened passengers to keep their seats and no one was hurt. The accident delayed the Twentieth Century Limited, the Second Empire, and the Chicago Limited for an hour.

JAPANESE WITHDRAWING, SAYS RUSSIAN REPORT

Oyama, However, Tells of Defeats of Czar's Infantry.

UNCONCERN AT VLADIVOSTOK

Rojestvensky Reports to the Czar He Was Defeated by Twenty-four Japanese Vessels.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The news from Manchuria is summed up by the Novoe Vremya's correspondent in the words:

"The Japanese are withdrawing south."

By The Associated Press.

TOKIO, June 7.—A dispatch from the headquarters of the Japanese armies in the field made public this afternoon says:

"The enemy's infantry, strength not mentioned, attacked Machetun, two miles north of Weiyuampao, early in the morning of June 5, but were repulsed.

"The same day our force which had advanced to Shahotse, nine miles east of Chantu, dislodged the enemy heading for that vicinity and occupied a neighboring eminence. A portion of our cavalry drove the enemy northward toward Chichiatzu, fifteen miles north of Kwangping, and Machittun, seven miles east of Chipatun, and our troops occupied their vicinities."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—According to a correspondent at Vladivostok the Russian naval disaster and the anticipated beginning of the siege of Vladivostok are in no way reflected in the attitude of the population. On the streets there is the usual noise and bustle of the promenading crowds, while at night the circus, comic opera, and dance halls are running at full blast.

ROJESTVENSKY SENDS REPORT.

Tells the Czar He Was Defeated by Twenty-four Japanese Vessels.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The Government has received a telegraphic report from Vice Admiral Rojestvensky dated at Tokio, June 6, in which the Admiral states that at 1:30 on May 27 he engaged twelve large Japanese battleships and armored cruisers and twelve smaller cruisers.

At 2:30 it became necessary for him to shift his quarters and his staff on the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff to another part of the vessel, and at 3:30, when the Admiral lost consciousness owing to his wounds, it was found necessary to transfer him and his staff to the torpedo-boat destroyer Buiny, where already part of the crew of the battleship Oslabya, which sunk, had been taken.

The supreme command, the Admiral says, was then transferred to Rear Admiral Nebogatoff.

"The Buiny became separated from the rest of the fleet during the night," Admiral Rojestvensky says. "In the morning we sighted the armored cruiser Dmitri Donskoi with two torpedo boats and transferred the Oslabya's crew to her. I was removed to the torpedo-boat destroyer Bedovi, which steamed ahead with the destroyer Grozny.

"On the evening of May 29 I learned that the Bedovi had surrendered to two Japanese torpedo boats. The Bedovi arrived at Sasebo May 31. I have learned that Rear Admiral Nebogatoff is at Sasebo."

VLADIVOSTOK, June 7.—The failure of the Vladivostok Squadron to put to sea and effect a diversion in favor of Admiral Rojestvensky at the time of the recent battle is explained to have been due to the utter absence of knowledge on the part of Rear Admiral Jessen as to whether Rojestvensky intended to circle Japan or attempt to force a passage through the Straits of Korea.

RENAME CAPTURED SHIPS.

The Orel Now the Iwami—Rough Sea Hampered Submarines.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says he now learns that owing to the rough sea the Japanese submarine boats were not used effectively in the naval battle.

The same correspondent says that the names of the captured Russian vessels have been changed as follows. From Orel to Iwami, from Imperator Nikolai I. to Iki, from General Admiral Apraxine to Okinoshima, from Admiral Senaivin to Minoshima.

STAY AT MANILA, SAYS CZAR.

Cables Enquist to Effect Such Repairs as He Can.

MANILA, June 8.—Rear Admiral Enquist received at 1 o'clock this morning the following cable dispatch from St. Petersburg:

"Remain at Manila at the disposition of the American Government. Effect repairs as much as possible.

"NICHOLAI."

Governor General Wright has requested Admiral Train to arrange for the disposition of the Russian warships and their officers and crews.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Gov. Gen. Wright at Manila sent a dispatch to the War Department to-day stating that he received a second message from Secretary Taft yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, and at 9 o'clock notified Admiral Enquist that it was the decision of this Government that he must take his ships out of Manila Harbor within twenty-four hours or intern them until the end of the war.

The twenty-four hours expired at 8 o'clock to-night, Washington time. Admiral Train had been instructed to place men aboard the Russian ships at the expiration of the time and remove the breechblocks from all the guns, disconnect the engines, remove the quick-firing and other small guns, parole the men and officers, and put a strong guard around the ships.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The Admiralty, it can be stated, is reconciled to the internment of the three Russian cruisers at Manila, but opposes on principle the rule that warships injured in battle cannot repair their machinery and boilers at neutral ports.

Answering your inquiry: Yes, the best way to go to Buffalo and Niagara Falls is by the New York Central. Why? Because over its six tracks there are 26 trains a day; 2-cent mileage tickets.—Adv.

SMITHSONIAN FUNDS GONE.

Disbursing Agent Charged with Taking $46,000 in Fifteen Years.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—William W. Karr, accountant of the Smithsonian Institution and disbursing agent for the Government bureaus under it, was arrested to-day for embezzlement, which amounts to $46,000. The stealings, it is charged, have been going on for fifteen years.

Karr is fifty years old, came to Washington from Memphis, and has been identified with the Smithsonian Institution since 1880. The embezzlement was accomplished by use of checks sent to the Smithsonian Institution in payment of miscellaneous transactions.

WON'T INDORSE ROCKEFELLER

Indiana Baptists Vote Down Resolution Defending His Conduct.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 7.—The Northern Indiana Baptist Association to-day voted down a resolution introduced by the Rev. Mr. Wheeler of Elkhart, as follows:

Resolved, That we express ourselves against the present tendency to criticise the great Baptist brotherhood in the person of one of its most active members, and this in face of the fact that there is no evidence to prove that Mr. Rockefeller is or ever has been either directly or indirectly connected with conduct that is out of line with the highest morality."

WANTED LUCKY MARRIAGES.

So Many German Couples Wedded on Crown Prince's Wedding Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Forty German couples procured marriage licenses in St. Louis yesterday. Other licenses issued totaled twenty-nine.

"Mystified by the unusual German demand for marriage licenses yesterday," said Recorder of Deeds Paul Young to-day, "I finally made inquiries. In each case the answer was the same. Persons of German birth believe that to be married on the same day as a member of the reigning German family means good luck for them."

HAY STARTS FOR HOME.

Conveyed in a Royal Train from London to Liverpool.

LONDON, June 7.—Secretary Hay and Mrs. Hay left London at noon for Liverpool to join the White Star Line steamer Baltic at Liverpool, which sailed for New York to-day.

The company attached a royal car to the boat train for the convenience of the Secretary of State, whose departure was witnessed by Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid, Secretary Carter and Mrs. Carter, and a few personal friends.

DOLLIVER UNDER THE KNIFE.

Operation on the Iowa Senator Apparently a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A peculiar and difficult operation was performed to-day on Senator Dolliver of Iowa with apparently complete success. The Senator during his journey West at the time of the death of his father contracted a severe cold, which developed into neuralgia and enlargement of portions of the bones in the nose and near the right eye. It became necessary to apply the knife and arrest the growth promptly.

The operation, while exceedingly painful, was borne with great courage.

WROTE TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

Swede Who Wanted to Marry Her Landed in Asylum.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 7.—Secret Service men from Washington to-day arrested John Johnson, a Swede, for writing letters to Miss Alice Roosevelt. Johnson said that he was sent here from Sweden to marry Miss Roosevelt, and communicated his mission in letters to the President's daughter. The arrest followed.

Johnson was at once committed to an insane asylum. He was formerly an inmate, but had been out for two years.

FATAL LAKE COLLISION.

Canadian Patrol Boat Sinks American Fishing Vessel.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT STANLEY, Ontario, June 7.—This morning the Canadian patrol boat Vigilant, Capt. Dunn, sighted the fishing tug Grace M. of Loraine, Ohio, about five miles north of the boundary line. Capt. Dunn whistled for the tug to heave to, but no attention was paid to the signal.

Instead, the tug attempted to cross the Vigilant's bow. Capt. Dunn stopped and backed, but the vessels came together and the Grace M. was rolled over and sank.

Two fishermen, Martin Oleson of Cleveland and William Anderson of Loraine, were drowned. Capt. Galbraith of the tug Grace M. admits that Capt. Dunn was in no way to blame.

PARIS BANKER A SUICIDE.

Lost Heavily on Japanese Bonds as Result of Togo's Victory.

PARIS, June 7.—The suicide of a prominent banker, Emmanuel Eggley, caused a slight flurry to-day on the Bourse, where he had large interests.

Eggley dealt heavily in Japanese bonds, but owing to his personal sympathy with Russia he sold these in the open market before the recent naval battle. As a result of this battle there was a rise in Japanese bonds and Eggley was compelled to make a settlement at largely increased figures.

His losses brought on despondency which, it is supposed, led to suicide.

GAYNOR DOES THE MILKING.

Brooklyn Justice Surprises Host on Judicial Trip to Goshen.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 7.—Supreme Court Justice W. J. Gaynor of Brooklyn astonished some friends with whom he was staying by taking up farmer's work to-day. Judge Gaynor is the presiding Justice at the term now sitting at Goshen, Orange County. He accompanied A. J. Jessup, foreman of the Grand Jury, on Tuesday night to his farm at Florida.

At daybreak Judge Gaynor arose, went into the fields, called the cattle, rolled up his sleeves, and milked three cows. The Judge started life on a farm and his early training showed in the skill with which he did the milking.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Majestic, from Liverpool May 31, was east of Fire Island at 1:30 o'clock this morning.

HYDE AND ALEXANDER REFUSE TO RESIGN

J. T. Low Quits—Two More Equitable Directors Resign.

REORGANIZATION PLAN UP

Salaries and Expenses to be Reduced—Warm Talk by Smith and Others at Meeting.

Joseph T. Low, Brayton Ives, and Charles Stewart Smith tried in vain in the meeting of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday to bring about the retirement of President James W. Alexander and Vice President James H. Hyde either by voluntary resignation or by resolution of the board. Failing in his attempt, Mr. Low tendered his resignation and left the meeting, remarking as he did so that he believed he could be of no further service to the Equitable and did not care to remain longer under the responsibilities of a Director. The resignations of Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago and of Marvin Hughitt, President of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, were also received in addition to those already announced, but were not acted upon in the hope that they might be reconsidered.

Although of a more moderate tone than the meeting of last Friday, and unmarked by threats of personal violence, yesterday's meeting was hardly what would be called a peaceful gathering. To be sure, the allied forces of James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander were in control, with about the same alignment of individuals as in the battle against the adoption of the Frick committee's report, but the fight that Messrs. Low, Ives, and Stewart put up for the programme that they considered absolutely necessary to any adjustment of Equitable affairs was not sparing of persons or notable for soft speaking. They told Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander very plainly that they advised them as friends to get out of the society, and tried in two different ways to get a vote of the Directors on the proposition. Each time Chauncey M. Depew, in the chair, ruled the motion out of order and was sustained.

What the Meeting Did.

The positive results of the meeting were these:

The reorganization of the Executive Committee so as to consist only of the President, Vice President, Controller, and four Directors, not officers, to be chosen by the board. This eliminates Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice President George T. Wilson, and Fourth Vice President William H. McIntyre.

The reduction of the salaries of the executive officers to correspond with those paid by other insurance companies.

The prospective reduction of the general expenses of the society.

The prohibition of advances to agents without the sanction of the Executive Committee.

The reduction of the amounts of deposits carried at banks and trust companies to a working basis and the investment of the balances withdrawn in approved securities.

A rule that all investments made by the Executive Committee be made subject to the approval of the board.

The appointment of a new Nominating Committee, to consist of August Belmont, James B. Forgan, Chauncey M. Depew, David H. Moffat, and Louis Fitzgerald.

Still Seeking Prominent Man.

The Nominating Committee is to report to an adjourned meeting of the Directors to-morrow, and at that time, according to the present programme, if the committee has not agreed upon a man for the Chairmanship, the board itself will proceed to nominate. In yesterday's session there was absolutely no mention of any individual for the position, and it is understood that the question is no nearer solution than it was after the meeting of last Friday. The Directors discussed at length the need of getting a man of "National prominence" for the place, but they got no further, and no one answered James T. Low's objections that no "man of National prominence" would serve under existing conditions.

There is one phase of the changes in policy enumerated above that may also be noted. That is that all the questions save that of the Chairmanship were referred to the reorganized Executive Committee, made up of James H. Hyde, James W. Alexander, Thomas D. Jordan, and four Directors to be chosen by the Board that the Hyde-Alexander alliance absolutely controls.

The board was called together at 1 o'clock with the following Directors present:

James W. Alexander,	C. B. Alexander,
Chauncey M. Depew,	J. F. De Navarro,
H. C. Deming,	Gradlen Jonnson,
George H. Squire,	Alfred G. Vanderbilt,
Thomas D. Jordan,	August Belmont,
Charles Stewart Smith,	H. R. Winthrop,
V. P. Snyder,	George T. Wilson,
Alvin W. Krech,	George J. Gould.
William Alexander,	Thomas T. Eckert,
John P. McCook,	William H. McIntyre,
C. Ledyard Blair,	H. M. Alexander,
Brayton Ives,	H. C. Haarsick,
James H. Hyde,	David H. Moffat,
Gage E. Tarbell,	Joseph T. Low.

A warm discussion started almost at the beginning of the meeting. C. B. Alexander, one of Mr. Hyde's supporters, moved that the new Nominating Committee as named above be appointed and instructed to report on Friday. At this Mr. Low took the floor, saying that conditions in the society were intolerable and that the safety and welfare of the society demanded that steps be taken to right them before the meeting adjourned.

"Let this board," continued Mr. Low, "form itself into a committee of one and set matters right in the first place, and then go looking for a new Chairman."

This brought Mr. Hyde to his feet with the declaration that many of the criticisms passed on the society were in the nature of newspaper talk, and that now the malcontents had withdrawn it would be possible to get a man of National standing for the Chairmanship. Mr. Hyde had Alvin W. Krech and H. C. Deming with him, but when they were done Mr. Low took the floor again and wanted to know where the men could be found in the United States of any reputation at all who would take the office of Chairman with the President and Vice President of the society remaining

in office and the Executive Committee made up as at present.

Depew for Peace.

Senator Depew next tried his hand as a pacifier. He said that if he were a dozen years younger and free from the duties that now took his time he would like to be Chairman himself, but that as no man had been found of sufficient calibre who would take the post, it was best to adjourn until Friday. To this Mr. Low replied in a tone similar to that of his earlier speech, adding that his duty was to the policy holders, and that as he was going to Europe soon with his family he did not want to leave until his responsibility was ended and a "respectable management in control."

President Alexander then called Senator Depew to the chair and made an earnest address, in which he said that, although he would be willing to resign if it could be done with propriety, he did not propose to resign under fire.

"I have tried faithfully to serve the society," he continued in effect, "and if I have erred, the errors have been those of judgment, and not of the heart. I believe that every one has tried to do his duty, and that the society has now come to a pass where the public is criticising the methods and not the results."

Following Mr. Alexander Senator Depew spoke again, this time adding his word that he would like to resign if he could conscientiously. The Senator said that in his forty years of business experience he had never been connected with an institution for which he had a greater affection than for the Equitable, which he esteemed for his duties to it, his relations with the officers, and the pleasant social affiliations that it developed.

Senator Depew also said:

"It is all important that we find the right sort of a man. Such a man must be bigger than any insurance man; he must be a man of National reputation, whose name would inspire the confidence of the public, and must be a diplomat and accustomed to the ways of Washington. But such a man would be absolutely swamped by the details of the position without the retention of the present officers to tell him how the business should be conducted."

Depew Will Stick.

The Senator added that his sense of duty impelled him to stick to the ship until everything went down—if that might be necessary.

Mr. Low replied to this address by saying that he believed that the Superintendent of insurance would soon settle many of the questions that perplexed Mr. Depew. Mr. Low declared that he was acting with the kindest of feeling for the President and Vice President, and that in asking them to tender their resignations before the State Superintendent made his report he was giving them the advice of a friend. He did not venture to predict what would occur, but he believed that the State Superintendent would demand their retirement, and held it better for the society to forestall this demand. So Mr. Low moved that the offices of President and Vice President be declared vacant. Mr. Ives seconded the motion.

Senator Depew was again called to the chair on account of the character of the motion, and upon a point of order by H. C. Deming that the by-laws fixed the terms of the President and Vice President, Mr. Depew ruled the motion out of order. There was a long discussion, but the ruling was at last supported, and Mr. Alexander resumed the chair.

The proposed amended by-laws were next read at length. C. B. Alexander, who presented them, remarking that they had been concurred in by Henry M. Alexander of Alexander & Colby, and son of President Alexander. Messrs. Ives, Smith, and Stewart protested against the immediate adoption of the by-laws on the ground that they would appear to have been adopted in an attempt to forestall action by the State Superintendent of Insurance, who, he added, had not taken up the by-laws of the company at all because he had other and more important things to occupy his time. Eventually it was voted that the by-laws be printed and distributed to the board for action at to-morrow's meeting.

Then Mr. Ives made a long and somewhat sharply pointed speech. He said that the blame lay not so much on the principals in the fight as on their lawyers and that there had been too much law in it thus far and too little common sense. Inasmuch as the President and Vice President had both been so greatly under their lawyers' influence, Mr. Ives said that he would make bold to give them a little real advice as a true friend, the kind of advice that a brother would give. This was that they both place their resignations in the hands of the Board of Directors, to take effect when their successors should be chosen. He went on:

"Why, gentlemen, if half that Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander, whom we now find acting in unison, have said of each other be true, no one man of National reputation will want to serve in the society either above or below them so long as they stay in office."

So Mr. Low proposed a resolution that it be the sentiment of the board that Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander get out. Again Senator Depew was called to the chair, and again he ruled the motion out of order, and was sustained. Then August Belmont put in his word that he did not think that the President should be forced to resign, but Mr. Low replied as before and added that the society could never enjoy the confidence of the public so long as the stock control with its permanent possibility of one-man power remained.

At that point Mr. Alexander's motion for the appointment of the new Nominating Committee was put to vote and prevailed. Immediately Charles Stewart Smith moved that, inasmuch as the executive salaries of the society were too large, they be reduced to amounts corresponding to the salaries paid similar officers in banks and trust companies. Mr. Smith offered another motion that the question of excessive valuations of real estate be looked into, that real estate not giving a proper return should be disposed of, and that the income from the society's real estate investments should be looked into.

In support of his motions Mr. Smith made a rather long speech, saying that although he was not disposed to believe that the President or Vice President had intentionaly wronged the society, it remained true nevertheless that their salaries were excessive.

Won't Remain a Dummy.

"I am quite aware that we have been dummy Directors," he continued, "and we have never had anything to do up to the present time but ratify acts already accomplished, so that during all my long term virtually nothing has ever come to us to decide. These things must be changed. I can not and will not remain a dummy any longer, because if I did so I could hardly retain my self-respect."

Mr. Smith said that all Directors who were men would, he thought, agree with him, whereupon somebody suggested that he resign. Mr. Smith turned on his fellow-Director and declared that he did not propose to run away under fire and be shot in the back. "I prefer," he is said to have added, "to stay here and be a thorn in the flesh of some of you gentlemen."

The various resolutions were then offered, with the qualifying clause that they be referred to the Executive Committee as reorganized in every case. And before the meeting adjourned Mr. Smith said again that he was not going to follow Mr. Low's example, but would remain in the society and do what he could for the policy holders.

Mr. Low was the first man out of the meeting. He explained about his approaching European trip and the fact that he did not believe that he could do more in the Equitable. Mr. Ives when he came out said:

"Well, we accomplished something today. The spirit is rather different in there from what it was last Friday."

Gould Denies Offer to Hyde.

George Gould, as he left the meeting, gave absolute denial to the story that he made any offer for the Hyde stock holdings.

"There is no truth in the story," he said, and added: "Further than that, you must not ask me to discuss Equitable affairs."

The Gould denial came in addition to one from James H. Hyde as he was going into the meeting. From Columbus, Ohio, came yesterday a denial of the report that accompanied the story of the prospective purchase, Gov. Herrick saying that while he had been sounded as to whether he would take the Chairmanship if it were offered to him, he had replied that his recent acceptance of the nomination for the Governorship of Ohio would not allow him to consider any other offer, no matter how flattering. Gov. Herrick said that he did not see Mr. Hyde while he was in New York.

The Society's Business.

At a regular meeting of the Directors yesterday called in connection with the special adjourned meeting, Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell made an extended statement on the condition of the society's business.

In his statement Mr. Tarbell made the following comparative statement of the first five months of 1904 and the first five months of 1905:

Total new business issued first five months, 1904, (all agencies, including foreign)	$132,631,721
Total new business issued first five months, 1905, (all agencies, including foreign)	131,894,696
Decrease first five months, 1905.	$737,025
BUSINESS PAID FOR.	
Total new business paid for in the United States and Canadian agencies, first five months, 1905	$72,025,875
Total new business paid for in the United States and Canadian agencies, first five months, 1904	67,718,680
Increase in net paid-for business, 1905	$5,207,195
Total new business paid for in foreign agencies, first four months, 1904	$10,067,483
Total new business paid for in foreign agencies, first four months, 1905	7,661,443
Decrease first four months, 1905	$2,406,040

He added that the paid-for foreign business for the month of May, 1905, could not yet be given. Then he continued:

"Of course it must be remembered that a large amount of the business issued during the first five months of this year will yet be paid for. Generally speaking, business is not paid for until one or two months after it is issued, owing to the time that it takes for policies to reach their destination and for the agents to make collections and reports.

"The total number of resignations of sub-agents filed since May 1 were 50. The total number of terminations of sub-agents' contracts filed by general agents since May 1 were 177, making total terminations to the number of 227. The total number of sub-agents' contracts with new agents filed at the home office since May 1 is 242.

"From the foregoing it will be seen that the society's business as a whole up to the present time is almost exactly the same as it was last year, that the total new business paid for so far this year in the United States and Canadian agencies is five millions greater than for the same period last year, and throughout the world about three millions greater. It will also be seen that there have been no desertions worthy of note among our agency force, and that the new contracts filed with new men during May exceeded in number the total terminations filed. This shows most clearly that our men are loyal, that they believe in the Equitable, and that they intend to stand by it during its days of trouble and push for new business to the best of their ability; and if the difficulties are speedily met and satisfactorily adjusted the loss in new business that we sustained in May will soon be recouped and applications coming in at a normal rate.

"Nothing could be more unwise than for any man insured in the Equitable to surrender his policy on account of the present controversy. The Equitable to-day is the strongest life insurance company in the world. The society does not wish to profit or increase its surplus by surrender of a single policy, and every policy holder should understand that in surrendering his policy he does so at a loss to himself."

May, 1905, and May, 1904.

Mr. Tarbell then gave the following comparison of business issued during the months of May, 1904, and May, 1905:

New business issued during May, 1904	$25,320,064
New business issued during May, 1905	17,218,640
Decrease in May, 1905	$8,101,424

The comparison of business paid for in United States and Canadian agencies during the months of May, 1904, and May, 1905, showed:

New business paid for May, 1905	$13,583,235
New business paid for May, 1904	13,086,180
Increase in May, 1905	$497,055

In regard to the increase in outstanding insurance during the first quarter this year, Mr. Tarbell said:

"The President's statement read at your recent Directors' meeting showed that the net increase in the society's outstanding insurance throughout the world for the first quarter of 1905 was $36,485,925, as compared with $27,350,000 for the first quarter of 1904, showing a net increase in outstanding insurance during the first three months of this year over the same period of last year of $9,135,925."

He then presented these figures on the total terminations of all kinds, for the first four months of 1905, as compared with the same period of 1904:

	1905.	1904.
January	$15,001,151	$14,590,161
February	16,105,296	18,288,625
March	23,743,103	19,491,170
April	19,578,573	18,115,272
Total	$74,428,123	$70,485,228

Increased terminations first four months 1905, $3,942,895.

He continued: "In considering the increased terminations during 1905, as compared with 1904, it should be remembered that the total outstanding insurance of the society during the first four months of this year was nearly one hundred millions greater than during the same period last year. This would naturally make the terminations this year materially larger than for the same period last year. It is impossible as yet to give the total terminations for May, 1905, as compared with the total terminations for May, 1904, as they have not yet been made up. It is probable, however, that the terminations for May, 1905, will be at least two or three millions greater than for May, 1904.

"The comparative statement of new business issued in the first six days of June, 1904, as against the first six days of June, 1905, shows new business issued in the first six days of June, 1904, of $5,046,980; new business issued in the first six days of June, 1905, $3,081,915, being a decrease in 1905 of $1,965,065.

"Since May 1 there have been filed with the society four resignations of men under direct contract. Two of these resigned to become officers of other companies. The other two were men whom the society did not care to retain."

Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department continued his investigations into Equitable affairs yesterday, examining Chauncey M. Depew and Third Vice President George T. Wilson. There were a dozen or more general agents of the society about the Equitable building in the afternoon, most of whom explained when questioned that they were taking their "vacations." A report was current that they might decide to visit James H. Hyde again, but in view of the experience that a committee of their late convention had in interviewing him, it did not receive much encouragement.

PRESIDENT A SOVEREIGN.

So Says Charles A. Gardiner, and Glories in Him.

Charles A. Gardiner, Regent of the State University, addressed the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity yesterday at the New York University on "The Constitutional Discretion of the President."

In his address Mr. Gardiner, after describing the President as a constitutional creation and his discretion as a constitutional franchise, dealt at length with the Presidential powers. This was the conclusion of his address.

I conceive that we have entered upon a new era of political development. This is the age of executive expansion. The supremacy of Congress is giving way before the irresistible domination of the President.

While other departments have stood comparatively rigid and inelastic, the President has grown with the country's growth, expanded with every phase of its development, and more automatically than any other department has assumed those Protean forms required for the constantly increasing and varying demands of the Republic.

I rejoice in such a President, I exult in such an Executive. I glory in such a Chief Magistrate; in all his proportions a majestic, constitutional figure, uncontrolled by Congress, unrestrained by the courts, vested with plenary constitutional power and absolute constitutional discretion, a sovereign over 80,000,000 people, and the servant of 80,000,000 sovereigns.

Following the oration Chancellor MacCracken gave a reception at his residence.

YELLOW FEVER CASE HERE.

Brought on the Seguranca and Isolated on Swinburne Island.

Upon the arrival of the steamer Seguranca from Colon on Tuesday morning, Frank O'Leary, twenty-eight years old, a passenger, was removed by Health Officer Doty to Swinburne Island for detention and observation. Dr. Doty reported yesterday, after a bacteriological examination, that the patient is suffering with yellow fever.

The steamship had been allowed to go on to her pier and land her passengers, but no danger of infection is feared, as O'Leary had been isolated after his illness was disclosed.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Cures Headache

caused by Summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly. —Adv.

MISS ROEBLING SAVES HER FATHER'S HORSES

Plays Fireman in a Burning Barn and Does Good Work.

COUPLES UP HOSE HERSELF

Stops a Runaway Incidentally and Then Says, "Oh, It's Nothing."

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 7.—Miss Emily G. Roebling, the youngest daughter of Charles G. Roebling, head of the Roebling Corporation, while sitting at her drawing room window to-day saw flames coming from her father's immense stable. Miss Roebling rushed out, and, unaided, rescued nine thoroughbred horses. The gardener summoned the Fire Department.

When the first hose carriage turned into the yard the horses took fright at the steep incline to the barn and started to run away in the direction of the large conservatory where Mr. Roebling raises his valuable and famous orchids.

Miss Roebling, who is noted for her daring horsemanship, grabbed the off horse by the bridle, and this turned the animal's head away from the glass house. By this time Miss Roebling was a full-fledged volunteer member of the paid Fire Department. She assisted in recoupling a burst length of hose and seemed to enjoy the wetting she got. The fire was put out with but $800 damage.

While the fire was in progress Miss Roebling worked as hard as any of the men. She has been used to horses from her infancy, and can mount and manage any of the animals her father keeps. When she went into the burning barn they were enveloped in smoke and were pulling at their halters. They all became docile under her hands, and when taken out allowed other members of the family to tie them to trees and posts.

After the fire Chief Allen congratulated Miss Roebling highly. He said that if she had not acted so promptly the animals would have been smothered. She said it was nothing, and went into the house to change her drenched dress.

Miss Roebling is the leader of the young social set in this city. She is an expert rower, horsewoman and golfer, and has won many trophies. Her father is the head of the house that built the first and second Brooklyn bridges, and her uncle is Washington A. Roebling, the engineer who lost his health because he would not trust the workmen to do the work in the air locks for the first Brooklyn Bridge, so went down himself to superintend and caught the coffer-dam fever. He is an invalid to this day.

PLANS TO DOWN GORMAN.

Bonaparte, Maryland Republican Leader, Hints at Fusion.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Charles J. Bonaparte, the civil service reformer, who, on July 1, becomes Secretary of the Navy, has become the leader of the Republican Party in Maryland. To-day, at the meeting of the State Committee, he declared that he was against the Gorman constitutional amendment for the disfranchising of 50,000 negroes by the grandfather clause. Ex-Postmaster General Gary and leading Republicans from every part of the State gave Mr. Bonaparte an ovation. He said:

"The Republican Party has ever held, with Voltaire, that a good citizen needs no grandfathers; like Abraham Lincoln, has always believed in the common people, not in castes or oligarchies or privileged characters; like Theodore Roosevelt, it demands a square deal at the pools as elsewhere for every man, whatever his ancestry.

"The negroes would not be the only ones to suffer by its enactment," he said. "Doubtless it would place the right of suffrage of 52,000 negroes at the mercy of our old ring, but it would also leave at least 64,000 white citizens in precisely the same position.

"In Baltimore it would affect 46,000 white men and only 18,000 blacks."

Mr. Bonaparte declared that it was time for playing good politics, and not petty or factional politics. If necessary to unite with a Democratic Governor or independent Democrats to defeat the amendment, he strongly advised that this be done, as the amendment fight, to him, was the important fight.

FLAG STOPS CONVENTION ROW

Woman Delegate, Wrapped in Emblem, Defies Accusers.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Mrs. Sue M. Simpson wrapped herself in the folds of an American flag to-day, raised her right hand, and defied the Women's International Union Label League to expel her on a charge of treason. The President, Mrs. Mayme Brettell, made the charges in a convention of the organization at Hull House Social Settlement.

"If I can't have justice from your hands, I can at least get justice from these Stars and Stripes and what they represent!" cried Mrs. Simpson.

It was charged that Mrs. Simpson wrote letters to Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, alleging that, as the affairs of the league were in such a chaotic condition, she felt it incumbent on her to reorganize the order under another name.

ON WARPATH FOR HITCHCOCK.

Indian Territory Delegation Heads for Washington to Ask Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—A delegation of Muskogee (Indian Territory) business men, headed by the Mayor of the town, is on the way to Washington with the intention of getting Secretary Hitchcock's scalp. Preliminary to the effort to remove Hitchcock the business men of Muskogee held a mass meeting and decided to boycott the City of St. Louis, where Mr. Hitchcock lives.

The boycott was for the purpose of forcing the attention of the business men of that city to the protest against what are known as tribal taxes. These have been assessed by the Creek Nation for many years on all white men who go into the Territory to do business of any kind, and aggregate more than $500,000 annually.

WON'T JOIN IN TAX TEST.

Attorney General Mayer Will Let Jerome Do as He Likes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 7.—It looks as though District Attorney Jerome would have to defend the stock transfer tax test case which is to be started to-morrow by the arrest of a "martyr." in Wall Street. It was given out to-day authoritatively that the State officers have refused to join in the New York Stock Exchange plan to test the constitutionality of the law.

It is the policy of the present State officers "to enforce the laws while they remain upon the statute books, prosecuting any wilful violation, but taking no part in a proceeding whose only object is to attack the validity of the law."

Fairbanks in Michigan.

FLINT, Mich., June 7.—Vice President Fairbanks was the guest of honor to-day at the city's golden jubilee, when the cornerstone of the new Federal Building was laid. The Vice President made a short address. After the cornerstone laying an informal reception was tendered Mr. Fairbanks at the new County Building. No untoward incident occurred to mar the visit of the Vice President.

Elected to Pinckney's Seat.

HOUSTON, Texas, June 7.—John M. Moore of Richmond County, Democratic nominee, was elected to Congress to-day from the Eight Congress District to succeed the late John M. Pinckney, who was killed on April 24 during a riot at a Prohibition mass meeting at Hempstead.

NOT DICTATOR, SAYS TREPOFF.

Russia's New Police Chief Has Aged Rapidly in Recent Months.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—Gen. Trepoff, Assistant Minister of the Interior, to-day, at his headquarters in the Chancellery of the General Governorship, discussed for publication the responsibilities of his new position and the policy he intends to follow in curbing the radical political agitation.

With his added duties Gen. Trepoff is an extremely busy man. Though showing in every lineament of his face and movement of his body the mental and physical energy with which he has handled the problem of preserving order in St. Petersburg, the General seems to have aged ten years since he assumed the reins at the capital.

"It is a mistake to suppose that I am in any sense a dictator," he said. "In addition to the position of Governor General of St. Petersburg his Majesty has simply placed in my hands the control of the police régime in Russia and authority over political crimes, appointing me for that purpose Assistant Minister of the Interior.

"I am fully conscious of the heavy task before me, but I hope to discharge my duty to my Emperor and restore public tranquillity and order.

"My policy will be to prevent unlicensed political agitation and to confine political movements strictly within the scope of the law. My appointment does not mean in any way a change in the programme of reforms which will proceed parallel with the work before me.

"The project proposed in the rescript on reforms, that is to say, a National Assembly, has been completed by the Bouligin Commission and is now under consideration by the Committee of Ministers. Its announcement may shortly be expected. But I feel authorized in telling you that so far as I am aware the rumors that an imperal manifesto will be issued to-morrow or this week are unfounded."

WEAVER WEEDS OUT POLICE.

Dismisses Eleven on Charges—Starts Colonization Hunt.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7. — Mayor Weaver to-night dismissed eleven men from the police force for dereliction of duty. These men had been tried and found guilty before the dismissal of David J. Smyth as Director of the Department of Public Safety.

Mr. Smyth sentenced each to a fine of 100 days' pay. The Mayor, however, decided that the punishment was not severe enough, and decided to dismiss the men.

City Treasurer Shoch issued a statement to-night showing that there was $18,684,000 on deposit at 2 per cent. in thirty-seven banks and forty-one trust companies in this city. This statement was issued because Mayor Weaver yesterday sent a letter to all banks and trust companies in the city in which he asked the amount of city money deposited in each and the rate of interest it was drawing.

Among Mayor Weaver's visitors to-day were A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and ex-United States Attorney General Wayne MacVeagh, counsel of the Committee of Seventy. Both said their visit had no political significance. Mr. Cassatt said he called to see the Mayor with reference to an ordinance for the construction of tracks within the city limits.

The Mayor to-day ordered Director of Public Safety Potter to have the employes of the seven departments under his control examine the list of voters in their respective divisions and report by Saturday the number of voters registered from residences and the number of actual voters entitled to vote from their homes.

The Mayor notified the employes that the city is entitled to their entire time, and that they cannot conduct a boarding house business. The reformers for a number of years have alleged that the police and firemen have used their homes for colonization of voters. In some instances they charged the organization with assessing from five to ten "boarders" upon the homes of a number of city employes.

A GASLIGHT SIGNAL DRILL.

Acetylene Substitute for Heliograph on Dark Day in Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 7.—The Signal Corps drilled in the rain at the State Comp today, and the day was so dark that acetylene lights were used as a substitute for heliographs.

The rain fell so heavily as to prevent early morning company drill and evening parade. A regimental drill was held in the forenoon.

To-morrow afternoon if the weather permits there will be field day events. Prizes to the value of $50 will be competed for. The air is cold to-night, rain is falling, and the soldiers are having as nasty a night under canvas as can be imagined.

At a meeting of the Armory Board this afternoon temporary quarters were selected for the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing while its armory is being built. Preliminary steps were taken toward the building of armories for separate companies at Syracuse and Oswego.

DEAD; PERHAPS A BURGLAR.

Young Man May Have Fallen from Roof in Flight.

When Oscar Stahl, a milkman, went to the door of the rear basement at 685 Wales Avenue, the Bronx, early yesterday morning, in the dim light he stumbled over the body of a young man.

The body lay amid a quantity of bricks and debris. It is suggested that the man may have fallen or been pushed from the roof, and in an effort to save himself may have pulled down part of the chimney.

Mrs. Hattie Rothkrugel, who lives in one of the upper flats at 687, later told the police that the body was that of a man whom she had seen with some others on the roof of 687 about a week ago. She also said that she and her husband, Frederick, had heard some men on the roof late on Tuesday night, and believed from their conversation that they were there to commit burglary. Her husband shouted at them and they vanished, Mrs. Rothkrugel said.

AFTER P. R. R. BRIDGE AGAIN?

Watchman Fires on Men Who Won't Tell the Object of Their Visit.

What the Jersey City police believe was another attempt to dynamite the new Pennsylvania Railroad drawbridge at the foot of Newark Avenue was frustrated early yesterday morning by William Knapp, the watchman. He was in a rowboat when he saw three men approach the east end of the bridge. He asked them what they were doing.

"None of your business," was the reply. The watchman got ashore as quickly as possible. The men knocked him down, but Knapp managed to draw his revolver as he lay on the ground. He fired three shots, and the men fled.

Historic Plate Sold for $30.

A rare old blue china plate was one of the most interesting items sold last evening at the sale of Part IV. of the collection of the late John H. V. Arnold. It contains a view of the old New York Park Theatre, Trinity Church, corner of Bowling Green, &c. It is lettered "Park Theatre, New York" on the back. Its dimensions are plate ten inches, view border six inches. Its date is about 1820. A reproduction of this plate was used by Laurence Hutton as a frontispiece to his "Plays and Players of New York, 1875." It sold for $30.

Ainsworth Gets $4,000 Place.

ALBANY, June 7.—Danforth E. Ainsworth of Sandy Creek, Oswego County, was appointed to-day a Deputy Attorney General at a salary of $4,000 a year. Mr. Ainsworth for several years was Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction under Superintendent Skinner, and prior to that Republican leader in the Assembly.

NORWAY REPUDIATES OSCAR AS HER KING

Continued from Page 1.

portant intellectual and material development.

"As evidence of the fact that the work and struggle of the Norwegian people for the full independence of the Fatherland has not been founded on any ill-feeling toward the royal house or the Swedish people, and has not left behind any bitterness toward either of these, the Storthing respectfully solicits your Majesty's co-operation to the end that a Prince of your Majesty's house may be permitted, while relinquishing his right of succession to the throne of Sweden, to accept election as King of Norway.

"The day on which the Norwegian people elect their own King to ascend the ancient throne of Norway will open up an era of more tranquil conditions in Norway, of good and cordial relations with the Swedish people, and of peace, concord, and loyal co-operation in the north for the protection of the culture of the people and their freedom and independence.

"Convinced of this, the Storthing ventures to express the confident hope that what has now been done will turn out to be for the good of all as well as of your Majesty, for whose person the Norwegian people will retain their high respect and devotion."

After the Storthing had adopted the resolution President Bermer in a short speech emphasized the serious importance of the step taken and concluded with saying:

"May God protect the Fatherland!"

The whole assembly joined in the President's devout wish.

If a Prince of the House of Bernadotte should consent to occupy the throne of Norway he must give up all idea of succession to the Swedish throne.

M. Arctander will be Norway's first Foreign Minister. He is now chief of the Departments of Commerce, Navigation, and Industry.

It is learned that Crown Prince Gustavus will return immediately from Berlin.

It is understood that an extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag will be called June 26, if not earlier, as the result of to-day's action of the Storthing.

An announcement from Berlin that Emperor William has abandoned his projected visit to Norway has given rise to a feeling that there will be future trouble.

SWEDES CHEER THE KING.

Great Patriotic Demonstration Follows Norwegian Coup d'Etat.

STOCKHOLM, June 7.—The Norwegian coup d'état was answered here to-night by a great patriotic demonstration of loyalty to and sympathy with King Oscar. A great procession, accompanied by bands, went to Rosendal Castle, where the bands played the national anthem. In a few minutes the King and other members of the royal family appeared on a balcony of the castle and were enthusiastically cheered by the demonstrators, while a number of women advanced from the crowd and presented the King with a bouquet.

King Oscar held a council this evening, at which the situation was considered. His health is still poor, and he is much shaken by the crisis.

The Council of State has decided to call an extraordinary session of Parliament, and probably no action will be taken before Parliament meets.

Telegrams from the provinces to-night show that the public view the developments with astonishing calmness, almost amounting to indifference.

Newspapers of Copenhagen, commenting on the action of the Norwegian Storthing, take an extremely serious view of the crisis. The semi-official Nya Dagligt Allehanda says:

"The Norwegian Government has exceeded all limits, but undoubtedly it acted according to its conviction that it was for the country's welfare, and no Swedish party or politician will attempt to persuade or to compel Norway to maintain a union which had become a burden. The Swedish Diet will meet in extraordinary session in a fortnight and will speak in the name of Sweden. Meanwhile the King of the union speaks in the name of the union and has already protested against the revolution which is contemplated in his Norwegian kingdom."

The Dagblad says:

"The revolutionists have now unmasked themselves and have trampled upon the union and upon their oath of allegiance to the King. As soon as possible all Norwegians employed in our Diplomatic Service must be removed. Sweden cannot be represented by men belonging to a country which organizes a revolution, dethrones its King, and breaks all ties of union."

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 7.—The announcement that the Norwegian Storthing by a unanimous vote had declared that it could no longer acknowledge King Oscar as King of Norway, was received here not with surprise, but with the same spirit of approval that prevailed in Christiania.

It is certain, however, that the present Government, whose plans were carefully studied and laid, will at once take steps to secure the recognition of Norway as a separate State by all foreign powers.

In official Swedish circles here The Associated Press has been informed that it is absolutely certain Sweden will not use force against Norway, and that every effort will be made to avoid a resort to arms. The Norwegians take the same position, but it is openly stated that should Sweden choose such a course the Norwegians will not shirk the issue.

Fridjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, who some time ago entered actively into Norwegian politics, said to-day that he desired no official post in the new Government. It is understood, however, that Nansen may be appointed a special envoy to the foreign powers in order to secure their recognition of Norway's new status.

KING OSCAR REFUSES.

Will Not Accept Crown for a Prince of His House.

LONDON, Thursday, June 8.—The Stockholm correspondent of The Standard says that King Oscar has refused the Norwegian crown for a Prince of the house of Bernadotte.

Had Russia not been involved in a war in the Far East it is doubtful whether Norway would have taken the present momentous step of dissolving the union with Sweden, which is not likely to be regarded with approval by European powers.

British sympathies appear to be strongly on the side of Sweden and King Oscar. In their editorials this morning's London newspapers comment on the extreme seriousness of the situation, many expressing the hope that there may yet be time for the Norwegian people to reconsider their position and endeavor to effect a settlement by arbitration.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, June 8.—The struggle between Sweden and Norway and the prospects of a dissolution of the union, one of the principal objects of which was the making of common cause against Muscovite influence, is followed with close attention in Russia.

Ever since Peter the Great broke the might of Sweden at the battle of Poltava in 1709 and annexed the Baltic provinces and part of Finland, Russian policy has been directed toward weakening the power of her ancient enemy.

After the completion of the annexation of Finland by Alexander I. many Russian statesmen looked forward to obtaining an ice-free port on the Norwegian coast. A narrow tongue in Finland cuts deep in Sweden-Norwegian territory, at the end of which there is eighteen miles of deep water and the harbor of Lynge. Within recent years Russia has been active on this frontier, and Slav influence there is so strong that the inhabitants of Norwegian Finmark refer their disputes to the Russian authorities.

Russia, however, is in no position to take an active interest in the quarrel at the present time, and opinion here is that she will probably use her influence to refer a settlement of the trouble to an international tribunal.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Among the callers at the State Department to-day was Mr. Grip, the Minister from Norway and Sweden. When he was asked if the action of Norway was likely to cause a serious situation he said:

"I have received no information. I do not regard the situation as serious."

There was great interest among State Department officials in the news from Christiania. The opinion was expressed that the present is an unfortunate period for a possible dismemberment of the alliance of Sweden and Norway on account of the chance it gives for Russian diplomacy to work in the interest of acquiring territory.

ELIGIBLE AS NORWAY'S KING.

Three Princes Who Might Be Aspirants to the Throne.

The request formulated by the Norwegian Storthing, following its action in declaring the union between Sweden and Norway dissolved, that King Oscar designate a Prince of the house of Bernadotte to occupy the throne of Norway, brings forward two members of the royal family of Sweden, either of whom might become his father's successor as King of Norway.

One is Prince Oscar Carl August, the second son of the King. He was born in 1859. Since 1888, when he renounced his succession to the throne in order to marry Miss Ebba Munck, who was one of the maids-in-waiting upon the Queen of Sweden, he has been known as Prince Bernadotte.

On renouncing his claims to the throne he was made titular Count of Wisborg. He is now an Admiral of the Royal Swedish Navy. He is deeply religious and has caused considerable comment at times in his native land by taking part as speaker in revival meetings conducted by the nonconformist denominations.

The other possible aspirant to the Norwegian throne is the eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, who was named Gustavus Adolphus, after his father. The Prince, who was born in 1882, is popular in Norway, even though the Crown Prince is not. He is a Lieutenant of the Svea Life Guards and the Crown Prince's Hussars, and also an officer of the Norwegian Guards. He is betrothed to the eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, Prince Margaret Victoria. They are to be married on June 17.

Should the King of Sweden decline to take advantage of the Norwegian offer, Prince Waldemar, youngest son of the King of Denmark, may be asked to assume the Norwegian crown. He was born in 1858, and married in 1885 Princess Marie of Orleans, eldest daughter of the Duke of Chartres. They have four sons and one daughter.

King Oscar is the fourth King of the house of Bernadotte, which was founded by Jean Baptiste Jules Bernadotte, a Field Marshal of Napoleon I., who became Minister of War in 1799, served with distinction at Austerlitz in 1805, was elected Crown Prince of Sweden in 1810, commanded the army of the north against Napoleon in 1813, and, as Charles XIV. became King of Sweden and Norway in 1818.

He died in 1844 and was succeeded by his only son, Oscar I. On the death of the latter in 1859 his eldest son ascended the throne as Charles XV. He died in 1872 and the crown descended to his brother, Oscar II., the present monarch.

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REST AND HEALTH

TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

CARPET CLEANSING

COMPRESSED AIR.

The C.H. BROWN CO.

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Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.

FAST TRAINS TOO EXPENSIVE.

Western Railroads Will Not Follow Example Set by Eastern Lines.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Traffic officials of the Western lines leading out of Chicago do not look with favor upon any proposition to increase the speed of their trains on account of the speed contest between the Pennsylvania and the New York Central lines.

"This speed war is likely to prove an expensive experiment to both the competing lines," said George W. Vaux, Western agent of the Grand Trunk. "It will not affect the other Eastern roads, I am sure, because it costs enormously for every hour of reduction made. I believe that the fight between the Central and the Pennsylvania is the direct result of the differential fight which the Michigan Central has started."

F. A. Miller of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul declared that there was no money to be made in running trains at such a high rate of speed as the schedules of the Pennsylvania and New York Central necessitated. He said that he did not believe other roads would take it up.

W. B. Knickern, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Chicago and Northwestern, holds that the loss caused by tying up freight trains and other traffic ahead of the fast trains is more than could be compensated by either the excess fare charged or the advertising secured.

DOG SHOW CROWD IN PERIL.

By Lightning Which Hit a Flagstaff Near Mineola Railway Station.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 7.—Lightning struck a large flag pole in front of Kennedy's Hotel, opposite the railroad station here, this afternoon, endangering the lines of fifty persons. The rain drove the crowd away from the fair grounds, where the Long Island Kennel Club's show was in progress.

While waiting for a train they gathered on the porch of the hotel. The whistle of a train approaching from Oyster Bay was heard, and men and women started to run across the square to the station.

While they were crossing a bolt struck the top of the flagpole and splintered it half its length. Several were knocked down but no one was hurt.

When the bolt struck, E. F. Delevee, the station agent, was sending a message. His arm was paralyzed for an hour. John Breen, the tower operator, was knocked from his chair unconscious.

Palisades Blasters Give Bail.

Henry E. Gardner and James G. Shaw, Directors of the Clinton Point Stone Company, who were indicted in connection with blasting which destroyed part of the Hudson County Boulevard, pleaded not guilty yesterday before Judge Blair in Jersey City. They were released in $1,500 bail each. Six quarrymen were held in $300 each.

Jerome to Talk at Chautauqua.

District Attorney Jerome and Miss Helen Gould are to attend the Summer session of the Chautauqua Assembly at Chautauqua Lake in August. Mr. Jerome is down for an address on Aug. 5. Miss Gould will be simply a visitor. She will be there on Aug. 9.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:50 A. M.—25 Park Place; E. Seiger; damage, $1,000.

7:45 A. M.—103 Hester Street; Louis Margillis; damage, $20.

12:05 P. M.—53 East One Hundred and Second Street; Louis Harris; no damage.

12:15 P. M.—285 William Street; John Housque; damage, $50.

3:55 P. M.—300 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street; J. Loff; damage, $5.

4:25 P. M.—73 East Fourth Street; Isador Berger; damage, $25.

4:50 P. M.—386 West Street; McKeever Brothers; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—36 Chrystie Street; J. Kainberg; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—533 West Forty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—232 West Thirty-first Street; Edward

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

We have established our customary wagon delivery service to the suburban seacoast resorts.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

Quick service—and delightful, cool surroundings—makes our Eighth Floor Restaurant especially desirable at this season.

To-day's numberless buying advantages are of like interest to men and women

4 new lots of trousers at $3

ONE hundred and sixty-seven pairs are flannel outing trousers, that turn up at the bottom. The rest of the 750 pairs bought at half price for to-day's sale include:—

Second Floor.



180 pairs Striped worsted.
246 pairs Fancy cheviots.
73 pairs Blue and black.

$3

They're the handsomest $5 and $6 trousers you ever saw—hold a crease like a $10 pair, and that's proof of the quality. They're as good, serviceable and dressy as you could ask a tailor to make them—all sizes, too—29 to 56, any length—to-day $3.

$25 outing suits $14.75

Handsome two-piece suits for warm weather wear—special $14.75.

June sale muslin underwear

YOU'LL find greater bargains than you expect if you read this list. It isn't long, and of each garment it is necessary to select a Summer supply at this time of the year. All fresh, immaculate, snowy white materials, cool to wear, and made in the cleanest, lightest, airiest rooms in the world.

Second Floor.



12c The 19c Corset Covers at 12c are featured on their merit. They're as good as many you've paid a quarter for, and as dainty as you'll wish to wear with a thin waist. High or square neck, embroidery edge.

29c. for 50c. fine nainsook Corset Covers; full front effects, circular neck, pretty laces and ribbon.

19c. for 29c. nainsook Corset Covers, full French styles, pretty lace edges.

50c. for 75c. Corset Covers, in fine nainsook and cambric, new and pretty designs, full French styles, lace and embroidery trimmings.

68c. for 1.00 nainsook Corset Covers, French effects, circular yoke, front and back of choice laces, beading and ribbon.

95c. for 1.50 Corset Covers—30 beautiful styles, fine nainsook, handsomely designed, with new and pretty trimmings of laces and embroideries.

Other beautiful styles at 1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95 up to $12.

Drawers.

25c. for 39c. Cambric Drawers, good quality, umbrella ruffle with hemstitched tucks.

39c. for 50c. Drawers of cambric, full flounce, with lace insertion and edges.

50c. for 75c Drawers of nainsook and cambric, full ruffles with pretty insertions and edges of fine laces and cluster of tucks.

95c. for 1.50 Drawers, of nainsook and cambric, very full ruffles, handsomely trimmed with deep insertions and edges of fine laces and embroideries.

Other effects at 1.25, 1.50, 1.95, 2.95, up to 18.95.

Chemises.

50c. for 75c. fine cambric Chemise, circular and square neck styles, with pretty lace trimmings.

1.00 for 1.50 Nainsook Chemise, prettily trimmed with several rows of fine lace insertions and edges, deep ruffle or skirt, with lace edge and tucks.

1.50 for 2.25 Chemise of fine nainsook, several beautiful styles in knee or skirt length, with dainty trimmings of fine laces and embroideries.

Other pretty styles at 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.95, up to $15.

Night gowns.

38c. for 59c. Night Gowns of good quality muslin, high and low neck, yoke formed of cluster of tucks, dainty cambric ruffles on neck and sleeves.

50c. for 75c. Night Gowns, of cambric and nainsook; high or V neck styles; with pretty trimmings of lace and embroidery.

75c. for 1.00 Night Gowns of nainsook or cambric, several beautiful models, prettily designed with laces and embroidery tucks and hemstitching.

1.00 for 1.50 Night Gowns, nainsook—25 beautiful styles, effectively trimmed with pretty laces and embroideries, beading or ribbon, in high, surplice and chemise styles.

1.95 for 2.95 Night Gowns, fine nainsook, several pretty ideas in circular and square yoke effects, very elaborately trimmed with choice laces and embroideries.

Other beautiful models at 2.50, 2.95, 3.95, 4.50, 5.95, up to 25.00.

Wash Petticoats.

50c. for 75c. cambric Petticoats, made with full flounce and cluster fine tucks.

1.00 for 1.69 cambric Petticoats, full ruffle of eyelet embroidery and wide hemstitched tucks.

1.50 for 2.25 Petticoats, fine cambric top, with deep flare flounce of embroidery and tucks.

2.95 for 4.00 Petticoats, 30 handsome effects, in cambric and long cloth, choice and beautiful trimmings of laces and embroideries.

3.95 for 5.00 Petticoats of fine cambric, exquisitely designed with deep flounces, trimmed with fine embroidery and lace insertion and edges, pretty ribbon effects.

Others at 4.95, 5.95, 6.95, 8.95 up to $49.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A wash goods sale—dotted Swiss mull, 12½c

A SPECIAL value that will set all the smart dressers on the qui vive—decidedly the most popular fabric of the season—judging by the mammoth lots we've sold at a higher price, we'll have an unprecedented crowd to-day.

Main Floor.

12½c A sheer white ground in all the newest flower designs, wreath effects, rose-buds, checks and figures—all sizes of dots—also plain shades of white, cream, light blue, pink, tan, nile, cardinal, yellow, gray and black—special at 12½c. 12½c

12½c for 19c. printed organdies, 31 inches wide, fine and sheer, and exact copy of the French Organdies—in white grounds covered with beautiful floral designs.

15c a yard for 25c. fine woven madras, 32 inches wide, in black and white checks, blue and white, pink and white; also in plain shades of light blue, tan, cadet, lavender, pink, gray, oxblood and green.

25c a yard for $1.00 French Voiles, 27 inches wide—chiffon finish in plain shades of white, ivory, light blue, pink, lavender, champagne, reseda, gray, navy & black.

6c for 12½c Chambrays, 27 inches wide, in all the best shades of light blue, tan, green, oxblood, navy & gray.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Ribbed vests 19c.

Summer underwear.

CONSIDERED the best 35c. quality—fine, cool, ribbed cotton vests, like most of the women are buying—low neck with short sleeves or no sleeves at all—silk taped neck and arms—special, 19c.

Main Floor.

Extra size vests 25c.

Women's extra size vests, L. S. N. S.—also umbrella pants, lace trimmed. Side and back band—25c.

Three 50c. vests $1.00

Women's imported Swiss ribbed lisle vests, L. N. N. S., crocheted neck and shoulders—very elastic, also fine cotton vests with deep crocheted fronts, 35c., or 3 for $1.00.

To be sure, these items are but representative of our Summer underwear—a stock so large and diversified that the idea of comfort, as every one views it, can be well satisfied.

Annual sale of waists at 79c

THE fact that other stores are selling the same quality at 98c. to $1.50 was clearly established last week, when we sold out several mammoth collections because our price was so much lower. They're all of the finest $1.50 quality, but are being sold elsewhere as low as 98c. Even the difference between 98c. and 79c., though, is a large saving on a Summer supply.

Second Floor.



Vast new lots for to-day—fine lawn shirt waists, beautifully trimmed with dainty tucks, lace and embroidery insertion, trimmed collar and cuffs; special, 79c.

No wonder enthusiastic crowds continue to throng our second floor with these mammoth new stocks of waist bargains awaiting them.

$1.98 for $3.00 handsome linen shirt waists—exquisitely designed with insertions and tucks, new sleeves—trimmed back.

$2.98 for $5.00 fine lawn or all-over embroidery shirt waists, beautiful models, elaborate yoke of insertions; also designed front and back.

$5.00 for $10.00 batiste shirt waists, handsomely trimmed with hand embroideries and rows of lace insertions, trimmed collar and cuffs.

Others at $7.95, $10.00 and $15.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Notable prices in wool voile.

A FABRIC especially lending itself to Summer style and comfort, and to-day these saving prices are almost half what you would regularly pay—39c. for 69c. voiles—a quality that is strictly all wool—beautiful cream and jet black.

The supply is limited and the opportunity is so exceptional that under ordinary circumstances without the aid of an announcement they would go very fast. So with this publicity, we anticipate rapid selling.

39c. for 69c. values. Cream and Jet Black.

20 pieces of cream voile, strictly all pure wool, close even mesh, fine and crisp. Regular 69c. quality. To-day selling at 39c. a yard.

500 yards French voile, beautiful jet black, strictly pure wool, soft chiffon finish, close even mesh; the quality usually sold at 69c.; special, 39c. a yard.

A very special hosiery bargain.

IF we had a large space in which to exploit these wonderful hosiery values, we'd crowd this department as never before.

Main Floor.

50c Hosiery at 25c

Women's black gauze cotton and gauze and medium weight lisles; also black gauze cotton hand embroidered; also tan full fashioned cotton. Special for bargain Friday at 25c.

75c and $1.00 Hosiery 50c

Women's hand embroidered colored gauze lisle in all the newest European styles in tans, browns, grays, royal blue, champagne and navy. Usually sold at 75c. and $1; special at 50c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Lisle gloves, 29c.

THE cool, dressy glove for Summer wear. It is delightfully comfortable, yet is the desired attribute to the well dressed appearance.

Main Floor.

Another lot of those 75c. and $1.00 gloves—Milanese and Venetian lisle—black, white and a complete showing of colors—all sizes, one or two-clasp—the biggest bargain offering of the season. 29c.

A special clearing sale of women's silk gloves—this lot is composed of a broken assortment of sizes of the better qualities of silk gloves; a great many have the double tipped fingers; black and white; all at the special price, 39c.

June embroidery sale—29c

JUST one price. We bought so cheaply for the June sale that we're able to include all the 50c., 60c. and 75c. embroideries at 29c. Finest imported qualities, too, direct to Simpson Crawford Co.'s from St. Gall's largest manufacturers.

Main Floor.

The sale's greater than ever this year, notwithstanding the sensations it has created in the past. The variety is larger, the values are better and the embroideries are more in demand than ever. 29c

The selection is complete in Nainsook, Swiss, Mull and Cambric.

Wide Skirt Embroidery,	Wide Dress Flouncings,
Children's Dress Flouncings,	Misses' Dress Flouncings.
Corset Cover Embroidery,	English Eyelet Embroideries,
French Hand-made Effects,	Shirt Waist Embroideries,

29c. a yard for all 50c., 60c. and 75c. embroideries.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

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75c and $1.00 Hosiery 50c

Women's hand embroidered colored gauze lisle in all the newest European styles in tans, browns, grays, royal blue, champagne and navy. Usually sold at 75c. and $1; special at 50c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A sale of Summer footwear at $2.45 that's incomparable

INCOMPARABLE because no other store is offering the latest styles in low shoes for Summer made to be sold up to $5, at $2.45. When you see these unusual values you'll be glad you did not miss this sale.

Second Floor.



$2.45 Stirring Shoe News—That's the line that brought the crowds Monday. Shoes offered to-day are not the remainder from that event—there were none left. These are a new lot—an assortment that vies with all previous sales in quality and lowness of price—it is well worth attending.

$2.45



All the very latest styles are included to-day—fashionable new shades of tan, desirable blacks and those popular white duck low shoes with hand-turned or welted soles. Cuban heels of wood or leather. . . . We've prepared for this sale on a broad scale with extra salespeople.

4,000 pairs of women's $2.50 and $3.00 Oxford ties, $2.00

They include the handsomest lot of shoes ever placed on sale in Greater New York. Such good values as tan glazed kid and patent coltskin or the black glazed kid with patent or kid toecaps; hand-turned soles or Goodyear welted soles, with high or low Cuban heels. White canvas Oxford ties, with hand-sewed, welted or hand-turned soles, in blucher or straight Oxford styles. All sizes and widths to be had, and we only ask you to see these shoes and realize what a value-giving sale this is. Choice to-day only..... $2.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Custom made shirts, $1.35

THERE'S a certain grade of custom made $2 and $2.50 negligee shirts known all over America as the best shirts made for the price. The man who is celebrated for their fit, style, quality and workmanship has just sold a thousand o his very highest grade shirts to Simpson Crawford Co. at a price enabling us to offer

Main Floor.



$2 and $2.50 custom made negligee shirts at $1.35 or six for $7.50

It's the Simpson Crawford Co. Annual June sale of Men's high grade Shirts. This sale comprises positively the best values in high grade shirts we or anybody else ever offered, at special prices.

Woven madras cloths in the popular medium and dark colorings, clipped embroidery and dark figures and stripes, gray, blue and tan effects, also the neat, refined mercerized striped effects—white grounds, small printed designs, makes all plaited fronts of various combinations.

Box or side plaited effects—also some in perfectly plain fronts—open front and coat styles, cuffs attached or detached, hand laundered and hand finished throughout, fit equal to the custom made, all cut after our own patterns—in this sale we also include the very finest pure white woven madras shirt, plain or plaited.

Linen and duck suits, $9.75

NOT another store in town will sell anything like these for less than $12. We took pains to find out for ourselves before making such a statement. $12 is a very special price, and they're, the suits you must have for Summer and outing wear.

Third Floor.



Two special styles—the smart redingote and the short, full, boxy coat model—strictly tailored—notch collar, full sleeves, square pockets and turnback cuffs—round length, plaited skirts—special at $9.75.

$7.50 for fine sheer lawn shirt waist dresses, trimmed with dainty lace and insertion, and made with fine tucks, full skirts, panel effect front with deep flounce, lace trimmed, also similar style with insertion of Swiss embroidery and hemstitching.

$12.00 for white linen suits, short, tight fitting Jackets, with wide straps, or ¾ length coats. Plain and well tailored—self covered buttons, fly front, skirts made 23-gore plaited or the box-plaited style.

$7.50 for round length Skirts made of fine Linon, two styles—72-side-gore plaited or fine box-plaited model.

$10.00 for suits, the smart coat suit of the season, in natural linen; also top-coat effects, box style, strictly tailored; full plaited skirts; also tight-fitting coat, ¾ length, made of imported reps, in white or colors—collars and cuffs of different color linens, such as lavender, green and blue; also all white, with black combination; suitable for mourning.

$14.75 for stunning Summer Suits usually sold at $18.75—all the effective colors and combinations of fine, evenly woven cotton voile—in dainty Summer creations—soft, light shadings such as lavender, light green and blue—also pink and champagne—made full waist, with tucks and dainty lace—short, fluffy sleeves, shirred girdle and full round skirt, tucked and trimmed with lace and insertion, made over white organdie drop skirt—$18.75 value at $14.75.

Best $1 Val. laces 55c a dozen.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. are doing the Val. lace business of the town—that's why other stores do not advertise them as much as we do. They're not in position to offer

Main Floor.

Genuine $1.00 Vals. at 55c. a dozen
Genuine $1.50 Vals. at 75c. a dozen

Such as we are selling by the thousands every day, and of course everybody comes here for them as surely as everybody needs them.

They're the daintiest ever displayed in New York and are shown in all the very latest effects—French and German Vals. with insertions to match—just the styles and widths needed to carry out fashion's requirements.

Five thousand yards is the new supply for to-day. Don't fail to select a Summer supply. You can form so many pretty effects.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

White India linon at 8c.

BEST 12½c. QUALITY—30 inches wide. Our white goods sales are the talk of the town—simply because we offer bargains like these:

10c. a yard for white dress lawn, value 17c. 40 inches wide.

12½c a yard for 25c. white Persian lawn, sheer and fine.

19c. a yard for white corded lawns, value 80c. and mercerized waistings.

15c. a yard for white French lawn, value 25c. 45 inches wide.

25c. a yard for fancy mercerized waistings and French lawn, 45 inches wide, value 40c.

59c. a yard for imported St. Gall swisses, embroidered dots and figures, all white, value 75c.

$7.50 & $10.50 steamer rugs, special sale, $4.95.

THE popular kind for automobile and steamer. Few people ever think of buying any other than $7.50 to $10 rugs, so they're bound to create a stir at $4.95 here to-day while they last. They're the extra size, just what everybody wants.

Fifth Floor.

A Pennsylvania maker had 125 left from his season's output, and not caring to hold such a small number at a regular price he sold them to Simpson Crawford Co. at about half price. So we turn them over to our customers on a like basis. $4.95

We've been selling the same kind all season at $7.50 to $10—best quality, pure wool yarns, extra large size, fringed ends, mixed surface—various desirable styles of plaid backs—rich artistic colorings.

Special notion prices.

TWO minutes' time will tell you of a great saving on each little article needed. Not a tiresome list of things you DON'T want, but articles you do want and have to have.

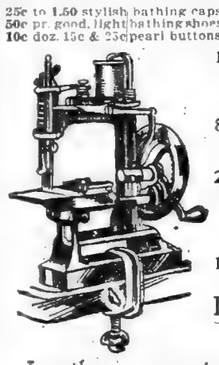
Notion Dept.—Main Floor.

A pair of 25c. dress shields for 12½c.

A dozen for $1.50—those thin, cool, light weight, easily washed shields, needed to wear with sheer shirtwaists—made of snow white nainsook covered rubber cloth—all sizes, including the popular crescent shape—remember, they're half price to-day.



25c to 1.50 stylish bathing caps.
50c pr. good, light bathing shoes.
10c doz. 15c & 25c pearl buttons.
15c for extra large cap hair nets.
30c dozen for silk back hair nets.
65c a genuine marcel hair waver.



10c. and 15c. needle books—all sizes.
10c. to 50c. for safest jewel bags.
5c. the new silk collar braces.
8c. silk chiffon collar foundations.
12½c. bone girdle foundations.
8c. and 15c. for silk shoe laces.
25c. bot. colorite dye for straw hats.
25c. washable star and anchor sets.
25c. super quality hose supporters.
10c. bot. cadet white shoe cleanser.
25c. doz. horn hairpins to-day.

Little Comfort sewing machines, $4.00.

Less than your sewing will cost you while away for the Summer—weighs 3 ounces—plenty of room for one in your suit case, trunk or bag—always handy—attach it to the arm of a chair, or the edge of a table. Sews like a big machine; just as good, too, and you have it for all future trips and emergencies. It's handy to have about the house—price only $4.

Notion Dept.

A 3-day wine sale—nine select California vintages.

SANTA CLARA California wines are to-day, always have been, and undoubtedly always will be, the most popular in New York, because they are purest, oldest and best. The price for this sale is extremely low, but we are not going to offer you a substitute. Every gallon and every bottle are guaranteed by Simpson Crawford Co. to be absolutely pure and properly aged to suit the cultured taste.

Choice of 9 vintages a gallon 78c

The sale is for to-day, Friday and Saturday—3 days in which to select a Summer supply of pure, sparkling, invigorating wines for the table and medicinal purposes. Not only the lowest price in New York, but the highest quality. There's no charge for jugs or bottles. No limit to the quantity—sales like this are infrequent and we want everybody to have an opportunity to secure enough to last all Summer.

$2.60 per dozen in bottles 9 vintages

Superior Tokay — Old Vintage Port — Superior Zinfandel — Old Madeira — Golden Sherry — St. Macaire — Burgundy — Select Muscatel — St. Julien — Mountain Riesling

Though no other wine store can make such an offer, it is very simple here—Simpson Crawford Co. are sole agents for the Los Gatos Winery, one of the most famous in the Santa Clara Valley, California. We buy these wines at the lowest price to wholesalers, consequently can sell them to you at about the same price other wine stores PAY wholesalers, and still make the required profit.

NOTICE—To those living in New York State, New Jersey, Washington, D. C.; West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, Delaware, Maryland and Ohio—Prepaid orders of $5 or more, or those of charge customers, will be delivered to your railroad station free.

Sixth Floor—Model Food Store.

Medallion Lager—beer—special brew; dozen 80c
10c. dozen rebate for empty bottles.

Old Crow Whiskey—gallon, $2.50; case 12 full quarts, $7.50; full quart bottle..... 72c

Guinness's Dublin Stout—Bulldog bottling; imported in glass; dozen..... 1.58

Club Cocktails—Heublein's original bottling; all varieties; regular $1.25, bottle..... 86c

Scotch Whiskey—Cameron Old Highland liquor; gallon, $2.98; bottle..... 78c

Donaldson's Malt Extract—dozen, $1.00; 3 bottles..... 25c

Graves—Nat'l, Johnson & Sons, Bordeaux, France; case 12 quart bottles, $5.25; quart bottles..... 45c

Coronet Champagne—guaranteed equal to the highest priced American champagne; case 12 quarts, $11.00; quart bottle, 1.00; pint bottle. 53c

Holland Gin—Meder Swan—imported expressly for family and medicinal use; gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gallon white glass bottle, $1.10; regular $4.00 size, bottle 68c

Tarragona Port—direct importation from Tarragona, Spain; regular price, $2.75; special, gallon, $1.50; bottle. 50c

Pemartin sherry—Sandeman, Buck & Co.; regular price, $4.00; reduced to, gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 bottle. 75c

Malt extract—Royal Stuart. Made from the best selected malt and hops; doz.... 1.45

Ginger champagne—(Ginger Ale) Hewitt's celebrated cold blast, dozen..... 75c
10c dozen rebate for empty bottles.

Rudesheimer—Gerbruder Erhardt, Frankfort, a.m., Germany; case 12 quart bottles, $7.00; quart bottle..... 60c

Laubenheimer—Gerbruder Erhardt, Frankfort, a.m., Germany; case 12 quart bottles, $5.00; quart bottle..... 45c

Zinfandel—superior quality Los Gatos Vineyard Co., Santa Clara, California; 12 quart bottles, $3.50; quart bottle..... 35c

Hockheimer—Deinhardt & Co., Coblenz-on-Rhine, vintage 1895; case 12 quart bottles, $8.50; quart bottle. 75c

Monticello—Pure rye whiskey, 10 years old; gallon, $3.50; case 12 quarts, $11.00; full quart bottle.... 1.00

Monogram—Pure rye whiskey; gallon, $2.75; case 12 quarts, $8.50; full quart bottle..... 75c

Baltimore—Pure rye whiskey; gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle..... 63c

Cognac brandy—James Hennessey & Co.; vintage 1896; case 12 bottles $11.00; reg. $1.25 size bottle..... 1.00

Sandem's famous Oporto port; gallon, $3.00; regular $1.00 bottle..... 75c

Old Oporto—Sandeman & Co. Oporto, Spain; gallon, $5.00; quart bottle..... 1.25

Dry Catawba—Urbana Wine Co., Urbana, N. Y.; case 12 bottles, $4.25; bottle..... 40c

Italian vermouth—Rocco Marino & Co.; finest imported; case 12 full quarts, $7.00; full quart bottle..... 60c

Dry gin—Gordon & Co.'s, Loudon, England; imported in glass; bottle..... 76c

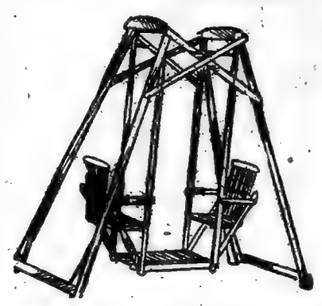
Swings & hammocks

LOTS of ways to enjoy Summer days, but the coolest, pleasantest recreation is swinging in a hammock or a lawn swing with a good book to read. We have the book, but it's the swing and hammock of which we've arranged a special sale for to-day.

Basement Salesroom.

$1.75 for good hammocks. What picnic, Summer home or outing is complete without one? Just unpacked a new lot, handsome colored stripes, canvas weaves.

$3.35 for fancy hammock, twilled weave, handsome combination of colors, wide valance and lay-back tufted pillow, with wood bar.



$5.00 for a lawn swing for two

$6.50 for a lawn swing for four

These lawn swings are made of hardwood, painted red and varnished, and are built for hard usage. They are 8 feet high and 9 feet spread. Size of seat is 18 and 30 inches wide.



Here's another Summer requisite—$5.00 for an $8.00 sole leather suit case—durable and elegant; specially priced.

ONE-FOURTH OF ALL GOLD HELD IN UNITED STATES

Federal Treasurer Tells of Growth of Our Riches.

NOT WORRIED BY DEFICIT

Treasury Has $125,000,000 to Spend, and Can Borrow $100,000,000 More.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 7.—That the United States now possesses fully a quarter of the world's stock of gold was the statement made in an address here this evening by Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States. Mr. Roberts spoke on the currency problem, and said in part:

"As to the grand sum of our money in circulation, the sense is apt to be dazed by the advance within five years from $2,080,525,468 to $2,378,006,686, or by $517,481,223, which is over $103,000,000 every twelve months; and to every person in the country the ratio has been carried up from $26.58 to $31.05. Except in Treasury notes, which are merged into the silver certificates, there has been an increase in every class of currency.

"The addition of $317,502,275 in five years, or $63,500,000 every year, to the gold used as money, is the master fact. The inflation is steady as the march of the stars. It has no parallel in any other land. The mines of every nation contribute to it. The products of our own mines stay at home.

"So it happens that while in 1890 out of the world's stock of gold amounting to $3,901,900,000, the United States possessed 16.9 per cent.; in 1900, out of the world's stock of $4,841,000,000, we held 21 per cent., and in the last year reported, 1903, out of the world's total of $5,685,700,000, we had in the vaults of the Nation and the banks and in the pockets of the people 23.2 per cent.

"With such an abundance of gold and bank notes, why is there trouble every Autumn about currency to put the harvests into market? By reason of the multiplicity of sellers, small bills are required in payment. This is the explanation of the recurring pressure.

"Of the paper currency, including banknotes, $1,002,356,503 is in $10 and below. May 1, 1905, This share has been increased within five years by $227,106,667, or 29.2 per cent., by constant effort at the Treasury.

"A very simple change in the law would adjust the ratio of denominations. By the easy process of authorizing gold certificates of $5 and $10 our legislators could add to the current on which the crops should float to market. The fetich of keeping a broad field open for silver has stood in the way of such change. Make a team of metals and paper and the work will go on as cheerily as at a corn-husking or a harvest bee.

"The Treasury does not lack money. The outgo is in excess of income. The matter does not concern the currency; it relates to the revenues. In the eleven months of the current fiscal year the Government has paid out $36,638,624 more than its receipts.

"The condition is not a mystery; the Nation is richer and spends more, following the example of its citizens. Yes, there is a deficit in revenue; but the Treasury has nearly $70,000,000 in the depositary banks, and over $55,000,000 in cash in its own vaults, which it can use for current obligations. With $125,000,000 in actual money the Government can go on for two or three years without stringency, paying every obligation promptly and in full. Should the outlay continue to exceed the income the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act of June 13, 1898, can make temporary loans on certificates of indebtedness at 3 per cent. 'to meet public expenditures' to the amount of $100,000,000.

"The question when to borrow, if at all, and how to bring receipts equal to or more than expenditures, must soon be met. That problem always arises in weak as in strong nations. A growing power, as a growing family, or a man emerging from boyhood, accepts the conditions cheerfully, and the American people will find a wise way to make both ends meet."

BOLDER THREAT TO TONKIN.

Evidence in Kidnapping Plot Sufficient for Arrest, Detectives Say.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 7.—In spite of efforts to keep the fact secret, it became known to-day that another letter, bolder than those which for two years have been sent to John Jay Tonkin, manufacturer and mine owner of this city, had been received from the persons concefned in the plot to kidnap his twelve-year-old daughter, Rosamond.

The latest communication was postmarked at the Syracuse Post Office last night, and was received by Mr. Tonkin this morning at his office. The letter was written on stationery of fine quality. The crayon sketches of the former lefters were lacking, but the address and handwriting were identical. That this letter was the work of the woman suspect is not doubted by detectives employed in the case. Mr. Tonkin held a telephone conversation with Inspector O'Brien of New York.

Detectives assert that they have discovered a motive which places beyond question the belief that the writer of the threatening letters is a member of a family of good social standing. Mrs. Tonkin rejects the theory that the plot to kidnap her daughter is the outcome of a social feud.

SAGE'S RELATIVE, HE SAID.

William M. Riley Dies a Poor Patient in Hospital.

William M. Riley, who said he was a blood relative of Russell Sage, died in New York Hospital early yesterday morning, a few hours after he had been taken to that institution as a charity patient. He had been a member of the New York Stock Exchange, a mining speculator, and a real estate operator, and had been interested in the exploitation of lumber interests.

Mrs. Jeanette Huntington Riley, his widow, wept in her little room at 264 West Ninetieth Street last night as she told of her husband's successes and failures. Forty years ago, Mrs. Riley said, her husband had been worth $200,000, but he had lost it all in Wall Street.

"My husband's sister, Mrs. Rebecca Sage Riley, willed him $25 for every three months, three years ago, when she died," said Mrs. Riley.

Mrs. Riley said she had telegraphed to her husband's relative, E. P. Curtis of Worcester, Mass., and that he had wired back that he would take charge of the body.

A very close friend of the Sages said last night that he had never heard that they had any relatives named Riley.

Divorce Decree for R. K. Fox.

Seventeen divorce cases in which no defense was interposed were tried yesterday by Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court. Among them was the suit brought by Richard K. Fox, publisher of The Police Gazette, against Helen A. Fox, whom he married in London in 1885. Charles J. Fox, son of the plaintiff by a former wife, testified that his stepmother sailed for Europe under an assumed name on Jan. 10, taking with her jewels and silverware, and that Alfred Stein sailed on the same steamship. Justice Gildersleeve said he would sign a decree in Mr. Fox's favor.

Ship News by Wireless.

The steamship City of Atlanta, from Savannah, was reported by the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company as fifty-three miles south of Scotland Lightship at 7:30 o'clock last evening. She should dock at 5 o'clock this morning.

ADVICE TO NEW MINISTERS.

Be Real, Bishop Coadjutor Greer Tells Seminary Graduates.

The annual commencement of the General Theological Seminary in Chelsea Square was held yesterday. It was the last day of the week's exercises and opened with the giving of diplomas. There were these twenty-nine graduates:

James Babcroft, New York; Louis Buisch, New York; Thomas Burgess, New York; Burt Chandler, Nebraska; John H. Deis, Washington; Henry E. A. Durrell, Pennsylvania; Harold E. Ford, New York; Harry G. Hartman, Pennsylvania; Elbert E. Holmes, Maine; Thomas A. Hyde, New Jersey; Nelson Kellogg, New York; Oscar Lundstrom, Dakota; Culbert McGay, New York; Irving A. McGru, New Jersey; Ernest R. Meyer, Ohio; Cameron S. Morrison, Iowa; Benjamin Mootrant, Long Island; Andrew E. Scott, Massachusetts; William H. Stoundring, New York; Marshall B. Stewart, Washington; David V. Werner, Nova Scotia; Archibald S. Winslow, New York; Charles K. Gilbert, New York; Herbert L. Hannah, New York; Charles K. Thomson, Pennsylvania; Latta Griswold, New Jersey; Edward W. Hall, New York; the Rev. Arthur J. Shrader, New York, and William P. Williams, Arkansas.

Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer of New York delivered the graduate address. In it he said:

"Things that will benefit you most you learn yourselves. Beware of imitations. They are cheap. Be real and sincere. Depend on your own person to get you ahead. When you preach see that it is your own sermon. Be careful in the use of opinions of others.

"It is not the speech that counts but the speaker. If you wish to be convincing preach to yourself first and believe it, than you will be sincere. Be natural and remember that great preachers are not the best orators and declaimers, but men who believe and do as they say.

"Use every dollar of your collection for the precise purpose it is collected for. Clergymen of to-day must be progressive, businesslike, and go forward."

PROMOTES JUSTICE O'BRIEN.

Higgins Names Democrat to Succeed Van Brunt—Another Place to Fill.

ALBANY, June 7.—Gov. Higgins to-day designated Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of New York City to be Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division, First Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Justice Charles H. Van Brunt. No announcement is made as to the successor to Justice O'Brien in the Appellate Division.

In designating Justice O'Brien the Governor has put a Democrat at the head of the Appellate Division to succeed a Democrat. The Governor now may elevate any one of the Supreme Court Trial Justices in the First Department to the Appellate Division in place of Justice O'Brien, and then appoint a new Justice to sit in the Trial Term for the remainder of the current year. The election will be held in November. If he desired the Governor could name his new appointee to the bench first and then designate the same man to the Appellate Division.

Justice O'Brien has been a Supreme Court Justice since 1887, when he was elected on the Democratic ticket. In 1901 he was unanimously re-elected, all parties indorsing him. He has been a member of the Appellate Division since that court was constituted, having been designated in 1895 by Gov. Morton. The Judge is fifty-three years old, and was born and educated in New York City. He served as Corporation Counsel before his elevation to the bench.

WILDE MANUSCRIPTS SOLD.

Bring High Prices at the Sale of the Le Gallienne Library.

Remarkably high prices for autograph manuscripts of Oscar Wilde were the most interesting feature of the third and last day's sale of the library of Richard Le Gallienné by the Anderson Company, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday.

The highest price of the entire sale was $1,320 for two volumes, 16mo, London, 1874, of the Oxford edition of Herodotus, the Greek text, interleaved to 8vo size and containing many notes, passages translated, &c., in the handwriting of Oscar Wilde. This was bought on order and the name of the buyer was not made public.

In all there were sixteen Wilde items. Some of the others sold as follows:

"Salome: Drame en un Acte," post 8vo, paper, 84 pages, uncut copy, with autograph inscription from Wilde on the title, $120. This play was accepted by Sarah Bernhardt, but the Lord Chamberlain refused the license.

Original manuscript of Wilde's story, "The Birthday of the Little Princess," 36 pages folio, signed in full, and with author's signature written on the reverse of the last page, $365.

Original manuscript of Wilde's essay "On the Decay of Lying," written on 20 folio pages, with corrections, alterations, additions, &c., $375. This is the well-known brilliant essay in which Wilde criticises R. L. Stevenson, Rider Haggard, and other authors.

Original manuscript of Wilde's "Dogmas," four pages folio, $250. In No. VII. of these "Dogmas" Wilde says: "There is no such thing as a moral or an immoral book. Books are either well written or badly written. That is all."

Galley proof with Wilde's manuscript corrections of four chapters of "The Fisherman and His Soul," with the stamp of the Chiswick Press, May 26, 1891, thereon, $50.

Fifty-one lines of Wilde's scribblings, consisting of scraps of criticisms, thoughts, &c., jotted down on five folio pages, $55.

BARGAINS AT WAGGAMAN SALE

Costly House Furnishings and Art Objects Bring Small Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The personal property of Thomas E. Waggaman, who failed with liabilities approaching $1,000,000, most of which consisted of funds of the Catholic University, was sold at auction in his mansion in Georgetown to-day.

There was a large crowd of curious sightseers, but the sale was almost a farce in the matter of proceeds. The attendance of society people which was expected was conspicuously wanting.

Handsome Turkish and domestic rugs were suspended from the ceiling on the walls. Two worth $1,200 brought considerably under $100. "The Holy Sepulchre," a large oil painting for which Waggaman paid $1,200, brought $22. An elegant chess table, inlaid with various colored marbles, was bought for only $7. Etchings, portières made in Europe, tables carved in Japan, and all the household treasures Mr. Waggaman's wealth had secured, brought only a few dollars each.

Costly Trolley Cars for Brooklyn.

About forty new cars for use on the surface and elevated lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have been received in Brooklyn. They are the first of 350 new cars ordered by the company. The cars are of a convertible type, and those to be used on the surface are said to be the most expensive ever built for a trolley road.

Lift Up
Your Voice
Unto the Cook
When your
POSTUM
is not Black and Rich with a Good
COFFEE SNAP

HOOKER WILL COMPEL A SUMMER SESSION

Will Fight to the Last Removal by Legislature.

GAS QUESTION WILL COME UP

Meanwhile, It Is Said, Odell Plans a Campaign Alliance with the Municipal Ownership League.

It was positively announced last night by one who is authorized to speak for Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker that no influence can be brought to bear upon the Judge which will lead to his resignation. If State Chairman Odell's return from abroad has been hastened by the expectation that he would be able to prevail upon Justice Hooker to retire, and thereby avoid the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature to pass upon the charges which have been made against the Judge, the State Chairman, it was said, was doomed to meet with certain disappointment.

Justice Hooker's intention to fight his removal to the last ditch was said to be absolutely unalterable. He and his friends believe that a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to remove him cannot be obtained.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee met at Albany yesterday and discussed the form of charges against Justice Hooker.

"I do not look for an extra session to act upon these charges before the week of June 18," said Chairman Fish.

Inasmuch as Gov. Higgins has declared that there would be an extra session of the Legislature unless Justice Hooker resigned, the prospect of a lively Summer in Albany seems now to be assured. With the Legislature in session it is certain that determined efforts will be made to have Gov. Higgins recommend legislative action both with respect to the condition of affairs in the Equitable Assurance Society and to give New York City 80-cent gas.

It is provided in the State Lighting Commission bill that the commission shall take up the question of charges made for gas or electrical power in any city of the State upon the application of the Mayor of the city or upon the petition of 100 citizens. If Mayor McClellan does not petition the commission to consider the rate charged for gas in the City of New York by the Consolidated Gas Company within a reasonable time, members of the Citizens' Union are prepared to do so. It is understood to be the plan of the Consolidated Company to try to enjoin the State Lighting Commission from exercising its functions, on the ground that the legislation creating the commission is unconstitutional. Both the Citizens' Union and the Municipal Ownership League want the application to the State Lighting Commission for cheaper gas made without delay in order that when the Consolidated Company attempts to block the commission from acting there will still be time enough to appeal to the Governor to have the Legislature in special session make another effort to pass the Eighty-Cent Gas bill.

With State Chairman Odell on the St. Louis, which is due to arrive Saturday, is County Clerk Thomas Hamilton. It was said on excellent authority yesterday that State Chairman Odell's plan is to effect a combination between the Republican organization and the Municipal Ownership League for the election of a ticket to be headed by Thomas Hamilton for Mayor and Martin W. Littleton for Controller. That is the first proposition which Chairman Odell will make, but it is understood that he is prepared to put Littleton at the head of the ticket, with Hamilton for Controller, provided that change is insisted upon by the Municipal Ownership element. How the State Chairman can reconcile a coalition between the Republican Ownership advocates with the State Lighting Commission legislation, which declares specifically against municipal ownership, is one of the details of the alleged arrangement which is yet to be disclosed.

"LION BRAND"
COLLARS AND CUFFS
HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 20 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.
COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.
130 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTRO TO HEAD NATION FOR SECOND LONG TERM

Executive Officers Again Chosen in the Venezuelan "Elections."

CONSTITUTION WAS CHANGED

It Formerly Prohibited Second Terms, but Castro Provided Six Years More for Himself.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 7.—Gen. Castro, Vincente Gomez, and Gen. Velutini this morning were formally elected President, First Vice President, and Second Vice President of Venezuela.

Gen. Cipriano Castro elected himself President of Venezuela six years ago when he raised an army and a revolution against Gen. Ignacio Andrade, who was then President. After defeating the Government forces in several battles, Castro advanced upon Caracas, the capital, from which Andrade fled. Upon his arrival in the city, Castro declared himself President, and his declaration was backed up by the "Vivas!" of the people.

The present re-election is said by those who know the inside workings of Venezuelan affairs to be a mere formality, which might rather be termed a "reannouncement" of Presidency. In Venezuela it is said that the only way to oppose the President or overthrow the existing form of Government is precisely the manner in which Castro overthrew Andrade—at the point of the sword—although by the old Constitution the President was ineligible for a second term. Castro changed the Constitution in 1901, and had a new one adopted, which made the President eligible for a second term of six years.

SMATHERS OFFERS $500.

Reward for the Person Who Killed Fine Two-Year-Olds in a Jest.

WHITE PLAINS, June 7.—E. E. Smathers, the turfman, who has a large place near here, offered a reward of $500 today for the arrest and conviction of the person who on last Sunday was responsible for the death of two finely bred two-year-olds being trained to race under his colors.

The joker tied tin cans to their tails, and in their frantic efforts to escape the jangling noise at their heels the horses plunged into the barbed wire fences inclosing the paddocks and cut themselves so badly that they had to be killed.

The Caucus Gets Off Safely.

The United States Coast Survey steam dredge Caucus, which went ashore Monday on the bar at Jones's Inlet, Long Island, was pulled back into deep water yesterday morning. The dredge proceeded under her own steam to Stapleton, S. I., and is apparently undamaged.

The New York Edison Company
55 Duane Street
New York City

NOTICE

On and after July 1st, 1905, the price of electric current supplied by this Company to retail customers will be as follows:

ELECTRIC LIGHTING

For Electric Lighting, 10 Cts. per Kilowatt Hour

This price is for all current consumed; the customer's connected installation and average hours daily use are not a factor in the rate.

Until further notice, the supply of incandescent lamps, and of carbons and trimming of arc lamps will be included.

The bills of customers who are now, owing to high average use of installation, purchasing electric current at prices materially below the new rate, will not be increased.

ELECTRIC POWER

For Electric Power, 10 Cents per Kilowatt Hour

(equivalent to approximately 7½ cents per horsepower hour), without minimum monthly charge and subject to a schedule of reductions.

In the absence of written notice to the contrary existing contracts will be continued in force at the modified rate

THE NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY

New York, June 7, 1905.

Stern Brothers
Ladies' Tailoring & Dressmaking (Third Floor)
Costumes, Waists,
Walking Suits and Coats
made to order, for a limited period, at
Large Concessions from Regular Prices
NEW MODELS in
Tailor-made Gowns of Linen, $37.50 & 47.50
Riding Habits of Linen, $35.00
West Twenty-third Street

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Still Good Assortment Today Among the Silk Dresses at $9.50

Yesterday morning we had eight hundred of these extraordinary Dresses at this remarkable price. Our buyer had not returned and we did not know that another case was still to come, which brought us two hundred and fifty more of the dresses yesterday afternoon.

The aisles of our Costume Store yesterday were the busiest thoroughfares to be found in the city. Notwithstanding the best organization to serve the public promptly, our space was far too small for the requirements of the day's occasion. Of course, there were hundreds of women who were unable to come yesterday, or were afraid of the promise of inclement weather. They will be glad to know that several hundred of these dresses are here today to select from.

They are the most remarkable offerings in new Silk Dresses ever known to the retail trade. All of the dresses have been made up within the last few days, and there is very wide variety of styles to meet practically every taste. Plenty this morning, but remember you must be prompt now. $9.50 each, and every dress worth more than double. Second floor, Broadway.

Timely and Exciting News Of Summer DRESS FABRICS

One more frilly, sheer dress needed? Or another suit of light Summer cloth, perhaps?

The woman who doesn't need either will wish that she did when she reads the news below.

37½c Silk-and-Linen Organdy, 15c a Yard

Fine as silk, strong as linen, light and cool as organdy. Lustrous natural linen color, woven of silk threads one way and linen threads the other. Only 5,000 yards—the maker's surplus. Rotunda.

Cream-color Silk-and-Wool Fabrics Reduced

You know how pretty they are—dresses of fine cream-color weaves. These reductions, then, emphasize their own importance.

$1.25 Cream-color Mohair Figured Etamine at 65c a yard; 44 in. wide.
$1 Cream-color Silk-and-wool Eolienne at 75c a yard; 40 inches wide.
$1 Cream-color Crepe Mohair at 75c a yard; 44 inches wide.
$1.75 Cream-color Mohair Crepe Voile at $1 a yard; 44 inches wide.
$1.75 Cream-color All-wool Etamine at $1 a yard; 44 inches wide.
$1.50 Cream-color Silk-and-wool Crepe de Paris at $1 yard; 44 inches wide.
$1.50 Cream-color Bedford Cords at $1 a yard; 43 inches wide.
$2 Cream-color Mohair Sicilian at $1.50 a yard; 44 inches wide.
$2 Cream-color Silk-and-wool Figured Eolienne at $1.50 a yard; 44 inches wide. Tenth street.

Everything That Is Best In SUMMER FURNITURE

The Wanamaker Furniture Store today presents a stock that is remarkable in its completeness in all the Furniture for the Summer home. The Summer house or cottage is no longer properly furnished unless equipped with the modern pieces of Furniture constructed from the various fibres, grasses and rattan that are so artistic as well as comfortable. The good, old staple sorts are here, as well as those representing the very latest ideas and newest materials.

Here are brief suggestions of the varieties:

Porch Furniture
Comfortable Rockers and Chairs; maple frames, finished natural, with closely-woven split reed seats and backs; some have slat backs; necessary to every porch.
Rockers, at $1.10, $1.75, $1.90, $2, $2.50, $2.75, $3.50.
Chairs, at $1.75, $1.90, $2.25, $3, $4.25.
Settees, at $4 and $4.50.

Grass Cloth Furniture
Pale green oak frames, highly polished spring seats; grass cloth cover; quite artistic and high grade.
Chairs, at $8, $9, $10.50, $12, $17, and $22.
Rockers, at $9, $10.50, $13.50, $15.
Settees, at $17 and $20.

Silver Gray Furniture
For the living room; after the "Mission" style. Ash frames are finished in rich silver gray; spring seats; diamond figured grass cloth covers. Quite artistic.
Chairs, at $9, $10.50, $12, $12.75, $13.50.
Rockers, at $10.50, $12, $12.75, $13.50.
Settees, at $18.75 and $21.

Malacca Furniture
Bamboo frames in combination of natural-colored bamboo and red bamboo, with seats and backs of braided rush and split reed interwoven. The color-combination is effective. The furniture is well-built and finished.
Chairs, at $9, $9.25, $10, $11, $11.50, $12, $12.25, $13.25, $14, $15.
Rockers, at $11.75, $12.50, $13.
Settees, at $18 and $20.

Rush Furniture
Braided strands of palm green rush, woven into furniture, on strong, substantial frames—yet elastic. Very comfortable and quite artistic.
Chairs, at $7, $9.50, $10, $11, $12, $14.
Rockers, at $7.50, $9, $10.50, $11, $12.50.
Settees, at $17.50 and $20.

Prairie Grass Furniture
One of the strongest and best of the Summer furnitures—made from twinelike strands of wild grasses of the West, stained to a rich palm green; in good designs and artistic.
Chairs, at $4, $9, $9.25, $10, $11, $12, $14.
Rockers, at $4.50, $9.50, $11.50.

Enameled Cane Furniture
Bamboo frames, after the latest Paris models; seats and backs in fine quality closely-woven cane. The cane is used natural with red or green enamel combinations. Very artistic lines—extremely light weight and durable.
Chairs, at $10, $12.50, $13.50, $14, $15, $16, $17, $18.

Wicker Furniture
Natural colored reeds in all the new and best patterns and sizes; the most used of all the Summer furniture.
Chairs, at $6, $7.50, $8, $9.75, $10.50, $11, $11.50, $12.50, $13.50, $17, $21.
Rockers, at $6.50, $7.50, $8.50, $9, $10.50, $12.50, $14, $17.
Settees, at $20, $24, $26, $30.

Green Wicker Furniture
Large size Arm Chairs and Rockers; open patterns that give the most ease and comfort; in palm green colored stain that is very durable.
Chairs, at $8, $11.50, $12, $13.
Rockers, at $8.50, $10, $12.50.
Settees, at $15, $18, $20, $25.

Upholstered Reed Furniture
The prettiest patterns with loose seat and back cushions, or small pad backs; mostly shown in bright-colored enamels with appropriate fabrics.
Chairs, at $16, $19, $20, $42.
Sofas, at $29.50, $32, $32.50, $42.
Three-piece Suites, at $52.50, $73.50, and $75.

Porch and House Tables
In various sorts to match all the different kinds of Summer furniture; round, square and oblong; all sorts of styles. Priced at $3, $3.75, $5.50, $6, $7, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9.50, $9.75, $10.50, $12, $13.50.
Fourth floor.

"Book News" for June

"Book News"—the clearest and most concise survey of literary events—is especially interesting in the current number.

Hallie Erminie Rives, author of "The Castaway," tells with illustrations, how she followed traces of Byron over the world for "copy."

Personal recollections of Lafcadio Hearn, a *critique* of the Water-color Exhibit of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, reviews of all new books, and especially literary departments make up a magazine well worth reading.

5c a Copy, 50c a Year
Book Store, Ninth street.

SHOES For Women & Children

Here is special word of several groups that are attractive at this season, both in style and price:

Women's Oxfords at $1.20
Of black velours calfskin, mostly in broad widths.

Women's Low Shoes at $2.40
Oxfords, Pumps and Bluchers, in champagne, white, tan and black. Also some buckskin Tennis Shoes, all in broken sizes, and good selection in the lot. Prices originally were $3, $4 and $5.

Little Boys' Tan Shoes at $1.50
Of tan kidskin, laced, with low safety heels, full round toes with tips. Sizes 10 to 2.

Children's Patent Leather Shoes
Patent leather cloth-top Buttoned Shoes, in all sizes; neat and comfortable for country wear. Sizes 6 to 8, at $1; sizes 8½ to 10½, at $1.20; sizes 11 to 2, at $1.40; sizes 2½ to 4, at $1.80. All worth a third to a half more.
Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

Sale of
Men's Underwear and Hosiery.

French Balbriggan Underwear.
Shirts with long or short sleeves. Drawers with regular or short inseams,
50 cts., value 75c.

Imported Lisle & Silk Plated Half Hose.
Fancy designs, embroidered figures, clocks and openwork,
35c., 3 for $1.00, value 50c. to $1.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

Sale of
All Silk Umbrellas.

26-inch for Women, in black, navy, red and green, handles of pearl and silver, silver tops, ebony handles for mourning, fine natural wood, plain and silver trimmed;
26-inch for Men, fine natural woods;
$1.95, value $3.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.


Our New Rooms at 350 Sixth Ave.
will open in a few days. This makes the FIFTH LINK in the Ehrlich chain of optical stores.
Here as at all our other addresses an OCULIST will be in charge, i. e., a Registered Physician, whose special practice is the treatment of the eye.
NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.
J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians. 43 years' practice.
223 Sixth Ave. Near 15th St. — 1345 Broadway Near 36th St.
Downtown { 217 Broadway, Astor House. 25 Broad Street Arcade.

A bunco game is being played upon you
by the cotton collar makers. You are evidently not aware of it. If you pay 15c. for your collar, look and see if it is stamped "Linen." If it is not, you are out just 5c. on every collar you buy. That *cotton* is inferior to Linen needs no evidence from us. Everybody knows it. Why pay 15c. for a cotton collar when you can get a fine linen one for the same price?
Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher's.
Write for "Information about Collars."
TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS
4-ply 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.

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CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail.
35 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
B'way & 40th st., N. Y. Phone 376 38th.
Ninth & 54th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS
Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

BURGLAR'S SHOT FATAL IN FIGHT WITH POLICE

Columbus Officers Catch Desperate Thieves at Work.

ONE ESCAPES THE BESIEGERS

His Companion Kills a Policeman and Is Captured—He Apparently Is from New York.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 7.—Barricaded in the residence of Horace L. Chapman, once the Democratic nominee for Governor of Ohio, two burglars defied the police for half an hour to-night. Then, seeing that they could no longer sustain their position, they attempted to get through the guard which surrounded the house. In the fight that followed Daniel Davis, a policeman, was killed.

For some time the residence section of Columbus has been terrorized by a gang of burglars who ransacked homes at leisure. The residences of Gov. Herrick, F. W. Prentiss, and Robert Wolff were pillaged while the families were absent.

A burglar alarm betrayed the burglars to-night. Horace L. Chapman, before going abroad recently, had his windows and doors all wired, and the alarm connected with the police station. It rang about 8:30 o'clock, and a patrol wagon load of police officers started at once for the Chapman home.

Through the cracks of the blinds light could be seen, and the police surrounded the place. Two officers started to the door, but were told to halt, and looked into the barrels of pistols poked out through a window. They fell back for a conference, having been told that the first man to advance would be shot.

A crowd gathered, and the policemen were urged to push on to the doors, even in the face of the fire. This they started to do, and a shot was fired from the porch above the front door, and followed by others.

Policeman Davis rushed up to the porch, and met one of the burglars, who had just slid down a pillar. The men grappled, and each fired a shot. The officer fell, dying instantly. The burglar fled in Ohio Avenue toward Madison, but was overtaken and captured by Policemen Reed and Callahan. Meantime another of the burglars slipped between the officers and, escaping bullets, made his escape.

The man under arrest says he is Frank Conrad of Canton, but all his clothes and his hat are from New York retail houses.

SOCIALISTS WON'T FUSE.

Declare Citizens' Union Policy Offers Little to Working Classes.

In declining the invitation of the Citizens' Union to fuse with it in the coming municipal campaign on a non-partisan platform, the Social Democratic Party of New York, through its Executive Committee, has arraigned the Union for the record made by the administration which it says the Union was largely instrumental in electing two years ago. The letter of the Social Democratic organization was made public yesterday by U. Solomon, the Secretary of the Executive Committee. After setting forth the aims and objects of the Social Democratic organization and the impossibility of its fusing with the citizens' Union upon the platform which the Union has adopted, the letter goes on:

"Nor do we find much in the record of your organization to commend it to the favor of the workingmen, on whose labor all the prosperity of the city depends, not even any guarantee that your nominees, if elected, would fulfill their pledges any more faithfully than those of Tammany Hall. We remember that in 1903, two of your candidates, Messrs. Grout and Fornes, then holding office by your gift, deserted you in the midst of the campaign and accepted nominations from Tammany, and that you were not able to prevent them from reaping the reward of their treachery.

"We remember that your chosen District Attorney, Mr. Jerome, during all his four years of office, has not brought to justice one of the many capitalists guilty of profitable crimes against the lives of the working people; he did not try to get an indictment against the officers and Directors of the New York Central after the tunnel horror; he dismissed the indictment against the authors of the Tarrant explosion; he let the Darlington murderer slip through his fingers, and the capitalists responsible for the numerous fatal tenement house fires have also gone free. In all this record we do not see anything to show that your policy is a whit better for the working class than those of the Republican and Democratic Parties."

A meeting of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union has been called for Monday night, and it is probable that some reply to the criticisms of the Social Democrats will be authorized.

SUITOR PUT OFF, A SUICIDE.

Contractor's Son Found Dead in Street Near Girl's Home.

The body of a young man, whose lifeless right hand held a revolver and in whose temple was a bullet wound, was found on the stoop of the house at 201 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Donovan. A stain of blood on the stoop of 207, three doors away, led the policeman to believe that the young man had shot himself there and had then crawled away. The suicide was John P. Hunt, eighteen years old, of 173 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, the son of a contractor.

The fact that a Miss Florence Conway, a young woman to whom Hunt was much attached, lives in 207 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, where the stain of blood was discovered, led the police to believe that Hunt shot himself soon after saying good-night to her and in his last moments regretted his act and tried to crawl away to spare the girl's feelings as much as possible then.

It is said that Miss Conway and young Hunt recently had a serious difference of opinion with regard to his ways. They and some friends attended a festival at the Church of Mount Carmel on Tuesday night. It was about 2 A. M. when the young couple parted at the door of her parents' residence. He had many times urged her to marry him, but she had always put off answering him definitely until yesterday morning, when, in response to another plea, she told him that she would marry him when he could prove that he had become steadier. He accepted this decision quietly and left her soon afterward.

STABS HUSBAND TO DEATH.

Williamsburg Man Killed by His Wife at Supper.

Mrs. Henry Wagner of 415 Central Avenue, Williamsburg, killed her husband, a cabinetmaker, last night at their home, by stabbing him with a table knife.

Wagner had come home intoxicated. His wife says that his drinking had been the cause of much trouble recently at their home. She says that he seized her by the throat at the supper table and that to scare him she took up the knife. She was arrested. The couple's three-year-old daughter saw the murder.

John Fox Off to Visit Croker.

Among those who sailed for Europe on the White Star liner Oceanic yesterday morning were John Fox, President of the Democratic Club, who will visit Richard Croker in Ireland; Franklin D. Roosevelt, Marie Tempest, Lieut. Col. Robert H. Crockett, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Hackett (Mary Mannering,) Charles Hawtrey, the actor; Sir William Mulock, and Allen Aynesworth.

UNITED COPPER REPORT.

A Surplus of $1,257,065 Shown for Year Ended May 31.

The report of the United Copper Company for the year ended May 31 last shows net profits of $1,557,065, an increase of $531,781 over the previous year. The surplus for the year, after the payment of the dividend on the preferred stock, was $1,257,065. It was stated by a Director of the company yesterday that it was likely that part of this surplus would soon be used to pay a dividend on the common stock, which, according to rumor for some time past, was about to be placed on a dividend basis.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held yesterday F. Augustus Heinze, Isaac R. Taylor, and F. A. Martens were elected Directors in place of J. Langeloth, F. W. Witridge, and A. A. Brownlee, who retired.

CHANGES IN WESTERN PACIFIC

E. T. Jeffrey to Succeed W. J. Bartnett as President, It Is Said.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.—An important meeting of the Directors of the Western Pacific will be held in this city next week. It is understood that at the meeting several changes will be made in the personnel of the board.

W. J. Bartnett will resign from the Presidency and will be succeeded by E. T. Jeffrey, President of the Denver and Rio Grande. Bartnett will become Vice President and General Counsel of the road. Several of the local Directors will also resign from the board and their places will be filled by the election of New Yorkers. The articles of incorporation of the Western Pacific will be modified so as to make New York the principal place of business of the company, and after that the Directors' meetings will be held in the East.

Sunday School Union Formed.

At the afternoon session of the First Annual Diocesan Sunday School Convention of the Diocese of New York in Synod Hall, adjacent to the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Cathedral Heights, yesterday, the Sunday School Association of the Diocese of New York was organized with Bishop Potter President. About 300 clergymen and delegates from the several parishes and missions in the diocese were present.

Central Suing to Get Goelet Property.

The New York Central Railroad began proceedings yesterday against the executors of the Goelet estate to acquire title to the Grand Central Palace block and the block front on Depew Place, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth Street.

It was announced some time ago that the Central would include these properties in the proposed terminal site, but it has been necessary to resort to condemnation proceedings because of a provision in the will of Ogden Goelet that none of the estate's holdings should be sold.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff: Major F. J. Kernan, Twenty-sixth Infantry; Capt. William M. Wright, Second Infantry. Major Kernan will remain at his present station until further orders. Capt. Wright will report for duty as assistant to the Chief of Staff of the Northern Division.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander H. H. Whittlesey, from the Chattanooga to examination for retirement.

Lieut. Commander W. A. Edgar, from the Hancock to the Galveston as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Luby, from the Galveston to the Naval Hospital, New York.

Lieut. J. F. Hubbard, to additional duty in charge of the electrical class at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. P. B. Dunn, from the Franklin to the naval station, Samoa, and additional duty in the Adams, sailing from San Francisco June 29. Lieut. A. Bronson, Jr., from the naval station, Tutuila, to home.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dixie at League Island, Leonidas at Lambert Point, Denver at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed—Nevada, from Annapolis for cruise; Uncas, from Norfolk for Guantanamo; Princeton, from San Francisco for Panama; Hartford, from Annapolis for cruise; Topeka, from Guantanamo for Monte Cristi.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Le Maistre Lace and Embroidery Company, Asbury Park; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John W. Le Maistre, Susie M. Suttort, and C. T. Atkinson.

The Hillside Pleasure Park Company, Belleville; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Michael J. Doyle, Charles A. Dunlap, and W. H. E. Thaller.

The Union Heat Improvement Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—William H. Hetzel, Gordon H. Mullin, and John T. Woodhull.

The Camden City Band Company, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—A. Cecil Spencer, George H. E. Martin, and John A. MacPeak.

The Finegan Lumber Company, Woodbridge; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—George E. Bracher, Harold H. Bracher, and Peter Finegan.

The Clinton B. Ayars Canning Company, Bridgeton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Clinton B. Ayars, Rose P. Ayars, and Benjamin S. Ayars.

The Assets Realization Company, Camden; changed its name to the International Assets Company.

The Farr & Bailey Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital increased from $700,000 to $2,000,000.

The Hygienic Soap Granulator Company, Jersey City; capital increased from $125,000 to $500,000.

The Inter-State Rubber Shoe Company, Brookville; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Benjamin W. Elbersdn, F. Walton Messler, J. Forman Rose, and Burnham Elberson.

The Vissagio Construction Company, Harrison; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Dominico Vissagio, Lorenzo Bussomanna, Michaelo Gontaldi, Ferdinand Confessero, Raffaello Russo.

The Hinton Chemical Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Percy Hinton, Fred W. Brown, and Conrad L. Kern.

The Tonks Brothers Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators Thomas Tonks Harry Tonks, and James R. Mulligan.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 7.—Incorporated to-day:

John D. Baumann & Co., New York, (merchandise;) capital, $200,000. Directors—J. D. Baumann, Otto Isenstein, and Harry Sidenberg, New York.

Richfield Springs Improvement Company, New York, (real and personal property;) capital, $100,000. Directors—E. A. Arnold, G. C. Porter, and William Carr, Jr.

Diamond Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—M. J. Doyle, H. E. Doyle, and W. H. Taylor, Brooklyn.

The Bronx Herald Company; capital, $5,000. Directors—William O'Gorman, Jr., W. J. McCarthy, and C. D. Charles, New York.

The Goldsmiths Company of New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. H. Freese and W. B. Farrell, New York, and W. A. Vilas, Summit, N. J.

Schwartz Wireless Burglar Alarm Company, New York; capital, $3,000. Directors—Leo Baumann, Edward Schwartz, and Herman Liebmann, New York.

Maison Mazarin, New York, (publishing;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Robert Arnol, Walter Mayer, and Joseph Gontz, New York.

Star Hat Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors Harry Folk, J. M. Howe, and E. L. Crandall, New York.

Daylight Rod Company, Troy, (apparatus for increasing, concentrating, and equalizing light;) capital, $50,000. Directors—James H. Caldwell, H. F. Boardman, William H. Yerkes, Jr., and H. J. Speck, Troy, and E. J. Dobbins, London, England.

WILSON ROUSED TO HUNT LEAK ON COTTON REPORT

Growers' Secretary Submits Incriminating Letters.

OFFER TO SELL FIGURES?

A "Crushing Investigation" at Once Promised—Secretary's Confidence in His System Shaken.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, who is here seeking an investigation of the alleged leak in the cotton crop report, went to the Department of Agriculture to-day with Representative Burleson of Texas. The result of his visit was a complete change in Secretary Wilson's manner of treating the subject. He seemed much concerned and announced that a searching investigation would be made at once.

Mr. Cheatham submitted to the Secretary a number of letters and other documentary evidences, which, it is said, points to an offer on the part of some department officer to furnish information about the cotton report. Mr. Cheatham will neither admit nor deny that this is the tenor of the evidence.

It was after perusing these letters that Mr. Wilson made his declaration that the matter should be thoroughly inquired into. Hitherto, while saying that he would look into any charges that might be made, he has been openly skeptical about the possibility of a leak, and scoffed at the idea of there being anything in the stories serious enough to warrant consideration.

Mr. Wilson is very proud of his system for guarding the cotton report, and hitherto has regarded it as impregnable. He invented it himself, and under it knowledge of the figures has been confined to a very small number of high officers. The men at work on the report have been locked in their rooms and kept separate from each other while at work. The statistics have been gathered by three distinct systems of collection, and the returns worked down by separate committees.

The nature of the documents which Mr. Cheatham left with Secretary Wilson shows, Mr. Cheatham says, that some one in the department has been guilty at least of trying to sell information as to the cotton statistics.

The final tally sheets are given to the Secretary, who gives them to another committee, which, with himself in a locked room, works out the final grand average. Mr. Wilson has repeatedly met the charge that there was a leak with the hot remark that the accusers were accusing him personally, and he knew he was innocent as well as every one else that had any connection with the cotton statistics. Secretary Wilson to-night, after his interview with Mr. Cheatham, said there would be a "crushing investigation" of the whole matter.

$150,000 for Colorado College.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 7.—Gen. William J. Palmer of this city and Andrew Carnegie have given, respectively, $100,000 and $50,000 as a nucleus to the $500,000 endowment fund the Colorado College is raising.

"A *Square* Deal!"
—President Roosevelt.



Mount Vernon

Square bottles *Only*

Neither by accident nor design can the Distillery Bottling of Mount Vernon Rye be other than pure. It is bottled at the distillery (in *Square* bottles *only*) where rectifying is prohibited by the U. S. Government.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

WRECKED BY WRONG COMPASS

The Gloucester Smack James Drinan Brings Up on Romer Shoal.

The Gloucester fishing smack James Drinan, Capt. Selig, floundered on Romer Shoal, in the lower bay, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning in a stiff gale. Had it not been for the arrival of the Lavonia, another fishing craft, her crew of eight, who were clinging to the rigging, might have been lost. Men from the Lavonia took them off one by one.

Capt. Selig said that it did not seem more than a minute before the Drinan began to settle. His compass was two points out of the way.

EFFECT OF A BELT LINE CAR.

Impaired the Judgment of a Bluecoat Chasing an Auto, Court Rules.

Patrolman Hughes of the West Forty-seventh Street station, in admitting, in the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday that he had timed a chauffeur against whom he was testifying, while riding on a Belt Line horse car, saved the driver from being fined.

The Justice held that the fact that he was riding on such a vehicle impaired his judgment, and discharged the defendant. He was Thomas E. Lannon of 421 West Fifty-third Street, chauffeur for Herman Ellis, President of the Wilson Distilling Company.

Modified Big Four Request.

With reference to the proceedings taken for the purpose of extending to the preferred stockholders as well as the common stockholders of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company the privilege of subscribing to the proposed additional issue of common stock of the company, a circular has been sent out by the company giving the details of this new offer and modifying the terms of the original request for subscriptions.

Rock Island Coal Bonds Bought.

The Consolidated Indiana Coal Company has sold to New York bankers $2,500,000 5 per cent. bonds guaranteed as to interest only by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway. The bonds have a sinking fund based on a royalty on coal mined, which will look after the principal at maturity. The coal company, which is organized for the Rock Island to secure it a coal supply and developing a coal tonnage for the system, has an authorized capital stock of $4,000,000 and bonds of $4,000,0000. The mines are in Sullivan County, Ind.

Bags & Suit Cases

Strong leathers, stoutly sewn over rigid frames, promise for our travelling requisites good service. And our stock affords everything to insure convenience and comfort for the journey, at very modest prices.

Suit Cases of imported leather with stout handles, lock and lining, extra deep; sizes 24 to 26 ins. $10.00

Deep English Bags of kip leather, hand sewed edges, leather lined throughout, concealed lock, sole leather handles; 15, 16, 17 or 18 ins. $8.00

SPECIAL

Suit Cases of heavy sole leather, 7½ ins. deep, three riveted hinges, lined with linen, shirt pocket in cover, secure lock; sizes 24 to 26 ins. Because of minute marks the cases have been reduced as follows: Formerly $8.00 & $8.50 — Special at $6.00

Suit Cases of heavy hemlock sole leather, lined with Irish linen, straps top and bottom, padded handles, Corbin brass locks, reinforced corners; 24 ins. Regularly $5.00 — Special at $4.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

What's the Difference?



The **GENUINE** is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE ...WATER...

Insist on having the Genuine

GENUINE

The **IMITATION** is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties, and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by PLASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

On Arising

drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi János

to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from

CONSTIPATION

Ask for it by the full name

Hunyadi János

MIRA MUSIC BOXES

Wonderful for their Sweet, Mellow and Brilliant Tone.

We are offering a complete line of these charming instruments, ranging in price from $8.00 to $165.00 on very easy terms.



Edison Phonographs — Victor Talking Machines

Recitals daily. All are invited.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.

39 Union Square, (Broadway & 17th St.) New York.

THE OLDEST MUSIC BOX HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES

Cool, Rainy Days Like Yesterday Are Not Without Their Charms.

Particularly for those who shop at the Siegel Cooper Store.

Always ready for any kind of weather. If it's hot we have plenty of hot weather things. If it's cool and rainy there are wraps, raincoats, rubber overshoes and so on in large quantities. Days like yesterday bring to light many big bargains at the Siegel Cooper Store. Shopping can be done more leisurely; crowds naturally are not so great as when the day is fine and sunny. You are always sure of pleasant surprises when you visit The Big Store. Dull weather does not imply dull shopping. Skies may be gray and wet, but the store is always entertaining and bright with good shopping opportunities. It's easily proved.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.



Each Day Adds New Features to The Big Store's June Jubilee.

WOMEN'S PANAMA CLOTH SUITS, in some other stores $22.50 would be regarded as a reasonable price. **14.75**

SPECIAL OFFERING OF MEN'S SUMMER SUITS at **12.50** These include popular Serges and Fancy Mixtures.

MEN'S COLORED NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, More than 6,000 shirts at this price. **65c**

WOMEN'S LEATHER AND CANVAS OXFORD TIES, **98c**

MEN'S STRAW HATS, newest styles, **1.00**

6,000 WAISTS FOR WOMEN, Made of white lawn. **50c**

TRUNKS of various sizes and for various purposes at the lowest prices in New York.

GIRLS' RUSSIAN BLOUSE DRESSES, **85c**

WOMEN'S LAWN WRAPPERS, **69c**

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings Until 12, Single Stamps Thereafter Until Closing Hour.

Women's Washable Waists.

Stylish Models in Dainty New Effects





The Women's Waist Store on the Second Floor will be strikingly attractive to-day with its numerous exceptional offerings in handsomely designed Waists for the Summer season. Prominent among the assortment will be the three models, as shown in the accompanying cuts. These waists are clever creations, and the woman who avails herself of this opportunity will benefit to an unusual degree.

Model A is a new and cleverly designed White Lawn Waist with Val. lace yoke front and back; full blouse with Val. lace insertings to conform with yoke, deep cuff with lace inserting and lace edge, **1.25**

Model B is a White Lawn Waist, beautifully designed with fancy Val. and Irish crochet lace collar, forming yoke, front and back; full tucked blouse; newest sleeves; deep cuffs and lace insertings, **1.95**

Model C is a White Imported Batiste Waist, artistically tailored, with side plaits and French tucks entire front of waist and deep tucked cuffs handsomely embroidered with large and small silk dots, **2.50**



(Siegel Cooper Stores, Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)



Busy People

who use up much Brain and Nerve Force and Physical strength receive the most benefit in

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK.

The food in liquid form.

This splendid food-drink supplies them with the elements that refresh and strengthen.

The ideal aid to digestion—non-intoxicating—delicious to the taste.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Prepared by

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n

St. Louis, U. S. A.

NORTHERN PACIFIC — YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Two Outings at Cost of One

Discriminating travelers will choose the Northern Pacific Railway in journeying to the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., June 1 to October 15, 1905, and will "do" the Yellowstone, "America's Wonderland," en route, taking advantage of very low rates. View the Great Puget Sound Country. Only a short trip to Alaska. Travel on the

"North Coast Limited"

"The Comfort Train"

Two transcontinental trains daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Four cents for Lewis and Clark Booklet "B," six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

For rates, reservations and tickets, information, address, W. F. Merchant, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

PONY RACES A FEATURE AT MINEOLA DOG SHOW

Henry Phipps Had Bad Fall in Ladies' Cup Race.

STORM MARRED EXHIBITION

Over a Thousand Canine Aristocrats Benched at Ladies' Kennel Association's Event.

With Jupiter Pluvius disputing their sway, aristocratic canines successfully held court yesterday at the Fair Grounds, Mineola, L. I., at the third annual Summer Dog Show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America. Notwithstanding the weather a good crowd was in attendance. Soon after noon scores of visitors began to arrive by train, in automobiles, and in carriages. For several hours the judging rings were thronged, but the first rain sent every one scurrying for shelter, and judging was discontinued for the day.

In addition to the dog show four races were on the afternoon programme. They proved to be little more than a farce. Fortunately the bulk of the judging was accomplished before the storm burst. The remaining classes will be judged to-day.

The rain had made the track a quagmire, and the horses found it difficult to secure a foothold. Henry C. Phipps, riding Gold Ring in the second race, fell from his pony, but fortunately escaped with a black eye and contused forehead. Only four ponies were in the race—the quarter-mile dash. Mr. Phipps got off poorly and rode hard to make up lost ground. He was closing in on the leader at the head of the stretch, when the saddle girth gave way and he fell to the track.

Fortunately the ponies in the rear missed him as they swept into the stretch. He was carried off the track to an automobile, and driven to the nearest physician for treatment. He was able to go home after some time.

Many of the ladies had their costumes spoiled by the deluge before they could reach shelter. Among the prominent society people present were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. Hartman, Miss M. Grace, Perry Belmont, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mrs. J. J. Vatable Belmont Purdy, Maxwell Stevenson, Miss Gertrude De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Dutcher, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Miss Pease, Mrs. and Mrs. Thomas King, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Bird, James Appleton, Samuel Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. Baltazzi, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Martin, Mrs. Willetts, Harry Phipps, Mrs. J. Smith Hadden, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Miss Lucille Alger, August Belmont, Herman B. Duryea, A. D. Cochrane, Charles W. Keyes, G. Muss-Arnot, Mrs. E. Pulsifer, G. Gordon Hammill, Marcel A. Viti, H. K. Bloodgood, Mrs. F. Smythe, Miss C. N. Cameron, Miss E. Sinnickson, Mrs. G. H. Benjamin, Miss A. Brownell, and Mrs. Charles Hall.

Over 1,000 dogs of high degree were benched. The Meadow Brook Club swept everything in the English foxhound class, capturing six firsts and two seconds, in addition to the best hound exhibited in this class. In each event the dogs were shown singly.

An excellent lot of Irish terriers were shown, several of them being crackajacks. The result was a triumph for home breeding, as Duneraggan Sally turned the tables on Champion Court and Kate Kearney and took the blue ribbon. Kate Kearney was imported for the New York show and defeated Duneraggan Sally in Madison Square Garden, but the latter has developed into a good ranebloom and took the imported dog's measure. The decision gave great satisfaction. Gifford A. Cochran won everything in the dog class with imported Straight Tip. Mouson Morris captured all the home-bred prizes with Courtland Dandy and Courtland Margy.

In the smooth fox terrier class the Sabine representatives from Orange, Texas, and Winthrop Rutherfurd shared the honors; the former with Sabine Reynard and Sabine Reverie, and Mr. Rutherfurd with Warren Dandie and Warren Rajah. One of the best dogs in the show was Champion Fox Hills Dandy, exhibited by Mrs. Reginald F. Mayhew, which was an easy winner in the Pomeranian class, while the same exhibitor's wire-haired fox terrier Fox Hills Roman easily captured the limit and open classes. Mrs. Mayhew had another big winner in this class with Ruby Sensation.

George S. Thomas won practically everything in the wire-haired terrier classes with Stuldwart Tennant and Enchiffe Lady Superior. One of the other exhibits the Airedale terriers, both tall sheep dogs, bull terriers, collies, and bull dogs were easily superior to the other classes.

There were four pony races contested. The Mineola Stakes brought out a field of six. It was a scramble to the stretch, where Bluebell was leading. She was challenged by Alwin half way down the stretch. For fifty yards the horses raced together, when Alwin drew away and won by two open lengths.

The race for the Kennel Cup, two miles over eight hurdles, was a complete failure. Owing to the heavy rain four of the original six entries declined the issue. L. T. Martin's Irish colt declined and refused to take the jumps, which left S. Van Schaick's Simper the only pony to finish. Summary:

First Race—Polo Pony Cup, for ponies under fourteen hands and two inches, members of Polo Club to ride, quarter of a mile.
E. S. Reynal's g. g. Alwin (Reynal).....1
Henry C. Phipps's b. m. Tribby, (Phipps).....2
Time 0:26.

Second Race—The Ladies' Cup, for ponies used in season of 1904 or 1905 in Polo Association; quarter of a mile; gentlemen riders.
Capt. S. Sheehan's b. m. Dixie, (Hastings).....1
E. S. Reynal's gr. g. Alwin, (Reynal).....2
G. F. Rawlin's b. g. Blanco, (Martin).....3
Time—0:27

H. C. Phipps's Gold Ring also ran.

Third Race—Mineola Stakes, with $75 added for non-winners; quarter of a mile.
E. S. Reynal's g. g. Alwin, (Reynal).....1
G. W. Cook's ch. m. Blue Bell, (Hastings).....2
G. L. Wheeler's ch. m. Vogue, (Jarvis).....3
Time—0:26½

W. G. Tingue, Jr.'s, Jack o'Diamonds, Langdon Valentine's The Flea, and S. Van Schaick's Strayaway also ran.

Fourth Race, Kennel Cup, sweepstakes; two miles, over eight hurdles.
S. Van Schaick's b. m. Simper, (Van Schaick).1
L. T. Martin's b. g. Flair, (Martin).....*2
No time taken.

*Disqualified.

OLD OPERATOR STARVING.

He Was Discharged by Telegraph Company After 50 Years' Service.

Having outlived his usefulness as a telegraph operator, Robert E. Edwards, seventy years old, who was discharged from a telegraph company several weeks ago after fifty years' service, was found starving with his wife in a little furnished room at 232 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street yesterday. He was removed to Harlem Hospital, where little hope was held out for his recovery.

The old man wept when he was parted from his wife, who is almost blind and is weak and emaciated owing to lack of proper nourishment. When a young man Edwards entered the employ of the telegraph company, and became an expert telegrapher. When there were strikes he remained at his post. About two months ago he was seized with writers' cramp, and his services were no longer required. The couple's savings began to dwindle, and to meet their room rent they spent little or nothing for food.

They hid their poverty from their neighbors until yesterday, when the old man's condition became so critical that they were called in by Mrs. Edwards, who believed her husband was dying.

LAST OF THE LIGHTHOUSE.

One of the Oldest of Manhattan Buildings Sold at Auction.

The "Lighthouse," at the northwest corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets, owned by the estate of Joseph Graham and believed by many to be the oldest building on Manhattan Island, with the exception of St. Paul's Church, was sold yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom by Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth. Bidding started at $50,000, and at $59,200 the property was struck down to the Hudson Realty Company. The plot occupied by the old masonry structure has frontages of 53 feet on Greenwich Street and 41 feet on Vesey Street. A new business building will probably be erected on the site.

TELEPHONE WAR IN COURT.

Residents Object to Poles and Wires in Barbey Street, Brooklyn.

A vigorous fight is to be waged in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, this morning by residents of Barbey Street, that borough, against the New York and New Jersey Telephone Company. The telephone company proposes to line the street with poles and wires, and the property owners there do not intend to permit the work to proceed.

Late on Tuesday night Edward A. Richards, a lawyer, was awakened by a committee of the Barbey Street property owners and retained to fight the company. Early Tuesday afternoon a gang of men entered the street and began digging holes. Later several trucks, laden with huge poles, were driven in, and the poles unloaded.

Thereupon the trouble began. A hurried council of war was held, and Mr. Richards started after midnight to find one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. He finally found Justice Mareau, who signed a temporary injunction. A process server stationed himself in the street and awaited the arrival of the workmen. It was 7 o'clock when they appeared, and the injunction was then served. Later another injunction was obtained from Justice Kelly and served at the offices of the company. Both injunctions are to be argued before Justice Kelly in Special Term this morning.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

No Discount for Depreciated Currency —Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by F. B. Vandegrift & Co., of Chicago, it being held that collectors of customs are not empowered to make discounts for depreciated currency unless importers comply with all of the requirements of the statutes governing such cases.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday were by C. B. Richard & Co., J. P. Cahen & Co., Justus Herwig, Jr., & Co., S. Carcianino, Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, B. Hofelder & Co., Marshall Field & Co., Chicago; Harry C. Bell, John Dunn, Jr., Philadelphia; Oberle & Henry, New Orleans; H. L. Breslow, Buffalo; American Shipping Company, Jones & Co., Chicago.

The board sustained protests by Strohheim & Romann, Kaskel & Kaskel, Theodore H. Gary & Co., New York; Benziger Brothers, Plattsburg, N. Y.

Claims partially sustained were by the Illinois Central Railroad, New Orleans; Mark W. Cross & Co., Boston; Spear & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.

BETTED TO PAY CREDITORS.

Referee in Bankruptcy Disapproves Mr. Morris's Financial Methods.

Francis K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy at 25 Broad Street, has recommended that a discharge from bankruptcy be refused to Morris Brothers, shoe dealers of 587 Eighth Avenue, on the specifications of Stern, Singer & Barr, representing the J. Richards Shoe Company, Nathaniel Fisher & Co., and other creditors. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Morris Brothers by creditors on Oct. 22, 1904, and their schedules showed liabilities of $13,431 and nominal assets of $3,097.

The referee's report was based on allegations of an assignment of property to defraud creditors. Just before they failed Morris Brothers are said to have disposed of part of their stock to an auctioneer for $1,900, and to have paid $500 of this to a brother-in-law, $300 to an aunt, and $100 to their wives. The referee's report says that Moses Morris took the remaining $1,000 to the races and lost it in betting.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bush & Bull, Easton, Penn.; S. R. Bush, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Barnard, Sumner & Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. A. Sadd, dry goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.
Britton, John S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, linens, white goods, laces, and ribbon, 320 Broadway; Holland House.
Clawson-Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Sweigert, hats and caps, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; B. B. Conrad, cloaks; Hotel Spalding.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. W. H. Cole, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I., Miss Bruce, ladies' wear, 2 Walker Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. J. Cunningham, umbrellas and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Astor.
Ettlinger, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; Hotel York.
Elkus-Bremer Company, San Francisco, Cal.; E. A. Elkus, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Frieberg, Sickels & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Frieberg, woolens; Hoffman House.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. A. Frear, china; Hotel Imperial.
Fribbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; A. B. Wallace, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Friedman, N., & Sons, St. Louis, Mo.; R. V. Friedman, cloaks and suits; 621 Broadway.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; F. B. Nolan, laces and dress trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; M. M. Weil, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Breslin.
Filene's, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Filene, represents; E. A. Filene, represents; M. A. Murray, costumes; Miss K. E. Coakley, muslin underwear; Hotel Breslin.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; L. M. Murphy, upholstery goods; Grand Hotel.
Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. H. M. Quirk, suits and skirts; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; L. G. Sweet, cloaks and suits; Hotel Spalding.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. H. Frost, domestics; 320 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Holcomb & Kelton, Springfield, Mass.; B. R. Holcomb, hats; Herald Square Hotel.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; H. W. Black, notions, cloaks and laces; Murray Hill Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Roberts, toilet articles; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Heeseman, C. J., & Co., Oakland, Cal.; C. J. Heeseman, furnishing goods; O. H. Strauss, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Hamburger Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hamburger, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. G. Eckman, domestics; W. H. Hager, furnishing goods; 493 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; E. B. Hutzler, leather goods; Miss Patterson, fancy goods; Hotel Breslin.
Hunter-Savin Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; E. C. Smith, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. E. Burney, notions, jewelry, and laces; St. Denis Hotel.
Katz & Goldsmith, Braddock, Penn.; J. Adler, cloaks, suits, and muslin underwear, 695 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; E. Hyman, cloaks and suits, 31 Union Square; Hotel Astor.
Miller & Peck Company, Waterbury, Conn.; F. W. Tate, notions and trimmings; Grand Union Hotel.
Maas & Kemper, Baltimore, Md.; A. Maas, laces and ribbons; Herald Square Hotel.
Milliken, Cousins & Co., Portland, Me.; H. B. Cosby, domestics, dress goods, and cloaks; Hotel Astor.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery and gloves; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Millner, J. R., Company, Lynchburg, Va.; J. R. Millner, carpets and house furnishing goods; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Otto Brothers, Marietta, Ohio; J. W. Otto, notions and carpets; Broadway Central Hotel.
Rehder, J. U., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; J. H. Rehder, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; C. L. Stark, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. D. Richardson, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Stewart, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Smith, W. B., Austin, Texas; dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Churchill.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. W. Lamkins, domestics; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. H. Webb, domestics and dress goods; N. Newman, linens; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. I. Strouse, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Strauss Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Strauss, millinery; Hotel York.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; F. E. Solomon, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Sonneborn, cloths; Hoffman House.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. W. Wheeler, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. G. Darnell, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Broadway and Tenth Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; W. E. Churchill, books; J. Walsh, white goods; 75 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

WHY PATTERSON QUIT GOULD.

Story of Disagreement Over Depositing Funds of the Wabash.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—Through the resignation of James W. Patterson, Superintendent of the Wabash-Pittsburg connections, a story has come to the surface of what caused the trouble between the Wabash and the Steel Corporation. George Gould had promised H. C. Frick, the story goes, that the Union Trust Company would be used as the Pittsburg depository of the Wabash Railroad here and he so enjoined J. W. Patterson, Jr., who had charge of the work under President Ramsey.

Mr. Patterson instead, it is said, deposited the money in a bank in which he is a Director. Mr. Frick complained to Mr. Gould, who issued an order to Mr. Patterson to make deposits with the Union Trust Company. Mr. Patterson did as ordered, but within a few days withdrew the money from the Union Trust Company and placed it in his own bank, the Duquesne National, saying that he was compelled to do this during the construction work, as there were frequent overdrafts, sometimes as much as $350,000.

As a result the Steel Corporation decided it would make no arrangements to give the Wabash connections at Homestead and Duquesne for the purpose of sharing in the tonnage. Patterson's resignation followed.

Jury to Consider Best's Removal.

Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday decided that a jury must pass on the suit over the removal from office of Principal Assistant Engineer Henry A. La Chicotte by Bridge Commissioner George E. Best. The Justice says that the facts adduced by La Chicotte lend color to his allegation that he was not suspended in good faith.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

MOORE COMPANY.—Judge Greenbaum of the Supreme Court has appointed George Rubenstein receiver for the Moore Company, manufacturer of soaps and perfumes, of 288 Greenwich Street, on the application of Heine Liebeskind, who obtained a judgment against the company on Nov. 1 last for $5,490 growing out of a lease which has been in litigation several years. The business was started in 1890, and the company was incorporated in January, 1901, with a capital stock of $10,000.

CHARLES CREIGHTON FOUNDRY COMPANY.—Schedules in the assignment of the Charles Creighton Foundry Company of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue show liabilities of $25,865, nominal assets of $21,236, and actual assets of $5,593.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Demorest Pattern Company, manufacturer of dress patterns at 64 Grand Street, by Louis F. Doyle, for the following creditors: Hurst Electrotype Company, $747; Wilkinson Brothers & Co., $1,401, and Leo M. Freud, $8. It was alleged that while insolvent on April 20, the company permitted H. Wilensky to obtain a judgment against it for $1,530, on which Deputy Sheriff Porges has advertised the sale of the right, title, and interest of the company to the plant, machinery, &c., for to-morrow. Deputy Sheriff Porges has received eight executions, aggregating $4,112, against the company in the past few weeks. The company was incorporated on Sept. 10, 1903, with a capital stock of $50,000, but never had any rating at Bradstreet's. In July, 1904, the company bought the building 64 Grand Street, and gave a purchase money mortgage on it for $50,000 to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and another mortgage for $5,000 to L. H. Smith. On Feb. 3, 1905, a chattel mortgage was placed on the machinery, plant, patterns, &c., for $50,000 to the Colonial Trust Company to secure an issue of bonds, to raise money, it was said, for working capital. Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for the company, said last evening that they would fight the bankruptcy petition, claiming that the company is not insolvent, and is able to pay its debts.

THOMAS MOLONEY.—Thomas Moloney, a builder, of 225 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $313,210, of which $282,821 were secured by bond and mortgages on property formerly owned by him, and $30,389, unsecured, for building materials in 1898 and 1900, and no assets. Among the secured creditors are John F. Terry and Solon Humphrey, as executors of the Morgan estate, $96,000; Stokes estate, $19,000; C. T. Kingsland, $30,000; Susan B. Cabot, $25,000; F. L. Slade, $24,000; Peter Donald, $22,500; Walter A. Burke, $22,500, and Mary J. Griffith, $24,000. Among the unsecured creditors are Jerome A. Jackson, $5,650; Annie Mulligan, $3,500; Bradley & Currier, $3,000, and Smith & Raffler, $2,800.

AUGUSTUS J. GERTENBACH.—Augustus J. Gertenbach, butcher, of 356 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $12,969 and assets $337 in outstanding accounts. Among the creditors are Ralph A. Gushee, $1,500, secured; Richard Webber, $1,500; L. Gertenbach, $1,500; James McLean, $1,000; J. A. Young & Co., Boston, $1,008 for lobsters; H. E. Stillman & Co., Fulton Market, $772, lobsters and fish; Caleb Haley, $376, lobsters and fish; S. S. Coston, Crisfield, Md., $137, crabs.

ROSEMONT ELECTRIC TRANSMITTER COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Rosemont Electric Transmitter Company of 291 Greene Street show liabilities $13,553 and assets $5,673, consisting of accounts, $3,673, and proceeds of the receiver's sale of stock and machinery, $2,000. The largest creditors are L. Toplitz & Co., $11,535, and the City of New York $424 for taxes.

A. C. KLINDTWORTH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of A. C. Klindtworth & Co., exporters and commission, formerly of 88 Wall Street, show liabilities $36,323, contracted in 1899, and nominal assets $69,504 in outstanding accounts in foreign countries. Among the creditors are Mrs. A. A. Miot, $8,981; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $3,461; Bank of Montreal, $3,355; G. Larcade Fils & Co., Paris, $4,842, and Emil Nolting & Co., Hamburg, $4,432. A. C. Klindtworth has individual debts $5,165 and no assets.

MAX BENJAMIN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has refused to grant a discharge from bankruptcy to Max Benjamin, shoe dealer, formerly at 43 Canal Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 16, 1903, with liabilities $3,785 and no assets, on the application of Charles H. Broas, representing A. J. Bates & Co. and several other objecting creditors.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

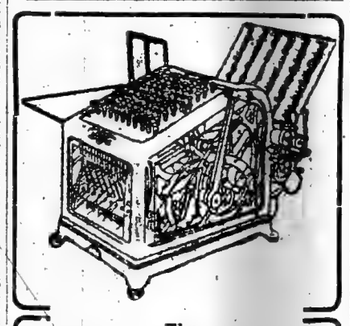
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In the list of judgments published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES Julius Fuchs, a butcher of 488 Tenth Avenue, was erroneously made to appear as a judgment debtor, when in fact he was the creditor who had entered judgment against Henry Gerkens in the sum of $257.

Satisfied Judgments.

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Vital Questions Answered..... By a Staff Physician
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Then Game with Greater New Yorks Is Stopped by Rain.

VISITORS HIT POWELL HARD

National League Champions Win First Game in the West—Brooklyn Loses by a Run.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 0.

National League.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 4.
Chicago, 10; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 4.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	Washington	New York	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	2	6	3	1	2	3	7	24	.667
Philadelphia	2	..	2	2	4	6	5	2	23	.575
Chicago	4	2	..	5	2	4	3	4	24	.558
Detroit	2	1	5	..	2	2	3	5	20	.500
Boston	0	2	1	1	..	3	7	3	17	.447
Washing'n	1	6	0	2	6	..	1	2	18	.439
New York	0	3	1	1	4	5	..	2	16	.410
St. Louis	5	1	2	2	2	2	2	..	17	.405
Games lost	12	17	17	20	21	25	23	25		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	4	4	1	3	12	7	35	.778
Philadelphia	1	..	1	3	2	4	5	9	24	.585
Pittsburg	1	4	..	5	3	1	3	8	25	.571
Chicago	0	1	5	..	4	1	3	3	17	.459
Cincinnati	2	1	3	7	..	5	0	4	22	.489
St. Louis	1	2	2	2	5	..	3	4	19	.422
Boston	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	4	15	.341
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	1	1	4	..	15	.326
Games lost	10	17	20	24	23	26	29	31		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Rain Stops New York and Cleveland Game in the Fifth Inning.

The famous Lajoie and his team of Clevelanders, which lead the American League, had another setback yesterday at American League Park, for after the completion of the fourth inning in the second attempt to play the Greater New Yorks rain fell in torrents and further play was impossible. During the short time that the contest was in progress the visitors made a deep impression by their great strength, and when the game was called had scored three runs to nothing for the locals. Hess, the left-handed pitcher, was pitted against "Jack" Powell, and the local man was hit terrifically in the first inning. After that, however, Powell did good work and in the following three innings confined the batting of the visitors to a two-base hit.

It was a surprising onslaught on Powell. He had made two excellent one-handed stops in the first inning and threw the runners out at first. Then Flick hit the ball to the extreme left field for three bases and Lajoie placed a single in the same direction. Unfortunately Dougherty fumbled the ball and the Cleveland commander reached second. He scored on Bradley's single, and the latter crossed the plate on Turner's double to centre.

Dudley opened the second inning with a double, and although Jackson reached first base on called balls, neither runner was advanced. In the next two innings the batsmen were retired in succession, and after Jackson had been thrown out in the fifth the light rain, which had fallen since the third inning, increased in intensity and play was stopped. In the fourth inning Powell put out the only Clevelanders who faced him with three consecutive balls.

The local men did not make a hit off Hess in their four innings, but they did get four men on bases, three on called balls and the other on Stovall's drop of Hess's throw. The teams are scheduled to play two more games, and it is likely that Chesbro will be in the box for the New Yorks to-day.

BOSTON, 2; ST. LOUIS, 1.

BOSTON, June 7.—Boston's four hits to-day were made consecutively, and through this timely batting the locals defeated St. Louis 2 to 1. St. Louis scored on Stone's three-base hit and Moran's single, but otherwise Dineen was effective with men on bases. Score:

BOSTON.	R	H	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Stone, lf	1	1	2	0	1	0
Parent, ss	1	1	1	2	0	0	Moran, 2b	0	2	3	2	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0	Van Str'p	0	2	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	0	2	0	Koehler, cf	0	0	5	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	1	5	0	0	Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Criss w, lb	0	0	6	1	0	0	Wall'ce, ss	0	0	1	3	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	6	3	0	Gleason, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	0
Criger, c	0	0	0	3	3	0	Sugden, c	0	1	1	3	0	0
Dineen, p	0	0	0	0	5	0	Pelty, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	2	4	27	12	2		Total	1	9	24	11	1	

*Batted for Pelty in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Jones, Stahl. Three-base hit—Stone. Sacrifice hit—Van Sant. Double plays—Dineen, Criger and Grimshaw; Wallace, Moran and Jones. First base on balls—Off Pelty 2, off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Pelty, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—8,738.

CHICAGO, 8; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June. 7.—The Chicago players found Bender's pitching to their liking to-day, and easily defeated Philadelphia by free hitting. Altrock pitched good ball. A drizzling rain fell throughout the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	H	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	2	2	4	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	0	3	1	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	2	3	0	0	Knight, ss	0	0	4	0	0	0
Callah'n, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0	Hoff'n, 1b	0	0	7	0	1	0
G. Davis, ss	2	1	3	1	0	0	Cross, 3b	0	0	3	0	0	0
McFarl'd, c	1	2	2	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	1	3	2	1	1
Isbell, 1b	0	1	1	7	0	0	Hoff'an, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, 3b	0	0	0	4	0	0	Orvel, rf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Dolan, 2b	0	1	1	5	0	0	Schreck, c	0	2	7	2	0	0
Tannel, p	2	0	0	1	0	0	Bender, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Altrock, p	1	2	2	3	0								
*Walsh	0	0	0	0	0	0	Total	0	7	27	9	2	

Total	8	12	27	11	0				

*Batted for Isbell in the seventh inning.

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	4	3	0	0—8
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Two-base hit—Isbell. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Murphy. Double plays—Hartsel and Murphy; Hoffman and H. Davis. Struck out—By Bender, 7; by Altrock, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 6; off Altrock, 2. Passed ball—Schreck. Wild pitch—Bender. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance, 1,357.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Rally in Eighth Inning and Take Game from Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 7.—Trouble was expected at Exposition Park to-day, but it did not materialize. It was figured out that John McGraw and John T. Brush, with their New York baseball aggregation, would be mobbed. The affair turned out to be a regular Sunday school picnic, and all the cream came to the visitors. Thomas Leach did the nice thing by handing over the game in the eighth inning. The game had been finely played up to that time, when Mathewson made a hit. Donlin got a life and "Matty" went out, Flaherty to Ritchey. Browne spotted one down to Leach, and that gentleman picked it up, looked the situation over, and, instead of placing it in Ritchey's hands, who was waiting to put Donlin out, he threw to Clancy. Browne was safe, and there were two on bases.

The crowd intuitively knew the game was lost, and groaned collectively. Flaherty also felt the thrill, and he gave McGann a base on balls, which made three on bases. Bresnahan did the handsome thing by hitting and scoring Donlin and Browne. Mertes also took a whack at Flaherty's first delivery, and McGann scored. Bresnahan, while trying to reach third, went out, Clark to Leach. Dahlen flied to Clarke.

The Pittsburgs secured their first run in the second inning, after Clancy had struck out. Ritchey singled and went to third on Mertes's wild throw. Leach singled, scoring Ritchey. Peitz and Flaherty went out, both by Gilbert to McGann. The home talent rallied in the eighth. Flaherty reached first on Gilbert's fumble. Clymer also secured his base. A wild pitch by Mathewson let Flaherty in, and Clarke's two-bagger scored Clymer.

Browne made a swift run and caught Clancy's short fly in the fourth, which saved a score. Browne's speed was so rapid that he rolled over three times, holding to the ball as he almost reached first base in this manner. The "Giants" made a final score in the ninth. Devlin hit safely in Clarke's direction for three bags. Gilbert out, Ritchey to Clancy. Mathewson made his second safe hit, scoring Devlin. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	Donlin, cf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	2	4	1	0	0	Browne, rf	1	2	3	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	1	2	10	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	4	1	1	1	Bresn'n, c	1	1	10	2	0	0
Clancy, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	3	0	0	0	1
Ritchey, 2b	1	1	7	3	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	3	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	0	Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	1
Peitz, c	0	0	3	3	0	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	3	1	1
Flaherty, p	1	0	0	2	0	0	Math'son, p	0	2	0	3	0	0
Total	3	5	27	14	1		Total	5	12	27	12	3	

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1—5

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hits—Mertes, Devlin. Double play—Ritchey and Clancy. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 2; off Mathewson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Flaherty, 1. Struck out—By Flaherty, 3; by Mathewson, 10. Wild pitch—Mathewson. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CINCINNATI, 5; BROOKLYN, 4.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—Brooklyn secured an early lead in to-day's game, but later Cincinnati won through good hitting. Steinfeldt was ordered off the field for talking to the umpire. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	0	Malay, 2b	3	1	2	2	0	
Barry, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	1	2	3	1	0	
Kelley, lf	2	2	1	0	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	3	1	0	0	
Seymour, cf	1	2	2	0	1	0	Batch, 3b	0	2	0	2	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	1	1	1	0	0	Gessler, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	
Odwell, rf	1	2	2	1	0	0	Lewis, ss	0	0	5	3	1	
Bridwell, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	0	Dobbs, cf	0	0	0	1	0	
Warner, c	0	0	3	2	0	0	Bergen, c	0	0	4	2	0	
McF'l'd, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	McIntyre, p	0	1	0	1	0	
Scarfoss, c	0	0	3	1	0								
*Brain	0	1	0	0	0								
Kellum, p	0	0	0	0	1	0							
Total	5	8	27	13	2		Total	4	11	24	13	1	

*Batted for McFarland in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	..	—5
Brooklyn	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Odwell, Seymour. Three-base hits—Sheckard, Kelley. Stolen bases—Batch, Odwell. Double plays—Odwell and Barry; Lewis and Gessler; Sheckard and Lewis; Gessler and Lewis; Bridwell and Barry. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off McIntyre, 2. Sacrifice hits—Sheckard, Huggins, Hahn, Bergen. Hit with ball—By Harper, 2; by McIntyre, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 4; by McIntyre, 3; by Hahn, 2. Hits—Off Harper, 9 in six innings; off Hahn, 2 in three innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 2,011.

CHICAGO, 10; BOSTON, 2.

CHICAGO, June 7. — Chicago to-day gave Young the hardest pounding he has had, opening up with three hits; and hitting him safely in all but two innings. Catcher Street helped Chicago to several runs by making four wild throws in attempting to catch base stealers. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	H	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	H	P	O	A	E
Slagle, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0	Cannell, cf	1	2	3	1	0	
Hoffman, cf	2	1	2	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	9	2	0	
Maton'y, rf	3	2	4	0	0	0	Abbat'o, ss	0	1	2	3	2	
Chance, 1b	3	3	9	0	0	0	Deleh'y, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Tinker, ss	0	1	3	5	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	0	Dolan, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	0	Raymer, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	
O'Neill, c	1	2	6	3	1	0	Street, c	0	1	2	1	4	
Reulb'h, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	Young, p	0	1	2	0	0	
Total	10	12	27	14	4	1	Total	2	9	24	14	6	

Chicago	2	1	1	0	4	0	2	0	..	—10
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Boston, 5. Two-base hits—Tenney, Slagle. Three-base hit—Hoffman. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Maloney, (2,) Abbatichio, Chance, (2.) Double play—Abbatichio, Raymer, and Tenney. Struck out—By Reulbach, 6; by Young, 1. Bases on balls—Off Young, 2. Hit with ball—By Young, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance, 3,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; ST. LOUIS, 4.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Philadelphia to-day defeated the local team by 7 to 4, although St. Louis outhit the visitors. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	0	2	1	1		Thomas, cf	1	0	3	0	0	
Shan'on, lf	0	2	1	0	0		Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	2	2	
Arndt, 2b	0	1	4	1	0		Ortney, 3b	1	2	0	0	0	
Beckl'y, 1b	1	3	9	0	0		Titus, rf	2	3	1	0	0	
Smoot, cf	1	2	1	0	0		Magee, lf	1	1	1	5	0	
Dun'y, rf	1	1	1	0	0		Bransf'd, 1b	1	3	5	1	0	
Burke, 3b	1	1	2	3	0		Doolin, ss	0	1	4	4	0	
Warner, c	0	0	3	2	0		Doolin, c	0	0	7	1	0	
McF'l'd, p	0	0	0	0	3		Pitt'ger, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Zearfoss, c	0	0	3	1	0								
*Brain	0	1	0	0	0								
Kellum, p	0	0	0	1	0								
Total	4	11	27	10	2		Total	7	10	27	9	2	

*Batted for McFarland in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	—4
Philadelphia	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—7

Two-base hits—Titus, Brain, Magee. Three-base hit—Smoot. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Double plays—Doolin and Bransfield; Doolin, Gleason, and Bransfield. Passed ball—Warner 2. Hits—Off McFarland, 10 in eight innings. Bases on balls—Off McFarland, 2; off Pittinger, 2. Struck out—By McFarland, 6; by Pittinger, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—2,500.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Timely Batting Enabled Providence to Beat Toronto by 5 to 4.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—Providence won a long, drawn out game from Toronto to-day by a score of 5 to 4. The locals were successful in bunching their hits in the early innings, and secured enough runs to win. The visitors came up with a rush toward the last, and nearly succeeded in tying the score in the ninth, when three successive singles, after two men were out, gave them a run.

Considering the fact that the thermometer was down in the fifties, both teams played a good game. Ball's home run in the second inning was a feature.

The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	..	—5	10	1
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	—4	11	2

Batteries—Cronin and Thomas; Currie, Kalkenberg, and Taft. Attendance—408.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	19	15	.559	Providence	18	18	.500
Jersey City	19	16	.543	Newark	17	19	.472
Buffalo	17	15	.531	Toronto	14	17	.452
Rochester	16	15	.516	Montreal	14	19	.424

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

YALE, 5; DARTMOUTH, 1.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 7.—Yale defeated Dartmouth this afternoon by 5 to 1, the game being stopped by rain in the eighth inning. Jackson pitched six innings, allowing two hits. Bell finished the game and blanked the visitors. Yale could not find Skillin until rain began to fall, being Dartmouth's single run in the seventh inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Dartmouth	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1	2	4
Yale	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 4—5	7	2

Batteries—Skillin and McCabe; Jackson, Bell and Chapin. Attendance—900.

PRINCETON, 5; BUCKNELL, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 7.—Princeton beat Bucknell this afternoon by the score of 5 to 1. The weather was damp and cold, making fast baseball impossible. Doyle was again in form, holding the visitors to four safe hits, and striking out eleven men. Bucknell did not receive a chance to score until the ninth inning. With two men out Leach got first on balls, and scored on Porter's long drive to deep centre. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Bucknell	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1	4	6
Princeton	0 0 0 1 1 3 0 0 .. —5	8	3

Batteries—Parsons and Timmings; D. Doyle and Cooney.

New England League.

Fall River, 4; Concord, 1.
Nashua, 7; Haverhill, 6, (10 innings.)
Lynn, 3; Lowell, 1.
New Bedford, 2; Manchester, 1.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; Columbus, 4.
Minneapolis, 8; Kansas City, 1.
Indianapolis, 8; Toledo, 5.
St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 2.

Connecticut League.

New London, 1; Springfield, 0.
Holyoke, 9; New Haven, 0, (forfeited.)

Southern League.

Atlanta, 5; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville, 2; Memphis, 8.
Birmingham, 6; New Orleans, 0.
Montgomery, 7; Shreveport, 2.
Savannah, 1; Charleston, 0.

New York State League.

Albany, 8; Syracuse, 0, (5 innings.)

South Atlantic League.

Jacksonville, 6; Columbia, 2.
Augusta, 3; Macon, 3; (10 innings.)

Scores of Other Games.

At Lakeville, Conn.—Hotchkiss School, 1; St. Paul's of Garden City, 0.

At Amherst, Mass.—Holy Cross, 7; Amherst, 5.

At Exeter, N. H.—Phillips Exeter Academy, 3; University of Pennsylvania, 1; (10 innings.)

At Providence, R. I.—Brown University, 11; Masachusetts "Aggies," 1.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Williamstown Seminary, 7; Williams College, 2.

At Cambridge, Mass.—Harvard, 5; Bowdoin, 0.

At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton, 5; Bucknell, 1.

At Chicago—University of Illinois, 11; University of Chicago, 8.

At Prospect Park, Brooklyn—NEW YORK TIMES, 7; Tribune, 4.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M., American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Cleveland.—Adv.

WOMEN PLAY FAST TENNIS.

Staten Island Ladies' Club Tourney Begun on Wet Courts.

Braving adverse conditions, play was begun yesterday afternoon in the annual lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club on the turf courts at Livingston. The opening contest was in the women's doubles, the pair of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, Miss Dorothy Gordon and Miss Elizabeth Hitch, winning a spirited three-set match in the first round. They defeated the leading team of the Ladies' Club, Miss M. Adelaide Irving and Miss Edith M. Donald, by the score of 4—6, 6—2, and 9—7. The courts were heavy from the rain of the previous day. The Staten Island pair began by hitting the ball with a good full-arm swing to their racquets that sent it skimming through the opposite court for passes and place shots, so that they rather easily took the set on earned points from Miss Gordon and Miss Hitch at 6—4. In the second set Miss Irving and Miss Donald slackened their pace, so that the Orange Club representatives were able to come up to the net, and smash many of their returns. From their side Miss Irving and Miss Donald held to the back-court game, but all of their great attempts at passing were met by the killing strokes of the opposing pair, who literally crossed and smashed for every point, winning the set at 6—2 by the most vigorous sort of work.

With a set all both teams began to display their best efforts. The rallies, of which there were a surprising number, resulted in the hottest of exchanges. Relying on the accuracy of their side-line passing, Miss Irving and Miss Donald attempted to win by strokes of that description. They repeatedly scored, but each time, when the Staten Islanders were within a point of the victory, Miss Gordon and Miss Hitch brought the games back to deuce by the brilliancy and force of their dashing net play. It was fast tennis for both teams, but Miss Gordon and Miss Hitch finally triumphed by their cleverness at driving the ball through the opposite court at sharp angles. Summary:

Women's Doubles.—First Round—Miss Dorothy Gordon and Miss Elizabeth Hitch, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss M. Adelaide Irving and Miss Edith M. Donald, Staten Island Ladies' Club, 4—6, 6—2, 9—7.

The committee in charge of the tournament has planned to start play in the women's singles and doubles this morning, and to play the finals in the three events of the tournament Saturday. Miss Anna M. Risch, New York Lawn Tennis Club, is the foremost competitor in the singles, while in the doubles there remain four evenly matched pairs. Mrs. Lawrence Stoddart and Arthur M. Foote, and Mrs. John Craik and Hugh Tallant of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, are the most notable contestants in the mixed doubles. The summary:

TENNIS SCHEDULE CHANGED.

American Challenging Team to Play Extra Match at Crescent A. C.

All chance for play was again denied the American challenging lawn tennis team on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday, as the rain soaked the turf and made it so soft that the game would have degenerated into pat ball. After a conference of the committee the Chairman, Benjamin A. Kelley, announced that a change would be made in the schedule and matches begun at 10 o'clock this morning, when William A. Larned, the ex-champion, and Beals C. Wright will meet in singles. At 4 o'clock this afternoon Larned will meet Whitman, who will later play against Ward, both matches being in singles.

To-morrow at 4 P. M. Wright will meet Ward in singles, and there will be two doubles matches—Whitman and Larned meeting Ward and Wright, and Alexander and Hackett meeting Little and Fisher. On Saturday the play will begin at 2 P. M., Clothier meeting Whitman in singles, and Ward and Wright meeting Alexander and Hackett in doubles.

YALE CREWS ON THE THAMES.

Only Take Light Work Because of Raw Winds and Rough Water.

Special to The New York Times.

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 7.—The Yale 'Varsity freshman and four-oared crews had their initial spins on the waters of the Thames River to-night. There was a strong wind up the river, which made rowing disagreeable in the rough water. The men paddled back and forth near the boathouse, and were out but a few minutes. Daly was not in No. 2 seat in the 'Varsity boat, as he is to undergo a slight operation to-morrow. He will row again on Friday. Ortmeyer takes his place in the meantime.

Light routine work is planned for to-morrow, the crew going on the water both in the morning and evening. On account of the rough weather on the Sound the Yale launch has not arrived, being obliged to put back to New Haven to-day. It is expected here by to-morrow night.

BRUSH REPLIES TO PULLIAM.

McGraw Not Put Out of Game on Day He Was Charged with Offense.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—In relation to the controversy over the McGraw troubles and in reply to the statement of President Pulliam, John T. Brush, President of the New York National League Club, to-day made the following announcement:

"In his statement to the public yesterday Mr. Pulliam says that he is satisfied with Judge Sheldon's decision, but he regrets that I have seen fit to repudiate my own legislation and seek relief in the courts against the operation of my own law.

"In reply I say that I did not apply to the courts for a repudiation of any law, but to restrain Mr. Pulliam from violation of the constitution of the National League and the rule relative to the removal of players by the umpires.

"Mr. McGraw was not removed from the game by the umpire on May 19, the day that he was charged with offending Mr. Dreyfuss, and unless he was Mr. Pulliam could not fine or suspend under the rule. We had a great many witnesses and affidavits to prove that what was charged on May 19 did not occur, but the President and Board of Directors absolutely refused to hear or consider them, declaring that the matter of penalizing McGraw to the extent of nearly $900 without a hearing, without even letting him know with what he was charged, was forever closed and beyond appeal. I personally begged the board to listen to a statement, but it refused to do so. The player is not the only individual for whom laws should be made."

SIX FAVORITES BEATEN IN RAIN AND MUD

Best-Backed Horses Failed at Gravesend Track.

TRANSMUTE WON THE STAKE

E. E. Smathers's Filly Led All the Way in the Race for the Clover—Proper Was Easily First.

Rain and mud together made complications at the Gravesend race course yesterday that defied the best efforts of the backers, and straight through the programme of six events the favorites were beaten. The weather was about the worst of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Spring meeting, but the attendance for some unexplained reason held up bravely, the field stand patronage showing but a slight falling off from the crowds that have packed that inclosure through the earlier part of the meeting. Large fields also ran, and the regulars made favorites with great confidence, though not one of the best-backed horses was successful.

"Good things" were distributed through all the races, and enough of them won to relieve the betting of most of the profits that came from the failures of the favorites, the hardest blows to the layers coming in the triumph of E. E. Smathers's filly Transmute in the Clover Stakes, the feature event of the card, and S. S. Brown's Captain Bob, in the race for maidens, three years old and upward.

In the contest for the Clover ten fillies ran, with Woodford Clay's entry, Arvergne and Running Water, coupled, the favorite throughout the betting, while the Western filly Beautiful Bess was backed into the place of second choice by her owner, Fred Cook, and his stable following. The support that these and P. H. McCarren's Edna Jackson received permitted E. E. Smathers to make a plunge on his own entry, Transmute, and Transmute went to the post third choice, at 5 to 1. Leading practically all the way, Transmute, which broke second to Hekate, but was in front an instant after the timing flag was passed, drew steadily away from her field and won easily by two lengths from Running Water, which galloped well up all the way, but never was able to get to the winner.

Backers selected another Western horse as favorite in the maiden race, and sent Woodford Clay's Angler to the post at even money on the strength of his having run second to Agile in a stake at Lexington, but the heavily backed Captain Bob broke best of the field and never relinquished the lead, winning, with something in hand, by a length and a half, while Angler, after vainly trying to get up to the pacemaker, stopped so fast at the end that he finished just outside the money.

Suburban horses were tried in two of the overnight races, and in both events were returned winners, though in neither case was the trial severe enough to throw light on the possibilities of the Suburban. In the handicap at a mile and seventy yards W. B. Jennings's stout five-year-old Proper carried two pounds more than he is handicapped at for the Suburban, and won easily, while in the mile and a furlong selling race P. J. Dwyer's black six-year-old Major Daingerfield carried four pounds more than his Suburban impost and romped in winner, away off, before a rather poor lot.

Material for gossip was furnished by Proper's victory, as Garnish, which was the post favorite, is the horse which, on Monday easily beat four Suburban entries—Beldame, Alan-a-Dale, English Lad, and Graziallo—while yesterday Proper beat him with the same ease. Major Daingerfield's success was attributed entirely to the mud, as the horse always has been thoroughly at home in such going, and he is regarded as a Suburban possibility only in case the track should be heavy next Thursday.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Campo, 92, Diggins, 5-1, 2-1	10	3	1
Montreson, 98, J. Kelly, 13-5, even	3	1	2½
Florentine, 99, Ashworth, 25-1, 10-1	2	6	3
Little Woods, 99, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	7	8	4
Tyron, 106, Baird, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	5
Wild Irishman, 97, J. J. Walsh, 20-1, 8-1	6	2	6
Emergency, 105, B. Smith, 12-1, 5-1	9	7	7
Quadrille, 98, Miller, 13-5, even	5	4	8
Viona, 94, Murphy, 100-1, 40-

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK: THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK
Publication..... Times Square
Downtown..... 8 Spruce Street
Harlem..... 120 West 125th Street
Wall Street..... 30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON..... Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA..... Public Ledger Building
LONDON..... 100 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1 10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

The first query that suggests itself in connection with the visit of the American Ambassador to the Czar is, Can he tell the ruler of all the Russias what are the terms on which Japan will —not necessarily make peace—but will enter on the discussion of peace? Unless he can do that, or unless some one is intrusted with that information to be conveyed to the Czar, there is not at present any serious hope of the beginning of negotiations. Ultimately it may be that the Russian Emperor will be in a situation where he will feel forced to ask for terms. It cannot be said that he is in such situation yet.

As we have several times pointed out, the attitude of the Japanese Government is as yet, though moderately and even modestly stated, so far as it has been stated at all, indefinite. In a general way Japan has expressed a desire rather for security in the future than for indemnity for the past. No one has been authorized to say exactly what she would consider adequate security. She may have reached a point now where she is prepared to define her expectations, but on the face of her official communications up to this time no clear indication of them appears. Probably the essential element in the problem, when it comes to be formulated, will be the exact disposition of Manchuria. Several Japanese statesmen and diplomatists have said that their Government would be willing that Manchuria should be "handed back" to China, but that is a policy much more easily described than understood in this simple form. Everything will depend on the conditions attached, and these will turn, in the long run, on what China will be able, or will be helped, or will be required, to do with Manchuria after it has been "handed back." There, pretty obviously, is the crux of the difficult question of peace or war.

So far as can be gathered from the utterances of Chinese statesmen, security for the future must include practical impossibility for Russia to renew the tactics by which at the time when Japan took up arms Manchuria had become not merely a Russian province but a base of threatening military operations against Japan. Now that protection, to which undoubtedly Japan is entitled, would not be attained if Manchuria were placed in the nerveless grasp of the Chinese Empire with no greater or more precise right in Japan to control the use of the territory than was possessed two years ago. Japan will be justified in insisting, and unquestionably will insist, that she shall be absolutely secure from any use of Manchuria by Russia that can directly or indirectly menace the complete tranquillity of development of her own empire. She would be incredibly, unimaginably foolish to consent at the close of a long series of splendid victories to the continuance of conditions that sooner or later would compel her to fight the contest over again.

It is true, as we have already argued, that Japan would not do well to undertake to block the way to the satisfaction of the legitimate national aspirations of Russia. That Russia should seek an outlet on unfrozen water in the Pacific is an aspiration that may be called legitimate. Japan would be wise not to deny it. But she has a clear right to require that it shall be an outlet for peaceful, not for warlike, purposes. To carry out this limitation will be the difficult element in the problem of peace. But it will obviously be an essential element. It has been suggested that it might be accomplished by the establishment of some sort of concerted control of Manchuria in which Japan should largely share and should cooperate with the great colonizing powers of Europe. We are persuaded that she would regard such a solution with much disfavor. It has also been suggested that Japan should herself take some such administrative control of the province as Great Britain has in Egypt, with a joint guarantee of the open door for the trade of the world. In many ways that would be an ideal arrangement, and it would especially be one that Russia could accept with the least offense to her sense of dignity. But it would be surrounded with difficulties in practice which would tax the intelligence and still more the good faith of the European Powers. To the United States it would be a policy extremely gratifying. It would secure our trade rights and interests, which are the only ones of importance that we have in that part of the globe.

In the meanwhile it is a matter for no small amount of gratification for the lovers of real progress to know that the one solution which appears practicable for the dread contest that has arisen in the Orient is precisely that which makes for the free development of commerce in that rich but backward region. And it is encouraging also to know that the most wonderful evolution of warlike power in modern times is made by a nation pledged to the extension of such freedom.

NORWAY'S MISTAKE.

The political union, such as it is, between Sweden and Norway, being ninety years old, is at least "immemorial." The memory of no living Swede or Norwegian "runneth to the contrary." The union was forced on Norway, and has never in these three generations been heartily accepted by that country. The history of the union has been a history of bickerings. So, doubtless, and perhaps even more so, was the previous union between Norway and Denmark. But that was in old days when things did not get into the newspapers for the reason, among others, that there were no newspapers for things to get into. Now that there are newspapers in which ambitious "particularist" politicians may cut some figure, one can understand that Norwegian demagogues may be constantly and with success appealing from the interests of Norway to the sentiments of Norwegians. But the political secession of Norway from the Swedish union seems nevertheless to be a grave political mistake.

A united Scandinavia, including even Denmark as well as the countries of the peninsula, would be strong enough to make itself respected in European politics and to a considerable extent to make its own terms. But when the individual units of which it is composed insist upon asserting their own individualities to the point of separate nationalities, as Norway has now done, those countries become either the shuttlecock of contending Powers greater than themselves or else the wards of the "concert of Europe," a position which no enlightened patriot could desire for his own country if there were any means of keeping his country out of that position.

Of course Sweden will not use force to retain the Norwegian connection. That has been made abundantly evident in the discussion that has been had upon the question upon which the split has occurred, the question of an independent and separate Consular system for Norway. The objection of Sweden and of King OSCAR to the establisment of that system was that the joint authority of the two countries at the Swedish capital might and would be held accountable for the conduct of Consuls whom that authority could not control. The objection was well founded, and it is difficult to understand the Norwegian frame of mind which refused to acknowledge the solidity of its foundation.

The separation, on the part of Norway, has been managed with dignity and even with amiability. It is touching to read that Norway has asked the Swedish King to co-operate in the selection of a Prince of the line of BERNADOTTE, the last dynastic relic of the Napoleonic era in Europe, to be the sovereign of the new nationality. But it remains true that Sweden and Norway will be distinctly weaker apart than they have been together, and that they are encompassed and beset by powerful enemies. It is true that there is no such prize in view in the peninsula as the possession of Kiel Harbor was to Prussia forty years ago, and consequently no temptation to the course of bad faith and oppression by which that harbor was acquired. But the temptation to Russia to restore her prestige by attempting upon Norway or upon Sweden the "Russification" which she has practiced upon Finland and Poland will not be lessened by the consideration that the object has become more easily attainable. Neither has the German Empire developed any higher degree of international scrupulosity than belonged to the Kingdom of Prussia and the Frankfort Diet under the instigation of BISMARCK, what time they despoiled Denmark. It is to be feared that Norway may have cause long to rue the action which Norway has now taken.

THE FRENCH FOREIGN OFFICE.

Such expressions of the French press as have been transmitted to us leave no doubt that French public opinion is decidedly with the retiring Minister of Foreign Affairs and against his colleagues and his chief who have forced his retirement. Some French journals do not hesitate to say that this is the most unfortunate "back down" which the republic has made since, in 1882, the Chamber of Deputies declined to make the appropriation recommended by M. DE FREYCINET for a military force sufficient to meet the British offer for a joint occupation of Egypt, and thus not only enabled but forced Great Britain to convert the joint into a single occupation.

We may expect that French feeling over this later withdrawal will find practical and forcible expression, very possibly at the expense of M. ROUVIER and his remaining colleagues of the Ministry. Certainly it will not be mollified by the announcement that the Kaiser has celebrated the retirement of M. DELCASSÉ by heaping honors and rewards upon Count VON BUELOW. The beneficiary had nothing traceable to do with the retirement, but to exalt him was the only expedient open to the Kaiser to express his satisfaction over the defeat of the author of the Anglo-French accord, in which Italy and Spain were also engaged, with respect to Morocco. The proposition that a French Minister of Foreign Affairs has been dismissed because he was not acceptable at Berlin is certainly not adapted to excite popular enthusiasm in France for those officials who consented to his dismissal upon that ground.

INTERNMENT.

The protest said to have been lodged by Russia against our decision in the case of the Russian ships at Manila, the flotsam and jetsam of the Russian armada defeated in Korea Strait, if lodged at all, must be held as purely formal. Russia has in fact reason to be grateful to us for making that decision, and taking it out of the hands of her Admiral. For the alternative was to allow the ships to be repaired and made seaworthy, and then to send them out again to certain destruction at the hands of a superior Japanese force. For the whole Japanese Navy has at present nothing more pressing than to smash those ships.

Secretary TAFT's point, if we are correct in assuming it to be his, is that the disability of the ships results not from stress of weather but from injuries inflicted in battle. A wounded man has crept into a neighbor's house for refuge against his enemy, who is waiting for him to come out. He asks that the neighbor procure medical attendance for him and nurse him and put him on his legs, and enable him to clean and reload his pistol, that he may go out and fight again. The neighbor refuses. I will get you a doctor, says the neighbor, and see to the nursing, but only on condition that you hand over your firearms to me, and stay here quietly until the dispute of which your condition is a result has been settled. That is clearly the dictate of humanity and Christianity in the premises. It ought to be that of international law, and Secretary TAFT has done well in undertaking to make it so.

THE APPELLATE DIVISION.

The Governor is entitled to particular congratulation upon his appointment of Judge MORGAN O'BRIEN to succeed the late Judge VAN BRUNT as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in this judicial department. Although the appointment is such as the bench and bar had a right to expect of the Governor, it is all the more welcome because he had not given unmistakable reason for expecting it.

As we were remarking upon the occasion of the death of Judge VAN BRUNT, although the establishment of the Appellate Division in this department is so new, that tribunal has already had and availed itself of an opportunity to establish a tradition of its own, and an excellent and valuable tradition it is. It would have been impaired by the designation of any outsider to the place of Presiding Justice. It is confirmed by the promotion of one of the most respected of the number of Associate Justices of whom all are respected. And the Governor is especially to be congratulated that he has not attempted to "play politics" with the court by modifying the political complexion of its membership, but has designated a Democrat to succeed a Democrat as Presiding Justice.

THE PASSENGER WAYS.

The rivalry, which we are asked to accept as purely incidental and not at all unfriendly, of the Pennsylvania and the New York Central Railway Company in rapid train service between New York and Chicago probably answers to a real demand of the traveling public. Time becomes more and more precious with each of the inventions for saving it, and the economy of a couple of hours in the thousand miles journey between the two great cities is sure to suggest still further reduction.

As we have already pointed out, such reduction is to be accomplished only with cumulative difficulty, cost, and, in a certain degree, risk under the actual conditions of transportation. It cannot be carried much further without serious modification of those conditions. And this is a problem to which the railway people are necessarily giving a great deal of careful and eager study. One of the obvious requirements for the safe satisfaction of the desire for rapid passenger service is a clear track, and the attainment of this involves the gradual removal of freight and even of way traffic from the lines over which such swift trains are to be operated. It may also involve—in the judgment of some of the leading railway experts it does involve—the substitution of electricity as a motive power. Ten years since this would have seemed an impracticable suggestion. It certainly does not seem so at present. Large amounts of capital, for instance, are being expended at Niagara Falls with the expectation of being able to deliver electric power for a distance of two hundred miles in any direction on terms that will make electric transportation feasible and economical. The particular advantage of such use of electricity lies, we should suppose, in the means it affords for the cheap and convenient handling of way traffic and of what may be called feeding traffic, both freight and passenger. Such a policy, wherever it might prove practicable, would clear the tracks for rapid trains, and it is in that direction that these recent changes appear to point.

PRISON FOR THE SPEEDERS.

The decision of the Justices of the Court of Sessions to impose in addition to the customary fine a sentence of confinement in the city prison upon persons a second time found guilty of urging automobiles to unlawful speeds will naturally lead to indignant protest and much angry declamation. But it seems likely that prison sentences in these cases will be salutary, and for two reasons.

In the first place there will be much less likelihood that the innocent will be made to suffer. Undoubtedly over-zealous policemen sometimes arrest drivers of automobiles who are not in fact violating the speed law. When the testimony of the officer is disputed and contested by his prisoner the Magistrate has not always, or often, given the benefit of the doubt to the latter. It will be very different when not simply the money, but the liberty, of the automobilist hangs upon the decision. Conviction and sentence will be imposed, that is, only in cases where there is no reasonable doubt that the law has been violated.

In the second place, the news that those who violate the law will find themselves presently shut up in the city prison, traveling fast and far among those interested as such news always does, will have a marked deterrent effect. Half a dozen prison sentences will do more to diminish the practice of overspeeding than a thousand fines. Indeed, we should suppose that the effect of the prison sentences imposed on Tuesday would be marked and immediate. Great as is the pleasure which the users of motor carriages derive from high speeds, it is much too dearly paid for by a week in jail. When it is generally understood throughout the community that to exceed the speed law is to incur the risk of imprisonment, those who use and drive automobiles will quickly learn to be content with the lawful speed.

After some years of experience punishment by fine has been found to be insufficient. It has not appreciably diminished the number of violations of the law, which, indeed, have increased with the increased numbers of automobiles in the streets. The advance in the severity of the penalty from fine to imprisonment is well warranted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Justice Deserving of the Name.

Anybody in search of a case explaining why it is that the volunteer societies for the protection of this or that class of helpless beings or the prevention of this or that crime or vice, do not have in the popular esteem a place quite as high as the value of the services most or many of them undoubtedly perform would seem to earn, could not possibly secure one better suited to his purpose than the Glover case over in Orange. GLOVER, it will be remembered, seriously burned the fingers of his two little children in order to convince them that they should not play with matches. This he did deliberately, in cold blood, and after he had been warned by several neighbors to whom he had announced his intention that to carry it out would be illegal as well as barbarous. The local Children's Aid and Protective Society at first viewed the man's act with commendable severity, had him arrested, and then, in the interval between the arrest and examination before a Justice, allowed itself to be so worked upon by GLOVER'S own protestations that he had meant no harm and by the testimony of his associates that he has always been a very respectable, Sunday school teaching sort of a person, that it silenced its own prosecuting officer, refused to present any evidence, and coolly declared that it had come to the conclusion that punitive action of any kind was unnecessary. Justice ANDREW S. TAYLOR, happening to be a man of common sense and appreciative of the responsibilities of his position in a civilized community immediately declared that the case should not be dropped in any such way or for any such reasons and ordered the defendant and his counsel to appear for trial this morning. The Justice didn't say, but he presumably thought, that the arguments which had mollified the society's rage should have had an exactly contrary effect, since the better opportunities GLOVER has had to learn the decencies of life, the more abominable was his failure to observe them and the less leniency does he deserve. Minds with even the beginning of the judicial instinct are not misled by the plea that the punishments of the law are not for those whom Dr. PATTON recently described as "right-living rascals," and they can see clearly that when the pillars of society, clerical and other, ask or demand mercy for one of their own associates who has gone astray, they do it less from kindness to him than to themselves. Of course GLOVER ought to be tried, and, if convicted, punished, and of course the Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Oranges has acted in a way which it is highly charitable to describe by no harsher word than "unseemly."

Old Men Still in Request.

If Dr. OSLER had said, instead of merely giving to people who interpret a joke seriously and literally the impression of having said, that man's work is done at forty and that at sixty it should be chloroform for his, he might well be much worried and more humiliated as he read over the names of those "mentioned" as peculiarly competent to become Chairman of Directors for the Equitable Life Assurance Society and to undertake the heavy labors and responsibilities of a position that will certainly make large demands upon the strength of both body and mind. Nobody, he would notice, is talking of brisk young fellows in the thirties, but all are taking it as a matter of course that the man selected for this trying place—and big salary—will be one who has proved his efficiency by years of active and controlling participation in important affairs, and grown gray, if not white, in doing it. Just run over such of the names as recur to memory: Judge GRAY is sixty-five years old, Gen. PORTER three years more, and Robert T. LINCOLN, whom one is so strongly inclined to think of as a young man, is sixty-two, Mr. CHOATE, if not seventy-three years old, is seventy-three years young, which to the statistician comes to the same thing, and Mr. SIMMONS is sixty-four. The youngest of the mentioneds are Secretary SHAW, fifty-seven; Gov. FRANCIS, fifty-five, and Gov. HERRICK, something more than a boy of fifty-one. According to what by cruel fate is firmly established in the popular mind and vocabulary as the Osler doctrine, all these men long since did the best work of which they were capable, and several of them lag superfluous on a stage whence they should have been gently but firmly removed some years ago. But of course there is no Osler doctrine, and the present tendency is to give the old men a chance in war as well as in council, and when serious complaint is heard about the monopolization of high places by the aged or elderly, it is less because of their asserted incompetence than because of recognition that the young men need "a chance" to save them from getting discouraged.

Jimmy Hope as Seen from Boston.

Commenting on our comments on the funeral of JIMMY HOPE and the assorted notability and notoriety of those who attended that not too dismal function, The Boston Herald not only holds with us that the curious episode, if not all right, might easily have been worse, but insists that from Mr. HOPE'S point of view—which The Herald seems inclined to take—it could hardly have been better. "TIM SULLIVAN the Congressman," it says, "was there, and so was TIMOTHY SULLIVAN, President of the Board of Aldermen, and so was FLORENCE SULLIVAN. 'Shang' DRAPER of Philadelphia, also a famous bank robber, stood cheek by jowl with Police Commissioner SMITH of Hoboken, and PAT SHEEDY, a prince of sporting men, pronounced a eulogy upon his departed friend. But let us not deplore all this, nor even the two carriage loads of flowers which followed the hearse. JIMMY HOPE was loved and admired by the SULLIVANS and others, not because he was a bank robber, but for his generous qualities. A man may escape being 'run in' throughout a long life and yet leave an astonishingly small gap in the hearts of his friends." And this from Boston, the sternly moral, logical, and uncompromising! One might, of course, look a little askance at the generosity of a bank robber and call it an easy virtue, but when Boston can be kind it would ill become New York to be severe.

A PLAYGROUND PLEA.

Summer Needs of East Side Children Inadequately Supplied.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of to-day it it stated, on the authority of Mr. Hill, Secretary of the Metropolitan Park Association, that of the thirty-two propositions for playgrounds, recently presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, not one contained a plea for these necessities below Fourteenth Street.

In that densely populated section of the city lying northeast of Chambers Street, eastwardly from the Bowery, and extending as far upward as Houston Street, are scores of unsanitary rookeries, from which myriads of little children are daily forced, after school hours, into the congested avenues for a breath of heaven's pure air.

Passing through this thickly settled district one can walk a mile and not hear a word of the English language spoken. Here there exists a most urgent need of more small parks and playgrounds for at least 100,000 little children. Poverty, dirt, and disease pervade their homes, and they eagerly grasp every opportunity to leave the same, whether it be for the public schools or for the dangerous streets, where their lives are of little or no value to careless motormen or reckless chauffeurs.

Under such circumstances it should be the imperative duty of humanitarians by every means in their power to alleviate the wretched condition of these neglected outcasts of civilization. The least they can do is to see that they partake a little of the brightness of life by insisting that they be provided, not only with a sufficiency of small parks and playgrounds, but also additional recreation piers.

SIDWELL S. RANDALL.

New York, June 5, 1905.

Plea for a Quiet Sunday.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some lusty champions of the game which consists largely of noise, profanity, and the incidental fooling of two or three individuals with a little ball, lately called upon our Borough President for permission to use the parks on Sunday. Whereupon the amiable Mr. Haffen communicated with the complacent Mr. McAdoo, who, in turn, communicated with the force, with the result that when the beautiful morning of Sunday last poured its golden sunshine over the grass and trees of Claremont Park, the iniquity materialized to such an extent that seekers after rest and quiet amusement were driven away, and the robins and bobolinks fled.

But wait until the Sunday concerts are on! with beer-garden music and soul-harrowing reminiscences of the zoo—but there! As the immortal Artemus Ward would have said: "It is 2 much." I write the grievance of many to THE TIMES, because I believe in its breadth of view, its influence for the right, its thorough comprehension of the fitness of things. Our only safeguard against unbridled license is the press, and to the press we look with confidence to keep the parks to their legitimate uses. There is no use in appealing to either the aesthetic or common sense sentiments of the present Commissioner, for he possesses neither, as his works while in office have abundantly proved.

V. R.

New York, June 5, 1905.

Russian Warships' Visit Here.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems generally to have escaped public notice that the cruiser Dmitri Donskoi, one of the few vessels in the Russian fleet that succeeded in making a prolonged flight with the Japanese in the great battle at Tsushima Straits, was an old acquaintance of this city. She, together with the General-Admiral and Rynda, under command of Admiral Koznakoff, visited New York in 1893 and took part in the great naval review which preceded the opening of the Chicago Exposition, while two of the senior officers of this squadron, Capts. Basabrasoff and Zelenoi, have held important commands in the fighting.

JONAH.

New York, June 5, 1905.

Porto or Puerto?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to an article on "Santo Domingo," published in THE TIMES on the 6th inst., allow me to suggest that your criticism of Senator Newlands's "San Domingo" might be returned as a boomerang to your "Porto Rico," which should be "Puerto Rico," as the Spaniards who discovered the island named it. "Porto" is Portuguese.

PUERTO RICO.

New York, June 7, 1905.

Salutary Penalties for Auto Scorchers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with delight the statement that the District Attorney is sending the automobile speeders to jail for a few days' vacation. While they are locked up they will have time to reflect. I would suggest the District Attorney lock up some of the owners also, as they care nothing for fines. But he has made a good start. Later he will get to the rich owners.

New York, June 7, 1905. S. T. S.

NO COLUMBIA ART MERGER.

Academy of Design to "Co-operate," President Butler Says.

President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University yesterday made a detailed statement of the action taken by the Trustees of Columbia on Monday in connection with the proposed co-operation of Columbia with the National Academy of Design. He took especial pains to correct the impression that the two institutions were to be merged or that the Academy was to be affected in any way detrimental to its interests.

The plan of the Trustees of Columbia, President Butler says, is to establish a School of Fine Arts in co-operation with the National Academy of Design. President Butler added:

"While the proposed co-operation between Columbia University and the National Academy of Design was still under consideration by the authorities of both bodies, it has not seemed best to discuss it in public. Now, however, since the Academy and the Trustees of the university have both expressed themselves upon the subject, it may be proper to state exactly what is proposed.

"In the first place it has not been proposed to merge the National Academy of Design with Columbia University. Under any conceivable plan the Academy would retain its identity. There will be no change whatever in its direct activity, except that the schools which it now maintains would become part of a larger and more inclusive school. The university in its own interest would naturally desire to lay the strongest possible emphasis upon the individuality of the Academy with which it was in cooperation.

"What has been proposed and what has been under consideration by the university authorities for three years is the establishment of a Faculty of Fine Arts on a plane with the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Applied Science. It has been suggested that the professorships of painting, sculpture, and decoration in the proposed Faculty of Fine Arts should be filled and maintained by the Academy.

"If a proper building were erected on the university grounds the Academy would thereby be relieved of the necessity of holding or acquiring land for the erection of a building for schools."

IS NON-RESIDENCE A BAR?

Proposed School Superintendent Must Wait Pending a Decision.

Whether a man can reside outside New York City and still be eligible for appointment as a District Superintendent of Schools in this city came up yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Education. No decision was reached, and the matter was referred to the By-laws Committee of the board.

If this committee decides that non-residence makes a man ineligible for such a place, five Superintendents now in office had no legal right to their appointments. The question came up when a communication was presented from the Board of Superintendents nominating Albert Sheils, Principal of Public School No. 40, Manhattan, for District Superintendent to fill the place which will be made vacant by the leaving of Arthur McMullen, who has made application for retirement.

Mr. Shiels lives in Mount Vernon and is also a member of the Mount Vernon Board of Education.

This is said to be the first time that the Board of Education has ever considered the question of residence as a qualification for appointment to a Superintendency.

A Coroner and Treasure Trove.

From The London Speaker.

Several picturesque incidents were disclosed at the inquiry held by Mr. Troutbeck at the Westminster Coroner's Court to discover "when, where, how, and by what means certain gold coins were found and to declare if the same were treasure-trove." The manner in which these coins were found and the behavior of the people who found them were surprising. An old building in Kensington High Street was being demolished and a carman found beneath the foundations what he described as "a lot of yellow-looking coins." He picked up a handful and stuck them in a sack; other men also picked up coins. The carman showed some of them to his foreman, who said they were no good, and that he had better make a "check chain" for his horse out of them. When the carman got home he threw the coins in handfuls to his children and took what remained to the police station. A coachman hard by had a coin thrown at him by some one unknown, who told him "to get a drink with it." This witness sold three of the coins which he picked up for 2s. Another man also was given three coins "to get a drink with," but threw them away. On second thoughts, however, he picked them up again and pawned them for £2 18s. An unknown man threw the coins at people, who would not have them and threw them back at him again. The coins thus universally contemned turned out to be mainly gold pieces, such as spade guineas, of the eighteenth century.

Embalming Perfector Dead.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, May 24.—Dr. Gannal, an embalming expert, has died here in his seventy-eighth year. His father was the chemist who invented the modern methods of embalmment, and who died in 1852. Dr. Gannal improved upon his father's process of injection to a remarkable extent. He was the author of a notable volume on real and apparent death. The deceased also wrote a treatise on burial and cremation, and contributed numerous papers to scientific periodicals on embalmments as practiced by the Egyptians and other ancient people, on premature burials, and kindred subjects.

Togo's Presentation House.

From The Boston Herald.

Yes, Japan will give Togo a house, but it is a "lighthouse," to commemorate his victory. What a superb expression of his country's gratitude to light the scene of the destruction of the Russian fleet for all time! Wish other folks could think of these things!

True to Life.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Gracious, Elsie!" exclaimed the little girl's mother, "why are you shouting in that horrible fashion? Why can't you be quiet like Willie?"

"He's got to be quiet, the way we're playin'," replied Elsie. "He's papa coming home late and I'm you."

His Problem.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Caller—What is your husband doing now?

Mrs. Shiftless—He's got a mathematical job at present.

Mrs. Caller—Mathematical job!

Mrs. Shiftless—Yes. He's trying to figure out some way to live without working.

Honest About It.

From The Washington Star.

"What is the difference between history and fiction?"

"Well," answered the unbelieving person, "one great difference is that fiction frankly owns up to being largely untrue."

AT FIESOLE.

All a-glimmer is shanghai day
In a glamour of sun-brushed gold,
As he hurtles along so gay
In a chariot swiftly rolled.

And night is an ethiop bold,
And he smiles on the lovely sag
Of that treasure of shanghai gold
In the depths of his ghostly bag.

The sage with the hippogrene jag
May catch not the meaning of this,
Though he long with his thoughts play tag
In a vortex of rosy bliss.

And it may not be quite amiss
To remark in a general way
That there's nothing but words, I wis,
In this bit of a Browning lay.

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

ROUVIER MAY CHANGE FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

View of Diplomats Is That Germany Will Be the Gainer.

BLOW TO RUSSIAN ALLIANCE

Purely Practical Interpretation of Understanding with Great Britain Likely—The Moroccan Issue.

PARIS, June 7.—Premier Rouvier, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, took up the active direction of the Foreign Office today, conferring with the chiefs of departments upon various pending foreign questions. His permanent retention of the portfolio of Foreign Affairs is now considered settled, as President Loubet and Parliament wish him to surrender the portfolio of Finance and give his undivided attention to the foreign situation.

Either ex-Minister of Public Instruction Poincaré or ex-Minister of Public Works Baudin will probably succeed M. Rouvier as Minister of Finance.

Important diplomatic changes are also thought likely to occur as a result of the Cabinet changes. One report is that Marquis de Reverseaux, Ambassador at Vienna, will succeed M. Bihourd as Ambassador at Berlin, and that Jules Cambon may be transferred to St. Petersburg.

M. Rouvier's first meeting with the diplomats to-day brought out much discussion among them concerning the effect of the change in the French Cabinet upon European politics. The prevailing view is that Germany will be the gainer by the change; that Russia is likely to learn that French policy is dictated by French interests instead of the desire to uphold the alliance, and that the Anglo-French understanding will receive a practical interpretation as a Platonic bond of friendship instead of the broad construction heretofore given that it amounted to a virtual alliance.

The diplomats also incline to the view that the Moroccan issue, which heretofore has been between Germany and France, may enter a new phase between Germany and Great Britain if the latter is indisposed to accept the effect of German diplomacy in destroying the Anglo-French agreement relative to Morocco.

The semi-official Temps this evening gives conservative utterance to the inquietude concerning foreign politics involved in the Cabinet change, saying:

"To-day, as yesterday, France can and should preserve the Russian alliance, which is a political expression of geographical necessity. Equally we should strengthen our relations with Italy and thus weaken the offensive character of the Triple Alliance. We should continue to support the cordial understanding with Spain and should affirm that our friendly relations with Great Britain permit our interests to remain in contact without being in conflict."

LONDON GREETS ALFONSO.

He Visits the Guildhall and Throngs Cheer Him En Route.

LONDON, June 7.—King Alfonso to-day visited the City of London and enjoyed the hospitality of the Lord Mayor and Corporation at the Guildhall. For the first time since his arrival in England, the weather was sufficiently fine to enable him to appear in an open carriage, and for the first time anything in the nature of really large crowds gathered to welcome him.

From Buckingham Palace to the Guildhall the royal procession passed under a continuous archway of flags and flowers. Seven thousand troops lined the route, which included Pall Mall, Regent Street, Oxford Street, and Cheapside. The procession returned to the palace by the Victoria Embankment, thus giving the general public ample opportunity to witness the royal procession.

King Alfonso unrestrainedly showed his pleasure at the demonstrative greetings from the throngs which culminated in a scene of great enthusiasm as he entered the Guildhall. The city's address of welcome was presented to the King in a gold casket. Luncheon was served to a brilliant company in the ancient hall, and King Alfonso expressed his deep gratitude for London's reception.

POPE THANKS THE MIKADO.

The Japanese Have Aided Catholic Missionaries in Manchuria.

ROME, June 7.—The Pope to-day addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of Japan, thanking him warmly for the liberty granted to Catholic missionaries in allowing them to enter the territory conquered by the Japanese and helping them to establish their houses.

The letter was sent through the Congregation of the Propaganda to Monsignor Alvarez, Apostolic Prefect at the Island of Shikoku, who will deliver it to the Japanese Emperor.

PRAISES PHILIPPINE POLICY.

French Minister Commends Civil Administration and Education.

PARIS, June 7.—M. Lamothe, Minister resident in Cambodia, to-day addressed the Colonial Society upon the success of the American policy in the Philippines.

He dwelt upon the excellent civil administration and the widespread education of the natives.

ACTRESS AIDED OLD COUPLE.

Miss Barrymore's Subscription Netted $400 for Poor Seagoers.

When the Cunarder Caronia came in yesterday afternoon from Liverpool it was learned that when she was stuck in the mud on Flynn's Knoll at the beginning of her last eastward voyage, Miss Ethel Barrymore, who was aboard, did a great deal to help an unfortunate couple in the steerage. They were an aged Swede and his wife, who had been deported under the "liable to become public charges" clause of the immigration laws. Miss Barrymore started a subscription for their benefit among the saloon passengers.

When the liner reached Liverpool the old man and his wife were richer by $400, a veritable fortune in their eyes. Miss Barrymore, it is said, had a hard time getting away from the pair, so profuse and enthusiastic were they in expressing their gratitude.

No German Base in West Indies.

BERLIN, June 7.—The Foreign Office says the German Government has nothing to do with any coaling station or coaling arrangement which German companies may have at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. The Danish Government, it is learned, denies officially that it would permit Germany to acquire a footing at St. Thomas.

Suggests a Monorailway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to railway speed, if you compare the rate in Britain, London to Edinburgh, you will see that eighteen hours to Chicago is moderate. But why, when there is so very much through traffic, do not they, to relieve local and freight traffic, build a monorailway, something like what is in construction between Liverpool and Manchester, and is able with perfect ease and safety to perform the journey in twenty minutes or at a speed of 110 miles an hour? This would obviate congestion as well as make the journey West in about eight hours with safety.

J. B.

New York, June 6, 1905

BIONDI'S SATURNALIA COMPARED TO LAOCOON

Mr. De Forest Thinks Modern Group the More Disagreeable.

OUT-HOGARTHS HOGARTH, TOO

Gen. Di Cesnola's Power to Make a Contract Said by Plaintiff to Have Been Established.

The trial of Sculptor Ernesto Biondi's suit against the Metropolitan Museum of Art for failure to exhibit his group, the "Saturnalia," was resumed before Justice Leventritt in the Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. Biondi asks that the court decree that the museum holds in trust his statue. He will then endeavor to obtain from a jury a verdict for damages. The group is at present boxed up in the basement of the museum.

Constantino Biondi, the sculptor's brother, testified yesterday that when the group was on exhibition at the Pan-American Exposition $130,000 was offered for it.

The witness told of his efforts to enlist the sympathies of various persons when the dispute with the museum authorities arose. He wrote twice to J. Pierpont Morgan and to F. W. Rhinelander without result.

Robert W. De Forest, attorney for the Museum, who is a Trustee and Secretary of the Board of Trustees, testified that he first saw the "Saturnalia" group at the Paris Exhibition.

The minutes of the board meetings at which the "Saturnalia" was discussed were produced. They showed that in November, 1902, a resolution was passed that the group be removed from public exhibition in consequence of hostile criticism. Two years later a resolution was passed referring the matter to the Executive Committee with power to settle on such terms as might be approved by the Law Committee of the Museum.

Gilbert Ray Hawes, counsel for Biondi, wanted to know who had voted for these resolutions, and who had not approved of the statue. He asked Mr. De Forest if John S. Kennedy, a Trustee, had not said that his wife objected to the group, and that if necessary he would pay all expenses of its removal.

"He said absolutely nothing of the kind," Mr. De Forest answered, "and such a situation exists only in your imagination."

"Didn't Charles S. Smith say that his wife objected to the statue?"

"He may possibly have said so" replied Mr. De Forest.

"Didn't the gentlemen who objected to it admit if was a great work of art, but that it was indecent?"

"Some gentlemen thought the statue had qualities of a very realistic kind, and the discussion brought out that opinion from many of the Trustees."

The witness said he did not speak on the matter. When asked if he had seen anything about the group that was immodest, he answered:

"In one sense, no; in another sense, yes."

"In what sense yes?"

"I think," said Mr. De Forest, "that the statue is an intensely realistic presentation of an extremely disagreeable and revolting subject."

"Is not Hogarth regarded as one of the greatest artists that ever lived?"

"He is regarded as one of the greatest English artists."

"And you have seen his 'Rake's Progress?'"

"Yes."

"Do you consider the 'Saturnalia' more revolting than 'The Rake's Progress?'"

"I do."

"Are you familiar with the 'Laocoon?'"

"Yes."

"Isn't it revolting and horrible?"

"It is not revolting, but it is horrible in a sense."

"Is the 'Saturnalia' more horrible than 'The Laocoon?'"

"Decidedly more so."

"Cannot you see the great moral lesson of a drunken orgy in Rome giving way to the new doctrine of Christianity as depicted in the 'Saturnalia?'"

"Biondi may have had such an idea in his mind."

"And is not that the idea conveyed in the average beholder of the group?"

"That is one idea that may be conveyed."

"Is it not an unwritten law of the museum that if any Trustee objects to a picture, statue, or anything else, all the Trustees vote against it?"

Elihu Root, special counsel for the museum, objected, and Justice Leventritt sustained the objection.

Edward D. Adams, another Trustee of the museum, said that he objected to the "Saturnalia" because it was suggestive of immorality and represented debauchery. The trial probably will end to-day.

Although the defendants in their answer to Biondi's suit allege that Gen. di Cesnola had no power to make a contract with the sculptor for the exhibition of the "Saturnalia," they have not yet produced evidence to carry out the contention in their answer. Mr. Hawes, Biondi's attorney, has shown that in the constitution of the museum it is expressly stipulated that Gen. di Cesnola had such power. Mr. Hawes has offered evidence to show that the Trustees attended a private view of the statue several weeks after Biondi had it set up in the east wing of the museum, and that it remained there without protest from them from January, 1902, until the following November.

JULIA MILLARD MARRIED.

The Actress Weds Dr. J. H. Brennan—Romance in the Match.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—Musical talent and a good voice opened the way to the wedding here to-day of Miss Julian Vencelia McCahill, known to theatregoers as Julia Millard, and Dr. James H. Brennan, a nephew of Thomas S. Brennan, once Commissioner of Charities in New York. The bride, who is the daughter of James T. McCahill of this place, made her farewell appearance on the stage several weeks ago. The ceremony was performed in St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church by Father Hughes, eight priests assisting in the nuptial mass.

Dr. Brennan lives in New Rochelle. He first met his wife last Summer at a party there while she was on her vacation. She had made her first appearance in "The Country Girl," and that evening she was urged to sing a song from that production, and Dr. Brennan was among the most enthusiastic of her auditors. Miss Millard was then engaged to a young soldier in the Philippines, but she soon sent him a message across the Pacific.

At the wedding the bride's sister Katherine, who has been on the stage with her in "San Toy" and "The Chinaleo," at Daly's, was bridesmaid.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Roma Snyder, who has been playing the part of Elsie Sturtevant in "Fantana" at the Lyric Theatre, was operated on for peritonitis yesterday afternoon at the French Hospital, Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

Oscar Hammerstein said last night that negotiations between his representative in Paris and Mme. Sarah Bernhardt for her appearance in vaudeville next season positively had not been given up. Mr. Hammerstein expects also to bring over a number of well-known European artists.

John Cort, President of the Northwestern Theatrical Association, made a five-year contract yesterday with Florence Roberts, by the terms of which Miss Roberts will appear next season in a new play by Paul Armstrong, author of "The Heir to the Hoorah," entitled "St. Anne."

A SINGER TO WED.

Estelle Liebling, the Sousa Band's Prima Donna, Engaged to A. R. Mosler.

The engagement is reported of Miss Estelle Liebling, the singer, to A. R. Mosler, oldest son of Henry Mosler, the painter. Miss Liebling was a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company, and has for three seasons been the prima donna of the Sousa Band.

Mr. Mosler is an electrical engineer, and has lived the greater part of his life in France.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

LITTLE—HEATH.

The wedding of Robert Forsyth Little, son of Mrs. Robert F. Little, and Miss Janet Stewart Heath, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Kemble Heath, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the West End Collegiate Church, West Seventy-first Street and West End Avenue, the Rev. Henry E. Cobb officiating. The bride was gowned in white liberty satin embroidered with orchids and trimmed with lace. Her tulle veil was caught with a coronet of white leaves, and she carried orchids and sweet peas. The maid of honor was Miss Julia W. Little, sister of the bridegroom, who was in white chiffon cloth with a brocade coat, with touches of lilac satin. The Misses Lois E. Tabor and Feralina Dininny, bridesmaids, were in lilac chiffon cloth with brocade coats. The attendants all wore Directoire hats and carried lilac-trimmed Directoire parasols. Mr. Little's best man was Robert Scoville, and the ushers were Albert G. Milbank, W. Strong McGuire, John C. Kerr, and Scott McLanahan of New York, and Roland S. Morris and S. Boyer Davis of Philadelphia.

DU VIVIER—DELMONICO.

In St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth Street, yesterday morning, the marriage of Edward Frith Du Vivier, a son of the late Charles Du Vivier, and Miss Marie Jacqueline Constance Delmonico, a daughter of the late Constant Delmonico, took place. The ceremony, which was at 11 o'clock, was followed by a nuptial mass, and later by a reception and breakfast at the home of the bride's cousin, Mrs. Vincent Martinez Picabia, in West Fifty-fourth Street. The Misses Louise and Nathalie Du Vivier, sisters of the bridegroom; Miss Aimee Delmonico, sister of the bride, and Miss Emily Barré, cousin of the bride, were the bridesmaids. George Du Vivier was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Ernest and Joseph Du Vivier, brothers of the bridegroom, and Boudinot Colt, Stockton Beekman Colt, Edmund J. Schneider, Lorenzo Picabia, and George Perrier.

MYRICK—SMITH.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM MANOR, June 7.—Miss Katharine Smith was married to-day to Henry M. Myrick of New York in Christ Church. Both families are prominent in military circles, and the ceremony was largely attended by army officers and their wives. The bride is the daughter of Gen. William Smith, United States Army, (retired,) and the bridegroom's father is Gen. John Myrick, also retired.

The best man was Thomas Seaman of New York, and Mrs. McAllister Smith, a sister-in-law of the bride, was matron of honor. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. A. F. Tenney, rector of Christ Church.

CHENEY—WEIR

At the home of the bride yesterday afternoon Miss Anna Wood Weir, daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. James B. Weir, was married to Arthur Chapman Cheney. Dr. Henry C. Cheney acted as best man. The maid of honor was Miss Eleanor B. Weir, and Miss Elizabeth Ingalls acted as flower girl. The ushers were Reginald K. Rose and James Boyd Weir, brother of the bride.

JOHNSTONE—SMITH.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Joel Wolfe Thorne, 995 Madison Avenue, the marriage took place last evening of Miss Harriet Sewell Smith and Tobias B. Johnstone. The bride is a cousin of Mrs. Thorne, (Miss Alma Philips,) and Mrs. Thorne was her matron of honor. Miss Constance Drout of Brooklyn was the only bridesmaid. Robert Friedman was best man and the ushers were William D. Luhrs, Joel W. Thorne, Walter M. Philips, and Harry E. Sandford.

WALSH-ROBISON.

One of the most interesting of the June marriages was that yesterday of Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., son of Samuel A. Walsh, and Miss Margaret Robison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Robison of New York and Massapequa, L. I.

The wedding was in Grace Church at Massapequa, and a reception at Massapequa Manor, the old Floyd-Jones estate, which the Robisons own, followed. Relatives and intimate friends only were asked.

WILMERDING—BARBER.

The wedding of Elbert F. Wilmerding, son of Mrs. John Currie Wilmerding, and Miss Helen Louise Barber, daughter of Mrs. Charles Gibbs Barber, took place very quietly yesterday at the home of the bride's mother. The wedding was originally intended to be celebrated in Trinity Chapel, but the death of a near relative of the bride altered the plan.

KOBBE—DELEHANTY.

Miss Mary Washington Delehanty was married at noon yesterday at the residence of her parents, Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., to Philip Ferdinand Kobbé, Jr., also of Staten Island. The bride's father is Governor of Sailors' Snug Harbor.

HIGGINSON—SARGENT.

BOSTON, June 7.—Miss Hetty A. Sargent, granddaughter of T. Jefferson Coolidge, and Francis Lee Higginson, Jr., were married to-day at Trinity Church, this city, Bishop William Lawrence officiated.

HAVILAND—BANCROFT.

BOSTON, June 7.—Miss Catherine Bancroft, daughter of Gen. William A. Bancroft of Cambridge, and William David Haviland of Limoges, France, were married to-day at the Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge, by the Rev. Alexander McKenzie.

STERN—REISS.

Mrs. Blanche Vogel Reiss, widow of Bert Reiss of Brooklyn, and Charles Stein of Rochester were married yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Max Landsberg of Rochester at the residence of the bride, 56 East Eightieth Street.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The engagement is announced of Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., son of Mrs. William Adams (Miss Helen Coolidge) of West Tenth Street, to Miss Edith Atlee Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Philip N. Jackson (Miss Margaret Atlee) of Newark and granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. F. Wolcott Jackson. Miss Jackson is very young and has only just left school. Mr. Adams is a grandson of the late Dr. William Adams, for many years pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

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Miss Amy Phipps, when she marries the Hon. Frederick Guest on June 28, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, will have as her attendants Miss Jeanne Reid, daughter of Ambassador Reid; Miss Gwendolyn Burden, who is abroad with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden; Miss Wood, Miss MacVeagh, and Miss Irene Catlin of St. Louis, the latter having sailed a few days ago on the New York. The reception will be at Brook House, Park Lane, the London town house that Lord Tweedmouth is trying to sell.

***

This afternoon from 2 until 7 o'clock at "The Folly," Mrs. J. Hood Wright's place on the King's Bridge Road, at One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, there will be a fête, the proceeds of which will go to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

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Mr. and Mrs. Homer St. Gaudens, whose wedding took place a few days ago, are spending their honeymoon in Vermont on a driving tour.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest will leave town to-day for Newport, where they will open Train Villa.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Ledyard Stevens and their daughter, Miss Elizabeth Stevens, sailed yesterday for Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Robert Scheil have closed their house, 21 East Sixty-second Street, and opened their country seat, Birnam House, Northfield, Mass.

CHOATE IS DELIGHTED TO BE BACK AGAIN

Hasn't Been Consulted About Equitable Chairmanship.

GOING TO TAKE A REST

Undecided as to the Law or the Ministry, "What Would You Do?" He Asks a Reporter.

Joseph H. Choate, retiring Ambassador to Great Britain, who declared in mid-ocean that it was better "to have lunched and lost than not have lunched at all," came home yesterday on the Cunarder Caronia, in from Liverpool. With him were Mrs. Choate and his daughter Mabel. When the big liner stopped off the Quarantine Station, where she was boarded by the newspaper men, Mr. Choate declared that he was simply delighted to get back home. When asked by one of his interviewers what he expected to do here, he replied, with a perfectly solemn countenance, that he was undecided whether to resume the practice of law or go into the ministry.

"What would you do?" he asked the reporter. The reporter didn't know.

"I knew when I came away," began Mr. Choate, "that they would do their best in England to give my successor, Mr. Reid, a hearty reception, and as he is very well known over there, he should have a good time." He did not exchange wireless greetings at sea with Mr. Reid.

"Has the war ended?" he inquired, and when answered in the negative he replied: "I hope to heaven it will soon."

He was told that his name had been mentioned among those who would make an ideal head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

"I have not been consulted, and that exaltation is furthest from my ambition," replied the ex-Ambassador.

"It has also been reported that you are to become counsel for Mr. Hyde," another interviewer remarked.

"There is no end to the propositions which you ingenious gentlemen of the press can suggest. However, I suppose I am free to fill any place I please," answered Mr. Choate.

"I have no plans," he declared, "except that I intend to take a rest. Mrs. Choate, I believe, wants me for home consumption, and I expect to devote a good deal of time to her."

"Did you see Secretary Hay in England?" he was asked.

"No, I regret to say that I did not. He arrived the day after I sailed. However, I received several letters from him, and I understand that he is entirely well."

"Are you in favor of President Roosevelt's policy of a mighty navy?"

"I have always been in favor of keeping up the navy."

"Would you want it to compare in strength with that of England?"

"I do not know about that. Don't forget that I have been at sea for seven days."

"Had you heard that three of the Russian cruisers escaped and are now at Manila?"

"I did not know about that, either, but I was very much pleased and interested in the four fine cruisers I saw down the bay."

Mr. Choate was told that President Roosevelt was trying hard to bring about peace between Russia and Japan.

"I wish him all luck," said Mr. Choate, heartily. "However, I will hear more on that score when I see him, perhaps."

Mr. Choate was met at the pier by his son, Joseph H. Choate, Jr., and several others of his immediate family. He was photographed several times on the pier, with his little grandniece, Josephine de Gersdorff, and appeared to enjoy the experience. With Mrs. and Miss Choate he went to his Summer home at Stockbridge, Mass.

A reception in honor of Mr. Choate will be given by the Bar Association on Thursday evening, June 15. The reception was planned according to resolutions adopted at the May meeting. Joseph Larocque, John E. Parsons, John L. Cadwalader, Hamilton Odell, William D. Guthrie, James Byrne, C. N. Bovee, and Bronson Winthrop are assisting President Elihu Root in arranging the affair. Invitations have been sent to the President and members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and many other public men. Mr. Choate is a former President of the association.

FETE FOR MISS ROOSEVELT.

One Hundred Guests at Lawn Party at Longworth Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 7.—The garden party given by Mrs. Buckner Wallingford this afternoon in honor of Miss Alice Roosevelt was the most important of the affairs attending Miss Roosevelt's visit to the Longworth home. Blue skies and bright sunshine prevailed, and the fine old residence, Rookwood, on Grandin Road was in gala dress. The formal, old-fashioned garden in the rear was a mass of June roses and greenery.

More than 100 guests were invited from 4 to 7 o'clock. The house was fragrant with flowers, and the broad veranda with its "mission" furniture was a favorite lounging place. Refreshments were served informally on the lawn.

Seventeen members of the Anderson family and seven Harrisons were presented to Miss Roosevelt. To-night she was the guest of Miss Anne Harrison at a dinner party at the Pillars.

To-morrow Miss Roosevelt will attend the ball game at League Park. A box has been placed at her disposal by President Herrman. She will be the guest of honor to-morrow night at a dinner given by Mrs. Arthur Stem, and will return to Washington on Friday.

CORTELYOU MADE AN LL. D.

Fewer Laws and Better Enforcement Needed, He Says in Address.

URBANA, Ill., June 7.—Postmaster General Cortelyou received the honorary degree of LL. D. and delivered the commencement address to-day at the thirty-fourth commencement of the University of Illinois. He was accompanied from Chicago by a large delegation. The address was frequently applauded.

Mr. Cortelyou spoke on "Education and Citizenship," saying in part:

"The demand of the hour is for unceasing warfare upon corruption in all its aspects, but we always remember that reforms to be practical must be reasonable. There must be individual participation in every movement for civic betterment.

"A higher standard for our judiciary; fewer laws and better enforcement of them; a wider public appreciation of the essentials of democracy and of the principles upon which this Government was founded, will help us to the solution of the problems before us, and as the very basis and foundation of our National life, we must conserve those forces which insure the efficiency of our schools and safeguard the purity of our homes."

WELCOME FATHER BURTSELL.

Parishioners Give Dinner to the Priest Elevated by the Pope.

The former parishioners of the Very Rev. Monsignor Richard Lalor Burtsell from the Church of the Epiphany, and others of his friends, last night welcomed him back from Rome, where he was lately made a Monsignor by Pope Pius X., and gave him a dinner at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. There were also present a number of his present parishioners from St. Mary's, in Rondout.

The Rev. Daniel Burke, D. D., acted as toastmaster. After an introductory address by the Rev. Dr. Burke, the Rev. M. J. Fitzpatrick responded to the toast, "His Holiness Pope Pius X." The toast, "His Grace the Archbishop," was responded to by the Rev. Isadore Meister, LL. D.; "The Church of the Epiphany" by Eugene P. Clark, "St. Mary's Church" by the Rev. John J. Hickey; "Our Former Pastor," by P. H. Crowe; "Our Friend," by Thomas F. Walsh, and "His Friends," by Ferdinand O'Hagan. Between the speechmaking there were piano and vocal solos.

A DOG WITH TWO OWNERS.

Each Has Living, Active Proof Which Puzzles the Judge.

There came before Judge Higgins in the First Criminal Court in Jersey City yesterday two men and a dog—a small Scotch terrier.

"The dog's name is Fanny," said Charles Zawodski of 211 Wayne Street, "and this man Coleman has stolen her from me."

"I deny it," said George Coleman of 318 South Street. "The dog is mine and its name is Kate."

"To which name does it answer?" asked Judge Higgins, remembering the methods of Solomon.

"Fanny!" cried Zawodski. The dog wagged her tail.

"Kate!" cried Coleman. Again the tail wagged.

"You see it knows," both cried at the same time.

"Here, David," cried Judge Higgins to the dog, which thereupon jumped up on the bench.

"Therefore it is as much my dog as yours," said the Judge with a laugh. "You'll have to show further proof of ownership."

Zawodski suddenly tapped a pocket of his waistcoat. The terrier sprang to his shoulder, and clawing its way downward shoved its nose into the pocket, where it found a lump of sugar.

"That settles it!" cried the Judge. "The dog's yours, Zawodski."

"Hold on!" cried Coleman. "Ive got proof worth two of that. Here, Kate."

He put the dog on the bench, then filled a pipe with tobacco and stuck it in the terrier's mouth. The dog held it between her teeth as naturally as a navvy might. Then Coleman struck a match and applied it to the pipe.

Puff—smack—puff! went the dog's mouth.

Judge Higgins gasped. The dog was actually smoking and apparently enjoying it.

"Get a writ of replevin, Zawodski," said the Judge. "I can't conscientiously say that this man doesn't own the dog."

Outside the court Zawodski and Coleman stood on the sidewalk for fifteen minutes shouting "Fanny!" "Kate!" "Kate!" "Fanny!" She stood between them wagging her tail. Then on her own hook she went after a stray cat.

RECEPTION FOR KANG YU WEI.

Regiment of Chinese Soldiers Will Turn Out Here to Escort the Prince.

Everything is in readiness in Chinatown for the public reception to Kang Yu Wei, President of China's new Military Board, who is now in Washington. He will reach New York Monday morning. His mission is to inspect the recruits for the Chinese Army who have been drilling here for a year.

The Prince will be met by the Chinese soldiers in Jersey City and escorted to Chinatown. It will be the first time a regiment of Chinamen carrying rifles has been seen in New York. The uniform is similar in cut and color to that worn by the United States Army.

Kang Yu Wei will be dined at the Chinese Theatre in Doyers Street on Monday night, and will address the members of the Chinese Reform Association of the United States. The members of the Oriental Club, all well-to-do Chinese merchants, will give him a reception.

ROCKEFELLER'S NEW TANK.

It Will Store Water and Is of Solid Rock.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—John D. Rockefeller has just completed his new reservoir, which, he asserts, is the only one of its kind in the world. It is on the top of Buttermilk Hill, 633 feet above the Hudson. The reservoir is practically an immense bore 30 feet in diameter and 40 feet deep into solid rock. Mr. Rockefeller has had a gang of men at work drilling this immense hole for three months. He is very proud of the result.

He is also causing to be built an artificial lake, which will cover three acres. It will supply an abundance of pure water, and will furnish additional protection from fire.

Mr. Rockefeller lost his house and barn and other buildings because of scarcity of water. He will now have his men drilled, and organize a private fire company.

GERMANS HONOR WAHLE.

And the New Magistrate Urges McClellan's Renomination.

A hundred or more German-American citizens, members of the German Democratic Club, gathered in Terrace Garden last night at a dinner in honor of Charles G. F. Wahle, the new City Magistrate appointed by Mayor McClellan. Incidental to the feast and the cheers for the guest of honor was the launching of an informal boom for the renomination of McClellan for Mayor. A glass beer stein, with Mr. Wahle's name engraved on the solid silver top, was given as a souvenir to every diner.

A big loving cup was presented to Magistrate Wahle by Philip F. Schmitt, one of the members of the banquet committee. In his speech of acceptance Magistrate Wahle said that the Democratic Party would nominate McClellan and that he would be elected.

Theodore Sutro was one of the speakers. The dinner lasted until early in the morning. The loving cup was passed around again and again. Among those at the guest table were Henry Schrader, Park Commissioner in the Bronx; Albert Arms, Thomas S. Smith, Leo Henniger, Julius Harburger, William V. Weber, and Henry W. Wolf, who was toastmaster.

WAY BEHIND, SAYS TOMPKINS.

Art Society President Criticises New York's Public Improvements.

"The public improvements of New York City are way behind those of other cities," said President Calvin Tompkins of the Municipal Art Society at a meeting last night of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade.

"They have been laid out without regard to private improvements," went on Mr. Tompkins. "Many times merely to meet the exigencies of the moment and without thought for the future welfare of the city. This has resulted in the expenditure of millions of dollars for the remedying of defects that would not have been had the proper care been exercised in the beginning."

Mr. Tompkins explained how the city might be beautified, provided the municipal authorities see fit to do so.

Fifty-ninth Street would have to be widened, he said, to provide adequate facilities for traffic after the Blackwell's Island Bridge is opened. More parks must be provided, and he called attention to Rockaway, Jamaica Bay, and Staten Island as excellent sites for them. Tumbledown waterfronts, he said, must give way to imposing wharves, and the Hackensack Meadows be filled in to provide for the most magnificent railroad terminal in the world.

Mr. Tompkins advised the grouping of public buildings around squares. The old Post Office should be done away with, he said, and all the land between Broadway and the new Hall of Records be bought by the city and used for municipal buildings.

TEACHING IN STATE PRISONS.

Collins to Start Work with Convicts for Instructors.

ALBANY, June 7.—For the purpose of putting into effect his plan of prison education, State Superintendent of Prisons Collins to-day asked the Department of Education to assign an Inspector to supervise the work. Teachers have been selected from among the convicts, and work will begin next week.

The Inspector from the Education Department will organize the prison classes by grades. Foreigners will be taught English. The other prisoners will be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, and geography. History will be added later.

GRAFT, CRIES M'MANUS; NOT ME, SAYS PLUNKITT

A Street Debate on the Cost of Political Favors.

DOCTOR HANDY, NO AUTOPSY

It Ended in Strong Language, and Will Be Renewed in the Fight in the Fifteenth.

George Washington Plunkitt, who used to be a State Senator but is one no longer, and The McManus, whose first name is Thomas, his hated rival for the Tammany leadership of the Fifteenth Assembly District, met on the steps of Police Headquarters yesterday. It was a lively meeting.

When Plunkitt last Fall was defeated by Martin Saxe a young Republican, for the Senatorship which he had looked upon as a life job, he openly accused The McManus, then his lieutenant, of having sold him out. Since that time Plunkitt and McManus have passed each other without speaking—until yesterday. Meantime on Tuesday evening some anti-Plunkitt history was made in the Fifteenth. The Thomas McManus Association and the Tallahassee Club met then and each nominated a candidate to oppose Plunkitt for the leadership. One of the candidates was The McManus himself, and it is likely that the opposition will unite on him.

Mr. Plunkitt's business at Police Headquarters yesterday was to see Deputy Commissioner McAvoy, but the Deputy Commissioner saw Plunkitt first and found that he had important business somewhere else. By the time he came out Plunkitt's perpetual smile had come off. On the steps he met Senator Frawley and stopped to talk to him. And just then The McManus came along, accompanied by a friend. He in his turn stopped to talk to Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon.

At the sight of McManus Plunkitt said to Senator Frawley, loud enough for McManus to overhear:

"There goes that ingrate. I took that man out of the gutter and made him an Assemblyman."

Plunkitt was about to walk away then, but McManus stopped him.

"You took me out of the gutter, did you?" he said; "you're a liar. I paid you $500 for the nomination twice. I paid you that for a job that was worth only $1,500."

"That's a lie," said Plunkitt. "You paid that to the committee."

"Who is the committee?" asked McManus.

"The committee is the committee," retorted Plunkitt.

"And you charged Alderman Richter $500 for a job that paid only $1,000."

"That's another lie," roared Plunkitt. "The committee did it."

"Yes, the committee." McManus laughed scornfully. "Why don't you say your 'little black man did it?'"

Plunkitt was ready to walk away, when McManus took him by the arm and swung him around.

"Perhaps it was the committee or 'the little black man' that went to Albany and did his best to keep me off the Railroad Committee. You know it was you did it."

"You lie again," roared Plunkitt. "Who told you that?"

"Barney Martin told me," McManus answered. "And Speaker Nixon told me the same thing."

Plunkitt turned on his heel and started away. Then he stopped and facing McManus, said:

"Ain't you ashamed of your dirty work trying to destroy an old man like me—a man who has given forty years to the Democratic Party and all his time to the people? I tell you I've got $2,000,000, and I'll spend them and go to the poorhouse or back to the Senate."

"Well, you won't go there," jeered McManus. "McManus may go there himself. I've got you on the hip and I'm going to beat you up there."

Plunkitt departed. O'Hanlon, seeing no further danger of an inquest, went away—in the opposite direction. The McManus, when he found himself undisputed possession of the field of battle, leaned against the Police Headquarters fence and talked earnestly to Senator Frawley for half an hour. When asked what had brought him to Mulberry Street, he said:

"I came to see Inspector O'Brien of the Detective Bureau regarding a relative of Plunkitt who, at Plunkitt's instigation, has been sending intimidating letters to saloon keepers in the district. Inspector O'Brien was out, but I saw Acting Captain McCauley and he told me I would get the same protection as Plunkitt or anybody else."

PRESIDENT BARS CEREMONY.

Harvard Visit to be Informal, Official Statement Says.

BOSTON, June 7.—The official announcement regarding President Roosevelt's visits, made at the State House to-day, says, says:

"The President arrives in Massachusetts on the morning of Wednesday, June 21, and proceeds to the commencement exercises at Clark College and at Holy Cross College. This is the day when Gov. Douglas is to take his honorary degree at Tufts. Consequently the Commonwealth will be represented in Worcester by Lieut. Gov. Guild.

"On Thursday, June 22, the President will attend the commencement exercises at Williams College, returning immediately to Oyster Bay. Early on the morning of Tuesday, June 27, the President arrives in Cambridge, where he will breakfast at the house of his host, Bishop William Lawrence, President of the Harvard Alumni. The whole day will be given up to the reunion of the class of '80.

"On the morning of the commencement day at Harvard, June 28, the Governor will stop at the house of Bishop Lawrence and escort the President to the university. Everything in the shape of ceremonial has been carefully eliminated at the express desire of the President himself."

MISS ADAMS WELL NOW.

Completely Recovered from Appendicitis Operation, Mr. Hayman Says.

Maude Adams, who was operated on for appendicitis on May 23 at her home, 33 East Forty-first Street, is reported to have completely recovered her health. Alf Hayman, representing Charles Frohman, who is now in Europe, made the following statement last night concerning Miss Adams's condition:

"The operation was successfully performed on Miss Adams by Dr. Robert Abbé. She rested quietly during convalescence, which lasted but a very few days, and is now up and around in perfect health—in fact, much better than she has been for years.

"It isn't likely so sick a woman as Miss Adams has been reported could write this letter," added Mr. Hayman, taking out of his pocket a letter dated yesterday and written in a very firm hand.

VACATION TOURISTS' GUIDE.

Pennsylvania Railroad Issues Summer Excursion Route Book.

Vacation tourists, as well as those going away for the Summer, will find much to interest them in the Summer Excursion Route Book for 1905, just issued by the Passenger Department of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The work provides descriptive notes of the principal resorts of the United States, the best routes for reaching them, and the rates of fare. It is lavishly illustrated, and contains several accurate railroad maps. All the principal seashore and mountain resorts of New England, the Middle, Southern, and Western States, and Canada, are described and pictured, and more than 1,700 routes or combinations of routes are shown.

The book is on sale at every Pennsylvania Railroad ticket office for 10 cents, or will be mailed for 20 cents upon application to George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

FUNERAL OF GEN. BOYNTON.

Military and Civic Honors Accorded —Burial at Arlington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—With civic and military honors, the body of Gen. H. V. Boynton was buried at Arlington to-day. The funeral at the New York Avenue Church was attended by a throng of old friends, embracing many men prominent in public life. At 11 o'clock two troops of the Thirteenth United States Cavalry took position as a burial escort. With the troop was a riderless horse draped in mourning for the dead soldier.

The schools of the city were closed for the day. Gen. Boynton having been a member of the School Board for many years. Among the floral tributes was one from the Loyal Legion and a wreath of roses, with a centrepiece of immortelles forming a star, inclosing a triangle and acorn, the emblem of the Army of the Cumberland; the Board of Education, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Washington correspondents and the people of Chattanooga sent designs.

There were committees present representing the Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, the City of Chattanooga, the Gridiron Club, the Board of Education, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Grand Army, and the corps of correspondents.

The pall bearers were: Honorary—Major John M. Carson, Robert J. Wynne, Frank A. Richardson, and L. A. Coolidge; Active—From the Army of the Cumberland, Gen. A. S. Burke, Gen. E. A. Carman, Col. John Tweedale, and Col. G. C. Kniffen, and from the Gridiron Club, P. V. De Graw, R. L. Fearn, J. S. Shriver, and O. O. Stealey.

Dr. Wallace Radcliffe, pastor of the church, read a Scriptural selection, after which the Gridiron Quartet sang "Just As I Am, Without One Plea," a hymn selected by Gen. Boynton to be sung at his funeral. The funeral address was an eloquent tribute to the life and work of Gen. Boynton.

At the close of the services, as the coffin was borne from the church, the quartet sang the dirge, "Lord, if He Sleeps He Shall Do Well." The cavalry was drawn up and the coffin was placed on the funeral caisson, covered with a large American flag, for the journey to Arlington.

At the grave the members of the Gridiron Club, who wore boutonnieres of pea blossoms fastened with the black and white colors of the club, each stepped to the edge of the grave and cast his boutonniere on the coffin.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Levi Jacobs.

Mr. Levi Jacobs died on Tuesday afternoon of this week at Atlantic City, aged seventy-four years. Mr. Jacobs was born in Germany. He came to this country at an early age and settled in Lima, Ohio, where he was engaged in business for a number of years. He removed to New York about thirty years ago. He was actively engaged in real estate operations and investments. Mr. Jacobs is survived by his widow, Caroline, his sons, Abraham L., Samuel F., Harry Allan, and five daughters, Mrs. A. Schubart, Mrs. M. M. Stern, Mrs. L. A. Jonas, Mrs. William Lauterbach, and Mrs. Charles Blum.

The funeral services will take place at the Temple Beth-El, Fifth Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, this (Thursday) morning, at 9:30 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

MAX PARPART, fifty-nine years old, a prominent resident of Mount Vernon, died at his home there yesterday. He was formerly President of the City Club of Mount Vernon, a member of the New York Republican Club, and President of the New York and Wakefield Building and Loan Association. For twenty years Mr. Parpart was the adjuster for the Westchester Fire Insurance Company.

The Rev. W. H. Fishley Dead.

The Rev. William Henry Fishley, curate of Grace Emanuel Episcopal Church, in East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, died yesterday at his residence, 205 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, after a brief illness. He was seventy-nine years old. After a long business career in London he came to this country thirteen years ago. Soon after his arrival he became an attendant of Grace Emanuel Church, and finally became the Parish Visitor. In 1902 he was ordained to the ministry and became the curate of the church. Mr. Fishley leaves three sons, two daughters, and twelve grandchildren.

SAYS TWOMBLY SPEEDED.

Orange Resident Gets Summons for Him—Lindabury Paid Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 7.—Summonses have been issued for H. McK. Twombly and Robert B. Holmes of Madison to appear before a Magistrate in Morris Township and pay $50 fines for speeding their automobiles faster than the law allows. The alleged offense was committed on Sunday, May 28, when police officials timed many automobiles which passed over Mount Kemble Avenue. Both are said to have greatly exceeded the twenty-mile-an-hour limit. The numbers were taken and the names secured from the Secretary of State.

Richard V. Lindabury, the lawyer, is also said to have offended at about the rate of forty miles an hour, but he paid a fine before the papers were served. John S. Green, a member of the Township Committee, figures as the complainant against Mr. Twombly and Mr. Holmes.

$5,000 NECKLACE FOUND.

Boy Returns Pearls Lost by Mrs. Warburton in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Mrs. Barclay Warburton's $5,000 pearl necklace, which she lost while going to her hairdresser's yesterday, was found by Bernard Cahilly, a boy who works on Walnut Street, and who in turn was found by Detective Timothy O'Leary.

Cahilly picked the necklace up at noon yesterday and his mother took it to a jeweler for an estimate, whereupon the jeweler notified the police.

O'Leary found Cahilly and his mother just about to take the pearls back to Mrs. Warburton. Up to midnight the boy had not received any reward.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—It is decidedly cooler from the upper Mississippi Valley eastward, temperatures ranging from five to twenty degrees below the seasonal average. In the South and the Northwest the temperatures have risen and are four to ten degrees above the seasonal average.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh to brisk northeast to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh to brisk west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the lower lakes, fresh northerly, becoming variable, and on the upper lakes, light to fresh northerly, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have fresh to brisk northeast to north winds with clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, partly cloudy Thursday; Friday fair, warmer, fresh northeast to north winds.

New England, partly cloudy Thursday, showers on the coast; Friday fair, warmer, brisk northeast winds Thursday.

Western Penn

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941,** the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as aditional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

"Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905,** present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

NORTH CAROLINA BONDS

Issues of State Bonds to the following Railroad Companies will be received by the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall Street, New York, before June 20th, 1905:

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford R. R. Co.
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Co.
Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Railroad Co.

Special Tax Bonds, issued to other Railroads, may also be deposited within the same time, and subject to the conditions of previous notices from the Committee.

EDWARD L. ANDREWS, Counsel.
WM. KING HALL, Secretary,
10 WALL ST., N. Y. City.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
JEFFERSON M. LEVY
HENRY N. MELVILLE,
L. E. WHICHER,
Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NEW YORK CITY TAX SALE,

Borough of Manhattan.

Owners of real estate situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which taxes for any of the years 1886 to 1901, inclusive, or water rents for any of the years 1885 to 1900, inclusive, are unpaid, must pay the same with seven per cent. interest from the time when they became due, together with charges of notice and advertisement, to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at Room 85, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. If default be made, such real estate WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBER, CITY HALL, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

June 14, 1905, at 10 A. M.,

for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing such taxes or water rents, interest, charges and costs accrued thereon; sale to be continued until all real estate advertised for sale shall be sold. A detailed statement of the taxes and water rents and the ownership of property taxed and on which the taxes and water rents remain unpaid is published in a pamphlet, copies of which are deposited in the office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears and will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

EDWARD A. SLATTERY,
Collector of Assessments and Arrears of the City of New York.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MAY 13, 1905.—SEALED proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., June 12, 1905, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with fuel, gas coal, charcoal, and gas oil, required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for ——," addressed to Q. M., U. S. M. A.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 8, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 20, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., May 20, 1905.—Sealed proposals for building brick n. c. o. quarters here will be received until 12 M., June 20, 1905. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building brick quarters," addressed Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, Q. M.

VIRGINIA BANKS.

CITY BANK OF RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.		
Loans & investm'ts,		$1,450,224.30
From other banks,		328,440.19
Clearing House exchanges	63,278.06	
Cash and reserve,	83,324.06	$1,925,266.91
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock,	$400,000.00	
Surplus and profits,	147,293.03	
Deposits,	1,377,973.88	$1,925,266.91

Wm. H. Palmer, Pres.; E. B. Addison, Vice Pres.; I. W. Sinton, Cash.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The annual election for Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1905. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, May 24th, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 129, 146 and 179, for $500 each, and Nos. 23, 47 and 58, for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.,
Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1st, 1905.

NOTICE.
DETROIT SOUTHERN RAILROAD RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

By order of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, by whose authority certificates have been issued by the Receiver of the Detroit Southern Railroad Company, the same must be presented for payment on or before June 30, 1905, at the bank of H. B. Hollins & Co., corner of Wall and Broad Streets, New York City, and interest will cease after that date on all certificates not so presented. J. H. RHODES, Receiver.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street.
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
New York, May 9th, 1905.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1 1-6 Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company be declared, and paid on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 8th, 1905. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, 1905, and reopen on Monday, July 3d, 1905. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.

D. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
New York, May 20, 1905.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 9th, 1905, a dividend for two months at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, (being One and One-sixth Per Cent..) was declared on the Preferred Capital Stock, and made payable July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will close June 8, 1905, and reopen July 3d, 1905.

This action was taken in having the quarterly dividend periods and reports in conformity to the fiscal year and annual statement. On account of the difficulty in taking inventory during a Winter month, the fiscal year was changed to end April 30 instead of February 28, the Company having begun operations March 1st, 1904, and the first fiscal period, therefore, was fourteen months. This change made it necessary to include the earnings for March and April in the annual statement and those for May in the subsequent quarterly report. As these three months have heretofore covered one dividend period, this separation of the earnings caused some misunderstanding, which will be avoided hereafter, as the quarterly report will then cover the same period as the dividend.

The first dividend on the Preferred Capital Stock was paid in July, 1899, and quarterly dividends have been paid on same since that time during each subsequent November, February, May, and August. After July 1st, 1905, however, the regular quarterly dividend on the Preferred Capital Stock of One and Three-quarters Per Cent., (being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum,) when declared, will be paid on the first day of October, January, April, and July, of each year, and on the same day a report of the result of the operations of the Company for the dividend period will be mailed to the stockholders.

It will be apparent that the dividend of One and One-sixth Per Cent., payable July 1st, 1905, is declared solely to make the dividend periods and the quarterly reports conform to the fiscal year by paying two months' dividend before the regular time, and does not in any way affect the dividend rate to be paid on the Preferred Stock.

Respectfully submitted,
F. H. EATON, President.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

To the holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued under Voting Trust Agreement dated May 14, 1902:

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., having declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on Monday, July 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record on Monday, June 12th, 1905, holders of Stock Trust Certificates above referred to are hereby notified that upon receipt of said dividend the undersigned will pay to the respective holders of such Stock Trust Certificates an amount equal to the dividend upon the number of shares of said stock standing in the names of the undersigned Voting Trustees equal to those specified in the Stock Trust Certificates respectively, and that the same will be paid on Monday, July 3d, 1905, to holders of said Stock Trust Certificates of record on Monday, June 12th, 1905, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on Monday, June 12th, 1905, and reopen on Monday, July 3d, 1905, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHAS. B. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.
By AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Their duly authorized Agents.

June 7th, 1905.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY,
30 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

29th Regular Quarterly Preferred Dividend.
May 31, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 1st, 1905, to Preferred Stockholders of record of June 15th, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will close on the 15th day of June, 1905, and reopen July 1, 1905. E. W. HYDE, Secretary.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY.
Dividend No. 12.

24 Broad St., New York, June 3, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of Four Per Cent. (4%) on the capital stock of this Company be declared, payable on Tuesday, June 20, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 8, 1905.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock, P. M., on June 8th, and reopen on June 21st, 1905.

E. B. TUSTIN, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SNUFF COMPANY.

111 5th Av., New York, N. Y., June 7, 1905.

Dividends of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock and TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Stock of American Snuff Company were this day declared, payable at the offices of Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, on July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1905. Transfer books will close June 15, 1905, and reopen July 3, 1905.

E. D. CHRISTIAN, Secy. and Treas.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

40 Wall St., New York, June 1st, 1905.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 3d, 1905, at the office of Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1905. The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 15th, 1905, and will reopen July 5th, 1905.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 5th, 1905, a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to June 30th, 1905, both dates inclusive. FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 5th, 1905.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.

No. 111 Fifth Av., New York, June 7, 1905.

A dividend of 1½% has been declared upon the preferred stock of The American Tobacco Company, payable at Morton Trust Company, 38 Nassau Street, on and after July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1905. Transfer books will close June 15, 1905, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen on July 3, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M.

J. M. W. HICKS, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 1½% on the outstanding stock of the Company, payable by check July 1st. Transfer books close June 14th at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened Wednesday, July 5th.

C. H. WARDWELL, Secy. and Treas.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall St., New York City, May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 o'clock P. M., June 29, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at the Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago, or San Francisco depots as stated: Articles of clothing, equipage, and materials enumerated in schedule which will be furnished upon application with information and blanks for bidding. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Clothing, Equipage and Materials, to be opened 1 P. M., June 29, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Lackawanna Steel Co. Notes.

Price and particulars upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

issued available the world over.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation {4% TO 6%} **BONDS**

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

BERTRON, STORRS and CRISCOM

BANKERS

40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

..Investment Securities..

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.

Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Conservative Investments

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MACKAY & CO.
Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets, NEW YORK. 13 Congress Street, BOSTON.

W. A. WILLIAMSON
Dealer in
NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
Telephone 6020 Broad. 42 Broadway.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS OF
THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

The stock transfer books of this Company will be closed permanently at 12 o'clock noon, June 20, 1905. The Central Trust & Safe Deposit Company of Cincinnati will, on and after July 1, 1905, exchange for its certificates of deposit for certificates of stock in the old The Procter & Gamble Company, when such certificates of deposit are properly indorsed with witness and surrendered, the new certificates of stock in the ohio Procter & Gamble Company.

Holders such certificates of deposit are requested to present same for exchange accordingly. Transfers of the new stock will thereafter be made at the offices of the Company, United Bank Building, Third and Walnut Streets, Cincinnati, subject to approval of the Registrar of the new Company, The Central Trust & Safe Deposit Company, St. Paul Building, Cincinnati.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.
By D. B. GAMBLE, Secretary.

June 7, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKS.

HONESDALE NATIONAL BANK, HONESDALE, PENN.

Report of condition at the close of business May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$1,600,037.67
Other banks	4,081.71
Cash and reserve	233,304.54
	$1,837,423.92

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$150,000.00
Surplus and profits	208,814.26
Deposits	1,478,609.66
	$1,837,423.92

HENRY Z. RUSSELL, President.
ANDREW THOMPSON, Vice President.
EDWIN F. TORREY, Cashier.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, June 7, 1905.

U S 3s, reg, 1908-18		Erie Penn col tr 4s	
3,000	103⅜	6,000	95
3s cpn 1908-18		Ft Wth & D C 1st	
1,000	104⅜	1,000	109½
Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterl loan		Havana El Ry 5s	
500	101¼	4,000	93
4,000	101	Hock Valley 4½s	
11,000	100⅞	1,000	111⅝
5,000	100¾	H & Tx C 1st 5s	
Japanese Imprl Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan		1,000	112½
		2,000	112¾
		Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s	
19,000	90⅛	1,000	101½
5,000	90	Int & Gt Nor 3d	
25,000	89⅞	7,000	79
500	90	Intern Paper 6s	
500	90	1,000	109½
500	90	K C Ft S & M 4s	
500	90	1,000	88⅝
500	90	Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	
40,000	89⅞	5,000	93¾
7,000	90	1,000	93½
35,000	89⅞	Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s	
6,000	90	3,000	108¾
12,000	89⅞	L S & M So 4s	
5,000	90	1,000s10F	99½
500	90¼	4,000s20F	99¼
500	90	L S & M S deb 4s	
11,000	90	2,000	101⅛
3,500	89⅞	20,000	101
92,000	90	Lo & Nash gen 6s	
20,000-3	90	1,000	119¾
19,000	90	1,000	120
33,000	90¼	col tr 4s	
3,000	90⅛	22,000	98⅛
5,000	90⅛	25,000	98⅝
6,000	90⅜	unified 4s	
2,500	90⅛	2,000	104⅞
55,000	90⅝	Louisv & Nashv-So Ry joint 4s	
4,000	90¾	1,000	96½
91,000	90⅝	Met St gen 5s	
2,500	90¼	11,000	116
101,000	90¼	Met St Ry ref 4s	
3,000	90⅝	19,000	80
20,000	90¼	25,000	90¼
15,000s10F	90¼	10,000	90⅜
21,500	90¾	10,000	90⅜
2,000	90¼	15,000s10F	90¼
Japanese Imprl Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan 2d series		Mex Cen con 4s	
		49,000	76½
		1,000	76
12,000	98⅛	Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s	
2,000	98⅛	8,000	86¼
8,000	98⅝	Mo, K & T ext 5s	
6,000s5F	98½	5,000	105⅜
500	98⅜	Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	
15,000	98½	3,000	107
74,000s5F	98½	Mob & Oh new 6s	
2,000	98⅝	2,000	125⅜
500	98⅞	Natl Starch 6s	
21,000	98⅝	8,000	88
500	98⅞	6,000	87½
U S of Mex 5s		Natl Starch 5s	
2,000	100¾	3,000	59
Virginia 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co certfs		N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934	
6,000	11½	2,000	101
Adams Express 4s		N Y Gas, El L, H & P pur money 4s	
500	103½	6,000	92
1,000	104	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Alb & Susq gtd 7s		3,000	103½
1,000	103¾	Nor & Wn con 4s	
Am Hide & L 6s		500	102½
1,000	97½	4,000	102¾
Am Tobacco 6s		Norf & Wn, Pocah C & Co 4s	
1,000	113⅞	15,000s20F	95¼
48,000	114	3,000	95¼
Am Tobacco 4s		Northn Pac 4s	
2,000	74¼	17,000	105⅝
2,000	74	Nor Pac gen 3s	
50,000	74¼	1,000	76⅝
3,000	74¼	Ore Short Line gtd ref'g 4s	
At, T & S F gen 4s		29,000	96
3,000	103	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
2,000	103¾	1,000	112
2,000	103¼	Penn conv 3½s	
12,000	103	1,000s3F	101½
500	103½	Penn Co gtd 3½s, Series B	
adjustment 4s		1,000	94
1,000	96	Peo & East 1st 4s	
conv 4s 1st instl		3,000	100⅜
25% paid		Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s, Series A	
8,000	100¼	7,000	113
Atl Coast Line 4s		Reading 4s	
5,000	102	10,000	103
2,000	102¼	Readg Jer Central col 4s	
Balt & O gold 4s		1,000	100
1,000	104¼	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
1,000	104	3,000	90⅞
S W div 3½s		St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
1,000	92¾	2,000	98¾
6,000	92½	4,000	98⅜
Canada So 1st 5s		con 4s	
1,000	104⅝	16,000	81
2,000	104½	St P & Sx City 1st	
Canada So 2d		1,000	124¼
2,000	106¾	Sea A L Ry refg 5s	
Central of Ga Ry cons 5s		4,000	102⅜
1,000	113⅜	5,000	102⅝
2d inc 5s		1,000	102½
20,000	82	gold 4s	
5,000	82½	5,000	86¼
2,000	82¾	4,000	86⅜
20,000	82½	Southn Pac ctfs for 1st refg 4s	
3d inc 5s		57,000	96⅞
31,000	71	20,000	96⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		5,000	96⅝
1,000	88	30,000	96¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s		22,000	96⅜
5,000	101¼	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		2,000	120¼
1,000	107½	1,000	120½
3,000	107⅜	Tenn Coal, Ir & R gen 5s	
Chic & Alton 3½s		1,000	99
26,000	80⅜	Tex & P 1st 5s	
Chi, B & Q joint 4s		1,000	121⅜
5,000	102⅜	Third Av con 4s	
47,000	102⅝	1,000	95¾
2,000	102⅞	Tol, St L & W 4s	
1,000	102⅝	1,000	84
6,000	102⅞	Undergd Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s	
2,000	102⅞	10,000	97¾
Denver div 4s		5,000	97⅝
5,000	103	1,000	97⅞
Nebr ext 4s		Un Pac 1st 4s	
1,000	106¼	2,000	106½
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A		2,000	106½
10,000	112½	25,000	106½
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s		registered	
53,000	95¾	1,000	106¼
17,000	96	Un Pac conv 4s	
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		29,000	121
8,000	80⅛	2,000	121¼
10,000	80	Un Rds of San Fr 4s	
5,000	80⅛	4,000	87⅞
6,000	80⅛	U S Leather 6s	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s		1,000	110
		U S Reduc & Ref 6s	
5,000	92¼	1,000	96
Chi, St P, M & O 6s		U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s	
5,000	136¼	58,000	92⅞
10,000	137½	2,000	93
Chi Ter Trans 4s coupon off		500	93¼
1,000	95	registered	
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s		500	93¼
3,000	101¼	Wabash 1st 5s	
St L div 1st		1,000	117
2,000	101¼	Wabash 2d 5s	
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A		6,000	109
5,000	70	Wab eqpt tr 5s	
1st 5s, Series B		1,000	103
5,000	68½	Wab, Pitts Ter 1st	
53,000	68¼	2,000	91
10,000	68¼	West Shore 4s regd	
Col & So 1st 4s		5,000	109
3,000	94½	17,000	109½
Conn Ry & Lighting 1st & ref 4½s stmpd, gtd		Wests Maryland 4s	
4,000	101½	11,000	88
Consol Tobacco 4s		West Un fundg & real est 4½s	
2,000	78½	5,000	105
Dist Sec Cor 5s		Wheeling & L Erie 1st con 4s	
2,000	79⅜	10,000	94¼
Erie 1st con 4s			
8,000	102½		
2,000	101⅞		
Erie 1st gen 4s			
20,000	94½		
5,000	94		
4,000	93⅞		
Erie conv 4s			
2,000	103⅜		

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

C, St P, M & O con 6s	1⅛	U S Red & Ref 6s	1
Mo, K & Tex 2d	1	Wab eq s fd 5s	1
		West Shore 4s, reg	1

DECLINED.

Chi, M & St P genl 4s, Series A	1	Mo, K & T of T 5s	1⅛
		Nat Starch 6s	1⅝

Total sales June 7, 1905	$2,346,500
From Jan. 1, 1905	518,126,700
Corresponding date last year	268,376,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, June 7, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
21,300	Amal. Copper	78½	79½	77⅝	79½
200	Am. H. & L. pf	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
70	Am. Loco	46¾	47	46¾	46⅞
290	Am. Smelting	169¾	169¾	169¼	169¼
30	Am. Sugar	133½	133½	133½	133½
500	A., T. & S. F.	79⅝	80⅜	79⅜	80
20	Balt. & Ohio	107½	107⅝	107¼	107⅜
2,470	Brook. R. T.	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63¼
10	Can. Pacific	147	147	147	147
30	Ches. & Ohio	48⅞	49¼	48⅞	49¼
5,400	C., M. & St. P.	171¾	172½	171¾	172⅜
310	Col. F. & Iron.	40⅜	40⅞	40	40⅜
10	C. & H. Coal	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
1,380	Erie	39¼	40¼	39¼	40
130	Louis. & Nash.	144½	144½	144½	144½
740	Met. Street	119¾	120⅜	119¾	119¾
20	M., K. & T.	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾
80	Mo. Pacific	96	96⅜	96	96⅛
240	Nat. Lead	43¾	44	43¾	43⅞
380	N. Y. Central	139¼	139½	138⅝	139¼
470	N. Y., O. & W.	50⅜	50⅝	50¼	50⅝
320	Norf. & West.	80¼	80¾	80	80¼
940	Pennsylvania	133¾	134⅜	133¾	134
18,910	Reading	93⅜	96	93⅝	94¼
800	Rock Island	26⅜	26¾	26⅜	26⅝
1,100	Southern Pac.	61	61¾	61	61⅜
4,850	Southern Ry.	30⅜	31½	30⅜	31⅛
10,810	Union Pacific	121½	122	121	121¾
3,370	U. S. Steel	25⅜	26⅜	25⅜	26¼
5,760	U. S. Steel pf.	92¼	93⅝	92⅜	93¼
20	Wabash pf.	38	38	38	38

80,970

Union Bag and Paper Bonds.

The Union Bag and Paper Directors have decided to authorize the issue of $5,000,000 twenty-five-year 5 per cent. bonds, the proceeds of which will be used for acquiring additional timber lands, additions to plants and machinery, refunding floating debt, and increasing working capital. Only $3,000,000 will be issued now. Of this a syndicate has underwritten $2,200,000. The remaining $800,000 will be given in payment for timber properties, and $2,000,000 will remain in the company's treasury.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Recove

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull, Firm; Call Money Easy, 2@2½ Per Cent.

Much Political but Little Financial History Made Yesterday—Small Business, Better Prices.

The dullest day of the year is not provocative of discussion, albeit events of international importance, and possessing market significance, crowded upon each other. Naturally enough London and Paris were indisposed to trade in Americans while their home affairs were overshadowed by the relations of both countries with Germany over the Moroccan question. Some of the telegrams even spoke of the German forces arrayed along the frontier while France's ally was preoccupied. It is pleasanter and equally possible to believe that the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs will placate Germany rather than continue the unsuccessful and antagonizing policy of his predecessor. This view is supported by the comparatively undisturbed condition of the foreign markets, its effect upon their business in Americans being merely to reduce it. St. Petersburg and Washington rather changed positions upon the peace outlook. Washington losing some of its hopefulness, while Russian telegrams spoke of the official tender of President Roosevelt's good offices, which were gratefully received through Russia's disquiet at the retirement of so strong a friend of the Dual Alliance as Delcassé. It is needless to remark the effect which might be produced by acceptance of such overtures toward peace, but stimulating as such a factor would be, it cannot exert its influence while its rejection is an equal possibility. The labor war at Chicago also advanced a step toward adjustment, but the situation in the iron trade did not improve, there being rumors of soft prices and suggestions of stoppages and possible strikes. The produce markets showed gratifying weakness in response to the improving crop conditions, while cotton options were indifferent to the market controversy which takes the usual form of an attack upon the department's good faith. The specific news directly affecting local securities was an increase in Interborough's dividend, which was promptly reflected in the outside market. It is agreeable to add that prices generally advanced, including Amalgamated's after some further shrinkage upon dislike of its report. Unless appearances are deceptive the advance was nothing more than a market fluctuation, which happened to be upward because Tuesday's was downward. Of any broader interest in the market no inference is justified by such meagre business.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Car and Foundry Co. preferred stock.
Canton Co.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Adventure Mining Co.
Rhode Island Mining Co.
United Owners' Realty Co.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The week has been a very uneventful one in regard to all directions. What is almost a deadlock between buyers and sellers of pig iron continues, the only fair degree of activity being in the Chicago district. Virginia furnaces have sold there and in St. Louis basic pig to the extent of about 7,000 tons and inquiry for this class of iron is cropping up in other directions.

The Birmingham market is weaker, in spite of the fact that there is some uneasiness over the possibility of troubles with the coal miners.

The absence of any demand for pig iron by the large steel companies is causing pressure on the market on the part of merchant furnaces who usually supply them and who are now accumulating metal. The market for steel is easier and some of the interests who have had little to offer in the past are now hunting for business.

A moderate amount of additional tonnage has come up in plates and shapes. Among the larger orders placed is one lot of 10,000 tons for a large industrial plant in Milwaukee.

In the lighter lines the shading of prices contingent upon delivery is becoming more general.

Export sales are actively pushed in all directions and special efforts are being made to market more highly finished material. Thus quite a considerable business in sheets for export has been done lately.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Seaboard stocks led the trading to-day, the free stocks being actively absorbed. Rumors are persistently circulated that Ryan-Blair interests are the buyers. In this connection it is reported that if the stock which did not go into the consolidation scheme can be corralled the Ryan-Blair syndicate will take up again that proposition and drop the holding company plan. The income bonds of the United Railways were not so active as yesterday, and sustained a slight reaction. They closed yesterday at 62¾. The first sale to-day was at 62¾, and they declined to 61⅞, but afterward got up to 62.

The time for depositing income bonds of the Mount Vernon-Woodbury Cotton Duck Company and the common and preferred stock of the United States Cotton Duck Corporation under the plan for readjustment of the securities of the two companies expires to-morrow. The readjustment committee announced to-day that about 90 per cent. of the income bonds had been deposited and about 86 per cent. of the common stock had assented to the plan. The market closed steady. The sales were, shares, 4,357; bonds, $5,300, as follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	102	102	102
1,000	Sav. Fla. & W. 1st cons. 6s			
	4s ctfs. 5-20s	96	96	96
4,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	112½	112½	112½
2,000	Coal & Iron Ry. 5s	108½	108½	108½
1,000	Seaboard 4s	86½	86½	86½
1,000	Seaboard 5-year 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1,000	Wash. Pot. Valley 5s	118½	118½	118½
1,000	City & Sub. Ry. 5s	106	106	106
1,000	Anaconda & Pot. 5s	104½	104½	104½
12,000	United Rys. income	62⅝	61⅞	62⅜
500	Macon Term. 5s	90	90	90
5,000	Va. El. Ry. & Dev. 5s	98	98	98
2,000	Consol. Coal ref. 4½s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
9,500	Bioweries 4s	59	58	59

STOCKS.

10	Northern Central	102	102	102
520	Seaboard	19¼	19	19⅛
35	Seaboard pf.	38½	38	38½
2,887	Seab'd new common	25¼	24⅜	25⅛
2,000	Seaboard rights			⅛
125	U. S. Fidelity	126	125	125
100	Consolidated	80½	80½	80½
10	Baltimore Brick	11	11	11
45	Fidelity & Dep. rights	3	3	3

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 7.—Transactions to-day on the Stock Exchange were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Crucible Steel	10	10	10
25	Firepoint of	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
116	Ind. Brewing	16	15	16
58	Luster	21	20	20
25	Marsden	3	3	3
200	Philadelphia Co.	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
787	Pittsburg Brewing	26	26	26
10	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47	47	47
150	Pittsburg Coal	18	17⅞	18
506	Pittsburg Coal pf.	76	75	75
10	Pittsburg, O. & G.	66	66	66
5	Pittsburg Plate Glass	120	120	120
100	U. S. Steel	28¾	28¾	28¾
25	Electric 1st	85½	85½	85½
48	Electric 2d	82	82	82

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Trading the Smallest of the Year—Apparently No Stock Out.

Transactions on the Stock Exchange yesterday fell off to the lowest figure for a full day's business this year. Only 327,000 shares were traded in, or hardly more than the number which used to change hands in one hour when the market was active. In such a narrow market price changes mean hardly more than the changing of position by the handful of room traders who constitute almost the whole attendance on the floor. Commission houses are doing nothing, and those pools that are still intact content themselves with giving such support to their issues as they deem necessary.

No Stocks in Market.

The most hopeful sign is the fact that there appear to be no stocks in the market. In the leading issues there is no stock pressing for sale, and floor brokers report that they see no reason to expect much liquidation unless some new influence should make itself felt on the bear side. The scarceness of stocks becomes apparent on every covering movement. At such times the traders are all bidding for stocks in various amounts, while there is very little offered. Under ordinary circumstances this would cause a sharp rally, but the shorts are not in a great hurry to cover, and they do not scramble over one another to get stocks. They rather hang around the edge of the crowd and wait for the stock to reach their price.

Old Pool Hit the New One.

It was reported yesterday that a new pool had been formed in Southern Railway common. Nearly 33,000 shares were traded in. Eugene Meyer, Jr., did most of the buying. This buying was sufficient to get the traders interested, and the price was marked up to 31½. It so happened, however, that there was an old pool in the stock in existence in London. That pool had quite a little stock left on its hands, and was glad enough to sell some of it on the advance. The selling from London checked the enthusiasm of the traders and threw a distinct damper on the movement.

Lawson and Amalgamated.

Amalgamated opened up to 79½, then it declined steadily to 77½. At this point those who went short late on Tuesday covered, and urgent buying brought the price back to 79. The stock held steady for the rest of the day. When Lawson sent out his dispatch on Tuesday, saying he had no interest in the market, he sold Amalgamated heavily, so Wall Street gossip had it yesterday, and covered at a heavy profit. Mr. Lawson denied the story of the gossips in a dispatch from Boston last night, in which he said: "I have not bought nor sold directly nor indirectly during the period mentioned a share of stock, or in any way had anything to do with any one who has, barring one transaction of 500 shares in one of our purely local stocks. I make this statement unqualifiedly and agree to pay to any one who can submit proof that I have a penny's interest in any transaction made during the period mentioned except the one alluded to, the sum of $100,000 for each share involved as far as I can go. Here is a chance for these brokers and 'bears' with whom I am connected' to make a fortune."

Peace Rumors Help.

The strength displayed yesterday was ascribed mainly to rumors of peace negotiations. The first cable reporting that such rumors were current and credited on the floor of the London Stock Exchange was received by J. N. Brown & Co. Other arbitrage houses received similar cables, and this stimulated a little buying.

New Man Couldn't Buy.

Morton Hutzley, a newly elected member of the Exchange, who makes his headquarters at A. A. Housman & Co.'s, was duly "initiated" yesterday. After he had been introduced to the Chairman, Barney Baruch gave the newcomer an order to buy 500 shares of Laclede Gas second preferred. There is Laclede Gas common, and also preferred, but there is no second preferred. Mr. Hutzley did not know this. He went into the crowd, naturally the biggest crowd on the floor, and began to bid for the stock, then selling at 89. All the brokers seemed tremendously excited, and their excitement was so contagious that Mr. Hutzley was bidding 106 for the stock in a few moments. He did not get any stock, however, and gave it up as a bad job. When he emerged from the crowd his collar and his dignity were wilted, and his composure ruffled. He tried to leave his order with a more experienced hand, and it was only then that he discovered he had been the subject of a joke.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 7.—New York exchange to-day was at par. Time and call loans, 3½@4½ per cent.

Through most of the day Chicago Subway shares showed a tendency to rally. Here and there selling in small lots came in a manner to suggest scattered liquidation, due to the slump of yesterday. Early in the session the stock sold at 66½, as compared with 67 at the close yesterday. At this figure a fair demand set in, presumably both from shorts and inside support of the stock. This carried the price up to 68⅝ on sales of less than 2,000 shares before noon. In the afternoon the trading in Subway shares was doubled and the price was raised to 69¾. The closing was at 69⅝.

In other issues business was very dull. Boxboard preferred sold as low as 97⅛. Illinois Tunnel bonds went at 98. The list follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Can	11¼	11	11¼
250	Am. Can pf	68¼	68	68¾
200	Am. Shipbuilding	55½	55½	55½
4,150	Chicago Subway	69⅝	66½	69⅝
80	Diamond Match	139	138⅝	139
95	Nat. Biscuit	61¾	61	61¾
20	Nat. Biscuit pf	117	117	117
20	Nat. Carbon	62¾	62¾	62¾
50	Nat. Carbon pf	116	116	116
5	South. Side El	93	93	93
50	Street's pf	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
15	Swift & Co	108	108	108
100	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
305	United Box Board pf	10	9⅞	10

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,845
4th week May	$242,972	$207,527	$196,105
Month	765,372	690,127	633,815
From July 1	9,385,917	8,728,548	8,495,315
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
4th week May	2,945	3,000	3,461
Month	10,472	10,500	11,501
From July 1	114,063	105,226	109,807
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	547
4th week May	157,242	136,328	125,655
Month	486,366	444,406	425,251
From July 1	5,095,813	4,837,820	4,604,642
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	108
4th week May	45,683	42,560	47,957
Month	137,909	134,646	148,667
From July 1	1,398,898	1,440,119	1,602,546
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
4th week May	138,510	127,720	121,544
Month	412,087	370,391	358,108
From Jan. 1	1,847,163	1,638,516	1,614,744
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,007
4th week May	180,870	126,929	145,585
Month	486,005	366,735	468,026
From July 1	5,816,793	5,325,652	5,108,580
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,829	1,469	1,452
4th week May	198,537	143,347	199,983
Month	626,455	465,458	580,331
From July 1	7,870,281	6,317,899	6,609,235
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,719	5,305
4th week May	1,336,000	1,271,000	1,252,000
Month	3,362,000	3,163,000	3,219,000
From Jan. 1	15,901,222	16,436,333	16,618,399
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
4th week May	56,000	49,000	28,000
Month	132,000	123,000	86,000
From Jan. 1	622,689	689,082	508,410
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	874
4th week May	288,355	250,275	240,284
Month	713,522	552,044	523,005
From July 1	7,841,502	7,112,500	6,955,655
NEW YORK CENTRAL—			
Mileage	3,515	3,490	3,320
Month May	7,137,502	6,360,999	6,712,478
From July 1	74,236,108	71,130,848	70,881,008

BRITISH COPPER PLANS.

Directors Consider Question of Extending Company's Operations.

Plans for an extension of the operations of the British Columbia Copper Company were given consideration at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held yesterday afternoon, but no definite decision was reached in regard to the matters under discussion. The British Columbia Copper Company holds an option on the Copper Mountain property, situated about 120 miles from its own mines, and it is possible that the Directors may determine to purchase this property and erect upon it a concentrating plant. It was thought in some quarters that the Directors were likely at this time to begin the payment of dividends on the stock, but an officer said yesterday that it was proposed for some time longer to pursue the policy of using the net earnings to extend the capacity of the company's plant. The earnings at present are stated to be at the rate of about $24,000 a month, which is equivalent to more than 16 per cent. on the authorized outstanding capital stock.

In regard to the report published in the Street yesterday that the capital stock of the British Columbia Copper Company was likely to be doubled and that J. J. Hill and associates of his held an option on a large block of the stock, it was said at the offices of the company that the statement was entirely without authorization.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3¾ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $260,255,465; balance, $14,230,307; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $650,363.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8505; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8730.

Commercial bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅝ and 95⅜; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 7.—The demand for money was quiet in the market to-day. Discounts were fairly steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, owing to the uneasiness regarding the political outlook on the Continent and the nearness of the settlement. Consols and kindred securities were firm on the cheapness of money.

Americans, influenced by the Equitable Society trouble and the weakness of Amalgamateds, opened lower, but recovered fractionally on professional support. They ruled dull, and, after moderate fluctuations, closed above the lowest quotations of the day.

Foreigners generally were steady. Japanese were inclined to improve. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 26⅞d per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.82; Lisbon, 9.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £183,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 7-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	90 9-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	5⅛	10 2½	10⅝	— 2½
Atchison	81½	79⅞	79⅝	..
Can. Pacific	150⅝	146⅞	146⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	176	171	171½	+ ½
Erie	40⅝	39⅝	39½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	80	77⅞	78½	— ⅝
Illinois Central	162	158½	159	— ¾
Louis. & Nash.	146½	143	143	..
N. Y. Central	142½	139¾	139⅝	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	68½	133⅜	133⅝	..
Reading	48	93½	93⅝	— ⅛
Southern Pacific	62⅝	61	61⅛	— ⅛
Union Pacific	124½	121	121	..
U. S. Steel	26⅝	25⅞	25¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	95⅞	92⅞	92⅝	+ ⅛

FRENCH GOLD FOR CUBA.

Arrangements were made yesterday for the importation of $200,000 in French gold coin from France to be transshipped to Cuba. This import of gold at a time when the movement is generally in the opposite direction is interesting, but it has no bearing on the exchange market, and therefore is not of any significance so far as this market is concerned. The gold is being brought here by the National City Bank. The foreign exchange market remains steady at about 4.87 for demand sterling. The demand for remittance is large, but the market is liberally supplied with long bills which checks any rising tendency in exchange rates.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 7.—General weakness prevailed on the Bourse during the earlier trading to-day, owing to uneasiness in regard to the foreign situation. Later, however, there was an improvement, and at the close the market was calm. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 86.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 498.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 70c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 7.—Trading on the Boerse to-day generally was quiet.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	1	6	3
Tomboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—Further improvement was made in prices of the public service stocks to-day. United Gas advanced 2⅜, Philadelphia Electric ⅞, Philadelphia Rapid Transit 1⅛, and Union Traction 1¼. Prices were only small fractions under the best at the close. While Reading improved, it was in a hesitating fashion, doubt continuing as to the Directors' dividend policy. The same influence restrained Lehigh Valley. American Railways was off ⅝, Electric Storage 1, Fairmount Park Transportation 2, and Tonopah Mining ⅜. The total sales were 46,575 shares, $90,100 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
21	Am. Railways	50½	50½	50½
2	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
312	Cambria Steel	26½	26	26¼
21	Con. Lake Sup. Corp.	15¼	15	15
10	Con. Traction, N. J.	83¾	83¾	83¾
50	De Long Hook & Eye	11	11	11
670	Elec. Co. of America	11½	11⅜	11½
100	Elec. Storage Battery	75	75	75
100	Erie	39¾	39¾	39¾
50	Fairmount Park Tran.	18	18	18
10	General Asphalt	11	11	11
200	General Asphalt pf.	38¾	38¼	38¾
550	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62¾	62¾	62¾
200	Lehigh Nav. tr. ctfs.	104	104	104
100	Manufactured Rubber	⅞	⅞	⅞
112	Pennsylvania R. R.	67¼	66⅞	67
41	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
15,850	Philadelphia Electric	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛
901	Philadelphia Co.	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝
6,580	Phila. Rapid Transit	28½	27½	28¼
12,935	Reading	47⅝	46⅝	47⅜
221	Reading 2d pf.	44½	44	44½
110	Rock Island	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
200	Southern R. R.	31	31	31
1,140	Tonopah Mining	13¼	13	13
5,636	United Gas Imp.	96	94½	96
200	Union Traction	121½	120¼	121½
320	Union Traction	61¾	61	61¾
200	U. S. Steel	26⅝	26	26⅛
500	U. S. Steel pf.	95⅞	95	95¾

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 7, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
14½	15½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	+ ½
79	79⅛	58,650	*Amal. Copper Co.	79½	79½	77½	79¼	+1⅛
33¼	33½	600	Am. Car & F. Co.	33	33¼	33	33¼	..
97	98½	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	— ½
6	6¼	600	Am. Hide & Leather	6	6	6	6	— ¾
39⅞	40¼	1,655	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	38¾	40	38¾	40	..
17	19	50	*Am. Linseed Co.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
39	41	100	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	—6⅞
46⅝	47	700	*Am. Locomo. Co.	46¾	47	46¾	47	+ ½
103¾	104½	6,700	*Am. S. & R. Co.	109	109⅞	103¾	104½	+ ¼
97⅞	98	200	*Am.S. & R.Co.pf.S.B.	98	98	98	98	..
10	11	1,300	Am. Steel Foundries	11	11	11	11	..
45	45½	3,100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	45	45	44¾	45½	+ 1
133¼	133½	300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	133⅝	133⅝	133½	133¾	+ ⅜
96⅞	97	400	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	96¾	96⅞	96¾	96⅞	+ ⅛
101¾	102	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	102	102	102	102	+ ¼
79⅝	80	4,950	Atch., Top. & S. F.	79	80¼	79	80	+ ⅛
151	151½	400	Atlantic Coast Line	150	151	150	151	+ ½
107½	107⅝	2,500	Baltimore & Ohio	107½	108	107⅝	107¾	+ ¼
63	63¼	10,105	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	62	64	63	63	+ ⅛
147⅛	147¾	2,600	Canadian Pacific	147	147⅝	146⅝	147	+ ⅛
190	200	100	Central R. R. of N. J.	190¼	190¼	190¼	190¼	—2¼
48⅞	49¼	400	Chesapeake & Ohio	48¾	49	48¾	49	+ ½
200	240	42	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	205	205	205	215	..
18⅝	18⅞	700	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	..
173	173¼	9,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	171⅝	173	171⅝	173	+1½
182	185	12	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	183	183	183	183	..
102	103½	300	Chicago & Northw.	192⅞	193	192⅞	193	+1
6	6¼	200	Chicago Union Trac.	6	6	6	6	..
95¼	96	200	C., C. C. & St. L.	94⅞	94⅞	94½	94½	— ⅜
40½	40⅝	2,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	40½	40⅝	40	40⅜	+ ⅜
27	27¼	300	Colorado & Southern	27	27¼	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
57	58	100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	57½	57½	57½	57½	..
34¼	35¼	400	Col. & South. 2d pf.	34⅜	35⅛	34⅜	34⅜	..
12	12⅝	300	Col. & H. C. & Iron.	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅜
9⅛	9⅝	300	Corn Products Co.	9⅛	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	— ⅛
43	46	300	Corn Products Co. pf.	46	46	45	45	—3½
180½	181½	200	Delaware & Hudson	181	181	181	181	..
86½	87	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf.	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅜
89⅝	90	485	Detroit United Ry.	89⅞	90⅛	89⅞	90	..
24	24½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	24⅛	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
38⅜	40	8,000	Erie	39½	40⅛	39½	39⅞	+ ⅜
78⅜	79	1,000	Erie 1st pf.	78⅝	79	78½	78⅞	+ ⅜
65⅛	66	1,200	Erie 2d pf.	65⅜	66¼	65½	66	+ ⅛
277	280	245	Great Northern pf.	282½	282½	278	278	—4½
184½	19	100	International Paper	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
50	82½	100	*Internat. Power Co.	85	85	85	85	+10
143⅝	144⅝	2,900	Louisville & Nash.	143¾	144⅜	143½	144	+1
164	164½	200	Manhattan Elevated	163¼	164	163½	164	+1
77⅝	78	1,300	*Met. Securities	77¾	78¼	77¾	78	+ ½
119¼	119⅝	4,800	*Met. Street Railway	119⅝	120¼	119½	119⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	20	200	Mexican Central	19⅝	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ⅛
27⅜	27¾	4,500	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	26½	27⅜	26½	27⅜	+1½
61	62	1,600	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	59½	61⅜	59½	61½	+2
24	24½	700	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	25	25	24	24⅜	+ ⅛
43⅝	44½	500	*National Lead Co.	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	43⅞	+ ⅛
133¼	139½	1,800	New York Central	138⅝	139¾	138⅜	139½	+ ⅝
44	47	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	44½	44½	44½	44½	—1
197	200	50	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	198	198	198	..
50⅜	50⅝	1,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	50⅜	50⅝	50⅜	50½	— ⅜
79⅞	80	3,400	Norfolk & Western.	79⅝	80½	79⅝	80	+ ¼
92	94	100	Norfolk & Western pf.	93½	93½	93½	93½	+ ½
97⅞	98	500	North American	98⅛	98⅛	98	98	..
184	185	1,238	Northern Pacific	183½	185	183½	184	+1
134	134⅛	7,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	133⅜	134⅜	133⅜	134⅛	+ ⅜
100⅜	100⅝	300	People's Gas, Chicago	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅜	..
116	120	100	Philadel. Rap. Tran.	117	117	117	117	+4½
18	18⅛	300	Pittsburg Coal	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	..
90½	91½	100	Pressed Steel Car pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ¼
96⅞	97	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	97	97	97	97	—1⅛
94	94½	36,900	Reading	93½	94⅜	93½	94	+ ⅛
91	91½	1,200	Reading 1st pf.	91	91½	91	91¼	..
89	89¼	400	Reading 2d pf.	88	89	88	89	+2
17	18¼	816	Rep. Iron & Steel	16¾	17	16¼	16¼	— ½
26⅜	26⅝	5,000	Rock Island Co.	26⅜	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	+ ⅛
73½	74	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	..
33⅝	34	350	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ¼
100	102	10	*Rub. Gds. Mfg.Co.pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½	— ½
64	64½	850	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	64	64½	64	64½	+1½
59¼	60	400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60⅜	60½	59⅝	59½	—1
61⅜	61⅝	7,000	Southern Pacific	60⅞	61⅞	60⅞	61½	+ ⅜
31¼	31⅜	22,800	Southern Ry., ext.	30¼	31½	30¼	31¼	+1
74⅜	75	700	Tenn. Coal & Iron	74⅜	75⅜	74⅜	75	+ ½
32¼	32⅜	500	Texas & Pacific	32⅜	32¼	32⅜	32¼	+ ¼
40⅞	41	600	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	41	41	41	41	+ ½
126	129	40	Third Avenue	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	..
35	37½	100	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	37¼	37¼	37¼	37½	— ½
56	56¾	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	56½	56¼	56½	56½	— ½
109¾	110	800	Twin City R. T., x r.	110¼	110¼	110	110	—1
..	..	1,400	Twin City R. T. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
8¾	9½	200	*Union Bag & P. Co.	8¾	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
69	71	300	*Union B. & P. Co. pf.	69½	69½	69	69	—3
121⅝	121⅞	46,500

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, June 8.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Equity calendar.
65—Erie City Iron Wks
15—Nat Elec Signaling Co-De Forest
21—Steeberger-Reno Inspirator Pure Food Co
24—Phoenix Cap Co-Thomas
29—Reiff-Atl & Pac Tel Co
31—Weber Baker & Co
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 68, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Jury term.
16—Harris-Cromley
Crocker-Knauth
Ommen-Talcott
14—Crocker-Ladenburg
18—In re Deutsch & Goldman

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 7.—Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow: Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33.

Calendars for Thursday, June 8.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions
34—Wells-Critchfield Co
35—Eldridge-Met St Ry Co
36—West Side Elec Co
Consol Tel & Elec Co
Safway Co
37—Same-same
38—Wood-N J Silk Co
39—Niebuhr-McAdoo
40—Schwalbe-Schwalbe
41—Farrell-Ryan
42—Ryan-Met Ry
43—Ross-Royal Ins Co
44—Samuels-
45—Schwalbe-Wanamaker
46—Columbo-Norton
47—Hunt-Roberts
SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions
1—Niagara Woolen Co-Horowitz
2—In re Mex Tel Co
3—Same
4—Finn-Finn
5—City of New York-Schwenk
6—In re Partridge
7—Mathews-Vanderveer
8—Davey-Brusker
9—People, &c-Reiss
10—Wands-Int Ry
11—Mayer-Kuffner
12—Smith-same
13—In re E 206th St
14—In re Cent Ins Co
15—Van Kleeck
16—Norden-Duke
17—Vera-Fedeli
18—In re Behl
19—Ladd-Palmer
20—In re Vollman
21—Fleischmann Const Co-Martin
22—Smith-Pecora
23—Tribler Co-Bobrick
24—De Turckheim-Zanige
25—People, &c-Plate
26—Adleman-Roesberg
27—In re Ft Wash Rd
28—In re Horton
29—Rubenstein-Lawrence
30—Meyer-Webb
31—In re Sniffen
32—Stoltz-Goldfield
33—Fitzpatrick-Fitzpatrick
34—Hoage-Hoage
35—In re Gilroy
36—Jones-Van Kleeck
37—Shapiro-Shaplowitz
38—Himmelstein-Himmelstein
39—Dunn-Dunn
40—In re Preston
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J. Opens at 10:45 A. M. Case on. Motions.
Demurrers
814—Jackson-Savage
815—Same-same
817—Smith-Lederer
840—Guar Trust Co-City of New York
Preferred causes.
1814—City of N Y-Dalton-Feyster
2396—La Brantz-Conklin
2984—Purcell-Hoffman
3110—Waterbury-Depew
General calendar.
1634—Lockner-Bendheim
1888—Smith-Stern
2210—Friedman-Roberts
1470—United Bldg Material Co-Ten Arms Co
1242—Tower-Frey
1351—Lowen-Heinze
2400—Jacob-Zimmermann
2405—Himmelstein-Hermann
2440—Stoneleysky-Bernstein-Konissar
2456—Bernstein-Maynard
Higher number reached in regular call of this calendar, 2440.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Paul Snyder
2—Stephen Brostick
3—Louis Zorelli
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.
Inquest, 1760—Mars. Os-borne Co-Toohey
4388—Hearne-Stevens
2016—Taller-Downing
577—Mahon-Sharp
571—Hamm-Spalding Co
5008—Durant-Smith
5011—Merch Ex Nat Bank-Munro
5012—Hamburger-City of New York
5017—Windsor Trust Co-Ondrak
5029—Gretelson-Gruber
4997—Angelo-Am Pub Co-Eldridge
4959—Bastedo-Woodbury Dermat Inst
2782—Sutherland-Bangs
2784—Same-Cobb
4980—Meeh & Co-Traders' Bank-Stoughton
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
3106—Lizzi-Naughton
3231—McAvoy-N Y Eve Post Co
5018—Zeuner-Lindner
777—Hussey-Shields
758—Goldstein-Hoffman
213—Tischler-Cons Gas Co
210—Hartcorn-same
685—Becker-Grissler
727—Henry-City of N Y
2371—Kulike-City of N Y
3077—Murphy-Ryan
402—Fiorentini-Met Ex Co
414—Feinberg - Paul Weidman Brew Co
2378—O'Connell-Thompson-Starrett Co
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1964.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called Trial Term, Part XI. at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X. and XII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
2892—John P. Kane Co-Leininger
5001—Turner-Lugar
5004—Century Bldg Co-Fed Bond & Surety Co
5008—Durant-Smith
5011—Merch Ex Nat Bank-Munro
5012—Hamburger - City of New York
5017—Windsor Trust Co-Ondrak
5029—Gretelson-Gruber
4997—Angelo - Am Pub Co-Eldridge
4959—Bastedo - Woodbury Dermat Inst
2782—Sutherland-Bangs
2784—Same-Cobb
4980—Meeh & Co-Traders' Bank-Stoughton
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
13077—Miller-Schnitzer
13125—Rosenstein-Kulia
13197—Abrams-Haupel
13415—Mer-Campbell
13263—Walsh-Hertz
13220—Gladstone-Jungman
11019—Odenwald-Warner
13029—Hasse-Hellman
13393—Leary-Kurzrok
10439—Wakefield-Wakefield
13246—Cohen-Saltaglo
CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4353—Chapman-Int Ry
4326—Slattery-Met Ry
4278—Franco-Hiscoe
4288—De Kerr-Hurst
3709—Gale-In Am Co
220—Bergner-Kranisz
Highest number reached on regular call, 4673.
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Frank E. Malone
2—William Davis
3—John Brady
4—Peter Merkle, Henry Merkle
5—Morris Fletcher
6—William Liners
7—Edward Festor, alias Charles Senftman
8—Otto Wiedman
9—John J. Smith, alias John J. McDonald
10—John Morrisey
11—Patrick O'Brien
12—Abraham-Tucker
13—Joseph Williams, William Campbell, George Stein
14—William Alger
15—Richard Hallahan
Pleadings.
1—Frank Agello
2—Alfonso Sical
3—James Hogan
4—Benjamin Mendelsohn
5—Fred'k McCarthy
6—John Daly
7—Henry McDonald
8—John J. Hughes
9—Louis Pitts
10—Patrick Quinn
11—Jacob Brodsky
12—Frank Weinstein
13—Wm. J. Washington
14—John F. Walsh
15—John Smith
16—Frank Lewis
17—Michael Sachs
18—Thomas Robinson
19—Harry Goldfarb
20—Edward Dalton
Louis Schwartz, Joseph Harrison
21—Lawrence O'Brien
22—John Kohler
23—Myra Payne, Phebe Carmine
24—Wm Claubnaugh
25—J. Frederick Reea
26—Lena Stewart
27—Joseph Rispole
28—Philip De Nardo
29—Meyer Warshauer
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and O'Connor for the People.
1—David Tolcher
2—Charles Kahnon
3—Jacob F. Rehlert
4—Rosario Como
5—John Gleisman
6—Thomas Donnelly
7—Joseph Giero
8—Harry Lippman
9—Freda Leehr
10—Basilio Aegre, Felippe Carkeno
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.
1—Chas. J. Tompkins
2—Robert J. Campbell
3—John J. Riker
4—Sam Gordon
5—John J. Duggan
6—Irving W. Rosenthal
7—Emma Nash
8—Charles Daily
COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People.
1—William Williams
2—Frank Bianco
3—Jacob Solomon
4—Louis Fine
5—Charles Jackson
6—David Hochberg
7—Anthony W. Lawrence
8—Robert Mangini
9—Joseph Levy, Moses Snitzer
10—George Noonan
11—Max Grossman
12—Walter Fitzpatrick
13—Frank Wachipki
14—Pietro Lahozzetti
15—George Angelo, Arthur Di Mundio

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Heinz Liebeskind vs. Moore Company—George Rubenstein.
SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Lawrence Brothers vs. Henry B. Heylman et al—William H. Hornidge.
CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Isaac E. Chapman vs. William G. Frazer—Gratz Nathan, Duval & Co. vs. Philip H. Wagner—William P. Schoen.
CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—James Gamble vs. George R. Rowland—George P. Fall.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—In re Herbert—John A. Walsh, Strasbourger vs. Batt—Leon Forst.
SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Lawrence Brothers vs. Heylman—Edward L. Parris.
SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Kennedy—Frank H. Smiley, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Quinn—George H. Kracht, American Mortgage Company vs. Merrick Construction Company—Frederick Durgan.
SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—New York Trust Company vs. Fiske—James D. Layng, Jr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Jenks, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
92—Woodhill-Madden
137—Tway-Salvin
230—Cleveland-Cromwell
672—Matter of Yerks
673—Rearg. of Stefeno-Fed Hill R R Co
674—Rearg—Duffghe-Met St Ry
675—Rearg Cutter-Gudebrod Bros Co
676—Rearg — Johnson-City of New York
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part III., Spencer, J.; Part IV., Hasbrouck, J.; Part V., Howard, J.—Opens at 10½ A. M. Day calendar.
11985—Proctor-Shepard
2063—Braisted-Ernst
9036—Hove-City of N Y
9807 to 9889—Bossert and 20 cases-same
8040 to 8060—McKenzie & 14 cases-same
1505—Halstead-Pullman
1102—Richardson-Edison Elec R R
4392—Devine-B H R R
4786—Kelly-Dennerlein
12727—Reinemer-Cunningham
1714—Flynn-City of NY
7952—Bast-same
2795—Hinners-B H R R
7780—Taylor-Vernon
5049—Tieck-McKenna
9846—Congress Brew'y-Stapleton
8803—Driscoll-S Isl Rap Transit Co
12694—Beck-Steeplechase Co
3060—Christianson-Roscoe Lumber Co
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
9637—Kellner-C of N Y
12982—Fitzgerald-N Y R R Co
12584—Avitabile-Nassau R R
1310—Tschnikel-City of New York
13048—Sharfe-Frank
13094—Tompkins-Roebling-Const Co
13152—Bristow-B H RR
13193—Bond-same
13218—Smallman-same
13200—Greeley-N Y C R R Co
13232—Warden-City of New York et al
6457—Scherl-same
13023—Herbst-Kellogg Mfg Co
13125—Fonanno-Kuhn
13243—Hall-Greenwood Baptist Church
13135—Smith-B H R R
5336—Sunderland-same

12873—Bklyn Teachers-Board of Education
9754—Stackhoff-Howell
7692, 7695—Brown-Chadwick
12122—Seibert-Geddes
12790—Sparry-Platt
1191—Goddard-Petersen
6449—Mone-Levy
4048, 4422—Lennox-Int St R R
7559—Nielsen-Sheehan & L I R R
12577—Schwartz-Neufeld
3424—Ruther-Du Bois Sons Co
7242—Langford-Tompkins
6105—Klarman-Grauer
4685—Muller-Reinhauer
9942—Walden-Ryan
11653—Chinn-Am B Co
4795—Hayes-Int St R R
7706—Silberman-City of New York
2345—Rudzinsky-Met L Co
13242—Wax-Ginsberg et al
Highest number reached on regular call, 8143.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
2181—Perplocha-Perplocha
2187—Butcher-Cinque
2194—Epstein-Fain
2198—Burke-O'Brien
2199—Robinson-Merkert
2201—Spring-Dieni
2143—Joselowitz-Joselowitz
2148—Dixon-Gilbert
1907—Randall-Schultz
2322—Mahan-N Y Herald Co
2328—Moore-Am Power & Constn Co
1294—McKeever-Ross
2176—Hoole-Kalbfleisch
2026—Hampson-Skelly
2183—Gifford-Gifford
2202—Werbelovsky-Kurtz
2203—Kenyon-Waterman
SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People-Emannuel Cohen
Same-Thomas McGuire
COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
In re Graf
In re Valk
204—McDermott-Ulmer Brewery
102—Callahan-Buckley
106—MacFarlane-B & H R R
365—Tracy-same
335—Kremmer-Zimmer
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.
392—Stahl-B H R R
393—Hall-B H R R
394—Cohn-same
909—La Forge-Harrison
537—Cons P Brew Co-Braitsch
1094—Keane-B H R R
992—Constatine Mfg Co
Reynolds
351—Buchanan's Sons-Johnston
192—Gurski-Doscher
386—Blasius-Hamlin
1170—Philips-Rockefeller
If answered ready, will be passed for the day.
395—Connolly-City of N Y
396—Baruch-Ratner
397—Crank-B H R R
398—Patterson-same
399, 400—O'Brien-same

Queens County.

Calendar for Thursday, June 8, 1905.
COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Humphrey, J.—Held temporarily at the Seventy-fifth Police Precinct Building, Fourth Street, near Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
100—Gladd-B, Q Co & Sub Ry
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
699—Rezek-N Y & Q Co Ry
1223—Casey-N Y & Q Co Ry
1224—Same-same
1225—Colignon-N Y C Ry
1236—Baier-N Y C Ry
The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No causes will be set down for a day upon the call.
222A—Donohue-Schieck
720—Erhardt-Pottler & Stynus Co
1835—Schultz-Cantwell
994—McGurtyds, admr-New Amsterdam Gas Co
830—Lucas-Williams
1138—Barrett-Wright
1120—Reimer et al-City of New York
1173—Fallon-S I R T Co
453—Kuehne-B H R R
Highest number reached on general calendar in its regular order, 1240.
1072—Palmer-Excelsior Ring Co
7648—Brodie Mfg Co-City of N Y
13143—Warland-Muraio Co
4742—Walsh-Hyde & Behman
6820—Travis-Haan
7244—McTaggart-N Y Transp Co
5426—Rell-City of N Y
8821—Britton-Marks
5922—Wootton-Flatbush Gas Co
12030—Coleman-N Y C R R Co
13567—Nekton-Met Life Ins Co
3107—Tucker-Dudley
7633—Regan-B H R R
7569—Busch-Int St R R
7740—Grauer-C of N Y
6811—Bauman-Sayles, Zahn Co
7024—Jeffrey-Heins
6055—L I Loan & Trust Co-Langeman
6131—Gibara-B H R R
2204—Hitchings-Teague
2205—Korman-De Bar
2206—Powers-Walthoff
2207—Summers-Kowsky
2208—Mulqueen-Southeast Bldg Co
2209—O'Donohue-Bruch
2210—People ex rel Foley-O'Donnell
2211—Ashfield-Welch
2213—Spoyd-Spoyd
2214—Kaplan-Lubitz
2215—Boyle-Oldham
2216—Johnson-Johnson
2217—Black-Colwell Lead Co
2218—Hendrick-Hendrick
2219—Reynolds-Smith
2220—Clarke-Clarke
2221—Wooley-Stewart

Westchester County.

Day calendar for Thursday, June 8.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
537—Wittke-Int St Ry
102—Woodhill-same
1320—Barone-N Y C Ry
85—Stern-West El Ry
—Venutta-N Y W & C Ry
547—Quinn-Int St Ry
550—Mulloy-Village of White Plains
558—McKinley-Int St Ry
559—Clark-Conwell
—Burton-Le May
560—Connelly-Murray
562—Holtzer-Int St Ry
565—Crusifixa-same
566—Versen-Met St Ry
574—Glover-N Y C & H R R
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.
581—Camp-Union Ferry Co
582—Pinto-Int St Ry
584—Same-same
589—Banghan-West El Ry
590—Lambert-same
592—Clark-George
594—Skitt-Un Safety & Guaranty Co
595—Silleck-Iseman
596—Schocher-Fifth Av Stage Co
597—Lorenzen-Fleming
598—Curran-Ryan
599—Ward-N Y Transp Co
600—Cortland Wagon Co-Anderson
603—O'Neill-Int St Ry

Nassau County.

Day calendar for Thursday, June 8.
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 9 A. M.
16—Falkner-Ryan
36—Cornwall-E Rockaway Fire Dept
19—Valentine-Press Pub Co
2—Wrightson-Claflin & Co
14—Valentine-City Tr S Dep & Sec'y Co
17—Kennedy-N Y Trans Co
18—Campbell-same
30—Haydel-Gould
42—Ritson-Ireland
43—Frank-B H R R
44—Same-same
45—Mott-Mott
50—Rau-B H R R
53—Hawkins-Bishop
64—North Baltimore Glass Bottle Co-Matthews
65—Weston-Gannon
71—Int Power Co-Wilsey
76—Cheshire-Craft

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06½ bid
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.58½
Oats, mixed	.35@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	8.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, G. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	12.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07½
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	.20@.21

CHICAGO, June 7.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.07@$1.10; No. 3, $1@$1.06; No. 2 red, $1.01@$1.03; No. 2 corn, 52½c; No. 2 yellow, 53¾c; No. 2 oats, 33c; No. 2 white, 32¾@33½c; No. 3 white, 31¾@32½c; No. 2 rye, 79c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.47; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per barrel, $12.65@$12.70; lard, per 100 lb, $7.27½@$7.30; short ribs, sides, (loose), $7.35@$7.45; short clear sides, (boxed), $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
June	..	..	7.84@7.87	7.82
July	7.93	7.80	7.92@7.93	7.90
August	7.95	7.83	7.95@7.96	7.92
September	8.00	7.88	8.00@8.02	7.97
October	8.08	7.94	8.07@8.08	8.04
November	8.07	8.03	8.11@8.13	8.08
December	8.19	8.06	8.18@8.19	8.14
January	8.23	8.10	8.23@8.24	8.18
February	..	..	8.26@8.27	8.22
March	8.31	8.23	8.31@8.32	8.27

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT.—No. 2 red closed at $1.05 bid, in store, and $1.06¾ bid, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.10¾, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.07, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	92¾	90⅞	90⅞	92¾
September	86¾	85 5-16	85⅜	86¾
December	85⅞	85	85⅞	86¼
Corn—				
July	56¼	56	56	56¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	88 3-16	86	86	88⅛
September	82 5-16	81	81	82¼
December	82	80⅞	81	82
Corn—				
July	51⅝	50⅞	51⅛	51½
September	50½	49 11-16	49⅝	50⅜
December	48	47⅜	47⅜	47¾
Oats				
July	31 11-16	31	31⅜	31⅝
September	29⅛	28 11-16	28⅝	28⅞
Lard—				
July	$7.40	$7.35	$7.35	$7.42
September	7.60	7.55	7.55	7.60
Ribs—				
July	7.42	7.37	7.37	7.45
September	7.67	7.65	7.65	7.70
Pork—				
July	12.75	12.67	12.67	12.80
September	13.05	12.95	12.95	13.10

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
June	..	..	6.20@6.25	6.20
July	6.35	6.25	6.25@6.30	6.30
August	6.40	6.35	6.35@6.40	6.40
September	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.45	6.45
October	6.50	6.50	6.50@6.55	6.55
November	..	..	6.60@6.65	6.65
December	6.70	6.65	6.70@6.75	6.70
January	6.75	6.75	6.70@6.80	6.70
February	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.70
March	6.80	6.85	6.80@6.85	6.80
April	..	..	6.85@6.90	6.85
May	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.90	6.90

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:28	Moon sets..11:39

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:27	Gov. Isl'd..11:29	H. Gate...1:25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:45	Gov. Isl'd..11:50	H. Gate...1:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 8.
Mails Close. Vessels Sail.

Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Bluecher, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Manzanares, Venezuela	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Nord America, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Parisian, Glasgow	——	2:00 P.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick and Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Daggry, Yucatan, &c	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bardsey, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Capri, Rio Janeiro	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Curityba, Mutanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Denver, Galveston and Key West	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Minneapolis, London	——	11:30 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	——	1:00 P.M.
New York, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Porto Rico and Venezuela	8:30 A.M. *9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Sarnia, Kingston, &c	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 8.
Buenos Aires, Naples, May 25.
Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
Coronia, Liverpool, May 30
El Mar, Galveston, June 1.
Louisiana, Copenhagen, May 24.
Majestic, Liverpool, May 31.
Norman Prince, Liverpool, May 22.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9.
El Valle, Galveston, June 3.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, May 25.
Havana, Havana, June 6.
Georgia, Naples, May 23.
La Savoie, Havre, June 3.
Weimar, Gibraltar, May 30.

SATURDAY, JUNE 10.
British Empire, Dover, May 28.
Cedric, Liverpool, June 2.
Comal, Galveston, June 3.
Lucania, Liverpool, June 3.
Moltke, Hamburg, June 1.
St. Louis, Southampton, June 3.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11.
Columbia, Glasgow, June 3.
Gallia, Naples, May 25.
El Monte, New Orleans, May 6.

MONDAY, MAY 12.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, May 31.
Minnehaha, London, June 3.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 3.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 3.
Victorian, Liverpool, June 2.

Arrived.

Brighton, Port Antonio, June 2.
Sarnia, Kingston, June 1.
Ras Dara, Newport, England, May 23.
Bluefields, Baltimore, June 6.
Apache, Jacksonville, June 6.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, May 27.
Caronia, Liverpool, May 30.
Napoli, Palermo, June, May 22.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 6.
Mashona, Calcutta, April 16.
Bovic, Liverpool, May 27.
Oneida, Philadelphia, June 6.

Sailed.

Bradford, Port Antonio.
Col. E. L. Drake, Port Arthur, Texas.
Wildcroft, Philadelphia.
Oceanic, Liverpool.
Statendam, Rotterdam.
Bermudian, Bermuda.
Yumuri, Baracoa.
Ligonier, Port Arthur, Texas.
Lombardia, Naples.
Hugoma, Fajardo.
Proteus, New Orleans.
S. Osiri, Banes.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.
Oscar II., Copenhagen.
San Marcos, Galveston.
Valdivia, Inagua.
Buckman, Port Antonio.
Prins der Nederlanden, Port-au-Prince.
Manzanillo, Santiago.
Huron, Boston.
Cherokee, San Domingo City.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Teutonic, at Queenstown, June 7.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, at Bremen, June 6.
Mohican, at Valparaiso, April 28.
Silvia, at Rosario, June 8.
Texas, at Copenhagen, June 3.
Graf Waldersee, at Dover, June 7.

Sailed.

Erny, from Palermo, May 31.
Prinz Oskar, from Naples, June 6.
Italia, from Naples, June 3.
Elise Marie, from Rotterdam, June 6.
Baltic, from Liverpool, June 7.

Passed.

Italia, from New York, Gibraltar, June 7.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. WALTER LABAREE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of office furniture and fixtures, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of June, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., for not less than 75% of their appraised value. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address from June 19th, 1905, to June 21st, 1905, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Dated New York, June 8, 1905.
DUDLEY DUPIGNAC, Trustee.

JAY C. GREGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EAGLE ONYX CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, June 8, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 451 W. 53d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of apparatus machinery for the manufacture of oxygen and gas, cylinder tanks, compressors, office furniture, fixtures, &c. JAMES P. McNABOE, Receiver. THOMAS & GREENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 60 Wall Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE GREENWICH DAIRY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, June 20, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts.
JULIEN T. DAVIES, Jr., Trustee.
BREWSTER & FARRIES, Attorneys for Trustee, 198 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of L. E. McCONNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, June 8, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies', boys', and men's sweaters.
HARRY LEVOR, Trustee.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Trustee, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of S. MARANTZ, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, June 8, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of laces, embroidery, &c.
THOMAS D. HEWITT, Receiver.
JAMES, SCHELL & ELKUS, Attorneys for Receiver, 346 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HARRIS FINKELSTEIN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, on Thursday, June 8, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above Bankrupt, consisting of cloth, piece goods, remnants, safe, fixtures, &c.
GEORGE C. COMSTOCK, Receiver.
LEONARD BR

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Riverside Drive Corner Sold for Improvement—Builder Buys Large Plot on One-hundred and Fiftieth Street—Deals for Jerome Avenue Corners—Auction Results.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Alexander C. Humphreys the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and One Hundred and First Street, together with two adjoining lots on the street. The buyer will improve the property.

Sale of Large Plot on 150th Street.

Max Feldman has sold for Schmeidler & Bachrach the plot 286.4 by 99.11 on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, to Robert Brothers, who have resold the property to a builder for improvement with seven six-story apartment houses.

Abraham and Benjamin Benedict have bought the three five-story four-family flats, each 39 by 100, in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues.

Operators Sell on Jerome Avenue.

Howard G. Badgley has sold for Klein & Jackson five lots at the southwest corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and four lots at the northwest corner of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. The price is reported to have been $67,500.

To Improve Corner on the Heights.

The Sterling Realty Company has sold the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, 80 by 100, to the Reliance Construction Company, which will improve the plot by the erection of two five-story forty-foot flats, with stores.

Buyers for West Side Flats.

Bryan L. Kennelly has sold 161 West Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story brick flat, 27 by 104 and irregular, for William H. Klinker to Lippmann Brothers.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the City Real Estate Company the five-story flats 124 and 126 West Ninety-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.11.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold, in conjunction with Horace S. Ely & Co., the five-story flat 105 West Sixty-eighth Street, 20 by 100, for John Ely to Alfred M. Raú of the Municipal Realty Corporation.

Benjamin Natkins of Natkins & Co. has sold to Mrs. Mary Charlotte Simmonds 80 West Ninetieth Street, 75 feet east of Columbus Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores; also, to Edward B. Corey, 138 West Ninety-eighth Street, a four-story brick dwelling on lot 17 by 100.11. Mr. Corey owns the adjoining house, No. 136.

Osorio & Klee have sold for a Mrs. Marks 527 West Forty-eighth Street, a five-story tenement.

New Apartments for Harlem Corner.

The estate of John McLoughlin has sold to the Collins Building and Construction Company 2,041 to 2,049 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story stone-front dwelling and a three-story stable on plot 99.11 by 120. The buyers will erect an eight-story apartment house on the site.

John Moran has sold the five-story flat 308 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100, to Sol Brill, who owns 304 and 306, adjoining.

Lease in Old McCreery Building.

Heil & Stern have leased for the McCreery Realty Corporation the first, second, and third lofts, a floor space of 40,000 square feet, in the McCreery Building, at 801 to 805 Broadway, northwest corner of Eleventh Street. The lease covers a term of years at an aggregate rental of $425,000. The lessees are Gustave Lurie & Co.

Pleasant Avenue Corner Sold.

William Oppenheim has sold the six-story flat with stores at the southeast corner of Pleasant Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 40 by 100, to a Mr. Gilligan.

L. A. Malkiel, as attorney, has bought for a client from Belsky & Erde the five-story flat with stores 229 East One Hundred and Third Street.

Simon Fine has sold for a Mrs. Bertheimer to Mandelbaum & Lowine 231 and 233 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, two four-story tenements 39.4 by 100.

Walter D. Starr, as broker, has sold 102 and 104 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 40 by 100.11.

Mergardt, Brown & Weintraub have sold for Elliot and S. Sidney Smith the four-story tenement 226 East Ninety-seventh Street, 25 by 100, to a client of Bullowa & O'Connell.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have bought 222 and 224 East Eighty-ninth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.8.

East Thirty-fourth Street Deal.

Reid & Murphy have sold for G. L. Lawrence 240 and 242 East Thirty-fourth Street, two three-story dwellings, each 15 by 98.9.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Samuel Kempner to Jacob Simon the four-story double tenement 422 East Twentieth Street, and have resold the property for Mr. Simon to Ede Levenson.

Jacob Goldstein has bought from Denis M. Gallo 140 East Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 98.

Walter D. Starr has sold for a Mr. Simon 209 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.

Operators Buy on Madison Street.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company 365 Madison Street, 20 by 95, and for Dorothea Maase the adjoining property, No. 367. The buyers are Osk & Edelstein.

Halprin, Diamondston & Levin have sold the six-story tenement, with stores, 197 and 199 Allen Street, 50 by 87.6.

Julius Levy, as attorney, for Newman Grossman and Frank Feldman, has negotiated for them the sale of the five-story brick tenement 94 Goerck Street, to Simon Alexander and Leopold Hirstenstein.

Jacob L. Lissner & Sons have sold the five-story front and rear buildings at 88 Columbia Street, on plot 25 by 120, to a Mr. Gordon.

To Build on Elton Avenue Corner.

Joseph J. Silver has sold to Noble & Gauss the plot, 50 by 100, at the northeast corner of Elton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. The buyers will improve the property.

The Northern Realty Company has sold for the estate of J. Schuyler Anderson to Charles Herrgmann a plot, 75 by 100, on the West side of Anderson Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

John M. Pryse and D. Quigley have sold for J. Siebert the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Woodycrest Avenue, 50 by 100, to a builder, who will improve the plot.

The property sold recently by Samuel Grossman was the northwest corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, not One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. The latter property is owned by James T. Barry.

Among those sailing to-day on the Barbarossa for Bremen is Joseph Mandelkern. Mr. Mandelkern will stay abroad about three months.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Mary Witekind to Nicholas Coppola the dwelling on the north side of Columbus Avenue, about 50 feet east of Hancock Street; also, for Paul Reiling to Adolph Hartschuh a two-family dwelling on the east side of Taylor Street, 125 feet south of Columbus Avenue; also, for Henry Meyer to Victoria D'Andrea two lots on the north side of Kinsella Avenue, east of Rose Street; also, for Richard McManus to Julius H. Giese the dwelling at the northeast corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street.

John H. Behrmann reports the following sales in the Wakefield and William's Bridge sections: Two lots on the west side of White Plains Avenue, between Two Hundred and Twenty-second and Two Hundred and Twenty-third Streets, to a builder; also, in conjunction with Charles W. Hallock, for a Mr. Gorman four lots at the northeast corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street and White Plains Avenue; also, in conjunction with S. Marcus & Son, four lots at the southwest corner of Two Hundred and Twentieth Street and White Plains Avenue to a builder; also, for a Mr. Clocke two dwellings at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street; also, the dwelling on the west side of Fifth Avenue, 105 feet north of Two Hundred and Twentieth Street, to a Mr. Edgley; also, a dwelling on Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, near White Plains Avenue; also, a lot at Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Fourth Avenue; also, a lot on the east side of Park Avenue, north of Two Hundred and Thirteenth Street; also, a lot on Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street, near White Plains Avenue, and a lot on Beech Avenue, near Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Partition sale.

South St, 176, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 31.4x83.6x32.3x84, five-story brick loft building; to Oscar N. Montgomery. $28,000

55th St, 54 East, s s, 108.6 ft e of Madison Av, 16.6x100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; to C. G. Moller. 50,000

Division St, 244, n s, 84.3 ft e of Attorney St, 27.11x76x25x64, five-story brick tenement, with store; to C. G. Koss. 23,250

Broome St, 113, s s, 125 ft e of Pitt St, 22x100, three-story front and rear tenement; to Lowenfeld & Prager. 19,625

132d St, 240 West, s s, 224 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11, three-story stone-front dwelling; estate sale to C. S. Neslage. 12,500

By Philip A. Smyth.

Greenwich St, n w corner of Vesey St, 53.11x41.2x4lx22.10, old brick and frame buildings; executors' sale, to the Hudson Realty Company. 59,200

By Peter F. Meyer.

Bowery, 163, e s, 117.6 ft n of Broome St, 23.6x125, five-story stone-front building, to Henry W. Berg. 42,100

Chrystie St, w s, 117.5 ft n of Broome St, abutting upon the foregoing, 23.5x100.7, four-story brick building; trustees' sale, S. Wronker. 23,000

Pearl St, 284 and 286, s e corner of Beekman St, 42.2x53.10 and irregular, seven-story building; trustee's sale, to J. W. Willetts. 70,000

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

7th St, 102½ East, s s, 64.6 ft w of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Ethel Roth. 39,100

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

147th St, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for three five-story brick flats, 50x87.11; Weingarten & Cropak of 229 West 137th St, owners; E. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $150,000.

148th St, n s, 236 ft e of 8th Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 39x87.11; Nevins & Perelman of 5 West 111th St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Lenox Av, e s, 138 to 139th St, for four six-story brick flats, 50x71.10; M. Frank of 17 Attorney St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $210,000.

138th St, n s, 300 ft w of Broadway, for a five-story brick flat, 50x87.11; Cohen & Perelman of 73 East 109th St, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Lawrence St, n s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, for a one-story brick office, 15x25; Charles Lehman & Co. of 31 Manhattan St, owner; H. Fcuchaux of 162d St and Broadway, architect; cost, $500.

Mott St, 234, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x79; M. Scangarella of 19 Marion St, owner; Hofrenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Brook Av, s e corner of 139th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 47.4x90; Steinman Realty Company of 198 Broadway, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Courtlandt Av, e s, 50.5 ft s of 159th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 48.5x80; Charles Brown of 411 East 51st St, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

Vyse Av, w s, 100 ft n of 167th St, for twenty-one two-story brick dwellings, 20x55; Trans-Harlem Land and Improvement Company of 430 Broome St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 153th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $198,000.

Wright St, e s, 225 ft s of 187th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Armenia Carpenter of 183 Stevens Av, Mount Vernon, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Rosedale Av, e s, 150 ft s of Merrill St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x50; Gottfried Kraft, premises, owner; B. Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,500.

Madison St, e s, 250 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Lizzie Geller, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

Fillmore St, e s, 150 ft s of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x32; Bertha Kunert, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Adams St, n s, 100 ft e of Morris Park Av, for two one-story frame dwellings, 24x20; John Dasso, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,000.

3d St, s s, 163 ft w of Avenue D, Unionport, for a one-story frame dwelling, 12x30; J. B. Crosby of Unionport, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $1,800.

Prospect Av, e s, 25 ft s of Kelly St, for four five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; Prospect Avenue Realty Company of 79 Greene St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $160,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, June 7.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 375.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 25x100; Ruth E. Cook to Sarah H. Turnan, (mtg $4,500). 100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 61st St, 200.10x irregular; Stevenson Towle and others, trustees, to Frances M. Valleau. 240

AVENUE A, n w corner of 61st St; Frances M. Valleau to William Buhler. 100

AVENUE C, w s, 24.8 ft s of 11th St, 23.8x65; Ann A. Le Fevre and others to George W. Le Fevre, all title. Nom.

ARTHUR AV, w s, 25 ft s of 187th St, 25x82; Estate Walsh and others to Saverio Cinelli. 100

BARTHOLDI AV, n e corner of Rosewood Av, — x —; Joseph Schneider to Theresa Whitby. Nom.

BROOK AV, 506, e s, 25x98; Morris Garfinkel to William E. Munn, (mtg $18,500). 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of Anna Place, 1x2x90; Anna M. Zborowski to Albert J. Schwarzler. 100

BROOK AV, n w corner of 156th St, 100x71.1; Frank Mosner to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $53,000). Nom.

CLINTON AV, e s, 70 ft s of 179th St, 25x100; Clara M. Catoggio to Lucinda Jesser, (mtg $4,000). Nom.

COLUMBUS Av, n w corner of Hancock St, 25x100; Joseph Gamache and others to Henry Fried, (mtg $8,700). 100

ELDRIDGE ST, 74 and 76, 50x87.6; Ann A. La Fever and others to George W. Le Fevre, all title. Nom.

ELTON AV, n w corner of 161st St, 83.1 x40.1; Mary E. Darell and others to John A. Bruckner and another, 2-3 part. 100

ELTON AV, w s, 17.10 ft n of 161st St, 31.8x117.11; Ellen Mulholland to John A. Bruckner, (mtg $3,500). 100

ELTON AV, w s, 49.6 ft n of 161st St, 117.11x25; Michael J. Becker to John A. Bruckner and another. 100

EVELYN PLACE, e s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Bertha M. Horwood to William J. Harnisch. 100

FOREST AV, w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x87.6; Christopher C. Clarke to Margaret A. Clarke. Nom.

FRANKLIN AV, 1,208, e s, 28x108; Louisa Westpfal and another, executors, to Clara Schmidt, (mtg $11,000). 20,000

GARFIELD ST, w s, 130 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Victoria D'Andrea to Adolfina Svensman, (mtg $400). 100

GREENE ST, 16, e s, 19x100; Gilbert H. Montague to Robert C. Watson and others, executors. 40,000

HENRY ST, 57, n s, 25x100; Francis A. Allen to Catherine C. Allen, ¼ all title, (mtg $20,500). 1,000

HENRY ST, n s, Lot 109, map of Hendrick Ruth's, 25x108; Annie Horowitz to Henry J. Cohen and another, (mtg $39,750). 100

JEROME AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, 733x1,016x762x —; Burnside Av, s e corner of Croton Aqueduct, runs s 152.2; run — x w — to beginning; Samuel H. Spingarn and others to Jerome Avenue Realty Company, (mtg $350,000). 100

JEROME AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, 75x90; Jerome Avenue Realty Company to Myron W. Cuddeback, (mtg $30,000). 100

KEPLER AV, e s, 40 ft n of 237th St, 120x100; Mary E. Murphy to Pauline Ascher. Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, e s, 75 ft n of Midham Place, 50x106.11; Mary B. Overbaugh to Elmore F. Austin, (mtg $7,200). 100

LENOX AV, 583, w s, 27x75; Frank Malatzky to Jacob Malatzky, ¼ part, (mtg $16,000). Nom.

LEWIS ST, 140, e s, 30.8x100; Samuel Holober to George Holober and another, (mtg $34,000). Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 40 ft n of 37th St, 20x80; James B. Williams to Sarah E. Williams. 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,590, w s, 18x75; Isaac Sakoiski to Harris Mandelbaum and another. 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,590, w s, 18x75; Jane E. Cothout to Isaac Sakoiski. 100

LOT 250, map of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Emil N. Sorgenfrei to Rose Nathan. 100

LOT 251, map of Laconia Park, 25x136.4; Emma L. Shirmer to Charles Hefferman. ....

LOT 20, Block A, map of Mapes estate; Gerald C. Connor, executor, to Louis Silberman. 1,500

LOT 241, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate, 25x100; Hudson P. Rose to Nicholas Fitzsimmons. Nom.

LOTS 94 to 97, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Christoph Schmitt. 100

MADISON ST, 93, n s, 25.10x100; Josef Horowitz and others to Samuel Rothstein and another, (mtg $40,000). 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 32d St, 24.8 x irregular; Christopher Moller to William L. Sutphin. 100

MADISON AV, s e corner of 32d St, 24.8 x irregular; William L. Sutphin to Mary T. Cockcroft and another. 100

MADISON ST, 351, n s, 24x98; Irving Bachrach and others to Morris Agranoff and others, (mtg $18,000). 100

MATILDA ST, n w s, Lot 185, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Hugo H. Rittenbusch to John Weisgerber, (mtg $2,000). 100

MONROE ST, 20, s s, 25.1x101; Golde & Cohen to Simon Cohen and another, (mtg $15,750). 100

MONROE ST, 20, s s, 25x101; David Cohen to Golde & Cohen Corporation, (mtg $15,750). 100

ONEIDA AV, e s, from 236th St to 237th St, 200x125; John J. Dean to Benjamin Hochbaum. Nom.

PARK AV, w s, 146.9 ft n of Tremont Av, 58x129.10; Jennie A. Hall to Caroline W. Turner. Nom.

PITT ST, 133, w s, 25x100; Charles Cohen and others to Frank Hillman and another. 100

PITT ST, 133, w s, 25x100; Frank Hillman and others to Beni Faden, (mtg $21,500). 100

PITT ST, w s, 50.9 ft n of Rivington St, 50x60, Frank Hillman and others to Max Radt, (mtg $44,000). 100

PLOT begins 78 ft n of 183d St and 184 ft w of Grand Av, runs w 17x n 22x e 17x s 22; Robert C. Wood to Harry Sternschuss. Nom.

RAILROAD ROAD, n w corner of Jefferson St, 125x122x265x358; Sidney H. Dixon to Patrick J. Reville. Nom.

RIVERDALE AV, Lot 480, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Gustaf Bihldorff to William Schwarz. Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 149 to 153, s s, 52x55.11; Bleecker St, n corner of 10th St, 86.3x49.7; 111th St, 87 and 89 East, 30.8x100.11; 111th St, 95 and 97 East, 33x100.11; 111th St, 83 and 85 East, 30.6x100.11; Barnett Hamburger to Isaac Kleinfeld and another, 1-3 part, all title. 100

SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER TURNpike, n w corner of Union Av, runs s w 150 x n w 196.6 x n e 150 x s e 195; Margaret Kelley to Ferdinand C. Bauman, (mtg $9,000). Nom.

STEBBINS AV, 1,060, s s, 25x186.8; Gottfried Beck to Henry G. Bernitt, (mtg $8,000). 100

STUYVESANT ST, 38 and 40, s s, 50x55.2; Harris Kaufman and others to Louis Levin, (mtg $53,250). ....

WEST FARMS ROAD, n w corner of Morris Park Av, —x—; E. M. Neill, executor, to Ralph P. Buell. 77,000

WRIGHT AV, w s, 100 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to James Connolly. Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 103d St, 25.5x75; Max Lewin to Jacob Loewenthal, (mtg $15,000). 100

4TH AV, n e corner of 9th St, 25x90, and 40 other parcels; Hamilton Fish and others to Hamilton Fish Corporation. Nom.

5TH ST, n w s, 273.11 ft n e of Green Av, 25x103, Westchester; Frank Gass to Victor Pavelka, (mtg $2,000). ....

5TH AV, w s, 50 ft n of 136th St, 49x85; Joseph Shenk to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $35,750). ....

7TH AV, s w corner of Walnut St, 100x50; J. Romaine Brown to Harold Swain. ....

9TH ST, n s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.3; William G. Graeber to Henry Klein, (mtg $9,000). ....

10TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 2d Av, 25x92.3; Amelia Zipser to Louis Rosenblum, (mtg $11,750). ....

11TH AV, 667, w s, 20.2x100; Whitehall Realty Company to Jacob Katzenstein, (mtg $7,000). ....

13TH ST, s w s, 385 ft n w of 2d Av, 15.6x103.8; Ann A. Le Fevre and others to George W. Le Fevre, all title. Nom.

13TH ST, s w s, 219 ft s e of 2d Av, 22.6x101.8; George D. Gregory to People's Institute. ....

16TH ST, 144 East, 18.6x103.3; Frederick Schneider to Reinhardt Schneider and others, (mtg $6,000). ....

17TH ST, 408 West, 25x108.3; Daniel S. Dreyer to William W. Strasser, (mtg $7,000). ....

22D ST, 241 East, 18x74.3; Charles E. Stubbe to Sampson H. Schwartz and others, (mtg $8,000). ....

32D ST, 218 East, 25x98.9; Joseph Garry to Jacob Markowitz. ....

34TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 5th Av, 25x126.6; Bankers' Investing Company to Robert B. Olsen, (mtg $200,000). ....

34TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x126.6; Robert B. Olsen to Robert S. Smith, (mtg $200,000). ....

38TH ST, 10 East, 25x98.9; James R. Steers to Henry Steers, all liens. Nom.

39TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.6; Denis M. Gallo to Jacob Goldstein, (mtg $20,000). ....

39TH ST, 421 West, 25x98.9; George Kern to Frederick Sackett, (mtg $13,000). Nom.

41ST ST, 356 West, 20x98.9; Edward L. Rosenbaum to John Kenny, (mtg $12,000). 100

50TH ST, 533 West, 25x100.5; Lucy A. Cumming to Sarah Mendelsohn, (mtg $17,000). 100

53D ST, n s, 306 ft e of 6th Av, 16.6x100.5; Margaret J. Westcott to Archibald Rogers. Nom.

53D ST, n s, 322.6 ft e of 6th Av, 16.6x100.5; Mary H. Solley to Archibald Rogers. Nom.

55TH ST, n s, 281.5 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.4; Leon Cohen to George Bendien, (mtg $8,000). Nom.

59TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 50x100; Emily R. Murtaugh, executrix, to Louis Kendal, (mtg $11,000). 12,250

63D ST, 234 to 238 East, 75x100.5; Louis Levin to Harris Kaufman and another, (mtg $88,250). Nom.

65TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 33.4x100.5; George Bendien to Louis A. Solomon, (mtg $10,000). 100

69TH ST, 32 East, 20.6x100.5; Clara F. C. Griffiths to Jennie R. Schiffer, 1-3 part. 20,666

69TH ST, 32 East, 20.6x100.5; Marjorie Chamberlain to Jennie R. Schiffer. 16,565

69TH ST, 32 East, 20.6x100.5; Harry A. Chamberlain to Jennie R. Schiffer, 1-3 part. 20,666

74TH ST, 212 and 214 East, 25x102.2; Moses Shapiro and others to Meyer Lefkowitz, (mtg $10,000). Nom.

79TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 40x102.2; George R. Smith to Edward C. Smith, 2-3 part, (mtg $20,000). 100

81ST ST, n s, 80 ft w of Avenue A, 25.6x irregular; Leopold Thiel to Henrietta Zoeller, (mtg $9,500). Nom.

83D ST, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Mary Frick to the Slavic Realty Corporation, (mtg $14,000). Nom.

90TH ST, 80 West, 25x100.8; Jacob Neadle to Mary C. Simonds, (mtg $25,000). 100

93D ST, 169 West, 17x88.4; City Real Estate Company to Ten Eyck Wendell. 100

100TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 120x100.11; Bernat Springer and others to Ulman Levin, (mtg $35,000). Nom.

100TH ST, n e corner of 1st Av, 322.6x100.11; 101st St, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 122.6x100.11; T. H. Simonson & Son Co. to Louis Meverash and another 104TH ST, 244 East, 25x100.11; Max Tannenbaum to David Hartstein, (mtg $18,000). 100

106TH ST, 330 East, 25x100.11; Antonio Trella and others to James G. Andraccio, (mtg $11,000). 100

106TH ST, 328 East, 25x100.1; Moses H. Stern to John Bozzuffi and others, (mtg $17,000). 100

109TH ST, 122 East, 19x100.11; Wolf Steibel to Kate Muskot, (mtg $8,000). 100

110TH ST, 132 and 134 East, 37.6x100.11; Simon Cohen to Golde & Cohn, (mtg $18,000). 100

110TH ST, 132 and 134 East, 37.6x100.11; Golde & Cohen to Samuel Sindeband, (mtg $18,000). 100

111TH ST, 16 East, 27x100.11; Henry Gans to Samuel Strasbourger, (mtg $22,000). 100

111TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Hyman Adelstein and another, (mtg $45,500). 100

111TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; William Rothschild, individually and as executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another. 54,500

115TH ST, n e corner of Madison Av, 84x26.10; Barnett Goldstein to Alexander Felman, ½ part, (mtg $38,000). 100

116TH ST, 416 and 418 East, 37.2x100.10; Moses I. Siegel to Frank Garofalo, (mtg $15,000). 100

117TH ST, 325 East, 20x100.10; Harry E. Grant to Sophia Foerster, (mtg $10,000). 100

119TH ST, s s, 310 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.11; William Krais and another, individually and as executors, to Louis Lese. 7,375

120TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.10; Minnie Greenberg to Nathan Blum and another (mtg $53,000). 100

121ST ST, 235 and 237 East, 50x100.11; Abraham S. Levy to Isaac Greenberg, (mtg $33,875). 100

121ST ST, 215 to 223 East, 124.5x100.11; Harris Friedman and others to Louis Peck and another, (mtg $44,500). 100

122D ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11; West Side Construction Company to Joseph H. Davis, (mtg $56,250). 100

122D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 16.10x100; Andrew C. Bibby to Hyman Kallman, (mtg $4,500). 100

123D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Samuel Williams and others to Samuel Williams and another, quitclaim. Nom.

129TH ST, 159 West, 16.8x99.11; Caroline C. Grimm to Julius E. Micke. 100

132D ST, n s, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 20x99.11; Moses Sternberg to William Singer, ½ part, (mtg $8,500). 100

134TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 25x100; William Held and others to William F. Kenyon, (mtg $12,500). 100

134TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11; William Goldstine and others to Benjamin Shapiro. 100

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 20x99.11; Marianna L. Riley and another, individually and executrix, to Albert Cavanagh. 100

152D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x80.11; Abraham Nevins and others to the P. Edelson Construction Company, (mtg $50,000). Nom.

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 50x100; John Giebel, executor, and trustee, to Louisa Doll, (mtg $7,000). 10,350

156TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 50x100; Margaretha Kerner to Louisa Doll, (mtg $7,000). Nom.

156TH ST, 1,128 East, 25x100; Jacob J. Alexander to Maria W. Alexander, (mtg $6,000). 100

177TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Bronx Park Av, 25x100; Augusta Kretsch to Henrietta Waxmann, (mtg $2,000). 100

183D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Creston Av, 25x100; William Baumann to Mary A. Wallace, (mtg $2,758). Nom.

206TH ST, s s, adjoining Lot 55, Block 3,341, map of land of Twenty-fourth Ward, heirs of Maria L. Travers, 50x100; William W. Niles to William J. McCoy. 100

235TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 4th St, 290x101; Laura S. Baker to John H. Mischo and another. 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADELSTEIN, Hyman, and another to P. Lowenfeld; 111th St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

ADELSTEIN, H., and another to P. Lowenfeld and another; 111th St, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,000

ANDRIACCIO, James G., to Frank Brewery; 101st St, 330 East, demand. Nom.

ASCHER, Pauline, and M. E. Murphy; Kepler Av, e s, 40 ft n of 237th St, 3 years. 37,000

AUSTIN, E. F., to Mary B. Overbaugh; King's Bridge Road, due July 12, 1907, 5½ per cent. 2,500

BECK, Gottfried, to William J. Williamson and another; Stebbins Av, 1,060, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

BENDIEN, George, to Leon Cohen; 58th St, s s, 281.5 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 5,000

BERKOWITZ, Anton, to Anna Schmicki; 106th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years. 12,000

BERNITT, H. G., to Gottfried Beck; Stebbins Av, 1,060, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

BOZZUFFI, John, and others to M. H. Stern; 106th St, 328 East, 4 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

BRASIER, John C., and another, executors, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 63d St, n s, 141 ft w of Park Av, as per bond. 33,000

BROWN, E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 50th St, 104 West, per bond. 11,000

BRUCKNER, John A., and another to M. J. Becker; Elton Av, w s, 49.6 ft n of 161st St, 3 years. 5,000

BUELL, Ralph P., to E. M. Neill, executor; Morris Park Av, n w corner of West Farms Road, 3 years. 155,000

BYRNE, J. E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Prospect Av, e s, 178.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 8,500

CAMP, Ida J., to Anna S. Wilson; 104th St, 311 West, due Oct. 7, 1908. 20,000

CAVANAGH, Albert, to M. L. Riley and another; 148th St, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year. 30,000

CINELLI, S., to Kate Walsh; Arthur St, w s, 258 ft s of 187th St, 3 years. 1,000

COCKCROFT, E. V., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 149, per bond. 175,000

COHEN, Simon, and another, Golde Cohen; 20 Monroe St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,750

COHEN, Simon, to Golde & Cohen; Monroe St, 20, 1 year, 6 per cent. 15,000

COHEN, Harris, to Grand Lodge of United States Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; Essex St, 78 and 80, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

COLLIER, George W., to Nelson Smith, Jr.; Tiffany St, e s, 79.3 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 13,000

COMSTOCK, Adelaide, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 71st St, n s, 368 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 18,000

COOK, Ruth E., to Theodore J. Chabot; Anthony Av, w s, 375.3 ft n of Burnside Av, 2 years. 4,500

CRAWFORD, A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 209th St, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, per bond. 3,800

CUDDEBACK, Myron W., to the Jerome Avenue Realty Company; Jerome Av, n w corner of Burnside Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 11,500

DAVIS, J. H., to West Side Construction Company; 122d St, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, as per bond. 14,000

DUNLAP, M., to Title Insurance Company; 44th St, 445 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 3,000

DYER, Harry L., and another to Union Dime Savings Institution; 36th St, s s, 366.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 25,000

FADEN, Beni, to Frank Hillman, and another; Pitt St, 133, 5 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

FORSBERG, N. O., to E. M. Welton; Cedar Av, 66, 5 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

FOERSTER, S., to Harry E. Grant; 119th St, n s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years. 10,000

FOOK, Elizur V., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Canal St, n w corner of Chrystie St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to L. G. Barnard; Columbus Av, n w corner of Hancock St, correction mtg, installments, 6 per cent. 2,200

GUTH, Joseph, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Cherry St, s s, 61.4 ft w of Rutgers Slip, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 30,000

HAMILTON FISH CORPORATION to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 4th Av, n e corner of 9th St, and 38 other parcels, as per bond. 750,000

HARNISCH, William J., to B. M. Harwood; Evelyn Place, s s, 150 ft w of Jerome Av, due April 22, 1906. 1,000

HARTSTEIN, David, to Max Tannenbaum; 104th St, 244 East, 5 years, 6 per cent. 6,750

HEARD, J. H., to James J. Leonie; Amsterdam Av, 482, prior mtg $26,000, as per bond. 5,000

HEARD, J. M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Amsterdam Av, 482, per bond. 26,000

HOCHBAUM, B., to J. McNulty; Oneida Av, n e corner of 236th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 900

HOCHBAUM, B., to J. McNulty; Oneida Av, s e corner of 237th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 900

HOCHBAUM, B., to J. J. Dean; Oneida Av, e s, extends from 236th to 237th St, 5 years. 5,500

ICKER, Clara, to the Harlem Savings Bank; Morris Av, w s, 50.9 ft s of 148th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 15,000

ISAACS, Joseph, to A. Bachrach, 2d Av, 2,207, due July 22, 1906, 6 per cent. 2,750

JEROME AVENUE REALTY COMPANY to Samuel H. Spingarn; Jerome Av, w s, 250 ft n of Burnside Av; Jerome Av, w s, 530 ft n of Burnside Av; Jerome Av, w s, 630 ft n of Burnside Av; Jerome Av, w s, 75 ft n of Burnside Av; Jerome Av, w s, 430 ft n of Burnside Av; Burnside Av, n w corner of Jerome Av; Burnside Av, n s, 113.11 ft from n w corner of Jerome Av, 8 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent., aggregating. 320,000

KATZ, Mary, and another to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 1st Av, 304, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 19,000

KAUFMAN, Harris, and another to L. Levin; 63d St, 234 to 238 East, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,300

KENNY, John, to E. L. Rosenbaum; 41st St, 356 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,000

KIRSCHBERG, Cora, to C. Galle; 117th St, 54 West, 5 years. 23,000

KLEIN, Henry, to William G. Graeber; 9th St, 647 East, as per bond. 4,000

LEHR, Annie, to N. S. Phelps; Lots 115 and 116, Max Dailey estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,700

LEF

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Elegant Investments.

BEST SECTION VAN NEST, 2-family brick house, built by day's work, 50x100, 14 rooms, open plumbing, hardwood trim; price $8,250.

FINE CORNER, near Crotona Parkway and Bronx Park; private house; price $14,000.

NEW LAW, 50x100, 5-story, 4 families on floor, near Rapid Transit Station, direct from builder; 5 rooms and bath, open plumbing, hot water supply only; price $32,000.

FINE CORNER on Melrose Av., having 95 ft. deep on the avenue, with three large double stores; price $28,500.

F. KRAMER, 2,232 So. Boulevard, nr. 167th

DIRECT FROM BUILDERS.

Six-story new-law tenement, six apartments on a floor, no steam heat except in halls; hot water supply; rent at $4 per room. $7,200. PRICE, $68,000

JOHN F. FREES,
Realty Dept.,
668 East 156th St.

GOOD INVESTMENTS.

FLATS, NEW APARTMENTS HOUSES, Private two and three family houses.
VACANT LOTS FROM $500 UP.
KELLUM BROS.,
158TH ST. AND 3D AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Two-story frame private house, 7 rooms, bath, furnace; price $3,500; 3 blocks from L station.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,

149TH ST. AND 3D AV.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story double, $17,750.
$8,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 16 rooms on floor, store, price, $40,000.
Also many other flats; small amount cash.

MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

FLATS AND LOTS

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

2-family house, 13 rooms and baths, 25x100; ½ block from Jerome, in 180s.

LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV.

$500 cash will buy one-family house, 8 room and bath; $1,000 cash will buy choice two-family house containing 11 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road. West Farms; branch, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sundays.

First-class triple flat, near Willis Av.; 14 rooms, elegant condition; splendid investment, $26,000.

MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

Bargains — Four-story double, $4,000 cash, price $16,000, triple, rental $2,100, price $19,500; two-family frame, $4,250; elegant three-family, $7,500; four lots, excavated, $23,000. Geo Price, Broker, Auctioneer, and Appraiser, 728 East 138th St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,

147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

At $3,100 and $3,500, two family houses; full lot; near Bronx Park elevated station; builders' loss; sewer in street; $850 cash. Apply Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

5-story, 50x100, apartment; six families on floor; no steam; near 149th St. and Morris Av.; bargain, for $49,500. J. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

$10,000 will buy a 37.6x112 5-story double flat, 7 rooms and bath, best locality of Prospect Av.; price, $40,000; rent, $4,400. J. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

Avenue D, Unionport, 75x100, $1,800; 227th St., near 4th Av., 160x114, $4,200; Commonwealth Av., 50x100, $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

MUST SELL!—Corner Prospect Terrace and 230th St.; all improvements; title insured. Bathgate R. E. Ex., 1,730 Bathgate Av.

Two houses and 2-story brick stable, near Willis Av.; 20 stalls; improvements; over two lots; price, $15,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Westchester Av.—New law apartment house, $76,000, rent $9,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain.—2 four-story double flats, 50x100; 5 rooms and bath. Broker, Box 1,331 Times, Harlem.

175th St.—Brick 2-story, basement, cellar; all improvements; price, $8,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

One and two-family house at your own price; also fine corner lot, 25x100, at $1,000. Steinmetz, 1,343 East 177th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

$4,500 buys neat brick dwelling, all improvements. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

148th St., near 3d Av.—2 houses, 22 rooms, 25x111; price, $9,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

Semi-detached Homes

NEW HOUSES.
NOS. 77 TO 85
MIDWOOD ST.,
BETWEEN
FLATBUSH
AND
BEDFORD AVS.

41 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
One block to Prospect Park and new subway station; take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.

F. B. NORRIS BUILDING CO.,
12 MIDWOOD ST.
Company's Representative Always at Houses.

FLATBUSH — GREAT BARGAIN.
$8,000. FOR $9,500 PROPERTY.
ONLY $1,000 CASH REQUIRED.
EXTRA LARGE LOT, 50x100; SPACIOUS house, hardwood trim and floors; large RECEPTION HALL WITH WINDING STAIRS; parlor, dining room, kitchen, and Butler's PANTRY ON FIRST FLOOR; STAINED glass windows; 3 rooms and bath on second FLOOR; 2 ROOMS AND LARGE STORE-rooms on third floor; oriel windows on stair LANDING; OPEN PLUMBING; BATH TUB, wash trays and kitchen sink, all porcelain; CONVENIENT TO FLATBUSH AV., NOSTRAND AV., Ocean Av., Rogers Av. and BRIGHTON BEACH RAILROADS.

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"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $5,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BAYRIDGE BLOCK.

23 lots, 80th-81st St., 5th Av., $35,000; want offer.

M. & J. MONDAY,
258 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, $32,000,

4-story double brick flat, within 300 ft. of Prospect Park; rent $3,600 per year; all improvements. Edwd. E. Crawford, 44 Court St.

WIDOW SACRIFICING LOTS

near Prospect Park and cars; any terms. EDWARDS, 348 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

In Healthy Kensington.

2-family brick houses, all improvements; 1 block from station, 25 minutes to Manhattan, price, $4,500, easy terms.
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$5,100 for attractive modern 2-family 3-story brick flat; all improvements; examine 380 Prospect Place, near Underhill Av.; house open.

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COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
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One mile from West Shore; beautiful location, 500 yards from lake; seven-room house, attic, good cellar; new barn. L. J. L., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

Possession at once, house, all improvements; 9 rooms, ½ acre ground, barn, fruit, shade, garden, high and healthy; near depot. Address W. Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

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Ariston Realty Company, (Inc.)—Loans at 6 per cent. on furniture, pianos, store fixtures, automobiles, &c., without removal, and all other good securities. 110 West 34th St., Room 809.

First-second mortgage money; large, small amounts. Attorney, Room 717 Potter Building, Park Row.

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FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK

18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.



CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.
No Assessments.

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Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.
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Commutation $5.83 Per Month.

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Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
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And therefore it is worth your while to see what figures will tell you about buying a home at Larchmont Park. You are now paying rent of from $35 to $50 per month. If you have $1,000 to $1,500 to invest you can buy your lots, build your home, and, by monthly payments, about equal to half of what you are now paying as rent, you can, in three or four years, own your home outright. If you have not this lump sum to invest at once, you can arrange to pay it in from four to six installments, accomplishing the same results but taking a few months longer to do so. The property will be yours as soon as you have paid 10% of the cost of the land alone. Can you afford to neglect this?

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GENERAL AGENT FOR LARCHMONT PARK, AT LARCHMONT, N. Y.

FARMS AND COUNTRY HOMES everywhere in Westchester County; offices and representatives in every large town enable us to offer you the best bargains in each section. Advise us what you are in search of. It will pay you.
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Lots and acreage property, Larchmont; any reasonable offer considered. Owner, P. O. Box 107, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Professor's residence, furnished; beautiful location; rent for season; fine homes on Parkhill, Yonkers. Gaul & Bell, 158 South B'way.

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At Private Sale at Auction Prices.

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Inspection and Sale Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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22 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.

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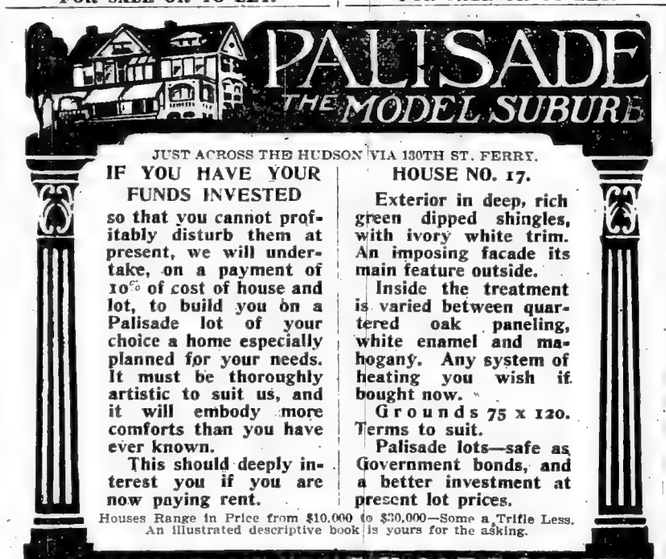
300 lots for sale at White Plains and North White Plains, $300 up. Bronx Realty Co., 1,639 Fox St., Bronx, or S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Elegant three-family flat, near depot; all improvements; price $8,000; mortgage $5,000; must sell. Owner, 287 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.



JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

IF YOU HAVE YOUR FUNDS INVESTED so that you cannot profitably disturb them at present, we will undertake, on a payment of 10% of cost of house and lot, to build you on a Palisade lot of your choice a home especially planned for your needs. It must be thoroughly artistic to suit us, and it will embody more comforts than you have ever known.

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HOUSE NO. 17.

Exterior in deep, rich green dipped shingles, with ivory white trim. An imposing facade its main feature outside.

Inside the treatment is varied between quartered oak paneling, white enamel and mahogany. Any system of heating you wish if bought now.

Grounds 75 x 120. Terms to suit.

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Houses Range in Price from $10,000 to $30,000—Some a Trifle Less.
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Montclair.—In beautiful Mariboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and baths; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonable, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach; furnished cottages to rent. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

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Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars Hamilton, Corona, Queens Borough.

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18 acres fine land at Elmsford, N. Y., exchange for income. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

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Beautiful Morristown country estate for any kind Manhattan property; $20,000; mortgage, $10,000; bona fide propositions considered. Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

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Bronx double flat, equity $7,000, for Harlem double or triple flat. L. J. Phillips & Co., Prospect and Westchester Avs.

To close estate, will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber for $30, (only $6 per acre,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Estate, Box 65 Times, Harlem.

For Sale.—Ten-room house, close to the station, Hillsdale Manor, N. J. Address 425 7th Avenue, New York.

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PROPERTIES WANTED
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Special attention given to collections, renting and care of houses, flats and stores.
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Real Estate, Tel. 4346—Columbus.
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$875,000 For Investment.
You can realize cash quick by giving us your property for sale.
Mail us particulars.
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Our specialty is in taking charge of tenements and flats; we guarantee minimum expense; personal attention; good tenants; prompt returns; charges moderate. Mulvihill & Co., 1,991 Lexington Av.

Have several clients with $6,000 cash who wish to invest in tenements, flats. Send particulars. Mulvihill & Co., 1,991 Lexington Av.

We have several cash buyers for flats. Send us yours.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Flat, tenements, or private houses wanted for cash buyers; send particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Four-story double flats, 59th St. to Harlem; must buy this week one or more. Particulars first letter. Principal, Times, Harlem.

Wanted—To lease in the Bronx Italian section any tenement house with two months' security. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

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Have ready cash buyers for four, five, and six story flats. Baturin, Weisman & Henschel, 3,905 3d Av., near Wendover Av.

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Second mortgages quickly cashed; moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

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CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

434 WEST 23D ST.,

PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
Phone 1075—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

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FURNISHED.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 5th Av.

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FOR SALE.

"The Best and Safest Money Maker on L. I."
EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
WE HAVE THE LAND, LOCATION AND PRICES.
400 LOTS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
Between
ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.

Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, elegant all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. Every visitor to this progressive and healthful village will grasp the opportunity to purchase as many lots as their means will allow. For maps and free tickets apply to

CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
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Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
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YOUR MONEY WILL GROW

($20 FOR EVERY $1.00 WITHIN THE NEXT 3 YEARS)
IF YOU'LL INVEST $5.00 MONTHLY IN OUR
N. Y. CITY LOTS
AT $95 UP.
AT, AROUND, AND ABOUT THE DEPOT AND FRONTING THE TROLLEY AT
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SPECIAL FREE TRIPS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Write, call or 'phone for tickets.
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The Brooks & Brooks Corporation,
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FREEPORT
Lots 25 x 150, $100.
Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge.
HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
The Warranty-Realty Company,
TIMES BUILDING,
42D STREET AND BROADWAY.

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live
SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS OF
EAST ELMHURST
THE RUSURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
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FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c.
COUNTRY HOMES
With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.
H. P. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE,
Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

In Richmond Hill—Some choice restricted lots, beautifully located, at the newly opened tract at "Maple Park;" price $285, on easy payments; also 7-room cottage, all improvements, 3 lots, price $3,200, on easy terms. Call at Concord Realty Co., 158 East 28th St., N. Y.

House, 8 rooms; 2 acres; 100 fruit trees, berries; 15 minutes station; $4,000; others, $1,500 up. Address Ebeling, Lynbrook, Long Island.

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SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

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Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to November 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas, water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway; also all other cottages remaining unrented.

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FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Oyster Bay.—Large new house; 22 rooms, fully furnished; two baths; modern plumbing; right on the shore; large trees; unsurpassed situation; mile from station; nothing better in the market. Stanton & Hopkins, 31 Nassau.

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17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.
A LA CARTE.
MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

1.—Elegantly furnished apartment, private bath; including meals, $15 weekly; two, $25. Van Rensselaer, 19 East 11th St., near 6th Av.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1858, 105 E. 9th St.

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FOR SALE.

BAYSIDE PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

Send for pamphlet or free tickets.
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202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
or 500 5th Av., N. Y.

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HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths..... $1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

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UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Flats, 6 rooms and bath, hot water supply, all light; rents reasonable. Janitor on premises, 27 East 104th St.

West Side.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Attractive modern apartments, just completed, 14-18 West 101st, near Central Park; 5, 6, 7 rooms, all improvements; steam, bath; convenient L and Subway; inspection invited; open Sunday.

St. Regis Court, 557, West 124th, Near Broadway Subway Station.—High class apartments, 6 and 7 large, light, airy rooms; baths; all modern improvements; elevator service, rents $40, $50.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

66 WEST 9TH ST., APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent.
W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Inspect before leaving city, for Oct. 1st, six elegant new apartments, every improvement; references. 9 East 32d St., between Waldorf and Holland.

42d St., No. 225 West.—Elegant single apartment, 7 rooms and bath, $60; private hall; one flight. Louis V. O'Donohue, 3 West 42d St., Agent.

Cathedral Heights.—Five rooms; elevator, electric light, telephone; reference; rent reasonable. 509 West 112th St.

60 West 101st St.—Elegant five-room and bath, all light, corner, steam heat, hot water; $32 to $34. Janitor.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

106th St., 161 West.—Corner apartments of 5 rooms and bath; choice; $33 to $36.

114th St., 302 West.—6 rooms and bath, $25 to $26; hot water supply.

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GRANTWOOD

As a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of suburban homesites

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)

outshines them all. All you have been looking for in the way of a country home with city conveniences, careful restrictions, and a locality where values are advancing steadily, will be found there.

SITUATED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,

the view is unsurpassed, extending from the summit of the Palisades, across Hudson River, Manhattan, the Sound and Long Island. Climate of the Catskills, means health and freedom from the Summer's heat, now near at hand. Completeness of improvements will surprise you. Fully equipped modern homes from $5,000 to $15,000, on reasonable terms or liberal cash discounts.

Booklet free, also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and Trolley.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., TIMES BLDG., 42d St. & B'way. 'PHONE 6261—38th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

EARLSWOOD COURT,
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2,856 8TH AVENUE.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978
138th St. and Southern Boulevard.

New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

Boston Road, 1,272, facing McKinley Square; select apartments of 5 rooms and bath; all light; all modern improvements; electric light in all rooms; rents $22 up.

Handsome apartment in two-family dwelling; six large rooms, bath, $35. 565 East 162d St.

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FACTORY LOFT TO LEASE.

225x100, one floor with exceptional light, heat, and power, possession July 1st, or immediately. Very low rent. Inquire of
ELY J. RIESER & CO.,
Lessees, on premises, 311-327 East 94th St., or Eugene Southack, Broker, 621 Broadway.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES
28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Offices, moderate rents, $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric light; (desk room.) Beard Building 120-122 Liberty.

To Rent—For business, at 22 East 16th St., floor; large front window; light on 3 sides; 100 feet from Broadway. Fred'k A. Booth, 22 East 16th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts To Let—A large number.
Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

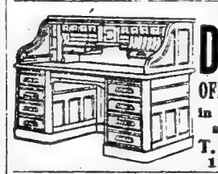
20 East 116th.—Large store, $40; suitable cigars, grocery, confectionery, furnishings, shoes, teas, hardware.

Large, light loft, 2,100 square feet, inside. J. C. L. Becker, 171 East 87th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—2 rooms and bath for physician; private house or apartment hotel; central location.
WHITEHOUSE & PORTER,
573 FIFTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE.



ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868
The Mark of Quality
30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST.
JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY.
PHONE, 2303 SPRING.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
PATENT
NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,
356 Hudson St., N. Y.
Tel. 2477 Spring. TENTS.

SMITH'S IDEAL WAX
for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores.
Smith Manufacturing Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.
formerly J. M. Mossman,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 desks, chairs. Silva Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av 22d
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

Two runabouts, in good order, $25 and $45. Dobbins, 138th St. and Madison Av.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
the greatest amusement enterprise in the world.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:45, *8:45, 9:25, *10:10, 10:55 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS

SUMMER RESORTS. | SUMMER RESORTS.

WHERE TO GO and HOW TO GO

SEE

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY, JUNE 11th

It will contain descriptive articles pertaining to the principal resort sections and the advertisements of many of the principal resorts and hotels of the country. The advertising pages of this issue will form a comprehensive directory by which readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may plan their vacations. Order in advance from your newsdealer. Copy for announcements should be in early to secure proper classification.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NEW YORK. Long Island. | NEW YORK. Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.

15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. Finest cement sidewalks and macadam roads. First-class casinos. Wide shelving beach on which bicyclists and equestrians may ride. Garages.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO,
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN
Open for Guests June 29.
Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

GREENBERGER'S
OCEAN COTTAGES.
SUMMERFIELD AV., OCEAN FRONT.
High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. City 'phone 1483—79th St.
MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE MANHATTAN
Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.
MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE REMINGTON.
Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Fifth season. Same successful management. Extra large rooms. 350 feet of piazza. Telephone 5 Arverne. C. E. McBride, Arverne, or Broadway, northeast corner 80th St.

THE ELIZABETH.
Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

THE BRITAIN.
Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.
A. J. BARKER.

The INN
Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long. F. AVERY, Prop.

Beaches and Woodland Readily Reached!

LONG ISLAND

"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."
The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays.
"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Avenue, 95 5th Av., 762 Lexington Av., 574 Columbus Av., and 1 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

Manhattan Beach

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL
Will Open Wednesday, June 14
T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
289 4th Av., at 23d St., N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
Will Open Thursday, June 22
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,
289 4th Av., at 23d St., N. Y.
Tel., 6,246—Gramercy, care Town and Country Hotel and Travel Bureau.

THE PARK INN.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION, L. I. R. R.
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.
Booking office, Gilsey House, 29th St. & B'way
A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.
CHAS. A. CARRIGAN, Prop.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis. Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

THE IMPERIAL,
FREEPORT,
ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.
Forty-five minutes from New York City. Electric lights, steam heat; suites of rooms with baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, and tennis; also one of the finest golf courses in the country. Address
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

Plaza Park Richardson | **Hotels AND COTTAGES, SEA CLIFF, L.I.**
Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.
Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

HERMON'S BELMONT HOTEL, formerly Westernacher's, Rockaway Beach, Hammel's Station. Now open. Excellent rooms. Latest improvements. American or European plan. Shore dinners.

Fisher's Island.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.
Mansion House and Cottages. For illustrated circular address A. T. HALE, Manager.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone 2224 Madison Square.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—JOHN J. HUGHES, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated May 17, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are cited to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 26, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 6, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—HERBERT L. LEGG, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated May 23d, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 19, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 6, 1905.

SUMMER RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA. | SUMMER RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA. | SUMMER RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA. | SUMMER RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono, Water Gap, Stroudsburg,

Cresco, Pocono Summit, Spragueville, Henryville.

A region of woodland and water in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, varying in elevation from one to two thousand feet; with a special fast express service from New York over the Lackawanna Railroad; with the beautiful Delaware River for boating, bathing, fishing; with good roads; three excellent golf courses; magnificent springs and trout streams; a region where you may breathe dry, pine-laden air, enjoy cool, restful nights and escape humidity, malaria and mosquitoes. It embraces

Blue Ridge Mountain Resorts

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
THE GLENWOOD—P. R. Johnson. 250. House modern, brick; $10 to $17.50.
RIVERVIEW HOUSE—Le Barre Estate. 150
CATARACT HOUSE—L. M. Tucker. 100.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Mrs. Hauser & Son. 75.
FAR VIEW HOUSE—30-mile panoramic views. Shaded river front; $8-$12. 60.
CENTRAL HOUSE—S. D. Overfield. 50.
DELAWARE HOUSE—John Yarrick. 40. Open all year. Modern improvements.
FOREST HOUSE—A. L. Marsh. 35.
RIVER FARM HOUSE—H. A. Croasdale. 35.
MT. MINSI HOUSE—Eugene Shupp. 25.
CALDENO COTTAGE—Frank Edinger. 25.
THE BELLEVUE—J. T. Conway, Jr. 25.
DELAWANNA INN—W. H. Gibbs. 25.
BRIDGE VIEW—G. Edinger. 25. $7 week.
THE CASINO—H. M. Hickingbotham. 25.
(North Water Gap Post Office, Pa.)
WILLOW DELL—J. A. Ozenbaugh. 60.
GAP VIEW HOUSE—Samuel Overfield. 45.
WATER GAP SANITARIUM—45.
RIVERSIDE HOUSE—M. M. Ace. 30. (Shawnee Post Office, Pa.)
SHAWNEE HOUSE—I. R. Transue. 50. (Slateford Post Office, Pa.)
VILLAGE FARM—C. Strunk. 25.

STROUDSBURG, PA.
HIGHLAND INN—C. H. Palmer. 90. May to Nov. Steam heat. Rooms with bath.
HIGHLAND DELL—J. F. Foulke. 100.
CHURLEIGH INN—K. N. Dingley. 100.
THE PENLEYN—Mrs. M. Merwin. 25. (East Stroudsburg Post Office, Pa.)
OAK GROVE HOUSE—C. V. Smith. 100.
BERWICK INN—P. C. Dickerson. 40.
TITANIA—$10-$15. Marshall's Falls. 25.

INFORMATION BUREAU.
Booklets and Full Information About Every House in This Advertisement at
429 Broadway, Corner Howard St., New York.

Pocono Mountain Resorts

MT. POCONO, PA.
MONTANESCA—I. D. Ivison. 200. Elevator Electric Light. Steam Heat. Orchestra.
POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE. 250.
POCONO INN—Pocono Manor P. O. 150.
THE ONTWOOD—125. Elec. Lights. Baths.
MT. PLEASANT—H. M. Leech's Sons, Mgrs.
BELMONT HOUSE—S. A. Cornish. 40.
MEADOWSIDE—I. Smith & Son. 75.
THE ELVIN—Mrs. S. E. Slutter. 65.
FAIRVIEW HOTEL—W. K. La Bar. 60.
POCONO HEIGHTS HOUSE—S. Edinger. 40
CLAIRMONT HOUSE—Chas. H. Smith. 40.
MOUNTAIN TOP H'SE—Warren Stout. 40.
THE PENNHURST—Miss Price. 35.
MOUNTAIN VIEW—Mrs. M. McCarty. 25.
WISCASSET COTTAGE—Mrs. Dengler. 25. (Swiftwater Post Office, Pa.)
THE SWIFTWATER—100. 35th season.
NEW FOREST HOUSE—John Hamblin. 40.
THE ANTLERS—A. C. Teese. 35.
EAST SWIFTWATER H'SE—J. M. Ace. 25.

CRESCO, PA.
BUCK HILL FALLS—A Friends' Settlement.
THE RUDOLPH—Walter Rudolph. 42.
PARADISE INN—D. J. & A. L. Kintz. 40.
MOUNTAIN COTTAGE—H. B. Cortright. 25 (Canadensis Post Office, Pa.)
SPRUCE CABIN INN—W. J. & M. D. Price. 30. (Mountainhome Post Office, Pa.)
MA BELLE COTTAGE—H. E. Geissinger. 25.

HENRYVILLE, PA.
(Parkside Post Office, Pa.)
PARK HOUSE—Otis Clapp. 100.

SPRAGUEVILLE, PA.
(Analomink Post Office, Pa.)
STITES MOUNTAIN HOUSE—T. Stites. 100.
BLUE RIDGE FARM H'SE—J. Lesoine. 25.

POCONO SUMMIT, PA.
(Naomi Pines Post Office, Pa.)
NAOMI PINES HOUSE—3-mile lake.
POCONO PINES INN (new)—Boating, (Pocono Lake Post Office, Pa.)
LAKE VIEW HOUSE—Austin Kresge. 40.
LAKE SIDE COTTAGE—Willis Barry. 30.

Far Rockaway.

THE BELVEDERE.
Open May 30th; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

THE WINDSOR.
Open May 30. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

Catskill Mountains.

IN THE MOUNTAINS
of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.
If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitos, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York—a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.
IN NEW YORK—141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,788 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 2,798 3d Av.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 424 St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN—342 and 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.
J. C. ANDERSON,
Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Washington Inn
and Cottages,
PHOENICIA, N. Y.
Opens in June.
Accommodations can now be engaged for the season; rooms, single and en suite, with private baths; open sanitary plumbing, elevator, telephones; all modern, up-to-date equipments; most comfortable and best furnished hotel in the Catskills. Booklets and terms, apply to SAMUEL PROSKEY, 70 Wall St.

STAMFORD New York
The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't, Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

THE
Catskill Mountain House
OPENS JUNE 26.
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE,
25 UNION SQUARE.
CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.

THE REXMERE
CHURCHILL HALL
HOTEL HAMILTON
Beautiful **STAMFORD** IN THE CATSKILLS
Now booking at 3 Park Place, New York City. Tel. 6050 Cort. E. GRIFFITH, Mgr.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.
OPENS JUNE 17TH.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.,) or New York City Office, 289 4th Av., Town and Country Bureau.

THE COLUMBIAN.
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N.Y.
The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open JUNE 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter. P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS
SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.
MIZZEN TOP
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel, May 15th to 31st.

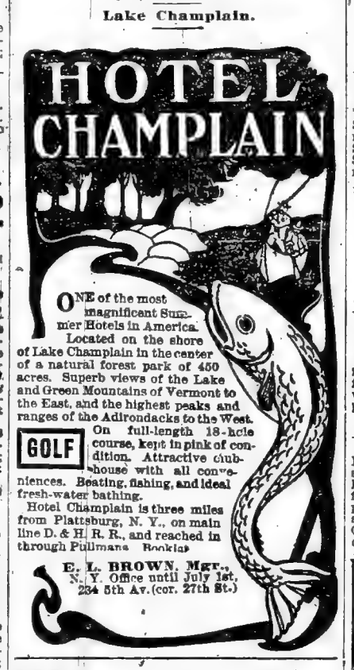
Hudson River Counties.

THE PALATINE Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

NEW YORK. Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN



ONE of the most magnificent Summer Hotels in America. Located on the shore of Lake Champlain in the center of a natural forest park of 450 acres. Superb views of the Lake and Green Mountains of Vermont to the East, and the highest peaks and ranges of the Adirondacks to the West.
GOLF On full-length 18-hole course, kept in pink of condition. Attractive club-house with all conveniences. Boating, fishing, and ideal fresh-water bathing.
Hotel Champlain is three miles from Plattsburg, N. Y., on main line D. & H. R. R., and reached in through Pullman Booklet
E. L. BROWN, Mgr., N. Y. Office until July 1st, 234 5th Av. (cor. 27th St.)

WESTPORT INN
Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

THE ADIRONDACKS.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massawepie.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD
Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr. New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., N. Y. Telephone 5530—38.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn,
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Putnam County.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.,
A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application.
OPENS MAY 27TH.

Saratoga.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicaville, N. Y. 22nd Season.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTLE,
Virginia Av. and Beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates; $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner & Prop'r.

CHALFONTE
is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,
Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity 300. Spec. Spring rates $2 to $3 daily, $10 to $15 weekly. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Booklet.
W. B. COTTEN.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front.
Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra, C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Now Open.
Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.
Fronting lake; overlooking ocean; many improvements; strictly first class; booklet. Wm H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Elberon.

ELBERON HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
ELBERON, N. J.
Management of ERNEST FRIBOURG, late of Delmonico's, sole lessee and proprietor.

CAFE MIGNON
and Grill Room Now Open. Tel. 321 West End.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. NOW OPEN.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
High Standard of Excellence Maintained.
Booklet, Rates, &c., address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 8d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.
Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
THOS. NOBLE.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.
Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

NEW JERSEY. Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
THE OCTAGON.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

NEW ENGLAND. New Hampshire.

HAWKHURST HOTEL,
Litchfield, Conn.
Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.
New York address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

PARK HOTEL
WINSTED, CONN.
High elevation. Golf. Good Fishing. Fine Drives. Booklet. W. F. GARDINER, Mgr.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.
Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS
PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages.
Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON U. S. NAVY.
HARVARD-YALE 'VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous.
Always Entertainment.
For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDGE
MASS.
Matchless Scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Drives. Superb Golf Course. Two Finely Appointed Hotels in the Berkshires. Best of service. Spring, Summer, Autumn.
RED LION INN. HEATON HALL.
Allen T. Treadway, Prop.
Wm. G. Havill, Mgr.
N. Y. Office:
Hotel Longacre, W. 47th St

NEW ENGLAND INN.
A pleasant place in heart of Berkshires, between Lenox and Stockbridge; 15 acres; high, beautiful scenery; verandas three sides; excellent table. Miss RUNNELLS, Stockbridge, Mass.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.,
open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Maine.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to 281 5th Av.; Telephone 1995 Madison.
HARVEY & WOOD. Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Within one hour's ride from New York, country board for the Summer, for gentleman, wife, and girl of five; terms moderate. Address Benedict, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE ADAN, INES BETANCOURT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and Independent, to Mrs. Leocadia A. de Zayas, Mrs. Sofia A. de Betancourt, Mrs. Eva A. de Rodriguez, Alberto Adan, Mario Emilio Adan, Eva Adan, and Osvaldo Adan, the heirs and next of kin of INES BETANCOURT DE ADAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Elvira Adan de Molina of the City of Havana, Cuba, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1893, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ines Betancourt de Adan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
CLAUDE J. BANIGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

SHERMAN, JOHN O.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN O. SHERMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of his attorney, Andrew Lemon, No. 93 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of June next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of December, 1904. SAMUEL R. CLAPP, Executor. ANDREW LEMON, Attorney for Executor, No. 93 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER

Is the uppermost question in the minds of many persons

THOSE UNDECIDED WILL FIND THE

Resort Columns OF The Evening Post

helpful in selecting the proper place

See the special articles describing the various resort sections in the SATURDAY issues.

LOANS.

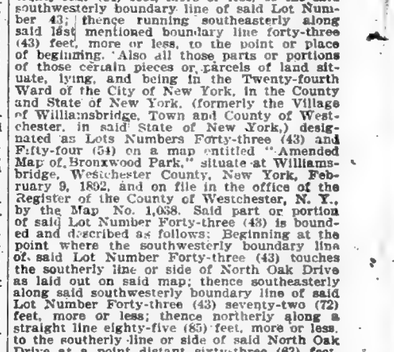
LOANS on furniture, rents, legacies, and all other good securities. NASSAU SECURITY CO., 16 Nassau St.; uptown office, 20 East 120th St.; ring outside bell. Open evenings.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HELEN M. VAN DE WATER, plaintiff, against ALLAN G. MACDONELL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that part of that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Williamsbridge, now the City, County, and State of New York, designated as Lot No. 43 on a certain map entitled "Map of Bronxwood Park, situated at Williamsbridge, Westchester County, New York, belonging to Duncan & Shirmer," made by Henry C. Thompson, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, dated September 12, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County by the number 917, which said part of said Lot No. 43 is bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the point formed by the junction of the southwesterly boundary line of said lot Number 43 with the southeasterly boundary line thereof; thence running northeasterly along said southeasterly boundary line one hundred and seventeen and ninety-nine one-hundredths (117 99-100) feet to the southerly boundary line of North Oak Drive as laid out on said map; thence running westerly along said southerly boundary line to a point thereon midway between the points where the said southwesterly and southeasterly boundary lines of said Lot Number 43 respectively meet the said southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive; thence running southerly in a straight line and partly through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, being approximately the easterly one-half of said Lot Number 43. Also all that certain other part of said Lot Number 43, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the junction of the southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number 43 with the southeasterly boundary line thereof; thence running northerly in a straight line and partly through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, more or less, to a point on the southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive midway between the points where the said southwesterly and southeasterly boundary lines of said Lot Number 43 respectively meet the said southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive; thence running westerly along said southerly boundary line to a point thereon where an imaginary straight line running parallel with said northerly or first mentioned course and distant thirty (30) feet westerly therefrom would meet said southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive; thence running southerly along said imaginary straight line and parallel with said northerly or first mentioned course and distant thirty (30) feet westerly therefrom eighty-four (84) feet, more or less, to the said southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number 43; thence running southeasterly along said last mentioned boundary line forty-three (43) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Also all those parts or portions of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, (formerly the Village of Williamsbridge, Town and County of Westchester, in said State of New York,) designated as Lots Numbers Forty-three (43) and Fifty-four (54) on a map entitled "Amended Map of Bronxwood Park," situate at Williamsbridge, Westchester County, New York, February 9, 1892, and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, N. Y., by the Map No. 1,088. Said part or portion of said Lot Number Forty-three (43) is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point where the southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number Forty-three (43) touches the southerly line or side of North Oak Drive as laid out on said map; thence running westerly along said southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number Forty-three (43) seventy-two (72) feet, more or less; thence northerly along a straight line eighty-five (85) feet, more or less, to the southerly line or side of said North Oak Drive at a point distant sixty-three (63) feet, more or less, northeasterly from the point or place of beginning, measured along the southerly line or side of said North Oak Drive; running thence southwesterly along said southerly line or side of said North Oak Drive sixty-three (63) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Being all of said Lot Number 43, except that portion thereof heretofore conveyed to Walter W. Taylor. Said part or portion of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the southerly line or side of North Oak Drive, said point being where the boundary line between Lot Number Forty-three (43) and Lot Number Fifty-four (54) touches said North Oak Drive; running thence southeasterly along said boundary line one hundred and fifteen and fifty-three one-hundredths (115 53-100) feet to the point formed by the junction of the northeasterly and southwesterly boundary lines of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54); running thence southwesterly along the said southeasterly boundary line of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) forty (40) feet, more or less, to a point on the westerly boundary line in a westerly direction and in a straight line ninety-five (95) feet, more or less, to a point in the westerly boundary line of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) distant one hundred and twelve (112) feet northerly from the point formed by the junction of the southeasterly and the westerly boundary lines of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54), said distance being measured along said westerly boundary line of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54); running thence northerly along said westerly boundary line of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) to the point or place of beginning.
Dated New York, May 23d, 1905.
ERNEST P. HOES, Referee.
EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. There is no street number.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $7,375.67, with interest thereon from the 22d day of October, 1903, together with costs and allowances amounting to

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,250 for $67.85, preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—Early Sunday morning, 14th St. and Broadway, bill fold containing four twenty-dollar bills. Thirty dollars reward if returned to R. R. Staples, care of 29 Borden Av., Long Island City.

LOST—In or between New Amsterdam Roof Theatre and Subway, black leather pocketbook, initials "M. J. S." Return pocketbook; liberal reward, also keep contents. 134 Pearl, ground floor.

LOST—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M." and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York. Reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Avenue.

LOST—$50 reward; no questions asked, for return of diamond stud, (2 karats,) lost on 5th Av. L., between Fulton and 47th Sts., Brooklyn. Edward Stiner, Room 29, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

LOST.—Saturday morning, on 8th Av., between 118th and 110th Sts., gold brooch. Return to Clark, 485 Central Park West. Reward.

LOST—Monday, 117th to 137th, Lenox Av., diamond pin with pearl setting. Suitable reward. Return to janitor, 52 West 117th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

17TH ST., 116 East, Near Union Square.—Desirable rooms; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families, parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH, 137 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; prices reasonable.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; all conveniences; excellent table.

64TH ST., 111 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, newly decorated, large, small rooms; with, without private bath; strictly private house; exceptional opportunity; Summer rates.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; homelike surroundings; good table; excellent neighborhood; Americans; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; all improvements; first-class service; Summer prices.

75TH ST., 134 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms for gentlemen; private house; parlor dining room; references exchanged.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large room in high class German house.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Larg room; also table boarders; select home; gentlemen preferred; meals optional.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with dressing rooms, $14 two persons, with board.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Ideal location; nice rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service; cool dining room; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Suites, private baths; single rooms, $8-$10; excellent board.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 173, Brooklyn Heights.—Pleasant rooms; good table; convenient to Bridge, ferries, and resorts; Summer rates.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St. and River.—Ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27.—Desirable rooms; porcelain baths; excellent table board; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

4TH AV., 260, bet. 20th and 21st Sts.—3 rooms to let, singly or together.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Rooms, $8, $1.25; housekeeping suites, $3.25; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references. Summer rates.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; good board; near Subway station.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; two others; conveniences; moderate.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable for two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square; low rates.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Very fine parlor, also single or double rooms; meals if wanted.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; refined gentleman; superior accommodations; scrupulously clean; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Square rooms, comfortably furnished; hot water; transients.

54TH ST., 131 EAST.—Rooms, suites; running water; French-American board; refined; board optional. Lamadrid.

61ST ST., 168 EAST, Near Lexington.—Elegant furnished room; running water; private house.

71ST ST., 112 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

79TH ST., 226 WEST.—Second floor suite; private bath, bachelors or married couples; Summer rates.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Choice, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Telephone.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 104th St. Elevated.—Superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable; permanency appreciated.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Facing park; exceptionally cool, light rooms; well furnished; very quiet. Anderson.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Large front room, suitable two; private family; board optional; reference.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior, large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

QUINCY ST., 446, BROOKLYN.—Cool front room; also single room.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 235.—Newly furnished rooms, gentlemen only.

ST MARK'S AV., 618, (near Bedford.)—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, with dressing room and closet; private residence.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION WANTED.—Lady having no ties or business, on board yacht until October, as companion in small family; must know how to row; references exchanged. 417 Dean St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Young lady to do stenography, bookkeeping, and assist in office work; steady position; references; salary, $10. B, Box 201 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Facial masseuse and manicurist; also a hairdresser. Marcel wave. Smith, 1,008 7th Av.

WANTED—Stenographer and office assistant; must be experienced. 42 B'way, Room 1,020.

Males.

IF YOU can sell coffee as a specialty, or during your spare hours as a side line, call or write JEROME COFFEE CO., 43 Broad St., New York City.

SOME AGENTS, smarter than others, understand why it is at present easier and pays better to sell insurance for the GERMANIA LIFE than for other companies; same rate and guarantees for annual or deferred dividend policies; one child's endowment bond; liberal arrangement with good producers. Call mornings, Home Office, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—Foreman capable of taking entire charge of department for making headlights, switch lamps, and railroad signal lamps; one who thoroughly understands press work and sheet metal work, and one who is capable of reading blue prints and managing a large force of men; must have best of references; steady employment and a good chance for advancement, as well as good wages paid, to the proper man; experience in this particular line is essential; in answering give full particulars. Address P. R. R. Co., P. O. Box No. 487, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Culley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Draughtsman; competent man to make cut-stone details from plans, can have three or four months' employment; state experience and wages expected. Ingalls Stone Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—An assistant secretary to corporation in small place in Pennsylvania; must be good bookkeeper, correspondent, and manager. Address, with references and salary expected, C. B. W., Box 102 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Practical printer as salesman; must have his own trade; a steady position for sober, reliable, and honest man in an old-established, large, modern office; state particulars and terms. Franklin, Box 199 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Expert stenographer and typewriter by a business house; only those thoroughly competent in both branches need apply; good wages; references required. Apply W. L. Beadnell, 32 East 23d St.

WANTED—Notion salesman in wholesale notion house for local and city section; none but with experience need reply. Address Notions, Box 201 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Collectors of insurance accounts, books, &c., to sell watches, diamonds, and jewelry on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

WANTED—Bookkeeper or ledger clerk; Christian man, 24; first-class penman; accurate at figures; salary $16. R. M. Stockwell, 58 Pine St.

WANTED—In jobbing house, boy to make himself useful. Address, stating age and references, Jobber, Box 179 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bricklayers. Livingston St. and Hanover Place, Brooklyn.

Young lawyer, busy with growing practice, desires manager, either sex, for collection agency; must invest $2,000; references. Security, Box 202 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARETAKER, &c.—By a young woman as caretaker or mother's help during July and August; best reference. M. L. H., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to place excellent chambermaid for the Summer; wages $20; highest references; can be seen personally Friday between 10 and 12 A. M. 23 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid and laundress, whom she can highly recommend. Call, Wednesday and Thursday, at 26 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS—By a young woman, speaking German and English; wages $20 to $22 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2051 Orchard.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Present employer's, 15 West 10th St.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COOK.—Competent woman, as first-class family cook; serve plain and fancy dinners; all kinds frozen desserts; good baker; city, country; first-class personal reference present employer. 22 West 82d St.

COOK, &c.—By a Hungarian woman, speaking German, as cook and assist washing; wages $25 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2051 Orchard.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place an excellent cook. Call Wednesday and Thursday, at 26 West 50th St.

GOVERNESS.—Parent of pupil wishes to find Summer position for trustworthy and agreeable teacher as resident governess; English, mathematics, Latin, botany, French, piano; references from high-class schools and individuals. Address Warner, 471 Central Park West, or call Friday afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER—By a Hungarian woman, speaking German, as a general housekeeper; wages $18 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2051 Orchard.

HOUSEWORK—By a young girl, light housework in the country; wages $14 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2051 Orchard.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family, adults; good cook, waitress, plain washing; reference; city, country; careful. 230 East 43d St., second flight, front.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman, family washing from country for Summer; references. 309 East 42d St.

NURSE—By a German girl, speaking English, as nurse girl; wages $18 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY.—By expert stenographer; absolutely reliable; well educated; thorough knowledge of banking and office duties; nine years' experience. M. Bowen, 550 West 184th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' experience; cultured, refined young woman; capable corresponding; understands office routine; desires permanent position. American, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial and electrical experience; capable adapting herself to any position; accurate and rapid; salary $18. Marion S., 258 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Accuracy, Box 175 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Miller, Box 156 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a good shorthand writer with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Clara Wainwright, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; satisfactory references; salary $15 to $18. K., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $12. Mildred Robinson, Box 192 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate, Box 143 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Address Mary Williams, 568 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat operator, quick, accurate; 1½ years' experience; $6 start. D 180 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years manufacturing firm; rapid, accurate; start, $8. Miss F., 177 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts investigations, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared; specialist in cost finding; terms reasonable. X 210 Times Downtown.

ATTENDANT.—Refined young man wishes position; will travel; understands nervous or any kind of case; can furnish the best of references. H. Aylor, 43 7th Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 16, can run stock, in downtown banker's or broker's office, with chance of advancement; highest references; recommendations from thirteen people. M. Lober, 210 Avenue C.

CHAUFFEUR.—City or country; experienced. Biersack, 2,021 Lexington Av.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 361 Times, Times Square.

CLERK, &c.—Young man, 24, knowledge of shorthand, as clerk and stenographer; will do outside work as well; collector, &c.; best references; hard worker. B Box 134 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Middle aged, single; thoroughly competent, reliable, respectful; highly recommended by well known city family for last 8 yrs., who can be seen. Box 277 Putnam House.

GARDENER, landscape architect and artist, horticultural school training in Germany, with highest references, as foreman or head gardener on large private place; is reliable expert on mushrooms; married, no children. G. H., advertisement office, 1,360 3d Av.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SECOND MAN.—Best references. 33 East 74th St.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET or FOOTMAN.—Young male attendant as valet or footman; six years in last situation in England. Box 293 Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE wants to start in right way to learn a good business. Worker, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) two years' experience as stenographer and bookkeeper, with general office work, wants position; references. A Box 309 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, desires permanent position that will offer opportunities for advancement. B. A., Box 172 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity, Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, 17, well educated, best references, desires a situation. Sobel, 139 Cannon St.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years' Wall St. experience. R. Greene, 71 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

ORPHANS SPEED BY AUTO TO CONEY AND ITS JOYS

500 of 'Em, and Many Come Back Drenched to the Skin.

BUT IT WAS A DAY OF FUN

Motor Club's Trip a Success, Despite the Rain—Separate Trip for Measle-Stricken Waifs.

Worn out after an exciting day in which they had ridden through New York and Brooklyn in automobiles to Coney Island, some of them drenched to the skin, but far from unhappy, 500 orphans, charges of the city, returned to their asylums last night to dream of the Mayor, bare-headed and smiling upon them, terrible lions snarling at them, little grown-up people shaking hands with them, merry-go-rounds spinning around in the wonders of the wonderland by the sea.

Perhaps it was the bogey man who has for centuries been the dread of little children, and it may have been the cold-hearted Weather Bureau that placed a damper on the chosen day for the orphans' outing at Coney Island yesterday. The New York Motor Club had planned to take all the orphans who had behaved themselves for a month in the various asylums for an outing yesterday at Dreamland. Many prominent persons assigned their machines to carry the youngsters to the seashore.

The gathering place was at Columbus Circle. Ninety-three machines were there at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the hour selected for the starting, filling the air with gasoline fumes for blocks, as they stood panting under gray skies. It was a long time before the children appeared with their guardians from the institutions where they have been cared for. The threatening skies made many hesitate.

The youngsters slowly assembled in groups of from 25 to 100, until there were about 500 seated in the automobiles. Every child wore a ribbon on his or her arm corresponding to the colors worn by their guardians. Impatient that the automobiles did not instantly go rushing down the street they cried with almost the vigor of a college yell: "Get a horse!" After several minutes' practice they were able to declaim together and it was still, "Get a horse."

The parade down Broadway was further delayed by the non-arrival of the thirty-five youngsters of the Institute of Mercy, until word came that they were all quarantined. Measles had broken out in their home. There was something like a revolution there when the good little orphans who had caught neither spankings nor measles found out that they would not receive the reward of their goodness. A message was sent to them that just as soon as the measles stopped the Motor Club would give them a separate excursion to the delights of Coney Island.

While the children were waiting in the automobiles most of them got a chance to pat the nose of Mounted Policeman Edmund Gray's fine bright-eyed chestnut, Captain. Then there came a boots and saddles call on a bugle. Seven of the mounted police squad at once jumped astride their horses. Then, instead of chasing automobiles, they led them at full gallop on a chase down Broadway to the Brooklyn Bridge. The speed was far above the legal limit. Persons scattered to right and left in terror, surface cars came to a standstill. The traffic regulators of the city put into utter confusion the orderly pulsation of the main artery of New York's business life for the fun of the orphans.

Somehow or other the teamsters, with vocabularies which they reserve for automobilists, refrained and cheered the merry parties as they sped for Coney Island with waving flags and shouts of delight suggestive of the hour when "school is out."

There were children with their upper two front teeth missing, indicating that they were in their sixth year, and others who seemed to be all teeth as they grinned upon the approving crowds. There were red, black, yellow, white headed youngsters.

Among the gallant 500 were youngsters from the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, the Mission of the Friend of Children, the New York House for Destitute and Crippled Children, the Leake and Watts Orphan Home, the Golden Hour House, the Howard Mission, the Children's Aid Society, the New York Children's Hospitals and Schools. They rode in machines ranging in value from that of a five-horse-power runabout to a locomotivelike vehicle which could not be bought for less than $10,000.

When they came to City Hall Park they were wheeled through the walk in front of the municipal steps, where the Mayor, smiling and bowing, greeted them. The mounted police saw the procession safely across the Brooklyn Bridge, where, with tired horses, they handed them over to the guardianship of the Brooklyn "Cossacks."

There was a delightfully "bumpety-bumpety" trip to the Boulevard, and then a four-abreast race for Coney Island, with the big French automobile assigned to the Red Cross forging ahead every now and then to see if Dr. H. D. Belt and his assistance might be needed, and then dropping back into the gasoline vapor, seeking in vain for those who might have been dropped out.

At Dreamland, the youngsters, ravenously hungry and hilariously happy, were marshaled in columns of two and marched to the pier dining room, where they devoured several tons of sandwiches and oranges, together with gallons of coffee, milk, and lemonade.

When they were comfortable they were taken to Bostock's. There uncomfortable beasts with great hungry yellow eyes growled thrillingly from their cages, and then were made to perform foolish tricks for the delight of the orphans. From the animals they went to the Midget City. There they met grown people, smaller than themselves, but old enough to be their parents. All these little "grown-up" people were patronized by the great big youngsters, the pigmies taking it all in very good part, with the exception of "Larry," the miniature policeman. He was robbed of his club. This was afterward recovered from a blue-eyed little miss, whose only explanation of how she came in possession of it was:

"I just 'touldn's help it."

At the various institutions last night it was reported that all were at home and in bed, although some had been soaked in the rainstorm after they left Coney Island.

RAILROAD WATCH BY MOTOR.

A Novel Inspection System Coming In with Long Island's Electrification.

The Long Island Railroad is completing, in connection with the electrification of its Western lines, a private telephone system, so that the Superintendent at Long Island City can keep constantly in touch with all parts of the road. These road telephones will be scattered along the fifty miles of line, no two being more than 2,000 feet apart. There will be about 150 of them, 100 being in special boxes similar to the police telephone boxes, and the rest in the switch towers and stations.

In connection with the telephone service the railroad will introduce a novel method of road inspection by emergency crews of four men, who will constantly patrol the road in gasolene motor cars running on the tracks. When the electrical road opens there will be two of these crews, one stationed at Long Island City and one at Woodhaven Junction. When out on the road the crews will keep in touch with headquarters by telephone, and can always be summoned for emergency work. In particular they will look after the transmission lines.

The automobiles can bowl along at thirty miles an hour. They weigh 750 pounds, and will carry complete kits of necessary tools.

THEATRE MEN GIVE BAIL.

Threat of Arrest in the Metcalfe Case Takes Them to Court in a Hurry.

Spurred by the declaration of Magistrate Pool that the theatrical managers charged by James S. Metcalfe with criminal conspiracy would be placed under arrest if they did not apear and give bail, all of them except four who are out of the city were in the West Side Court yesterday and gave bonds.

Antonio Pastor was the first to appear.

"Where's Antonio Pastor?" asked Magistrate Pool.

"I am the unfortunate individual," answered Tony. "You ought to know me."

"How long have you been a manager?" asked the Magistrate.

"Long enough," sighed Tony. "A matter of fifty years or so. Why, you used to come down to my place on the Bowery when you were a boy."

"Oh, I guess you must be mistaken," said the Magistrate.

"Well, if you didn't, you missed a good thing," was the rejoinder.

The bail offered by Mr. Pastor was accepted, and the Magistrate told the other managers to go into his private room and arrange matters with the clerk. All furnished $500 bonds each. Those who did not appear were Marc Klaw, Daniel Frohman, Heinrich Conreid, and Lew. Fields.

It has been arranged, so as to make out a test case in the Supreme Court, that Charles M. Burnham, manager of Wallack's Theatre, will be in court to-day at 11 o'clock. He will go through the form of being arrested and at the same time a writ of habeas corpus will be sworn out in the Supreme Court, and he will be taken there. The case will then be adjourned to a date decided upon between ex-Judge Olcott for Mr. Burnham and Assistant District Attorney Krotel.

Magistrate Pool protests that he never really intended to lock anybody up.

ELEVATED ASKS TAX REBATE.

Wants $1,000,000 Taken Off Its $4,000,000 Franchise Levy Bills.

Representatives of the Manhattan Railway Company met Controller Grout yesterday afternoon and opened negotiations for the payment of the franchise taxes owed by that corporation to the city. These taxes have piled up against the company for the years 1900 to 1904, while the constitutionality of the law was being fought out in the courts, until now the company owes the city $4,221,951.32, with accrued interest.

Gen. Manager Skitt and Joseph Auerbach of counsel for the Manhattan, asked the Controller to grant a reduction of 30 per cent. on their bills for 1900, 1901, and 1902, because in those years franchises had been assessed at full value and real estate at only 70 per cent. Similarly, a reduction of 20 per cent. was asked for the bills for 1903 and 1904. These reductions would make a difference of considerably more than $1,000,000 in the tax bills of the elevated road.

Controller Grout said that he would consult with the Corporation Counsel.

HOPPER, THE UNSUPPRESSED.

Draws Out President Ahearn and Stirs a Smoldering Feud in Tammany.

Superintendent Isaac A. Hopper of the Bureau of Buildings made public yesterday his reply to the charges filed against him by Herbert S. Renton, a Brooklyn manufacturer of plumbing materials, when the Building Bureau was a target for general criticism. Mr. Renton charged that Superintendent Hopper had discriminated against certain elevator attachments of which he was the manufacturer. Mr. Hopper's reply is a general and specific denial.

Coupled with this action there came signs of a rupture between the Building Superintendent and Borough President Ahearn. Mr. Hopper, in making his reply public, let it be known that it had been in Mr. Ahearn's hands for some time, and Mr. Hopper also caused it to be more than intimated that the Borough President had suppressed the reply.

"Hopper's talk about suppressing his letter is all rot," declared Mr. Ahearn when his attention was called to this. "There is nothing in his reply worth giving out. Several months ago I settled the Benton business and the whole flange matter, and now it's a dead issue. Hopper has excluded the Renton building flanges and had approved only such flanges as suited him, which was not right.

"When Renton made his charges I looked into the matter and ordered that the Renton flange and all other good flanges should be accepted. That settled it. Later, when I got Hopper's reply to the Renton charges I laid it aside. There was no use in stirring up a settled matter. Anyhow, Hopper's letter was only an exhibition of spite against Renton, and I was not going into a spite fight. Hopper didn't get his letter published by me because it was not worth publishing."

Superintendent Hopper last night was exceedingly indignant at the remarks made by Borough President Ahearn.

"Two months ago I sent the reply to the Renton charges to Mr. Ahearn," said Mr. Hopper, "and since then several times I have asked him to make it public, but he declined. Yesterday I wrote to him and told him if he did not make it public I would, and I did."

That President Ahearn would like to remove Superintendent Hopper, who comes under his jurisdiction, has been known for some time, but Tammany Hall powers are understood to have halted the hand of the Borough President. Both men are district leaders.

ODD MISTAKE IN WATER LIST.

Mayor Finds Chamber of Commerce Members on It Were Not Consulted.

Some one in the Chamber of Commerce blundered in making up a list of three names from which the Mayor was invited to select a member of the new Water Supply Commission. The list bears the names of J. Edward Simmons, Gen. Horace Porter, and Gustav H. Schwab.

The Mayor, when he made inquiries, was astounded to find that none of them had been consulted before his name was sent in. The commission will have a great deal of work to do, and the Mayor does not think that any of the men recommended would be willing to give up his business for a $12,000 place. Mayor McClellan expects to consult President Jesup of the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow.

The Board of Fire Underwriters yesterday recommended President Henry Evans of the Continental Insurance Company, Charles A. Shaw of the Hanover Insurance Company, and Marshall S. Priggs of the Williamsburg Insurance Company. The list of the Manufacturers' Association of Brooklyn already is in. The Mayor will name one man from each list.

NO DELAY IN HUMMEL CASE.

Writ of Prohibition Must Be Argued To-morrow, Court Says.

The Appellate Division directed yesterday that argument on the writ of prohibition in the Abraham Hummel conspiracy case be had to-morrow afternoon, each side having half an hour. This was after District Attorney Jerome had made a plea for the expediting of the case, declaring that delay meant increased expense to the county, owing to the public maintenance of witnesses who will be called to testify in the case.

"I believe," said Mr. Jerome, "that the dismissal of this writ is so vital to the interests of justice that I ask your Honor to allow me to have all the papers in the case printed and submitted for your consideration. I will do this at my own expense and be ready with the papers to-morrow afternoon. I ask that the argument be made not later than Friday."

De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for Mr. Hummel, wanted a week or ten days to prepare his argument on the writ; but the court set to-morrow.



In serges especially, the rise in wool has induced a lot of juggling with values.

Substitution of inferior grades—hard to detect in plain colors.

We're lucky enough to be able to give the same values in serges this year as last—cloth for cloth and dollar for dollar.

Serge suits, and every one all wool and fast colors.

$16 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren St. | 842 at 13th St. | 1260 at 32d St.



It's a toss-up which you'll find most useful.

Russet Oxfords, black calf Oxfords, patent leather Oxfords.

$3.50 and $5.

In straw hats, as in Derbies, we give more than the exclusive hatters, by lopping off their charge for their label.

Hats the same.

$2 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

265 B'WAY. 420 B'WAY. 841 B'WAY.

Men's & Youths' Suit Bargains.

900 MEN'S FANCY SUITS Remaining—of those on Sale Tuesday—Reduced from $15, $16 & $18. 10.50

Also 350 Youths' Suits, 31-35 chest.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

Young's Hats
SOME BETTER MAKE

June 8th.

Felt hats are certainly felt on the first hot days of June. If you have one on your head you must have a straw hat in your mind. Bear in mind also that the way to "Young's" is the way to genuine, lasting straw hat satisfaction, $2.00 and upward.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

MRS. LEMOYNE FILES BANKRUPTCY PETITION

Famous Actress and Browning Reader Owes $4,600.

HAS NO AVAILABLE ASSETS

Claims Exemption for Her Watch, Her $8 Bank Account, and Dresses, Described as of Nominal Value.

Mrs. Sarah Cowell Lemoyne, actress and dramatic reader, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy. Her liabilities are given as $4,662, and there are no available assets. In her petition she says that she has a gold watch valued at $50 and a deposit of $8 in the Second National Bank. Her wearing apparel, it is recited, is of nominal value. For these possessions she claims exemption.

There are ten creditors. Among them are A. M. & J. W. Dunstan, $2,150, costumes and gowns bought in 1903; Metropolitan Printing Company, $775 for printing and lithographing; George H. Brennan, $660, salary as manager and for money expended on Mrs. Lemoyne's account between March 23 and May 12, 1903; George Schaefer, $500, household supplies, 1904-1905; Joseph J. McCarthy, $206, and Glen MacDonough, amount known, royalties.

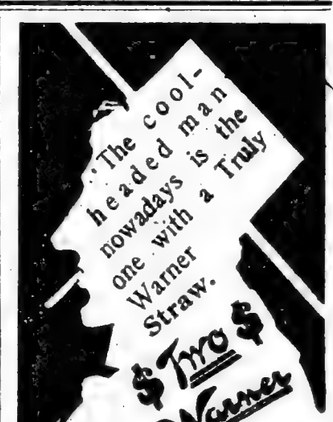
There have been few women more widely known or more generally admired than is Mrs. Lemoyne. Born in New York, she evinced a fondness for the stage when she was still a child. She appeared before the footlights while yet in her teens, but comparatively early in life abandoned the stage to take up dramatic reading. Her drawing room recitations achieved great popularity, and she was much admired as an interpreter of the poets, notably Browning. She was chosen to read the ode to Columbus at the dedicatory exercises of the Chicago World's Fair. Everywhere she made friends.

For the last few years Mrs. Lemoyne has confined herself principally to Browning readings, and was regarded as the foremost interpreter of the poet in this country. Last April, at the Hudson Theatre, she presented "A Blot in the 'Scutcheon" for the benefit of the Music School Settlement. Her talents have always been at the command of worthy causes.

Mrs. Lemoyne has apartments at 128 East Thirty-fourth Street. She is not now in the city, it was said there last night.

Cheaper Cable Rates to Japan.

The Pacific Commercial Cable Company announced yesterday a reduction of 20 cents a word in the rate to Japan, to take effect on July 1. The new rate will be $1.21 a word from San Francisco to Tokio.



CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

GET A GUN, SAYS FINN.

Advice from the Bench on Avoiding Raids by the Police.

Acting Captain Bourke of the Mercer Street Station and Detective Underhill raided an alleged information bureau for poolrooms in a ten-story building at 648 Broadway yesterday afternoon.

The Captain had received information that there was such a bureau in the building, and he started to make a floor-to-floor canvass. He found two offices with no names on the doors. Underhill boosted him so that he could look through the transom. Inside, he says, he saw eight men at telephones. He only arrested one man, James Clark, who said he was a clerk of 226 East Seventy-sixth Street. The telephones were torn out.

Clark was at once taken to the Jefferson Market Court and discharged by Magistrate Finn on the ground that the police had seen no bets made.

"This is the second time," said Clark, "that my offices have been entered and telephones taken. I don't think it is right."

"Neither do I," said the Magistrate. "The only thing for you to do is to get a gun and shoot somebody. The police should get warrants before making arrests of this kind."

Capt. Bourke was asked what he was going to do in the future.

"The only thing I can do," he answered, "is to purchase a suit of armor."

Wallach's Straws
830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
640 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 123d
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

THERE are a lot of hats that *look* as well as ours when they're new.
The difference comes a month from now—
Then there's the *weight*.
Our Straws are as light as they are strong. $1.90
$2.90, $2.40
Light Weight Shirts, too.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Novelties and Bargains.



5.00 Button Oxfords At 2.97
Black Calf and Russet.

6.00 Wing Tips at 3.49
Russet and black calf Oxfords, on a new flat last, dipped toe and high heels.

High Arch (bunion last) 4.98
The newest scientific idea for men with flat feet, weak instep or bunions.

TRADE E.M.W. MARK
REDMAN
A HOT WEATHER COLLAR.
Its GOOD POINTS are its LONG POINTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock
Virginia Earle—Louis Harrison—Corinne and Extraordinary Company of 50.
June 12th—First time Automobile Race.
NEW YORK ROOF. Last Night Friday.
ALWAYS DELIGHTFUL & PLEASANT.
Glass Enclosed. Damrosch Summer Night Concerts
Next Monday—Seats Ready To-day.
Summer Opening "Meet Me Under Novelties & Burlesque the Wistaria."

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th Sts.
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
Matinees Every Day.
SOUSA'S BAND Sunday Evening
Popular Prices.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th.
TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
New American Comedy, The Heir to the Hoorah
Acousticon Equipment for the Deaf.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Great Lafayette & His Own Co., Four Mortons, May Robson & Co.
5TH AV. Sardou's "Scrap of Paper," with Henry Woodruff, Katherine Grey & Big Cast.
58TH ST. "Oliver Twist," with Elita Proctor Otis, JAS. DURKIN, Agnes Scott, etc.
125TH ST. "Charley's Aunt," with W. J. Kelley, Beatrice Morgan, Etienne Girardot, etc.

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH Daily, 3 & 8:30; Sat. & Sun., 3, 6, 7:30 & 9.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av.
Paradise Roof Gardens, Every Ev'g 8:15 to Midnight. Matinee Every Day. Down Stairs in the Victoria Theatre, With Entire Roof Bill. 25c. 50c.
TO-TO, the Mysterious Musician; Louise Gunning, Spessardy's Bears & Ponies, Patty Bros. and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl. F. C. Whitney presents
MME. Schumann-Heink
In Stange & Edwards's opera, Love's Lottery. Pop

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warmer, moderate easterly winds.

VOL. LIV...NO. 17,303. * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City and Newark, TWO CENTS.

CZAR CONSENTED TO TALK OF PEACE

Told Mr. Meyer He Would Consider the President's Offer.

TAKAHIRA AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Japanese Minister Receives a Dispatch but It Does Not Tell the Mikado's Terms.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Czar has at last been heard from here and the result is not unfavorable to peace. In his audience with Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, yesterday the Czar indicated a willingness to take under advisement the subject of peace,' and expressed a warm appreciation of the friendly words of Mr. Meyer, speaking as the personal envoy of the President.

The reception of Mr. Meyer, it is stated, was characterized by the greatest cordialtiy and friendliness, and the Ambassador's cablegram to the President giving a general account of the audience is of a distinctly hopeful tone.

Mr. Meyer did not bring to the St. Petersburg Government an offer of mediation, but a "friendly offer of good-will," as it was described by Count Cassini, which apparently was gratifying to the Czar. Further than this it is impossible to record the character of the cablgram.

Takahira Calls, Although Ill.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called by appointment at the White House this afternoon, and spent half an hour with the President. He was still unable to give the President the slightest indication regarding Japanese peace terms, but it is believed he was acquainted in a general way with the hopeful tone of Mr. Meyer's dispatch, and with this as a lever the hope is expressed here that the Mikado will meet the President half way in the earnest efforts to assist in bringing about an early peace.

The President, in accord with Russia's desires, asked Minister Takahira to ascertain Japan's terms. The Minister sent a dispatch to his Government last night after his interview with the President and received one to-day. Though his illness has increased so that he can hardly walk, he drove to the White House to deliver his message. He tottered when he left the Mansion and had to be helped into his carriage.

His coming at such a time indicated that the dispatch was of importance. It was not, however, a conclusive answer to the President's request. It was said at the White House that something definite was expected to-morrow.

Earlier in the afternoon Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial adviser, was received by the President and discussed the whole situation for some time. Baron Kaneko to-night said that Japan had not received directly or indirectly any request from Russia for a statement of peace terms. It was intimated that Japan would be loath to give any such statement until convinced that Russia was prepared to take up the question of peace with the intention of ending the war.

Later in the afternoon Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, saw the President, and to-night Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, was at the White House for nearly an hour. None of the callers would discuss their visits, and it can be stated that with the exception of the call of Mr. Takahira none of these visits was of great importance.

Britain Declines to Interfere.

It is not expected that the situation will change radically in the next day or two. Until some indication comes from Japan of her attitude in the light of the spirit shown by the Czar the negotiations can hardly be expected to progress.

Meantime, powerful though friendly influence is being brought to bear on Japan to be moderate in her demands. It has been pointed out that Japan and Russia must always be close neighbors and that if Japan is unreasonable now in her great triumph she might again be involved in war with Russia. What effect these representations may have on the Mikado is of course only conjectural.

Strong hopes were entertained here in the highest circles that London could be relied on for active assistance in counseling moderation to Japan. These hopes have not been realized, although information has been received that Great Britain will welcome peace.

It is still hoped, however, that some assistance from that quarter may yet be forthcoming. Berlin and Paris are both giving loyal assistance to the efforts initiated in Washington, and the result of Berlin's activity is already being felt.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who was summoned to Washington because the President desired to enlist the support of Great Britain in his efforts for peace, called upon President Roosevelt at the White House this afternoon.

His conference with the President lasted about twenty-five minutes. As he left the White House he said that it would be impossible for him to attempt to throw any light on the progress of peace negotiations. He had no definite information himself, he said, and indicated that that was not surprising, inasmuch as Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, probably would be the last country which possibly could take an active part in the negotiations for a cessation of hostilities in the East.

Further instructions have been sent Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg, but their character is not known.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, called at the French Embassy to-day, where he had a long talk on the situation with Ambassador Jusserand. The Russian Ambassador has not yet made an appointment with the President, and it is impossible to obtain any information regarding the cablegrams that have reached the Embassy from St. Petersburg in the last twenty-four hours.

KAISER BACKED UP PRESIDENT.

Helped to Prepare for Mr. Meyer's Audience—Japan's Terms Are Feared.

BERLIN, June 8.—The interviews Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador at Washington, has had with President Roosevelt and the cable correpondence between the Ambassador and the Foreign Office here resulted in the President and the Emperor finding that they had identical views on the subject of peace and were nearly of the same opinion as to the method of drawing Russia and Japan into negotiations.

The Russian Government was informed of what the United States and Germany were seeking, so that Ambassador Meyer's audience of Emperor Nicholas was prepared for in the fullest manner.

The understanding here is that Emperor Nicholas went so far as to say to Ambassador Meyer that he would like to know what Japan's terms would be.

Japan it is believed in Government quarters here will be reluctant to lay down specific peace conditions—far more reluctant than at any stage of the war, because preparations have been made to carry the campaign to Russian territory, take Vladivostok and Harbin, and then exclude Russia from the Pacific.

PARIS, June 8.—It is definitely known that the Russian Foreign Minister, Count Lamsdorff, seconded by M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, has initiated overtures through the Russian representatives abroad to learn Japan's disposition and terms of peace. These overtures, it is said here, began three days ago.

M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador here, has already conferred with the French authorities, who are fully aware of the desires of Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte.

British and American influences are chiefly relied on to move Japan now that Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte have made the preliminary approaches. Diplomats here hold the view that Tokio would prefer to continue the war until Vladivostok is taken and all the territory up to Lake Baikal is under Japanese control.

ROME, June 8.—According to the Giornale di Italfa it is asserted in political circles that the Italian Government has added its efforts to those of the United States in offering good offices to Russia with a view to peace.

There is no doubt that the Government, press, and public equally are in favor of peace and are pleased with the initiative taken by President Roosevelt.

RUSSIA WILLING TO LISTEN.

Foreign Office Admits Possibility of Peace—War Preparations Go On.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—"Russia is as willing as ever to listen to any proposal Japan may wish to make, but it does not behoove Russia to take the initiative. That duty is incumbent on the victor or vanquished, and Russia is neither. Let Japan state her terms. Then and not before can negotiations begin. Russia is prepared to give Japan's proposals full and sincere consideration, and, if possible, to accept them."

Such, substantially, is the statement made to me this afternoon by Count Lamsdorff's accredited mouthpiece. The mere fact that the Foreign Office thus authoritatively excludes the idea of war a outrance is highly significant. It is true that Russia continues her military preparations, that troops and war material are going east uninterruptedly, that an entirely new division has been formed of drafts that have reached Linevitch, and that another mobilization is imminent. It is true also that the war party is all-powerful and that the prospects of the continuance of the sanguinary conflict are as strong as ever.

Yet it is noteworthy that neither the Czar nor Count Lamsdorff formally declared that the war must continue. It is a noteworthy moment when all the reports indicate the intention of foreign Governments to offer friendly counsels in favor of peace, that the Czar should grant a special audience to the American Ambassador.

All these symptoms apparently indicate that the hour of serious receuillement has struck at Tsarskoe-Selo, that the Czar is wavering, and peace is no longer quite hopeless.

The press continues to insist that the Czar's first duty is to consult the nation. A high official assures me that the Czar has now decided to consult nobody except his immediate councilors. Among the councillors is Gen. Trepoff, who goes to Tsarskoe-Selo almost daily.

The Zemstvoists in Moscow succeeded after all in meeting, because the Governor General declined to follow the recommendations from St. Petersburg that he persecute them. They elected a deputation to convey an address to Tsarskoe-Selo urging the Emperor to consult the nation regarding peace or war. There is little hope that the deputation will be received. The city is unusually calm to-day.

PEKING, June 8.—Telegrams inform us that Russia contends that Japan can claim no indemnity, since no Russian territory has been occupied. Japan will not long delay removing the ground for this contention, for she is on the eve of capturing Sakhalin and Vladivostok and the Primorsk provinces of Siberia.

No peace is regarded as likely to be satisfactory that does not expel Russia from Manchuria to the northern bank of the Amur River and throw open to the world the commerce of the Amur River and Sungari highways.

In Peking the best opinion considers

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WIRELESS TELEGRAPH ON MOVING TRAINS

Alton Road Makes Successful Test and Will Install Service.

MAY PREVENT COLLISIONS

Messages Sent To and Received From a Train Running at a Speed of Fifty Miles an Hour.

CHICAGO, June 8.—As a further protection to its train service the Chicago and Alton Railway announced to-day that the company had made all arrangements for the establishment of a wireless telegraph system on all trains running between Chicago and St. Louis, and that eventually the scheme would be extended to the entire system.

That the wireless telegraph can be used on fast-moving trains with entire satisfaction was demonstrated to-day by the Alton Road, when messages were sent from Chicago to the officers of the road traveling on a limited train running between Chicago and St. Louis. The observation car on the train was equipped with wireless apparatus, and while running at a speed of fifty miles an hour messages were received from President Felton, who was in the general offices in Chicago, and replies sent back from the trains without the slightest hitch. So successful was the experiment that it was decided to equip at once all Alton trains running between Chicago and St. Louis with the wireless apparatus.

"This is the first time the wireless system has ever been used to communicate with persons on a moving train," said President Felton to-night. "By this system the dispatcher will be able to reach any train on any part of his division whenever he wishes to. Trains running close together will also be able to communicate with each other, as we shall have telegraph operators on all freight trains as well as passenger trains. With this system on our trains, we believe that it will be impossible to have a collision, no matter what the weather conditions, as the operators on every train will know the exact whereabouts of every other train on the road.

"It is our intention to handle commercial messages for our patrons to and from moving trains."

The use of wireless telegraphy as a means of communication between permanent stations and rapidly moving railroad trains has often been discussed, but this is the first time that a great transportation company has definitely decided to take advantage of the system as a means of keeping in constant communication with its trains.

One of the great obstacles pointed out by wireless telegraph experts to the utilization of the wireless means of communication by the railroads is that in thickly populated sections such as the Chicago and Alton traverses the territory is dotted with tall buildings which are likely to deflect the wireless currents, thus rendering the service unstable.

Great strides in the perfection of the wireless system have been made in recent years, however, and one of the surprises rumored to be about due, is the announcement of a new invention surmounting this obstacle.

That it is possible to avoid this defect in the system is admitted, since even in a city, with so many tall steel and stone buildings as New York, the Cunarder Campania, from her berth at the foot of Jane Street, has communicated with other Cunarders in the neighborhood of Sandy Hook, while the De Forest Company regularly receives messages, some of them from vessels several hundred miles at sea, at its station on the top of one of the downtown skyscrapers.

RUSSIAN CRUISERS INTERNED.

Gov. Wright Says President's Orders Have Been Carried Out.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Gov. Wright has cabled Secretary Taft officially notifying him that the orders of the President regarding the Russian ships in Manila Bay have been carried out.

The President's instructions were to the effect that the American authorities should take possession last night of the Russian cruisers Aurora, Oleg, and Zemstchug unless they had left the Port of Manila. They will be interned until the conclusion of the war.

A FAMOUS HORSE DEAD.

Village Boy, Owned by Gov. Folk, Sick, and Had to be Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—St. Louis's best-known horse, Village Boy, a saddler, which carried a President, a General of the army, a Governor, and other distinguished men, has just been killed to put him out of pain. All St. Louis knew this beautiful animal. When Theodore Roosevelt visited this city just before his nomination to the Vice Presidency, he rode Village Boy several times, and said he was the best saddle horse he had ever ridden. Gen. Frederick Grant rode Village Boy when leading the procession at the World's Fair dedicatory exercises. The horse was later bought by Gov. Folk. The animal became ill and had to be killed.

SHOT IN A LABOR MEETING.

Mysterious Fight Causes Arrest of Forty Philadelphia Unionists.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Because a dying man refused to tell who of the fellow-members of his labor union shot him, forty men were taken from the hall where they were in secret session to-night to the Sixth District Police Station. There, one by one they were questioned in an effort to learn the identity of the guilty one. They were arrested.

The victim of the mysterious shooting is Edward Joyce of Washington, twenty-two years old. He is a structural iron worker, and was attending a meeting of the local union of his craft at 252 North Ninth Street.

None of the men would tell who had shot Joyce. The wounded man would not tell either.

"I'll tell nothing," said Joyce. "I have nothing to say, except that I'll settle the matter for myself when I'm able."

To the suggestion that Joyce would tell when he realized how serious was his condition, one of the prisoners replied:

"If he did he might fall off a high roof some day when not paying much attention."

CHANGE OF TIME ON PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Effective June 11th, "The Pennsylvania Special," eighteen-hour train to Chicago, will leave West 23d Street 3:55 P. M. daily. "The Pennsylvania Limited" will leave at 10:35 A. M. A number of local changes will be made.—Adv.

JAPANESE FLANKING MOVE.

Said to Have Occupied City Near Vladivostok Railway.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 8.—Startling information is conveyed in a private telegram from Manchuria. It says that the Japanese have occupied Omoso, which commands the roads from Kirin to Ninguta, Vladivostok, and Korea.

The Japanese must have crossed the Tumen River far inland to evade the Russian outposts.

The alleged capture of Omoso would imply the severance of communications between Kirin and Ninguta and place Japan within easy striking distance of the railway from Harbin to Vladivostok.

There is no confirmation of this news, but the correspondent of the Russkoe Slovo, telegraphing a couple of days ago from Kuntu-ling, said that the apparent withdrawal of the Japanese Armies southward was believed to conceal preparations for the final onslaught.

Omoso is about 170 miles east of Kirin, which is held by Gen. Linevitch's left wing. It is about 150 miles from the railway.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, June 8.—Gen. Batjanoff, (commander of the Third Manchurian Army,) addressing the troops yesterday on the occasion of the Empress's birthday, told them he hoped soon to be able to telegraph the news of a Russian victory to her Majesty.

Later in conversation the General declared that the defeat of the fleet was a sad and hard blow, but it would not affect the morale of the troops who, with the doggedness of the Russian soldier, were prepared to fight on so long as the Emperor gave the word.

"If the sea is lost," he added, "Russia can still be victorious on land. Peace unless Japan is reasonable is impossible."

TOKIO, June 8.—Imperial Army Headquarters made the following announcement to-day:

"With the exception of skirmishes between scouts on both sides, there is no change to report."

WATCHING RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Two Japanese Warships Sighted Off Island of Luzon.

MANILA, Friday, June 9, 1 P. M.—Two Japanese ships have just passed the entrance of Lingayen Gulf and are speeding southward.

Lingayen Gulf is about 100 miles north of Manila on the west coast of Luzon.

KAISER CALLS CONFERENCE.

Asks Nations to Take Up the Morocco Question—Overtures to France.

LONDON, June 8.—Germany has sent an identical note to all the powers signatory of the Madrid Convention proposing an international conference on the question of Morocco.

This action followed on the receipt of the Sultan of Morocco's decision refusing to accede to the French demands and expressing a desire for an international agreement relative to the affairs of Morocco. It is understood that none of the powers has yet replied.

PARIS, June 8.—Herr von Flotow, Councillor of the German Embassy, who was among the callers on M. Rouvier on the occasion of his first reception yesterday, says he informed the latter that Germany welcomed the opportunity to take up the Moroccan question with France in a conciliatory spirit.

"I congratulate myself on the fact that the existing disposition of both parties augurs good results," he added.

Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, is to return here at the end of the week and resume consideration of the Moroccan question.

BERLIN, June 8.—Emperor William again took General de Lacroix and the other members of the French special embassy at the wedding of the Crown Prince to Doeberitz to-day to see the exercises of the troops there, and for the second time entertained the French visitors at breakfast. The Emperor engaged Gen. de Lacroix in animated conversation.

Although these attentions to the Frenchmen are noticed with interest by the Diplomatic Corps no special political meaning is given to them beyond the fact that they are fresh expressions of the Emperor's desire to be on better terms with France.

A WAITRESS'S ROMANCE.

Miss Bemarkt of St. Louis the Bride of James Broderick.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 8.—It became known to-day that James Broderick, Secretary of the Broderick & Wind Engineering and Construction Company of Chicago, New York, and St. Louis, had married Miss Martha Matilda Bemarkt, until a week ago a waitress in a downtown restaurant. They have gone to spend their honeymoon at Paradise, a country place near Baltimore, which Mr. Broderick has rented for the Summer.

One day three years ago Broderick entered the restaurant and was waited upon by Miss Bemarkt. It was a case of love at first sight, but it appears that until recently she refused to become his wife, considering that his wealth was a barrier to their happiness.

FATHER TAKEN AS KIDNAPPER

U. G. Glick of Erie, Penn., Arrested Here with His Boy.

Ulysses G. Glick, a promoter, formerly of Chicago, but now of Erie, Penn., was arrested yesterday afternoon in his room at the Fifth Avenue Hotel by Central Office Detectives Reilly and Kear on a charge of kidnapping his three-year-old son Jack from his wife. Mr. Glick was locked up at Police Headquarters and the child was taken to the rooms of the Gerry society.

Mr. Glick was arrested on telegraphic advices from Chief of Police Wagner of Erie. He wired last night that Mrs. Glick would arrive in New York this morning.

Mr. Glick, his little son, and Clarence G. Moody, a mine owner, of Monte Vista, Col., arrived in New York Wednesday afternoon, registering at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Speaking of the case, Mr. Moody said:

"There was some estrangement between the husband and wife. On Tuesday Ulysses G. asked his brother to get the boy, Jack, on the pretence of taking him up to Buffalo. The brother easily accomplished this. Having possession of his child, Ulysses came on to New York.

"Mrs. Glick was formerly the wife of a Minnesota manufacturer, from whom she was divorced over ten years ago."

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure food. Take no substitute.—Adv.

NO EXTRA SESSION PRESIDENT'S PLAN NOW

Congressmen Declare He Has Abandoned the Idea.

WILL AFFECT HIS RATE BILL

Senate Will Be Able to Obstruct This Measure—Think Tariff Revision Dead for Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Several members of Congress said to-day that they had unquestioned authority for declaring that President Roosevelt had practically given up the idea of an extra session of Congress to consider the railroad rate question.

Some time ago it was announced that the President had been convinced by the arguments of Senators and Representatives that he should not call a session in October, but it was intimated that he would call it in November. It is now declared that the arguments of Congressmen have dissuaded him from that.

It has been pointed out that nothing would be gained by calling a session only three or four weeks before the regular one. Practically nothing could be done, and Congress would probably want to adjourn the extra session a week before the regular one, so as to get the extra mileage, which it lost in 1903 by letting the two sessions merge in one.

Prospects of tariff revision and railroad rate regulation measures will be largely affected by this decision. The President may be able to have his rate bill passed, but it will be a vastly more difficult task than it would have been if he had called an extra session. He knew this, and it was the reason he intended to have an extra session. His first intention was to call it about the first of October, or even early in September. Then he put the date off to about Oct. 16; then to November.

The Senate was enabled to kill the Railroad Rate bill at the last session without even resorting to any of the usual Senatorial expedients for delay. These expedients are well-nigh inexhaustible, and they will probably be employed to the fullest extent in sidetracking the rate bill at the coming session.

Nominally, a Congressional session begins in December, but it remains in session only from ten to twenty days, during which it seldom transacts any business of importance and never takes up any of the great questions on which important debates are expected. Then it adjourns for the holidays, and meets well along in January.

The calendar can be juggled so as to prevent the rate bill from coming up early in 1906, and after it does come up the calendar can again be manipulated so as to keep it from having the right of way. Endless speeeches can be invoked; other bills can be shoved ahead of it, and so the time can be judiciously managed until there is only enough left to pass the appropriation bills.

COMEDY IN BURGLAR SCARE.

Neighbor Running to Give Alarm Mistaken for Thief.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 8.—Mrs. Frank B. Zelie of this city had an exciting experience last night with an insane man whom she found in her kitchen, and the man, who gave his name as George B. Taggart, is under arrest.

Taggart appeared at Mrs. Zelie's house early last evening and said he was an agent for gas fixtures. He was told that nothing in his line was needed, and when he turned to leave he shouted: "You'll hear from me again to-night." About midnight Mrs. Zelie heard a crash in her kitchen. Going down stairs she saw Taggart crouching in the kitchen with a pair of long shears in his hand. Mrs. Zelie slammed the door, turned the key, and called for help.

John Peppard, a neighbor, was aroused and ran from his house toward the business section of the town looking for the police. Policeman William Ryan saw the scantily robed figure of Peppard sprinting down the street, and started in pursuit. Peppard heard the footfalls behind him, and, supposing the burglar was after him, increased his speed. It was an exciting chase to North Front Street, where the policeman caught Peppard. Taggart was found sitting in Mrs. Zelie's kitchen, and was arrested. In court to-day he entered a plea of insanity.

WOULDN'T BE CONGRESSMAN.

Lieut. Gov. Sherman Has Too Much Contempt for Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Lieut. Gov. Lawrence Y. Sherman was in Chicago to-day and made it plain that he was not a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy in the Fourteenth District left by the death of Congressman Marsh.

"Washington," he said, "is the most aristocratic, plutocratic, money-ridden, flubstocratic place in Christendom. It hasn't an equal that I know of on the face of the earth.

"On the other hand, a Congressman is nothing except a pension agent and a Post Office place solicitor. A Congressman in Washington is in the position of a small boy with one-half of suspenders and a torn shirt looking through a small knot hole at a ball game."

DYNAMITE BLOWS UP BANK.

Vault Wrecked, but Funds Intact—A Bookkeeper Hurt.

PARIS, Ill., June 8.—The Edgar County National Bank was wrecked by a mysterious explosion of dynamite this morning. The charge also demolished Bradshaw's jewelry store and Wetzel's shoe store, near the bank. The vault was wrecked. The smaller safe, in which were the bank funds, was overturned, but is still intact.

Walter Juntgen, the bookkeeper of the bank, has a broken arm, which he says was caused by a brick flying into his window across the square from the explosion. The officers of the bank announce that they will resume business to-morrow.

YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL

At Princeton Saturday, June 10th. Special trains returning via Pennsylvania Railroad at close of game.—Adv.

LOU PAYN ON McCLELLAN.

Hard to Throw Any Mud on the Mayor That Will Stick, Says the Veteran.

Louis F. Payn told a group of Republicans in State headquarters yesterday that the up-State Republicans were not paying much attention to the political situation in New York City because they did not think the Republicans had much chance of winning in the municipal campaign. Then the Columbia statesman paid this compliment to Mayor McClellan:

"And let me tell you fellows that you will find it harder to throw any mud at McClellan that will stick to him than the opposition will to throw mud at most any candidate that has been mentioned to oppose him."

BRITISH SQUADRON COMING.

Will Be Brought Here by Prince Louis of Battenberg.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The Navy Department has been advised through the British Embassy of the intended visit to American waters this Autumn of Prince Louis of Battenberg, with a squadron of British warships, consisting, as understood here, of four cruisers.

It is understood that, owing to the lateness in the season of the arrival on this side of the Atlantic, the squadron will not be able to visit Newport, as it was desired, but will visit New York, and then Annapolis. From the latter place the Prince is expected to come to Washington.

While the Navy Department is not advised definitely of the date of the Prince's visit, it is understood that it will take place some time in October.

PRESIDENT TO THE POPE.

Sends Expression of Friendship and Good-Will Through Envoy.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—President Roosevelt received a call to-day from Archbishop Francis Albin Symon of Rome, a personal representative of the Pope, authorized to investigate the conditions of the Polish Catholic Church in America, with reference to the creation of additional Bishoprics. He was accompanied by the Very Rev. John Pitass, rector of St. Stanislaus's Church of Buffalo.

The President expressed the desire that Archbishop Symon would convey to the Pope his sentiments of esteem, friendship, and good-will.

11 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

Coaches of Flier Bound for Chicago Ditched in Michigan.

FLINT, Mich., June 8.—A fast through train on the Grand Trunk Railroad bound for Chicago from the East was wrecked this afternoon about ten miles east of here near Davison by spreading rails, three coaches being ditched.

Mrs. Cora Waltrous of Roxbury, Mass., was, it is thought, fatally injured and ten others were less seriously hurt. They included A. M. Spaulding, Rumney, N. H.; Mrs. Jennie Cook, Roxbury, Mass.; Arthur A. Holmes, Middleborough, Mass.; Michael McMullin, ex-police officer, of Boston, Mass.; Mrs. J. L. Christie, West Newton, Mass., and N. Hamshin, tourist agent, of Boston.

$5 A WEEK HIS REWARD.

Finder of Mrs. Warburton's Necklace Gets a New Job for Honesty.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Bernard Cahilly, who found Mrs. Barclay Warburton's $5,000 pearl necklace, washed his face, combed his hair to-day, and journeyed forth with his father to receive Mrs. Warburton's reward.

Mr. and Mrs. Cahilly had talked it all over the night before. Mr. Cahilly thought perhaps it meant Atlantic City for a season for the family. Mrs. Cahilly, who believed the $60,000 value reports, thought it would be a trip to Europe sure.

"Now," said Mr. Warburton, "you work in a mercantile house; how much do you get?"

"Four dollars a week," said the lad.

"Give your present employer notice at once. I will employ you here at $5 a week."

Young Cahilly accepted the offer.

FLED WITH BARS OF GOLD?

Queenstown Police Waiting for Man Accused by a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Detectives are waiting at Queenstown, Ireland, to arrest Giuseppe Campolli, a former section hand on the Reading Railroad in this city, who, it is said, has in his possession two bars of gold, valued at more than $13,000, which he is accused of stealing from a burned baggage car at Bethayres. The gold bars are the property of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company.

The car in which the bars were carried took fire at Bethayres and was destroyed. Campolli, who was one of a gang of workmen employed to clear away the debris, found them, and confided the fact to a woman in an Italian settlement near Bethayres, adding that he was about to return to his native country. She begged him to take her with him, but he refused.

The woman packed his trunk, and the Italian left for New York, whence he sailed for Italy. Then she told about Campolli's find, and now has disappeared, fearing vengeance at the hands of the man's friends.

NEW CONSUMPTION FIGHT.

The Disease to be Attacked in Its Stronghold, Among the Negroes.

The Charity Organization Society's Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis has organized a sub-committee of twenty-one colored physicians and clergymen to fight tuberculosis among the colored people of this city, and the Health Board has put its dispensary under the supervision of the medical members of the sub-committee for three evenings a week—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays—from 7 to 9, beginning last night.

The colored nurse of the Charity Organization Society will devote herself to this work, making special investigations among the colored people who attend the dispensary. A course of illustrated lectures dealing with tuberculosis will be given in the colored churches, beginning next week.

Paul Kennaday, Secretary of the General Committee, says that work along this line is needed before much can be done to lessen the number of tuberculosis cases in New York. There are between 60,000 and 65,000 colored persons in this city, and their death rate from tuberculosis is 5.33 per 1,000, as against 2.37 per 1,000 among the whites; so the stronghold of tuberculosis is in the colored population.

PARKER CHAIRMAN, GOULD TO BUY STOCK?

Last Night's Reports About Equitable Reconstruction.

GOULD AGENTS IN MIDNIGHT TALK

Hyde Reported Ready to Sell—Chairmanship List Now Parker, J. H. Rhoades, Gov. Deneen.

There were two important developments in the Equitable Life situation last night, as the result of which the whole case may assume an entirely new phase when the Directors meet to-day.

The first was the news that the list of names under consideration by the Nominating Committee for the Chairmanship of the Board of Directors had narrowed down to three. They are Alton B. Parker, late Justice of the Supreme Court and Presidential candidate; John Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank of this city and known throughout the State for his efforts to secure legislation protecting the interests of savings banks, and Gov. Charles S. Deneen of Illinois.

The second development followed intimations late yesterday afternoon that James H. Hyde might be willing in the end to dispose of his stock to some important interest, provided the negotiations were undertaken at his own volition and not under pressure. It became known at midnight that George J. Gould had entered into negotiations for the purchase of the Hyde holdings in the Equitable. Conferences were held all evening between representatives of Mr. Gould and Mr. Hyde's attorneys, but so far as could be learned no definite conclusion was reached last night. Mr. Gould's offer is understood to have been a liberal one, for it is believed that nothing short of several million dollars would be considered by Mr. Hyde as adequate compensation for his holdings.

So far as is known not one of the men named for the Chairmanship has been told officially that his name is under consideration.

Gov. Deneen of Illinois is said to be Senator Depew's candidate for the chairmanship, Mr. Depew having been attracted to him by his brilliant record as a reform prosecuting attorney in Chicago. His energy in stamping out certain forms of municipal graft made for him a National reputation.

Not for Mr. Rhoades.

John Harsen Rhoades was called by telephone at his residence last night, and a message sent to him that he was being considered by the committee. His comment when he was awakened to hear the news was:

"Oh, Lord, no! I haven't anything to do with that affair."

Judge Parker was in Esopus last night, and could not be reached.

The Equitable's nominating committee held a long session yesterday in the discussion of these candidates for the Chairmanship. The committee will meet again this morning, and expects to be able to report a choice to the board from the list given above. A member said last night that the adjournment was taken in order to allow the committee to discuss informally the men whose names are under consideration.

Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio was on the list of possibilities until late yesterday afternoon. It is believed now that his declination of the office, when approached tentatively on the subject some days ago, has been taken as final and that hope of persuading him to reconsider his determination has been given up. Gov. Herrick was recently renominated unanimously by the Republicans of his State, and his own explanation of his position is that he cannot disregard that call, even for the Chairmanship of the Equitable.

Charles Samuel Deneen, who was elected Governor of Illinois last November by a tremendous plurality, is only forty-one years old. He has a reputation in Illinois for hard work, honesty, and ability. He was graduated from McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill., in 1882, taught school in the daytime, and studied law at night. Two years after graduating he went to Chicago and completed his studies, but lack of means compelled him to interrupt this by teaching in the night schools.

In 1886 he entered politics, and for fourteen years was a member of the Chicago and Cook County Republican Committees, and for ten years he was a member of the State Committee. In 1892 he entered the Legislature. In 1896 he became State's Attorney, and filled the office for eight years.

He became the anti-machine candidate for Governor in 1904, and after the celebrated dead-lock convention of last June won, and was elected with the Roosevelt landslide in Illinois. Business men of Chicago have expressed the opinion that Mr. Deneen is one of the finest executive officers Illinois has produced.

As Mr. Hyde Sees It.

Regarding the possible sale of the Hyde stock, word came from a trustworthy source that Mr. Hyde now realized that the interests of the policy holders demanded some final adjustment of Equitable affairs, which would remove entirely the objects of the controversy that has been going on in public since February. It was suggested that if Mr. Hyde sold out his holdings and retired from his office he might still remain a Director of the society, to whose interests his father had given the best part of his life.

Assurances were added that in the event of a sale care would be taken that the policy holders should have, under a new régime, at least the voice in the affairs of the society which would have been granted to them in case Mr. Hyde's offer to trustee his stock were carried

into effect. This offer had it that the trustees should be obliged to vote the stock for twenty-eight Directors named by the policy holders and twenty-four named by the controlling stock interest.

But assurances were given emphatically that the Vice President of the Equitable would never retire under fire. This means, it is understood, that so long as there is either an effort making in the Board of Directors to oust him or so long as Superintendent Hendricks or any other official is after his resignation or removal, he will stick and fight for what he believes to be his legal rights. The position that the Hyde party takes is that even the Frick report shows in the light of explanations no act of his open to serious criticism save only the syndicate transactions of James H. Hyde and Associates, the legality of which is about to be tested in the courts.

The publication of a story alleging that Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department had discovered financial irregularities running into millions of dollars in connection with transactions in which the Equitable Life and the Equitable Trust Company both had a part brought prompt denials from everybody concerned. Superintendent Hendricks said:

"What's the use of denying? I deny stories every day, and then the next day have more stories to deny."

President Krech of the Equitable Trust Company issued this statement:

"I know absolutely nothing of a $10,000,000 scandal, or any other scandal, with which the Equitable Trust Company of New York has the slightest connection. I was not seen at my house or any other place last night by any reporters, as stated by some morning newspapers. The story is made out of whole cloth. It is a baseless misstatement."

President James W. Alexander also denied absolutely that any such discovery had been made, declaring that the report was made out of whole cloth.

Superintendent Hendricks of the Insurance Department had President James W. Alexander and Financial Manager H. R. Winthrop before him yesterday. The Directors of the Commercial Trust Company in Philadelphia accepted the resignation of Henry C. Frick from the board.

FRICK QUITS TWO COMPANIES.

Because, It Is Said, He Did Not Care to Sit in with Mr. Hyde.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The resignation of Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg as a Director of the Franklin National Bank and of the Commercial Trust Company, both of this city, was accepted to-day at meetings of the respective Boards of Directors of these institutions. No successors were elected.

It was said that Mr. Frick resigned because he did not care to sit in the same Board of Directors in which James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is a member, but the reasons given for the resignation are press of business and inability to attend board meetings in this city.

INGALLS STILL HAS POLICY.

Intimates That He Has Not Canceled $50,000 Equitable Risk.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—M. E. Ingalls said to-day that his interest in the Equitable Society is now that of a policy owner, thus contradicting the reported cancellation of his policy at the New York office.

"I have no interest whatever in the company save that as a policy owner," he said.

Mr. Ingalls said he thought the Superintendent of Insurance should go to the bottom of the entire Equitable matter.

Not Offered to Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland denied to-night the rumors that the Chairmanship of the Equitable Board of Directors had been offered to him. He said there was no truth in it whatsoever.

PRESIDENT'S SUMMER PLANS.

Going to Oyster Bay on June 22—New Library on Sagamore Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 8.—Apprehension lest President Roosevelt, having purchased an estate in Albemarle County, Va., might change his Summer residence was relieved to-day by news from Washington that he expected to be at his old home by June 22.

Mr. Roosevelt is having built a large addition to the house on Sagamore Hill. It is a damp-proof structure, 42 by 36 feet, which is to be used as a library. It is built of tile and brick.

The President is expected to stay at Oyster Bay until late in September. In former years he has been almost the last of the Summer residents to go to the city in the Fall. No plans have been made for a public welcome, and his coming this Summer will probably be quiet and informal.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Mrs. Roosevelt will be entertained for several days by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilmer at their old Virginia homestead at Rapidan. She left Washington for her outing to-day. The President and Mrs. Roosevelt visited the Wilmer home several years ago.

WILL SHOOT AGAINST WOMAN.

Col. Bordeverry Accepts a $5,000 Challenge from Grand Street.

Col. Gaston Bordeverry, the Frenchman who exhibits his skill with the rifle and pistol at the Hippodrome, received a challenge from a woman yesterday. She wrote that she could shoot as well as he could, and offered to put up $5,000 even as a wager. The woman signed herself Myrtle C. Byrne, and said she lived in Grand Street.

Miss Byrne says she has never appeared in public, but has given private exhibitions in Boston and other cities. She, too, can do the clothes trick—in fact, she asserts that the Colonel can't shoot his wife's dress off any more readily than she can her husband's clothes.

Col. Bordeverry is reported to have ridiculed the woman's challenge at first. He has received many such challenges from men and has always ignored them, he says. After due consideration, however, it was officially announced last night he determined to make an exception in the woman's favor. The distances must be from three hundred yards down to the delicate work at twenty-five feet. In the event of Miss Byrne's losing, the marksman says he will present the $5,000 to some charitable institution. The contest will take place on Sunday. The press agent says it will be private.

$100,000 FEE FOR A MERGER.

Baltimore Bank President Says He Got It from a Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—In an action against the Maryland Trust Company by the National Mechanics' Bank, in the Superior Court to-day, John B. Ramsay, President of the Mechanics' Bank, testified that he had received as compensation $150,000 for his services in effecting the merger of the Maryland and Guardian Trust Companies in 1901.

According to an alleged agreement between Mr. Ramsay and the Maryland Trust Company, Ramsay was to deliver at least 60 per cent. of the stock of the Guardian Trust Company to the Maryland, and for his services was to receive $100,000.

Doctor Dies of Morphine Poisoning.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 8.—Dr. De Witt G. Lippincott, a physician, of Campbell Hall, is dead, as the result of an overdose of morphine taken for nervousness. He was forty-four years old.

OSCAR THOUGH ENRAGED STILL LOVES NORWAY

Sentiment Expressed After Angry Outburst Over Revolution.

NEW FLAG WILL FLY TO-DAY

Norway Likely to be Republic If Offer of Throne Is Definitely Rejected —Kaiser May Interfere.

CHRISTIANIA, Friday, June 9.—Mr. Paulsen, Premier Michelsen's secretary, has returned from Stockholm, where he went to hand to King Oscar the letter announcing the action of the Norwegian Government, dissolving the union between Norway and Sweden. He says that the King opened the letter and read the first few lines. He then appeared to be deeply moved, and asked his secretary to read it aloud. At the conclusion of the reading the King vented his feelings in unrestrained terms, but soon became calmer and spoke amiably to the Norwegians present, assuring them of his increasing affection for Norway and the Norwegian people.

The Aftenposten's Stockholm correspondent says that last week the Swedish Foreign Office instructed the Ministers at foreign Courts to inquire as to the attitude the Governments to which they were accredited would assume in the event of the secession of Norway.

Two Norwegians who were appointed to attend Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince, at his marriage to Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught, will, pending instructions, remain here instead of accompanying the Prince to London.

It is announced that Mr. Gude, Minister at Copenhagen, who is a Norwegian, has decided to resign, and it is assumed that Mr. Grip, Minister at Washington; Mr. von Ditten, Minister at Rome, and Baron von Wedel-Jarlsperg, Minister at Madrid, who also are Norwegians, will tender their resignations.

The Prayer Book of the Norwegian Church has been modified in accordance with the change in the political situation, the prayers for the royal family being omitted. The ecclesiastical authorities have issued a notice calling on the clergy, at the first celebration of Divine service after the deposition of the King, to offer an appropriate prayer for the Fatherland.

Council of State is proceeding with the reorganization of the Government in the manner indicated in the programme which had been more or less prepared before the final step was taken by which the peaceful revolution was accomplished.

The Department of National Defense has issued a decree to the army, acquainting it with the resolution of the Storthing and the assumption of the Government by the Council of State, and intimating that the army must comply with the new conditions, rendering allegiance to those now conducting the Government.

Minister of State Loevland has been appointed Foreign Minister, and the Council of State has decided to divorce the Foreign Office from the Departments of Commerce, Navigation, &c., with which heretofore it has been amalgamated.

The Council also resolved to eliminate the emblems of the union from the war flag of Norway. The new Norwegian flag will be hoisted throughout the country this morning. The Council of Defense has ordered the flags over all the fortresses and warships of Norway to be saluted with twenty-one guns.

The substitution of the new for the old flag at Christiania will occur at Akershus Fort in the presence of the garrison of the capital.

REFUSES TO RECEIVE ADDRESS.

King Declines to Recognize Norwegian Parliament's Action.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Friday, June 9.—King Oscar has refused to receive the deputation appointed to present to him the Norwegian Storthing's address. The request that the King receive the deputation was sent by the President of the Storthing, M. Berner, who received a telegram from the King reading as follows:

"As I do not recognize the revolutionary steps which the Storthing, in violation of the Constitution and Act of Union and in revolt against its King, has unfortunately taken, I decline to receive the deputation."

The Dagblad says that all Norwegians in the diplomatic service of Sweden and Norway have resigned.

Inhabitants of Stockholm to the number of several thousand assembled in front of Rosendal Castle last evening and made a demonstration of their loyalty to King Oscar. The King, accompanied by Queen Sophia, Crown Prince Gustavus, and other members of the royal family appeared on a balcony of the castle, and was greeted with the national anthem, which was sung by the enormous crowd, accompanied by brass bands.

The King listened to a short address, to which he replied in a voice very loud and clear, but shaken with emotion. He assured his subjects of his deep gratitude for their demonstrations of love, and in conclusion said: "Long live our ancient, glorious, and loyal country, so good and dear. Long live Sweden!" Thunderous cheers greeted the close of the speech.

The King then called for cheers for "our beloved grandson, Prince Gustavus Adolphus," (who is to marry Princess Margaret of Connaught.) These were heartily given. The national anthem was repeated, and a march past followed, which lasted until a late hour, the crowds incessantly acclaiming King Oscar as they passed under the balcony.

The King is receiving very many telegrams expressing sympathy and devotion from all parts of the kingdom.

MALMO, Sweden, June 8.—Crown Prince Gustavus received a tremendous ovation on his arrival here from a crowd of 10,000 persons.

COPENHAGEN, June 8.—It is reported that the Norwegian Government, in view of King Oscar's apparently definite refusal to consider the offer of the Storthing to place a Prince of the House of Bernadotte on the throne, has privately approached the Danish royal family to ascertain if an offer of the throne would be received by a member of it, preferably Prince Charles, son of Crown Prince Frederick. The general opinion expressed here is that such an offer would be refused.

According to reports from Stockholm, King Oscar may be induced to reverse his decision and to regard favorably the offer of the throne for a member of his house.

Leading Swedish politicians are much divided over the question, which, it is understood, will not be definitely decided prior to the extraordinary session of the Riksdag.

Authoritative information received from Norwegian circles represents the majority of Norwegians as opposed to giving the throne to a Prince of the House of Bernadotte. It is stated that if King Oscar should definitely refuse the throne for a member of his family and the Danish royal family likewise should refuse to place one of its Princes on it, Norway will become a republic.

The Storthing, however, believed that the offer of the throne to a Prince of the House of Bernadotte would facilitate future negotiations with Sweden over the common interests of both countries. It is understood that these negotiations will be begun as soon as possible after special envoys have been sent to the powers requesting the recognition of the independence of Norway. Dr. Hagerup, former Premier and now Minister at Stockholm; Sigurd Ibsen, son of Henrik Ibsen, the dramatist, and formerly a member of the Norwegian Council of State, and Fridjof Nansen, the arctic explorer, are now mentioned as envoys to the powers.

Crown Prince Gustavus passed through Copenhagen to-night on his journey from Berlin. He was received by Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and appeared to be much concerned over the situation. The two Crown Princes conversed at length in the station before the train left for Stockholm.

Crown Prince Gustavus had a long interview on the crisis with Emperor William in Berlin, and it is understood that the Emperor is not unwilling to intervene in favor of the Swedish dynasty. An authority intimately connected with the Emperor confirms a rumor that he abandoned his trip to Norway at the request of Crown Prince Gustavus.

The general opinion is that the Crown Prince was more irreconcilable to Norway than was his father, and there is no doubt that he induced King Oscar to veto the Consular bill.

Many English and American tourists who arrived here on their way to Norway have abandoned the trip owing to the revolution.

CALLS NORWAY'S ACT LEGAL.

Norwegian Lawyer Says Case Is Covered by the Constitution.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, June 8.—Mr. Gjelsvik, consulting attorney to the Nobel Peace Committee and a prominent Norwegian politician, contends that the action of the Norwegian Parliament in deposing King Oscar was perfectly legal and constitutional.

The first paragraph of the Norwegian Constitution, he said to-day, stipulates that Norway is a sovereign power. The King's refusal to sanction a law voted unanimously by the Norwegian Parliament on the ground that Sweden does not wish it forces Norway into the situation of a vassal to Sweden.

This violation of the Constitution, in the opinion of Mr. Gjelsvik, justifies the deposition of the King and the formation of a provisional Government by the Norwegian Parliament.

HINT TO FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Condition of Norway and Sweden and Austria-Hungary Compared.

VIENNA, June 8.—The situation in Sweden and Norway is attracting much interest in Austria and Hungary. This is especially true of Budapest, where the condition of Norway and Sweden and of Austria and Hungary are compared. The Hirlap of Budapest says, significantly:

"King Oscar thought it was possible to rule a nation against its will, but developments have proved this to be impossible. The Viennese at the Hofburg will now perceive that it is impossible to maintain even a personal union between two States against the desire of one of them."

CONVICT OFFERS CONFESSION.

Declares Ignocent Two Also Sentenced for Dana White Hold-Up.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 8.—While on the way to Trenton to serve fifteen years in State prison for highway robbery Antonio Vatrano declared to-day that two of the men who were arrested with him and sentenced to prison were innocent, and he offered to make a confession implicating other men now at liberty.

Vatrano wrote a note which was handed to the County Prosecutor, and the attorneys for the men who Vatrano says are innocent filed a writ of error in the County Clerk's office. This will act as a stay pending a hearing before the Supreme Court at Trenton in November.

Antonio, Luigi, and Nicholas Vatrano, brothers, together with Angelo Bencivenzo, were convicted of holding up Dana White, Jr., assistant paymaster of the O'Rourke Construction Company, on the Great Notch Road, near Cedar Grove, in August last. They were sentenced by Judge Skinner in the Court of Quarter Sessions Monday, Antonio an Luigi Vatrano and Bencivenzo receiving fifteen-year sentences, while Nicholas, the younger of the three brothers, got ten years.

Antonio's confession, which will be made upon condition that his two brothers are released, will exonerate the younger Vatrano and Bencivenzo.

PICTURES FOR HARRISBURG.

Alexander to Decorate Pennsylvania's New Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—John W. Alexander, the artist, of New York, has been commissioned to paint fourteen mural decorations in the capitol building at Harrisburg. These are to be historic scenes of Pennsylvania's progress from the primeval forest down to the blast furnace of to-day. The scenes in the corridors will depict a log cabin of the pioneers; the development down to the Mexican war; scenes from the civil war reminiscent of Gettysburg; commerce indicated in Philadelphia by shipping; the farm scenes of Lancaster and other southeastern counties; the industrial scenes of Western Pennsylvania, such as blast furnaces and coal mines.

Mr. Alexander will make a visit to Johnstown after leaving here. He has also been commissioned to execute mural paintings for the Carnegie Institute.

ABRAHAM VAN HORN'S WILL.

Left an Estate Valued at $175,000—Was Eccentric.

The contest of the will of Abraham Van Horn, who died in Jersey City on Feb. 7 last, leaving an estate of $175,000, which was begun before Chancellor Magie at Trenton three weeks ago, was resumed in Jersey City yesterday. Van Horn, who was a descendant of Diedrick Van Horn, who received a grant of land in Bergen in 1674, died in the old homestead now known as 400 Communipaw Avenue. He left to Mrs. Anna E. Terry, who managed his home, $10,000. The rest of his estate he gave to Henry J. Melosh, his law partner. The relatives contested the will, Mrs. Terry joining with them. At yesterday's hearing she testified that Mr. Van Horn had promised to leave her $20,000 and the old homestead in consideration of her services.

"He was very eccentric," she continued, "and often used to tell us that he saw black men peeping through the windows, and black cats and women trampling the flower beds. When in Paris he wrote to us of the fine times he had dining with actresses."

ARTIST DIES OF POISON.

Samuel Bernstein of Baltimore Had a Romantic Career.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—Samuel Bernstein, an artist, died last night from the effects of a dose of corrosive sublimate diluted with alcohol. There was nothing to show whether the poison was taken accidentally or with suicidal intent.

Bernstein's people immigrated to this country, and for a time he peddled wares with his father. While walking through the Valley of Virginia he made his first sketch, and finally it became possible for him to study in Paris. Illness overtook him, and for a long time he was in a French hospital ward. A friend in Baltimore arranged an exhibition of his work, and several of his pictures were sold. He worked in Holland and drifted into Poland, then he came home and married, carrying on his work at his studio here. He was thirty years old.

IN 440 MINUTES TRAIN TRAVELED 468 MILES

Pennsylvania's Record Run from Chicago to Pittsburg.

ATTAINED 75 MILES AN HOUR

Sustained Average Speed of 63 53-100 Miles an Hour, Including Stops —Miles in 42 Seconds.

PITTSBURG, June 8.—The distance between Chicago and Pittsburg over the Pennsylvania lines, 468 miles, was covered in the phenomenal time of 440 minutes to-day. A special train, practically a counterpart of "The Pennsylvania Special," the new eighteen-hour train between Chicago and New York, which is to be established by the Pennsylvania next Sunday, went over the route and strengthened the confidence of officials of the Pennsylvania system in their ability to make faster regular time with their trains. General Superintendent A. M. Schoyer was in charge of the train.

The special left Chicago soon after 7 o'clock and arrived here a little before 3 o'clock.

The average speed of 63 53-100 miles an hour was maintained, including all stops. The train was standing still twenty-eight minutes, and the actual speed per hour while it was in motion was 68 1-10 miles.

During the first hour it ran 62 miles, in the second hour it covered 73 miles, in the third hour it covered 71 miles, including the stop at Fort Wayne to change engines. In the fourth hour it covered 68 miles, including stop. Sixty-two miles were run the fifth hour.

From Clark Junction to Fort Wayne, a distance of 126 miles, the speed per hour averaged 75 3-10 miles, including stops. The record shows that mile after mile was made at the remarkable speed of from 42 to 44 seconds. Regardless of the high rate at which the train was running, the passengers aboard enjoyed smooth riding. No particular effort was made to crowd the train to the limit, but its movement indicated that the condition of the roadbed will enable the Pennsylvania Company to maintain quicker schedules without great difficulty.

During the period of speed rivalry between the London and Northwestern Railroad of England and the Great Northern in 1895, records were established which startled railroad men all the world over. On Aug. 21, 1895, the London and Northwestern Road established a record between London and Aberdeen of 540 miles in 538 minutes, which was broken by the Great Northern the next day, when the run from London to Aberdeen was made in 520 minutes. The line of the Great Northern was thirteen miles shorter, however, which reduced the run to 520 minutes for 527 miles.

Shortly after that the London and Northwestern won back its laurels. When the Great Northern gave up the contest the west coast line assured the record by making what was considered a phenomenal run to Aberdeen—540 miles in 512 minutes, inclusive of stops, or 505 minutes, exclusive of stops.

A month later the New York Central and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern sent out trial trains. The New York Central train made a run from this city to Buffalo, a distance of 436½ miles, in 407 minutes, while the Lake Shore train ran from Chicago to Buffalo, 510 miles, in 481 minutes, at an average speed of 63 2-3 miles per hour.

When these figures were compared with the runs made by the London and Northwestern Road it was pointed out by the New York Central that the American trials were more difficult than those on the English railroad, because the trains here were compelled to slow down, while passing through the streets of many towns. The American trains were from two to three times as heavy as those used in the English tests.

SHORTER TIME TO ST. LOUIS.

The Pennsylvania Will Cut the Time to Twenty-seven and a Half Hours.

Following the reduction in running time to eighteen hours between New York and Chicago, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will on Sunday, June 11, materially reduce the time between New York and Cincinnati and St. Louis. The St. Louis Limited, now leaving New York at 9:55 A. M., will leave at 10:55 A. M. and arrive at St. Louis at 1:30 P. M. the next day, the same hour as at present, thus reducing the running time by one hour. The time to Cincinnati by this train will also be reduced one hour, since it leaves New York one hour later and arrives at Cincinnati at 6:30 A. M., the same as at present. This reduction in the schedule makes the running time between New York and St. Louis twenty-seven hours and a half.

The time of the east-bound limited from St. Louis for New York will also be reduced one hour.

On the same day a fast schedule will be inaugurated between Cincinnati and New York, leaving Cincinnati at 2:15 P. M., and arriving at New York at 8:15 the next morning, making the run in seventeen hours.

The general improvement in the roadway of the Pennsylvania system, both east and west of Pittsburg, amounting in many instances to almost entire reconstruction, enables the company to offer these reductions in time.

LOOMIS CASE NEAR END.

President's Decision Expected Next Week—Russell Testifies To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There is good prospect that the Bowen-Loomis case will be closed this week. Secretary Taft to-day arranged for a hearing in his private office to-morrow, when Mr. Russell, the Present Minister to Venezuela, who arrived at Hampton Roads to-day, will give his testimony as to Mr. Loomis's investments while Minister to Venezuela when Russell was Secretary of Legation. He will also have something to say of Mr. Bowen's sources of information and activity in getting data as to Loomis's operations.

Both Bowen and Loomis will be present throughout the entire hearing, and will have the fullest opportunity to interrogate the witness. Secretary Taft said to-day that so far as he could see the whole matter should be brought to a conclusion this week and the verdict of the President made public early next week.

KAISER'S COUSIN DEAD.

Prince Leopold Von Hohenzollern Had Attended Royal Wedding.

BERLIN, June 8.—Prince Leopold von Hohenzollern, a cousin of Emperor William, who came to Berlin to attend the wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, died suddenly to-night of apoplexy.

The Prince will be remembered in history as the candidate of the Spanish Cortes for the throne of Spain, and as having been unwittingly the cause of the Franco-Prussian war. He lived at Sigmaringen, in the original Principality of Hohenzollern.

TESTS ANTI-CIGARETTE LAW.

Indianians May Smoke Them, but Mustn't Sell or Give 'Em Away.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 8.—Judge James Leathers of the Marion County Superior Court to-day decided in the case of the State against W. W. Lowery, indicted for smoking a cigarette, that the new anti-cigarette law is constitutional, except where it conflicts with the inter-State commerce law. Smokers may import cigarettes from other States and smoke them, but it is held unlawful to sell or give them away.

Mr. Lowery was discharged. The State will take an appeal in order to test the law.

18 HOURS to Chicago
THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL
THE FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD

27 HOURS AND 35 MINUTES to St. Louis
THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED
THE FASTEST TRAIN TO THE SOUTHWEST

VIA THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
BEGINNING JUNE 11, 1905

	DAILY.		DAILY.
Lv. New York (W. 23d St.)	3:55 P. M.	Lv. New York (W. 23d St.)	10:55 A. M.
" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	4:00 "	" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	11:00 "
" Brooklyn	3:45 "	" Brooklyn	10:45 "
Ar. Chicago	8:55 A. M.	Ar. Cincinnati	6:30 "
		" St. Louis	1:30 P. M.

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, and Compartment Observation Car.

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, Compartment Observation Car to St. Louis; Drawing-Room Sleeping Car to Cincinnati.

SIMILAR SERVICE RETURNING

OTHER FAST TRAINS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND, AND CINCINNATI.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

RESCUE AT SEA WATCHED BY A CRITICAL CROWD

Life Savers' Convention Sees Two Men Brought Ashore.

MEETS AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Many of Mutual Benefit Association Delegates Are Known for Their Services All Along Coast.

Women with the patient eyes of those who wait for the return of the men who go down to the sea in ships, with their little ones romping about them, listened to the band of the Brighton Beach Hotel last night, and were happy, though the menfolk were away to witness a war spectacle where no one is hurt. The Atlantic rollers came in white-capped and savage to shake their heads menacingly, because the Life Savers' Mutual Benefit Association was holding its annual gathering there, and in the afternoon a crew of those who cheat the waves of their victims had dare to show how easy it was to do it.

During the day the hotel had been alive with some 200 men, most of them in the modest blue uniform of the United States Life-Saving Corps along the Atlantic Coast from Kennebec to Hatteras. They were a weather-beaten, hardy lot, clear eyed and bronze skinned, affable, but silent.

Capt. N. C. Rich of the Virginia Coast presided at the meeting in the morning and John T. Westcott of North Carolina acted as Secretary. Both men with breeches buoy and surf boat have brought scores of shipwrecked sailors ashore. Among others, there were these district Superintendents:

Capt. S. H. Harding of the First, Capt. George W. Bowley of the Second, Capt. Herbert N. Knowles of the Third, Capt. Arthur Dominy of the Fourth, and Capt. P. H. Morgan of the Fifth.

Just before dusk the crew of the Rockaway Point Station gave an exhibition of what brave men can do when they are eager to rescue their fellows. Under command of Capt. Daniel B. Abrams, Benjamin Ryder, Norris Castine, and Robert Carmen, together with Harry F. Smith and F. M. Abrams of the Fire Island Station and Frank O'Camme of Quogue hurried through the surf to a point about a mile off shore. There they capsized their boat, righted it, bailed it, and started back.

Without their knowledge it had been arranged that John Lewis and Piet Heinsel, an Englishman and a Boer employed in the war spectacle, should be out in a catboat one mile away to the north and that they should be spilled into the water. This was easy to do with a skilled man at the tiller.

The accident was seen as soon as it happened by the veterans. They put about and went through the waves with "a long pull and a strong pull" at a rate suggestive of a screw worked by powerful engines in a surfboat. The Boer and the Englishman, wearing their heavy cavalry boots, swam, like two ducks toward the rescuers and were taken ashore. There the crew went through all the forms of saving the lives of those who are apparently drowned. This was for the sake of the spectators who might at some time need the knowledge.

Several of the life savers were picked out by the spectators who had known them at other seaside places. There was Capt. Knowles, well known to Summer visitors from Watch Hill to Newport, and there was Capt. Bowley of Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and the Cape Cod resorts. Then there was Capt. Davis and Capt. Worthen and Capt. Shea, who have saved so many lives that they ceased to count them years ago.

The life savers get $65 a month for their services, out of which they support their families. They receive no pensions. Elections are held once a year for delegates, and their expenses are paid by their comrades. The same fraternal spirit makes it certain that, with the exception of those without whom a convention could not be held, there are different delegates every year. The convention of this year ends Saturday. To-day there will be further exhibits of rescues off the coast.

Dave Warfield Left Behind.

David Warfield's trunks are on the way to San Francisco, but Mr. Warfield is left behind. He and his family were to take the train for the West at the Grand Central Station. When he arrived at the gate a minute or two before train time the attendant told him his ticket by mistake had been punched Monday. While Mr. Warfield was changing the ticket his train was speeding through the tunnel.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Wedding Presents
Silver, always an acceptable gift for the bride, will prove to be of lasting value if it bears the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., so stamped are a credit to the giver and a delight to the recipient.
In buying Candelabra, Trays, Tureens, Coffee Sets, Bon Bon Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

CZAR CONSENTED TO TALK OF PEACE

Continued from Page 1.

that a reasonable indemnity should amount to not less than £1,000,000 a week since the commencement of the war.

ZEMSTVOS WARN CZAR.

Delegates Sent to Him from Moscow with Bold Address.

MOSCOW, June 8.—The All-Russian Zemstvo Congress to-day elected a deputation of ten delegates, headed by Count Hayden and M. Shipoff, to present an address to the Emperor asking for the immediate convocation of a representative Assembly to decide the question of peace or war.

The address is a long document from which the following are extracts:

"Sire, Russia has been drawn into a disastrous war by criminal abuses and the negligence of your counselors.

"Our army is powerless and our fleet has been annihilated, but more menacing than this exterior peril is the prospect of a civil war waged by your people against all the vices of a dangerous and ignorant bureaucracy."

Proceeding, the address declares that the Emperor's reform intentions have been distorted and miscarried, while the police have been given unrestricted power.

"Martial law has been declared," the address says, "and the path to enable the truth to reach your Majesty is barred to your subjects. Sire, before it is too late for the welfare of Russia command a convocation of representatives of the nation, elected by equal franchise, and let these elected representatives decide with you the vital question of war or peace, thus transforming the war into a national one. Let them establish in agreement with you a renovated national organization. Sire, don't delay. Great is your responsibility before God and before Russia in this terrible hour of national trial."

The address will not be published in the newspapers, but its contents will be spread with the mysterious rapidity characteristic of Russia. Throughout the address the word "Majesty" is not used, and there is not a single conventional expression of loyalty.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, June 9.—The voice of the delegates of the Zemstvos and the municipalities demanding in no uncertain tone the immediate convocation of a national Assembly to pass upon the question of peace or war, to heal internal strife, and to unite the people for the rejuvenation of Russia will be heard in the address adopted by the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress at Moscow which a deputation headed by Count Hayden and M. Shipoff is bringing to present to the Emperor.

The document bids fair to become historic. The customary phrases of respect at the opening and the closing are omitted and it is otherwise unceremonious, employing the direct personal pronoun.

There is intense interest to learn whether the Emperor will receive the bearers of so bold a message, couched in terms such as have never before been used between the Emperor and his subjects. The address is buttressed with a stream of petitions from individual Zemstvos and municipalities.

The Doumas of nearly all the principal cities have addressed the throne praying that the representatives of the people be summoned at once.

Russian Soldiers Mutiny at Sea.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, June 8.—The French steamer Garonne, with Russian soldiers from Manchuria on board, reports that the Russians attempted to mutiny in the Straits of Malacca, but were suppressed.

Yacht's Mate Lost in Storm.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 8.—The auxiliary yacht Palmer, owned by F. K. Sturgis of New York, which came into this harbor to-day, reported that her first mate was washed overboard in a storm last Tuesday and drowned.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:06 A. M.—1,829 Third Avenue; Dallos; damage trifling.
12:55 A. M.—99 Clinton Street; Mosher & Atkins; damage, $1,000.
1:35 A. M.—12 and 14 Walker Street; J. Livbozitz; damage, $5,000.
2:40 A. M.—392 Broome Street; Pasquale Tibbona; damage, $500.
7:45 A. M.—45 West Thirty-fourth Street; De Wesserman & Co.; damage trifling.
7:45 A. M.—57 Monroe Street; H. Levine; damage, $10.
11:30 A. M.—211 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
2 P. M.—1,936 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.
3:35 P. M.—109 West Sixtieth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:40 P. M.—127 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:10 P. M.—411 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Mary Rochet; damage, $50.
5:25 P. M.—35-43 Gold Street; William McDonald; damage trifling.
5:30 P. M.—26 Elm Street; James Hughes; damage, $500.
6:15 P. M.—218 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
6:20 P. M.—296 Church Street; Vistapi Garter Company; damage, $6,000.
6:20 P. M.—10 James Slip; Madison Paper Company; damage trifling.
6:25 P. M.—297 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Carl Thresen; damage, $2,800.
8:25 P. M.—104 West Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

STATION PRISON ABUSES.

Committee Led by ex-Magistrate Ommen to Investigate.

The committee appointed by the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and the Civic Club as the outcome of papers read before both bodies by ex-Magistrate Ommen on the conditions in a majority of the police station prisons and Magistrates' Courts met last night at the residence of Mr. Ommen, 168 West Seventy-sixth Street. Plans were formulated for work during the Summer, so that the abuses complained of can be presented in concrete form when the committee has its next meeting in the Autumn. Bills will then be drawn up to be presented to the Legislature.

Mr. Ommen is Chairman of the joint committee. Present last night from the Society of Medical Jurisprudence were Dr. Carl Beck, its President; Dr. Reynold W. Wilcox, Dr. C. A. von Ramdohr, S. B. Livingston, and E. V. N. Heermance, and from the Civic Club Frederick H. Cox, George S. Walsh, Charles P. Blaney, David Halsted, and James A. McNichols.

Mr. Ommen told of a letter he had received signed "A Policeman." The writer said that from his observations a felon in Sing Sing was better treated than a person unfortunate enough to have to spend a night in any of the station prisons.

In these, he said, there was no doctor to look after sick persons, and friends could not be notified unless the prisoner had enough money to pay a messenger. He said the doorman, who was supposed to make half-hour rounds to look after the prisoners, worked fourteen hours, and was forced to neglect his rounds on account of the work he was called on to do in sweeping floors, washing windows, tending stoves, cleaning carpets, and rugs.

Mr. Ommen suggested that each member visit four prisons in stations and one Magistrate's Court, and report on conditions, and an apportionment was made on this basis. Mr. Ommen gave each member a letter of introduction to the commanding Captain, and he will to-day call on Commissioner McAdoo and ask him to issue a general order allowing the inspection.

KIDNAPPER DEMANDS $100,000

J. J. Tonkin Continues to Receive Threats of Stealing His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 8.—John Jay Tonkin, the oil capitalist of this place, continues to receive letters containing threats to kidnap his twelve-year-old daughter. When the letters first came they were made light of by members of the family, but now the matter has become serious. The last letter received yesterday reads:

"Dear Sir: Unless we have $100,000 before June 10 at noon we will take your Rosamond. You had better call off your detectives. Remember June 10 at 12 M. The Three."

When Mr. Tonkin consulted with detectives this morning he turned over to them a pile of letters which had come from all parts of the country threatening to kidnap the girl.

Mr. Tonkin said this evening: "I am absolutely determined to find out the writer if such a thing be possible, and I am employing every possible means to expose him. If I could find the scoundrel I would prosecute him to the fullest extent of the law."

Italian Cruiser Stranded.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 8.—The Italian cruiser Umbria is reported stranded three-quarters of a mile south of the Sand Heads Light, at the entrance to Fraser River.

To Think Well Means
SUCCESS
Healthy Brains
ARE MADE BY
GRAPE-NUTS

Gibson's
Pure Rye Whiskey
The Gibson label is the one absolute guarantee of purity and quality in whiskey.
For sale by all dealers

HOLDS TRUST INQUIRY AN ATTACK ON PRIVACY

Judge Wallace Sharply Defines Federal Grand Jury's Powers.

NO RIGHT TO HALE'S PAPERS

Subpoena for Witness in the Tobacco Case, Says the Opinion, Invaded His Constitutional Privileges.

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, dismissed a writ of habeas corpus, recently obtained by Edward F. Hale, Secretary of the McAndrews & Forbes Licorice Company, who refused to answer questions put to him by the Federal Grand Jury on the relations of his company with the American Tobacco Company. Mr. Hale also declined, on the advice of counsel, to produce books and papers of his company for the Grand Jury's inspection. He was adjudged in contempt by Judge Lacombe.

Although Judge Wallace sustains the argument of Special United States District Attorney Henry W. Taft, and refuses to discharge the witness, the decision defines sharply a Grand Jury's inquisitorial rights and the extent to which private papers can lawfully be called for.

A subpoena such as was issued to Hale is characterized in the opinion as "a wanton assault upon the right of privacy." Relative to the contention by the defense that the Grand Jury could only proceed where a specific charge against specific persons was pending, Judge Wallace sums up the authorities in these words:

"It [the Grand Jury] has no power of its own motion to institute proceedings by summoning and examining witnesses for the purpose of obtaining information upon which to base a presentment of a supposed offender."

Judge Wallace holds, however, that the court has a perfect right to instruct a Grand Jury to proceed, and that in this case, when Judge Lacombe directed the witness to answer, it was equivalent to his instructing the Grand Jury to proceed in the present investigation.

"Without this intervention by Judge Lacombe," says Judge Wallace, "the investigation would have been one on the border line between the legitimate exercise and the abuse of the inquisitorial powers of the Grand Jury, but not one that can safely be held to have been an ultra judicial proceeding."

Judge Wallace holds that the contention that Hale had been compelled to testify against himself in violation of the Fifth Amendment, is defeated by the immunity clause in the Sherman anti-trust law. The opinion takes up at length the question of the Grand Jury's right to demand that Hale produce the papers of the McAndrews & Forbes cases.

"The question arises," says the Judge, "whether such a general inquisition into the witness's private papers was not such an abuse of judicial process as to amount to an unreasonable search and seizure in violation of the Fourth Amendment."

Quoting a decision, the opinion declares: "It [the] process] was unconstitutional and void as being repugnant to the amendment."

Of the subpoena duces tecum issued to Hale, Judge Wallace says:

"It is not too much to say that it resembles a general warrant to search all the private papers of a witness, and falls but little short of a roving commission delivered by the Government to compel a witness to bring before the Grand Jury a general mass of private papers of his principal in order that the prosecuting officer may discover whether at any time during the corporate life the principal had been a party to any act which could afford the basis of a criminal prosecution.

"This was a wanton assault upon the right of privacy, and in my judgment the process, in view of the circumstances under which, and the purposes for which it was issued, authorized unreasonable search and seizure of papers within the Fourth Amendment."

Judge Wallace added that as the case is to go to the United States Supreme Court, he would not discharge Hale, but ordered that he be not confined in the meantime.

FIVE FIREMEN HURT.

Caught by Falling Roof in Brooklyn —One Severely Injured.

Five firemen were caught under a falling roof and injured in a blaze which destroyed a warehouse of the New York Dock Company, at Reid and Conover Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday morning and caused a property loss of about $75,000. One of the men was badly hurt.

The warehouse, a one-story brick structure, was filled with bales of cotton. Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the blaze, which was a fierce one.

Capt. James Gaton and Lieut. Richard Trapp of Engine Company 102 and Capt. William H. Holmes and Firemen John Carbush and Thomas Ryan of Engine Company 124 were inside the warehouse when a portion of the roof caved in. Their comrades plunged immediately into the smoke-filled building and dragged them out. Carbush was cut and bruised and his spine was injured. Ryan's left ankle was hurt and he and Carbush were taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lower Duty for Magnesite Bricks—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser McClelland, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest filed by O. G. Hempstead & Son of Philadelphia, it being held that so-called magnesite bricks are dutiable at the rate of $1.25 per ton under the provision in the Dingley tariff law for "firebrick." When the importation reached this country the customs officials exacted duty at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the law for "magnesite bricks other than firebricks." The case has attracted considerable attention in importing circles and among domestic manufacturers of magnesite bricks. The latter are desirous of having the foreign bricks barred out of the country by means of the high duty assessed by the customs officials. The board denies the contention of the Government and the domestic manufacturers, and holds that magnesite bricks are "firebricks" within the meaning of the Tariff act, and as such entitled to the low duty claimed by the importers.

The board overruled importers' claims yesterday as follows: Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. B. Kingsbury, Galveston; W. W. Thomas & Co., A. D'Auria, Pasquale Parlato, Franklin Walden, G. Rossano & Brother, E. J. Stehle, Morgenstern & Goldsmith, New York.

Claims sustained were by M. Hoser, the Frank Macmonnies Company, and Moffet & Co., New York.

A protest by Louis Dejonge & Co. of New York was partially sustained.

SECRETLY WED A YEAR.

Marriage of a Law Student and an Astoria Girl Just Announced.

Notice of the marriage of John E. Palmer and Miss Kate Ellsworth was published yesterday, just a year after the event.

The bridegroom, who is a son of the late John C. Palmer of Pittsburg, came to New York to study law. He had been here but a short time when he met Miss Ellsworth at a social affair in Astoria. After a brief courtship they were married last June in the Church of the Transfiguration by the Rev. Dr. Houghton. They decided to keep their secret. Unobserved they went to Washington last March, where they attended the inaugural ball. The bride is twenty-two and the bridegroom three years her senior.

Killed by Exploding Soda Tank.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 8.—Hugh Dempsey was instantly killed to-day by the explosion of a soda-water tank which he was charging with gas.

WOMAN FOUND IN A POND.

Bruise Over Eye of a Maid Who Disappeared on Decoration Day.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, June 8.—The body of a young woman who was identified as Hilda Johnson, a maid who disappeared on Decoration Day from White Plains, where she was employed by Mrs. Eliza Frazier, was found to-day in a pond on the estate of F. E. Lewis. The police say they believe that she committed suicide, although there was a bruise over the young woman's right eye.

This afternoon the police learned from Mrs. Edward Bannon, who lives on the Lewis place, that she saw a man and woman near the pond the day following Decoration Day. They were acting very affectionately, Mrs. Bannon said. The woman, she said, answered the description of the Johnson girl. The man she described as being taller than the girl. The police at White Plains say that the Johnson girl had received a tall man as visitor several times. The police are investigating this story.

It is said that the Johnson girl had been ill and melancholy recently. Against the suicide theory, however, it is pointed out that around the Lewis estate is a high fence which would naturally deter a woman from trying to reach the pond to commit suicide.

MOTHER DROPS FROM HUNGER

She Tramped Many Months with Child in Land That Doesn't Know Her Tongue.

Policeman O'Connor saw a woman staggering up Broadway late yesterday afternoon with a huge black valise in each hand. At her heels stumbled a little three-year-old girl. At Twenty-second Street the woman tottered and fell. O'Connor took her to the Tenderloin Station.

She told a story of suffering that caused Capt. Cottrell to start a subscription. It ran up to $5. Then the woman and her child were carried in the patrol wagon to a woman's shelter at 148 West Fifteenth Street. To-day the Charities Department will be appealed to in her behalf.

"Several years ago she married Francis Kelbo in Austria, setting out immediately for America," according to her story, as reported by Roundsman Miller. "They ended up on a farm near Egypt, which is close to Allentown, Penn. They worked hard to accumulate money, for they hoped some day to go back. Eight months ago they made the start. Leaving his wife at the railway station, Francis went across the street to treat his many male friends who had come to see him off. He never came back. He had all the money with him. So Tekla and little Mary began the journey out of Egypt for New York. It was one of hardship, made worse because she found no one who could speak her language.

"After eight months they arrived in Jersey City Wednesday. They crossed the river yesterday, Tekla holding on to her two huge valises. Searching for somebody that could talk her language, she staggered up and down Broadway until she fell from hunger."

WILL HEAR ROGERS PLEA.

Justice Peckham of U. S. Supreme Court to Hear Woman's Case To-day.

ALBANY, June 8.—Justice Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court will give a hearing here to-morrow to the attorneys for Mrs. Mary Rogers, the Vermont woman under sentence of death for the murder of her husband. Application was made to Justice Peckham by mail for a writ of error, which would, if granted, carry the case to the United States Court on appeal from the Vermont courts.

Mrs. Rogers's counsel were notified to-day that Justice Peckham would hear them to-morrow.

PISTOL PRACTICE IN CAMP.

Gen. Roe and His Staff Test Their Marksmanship—The Scores.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 8.—The weather to-day was the most favorable since the militia camp of instruction opened. Half the field events were run off this afternoon. To-morrow five others will take place.

Headquarters officers qualified at pistol practice to-day at twenty-five, fifty, and seventy-five yards. The total scores were as follows: Gen. Charles F. Roe, 52; Gen. Nelson H. Henry, 58; Gen. James H. Lloyd, 55; Gen. Joseph G. Story, 52; Col. George A. Wingate, 54; Col. Chauncey P. Williams, 53; Col. William H. Chapin, 58; Col. John M. Stearns, 49; Col. Guilford Hurry, 49; Major Louis M. Greer, 61; Major Fred T. Leigh, 55; Major John P. Treanor, 51, and Major P. K. Prentice, 52.

Major Frank A. McNeely received a cut-glass punch bowl and service from Company M of Kingston last night.

A WOMAN'S CLUB IS—

"The Non-Professional University for Women in Their Second Youth."

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8.—A suggestion was made to the National Council of the Federation of Women's Clubs to-day that ex-President Cleveland be asked to speak at the biennial convention of the Federation at St. Paul, but it was not adopted.

The Rev. Anna Garlen Spencer, head of the New York School of Philanthropy, in an address characterized women's clubs as "the great non-professional university for women in their second youth."

Miss Florence Kelly, Secretary of the Temperance League, made a plea for National laws to forbid more than eight hours' work each day for girls under eighteen years.

POSTUM.

ME TOO.

The "Tail Enders" That Follow Genuine Articles.

It is sometimes interesting to watch the curves imitators make to get the public to buy imitations of genuine goods.

Every now and then some one will think there is a splendid opening to fix up something like Postum Coffee and advertise the same way and take some of the business.

An imitator is naturally ignorant of food values and how to skillfully make a cereal coffee, on scientific lines.

Such men first think of preparing something that looks and tastes like the original, with no knowledge of how the grains should be treated to prepare them so that the starchy part is transformed properly and the valuable nourishing elements made digestible.

Such imitations may be foisted on the public for a short time, but the people are critical and soon detect the attempt, then the imitators go out of business.

Something like 400 of these little factories have been started in various parts of this country in the past 9 years, and practically all of them have gone the "long journey." Just lately a new one has come to life and evidently hopes to insert itself in public favor by copying the style of the Postum advertising in the papers.

This is a free country and every man who makes an honest product and honestly labels it has reason for some recognition, but the public has the right to know the facts.

Postum is the one original and genuine Cereal Coffee, made skillfully and for a definite purpose. It has stood through all the wars of the imitators, has won the approval of the Physicians and the people.

People who really seek to free themselves from the coffee habit and at the same time to rebuild the soft gray matter in the nerve centres and thus reconstruct the nervous system, broken down by coffee, can rely on Postum.

There's a reason.

WHY GLOVER BURNED CHILDREN'S FINGERS

Says in Court That He Suffered Mental Torment Beforehand.

TOLD TOWNSMEN OF HIS PLAN

Too Tenderhearted to Whip the Culprits Effectively—Witnesses Give Him a Good Character.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., June 8.—Explaining why and how he burned his children's fingers to cure them of playing with matches, William A. Glover, whom the Children's Aid and Protective Society decided first to prosecute and then not to prosecute, told a remarkable story before Police Magistrate Taylor to-day. Describing the operation he said:

"I took my little boy's fingers between mine and held a match to them. He didn't squirm because I squeezed the feeling out of his fingers. The little girl's I burned less, thank God. Then I was sorry and sent for the doctor."

Glover admitted having told two men of his intention to burn his children's fingers. They advised him not to, but he did. Village Clerk Fitzsimmons testified that after the fire started by Glover's little son Glover had said to him:

"If I live I propose to take that boy and teach him a lesson so he will not play with matches. I propose to apply a match and burn his finger."

"If I am spared until to-morrow," Glover told Fire Chief Becker, according to Becker's testimony, "that boy will not touch matches again. I am going to burn his fingers good and hard."

When Glover finished his story Justice Taylor expressed the opinion that he was not normal, and said that on this account he would adjourn the case till he had time to think over it more.

"I don't hesitate to admit," said Glover, after having recounted some of his life's history, "that I thought, I don't know how many times, of trying matches on the children's fingers to cure them."

"Why didn't you heed the advice of Mr. Becker and Mr. Fitzsimmons?" asked the Magistrate.

"They didn't know the situation," answered Glover.

He told then about how many times the children had nearly burned his house down and how much worry they had caused him. In court were the two children, Muir and Lucille, and everybody tried to see their fingers. There were many witnesses to testify to Glover's good character and his good qualities of every kind. The defense presented an essay of Herbert Spencer in defense of Glover's behavior. Benjamin F. Jones, the counsel, sought to show that the philosopher advocated the burning of a child as a means of teaching him not to play with fire.

"Herbert Spencer was a great man," said Magistrate Taylor, "but he sometimes made mistakes."

The Magistrate questioned Glover as to how many times the children had been whipped. Glover said that he was too tender-hearted to give effective punishment.

Glover said he had once gone home and found the children in bed, with flames all over and around them.

"My terror could be known only to a father," he said. "An outsider could not know it. I went to bed. Did I sleep? No, the horror—!"

"Did you spank them again?" asked the Magistrate after this.

"I lay there all night," Glover continued, apparently not hearing the question. "I couldn't sleep with the thought of trying matches on the children to cure them."

Mrs. Glover was in court. She testified that she had chastised the two children twice. Lucille, she said, always put the blame on the boy, but finally he cried: "Baby lighted some matches, too."

Magistrate Taylor was a great deal harder on the Children's Aid and Protective Society than he was on Glover. He criticised it severely for bringing the complaint and then seeking to withdraw it.

"When did the society learn that it had a right to try cases out of court?" he asked. "The proper place to try this case is in the courtroom, not the Directors' room of the society. I am going to compel the society to produce its witnesses. If it had not been for its senseless and absolutely ridiculous action, which has given us fifty times as much trouble as necessary, we would have finished long ago. The society flunked at your request," concluded the Magistrate, addressing the society's secretary.

New Officers of the Brewers.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 8.—John Gardner of Philadelphia was elected President of the National Association of Brewers at their final session to-day. Frederick Pabst of Milwaukee, Julius Liebmann of Brooklyn and Carl J. Hoster of Columbus, Vice Presidents, and Rudolf J. Schaefer of New York, Treasurer.

YOUMANS STRAW HATS

Youmans Straw Hats are distinguished by the same unerring style that marks the Youmans Derby and Silk Hat.

Bohemian Splits...$5
Saxony Splits.....$5
Sennets .....$3 to $4
Rough and Readies.$3
Panamas, Leghorns and Soft Mackinaws.

Ladies' Department 536 Fifth Avenue New York

1107 Broadway 158 Broadway 536 Fifth Ave.

BRUCE TELLS CHURCH HOW TO AID THE STATE

As Much a Citizen's Duty to be at the Polls as in His Pew.

"POLITICIANS ARE COWARDS"

They Surrender When Good People Get Together, He Says—Advises New Yorkers to Quit Grumbling.

"Many a man can be a good citizen without being a good Christian, but there is not a man in the world who can be a good Christian without being a good citizen."

This is one of the many things that Lieut. Gov. Bruce said to the Men's League of the Park Presbyterian Church at Eighty-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue last night. The Men's League is a church-political organization. Dr. Atterbury said in introducing the Lieutenant Governor:

"We don't expect to overthrow the Government, but hope to do our share toward righteousness in administration."

Lieut. Gov. Bruce took this as his theme and spoke for twenty minutes on the duties of the citizen to the Church and the State. Here is part of what he said:

"To be a good Christian a man must love his country, for how, if he is indifferent to what he sees around him, can he have any belief in the land which is to come, and which he does not see?

"Our ancestors did things for this country that we love. We share the benefits, as posterity looks to us for further benefits. If we fail in the obligations imposed upon us by our ancestors will our descendants look back to us with the pride with which we look back to our forefathers?

"It is the duty of every Christian citizen to be in his pew on Sunday morning. It is as much his duty to be at the polls on election morning.

"It is as much the duty of the Christian citizen who contributes to the betterment of the heathen abroad to help, through good administration, the poor widow who lives next door.

"I tell you that everywhere the good outnumbers the evil, and it is only necessary for the good to get together and the country shall indeed be governed by the people for the people.

"I tell you that politicians are cowards—the greatest cowards on earth. When the people get together—I mean the good people, not those who wave flags, cheer, and pass resolutions—the politicians surrender immediately. Look at Philadelphia.

"If the Christian citizens fail in rising for the betterment of the country, I am ready to lay the blame at the door of the Church, for the Church has a marvelous power if it will use it rightly.

"It is the duty of the man in the pulpit to thunder the cause of the State or the unrighteousness of administration.

"This city needs a revival of civic pride. Nowadays when you meet a man from 'Frisco he is full of the beauties of 'Frisco, although he knows 'Frisco is not perfect. The same may be said of the man from Denver, and as for the man from Chicago—you can't get him to stop talking about the perfections of Chicago. But I have found that New Yorkers are never done grumbling about their native city. This is not right. When a man loses self-respect, his loss is no greater than when he loses civic pride."

Organizer Coming Here by Sloop.

Word was received yesterday by the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor that Stuart Reid, a Chicago organizer, is on his way to this city on a sloop to organize the lobster fishermen of New York and vicinity. Reid, who was once a seaman, sails the sloop himself.

Mrs. Hendrick Gets Her Divorce.

Justice Wilmot M. Smith, sitting in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, divorced Mrs. Agnes M. Hendrick from Dr. Charles C. Hendrick. The co-respondent in the case was Laura Biggar, the actress. The action was undefended.

THE NEW NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE CALL OF THE WILD."

Jack London's The Game

A TRANSCRIPT FROM REAL LIFE

Cloth, 12mo, $1.50 Illustrated by Henry Hutt

The Game is that which takes place in the squared ring, and the story is an intensely graphic portrayal of what there is in the prize-fight that appeals to those who fight and those who look on. In its impression of reality, its comprehension of the subtle ways in which "the game" touches life, and in its vivid interest, the book is notable.



Mr. JACK LONDON

BY THE SAME AUTHOR

Jack London's The Sea-Wolf

"'The Call of the Wild' was a splendid book, but 'The Sea-Wolf' excels it." *New York Times.*

Published by THE MACMILLAN COMPANY 64-66 Fifth Ave., New York.

Distinctive Summer Suits for Men

Two and Three Garment Models

At Fifteen Dollars

That tailoring system of ours exercises every phase of the craft to which the to-order tailor subscribes himself. But in itself, system promises little--it is the organization governed by the system which counts. Since our clothing business concerns itself with suits at thirty and thirty-five dollars, we must of necessity maintain an organization clever enough to tailor garments of that high character. The suits at fifteen dollars inherit the benefits of this condition. They are the handicraft of the same tailormen and cut over the same patterns, defining that subtle yet marked distinctiveness and individuality which characterize every Saks garment, be the price what it may.

Two and Three Garment Suits, in three new single-breasted and two exclusive double-breasted models of fine worsteds, cheviots, tweeds, thibets, flannels and wool crashes, in sixteen distinctive patterns, including mixtures, plaids and stripes in grays and browns, in three garment suits, together with standard blue serge in two garment models. Fifteen Dollars.

A Sale of Straw Hats for Men

Regularly $3 & $4. At $2.00

The manufacturer counts his samples as the legitimate spoils of the shop with whom he does the largest volume of business. That is why they came to us. The man who made the hats confines himself to those which sell at three dollars and upward. That establishes their true worth. Fine split, rough sennit, smooth sennit, milan, braided palm, and mackinaw braids with crowns and brims from extreme to extreme—and without fault or flaw—all worth $3.00 to $4.00, at $2.00.

Panama Hats Special at $5.00.

If the prices of the exclusive hatmen be a fair basis upon which to determine the true worth of the hats, we are justified in declaring it seven fifty and even eight dollars. Tightly and regularly woven and blocked in alpine, planter, telescope and rakish models—$5.00.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

Just one trial will not only prove to you that White Rose Tea is as fine and pure and satisfying as any tea you ever tasted but it will also show you that it goes twice as far as other teas and is therefore the most economical. Why not have the best when such is the case? If we can induce you to give it one trial you will always be glad you told the grocer you wanted it.

One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.

Large package 30 cents, generous trial package 10 cents.

Gold bricks in the form of cotton collars



are being sold you every time you pay 15c. for a collar not bearing the stamp "Linen." The cotton collar makers are manufacturing counterfeit articles which some dealers pass off to the public as Linen collars, because of the bonus received for handling them, in the shape of show cases and fixtures. Do you now wonder why these dealers will endeavor to sell you cotton collars for the same price of Linen ones?

Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply. 15c. Each-Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.



Clip the Words "Our Darling"

From Each Box and Send 12 Cut-Outs with your Name and Address and I will send you a

FREE TICKET For Either LUNA PARK, STEEPLECHASE PARK or BOER WAR

THERE IS ONLY ONE

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

Pure, Sparkling, Delicious.



H. O'Neill & Co.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS

Made by the famous makers of the "Griffon Brand"—Best in the land.

All Made of the Finest Imported Materials.

Thousands of these high-class Shirts have been sold this week—the third shipment has just been opened and the choice as to styles and sizes is as great as ever.



$2.00 and $2.50 Shirts, $1.00.

$2.75 and $3.00 Shirts, $1.50.

The patterns are refined, neat and effective. These Shirts are all cut full and the make is distinctly high class.

Plain and pleated bosoms, cuffs attached and detached. Sizes 14 to 18

Men who pay $30.00 to $36.00 per dozen for custom shirts will find these their equal in every detail of make, fit and material.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

Tailor Shops: 110 Fifth Avenue

Atterbury System Clothes

in the new Naples Blue or Quaker Grey are different from all other blues and greys. These beautiful colors are masterpieces of dyeing. To be attired in these smart shades is to have the seal of the correct dress of gentility "Ask the Man Who Wears Them".

Atterbury Clothes are hand-tailored from start to finish; and are about half best custom-tailor charges; prices range from $20 to $45

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By Compressed Air. By Vacuum on the Floor.
Work Done Promptly and When Promised.
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Union Sq. North-29 E. 17th St.

WALL STREET TESTS THE TRANSFER TAX

Says the Law Takes Property Without Due Process.

ALSO IS GROSSLY UNEQUAL

Appellate Division Expected to Pass Upon Hatch's Case Soon — Exchange Official the Complainant.

Wall Street's campaign to test the constitutionality of the Stock Transfer Tax act, which went into effect on June 2, began yesterday. Albert J. Hatch, broker, of the firm of W. B. Beekman & Co., at 20 Broad Street, was arrested, according to a prearranged plan, and charged with violating the law. As a result of the day's proceedings it is expected that the statute will soon be passed upon by the Appellate Division.

Immediately after the arrest of Mr. Hatch by County Detective Reardon, Assistant District Attorney Sandford and John G. Milburn, the latter as attorney for Hatch, went before Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court. Mr. Milburn applied for a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari. The writ was issued. It was returnable immediately before Justice Clarke. He dismissed it and remanded Mr. Hatch to the Court of Special Sessions.

Justice McKeon heard the case in chambers, sitting as a Magistrate. Mr. Milburn said that his client would waive examination and await the action of the District Attorney. Mr. Hatch was then paroled in the custody of his counsel.

The warrant on which Hatch was arrested was issued by Justice McKeon on a complaint drawn personally by District Attorney Jerome. Vice President Charles W. Maury of the Stock Exchange was the complainant, although Secretary Ely of the Exchange declared that the Exchange had no official knowledge of the case.

The complaint set forth that Mr. Hatch "did commit a misdemeanor in violation of Chapter 241 of the Laws of 1905 in the sale and delivery of certain shares of stock of certain railroad corporations without making any bill or memoranda of such sale or affixing any stamp or stamps to such bill or memoranda or in any way paying the tax as required."

In the application for the writ of habeas corpus and certiorari before Justice Clarke it was set forth that the defendant was illegally restrained of his liberty on the following grounds:

"That the act under which he was arrested is unconstitutional and void because it deprives him of his property without due process of law; because it imposes a tax which is grossly unequal in its operation; because it imposes a tax on the par value instead of the actual value of stocks, and on a further technical reason relating to the printing and passage of the act."

It was announced early in the week that the State authorities would be invited to prosecute the case. Albany reports are to the effect, however, that the State's Law Department has no desire to help in the testing of the law.

ATWOOD SUITS AT $11 EACH.

Connecticut Legislature Frames Bill to Cover Estate Claims.

HARTFORD, June 8.—The House of Representatives passed a bill to-day to meet the situation caused by the wholesale litigation of D. Preston Atwood against delinquent administrators and executors of estates. The bill repeals the statute under which the suits were brought and substitutes a new one compelling Probate Judges to cause prompt appraisal of estates upon which probate papers have been granted. The House also passed a bill to reimburse Mr. Atwood at the rate of $11 for each of the several hundred suits he now has pending in the courts of the State.

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature spent months trying to wipe out the statute which provided that any one bringing an action against a delinquent administrator could collect a penalty, and at the same time reimburse Mr. Atwood for the expenses of his suits, the object in the latter instance being to protect defendants in actions now pending from being liable to heavy judgments. The committee reported a bill allowing Mr. Atwood $21 in each suit, but the House cut out the allowance of $10 for each court fee and passed the amended bill. Should the Senate agree with the House the intent of the law will be to give defendants the opportunity of tendering Mr. Atwood $11 in settlement of any of his suits. If Mr. Atwood declines to take the sum the judgment in court cannot exceed this amount.

The bill was vigorously opposed by House members, who, while denouncing Mr. Atwood in very harsh terms, contended that the State could not make the law retroactive, nor could it determine what Mr. Atwood was entitled to in suits brought under a law which for a long time had stood unquestioned on the statute books. The vote was 109 to 75 for the bill.

Mr. Atwood originally brought nearly a thousand suits, and his court fees alone, according to an estimate he submitted to the Judiciary Committee, amounted to $10,000.

AMERICA SELLS MANY AUTOS.

Exports for the Fiscal Year Estimated at Over $2,200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—That American automobiles are popular in other countries is shown by a bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics, just issued, which estimates the value of the exports of these machines for the fiscal year 1905 at $2,200,000. It also shows that American exports have always kept well ahead of imports.

The exportations of automobiles of domestic manufacture have been recorded only since 1902. In that year the total exportation of automobiles and parts thereof was $948,528; in 1903 the total had increased to $1,207,064, and by 1904 the total was $1,895,605, while for the ten months of the fiscal year 1905, for which figures are available, the total is $1,578,063.

The United Kingdom and Canada take about three-fourths of the automobiles that are exported from the United States. During the fiscal year 1904 machines and parts valued at $1,020,681 went to Europe, mainly to the United Kingdom; $498,799 to North America, principally to the Dominion of Canada, and $376,125 to other countries.

The first record of the importation of foreign-built automobiles into the United States was for the fiscal year 1901, when 28 automobiles, valued at $43,126, were imported into the country. Since that year, however, the imports have steadily increased, having grown from 26 in 1901 to 423 in 1904, while their value (including automobile parts) has increased from $47,471 in 1901 to $1,446,303 in the last fiscal year.

During the last fiscal year France supplied 86 per cent. of the imports. From France 368 automobiles, valued at $1,117,494, were brought in, while from all other countries the total number was 56, valued at $176,686. Germany contributed $89,039, England $54,013, Italy $34,620, Ireland $9,733, Switzerland $7,501, and Cuba $1,700.

The rate of duty assessed on importations of automobiles and parts is 45 per cent. ad valorem, and the aggregate amount of duties paid on the total imports thereof since 1901 is $1,372,[illegible].

Pure, Healthful, Refreshing

Apollinaris

"The Queen of Table Waters"

BATTLESHIPS ARRIVE FROM 6 MONTHS' CRUISE

Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, and Kearsarge in Port.

TO GO NORTH ON JUNE 29

News of Norway's Secession Temporarily Divided Scandinavians of the Kentucky's Watch Below.

With the flag of Rear Admiral "Fighting Bob" Evans flying from her main truck the United States battleship Maine yesterday marshaled into port the first division of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, consisting, besides the flagship, of the battleships Missouri, Kearsarge, and Kenutcky. The big ships have been away nearly six months.

When about twenty-five miles out from the Highlands the flagship received a wireless message telling of the dissolution of the union between Sweden and Norway. The flagship a minute later flashed the news to the other vessels in the squadron.

On board the Kentucky many of the enlisted men are of Scandinavian origin, some of these Swedes, others Norwegians. They had been shipmates for years. Together they had weathered many storms both on sea and on shore leave. Not a few had fought shoulder to shoulder for a common cause in the Spanish war, and in the making of their friendships had almost forgotten differences of nationality until the wireless receiver on board their ship began to spell out the news from the Far North yesterday morning.

The news traveled fore and aft in a jiffy. It was received with mingled feelings. The rigid discipline of a war ship would not permit of any demonstration on the part of the Scandinavians in the watch on deck. Besides, the ship was nearing shore, and the Stars and Stripes were already flying over the taffrail to remind them that the Scandinavian imbroglio was no longer any concern of theirs.

But things were different when the news reached the watch below. In an instant there was a line-up of Norwegians on one side and of Swedes on the other, with the width of the fo'c's'le between. There was ominous silence, and there is no telling what might have happened had not an old gunner's mate, a Norwegian by birth, spoken the right word at the right time.

"Mates," said he, stepping out of the line and rolling his hunk of navy plug solemnly to port, "we are no longer Norwegians, nor are you Swedes"—with a wave of his hand to the Swedish line. "We are all Americans, and you are as proud of that as I am. Another thing we should not forget is that we are all friends and shipmates. The Stars and Stripes forever for mine."

That settled the difficulty.

The Kentucky and Kearsarge joined the cruiser Minneapolis at her anchorage in the North River, off Forty-second Street. The Maine, with her sister-ship the Missouri, remained at anchor off Tompkinsville, S. I. All the ships will go to the New York Navy Yard to-day to be overhauled, and will leave on June 29 for the drilling grounds, off Provincetown, Mass., where there will be four days of manoeuvres, in which the battleships Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts, constituting the Second Division of battleships of the North Atlantic fleet, will take part. This division is commanded by Rear Admiral Davis, whose flagship is the Alabama.

Rear Admiral Evans, when seen yesterday afternoon on board his flagship, said that on the way up from Hampton Roads his men had spent most of the time at "ping-pong." This means subcalibre target practice at moving marks. On the way north also, the ships tested the "smoke ejectors," which have been put in service for experimenting purposes by the ordnance department since the disastrous explosion on board the Missouri about a year ago. The purpose of the ejectors is to drive out the smoke, which harbors explosive gases that may be ignited by "the "flare back" after firing. Rear Admiral Evans said he was not ready to say whether the results had been satisfactory or not.

Rear Admiral Evans, who, while at Pensacola, entertained on board his flagship Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean Squadron, was asked regarding the probability of joint manoeuvres between the vessels of the North Atlantic fleet and the British squadron which is to visit us in the Autumn. The Admiral said he had no information on that point, but some of the officers on board the flagship professed to know that plans for such manoeuvres, to be held in October, were under way.

The Rear Admiral, in his usual vigorous way, registered a protest against stories that desertions from the navy were on the increase and were due to the enlisted men being poorly fed and that their uniforms, as a rule, were misfits.

"Those stories are all wrong," said he. "Desertions are not on the increase; on the contrary. As far as feeding the men is concerned, I go over the lists of supplies with my paymasters regularly, and I see to it every time that the men get what is coming to them."

35 YOUNG HOE GRADUATES.

Exercises at the Press-Making Firm's Apprentice School.

Graduating exercises of the apprentice school of R. Hoe & Co., the printing press manufacturers, were held last evening at the De Witt Memorial Church, 280 Rivington Street, and thirty-five young men received diplomas. Charles W. Carpenter of the firm congratulated the graduates. He said that the opportunities of a young man apprenticed to learn a trade and privileged at the same time to supplement his practical work with expert teaching in school were limited only by the abilities of the young man himself, and cited many examples of great and successful men who had begun their careers as apprentices.

The school has been organized for more than thirty-five years. Among its pupils are sons of men still working in the Hoe shops who themselves were graduated from it.

Mr. Carpenter in reviewing the work of the school pointed out that years ago the curriculum covered only rudimentary subjects, while a boy upon being graduated at the present time possessed a complete technical education as a mechanic, at least as applied to the great printing machines turned out by the firm. Such is the interest in the school that many now remain at their own request to continue their studies after they have completed their apprenticeship periods.

Prizes and diplomas were awarded by Robert Hoe, Jr. A gold watch was won by Vincent Glide. Other prize winners were Charles F. Lehman, Julius A. Cepelak, Harry Parchmann, Caesar Pellacani, Philip J. L. Nicola, William Muenz, Frederick Miller, Harry Redfearn, Frank Paul, Oliver Ogden, Richard Licke, and George Wittich. At the close of the graduation exercises there was an entertainment.

H&I COLLARS ARE LINEN

Collar Chat No. 22

You get protection and satisfaction in H. & I. Collars.

They are the result of thirty-five years' Collar experience.

They are the very height of Collar correctness.

They are "Warranted Linen," and have the guarantee of the maker.

You get Collar comfort and linen value in H. & I. Collars.

Price—2 for 25c.

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen *versus* Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&I BRAND IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York

FOURTEEN LIVES LOST IN BRITISH SUBMARINE

Explosion Occurred as Boat Went Down at Plymouth.

FOUR SURVIVORS RESCUED

One of Them Kept Afloat by Commander of the Little Craft—Navy's Third Submarine Disaster.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 8.—Submarine boat "A-8" was lost off the breakwater here this morning. She had on board eighteen officers and men, including her regular crew and men who were in training. Fourteen were drowned and the others were picked up.

The boat lies in eighteen fathoms of water. A heavy explosion occurred over the position where the submarine boat sank, and there was no hope of saving any of the men who were carried down with her. Three explosions heard as the boat foundered are believed to have been caused by the escape of gasoline as in the case of the "A-5."

The disaster occurred while the A-8 was proceeding to sea for practice, accompanied by another submarine boat and a torpedo boat. Those who were saved were standing in the vicinity of the conning tower, and were picked up by a passing trawler. They were Lieut. Candy, commander of the boat; Sub Lieut. Murdoch, a petty officer and a seaman.

One of the survivors said he was unable to explain the cause of the accident. The boat suddenly dipped while her hatches were open, he declared, and immediately filled and sank. The man added:

"Lieut. Candy came to my assistance when I was almost exhausted and kept me afloat until we were picked up by the trawler."

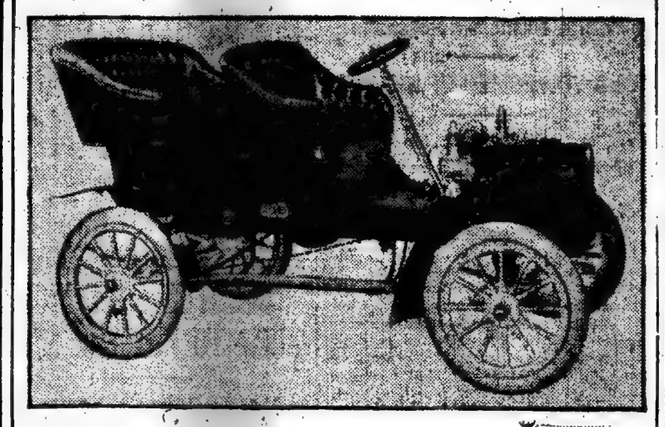
This is the third submarine boat disaster within a little more than a year, the others being the A-1, run down by a liner in the Solent, by which eleven officers and men were entombed in the bottom of the sea, and the A-5, which sank off Queenstown after an explosion, by which six of her crew were killed.

The lost boat was of about 300 tons' displacement, and was launched in 1904.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adler, B., & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; B. Adler, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Whitten, silks; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Majestic.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. K. Burnham, domestics; 44 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Bear, I. M., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; I. Bear, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. S. Kerr, blankets; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. R. Curlee, woolens and remnants; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Majestic.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Collender, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Carleton, prints; 56 Worth Street; Holland House.
Casler & Son, Glens Falls, N. Y.; P. W. Casler, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Price, leather goods; 116 Worth Street; Hotel Wellington.
Cohen Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; A. Cohen, linens; 524 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. D. Walker, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 238 Church Street.
"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Truelock, muslin underwear; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albert.
Gall & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; F. Gall, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Majestic.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Gutman, silks; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Gutman, M., & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; D. Gutman, clothing; L. Klee, clothing; Hotel Walcott.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; F. E. Gordon, domestics; 377 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. A. E. Root, underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods; H. V. Civell, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Astor.
Johnston & Lorimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; O. P. Taylor, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Kirshbaum, A. B., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. B. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.
Kunkel Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; Miss Young, millinery; Hotel Wolcott.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; T. Kaufman, furnishing goods; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; L. Miller, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel York.
Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, white goods; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Nathanson, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; A. A. Spitz, furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. C. Hyde, dry goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; F. A. Patrick, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Peck, George E., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Halley, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. M. Bond, dress goods and prints; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Salomon, trunks, valises, and willowware; O. C. Wolfinger, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Smith, T., & Co., Boston, Mass.; T. G. McGregor, domestics; M. J. Friedman, upholstery goods; Miss H. A. Foley, waists; K. E. Jones, cloaks and suits; 75 Spring Street.
Smith & McCord Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. Smith, domestics, 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. N. Moore, piece goods, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Majestic.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. A. Nelson, horse clothing, Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Grand Hotel.
Taylor, John, & Co., Allentown, Penn.; T. S. Bates, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; C. F. Bacon, carpets, 31 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. H. Partridge, dry goods, 43 Leonard Street; Holland House.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, clothing, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Walsh-Cook Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. E. Pinney, notions and furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street.
Young-Smyth-Field Company, Philadelphia, Penn.; I. S. Smyth, Jr., furnishing goods; E. W. Smyth, dry goods; F. S. Evans, piece goods; Hotel Majestic.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock



The New Ford Car
Model H

Side-entrance tonneau, 10 h. p motor, $850.

Another victory—a car without a competitor, at or near its price.

An exceptionally good hill-climber, noiseless, vibrationless, simple to operate.

Immediate delivery. $850.

Automobile Salesrooms, Basement of New South Building, and in Old Guard Armory Building, 1623 Broadway.

Men's White Madras Shirts, $1

This is a fine new lot of these splendid Shirts which our expert shoppers report cannot be matched in this city even at $1.50. They come from one of our very best shirt manufacturers. They are made of a fine quality of corded madras, after our own specifications, both as to the ample proportions of the shirts and the smart finish. They are handsomely laundered. Some have plain bosoms with detachable cuffs, others plaited bosoms with attached cuffs. Sizes range from 14 to 17.

We sold 1,400 of these Shirts from a previous shipment in a single day last week. A lot of men will be glad to know that new supplies are ready today at $1 each. Broadway and Ninth street.

Two Stirring Offerings Of Women's Tailored Suits

We have just received from a manufacturer one hundred handsome Dresses to which we have added another hundred from our regular stocks. The regular prices ranged from $16.50 to $25 a suit. They are made of cheviots and striped suitings of various kinds. The suits are in blouse, Eton and jacket styles, and are exactly the suits most desired for seashore, country or mountain wear.

All Today at $10 a Suit

The second group is composed of handsome Tailored Suits from our own stocks, of broadcloths, eoliennes, Panama cloth and light mixtures, made in a variety of the season's best styles, and previously priced at $37.50 to $45. Today they are marked

At $20 a Suit — Second floor Broadway.

The Wonderful Way Of The WHITE SALE

To be sure, you know about it. Eight June days have proved its supremacy. But a good tale bears re-telling.

Therefore, remember, when you think of this Muslin Underwear, that

Fine Materials Made It
Skill and Taste Sewed It
Lowest Known Prices Sell It

The occasion is unique.

The Backbone of the Sale

Nightgowns of nainsook, cambric or muslin, plain or trimmed with lace or embroidery, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, up to $18.

Corset Covers of nainsook or cambric; tight-fitting, a wide drawstring at waist; trimmed with embroidery, lace or ribbon, at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $6.

Long Petticoats of cambric, muslin or lawn, trimmed with embroidery, lace, hemstitched plaits or ribbon, at $1.75, $2.25, $2.75, $3.50, $5, to $25.

Chemises of nainsook or cambric, trimmed with lace or insertion and ribbon; plain or with skirt, at 75c, 85c, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, up to $5.

Drawers of muslin, cambric or nainsook, trimmed with hemstitched ruffles, fine embroidery or lace and insertion, at 50c, 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, up to $5.

Extra-Size Underwear

A Specialty.

Nightgowns of nainsook, cambric or muslin; high or low neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace, at 85c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, up to $3.25.

Petticoats of cambric or muslin, trimmed with lace, embroidery or hemstitching, at $1, $1.25, $1.50, $2, up to $3.75.

Chemises of nainsook, cambric or muslin, trimmed with lace or embroidery, or plain corded band, at 65c, $1, $1.50, $1.75, up to $3.25.

Drawers of cambric, muslin or nainsook, trimmed with embroidery and lace, at 75c, $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.

Corset Covers of nainsook or cambric, trimmed with lace or embroidery, at 50c, 65c, 75c, $1, $1.50, $1.75.

Paris-American Underwear

Embroidered in France, made here.

Nightgowns of nainsook; yoke of hand-embroidery, trimmed with German Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or with hand-embroidered medallions and lace insertion, at $2.75, $3.50, $3.75 and $4.50.

Chemises of nainsook; hand-embroidered yoke effects or medallions; all ribbon-trimmed, at $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.

Corset Covers of nainsook; front hand-embroidered; some with yoke, embroidered and lace-trimmed, at $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.

Drawers of nainsook, with hand-embroidered scalloped ruffle, or insertion and ribbon, at $1.50 and $2.25.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

KEEP'S SHIRTS

We believe we have the grandest assortment of *Dollar-and-a-half Neglige Shirts* ever displayed in New York.

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Extra long sleeves a specialty

KEEP MFG. CO.

Makers of Keep's Shirts

Broadway, between 11th and 12th Streets

We have no other store in New York

Eade's GOUT Pills

Instantly Relieve and rapidly Cure GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and all pains in the head, face and limbs.

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Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS



The Time & Place

Now and Here.

The season calls for Serges—Blue, Black and Wide-wale Gray—Single-breasted or Double.

$15 to $35.

Negligee Shirts, for as much as you want to pay, but especially strong on the lines at $1 and $1.50.

Straw Hats at $2 to $4.

And everything else in Summer wearables in guaranteed qualities.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn Stores Open Saturday Evening.

"Be sure you're right," said Beau Brummell, "and then go as far as you please."

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The knack of putting snap and vigor into a suit is more than a matter of ten fingers—it's a sense of fitness of things.

Adept fingers, guided by alert intelligence, is the force exercised in the tailoring of Wm. Vogel & Son Suits for men.



At $20—with our "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" Collar, single and double-breasted sack models in gray smooth surface and undressed worsteds, black and blue Thibets and blue and black serges.

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If You Want to Fight Municipal Corruption

you will find it worth while to arm yourself with facts. If you want the facts reliably, fully and fairly stated, you will find them in the columns of THE NEW YORK EVENING POST. There is no paper in New York which the grafter dreads so much, no paper which he himself reads more carefully than THE POST, because one hundred years of standing fight for civic righteousness has taught it how to give and take with good sense, good will and good courage, all that is involved in a battle with municipal corruption.

THE POST never follows Public Opinion, it always makes and leads it in the interest of good citizenship and good government.

If you are not acquainted with it, an inquiry will bring a sample copy to your door for one week

The Evening Post

BELDAME WINNER OF STANDARD STAKES

Famous Filly Defeated Cairngorm and Major Daingerfield.

CHOICES TOOK FOUR RACES

Jake Sanders and Almansor Were Well-Backed "Good Things" at the Gravesend Track.

Beldame, the champion three-year-old filly of 1904, in part, at least, retrieved her reputation at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Gravesend track yesterday, when she won the Standard Stakes, at weights Beldame always was the favorite at a price that hovered about 10 to 7 on, while against Cairngorm the average price was 2 to 1, with 8 to 1 against Major Daingerfield. August Belmont, owner of the mare, was not present to see her run, and in his absence both Trainer Fred Burlew and Newton Bennington, in whose stable Beldame is trained for Mr. Belmont, refused to give riding orders to O'Neill, all being left to the discretion of the jockey, who, Trainer Burlew said, had won often enough on her to know how to handle her without instructions. It so happened, then, that O'Neill rode a waiting race on the filly for the first time since he bestrode her in the Spring of 1904.

The start out of the chute at the head of the quarter stretch was with Beldame first away, followed by Cairngorm, the two going on together at a fast pace and passing the stand the first time with Cairngorm first by a head. To that point O'Neill, on the filly, had settled on no plan for the race, but had let Beldame go on in her own impetuous way, but when Cairngorm challenged for the lead O'Neill promptly steadied the favorite and, though the pace still was fast, let Cairngorm assume the part of pacemaker. Around the turn and through the back stretch the pace continued swift, and Major Daingerfield was outrun so far that he was not a contender after the first five furlongs. Cairngorm still having his neck in front, while Beldame rated along at his side, under a steadying pull. Making the turn into the stretch for the run home, Beldame went on, and at the head of the stretch showed in front, though to take the lead from Cairngorm O'Neill had to hustle the filly along, while Cairngorm was driven to the whip in his fight to retain his advantage. On the straight Beldame drew steadily away, with Cairngorm doggedly struggling on after her, and hanging so close that O'Neill dared not ease up the filly until he was within one jump of the winning post. Beldame, all but straight at the end, was waning cleverly by a length and a half from Cairngorm, while Major Daingerfield, third, was half a dozen lengths further back. The time of the mile and a quarter was 2:07 3-5, the fractions being: First quarter, 0:23 2-5; three furlongs, 0:36; half mile, 0:49; five furlongs, 1:02; three-quarters, 1:14 4-5; seven furlongs, 1:28, and the first mile in 1:41 3-5, while the last mile was run in 1:44 1-5 and the last half mile in 0:52 4-5.

Four favorites won, while in the two races in which the post favorites were beaten, heavily backed "good things" were successful. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, handicap; about six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Jake Sanders, 114, O'Neill, 4-1, 8-5	8	5	1h
Woodsaw, 110, W. Davis, 8-1, 3-1	5	3	2h
Bohemia, 110, Miller, 7-2, 6-5	4	1	3½
Diamond Flush, 97, Baird, 15-1, 6-1	7	4	4
Sparkling Star, 113, Travers, 10-1, 7-2	6	6	5
Incantation, 107, Lyne, 15-1, 8-1	1	7	6
Chieftain, 108, Shaw, 3-1, 6-5	2	8	7
Hindiana, 115, Burns, 10-1, 4-1	1	2	8

Time—1:11 3-5. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Active. Owner, E. E. Smathers. Trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, selling, for four-year-olds and upward, about two miles and a half.

	S.	½M.	F.
Alamanasor, 130, Owens, 7-2, 8-5	7	1	1h
Jim Newman, 144, Ray, 4-1, 8-5	4	2	2½
Caloorahatchee, 130, Heider, 7-1, 5-2	1	4	3d
Knobhampton, 142, J. O'Brien, 20-1, 12-1	5	3	4
Melbourne Eclipse, 138, Holman, 6-1, 2-1	6	5	5
Black Death, 143, G. Brooks, 20-1, 6-1	8	6	6
Bonfire, 136, E. Herder, 9-5, 7-10	2	*	*
Kufa, 141, Kelleher, 30-1, 12-1	9	7	*
Merry Moments, 130, O'Donnell, 10-1, 12-1	3	*	*

*Fell. †Refused.

Time—4:35. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. c., 4 years, Santiago-Leola. Owner, Mr. Cotton. Trainer, G. R. Tompkins.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Phyllis A., 95, J. Kelly, 8-5, 7-10	1	1	1h
Mary F., 104, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	6	3	2h
Odd Ella, 97, Fountain, 8-1, 3-1	5	6	3½
Special License, 97, Baird, 6-1, 2-1	3	2	4
Andria, 109, Burns, 4-1, 7-5	2	4	5
Sweetheart, 102, McClusky, 100-1, 30-1	10	5	6
Merlings, 97, J. Kermath, 150-1, 60-1	9	9	7
Little Ben, 106, Lee, 200-1, 80-1	4	7	8
California King, 102, Sperling, 20-1, 6-1	7	8	9
Muffins, 100, J. Johnson, 20-1, 8-1	8	10	10

Time—1:02 3-5. Start fair. Won driving, place same. Winner blk. f., 2 years, by Albert-Misery II. Owner and trainer, F. M. Taylor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Standard Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Beldame, 121, O'Neil, 7-10, 1-6	1	1	1h
Cairngorm, 111, W. Davis, 11-5, 2-5	2	2	2h
Major Daingerfield, 128, J. Martin, 6-1, even	3	3	3

Time—2:07 3-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place easily. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Octagon-Bella Donna. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Lord Badge, 100, Baird, 13-5, even	4	1	1
*Wizard, 106, Burns, 8-1, 2-1	3	2	2h
Novena, 90, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	8	3	3½
Embarrassment, 108, O'Neil, 6-1, 2-1	2	6	4
Daisy Green, 103, C. Miller, 50-1, 20-1	7	5	5
Ike S., 97, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1	6	4	6
Coqueta, 101, Fountain, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	7
Contend, 110, J. Kelly, 4-1, 8-5	5	7	8
Tomcod, 106, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	1	9	9

*Disqualified for fouling Novena.

Time—1:49 3-5. Start straggling. Won handily; place driving. Winner b. g., 6 years, by Badge-Mocking Bird. Owner and trainer, W. L. Oliver.

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies and geldings two years old; five furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
St. Estephe, 113, J. Martin, 9-20, out	1	1	1h
Flavigny, 104, W. Knapp, 6-1, 4-5	3	2	2½
Hester W., 104, Miller, 8-1, 8-5	2	3	3½
Myrtle D., 104, Spelling, 12-1, 5-2	4	4	4
Annie Abbott, 104, D. O'Connor, 40-1, 7-1	5	5	5

Time—1:03 1-5. Start fair. Won easily, place ridden out. Winner b. g., 2 years, by Octagon-St. Eudora. Owner, F. H. Mesereau. Trainer, R. E. Watkins.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Kenilworth	116 Fortune Hunter	101
*Colonel Ruppert	112 Line of Life	101
*Right and True	111 Sweet Alice	99
Memphis	110 Observer	98
Northern Star	108 *Fronta	98
Old England	105 *Campo	97
Geranium	104 *Consideration	96
*Florentine	102 *Viona	94
Orfeo	101	

SECOND RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward, handicap; one mile and seventy yards.

Ocean Tide	105	Graceful	93
Dekaber	104	Stamping Ground	90
Outcome	102	Bellatrix	89
Marjoram	100	Ken	88
Miss Crawford	97	Diamond Flush	87
The Veiled Lady	93	Tol Son	85

THIRD RACE.—The Hanover Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Guiding Star	112	*Cassandra	94
Quorum	107	L. J. Hayman	92
Youth	106	*Meringo	92
Veribest	104	*Guy Mannering	92
*Sir Brinkley	98	*There Now	92
*Waterbok	97		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

The Picket	126	Go Between	106
Alan-a-Dale	118	Red Knight	105
English Lad	115	Candlestrome	95
Graziallo	110	Sir Brillar	92
Monsi Beaucaire	107	Red Friar	90

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Cannonball	114	*Orly II	100
Orthodox	108	*Champlain	99
Memories	107	Ken	98
Bucrone	105	Bradley's Pet	96
Onatas	104	*The Veiled Lady	96
*Martinmas	102	*Rouvier	96
Eagle	101	*Bellatrix	91
*Gold Dome	101	*Sailor Boy	85

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special; weights; five furlongs.

Snoot	112	Honeywell	109
Huddy	112	Interloper	109
Dr. Koch	112	Isolation	109
Hammeraway	112	Lord of the Forest	109
Capias	112	Hekate	109
Sir Brinkley	112	Queen Florentine	109
Reindeer	112	Convolvulus	109
Retropaw	112	Society Bud	109

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

POLICE CLUB "ROOTERS."

Exciting Scenes at Game Between New York and Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 8.—There was more excitement at the game between the New York and Pittsburg teams this afternoon than has been here for many moons. The fun was not all on the diamond, either, though a goodly part of it was there. That all is not lovely between the New York and Pittsburg players was shown on several occasions, once especially when Clymer slid feet first into Gilbert at second, cutting the little second baseman's shoe.

There were some hot-headed "rooters" in the stand who have sighed for trouble between New York and Pittsburg. Several of the annoying ones were run out of the park, and in some cases their coats and hats were tossed after them.

Another exciting incident was when "Red" Mason, a prizefight promoter, who last week started trouble at the Temple-Cole fight, was discovered in the stand by some rural officers who were hunting him with warrants, and there was another lively fight before they got Mason inside the handcuffs. Then Umpire O'Day took a hand in the general excitement by crawling under the "bleachers" and putting out a fire which had been started under the seats.

Then Umpire Johnstone was knocked down by a swift ball from Ames. He was carried to the shade and was out of his head for some time. Clancy had his finger broken by a pitched ball.

TILT WINS IN POOL TOURNEY.

New York A. C. Player Gains Fourth Round of Strollers Event.

Clever cup work on the part of the scratch competitors in the metropolitan handicap pool tournament at the Strollers Club last night won for them the matches against the lower mark men. Benjamin B. Tilt, the expert of the New York Athletic Club and the Strollers, gained his bracket in the fourth round. He played his 125 balls, defeating George McKesson Brown of the New York Yacht Club, who was only scheduled to play 75 balls, by a score of 125 to 60. Tilt made several good runs, the best being 17.

Another of the interesting games was that in which Burr McIntosh, entered as representing the Lotos Club, selected his combinations with such skill that he completely outplayed Walter Geer of the Manhattan Club on the 75-ball mark, and defeated him by 125 balls to 51.

Ex-Champion Ward Loses at Tennis.

Hard hitting work with the racquets was the order on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge yesterday, as the turf was heavy and gave the players of the American challenging team a powerful lot of arm swings to bring off the points. The conditions in a measure contributed to at least one unexpected result, as Holcombe Ward, the National champion in both singles and doubles and the leader of the American team, was defeated rather easily in two straight sets by the unbeaten ex-champion, Malcolm D. Whitman. The score was 6—3 and 6—3. The manner in which Beals C. Wright has been rounding out his game was well demonstrated in the three-set contest, in which he defeated William A. Larned, the ex-champion, by the score 6—8, 6—3, and 9—7. The doubles champions, Ward and Wright, overwhelmed the pair composed of Larned and Whitman, the score being 6—2 and 6—3.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Through a claim made by A. J. Pique, the trainer of J. A. Melvin's Little Ben, James R. Keene's stable yesterday lost the fast two-year-old colt Special License out of the selling five furlongs, Pique securing the colt for $1,840.

The steeplechase horse Imperialist, owned by J. E. Lane, was shot yesterday morning by orders of Algernon Daingerfield, who acted in behalf of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association in the absence of the owner of the horse. Imperialist was the jumper that August Belmont leased specially for the purpose of starting him in the Whitney Memorial Steeplechase.

Arsenal, owned by G. F. Johnson, was disqualified by the Stewards of the Gravesend meeting yesterday for the purse which he won on Tuesday for carrying five pounds less than the weight he should have carried, an apprentice allowance having been claimed for the boy, Doyle, who has not yet been licensed as an apprentice. The only fault was failure to register Doyle as an apprentice, the purse now going to Possession, which was second.

Application purporting to be made by a Chicago horseowner for the registry of the names of Nan Patterson, Frenzied Finance, and The Little Black Man, for hitherto unnamed horses, yesterday was received by the Registrar of The Jockey Club. The Jockey Club official answered by requesting the supposed owner to find more suitable names for the animals.

Fast Brushes on the Speedway.

The fourth of the matinee series of brushes on the Speedway Drive under the auspices of the Road Drivers' Association yesterday brought out some remarkably close finishes. The surprising feature was that in all but two of the classes the contests were finished in straight heats. Invader, the big bay gelding belonging to Andrew Crawford, which has won six consecutive heats, was placed in a class by himself, and trotted against time. While his owner was warming him up for the trial Invader bolted, and ran nearly the length of the drive before he was stopped by the mounted police, but he managed to give a creditable performance later.

Baron De Shay, which ran away last week, won both heats in regular order in the Class A trot. With the wind behind them the trotters footed fast down the stretch, and the Baron's times for the heats were 1:02½ and 1:03¾. Each time the Baron just nosed under the wire in advance of Jolly Bachelor, driven by H. C. Mapes.

Autoists Discuss Glidden Cup Plans.

The Runs and Tours Committee of the American Automobile Association held a meeting yesterday at the Automobile Club of America for the purpose of making further preparations for the Glidden Cup tour throughout New England which will be held in July. It was decided to appoint a special committee of one from each of the leading cities through which the tourists will pass. These members will receive the automobilists as they arrive and be ready to extend any assistance to them that may be needed. The following were appointed yesterday: C. H. Gillette, Hartford; L. H. Spear, Boston; F. L. Johnson, Concord; E. H. Fogg, Manchester; Asa Goddard, Worcester, and Franklin Weston, Pittsfield. A. A. Post, Chairman of the committee, has received about twenty-five entries and promises of several more have been made.

Travers Leads in Knollwood Golf.

Over fifty golfers started in the preliminary round yesterday of the Knollwood Country Club's tournament, played over the club's eighteen-hole course near White Plains. Jerome D. Travers, the ex-interscholastic champion, led the field for the low score prize with a total of 72 strokes. Travers was in good golfing trim, and won his match play game in the afternoon, although L. P. Gwyer of the Siwanoy Club gave him a hard fight. Honors were practically even throughout the match, but Travers finished strong and won by a single hole.

Two sets of sixteen qualified for the President's and Vice President's Cups, respectively. Two additional rounds in each event will be played to-day.

Miss Moore's Tennis Final.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—On the ground of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, a suburb, to-day Miss Elizabeth Moore of the Kings County Tennis Club, New York, won the women's championship in the Pennsylvania State champion lawn tennis tournament, defeating in the final round Miss Clara T. Chase of the Merion Cricket Club by scores of 6—2 and 6—0. Miss Moore to-morrow will meet in the championship round the present holder of the title, Mrs. J. G. Hobbs of the Belmont Cricket Club. Miss Moore has twice won the National championship.

Women Play Fast Tennis.

Play was continued yesterday afternoon in the lawn tennis tournament of the Staten Island Ladies' Club on the turf courts at Livingston, S. I. The singles brought out the best competitions of the day, and Miss Anna M. Risch of the New York Lawn Tennis Club and Mrs. Frederick Swift, Rockaway Hunt Club, won their places in the final round, both winning in straight sets.

Power Boat Championships.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Power Boat Association was held yesterday to perfect arrangements for the cruise to the Thousand Islands and the annual outing in August and the championship regatta to be held there. They promise an attendance of double the number of boats that attended previously, and races of exceptionally high character.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Mary M. Davidson vs. Amy Ray Rosenfeld—Harry Allen Mendelson. Sophie Dittmer vs. Christine Kriete et al.—Richard Ely.
CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Adolph Sutter et al. vs. Nathan Cohen—Michael H. Marks. Jacob Zimmerman vs. Abraham Rosenberg—James Ridgway.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Schnurmacher vs. Trotta—Samuel S. Koenig. Empire Brick and Supply Company vs. Hartshorne—Cephas Brainerd. In re Boese—Eugene Seligman.
SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Aldrich vs. Schaufele—Burt L. Rich.
CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Cuff vs. Koufal—Frederick C. Garrick.
CITY COURT—Green, J.—Finck vs. Bachr—Gustavus A. Rogers.

Automobile Races, To-morrow, Morris Park, 2 P. M.—Adv.

LADIES' KENNEL SHOW CLOSES AT MINEOLA

Silver Cups and Medals Awarded in Special Classes.

EXCITEMENT IN PONY RACES

Foster and Lentilhon Thrown, but Sustain Little Injury—Close Finishes in Several Events.

There was a marked improvement at the second and last day of the third annual Summer dog show of the Ladies' Kennel Association of America, which closed last night at Mineola, L. I. The St. Bernards and English foxhounds were the only regular classes left unjudged from Wednesday, to which were added the unclassified special prizes and variety classes. The Middlesex Club pack, of South Lincoln, Mass., with A. H. Higginson, M. F. H., won the prize in the class for foxhounds.

Mrs. G. Steadman Thomas won the Champion Challenge Cup for the best dog or bitch and silver medal for the best non-sporting dog with her English sheep dog Endcliffe Conquest, while the silver medal for the best sporting dog was awarded to Mrs. H. C. Kelley's greyhound Danae. The Red Brook Kennels won the Bally Hoo Bey Cup for the best American-bred dog with champion Red Brook Maluna, a remarkably well-appearing poodle. The same kennels also captured the Nirvana Challenge Cup for the best team of four of any breed, and the special cup for the best brace.

There was considerable improvement in the running races. Six of the original list of entries faced the starter in the race for the Hempstead Cup. In a whipping finish Gold Rind won by half a length from Alwin, with Venture, third, two lengths away. The third race was full of interest. In the first break the horses were well together, but the starter failed to drop the flag. Red Flash, Whirlwind, and Strayaway started and ran the full course before the error was discovered.

When the horses finally started, T. J. Jarvis, on Wistful, galloped home, winning under a pull by twenty-five lengths. At the end of the stretch, Lentilhon tried to pull up Strayaway, but was unable to do so, and the pony ran the fence, unseating its rider.

In the race for the Roslyn Cup, Stonebridge on Shamrock was practically left, and the race was a dual contest between The Flea and Simper, as Alwin balked at the third hurdle and threw his rider, Mr. Van Schaick on Simper won handily.

The summaries:

First Race.—Polo Pony Cup. Added to a sweepstakes of $5. Members of polo clubs to ride.
J. P. Grace's blk. g. Blackhawk, (Grace)..w. o.
Second Race.—Hempstead Cup. Added to a sweepstakes of $5, of which 60 per cent. to the winner, 25 per cent. to the second, and 15 per cent. to the third. Weight, 160 pounds. Quarter of a mile. Gentlemen riders.
Henry C. Phipps's ch. h. Gold Ring, (J. Foster) 1
E. S. Reynal's g. g. Alwin, (E. S. Reynal)... 2
G. L. Wheeler's ch. m. Venture, (T. J. Jarvis) 3
Time—0:26.
G. F. Rawling's Blanco and H. C. Phipps's Iris also ran.

Third Race.—For Galloways under 13 hands. Westbury Stakes, with $75 added. Weight, 160 pounds. Half a mile.
T. J. Jarvis's ch. g. Wistful, (T. J. Jarvis)... 1
L. T. Martin's b. g. Red Flash, (L. T. Martin). 2
S. Van Schaick's b. g. Strayaway, (E. D. Lentilhon) 3
Time—0:58.
J. Howland Hunt's Whirlwind also ran.

Fourth Race.—Rosslyn Cup. Added to a sweepstakes of $5, of which 60 per cent. to the winner, 25 per cent. to the second, and 15 per cent. to the third horse. For ponies under 14 hands 2 inches. Mile and a half over six hurdles.
S. Van Schaick's b. m. Simper, (S. Van Schaick) 1
L. Valentine's b. m. The Flea, (F. Harper)... 2
H. C. Phipps's b. g. Shamrock, (Stonebridge). 3
Time—2:27.
Match Race.—$50 a side. Quarter of a mile.
G. H. Coyle's c. m. Blue Bell, (Purcell)..... 1
M. Sheehan's c. g. Dixie, (Hastings)..... 2
Time—0:26¼.

Squadron A Teams in Polo.

A large crowd witnessed an exciting practice match at Van Cortlandt Park yesterday afternoon between the White and Blue polo teams of Squadron A. The former team won by the score of 4¾ to 2½ goals. H. H. Childs scored the first goal for the Whites in less than two minutes after the start. This lead was never overcome, and although the Blues made a plucky fight they were unable to stave off defeat. Line-up:

WHITE.	BLUE.
H. H. Childs,	J. O. Nichols,
H. W. St. John,	R. C. Lee,
C. Hitchcock,	R. G. Douglas,
E. Valpy.	C. Talbot.

The referee was R. L. Lawrence, and the timekeeper J. H. Hunt.

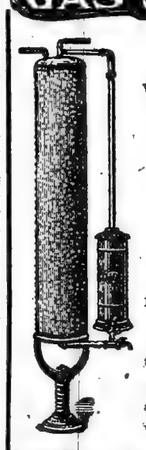
Fast Base Runners Protected.

President Pulliam of the National League has placed a new construction on the "infield fly" rule by instructing the umpires as follows:

"If, with a fast runner on first base and a poor runner at bat, the batter pops up an easy fly to one of the infielders, who purposely muffs the ball by going down with the ball to the ground, call the batsman out. In order to force the runner out at second on such easy pop fly the ball must be trapped or touch the ground first."

President Pulliam declares the ball to be "momentarily held" when a pop fly is muffed in the manner described. It seems to be the intention not to sacrifice the fast base runner and not to mar the action of the game as the result of the farcical play of intentionally dropping a pop fly after it had once been held according to the rules.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07½ bid
Corn, No. 2 mixed	59
Oats, mixed	35@35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	8.55
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¼
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	20½@.20⅝

CHICAGO, June 8.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.07@$1.09; No. 3, $1@$1.08; No. 2 red, 99c@$1.00½; No. 2 corn, 53¼c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 31c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 79c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.29; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $12.55@$12.60; lard, per 100 lb, $7.20@$7.22½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.35@$7.45; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.06 bid, in store, and $1.07½, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.14½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.07½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
Wheat—				
July	91⅛	90 1-16	91⅛	90⅞
September	85⅞	84⅞	85⅝	85⅜
December	85⅝	84 13-16	85⅝	85⅛
Corn—				
July	57½	56½	57½	56

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
Wheat—				
July	86 5-16	84⅞	86⅛	84⅝
September	81⅝	80½	81½	81
December	81 7-16	80⅜	81⅜	81
Corn—				
July	52¾	51⅝	52½	51⅝
September	50¾	49⅞	50⅝	49⅞
December	..	..	48⅛	47⅝
Oats—				
July	31⅜	30⅜	31¼	31
September	29½	28 9-16	28⅞	28⅝
December	29⅜	29⅛	29⅝	..
Lard—				
July	$7.37	$7.30	$7.30	$7.35
September	7.55	7.47	7.50	7.55
Ribs—				
July	7.37	7.32	7.37	7.37
September	7.65	7.60	7.65	7.65
Pork—				
July	12.65	12.67	12.60	12.67
September	12.95	12.87	12.90	12.95

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
June	..	..	7.99@8.01	7.94
July	8.10	7.92	8.07@8.08	7.92
August	8.11	7.94	8.10@8.11	7.95
September	8.14	8.02	8.14@8.16	8.02
October	8.24	8.07	8.21@8.22	8.07
November	8.28	8.13	8.25@8.27	8.11
December	8.35	8.18	8.32@8.33	8.18
January	8.38	8.24	8.37@8.38	8.23
February	8.35	8.35	8.40@8.42	8.28
March	8.45	8.31	8.45@8.46	8.31

LIVERPOOL, June 8.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, none; middling upland, 4.59d. Futures opened steady, 3 points advance on near months and 4 points higher on distant months; closed steady, net 6@7 points higher. June, June-July, July-August, August-September, September-October, October-November, and November-December, 4.48; December-January, 4.49; January-February, 4.50; February-March, 4.51; March-April, 4.52, and April-May, 4.53. Manchester—Yarns quiet and unchanged; cloths quiet and steady.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Wednesday's Close.	Close.
June	..	..	6.25@6.30	6.20
July	6.35	6.25	6.25@6.30	6.25
August	..	..	6.35@6.40	6.35
September	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.45	6.40
October	..	..	6.50@6.55	6.50
November	..	..	6.60@6.65	6.60
December	6.80	6.70	6.70@6.75	6.70
January	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.70
February	6.90	6.90	6.75@6.80	6.75
March	6.95	6.90	6.80@6.85	6.80
April	..	..	6.85@6.90	6.85
May	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.90

The summer fashion designs in the superior

KNOX HATS

are recognized by the fastidious as the most approved styles in straw hats, bamboos and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

The Vacation Outfit.

THE young man about to buy summer clothes will best satisfy his taste in that establishment carrying the largest lines of young men's attire and maintaining them according to the highest standards of style, quality and tailoring.

The extent of the present Brokaw summer display is exceptional. The best of the latest things always obtainable here.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Gloves.

2 clasp Silk Gloves. White, black and fashionable colors.

50c per pair

Fine Lace Lisle Gloves. [illegible] length. Black and

75c per pair

Elbow length, black, silk Mesh Gloves.

1.00 per pair

value 1.50 to 2.25

Twenty-third Street.

June Jubilee---The Shopping Event of Greater New York:



Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Time.



NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Special Sales To-Day.

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SHIRT-WAIST DRESSES 95c. up to $2.75. Cool and Charming.

600 SUMMER SUITS FOR MEN AT $5.50. These include Serges and fancy fabrics in single and double-breasted coats.

ODD GROUPS OF BOYS' SUITS AND TOP COATS, $1.80.

MEN'S WHITE NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. Special Sale at 49c.

200 ODD PIECES OF PLAIN AND FANCY WHITE GOODS at 9c. a yard.

MORE $5 SAMPLE SHOES AND OXFORDS FOR WOMEN AT $1.95.

CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS at special prices.

3,000 YARDS OF TABLE LINEN REMNANTS at reduced prices.

GOOD CIGARS BY THE BOX, ⅓ less than regularly.

REFRIGERATORS AND ICE CHESTS at lowered prices.

FRESH MEATS, VEGETABLES & GROCERIES.

SEWING MACHINES AT $13.50.

Hungarian Wines.

	Red. Case 12 Qts.	Red. Per Quart.	Red. Case 24 Pts.	Red. Per Pint.	White. Case 12 Qts.	White. Per Quart.	White. Case 24 Pts.	White. Per Pint.
SZEGZARDI-VOROS, 1895. Fine table claret, excellent aid to digestion	8.50	75c	9.50	40c	SOMLOI, 1893. Very pleasant, dry table wine, Rhine wine type	8.50	75c	9.50	40c
OFNER-ADLERBERGER, 1893. Very rich, full body Great blood maker, invaluable for dyspepsia and malarial fevers	9.50	90c	10.50	50c	CHATEAU PENCZI, 1890. Delightful flavor and bouquet. Moselle wine type	10.00	90c	11.00	50c
CARBENET-SZEMELT, 1887. Exceedingly fine & rich, with rare bouquet. The cream of red wines	12.00	1.15	13.00	60c	CHATEAU SZALAY, 1883. Very rich, soft and agreeable wine An excellent wine for sufferers in cost-liveness, constipation, &c.	12.50	1.15	13.50	60c

Also Other Wines and Liquors.

SUPERIOR MOUNTAIN RIESLING — Remarkably fine 4 year old wine; per gallon, including jug, 55c

FRIARS' ST. JULIEN, FRIARS' BURGUNDY, FRIARS' HOCK, } Case 12 Bottles, 2.50;

ARMAND FRERES & CO., BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

ST. EMILION; case 12 quarts, 4.50
ST. JULIEN; case 12 quarts, 4.90
MARGAUX; case 12 quarts, 5.35

SHERRY, 5 YEARS OLD—Fine flavored, wholesome wine; per gallon, including jug, 75c

IMPERIAL ZINFANDEL, ST. MACAIRE BURGUNDY, OLD FRIARS' SAUTERNES, PURITAN PORT & SHERRY } Case 12 Bot 3.10; Per Gallon Jug, 99c.

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES. BURCKHARDT & SOHNE, DIEDESHEIM.

HOCHEIMER; case 12 quarts, 5.50
RUDESHEIMER; case 12 quarts, 6.25
ZELTINGER (Mosel); case 12 quarts, 6.25

FINE TABLE CLARET—Pure, full-bodied wine, a great bargain, per gallon, including jug, 55c

Jas. Hennessy's IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY, per case, 11.00; per bottle, 1.00
Ch. Ferrand & Co.'s IMPORTED COGNAC BRANDY, 3 Star, per case, 14.75; per bottle, 1.25
HOLLAND GIN, P. Boilman's finest imported, regular size, 69c.; big bottle, 1.05
PERFECTION COCKTAILS, all varieties, including MANHATTAN and MARTINI, per bottle, 79c

LOCAL TEAM SHUT OUT BY LAJOIE'S PLAYERS

Cleveland's Runs Made Mostly by New York's Errors.

CHESBRO MAKES GOOD STA[illegible]

McGraw's Men Beaten by Pittsburg and Ames Meets with His First Defeat.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 0.
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 3.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 5.

National League.

Pittsburg, 6; New York, 1.
Cincinnati, 11; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 11; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	Washington	New York	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	2	5	3	1	2	4	7	25	.678
Philadelphia	2	..	3	5	4	4	5	2	24	.585
Chicago	4	2	..	3	2	3	3	7	24	.564
Detroit	2	1	5	..	2	3	3	5	21	.488
Boston	5	2	1	3	..	3	3	4	18	.462
Washington	1	2	3	2	3	..	5	4	18	.429
New York	0	3	1	1	4	5	..	2	16	.400
St. Louis	3	1	2	3	3	4	2	..	17	.395
Games lost	12	17	19	20	21	24	24	26		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	4	1	3	12	7	35	.761
Philadelphia	1	..	2	3	1	8	9	25	.595
Pittsburg	2	4	..	5	7	1	2	28	.583
Chicago	0	1	5	..	4	7	4	23	.500
Cincinnati	2	1	3	5	..	5	6	23	.500
St. Louis	1	3	2	3	5	..	5	19	.413
Boston	2	1	2	2	2	1	..	15	.333
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	1	4	..	15	.319
Games lost	11	17	20	24	25	27	30	32		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Wins by Hitting Chesbro and New York's Poor Fielding.

The Cleveland team shut out the Greater New Yorks yesterday, because the local men were unable to hit Moore safely and because of the brilliant fielding of the visitors and their fast work generally.

The hopes of a large number of New York enthusiasts were revived when Chesbro made his reappearance in the box, and for five innings the clever manipulator of the wet ball had the Clevelands guessing. He had kept them down to three hits, had struck out five, and only one man was sent to first on called balls. Then his delivery was hit with more freedom, but had he received proper support the Clevelands should have been entitled to one run instead of four.

Only two members of the local team reached third base throughout the game. In the third inning, Conroy hit safely, got second on Chase's sacrifice, Yeager advancing him a base, but Kleinow retired the side. In the eighth Kleinow reached first on called balls and was advanced by Chesbro's out. Fultz also got first on called balls, Keeler forced the latter out at second, but Kleinow landed on third. Dougherty's effort was a weak one into Pitcher Moore's hands. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Vanson, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Bay, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	2	6	0	1
Bradley, 3b	1	1	0	4	1
Conroy, ss	0	1	2	2	1
Chase, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	2	12	1	0
Buelow, c	0	0	3	2	1
Moore, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	4	9	27	12	3

NEW YORK.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Dougherty, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Kleinow, c	1	1	5	2	0
Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Sweeney, 1b	0	0	9	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Yeager, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Devlin, ss	0	0	2	2	0
Chesbro, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	1	3	24	12	1

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0—4
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base by errors—New York, 2; Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 3; off Moore, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 8; by Moore, 2. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cleveland, 8. Two-base hit—Lajoie. Sacrifice hits—Chase, Buelow, Moore. Stolen bases—Turner, Kleinow. Double play—Williams, Devlin and Chase. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance, 4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CHICAGO, 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Superb pitching by Plank gave Philadelphia its victory over Chicago to-day. The home team fielded poorly, but did good work at the bat. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Chapman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
G. Davis, ss	0	0	1	4	0
McFarland, c	1	0	2	4	0
Sullivan, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Donohue, 2b	1	0	3	2	0
Tannehill, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Pattison, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Walsh	0	0	0	0	0
†Altrock	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	2	24	15	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Knight, ss	2	2	0	5	2
Davis, 3b	2	1	1	0	1
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Murphy, 2b	2	0	1	2	0
Hitman, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Lord, rf	1	1	2	0	1
Seybold, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Powers, c	0	0	3	0	0
Plank, p	1	1	0	1	0
Schreck, c	0	1	6	0	0
Total	6	9	27	9	2

*Batted for Patterson in seventh inning.
†Batted for White in ninth inning.

Chicago ..... 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 1 1 0 0 1 2 1 0 —6

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hits—H. Davis, (2,) Tannehill. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Hoffman. Double play—McFarland and G. Davis. Hits—Off Patterson, 8 in six innings; off White, 1 in two innings. Struck out—By Plank, 9; by Patterson, 1; by White, 1. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Patterson, 3; off White, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and McFarlin. Attendance—4,071.

BOSTON, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

BOSTON, June 8.—A batting rally in the ninth inning when two men were out scored three runs for Boston and defeated St. Louis 4 to 3 to-day. St. Louis forced a change of pitchers in the first inning. Glade pitched superbly until the ninth, when four hits were made by Boston. Score.

BOSTON.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	2	3	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Barkett, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	1	4	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Grimshaw, 1b	0	0	11	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Criger, c	0	0	0	5	2
Gibson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Winter, p	0	0	1	0	0
*Freeman	1	1	0	0	0
†Unglaub	0	1	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	11	3

ST. LOUIS.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	0	0	1	0	1
Moran, 2b	1	1	2	2	0
Sant, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Koehler, cf	1	1	5	0	0
Jones, lb	0	1	11	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	4	0
Gleason, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Sugden, c	0	0	6	2	0
Glade, p	0	0	0	3	0
Chesbro, p	0	1	0	3	0
Total	3	5	26	12	1

*Batted for Criger in ninth inning.
†Batted for Winter in ninth inning.
‡Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—4
St. Louis ..... 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Koehler, Moran. Sacrifice hits—Ferris, Gleason, Van Zant. Hits—Off Gibson, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Winter, 3 in 8 2-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Gibson, 1; off Winter, 3; off Glade, 2. Struck out—By Glade, 4; by Winter, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—2,136.

DETROIT, 6; WASHINGTON, 5.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Two bases on balls and a scratch hit in the eleventh inning decided to-day's game in Detroit's favor. Washington was two runs ahead up to the ninth inning, when the visitors tied the score by a run on balls, an error, and two singles. They was put out of the game in the ninth inning for disputing a decision by the umpire. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Hill, 3b	0	0	2	1	1
Jones, cf	2	1	3	2	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	9	0	1
Anderson, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Hilsman, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Mullen, 2b	1	1	2	1	0
Cassidy, ss	1	1	3	3	1
Heyden, c	0	1	9	4	0
Hughes, p	0	0	2	0	3
Total	5	7	35	14	4

DETROIT.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Schaefer, 2b	0	1	3	1	0
Cooley, cf	0	1	5	0	0
Hickman, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Crawford, lb	1	1	8	1	1
Coughlin, 3b	2	1	0	4	0
O'Leary, ss	2	4	4	5	0
Lowe, lf-cf	1	1	2	0	0
Drill, c	0	1	10	0	0
Donovan, p	0	1	1	1	0
Mullin, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	11	33	12	1

Washington ..... 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 0 0—5
Detroit ..... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—6

Three-base hits—Jones, Crawford. Stolen bases—Jones, Lowe, Drill. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy, Hayden, Hickman, Lowe, (2.) Drill. Double plays—O'Leary; Coughlin, Crawford and O'Leary. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 4; off Donovan, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Donovan, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 7; by Donovan, 8. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Detroit, 9. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—5,000.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Ames Chiefly Responsible for New York's Defeat by Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 8.—Ames contributed a great deal to the loss of the game to-day by New York by his wild pitching. It was his first set-back of the season. The New Yorker was not hit freely, but his irregular delivery, particularly his two wild pitches, were damaging, as they resulted in as many runs. On the other hand, Case's pitching was excellent.

There was a time in the eighth inning when it looked shaky for the local pitcher, but a fast double play on the part of Ritchey and Howard pulled him out. That play will long be remembered, though, it will be some days before it is fully understood. With one out, Mertes on third, and McGann on first, Bresnahan hit a high fly, which Ritchey "trapped" on the line, and threw to Howard, who had stepped off the base. Howard touched McGann, who was still on the base, and then touched the base before Bresnahan reached there, completing the double.

Wagner scored in the second on his single and Leach's double. He tallied again in the fourth on his single and Howard's triple. Ames's first wild pitch scored Howard. Beaumont scored in the sixth on his single, a base on balls, a steal of third, and Ames's second wild pitch.

For New York, Mertes scored in the fourth on a triple and Devlin's fly.

The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	0	0	4	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	0	0	1	0
Beaumont, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Wagner, ss	2	2	0	4	0
Clancy, 1b	0	0	4	0	0
Howard, 1b	1	1	8	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Leach, 3b	0	2	0	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	6	0	0
Case, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	4	6	27	14	0

NEW YORK.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Donlin, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Browne, rf	0	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Bresn'n, c	0	0	6	1	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	1	0
Devlin, 3b	0	2	2	1	1
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	2	5	0
*Strang	0	0	0	0	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	1	7	24	11	1

*Batted for Gilbert in ninth inning.

Pittsburg ..... 0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 1—4
New York ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Leach, McGann, Devlin. Three-base hits—Howard, Browne, Mertes. Stolen bases—Beaumont, 1. Double plays—Ritchey and Howard; Bresnahan, McGann, and Bresnahan; McGann. (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Case, 3; off Ames, 2. Struck out—By Case, 3; by Ames, 6. Wild pitches—Ames, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day. Attendance—7,810.

CINCINNATI, 11; BROOKLYN, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Cincinnati had no trouble defeating Brooklyn to-day, the poor fielding of the visitors aiding the local team greatly. Miss Alice Roosevelt was a spectator. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	3	3	1	3	0
Barry, 1b	2	1	10	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	2	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	2	2	2	0	0
Corcoran, ss	1	2	4	5	0
Odwell, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Bridwell, 3b	0	1	2	2	0
Schlei, c	1	1	7	3	0
Overall, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	11	13	27	15	0

BROOKLYN.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Malay, 2b	0	1	0	3	1
Shickard, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	0	5	3	0
Gessler, 1b	0	2	9	2	1
Lewis, ss	0	0	1	1	0
Dobbs, cf	0	0	2	0	1
Ritter, c	0	1	3	3	1
Eason, p	0	0	1	4	1
Total	2	6	24	16	4

Cincinnati ..... 4 1 0 0 2 0 1 3 —11
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0— 2

Two-base hits—Corcoran, Lumley. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen base—Ritter. Bases on balls—Off Overall 3; off Eason, 3. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Overall. Struck out—By Overall, 6; by Eason, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—3,114.

CHICAGO, 11; BOSTON, 2.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Boston started well today against Chicago, and held the lead till the sixth inning, when the locals began to hit Fraser savagely. After that the game became a farce. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	0	3	0
Schulte, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Malon'y, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	3	1	8	0	0
Tinker, ss	2	4	2	4	0
Evers, 2b	2	1	6	1	0
Casey, 3b	1	3	1	1	0
Kling, c	0	1	4	0	0
Weimer, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	11	12	27	9	0

BOSTON.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Cannell, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	1	11	0	0
Abbatic'o, ss	0	3	1	3	0
Del'hty, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b	1	0	1	3	0
Dolan, rf	1	2	4	0	0
Raym'r, 2b	0	2	1	4	0
Street, c	0	0	4	1	0
Fraser, p	0	1	0	1	1
Total	2	9	24	12	1

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 1 0 3 5 2 —11
Boston ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0— 2

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 9. Two-base hits—Dolan, Raymer. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen bases—Slagle, Schulte, Chance, (2,) Tinker, (2.) Double play—Abbatichio, Raymer, and Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Fraser, 6. Hit with ball—By Weimer, 1; by Fraser, 2. Struck out—By Weimer, 3; by Fraser, 2. Wild pitch—Fraser. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance, 2,200.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 8.—Philadelphia won today's game by consecutive hitting. Duggleby's pitching was very effective. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	0	1	4	0
Shannon, lf	0	0	1	1	0
Arndt, 3b	0	0	1	5	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	12	4	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	0
D'nl'vy, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Zearfoss, c	0	1	5	2	0
Th'lman, p	0	0	0	2	0
Kellum, p	0	0	0	2	0
*Brain	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	22	22	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
C'ney, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
Titus, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Magee, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Brad'y, 1b	2	4	9	2	1
Doolin, ss	1	3	1	4	1
Doolin, c	0	2	6	1	0
D'gleby, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	13	27	13	2

*Batted for Zearfoss in the ninth inning.

St. Louis ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0 0—5

Three-base hits—Doolin, Bransfield, Zearfoss. Home run—Burke. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double plays—Thielman, Shay, and Beckley; Beckley and Shay. Stolen base—Smoot. Hits—Off Thielman, 7 in three innings; off Kellum, 6 in six innings. Wild pitch—Kellum. Bases on balls—Off Thielman, 1; off Duggleby, 4. Struck out—By Duggleby, 5; by Kellum, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Attendance, 1,800.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Lindeman's Pitching Too Difficult for Montreal and Canadians Lose.

Jersey City yesterday evened up matters with Montreal by taking the second game of the series. The score was 5 to 3. Pappalau was in the box for the visitors, and while he did fairly well the locals found him more easy than they had Leroy in the previous game. Lindeman, formerly of the Pittsburg Nationals, did the pitching for Jersey City. He was effective, striking out eight men and allowing only four hits. Both teams did good work in the field. The score:

MONTREAL.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Miller, 2b	1	0	3	3	0
Joyce, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Bannon, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Meaney, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	6	0	0
Dyer, ss	0	0	2	2	2
Kuhns, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Gibson, c	0	1	4	1	0
Pappalau, p	0	0	0	4	0
Total	3	4	24	11	2

JERSEY CITY.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Clement, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Bean, ss	0	1	0	4	1
Keister, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Merritt, 2b	0	1	0	2	0
Halligan, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Cassidy, 1b	1	1	9	1	1
Woods, 3b	2	1	1	1	0
D'g'rff, c	1	1	8	1	0
Lindeman, p	1	1	1	1	0
Total	5	10	27	10	2

Montreal ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Jersey City ..... 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 0 —5

First base on balls—Off Pappalau, 3; off Lindeman, 1. First base by errors—Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 8. Struck out—By Pappalau, 3; by Lindeman, 8. Two-base hits—Lindeman Clement. Stolen bases—Miller, Bannon, Clement, Merritt, Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Pappalau, Woods, Lindeman. Double play—Dyer, Miller, and Lachance. Passed ball—Gibson. Wild pitch—Pappalau. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—1,000.

ROCHESTER, 12; NEWARK, 10.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 8.—The Rochesters won a long-drawn-out contest from the Newark team to-day by the score of 12 to 10. It was more like an old-time game on the lots, each team having apparently a victory within its grasp at different stages. Three men were placed in the pitchers' box by Newark, while the visitors used two. Score:

NEWARK.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Swander, cf	3	2	2	0	2
Murphy, rf	2	3	1	0	0
C'kman, 2b	2	2	2	2	0
Jones, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Gatins, ss	0	2	1	5	2
O'Hagan, lb	0	2	11	0	1
Wagner, 2b	1	0	3	2	3
Shea, c	1	0	6	4	0
Hesterfer, p	0	0	0	1	0
Washer, p	0	0	0	0	0
Moriarity, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	10	12	27	15	8

ROCHESTER.	R	I/P	O	A	E
Smith, 2b	1	1	1	1	0
Manning, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Yancey, cf	1	2	5	0	0
Barclay, rf	1	2	1	0	0
Carey, 1b	1	3	7	1	1
O'Brien, ss	2	1	5	5	0
Kennedy, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
Steelman, c	2	1	4	2	2
Cleary, p	0	0	0	0	0
Schultz, p	1	2	1	1	0
Total	12	14	27	12	3

Newark ..... 1 0 6 1 1 0 0 0 0 1—10
Rochester ..... 2 2 0 4 3 0 1 0 0—12

First base by errors—Newark, 1; Rochester, 5. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Rochester, 6. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 2; off Cleary, 5; off Schultz, 4; off Washer, 1. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 3; by Cleary, 1; by Schultz, 2; by Washer, 1; by Moriarity, 1. Two-base hits—Kennedy, Swander, Smith, Barclay. Sacrifice hit—Kennedy. Stolen bases—Murphy, Wagner, Cockman, (2,) Jones. Hit by pitcher—By Washer, 2. Wild pitch—Schultz. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

TORONTO, 3; PROVIDENCE, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8.—Toronto won a ninth inning victory from Providence today, and made it two out of three in the series. The contest was a pitchers' battle between Crystall and Nops, with honors in favor of the former until the ninth. In the final period, with one out, the visitors fell on Nops, and a double by White and singles by Murray and O'Brien netted them two runs. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	1
Providence	0	0	0

Batteries—Crystall and Toft; Nops and Jacklitsch. Attendance, 386.

BALTIMORE, 5; BUFFALO, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 8.—The Baltimores won their third game from Buffalo on the home grounds to-day. Adkins was an enigma throughout, and had the visitors at his mercy, while the Baltimores touched up Kissinger lively at times, and did some fine fielding. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; Kissinger and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	20	15	.571	Providence	18	19	.486
Jersey City	20	16	.556	Toronto	15	17	.469
Rochester	17	15	.531	Newark	17	20	.459
Buffalo	17	16	.515	Montreal	14	20	.412

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Providence.

VERMONT, 9; COLUMBIA, 6.

BURLINGTON, Vt., June 8.—University of Vermont won the last local college baseball game of the season here this afternoon, defeating Columbia by 9 to 6. Heavy hitting by Vermont and costly errors by Columbia gave the former five runs in the fourth inning, while opposite conditions were responsible for Columbia's four in the fifth. Bratky started in to pitch for Columbia, but was replaced by Tyler in the fourth inning. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Vermont	1	0	2
Columbia	2	0	0

Batteries—Woodward and Kibby; Bratky, Tyler and Young. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—600.

Scores of Other Games.

At Andover, Mass.—University of Pennsylvania, 3; Phillips Andover Academy, 1.

At Burlington, Vt.—University of Vermont, 9; Columbia, 6.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON.—The suspension of H. L. Averill & Co., stock and bond brokers, 19 Congress Street, is announced. The firm was not a member of the Boston Stock Exchange. It is stated that the liabilities will not exceed $10,000. No statement of the assets has been made.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

LENA H. HUNKEN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Lena H. Hunken, grocer of 963 Columbus Avenue, show liabilities of $4,522 and assets of $384, consisting of stock and fixtures.

EDWARD SCHWARZ.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Edward Schwarz, jobber in woolens at 73 Leonard Street, show liabilities of $22,440 and assets of $11,537, consisting of debts due.

FREDERICK W. KEITH.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Frederick W. Keith, formerly doing business as B. Keith & Co., drugs, 45 Cliff Street, show liabilities of $10,518, of which $1,600 are secured, and assets of $1,805, consisting of debts due.

JACOB FEDERMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed here yesterday against Jacob Federman, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at Mount Vernon, by Merrit, Elliott & Co., $95; Hirsch Brothers, $133, and H. Monnes & Sons, $302.

HENRY SCHMIDT.—A creditor's petition in bankruptcy was yesterday filed against Henry Schmidt, liquor dealer of 2,341 Bathgate Avenue, by H. & H. Reiners. The petitioners claimed that Schmidt had recently transferred all of his property to his wife, Lena.

DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY.—In the matter of the bankruptcy proceedings against the Demorest Pattern Company of 64 Grand Street, on application for the appointment of a receiver for the company, made by the Hurst Electrotype Company and Wilkinson Brothers & Co., was denied by Judge Holt, in the United States District Court, yesterday, with leave to renew the motion if any unreasonable delay occurs in determining the question of bankruptcy. An injunction was granted staying all proceedings on judgment, and the Sheriff's sale of the company's interest in the plant and machinery advertised for to-day. William J. Weatherly, Treasurer of the company, filed a statement showing the company to have assets of merchandise, real estate, accounts, &c., of $194,475, while its liabilities for mortgages, accounts, and money loaned were $85,000, leaving an equity in the business of $109,475.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASHLEY, Eugene M.—George C. Flint Co.	$1,811
ASTHEIMER, Henry E.—Wm. R. Winn	66
AUER, Charles—City of New York	71
BOEHM, Geo. M.—Harper & Brothers	129
BRODERICK, John A.—Francis Lahey & Sons	28
BERNARD, Max—Moses F. Siegel and another	321
BROOKS, Julius—Henry Schmitt	127
BERGER, Bertha—Adelaide Lugasse	378
BERNSTEIN, David—Samuel Kaplan and others	51
BAVENSTOCK, Benjamin—City of N. Y.	156
BUTT, Henry C.—City of New York	356
BECKER, Achilles—City of New York	45
BURK, Charles—City of New York	156
BISHOP, William A.—City of New York	165
BLOCK, Levi H.—Wm. H. Golding	146
CHADWICK, Mathew—City of New York	98
CONZOLE, Carmello—John Mariano	142
CUNNINGHAM, Wm. P.—City of New York, costs	149
CHURCHILL, James.—

SUMMER RESORTS. | SUMMER RESORTS.

WHERE TO GO and HOW TO GO

SEE

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY, JUNE 11th

It will contain descriptive articles pertaining to the principal resort sections and the advertisements of many of the principal resorts and hotels of the country. The advertising pages of this issue will form a comprehensive directory by which readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may plan their vacations. Order in advance from your newsdealer. Copy for announcements should be in early to secure proper classification.

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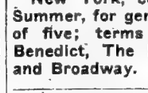
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8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
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4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
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MINNEHAHA.....June 17, 5:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.

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Baltic...June 21, 9 A.M. | Oceanic..July 5, 7:30 A.M.

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K.Wm.II. July 11, 11 AM | Kronprinz. Aug. 29, 2 PM

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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

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THE NEW PRINCIPLE.

While the decision of the President communicated by Secretary TAFT to Gov. WRIGHT at Manila, that Admiral ENQUIST could not be permitted to repair in our waters injuries received in battle, will meet the approval of those who contend that the rights of belligerents should be narrowed and privileges of neutrals increased, the distinction and the principle set up are new and will not, we imagine, be universally accepted. Indeed, the position taken by the President will very likely be condemned as unsound by many writers on international law.

In his cablegram to Gov. WRIGHT Secretary TAFT said: "Time cannot be given for the repair of injuries received in battle. Therefore the vessels cannot be repaired unless interned until the end of hostilities." The right of asylum is one of the binding obligations of international law, because it is based upon considerations of humanity. A belligerent vessel that has suffered injuries which render her unseaworthy and expose her to the peril of foundering may of right claim the privilege to enter a neutral's harbor and effect temporary repairs, at the same time taking on the supplies strictly needed. It is usually held that she may be supplied with coal sufficient to take her to her nearest home port, though this is a matter of usage and convention rather than of positive law. But whether it is the duty or the right of the neutral to inquire in what manner the injuries of the belligerent ship were occasioned is a matter of some doubt. Unseaworthiness is the same, the danger of foundering and causing the loss of the lives of all on board is the same, whether the injuries were occasioned by the enemy's missiles, by ocean tempests, or by an accidental explosion on board. It might be argued that humanity would constrain the neutral to respect the right of asylum in one case as fully as in the other; that it would be his duty to permit temporary repairs, such as the stopping of shotholes near the water line and the repair of boilers or machinery injured in the combat, precisely as he would be required to grant a like privilege in respect to injuries resulting from the violence of tempests. There can be no question that a repair of the fighting machinery of the belligerent ship, of its guns, or of their mechanism, or the sending on board of ammunition would be a violation of neutrality and therefore forbidden. But navigation is one thing, fighting another. The fitting of the ship to take the seas and continue or complete a voyage in safety, if it could be effected in a reasonable time, might be claimed as a right even if the injuries to be repaired had been received in battle—at least that contention is likely to be heard. It will be argued that the stopping of shotholes and the repair of boilers does not augment the fighting force of the vessel, save as the ability to navigate the seas at all does augment her fighting force, and that point is covered by the universal practice of giving a supply of coal, without which, of course, no vessel could take part in a battle.

If the matter were to come before a court, the Judges might rule that the enemy of the belligerent owners of the ship in question would be unreasonable if he claimed that the repair of injuries received in battle had restored the ship to fighting condition, and therefore augmented its force. It would be presumed that a ship so repaired would issue from its asylum, not with the intent to resume battle, for which at best it would be poorly equipped, but meaning to find its way to a home port by some unfrequented pathway of the seas, avoiding the enemy rather than inviting a new trial of strength with him. On this view of the matter, which certainly is reasonable, it could hardly be claimed that the healing of battle scars had restored the warship to fighting health.

On the other hand, it has for more than a century been the tendency of nations in their practice and of text writers in their precepts to insist that the discomforts, inconveniences, and nuisances of war should be lessened in every just and reasonable way by restricting the theatre of its operations and diminishing, where opportunity offers, the number and variety of ways in which it may unfavorably affect neutrals. This is in a large measure the intention of the laws of neutrality, which seek not only to insure impartial treatment to the belligerents, but to protect the rights and interests of neutrals. Under the modern theory that the neutrals should have as little as possible to do with either belligerent, and should carefully abstain from doing for one a service of which the other might justly complain, the principle set up by President ROOSEVELT will be approved and sanctioned. It is in line with civilized thought, in accord with the modern tendency. In stretching a point to limit the claim which belligerents may make upon neutrals the President will find more supporters than he would had he reached a decision of contrary effect.

JAPAN'S POSITION.

In considering the various diplomatic "approaches" reported to, and possibly from, the Russian Government, it is necessary not to lose sight of the position of Japan. She has persistently and uniformly advertised to whom it might concern that she would not impart her terms of peace to any third party or Power, but that she would deal with Russia alone. Only Russia was entitled, and only Russia could expect, to learn the Japanese terms.

This is perfectly reasonable. Indeed it is the dictate of common prudence on the part of Japan. Ten years ago she was in a position to make peace with China, absolutely on her own terms so far as her immediate antagonist was concerned. But she allowed those terms to become public in advance of their irrevocable execution. The result was that, by a combination of three Powers, under the lead and instigation of Russia, and by the defection of another Power on which she had a right to count, since it was the battles of that Power as well as her own that she had been fighting, Japan was robbed of the fruits of her victory, the trading nations were robbed along with her, and the door she had opened in Manchuria was slammed shut by Russia. In consequence of that interference Japan has found herself under the necessity of fighting this second and far more costly and exhausting war.

Surely she is amply justified in taking precautions against a recurrence of the events of ten years ago. Surely she is justified in declaring that "no agents need apply," and that she will deal this time only with principals. And that in turn means that "mediation" is absolutely excluded, and that the only "good office" a third Power can render without offense is simply to bring Japan and Russia together. It will be observed that this position of Japan's greatly narrows and simplifies the scope of the "negotiations" which now appear to be in progress.

KING OSCAR'S PROTEST.

King OSCAR'S formal protest has probably been read and noted by most readers of newspapers as merely formal, and designed to save rather the dignity of the monarch than the interests of either of the parties to the imperfect union now ruptured. But it is by no means necessary to take this view of it. It may be taken, on quite as good grounds, as a caveat, filed with all the European Chancelleries, against the action of Norway in setting up nationally for itself. Inasmuch as the Swedish Government, of which King OSCAR is still the unchallenged head, is the organ, and the only organ of diplomatic communication which either of the Scandinavian countries possesses, all foreign Governments are bound to take notice of the protest. When the special mission of Norway to plead for the recognition of the separate Norwegian Government undertakes to execute itself, it will at every capital encounter this protest, lodged in advance. It will also encounter the refusal, equally notified to every Power, of King OSCAR to receive the deputation appointed to announce to him Norway's withdrawal from the union with Sweden.

Norway may be ready to fight for her independence. Sweden has already let it be known that she is not ready, nor willing, to fight for a continuance of the union. But the question, which cannot be settled by arms, if both parties remain of the same mind, must nevertheless be settled for itself by every Power to which the new independent Government may appeal for recognition. And it is obvious that recognition involves and implies, or may involve and imply, a weakening of Scandinavia in the politics of Europe. Hence, the Powers which desire such a debilitation, if any, may be expected to be ready, and even precipitate, in acknowledging the independence of Norway. The Powers which desire to see a strong and self-sufficing Scandinavia may be expected to proceed in the matter with great circumspection. Specifically, Norway may expect to be received with open arms at Berlin and at St. Petersburg, and to be viewed askance at every other capital in Europe. And this suspicious eagerness on one side, and this suspicious circumspection on the other may very well induce reflection to take the place of impulse in the mind of every judicious and prudent Norwegian.

It is always to be borne in mind that the question is not a new one. It has already been met and settled, in a sense adverse to the present contention of Norway. The transfer of Norway from a dependency on Denmark to an equal union with Sweden was the price which BERNADOTTE demanded of the Allies for his accession to them against NAPOLEON. Norway was at least as resolute and united against the union in 1814 as she is in 1905. She elected a Danish Prince King of Norway as she has just offered to elect a Swedish Prince to that unenviable and precarious eminence. But then Sweden was, as she is not now, prepared to fight. Swedish troops invaded Norway, and the Powers refused to recognize the new Norwegian Government. Accordingly, Norway, reduced to an "impasse," concluded the convention of Moss, proclaiming "the independence of Norway in union with Sweden" and in the same year elected BERNADOTTE King of Norway.

During these ninety-one years, the scheme of independence in conjunction with union has proved as unworkable in practice as it is self-contradictory in theory. Sweden, though protesting against the withdrawal of Norway, has no desire for a renewal of the union on the old terms. The refusal of outside nations to recognize the new nation would amount to an injunction to the two nations to "get together" on more practicable terms. Such a refusal may accordingly be expected from all the nations which have no interest to be furthered by the weakening of Scandinavia. The refusal would amount to a "suspensive veto" on the proceedings of Norway, and to an appeal for further reflection. The result of such a refusal at least ought to be the formation of "a more perfect union."

The trouble with Mr. CHARLES A. GARDINER is that he is too timid, and by paltering qualification robs his grand thoughts of much of their due effect. It is perfectly true, as he says, that "the supremacy of Congress is giving way before the irresistible domination of the President." The spectacle of a dominating President halted in his majestic stride by a lot of whippersnapper Senators and Congressmen hanging to his coat tails is revolting to all red-blooded men. The President is indeed, as Mr. GARDINER observes, "in all his proportions a majestic, constitutional figure, uncontrolled by Congress, unrestrained by courts, vested with plenary constitutional power and absolute constitutional discretion," except that so much lugging in of the Constitution is gratuitous and feeble. What in the name of ginger and strenuousness has the Constitution to do with a President who is "unrestrained by the courts"?

It is reported by intimate friends of Justice WARREN B. HOOKER that his mind is unalterably made up not to resign his place. All appeals to him by ex-Gov. ODELL, it is declared, to save the party from embarrassment and risk will strike on deaf ears. The Justice thinks that the necessary third of the members of the Legislature will stand by him, and that he cannot be removed. Possibly this is the temper of the Judge. Possibly also it is the "bluff" that a shrewd man would "put up" before meeting Mr. ODELL for the arrangement of the final bargain. Whichever it is, the situation of the Judge and that of the Republican machine are alike discreditable. It is not likely that the Justice has the slightest hope of an acquittal which would really vindicate him or save his reputation, and in the existing circumstances the Legislature should proceed to deal with him promptly and effectively without regard to the interests of the organization.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Prisons as Schools.

There is, of course, nothing new in the idea of conducting in jails schools where the convicts may or must get something of the elementary education which many of them failed to secure in their youthful days outside, but apparently the State Superintendent of Prisons is now undertaking to give such instruction more systematically than it was ever attempted before, and one can at least hope that what he is about to accomplish will be novel in its importance if not in its idea. Why would it not be the long-sought solution of the prison labor problem to turn all these institutions into schools where the adults would be under rigorous discipline and forced to "mind their books" throughout the whole term of their sentence? The condemnation of prisoners to idleness is practically condemnation to insanity, if not to death, or to both, and either is more than they are supposed to deserve. On the other hand, while there are many and good arguments for setting them to work at immediately productive trades, in order that they may at least lighten the State's burden of supporting them, to do so brings them into a competition with free, honest labor which always arouses an effective antagonism, as such competition, and is also objectionable on grounds morally and economically sounder. But nobody could criticise the prison schools, and while education so acquired would not be at all sure to make better or even safer men of all the prisoners, it would have a general tendency that way, unless the accepted views of education, instead of being merely imperfect, are altogether wrong. And those who like to dwell upon the punitive or avenging effects of prison life as well as upon its reformatory possibilities need not fear that the convicts would be unduly under such a régime. For most of them study would be the very hardest kind of work—something close to actual torture if great care and wisdom were not shown in its infliction—and the prospect of undergoing such an ordeal might easily have upon those of criminal instincts or habits a more repressive influence than even the fear of solitary and idle confinement. The plan has many attractive features, and it is to be hoped that the experiment will be well tried by Mr. COLLINS.

"Porto Rico" Is All Right—Now.

One of our correspondents charges that in criticising somebody who said "San Domingo" when he should have said "Santo Domingo," we were inconsistent, since we ourselves habitually print the etymologically indefensible "Porto Rico." This too erudite critic ignores the decidedly important fact that, while the name of our insular possession was "Puerto Rico" when the Spaniards had authority to decide the question, at present the name is "Porto Rico," simply because the United States Government has so declared, with all the formality and conclusiveness that comes from unquestionable right to call the island anything it chooses. Doubtless it might have made a better choice, though "Puerto Rico" wouldn't have been better, since few of us could and none of us would have pronounced that form correctly, but "Porto Rico" is quite good enough for all practical purposes, and it has the warrant, such as it is, of immemorial English custom. "Puerto Rico" was one of the few failures in nomenclature made by the Spaniards, for obviously an island is not a port, and this island was never notably rich in anything. It was, perhaps, a little fussy for us to insist on "Santo Domingo," when "San Domingo" also has a lot of English authority, but then "Santo Domingo" really is right, and nobody has either compulsion or a valid excuse for shortening the first half of the name. True consistency, in all these cases, lies in learning and heeding the decisions of our Board of Geographic Names—a body which, while far from infallible, yet has on the whole exercised its power with satisfactory discretion and taste.

CHOATE, EVARTS, AND HYDE.

An Old Anecdote Recalled by an Equitable Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The return of Mr. Choate to his home and the proposition to place him at the head of the Equitable Life Assurance Society makes the following anecdote of interest:

About sixty years ago Nelson Hyde, only brother of Henry Hazen Hyde, father of Henry B. Hyde, founder of the Equitable, was visiting New York from his native village, Catskill. While on his visit he wrote to his sister, Hannah B. Hyde, who had married my wife's father some ten years before, that he had attended a most interesting trial while in the city, "that of a forger named Edwards"; that his lawyer "was a young man named Evart," and "that he was sure he would make his mark," &c. I had possession of all my mother-in-law's letters, &c., and many of them I gave to the late Henry B. Hyde, including many from his mother, who was a schoolmate with me at Pittsfield, Mass., as early as 1829 or 1830. This one letter from Uncle Nelson I showed Henry B. Hyde, and he wanted me to find out if the "young man named Evart was our distinguished W. M. Evarts, and I took the letter, then over fifty years old, to Mr. Joseph H. Choate. He read the letter with much interest and said: "Yes, that was our Mr. Evarts." I said: "Well, he saved him, so I suppose he wasn't guilty." Mr. Choate said: "So Mr. Evarts thought until after the verdict." I asked what caused his change of opinion. Mr. Choate said: "He paid Mr. Evarts his fee with a forged check."

Wouldn't it be strange if Mr. Choate now could rebuild the great company that the nephew of the man who foresaw the brilliant career of his partner so many years ago, founded for the widows and orphans—which was the purpose of its founding? WILLIAM EDELSTEN.

New York, June 8, 1905.

How Charlestonians Treat the "H."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to say that F. D. Haney is somewhat in error in his communication to your paper of June 5. In answer to "W. N. W.," who says that nine-tenths of the American people drop the imbedded "h" in words beginning with "wh," Mr. Haney says that such a peculiarity of pronunciation is unknown in any portion of the South. It is a well-known fact that such words as "white," "when," and "wheel" are pronounced "w'ite," "w'en," and "w'eel" by all natives of Charleston, S. C., and the neighboring towns. It is this peculiarity of pronunciation by which a Charlestonian is known wherever he goes. H. MACK.

New York, June 7, 1905.

The Greek Wedding Rite.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without having been present at the wedding of Baron Koreff and Miss Van Repyen, I beg to say that your Washington correspondent has made errors in his description of the ceremony according to the Greek rite. The Rev. Father Hotovitzky, who performed the ceremony, is not an "Archbishop," but an Archpriest, and is the rector of the St. Nicholas Cathedral in this city. The marriage service has quite long prayers and several blessings and litanies, (ektene,) but no "incantations." It is in many respects one of the most beautiful marriage services used in any church. A. J. SHIPMAN.

New York, June 7, 1905.

Bowling Green Redivivus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is a pleasure to know that the suggestion made through your columns, as to providing east and west gateways for Bowling Green, has, as we learn, officially received the sanction of both the Rapid Transit Commission and the Department of Parks, and that plans for suitable rearrangement of paths, &c., have recently been approved by the latter. It will no doubt be a great boon, especially to the Subway patrons of Bowling Green station. R. G.

New York, June 6, 1905.

Too Many Counselors.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Daniel Webster, when he was Secretary of State, was one day reading at a Cabinet meeting a draft of a message he had written for the President to transmit to Congress. As he went on he was constantly interrupted by one of the members with suggestions, until, losing patience, he turned to him and said: "Sir, you might as well expect seven hens to lay one egg as seven men to construct one message."

Hint Wasted.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He's got a mean disposition."

"What makes you think so?"

"I told him I wanted to learn how to run an auto, and he didn't offer to lend me his."

Discretion.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. X.—Why do you get a new maid when you go to a Summer resort?

Mrs. Y.—My old one knows how I live at home.

THE AMATEUR HOUSEKEEPER.

What shall I have for dinner?
Oh, what shall I have to-day?
Will a mutton ragout
Be sufficient for two,
Served up with an omelette souffle?

How many vegetables?
Shall it be salad and pease,
Potatoes and beans,
Or parsnips and greens?
Some one advise me, please!

What shall we eat? Each morning
I plan for the day's supplies,
But at night to me steals
The starved spectre of meals,
And—"What for to-morrow?" it cries.

Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner!
Three times a day without fail
I must cudgel my brains
With scrupulous pains,
How to fill up the pampered male.

Men's love cannot thrive on poor cooking—
(At least so their mothers agree.)
Thus, I beg on my knees
Some kind housekeeper, please
Give of your experience to me!

MAZIE CARUTHERS.

8-HOUR LAW FOR CANAL; ADDS MILLIONS TO COST

Laborers and Mechanics Within Its Provisions, Moody Says.

THE OFFICE FORCE EXEMPT

Law Not Applicable to Railroad and Steamship Company's Men—The Question of Peonage.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The opinion of Attorney General Moody regarding the application of the eight-hour law on the Isthmus of Panama was made public today. He holds that the act of Aug. 1, 1892, which limits and restricts to eight hours the daily service of laborers and mechanics employed by the Government of the United States, or by any contractor or sub-contractor upon the public works of the United States, applies to the employment of laborers and mechanics in the construction of the Panama Canal.

Chief Engineer Wallace recently declared that if it were decided that the eight-hour law was applicable, it would mean an increase of millions in the cost of the canal, on which 30,000 or 40,000 men will be employed. He said that the men were working ten or twelve hours a day, and were perfectly contented.

The Attorney General holds further that the act does not apply to the office force of the Isthmian Canal Commission, stationed on the Isthmus of Panama, or to any of the employes of the Government, who are not within the ordinary meaning of the words "laborers and mechanics."

Also that the scope of the act is not limited by the territorial jurisdiction of Congress, but is co-extensive with the subject-matter to which it was directed, to wit: the conduct of officers and agents of the United States in respect to the hours of labor of mechanics and laborers upon all public works of the United States. Congress, he says, may fix the hours of labor upon all the works of the United States, wherever conducted, and make the law binding upon the officers of the United States, and, through the agency of contracts, upon all contracts with the United States.

In answer to the request of the Secretary of War for an opinion upon the additional question of whether the provisions of the act mentioned apply to the hours of labor of "mechanics and laborers" employed in the construction, maintenance, and operation of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, the Attorney General decides in the negative, as these men are employed by the corporation, and not by the United States.

Attorney General Moody has written a letter to the Secretary of War giving his views on the general subject of peonage, which, it is intended, will assist the Executive Committee of the Isthmian Canal Commission in making its contracts for the furnishing of labor in digging the canal, to avoid a condition of involuntary servitude under the authority of the United States. In the course of his discussion of the subject Mr. Moody says:

"It is stated that the commission proposes to import Oriental aliens under contract to perform labor on the canal. The condition of such laborers is not necessarily one of involuntary servitude, but it may be, and, in fact, usually is a condition of involuntary servitude limited in duration. This is clearly shown by an examination of the relation of the laborer to his employer, which has come to be described as coolieism in the various parts of the world where it exists."

After describing, by way of illustration, the onerous conditions imposed by the "coolie" laws prevailing in India, the Attorney General says that he entertains no doubt that these conditions are those of involuntary servitude, and adds in conclusion:

"In the employment of labor upon the canal the utmost care should be taken to exclude the conditions which have been indicated as those of involuntary servitude or any other conditions of like effect or tendency. This care should be exercised not only in making the contracts to which the United States is a party, but in scrutinizing the contracts, usages, and practices between those who agree to furnish contract labor to the United States and the laborers themselves."

JERSEY'S CORPORATION TAX.

It Totals $2,357,819 and Ranges from $204,011 to 5 Cents.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 8.—State Controller Morgan to-day received from the State Board of Assessors the preliminary schedule of taxes assessed against miscellaneous corporations doing business in New Jersey for the year.

In the schedule are 5,514 corporations and the taxes amount to $2,357,819.04, a sum much larger than comes to any other State from a similar source. A few of the large corporations have either reduced their capital stock or in some cases have forfeited their charters. The Northern Securities Company has made a return showing that the capital stock of that corporation was reduced by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States from $395,400,000, on which there was last year collected $23,520 tax, to a merely nominal figure.

The Prudential Insurance Company pays the largest corporation tax in the State. It is $204,011.01. The next largest taxpayer to the Prudential Company is the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, which will pay this year $88,600.23. Taxes on other companies range downward to 5 cents.

Justice O'Brien Assumes New Duties.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division, designated by Gov. Higgins to be Presiding Justice, succeeding the late Charles H. Van Brunt, assumed his new duties when the court opened yesterday. He said there was no special reason that he should have been selected for the honor, rather than other members of the court, especially his older and abler colleague, Justice Patterson, to whom had been tendered the appointment, but who had declined in his favor. He mentioned Justice Ingraham, who also refused it.

The Future Lord Wallscourt.

From The Pall Mall Gazette of May 30.

Arrested on a warrant on a charge of threatening his wife, who keeps a tobacconist's shop in Putney, the Hon. Charles Blake, the eldest son of Lord Wallscourt, was further remanded at the South Western Police Court this morning in order to facilitate arrangements for the drawing up of a deed of separation between the parties.

Webster's Marshfield Estate.

From The Springfield Republican.

Shall the State secure the Daniel Webster estate at Marshfield as a public reservation? To that question John D. Long, Charles S. Davis of Plymouth, and Alfred E. Green of Duxbury will address themselves. The last-named member of the commission, named by Gov. Douglas is already committed to the project.

London and Mr. Reid.

From The London Saturday Review.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid was first of all a "newspaper correspondent," and is already being greeted as a "brother journalist."

FORTUNE FOR VON BUELOW.

Herr Godefroy Left $1,375,000 to Minister Whom Kaiser Has Honored.

BERLIN, June 8.—Prince von Buelow, the German Chancellor, received notice June 5 that the amount of his inheritance under the will of the late Herr Godefroy of Hamburg is $1,375,000. This was the same day that Emperor William gave him his patent of Prince.

The Prince was a comparatively poor man, relying almost wholly upon his salary as Chancellor and the allowances attached to his position. Two reasons, it was formerly said, why von Buelow preferred not to be created a Prince was that the dignity of the rank required a large fortune to properly sustain it and that he had no children to whom he could transmit the title.

Herr Godefroy's entire property is valued by the executors at about $6,500,000, of which $2,500,000 goes to other heirs and $2,500,000 to charities.

ALFONSO REVIEWS TROOPS.

Sees the Sun for the First Time During English Visit.

LONDON, June 8.—For the first time since his arrival in England, King Alfonso this morning saw the sun, having a bright day for the military review at Aldershot.

The young King, wearing the uniform of a British General, and King Edward in a Field Marshal's uniform, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, and the Princesses, drove to Waterloo Station through brightly decorated streets, closely guarded by soldiers, uniformed police, and detectives, and lined by cheering crowds. The party proceeded in a royal car beautifully decked with red and yellow flowers, to Aldershot.

The two Kings, on arriving at the camp, drove to Laffan's Plain, where they mounted chargers, and, accompanied by their staffs, the members of the Army Council and the foreign military attaches, proceeded to the parade grounds. About 25,000 troops of all arms were closely scrutinized by King Alfonso, who apparently was keenly interested.

King Alfonso in the evening attended a gala performance of opera at Covent Garden. The auditorium was a bower of red and yellow roses, the stage being thus completely framed in the Spanish colors.

NEW SPEAKER OF COMMONS.

Deputy Speaker Lowther Succeeds William Court Gully.

LONDON, June 8.—James William Lowther, Deputy Speaker and Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons this afternoon in succession to William Court Gully, who recently resigned.

Mr. Lowther is a Conservative, and this is the first time since 1839 that his party has been able to put one of its own members in the chair.

Mr. Lowther was born in 1855 and was Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs in 1891-2. He had been Deputy Speaker since 1895.

DARING ELECTRICAL TEST.

Expert Sends Half Million Volts Through His Body and Lives.

LYNN, Mass., June 8.—To demonstrate how little danger there is in electrical force when properly handled, Prof. Elihu Thomson of this city yesterday permitted a half-million voltes to pass through his body. He did not display the slightest tremor or experience any physical discomfort from the test.

Prof. Thomson used a special apparatus in making the test. When the current was turned on there was a flash from the finger tips, and great sparks flew into the air, illuminating two incandescent lights that were held two feet from the fingers.

MORE WORK FOR BEEF JURY.

Must Classify the Testimony in Support of Indictments It Returns.

CHICAGO, June 8.—Upon advice from United States District Attorney Morrison at Washington the Federal Grand Jury investigating the Beef Trust to-day began the classification of testimony in support of various indictments which are to be returned.

According to advices received from Mr. Morrison the Department of Justice declined to interfere with the direction of the Grand Jury, and Assistant United States Attorney Goodman was instructed to inform the jury that any indictments returned would be prosecuted to the fullest extent, and that no favoritism would be shown.

PROF. LADD WILL AID JAPAN.

Yale Instructor to Supply Ideas on Education After the War.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8.—Prof. George T. Ladd of Yale University, at the close of the war between Russia and Japan, will go to Japan for one or two years, and aid in the development of the system of education of that country.

Special arrangements for this work by Prof. Ladd have been made by the Imperial Education Society of Japan.

Asphalt Laden Bark Blown Up.

ANTIGUA, British West Indies, June 8.—The British bark Andes (Capt. Griffith) arrived here yesterday on her way from Trinidad to Valparaiso with her cargo of asphalt in barrels on fire, and blew up to-day. She will practically prove a total loss. The crew are safe.

First Pure Milk Meeting.

The Association for the Improvement of the Milk Supply of New York held its first executive meeting yesterday afternoon at the City Club. A board of twenty-one trustees was elected to look after the interests of the association, which, composed of some fifty corporations and firms interested in the milk supply of this city and allied industries, was organized a few weeks ago. It is predicted that the work planned will do a great deal to improve the milk supply in the city.

Columbia's New $350,000 Building.

Plans were filed yesterday for Hamilton Hall, the new building of Columbia University, to be erected at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at the northeast corner of what was formerly known as South Field. The hall will cover a plot 52 by 205 and will contain lecture rooms and studios, and will cost $350,000.

Bishops to Choose a Bishop.

Forty-six members of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church are in town. In a three-hour session at the Church Missions House, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, yesterday they made nominations for a Coadjutor for the venerable missionary, Bishop Hare of South Dakota. Balloting will begin this morning when they reconvene in Calvary Church.

Two Indicted for Land Fraud.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—The Federal Grand Jury to-day reported true bills against William T. Horsnell of St. Paul and Royal B. Stearns of Pierre, S. D., who are accused of conspiracy to defraud the United States out of about 18,000 acres of homestead lands in North Dakota through fraudulent homestead entries.

Eleven Bankruptcy Referees Enough.

The Judges of the United States District Court after passing resolutions of regret yesterday on the death of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, decided, notwithstanding the increasing number of bankruptcy petitions, not to appoint a successor to Mr. Wise. The court now has eleven of these referees.

SECRET SERVICE MAN PUT ON COTTON PLOT

Chief Conspirators Believed to be Ex-Government Officials.

ARE LOCATED IN NEW YORK,

Only One Person Now in Agricultural Department Involved by Southern Growers' Secretary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The charges brought by Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, that advance information of the cotton report has been sold by some Government official will be investigated by a Secret Service officer.

Secretary Wilson to-day made a requisition on the Treasury Department for the services of such a man, and he was sent for. He is in another city, but is expected to reach here by to-morrow morning, when the evidence submitted by Mr. Cheatham will be placed in his hands. Mr. Cheatham will remain here until the matter is settled.

It is said that the case is a simple one and will not require any prolonged investigation. The Secret Service man is expected to have his report ready within a few days. One of his first trips will be made to New York, where Mr. Cheatham obtained much of his information, and where it is believed some of the conspirators are located.

Secretary Wilson said to-day that Cheatham's charges involved only one person now in the Agricultural Department, but that several persons outside the department were implicated. Some of them were formerly Government officials and are believed to be at the head of the conspiracy.

Having ascertained while in the service the way in which the department secrets could be obtained and sold, they established relations with cotton operators on the one hand and with a certain official of the Department of Agriculture on the other, and in this way have been able to conduct a highly profitable business.

John Hyde, chief statistician of the department, had made all his arrangements to sail for Europe on the day that Mr. Cheatham brought his charges to Secretary Wilson. Owing to the complete confidence felt by the Secretary and his subordinates that a leak was impossible, Mr. Hyde made no preparation to change his plans. Mr. Cheatham's evidence was so strong, however, that Mr. Hyde did not sail, and he is still here, waiting for the outcome of the investigation. Absolutely no suspicion attaches to him, but rumor is busy with the names of two other officials.

MAY HAVE A PRIVATE WIRE.

Cotton Exchanges Plan to Avert Repetition of Quotation Error.

NEW ORLEANS, June 8.—The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has appointed a special committee to investigate the error made by a telegraph company in transmitting the figures from the Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Department, Washington, last Friday, to the New Orleans Exchange. The Board of Directors of the Exchange adopted a resolution that the telegraph company's explanations received by letter were not satisfactory.

The special committee of the Exchange will confer with a similar committee to be appointed by the New York Cotton Exchange, the subject of the conference being the advisability of immediately putting in a private wire between this city and New York, through Washington, for the exclusive use of the two Exchanges.

RUSSELL SAGE'S LAND CASE.

Minnesota Railroad Suit Now Involves a Settler's Homestead Claim.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8.—Another round in the legal fight of Russell Sage, assignee of the Hastings and Dakota Railway Company, to secure possession of 70,000 acres of land in Western Minnesota, is being fought in the United States Court of Appeals.

Mr. Sage appealed from the decision of the Circuit Court, sustaining the cancellation of the certificate of 120 acres of land in Swift County on the ground that the Secretary of the Interior had overlooked an application for a homestead made by Andrew C. Rockvog Aug. 31, 1894.

Rockvog settled on the land in April, 1882. The railroad made its first selection of the land in May, 1883, and ever since has been trying to get possession. The land was certified to the railroad company in 1897 and the certification set aside in 1900, in favor of the settler.

TO ENFORCE SWEAT-SHOP LAW

Commissioner Sherman Prepared to Move Against Tenement Factories.

ALBANY, June 8.—State Labor Commissioner Sherman to-day announced his intention of rigorously enforcing the sweat-shop law. He is preparing a circular which will call the attention of merchants and manufacturers to amended sections of the labor law which provide that no person shall send his goods to be manufactured in a tenement unless the tenement be licensed.

"Hereafter," said the Commissioner, "any goods found being manufactured in an unlicensed tenement will be tied up and labeled 'tenement made,' and will only be released upon the application of the owner. By applying for the goods the owner will practically admit a violation of the law and will expose himself to punishment by prosecution or by publication of the offense."

FEDERAL COURT WON'T WAIT.

Judge Ordered Verdict Against a Man Whose Counsel Was in a State Court.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 8.—United States Judge Cross here to-day allowed a judgment of $21,000 against Charles R. Myers of the Hotel Rudolph, Atlantic City, in favor of George Kessler of New York City. The judgment was allowed by default.

Counsel for Mr. Myers had an important case in the State Supreme Court, where it is the rule not to allow postponement because of jury trials in other courts. Judge Cross would not allow the United States Court to give way to the State Court, and directed the jury to bring in a verdict against Mr. Myers.

The debt of Mr. Myers was contracted by investment in a stock margin with Freidenburgh & Co. of Philadelphia. Myers gave two notes. Upon their maturity he declined to pay them, declaring that they represented a gambling obligation, and therefore were invalid. Mr. Kessler purchased the notes and then brought suit.

German Naval Attache Sails.

Commander Hebbinghaus, the German Naval Attaché at Washington, who, on behalf of Emperor William arranged the preliminaries of the transatlantic yacht race, sailed for Hamburg on the Bluecher yesterday morning. On La Touraine, which sailed yesterday morning, were Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Gardiner and G. Lorillard.

BIONDI LOSES HIS SUIT, BUT MAY TAKE STATUE

If Delivered Here, However, It Will Cost Him $18,200.

FREE, IF SHIPPED TO ITALY

Council for Sculptor of "The Saturnalia" Gives Notice of Appeal to Appellate Division.

The action brought by Ernesto Biondi, the Italian sculptor, against the Metropolitan Museum of Art resulted yesterday in a victory for the museum. Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court decided that no contract existed between Biondi and the museum for the exhibition of "The Saturnalia," Biondi's group, and that the paper produced in evidence as a contract was simply a receipt for the statue.

Elihu Root, attorney for the museum, in summing up contended that there was no contract, but an ordinary receipt on the printed blank of the museum which expressly provided that the museum was not liable for the safe keeping of articles lent aside from the ordinary care it took of its own property. Counsel added that Gen. Di Cesnola had no authority to make such a contract as the plaintiff asserted had been made.

Justice Leventritt, in deciding the case, said:

"As I have stated in the course of this trial, it does not develop upon me either to consider or pass judgment upon the professional standing of the plaintiff or the artistic merits of his work, as disclosed in this group, 'The Saturnalia.' I am in perfect accord with the plaintiff's views that if there was a contract made which was binding upon the museum the defendant was bound under all circumstances to perform that contract or to bear the consequences of its failure to do so. If there is to be found here a binding contract on the part of the defendant to exhibit 'The Saturnalia' for a year the defendant was bound to so exhibit it, notwithstanding the opinion that might have been formed by the Trustees concerning the artistic merits of the production, or whether it offended their sense of propriety, or whether it caused—well, even universal adverse criticism; but all that presupposes the existence of a binding contract, and I fail to find either in the oral or in the written evidence introduced support for a binding contract.

"All that appears to me is a willingness on the part of the museum, at most, that the plaintiff should enjoy a privilege or a license, revokable at the pleasure of the defendant, revokable even for a whim or fancy, without any substantial reason. There being, as I understand the evidence, no binding contract assumed on the part of the Director of the Museum individually, or on the part of the museum itself, the plaintiff cannot maintain the action.

"Of course, the plaintiff is entitled to at least some relief. He asks that it be declared by the court that he is entitled, as owner, to this group. There is no dispute about it. Plaintiff is the owner and is entitled to the possession of the group—conditionally, however, if he receives it here, on his paying $18,200, the amount of the bond given to the Custom House. On the other hand the museum shall deliver it to him free at any place in Italy he may name."

Gilbert Ray Hawes immediately announced that he intended to carry the case on appeal to the Appellate Division, and Mr. Root, on behalf of the Museum, waived all technicalities so that it might be hurried along to the higher court.

The witnesses examined yesterday included Robert W. De Forest, who had been on the stand the previous day; Thomas E. Duncan, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; Paul Bollo, a clerk in the Museum; George H. Story, acting Director of the Museum in place of the late Gen. Di Cesnola, and P. T. Reynolds, assistant curator of art objects, who testified that when he handed the so-called contract to Biondi's brother, he said: "This is your receipt."

Several art critics were called to testify, but the questions put to them were ruled out by the court.

In the proceedings earlier in the day Mr. Hawes put in evidence a printed description of "The Saturnalia," which said that it depicted a scene at the decline of the Roman Empire.

"We are in the midst," said the description in part, "of a night of orgies—a plebeian group have met their intoxicated priest on the ancient, sacred roadway; all three are the incarnation of the pagan world. They recognize in the group a patrician woman who has joined the gladiators instinctively; the spirit of revolt illuminates the face of the latter—a new Spartacus, conscious of his strength. Near them is a child marching on to a new existence. On one side an abandoned woman, the slave beside himself, the mercenary Roman soldier, the Tibicine, they sing, leading perhaps, unconsciously, the funeral of an era."

ONLY 11, BUT WED, SHE SAYS.

Girl Has Middle-Aged Man in Court for Abandonment.

A wee slip of a girl, who said she was eleven, but whose childish stature of four feet and short dress of white made her look less, climbed to the bridge in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday and told Magistrate Finn she had come to prefer a charge of abandonment against her husband, who was in court under summons.

Questioned by her lawyer and corroborated by Aaron Rips, a former saloon keeper of Jersey City, the girl, who said her name was Lena Stark of 105 East Ninety-seventh Street, then told the court that she had been married last January to Jacob Finelite, a middle-aged real estate operator of 864 Lexington Avenue, in a room above a saloon which Rips at that time kept at 98 Webster Avenue, Jersey City, and that her husband since had abandoned her.

Rips said he had prepared the room for the ceremony and sent for Rabbi Garlan of 68 Griffith Street, Jersey City, who performed it, that he had helped to hold a canopy over the head of the bride and groom while they were being joined, that he had seen the bridegroom put a ring on the tiny finger of the bride, and signed the marriage certificate as a witness.

Israel P. Adlerman of 53 Park Row, Finelite's lawyer, said his client had never seen the girl until he met her in court.

Magistrate Finn said he would hear the case on Wednesday and paroled the defendant.

HAMMERSTEIN BEAR LOOSE.

Roof Garden Bartenders Seek Cover—Their Glasses Smashed.

A bear got loose in the barroom of Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden last night, and the bartenders took to cover. Spessardy's bears are on the Victoria roof this week, and their cages are down on the stage of the Victoria. To get the animals up to the aerial theatre they had to be taken through the barroom, which is directly below the roof.

The noose slipped off the neck of August, one of the biggest of the bears, and the next moment he was leaning over the bar. He then seized a bottle and started to drink, but apparently didn't like the beer that was in it. He threw the bottle down, swept about fifty small glasses from the bar, and roared. Then the trainer came in together with Oscar Hammerstein. The trainer had no trouble in getting a noose on the bear and leading him to his post of duty. The bartenders felt greatly relieved when it was all over.

130,000 CHILDREN IN LINE.

Brooklyn's Sunday School Parade the Greatest in Its History.

The annual parade of the Sunday school children in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon was the greatest in the history of that yearly festival. For the first time the day was a legal holiday in the public schools, having been made so by legislative act and the signature of the Mayor, and there was no need to play "hookey," as in past years.

Mayor McClellan reviewed the parades of the Eastern District schools and Borough President Littleton and Police Commissioner McAdoo those of the Western District. It was the first time that the schools of both districts paraded on the same day, and about 130,000 children marched in the borough.

There were twenty-three distinct parades. From the river to Cypress Hills and from Newtown Creek to Coney Island the streets and parks and boulevards were filled with marching children. Everywhere there were long lines of little girls in spotless white and little boys looking happy if not altogether comfortable in stiffly starched collars, highly polished shoes, and new suits.

After the parade the children of most of the schools returned to the churches, where they were treated to ice cream and cake, a feature of the day's doings not regarded by them as being the least important.

The parade in Williamsburg of the 25,000 children and teachers belonging to the thirty-seven schools embraced in the Brooklyn Eastern District Sunday School Association was reviewed from the Hamilton Club, at Bedford Avenue and Rodney Street, by Mayor McClellan, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Bishop E. G. Fowler, and other prominent persons. Bedford Avenue from the fountain, at Division Avenue, where the parade started, to Heyward Street, where the paraders countermarched, was crowded with spectators. The First German Baptist and the First German Presbyterian Churches led the parade. George P. Butler was the Grand Marshal, and Arthur Hartley the Assistant Grand Marshal. After the parade the Mayor, Commissioner McAdoo, Bishop Fowler, and all the ministers of the churches which participated in the parade were entertained at the Hanover Club.

The parade of the Greenpoint Sunday School Association took place in the Seventeenth Ward section of Brooklyn. There were 5,000 in line, and these belonged to the eighteen schools embraced in the association.

PLUNKITT ON INFORMERS.

A Further Contribution to Campaign Material in the 15th District.

G. Washington Plunkitt, who once was a Tammany Senator, took his seat yesterday morning in his "private office," which is the bootblack stand in the main corridor of the County Court House, and offered some remarks aimed particularly at The McManus, the Assemblyman who disputes his leadership of the Fifteenth District.

"The squealers and informers is the meanest fellers on earth," announced the ex-Senator, who is anxiously awaiting the time for him to drop the "ex" as an adjunct to his name and title. In "the district" they say he divides his time into two parts; in the first he thinks of the time when he was a Senator, and in the second he dreams of the time when he hopes to be a Senator again.

"Squealers is the limit," he announced again as his henchmen gathered around to see if he had any black and blue marks as a result of his encounter with The McManus on the steps at Police Headquarters on Wednesday.

"I used to think there was nothin' worse than a civil service reformer, but I was dead wrong. A civil service reformer can't hold a candle up to a squealer and informer like McManus. What he said yesterday when he tried ter give away organization secrets will kill him off forever in the Fifteenth District. Every Irishman hates a squealer, and the Irish is 11 to 1 in my district.

"Squealers is bad enough," continued Mr. Plunkitt reflectively, "but more'n that, McManus lied. If he had paid in $500 for campaign expenses he would have been doin' what all candidates of both parties generally do, and it would've been only right. Campaigns cost money. But McManus didn't do no putting up last year 'cept $17.39, as he himself swore in his statement of expenses, and the statement is on record with the County Clerk, the money going for refreshments 'n carfare.

Mr. Plunkitt reflected a while.

"But that's jest like squealers 'n informers," he concluded. "And he can't hurt me in the district, can he?"

MORTON VISITS THE MAYOR.

To See About Reception to Prince Louis—Then Talks with Ryan.

Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, combined official duties with prospective traction duties yesterday by calling on Mayor McClellan and then going over Metropolitan transportation plans with Thomas F. Ryan, with whom he will be associated after July 1, at the latter's office.

Mr. Morton's call at the City Hall was to discuss the proposed entertainment of Prince Louis of Battenburg and a squadron of the British Navy when they visit this city next October. Prince Louis is a nephew of King Edward, and is a full Admiral in the British Navy. The reception will be made a combined National, State, and city affair.

SAYS AUTO WAS TO BLAME.

Banker Lewisohn's Plea Gains Freedom for His Chauffeur.

Frederick Lewisohn's chauffeur, Eugene Villaine, was acquitted, before Justice McKeon in Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of having exceeded the speed limit on Jerome Avenue, May 21. Mr. Lewisohn, who is a banker at 11 Broadway, took the stand. He was asked to estimate the speed his machine was making.

"I don't know for a certainty," he said. "But I'll say this: If we were going faster than fifteen miles an hour it was the fault of the machinery. We had run short of gasoline, having only two gallons. So I instructed the chauffeur to drive slowly. If anybody is to blame it is myself. I don't want my chauffeur to go to jail for it."

A Columbia University instructor in engineering was called by Villaine's counsel. He testified that speedometers varied from 25 to 50 per cent.

Carnegie Gives $50,000 to College.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 8.—At the commencement exercises of the Colorado College here to-day President Slocum announced that he had received a gift from Andrew Carnegie of $50,000 toward an endowment fund of $500,000 which the Trustees are trying to raise. Other gifts were $10,500 from Miss Helen Gould, $25,000 from George Foster Peabody, and $100,000 from Gen. William J. Palmer of Colorado Springs.

Jerome on a New John Doe Inquiry.

A subpoena in John Doe proceedings was served yesterday upon Maurice Levine of 97 Suffolk Street. Levine was called as a witness against four men alleged to have been running a poolroom, who were discharged yesterday by Magistrate Wahle on motion of Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, who said he had no case. He told the court he had been misinformed. Mr. Jerome wishes to know why the four men were arrested.

Japan Buys Freight Cars in Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The Japanese Government has placed with a Pittsburg car building company an order for 900 freight cars for early delivery. This is supplemental to the order for 1,000 box and gondola cars placed a few days ago with several Pennsylvania car building companies.

OUR SPEECH UNTIDY, SAYS HENRY JAMES

Public Schools and Newspapers Corrupt Language, He Says.

HIS ADDRESS AT BRYN MAWR

He Tells Young Women Graduates Not to be Afraid to Imitate.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Bryn Mawr College graduated one of the largest classes in its history at the twentieth commencement to-day. Miss M. Carey Thomas, the President, conferred the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon eighty-one young women. Henry James, the author, delivered the oration. He insisted that public schools and newspapers in this country helped to keep our speech "untidy and slovenly."

President Thomas, in referring to Mr. James, had told the members of the graduating class and their friends that they were to have "the privilege of hearing from his own lips what is thought of our matchless English speech by one of the greatest living masters of written English." Mr. James told what he thought of it.

"There are millions of homes," he said, "in which the people call themselves educated, and yet they talk about 'vanillar' ice cream, that other 'feller,' and 'Cubar' and 'Porto Ricor,' and use other similarly slovenly expressions."

For this Mr. James declared the newspapers and common schools are woefully to blame. He called the newspapers "black eruptions of type," and said that they resembled "the roar of some monster or a mighty maniac breaking loose."

Mr. James declared that one could not be deemed a correct speaker unless most careful attention was given to every syllable, simple vowel notes, and parts of sentences. The girl who had been brought up to believe that an unconscious manner when conversing was not only charming, but proper, was shocked when Mr. James declared:

"Unconsciousness is only beautiful when perfection in speech has become second nature. What you young ladies should do is to imitate. Don't be afraid to imitate. Whenever, among the awful discords in the speech of those around you, there comes to your ears the music of some one who has the proper tone and enunciation, imitate that."

AN ELEPHANT IN BANDAGES.

Hattie of the Park Menagerie Has the Rheumatism.

Jim, the big chimpanzee, lay down on the floor of his cage, in the Central Park Menagerie, yesterday, and, pulling a pile of straw over his head, screamed something that sounded like this:

"E-e-e-e-e-e-e-e!"

Hattie, the Indian elephant, trumpeted an answer which sounded like a head-on collision in the Subway.

"What did she say to him when he called her?" asked a little girl near the door of the monkey house.

"Well, my dear, she probably said that it's nawsty weather," said Keeper Billy Snyder. "It must be when it gives an elephant rheumatism."

That is really what is the matter with Hattie. It is a rare disease among animals, but Hattie is crippled by it, and the weather probably accounts for it.

Director John W. Smith and Keeper Snyder have been doctoring the elephant for the disease for several weeks, for she is the pet of the Park menagerie, having been there six years—ever since she was two years old. Keeper Snyder has taught her tricks, to amuse the children visiting the Park, but she can't do any of them now, because her knee joints are stiff with the rheumatism. She hasn't even been able to lie down for several nights.

To relieve her, Keeper Snyder and Director Smith have bathed her legs with liniment—gallons of it—and kept her done up in bandages since Sunday. They believe, however, that she will recover when the weather improves.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

To-morrow will be another day of weddings. Miss Dorothy Hinckley and Thomas Williams are to be married at Far Rockaway; Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman and William McIntyre Elkins at Sunswich, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman, at Ipswich, Mass., and in town Miss Mary Constance Berry will marry Mortimer P. Arnold, at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews.

George D. Wrenn gave his bachelor dinner at Delmonico's last night. He is to marry Miss Grace Dabney of Boston, who is known here as an accomplished amateur actress. The wedding will take place at Nahant on Monday next.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Newbold have opened their country place at Hyde Park for the Summer.

Lord and Lady Wimborne are to give a dinner-dance at Wimborne House, London, on Monday evening, June 26, in honor of their son, the Hon. Frederick Guest, and his fiancée, Miss Amy Phipps. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps have taken Brook House, in London, for three weeks, the period to cover the wedding.

Consul General F. Leopold Schmidt and Mrs. Schmidt have closed their home, 54 East Seventy-fifth Street, and have sailed for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley have closed their Washington home and are at Tuxedo, where they are entertaining house parties over the week end.

The Henry F. Shoemakers have opened their country place at Riverside, Conn., on the Sound.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus will spend next Winter in Egypt, where Mr. Tytus is anxious to continue his explorations.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HARTMAN—RITTERBUSCH.

Miss Minnie Ritterbusch of the Bronx was married to Charles Hartman of Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the Rev. H. Richter officiating. The ceremony was followed by a reception at the Claremont Hotel, in the Bronx.

ROGERS—LEVERICH.

Miss Louise Leverich was married to Lewis R. Rogers last evening in the West End Presbyterian Church by the Rev. C. R. Seymour of the Broadway Tabernacle. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Leverich. Miss Mary B. Rhodes of Taunton, Mass., and Miss Daisy Leverich of this city were bridesmaids. The best man was Kenelm A. Gillette, and the ushers were Harold J. Moore and William J. Lawson. The bride was given away by her father. There was a small reception at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Eliza J. Leverich.

Columbia Crew in Time Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8.—For the first time since they have been here Coach Goodwin of the Columbia University crews sent his charges out for a time trial over the regulation four-mile course late this afternoon. Perfect weather conditions prevailed, the water being calm, with little or no time and hardly a breath of wind stirring. Coach Goodwin would not give out any time, but it was plain to see that he was far from displeased with the result. It was understood that the time for the distance was something under 20 minutes. The Columbia oarsmen seemed greatly encouraged over the result of the trial.

IT'S GOING OFF, HE SAID.

He Meant a Revolution in Russia, but the Sidewalk Heaved.

Two men stood arguing about the war last night at 8 o'clock in front of the Continental Hotel, on Broadway, at Twentieth Street. They were patrons of the hotel, and were standing out there to get the cool, bracing air. Now and then they sauntered into the hotel bar to get something else cool and bracing.

But they never stopped talking about the war. The portly man insisted heatedly to his companion that there was bound to be a revolution in Russia.

"It's bound to come," he declaimed, flourishing his hand as he leaned against the ornamental lamp post in front of the hotel. "Something's going off. It's smouldering under the surface. It'll not be long before there'll be a violent erup—"

There was a rumbling, the sidewalk heaved, and the ornamental lamp post was pushed up out of its bedding more than six inches. Its light went out, as did all the other gas lights in the hotel.

Leaking gas in the vault under the sidewalk had been set on fire by the electric wires there. The damage to the hotel property was slight.

"I told you so," said the portly man.

HENKEL, HE DOES IT AGAIN.

Mows Down the Traffic Police with Two United States Glances.

Julius the Sweeper, who is the war correspondent at the Brooklyn Bridge, sent out an account last night of United States Marshal Henkel's second charge up Park Row and across the bridge in defiance of the right-and-left and wait-until-I-whistle squad of traffic police. Marshal Henkel nearly had a battle with the mounted men a week or two ago when he took a moving van full of Federal prisoners to the Kings County Penitentiary. This is Julius's account of the second trans-pontine charge of the same sort, which came off at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

"Hengel, he is on der seat mit der driver. Dot big moving van, he look like a house moving. Der driver, he look scared when Harry und Schlip und those other cops hustle owid to put dot van back in line. Hengel he pat der driver und say to der cops:

"'Oonited States business. G'wan now. I'm Marshal Hengel, see?'

"Den he shoots two glances at those cops, und they turn away und pretend not to see. Den der big van cuts right in across der trolleys und everything else, und Marshal Hengel looks fine. Great thing, those United States, maybe, isn't it?"

LAST DAMROSCH CONCERT.

Haydn Symphony with the Candle Feature to be Given To-night.

Walter Damrosch and the New York Symphony Orchestra will give their farewell concert on the New York Theatre roof garden this evening. It will be a "Wagner night," and the programme will be as follows:

Prelude, "Lohengrin," Wagner; bacchanale, "Tannhäuser," (Paris version,) Wagner; prize song, "Die Meistersinger," Wagner; introduction and prayer, "Rienzi," Wagner; Awakening of Brünnhilde, "Siegfried," Wagner, (arranged for concert by Walter Damrosch); variations on a German folk song; air on the G string, Bach; waltz, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," Strauss; farewell symphony, Haydn. An interesting story is that of Haydn's "Farewell Symphony." It seems that the Prince Esterhazy was about to disband the orchestra that he had employed for many years. The men, for their last concert, got Haydn to write the "Farewell Symphony." Each musician had a lighted candle, and in the last moment of the symphony, an adagio movement, each one, as he ceased playing, blew out his candle. Finally the conductor was left alone with his candle, and as the last strain died away he put his out also. The Prince was so affected that he reconsidered his decision and kept the orchestra. The symphony will be given to-night, including the feature of the candles.

Red-Masked Dancer Arrives.

"The Girl with the Red Domino," who also wears a crimson mask, arrived on the White Star liner Majestic early yesterday morning. Throughout the voyage she appeared always with the mask. She is a dancer imported as one of the features of the opening bill at the Wistaria Grove, on top of the New York Theatre. At the hotel where she went first she refused to sign her real name to the register, insisting upon writing "La Rouge Domino." For this reason she was not allowed to obtain rooms. She then went to another hotel, where she succeeded in engaging rooms.

Green Flag to Boer War Veteran.

In the Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach last night an Irish and an American flag were presented to Col. John Y. F. Blake, commander of the Irish Brigade, by Miss Jessie Reilly, on behalf of the Irish Society of New York. In receiving the flags, Col. Blake said he hoped to see the green one hoisted on Irish soil over a free and independent people.

Hippodrome Horseman Hurt.

Albert House, one of the horsemen in "The Raiders," at the Hippodrome, was hurt yesterday in the battle scene. The horse he rode on jumping into the water tank by accident threw him and he was dragged from the saddle. In the fall it is said his nose was broken.

Gerardy to Make an American Tour.

BERLIN, June 8.—Jean Gerardy, the Belgian 'cellist, has arranged for a tour of the United States, beginning in November, under the direction of Henry Wolfsohn.

P. D. Handy a City College Trustee.

Mayor McClellan has appointed Parker D. Handy a Trustee of the City College to succeed Henry W. Taft, resigned. Mr. Handy is a Republican and a lawyer. The office carries no salary. The term is for three years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—Temperatures are still below the seasonal average from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward, but have risen generally except in the South Atlantic States and Tennessee. They have fallen decidedly in Montana and risen in Colorado.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light and variable, becoming easterly and fresh; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh northeast; on the East Gulf Coast, light to fresh northeast to southeast; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh southerly; on the lower lakes, fresh south to southeast, and on the upper lakes fresh southerly, except easterly on Superior, becoming northwesterly Saturday.

Steamships departing for European ports Friday will have light to fresh north to northeast winds, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

Eastern New York.—Fair Friday, warmer in interior; Saturday partly cloudy, showers in afternoon or evening; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania.—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday partly cloudy, showers in afternoon or evening; fresh east to southeast winds.

New England.—Fair Friday, warmer in west and south portions; Saturday partly cloudy; showers in afternoon or evening in west and south portions; fresh east to south winds.

Western New York.—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday showers in afternoon or evening; fresh southerly winds.

Western Pennsylvania.—Fair, warmer Friday; Saturday showers and cooler; fresh east to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	70	52	4 P. M.	76	60
6 A. M.	69	52	6 P. M.	70	71
9 A. M.	71	54	9 P. M.	65	69
12 M.	75	60	12 P. M.	64	59

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 61; corresponding date 1904, 70; corresponding date for last 25 years, 67.

The thermometer registered 54 degrees at 8 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 71 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 51 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent at 8 A. M. and

DAN BEARD WOULD STOP BUFFALO SLAUGHTER

Writer Sends Protests to Secretary of War and Others.

WITHDRAW TROOPS, HE SAYS

Tells Oklahoma Governor the Killing Planned at Bliss Will Be a Blot on Commonwealth's Name.

Dan Beard, sportsman and writer, is invoking all the powers of which he knows to stop the slaughter of buffalo which is scheduled to be done at Bliss, Oklahoma, on June 11. He has telegraphed the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior. He has filed a telegraphic protest with Miller Brothers, the ranchmen who have planned the killing.

On June 11 the Indians of Oklahoma sever their tribal relations with the Government. On that day they become full-fledged citizens of the United States, and to celebrate the occasion Miller Brothers, on their Ranch "101," will hold what are called "high jinks" out West. On the ranch there is a herd of buffalo, numbering more than 100 head. The ranchmen propose, according to Mr. Beard's information, to cap the climax of the celebration by driving the herd in front of a specially constructed grand stand, where there will be many reporters and lots of moving-picture machines, and shooting down about thirty-five of the animals.

These are some of the telegrams Mr. Beard sent:

Governor, Guthrie, Oklahoma:

Miller Brothers telegraph us thirty-five buffalo are to be killed at Bliss June 11. Do not allow this blot upon the fair name of your Commonwealth. The pitiful remnants of the bison should be preserved and not annihilated.

Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:

In Indian celebration, sanctioned by you, at Bliss, Oklahoma, on June 11, Miller Brothers telegraph me thirty-five buffalo are to be killed to satisfy the desire for sensationalism. In behalf of the sportsmen of America we protest against the destruction of one of the few remnants of bison, now nearing extinction. Is it possible that at an exhibition held under its auspices the Government can or will permit this disgraceful and un-American brutality?

Miller Brothers, 101 Ranch, Bliss, Oklahoma:

In behalf of American sportsmen we protest against the destruction of buffalo at your coming exhibition, and we believe that American people indorse the protest.

Mr. Beard believes that the action taken by him will result in the alteration of the programme arranged by Miller Brothers.

"There are but 850 buffalo left on earth," he said yesterday afternoon. "It seems to me that the few survivors of the noble species, now on the verge of extinction, should be preserved. I understand that there is to be a regiment of cavalry and a lot of infantry at the celebration. The affair is really a quasi-governmental function, and for this reason I have wired the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of War. If they do not desire to sanction the scheduled slaughter they can decline to permit the presence of the troops."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Eugene de Bocande.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—Eugene De Bocande, General Manager in America of the French Line Steamship Company, died at a hotel here to-day. He had been ill for some time.

Mr. Bocande had been connected with the French Line for over twenty-five years. He lived at the Osborne, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, New York, and is survived by a widow.

For more than three years Mr. Bocande had been a sufferer from liver trouble, and recently returned from a five months' tour of Egypt, whither he went for his health. The trip apparently did him a great deal of good, and when he returned here he took an active part in the arrangements for the entertainment of President Charles Le Roux of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, and the other French delegates to the recent International Railway Conference in Washington.

Soon after the departure of the French delegates Mr. Bocande broke down, and from that time on he gradually grew worse. He was a member of the Manhattan and New York Athletic Clubs. The body will be brought to New York and sent to Brittany, Mr. Bocande's boyhood home, for burial.

Col. William H. Chesebrough.

Col. William H. Chesebrough, veteran of the civil war and diplomat, once a resident of this city, died on Wednesday in London, where for more than twenty years he had managed the foreign trade of the Chesebrough Manufacturing Company. He was sixty-six years old. Col. Chesebrough served in the war as Adjutant General of the Eighth Army Corps, and was on the staff of Gen. Robert C. Schenck. He fought in both battles of Bull Run and in the engagements along the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. Later he was Adjutant General of the National Guard of New York, and when Gen. Schenck was appointed Minister to England in 1870, Col. Chesebrough became Secretary of the American Legation in London. He left the Diplomatic Service when Gen. Schenck resigned his post, in 1876.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. JANE M. WORRALL, Senior Vice President of the Army Nurses' Association, died at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday. During the civil war she served as a nurse at Washington, at Fort Monroe, and at Baltimore.

HENRY F. NAPHEN, who represented the Tenth Massachusetts District in Congress for several years, was found dead yesterday at his home in South Boston. His death was due to heart disease. Mr. Naphen was born in Ireland in 1847, but came to America with his parents as a boy. He was a graduate of Harvard College and Boston University Law School.

JOHN G. SCHENCK, eighty-two years old, formerly a New Jersey State Senator, died yesterday at his home, Neshanic Station. He had been one of the most prominent citizens of Somerset County. He was a member of the General Assembly of New Jersey from 1861 to 1863 and again in 1873 and 1874 from Somerset. He was a member of the New Jersey State Senate from 1879 to 1881.

Gen. Howard Carroll's Widow Dead.

Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Carroll, widow of Gen. Howard Carroll, died yesterday at her home in Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. Gen. Carroll was killed while leading a brigade in the Second Army Corps at the Battle of Antietam. Her son, whose name also is Howard Carroll, was for many years Washington correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He is now Vice President of the Starin Transportation Company. Mr. Carroll, who is the son-in-law of John H. Starin, closed up his Thirty-eighth Street home on May 10 to spend the Summer at his mountain home, but was called back by the illness of his mother and was at her bedside when she died.

Help for Mrs. Edwards.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "Alexander" for Mrs. R. E. Edwards, the wife of the veteran telegrapher found in great distress at 222 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

E. F. Buchanan of the Stock Exchange firm of A. O. Brown & Co., has contributed $50 for the relief of the Edwards family.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

GIVE NATURE A CHANCE

Nature seldom makes a deformed foot; man often spoils his own foot. Give the toes a chance—don't pinch the instep. The "Kahler" Shoe is comfortable—just large enough—and not too large.

Their new lasts with modified toes and high-arched insteps approach perfection.

Men's Shoes $5.00 up. Women's $4.50 up
DR. P. KAHLER & SONS,
Surgeon Chiropodists. (Established 1883.)
ONLY STORE, 928-930 Broadway.

APPEAL TO COURT NOW HOOKER'S PLAN

Argues That the Legislature Cannot Remove Him.

IT MUST FIRST IMPEACH HIM

And Impeachment Can Be Only for Offenses in the Conduct of His Office.

If the decision of the Legislature should be against Justice Warren B. Hooker he will carry his case to the courts on the ground that the Legislature, in removing him on charges not directly related to his administration of his judicial office, acted without constitutional authority.

This was the interesting information given out yesterday by friends of the accused Judge who are understood to be in his confidence.

While Justice Hooker is said to be confident that a two-thirds vote of the Legislature to remove him cannot be obtained, he is believed to entertain no doubt whatever that, in the event of one hundred and fifty members of the Legislature voting for his removal, the Court of Appeals will decide that the action of the Legislature was void.

Justice Hooker's contention is that the Legislature can remove a Judge by concurrent resolution only when he is disabled to such an extent as to prevent him from exercising the functions of his office. Proceedings against a Judge on any other grounds, it is declared, must be through impeachment proceedings, and impeachment proceedings, under the Constitution, can only be brought for offenses which relate to the impeached Judge's conduct of his judicial office.

The ground on which Justice Hooker and his friends base their confidence that the courts will sustain his contention that the Legislature has no power to remove him except through impeachment proceedings, is that it would be a surrender of the equality of the judiciary as a co-ordinate branch of the Government for the courts to decide otherwise. It is asserted that the Legislature has no more power to remove a Judge for his acts committed prior to his election as Judge than the courts would have to declare the office of a member of the Legislature vacant for a similar reason.

The reported intention of Justice Hooker to go behind the finding of the Legislature in his case in the event that it should be unfavorable to him indicates that the Republican organization has a more serious problem on its hands than even the most pessimistic up to this time have supposed. It is believed that not a few members of the Legislature who would hesitate to go on record as exonerating Justice Hooker after the findings made against him by the Bar Association and the Assembly Committee will find in the question which will be raised as to the constitutional right of the Legislature to act on his case by concurrent resolution, the desired excuse for voting against his removal.

It was decided yesterday by John Calvin McKnight, State Chairman Odell's personal representative, and William Halpin, President of the Republican County Committee, not to hire a special tug to convey the friends of the State Chairman down the bay to meet the St. Louis on her arrival in port on Saturday. Mr. Halpin and a few others will meet the St. Louis on a revenue cutter. Other members of the organization desiring to greet the State Chairman on his return will await him on the pier.

William E. Rogers is the latest candidate for the vacancy on the Railroad Commission, and he is said to have strong backing. Mr. Rogers was the minority member of the first Railroad Commission, appointed in 1883. He is a lawyer, and resides in this city.

More than 2,000 applications have been filed for the 100 permanent deputyships which State Superintendent of Elections Morgan has to fill. It is understood that each of the Republican district leaders will be allowed to name one deputy.

THEATRE MARTYR FOUND.

Managers Now Carry the Metcalfe Case to the Supreme Court.

To test the legality of the action of Magistrate Pool in holding on a charge of conspiracy the theatrical managers who barred James S. Metcalfe from their theatres, Charles Burnham of Wallack's allowed himself to be arrested yesterday. Mr. Burnham went to the West Side Court, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Justice Olcott, who announced that his client refused to give the $500 bond required by Magistrate Pool.

Magistrate Pool formally committed him to the City Prison, but his attorneys had everything prepared to carry the case to the Supreme Court. While Mr. Burnham chatted with Policeman Bulkley of the court squad, Terence McManus hurried to the County Court House and obtained from Justice Clarke a writ of habeas corpus. Then Mr. Burnham was taken before Justice Clarke.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel represented the District Attorney's office, and Mr. McManus appeared for Mr. Burnham. Monday was fixed as the day for argument. Mr. Burnham was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

NEW HOSPITAL OPEN.

St. Gregory's, Downtown, Has Three Patients in Its First Day.

St. Gregory's Free Hospital, at 91 Gold Street, which is the first in the city to treat accident cases alone, was opened yesterday. Before the day was out it had three patients. All three walked into the hospital for treatment, and were attended by House Surgeon C. H. Duncan. Frederick Kalambach of 217 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who had bruised a finger, was the first. John Mulhal of 517 Grove Street, Brooklyn, had an injured leg dressed, and Frederick Terveen of 546 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, was treated for a cut in the hand.

Attached to the hospital are two ambulances, neither of which was called out on the first day. The institution closed at midnight, but, beginning with to-day, it will be

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W., CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

ELY—SCHEFFER.—In Binghamton, N. Y., June 7th, at the residence of Mrs. Richard Ely, by the Rev. G. Parsons Nichols, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Rudolphine Scheffer, daughter of Mrs. Michielsen Scheffer of Amsterdam, Holland, and the late Dr. H. Rudolph C. C. Scheffer, to Robert Erskine Ely of New York.

JOHNSON—TYSON.—On Wednesday, June 7, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, 322 West 89th St., Sara Tyson Hayward to Edward Struble Johnson.

KETCHAM—LOUDERBACK.—On Wednesday, June 7, at the First Presbyterian Church, Yonkers, New York, by the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D., assisted by the Rev. William P. Stevenson, D. D., Abbie Jackson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur E. Louderback to William Platt Ketcham.

KOBBE—DELEHANTY.—On June 7, 1905, at the Governor's residence, Sailors' Snug Harbor, S. I., Mary Washington Delehanty, Daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Daniel Delehanty, to P. F. Kobbe, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Kobbe of New Brighton, S. I.

MACDONALD—SHAPLEIGH.—At St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. F. B. Carter, Elizabeth Shapleigh, daughter of the late Waldron Shapleigh, and Harry Peake Macdonald, Thursday, June 8, at 12 noon. Louisville papers please copy.

OLMSTEAD—WALDEN.—On Wednesday, June 7th, at the residence of the bride's mother, 37 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, Maud Beatrice, daughter of Mrs. Daniel T. Walden, to William Shepherd Olmstead.

WALLER—RUFF.—At Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, June 7, 1905, by the Rev. Frank M. Bristol, Elizabeth Octavia Ruff to William Waller.

WALSH—ROBISON.—On Wednes

FINANCIAL.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY,

New York, April 27th, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of an indenture executed by the

"BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY,"

under date of January 19th, 1900, to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS:

28	144	206	431	478
38	170	256	433	479
39	171	258	434	480
81	190	259	435	481
82	196	260	436	482
84	197	401	437	483
85	198	403	455	484
87	199	404	467	485
88	200	405	468	486
104	201	406	469	494
105	202	407	471	496
109	203	408	474	
110	204	409	475	
143	205	419	477	

of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS:

28	80	168	263	323	382
31	81	194	264	333	408
32	82	229	279	348	422
37	90	239	280	354	425
74	116	246	292	380	430
75	120	251			

of $1,000 each, and Nos. 452, 480, 481, 484, 494, 506, 513, 549, 557, and 559 of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on July 1st, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

New York, June 9, 1905.

On May 25th, 1905, the Directors declared Quarterly Dividend No. 1 of two per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable June 30th to Stockholders of record June 20th. Transfer Books will be closed at 4 P. M. June 20th and reopened at 10 A. M. July 1st.

ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NINETEENTH WARD BANK

New York, June 9, 1905.

On June 7th, 1905, the Directors declared Quarterly Dividend No. 16 of two and one-half per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable June 30th to Stockholders of record June 20th. Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. June 20th and reopened at 10 A. M. July 1st.

JOHN N. VAN PELT, Cashier

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company

Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Utah and Northern Railway Company

First Mortgage 7% Bonds.

Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1905.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Guggenheim Exploration Company.

71 Broadway, New York, June 8th, 1905.

DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1905, to the Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, 1905.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, 1905, and reopen July 3d, 1905.

WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.

A dividend of TWO DOLLARS ($2.00) per share on the Preferred Stock of this company has been declared, payable at the Treasurer's office, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y., on or after July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 14, 1905.

The Preferred Stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 14, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 3, 1905.

Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to promptly file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.

First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.

Coupons No. 10, due July 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1905.

The books for the registration and transfer of fully registered bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 21, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 3, 1905.

FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.

Columbus, Ohio, June 1st, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 17th, 1905, at the office of Messrs J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. June 26th, 1905, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened July 18th, 1905.

WM. N. COLT, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 24) of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1905.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of The Railroad Securities Company Illinois Central Stock Interest Certificates, Series A, will close on June 17th, 1905, for the regular dividend payment upon said certificates due July 1st, 1905.

Books will reopen on July 3d, 1905.

CHAS. C. TEGETHOFF, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,

Wall Street, corner Broad, NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street, New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

To the Holders of our Certificates of Deposit for the First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company:

We beg to call the attention of our depositors to the following notice issued by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company and now appearing in the daily papers:

"To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

"Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

"In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941**, the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

"Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

"The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as aditional security for the new bonds.

"Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

"BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
"*By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer,*

"Baltimore, June 1, 1905."

Under our circular of October 12, 1899, it was provided that in case any plan of reorganization of the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company should be issued by the Reorganization Managers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, they would give all of our depositors whose bonds should not have been sold to them for cash, an option for at least thirty days after such plan was issued, to take par and interest in cash; or to take the new securities under such plan.

Accordingly, the option is now given to holders of our Certificates of Deposit, for thirty days from June 1, 1905, to take for their deposited bonds either par and interest in cash, or the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, of 1941, on the basis stated in the notice above referred to.

As provided in our said circular of October 12, 1899, all deposited bonds, the holders of which have not elected to take the new bonds, will, at the expiration of said thirty days, be sold to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for par and interest in cash.

Holders of our Certificates of Deposit may, **at any time prior to July 1, 1905,** present their Certificates of Deposit at our office and receive the new bonds, together with the cash payment in adjustment of interest; or if they elect to receive cash in lieu of the new securities, such holders will be entitled to receive par and accrued interest in cash therefor at our office upon surrender of their Certificates of Deposit properly endorsed.

The new bonds are the **direct obligation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company** and should command a wider market than the old Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds which you now hold. In our opinion, it is therefore for the interest of the holders of our Certificates of Deposit to exchange their deposited bonds for the new bonds, thus obtaining a high-class investment bond bearing the same rate of interest and having a considerably longer time to run.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Three Million Dollars.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, June 3, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 3, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the Philadelphia, New York, or Chicago Depots: Canvas Fatigue Coats and Trousers, Dress Coats, Summer Trousers, Conical Tents, Hospital Tents and Flies, and Storage Tents and Flies. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Clothing, Equipage, and Materials, to be opened July 3, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr. U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall St., New York City, May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. June 29, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at the Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago, or San Francisco depots as stated: Articles of clothing, equipage, and materials enumerated in schedule which will be furnished upon application, with information and blanks for bidding. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Clothing, Equipage, and Materials, to be opened 1 P. M., June 29, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MAY 13, 1905.—SEALED proposals in triplicate will be received here until 12 M., June 12, 1905, for supplying the U. S. Military Academy with fuel, gas coal, charcoal, and gas oil, required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1906. U. S. reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be endorsed "Proposals for ," addressed to Q. M., U. S. M. A.

PROPOSALS FOR VALVES, MANURE Forks, etc.—Office of Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, June 9, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M., June 13, 1905, for furnishing above-mentioned supplies. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. Alfred Anderson, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 8, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 20, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., May 20, 1905.

Sealed proposals for building brick n. c. o. quarters here will be received until 12 M., June 10, 1905. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to accept or reject any proposal or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for building brick quarters," addressed Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, Q. M.

BOSTON BANKS.

NATIONAL SHAWMUT BANK, BOSTON, MASS. May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$41,148,397.18
From res. agts.	5,741,954.17
Exchanges and banks	7,596,289.04
Cash items, &c.	6,569,848.23
	$61,056,588.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,500,000.00
Surp. and profits	3,621,181.29
Circulation	3,135,947.50
Deposits, &c.	50,799,459.83
	$61,056,588.62

J. P. Stearns, Pres. E. Hayward Ferry, V. Pres. F. H. Barbour, Cash. W. S. Draper, Asst. Cash.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STAR RUBBER COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the said Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Star Rubber Company, held on the 16th day of May, 1905, at 12:45 P. M., at 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of the Board of Directors it is deemed advisable to dissolve the Star Rubber Company forthwith; and it was further

RESOLVED, That a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that Star Rubber Company be forthwith dissolved be held on the 23d day of June, 1905, at No. 32 Nassau Street, (Room 707,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock M., and that notice of such meeting be given and published, according to law; and it was further

RESOLVED, That the officers of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

And you are further notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held on the 23d day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock, noon, at No. 32 Nassau Street, (Room 707,) Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to take action upon the said resolution.

Dated May 25th, 1905.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

By F. P. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

CALIFORNIA BANKS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$7,231,311.84
U. S. bonds and premiums	2,004,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	152,703.92
Banking house	300,000.00
Due from banks and bankers	1,685,330.35
Cash and exchange	1,884,848.70
	$13,258,194.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,331,003.44
Circulation	1,498,900.00
Deposits	8,728,291.37
	$13,258,194.81

OFFICERS:

S. G. MURPHY, President.
JAMES MOFFITT, Vice President.
JAMES K. LYNCH, 2d Vice President.
J. K. MOFFITT, Cashier.
J. H. SKINNER, Asst. Cashier.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

To the creditors of Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, northeast corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock P. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named corporation at my office, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to ascertain and adjust, as far as may be, all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and of its open and subsisting contracts and to declare the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver of said corporation, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 19th, 1905.

HOLMES V. M. DENNIS, Jr.,
Receiver for Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

my20-Iaw6w

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

High Grade Investment Securities

List on Request.

Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

G.W.Walker&Co.

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O'Connor & Kahler,

BANKERS,

49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE THE SAFEST FORM OF INVESTMENT.

We own and offer bonds of municipalities, to yield 4.25% to 5.25%. Descriptive circulars, showing prosperity of Texas, mailed on application.

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BANKERS,

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

61 WALL STREET, New York.
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Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

Telephone 1702 Broad

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John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks-Bonds.

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Gen'l Mtge. 5s, 1925.

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Dealer in

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES

Telephone 6020 Broad 42 Broadway

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. in Neb. 6% Bonds," will be received until noon of Wednesday, June 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the trustee, to absorb the sum of one hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and six dollars and seventy-three cents, ($192,706.73,) or any part thereof, in accordance with the mortgage dated July 1, 1878.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 1, 1905.

Republican Valley Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1919.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Republican Valley R. R. Co. 6% Bonds," will be received until noon of Tuesday, June 13, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the trustee, to absorb the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($27,654.39,) or any part thereof, in accordance with the mortgage dated July 1, 1879.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 1, 1905.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD CO.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company the following bonds have been drawn for account of the Sinking Fund, viz.:

Nos. 129, 146 and 179, for $500 each, and Nos. 23, 47 and 58, for $1,000 each.

The principal and accrued interest on the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20 and 22 William Street, New York City.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on July 1st, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By E. S. MARSTON, President.
New York, June 1st, 1905.

The Wall Street Journal

has the largest circulation of any

American Financial Daily

For Sale on All News Stands

The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 1, 1905.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the extent of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($13,500.00) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1905, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Friday, June 30, 1905.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 8.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.05	.04	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.08	.07	Mexican	1.05	1.00
Andes	.23	.20	Occid. Con.	.94	.92
Belcher	.13	.13	Ophir	6.87½	6.00
Best & B.	1.20	1.10	Overman	.08	.08
Bullion	.33	.30	Potosi	.13	.12
Caledonia	.45	.45	Savage	.40	.38
Chal. Con.	.11	.11	Sierra Nevada	.07	.04
Challar	.19	.18	Silver Hill	.54	.33
Confidence	.80	.75	Syndicate	.09	.08
C. C. & Va.	1.55	1.55	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.49	.47
Con. Point	.14	.12	Utah Con.	.11	.10
G. & Curry	.21	.19	Yellow Jacket	.13	.12
H. & Norc.	1.10	1.15	Silver bars	.58¾	.58¾
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.05	.02½
Justice	.07	.02	Telegraphic	.07½	.05
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars.—To-day, .46@.47; Wednesday, .45½@.47.

Short-Term Notes And Collateral Trust Bonds

We have prepared a special circular giving brief descriptions of Short-Term Notes and Collateral Trust Bonds, and shall be glad to mail copies to investors. Investments of this character yield about 3½% to 5½%.

Spencer Trask & Co.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, June 8, 1905.

Impri Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan		Col Mid 1st 4s	
11,000	100¾	12,000	74¾
1,000	101	10,000	75
500	101⅛	10,000	75¼
500	101⅜	5,000	75¾
16,000	101	5,000	75
14,000	101¼	5,000	75¼
25,000	100⅝	Col & H V ext 4s	
500	101	1,000	103
Japanese Impri Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan		Consol Tob 4s	
5,000	90½	1,000	80
5,000	90⅝	Denv & Rio G con 4s	
202,000	90½	1,000	102
500	90⅝	Dist Sec Cor 5s	
233,000	90½	5,000	78⅝
500	90½	Erie 1st con 4s	
26,000	90½	3,000	102¼
1,000	90⅝	Erie 1st gen 4s	
2,500	90½	15,000	93⅝
13,000	90¼	Erie conv 4s	
500	90⅜	20,000	104
17,000	90⅝	Erie Penn col tr 4s	
500	90⅜	6,000	95¼
108,000	90⅝	Hock Val 1st 4½s	
500	90⅜	11,000	111½
21,000	90⅝	Intern Paper 6s	
20,000	90⅝	13,000	109½
60,000	90⅝	K C Ft S & M 4s	
86,000	90½	27,000	89
4,500	90½	Kans City So 3s	
95,000	90½	4,000	71¼
20,000	90⅝	4,000	71¾
50,000	90½	10,000	71⅝
3,000	90⅝	Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	
46,000	90½	1,000	93½
24,000	90⅝	L S & M S deb 4s	
2,000	90½	15,000	101
3,500	90⅝	Lg Isld refg 4s	
66,000	90½	4,000	102
6,000	90⅝	Louisv & Nashv col tr 4s	
4,000	90⅝	26,000	98⅝
Japanese Impri Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan, 2d series		Met St Ry ref 4s	
34,000	98⅞	120,000	90¼
53,000	99	Mex Cen con 4s	
8,000	99⅛	8,000	76¾
500	99⅜	5,000	76½
500	99⅛	5,000	76⅝
500	99⅛	Mex Cent 1st inc	
500	99⅛	3,000	20
500	99⅛	Mo, K & Ok 1st	
500	99⅜	5,000	106¼
500	99⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
500	99⅜	1,000	101¼
500	99⅜	Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s	
500	99⅜	17,000	86¼
500	99⅜	10,000a20F	86¼
5,000	99⅞	M, K & Tx ext 5s	
5,000	98⅞	2,000	105½
15,000	98⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Repub of Cuba 5s		3,000	108
45,000	106	Mo Pac trust 5s	
U S of Mexico 5s		1,000	107
5,000	100¼	Nas Elec R 4s	
U S of Mexico 4s		1,000	88
16,000	93	N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934	
5,000	93⅛	10,000	100⅞
8,000	93⅛	N Y Dock Co 4s	
5,000	93½	1,000	96½
Alb & Susq gtd 7s		N Y G, L, H & P pur money 4s	
2,000	103¼	6,000	92
Am Tobacco 6s		Norf & W con 4s	
20,000	114½	1,000	102½
11,000	114⅝	500	101¾
24,000	114½	Norf & West divisnl 1st 4s	
20,000	114⅜	1,000	100
75,000	115	Nortn & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	
20,000	115¼	4,000	95¼
2,000	115	Northn Pac 4s	
Am Tobacco 4s		1,000	105½
79,000	74½	Nor Pac gen 3s	
13,000	74¾	1,000	76⅞
115,000	75	16,000	77
10,000	75⅜	Ore R & N con 4s	
104,000	75⅜	2,000	102
50,000	75¼	Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	
55,000	75¾	6,000	95⅜
5,000	75	Peo & East 1st 4s	
35,000	74½	1,000	100¼
5,000	74⅜	Reading gen 4s	
Am Hide & L 6s		5,000	103
1,000	97½	2,000	102¾
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		1,000	102⅞
500	102⅝	500	103½
1,000	103	1,000	102⅝
500	103½	500	102⅜
1,000	103	1,000	103
500	102⅝	adjustment 4s	
1,000	103	14,000	96½
adjustment 4s		stamped	
14,000	96½	2,000	94¾
stamped		Eastn Okl 4s	
2,000	94¾	1,000	98¼
Eastn Okl 4s		conv 4s 1st instl	
1,000	98¼	25% paid	
conv 4s 1st instl		8,000	100⅝
25% paid		Atlan Coast L 4s	
8,000	100⅝	102,000	102¼
Atlan Coast L 4s		Balt & Ohio, P, L E & W V 4s	
102,000	102¼	1,000	99
Balt & Ohio, P, L E & W V 4s		So Wn div 3½s	
1,000	99	4,000	92¼
So Wn div 3½s		1,000	92⅜
4,000	92¼	2,000	92½
1,000	92⅜	Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s	
2,000	92½	31,000	88⅝
Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s		Bur, C R & Nor 1st 5s	
31,000	88⅝	5,000	100½
Bur, C R & Nor 1st 5s		coll trust 5s	
5,000	100½	7,000	119⅛
coll trust 5s		Canada So 2d	
7,000	119⅛	1,000	107
Canada So 2d		Central of Ga Ry 1st 5s	
1,000	107	2,000	119½
Central of Ga Ry 1st 5s		cons 5s	
2,000	119½	2,000	113¾
cons 5s		2,000	113⅞
2,000	113¾	1st inc 5s	
2,000	113⅞	3,000	95⅝
1st inc 5s		2,000	95¾
3,000	95⅝	5,000	95⅞
2,000	95¾	4,000	96
5,000	95⅞	2d inc 5s	
4,000	96	4,000	83½
2d inc 5s		3d inc 5s	
4,000	83½	10,000	71¼
3d inc 5s		10,000	71¾
10,000	71¼	5,000	71⅞
10,000	71¾	7,000	72
5,000	71⅞	7,000	72¼
7,000	72	18,000	72⅜
7,000	72¼	Cent Pac gtd 4s	
18,000	72⅜	5,000	101⅝
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Ches & O con 5s	
5,000	101⅝	1,000	117⅝
Ches & O con 5s		Ches & O gen 4½s	
1,000	117⅝	4,000	107¼
Ches & O gen 4½s		2,000	107⅝
4,000	107¼	Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds	
2,000	107⅝	120,000	102¾
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds		20,000	102⅝
120,000	102¾	34,000	102¼
20,000	102⅝	10,000	102¾
34,000	102¼	24,000	102⅜
10,000	102¾	46,000	102⅝
24,000	102⅜	2,000	102⅜
46,000	102⅝	Iowa div 4s	
2,000	102⅜	1,000	103
Iowa div 4s		C & Erie 1st 5s	
1,000	103	1,000	121½
C & Erie 1st 5s		Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s	
1,000	121½	45,000	96
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s		2,000	96¼
45,000	96	10,000	96
2,000	96¼	1,000	96¼
10,000	96	10,000	95¾
1,000	96¼	C, R I & P R R 4s	
10,000	95¾	5,000	80¼
C, R I & P R R 4s		15,000	80¾
5,000	80¼	1,000	80¼
15,000	80¾	8,000	80¼
1,000	80¼	5,000	80¾
8,000	80¼	9,000	80¼
5,000	80¾	4,000	80¼
9,000	80¼	Chi Ter Trans 4s 1st 5s, Series B	
4,000	80¼	25,000	68¼
Chi Ter Trans 4s 1st 5s, Series B		5,000	68¼
25,000	68¼	Col Mid 1st 4s	
5,000	68¼	5,000	74¾
Col Mid 1st 4s		15,000	75
5,000	74¾	5,000	74¾
15,000	75		
5,000	74¾		

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am Tob 6s	1

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Easy, 2¼@3 Per Cent.

Another Dullest Day—Price Movement Correspondingly Narrow—News Scanty, but Good.

Business began yesterday with a little spurt over the improving prospects for peace, but there was no response during the day to Washington messages describing the situation as "most favorable" and "more hopeful." Similar messages came from foreign capitals as well, but business shrank with each succeeding hour until the last. Then there was a little activity and some softness, but nothing happened which it is not waste of time to notice. There was hardly an active stock which had a range of a point or a net change of more than a minor fraction. American. Foundries was an exception regarding range, for its fall was sharp, but it was not active. Atlantic Coast was exceptionally strong and Missouri Pacific rose an entire ⅛ upon declaration of the regular dividend, about which there had been some effort to create doubt. Foreign markets profited more than our own by news which is nearer to them. Russians improved decidedly, but the general tone was good, upon short covering. The bond market, unlike the stock market, was more active, but only because of revival of business in the Japanese issues, regarding which there was a report of refunding prospects.

The other news of the day was equally scanty. Crop news was good, but produce prices were firmer, wheat at one time regaining nearly Wednesday's fall. The character of the crop situation, not the movement in options, is the significant thing. Cotton weather was less favorable and the market firmer. There was a little flurry in the call money market, due to the closing of the Japanese loan account. The bankers made final payment of, say, $40,000,000, additional to, say, $25,000,000 previously transmitted abroad. The money remaining here is, of course, in the market until required. The moderate and momentary flurry in transactions of such considerable proportions is notable. There was no quotable change in the time money market, and the sterling market is a ready recourse in the conditions reflected in the Bank of England statement.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad common stock.
Mackay Companies.
Morris and Essex Railroad
Philadelphia Rapid Transit Traction Co.
Railway Steel Springs Co.

JAPANESE FUNDS DEPOSITED.

Proceeds of Recent $75,000,000 Bond Issue Paid Over by the Bankers —Money Here on Call.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who acted for the Japanese Government in the flotation of the several issues of war bonds that have been sold in this market, yesterday turned over to the Japanese Government the balance of the proceeds of the recent seventy-five-million-dollar issue of 4½ per cent. bonds. Out of the money realized on these bonds, amounting to about $85,000,000, there had already been remitted to London an amount estimated at about $25,000,000, leaving a balance of about $40,000,000. Approximately this sum was yesterday placed on deposit in various New York banks and trust companies to the credit of the Japanese Government, the distribution of the funds being made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. This money has not been deposited for any specific time, and is in no sense tied up, but is subject to the call of the Japanese Government. It will be allowed to stay on deposit here until it is needed for the purchase of supplies or for other purposes. Large sums are likely to be spent in the United States, but there is no reason for expecting that the whole amount will be disbursed in this country. It may either be spent here or else remitted to Europe or elsewhere, as the needs of the Japanese Government may dictate.

The transfer of this large amount of money yesterday resulted in a slight advance in the call money rate, but after rising to 3 per cent., it dropped back to 2½. Time money was also slightly firmer yesterday as a result of somewhat freer borrowing.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Brunswick sold at .07, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 200 Elkton at .45, 500 Isabella at .506.31, 100 Mexican at 1.10, 100 Sandstorm at .45, and 100 Savage at .41.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 8.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$133,167,732
Gold	70,391,020
Silver	28,386,732
United States notes	14,086,085
Treasury notes of 1890	45,892
National banknotes	13,717,917
Total receipts this day	1,371,775
Total receipts this month	12,865,808
Total receipts this year	508,338,950
Total expenditures this day	1,080,000
Total expenditures this month	10,040,000
Total expenditures this year	542,162,762
Deposits in National banks	83,710,405

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue, and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$517,501,989
Silver dollars	464,922,100
Silver dollars of 1890	9,571,000
Total	$991,994,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$517,501,989
Silver certificates outstanding	464,922,100
Treasury notes outstanding	9,571,000
Total	$991,994,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$32,166,980
Gold certificates	38,224,960
Silver coin and bullion	23,906,695
Silver certificates	4,480,057
United States notes	14,086,085
Other assets	27,937,190
Total in Treasury	$140,811,967
Deposits in National banks	83,710,405
Total	$224,521,413
Current liabilities	91,353,680
Available cash balance	$133,167,732

American Woolen Company Election.

BOSTON, June 8.—William M. Wood, who has been Treasurer of the American Woolen Company, was elected President of the Board of Directors to-day. W. H. Dwelley, Jr., Assistant Treasurer, was elected Treasurer and B. F. Smith, Jr., of Andover, was chosen to fill Dwelley's place.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Almost at Standstill—Exchange Seats Not So High.

The market was almost at a standstill yesterday. Only 271,156 shares were traded in, and price movements, with the exception of one or two specialties, were fractional. There were few customers in any of the offices, and the branch establishments uptown and out of town were not earning their rent. Attendance on the floor was meagre, and there was hardly an incident all day to relieve the monotony.

***

Exchange Seats Cheaper.

There has been a big drop in the price of Stock Exchange seats. It was learned yesterday on official authority that a few days ago a seat was posted for transfer for which the purchaser paid only $72,500. The high price of $83,000 was reached a few months ago, and $79,000 was the price of the last seat sold. The purchaser of the seat which brought $72,500 is a Pittsburg man, J. H. Childs. It is understood that the best bid now is under $70,000.

***

Turn to Bonds.

Although activity in the stocks showed a marked decrease there was a noticeable increase in the sales of speculative bonds. Tobacco 4s, Rock Island collaterals, and several other issues were quite actively traded in. The reason is believed to be that the stock transfer tax does not apply to bonds, but only to stocks, and traders are therefore turning to these more speculative bonds, which afford opportunities for quick turns. Yesterday's total sales of bonds exceeded those of the previous day by nearly $1,500,000.

***

$62.50 In 3,000 Shares.

In the majority of issues the fluctuations were so narrow that even the chasers after the elusive eighth found it difficult to make a profit. One trader dealt during the session in 3,000 shares, and after he had drawn his balance and evened up he found that he was just $62.50 to the good. His fellows thought he was lucky in making that.

***

London Prepares for Holidays.

In view of the approaching Whitsuntide holidays, when the London market will be closed on Saturday and Monday, London was entirely out of it here. Englishmen were unwilling to take an attitude in the market and go away for a three days' holiday. So the little they did was for the hour only.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 8.—Rates for money were steady in the market to-day, and discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened cheerful and more active, spurred on by the peace talk and the improved weather conditions, and reacted slightly at noon on realizations. Prices closed firm. Consols were particularly buoyant. Home rails improved.

Americans opened steady and hardened on New York and local buying, and in sympathy with the all-round strength of the market. Dealings were limited, operators hesitating, not desiring to increase their commitments on the eve of the holidays, and the settlement. Stocks closed firm.

Foreigners rallied on the better outlook for peace. Russians hardened. Japanese were strongly supported, especially the new loan. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.80; Lisbon, 9.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £50,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅞	..	..	+5-16
Consols, account	90⅞	..	..	+5-16
Anaconda	5⅜	105	..	..
Atchison	82½	80½	80	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	151½	148	147	+ 1
St. Paul	178	173½	173	+ ½
Erie	41½	40¾	39⅞	+ ⅝
Erie 1st pf	81½	79¾	78⅞	+ ¼
Illinois Central	162½	159⅜	..	..
Louis. & Nash	149	145⅜	144	+ 1⅜
N. Y. Central	143½	140	139½	+ ¾
Pennsylvania	69	134⅝	134½	+ ⅝
Reading	48¾	95	94	+ 1
So. Pacific	63¾	62¼	61½	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	125⅝	122⅝	121⅜	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	27	26⅝	26⅜	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	96⅛	93⅝	93⅝	+ ¼

BANK OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, June 8.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £401,000, circulation decreased £104,000, bullion increased £387,238, other securities increased £37,000, other deposits increased £17,000, public deposits increased £911,000, notes reserve increased £437,000, Government securities increased £422,000.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.02 per cent., as compared with 50.32 per cent. last week.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, the peace rumors exercising a good effect. At the close Russians were strong. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.35 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 501.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 87½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 8.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firmer, owing to hopes of peace in the Far East and following the tone of the London market.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	14	3	Esperanza	1	6	3
Tomboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—There was a marked falling off in the volume of local trading to-day, but the market generally was strong, even some of the issues which have been quiet of late moving up sharply. This list included Marsden, Philadelphia Company, and Electric Storage Battery, the latter advancing 2 points. United Gas after some weakness at the start developed strength and rose from 95 to 96¾. Philadelphia Electric about held its own, as did Philadelphia Rapid Transit, but Union Traction was up ½. Tonopah Mining was heavy on doubt as to when the next dividend will be declared, and United Traction of Pittsburg was off a point. There was less trading in Reading and United States Steel issues.

Total sales, 33,770 shares; $92,700 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rys	50½	50¼	50½
100	Am. Cement	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,000	Chicago Gt. Western	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
19	Cons. Lake Sup. Corp.	15¼	15	15
73	Cons. Traction of N. J.	82¾	82¾	82¾
125	Elec. Co. of America	12	11⅝	11⅝
200	Elec. Storage Battery	76	76	76
200	Erie	40¾	40¾	40¾
8	Erie Asphalt pf	38	38	38
10	Ins. Co. of No. Am	25¾	25¾	25¾
550	Lehigh Valley R. R	63½	63	63½
355	Marsden	3¾	3	3½
100	Met. St. Railway	118½	119¼	118½
112	Phila. Traction	99½	99½	99½
6,165	Phila. Electric	9¾	9¾	9¾
1,377	Phila. Co. pf	43	42¾	42¾
4,110	Phila. Rapid Transit	28¼	28	28
9,575	Reading	47¾	47¼	47¾
6	Reading 1st pf	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
610	Tonopah Mining	12¾	12¼	12¾
7,320	United Gas Imp	96¾	95	96¼
100	Union Pacific	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
80	Union Traction	62	62	62
1,400	U. S. Steel	28¾	28¾	28¾
900	U. S. Steel pf	93¾	93	93
100	Un. Trac. of Pitts. pf	50	50	50
25	West. Coal rcts	85½	85¼	85½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 8, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
14	15½	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	14	14	14	14	— ½
70¼	70⅝	24,000	*Amal. Copper Co	70½	80	70¼	79⅝	+ ¼
33½	34	300	Am. Car & F. Co	33½	33¾	33½	33¾	+ ⅛
30¼	31⅝	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅛
6⅜	6⅝	500	Am. Hide & Leather	6¼	6⅜	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
40⅜	40⅝	2,550	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	40¾	41	40	41	+1
4⅞	5⅛	100	*Am. Ice. Co., t. r	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
40¼	42	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf	40	41½	40	41¼	+1⅝
46¾	47	1,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	47⅛	47⅛	46¾	46¾	— ¼
111	112	215	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	111	111	111	111	..
5⅛	5⅜	100	*Am. Malting Co	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
109½	109⅝	5,600	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	110¼	110¼	109½	109½	...
117½	118	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	118	118	117¾	117¾	— ¼
97½	98	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B	98	98	98	98	...
9⅞	9⅞	1,730	Am. Steel Foundries	10⅞	10⅞	8½	9½	—1½
40½	41	3,900	Am. Steel Founds. pf	45½	45½	40¼	40¼	—5
133⅝	133¾	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	133⅝	+ ⅛
140¼	141	800	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	140	140¼	140	140¼	+ ⅝
97¼	97½	1,000	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	97	97¼	97	97¼	+ ⅝
32¼	32¾	300	*Am. Woolen Co	32¼	33	32¼	32⅞	+ ⅝
101⅝	102⅜	200	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ⅛
17⅜	18¼	200	Atch., Top. & S. F	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
75	76	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
31	31½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	39,100	Reading	95	95¼	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	2,000	Reading 1st pf	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
71½	73	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼	—1½
26⅞	27	5,400	Rock Island Co	27	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	200	Rock Island Co. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
20	22	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	—2
64	64⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	64	64	64	64	— ½
59½	60	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	60	60	60	60	+ ½
61⅝	61¾	8,225	Southern Pacific	62⅛	62¼	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
119⅝	119¾	130	Southern Pacific pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅜	7,800	Southern Ry., ext	31⅝	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
75	75¼	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	75½	75⅞	75	75½	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	3,000	Texas & Pacific	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
41½	43¼	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	+2½
34	34⅝	500	Toledo Rys. & Light	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34½	...
36¼	37¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
56⅜	56½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	...
110	111	100	Twin City R. T	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
..	..	1,950	Twin City R. T. rts	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
9	9½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
70	71	250	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	70	70	70	70	+1
122	122⅛	30,200	Union Pacific	122¼	122⅝	121⅝	122	+ ⅛
96¾	97	110	Union Pacific pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
80¼	81	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	1,400	*U. S. Leather, t. r	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
35	35¼	400	*U. S. Leath. pf., t. r	109½	109¼	109¼	109½	+ ⅛
9	9½	2,210	Corn Products Co	9	9½	8¾	9	— ⅛
43¼	45	1,400	Corn Products Co. pf	43	44	43	43¼	—1¾
27⅝	28	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande	28	28	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
87	87½	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
89⅝	90¼	300	Detroit United Ry	90	90½	90	90¼	+ ⅛
41½	42	100	*Distillers Securities	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
24½	25	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	6,400	Erie	40¼	40½	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	2,425	Erie 1st pf	79	79½	78¾	79	+ ¼
66¼	67½	500	Erie 2d pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¾	+ ¼
60	63½	100	General Chemical	62	62	62	62	...
278	280	200	Great Northern pf	278	279¾	278	279¾	+1¾
159	159½	1,300	Illinois Central	158⅞	159½	158¾	159¼	+ ¼
18½	19	200	International Paper	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ½
82	83	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ½
18	20	100	Knick. Ice, Chicago	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
144⅞	145	13,500	Louisville & Nash	144½	145⅝	144	144⅝	+ ⅝
164½	165	250	Manhattan Elevated	164	164½	164	164½	+ ⅛
77¼	78	400	*Met. Securities	78	78	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
119⅝	119¾	3,000	*Met. Street Railway	119⅝	119⅞	119	119	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅝	...
61¼	61½	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	61½	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
96½	97	1,500	Missouri Pacific	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
60½	61¼	700	*Nat. Biscuit Co	60⅝	61	60¼	61	— ⅛
24¼	24½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
43¼	44	700	*National Lead Co	44¼	44¼	43½	43¾	— ⅛
139	139⅝	1,000	New York Central	140	140¼	140	140¼	+ ⅛
44	47	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	44	45½	44	44⅞	+ ⅝
193¼	200	17	N. Y., N. H. & H	199½	199¼	199¼	199¼	...
51⅛	51¼	3,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	51¼	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
80	80½	1,600	Norfolk & Western	80½	80	80	80	...
97⅞	98	100	North American	98	98	98	98	...
183½	185	100	Northern Pacific	183½	183¼	183¼	183¼	— ½
134⅛	134¼	8,900	Pennsylvania R. R	134⅜	134⅝	134¼	134½	+ ⅛
100¼	100½	200	People's Gas Chi	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
173	181¼	200	Pittsburg Coal	173	173	173	173	+ ½
75	76	300	Pittsburg Coal pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
31	31½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	39,100	Reading	95	95¼	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	2,000	Reading 1st pf	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
71½	73	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼	—1½
26⅞	27	5,400	Rock Island Co	27	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	200	Rock Island Co. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
20	22	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	—2
64	64⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	64	64	64	64	— ½
59½	60	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	60	60	60	60	+ ½
61⅝	61¾	8,225	Southern Pacific	62⅛	62¼	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
119⅝	119¾	130	Southern Pacific pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅜	7,800	Southern Ry., ext	31⅝	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
75	75¼	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	75½	75⅞	75	75½	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	3,000	Texas & Pacific	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
41½	43¼	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	+2½
34	34⅝	500	Toledo Rys. & Light	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34½	...
36¼	37¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	...
56⅜	56½	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	56½	56½	56¼	56¼	...
110	111	100	Twin City R. T	110½	110¼	110¼	110¼	+ ¼
..	..	1,950	Twin City R. T. rts	½	½	½	½	— ⅛
9	9½	100	*Union Bag & P. Co	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
70	71	250	*Union B. & P. Co. pf	70	70	70	70	+1
122	122⅛	30,200	Union Pacific	122¼	122⅝	121⅝	122	+ ⅛
96¾	97	110	Union Pacific pf	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
80¼	81	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	80½	80½	80½	80½	+ ⅛
11⅞	12	1,400	*U. S. Leather, t. r	12¼	12¼	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
35	35¼	400	*U. S. Leath. pf., t. r	109½	109¼	109¼	109½	+ ⅛
9	9½	2,210	Corn Products Co	9	9½	8¾	9	— ⅛
43¼	45	1,400	Corn Products Co. pf	43	44	43	43¼	—1¾
27⅝	28	1,300	Denver & Rio Grande	28	28	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
87	87½	200	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	87	87	87	87	+ ⅛
89⅝	90¼	300	Detroit United Ry	90	90½	90	90¼	+ ⅛
41½	42	100	*Distillers Securities	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅛
24½	25	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅛
40¼	40¾	6,400	Erie	40¼	40½	40	40⅛	+ ⅛
78⅞	79	2,425	Erie 1st pf	79	79½	78¾	79	+ ¼
66¼	67½	500	Erie 2d pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¾	+ ¼
60	63½	100	General Chemical	62	62	62	62	...
278	280	200	Great Northern pf	278	279¾	278	279¾	+1¾
159	159½	1,300	Illinois Central	158⅞	159½	158¾	159¼	+ ¼
18½	19	200	International Paper	18¾	19	18¾	19	+ ½
82	83	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	+ ½
18	20	100	Knick. Ice, Chicago	19½	19½	19½	19½	...
144⅞	145	13,500	Louisville & Nash	144½	145⅝	144	144⅝	+ ⅝
164½	165	250	Manhattan Elevated	164	164½	164	164½	+ ⅛
77¼	78	400	*Met. Securities	78	78	77½	77⅝	— ⅛
119⅝	119¾	3,000	*Met. Street Railway	119⅝	119⅞	119	119	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	2,000	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27⅝	27¾	27½	27⅝	...
61¼	61½	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	61½	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	+ ⅛
96½	97	1,500	Missouri Pacific	97	97	97	97	+ ⅛
60½	61¼	700	*Nat. Biscuit Co	60⅝	61	60¼	61	— ⅛
24¼	24½	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
43¼	44	700	*National Lead Co	44¼	44¼	43½	43¾	— ⅛
139	139⅝	1,000	New York Central	140	140¼	140	140¼	+ ⅛
44	47	900	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	44	45½	44	44⅞	+ ⅝
193¼	200	17	N. Y., N. H. & H	199½	199¼	199¼	199¼	...
51⅛	51¼	3,000	N. Y., Ont. & West	51¼	51⅝	50⅝	51⅛	+ ⅛
80	80½	1,600	Norfolk & Western	80½	80	80	80	...
97⅞	98	100	North American	98	98	98	98	...
183½	185	100	Northern Pacific	183½	183¼	183¼	183¼	— ½
134⅛	134¼	8,900	Pennsylvania R. R	134⅜	134⅝	134¼	134½	+ ⅛
100¼	100½	200	People's Gas Chi	100¾	100¾	100½	100¾	+ ⅛
173	181¼	200	Pittsburg Coal	173	173	173	173	+ ½
75	76	300	Pittsburg Coal pf	75¼	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ⅛
31	31½	100	*Ry. Steel Spring	31¼	31½	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
94⅝	94⅞	39,100	Reading	95	95¼	94½	94⅝	+ ⅛
91	91⅜	2,000	Reading 1st pf	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
71½	73	200	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼	—1½
26⅞	27	5,400	Rock Island Co	27	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅛
73½	74	200	Rock Island Co. pf	73½	73½	73½	73½	+ ⅛
33¼	34	1,700	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	33¾	33¾	33¾	33¾	...
20	22	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	20	20	20	20	—2
64	64⅝	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	64	64	64	64	— ½
59½	60	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	60	60	60	60	+ ½
61⅝	61¾	8,225	Southern Pacific	62⅛	62¼	61¾	61¾	+ ⅛
119⅝	119¾	130	Southern Pacific pf	119⅞	119⅞	119⅝	119⅝	+ ⅛
31¼	31⅜	7,800	Southern Ry., ext	31⅝	31⅜	31¼	31⅜	+ ⅛
75	75¼	1,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	75½	75⅞	75	75½	+ ⅛
32¼	32⅝	3,000	Texas & Pacific	32¼	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	+ ⅛
41½	43¼	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr	43¼	43½	43¼	43¼	+2½
34	34⅝	500	Toledo Rys. & Light	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34½	...
36¼	37¼	100	Tol., St. L. & West	37¼	37¼	37¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builders Buy Twenty-one Lots in Juvenile Asylum Property—Purchase on Forty-first Street near Eighth Avenue—Prince Street Building Sold—Results at Auction.

Sugarman & Lewis, in conjunction with S. Geilich, have sold for Myer S. Bernheimer to D. Perlman and A. Bernikov seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, seven lots on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and seven lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. The properties will be improved by the erection of twelve five-story apartment houses.

Matthew B. Larkin has sold for the Winslow Realty Company, the lot at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

West Forty-first Street Purchase.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for M. L. Blumberg to William H. Gunther the three three-story buildings, on plot 60 by 100, on the north side of Forty-first Street, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue.

Investor Buys on Prince Street.

Crawford, Denison & Moynahan and Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., have sold 90 Prince Street, an eight-story fireproof building, 36 by 101, to a client for investment.

Flats Sold on Edgecombe Avenue.

Max Marx sold to George Kitt, through Ralph Rosenberg, the five-story double flat with stores 142 Edgecombe Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 26 by 75 and irregular; also, the five-story double flat 140 Edgecombe Avenue, 26 by 77 and irregular.

Abraham and Benjamin Benedict have bought the six-story four-family flat, 40 by 100, in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, west of Seventh Avenue.

Wilcox & Shelton have sold for Edward J. Brockett 232 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story single flat, on lot 18x100.11. The same brokers recently sold No. 234, adjoining.

Harry Sugarman has sold for William R. Bohmert 212 and 218 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, five-story double flats, each 20 by 99.11, to Jacob Goldstein.

High Rental for Bowling Green Store.

Richard M. Montgomery has leased the basement store in the new Produce Exchange Bank Building, at Broadway and Beaver Street, to Tripp & Braswell; druggists, for a term of years at $4,500 a year. The store covers an area of 900 square feet, making this rental at the rate of $5.56 a square foot.

Sale of West End Avenue Corner.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Mrs. Susan A. Engel the three-story dwelling 227 West Seventieth Street, 19 by 100; also, for Mrs. Eleanor T. Hall to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling at the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fifth Street, 22.2 by 80, known as 330 West Seventy-fifth Street.

J. B. English has sold for Gideon Fountain to R. Borden Low 237 West One Hundredth Street, a new four-story American basement dwelling, on lot 15 by 100.11.

Frank E. Davidson has sold for Herman Feinberg 242 and 244 West Sixty-seventh Street, two five-story tenements, each 25 by 100, to Philip Liberman.

Deal for Madison Avenue House.

The Netherlands Corporation has bought from Henry D. Winans 345 Madison Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 25 by 100, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets.

Builder Buys on 123d Street.

Daniel Stein has sold for Jackson & Stern the plot, 41.8 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 73 feet west of Lexington Avenue, to a builder for improvement.

Richtmyer & Irving have sold for Frank Beattie 234 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a one-story stable, on lot 25 by 100.11.

P. Fried has sold for Mrs. Caroline Munch 1,260 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with stores.

John Salomon has sold for a Mr. Sheinhard to Weil & Mayer the two five-story brownstone double flats 226 and 228 East Seventy-third Street.

Cecilia Stein has sold 135 East Twenty-seventh Street, a two-story dwelling, on lot 21 by 24.8.

The House and Real Estate Owners' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards will meet this evening at the New York Turn Hall, Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue. The amendments to the tenement house law, the mortgage tax, and rapid transit on the east side will be discussed.

Deal for Madison Avenue Flats.

H. J. Sachs & Co. have sold for M. Beekon 1,724 to 1,728 Madison Avenue, three five-story flats, on plot 50.6 by 100.

S. Sussman and H. Halpin have sold for H. Rosenblum to Abraham B. Gohen the five-story tenement 225 East Ninety-seventh Street, on plot 20.6 by 100.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought the five-story flat, with stores, 1,895 Third Avenue, through S. Kanig, and have leased it, through S. Silberman, to Richman & Adler for three years.

Moses Kinzler has bought 341 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Arnstein & Levy have bought, through M. Cohn & Co., 328 to 332 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, old buildings on plot 53.6 by 100.11.

Pietro Cappiello has leased for E. M. Krulewitch to Giuseppe Grecca the six-story double tenement 2,109 and 2,111 First Avenue for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $35,000; also, for Luigi Fusco to Antonio Fortunato and another, the five-story triple flat 2,319 First Avenue.

New Hotel on Bowery Corner.

Plans have been filed for the four-story hotel to be built at the southeast corner of the Bowery and Delancey Street. It is to have a frontage of 20.1 feet and a depth of 117.3 feet. The owners are Driscoll & Horn. The building will cost $20,000, according to the estimate of Architects Helmle, Huberty & Hudswell.

Broome Street Tenements Sold.

Louis Korner has bought 25 and 27 Broome Street, a seven-story tenement on plot 50 by 75.

H. Schimkowitz & Son have sold to Frankel & Werner the two six-story flats 118 and 120 Cannon Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Moses Kinzler has bought 14 and 16 Hamilton Street, a plot 35 by 105.11.

Samuel Fine has sold for J. Fish 309 to 315 East Third Street, two new six-story tenements on plot 97 by 100.

Morgenstern Brothers have leased to S. Rosenberg the seven-story double tenement 116 East Second Street, for three years, at an aggregate rental of $15,000. Max Jacobs & Co. were the brokers.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Joseph J. Silver has sold for Louis Green to J. N. Strauss the four-story double flat 917 Brook Avenue.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Leopold Hutter to Miss Ellen Roberts the five-story tenement 737 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

Geiszler & Haas have resold for Herman Menaker the property 2,160 Mapes Avenue, bought at auction on Monday. The new buyer is Henrietta Schubert.

H. Kashare was the broker in the sale of the block front on the west side of Marmion Avenue, between Fairmount Place and Elsmere Place, for G. W. Godward.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 504, n s, 25.9 ft e of Mangin St, 25.9x75, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Bruder..... $23,325

26th St, 206 West, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 23.4x98.9, four-story front and two-story rear tenements; partition sale, to Walter O. Wands 23,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Marginal St, 108th and 109th Sts, for a two-story brick stable dwelling and shed, 83x30; W. H. Small, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $8,000.

Amsterdam Av, Broadway, 114th and 116th Sts, for a five-story building, 205x52.2; Trustees of Columbia University, premises, owners; McKim, Mead & White of 160 5th Av., architects; cost, $350,000.

Madison Av, s e corner of 55th St, for a ten-story brick apartment house, 50.2x73.6; J. A. Farle, owner; Thain & Thain of 4 East 42d St, architects; cost, $225,000.

John St, 322 East, for five-story brick lofts, 25x40; T. C. Myers of 948 Broadway, owner; M. Lahner, architect; cost, $15,000.

Park Av, 1,180, for a four-story brick school, 24x15.8; L. M. T. Gill, premises, owner; J. H. McGuire of 45 East 42d St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Bowery, s e corner of Delancey St, for a four-story brick hotel, 20.1x117.3; Driscoll & Horn of 20 James Slip, owners; Helmle, Huberty & Hudswall of 44 Court St., Brooklyn, architects; cost, $20,000.

138th St, n s, 125 ft e of St. Ann's Av, for seven six-story brick tenements, 39x87; Northwestern Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owners; F. J. Galvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $210,000.

Hancock St, e s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; James Cannon, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jefferson St, e s, 675 ft n of Morris Park, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; William Cook of 2,756 8th Av, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $3,000.

Woodycrest Av, n w corner of 164th St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 27.6x35.11; Henry Hinds, owner; J. I. Campbell of 20 East 19th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

134th St, n s, 50 ft w of Locust Av, for a one-story brick building, 50x50; Port Morris Market Company, 1,007 to 1,015 Cortlandt St, owner; T. J. Jenkins, architect; cost, $4,000.

150th St, s s, 250 ft e of 5th Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18x38; Vita Salvaretto, owner; J. J. Vreeland, of 2,016 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $4,250.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

61st St, 140 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Damrosch, premises, owner; G. B. De Gersdorff of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

71st St, 27 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. E. Brill, Far Rockaway, owner; H. A. Jacobs of 322 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

New York, Thursday, June 8, 1905.

AMETHYST AV, w s, 440 ft w of White Plains Road, runs w 85x n 25x e 85x s 25; Martin Peetscher to Mary J. Shea, (mtg $2,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,465, e s, 25x100; Isaac Silberberg and others to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $24,250)..... 100

AVENUE A, 1,509, s w corner of 80th St, 25x75; Joseph Spivak and others to Henry Kalchhelm and another, (mtgs $27,000)..... 1

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 31, map of Jerome, 25x100; John I. Hannigan to Elizabeth Hannigan..... 650

AVENUE C, e s, 36.9 ft n of 5th St, 0.1x75.3; Jerusha A. Wright and another to Harris Ginsburg..... Nom.

AVENUE C, e s, 36.9 ft n of 5th St, 0.1x75.3; Harris Ginsburg to Meyer Frank..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 275 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Florence S. Williamson..... 700

BROADWAY, n w corner of 142d St, 49.11x100; Gibson Putzel to the Kight & Dongan Construction Company, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 131.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x80; Elizabeth Damm to Abram Zuker, (mtg $5,800)..... 100

BROOK AV, 504, e s, 24.11x98; Morris Garfinkel to John Wynne and others, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 99th St, 25.2x100; Emily G. Emanuel to Lio M. Klein, (mtg $52,500)..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 106th St, 25x100; Jacob A. Rauth to David Yesky, ½ part..... 100

CYPRESS AV, s e corner of 130th St, 20.7x120; Harry Matz to Louis M. Block, (mtg $40,500)..... 100

CYPRESS AV, w s, 140.8 ft s of 130th St, 334.2x irregular; City of New York to Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, all titles..... 15,166

ELDRIDGE ST, e s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Joseph Bockar to Max Steinhardt and another, (mtg $49,600)..... Nom.

HARLEM RIVER and Port Chester Railroad, n s, at s s of Watson's Lane, 252x—; Tremont Av, n e corner of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, 126x irregular; Tremont Av, e s, s w corner of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, 10x360; William W. Astor to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company..... Nom.

HULL AV, n e corner of 207th St, 101.11x50; Philip Moersch to Jacob Moersfelder and another, 2-3 part, all title..... 100

INTERIOR LOT, 74.1 ft s of 147th St x100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, runs w 73.8 x 25 x e 73 n 25; Aaron E. Whitehead and another, trustees, to Anthony Schwoerer..... 250

JEROME AV, n w corner of Burnside Av, 75x90; Myron W. Cuddeback to J. C. Julius Langbein, (mtg $41,500)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 425, e s, 19.6x irregular; Charles C. Lydecker to Nathan Hirsch and another..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 60.11 ft s of 120th St, 20x64.10; Lissberger & Jacobs Realty Company to Mary Delany, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

LIND AV, w s, 344.3 ft n from e s of Sedgwick Av, 40x96.5x61.2x87.8; Robert C. Semig and Emeline J. Kemp..... 100

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 75.1 ft w of Barry St, 50.1x91.11x50x88.10; Julia Benton to William Loeb..... 100

LOTS 9 and 26, map of 170 lots of Sterns estate; Hudson P. Rose to Michelangelo Pinto..... Nom.

LOT 66, map of 170 lots of Paul estate at Westchester; Warranty Realty Company to Christian Hostetter..... Nom.

LOT 93, map of Arden property, Westchester; Walter W. Taylor to Charles C. Watkins, Jr., (mtg $423)..... 100

LOT 110, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Raffaele Graffone. Nom.

LOT 190, Map No. 2, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to James Lynch, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 250 and 251, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Marie J. Knezek to Augustus C. Miller, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

LOTS 250 and 251, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Augustus C. Miller to Marie J. Knezek, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

LOT 270, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Savernio Piana..... Nom.

LOT 508, map of Van Nest Park; Isabella McCullough to Joseph Guerrieri.. 5,400

MATILDA ST, e s, Lot 201, map of Penfield property; William T. Bates to Catherine Heery, (mtg $1,800)..... Nom.

MATILDA ST, e s, Lot 201, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 33.4x100; Catharine Heery to William T. Bates, (mtg $1,800)..... Nom.

NORWOOD AV, n w corner of 207th St, 94.11x100; Jacob Moersfelder to Philip Moersch and another, ½ part, all title..... 100

OAKLAND PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Clinton Av, 25x100; William Henderson to Annie M. Tuttle, (mtg $3,000).. 100

PARK AV, e s, 138 ft s of 183d St, 24x145.1; Anna I. Mathews and another to Charles Kissenberth..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Patrick J. Toye to David Laemmle..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Perry Place, 39.5x114.2; William H. Birchall to Mary E. Fox..... 100

ST. LAWRENCE ST, 220, e s, 25x100; Herbert J. Cantrell to Jacob Munkenbeck..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 124.11 ft n of 145th St, 20.11x100; Norman B. Secord to Mary A. E. Brown, (mtg $16,000).. 100

UNION AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 25 x98.6; Morris L. Sack and others to Ornst O. Becher, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

UNION AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 22x98.6; Philip Rosengarten to Hyman Rosen and another..... Nom.

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 176th St, 24.11x100; Adolph Huzel to Julius M. Cohen, (mtg $10,700)..... 100

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 176th St, 24.11x100; Thomas F. Gaynor to Adolph Hugel, (mtg $10,700)..... 100

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 50 ft s of 11th St, 48x irregular; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Marie Ackermann..... 18,500

WASHINGTON AV, 250 ft from road from depot of Harlem Railroad to Westchester, 50x100; Helen Morrison to Patrick Stapleton..... 100

WEST 106th ST, n s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 50x100; Herbert Dongan to Anna B. Carroll, (mtg $62,000)..... 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 42d St, 163x50; Josef Frenkel to Montague Aarons, (mtg $59,000)..... 100

1ST AV, s e corner of 50th St, 90x20; Clarence S. Wadsworth to Meyer Goldberg and another..... 100

3D AV, n w s, ¾ of Lot 286, map of Melrose, 25x100; George F. Moody to August Kuhn, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

3D AV, n w s, ¾ of Lot 286, map of Melrose, 25x100; August Kuhn to George F. Moody, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

7TH ST, n s, Lot 162, map of Unionport, 100x218; William A. Davidson to William B. Hogan, (mtg $1,200)..... 6,900

9TH ST, 623 East, 25x92.3; Herris Schapiro to Simon Bolit and another, (mtg $38,800)..... 100

10TH AV, centre line, at centre line of 211th St, runs w —x w — to Broadway x n e —x s —; Reginald C. Vanderbilt to John J. Mooney and another, (mtg $52,500)..... 100

10TH ST, 379 East, 25x94.9; Amelia Zipser to William V. Zipser, (mtg $30,300)..... Nom.

11TH AV, s w corner of 177th St, 99.11x100; William Rankin to Gabriel Marks 100

12TH ST, s s, 266 ft e of 8th Av, 19.4x103.3; Harold Brooks to Josephine S. Redfield and others, all title..... Nom.

12TH ST, 417 and 419 East, 48.8x103.3; Simon Lefkowitz to Hyman A. Brody and others, (mtg $77,000)..... 100

14TH ST, s s, 419 ft e of 1st Av, 25x94.5; Meyer Isear to Frank B. Doughty, (mtg $45,000)..... Nom.

16TH ST, 141.10 ft e of 5th Av, 50x92; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Carrie M. Butler..... 225,000

17TH ST, s s, 411.8 ft w of 6th Av, 65x—x65x92; James F. C. Blackhurst, referee, to Oscar Willgerodt, (mtg $100,557)..... 2,600

17TH AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 663, map of Wakefield, 50.3x114.6; New York Equity Company to Alexander S. Rowland. Nom.

24TH ST, 219 West, 16.8x80; Arthur G. Lackin to Linda Stachelberg, (mtg $10,000)..... Nom.

24TH ST, 219 West, 16.8x80; William S. Patten to Arthur G. Larkin..... Nom.

26TH ST, n s, 141.8 ft e of 4th Av, 20.10 x98.9; Clifford C. Goodwin to Isabella Bolin, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

27TH ST, 409 West, 18.6x88.9; John Rosekrans to City of New York..... 7,300

40TH ST, 127 East, 20x98.9; John L. B. Mott and another, executors, to Katharine E. Fisher..... 3,066

40TH ST, 127 East, 20x98.9; John L. B. Mott and others to Katharine E. Fisher 100

41ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 60x98.8; Jane L. Gallon to William H. Gunther, (mtg $42,200)..... 100

43TH ST, s s, 120 ft e of 6th Av, 20x100.5; Lucius P. Arnold to Ellen Arnold, all title, (mtg $22,000)..... Nom.

54TH ST, 350 East, 25x100.5; Shaye Ruderfer and others to Julius Eichman, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

68TH ST, 11 West, 18x100.5; Leila P. Depew to Jennie B. Waterbury, administratrix..... Nom.

76TH ST, n s, 413 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Morris Pick to Mayer Deutsch and another, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

79TH ST, 166 West, 25x102.2; George H. Gould and others to Jules P. Storm, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

79TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of Avenue A, 34.4x102.2; Samuel Grodginsky to Jacob Hirsch, ¼ part..... 100

83D ST, 325 West, 41x102.2; Charles D. Levin to Leo M. Klein, (mtg $65,000). Nom.

89TH ST, 228 East, 16.8x100.5; Frederick W. Gerlich to Jennie Kraus, (mtg $31,000)..... Nom.

91ST ST, 144 West, 27x100.8; Henry Tonyan to Hannah Marshall, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

92D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 78.10; George F. Drew to Solomon Miller..... Nom.

98TH ST, 102 West, 26x100.11; Morris H. Feder to Louis Levin, (mtg $28,000) 100

99TH ST, 122 and 124 West, 42x100.11; City Real Estate Company to Charles F. Swan, (mtg $49,250)..... 100

101ST ST, 317 East, 29x100.11; Isaac Goldovits to Isaac Joel, (mtg $26,500). Nom.

103D ST, 234 and 236 East, 50x100.11; Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company to Max Lowenkron and others, (mtg $83,000)..... Nom.

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Ludwig Weinberger and others to Morris Spiegel, (mtg $11,500)..... 100

106TH ST, 117 East, 25x100.11; Max J. Klein and others to Jacob De Jong, (mtg $13,500)..... 100

109TH ST, 169 to 173 East, 75x100.11; Israel Lippmann to Samuel N. Berlin and another, (mtg $72,000)..... 100

110TH ST, 125 East, 25x100.11; Henry S. Pascal to Rosie Rosenthal, (mtg $24,800)..... 100

110TH ST, 125 East; Rosie Rosenthal to Adolph Schneider and another, (mtg $24,500)..... 100

113TH ST, 158 and 160 East, 50x100.11; Mandel Kaufman and others to Abraham Halprin and others, (mtg $57,000) 100

113TH ST, 68 East, 25.9x100.11; Benzion Adler to Arnold Adler, (mtg $16,500)... Nom.

117TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x100.11; Harry E. S. West to Harry C. Fish, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

118TH ST, 60 East, 20x100.11; Isabelle C. Crystal to Bernard Harris, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 112 East, 25x100.11; Herman Margulies and others to Hyman Mouness, (mtg $23,900)..... 100

119TH ST, n s, 265 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.10; Sophie Foerster to Arthur Hartman, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

120TH ST, 239 East, 25x100.11; Thomas Graham to Joseph Louis, (mtg $17,600). 100

120TH ST, 230 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Chaimowitz and others to Joseph Louis, quitclaim..... 100

122D ST, 239 to 243 East, 46.10x irregular; Max J. Kramer and others to Abraham Satzman, all title..... 100

123D ST, 155 West, 20x100.11; James Bailey to Samuel Ginsberg, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

134TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 7th Av, 30x99.11; Benjamin Shapiro to Asher Shapiro, ½ part, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

139TH ST, n s, 97.8 ft e of Brook Av, 27x100.8; Catharine F. Johnston to Mary Ehrmann..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 12.4x99.11; Marian Carss to Adelaide H. Gunison, (mtg $8,000)..... 12,000

145TH ST, 591 West, 19.3x90; Frederick A. Jones to Lelia S. Leeds..... 100

147TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Brook Av, 25x100; Alfred J. Madden to Benjamin Libowitz, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

148TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 100x99.11; John C. O'Connor, referee, to Harris Friedman and another 44,000

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; Albert Cavanagh to Charles Brogan, (mtg $30,000)..... 1,000

155TH ST, s s, 350.3 ft e of Morris Av, runs w 25 x s 100 x e 25 x n 100; Frank Rauch to Charles Galewski, (mtg $2,500) 100

166TH ST, n s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 19.6x85; George H. Daum to August H. Daum..... 3,000

170TH ST, 854 East, 18.11x125; Annie E. Bolles to Edward Leonhard, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

180TH ST, n e s, Lot 225, map of East Tremont, 70x133; Charles Gerding to Julia H. Gerding..... Nom.

187TH ST, n s, 55 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 16.8x90; John Devlin to Sarah Britton, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

207TH ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Hull Av, 50.8x85.11; Valentine Wille to Philip Moersch and another, 2-3 part, all title 100

218TH ST, s w s, Lots 45 to 48, map of building lots, 12th Ward, 100x100; Lots 53 and 54, same map, 46.2x100; 218th St, s s, 36.5 ft w of Park Terrace East, 25x100; 218th St, s s, 11.5 ft w of Park Terrace East, runs s 12.11x n e 13.5x w 11.5; Emanuel Alexander to Harry Alexander..... 100

223D ST, s s, 80 ft e of White Plains Road, 16.10x100; George Peterson to Margaret McCarthy, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKERMANN, Marie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington St, 714, as per bond..... 12,000

ALEXANDER, Harry, to E. Alexander; 218th St, s w s, being Lots 45 to 48, 53 and 54, map of building lots, 12th Ward; 218th St, s s, 36.5 ft w of Park Terrace East, 3 years..... 17,500

ASH, Martha L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 10th St, n s, 149 ft e of West End Av, as per bond..... 14,000

BARNARD, Louis S., to Charles F. Appleby and others; 110th St, s w corner of Park Av, 5 years..... 30,000

BATTERY PLACE REALTY COMPANY to Equitable Life Assurance Society; Battery Place, n e corner of West St, due Jan. 1, 1911. 4½ per cent..... 1,100,000

BEGAN, James, to K. Brophy; 60th St, 19 West, 1 year, 3½ per cent..... 19,003

BERLIN, Samuel N., to I. Lippman; 109th St, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

BERLIN, Samuel N., to I. Lippman; 109th St, n s, 207.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

BLOCK, Louis M., to Harry Matz; Cypress Av, n e corner of 138th St, due Aug. 16, 1906, 6 per cent..... 6,750

BLOCK, Louis M., to Harry Matz; Cypress Av, s e corner of 139th St, due Aug. 16, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,250

BROGAN, Charles, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 148th St, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, prior mtg $105,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,500

BROGAN, Charles, to State Realty and Mortgage Company; 148th St, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.... 105,000

BROWN, A., and another to Jonas B. Kissam, Cortlandt Av, 50 n s of 159th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 27,000

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Robert Connor; 5th Av, n e corner of 16th St, due Aug. 27, 1907, 6 per cent..... 44,500

BUTLER, Carrie M., to E. Davis; 5th Av, n e corner of 16th St, prior mtg $500,000, due Aug. 25, 1907, 6 per cent. 21,500

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Robert Connor; 16th St, 5 and 7 East, due Aug. 25, 1907, 6 per cent..... 44,500

BUTLER, Carrie M., to E. Davis; 16th St, 5 and 7 East, due Aug. 25, 1907, 6 per cent..... 21,500

BUTLER, Carrie M., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 16th St, 5 and 7 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 135,000

CANNON, George R., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 79th St, n s, 188 ft e of Amsterdam Av, as per bond..... 17,000

COHEN, Moses, to German Savings Bank; Suffolk St, e s, 150.9 ft n of Delancey St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

COREY, Edward B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 49th St, 118 West, as per bond..... 25,000

DAUM, August H., to George H. Daum; 166th St, n s, 105 ft w of Washington Av, 3 years..... 1,000

DE JONG, Jacob, to M. J. Klein and others; 106th St, 117 East, prior mtg $13,500, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

DELANEY, Annie E., to C. H. Ranney; Creston Av, w s, 219.9 ft n of 196th St, 3 years..... 5,000

DEUTSCH, Meyer, and another to M. Peck; 76th St, n s, 413 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,400

EHRMANN, Mary, to C. F. Johnston; 139th St, n s, 97.8 ft e of Brook Av, 3 years..... 4,000

EICHMAN, Julius, to S. Ruderfer; 54th St, 350 East, prior mtg $12,500, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,000

FELDMARK, Sender, to Soi Cohen; Beach Av, e s, 175 ft w of 149th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FIEGEL, Julia A., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 44th St, s s, 133.2 ft w of 6th Av, 1 year, 4 per cent. 5,000

FISHER, K., and another to J. L. B. Mott and others; 40th St, 127 East, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 22,000

FLOWER, Morris, and another to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Monroe St, n s, 135.11 ft e of Pike St, per bond..... 22,000

FOX, M. E., to William H. Birchall; Perry Place, n e corner of Southern Boulevard, as per bond..... 6,000

FRANK, Meyer, to F. B. Tilghman and others, trustees; Avenue C, n e corner of 5th St, 5 years..... 60,000

FRANK, Meyer, to F. B. Tilghman and others, trustees; Avenue C, e s, 38.10 ft w of 5th St, 5 years..... 40,000

FRIEDMAN, Harris, and another to Robert W. Taller, executor; 148th St, s s, 125 ft e of Broadway, 1 year..... 32,000

GALEWSKI, Charles, to F. Rauch; 155th St, s s, 350.3 ft e of Morris Av, 3 years..... 1,500

GARRETT, William, to S. A. Briggs; 13th Av, n s, w ½ of Lot 1,034, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GARTELMAN, John C., to J. E. Luckings; 104th St, 109 West, 5 years..... 24,250

GINSBERG, Samuel, to J. Bailey; 123d St, 155 West, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GINGOLD, Isaac, and another to S. Adler; 113th St, 111 West, 3 years..... 23,000

GOLDBERG, Meyer, and another to American Mortgage Company; 50th St, 400 East, 1 year..... 11,000

GUDAT, William, to F. Kronger; Prospect Av, e s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 1 year..... 2,500

GUERRIERI, Joseph, to Isabella McCullough; Lot 506, map of Van Nest Park, 5 years..... 4,000

GUERRIERI, Joseph, to M. W. Cuddeback; Lot 506, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 400

HAGEDORN, Ann D. R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Columbus Av, 31 and 33, as per bond..... 32,000

HAGEDORN, Ann D. R., to William H. Hampton; Columbus Av, 31 and 33, due Dec. 8, 1905..... 8,000

HAGENAUER, Joseph, to J. Paul; Newell Av, e s, 250 ft s of Elizabeth St, 3 years..... 4,200

HANNIGAN, E., to Hamilton Bank; Avenue A, s s, Lot 31, map of Jerome estate, due Dec. 7, 1905, 6 per cent..... 600

HARRIS, B., to I. C. Crystal; 118th St, 60 East, due Dec. 1, 1906, 6 per cent.. 1,500

HAVENS, Agnes A., and another to Catharine C. Hill; White Plains Av, e s, 100 ft n of 222d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

HIRSCH, N., and another to Katharine Lydecker; Lexington Av, 425, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 17,500

HUGEL, A., to Thomas F. Gaynor; Wadsworth Av, n e corner of 176th St, 3 years..... 10,700

KALLMAN, H., to H. Kahn; 122d St, s s, 150 ft w of Pleasant Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KATZENSTEIN, Jacob, to William Snow; 11th Av, 667, prior mtg $7,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KIGHT & DONGAN Construction Company to G. Putzel; Broadway, n w corner of 142d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 20,000

KISSENBERTH, Charles, to A. I. Mathews and another; Lot 29, map of 174 lots, adjoining 183d St station on New York and Harlem Railroad, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,500

KRAIL, August, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Jackson Av, 1,053, as per bond..... 4,000

LAEMMLE, D., to J. Toye; Southern Boulevard, e s, 200 ft n of Jennings St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

LAKIN, Arthur G., to William S. Patten; 24th St, 219 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,080

LEAR, Georgina E. B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 6th Av, e s, 63.5 ft s of 29th St, as per bond..... 55,000

LEAR, Georgina E. B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 11th St, s s, 144.10 ft w of University Place, as per bond..... 17,000

LEAVY, Joseph, to Margaret L. V. Shepard and others; Jackson Av, e s, 90.1 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 5,500

LEVIN, Louis, to M. H. Feder; 98th St, 102 West, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEVIN, Hyman, to H. Mandelbaum and another; 100th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

LEVIN, H., to H. Mandelbaum and another; 100th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 90,000

LEVY, Julius, and another to Max Markel; Washington Av, w s, 448.11 ft n of 160th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 38,000

LIBERMAN, Jacob, and others to George E. Howard; 106th St, s s, 217.6 ft w of Park Av, as per bond..... 35,000

LINEWEAVER, Nellie, to William H. Farden; 3d Av, s e corner of 120th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 500

LOEB, William, to J. Bruton; Longwood Av, s s, 75.1 ft w of Barry St, 3 years..... 3,850

LOUIS, Joseph, to Annie Maguire; 120th St, 239 East, 3 years..... 4,000

LOWENKRON, Max, and others to Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company; 103d St, 234 and 236 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

MARKS, G., to William Rankin; 11th Av, s w corner of 177th St, 5 years.. 47,500

McCABE, Emma W., to A. M. Harrison; 130th St, 11 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 500

McGOVERN, John, to Chester Mortgage Company; Edgecombe Road, w s, 647.7 ft n of Westchester Av, three mtgs, $4,800, 3 years..... 14,400

MOERSCH, Philip, and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Norwood Av, n w corner of 207th St, 3 years... 5,000

MOERSCH, Philip, and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Hull Av, n e corner of 207th St, 3 years..... 4,500

MOODY, George F., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 3d Av, 3,061, as per bond..... 10,000

MOONEY, J. J., and another to Empire City Savings Bank; 10th Av, n w corner of 211th St, 1 year..... 200

MOONEY, J. J., and another to Empire City Savings Bank; 211th St, n s, 125 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 8,500

MOONEY, J. J., and another to Empire City Savings Bank; 211th St, n s, 525 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 20,600

MOONEY, J. J., and another to Empire City Savings Bank; 211th St, n s, 225 ft w of 10th Av, (4 mtgs, $6,600,) 1 year..... 26,400

MOONEY, J. J., and another to Empire City Savings Bank; 211th St, n s, whole front from 10th Av to Broadway, 1 year, prior mtg $76,000..... 24,000

MURPHY, Charles A., and another to W. H. Sloane; 83d St, n s, 141 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x80; due Jan. 1, 1907, 5 per cent. 5,000

PLANCER, Fischel, to J. Larchman; Rivington St, 247

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK

18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.



CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.

EASY TERMS. Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.

BUILDING LOANS Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.

Titles Guaranteed. Commutation $5.83 Per Month.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS

Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System

No Assessments.

WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc. Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK

Telephone 2026 John.

At Pelham Manor, New York

FOR SALE or TO RENT for a Term of Years—A very attractive Colonial dwelling, on the Shore Road, just completed, with all modern improvements, including electric light and sanitary plumbing; 11 rooms and two bathrooms; large plot of ground, with good dockage, and fine Sound view; convenient to Pelham Manor Station; owner will erect stable or automobile house if desired. Apply to

J. H. MURPHY REALTY CO.,

PELHAM, N. Y.,

or Wm. B. Randall, Pelham Manor, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

LOTS AND ACREAGE PLOTS,

At New Rochelle

Left from Decoration Day Auction At Private Sale at Auction Prices.

Port Chester Railroad has just bought Right of Way and Station on Property.

Inspection and Sale Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Maps, Information, and Transportation Furnished

SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.,

32 Bway, N. Y., (Tel. 925 Broad.) 44 Court St., Brooklyn, 242 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

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MOUNT VERNON REAL ESTATE A SPECIALTY,

WILLIAM S. ANDERSON.

ROB'T A. ANDERSON. IRVING M. ANDERSON.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,

"THE BUSY CORNER,"

22 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements; plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.

FRANK W. WOLFE,

STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

White Plains.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars. A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Elegant three-family flat, near depot, all improvements; price $8,000, mortgage $5,000; must sell. Owner, 287 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

You Cannot Afford to Neglect Getting Facts About

EL MORA

if you are interested in suburban property either as an investment or for the purpose of securing a home, "A NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB," 31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it.

ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS, and prices for a short time 50% less than any equally as good property is selling for. THE FACTS ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.

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Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near Park Street Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses, first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath, steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings, rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit, also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

HATHELDORE

High ground, near Oakland, N. J., a restricted Summer community; two-acre plots. C. A. Winch, 273 West 70th St.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND TILED BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS. CONVENIENT TO STATION; ERIE R. R., 42 MINUTES OUT. $25. L. F. GIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

Plainfield suburban property, owned by estate, must be sold; choice neighborhood; fine buildings; convenient to trains. Who wants lovely home, with every comfort? T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END.

Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach; furnished cottages to rent. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

To close estate, will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber for $250, (only $6 per acre,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Estate, Box 65 Times, Harlem.

For Sale—Ten-room house, close to the station, Hillside, Manor, N. J. Address 320 7th Avenue, New York.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

BAYRIDGE BLOCK.

23 lots, 80th-81st St., 5th Av., $35,000; want offer.

M. & J. MONDAY, 258 Wythe Av., Brooklyn.

$8,000 2-sty and bas. brownstone, near Prospect Park W.; 10 rooms, alcove, all imp.; no mort.; terms to suit.

McLAUGHLIN & DARBY, 1,097 Fulton St.

WIDOW SACRIFICING LOTS

near Prospect Park and cars; any terms. EDWARDS, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn. Open Sundays.

In Healthy Kensington.

2-family brick houses, all improvements; 1 block from station, 25 minutes to Manhattan; price, $4,500, easy terms.

Harris Nevin, 44 Court.

$5,100 for attractive modern 3-family 3-story brick flat; all improvements; examine 300 Prospect Place, near Underhill Av.; house open.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod, (Warwick, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water, fine bathing beach; illustrated circular. Caipe, 505 West 124th St.

Gentleman's residence, furnished, 18 acres, large outbuildings and greenhouses, modern improvements, suitable for country clubhouse; about one hour out; price $45,000; terms easy; photographs. Melville Mead, 31 Cedar.

To Rent—Ten-room cottage, directly on Long Island Sound; running water, stationary tubs, toilet; splendid beach; good fishing. $250 for season. M. M. Forbes, Grove Beach, Conn.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

LOANS.

2ND MORTGAGE MONEY TO LOAN

in amounts of $3,000 to $25,000 for 1, 2, or 3 years.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.,

Incorporated, 73 Liberty St.

Ariston Realty Company, (Inc.)—Loans at 6 per cent. on furniture, pianos, store fixtures, automobiles, &c., without removal, and all other good securities. 110 West 34th St., Room 909.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

FARMS AND COUNTRY HOMES everywhere in Westchester County; offices and representatives in every large town enable us to offer you the best bargains in each section. Advise us what you are in search of. It will pay you.

TURNER & CO., NO. 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y.

TO LET.

A country place at Pound Ridge, Westchester County, N. Y., to rent for Summer or year; good buildings; a number of acres of land and a high and healthy location; terms reasonable. Chas. Northrop, New Canaan, Conn. Rural Free Del. 31.

Professor's residence, furnished; beautiful location; rent for season; fine homes on Parkhill, Yonkers. Gaul & Bell, 358 South B'way.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 936 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Possession at once, house, all improvements; 9 rooms, ½ acre ground, barn, fruit, shade, garden, high and healthy; near depot. Address W. Parker Smith, Spring Valley, N. Y.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Queens Borough.

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co. Capital Paid In $1,000,000. Surplus..... 250,000

Insures Titles of Real Estate. 5% Mortgages for Sale. 160-164 Broadway, New York. 178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn. 3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx." 346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island. White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

4% Money

A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

MORTGAGE MONEY.

Have large and small amounts, from 4 to 5 per cent.; also second mortgages secured or purchased; charges reasonable; see us. T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 West 125th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$875,000 For Investment.

You can realize cash quick by giving us your property for sale. Mail us particulars.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Our specialty is in taking charge of tenements and flats; we guarantee minimum expense; personal attention; good tenants; prompt returns; charges moderate. Mulvihill & Co., 1,991 Lexington Av.

Advertiser, with experience and recommendations, desires management of property; will give personal attention to renting, collections, and repairs. Address C., Box 158 Times Downtown.

Have several clients with $6,000 cash who wish to invest in tenements, flats. Send particulars. Mulvihill & Co., 1,991 Lexington Av.

We have several cash buyers for flats. Send us yours.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Flat, tenements, or private houses wanted for cash buyers; send particulars. Joseph F. Feist, 410 West 42d St., near 9th Av.

Have ready cash buyers for four, five, and six story flats. Baturin, Weisman & Henschel, 3,005 3d Av., near Wendover Av.

Second mortgages quickly cashed; moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., Cor. 11th.

Have cash buyers for flats and tenement houses. Send particulars. M. C., 1,552 Broadway.

Cold-water tenements to sell or lease; security. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FREE AND CLEAR

18 acres fine land at Elmsford, N. Y., exchange for income.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Several fine country places near New York, free and clear, to exchange for income property.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Owners.—I have hundreds of clients with cash; if you wish to sell quick your houses or lots, send me full particulars. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Elegant private house on 86th St. Will exchange for income property.

Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Bronx double flat, equity $7,000, for Harlem double or triple flat. L. J. Phillips & Co., Prospect and Westchester Avs.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

HOTEL TO LEASE

for term of years to responsible tenant;

47th St., North Side, 240 ft. East of B'way.

120 feet front; nine stories in height; 300 rooms; 178 bathrooms; all modern improvements. (Building just being completed.)

Apply to your own broker, or to Secretary's office,

LONG ACRE REALTY CO.,

(Room 203,) 135 Broadway. Telephone—3151 Cortlandt.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,

6 Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg.,

75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.

114, 116 and 118 West 12th St.,

Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906. Plans and particulars.

H. J. SACHS & CO.,

8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

FACTORY LOFT TO LEASE.

225x100, one floor with exceptional light, heat, and power, possession July 1st, or immediately. Very low rent. Inquire of

ELY J. RIESER & CO.,

Lessees, on premises, 311-327 East 94th St., or Eugene Southack, Broker, 621 Broadway.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.

Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.

PEASE & ELLIMAN,

Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

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Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Offices, moderate rents, $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric light; (desk room.) Beard Building 120-122 Liberty.

To Rent—For business, at 22 East 16th St., floor; large front window; light on 3 sides; 100 feet from Broadway. Fred'k A. Booth, 22 East 16th St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine, 1st desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Lofts To Let—A large number. Ruland & Whiting Co., 5 Beekman St.

Large, light loft, 2,100 square feet, inside. J. C. L. Becker, 174 East 87th St.

Bronx.

Corner store with rooms; any business; rent, $35. 574 Union Av., east 150th St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

"The Best and Safest Money Maker on L. I."

EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.

WE HAVE THE LAND, LOCATION AND PRICES.

400 LOTS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.

AT

LAKEWOOD PARK,

Between

ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.

25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.

Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, elegant all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. Every visitor to this progressive and healthful village will grasp the opportunity to purchase as many lots as their means will allow. For maps and free tickets apply to

CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,

85 WORLD BLDG., NEW YORK. Brooklyn Office, (J. M. BENNETT,) 62 Fourth Av., (Open Evenings.)

Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

YOUR MONEY WILL GROW

($20 FOR EVERY $1.00 WITHIN THE NEXT 3 YEARS) IF YOU'LL INVEST $5.00 MONTHLY IN OUR

N. Y. CITY LOTS

AT $95 UP, AT, AROUND, AND ABOUT THE DEPOT AND FRONTING THE TROLLEY AT

"ROSEDALE SQUARE,"

Town of Jamaica, Queens,

City of New York

SPECIAL FREE TRIPS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Write, call or 'phone for tickets. 'Phone "132 Franklin."

The Brooks & Brooks Corporation,

299 Broadway, corner Duane St. Uptown office, W. H. Ramsey, Flatiron Bldg. Harlem office, 129 W. 125th St., Room 14. Open evenings.

BAYSIDE ..PARK

Beautiful, Complete

SUBURBAN HOMES

with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for

$5,500 to $8,500.

10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

Send for pamphlet or free tickets.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO., 202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y., or 500 5th Av., N. Y.

IN THE HEART OF

FREEPORT

Lots 25 x 150, $100.

Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge. HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

The Warranty-Realty Company, TIMES BUILDING, 42D STREET AND BROADWAY.

FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c. COUNTRY HOMES

With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.

H. P. LIEBY, REAL ESTATE, Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

In Richmond Hill—Some choice restricted lots, beautifully located, at the newly opened tract at "Maple Park;" price $285, on easy payments; also 7-room cottage, all improvements, 3 lots, price $3,200, on easy terms. Call at Concord Realty Co., 188 East 28th St., N. Y.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

SEA GATE.

Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to November 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas, water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway; also all other cottages remaining unrented.

COTTAGES FOR RENT FOR SEASON OF 1905.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN, 7 EAST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.



As a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of suburban homesites

GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON

(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)

outshines them all. All you have been looking for in the way of a country home with city conveniences, careful restrictions, and a locality where values are advancing steadily, will be found there.

SITUATED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,

the view is unsurpassed, extending from the summit of the Palisades, across Hudson River, Manhattan, the Sound and Long Island. Climate of the Catskills, means health and freedom from the Summer's heat, now near at hand. Completeness of improvements will surprise you. Fully equipped modern homes from $5,000 to $15,000, on reasonable terms or liberal cash discounts.

Booklet free; also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and Trolley.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT & REAL ESTATE CO., TIMES BLDG., 42d St. & B'way. (PHONE 6261—38th.)

IF YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live SEND POSTAL FOR CIRCULAR AND VIEWS OF EAST ELMHURST

THE RUSURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.

Bankers Land & Mortgage Corp., 887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink! All tickets include admission to

DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

the greatest amusement enterprise in the world. TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE) Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M. Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M. Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

BELLEWOOD

Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday.

BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS. OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:55 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 9:00 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sts.,) 9:20 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:36 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

EXCURSIONS Up the Sound

EVERY Saturday Afternoon Sunday Morning

To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.

The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

EVERY SUNDAY

$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO

SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.18 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

Charming Excursions By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M. Daily Except Sunday. See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHELL, AUGUSTUS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Union Trust Company of New York, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Augustus Schell, deceased; Austen G. Fox, as executor of the last will and testament of Anna Schell, deceased; Edward H. Schell, Emily Hoyt, Francis Schell, Mary E. Schell, Florence A. Bartow, Jane A. Kay, Elizabeth S. Cragin; Julia Coddington, individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of James W. Fellows, deceased; United States Trust Company of New York, as administrator with the will annexed of the goods, chattels, and credits which were of Richard C. Fellows, deceased, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 25th day of July, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Union Trust Company of New York as trustee under the last will and testament of Augustus Schell, deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the [Seal.] said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank C. D.] T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of Surrogate's Court.

FECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Petitioner, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BROMONIA COMPANY, bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Friday, June 9th, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of stock in trade and office furniture and fixtures, trade names and trade marks, "Bromonia" and "Bromozone," and the formulas for the manufacture of goods upon which said trade names have been used, the stock in trade consisting of the manufactured product upon which the trade names and trade marks "Bromonia" and "Bromozone" have been used. Edward G. Benedict, Trustee. Avery F. Cushman, Attorney for Trustee, 79 Wall Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARY A. MULLINS, plaintiff, against MABEL B. KIRBY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 22d day of May, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

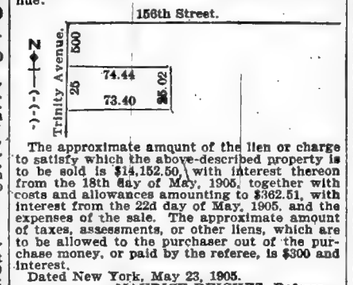
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of 155 Building Lots belonging to Charles A. Stadler, situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York," dated New York, April 16, 1887, surveyed and drawn by Louis A. Risse, C. E. and C. S., and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York on the 20th day of June, 1887, as Map No. 991, by the lot number 154, and more particularly described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Trinity Avenue distant 500 feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Trinity Avenue with the southerly side of 156th Street; thence running easterly along the southerly line of Lot Number 153 on said map 74.44 feet; thence southerly or southwesterly 25.02 feet to the northerly line of Lot Number 155 on said map at a point distant easterly 73.40 feet from the easterly side of Trinity Avenue; thence westerly along said northerly line of Lot Number 155 on said map 73.40 feet to the easterly side of Trinity Avenue, and thence northerly along said easterly side of Trinity Avenue 25 feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the personal property and fixtures on said premises and appertaining thereto.

Dated May 23, 1905.

MAURICE DEICHES, Referee.

EUSTIS & FOSTER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 686 Trinity Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,152.50, with interest thereon from the 18th day of May, 1905, together with costs and allowances amounting to $362.51, with interest from the 22d day of May, 1905, and the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $300 and interest.

Dated New York, May 23, 1905.

MAURICE DEICHES, Referee.

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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADOLPH G. HUPFEL, Plaintiff, against AUGUST UEL and others, Defendants.

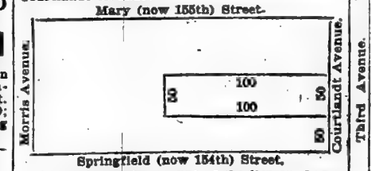
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of May, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New York, formerly in the Town of Morrisania, County of Westchester, and State of New York, and which is known and designated by the number 567 (five hundred and sixty-seven) on a map entitled "Map of the Village of Melrose South, &c.," and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue distant fifty feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of Courtlandt Avenue and Springfield (now 154th) Street; thence westerly on a line parallel with Springfield Street one hundred feet; thence northerly on a line parallel with Courtlandt Avenue fifty feet; thence easterly and parallel with Springfield Street one hundred feet to the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly side of Courtlandt Avenue fifty feet to the point and place of beginning, except, however, so much of said premises as may have been taken for the opening and widening of said Courtlandt Avenue.—Dated New York, May 22, 1905.

CLEVELAND F. BACON, Referee.

GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 30 Broad Street, Manhattan, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street numbers being 706 and 707 Courtlandt Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,784.17, with interest thereon from the 11th day of May, 1905, together with costs and allowance amounting to $273.82, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $273.28 and interest. The premises will be sold subject to prior mortgages aggregating $16,500 together with the accrued interest thereon.—Dated New York, 22nd day of May, 1905.

CLEVELAND F. BACON, Referee.

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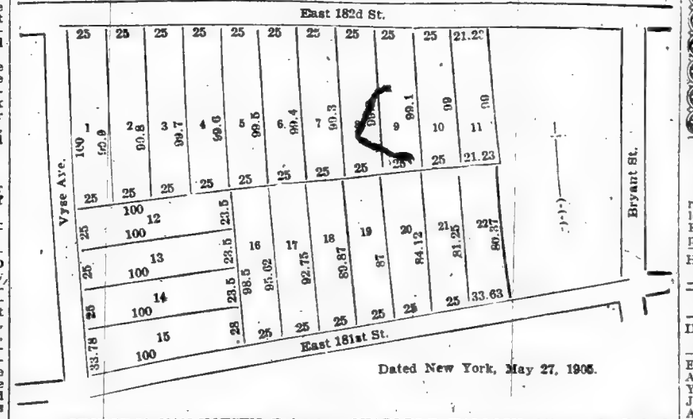
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THERESA LINDSAY, plaintiff, against CECELIA L. SLATER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of May, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that tract of land at West Farms, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the County of New York, bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, otherwise called Kingsbridge Road; on the east by land formerly of Scofield; on the south by East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and on the west by Vyse Street.

Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Vyse Street with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-second (182) Street, formerly Kingsbridge Road, running thence easterly along the southerly side of said East One Hundred and Eighty-second (182) Street two hundred and seventy-one and twenty-three one-hundredths (271.23) feet; thence southerly along the line of land formerly of Scofield one hundred and seventy-nine and thirty-seven one hundredths (179.37) feet to the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-first (181) Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-first (181) Street two hundred and eighty-three and sixty-three one hundredths (283.63) feet to the easterly side of Vyse Street, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Vyse Street two hundred and seven and seventy-eight hundredths (207.78) feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



Dated New York, May 27, 1905.

GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.

JOHN I. LINDSAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Defendant Joseph H. Miller and others, 45-47 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

CHARLES P. HALLOCK, Attorney for Defendants William F. Miller and others, 2,087 Boston Road, Bronx Borough, New York City.

FRANK W. ARNOLD, Attorney for William M. HOES, 110 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against EVA M. STORM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of May, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

All that lot of land situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, thence running east along the south side of Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet; thence south parallel with Third Avenue, forty-nine feet ten and a quarter inches; thence west parallel with Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet to the east side of Third Avenue; and thence north along the same forty-nine feet ten and a quarter inches to the point of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue distant forty-nine feet ten and one-quarter inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty-four feet two and one-eighth inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet to the said easterly side of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly side of Third Avenue twenty-four feet two and one-eighth inches to the place of beginning.

THIRD PARCEL.

All those three certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street at a point distant eighty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and a half inches; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and a half inches to the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence easterly along Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-seven feet; and thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth Street two feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 2d, 1905.

JULIUS J. FRANK, Referee.

HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDWIN J. KALISH, guardian ad litem for infant defendants, 27 William Street, New York City.

WILLIAM R. BAIRD, attorney for defendants, Storm et al., 271 Broadway, New York City.

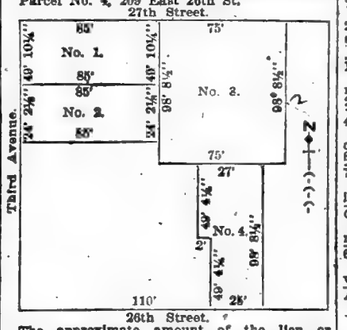
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are:

Parcel No. 1, 371 and 373 Third Av., and 200-202 East 27th St.

Parcel No. 2, 369 Third Av.

Parcel No. 3, 204, 206, and 208 East 27th St.

Parcel No. 4, 209 East 26th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $176,570.15, with interest thereon from the 24th day of May, 1905, together with costs

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—On Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, in going from Room 50, 116 Broad St., New York, to 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, via South Ferry, a gold rope watch chain, valued for association. Liberal reward for return to J. M. Walker at either address.

LOST.—Wednesday evening, between Hotel Martha Washington and Knickerbocker Theatre, lady's gold watch; engraved initials and date. Generous reward offered; no questions asked. Finder please leave at office of Hotel Martha Washington.

LOST.—Saturday, May 27, between East Fifth St. and 12th St. and 2d Ave., gold fob, two charms; monogram I. F.; other charm Ten Commandments; liberal reward. I. Freedman, 34 Howard St.

LOST—$50 reward; no questions asked, for return of diamond stud, (2 karats,) lost on 5th Av. L., between Fulton and 47th Sts., Brooklyn. Edward Stiner, Room 29, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

$25 REWARD for information of whereabouts or return of two red sample trunks, both marked B. B., in a diamond and F. S. in white letters. B. Bros., 60 Greene St., N. Y.

LOST—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M." and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York. Reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Avenue.

LOST.—Bank book No. 173,121, on Harlem Savings Bank. Finder please return to Mary Doherty, 2,200 2d Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables, table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms with or without board; permanent or transients.

34TH, 137 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; prices reasonable.

54TH ST., 131 EAST.—Rooms, suites; running water; French-American board; refined; board optional. Lamadrid.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Handsome back parlor; all conveniences; excellent table.

68TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family, gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; homelike surroundings; good table; excellent neighborhood; Americans; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms, all improvements; first-class service; Summer prices.

75TH ST., 134 WEST.—Two pleasant rooms for gentlemen; private house; parlor dining room; references exchanged.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room; also table boarders; select home; gentlemen preferred; meals optional.

93D ST., 132 WEST.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with dressing rooms, $14 two persons, with board.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; excellent board; American family.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Ideal location; nice rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service; cool dining room; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 157.—Desirable double and single rooms; table boarders taken.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696.—Suites, private baths, single rooms, $8-$10; excellent board.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvicant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 173, Brooklyn Heights.—Pleasant rooms; good table; convenient to Bridge, ferries, and resorts. Summer rates.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall st. and River.—Ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 37.—Desirable rooms; porcelain baths; excellent table board; convenient to New York.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young lady, studying, desires board; accessible to Bronx; pleasant surrounding. Reasonable, 263 West 125th St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

4TH AV., 280, bet. 20th and 21st Sts.—3 rooms to let, singly or together.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Rooms, $8, $1.25; housekeeping suites, $3.25; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

8TH AV., 240, (Near 23d St.)—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished; three men; couple. Cornell.

14TH ST., 335 WEST.—Bachelor will share nicely furnished room; congenial party; board optional. Simpson.

14TH ST., 335 West.—Cozy parlor and alcove; elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen. Simpson.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references; Summer rates.

18TH, 113 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large, cool rooms; finely kept, private house; transients.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; good board; near Subway station.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; two others; conveniences; moderate.

24TH ST., 127 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in attractive old Colonial house; unusually large cool rooms.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room with piano; also small rooms; telephone; hall boy service.

24TH ST., 115 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman in private house.

24TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large room with private bath, suitable for two; dressing room.

39TH ST., 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 323 WEST.—Room suitable for two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square; low rates.

43D ST., 125 AVEST.—Very fine parlor, also single or double rooms; meals if wanted.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; refined gentleman; superior accommodations; scrupulously clean; references.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Square rooms, comfortably furnished; hot water; transients.

60TH ST., 143 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; private Christian family; references.

71ST ST., 112 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor, suite small room; private family. Owner.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Choice, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Telephone.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 164th St. Elevated.—Superior rooms, suitable for two, newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable, permanency appreciated.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Facing park; exceptionally cool, light rooms; well furnished; very quiet. Anderson.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Large front room, suitable two; private family; board optional; references.

Brooklyn.

DECATUR ST., 131.—Exceptionally fine rooms, singly or en suite; hot and cold water; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly, private bath and breakfast optional.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegance, comfort, accessibility; delightful breezes; aristocratic neighborhood; refined surroundings; suites; single.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, (near Bedford.)—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, with dressing room and closet; private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—3 rooms, or 2, with alcove; light housekeeping; good locality; convenient to 3d Av. and 183d St. Titus, 372 East 16th St., Flatbush.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION WANTED.—Lady having no ties or business, on board yacht until October, as companion in small family; must know how to row; references exchanged. 417 Dean St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Young lady to do stenography, bookkeeping, and assist in office work; steady position; references; salary, $10. B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Facial masseuse and manicurist; also a hairdresser, Marcel wave. Smith, 2,099 7th Av.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

CANVASSER.—Real estate canvasser on 1½ commission basis; we are liberal advertisers. Max Jacoby, 103 East 125th St., Hamilton Building.

WANTED—A prominent bond house desires a man between 25 and 35 years of age to sell high grade bonds; applicant must posses thorough experience in salesmanship, though not necessarily in bond line; replies will be treated confidentially, but to receive consideration full particulars, salary expected, &c., must be mentioned; splendid opportunity for party with proper qualifications. X., Box 207 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Boy, German-American, by downtown import house, to run errands and make himself generally useful; one with experience in packing and fair knowledge of typewriting preferred; references required. Address B., Box 146 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Practical printer as salesman; must have his own trade; a steady position for sober, reliable, and honest man in an old-established, large, modern office; state particulars and terms. Franklin, Box 199 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen on commission to carry three samples of a man's shoe to retail at $1.50; state territory and experience, reference, &c.; ready sellers everywhere. The $1.50 Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Culley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Draughtsman; competent man to make cut-stone details from plans, can have three or four months' employment; state experience and wages expected. Ingalls Stone Company, Binghamton, N. Y.

WANTED—Expert stenographer and typewriter by a business house; only those thoroughly competent in both branches need apply; good wages; references required. Apply W. L. Beadnell, 32 East 23d St.

WANTED—Collectors of insurance accounts, books, &c., to sell watches, diamonds, and jewelry on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

WANTED—A young man about 18, with knowledge of office work. Answer by letter, B. S., 200 East 37th St.

WANTED—First-class watchmaker; salary, $20 week. C. W. Little, 74-76 Cortlandt St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

GOVERNESS.—Parent of pupil wishes to find Summer position for trustworthy and agreeable teacher as resident governess; English, mathematics, Latin, botany, French, piano; references from high-class schools and individuals. Address Warner, 471 Central Park West, or call Friday afternoon between 2 and 4 o'clock.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

High-class employment bureau, 27 East 22d St., Room 74, supplies first-class servants in all capacities, including butlers and second men.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—First-class laundress, out by the day, or cleaning. 217 East 73d St., Doherty.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the claims of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' experience; cultured, refined young woman; capable corresponding; understands office routine; desires permanent position. American, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Accuracy, Box 176 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Miller, Box 156 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a good shorthand writer with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Clara Wainwright, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; satisfactory references; salary $15 to $18. K., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $12. Mildred Robinson, Box 192 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced, permanency; 9:30 to 11:30; salary moderate; copying home. K., 260 West 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate, Box 143 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER with experience; can transcribe notes accurately; start, good firm, $6. C., Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Address Mary Williams, 568 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright beginner; high school graduate; $6 to start. Miss Y., Box 172 Times Downtown.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes family washing from country for Summer; references. 309 East 42d St.

YOUNG COLLEGE WOMAN, with references to professional people of highest standing, would like position of trust, business or social. College, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

Males.

A NO. 1 PRIVATE MEXICAN GUIDE, HIGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH SOUTHERN COUNTRIES, READY TO GO ALONG ON BUSINESS OR PLEASURE TRIP. R. B. J., 311 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

ACCOUNTANT and EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, having some spare time, will examine and audit books, write up financial statements, render trial balances, and balance sheet rates very reasonable. Competent, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Conducts investigations, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets prepared; specialist in cost finding; terms reasonable. X 210 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Will open, post, or close books, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms reasonable. B., Box 151 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Spanish and English; highest credentials; experienced; $10 to start. Mr. G., Box 147 Times Downtown.

BOY, 16, can run Mook, in downtown banker's or broker's office, with chance of advancement; highest references; recommendations from thirteen people. M. Lober, 210 Avenue C.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; gentleman wishes to secure position for his coachman, who has had charge of his private stable for six years, both city and country; knows city well; first-class driver; sober, honest; height, 5 feet 8 inches; weight, 150 pounds; wife will assist in house if required. Address T. H., 327 Lexington Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical detail, desires position in New York or immediate vicinity. 1,000 Times, Harlem.

ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED IN HEATING, LIGHTING, POWER, REFRIGERATION, AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, WHO IS AN ACCURATE ESTIMATER, CLOSE BUYER, AND SUCCESSFUL SOLICITOR, OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEMENT. RESULTS, BOX 150 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR and COMPANION.—Young man of college education; would travel; experienced; references. K. A. W., Box 182 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET or FOOTMAN.—Young male attendant as valet or footman; six years in last situation in England. Box 293 Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE wants to start in right way to learn a good business. Worker, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) two years' experience as stenographer and bookkeeper, with general office work, wants position; references. A Box 309 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes position as stock clerk in importing house or to make himself generally useful. Integrity, Box 1,004 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) five years' Wall St. experience. R. Greene, 71 Stuyvesant Av., Brooklyn.

Railroad Men Off for Lake George.

One hundred and fifty members of the Quaker City Railroad Men's Association, composed of officials in the freight and passenger departments at Philadelphia of the Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, and Lehigh Valley Railroads, will go up the Hudson to-night on the C. W. Morse of the People's Line to Albany, where they will take the Delaware and Hudson Railroad to Lake George. It is their annual outing. They will return to-morrow night.

COMPARES UNIVERSITIES AND LIFE INSURANCE

Education the Best Investment, Says Dr. MacCracken.

YET EDUCATORS' PAY IS POOR

Fourteen College Presidents Don't Get the Salary of One Insurance President.

The seventy-third commencement exercises of the New York University yesterday were opened by prayer offered by Bishop Spellmeyer of Cincinnati, upon whom later was conferred the honorary uegree of Doctor of Laws. Then followed the address of Chancellor MacCracken, who, taking his text from the prominence lately given to insurance matters, said in part:

"Universities, as business enterprises, make but a slight showing when compared with purely financial or business undertakings. Let us take the fourteen universities in the United States, that stand first in the number of diplomas which they have issued, and compare them with the fourteen corporations in this city that are now issuing policies for life insurance. The property of the fourteen universities is less than $120,000,000, consisting in one-third part of educational plant and two-thirds of endowment.

"The gross assets of the fourteen life insurance companies of New York are over $1,300,000,000, being ten times the property of the fourteen universities.

"The fourteen universities average less than $3,000,000 for plant and less than $5,000,000 for endowment. New York University reaches the average as to plant, namely, $3,000,000, but is far below the average in her endowment. The average property, however, of the fourteen life insurance companies is very nearly $100,000,000.

"As to business clientage. The fourteen universities have in over 100 years issued less than 200,000 diplomas, the average being less than 15,000 for each of the universities. New York University is above the average, having over 18,000 graduates upon her roll. But the fourteen life insurance companies have on their books more than 2,500,000 policies. They are thus brought into relation with more than ten times as many persons as have been graduated by the universities in over a century.

"Recent investigations bring out the fact that the average salary of a university professor is $2,000. I am not able to compare with this the average salary of the insurance officer. But this seems to be a fact, that the salaries of the fourteen Presidents of the fourteen great universities, all put together, amount to a less sum of money every year than the salary and perquisites of a single fortunate President of a life insurance corporation. If there be any university President that adds anything considerable to his income by perquisites, his name has not yet been published.

"Mr. Andrew Carnegie proved his accurate knowledge of our affairs when he said that college professors were the most poorly paid laborers in the United States. More than any other man, Mr. Carnegie, by his noble gift for pensions, is leading the way in alleviating the present condition.

"Universities must take a very low seat in the world of business if they are to be judged by the ledger and balance sheet. Our only hope of proving able to bear comparison with business corporations must come in the final question, What returns are made by the university to the individual and Nation?

"The people insured in the fourteen life insurance companies receive as their recompense the promise of an average payment of $2,000 to their families after their death, or it may be to come to themselves if they live to a given age.

"On the other hand, the university has given to each one to whom it had issued a diploma an education that pays yearly dividends every year of a man's lifetime.

"As the sum of the whole matter, I offer as the deliberate judgment of a lifetime that there is no more profitable investment of money in the world than the money given or paid, whether by students or benefactors, to the universities and colleges of America."

The honorary degrees were conferred by the Chancellor, the candidates being presented and their records recited by the Rev. George Alexander. The degree of Master of Letters was conferred upon Joseph Hardcastle, C. P. A., Professor of Principles and Practice of Accounts in the New York University. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. James Stuart Dickson, Secretary of the College Board of the Presbyterian Church; the Rev. Hugh B. MacCauley, pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J., and the Rev. Leighton Williams, pastor of the Amity Baptist Church of this city. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Ernest Hall, ex-Justice of the Supreme Court, and the Rev. Henry Spellmeyer of Cincinnati, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

When it came time to award the prizes and scholarships, that part of the platform not occupied by the guests looked like a huge flower garden. There was applause from the friends of the fortunate ones as each came forward. The first woman to appear as a prize winner received an ovation. She was Miss Alice Dillingham of Englewood, N. J., who took the highest prize in the senior class of the Law School. Ida Sarah Primoff took the highest prize in the third-year class of the same school.

Among the graduates who attracted most attention was Miss Jeannette Hamill of this city, who was the first woman to obtain the degree of Doctor of Laws at New York University. Miss Hamill is an A. B. of the Normal School and an LL. B. of New York University.

The list of prize winners follows:

The A. Ogden Butler Euclean Prizes—First, William Henry Woolley, New York; second, Sidney Robotham Miller, Newark, N. J.

The William H. Inman Fellowship—George Peterkin Meade, Yonkers.

The James Gordon Bennett Prize—Frederick Cohn, Springfield, Mass.

The Frederick Seward Gibson Prize—Charles Voorhees Searing, Brooklyn.

The Herman Ridder German Prize—Divided between Charles Augustus Tonsor, Jr., and Gustave Calman, New York.

The Samuel F. B. Morse Gold Medal in Physics—Charles Raymond Hulsart, Dover, N. J.

The Augustus H. Sandham Oratorical Prizes—First, John Wythe Lewis, Fulton, Mo.; second, Alexander McClinchie, Brooklyn.

The Hoe Sanitary Science Prize—Archibald Ewing Stevenson, New York.

The Duryea Fellowship—Robert L. Sim, New York.

In the Medical College: The Valentine Mott Medals—Gold medal, George Blackbourne; silver medal, Curt Otto Von Wedell, Jr.; bronze medal, Fred Maxwell Galloway.

The prize of $100 provided by the American Association of Public Accountants for the member of the freshman class ranking highest in theoretical and practical accounting, Samuel Bryant, Woodside, L. I.

In the Law School: Senior Class—First prize of $100, Alice Dillingham, A. B., Englewood, N. J.; second prize of $60, Henry Goldey, A. B., New York; third prize of $40, Frederick Hemley, Brooklyn.

Third-Year Class—First prize of $75, Ida Sarah Primoff, New York; second prize of $50, Solomon S. Loeb, New York.

Junior Class—The Elliott F. Shepard Scholarship, Charles Goldstein, New York; the First Faculty Scholarship, James Wheatland Smith, A. B., New York; the Second Faculty Scholarship, William Earle Lowther, A. B., Montclair, N. J.; the Third Faculty Scholarship, Hooker Ingersoll Coggeshall, Wortendyke, N. J.

Second-Year Class—First prize of $75, Louis Rosenberg, A. B., New York; second prize of $50, John Patrick Walsh, New York.

Of the students twenty-four took the degree of Bachelor of Arts; three, Bachelor of Philosophy; six, Bachelor of Science in Pure Science; eleven, Bachelor of Science in Pedagogy; eight, in Civil Engineering; five, in Mechanical Engineering, and one in Chemical Engineering. Four candidates received the degree of Civil Engineer, two of Mechanical Engineer, sixteen as Bachelor of Commercial Science, nine for Doctor of Pedagogy, nineteen for Master of Pedagogy, six for Doctor of Philosophy, one for Doctor of Science, twenty-one for Master of Arts, three for Master of Science, one for Master of Philosophy, eight for Doctor of Veterinary Surgery, forty-seven for Doctor of Medicine, five for Juris Doctor, eight for Master of Laws, and one hundred and thirty-one for Bachelor of Laws.

HOW TO GET CAR PENALTIES.

Grout Seeks Advice on Bringing the Huckleberry Railroad to Book.

Controller Grout sought the advice of Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday as to how to force the Union Railway Company in the Bronx to fulfill its agreements with the city in the matter of runnings cars at night. The Controller is preparing to institute suits to recover penalties from the company for violating its schedule agreements.

When the company got its franchise to cross Macomb's Dam Bridge it agreed to run cars on its lines all night on a twenty-minute headway. Recently the Controller's investigators reported that an eighty-minute headway was being maintained instead. Mr. Grout wants to force the company to pay $50 for each violation.

He asked the Corporation Counsel if the city had the right to compel the Union Railway Company to produce its books so that the city could ascertain what its schedule had been since the agreement went into force two years ago; also if the city had a right to go back and compel the company to pay its $50 penalty on all violations since the agreement was made.

The Controller said that an understanding of the situation is most necessary at this time, when the Union Railway is asking for many new franchises.

SURGEON STOPPED LINER.

Operation on Steward While the Majestic Was in Midocean.

The White Star liner Majestic, which arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, was stopped for nearly three hours in midocean on Saturday night to allow Dr. A. B. Francis, the ship's surgeon, to perform an operation on Arthur Campbell, one of the second cabin stewards. When the steward's condition became serious Dr. Francis notified the commander that it would be necessary to stop the vessel, as the operation was so delicate that as near perfect stillness as possible was required.

A few minutes before midnight the liner slowed down and soon came to a full stop. The operation was successful and the steward was reported to be out of danger when the Majestic arrived.

The voyage of the Majestic was unusually rough for this season of the year, heavy seas being encountered for several days after leaving the Irish coast. Among the passengers on board were Lieut. Col. Ager of the Royal Engineers, who is on his way to Manchuria to join the Japanese Army as an observer for the British War Office. The Earl of Caithness was another passenger.

PRIEST OVERCOME BY GAS.

He Turned It On by Accident in His Room at the Fifth Avenue.

The Rev. Isidor Meister, pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of the Most Holy Trinity, Mamaroneck, came here Wednesday to attend the dinner that night at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in honor of Mgr. Burtsell of Rondout. It was too late for Father Meister to return home when the banquet ended after midnight, and he took a room in the hotel.

Yesterday morning at 9:40 o'clock a maid passing the door of the priest's room smelled gas. When the door was forced Father Meister was found in bed, undressed, unconscious from the effect of illuminating gas that was still hissing from a half opened cock.

Father Meister was taken to the New York Hospital, where he was revived. It was said last night that he will be out to-day.

The hotel's gas and electric lights are on the same chandeliers. In turning off the electric light Father Meister beyond a doubt turned on the gas by accident.

TRIED SUICIDE IN THE TOMBS.

Attempt of an Old Woman's Murderer Interrupted.

Warned by his lawyer that he was soon to be put on trial, Edward Pekarz, who killed old Mrs. Sarah Rosenberg, tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a broken spoon in a cell in "Murderers' Row" in the Tombs on Wednesday night. He had threatened suicide and a special watch was set upon him. This did not prevent him from secreting and breaking the spoon which he got with his evening meal. The watch, however, noticed a peculiar movement of his arm beneath the bedding and interrupted him before he had inflicted more than a painful flesh wound.

Pekarz lived with Mrs. Rosenberg at 332 East One Hundred and First Street, and last April fractured her skull with a hammer and then cut her throat, in order to steal $15. He confessed after being arrested.

PAYING UP BACK TAXES.

City Gets More Than Half on Property Advertised for Sale.

Payments aggregating $1,500,000 on back realty taxes due the city have been paid to the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears, in the Finance Department, since Controller Grout advertised a tax sale of all property on which taxes are more than three years overdue. This sale is scheduled for next Wednesday.

The head of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears, Edward A. Slattery, said yesterday that more than half of the back realty taxes on property advertised for sale had been paid, and about all of the small companies owing franchise taxes had paid. The big corporations have made payments on account pending settlement of counter claims. Their payments are not included in the $1,500,000.

CAUGHT BABY ON THE FLY.

How an Old-Time Baseball Player Saves a Child in a Runaway.

John Murphy, an old-time baseball player, distinguished himself on Wednesday night by catching a baby "on the fly" after the child had been thrown from a carriage in a runaway.

Henry Arthurs of Hamilton Avenue, North Bergen, N. J., with his wife and six-months-old daughter, drove over to Union Hill. At the Boulevard and Liberty Street his horse took fright at an automobile and ran away. It had gone only about 300 yards when it dashed into an electric light pole. Arthurs clung to the reins and remained in the wagon, but his wife was thrown out with the baby in her arms.

Mrs. Arthurs lost her hold on the baby as she was pitched out of the vehicle, and the little one went flying through the air. Murphy happened to be passing. Putting out his hands as he used to do when he covered first base, he cleverly caught the child, who was unharmed. Mrs. Arthurs was somewhat shaken up, but was not hurt, and her whole concern was about the baby. Murphy placed the child in her arms and then executed a bashful home run before she had time to express her thanks.

SUBPOENAED FOR A GIFT.

What the District Attorney's Office Did to the Retiring "Bob" McNaught.

Detective Sergt. Robert M. McNaught retires from the Police Department with a fine new diamond stud to show what his friends in the District Attorney's office, where he has been detailed, think about him. He was called to the office by subpoena yesterday to receive the stud, and Assistant District Attorney Rand presented it to him, with much complimentary oratory.

All the staff gave a dinner in his honor last night. To-day he becomes a bank detective.

PLEASE LET US IN, CRY THE SUBURBS

Annexation Talk to the Bronx on an Inspection Tour.

YONKERS WOULD BE LIFTED

New Rochelle and Mount Vernon Just as Anxious—Some Verbal Raps for the New York Central.

The North Side Board of Trade went out on what was described as a "tour of inspection" of New Rochelle, Mount Vernon, and Yonkers yesterdaly, and it developed into a demonstration for annexation before the trip was over. In unmistakable terms leading citizens of the three suburban towns declared that soon—and the sooner the better—the northern limit of Greater New York would be at Tarrytown. Yonkers was especially vehement in its desire to get on the band wagon. The general opinion was most tersely and forcibly expressed by ex-Mayor John Peene of Yonkers.

"I am in favor of annexation," he said. "I don't know why you gentlemen of the North Side Board of Trade came to Yonkers, whether it was to urge annexation or not, but I say: For God's sake give Yonkers something to get us out of the quagmire. Yonkers is called the 'City of Terraces'; it is called many good things, and it deserves—but why doesn't it get 'em?"

The New York Central Railroad came in for a set of verbal raps which would have put anything but a stone wall and a railroad company out of business. Yonkers wants rapid transit, say its citizens, and the Central won't provide it.

E. K. Martin, President of the Yonkers Board of Trade, declared the "oppression of the Central unbearable." It was doing so much harm to Yonkers real estate, he said, that he himself went down into the Bronx, joined the North Side Board of Trade, and put thousands of dollars into Bronx property.

"I wouldn't have done this," he said, "if the New York Central had not stood at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and demanded a tax of 25 cents from every man, woman, and child. They charge us 25 cents, whereas if we were in the city we'd pay 5. If we don't get decent transportation the people will rise up in their might and demand annexation."

Joseph S. Wood, lawyer and prominent citizen of Mount Vernon, was to "pull together" with New York so that the city and Westchester County can get a majority in the Legislature and "teach the 'hayseeds' a thing or two." He, too, spoke in favor of annexation and denounced the New York Central.

Fifty members of the North Side Board of Trade, led by President Olin J. Stephens, made the tour of the three towns, and they had a good time. The tour wound up with dinner at Highcliffe Hall, on the hills overlooking Yonkers. At the guest table were representatives of the Bronx, Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers, including two Mayors, an ex-Mayor or two, and a dozen Aldermen, Commissioners, and other city officials.

The most elaborate practical joke ever perpetrated on Yonkers was sprung about 3 o'clock in the afternoon when Fire Chief Mulcahey sent in three alarms and called out nearly every engine in the city, all for the benefit of the North Side Board of Trade. Neither the firemen nor the people knew it was not a real fire.

By the time the second engine arrived in Getty Square, the hub of Yonkers, thousands of men, women, and children—were running like mad from every direction. Nobody was more surprised than the firemen themselves. Engine No. 1 reached the square in exactly 15 seconds after the alarm was turned in. Chief Mulcahey stood in the geometrical centre of the square with Chief of Police Woodruff, whose mustache is a foot from tip to tip, by unofficial measurement. After eight engines were lined up, their horses panting, the last came racing in from its post two miles out in the country. The engine had made the two-mile trip in nine minutes.

The first stop of the fifty members of the North Side organization was at New Rochelle, where they arrived at 11:30 in the morning. At the station they were met by a committee and escorted to the City Hall to be welcomed by the Acting Mayor, Carl Kuchler. President Colwell of the New Rochelle Board of Trade made a speech. The party then started out in an open trolley car to see the town. President Stephens turned to his neighbor and remarked:

"This is good riding; no car ahead nuisance up here."

The car swung around a corner, and there across the rails was a frame house, three stories high.

"Oh, this is not a usual thing," explained one of New Rochelle's hosts. "They're just moving this house and they haven't got it across yet."

After all, the North Siders had to take a "car ahead." After a ride of an hour the party took a train back to Mount Vernon.

Mayor Edward F. Brush, on behalf of Mount Vernon, welcomed the men from the Bronx.

"Take whatever you want," said the Mayor, "I've notified the police—" here he was interrupted by laughter—"to keep out of the way."

"Say, Mayor," put in Tammany Alderman John Dougherty, "you didn't know there was a Tammany Alderman in the crowd, did you?"

From the Mount Vernon City Hall the Board of Trade members were taken to the City Club for luncheon. Then they were taken for a carriage ride, and every visitor heard the story of how Mount Vernon was founded fifty-two years ago by a company of tailors who tired of New York. The Mount Vernon hosts told an interesting fact about the Carnegie public library.

When it was finished the Trustees found they had $75 left over. They sent it back to Mr. Carnegie. They got a letter saying that no such thing had ever happened to him before.

Across the country in an open trolley car the Bronx party went to Yonkers from New Rochelle. They stepped from the car into the historic City Hall, which was built in the seventeenth century. In the absence of Mayor Andrews, Acting Mayor Ferguson gave the official welcome and turned over the keys of the city. By this time Borough President Haffen of the Bronx had joined the party. When called upon for a speech he said:

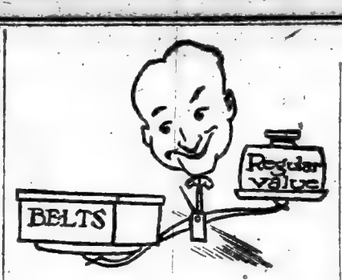
"We think the Bronx is the greatest city in existence; we think the Bronx is a greater city than Manhattan. Our Congressman, Mr. Goulden, has been instructed to advocate moving the National capital to the Bronx. I have used my efforts to have the New York City Hall moved there—and the City Treasury."

AFTER BAD RAINES HOTELS.

Committee of Fourteen to Ask for Revocation of Several Licenses.

The Committee of Fourteen, organized to drive out of business Raines law hotels holding invalid licenses or failing to comply in the least degree with the law's requirements, held a conference at the Chelsea yesterday afternoon to begin work at once. Next week several applications will be filed to have the licenses of certain hotels revoked on complaints made by the committee.

According to Congressman Bennett the committee has a long list of doubtful hotels against which complaints will probably be entered. The hotel owners are preparing to fight the new Ambler law, but the committee believes that the law will stand the test of appeal.

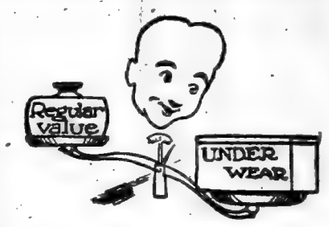


Men's belts.
1350 of grain leather—black and tan.
Regular 75c. belts.
50 cents.

Men's handkerchiefs.
7000 of the identical Irish linen used in our regular 25c. handkerchiefs—but importing in the piece and hemming here saves duty.
2 for 25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren St.	13th St.	32d St.



Boys' underwear.
2000 pieces of fine cotton gauze—regular 50c. quality.
Shirts—half sleeves and athletic.
Drawers—ankle length, knee length, pantalets.
35c.; 3 garments for $1.

Everything else men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

Marching Orders!
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
(June 9th and 10th),
Men's and Youths'
SPRING SUITS
MUST GO!
Clearing Price, $8.75
Former price and present values DISREGARDED.



Everything Must Make Room for the Summer Stocks.

The most radical clearing sales are slated for the end of this week. The store is being converted as rapidly as possible into

THE IDEAL SUMMER STORE FOR MEN.

Yesterday we sold underwear and other men's furnishings at prices that in spite of the bad weather attracted a phenomenal crowd—To-day and to-morrow we will sell

Men's suits of Fancy Tweeds and Cheviots, Black Serges, Black and Blue Cheviots, &c. All sizes.
Young Men's Suits
of fine quality, sizes 16 to 20 years,
At Eight Seventy-five
SEE WINDOW DISPLAYS.

HOPE
BROADWAY & CHAMBERS.
Stewart Building.



Let Us Clothe You.

Bring back a suit that doesn't suit. Your good will means more to me than the profit on any one sale. If I couldn't satisfy you—the 33⅓% saving wouldn't be worth while, would it?

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

Flannels—Worsteds—Serges
Suits for Men
at 9.80 & 11.65
Great values ready to wear
Light, dark or medium patterns, all sizes—Men's Blue Serge Suits and

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,304. * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT NOTE ASKS FOR PEACE

Direct Plea to Russia and Japan Made Wednesday.

NEUTRAL POWERS BARRED

Japan Would Not Consent to Any Intervention.

ANSWERS EXPECTED SOON

The President Learned That Such a Note Would Be Acceptable to Both Powers Before He Sent It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The text of a note sent by President Roosevelt to the Russian and Japanese Governments was made public at the White House to-night. This note was dispatched yesterday through diplomatic channels as the result of the President's various conferences with diplomats during the last week and of cable messages interchanged with the two Governments concerned. The note is as follows:

"The President feels that the time has come when in the interest of all mankind he must endeavor to see if it is not possible to bring to an end the terrible and lamentable conflict now being waged. With both Russia and Japan the United States has inherited ties of friendship and good-will. It hopes for the prosperity and welfare of each, and it feels that the progress of the world is set back by the war between these two great nations.

"The President accordingly urges the Russian and Japanese Governments not only for their own sakes, but in the interest of the whole civilized world, to open direct negotiations for peace with one another.

"The President suggests that these peace negotiations be conducted directly and exclusively between the belligerents; in other words, that there be a meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries or delegates without any intermediary, in order to see if it is not possible for these representatives of the two powers to agree to terms of peace.

"The President earnestly asks that the (Japanese) (Russian) Government do now agree to such meeting, and is now asking the (Russian) (Japanese) Government likewise to agree. While the President does not feel that any intermediary should be called in in respect to peace negotiations themselves, he is entirely willing to do what he properly can if the two powers concerned feel that his services will be of aid in arranging the preliminaries as to the time and place of meeting.

"But even if these preliminaries can be arranged directly between the two powers, or in any other way, the President will be glad, as his sole purpose is to bring about a meeting which the whole civilized world will pray may result in peace."

Before sending it the President had ascertained that such a note would not be offensive to either Government. While no formal acceptance has been given by either power, the President expects such acceptances based on the foreknowledge of both powers of what his note would contain.

Japan Wants No Interference.

All efforts to learn Japan's peace terms have been balked by the determined opposition which Japan has presented to any such course. At every stage of the negotiations she has resolutely assumed the position that she could not admit the intercession of any other power nor present her peace terms in any way except directly to Russia. The President's identical note is framed in accordance with this attitude of Japan.

At the first attempt made by the President to broach the subject of peace, a difficulty was found in the suspicion with which Japan regarded every attempt made by any other nation than Russia to bring about peace. The President learned that from the very outset of the war Japan had been determined that the peace of 1895, when mediation robbed her of the fruits of victory, should not be repeated, and she was ready to look askance at even the friendliest offers.

Three different cable messages have come from Japan to Minister Takahira in the last three days. In two of them Japan's attitude on this question was set forward with sufficient clearness to enable the President to frame his note in connection with it.

Japan's final message on the subject was delivered by Minister Takahira to-day, after the President's departure. The Minister arrived at the White House in the afternoon with the message from Tokio and Secretary Taft, as acting head of the Government, was at once sent for. He came to the White House, received Mr. Takahira's message, and communicated with the President by telegraph. It was as a result of that communication that the President authorized the publication of the note to-night.

Russia's Reply Given to Meyer.

Russia's attitude was communicated through Ambassador Meyer, and not through Count Cassini. The latter was advised by his Government of the message given to Ambassador Meyer and instructed what to do when the next move should be made, but was not intrusted with any message for the President.

It is said in diplomatic circles to-night that Japan has indicated a willingness to give an intimation of her peace terms to Russia direct, though she will not do so through any other power, and that the President has conveyed this information to Russia. Upon this, it is said, her acceptance of the President's proposal is based.

Opinion to-night is that the President's labors are practically ended, and that he has succeeded in bringing the two powers together. Further hostilities are hardly looked for. If the President is called upon to arrange the preliminaries, as he has tentatively suggested, that will be all he is called on to do.

His aim has been to get the belligerents to listen to peace proposals. They have both consented to do so, and he has been successful in what he set out to do. It is not, of course, certain that this will result in peace. At the same time confidence is strong here that the war is practically over.

HOPE OF PEACE IN RUSSIA.

May Come in Three Weeks—Russian Bonds Rise on Prospects.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—The prospects of peace are steadily becoming brighter.

It is impossible to give a detailed record of the developments day by day, as the utmost discretion is observed at the Foreign Office and embassies, and it is well to treat with considerable reserve most of the alleged revelations telegraphed from the various capitals, including St. Petersburg. But the broad fact remains, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that pourparlers, if not negotiations, are already on foot. It is even hinted in the most competent quarters that startling developments may be expected.

Russian 4s rose to-day to 84 on vigorous buying from abroad. Foreign telegrams dealing with peace are all passed by the censorship, which shows that although the Government refrains from selecting those it considers best reflect the situation, it no longer seeks to leave Russians under the impression that nothing is being done toward the conclusion of peace.

The main difficulty seems to lie in Japan's determination not to disclose her demands except to a properly authorized representative of Russia. Then only will a question of armistice be raised, and if the negotiations succeed peace may be concluded within three weeks.

Few Russians appear to understand what is passing, and the press continues to clamor for a national consultation before deciding one way or the other, but this apparently is now out of the question, because the time necessary for elections would be too long. Japan could scarcely be expected to suspend operations for three months.

The preoccupation with peace does not interfere with the preparations to continue the war. Military councils are held daily at Tsarskoe-Selo, at which future plans are discussed. I am informed that the mobilization of two army corps has just been decided upon.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 10.—M. Boutiron, First Secretary of the French Embassy, had a long conference with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff this afternoon, and M. Bompard, the French Ambassador, is hurrying back from Paris. France, instead of displaying jealousy at the initiative taken by President Roosevelt with a view to bringing Russia and Japan together for peace, has apparently warmly welcomed it and will give it co-operation.

Notwithstanding the progress already made, a great deal of skepticism is manifested in certain quarters as to the result of President Roosevelt's efforts. The Emperor, however, has cast the die and will make peace if Japan's terms be such that Russia can accept them with dignity. The Emperor, it must be pointed out, has not sued for peace. He has only assented to a proposition for direct negotiations submitted by the head of a friendly power, and the matter officially goes no further than that Russia, now as ever, is ready to see if a common basis can be reached.

Ambassador Meyer was in constant communication with Washington this morning. He received a long cipher dispatch, and soon afterward hurried to the Foreign Office, where he had half an hour's earnest conversation with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff concerning the information transmitted to him.

Evidence accumulates that President Roosevelt's efforts in behalf of peace have been supported by practically every European power by the transmission through their representatives at the belligerents' respective capitals that it is the solemn conviction of their respective Governments that the time has arrived for the warring countries to conclude peace.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 2:30 P. M.; arrives Albany 5:20, Utica 7:14, Syracuse 8:23, Rochester 9:50, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

YALE-PRINCETON BASEBALL.
At Princeton Saturday, June 10th. Special trains returning via Pennsylvania Railroad at close of game.—Adv.

HOW TOGO LAID TRAP THAT DESTROYED FOE

Unmoved by Rojestvensky's Ruses, He Just Waited.

WEAK WAR CRAFT AS BAIT

Russian Ships Suddenly Attacked by Powerful Squadrons That Emerged from Hiding—Work of Torpedoes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, June 9.—From the first to the last Admiral Togo never wavered in the conviction that the Baltic fleet must choose the Tsu-Shima passage on its course to Vladivostok.

His argument was that no commander would attempt to take a large squadron through the northern straits in this season of fogs and at a great distance from the neutral ports where refuge could be sought in case of damage to ships. There was also danger of mines in Tsugaru Strait, whereas no such apprehensions need be felt in the Tsu-Shima passage.

Admiral Rojestvensky apparently reasoned exactly as Admiral Togo had anticipated. Though many of his officers advocated the northern passage, some strongly advocated the advisability of seizing a base in Formosa and compelling the Japanese to come thither and fight.

This question was earnestly discussed on board the flagship in Kamranh Bay, where Nebogatoff arrived on May 5, receiving a tremendous welcome from the sailors of the Second Squadron, who drew the most favorable omens of ultimate victory from the success attending the safe voyage of the two squadrons and their junction at a place thousands of miles from their European base.

Admiral Rojestvensky, after hearing the arguments of his officers, announced that it was his intention to enter the Pacific Ocean, thereby gaining the advantage of a double objective, and then returning to the China Sea via the north of Formosa and steering direct for the Tsu-Shima passage.

This decision was welcomed with acclamation, the officers embracing and drinking success to the plan.

Admiral Rojestvensky, having allowed nine days for the Third Squadron to recuperate, steamed out of Kamranh Bay on May 14 and passed Balintang unobserved. On the night of May 17 he coaled off Niatana, where he stopped a Norwegian steamer consigned to a Japanese firm and informed the Captain that the squadron's destination was Tsu-Shima passage.

This was for the purpose of deceiving Admiral Togo, who would naturally infer that some other destination was intended. Admiral Rojestvensky intended to strengthen this inference by delaying progress so that his non-arrival within the China Sea within a reasonable time might suggest that the Russians had really headed for the northern passage.

But this device did not deceive Admiral Togo, who remained steadfast at his base, guarding the Tsu-Shima passage.

Meanwhile Admiral Rojestvensky had wholly failed to obtain trustworthy information of the whereabouts of Admiral Togo's fleet. This secret, which was so carefully guarded, remained unknown even to the Japanese public to the very end.

On May 25 six Russian transport auxiliary cruisers entered the Yang-tse River, which greatly perplexed the Japanese public, but was interpreted by Admiral Togo as a sure indication of Admiral Rojestvensky's presence in the China Sea.

At 5:30 A. M. on May 27 Japanese scouts lying to the north of Quelpart Island reported by wireless telegraphy that the Russians were drawing up toward Tsu-Shima, but the fog concealed the exact character of the squadron, whether it was the main fighting force or only a few weak craft sacrificed in order to attract the attention of the Japanese to the south while Admiral Rojestvensky himself passed by the northern avenues.

This question remained unsettled until noon, when the intense anxiety of Tokio was relieved by a telegram from Admiral Togo announcing that the whole Russian fleet was in sight.

Meanwhile Admiral Togo pursued his plan unwaveringly, keeping his principal squadrons concealed in places still secret. For the purpose of promoting the belief among the Russians that the Tsu-Shima Straits were weakly guarded and drawing them through the eastern channel he sent out a number of second-class ships, which, though slow, carried guns sufficiently heavy to prevent the enemy from closing in. The fog helped to preserve these vessels, which, nevertheless, Admiral Togo was not unwilling to sacrifice on the altar of his main purpose.

Admiral Rojestvensky, until in the vicinity of Tsu-Shima, kept his auxiliary cruisers in front, but immediately before entering the channel he recalled them, after which the lead was taken by the battleships Imperator Alexander III., Navarin, and Knias Souvaroff. The wind was now freshening, and the sea, already rough, began to run very high and the fog began to lift.

Togo signaled: "The fate of the empire depends upon this effort, and the men must do their utmost."

The Russians, still confident, held their course at a uniform speed of 12 knots, exchanging a desultory fire with the decoy squadron, which withdrew to the northeast at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Admiral Togo then entered the arena, with his best fighting material distributed in two squadrons of six vessels each. His own squadron consisted of the four battleships and the cruisers Nisshin and Kasuga. Admiral Kamimura's squadron consisted of six armored cruisers.

Admiral Togo's squadron was steaming at the rate of 14 knots an hour, and Admiral Kamimura's at 16 knots at about 1:30 o'clock, when, the fog thinning, Admiral Rojestvensky sighted Admiral Togo's battleships in single column, line ahead, rounding the north of Tsu-Shima Island and bearing down on the port bow. Shortly afterward he sighted Admiral Kamimura's squadron rounding the south of the island and covering his stern on the same side, while the decoy squadron, strongly reinforced, threatened the starboard.

The Russians immediately formed in double column, line ahead, and bearing down on the port bow. The east column was led by the Imperator Alexander III. and the west was composed of cruisers, while the auxiliaries were between the columns in the rear.

The sea was now very rough, with a strong southwest wind blowing, so that the Japanese not only had the benefit of the sun at their backs, but were also assisted by the heavy smoke which poured down upon the Russians.

The heavy seas, too, were eminently in favor of the Japanese gunners, who habitually practice in heavy stormy weather, with the result that their aim is not disturbed by the unsteadiness of the gun platforms. Further, they were able to take advantage of the exposure of the enemy's vital parts, occasioned by the rolling and tossing of the ships.

The Russians opened fire at 12,000 metres, (almost seven and a half miles,) but it was wholly ineffective. The Japanese reserved their fire until the range was 7,500 metres, (somewhat over four miles,) when they fired six trial shots and scored three hits.

The battle now became general. The Russians perpetually essayed to force their way northward, but the Japanese, steaming at a higher speed, constantly headed them back, so that the Russian course described a loop, the ships filing past the Japanese, who poured in a deadly fire from three directions.

Admiral Rojestvensky's gunners maintained a much higher rate of fire than the enemy, but the projectiles nearly always flew high or buried themselves in the sea before reaching the Japanese line, evidently owing to the gunners' want of experience in laying their guns in rough weather.

Before evening five of the Russian warships had been sunk, including three battleships, which apparently lost their stability owing to the piercing of their water-tight compartments on one side only, and the action of fore and aft bulkheads. Meanwhile the Russian formation had been broken, but the ships were still confined to the southeast corner of the Sea of Japan.

Thus far Admiral Togo's strategy had worked perfectly, but a most important part of his plan remained, namely, the loosing of his sixteen squadrons of torpedo boats upon the Russians during the night, when they were partially disabled and confused. There were great fears at one time that this would be impossible, as the sea was too rough for torpedo boats.

However, toward evening the wind and waves subsided. The night became quiet and the starlight was exceedingly suited to the work of torpedo boats, which rushed in from three directions, reserving their missiles until within 300 metres (about 325 yards) at most and making practice so deadly it redeemed all previous failures.

The Japanese deny the use of submarines, and the conditions of the battle were obviously unsuited for them.

Meanwhile the Japanese fighting squadrons had dropped off to the north, leaving the field free for the torpedo craft. By midnight only nine of the Russian ships retained their formation under Admiral Nebogatoff.

These struggled northward, the torpedo boats clinging to their flanks and constantly stabbing, so that dawn found only five remaining, the Orel, the Nikolai I., two coast-defense ships, and the Izumrud. Having lost his bearings owing to the complicated manoeuvres, Admiral Nebogatoff decided to steer to the westward until he had picked up some feature of the Korean coast which he could identify.

Presently the Izumrud, which was scouting, reported that she sighted the Liancourt Islands, whereupon the Russians, recovering heart, shaped their course toward Vladivostok. Almost immediately, however, they observed two squadrons of Japanese vessels approaching at full speed ahead and recognized the flags of Togo and Dewa. The Izumrud steamed off at top speed, but Nebogatoff's ships, incumbered with wounded, with half their guns out of action, and with ammunition lacking, decided to haul down their colors.

Other still floating fragments of the Russian fleet were pursued and destroyed by the Japanese, who had been organized with a view to this contingency into groups of homogeneous ships.

The battle shows no novel feature. The Russians fought with devoted valor, but were outclassed at every point. Their shooting was incomparably inferior to the Japanese, who scored an extraordinary number of hits with their twelve-inch guns. The Japanese projectiles were also much more effective than the Russians'.

Nothing was more notable than the Japanese skill in using torpedoes, contrasting markedly with previous ill-success, and evidently resulting from a

Continued on Page 2.

RYAN SYNDICATE BUYS HYDE STOCK

Paul Morton Chosen for Equitable Chairman.

ALL HIGH OFFICERS RESIGN

Hendricks's Report Will Shape Action on Them.

STOCK TO BE TRUSTEED

Grover Cleveland, George Westinghouse, and Justice O'Brien Asked to Serve—Price of Stock Said to be $4,000,000.

By the sale of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society belonging to the estate of the late Henry B. Hyde, its founder, to a syndicate of which Thomas F. Ryan is the head, the control of the great institution, with its $400,000,000 of assets, passed out of the Hyde family yesterday, and the way was paved for a thorough reorganization. The price is understood to have been between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000, and the Ryan syndicate had as its competitors interests identified with the Standard Oil party, and represented by George J. Gould, who is himself an Equitable Director.

As a part of the syndicate plan, Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, who recently identified himself with the Ryan-Metropolitan traction interests and on July 1 was to become the head of a giant subway construction company, has been elected Chairman of the Equitable Board in accordance with the vote of the Directors on Wednesday creating the office.

He had in his hands at the end of yesterday's long session of the Directors, the resignations of President James W. Alexander, Vice President James H. Hyde, Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, Third Vice President George T. Wilson, Fourth Vice President William H. McIntyre, and all members of committees of the Directors.

Mr. Morton demanded these resignations as a condition of accepting the office of Chairman, and when they had been tendered he announced that he would hold them until the State Superintendent of Insurance reported on his investigation of Equitable conditions, and then determine whether they should be accepted or not. Superintendent Hendricks at his home in Syracuse last night refused to discuss the matter.

Cleveland Asked to be a Trustee.

As was stated in THE TIMES yesterday in announcing the willingness of James H. Hyde to dispossess himself of his stock holdings to responsible financial interests, provided it could be done in a way that would give the policy holders a voice in the affairs of the company, the sale was made on condition that the stock be trusteed, these trustees to vote for twenty-eight Directors chosen by the policy holders and twenty-four of their own nomination.

Accordingly, Thomas F. Ryan has addressed to ex-President Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, President of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company, letters requesting them to serve in this capacity. Late last night Justice O'Brien and Mr. Westinghouse had accepted.

Mr. Ryan gave out last night his letter to President Cleveland, which gave at length the considerations prompting the move. It follows:

"My Dear Mr. Cleveland—You may be aware that a bitter controversy exists regarding the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and that public confidence has been shaken in the safety of the fund under the control of a single block of stock left by the late Henry B. Hyde. This loss of confidence affects a great public trust of more than four hundred million dollars, representing the savings of over six hundred thousand policy holders, and the present condition amounts to a public misfortune.

"In the hope of putting an end to this condition and in connection with a change in the executive management of the society, I have, together with other policy holders, purchased this block of stock, and propose to put it in the hands of a Board of Trustees having no connection with Wall Street, with power to vote it for the election of Directors—as to twenty-eight of the fifty-two Directors, in accordance with the instructions of the policy holders of the society, and as to the remaining twenty-four Directors in accordance with the uncontrolled judgment of the Trustees. This division of twenty-eight and twenty-four is in accordance with a plan of giving substantial control to policy holders, already approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

"I beg you to act as one of this board, with other gentlemen who shall be of a character entirely satisfactory to you.

"I should not venture to ask this of you on any personal grounds, but to restore this great trust, affecting so many people of slender means, to soundness and public confidence would certainly be a great public service, and this view emboldens me to make the request.

"The duties of the trust would be very light, as, in the nature of things, when a satisfactory board is once constituted, there are few changes, and all the clerical and formal work would be done by the office force of the company.

"I have written similar letters to Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of our Supreme Court, and to Mr. George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, two of the largest policy holders in the society. Very truly yours,

"THOMAS F. RYAN."

Ryan Deal a Great Surprise.

The bid of the Ryan syndicate came as a most sensational climax to the Equitable controversy. Although neither the Ryan syndicate nor the Gould-Rockefeller syndicate was the first in the field, it was not until Thursday night that there was any public intimation of Mr. Hyde's willingness to sell out or get out.

In the beginning of the controversy last February, a syndicate represented by Henry C. Frick made an offer for his stock, which was immediately rejected. Then, when the factional contest in the society had dragged on for many months and E. H. Harriman, fortified by the Frick committee's report, was ready to break with Mr. Hyde, another offer came which met with a like result.

Thus the matter rested. Persons intimately associated with the Equitable noticed that in the meeting when the Frick report was rejected and shortly thereafter George J. Gould was the firm supporter of Mr. Hyde and a participant in his counsels. It was even announced that Mr. Gould would be distinctly persona grata as regards the moral support of the Equitable for his railroad extension projects in the West, and that this condition was exactly what Mr. Harriman in his vain effort to retain his hold upon the immense resources of the society had tried to prevent. The adjourned meeting of the Directors was held, with no result, and it was Thursday night.

Then, at a session that lasted from the close of business until 1 o'clock in the morning, the situation was thrashed out between Mr. Gould and his representatives on the one hand and Mr. Hyde and his counsel, Samuel Untermyer and Elihu Root, on the other. No decision was reached, and the nominating committee of the Equitable Board, which had been in session all day, was similarly barren of accomplishment.

The names before the committee were those of Alton B. Parker, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals and Presidential candidate; Gov. Charles S. Deneen of Illinois, and John Harsen Rhoades, with Gov. Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, who had been Mr. Gould's choice, and Judge George Gray of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Delaware as remote possibilities.

Offer at a Psychological Moment.

Yesterday morning the Nominating Committee was still unable to agree, and the representatives of Mr. Hyde and those of the Gould-Rockefeller syndicate were still apart on the terms of the purchase. At that point—a psychological moment, it seems now—the Ryan syndicate, which had been considering the matter a couple of weeks, made its offer, accompanied by the condition that Paul Morton, already annexed to the Metropolitan traction interests in connection with the mammoth scheme of subway construction, should be raised to the newly created Chairmanship.

It is believed that the choice of Mr. Morton was made mandatory, and the proceedings of yesterday's meeting of the Directors were taken as bearing out this impression. In the syndicate there are, besides Mr. Ryan, his son, who is the holder of a $50,000 policy in the Equitable; George Westinghouse, the holder of a $100,000 policy; Samuel Newhouse of Salt Lake City, who has a $430,000 policy; Justice O'Brien, with a $150,000 policy, and others. Mr. Hyde retains seventy-five shares of stock, and the syndicate gets 501 shares, giving it one share more than half the 1,000 shares for which the Equitable is capitalized.

The following twenty-seven Directors gathered in the board room of the society at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon:

J. W. Alexander,	John J. McCook,
Chauncey M. Depew,	C. Ledyard Blair,
H. C. Deming,	Brayton Ives,
George H. Squire,	Gage E. Tarbell,
Thomas D. Jordan,	C. B. Alexander,
James H. Hyde,	M. Hartley Dodge,
Alfred G. Vanderbilt,	J. F. de Navarro,
August Belmont,	Bradish Johnson,
H. R. Winthrop,	George T. Wilson,
George J. Gould,	Thomas T. Eckert,
Charles S. Smith,	William H. McIntyre,
V. P. Snyder,	H. M. Alexander,
Alvin W. Krech,	David H. Moffat.
William Alexander,	

The first business was the adoption of the amended by-laws, formally creating the office of Chairman of the board. When these had been passed the Nominating Committee announced that it was unable to report a name. Chauncey M. Depew nominated Paul Morton, the motion being seconded by David H. Moffat. Mr. Moffat, August Belmont, and Senator Depew, were the only members of the committee present in New York since its appointment.

Ask Hyde to Retire.

A spirited discussion started. Brayton Ives, the one member of the Frick investigating committee who decided to stay in the board and fight, tried to prevent action on the motion on the ground that nothing could be done to help the society until Mr. Hyde had divested himself of his stock control.

August Belmont made an earnest speech, in which he begged Mr. Hyde to give up his stock. He told the Vice President that he would be the target of the press, the public generally, and even the Legislature so long as he held on, and that the sooner he got out the better it would be for the society and its policy holders.

Brayton Ives spoke again, declaring that the society could never make any real progress until the stock was out of the way, and that what was needed was not hot water treatment, but a knife that should be applied without fear or pity. He said that disaster could only be averted by doing what the public and the policy holders had long demanded—real mutualization.

Mr. Morton Elected.

In the end Mr. Morton was elected, the only votes against him being those of Brayton Ives and Charles Stewart Smith. Mr. Smith's vote was not based on personal opposition to Mr. Morton, but was due to the fact that he did not want to vote for any one so long as the stock was held by Mr. Hyde.

A committee consisting of Senator Depew, Mr. Belmont, and Thomas T. Eckert was appointed to wait upon Mr. Morton and notify him of his selection. The board then adjourned for fifteen minutes.

This was about a quarter after 5, and the word was passed out through the corridors where the newspaper men were waiting that Morton was the choice. The Directors as they left the board room were besieged with questions, but answered few. Brayton Ives pushed his way through a knot of reporters and fairly shouted as he ran down the stairs:

"I'm a free American citizen and I will not be held up in this way."

The fifteen minutes had lengthened into a half hour before Paul Morton walked out of James H. Hyde's office, followed by the nominating committee, with Mr. Hyde himself bringing up the rear of the procession. Mr. Morton was of serious mien, and glanced neither to right nor left as he walked into the board room that he was destined to rule. Neither the committee nor Mr. Hyde said a word as the party passed through the hall to the door.

Once inside Mr. Morton, upon being told that he had been chosen Chairman of the board, took the floor and said that he would accept only on condition that he should have an absolutely free hand as to men and methods. If this were granted he declared he would try so to conduct the affairs of the society as to meet the approval of the policy holders, the Directors, the employes, and the general public. He added that he would not at this time go into detail, but, if the terms of his acceptance proved satisfactory to the board, he would outline his plans in full at the earliest possible opportunity.

President Alexander surrendered the chair and Mr. Morton again addressed the board. He said that what he had meant by a free hand in his earlier remarks was that he would like to have placed in his hands the resignation of the President and the First and Second Vice Presidents for such action as he might deem it wise to take after the Superintendent of Insurance had made his report.

Mr. Tarbell was on his feet at once, saying that he did not think it fair that he be classed with President Alexander and Vice President Hyde in the matter for the reason that no specific charges of wrongdoing had ever been made against him, as there had been against both of his superiors. He said that his twenty-five years of service in the Equitable should count for something, and that if his resignation was called for the resignations of all the chief executive officers should be placed in the hands of the new Chairman.

Alexander and Hyde Resign.

President Alexander tendered his resignation, saying briefly that while he had been forty years in the service of the Equitable he would gladly do what was possible to bring about a solution of the troubles in which the society found itself. To this Senator Depew made the following reply:

"Mr. James W. Alexander, the President of the society, has been in important relations with it for forty years, most of the time as its Vice President. During that period he was the confidant and able assistant of the extraordinary man who created the society and built it up to the condition where it was the leading financial institution in the country, if not in the world, in its line at the time of his death. Since his death, under the administration of Mr. Alexander, the success of the company has been more phenomenal than that of any other life assurance company in the world. As an effort for peace, for harmony, for the prosperity of the society, for the success of the Chairman, this immediate and cordial tender on the part of Mr. Alexander of his office to the Chairman is an act of gracious courtesy which the board appreciates, and I therefore move that the thanks of the board be tendered to Mr. Alexander for his action."

Vice President Hyde next rose, and in presenting to the board his resignation, read the following letter:

"To the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society:

"Dear Sirs: Now that the legal rights of the stockholders have been determined by the Supreme Court of the State, I have reached the conclusion, as the result of the most earnest and anxious reflection, that the welfare of the society, founded by my father, and which I have so deeply at heart, demands that the stock control shall cease to be vested in any one person, and that I should part with a majority of the stock in such form that no one individual shall continue in control of the destinies of the society.

"I have accordingly, but not without great hesitation and personal regret, sold the stock which my father placed in trust. I am advised that, as the holder of the controlling stock, I have the power and hence the responsibility of repairing the damage that has been inflicted on the society in so far as that may be possible. It is in the discharge of that responsibility that I have parted with a majority of the stock in the interest of the policy holders, and in a form which I believe will enable the society to regain its prestige and resume its interrupted era of prosperity.

"If that be the result I shall be content.

"In this connection you will perhaps pardon me for repeating what I have so often said to you, that throughout my career with the society its interest has always been uppermost, and I have never consciously done or omitted anything which would be to its injury or disadvantage.

"I hope I may be pardoned the statement that the prosperity of the society of late years is at this time my greatest source of pride and consolation. I am quite content to submit my acts in connection with the management of the society to the verdict of all fair-minded men—when the unreasoning public clamor induced by the false and sensational attacks upon me shall have passed.

"I shall retain a substantial interest and hope to continue to be identified with the affairs of the society as a Director, and in such other ways as may be deemed desirable.

"In order that the Chairman who has been selected may have a free hand in the management I shall hand to him my resignation as Vice President for such action as you may deem advisable. You

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, taking effect Sunday, June 18th.—Adv.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

"Automobile Tours" from N. Y. 50 delightful drives (illustrated) routes, 25c. "Auto Tours," 3 Park Pl., N. Y.—Adv.

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may rely on my earnest co-operation at all times in the accomplishment of the task of reinstating the society in the public confidence and esteem.

"Purchasers of the stock have expressed their intention to divest themselves of all voting power and immediately put control of the company in the hands of policy holders, notwithstanding the pending litigation, by conveying the stock to a Board of Trustees of such character as to command universal confidence and not connected with any financial institution, and giving them power to vote it for the election of Directors as to twenty-eight of the fifty-two Directors, as instructed by the policy holders and as to the remaining twenty-four Directors, according to the uncontrolled judgment of the Trustees; thus following the plan of mutualization already approved by the Insurance Department and eliminating the one-man power, to which so much objection has been made.

"Provision is intended also to be made for an amendment of the charter so as to perpetuate this control of the policy holders. I think that you will find that everything possible has been done to insure the resumption of the interrupted prosperity of the society.

"Very respectfully yours,

"JAMES H. HYDE."

Directors Thank Him.

In recognition of Mr. Hyde's action the board unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the board appreciates the high sense of duty in the interest of the society which prompted the action of Mr. Hyde and begs to tender him the thanks of the society for such action."

Vice Presidents Tarbell, Wilson, and McIntyre handed in their resignations. The board then adjourned. As usual it was Senator Depew who made the formal announcement. He said:

"The board has elected Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, to be its Chairman. Mr. Morton has accepted on condition that he is to have a free hand as to methods and men."

After the meeting was adjourned Mr. Morton, Samuel Untermyer, Elihu Root, and William B. Gulliver of Mr. Hyde's counsel and others went over to Thomas F. Ryan's office in the Morton Trust Company and had a long conference.

Morton Will Give Up Subway Job.

Mr. Morton's only comment was in answer to a question whether he would still take the post of executive head of the new subway system. He replied:

"Oh, no, I certainly shall not take that. This will give me all I can do."

Further than this Mr. Morton declined to talk. Thomas F. Ryan later in the evening gave out this statement:

"In connection with some other policy holders who, like myself, have never had any relations with the Equitable, except as policy holders, I have purchased from Mr. Hyde a majority of the stock of that society. We have made this purchase for the sake of putting an end to the present unfortunate condition of the company's affairs, not only in the interest of the policy holders, but for the general business interests of the entire country. We purpose, upon receiving the stock, to immediately divest ourselves of all voting power and accomplish in substance and effect the plan of mutualization already approved by the Superintendent of Insurance. We propose to do this by conveying the stock to a board of trustees composed of men of such character as to command universal confidence and having no connection with Wall Street, with power to vote the stock for the election of Directors—as to twenty-eight Directors in accordance with the instructions of the policy holders of the society, and as to the remaining twenty-four Directors in accordance with the uncontrolled judgment of the trustees.

"This will at once accomplish the object of putting the control of the company in the hands of the policy holders and will eliminate entirely the one-man power to which so much objection has been made.

"Our willingness to take this course has been influential in inducing Mr. Morton to accept the Chairmanship of the board and to undertake the reorganization of the society, which it is our wish to have made as thorough and complete as possible.

"I have already asked ex-President Cleveland, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, Presiding Justice of the Apellate Division of the Supreme Court of this department, and Mr. George Westinghouse of Pittsburg to act as trustees of the stock. The last two named are among the large policy holders of the Equitable."

Untermyer Praises Hyde and Ryan.

Samuel Untermyer, who with Mr. Gulliver represented Mr. Hyde in the negotiations with the policy holders, said that he regarded the outcome as the most gratifying result of what seemed at one time an impossible situation. It had been brought about, in his opinion, by a high sense of public duty on the part of Mr. Hyde. So far as concerned Mr. Ryan's connection with the transaction, Mr. Untermyer said he thought that his action was the "most magnificent exhibition of public spirit and unselfishness that he had ever encountered within one hundred miles of Wall Street."

Mr. Westinghouse Accepts.

George Westinghouse, who is in the city, said last night that he had already sent his letter accepting the trusteeship to Mr. Ryan.

Few of the Directors cared to say anything for publication. Brayton Ives, who was the principal protestant, excused himself from making any comment. Cornelius N. Bliss, one of the members of the Frick committee, who resigned when the report was rejected, said at his Summer home in Oceanic that he was surprised that Paul Morton should have been chosen. When told of the resignations, he said:

"This is the first I have heard of these developments, and it certainly looks like a settlement. I hope it is, anyway. Of course, I am not in a position to give an opinion on the new situation, having resigned all connection with the Equitable. I have seen no one or conferred with anybody on it since I felt the board."

There were a dozen or more of the State managers of Equitable agencies in the society's building yesterday afternoon, who took the keenest interest in the progress of the meeting in the board room. They said that what they wanted most now, next to an executive reorganization, was that the vacancies in the Board of Directors should be filled by representative business men who would not be dummies.

Roger Winthrop, the financial manager of the society, tendered his resignation last night. It was explained that Mr. Winthrop did this as a courtesy to Mr. Morton, that the new Chairman might not be embarrassed in any way in the plans that he had for the reorganization of the society.

MORTON TO BEGIN SOON.

Will Quit Washington July 1—Charles Stewart Smith Pleased.

Mr. Morton, Charles Stewart Smith, one of the Directors who demanded the other day that Hyde and Alexander resign, and August Belmont, another Equitable Director, were all guests last night at the dinner of the Pilgrims to Joseph H. Choate at the Waldorf-Astoria. Mr. Morton had a seat next to the former Ambassador. When he entered the hall and also after the dinner Mr. Morton was the recipient of many congratulations and well wishes.

"When will you take charge of Equitable affairs?" he was asked.

"As soon as I can be relieved of my duties in Washington. My resignation goes into effect on July 1, but I expect from this time on to pay more or less attention to Equitable matters. I was here to look after the other office for which I had been chosen, (President of the Metropolitan Construction,) but any connection with that is now out of the question. I do not know who will be put in that place. That is a question that only Mr. Ryan can answer."

Charles Stewart Smith denied that he in any way opposed the election of Mr. Morton. He said that Mr. Morton was the best man who could have been chosen. The impression that he had opposed his election arose from the fact, he said, that the name of Mr. Morton had been proposed before any one had any knowledge of where the majority of the Hyde stock had been placed, and that he and others wanted this fact cleared up before they voted for anybody as Chairman.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the result of the meeting. We have done everything that the public required of us, and more. We have complied with everything that public opinion has demanded, and rightly demanded.

"This action of to-day means mutualization. It matters not who has control of the stock, mutualization must come, and the board is pledged to see that it is carried out unless the court interferes, and I do not imagine that anything of the kind will occur.

"Great pressure was brought on me to resign from the board. I declined and stood my ground. I have $100,000 in the Equitable, and my son has an equal amount. Many of my friends are heavily interested, and I considered it my duty to stay where I was and do my part to preserve their interests.

"I am entirely satisfied with the statement of Mr. Hyde that he had disposed of his interests to parties who would conserve the interests of the policy holders. In Mr. Morton I believe we have a man fully capable of restoring the old-time confidence in the Equitable. I believe this is the end of the controversy. I certainly hope it is, and I believe that the whole affair has been very happily terminated.

"I had a talk with Mr. Morton today concerning the resignations that have been placed in his hands. I have advised him strongly not to accept them all. When a man starts out to run an establishment he cannot afford to throw out all the old servants who know how the place ought to be run. Mr. Morton will be compelled to surround himself with men who are conversant with the details, and I believe he will keep at least some of those who have resigned in the service of the society."

By a peculiar coincidence August Belmont occupied the seat at the Choate banquet "A-35," which had been assigned on the diagram to Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. Ryan was not present.

Mr. Belmont refused to discuss the Equitable situation in any way.

H. H. Vreeland, who was also at the dinner, said that he could not make a statement, and referred all inquirers to Mr. Ryan.

URGED RYAN TO AID—O'BRIEN.

Justice Says He Asked Him to Build Up Society—Accepts.

Presiding Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who will be one of the Trustees of the Equitable, gave out the following statement last night:

"I have just received the notice of my selection as Trustee, and I regard it as a public duty to accept. On entering upon my professional career as a lawyer I was impressed with the advantages of life insurance, and twenty-five years ago I took out my first policy in the Equitable Life, which was small in amount, and which as my income grew larger I increased, until I now have in policies of that society $165,000 of life insurance, which represents practically my fortune and provision for my family.

"Naturally anxious, as was every policy holder, at the trend of the society toward disintegration due to unfortunate dissensions, I was hopeful that some man or men of public spirit and ability would be found who, in the interest of the policy holders, would come forward and save this great fiduciary institution and the business of life insurance by some plan that would restore confidence. Among those mentioned in that connection I heard in the last few days of Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, and, having known him long and well, I urged him, if in his power, to co-operate with those who were in favor of building up and preserving the Equitable Society. Nor can I conceive of any better use that any man could make of a part of his fortune than devoting it to the promotion of such an object.

"On my own part, if any time or labor which I can give outside of court duties will be of service in co-operating with other gentlemen named in re-establishing public confidence in the society and securing the rights of policy holders they will be given without fee or reward."

INGALLS SLEEPS OVER IT.

Declined to Talk Last Night About Equitable Changes.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 9.—A message from THE TIMES telling of the Equitable developments was read to M. E. Ingalls to-night.

"What's that?" exclaimed Mr. Ingalls, when the statement that the syndicate had purchased Hyde's stock had been repeated.

"What have you to say on this new development?" he was asked.

"Come around to-morrow morning and I will talk to you," he said.

"Won't you give an inkling of your views to-night?"

"Come around to-morrow morning and I will talk to you," was again the response.

MORTON A RAILROAD EXPERT.

Started in the Business as a Clerk, and His Advance Was Rapid.

Paul Morton, who has been appointed Chairman of the Equitable Life Board, has been before the public in different capacities in the last few years. He is best known as a railroad man.

He began his business life as a clerk in the office of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1872. On the same line he served at different times as General Freight Agent and General Passenger Agent. In 1890 he was General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. From 1890 to 1896 Mr. Morton was Vice President of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and President of the Whitebreast Fuel Company, after which he became Third Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. In 1898 he was made Second Vice President. He resigned a salary of $25,000 to become Secretary of the Navy under President Roosevelt.

Early in January this year Congressman Baker of Brooklyn introduced a resolution in the House for the removal of Secretary Morton, based on evidence before the Inter-State Commerce Commission relative to rebates granted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Road, from which Mr. Morton had resigned. Nothing more was heard of it. The last time Mr. Morton was before the public was only a few days ago, when it was announced that he had resigned from the Cabinet to direct the Metropolitan's subway ventures.

Mr. Morton's father, J. Sterling Morton, was appointed Secretary of Agriculture in 1893 by President Cleveland, then in his second term. Mrs. Paul Morton, who before her marriage was Miss Charlotte Goodridge of Kansas City, is a social leader in Chicago.

Life Savers Elect Officers.

The Life Savers' Mutual Benefit Association finished its annual convention at Brighton Beach a day ahead of time yesterday, selected Boston as the next meeting place, and elected officers as follows: President—Capt. N. B. Rich; First Vice President—T. H. Pattersen; Second Vice President—Thomas H. Barber; Secretary-Treasurer—J. T. Westcott.

HOW TOGO LAID TRAP THAT DESTROYED FOE

Continued from Page 1.

special course of training recently pursued and from the teachings of experience.

ENQUIST TELLS OF THE BATTLE.

Superior Speed of the Japanese Frustrated Plans of the Russians.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The Emperor has received a long telegram from Rear Admiral Enquist dated at Manila June 5, describing that portion of the battle of the Sea of Japan on May 27 which took place between Tsu Island and Kotsu Island. Admiral Enquist says:

"There was a clear sky with a fresh south wind and a very foggy horizon. A Japanese squadron appeared at 1:45 P. M. to the north and engaged us in a tactical conflict, not permitting us to pass them in the direction of Vladivostok. Every time our squadron turned toward the north the superior speed of the Japanese enabled them to outstrip us, while at the same time they concentrated their fire on our leading battleships.

"The Japanese squadron consisted of nine battleships and cruisers, and the Japanese battleship Chin Yen manoeuvred separately, trying to take our ships between two fires. These tactics continued throughout the battle and greatly hampered our transports.

"Fifty minutes after the opening of the battle our battleship Osliabia was sunk and the battleship Borodino was disabled. Soon afterward the battleship Kniaz Souvaroff was on fire, losing her masts and funnels and becoming disabled.

"Our squadron turned to protect the Kniaz Souvaroff, but the Borodino resumed her place in the column, which was now headed by the battleship Alexander III.

"The Japanese tactics compelled our squadron to move in a circle around the transports and torpedo boats, while the Japanese moved in an exterior circle. Owing to the inferior speed of our vessels it was difficult to escape this position, but before sunset our squadron resumed its voyage to the northward.

"At this time one of our torpedo boats near the Kniaz Souvaroff hoisted a signal that the command had been transferred to Rear Admiral Nebogatoff. The Alexander III. then left the column severely damaged. The Borodino, which was then at the head of the column, received the enemy's concentrated fire, and at sunset, after firing her last shot, sank.

"Perceiving the number of Japanese torpedo boats engaged in the action the squadron, which had now lost the Kniaz Souvaroff, the Borodino, the Osliabia, the Kamtchatka, and the Russ, turned to the southward.

"My cruisers in fighting the Japanese cruisers suffered greatly by the large calibre of the Japanese projectiles. With the coming of night the Japanese torpedo boat attacks commenced, the result of which I am unable to report, owing to my inability to distinguish between the Russian and Japanese vessels.

"Several times I endeavored to escape to the northward, but was always reattacked and was obliged to turn to the southward.

"On the morning of May 28, not knowing the whereabouts of the remainder of our squadron, facing the risk of meeting the whole Japanese fleet, and having been greatly damaged and wanting coal, I decided that the ships then under my command should make for Manila.

"The conduct of my crews is above praise."

CZAR THANKS ROJESTVENSKY.

Includes Also All the Officers Who Honorably Did Their Duty.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Emperor Nicholas has cabled the following message to Admiral Rojestvensky:

"From my heart I thank you and all the officers of the squadron who have honorably done their duty for your unselfish work for Russia and for me. By the will of the Almighty success was not destined to crown your endeavors, but your boundless bravery will always be a source of pride to the country.

"I wish you a speedy recovery. May God console you all. NICHOLAS."

The peculiar wording of the message is attracting attention. The restriction of the Emperor's thanks to those honorably doing their duty is fanning the ugly talk regarding the surrender of ships and the conduct of some of the crews.

The messages of Admiral Enquist and Capt. Chagin of the Russian cruiser Almaz did not contain any intimation of misbehavior on the part of the officers or crews, and added that the officers and men may be consoled by the thought that they performed their sacred duty.

DISARMING RUSSIAN CRUISERS.

Admiral Enquist Agrees to Parole of Officers and Men at Manila.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary of the Navy Morton has received the following cablegram from Admiral Train at Manila:

"The Russian Admiral has been notified that the force under his command must be considered as interned after June 8, noon. Disarmament going on by removing breech-plugs. Engines disabled sufficient for the purpose of internment.

"The Russian Admiral, in accordance with the instructions of the Russian Government, expressed his willingness to give his parole and the paroles of his officers and men not to engage in further operations of the war."

SKIRMISHING AT THE FRONT.

Linevitch and Oyama Both Report Victories in the Fighting.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Gen. Linevitch, in a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated June 8, says:

"The Japanese attacked the outposts on our left flank June 5, but were checked by our advance post fire. The same day troops sent to the Tsin Valley pushed back the enemy's advance guards, and occupied the village of Santsiatoy. Another force in the Hun Valley advanced southwest from Boyhe, and a third force sent southward drove the Japanese from the village of Nanchantchentzi so far as Taouangow."

TOKIO, June 9.—Army headquarters has given out the following:

"A detachment of our forces which advanced from Lianschuichnan, two miles east of Chenchengtsu, dislodging one company of foot and fifty horse of the enemy, holding the hills north of that place, at 3 o'clock on the morning of June 7 occupied an eminence east of Chapengan and four miles northeast of Chenchengtsu.

"At 6 o'clock on the same morning the enemy attempted an attack on Soufangtae, ten miles north of Changtu and on Taoutun, five miles northwest of Changtu and on Shihtiuti, two miles north of Taoutun. All attacks were repulsed."

SELLING RED CROSS TOBACCO.

Supply Donated for Soldiers Put on the Market at Harbin.

KAZAN, European Russia, June 9.—Another Red Cross scandal has developed through the discovery that a contribution of 5,000 pounds of tobacco intended for distribution among the soldiers in the field is now on sale at Harbin.

SMALL BRITISH CHINA FLEET.

Now That Russian Power Is Gone, Battleships Will Go Home.

LONDON, June 10.—The decision of the Government, as announced in telegrams from Hongkong, to send home the battleships from the China station, the British China squadron to consist henceforth only of cruisers, is interpreted as the outcome of the destruction of the Russian fleet, and causes considerable satisfaction, as it will permit Great Britain to follow the example of Germany and concentrate her naval strength to a greater extent in home waters. This change gives the Admiralty seven additional battleships for European waters.

The Governor of Hongkong, according to dispatches received, has announced his proclamation against the exportation of coal will not be enforced until further notice.

RIOTING IN THREE CITIES.

Russian Government Stunned by the Ultimatum from the Moscow Congress.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Reports have been received of rioting at Minsk, in which nearly a hundred persons were shot.

Other telegrams describe the resumption of the massacre at Erivan on Wednesday.

MOSCOW, June 9.—Police with drawn swords charged a mob of two thousand workmen here yesterday, wounding many of them. The workmen refused to disperse when ordered, and the police fired blank revolver shots at them.

The mob stood firm, whereupon the police charged and scattered it. There were no further disturbances.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 9.—Moscow is now a perfect hotbed of protest against the existing régime, and the address which the deputation from the all-Russian Zemstvo Congress held there has brought St. Petersburg to present to the Emperor has fairly stunned the members of the Government.

Nothing approaching such language used in the document from men of such standing as those who signed it has ever before been heard in Russia. There is a peremptory ring about it which is ominous. Those bearing the address come to St. Petersburg claiming to be the plenipotentiaries of the Russian people delivering an ultimatum, not begging terms, but demanding rights and almost threatening the Government with civil war if it does not yield.

The important fact developed to-day that the Moscow meeting has not finally adjourned, but is only in recess to await the Emperor's answer to the deputation. This is regarded as ominous. Count Hayden, who heads the deputation, is here trying to arrange for its reception, which he would like to occur on Monday, when the other members arrive. They are all Marshals of the Nobility, and all, therefore, by an ancient law of Russia are entitled to present memorials direct to the sovereign.

The Government is preparing to time the proclamation of a National Assembly with the announcement that peace negotiations have begun. The committee of Ministers is hurrying through its examination of the Bouligin Rescript Commission's project for the Gosudarstvennaia Duma, "Imperial Duma," scheme, already outlined in these dispatches, its consideration having commenced yesterday and continuing to-day.

Practically no alterations are being made in the text, and a prominent Russian statesman conversant with the situation declares that the review of the Bouligin commission's project is purely formal, as a manifesto promulgating a law giving the Russian people a voice in legislation is already drafted.

The municipality of St. Petersburg has decided to give its adhesion to the address and has appointed a number of its members to join the deputation from the Moscow congress.

BOYS TRY TO BURN CHURCH.

Wanted to See What It Looked Like—Police Want Them.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, June 9.—Samuel Hopper and John Toone, twelve years old, are wanted by the police on a charge of setting fire to a barn in the rear of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Had it not been for prompt action the barn and church would have been burned to the ground.

The boys, it is reported, said they set fire to the barn for fun, and would like to see what a burning church looked like. They disappeared, and a general alarm has been sent out.

CAN'T FLOOD TIMBER LANDS.

State Commission Rules Against a Practice in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—A ruling by James S. Whipple, the new Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, indicates the policy of the State Commission to protect the Adirondack forests. The case was one in which A. A. Low, brother of ex-Mayor Low of New York, was interested. Mr. Low owns a mill with water rights on the Bog River, in Hamilton County. It has been the practice of mill owners in the Adirondacks to flood State lands to store water for power.

Commissioner Whipple will take steps to stop the practice in the Adirondacks.

WANT KILBURN REMOVED.

Creditors of Buffalo German Bank Pass Resolution of Censure.

BUFFALO, June 9.—At to-day's meeting of the German Bank Creditors' Association, the committee appointed to look into the action of F. D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, in regard to the German Bank, reported, censuring Mr. Kilburn's methods. The following resolution was then adopted:

"Resolved, That Superintendent Kilburn should and ought to be removed from office and some person selected and substituted in his stead more capable and efficient to perform the duties of that office."

STRIKE AT A STANDSTILL.

Feeble Efforts at Agreement Came to No Result.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Aside from one or two feeble efforts to open peace negotiations, there were no developments in the strike situation to-day. The attempts at peace failed utterly. The chief effort toward a settlement was made by a committee of the teamsters, which attempted to open separate negotiations with the large State Street department stores. The move failed as had its predecessors.

A Mississippi Bank Assigns.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENVILLE, Miss., June 29.—The Merchants and Planters' Bank made an assignment to-day, when its drafts were protested in New York. Dr. J. T. Atterbury, Vice President of the First National Bank, was made assignee.

MAYOR WEAVER NAMES AN ADVISORY BOARD

Will Consult Committee of Fourteen on City Affairs.

AN ARREST FOR BRIBERY

John A. Acker, General Storekeeper of the Water Works, Held on Criminal Charge.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—In accordance with his promise, Mayor Weaver this evening announced the appointment of a citizens' advisory committee of fourteen. In announcing the names of his advisors, the Mayor said:

"I expect to consult them on matters of business connected with the city. Many problems will arise from time to time on which they can give me expert advice. I have selected them because of their broad business experience."

The members of the committee are John Converse, head of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; William Potter, lawyer and former Minister to Italy; Hugh McCaffrey, President of the McCaffrey File Works; Rudolph Blankensburg, wholesale dry goods; Charles Emory Smith, ex-Postmaster General; Walter F. Hagar, ship broker and exporter; Mahlon N. Kline, wholesale druggist; Francis B. Reeves, bank President; William T. Tilden, wholesale wool merchant; W. W. Justice, wholesale wool merchant; Morris Newberger, bank President; John R. Musser, physician; John H. Michener, business man and bank President; Charles P. Harding, wholesale yarn merchant.

One of the developments of the day was the arrest of John A. Acker, a general storekeeper of one of the waterworks stations in this city. He is charged with certifying to the correctness of false bills presented by contractors and with accepting bribes while in the performance of official duties. He had a hearing before a Magistrate, and was held in $2,000 bail.

Acker was dismissed from the service early in the day before his arrest occurred. Another dismissal to-day "for the good of the service" was that of Robert Bromily, foreman of the machine shops of the waterworks.

COURT CLERK DROPS DEAD.

Cornelius J. Kane Falls on Street After Chat with a Friend.

Cornelius J. Kane of 209 East Eighty-seventh Street, for the past twenty years Clerk of the Supreme Court, Part VII., fell from an attack of heart trouble at Third Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street shortly after 7 o'clock last night, and died soon afterward.

Shortly before this Kane was talking with John O'Connor of 224 East Eighty-seventh Street, an old friend, about an outing to be held to-day by the Knights of Columbus.

Mr. Kane was one of the best-known men on the upper east side. For thirty-three years he was Secretary of the Twenty-seventh Assembly District Democratic Association. He was also Secretary of the New York Council of the Knights of Columbus.

BLAZE IN COTTON CARGO.

Spectacular Fire in Steamship's Hold Lights Up Brooklyn Docks.

Fire in the forward hold of the tramp steamship Mashona, lying at the foot of Forty-second Street, Brooklyn, started shortly before 10 o'clock last night and burned for an hour and a half, causing $25,000 damage to the cargo of cotton, jute, and oils.

The vessel arrived from Calcutta a few days ago, her cargo consigned to Norton & Sons of the Produce Exchange. A column of smoke suddenly arose from the hold, where the hatches had been lifted, and in a few minutes had changed to a solid column of fire, which illumined the piers for a considerable distance.

When the firemen arrived the blaze was having its own way. A second alarm was sent in order to save the ship. The crew formed a bucket brigade, aiding with zest.

FOUNDRY WORKERS STRIKE.

Employers Refuse Demands for Higher Wages and Closed Shop.

The New York and New Jersey Foundrymen's Association, which was organized about three weeks ago, has decided to refuse demands for higher wages and the closed shop, made by the International Association of Foundry Employes. The association takes in nearly all the large foundry owners in New York and vicinity as far as Newark. Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the association, said last evening:

"The wages are much lower in other cities, and the trade here has been diminishing in consequence. The employers want to keep the trade they have."

The first strike was ordered yesterday at the foundry of Benjamin Fox & Son, foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, and was followed by strikes against several independent firms.

A MISS CORTELYOU ARRESTED.

Woman Friend Seeks Jewels Lost in Her Apartments.

Mrs. Dorothy Auerbach of 69 West Ninety-third Street went to the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon, and told the Sergeant that $2,000 worth of her diamonds had been stolen while she was visiting a friend, Miss Antoinette Cortelyou, of 58 West Sixty-sixth Street. Mrs. Auerbach added that she and Miss Cortelyou at one time had lived in the same apartment house, and had been friends for years.

She said that the missing jewelry consisted of eight diamond rings, one turquoise, a cluster, a sapphire, two diamond earrings each containing a stone of three karats, a bird-shaped gold pin studded with diamonds, and a diamond bracelet.

At Mrs. Auerbach's insistence, Miss Cortelyou and her negro maid, Ruth Bundy, were arrested about 6 o'clock last evening at Columbus Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street. Miss Cortelyou said she was twenty-nine years old. Two hours later she was released on a bond furnished by Thomas Healy.

The Police Sergeant at the desk said Miss Cortelyou told Matron Quinn that she was a niece of George B. Cortelyou, the Postmaster General, but this could not be verified. The missing jewelry was not found.

RAISE STEEL WORKERS' PAY.

Employers and Men Agree on a 7 Per Cent. Increase.

DETROIT, June 9.—The wage conference of representatives of the Republic Iron and Steel Company and the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, which has been in session here since Monday, resulted to-day in a compromise for the year ending July 1, 1906. Retiring President T. J. Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association and his associates on the Amalgamated Association's committee are elated to-night over the success of their week's work, last year's scale having been obtained through a conciliation board after a conference had failed to reach an agreement.

President Shaffer stated that under the agreement reached to-day the men would receive an increase averaging about 7 per cent., while they had asked for an increase averaging about 11 per cent., a restoration of the scale of 1903-4.

SWEPT FOR BLOCKS BY TRAIN.

And Killed—Japie Was Carried by Coat and Car's Shoe.

William Japie, seventeen years old, who lived in Bay Thirteenth Street, near Bath Avenue, Bath Beach, was killed near his home last night while alighting from a moving train of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

A raincoat which he was wearing caught in the gate, and the train carried him along for some distance. When the coat finally parted the young man fell and his foot caught in the electric "shoe." He was dragged for three more blocks, and when the body was tossed into the roadway it fell under the wheels of a passing wagon.

TO TEST BIG DRYDOCK.

If the Dewey Stands Trials It Will Go to Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The new floating dock launched to-day at Sparrows Point and known as the Dewey, will be under tests for two or three weeks. If its capacity is equal to the largest cruisers and battleships in the navy it will be put in condition for the voyage to the Philippines. No designation of ships for this test has yet been made.

Lets Rockefeller Close Road.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, June 9.—At a meeting of the Highway Commissioners of the town of Mount Pleasant this afternoon John D. Rockefeller got permission to discontinue 700 feet of the old Bedford Road in front of the J. W. Scheu property, which he recently purchased for $30,000 to obviate Scheu's objection to improvement of the highway. Even Mr. Rockefeller's enemies at Pocantico Hills spoke in favor of granting the privilege. Mr. Rockefeller wants to grade the road and change its course.

No Special Jury in La Bau Case.

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied an application for a special jury panel to try the action brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Reich, who seeks to recover $39,639 from the estate of Mrs. Alicia Vanderbilt La Bau, who was an aunt of William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Reich asserts that the late Mrs. La Bau entered into a contract to purchase from her a farm. The executors declare that Mrs. La Bau simply obtained an option.

Odell Will Arrive To-day.

State Chairman Odell will return from abroad on the St. Louis to-day. President Halpin of the Republican County Committee, John Calvin McKnight, and several other Republican leaders will board the St. Louis at Quarantine, and a score or more leaders will be at the pier when the ship docks. With Chairman Odell on the St. Louis is County Clerk Hamilton, who, rumor has it, is to be the Republican candidate for Mayor.

DROWNED AFTER FAMILY ROW.

Arrest Follows Death at First Thought to be Accidental.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRODSBURG, Ky., June 9.—Deputy Sheriff Thomas Chatham to-night returned from Ebenezer, a small village in the western portion of the county, where he arrested Kye Cummings, who is accused, together with one Vineyard, of drowning Oliver Hurst in the Kentucky River Saturday afternoon near the Chinn Mineral Company's mines.

The drowning of Hurst was at first thought to have been caused by the accidental capsizing of a skiff in which the three boys were rowing, but later developments indicate that he was murdered. There had long been trouble between the families of the men involved.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

3:30 A. M.—12 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Joseph Gilpsman; damage trifling.

9:40 A. M.—743 and 745 Fifth Street; Joseph Feidman; damage, $40.

12:20 P. M.—858 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

12:20 P. M.—200 Centre Street; Isaac Holschultz; damage, $2,000.

1:30 P. M.—156 Morris Avenue; Western Union Telegraph Company; damage slight.

2:05 P. M.—Broadway and Twentieth Street; Metropolitan Railroad Company; damage trifling.

3:05 P. M.—73 Elizabeth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

4 P. M.—283 Hudson Street; H. T. Kaufman; damage, $100.

6 P. M.—Ninety-first Street and First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:20 P. M.—457 Fourth Avenue; A. Stielborn; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—317 East One Hundred and First Street; B. Sternberg; damage trifling.

8:10 P. M.—90 Division Street; David Aronwitch; damage, $20.

A very large corporation told us the other day that their Library Bureau sales record would save them $250,000 this year in shipping charges and weakened competition.

Library Bureau,
Business Systems,
316 Broadway.

An Index to
The Mortgage Tax Law
Its provisions briefly stated.

Executors, trustees, and other investors interested in the change in investment conditions effected by the passage of this new law, may receive a pamphlet thereon by application to

Guaranty Trust Company of New York
28 Nassau Street.

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	DAILY.		DAILY.
Lv. New York (W. 23d St.)	3:55 P. M.	Lv. New York (W. 23d St.)	10:55 A. M.
" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	4:00 "	" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	11:00 "
" Brooklyn	3:45 "	" Brooklyn	10:45 "
Ar. Chicago	8:55 A. M.	Ar. Cincinnati	6:30 "
		" St. Louis	1:30 P. M.

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, and Compartment Observation Car.

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, Compartment Observation Car to St. Louis; Drawing-Room Sleeping Car to Cincinnati.

SIMILAR SERVICE RETURNING

OTHER FAST TRAINS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND, AND CINCINNATI.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

16 HOURS TO CHICAGO, PROMISE THE RIVAL ROADS

When Our New York Terminal Is Finished—Pennsylvania.

WHEN NECESSARY—CENTRAL

Pennsylvania Breaks Record Between Pittsburg and Philadelphia—New Trains Will Help Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—Now the talk is of sixteen-hour trains between Chicago and New York. The talk is in earnest, too, and traffic officials say the faster trains are coming soon.

"It is all foolishness to say that the Pennsylvania can beat the Lake Shore and the New York Central to New York. We will put on a sixteen-hour train if they drive us to it, and it won't cause any commotion on our road, either," said C. F. Daly, passenger traffic manager of the New York Central lines to-day.

"We have not announced a seventeen-hour train yet," said C. L. Kibball, Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania, "but I think you will see it made a sixteen-hour train as soon as we get our new station in New York."

In the meantime, unless something happens, the first public train scheduled to make the run between Chicago and New York in eighteen hours will leave over the Pennsylvania at 2:45 Sunday afternoon. One week from to-morrow the Lake Shore will inaugurate its eighteen-hour service.

But much may happen in the meantime. No one would be greatly surprised, and the Pennsylvania officials least of all, if before next Sunday their schedule was reduced to seventeen hours. The New York Central lines promptly would follow suit, although Mr. Daly declares that they will not take the aggressive.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—All records for fast service on the Pennsylvania Railroad were broken to-day, and it was demonstrated that a fifteen-hour train service between New York and Chicago can be operated. The run from Pittsburg to this city, a distance of 352.2 miles, was made in 6 hours and 7 minutes. This record lowers that made by President Cassatt's special train on April 29 by 19½ minutes.

The new record was made by trains operated over each of the three divisions between the two cities, and each train endeavored to exceed the speed made on the other divisions. The runs were made as final tests of speed for the Pennsylvania Special, the train to be placed in service Sunday between New York and Chicago, which is scheduled to make the run of 904 miles in 18 hours. Officers of the Pennsylvania Road were jubilant to-night over the showing made, and are confident that the new train can be operated on time.

The first test run to-day was from Pittsburg to Altoona, and the 116.9 miles was covered in 2 hours and 22 minutes. The run from Altoona to Harrisburg, a distance of 131.4 miles, was made in 2 hours and 8 minutes. The trip from Harrisburg to Broad Street Station, 103.9 miles, was made in 1 hour and 37 minutes. A previous test run between this city and New York demonstrated the fact that the new train can cover the 90 miles in 87 minutes.

Division Superintendents had charge of the tests, and they were accompanied by division engineers and road supervisors. As the trains sped along, observations as to the condition of the tracks were made and all defects noted. To-morrow morning hundreds of men will be scattered along the road between this city and Pittsburg, and every tie will be examined carefully and every defective rail removed and loose ones tightened.

Much secrecy was maintained by the railroad officers concerning the tests, and results were not made public until the official figures had been completed. It was not expected that the time made by President Cassatt with his train would be reduced, and there was much surprise when it was discovered that 19½ minutes had been clipped off.

The equipment for the Pennsylvania Special will be sent to Jersey City to-morrow. It will consist of a combination baggage and smoking car, a dining car, a twelve-section drawing-room sleeping car, and a seven-compartment observation car. All are of the Pullman type. The train will leave Jersey City on its first trip Sunday at 4:14 P. M., arriving at North Philadelphia at 5:41 P. M. It is scheduled to reach Chicago Monday morning at 8:55 o'clock.

Each of the fast trains to-day was composed of five coaches, a weight equivalent to that of the new flier.

That the proposed new eighteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago on the Pennsylvania Railroad will be utilized to improve the mail service between the two cities and some intermediate points was announced to-day by Superintendent Bradley of the Railway Mail Service. Beginning June 11, mails will leave New York for Chicago on this train at 4:14 P. M. and arrive at Chicago at 8:55 A. M. on the following day. Returning mail will leave Chicago at 2:45 P. M. and arrive at New York at 9:43 A. M. the following day.

A postal car service will be established on the Pennsylvania Railroad Train No. 16, leaving Chicago at 8 A. M. and Cincinnati at 2:15 P. M. and due in New York at 8:00 A. M. the next day. This train will have a Cleveland connection. The mail will be worked up en route by postal clerks for the various postal stations in New York, and letters will be advanced two or three hours in delivery.

NEIGHBORS SAW HER BURN.

Powerless to Aid Woman Who Fell on Balcony a Mass of Flames.

Mrs. Ricka Hyman, who lived on the second floor of 98 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was fatally burned at her home yesterday. Mrs. Hyman has four children. Three of them had gone to school, and Lester, ten years old, was finishing his luncheon. She was in the kitchen at the gas range. The wind blew the flames against her skirt, and in a second she was blazing.

She ran to the balcony fire escape, evidently to go across next door for help. Her screams brought the neighbors on both sides to their windows, but they could not reach her.

The neighbors shouted to her "Go in! Go in!" but Mrs. Hyman had fallen unconscious. The wind fanned the flames more and more. At last two women managed to get to the fire escape and carried her in. When Dr. Parmenter of the Harlem Hospital arrived the woman was barely alive. Her clothing was burned off, and she had scarcely an uninjured spot on her body. She died last night at the Harlem Hospital.

C. H. Timmerman to Resign.

BUFFALO, June, 9. —Deputy State Controller Clark H. Timmerman to-day announced that he will resign on July 1 next. He added that he desired to give more attention to his law business.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE first requisite of a pleasant summer is a cool suit. We have them from $16 to $40.

The fabrics are principally Serges, Flannels and Hard-finished Worsteds, but the variety of effects is practically unlimited. Possibly you may not know how thinly a cloth may be woven and yet be durable, so probably we can surprise you.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

RUSSELL A WITNESS IN LOOMIS-BOWEN CASE

Never Said He Did the Work and Loomis Got the Money.

BOWEN'S ODD PROPOSITION

Suggests That Taft Send Him to Caracas to Take Testimony as to Loomis's Transactions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Minister Russell, who succeeded Minster Bowen at Caracas, was examined to-day by Secretary Taft regarding the Bowen-Loomis controversy. Mr. Bowen and Assistant Secretary Loomis were present, and both questioned the witness.

Mr. Bowen is reported to have asked Mr. Russell if the latter had not said to him on one occasion: "I do all the work and Loomis gets all the money."

Mr. Russell replied that he did not think he ever said that, though he might have said he did all the work, and "they," referring to the syndicate, got all the profits. Whether he intended to include Mr. Loomis in this reference he was not certain. To Mr. Bowen's question as to what his judgment was about the propriety of a diplomat engaging in private transactions, Mr. Russell declined to reply, adding that whatever might be his opinion on that subject he would not criticise any one else. At the close of the examination Mr. Bowen submitted to Mr. Taft the following typewritten request:

"I now have the honor to respectfully suggest that if any doubt remains in your mind as to the culpability of Mr. Loomis, I be ordered to return to Caracas and that, with Capt. Parker and Consul Hurst, I be instructed to take the testimony of any and all persons acquainted with the facts in this case, and be provided with letters requesting Mr. Loomis's bankers and the Venezuelan Government to give to me certified copies of any papers that may tend to prove the nature of Mr. Loomis's transactions while he was Minister to Venezuela."

Capt. Parker is the Military Attaché of the United States at Caracas. Secretary Taft said he would consider the proposition. There is, however, not much probability of its being accepted. Mr. Bowen's action, on the contrary, created much astonishment among Government officials, who said that he evidently did not appreciate the position in which he stood.

There remains another witness, Mr. Unwin, of New York, a member of the Asphalt Trust. Mr. Bowen has asked that he be sent for, and the request has been granted. A prompt ending of the controversy is predicted as soon as the Unwin testimony is in.

Mr. Unwin will be questioned regarding the checks which are said to have been exchanged between Mr. Loomis and the asphalt company.

DRILL COMPANIES MERGED.

Reported Consolidation of Rand and Ingersoll Concerns.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 9.—Word was sent to F. W. Parsons, Superintendent of the Rand Drill Works, this morning that the Rand Drill Company and the Ingersoll-Sargent Rock Drill Company had been consolidated.

These companies have been rivals for years. They are the largest makers of drills in this country. The Rand Drill Company has a large plant here, and one at Painted Post. The Ingersoll Company has its works at Easton, Penn.

COST OF TESTING GAS.

Commissioner Oakley Estimates That Twelve Stations Will Be Needed.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity has prepared a statement for submission to the Board of Estimate showing the cost of complying with the Stevens law, which compels daily tests of gas used in the city.

He estimates that twelve testing stations will be needed to cover the five boroughs.

"If it is contemplated," the report says, "to attempt the enforcement of the law which provides that 'the pressure in any service mains shall not be less than one inch nor more than two and a half inches,' it will be necessary for the department to have pressure registers at points in the city, in addition to those at the testing stations."

Experts testified at the hearing before the Mayor that to carry out that section of the law it would be necessary to repeal the laws of gravitation.

E. G. Love, gas examiner to the department, estimates that the testing work can be done with seven assistants. The cost of each testing station will be practically $1,800 for establishment and operation for the first year. After that the annual cost will be, Dr. Love thinks, about $500.

Grant Gen. Boynton's Request.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Secretary Taft has appointed Gen. Ezra A. Carman Chairman of the Chickamauga Military Park Association, to succeed the late Gen. H. V. Boynton. Gen. Carman was Colonel of a New Jersey regiment during the civil war, and was brevetted a Brigadier General. For many years he was associated with Gen. Boynton on the Park Commission. From his sick bed Gen. Boynton wrote to Secretary Taft requesting that Gen. Carman be named as his successor.

Wool Broker Charged with Larceny.

BOSTON, June 9.—Murray H. Fowler, a wool broker, was arrested to-day on the charge of larceny of forty-two bales of wool, valued at $9,252, from Robert Berryman. He was later released on $15,000 bail.



(Rights Reserved.)
Brill Bros.

Sale of Outing Suits, $10

That were made to sell at $15 & $18.

The old but true story of the hard-up maker, ready cash and a typical Brill move. Not a romantic or clever story, is it? But it means $5 or $8 in your pocket at the very beginning of the Summer season.

There are 450 of these suits, in newest single and double breasted models, sizes 34 to 42.

The materials are French flannel, Irish homespun, Scoth cheviot and velour finished cassimere, in those smart gray, tan and olive shades shown only by exclusive tailors.

Every garment is hand-tailored and half or quarter lined with silk.

$15 and $18 Suits at..... **$10**

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE

14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., nr. Greenwich.
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

VAN BRUNT'S LAST OPINION.

It Was Dissent from $124,836 Verdict Against Steinway Estate.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, yesterday affirmed a verdict for $124,836.72 in behalf of Ottilie C. Recknagel against the executors of the will of William Steinway, the aggregate of claims under an agreement in lieu of proceedings for alimony against George A. Steinway of Great Neck, L. I., a son of William Steinway. Incidentally the decision placed on record the last judicial work of the late Justice Van Brunt, in the shape of a dissenting opinion which Justice McLaughlin adopted as his own.

William Steinway agreed on June 24, 1895, to pay the plaintiff, then Mrs. George A. Steinway, $6,000 a year from July 1, 1895, up to July 1, 1898, and thereafter $7,500 a year, until her children, Ottilie, Marie, Clare, Beatrice, and Gertrude, had reached the age of twenty-one years. He died in November, 1896, and the executors refused to pay, declaring there was no valid consideration for the contract.

Mrs. Steinway got a divorce from George A. Steinway on Sept. 27, 1895, in North Dakota, and on Sept. 14, 1898; the divorced husband died. In December, 1895, Mrs. Steinway was married to Carl Recknagel. Justice Van Brunt's dissenting opinion says:

"Nowhere can be found a case where the estate of the deceased husband has been compelled to pay alimony, notwithstanding the general language of the decree."

SWAM OUT OF LAW'S GRASP.

Carroll Hid Under Pier Until Policeman Went Away.

Mrs. Frank Carroll, who lives at 510 East Eighteenth Street, obtained a warrant for the arrest of her husband on a charge of disorderly conduct on May 22. Carroll is a dock laborer with a record of having saved more than twenty persons from drowning.

Policeman Schroeder of the court squad had been trying in vain to serve the warrant, and yesterday, learning that Carroll was at the dock at the foot of West Twentieth Street, took Mrs. Carroll with him.

"That's my husband in the blue shirt," said she.

Schroeder ran toward the man, who jumped to a scow. The policeman followed. Then Carroll leaped into the river and swam under the pier. The policeman did not follow. He waited for nearly an hour in vain, and then went away.

Carroll went home, obtained something to eat, and disappeared.

PHYSICIAN GRABS BURGLAR.

Captures Intruder, Who Is Leaping Down the Stairs.

Dr. John P. Henry, who has an office at 329 West Forty-eighth Street, captured yesterday morning a negro burglar and held him until his office boy could call a policeman. The negro is a big fellow, twenty-four years old, and says he is Walter Williamson of 310 West Fortieth Street. He had robbed the apartments above the physician's office tenanted by Frank H. Little, a traveling salesman, and was coming down the stairs four at a time when Dr. Henry met him.

Physician and burglar rolled over together. Dr. Henry gained the upper hand, and Eugene Kelly, Dr. Henry's office boy, called in Patrolman Curran of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who arrested Williamson.

Williamson admitted, say the police, that he had committed burglaries in Brooklyn. Four bunches of skeleton keys were found in his pocket. Magistrate Pool held him in $1,000 bail for further examination.

ABOUT ONE in THREE COFFEE DRINKERS

have some disease caused by it.
Ask them.
They get well if not "too deep" when they leave off

COFFEE

and use

POSTUM

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Elbow gloves.

Main Floor.

SHORT sleeved dresses are in the height of fashion this season. We have the $1.50 and $2 gloves to go with them to-day..... *59c a pair*

A fine quality of silk, with fancy lace tops; latest styles in black and white. Women's Milanese lisle gloves with Paris point silk filet backs—large pearl clasp—extra wide hem at wrist—black, white and colors. *29c a pair*

The above are regular 50c. qualities.

Women's Kayser and Amsterdam *Silk gloves.*

50c, 75c & $1.00 a pair to-day.

Neckwear, 25c.

Main Floor.

YOU may be sure of 50c. values when reading about the two great special lots of smart new neckwear—we just bought at half price a large variety of the season's latest ideas

Embroidered Batistic Stocks,
English eyelet effects
Lace and embroidery
Hand embroidered effects
St. Gall embroidered stocks
Hand-made stocks

25c

From two large manufacturers we have secured sample lines and odd dozens of the latest fancies in Women's Neckwear—all ½ price to-day.

Handkerchiefs.

Main Floor.

A 25c. Handkerchief at 9c. is such an amazing bargain that we've prepared for a great crowd to-day—every smartly dressed woman will be interested when it's learned that Simpson Crawford Co. will sell

Perfect copies of French corded edge handkerchiefs—one of the season's smartest fads. **9c**

Pure Linen—direct from Belfast—full size heavy cord—very much superior in quality to any handkerchief ever advertised at such a low price; special, to-day, 9c.

$1.50 veils, 98c.

Main Floor.

HERE'S the veil all the smart dressers want, judging by the many we're selling at $1.50. They're a Saturday bargain offer at 98c.—a special lot we bought chiefly to create a stir among smart dressers,

They're made of hemstitched crepe chiffon, three yards long, and come in the latest shades. **98c**

Lavender *Tan*
Champagne *Brown*
Green *Red*
Light Blue *Navy Blue*
Black *White*

Another marvelous purchase of ready-to-trim turbans and hats also trimmed turbans and hats.

Even better values than those of the last lot we offered, which sold easily in a day. Not a single one could be made at a cost of less than $1.75—many are styles selling as high as $4.50 and $5.00.

Special to-day **$1.75**

on two bargain squares.

Annual waist sale—½ price.

TWO out of four great special offerings for to-day are exactly half price and a third just misses it four cents. Here's the list:

79c. for $1.50 lawn waists.
$1.50 for $3.00 lawn waists.
$3.50 for $5 wash silk waists.
$5 for $10 lingerie waists.

Second Floor.



Don't miss seeing those beautiful $3 waists at $1.50. It's wonderful how they melt away when we put them on show, and in justice to the crowds that will come to-day we've saved a thousand of the daintiest styles you ever saw—exquisitely designed with yoke effects or trimmed fronts. Bargain is no name for them—they're the most unlooked-for values in New York. **$1.50**

Children's Summer dresses ½ price

50c. for $1.25 dresses—Very fine lawn, ruffled yoke and waist trimmed with rows of tucks, trimmed coltar and sleeves, sizes 2 to 5 years.

50c. for $1.00 dresses—Russian dresses made of figured Percale and trimmed with piped bands down front, sleeves and belt; 2, 3, 4, 5 years.

75c. for $1.50 dresses—Duchess dresses, waist trimmed with solid tucks and piped, inch tucks on skirt, trimmed sleeves, exceptional value. Second Floor.

A sale of dainty graduation dresses, $10.

A THOUSAND misses may select their graduation dresses here to-day at half the cost of having them made to order. That's just how complete and extensive the Simpson Crawford Company showing is. Think of the long hours of planning, the tedious waiting, the tiresome trying on, in having a gown made to order, and when it's completed, and you see it side by side with a creation such as we offer to-day at HALF THE PRICE, you can't tell the difference. The quality, style and workmanship are identical. We do not recognize garments that will not bear out that claim to the letter. Come—you'll see a hundred dainty new styles, some of them described below:

Third Floor.



Linen outing suit—Too good a value at $7.50 to withhold. We have two hundred and will easily sell them all, they're so dainty, cool and seasonable. Sizes for girls and misses—all the smart new styles for Summer. Practical coats and skirts that launder perfectly. One charming little creation has a short pleated coat with elbow sleeves and a pleated skirt trimmed in all white or light blue narrow soutache braid or plain bands of colored linen—wide fitted girdle. Like the illustration—special price, $7.50. **$7.50**

$10.00 for a sheer graduation organdie, made full blouse waist with deep bertha fitting over shoulder, under which is full sleeve with mousquetaire cuff trimmed with several rows of fine lace and fine tucks, and waist finished off with soft white ribbon, all sizes.

$5.75 for $7.50 misses' linen coats, ¾ length, new pedestrian style, exceptionally good model for outing purposes, in tan or all white—roll collar and turn back cuffs inlaid with white linen—block pockets, seams well bound and tailored.

$3.75 for misses' and junior round length skirts in white poplinette, very full plaited 15 gore model, stitched down from waist, making it full at bottom.

$6.50 for girls' white organdie dresses, dainty styles with scalloped bertha, edged with lace and trimmed with insertions; entire dress made over organdie slip.

$4.75 for up to $7.50 girls' tub dresses in linen, pique and imported reps, hand embroidered in various designs—all white, or marine blue, pink, green, oyster, champagne shades—sizes 6 to 14 years.

$2.95 for girls' organdie dresses, one special model and price, round yoke, with tucks and insertion—full deep, pointed collar with gathered skirt, with deep hem and insertion, full organdie petticoat.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Books, 35c.

$1.08 was the price till recently—fastest selling copyright fiction—cloth bound. Select titles for vacation outing trips and Summer reading.

The Four Feathers. A. E. W. Mason.
History of David Grieve. Mrs. Ward.
Spirit of the Service. Edith Wood.
Fat of the Land. Streeter.
The Real World. Robt. Herrick.
Queen of Quelparte. Archer Hulbert.
The Conqueror. Gertrude Atherton.
The Celebrity. Winston Churchill.
The Crisis. Winston Churchill.
The Trifler. Archibald Eyre.
The Congressman's Wife. Barry.

35c

Also 100 other titles at 35c.

Former price $1.08, now 45c.

Gordon Keith. Thos. Nelson Page.
Raffles. E. W. Hornung.
Amateur Cracksman. E. W. Hornung.
The Gentleman from Indiana. Booth Tarkington.
Soldiers of Fortune. Richard Harding Davis.
Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son.
Call of the Wild. Jack London.

45c

Second Floor.

Also 75 other titles at 45c.

Best two low shoe bargains in New York continued.



$2.45 for $3.50 to $5 tan, black and white duck shoes—hand turn or welted soles—all the latest styles—no others. Second Floor.

$2.00 for $2.50 and $3 oxford ties—handsewed, welted or hand turned soles—newest shapes.

Footwear wanted now.

They have so well established themselves as the best values in New York that a double force of salespeople is necessary. New assortments of all sizes for to-day.

A $4 suit case at $2.50
An $8.50 trunk at $5.50

AND you're ready to travel with positive assurance that your personal effects are safe.

Leatherette Suit Case, very light weight, built on a strong frame, making it doubly strong, cloth-lined inside straps, brass lock and catches and sole leather corners. Value $4.00, at..... **$2.50**

Basement Salesroom.



Canvas covered Dress Trunks, four hardwood slats on top, two frames around body, clamps, bolts, fibre binding and two fibre centre bands; sheet iron bottom, stitched leather handles and brass excelsior lock; 1 tray with hat box and package compartment; 32 to 36 inches. Value $8.50..... **$5.50**

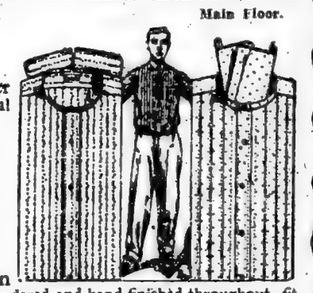
$2 and $2.50 custom made shirts, $1.35

Annual June sale—six for $7.50.

WE never placed a fine assortment of shirts on sale that went faster than the $2 and $2.50 custom made negligees. Main Floor.

An exceptional collection of 1,000 has been reserved for to-day.

In order to accommodate men who desire a Summer supply of highest grade custom made shirts, we will make the special offer of six for $7.50 to-day.



Woven madras in the popular medium and dark colorings, clipped embroidery and dark figures and stripes, gray, blue and tan effects; mercerized striped effects, white grounds, small printed designs, all plaited fronts of various combinations. **$1.35**

Box or side plaited effects—also some in perfectly plain fronts, open front and coat styles, cuffs attached or detached, hand laundered and hand finished throughout, fit equal to the custom made, all cut after our own patterns—in this sale we also include the very finest white woven madras shirt, plain or plaited.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.



Reduction sale of Kuppenheimer suits

HERE'S the clothing you've seen so widely advertised by the *House of Kuppenheimer* in all the New York newspapers—a repetition of the sale that created a sensation last Saturday as we predicted in the following:

The announcement that one of New York's famous tailors would make suits of his choicest materials at half regular prices *could not* be as startling as this remarkable news of Kuppenheimer clothing, because it is the acknowledged equal in fit, fabric and finish to the finest made-to-measure apparel for men, and at to-day's prices costs less than half the merchant tailor's price.

$17.50 for Kuppenheimer $25 and $30 suits—suitable to wear all Summer and late into the Fall. Don't think they are heavy suits, neither are they outing suits—just a light, comfortable, dressy material, such as you can wear all through the months of June, July and August, and right up to the last of November—they have vests. Exclusive tailors are showing the very fabrics of which these suits are made—the newest worsteds, gray serges, fancy cheviots, etc.—formerly $25.00 and $30.00—special to-day—Second Floor Clothing Department..... **$17.50**

$14.75 for Kuppenheimer $20 suits—equal in every respect to the best $35 made-to-measure apparel—the best, mind you—popular BLUE SERGES in single and double breasted styles, fancy Cheviots and smooth Worsteds—other famous brands are also included—formerly the lowest price was $20.

$10.00 A renowned Rochester manufacturer's sample line of $18 and $20 hand-made suits—the dressiest suits ever made to sell at $18 and $20—fancy Cheviot, Tweeds, Worsteds, Blue Serges and Black Thibets—single and double breasted styles—650 suits ready for to-day, at..... **$10.00**



Men's $2 straw hats at $1:

Highest grade $2 and $3 hats is the best description that can be given. Hundreds are ready, even if we are selling more straws than any other store. We're buying more, too—buying them cheaper than anybody else. That's why we can offer such bargains again to-day at

$1.00 and guarantee
Every style
Every shape
Every size





Boys' $5 sample suits, $2.85

To-day's crowd is proof that this is the very greatest bargain of the year.

$5.00 and $7.50 suits at $2.85

The sensational bargain character of this sale is explained in the fact that a first class manufacturer sold his entire sample line of $5, $6, and $7.50 suits to Simpson Crawford Co. at half price.

Just the suits needed for Summer—good for double the wear in any suit you ever bought elsewhere for less than $5—all the latest styles, 5 to 15 of each—best workmanship, best materials; special **$2.85**

NORWEGIAN REPUBLIC NOW THOUGHT CERTAIN

Flag of Union Formally Lowered in Christiania.

OSCAR SUMMONS RIKSDAG

Will Deliberate on Steps to be Taken by Sweden—Storthing Violated Swedish Rights, Says Premier.

COPENHAGEN, June 9.—All expectation that King Oscar or Crown Prince Gustave will yield to the request of the Norwegian Storthing to place a Prince of the House of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway has now disappeared, according to a high authority. The Danish royal family has also set the stamp of disapproval on the acceptance of the throne by a Danish Prince.

It is understood that arrangements are actually being made for a National Convention in Norway, and this it is believed will inevitably result in the declaration of a republic.

According to well informed persons here, Russia and Germany will refuse to recognize the Norwegian Government until King Oscar consents to the disruption of the union. Strong efforts are being made to get similar action by other Governments, including that of Denmark, and it is stated that these efforts are meeting with encouragement.

The Norwegian press and people, according to advices received here, remain singularly undemonstrative. Premier Michelsen wants no demonstrations, and to-day refused to permit a large procession of Christianians in approval of the action of the Storthing. In refusing, the Premier said:

"It is too early to claim a victory which has not yet been definitely gained. Our most serious difficulties are probably ahead."

King Oscar is quoted as saying that he would avoid war at any cost. Officials here say that the King and the Crown Prince had been fully prepared for the action of the Storthing by Premier Michelsen, who informed them prior to his Majesty veto of the Consular bill as to what steps Norway intended to take.

CHRISTIANIA, June 9.—The Norwegian tricolor was hoisted this morning over Akershus Fort and throughout the country in place of the union flag. The substitution was attended by great ceremony at the Fort, where the members of the Storthing were assembled, and 30,000 persons witnessed the event from points of vantage. The garrison paraded in front of the quarters of the Commandant of the Fort, and the Commandant read the resolution of the Storthing dissolving the union with Sweden.

As the clock in the tower of the fort chimed 10 the union colors which had floated there every day since 1814 were hauled down, the troops presented arms, the band played the patriotic air "Sons of Norway," and then the first gun of a national salute boomed, the new flag was broken out, and the troops again presented arms. The people then uncovered and cheered wildly, the band adding to the general enthusiasm by playing the popular air "Yes, We Love This Country." The whole crowd joined in singing, after which round after round of cheering again greeted the flag. Three cheers were next given for the fatherland, and the singing of the national anthem concluded the ceremony.

Baron von Wedel-Jarlsberg, who has been the Minister of Sweden and Norway at Madrid, and who is a Norwegian, is leaving the Spanish capital to-day for Christiania. He has telegraphed asking to be immediately relieved of the post owing to the dissolution of the union. His example will be followed by the Ministers at Washington and Rome, both of whom are Norwegians.

STOCKHOLM, June 9.—Crown Prince Gustave, on his return from Berlin to-day, was met by the royal family, the Ministers, and a large crowd of people, who cheered himself enthusiastically.

King Oscar decided at a meeting of the Council of State to-day to summon the Riksdag for an extraordinary session June 30. The Crown Prince was present at the council, which had before it the resolution of the Norwegian Storthing, which the Premier denounced as revolutionary.

"By this revolutionary proceeding," said the Premier, "the Storthing has not only without the co-operation of the King, but without the least consideration of Sweden and on its own authority determined upon the rupture of the union which existed by virtue of a mutual convention drawn up in accordance with the laws and which can in no way be broken without the assent of the two countries.

"Inasmuch as the resolution of the Storthing is a great and profound violation of the rights of Sweden, it is indisputably necessary that the Riksdag should be summoned in extraordinary session without delay to deliberate on the measures to be taken by Sweden in view of what has passed."

Scandinavian Minister Here Quits.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—As a consequence of the steps toward dismemberment of the Scandinavian union, the legation here for Sweden and Norway will lose the fair-haired giant, Mr. Grip, as its head. By seniority he has for years been the ranking member of the corps of Ministers. He is a Norwegian, and to-day took his departure from Washington to present himself at Stockholm and lay down his commission as Minister to the United States. It is expected that before the assembling of Congress there will be two legations in Washington where hitherto there has been one, Norway and Sweden each having diplomatic representation.

ALFONSO GOES HOME TO-DAY.

State Ball the Last of English Functions in His Honor.

LONDON, June 9.—This was the last day of King Alfonso's stay in London. He leaves here early to-morrow morning for Spain. His Majesty spent this morning in witnessing a drill of the Fire Brigade, inspecting the National Gallery, and seeing the Zoological Gardens, where he joined other youthful visitors in feeding the monkeys with nuts and the elephants with biscuits.

Subsequently the young King, accompanied by King Edward, went to Windsor. A state ball at Buckingham Palace to-night concluded the programme for King Alfonso's entertainment.

King Alfonso to-day was decorated with the Royal Victorian Chain by King Edward and the members of his suite received a number of high orders. The royal visitor will sail at noon to-morrow from Dover.

King Edward has accepted from King Alfonso the Colonelcy-in-Chief of a Spanish Regiment. King Alfonso invited King Edward and Queen Alexandra to visit Spain at their earliest opportunity, and it is probable that the invitation will be accepted for some time next year.

PHILIPPINE REBEL KILLED.

39 of His Followers in Samar Share His Fate.

MANILA, June 10.—Enrique Daguhob, leader of the insurrection movement in the Island of Samar, was killed, together with thirty-nine of his followers, on June 4, according to advices just received.

MRS. POTTER DIDN'T KNOW.

Actress Thought Lawyer Fossick's Dealings Were Legitimate.

LONDON, June 9.—The trial of Alfred Fossick, a lawyer of Maidenhead, Berkshire, charged with misappropriating $60,000, which he is said to have lent to Mrs. James Brown Potter, continued to-day.

Mrs. Potter testified that Fossick, as her lawyer, undertook to raise from his clients a $65,000 mortgage on her property at Maidenhead. The money, she said, was required to work the Savoy Theatre. Mrs. Potter declared she never knew that Fossick was personally advancing the funds.

MRS. ROGERS'S HOPE GONE.

Judge Peckham Declines to Interfere—Governor Won't Grant Reprieve.

ALBANY, June 9.—Judge Rufus W. Peckham of the United States Supreme Court to-day declined to grant a writ of error which would allow the case of Mrs. Mary Rogers of Vermont, now under sentence for the murder of her husband, to go to the United States Court.

F. M. Butler, counsel for Mrs. Rogers, said that the only hope remaining for Mrs. Rogers was further reprieve from the Governor, and that her attorneys would immediately apply for such a stay.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 9.—Gov. Bell was in Middlebury, and when informed of the decision made the following statement:

"My stand in the case is precisely the same to-day as when I first reprieved Mrs. Rogers. Under the law I was obliged to grant the second reprieve. Now that the writ of error has been denied, the law must take its course."

The date set for the execution of the death sentence is June 23.

FIRE RESCUES FROM ROOF.

Early Morning Blaze in Flats Next to the Hollywood Hotel.

Fire started early this morning in the five-story flathouse at 108 West Thirty-ninth Street, which is next door to the Hollywood Hotel, and between Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

Several tenants were carried out. A score were taken from the roof by ladders.

There was a lot of excitement in the Hollywood. Many ran to the street in their night clothes.

DEAD ENTOMBED IN BOAT.

Divers Will Float Submarine Vessel Sunk Off Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 9.—The submarine boat which was lost off the breakwater here yesterday morning rests on an even keel on a sandy bottom. Thirteen bodies are still entombed in the boat. Divers who worked all day recovered only one body.

It is expected that the vessel will be floated to-morrow.

The dangers incident to the employment of submarine vessels received a fresh illustration at the Court of Inquiry into the loss of the submarine boat A8, which was held here to-day. The evidence showed that the accident was due to the deflection of the horizontal rudder while the boat was running on the surface with her conning tower open. The effect of the rudder being deflected under such conditions was the cause of the rapid downward movement, which has been described as a "dip." The divers discovered that there were no holes in the vessel.

SLICED THE SEA SERPENT.

Great Loss to Science, Says Congressman Allen, but Couldn't Be Helped.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 9.—Congressman Amos L. Allen of Maine holds that the body washed up on the beach at Old Orchard Thursday was that of a prehistoric monster.

"I regret very much," he said, "that we could not keep the body intact so that scientists from the Smithsonian Institution could arrive and determine its identity, but of course the Board of Health has acted wisely in removing it. I am positive this specimen is of prehistoric origin and must have been incased in the icebergs of the north for hundreds of years. It had several characteristics of an enormous serpent.

"The creature's flesh was no less than three feet in thickness. Layer after layer of the flesh was hacked off and carted away."

This last circumstance Mr. Allen deplored repeatedly. It was, he reiterated with a sigh, a great, not to say an irreparable, loss to science.

JOHN McLAUGHLIN PARDONED.

Ex-New York Official Released from the Ohio Penitentiary.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 9.—John McLaughlin, who, according to papers before the State Pardon Board, was formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel of New York, was pardoned from the penitentiary to-day by Gov. Herrick. The condition of the pardon is that McLaughlin will abstain from liquor and narcotics.

McLaughlin was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for taking part in a hold-up at Akron. He left Columbus to-day as soon as he was released.

MISSING FROM SOUND BOAT.

Leah Leitman, After Night of Weeping, Disappeared from the Hartford.

Passengers on the steamboat Hartford, which arrived from Hartford yesterday, had their attention drawn to Leah Leitman, nineteen years old, a Russian Jewess of 289 Windsor Avenue, Hartford, by her dejected air and weeping heard through the night by those near her berth.

She was seen to leave the women's cabin as the boat entered Hell Gate, but not after. In the berth she had occupied was found a pocketbook containing $1.56 and cards, through which identification was effected. She recently lost work in a tailor's shop and was on her way to visit a brother here.

FEUD GETS ANOTHER VICTIM.

Second Murder After an Unfortunate Kentucky Partnership.

FALMOUTH, Ky., June 9.—Dr. Edward Courtney, a young physician and member of one of the best families in this section, was assassinated near the village of Neave yesterday. Courtney formed a partnership with Dr. William Karney at Leitchfield two years ago, and soon after Karney was killed and Courtney arrested and accused of the killing. Since then there has been a feud in the neighborhood.

Karney was a young man of great popularity, belonging to all the secret societies, and when he was killed these societies took up the case and have been forcing a fight on the Courtneys.

TWICE ROBBED IN A YEAR.

Thieves Again Enter Mr. Dobbs's West End Avenue Residence.

For the second time within a year the handsome residence of Charles K. Dobbs, at the corner of West End Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, was entered by burglars last Saturday night.

Mr. Dobbs is a member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange. He and his wife went to their Summer home at Monmouth Beach last Saturday noon, leaving the house untenanted. G. A. Bergmann of 62 Riverside Drive, Mr. Dobbs's brother-in-law, telephoned to them on Sunday afternoon that the house had been entered in the night.

They immediately returned to the city and found that burglars had opened the front door with a key and had ransacked the entire house.

Most of the silverware had been placed in storage, but the thieves took jewelry belonging to Mrs. Dobbs worth about $200. In their haste they overlooked Mr. Dobbs's pearl studs and two diamond and pearl stick pins valued at $500, which were lying on a table near by.

No arrests have been made.

Prof. Loughlin to Lecture in Berlin.

BERLIN, June 9.—Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago has been invited to deliver a course of lectures before the Berlin Association for the Study of Political Science next Winter. This is said to constitute part of Emperor William's plan for the interchange of professors between the United States and Germany.

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

GERMANY HAS AGREED TO MOROCCO CONFERENCE

Thought to Make French Negotiations Impossible.

DISPLEASED AT GERMAN NOTE

French Diplomats Disturbed by It—Different Constructions Placed on Treaty of Madrid.

LONDON, Saturday, June 10.—The correspondent of The Times at Tangier reports that Germany has notified her acceptance of the invitation to the conference proposed by the Moroccan authorities on Moroccan reforms. This is believed to mean that no negotiations for a mutual arrangement between Berlin and Paris is now possible.

PARIS, June 9.—Germany's note to the powers proposing an international conference on the subject of Morocco is regarded in the highest quarters as renewing the gravity of the situation almost to the point of making it menacing. France has received a copy of the note showing that Germany acted openly in appealing to the powers, notwithstanding the official statement from Berlin that Morocco invites the conference.

The officials here interpret the German note as showing that Germany is the real upholder of the conference. The text of the note shows that Germany relies mainly on Article XVII. of the Treaty of Madrid signed July 3, 1880, in which Gen. Lucius Fairchild signed for the United States. Article XVII. recites that Morocco recognizes the most favored nation treatment in the case of all the powers represented at the conference. The German note holds that this gives the powers equal rights to consider the affairs of Morocco.

The French answer is as follows:

"Article XVII. refers to the preceding articles, which deal solely with the protection of the lives and property of foreigners residing in Morocco. Therefore Article XVII. gives the powers equal treatment concerning the protection of lives and property, but does not warrant the German claim that the powers agreed to exercise equal political control of Morocco."

The return of Prince von Radolin (the German Ambassador to France) to-night is expected to be followed by a speedy conference with M. Rouvier with the view of ameliorating the Franco-German tension. The Cabinet will not act on the German note until after Prince von Radolin and M. Rouvier have conferred together.

A dispatch from Oran, Algeria, reports that the Moroccan transport Turquie, commanded by a German officer, Capt. Karrow, has arrived there with 500 cases of arms destined for the Moroccan troops.

GET JONES BODY AT HAVRE.

Squadrons to Gather There Instead of at Cherbourg.

PARIS, June 9.—The French Government has indicated its willingness to assign a torpedo boat to carry the body of Paul Jones down the River Seine from Paris to Havre, where a French squadron will deliver it to the American squadron.

This will necessitate a change in the rendezvous of the American squadron from Cherbourg to Havre, which is now under consideration.

KAISER AS A HOST.

Entertains de Lacroix and Staff, and Drinks Their Health.

BERLIN, June 9.—Emperor William took the members of the special French Embassy to Doeberitz again to-day to see the cavalry exercises and afterward invited them to breakfast.

The Emperor proposed the health of the foreign officers, and Gen. de Lacroix, head of the Embassy, thanked his Majesty and proposed his health and that of the Empress and the imperial family.

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as generous an assortment of superior fabrics as it is possible to obtain. We add the new attractions as they arrive, and devote every energy to this one branch of trade—resulting in perfect work—yet not expensive.
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TECHNOLOGY APPROVES UNION WITH HARVARD

Corporation Votes for It Despite Opposition of Graduates.

MUST AWAIT COURT'S ACTION

Suit Over Boylston Street Land to be First Decided—Statement of President Pritchett.

BOSTON, June 9.—The amalgamation of interests of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with Harvard University was tentatively decided upon at a meeting of the corporation of the former institution to-day, and if the alliance can be consummated without legal complications the corporation of Harvard University is invited to co-operate with the Institute of Technology Trustees for a union between the two institutions.

The following statement was issued by President Henry S. Pritchett of Technology at the close of to-day's meeting of the corporation:

"The corporation of the Institute of Technology, at a meeting held this afternoon, voted to announce to the corporation of Harvard University the willingness of the institute to co-operate in accordance with the tentative plan under discussion, provided that there shall be obtained, first, a favorable decision from the court concerning the Boylston Street land, and provided, also, that it (the institute) shall apply to the Supreme Judicial Court for instructions, and that the court shall have made a decree that this agreement may be carried out without violation of the duties of the institute as a Trustee."

The provision regarding the Boylston Street land refers to the fact that the abuttors to the property where the principal buildings of the institute stand have applied to the courts to prevent the sale of the land. The State granted the land to the institute more than fifty years ago. The Legislature of 1904 passed an act authorizing the corporation of the institute to sell this land, and the abuttors have since carried the matter to the courts on the ground that the legislative action was unconstitutional.

The final decision of the corporation to join with Harvard comes at the end of a discussion which has been in progress for many months. A great majority of Technology graduates have been opposed to the alliance. A vote of the graduates taken a few weeks ago showed that they were opposed to the union in the ratio of 3 to 1.

Lewis Einstein Addresses Diplomats.

PARIS, June 9.—At the annual session of the International Society of Diplomatic History, which was held here to-night, and was largely attended by members of the Diplomatic Corps and Government officials, including Premier Rouvier, Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador, and other Ambassadors and Ministers, Lewis Einstein of New York, Third Secretary of the American Embassy at London, read a paper on "Napoleon III. and American Diplomacy at the Outbreak of the Civil War."

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AND RETURN
From Chicago, via the Chicago & North-Western Ry., daily, May 23 to September 30. Choice of routes, via Omaha, Cheyenne and Granger, via St. Paul and Minneapolis, through the mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah, through the Lake McDonald Country or the Canadian Rockies, with tickets via California or via Yellowstone Park at slight advance in rates.
Correspondingly low rates from other points, account
LEWIS AND CLARK CENTENNIAL
A great opportunity to visit one of the greatest grain and fruit raising countries, the largest fishing and lumbering industries, and some of the most aggressive, rich and growing cities in the world.
The Best of Everything.
Full particulars in regard to the exposition and descriptive of the Pacific Northwest sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.
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No Suffering. No Injection. No Detention from Business.
No Bad After Effects.
Alcoholic Craving Overcome in Forty-eight Hours.
All drug addictions successfully cured.
A Special Committee of the Legislature of New York, Reported in May, 1905
"Recognizing that many of these persons (DEPENDENT INEBRIATES) are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee, the best treatment therefore is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly indorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems."
Indorsed by many prominent men and women throughout the world.
(Watch this series.)
Cyrus Edson, M. D.,
Formerly Health Commissioner of the Port of New York, Wrote:
"I have had a pretty extensive experience with the Oppenheimer treatment, having witnessed its effect in perhaps fifty cases. I consider it of very great value and have yet to see anything but good resulting therefrom. I have noticed no such secondary results as are frequently seen after other so-called 'cures.' In fact, patients feel better and stronger than before in every way. The treatment seems to act as a general restorative and as a tonic while absolutely removing desire for the stimulant, either drug or alcoholic."
For autograph letters indorsing the Oppenheimer treatment, cut out this coupon and mail to the
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DOWNTOWN OFFICE: 170 Broadway.
BROOKLYN OFFICE: 44 Court St.
(7) Name ..... Address .....

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The Wanamaker Store
Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

A Sale of Men's Sennit Straw Hats at $1.50
Worth $2 and $2.50

These are this season's spic-span-new Hats, just received from one of our best manufacturers, and offered at a saving of 50c to $1, right at the beginning of the hot weather, and Sennit braids are more popular than ever this season. It is simply another opportunity we have secured to popularize the Wanamaker Hat Store.
The Hats are well made, in the very smartest styles, beautifully finished. Crowns and brims in all the proportions favored this season. Styles and sizes for men of all figures. Regular $2 to $2.50 quality.
Today at $1.50 Each
Ninth street aisle.
Men who have other desires in the way of Straw Hats will find the full and complete stocks in our Men's Hat Store on the Second Floor.
Split Straw Hats, at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5
Milan Straw Hats, at $4
Mackinaw Straw Hats, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3
Panama Hats, at $5 to $12

Linen, Silk and Homespun Suits
At $9.50 and $10
These three groups represent some of the finest offerings in Women's Dresses made in New York City this sason. The first group is entirely new today. The other two groups have already made excitement this week, and the good fortune will probably end with today.
The first group is composed of one hundred and fifteen handsome suits of embroidred linen, trimmed with medallions of lace. They are in Eton, blouse and redingote styles. Also plain linen suits in fancy Shirt-Waist styles. They have been our best selling dresses, at $15 to $24, today all are marked at $10 a Suit.
Then we have this morning about one hundred of the Silk Shirt-Waist Suits left from the 1050 that have been making such excitement this week. The silks are in checks and stripes. The waists are in full blouse styles attractively plaited. The skirts are gored and finished with plaited flare. $9.50 Each.
The third group is composed of stylishly tailored homespun suits, with fly-front, belted tourist coats, finished with linen collar and cuffs. The skirts are in stylish gored and plaited effects, at $10 each, worth $18.
Second floor, Broadway.

800 Handsome WALKING SKIRTS
At Three Dollars—Worth $7
Here is NEWS—real, remarkable news.
These Skirts are newly made, of some of the finest and most beautiful Summer tweeds, homespun mixtures, novelty etamines and striped flannels that have come from the looms this year.
The manufacturer picked them out for the making of fine tailor-made suits. He had a surplus on his hands, when his season was over. He offered to make the fabrics up into Separate Skirts for us, after a model of our own selection, at a price that scarcely paid for the making.
We accepted the offer eagerly. Today the skirts are here—eight hundred of them—made in beautiful seventeen-gore plaited styles. $7 would be a conservative estimate of their value—
Today They Are Three Dollars Each!
Shown on special counters in the Under-Price Store.
Basement.

Summer Suits for Boys
All Worth $1 More
Notwithstanding the scarcity of blue serge, one of our foremost manufacturers has made up for us a fine, new lot of Straight-plaited Norfolk Jacket Suits with bloomer trousers, of selected all-wool blue serge, double-sewed with silk thread, and taped seams, in sizes for boys of 8 to 16 years, to sell at $5 a suit. They are splendid $6 values, without counting the increased cost of blue serge.
Also another lot of Yoke Norfolk Jacket Suits with bloomer trousers, in sizes for 8 to 16 years, at $6.50 a suit, worth $7.50.
"Wanamaker Special" Double-breasted Jacket Suits with knee trousers, made of excellent blue serge; trousers with double seat and knees; all seams taped; in sizes for 8 to 17 years, at $5 a suit, well worth a dollar more.
Second floor, Ninth street.

Mohair Sicilians Under-Price
These cool, crisp plain and fancy Mohair Sicilians are the best selling fabrics in our stocks at the present time. They make the handsomest as well as the coolest wool dresses for Summer wear. Although the collection as a whole is large and varied in assortment, it is made of odd pieces and broken lots from our stocks. Colors are missing in certain sorts, but the shortage is made up in other varieties in most cases. All the way through we have made such radical cuts in the prices as mark this one of the best offerings of the season. The lots offered are as follows:
At 75c, from $1
Mohair Sicilians in two widths of pin-stripes of white on navy blue grounds; 54 inches wide.
At $1, from $1.75
Mohair Sicilians with bourette figures on grounds of dark gray mixtures and cadet blue, with pin-stripes of white. Also navy blue Mohair Sicilian with small white pin-dots. 54 inches wide.
At $1, from $1.50
Mohair Sicilians in navy blue with white pin-stripes. Also in navy blue and brown, with woven broken pin-stripes of white; 54 in. wide.
Fancy Bourette Mohair Sicilian in mixtures of brown and white and reseda; 48 inches wide.
Also Bourette Striped Mohair Sicilian in self-colored Oxford gray mixture; 46 inches wide.
Then here are three groups of the plain navy blue Mohair Sicilian, all 54 inches wide, reduced as follows:
$1.25 quality at $1 $2 quality at $1.50 $2.50 quality at $1.50
Fourth avenue.

White Sale Days of Triumph In Muslin Underwear
The second week of the White Sale goes out in splendor. Worth on our part, appreciation on yours.
The great white banks of exquisite undergarments are piled high each day, and each day cleaned away by delighted women.
If you have not seen the White Sale, know that
In High Quality and Low Prices It Is Supreme
If you have seen it—there are new invoices daily. In the prettiest styles:
Long Petticoats, of cambric, with hemstitched plaits or embroidery, edged with ruffle. $1, $1.50 and $1.75.
Nightgowns, of nainsook, cambric or muslin; high or low neck; trimmed with lace, embroidery or hemstitched plaits. 75c, 85c, $1, $1.50 and $1.75.
Chemises, of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with embroidery or lace and ribbon. 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Corset Covers, of nainsook or cambric; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace or neat embroidery; some ribbon-trimmed. 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Drawers, of muslin, cambric or nainsook; trimmed with hemstitched plaits or lace or embroidery, in blind and open effects. 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50.
Matched Sets of Underwear
At $2.85—Of nainsook; nightgown, drawers and chemise; trimmed with lace and ribbon.
At $3.35—Of nainsook; nightgown, drawers and chemise or corset cover; trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and plaits and ribbon.
Second floor.
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Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

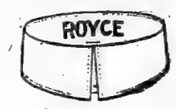
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Welch's Grape Juice
is particularly good for children in Summer time. They need refreshment and a tonic, because the hot weather pulls them down. Welch's Grape Juice builds them up, while giving them a delightful drink.
Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes, free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

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We welcome the critical, the particular, and above all the man who's posted. Our values and our system of credits are alone in this field of merchandising.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT
READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.
Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $15 and $20. MADE TO ORDER, $20, $25 and $30. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35 and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms, fashion book and price list.
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Write for "Information about Collars."
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are lined throughout with half-inch plate glass. Thoroughly sanitary. By far the most economical. No place for germs to lodge. No dark corners.
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COMPRESSED AIR.

A. T. PATRICK MUST DIE DIVIDED COURT DECIDES

The Appeal of W. M. Rice's Murderer Overruled, 4 to 3.

SHARP DISSENTING OPINION

Judge O'Brien Says District Attorney's Methods Denied Patrick a Fair Trial—Scores Goff's Ruling.

ALBANY, June 9.—The Court of Appeals to-day, by a divided court, voting four to three, sustained the lower courts in adjudging Albert T. Patrick, the New York lawyer, guilty of murder in the first degree, in causing the death of his millionaire client, William Marsh Rice.

In the Spring of 1902, Patrick was convicted on an indictment charging him with the murder of Rice by chloroform and mercury, administered to him in New York City during his sickness, on Sept. 23, 1900. The case reached the Court of Appeals on March 14 of this year, when David B. Hill, who appeared for Patrick, based his argument for a reversal mainly on the contention that the condition of Rice's body as revealed by the post-mortem examination, might have been caused by fluids used in embalming.

The prevailing opinion is by Judge Gray, with whom concur Judges Bartlett, Haight, and Werner. There is a dissenting opinion by Judge O'Brien, Chief Judge Cullen, and Judge Vann concurring, Chief Judge Cullen filing, also, a memorandum.

The prevailing opinion, written by Judge Gray, is very exhaustive. It sets forth that the theory of the people was that the defendant had conspired with Charles F. Jones, the valet of Rice, to kill Rice, and that the defendant procured Jones to administer chloroform to Rice while he was asleep, in the effort to obtain possession of Rice's estate, through a will in favor of the defendant and through various transfers to him of properties all purporting to have been executed by Rice, but which had, in fact, been forged by the defendant with Jones's aid.

It was not held that Patrick personally committed the murder, for the prosecution had the voluntary confession of Jones that it was he who did it, induced and aided thereto by Patrick; but, says Judge Gray, the defendant was a principal in the commission of the crime, under our law, if he aided and abetted it, whether present or absent.

JURY'S VERDICT UPHELD.

After a review of the evidence the opinion continues: "The jury might well find upon the evidence that the autopsy disclosed no natural cause for the death and that, in the light of the medical opinions, it could only be accounted for as having happened in the way testified to by Jones; that is, by chloroform poisoning, administered while the victim was sleeping. The finding of mercury in the body corroborated Jones as to his having given mercurial pills to the deceased to weaken his system.

"The accused was a lawyer, who for months was preparing his plans in such a manner as might divert suspicion of the use of foul means. He secured a useful tool in the faithless servant, through whom he acquired the secrets of his master and which enabled him to mature his plans. I think that the verdict rested upon satisfactory evidence of the truthfulness of Jones's story and of the connection of the defendant from the inception to the close of the conspiracy disclosed. The jurors were warranted in believing that death was caused by chloroform poisoning and that certain material facts, sworn to by witnesses, other than Jones, taken by themselves, led irresistibly to the one inference that the defendant's was the mind that had conceived the criminal act and induced its commission. The evidence, independently of the testimony of the accomplice, is fraught with a crushing implication of the defendant in the deliberate purpose to kill Rice, in order that he might possess his estate."

NEW TRIAL REFUSED.

Judge Gray adds: "In my opinion, justice does not demand that the defendant should have a new trial."

The dissenting Judges hold that material errors were permitted in the trial of the case, and that important evidence in Patrick's favor was improperly excluded. Judge O'Brien's opinion sharply criticises both the court and the District Attorney in connection with the conduct of the case.

"My objection to the judgment in this case," says Judge O'Brien, "is that the accused did not have a fair and impartial trial, and I think I can sustain that assertion by facts and arguments that will appeal to the judgment and common sense of the bench and bar and to every fair mind, lawyer or layman.

"Many novel and ingenious methods were adopted at the trial to corroborate Jones and one was that while in jail the defendant and Jones had conspired to commit suicide. It was thought a sound proposition that a conspiracy between these two persons to commit suicide after the homicide proved in some way an antecedent conspiracy to kill Rice.

"Not until after Jones's final confession did the Coroner's physician, who had no thought of chloroform before, begin to educate themselves as experts to sustain the chloroform theory. On the stand they not only supported the theory as experts, but claimed they had discovered indications of chloroform poisoning at the autopsy. It was, therefore, of the first importance for the defendant to contradict or impeach them by showing that they had publicly stated at the close of the autopsy the result of their examination, and that it was inconsistent with or contradictory of their statements as witnesses. The defendant's counsel attempted to do this, but was prevented by a ruling of the court.

SHEEPSTEALING RULINGS.

"If these rulings were made in a police court on a trial for sheepstealing I am not sure that any Appellate Court would ever think of sustaining them, but they were made on a trial for murder, upon the result of which the defendant's right to live depends.

"These errors," Judge O'Brien holds, "are not only radical, material, and prejudicial, but they have a much broader and deeper significance, since they cast a dark shadow over the whole trial, revealing the true spirit in which it was conducted. They show that a fair and impartial trial was scarcely possible."

Judge O'Brien is particularly emphatic in his criticism of the admission of evidence as to a conference between Patrick, Jones, and their joint counsel, Potts. He holds that it was sacred confidence, and was "received under a theory of law manifestly unsound."

"In all the records of this court," says Judge O'Brien, "no case can be found where a conviction for a capital offense has been sustained in the face of such objections as this case presents."

NEWS KEPT FROM PATRICK.

Not Told of Decision Against Him—Has Planned Another Appeal.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 9.—Information that the Court of Appeals had affirmed the conviction of Albert T. Patrick, condemned to die for the murder of William Marsh Rice, was received at Sing Sing Prison this afternoon from an unofficial source, but Patrick will not be told until to-morrow.

Warden Johnson was absent when the news arrived, and did not return until after the death house had been locked up for the night. He decided it would create too much of a stir in the death house if he went there so late.

In the last few days Patrick has been very anxious about his fate, and has repeatedly asked the Warden to inform him promptly when the news of the court's decision reached the prison. This morning when the Warden visited the cells Patrick asked him if there was any news for him. When told nothing had been heard of his appeal he remarked it could be only a few days more before a decision was announced.

A day or two ago he told Warden Johnson that if the Court of Appeals ruled against him he would apply for a new trial on the ground of new material evidence or appeal to the United States courts.

Patrick's wife has visited him twice a week since he has been in the death house, and was here yesterday.

PATRICK'S FIGHT FOR LIFE.

Trial One of the Longest on Record—Valet's Confession Convicted Him.

The fight for life made by Albert T. Patrick has been one of the most persistent in the records of criminal jurisprudence. While Rice died on Sept. 23, 1900, Patrick was not arrested until Oct. 4, and then he was not accused of murder, but of forging the dead man's name to checks. Weeks passed before the capital offense was formally laid at his door, and it was not until Jan. 20, 1902, that he was arraigned before Recorder Goff. The trial was one of the longest in the history of the State. It was March 27 when a verdict of guilty was rendered. There were eighty-six witnesses heard for the prosecution and sixteen for the defense. The expenses of the trial and its preliminaries were roughly estimated at $250,000. There were 7,500 pages of testimony taken.

During the trial in New York County, Patrick's attorneys were Robert M. Moore of Cantwell & Moore, Frederick B. House, and Francis B. Turner. Ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, with the aid of Assistant District Attorney Garvan, conducted the case for the people.

Patrick's conviction was largely brought about by Charles F. Jones, the valet of Mr. Rice. Jones was arrested at the same time with Patrick and lodged in the Tombs. While imprisoned there he tried to kill himself, hacking at his throat with a knife. At the time he said the knife was given him by Patrick, who told him that he had better kill himself rather than suffer death in the electric chair. He was still suffering from his wounds when he made his confession, declaring that Patrick had induced him to kill his master with chloroform.

Patrick came to New York from Texas in 1891, and he acted for Rice in several suits. Jones said that Patrick suggested the making of a bogus will for Rice in December, 1899. They were looking through Rice's papers and found his real will, in which, after making small legacies to relatives, he left the bulk of his fortune to the William M. Rice Institute for the Advancement of Science, Art and Literature in Texas.

After a short time Patrick brought the valet a bogus will, under which Patrick was to get half of the estate. The relatives received several times the amounts which were really left them, and the remainder went to the Rice Institute. Patrick figured that the real will could be used as a club to make the relatives accept the bogus one.

Rice himself suggested the death which came to him when he told Jones of an article he had read in a health magazine regarding the use of chloroform as an anaesthetic. Suspicion first attached to Patrick when he presented several checks purporting to have been drawn in his favor by Mr. Rice at New York banks. These checks called for an aggregate of $250,000. Two of the checks were accepted by a trust company and two were rejected by Swenson & Sons, bankers.

Rice's safe deposit vault was opened and found to contain securities worth more than $2,000,000. Following the conviction of Patrick, Jones was released by the District Attorney's office, and went to Texas, supposed to be dying of consumption. He has been heard from in various parts of the Southwest. After his conviction Patrick was sent to Sing Sing, where he has since been a prisoner in the death chamber.

When District Attorney Jerome learned yesterday afternoon that the Patrick verdict had been confirmed by the Court of Appeals, he said that the only course now open to Patrick was to make an application for a pardon. Patrick's only available recourse would be an appeal to the United States Supreme Court on Constitutional grounds or for Executive clemency.

OPPOSE TAMMANY BIDS.

Engineers Still Favor Highest Bidder for Cross River Dam.

The Aqueduct Board met again yesterday to consider the contract for the Cross River Dam. At the last hearing J. Waldo Smith, chief engineer, reported that the contract should be awarded to MacArthur Brothers & Co. and Winston & Co. of Boston, and not to Barton Dunn or Naughton & Co., the lowest bidders. There was only one bid higher than that of the MacArthur and Winston firms.

At the instance of the Mayor the commission told the chief engineer that his only duty in the matter was to report on the capacity of the bidders to carry out the contract. It was in response to this that Mr. Smith and W. H. Burr, the consulting engineer, sent lengthy reports to the meeting yesterday.

They said that Mr. Dunn's plant was inferior, and that he has no record of contract work that would justify the city in giving him the contract. They said Naughton & Co. had never done any masonry dam work, and that under the best luck it would be next to impossible for them to obtain the plant and finish the work inside the contract time.

Flattering things were said of the Coleman firm and things very much the reverse of the newly organized Construction Company of America. The engineers said the Winston-MacArthur combination had a plant worth $300,000, and had just completed a masonry dam similar to the one to be built at Cross River.

The reports were submitted to the Controller, who will report next Tuesday.

Long and Short

A Pot-still Scotch

The Whisky Supplied by Special Certificate of Appointment to the House of Lords.

Now On Broadway

The Scotch Without a Doubt!

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealer

The Cook & Bernheimer Co., Sole Agents.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, ten words.—Adv.

Regular Summer Change of Time BY THE NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The Summer schedule of the New York Central Lines will take effect at 12:01 A. M., Sunday, June 18th, 1905.

Some of the changes will be as follows:

The Fast Mail will reach New York at 9:17 instead of 10:00 A. M.

The Second Empire will leave New York at 1:57 instead of 2:30 P. M.

The Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 2:04 instead of 1:00 P. M., reaching St. Louis at 5:00 P. M. next day, saving 2 hours and 32 minutes.

The Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30 instead of 2:45 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8:30 the next morning, instead of 9:45. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 2:30 instead of 12:30 P. M., and reach New York the same as now, at 9:30 the next morning,

Making the Time Between New York and Chicago 18 Hours

This is simply applying on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Chicago, the time the Empire State Express has been making from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central for fourteen years, viz., 440 miles in 8 hours and 15 minutes, and retains for the New York Central Lines the long-distance record of the world.

The 20th Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours and Minneapolis in 32 hours from New York.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections the time from New York to Denver will be 52½ hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and to Seattle 4¼ days.

It may be interesting to note that the running of fast trains by the New York Central Lines is quite an old story now.

In 1893, twelve years ago, the New York Central and Lake Shore, for the 180 days of the World's Fair at Chicago, ran their "Exposition Flyer" between New York and Chicago in 20 hours, and for the past three years the Twentieth Century Limited has performed the same service to the country, saving for our busy men practically a day in the journey between the two great cities of the continent; and for fourteen years the New York Central has had in service its Empire State Express, the most famous passenger train in the world, and the fastest train for its distance.

In 1895 the New York Central ran an experimental train from New York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 407 2-3 minutes. This time included 4 stops and 28 slow-downs running through towns and cities.

FORTY THIEVES IN COURT, THE POLICE DECLARE

They See Swiller and Goldberg Extradited to Jersey.

HORSE STEALING THE CHARGE

When Friends of the Handcuffed Prisoners Press Near a Deputy Marshal Threatens to Shoot.

According to the police, there were forty horse thieves among the spectators in Part II., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, yesterday, when Justice Clarke took up for argument the return of a writ of habeas corpus sued out by Philip Swiller and Max Goldberg. They were arrested here on complaint of the authorities of Middlesex County, N. J., on a charge of horse stealing. Swiller is the owner of a livery stable at 316 and 318 Henry Street, and is reputed to possess more than $100,000 worth of east side tenement property. Detective Sergeant Deevy said Swiller accumulated it within four years, having come here from Russia penniless in 1901.

Yesterday Swiller and Goldberg were taken to New Jersey in handcuffs. Justice Clarke decided that Swiller was the man whom the Jersey authorities said was the leader of a gang suspected of having stolen $65,000 worth of horses and wagons in Middlesex County since December last. But it will be for a Jersey jury to say whether the charge is true.

Swiller and Goldberg were arrested in this city by Detective Sergeant William J. Deevy on May 3 last. On the previous day several borough marshals, constables, and Deputy Sheriffs from New Jersey had identified them as men wanted for the theft of two wagons and a horse owned by Middlesex farmers. The Middlesex County Grand Jury indicted them, notwithstanding the fact that Swiller asserted that he was never in New Jersey in his life, and that Goldberg swore he was not in New Jersey on the day mentioned.

The story told in the Supreme Court yesterday was that on the night of Dec. 8 last Chief Marshal Foratt of Metuchen and Deputy Marshals Horan and Primrose, stimulated in the hunt for horse thieves by the offer of a five-hundred-dollar reward, saw three wagons going along Amboy Avenue in Metuchen. They stopped the drivers, who said they were going to Rahway. Finding one horse pulling two wagons, they suspected that the two wagons had been stolen. With an electric branding iron they made a small mark on one of the horses without attracting the attention of the drivers. Then they permitted the strangers to drive on toward Rahway. The following day the Marshals were notified that two wagons had been stolen. They had had a good look at the faces of the men in the wagons. One of them, they said yesterday, was Goldberg and the other Swiller. It required months of searching through the livery stables of New York before the Jersey Marshals found the branded horse. They said they did so in Swiller's stable.

"There is sufficient evidence here to allow this case to go before a jury," said Justice Clarke, "so I'll sign this warrant."

Thereupon the prisoners were led out of the courtroom to the front steps of the County Court House, where Detective Sergeant Deevy turned them over to the Jersey Marshals.

"Cuff 'em, boys," commanded Chief Marshal Foratt.

Marshal Horan immediately grabbed Swiller and snapped handcuffs on his wrist. Then he handcuffed himself to Goldberg, and formed a chain of three by handcuffing Goldberg to Swiller. The crowd in the courtroom pressed close to the Marshals, and Deputy Primrose touched his pistol pocket significantly, and, facing the crowd, shouted:

"I'm going to kill the first man who attempts to talk to these prisoners!"

The crowd fell back. The three Jersey Marshals took their prisoners through Chambers Street, followed by a crowd of several hundred men and women. At Broadway the throng blocked the street cars for a few minutes. The prisoners were safely escorted across the river.

"These fellows were awfully afraid they'd be hanged in Jersey," said Deevy. "Everybody in three counties over there is waiting to get a whack at them."

Pajamas

Special at $1.45

For those who demand comfort without penalty to their vanity—summer pajamas of imported madras in blue and white, black and white and green and white stripes or plain white; military models with large pearl buttons.

Shirts for Men

One of the Choice Things for which we stand sponsor is a negligee shirt in the comfortable coat model with cuffs attached, fashioned of an exceptionaly fine imported madras in blue, pink, tan or purple or of imported swivel cloths in checks, both of which have small individual designs. We boldly ask two dollars for this shirt, since two-fifty would be a modest price.

Washable Ties

Special at 25c

The new three fold and French seam four-in-hands in both narrow and wide models of madras, batiste or crash, in a large series of colors, with minute designs to harmonize or contrast.

Straw Hats FOR Men

Special at Two Dollars

Regularly $3.00 & $4.00

The whole whyfore is in this: they are samples—perfect and flawless samples in fine split, rough sennit, smooth sennit, milan, palm and mackinaw braids. Crowns and brims from extreme to extreme.

At five dollars we offer Panama Hats of a character which gives the exclusive hatman the courage to ask seven-fifty and even eight dollars.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Educational Alliance Class Confirmed.

A class of 120 boys and girls were confirmed yesterday afternoon at the Educational Alliance, Jefferson Street and East Broadway. The Rev. Samuel Lauger, Principal of the Alliance, and the Rev. H. Meyer of the People's Church officiated. The annual Spring exercises of the Alliance will conclude Sunday with the graduation of this year's class.

Summer Travel to the Catskills.

Summer schedules will shortly be resumed by the steamers Kaaterskill and Onteora of the Catskill Evening Line, and both vessels have been elaborately fitted for comfort, safety, and speed. The advantages of the line as a means of reaching the mountain resorts are fully set forth in an illustrated booklet, which is mailed free to all applicants.

The Coward Shoe

Outing Shoes for Children.

Isn't it wise to provide the children with suitable outing shoes before the vacation season begins?

The proper shape and fit; the choice of weight and material; and the special styles are all important items which are carefully considered at the Coward Store.

Your own peace of mind as well as the comfort of the little folks will be secured by knowing that their outfits are right and sufficient.

White Canvas Shoes. Oxford Shoes. Coward Good Sense Shoes. Sandals. Walking Shoes. Dancing Pumps. Toe-Out Shoes.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD, 268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (NEAR WARREN STREET.)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.



THE FRONTENAC

Is an H. & I. linen Collar which conforms accurately to the mode. Gracefully cut, precisely stitched, faultlessly laundered, and has the "Slip-Easy" band which is especially suited to prevailing styles of scarfs.

Linen is best for collars—best for summer heat and winter cold.

Your dealer will furnish you with the H. & I. "Frontenac" if you insist on having it.

Sold at the linen price—2 for 25c.

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen *versus* Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&I BRAND IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES, Troy, New York. SALESROOM: 31 Union Square West New York

Underberg



The Best Bitter Liqueur.

Underberg Boonekamp Bitters—an old-world luxury. Taken regularly before meals it regulates life in minor details. Taste for it grows. It is a good, bracing, healthful habit and adds years to one's life.

Enjoyable as a cocktail and better for you.

6,000,000 bottles imported to the U. S.

At all Hotels, Clubs and Restaurants, or by the bottle at Wine Merchants and Grocers.

BOTTLED ONLY BY: H. Underberg Albrecht, Rheinberg, Germany, since 1846.

LUYTIES BROTHERS, General Agents, New York.



"On and Off like a Coat"

Cluett

COAT SHIRTS

Suited to every figure, and every occasion. Designs exclusive.

FAST COLOR FABRICS

$1.50 and up.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., LARGEST MAKERS OF SHIRTS AND COLLARS IN THE WORLD.



OCULISTS

Eye Ache, Headache, Neuralgia, depressed feeling—all may come from the eyes. In the Ehrlich eye-testing rooms you are certain of the Examination and Advice of an experienced Oculist, i. e., a registered Physician, whose special practice is the treatment of the Eye. No charge except for glasses—and that moderate.

OUR FIFTH OPTICAL STORE 350 6th Av.—22d St. SOON OPEN

J. Ehrlich & Sons, Oculists and Opticians. 43 years' practice.

223 Sixth Ave. Near 15th St. 1345 Broadway Near 36th St.

Downtown 217 Broadway, Astor House, 25 Broad Street Arcade.

Accidentally Killed His Mother.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 9.—Irvin Blood, aged twenty-two, accidentally shot and killed his mother, Mrs. Wesley Blood, at their home, in the town of Florida, this afternoon. The young man was handling a rifle, when it was discharged.

It's Easy to See Why The June Jubilee Interests Thousands.



NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO



SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Men's Suits at $10.00

Duplicates of these stylish Summer Suits are being shown around town at $15.00. The assortments comprise:—

Blue and Black Serges.

Serge is such a handsome and dressy fabric that the most careful dresser will be interested. Soft finish in blue or black; single and double-breasted sacks. Sizes to fit all builds of men, **10.00**

Fancy Worsted Suits.

These are in gray, brown and slate, in stripes, checks and overplaids; single and double-breasted sacks. The coats are cut along the lines of the newest models and are absolutely correct in fit, **10.00**

Fancy Cheviots & Tweeds.

Some of the brightest and most attractive colorings ever seen in a clothing store, except at high prices. Many of the fabrics have only appeared at merchant tailors' this season. All sizes in both single & double-breasted, **10.00**

Coat & Trouser Suits.

Tropical worsteds, soft finish flannels, wool crashes and homespuns. Some 1-8 silk lined, others 1-4 serge-lined, and majority "skeleton" or unlined. Every new effect in fabric and style, **10.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Misses' Suits of Mohair, $15.

Regular $25 Qualities.

THESE SUITS are faultlessly made in black, blue, and brown; in the new "Frock and Frill" style; handsomely plaited front and back; new sunburst effect sleeve; prettily plaited and lined with taffeta. The skirt is made in the new 23-gored kilted style, full flaring effect.

Also Special for To-Day:

MISSES SKIRTS; all the newest styles; materials and mohairs, panamas, tweeds, worsteds, and serges. Effective styles, well tailored in all lengths and waist bands; made to sell at $7.50; an unusual special, **3.95**

GINGHAM DRESSES FOR GIRLS, extra fine quality, the new yoke front piping of white pique, full blouse front trimmed with band same material, piped to match yoke, plaited back, detachable belt and a silk embroidered emblem. In colors of blue and oxblood, sizes 6 to 14 years, made to sell for $1.50; to-day **85c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 19th Street.)

Men's Straw Hats, Popular Shapes at $1.50

Best shapes and braids in the largest assortments we have ever shown. At this popular price, grades are the equal of those offered at some specialty stores at double the cost.

Yacht shapes in Split, Sennit and the new Rough Braids, exceptional qualities. Smart small brims for young men; large brims and crowns for conservative men.

Also wide brims, planter, Panamas and soft roll brims in various heights of crowns and width of brims—styles much in favor, **1.50**

Also Cool, Sun-Resisting Panamas.

In this popular style of hot-weather headgear we have all dimensions and shapes. **3.75 to 11.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

Women's Stylish Taffeta Shirt Waist Dresses.

A popular price for quick selling.

That is the slogan for to-day. Handsomest Silk Dresses you ever saw at anything like the price. If they were priced at a third more you'd think they were underpriced.

Made of excellent quality of taffeta in blue, green, brown and black, and as illustrated with pretty plaited waist and flounce skirt.

A really astonishing value at **7.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2nd Floor, Front.)

Rainproof Coats For Women $10.75

A Dispersal Sale To-day of Particular Importance.

To clear without less of time to-day all the small lots of Rainproof Coats for women that remain after a season's big business we have, marked these coats at an extraordinarily low price. Their original price was $16.50.

These Rainproof Coats are made of excellent quality "Garren-Tead" rainproof material, in Oxford gray or tan. They are in the season's best fashions, have leg-o'-mutton sleeves and neat trimmings. SPECIAL CLEARANCE PRICE, **10.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Fl., Front, 18th St.)

Women's Popular Silk Gloves.

There is no such assortment of Silk Gloves of standard qualities elsewhere as you will find here.

16-BUTTON LENGTH GLOVES in black, white, tan, brown, champagne, cardinal, pink, blue, lavender; extra heavy quality of silk. We call particular attention to the variety of shades in the different colors which are at present very scarce. Ordinarily they are $1.25; to-day, **98c**

TWO-CLASP GLOVES in black, white and colors, great values, **50c**

WHITE GLACE MOUSQUETAIRE GLOVES, excellent quality, sizes 5¼ to 7; just imported.

12-button length regularly $2.35, **1.75**

16-button length, regularly $2.75, **2.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Long Trousers Suits for Youths

For young men 14 to 20 years of age whose breast measurements are 30 to 36 inches and who appreciate smart, correct-fitting Clothing this is an offer that overshadows many special lines now presented in New York at considerably higher prices.

Fabrics comprise Cheviots, Cassimeres, and Homespuns in all the neatest and most desirable colorings. Tailoring is of high grade, and choice may be had in double and single breasted styles. **5.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East, 18th Street.)

Dress Suit Cases.

For Vacationists & Travellers

DRESS SUIT CASES, brown, of serviceable material, strong and well made; leather covered corners, inside leather straps, strong leather handles; 24-inch size, **1.50**

DRESS SUIT CASES of cowhide leather, protected corners, well lined, inside straps, brass plated locks and catches; 24-inch size, **2.90**

DRESS SUIT CASES of cowhide leather, russet color; lined with best quality Irish linen, inside straps with nickel buckles, leather covered corners, solid brass lock and catches, **4.25**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

To-day's Attractions Also Include:—

WOMEN'S SILK AND LACE WAISTS, $2.95 and $5.00

Also VALENCIENNES AND JAP WAISTS, $5.90 and $6.90

MEN'S, WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SHOES.

WOMEN'S FABRIC BELTS, 25c

Others of SILK or CRUSHED LEATHER, 25c and 48c

BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS, $3.00

50 KEY WEST CLEAR HAVANA CIGARS, $3.00

WOMEN'S WALKING SKIRTS, $1.98 to $5.00

PHOTOGRAPHY; 12 Imperial Carbonettes and one 16x20 black and white, $2.50

YOUTHS' LONG TROUSER SUITS, $5.00

WOMEN'S TAFFETA SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, $7.75

WOMEN'S STRAW HATS, 95c and $1.25 kinds, 45c

POPULAR JEWELRY.

PURE CANDIES.

BASEBALL SUPPLIES.

TENNIS RACKETS, 95c

SHAW SEES A PROFIT IN HIS CURRENCY PLAN

Would Let Banks Issue Notes on Paying Government.

WOULD PROVIDE ELASTICITY

The Five Per Cent. Received Would Be an Insurance—Secretary's Talk to Southern Bankers.

ATLANTIC BEACH, Fla., June 9.—The Georgia and Florida Bankers Association held separate meetings here this morning, uniting in common session in the afternoon to listen to an address by Secretary of the Treasury Shaw.

In his speech Secretary Shaw, after expressing the opinion that our currency system was the best on earth, suggested a plan for making it more elastic. He said:

"Suppose the National banks had permission to issue a certain volume of currency, either proportioned on their capital or on the amount of bond-secured currency and charged not less than 5 per cent. interest during the time this currency is out. Certainly additional currency would spring into existence where money is scarce, and if the banks were compelled to pay 5 per cent. interest thereon they would retire it as soon as the pinch was over. It could be retired by a deposit of an equal amount of lawful money at any of the Sub-Treasuries. It would not be necessary to redeem each individual bill. The volume of money would be contracted by the deposit as well as by the actual destruction of the bank bills so issued.

"The Government should guarantee the redemption of this credit currency, for the interest charged would vastly more than cover all possible loss. I desire to go on record as opposing the issuance of any currency that the Government does not guarantee, and I am equally opposed to the Government guaranteeing bank currency without being first amply secured. But one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the currency issued under conditions such as I have described would pay the insurance. Any insurance company would be glad to take the risk at that rate. The tax on this credit currency should be kept sacred to the redemption of the currency of failed banks. Thus the country would be saved another experience with wild-cat currency, and the Government would take absolutely no risk.

"The only other plan that seems feasible would be permision to issue a small volume of heavily taxed currency based upon bonds other than Government bonds. It seems to me, however, that the banks, when their surplus was running low, could hardly afford to purchase any kind of bonds as security for circulation."

PYTHONS ATE THE MONKEYS.

Dark Doings After Hours in a Chicago Animal Store.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Two pythons, one measuring nineteen feet six inches and the other something over fifteen feet in length, broke from their cage in the bird and animal store of H. W. Vahle & Brothers, in State Street, shortly before midnight last night and devoured four small-sized monkeys. Then they paid some attention to other animals in the place, and the larger of the two snakes made its way up to a balcony.

H. W. Vahle was passing his store on his way home from a theatre when he saw the smaller of the pythons swallowing a monkey. Vahle succeeded in forcing the smaller snake into its cage, but was unable to cope with the large one, and finally called upon the head animal keeper at Lincoln Park for assistance. The latter arrived after some time, and between them they managed to put the monster in its cage.

WOMAN COOL IN RUNAWAY.

Tossed Her Child to Safety, Then Jumped Herself.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 9.—James B. Mabon, a New York broker living at 59 West Seventieth Street, in that city, his wife and baby boy, had a narrow escape in a runaway in Norfolk yesterday afternoon. A horse which Mr. Mabon was driving took fright at an automobile and ran away. Mr. Mabon was thrown out of the vehicle, and as the animal was about to descend a steep incline Mrs. Mabon threw the child out and then jumped herself.

All three escaped with slight bruises, but the vehicle was wrecked.

BRIGHTON EXCISE PLIGHT.

Michell Finds No Way Out of a Dry Sunday at Hotels.

Col. Henry W. Michell, Deputy State Commissioner of Excise for Brooklyn, had not been able, late last night, to suggest a way out of the quandary in which the proprietor of the Brighton Beach Hotel finds himself. Owing to the new provision of the Raines law that the Superintendent of Buildings must inspect a building for which a hotel license is asked, a saloon license was granted to the proprietor pending the inspection.

The hotel would have to be barless on Sunday with a saloon license, and Col. Mitchell has been doing his best to get around the difficulty, but without success. It promises to be a dry Sunday for Brighton Beach.

SEVENTH TO CAMP TO-DAY.

New York Regiment Leaves for Peekskill This Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 9.—The Seventh Regiment will to-morrow morning relieve the First and Second Signal Corps and the Tenth Regiment for a tour of duty at the State camp of military instruction. The Seventh is due to arrive at 10:30 o'clock. The companies, from Poughkeepsie, Catskill, Kingston, Hudson, and Albany will leave Red Hook at 10 o'clock. Company drill and battalion drill occupied the attention of the eleven companies this morning. At battalion drill Col. Charles A. Denicke commimented the men for excellent drill and discipline. Some of the regimental officers had pistol practice to-day, with the following results:

Col. Charles A. Denicke, 51; Lieut. Col. Charles E. Davis, 59; Lieut. Reagan, 59; Lieut. Tilley, 61; Lieut. Brown, 52; Lieut. Scattergood, 63.

GIRL HELD AS POISONER.

Servant Is Said to Have Served Two with Deadly Tea.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., June 9.—Lucy Williams, a colored girl, was arrested today, charged with attempting to poison two members of the family of Manola Ysern, by whom she was employed, because she was denied the care of a five-year-old child during the absence of its mother.

Mrs. Ysern went to a funeral yesterday, leaving her two children in charge of her mother. Later the grandmother and the older child were made ill after tasting some tea served by the colored girl. The tea proved to contain a large quantity of paris green. The girl declined to make any statement when arrested, and was locked up. She had been with the family two years, and was passionately devoted to the younger child.

Cures Indigestion

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Nature's remedy for obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache and depression.—Adv.

NEW RETREAT FOR PRESIDENT

Will Escape Week-End's Hot Weather in Virginia Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President and Mrs. Roosevelt have taken up the week-end plan of getting relief from the stress of White House life in hot weather. Mrs. Roosevelt has bought a small tract of mountain land south of Culpepper, Va., in Albemarle County, overlooking the Rapidan River. Yesterday she went to the village of Rapidan to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wilmer, and to-day the President followed.

Mr. Roosevelt traveled in an ordinary Pullman car, where he had a section to himself. He was dressed for riding and wore spurs and leggins. It is the plan to drive over sixteen miles to-morrow to the little farm of fifteen acres and discuss how to improve the place so that it may be made a Summer home. It will not take the place of Sagamore Hill, but for that part of the Summer when the President is required to be in Washington it will afford a pleasant retreat.

The little Roosevelt farm is in a most picturesque region, where there is a fine view of the Blue Ridge. It is a land of pure water, fine old forests, and many splendid plantations of the old time "befo' de wah." There is good hunting of small game in the Fall and Winter, and the climate is even, mild, and bracing even through the hottest weather. It takes about two hours and a half to reach Rapidan from Washington.

The President left the train on which he came from Washington at Red Hill, a little station nine miles south of Charlottesville, and was greeted by Mr. Wilmer. To the two or three persons on the platform Mr. Roosevelt lifted his hat in greeting and said:

"I'm glad to meet you, gentlemen. I am glad to become a landholder in your community."

A sorrel stallion had been placed at his disposal by Mr. Wilmer, the President adjusted the stirrups, mounted and together with his host started on the twelve-mile horseback ride to join Mrs. Roosevelt at the home of Joseph Wilmer.

INVESTIGATION, SAYS HIGGINS.

"Special Session Will Look Into Charges Against Judiciary."

DULUTH, Minn., June 9.—"You may state," said Gov. Higgins of New York, "that I will call a special session of the Legislature immediately on my return to New York. The session will be called to investigate certain charges made against members of the State judiciary."

Gov. Higgins would make no statement concerning the specific nature of the charges.

COTTON CROP REPORT.

So Far the Year's Production Shows Large Increase.

NEW ORLEANS, June 9.—Secretary Hester's weekly cotton statement, issued to-day, shows:

For the nine days of June an increase over last year of 110,000 and an increase over the same period year before last of 96,000. For the 282 days of the season that have elapsed the aggregate exceeds the same days of last year 2,698,000.

The cotton brought into sight during the past week has been 123,730 bales, against 29,137 for the same seven days last year.

The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts at all United States ports to be 9,352,313 against 7,602,183 last year. Overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers to northern mills and Canada 1,084,420, against 902,889 last year. Interor stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 988,719, against 109,736 last year; Southern mills takings, 1,844,000 against 1,697,718 last year.

The total movement since Sept. 1 is 12,421,452, against 9,732,526 last year. Foreign exports for the week have been 191,682 against 33,187 last year, making the total thus far for the season 7,331,765 against 5,731,601 last year.

Including stocks left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far from the new crop, the supply to date is 12,583,419, against 9,900,325 for the same period last year.

The statement of the world's visible supply shows:

The total visible is 3,817,686, against 3,874,852 last week and 2,355,041 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,439,686, against 2,528,852 last week and 1,315,041 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,378,000, against 1,346,000 last week, and 1,040,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,960,000, against 1,309,000 last year; in Egypt, 160,000, against 131,000 last year; in India, 957,000, against 487,000 last year, and in the United States 741,000, against 381,000 last year.

PROBING COTTON CHARGES.

Statistician Holmes Suspended Pending Secret Service Investigation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Edwin S. Holmes, Assistant Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, to-day requested that he be suspended from duty pending the investigation of Richard Cheatham's charges concerning leaks in the cotton report. The request was promptly granted.

Secretary Wilson was in conference with a Secret Service officer engaged on the case and Mr. Holmes was sent for. The three were together for some time, and it was in the course of this conference that Mr. Holmes made his request. Previous to this Mr. Wilson had had a long conversation with the Secret Service man, during which the documentary charges submitted by Mr. Cheatham were examined.

The Secret Service man has gone to New York to conduct further investigation there. Mr. Cheatham has been questioned by the officer, as have several other witnesses here.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Olives in Small Kegs Pay High Duty—Other Decisions.

In a majority decision, written by Judge Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Freiria y Compania and others of San Juan, Porto Rico, and held that olives packed in small wooden kegs containing less than a gallon must pay duty at the rate of 25 cents a gallon. The importers contended that the kegs were similar to casks, and therefore should be permitted to enter at 15 cents a gallon, the rate fixed by the Dingley tariff law for bulk importations of olives. Judge Somerville filed a dissenting opinion that the lower classification should be extended.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday were by A. Robertson, Henry Kupfer & Co., Mack Brothers, D. H. Arnold & Co., S. G. S. Nicholas, American Express Company, A. Steinhardt & Brothers and others, New York; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Portland, Oregon.

A protest by H. Hamano of Honolulu was sustained.

VESPER CREW LEAVES TO-DAY FOR ENGLAND

Quakers Will Try for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley.

MEN ARE IN FINE FETTLE

Eight Includes Veterans Who Have Rowed Many Races and Won Two World's Championships.

With "Henley and Victory" for their slogan, fourteen representatives of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia reached this city last night. They were accompanied by a big delegation of oarsmen from the Schuylkill navy, and a royal send-off is assured the crew when it sails on the American liner New York at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

The crew is entered in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup at the Henley regatta. Owing to the fact that Mayor Weaver vetoed an appropriation of $3,000 made by the Philadelphia Councils to help defray expenses of the trip, it was feared that the tour would be canceled, but assurances were given that any deficit would be met by the friends and members of the club, and no change was made in the original plans.

The fourteen men in the party that goes to Henley to-day are:

John O. Exley, who stroked the crew that won the world's championship at Paris in 1900, and also the crew that won the championship of the world at St. Louis in 1904.

Charles E. Armstrong, No. 7, who rowed in the St. Louis world's championship crew.

Henry H. Lott, No. 6, who stroked several of the Vesper Club's winning eights.

James B. Juvenal, No. 5, one of the country's crack scullers, who rowed in the Paris eight.

James S. Flanagan, No. 4, who rowed in the St. Louis eight.

Frank A. Schell, No. 3, a fine sculler and sweep oarsman.

Daniel M. Gleason, No. 2, one of the lightest men of the crew, but who pulls one of the strongest strokes.

Morris L. Williams, substitute, a former member of the University of Pennsylvania Varsity crew.

T. Robert Johnson, substitute, a former member of the Yale Varsity crew, and also formerly a member of the Wachusett Boat Club of Massachusetts.

Lewis C. Abell, coxswain, who steered the crew at Paris and St. Louis.

Robert C. Ayres, substitute coxswain.

Joseph Dempsey, amateur coach.

Oscar Thorn, President of the Vesper Boat Club, who has charge of the party.

The party expects to arrive at Southampton next Saturday and will go at once to Maitlands on the Thames, where accommodation has been secured for the crew. An invitation has been received by the Vespers to compete in the German Henley at Hamburg, but no decision will be reached until after the arrival in England, when the acceptance will depend upon the condition of the men.

Yale, Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, and the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto have tried to win the Grand Challenge Cup and failed. The Vesper Boat Club has been successful abroad, winning the world's championship at the Olympic games in Paris in 1900 and again in St. Louis last year.

LARNED'S FAST TENNIS.

Last Play of American Team at Crescent A. C.—Ladies' Tourney.

One of those brilliant streaks of play for which William A. Larned, ex-champion lawn tennis player, is noted held a crowd of spectators on edge yesterday as the veteran defeated Malcolm D. Whitman, also an ex-champion. The contest was in the series of the tournament in which the men of the challenging American team are competing on the turf courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. Larned displayed the zenith of his game even against the resourceful and crafty Whitman and defeated him by the score of 6—3, 8—6. Nicholas Ward, the National champion, went down to defeat before the deliberate placing of Beals C. Wright, who has rounded into amazing form during the past few days. The score of the match was 5—7, 6—2, and 6—1. The doubles contest resulted in a victory for Hackett and Alexander, who defeated Little and Fisher by the score 6—3, 4—6, and 6—2.

The final in the lawn tennis singles was won by Miss Anna M. Risch of the New York Lawn Tennis Club yesterday in the tournament on the courts of the Staten Island Ladies' Club at Livingston. Miss Risch defeated Mrs. Frederick Swift of the Rockaway Hunt Club in straight sets. The summary:

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Anna M. Risch defeated Mrs. Frederick Swift, 6—1, 6—4.

Women's Doubles.—Second Round—Miss Risch and Miss Lea defeated Miss Gordon and Miss Hitch, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Risch and Miss Lea defeated Mrs. Stoddart and Miss Robinson, 8—6, 7—5, 9—7.

Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Mrs. Stoddart and A. M. Foote defeated Miss Robinson and J. J. Dobolse, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—Miss Johnson and J. T. Bly defeated Mrs. Cralk and H. Torrence, 6—3, 6—2.

Ninety and Still a Judge.

ATHOL, Mass., June 9.—Judge Charles Field of this city, who is said to be the oldest Justice in the country in active judicial service, celebrated the ninetieth anniversary of his birth to-day. Judge Field holds court at Athol and Gardner several days each week.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The retirement from active service of Col. E. C. Richardmond, Artillery, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Capt. M. K. Barroll will proceed to Salisbury, N. C., to inspect unserviceable public property at the National Cemetery at that place.

The following First Lieutenants, Assistant Surgeons, will report July 17 to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, President of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, for examination to determine their fitness for advancement: Sanford H. Wadhams, William L. Lyster, E. E. Persons, William N. Bispham, Edward F. Geddings, and Henry H. Rutherford.

First Lieut. Chandler P. Robbins and First Lieut. Harry L. Gilchrist will report July 17 to Major William H. Arthur, President of the examining board at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination to determine their fitness for advancement.

The Navy.

Pay Inspector W. W. Woodhull, retired, orders June 1 are revoked; he will continue duty navy yard at Portsmouth.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Columbia, at Newport News; Minneapolis, Kearsarge, and Kentucky, at North River; Maine and Missouri, at Tompkinsville; Topeka, at Monte Cristi; Atlanta, Nevada, and Florida, at Solomons, Md.; Baltimore, at Shanghai.

Sailed—Sebago, from Guantanamo for Port Royal, S. C.; Solace, from Guam for Cavite; Hercules, from Norfolk for Crisfield.

1,639 SCHOOLBOYS IN GAMES.

Newark Has a Remarkable Carnival for Its Embryo Athletes.

The athletic carnival of the Newark Public Schools, in which 1,639 schoolboy athletes competed for prizes, was successfully run off on Orange Oval yesterday afternoon in three hours and twenty minutes. It was the largest outdoor meeting ever held and was conducted with remarkable system. Four events were decided at one time. In the fifty-yard dash for juniors there were 385 entries, and numberless heats were required to decide it.

There were ten special trophies. Franklin Avenue School won five of these. The Senator Dryden Flag for greatest total score, 125; the Mayor Doremus Loving Cup for greatest track score, 38; the President MacIntyre Loving Cup for greatest field total, 37; the High School Banner for greatest prize total, 75, and the Senator Bacheller Trophy for ninety-pound senior relay race. The South Eighth Street School won the Wood and Koenig Trophies for relays, while Newton Street School won the High School Banner for the highest total of boys qualifying, 66. Summer Avenue School won the Koehler relay trophy. Summary:

Junior 50-Yard Dash.—Won by Eugene Ross; Albert Dey, second; Raymond Dempsey, third. Time—0:06 4-5.

Junior 440-Yard Relay.—Won by South Eighth Street, (William Cook, Warren Wertz, David Becker, and Ralph Baldwin;) Franklin School, second; Miller Street School, third. Time—1:00 3-5.

440-Yard Relay.—Won by Summer Avenue, (Eugene Ross, Albert Dey, Raymond Dempsey, and Vernon Lawshe;) Burnet School, second; Franklin School, third. Time—0:57.

Senior Running Broad Jump.—Won by Raymond Dempsey, with 17 feet 9 inches; Harold A. Buckelow, second; Charles Lockwood, third.

Senior Running High Jump.—Won by George Korb, with 4 feet 8½ inches; Clarence Vanderpool, second; Harold Helland, third.

Senior Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Benjamin Adams, with 8 feet 5¾ inches; Edward Nelson, second; Louis Rado, third.

Senior Chinning the Bar.—Won by Colline Fannagio, with 19 times; Thomas Ragonesi, second; Frank Hegeman, third.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Howard Marsh, with 29 feet 5 inches; Samuel Caruso, second; Michael Dalessio, third.

Senior Pole Vault.—Won by Kenneth Curtis, with 8 feet 4 inches; Ralph Phillipone, second; Herbert Kopp, third.

Junior Running Broad Jump.—Won by John Clark, with 14 feet 6 inches; Henry Cox, second; Raymond Dempsey, third.

Junior Running High Jump.—Won by Ripley Quimby, with 4 feet 2 inches; W. Knight, second; William Langsen, third.

Junior Standing Broad Jump.—Won by Eugene Ross, with 7 feet 11 inches; Harold Cohen, second; Albert, Dey, third.

Junior, Chinning the Bar.—Won by Ferdinand Klebold, with 23 times; William Crecca, second; David Bender, third.

Junior Putting 8-Pound Shot.—Won by Hilton Stofield, with 30 feet 3 inches; Charles Kelly, second; Walter Schwinn, third.

Senior 100-Yard Dash.—Won by Winston Simms; Louis Riviello, second; Harold Helland, third. Time—0:11 4-5.

Senior 200-Yard Dash.—Won by Howard Marsh; Louis Rado, second; Howard Reed, third.

120-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by Charles Lockwood; Percy Pearce, second; William Schmidt, third. Time—0:27.

Senior 880-Yard Relay, (90-Pound Limit.)—Won by Franklin School, Ralph Branch, Oscar Telfer, Frank Goodman, and James Short; Central Avenue, second; Eliott School, third. Time—2:06.

Senior 880-Yard Relay.—Won by South Eighth Street, Howard Marsh, Herbert Kupp, Edward Nelson, Thomas Smullen; Franklin School, second; Washington Street, third. Time—1:50½.

Notes of Automobile Interest.

Seventeen cars will start this morning from the Long Island Automobile Club, 380 Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, in the economy run to Southampton and return. The cars will reach Southampton this evening, stopping at Bay Shore for luncheon. The return trip will be made over the same route to-morrow. Statistics will be kept of the amount of gasoline used by each car, and an effort will be made to establish the exact running cost of each car to Southampton and back. Among those who will take part will be A. A. Post, Carl Page, Max C. Green, A. R. Pardington, George Stevenson, Louis R. Adams, Charles Jerome Edwards, Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., and R. H. Johnston.

The best route by automobile to-day to the Morris Park track will be by way of Seventh Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, thence turning to the left and crossing Central Bridge to Jerome Avenue, up Jerome Avenue to the schoolhouse, and then turning to the right, follow the Fordham Road for one block; then turn to the left, following the car tracks, going under the elevated road structure, passing Bronx Park, coming out on Pelham Avenue to Bear Swamp Road. The trolley track is then crossed on the right, and a direct route followed to Morris Park.

The Empire City Club has changed the date of its next automobile track racing meet from June 17 to Saturday, June 24. The latter date had originally been granted to Brighton Beach, but as the latter track has canceled all of its automobile racing dates the change was made so as to allow motorists who wished to go to Hartford on June 17 to enter cars there. The Empire City meet on June 24 will probably be made a National Circuit meeting, and a number of fast machines have promised to enter.

The question is: Are you willing to buy and wear "mercerized cotton" clothes, or do you want and think you get all-wool.

Every time you buy clothes you answer that question, and the dealer who sells the clothes knows what your answer is, whether you do or not. The mere fact that you take the "mercerized cotton" cheat is answer enough.

But you can always tell what you're getting if you choose. Ask your dealer to tell you plainly; or find our label in the clothes. That label tells the truth; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; Miss E. M. Mullen, dolls and infants' goods; Victoria Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Hunter, groceries, 2 Walker Street.

Baker-Poston Company, Weatherford, Texas; G. C. Poston, notions and furnishing goods, 258 Church Street.

Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. B. Black dry goods, 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, and waists, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Drewry-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; J. C. Freeman, notions, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Evans Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. E. Evans, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; R. E. Halahan, household goods; Sinclair House.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; B. Adone, carpets; 22 Howard Street; Hotel Astor.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Schwartz, books; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Importers and Manufacturers' Millinery Company, Chicago, Ill.; T. Madden, silks and ribbons; 11 Waverley Place; Hotel Cumberland.

Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; A. Jonas, hats and ornaments; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; S. C. Kaufman, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Kirschbaum, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. M. Kirschbaum, clothing; Hoffman House.

Loeb, L., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Loeb, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Omead, G., Walton, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Pogue, H. & S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. C. Pogue, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; F. E. Solomon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Samuels, D., Lace House, San Francisco, Cal.; D. Samuels, dry goods; 467 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Taylor, William, Son, & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. H. Strong, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Wald, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Henrich, notions and ribbons; 61 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; L. S. Hinman, china; Broadway and Tenth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Weller Brothers, Portland, Ind.; M. Weller, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Zion Co-operative Mercantile Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; M. A. Rommy, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

NICE TO

FORGET YOUR STOMACH

You know anyone in perfect health never "feels" at the stomach; it's forgotten like any other part of a perfect running machine. No jar, no shock, no sensation at all; just easy, pleasant, restful work—duty well done.

THE WAY

lies in the proper selection of food and drink, getting down to Nature's principles, plenty of good air, good water, and particularly plenty of good food that will easily digest and nourish and rebuild, not clog up.

A Food Expert,

understanding how the body worked upon food and what kind of elements it required to rebuild itself, used this knowledge in a skilful way to produce a perfect food and called it

Grape-Nuts

This is the natural Phosphate of Potash and Albumen, from which the life forces make the soft gray filling of nerve centres and brain, so brain fag and nervous prostration disappear for the user of Grape-Nuts.

Then again, in Grape-Nuts the starchy part of Wheat and Barley has been changed into sugar by cooking at the factory, and, as that is exactly the condition which starchy food, bread, cake, oatmeal, potatoes, etc., assumes after the first act of natural digestion has taken place, so we find Grape-Nuts has passed through this process outside the body and is therefore properly termed pre-digested, a tremendous help for those who are a bit weak in digestive powers, and so comes

The Old Joy

of health, with its youthful glow and warm, keen pulse of vigor and energy will come back. The years are forgotten, and so is the stomach, but you'll KNOW you have a strong, sturdy, well-fed Brain, for all the important brain-building elements are there in GRAPE-NUTS. Dozens of choice recipes for fascinating dishes found in the pkg.

Trial 10 days of GRAPE-NUTS proves.

"There's a reason."

Yellowstone Park This Summer

Every American citizen who is proud of his country will not rest until he has seen Yellowstone National Park; the Wonderland of the World.

Never has there been a better time than this summer of 1905 to make the trip. Very low-price tickets will be on sale daily, beginning June 1. Those going to the Lewis and Clark Exposition will find it convenient and not expensive to stop over at the Park.

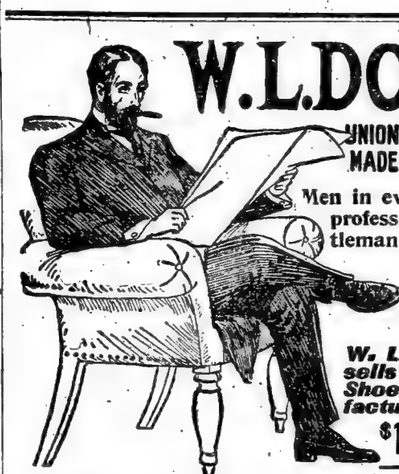
The Burlington offers the choicest selection of routes and the best service of any railroad reaching Yellowstone National Park. It will be a pleasure to give you further information.

Burlington Route

1238

W. J. O'MEARA,
Eastern Passenger Agent,
379 Broadway,
New York.

W.L.DOUGLAS



UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN

Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman — all wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 Shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to any one who can disprove this statement.

The Best in the World.

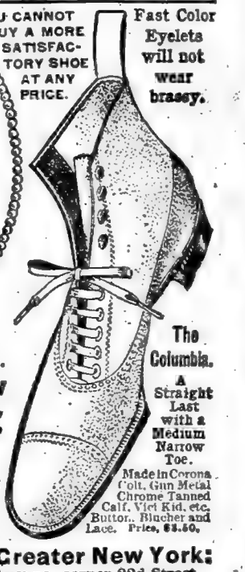
"Having worn W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes for nearly twelve years and strenuously recommended them to all my friends as the very best shoe on the market, even at $5.00 instead of $3.50, as sold, I most cheerfully recommend them to all as the most easily fitted, best form, and by far the best wearing shoes ever devised by man."

JULIUS A. MORRILL,
Manager Bridgeport Investment Syndicate, Bridgeport, Conn.



YOU CANNOT BUY A MORE SATISFACTORY SHOE AT ANY PRICE.

Fast Color Eyelets will not wear brassy.



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SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 2.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 6.
Boston, 7; St. Louis, 1.

National League.

Pittsburg, 12; New York, 6.
Cincinnati, 14; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.									Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	2	3	3	1	2	7	5	26	.684
Philadelphia	4		1	3	1	6	8	24	.571
Chicago	3	1		3	1	4	6	24	.571
Detroit	2	1	5		1	4	3	22	.524
Boston	0	2	1	4		7	5	19	.475
Washington	1	6	0	2	6		1	18	.419
New York	0	3	1	1	4	5		16	.390
St. Louis	3	1	2	6	2	1	2	17	.386
Gms. lost	12	17	20	23	21	25	31	33	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.									Games Won	Per Cent.
New York		4	1	2	4	3	12	7	35	.745
Philadelphia	3		1	2	4	3	6	8	28	.651
Pittsburg	4	3		2	4	3	7	2	29	.592
Cincinnati	2	2	2		3	5	7	0	24	.511
Chicago	0	1	1	4		7	5	3	25	.510
St. Louis	1	2	1	5	3		1	2	19	.404
Boston	2	0	2	2	2	1		4	15	.326
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	1	1	4		15	.313
Gms. lost	12	17	20	23	24	28	31	33		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Boston.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Pittsburg.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Causes Trouble on the Field and Wins by 4 to 2.

A rumpus that for a brief period gave indication of developing into a hand-to-hand encounter between players enlivened a rather dull game between the Greater New Yorks and Clevelands yesterday at American League Park. In the fifth inning, after Orth had struck out, Fultz reached first on Stovall's failure to hold Bradley's throw. "Dave" made a nice steal of second, and on Keeler's hit to left field made a desperate effort to reach the plate, and succeeded, according to the decision of Umpire O'Loughlin. Vinson made a fine throw, and Fultz had to make a slight detour to enable him to beat the throw.

Buelow appealed to the umpire, and when the official declared the runner safe the Cleveland catcher shouted. Joss threw his cap in the air, and then O'Loughlin waved his arms for both to go out of the game. Manager Griffith ran up to the plate, and Buelow threw his glove at him. The New York player made an effort to get at Buelow, but between the Cleveland players and a Police Captain and six officers quiet was soon restored and play proceeded, with Rhoades pitching and Bemis catching for the Clevelands. Griffith was punished by being sent to the players' bench.

Cleveland secured another victory because of the poor judgment displayed by the local men and their inability to bat. The visitors earned the only runs of the game, but they made enough errors to have reversed the result had the local team hit a little stronger. Orth was not batted very freely, but some of the Clevelands' hits resulted in extra bases, and two wild pitches were damaging. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Vinson, lf	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	Fultz, cf	1	0	3	2	0	0	0
Bay, cf	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	1	2	0	0	1
Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Ch'ty, lf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	Wilms, 2b	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	1	1	3	2	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	0	1	3	0	0	Chase, 1b	1	0	1	2	0	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	Ahl'dt, ss	0	0	2	5	1	1	0
Buelow, c	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	Kleinow, c	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Bemis, c	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0	3	1
Joss, p	0	0	0	1	1	1	0								
Rhoades, p	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	Total	2	5	27	7	2		
Total	4	4	7	27	21	4									

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

First base by errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Joss, 2; off Rhoades, 2. Struck out—By Orth, 4; by Joss, 1; by Rhoades, 1. Left on bases—New York, 10; Cleveland, 5. Home run—Rhoades. Three-base hit—Bradley. Two-base hits—Vinson, 2. Hits—Off Joss, 3 in 4⅓ innings; off Rhoades, 2 in 4⅔ innings. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, (2.) Fultz. Stolen bases—Fultz, Williams, Elberfeld, Vinson, Lajoie, Bradley. Wild pitch—Orth, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Joss, 1; by Rhoades, 1. Passed balls—Buelow, Bemis. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—8,000.

CHICAGO, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Chicago defeated Philadelphia to-day in a hard fought fourteen-inning game. Bad throws gave each team two runs in the early innings. In the fourteenth Jones beat out a bunt, and scored on George Davis's double. Both White and Waddell pitched great ball. It was Waddell's first defeat of the season, he having won ten straight games. Score:

CHICAGO	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	2	0	1	0
Holmes, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	Knight, ss	0	0	4	3	2	5	0
Callahan, rf	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	Davis, lb	0	1	22	1	0	0	0
G Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	3	2	0	Cross, 2b	1	1	1	1	4	4	0
Dunleavy, 1b	1	1	1	11	1	0	0	Murphy, cf	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	Bliss, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	1	2	3	5	0	0	Orth, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	Schreck, c	1	0	1	0	3	0	0
White, p	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	Waddell, p	0	1	0	1	0	5	2
Total	3	4	7	42	16	9	2	Total	2	5	42	26	9		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Callahan. Two-base hits—Holmes, (2.) G. Davis, Hartsel. Struck out—By Waddell, 11; by White, 12. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off White, 2. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Keller. Attendance—3,087.

DETROIT, 7; WASHINGTON, 6.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Detroit won to-day's game in the last inning by a base on balls and a sacrifice, followed by two singles. Up to the eighth inning the game apparently belonged to the local team, but Detroit's batting rally in that inning turned the tide. Schaefer was put out of the game for disputing a decision by the umpire. Manager Armour was ordered off the players' bench by Mr. Sheridan. Score:

WASHINGTON	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hill, 3b	0	1	2	6	1	2	0	Schaefer, 2b	0	2	1	2	2	1	0
Jones, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	Cooley, cf	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Mullin, 2b	1	1	1	5	0	0	0	Hickman, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
And'son, lb	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	Crawf'd, lb	1	1	6	0	1	0	0
Hueh'm'k, lf	0	1	1	3	0	0	0	Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	4	0
Knoll, rf	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	O'Leary, ss	0	0	4	3	0	1	0
Cassidy, ss	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	Lowe, lf, 2b	0	0	4	2	1	0	0
Kittredge, c	0	2	3	0	0	1	0	Drill, c	1	1	0	5	1	0	0
Patten, p	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	Killian, p	2	1	0	2	1	0	0
								Donovan, lf	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	12	2			Total	7	8	*26	9	3		

*Huelsman hit by batted ball.

Washington	4	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—6
Detroit	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	2	—7

Two-base hits—Knoll, (2.) Cassidy, Hickman. Three-base hits—Mullin, Cooley, Crawford, Killian. Stolen bases—Mullin, Anderson, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Jones, Knoll, Cooley, Killian. First base on balls—Off Patten, 4; off Killian, 4. First base by errors—Washington, 2; Detroit, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Killian, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 7; Detroit, 5. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—3,563.

BOSTON, 7; ST. LOUIS, 1.

BOSTON, June 9.—Boston won the third successive game from St. Louis to-day by the score of 7 to 1. Errors and bases on balls swelled Boston's score. Howell's home run into the new outfield bleachers, a one-hand stop by Moran, and Collins's running catch were the features. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	3	2	3	0	0	Moran, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	VanSant, rf	0	1	0	0	2	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	K'hler, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	1	1	3	0	0	0	Jones, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	0	0
Grim'w, 1b	0	0	7	9	1	0	0	Wallace, ss	0	0	2	3	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	0	0	Gleason, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Criger, c	2	1	5	1	0	0	0	Weaver, c	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Tan'hill, p	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	Sugden, c	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
								Howell, p	0	1	1	1	0	1	0
Total	7	8	27	12	1			Total	1	0	24	15	4		

Boston	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	—7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hit—Grimshaw. Home run—Howell. Stolen bases—Parent (2.) Tannehill, Selbach, Collins, Ferris. Double play—Weaver and Gleason. First base on balls—Off Howell, 6; off Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 6; by Tannehill, 6. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Attendance—0,448.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Hard Hitting by Pittsburg and Damaging Errors Defeat New York.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 9.—After having the game of to-day apparently won in the first inning, with five runs home, the New York pitchers, McGinnity and Mathewson, and the visitors' infield went to pieces and allowed Pittsburg to score six runs in its half of the inning. Hard hitting and a little bad playing on the part of New York allowed Pittsburg to add three more runs in the second inning, and, before the end of the game the local men had garnered another three, which made twelve for them, while the best New York could do after the first inning was one run. The game ended 12 to 6 in favor of Pittsburg.

Leever was relieved by Phillippe at the end of the first inning, and the big fellow was invincible. McGinnity was knocked out of the box by Pittsburg in half an inning, and Mathewson, who succeeded him, could not stop the scoring for a time. He, in truth, got but little assistance from the infield, as most of them seemed to have a case of stage fright, especially Devlin and Dahlen, who divided five rank errors between them.

Outside of the pyrotecnic first inning, Donlin's hitting was easily the feature of the game. He had three singles and a triple.

The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0		Donlin, cf	1	4	3	0	0		
Clarke, lf	3	2	3	0	0	0		Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
B'mont, cf	3	2	1	0	0	0		M'Gann, 1b	1	0	10	1	1		
Wagner, ss	2	2	2	7	0	0		Mertes, lf	1	0	1	0	0		
Howard, 1b	1	2	14	0	1	0		Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	1	3		
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	1	7	0	0		Devlin, 3b	2	2	2	0	2		
Leach, 3b	2	2	1	1	1	0		Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	6	0		
Peitz, c	0	0	5	0	0	0		B'wman, c	0	1	2	3	0		
Leever, p	0	0	0	0	0	0		McG'ty, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	3	0	0		Math'son, p	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	12	12	27	18	1			Total	6	10	24	11	6		

Pittsburg	6	3	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—12
New York	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—Clymer, Wagner. Three-base hit—Donlin. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Peitz. Stolen bases—Clarke, Donlin, Mertes, Devlin. Double plays—Ritchey, Wagner, and Howard, (2;) Dahlen, (unassisted.) First base on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Phillippe, 2; off McGinnity, 1; off Mathewson, 2. Struck out—By Phillippe, 5; by Mathewson, 2. Passed ball—Peitz. Balk—Mathewson. Hits—Off Leever, 5 in one inning; off Phillippe, 5 in eight innings; off McGinnity, 3 in half an inning; off Mathewson, 9 in seven and a half innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day. Attendance, 8,110.

CINCINNATI, 14; BROOKLYN, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 9.—Cincinnati to-day found Pitcher Scanlon comparatively easy, and won by 14 to 2 from Brooklyn. President Herrmann of the Cincinnati Club denied that Hanlon would manage the Cincinnati team next season, and Manager Hanlon himself said that the report was not true. Score of to-day's game:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	1	1	1	5	0			Gessler, 1b	1	2	8	1	0		
Barry, 1b	2	3	11	2	1			Sh'kard, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Kelley, lf	2	2	0	0	0			Lumley, rf	0	0	0	1	0		
Seymour, cf	2	2	1	0	0			Batch, 3b	0	0	1	1	1		
Corcoran, ss	4	2	1	1	0			Malay, 2b	0	0	2	3	1		
Odwell, rf	0	1	4	0	0			Babb, ss	0	0	4	2	0		
Bridw'l, 3b	2	2	1	0	0			Dobbs, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Phelps, c	0	1	6	0	0			Bergen, c	0	0	7	2	0		
Ewing, p	1	1	1	2	3	0		Scanlon, p	0	0	0	2	0		
								Jones, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	14	15	27	11	1			Total	2	3	24	13	2		

Cincinnati	3	2	0	0	3	0	2	4	0	—14
Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Odwell. Three-base hits—Barry, Sheckard, Seymour, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Corcoran, (2.) Kelley, Odwell. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 2; off Scanlon, 3; off Jones, 2. Sacrifice hit—Bergen. Hit with ball—By Jones, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 5; by Scanlon, 2; by Jones, 3. Hits—Off Scanlon, 8 in five innings; off Jones, 7 in three innings. Wild pitch—Scanlon. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Rausewine. Attendance—1,800.

CHICAGO, 3; BOSTON, 2.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 9.—Willis held Chicago to four hits to-day, but lost in the tenth inning, when Abbatichio fumbled Maloney's grounder. Maloney then stole second, went to third on Chance's sacrifice, and scored on Ever's single. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0		Cannell, cf	0	3	1	0	0		
Schulte, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0		Tenny, 1b	1	0	15	1	0		
Maloney, rf	2	1	2	0	1			Abbat'o, ss	0	1	5	7	1		
Chance, 1b	1	0	11	2	0			Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	5	0			O'Brien, 3b	1	3	1	1	0		
Evers, 2b	0	1	3	5	0			Dolan, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	1	2	0		Raymer, 2b	0	1	0	2	0		
Kling, c	0	0	0	5	2	0		Street, c	0	1	4	2	0		
Brown, p	0	0	0	2	1	0		Willis, p	0	0	1	6	0		
Total	3	4	30	17	1			Total	2	9	*29	19	1		

*Winning run scored with two out.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 1; Boston, 7. Two-base hit—Lauterbern. Three-base hit—Abbatichio. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Chance. Stolen bases—Street, Maloney, (3.) Chance, Tinker, Casey, (2.) Struck out—By Brown, 4; by Willis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Willis, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance, 1,800.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—By hitting Taylor consecutively Philadelphia to-day won its third straight game from St. Louis. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	1	5	0	0			Thomas, cf	2	4	1	0	0		
Shannon, lf	0	0	3	0	0			Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	0	1		
Arndt, 2b	0	1	0	3	0			C'tney, 3b	1	2	2	3	1		
Beckley, 1b	1	0	8	0	0			Titus, rf	1	2	6	0	0		
Clarke, cf	1	1	3	0	1			Magee, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Dunl'vy, rf	0	1	1	1	0			Br'sf'd, 1b	1	1	8	0	0		
Burke, 3b	0	2	2	0	0			Doolin, ss	0	1	5	3	0		
Warner, c	0	0	8	2	0			Kahoe, c	0	2	1	3	0		
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	3	0		Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	
*Brain	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Total	2	6	27	6	1			Total	7	14	27	12	2		

*Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	—7

Two-base hit—Dunleavy. Three-base hits—Thomas, Bransfield, Magee, Courtney. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Magee. Double play—Sparks, Doolin, and Bransfield. Stolen bases—Titus, Courtney. Wild pitch—Taylor. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Sparks, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 7; by Sparks, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Time—1:50. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,200.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Clarkson's Pitching Too Much for Buffalo and Jersey City Wins.

Buffalo was again defeated by Jersey City yesterday, the score being 3 to 1. Clarkson, who was in the box for the local team, was a puzzle to the visitors. He struck out ten men and only five hits were charged against him. The locals landed on Yerkes for a total of eight hits, two doubles in the eighth inning being responsible for the two runs that were tallied. The score.

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gett'm, cf	0	1	2	1	0			Clem't, lf	1	0	2	0	0		
McAl'r, c	1	0	4	2	0			Bean, ss	0	0	0	2	1		
Delehy, rf	0	1	2	0	0			Keister, rf	2	2	3	0	0		
Murphy, lb	0	0	10	0	0			Merritt, 2b	0	2	1	2	1		
Laporte, 2b	0	0	1	3	0			Hal'gan, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Brk'n, 3b	0	0	1	1	1			Cassidy, lb	0	1	6	2	2		
Hill, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Wood, 3b	0	1	2	0	0		
Nattr's, ss	0	1	1	2	2			McAuley, c	0	1	11	1	0		
Yerkes, p	0	0	0	0	3	1		Clarkson, p	0	0	1	2	1		
Total	1	5	24	12	3			Total	3	8	27	9	5		

Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—3

First base on balls—Off Clarkson, 3. First base by errors—Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Buffalo, 8; Jersey City, 7. Struck out—By Yerkes, 1; by Clarkson, 10. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Gettman, Keister, Merritt. Stolen bases—Gettman, Murphy, Hill, Keister, McAuley. Sacrifice hits—Bean, Merritt, Wood. Hit by pitched ball—By Yerkes, 1. Umpires—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—3,400.

TORONTO, 3; NEWARK, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 9.—Newark lost in a thirteen-inning contest with Toronto to-day, by a score of 3 to 2. Rapp proved the hero of the day by opening the game with a run in the first and deciding run in the thirteenth. In the first he singled, was sacrificed to second by Harley, and scored on White's double to left. Newark then took the lead, but Toronto tied the game in the seventh and won by Rapp's run in the last inning. Score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Swander, cf	1	2	4	0	0			Rapp, 1b	2	2	17	1	0		
Murphy, rf	0	1	0	0	0			Harley, cf	0	0	5	0	0		
C'kman, 3b	0	1	1	1	0			White, lf	0	3	4	0	0		
Jones, lf	1	2	5	6	0			Murray, rf	0	1	2	0	1		
Gatins, ss	0	1	5	6	1			Soffel, 2b	0	1	1	3	0		
O'Hagan, lb	0	2	10	1	0			O'Brien, 3b	1	0	1	0	0		
Wagner, 2b	0	0	5	6	2			Carr, ss	0	1	3	4	0		
Shea, c	0	1	0	1	0			Toft, c	0	0	5	2	0		
Pardee, p	0	2	0	5	0			McGee, p	0	1	1	3	0		
Total	2	12	39	20	3			Total	3	9	39	19	1		

Newark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

First base by errors—Toronto, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 8; Toronto, 7. First base on balls—Off Pardee, 1. Struck out—By McGee, 5. Two-base hits—Wagner, Carr, O'Hagan, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Gatins, Harley. Stolen base—Rapp. Double play—Gatins and Wagner. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

BALTIMORE, 3; MONTREAL, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—Stupid base running and generally slow playing nearly cost the Baltimores the opening game with Montreal to-day, but they rallied in the ninth inning and batted out a victory. On account of the illness of Egan, Leroy of Montreal and Heatmes of Baltimore started in to do the umpiring. In the second inning Bannon disputed Leroy's decisions and he quit, Barber taking his place. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3	13	0
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2	9	1

Batteries—Wiltse and Byers; McCarthy and Raub. Attendance—2,048.

PROVIDENCE, 4; ROCHESTER, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 9.—Providence won the first game of the series with Rochester to-day, in a well played contest, by a score of 4 to 1. The visitors were able to do nothing with Poole, who struck out eight men and allowed but five hits. Rochester's only run came in the eighth inning on successive errors by Rock. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	—4	6	3	
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	5	3	

Batteries—Poole and Thomas; Walters and Steelman. Attendance—1,500.

South Atlantic League.

Columbia, 7; Charleston, 4.
Jacksonville, 3; Savannah, 0.
Augusta, 4; Macon, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	21	13	.583	Buffalo	17	17	.500
Jersey City	21	16	.568	Toronto	16	17	.485
Rochester	17	18	.515	Newark	17	21	.447
Providence	19	19	.500	Montreal	14	21	.400

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Providence.

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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter

OFFICES:

NEW YORK.
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

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MR. ROOSEVELT AND THE RAILROADS.

The significance of the report that the President has abandoned his intention of convoking Congress in extra session has probably not been missed in railroad circles, where nothing that Mr. ROOSEVELT does escapes attention. The news that the President has changed his mind about the extra session is not authoritative. It comes in the form of rumor or report, but its correctness is attested by at least one Senator and by several Members of Congress, who declare that they have excellent reasons for believing that Congress will not be summoned in advance of its time of meeting for the regular session. If the President has in fact reconsidered his intention, we think his present decision must be construed as an abandonment of his purpose to secure from Congress a law vesting the Inter-State Commerce Commission with the power to fix railroad freight rates. The extra session was one, and the most important, of the methods by which the President might have put upon Congress very great pressure in support of the legislation he desired. Convened for the purpose of passing a rate-fixing bill, Congress would have been in all its utterances and acts and votes under the watchful eye of the people, and it is well known that the President has done his utmost to inspire the people with a belief that his railroad policy is urgently demanded for their protection and relief. To give up the extra session, therefore, is to surrender quite half of his powers of persuasion over Congress. Is it not, in fact, the relinquishment for good and all of his policy of rate-making by a Federal commission?

The conclusion that the President has definitely abandoned his design is by no means without the support of contemporary evidence. Mr. ROOSEVELT is not so headstrong and uncontrollable as some of his critics have imagined. His reconsideration of the decision reached in regard to the purchase abroad of Panama Canal material and supplies is evidence of that. Moreover, if the Executive mind is not entirely shut, it must have been profoundly influenced and helped toward a conclusion adverse to the earlier resolve by a study of the testimony taken before the Inter-State Commerce Committee of the Senate of which Senator ELKINS is Chairman. It was the purpose of the Committee's inquiry to add to the stock of accessible knowledge about railroad rates, and as a knowledge of the truth is or should be the basis of every legislative act, it is quite impossible to conceive of Mr. ROOSEVELT as shutting his mind altogether to the flood of illumination upon the subject before him by the testimony given to the Elkins Committee. He must, in sincerity and good faith, have studied the printed reports of the testimony with a view to determining whether it was his duty to keep on or to turn back. We think it at least extremely probable that he has decided to turn back.

We have an impression which it would require evidence to remove that any body of fair and candid men who should diligently peruse and with judicial minds consider the hundreds of pages of testimony taken before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce, if their opinion were asked by him, would advise the President that the change in the law he has demanded is unnecessary and would be unwise. Taking the testimony all in all, and making due allowance for bias, self-interest, and pre-judgment of the question involved, the testimony presumptively establishes the following propositions:

1. That the complaints received by the Inter-State Commerce Commission against railroads because of unreasonably high rates are so few in number as to warrant the belief that railroad extortion through overcharging is a rare evil, not sufficient in its extent or its effect to demand new legislation.

2. That the suppression of secret rebates and unfair discriminations would constitute a pretty full measure of relief against all oppressions from which the commerce of the country now suffers at the hands of the railroads.

3. That the enforcement of the existing provisions of the laws for the regulation of inter-State commerce would go very far to remedy the abuses chargeable against the railroads, including unreasonable rates wherever they exist.

4. That a Federal commission vested with the power and charged with the duty to fix railroad freight rates all over the country would find itself burdened with a task the complexity, difficulty, and enormous burden of which would make its satisfactory accomplishment wholly impossible. According to the testimony of Mr. HINES one railroad system, the Louisville and Nashville, employs sixty-six officials and some thirty clerks in the work of determining rates and classifications.

5. That the assumption by the Federal Executive of the power to control the earnings of railroads would gravely affect the market value of railroad securities and cause alarming business disturbances. Mr. JAMES J. HILL, pointing out that the railroad tonnage of the country had increased 150 per cent. since 1890, and that at that rate of increase it would within seven years amount to 300,000,000,000 ton miles, said that this growth in the volume of traffic would require immense outlays for new construction, extension, and rolling stock, and that the railroads would be unable to borrow, unable to sell their bonds at any price, if the power to fix the rates demanded for their services were taken out of their hands. The far-reaching effect of the proposed legislation may be inferred from the fact that there are now in the United States outstanding railroad securities to the value of $12,000,000,000. These securities are not, as is popularly supposed, owned altogether by the rich. Mr. DANIEL DAVENPORT submitted to the Senate Committee statistics showing that in the six States of New York, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Maine savings institutions, including savings banks and life and fire insurance companies, hold railroad stocks and bonds to the value of $442,354,086, being a little more than 20 per cent. of their entire invested fund. There are 7,305,443 savings bank depositors in the United States. Every one of them is an owner of railroad securities, and interested in the prosperity of the country's railroad systems.

6. That Constitutional questions of a serious character would be raised by the passage of such an act as the President has in the past demanded of Congress. The Attorney General has declared that Congress itself must declare the standard or maximum rate in order that it may constitutionally delegate its powers to a commission with authority to execute its will. The courts cannot exercise the rate-making power either originally or on appeal. There is very great danger that in attempting to fix rates the commission would almost necessarily violate that provision of the Constitution which declares that "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another." The legislation demanded would apparently result, not in regulation, but in interminable litigation.

7. That this enlargement of the powers of the Federal Commission would effectively put the railroads into politics, thus bringing the value of their securities, and therefore the state of the country's financial markets and its trade conditions, into an intimate relation of dependence upon the changes and caprices of the popular will as expressed at the polls.

These conclusions have abundant support in the printed testimony. If most of them, or all of them, have found lodgment in the mind of the President, his reported decision not to convene Congress in extra session would be explained. That some or all of these conclusions have been arrived at by Mr. ROOSEVELT is a presumption which rests upon the fact that he is a man of unusual intelligence, who inquires much and thinks much about public affairs.

THE LOSSES OF THE WAR.

According to a dispatch in The World, Gen. BLISS of the General Staff of the Army has compiled a table of the casualties in the Russian and in the Japanese Armies since the present war began. The operations preceding Liao-Yang were relatively unimportant except the battle of Kahling, in which 60,000 Japanese are reported as engaging 25,000 Russians with a loss of 25 per cent. against a Russian loss of 8 per cent. But in the five great battles commencing with Liao-Yang the forces engaged, the losses, and the percentage of loss on each side are given as follows:

	----Russians.---- Engaged.	Losses.	P. C.
Liao-Yang	160,000	8,640	5.4
Sha River	180,000	29,250	16.25
Sandapu	65,000	14,950	23
Port Arthur	45,000	15,448	34.33
Mukden	400,000	100,000	25
	----Japanese.---- Engaged.	Losses.	P. C.
Liao-Yang	170,000	11,033	6.49
Sha River	175,000	10,150	5.8
Sandapu	50,000	7,000	14
Port Arthur	106,000	45,156	42.6
Mukden	500,000	60,000	12

Here it will be seen that the proportion of loss is much heavier for the Russians in each engagement except Liao-Yang, where it is slightly less, and Port Arthur, where the excess of loss for the Japanese is large, but not nearly so large as would be expected. The percentage of loss for the Russians in these five battles is a trifle under 20 per cent., and for the Japanese less than 14 per cent. As the latter were everywhere the attacking force this is a remarkable showing. The total loss since the war began is estimated at 180,134 for Russia and 153,632 for Japan, or 333,786 in all

JAPAN'S TERMS.

We gave yesterday, in Japan's experience of ten years ago, one of the reasons why she should be chary of imparting to any third party, or even to Russia without some previous guarantee of good faith on Russia's part, her revised terms of peace. There are others. One of them is that the war party in Russia would like nothing better than to extract from Japan some terms of peace which would seem to the whole Russian people inadmissible. These terms the war party would of course use without scruple to fire the Russian heart, slow-burning as that organ seems to be. The harsher they were the better the war party, the thrifty Grand Ducal grafters and the tax-fattened bureaucrats, would like them. Why should Japan make haste to gratify this desire?

We know specifically what terms would have averted the war. They were authentically given out and widely published by Japan a year and a half ago as her justification, which, in fact, in the eyes of the greater part of the civilized world, they constituted. Japan has made every one of them good by arms, and much more. Moreover, they included important concessions, made in the hope of preserving peace. Naturally, since they did not attain their object, these concessions were by that failure withdrawn. As a matter of fact, Japan is now in complete and undisputed control of the original subject matter of controversy—of all Korea, of all that part of Manchuria south of the railroad which was in the minds of the negotiators, and of the entire Manchurian littoral. About Japan's original peace terms there is thus no longer any question. The only question is, How much more does she want?

While nobody can do any more than guess at that, it is open to anybody to say that it would be an error for Japan to make terms which would prevent her from living in good neighborhood with Russia hereafter. But Japan is clearly entitled to require "security for the future," to exact some guarantee that she shall not have this war to fight over again during any period within the present purview of her statesmen. Whether she is entitled also to demand the "indemnity for the past," which is the correlative phrase, is another matter. The control of the Eastern Chinese Railway, the control of Manchuria at least up to the main line of the Trans-Siberian, the dismantling of Vladivostok, so that Russia's commercial outlet on the Pacific shall no longer constitute a military menace to Japan—these conditions are pretty plainly indicated. Taken together, they constitute the equivalent of a very large pecuniary indemnity. Russia objects, it is understood, to the payment of such an indemnity that it can be demanded only as the price of releasing back to Russia some unquestionably Russian territory which at the beginning of the negotiations remains in the hands of Japan, whereas there is no such territory. But if Russia demurs to the dismantling of Vladivostok, that disability could be cured by the capture of the place. If it is argued at St. Petersburg that Russia has nothing more to lose by the continuance of the war, excepting Vladivostok and the Trans-Siberian from Harbin eastward, it may be as plausibly argued at Tokio that the position of Japan would be much stronger with those pledges in her possession, and that the war should be continued until Russia is driven west of Harbin and north of the Amur, her ancient boundary, and that it would not be to the interest of Japan to conclude peace until those objects are attained. Such a decision on the part of Russia would thus amount to an indefinite postponement.

GETTING TO WORK.

The Committee of Fourteen and the allied organizations, of which there are several active ones, are preparing to enforce the amendments to the liquor law relating to "hotels" with vigor. Mr. BENNET, who has been closely connected with the work of securing the passage of the amendments, reports that the State Commissioner of Excise, Mr. CULLINAN, is in entire sympathy with the efforts of the committee, and will see that they are aided by the force under him. Mr. MCADOO and District Attorney JEROME are pledged to co-operate with the committee. Superintendent HOPPER of the Department of Buildings seems somewhat amazed at the amount of work that may be thrown on him, but he will doubtless find the committee reasonable as to the practical side of their plans, if good faith is manifested.

The Committee has information as to several hundred places which it is believed have violated the building laws. It is possible, as Superintendent HOPPER thinks, that the inspection of all these will overtax his force, but it will be found that a vigorous course in the cases of relatively few offenders will pretty soon dispose the others to retire. Moreover, and this is the nub of the problem, the inspections required under the amended law are not necessarily new inspections, but in considerable part are such as should regularly be made. There is, of course, a certain moderation and practical sense required in the work of enforcing the amendments, but it is solely a matter of method, not at all a matter of aim. That should be kept clearly in mind, and no undue plea of inability to handle the business should be tolerated. We now have an adequate measure for reducing, if not abolishing, a shameful evil, and those responsible for it should be pursued steadily and mercilessly.

THE EQUITABLE, MR. HYDE, AND MR. MORTON.

Whatever may have been Mr. JAMES H. HYDE'S faults of conduct in the past, and however well justified some of the criticisms which have been passed upon him, he has in order to put an end to the troubles of the Equitable Society made a sacrifice of which perhaps few men in this community would have been capable. By a sale of his shares he has voluntarily divested himself of his majority control in the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. It is to be noted, moreover, that in disposing of his stock Mr. HYDE attaches the condition that control of the affairs of the Society shall now pass to the policy holders, by whom twenty-eight out of the fifty-two Directors are to be chosen. This stipulation meets the objections which have been uttered against one-man power control, and satisfies the demand for "mutualization."

Neither the courts nor the Legislature could have taken Mr. HYDE'S shares from him. He has of his own will disposed of them, thus effacing himself as the controlling power in the management of the Society. To say that his action is creditable is praise of which the insufficiency will be well understood by many a strong man in this city who feels in his heart that he would not himself have risen to that height of renunciation. Mr. HYDE'S sacrifice will command the admiration of the community and its gratitude as well, for he was the one man who could end the controversy that has so troubled men's minds, and he has chosen the one effective way to end it.

In making choice of Mr. PAUL MORTON to be the Chairman of its Board and its controlling executive a fortunate way has been found to put the Equitable in the way of progress and prosperity. Mr. MORTON is in the very prime and vigor of life, and he is a man of such attested and high capacity that his services have recently been sought by one of the great transportation companies in this city. The criticism will be heard that in his career as a railroad official having, according to report, disregarded the Federal statutes forbidding rate discriminations, he cannot now be trusted not to violate State laws forbidding unsafe insurance practices. As to that, the plain answer is that recent chastening experiences must have put everybody about the Equitable establishment in a mood to walk straight; while the unpleasant revelations concerning dummy Directors make it practically certain that the members of the Equitable board will in future exhibit a great deal of inquisitiveness as to the management of its affairs.

Then, too, President ROOSEVELT, in accepting Mr. MORTON'S resignation wrote under date of June 1: "Your work has been emphatically work for the entire Nation; and I congratulate our people that they are able to get such a type of public servant."

Mr. MORTON'S acceptance of this post and the other changes effected yesterday in the Equitable organization ought to put an end to the troubles, controversies, and scandals which have recently afflicted the Society, restore public confidence, and advance it upon the path of prosperity. It is a thing worthy of remark that the way in which the Equitable has passed through the fires of tribulation without a doubt of its soundness and solvency having been uttered in any quarter affords proof of the solidity with which the great institution was founded and built up.

It is suggestive to be told that the conversation between Togo and ROJESTVENSKY, when the victor called upon the vanquished in hospital, was carried on in "broken English." It is as curious, in its way, as the plausible report that the final rupture between BISMARCK and his Kaiser was carried on in English, in this case not at all "broken," for BISMARCK spoke English very well, and of course the Kaiser knows his mother tongue. English is, no doubt, the language spoken by more sailor men than any other. But, on the other hand, French is equally without doubt the language spoken by more naval officers than any other, as by all classes of men educated with a view to carrying on international relations. That this colloquy between the two Admirals was carried on in "broken English" must have been due to the fact that the Japanese Admiral did not know French, as undoubtedly the Russian Admiral did. Also there is no reason to suppose that the Japanese Admiral's English was "broken," although the Russian's may have been. For Admiral TOGO, as a graduate of an English naval school, must be as familiar with English as spoken at Greenwich as is Admiral URIU with pure United States as contaminated only with the slang of Annapolis.

According to the official account of the work which the unfortunate Mr. BIONDI has been baffled in his scheme of permitting New York to see, it represents the collapse of an old era, and the "perhaps unconscious" inauguration of a new one. The decline and fall of the Roman Empire have been the theme of many pens as well as GIBBON'S, of many brushes as well as COUTURE'S, of many chisels, very possibly, or more properly modeling thumbs, besides the esteemed thumb of BIONDI. The best authorities on the particular subject remain, all the same, the Latin contemporary writers, in prose and verse, who "perhaps unconsciously" betray the decadence. The drunken priest and the aristocratic reveler and the rest belong to all decadences. But just now mankind, looking for a contemporary system to point the moral, would inevitably revert to the Russian Grand Ducal Ring and its satellites. The work has been found "immoral" by the prudish Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum in New York. It ought to be found highly moral in St. Petersburg. If its author regards himself, as apparently he does, in the light of a moralist as well as of an artist, it is at the Russian capital that he should make an effort to dispose of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sunshine and Health.

This is not an advertising column, but all rules can be broken in an emergency, and one of a really serious sort has been created by the failure of both the author and the publisher to take the proper means for bringing to public attention a book which, whatever may be the final verdict as to the soundness of its conclusions, is certainly worthy of much wider perusal than that of the doctors and soldiers to whom it seems to be addressed. "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," by Major CHARLES E. WOODRUFF, Surgeon in the United States Army, is a vastly bigger book than its ingeniously inadequate and misleading title indicates, for it deals with the whole human race, as well as the whole world, and if the writer of it is not an out-and-out madman, his theory as to the relation between short-length light waves and mankind is a generalization which, with not very wild exaggeration, can be expected to produce a revolution in accepted opinions comparable only with that which followed the appearance of "The Origin of Species." For Major WOODRUFF does nothing less than attack a belief—fortunately for him it is not a religious belief—that has everywhere passed unquestioned for unnumbered thousands of years—the belief that of all beneficent and healthful influences sunshine stands first, and that he is most fortunate or wise who gets the most of it. This assumption the audacious Major vehemently denies, and he has collected an amazing number of facts apparently unquestionable and of arguments something more than hard to meet in support of his denial and to prove his assertion that the race of any one degree of dermal pigmentation braves inevitable extinction when, quitting the latitude and climate which produced that degree of pigmentation, it tries to establish itself in a region where the sky is less cloudy or the sun's rays fall straighter. He even has what seems the almost impious courage to vilipend the "cheerful, sunny room" without which none of us has supposed it to be possible to be either healthy, happy, or good, and with heartless cruelty he asks us if nocturnal animals that almost never see the sun show any signs of physical inferiority to those that use the night for sleeping and attend to business in the daytime. That Major WOODRUFF, like all specialists, goes too far, that sometimes he falls into absurdity, as when he talks about the "perfect health" of our cave-dwelling ancestors and of peasants who live in windowless hovels, is obvious enough, but he certainly has correlated a lot of facts that hitherto have been roaming about unattached, and as certainly he has thrown an illuminating beam into divers domains of history that up to this time have remained dark and deceptive.

Humor in a Tragedy.

We are, of course, like the rest of the world, compelled to treat with great seriousness an event so important both in its actualities and its potentialities as is the determination of Norway to break the bonds that for almost a century have bound it in fairly happy union with Sweden. This is not only a momentous experiment for the Norwegians themselves, but it has involved the interests—and appetites—of several neighbors ominously large, and of all national revolutions of anything like its own size and significance, it has been conducted with the least of visible excitement and the most of exhibited calm. Solemn as is the drama, however, and grave as are those participating in it, the humorous incident that seems to be inevitable even at funerals has intruded itself in the stately progress of the action, and we think, or at least hope, that it will not be either indelicate or irreverent to record the fact that nothing could well be funnier, in its ponderous way, than the haste which the Norwegians have shown in deleting from their Prayer Book the special supplication which they have so long been wont to make in behalf of the royal family that is no more their own. Obviously they have done it simply for that reason—the reason that it is no more their own. They have no hatred for King OSCAR and his relatives, they haven't the slightest desire for evil haps to him or them, and no doubt if questioned they would express the warmest of desires that the house of BERNADOTTE may endure and prosper, may demonstrate an ever-increasing wisdom and virtue, and may continue to guide the destinies of Sweden in the paths of peace, justice, and dignity. It is only that as OSCAR is no longer their own King, the Norwegians have no particular concern in all these things, and therefore—if one may state the case plainly and still without irreverence and without offense to any pious sensibilities—they no longer feel it quite worth while to mention him by name in their intercessions. The more one thinks of this phenomenon the—well, the queerer, it seems and the stronger is the inclination to—to—how shall we put it?—to recognize the charmingly inconsistent and illogical humanness of the Norwegian people. We did exactly the same thing when we dissolved partnership with Great Britain—at least those of us who used Prayer Books did—and it has occurred again and again in the rearrangements of nations and governments, so there is not the slightest excuse for even hinting that the Norwegians are a bit more inconsistent or illogical than the rest of the world, but certainly this curious act of theirs justifies the philosophers of all lands in indulging themselves in one or two kindly and appreciative smiles.

The Status of a Congressman.

"A Congressman in Washington," according to the Lieutenant Governor of Illinois, "is like a boy with a torn shirt and half a pair of suspenders, looking through a small knothole at a ball game." The definition has several or more merits, of such size as to be easily visible to the naked eye, but among them is not the one that it covers the whole ground—or all Congressmen—and perhaps it would have been well if Mr. SHERMAN had made a little clearer what he apparently meant, which was that, as a Congressman in Washington, his own would probably be analogous to that of the urchin he so feelingly described. If he has that suspicion, or fear, even in a vague, subliminal form, the event would almost certainly prove it well founded, and he does wisely in clinging to the office he already has instead of accepting the Congressional nomination which his friends are pressing on him. We confess with humiliation that our knowledge as to the kind of Lieutenant Governor Mr. SHERMAN is making could be considerably more extensive than it is without occupying much room, but, from the tone of his reference to the boy with the torn shirt and the semi-suspender, one can safely assume that he is observing the sprightly game of Illinois politics neither through a knothole nor from outside the fence, and that he might easily enjoy himself less in the National capital. From his description of Washington as "the most aristocratic, plutocratic, money-ridden, and flubstocratic place in Christendom" it is evident that he has been there, and for one reason or other found himself out of his element. Perhaps the city is not quite as bad as he thinks it, even for Congressmen—for some Congressmen, that is. Now and then one of them, having "the price" in the shape of ability and energy, views the game from a comfortable seat in the front row of the grandstand, and a few rise to the taking of a prominent part in it.

WESTERN ROCKEFELLER VIEW

Three Principles of Livelihood as Seen Out There.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The discussion of "tainted vs. untainted," with the variant of Christianity, plus or minus Mr. Rockefeller, as a means of support, is interesting to one far removed from the scene of slaughter. The fundamental principles of livelihood in the crude and careless West have been crystallized into (a) "catch a sucker, pound his head"; (b) "don't be a piker; sit tight and you may get into the game yourself"; (c) "when you've put your brand on a maverick he's yours."

The rule the world over is found in "a," but "b" seems unknown to the parties to the quarrel, hence the present shooting up of the Rockefeller ranch; Dives's contentment was due not to the crumbs, but to the hope that he might get into the game later.

Mendicant friars have never until now questioned the remote source of income, the size being the only matter of concern. The outsider, because he is an outsider, and a "piker," and unfamiliar with "b" as above, gets as near the corral as possible and makes faces at those who, having found the maverick, are branding him, ignoring "c," which gives the maverick to him who first gets the iron on.

To one less familiar with the delicate ethics of mendicancy than with the ruder, cruder principles of meum and tuum as applied to range cattle, it surely looks as if Mr. Rockefeller is getting a whole lot more of talk than is coming to him.

He opened up the game himself, and though he was a dead sure loser from the first turn of the card, he liked it, and was willing to let it go as it looked; then, in bulges a bunch of shorthorns without a white chip among them, and because he's not losing to them they give it out, cold and clammy; that he's handing out bad money.

A year on the range where they have to hustle for themselves would bring the whole herd to his corral, blind to everything but the rich feed inside. Will he turn them loose? I don't think so; possessing no doubt in fair measure qualities which are a mean between the horns and hoofs attributed to him and the halo denied him, he will probably continue to give to whom he pleases, unmindful of the snaps at his heels so plentiful of late.

E. H. W.

Scottsbluff, Neb., June 7, 1905.

PIGEON SHOOTING IN ENGLAND.

Sportsman Thinks Its Reported Barbarities Probably Exaggerated.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article on pigeon shooting in England in yesterday's TIMES conveys the idea that the horrible barbarities enumerated in The London Express are, or have been, a usual accompaniment of pigeon shooting, which is absolutely a mistake. That such cruelties have been perpetrated in some of the matches for money organized by low-class public houses is unfortunately true, though the cases have been rare, but no such acts are possible at Hurlingham or any decent club. If The London Express can give instances of such inhumanity as "known and proved facts," (which personally I did not understand from its article that it claimed ability to do,) these facts, or any evidence tending to prove them, need only be communicated to the R. S. P. C. A. to secure instant investigation and vigorous prosecution of the offenders by that body, a strong, active, fearless society, respecting no persons and regarding no expense in doing its duty, in fact, the very antithesis of its invertebrate and somnolent namesake of New York.

As a sportsman of nearly thirty years' experience of English life and sport I can assure you that Englishmen are not just beginning to "sicken of pigeon shooting." For many years an overwhelming majority of English sportsmen, including many of the best and keenest shots, have despised and condemned it. I have often heard the subject discussed at dinners among sportsmen and have never known it upheld by more than a negligible minority.

THE TIMES'S statement that such atrocities could not exist here without attracting public attention applies at least equally in England, where cruelty to animals is more thoroughly and efficiently repressed than in any other country I have ever lived in; public opinion is quite as strong as here, and people who witness cruelty there do not content themselves with writing to the press, but are willing to give time and assistance by attending as witnesses at the courts of justice.

New York, June 6, 1905. N. N. D.

More Misspelling Corrected.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter signed "Puerto Rico" in to-day's TIMES brings to mind another geographical name frequently misspelled even in journals of the highest standing. I refer to "Tierra del Fuego," which should not be printed "Terra del Fuego." "Terra" may be either Italian or Latin. It certainly is not Spanish. The Italian equivalent for the name given to the extreme southerly end of the American continent is "Terra del Fuoco."

A. E. G.

New York, June 8, 1905.

Cape to Cairo Railway.

From The London Globe.

Messrs. Pauling & Co., contractors for the extension of the Cape to Cairo Railway beyond the Victoria Falls, have received a cable from their representatives in Rhodesia to the effect that the railway and telegraph lines have reached Kalomo, the headquarters of the North western Rhodesia Administration. Kalomo is ninety miles north of the falls, and the construction of the 250 miles to the Rhodesia Broken Hill will be proceeded with immediately. It is expected that a considerable portion of this line will be built at the rate of a mile a day.

REAL OBJECTION TO TIPPING.

Not So Much Its Hold-Up Feature as Its Un-Americanism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Both that delightful writer, F. Hopkinson Smith, in your issue of Sunday last, and Lilian Whiting, in that of Tuesday, fail to touch the real evil of "tipping." It is more blessed to give than to receive; love and kindness and sweet thought and tender charity are all good. What is protested against in "tipping" is the compulsion employed; the stand-and-deliver tactics. That's what hurts. To know as you enter the dining car or room that a rapid-fire gun is held at your head as the seemingly obsequious waiter tenders an entirely useless service as he pulls back your chair; to hear the hammer of a 38 click as you scan the menu card, to feel cold steel against your shrinking flesh as you essay your food; to know that the waiter is "jugging" your wallet as they do stock at the prize ring, estimating the amount of fat you will yield.

The tipper has no choice. He is ravished of his dime, his two bits, or his V, as the case may be, precisely as he would be had he met a highwayman and acceded to the despoiling following a "hands up" call.

But, after all is said and done, the chiefest and most valid objection to the pernicious system is that it is un-American; it gainsays the spirit and genius of our institutions. Here we are equals; neither in pulse, brain, nor authority, it may be, but in power. Tipper and tippee are units at the ballot. By what authority shall I say to my brother King, who, peradventure, stands and waits, as I may stand and wait on the morrow: "Prithee, I am better than thou; here's a balsam for your menial position." How can he thereafter object to my grafting in a gas steal, an' he has grafted me?

We buy our food and the service for a price. So your work and mine is done for a price agreed upon and accepted. Shall it therefore follow that we must be humiliated and ranked with beggars, or that we become bandits, thieves, dining room robbers?

It is un-American; that's the most to be said of it. It smells of the sore-eyed bakshcesh refuse of the Nile, of the scum and carrion of Europe's southern borders, where begging is an art; of the abject, servile position assumed to an overlord; of caste, division, and all hateful, unfree things. CONDIET C. PACKARD.

Knoxville, Tenn., June 5, 1905.

FIGHTING THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Woman Searching for £1,300,000 Applies to Lord Chief Justice.

From The London Express of May 30.

A lady who is searching for a fortune of £1,300,000 applied to the Lord Chief Justice yesterday for an order that the Governor of the Bank of England should allow her to inspect the lists of stock transferred by the bank to the National Debt Commissioners, to whose account stock is transferred when no dividends have been claimed for ten years.

The lady, Miss Sarah Eliza Collis of Bardwell, Suffolk, said that in 1730 £1,300,000 worth of stock was bought and invested in the names of John Grainger, John Collis, Edward Collis, Sr., and Edward Collis, Jr., for the benefit of the last-named, Miss Collis's father, who was then aged two.

A further sum was invested between 1790 and 1816 for the benefit of the same person, but no particulars of it could be ascertained. All the persons referred to had died, and Miss Collis, as the sole surviving child of the last survivor, claimed the money.

The bank authorities had refused to allow the list to be inspected, but it had been ascertained that in 1822 the dividends were unclaimed, and the names appeared in the list published then. Miss Collis and her mother before her held it as an article of faith that the money belonged to them.

The Lord Chief Justice said the court did not want to prevent a rule being issued, but the allegations were of the vaguest character, and if counsel took a rule on the present materials it would be at his peril.

"I know a great many people who go about the world imagining they have untold millions," added the Lord Chief Justice. "I cannot think this matter would have been allowed to rest for fifty or sixty years without anything being done. Take your rule, but you need not draw it up if you cannot get better affidavits."

Mr. Choate in English Eyes.

Ian Malcolm, M. P., in The London Mail.

But the States will be glad to have him back; and we must not grudge him, an American of the Americans, to his native land after so long an absence. New York will be herself once more when her most brilliant advocate has returned to the courts wherein his name is so familiar. Harvard will be glad to have the President of her alumni again within hail; public and private life across the Atlantic will welcome a popular favorite home.

Of his diplomatic career in this country there is but one opinion. He has obeyed, as we believe, not only the instructions of his Foreign Office, but also the instincts of his own heart. He has believed implicitly in the common destiny of our common race; and history will show that during his term of office the United States have been served by a great American, and to England has been accredited a good friend. How difficult is it, then, to say "Goodbye" to him and to his charming consort, whose popularity in England is scarcely second to his own? Once, at the Guildhall, Mr. Choate spoke of Downing Street, our "via sacra," as an American thoroughfare. Let him be assured that, by his native courtesy and unfailing tact, he has won for himself another and a permanent "right of way" which leads to the hearts of the British people.

Thinks Henry James Is Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see that Mr. Henry James has called attention to the slovenly and incorrect speech one hears here on every hand. Most Americans seem to be unacquainted with the mere rudiments of English grammar, and their constant use of slang shows that they lack refinement and have little intellectuality.

One sees many beautiful women, but when they begin to speak, their slangy, ungrammatical utterances set one's teeth on edge. Mr. James is right, and nearly every newspaper in New York spreads the jargon of the Bowery and the Tenderloin over every page.

FOREIGNER.

New York, June 9, 1905.

The One City.

From Harper's Weekly.

An amusing story of Hans von Buelow, the famous German pianist and conductor, is contained in the volume of his letters that has just been issued in Germany. After a very successful appearance which he made at a concert in Chicago he came forward in acknowledgment of the applause. Beaming on the audience, he began:

"After all, ladies and gentlemen, there is only one city"—here he was interrupted by a prolonged burst of applause. When there was a lull he concluded, "and that is—New York."

To Her Own Advantage.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Tightfist—My wife thinks it's lovely that you can make all of your own clothes!

His Sister—I should think she would; she wears most of them!

PRIMAVERA.

Apple blossoms on each bough—
Sweetheart, let us love!
Blossoms white as thine own brow—
Sweetheart, let us love!
Spring has come to us once more,
Singing, smiling, as of yore.
Brief, alas, will be its stay.
Therefore, while it still holds sway,
Sweetheart, let us love!

EDWIN BJORKMAN.

PILGRIMS BID MR. CHOATE WARM WELCOME HOME

He Tells of Pleasant Labors Abroad in Friendship's Cause.

BUT EMBASSY HAS NO HOUSE

Returned Ambassador Strongly Urges Establishment of Permanent Home Where Stars and Stripes May Fly.

Cheering both President and King with like vim, the Pilgrims of the United States honored Joseph H. Choate at a memorable banquet held last night in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria to commemorate his return from his post as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

The Stars and Stripes were entwined with the Union Jack both in the decorations of the banquet hall and in the speeches of the evening. Mr. Choate and Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador at Washington, vying with one another in expressing the good will existing between the American and the British Governments. In his remarks Mr. Choate made a strong plea for the establishment in London of a permanent home for the American Ambassador so that he would not be obliged, as now, to move from pillar to post and consult the wishes and demands of various landlords.

Bishop Potter, who acted as toastmaster, also urged that this Government should provide adequately for the American Ambassador, and steps were taken to lay the matter before the State Department. In addition to Mr. Choate, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, and Bishop Potter, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, spoke. Nearly 450 members of the Pilgrims attended the banquet. All over the great hall were the entwined flags, while above the speakers' table, in electric letters, were the words, "Welcome Home."

THOSE AT THE GUESTS' TABLE.

At the right of Bishop Potter, President of the organization, sat Mr. Choate. Others at the guests' table included the British Ambassador, Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy; Dr. Butler, Senator Depew, the Rev. Morgan A. Dix, Major Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, Rear Admiral Coghlan, Baron Kaneko, Alton B. Parker, Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, Controller Grout, Lt. St. Clair McKelway, Police Commissioner McAdoo, Presiding Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of the Appellate Division, Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistant Secretary of War; H. Clay Evans, Sadazuchi Uchida, and Brig. Gen. Miles.

Among those at the other tables were Postmaster William L. Willcox, August Belmont, Lyman J. Gage, John A. McCall, District Attorney Jerome, Richard A. McCurdy, and most of the Justices of the Supreme Court in this department.

Before the speechmaking began W. Butler Duncan read several letters of regret, the first being from President Roosevelt, who closed with the following paragraph:

"Mr. Choate, as Ambassador, rendered high and useful service, not merely to his own country and to the country to which he was accredited, but to all mankind, and it is eminently fit that good Americans should join to greet him at home."

Other letters were from Senator Thomas C. Platt, Whitelaw Reid, who has succeeded Mr. Choate as Ambassador; Senator S. L. Cullom, ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, Secretary Victor H. Metcalfe, Robert T. Lincoln, Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court, Andrew D. White, F. B. Loomis, Corporation Counsel Delany, and others. A telegram also was read from Sir Henry Irving, as were cabled felicitations from the Pilgrims of London.

"Warmest congratulations from brother Pilgrims," it read. "What is England's loss is America's gain."

Bishop Potter, by way of introduction, humorously referred to the similarity of appearance which many thought existed between Mr. Choate and himself, and told a story of how a woman sought religious advice from Mr. Choate in a Fifth Avenue stage, believing him to be the Bishop.

Cheers greeted Bishop Potter's introduction of the guest of the evening, and they increased as Mr. Choate smilingly rose to his feet, increasing as he indorsed Bishop Potter's views and added to the words of the toastmaster his feeling plea for a home in London for the American Ambassador.

"I have not felt just like this before in six years and four months," began Mr. Choate. "This is the first time in all that time I have felt free to speak on all subjects, and it feels good to my mind and heart.

MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH.

"It is quite impossible for me to make an adequate reply to your most affectionate and flattering address of welcome.

"Five weeks ago to-night, at the Mansion House, I could not express half I felt of gratitude, of friendship, of pain at parting, when, in the presence of an assembly truly representative of all that is great and good in Great Britain, Mr. Balfour and Lord Lansdowne, in behalf of the English people, among whom I lived so long, bade we godspeed and farewell. And now, in an equally representative assembly of all that I honor and love in America, made up, indeed, of the men with whom I have summered and wintered for more than forty years, with a sprinkling here and there of young men who have, as it were, grown up at my feet and who are very dear to me, you, in behalf of my countrymen, give me an equally affectionate welcome home.

"If I could feel that I deserved half of the praise and benediction lavished upon me on either occasion I should be so vain that my head would strike the stars; but in truth and indeed I do not.

"It was my unique privilege to serve as Ambassador in two centuries, in two reigns, and under two of the most celebrated Presidents of the United States, and all the time my duties in England were very easy, very simple, and extremely pleasant. Toward my own countrymen who visit England in such increasing number every year, there was, of course, but one cardinal rule to follow: That the Ambassador represented no party, no section, and no social class, but was the equal servant of all alike.

"So that whether Mr. Bryan came, who fairly represented 6,000,000 of our countrymen, with whose political faith I was at variance, or a Republican ex-President whom I had heartily supported, I was at the service of both alike—to bring them in contact with the leading men of the nation, and to put the limited resources of the Embassy at their command. And I am bound to say that in these two instances they were objects of equal interest to British statesmen, although I confess a feeling of disappointment when I had taken Mr. Bryan to the Bank of England and saw him handling gold bullion in the famous vaults with apparent zest, to find that it seemed to have no effect on his political faith.

SOME MORE EXACTING.

"Sometimes indeed the more exacting of my countrymen demanded a little more than I could do for them; as to breakfast with the King, or to stay at Windsor Castle, or to visit private establishments, to which I had myself no access, but on the whole, they were habitually reasonable, and I found it a great pleasure to minister to the wants and convenience of my countrymen as far as possible. And the American Society in London, which plays a great part in that city in aiding distressed and stranded Americans, was always a great help to the embassy.

"Then, as to the people of England, I had express instructions from President McKinley to do all that I could to maintain and promote the friendship and good-will that already existed between them and our people, and, following the example of my distinguished predecessors, I moved freely among them and studied their institutions, their customs, and their social life, and from the day that I landed until I left I met with nothing but kindness, hospitality, and good-will extended freely and cordially to me as the representative of my countrymen.

"And I feel sure that every man, woman, and child in Great Britain is friendly to us, and that, as a people, they are determined always to be on good terms with the United States. I did what I could to make them better acquainted with our institutions, history, and our great men, being assured that better acquaintance is all that is needed to perfect and perpetuate our mutual friendship. They manifested great interest in our National heroes, in such men as Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, and Lincoln.

"But there is one living American who appeals very strongly to their imaginations and is the universal subject of interest, curiosity, and applause, and if his name were submitted to their suffrages it would command the same overwhelming support that it does among his own countrymen. You will not require me to mention his name. [Great cheering.]

DIFFICULTIES SMOOTHED AWAY.

"The history of our diplomatic relations with Great Britain in the last six years is familiar to you all. Two great and difficult questions which threatened to disturb, which did, in fact, disturb the perfect harmony which ought always to prevail, have been forever disposed of and set at rest; and there is nothing left of sufficient consequence to disturb the happy repose of Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Hay, who are the responsible authorities and entitled to the credit of all that has been done.

"Their conduct of our relations which are no longer regarded on either side as foreign relations, has been on both sides fair, square, and aboveboard, frank, honest, and sincere, and it will be happy for both countries if the same spirit shall continue to animate our official intercourse.

"There is another potent factor at all times exercising strong influence for harmonious and cordial relations between the two countries. I mean the happy and earnest influence of his Majesty, the King, derived, I am quite certain, from both his father and mother and greatly strengthened by his pleasant recollections of his early visit to America.

"You will remember that at the time of the Trent affair, which brought such tremendous strain upon our peaceful relations, the Prince Consort, then I believe already overtaken by his mortal illness, acting of course for and with the Queen, rendered a great service to both countries and saved the situation by modifying a hostile dispatch which had been prepared for transmission to America, and I desire to bear witness that on every occasion, of which I had knowledge, the late illustrious Queen and the present sovereign of Great Britain have been steadfast in the faith that any trouble between England and America would be a calamity to be avoided by all honorable means, a belief in which both the Presidents under whom I have served have fully shared, and on which I have always acted.

RELATIONS ALMOST PERFECT.

"So I may sincerely disavow the somewhat lavish praise which your Chairman has bestowed upon me in giving me altogether too much credit for the happily almost perfect relations which now exist between the two nations. They have been drawn together by the force of political gravitation, their interests are largely the same, their principles are identical, their civilization is one and the same, and it will be strange indeed if when in pursuit of the same object and of common interest to both, while each moves in its own independent orbit, they do not confer, concur, and co-operate to bring about the same ends.

"So if you ask me to tell you in a word the result of my present knowledge of both countries, I would say that each has a vast deal to learn from the other; that each has infinite reason to be proud of its own institutions which it has worked out by itself by historical evolution, and that each can confer priceless benefits on the other and upon the world by constant intercourse and hearty co-operation.

"The American Embassy and its successive incumbents have every reason to be grateful to the English Court, Government, and people for their constant friendship. There is but one drawback to its complete success and perfect prestige, and that is the want of a permanent home, and the property of its own Government, where the residence of the Ambassador shall be fixed and all the business of the Embassy be conducted. While all of the other great powers who maintain embassies in London have such permanent homes, each its own property, the United States and Turkey alone lead a floating and nomadic existence; each successive Ambassador hunting for a house which shall suit the length of his own personal purse.

"I believe that hardily two successive Ministers or Ambassadors of the United States in London have occupied the same house. They have wandered from Baker Street to Portland Place, from Cromwell Road to Lowndes Square, and from Eaton Square to Charlton House Terrace, and I myself had to move from one house to another in the midst of my term because the owner, naturally enough, wanted to live in his own house. At last, however, by the courtesy and sufferance of my landlords, the Viceroy of India and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, I found places from which to float the Stars and Stripes, but what I maintain is that a great Nation like ours, rich, powerful, and ambitious, should have a house of its own on which to float the National flag on the Fourth of July and on all other great days without leave or license from Viceroy or Premier or anybody else.

POEM POINTED A MORAL.

"My own position in the matter was graphically depicted, after I had been house hunting for about a month, by a poem in a newspaper, which represented a forlorn and travel-stained stranger wandering about the streets of London, always hunting, hunting, hunting, but finding nothing. At last at midnight the police, having grown suspicious of him, touched him on the shoulder and said: 'You must move on, Sir; you must go home.' 'Home,' said he, 'home? I have no home; I am the American Ambassador.'

"The present arrangement by which our country, almost alone among the nations represented at London by embassies, goes without a home of its own is undemocratic, unrepublican, and unbecoming to the dignity of a great nation. It is unfair to the President, because it limits his choice every time. He ought to be able to lay his hand upon the shoulder of whomever he considers the very best man among our eighty millions to represent the Nation in each of the capitals of Europe, whether he has a dollar of his own or not.

"What we ought to have is a permanent embassy, spacious in area and simple in character, suitable for the representative of a republic, properly equipped and adequate for the purpose, in which each successive Ambassador would reside as a matter of course, the Nation alone being responsible for its dignity and fitness, and I hope that all of you who have any political influence will urge this modest reform."

OFFERED TO HEAD SUBSCRIPTION.

No sooner had Mr. Choate finished than Charles A. Moore jumped to his feet and offered to head with $5,000 a subscription on the part of the Pilgrims to put a home in London for the American Ambassador. Bishop Potter rapped for order.

"Later," said the Bishop, "the Chair will name the gentleman who had just spoken to head a committee to bring this matter before the Government at Washington."

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, was the next speaker, and he said he esteemed it a great privilege that he should be permitted to take part in the welcoming home of Mr. Choate, whom he described as one of the best Ambassadors ever sent to England.

"You have always sent us of your best," said he, "but you never sent a better Ambassador than Choate. He has honored both countries, and at the end of his service we all feel that it was a good piece of work well done. Regret is universal in England that he has left us, and we also regret the absence of his wife and daughter, who did so much to endear themselves to us. His shrewdness and genial hospitality, so characteristic of his countrymen, and the felicity of his public utterances won their way at once. He got the British people to think that whenever they wanted a speech on any subject under the sun they ought to call on the American Ambassador, and he always accommodated them with a good speech, too.

"With a Napoleonic manner he set aside the rules of silence which surround our diplomacy and he did it with Napoleonic success, too, so that at the close of his service there was not a better known or a better liked man in all England."

Dr. Butler followed Ambassador Durand, it being near midnight when the speaking was closed and the banquet ended. The menu follows:

Clovisses. Graves Superieur.
Combo de Volaille a la Princesse.
Amontillado pasado
Radis. Olives. Celeri. Amandes salees.
Truite sauvage a la Meuniere.
Salade de tomates et piments verts. Niersteiner.
Couronne de ris de veau avec Champignons frais a la creme.
St. Estephe.
Jambon de Virginie, sauce Madere.
Asperges nouvelles, Hollandaise.
G. H. Mumm & Co.'s selected brut.
Pamplemousse avec cerises au Maraschin.
Poulet de Hamburg Rotl.
Salade de Romaine.
White Rock.
Glaces de fantasie. Apollinaris.
Gateaux assortis. Liqueurs.
Cafe. Cigars.

An interesting feature of the affair was the presence of more than threescore women in the boxes surrounding the banquet hall.

JACK JENNINGS, COWBOY, HERE WITH PARIS BRIDE

She Doesn't Know English, He Doesn't Know French.

OUT FOR RIDE ON BROADWAY

La Savoie's Chief Steward Helps as Interpreter in Getting Madame's Trunks Through Customs.

When the steamship La Savoie docked at the French Line pier yesterday afternoon, down the gangplank tripped a petite Parisienne, leaning on the arm of a grizzled cowboy and doing her best to keep up with his cavalier strides. The moment he put his foot on the deck, the big cowboy turned to his companion, and laying a hand on her shoulder, said:

"Welcome to America, girlie. This is little ol' Noo Yawk."

"Pardon, M'sieu Jacques," she cried musically, knitting her brows as she tried to gather his meaning.

"Oh, durn!" he declared, turning to Customs Officer Coneys. "Say, stranger, this is my wife. I'm just a plain cowboy f'm Deadwood, S. D. Was with Buffler Bill's outfit in Paree—met her—nough said, stranger. But she can't talk English, an' I'm fair locoed when it comes to the wooly-woo. But tell her this is the Yew-nited States of America an' the place whar her beloved Jack Jennings fust peeked at the daylight. Tell her it's time to say 'Hooray.'"

Officer Coneys blinked in amazement and turned for refuge to the passenger list of La Savoie, where he read:

"M. et Mme. Jennings, Deadwood, S. D."

"I'm afraid I can't help you," said the customs officer. "But you can talk English, so, here goes to examine the little lady's baggage."

Mme. Jennings's trunks were opened.

"Anything dutiable here?"

"Pardon?" cried the dainty Parisienne wife of Jack Jennings of Deadwood, turning to the cowboy for information.

"Ask her if there's anything dutiable here," said Coneys, absent-mindedly turning over the frills and furbelows that burst from the trunk.

"Durn it, stranger," said Jennings irritably, "I'm just after telling you I can't. You ask her. It's your ranch hyar."

Chief Steward Matson, who speaks French, was called, and he got the trunks through, while the cowboy stood by with a grin on his tanned face as the dainty Parisian garments came to light.

"Say, stranger, it's tough havin' a wife that don't know it when you're tellin' her she's the sweetest thing in the world. She's my sweetheart, all right—ma bong core. Did I get it right that time, girlie?"

Mme. Jennings burst out laughing.

"Ah, M'sieu Jacques," she cried. "You air zo drole!"

Afterward, as they were about to start away in a cab, Jennings shouted:

"Hi, garsong, cabby, can you talk parly voo wooly-woo?"

"Sure!"

"Then tell her it's time to whoop. Tell her she's it; that we're goin' to raise a cyclone along ol' Broadway. Tell her it's Broadway we're comin' to."

"Lady, he says you're all to the good," said the cabman.

"Oui, oui!" laughed Mme. Jennings. "Je comprend. Ze Broadway—ze grand boulevar'. Ha, ha!"

"Whoop! Let 'er go, Bill!" shouted Jack Jennings. And away they went.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Fargo of 56 Park Avenue announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Helen Fargo, to Nathaniel F. Moore, son of Robert Moore. Miss Fargo, who is a granddaughter of James C. Fargo, made her début last December, and later a large dance was given for her and her cousins at Delmonico's by her grandfather.

***

The wedding to-day of Miss Dorothy Hinckley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley (Miss Rosalie Neilson) of New York and Lawrence, and Thomas Resolved Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams, also of New York and Lawrence, will take from town a good-sized contingent of guests. Miss Hinckley will have her younger sister, Miss Rosalie N. Hinckley—who is to make her début next Winter—as her maid of honor, and her bridesmaids will include the bridegroom's sisters, the Misses Edith and Dorcas Williams, and several other well-known girls. Mrs. Gilliat Ghéquiere Schroeder (Miss Helen W. Stevens) was to have been an attendant, but her own wedding was set just a week earlier.

***

In town there will be the home wedding of Miss Mary Constance Berry to Mortimer P. Arnold, son of the late J. H. V. Arnold. This will take place at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, at 48 East Sixty-seventh Street. The Berrys and Arnolds are already connected by marriage, as an elder brother of to-day's bridegroom, Reginald Arnold, married Miss Violet Di Zerega, a cousin of the bride. Miss Virginia Deen is to be the maid of honor and Anthony Louis Hoguet is to be Mr. Arnold's best man.

***

At Ipswich, Mass., there will be celebrated to-day the wedding of Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman of New York, to William McI. Elkins. The wedding will take place at Sunswich, the Tuckerman country place at Ipswich, Mass. Miss Tuckerman made her début about two years ago. Her mother was Miss Cotton Smith.

***

Mrs. Alfred W. Bates has chartered the coach Squadron for its run to-day from the Savoy to Van Cortlandt Park. Her guests are to be the Misses Hubbard, Waterbury, Turnbull, and Brower, Mr. and Mrs. Tower Bates, Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Alst Brower, James O'Connor, and Putnam Bates. Tower Bates will tool the coach.

Fair Play for Automobilists in Yonkers

The first chauffeur on record to escape from the grip of the law in Yonkers was released in Judge William C. Kellogg's court there yesterday at the close of a three hours' trial. Adolph Guttron was the chauffeur against whom the police failed to make out a case of breaking the speed law.

The alleged offense was committed about noon on Sunday, May 21. Bicycle Policeman Van Steenbergh arrested Guttron.

The policeman declared that from Pier Street, looking down Riverdale Avenue a quarter of a mile, through the foliage and across a little valley, he had noted when the machine passed Radford Street, and had timed it to Pier Street. He made out that its speed was a quarter of a mile in forty-seven seconds.

Judge Kellogg said, in discharging the prisoner: "I really do not think such a test is accurate enough upon which to base a conviction. Distances are deceiving, and seconds are like heartbeats. Before we can say, upon so many heartbeats, a man has violated a law, we ought to be very careful and accurate."

Judge Kellogg added that automobilists must have fair treatment, and if they are to be timed policemen should be stationed at the beginning and end of a measured space.

NEW SETTLEMENT ROMANCE.

Miss Margaret Dreier of Brooklyn to Marry Raymond Robins.

The engagement is announced of Miss Margaret Dreier of Brooklyn to Raymond Robins, a settlement worker and brother of Miss Elizabeth Robins, the novelist, who is living in London. The marriage will take place at the residence of the Misses Dreier, 6 Montague Terrace, this month as soon as Miss Robins arrives from London.

Miss Dreier is much interested in settlement work and the betterment of the conditions of the poor. She is the eldest of four sisters, all prominent socially in Brooklyn Heights. She is the Treasurer and was one of the founders of the C. Barnard Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Dreier died some years ago, the father leaving a considerable estate to his daughters, who continue to live in the family home. They also have a country home at Stonington, Conn., where Miss Dreier is at present. Mr. Dreier was a member of the firm of N. A. Naylor & Co., iron manufacturers, having offices at 45 Wall Street.

During the last year Miss Dreier has been particularly zealous in her efforts to suppress fraudulent employment agencies, and has been influential in obtaining legislation. A sister, Catherine, is an artist. Her brother, M. H. Edward Dreier, is a member of Squadron A and of several clubs in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

Raymond Robins was born on Staten Island thirty-one years ago. After taking an LL. B. degree at the Columbian University, Washington, he went West, spending some time in Alaska and California. He went to Chicago in 1901. For three years and a half he was a worker in the Northwestern University Settlement and Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House of Chicago. Last Fall he resigned to aid Mr. Harlan's Mayoralty campaign. He is at present with the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis in Brooklyn.

MORE FRANCHISE TAX DELAY.

Grout Declines to Compromise—May Mean Further Litigation.

Fresh litigation between the city and the public service corporations is threatened before the overdue franchise taxes can be collected. This is because Controller Grout declined yesterday to allow the claims made by the companies for allowances on their bills, the allowances to cover the car license fees and earnings percentages required of the companies under other acts.

The Controller said he would not agree to any of the proposed compromise arrangements. He called on Corporation Counsel Delany for advice as to how he should proceed. A few days ago he was inclined to compromise because of the decision in the Buffalo cases tried a few years ago. After more closely examining the decision by Justice Brewer in the test case, however, he changed his mind. The decision held that money paid to the city for earning percentages and car licenses was in the nature of payments on the property rights acquired, and not taxes in any sense of the word.

"Were we to accept the terms offered by the corporations the city would lose approximately $5,000,000 of the total franchise taxes now due," said the Controller. "In addition the city also would lose an annually increasing sum in current taxes."

Many corporations sent their attorney to the Finance Department yesterday to pay tax arrears for 1900 and 1901, so that their franchises would not be put up for auction at the sale advertised to begin on Wednesday next. This sale includes only property on which the taxes are three years and more in arrears, therefore franchise tax bills for 1900 and 1901 only are involved. The payments yesterday aggregated $600,000.

ROYAL PAIR'S WEDDING GIFTS.

Dazzling Show of Jewelry for Swedish Crown Prince and His Fiancée.

LONDON, June 9.—With the departure of King Alfonso, interest in society circles begins to centre on the coming wedding of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden, and Princess Margaret Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Connaught, to which unusual attention is drawn by the present crisis between Norway and Sweden. The four bridesmaids will be Princess Mary of Wales, Princess Patricia Connaught, Princess Beatrice of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and Princess Eugenia of Battenberg.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave a garden party at Clarence House to-day for the display of the magnificent wedding gifts, which formed a dazzling exposition of jewelry, especially rubies, Princess Margaret Victoria's favorite gem. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught gave their daughter a diamond tiara and a sable coat; King Edward and Queen Alexandra gave a magnificent tiara of rubies and diamonds, while a beautiful necklace of rubies and diamonds is the joint gift of the Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Louise, and the Duke of Fife, Princess Victoria, and Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark. The Khédive of Egypt sent a diamond tiara.

Prince Gustavus Adolphus will leave Stockholm for London to-day. Crown Prince Gustave and Prince Eugene will leave Sunday.

SEARS LEFT ALL TO FAMILY.

Attorney Choate Says Boston Capitalist Made No Second Will.

BOSTON, June 9.—Charles F. Choate, attorney for the late J. Montgomery Sears of this city, said to-day that Mr. Sears's property, which will not exceed $5,000,000, was left by his will entirely to his widow and children. Mr. Choate declares that neither himself nor any of the Sears family has any knowledge of any other will than the document which will soon be filed.

The estate of Mr. Sears had been estimated at from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. Mr. Sears made many gifts to charitable, educational, and religious institutions. It was stated a few days ago that shortly before his death he made a will, which the family could not find.

New York Lawyer Weds To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Mass., June 9.—Mrs. Alexander Wood of Philadelphia and James B. Ludlow of New York will be married to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock in St. Paul's Church in Stockbridge. Mr. Ludlow gave a dinner to members of the wedding party at the Hotel Aspinwall this evening. Mrs. Wood has been since late in May a cottager in Lenox. Mr. Ludlow is a lawyer with offices at 45 Cedar Street, New York.

Yellow Fever Patient Dies.

Frank O'Leary of Buffalo, who arrived in New York on the Ward liner Seguranca last Tuesday, died of yellow fever in the hospital on Swinburne Island yesterday. When Mr. O'Leary was transferred from the steamship to the detention hospital his case was regarded as only suspicious, but the following day a diagnosis showed a well-defined case of yellow fever. There were about 150 other passengers on the Seguranca, none of whom was detained.

600 Children See Boer War.

At "The Boer War" last night 600 children from the two recreation centres maintained by the Board of Education were the guests of Capt. Lewis. After the performance one of the children presented a flag to Gen. Cronje, who made a speech through an interpreter.

BARNARD STATISTICIAN COULDN'T FIND OUT AGES

Discloses Facts About Hairpins and Politics at Class Day.

POKES FUN AT CLASSMATES

Eighty-three Seniors Make Merry at Exercises in Columbia Gymnasium —Men Seniors Stay Away.

Eighty-three seniors of Barnard College yesterday met in the Columbia gymnasium to celebrate class day. Good-natured gibes were passed around with the greatest liberality, and many hits on the characteristics of the girls brought forth the applause of classmates and friends.

Statistics concerning the graduates were given as follows:

The class of 1905, Barnard, is brown-eyed by a large majority.

Eight is the average number of hairpins used, although one required as many as twenty, while another managed fairly well with but three.

The average age of the class was not disclosed. The average height is 5 feet 5 3-10 inches; average weight, 121 1-10 pounds.

Forty-seven members favor Republican politics or politicians, fourteen call themselves mixed Democrats, while two announced themselves respectively as a Socialist and a Mugwump.

Three will follow the ministry, as soon as the ministers are ready to marry.

Prof. Shotwell is the ideal of all the instructors, while zoology is the best-liked study.

Georgina Grace Bennett was elected the biggest jollier and wittiest girl in the class, and for that reason was intrusted with the task of reading the statistics. Helen Beatrice Anderson was declared the most amiable, Margaret Cecilia Byrne the most modest, and Helen Wilking Cooley, Class President, the most popular and most tactful.

Cecil Inglee Dorrian, according to the vote, was the most athletic and the best all-around girl; Mildred Blanche Farmer the most sentimental, Grace Marie Farrelly the biggest talker, Amelia Leavitt Hill the prettiest, Sarah Fenton Hoyt the most conscienceless, Eleanora Louise Murray the most unsociable, Frances Hope Purdon the cleverest, Nina Schultz the neatest, Anna Campbell Reiley the most eccentric, and Alice Van Woert Smith "the biggest bluffer."

Miss C. I. Dorrian, as class historian, gave an interesting account of the adventures of the girls during their four years at college. As she finished the narration of each year's history the class sang an ode. The burden of the song for the graduating year was "Nothing can stump a senior."

It was generally held that the quality of which each girl had gained most during her college life was "nerve." A question relating to individual financial affairs revealed the answer, almost generally, that the July 1 allowance was always needed before May 1. To the question, "What will the members of the class do after graduation?" the unanimous answer was "Reform mankind and make the world complete."

Miss Frances Hope Purdon made the presentations. Five young women were asked to step up at one time and were introduced to the audience as "Five bound copies of the youth's companion," receiving miniature bookshelves on which to dispose of themselves.

The other numbers on the programme were the roll call, by Sallie Faulkner Fletcher; presentation of a class gift to the college by Ruth Angeline Reed; valedictory, by Emilie Josephine Hutchinson; College Song, "Class of 1905," by Cecil I. Dorrian, and the Tree Dedication in Milbank Quadrangle.

The seniors of Columbia College were invited to attend, but only thirteen availed themselves of the opportunity. Last year the girls would not invite the seniors, and it is generally believed that this year's class sought revenge.

Emilie Josephine Hutchinson, Carrie Kaplan, Lily Sylvester Murray and Frances Hope Purdon received elections to the honorary society, Phi Beta Kappa.

HEAR HUMMEL ARGUMENT.

Appellate Justices Reserve Decision on Writ of Prohibition.

Decision was reserved by the Appellate Division yesterday after hearing argument on a motion to make absolute the writ of prohibition, staying Justice Davy from placing Abraham Hummel on trial on the three indictments found against him in connection with the Morse-Dodge tangle.

Mr. Hummel was represented by De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay. Mr. Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Gans opposed the writ. Mr. Jerome's printed record, which he promised to give the court, will make a volume of 199 pages.

Mr. Nicoll argued that the District Attorney had ordered an unreasonable search and seizure of his client's papers. He argued that Mr. Hummel's constitutional rights had been violated when he was compelled to become a witness against himself. In reality he was a defendant before the Grand Jury, Mr. Nicoll said. He said such a proceeding, if persisted in, would make it possible to obtain the testimony of anybody whom it was designed to later make a defendant.

"If it is to be understood that any criminal case can be reviewed by a writ of prohibition," said Mr. Jerome, "your honors may rely on having a plentiful crop of such writs."

Mr. Jerome said Mr. Hummel was on his guard when he went before the Grand Jury. He was not compelled to answer questions, the District Attorney said.

NEW SOCIETY A MYSTERY.

Justice Clarke Refuses Incorporation for "the Double Temple."

An attempt was made in the Supreme Court yesterday to incorporate "The Society of the Double Temple." The papers submitted to Justice Clarke set forth that its objects were "promotion of the moral and religious welfare of its members and others and to that end to purchase lands and to erect thereon Protestant Episcopal churches and chapels and to purchase and improve churches and chapels or buildings to be used as such, and to hold and improve or invest in real estate."

No one in authority in the Protestant Episcopal Church here could be found who knew anything about "The Society of the Double Temple." It was said that a society of the sort referred to might do a commercial business at one end of a building and hold church services at the other end without paying taxes.

Justice Clarke refused to grant the application, saying that if it was a religious society it should incorporate under the religious corporation law and that if it was a society solely philanthropic, benevolent, and charitable, the certificate should be so drawn as to bring the corporation within the purposes authorized by the membership corporation law.

65 Horses Lost in Fire.

Sixty-five horses—every animal in the place, were burned or suffocated to death in a fire which started shortly after 1 o'clock this morning in the two-story frame boarding stable 1,144 Flushing Avenue, Williamsburg. The building was destroyed. The horses were the property of truckmen, peddlers, and small tradesmen.

Port Arthur Falls To-night.

"The Fall of Port Arthur" at Luna Park gives its initial performance to-night. A fleet of thirty miniature vessels carefully modeled and scaled after the fleets of Japan and Russia will re-enact the taking of the Gibraltar of the East by the Japanese. Port Arthur Harbor is shown, the background being the towering hills. There are three submarines in the fleet.

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Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century.

The "Premier"

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Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

LADY MANAGERS ROUT FAIR FUND COLLECTOR

Editor Schoerers Goes Back to St. Louis Without $50,000.

UNGENTLEMANLY, THEY SAY

Exposition Company Will Get What Is Left When Ladies Are Quite Ready —They're Still Spending.

Mrs. Daniel Manning, President, and her associates on the Board of Lady Managers for the St. Louis Exposition, put to rout yesterday John Schoerers, the representative of the Exposition Company. Mr. Schoerers, who is a St. Louis editor, was sent here, post haste, on word that the final meeting of the board was to be held yesterday at the Murray Hill Hotel, to wait upon the Lady Managers and take back to the Exposition Company any part which might be left of the $100,000 Congress gave to them.

Various rumors, wagers, and guesses had been heard and laid by President Francis and his colleagues as to how much might be expected from the women's fund. Some said $40,000, some $50,000. Others declared that not one-quarter of the amount appropriated by Congress had been used in entertaining at St. Louis. The exposition officers have been anxious to obtain it in order to complete the report for Congress.

But Mr. Schoerers retired from the field discomfitted and went back to St. Louis without the money. He was given to understand that the Board of Lady Managers still reigns; that it would complete its business according to its own ideas, and turn over the balance when a great many outstanding bills had been paid.

Many members were indignant that they should be asked by an Exposition officer for the balance of the money. Mrs. Edward Buchwalter of Springfield, O., said: "Well, I should think the Exposition people might have waited at least a day. Still it would have saved express charges."

Other members declared the action thoroughly "ungentlemanly."

It was decided at the meeting yesterday to publish an independent number of the board's report, to distribute among leading world's Government officers. This, it is estimated, will cost between $5,000 and $6,000. Added to this will be the cost of the present meeting, estimated at $2,000.

The board will complete its work to-day. Mrs. Marcus P. Daly will entertain the visiting members at a luncheon at the Murray Hill.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Morris S. Wise.

Morris S. Wise, lawyer and referee in bankruptcy, who had been ill for some time of heart disease, died at his Summer home at Bay Shore, L. I., on Thursday morning. He was born in this city in 1850 and admitted to the bar in 1872. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Association of Referees in Bankruptcy. A wife and two children survive him.

George W. Tooker.

George W. Tooker, the oldest importer of china and glassware in the city, died early yesterday morning at his residence, 99 West Eighty-eighth Street, after a long illness, during the latter part of which he was totally blind. He was seventy-five years old. Among his many patents for inventions are a typewriter, a substitute for ivory, and for glazing over gold on china. The funeral services will be held on Sunday.

William H. Rogers.

William H. Rogers, thirty-nine years old, of 312 Manhattan Avenue died last night at his home of acute pneumonia. He had been on the editorial staff of The New York World for fourteen years and was a graduate of Beloit College, Wisconsin. He leaves a widow.

Judgment for Mme. Gadski.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming the judgment for $948.83 obtained by Johanna Gadski-Tauscher against Clarence L. Graff. The amount was alleged to be due on a contract with the singer for a concert tour in 1901. The court affirmed the judgment without rendering an opinion.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Temperatures have risen in the lake region, New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio and Lower Mississippi Valleys, and have fallen decidedly in the northern upper lake region, the Michigan peninsula, the Northwest, and Central Rocky Mountain region. They have also fallen in the South Atlantic States; west of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair with slightly higher temperatures.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southerly, becoming variable Sunday; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeast to southeast; on the Gulf Coast fresh southerly; on the lower lakes fresh to brisk southerly, becoming northerly by Sunday; on Lakes Michigan and Huron fresh to brisk southerly, shifting to northerly; on Lake Superior fresh to brisk northerly.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds with increasing cloudiness to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and Pennsylvania, showers Saturday afternoon or evening; Sunday showers and cooler; light to fresh southerly winds, becoming northerly Sunday.

New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, warmer Saturday, with showers in afternoon or evening; Sunday showers and cooler, light to fresh south winds, becoming north Sunday.

Western New York, showers Saturday, warmer in east portion; Sunday showers and cooler, fresh south winds, shifting to north.

New England, partly cloudy Saturday, showers at night; Sunday showers, fresh southerly winds, becoming northerly Sunday.

Western Pennsylvania, showers Saturday and Sunday, cooler Sunday, fresh south winds, shifting to north.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

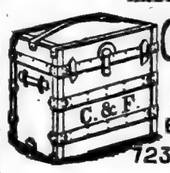
	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	62	53
6 A. M.	61	53
9 A. M.	62	63
12 M.	55	74
3 P. M.	56	76
6 P. M.	53	77
9 P. M.	53	70
12 P. M.	54	65

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 64; corresponding date 1904, 58; corresponding date for last 25 years, 68.

The thermometer registered 59 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 52 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE MADE BY



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161 BROADWAY.
688 BROADWAY.
723 SIXTH AVENUE.

Wardrobe Trunks.

ENGAGED.

STUART—VOM BAUR.—Mr. and Mrs. Carl Max vom Baur announce the engagement of their da

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLONIAL BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,224,474.30
Overdrafts		602.63
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$450,564.78	
Due from approved reserve agents	392,269.57	
		842,834.35
Mortgages owned		75,641.74
Stocks and bonds		255,210.74
Specie	$66,802.02	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	352,300.00	
		419,102.02
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	243,633.07	
Other items carried as cash	50,854.80	
		294,487.87
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	$2,200.00	
Safe deposit vaults	19,571.39	
		21,771.39
Total		$5,135,224.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	191,882.34
Due depositors	$4,689,608.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, brokers, and savings banks	52,357.95
	4,741,966.70
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	1,375.00
Total	$5,135,224.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
ALEXANDER WALKER, President, and CHARLES S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Cashier of the Colonial Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 411 Columbus Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
ALEXANDER WALKER, President.
CHAS. S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE S. CARR,
Notary Public,
New York Co., No. 20.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
METROPOLITAN BANK,
New York, at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,624,830.18
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$144,778.56	
Due from approved reserve agents	1,058,852.81	
		1,203,631.37
Stocks and bonds		481,670.85
Specie		94,795.29
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		62,502.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		1,825.25
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixtures	2,646.91	
Five per cent. fund	5,000.00	
		$3,476,901.85

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	15,071.80
Due depositors	2,049,143.76
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	55,323.01
Due savings banks	5,104.92
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Circulation not retired	99,000.00
Reserved for taxes	2,358.36
	$3,476,901.85

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY OLLESHEIMER, President, and CHAS. A. BELLING, Cashier of Metropolitan Bank, New York, a bank located and doing business at 23d St. and 4th Av., and 100 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
HENRY OLLESHEIMER, President.
CHAS. A. BELLING, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] F. J. GEIST,
Notary Public, Richmond Co.,
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
GREENWICH BANK
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,934,369.17
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		662,942.44
Banking house and lot		16,000.00
Stocks and bonds		236,353.46
Specie	$377,118.47	
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	285,541.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	247,416.68	
Other items carried as cash	38,373.39	
		948,651.74
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture, fixtures, and safe deposit vaults		15,895.45
Total		$5,834,312.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	154,842.71
Due depositors	$3,658,030.69
Due savings banks	39,509.00
	3,692,536.60
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	1,009.60
Total	$4,137,028.56

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHARLES S. SACKETT, Vice President, and LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier, of The Mutual Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,282 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHARLES A. SACKETT, Vice President.
LANGLEY W. WIGGIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. H. MATTESON, JR.,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMANIA BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,723,817.91
Overdrafts		161.54
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$43,970.95	
Due from approved reserve agents	712,098.80	
		756,069.75
Banking house and lot	400,000.00	
Other real estate	114,000.00	
		514,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,873,744.13
Specie		465,834.47
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		174,054.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$186,103.10	
Other items carried as cash	60,882.43	
		246,985.53
Total		$6,755,567.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	276,773.34
Due depositors	5,127,052.18
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	247,244.62
Due savings banks	279,036.49
Due building and loan associations	8,430.70
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	17,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	30.00
Total	$6,755,567.33

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President, and LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 190-2-4 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, President.
LOFTIN LOVE, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] FRANCIS J. MILLER,
Notary Public No. 89, N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
N. Y., at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,611,945.49
Overdrafts		4,302.78
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		1,413,277.74
Banking houses and lots	$2,563,162.87	
Other real estate	19,822.76	
		2,582,985.63
Mortgages owned		755,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,567,578.21
Specie		6,140,056.68
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		2,366,800.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$5,563,296.15	
Other items carried as Cash	366,712.30	
		5,930,008.45
		$50,958,633.98

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund	2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	861,614.58
Due depositors	36,687,310.23
Due trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	5,348,418.89
Due savings banks	3,431,848.88
Due building and loan associations	93,342.40
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	35,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	1,099.00
	$50,958,633.98

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WM. A. NASH, President, and F. T. MARTIN, cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 13 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
WM. A. NASH, President.
F. T. MARTIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
THO. NASH,
Notary Public No. 25, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$26,561,210.77
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		742,460.66
Banking house and lot	$875,000.00	
Other real estate	25,000.00	
		900,000.00
Stocks and bonds		511,500.00
Specie		5,579,068.76
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		2,366,800.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$14,809,681.16	
Other items carried as cash	163,866.46	
		14,973,547.62
Total		$51,634,587.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,050,000.00
Surplus fund	2,050,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	509,828.55
Due depositors	32,893,603.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	9,915,864.08
Due savings banks	3,494,025.50
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	715,754.25
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	5,513.77
Total	$51,634,587.81

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
STEPHEN BAKER, President, and D. H. PIERSON, Cashier, of Manhattan Company, a bank located and doing business at No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
STEPHEN BAKER, President.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] W. S. JOHNSON,
Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK, N. Y.,
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,869,059.81
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		742,173.88
Banking house and lot		125,000.00
Stocks and bonds		85,200.00
Specie		217,121.60
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		83,274.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$84,674.85	
Other items carried as cash	21,548.11	
		106,222.96
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		10,000.00
		$4,841,400.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	600,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	128,504.89
Due depositors	3,908,164.51
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$231.00
Reserved for taxes	4,500.00
	4,731.00
	$4,841,400.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
CHARLES L. ADRIAN, President, and EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier, of German Exchange Bank, N. Y., a bank located and doing business at No. 330 Bowery, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
CHAS. L. ADRIAN, President.
EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE KERN,
Notary Public, New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE JEFFERSON BANK
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,944,666.17
Overdrafts		914.05
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$187,339.88	
Due from approved reserve agents	238,373.88	
		425,713.76
Banking house		19,605.55
Mortgages owned		93,100.00
Stocks and bonds		1,063.75
Specie		11,318.59
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		172,307.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$96,431.75	
Other items carried as cash	36,734.21	
		133,165.96
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		14,932.37
Total		$3,816,787.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$400,000.00
Surplus fund	300,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	66,890.07
Due depositors	2,924,897.13
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	125,000.00
Total	$3,816,787.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
MAX RADT, Vice President, and W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier, of The Jefferson Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 103 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
MAX RADT, Vice President.
W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MAURICE COHEN,
Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FOURTEENTH STREET BANK
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,548,527.58
Overdrafts		277.09
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$142,236.30	
Due from approved reserve agents	443,314.80	
		587,551.10
Real estate		20,090.85
Stocks and bonds		20,000.00
Specie		116,792.46
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		141,208.00
Cash items, viz.: Items carried as cash		4,930.64
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Vaults, furniture, and fixtures		26,000.00
Total		$3,467,508.32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	10,805.30
Due depositors	2,632,565.82
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	236,774.75
Due building and loan associations	12,215.45
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	147.00
Total	$3,467,508.32

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
R. ROSS APPLETON, President, and IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier of Fourteenth Street Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 1 East 14th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
IRVING C. GAYLORD, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
MORRIS E. STERNE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
No. 197. N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MOUNT MORRIS BANK
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,767,531.72
Overdrafts		7.34
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$44,229.58	
Due from approved reserve agents	365,241.98	
		409,471.56
Banking house and lot	$300,000.00	
Other real estate	54,547.86	
		354,547.86
Stocks and bonds		136,375.00
Specie		185,081.79
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		98,918.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$65,338.21	
Other items carried as cash	364.52	
		65,702.73
Total		$4,017,636.09

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$250,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	75,703.63
Due depositors	$3,360,563.71
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	96,094.82
Due savings banks	147,431.10
Due building and loan associations	34,626.74
	3,638,716.37
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	$216.00
Reserved for taxes	3,000.00
	3,216.00
Total	$4,017,636.09

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
L. M. SCHWAN, President, and LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier of Mount Morris Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 85 East 125th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
L. M. SCHWAN, President.
LINDLEY H. HILL, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JAMES S. GROSS,
Notary Public,
County of New York.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MONROE BANK
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,285,592.22
Overdrafts		1,134.43
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$29,139.74	
Due from approved reserve agents	75,282.76	
		104,422.50
Stocks and bonds		1,045.00
Specie		20,425.91
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		83,274.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$84,674.85	
Other items carried as cash	21,548.11	
		106,222.96
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures		10,000.00
Total		$1,612,117.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	34,530.68
Due depositors	1,174,887.57
Due savings banks	25,628.75
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Bills rediscounted, as per schedule	127,070.02
Total	$1,612,117.02

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
K. MANDELL, President, and CHARLES T. CHAMPION, Cashier, of The Monroe Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 97 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
K. MANDELL, President.
CHARLES T. CHAMPION, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] MORRIS KOSINS,
Notary Public No. 189, New York County.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE WINDSOR TRUST COMPANY
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$806,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $3,276,415.15,) book value		3,270,784.89
Amount loaned on collaterals		3,954,618.55
Other loans, including bills purchased		77,662.71
Overdrafts		2,005.42
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		74,719.84
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		1,176,077.38
Specie		70,808.47
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		153,940.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash		130.24
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures, safe deposit vaults		75,000.00
		$9,661,697.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $576,078.63; surplus on book value	570,398.37
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	28,827.10
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	6,490,105.00
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:) Demand	218,733.72
Amount due trust companies	486,473.43
Amount due banks and bankers	634,172.04
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Preferred deposits: Amount due savings banks	$107,182.19
Amount due building and loan associations	47,802.65
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	8,053.04
	163,938.78
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserve for taxes	7,550.14
Certified checks	31,497.96
	$9,661,697.50

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $7,723,907.65; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.58%.
State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice President, and H. WARD FORD, Treasurer of Windsor Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 577 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
JNO. ALVIN YOUNG, Vice President.
H. WARD FORD, Treasurer.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. P. WENIG,
Notary Public, N. Y.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY,
at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,189,453.15
Overdrafts		542.21
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$20,436.38	
Due from approved reserve agents	362,581.94	
		383,018.32
Mortgages owned		116,000.00
Stocks and bonds		105,430.00
Specie	$269,449.28	
U. S. legal tenders, notes, and notes of National banks	64,000.00	
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	148,357.41	
Other items carried as cash	395.03	
		482,201.72
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$16,000.00	
Safe deposit vaults	24,000.00	
		40,000.00
		$5,516,645.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	89,731.74
Due depositors	$5,013,215.75
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	35,408.07
Due savings banks	80,198.73
Due building and loan associations	6,291.11
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	35,000.00
	5,176,113.66
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	800.00
	$5,516,645.40

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FREDERICK D. IVES, Vice President, and JESSE C. JOY, Cashier of Hamilton Bank of New York City, a bank located and doing business at No. 215 West 125th St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FREDERICK D. IVES, Vice President.
JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. S. OSBORN,
Notary Public No. 21, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK
of New York at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$9,506,765.62
Overdrafts		7,163.37
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		102,437.55
Banking house and lot		447,066.60
Mortgages owned		37,630.07
Stocks and bonds		36,528.13
Specie		2,651,657.68
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		404,122.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$388,146.33	
Other items carried as cash	77,489.22	
		465,635.55
Total		$13,659,007.17

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	1,669,493.73
Due depositors	$11,741,384.25
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	11,130.26
Due savings banks	13,586.37
Due building and loan associations	6,442.56
	11,772,513.44
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	87,000.00
Total	$13,659,007.17

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
A. S. FRISSELL, President, and B. H. Fancher, Cashier, of the Fifth Avenue Bank of New York, a bank located and doing business at No. 530 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
A. S. FRISSELL, President.
B. H. FANCHER, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the ninth day of June, 1905, before me.
SELAH L. BENNETT,
Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

Union Exchange Bank
Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street,
New York, N. Y.
AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 7, 1905
RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$5,893,760.17
Due from Banks and Bankers	715,332.78
Cash and Reserve	1,672,566.01
	$8,281,658.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$750,000.00
Surplus and Profits	577,078.09
Deposits	6,954,580.87
	$8,281,658.96

DAVID WILE, Vice President.
DAVID MEYER, Cashier.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK
at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,432,698.50
Overdrafts		428.35
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		198,607.42
Banking house and lot	$610,235.95	
Other real estate	4,600.00	
		614,835.95
Mortgages owned		20,000.00
Stocks and bonds		1,271,825.00
Specie		1,080,051.29
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		390,221.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$321,335.97	
Other items carried as cash	105,229.89	
		626,565.86
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Safe deposit vaults, furniture and fixtures head office and branches		100,033.39
Total		$8,744,264.76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund	400,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	84,614.89
Due depositors	6,326,761.59
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	582,242.34
Due savings banks	298,378.26
Due building and loan associations	28,735.08
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	20,000.00
Amounts due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unpaid dividends	3,532.60
Total	$8,744,264.76

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
FORREST H. PARKER, President, and WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier, of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 2 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
FORREST H. PARKER, President.
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] GEORGE KIEFER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COOPER EXCHANGE BANK OF NEW YORK,
at the close of business on the 7th day of June 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$594,052.82
Overdrafts		99.12
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$39,451.45	
Due from approved reserve agents	106,035.26	
		145,486.71
Stocks and bonds		1,050.00
Specie		1,676.45
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		32,215.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash		1,627.07
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Fixtures and furniture		15,190.52
		$791,397.69

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	40,777.24
Due depositors	625,620.45
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	25,000.00
	$791,397.69

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
SAMUEL GOTTHELF, President, and GEORGE F. KRAPF, Cashier, of Cooper Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 20-22 Avenue A, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.
SAMUEL GOTTHELF, President.
GEORGE F. KRAPF, Cashier.
Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] CULVER P. DEMAREST,
Notary, No. 61.

FINANCIAL.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
Wall Street, corner Broad,
NEW YORK.

23 Wall Street,
New York, June 1, 1905.

PITTSBURGH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE FOUR PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

**

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected: Call Money Easy, 2¼@3 Per Cent.

The Year's Third Successive Dullest Day—News as Scanty as Business.

The peace negotiations made as good progress as could have been expected overnight, and an additional stimulating influence was afforded by the apparently authentic news that there would be no special session of Congress, thereby removing all prospects of railway or tariff legislation until 1906. And there was no depressing intelligence. Nevertheless torpor was complete, and there is more of the same in prospect. To-day is a half holiday here, and successive holidays are scheduled for London. It is curious that telegrams from several capitals mention Monday as a probable day for definite intelligence regarding peace. In that case the world's business in Americans would centre here. Except for this contingency, and for the general consideration that the unexpected can usually be relied upon in Wall Street, it would seem that business might as well be suspended for a little time. There was no general price movement yesterday, but there were signs of life in Atlantic Coast Line and Louisville and Nashville, brought over from Thursday, and Smelters, Chicago and Alton, Missouri Pacific, and Lead were rather less dead than some others.

Those who attribute this stagnation to the transfer tax find confirmation in activity in the untaxed commodity markets. They are so far correct that there was some animation in cotton, but it may equally well be attributed to an interesting speculative situation. There is beautiful uncertainty about the acreage, and a very nice point how far the condition will affect the result of the season's planting. Wheat again showed sensitiveness to weather conditions, although the weekly summaries were favorable. The Government report to-day can hardly be effective before Monday. The currency movement of the week shows that the banks are still gaining money from the country and losing it to the Treasury. The balance of these movements is obscure and unimportant for the reason that the controlling factors are temporary and highly artificial. For example, the American Smelting Company's payments upon the Pacific Coast necessitated the transfer of $5,000,000 within the period of the last two bank statements, and yesterday—San Francisco being supersaturated with cash—returned $1,000,000 for which there was no use there. Yesterday came the State call for reports from banks and trust companies. It will be remembered that anticipation of this call, now realized, caused a decrease of cash in excess of $10,000,000, to the surprise of many. Such of this cash as is not wanted after window dressing is now released. Under the circumstances it is not worth while to guess about to-day's bank statement, nor to be very much interested in its disclosures. They will not reflect normal or persisting conditions.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Appleton Co.
Bigelow Carpet Co.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards.
Copper Range Consolidated Mining Co.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Laclede Gaslight Co. of St. Louis.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co. common stock.
Underwood Typewriter Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Pennsylvania Steel Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.'
$1,000 Consolidated Gas Co. 6 p. c. Conld. Deb. Bd.
$250 Consolidated Gas Co. 6 p. c. Scrip.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$1,000 Milk, Lake Shore & Western R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
18 shs. 34th Street National Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of Red Bank, N. J., (Hypd.)
10 shs. United National Bank.
275 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Greenwich Bank.
$217.41 Metropolitan Water Co. of West Va. (Kansas City, Kan.) 1st 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
60 shs. Railways & Light Co. of America.
28 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
85 shs. Lackawanna Steel Co.
$8,000 American Ice Co. 20-year Skg. Fd. 5 p. c. Coll. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
200 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., assmt. not paid. (Hypd.)
20 shs. Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
6 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
5 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
7 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Bressly School.
100 shs. National City Bank.
60 shs. American Brass Co. of Waterbury, Conn.
50 shs. United Wire & Trading Co.
4 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank
1 sh. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
15 shs. Title Insurance Co.
50 shs. Blickensderfer Manfg. Co.
$7,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 4s of 1952.
15 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. James H. Dunham Co. 1st pfd.
57 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

The United States Leather Company.
Notice to Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Preferred Stock.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, pursuant to Section III. of Agreement, dated December 17th, 1904, between F. W. Vietor, the undersigned, James R. Plum and others, and said Trust Company, will, on July 1, 1905, distribute, if received, to registered holders of its Certificates of deposit issued for preferred stock of THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY of record at close of business June 15th, 1905, ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) equivalent to $1.50 per share, being the dividend declared on the preferred stock of said Leather Company, payable July 1st, 1905.
Checks will be mailed.
Transfer books of the Trust Company will not close.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK
Capital, $3,500,000 — 15 Nassau Street.
Surplus, $9,000,000 — Equitable Building.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dullness of Trading Alone Excites Interest Among the Brokers.

Transactions in the stock market yesterday were only about 185,000 shares. In other words, the trading was at the rate of but 35,000 shares an hour.

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Pools on the Day's Total.

In several offices yesterday the customers made pools on the probable total transactions. These pools were generally made up after 2 o'clock, when the totals to that hour were known. But most of the guessers put their figures too low. From 2 to 3 o'clock about 50,000 shares changed hands, while in the earlier hours the transactions ran as follows: Ten to 11, 49,300; 11 to 12, 30,500; 12 to 1, 21,900, and 1 to 2, 28,700.

***

Visible Protest Against Tax.

Many persons in Wall Street yesterday had recourse to the old tradition that it was a bad plan to sell a dull market short. There is no tradition to the effect that it is equally dangerous to go long of a dull market, although some recall lessons of the dullness early in 1903. Traders seem to take a certain pride in keeping transactions down to the smallest possible point as a protest against the stock transfer tax.

***

Couldn't Sell "at Market."

One house yesterday had an order to sell 100 shares of Southern Pacific at the market. When the order was received it happened that there wasn't any market in Southern Pacific, and it took a full hour to dispose of the stock.

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Respect for the Dead.

"What do you think of the market?" asked one broker of another. "I would like to tell you," replied the other, "but it so happens that I have made it a rule of my life never to speak slightingly of the dead."

***

Not an Honest Dollar There.

A gambler who has been deprived of his livelihood for some time, owing to the activity of certain persons, met a broker in New Street yesterday and asked him if he did not know of some way in which the gambler could make an honest dollar. "Good gracious, man," replied the broker, "how can I tell you how to make an honest dollar when I can't even skin out an eighth for myself?"

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the week's movement of currency The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a loss in cash held by the banks of $1,613,100. They received from the interior $5,923,000 and sent to the interior $6,262,000, including transfers through the Sub-Treasury of $2,300,000 to San Francisco and $200,000 to New Orleans as well as $1,870,000 National bank notes to Washington for redemption. The loss to the interior was $338,100.

Receipts of new gold were $730,100, namely: $687,500 on New York Assay Office checks, $21,800 on San Francisco Mint checks, $20,500 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $24,205,900; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $26,211,-200, a loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,005,100.

The total loss to the interior and Sub-Treasury was $2,343,200; deducting the gain by new gold, $730,100, the net loss was $1,613,100.

The gross receipts from the interior were the largest since the week ended April 27. The shipments showed a tendency to increase, aside from the transfers through the Sub-Treasury to San Francisco and New Orleans. If these had not been made, the net gain from the interior would have been $2,161,900. The transfers to San Francisco appear to have been made for a temporary purpose, for $1,000,000 was transferred back to New York from San Francisco on Friday, which will appear in next week's report.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was caused by transfers of internal revenue and payments into the 5 per cent. redemption fund. Customs collections increased to $3,162,-000, a daily average of $527,000, comparing with a daily average of $419,300 in the preceding week. Pension payments were only $403,-000, comparing with $563,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $9,145,000 mutilated currency.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, June 9, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,430	Amal. Copper	79½	80	78⅞	80
1,890	Am. Smelting	109¾	111¾	109¾	111¾
90	Am. Tin & S. pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
880	Brooklyn R. T.	62⅞	63¼	62½	63¼
10	Can. Pacific	147½	147½	147½	147½
130	Ches. & Ohio	49¼	49½	49¼	49½
240	Chi. Gt. West.	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝
1,290	C., M. & St. P.	172¼	172⅞	172¼	172⅞
70	Col. F. & Iron	40¾	41	40⅞	41
420	Erie 1st pf.	39¾	40¼	39⅞	40
1,320	Louis. & Nash.	144¾	146¾	144¾	146¼
50	Met. Street	118¾	119	118⅜	118⅝
10	M., K. & T. pf.	61½	61½	61½	61½
440	Mo. Pacific	97½	98⅞	97	98
90	N. Y. Central	139½	139⅝	139⅜	139¼
100	N. Y., O. & W.	51	51	50⅝	50⅝
10	Norf. & West.	79½	79½	79½	79½
100	Pennsylvania	134	134⅛	133⅞	134⅛
20	People's Gas	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼
1,840	Reading	94⅜	95	94¼	94½
150	Rock Island	26½	26⅞	26½	26⅞
20	Rep. Steel	16⅝	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
140	Southern Pac.	61⅜	61⅞	61⅛	61⅝
900	Southern Ry.	31⅛	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛
30	Tenn. C. & I.	75	75¼	75	75¼
10	Texas Pac.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
4,500	Union Pacific	121¾	122⅛	121⅜	122
50	U. S. L. tr. rec.	12	12	12	12
760	U. S. Steel	28¾	28¼	28¼	28¼
1,520	U. S. Steel pf.	93¼	93½	92⅝	93⅜
21,510					

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$133,497,878
Gold	70,180,089
Silver	29,057,774
United States notes	14,019,431
Treasury notes of 1890	41,893
National bank notes	14,177,645
Total receipts this day	1,911,526
Total receipts this month	14,777,394
Total receipts this year	510,250,476
Total expenditures this day	1,370,000
Total expenditures this month	14,410,000
Total expenditures this year	543,532,762
Deposits in National banks	83,780,492

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$515,235,969
Silver dollars	464,779,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,567,000
Total	$989,581,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$515,235,969
Silver certificates outstanding	464,779,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,567,000
Total	$989,581,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$34,589,539
Gold certificates	35,599,550
Silver coin and bullion	24,422,240
Silver certificates	5,065,425
United States notes	14,019,431
Other assets	28,670,431
Total in Treasury	$141,946,725
Deposits in National banks	83,780,492
Total	$225,432,217
Current liabilities	91,934,339
Available cash balance	$133,497,878

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.06	.06	Mexican	1.05	1.05
Andes	.22	.23	Occid. Con.	.95	.94
Belcher	.13	.13	Ophir	6.25	6.37½
Best & B.	1.05	1.20	Overman	.07	.08
Bullion	.22	.33	Potosi	.12	.13
Caledonia	.44	.45	Savage	.39	.40
Chal. Con.	.11	.11	Sag. Belch.	.06	.07
Challenge	.18	.10	S. Nevada	.33	.34
Confidence	.75	.80	Syndicate	.09	.09
C. C. & V.	1.50	1.55	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.47	.49
Con. Point.	.12	.14	Utah Con.	.11	.11
G. & Curry	.19	.21	Y. Jacket	.13	.13
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.10	Silver bars	.58⅝	.58⅝
Julia	.04	.05	Drafts, sgt.	.05	.05
Justice	.07	.07	Telegraph	.07½	.07½
Kent. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

American Ice Stock Delay.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company announces that the delay in the delivery of the new debentures and stock of the American Ice Securities Company in exchange for the preferred stock of the American Ice Company, deposited under the plan, is on account of the delay in the engraving of the debentures.

CROSS MOVEMENTS OF MONEY

Transfer of $1,000,000 from 'Frisco to New York Follows Large Transfers in Opposite Direction.

New York bankers yesterday received from San Francisco $1,000,000, which was transferred to this city by arrangement with the Treasury Department. The receipt of this money from the Pacific Coast caused some surprise for the reason that within the past ten days no less than $5,300,000 had been sent from New York to San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury, and moreover the same bankers who make these transfers were those who yesterday received the $1,000,000 sent this way. It was inferred that the explanation of this cross movement was that those to whom the $5,000,000 were paid for the account of the American Smelting Company in connection with its purchases of properties on the Pacific Coast desired to employ part of these funds in New York, and in order to make them immediately available in this market had the transfer made through the Sub-Treasury. These cross movements have occurred from time to time in the past, but it is seldom that such large amounts are shifted back and forth in this way.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3⅝ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3⅝@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

New York Clearing House exchanges were $283,265,608; balance, $15,442,875; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $844,526.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.8605; cables, $4.8730.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@84.85¼, Francs, 5.18⅝@5.18¾ and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾, and 95 1-16@95⅜; guilders, 40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 3c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—5@20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, June 9.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day in connection with the holidays. Discounts were easy on the prospects of cheap money. The Bank of England continues to purchase all the arrivals of bar gold, of which $2,500,000 left Cape Town June 7, making nearly $6,250,000 shipped from various sources to London.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, influenced by the holidays. The undertone was steady. Consols eased slightly on realizations.

Americans started dull and kept a trifle below parity during the forenoon. Anticipation of a poor New York bank statement checked bull operations. In the afternoon Americans fluctuated narrowly and closed quiet.

Foreigners were quiet. Profit taking caused a slight reaction in the new Japanese loan. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

Bar silver steady at 27d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.87; Lisbon, 9.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £15,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
	Yesterday.			
Consols, money	90⅝	...	...	...
Consols, account	80⅞	...	...	...
Anaconda	5⅜	105	...	...
Atchison	81½	79½	79¾	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	151⅝	147⅝	147¾	— ⅛
St. Paul	177¼	172½	172⅝	— ⅜
Erie	41½	40¾	40¾	...
Erie 1st pf.	81	78⅞	79	— ⅛
Illinois Central	160	156¼	156¼	...
Louis. & Nash.	148½	145	144¾	+ ¼
New York Cent.	143	139½	140¼	— ¾
Pennsylvania	135	134¼	134¼	...
Reading	98⅝	95	94⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	63½	61⅝	61⅝	...
Union Pacific	125¼	121⅞	122	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	27	26¼	26½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	95½	93	93⅞	— ⅝

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 9.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm owing to the continued hope of peace in the Far East. Russians were in much demand toward the close. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 88.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 9.—Trading on the Boerse to-day generally was quiet owing to New York advices. Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 14 6	Esperanza	1 6 6
Tomboy	1 0 0	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 3		

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	261	251
4th week May	$49,831	$44,988	$41,029
Month	163,348	149,698	141,322
From July 1	1,711,118	1,633,438	1,555,460
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	...	736
4th week May	168,012	188,544	...
Month	511,285	584,487	...
From Jan. 1	2,685,520	2,708,106	...
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,683	1,577	1,376
4th week May	321,589	314,028	307,577
Month	1,023,906	997,369	964,341
From Jan. 1	5,084,095	4,962,995	...

DENVER & RIO GRANDE has issued the following statement for the year ended June 30, 1905, (partly estimated,) which compares as follows: Surplus over charges—

10 mos., (actual)	2,316,445	...	...
May and June, (estimated)	454,484	...	...
Total for 12 mos.	2,770,929	2,454,413	2,405,764
Dividends	2,250,000	2,220,000	2,220,000
Surplus	520,929	234,413	185,764

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM for April—Grand Trunk of Canada:

Gross	2,269,420	2,309,854	2,230,160
Expenses	1,438,598	1,422,527	1,540,128
Net	830,822	886,927	690,032
4 mos. gross	8,244,427	7,442,196	8,709,336
Expenses	5,313,532	5,057,958	6,240,063
4 mos. net	2,201,240	1,454,182	2,469,280
Grand Trunk Western:			
April gross	482,130	451,936	476,776
Expenses	379,860	357,458	401,136
April net	102,270	94,478	75,640
4 mos. gross	1,788,264	1,640,216	1,756,312
Expenses	1,315,332	1,147,364	1,583,552
4 mos. net	274,668	192,852	192,760
Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee:			
April gross	100,322	79,381	86,684
Expenses	79,868	74,511	77,104
April net	20,454	4,870	9,760
4 mos. gross	453,397	354,796	383,680
Expenses	383,302	308,271	291,824
4 mos. net	90,095	36,525	91,256

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY reports for April and for four months ended April 30 as follows—

	April.	Increase.	4 Months.	Increase.
Gross earnings	94,435		245,543	
Expenses	85,797		61,428	
Net earnings	94,638		†184,045	

*Decrease. †Deficit.

ST. LAWRENCE & ADIRONDACK for the quarter ending March 31—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	73,763	69,337	4,426
Oper. expenses	46,127	33,445	12,682
Net earnings	27,636	35,892	*8,256
Other income	394	...	394
Total income	28,030	35,892	*7,862
Fixed charges	24,889	25,252	*363
Surplus	3,141	10,640	*7,499

*Decrease.

BARNEY & SMITH CAR CO. for the year ended March 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Net profits	$180,332	$833,553	$566,261
Charged off	67,245	...	3,750
Balance	113,087	633,553	562,511
Int. on bonds	60,000	60,000	60,000
Balance	53,087	573,553	502,511
Preferred divs.	200,000	200,000	200,000
Deficit	146,913	*373,553	*302,511
Previous sur.	1,109,118	735,565	437,054
P. & L. sur.	962,205	1,109,118	735,565

*Surplus.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

None but Mining Stocks Show Any Activity.

But One Transaction in Northern Securities—Weakness of Brooklyn Ferry Bonds.

None but the mining stocks were active in the outside market yesterday. In other departments the trading was almost perfunctory, and for the most part 200 or 300 shares was the extent of the transactions in individual issues. Northern Securities came within an ace of not appearing in the list at all. It was not traded in until late in the day, and then only 100 shares changed hands. Generally speaking, the more substantial curb issues other than those that are more or less constantly manipulated by insiders are at present entirely neglected. There is relatively little pressure being put upon them in the way of liquidation, but only this absence of liquidation prevents a sharp decline in many issues for the demand is of the very lightest.

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BROOKLYN FERRY 5s sold yesterday as low as 46 for odd lots of the bonds. They have been weak for some time, and have shown no disposition to rally. The selling that has been depressing the bonds seems due to the fear that the company may shortly find it necessary to suspend the payment of interest. This fear seems due to the disadvantages under which the ferry companies are operating, owing to the inroads that the bridges have made upon their business. The matter will be made worse for them when the tunnels are opened.

***

MITCHELL MINING.—During the past few days the stock of the Mitchell Mining Company has been made quite active. The company is capitalized at $5,000,000, divided into shares of the par value of $10. The mines owned by the company are situated in the State of Guerrero, Mexico. The Directors of the company are George Mitchell, Thomas H. Anderson, W. S. Botsford, C. E. Crary, George A. Fitch, Samuel W. Woodward, B. F. Cole, R. E. Morrison, and George W. Burleigh.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Algoma Copper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
800	American Can	68⅝	68⅛	68⅛
700	American Ice	24⅝	24⅛	24⅝
550	American Malt	66⅝	66¼	66⅛
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	28	28	28
300	Arizona Con.	30	29¾	29¾
200	Bethlehem Steel	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝
1,100	British Colum. Cop.	7¼	7	7⅛
100	Buffalo Gas	5½	5½	5½
2,150	Chicago Subway	71⅝	70½	71⅜
30	Central Foundry pf.	18½	18⅛	18½
100	Del. & Hud. rights	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Elmore Con.	2	2	2
100	Electric Vehicle	16	16	16
200	Granby Con.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,800	Greene Con. Copper	23½	23¼	23¼
7,100	Greene Con. Gold	5⅛	4⅞	5
400	Houston Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
200	Houston Oil pf.	25¾	24⅞	25⅛
300	Interbor. Rap. Tr.	20¾	20¼	20⅝
200	Mackay Companies	38⅝	38½	38⅝
200	Mackay Companies pf	72⅜	72¼	72¼
5,100	Mitchell Mining	7¼	6⅞	7⅛
1,800	Mont. & Bos. Copper	11-16	⅝	⅝
100	New Or. Rys., w. i.	37½	37¼	37¼
400	New Or. Rys. pf., w. i.	78¾	77½	78⅜
800	N. Y. Transportation	82	81½	81½
100	North Securities	163	163	163
1	North. Sec. stubs	262½	262½	262½
200	Seaboard Air Line ctfs	19¼	19¼	19¼
3	Standard Oil	606	605	605
200	Tonopah Mining	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
250	United Copper	24½	24½	24½
100	United Copper pf.	70	70	70
100	U. S. Leather, w. i.	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
150	U. S. L. pf., w. i.	101	*100¾	*100¾
500	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	90	90	90
1,600	White Knob Copper	1	⅞	1

BONDS.

$5,000	†American Marble 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜
10,000	Am. Writing Paper 5s	87½	87½	87½
2,000	†Brooklyn Ferry 5s	46	46	46
56,000	U. S. L. 5s, w. i.	98⅞	98⅝	98⅛

*Odd lots. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 9. Bid.	Asked.	June 8. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt	4¾	4⅞	4⅝	4¾
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
American Can pf.	68	69	68	69¼
American Chicle	126	128	126	128
American Chicle pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf.	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜
Am. Ice Sec. w. i.	24½	25	24½	25
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	74	75	74	75
American Ice Co. 5s	80	85	83½	87
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1½	1¾	1½	1⅝
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	97½	98	97½	98
American Tobacco	270	285	270	285
American Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Writing Paper	4¼	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	26½	28	28	29
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87	88	87¼	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	30	32	30	31½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	77	79	77	79
Borden's Cond. Milk	149	152	149	152
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	112	113½
British Colum. Copper	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	...	68	...
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3	3⅜	3¼	3⅝
Central Foundry pf.	18	20	18	22
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Chicago Subway	69½	72	68	97
Con. Refrigerating	5⅛	6⅜	5⅛	6½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	25	23	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	101	103	101	103
Del. & Hudson rights	¼	⅜	¼	⅜
D. & H., A & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	...	101¼	...
Denver Union Water	63	65	63	65
Denver Union W. pf.	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	101½	...	101	...
Detroit & Mackinac	65	71	65	71
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	95	100	95	100
Dominion Textile	...	10	...	10
Douglas Copper	...	7	...	7
E. W. Bliss	140	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	29	34	30	35
Electric Boat pf.	72	77	72	77
Electric Vehicle	15½	16½	16	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	20	21	20	20½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
Greene Con. Gold	5	5½	5	5½
Greene Gold-Silver	8	10	8	10
Guggenheim Explora'n	163	167	163	167
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	162	166	162	166
Hackensack Meadows	20	25½	20	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	24	27	24	27
Havana Tobacco pf.	33	39	33	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105	...	105	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	98	98⅞

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, June 9, 1905.

Impri Japanese Gov. 6s, sterling loan		Denv & R G con 4s	
10,000	101	1,000	102¼
500	101⅛	10,000	102
3,000	100⅞	Des M & Ft D 1st gtd 4s	
19,000	100⅝	10,000	98½
500	101	Dist Sec Cor 5s	
7,000	100⅞	1,000	78½
Japanese Impri Gov.		Erie 1st con 4s	
Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan		2,000	102
10,000	94⅞	Erie 1st gen 4s	
6,000	94⅞	20,000	94½
50,000	103⅝	5,000	103¾
2,500	103⅝	Ft W & R G 1st	
20,000	103⅝	5,000	101½
500	103⅝	4,000	101
40,000	103⅝	Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	
55,000	103⅝	10,000	21
150,000	103⅝	2,000	20⅞
50,000	103⅝	Hocks Valley 4s	
98,000	103⅝	8,000	111½
10,000	103⅝	Int Paper con 5s	
10,000	103⅝	3,000	94½
13,000	103⅝	5,000	94¾
25,000	103⅝	Jefferson R R 1st	
5,000	103⅝	1,000	102¾
189,000	103⅝	K O Ft S & M 4s	
21,000	103⅝	2,500	89
18,000	103⅝	Kings Co Elev 4s	
290,000	103⅝	stamped gtd	
1,000	103⅝	1,000	93½
12,000	103⅝	Lacledе Gas Light	
500	103⅝	ctf St L 1st 5s	
2,000	103⅝	4,000	105¾
500	103⅝	3,000	106
58,000	103⅝	L S & M S deb 4s	
2,000	103⅝	2,000	101
77,000	103⅝	Leh Val Coal 5s	
Japanese Impri Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6S sterling loan, 2d series		1,000	115
		Leh & W R Coal	
		ext gtd 4½s	
		3,000	101¾
Canada So 2d 5s		Le 1st unified 4s	
8,000	98⅞	2,000	100¼
10,000	98⅞	Louisv & Nashv	
21,000	98⅜	col tr 4s	98⅝
1,000	98⅛	1,000	
9,000	98⅛	Manhattan con 4s	104½
21,000	98⅝	5,000	104⅝
5,000	98¾	5,000	
Republic of Cuba 5s		Met St gen 5s	
1,000	106	2,000	116
U S of Mexico 4s		Met St Ry ref 4s	
15,000	93¾	20,000	90½
10,000	93½	2,000	90⅜
5,000	93⅜	2,000	90½
		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Adams Express 4s		5,000	100⅜
2,000	104	1,000	101¼
500	104	500	102
500	104	Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s	
Am Bldg & L 6s		6,000	86½
1,000	97⅛	Mo, K & Tx ext 5s	
Am Thread 4s		1,000	105½
1,000	88	M S P & S Ste ml 4s	
Amer Tobacco 4s		5,000	108
10,000	114⅝	N Y Cent & H R	
6,000	114⅝	gen 3½s	97
8,000	114⅝	12,000	100⅜
2,000	114⅝	deb 4s, 1934	
Am Tobacco 4s		1,000	101⅞
2,000	74⅜	N Y G, E L, H & P	
1,000	74⅝	col tr 5s	
6,000	74⅜	3,000	108½
5,000	74⅝	N Y, L E & Wn	
18,000	74⅜	Dock & Imp 6s	
At, T & S Fe gen 4s		8,000	116
6,000	102⅞	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
2,000 c	102⅞	3,000	103⅜
13,000 c	102⅞	Northn Pac 4s	
At, Top & S Fe conv 4s 1st instl 25% paid		7,000	105⅜
		5,000	105⅜
		50,000	105⅜
10,000	104⅝	Nor Pacific gen 3s	
1,000	104⅝	2,000	77
1,000	104⅝	1,000	77⅛
Atlan Coast L 1st 5s		Ore Sh L 1st con 5s	
20,000	102	2,000	119½
Balt & O or in 3½s		gtd reg 4s	
19,000	86⅞	15,000	93½
Balt & O gold 4s		5,000	93⅝
1,000	104⅜	10,000	93⅝
1,000	104⅜	15,000	94½
B, F E & W 1 4s		Penn conv 3½s	
1,000	93	10,000	101⅝
35,000	98⅜	Peo & East inc 4s	
So Wn div 3½s		5,000	72⅝
4,000	92½	Reading gen 4s	
17,000	92⅜	6,000	101
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		Reading Jersey Cent	
3,000	116⅞	2,000	130
Bk R Tr ref con 4s		8,000	109½
10,000	88½	R & Den con 5s	
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		1,000	117⅝
1,000	110½	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
Bur, C R & N 1st		5,000	100
500	100	1,000	105
3,000	100⅝	col trust 5s	
Canada So 1st 5s		10,000	91
2,000	104⅝	St L & San Fr Ry	
5,000	104⅝	gen 5s	
Canada So 2d 5s		2,000	115⅜
3,000	106⅞	St L & San Fr R R	
Cent of Ga Ry cons 5s		ref fund 4s	
1,000	117⅝	2,000	107⅝
1st inc 5s		2,000	105⅝
3,000	96½	28,000	90⅝
7,000	96⅞	St Paul, Min & M 1st con 6s	
2,000	97⅛	1,000	129
1,000	97⅜	Mont ext 4s	
20,000	97	1,000	103⅛
1,000	96⅝	San An & Ar P 4s	
3,000	97	10,000	89⅝
10,000	96⅞	31,000	89½
24 inc 5s		Sea A L Ry gtd 4s	
10,000	84	2,000	86⅝
10,000	84⅛	2,000	86⅝
1,000	84⅜	Southn Pac 4s	
7,000	84⅞	1,000	92⅜
48,000	85	10,000	92⅛
19,000	85⅛	9,000	92⅝
24 inc 5s		Southn Pac ctfs for	
8,000	73	1st refunding 4s	
20,000	72⅜	17,000	90⅜
4,000	73	So Pac Cal con 5s	
6,000	72⅝	stamped	
2,000	73	6,000	108½
4,000	72⅜	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
3,000	72½	1,000 c	120⅜
Cent of N J gen 5s		Tex & P 1st 5s	
1,000	126½	1,000	121½
Cent Pac gtd 4s		Tx & Pac 2d inc 5s	
12,000	101½	10,000	85
8,000	101⅞	Underged Elec Rys,	
2,000 c	101⅞	London certf	
12,000	101⅜	sharing 5s	
Ches & O gen 4½s		5,000	97⅜
4,000	107⅜	Union Pac 1st 4s	
5,000	107½	35,000	106⅜
Chic & Alt 3½s		25,000	106⅛
1,000	80½	Un Pac conv 4s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s		10,000	122
		2,000	121
35,000	102⅜	U S R & Imp 5s	
25,000	102½	25,000	101½
38,000	102⅝	U S Steel Corpor 5s	
Chi, Mil & St Paul W & M div 6s		3,000	103⅜
		3,000	93½
1,000	116	15,000	93⅝
C & P Wn 5s		2,000	93⅜
2,000	117	10,000	93
Chi & N'twn deb 5s		8,000	93½
1921		1,000	93
4,000	112	3,000	93⅝
deb 5s, 1909		17,000	93⅝
2,000	103⅝	14,000	93⅝
Chi, R I & P Ry refunding 4s		4,000	92⅞
41,000	95⅛	9,000	93
registered		500	
20,000 c	95⅜		93⅜
Wabash 1st 5s		8,000	117⅛
4,000	93⅞		
50,000	93⅝	Wabash deb B 6s	
C, R I & P R R 4s		10,000	73
25,000	86⅝	Wash Water Sta 4s	
54,000	86⅛	17,000	100½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s		registered	
		15,000	100½
30,000	93⅞	Westn Maryland 4s	
1,000	93⅞	2,000	88½
C, St P, M & O 6s		Wn N Y & P 1st	
2,000	135⅝	5,000	119½
1,000	136	West Un Teleg & real est 4½s	
Chi Term Tran 4s coupon off		2,000	105⅜
8,000	95	2,000	105¼
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series B		Wheel & Lake Erie 1st con 4s	
2,000	68½	7,000	94
Col & So 1st 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	94⅛	4,000	94⅝

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Cen of Ga 2d of inc 1 .....
C R I & P col 5s...1¾ & Imp 6s 2½
Ft W & R Gde 1st..1

DECLINED.

C, St P, M & O con 6s 1½ Union Pac conv....1¾

Total sales June 9, 1905	$2,792,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	524,701,700
Corresponding date last year	274,917,500

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 9.—Incorporated to-day:

Gold Coast Commercial Company, New York, (importers and exporters); capital, $150,000. Directors—George Lang, F. H. Dimock, and Isidore Raskare, New York.

American Textile Specialty Machinery Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. N. Robinson, E. C. Foerster, and M. W. Brinkmann, New York.

Burnham-Hitchings-Pierson Company, Irvington, (greenhouses); capital, $2,000,000. Directors—W. A. Burnham, H. F. Lord, and Andrew Elder, Irvington.

Bell Specialty Company, New York, (agricultural implements); capital, $10,000. Directors—G. B. Bell, Jamaica; H. S. Stone, New York; G. F. Hall, Jersey City, N. J.

C. E. Hubbell Company, New York, (decorating); capital, $5,000. Directors—C. E. Hubbell, C. A. Buckhurst, and Daniel O'Day, Jr., New York.

Mutual Cleaning, Dyeing and Laundry Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—H. A. Cors, Alfred Czerweny, and H. B. Fleek, New York.

The Sanborn Publishing Company, Clifton Richmond Borough; capital, $2,500. Directors—E. B. Sanborn and T. A. Sanborn, Rosebank; A. J. B. Wedemeyer, Tompkinsville.

J. Henry Small Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. H. Small, Brooklyn; Israel Unterberg, Arverne; L. A. Samuels, New York.

Empire Bottling Works, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Nathan Goldberg, Rockaway Beach; Jonas Spiwack and Nathan Brandy, New York.

Rural Home Supply Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. R. Auwell, William Geiger, and L. C. Auwell, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The May Realty Company, Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Thomas J. Magovern, William J. Magovern, Thomas S. Henry, and George P. McGovern.

The Pelham Market Company, Atlantic City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—George W. Hess, Henry C. Van Syckel, Jr., Henry Jacoby.

The Northumberland County Railway and Light Company, Trenton; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—Wilbur F. Sadler, Jr., William W. Hepburn, George Parkman.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing trade conditions, Bradstreet's says in its issue of to-day:

The situation this week may be summed up in the phrase "better feeling," which is predicated on rather more seasonable weather allowing better crop progress, a larger volume of retail trade, and improved reorder business at wholesale. These in turn are reflected in a more assured tone as to Fall business in distributive lines. Relatively best advices come from surplus cereal-crop producing regions, but the feeling at the South is likewise better. Against this is to be noted some temporary quieting, due to rains or cold weather, in the Northwest, the lake region, and the East, while new business in iron and steel is smaller and prices are easing. All measures of trade movement still point unmistakably to large gains in all lines over a year ago.

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Crop reports to Bradstreet's confirm last week's intimations of a turn for the better in Winter wheat, corn, and cotton crop prospects. Harvesting has begun in Texas, favored by dry, hot weather, and some cutting is reported north as far as Southern Kansas. The crop seems to have improved in Kansas and Oklahoma, but complaint of the plant not heading out well comes from Missouri, and the Kentucky crop is not as hopeful as a month ago. Heavy rains have not hurt Spring wheat in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Corn has made some progress, though still backward. Higher temperatures now present give hope of lost ground being regained.

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Bank clearings for the week ended June 8 aggregate $2,699,030,737, 20 per cent. over last week and 51 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $804,473,984, 25 per cent. above last week and 25 per cent. over last year.

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Dun's Review says:

Although trade reports are still irregular and in many cities below expectations, there has been improvement in response to higher temperature and less rain. Weather conditions on the farms are now the most important influences, not only in direct bearing upon staple markets, but indirectly affecting the distribution of merchandise and the financial situation. Confidence would cease to be tempered with conservatism if there was assurance of ample crops. Manufacturing activity is fully maintained in textile fabrics, and there is an enormous output of iron and steel, despite some reduction from last month's record-breaking rate of production. Building operations are large and materials in excellent demand.

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Quiet current conditions and confidence in a revival of interest after July 1 sum up the pig iron situation. Many steel mills are unable to make deliveries for several months, owing to the amount of business already on the books, and in the various departments supplying railway equipment there is little anxiety regarding the future. Structural steel is also a satisfactory division, new contracts constantly coming forward, and wire products move more freely; but, as a rule, the lighter lines are comparatively quiet, although not unseasonably so.

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Textile manufacturers are in a strong position, buyers gradually appreciating the changed situation. There is little speculative buying, but more disposition to provide for future requirements. Prices are very firm on account of the statistical position, and there is less effort to force concessions as the agents assume a more independent attitude.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Consol Imperial sold at .02, 200 Iron Silver at 3.50, 200 Mexican at 1.10@1.15, 200 Original Bull Frog at .06@.08, 400 Overman at .10, 100 Portland at 2.20, 100 Sandstorm at .42, 200 Savage at .04½.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,022,980, as against $2,414,288 for the previous week and $1,338,546 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the amount marketed was $1,980,409, as against $2,207,113 for the previous week and $1,407,450 for the corresponding week last year.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—Local Directors in the Atlantic Coast Line Company deny reports from New York that the advance during the last two days is due to buying by the "Walters crowd." As a matter of fact, one of these local Directors has been selling.

The local market the first part of this week was given up entirely to speculative trading. To-day, however, it took up a better class of securities, and there was a noticeable improvement in the character of the trading.

Strength in United Railways 4s gave an upward turn to prices in the bond list. They opened 5⅝ per cent. above the last sale, or at 83½, and sold firmly at that price. The incomes, on a single transaction, declined ⅜. Seaboard 4s showed a gain of ⅛. Cotton Duck 5s at 77¼ were steady. Stocks were dull, the only activity being in Fidelity and Deposit rights, which sold steadily at ⅜. Shares, 313; bonds, $89,200. Transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$16,000	Seaboard 4s	87	87	87
8,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	102⅝	102	102
5,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs. 5-20	96½	96½	96½
5,000	Southern Ry. equip. 4½s, (1907)	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Augusta Sr. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
12,000	Balt. City Pass Ry. 4½s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
3,000	North Bal. Ry. 5s	119½	119½	119½
11,000	United Rys. 4s	93½	93½	93½
5,000	United Rys. inc	61½	61½	61½
1,000	Balt. Trac. 5s	116½	116½	116½
6,000	Wash. City & Sub. 3s	106	106	106
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼
13,000	Breweries 4s	59½	59½	59½
4,000	Pitts. Alleg. Tel. 5s	83½	83½	83½

STOCKS.

45	North. Central	102	102
102	Seaboard	19½	19½
50	Seaboard pf	38	38
200	Seaboard rights	⅝	⅝
109	United Rys.	14¼	14¼
5	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	90	90
13	Breweries	9	9
502	Fidelity & Dep. rts.	3	3

DELAWARE INCORPORATION.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 9.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Greenwald Packing Company of Wilmington, (to deal in meats, cattle, and sheep;) capital, $120,000.

Non-corrosive Coating Company of Collinsville, Penn., (to manufacture a non-corrosive coating known as coatapel;) capital, $500,000.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

W. T. SHEELY.—Three judgments, aggregating $15,233, were entered yesterday against William T. Sheely, in favor of the National Park Bank. The judgments are for the amount due on three notes of the Independent Leather Manufacturing Company of $5,000 each, made on Oct. 1, 24, and 26, 1904, which were indorsed by him and delivered to the bank.

MAX KITTENPLAN.—Judge O'Dwyer of the City Court has appointed Solon Berrick receiver in supplementary proceedings for the property of Max Kittenplan, on the application of Hays & Hershfield, attorneys for Townsend & Montant, judgment creditors for $773. In the application for the receiver it was asserted by the attorneys that they had been informed by several persons that Mr. Kittenplan had sailed for Germany on May 30.

FOY FOLDING BOX COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff McCourt received yesterday an execution against the Foy Folding Box Company of 288 Washington Street for $495, in favor of Coy, Hunt & Co., for paper sold to the company. When the Sheriff went to the business to make a levy he was told that some of the company's effects had been sold some time ago and bought by Foy, who had been President of the company. The company was incorporated on Oct. 1, 1903, with a capital stock of $5,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

JACOB FEDERMAN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed J. T. Wood receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Jacob Federman, dealer in men's furnishing goods at Mount Vernon, and fixed his bond at $1,000.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY ICE LINES.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 26 against the New York and New Jersey Ice Lines of 136 Liberty Street by Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt of Ringwood, N. J. Ex-State Senator Commodore P. Vedder was President of the company and Senator Thomas C. Platt was a Director.

HARTENSTEIN & BEUMER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Hartenstein & Beumer, who did business as the New American Laundry Company, at 205 and 207 East Ninety-ninth Street, show firm liabilities of $7,653 and nominal assets of $9,000, consisting of laundry machinery, $8,176; horses and wagons, $575, and accounts, $339. Among the creditors are the Adams Laundry Machine Company, $2,970, secured; Fred S. Myers, $650, secured; Virginia Libby, $450, secured, and Louis Baecht, $500, Mr. Hartenstein has individual debts of $692 and no assets.

BENEDICT & MACFARLANE COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Benedict & Macfarlane Company, the blue trading stamp concern of 156 West Twenty-third Street, show liabilities of $78,257 for merchandise and on notes, and assets of $4,900, consisting of merchandise in the hands of the receiver, and $4,300 in cash in bank. No mention is made in the schedules of the liability on unredeemed stamps, of which it is reported there are outstanding 165,000,000. Among the creditors are the M. S. Benedict Manufacturing Company, $13,527; P. Derby & Co., $3,326; G. Lotti & Co., $2,567; Boston Mirror Company, $2,662; Boston Upholstering Company, $1,057; Beecher Falls Company of Vermont, $702; Eureka Cash Register Company, Scranton, $2,167; Artistic Wood Turning Works, Chicago, $1,277; Globe Home Furniture Company, High Point, N. C., $1,218; Goodwin & Kintz Company, Winsted, Conn., $1,480; S. Sanford & Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y., $1,325, and the Lovell Manufacturing Company, Erie, Penn., $1,471.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 194 failures in the United States during the week, against 154 for the previous week and 171, 181, 165, and 188 for the corresponding weeks of 1904 to 1901. The Middle States had 47, New England 30, Southern 40, Western 38, Northwestern 13, Pacific 22, and Territories 4. Canada had 93, against 4 for the preceding week.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPEL, Louis and Solomon—Barrett H. Bernstein	$332
ANDERSON, J. Scott—Isaac Stein et al.	68
ANGELBACHER, Geo. F.—City of N. Y.	552
BROWN, Edward F., executor—Margaret Redmond	1,576
BUCKLEY, Catharine I.—George Schuchman	237
BRANDT, Maurice L.—Matthew T. Brennan	338
BRADY, Thomas S.—City of New York.	285
BAKER, Julius R.—Same	677
BEDELL, John—Same	165
BRAZILL, John J.—Same	74
BAYER, Emil—Fidelity Loan Association, possession of property or	80
BREID, Charles—Charles Jacobs	250
CARROLL, Michael—City of New York.	156
COLE, Howard W.—Same	156
CONSIDINE, Martin J.—Same	55
COHN, Herman—Wm. F. Holding	109
CAHILL, Matthew J.—Alida V. Harris.	60
CLARKSON, Annie E.—George W. Hurlbert	274
CUTTING, Robert L.—Edward H. Fallows, costs	46
DURAND, Wm.—Joseph F. Sinnott.	156
DARDING, Edwardo—City of N. Y.	123
D'ANGELO, Stephano—Thos. P. Smith.	31
DAHL, Louise—Gorham Company	79
DE ANGELIS, Ellena—Archibald W. J. Foh	74
FLOYD, Steve—Hans R. Hansen and another	382
FLORENTINI, Carmela—Metropolitan Express Company, costs	26
FISK, William—Carrie Van Brunt	138
FELDMAN, Bessie—Jacob Manheim	215
FURSTENBERG, Samuel—Thomas H. Grossmith	43
GIMBERNAT, Jules R.—George Y. Bingham	126
GRALLA, Fannie—Jacob Steinberg	592
GREGG, Bridget, or Anna, or Annie—Bernard J. Tinney	87
HORNICHTER, Rosalie—Henry Goodman and another	152
HAISCH, George O.—City of N. Y.	419
HACKETT, Michael J.—Same	136
HUNT, Harry—Same	224
HALL, Joseph—Same	38
HANLON, Peter—Same, possession of property or	75
HUMPHREYS, George H.—Oriental Bank, costs	552
HENRIQUES, Alexander F.—Danby Darke	99
JOHNSON, Lillian G.—Onward Construction Company	72
JOHNTRA, Joseph A.—City of N. Y.	151
JAHL, Albert C.—Robert H. Cartwright	72
KLOPFENBERG, Henry G.—City of New York	46
KORDONSKY, Moses—Samuel Bank.	40
LIVINGSTON, Moses—N. Y. Tel. Co.	127
LINTON, Joseph—Same	217
LEE, Richard B.—City of New York.	167
LIGHTER, Morris—Same	48
McCONNELL, J.—F. J. Cranwell	156
MADDEN, D.—Wm. J. Meagher	167
MARKERT, J. B.—S. Prosser and ano.	106
MITCHELL, R. B.—G. Slowich	156
McKEE, J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	167
McCARTHY, Elizabeth—Henrietta Bernard	127
MULDAER, M. H.—City of N. Y.	217
MURRAY, T.—Same	167
MARX, H.—Same	48
MILLEN, T. C.—Same	156
MOLLOY, C.—Same	167
MUNY, J.—Same	106
MERRITT, F.—Same	135
OLIVER, J.—Same	99
OVERTON, W. G.—Same	106
PECK, W. J.—Wm. Pinkus	17
PIRRO, A.—A. Gash	137
POLITZER, S.—Henningson Co.	50
PELL, W. J.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	41
PURO, B.—Same	54
PHILLIPS, Louisa A.—W. Daniels.	161
PARK, C.—City of New York.	106
POLLARD, L. A.—Same	156
PETTIT, W. H.—Same	167
ROBERTSON, Theodore G. and Wm. E.—Wm. B. Nisbet	686
ROBINSON, Morris—N. Y. Telephone Co.	38
RUCKERT, Gustave T. E.—Same	70
RICHTER, S. Max—Cusenier Co.	276
REGAN, M. J.—Fidelity Loan Association, possession of property or	128
SHEELY, Wm. T.—Nat. Park Bank of New York	5,103
SPRETTZER, M. C.—C. G. Macy	197
SHUMWAY, C. T.—N. Y. Telephone Co.	25
SINGER, Charles and Julius—Frederick R. House et al.	211
STETSON, Cushing—Howard & Co.	764
SWEETSER, Wm. A.—James H. Scott.	126
SNYDER, Wm. J.—City of N. Y.	285
SULLIVAN, John J.—Same	167
SCHAPIRO, Frank—Same	167
SCHUCK, Nicholas—Same	87
SCHIRY, Frank—Same	167
SLOANE, Robert—John H. Paff.	337
SHEELY, Wm. T.—Nat. Park Bank of New York	5,084
SAME—Same	5,105
SULLIVAN, Mary—Charles Jacob	250
VISSCHER, Theodore E.—Wm. B. Nesbit	686
VORHEES, Agnes—Fidelity Loan Association, possession of property or	258
WALDO, Harold—Wm. Bradley et al.	104
WALD, Samuel—Fannie Lacks	538
FOY FOLDING BOX CO.—Coy, Hunt & Co.	495
COIN NOVELTY CO.—Chas. B. Rankin, costs	160
UNITED COMPANIES—Edson P. Hadley	113
HENRY B. HARRIS CO.—Rose Hyman.	474
JOSEPH A. PHYSIOC SCENIC STUDIO—Same	474
EAGLE POWDER & CHEMICAL CO.—Wm. De F. Curtis	2,320
RIVERSIDE BUILDING CO.—City of N. Y.	285
THE AMERICAN DISTRICT TEL. CO.—Morris J. Hirsch	771

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

CLARK, Wm. H.—P. B. Williams, Nov. 21, 1904		32
COGAN, Jas. J.—Illustrated Am. Pub. Co., March 2, 1895		135
BARASCHICK, Abraham—L. Beiley, May 12, 1905		$1,114
BITTERMAN, Peter J.—Alberene Stone Co., June 3, 1904		82
BORZICK, Valentine—Frank Richards Laundry Sup. Co., Mar. 5, 1903		170
RYER, Harry L. and Geo. C.—R. J. Kehworthy, Feb. 23, 1905		110
SAME—C. Kenworthy et al., Feb. 23, 1905		89
SAME—R. S. MacArthur, Feb. 23, 1905.		80
SAME—R. J. Kenworthy et al., Feb. 23, 1905		82
DALY, Cornelius—M. Kommer, April 6, 1904, (reversed)		110
EDER, Saul and David—S. Mayer et al., Feb. 7, 1905, (vacated)		182
HILL, Harriet R., admx.—City of New York, March 15, 1905, (cancelled)		3,590
HILL, Reuben—M. Dah, Sept. 12, 1903.		58
HYDE, Sarah—S. I. Kopelman, Jan. 23, 1897		395
KURRUS, Theo.—S. I. Kopelman, Jan. 23, 1897		395
LERNER, Hilda and Israel M.—L. Feld, Dec. 31, 1904		135
LERNER, Israel M.—Same, Sept. 8, 1904		130
NORDEN, Jos.—C. Welde, June 2, 1902.		25
NICOLL, Benj., adm.—DeW. C. Blair et al., Feb. 24, 1905		102
SAME—Same, Aug. 5, 1904		857
PELLMAN, Saml.—People, &c., April 12, 1905, (vacated)		300
RICHARDSON, Emma J.—DeW. C. Blair et al, Aug. 5, 1904		857
SAME—Same, Feb. 24, 1905		102
ROZEL, Isaac—People, &c., April 12, 1905, (vacated)		300
SCHIEDWACHTER, Jr.—M. M. Smith, Jan. 26, 1905		8,709
SCHMIEDS, Philip—M. Kampfler, April 1, 1896		273
THE N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. CO.—R. Grandjean, Oct. 22, 1901		647
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY CO.—Park & Tilford, July 7, 1903.		27
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY —N. Glickman, May 1, 1905		121
SAME—F. S. Scudder, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—Same, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—W. Griffin, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—K. L. Hayden, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—W. Griffin, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—Same, Jan 10, 1905		27
SAME—F. S. Scudder, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—W. Griffin, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—Same, Jan. 10, 1905		27
SAME—Same, Sept. 20, 1904		67
SAME—Same, Sept. 27, 1904		63
SAME—Same, Sept. 23, 1904		63
SAME—Same, Sept. 27, 1904		63
SAME—Same, Sept. 27, 1904		63
SAME—F. S. Scudder, Sept. 30, 1904		63
SAME—Same, Sept. 27, 1904		63
SAME—Same, Sept. 23, 1904		109
SAME—K. L. Hughes, Sept. 27, 1901		63

COURT CALENDARS.

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 9.—Court of Appeals, calendar for Monday, June 12: 45, 122, (old calendar;) 9, 17, 329, 27, 47, 48.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Raphael J. Moses, appellant, vs. William M. Thomas, respondent.—Reargument ordered.

Thomas F. Burke, administrator, appellant, vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, respondent.—Reargument ordered.

Mary C. Ga Nun, executrix, respondent, vs. the same, appellant.—Reargument ordered.

Patrick Devin, plaintiff, vs. Catherine Devin, defendant.—Reargument ordered.

Lucy B. Mitchell, appellant, vs. David L. Einstein, respondent.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment ordered for plaintiff, with costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Elna F. Brown, respondent, vs. Manhattan Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J., (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

The same vs. the same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

New York Fireproof Tenement Association, appellant, vs. Arthur F. Stanley and George L. Patterson, respondents.—As to Patterson judgment affirmed, with costs. As to Stanley judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Ottillie G. Recknagel, respondent, vs. Charles H. Steinway et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinions by Patterson and McLaughlin, JJ., (McLaughlin, J., dissenting.)

Katie McCarthy, as ancillary administratrix, respondent, vs. R. G. Packard Company, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, with leave to defendant to withdraw demurrer, and to answer on payment of costs in this court and in the court below. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mexico City Banking Company, respondent, vs. Philip McIntyre, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Agnes Miller, as administratrix, respondent, vs. New York City Railroad Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event, unless plaintiff stipulates to reduce judgment as to $2,685.24, in which event judgment as so modified and order affirmed without costs. No opinion.

Clara E. Fromer, respondent, vs. Simon Ottenberg et al., appellants.—Judgment and order gran

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales on West Twenty-sixth Street—Buyer for Christopher Street Parcel—Good Volume of Minor Transactions—Results in the Auction Room.

George R. Read & Co. have sold for Frederick Roberts to Abraham Goldsmith 22 West Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 98.9. Mr. Goldsmith owns the adjoining house, No. 24.

The Joseph West estate has sold 158 and 160 West Twenty-sixth Street, old buildings, on plot 40 by 78. The new owners will erect either a seven or ten story loft building on the plot.

Mrs. Ellen Melcher has sold 30 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 92.

East 21st Street Building Sold.

George J. Humphreys has sold 41 East Twenty-first Street, a nine-story loft building, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Corner Sold on Central Park West.

Pickens & Lilly have sold for Samuel Roseff the northwest corner of Central Park West and One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story apartment house, 28 by 100; also, for William C. Bellows, the three-story dwelling 3,682 Broadway, to a client for occupancy; also, for C. J. Betts to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, 148 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, 26 by 80 by 100.

Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Adolph Freit 174 East Ninety-sixth Street, a four-story flat on lot 30 by 100.

Hyman Horwitz has bought from the builder the six-story apartment house 244 and 246 East Twenty-first Street, 75 feet west of Second Avenue.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold 513 to 519 West Twenty-fifth Street, for Lowenfeld & Prager. The buyer will improve the property.

Deal on Christopher Street.

William A. White & Sons have sold for Leon Wilner 402 Hudson Street, near Christopher Street, a four-story building, on lot 21.6 by 98.

To Improve Corner on the Heights.

Charles A. Fluri has sold for the New York Operating Company the northeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a plot of two-and-one-half lots, to Fluri Brothers, who will erect thereon a six-story flat.

Thomas & Son have sold for Clara S. Crohen to Joseph W. Deeley the three-story limestone-front dwelling 588 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 16 by 75.

Sale of 107th Street Tenements.

Duff & Brown have sold for Ginsburger Brothers 166 and 168 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, two five-story four-family tenements, each 25 by 90 by 100.11.

Charles M. Anderson & Co. have resold for a client, 332 Lenox Avenue, a four-story building, on lot 16.6 by 85; also, 165 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 99.11.

Morris P. Jochaim has bought from the Van Wagner estate 331 and 333 West Sixty-ninth Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Buyer for East 64th Street House.

Augusta Raudintz has sold to Henry Mosley 181 East Sixty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 15 by 100.5.

Purchase and Resale on 13th Street.

Frederick Fox & Co. have sold to a client of R. V. Harnett & Co. the Columbia, Lincoln, and Washington, three five-story apartment house on the north side of Thirteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues, and have resold the properties for the buyer to Louis Minsky.

Upper Madison Avenue Deal.

A. Weiss has sold for Lena Davis to H. & M. Male and Mandel & Hecht the two five-story double flats 1,515 and 1,517 Madison Avenue, on plot 54 by 70.

A. Weiss & Barnett have sold for Leisman & Siegel to Morris Schindel the new six-story double tenement 57 and 59 East Ninety-eighth Street, 50 by 100.

Maier Brothers have bought from ex-State Senator Norton of Queens the four-story flat 316 East Seventy-third Street, 25 by 102.2.

M. Gennis and R. Tepperman have sold for R. Wallach the new law six-story tenement 132 and 134 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

East 110th Street Transaction.

Benjamin Fishman has bought 221 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

N. S. Warsawer has sold for S. Ginsburg to S. Sturm for $25,500 the five-story triple flat 21 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Madison Avenue, 25 by 80 by 99.11.

D. H. Jackson has sold for A. S. Weltfisch to Henry Klapper 419 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 102.3.

Louis Kovner is the buyer of the seven-story tenement 25 and 27 Broome Street, 50 by 75.

Lots Sold on Longwood Avenue.

William Loeb has sold for Julia Bruton two lots on the south side of Longwood Avenue, near Barry Street.

Reiter, Newman & Mosauer have leased for a term of years the new five-story four-family flat, on plot 40 by 100, at 96 Beach Avenue, to Joseph Lauber.

Edward F. Brown has sold for Maria Hanken Diedrich and Mathilda Lankenau to Patrick Young 2,138 Lafontaine Avenue, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 25 by 95.

A. Geyer has sold for H. Axelroad to J. C. Stirn the three-family frame house 1,147 Hoe Avenue, on lot 25 by 100.

E. Osborne Smith, in conjunction with Huberth & Gabel, has sold for George W. McAdam to John J. Mackin the three-story dwelling 1,027 Ogden Avenue, 25 by 90.

John A. Steinmetz has sold for August Diener to Louis Basler 362 Madison Street, Van Nest, a two-family house, on lot ... by 100; also, for Joseph Schwartz to ... R. Waldron, two two-family houses, 40 by 100, at 128 and 127 Rosedale Avenue; also, for Mrs. Anna Smith to Harry F. Mackay, 1,215 Tinton Avenue, a two-family house, 22 by 110; also, for William P. Doty, the southeast corner of St. Lawrence Avenue and Mansion Street, 25 by ...; also, for H. Daum, 721 East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, a one-family dwelling.

Brooklyn Dwellings Change Hands.

Stokes & Knowles have sold 163 Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, a two-story brick two-family dwelling, for Mae W. Gross; also 863 East Thirty-fifth Street, a one-family frame dwelling, to William H. Neal.

High Price for Queens Acreage.

Joseph Bermel, Commissioner of Public Works of the Borough of Queens, has sold to Mabel Thorne thirty-two acres of land on Jamaica Avenue, at the corner of Eisemann Avenue and extending through to the line of the New York and Queens County Railroad. The property was formerly the Garrett Van Dine farm, and is within the limits of the town of Flushing. Mr. Van Dine held it for many years and sold it just before his death four years ago. The farm was then sold for about $500 an acre. The present price is about $1,000 an acre. It is said that the nominal buyer is the representative of a syndicate, and that the property will be developed immediately. The property is just opposite the Utopia tract, which is being converted into a Jewish settlement.

Heathcote Hill Property Sold.

The Heathcote Realty Company, of which Charles Field Griffen is President, has acquired from the estate of James M. Constable the property known as Heathcote Hill in the village of Mamaroneck. It consists of about forty acres of high rolling land, commanding extended views of the Sound, lying between Boston Road and Palmer Avenue. The tract belonged originally to Caleb Heathcote, and his descendants, the Delanceys, continued to occupy the place until within a few years. James Fenimore Cooper married a Miss Delancey, and one of the streets bounding the property is named Fenimore Road. The property will be subdivided and offered for sale.

Results at Auction.

The only offerings yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

71st St, 120 West; n s, 104 ft e of Columbus Av, 21x100.5, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to P. A. Geoghegan $31,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

55th St, 14 East, for a five and six-story brick dwelling, 23x72; T. R. A. Hall of 39 East 42d St, owner; Welch, Smith & Provost of 11 East 42d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Park Av, n e corner of 79th St, for a one-story brick dispensary, 100.8x58.8; German Hospital and Dispensary of 112 East 77th St, owner; Schickel & Ditmars of 111 5th Av, architects; cost, $175,000.

Cypress Av, 100 ft s of St. Mary's St, for five five-story brick tenements, 40x88; Hyman Schulman of 28 West 116th St, owner; Harry T. Howell of 149th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $150,000.

Morris Av, w s, 100 ft n of 151st St, for a five-story brick stores and tenement, 58.10x88; Di Toro & Canchelli of 511 East 149th St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $80,000.

Southern Boulevard, e corner of 137th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 70.8x54.11 and 61x82.20; Robertson & Gammie of 353 West 217th St, owners; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $83,000.

Washington Av, e s, 100 ft n of 3d St, for a two and a half-story frame dwelling, 30.2x34; Mrs. C. Harper of Washington Av, Westchester, owner; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,000.

Clay Av, w s, 177.6 ft n of 173d St, for a two and a half-story frame stable and carriage house, 15x15; Frederick W. Brooker, owner; Frederick Jacher of 1,775 Weeks Av, architect; cost, $500.

Bathgate Av, e s, 101.2 ft n of 174th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 45x98; Goodman & Gielich of 61 East Houston St, owners; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $70,000.

Rendoven Av, s e corner of Park Av, for four six-story brick tenements, 34.6x88.5 and 44.3x86; Albert J. Schwartzman of 776 Wendover Av, owner and architect; cost, $150,000.

181st St, s s, 46 ft w of Bryant St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x49; William J. Butler of 1,258 East 181st St, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

70th St, 110 East, to a five-story brick dwelling; E. Cochran, premises, owner; Robertson & Potter of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

East End Av, s w corner of 81st St, to a three-story bakery; Heischman Vienna Model Bakery, premises, owner; Stein, Cohn & Roth of 92 5th Av, architects; cost, $25,000.

5th Av, 506, to four-story lofts and store; E. T. Gerry of Newport, R. I., owner; W. E. Young of 12 West 64th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Washington St, 81 to 85, to a five-story brick building; D. J. Favor of 364 Hicks St, Brooklyn, owner; J. Broonie of 123 Liberty St, architect; cost, $18,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, June 9.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 49.11 ft s of 148th St, 25x100; Herman Lange to Wheeler K. Doty. (mtg $25,000) 100

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 150 ft n of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Patrick Coogan ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, 1,446, e s, 25.6x98; Lena Gurgel to Lincoln Bohemian Realty Corporation, (mtg $17,750) 100

AVENUE D, s e corner of 3d St, 103x100, Unionport; Frank Gass to Mary Damroth 100

BAY AV, s s, Lots 13 and 14 on Plot 2 map Scofield estate, City Island, 50x100; Nellie McDonald to Gertrude C. Stelz 100

BAY AV, n s, 120.5 ft w of North St, 100x200, City Island; John O. Fordham to Henry Freeman 100

BEACH AV, w s, Lot 82, map of East Morrisania, 50x100; Nevicella Rizzola to Anthony McOwen, all liens 100

BROADWAY, n w corner of 140th St, 99.11x75; John O. Baker to William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company, (mtg $30,000) 100

BROADWAY, e s, 250 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Frank H. Boegnet.. 800

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 86th St, 204.4x150; Henry L. Feit to Gotham Building and Construction Company, (mtgs $425,000) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 85th St, 204.4x150; Stephen C. Clark to Henry L. Feit 100

CHERRY ST, 65, n s, 19.11x62.6; Giovanni de Vizia to Pasquale Angelillo, ½ part, (mtg $8,500) 900

CLINTON ST, 123, w s, 20.9x100; David N. Zeman to Amelia Zeman ..... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, n w corner of Hancock St, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Harry Fried to Marcus Nathan, ½ part, (mtg $6,700) 100

CONCORD AV, n w s, 125 ft n of 156th St, 25x87.6; Patrick Nolan to Margaret A. Clarke, (mtg $500) ..... Nom.

DAWSON ST, 1,101, n w s, 25x irregular; John Stothwell to Martin J. Christophers, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

DAWSON ST, 1,116, e s, 25x100; Emil Goldinck to Pierce Frisby, (mtg $6,000) 100

DAWSON ST, e s, 100 ft n of Longwood Av, 75x100; Park Construction Company to Esther A. Wheaton, (mtg $137,000) 100

HANCOCK ST, w s, 225 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Charles Knauf to Emil N. Sorgenfrei 100

HEATH AV, w s, 665.10 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; King's Bridge Real Estate Company to John J. Mahony 100

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 36.6 ft n of 178th St, 25.1x140.3; Philip Cahill to Frederick J. Kall, (mtg $4,100) 100

INTERIOR LOT, 240 ft e of White Plains Road, 545 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 55x w 100x s 55; Ephraim Levy to David H. Greer .. Nom.

JEROME AV, n w corner of 177th St, 221.11x —; Leo M. Klein to Charles D. Levin, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, s w corner of North St, 25x100; Samuel M. Miller to John A. Frigge 100

JEROME AV, e s, 325 ft n of 3d St, 125x100; Herbert J. Cochran to Joseph Hamershlag, (mtg $20,000) 100

JEROME AV, n w corner of 176th St, 100x100, (mtg $14,000;) Jerome Av, w s, 650 ft n of 176th St, 137.8x105.4, (mtg $18,000;) Leo M. Klein to Emily G. Emanuel ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, w s, 262.7 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 100x113.7; Alexander S. Fisher to Henry B. Cochen, (mtg $13,000) 100

JEROME AV, e s, 200 ft n of 3d St, 125x100; Herbert J. Cochran to Joseph Hamershlag, (mtg $10,000) 100

JEROME AV, w s, at lands of Moss and Morris, 509.5x—; Fordham; Morris to Leo M. Klein, ½ part 150,000

JEROME AV, w s, at lands of Moss and Morris, 509.5x—; Fordham; Hermann Hamershlag, executor and trustee; to Leo M. Klein, ½ part 150,000

JONES ST, 13, n s, 25x100; Dominick Lecce and others to Tessie Capparelli, (mtg $26,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 46th St, 100.5x40; Max Kissler to Benjamin Light, (mtg $100,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x84; Laura A. Maclay and another to Charles Seiferd, (mtg $15,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,759 to 1,773, e s, 201.10x25; Henry Feuerstein and others to Ellas Schlomowitz, (mtg $83,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 304, w s, 18.9x100; Emily L. P. Smith to Allan A. Robbins 100

LONGWOOD AV, s e corner of Beck St, 200x100; Benedict Frinkelstein to Jean Masser, (mtg $55,000) 100

LOTS 13, 14, 38, and 39, map of 125 lots of Rieser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Friedericka L. Becker .... Nom.

LOTS 14 to 18, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Hanson, (mtg $18,000) 100

LOTS 14 to 18, 27, 28, 54 to 57, 79, 80 81, 86 to 89, 155 to 160, and 180 to 186, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Hanson 100

LOT 17, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Clara M. Teschner ..... Nom.

LOT 18, map of 125 lots, Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Ottillie E. Lorenz ..... Nom.

LOTS 19 and 20, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Marie Will ..... Nom.

LOTS 27 and 28, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Hanson, (mtg $31,000) 100

LOTS 36 and 37, map P. Ruser estate, Bronx; Hudson P. Rose Company to Robert Illwitzer ..... Nom.

LOTS 54 and 57, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Hanson, (mtg $28,000) 100

LOTS 79 to 81, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Hanson, (mtg $20,000) 100

LOTS 86 to 89, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Hanson, (mtg $27,000) 100

LOTS 155 to 160, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Hanson, (mtg $25,000) 100

LOTS 180 to 186, Map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, in the 23d and 24th Wards; Charles H. Hanson to M. Bayard Brown, (mtg $33,-000) 100

LOTS 198 to 201 and 207 and 208, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Isabella Becker ..... Nom.

LOTS 236 and 237, map of Thompson Rose estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Robert Illwitzer ..... Nom.

LOTS 238 and 239, map of Thompson Rose estate, Bronx; Hudson P. Rose Company to Emma Reise ..... Nom.

LOTS 240 to 244, map of 250 lots of Thompson-Rose estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Friedericka L. Becker .... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 500 and 502, e s, 37.6x95; Annie Levy to Jacob M. Goldstein and another, (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 502, e s, 18.9x95; William H. Combs, trustee, to Annie Levy 100

MORRIS AV, w s, 218.1 ft s of 183d St, 25x103.8; Catharine A. Lowerre to Joseph E. Butterworth ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, w s, 218.1 ft s of 183d St, 25x103.8; Joseph E. Butterworth to Robert C. Winters ..... Nom.

MORSE AV, w s, parts of Lots 145 and 146, map of Morrisania, 72x irregular; Benjamin Light to Max Kessler, (mtg $35,000) 100

NAGLE AV, n w s, 230 ft n e of centre line of Ellwood St, 25x irregular; Henry L. Bantelman to John J. Egan and another 100

NAGLE AV, n w s, 230 ft n e of centre line of Ellwood St, 25x irregular; John J. Egan and another to Andrew Jackson, (mtg $21,000) 100

NORWOOD AV, n s, 370 ft w of 205th St, 50x100; Luder Hanken to Emil Dodzer 100

PARK AV, s e corner of 150th St, 25.11x71.8; Edward Callahan to Maria A. Petrello, (mtg $5,000) 100

PARK AV, e s, 217 ft n of 178th St, 133.8x irregular; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to William H. Masterson, (mtg $7,500) 100

PROSPECT AV, s s, Lots 47 and 48, w ½ of Lot 49, map of Westchester Terrace, 62.6x128; Leopold Pollak to David Bleier, (mtg $4,000) 100

S E ½ of Lot 381, map of Unionport, 65x150; Lena Moser and another to Margaret A. C. Mang, ¼ part, all liens 100

SHERIFF ST, 88, e s, 25x100; Morris Garfinkel to David Skrilow, (mtg $27,-000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 443 and 445, w s, 50x100; Abraham Halprin and others to Mendel Kaufman, (mtg $10,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 51.9½ ft s of 135th St, 61.11x75; Edward R. Cohn and others to Edward R. Cohn Realty Operating Company, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, w s, 98.6 ft n of Stanton St, 50x100; Isaac Grossman to Barnet Sundelevich, ½ part, (mtg $80,000) 100

TERRACE VIEW AV, n e s, 108.7 ft s of Jacobus Place, 54.1x87.7; Jacob Rosborg to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $7,000) 100

TREMONT ROAD, s e corner of Broadway, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Josephine Gooch.. 1,140

TREMONT ROAD, s s, 25 ft w of Broadway, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Adelina M. Morini 100

UNION AV, w s, 25 ft n of 147th St, 275x100; Jacob Markowitz and others to Abe Schwalbe, (mtg $37,000) 807

WADSWORTH AV, s e corner of 182d St, 70x150; Charles Garfiel to Morris Bernstein, (mtg $34,000) 100

WALTON AV, w s, 300 ft n of Cameron Place, 50x100; John Hemmer, Jr., to Edgar B. Wooley 100

WASHINGTON AV, s e corner of 180th St, 101.10x irregular; Albert Cavanagh to Martha Brogan, (mtg $16,500) 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, w s, 84.7 ft n of Freeman St, runs w 75.3 p 25.5x e 87.5x s w 28.2; Anna H. Johannesen to James J. McGowan, (mtg $3,500) .. 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, s e ½ of Lot 354, map of Washingtonville; William W. Pentield to James W. Parry, (mtg $1,125) ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, Lot 80, map of Washingtonville, 36.2x154.6; Frank Wagner to Charles E. Watson, (mtg $600) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 51.7 ft s of Magenta Av, —x—; Malinda G. Mace and others to Bernhard Lipset and another 5,000

1ST AV, 765, w s, 25x75.9; John Kramer to Peter Doniger, Jr. 1,000

1ST AV, 2,247, w s, 20x73; Walter Wheeler to Rosina Lovaglio 100

2D AV, 937, w s, 21.4x80; Marcus Rosenthal to Lena Sellecovich and another, (mtg $10,500) 100

3D AV, n e corner of 108th St, 25x100; Benjamin M. Abrahams to Prescott Realty Company, (mtg $32,000) 100

4TH AV, s e corner of Arthur St, 108.8x 101.5x100x144.4, Laconia Park; Max Pitkowsky to Israel Jolles, (mtg $2,000) 100

6TH AV, 481, w s, 20x64.6; Leta P. Wright to James Slater 100

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 50x100; Gustave Gross to Simon C. Bernstein and another, (mtg $50,000) .. 100

7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 50x100; Ludwig Andresen to Gustave Gross, (mtg $42,000) 100

7TH ST, n e s, 253 ft s e of Avenue B, 20x58.8; and 277 ft s of Avenue B, 20x96.6; interior plot at centre of block between 7th and 8th Sts x 242.2 ft s e of Avenue B, runs e 46.4x s 28x w 40.10x n 21.3; Henry Bierman to Abraham Gronovitz, (mtg $39,000) .. 800

9TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 42d St, 19.8x65; Anton Friederich to George J. Schroeder 100

91ST ST, n s, 58 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 58.2; Simon Eschwege to Solomon Eschwege ..... Nom.

91ST ST, n s, 58 ft e of Avenue C, 25x 58.2; Solomon Eschwege to Isidore Rieger and another, (mtg $16,500) .. 900

107TH AV, s s, Lot 115, map of Wakefield, 114x30; Robert McTurk to Richard R. Maslin 100

111TH ST, n s, 355 ft w of Avenue D, 25x 100.8, Unionport; Ida Ziegler to Charles A. Weber, (mtg $500) 100

111TH ST, 430 East, 25x94.8; Maria Kerchlin and others, executors, to Norbert Leibel 16,850

116TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, 25x 40.9; Elijah S. Cowles and others to John J. Millay 100

116TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of 6th Av, runs s 59.3¾ n w —x n 40.9x e 25; Albert H. Kipp to John J. Millay 100

117TH ST, 288 ft e of Avenue B, 25x92; Louis Solomon and others to Leonhard Vogel, (mtg $18,000) 100

118TH ST, s s, 185, from 5th Av, 80x114, Wakefield; Alexander R. Lynch to Michael M. Lint and another ..... Nom.

121ST ST, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 92; Ellen S. Melcher to George J. Humphreys 100

121ST ST, 41 East, 25x98.9; George J. Humphreys to George F. Richardson, trustee, (mtg $85,000) 100

129TH ST, s s, 107.1 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4x 98.9; Joseph T. Sherlock to Sig. Lang Newman, (mtg $22,000) 100

129TH ST, s s, 107.1 ft w of 6th Av, 21.4 x98.9; Daniel B. Freedman to Joseph T. Sherlock, (mtg $22,000) 100

130TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, 250x — to 29th St; James C. Sinclair to David F. Butcher, ½ part ..... Nom.

140TH ST, s s, 160 ft e of 8th Av, 20x 98.9; Isaac Mannheimer and others to New York Cab Company, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

146TH ST, 327 West, 16.8x100.5; Herman J. Jaeger to Charles T. Jaeger, (mtg $10,000) 100

148TH ST, 323 West, 18x100.5; William T. Spencer and others to John E. Dordan and another 100

158TH ST, s s, 151 ft e of 4th Av, 21x 100.5; Alfred Busselle to Sarah Talman, (mtg $30,000) 100

161ST ST, n s, 133.4 ft w of Park Av, 18.10x100.5; E. R. Bossange to Albert G. Milbank 100

82D ST, 14 West, 21x102.2; Mary Hershfield to Henrietta Heyman, (mtg $26,-000) 100

87TH ST, 351 East, 25x100.8; Joseph Isaac to Louis C. Reichard and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

87TH ST, 38 West, 16x100.8; Julie M. Rhoades to Edwin Rosenthal 100

92D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.8; Emanuel Raunheim to Christian Frank, (mtg $14,000.) R. S. $19, recorded 100

97TH ST, 213 East, 24.6x100.11; Abraham Hodinsky to Harry Mahler, (mtg $18,950) 100

98TH ST, 221 East, 37.6x100.11; Samuel Williams and others to Jacob Hyman, (mtg $5,400) 100

100TH ST, n e corner of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; Rebecca C. Castle and others to Charles Wynne 100

112TH ST, 240 West, 33.4x100.11; Leah Morris and others to Dora Wallach and another, (mtg $36,250) 100

113TH ST, 81 East, 25x100.11; Hyman Monner to Solomon Shapiro, (mtg $14,-000) 100

113TH ST, 353 East, 16.8x100.11; Antonio Leo to Raphael Kurzrok, (mtg $4,500) 100

117TH ST, 316 West, 26.3x100.11; Jacob M. Goldstein and another to Samuel Weisglass, (mtg $20,500) 100

117TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Isaac A. Benequit to David Rosing, (mtg $30,000) 100

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; David F. Butcher to James C. Sinclair, (mtg $70,000) ..... Nom.

133D ST, 326 West, 17.6x99.11; Morgan V. Gress to Bernard J. Clark, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Charles B. Crane to Edgar Logan ..... Nom.

138TH ST, 165 West, 20x99.11; Charles A. Strauss to Samuel M. Strauss, ½ part, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

165TH ST, n e s, part of Lot 28, map of Morrisania, 75x100; Joseph A. Cashman to Cassel Cohen, (mtg $10,000) .. 100

182D ST, s e corner of Audubon Av, 28 x70; Winslow Realty Company to Rose C. Newman, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

187TH ST, 659 West, 16.8x94.11; John M. Finnan to Joseph Webber, (mtg $3,900) 100

227TH ST, n s, Lot 308, map of Wakefield, [illegible] 100

Catherine F. Wagner [illegible] 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BACKUS, Peter, to S. Williamson and another; Anthony St, s e corner of Maple Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 8,000

BAKER, John O., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Broadway, s w corner of 140th St, due Aug. 28, 1906 30,000

BARRY, James W., to William W. Penfield; Westchester Av, s w s, s e ½ of Lot 354, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 650

BARTTENHAUSSEN, M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 154th St, 421 West, per bond 11,000

BARTTENHAUSEN, M., to D. S. Everson; 154th St, 421 West, due Oct. 12, 1906 2,750

BAUMBLATT, Charles S., to American Mortgage Company; 106th St, 67 East, 5 years ..... Nom. 20,000

BAUMELATT, Charles S., to I. Bachrach and another; 106th St, 67 East, 5 years, 6 per cent ..... Nom. 5,000

BERGEN, William C., to S. Williamson; Bainbridge Av, w s, 236.11 ft n of 194th St, 3 years ..... Nom. 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to Susie Norman; Bainbridge Av, w s, 287.11 ft n of 94th St, 3 years ..... Nom. 4,000

BERGEN, William C., to Rafael Diezda Cortina; Bainbridge Av, w s, 262.11 ft n of 194th St, 3 years ..... Nom. 4,000

BERNSTEIN, M., to Charles Garfiel; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 182d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,674

BRACKEN, Edward, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 123 West 45th St, as per bond ..... Nom. 20,000

CACHEN, Henry B., to the Empire Mortgage Company; Jerome Av, w s, 262.7 ft s of King's Bridge, per bond 6,000

CAPPARELLI, Tessie, to M. Schavone; 13 Jones St, demand 4,000

COMERFORD, Michael, to Childe H. Childs; 26th St, 517 West, 1 year 2,024

DIAMOND, Joseph, to Chester Mortgage Company; Bronx Park Av, s e corner of Lebanon St, due Dec. 19, 1907 4,000

DOELZER, Emil, to J. Schork; Decatur Av, n w s, 370 ft s w of 205th St, (2 mtgs, $4,000,) 1 year 8,000

DORAN, J. E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 48th St, 323, as per bond 7,000

DORLAN, J. E., to M. F. Burnes; 48th St, 323; 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

DOTY, Wheeler K., to H. Lange; Amsterdam Av, w s, 49.11 ft s of 148th St, due May 1, 1907, 6 per cent 5,500

DUNN, Isaac L., to M. Weiss; 127th St, 65 to 69 West, due Sept. 15, 1905, 6 per cent 25,000

EDWARD R. COHN REALTY COMPANY to E. R. Cohn and another; St. Nicholas Av, per bond 6,300

EGAN, John J., and another to H. L. Bantelman; Nagle Av, n w s, 230 ft n e of Ellwood St, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

EISINGER, A., and others to W. Eisenhauer; 222 East 5th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 600

FELT, H. L., to S. C. Clark; Central Park West, s w corner of 86th St, 1 year 225,000

FELT, H. L., to S. C. Clark; Central Park West, n w corner of 85th St, 2 years 200,000

FILAN, E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Lexington Av, 1,207, 1 year, 4 per cent ..... Nom.

FISCHLOWITZ, Gustav O., to German Savings Bank; Madison Av, w s, 20.4 ft n of 92d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 6,000

FREEMAN, H., to J. O. Fordham; Bay Av, n s, 120.5 ft w of North St, 3 years, 4 per cent 20,000

GOTHAM BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Realty Mortgage Company; Central Park West, s w corner of 86th St, due Dec. 8, 1907, 6 per cent 775,000

GOTHAM BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Realty Mortgage Company; Central Park West, front from 85th to 86th St, as per bond 25,000

GOTHAM BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; 76th St, s s, 118.9 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

GRONOWITZ, Abraham, to H. Bierman; 7th St, n e s, 253 ft s e of Avenue B; 7th St, n e s, 273 ft s e of Avenue B, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000

GROSS, Gustave, to Ludwig Andresen; 7th Av, w s, 49.11 ft n of 135th St, 2 mtgs $4,000, 3 years prior mtgs $21,000 8,000

HAGEDORN, Ann D. R., to J. L. R. Wood; 31 and 33 Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

HAINES, Virtus L., to W. Oelirich; 29th St, 403 West, 6 years 1,500

HANON, Charles H., to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 14 to 18, map of lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent 18,000

HANSON, Charles H., to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 27 and 28, map of lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent 21,000

HANSON, Charles H., to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 54 to 57, 79 to 81, 86 to 89, 155 to 160, 180 to 186, map of lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, (5 mtgs,) 3 years, 4½ per cent., aggregate 128,000

HESSEL, Albert C., to M. S. Auerbach; 7th Av, 291 and 293, 1 year, 6 per cent 70,000

HOPKINS, T. G., to Investors' Mortgage Company; White St, s s, 50 ft e of Courtlandt Av, due Dec. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 750

HUMPHREY, George —, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 21st St, s s, 470 ft w of 5th Av, per bond 40,000

HUTCHISON, D., to New York Savings Bank; 130th St, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, per bond 13,000

JAMMES, Albert E., to Bowery Savings Bank; 37th St, s s, 141.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent 40,000

JOLLES, Israel, to M. Pitrowsky; 4th Av, s e corner of Arthur St, prior mtg $2,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

JUMEL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 162d St, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, (3 mtgs, each $39,000,) 5 years ..... Nom. 117,000

JUMEL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 162d St, s s, 529 ft e of Broadway, 5 years 40,000

JUMEL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 162d St, s s, 560 ft e of Broadway, 5 years 40,000

KAHN, E., and another to New York Savings Bank; 3d Av, n w corner of 174th St, per bond 42,500

KAUFMAN, Mendal, to M. Steinberg; 443 and 445 St. Ann's Av, demand, 6 per cent 1,500

KELLER, Benjamin, to George Kocher; Essex St, 35, installments, 6 per cent 12,500

KELLER, Benjamin, to American Mortgage Company; Essex St, w s, 1.50.1 ft n of Hester St, 5 years 24,000

KESSLER, Max, to B. Light; Boston Post Road, w s, part of Lots 145 and 146, map of Morrisania, 1½ years, 6 per cent 11,000

KLEIN, Leo M., to Carl Levis; Jerome Av, w s, 400 ft n of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

KLEIN, Leo M., to Carl Levis; Jerome Av, w s, 100 ft n of 176th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 7,000

KLEIN, Leo M., to Carl Levis

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"The Best and Safest Money Maker on L. I."
EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
WE HAVE THE LAND, LOCATION AND PRICES.
400 LOTS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
Between
ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.

Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, elegant all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. Every visitor to this progressive and healthful village will grasp the opportunity to purchase as many lots as their means will allow. For maps and free tickets apply to

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Brooklyn Office, (J. M. BENNETT,)
62 Fourth Av., (Open Evenings.)

Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

IF YOU
WANT TO MAKE MONEY
Or Secure an Ideal Place to Live
SEND POSTAL
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THE RUSURBAN RESIDENTIAL RESORT OF NEW YORK CITY ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
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In Richmond Hill—Some choice restricted lots, beautifully located, at the newly opened tract at "Maple Park," price $285, on easy payments; also 7-room cottage, all improvements, 3 lots, price $3,200, on easy terms. Call at Concord Realty Co., 158 East 28th St., N. Y.

Excellent location, Flushing, L. I.: furnished house, 8 rooms, all improvements; one block from New York trolley; $125 from July 10 to Sept. 10. J. G., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

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Pretty cottage, nine rooms, bath, lawn, shade, 40 minutes from flattery, for rent or sale on easy terms. H. T. Metcalfe & Sons, 171 Broadway.

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BUY NOW.
Wise ones will not defer a golden opportunity.
Lots near New York, Boston and Westchester Railroad route..... $450
Others near White Plains Av. $950 each
Corner plot, one block from trolley and rapid transit extension $3,400
Single houses $2,500 upward; cash 500
Two-family houses ..... $4,500 upward
SPECIAL—An up-to-date hardwood trim, two-family, complete in every detail..... $5,800
JOHN H. BEHRMANN, 222d St. and White Plains Av., William's Bridge. Mount Vernon car to door. Open Sunday

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DIRECT FROM BUILDERS
Six-story new-law tenement, six apartments on a floor; no steam heat excepting in halls; hot water supply; rent at $4 per room, $7,200. PRICE, $68,000.
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Realty Dept.,
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FLATS, NEW APARTMENTS HOUSES,
Private two and three family houses.
VACANT LOTS FROM $500 UP.
KELLUM BROS.,
138TH ST. AND 3D AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Attention!—Unionport, 2d St., 2 lots, $1,200; 2d St., 7½ lots, high ground, $4,250; 12th St., 4 lots, $3,200; 13th St., 4 lots, $3,500; Parker Av., 8 lots, $6,000. Send for list other small and large plots, suitable terms. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., near 3d Av.

$3,500 cash buys 4-story double, $17,750.
$8,000 cash buys 5-story triple flat, 16 rooms on floor, store; price, $40,000.
Also many other flats; small amount cash.
MARKS & GLAUBER,
CORNER 149TH ST., BROOK AV.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

Elegant residential or apartment corner, 100 x100, overlooking Southern Boulevard, with or without present beautiful building. Also new brick house, 175th St., 8 rooms, bath, laundry, parquet floors, steam heat; lot 27x111. Owner, 1,098 Fairmount Place.

First-class triple flat, near Willis Av.; 14 rooms; elegant condition; splendid investment; $28,500.
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Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

At $3,100 and $3,500, two-family houses, full lot, near Bronx Park elevated station; builder's lots, sewer in street, $850 cash. Apply Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

15% investment.—$7,000 cash, 3 three-family houses, new, all improvements; near "L" station. Address Perry, builder, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

MUST SELL.
Corner Prospect Terrace and 240th St.; all improvements. Bathgate R. E. Ex., 1,730 Bathgate Av.

Plot 150x120, Southern Boulevard, at station; sell or exchange for improved property. H. L. Snydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Avenue D, Unionport, 75x100, $1,800; 227th St., near 4th Av., 100x114, $4,200; Commonwealth Av., 50x100, $3,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Two houses and 2-story brick stable, near Willis Av.; 20 stalls; improvements; over two lots; price, $15,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Westchester Av.—New law apartment house, $76,000; rent $9,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

135th St.—Brick 2-story, basement, cellar; all improvements; price, $8,000. Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

One and two-family house at your own price; also fine corner lot, 25x100, at $1,000. Steinmetz, 1,343 East 177th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$4,500 buys neat brick dwelling, all improvements. Lisbon Realty Co., 317 West 125th St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

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Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

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FREE AND CLEAR
13 acres fine land at Elmsford, N. Y., exchange for income.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Several fine country places near New York, free and clear, to exchange for income property.
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Elegant private house on 86th St. Will exchange for income property.
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Bronx double flat, equity $7,000, for Harlem double or triple flat. L. J. Phillips & Co., Prospect and Westchester Avs.

$13,000 equity two elegant Bronx flats, for smaller property and cash. C., 77 Walker St.

YOUR MONEY WILL GROW
($20 FOR EVERY $1.00 WITHIN THE NEXT 3 YEARS)
IF YOU'LL INVEST $5.00 MONTHLY IN OUR
N. Y. CITY LOTS
AT $95 UP.
AT, AROUND, AND ABOUT THE DEPOT AND FRONTING THE TROLLEY AT
"ROSEDALE SQUARE,"
Town of Jamaica, Queens,
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SPECIAL FREE TRIPS ON SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.
Write, call or 'phone for tickets.
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The Brooks & Brooks Corporation,
299 Broadway, corner Duane St.
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BAYSIDE ..PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
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10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

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Send for pamphlet or free tickets.

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202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
or 500 5th Av., N. Y.

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FREEPORT
Lots 25 x 150, $100.
Easy payments. Near station and trolley. Gas, water and electric light; 60-foot streets. Boating, bathing, fishing, sailing. Reasonably restricted. Lawyers' Title Guarantee Policy free of charge.
HOUSES FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY
SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
The Warranty-Realty Company,
TIMES BUILDING,
42D STREET AND BROADWAY.

FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c.
COUNTRY HOMES
With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.
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Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N.Y.

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SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

SEA GATE.
Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to November 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

At Far Rockaway, to let, a pretty, handsomely furnished cottage, situated right on the ocean beach, only 30 seconds' walk to surf bathing; all modern improvements, including coal and gas ranges, gas, water heater, gas logs in fireplace, electric lights, furnace, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite the Post Office, Far Rockaway; also all other cottages remaining unrented.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Long View, Bay Crest, Huntington.—To let, house of ten rooms, modern improvements; renovated and newly furnished; fine hair mattresses; bathing; superb views. Inquire at Bay Crest, or address "F. D.," Huntington, L. I.

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THE MODEL SUBURB
JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

WERE YOU BORN IN A RENTED HOUSE?
Or was it not back on the farm or in the village somewhere in these big United States where your parents owned their place—where you spent your childhood near to the heart of nature—and steadied your character into manhood and womanhood amid the purifying influences of HOME?
Have you estimated the value of providing the same home environment for your child?

HOUSE NO. 37.
Modest type of the old English construction.
Walls of library, dining room paneled, and library has timbered ceiling. The main rooms to receive a dark mission treatment with second floor in light finish. The great recessed fireplace in the reception hall is most charmingly schemed for luxurious comfort. Ten rooms and bath.
Grounds 75x120. Terms to Suit.

Houses Range in Price from $10,000 to $30,000—Some a Trifle Less.
An illustrated descriptive book is yours for the asking.

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EL MORA
If you are interested in suburban property either as an investment or for the purpose of securing a home.
"A NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB,"
21 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK,
on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS,
and prices for a short time 50% less than any equally as good property is selling for. THE FACTS ARE YOURS FOR THE ASKING.
EL MORA LAND COMPANY.
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To close estate, will sell 5 acres, fine soil, part timber, for $30, (only $6 per acre,) payable $2 down, $1 weekly. Estate, Box 65 Times, Harlem.

For Sale.—Ten-room house, close to the station, Hillsdale Manor, N. J. Address 425 7th Avenue, New York.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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Plainfield suburban property, owned by estate, must be sold; choice neighborhood; fine buildings; convenient to trains. Who wants lovely home, with every comfort? T. S. Atwater, 130 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH, WEST END.
Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Monmouth Beach; furnished cottages to rent. R. H. Woodward, Long Branch.

Best investment you can make is plots on beautiful Owassa Lake; plots, 50x150, $200; inside plots, $50; Culver Lake lots mile from Owassa show increase of 600% in six years. Beardall, Branchville, N. J.

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Larchmont Park,
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18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.
No Assessments.
CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.
BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.
Titles Guaranteed.
Commutation $5.83 Per Month.
WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
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LOTS AND ACREAGE PLOTS,
At New Rochelle
Left from Decoration Day Auction
At Private Sale at Auction Prices.
Port Chester Railroad has just bought Right of Way and Station on Property.
Inspection and Sale Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Maps, Information, and Transportation Furnished.
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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

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500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

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Yonkers.—Elegant three-family flat, near depot; all improvements; price $8,000; mortgage $5,000; must sell. Owner, 287 Riverdale Av., Yonkers.

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Professor's residence, furnished; beautiful location; rent for season; fine homes on Parkhill, Yonkers. Gaul & Bell, 358 South B'way.

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HOTEL TO LEASE
for term of years to responsible tenant;
47th St., North Side, 240 ft. East of B'way.
120 feet front; nine stories in height; 300 rooms; 178 bathrooms; all modern improvements.
(Building just being completed.)
Apply to your own broker, or to Secretary's office,
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114, 116 and 118 West 17th St., Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
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225x100, one floor with exceptional light, heat, and power, possession July 1st, or immediately. Very low rent. Inquire of
ELY J. RIESER & CO.,
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TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Premises, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDING. STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of
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Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect,
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Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
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Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

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Four light lofts in new corner building, 40x93, with power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, &c.; inquire at premises. Address Happel, 93d St. and 1st Av.

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Large, light loft, 2,100 square feet, inside. J. C. L. Becker, 174 East 87th St.

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IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
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AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Charges Reasonable.
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LOTS, $300 upwards, Yonkers Park Station, Harlem Railroad; improvements, restrictions; easy payments; commutation, 9c.; Subway connections. Klein, 713 10th Av.

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REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE,
"THE BUSY CORNER,"
22 East First St., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
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HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

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142-146 WEST 40TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

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35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

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East Side.
CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL,)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
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Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Flats, 6 rooms and bath, hot water supply, all light; rents reasonable. Janitor on premises, 27 East 104th St.

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CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
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66 WEST 9TH ST., APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent.
W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

100th St., 22 and 24 West, Near Central Park.—New house, 4 and 5-room apartments; all improvements; rents $23, $27, $28.

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60 West 101st St.—Elegant five-room and bath, all light, corner, steam heat, hot water; $32 to $36. Janitor.

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As a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of suburban homesites
GRANTWOOD-ON-HUDSON
(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)
outshines them all. All you have been looking for in the way of a country home with city conveniences, careful restrictions, and a locality where values are advancing steadily, will be found there.
SITUATED ON THE VERY EDGE OF THE PALISADES,
the view is unsurpassed, extending from the summit of the Palisades, across Hudson River, Manhattan, the Sound and Long Island. Climate of the Catskills, means health and freedom from the Summer's heat, now near at hand. Completeness of improvements will surprise you. Fully equipped modern homes from $5,000 to $15,000, on reasonable terms or liberal cash discounts.
Booklet free, also transportation. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and Trolley.
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Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $53; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.
These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
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2,856 8TH AVENUE.

Neufville, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St., between Broadway and West End Av. Six and seven rooms and bath; fourth floor $35, fifth floor $32; steam heated; hot water supply. Apply on premises, or
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5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

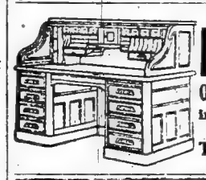
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Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
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The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

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138th St. and Southern Boulevard.
New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

Handsome apartment in two-family dwelling; six large rooms, bath, $35. 565 East 162d St.

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OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
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DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
1868 The Mark of Quality
30 HOWARD ST. 2-10 CROSBY ST. JUST EAST 434 BROADWAY. PHONE, 2303 SPRING.

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PATENT NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,
356 Hudson St., N. Y.
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for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores.
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SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange,
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Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Desks, rolltops, partitions, railings, tables, safes, letter presses, counters, shelvings; stores, offices fitted; 400 dozen chairs. Finn Bros., 28-32 Centre St.

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

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Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 3 John St.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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Two runabouts, in good order, $25 and $45. Dobbins, 138th St. and Madison Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECHER, ALBRECHT.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental citation.—To EMMY BECHER, one of the heirs at law and next of kin of ALBRECHT BECHER, deceased, send greeting: You are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the last will and testament of the said Albrecht Becher, deceased, and to show cause why the decree entered in the office of the Surrogates of the County of New York on April 20, 1893, admitting said will and testament to probate as a will of real and personal property, should not be in all respects ratified and confirmed without prejudice to any of the proceedings heretofore had in the matter of the probate of said will, or to anything done under said decree.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 31st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.]
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE to DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN,
20th Street, Broadway, and 8th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 11 P. M.,) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest & best-ve ntilated room in N.Y.
Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES BEAUX-ARTS
80 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
Musique et Chants Des Troubadours.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte.
University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Co.

CAFE DES AMBASSADEURS,
Thirty-eighth St. West, near Broadway.
Cuisine Francaise. Specialties a la carte.
DINNER, $1.25.
Royal Hungarian Orchestra. Tel. 5518—38th St.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.

PABST'S GRAND CIRCLE.
EUGENE SCHLEIP, PROP.
Coolest Restaurant in New York.
Dining Balconies overlooking Central Park. Music. 59th St. and 8th Av. Tdh. & Alc.

NO OTHER PLACE Kalil's LIKE IT!
Restaurant—Cafe—Rathskeller
14-16-18 Park Place, near Broadway.
Service a la carte. Table d'hote, 6 to 8, $1.00.
Telephone, 7912—Cort. Music noon and evening.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Av., 68th St. Music.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 35th St. "Bohemian rendezvous."

THE ARENA,
39 West 31st St. Telephone 1299 Madison.
DINNER, $1.25.
RESTAURANT a la Carte.
Private Rooms for parties. Music 6 to 9—11 to 1.

Little Hungary 237 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Hungarian Gypsy Band & Royal Neapolitan mandolinists & Singers. Evs.

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NEW GRAND B'way & 31st St. Music. Sunday Tdh. $1.25. Alc.

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TOURING CARS SUPPLIED. Tel. 6050 Cort.
"Automobile Tours," (25c.) Add. J. Park Pl., N.Y.

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Edgewood Inn 28 miles. Greenwich, Conn. Fine road. On the Sound.

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Garden City Hotel L. I. Fine road. GARDEN 18 miles. CITY.

Gramatan Hotel, 15 miles. Fine drive. Bronxville, N. Y.

Harlem Casino Seventh Av. Drive, Cor. 124th St. Music.

Highcliffe Inn Park Hill (Yonkers), N.Y. 13m. Overlooking Hudson. Now open.

Hotel Bristol South Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. Alc. Sundays—Table d'Hote.

Htl. Glenwood Open all yr. 20 m. Hungaria, L. I. Glenwood

Hotel St. George 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. Nyack, N.Y.

Hugot's Hotel Open all year. S.I. Hdqts. Auto. Club. St. George

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Hunter's Island Inn 15 m. East Entrance Pelham Park, N.Y.

Mansion House 24 m. L. I. Elegant drive. Roslyn

Palatine Hotel 60 miles N.Y. Fine drive. Newburgh

Pocantico Lodge 30 m. State Road, Briarcliff via Elmsford, Manor, N.Y.

Shore House At South Term. N. J. Boulevard. Sea Food. Bergen Point
(OLD-FASHIONED SHORE DINNERS.)

Somerset Inn, Fine drive, 37 miles Bernardsville, N. J.

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The Seabourn, Sea Gate, Coney Island A la carte. Music.

The Waldmere 65 m. A la Carte. N.J. Lake, Centre of Sussex Co. Newton

---

Woodcleft Inn Old Merrick Road, L. I. Auto Dinners a Specialty. Freeport

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Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

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MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices.
OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

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Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 148 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$3 Rents elegant upright; including free cartage, by the quarter, $10. Installments, $5. BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH.

A—$115 | D—$125 FINE TONE | BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125 St.
SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

E—$95 | H—$140 UPRIGHTS | BIDDLE'S, 6 W. 125 St.
Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,120. IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM INGHAM, individually and as successor to the firm of INGHAM & JAEGER, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1905, the said William Ingham was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 30 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 9, 1905.

NO. 8,045.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD HATCH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York, and

SUMMER RESORTS.

WHERE TO GO and HOW TO GO

SEE

The New York Times

NEXT SUNDAY, JUNE 11th

It will contain descriptive articles pertaining to the principal resort sections and the advertisements of many of the principal resorts and hotels of the country. The advertising pages of this issue will form a comprehensive directory by which readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES may plan their vacations. Order in advance from your newsdealer. Copy for announcements should be in early to secure proper classification.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

WHERE TO SPEND THE SUMMER

is the uppermost question in the minds of many persons

THOSE UNDECIDED WILL FIND THE

Resort Columns OF The Evening Post

helpful in selecting the proper place

See the special articles describing the various resort sections in the SATURDAY issues.

IN THE MOUNTAINS

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitos, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York—a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK—141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,789 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 2,798 3d Av.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN—342 and 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.

J. C. ANDERSON,
Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Washington Inn

and Cottages.
PHOENICIA, N. Y.
Opens in June.

Accommodations can now be engaged for the season; rooms, single and en suite, with private baths; open sanitary plumbing, elevator, telephones; all modern, up-to-date equipments; most comfortable and best furnished hotel in the Catskills. Booklets and terms, apply to SAMUEL PROSKEY, 70 Wall St.

STAMFORD New York

The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,600 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling, spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't, Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

Adirondacks.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massawepie.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr. New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., N. Y. Telephone 5530—38.

ADIRONDACKS

For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS.
Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

ADIRONDACKS,
STEVENS HOUSE, LAKE PLACID.
BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,

1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.

OPENS JUNE 17TH.

A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and trap shooting. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.,) or New York City Office, 289 4th Av., Town and Country Bureau.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter, P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western Ry. E. Schmid, Mgr.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Bathing Establishment

Open June 15.
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Open June 27.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Fisher's Island.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Mansion House and Cottages. For illustrated circular address A. T. HALE, Manager.

Dutchess County.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

Orange County.

Cornwall, Orange Co., N.Y., Maplelawn Farm

Stone house; large, airy rooms; well shaded lawn; table supplied with fresh eggs, fruit, and vegetables from our own farm. Engstrom.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange Co., N. Y.

The Elmer situated on high bluff overlooking one of the finest sections of the Hudson. Elec. lights; all improvements. Terms moderate. A well-conducted house for refined people.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Hudson River Counties.

MT. BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.

FINEST VIEW IN HUDSON VALLEY.
Central Hudson Boats (daily and Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line (Return Central Hudson) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS,

Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 53 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2123—Gramercy.

$6 weekly, children according to age; fishing and boating near by. Write for information. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N.Y.

Eagle Cottage.—Attractive, good accommodations close to depot; moderate terms; good board. James H. Miller, Hobart, N. Y.

Sullivan County.—On large farm, sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHALFONTE

is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Virginia Av. and Beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates; $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner & Prop'r.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 280 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION.
Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS

as low as $12, meals included. The FIRE-PROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage. Booklet.
J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front.
Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,

Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity 300. Spec. Spring rates $2 to $3 daily, $10 to $15 weekly. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Booklet. W. B. COTTEN.

THE NEW LELANDE,

Beach front, Massachusetts Av. Unobstructed ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.

Now Open.

Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.

Fronting lake; overlooking ocean; many improvements; strictly first class; booklet. Wm H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J.

Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

THE OCTAGON.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J. NOW OPEN.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
High Standard of Excellence Maintained.
Booklet, Rates, &c., address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

THE VICTORIA,

Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.

Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
THOS. NOBLE.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO

Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Ocean Grove.

PARKER HOUSE, OCEAN FRONT.

ALWAYS OPEN.
Special rates to July 8th. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

INTERLAKEN Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

Allenhurst.

Allenhurst, Deal Beach, N. J.

Select cottage accommodations; Sydney Av., opp. Hathaway Inn. P. O. Box 117, Deal Beach.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE COLONIAL,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.

This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

EAGLES MERE, Penn

A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER RESORT.
See large advertisement in next Sunday's Times.

The German-American Farm House.—1,800 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.
WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,

Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

Opens June 17. Accommodates 350. Most charming resort on bank of Delaware River. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, magnificent roads; no mosquitos. Terms, $10 to $18 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES,

Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Moupd, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

The Wentworth

New Castle, R. R. STATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

1½ hours from Boston on North Shore; accommodations for 400. Large orchestra, splendid golf links, grand drives, boating, bathing, swimming pool, fishing. Centre for automobiling. Address

HARVEY & WOOD,
New Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
281 5th Av. Telephone 1995 Madison.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS

PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages

Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendevezous.
Always Entertainment.
For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

HAWKHURST HOTEL,

Litchfield, Conn.

Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.
New York address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

HELD HOUSE IDEAL SUMMER HOME.

Picturesque golf links on place.

INDIAN HARBOR Boating, bathing, tennis. 28 miles from N. Y. Greenwich, Conn. Half mile from station.

PARK HOTEL

WINSTED, CONN.
High elevation. Golf, Good Fishing, Fine Drives. Booklet. W. P. GARDINER, Mgr.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.

Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

Massachusetts.

STOCKBRIDGE MASS.

Matchless scenery. Easy of Access. Splendid Drives, Superb Golf Course. Two Finely Appointed Hotels in the Berkshires. Best of service. Spring, Summer, Autumn.
Allen T. Treadway, Prop.
Wm. G. Havill, Mgr.
N. Y. Office:
Hotel Longacre, W. 47th St.

RED LION INN.

HEATON HALL.

NEW ENGLAND INN.

A pleasant place in heart of Berkshires, between Lenox and Stockbridge; 15 acres; high, beautiful scenery; verandas three sides; excellent table. Miss RUNNELLS, Stockbridge, Mass.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE vs. MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

Take notice that I, Charles D. Robinson, receiver of the above-named Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court granted in the above-entitled action and entered in the Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1904, will sell at public auction at the brokers' board, Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 19th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following judgments, the same having been credited with the distributive share to which the stock in said Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pledged as collateral to the loans or advances for which the said judgments were obtained would be entitled upon the final distribution of the assets of said Mercantile Co-operative Bank in my hands.

Name of Judgment.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Fred Hagestedt	$79.17
William Hogan, (2)	914.38
William Samuel	565.87
Howard J. Timmons	326.41
Henrietta Timm	76.84
Emanuel Lyons, (2)	231.12
"Andrew" W. Strong	554.07
James Gallagher	69.74
Charles Casselman, (2)	236.64
Fred C. Cooper	145.24
Montgomery Queen	124.58
Augustine Smith	117.94
Mary Morrison	481.21
Oscar Waring, Trustee	729.86
Julius Caselman	262.02
Edward and Esther Camerick	2,159.91
Conrad and Frederica Goll	1,875.61
Peter Campbell	2,617.82
Margaret and David Geary	1,612.51
Frank Farnaboy and Michael Lafata	863.20
Mary Sesnan	1,927.98
Alexander W. Kyle	353.55

I will also sell at such time and place the following promissory notes, the same having credited thereon as payments the amounts to which the stock in said corporation pledged as collateral to said notes would be entitled upon said final distribution of said assets:

Maker.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Carrol B. Adams	$105.20
Henry C. Bibeau	96.49
Dora Butts	140.00
N. A. Cittle	114.80
A. V. D. Collier	26.30
Thomas I. Creighton	9.07
Matthew Davis	8.43
Frederick W. Denson	43.36
Thomas Dunwoodie	23.88
Oliver D. Drew	25.80
Charles Dunn	35.00
Wellington Feller	42.50
William E. Flood	239.20
Margaret Geary	10.56
Louise Goeringer	26.32
Robert Harris, Trustee	586.60
Amos D. Hart	110.40
L. C. Hodgkins	80.80
Mattie L. Hoff	39.80
Stephen B. Hoyt	149.80
Annie Hurd	54.36
John T. Keefe	181.11
James B. Keeler	36.20
Urbane Larrivere	486.01
B. J. McGrane	93.20
Launcelot McGrath	136.71
Cornelius Maloney	296.40
Eugene L. Peabody	63.80
Norman Provost	27.60
C. Nelson Raymond	31.80
Mary Reilly	164.00
Thomas Rosevere	34.00
Maria A. Schmidt	60.00
Herman Schwenke	60.00
William E. Sheehan	34.00
Gideon M. Shott	115.85
Matthew J. Smith	13.95
L. H. Wilmot	34.00
Jennie E. L. Wiltsie	504.00
Wilmer H. Yerkes	77.40
Emanuel Gritz	55.04

I will also at said time and place sell every other claim against whomsoever it may be, now held by me as such receiver. The sale and transfer of such judgments, notes, and other claims, however, are not to carry or transfer any collateral whether of stock or of other character pledged as security to the loans or advances made upon which the said judgments, notes, or other claims are based.—Dated 29th May, 1905.

CHARLES D. ROBINSON, Receiver.
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

*Penn'nia..June10,11 AM; *Patricia..June 24,11 AM
*Moltke..June 15, 9 AM; Hamburg..June 29, 9 AM
Rhaetia..June 17, 6 AM; Pretoria..July 1, 3 P.M.
†Deuts'hl'd..June22,9 AM; *†Blu'ch'r..Jy.6,8:30 AM
‡Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. †Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.

PRINZ OSKAR..June 27, 2 P.M.; Aug. 15, Oct. 10
Prinz Adelbert...July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31

Special Cruises

To Norway, Iceland, Spitzbergen
Around British Isles & Europe's Seaside Resorts
During June, July & August.
By superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

ANCHOR LINE

NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
CALEDONIA
WILL SAIL FOR
Glasgow and Londonderry
SATURDAY, JULY 1, AT 3 P. M.
Saloon, $70 & up. Second Cabin, $42.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria...June 10, noon | Furnessia..June 24, noon
Columbia..June 17, 9AM | Caledonia..July 1, 3PM
Cabin $55, 2d Cabin $37.50, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

EUROPE Tours July 1 by specially chartered new fast S. S. Caledonia, (9,400 tons,) to Scotland, England, Ireland, France, $245. with attractive side trips to Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy. Other tours in June and July. Exceptional advantages. Send for programme B.
FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, New York.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
New York.....June 10 Philadelphia....June 24
St. Louis.....June 17 St. Paul.....July 1

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....June 10, 11:30 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....June 17, 5:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....June 10 Kroonland.....June 24
Vaderland.....June 17 Zeeland.....July 1

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N.R.
Majestic..June 14, 10 AM Teutonic..June 28, 10 AM
Cedric..June 16, 5 PM Celtic....June 30, 4 PM
Baltic...June 21, 9 AM Oceanic..July 5, 7:30 AM

TRAVELERS' CHECKS

issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K. Wm. II. June 13, noon | Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM
Kronprinz. June 27, 11 AM | Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser...July 4, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Aug. 15, 6 AM
K. Wm. II. July 11, 11 AM | Kronprinz. Aug. 29, 2 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedr'h..June 15, 10 AM | Barbar'sa July 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. June 20, 10 AM | Friedr'h. July 18, 10 AM
Alice...June 29, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. July 25, 10 AM
Bremen...July 6, 10 AM | Main...Aug. 3, 10 A M
Steamers marked * sail for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert...June 17, 11 AM | K. Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM
K. Luise. June 24, 11 AM | Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM
Irene...July 8, 11 AM | Albert...Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert...July 22, 11 AM | K. Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 2d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

Umbria..June 10, 10 AM | Etruria...June 24, 10 AM
Caronia..June 13, 1 PM | Carpathia..June 27, noon
Lucania..June 17, 3 PM | Campania..July 1, 2 PM
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
SLAVONIA.....July 11, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29
PANNONIA.....July 25, noon; Sept. 12
*ULTONIA.....
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY MANOEUVRES

IN HAMPTON ROADS, VA.,
June 11th to June 17th
THE OLD DOMINION LINE

offers unusual advantages to view the U. S. warships in Hampton Roads. Steamers leave New York at 3:00 P. M. daily except Sunday, landing at Government pier, Fort Monroe (Old Point Comfort) the following morning, 9:30.

Tickets and stateroom reservations Pier 26, North River. Telephone 1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line,
Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa, Bologna, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"The New Line."

New York to Fall River, $1.00
New York to Providence, $1.20
New York to Boston, $2.20

Connections by Rail and Trolley to All Eastern Points.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days. On Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Live Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20 E. R., (Ft. Peck Slip,) week days only. STRS. lve. 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., E. 31st St., 3:30 P. M.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R. (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:55 and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P.M. Saturdays: 8:55 A. M., 12:45, and 2:40 P. M.
Lv. Battery (Ar. S. Ferry), 9:20 and 11:20 A. M.; 3:10 P. M. Saturdays: 9:20 A. M., 1:15, and 3:10 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20 and 11:10 A. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS,

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from FRANKLIN ST., daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH, weekdays, at 5 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

BOSTON, $2.50. DIRECT STEAMERS.
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 14th St. daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Catskill, Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 41, N. R., foot Spring St., 6 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EXP.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:23, *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:26 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—12:55, 3:25, 4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK & WESTERN RY.—*3:25 P.M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, *4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK, —7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—‖4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 1:30, 2:45, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—4:00, 5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 81, N. R., W. 42d St., 9:55 A. M., 12:30, 3:00, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St., 10:20 A. M., and 1:00, 3:45, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 8:10 P. M. All seashore points.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:30, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, ‖11:00 A. M., ‖12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, ‖2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, ‖6:00, $7:00, †7:30, ‖8:00, *9:00, ‖10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‖4:23, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‖*4:00, *6:00, 7:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, x4:25, †8:00, ‖‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‖1:30, ‖*4:20, ‖2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00 P. M.
From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‖Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M." and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York. Reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Avenue.

LOST.—Purse, in American District Telegraph office, Broadway, between 13th and 14th Sts. Finder can keep money, but kindly return papers to 231 West 14th St.

LOST.—Bank book No. 152,435, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Bank book No. 155,444, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Newark; diamond horseshoe pin. Reward if returned to McMahon, 106 Wickliffe St.

$25 REWARD for information of whereabouts or return of two red sample trunks, both marked B. B., in a diamond and F. S. in white letters. B. Bros., 69 Greene St., N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms with or without board; permanent or transients.

34TH, 137 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; prices reasonable.

54TH ST., 131 EAST.—Rooms, suites; running water; French-American board; refined; board optional. Lamadrid

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable room; homelike surroundings; good table; excellent neighborhood; Americans; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; all improvements; first-class service; Summer prices.

82D ST., 10 WEST. Two rooms, large closets, running water; baths adjacent; separate dining tables.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

83D ST., 16 WEST.—Large room; also table boarders; select home; gentlemen; meals optional; references.

83D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant single room, southern exposure; good board; references.

83D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with dressing rooms, $14 two persons, with board.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; excellent board; American family.

MADISON AV., 187, (34th St.)—Ideal location; nice rooms; perfect cooking; dainty service; cool dining room; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Park entrance one block; suites and rooms; private baths; $8-$10 one person; superior board.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable double and single rooms; table boarders taken.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HICKS ST., 173, Brooklyn Heights.—Pleasant rooms; good table; convenient to Bridge, ferries and resorts; Summer rates.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St. and River.—Ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27.—Desirable rooms; porcelain baths; excellent table board; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

4TH AV., 250, bet. 20th and 21st Sts.—3 rooms to let, singly or together.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Rooms, $3, $4.25; housekeeping suites, $3.25; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

8TH AV., 240, (Near 24th St.)—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished; three men; couple. Cornell.

9TH ST., 69 WEST.—Large and small light, airy rooms; bath; running water; reasonable.

14TH ST., 335 WEST.—Bachelor will share nicely furnished room; congenial party; board optional. Simpson.

14TH ST., 357 West.—Cozy parlor and alcove; elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen. Simpson.

16TH ST., 123 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references; Summer rates.

18TH, 113 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large, cool rooms; finely kept, private house; transients.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; good board; near Subway station.

21D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; two others; conveniences; moderate.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in attractive old Colonial house; unusually large cool rooms.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room with piano; also small rooms; telephone; hall boy service.

24TH ST., 115 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman in private house.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, well-appointed house; 'phone, parlor; Summer rates.

34TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large room with private bath, suitable for two; dressing room.

35TH ST., 74 WEST.—Bright, large room; private bath; best management; reasonable; transients accommodated; central.

36TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath; electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable for two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 148 WEST.—Large and small rooms; location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square; low rates.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Very fine parlor, also single or double rooms; meals if wanted.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; refined gentleman; superior accommodations; scrupulously clean; references.

48TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water and bath. Carlson.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; bath; closets; hot water; transients.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

60TH ST., 143 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; private Christian family; references.

66TH ST., 62 WEST. Rooms suitable one or two; meals optional; prices moderate; Subway, Dugery.

71ST ST., 112 WEST.—Exceedingly attractive, newly decorated and furnished rooms; suitable for one or two gentlemen; all conveniences; private house; references.

74TH ST., 47 EAST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms for rent in refined neighborhood.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

92D ST., 309 WEST.—Two sunny rooms and bath for gentlemen; near Riverside; electric light, telephone. Inquire elevator boy.

94TH ST., 64 WEST.—American lady, having parlor floor in a private house, will rent for living or business purposes.

138TH ST., 540 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms, connecting or separate; running water; telephone; only three blocks from Subway; Summer rates.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Choice, well-furnished room for one or two gentlemen. Telephone.

BROADWAY, 1,548.—New, handsomely furnished rooms, diagonally opposite Hotel Astor; only gentlemen; improvements. Crane.

LEXINGTON AV., 143.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, large closets; strictly private house; select.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 104th St. Elevated.—Superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable; permanency appreciated.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Facing park; exceptionally cool, light rooms; well furnished; very quiet. Anderson.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Large front room, suitable two; private family; board optional; reference.

Brooklyn.

DECATUR ST., 131.—Exceptionally fine rooms, singly or en suite; hot and cold water; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

HEIGHTS—102 Pierrepont St., Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Superior large rooms en suite, singly; private bath and breakfast optional.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegance, comfort, accessibility; delightful breezes; aristocratic neighborhood; refined surroundings; suites; single.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, (near Bedford.)—Handsomely furnished large alcove room, with dressing room and closet; private residence.

Newark.

HIGH ST., 446.—Parlor floor, with reception room, suitable for doctor or studio; nice location.

WASHINGTON ST., 436.—Large front parlor, with sleeping room, suitable for doctor or dentist

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—3 rooms, or 2, with alcove; light housekeeping; good locality; convenient to 3d Av. and 183d St. Titus, 372 East 16th St., Flatbush.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, capable for broker's office; $12 to start; excellent future. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Lady at once having no ties or business who will share the work and pleasure on boat with ladies until October; must know how to row; references exchanged; no salary paid. Call 417 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Young lady to do stenography, bookkeeping, and assist in office work; steady position; references; salary, $10. B., Box 201 Times Downtown.

Males.

SALARY.—Solicitors wanted, for our publications; men with high school or college training preferred. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d St.

WANTED—Young men, now employed, to invest in stock of a corporation organized to operate in this and all other cities of the world; can arrange to pay in small monthly installments and will be considered for positions with the corporation as it develops. Corporation, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen on commission to carry three samples of a man's shoe to retail at $1.50; state territory and experience, reference, &c.; ready sellers everywhere. The $1.50 Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Draughtsman (architectural) for ornamental iron works; excellent opportunity for advancement; salary, $20; other positions on file; call before 12 Saturday. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Collectors of insurance accounts, books, &c., to sell watches, diamonds, and jewelry on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

WANTED—Boys to work after school. Call or write Saturday, Yankee Pub. Co., 501 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—Experienced gentlewoman as housekeeper in private family or useful companion to lady; references. M. 40 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER OR COMPANION.—By cultured woman; capable of taking full charge; best reference. Miss S., 510 West 151st St.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable woman wishes family washing from country for Summer; references. 209 East 42d St.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place competent servant as parlormaid or waitress. Apply Mrs. E. N. Potter, 36 West 9th St.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the claims of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—3 years' experience; neat, accurate, and conscientious worker; reference from former employer; salary, $10-$12. H Box 308 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Three years' experience; rapid, accurate; high school graduate; references; $10. Accuracy, Box 175 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; rapid, accurate; neat, conscientious; references; $8. Miss Miller, Box 156 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Am a good shorthand writer with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Clara Wainwright, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; satisfactory references; salary $15 to $18. K., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate; trial will prove ability; references; $12. Mildred Robinson, Box 102 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Address Mary Williams, 568 Park Av.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, having some spare time, will examine and audit books, write up financial statements, render trial balances, and balance sheet rates very reasonable. Competent, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

AS TRAVELING COMPANION and guide on European tour; a cultured young man; has resided abroad; traveled extensively; speaks foreign languages; references. Box 1,015 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Will open, post, or close books, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms reasonable. B., Box 151 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER with spare time will keep small set books, adjust and audit accounts, prepare monthly statements, &c.; afternoons or evenings. Walters, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Best references; age 28; thoroughly understands business. John Wiggins, 200 West 54th St.

ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED IN HEATING, LIGHTING, POWER, REFRIGERATION AND BUILDING CONSTRUCTION, WHO IS AN ACCURATE ESTIMATER, CLOSE BUYER, AND SUCCESSFUL SOLICITOR, OPEN FOR AN ENGAGEMENT. RESULTS, BOX 150 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR and COMPANION.—Young man of college education; would travel; experienced; references. K. A. W., Box 182 Times Downtown.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET or FOOTMAN.—Young male attendant as valet or footman; six years in last situation in England. Box 293 Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE wants to start in right way to learn a good business. Worker, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

CARRIED DOWN FIVE GIRLS.

Two Firemen Aided Factory Workers Overcome by Smoke.

Five girls, overcome by smoke, were carried down fire escapes to the street by two firemen, when a blaze took place early yesterday afternoon in the six-story factory building at 206 Centre Street.

The rescuers were Andrew Hergenrother, driver for Deputy Chief Kruger, and Lieut. Murphy of Truck No. 9. The girls are Fannie Fuer, eighteen, of 636 East Ninth Street; Annie Stalla, nineteen, of 4 Rivington Street; Gussie Grates, twenty-two, of 264 Stanton Street; Clara Teppenstein, nineteen, of 262 Stanton Street, and Ray Kohn, seventeen, of 32 Norfolk Street. All quickly recovered. Ray Cohen of 46 Gouverneur Street and Anna Bligman escaped by the roof. The fire, which started in the hat factory of Isaac Holoschultz did about $2,000 damage.

On the way to the blaze an insurance patrol wagon ran down and severely injured Emanuel Souweine, a deaf and dumb man, forty-seven years old, an engraver, of 131 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. He was sent home at his own request, made in writing.

Business Science Club Dinner.

An informal dinner and regular monthly meeting of the Business Science Club, composed of men well known in various mercantile institutions, will be held at the Aldine Club, 111 Fifth Avenue, on Tuesday evening. Among the speakers will be S. Uchida, Japanese Consul General; J. Hampton Moore, Chief of the Bureau of Manufacturers, Washington, and Ralph W. Grout, editor of The Exporters' and Importers' Journal.

Missionary Bishop Elected.

The Rev. Frederick Foote Johnson was elected yesterday morning Coadjutor Missionary Bishop of South Dakota to assist the venerable Bishop Hare. The election took place in Calvary Church, where the Episcopal Bishops first received communion. The Rev. Mr. Johnson is at present a resident of Springfield, Mass.

NEW CITY WATER BOARD HEADED BY J. E. SIMMONS

With Him Mayor Names C. A. Shaw and C. N. Chadwick.

TAKE UP $100,000,000 PLANS

Commissioners Have Life Tenure and Complete Powers—Chosen from Representative Bodies, as Agreed.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had appointed J. Edward Simmons, Charles A. Shaw, and Charles N. Chadwick as the Municipal Water Commission which will have full charge of the proposed $100,000,000 improvement of the city's water supply. The members met in the Mayor's office, were sworn in and organized by making Mr. Simmons President and Mr. Chadwick temporary Secretary.

Mr. Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, was named as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Shaw, President of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, represents the Board of Underwriters, and Mr. Chadwick, President of the Charles N. Chadwick Company, was recommended on the list of the Manufacturers' Assqciation of Brooklyn. The salaries of the members are $12,000 each, with practically life tenure.

The commission will select the permanent Secretary and the entire engineering staff and clerical force, and will fix the salaries for all employes. John R. Freeman of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission, which, first under Mayor Low and then under Mayor McClellan, laid out the general plan for the improvement of the water supply, is considered for chief engineer.

The commission will meet in the office of the Corporation Counsel next Monday. Mayor McClellan said yesterday that there was no reason as yet why the business interests of the members should interfere in any way with their work as Water Commissioners.

J. Edward Simmons was unwilling to discuss the question whether he would give up the bank Presidency.

"I told the Mayor I would give my whole time to the commission from the beginning if it were needed," said Mr. Shaw, "but the Mayor said there was no reason for such action at this time."

Mr. Chadwick said he had not been active in the Chadwick Company for some years, and, therefore, would be able to give his entire time to the commission.

TAPPERS AFTER $2,800 ROLL.

Thought They Had It When Police Closed In on "Fake" Poolroom.

Caught in what the detectives say was an attempt to get $2,800 from a merchant by the "fake" wire-tapping game, ten men were locked up at Police Headquarters last night. The arrests were made in a house in West Thirty-fourth Street.

The victim was William G. Russell, a produce merchant at 227 First Avenue. He met one of the "tappers" uptown on Monday last. The man told him of a very easy way to make money. He had a friend who was the Superintendent of the New York Telephone Company. The friend often got the results of a horse race before it reached the poolrooms. If this friend were assured of half the proceeds he would readily give the information.

"Suppose we go down and see him. Maybe he'll have a hot one to-day," said the "tapper." Russell agreed. He was taken to the telephone company's building in Cortlandt Street and introduced to a man in his shirt sleeves, who rushed out of an office in a great hurry.

"Make a play on Proper," he whispered. "He's just in a winner. Run for it!"

Russell said that his new-found friend caught him by the arm, rushed him to a near-by poolroom, (or a place which he said was a poolroom,) and Russell put down $20, winning $60.

"What's the use of hard work after this?" asked the "tapper."

Russell agreed that hard work did seem unnecessary. He promised to meet the "tapper" yesterday with $2,800. In the meantime he went to the police.

Detectives Fogarty and Munday told Russell to cut some paper the size of bills and put it in the four envelopes which it had been agreed should contain the roll. He was instructed to meet his friend, go with him, and pass over the envelopes.

The detectives followed the pair to the West Thirty-fourth Street house, and at a signal entered and caught the gang right in the act. They had a room in which was a blind telegraph instrument, the wires of which went no further than the table, four racing sheets, and other stuff to make it look like a poolroom.

CHILD'S PLEA SETTLES CASE.

Mr. and Mrs. U. S. Glick Reconciled After Conference in Court.

"Come over here, muvver," cried a little youngster of three years as he ran from her lap and clambered to the shoulders of his father, Ulysses S. Glick, in court yesterday morning, and the hearing on the charge of abduction against the father was suddenly brought to a halt. Mr. and Mrs. Glick, with their counsel, retired to an anteroom in Jefferson Market Court, and after a conference announced to Magistrate Finn that they had settled their differences. The child was turned over to his mother, who went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Glick, a mine owner and promoter, of Chicago was arrested by Detectives Kerr and Reilly in the lobby of the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday night at the request of the police of Erie, Penn., who telegraphed that they held a warrant charging abduction.

Magistrate Finn, despite the settlement, said that he was compelled to hold Glick on a short affidavit until the warrant arrived, and remanded him for twenty-four hours without bail. A telegram from the police of Erie later said that proceedings were being taken to dismiss the warrant.

SUBWAY TO RECTOR STREET.

Station There Will Be Opened Monday Terminal for Express Trains.

It was announced yesterday that the Wall and Rector Street station on the lower Broadway section of the Subway would be opened at 12:01 A. M. on Monday. From that time on all express trains will be run down to the Rector Street station.

Work on the new station was rushed to relieve the crowding on the platform of the Fulton Street station and at the City Hall. The Rector Street station is one of the largest on the line. It extends from above the Trinity Building down past Wall Street, and is more than 300 feet long. There is a tunnel running from one platform to the other. There is an entrance through the Empire Building and one is being built to connect with the Trinity Building.

Maine and Missouri at Navy Yard.

The battleships Maine and Missouri, the former the flagship of Rear Admiral Evans, Commander in Chief of the North Atlantic fleet, arrived at the New York Navy Yard yesterday. They will receive minor repairs to fit them for the forthcoming manoeuvres off Provincetown, Mass.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK
All Linen
SUMMER SHIRTS

Men's Blue Serge Suits at $9.80,
Worth $18.
All sizes, silk and satin lined, single or double breasted, to-day's sale.
Men's 2-piece Crash Suits, pants have belt straps and turned up bottoms, at $6.90
King's
Corner Broadway and Park Place.

ESTIMATE BOARD TO HEAR SUBWAY PLANS JUNE 16

Under New Law It Will Pass on All Proposed Routes.

COMPANY WANTS CONDUITS

Messenger Concern Asks Permission to Lay Them—City to Pay Part of Certain Assessments.

Under the provisions of the recently enacted law shearing the Board of Aldermen of all power over franchises all the routes recently laid out and approved by the Rapid Transit Commission for new subways came before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at yesterday's meeting. The board fixed June 16 as the date for the formal hearings on the routes.

Alderman Sullivan represented the opposition of the Aldermen to the law by declining to vote on any of the resolutions. He demanded, however, that a hearing be given on an application that the Controller wanted filed because its phraseology made its meaning obscure, but he withdrew the resolution when the Mayor refused to put it in the form of an amendment to the Controller's motion.

The application was inclosed in a letter from M. W. Rayens, General Manager of the United District Messenger Company. It took the form of a resolution giving to the messenger company a permit to lay conduits, &c., to convey and supply news and messages, &c., to all parts of the city, "for which permit the company shall pay to the city a sum equal to 1 per cent. per lineal foot occupied under such permit."

Controller Grout offered a resolution, which was adopted, authorizing the city to acquire the Montauk Theatre property in Brooklyn for $500,000. The assessed valuation of the property is but $300,000. The property is wanted by the city as a part of the Flatbush Avenue extension. Mr. Grout later said that the price had been agreed upon after a conference with the owners. Among them is ex-State Senator William H. Reynolds. All the engineers' plans for the Flatbush Avenue extension were approved by the board and appropriations aggregating $417,000 were made for improvement plans. The board decided that the city should pay 40 per cent. of the price of the improvements in Eleventh Avenue between Fifteenth Street and Terrace Place, Brooklyn, and on the White Plains Road, from Morris Park Avenue to the city line in the Bronx. Of the Brooklyn improvement Mr. Grout said the charges of the Commissioners were outrageous. The improvement consisted of laying out a streetway 1,470 feet long without any buildings on it, and the costs of the commission were set at $9,420.48, while the awards were only $15,065. One property owner offered to sell his ground for 80 per cent. of the amount assessed against it by the city.

In the White Plains Road matter the awards were $1,691,874.73, interest $181,053.66, and costs $44,485.50.

Borough President Ahearn got an appropriation of $15,000 for the maintenance of the floating baths of Manhattan.

14-YEAR-OLD TRIED SUICIDE.

Tired of Being a Victim of Pranks, So He Swallowed Pins.

Frank Kornholtz is fourteen years old, but small for his age. He lives with his parents at 740 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx. His companions have played so many tricks on him that Frank decided he wanted to die.

He came home Thursday night about 9 o'clock and went to the kitchen, where he knew a box of boric acid was kept. He scooped up a handful and swallowed it. He waited, but there was no ill-effect, and he decided the acid wouldn't kill him. Then he swallowed a lot of pins. Pretty soon he was in pain, and he repented and told his parents what he had done. The family physician was summoned, and after a while Frank felt better. Yesterday morning he was well enough to go to the Children's Court. Judge Olmsted paroled him in the custody of his father until June 13, when he will have a hearing.

McAdoo Honors Eggers and Costigan.

Police Commissioner McAdoo made a new departure yesterday when he awarded honorable mention to Acting Captain William J. Eggers and Roundsman Daniel Costigan of the Commissioner's private detective bureau "for general good service." Heretofore it has been the custom in the Police Department to give such honor only for some deed of bravery in which the policeman risked his life. Honorable mention counts a certain number of points in the policeman's favor when he comes up for examination for promotion.

Court Orders for Copying Stock List.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday in the case of the People ex rel. Joseph W. Large vs. the Consolidated National Bank. In this case Joseph W. Large brought action to be permitted to make a copy of the list of stockholders of the Consolidated National Bank, of which he himself was a stockholder. He had been permitted to examine the stock book, but was refused permission to copy the list. The court grants his application.

Important Sale of Men's Furnishings.

THE following important offerings are the offspring of trade conditions in which you have had a share. Many of the brands are known the world over, mere mention of whose names is sufficient guarantee of value. Add to this Smith, Gray & Co.

Men's Fancy Half Hose,
Always 25, 35 and 50c,
more than one-half of which are worth 50c., any number 35c., none less than 25c. Lisle, mercerized, silk plaited, fancy balbriggan, variegated patterns and quaint designs. Wearing low shoes? 6 pairs for $1.00. 17c
All 3 stores.

Payne's Fish Net Underwear.
Sold the world over at $1.00.
Open mesh effect, cool, porous; shirts and drawers and knee drawers; worth $1.00. 50c
N. Y. store only.

Crepe de Sante Underwear,
From Switzerland—always $1.50.
Chance for athletic fellows. Some are made in Jersey style—no opening in front but thro' the neck; short sleeves; open mesh effect; 36 to 44; actual value $1.50. 50c
N. Y. store only.

Aertex Cellular Underwear.
Imported English Underwear.
Widely advertised as the best hygienic undergarments; short sleeves, regular and knee drawers; always $1.50 and $2.00 per garment. 50c
N. Y. store only.

Read This:
All odds and ends in Men's Negligee Shirts, many exquisite designs, all sizes in all kinds; none ever sold for less than $1.50 up to $2.75; until sold. $1
N. Y. store only.

Smith Gray & Co.,
THREE STORES
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

265 B'WAY 420 B'WAY 841 B'WAY

Suit and Waistcoat Specials.

Good Selections Remaining in our Sale of MEN'S FANCY SUITS—at great reduction. 10.50
Also Youths' Suits, 31-35 chest.
WASHABLE WAISTCOATS—for Particular Men—Suitable for Day and Evening wear. Values up to $5.00, ... 2.00

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St., and near Chambers St.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

June 10th.

Remember that July and August are fatal months for many straw hats that make a brave showing in June. Let yours carry a life insurance policy in the shape of a "Young" label. $2.00 and upward—the very best that that money can buy.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
530 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.



We will be here all day to save you waking up to-morrow to find you're short something you want to wear.

Clothing, furnishings, hats or shoes.

Probably we'll have some of those 50c. belts and 2 for a quarter handkerchiefs left this morning.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren St. | 842 at 13th St. | 1260 at 32d St.



Truly Warner
A Builder of $2.00 Hats.
BROADWAY.
Below Fulton; Below Chambers; Below Bleecker; Below 12th st.; Below 28th St.; NASSAU ST. Below Maiden Lane.

Wallach's News
830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 125th. Open Evenings.

SUMMER weather, Serge weather.
Fit—Style—you see for yourself in every HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known / Well-Made) suit.
But the SERGE (not a cotton thread in it) we stand back of because we KNOW Serge.
Blue or black (and they STAY blue or black) single breasted or double, upward from $15
Two piece suits in fancy feather-weight fabrics.

Wallach's Straws
830, 832 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 840 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 123d 246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

SPLIT Straws.
They look cool.
They are comfortable.
They cost little.
Style they have equal to the Best $5.00 Hat.
Anywhere else they would cost you $3.00.
Wallach's price, $1.90
(Our Panamas are a good investment.)

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Summer Underwear Bargains



2.50 French Lisle Thread at 1.49
SHIRTS OR DRAWERS
75c. Knee Drawers, 49c.
Nainsook and Balbriggan.
1.50 Mercerized Silk, 98c.
Fancy and plain colors.
1.50 Negligee Shirts, 98c.
White Oxford, Chambray and Madras cloth, pleated or plain bosoms; cuffs attached or separate.
2.00 Fine Madras, 1.49.
Pleated bosoms.
Grain Leather Belts, 49c.—98c.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
Matinees Every Day.
SOUSA'S BAND To-morrow Night. Popular Prices.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day & Wed. 2:15.
New American Comedy, The Heir to the Hoorah.
ACAUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Great Lafayette & His Own Co., Four Mortons, May Robson & Co.
5TH AV. Sardou's "Scrap of Paper," with Henry Woodruff, Katherine Grey & Big Cast.
58TH ST. "Oliver Twist," with Elita Proctor Otis, Jas. Durkin, Agnes Scott, etc.
125TH ST. "Charley's Aunt" with W. J. Kelley, Beatrice Morgan, Etienne Girardot, etc.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock
Virginia Earle—Louis Harrison—Corinne and Extraordinary Company of 50.
June 12th—First time Automobile Race.
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove
Opening Next Monday. Seats Selling.
A Bill of Unusual Novelties & Burlesque. "When We Are Forty-one."

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH
Daily, 3 & 8:30; Sat. & Sun., 3, 5, 7:30 & 9.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St. B'way & 7th Av.
Paradise Roof Gardens. Every Ev'g 8:15 to Midnight. Matinee Every Day. Down Stairs in the Victoria Theatre. With Entire Roof Bill. 25c. 50c.
TO-TO, the Mysterious Musician; Louise Gunning, Spessardy's Bears & Ponies, Patty Bros. and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. F. C. Whitney presents
MME. Schumann-Heink
In Stange & Edwards's opera, Love's Lottery. Popular Prices. Mat. To-day at 2. Eve. 8:15.

Alhambra, 7th Av. & 126th. Mat. Daily, 2:15. Jacob P. Adler, Mr. & Mrs. Sidney Drew, The Zanciga, Cole & Johnson, Melville & Stetson, Gillette's Dogs, Walter C. Kelly, Clement De Lion.

COLONIAL, B'way & 62d. Daily Mat. 25c. Henry Miller & Co., Dockstader's Tabloid Minstrels, Cheridah Simpson, Callahan & Mack, 3 Nevaros, Sherman & De Forest, others.

DREAMLAND
The largest Hippodrome in the World, free. Races 3 and 9 P. M. daily.

LYRIC 171st Time To-night, 8:15. Mat. To-day. West Point Night Tuesday.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN FANTANA

Harlem Op. House Mat. To-d'y, 2—25, 50c. Ev. at 8, 25, 50 & 75c. ADELAIDE KEIM as HAMLET. Next Week—YOUNG MRS. WINTHROP.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes.

SOUSA Hippodrome, 6 Av., 43d-44th St. INAUGURAL CONCERT. To-morrow Eve., 8:30. Seats on sale.

GRAND Mat. To-day. DOWN OUR WAY

AMUSEMENTS.

BOSTOCKS Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA. ZEV (Clo.).

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1905. 16 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

A NOTEWORTHY new book of the week is "Richard Wagner to Mathilde Wesendonck," a remarkable collection of letters written by the great composer to the woman who most strongly influenced him in his work, translated and edited by William Ashton Ellis. A portrait of Frau Wesendonck, prefacing the volume, from a painting by C. Dorner in 1860, shows a comely lady with a reflective brow and eyes wide apart, a Minerva, perhaps, but certainly not a Venus. She died in 1902, and although her platonic relationship to Wagner had previously been much talked about because of the outspoken objections of Wagner's first wife, the letters which make up the body of this book have not been published until now. Indeed, this is a new revelation of Wagner's character and ambition. Frau Wesendonck left the letters in careful order, and willed their publication. Mr. Ellis assumes that she intended to write an introduction herself. Wagner and Mathilde met in 1852, four years after her marriage. The correspondence continued, though fitfully and briefly toward the close, until 1871, the year after his second marriage. Frau Cosima had him well in hand then. The chief interest in the letters now, of course, is their intimate record of the artistic development of Wagner.

One of our reviewers this week, writing of John Whitson's spirited pictures of far Western life in "Justin Wingate, Ranchman," expresses a regret that so few novelists dare to omit an equivalent for romantic love from their books, even when they lack the skill and sympathy to make love stories interesting. "Kim" and "Lord Jim" are instanced as notable works of fiction in which the love of women plays no part. But Mr. Kipling and Mr. Conrad are writers of gifts far out of the common, who can compel the publishers temporarily to look at things from their own point of view. A "Kim" by a less individual writer than Kipling would have been sent back in manuscript for a "love interest" to be written in, but then a less individual writer would never have written a "Kim." The convention of a "love interest" is strongly fixed in the publishing mind, and rightly so, from the purely commercial point of view, though, to be sure, a love story of languid interest seems worse than no love story at all. To be sure, admirable works of fiction have been written without a hint of the theme of love. Mr. T. A. Janvier's "The Aztec Treasure House" is one of them, and is one of the most fascinating tales ever written. But it was published as long ago as 1890, and we have never heard a demand for a new edition. This is probably a case in which both the reviewer and the publisher are right, from their respective points of view.

Our Boston correspondent confirms the report that the hitherto anonymous author of "A Publisher's Confessions" is Mr. Walter H. Page. Both The Dial and The Critic have belated articles on this book, and both emphasize the fact that this publisher confesses nothing at all. The sins and shortcomings he sets forth are those of others. The greedy author, (actually striving to gain a decent livelihood by writing,) the reviewer, the professional "readers"—these are his game. He admits no faults of his own. The Critic, which is the property of a great book-publishing house, thinks the book would be much more lively if the publisher really confessed something. "Publishers," says The Critic, "know a lot they can't tell." Indeed, they must. But, alas! as we read further in The Critic's brief comments, we find that the things publishers know and cannot tell are chiefly about authors. "The public would stand aghast if it knew how tricky are some of the authors whom it holds in the highest esteem." Now, we fancy that "A Publisher's Confessions" abuses the authors quite enough for one book, and that one written by an avowed publisher.

The Summer Reading Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW will be published one week hence, June 17. It will contain succinct descriptive notices of one hundred new books in many departments of literature. Fiction predominates, inevitably, in such a list, but there are good books of all sorts for the man or woman who desires to devote some part of a Summer's leisure to "reading up." Biography, criticism of life and letters, books on outdoor life and gardening, science, finance, trade, travel and adventure will all be reasonably well represented in this list. Of course, every single number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW at this time of year is a Summer reading number which nobody who desires to keep abreast with current literature can do without. Many books well worth reading, and as suitable for reading in Summer as any other time, are described impartially, for instance, in this very number. But the special number, with its list specifying so many good books already published or about to appear, is designed as a convenience for persons who depart, about now, for retreats far from bookshops, and is particularly prized for that reason by them and by the booksellers.

Tolstoy's announcement of his admiration for Rousseau will do more to lend interest to the little Rousseau revival in Europe than the publication of the great Jean Jacques's love letters to Mme. d'Houdetôt or any other lady. Tolstoy has joined the Geneva Rousseau Society, and uttered these remarks in so doing:

> Rousseau has been my master since I was fifteen. Rousseau and the Gospel have been the two great and beneficent influences that have affected my life.
>
> Rousseau does not grow old. Quite lately I reread some of his works, and I felt the same ecstasy of soul and the same admiration that I experienced when reading him in the days of my youth.

Probably the influence of the Geneva Rousseau Society is not far-reaching, and what Tolstoy is at it in these days must be purely historical and literary.

LIFE OUT OF DOORS.

Some New Books About the Garden—Flowers and Vegetables—The Wild Fruits.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

I.—THINGS OF THE EARTH.

AT THE present time we have a greater need for the harmonious beauty of truth in our literature of nature than of any other quality.

The term realism which is supposed to be synonymous with truth is often so distorted as to cover all viewpoints, from the unnecessarily brutal to an overheated and degenerate state of the imagination that is mistaken for real insight by the uninitiated. Therefore the perennial statements, from a certain class of dry-as-dust critics, to the effect that the nature book market is overcrowded and that everything upon the subject has been said, are but mere words from those too inflexible and didactic to comprehend. For, so long as one simple truth is stated in a way to appeal to a single mind as never before, the book that holds the thought is needed; while every truthful presentment of the beautiful in nature is also a contribution to the mental health of the community.

It was a wisely discriminating critic who a short time ago wrote in reference to a book of this class: "A contribution to the world's sanity is of greater value than a contribution to its science."

England is sending us daily many examples of perfect book making, but none more so than the quarto volume, "Garden Color," recently issued by the Dent Press. This book is notable both from the standpoint of nature lover and bibliophile, and belongs to that never-crowded group of garden books that go from the hands of the reader to the bookbinder, and with margins carefully preserved and clad in the elegance of simplicity, returns to the book shelves to become a part of the literature of home.

The text is largely cultural and the scheme of color follows the months and seasons of the year. A different author presides over each season, having assistants in charge of specific months; thus, Mrs. E. W. Earle tells of Spring, "E. V. B." of Summer; Autumn is by Rose Kingsley, and Winter falls to the lot of the Hon. Vicary Gibbs—altogether a quartet notable in garden lore. Margaret H. Waterfield of Nackington, Canterbury, is the maker of the sympathetic water color sketches that render practical and vital the suggestions of the text and show the possibility of painting artistic pictures in the garden borders with living plants as well as upon canvas with pigments.

Especially pleasant is it to find as introduction to Miss Waterfield's preface these lines of Whitman's, for, though they were originally written of nature, wild and untrammeled, they are none the less applicable to the revelations that await the gardener whose soul looks above gain to beauty:

> The earth never tires,
> The earth is rude, silent, incomprehensible at first,
> Nature is rude and incomprehensible at first,
> Be not discouraged, keep on, there are divine things well enveloped,
> I swear to you there are divine things more beautiful than words can tell.

"The Book of the Lily," by William Goldring, is Vol. XVII. of the series of little "Handbooks of Practical Gardening." This series, though admirably conceived and well executed throughout, has of course a limited value on this side of the water, owing to the difference in conditions of climate and soil, yet in face of the general reservation, this "Book of the Lily" is quite invaluable to the increasing class of people of small means, who, having gardens of moderate size, do their own thinking as well as planting, thus making it in a great degree possible to alter the limiting conditions themselves.

The introductory chapter on the geography and history of the lily is particularly interesting, as well

*GARDEN COLOR. By Mrs. C. W. Earle, "E. V. B.," Rose Kingsley, and the Hon. Vicary Gibbs. Notes and water color sketches by Margaret Waterfield. Pp. 198. Quarto, cloth. London: J. M. Dent & Co. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $6.

THE BOOK OF THE LILY. By William Goldring. Being Vol. XVII. of the Handbooks of Practical Gardening. Illustrated. Small 8vo, cloth. Pp. 96. New York: John Lane.

HOW TO MAKE A VEGETABLE GARDEN. By Edith Loring Fullerton. Illustrated by H. E. Fullerton. Royal 8vo, cloth. Pp. 347. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

HOW TO KNOW WILD FRUITS. By Maude Gridley Peterson. Illustrated by Mary Stevens Hazlett. Pp. xiii, 365. Small 8vo, cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A COUNTRY DIARY. By [illegible]. Pp. 166. Boston: [illegible]. London: [illegible].

on the treatise upon diseases and insect pests—that closes the book. In the chapter upon lilies in the open-air garden many hints are given that are most pertinent, while the necessary distinction between allowing garden lilies due shelter without causing them to "damp off" by too heavy shading is wisely dwelt upon, while the cause of the disease that has almost banished the beautiful Madonna lily from old gardens as well as the remedy for it, is applicable to all countries.

Whomsoever reads this book will be sure this Autumn (the proper season to begin a lily bed) to search out a well-drained, partly shaded nook as a home for at least a couple of dozen bulbs of these regal flowers, that will add new interest to the coming of Summer. Neither need the purse be long that buys, for the most expensive lilies are by no means the most beautiful. Five dollars will make a gracious showing if the gardener does not aspire to being that most insatiable person in any walk of life—a collector of rarities.

Edith Loring Fullerton has surely given us a very worthy contribution to the world's sanity in her admirably written book on "How to Make a Vegetable Garden." Many men have many minds, also women; there are those who revel in the ideal aspect of nature alone, caring neither to sow nor reap, while there are others who not only desire to sow and reap, but also to eat the results as a practical demonstration of ability, even though not led so to do by financial considerations.

I do not know of a more absolutely healthy recreation for the brain worker of either sex than the growing of a vegetable garden, even if it be no larger in size than the bit of land at the rear of the 100x200 suburban lot. While irrespective of the amount of land available, no more should be put under cultivation than the amateur gardener can mentally and physically cope with, for once exceed this limit and the tyranny of the soil can become as fierce and despotic as any other form of overdoing, and dreams of weeds rampant and cutworms and potato bugs militant will sit nightly as heavily upon the spirit as the worries of any purely commercial proposition wherein the ends fail to meet.

The titles of the fourteen chapters in Mrs. Fullerton's book are quite enough to infect one with the spirit of vegetable gardening, while many of the pictures supplied by H. B. Fullerton put a keen edge upon the appetite of those who yearn for fresh, home-grown vegetables. The book begins with the Winter, sleeping time of earth, when plans may be made at leisure, (that is, if there is really any leisure in the strenuous outdoor life; I've never found any; it is all living and hoping and loving and years that whiz past,) and ends with a most practical planting table.

Especially good are the sections upon leaves, roots, and seeds and seed pods that we eat, as well as the many diagrams of combination vegetable and flower gardens. For the making of these last the directions are so simple as to be impossible of misunderstanding, yet blended with such a sympathetic comprehension of the things of the earth that it both inspires to action and elevates the worker above the merely commonplace utilitarian viewpoint.

Buy this book, all you who have been told to "get out of doors and turn the soil," to turn your thoughts from some too well-worn topic that sets the brain ajar like the continual vibration of the harp of one string.

Office man and over-thrifty housewife, do not let the trading instinct take the chair and ask you impertinent questions as to whether you could not buy your lettuce, radishes, or tomatoes for far less money than the seed, manure, and ground rent, plus your own time, will amount to, for in the country of such sordid thoughts is located the Kingdom of Nervous Prostration.

Or if the question must be asked, answer it Scotch fashion, by others—"Who can set a price upon satisfaction? What financial transaction is of deeper interest than that of personally aiding the earth to bring forth her increase? Who can appraise the worth of a night of natural sleep won by toil under the open sky while breathing the free air?"

Scripture might be well adapted in the rush of to-day to read, "What shall it profit a man if he gain a whole trust and lose his sleep?" for loss of natural sleep means loss of nerve, grip, and finally of the mind itself.

Maud Gridley Peterson is the author of a very satisfactory book on "How to Know Wild Fruits." For the dweller or constant visitor in the country there are already books innumerable for the identification of flower and leaf, but heretofore I do not know of a single volume by which wild plants may be identified by their fruits and seeds alone.

The flowers of Summer that are in bloom during the vacation time are well known, also many of the delicate blossoms of Spring that are specially sought because of their early coming, but there are many plants, both herbs and shrubs, such as shadbush, Juneberry, choke cherry, the wild plums, thorns, dogwoods, viburnums, blueberries, &c., that are made conspicuous for a much longer season by their fruits than by the flowers, and are therefore seen by the majority only when in fruit. The scheme of the book for identification is that of Mrs. Dana's "How to Know the Wild Flowers," in that it groups the various fruits by their color, (the user should remember that this color distinction belongs to the ripe fruit;) after the description of the fruit follows that of the leaf and flower, with a brief account of habitat, &c. The illustrations by Mary Elizabeth Herbert are helpful and accurate, though we feel the need of color in such pictures even more than in the case of flowers.

A certain number of inconsequent little books of the prattling vanity-diary-fiction order somehow manage to escape from the press each year, reminding one of the schools of vapid minnows that swim the same waters with the noble bass and trout. To this still-born community belongs "A Country Diary," by Mrs. Alfred Cock, and there are nearly 250 pages of it to boot!

M. O. W.

Fairfield, Conn., June, 1905.

A Tragedy of Misguidedness.

BELCHAMBER. By Howard Overing Sturgis, Author of "Tim" and "All That Was Possible." 12mo. Pp. 360. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

He is a bold man, this author, to handle the theme he has chosen in the way he does. That theme is the ruin wrought by misguided women—good women and worldly women—in the lives of their children. The society which is chosen for exploitation is that very fascinating and complex one which the British aristocracy has evolved and made into a fetich. Very plainly Mr. Sturgis understands a good deal about that society; very plainly also he is a pessimist with regard to it.

The Marquis of Belchamber is a shy youth, lame and bookish, who has inherited from a long line of rakish ancestors a constitution much impaired, and from his Scottish mother a morbid, Calvinistic conscience. This mother, a grim person of uncompromising evangelical morals, has managed the estate during her son's minority and ruled the boy with an iron hand. There is a younger brother who is a healthy young animal, fond of sport, and by all old-fashioned British standards better fitted for a Marquisate. But he is an unstable youth and early takes to the sowing of wild oats and the keeping of bad company. In particular he falls in love with a florid young woman in a chorus. While his mild elder brother is trying to deliver him by diplomacy from this siren the evangelical mother takes a hand in the affair—issuing stern (if hysterical) orders against "living in sin." The young man promptly marries the woman. Then the mother sets about getting her eldest born a wife—not because he has any vocation that way, but in order that the children of the Babylonish person may not inherit the titles and estates.

Ingenious plans are contrived between the Dowager and a conscientiously unscrupulous social campaigner with a pretty daughter, Cissy, blessed with a specious air of sweet innocence and nothing else. The little lady has already a love affair with a handsome and blackguardly cousin of Belchamber, but she is persuaded to sell herself. The shy and unsophisticated young Marquis, for his part, is easily entrapped—though Cissy's prenuptual sulks make him urge her "in God's name not to marry him unless she really wants to." He is not at all in love—only kindly disposed toward a pretty girl and ready to please his mother and do his duty. In the tragedy which follows the author has drawn mercilessly the hard lines of the real Cissy, who makes it clear on her wedding night that the marriage is to be merely nominal. Then she proceeds to enjoy her ill-gotten gains and continue the intrigue with the blackguardly cousin. Presently the young and gay Marchioness of Belchamber is delivered of a son—and the Marquis acknowledges the child as his own after a fearful inward struggle and a conversation with the lady which is on her side a marvel of brutal frankness. The husband's reasons are complex, but not impossible of comprehension.

Of course the mother neglects the child, and the poor Marquis finding how it is is moved to take it under his own wing and grow pathetically fond of it. In the event it dies.

So the story runs. The course of it to the end seems as you read it as inevitable as any course could be; granted the persons, granted the conditions, it must be what is is. And the persons seem to us very human and the conditions very possible; some of the situations most grimly dramatic. The evil that all do—good and bad alike—is, except in the case of the blackguard, done for motives either socially approved or morally or humanly appealing. It is, in fact, the tragedy of misguided motives; an eloquent arraignment of the world—old fashion of trying to make young people something they are not in order to attain results which tradition has consecrated as desirable. As a story the thing holds the reader pretty hard—perhaps by the force of the truth that is in it. By the way, there's a sort of old-fashioned touch about some of it, and now and then a suggestion of Thackeray.

"STURMSEE."

Parables with a Social Theory in the Form of a New Novel by the Author of "Calmire."*

THE length of this book is not, after all, the most remarkable thing. For it unblushingly announces itself a compendium (as far as may be in duodecimo) of the sanest and best thoughts on the relations of capital to labor and of both to government. The author adds, quite calmly, that he has sugar-coated the pill with a little story-telling for the benefit of such as hate facts undefiled.

That preface sounds dreary. But the truth is the people in the book, though obviously (and even professedly) taken mainly in moments and in aspects and relations which serve to illustrate economic and social principles and conditions—both as to conduct and, especially, as to conversation—have (for Utopians) an appeal remarkably human. And not merely human, but romantic—after a curiously sublimate fashion of romance.

Most of the author's creatures are better than people we know (including ourselves) are apt to seem to the run of us. In all of them the general good seems to hold a real interest, and especially they are more willing to listen to reason (even when set forth at great length) and less disposed to tell wise elders and advice givers generally to go to the devil than we have found our fellows to be. Of all the company only two are judged worthy of ultimate dismissal into outer darkness—and these two are weaklings, inspiring more the author's pity than his anger. Plainly, therefore, this author is much of an optimist. The impulses of lower humanity he dares to leave largely out of account, seeming to assume a decided trend toward truth and goodness, and charging the harm in men and things chiefly to ignorance. Nevertheless, he endows his women with impulses—the good women with angelic impulses and divine insight, a sort of holy intuition of truth.

From all this it follows of necessity that about everybody vitally concerned in the story is of the select company of the enlightened—the highly dowered in ability, position, wealth. As a matter of fact, the characters include several benevolent millionaires, active about the world's business: a sovereign petty Prince, another millionaire who is the modern robber baron, another who devotes himself to horses and yachts and leads the cotillion, (he is young and his father's son,) two Princesses, and a very rich lady with a past. But it includes also a stoker, a walking delegate, an assassin, a young man of frail honesty who is by way of hanging on to the skirts of society and doing odd jobs for it—losing his soul in the process—and some other plain people.

In a nutshell the author's economic theory is that the workingman (meaning him who soils his hands) is not usually entitled to a larger share of the wealth he helps to produce than he actually gets. For the man who sets the other at his handiwork, who tells him what to make and when to make it, not only increases the value of the total product, but, by insuring a stable business, insures also steady employment to the man with the soiled hands. The increase is his, for he made it—made it not in hurting but in helping the other. If, therefore, he receives millions while his subordinates receive hundreds, it is because he has produced millions while they have produced hundreds. And whether one of them or all of them has worked as hard as the master doesn't matter, since it is not the energy expended, but the practical results of the energy for which each is paid. As a matter of fact the ordinary workingman working for an intelligent "boss" actually makes (for himself) more than he could make unguided. If the workman can guide he presently becomes himself an employer.

Wherefore, obviously, taking the words in the common sense, labor has no grievance against capital—which the author figures as intelligence. To be sure, there are cases where an individual laborer or group of laborers has a grievance against an individual capitalist or group of capitalists—but these cases do not affect the principle.

However, from the fact that capital is intelligence, which is strength—for this is effective intelligence, not the ornamental kind—it follows that the part of good capitalists is to help labor—which is ignorance, weakness. Not that such help is a natural right of labor as ignorance and weakness. Ignorance and weakness have no natural rights. But it is thus that the rich, able, and wise grow richer, abler, and wiser still, in making the others richer and abler and wiser, and develop gentler and nobler virtues besides. Such is as far as man may guess the intent of the powers inscrutable who arranged the world into weak and strong. You see, it is a theory and programme essentially aristocratic, on its intellectual side at least—a benevolent despotism which assumes that there are vast natural differences in men which may not be leveled—unless perhaps by secular processes.

By consequence, trades unionism, being largely misguided ignorance, will not help the workingman in the end, and universal suffrage is at best under suspicion for the present, though the author doesn't apparently propose to restrict it. For the ninety and nine are sheep who need a shepherd—the hundredth has the secret of shepherdry, and if he is sometimes false to his trust he is more often decently faithful.

All of which (though the author is no reactionary, rather a liberal conservative,) is here set forth many times in different ways and words and enforced by parables. The story is of a big blond young German, half American, a doctor, and a doctor's son, who loves a Princess of a reigning house in the fatherland—a house reigning over a very small principality, to be sure. The Princess's mother, like the young doctor's, is American. But the Princess's father is German and stands stiffly by his traditions. So young Dr. Carl is denied his Princess and comes to America with a distinct impulse against established orders of things and a disposition to sympathize with the fellows at the bottom.

However, he goes to school to life, learns many things by experience, and many more by observation, and becomes in a marvelous few years Governor of a Western commonwealth—a reformer, but a thoughtful and careful one. Some of his state papers are here presented for your admiration, and the author evidently thinks his Governor Carl is all of the best and noblest in manhood. To us he seems a bit too calm, too consciously sane, and too solemnly convinced of his own seriousness—in short, too German—but the Princess thinks he is the real thing in modern heroism and loves him. The Princess is a serious girl, too, and quite sentimental, but has charming moments. She is not above kissing, and giving a bear hug besides to a very handsome boy (not Carl) whom she has just refused to marry. This Princess comes to New York, and goes about there incog., for she has a New York grandfather, a marvel of wisdom, who figured in the title of the author's earlier book, "Calmire." So you learn a great deal about what New York society is—or, rather, was fifteen years ago. You'll hardly find anywhere, by the way, a fairer or more interesting exposition of the nature of that society, its varieties, insufficiencies, absurdities; how it evolves and renews itself; why people want to be in it; how they get in or stay in; how it spoils some, and how in spite of vulgar showfolk and spenders whose names are mostly in the papers, it stands in the aggregate for something of value.

The author evidently believes in societies more or less exclusive, societies of the "best," but it appears he would have the rich (these, after all, are "society") exchange their horses and hounds and yachts and palaces at Newport (or some of them) for civic and benevolent pursuits such as become the elder brothers of the poor. Which very proper view does not avail to obscure the fact that, as a story, the best of this book lies in the romance which links the idle gentleman who led cotillions and raced horses and yachts (but he reformed) and the direct and intense but very human and handsome daughter of a plain, blunt man, who had grown rich in the manufacture of tinware. This plain, blunt man wonderfully well realized, is the real hero of the novel, and is by the author's admission intended for the type of the true American builder of his own fortune.

We began by saying the book was long. It covers, in fact, so wide a field that an adequate review (that is, one which will give you a just idea of the whole content) is impossible. It provides glimpses of real men and women and much preaching of real truth and wisdom, along with many curious and acute observations of life, but the author never gets down from his hobby. He is always intent to teach you wisdom and demolish economic fallacies.

Nevertheless, if you have a turn for occasional seriousness you will likely (with a little judicious skipping) read "Sturmsee" (which is Dr. Carl's other name) with as much pleasure as profit.

*STURMSEE. Man and Man. By the author of "Calmire." 12mo. Pp. 662. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

The Lippincott List.

Besides "A New Humanity; or, The Easter Island," by Adolf Willbrant, the J. B. Lippincott Company has just issued "Spanish Influence on English Literature," by Martin Hume of the University of London. The book is intended to provide for English readers a comparative study of Spanish literature in special relation to its points of contact with the literature of our own country.

To Lippincotts' Series of Select Novels has been added Burton E. Stevenson's "At Odds with the Regent." The Lippincotts have just published a revised edition of their Medical Dictionary.

The publication of "Montaigne," by Edward Dowden, the first volume in the French Men of Letters Series, has been postponed until September of this year.

THE RENAISSANCE.

Prof. John Edwin Sandys's Lectures at Harvard on the Revival of Learning.*

THESE lectures were delivered at Harvard this Spring under the Lane Foundation, and were repeated in part in other universities. Prof. Sandys introduces them with a graceful reference to the flame from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, that kindled Harvard's torch, and that was itself kindled in the very year of the revival of learning in Italy, and by that revival which is the subject of his discourse. He treats it in seven chapters, devoted respectively to "Petrarch and Boccaccio," "The Age of Discoveries," "The Theory and Practice of Education," "The Academies of Florence, Venice, Naples, and Rome," "The Homes of Humanism," "The Historian of Ciceronianism," and "The Study of Greek."

These titles in themselves suggest that the discussion is no dry and detailed enumeration of historical facts. Prof. Sandys has treated of the leading forces in the revival of learning in a way to suggest and make vivid a picture of the way that great movement was set at work. We are not to view it as a single and sudden event; nor are we to exaggerate the darkness of the Middle Ages in order to enhance the brightness of the new era. It was a gradual and protracted process, slowly called forth by the prevailing spirit of intellectual freedom, and by the continuous tradition of the Latin, the constant witness to the existence of Greek in the region known as Magna Graecia, and by the remains of antique sculpture and architecture. We see, first, Petrarch and his friend Boccaccio exploring libraries for hitherto unknown manuscripts of the Latin authors and gradually bringing them to light to their own great delight—Petrarch, the connecting link between the mediaeval and the modern world, the "first modern man," the first to realize the supreme importance of the classical literature and to regard it with a fresh and intelligent interest; Boccaccio, his follower, carrying on the work begun and inspired by him.

It was an age of discoveries of all sorts: geographical, physical, literary; of the discovery of man and human individuality, of the beauties of nature. Manuscripts of the classics were unearthed from forgotten resting places in large numbers. The story of the zealous Italian explorers in these regions and among the inscriptions of the Roman ruins is fascinating. The pictures of the chief actors in those stirring days that Prof. Sandys gives are delightful. Such a one is that of Niccolò dei Niccoli, the collector, seated at his table with his antique vases and his crystal cups gleaming on the spotless linen, or in his library, with a quiet smile playing about his lips, or walking abroad in a long and handsome robe of roséate hue. He meets a rich youth who, acknowledging that he was devoted only to pleasure, is reproved by him, and by his account of the beauty of learning is converted on the spot and becomes a scholar and patron of scholars. A strong influence toward the classical education was exerted by many other admirable scholars whose efforts and achievements are here described.

Another development, curious and interesting, of the new impulse toward classical learning resulted in the academies of Florence, Venice, Naples, and Rome. The first was that of Florence, and its establishment was due to the influence of one of the Greek envoys to the Council of Florence held in 1439 as an attempt to unite the Western and Eastern portions of the Church. Georgios Gemistos, instead of attending the sessions of the Council, gathered a circle of eager Florentines and poured forth his Platonic lore, prompting Cosimo de' Medici to hail him as a second Plato and to found an academy which, after 1,200 years, revived the custom of celebrating the memory of Plato by a banquet on the 7th of November, the day of his birth as well as of his death. There were nine members, and it was under the patronage of the House of Medici.

Aldus, the printer, founded the Venetian academy in 1500, whose language was Greek, whose members adopted Greek names, and one of whose aims was the production each month of an edition of some "good author." The Academy of Naples is interesting as having invented and created, through one of its members, Sannazaro, the imaginary "Arcadia" of modern pastoral poetry and romance. The Roman Academy was devoted to Latin rather than Greek, and its founder, who adopted the name of Pomponius Laetus, declined to learn Greek, for fear it should injure his Latin style.

Prof. Sandys gives a delightful glimpse in his fifth chapter of the chief "homes of humanism" in Italy during the days of the revival of learning—places that are at present to be seen and their associations with the scholars of the past recalled. He traces the influence of Cicero—the creator of the modern classical Latin prose, as Mommsen calls him—through the Middle Ages, and upon the humanists at the Revival of Learning, through the influence of Petrarch. Cicero and his style were the avowed models of most of the Italian scholars; but opposition to Ciceronianism was not lacking, especially to the exaggerated form of it, and there is an amusing account of the caricature by Longolius of the fanatic Ciceronian who wastes away, pining for the perfect attainment of a Ciceronian style, and his rigorous discipline to attain it. Furious battles were waged over the question, in some of which Erasmus took a part.

One of the most significant features of the revival of learning was the revival of the study of Greek. While Greek had almost faded from the knowledge of northern scholars, it remained a living language in the south of Italy, where there were Greek monks even down to the dawn of the Renaissance. It was from one such, indeed, that Petrarch gained his first knowledge of Greek, in 1342, and Boccaccio gained similar knowledge from another, who came to Venice in 1353. The influence of Petrarch and Boccaccio lingered in Florence, inciting the literary circle there to greet the accomplished Chrysoloras, on his arrival in Venice as an envoy from Byzantium, and to invite him to Florence, where, in fact, he taught Greek from 1396 to 1400. "Half a century before the fall of Constantinople the future destinies of Greek were thus assured in Europe." Other Byzantines came, zealous Italians visited Constantinople, and many Greek manuscripts were brought to Italy through their efforts. Bassarion, a Greek, was made Cardinal, and during his residence in Rome he was surrounded by learned Greeks, who flocked to Italy both before and after the fall of Constantinople. Thus the opinion, once held, that the fall of the Eastern capital was the cause of the revival of Greek learning is seen to be quite unfounded. Those who follow Prof. Sandys will have found that Greek had occupied the attention of zealous Italians for a century before that event. They will have found, too, the cooperation of many forces working toward the revival of learning; and they can hardly fail to have submitted to something of the charm and inspiration which characterize that most fascinating of periods.

*HARVARD LECTURES ON THE REVIVAL OF LEARNING. By John Edwin Sandys. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-213. New York: [illegible]

Rural Tales of Dorset.

DORSET DEAR. Idyls of Country Life. By M. E. Francis, (Mrs. Francis Blundell.) 12mo. Pp. 332. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Blundell is an author who has a fancy for making the heroines of her novels unhappy—for haunting them with spooks and trying them with mysterious sorrows. She will make one love a genius of the music and have an elderly designing creature keep him a long time from her, or she will make the lady's lover a highwayman and her house a place of midnight funeral processions. Here Mrs. Blundell has given her readers short stories—very sketchy stories they are, and she calls them idyls—of Dorset. The title she has chosen sounds foolish, but appears to be taken from a song. The matter appeared originally in several British periodicals.

The life the Tales tell of is the life of such humble Dorset folk as speak in the local lingo and are provincially slow of wit and given to rural detail. First, there's an old crone. You are told how, in consequence of a most trivial set of circumstances, her neighbors took a fancy that she was a witch, and so regarded her till the poor body herself really felt that she was an evil thing. Then, wishing no man, woman, or child harm, she shut herself up in her little house and barred the world out—till her daughter came with a stout farmer and broke in the door and scattered the superstition. Another tale is of an old couple who celebrated their jubilee wedding by running away from the guests assembled to solemnize it, in the same old "po' shay" in which they had eloped as young lovers. Still another tale relates how a certain patient swain waited and waited for the father of his beloved—who was a crabbed soul—to die, and how he had the banns put up the moment the old curmudgeon passed away. Yet another is of a rural postman (with South African medals on his breast) and a pretty school mistress whom he first saw playing with the children as he passed on his rounds. The postman courted the schoolmistress in terms of the old game of forfeits with all the penalties that by rule and custom you must pay to "the wittiest, the prettiest, and the one you love the best."

Classical Fairy Tales.

As a companion to their "Poems Every Child Should Know," Doubleday, Page & Co. are now bringing out "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," edited with an introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie, and illustrated and decorated by Blanche Ostertag. (12mo, 90 cents net.)

The fairy tale [illegible]

The Green Bag.

The June number of The Green Bag, the lawyers' magazine, contains "Some Legal Aspects of the Equitable Controversy," by a New York lawyer; "The North Sea Inquiry," by B. H. Cenner of Paris, and the complete text of the address of the Hon. Alton B. Parker on "The Lawyer in Public Affairs," delivered before the Illinois Bar Association in May.

Industrial Chemistry.

A new edition, revised and enlarged, of Prof. Frank Hall Thorp's "Outlines of Industrial Chemistry" is being brought out by the Macmillan Company. A short outline of elementary metallurgy has been included, in order that the book might better meet the requirements of the courses of study of certain colleges and technical schools. This has been prepared by Charles D. Desmond, S. B., Testing Engineer of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company. The book contains brief descriptions of the more important industrial chemical processes; numerous references are made in the text to periodicals and journals and standard handbooks and cyclopedias, &c., where such details not given in this volume may be found. A bibliography has been appended to each chapter. There are numerous illustrations.

"The College Athlete."

Henry Beach Needham, who has an article on "The College Athlete" in this month's McClure's, is preparing a second paper for the July issue of the magazine in which he arraigns Brown University, his own Alma Mater.

New Macmillan Books



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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 64-66 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

HOLYOAKE'S MEMORIES.

Two Readable Volumes of Reminiscences of Distinguished English Men and Women.*

MR. HOLYOAKE in his eighty-eight years has had an abundance of "bygones" that are worth remembering, and this collection of them is a sort of supplement to his autobiography written when he had only sixty years of bygones to describe. It does not begin where that left off, but covers discursively all the years of his life, and describes many of the prominent people with whom he came in contact. He was for all those years a "chartered disturber of the unreasoning torpidity of the public conscience," allied with the "insurgents" in intellectual matters, the "unlicensed explorers" in social, philosophical, and religious fields. He recalls the fact that he was an "outlaw" in his own country until he was fifty-two years old because he would not take an oath in court—in the sense in which the court understood it—so he could not obtain redress when wronged or act toward punishing theft or fraud from which he was a sufferer, or toward protesting the life or property of others when his evidence was required. He was a Chartist, and was imprisoned as an atheist; and, indeed, there seems to have been scarcely any agitation for radical reform in which he has not been an active participant.

It is as an advocate of co-operation that he has been chiefly known; but in all these reforms he has been brought into contact with many prominent men and women. He has retained through all these years of strife a remarkable good humor and a remarkable spirit of tolerance for those who have been in opposition to him. Thus he has not enough to say of the misunderstanding and groundless opposition that Thomas Hughes and Canon Kingsley manifested toward the kind of Chartism that he represented in 1848, though they themselves were "Church Chartists," and "meant well to the people in a theological, not a political way." But his regard for and understanding of these men is unchanged.

Kingsley's sympathy with the lot of working people as expressed in "Alton Locke" Mr. Holyoake thinks very generous; but his idea was paternal government by friendly churchmen rather than self-government, which was what the "real Chartists" were after. Kingsley lived, he thinks, "in a refracting medium in which the straightest facts appeared bent when placed in it." Thomas Hughes likewise saw everything "in the light of theology. He saw nothing else by itself." As Mr. Holyoake observed the Chartist movement, it was most peaceable. He has only derision for the terrors of the Ministry and its supporters, and considers the episode to be the subject of "an extraordinary hallucination that passes as authentic," of which Kingsley was the "chief illusionist." Nobody was armed or drilled, no war organization existed, there was no intention of rising. The Government knew this through its spies. "There was absolutely nothing in the field against the Duke of Wellington except a wagon on which a monster petition was piled." Politically speaking, London has seen no tamer day than the tenth of April, 1848, and never did the crassest despotic Government in Europe engage in such a political imposture as that of the Duke. But we must cease to wonder at him when a man like Hughes could say: "It is only by an effort that one can realize the strain to which the nation was subjected."

Mr. Holyoake was out on the 10th of April. The night before he had addressed a meeting and told the people, "beware of the police," and not to strike again if they were struck. It was agreed that if any were killed in the procession their comrades should move quietly on. The Government made ostentatious provocation by filling London with soldiers:

> The conclusion to which the Chartist leaders came was that the Government wanted to create a conflict, shoot down a number of the people, and then proclaim to Europe that it had "saved society" by murder.

One of Mr. Holyoake's experiences was to be sued by the Government for publishing a newspaper in 1855 on unstamped paper. As the unstamped issues numbered 30,000 copies, he was liable in penalties for about £600,000, but fortunately for his purse the duty was soon thereafter repealed, and nothing more came of it. In those days his house and office were liable to be entered by the revenue officials, his books seized, his presses broken up, his type destroyed, and everybody on the premises arrested, and for many weeks he made daily preparations for such a visitation. At another time he was summoned for the payment of tithes by a "predatory vicar." After two or three seizures he sent the vicar payment "in kind" in the old way—the chief product of his Fleet Street farm consisting of bound volumes of his journal, The Reasoner; he dispatched these volumes, and was not again troubled.

It is in such genial ways that Mr. Holyoake remembers the trials of his earlier years, and what he sets down is without bitterness; if he hates, it is principles, not men, and the idea of martyrdom is repugnant to him. Among the men he knew well was John Stuart Mill, who helped him in many ways, though they did not agree in all points; and it is one of Mr. Holyoake's most frequent remarks that friendship and regard and even admiration by no means imply community of view. Harriet Martineau he knew, and never knew a more "womanly woman," even though she did smoke cigarettes to gain relief from the heart trouble that affected her for the last twenty years of her life. She had the unusual capacity of seeing herself as others saw her, but of imagination she had but little. Like George Eliot, she grew handsomer as she grew older, and acquired a queenly dignity. The three Newmans he knew, and not many knew Charles, the agnostic, whose mind suffered singular aberrations, of which he had premonitions, so that when he sent Holyoake papers to print in his magazine he would sometimes say, "My mind is leaving me, and when it returns a few months hence I will send you a further paper." Though differing so widely from him in opinion, the Cardinal joined the other brother in supplying him with an income.

His friendship with Herbert Spencer dated from the days when Spencer was a writer on The Leader. At that time he had a half rustic look. He was ruddy and "gave the impression of being a young country gentleman of the sporting farmer type." Yet he had a constitutional fear as to his health, which never left his mind all his life. Mr. Holyoake hence "learned never to greet him in terms which implied that he was or ever could be well." Though he was a friend and in a way a colaborer, Spencer rejected the suggestion that when they were both coming to America they should come on the same ship, lest their being together might cause the interviewers to confuse the opinions they represented. Holyoake respected these scruples, and called at his hotel only once on a special errand. That was at Niagara Falls, which he thought was "a curious spot (the noisiest in Canada) to choose for one whose need was quietude," and who would take an entire flat in a hotel that he might be undisturbed at night. A characteristic touch is given in his letter responding to the octogenarian Holyoake's congratulations on his birthday. "Thanks for your congratulations, but I should have liked better your condolences on my longevity."

Holyoake's impressions of Gladstone are those of an admirer of that many-sided man.

> It seemed when you were talking to him that you were talking to mankind, so diversified and plentiful were the persons living in his memory and who, as it were, stepped out in his conversation before you. The individuality, the environment of persons, all came into light. His conversation was like an oration in miniature.

His open-mindedness and noble personal courtesy toward Holyoake's own radicalism, as well as his "passion for conscience," seem to have impressed deeply one who was so far removed from him in many of his beliefs. There are interesting chapters on Mazzini, with whom his relations were close, and of whose lofty character and undeviating pursuit of a patriotic calling he gives a striking picture. Garibaldi and the British Legion that sailed to Italy to help him in the guise of "excursionists" pass through his pages; and even George Francis Train, who was interested in the legion, took convenient opportunity to explain to Mr. Hoyoake his theory that to obtain recognition by the world was to make a good recognition of yourself." "All it gave to him was notoriety, under which was hidden from public respect his great natural ability and personal kindness of heart." These pages and people are all interesting; and though Mr. Holyoake never omits an opportunity to put forward his radical point of view as to people and opinions, or religious and social philosophy, it is all so engagingly candid and sincere that it is scarcely likely to give offense. A strong personality and a kindly heart are felt through the book.

*BYGONES WORTH REMEMBERING. By George Jacob Holyoake. Illus. 2 vols. Pp. 295, 312. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $5.

The Diary of a Chauffeur.

CHARLES THE CHAUFFEUR. By S. E. Kiser. 16mo. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.

Mr. S. E. Kiser, the author of "Love Sonnets of an Office Boy" and "Ballad of the Busy Days," and other classics of a like nature, has now produced this story of the social and financial aspirations of a well-meaning and very able young chauffeur, who never killed any one unless he absolutely had to in order to make a certain run, and who could handle a machine as very few chauffeurs can. Charles's final wrecking point was a certain Lord Fourflush. The lady of his dreams and also the owner of the machine which Charles guided so admirably was a bewitching little widow, Mrs. Thurlow by name, but Juliet when Charles named her to himself. Whom Lord Fourflush once upon the bastion Albert Santoge, one of Charles's gentleman friends, who was a cosmopolitan, told Charles that he was an imposter from Cincinnati, and even identified the girl whom he had once before foisted. Charles determined to save Juliet at all costs, and when her gratitude was at its high tide to declare his own affections for her and marry the lady. He even promised to lend Albert certain sums in advance. It was, of course, no reflection upon his own affections that Charles, after the expose, discovered that Albert had made a slight mistake in Fourflush's identity. That was how it happened that Charles, instead of lending Albert large sums, was dejectedly looking for a new job.

The story, told by Charles himself and frequently spelled phonetically, abounds in descriptions of a highly diverting nature. For those who enjoy humor of a broad, up-to-date kind this will be just the kind of story they will like.

Essays by Dr. Savage.

LIFE'S DARK PROBLEMS; OR, IS THIS A GOOD WORLD? By Minot J. Savage, D. D. 8vo. Pp. 111-219. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

In this series of ten papers—the kind of papers that are first made known as sermons, no doubt—Dr. Savage re-examines some of the questions that have beset humanity as long as humanity has put itself on record. Can we, in the face of the evil that exists in this world, believe in the goodness and wisdom of things as they are? Are suffering and evil reconcilable with an almighty, allwise, and allgood God? For the atheist, there is no problem—there is nobody to complain about or complain to. For the agnostic there is also none; he must give it up. But if we believe in God, then "somehow, somewhere, some-when, things must be right. That is what believing in God means." Dr. Savage's discussion takes him back to the answers to the question that have been given in the past. There was the old Hebrew idea: "The Lord knoweth the way of the righteous: but the way of the ungodly shall perish." The Psalmist has not seen the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging bread; and the story of Job is an extended showing that this is the principle that in the end prevails. Dr. Savage, however, makes short work of it; look around us, he says, and see that it is not so.

The theological answer of Paul and those who follow him refers it all to the fall of Adam; but this must be put aside as an answer, for it is hideously unjust and immoral. A God chastens his children with suffering; but such a conception interferes with any clear or rational or moral account of things. There is a moral universe, an orderly universe, and all that happens in it is the result of a preceding cause. We know that the universe is in a process of evolution; that things are not finished, that they are only in process. Hence we have no right to pronounce judgment on this scheme of human life, with the sorrow and trouble it contains in apparently ill-balanced distribution, until we are sure it is finished. We have a right to trust faithfully the wisdom and the love of God in the working of this perfectly ordered universe in which we have found ourselves, and we have no right to pronounce judgment here until we are sure it is complete.

The fact that we criticise, we question, we want things explained, implies that there is a reason somewhere, and that things are capable of explanation, if only we were wise enough for the task. If God exists, if there is wisdom and love in the universe dominant over all that we call physical, then that carries with it the absolute assurance that there is an outcome which shall justify the process through which we are passing. We have no claim on the universe for any definite amount of beauty or power, of brilliancy or happiness or anything else. What we have was an outright bestowal, and we have no right to complain because more has been given to another. How much pain in the world is chargeable, not against God, but against our own disobedience of the laws of God? The fact that our lives are incomplete, that our ideals are unattained, means that the world is unfolding, and that the forces of creation are as fresh to-day as on any imagined morning when the morning stars sang together. There is no such thing as essential evil, or evil as a thing, in the world; there is nothing in man that is essentially wrong. Evil is a process, a phase of development; it ceases to be one of life's dark problems if we regard it so, and because perfectly consistent with a loving trust in the wisdom and goodness of God.

Such are the conclusions at which Dr. Savage arrives from the general assumptions he makes in the beginning. It is no very deep reasoning that he applies in arriving at them. His premises have nothing in common with those upon which the orthodox foundations have been built. The theological subtleties of other times are not for him. It may be that weakness in the chain of his logic might be found more easily than in the links forged in the older school. He seeks for nothing beyond human experience and human reasoning in support of his beliefs, but he is led irresistibly toward conviction of the goodness of God and of the universe which He rules.

It is an outcome of Dr. Savage's line of thought that God is not only conscious but personal. He is a power purposing and working through laws transcending the universe; that it makes for righteousness is a result of working through laws and keeping those laws. And such a power must be a conscious, not a blind force; if not in the way in which we use consciousness of ourselves, then in a higher way; and, if conscious, then necessarily personal—personal, not less than in the humane sense, but infinitely more. The revelation of God is His universe, every atom of it, manifested in all its laws.

FRANKLIN.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. New first printed in England from the full and authentic text. Edited, with a bibliographical preface and a historical account of Franklin's later life, by William Macdonald. Portraits and an illustration. One volume. Pp. xxiv.-514. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

Little new can be said of Franklin's autobiography at this time. It has been a classic for nearly a hundred years, even in its altered form as originally published, and complete and in Franklin's own strong English it has had wide circulation. Even in England it has had much the same vogue as here. It is noteworthy, however, that this is the first complete edition of the autobiography printed in England.

The edition before us is interesting because it shows the high esteem in which Franklin is held in England as well as here, and for the preface and the continuation of the philosopher's life contributed to the volume by the English editor, Mr. William Macdonald. Mr. Macdonald is a thoroughly grounded admirer of Franklin; his introduction is written with enthusiasm, and his "continuation" is both enthusiastic and temperate.

The book is excellently printed, and, being much cheaper than Mr. Bigelow's magnum opus, should have a wide circulation, though it has not, and does not pretend to have, all that his three volumes contain in the way of letters and documents.

An Old Man's Romance.

AN OLD MAN'S IDYL. By Wolcott Johnson. 16mo. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

This is a very quiet, pastoral sort of story, depicting the home joys of a man who, having married late in life, finds his happiness all the sweeter for its tardiness. The simple, unexciting doings of two small girls who gradually outgrow baby talk in the course of the diary, and before the last chapter arrives take unto themselves stalwart husbands, are the most important records.

The home pictures presented by this kindly disposed, quiet, home-loving husband, the gentle womanliness of the sweet-faced wife, the patience of his deaf and blind old mother, the times when the children had whooping cough, again when Ada, the elder, fell into the lake and was nearly drowned, still another day when they all except the old mother visited the State fair, and other incidents of equal unimportance are, nevertheless, dwelt upon so lovingly and tenderly in his diary by the father of this very quiet and happy family that the reader finds an extraordinary restfulness in its pages, especially after the strenuous style of fiction we have lately been treated to.

This old man's little "idyl" has a peculiarly reminiscent, speculative flavor which now and then recalls Ik Marvel and George William Curtis and others of that school of amiable and dearly beloved dreamers.

Books That Sell Well.

The Century Company announces the eighth large edition of "Tillie: A Mennonite Maid," which was published about a year ago.

L. C. Page & Co. have printed for the seventh time "Stephen Holton," the story of New England rural life by Charles Felton Pidgin.

D. Appleton & Co. report that the sale of their "Infantry Drill Regulations" has jumped up from tens to hundreds since the "battle of the Sea of Japan," and that Robert W. Chambers's latest novel, "Iole," is selling steadily and well.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are sending out the following new printings: Tenth edition of "The Log of a Cowboy," by Andy Adams; sixth edition of "A Study of Prose Fiction," by Bliss Perry, and third edition of Andy Adams's latest book, "The Outlet."

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended May 31: Adult Fiction—Mrs. Ward's "Marriage of William Ashe," Mrs. Thurston's "Masquerader," and May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire"; Juvenile Fiction—Tomlinson's "Ward Hill at Weston," Butterworth's "Boys of Greenway Court" and Miss Alcott's "Little Women"; Miscellaneous—Ayers's "General History," Seton's "Woodmyth and Fable," and Hughes's "Contemporary American Composers."

1905

PICTURES OF ROME.

Alberto Pisa's Paintings, with Text by M. A. R. Tuker and Hope Malleson.*

THIS book is composed of pictures of Rome, seventy in number, and twelve chapters on Rome, which have nothing to do with the pictures. Yet the result is homogeneous—as much so as is the case often when an illustrator has drawn pictures for an article, or a writer has prepared the text to describe an existing illustration. The pictures are extremely interesting and often very beautiful. They are reproduced in color, with much success. A painting of the Coliseum in a storm is notable, and while the regular views are reproduced—the gardens of the Villa Borghese and those of the villa d'Este, for example—there are many others of places less familiar.

But it is the text of the book which provides the greatest interest. This is by two Englishmen who have lived long in the Eternal City. An earlier work by them, in three volumes, "A Handbook to Christian and Ecclesiastical Rome," is one of the best guide books to Catholic Rome extant. Their new volume is equally good in its different way.

A chapter on the Roman ménage is enlightening. The custom in Rome is to live in flats, which vary in size from three to four rooms to suites of thirty or forty, and even in the most princely of palaces apartments can usually be leased. The janitor is as much in evidence as the Parisian concierge.

A middle-class family is not very approachable in the morning. Although extremely early risers—no hour seems too early in Rome for people to be up and about—the house remains en deshabille till the afternoon. At first sight all the rooms appear to be bedrooms, which are used indifferently to sit in. Nevertheless, one room, generally the smallest and least attractive, is set aside as the "reception room." The family never sit in it, and never enter it except to receive their visitors. A jute-covered sofa of the most uncomfortable pattern, with a strip of carpet before it, is de rigueur, and a visitor would consider herself slighted if not ushered to this seat of honor. If there happens to be a chimney it is considered unwholesome and blocked up.

Romans hate rain, and every one carries an umbrella. Brigands only, so it is popularly believed, carry no umbrellas, and by this you may know them. The Romans' cheerful acquiescence in what we should call hardships is admirable. They have no adequate means of warming their homes, though frosts and even snow are by no means unknown. But they are gourmets, so far as they can be, and devote much time to their meals, both in preparing and in eating them. All cooking and eating utensils are kept scrupulously clean, and the dirtiest peasant will wipe out his glass carefully before he uses it. The Italians are also fastidious about their beds—a fact that Settlement workers and nurses here have commented on with surprise; but there the standard of cleanliness fails. Floors are never washed. An Italian servant "will never clean a floor on her own initiative, and is quite capable of giving notice should you expect her to."

It takes the foreign resident some time to grasp the idiosyncrasies of Roman shops. A linen draper looks at you with kindly pity if you ask him for ribbons or haberdashery, which can only be obtained at a mercer's devoted to this trade. Your fishmonger will sell only fish; your butcher closes between 12 and 5, and will seldom sell mutton and never lamb, which must be sought at a poulterer's. Unless the legend "fixed prices" appears in the window, the shopman will expect you to bargain over every purchase. The foreigner who pays unquestioningly what he is asked is a poor-spirited creature not worth fleecing.

Compared with non-Latin peoples, writes one of our authors, "the lines of Italian development have been intellectual rather than on the side of character and conduct. You never meet in Italy the wall of thick-headed, self-righteous prejudice which the Englishman never fails to brandish (sic) when confronted with a new idea." The Italian is a democrat. "It is difficult for an Englishman to imagine that rank should make no difference, to understand the dignified and simple relations which subsist between classes in Italy. A Roman Prince arm in arm with a man of the lower bourgeoisie is no infrequent spectacle. The King does not live in inaccessible penetralia. He assisted at the inauguration of Bocconi's big shop, and congratulated him on this new piece of commercial enterprise; which is as though King Edward should pay an inaugural visit to Whiteley's." The Roman is more and less than the Italian. He possesses "in its highest terms the gift of criterion. Every Roman was arbiter of the world, and every Roman still possesses that keen, vivid, abounding gift of arbitrament. Rome, therefore, is not Italy for taste, art, delicacies of sentiment, for the great creations of the intellect, the spirit and the imagination—Rome is the ancient mistress of the world; and the rôle, the influence, and the function of Rome must all be viewed in relation to her gift of infallible criterion, of world dominance. The Roman to-day not only lives in the city of the Roman who gave laws to the known world; he thinks his thoughts and to a great extent lives his life." He and his fellows to-day are the same people as the Romans of the great epoch—but with a difference: with the energy sapped out, with the power of self-sacrifice for a public good gone, and with it the power to impose themselves on the nations, on the rest of Italy.

"The pride of the Roman is his chief characteristic; it keeps him from some of the pettinesses of his neighbors, and is occasionally the idol to which self-interest is sacrificed. But the same people who are too proud to work are not too proud to beg. The Roman pride is a disease; it clamors for its own license, and respects no one else's liberty; it plays into the hands of Latin lawlessness, and the Roman spirit of revolt has tormented the Popes ever since Constantine deserted the capital of the West." But he has the good qualities of his pride; he "has no 'jesuitry,' and will not say behind your back what he dares not say to your face. In contrast to other Italians is his roughness. The Romans are, perhaps, the best-hearted people in Italy; and a dear old Roman friend used to declare that the Romans and the English were the kindest-hearted people in the world." Nothing and nobody have ever escaped the Roman satire—Pope and peasant alike have suffered from it.

Did the Romans welcome or reprobate the entry of "the Italians" in 1870? Their feelings were mixed. A large part of them had helped prepare for the dénouement; others had tried faithfully to induce Pius IX. to institute necessary reforms. The priests, papal functionaries, and their dependents, the papal nobility, and the poor were "for the Pope." But the great middle class wished for the Italians.

The writer gives some strange instances of the contradictions of the Papal Government. In the time of Gregory XVI. (1831-46) Rome was "the paradise of artists, who did what seemed good in their own eyes, no man hindering them. The curious traveler of family and fortune enjoyed every liberty under the Papal Government save only the liberty to speak or write about politics and religion, and suffered nothing save the occasional loss of a newspaper or book which the paternal Government stopped at the frontier as likely to imperil the peace of mind of the Romans." Yet a non-smoker was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment because he got into a row with a smoker—because not to smoke was to protest against the Papacy at the expense of its tobacco monopoly. "The people were not taxed; and neither were they taught. Some subjects were altogether tabo; modern history was one of them. Girls were taught to read that they might read their prayers, but they did not learn to write, lest they should indite love letters. This was typical of the papal system. * * * But it will be said: These people were at least taught their religion. They were taught their religion as they were taught everything else—that is, not at all." They were superstitious; and superstition, as Ouida says, is a parody of religion.

The authors write interestingly of the Papal imprisonment:

When we speak of the present servitude of the Pope we forget that Catholic Princes have always found themselves obliged to restrain the Papal arm. Thus the disciplinary canons of Trent were not published and never accepted in many Catholic States. There is a covered way from the Vatican to Castel Sant' Angelo which is itself a parable of the history of the Roman Popes. It was constructed as a means of fleeing in secrecy and safety from the Vatican when the turbulent Romans or foreign invaders made the Pope's life insecure.

Canossa, they recall to mind, was followed in four years by the return of the "penitent Emperor," who drove the Pope out of the city and installed an antipope. The Frangipani chained Gelasius II. in a prison.

Since their return to Rome in 1377 the Popes have not belied their character for alternately inspiring and flying from vengeance foreign and internecine. The modern ultramontane has accustomed the modern simple faithful to a historical picture which has had no existence in fact; the Vatican standing solemn and decorous, at its Bronze Gate the Swiss Guard; the Papal sovereignty guaranteeing to Pope and Cardinal the freedom of their sacred ministry both within and without the Papal confines. It is only since 1870 that such a picture can be seen, in miniature, and within the walls of the Vatican, under the respectful tutelage of a united Italy which now surrounds the solemn and decorous palace, certainly not the least turbulent centre of Europe before 1870.

The illustrations are offered as the chief reason for the book's existence; and they are certainly fascinating. But the text is no less valuable, and in its own sense far being. Messrs. Tuker and Malleson know Rome quite as thoroughly as does Mr. Marion Crawford, and show more knowledge in a way and although quite as readable.

*ROME. Painted by Alberto Pisa. Text by M. A. R. Tuker and Hope Malleson. Seventy illustrations in colors. One volume, 12x16 in. pp. xx-267. New York: Macmillan Company. London: Macmillan & Co., Ltd. $6.

Another Cook Book.

THE HOME SCIENCE COOK BOOK. By Mary J. Lincoln and Anna Barrows. Boston: Whitcomb & Barrows. $1.

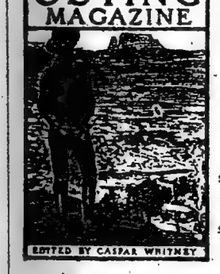
There have been pink dinners, pink luncheons, pink receptions, and pink teas, and now in this new cook book there is a chance given for a pink breakfast, in which the pink fishball is served. The pink fishball is made of salmon, dipped in melted butter, broiled under the gas flame.

Many cook books have a heavy appearance which suggests the necessity of deep study, but in this one the contents rest lightly upon the surface, and it is not possible to open the book without grasping an idea or a hint that will be valuable. The authors say, in the preface, that it is not intended to rival larger cook books, but to suggest short cuts for busy people who have not time for elaborate processes, and it is also intended as a help to the people who use brains as well as hands in cooking and are looking for suggestions which appeal to their taste and judgment.

"Ham mousse," to be served on lettuce with mayonnaise, one of the recipes given, is practical and good eating; "macaroni with rabbit dressing" is an appetizing dish; "ice-cream croquettes" are easily made, and "ice cream for leftovers" is suggestive. There are recipes for many sauces, a variety of excellent desserts, and hints for cooking well the misused cereals. A list of menus for "everyday life" for a year is given. A short table of contents opens the book and a carefully arranged alphabetical index closes it.

Charles Wagner's Impressions.

Charles Wagner has written that he is still at work on his volume of impressions of his recent visit to this country. He says that the book "is not symmetric. I say what I have to say, without taking measure."



Something for Everyone

IN JUNE

OUTING

Strange Human Types of the Far East.

Bucky O'Neil, Rough Rider—the romantic story of one who brought law to our frontier.

Strange Things and Types Along the Mississippi.

Charles G. D. Roberts' latest and best animal Story—"Red Fox."

The American College Stroke—how we row as compared with England.

What Park Driving Indicates East and West.

The Circus and Its Side Shows.

Stalking Lions on Gorongoza's Plain.

How to fit out for Camping—How to save the Fish—What to do with unsightly Sea Weed on our country places—How to photograph Flowers—What to feed your dog in Summer.

In fact there is nothing you want to know in the outdoor world that OUTING does not tell you, for every month it grows more and more to be

The Magazine of Wide Appeal



Published To-day

A Maid of Japan

By MRS. HUGH FRASER

By the author of "Letters from Japan," etc. With binding and decorations by MISS BERTHA STUART. $1.25.

The love story of Hime, the shell-gatherer, who was a daughter of the East and West. Mrs. Fraser's work has been praised by Mr. John La Farge, and is much admired by the Japanese themselves.

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An original, whimsical, scintillating extravaganza, not without heart interest. An unsophisticated Venus of Cadiz (Ky.) and a love-lorn six footer, proprietor of some mushroom caves. Pap, Pup and Pete and other quaint characters figure in the plot.

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6th printing.	THE MARATHON MYSTERY.	$1.50
8th printing.	CHEERFUL AMERICANS.	$1.25

Henry Holt & Company

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The

MOTHER-LIGHT.

A NOVEL.

Can good come of a murder? Is violence a distortion of religion? Should a man who blasphemes aloud in a church be ejected? But, supposing there were danger that the man would steal the very God from the altar, would not murder be justified? It is a proposition very similar to this that is advanced in this wonderful anonymous novel, "THE MOTHER-LIGHT."

D. APPLETON COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

LYNCH LAW.

James E. Cutler's Carefully Compiled History of Its Practice in the United States.*

THAT both the thing and the name, lynch law, are peculiar to the United States is the preliminary statement of Mr. Cutler's book, reluctant as we may be to admit that this practice is peculiar to the United States. His book is a careful piece of research through old newspapers and various other contemporary records, showing how the practice of lynching or of administering rough and ready justice arose in the early conditions in this country and flourished, especially with more or less justification, in frontier communities where the legal machinery was insufficiently organized or entirely lacking. It makes it clear that the present deplorable custom, if custom it can be called, has come down without interruption from those earlier days, but he gives special attention to pointing out the causes that have brought about its special persistence in the South. They are, in a general way, obvious enough, but the definite historical account, with abundant quotation of incidents and authorities, is a useful contribution to an understanding of it.

The most important part of the book is, of course, the consideration of the present-day conditions in the South, and in this Mr. Cutler has endeavored to present more definite information and draw more accurately grounded conclusions than has hitherto been possible. It may truly be said that he has taken up the matter in a candid and impartial spirit, with a desire to arrive only at facts, and to be governed by an appreciation of the real state of affairs in the South. At the same time he does not hesitate to expose some mistaken assumptions that are too often put forward as the excuse for lawlessness.

The word "lynching" has engaged the attention of lexicographers and others a good deal, and various explanations of it have been put forward. Mr. Cutler considers it his duty to clear this matter up before he proceeds. It seems to be certain that the name originated in this country, and that there is no reason to reach back to any Anglo-Saxon "linch" for its derivation. Various Colonels, Judges, and lesser local lights named Lynch have been put forward as sponsors for the name. Mr. Cutler seems disposed to believe that it came from a Col. Charles Lynch of Virginia, and finds that the verb had become a localism in Virginia between 1780 and 1817, and spread westward, but no evidence is forthcoming to show why this particular Col. Lynch was identified with the summary procedure bearing his name.

Early instances of this procedure are naturally common in the history of the colonists dealing with the Indians, and early frontier conditions also led to the more systematic and organized form of extra judicial rule known as "regulating." The term appears first in a news item of The New York Gazette in 1752, where the appearance of "an odd Sect of People in Elizabeth-Town who go under the Denomination of 'Regulars'" is chronicled; these went in disguise to punish wife beaters. And "regulating" in other parts of the country became not uncommon. Tarring and feathering was also not infrequently indulged in as a measure of popular discipline, and especially against Tories in Revolutionary times.

In many cases of the action of "The Regulators" in frontier towns it is difficult to say that a culprit was not to all intents and purposes legally punished, when his punishment came from a committee of citizens organized and carrying on its proceedings in an orderly and definite manner. Such lynch law is scarcely more than a step removed from genuine law. Indeed, the Legislature of Virginia as early as 1779 passed an act declaring that such measures though "not strictly warranted by law" may be justified by "immediate urgency and imminence of danger." And the subsequent history of lynch law Mr. Cutler declares to be but the working out of this principle under varying conditions.

The anti-slavery agitation was accompanied by a revival of lynch law in the South, and not only insurrections of slaves but also the advocacy of abolition ideas by white people were visited with extra legal punishment, and at the same time such punishment was more and more often applied for other offenses by an irritated community.

The period of reconstruction brought with it the rise of the Ku-Klux-Klan, and Mr. Cutler devotes a chapter to its much discussed activities. Started in sport, it was natural that it should grow and spread in the disorganized state of the Southern country, when the members found that they had in their grotesque and mysterious doings the most powerful devices ever invented for controlling the ignorant and superstitious. They were especially efficacious with the negroes, and when their power was realized, the Klan was reorganized and steps taken to intensify the impression already made on the public mind. But the good effect was short-lived, for the nature of the Klan made it possible for deeds of violence to be done for the gratification of personal feeling, and the methods and disguises used by it were adopted by others to cover mere depredation and lawlessness. A feeling of intense hostility took the place of the first awe and terror, and negroes organised to exterminate the Ku-Klux. The "Grand Wizard" of the order finally issued a proclamation disbanding it, and although reports of "Ku-Klux outrages" continued to be printed, it cannot be charged that they were committed by authority of the order. As a result of the doings of reconstruction times—"one of the worst periods of misgovernment and maladministration in the history of any civilized community"—habits of lawlessness have been perpetuated in the South the effects of which are still seen there. This is Mr. Cutler's conclusion from the examination of the earlier lynching period of this country, and it indicates the spirit in which he enters upon the most vitally important part of his subject—present-day lynching in the South and other parts of the country, about which so much has been written since 1891.

With all that has been written there has been a lack of definite and accurate information. This Mr. Cutler has attempted to supply by gathering statistics from the most available sources—chiefly newspapers—correcting and controlling them by such means as could be devised, and presenting them in such coherent shape as to permit of generalization. The Chicago Tribune's list of lynchings, which has been kept up for twenty-two years, and the reports of THE NEW YORK TIMES and a few other journals are the chief sources of information. His results he has embodied in charts, representing them graphically. Perhaps the most significant of all these is one showing that but 34 per cent. of the negro lynchings were for the crime of rape. Another fact shown is that the proportion between the white and colored elements in the population has no effect upon the prevalence of lynching—it is only the proportion of whites lynched to negroes lynched that seems to bear any relation to the proportion between white and colored elements in the population. Nor is the percentage of illiteracy correlated with the number of lynchings—in other words, lynching is not confined to backwoods communities. Mr. Cutler's facts also seem to show that, as the practice of lynchings continues, the punishments inflicted tend to increase in severity, as by burning at the stake, and that victims are tortured more and more before death.

In his final chapters on the justification of lynching and the remedies for it, Mr. Cutler shows a spirit remarkable for its fairness and an appreciation of the force of circumstances and the historical facts of the situation. Slavery had acted in a way as a school and a restraint of the negroes; emancipation removed all this restraint, and, its effects not having been fully foreseen and no adequate legal provision made for the restraint of the freedmen, the worst instincts of the negroes came to the front. The actual legal system had no basis in the existing order of society. Racial prejudice is a fact, in some respects unreasoning, but with a basis of reality; and it is not likely to disappear for generations to come. It must be taken into account in the consideration of all remedies proposed. As a matter of fact, the crime of rape by negroes is no new one. It has increased in frequency, but under the old régime the law was allowed to take its course against the guilty. This is considered by the author to go far toward refuting the argument that lynching is necessary to repress crime among the Southern negroes today. The fact seems to be that, so far from acting as a deterrent of this particular crime, lynching has directly stimulated its perpetration. If a justification for it can be found, it is only on the ground that the law as formulated and administered has proved inadequate:

> Not that guilty negroes frequently escape conviction in the Southern courts, or that they fail to receive punishment to the full extent of the law, but rather that the law and its administration seem utterly unsuited to the function of dealing with negro criminals. A judicial system adapted to a highly civilized and cultured race is not equally applicable to a race of inferior civilization, and the failure to realize this fact and act upon it by making special provision for the control of the negro population in the Southern States since slavery was abolished, is a fundamental reason for the disrepute into which legal procedure has fallen as regards negroes accused of offenses against the whites.

Yet in the last analysis lynch law in this country he recognizes to be without any justification whatever. The chapter on remedies is little more than a summary of the laws that have been enacted against lynching by several States, Northern as well as Southern. Mr. Custer has no suggestions except to recognise that the ultimate remedy is a strong public sentiment against it. So long as Coroners' juries render verdicts of death "at the hands of persons unknown," Sheriffs and jailers will not be very zealous in hazarding their lives in protecting prisoners. Nor will prosecuting attorneys, Judges, and juries co-operate to secure convictions till public sentiment demands it. Many years will be required for the effacement of the unfortunate results of past errors; but that lynching is a National disgrace and should be so considered in every part of the country is perfectly undeniable. But this does not justify partisan attacks by one section on the other; each section and indeed each community must hold itself responsible. In the South it is a question with which the South alone can properly deal.

*LYNCH LAW. An Investigation into the History of Lynching in the United States. By James Elbert Cutler, Sc.D. Pp. xiv.-287. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

The President's Powers.

THE NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. By John A. Fairlie, Ph. D. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This handbook of our National administrative system has been written in the well-founded belief that, in spite of the many books on the Government and constitutional history, "there seems to be a place for a general survey of the whole field of National administration." It is concerned solely with the administrative aspects of the Federal Government; that is, with the executive department. The powers of the Senate as an executive council and the control of the House over the Administration are subjects which properly fall within the scope of the work. The Senate, by its control over treaties and appointments, and the House, by its general legislative and financial control, are really participating in the work of administration, and have to be considered, but only from this point of view.

The greater part of the book deals with the administrative powers of the President, and shows how the work in the various departments is carried on. The chapter on the Cabinet describes the extra legal character of that body, which, composed of the heads of departments, is merely consultative and advisory, without any political responsibility for the acts of the President. So far as there is any legal warrant for the existence of the body we call the Cabinet, it is to be found in the Constitution, Article II., Section 2, Paragraph 1, where it is provided that the President "may require the opinion in writing of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." In its collective capacity it is without constitutional authorization.

The Secretary of State ranks first among the Cabinet officers, and by the present law stands next to the Vice President in the succession to the Presidency. He is generally the strongest man in the Cabinet, and has not infrequently been the most prominent rival for the nomination in the party nominating convention. His position, in the main, is to be compared with that of the European Foreign Secretary, though he also performs duties somewhat analogous to those of a Home Secretary and Keeper of the Seals.

The powers and functions of the principal officers in the Treasury are discussed and an exposition of the Customs and Internal Revenue Services given, all brief, but very much to the point.

In connection with the War Department, the work of ex-Secretary Root is referred to, and the recent development of civil administration for the territorial possessions of the United States, under the supervision of the department, is explained.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs, which considers matters relating to the civil government of the Philippines, is presided over by an army officer, but the Secretary of War gives important matters his personal consideration.

The remaining departments of the Navy, Justice, the Post Office, the Interior, Agriculture, and Commerce and Labor are admirably discussed, and there is a concluding chapter on "Detached Bureaus," including the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the Civil Service Commission, and the Library of Congress.

For the sake of those who desire to make a more complete study of the subject of National administration, a series of select bibliographies, in the form of chapter references, is furnished.

Catharine of Russia.

THE COURTSHIPS OF CATHARINE THE GREAT. By Philip W. Sergeant, B. A., late Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford. Portraits and map. One volume. Pp. x.-337. 8vo. Cloth. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

The word "Courtships" in the title of this book is a weak euphemism. Moreover, Catharine's lovers, except Potemkin, had no influence on the current of European politics, and are of small historical interest, and even Potemkin merely held up Catharine's hands. The book, however, granting its right to existence, is well put together.

The only new matter we have found in it is the spelling Potiomkin for the accepted Potemkin, and the assertion that Potemkin did not really delude Catharine with theatrical scenery and supernumeraries to represent the towns and the inhabitants for which she had supplied money to build and settle in the Crimea. It has long been believed that when the Empress made her famous trip to the Crimea pasteboard towns were erected by Potemkin on the banks of the Dnieper and filled with "merry peasants," and that these were moved about, so that Catharine passed through a succession of smiling villages—all to show her that he had spent wisely the money she had given him to develop the country. Potemkin entertained her with feasts in the wilderness, built an English house for her in an English garden, cleaned up the towns, and produced an air of bustle and business which did not belong to the country through which they passed. But he used no scenery. This fact is highly important, of course.

If the minutest doings of the great are themselves large, the book is explicable, but we incline to think that the author has thrown away his labor and that the subject he chose is not one that augurs any future good work from him.

A Ranchman's Life.

JUSTIN WINGATE, RANCHMAN. By John H. Whitson. Pp. 312. 12mo. Cloth. Illustrated from drawings by Arthur E. Becher. Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Readers of Mr. Whitson's former books will greet with pleasure a new novel from his pen. "Justin Wingate, Ranchman," is fairly bristling with Western conditions. It deals largely with the political struggle between ranchmen and farmers, and it contains the perilous situations of a train hold-up, a prairie fire, a cattle stampede. It is full of vigor and "go," packed with the virile life of the West, and, like "The Rainbow Chasers," is a wonderfully vivid presentation of the largeness of Western horizons.

It contains a double romance—perhaps we may say a triple one. There are the loves, worthy and unworthy, of young men and maidens, and the more unusual story of the love of a deserted husband for a faithless wife who had obtained a divorce from him. Mr. Whitson is not so happy in his love stories as in his politics and adventure. His young lovers do not engage more than a languid interest; the devotion of the wise and kind physician to the fair shell of a base nature arouses something very like contempt. The reader has the unusual impulse to "skip" the love scenes and to devote himself to the strenuous life.

"Kim" is a novel with the love left out, if we remember aright, so, practically, is "Lord Jim." Why do not more writers have the courage to follow two such oriflammes of fiction? If to make his hero propose, a writer must fairly put his knee into the reluctant lover's back, as Barrie declares is his own frequent custom, why not let the young man alone to throw himself into politics, or fight fire, or do any other heroic, unsentimental thing his nature prompts? Mr. Bernard Shaw avers that man's one desire is to elude pursuing woman on matrimony bent. Suppose our novelists occasionally let him elude, and permit us to see what comes of it. We are sure Mr. Whitson's dramatic books and finely typical characters will suffer naught from the elimination of a romantic element in which he is not quite as much at home as he is among the men and affairs of the West he knows and loves so well.

The Game of Nations.

DIPLOMATIC MYSTERIES. By Vance Thompson, Author of "Spinners of Life," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 379. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

The wayfaring man is always very curious to know the unofficial truth behind the official explanations of international crimes and scandals. Mr. Vance Thompson's book professes to reveal this truth in several celebrated instances. More, the revelations are presented with an air of authority which makes them read like the truth. Therefore the book is rather fascinating reading, in spite of the circumstance that the real truth is probably as different from Mr. Thompson's version as Mr. Thompson's version is from official history.

The particular mysteries of which the veil is supposed to be rent away in this case include that of the madness of Ludwig of Bavaria. Ludwig the unfortunate, according to Mr. Thompson, was not mad at all. He was a man by nature no less sensible than most men, the victim of others, including Wagner (of whom, in a moral sense, the author has a very mean opinion) and Bismarck. As for Bismarck, he is Mr. Thompson's head devil, for blackness and bloody machinations beyond comparison among the sons of men. He inspired the statecraftsmen of Bavaria to ruin Ludwig; he, with deep plotting and Prussian gold, tempted the ill-fated Rudolph, hope of the Hapsburgs, to his reckless dealings in wild oats and to his ugly doom in the forest lodge of Meyerling. The woman who perished there with the Prince was, says Mr. Thompson, Bismarck's agent, and he hints that the Iron Chancellor's net for the rivals of the House of Hohenzollern has slain all the other Hapsburgs who have in later years perished by violence—even the Empress Elizabeth.

Another story purports to relate what really happened when the powers took a hand in Crete and gave that island autonomy—in particular, how the French Admiral Pottier checkmated the dark schemes of the Sultan and William of Germany, his secret ally, and actually arrested the War Lord himself coming into Crete "in disguise." Yet other stories pretend to tell what really happened during that delightful comedy wherein the Crown Prince of Germany gave his grandmother Victoria's ring to Miss Gladys Deacon; yet others are of how President Faure of France came to his end, and how the present great war between Japan and Russia, with all its surprises was "made in England."

JUNE

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

YOUNG JAPAN. By James A. B. Scherer. 12mo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

KING LEOPOLD II.: His Rule in Belgium and the Congo. By John de Courcy MacDonnell. 8vo. Illustrations and maps. New York: Cassell & Co.

WILLIAM BODHAM DONNE and His Friends. By Catharine E. Johnson. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

THE SWORD OF ISLAM. By Arthur N. Wollaston. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Drama, Art, and Poetry.

QUARTZ FROM THE UPLAND. Piermont, N. Y.: The Anti-Pessimist Society.

THE BROADWAY OF YESTERDAY. A Collection of Twenty Prints, with Descriptions and Story of Broadway. By Charles Hemstreet. Polio. Issued by the Cadwalader Publishing Company, under the direction of the National Society for Historical Research.

CARTHUSIAN MEMORIES, AND OTHER VERSES OF LEISURE. By William Haig Brown. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.60.

THE FLYING LESSON. Ten Sonnets; Two Canzoni; A Ballata; A Double Sestina from Petrarch. By Agnes Tobin. With frontispiece designed by Walter H. Pritchard. Sq. 4to. London: William Heinemann.

Essays and General Literature.

SOUTHERN WRITERS. Selections in Prose and Verse. Edited by W. P. Trent. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.10 net.

RICHARD WAGNER TO MATHILDE WESENDONCK. Translated, prefaced, &c., by William Ashton Ellis. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $4 net.

THE PROBLEM OF THE IMMIGRANT. A Brief Discussion, with a Summary of Conditions, Laws, and Regulations Governing the Movement of Population to and from the British Empire, United States, France, &c. By James Davenport Whelpley. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Travel and Education.

FIVE YEARS IN A PERSIAN TOWN. By Napier Malcolm. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

SEAT WORK AND INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS. A Practical Course for Primary Grades. By Mary L. Gilman and Elizabeth B. Williams. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

New Editions.

THE FAT OF THE LAND. The Story of an American Farm. By John Williams Streeter. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)

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Religion and Science.

EXPOSE OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. Methods and Teachings Prevailing in the First Church C. S., New York City, and the Dangers of the Philosophy Which Has Protected, Supported, and Enabled Its Votaries to Deceive, Falsify, &c. By Charles G. Pease. 12mo. New York: The Restoration Publishing Company.

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Fiction.

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THE BUILDING OF THE MOUNTAIN AND OTHER TALES. By William Seton. 12mo. New York: O'Shea & Co.

OBSERVATIONS D'UN MUSICIEN AMERICAIN. By Louis Lombard. Paper. 16mo. Paris: Louis Theuveny.

REAPING THE WHIRLWIND. A Story of To-day. By Christine Faber. 12mo. New York: P. J. Kenedy & Sons. $1.25.

Miscellaneous.

THE COMPLETE CHESS GUIDE. By F. J. Lee and G. H. D. Gossip. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne Company. $1.

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RAILWAYS AND THEIR RATES. With an Appendix on the British Canal Problem. By Edwin A. Pratt. 12mo. London: John Murray.

YEARBOOK OF THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY. 1905. Edited by Barr Ferree. 8vo. New York: Pennsylvania Society.

EVOLUTION OF THE STATESMAN. By William Alexander Taylor. 12mo. Columbus, Ohio: The Twentieth Century Publishing Company.

THE EFFECTS OF TROPICAL LIGHT ON WHITE MEN. By Major Charles E. Woodruff. 8vo. New York: Rebman Company.

MODERN BRIDGE. By Sharp. 16mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 40 cents.

MACMILLAN SERIES OF WRESTING MOVES. By Harry Houston. Pamphlet. New York: Macmillan. 40 cents a dozen.

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THE LAW OF INTER-STATE COMMERCE AND ITS FEDERAL REGULATIONS. By Frederick N. Judson. 8vo. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co. $5.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEXINGTON HISTORICAL SOCIETY, and Papers Relating to the History of the Town. Presented at some of its meetings. Volume III. 8vo. Lexington, Mass.: Published by the Lexington Historical Society.

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Story of a Great River.

THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER. Historical, Legendary, Picturesque. By George Waldo Browne, author of "Japan: the Place and the People," "Paradise of the Pacific," "Pearl of the Orient," "Wood-Ranger Tales," &c. Portraits, map, and illustrations. One volume. Pp., xix-365. 8vo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

Mr. George Waldo Browne has produced a book of the obvious in his "St. Lawrence River, Historical, Legendary, Picturesque." Everything that any one could find for himself is in it, but little else; the regular pictures, the usual and time-worn stories, are trotted out and paraded on heavy paper for our delectation. We admit, however, that we find no mention of Maria Monk, the patron saint of the St. Lawrence steamboats; and we are glad that Mr. Browne left her out. As he has put in so many other usual things the omission must be deliberate.

It seems evident that Mr. Browne was writing (or collecting) against space; for his book is largely padding. He begins with a chapter entitled "From Lake to Gulf," in which he carries the reader from Lake Ontario to Quebec, not to the Gulf really. He moralizes a little on the value of rivers, and we can commend the first three and the last paragraphs of this chapter to any schoolboy writing a composition on "rivers." After this come thirteen other chapters devoted to the history of Lower Canada, and then Mr. Browne drags the reader up against the current, not from the Gulf, but from Tadousac. It is plainly evident that his knowledge is that of a guide book tourist, who stays an hour or two at Tadousac, "does" the Saguenay, and shoots the rapids at Lachine. Why does he start his upward trip at Tadousac? Evidently because he has never been below Tadousac, and the other guide books practically start there.

The regular time-dishonored "appreciations" of the "mysterious" Saguenay are warmed up. It is about time that even the guide books dug up something new about that guiltless stream, or, at all events, threw out what they have about it. A river on which steamboats, steam yachts, possibly autoboats, cruise all Summer can hardly be called mysterious. People would appreciate the beauties of the Saguenay much more if they were not told that it was "mysterious," "terrible," "gloomy," "awful."

Mr. Browne's knowledge of the river is purely superficial. He gives a wrong name to at least one high hill at Murray Bay; he knows nothing of the existing seigneuries along the river, the lords of which still possess in theory the right of administering the "high, middle, and low justice"; he does not know that at Malbaie, for example, American prisoners of war were interned during the Revolution—or was it in the war of 1812? We are not writing a guide book; if we were we should verify our dates. Why does he not show a picture of Baie St. Paul, most curious leading in America, with its lighthouse, to which the steamer makes fast; its ferryboat to shore; its row of caleches drawn up two miles away along the water's edge; its church spires and house roofs a mile further inland? We begin to doubt if Mr. Browne has been on the St. Lawrence, except to cross it by the Victoria Bridge. But he has been elsewhere, as he tells us nonchalantly: "Cape Diamond, which, by the way, somewhat reminds us of another promontory by that name in mid-Pacific," is what he says of Cap Diamond, Quebec. We wonder if he enjoyed his voyage. On the south shore opposite Quebec is a house, said to be the oldest civilized building in America, dating from 1607 or thereabout. If we should make a guide book of the St. Lawrence we would note such a building as that, but it was not obvious enough to Mr. Browne's predecessors in making guide books to Canada.

Of course, in a book of 365 pages there are some good things; the index, for example, so far as it goes, is one of them.

Irish Country Life.

JULIA. A Story of Irish Life. By Katharine Tynan, author of "A Daughter of the Fields," and other stories. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth. Pp. 322. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.50.

A pleasant story of Irish country life, charmingly told, in which the love of Sir Mortimer O'Kavanagh, the young heir of the family estates, for his poor relative, Julia, is the controlling theme. Sentimentality, however, is not applied in overdoses and we admire the resolution and independence of young Sir Mortimer.

Julia [illegible] the character of the reader of novels. [illegible] childhood is pathetically revealed. The popular type of Irish country beauty, rosy cheeks, blue eyes, golden hair, so abundantly possessed by her sisters is lacking in Julia. In depth of refinement and aversion to the free and easy love-making of the Irish swains, she also stands apart. Her ugliness has been impressed upon her from childhood and the thoughtless twitting of her sisters has entered like iron into her soul. She has never heard any one call her pretty, and when, a few years later, Sir Mortimer, who has returned from Oxford to his Irish estates, meets Julia in the ruined Abbey and unguardedly calls her prettier than the flowers, her girlish joy rises superior to everything else, and in ecstasy she naïvely asks if he means to call her pretty?

Julia is the hereditary type of the famous old soldier of the O'Kavanaghs, who won distinction in the Elizabethan period. Although descended from the oldest son, her family is poor because the younger son won the favor of the Queen and succeeded to the honors and riches of the family. Denis O'Kavanagh, who tills his little farm which he leases from the family estate, treasures among the few souvenirs of his noble ancestors a painting of the old Sir Mortimer. The kind-hearted grandmother early sees that Julia is wonderfully like this Elizabethan warrior, and she adds a little comfort to Julia's heart by pointing out the resemblance.

The love of the young heir for the humble girl is not all smooth running. The rough neighbors gossip after the manner of small communities. Sir Mortimer has to go away, and the grandmother seeing no earthly joy for Julia outside the consolation of the convent, secures her probationary admission. She does not remain long, for Sir Mortimer returns and claims Julia as his bride. The horror of her childhood ugliness disappears. With ripening years she shows something of the graces and gentleness of breeding of her high-born ancestors, and as Lady O'Kavanagh she rapidly wins her way into the hearts of her new friends.

The minor characters in the book are well drawn, and they all contribute to the continued interest in the story.

French and American Scientists.

It is interesting to note the attention given to an American expositor of recent science by the leading scientists abroad in the case of Prof. R. K. Duncan's book, "The New Knowledge," published by A. S. Barnes & Co. Of this book M. Becquerel, the well-known French scientist, has just written:

"The New Knowledge" is abreast of the newest ideas evolved from the study of radio-activity, and I felicitate Prof. Duncan on the manner in which he has condensed for the reader the subject matter of the whole science.



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—*Baltimore Sun, May 31, 1905.*

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The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JUNE 10, 1905.

THE AMERICAN HUMORIST.

We have been surprised this week, rather agreeably than otherwise, by the assertion in The Book Buyer, a periodical published by the house of Scribner, that Mr. Oliver Herford is "the humorist of the day." We had long suspected that Mr. Herford was a "humorist of the day," but had not been prepared to believe that humor of a quality so fanciful and delicate as his would appeal to a sufficiently large number of persons to entitle him to so great a distinction. That the representative American humorist should be typically American, like Mark Twain, who by the way is still at work occasionally in the field of humor, though he has grown overserious of late, and Artemus Ward, seems indisputable, and we have never thought of Mr. Herford, who is English by birth, and half Bostonian by training, as an American in the sense in which Mr. George Ade, for instance, is American. We confess, however, to a decided preference for Mr. Herford's style of humor. The author of "The Bashful Earthquake" and "The Rubaiyat of a Persian Kitten" is certainly a man of parts, and if not quite worthy, as Mr. Andrew Lang lately suggested, to have his name associated in letters with that of Edward FitzGerald, (Mr. Lang likes that Persian kitten very much, and does not mind a dash of hyperbole,) is, nevertheless, both useful and ornamental in the literary world.

But his title to the first place among contemporary humorists, leaving Mark Twain out of the question, has not been established. What of Finley Peter Dunne and the author of "The Idiot at the Breakfast Table"? Is John Kendrick Bangs to be pushed aside thus inconsiderately?

Yet The Book Buyer reminds us that so competent an appraiser of American humor as Col. George Harvey, in a recent address to graduates of Vassar, solemnly expressed the thought that "Oliver Herford is about our only humorist." Josephine Daskam, however, was a Smith College girl. Yet we should like to ask Col. Harvey if he really thinks the humor of Oliver Herford is richer or more profitable or more distinctively American than that of Mrs. Bacon or that of Carolyn Wells? And why did Col. Harvey ignore the considerable claims to a first place in American humor of the author of "The House Boat on the Styx," one of his predecessors as editor of Harper's Weekly, and the writer also of a rich series of comic books which the firm of Harper & Brothers was glad to publish. We have an idea that the comic sayings of Mr. Bangs are better understood by the multitude, and therefore better liked, than the more elusive and perhaps more piquant drolleries of Mr. Herford. While we hold no brief for the editor of Puck, it does not seem fair to thus award supremacy in the field of current American humor without something of a formal and duly advertised round-up. There must be a consensus of opinion in this matter. There always is a workable consensus, if you will only take the trouble to look for it, and we are willing to give space and time to a general consideration of this subject, if our readers will help us. While we have great admiration for Mr. Herford in all his moods, lyrical and sociological, we do not believe that he is yet the first of our humorists or, for that matter, the last of them.

NIETZSCHE IN FICTION.

"A New Humanity; or, the Easter Island" is the ponderous English title of a translation of Adolf Wilbrandt's novel, "Die Oster-Insel," which the Lippincotts have just published. The translation is sufficiently clear to carry the meaning of the German writer to the English reader, and for that much we must be thankful. It is certainly not a work of literary art, but that does not matter.

Interest in this novel, which was written in 1894, chiefly centres in the fact that the central personage is avowedly the counterpart of the unfortunate German idol smasher, Friedrich Nietzsche. It has been a trick of Wilbrandt, in his novels, (he has been journalist, poet, biographer, dramatist, and theatre director as well as novelist,) to build romances around the lives of some of his famous contemporaries. In "A New Humanity" Nietzsche appears as Helmut Adler, an enthusiast, possessed of a scheme for the improvement of the human race. Nietzsche's aim, before his mind was impaired, seemed to be to improve (or to shock and startle) the human race merely by an astonishing if harmonious and artistic arrangement of inexpensive words. Wilbrandt makes his protagonist in some sort a man of action, or at least a dreamer with plans, intent not only on sighing for but actually on developing the superman. His idea is to go with a few well-selected followers to a far Eastern isle, strongly fortified and surrounded by mines connected with electric batteries, so as to keep away the unregenerate man, and there work for the rearing of a perfect race of a uniform type.

However, Adler as a man of action is a failure. He loses his reason and dies, so that he, too, might as well have passed his life in dreaming and writing. The portrait of the philosopher has been harshly condemned in Germany by those who believe in the beneficence of Nietzsche's philosophy. On the other hand, it suits those who think Nietzsche's influence was pernicious. Probably Nietzsche and his philosophy had their place in the great scheme of life. They set people to thinking, and that rarely does any harm. Nietzsche was a force while he lasted. The opinion of President Patton of Princeton Theological University, expressed in his sermon to the students last Sunday, that he still endures and that the philosophy of Nietzsche will be potent enough to lower the moral standard of the whole civilized world, may lend interest to this portrayal of the author of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" by one of his contemporaries.

The outcome of Wilbrandt's book is rather conventional. The dead Adler's daughter and her sweetheart decide that the island of perfection is to be found only in our own souls and that we must look there also for the superman who is to conquer the "ape-man" of these material days.

SOUTHERN WRITERS.

Prof. W. P. Trent's handbook of selections in prose and verse called "Southern Writers" (published by the Macmillan Company) is comprehensive in its scope, and probably the compiler's hope that it will not be "regarded as a sectional product in the unpleasant sense of that term" will be realized. His idea that the youth of the South ought to have the opportunity to study the writers of their own region in detail is perfectly sensible. Prof. Trent's book is intended, of course, for schools, but it will find its uses elsewhere, too.

The first writer quoted is Capt. John Smith, and his account of his rescue by Pocahontas is followed by an extract from the "Narratives of Bacon's Rebellion." Robert Beverley, William Byrd, Henry Laurens, George Washington, Patrick Henry, and James Madison are among the other writers of Prof. Trent's first period. Those of his second period, 1790-1865, include a few whose names we do not generally associate with literature, but who knew well how to set down their thoughts and ideas plainly, such as Davy Crockett, (whose account of his opposition to Jackson and his defeat for Congress is full of living spirit,) and Sam Houston, whose description of the battle of San Jacinto Prof. Trent quotes. Chief Justice Marshall, Parson Weems, William Wirt, Key, the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner"; Richard Henry Wilde, Robert Young Hayne, M. B. Lamar, Charles Gayarré, Gilmore Simms, and Horseshoe Robinson Kennedy belong to this extended period, as well as Poe, Timrod, Paul H. Hayne, and John Esten Cooke, from whose writings, prose and verse, Prof. Trent has made suitable selections. But he has also included the South's great men in statecraft and military leadership of this epoch. All that he quotes is surely not literature.

He has a separate department for the poets of the civil war, and a third period, 1866-1904, in which we find R. M. Johnston, Sidney Lanier, G. W. Cable, Joel C. Harris, Miss Murfree, James Lane Allen, Irwin Russell, Thomas N. Page, and Walter H. Page. He finds room, also, for a group of the younger Southern poets of the present hour. From Capt. John Smith to Madison Cawein, the period is as long as the history of English settlement on the Western Continent, and as broad, one may say, as the Atlantic Ocean. For each author there is a biographical note. Prof. Trent's handbook may be confidently recommended to all students of American literature, North or South.

"Metapsychical Phenomena."

This English translation of the book by J. Maxwell, M. D., Deputy Attorney at the Court of Appeals, Bordeaux, France, contains, besides the preface by Dr. Charles Richet and an introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge, an additional chapter on "A Complex Case," by Prof. Richet, and an account of "Some Recently Observed Phenomena," by the translator, L. I. Finch.

As Dr. Maxwell points out in the "Preliminary Remarks" to his volume, he has "purposely" refrained from giving a purely scientific aspect to his book. It seemed preferable for him to relate what he had seen, "leaving it to those for whom he writes to believe him or not, as they think fit." In the course of his preface, Dr. Richet gives some "advice to the reader":

He must take up this book without prejudice. He must fear neither that which is new nor that which is unexpected. In other words, while preserving the most scrupulous respect for the science of to-day, he must be thoroughly convinced that this science, whatever measure of truth it may contain, is nevertheless terribly incomplete. * * * There need be no fear that the invasion of a new science into the old will upset acquired data, and contradict what has been established by savants.

There are chapters on "method" in phenomena, "raps," "parakinesis," and "telekinesis," "Luminous Phenomena," "Psycho-Sensory and Intellectual Phenomena," and "Fraud and Error." Accounts of phenomena are given from Dr. Maxwell's notes and the reports of others. In closing his introduction of Dr. Maxwell to the English reader, Sir Oliver Lodge writes;

* * * I must not be understood as making myself responsible for the contents of the book, nor for the interjected remarks, nor for the translation. The author and translator must bear their own responsibility. My share in the work is limited to expressing my confidence in the good faith of Dr. Maxwell—in his impartiality and competence—and while congratulating him on the favorable opportunities for investigation which have fallen to his lot, to thank him, on behalf of English investigators, for the single-minded pertinacity and strenuous devotion with which he has pursued this difficult and nebulous quest.

G. P. Putnam's Sons issue the volume to-day.

Pocket Classics.

Thackeray's "Vanity Fair" and Dickens's "Pickwick Papers," each in one volume, are appearing in the Macmillan Company's editions of the Illustrated Pocket Thackeray and Dickens, in limp leather and cloth editions. The books are reprints of the first editions, with their illustrations, fac similes of wrappers, title pages, &c. They are printed in clear type on very thin paper, with gilt tops and decorated blue or green covers. "Vanity Fair" contains the original 190 illustrations by the author; "The Pickwick Papers" has besides the original pictures and the introduction, biographical and bibliographical, by the younger Dickens.

BOYS.

RICHARD JEFFERIES, poet and naturalist, idealized the human boy in his "Bevis," which has just been republished, in view of the revival of interest in Jefferies, (New York, Dutton,) much as Kenneth Grahame has done in "The Golden Age" in these later years. Bevis is Jefferies himself, in his early boyhood, and the scenes glorified by his boyish imagination, the New Sea, with its tributary rivers, the mountains and forests and the battlefield are the pond and creeks, the thicket and meadows of Coate Farm, near Swindon, in Wiltshire, where Jefferies was born and brought up. The father of Jefferies was a poor farmer. The "Governor" of Bevis is obviously well-to-do. There is no hint of poverty in "Bevis," but that is only part of the idealization.

Bevis is a masterful little boy, with a sound body, a vivid, restless imagination, plenty of courage, and a truly boyish contempt for authority. To scorn authority is a recognizable, inborn trait of healthy boyhood. The boy, who is to be father to the man, objects to be governed, but has a marked disposition to govern. Obedience must be taught. Judging by the typical youth of this hour it is ineffectively taught in the modern home and the modern school.

***

The Bevis of Richard Jefferies is a delightful little chap, with nothing coarse or mean in his character, and Mark, his companion and lieutenant in battle and adventure, in exploration and shipwreck, is worthy of the association. Pan is a good dog, a real, doglike dog, with none of the preternatural gifts of some dogs in recent literature. The donkey, it seems to us, is a good, reasonable donkey, too. He will run away just when Mark wants to ride him home. One evening, after he has been caught, the lads beat him mercilessly; but they cannot hurt him. Then they lock him in the stable without food or water, but the donkey has been cropping all day long, and his appetite is appeased, while he has just had a long draught at the brook, and he is no tippler. So he peacefully goes to sleep. A sensible, well-poised donkey.

***

As an observer of nature, Jefferies was scarcely second to Borrow. The views of nature, as seen through a boy's eyes, in "Bevis," are charming. Mr. E. V. Lucas, who has a way of associating his excellent critical and editorial ability with good literature only, writes the introduction to this new edition. He thinks that, as a book for boys, "Bevis" stands alone "in its blend of joy in the open air, sympathetic understanding of boy nature, and most admirable writing." Mr. Lucas thinks little, however, of the mimic battle of Pharsalia, which is rather well-ordered, and he doubts if any English boys ever played quoits with so much pleasure as Bevis and Mark. But those are small blemishes. "Bevis" is a wholesome and delightful book.

***

Another book about boys, of quite a different sort, and certainly not delightful in any aspect, is "A Boy's Control and Self-Expression," by Eustace Miles, assistant master at Rugby, and an amateur champion, on both sides of the Atlantic, in tennis and racquets. Mr. Miles's book is long and discursive, but he prides himself on having kept in view all the time a single, central idea. Mr. Miles knows boys, and, presumably, likes them. But he does not view them poetically, and he has no illusions concerning them. He writes as one bearing in mind the fact that there were no boys in the Garden of Eden, and that the first boy (a poor example for other boys) was not born until Satan had secured sway on the earth.

He writes as a schoolmaster who knows the worst about boys, as a physiologist and student of medicine, and his book is not for boys themselves or for promiscuous reading at all. It is not a book to leave on the table in the library, but it is one that may lead to much good if rightly interpreted.

Mr. Miles writes for the sake of the moral and physical welfare of all boys, of their minds as well as their bodies. He is a man of fads himself, but he tries not to impose his fads on others. He eats no meat and drinks no beer, but we infer that he does not hold that meat and beer necessarily lead to damnation. We have said enough now about his book, which is published also by E. P. Dutton & Co.

It was something of a shock to pick it up after "Bevis," but life is complex, and it is not all poetry by any means, more's the pity.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers — The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 9.—The Spring publishing season, just closing, is said to have been disappointing from the trade point of view. A number of new books which had been announced for the Spring will be held back for Autumn, including Percy Fitzgerald's much-advertised "Life of Dickens," E. V. Lucas's new "Life of Lamb," and the Hatzfeldt letters.

•.•

Among the new works promised for the early Fall are stories by Stanley Weyman, Jerome K. Jerome, Richard Whiteing, and Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, which are all on the Hutchinsons' list.

•.•

In Herbert Paul's forthcoming biography of James Anthony Froude he will have something to say, I understand, of the historian's relations with Carlyle. But it is not proclaimed that he will "throw new light" on the pitiful subject.

•.•

George Bell & Sons will publish in the Autumn "Beautiful Women in History and Art" by Mrs. Stewart Erskine. It will contain adequate stories of the lives of many beautiful and distinguished women, with authentic portraits.

•.•

J. M. Dent & Co. announce a new "Life of Michael Bruce," the Scotch poet, with a vindication of his authorship of the poems and hymns claimed by James Logan. James Mackenzie is the author of this new book, which will revive a famous old literary controversy. It is believed that he has discovered new evidence of Bruce's authorship.

•.•

Messrs. Jack & Co., in partnership with a Canadian publishing house, are engaged on a series of twenty volumes entitled "The Makers of Canada." Twenty-four lives will be reviewed in this work by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lady Edgar, Prof. Adam Short, and others.

•.•

Longmans, Green & Co. will soon have ready the first volume of Dr. David J. Hill's "History of Diplomacy in the International Development of Europe."

•.•

The Cambridge University Press will soon publish a book by G. L'Estrange dealing with the lands of the Eastern Caliphate from the Moslem Conquest to the time of Timour. W.

Electrical Insulation.

The treatise on "The Insulation of Electric Machines," by Harry Winthrop Turner and Henry Metcalf Hobart, author of "Electric Motors—Induction Motors and Continuous-Current Motors," &c., which is appearing with the Macmillan Company imprint, is the result of twenty years of practical work with insulating materials and of careful study of their insulating properties. The authors write in the introductory chapter:

> Five years ago, one of the ablest authorities on the subject of insulation made the following statement: "I have no hesitation in saying that there are not more than one or two companies in the United States whose insulations are worth more than so much bare cotton cloth after two years' service." The remark applied more especially to the varnishes with which tapes, cloths, and papers were impregnated. Progress in the manufacture of electrical machinery, especially with relation to the insulating materials employed, has during recent years been rapid; nevertheless, there still appears to be much more groping in the dark in this matter than should longer be necessary, and it is the purpose of the writers of this treatise to set forth in serviceable form the information and experience which they have accumulated on the subject. In the case of one of them, this experience has been very thorough and of a decidedly practical character, having been gained during the last twenty years in winding and insulating, and in designing and supervising the winding and insulating processes in the largest electric factories in England, America, and Germany.

Among the topics discussed are some properties of insulating materials, the insulation on "magnet wires" employed in armature and field windings, mica and mica compounds, drying insulations, taping machines and tapes and bands, transformer insulation, impregnated cloths and fabrics, oil for insulating, &c. There are a bibliography and an index, a large number of diagrams, plans, and other illustrations, and numerous tables and footnotes. The book appears in the Specialists' Series.

Economic Principles.

Henry Higgs has edited and written a preface for W. Stanley Jevons's "Principles of Economics: A Fragment of a Treatise on the Industrial Mechanism of Society, and Other Papers," which appears through the Macmillan Company. He has given, in its entirety, the work of Jevons, with no editorial additions, except bibliographical notes and here and there an explanation. In his preface he describes the contents of the volume, which include mostly published articles and two or three hitherto unpublished ones. The subjects dealt with include wealth, utility, luxury, value, consumption, science, labor, supply and demand, insurance, classification of trades, production, &c.

It may be doubted whether the fragment now printed contained anything absolutely new at the time it was written; but it says a great deal for the judgment of the author that it is hardly affected by the searching criticisms which have discovered in the last twenty-two years so many imperfections in the traditional reasoning of English economists. Like all the work of Jevons, it is fresh and suggestive, and its point of view is undoubtedly novel.

And, speaking of Jevons and his work, Mr. Higgs says in his preface:

> Among the economists of all time Jevons unquestionably stands in the first rank. Alert, original, exact, profound, he brought to the study of economic theory a mind trained in the processes of logic and of mathematical analysis, while his powers of observation and co-ordination were quickened by a large acquaintance with the principles and the details of natural science. Exceptionally familiar with the works of the early English and French economists, a pioneer in pure theory, an authoritative writer upon such practical matters as money and banking * * * he was one of the few professed economists who have in England secured respect alike in Parliament, in the city, and in the closet.

Jevons was drowned while bathing in 1882 a few days before his forty-seventh birthday. He had outlined and written some parts of "A Treatise on the Industrial Mechanism of Society," the fragments of which are in the present book.

British Trade Policy.

Miss Constance H. M. Archibald has translated Prof. Carl Johannes Fuchs's "The Trade Policy of Great Britain and her Colonies Since 1860." The volume includes a preface by the Rt. Hon. J. Parker Smith, M. A., M. P., at one time Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. It first appeared in Leipzig twelve years ago as the first publication issued by the Verein für Sozialpolitik on the trade policy of the different countries. It is an example of German methods of thought upon economic questions and German methods of treatment of the problems which underlie the trade policy of a nation; it is, as Mr. Smith writes in his preface, "a sample of a large body of literature existing in Germany dealing with the trade policy of foreign States from a scientific point of view." Prof. Fuchs writes in his prefatory note concerning the "Commercial Union" of the British Empire:

> If the commercial union of the British Empire is to come at all, it will certainly, in the United Kingdom at least, be carried through mainly on political and not on economic grounds. And, in my opinion, it will not result in giving the mother country a higher commercial or industrial position than she now holds, but simply in maintaining that which she has. Its economic effects, therefore, on Germany will not, to my mind, be so important and dangerous as I myself thought in 1893, since the union would, under present circumstances, be primarily aimed at the United States, whose competition is in fact, at the present time, a much greater danger to the United Kingdom than is that of German". * * * A powerful British Empire, standing shoulder to shoulder with a powerful German Empire, each with sufficient possessions over sea for her surplus population and capital, might rule the world, and even yet succeed in saving it from the growing predominance of "Americanism", an ihrem Wesen soll die Welt genesen!

The book bears the imprint of The Macmillan Company.

"Betting and Gambling."

This book has been prepared to supply "in concise and readily accessible form" information which may meet the following three needs:

> 1. Ignorance on the part of the general public as to the rapid growth and the mischief of the practice, (gambling.) 2. Lack of clear thought regarding the ethics of the question. 3. The difficulty of suggesting practical steps to counteract so insidious an evil.

It is edited by B. Seebohm Rowntree, author of "Poverty," &c. The preliminary chapter is devoted to the "Ethics of Betting and Gambling," and is by John A. Hobson, M. A. It is followed by facts concerning the extent of the evil and its effects on National life, suggestions as to needed improvements in the law, and remedial measures outside the sphere of legislation, all of which is set forth in the chapters "The Extent of Gambling," by John Hawke; "Stock Exchange Gambling," by A. J. Wilson; "Gambling Among Women," by J. M. Horne; "Other than Gambling," by [illegible]; "Betting and Gambling," by a bookmaker; "Gambling and Citizenship," by J. Ramsay MacDonald; "Existing Legislation," by John Hawke, and "The Repression of Gambling," by B. Seebohm Rowntree. In the appendix are given some Government bills on the subject, opinions of prominent men on betting, a note on pedestrianism, tipping, betting statistics, and a bibliography. The Macmillan Company publishes the book.

Foreign Railway Systems.

An attempt is made in "Railways and Their Rates," by Edwin A. Pratt, author of "American Railways," "The Organization of Agriculture," &c., to "set before traders and general readers the actual position of British railways with regard to (1) the complaints advanced from time to time on the subject of rates and charges, and (2) the origin, operation, and circumstances of our own railways, as compared with those of railways abroad, and especially on the Continent of Europe." An idea of the scope of the book is given by the author in his preface:

> I have presented many more facts than arguments, hoping thereby that those to whom my book is specially addressed will thus be placed in a position to form definite, intelligent, and unprejudiced conclusions of their own. * * * They will learn from my various chapters far more than probably most of them have had the opportunity of learning before as to the origin, legislative control, and financial position of British railways; the anomalous circumstances that necessarily influence their rates and charges, and the conditions under which the general goods and mineral traffic, and also the traffic in certain specified commodities, are conducted. They will further learn what are the leading conditions of foreign railway traffic, and they will find comprehensive sketches of various Continental railway systems, and the operation thereof; affording much information not otherwise available, but absolutely essential to a really fair comparison with British conditions.

In the appendix is a discussion of the British canal problem. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers.

Annotation.

"A Chapter in the History of Annotation," which forms Volume III. of Aristophanes's "Scholia," with commentary by William G. Rutherford, is about to be issued by the Macmillan Company. Rutherford believes that too much commentary is the reason why the student cannot put his mind "close to the Greek thought." He says of the "Scholia":

> It was a mistake, I can now see, to break the 'Scholia' up as they are broken up in the two earlier volumes. But time has gone by since then, in which the 'Scholia' have had to shift for themselves, yet have always run up and down in my head. So by rumination a vice in method has been turned into a piece of good luck. For the 'Scholia' analyzed and dissected have revealed gradually their veritable nature. * * * Meanwhile, as comments they have lost little; nay, have rather gained on the whole by the trenchant surgery. * * * It is very rare for these tedious annotators to throw any light at least directly upon textual disorders; their literary criticism is recremental, and in the information they furnish there is very little that is at once useful and unsuspect. But the morbid process revealed by the operator's knife is most instructive, and deserves to be studied by everybody who has much to do with education.

The comments are not only explained by Dr. Rutherford, but have also been amended and arranged and translated by him. He will be remembered as the author of "The Key to Knowledge," a translation of "St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans," and editor of Macmillan's Greek Course, for which he has also written several volumes.

"China in Law and Commerce."

There are fifteen "papers" in T. R. Jernigan's book, which the Macmillan Company is finally publishing. The author here indicates the more influential agencies in the law and commerce of China from the point of view that the reader must have a knowledge of the life and character of the people before he can undertake the "inner" history of the Celestial Empire. He opens with a discussion of the physical features of China and the origin of the Chinese. Then there are chapters on the Government of the empire, its civil laws, family laws, tenure and transfer of property, taxation, courts, extra-territoriality, guilds, business customs, banks, weights, measures, and currency, and land, water, and railway transit. In his discussion of Chinese laws he defines as follows the Chinese "family":

> The members of a Chinese family are those who live as members of the same household, which includes all who enter by marriage or adoption, as well as slaves and servants. But this definition, while correct, is not sufficiently comprehensive as to the meaning of mutual responsibility as intended by the Code. It has been stated that the unit of social life in China is found in the family, the village, or the clan, and that these are often convertible terms, and this is specially true as relates to the doctrine of mutual responsibility. The responsibility of the family for the act of a member is most cruelly impressed in the crime of high treason in another section of the Code.
>
> All the male members of the criminal's family, according to the author, are beheaded, "in the foregoing case, even though they know nothing of the offense or live in another part of the country.

Mrs. Stevenson on "The Bottle Imp."

Mrs. Stevenson tells in her biographical note to R. L. S.'s "Island Night's Entertainment," published in the new edition of his works, that "The Bottle Imp" was the first piece of fiction ever offered in printed form to the Samoans. It was suggested to the author by a melodrama founded on an old Guinean legend. The story was put into the Samoan language by a missionary, and printed serially in The Sulu under the title "O Le Fangu Aitu." A strong belief remained in the island that the unopened bottle still existed, and was safely stowed away in Stevenson's house.

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FROM READERS.

Arthur Stringer Writes About the Poet and Artist's Place in Civic Progress.

New York Times Book Review:

SURELY it should not be lovers of poetry alone who will take an uncommonly keen delight not only in Mr. Richard Watson Gilder's poem read at the opening of the Albright Art Gallery in Buffalo, but also in the fact that one of our living poets, and one of our most dignified and scholarly living poets, should actually be asked to participate in any such public service. Timely, too, as was the theme of Mr. Gilder's dedicatory ode, and sturdily beautiful as were many of his lines, the primary delight that lies in the poem itself is altogether overshadowed, with many, by that secondary pleasure which lurks in the long-abandoned belief that the poet of to-day can, for even a moment, make himself of any possible civic use or of any possible National concern. Especially must we feel this way in America, swept as our Republic now is by its "Big Stick" and its turgid, anaesthetizing tides of material prosperity—against which the inopportune minor versifiers have hitherto cheeped only thinly and plaintively from unread magazine page ends and from uncut author's editions. The poet, we all thought, was a good deal like a hermit-thrush lost among the shafts and pulleys of a shoe factory or an armor-plate foundry. He was pretty enough, in his place and in his way, but he had nothing to do with life or with the things that really counted.

So even this momentary identification of what was once held the divinest of the arts with actual affairs and actual life carries with it some poignantly muffled touch of promise. It has a microscopic tinge of something Homeric about it, recalling older and nobler traditions. It shows that poetry, after all, is not as obsolete as antimacassars. It also serves to "democratize" an art which, at first sight, appears to have been usurped and carried off (and well-nigh strangled) by idle-handed aesthetes and self-immured dilettantes. It wrests this art, hallowed by timeless traditions, from the hands of febrile erotomaniacs and verbal crochet-workers. It tends to give a wider meaning and a stamp of national dignity to a sadly unremunerative calling that has, of late, seemed emasculated with pink-teaed preciosity and tainted with studio-life attitudinizing. And poetry, in this aesthetiphobiac land and century of ours, sadly needs something like this. England—rich to-day in her younger generation of poets of no mean promise and accomplishment, while we, alas, can count our Thomas Bailey Aldriches and our William Vaughan Moodys on our finger tips—has her academically recognized Newdigate and her officially sanctioned Laureateship. But on this continent, where the queen bee of the hive of beauty must "grub for herself," any latter-day recognition of the maker of songs is to be hungrily welcomed, in the hope that some day it will be more openly commended. It is, on the other hand, equally to the advantage of the poet, now that the commercialized magazine is no longer an outlet for anything but his shallowest and most fragmentary aspirations, to identify himself, in no matter how desperate a manner, with some scattered few of the wider issues of life. That alone can keep him vital. For remarkable indeed is the aloofness of our overbusy, professional man of letters—so timid is he of entering into any active sympathy with or any open discussion of all public movements and affairs. He seems to suffer more and more from a sort of ingrowing self-interest; he becomes more and more self-immured, self-satisfied, and self-sustaining. With it, too, he becomes more and more odiously "shoppy." He seems under the shadow of that sad fate which has already befallen his brother and sister of the stage, where everything not of the footlights and the make-up box is alien and uninviting, and unresponded to.

Such being the case, I venture to repeat that it seems highly significant that in a representative American city ten thousand representative American citizens gathered together to witness the dedication of a public building should not only listen to but vigorously applaud a poem serious in note and exalted in thought, written by an American poet of the twentieth century. If such things continue it may even come about that we shall no longer have to seek out a French St. Gaudens to make our municipal statuary for us and an English Stephen Phillips to write our successful tragedies for us. There is a market or two, and a market or two almost worth while, which we, with all our fiercely aggressive American energy, have not yet quite captured.

ARTHUR STRINGER.

Cedar Springs, Ontario, June 3.

"Partners of the Tide."

New York Times Book Review:

Among the many recent novels which I have read there is one which, by its quiet humor and its true portrayal of the life and characters it depicts, stands by itself ahead of the other volumes of this Spring's fiction. This is "Partners of the Tide," by Joseph C. Lincoln.

The scene of the story is Cape Cod and the characters are all true Cape Cod types of twenty years or so ago. Mr. Lincoln shows in the first chapter the good-natured banter of the men waiting at the railroad station. It is not at all overdrawn, but just as I have heard many times during my ten years' life on the Cape. One of the best and truest descriptions is that of the home life of the old maids, two of the sweetest of ladies, but always eager to burn out one's throat with hot pepper tea.

The hero of the story, Bradley Nickerson, a poor orphan, is a true type of the Cape Codder, honest and thrifty and under all circumstances loyal to his friends. His adventures with Cap'n Titcomb are full of interest and amusement.

Although the story is largely that of the adventures of Brad Nickerson on a coasting vessel, still there is a delicate little romance running through the narrative which adds much to its charm.

The book is one which every story lover should read, for it will be recalled many times with pleasure.

STUART PEIRCE.

Boston, June 5, 1905.

Criticism of Shakespeare.

New York Times Book Review:

The amazing frequency of the unfavorable criticisms upon the genius of Shakespeare which of late abound in various newspapers and periodicals is a fair criterion by which to estimate the actual dimensions of the mind of many a reader and critic in this prosaic and mercenary age. And, if such platitudinous and shallow criticisms will produce any effect at all it must, of necessity, be a pernicious and demoralizing one, for, aside from the question proper—the purely literary question—as to the greatness or inferiority of Shakespeare's genius, moral conduct, &c., we also are obliged to consider the moral effect of shattering one of humanity's greatest idols, a most potent factor in the education and molding of our minds and the inspiration to not a few of the thousands of our writers. "Hero worship," whether it takes the form of worshipping those whose heroism is founded upon physical deeds or distinctions, as those who have distinguished themselves by performing valorous deeds upon the field of battle, or, in a higher state of society, by honoring those who have achieved glory in the domains of science, literature, poetry, or ethical virtue and humanity, is forever an essential adjunct of civilized society and its moral well being, as their greatness and noble examples act as our ever-ready instructors and as our guides and inspirations and their wreaths of laurel and the universal acclaim with which their various efforts are received and rewarded will instigate us with the desire of emulation, but woe is to the being who can only show his brilliancy by jeering and scoffing at everything noble and sacred, and who, among the great galaxy of all the world's superior intellects, fails to find one gifted soul which shall spur him on to seek perfection and move him to exclaim, "Behold I have at last found a model in which to cast my unmolded clay!" if we despise the obsequious bowing of the head and the blind worship of unsubstantiated authority we can neither admire the prejudiced and superficial scoffer who jeers at and derides everything that all his fellow-beings have good reason to consider as something that is possessed of superlative merits, and for the sole and only reason that his Soul, accustomed as it is to trifling mediocrities, fails to conceive the superior beauty and grandeur of those works.

The past century, with the help and medium of speculative deduction and sometimes unsubstantiated assertions, has distinguished herself by pulling down and destroying the cherished ideals and beliefs of humanity, and well do we know and feel the pernicious effect it has wrought upon the human mind. So it is time, if we desire that a remnant of reverence and higher intuition be saved to us, to inaugurate an era of constructive criticisms and sciences instead of our present system, which is, mainly, one continuous negative.

HAROLD BERMAN.

Jersey City, N. J., June 4, 1905.

Constance Trescott.

New York Times Book Review:

Notwithstanding a great amount of deep thought on the matter, after careful reading of your correspondent's letter, I have been unable to decide whether E. M. Gardner is very young, or, what practically maintains the same conditions, is some Prince Fortunatus who has been able to retain a youthful idealization of what people ought to be, and sees them through this idealism, instead of through the glasses of actual experience.

No one with a grain of other than an A B C knowledge of human nature would call Major Trescott wooden; the fact that he does not draw his sword continually like some of our Mousquetairish heroes is a good proof of his unmanikinness. Has E. M. Gardner never met any of those men of finer quality who are able to judge and act calmly and sanely while every nerve is tensed to its very limit? Such men appear, no doubt, to the unthinking as apathetic, wooden men; but to the clearer and more searching mind they are exampres of strength and reserve, men who have existed, even though they may not have been met with.

And Greyhurst! Though the very antithesis of Trescott, is he not natural? Is he also made of wood? Your correspondent must think so, for he says, "with the possible exception of Susan." What can be brought against him? From beginning to end he cannot fail of interest, and could a wooden man create interest? Are not every one of his acts natural—the trial, the chivalric temperament beneath the unrestrained natural quickness of the man, his quick perception at the end of what would please most his unnatural enemy, his end? How would your correspondent change him and improve him?

And Constance? Whether she is not, [illegible] day, shall we say she is made of wood? If the term is applied to her heart on account of its unyielding and unswerving purpose, well and good; but Constance herself is certainly a natural, or at least a possible character. Possibly to the ordinary reader she would seem more natural had she, in her unnatural vendetta, used the weapon to which Dr. Mitchell hinted; but that would have been too ordinary and too orthodox for Dr. Mitchell to use. One must not forget who the author is—his knowledge as a physician, especially the expert's knowledge in the various phases of insanity, are often apparent; but who could object to that?

Our author might have woven a more novelish ending to his story, and instead of the tragic scene which precedes the anticlimax, have used a series of wedding melodies. The anticlimax itself emphasises the character of the heroine, and Dr. Mitchell may well leave unsolved the question "what would have been the life of Major Trescott had he lived" with a woman of Constance's temperament, whose unyielding love for her husband, unchecked, or rather unmodified, by any moral, natural, religious, or superstitious counterweight, would have defeated her very object.

C. D. V.

New York, June 2, 1905.

"Ireland's Story."

New York Times Book Review:

The authors of "Ireland's Story" have to thank you for the review of that work and for certain appreciative things therein. It was impossible, in a work so brief, to give exhaustive references or to support by argument many positions, taken only after much thought and study; so that your reviewer is to be pardoned for making somewhat sweeping statements about the earlier chapters.

Did space permit, I should hope to be able to show that, so far from being the weak critics your reviewer supposes them to be, the authors of "Ireland's Story" have in reality availed themselves of all available sources of information, ethnological, archaeological, and linguistic, and have fortified themselves carefully with the best German and French as well as English and Irish authorities. The ethnical work we regard as being particularly sound.

Your reviewer speaks of Irish history before St. Patrick as being "an inextricable tangle of myth, tradition, and fact"; a tangle, perhaps, but far from inextricable. The life of Columba by Adamnan, who died in the second half of the seventh century, and the Confessio of St. Patrick, embodied in the Book of Armagh, copied in 807, give us a sound starting point, from which we can feel our way backward. Columba, as well as his biographer, was descended from Conall Gulban, brother of the King Laegaire who ruled at Tara when Patrick came, and as the clan system prevailed in the early monastic establishments, genealogies were there kept, which enable us to bridge over the space between Christian and pagan times. We can get back with considerable certainty to the reign of Niall of the Nine Hostages, who reigned toward the close of the fourth century. Both the life of Columba and the Confessio contain hundreds of historical and legal allusions which enable us to construct a picture of the Ireland of that time, and we find it in perfect harmony with the Gaelic traditions preserved in the ancient law books and the historical narratives of the Book of Leinster and the like. The two traditions, the Latin and the Gaelic, correspond accurately, and as the Latin is admittedly historical, being supported by astronomical observations as early as the year 495, it is by no means rash to regard the Gaelic narratives as equally trustworthy.

Immediately behind the Patrician period we have the period of Cormac, Find, and Ossian, the so-called "Leinster cycle." Its social condition is exactly what we should expect, from a close study of the Patrician period, its laws and manners, and in the Leinster cycle there is a perfect consistency of names, places, and persons, such as would never be found in a concocted tale.

Immediately behind this stands the "Ulster cycle," dating only some nineteen hundred years ago and therefore easily within the memory of the bardic and heraldic classes, whom we know to have been well trained and organized. Further, the picture of life preserved in the Ulster cycle is consistently cruder, rougher, and more primitive than that of the later Leinster cycle, and the persons of the two are never for a moment confused in the Gaelic records. Finally, we have archaeological evidence of the highest value for the chief points in the Ulster cycle; the fort of Emain, some two miles west of Armagh, is still there to bear testimony (see Murray's Handbook for Ireland, Page 133) and corresponds as accurately to the descriptions given in the stories of Cuculaind as does the fort of Tara to the narratives of Cormac. Emain lost all political importance early in the fourth century, and we can hardly imagine the romancers of later date going over the ground, tracing out the ancient earthworks, and fabricating their tales accordingly. The same is true of Tara and of Cruacan, capital of Connacht and famed as the home of Queen Medb. Further, the weapons, ornaments, gold torques, and so forth, described in these narratives are exactly of the forms we are familiar with in the collections of the Irish Academy. From the abundant archaeological evidence the entire form of life in different periods can be reconstructed, and we find it in close correspondence with the traditional narratives, which therefore gradually win their way in our esteem as sound historical material.

Max Muller asks us to believe that the thousand hymns of the Rig Veda were handed down for many centuries, with practically no verbal changes, before writing was known in India; it is not too much to believe that the Gaelic traditions, many of which have the form of memorial verses, could have been in like manner handed down for three or four hundred years before the coming of the Latin scribes.

Your reviewer speaks particularly of our treatment of the legendary races, and says that "within a score of years students have pointed out the mythological character of the legends, how the De Dananns were the powers of light, the Fomorians the powers of darkness," and so forth. A score of years ago the solar myth was still in the land of the living, and Max Muller was a great authority in the realm of language generally. What wonder, then, if his since discredited vagaries were adopted by the somewhat diffident students of Celtic tradition, who ventured, without a particle of sound evidence, to turn the early races of Ireland into myths? Do myths build pyramids of from one to two hundred thousand tons of stone, such as the pyramid at New Grange? The truth is, on the contrary, that the Gaelic tradition of the archaic races coincides in a remarkable way with the best work of men like Broca, De Quatrefages, Virchow, Poesche, Diefenbach, or De Belloquet, as well as of scholars like Greenwell, Elton, Dawkins, and Isaac Taylor. They give substantially the same succession of races, with substantially the same ethnic traits, and Skene and Elton take much the same view of the De Danans as we do.

We have certain defined ethnic stocks in Ireland whose kindred hold definite places on the Continent, going back as far as neolithic and even paleolithic times. These stocks are well described in the Gaelic traditions and certain classes of monuments are ascribed to each. The monuments are there to this day. Some one must have built them. Are we to follow a now discredited philological hypothesis and turn these traditional races into solar myths of the Max Muller school, or are we to follow sound ethnical science, bringing archaeology to our aid, examining the filiations of the races within and without Ireland, and tracing each to its probable source? The authors of "Ireland's Story" have followed the latter course and are confident that a more extended acquaintance with ethnological methods and conclusions will enable your reviewer to accept our conclusions. Our only regret is that we were unable in the space at our disposal to give them the evidential and argumentative support they deserve and which is so abundantly available.

CHARLES JOHNSTON.

New York, June 8, 1905.

"The Bishop's Niece."

New York Times Book Review:

It seems to me that all "problem" stories construct their problems so as to reduce them to guessing matches. But are not the "problems" in "The Bishop's Niece" and in "The Lady or the Tiger?" identical in type, in that they withhold information on the essential point which would have given a foundation to problemize on? If the Princess in Mr. Stockton's story had been of the type of woman of the true mother in the baby trial before Solomon, the Lady's door would have opened; had she been of the false mother's kind the tiger would have been let out. So toss up a copper for which type she was, and the "problem" is solved. Curiously enough, all the solvers of the problem, in a late number of The Grand, have gone on the idea that all women were of one type or the other, and certainly that has not been my observation of womankind.

WILLIAM WADE.

Oakmont, Penn., June 7, 1905.

An Unconscious Heiress.

AN EMBARRASSING ORPHAN. By W. E. Norris, Author of "Matrimony," "The Flower of the Flock," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 330. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.

If you were a retired Anglo-Indian official and a bearded kinsman you had never seen came suddenly upon you and left his daughter in your charge, and if he presently died, leaving the girl a fortune and forbidding you, the guardian, to tell her (or anybody else) about it—all for fear of fortune hunters—you'd probably be in for a deuce of a time. Especially if the girl were attractive and if you were childless and your wife affected freak women's clubs and dressed to match.

Mr. Norris has assumed all these ifs and others, and thereupon built the story of the embarrassing orphan. He calls the orphan Elsie, and gives her all the serious womanly qualities—cruelly depriving her of the defense of a light mind and the arts of coquetry to which woman is rightly heir. Mr. Norris adds a serious Major, no longer in his first youth, scrupulous to a degree, and in a situation where the British conscience expects him to marry a fortune. He adds also a beautiful scheming widow with riches, a cub whose father has made a vast fortune selling "Billings' Beautiful Boots," and a French gentleman of the old noblesse—a person of polished perfidy—a man whose race horses are said by the fastidious to win when they shouldn't and lose when they should win. The Marquis is Elsie's uncle on her mother's side, and has somehow got wind of her fortune. His, naturally, has been squandered long since. The book concerns itself with the following questions: Whether the widow can marry Elsie to the cub, whether the Marquis can marry Elsie to his son, (an absorbed geologist, who doesn't want to marry at all;) whether Uncle Ned (the retired Anglo-Indian) can marry Elsie to his nephew, the serious and scrupulous military gentleman, who is expected to marry a fortune. The widow wants the military gentleman, too. Also, Elsie is in love with him.

The story is ingeniously complicated and amusing, though after all somewhat monotonous, in spite of quaint touches of satiric humor and very pretty sentiment of the self-mocking kind which educated moderns find [illegible] upon them.

1905

CURRENT COMMENT.

KATRINA TRASK has in the June Arena five vigorous stanzas of iambic pentameters entitled "Rise, Mighty Anglo-Saxons." This is an appeal to the men of the English-speaking races to cease fighting.

O, mighty Anglo-Saxons! You assert
With conscious pride the kingship of your race.

So the poet begins her appeal, and goes on to urge the races to rise and break their swords and disband their armies.

"Peace Is Not Peace That Sings Its Battle Songs."

"The revolution of the years," she thinks, should have "brought sons of God a few steps nearer God." Man regenerate should see further than the boundaries of his own state, "and brotherhood should circle round the world." Mrs. Trask's most striking stanza follows:

You cannot serve Him and deny Him both.
Be honest, Anglo-Saxons! And be true!
Pull down your minsters; hush the swelling hymn;
Throw to the winds the sacramental bread—
The holy bread of life and brotherhood—
Or, with a common human honesty,
Cease to shed blood; and cease to teach your sons
The code of battle and the code of death,
While—dressed in your ensanguined livery—
They wait the opportunity to kill;
Cease to build battleships and death's grim enginery;
Cease to pay tribute to the god of war;
And cease—O Pharisees!—to pray "Thy kingdom come,"
While you are voting means to make a hell
In some vain-boasted cause of righteousness.

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Where Was Mrs. Browning Born?

The latest literary problem is: Where was Elizabeth Barrett Browning born? The "Encyclopaedia Britannica" says she was born in London; the "Dictionary of National Biography" assigns Burn Hall, Durham, as her birthplace. Some biographers have preferred Hope End, Herefordshire, while Mr. Ingram, in his life of the poetess, says that The Tyne Mercury of March 14, 1809, announces for the 4th of March: "In London the wife of Edward M. Barrett, Esq., of a daughter." Mr. Browning, however, challenged this statement by asserting that his wife was born on March 6, at Carlton Hall, Durham, the residence of her father's brother. But Carlton Hall is in Yorkshire, and Mr. Ingram declares that it did not come into the possession of Mr. Moulton Barrett till after 1810. Finally, there is the entry in the parish register of Kelloe Church, which is as follows: "Elizabeth Barrett Moulton Barrett, daughter and first child of Edward Barrett Moulton Barrett of Coxhoe Hall, native of St. James's, Jamaica, by Mary, late Clarke, native of Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 6, 1806." Somebody certainly ought to offer a prize for the solution of so intricate a puzle.—London Academy.

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Biographies of the Living.

Lord Lyndhurst once remarked that Lord Campbell had added a new terror to death by his "Lives of the Chancellors." Lord Campbell, protesting that he would not be cheated by the trick of longevity, left behind him his biographies of Lyndhurst and Brougham, who both survived him. But the vengeance even of Lord Campbell was posthumous. Mr. Barnett Smith was one of the first to choose his victims from the ranks of the living in the persons of Gladstone and Bright. His books are meritorious compilations, but the Home Rule bill of 1886, which he could not be expected to foresee, destroyed much of their value. The late Mr. Traill, not a bookmaker, but a brilliant scholar and journalist, added Lord Salisbury in his lifetime to a series of the Queen's Prime Ministers, and Mr. George Russell did the same for Mr. Gladstone. These, however, were rare exceptions to the sound rule of de viventibus nil nisi publicum. The privilege of eminence is now extended to notoriety; the biographer competes with Tussaud; and not to have had a book written about one is becoming almost as great a distinction as not to have written a book. According to Carlyle, Johnson declared that, if he really believed Boswell to be writing his life, he would take Boswell's. What he would have said if Boswell had anticipated his demise can only be conjectured, as the doctor never swore. Ignorance of the future, which is more generally diffused than the conversation of politicians would lead one to suppose, has ceased altogether to be a restraining influence; and if we may not call a man happy before his death, we may at least write his epitaph with the confidence, without the felicity, of Goldsmith's "Retaliation."—London Times.

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The Poets and Bohemia.

The pursuit of poetry does not of necessity lead men into Bohemia, yet the poets have been in all times uncertain in their manners and habits, if not always in their morals. It has ever been touch and go with imaginative genius, and there is something in Taine's theory that insanity lies but a hair's breadth away. Yet the principle can be pushed too far. Why should neither the irresponsible? As a matter of fact, it is not. Would any one accuse Shakespeare of irresponsibility, or Milton, or (to come to our own times) Browning?

Instances abound on the other side, it is true, and as one's eye flies down the files of time it alights on many a Shelley; and poetasters follow in the wake of poets. Perhaps it is even harder to be responsible with a little talent. And history is full of young lives wrecked, one would think needlessly.—Marriott Watson in The London Daily Mail.

Another Miniature Book.

MINIATURES. By Dudley Heath. Royal 8vo. Pp. 320. Illustrated. Cloth. Decorated. In the Connoisseur's Library. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.75 net.

With the advent of a new volume in the Connoisseur's Library, it may not be inappropriate to repeat that, as pieces of bookmaking, these volumes are the product of care and of artistic taste in detail and finish. They are royal octavo in size; the paper is a soft, light, English handmade product, with the natural deckle edges. The type is a modern modification of an excellent Italian model of the eighteenth century, and the plates in photogravure or color are excellent examples of the engraver's art. Typographically and pictorially, "Miniatures," by Dudley Heath, is worthy of its predecessors.

It is a book of great convenience, and for its elemental and primary features may be looked upon with indulgence by the connoisseur of miniatures. It is essentially a book for the amateur collector who has reached that stage of knowledge and appropriation which teaches him how little he knows about his favorite subject and what a poor assortment of miniatures he has hitherto gathered together. Mr. Heath's monograph adequately bridges the space which divides the enthusiastic but unlearned amateur from the expert in knowledge, judgment, and taste.

At the threshold we have an index to plates with the subjects reproduced in line drawings. This is followed by an excellent although by no means complete bibliography denoting works principally in French and English. The text opens with a history of the art of miniature painting, which develops from the art of illuminating manuscripts prior to the invention of printing. If we realize that the true miniature bears the same relation to a life-size portrait that the "short story" does to the novel, it will be seen that it is a distinct department of art and is not simply a picture "in miniature." The Greeks and Romans, and the Byzantines as well, made portraits in miniature which were not, correctly speaking, miniatures. The art of illuminating manuscripts with portraits developed an independent method of artistic expression which was destined to be isolated when the printed page took the place of the engrossed sheet. Mr. Heath cites M. Didot on this point:

> The invention of printing threatened to deprive the miniaturists of their means of existence; they therefore sought to co-operate with the printers, who were very glad of their assistance and reserved corners in their pages to be filled up by the artists. For the latter it was an opportunity of escaping from the circle of religious subjects in which they had continually revolved. The ancient authors were now admirably illustrated by these master draughtsmen. They nevertheless could not represent the costumes of the ancients, but in spite of these anachronisms—which are venerated by us to-day because they reproduce the costumes of the Middle Ages—they have left imperishable artistic monuments. Their work is chiefly instinct with the love of nature and their beautiful landscapes are full of truth and poetry and eloquent of their fondness for clear air and sunlight. * * * But printing gradually diminished the number of miniaturists, who began to abandon water color for the study of oil painting.

How loath the miniaturists were to leave the printed page may be gathered from the work of those seven followers of Albrecht Dürer known as "the little masters." They were all engravers, draughtsmen, painters, and illuminators, and practiced the method of coloring the painted wood blocks. The emancipation of Italian miniaturists from the printed page was even much slower, as was also that of the Frenchman, as may be seen respectively by the manuscripts illustrated by Giulio Clovio and Fouquet. Still later did the emancipation come in England, there to be signalized by the work of Holbein. From the latter half of the sixteenth century miniature painting in Flanders, Germany, France, Italy, Spain, and England developed along the lines of a distinct and independent art.

From that period on Mr. Heath confines himself to a series of biographical, critical sketches—arranged in chronological order and grouped according to the various countries—of the masters of miniature painting—Nicholas Hillard, Strétes, Isaac Oliver, Nathaniel Dixon, Laurence Crosse, John Smart, Richard Cosway, &c. He describes the methods of various periods and of individuals, and shows the influence of fashions and of culture. The closing pages of his work are confined to subjects of particular interest to the amateur—modern miniature painting, technical traditions, the good that miniature societies may perform, and dissertations on the method of collecting and preserving portraits "in little." It is interesting to record in closing that Mr. Heath notes the effect of photography on miniature painting as a "baneful" influence, and declares that attempts to render miniatures "realistic" are thoroughly evil and obnoxious.

Love Versus Money.

MRS. DARRELL. By Foxcroft Davis. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mr. Foxcroft Davis has a manner of writing that leaves very little to the imagination. Not only does he reveal the actions of his characters, but also the train of thoughts that lead up to those actions. Nevertheless "Mrs. Darrell" is a book full of interest. Beginning with the arrival of the two young Englishmen, Darrell and Pelham, officers visiting Washington, he introduces the readers to society at the capital fifteen or twenty years ago, when the mushroom growth of wealth had not become so widespread. Elizabeth Brandon, daughter of a long line of gentle ancestors and whose father was a member of that fast disappearing type of simple-hearted Virginian, met these two men at the Charity Ball, to which all Washington society flocked. Both young men fell in love with her. It was for Darrell, however, to win her; but after he had carried his bride to India, accompanied by his devoted friend Pelham, it was, unconsciously to Pelham that she turned always for intellectual companionship. For Darrell, though an honorable, gallant gentleman, was not the intellectual peer of his cousin, Hugh Pelham.

Even after she realized her mistake in marrying Darrell instead of Pelham she never faltered in her duty to her husband, nor did Pelham prove false to the trust of his friend. It was only after Darrell had inherited the fortune of a distant relative, soon after which he died, that Elizabeth suddenly found herself face to face with misfortune. For Pelham, meanwhile, had gone to Africa and had not learned of Darrell's death. And the property to which Darrell had fallen heir was entailed and descended to Pelham as next of kin. Poor Elizabeth found herself in the hands of a canny Scotch attorney who thought he was acting wisely for his client, Mr. Pelham, and so, without consulting that gentleman in Africa, pressed her sadly to the wall in the winding up of affairs.

Back to Washington came Elizabeth at last, her faith shaken in Pelham, and through him in all mankind. In this state of depression she fell easily into the net of Clavering, the wealthy Senator from the West living opposite her. Clavering was a man used to getting what he wanted, and so when he decided to marry Elizabeth, after divorcing his wife, he all but carried out his plans. There is another love story in the book besides the tortuous one of Elizabeth's. Anne Clavering, the Senator's daughter, has herself a rough road to travel maintaining a social position in Washington in face of the flaunting wickedness of her father and the frank indiscretions of her two sisters. That all the love stories turn out happily, however, goes without saying.

Mr. Davis has made all his characters very human. As has already been said, Gen. Brandon, with his simple code of honor, is a most lovable old man. Sara Luttrel, the irrepressible old lady, whose happiest moment was when she was employed in taking the wind out of the sails of some upstart nouveau riche, or was being bullied by her handsome nephew-in-law; that nephew-in-law himself, devoted to the white haired old lady, in love with Anne Clavering, fighting James Clavering tooth and nail for the right; poor old Mrs. Clavering, with her bad grammar and kind heart, cowed and frightened under the weight of her husband's millions; James Clavering himself, arch-villian, yet handsome, courageous, and a fighter—all of these with Pelham, in his strength, and Elizabeth, in her weakness, are characters who live and breathe sufficiently to enlist attention, interest, scorn, or hatred, according to the deserts of each.

Cupid Plays with Creeds.

THE BISHOP'S NIECE. By George H. Picard, Author of "A Mission Flower," &c. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. 208. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

"A fair exchange is no robbery." Here we have it in love and creeds. In Arocostook County, Me., rich and masterful, Donald McLeod has built mills and a village, and, like the good Catholic he is, a church. Is not one of his brothers Bishop of Arichot in Nova Scotia? Donald will have no heretical persons in his village, and he intends his son Colin to be a priest.

Therefore Colin, after the perverse manner of offspring, elopes with the sister of a neighboring Methodist parson—a man who holds Catholics as brands by no means plucked from the burning. Away he goes, this Colin, and shelters with the Bishop, who is a bulky man, kindly, humorous, and no bigot. And Colin's good Methodist wife is presently as good a Catholic as any.

Meantime the Methodist parson is sick for grief, and Colin's sister is falling in love with him after the mysterious manner of women in such cases. The Bishop (without bigotry) desires to convert the heretical parson, too, for he deems him of worthy and charitable mien. So he fetches him to his episcopal palace—a poor, bare house enough. Then the girl, who is the daughter of good Catholics and niece of the Bishop, is angry with her uncle, and prays that the heretic will be steadfast in his faith. Of course he is. And of course the Catholic girl comes to live with him in his parsonage and be a good Methodist. The little story shows repression, a certain humor, and some skilful

Harper's Book News

Miss Bellard's Inspiration

By W. D. HOWELLS

A delightful story of a summer episode in New Hampshire, in which the "course of true love" takes a novel turn. Mr. Howells' subtle humor is manifest on every page, and the whole story is a delicate, veiled satire on certain modern ways of doing and thinking.

The Accomplice

"It is within bounds to say that *The Accomplice* is the very best novel founded on a crime and its unravelling that has been publishedin a decade—and we do not forget Conan Doyle or Raffles either," says one critic of this fascinating mystery story, by Frederick Trevor Hill, written along lines entirely new to fiction. The story is told from a novel point of view—the hero being the foreman of the jury at a hotly-contested murder trial. The story goes in and out of the courtroom through a maze of mystery and sensational developments.

Sanna

A delightful romance of the quaint old town of Nantucket,—an ideal novel for vacation days, restful, original, and satisfying. "Most alluring is the happy-hearted Sanna, one of the very choicest heroines in the year's best fiction. The scenes are without duplicates in noveldom. The dramatic qualities are strong, the human note triumphant and thrilling."—*Boston Courier.*

The Ultimate Passion

Philip Verrill Mighel's new novel presents some striking and little known phases of the "shady-side" of American politics—the fight of an upright young man against a corrupt political ring, with a love story of unusual developments. "A strong and brilliant novel."—*Brooklyn Standard Union.*

The Tyranny of the Dark

"Hamlin Garland has woven from his experiences the threads of a most interesting tale which will interest both believers in and scoffers at the life invisible."—*New York World.* Mr. Garland has been a member of the American Psychical Society and records some startling events in this wonderful story. It is absolutely different from everything else in modern fiction—with a lovable Western girl for a heroine, such as Mr. Garland knows so well how to draw.

Jimmy Brown Trying to Find Europe.

A brand new Jimmy Brown book by W. L. Alden, full of boyish pranks and adventures for which this young hero is noted.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

BOSTON NOTES.

The Cambridge Lockhart's Scott—Books by Richard Le Gallienne and C. G. D. Roberts—"The Confessions of a Publisher."

A PLEASANT proof that current affairs do not altogether divert the popular mind from literature is furnished by the exhaustion of the first large printing of the Cambridge edition of Lockhart's Scott, published last year. It will be remembered that this edition was edited and provided with supplementary notes by Miss S. M. Francis, whose researches took her to Edinburgh, where she gathered many interesting details, receiving much valuable information from the venerable Mr. David Douglas, editor of "Scott's Journal and Letters," and master of all the traditions of Blackwood and Edinburgh. The five volumes are sold only in sets, and, although finely printed and provided with photogravure frontispieces, the ordinary edition is simply bound and has none of the "Come-buy-me" air; but bought it has been, in spite of the attractions of many cheaper forms of the work.

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Among the memorable pieces of French literature produced on this continent, two of the most important are the "Memoires" and "Les Anciens Canadiens" of Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, Seigneur du St. Jean-Port-Joli, the latter written in 1861, at the age of seventy-five, the former occupying his leisure for the next four years. Growing up among those whose hearts and minds were full of memories of New France, he could describe not only the sufferings of all classes at the time of the conquest, but also the manners and customs of an earlier day, and thus he could make his books, as he said in the preface of his novel, "Canadian through and through." The English title given by Mr. C. G. D. Roberts to his translation of this book is "Cameron of Lochiel," the name and style of the Scottish hero. Exiled immediately after his father's death at Culloden, and reared in the family of a French seigneur, this youth sees and hears the Canadians of that time, and those of former days are shown to him in stories ingeniously introduced, and his own adventures suffice for the rest. It must be owned that he is a very French Scot, but excess of chivalry is not a bad fault. The fortunes of one of the characters reflect those of the author, who thus intertwined his history with that of his beloved Canada.

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Mr. Roberts's new book for the holidays is to be called "The Story of Red Fox," and will afford a new opportunity to contrast his methods with those of Mr. Thompson and Mr. Kipling, for he describes a fox's life from babyhood to the day when he triumphs over all the devices of dogs and men. The fifty illustrations and the cover design will be the work of Mr. C. L. Bull, and both of these books will bear the imprint of Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., Mr. Roberts's American publishers.

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The Riverside Literature Series is to be continued by "Prose and Poetical Selections from Cardinal Newman," edited by Prof. Maurice F. Egan, the discoverer of Sexton Maginnis and Professor of English Language and Literature at the Catholic University of America. Dickens's "Tale of Two Cities," edited by Miss Adelaide Wutram of the Classical High School of Providence follows next in the series, and then comes "Henry Fifth," edited by Mr. Edward Everett Hale, Jr.

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The American Peace Society is sending out a circular devised with much of the wisdom of the serpent to secure the attendance of Americans at the fourteenth International Peace Congress, to open at Lucerne Sept. 19. The attractions of the place and the activity of the Swiss advocates of peace in preparing for visitors are duly set forth, and it is urged that if Europe sent 100 delegates to the Boston Congress of 1904, the United States, with a territory as large as all Europe except Russia, should send at least that number to Lucerne. The congress will probably discuss the reduction of military and naval forces and the establishment of a stated international congress for the consideration of all international matters, a species of parliament of man. As usual, the circular comes from the indefatigable Mr. E. C. Ginn.

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Mr. Richard Le Gallienne does not lack conviction of the merits of Hafiz, some of whose odes he has paraphrased from prose versions as he once paraphrased Omar, and, faithless to his former idol, he now declares him "doctrinaire compared with the infinite variety of Hafiz." Mr. Le Gallienne's romance for this season is entitled "The Paradise of the Wild Apple," and tells of a rich and comfortably placed young man who longed for the wild apples of his youth of comparative poverty, symbolized by a wild apple tree growing in a rocky field.

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The publishers of these two books, Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., are also preparing "The Bible Beautiful," by Miss Estelle M. Hurll, who has collected a large number of examples of Biblical subjects in painting and sculpture, and made a volume for the Art Lovers' Series.

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A new author, Mr. Charles Rudy, Madrid correspondent of the "Studio," will appear in the Cathedral Series with a volume on "The Cathedrals of Spain." Mr. Rudy has lived in Madrid for the last six years, and is art critic for a Spanish daily newspaper, besides being correspondent for The London Chronicle and London Mirror, Le Petit Parisien, and Le Matin. He is American by birth, but was educated in Europe.

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Mr. William R. Lighton's "Lewis and Clark," with its photogravure portraits of the two explorers, is much in demand this season not only among those preparing for a transcontinental trip, but among school teachers and their pupils, for an explorer is an attractive figure to young eyes, and references to the discoverers of the Columbia abound in the school composition of the moment. This is one of the Riverside Biographical Series.

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The July Atlantic will discuss four questions on which all its American readers must have formed, or tried to form, opinions. First, the relation of the express companies to the railway companies and to the public, treated by Mr. Frank Haigh Dixon under the title "Publicity in the Express Business"; second, the present Eastern contest, of which Mr. Chester Holcombe considers the probable results, and shows what truths have already been finally established; third, large fortunes and the propriety of allowing their owners to do good with them, examined by Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, and, fourth, "best-selling books," satirically dissected by Mr. Henry D. Sedgwick, who calls his paper "Mob Spirit in Literature." Col. Higginson, Miss Repplier, and Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn will also be among the contributors, and the Rev. C. E. Ordway will present "Experiences of a Prison Chaplain."

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Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are issuing "The Law of Bailments," by Mr. James Schouler, a work for which lawyers will find plenty of use when peace is declared in Chicago, for it considers the responsibilities and rights of common carriers and remedies against them, connecting carriers and inter-State commerce legislation. Also it considers carriers of passengers. A student's edition of Mr. Schouler's "Domestic Relations" is in preparation.

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The conjecture that Mr. Walter H. Page is the author of "Confessions of a Publisher," originally issued in The Boston Transcript, is correct.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, June 9, 1905.

Klondike Stories.

PARDNERS. By Rex E. Beach. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

If things go by contrasts this undoubtedly should be a book for Summer reading, dealing as it does with the frozen hardships of the north. Most of these ten stories have appeared before in magazine form, but gathered together now in a single volume they make a remarkably strong collection. There is no faint-hearted mincing of words in them, the pictures they present are sometimes repulsive, but always virile, whether the story they tell be that of a rescue along the trail, the vengeance of an infuriated enemy, the maraudings of a drunken miner, or the heroism that crops out in the daily lives of these men who stand always in the midst of death.

In all of the stories Mr. Beach sounds again and again the simple note of the loyalty of one man to another, regardless whether that other be friend or foe. The feuds in the Klondike run bitter and enemies are implacable. For instance, Big George, the whaler, never forgave Father Orioff, the most feared missionary in the whole breadth of the country, for crippling in the cold. Between Father Orioff and Big George had smoldered a feud of many years' standing. At last came Father Orioff, hot upon the trail of George, revenge in his heart and blood in his eye. But the trail was long and the blizzard raged for days, and when Orioff reeled before him George saw the enemy snow blind and in his power. But murder was not the part of the whaler. Together with his partner they succored Father Orioff that George might fight squarely with him when he should be a man again. But alas! that day was never to come. They dragged him raving mad to the Mission House and George waited without until the doctor came.

"We have operated. He will recover."

"It's a sad, sad day," mourned George. "It just is like the taste out of everything for me. There's no more fun in it. . . . You know what happened Father Orioff? Why, we—we—were talking about," continued the doctor. He was thought to be raised by the whaler. Then added the most comforting:

"Friends by damned!" said the other, strongly. "What's a friend? You can get them any place, but where can ye find another enemy like that man?"

The story of "The Reserve" is that of two comrades who fought the ravages of the black death until one fell a victim to the clutches of the scourge and the other hitched up his dogs and started out to seek aid from the mission many miles away. One man dared not risk the trip alone, so Klusky the Jew went along at the point of a pistol, but Klusky biding an outcast from the camp where the negress raged helpless had planned a revenge on them. For every person down with the sickness the juice of a fresh potato might have meant renewed life, and Klusky, mad with his treatment by the others, himself the only brute in the camp, gloated as he watched the others drop off like flies, and all the time kept the potatoes warm and juicy in his loft. But his revenge recoiled upon himself. Out on the trail, away from his own cabin, he felt the grip of the black plague when it was too late to get the health-giving potato.

All the stories, whether they be steeped in tragedy or ride lightly on the crest of comedy—for life in the Klondike had its brighter side—grip one by sheer force and virility.

Another Revolutionary Novel.

HESTER OF THE GRANTS. By Theodora Peck. Pp. 419. 12mo. Cloth. Fox, Duffield & Co. $1.50.

"The Hampshire Grants in particular, a country unpeopled and almost unknown in the last war, now abounds in the most active and most rebellious race of the Continent, and hangs like a gathering storm on my left." Thus wrote Gen. Burgoyne, and his words prefacing "Hester of the Grants" indicate the scene, the time, and the characters of yet another Revolutionary novel. All of its kind have certain unfailing ingredients—sundry galvanized historical personages, of whom in the book before us Ethan Allen is chief; a heroine who enslaves friend and foe alike; lovers of combative temperament; a lowly and hopeless worshipper, who usually saves the life of the successful suitor; perilous situations for the leading lady; thrilling and heroic adventures for the hero; hairbreadth escapes; subtle strategems—the whole well mixed with "battle, murder, and sudden death."

We come upon all these too familiar elements in "Hester of the Grants," but they are really very well combined, with a spice of originality, and a vigorous, dramatic presentation. If this were but the tenth, or the twentieth, or even the hundredth of its tribe, we might find much to say in commendation of the ingenuity of its plot and of its unusually excellent style; but it is heavily handicapped by its period. Would that our novel writers, especially the feminine ones, could drink of the waters of Lethe! Having offered one historical novel upon the altar of the Time Spirit, we hope Miss Peck will turn her powers of observation and delineation upon the world of which she is herself a part. We are persuaded that she has it in her to write a book well worth the reading, which, despite its merits, "Hester of the Grants" is not.

Two Volumes of Short Stories.

Under the title of "Motormaniacs," (16mo, Indianapolis, Ind., Bobbs, Merrill & Co.,) Lloyd Osbourne has added a collection of four short stories to The Pocket Book Series of light fiction for Summer reading. The automobile, as the title would indicate, as well as love, figures extensively in these stories. In the first Jess Hardy tells not only how she was able to buy one of the best Mantons on the road, but how she fell in love with the right man and out of love with the wrong one by means of this self-same admirable Manton. "The Great Rubble Syndicate" comprised four partners, each owning share and share alike of a certain delightful little Fearless runabout. But the Fearless changed hands, and then went to smash, but not until after it had quite served its purpose in the hands of a cunning Cupid. Again Coal Oil Johnny tells the story of a young man who was an unpolished diamond, but who could handle an automobile when in its tantrums. Although the lady of his affections was willful, she was very happy to have him around when a party of undesirable young men made unseemly merriment with her and her automobile. And "Jones" tells in detail the trials of a hesitating suitor of that name.

On the other hand, Harold McGrath's "Enchantment" deals with love exclusively. The six stories in the volume (16mo, Pocket Book Series, Indianapolis, Bobbs, Merrill & Co.) are "A Night's Enchantment," the adventures of a young lady who, to meet a wager, picked up a gentlemanly looking young man at a street corner and took him home, willy-nilly, to dinner; "The Blind Madonna" which tells of how a certain estimable gentleman broke the bank at Monte Carlo, and at the same time found a wife; "No Cinderella," which shows the evil results of a reformed prodigal; "Two Candidates," wherein the loser at politics is the winner in love, and "The Unbeaten Side," a story full of a hunter of bear and the consequences thereof.

Three Powerful New Novels

From the output of new fiction at least three novels stand apart from the others because of their strong individuality.

The Breath of the Gods

By SIDNEY McCALL

Author of "Truth Dexter"

"Both in its setting and in its handling it is unusual. It is a drama of human hearts," says *The Brooklyn Eagle*. "The glimpses it offers into Japanese modes of thought give it a striking interest and a permanent importance," according to *The Boston Transcript*, while *The Springfield Republican* adds: "'Truth Dexter' was good, but 'The Breath of the Gods' is better."

Curly

By ROGER POCOCK

"Altogether probable that a more stirring and enthralling novel of the Western plains will never be written," says *The Pittsburg Times* of this picturesque tale of Arizona. "A living romance of wild natures and wide distances. Reading it is almost like drawing deep breaths on the great ranges or in the Grand Canyon," adds *The New York World*.

The Master Mummer

By E. PHILLIPS OPPENHEIM

Author of "Mysterious Mr. Sabin," etc.

"An alluring story. If there was nothing else in this book to commend it, the girl Isobel, as Mr. Oppenheim has drawn her, would bring redemption. 'The Master Mummer' is a story of the higher craftsmanship. . . . a story of charm and of strength."—*Chicago Evening Post*. "His latest book, 'The Master Mummer,' shows him at his best."—*New York World*.

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CHILE.

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE. The Growth, Resources, and Industrial Conditions of a Great Nation. By Marie Robinson Wright. Portraits and illustrations. One volume. Pp. 450. Quarto. Cloth. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Sons.

For anything but its size Mrs. Marie Robinson Wright's book "The Republic of Chile" is to be commended. Its publishers have made it a quarto on heavy calendered paper, and bound it in sleazy cloth with cheap stamped and gilded "ornaments." It is worthy of a more reputable, less centre-table form.

Mrs. Wright has spent five years in South America, two of them in Chile, "in serious study," and her book, in spite of its vulgar appearance, (for which she cannot be held responsible,) is a credit to her and a valuable contribution to our knowledge of the chief country in South America. She tells, only too briefly, the story of the conquest by Cortez, of the Spanish rule, and of the war of independence, and then describes the country, its cities, government, trade, and industries.

Our knowledge of American history is not much greater, as a fact, than that of the average Englishman. We study English history, that of Greece and Rome, and that of the United States; only of late years have our schools paid as much attention to our own history as to that of the Greeks and the Romans. Of the history of Central and South America our children know nothing and we little more. Of Mexico and Peru some of us have read in Prescott's histories; but those ended their accounts a few years after the arrival of the Conquistadores. We know nothing of the wars waged by the Araucanians of South America against the Spaniards, of "the Indian Knight" Lautaro, of Caupolican; the only War of Independence we know is our own; we have no idea why one Chilean warship should be called the Cochrane and another the O'Higgins. Yet it is all good history, the story of brave efforts of brave men to be free We should know more of it than we do. Mrs. Wright might well turn her attention to the subject.

The book before us tells an interesting and hopeful story. Chile has "found herself." She is the most important nation in South America; and even what we are pleased to call her insolence—wherein we are wont to compare her to England—is but a sign of the "survival of the fittest." Is it because she is so little Latin in her make-up that she is so strong? Her nearest rival, Argentina, is likewise less Spanish than German and English. Mrs. Wright says that the English language is "very generally spoken in Valparaiso"; so it is in Buenos Ayres.

An interesting and unexpected chapter in the book is on Chilean painting and sculpture. The Portuguese art exhibit at St. Louis won a gold medal for its completeness, and surprised every one who saw it. So, too, might the painting and sculpture of the Chileans. It is barely fifty years since an academy of art was founded in Santiago. French influence is marked, perhaps too much so, as the pictures reproduced in Mrs. Wright's book might be of Parisian origin as well as of Chilean. But it is evident that there is a strong and healthy art development far south of us.

Another unexpected industry of Chile is that of wine growing. Millions have been invested in Chilean vineyards, says Mrs. Wright; schools of viticulture have been established, and at all agricultural schools the pupils study the subject. Chilean brandy and wines won gold medals at our Buffalo Exposition in 1900. We are apt to apologize if we give a guest American wine, but the Chilean apologises if he offers French wine! This may be conceit, but it is a conceit that helps to improve the native wines.

Mrs. Wright's book owes absolutely nothing to its publishers except clear printing. They have provided neither map nor index.

Linda and Her Lovers.

THE WING OF LOVE. By Katharine Mary Cheever Meredith. 12mo. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

The idea upon which Katharine Mary Cheever Meredith bases her story of "The Wing of Love" is a very pretty if not new one. The chief fault in its development lies in the fact that, instead of making it a short story, she has padded her little tale until it has lost much of its charm.

Merely as the romance of a young Heidelberg student, who met and loved a wealthy American girl, but was too proud to declare his affections because of the difference in their fortunes, who left her without a word because of this pride, who, in his room in the attic of a boarding house, meets the pretty little sister-in-law and niece of his beloved Rosalind, who finally becomes reunited to his love and at the same time effects a reconciliation between the pretty little sister-in-law (a widow) and the rich family of her late husband—all this might have been done very prettily as a short story for a magazine, but the author has cumbered her small stage with a number of other characters, and then, quite without explanation, dismisses them off again.

The [illegible] only of a melancholy brow and an unrequited love, (for Linda,) but also of occasional japes, the nature of which the author does not reveal, but only hints darkly at, if, in the end, he is to be taken off most painfully without even causing a ripple in the real current of the story? And Van Gelder! What became of him after that night he dined with Tarkington and confessed that he, too, loved Linda? Ho, Shubert, and the caretaker's child across the way (we suppose she was the caretaker's child, although the author does not seem to be positive of this herself) appear to have nothing to do with the story unless it is to distract the attention.

The Courtship of Eleanor Hyde.

THE LODESTAR. By Sidney R. Kennedy. One volume. Pp. 335. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

In spite of all that has been done for Mr. Sidney R. Kennedy's "The Lodestar" in the way of handsome printing, attractive illustrations, and a cover adorned with the neatest and most alluring little white and green New England farmhouses, surrounded by a five-barred fence, the story of how Hamilton King and Eleanor Hyde met, loved, and married still persists in being something of a disappointment. The most obvious reason for this seems to be that the author has chosen to attempt the drawing of several scintillating individuals, and the result does not bear out quite all his assertions concerning their intellectual and humorous attainments. Also, he has assumed to depict the personalities, manners, and amusements of a modern American Croesus and his satellites, but there is not much about his John Brinton that bears resemblance to a real human being, even of the plutocrat variety, while the house party, described at great length as enjoying his luxurious hospitality for weeks at a time, hardly seems to be of a calibre to furnish entertainment to so exacting and pleasure-loving a host. In such circumstances one does not wonder that he had to resort to his private car now and then for relief from their companionship, or that he made sure that his three car servants were sufficiently trained in vaudeville accomplishments to earn their salary twice over as professional entertainers when their services were not required in more menial pursuits. Even Farmer Hyde and his strangely assorted household are not like anything actually to be found in that much-exploited realm, the rural New England so dear to the novelist in seach of decided types and quaint characters.

The "lodestar" which Mr. Kennedy's hero at last succeeded in fastening in his own particular sky for good and all was Farmer Hyde's niece, and she first dawned upon the impressionable young man from the doorstep of a farmhouse where he and a companion had stopped to get a refractory axle greased. Neither of the young lady's visitors was lacking in audacity; she was a dream of feminine prettiness and self-possession—unlike some farmers' nieces—and while they all three hunted for the wagon "jack" the acquaintance progressed rapidly through the medium of a style of conversation which the author calls "complicated nonsense." As the supposedly simple Eleanor sustained it with ease, one is led to suspect that it is not so complicated after all. However, Eleanor had attended the most exclusive of fashionable schools, and there had not only imbibed worldly knowledge, but had made the acquaintance of May Brinton, whose father was the millionaire previously referred to. Miss Brinton had not impressed Eleanor very favorably at that time, but her two new friends hail the discovery of the acquaintance with joy and immediately begin to scheme to have the Brintons "take her up and start her off" in the social whirl where they themselves disported.

This having been accomplished, much against Eleanor's wishes and with some little hesitation and suspicion on May's part, and none at all on Mr. Brinton's, the course of true love between the various eligible persons proceeds to run somewhat roughly, but never roughly enough to cause the reader any anxiety as to the ultimate disposal of the "lodestar's" affections. The gyrations of Mr. Brinton in the "starting off" process are so little removed from burlesque that his repeated attempts at tampering with the plot are never to be regarded seriously. His daughter schemes a little, but yields to the irresistible claims of the lady with astronomical tendencies, and finally finds the heart to be extremely generous to her rival.

The only thing the book seems to accomplish is to assert the general emptiness and stupidity of the lives of those who spend all their days trying to have a good time, and most people knew that before.

Brentano's June Importations.

Brentano's have received this month from abroad the following books: From Paris—Maurice Barres's "Au Service de l'Allemagne," Maxim Gorky's "L'Annonciateur de la Tempête," De la Tour F. Imbart's "Les Origines de la Réforme," (being Volume I. of "Modern France,") C. Mendes's "Pearron," Salon catalogue for 1905 of the Société Nationale des Beaux Arts and the Société des Artistes Français; Edmond Selligman's "Madame de Kolly," Stevenson's "Le Reflux," the French version by T. de Wyzewa. From Berlin—Björnson's "Gesammelte Erzählungen," Volumes III. and IV.; M. Hirai's "Japan wie es wirklich ist," M. Joachimi's "Die Weltanschauung der Romantik," two volumes of Krahmer's "Russland in Asien," S. Lagerlöf's "Unsichtbare Bande: Erzählungen," A. Strindberg's "Die gotischen Zimmer."

Drink and Female Frenzy.

CONSTANCE WEST. By E. R. Punshon. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

A woman scorned can be a very unpleasant creature, and this book seems designed to exhibit her at her worst. To be sure, Mrs. Constance West had some reason for bitterness; her husband, crazed by drink, had knocked her down and blinded her of one eye, and for the offense had been sent to the penitentiary.

That was some thirty years ago in England. The story introduces a small woman of middle age who is getting off the train in a Western village, where her ex-convict husband, John, (whom she's not seen all those years,) is striving to mend his broken life and advance the cause of prohibition. She is minded to forgive John and be a loving wife to him again—but she finds he has a daughter by another woman. The latter is luckily dead, for Mrs. Constance embarks on a mad career of revenge. She takes service as housekeeper at the village hotel, and there plots, first, to tempt John to drink again, second to cheat a young man who loves John's daughter into making a beast of himself, third to burn down John's house and haystacks and wipe out the results of twenty years of toil.

Meantime mine host of the village hotel has fallen in love with Mrs. West, because of which (and also because she is an excellent cook and housekeeper) be is her slave. He is further interested in the lady's diabolical schemes because the Prohibitionists are trying to take away his license, and John is the leader of those well-meaning but dangerous people. In the end the young man who loves the girl is hit over the head with an axe, and poor John, who has meekly admitted that his wife had every right to destroy anything he had—has in fact sat patiently by her side without an effort to save them, while she gloated over his burning homestead—gets filled full of buckshot by the hotel keeper, who thereafter sets fire to his hotel and turns tramp. It's a frenzied story—but doesn't seem to have quite sufficient excuse for existence.

The City Beautiful.

MODERN CIVIC ART; OR, THE CITY MADE BEAUTIFUL. By Charles Mulford Robinson. Second edition, with illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 351. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.

This second edition of Mr. Robinson's book on civic art means much more than the mere success of the book. It presupposes the success of the cause for which the author has labored. As he points out in his new preface, various local clubs for the development of architectural art have come into touch with one another, so that Chicago may now learn from Boston and New York be brought to realize the ugliness of her skylines as well as the inharmonious contour of her streets.

As far as possible the second edition realizes the climax of the movement which it was intended to perpetuate. Here we have illustrations emphasizing by living examples those points in the text concerning water and land approaches, administrative centres, ideal business districts, and residential sections. These examples are drawn from every quarter. We have pictures of the Thames Embankment, of the Champs Elysées, of the monuments and avenues of Berlin, and of certain artistic American cities, which, while laid out with more utility than art, have nevertheless come down to us as fine examples of Colonial culture. There are, too, reproduced pictures representing those artistic innovations which show the result of the movement, not only in cities like New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but also in those small wealthy towns where the movement has had free hand and liberal encouragement.

If, in a review of the bare text of this book, we once stated that every American who has the beauty of his locality at heart should read it, this advice may be now repeated with emphasis, for the pictorial feature of the book may reach some unimaginative minds which the writer's enthusiasm and knowledge failed to penetrate.

This Week's Publications.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are publishing "Chinese Life in Town and Country," by E. Bard, adapted by H. Twitchell, in Our Asiatic Neighbors Series; "Ivories," by A. Maskell, in the Connoisseur's Library; "Metaphysical Phenomena," by Dr. J. Maxwell, illustrated by L. I. Finch; Vol. III. of "A History of the Parish of Trinity Church, New York City," by its ninth rector, Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L.

The Macmillan Company is issuing "The Game," by Jack London; Levasseur's "Elements of Political Economy," translated by Theodore Marburg; a new edition of Thorp's "Industrial Chemistry," "Eight Thousand Examples in Algebra," by Charles M. Clay; Robert Herrick's "The Real World," in the Paper Novels Series; "China in Law and Commerce," by T. R. Jernigan, and a new edition of Hamlin Garland's "The Rose of Dutcher's Coolly."

Henry Holt & Co. publish "A Maid of Japan," by Mrs. Mary Fraser, [illegible] and [illegible] by Jerome K. Jerome; "Sound and [illegible]

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

"P. L. E. A.," Niles, Mich.: "Please give me a list of all of Rider Haggard's works."

Mr. Haggard has written these books: Novels—"Allan Quatermain," "Allan's Wife," "Beatrice," "Black Heart and White Heart," "Cleopatra," "Colonel Quaritch, V. C.," "Dawn," "Doctor Therne," "Eric Brighteyes," "Heart of the World," "Joan Haste," "Lysbeth," "Maiwa's Revenge," "Montezuma's Daughter," "Mr. Meeson's Will," "Nada the Lily," "She," "Swallow," "The People of the Mist," "The Witch's Head," "King Solomon's Mines"; historical books—"Cetewayo," "The Last Boer War," "A History of the Transvaal"; books on natural history and travel—"A Farmer's Year," "A Winter Pilgimage," and, with Andrew Lang, "The World's Desire."

"R. G. B.," South Orange, N. J.: "On April 8 A. J. Hayes, South Framingham, Mass., asked how long the use of the long 's' continued, and when the modern form became general; he said that he had a prayer book, published in Baltimore in 1804, in which the older form was used. Your answer was correct—that it became obsolete early in the first quarter of the nineteenth century. But may I be a little more specific? In England the long 's' was used in the officially publihed statutes until 1807; in the statutes for 1806 the short 's' alone was used; in France, however, the short 's' appears in a volume of Ossian, dated 'Paris, l'an 6,' (1798.) The body of the New American Encyclopaedia, published in this city in 1805, contains the long s,' while the preface, presumably the last part of the book to be prepared and put in type, shows the short 's' only. It appears from this that the modern 's,' if not of French origin, was first used in France, then here, and last in England."

"E. J. M.," Bear Creek, Penn.: "1. Can I learn through the medium of your 'Queries column' whether Mr. William J. Rolfe and Miss Hersey have added any more volumes of 'Browning,' (with explanatory notes,) to the two, (which I already have,) which include 'A Blot in the 'Scutcheon,' 'Pippa passes,' 'Clive,' &c? 2. And who has edited 'The Ring and Book,' with explanatory notes?"

(1) Mr. Rolfe has edited Browning's dramas and selections from his works and Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the Portuguese." That is all thus far. (2) Augustine Birrell has edited and annotated "The Ring and the Book," in an edition published by Smith, Elder & Co. of London.

W. M. CLARK, 3707 Locust Street, Philadelphia.—1. Kindly inform me if John Johnson's "Typographia," announced in May 13 issue of BOOK REVIEW, can be obtained. 2. Who publishes Herman Melville's works; also Borrow's works, in our country?

(1) Johnson's "Typographia" is out of print. It was not "announced" on May 13; it was mentioned merely in a review of another book on printing. (2) Herman Melville's stories are published by Estes & Co., Heath & Co., and John Lane, the first named having the longest list.

W. D. P., Flint, Mich.—Tell me, if possible, the author of the Southern war song, "The Bonnie Blue Flag," and if the novels of G. P. R. James can now be had of a book dealer.

(1) Annie Chambers Ketchum. (2) G. P. R. James's works are published in this country by Harper & Brothers, George Routledge, the Macmillan Company, and Frederick Warne & Co., all of whom have offices in this city. Warne's list is the most nearly complete.

C. B. D., New York City.—The inquiry in your issue of May 27 as to the origin of the sentence, "A continual dropping wears away the stone" is, of course, correctly answered. The belief that it is a Bible text probably arises from a recollection of Proverbs xix., 13, "The contentions of a wife are a continual dropping."

On the subject of chapter headings in the Bible, on which a question is asked, it is of interest to note that while the English revisers have omitted all the headings of chapters and pages, the American revisers have inserted headings to each page, "to enable the reader to see at a glance what the general contents of each page are. Everything that might seem to savor of a questionable exegesis has been carefully avoided."

May I also point out on a third question that the English revision retains in Ecclesiastes ii., 8, the word "peculiar" as describing the "treasure of Kings," though the American version omits "peculiar." The Douay version renders the phrase "the wealth of Kings."

The Rev. Robert Barbour, Montclair, N. J.—In THE BOOK REVIEW, May 27, Page 350, R. R. D. says "the revision (quite unnecessarily) omits the word 'peculiar,' (Ecclesiastes, ii., 8.) The word is wanting in the original; the American version "unnecessarily" put it in. G. M. Mather (same page) has associated, like so many other people, Job xiv., 19, "The waters wear the stones," and Proverbs, xxvii., 15, "A continual dropping," &c.

ISABELLA MACFARLANE, Stillwater, N. Y.—Harmanus Bennett, Farmingdale, N. Y., will find the song, "Ode on Science," words and music, in "The Pennsylvania Collection of Church Musick," 1840. As the book, which is in the "buckwheat" or triangular notation, may be now out of print, I transcribe the words.

The words have been sent to Mr. Bennett.

C. S. H., Passaic, N. J.: Is it a fact that Macaulay is considered an inaccurate historian? If so, by whom and why is he so considered? I have read carefully and with indescribable pleasure his essays and History of England, and have always been as much impressed with his impartiality as I have been carried away by his eloquence.

Yes; because he wrote as a Whig partisan rather than as a historian. Many students of history of to-day, perhaps most of them, while admiring his style, think that he wrote history as an argument in support of his preconceived opinions. Woodrow Wilson, J. Bach McMasters, Birkbeck Hill, and others can be quoted against Macaulay as a historian and a critic. The objection does not extend to his style, which is what it always was, very charming.

G. P., Alexandria, Va.: In answer to the inquiry of Mr. J. O. McCheesney in your issue of June 3, I would state that the lines in question are the words of Arbaces, one of the characters in Beaumont and Fletcher's "A King and No King."

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD, Librarian in Charge.—Frederick T. Rohrich asks where he may obtain books on painting, decorating, hardwood finishing, and other departments of building construction. The branch of the public library recently opened at 569 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street will probably be the most convenient one for Mr. Rohrich. At that branch he may obtain any book on the subjects mentioned which are in any of the branches of the library. He will find many excellent books, including several new works and a number of new editions.

H. J. STORRS, 289 Broadway, New York City.—The author of the poem, "How Grandma Danced the Minuet," for which B. Mushaway asks, is Mrs. Mary M. Dodge. The poem may be found in the "Peerless Speaker," published by Thompson & Thomas, Chicago. I think that your inquirer will find it also in other miscellaneous selections for readings and recitations.

E. P., New York City: There is a poem by Joseph von Zedlitz called "Napoleon's Midnight Review." The original is in German, and I have only seen a very bad translation, but the idea is a striking one, and I was reminded of it by the fifth act of "L'Aiglon," where the scene is laid on the battlefield of Wagram. I would like very much to know something of the author, and where to find a good version of the ballad.

The poem has been translated by Clarence Mangan, and is in "The Fireside Encyclopaedia of Poetry," published by H. T. Coates & Co. Joseph Christian, Baron von Zedlitz, was born at Johannesberg in 1790, wrote many poems, and translated Byron's "Childe Harold" into German. He died in 1862.

AMANDA T. JONES, Junction City, Kan.—The stanza quoted by Mr. Hubert M. Skinner, beginning "Swing on, old pendulum of the world," is, I apprehend, from a poem which appeared about twenty-five or thirty years ago in a first-class American magazine—Scribner's, according to my memory. It was widely copied, and the author's name seems to have dropped out by inadvertence. Anything more unlike Keats could scarcely be imagined. The author of the poem to which I refer was that most selfless novel writer and philanthropist George A. McDonald. The verses astonished me, as though some bird, homing on common ground, had suddenly darted to a mountain top and poured out a roulade of golden notes, compelling valley dwellers to look skyward. They proved that the author might have become one of the world's poets—equal at least to Gerald Massey—had not his entire life been devoted to the presentation of benevolent views and plans he penned, that he might win an income, all of which, beyond the barest needs of his family, was devoted to beneficent purposes. Yet his stories (very notably "Robert Falconer") are higher in moral and spiritual effect than most metrical work of the century. I think Mr. McDonald, with his wife and many children, visited America about the time of the publication of his poems, and no doubt foregathered with Dr. Holland, a kindred spirit, then editor of Scribner's Magazine.

J. B. G., Rochester, N. Y.—It may help G. N. L., Plattsburg, N. Y., who inquires for the author of the little poem, "In Moyalina," to trace it, if he is informed that the copy was clipped from The L. A. W. Bulletin about five years ago, and was there credited to The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

R. L. BARTON, New Orleans: What is the value of Benson J. Lossing's Field Book of the American Revolution. Two volumes. Full leather. Harper & Brothers. Edition of 1855. In good condition?

This is not the first edition; it brought from $4.50 to $7.50 six years ago.

HENRY E. DEWEY.—What is the present market value of each issue of Valentine's Manual?

We find no record or the sale of a complete set of Valentine's Manuals. The series began in 1841, and was edited by Mr. Valentine until 1864; thereafter, until 1870, when it ended, by his successor as Clerk of the Common Council of New York City. The numbers have brought these prices at various sales during the last five years: Volume I., 1841-2, from $50 to $81; II., 1842-3, $10 to $16; III., 1843-4, $15 to $20; IV., 1844-5, $17 to $30; V., 1845-6, $11 to $13; VI., 1847, $14 to $16; VII., 1848, $9 to $20; VIII., 1849, $11; IX., 1850, $3 to $10.50; X., 1851, $6.25; XI., 1852, $4; XII., 1853, $4; XIII., 1854, $4.25; XIV., 1855, $4; XV., 1856, $3.75; XVI., 1857, $4.25 to $9; XVII., 1858, $4.50; XVIII., 1859, $4.50; XIX., 1860, $3.25; XX., 1861, $4; XXI., 1862, $4; XXII., 1863, $3. In October, 1900, nineteen volumes (those for 1850-5, 1857-65, 1868-70) brought $26.00, and two months later eighteen volumes, for 1849-66, brought $24.30. There have been no sales of such a number of volumes since then.

W. ABBATT, 291 Fourth Avenue, New York City.—The "Prayer for Indifference," about which "Miss S." asks, was written by Mrs. Greville, (Fanny Macartney,) whom Walpole mentions in his Memoirs. It can doubtless be found in any anthology of English poetry, and is quoted in Bartlett's Quotations.

F. J. ROOT, 90 West Broadway, New York City.—Can you tell me how I can find the titles of the stories written by Emerson Bennett, whose death I noticed the other day as occurring in Philadelphia? I have long wanted to find one written many years ago for a Philadelphia story paper, I think it was—maybe forty or forty-five years ago.

Mr. Bennett, who was born in 1822 and died recently, had lived in Philadelphia since 1850; he wrote some fifty novels and several hundred stories. Some of the most successful are: "Bandits of the Osage," "Ella Barnwell," "Mike Fink," "Kate Clarendon," "The Forged Will," "The Prairie Flower," "Leni Leoti," (of each of these two more than 100,000 copies were sold.) "Forest Rose," "The League of the Miami," "Clara Morland," "The Border Rover," "The Bride of the Wilderness," "Ellen Norbury," "The Fair Rebel," "The Female Spy," "Forest and Prairie," "The Heiress of Bellefonte," "The Orphan's Trials," "The Artist's Bride," "The Phantom of the Forest," "The Pioneer's Daughter," "Rosalie du Pont," "The Traitor," "The Unknown Countess," "The Outlaw's Daughter," "Villeta Linden," and "Viola."

Appeals to Readers.

H. P. C., Lake Mohonk, N. Y.—Can you tell me where the "Lute Player's Song" can be found, containing these lines:

"Take whichsoever way thou wilt,
The ways are all alike.
But do thou only come—I bade my
Threshold wait thy coming.
From out my window one can see
The graves; and on my life
The graves keep watch."
—Lute Player's Song.

This from a quotation only.

H. L. S., New York City.—Can you inform me as to the author of the poem, the first lines of which I quote? It has been attributed to the late Rev. M. D. Babcock, but without good authority:

"Have you and I to-day
Stood silent as with Christ, apart from joy
or fray
Of life, to see His face?"

C. B. J., Townsend Building, New York City.—Of the thirteen copies of "There is No Unbelief," sent in response to the inquiry of May 27, seven attribute the authorship to Edward Bulwer Lytton, six to Lizzie York Case, in The Detroit Free Press. This brings to light another query: Which has the priority? Those who have copied this poem from scrap books of twenty and thirty years ago seem to attribute it to Lytton. The many responses to the original query offer delightful proof of the widespread appreciation of this convincing little poem.

J. C., University Club.—I want very much to know who made this remark: "If you would know the heights and the depths of the human mind read Shakespeare and his editors." Is that the precise language?

P. L. E. A., Niles, Mich.—Who wrote a May poem, beginning:

"The evening was glorious;
It seemed as if Heaven," &c.?

F. E. MAY, Park Street, Boston: May I request you to enlighten me as to where I may obtain a Persian tale entitled "Bahar-Danush, or Garden of Knowledge"? Among the characters mentioned in the tale are "Perri-nussadi" and "Manochere."

C. L., West Eighty-seventh Street, New York City: Can you tell me where I can find the lines "Mercifully grant that they grow aged together," if in a poem or some prose work? Can you give me the poem in full?

C. E. M. S., Morristown, N. J.: Can you give the name of the writer of a poem which appeared last Autumn in one of the principal magazines, the subject of which was the address of a dead lover to his mistress when she should have grown old? She is supposed to be sitting alone by the fire, recalling in reverie their mutual happiness and recollecting in detail his expressions of admiration.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

AN important book on a favorite field sport is imported this week by Charles Scribner's Sons. It is "Polo, Past and Present," by T. F. Dale. It is a complete handbook, and takes up the past history of polo and the story of its beginning in England. It includes full accounts of the games of the players of the present day. Turning to practical instructions for players, it also has some suggestions for the training and breeding of ponies, with the playing rules of the game in England, Australia, and America. In about 100 full-page half-tones from photographs the reader is shown the principal strokes and manoeuvres of polo, pictures of celebrated players, and some typical ponies.

The new book about the Japanese, "Bushido: The Soul of Japan," by Dr. Nitobe, which includes an introduction by William Elliott Griffis, will appear through G. P. Putnam's Sons within the fortnight with a cover having a design of Japanese cherry blossoms, particularly appropriate because these flowers are the symbol of the Samurai—with whose tactics and codes the volume deals—as, like the blossoms, the members of that class rise and fall together.

"In the Days of Milton: A Picture of His Life and Times" is the title of the forthcoming book by Tudor Jenks which A. S. Barnes & Co. will shortly add to the Lives of Great Writers Series, which is reported to be finding much favor in college and high school study of English literature, as well as with the general public.

L. C. Page & Co. will issue in a week or two "Brothers of Peril," by Theodore Roberts, author of "Hemming the Adventurer," &c. This is a love story with some adventures thrown in. The action takes place during the Colonial days in Newfoundland.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will finally publish next week "The Journey of Alvar Nunez Cabeza de Vacs, from Florida to the Pacific, 1536-1541," edited by Ad. F. Bandelier. As has been announced, it will be included in the Trail Makers Series, edited by Prof. John Bach McMaster.

James Pott & Co. announce for Fall publication "The Spirit of the Mountains," by Mrs. Emma B. Miles. This contains a description of the everyday life of the Tennessee mountaineer, his traditions, his literature, his music, with a forecast of his future. The author spent all her life among the Tennessee mountains and is familiar with the conditions which she describes.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out in this country, in conjunction with Messrs. Blackwood in Edinburgh, "Celebrated Tales of Blackwood." The set will be in a dozen volumes and will include some of the best short stories in the literature of the world.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have printed for an Australian firm an edition of Henry C. Rowland's "The Wanderers," and for a Toronto publisher an edition of Joseph C. Lincoln's "Partners of the Tide."

Following "The Country House," by E. C. Holtzoper, in The Library of Country Life in America, which Doubleday, Page & Co. will issue in the Fall, will come books on "Barns and Stables," by Alfred Hopkins; "How to Make a Fruit Garden," by S. W. Fletcher, and other subjects. Each book will be fully illustrated from photographs and drawings.

Longmans, Green & Co. have nearly ready for publication a new edition of "Village Life in Palestine," by the Rev. G. Robinson Lees, author of "Jerusalem Illustrated," &c. This is a description of the religion, home life, manners, customs, characteristics, and superstitions of the peasants of the Holy Land, with reference to the Bible. The book has been revised and new material has been added. There are fifty illustrations from photographs.

Charles Scribner's Sons are about to send out a book on "Elementary English Composition," by F. H. Sykes. It has been compiled for first-year high school students. The author tells what he thinks of English composition in his preface. He says: "As a developing art it is essential that the teaching of composition should follow the developing interests and powers of the pupil's mind. The teacher must take the pupil where the pupil really lives and thinks, enlist his judgment and his interest at every stage of the instruction."

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce the early publication of "The Rhymer's Lexicon," by Andrew Lang. This is described as a rhyming dictionary "after a new plan." An introduction has been written for it by Prof. George Saintsbury.

Doubleday, Page & Co. expect to publish in October the first volume of The Farm Library, dealing with "The Soil." It is by S. W. Fletcher, and he gives directions on how to handle and improve the soil as one of the most valuable ... book will be followed shortly by "Farm Equipment," "Farm Animals," "Field Crops," "Farming as a Business," "Fruits and Vegetables," &c.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have down for September publication a new story by Charles W. Chestnutt, called "The Colonel's Dream." The hero is a Southerner who has come to New York and made his fortune, after which he returns to his old home to spend the rest of his life. He finds himself and his feelings in unceasing conflict with the negroes of his section. When the tragedy occurs he becomes convinced that it is impossible for him to remain in the South.

Longmans, Green & Co. have in press and will soon bring out the fourth edition, revised and enlarged, of "Tactics Applied to Schemes," by Majors J. Sherston and L. J. Shadwell, the latter of whom has prepared the new edition for publication. The work is in two volumes, the second containing the maps. The text in Volume I. includes numerous solutions to tactical schemes.

Among the short stories to appear in the July issue of Scribner's Magazine will be "A Victory Unforeseen," by Ralph D. Paine, illustrated by J. C. Leyendecker; "Reprieved," by Katharine Hollard Brown, with pictures by Walter Appleton Clark; "On Georges Shoals," by James B. Connolly; "The Fate of Francesco," by Sophie Jewett, with illustrations by W. M. Berger; "The Escape of Wilkins," by Arthur Train, illustrated by F. C. Yohn.

The July Garden Magazine will have an article on how to take care of the garden during the Summer and how to obtain fresh vegetables, with some hints on how the tillage overcomes drought in the orchard. Another contribution will describe the cultivation of roses for Christmas, starting to work on them in June. A leading feature will deal with the water garden. "The Gardener's Reminder" will contain timely hints for amateurs.

Henry Holt & Co. will publish this month "The Country Day by Day," an English nature calendar compiled by E. Kay Robinson. The book contains, under each day of the Summer season, a note about the life of birds, animals, insects, or some other distinctive aspect of nature. Some of the scenes described are common to both England and America.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have received the manuscript of Volume I. in their new series of cook books, probably to be called Putnam's Home-Makers' Library. The book, which is to appear in the Autumn, contains menus for every day in the year on "What to Have for Breakfast." It is compiled by Olive Green, and will be followed by "What to Have for Luncheon" and several other volumes.

Three more volumes are announced by Charles Scribner's Sons for issue this month in the new biographical edition of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson. They are "The Wrecker," "The Inland Voyage," and "Familiar Studies of Men and Books."

D. Appleton & Co. are to bring out in a few months a book by W. B. Maxwell. It is a novel, entitled "Vivien," after the heroine. She is a well born and bred girl who has to work for her maintenance. She takes up charitable work for a salary, and later becomes a governess.

Charles Scribner's Sons are publishing "Pictures in Umbria," by Katharine S. Macquoid. This contains descriptions of little excursions to Perugia, Assisi, and the smaller towns near them. The fifty-odd illustrations are by Thomas S. Macquoid, and show different spots the author and artist visited, and which are described in the text.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have postponed until next Monday the publication of "The Jordan Valley and Petra," by Prof. William Libbey and Dr. Franklin E. Hoskins. The two volumes, which contain many illustrations, give the record of a journey through the valley of the Jordan and then southward to the little-known region of Petra. The work has been principally written for archaeologists, but will be useful to the lay reader interested in the subject. Prof. Libbey holds the chair of Physical Geography in Princeton; Dr. Hoskins has been a missionary in Syria for several years.

The novel by Kate Jordan, entitled "Time, the Comedian," is to appear in book form in the Fall through D. Appleton & Co. It was printed in a magazine.

The Author of "Pardners."

Rex E. Beach, author of "Pardners," although only twenty-eight years old, is already Vice President of a Chicago construction and manufacturing company. He was born in Michigan, went to Florida while a child, but returned to attend the Chicago College of Law, from which he was graduated in 1900. He went to Alaska, where he lived almost four years, which experience he has used in writing

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

THE announcement that James Barnes will be the editor of Appleton's Booklovers Magazine has significance for others than those who may be acquainted with his romances and tales of the ocean, and his authoritative biographical and historical works concerning certain heroes of the United States Navy and their achievements. It might almost be said that Mr. Barnes is by right of birth the chronicler of the navy, for his eyes first opened on the school at Annapolis. Besides, "Drake and His Yeomen" and "With the Flag in the Channel" are not unknown to dwellers in the "tight little isle." For several months past Mr. Barnes has been literary adviser to the Appletons, and in that capacity he has not only "picked" several books of much promise, but his ideas have set certain authors to work on volumes which, without his suggestion, might never have been undertaken. As a magazine editor he served his apprenticeship on Scribner's Magazine and Harper's Weekly.

Bertha Stuart, who has been making initial letters, border designs, and fly-leaf symbols for Mrs. Hugh Fraser's "A Maid of Japan," published this week, has brought to her work an enthusiasm for Japanese art which has enabled her to present before Occidental eyes a beautiful illusion of Oriental characteristics. Even the cover of the book, bound in sea-green Japanese cloth, with its simple label, is most characteristic. The story deals with the adventures of Bimè, a little shell gatherer, the offspring of an international marriage, which, in various so-called Japanese romances has already been treated of from the point of view of the Western husband. We now have it from the point of view of the Japanese wife and mother.

Charles Battell Loomis is putting the finishing touches to his new humorous book, which he has named "Thoughts of a Non-Thinker," and which James Pott & Co. will publish in September. Mr. Loomis gives gratuitous advice to those about to marry, those repenting having married, those blessed, cursed with or by children; in short, to the father, mother, husband, wife, children, and the stranger within the gate the author has something to say. He will be remembered through his "Cheerful Americans."

John Oliver Hobbes has written a new story, which D. Appleton & Co. will publish late in the Fall. It is entitled "The Flute of Pan."

Miss Katharine Carl, the American artist who painted the portrait of the Chinese Empress Dowager, has leased the studio at 51 South Washington Square formerly occupied by George Inness, Jr., and will locate permanently in New York City. She is writing an account of her experiences in China, where she lived for several months in the royal palace and saw the Empress Dowager almost daily. The story will appear soon in the Century Magazine.

David Graham Phillips is getting ready for James Pott & Co. a "book of fact," entitled "The Reign of Gilt." According to the author this contains his "strongest beliefs and controlling purposes," and is an arraignment of the American "idolatry of wealth." It will probably appear in September.

The Rev. Judson Shaw, a well-known figure in school literary work, has finished a popular work describing the larger features of American National life, called "Uncle Sam and His Children." A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish it with many pictures.

Prince Kropotkin, in his book on "Russian Literature," which McClure, Phillips & Co. publish, quotes copiously from many recognized Russian masterpieces for which there have been no standard translations, thus giving English readers an opportunity to become familiar with a lot of writing that would be otherwise inaccessible to them.

Dr. George Frederick Kunz, the well-known gem expert and authority on gem minerals, has become one of the Editorial Consultative Committee of The Burlington Magazine of London, which Robert Grier Cooke publishes in America. Dr. Charles Eliot Norton and Prof. Allan Marquand are the other American members.

Frances Davidge, author of "The Misfit Crown," bearing the imprint of D. Appleton & Co., has written a new story which she has named "The Game and the Candle." The tale is of modern New York society. The heroine is an unmarried woman, thirty years of age; the hero of the same age, both being of good families, and another important character is the young daughter of a Western millionaire who has moved to New York. The book has a lesson, i. e., "that people who are similar in birth and education and environment are best suited to each other."

Robert Grier Cooke, the publisher, has an interesting and fully illustrated article on "The Etiquette of Correspondence Paper" in the current number of Good Housekeeping.

Melville E. Stone will continue his articles on The Associated Press with an account in the July Century of the Association's method of operation, telling in detail of the covering of the Samoan disaster in 1889, the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, the Martinique disaster in 1902, the death of Pope Leo XIII., and the election of his successor, giving glimpses of how National conventions are reported, and of the hard work involved in campaign and election news. Mr. Stone also discusses the fire of criticism under which the management works, especially in times of political turmoil.

Stewart Edward White, author of "The Blazed Trail," &c., is now in Santa Barbara, and writes of California in a recent letter to a friend in this city: "The whole country is a mass of wild flowers, like a Persian rug."

In his article in the 1905 Brassey's Naval Annual, Sir Cyprus Bridge pays little attention to the use of the torpedoes and submarines, and considers the Port Arthur campaign a new proof of the danger of believing that the land forces can help in an attack by sea.

Mme. Blanc, ("Th. Bentzon,") who has written a paper for the July Century on Princess Mathilde, was a frequent guest in the drawing room of this "queen of the last Paris salon."

"The Pest of Storms," Anna McClure Sholl's latest novel from the press of D. Appleton & Co., was the third title suggested for the book. It began as "The Metropolitans," was changed to "The Storm Centre," and finally glided peacefully into "The Port of Storms."

Miss Clara Laughlin, editor of The Chicago Interior, has finished two books, dealing respectively with "Home Entertaining" and "How to be Beautiful." The first book discusses not only the most important points, but the author lays special emphasis on the feeling of the host and hostess for the invited guests. It is said to be more of an ethical essay than a book on etiquette, yet combining the qualities of both. The second volume includes the opinions of experts and those of the author on different ways to be handsome—the proper food to eat, the proper exercise to take, the proper clothing to wear at different times, the different arts of massaging, &c.

"O," author of "The Yellow War," &c., has written to a New York friend what he thinks of the attack made on him recently by Dr. Albert S. Ashmead. The latter declared that "O," when he says, according to a reporter, that hara-kiri, Japanese heroic suicide, causes immediate death, "shows that he is not a Japanese, or even one who knows whereof he speaks." In replying to this, "O" shows that he has written in "The Yellow War" of an incident which confirms what Dr. Ashmead asserts for this suicidal ceremony. The naval Lieutenant has the second engineer of his ship standing beside him with a naked sword in his hand. The officer inflicts a slight incision, whereupon the second engineer decapitates him.

George Barr McCutcheon has written a new love story entirely different from his "Graustark" novels. It deals with modern people in modern times, and opens with the elopement of a man and girl from Chicago. Harrison Fisher is making some pictures for it. Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish "Nedra" probably in the Fall.



"I am of the same race as Don Quixote and the Cid, Monsieur."
Napoleon and Eugenie at Baden

THE FLOWER OF DESTINY

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WHEN Louis Napoleon escaped to London and joined his friends, the Count D'Orsay took him to Lady Blessington's ball, with more than the expressed intention of introducing him to the reigning belle of London, the Spanish beauty, Eugenie de Montijo. This meeting, so full of dramatic significance, is thus described in this charming story:

"We are trying to determine who is the most celebrated guest of the evening," continued Eugenie eagerly. "The count insists that it is Lord Lytton, and I am sure it is Charles Dickens."

"You are both wrong, my dear Mademoiselle," answered D'Orsay, with a profound bow. "I have the honour to present to you our most celebrated guest—Prince Louis Napoleon, the future emperor of France."

The story moves through a succession of charming scenes and dramatic events after the first meeting of Napoleon and Eugenie—the Promenade at Baden, back to England, where Napoleon hears of his recall, the famous *coup d' êtat*, and the final episode of the crown of violets in the forest at Compiègne.

Mr. Orcutt's story is proving extremely popular, as its attractive appearance and low price commends it to those desiring something unusual for summer reading.

"The publishers have made the book one of exquisite art and beauty. Its cover design, of gold on dark green, is a conventional one of the emblems of France and 'The Flower of Destiny,' while each page is adorned with a delicate tracery of suitable design done in violet, and the interwining initials of the hero and heroine, standing at the head of every page, give it a truly regal appearance."—*Portland Journal.*

"In depicting the emotions of the royal hero and heroine the author is well within the lines of truth. The tale of Napoleon's escape from prison, of his political intrigues in England, of his falling in love with the dashing Spanish lady, as well as of her love ambitions, modified always by proper caution, are told in bright, readable style."—*Boston Journal.*

"A charming little tale, which is published, as befitting a true love story, in handsome form with marginal decorations to each page."—*Indianapolis News.*

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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,305. * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1905.—52 Pages, in Six Parts. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EQUITABLE ADOPTS SAVINGS BANK PLAN

New Interests Will Restrict Its Investments.

STOCK PURCHASE COMPLETE

Ryan Syndicate Pays J. H. Hyde for Holdings—Cleveland Accepts as a Public Duty.

Following closely upon the purchase of the controlling stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by the syndicate of which Thomas F. Ryan is the head, it was learned yesterday that the new interests had determined to place the investments of the society on practically a savings bank basis. This move will mark an era in the insurance world.

While the plans of the new régime in the Equitable have not yet been worked out in detail, the determination to raise the investment standard to a point where the securities of the society will always be above criticism is understood to have been one of the first reached in considering the case.

There has been talk in financial circles that steps might be taken to force legislation at Albany next Winter to this end, and since the break between James H. Hyde and E. H. Harriman occurred the report has been common that the latter would use all the political influence he commands to accomplish this result. The voluntary action of the Equitable's new management will, however, neatly forestall such a possibility.

What a Savings Bank Basis Means.

The investments of savings banks are limited by law to real estate mortgages of not more than a fixed percentage on the valuation, approved classes of bonds of States and municipalities, and approved classes of railroad bonds. The great change, therefore, to be accomplished by a life insurance company going on a savings bank basis would be the elimination of stocks of all kinds from its investment list. In addition, there would be a marked narrowing of its investments in railroad bonds if it tried to follow the provisions of the new statute passed by the last Legislature.

In the matter of railroad bonds the present law provides that savings banks may invest, first, in the mortgage bonds of any railroad corporation incorporated under the laws of any of the United States which actually owns in fee not less than 500 miles of standard-gauge railway, exclusive of sidings, within the United States, if within the five years preceding the date of investment the road has made no default of matured principal and interest of all its mortgage indebtedness; has paid dividends during the five years of at least 4 per cent. on all its stock, and has had gross earnings, including those of railroads or coal companies, leased or controlled, equal to at least five times the amount of all its interest requirements and rentals on all leased lines.

The bonds, however, must be a first mortgage on not less than 75 per cent. of the railroad owned in fee by the company on the date of issue, exclusive of sidings, or a refunding mortgage issued to retire all prior lien mortgage debts of the company at the time of the investment, and covering at least 75 per cent. of the railroad as before. Further, it is provided that no bond so secured shall be a legal investment in case the entire amount of the mortgage, together with all outstanding prior debts of the company—deducted, in the case of a refunding mortgage, the bonds reserved to retire prior debts at maturity—shall exceed three times the outstanding capital stock of the company at the time of making the investment. And no mortgage is to be regarded as a refunding mortgage under the terms of the act unless the bonds it secures mature at a later date than any bond which it is given to refund, or unless it covers a mileage at least 25 per cent. greater than is covered by any one of the mortgages to be refunded.

The law has further provisions for bonds of roads of less than 500 miles in length and of leased or controlled roads, but on the general standard here laid down. It provides, in addition, that not more than 25 per cent. of the assets of any savings bank shall be invested in railroad bonds, and that the bonds of street railroads shall not be considered within the interpretation of the act.

Grover Cleveland's acceptance of the trusteeship of the Equitable stock, which he was invited to exercise, was received by Thomas F. Ryan yesterday morning. It was contained in a telegram, and therefore was not made public, as Mr. Cleveland's formal letter probably will be. Later in the day Mr. Ryan gave out this reply, which he had telegraphed to the ex-President:

Hon. Grover Cleveland, Princeton, N. J.:

Pray accept my hearty thanks for your acceptance of the trusteeship of the stock of the reorganized Equitable Life Assurance Society and for your effective co-operation in the important work to be done by the shareholders, trustees, and Directors in protecting and promoting the interests of the policy holders and all concerned in such insurance.

THOMAS F. RYAN.

Hyde Stock Paid For.

The sale of the Equitable stock belonging to the Henry B. Hyde estate was closed yesterday and the money paid over to James Hazen Hyde by Thomas F. Ryan and his associates. This was done after a long conference in Mr. Ryan's office, in which Mr. Hyde and William H. McIntyre, his co-Trustee, were present, with William C. Gulliver of their counsel.

Meantime Paul Morton, the newly elected Chairman of the Equitable Board of Directors, was having an interview with President Alexander and Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell in the former's office—"getting acquainted." The point talked about most was the advisability of issuing at this time a statement to policy holders or the public regarding the changes in the society and the future policy of its management.

In the end it was determined to issue no statement at this time. Mr. Morton, when he left President Alexander's office to-

Continued on Page 2.

17 HURT IN TROLLEY CRASH.

Head-On Collision at Lawrenceville After Princeton Game.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 10.—Seventeen persons were hurt, two perhaps mortally, this evening when two trolley cars of the Johnson system crashed head-on just east of Lawrenceville. One was en route from the Princeton-Yale baseball game and was loaded with collegians and their friends. The most seriously injured are:

ALLEN, Mrs. ROBERT, daughter of Capt. Lawrence Farrell, Trenton; badly cut about face; taken home in cab.
BOWMAN, Miss GRACE, Trenton; cut and bruised about the body.
CARRIE, CHARLES, Stroudsburg, Penn.; head badly cut; taken to Mercer Hospital.
CLAYTON, Miss EDNA, Trenton; cut by glass.
CODY, Mrs. JOHN, Trenton; cut by flying glass.
CONOVER, ROY, Princeton; badly cut about head and face; removed to Mercer Hospital.
CRAWFORD, DON, Trenton; cut and bruised.
DAVIS, JOHN, Trenton; cut about the face, legs injured; taken to Hotel Sterling.
HELVICK, STEPHEN, Trenton; cut about head.
JOHNSON, LANHORN, Trenton; face mangled and internal injuries; back may be broken; removed to Mercer Hospital, semi-conscious; probably will die.
McCUE, THOMAS A., Washington; cut about face, leg broken, and internal injuries; condition serious.
MEEHAN, W., Princeton; cut by glass.
O'NEILL, J. FRANK, Trenton; internal injuries.
PUMPEY, WILLARD, Trenton; cut about head.
RICKEY, DAVID, Trenton; nose broken and face badly cut; taken home.
SIMMONS, EDWARD, Trenton; injured about the breast.
SWAYZE, FRANK, Trenton; legs and back injured, and hands badly cut.

Many persons suffered minor injuries and went home for treatment.

General Manager H. D. Honnecker of the trolley company late to-night made the following statement:

"The company is investigating the cause of the wreck. It looks as if a green motorman had run past a red light, although we are not now in position to declare positively that such was the case. The whole affair will be sifted to the bottom, to place the responsibility for the deplorable accident."

It is somewhat remarkable that neither motorman was injured, although passengers say both stuck to their posts. The Princeton-bound car was of the Winter pattern and was not badly damaged. The Trenton-bound car was a Summer car and the whole front caved in. Farmers living in the vicinity did good work in rescue and giving temporary shelter.

Langhorn Johnson, who is the worst injured, was widely known as a decorator of buildings. He had been to Princeton to trim some of the college structures and was returning home.

The wrecked cars were shoved for a considerable distance by the force of the collision, and when finally brought to a standstill there ensued a terrible struggle among passengers to escape. Women were thrown down and trampled in the confusion. Several fainted and others had clothing torn almost off.

A relief car with doctors was dispatched to the scene, and the injured were brought on to this city. The wreckage was hurriedly pushed aside and other cars were put in service to carry away the crowds still waiting at the Princeton end of the line.

Assistant City Controller John L. Parsons and his wife of Trenton are among those who suffered minor injuries. They were on the way to Princeton. Mr. Parsons was cut about the head and his wrist was badly wrenched. He was jammed down between two seats. Mrs. Parsons was thrown on the floor and her head was injured.

BIGELOW GETS TEN YEARS.

Bank Wrecker Sentenced by His Friend Starts at Once for Prison.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 10.—Frank G. Bigelow, defaulting President of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, plead guilty to-day to an indictment of ten counts and was sentenced by United States District Judge Joseph V. Quarles to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor in the Federal penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Bigelow was turned over to a United States Marshal and started for prison to-night.

Judge Quarles, in passing sentence, referred to his long personal acquaintance with Bigelow. The ex-banker had no counsel, and waived the reading of the indictment.

"What is your plea?" said Judge Quarles. "Are you guilty or not guilty?"

Bigelow rose, looked squarely at the Judge, and said:

"Guilty."

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed?" asked the Judge.

"Nothing," replied Bigelow.

Judge Quarles then said: "The suggestions of sympathy that naturally arise based upon personal friendship must be silenced by the just requirements of the law. The offense is a very grave one when committed by any one. It is rather aggravated because of the ability, splendid opportunities and commanding influence of the defendant. The ends of justice require that he should suffer the extreme penalty of the law."

He then sentenced Bigelow to ten years' hard labor.

POTATOES WITHOUT VINES?

Inventor Says He Can Produce New Ones at Any Season.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT FALLS, Mon., June 10.—A local man has produced potatoes without vines and asserts that he is now able to supply new potatoes for the market at any season of the year.

The inventor will not reveal the process in detail. He has conducted his experiment in a box 4 by 8 feet, in which there is a steam coil for heating. He states that he has succeeded, after much experimenting, in perfecting a compound resembling soil, that when heated is a fertile field for the development of plant life. In a layer of this compound, he plants potato eyes, then another layer of the compound with more potato eyes, and so on until the box is filled.

He affirms that in this compound potatoes grow without any portion of the vine or sprout appearing above the surface, that all growth is in tubers, and that it is not necessary for either light or air to reach the potatoes at any stage of their growth, elements in the compound serving the purpose of oxygen.

At first the potatoes when exposed to the air rotted prematurely, but now this has been overcome, he says, and that his experiment is a success.

Falk's Fireworks for the 4th.
Examine the stickless rockets and other novelties at 18 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

ODELL HOME SILENT ABOUT THE MAYORALTY

Surprised at the Failure of the 80-Cent Gas Bill.

DIDN'T CONFER WITH HEARST

Asks Why He Should Be Relied On to Stave Off an Extra Session.

State Chairman Odell returned on the St. Louis yesterday after a sojourn of several months abroad. With him were Mrs. Odell, his son, Bryant Odell, and his daughter, Estelle. He had for a fellow passenger County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton, who was accompanied by Mrs. Hamilton and his sister, Miss Katherine Hamilton.

Mr. Odell looked bronzed and vigorous after his long vacation. He said he never felt better, and that he enjoyed his trip thoroughly. Mr. Hamilton, who has been currently reported to be the choice of the Republican organization for the nomination for Mayor this Fall, was also looking the picture of health.

A delegation of Chairman Odell's personal and political friends went down the bay on the revenue cutter Calumet to greet him, and another delegation, composed of friends of County Clerk Hamilton, hired the tug Gerry to extend a welcome to him when the St. Louis came in sight. The revenue cutter did not leave the Battery until the St. Louis was sighted off Sandy Hook, about 5 o'clock, but the tug, with Mr. Hamilton's friends and admirers aboard, cruised about the lower bay from early in the afternoon.

When the St. Louis slowed down opposite Fort Wadsworth to permit the health officer to board her, the Gerry came up alongside. Mr. Hamilton's admirers waved flags, on which was the word "Welcome," and shouted greetings through megaphones. They were not allowed to board the ship.

The delegation of Chairman Odell's friends who went on the Calumet, and were allowed to board the steamer and come up the bay on her, included the following: William Halpin, President of the Republican County Committee; John Calvin McKnight, Hiram Odell, brother of the State Chairman; Herbert Odell, his son; Lemuel E. Quigg, Reuben Fox, William Leary, James G. Graham, Moses McKee, Robert J. Hill, Samuel Strasbourger, Alexander Hamilton, Senator Louis F. Goodsell, Col. Lovell H. Jerome, Deputy Collector J. C. Williams, and Assemblyman W. G. Hastings.

Quigg Got at Him First.

After Chairman Odell had greeted his relatives and friends Lemuel E. Quigg got him into a corner and had a long and earnest talk with him. At the close of his confab with Mr. Quigg the State Chairman chatted with the newspaper men. He said he had visited England, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, and Holland, and had had a delightful time. When reference was made to the alleged conference which had been held between him, County Clerk Hamilton, and William R. Hearst in Paris with respect to the Mayoralty campaign, Mr. Odell said:

"I did not see Mr. Hearst while I was abroad, and my first meeting with Mr. Hamilton was at the Waterloo Station when we were about to board the train for Southampton to take the steamer. I have nothing to say about the Mayoralty campaign, because when I left New York I cut loose from politics entirely for the time being. I do not know much of what has been going on in the political line in my absence, and I will have to study up on the situation before I have any opinion to express."

Mr. Odell was asked if he was of opinion that the Republicans ought to nominate a straight ticket. He said he would rather not give an opinion on that subject at this time. He seemed interested in Mr. Halpin's account of the position taken by the Citizens' Union in inviting the co-operation of all political and civic organizations, including Tammany Hall, on a platform of non-partisanship.

The State Chairman refused to comment on the announcement of Gov. Higgins that he would call an extra session of the Legislature to pass upon the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker immediately after his return from Duluth. When he was told that Republicans were relying upon him to obviate the necessity of an extra session, the State Chairman said:

"Why should they rely upon me?"

"Because they think that an appeal from you to Justice Hooker to resign would be more effective than appeals which have been made by others," he was told.

"That may be," was his reply.

Mr. Odell said he had heard of the failure of the Eighty-Cent Gas bill and was much surprised at the news, because he thought when he went away that the bill certainly would pass. Asked if he would use his influence to have the matter taken up again at the special session of the Legislature, Mr. Odell said he did not care to say anything on that subject.

Mr. Odell had not heard of the appointments made by Gov. Higgins to the various State commissions, and showed some curiosity to learn the names of those appointed. When they were given to him he looked serious, but made no comment.

Won't Talk About Equitable.

As a policy holder in the Equitable Life Assurance Society he had followed the development of the row in that corporation with great interest, he said, but had no comment to make upon the solution of its difficulties which had been reached by the Directors.

The only two personages of great importance whom Mr. Odell met abroad, with the exception of the American Ambassadors in the various capitals he visited, were the Pope and the King of Italy. Asked what impression the Pope made upon him, Mr. Odell said:

"A very pleasant impression. He struck me as being a strong, kindly man."

The State Chairman said he had not heard the Russian-Japanese war much discussed abroad. He expressed gratification that peace negotiations were now under way through the action of the President.

Mr. Odell and his family spent the night at the Fifth Avenue. They will go to Newburg this morning, and it will be several days before the State Chairman will return to Republican headquarters at the Fifth Avenue and resume his duties as leader of the State and the local organization.

When County Clerk Hamilton was asked the direct question as to whether or not he was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, he said:

"That rests with the organization."

Mr. Hamilton denied as false the story that his visit abroad was to look after his interests in a Wild West show. He said he had no interest in any such venture.

He said that one of the things abroad which impressed him most on his present trip was the speed with which the automobilists ran their machines in Paris.

"It certainly is as much as your life is worth to cross a street in Paris," he said. "The automobilists seem to send their machines along as fast as they have a mind to."

MORE BLOODSHED IN CHICAGO.

One Man Shot Dead, Another's Fingers Chopped Off.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Samuel Rohlston, a paper hanger, was shot and killed to-night by Frank Austin, a colored policeman, who was guarding a wagon owned by Rothschild & Co. The wagon was passing Forty-third and State Streets when one of a crowd of men shouted at the driver. No violence was offered, but, according to the statements of witnesses, the colored policeman became excited and drawing his revolver, fired directly into the crowd. The bullet struck a silver coin in Rohlston's vest pocket and being deflected, passed through his abdomen. The policeman was arrested.

This evening while Frederick Jones, a colored teamster, was unloading some lumber at an uncompleted building at West Eighteenth and Sangamon Streets, a mob numbering 1,000 men, women, and children gathered around him and commenced to throw stones and other missiles. Policemen Benson and Schempser, who were guarding the wagon, drew clubs and attempted to drive back the mob, but with little effect, both officers being struck several times with stones.

While the trouble was at its height John Hince, a union teamster, forced his way through the crowd, and coming up to Jones when he was stooping over throwing off some lumber, struck him on the head with an axe, cutting a gash in his scalp three inches long. He struck a second time, taking off several fingers of Jones's left hand, which he raised to protect himself. Hince then attempted to escape, but was captured by Benson after a chase of two squares.

No proposals for peace came from either side to the teamsters' strike to-day, and for the present the contest has settled down to a matter of endurance.

John C. Driscoll, formerly Secretary of the Team Owners' Association, who has been sought in connection with the suits brought against President Shea of the Teamsters' Union by George R. Thorne, who alleges criminal libel, returned to-day. President Shea declared that Thorne, through Driscoll, offered him $10,000 to call a strike on Sears, Roebuck & Co. Driscoll denied positively to-day that he had any knowledge of the affair. He will appear before the Grand Jury on Monday.

Secretary Sincere of the Employers' Association declared to-day that as far as doing business was concerned, the strike was over. The employers have 2,300 teams in service, and are doing almost a normal amount of traffic.

TWO MISSING AFTER FIRE.

Four Alarms for Department Store Blaze in Brooklyn.

At an early hour this morning it was estimated by Fire Chief Binns and the police that $100,000 damage had been done by a fire which started shortly after 11 o'clock last night in the department store at 1,720 to 1,728 Broadway, East New York, occupied by H. A. Baker & Co.

Two watchmen employed by the firm were reported missing at 1 A. M. It was feared that in their efforts to get the employes out of the building they themselves had been caught in the flames.

The fire was seen by Policeman Hart of the Ralph Avenue Station. He was patrolling his post on Chauncey Street when he saw what he described as "a volcano" shoot out of the roof of the department store building.

At about the same time William Rosenbusch, Secretary and general manager of the store, saw a fire in the storeroom on the top story. He first locked the safe. Then he spread the alarm through the building. A few minutes later the firemen arrived in response to an alarm turned in by Policeman Hart.

The flames were shooting through the windows and the roof before the apparatus came on a second alarm, which was quickly followed by a third and a fourth.

While the firemen were getting to work two watchmen, named Hayes and Smith, rushed through the building telling as many of the employes as remained at that late hour that the building was burning rapidly. It was said there were sixty persons in the place when the fire started. All of these got out in safety, but it was presently discovered that the watchmen were missing.

The flathouses on either side of the burning department store were emptied of their tenants, while all traffic on the elevated and surface lines on Broadway and the trolley service on Rockaway Avenue was blocked for two hours.

At 1:30 the fire was still burning, but under control.

A Heart to H(e)art talk over the long distance telephone will cost you eighty cents and you can learn all about the beautiful Adirondack Camp I have for rent. Electric Launch and Lights. Furnished complete, ready for occupancy. Never before rented. Address J. Box 1547, New York City.—Adv.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AS COOK.

Prepares President's Breakfast in Their Virginia Cottage.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, June 10.—On an oil stove this morning Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt cooked breakfast for the President in their cottage near Scottsville, Va., recently bought by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Accompanied only by Mrs. Roosevelt the President walked across the fields last night to where the little frame house stands surrounded by green trees. There they enjoyed rest unbroken without a guard. This morning, to be in keeping with their rustic surroundings, Mrs. Roosevelt arose almost with the sun to cook breakfast. This she accomplished after she had rummaged high and low without avail for a match and had at last been compelled to appeal to a passing native to obtain one for her.

To-day was one of thorough enjoyment to Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt. They explored the country around their home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—There is amusement here over stories about the President's, or rather Mrs. Roosevelt's, "estate," in Virginia and the "mansion" thereon. As a matter of fact, the plot contains only fifteen acres, and is mostly wilderness. It is described by Virginians as about the poorest land in the State. It is midway between Scottsville and Charlottesville, and two hours' drive from any railway station. There are a few old buildings on the place.

The President wishes to teach his outdoor ideas to his children, and regards his Virginia farm as the place where they can live "in the rough." He will build a house on it.

THREE KILLED BY AUTO PLUNGING INTO RIVER

Chauffeur Drove Machine Through Open Draw in Chicago.

TWO OF PARTY SAVED

Warnings Shouted to Speeding Wedding Party Were Unheeded Until Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Wilson A. Hartley, a chauffeur, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome G. Kurtsman, of an automobile party of five, were drowned when the machine, driven recklessly, plunged into the river through the open draw at Rush Street at 8:15 o'clock to-night. Mrs. Jeremiah Runyon of New York, now staying at the Lexington Hotel, and W. H. Hoop, Jr., of 4,105 Drexel Boulevard, the fifth occupant of the automobile, were rescued. Mrs. Runyon, who is sixty-five years old and feeble, is seriously ill from hysteria.

The party had been on the North Side attending a wedding. They are supposed to have been returning to the Lexington Hotel when the accident occurred. The automobile was running at a high rate of speed as it neared the draw. The bridge had been opened to allow the passage of a steamboat. The danger lights were out and the safety chain was drawn. There were no waiting vehicles and as the track was clear nothing opposed the progress of the automobile, which approached the river without the slightest slackening of speed.

Several bystanders called out warning to the chauffeur, but he paid no attention to them, and the machine tore along the street and up the slight incline which leads to the brink of the draw.

The chauffeur saw at last that the bridge was open to permit the passage of a vessel, but his efforts to stop the machine were too late. The other occupants apparently did not see the danger, for they did not stir from their seats until the automobile was toppling over the edge.

The machine fell thirty feet into the water, with the occupants clinging to one another and crying out in terror. Moore, the chauffeur, still held the handle, and Mr. and Mrs. Kurtzman had their arms around each other. A shout went up from the crowds on each side of the river when they saw the plunge. The machine turned over as it struck and carried all the passengers down with it. Mr. Hoops and Mrs. Runyon were saved by "Joe" Tatues, a one-legged boy, and P. T. Johnson, a watchman, who dived into the river and swam with the man and woman to a pier, but were unable to help the others. A fire tug was called and succeeded in dragging up the bodies of the three victims. This is the second fatal accident to an automobile at this point.

The wedding which the automobilists had attended was that of Miss Eva Swovelin, the daughter of Mrs. Runyon, to C. H. Foster, business manager of the Cadillac Motor Company.

AUTOS FRIGHTENED HORSE.

Mrs. Lawton Badly Hurt in a Stamford Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 10.—Mrs. Abbie G. Lawton, widow of Asa T. Lawton of Strawberry Hill, is in a critical condition, suffering from a lesion of the brain and other injuries received in a runaway this afternoon.

Two large touring cars frightened the horse drawing a surrey in which were Mrs. Lawton, her sister, Miss Lawton, and George L. Swan, a New York broker, Mrs. Lawton's nephew. The horse dashed down Strawberry Hill and at Forest Street fell. All the occupants were thrown out, but none hurt badly save Mrs. Lawton, who has been unconscious since the accident.

AUTO SMASHES A CARRIAGE.

One of Occupants Hurt and Horses Run Away.

An automobile, operated by J. Carlsen, chauffeur for William M. Barnum, a lawyer, who has offices at 25 Broad Street, and who lives at Quaker Ridge, Mamaroneck, N. Y., overtook and struck late last night a carriage at Pelham Bridge, over the Hutchison River in the Bronx. The occupants of the carriage were thrown out and the horses ran away.

In the automobile besides the chauffeur were Walter F. Barnum, eighteen-year-old son of the owner of the machine; George Henry and a Miss Finley, both guests of Mr. Barnum. The carriage was driven by L. Vinton, a manufacturer. His wife was with him. The carriage had just crossed the bridge when the automobile struck it.

Mrs. Vinton was thrown out and her right arm was broken. The carriage was wrecked, and the horses dashed away with the wreckage. All the occupants of the automobile left it to care for Mrs. Vinton, while Carlsen, in the car, pursued and caught the horses.

Mrs. Vinton and her husband were taken to their home in Mount Vernon. They declined to make a complaint.

BRIDE CHANGED HER MIND.

But Dorer Quickly Found Another and the Wedding Went On.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—When Mrs. Ida M. Gosnell did not appear at the home of Calvin E. Oler, on Boyd Street last evening, at the time set for her marriage to John C. Dorer, the bridegroom-to-be requested that the festivities proceed, as though nothing had gone amiss. As the jollification was drawing to a close it was announced that Mr. Dorer had made other matrimonial arrangements. Miss Annie W. Higgins had agreed to become his bride.

Another marriage license was quickly secured. The couple proceeded to the parsonage of Starr Methodist Protestant Church, where they were married by the Rev. Dr. Haddaway. The bridal party returned to Mr. Oler's home, where the wedding festivities were resumed.

Mrs. Gosnell decided not to marry only a short time before the time set for the ceremony. Messengers sent to her home to learn the cause of her tardiness were informed by her, it is said, that she had changed her mind.

The West Shore Railroad is the $8.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the west side of the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

EDWARD'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Reported to Have Felicitated Roosevelt on Peace Success.

LONDON, Sunday, June 11.—The News of the World understands that King Edward yesterday cabled to President Roosevelt congratulations on the reception of his efforts for peace.

GORMAN'S NIECE DROPS DEAD.

Mrs. C. Lewis of Chevy Chase, Md., Dies on Atlantic City Pier.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 10.—Mrs. C. Lewis, sixty years old, of Chevy Chase, Md., dropped dead on the pier to-night in front of the band stand. She is a niece of United States Senator Gorman.

CAPTURED GOLD BAR THIEF.

Italian Caught at Naples with $12,000 Train Wreck Loot.

NAPLES, June 10.—The police have arrested Giacomo Campoli, who arrived here by the steamer Italia from New York. He is charged with the theft of two bars of gold valued at $12,000, which were found in his possession.

Campoli, on being questioned, said he found the bars on the ground at the burning of a train near Philadelphia.

THE POPE TALKS TO COCKRAN.

Begs Him to Interest Himself in the Filipinos.

ROME, June 10.—The Pope received to-day in his private library Representative Bourke Cockran of New York, who was accompanied by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College. Mr. Cockran explained that on his journey to the Philippines he had passed purposely through Rome to present his homage.

The Pope said he knew of his journey to that country and begged Mr. Cockran to interest himself in the Filipinos.

DOWIE INVADES PARIS.

Zionist Has Rented a Former Art Gallery and Dance Hall.

PARIS, June 11.—Representatives of Dowie, the Zionist, have rented a large hall in the St. Honore quarter, belonging to the estate of the Prince of Monaco.

This is expected to be the scene of the Zionist movement in Paris. The place formerly was occupied as an art studio and dance hall. Its extreme capacity is 500.

MISS EDNA WEST INJURED.

Girl Who Slept Out of Doors Has Leg Broken in Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 10.—Miss Edna West, who recovered her health after being an invalid for several years, during which time she slept out of doors, was thrown from a runabout here to-day and broke her leg. Miss West is soon to be the bride of Dr. John Hasbroeck, a New York dentist.

Miss West and her father were driving out of the village this afternoon when the horse got frightened and ran toward a steep bank at the roadside. The runabout struck a telegraph pole and both occupants were thrown out. Miss West sustained a bad fracture of the left leg.

EQUITABLE BUILDING FIRE.

Blaze in Basement Keeps the Firemen Busy for an Hour.

Fire did $200 damage to the Equitable Life Assurance Society Building last night. Policeman Trayer saw a sheet of flame dart from the street elevator shaft in the rear of the building at Nassau Street, below Cedar, and, running to the scene, found there the watchman, who shouted:

"Don't turn in an alarm. We'll put it out ourselves." But Trayer would take no chances, and the alarm was responded to by Deputy Chief Kruger.

By the time the engines arrived, the flames were licking the window frames on the second floor, and it took an hour's work to put out the blaze. In the meantime, the engineer and two firemen of the building escaped through the Broadway side of the building.

The fire evidently started in some lumber back of the boilers, and it is believed was ignited by a cigarette, dropped by a passer-by down the opening, through which ashes are removed.

CAPITALIST BUYS A TOWN.

E. E. Risley Becomes Owner of Nearly All of Rock Rift.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, June 10.—E. E. Risley, a manufacturer and head of the Risley Lumber Company of Delaware County, has closed one of the largest real estate deals ever made in that county, in which he becomes owner of nearly the entire village of Rock Rift, and considerable surrounding territory.

Included in the sale is the Inderlied acid factory, the Inderlied residence, the village store, Chase Hotel, and nearly all the dwellings in the town. Besides this property, five large farms and tracts of timber surrounding the village were bought by Mr. Risley for the development of the lumber and wood acid industry.

WORRY KILLS A BOY.

Left in Jail Without Bondsman Fatal Convulsions Seize Him.

William Kemble, a seventeen-year-old Bayonne boy, died in convulsions in the Hudson County Jail on Friday night. With two or three other boys of about his own age he had gone into an unoccupied old house near his home, and was arrested for breaking and entering. When he was arraigned before Recorder Lazarus, his father became bondsman for his appearance, giving his house on Twenty-second Street, as bail security.

A week ago the elder Kemble sold the house, and to clear the title of the bail bond, he led the boy to court and surrendered him to the authorities. No other bail was at hand for him, and the boy was committed to jail.

Days passed and no bondsman came. The boy grew nervous under the strain, and finally was seized with the convulsions that ended his life.

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, taking effect Sunday, June 18th.—Adv.

WARRING POWERS WILL TALK PEACE

Russia and Japan Accept Roosevelt's Suggestion.

AN ARMISTICE SOON

Negotiations Probably Will Be in Washington.

$1,000,000,000 INDEMNITY

Japan Is Expected to Ask This and a Protectorate Over Korea —A Diplomatic Triumph for the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The announcement from Tokio and St. Petersburg that Japan and Russia had accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion and had agreed to name plenipotentiaries to meet for the purpose of discussing terms of peace stirred all Washington to-day.

Japan's acceptance of the President's offer of "good-will" reached the State Department early to-day in a cablegram from Minister Griscom. Russia's reply followed later, but not in time to be deciphered to-night. It is expected both will be made public to-morrow.

Had the cablegram from Ambassador Meyer reached here before the department closed, there is a strong probability that both would have been made public to-day. No word regarding their character can be obtained beyond the important fact that both are acceptances and both express the gratitude of the respective Governments for the President's offer of good-will.

An interesting fact regarding the negotiations of the last week is the powerful influence brought to bear upon Russia by France to accept the offer of the President and appoint Plenipotentiaries to discuss peace with representatives of Japan. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, was informed by the President of every move and has kept Paris thoroughly in touch with the President's activity. Loyal support from Paris has been given the President's efforts from the first.

The President, who was to stay in Virginia until Sunday evening or Monday, has decided on the earlier date, and has informed Mr. Loeb and Secretary Taft that he will be here early to-morrow evening. Mr. Loeb has received instructions to be at the White House at night.

It is rumored here that Washington will be the place where peace negotiations will be conducted. Confirmation of this report cannot be had from any Government official, but from another responsible and well-informed source a quasi-confirmation of the report was obtained. It is known that the Czar would prefer Washington. The idea of having the negotiations conducted in Manchuria between Linevitch and Oyama was not of Russian origin.

Expect an Armistice Soon.

Negotiations cannot be begun until an armistice has been declared, and that step is expected to be taken very shortly. It will probably follow almost immediately on the publication of the formal answers made by the Czar and Mikado to the President's note.

As the facts concerning the President's activities of the past week or two come out it becomes evident that Japan was more of a stumbling block to his efforts than Russia. The tenor of all the dispatches to Count Cassini was peaceful. Japan was equally desirous of peace, but almost morbidly sensitive to any proposition which looked like intervention or mediation by a neutral nation. It was only after much interchange of messages through Minister Takahira that the President was able to choose a form of proffer which exactly met Japan's position on this subject. The language of the dispatch was chosen more for its effect on Japan than upon Russia.

In his labors the President has been ably and materially assisted by Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who has borne a part second only to that of the President himself in the effort to bring the belligerents together.

Despite the inveterate cynicism of European diplomats toward American diplomacy in general and that of President Roosevelt in particular, there is no discordant note to-night in the praise which they give him. While nearly all the European powers were in favor of peace, not a hand had been raised to bring it about until the President began work. The directness of his methods, and, above all, their complete success, have extorted the warm admiration of the diplomats here. The idea, never entirely laid aside by them, that Mr. Hay was to be credited with every successful stroke of the President's, has been hard hit by his success-

ful transaction of this important business at a time when the Secretary is on the ocean.

Minister Takahira said, when questioned about the President's identical note:

"It is the most admirable piece of statesmanship I have ever seen. It is based entirely upon the noble idea of humanity and civilization. It will be regarded as a beacon light of the civilized world, to be followed in international transactions, and I am sure that the suggestion made in that manner by the President will be promptly accepted by Japan."

JAPAN ACCEPTS SUGGESTION.

Promises to Name Plenipotentiaries to Meet Those of Russia.

TOKIO, June 10.—After acknowledging the receipts of President Roosevelt's letter, Minister of Foreign Affairs Komura, in a note to Mr. Griscom, the American Minister, to-day, says the Imperial Government has given the suggestion of President Roosevelt the serious consideration to which, coming from that important source, it is justly entitled.

Minister Komura's note says that Japan, in the interest of the world as well as that of Japan, is willing to re-establish peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee the stability of the Imperial Government.

Therefore, Japan will, in response to the suggestions of President Roosevelt, appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found equally agreeable and convenient for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent powers.

RUSSIA'S CONSENT ANNOUNCED.

Ready to Name Peace Envoy—Roosevelt's Diplomatic Triumph.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 11, 12:45 A. M.—It was stated at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon that Russia is ready to appoint representatives to hear the Japanese proposals on being informed that Japan is nominating representatives for this purpose.

Practically, although not formally, an armistice can now be said to exist. Russia awaits Japan's notification, the name of her plenipotentiary, and the place of meeting. With the naming of the plenipotentiaries a limited suspension of hostilities will be formally declared.

"We cannot select our plenipotentiary," said an official of the Foreign Office last night, "until Japan has indicated the place for the negotiations. In order to avoid delay, if Washington is selected, Count Cassini or possibly Baron Rosen, if he could arrive in time, may act for Russia. If Manchuria is selected Gen. Linevitch may be the representative of Russia, but it does not necessarily follow that either of them would conduct the negotiations to the end, as the first question to be determined is whether a basis is possible on the Japanese terms. If they are considered to afford a basis for the conclusion of peace a regular set of plenipotentiaries may be appointed and the negotiations proceed in the customary way." The official was by no means sanguine that Japan could offer an acceptable basis for negotiations.

Roosevelt's Success a Surprise.

The text of President Roosevelt's personal appeal to the sovereigns of the warring countries to arrange a meeting of their plenipotentiaries for the purpose of agreeing on terms of peace, which arrived here yesterday morning, rent the veil, and for the skeptics at St. Petersburg who refused to believe President Roosevelt's efforts to bring the belligerents together could succeed, it came like a bombshell.

President Roosevelt's "sole purpose to bring about a meeting" has been achieved, and now it is merely a question whether the results will be the peace for "which the whole civilized world will pray."

It is a diplomatic triumph of the first magnitude, and the diplomats here make no attempt to conceal their admiration for the New World brand of diplomacy, which gets while the remainder of the world thinks. The formal replies of Russia and Japan are expected to be transmitted through Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador at Washington.

President Roosevelt's urgent expression in favor of direct negotiations exclusively between the belligerents points straight to the battlefield in Manchuria as the scene of the negotiations. To the policy of non-interference practically all the powers are committed. Great Britain, it is felt here in diplomatic circles, will now complete the realization of what the President has begun by restraining her ally and inducing Japan to proffer moderate terms which Russia can accept.

Would Negotiate in Paris.

Paris is Russia's choice as the place for opening peace negotiations. If Japan insists upon Manchuria or Washington Russia will doubtless agree, but Paris is preferred, and the Emperor is already prepared to issue instructions to M. Nelidoff, the Ambassador to France, to act as plenipotentiary to receive the Japanese conditions.

The Russian Government has communicated to the Administration at Washington its consent to the publication of Russia's reply to President Roosevelt's appeal, at the same time thanking the President warmly for the friendly and lofty spirit in which it was conceived.

Additional details of the extraordinary council presided over by the Emperor, which met recently at Tsarskoe-Selo, and at which the practical, although not the final decision, was taken to terminate the war if the conditions were not too onerous, are now available. Besides the older male members of the imperial family all the Ministers were present, except M. Manukhin, Minister of Justice; Gen. Fredericks, Master of Ceremonies; Prince Dolgoruki, Count Solsky, Baron Hesse, and members of the imperial entourage, and Gen. Dragomiroff and Vice Admiral Doubassoff, as strategic experts of the army and navy.

With Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexander Michaelovitch as leaders all the members of the imperial family, except Nicholas Nicholaevitch, favored an attempt to conclude peace. Only Gen. Sakharoff, the Minister of War, and Gen. Lobko, from among the Ministers, held out for the prosecution of the war.

The former displayed a telegram from Gen. Linevitch, reporting the strategic position of the army as good and expressing not only confidence in his ability to defeat the enemy, but even to assume the offensive. Gen. Sakharoff's argument, however, was outweighed by the considerations presented by the other Ministers, especially as the Emperor from the beginning manifested a strong disposition to end the struggle if honorable terms were procurable.

There was a wide divergence of opinions as to whether Japan would attempt to impose impossible terms, but the consensus of opinion was that Japan was too wise to desire now to humble her gigantic neighbor and force conditions which would forever rankle in the heart of Russia and only make peace an armed truce till the Russian Empire could make further preparations.

Humiliating Terms Impossible.

An enduring peace, it was agreed, was impossible if Japan tried to force upon Russia humiliating terms, such as the surrender and disarmament of Vladivostok and the absolute limitation of Russia's naval strength in the Pacific.

The ground, therefore, already was prepared for the reception of President Roosevelt's message, which was conveyed to the Emperor by Ambassador Meyer personally the following day, and his Majesty accepted it cordially, especially as he had good reason to believe that the President had taken pains to disabuse his Majesty of any idea that the United States was unfriendly to Russia or desired to see her destroyed as a power in the Pacific.

Evidently the idea that a Zemsky Sobor is to be called to decide the question of peace or war has spread to the army. One Russian correspondent at the front has sent a long statement here intended to be laid before such an assembly, declaring that the army is in fine condition, well provisioned, and confident of its ability to beat the Japanese.

As evidence of the excellent sanitary conditions prevailing, the correspondent says that only 290 officers and 7,500 men were sent to the rear for sickness during the month of May. Gen. Linevitch, the correspondent continues, in spite of his sixty-seven years, is in the best of health and is able to spend whole days on horseback. The confidence and enthusiasm of the indefatigable General, who devotes much time to personal inspection, is inspiring the soldiers with fighting spirit.

A BILLION-DOLLAR INDEMNITY.

English Diplomats Expect Japan to Ask It—Other Probable Demands.

LONDON, June 10.—The keenest interest is manifested in President Roosevelt's note endeavoring to bring Japan and Russia to an understanding. While the British Government is not taking any part in the negotiations, it is giving the most cordial support to the President, of whose actions in the matter it has been kept fully informed. Diplomatic and official circles speak in the highest terms of the diplomatic manner in which the President handled the matter, and are fully in accord with what they considered to be the only way in which the difficulty could be overcome.

Japan, it can be stated, refused to start the negotiations until fully assured of the earnestness of Russia, and that her proposals would be seriously considered. Her demands will probably include an indemnity, the amount of which has been fixed by the Japanese Government, and on this point the President is said to be urging lenient treatment.

It is considered here that Japan is entitled to an indemnity, and it is pointed out that, while the payment of an indemnity might affect the standing of Russia among the powers, it is not so serious as the loss of territory. Besides, the payment of an indemnity would be forgotten sooner than the loss of territory and would leave no feeling for revenge.

Financial circles in London are of the opinion that the Japanese will demand an indemnity amounting to about $1,000,000,000, that being the general estimate of the cost to the Japanese of the sixteen months' fighting.

Diplomatic circles in London are of the opinion that the plenipotentiaries will meet in Washington, Baron Rosen, who is to succeed Count Cassini as Russian Ambassador to the United States, probably representing Russia. It is also understood that Russia now admits in principle that the demand for an indemnity is justified.

It is suggested that the terms of Japan will probably also include the acknowledgment of a Japanese protectorate over Korea, the total Russian evacuation of Manchuria, the handing over of Russian interests on the Liaotung Peninsula and at Port Arthur to Japan, and the cession of the railroad from Port Arthur to Harbin.

The question of the possession of the Island of Sakhalin will also probably be raised. It is thought that the amount of the indemnity which will be demanded by Japan will depend in some measure on other conditions. If these are considered to be such as will insure a durable peace the indemnity will be less than otherwise.

PARIS LAUDS ROOSEVELT.

His Success Held to Prove America a Beneficent Power.

PARIS, Sunday, June 11.—The news that President Roosevelt has succeeded in bringing Russia and Japan together has proved a veritable coup de theatre to official and diplomatic quarters and the French public generally. Early in the day the text of the President's message excited widespread attention and comment, the prevailing view being that it was a fearless move on his part, which disregarded the usual restraints of diplomacy in order to attain the supreme end. There was wonderment shown when a late dispatch from Washington announced that both parties had accepted President Roosevelt's suggestion and that a meeting between them was assured.

Although no official confirmation was obtainable here, the press reports excited intense interest, particularly among diplomats, many of whom assembled at a reception at the Austrian Embassy last night.

At the British Embassy, where the Ambassador entertained the British visitors to the Grand Prix, it was said that if this news was exact it was a most notable achievement.

A member of the French Council of State said that President Roosevelt had given the world signal evidence of the United States' beneficial influence in the world's affairs.

At the Japanese Legation the secretaries were busy deciphering Tokio dispatches, but were silent as to results. The Russian Embassy had not been informed on the matter. M. Bompard, the French Ambassador to Russia, who started for St. Petersburg yesterday, was prepared to co-operate with Ambassador Meyer and to supplement on behalf of France the American appeal, although it would now appear that the United States has achieved the desired results practically unaided.

The Débats and the Temps devote leaders to highly eulogistic comments on President Roosevelt's action. The Débats says:

Eulogize Roosevelt.

"The President of the United States is particularly qualified to address these pacific words, for America is not allied to either belligerent and her interests in the extreme Orient are without political partiality. Moreover, friendly traditions attach the United States to both Russia and Japan. Mr. Roosevelt is therefore better able than any other chief of State to engage the attention of the two contending parties, and the manner in which he has taken his step is admirable. Neither Russia nor Japan can take the slightest umbrage."

The Temps says: "The text of the American note does honor to the sentiments of President Roosevelt. He expresses the wish of the whole world for peace. Both in form and in substance this document is most commendable. There are times when nations should put aside their amour propre and consider the great ends of civilization. Will the belligerents comprehend that the supreme moment has arrived?"

Before the news of the success of the appeal was received officials commented upon the difficulties confronting Russia in considering it. One Ambassador said: "The dread of a revolution influences all decisions at the Russian Court. The Emperor's sister, who wields unusual influence, is among those holding that the return of the army without a single victory will precipitate an internal crisis. This view widely prevails among the entourage of the Emperor, which in general considers the winning of a land engagement vital in order to retain the throne's military support.

"On the other hand, one of the foremost statesmen in Russia told me that a revolution in Russia was impossible for the reason that the Russian population is chiefly agricultural and therefore does not live in towns. Careful estimates show that the urban classes which would sustain a revolution would not exceed 5,000,000, which number is insignificant in a population of 120,000,000, if the army remains content and faithful."

The morning papers to-day unanimously pay high tribute to President Roosevelt. The Matin says:

"The entire civilized world will learn with profound joy that peace preliminaries have been commenced between Russia and Japan. Every one of sentiment turns with deep gratitude toward Roosevelt, who has taken the generous initiative to stop the terrible and lamentable conflict which for eighteen months has been devastating the Asiatic continent."

The Figaro says: "The news reaches us that Russia and Japan have replied favorably to President Roosevelt's amicable invitation. It is not yet a signed peace, but it is peace assured soon, the olive branch being tendered by Roosevelt of the grand American democracy of which he is a type in energy and justice."

The Journal says: "President Roosevelt's invitation to the belligerents showed a profound knowledge of the situation and of the sentiments of both parties. The acceptance of the proposal for a conference is a great step toward peace."

The Radical says: "President Roosevelt's act calls forth boundless praise. The statesman must cease after an historic

KAISER HELPED ROOSEVELT.

Berlin Believes the German Emperor Invited President's Action.

BERLIN, June 10.—The text of President Roosevelt's message on the subject of peace to the Governments of Russia and Japan is regarded at the Foreign Office here as admirable in spirit and phrasing, and positive hope now exists of comparatively early peace.

The Russian Emperor, it is stated here, in fact invited the action of the President and had much to do with the form that the President's representations took. Emperor Nicholas, through the counsel of powerful personal influences in Russia, became disposed toward peace some days in advance of the President's action.

It was recognized at the Russian Court and at this Court also that no man in the world could so well make an appeal for peace as President Roosevelt. His known views, the detachment of the United States from the European system, and the good will Japan feels toward the United States made the President the solitary statesman who could take such a step without either side distrusting him or feeling annoyed by his solicitude.

The conviction here is that the only difficulties not insurmountable by negotiation lie in the Japanese Government's intentions and terms. Emperor Nicholas would again decide for war should the Japanese attitude be unconciliatory or even one of long hesitation and reserve.

TELL OF JAPANESE LOSSES.

Russians Who Escaped Say Two of Her Battleships Sank.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—A long dispatch from Rear Admiral Reitzenstein to the Ministry of Marine, dated Shanghai, June 6, gives the official report of the commander of the torpedo-boat destroyer Bodri, which recently arrived there in tow of a merchant steamer, but adds little to the knowledge about the battle of the Sea of Japan.

The Bodri, after taking off seventy-nine officers and men from the torpedo-boat destroyer Biestiaschy, which was sinking, tried to catch up with Rear Admiral Enquist's squadron, but ran out of fuel and lay helpless until picked up by the steamer Koneling and towed to Shanghai.

The officers of the Bodri and the rescued men on board reiterate that two Japanese battleships were sunk, one of which was of the Mikasa and the other of the Shikishima type, one armored cruiser, and three cruisers.

Rear Admiral Reitzenstein adds that the Chinese authorities requested the Bodri to leave, but Vice Admiral Kamimura's squadron arrived off the Saddle Islands and her departure would have resulted in the loss of the vessel. Therefore it was decided to leave the torpedo boat destroyer at Shanghai.

RUSSIANS FIGHT BY BOOK.

Their Military Methods Improving, Says Tokio Dispatch.

TOKIO, June 10.—Gen. Linevitch is reported to be with his headquarters at Fenghwa busily engaged in the personal inspection and direction of his troops for the purpose of strengthening his line of defense along the Chanchun-Kirin line, evidently expecting a Japanese onset.

The Russian methods of making reconnaissances in force are said to have remarkably improved. They have ceased to be disorderly, but owing to the Russians' overfaithfulness to the textbook orders, they are still placed at a disadvantage, their movements being anticipated by the Japanese, who prevent them from realizing results commensurate with the amount of sacrifice.

RUSSIA'S INTERNAL WOES.

Radicals Who Have Preached Peace Now Oppose Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The Radical press, which hounds the Government, no matter which way it turns, is promptly seeking to take advantage of the new situation created by the possibility of peace.

Although for months it has been preaching peace and the abandonment of the whole of the Manchurian adventure at any cost, it has already veered around and now pretends to be horrified at the fact that Russia can contemplate the possibility of surrendering her position on the Pacific and purchasing peace at the price of an indemnity after the sacrifice of millions of the people's money and thousands of the people's lives, and declares that only the people shall decide whether the country shall submit to this humiliation.

These tactics will produce all the more effect since, so far as the indemnity goes, the Radical papers undoubtedly reflect the views of the masses of the Russian people as well as those prevalent in official circles. The status of Vladivostok and the question of an indemnity are sure to be the main obstacles to an agreement once the belligerents are brought together, but the crisis for which the solid elements of the Opposition are waging war against the Government constitutes the chief danger.

The organization known as the League of Professional Leagues yesterday at Moscow threatened to translate their words into acts unless the Government yielded and resolved not only to inaugurate a strike of all the professional classes but to arm in self-defense.

They also bound themselves not to testify at political trials and to provide for each other's families in case any of the members suffered arrest or exile. Months ago M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, said:

"There will be no internal crisis now or while the war lasts. The crisis will come when the war ends."

His words now seem like a true prophecy.

SHOT SECRET SERVICE AGENT.

Attempt in Kieff to Assassinate Lieut. Col. Spiridovitch.

LONDON, June 10, 8:10 P. M.—A dispatch to a news agency from Kieff, Russia, says an attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate Lieut. Col. Spiridovitch of the Secret Service Police.

The Colonel was walking in the main street of the city when an unknown man fired twice at him with a revolver. Both shots took effect, and Spiridovitch was seriously wounded. His assailant escaped.

SKIRMISH IN MANCHURIA.

Detachment on Linevitch's Left Clashes with the Japanese.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 10.—The following dispatch has been received from Gen. Linevitch under date of June 9:

"There is no change in the position of the two armies. Our detachments on the left flank advanced as far as Dagustan, Shimiaosen, Tonanaou, Inlansai, and Vanhogu to a line where they encountered resistance by the enemy. Lieut. Col. Shulshitenko was killed in the infantry engagement."

Heavy Sales in Tokio Stock Market.

TOKIO, June 10.—The stock market has been showing a lively upward tendency since yesterday afternoon, and prices continued to appreciate this morning. The afternoon session to-day had to be postponed for two hours, owing to the large transactions which took place during the

EQUITABLE ADOPTS SAVINGS BANK PLAN

Continued from Page 1.

take a late afternoon train for Washington, said that probably one would be made after the meeting of the Executive Committee next Wednesday. Mr. Morton will return from Washington on Tuesday night and will probably stay in this city over the end of next week, as the report of Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department, on which his acceptance of the resignations of the executive officers of the society depends, comes out on Thursday.

Policy Holders First, Says Morton.

Yesterday morning Mr. Morton went to the American Line dock to see his wife and daughter off for Europe. In regard to the Equitable situation, he said:

"My watchword will be to act in every way for the best interests of the policy holders. I do not wish to reflect at all upon the old management, but I shall strain every nerve to bring the present crisis to a successful issue.

"Of course, it is impossible for me to make a definite statement of what is to be done until I have looked over the ground, but you may rely upon it that nothing will be left undone in the effort to restore the confidence of the policy holders."

Brayton Ives Resigns.

President James W. Alexander and the other executive officers of the society declined to do any talking yesterday. Mr. Morton received in the morning the resignation of Brayton Ives as a Director. Mr. Ives was the only member of the Frick investigating committee remaining in the board up to the time of Mr. Morton's election and he voted against the new Chairman when the question was put on his nomination. In his letter of resignation Mr. Ives said:

"In view of yesterday's events it seems proper that I should make the following statement:

"Previous to the taking of a vote for Chairman, I urged the postponement of such action until there should be a change in the ownership of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Society. At that time I had no knowledge of the change of ownership that had already taken place. Had I known it, I should, undoubtedly, have voted for you, as I had not mentioned any other candidate and had none other in mind. I expressly stated that I had no personal opposition to you.

"Inasmuch as I am not a stockholder in my own right, and as the stock under which I qualified has changed hands, and in order to give you a 'free hand' which you desire and need, it is fitting that I should tender my resignation as a Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and I hereby do so resign.

"In taking this action I assure you of my cordial wishes for your success in your new office, in which wishes I shall be joined, I am sure, by all public spirited citizens.

"Yours very respectfully,

"BRAYTON IVES."

To most people who have had an interest in the Equitable controversy Friday's settlement was welcome, as ending a situation which had become intolerable. The names of the six members of the syndicate not announced on Friday night have been kept secret thus far, the explanation being that the men in question did not want their identity disclosed.

Belmont Backs Ryan.

August Belmont gave out the following statement in regard to the election of Mr. Morton:

"What has been done and the manner in which it was done has and had at the meeting my fullest indorsement. I was not aware until late last evening who composed the purchasing syndicate, and it was not material to me; the principle was the right one, and I had been advocating practically what has been accomplished. It is not true, as has been stated, that I opposed Mr. Morton. Had I known of Mr. Hyde's decision (we were all in ignorance of it) I would have advocated reporting his nomination by the committee, but I did not know Mr. Morton well enough to assume the responsibility of proposing him without the powers which he now possesses attached, and so the question went to the full board. Mr. Ryan deserves the gratitude of every one, and the movement has my hearty indorsement and support."

MR. RYAN'S RAPID RISE.

Equitable Settlement Latest of His Great Financial Enterprises.

Thomas Fortune Ryan, who arranged the settlement by which the Hyde majority holdings of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were purchased and trusteed for the benefit of policy holders, has become, by easy stages, one of the foremost men in Wall Street.

For many years the public have looked upon Mr. Ryan essentially as a street railroad man because of his work in creating and controlling the Metropolitan Street Railway system. The Metropolitan has been only a part of Mr. Ryan's business activities, and financiers regard his work of combining and reorganizing in the steam railroad field as more important than his operations in tractions and public utilities.

According to his personal friends Mr. Ryan regards the forming of the Richmond Terminal Company, in the early eighties, as one of the most important transactions of his career. By it all the southern railroad lines were brought into close working arrangements. Later they were separated and the bulk of the properties came under control of the Georgia Railway and Banking Company, which controls the Georgia Central Railroad. That was another big steam railroad deal in which Mr. Ryan figures, his other two most important financial transactions in the steam railroad line being the Hocking Valley litigation and the Père Marquette reorganization.

It was while these transactions were under way that Mr. Ryan, in 1886, became associated with the late William C. Whitney and brought about the consolidation of the surface traction lines into the Metropolitan system. Prior to that time Mr. Ryan had been associated with such men as Jay Gould, Samuel J. Tilden, Willam R. Travers, and John B. Travor.

Mr. Ryan was the original promoter of the Metropolitan Company, and since that enterprise was engineered he has gradually extended his operations until they give him large interests in almost all the gas, electric, and other public utility corporations of the city and of the northern section of New Jersey. The Consolidated Gas Company and its constituent corporations, as well as the New York Edison Company and the lighting companies in the other boroughs of Greater New York, all include Thomas F. Ryan among their most important stockholders. He also is a big stockholder in the American Tobacco Company.

Mr. Ryan is the active head of the Morton Trust Company, into which he came when the consolidation was effected with the State Trust Company, and is also a power in the Bank of Commerce. The Southern [illegible]

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" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	4:00 "	" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.)	11:00 "
" Brooklyn	3:45 "	" Brooklyn	10:45 "
Ar. Chicago	8:55 A. M.	Ar. Cincinnati	6:30 "
		" St. Louis	1:30 P. M.

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, and Compartment Observation Car.

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, Compartment Observation Car to St. Louis; Drawing-Room Sleeping Car to Cincinnati.

SIMILAR SERVICE RETURNING

OTHER FAST TRAINS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND, AND CINCINNATI.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

panies also are included in the list of Ryan properties.

Mr. Ryan's rise to his present affluence and influence came from the most humble beginning. He was born in Nelson County, Virginia, Oct. 17, 1851, and therefore is less than fifty-four years old. His parents were poor farm people, but came of excellent Scotch-Irish ancestry. The American branch of the family dated back to before the Revolution. His parents died when young Ryan was but five years old; and he went to live with a grandmother. When fifteen years old he went to Baltimore and entered a dry goods house, but soon obtained employment in a bank. He afterward came to New York, and attached himself to a Wall Street house. He became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1874. This was a year after his marriage to Miss Ida M. Barry of Baltimore. From the time of Mr. Ryan's entry to the Stock Exchange, when memberships were worth about $4,000 each, his rise was steady and rapid. Mr. Ryan has five sons.

CLEVELAND IN RETIREMENT.

Has Remained at Princeton Almost Continually Since 1897.

Grover Cleveland, who heads the Board of Trustees which will vote the controlling interest in the Equitable stock purchased from James Hazen Hyde by Thomas F. Ryan and his associates, has lived closely in his retirement at Princeton, N. J., since he closed his second term as President of the United States on March 4, 1897. Here is a brief schedule of the important dates in Mr. Cleveland's career:

Born March 18, 1837, at Caldwell, Essex County, N. J.
Removed to Buffalo, N. Y., in 1855.
Became a law clerk and was admitted to the bar in 1859.
Assistant District Attorney, Erie County, 1863-6.
Sheriff of Erie County 1870-3.
Mayor of Buffalo in 1881, when his veto of extravagant appropriations led to his nomination for Governor.
Governor of the State of New York 1882.
Elected President of the United States in 1884 over James G. Blaine.
Defeated for re-election in 1888 by Benjamin Harrison.
Elected President again in 1892 over President Harrison.
Retired as President March 4, 1897 and became a resident of Princeton.
Received degree of LL. D. at Princeton in 1897.

Mr. Cleveland married June 2, 1886, at the White House Miss Frances Folsom. In the campaign of 1896 he supported the Palmer-Buckner ticket because of the silver plank in the Democratic platform. In the last campaign he made some speeches in support of Alton B. Parker.

O'BRIEN A JURIST OF NOTE.

He Succeeded Van Brunt as Head of the Appellate Division.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, named for membership in the Board of Trustees which will vote the majority holdings of the Equitable stock, was named no longer ago than Wednesday of last week to be the Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the First Department, succeeding the late Presiding Justice Van Brunt. The designation was made by Gov. Higgins, who by that action placed a Democrat at the head of the court to succeed a Democrat.

Justice O'Brien was born in New York in 1852, and was brought up and educated in the city. He was admitted to the bar and engaged in active practice, also serving as Trustee of the public schools and as Corporation Counsel before his elevation to the bench. He was elected to the Supreme Court on the Democratic ticket in 1887, and served in the Trial Term until the Appellate Division was established, in 1895, when he was designated to be a member of that division, where he has served ever since. In 1901, at the expiration of his fourteen-year term, Justice O'Brien was re-elected to the Supreme Court without opposition, his name being on the Democratic, Republican, Citizens' Union, and other tickets. Gov. Odell redesignated him to serve on the Appellate Division, and Gov. Higgins then elevated him to the Presiding Justiceship.

Several years ago Justice O'Brien married the daughter of Thomas Crimmins, the sister of John D. Crimmins.

WESTINGHOUSE THE INVENTOR.

He Is at the Head of Enterprises Employing 20,000 Men.

George Westinghouse, another of the Trustees, who will vote the majority Equitable stock, is famous the world over as an engineer and an inventor. Mr. Westinghouse was born in Central Bridge, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1846, but removed when ten years old to Schenectady, where he was educated in the public schools.

His father was a manufacturer of agricultural machinery, and young Westinghouse spent much of his time in the shops. He invented a rotary engine when but fifteen years old. In the civil war he served with the Twelfth New York Infantry and with the Sixteenth New York Cavalry until the latter part of 1864, when he became an assistant engineer in the United States Navy. He returned to Schenectady after the war, entered Union College, and began his career as an inventor. His first invention of note was a railway frog, and from this his attention was turned to other railroad appliances and then to the air brake [illegible] vented in 1868, and which now is used on railroad trains the world over. Many inventions to perfect railroad signaling devices followed this until finally electricity occupied Mr. Westinghouse's attention, with the result that patents for alternating current machinery followed, and Mr. Westinghouse for years has devoted himself especially to this work.

Large works were constructed at Pittsburg for the construction of air brakes and of electrical and other machines, and from these works were supplied the generators for the great power plants at Niagara Falls and for the elevated and Subway systems in this city. Gas engines, steam turbines, and other machinery of various sorts also are turned out at the Westinghouse plant.

Mr. Westinghouse is at the head of corporations employing 20,000 people and having an aggregate capitalization of $75,000,000. His great ambition has been to arrange his business so that, in the event of his death, no disturbance would be caused and the works and men would continue just as now. Mr. Westinghouse has been decorated with the ribbon of the French Legion of Honor, the Royal Crown of Italy, and the Order of Leopold.

MORTON RIGHT FOR THE PLACE.

A Good Man, Says M. E. Ingalls, Late of the Equitable Directorate.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 10.—"I have known Paul Morton all of twenty-five years, and I consider him a good man for the place," said M. E. Ingalls to-day when asked for his opinion of the developments in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. "If all the news from New York is true, there has been a happy termination of the Equitable's troubles. One-man power will certainly be eliminated, high salaries modified, and a new deal had all around. I once offered Mr. Morton the Vice Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, when I was President of the road. That shows what I think of him."

Mr. Ingalls intimated his belief that Directors who recently resigned might return to the fold under the new administration. He said, however, that he himself would be off in a few weeks for a long automobile tour of the country with his family.

"We want to visit my boyhood scenes in New England, among other places," said he.

TO DISTRIBUTE SURPLUSES.

Wisconsin Passes a Bill to Compel the Companies to Do So.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., June 10.—The Host bill, calling for the distribution of insurance surpluses to policy holders was passed by the Senate this afternoon, but it took the vote of Lieut. Gov. Davidson to save the bill from defeat. Chairman Rohr of the committee spoke in favor of the passage of the bill, asserting that under the bill it was proposed to ascertain whether or not the large life insurance companies had the right to pile up millions upon millions of their surplus.

"Has the time not arrived when these men should be compelled to let go and return to the policy holders some measure of the money to those who have contributed it?" he asked. "I want to say that the agitation in Wisconsin led to the investigations now being made in the East and to the appalling disclosures relating to methods of insurance management."

BEER FOR HIS MOURNERS.

Minnesota Veteran Provided Plenty to Drink at His Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ULM, Minn., June 11.—George Grossman, though dead, was host to more than 1,000 of his friends in this city after they had buried him in Hillside Cemetery to-day. Long before his death, Grossman hired the New Ulm Band to play at his funeral, and arranged with three local saloon keepers to serve beer to all who would drink on the day of his burial. The funeral was the largest ever held in New Ulm.

Grossman was a Sergeant in a Minnesota Regiment in the civil war and had lived in New Ulm for forty years.

TWIN LOCOMOTIVE'S WORK.

Baltimore and Ohio's Giant No 2,400 Approved in a Service Trial.

The successful performance of the articulated duplex compound freight locomotive, No. 2,400, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in helping push heavy freight trains over grades on the Alleghany Mountains is gratifying to the management of the road and railroad experts generally. The locomotive is the first of the Mallet type built, and no other in the world equals it in size. It was a part of the Baltimore and Ohio exhibit at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

It is really a pair of locomotives with one boiler, carried on two sets of driving wheels, each 57 inches in diameter. When in working order the locomotive weighs 384,500 pounds, while with the tender attached, which has a capacity of 15 tons of coal and 7,000 gallons of water, the total weight is 479,500 pounds.

TOOK DAUGHTER TOO SOON.

Mrs. Collins in Contempt for Getting Her Out of a Fifth Avenue School.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—Mrs. Louis Vedder Collins of Caldwell has been cited to appear before Vice Chancellor Emery next Thursday and show cause why she should not be committed for contempt, for having taken away her twelve-year-old daughter, Elsie L. Livingston, on May 24, last. The father of the child, William A. Livingston, was divorced from the defendant some time ago, and on Jan. 4, of this year, she was married to Frederick P. Collins.

Under the decree Livingston's former wife was to have the custody of the daughter from June 1 to Sept. 30 each year. The remainder of the year Livingston was to have her. He sent her to a private school in Fifth Avenue, New York.

It was from there that Mrs. Collins is alleged to have taken her one week before the day on which she was entitled to do so. Because of this it is said that the little girl was unable to take two examinations, and her studies were interrupted in consequence.

Livingston also is married again.

WAR RELICS FOR PRESIDENT.

Minister Griscom Sends Arms Picked Up on Eastern Battlefields.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Minister Griscom, at Tokio, has sent a letter to the State Department saying that he has forwarded to the department, for the President and Secretary Taft, arms that were picked up on the battlefields of Manchuria.

These arms are both Japanese and Russian, and include rifles, bayonets, swords, and cartridge shells. Two rifles and bayonets are from Port Arthur, and were used in the siege and defense of that stronghold.

CZAR TO HEAR PETITIONERS.

Will Receive Moscow Delegation, If Offensive Member Withdraws.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—It is understood that the Emperor has agreed to receive the Moscow deputation on Tuesday next, if M. Petrunkevich, who is personally obnoxious to his Majesty, withdraws. M. Petrunkevich's activity in the Zemstvo resulted in his exile by Minister von Plehve. Since his return, as President of the Imperial Agricultural Society of Moscow, he has continued his campaign against the Government, circulating revolutionary addresses in the rural districts, for which acts the imperial patronage was withdrawn from the society.

The election of Gen. Trepoff, who has revived "the Third Section," with practically limitless power for the suppression of political agitation, will be followed, it is understood, by the abolition of the post of Governor General of St. Petersburg.

To Launch Japanese Destroyers.

TOKIO, June 10.—Three torpedo boat destroyers will be launched at Yokosuka on Saturday next, June 17.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:50 A. M.—108 West Thirty-ninth Street; Frank C. Barker; damage unknown.
1:20 A. M.—58 Marion Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
2:30 A. M.—536 Hudson Street; Emil Faco; damage slight.
3:50 A. M.—44 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:10 A. M.—304 Hudson Street; American Novelty Company; damage, $200.
9:20 A. M.—141 East Seventy-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
9:40 A. M.—25 Bayard Street; Morris Totalbaum; damage, $50.
11:15 A. M.—67 Avenue C; Samuel Levy; damage, $50.
3 P. M.—416 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.
3:10 P. M.—442 West Thirty-seventh Street; Mrs. Jenny Wright; damage, $25.
3:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Avenue A, Unionport; Rodgers Contracting Company; damage, $20.
4:55 P. M.—399 East Seventy-eighth Street; Arthur Jenkler; damage, $5.
5:30 P. M.—1,624 Madison Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:35 P. M.—Morris Park; A. H. and E. H. Morris; damage, $25.
5:40 P. M.—8 Willett Street; Clara Breman; damage trifling.
7:35 P. M.—564 West Seventy-fourth Street; R. Curran; damage, $10.
7:42 P. M.—17 Nassau Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

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Cold Storage
is an Absolute Protection for Furs, Rugs, Garments, Etc.
Endorsed by All Furriers Who Have Used the System.
Experienced Furriers in Charge.
OUR FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES Are An Additional Safeguard.
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REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

SOUTHERN FORTS READY FOR WARSHIPS' ATTACK

Dickins's Fleet Sails to Begin Sham War Operations.

MAY CUT ARMY CABLES

All the Water Approaches to Baltimore Protected by Harmless Mines—Hostilities Begin To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—The military forces at the coast defenses of Baltimore are prepared to-night to repel at any moment the expected naval attacks in the war game in the Chesapeake Bay, which begins at midnight to-morrow. The fleet under command of Rear Admiral Dickins has started out.

The defenses of the bay, which are included in the Department of the East, consist of three coast artillery districts, known as the Artillery District of the Chesapeake, which includes all the fortifications in the lower part of the bay, of which Fort Monroe is the chief; the Artillery District of the Potomac, which consists of Forts Washington and Hunt, on the Potomac River, and the Artillery District of Baltimore, which includes the five local forts—Forts McHenry, Howard, Armistead, Carroll, and Smallwood. Fort McHenry will not enter into consideration in the exercises, as it is manned with old-fashioned smooth bore guns, and is too near the city. Major Gen. James F. Wade will command the land forces engaged in the operations, which will be confined to the fixed defenses of the three districts.

The officers in command of the Baltimore defenses are: Battle Commander, Col. Frank Thorp; Assistant Battle Commander, Lieut. Col. J. D. C. Hoskins; Fire Commander, Major Frederick Marsh; Assistant Fire Commander, Capt. E. W. Hubbard; Mine Commander, Capt. P. M. Kessler. The battle commander is the man in charge of the defense.

The Signal Corps has connected all the posts in each district with telegraph and telephone wires and has experimented with the best means of communication in case the navy cuts the wires or they get out of order. The headquarters of each district has been connected with the others by telegraph army lines, which are run to the central office of the commercial telegraph companies from the posts.

At the central office the companies become responsible for the delivery of the messages. The navy will be allowed to cut all cables connecting the various posts, and will be allowed to theoretically destroy all wireless stations.

A number of scout boats will also be used, but on account of the slow speed of the available boats the army will have to be very careful in their use, as the torpedo boats of the enemy would have no trouble in either capturing or sinking them if they ventured too far from the guns.

For weeks the torpedo planters have been planting harmless mines in all the water approaches to Baltimore. Several of the Baltimore steamboat companies have made inquiry about them and have been assured of their non-explosive character. The mines will be removed at the conclusion of the exercises.

TOOK A MOTHER'S WORD.

Magistrate Wahle Held That It Outweighed a Birth Certificate.

A mother's testimony outweighed that of an angry wife, a father-in-law, and a number of election deputies and won freedom for John J. Farrell in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning.

Farrell, who is Tammany Captain of the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Assembly District, was arrested on a charge of false registration and illegal voting in 1904. It was asserted by the deputies that Farrell was not of age at the time he registered and voted.

The deputies produced a certificate from the Board of Health which purported to show that Farrell was born in 1884. When Farrell's wife, who does not live with her husband, was called to the stand, Magistrate Wahle said:

"Under the law you cannot be compelled to testify against your husband."

"Compelled," ejaculated Mrs. Farrell. "I don't need to be compelled. I want to testify against him." She did so, and so did her father.

Then the accused man's mother, Mrs. Martha Farrell of 45 Eighth Avenue, took the stand and swore that her son was born May 19, 1883. At the conclusion of the mother's testimony Magistrate Wahle said:

"Even in the face of such a document as the Board of Health certificate, a mother who swears to the date of the birth of her child must be respected and heeded. I believe the mother. The defendant is discharged."

STIRS COMBUSTIBLES BUREAU

Commissioner Hayes Announces That Reorganization Is Necessary.

By direction of Fire Commissioner Hayes, the Bureau of Combustibles of the Fire Department is to be reorganized. Commissioner Hayes designated yesterday as a committee to investigate the methods, conduct, and efficiency of the bureau Deputy Commissioner Churchill, William T. Beggin, Chief of Battalion, in charge of the Bureau of Violations, and George E. Murray, Inspector in charge of the Bureau of Combustibles. Mr. Hayes, in explanation of his action, said:

"The efficiency of the bureau is in no way questioned. But it has been hampered by the small number of Inspectors which have to cover this field. These extensive blasting operations now being conducted in various parts of the city impose upon all officials within whose province comes the duty of supervising the conduct of such work a serious responsibility. There are at the present time big contracts being executed, such as the Pennsylvania terminal, the New York Central terminal, the Pennsylvania tunnel, at two points in this city and also in Long Island City, and tunnel work at the Battery by the New York Tunnel Company.

"In view of these enterprises, and others which will shortly come within the scope of the Bureau of Combustibles, I am convinced of the necessity of the reorganization of such bureau."

New Hamburg Liner in Port.

The new Hamburg-American liner Rhaetia arrived from Hamburg on her maiden voyage yesterday. She will enter later in the season the South American service, for which she was designed, but for the present she will run on the Hamburg-American Line because of the heavy westbound immigrant traffic. The Rhaetia was built at Vegesack, and has accommodations for 127 cabin and 900 steerage passengers.

Mrs. Paul Morton Sails.

Among the passengers who sailed on the American liner New York yesterday morning were Mrs. Paul Morton, wife of the new Chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society; Miss Morton, Senator William B. Allison of Iowa, Col. and Mrs. J. B. Hughes, Dr. Edward R. Sétt, United States Navy; John E. Berwind, and Miss Mollie Elliott Seawell, the writer.

BOWEN CASE PROLONGED.

More Witnesses to be Examined About Loomis's $10,000 Check.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The testimony given in the Bowen-Loomis case by Henry Unwine of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company necessitates the calling of several more witnesses, and the case is accordingly prolonged. To-day Mr. Bowen took the unusual step of asking Secretary Taft to call the newspaper men at the War Department to testify as expert witnesses that it was customary for public men to confide secrets to them with the understanding that the confidence should not be betrayed or the public men made responsible for the publication.

Mr. Bowen wrote out a number of questions on this line and submitted them to newspaper men, some of whom answered the questions and signed their names.

Mr. Unwine was called to testify about Mr. Loomis's ten-thousand-dollar check. He remembered having seen such a check, but he could not tell much about it. He gave Mr. Taft the names of some asphalt officials who would be likely to know more about it. Their names are Atkinson, Huntington, and Cartland, and Mr. Taft has sent for them.

MINERS WIN LONG STRIKE.

Year-Old Trouble at Morris Run Finally Settled.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 10.—The settlement of the miners' strike in Morris Run, arranged by Secretary Wilson of the United Mine Workers of America and officials of the Morris Run Coal Mining Company, has been ratified by the miners, and they will return to work at once, after having been on strike for over one year. The Altoona scale was adopted, and all the old miners are to have their places back. It is regarded as a victory for the miners. The company also allows the miners to return to the houses from which they were recently evicted by the company.

During the mass meeting, when the terms of the settlement were announced to the miners and they voted their approval, a shot was fired into the crowd by a strike breaker, and one of the strikers was seriously, though not fatally, injured.

FREIGHT RATE COMPLAINTS.

Charges Filed with Attorney General Against Several Railroads.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Representatives of the Cincinnati Receivers and Shippers' Association called at the Department of Justice to-day and filed with the Attorney General a complaint against the Illinois Central, Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Louisville and Nashville, and practically all other railroads operating in that territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Valley.

The complaint alleges that these roads have formed a combination in restraint of trade by jointly fixing freight rates, and that these rates are higher than rates in the northern territory and so discriminate against the South and the shippers in that territory.

The Attorney General took the matter under advisement.

PATRICK HOPEFUL STILL.

Says He Will Immediately Begin Work for a New Trial.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 10.—Albert T. Patrick was informed this morning in his cell in Sing Sing Prison of the decision of the Court of Appeals sustaining the judgment of conviction of murder in the first degree for causing the death of William Marsh Rice, the aged millionaire, in New York City on Sept. 23, 1900. Patrick was at breakfast when Warden Johnson told the news to him. Patrick appeared cheerful, the Warden says, and said he intended to have a reargument of the case and that a motion for a new trial would be made on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

When Warden Johnson receives a copy of the decision he will be directed to carry out the death sentence within a period which the order will specify.

FIGHT FOR PATRICK'S LIFE.

Ex-Senator Hill to Ask for a Reargument of the Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 10.—Ex-Senator David B. Hill, as counsel for Albert T. Patrick, on Monday, will appear before the Court of Appeals and make a motion for a reargument of the appeal of Patrick from judgment of conviction for the murder of William Marsh Rice, on the ground of error. The court having taken so long a time to consider the appeal before rendering its decision, it is believed is against the chances of reargument.

Failing in a reargument before the highest court in this State, it is said Mr. [illegible] will endeavor to carry his case to the United States Supreme Court.

PRESIDENT ELIOT ON MERGER.

Harvard, He Says, Must Await Further Action by Technology.

BOSTON, June 10.—President Eliot of Harvard, when asked for his opinion of the Technology Corporation vote, said:

"The action of the Technology Corporation negatives any action on the part of Harvard, as various legal complications must be eliminated before Harvard is called upon to act. There is small likelihood that any immediate steps will be taken by the Harvard Corporation. The status of the merger project is practically unchanged by the vote of the Technology Corporation."

President Eliot declined to make any comment as to the sentiment prevailing at Harvard regarding the proposed merger.

KU-KLUX FOUNDER DEAD.

Coomes Originated the Idea While a Prisoner of War.

NORFOLK, Va., June 10.—Joseph Richardson Coomes, aged sixty-eight years, a Lieutenant in the Confederate Army, who while a prisoner of war at Rock Island, Ill., in 1863, with seven other Confederate prisoners, planned the Ku-Klux-Klan, died at his home in this city to-day.

Mr. Coomes, a native of Maryland, was captured at Centreville during the civil war, and made a prisoner at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, from which prison he escaped, afterward being recaptured and sent to Rock Island. His wife was a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee.

LOOTED A HOTEL SAFE.

New York Man Loses $1,200 While a Guest in Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—The police have been informed of a hotel robbery in which Mark Hammerschlog, a New York business man, lost $132 in cash, $500 in drafts, and $600 worth of jewelry. The valuables were in a package which was placed in the safe of the hotel office last Wednesday.

Hammerschlog was one of the Knights of Columbus delegates at the National Council.

Killed Bill La Follette Favored.

MADISON, Wis., June 10.—The Senate to-day killed the Frear bill, intended to prohibit the overcapitalization of railways without the consent of the State. The bill was urged by Gov. La Follette to do away with stock watering.

MOTHER WOULDN'T DIE.

So Jewell Turned On the Gas for Himself—Found Half Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 10.—Frederick Jewell, who attempted to kill himself last night after trying to persuade his eighty-five-year-old mother to join him in the act, may recover from the effects of the gas with which he dosed himself. The feeble old woman said to-day that she had opened a little confectionery store for the maintenance of herself and her son, but that they found it hard to make ends meet, and of late he has been melancholy.

"'Come, mother,' he said to me, 'let's lock the doors and fasten the windows and turn on the gas. It will be all over in a few minutes. They'll find us dead in the morning. And we shall be as happy, at any rate, as we are now.'

"At 6 o'clock this morning he sent me out on a little errand. When I came back I found him half dead."

MRS. HUBBARD AT HALIFAX.

Widow of Explorer Soon to Start for Labrador.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 10.—The widow of Leonidas Hubbard, who perished while on an expedition in Labrador, has arrived here en route for Sillisport, on the Labrador coast, whence she will continue explorations from the point where her husband was forced to stop. Mrs. Hubbard's party will include five Americans, besides Indians and other guides.

Mr. Wallace, who was associated with Mr. Hubbard in the previous expedition, passed through here a week ago on his way to Labrador. He said nothing about joining Mrs. Hubbard in the project.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Beginning on Monday, We Announce

A Most Extraordinary Sale of High Grade

Summer Suits, Dresses and Costumes for Women

In Altogether Exclusive Models

Regularly $20.00 to $40.00. Special at $14.00
Regularly $45.00 to $65.00. Special at $29.00
Regularly $75.00 to $140.00. Special at $39.00

To punctuate the regular conduct of our business it is our practice and custom to accept merchandizing opportunities that are consistent with the high character of our shop. With this offer we establish a new standard. It is one of the most important to which we have ever subscribed ourselves. From the dean of the manufacturing tailors—the man who devotes himself to garments of the very highest character—we have received the entire sample line and open stock of fine suits, costumes and dresses, about three hundred and fifty in number, fashioned of fine white lawns and linens, hand embroidered, in unpretentious and elaborate models, beautifully trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. The tailored suits are in fancy short, medium length and long coat models. They are presented in three classes at the above extraordinary price concessions.

$15.00 Summer Coats for Women at $9.50

Three-Quarter Loose Belted Coats of cream linen, velvet collar.

Short Box Coats of washable mercerized white canvas, with velvet collar.

Fancy Silk Coats.

Formerly $45.00 to $72.50. Special at $29.00

In short and medium length models, suitable for street or evening service, in black, green, champagne, brown, blue or tan.

Dresses for Misses and Small Women

Regularly $12.50 to $23.50. Special at $6.90

(The Sale Will Be Conducted in the Misses' Department on the Second Floor.)

A manufacturer's entire sample line of linen coat suits embracing about two hundred garments in a variety of short, medium and long coat models, including "Frocks and Frills," eton, box and belted styles, fashioned of linen, in white, light blue, light green and heliotrope; sizes 14 to 18 years, 32 to 36 bust.

Tailor-Made Suits for Misses and Small Women

Formerly $16.50 to $26.50. Special at $10.00

"Frocks and Frills," eton, blouse and long coat models of shepherd checks, plain and fancy mohairs, pongee and taffeta silks in various colors.

A Sale of Shirt Waists for Women.

Waists of white lawn in a large variety of styles with tucking, embroidery or lace trimmings, or of fine sheer lawn in plaited models.
Value $2.50. Special at $1.48.

Waists of sheer black silk mull; tailored models with plaited front.
Value $3.00. Special at $1.98.

Waists of fine batiste in white and delicate shades of pink, blue or lavender, daintily trimmed with valenciennes insertions and edging in suspender effect; elbow sleeves with lace.
Value $7.50. Special at $4.90.

Waists of dotted silk-mull in pink, blue and lavender, fancy yoke with lace insertions.
Value $5.50. Special at $3.95.

Waists of sheer lawn, batiste or mull in white or light colors in the newest lace trimmed yoke effects with elbow or full length sleeves.
Value $8.50. Special at $5.90.

"Country Club" Waists of French flannel non-shrinkable in plain white or dainty colored stripes; plaited model with turn-down collar, elbow or full length sleeves, designed for general outing service. At $6.90.

White Oxfords, Pumps & Gibson Ties for Women

For formal and outing service we have designed a big series of low shoes fashioned of white fabrics and leathers. The models—and they are most diversified—have infinite grace of form and perfect proportions to commend them—both of which are rare in shoes of this character which most shops offer.

Gibson Ties of white canvas, hand embroidered, turned sole and Cuban heels, $6.00
Sailor Ties of white buckskin, with hand welted soles and military heels, $5.00
Gibson Ties of white canvas, with turned soles and Cuban heels, $3.50
Gibson Ties of white buckskin, with turned soles and leather heels, $3.50
Gibson Ties of white canvas, with turned soles and Louis XV. heels, $3.50
Sailor Ties of white canvas, with welt soles and Cuban heels, $3.50
Gibson Ties of white canvas, with welt soles and Cuban heels, $2.50
Walking Pumps of white canvas, with turned soles and Cuban heels, $2.50
Oxford Ties of white canvas, with turned soles and leather or wood Cuban heels, $2.50

$2.50 Patent Leather Pumps for Women at $1.90

Of excellent patent leather for street or dress service with turned soles, one and a quarter inch Cuban heels and ribbon bow. All sizes and widths.

A Sale of Oil Paintings

Value $25.00 to $35.00 Special $17.50

Eighty canvases of pleasing subjects—genre, landscapes, marine, ideal heads and figures done in oils by artists who have exercised their imaginations and good taste and observed the tenets of art as the masters define them. Elaborate, burnished gold frames protected by hardwood shadow boxes; sizes 16x20 to 25x30.

Sale of Ribbed Vests for Women

Vests of white ribbed lisle or soft cotton.
Value 30c. At 15c

Vests of fine white lisle, trimmed with lace insertions.
Value 35c. At 19c

Vests of white Swiss ribbed lisle, hand crocheted yoke.
Value 59c. At 35c

Vests of white Swiss ribbed lisle, hand crocheted trimming.
Value 85c. At 48c

Vests of white Swiss ribbed lisle, trimmed with wide lace or crocheted hand work.
Value $1.00 At 65c

Sale of Hosiery

FOR WOMEN.

Stockings of thin gauze cotton in black or white, with spliced soles, heels and toes.
Value 25c At 19c

Stockings of black lace lisle, ankle designs or all lace, also fancy colored lisle and cotton stockings, with clocked and embroidered insteps.
Value 35c At 25c

Stockings of sheer gauze lisle in black, champagne, white or tan with garter tops, or of lisle in black, white, champagne or tan with lace insteps.
Value 50c At 35c

Stockings of black lisle with hand embroidered insteps in a large variety of designs.
Value 75c At 45c

Stockings of pure spun silk, sheer lustrous quality, in black, white or champagne.
Value $1.00 At 73c

A Sale of Untrimmed Hats

The greater number of our untrimmed hats—and they are in a diversified collection of shapes, braids and colors—have been subjected to the following very liberal price reductions:

Formerly $3.25 to $7.50. At $1.75 to $3.50.

Outing Hats

Exercising their ingenuity and cleverness and accepting the ideas expressed by the foreign designers, our milliners have created a series of new outing hats of straws in chip and fancy braids which are altogether exclusive.

A Sale of Pongee Silks

TWENTY-EIGHT INCHES WIDE.

Regularly 75c. to $1.25. At 65c.

Divers brands, all of a high character, of which we have not a complete series of colors in any specific instance. Collectively the variety includes brown, castor, champagne, natural, gray, bluet, olive, ondine, myrtle, cardinal, reseda, black, white and cream. 75c. to $1.25 are the standard prices—to effect a clearance, 65c.

The June Sale of

Undermuslins for Women

One-fourth to One-third Under Value.

With us the June sale is a big event. We conduct it in a big way—exhaustive in scope, high in character and modest in prices. Not only for a day or merely at the advent of the sale, but throughout the entire time of its conduct do we promise you that. For Monday we will present

Gowns of nainsook, lawn or soft finished cambric in a variety of Marguerite, kimona and chemise models.
Special 79c, 98c, $1.19, $1.39 to $1.98

Chemises of nainsook, lawn or soft finished cambric, lace or embroidery trimmed, in Marguerite, pompadour or round neck ankle length models, finished with ruffles and lace edge.
Special 79c, 98c, $1.19 to $1.98

Drawers of nainsook or lawn in a variety of yoke or French top models, trimmed with laces, embroidery and ribbon.
Special 39c, 50c, 79c, 98c to $1.98

Corset Covers of nainsook or allover embroidery, French models, trimmed front and back with lace or embroidery.
Special 39c, 50c, 79c, 98c to $1.69

Walking Skirts of soft finished cambric or lawn in an exhaustive variety of models, trimmed with embroidery or lace, double ruffles, deep embroidery flounces, Vandyke lace effects, wide embroidery beading and wash ribbons.
Special 79c, 98c, $1.19, $1.98 to $7.95

French Hand-Made Lingerie

An extensive series of exclusive hand-made under garments of fine sheer fabrics, hand embroidered or lace trimmed, at very special prices:

Gowns, $3.95, $4.95, $5.95, $6.95 to $10.95
Chemises, $1.98, $2.98, $3.25, $3.95 to $7.50
Drawers, $1.75, $1.98, $2.98, $3.95 to $6.50
Corset Covers, $1.98, $2.98, $3.95, $4.95 to $5.95

An Important Sale of Ribbons.

Stripped of everything but the mere substance, still would this be an important sale. But since it involves the very weaves and shades for which the demand is greatest, you can afford to accept this as an extraordinary offer. In every instance the price concessions are extreme.

Moire Sash Ribbons, seven inches wide, in pink, blue, cardinal, black, white or cream,
Dresden and Pompadour Ribbons, six and one-half to seven inches wide, in exquisite designs and colorings,
Value 50c. to 98c.

Plaid, Checked, Fancy Striped and Ombre Plaid Ribbons, four and a half to six inches wide in a large variety of colors,
At 39c.

Dresden Ribbons, five and a half inches wide in a variety of colors and designs.
Value 50c.

Satin Taffeta Ribbons, five inches wide, in white, cream, pink or blue,
At 29c.

Corded Taffeta Ribbons, five and a half inches wide, in a full complement of light colors as well as black, white and cream,
Value 35c. At 15c.

Trunks and Traveling Requisites

Perhaps ours is one of the biggest stocks of traveling requisites the whole town over. Certain it is that every trunk, bag and case which our imprint identifies is as stout and serviceable as good leathers, well-seasoned woods and modern construction can make it, and certain it is that our prices are very modest.

Saks' Special Trunks of seasoned basswood, covered with heavy duck, sole leather body straps, excelsior lock, four hinges, front and end dowels, deep set up tray with hat and shirtwaist compartments, extra dress tray with tapes; sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 & 40 ins. At $10.00

Steamer Trunks to match, sizes 32 to 40 ins. At $8.00

Skirt Trunks to match, with deep tray and three extra dress trays; sizes 40 to 44. At $13.50

Women's Hat Trunks (for 6 hats) of basswood, canvas covered, bound with sole leather, brassed trimmings, narrow cleats, excelsior lock. At $5.50

Overland Dress Trunks of selected and seasoned basswood, covered with heavy duck, reinforced with hickory cleats, and sole leather body, straps, all trimmings hand riveted, sheet steel bottom, cloth lined, deep tray with hat compartment and extra dress tray.
Sizes 34, 36, 38 & 40 ins. At $16, $17, $18 & $19.

SAYS OSCAR DECLARED HE WOULD HAVE NO WAR

Had Been Told Norway Would Revolt, According to a Diplomat.

TAKES STORTHING'S ADDRESS

Norway Ready to Enter Into an Alliance with Sweden and Denmark, Cabinet Minister Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 10.—According to a Swedish diplomat here, at the last meeting between King Oscar and the Norwegian Ministers they told him frankly that they would begin a revolution. The King thereupon replied:

"You will never see me again, but so long as I live there shall be no war between the two countries. I hope there will remain no bitterness between us."

By The Associated Press.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 10.—The address of the Storthing to King Oscar announcing the dissolution of the union between Norway and Sweden, which he had previously refused to accept, was handed to him yesterday afternoon at Stockholm by a representative of the President of the Storthing.

Reports received here of the conference to-day at Stockholm between the officials of the Government and the Riksdag are taken here as an indication that the Swedes are withdrawing from their position. It is recognized that Sweden has three courses: First, to declare war; second, to agree to Norway's proposals; third, an intermediate course, not war, but the refusal to recognize Norway's independence and the refusal to appoint a sovereign.

It has been feared that Sweden would take the last mentioned step and thereby drive Norway to the extremity of establishing a republic which, it is known, would not be welcome to Europe. The influence of a republic on the Socialistic parties in Denmark and Sweden, however, it is pointed out, would not be likely to enhance the stability of monarchies, and for this reason King Oscar may consent to permit his grandson, William, to be King of Norway. William, who is a year younger than Gustavus Adolphus, is the Norwegian favorite, and it is thought that the brothers would rule the sister countries well.

The suggestion to submit the case to The Hague meets with strong disapproval. The Norwegians say that they cannot consent to arbitrate the point of independence or national honor.

Fridtjof Nansen is mentioned as the probable first Minister to London, and Dr. Hagerup, former Premier, as Minister to Berlin.

Sympathetic telegrams in great numbers have been received from Norwegian societies in all parts of America.

Beyond the display of the new Norwegian flag from the buildings in Christiania and portraits of the provisional Governors in the shop windows, which attract small crowds, there are no visible signs here that Norway is in the throes of a revolution. Norwegian and Swedish merchants continue business uninterruptedly.

A Director of the National Bank said to-day that large inter-State deals involving thousands of pounds, and providing for future payments, are being signed daily as usual. The officials here express confidence that Sweden finally will accept the situation.

While, however, determination is evident everywhere intense anxiety is apparent, and the members of the Cabinet are extremely busy in organizing the new Government and providing for eventualities. The lack of demonstration is deliberate, and is intended to alleviate the harshness of the act of separation, and to avoid a show of offense toward King Oscar or the Swedes, but every Norwegian apparently is ready to answer a call to arms should the situation warrant it.

All the officers are exercising the utmost reserve. A member of the Cabinet, who was interviewed to-day, but who declined to permit the use of his name, said that the Norwegians never would recede from their present attitude, which is the result of many years' deliberation. It was not expected, he said, that Sweden would declare war, but in that event Norway would be prepared. The army has been mobilized for annual drill, and the Government has taken precautions to lay in an adequate stock of military stores at advantageous points.

"While the Swedish Army and Navy," he continued, "are larger than the Norwegian Army and Navy, there is no reason for fear. The Norwegians never have been conquered and never will be."

Regarding the possible danger of Russian and German aggression against the two countries in their separate state, the Minister declared that the union was not strong enough to prevent aggression by these powers. There was no reason to suppose they were more covetous now than before the separation. Norway depended on England to prevent such encroachment, and Norway was perfectly willing to enter into a defensive alliance with Sweden and Denmark.

The Minister said that the popular feeling of the country favored a republic and expressed the hope that the United States would be the first to recognize the new Government.

The Norwegians generally are hopeful of a peaceful outcome. Foreign Minister Loeviand, when interviewed to-day, said:

"We do not expect any difficulty abroad. I consider arbitration impossible in this case. Norway's Foreign Office will open on June 15."

M. Berner, President of the Storthing, said:

"Everything soon will be on an amicable basis once more. Political co-operation between the three Scandinavian countries will undoubtedly be easier when Norway is independent."

COPENHAGEN, June 10.—Count Gyldenstolke, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, has forbidden all Consuls who formerly acted in common for Sweden and Norway to accept any order from the Norwegian Government not recognized by Sweden. All Norwegian employes in the Consular service will immediately tender their resignations.

SEND SYMPATHY TO KING.

Swedish Lutherans in America Deplore Trouble with Norway.

STANTON, Ia., June 10.—The Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Synod, holding its annual meeting here, has 225,000 members, and is the only Swedish Lutheran body in America. In view of the present trouble in the kingdom of Sweden and Norway, the synod to-day sent the following cablegram to King Oscar as an expression of sympathy, without entering into the political differences:

"King Oscar II., Stockholm—Your Majesty: The Augustana Synod in convention assembled, representing the Swedish Lutherans of America, gratefully remembering the many tokens of your Majesty's grace, begs to deplore the painful relations which have arisen between the countries of the North; invokes upon your Majesty wisdom and strength from God during this ordeal; prays and hopes that the disturbance may be settled to the weal of the sister nations."

CONFERENCE ON MOROCCO.

Rouvier and German Ambassador Discuss the North African Case.

PARIS, Sunday, June 11.—Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, met Premier Rouvier yesterday, with a view to conducting the Moroccan affair into more conciliatory channels. The discussion was not entirely official, and was continued in an agreeable spirit when the Premier and the German Ambassador met again at the reception at the Austrian Embassy last night.

The Government's decision upon the German note with reference to a conference of the powers will be reserved until France has had an opportunity to canvass the sentiment in London, Rome, Madrid, Washington, and other capitals, heretofore considered friendly to the French view.

Meantime Premier Rouvier is seeking a direct adjustment with Germany without recourse to a conference of the powers, but the officials recognize the extreme difficulties of the task, as the French and German theories regarding Morocco are at complete variance.

France seeks political supremacy, and every Frenchman looks forward to Morocco becoming ultimately a part of the French North African Empire. It is also the prevailing view in France that Germany has imperial aims in Africa.

It was pointed out that Germany was late in entering Africa, getting only the sterile, southeast and southwest areas, which are insignificant compared with the French possessions, Algiers, Tunis, and Madagascar, or England's South Africa and Egypt.

Only Morocco and Abyssinia remain as possible German fields. Therefore the diplomatic game that is now going on is viewed as one for future empire rather than for mere equality in commercial rights.

POPE HONORS MRS. BUTLER.

New York Woman and Her Daughters Receive Pontifical Gifts.

ROME, June 10.—The Pope to-day received in private audience Mrs. James Butler and daughters of New York. They were presented by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College.

The Pontiff gave to each of his visitors a gold medal. He gave to Mrs. Butler his white skull cap and imparted to them the apostolic benediction, which he extended to the whole family.

ALFONSO STARTS FOR HOME.

King Edward Accompanies Him to the Railroad Station.

LONDON, June 10.—King Alfonso left London for Spain this morning. King Edward, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught accompanied him to the railroad station, where he met the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Polo de Bernabe, the rest of the Spanish Embassy, Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, and others.

King Edward entered the royal car with his guest and engaged in a few minutes' earnest conversation with him. As the train moved out of the station King Alfonso stood at a window waving farewells to the members of the British royal family, who stood bareheaded until the Spanish King had disappeared from their sight.

CALAIS, France, June 10.—King Alfonso arrived here to-night and was received with military honors. He left almost immediately on a special train for Madrid.

CASTRO TAKES THE OATH.

The Venezuelan President Begins His Second Term of Office.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 10.—Gen. Cipriano Castro took the oath of office for his second term as President of Venezuela to-day. The President and his Ministers met the members of the Diplomatic Corps at the entrance of the Congressional Hall, entering the building together, while the band played the national hymn.

After the President had been installed with the usual formality, he made a short speech, being enthusiastically cheered. Later he held a reception at the Capitol, where the members of the Diplomatic Corps and the Consular officers greeted him.

President Castro will give a diplomatic dinner on Thursday.

Irish Memorial to O'Donovan Rossa.

LONDON, June 10.—The United Irish League of Great Britain at its meeting to-day under the Presidency of T. P. O'Connor, decided to organize a national memorial to O'Donovan Rossa.

Venezuelan Court on Asphalt Case.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 10.—In the case of the Venezuelan Government against the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, charged with aiding the Matos revolution, the court has overruled the objection raised to its jurisdiction.

Prince Starts to Fetch His Bride.

STOCKHOLM, June 10.—Prince Gustavus Adolphus, who will marry Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught on June 17, left for London last evening accompanied by Prince William. They were cheered by a large crowd.

Russian Colonists for Panama.

PANAMA, June 10.—Agents working in the interest of Russian emigration are examining lands in the interior with the intention of bringing Russian families here to settle. President Amador is extending all possible aid to the agents.

DOESN'T BLAME RUSSIA.

Old Norse Sailor Tells Why She Is Out of Scandinavian Troubles.

Humorous phases of the Scandinavian situation do not appeal to American citizens who were raised there, but the Norse-born, but now Yankee, Captain of a certain American steamer that docked in this city yesterday was gravely suspected by his passengers of perpetrating a joke. The pilot was in charge as the vessel swung up the main channel from Sandy Hook. With melancholy detail he told of the snowballing of the Crown Prince he witnessed while visiting in Christiania last Winter.

"For two hundert yaar and more," continued the skipper, "Russia ban trying to mek te Svedes fight mit us Norsemen. To diwide Scandinavia ban haar big hope. Haar hand was in dis maype, but Ay dank not."

Mournfully he gazed out over the fast retreating sea. Then he added: "Se haf not dichested Manchuria—not yet."

An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. But, if you have lost an article, an advertisement in the Lost and Found column of THE TIMES may find it for you. One line (7 words) costs ten cents.—Adv.

SANTO DOMINGO REJECTS PROTOCOL OF 1903

Decides Awards Made Were Not in Accordance with Terms.

PLANS TO IGNORE THEM

Repudiated Protocol Was Signed by American Minister and Domingan Official—Improvement Company Involved.

SANTO DOMINGO, June 10.—The Congress has decided that the protocol of Jan. 31, 1903, and the arbitral award thereunder in the case of the Improvement Company, the said protocol having been signed by the Domingan Minister for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister, is for the Domingan Government only a "project" for a contract.

The award is pronounced not within the terms fixed by the protocol. The nation cannot be forced to pay amounts which it probably does not owe, it is held, unless after an adjustment of accounts, according to the vote of Congress Sept. 30, 1901.

Congress is of the opinion that the Domingan Government must act according to the following basis: The resolution of Congress passed on Sept. 30, 1901, to be sustained; no arrangement to be made with the Improvement Company without previous settlement of accounts, all acts done in execution of the protocol of Jan. 31, 1903, between the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the American Minister to be ignored.

Consequently the arbitral award pronounced July 14, 1904, under the protocol is to be ignored. All moneys delivered by the Domingan Government to be American Government by virtue of the protocol and the award must be considered as a deposit in the hands of the American Government until a settlement of the accounts, after which the money either shall be delivered to the company or returned to the Domingan Government. The Government is to give notice of this resolution to the American Government and the Improvement Company.

On Jan. 31, 1903, United States Minister Powell and a representative of the Domingan Government signed a protocol providing that the matter of the disputed claims of the Santo Domingo Improvement Company of New York be referred to international arbitration and that the Domingan Government pay the improvement company $4,500,000 for all its rights and franchises. This protocol provided, also, that the Domingan Government was to select one of the three arbitrators from the United States Supreme Court bench or from among the Judges of the Circuit Courts of the United States; the arbitrators to decide on claims other than those ordered paid by the protocol.

NEEDN'T BE A PLUMBER.

Partner Not Within Registration Rule, Says Court of Appeals.

In a decision just handed down the Court of Appeals holds that the statute of 1896 providing for the annual registration of master plumbers is in part unconstitutional. This conclusion was arrived at in a case appealed by Milton Mayer, as attorney for Robert Schnaier, assignee of a plumbing firm, who sued the Navarre Hotel and Improvement Company.

The plumbing firm did certain work for the defendant as master plumbers, and sued to recover $230. One member of the firm was not a licensed plumber, his duties being to attend exclusively to the keeping of the firm's books. The other member of the firm superintended the plumbing work, and was registered as required by law. The defense to the claim was that both members of the plumbing firm were not registered as plumbers, and that one of them was not a plumber at all. Judgment was given for the defendant, and then the case was appealed.

Justice O'Brien wrote the opinion now handed down reversing the judgment of the low court. In this opinion Justice O'Brien holds that the right of a person not a registered plumber to enter into a partnership with one who is in undeniable.

STRUCK REBELS' MAIN CAMP.

Daguhob, Killed by American Troops, a Troublesome Fanatic.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Secretary of War has received the following cablegram from Gen. Corbin, dated Manila, today:

"Brig. Gen. William H. Carter reports Capt. Cromwell Stacey, with 80 men, Company, E, Twenty-first Infantry, and Thirty-eighth Company Philippine Scouts surprised main camp Pulajanes, June 4, fifteen miles southeast of Catubig.

"Daguhob, Pulajan chief, and forty Pulajanes killed; six captured. Arms and valuable records also captured. None killed on our side; two wounded, doing well.

"Daguhob's death does away with most troublesome fanatic in the Island of Samar. Operations being carried on in support of and in conjunction with civil authorities."

COULDN'T PROTECT GAMBLERS

New York Men Fined in Stamford Despite Promised Protection.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 10.—James Bell, until recently proprietor of the stock brokerage firm of James Bell & Co. of 32 Broadway, New York, and James Donahue of 425 West Twenty-fourth Street, New York, were fined $75 and $50, respectively, here to-day for keeping a poolroom and gambling house. John McDevit of Stamford and Robert Adams of Norwalk were fined $75 on a similar charge.

It was stated in the trials that Bell came here from New York to run the poolroom on McDevit's assurance that it would not be molested.

KANSAS WINS AN OIL POINT.

Standard's First Demurrer Overruled in Trust Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 10.—In the case of Kansas against the Standard Oil Company, the State won the first point in the Supreme Court to-day. This is the case in which the State is trying to oust the Standard Oil Company from doing business in Kansas on the ground that it is a trust.

The Standard Oil Company asked that the general charges be made more definite and that dates where conspiracy had been practiced be specifically stated. The answer of the State was that the information was in the company's possession. The court overruled the oil company's contention.

Bolivia After Paterson's School Head.

PATERSON, June 10.—Dr. Chanceller, Superintendent of Schools of Paterson, has an offer of $20,000 a year from the Bolivian Government to take the Presidency of a new State university in La Paz, the capital of Bolivia. It is not believed that he will accept the offer, although the salary is nearly six times as large as he receives at present.

FOR THE PUBLIC

Special Low Round Trip First Class Rates.

The New York Central and West Shore Railroads will on specified dates during the Season 1905 sell round trip tickets from New York as follows:

To Denver, Colorado Springs, etc. and return	$36.35 to $46.00
" San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc. and return	79.85 " 88.50
" Portland, Seattle, etc., and return	74.50 " 77.50
" Niagara Falls and Buffalo and return	9.00 " 10.25
" Toronto and return	10.10 " 12.85
" Indianapolis and return	18.00 " 20.00

For pamphlet giving full information call on any New York Central or West Shore ticket agent, or address

H. B. JAGOE, Gen'l East. Pass'r Agent, West Shore R. R., 415 Broadway. or MILTON C. ROACH, Ass't General Passenger Agent, New York Central, 1,216 Broadway.

Simcox

MONDAY & TUESDAY, JUNE 12TH & 13TH

At 31-33 West 31st St.

FINAL CLEARING SALE OF GOWNS

All of which have recently been made in our own workrooms. Our own exclusive designs AT PRICES LESS THAN HALF actual cost to make,

Cloth Gowns, $50. Lingerie Gowns, $55.

Dinner and Afternoon Gowns, $80.

Silk Walking Dresses $60.

MILLINERY

At Our New House, 535 Fifth Avenue,

150 CHIC, STUNNING HATS, ALL AT $9.00.

Reduced from $25.00 and $35.00.

31-33 WEST 31ST STREET. || 535 FIFTH AVENUE.

FIFTEEN MASTERS IN BIG CHESS TOURNEY

First International Congress Opens at Ostend.

SCHEDULE FOR THE CONTEST.

Every Player Will Meet Every Other Competitor Twice—Mieses Unable to Attend.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 10.—The first international chess congress was opened at the Kursaal, in this city, to-day by Manager I. Gunsberg of London. It was found that fifteen experts were ready to start in the great masters' tourney on Monday morning next, namely, Marshall, Tschigorin, Blackburne, Burn, Teichmann, Leonhardt, Tarrasch, Bardeleben, Maroczy, Schlechter, Marco, Wolf, Janowski, Alapin, and Taubenhaus.

Mieses, who had promised to be present, sent word that he would be unable to play. Under the circumstances it was decided not to shorten the contest in any way, but to conduct the tourney in two parts, so that every player would have to meet every other competitor twice.

After adopting the Berger schedule for the arrangement of the rounds, the contestants proceeded to draw their numbers in order to fix the schedule for the whole contest. Tschigorin drew No. 1, Blackburne No. 2, and Janowski No. 3, and the other players drew the numbers from four to fifteen in the following order: Marco, Burn, Tarrasch, Marshall, Leonhardt, Schlechter, Teichmann, Wolf, Maroczy, Taubenhaus, Alapin, and Bardeleben.

The schedule for the first part of the tourney was consequently arranged as follows:

First Round.—Blackburne vs. Bardeleben, Janowski vs. Alapin, Marco vs. Taubenhaus, Burn vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Wolf, Marshall vs. Teichmann, Leonhardt vs. Schlechter, Tschigorin a bye.

Second Round.—Teichmann vs. Leonhardt, Wolf vs. Marshall, Maroczy vs. Tarrash, Taubenhaus vs. Burn, Alapin vs. Marco, Bardeleben vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, Schlechter a bye.

Third Round.—Janowski vs. Tschigorin, Marco vs. Bardeleben, Burn vs. Alapin, Tarrasch vs. Taubenhaus, Marshall vs. Maroczy, Leonhardt vs. Wolf, Schlechter vs. Teichmann, Blackburne a bye.

Fourth Round.—Wolf vs. Schlechter, Maroczy vs. Leonhardt, Taubenhaus vs. Marshall, Alapin vs. Tarrasch, Bardeleben vs. Burn, Tschigorin vs. Marco, Blackburne vs. Janowski, Teichmann a bye.

Fifth Round.—Marco vs. Blackburne, Burn vs. Tschigorin, Tarrasch vs. Bardeleben, Marshall vs. Alapin, Leonhardt vs. Taubenhaus, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, Teichmann vs. Wolf, Janowski a bye.

Sixth Round.—Maroczy vs. Teichmann, Taubenhaus vs. Schlechter, Alapin vs. Leonhardt, Bardeleben vs. Marshall, Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Burn, Janowski vs. Marco, Wolf a bye.

Seventh Round.—Burn vs. Janowski, Tarrasch vs. Blackburne, Marshall vs. Tschigorin, Leonhardt vs. Bardeleben, Schlechter vs. Alapin, Teichmann vs. Taubenhaus, Wolf vs. Maroczy, Marco a bye.

Eighth Round.—Taubenhaus vs. Wolf, Alapin vs. Teichmann, Bardeleben vs. Schlechter, Tschigorin vs. Leonhardt, Blackburne vs. Marshall, Janowski vs. Tarrasch, Marco vs. Burn, Maroczy a bye.

Ninth Round.—Tarrasch vs. Marco, Marshall vs. Janowski, Leonhardt vs. Blackburne, Schlechter vs. Tschigorin, Teichmann vs. Bardeleben, Wolf vs. Alapin, Maroczy vs. Taubenhaus, Burn a bye.

Tenth Round.—Alapin vs. Maroczy, Bardeleben vs. Wolf, Tschigorin vs. Teichmann, Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Leonhardt, Marco vs. Marshall, Burn vs. Tarrasch, Taubenhaus a bye.

Eleventh Round.—Marshall vs. Burn, Leonhardt vs. Marco, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Teichmann vs. Blackburne, Wolf vs. Tschigorin, Maroczy vs. Bardeleben, Taubenhaus vs. Alapin, Tarrasch a bye.

Twelfth Round.—Bardeleben vs. Taubenhaus, Tschigorin vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Wolf, Janowski vs. Teichmann, Marco vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Leonhardt, Tarrasch vs. Marshall, Alapin a bye.

Thirteenth Round.—Leonhardt vs. Tarrasch, Schlechter vs. Burn, Teichmann vs. Marco, Wolf vs. Janowski, Maroczy vs. Blackburne, Taubenhaus vs. Tschigorin, Alapin vs. Bardeleben, Marshall a bye.

Fourteenth Round.—Tschigorin vs. Alapin, Blackburne vs. Taubenhaus, Janowski vs. Maroczy, Marco vs. Wolf, Burn vs. Teichmann, Tarrasch vs. Schlechter, Marshall vs. Leonhardt, Bardeleben a bye.

Fifteenth Round.—Schlechter vs. Marshall, Teichmann vs. Tarrasch, Wolf vs. Burn, Maroczy vs. Marco, Taubenhaus vs. Janowski, Alapin vs. Blackburne, Bardeleben vs. Tschigorin, Leonhardt a bye.

Loses Arm from Snake's Bite.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., June 10.—In an effort to save the life of William Schleissman, who a few days ago was bitten by a copperhead snake, the surgeons to-day amputated the old man's right arm. His condition is critical.

Big Corset Sale

5,000 Samples and Unclaimed La Grecque Corsets,

up-to-date shapes, in all sizes and materials. Beginning

Monday, June 12th,

and continuing until sold.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.50 and $5.00; worth from $2.00 to $25.00 each.

Corsets for every figure, from the very stout to the very thin—all our latest models.

Also

1,000 Samples of

La GRECQUE Tailored Underwear.

Drawers, 75c to $6.00; worth $1.50 to $10.00.

Combination Suits, $1.00 to $10.00; worth $2.50 to $20.00 each.

Many of the above are combination drawers and corset cover and combination skirt and corset cover—all of the finest Nainsook and India Linen with latest patterns of lace and embroidery.

100 Doz. Marguerite Corset Covers 75c, worth $1.50.

20 Doz. Long Skirts, $2.75; worth $6.00.

Women of the highest taste will find in this sale something NEW at very small cost.

Van Orden Corset Co.

26 West 23d Street.

ROYAL ARCANUM SPLIT OVER INSURANCE RATE

Members Threaten to Carry Fight Against Increase to Court.

SAY IT'S A FREEZE-OUT GAME

Officers Declare Change Is Necessary to Make Up Deficit Caused by Loose Methods.

In response to the call of the General Council of the Royal Arcanum of the State of New York more than 200 District Deputies, Past Regents, collectors, and other officers from the councils in Manhattan and the Bronx gathered in Terrace Garden last night to listen to instructions in regard to the new scheme of insurance rates.

According to the high officers of the order, at the start the rates were fixed low to get funds to found the order, and no attention was paid to actuarial requirements.

The result was that the premiums did not pay the cost of the risks. The order had in 1904 paid out $274,654 more than it had received, and the deficit in the five months of this year is $227,673. Other figures quoted show that the "fifty years and over" class of members had drawn from the insurance fund of the order seven times as much as it had contributed.

"So," one said, "the argument is that, during all the years the older men have been keeping in their pockets a large part of the moneys a fair rate would have exacted of them, they cannot find fault if they are now asked to do a little better for the cause."

Some of those present at the meeting last night threatened to take the matter to the courts and others promised that they would forward most strenuous appeals against the proposed increase to the Supreme Council in Boston.

It was said after a heated meeting that lasted until long after midnight that there had been no decision reached, but it was plain from the temper of the discussion of those who retired from the meeting that they had determined to fight the course adopted by the Supreme Council.

It was supposed to have been a meeting called for an explanation of the new rates by Supreme Representative McConnell, but it developed into an indignation meeting. Mr. McConnell was on his feet for more than two hours, answering questions and arguments that were put to him. He left the meeting while it was still in session.

"The new plans for the order," said Representative McConnell after he had left the meeting, "are based on insurance tables of the Royal Arcanum, based on 460,000 men who have been insured in the order within the past twenty-eight years.

"These increases in rates are absolutely necessary to put the order on a sound financial basis.

"The former rate was based on guess work, and the result was that members were paying only part of what they should have been paying. It is easy to see that the order under these circumstances had only one thing to do, and that was to run behind. Now, the new plans are based on statistics carefully gathered and are real scientific basis for insurance."

Mr. McConnell said that it had been the intention of some of the members to have the meeting open, but that some of those present had demurred.

"There has been absolutely no attempt to freeze out the old members," he said.

Past Regent Wilson declared that the increase in rates was purely and simply an attempt to freeze out the old members.

PASTOR DE LARME OUT.

Church Accepts His Resignation After Investigating His Engagement.

PATERSON, June 10.—The Board of Trustees of the First Baptist Church, in this city, after a month's consideration, has accepted the resignation of the Rev. Alonzo A. De Larme, who was pastor for five years.

Soon after Mr. De Larme presented his resignation to the Trustees he left town. The publication in a local paper of a notice that he was engaged to one of the members of the church followed. Mr. De Larme telegraphed from Atlantic City that the announcement was false. The relatives of the young woman, however, persisted in declaring that there was an engagement.

The Board of Trustees held up the resignation of the minister, and appointed a committee to investigate. Whether this committee made any report to the Trustees is not known.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY.

BLACK SILKS. Attention is directed to our Black Taffeta Silk "Waterette," specially adapted for Travelling Gowns, being absolutely waterproof, 36 inches wide.....per yard..1.25

Black Louisine and Messalines, for Shirt Waist Suits..per yard..1.00

Black Figured Chiffon Taffetas, of Lyons manufacture, lustrous and an excellent wearing fabric.....per yard..1.50

WOMEN'S DRESSES FOR SUMMER WEAR, in attractive styles, seasonable fabrics, including hand embroidered Linens, embroidered Muslins, Nets and Laces; also Pongees, Checked Louisines and Taffetas.

A selection of Garments for Travelling, comprising Dresses of English Mixtures, Rain and Touring Coats and Steamer Ulsters.

LEATHER GOODS FOR TOURIST AND TRAVELLER in convenient styles and sizes; Hand Bags and Suit Cases, Variety Bags, Safety Bags, Jewel Cases, Travelling Clocks.

STEAMER RUGS, CARRIAGE AND AUTO LAP ROBES.

200 WOOL STEAMER RUGS, full size, dark and medium plaids and Scotch Clans, with plain backs. Value $8.00.....6.50

Monday, June 12th,

2,500 Yards of

Fast Black Taffeta Silk

Regularly 75c. 55C. per yard.

WOMEN'S OUTER GARMENTS, number of styles at greatly reduced prices.

COVERT COATS.....10.00, 16.50
PONGEE COATS.....19.50, 25.50
LINEN TOURING COATS.....10.00
SHIRT WAIST SUITS of Silks.....18.50, 25.00
DRESSES, a number of high-class Gowns.....35.00, 48.50, 65.00

SILK PETTICOATS, black taffeta, full flounce. Value $7.50..5.75
Checks, stripes and plain colors, golf length. Value $6.50..4.75
Novelty brocades and black and white stripes. Value $13.50..9.75

INFANTS' WEAR, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

INFANTS' SILK SHIRTS.....50c., 75c., 1.00
INFANTS' LONG SKIRTS.....6.00, 8.50, 12.50
INFANTS' SHORT SKIRTS.....1.75, 3.75, 4.25
INFANTS' SACQUES.....4.50, 5.00, 7.00
INFANTS' SILK CAPS.....2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50

One-third to one-half off former prices.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S DRAWERS, French hand made. Formerly 65c. to $3.50.....35c. to 2.50

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GOWNS, Formerly $3.00 to $7.50.....2.00, 3.50, 5.00

1,500 yards COLORED DRESS FABRICS. Imported Wool Dentille, in Spring shades, also cream. Formerly $1.50 to $3.00 yard.....75c. yard

WASH DRESS FABRICS, high-class Silk and Cotton Bareges, stripes, checks and bordered effects. Formerly $1.25 to $3.00.....50c. to 1.50

MODEL GOWNS.
THE REMAINDER OF OUR IMPORTATIONS OF MODELS SUITABLE FOR VARIOUS OCCASIONS
AT DECIDED PRICE REDUCTIONS.

Broadway & 19th Street.

BEST & Co. LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Special Sale of Children's Dresses.

Spencer Dresses, made of fancy gingham, full plaited skirt with white lawn waist; 6 to 14 yrs.....*$2.25*

Spencer Dresses, made of tan linen, full plaited skirt with hand feather stitching, white lawn waist; 6 to 14 yrs. *$3.00 to $5.00* according to size.

Spencer Skirts, made of fancy gingham, to be worn with white waists; 6 to 12 yrs. *$1.25*

Russian and Guimpe Dresses, a great variety, in pique, linen, chambray and gingham, slightly soiled, *at greatly reduced prices.*

60-62 West 23d Street.

CARRIER PIGEON AT SEA.

Bird Tagged "J. M. No. 20,265" Alights on a Whaling Schooner.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 10.—The schooner Anthony D. Nichols, arriving from New York, reports that off Body's Island she passed four whaling schooners, one of which, the William A. Glazier, reported that in latitude 36.29, longitude 74.24, she was boarded by a carrier pigeon bearing a tag marked "J. M., No. 20,265." The pigeon was fed, and after resting a few hours was liberated and continued on its flight.



Clip the Words "Our Darling"

From Each Box and Send 12 Cut-Outs with your Name and Address and I will send you a

FREE TICKET For Either

LUNA PARK, STEEPLECHASE PARK or BOER WAR

CARPET CLEANSING

The C. H. BROWN CO 221&223 E. 38th St.

TEL. 1531—38th St. & 1841—38th St.

COMPRESSED AIR. Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.

WEIGHTMAN WILL CASE REOPENED BY DECREE

Granddaughter Contests for $60,000,000 Estate.

DECLARES HE WAS INSANE

Affidavits Set Forth That Aged Man Proposed Marriage to His Son's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The contest of the will of William Weightman, who left an estate of $60,000,000 absolutely to his daughter, Annie M. W. Walker, began to-day in earnest. Judge Ashman of the Orphans' Court handed down a decree ordering Mrs. Walker to show cause why the probating of the will of William Weightman should not be set aside. The Judge also ordered the defendant to show why the contest should not be tried before a jury in the Common Pleas Court.

The question for a jury trial is whether Mr. Weightman was of sound mind when he made his last will, whether it was not procured by undue influence, and whether there were not codicils existing in which he provided for his grandchildren.

That Mr. Weightman proposed marriage to and was refused by Mrs. Jones Wister, his daughter-in-law, was set out to-day in the petition filed in court. It was also contended that he exhibited extreme jealousy of her present husband, and that he disinherited all his grandchildren because his mind had been poisoned by false representations.

The petition for the citation was filed in the name of Charles E. D'Invilliers, Guardian of Martha Rogers Weightman, Mrs. Wister's youngest sister. Mrs. Wister was the wife of William Weightman, Jr., who died several years ago. Mrs. Walker has ten days in which to file her answer to the petition. Attorney General Hampton L. Carson is her counsel.

Mr. D'Invilliers, the contestant, says in his petition:

"Your petitioner believes, and expects to prove, that said decedent was not of sound disposing mind and memory, and that the execution of said will was procured by the contrivance and undue influence of Anne M. W. Walker and Robert J. C. Walker and others.

"The said William Weightman, at the time of the alleged testamentary writing of Aug. 1, 1895, was eighty-two years of age, with the usual infirmities of that age, augmented by a previous severe illness, which had left him in an exceedingly feeble condition physically, mentally, and morally.

"During the time that he lived in the family of his daughter-in-law, Sabine D'I. Weightman Wister, he received the most sedulous care and attention and manifested the warmest affection for his grandchildren. In the early part of 1893 he urged his daughter-in-law to marry him, but was refused."

The petition then goes on to state that after Mrs. Weightman became the wife of Mr. Wister the elder Weightman became unusually jealous of her, and that this feeling was so encouraged by others of his heirs that he left his grandchildren out of their share of his estate.

LINER SCRAPES THE BOTTOM.

The Lucania Has to Wait Just Off Her Pier for High Tide.

Owing to the low tide, the Cunarder Lucania, yesterday from Liverpool, touched bottom just as she arrived off her pier at the foot of Jane Street. The liner was delayed an hour awaiting the rise of the tide.

Among the arrivals on the Lucania were Louis N. Cassett, F. Farthing, Homer Hemingway, Robert Fulton, R. K. Inches, William G. Jameson, George W. Little, the Rev. Norman McLeod, the Rev. Mitford Mitchell, the Rev. Leighton Parks, C. C. Parsons, G. L. Peabody, William M. Prati, Samuel Sachs, H. M. McDonnell, Charles Steel, the Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington, E. S. Clouston, and George S. Sangster.

One of the second-cabin passengers on the Lucania was a pretty English girl, who was met by her intended husband at the pier. She brought with her more than fifty wedding presents, which were found to be dutiable. As she had not expected to pay for them, they were sent to the Public Stores.

Another young woman, in the second cabin, was on her way to Altoona, Penn. She had not seen her brother since childhood. So that he could recognize her it was arranged by letter for her to wear a ribbon of a certain color. This made identification easy, and after passing the customs officials the brother hurried off with his sister to catch a train for Pennsylvania.

BIG JOB FOR DIVERS.

Removing Tons of Earth to Get at Pipe Line in East River.

Divers are taking out the big pipe line that runs from George Ehret's pumping station at Ninety-third Street out under the East River for 300 yards. When the pipes are cleaned they will be put back. Before the pipes were reached the divers had to take out tons of earth and stone.

The pipes are a foot and a half in diameter. A little of everything was found in them. One of the divers cut his hand so badly yesterday on a tomato can that he had to quit work.

DRILL COMPANIES COMBINE.

Ingersoll-Sergeant and Rand Concerns End Thirty Years' War.

After fighting each other for more than thirty years, it was announced yesterday that the two largest companies manufacturing steam and electric drills have formed a corporation, to be known as the Ingersoll-Rand Company. The two companies were the Ingersoll-Sergeant Company and the Rand Drill Company.

They have been incorporated under the laws of New Jersey at Trenton, with a capital stock of $10,000,000, $5,000,000 of which is preferred and an equal amount of common.

W. L. Saunders, formerly President of the Ingersoll Company, was elected President.

SOUTHERN BANKERS ADJOURN

After Electing Officers, They Go on a Steamboat Excursion.

ATLANTIC BEACH, Fla., June 10.—The Florida Bankers' Association to-day elected the following officers for the coming year: President—E. W. Lane of Jacksonville; Vice Presidents—George D. Monroe, Charles H. Carthside, J. A. Griffin, F. R. Foster; and C. C. Cholar.

The Georgia Bankers' Association elected as President Joseph T. Orme of Atlanta, John H. Reynolds, First Vice President; L. P. Hillyer, Secretary, and J. T. Neal, Treasurer.

Both associations adjourned early and were guests of the Jacksonville Board of Trade on an excursion on the St. John's River.

Scarlet Fever Spoils Commencement.

TRENTON, N. J., June 10.—Owing to a case of scarlet fever at the Lawrenceville School, near this city, the commencement exercises are to be dispensed with to a considerable extent. The stricken student is Harold Burtch of Jamestown, N. Y. He has been isolated, and seventy members of the school have been quarantined. Nearly all the undergraduates were allowed to go to their homes.

BRIDE; NOT A SUICIDE.

Dolly Price, Missing Chorus Singer, Now Wife of Frank Hayden.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 10.—Dolly Price, the chorus girl for whom the police of Philadelphia, New York, and other Eastern cities have been looking the past week, and who it was supposed had committed suicide by throwing herself into the Delaware River, has been found. Her troubles have happily ended, and to-day she became the bride of Frank Hayden of New York, a singer in the Woodland Opera Company. They were married by the Rev. J. A. Heckscher of the First Baptist Church of Wilmington, Del., in that city this morning.

Dolly is the daughter of Charles J. Callahan of 1742 McClellan Street, Philadelphia, and the young actor she married said this evening that her parents opposed the wedding, but now that they were married he would see them to-morrow and ask their blessing.

The police authorities of this city yesterday received a letter stating that the girl was here, and to-day, just before the arrival of Hayden, they located her at the Shirley Hotel. She told them that she would wire her parents of her whereabouts. Soon afterward she joined Hayden, and they took a train for Wilmington. After their marriage they returned to Baltimore, and this evening went to Philadelphia.

Hayden said that after they had separated as members of the same theatrical company Miss Price returned to Philadelphia. She wrote him a letter in reference to their contemplated marriage. He hesitated, he says, about an immediate wedding because of his limited means. Then he saw in the papers that a hat and coat identified as Dolly's had been found on the banks of the Delaware. He shared the fear of her friends and relatives that she had drowned herself. On Friday he learned that she was in this city and hastened here at once.

BEWARE, SAYS GOMPERS.

Issues Another Warning to Unions Against Socialists.

Another manifesto was issued yesterday by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, warning the affiliated unions against the movement of the Socialists to make of their Industrial Union a rival to the Federation. The convention called by the Socialists to form the Industrial Union is to be held in Chicago on June 27, and the American Labor Union, which is heading the opposition to Gompers, has postponed its own convention in order to give all its attention to the anti-Gompers movement.

This is the most formidable movement against the American Federation of Labor yet started by the Socialists, as many people who are not Socialists have been drawn into it. President Gompers in his manifesto says that thousands of dollars have been collected from the American Federation of Labor unions for the object of helping the Western Federation of Miners for which no accounting was made. On the other hand he says he knows that thousands upon thousands of dollars have been expended by the same organization for propaganda designed to divide the American Federation of Labor with the hope of destroying it.

Gompers accuses the Socialists of playing into the hands of those capitalists who are strongest in their opposition to the unions.

Meantime the promoters of the Industrial Union are working hard to get the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor unions which have recently lost strikes.

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

What the Natives Build and Wear and Use in Our Dependency.

On temporary exhibition in the Museum of Natural History, on Manhattan Square, is a large collection of objects which represent the industries and trades of different tribes of the Philippine Islands. They are shown in one of the galleries devoted to birds, concealing the cases in which many thousand specimens of the birds of different countries are placed, and also overflow into the western wing devoted to Mexican and other Indian exhibits.

Basketry and mats for floors, aprons and cloaks, musical instruments rudely carved in wood, beds and couches of bamboo, hats without end, from huge affairs in colored strips of bamboo to natty pieces equal to the finest and most flexible Panamas, alternate with small models of houses, huts, fish traps, and other gear made by the Igorrotes of the north and the motley inhabitants of the Sulu achipelago. Moros, and half-wild tribes of Mindanao to the south. Most of these objects were collected for the St. Louis Exposition, and are now the property of the Natural History Museum. They will find their places in the collections when the new wing, to be erected on the Columbus Avenue side of Manhattan Square, shall be opened to the public.

Objects of beaten copper, from the hugest of gongs to spoons and fishhooks, form a notable part of the exhibit. Scores of models of the native boats will interest those who love the water. The canoe with single or double outrigger, the schooner-rigged, or the lateen-rigged ocean-going craft are reproduced. Blow guns of great size for propelling poisoned arrows, and curiously decorated bamboo poles used in planting rice are arranged in order. There are panoplies of spears, bows and arrows from different islands, and one case contains an array of creeses, each one having in the thin flange near the handle a different series of indentations which are said to tell to the initiated exactly the chief or family to which it belonged. Among the spears are many with detachable heads used to secure the wild pig, or for the capture of large fish. Beadwork on native cloth is often very fine in color, adding a note of brilliant hue to the rich reds and yellows of the woven designs. Some of the best of these combinations come from the Bagobo, who also indulge in bangles, necklaces, and headdresses of great intricacy, and make noises of a sort that pleases them on bamboo stringed instruments of most eccentric shapes.

Rice planting appears to be as much of a ceremonial with some of these tribes as the planting of maize used to be with some of our Indians. The rice-planting stakes are often decorated. The Igorrotes sing a short song before striking the stake into the earth, and when the hole is made they sing once more. Again, after the seed is dropped in, they bend down and chant a litany to the seeds, asking them to grow.

An examination of these objects will give some inkling of the conditions in far-away Filipino-land, and perhaps add to the wonder which ever grows how it could have entered the heads of legislators to saddle the country with such people, unless it were from a consuming desire to improve their lot by admitting them to universal suffrage and the refining influence of rum. Perhaps it is well to store their varied industries in a museum before civilization of our beneficent type removes them gently but firmly to their happy hunting grounds in history.

BUFFALO HUNT IS HELD; GAME SHOT FROM AUTO

Dr. Thomas Fires the Shot After Chase at 101 Ranch.

GERONIMO IN AT THE DEATH

Oklahoma Spectacle Is Hastened So as to Avoid Interference by Federal Troops or Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

BLISS, Oklahoma, June 10.—Despite the opposition aroused by Dan Beard in New York, and the action of the Federal and the local authorities, the buffalo hunt on 101 Ranch was held to-day. One animal was killed by Dr. H. F. Thomas of Chicago. The hunt was led by old Geronimo and was participated in by twenty-five cowboys and a band of Indians in full war paint.

Dr. Thomas fired the shot from his automobile, which had been in the chase during the several hours which it lasted. He was injured in an automobile accident in Chicago recently, and has since been sojourning with the Miller brothers at 101 Ranch. Dr. Thomas has two automobiles here, and has entered many races.

As soon as the beast fell, Old Geronimo, despite his eighty years, leaped from his horse and fired two shots into the

As soon as the beast fell, Old Geronimo cut its throat.

Miss Lucille Mulhall, the noted woman rider, took part in the chase, which was full of excitement, as frequently the buffalo, maddened by his pursuers, who tried to drive him to a certain place for the killing, would turn and charge. In one instance Dr. Thomas was compelled to make illegal time in his automobile.

Reports having reached President Roosevelt from members of the National Editorial Association that the killing of the buffalo would be an act of brutality, he instructed the Governor of Oklahoma to stop it by sending troops to 101 Ranch.

Upon learning this the Miller brothers decided that the killing should take place to-day before the troops could arrive, and accordingly the entertainment was held in a pasture field, which was surrounded by many hundreds of spectators.

It is believed that pressure will be brought to bear whereby more bufaloes can be killed to-morrow, and lengthy telegrams are being sent to the President assuring him that there is nothing inhuman in the killing of the animal to-day, which will be barbecued. The troops have not arrived, but are expected to-morrow by order of Secretary Taft.

Geronimo is here in charge of Capt. Luke Stover and sixteen troopers from Fort Sill, who will be responsible for his safekeeping. The old chief had numerous pow-wows, and a grand pow-wow is to be held to-night in which Indians, scouts, and cowboys will take part.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The vigorous activity of Dan Beard, the artist, has resulted in Federal action on the plan for a Buffalo hunt at Bliss, Oklahoma, which was to have been a feature of the celebration to-morrow of the severance of tribal relations by the Indians." Miller Brothers were reported to have scheduled a slaughter of thirty-five buffalo on Ranch 101 in the presence of all the reporters and moving-picture machines that could be collected.

Mr. Beard sent a telegram to the Millers and then bombarded the Government with telegrams announcing the purpose of the Millers and denouncing it as an outrage. The Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior were warned of the proceeding by Mr. Beard and asked to interfere.

President Roosevelt, having read of Mr. Beard's telegrams, and being a strong advocate of the preservation of game, today ordered Gov. Ferguson of Oklahoma to see to it that the buffalo hunt did not take place on any Government land. Learning of this, Secretary Hitchcock telegraphed the agent of the Ponca Agency to see that it did not take place on any Indian land.

VERY MUCH WANTED BOY.

His Mother Away and Two Families Wish to Care for Him.

"I think I'll stay with 'Patsy' Connolly. He's more fun," said little Paul Beville to Sergt. O'Brien in the West Forty-seventh Street Station last night.

Paul is a sturdy little chap of four years. He was left behind by his parents about a month ago, when they went to Long Branch. Mrs. Connolly, "Patsy's" mother, says he was left with her. She lives at 532 West Fifty-fifth Street and has four children. Mrs. Tony Charret of 544 West Forty-ninth Street is a friend of Mrs. Beville, and, moreover, she has no children. She says the child was left with her; so, when she saw Paul on the street a week ago Paul went home with her.

Last night Paul went back to the Connollys.

"Mrs. Charret wouldn't let me get my face dirty," he said. "Besides, I can almost lick Patsy. I like him best."

Mrs. Charret complained to the police, and the Connollys and Paul were summoned to the station.

"Mrs. Beville left Paul with me," said Mrs. Connolly.

"Never; he's mine to care for," retorted Mrs. Charret; but neither produced proof.

"Well," said the Solomon of the station, "you're about a tie, I guess; so we'll leave it to the kid."

Paul took a look, first at Mrs. Charret, then at the four young Connolly's grinning through the crack of the door. He chose the Irish. Both women have telegraphed to Mrs. Beville to decide the momentous question.

ARLINGTON COPPER DECISION.

Vice Chancellor Stevens Refuses to Set Aside Sale of Property.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 10.—Vice Chancellor Stevens has filed an opinion in the Court of Chancery dismissing the application of Colin E. King of Passaic, Albert Seligman, Teresa Metzger, and Charles L. Dignowity, all of New York City, to set aside the sale of the properties and stock of the Arlington Copper Company in Arlington, N. J., to the Bergen Industrial Company a year ago.

The Vice Chancellor also provides a way for the petitioners to participate in the $70,000 mortgage given to State Sewer Commissioner William Mackenzie, who lives in Carlton Hill, a suburb of Passaic.

According to the opinion of the Vice Chancellor, the petitioners to participate in this mortgage holding are to pay to the Bergen Industrial Company $15 on each share of their holding of stock before the sale of the properties and the reorganization of the company, which is now a brickmaking plant.

George Vitty of Newark Missing.

NEWARK, June 10.—The police of this city sent out to-night a general alarm for George Vitty, thirty-five years old, of 496 Chester Avenue. On May 20 he started to attend a meeting of the American Manufacturing Company, of which he was a large stockholder. He did not reach the meeting and nothing has been heard of him.

Regular Summer Change of Time
BY THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The Summer schedule of the New York Central Lines will take effect at 12:01 A. M., Sunday, June 18th, 1905.

Some of the changes will be as follows:

The Fast Mail will reach New York at 9:17 instead of 10:00 A. M.

The Second Empire will leave New York at 1:57 instead of 2:30 P. M.

The Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 2:04 instead of 1:00 P. M., reaching St. Louis at 5:00 P. M. next day, saving 2 hours and 32 minutes.

The Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30 instead of 2:45 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8:30 the next morning, instead of 9:45. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 2:30 instead of 12:30 P. M., and reach New York the same as now, at 9:30 the next morning,

Making the Time Between New York and Chicago 18 Hours

This is simply applying on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Chicago, the time the Empire State Express has been making from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central for fourteen years, viz., 440 miles in 8 hours and 15 minutes, and retains for the New York Central Lines the long-distance record of the world.

The 20th Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours and Minneapolis in 32 hours from New York.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections the time from New York to Denver will be 52½ hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and to Seattle 4¼ days.

It may be interesting to note that the running of fast trains by the New York Central Lines is quite an old story now.

In 1893, twelve years ago, the New York Central and Lake Shore, for the 180 days of the World's Fair at Chicago, ran their "Exposition Flyer" between New York and Chicago in 20 hours, and for the past three years the Twentieth Century Limited has performed the same service to the country, saving for our busy men practically a day in the journey between the two great cities of the continent; and for fourteen years the New York Central has had in service its Empire State Express, the most famous passenger train in the world, and the fastest train for its distance.

In 1891 the New York Central ran an experimental train from New York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 425¾ minutes. This time included 4 stops and 28 slow-downs running through towns and cities.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
WOMEN'S DEPT.
MONDAY'S SPECIALS.
Phenomenal Suit Values.

Linen Coat Suits.

Dainty frock and frill model of white linen—coat elaborately trimmed with white embroidered insertion. Full kilted skirt also trimmed with insertion.

A large variety of long, tight-fitting Coat Suits in all the popular colors—white, blue, green, champagne and natural color linen—coat fly front or buttoned through, with heavy embroidered collars and cuffs.

10.00

Corset Coat Suit, 42 inches in length—strictly man-tailored—all the new colors—coat notch collar buttoned through with pearl buttons—seam finished off with narrow straps.

Value $15.00 to $18.50.

Taffeta Shirtwaist Suits.

Complete selected assortment of the popular models in the season's choice of colors. Pleated blouse with square chemisette of heavy white lace. Full sleeve with fitted cuff. Full kilted skirt. Value $18.50.

A good selection of shirtwaist suits of mohair, in black, blue and gray, piped with contrasting colors. Blouse full effect, with broad pleats, trimmed with buttons to match, skirt full kilted effect.

An attractive selection of 150 odd suits in a large variety of colors and styles.

An opportunity for the knowing.

Values $18.00 to $25.00.

Suits and Demi Costumes.

Taffeta Shirtwaist Suits and Demi Costumes in all the reigning colors—reseda, champagne, terra cotta, light blue, old rose, black and green.

20.00

Waists elaborately trimmed, with tucked chemisettes of Val. lace. Skirts corded and shirred also in the full kilted effect.

Value $35.00.

Silk Dresses.

Black Taffeta Dresses, heavily trimmed with medallions of heavy black lace. Also in colors with lace to match. Elaborately shirred waist, trimmed with straps, sleeves finely tucked, with double puff and fitted cuff—skirt finished around hips with fine tucks and broad shirred flounce.

Formerly priced at $35.00 to $45.00.

A generous assortment of costumes and fancy tailor-made suits in the season's fashionable fabrics at greatly reduced prices.

BROADWAY @ 13th STREET.

SPLIT HAIRS ON AUTO SPEED.

R. V. Lindabury to Fight Arrest for Breaking the Law by a Fraction.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 10.—Richard V. Lindabury, a lawyer of Newark, who is slated to appear on a charge of auto speeding next week, says he will make a fight. He declares that the Morris Township Committee has the matter figured down entirely too fine. He says that on the day he is said to have offended he traveled at the rate of 20.45 miles an hour, according to the authorities, who fixed his speed on the return trip at 23.37 miles an hour.

"This is cutting it pretty fine," says Mr. Lindabury, "when they hold a person for exceeding the law by forty-five-hundredths of a mile. I intend to fight this case, not the law. According to my speed indicator I was not exceeding the limit."

Japanese Middy at Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 10.—Asahi Kitigaki, a midshipman in the Japanese Navy, reported at the Naval Academy to-day as a member of the new Fourth Class, now forming. The United States Government has granted him the privilege.

SEVENTH THERE IN KHAKI.

Col. Appleton's Regiment Goes to Camp in New Uniforms.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 10.—Col. Daniel Appleton and the Seventh Regiment of nearly 800 men are in possession of the State camp to-night, having relieved the Tenth Regiment and First and Second Signal Corps. Before the Tenth Regiment left Col. Chauncy P. Williams, the disbursing officer, paid out $12,747.67 to the different commands.

The Seventh Regiment appeared to excellent advantage in its new uniforms of drab at parade this evening. To-morrow several thousand visitors will make a pilgrimage to the camp. There will be a Young Men's Christian Association service to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. At 10:30 o'clock the regimental chaplain, the Rev. Dr. William L. McCord, of St. George's Church, New York, will preach on "Military Spirit as Represented by the Sword." Chaplain McCord will remain with the regiment the entire week.

Coming upon the train Private Alexander Y. Pringle of Company G, attached to the Quartermaster's Department, had his left leg badly bruised and lacerated. He was riding in the baggage car with the stores. The door was open and some projection from a passing freight train flew into the baggage car and struck his leg.

Stern Brothers

COMMENCING JUNE 17TH,
WILL CLOSE AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON SATURDAYS
DURING THE SUMMER.

Women's Imported Lingerie, Princess and Two-Piece Dresses

In Mulls and Dotted Swisses, trimmed with Embroidery and Laces; also Dimities, Plain Linens, White and Colored Organdies.

For To-morrow's Sale

BOLERO COAT SUITS, of Cotton Poplinette, in white and all new colorings, at $11.75

NORFOLK COAT SUITS, of White Linen, at $11.75

WHITE LAWN DRESSES, trimmed with Valenciennes Lace and Embroidery, at $15.75

WHITE MULLS AND ORGANDIES, handsomely trimmed with Laces, at $24.50

TUB SKIRTS, of Linenette, Piques and Plain Linens, at $3.95, 4.95, 7.50

Parasols High Cost Novelties
At Less Than Half Price—Also

Plain Taffeta, Striped and Checked Silk Parasols, Value $3.00 — $1.95

Extra Quality Taffeta, Tucked and Lingerie Effects, Value $4.50 — $2.95

High Cost Silks, with Enamel and Sterling Silver Handles, Value $6.75 to 7.50 — $4.95

To-morrow, Monday
Exceptional Reductions in Seasonable Dress Silks

A large collection of Printed Twilled Foulards and Peau de Gant, Double Width Fancy Gauzes, Figured Chiffon Taffetas and Checked Louisines, 50c

Heretofore 75c to 1.00 yd.

A Special Offering of
Imported Summer Dress Fabrics
At Greatly Reduced Prices

2,300 yards Voile Melange in desirable color combinations, Fancy Woven Voiles and Etamines, 42 and 44 inches wide, Value 85c to $1.25 yd. 43c

Also English Mohairs, in the latest shadings, cream white and black,

1,800 yards Self-Colored Shadow Checks, Figured Panama Suitings, 42 and 46 inches wide and English Black Mohairs, 54 inches wide, 68c

Misses' Waists (14, 16 and 18 yrs.)

LAWN WAISTS, at $1.25, 1.50, 1.98

LINEN, with Hand Embroidered Fronts, $1.98

CHINA SILK, with Yoke of Valenciennes Lace, 2.95

Lace Curtains for Summer

Ruffled Muslin, pair 85c, $1.25, 1.75

Ruffled Bobbinet, " $1.25, 1.95, 2.50

Nottingham Lace, " $1.50, 1.95, 2.50

Renaissance, " $3.95, 4.95, 5.50

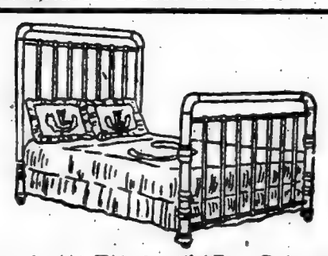
Lace Curtains Cleaned and Stored During the Summer. No Charge for Storage.

West Twenty-third Street

GRAND RAPIDS FURNITURE
From Manufacturer Direct to You.



This elegant white enameled Dresser, dainty in appearance, quiet pattern and made to last, French beveled mirror and cast brass handles, only..... $10.00



This beautiful Brass Bed, strongly made with 2-in. posts, heavy tubing, cast T ball joints, guaranteed English lacquer, only $25.00

OUR complete assortment of Mission Furniture is made to wear and to give service; not cheaply, for profit's sake. A good Mission Chair of wood well seasoned and made for comfort..... 2.50

We have attractive Porch Chairs and Rockers in all desirable color tones, sturdily made, from..... .75

Brass Beds, in exclusive assortment and most pleasing effects, made by craftsmen skilled in this work. 100 designs, from..... 12.50

Country House Furniture in pleasing variety. Porch Chairs and Rockers in all tones that are inviting. Backs and seats doubly woven. Odd pieces in dainty Colonial designs.

FREDERICK W. EVERS, 225-233 4TH AVENUE,
Between 18th and 19th Sts., New York. Take Elevator to 7th floor.
The 18th St. Subway Station on the Corner.

EX-POLICE CAPTAIN ROBBED.

Four Men Jostled England and Then He Missed His $250 Pin.

Ex-Police Capt. John W. England, who lives at 1,311 Chisholm Street, the Bronx, was robbed last night of a diamond pin valued at $250. It was taken from his scarf as he was leaving a southbound West Farms elevated train at the station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

Capt. England was going to a Masonic fair at Tremont and Washington Avenues, and was coming in from Wakefield. As he was leaving the car the station was crowded, and in the crowd were four young men who, jostled him.

At the same station on Thursday night Joseph Fox of Westchester was robbed of a diamond pin in the same manner.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES' REUNION.

Veterans of the Fifth New York Recount War Experiences.

The Fifth New York Infantry held its twenty-second reunion last evening at the association headquarters, 149 East Sixteenth Street. A cause for rejoicing was the fact that the State had at last remembered the gallant actions of the Fifth New York, popularly known as "Duryee's Zouaves," by appropriating $1,500 toward a monument in Virginia on the site of the second battle of Bull Run.

Addresses were given by many veterans, among them some holding State and city offices. This was followed by individual reminiscences. A banquet closed the meeting.

Silver Service for McMackin.

A silver service of 150 pieces was presented yesterday to John McMackin, retiring Commissioner of Labor, by the employes of the department. P. Tecumseh Sherman, the new Commissioner, made the presentation speech.

MERCHANT A SUICIDE, LAYS BLAME ON A GIRL

His Body Found on the Speedway, Shot Through the Heart.

JILTED, HE TOOK TO DRUGS

Long Letter Tells His Story—Family Silent as to Woman He Accused.

Jilted by a woman whom he accused of wrecking his life, Arthur Freudenfels, a tea and coffee merchant of 124 Front Street, shot himself through the heart yesterday while sitting on a bench at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street and the Harlem River Speedway. He had been dead half an hour when Policeman Bradley of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station found the body. At his feet lay a new revolver with one chamber empty.

Two weeks ago Freudenfels attempted suicide by cutting his throat at the Broadway Central Hotel. He had been under the care of a trained nurse, but escaped early yesterday and went up to the Speedway, formerly one of his favorite haunts.

Six dollars in cash, a bunch of keys, and two letters were found on the body. One letter, that covered three pages of large-size letterhead, was addressed to "W. S. Schneider, care of S. Freudenfels & Co., 124 Front Street, New York." The other was directed to Otto Kirsch of 2,880 Broadway, a relative, and directed him how to take charge of the business. In his letter to Schneider, the manager of the firm, Freudenfels complains bitterly of the manner in which he had been treated by a young woman to whom he refers as "Mrs. N. L., formerly Miss L. L." Across the back of the envelope was written, "Good-bye, old New York; how I would like to stay."

There were twelve pages written in a firm hand, but at the end the hand weakened, and a straggling postscript was at the end. The letter, as addressing this woman, said in part:

"Ponder a little while on how you acted and what you did to me during the short time I knew you, from the ending of June through July and August. Since then I have been in a living hell throughout the North as well as the South.

"You remember the untasted lunch at the Café Beaux Arts?

"If even in my misery I did not have a feeling that your remarks to your employers were through no reason of doing me harm you would have been dead months ago. I bought a gun for use on you and myself at the time, but kept it back.

"I got to my doctor too late. I am incapable of doing anything and nothing has my interest. Hope, hate, desire, capability of work—in short, all the attributes, passions, hopes, and ambitions inspired by the wrong I have undergone have gone. What awful days and nights I have had. And the only things that have relieved me are cocaine and other sedatives. Without drugs I raced through the streets with glazed eyes and pain. With them I am a quiet, helpless wreck with reason left, but all else gone.

"I know there is no help now, but it seems so hard to go when everything in life was open to me. God help my folks in the misery which the publicity of this and the mental anguish will bring them."

Who the woman referred to in the letter is friends and relatives of the dead man refused to say.

Freudenfels, who was thirty-three years of age, succeeded his father, Sigmund, in business about ten years ago. He was successful and increased the business greatly. His health broke down and he was forced to take a long vacation. Several years ago he became engaged to a young woman. The wedding never took place and no explanation was offered.

For months Freudenfels shunned his friends, and, when they met him, they failed to recognize him, owing to the change that had taken place in him. He had aged years, but kept his troubles to himself. He had been unable to attend to business since last August. Dr. J. H. Frankenberg of 56 East Seventy-third Street ordered him to take a long trip South, from which he returned recently without benefit. He had spent his time between a sanitarium and the Broadway Central Hotel.

He leaves a stepmother and a half-brother, with whom he lived until recently at 2,880 Broadway. At the home of the family last evening a statement regarding the case was refused.

GIRL'S SLAYERS SUICIDES?

Wife of One Throws Light on Mystery of Hulda Schubert's Death.

WHEELING, June 10.—The mystery of the murder of Hulda Schubert on March 22 last has been cleared through affidavits secured by Chief of Police William M. Clemens. The two men who were responsible for her death have committed suicide, according to the story told by the wife of one of them.

A four days' search for the missing girl resulted in the finding of her body hidden by brush in a gully on Chapline Hill. Her rings, watch, and money were missing and finger marks on her neck indicated that she had been strangled.

The night the body was found the police discovered the watch and chain of the girl in a pawn shop, where it had been pawned by a man who gave his name as "Holms" and who seemed to be a foreigner. Several arrests were made of men answering to this description, but in every case Miss Jacobs, who had given Holms money for the watch, failed to identify the prisoner. A month after the murder, Bradford Powell, alias Dawson, shot himself through the heart on a farm pack of Ravens Rock W. Va., and a few days later Oscar Perry Devore, alias Samuel Piatt, shot himself at New London, Ohio, and after his revolver had been taken from him, went to a barn and hanged himself.

Neither man made a statement, and beyond the fact that the two were believed to have been companions in several crimes, there was no further comment on their suicides. No person connected them with the murder of the Schubert girl. Now, however, Sadie Devore, wife of Oscar Perry Devore, voluntarily makes an affidavit that her husband came back from Wheeling about April 1 and told her that he and another man had killed a girl on a hill back of Wheeling. He was constantly in fear of arrest and the crime preyed on his mind. When he learned that Powell had ended his life he became despondent.

KILLED IN VIEW OF FAMILY.

Wife and Daughters Saw Langmore Struck by a Train.

Within the view of his wife and two daughters Conrad Langmoor, a cabinetmaker, living at King's Bridge Road and Church Street, King's Bridge, was killed by a Croton local train yesterday afternoon.

Langmoor owned a little catboat. He took his wife and their two girls, whose ages are ten and eight years, for a sail. They landed at Fordham Landing Road, which is midway between University Heights and King's Bridge.

Mrs. Langmoor and her two daughters crossed the New York Central tracks and waited there for Langmoor. Two trains were approaching the spot where Langmoor tried to cross. He became confused and was struck by the northbound local, which rounds a slight curve at that point.

Mrs. Langmoor and the two girls were taken from the scene by persons who witnessed the accident.

QUEENS TROLLEY ROAD SOLD.

Passes Belmont Park, and Mr. Belmont Is Rumored to be Behind Buyer.

The New York and Long Island Traction Company has been sold. The purchaser named is the firm of Sanderson & Porter, electrical contractors, of Manhattan, but it was said that August Belmont is behind the purchasers, although his name appeared in no way in connection with the transfer. The consideration was $1,500,000.

The transfer is of importance because the lines of the company pass Belmont Park and connect with city lines at Queens. Mr. Belmont has been negotiating for several years to secure control of the New York and Queens County Company, the purchase of which would give him practical control of the trolley situation in Queens.

Whether the lines were sold to Sanderson & Porter for Mr. Belmont or in the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, or whether the firm bought it solely for their own account, members of the firm declined to say.

No changes have been made in the working officials. The road is thirty-three and a half miles in length and runs from Mineola to Hempstead, thence to Freeport, thence to the city by a circuitous route. During the opening meet at Belmont Park in May the road had an unprecedented rush of business.

With the New York and Long Island Traction Company and the lines of the New York and Queens Company in his possession, Mr. Belmont could arrange to carry patrons to Belmont Park from Manhattan by way of Long Island City, Flushing, and Jamaica.

PEDDLER MEETS GOV. STOKES

Can't Sell Him a Savings Bank, He's Already President of a Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 10.—A canvasser touring the New Jersey State House, looking for customers for a little steel bank, for which a local savings bank held the key, wandered into the private office of Gov. Stokes when no one was looking.

"Governor, I came in to sell you a bank," he said. "Tell you, this is the greatest money saver you ever saw. Come home every night and empty your pockets of the loose change, and when the bank is full take it to the trust company, and it will deposit the money for you. In a short time you will have accumulated a lot of money for your children."

"But I have no children. I am not married," said the Governor, "and, besides, I have no use for your bank, for I am the President of the Mechanics' National Bank."

"Is that so," said the agent. "Why, I thought you was only Governor."

FAIR WILL CASE SEQUEL.

Perjury Sentences on Two French Witnesses Reduced.

PARIS, June 10.—The Appellate Court has reduced from three years' to one year's imprisonment the sentences imposed on Masse and Moranne, the two men accused of giving false testimony in the Fair will case.

Masse and Moranne are the bicyclists who were touring at the time of the automobile accident, Aug. 14, 1902, which resulted in the death of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Fair of San Francisco. The men said they had seen the Fairs thrown out, but the testimony showed that they were not present.

The Court of Criminal Appeals of Paris on Dec. 22 reversed the lower court's decision condemning Masse and Moranne to three years' imprisonment for perjury. The Appellate Court sustained the prisoners' plea that, as the Fair case was compromised without trial in the United States, their alleged false testimony was not used in the American courts, and therefore worked no injury.

BLACK HAWK GETS A BRIDE.

Philadelphia Girl Marries a Full-Blooded Winnebago Indian.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—The family and friends of Miss Edna Theresa Kenton, daughter of a local manufacturer, were surprised to learn to-day that for nearly two weeks she had been the bride of A. H. Nash, a full-blooded Indian.

Nash's tribal name is Black Hawk. His home is near Thurston, Neb., where his father owns a big ranch. The family are members of the Winnebago tribe, and Nash is a direct descendant of Black Hawk, the famous chief. He was graduated from the Carlisle Indian School in 1897 and subsequently went to Andover and the University of Pennsylvania.

FREIGHT ENGINE BLOWS UP.

Cars Smashed and Dwellings Riddled with Flying Debris.

QUINCY, Mass., June 10.—A locomotive attached to a heavy freight train bound from Brockton for Boston exploded tonight about 200 yards north of the Wollaston station. Several cars were wrecked and John C. McKay of South Boston, a brakeman, was injured.

Opposite the spot where the explosion occurred are two dwelling houses. Flying debris demolished the windows of the houses, and the furniture in the rooms facing the railroad track was smashed.

EDITOR HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

John H. Holmes, a Companion, and a Driver Injured in Boston.

BOSTON, June 10.—John H. Holmes, editor of The Boston Herald, and Henry Loomis Nelson were badly injured about 5 o'clock this afternoon by the collision of their automobile with a carriage on Commonwealth Avenue. Mr. Holmes's collarbone was broken. The extent of Mr. Nelson's injuries is not known.

Harry Holmes was operating the machine and escaped without injury, although the automobile turned completely around and then over, throwing the occupants to the street.

Patrick Murphy, the driver of the carriage, was thrown over his horses and suffered a concussion of the brain. His condition is serious.

Mr. Holmes and Mr. Nelson were taken to the former's residence in Weston.

GUILTY, BUT LET THEM GO.

Unique Report of a Grand Jury Against Town Aldermen.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 10.—The Grand Jury to-day reported that eleven of the thirteen Aldermen whose terms expired May 1 were guilty of violating the State law and the city code regarding the furnishing of supplies to the city by members of the board. The jury voted, however, to dismiss the cases with the recommendation that the practice be discontinued.

The Grand Jury also made a presentment against the Southern Railway, for violating the State law in issuing a pass to H. C. Irwin, Chief of Police.

CHEER BATTERY DAN AT LAWYERS' RECEPTION

Magistrate Finn Listens to Flowery and Flattering Addresses.

57 VARIETIES OF SPEECHES

Members of the Supreme Court, Essex Market, and Battery Bars All Join in Friendly Tributes.

Police Magistrate Daniel E. Finn, whom his friends know best as "Battery Dan," was honored yesterday by members of the bar. Not only was the big New York bar at "Battery Dan's" reception, but the Battery bar was there, too, and the Essex Market bar was represented, together with the East Broadway contingent of lawyers and Judges. They had been invited to meet the new City Magistrate at the Jefferson Market Court and they got there just after Magistrate Finn went off the bench and started for his private office further downtown.

And when his Honor had gone lawyers began jumping from street cars and elevated trains, and within a few minutes after 12 o'clock the old Jefferson Market Building contained more lawyers than it had ever contained before.

The tip had gone the rounds that Magistrate Finn was to be surprised, and he certainly was. Abraham Gruber arrived in his new automobile. Abe Levy and his Partner, Henry Unger, came behind a spanking team of gray horses, driven by a coachman in livery. Thomas F. Foley, the Tammany leader of the Second District, accompanied by Civil Justice John Hoyer, arrived in a stage coach, which carried nineteen lawyers from "Big Tom's" district, and they were followed by Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Lord, Kernochan, Corrigan, and O'Connor of Mr. Jerome's staff. Then came another big automobile carrying United States District Attorneys Frank Lloyd and Louis Baker, and they were followed by Port Wardens, Custom House officials, and many Judges.

As the Magistrate's courtroom was not big enough to hold the crowd, they were led up stairs to the Municipal Court room, where Justice Moore usually sits. He had just adjourned court, so he made way for a lawyer, who stepped to the bench and formally organized Magistrate Finn's friends into a meeting that chose Louis H. Reynolds as Chairman.

Mr. Reynolds then made a speech, in which he stated the object of the meeting to be to honor the man who had recently become a Magistrate. He said that Magistrate Finn was a thorough New Yorker, proud of his city that was proud of him.

"He grew up among the people," said the speaker, "the lowly people, and he became a statesman, a lawyer, a Judge, and a distinguished citizen. Surely the words of Roscoe Conkling are true: 'Nothing can be grander than to sow the seeds of noble deeds to earn the grateful homage of a race.'"

After fifty-seven other lawyers had made speeches, in which they referred to Magistrate Finn as the people's Judge, a committee went out and found Magistrate Finn and brought him to the Court House. His arrival was greeted by much cheering and an outburst of music produced by a brass band.

Magistrate Finn was escorted to a seat beside the Chairman. Then Mr. Reynolds called upon Mr. Gruber to say something, and Mr. Gruber told how glad everybody in New York felt over Magistrate Finn's appointment. Abraham Levy was the next speaker, and he was followed by Otto Rosalsky, and many others, all of whom uttered flowery words of praise.

Then John G. Snyder arose and presented to Magistrate Finn an ivory gavel rimmed with gold. In accepting the gavel Magistrate Finn said that words failed him in his desire to express his thanks for the beautiful gift and the splendid reception.

"It is needless to say that I am deeply sensible of the compliment bestowed by this manifestation of your regard," he continued. "To every Judge it is a source of inestimable satisfaction to know that he has the good-will and support of the bar. To do equal and exact justice to all men without fear or favor shall be my sole aim, and should I err it is the hope that that error shall be on the side of mercy, for 'In the diadem of Justice the brightest jewel is that of Mercy.' To hear first and then condemn, and not condemn first and then hear, shall be my guiding principle. I shall continue to perform my duty as I see it in the light of my conscience, and in the performance of that duty I shall not be swerved by one dot of criticism, censure, or threats, from whatever source they may emanate."

Two lawyers who had come over from Williamsburg to make speeches in honor of Battery Dan were told by Lawyer William J. Caffrey that only Manhattanites would be allowed to speak.

"If you let my friend speech something," said one of the Williamsburgers, "I will be satisfactioned mitout speeching. Ve vere not invitationed, but it cost us $3 for dress suits."

"Well," said Caffrey, "your friend seems to have everything on but the door mat, and he looks all right, but he can't speak. If you ever get down to the Battery, drop in."

After the Williamsburg bar had been barred, Chairman Reynolds announced that the committee had arranged with Maresi, the caterer, for a fine spread in an adjoining room. Everybody went in and the ceremonial part of the occasion was over.

LIGHTNING KILLS THREE.

Heavy Damages Also Caused by a Storm in Iowa.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 10.—Three killed by lightning and damages aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars is the record of the storm which passed over Iowa last night and to-day. Walter Atherton of Charles City, Charles Franz of Adair County, and Sheridan Wickman of Marshalltown are the victims. Franz was struck down while plowing and Atherton met his death while milking a cow.

The reports of damage come mostly from the eastern part of the State. At Iowa City the people were removed from houses in cabs through the deep water. Many homes in Ottumwa have been inundated, and at Bonaparte many people were driven from their homes.

MISS ROOSEVELT'S VISIT.

To-day She Goes to Kentucky—Starts for Home Monday.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 10.—Miss Alice Roosevelt spent most of to-day quietly at Rookwood, the Longworths' place, and at the Pillars, the Country Club's place, with a small party of friends, including Congressman Longworth. To-night, at the Zoological Garden clubhouse, Miss Roosevelt was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Davis C. Anderson.

To-morrow she will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Holmes at their residence, Homesdale, near Covington, Ky. Monday noon Miss Roosevelt will leave for home over the Pennsylvania Railroad.

STRUCK WHILE IN MANHOLE.

Philip Marsh Killed by a Train at Coney Island.

Philip Marsh, a district Superintendent of the Sanderson Underground Cable Company, died last evening in the Emergency Hospital, Coney Island, after being struck by a train. Marsh was working in a manhole at Gravesend Avenue, near Neptune Avenue, about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. A red flag had been placed a little ahead of the opening.

This flag was not noticed by the motorman of a train which came along about that time. It struck Marsh. The crew dragged him out unconscious. He was a brother of Charles Marsh, General Superintendent of the company.

GARLIC AHOY!

Vessel Sights 200 Hampers of It Floating at Sea.

HYANNIS, Mass., June 10.—The United States Lighthouse Steamer Azalea, which arrived to-night from Nantucket Shoals, reports having seen more than 200 hampers of garlic floating near Great Round Shoal yesterday and to-day. The hampers were addressed to a firm in Mexico City.

No wreck has been reported in the region of Nantucket Shoals recently.

U. S. Attorney Asks Job for Partner.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 10.—John B. Vreeland of Morristown, United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey, has recommended to the United States Attorney General's office the appointment of Harrison P. Lindabury of Newark as Second Assistant United States Attorney in this district. Mr. Lindabury is the junior member of Mr. Vreeland's law firm.

June 14 as Flag Day.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The National Board of Managers of the Daughters of the American Revolution has recommended that all members of the society observe June 14 as flag day and display the National emblem from their homes.

FOUND A SWEETHEART AT THE CLUB, SHE SAID

The Young Lady Confesses to People's Institute.

J. G. PHELPS STOKES TALKS

It Was at a Meeting to Wish C. Sprague Smith a Fine Trip to Europe.

The members of the People's Institute Club gave a farewell reception last night to their leader, Charles Sprague Smith, who sails in a few days for a long sojourn in Greece. The meeting was altogether one of good fellowship. The club house at 312 East Fifteenth Street was crowded with the friends and well wishers of the gentle Prof. Smith, who as President of the institute meetings in Cooper Union has preserved order when the radicals attempted to disturb them. Under his leadership it has been possible for railroad Presidents, heads of trusts, and others whose very names were enough to stir up the excitable to argue with their auditences the very questions that were apt to cause strife.

The prettiest incident of the evening was the naive announcement of Miss Ray Rubenstein of the Educational Alliance that in addition to the other benefits she had received from the club she had met there the young man to whom she is to be married. Every woman, young and old, in the room applauded, and one young man in the far end of the parlor got very red in the face. John J. Murphy presided at the meeting following the reception.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, Trustee of the People's Institute, who is soon to be married himself, was the first speaker. He paid a glowing tribute to Prof. Smith, saying that he thought the Institute he had founded had helped tens of thousands of people and given them a new sense of their several obligations as citizens.

"I believe," said Mr. Stokes, "that no movement in education or social reform is of real value unless it gives to the men and women it reaches such an increased sense of the obligation of every one to act for the good of the community, and that they must not think not only for themselves but the others they may influence."

There was music and there were many other addresses before Prof. Smith bade farewell to the friends whom he designates as his "sons and daughters."

When Prof. Charles Smith Sprague Smith could be heard he told how in his college life he had longed for a literary career, and after his graduation had visited many lands and peoples, learning their languages and religions. In this way he had come to realize the unity of man in language, religion, and brotherhood, which led to his realised dream of the People's Institute, "from which," said the professor, "I am parting for a time, to return, I hope, with new inspiration after my sojourn in Greece."

WRENCH HALTED FUGITIVE.

It Shone and Supposed Thief Believed Threat to Shoot.

There was an exciting chase early last evening in East New York after an alleged pickpocket, in which a large crowd joined. Alexander Blumberg, aged twenty years, who said he lives at 144 Grand Street, Manhattan, was locked up in the Brownsville Station charged with larceny, on the complaint of Henry Schildknecht, a contractor and builder of Rockaway and Conklin Avenues, Canarsie.

Schildknecht was riding home on a Hamburg Avenue trolley car when in Rockaway Avenue, near Broadway, he felt a hand enter his trousers pocket and grab a small roll of bills. He grabbed the hand which, he says, belonged to Blumberg, and shouted that he had caught a thief. They were on the rear patform at the time. There was a tussle, which ended with the younger man breaking away and dashing up the street. Schildknecht and a crowd gave chase, including Doorman Michael Clancy of the Brownsville Station, who was on his way to the station house.

After a chase of four blocks Clancy closed up on the pursued, drew a shining object which looked like a pistol from his pocket and yelled to Blumberg to stop or he would shoot. Blumberg stopped. Clancy's pistol was a bicycle wrench. Schildknecht said $9 was taken from his pocket.

CORONER IN A RUNAWAY.

Mr. Williams and Family of Brooklyn Victims of a Noisy Auto.

Coroner Philip T. Williams of Brooklyn, his wife, their two daughters and two children who were their guests were the victims of a runaway last night at 11 o'clock. Coroner Williams suffered a sprained ankle, and twelve-year-old Florence Parker sustained a fractured ankle.

The party was in a surrey, drawn by a spirited black horse. The drive was almost over and the start for home had been made when a big automobile sped by. The machine made so much noise that Mr. Williams's horse bolted and ran into a pile of stones on the side of the road. The horse was thrown and the surrey overturned.

An ambulance was called from St. Mary's Hospital, and after the surgeon had dressed the hurts of the Coroner and of Florence Parker a carriage was called, and the members of the party were driven home. The automobilists who were responsible for the accident did not even check the speed of their machine.

B. Altman & Co.

NOTICE. DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, THIS STORE WILL BE CLOSED AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ON SATURDAYS, AND AT 5 P. M. ON OTHER WEEK DAYS.

Dress for Seaside and Mountain Wear.

B. Altman & Co. offer a selection of White Linen Gowns and Wraps, illustrating the most effective of the season's new designs, and including a number of embroidered garments. Coat Suits of heavy linen, plain and embroidered, are shown in redingote, eton and bolero effects, and dresses and three piece suits of sheer linen, in hand-embroidered styles and with trimmings of English embroidery and lace. Linen Paletots, Empire and Box Coats are also shown; and for wear with garments of this kind, Trimmed Hats in various styles. Gloves of kid and silk; and Parasols of plain and embroidered white linen, and of colored silk with handles in shades to match, are shown.

TRIMMED HATS. A number of Trimmed Hats are offered in designs representing the most suitable styles for present wear, included among which are Leghorn and Trimmed Sailor Hats.

(Department on Third Floor.)

WOMEN'S WAISTS.

On TUESDAY, June 13th,

A SALE WILL BE HELD OF WHITE PERSIAN LAWN WAISTS, TRIMMED WITH LACE OR EMBROIDERY, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

$1.75, 2.25, 3.50 and 6.00

SUMMER SILKS.

Commencing Monday, June 12th, a special sale will take place, consisting of

8,000 yards of desirable FANCY SILKS, in Shepherd Checks, Hair Line Stripes and other styles, the regular prices of which range from 75c. to $1.25 per yard, at . . . . . 58c.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor.)

WOMEN'S LOW CUT SHOES. Selections of Women's Boots and Half-Shoes, suitable for Summer wear, are shown in black and russet leathers, white canvas and buckskin; also Misses' Oxfords and Children's Shoes and Sandals.

(Department on Third Floor.)

Leather Goods for Men.

Extended assortments of Men's Traveling Goods and other Requisites are offered: Automobile Hampers, containing tea or luncheon service for two, four or six persons; Bags and Suit Cases with fittings of silver, brass or nickel and ebony combined; Kit and Barrister Bags, Carry-alls, Hat Boxes, Dressing Cases, Collar and Cuff Boxes, Card Cases and Purses; also Flasks with nickel or sterling silver tops.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

H. C. F. KOCH & Co.

Koch's Uptown Prices Make Downtown Shopping an Extravagance.

Great June Sale of

Muslin Underwear

begins to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. The chief features, as heretofore, are the dependability of the goods, the surprisingly low prices and the tremendous quantities of dainty styles in complete lines of sizes. It will present what careful comparison will convince are the best values obtainable at any sale in Greater New York.

At 18 Cents.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep ruffle, with fine tucks and hemstitching, some with lace.

FRENCH CORSET COVERS, of nainsook, low neck, trimmed with torchon or Val. lace and ribbon; also of cambric, V shape, with wide embroidery.

At 39 Cents.

CAMBRIC GOWNS, square neck, with embroidery and hemstitched tucks; or V-neck, yoke with two insertions and edge of Val. lace.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep ruffle, with lace, some with embroidered ruffle and tucks.

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French style, with insertion and edge of Val. or torchon lace, finished with ribbon.

At 49 Cents.

NAINSOOK GOWNS, low neck and short sleeves, edged with Val. lace, finished with ribbon; also of cambric, V-neck, trimmed with four rows of embroidered insertions.

CAMBRIC CHEMISE, square neck, with fine torchon lace; or round neck with embroidery, finished with ribbon.

CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep ruffles of embroidery; or insertions and edge of lace.

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French shape, with insertions and edge of Val. lace or embroidery in a variety of styles.

At 69 Cents.

NAINSOOK GOWNS, low neck and short sleeves, yoke with lace insertions and tucks; also of cambric, high, V or square necks, embroidered insertions and edge.

NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC CHEMISE, skirt length, trimmed with insertions and edge of lace; also short lengths, with embroidery, Val. or torchon lace.

At 69 Cents.

NAINSOOK DRAWERS, with insertions and ruffle of Val., torchon lace or fine embroidery; also of cambric, with deep ruffles of embroidery.

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French model, with laces or embroidery.

At 79 Cents.

NAINSOOK CHEMISE GOWNS, round square or V neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace; several other styles, of cambric, trimmed with embroidery.

NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC CHEMISE, skirt or short lengths, with insertions and edge of Val. or torchon lace and ribbon.

NAINSOOK OR CAMBRIC DRAWERS, deep ruffles of embroidery or lace.

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French shape, with fine Val. lace or embroidery.

At 98 Cents.

NAINSOOK GOWNS, low neck, short kimono sleeves, with lace and ribbon, also low or high neck, long or short sleeves, with fine laces or embroidery.

CAMBRIC SKIRTS, with deep ruffle of English embroidery and hemstitched tucks.

NAINSOOK CHEMISE, skirt or short lengths, with two or four rows of Val. lace and ribbon drawn through beading.

NAINSOOK DRAWERS, insertions and ruffles of fine laces or embroidery; some with wide beading and ribbon.

NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, French model, elaborately trimmed with fine Val. or torchon lace; some with embroidery.

At $1.29, $1.49 and $1.98.

GOWNS, SKIRTS AND CHEMISES, a large assortment effectively trimmed with various laces or embroidery.

Short and Long Kimonos.

SHORT KIMONOS, of dotted or figured lawn, yoke front and back, with white lawn borders..... 18c

COMBING SACQUES, of white lawn, with pink or blue borders, some of colored lawn..... 29c

SHORT KIMONOS, of white lawn, yoke and border of fancy colored lawn; also of figured dimity..... 39c

SHORT KIMONOS, of fine quality dotted lawn or flowered Swiss, plaited back and front..... 69c

LONG KIMONOS, of figured lawn, yoke back and front, with white lawn border..... 49c

LONG KIMONOS, of fancy lawn, plaited front and back; also yoke styles..... 79c

Cotton Shirt Waists.

LADIES' WAISTS, of lawn, with five rows of Val. lace and large plaits; other styles, trimmed with embroidery..... 79c

LADIES' WAISTS, of lawn, button back, front of all-over embroidery, some with fancy yoke of Val. lace; others with embroidered insertions..... 98c

LADIES' WAISTS, of dotted Swiss or fine lawn, prettily trimmed with wide embroidered insertions and plaits, deep tucked cuffs..... 1.39

LADIES' WAISTS, of fine lawn, yoke and front of embroidery; some with entire front of embroidery; button back or front, with tucked or embroidered cuffs..... 1.98

Colored Wash Goods—A Sale.

This sale comprises several big purchases of Colored Wash Goods, which, owing to the backwardness of the season, we were fortunate enough to secure FAR BELOW MARKET VALUE. We sell as we buy, and here is a chance to obtain on Monday and Tuesday choice and dainty Cotton Fabrics at money saving prices.

3,000 YARDS FRENCH ORGANDIES, a large assortment of colorings, beautiful floral effects on light grounds; value 15c. yard..... 7½c

4,000 YARDS COLORED EOLIENNES, extra quality, this season's choicest colorings, in dots and fancy stripe effects; value 19c. yard..... 10½c

3,500 YARDS EMBROIDERED SWISS, excellent quality, a choice collection of seasonable colorings in dot, check and flower effects, all on light grounds; value 19c. yard..... 12½c

5,000 YARDS MERCERIZED CHEVIOT SUITINGS, fancy dots and plisse stripe effects; all desirable colorings; value 29c. yard..... 16½c

3,000 YARDS IMPORTED MERCERIZED TAFFETA CHECKS, in three size checks, black or navy blue; also Tartan plaids; permanently lustrous; value 29c. yard..... 19c

HIGH ART SILK ORGANDIES, superior quality, richly finished, in beautiful floral designs, all on light grounds; were 39c. and 50c. yard, to close at..... 29c

125th Street West, Between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Arnheim tailoring took another leap forward the day we introduced the "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder into summer clothing. It makes the lightest, coolest, featherweight clothes possible with a graceful shape that holds. It's exclusively our own—therefore exclusive here. A special sale of the finest blue and black serge or cheviot to order at **$20.**

Samples and style book for the asking.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

PHRYNE AGAIN BEATS HERRESHOFF YACHTS

In Pretty Contest Maxwell Boat Is First in Manhasset Races.

MANY CLUBS HOLD REGATTAS

Seawanhaka-Corinthians Postpone the Race Around Long Island—Underwood Cup Series.

Thirty-six yachts were on the starting line off Parsonage Point yesterday afternoon to compete in the sixth annual regatta of the Manhassat Bay Yacht Club, and were sent away in a good breeze that held to the finish of a notable day of racing. Harry L. Maxwell's Phryne again defeated the field in the 30-foot Herreshoff one-design New York Yacht Club race, finishing the course of 21 miles in the excellent time, under the conditions, of three hours twenty-three minutes and forty-three seconds. She beat the Nautilus, owned by the Hanan brothers, by fifty seconds in a race that was close from start to finish, while the Cara Mia, Stuyvesant Weinwright's boat, was third, nearly a minute and a half behind Nautilus, with the others far astern.

The Larchmont one-design race went to L. G. Spence's Dorothy, reversing the order of the last two races, which J. H. Esser's Houri won, while A. B. Alley's Rogue, in the 22-foot class, and J. J. Dwyer's Rascal, in the 27-foot class continued their winning. R. A. Rainey's Invader, Jr., scored its first success in the raceabouts, while R. N. Bavier's Ace, T. L. Park's Mimosa III., G. L. Robinson's Wawa, and W. K. Judson's No. 6 were the other winners. One race was undecided. L. E. Huntington's Gauntlet and M. Goldschmidt's Hamburg finished within eighteen seconds of each other in the 18-foot sloop class, and until measured the victor cannot be determined.

There was a good breeze at the start, but it blew from the west, and the course had to be reversed. It was sailed, three and a half miles east, southeast to a buoy off Week's Neck, thence three and a quarter miles to a buoy off Parsonage Point, and thence three and three-quarter miles to the starting line in a southeast by westerly direction. This made a reach on the starboard tack with booms to port, a reach on the port tack with booms to starboard, and a beat to windward home. The small boats sailed the course once, while the 30 and 33 footers went twice around.

The summary:

33-FOOT SLOOPS.

21 miles. Start 12:20 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	3:32:11	3:12:11
Alert, J. W. Alker	3:41:32	3:21:32
Memory, H. M. Raborg	3:45:04	3:25:04

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOT SLOOPS.

21 miles. Start 12:25 P. M.

Phryne, H. L. Maxwell	3:48:43	3:23:43
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers	3:49:33	3:24:33
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	3:50:57	3:25:57
Alerie, A. and J. W. Alker	3:52:13	3:26:13
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	3:51:22	3:26:22
Ranzal, N. D. Lawton	3:54:33	3:29:33
Maid of Meudon, W. D. Guthrie	3:55:37	3:30:37
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	3:50:39	3:31:39
Atlra, Cord Meyer	3:57:12	3:32:12
Carailta, O. Harriman	Did not finish.	

27-FOOT SLOOPS.

10½ miles. Start 12:30½ P. M.

Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	2:32:17	2:02:17
Snapper, F. S. Page	2:39:54	2:09:54

RACEABOUTS.

10½ miles. Start 12:35 P. M.

Invader, Jr., R. A. Rainey	2:30:20	1:55:20
Rana, H. Willetts	2:31:22	1:56:22
Howdy, G. Mercer, Jr.	2:31:51	1:56:51
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	2:32:29	1:57:29
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	2:33:24	1:58:24
Tartan, G. L. Pirie	2:35:07	2:00:07
Nora, Adrian Iselin, 3d	2:36:34	2:01:34
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	2:37:57	2:02:57

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT SLOOPS.

10½ miles. Start 12:40 P. M.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:39:48	1:59:48
Houri, J. H. Esser	2:44:20	2:04:20
Vaquero, Dr. Stump	2:50:36	2:10:36

22-FOOT SLOOPS.

10½ miles. Start 12:45 P. M.

Rogue, A. B. Alley	2:50:18	2:05:18
Montauk, D. K. Sheldon	2:52:19	2:07:19
Kanaka, J. S. Mahlstedt	2:54:01	2:09:01

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUTS.

10½ miles. Start 12:50 P. M.

Wawa, G. B. Robinson	3:07:32	2:17:32

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

10½ miles. Start 12:50 P. M.

Ace, R. N. Bavier	3:07:03	2:17:03

18-FOOT SLOOPS.

10½ miles. Start 12:50 P. M.

Gauntlet, L. E. Huntington	3:05:14	2:15:14
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt	3:05:36	2:15:36

MANHASSET DORIES.

10½ miles. Start 12:55 P. M.

No. Six, W. K. Judson	3:17:59	2:22:59
No. Four, J. L. Laidlaw	3:18:47	2:23:47
No. One E. Roesler	3:20:02	2:25:32

POWER BOATS ON THE SOUND.

Challenger Shows Fair Speed in the New Rochelle Regatta.

W. Gould Brokaw's Challenger sailed the race for the larger class of power boats in the New Rochelle regatta on Long Island Sound yesterday alone. The Panhard II. and others of the class failed to appear. In spite of this the Brokaw flier went over the course of 19 miles in 54 minutes and 15 seconds, an average of about 21.01 knots an hour, and gave a good exhibition of speeding under the existing conditions. There was a strong breeze that kicked up a bit of the sea, and the highest speed was not possible for any of the contestants.

There were twenty-three entries and twenty starters in the races. C. R. Mabley's Simplex, which was entered against Charles Hatch's White Fox, defeated the latter by 43 minutes 55 seconds, and covered the 19-mile course in 1 hour, 8 minutes and 25 seconds, or at the rate of 16.68 knots an hour. Godfried Piel's Argonaut, with an allowance of 16 minutes and 24 seconds from H. A. Lozier's Beldame, beat the latter 6 minutes and 19 seconds.

Ten of the new Knickerbocker one-design boats started and they made an exceedingly interesting race. Joseph Cassidy's No. 7 was the winner. She defeated F. L. Kraemer's boat 41 seconds and A. L. Kerker's and F. E. Brown's boats, which were tied for third place, by 2 minutes and 36 seconds.

The summaries:

CLASSES O, P, Q, R.

Start 2:20 P. M.

Boat.	Time. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.	Cor. Time. H.M.S.
Challenger	3:14:15	0:54:15	0:54:15

CLASSES S, T, AND V.

Start 2:25.

White Fox	4:10:23	1:45:23	1:45:23
Simplex	3:33:25	1:08:25	1:01:25

CLASSES A, B, C, AND D.

Start 2:30.

Beldame	4:17:21	1:47:21	1:47:21
Argonaut	4:27:22	1:57:22	1:41:02
Queen Bess	Did not start.		
Isabel	Did not start.		

CLASSES H, I, AND J.

Start 2:35.

Reliance	Not timed.

CLASSES K AND L.

Start 2:40.

Hully G	4:01:19	1:21:19
The Grace	4:14:35	1:34:35

KNICKERBOCKER ONE-DESIGN CLASS.

Start 3 P. M.

F. L. Kraemer	4:03:00	1:03:00
Charles Coughtry	4:09:26	1:09:26
L. C. Berrian	4:09:15	1:09:15
A. L. Kerker	4:04:55	1:04:55
F. E. Brown	4:04:55	1:04:55
James Cassidy	4:02:10	1:02:10
J. Sultzbach	4:08:51	1:08:51
W. H. Gassert	4:08:48	1:08:48
Daniel Noble	4:08:58	1:08:58
M. E. Connelly	4:07:29	1:07:29
J. B. Schmelzel	Did not start.	
F. P. Sands	Did not start.	
E. Reiss	Did not start.	

The winners were the Challenger, the Simplex, the Argonaut, the Hully G, and the Knickerbocker one-design boat No. 7.

NASSAU BOAT CLUB REGATTA.

Nine Interesting Events Decided on the Harlem River.

The annual regatta of the Nassau Boat Club was held yesterday on the Harlem River. Owing to the big entry list it was necessary to row several trial heats on Friday night, but the afternoon programme was prolonged and it was nearly dark before the last event was finished.

The most interesting race on the programme was the eight-oared barge race, with lady passengers, each boat carrying nine oarsmen and an equal number of ladies. Three crews entered the race, which was full of excitement. The fair occupants of the boats urged the oarsmen on with cries of encouragement, and scarcely a boat's length separated the three crews at the finish. The combination eight-oared shell event was a novel one, in which seniors and juniors were mixed. Capt. Jannsen secured four entries for the race, and the experiment proved to be a big success. Summary:

Novice Single Gigs (Final Heat)—Won by W. A. Kohler; G. Gallen, second.
Junior Single Gigs.—Won by W. H. Pumphrey; S. H. Barbarin, second.
Senior Double Scull Gigs (Final Heat)—Won by F. R. Culley and A. R. Welchels; D. A. Clay and D. B. Hayward second.
Junior Double Scull Gigs (Final Heat)—Won by Joseph Thompson and S. De Pew; J. R. McCloskey and G. Brasch second.
Senior Four-oared Gigs.—Won by H. R. Stivers, G. Brasch, F. R. Culley, and S. G. Carr, coxswain, O. E. Andrews; E. W. Settig, W. H. Pumphrey, H. S. Johnson, and W. P. O'Connor, coxswain, G. G. Allen, second.
Eight-Oared Barge, with Lady Passengers.—Won by crew stroked by H. R. Stivers; Charles A. Cool's crew second.
Junior Four-Oared Crews.—Won by G. B. Hay, T. A. Chanut, W. H. Pinkham, and W. G. Moore, coxswain; J. R. McCloskey, J. F. O'Connor, G. H. A. Kohler, Jr., F. H. Barbarin, and C. V. Schmidt, coxswain; G. G. Allen second.
Novice Four-Oared Barge.—Won by E. A. Beinholtz, C. Bochu, F. Le Rolle, and Charles Barton; coxswain, A. C. Nixon; A. C. Potomole, W. G. Moore, T. D. Oetjen, and W. H. Quinlan, coxswain J. R. McCloskey, second.
Combination Eight-Oared Shells.—Won by G. W. Haywood, T. A. Chamit, W. H. Pinkham, C. F. Muller, W. Merhoff, R. H. Pinkham, R. Stettig, F. L. Hagan, and A. C. Welchers, coxswain P. Carbonnelle; H. C. Nixon, R. Sensterr, D. J. Hill, W. A. Kohler, W. H. Pumphrey, H. C. Johnson, and W. P. O'Connor, J. R. McCloskey, coxswain, second.

BAYSIDE'S OPENING RACES.

Small Field Affords Good Sport in the Initial Regatta of the Club.

The opening regatta of the Bayside Yacht Club brought a field of eight yachts that under a good breeze afforded two pretty contests. In the class for twenty-one-foot sloops only one starter appeared, and G. H. Hill's Gyp had a sailover, finishing the ten-mile course in an hour and a half, behind the catboats which started behind her.

A. G. Andrews's Nahma was first among the catboats and Commodore C. Waldo Smith's Emma J. second, but the allowance she gave Otto Mueller's Minerva put the latter ahead of her on corrected time.

The course was ten miles inside the bay, with a run, a broad reach, and a beat home. The summary:

SLOOPS—21-FOOT.

10 miles. Start, 3:15 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Gyp, G. H. Hill	4:45:00	1:30:00

CATBOATS.

10 miles. Start, 3:20 P. M.

Nahma, A. G. Andrews	4:40:00	1:20:00
Minerva, Otto Mueller	4:44:30	1:24:30
Emma J., C. W. Smith	4:44:00	1:24:00

TORPEDO ONE-DESIGN.

10 miles. Start, 3:25 P. M.

Taser, E. Nesbit	4:47:00	1:22:00
Emdee, Leo Bubb	4:47:30	1:22:30
Runaway, J. B. Hill	4:49:30	1:24:30
Delia, G. H. Roberts	5:00:00	1:35:00

Yachts and Yactsmen.

The Priscilla, built originally as a cup defender in 1885, has been transformed into an auxiliary by Commodore George H. Worthington of the Cleveland Yacht Club. She is a Cary Smith boat.

J. Berce King's sloop yacht Spasm and F. F. Brewster's Elmina were at Newport during the week, and are cruising down the Sound, bound for New York.

John J. Clark's The Peter, G. A. Cooper's Olympic, J. H. Brown's Stella, W. G. Hendrey's Magnolia, and P. G. Smith's Lillian were winners in the Erie Basin Yacht Club races last week.

The Dude turned turtle in New York Bay the other day and had to be towed in to Erie Basin bottom up.

John S. Philips's yawl Ariel II. has been entered in the ocean race of the Brooklyn Yacht Club from Bay Ridge to Hampton Roads, to start on June 29.

The demand for all kinds of power boats has increased so vastly that the builders can scarcely supply it. Two are being built for every sailing craft ordered.

The Keystone Yacht Club announces races for all classes of yachts on June 17 and July 15, and a consolation race Sept. 9, and the annual cruise Aug. 5 to 12.

H. L. Bowden is having built a 40-foot power boat to add to his fleet. The 22-foot Rube, the 18-foot Hayseed II., and the Mercedes.

H. A. C. Taylor's steam yacht Wanderer of the New York Yacht Club fleet arrived Friday at Newport from St. Michael's. The passage occupied slightly less than eight days.

A $1,000 trophy, the Great Lakes Challenge Cup, for annual competition, will be contested for by the Chicago Power Boat Club fleet next Saturday.

The C. F. Herreshoff Canada cup defender is making satisfactory progress, and promises to be equal to the task of holding the cup for the Rochester Club.

The longest power boat race ever attempted, a record race in several ways, is planned by the Chicago Power Boat Club from Chicago to Mackinaw in contest for the Day Cup.

The Unqua-Corinthians announce races at Amityville for June 24, club; July 8, regatta, Williams Cups; July 22, regatta, Molineux Cups; Aug. 5, regatta, Bleeker Cups; Aug. 26, ladies' day; Sept. 4, open regatta and annual cruise to Patchogue, Aug. 7 to 12.

In the Yacht Builders' Hands.

Dr. J. W. Grindle of this city has placed an order for an eighteen-foot whaleback launch with three horse power motor engine with the Toppan Company in Boston. He will use the new boat at his place at Castine, Me.

The twenty-five-footer Helen, built by the Seabury Company for the late J. M. Sears, has been sold to T. W. Souther and J. E. Holt of the Boston Y. C.

W. E. Kotman's sloop yacht Pogie has been sent to Belfast, Me., to be refitted for cruising in Penobscot Bay and the vicinity. She will be transformed into a power boat and equipped with an auxiliary engine.

Frank H. Doane's recent purchase, the sloop Katonah, has completed refitting and is ready to go into commission. She will then be brought down from Boston to this city.

F. F. Brewster's new schooner Elmina is out of the riggers' hands at Lawley's resplendent in a handsome outfit of light spars, and has left Newport for New York.

Roy A. Rainey's ninety-five-foot waterline schooner Invader is plated at Lawley's and will be ready for trials in another fortnight.

F. R. Hollsington's schooner Priscilla has arrived from Boston, where it has been completely overhauled.

The A. Cary Smith schooner Harbinger, built by Lawley and purchased by Capt. J. R. White and George H. Clark, will be shipped to Rochester for use on Lake Ontario.

The eighty-one-foot waterline schooner Shepherdess, building for S. F. Houston at Osner & Story's yard, is planked and will be ready for use in two weeks.

Louis Sayer has ordered a Crowninshield twenty-eight-foot waterline sloop similar to the one sent to Russia for his use on Lake Canandaigua.

John F. Harris of Chicago has bought the famous schooner Chanticleer with the intention of racing in the large schooner classes in the principal Eastern regattas. She will start in the ocean race to Halifax in all probability. Her waterline length is eighty-nine feet.

The Invader, the Canada Cup winner of 1901, will be used as a trial horse for the new Fife & Myine designed boats.

Fred Veseley Won Protested Race.

Three competitors started in the protested quarter of a mile dash on the Speedway course yesterday afternoon. The race was originally rowed on Decoration Day and won by Fred Fuessel of the Harlem Rowing Club. C. S. Titus protested the race on the ground that the course was longer than 440 yards. Later the Regatta Committee upheld the protest and ordered the race to be rowed again yesterday.

Fuessel refused to compete, and C. S. Titus, Fred Veseley, and William West, the latter from the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia, faced the starter. Titus caught the water first and led for a short eighth of a mile, when Veseley drew up on even terms. At this point Titus appeared to be in trouble and rowed over toward the Speedway. This gave Veseley an opportunity to draw ahead, and, one hundred yards from the finish, he led by a boat's length. Titus recovered himself and made a desperate effort to recover the lost distance. He cut down Veseley's lead somewhat, but the Bohemian sculler crossed the line two-thirds of a boat's length to the good. West was a length behind Titus.

OCEAN YACHT RACING IN PRONOUNCED VOGUE

A Dozen Contests with High-Class Entries Are Scheduled.

MARBLEHEAD TO HALIFAX

Eastern Yacht Club Race the Stellar Event—Atlantic's Classic and Brooklyn's Novelty Interesting.

The tremendous impetus that ocean racing has received from the contest for the Kaiser's Cup is best evidenced by the schedule of events already proposed for the opening season. Where in former years two or at most three contests have been held, this year there will be a dozen. Most important is the race of the Eastern Yacht Club from Marblehead to Halifax, but none of the many is without significance and interest.

In the stellar event there is promised an entry that in class will be only second to the transatlantic contest. The New York Yacht Club will have at least six entries, while Canadian, Nova Scotian, and even British contestants are expected.

In the fleet of the Eastern Club there is in the schooner class the Constellation, the Hosier, the Chanticleer, the Hope Leslie, the Puritan, the Undercliff, the Rondina, and others almost as well known. The single stickers Cossack and Dorel have already entered. The Dorel will probably be the smallest boat to compete, but she has proved her class by her championship titles. The Cossack is a speedy sloop and is expected to give a splendid account of herself. There will be others equally swift.

The New York quota is expected to be a large one. Three have already entered. Roy A. Rainier's new schooner Invader, William E. Iselin's schooner Emerald and A. F. Luke's Corona. The latter, formerly the Colonia, has made her name. She confidently expects to live up to it. F. L. Ames's Vigilant and W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita are thought sure to start. What others will start is still unannounced, but earnest efforts are being made to enlist the co-operation of all the owners of the large schooners with every prospect of success.

The race will start from Marblehead on Aug. 21, around Cape Sable to Halifax Harbor, to the anchorage of the Royal Nova Scotia Yacht squadron, 360 miles. An elaborate regatta will be arranged by the Royal Squadron in honor of the visiting American fleet, with a run to Shelbourne and a regatta there.

The Atlantic Yacht Club race from Newport to Sea Gate will follow the club cruise ending at Newport on July 11. The start will be made the next day, according to the usual custom, and it is expected an exceptionally large field will compete. To the Newport-Sea Gate contest more than to any other cause has been due the revival of ocean racing, and the hearty support promised from yachtsmen is a fitting testimonial to the club and its management.

The first event decided will be the race around Long Island for the 15-footers of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club on Saturday next. This is the third race of the series for 15-footers of the club, and it is arousing unusual interest. It is an invitation affair and is expected to enlist a high grade of competitors. It will be started from Sea Gate and will finish there.

The ocean race of the Corinthian Yacht Club will also be started on next Saturday, to be followed by the ocean race of the Brooklyn Yacht Club from Bay Ridge to Hampton Roads. This is another novelty that has been enthusiastically received. The annual club cruise will start simultaneously on June 29, while the Hampton Roads Yacht Club has arranged an elaborate regatta programme for July 4, to suitably welcome the yachts at the finish.

The race is limited to yachts of less than forty feet in length, of strictly seaworthy types. It is proposed to adhere closely to this restriction. In fact, already several entries have been declined as not meeting the requirements of the Inspecters. Eight boats have been thus far entered, while it is expected at least as many more will contest. Four of the eight represent the holding club, W. W. Titcomb's Outing, Haviland Brothers' Bonita, Blanchard Atkinson's Pocahontas, and Frank Mier's Tamerlane. The challengers are L. D. Hutchinson's Gauntlet, New Rochelle; D. R. Floyd's Lila, Newark Bay; F. C. Sullivan's Mopsa, C. L. Johnson's Anna, and John S. Phipps's yawl Ariel II. Fanshawe, formerly owned by Frank Maier, may also start.

While the Brooklyn competitors are en route the Bristol Yacht Club will start its ocean race around Block Island to Montauk Point. Local interest in it has been very keen, and a successful event is confidently expected. This will open the month of July.

Following it will come the power-boat race of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club to Marblehead on July 22. Though not strictly an ocean race in the ordinary sense, the boats will have a long ocean run around Point Judith after leaving the Sound through the Vineyard and around Cod to Marblehead. Every precaution is being taken to avoid any possibility of a fiasco similar to the Algiers race by insisting on the strictest interpretations of the limitations upon the entrants. The Inspectors insist that every boat starting must be a typical cruising boat, built for that purpose, and not as a racing craft.

The race starts from College Point, passes through East River, Long Island, Block Island, Vineyard and Nantucket Sounds, around Monomoyt up Cape Cod, and across Boston Bay to Marblehead, a distance of 280 miles.

The Atlantic Yacht Club race on Sept. 2 will close what will be the most eventful, most interesting, and it is expected the most successful season that yachtsmen have ever seen, at least with respect to ocean racing. The advocates of deep-sea sailing are enthusiastic over the prospect, and are confident that out of it will grow a wholesome development of yachting interest that will tend toward the cruising rather than toward the racing machine types of speed boats.

BOBTAIL FIRST FOR CUP.

Wins a Drifting Match in the Opening of Underwood Series.

E. F. Luckenbach's Bobtail easily won the first race for the Underwood Cup in the Atlantic Yacht Club schedule yesterday afternoon in the lower bay off Sea Gate. There were five competitors, including J. B. O'Donohue's Red Wing, which allowed Bobtail 1 minute 51¼ seconds; S. E. Vernon's Vivian II., which received the same handicap; L. H. Dyer's Huntress, which received 4 minutes 4 seconds, and D. S. Wylie's Lizana, receiving 4 minutes 28 seconds.

The course called for 22½ miles from a line off the club dock to Craven Shoal Bell Buoy to a buoy a mile north of West Bank Light and return to the start. The wind was southerly at the start and light. Before the second round was completed it died to a zephyr, and the race was finished as a drifting match. Summary:

Boat.	Finish.	Elapsed.	Corrected.
Vivian II.	6:06:50	3:01:50	3:00:07
Bobtail	5:43:35	2:38:35	2:36:43¼
Red Wing	5:47:53	2:42:53	2:42:53
Lizana	Withdrew		
Huntress	Withdrew		

Andrews Beats Big Field in Mile Run.

C. Andrews of the Xavier Athletic Club won the one-mile handicap run at the annual picnic and games of the Clan McLeod No. 40, Order of Scotch Clans, at Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday. He started from the eighty-yard mark and did not take the lead until coming into the stretch. Then he shot out and won by two feet from H. J. Zilliox of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The members of the West Side Branch of the Y. M. C. A. made the best showing of the clubs represented. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by O. F. Langen, Irish American A. C., (4½ yards;) F. D. Riley, unattached, (7½ yards,) second; William A. Seward, Xavier Athletic Club, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.
880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. T. Bailey, West Side Branch Y. M. C. A., (36 yards;) L. L. Hetzer, West Side Branch, (40 yards,) second; J. Openshaw, Fourth Regiment New Jersey, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:05 1-5.
660-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by W. G. Merswerts, Mohawk A. C.; E. Miller, West Side Branch, second; R. K. Winans, Ridgewood, third. Time—1:26 3-5.
440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. E. Ward, West Side Branch, (32 yards;) George M. Cosgrave, West Side Branch, (36 yards,) second; Anthony Kish, Fastime A. C., (36 yards,) third. Time—0:54 4-5.
One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by C. Andrews, Xavier Athletic Club, (65 yards;) H. J. Zilliox, West Side Branch, (80 yards,) second; L. H. Burkhardt, Young People's Association, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:54.

MRS. GERKEN'S HORSES WON.

Divided Honors of Plainfield Show with Miss Maxwell's Entries.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 10.—Society folk in large numbers from this city, New York, Brooklyn, Morristown, and Bernardsville again filled the boxes and grand stand at the Driving Park this afternoon on the closing day of the Plainfield Riding and Driving Club's second annual horse show. Sixteen classes went before the judges, and Mrs. John Gerken's Newsboy and Shopgirl and Miss Mollie Maxwell's Cateye and Rosebud were again favorites. The entries, as a whole, were among the best ever seen at a show in the metropolitan section, and the judges were frequently half an hour in awarding the blue ribbons. George Watson's team took the blue in the four-in-hand class, with Miss Luella Day's second. Charles Proctor's Hot Stuff, Miss Proctor, and Bounding Charlie were favorites with the spectators, but missed the blue. The summary of winners;

Roadsters and Best Appointed Road Gig.—First prize, cup—Won by Auditor B., ch. g., 15.1½, 7 years, Alfred B. Maclay.
Saddle Horse Class, over 15.1 hands.—First prize, cup—Won by Hilda, b. m., 15.1½, 6 years, J. Larocque, Jr.
Ponies in Harness, over 13 and not exceeding 14.1 hands.—First prize, cup—Won by Miss Belle, br. m., 13.1, aged, Miss Natalie Fairbairn.
Horses in Harness, over 15.3 hands.—First prize, $50; second prize, $15.—Won by King George, b. g., 16, 6 years, George D. King.
Ponies in Harness, 13 hands and under, children, to drive.—Won by Fox, b. h., 12.2, 12 years, Lawrence B. Smith.
Ladies' Saddle Horses, 14.3 hands or over, ladies to ride.—Won by Sports of the Times, br. g., 15.3, 6 years, W. H. Collier.
Horses in Harness, over 15 hands and not exceeding 15.3 hands; first prize, $50; second prize, $15.—Won by Adonis, ch. g., 15.1, 6 years, Miss Mollie C. Maxwell.
Jumping Class, open to all; best performance over six jumps at 5 feet each; first prize, $50; second prize, $15.—Won by Onerios, ch. g., 15.3, 6 years, Westchester Farms.
Horses in Harness, to be shown to a lady's appropriate vehicle; ladies, amateurs, to drive; first prize, cup.—Won by Ragney, br. m., 15.2, Mrs. Percy H. Stewart.
Pairs of Horses in Harness, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15 hands; first prize, $50; second prize, $15.—Won by Newsboy, ch. g., 14.3, 9 years, and Shopgirl, ch. m., 14.3, 7 years, Mrs. John Gerken.
Saddle Horses, over 15 hands, up to carrying 200 pounds; first prize, $50; second prize, $15.—Won by Elsa, ch. m., 16, 6 years, C. H. Kahn.
Saddle Horses, over 14.1 and not exceeding 15.1 hands; first prize, saddle.—Won by All Ablaze, ch. m., 14.3, 5 years, Miss Margaret W. McCutchen.

Sweet Marie and Tiverton Matched.

READVILLE, Mass., June 10.—Sweet Marie, (2:04¾,) the largest money winner of the Grand Circuit last season, and Tiverton, (2:04½,) winner of the $10,000 Charter Oak Stake in 1904, were matched to-day for $2,500, best two heats in three, at the New England Breeders' Association track here Aug. 2. The two trotters met in Lexington, Ky., in the Transylvania last October, when the world's race record for five heats was made, Tiverton taking the first two heats.

Smathers's Colt a Derby Winner.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—This was Derby Day at the Fair Grounds and a crowd that fairly filled the grandstand witnessed the classic, which was won by E. R. Smathers's bay colt Uncle Charley, at 7 to 10, by ten lengths. Knighted, at 11 to 5, was second, and Pinkerton, coupled in the betting with Ed Sheridan, at 9 to 2, finished third. The total value of the stake was $13,325, of which the winner got $10,875. Uncle Charley was a strong favorite, and he was heavily played.

Monday, June 12th.

Muslin Underwear Dept.

Gowns, Chemises and Skirts,
98c., $1.25, $1.95, $2.45, $2.95.

Drawers,
50c., 75c., 98c., $1.25.

Odd Fine White Petticoats,
trimmed with lace or embroidery,
(greatly reduced.)

Kimonos.

Long Kimonos in lawn and dotted swiss,
$1.85 & $2.85.

Short Kimonos, in dotted swiss, 98 cts.

Odd Dressing Sacques
in a variety of styles, much below regular price.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Extraordinary Carpet Sale.

We advise our patrons to anticipate their Fall wants.

Commencing Monday, June 12th,
we shall place on sale
a prominent manufacturer's discontinued patterns of

Fine Wilton Velvet, and Axminster Carpets,

comprising the following:—

Wilton Velvet Carpets,
90 patterns, containing 20,000 yds.,
87½c. & 97½c. per yd.,
regular retail price $1.35 & $1.50 per yd.

Axminster Carpets,
50 patterns, containing 20,000 yds.,
87½c. per yd.,
regular retail price $1.50 per yd.

We will store until wanted in the Fall if requested.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Millinery.

Monday & Tuesday, June 12th & 13th.

Hats, Toques and Bonnets,
$6.00, value $18 to $30.

Children's Hats,
$3.00, value $8.75 to $12.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

Lord & Taylor

Fine Damask

Table Cloths

At Half Price.

About 785 high grade Irish and Scotch Damask Table Cloths in patterns that we are going to discontinue. Some slightly soiled from handling.

Sizes 2 yds. wide, 3, 3½ and 4 yds. long, from $2.00 to $9.50 ea.
2½ yds. wide, 3, 3½ and 4 yds. long, from $5.00 to $17.50 ea.

Also 600 Dozen Napkins
At ½ and ⅓ Less Than Former Prices.
$1.50 to $16.00 Dozen.

The above cloths and napkins offer unprecedented advantages in price concessions, are of the highest class linens and taken from our regular stock.

Special Sale of Silks

Remnants of Plain and Fancy Silks, 50c. yd. to close.
Value 75c. to $1.25 Yard.

Colored Crepe de Chine. 2,500 yds. street and evening shades, including white, ivory and black; exceptional value..... 68c Yd.

Dress Goods Dept.

—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday—

Figured Challies & Navy Blue Etamine Voile. 2,800 yards, cream grounds, neat small Dresden figures, stripes, rosebuds and spray patterns; also many other styles of darker grounds, such as heliotrope, gray, reseda, navy blue, black, with a variety of patterns suitable for children's and ladies' waists and dresses. Special, 34c Regular price 45c. & 50c yd.

Etamine Voile. 1,900 yards 46 inch all-wool navy blue Etamine Voile. Regular price 75c yd. 34c yd.

Linen Dress Goods.

Natural Tan Linen, 4,800 yds., 36 inches wide, imported to retail at 35c.
Fancy Linen Suitings, 2,850 yds., extensive variety of patterns and colors, broken styles; Linen Voiles in Shepherd Checks.
White Fancy Linens, White Etamine with knob stripe, White Linens with polka dot and dash of black, White Spider Web, Black and White mixed, Heliotrope mixed, Brown mixed, Blue mixed.
And Many Remnants of our Best Numbers.
Special 19c yd. Value up to 75c yd.

SPECIAL SALE
Imported and Domestic
Cotton Dress Fabrics.

10,000 yds. 32 in. Scotch Zephyrs. Large variety of most desirable patterns in plain and fancy stripe shepherd checks, plaids and plain colors, Value 25c. yd. 19c. yd.
7,500 yds. Washable Voile, in all of the leading plain shades and white, also plain and fancy checks and plaids; value 25c. yd., 18c. yd.
Scotch Woven Muslin. Very desirable sheer fabrics in checks, broken plaids and fancy stripes, at.....Value 25c. yd..... 19c. yd.
Printed Batiste and Percale. 10,000 yds. best quality. Very large variety of most attractive designs and colorings, on white and colored grounds; special value..... 11c. yd.

Remnant Sale
Imported and Domestic
Wash Fabrics
at ½ price to close.

Ledther Travelling Goods.

Full selection of Travelling Bags and Suit Cases, fitted and unfitted. The new English Monitor Bag.

Dressing Rolls, Jewel and Medicine Cases, Automobile and Travelling Clocks, Flasks, Picnic Sets, and Drinking Cups.

Stylish Summer Footwear.

The Princess Oxford.

The greatest success of the season.
This beautiful shoe is exclusive to us.
In bronze kid, patent leather,
Dull mat kid and white kid.
Other colors made to order in a few days.

Women's Hosiery.

Lisle thread hose in plain black, white and tan, in gauze and medium weights, openwork insteps, all-over openwork and some fancy novelties.
Plain black cotton in gauze and medium weights, white sole, white foot and some with colored embroidery. 35c per pair, 3 pairs for $1.00.

SILK HOSIERY.

Black Silk Hose with colored embroidery, openwork instep and allover openwork hose. Value $3.75..... $2.25 pair.

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Av., 19th St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication ..... Times Square
Downtown ..... 8 Spruce Street
Harlem ..... 129 West 125th Street
Wall Street ..... 39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON ..... Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA ..... Public Ledger Building
LONDON ..... 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

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Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUCCESS.

We have already pointed out the extremely narrow scope left for suggestion from any outside source to the two belligerent Powers by the repeated declarations of Japan that she would deal, in peacemaking, with Russia alone. All that these declarations left in the power of any third party was to present to both belligerents the desirableness of their "getting together" and settling their own differences in their own way.

That, as the published identical note of the President to the two warring Powers has clearly shown, is all that he attempted. What he attempted he has succeeded in accomplishing. Even so much could hardly have been accomplished by the representative of any nation which did not commend itself to both belligerents as both friendly and disinterested. The ruler or Chief Magistrate of any European Power could hardly have done what the President of the United States has succeeded in doing. Our own interest in the Far East, of which we have never made any secret, is comparatively slight and exclusively commercial. Mr. HAY has been making that clear since and before the war began. Hence Mr. ROOSEVELT was in a better position than anybody else to overcome the point of dignity which prevented either combatant from making the first approach to the other. That he has done it is creditable to himself and may turn out to have been signally serviceable to humanity.

MR. RYAN AND THE EQUITABLE.

To have said a week ago that in one day the troubles of the Equitable would be satisfactorily ended, a reorganization of its affairs effected in a manner so fortunate as to be quite beyond reasonable criticism, and the Society re-established in a position to deserve the confidence of its policyholders and the public, would have been a venturesome prediction. Yet all this has been accomplished, and it has been accomplished through the courage, the promptness in action, and the public spirit of Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN. The controversy in the councils of the Equitable has raged for nearly four months. It was distinctly unpleasant in the beginning, and as the weeks passed it grew pretty steadily worse and uglier, and was in an increasing degree a menace to the peace and good order of the financial district. It is therefore not alone to the Equitable, but to the entire business community and to the country that Mr. RYAN has done a service by his well-advised and successful intervention. What he has done makes men feel safer in their ventures and commitments.

IN its comments upon the Frick report THE TIMES said that the Equitable Life Assurance Society is big enough to be independent, and that it must be independent of Wall Street influences. "As one of the chief financial institutions of the country, it must have relations with the great business operations of Wall Street. But it is essentially for the Society's safety and good name that it participate in the activities of the financial centre purely as a great investor, as an insurance company bent upon faithfully serving the interests of its policyholders, not as an ally of syndicates or as an instrument to be used in big operations." We recall these observations because the criticism has been heard and will doubtless continue now and then to be heard that Mr. RYAN, who planned and accomplished the purchase of Mr. HYDE'S controlling interest in the Equitable stock, is as a banker and leading financier identified with Wall Street interests. That this criticism is quite void of weight and force will be perceived by any one who attentively reads the history of the transaction and the documents in the case. In his letter to ex-President CLEVELAND Mr. RYAN said:

> In the hope of putting an end to this condition and in connection with the change in the executive management of the Society, I have, together with other policyholders, purchased this block of stock and propose to put it in the hands of a Board of Trustees having no connection with Wall Street, with power to vote for the election of Directors—as to twenty-eight of the fifty-two Directors, in accordance with the instructions of the policyholders of the Society, and as to the remaining twenty-four Directors, in accordance with the uncontrolled judgment of the Trustees. This division of twenty-eight and twenty-four is in accordance with a plan of giving substantial control to the policyholders, already approved by the Superintendent of Insurance.

Ex-President CLEVELAND, Presiding Justice MORGAN J. O'BRIEN of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and Mr. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE have, at Mr. RYAN'S request, consented to perform the duties and accept the responsibilities of this trust. The Equitable shares purchased from Mr. HYDE, being a controlling majority of the capital stock of the Society, are to be placed in their hands, and they will elect twenty-four of the fifty-two Directors according to their "uncontrolled judgment," the remaining twenty-eight being elected by the policyholders.

Mr. GROVER CLEVELAND is the most uncompromising and immovable figure in our public history since ANDREW JACKSON. Mr. Justice O'BRIEN has the confidence of this community in such a high degree that the Governor's designation of him to succeed Judge VAN BRUNT as Presiding Justice of the Appellate Division was by its unanimous voice heartily approved. Mr. GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE not only enjoys that independence which pertains to the quality of a great captain of industry, but he has in broad-minded and generous philanthropies given evidence of disinterested solicitude for the welfare of his fellow-men. To criticise Mr. RYAN'S plan is to express want of confidence in the three eminent gentlemen whom he has chosen for Trustees, and we make bold to say that any one who would be dissatisfied with them would be content with no earthly solution of the Equitable's troubles.

It is well that possible grounds of objections to the arrangement effected should be set forth in order that the plain answer to them may be given. The Equitable controversy has been a matter of widespread concern, and of no little disquietude and apprehension. It is most desirable that the solid and almost ideal character of the adjustment now reached should from the beginning be perceived and appreciated. One-man power is abolished, "mutualization" is effected, the policyholders will control the board by electing a majority of its members, the other Directors will be elected by three men universally trusted and respected according to the dictates of their "uncontrolled judgment," and the post of chief executive in the society has been accepted by Mr. PAUL MORTON, whose energy and ability have been abundantly demonstrated.

The Society should and undoubtedly will now give evidence by new growth and prosperity of the soundness and wisdom of the arrangement under which its affairs have once more been put in order.

MR. UNTERMYER ON "TRUSTS."

It is, we hope, not disrespectful to call Mr. SAMUEL UNTERMYER a great "corporation lawyer." He may, as he seems to in his interview which we publish this morning, regard it as an unfortunate result of untoward conditions that he is not engaged in defending "the great stakes of life, liberty, and reputation," and that this state of things is brought about "by the formation of our enormous industrial combinations, many of them illegal, and hence demanding the best brains to steer them clear of snares and pitfalls," but no one will deny the extraordinary success he has had in the legal service of corporations. No one, therefore, can fail to appreciate the high value of his opinion regarding the present influence of these great forces.

While he makes certain reservations as to particular "trusts," his general view is not flattering. He thinks that if there are any "good trusts in this country, they must be dead ones—very dead." He thinks also that "a trust in the popular or unpopular meaning of the word cannot and never will thrive save at the expense of the community." And he cites a number of very interesting facts to sustain this general view. For the evils he describes and predicts—the latter are even worse than the former—he has one broad remedy to suggest, "government and municipal ownership, conducted, of course, on safe and sane, sound and solid lines." It may be suggested that this is in some degree begging the question, since the chief objection to government ownership, including operation, of public utilities is that the agents chosen for such business by actual or probable methods of election and selection would precisely not conduct the business on safe and sane, sound and solid lines, but on much the same lines now followed in ordinary administration of public affairs. Indeed the particular impression made by the suggestion of such a remedy from a man so exceedingly well informed is that he must look on the evil as almost desperate. We do not ourselves so regard it, and though it may seem bold to question the judgment formed, so to speak, from the inside, we venture to do so on the ground that the evil is so close to the daily observation and experience of Mr. UNTERMYER that he hardly sees it in the true perspective. Our more hopeful notion is derived from an effort to estimate the relative extent and importance of the evil as compared with those we have encountered in the past, and have survived. In the light of such comparison we are encouraged to believe that there is no need as yet for a remedy so desperate as government ownership.

It is to be noted, however, that there are measures less drastic than this which Mr. UNTERMYER advocates, and which we are confident would be of such efficiency as to make unnecessary resort to the more extreme. One is the enforcement of publicity as to the elements in the business of corporations which determine the real value of their securities, their actual capital, the nature and value of their assets and engagements, expenses of promotion, &c. Mr. UNTERMYER points out how this is done in England. It may be said that the remedy goes chiefly to the evils of over-capitalization and consequent reckless speculation, and that the results are negative rather than positive. It may also be said that the speculative spirit, the greed to be rich suddenly, which is in a measure checked by this policy, will find an outlet in other directions, as in England. But it remains true that publicity is in every way a sound and good thing. More practical and direct, we think, is the suggestion that the worst evils of combinations must be met by removing the artificial barriers to foreign competition erected by Congress under the influence of the selfish interests benefited. If Mr. UNTERMYER'S prediction turn out to be true, that "unless something is done—and done soon—to keep open the channels of home competition, the entire protective system will—must—go by the board in the desperate determination of the people to shake off monopoly at any cost," the outcome will pretty well repay all we have so far suffered from the combinations.

DEATH, BY ONE VOTE?

The Court of Appeals has decided by one vote that the judgment of conviction of ALBERT T. PATRICK must be sustained and that the sentence of death following that conviction shall be carried out. But we cannot imagine a decision of the highest court in the State rendered in circumstances better adapted to deprive it of moral weight.

In the first place, the judgment is sustained by four votes in the Court of Appeals, while three votes were cast in favor of reversing it. On this numerical showing the question should be extremely close and doubtful. Now, the law in capital cases undoubtedly is that, where the case is close and doubtful, the benefit of the doubt goes to the accused. Unanimity is required of a petit jury, and unanimity was attained with such a jury. But three members of the Court of Appeals, of which every member is presumably a far more competent judge of the weight and value of evidence than any common juror, have doubts which, if they had been in the jury box instead of on the bench, would have required them to resist a verdict of guilty.

These doubts are not merely technical, as the layman might at first sight infer. To be sure, Judge O'BRIEN, in his dissenting opinion, in which Judge VANN and Chief Judge CULLEN concur, plumply declares that "the accused did not have a fair and impartial trial." The State can hardly afford to put a man to death by judicial process when the change of one Judge's opinion to the opinion thus held by three Judges would have secured for him a new trial. It is quite conceivable that a Judge might hold the opinion that a prisoner did not have a fair and impartial trial whose guilt was yet legally and satisfactorily proved in the trial he did have. But this is by no means what Judge O'BRIEN and his associates in dissent declare. They directly traverse the assertion, in Judge GRAY'S prevailing opinion, that "justice does not demand that the defendant should have a new trial," and that "no errors were committed which affected any substantial right of the accused." The opinion in which three Judges concurred sets forth that there has been a disregard in this case of the fundamental principle of the criminal law that before any one can be convicted of murder or manslaughter it must be clearly proved that the death of a human being was feloniously accomplished. In this case, agree Judges O'BRIEN, CULLEN, and VANN, this condition precedent to a conviction for murder was not "clearly proved." It is, we suppose, impossible that the Governor of the State should sanction the judicial doing to death of a man of whose case three Judges of the Court of Appeals profess this opinion.

The death of RICE occurred in 1900; the conviction of PATRICK in 1902. The latter date would have been tardy for the execution of justice to have had the utmost exemplary effect that should belong to it. But the latter date was three years ago. It was, we believe, the late Sir EDWARD COKE who observed that the law was "the perfection of reason."

HARVARD AND THE "TECH."

The union of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology with Harvard University that has at last been decided on, provided certain legal points that might be raised against it are smoothed away, seems like good sense and sound policy. If the union results in all the good that its advocates reasonably claim for it it will strengthen two of the strongest institutions that we have. "Tech" men have never been very friendly to their neighbors across the Charles; they have always cheered for Yale, for instance, when there was any question as to which way cheering should be directed; therein the heart speaks out. As for Harvard men, they have generally gone their ways in supreme unconsciousness that any such thing as a "Tech" existed, except when they remembered that the "Tech" had bestowed upon them their greatest President.

And in the work of the two institutions there has been very much the same sort of relation. It seemed wasteful of energy, money, resources of all sorts. There seemed to be a sort of cross-purpose in the two big institutions traveling so near together without even exchanging a word or lending a helping hand. The Institute of Technology in forty years has made itself one of the greatest technical schools in the country. For generations Harvard had a small and rather somnolent Scientific School that has in recent times been roused to a new activity, increasing vastly in size and importance, and within a few years pledged to a much greater responsibility by the McKay bequest of $5,500,000. The combination and co-operation of the two have been discussed for a number of years, without definite result, till the present time. The opposition has come from the Institute. The alumni and the Faculty have shown a majority against it. They have feared the loss of their traditions, their individuality, and their control, the loss of their support from alumni. Certain practical considerations have been advanced against it; but the general trend of the objections at this distance seems to be largely sentimental.

The plan as proposed contemplates that Harvard shall abandon the field of industrial science now cultivated in the Lawrence Scientific School, divert to the Institute all its funds now or hereafter available for this purpose, receiving a minority representation on the Executive Committee of the Institute, and adding to the Institute Faculty its own Faculty of industrial science. Students of either may take courses in the other, and "Tech" students may have the use of the Harvard playgrounds, museums, and libraries. The Institute of Technology is to move to Brighton, opposite the site of Harvard College on the Charles River, selling the property it now occupies in Boston. But it is not to lose its name nor the validity of its own degrees. It is simply to do its own work in co-operation with Harvard University, and the result will be that this work will be done by one institution instead of by two, in the same community, avoiding duplication and competition in performing a task better performed without them, and increasing by concentration under one management the material and intellectual resources available for it. Need tradition, or filial affection, or pride, or good discipline suffer mortal wounds in the attainment of these most desirable ends? Let the Harvard men and the "Tech" men come together, recognize each other's existence, and be proud, on each side, of a greater and more powerful institution.

AN ARCHITECTURAL ENTHUSIAST.

The Flatiron Building has been much written and talked about since it uplifted its aspiring but rather unadorned summit toward the greater light which rules the day and the lesser lights that rule the night, but it has not yet become an object of pilgrimage like the Pantheon or the Coliseum or the Taj Mahal, and the Philadelphia youth who saved up his money for the purpose of journeying hither to see it is the pioneer of any future processions which may be drawn this way by a like curiosity. He did not see the building after all, but was turned aside by a well-meaning and advisory "cop" who pointed him to the way of Coney Island as the real centre of metropolitan spectacle and splendor. Once there he was speedily dispossessed of all the fruits of his labor and frugality, saved up to the liberal extent of nearly eight dollars, and has just been sent home after some days of exposure, destitution, and generally baffled efforts to explain to passers-by the details of his situation.

The case in general goes to show that notwithstanding its peculiar proportions and the singular way in which it cuts the wind in two, distributing hurricanes around it like blasts from the dungeon of Hippotades, the Flatiron Building has its admirers ardent enough to make long journeys to see it, even if some of them stumble at the end and turn to other spectacles, after all. Probably the metropolitan area, as time goes on, is to present a greater variety of constructions built on odd patterns to conform to arbitrary boundaries and conditions than was ever seen before. If the triangular monument, its sharp nose pointed to Madison Square and "the first star that's westward from the pole," which the young Philadelphian came on to see, does not head the procession of these, it is one of the most visible and conspicuous of the pioneers, and tokens of interest in it may go to show that those which are to follow will not be wanting in like attention. Perhaps it will be permitted us to remark that Times Square presents an object lesson of what may be done on a limited and irregular area in the way of attaining esthetic no less than utilitarian results. There are several such patches on the surface of New York, each no doubt to be crowned with some peculiar type of structure bending architectural conventions out of line when needful, and forming new ones of their own. We expect pilgrimages to the Times Building to keep up in increasing volume for five hundred years and as much longer as prophecy might choose to include in its vision.

HIGH JINKS IN BRONZE.

Gen. DI CESNOLA came too late in life to the United States to become in many respects an American; he remained in feeling Italian. It was natural that he should accept as a high form of art what the Italian Government had suggested to the French authorities at the Exposition Universelle as worthy of the grand gold medal, and had afterward purchased. Nothing could show more clearly the difficulty Gen. DI CESNOLA had in understanding his Trustees than the fact of his ignoring their squeamishness regarding a realistic group of drunken revelers. As an Italian he may have overlooked the absurdity of carrying out a subject like this on the scale of life; as an American he ought to have known that his compatriots on this side of the pond look more to subject than technical execution in a work of art. A foreigner has advantages here in that many people are naïve enough to suppose him learned because he is foreign, but his disadvantages pursue him when from lack of understanding he miscalculates his public.

The Biondi attack on the Metropolitan seems to be a case of All's Well that Ends Well, like the lawsuit of WHISTLER against RUSKIN. BIONDI'S overgrown group has had an advertisement far beyond its artistic merits, and the Metropolitan has had a lesson in the need of clearly defined contracts. The suit is likely to improve rather than lessen the somewhat slender chances of selling the bronze in Europe; but if BIONDI has it reduced to reasonable size it is more than probable that he can dispose of many reductions in bronze here and in Europe. The hope held out to him that the big bronze would be bought for the Metropolitan was dashed when Gen. DI CESNOLA found his mistake and sought to shift the blame for the rejection of the bronze on to the local sculptors. That was a gallant effort to make the best of a blunder and shield his Trustees; but it did not succeed. The suit establishes clearly enough that the Trustees overruled their managing Director, who, without committing himself to a promise, had hoped to see the Saturnalia a permanent exhibit at a price acceptable to the Italian master.

Signor BIONDI now has the chance to get his big group back again free of charges and win a high place in Italy as a martyr to Yankee prudishness. Some reparation, surely, is due him by fate for the sad snarl into which the Saturnalia has fallen.

"PORTRAIT" STATUES.

The equestrian statue of Gen. SLOCUM, unveiled under such distinguished auspices in Brooklyn on Memorial Day, brings up anew the question whether it is or is not desirable that a professed portrait statue should look anything like its subject. Most sculptors, we suppose, would admit that, even if it were not as recognizable a likeness as a good photograph, such a statue should give the subject's "type." That is what the statue of Gen. SLOCUM conspicuously fails to do. It would be characteristic of SHERIDAN, say, or of CUSTER, or of PHIL KEARNY, even though it should resemble any one of them as little, specifically, as it resembles the modest, quiet, and circumspect commander whose whole nature it transforms.

This criticism applies to other statues. It applies, for example, to the statue of WASHINGTON in Paris, in which the Father of his Country is represented in an attitude which he would assuredly have blushed all over to have assumed. So far the figure is uncharacteristic and unacceptable as a portrait, though certainly it does not lack dignity any more than it lacks picturesqueness. It is inconsistent with the accepted and conventional as well as with the actual character of the hero. Still it has by no means the characteristics of impulsiveness and bravado which Mr. MACMONNIES, in his exclusive and undoubtedly successful quest of picturesqueness, attributes to his hero, and to which the memories of some hundreds of thousands of living men "run" violently "to the contrary," concurring that Gen. SLOCUM could never have looked like that.

The statue brings up the old controversy between the sculptors and the committee of laymen about the accepted design for the statue of SHERMAN in Washington, the sculptors maintaining that it failed in every sculptural requisite, and the laymen maintaining that at least it did not fail to look like SHERMAN.

If a better modeled "group" had failed to resemble SHERMAN as widely and wildly as the Brooklyn effigy fails to resemble SLOCUM, the sympathies of the plain man would have gone out to the committee of laymen as against the sculptural experts.

Elucidating the Question.

From Harper's Weekly.

Visiting Tourist to rural inhabitant—Are you a native of this place?

Inhabitant—Am I what?

Tourist—Are you a native?

Inhabitant's Wife (appearing on the scene)—Ain't ye got no sense, Rube? He means, wuz ye livin' here when ye wuz born, or wuz ye born before ye began livin' here?

Neglected Opportunities.

From The Washington Star.

"I wonder," said Farmer Corntossel, who had just returned from a trip to the big city, "why so many young men insist on not gettin' rich."

"What do you mean?" asked his wife.

"They all want to be lawyers or doctors instead o' bein' restaurant waiters or policemen."

INSURANCE AND BANKING.

Criticism of Insurance Ventures in Fields Foreign to Their Purpose.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leading editorial in THE SUNDAY TIMES on "The Affairs of the Equitable," you say "The root of the Equitable's troubles is not far to seek. It is old as human society and pretty much coextensive with it. We mean the love of money." This is the whole situation in a nutshell, for the inordinate desire for money on the part of the gentlemen who managed the society led them into transactions which were far from that of a legitimate insurance business.

If memory serves aright, (it is not so many years ago) the first efforts of an insurance company to go outside of legitimate insurance lines was when one of the leading companies in New York went into the business of handling notes and farm mortgages. Then came the organization of a large trust company by an insurance company. Soon after this the two other large companies went into the trust company business, the guarantee and indemnity business, and one at least became the controlling power in the business of loaning money on merchandise. The supposed profits derived from these varied lines of business seem to have inspired the gentlemen with a loftier ambition, and we find them large stockholders, if not holding a controlling interest, in banks in New York and other cities. Not content with the fair earnings of these institutions we find them indulging in manipulative "coups," building one bank upon another and juggling with their stocks, no doubt largely to their individual profit. We read in the report of the Frick Committee that "The society's alliances with financial institutions are unnecessary and undesirable in the conduct of its legitimate business. The society has acquired a large and in one case a controlling stock interest in banks and trust companies." The justification for this was that "the society might thereby derive the larger profits which were possible from a class of investments which cannot lawfully be made by an insurance company." In order to gratify this inordinate desire for money they get around the laws which were made to safeguard the interests of the policy holders and violated a most sacred trust reposed in them by thousands of people, who, too often by hardship and self-denial, provided by their premiums means which enabled these financiers to indulge in their speculations.

The performance of "coups" and the manipulation of banks, trust companies, and other financial institutions seem to have been a favorite occupation of the gentlemen managing these large insurance companies, and not only do we find the society itself holding large blocks of these stocks, but we soon find the individual members of the inside coterie becoming largely interested as stockholders. As a result of these conditions we see the influence of the society turned to "aid and comfort" these favored institutions, and we read in the Frick report that "excessively large balances" have been kept with the various banks and trust companies by which they are enabled to engage in extensive and sometimes profitable undertakings, but which, because of the risks attaching thereto, could not be lawfully undertaken by the society itself, the object being to enhance the value of the respective stocks in which they are interested, for their individual gain, and incidentally to the profit of the company. The influence of these insurance financiers has had the effect of demoralizing the good old conservative and safe methods of banking, and you find again this "love of money" has created a set of banking free-lances who, as the agents of these insurance companies, in order to make large profits on the excessive balances placed at their disposal, encroach upon the field of legitimate banking, and by improper inducements attack the business of the more conservative and old-established institutions.

It is to be hoped that the startling revelations in the affairs of the Equitable Society will result in other insurance companies being compelled to return to the paths of their legitimate business, and that their real owners—the policy holders—will rise up and correct these errors and will safeguard their interests by adopting a wise and honorable course of business and not engage in other enterprises outside of the insurance field. Then and not till then will the people or the policy holders be satisfied.

CONSERVATIVE.

New York, June 7, 1905.

THEATRICAL DEGENERATION.

Frivolity of the Stage as Antidote for Business Strenuousness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Those who see in the theatre only one of the snares of his satanic majesty for tripping the unwary will find little encouragement in the report that the playhouses of New York have never enjoyed such a prosperous season as that now drawing to a close. Right or wrong, it seems to be very clear that theatregoing is becoming more and more popular each year. And there are many people who believe that the stage is a part, and a very important part, of our educational system, who believe that the American public is very undiscriminating in its choice of plays.

To the theatrical student there seems to be no good reason why many of the most successful plays should have succeeded. They seem to possess none of the elements of vitality. Can it be that the American people, in their desire for amusement and relaxation, find the lighter and more frivolous things better adapted to that purpose than something of merit? It is a demonstrated fact that one extreme leads to another, and it may be that the concentration necessary for success in the business world leads to such a relaxation afterward as blunts the senses and makes one insensible to the crudities of many of the plays now before the public.

It is evident that if the public is willing to pay as much to see a worthless play as a good one, writers will make no effort to do better work, for it seems that in these latter days no one works for the satisfaction of producing a finished product worthy of his efforts, but as a mere craftsman for the financial rewards which may result therefrom.

The pride and satisfaction of achievement is no more, and in its place has come the lust for gain. The theatregoing public is, in this case, the court of last resort, and it is to be hoped that it will, ere long, awaken to a sense of its responsibility.

P. M. A.

Brooklyn, June 6, 1905.

Dictionaries Questioned.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there any good reason why the Century and Standard Dictionaries should prefer the accent on the first syllable in the words "telegraphy" and "telegrapher"? Noticing this peculiarity, (that is, to me it seems peculiar,) I immediately consulted the same works on other words of like formation, such as "photographer," "stenographer," "lithographer," &c., and found the same rule did not apply there.

A READER.

Brooklyn, June 7, 1905.

WHAT NORWAY WANTS.

Just to Mind Her Own Business, Says a Norwegian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's TIMES there were some editorial remarks about the political situation on the Scandinavian peninsula. There are two points of view. The Swedish one seems to you the more reasonable. Would you kindly allow me a few remarks from the other side?

You seem to reach the conclusion that because there is a union between Sweden and Norway, this union ought to be continued and strengthened. Mentioning the separate Consulates you say: "Naturally Sweden objects to being thus committed by officials over whom she can exercise no control." You do not mention Norway, which runs the same chance.

The way you propose to settle the question seems to me to be a little too imperialistic and was even a hundred years ago too old-fashioned to be successful. In 1814 the powers agreed that Norway should be given as a reward to Bernadotte—the chosen King of Sweden—as a Swedish province. Norway of course objected, and Bernadotte understood that the way to solve the question was to make a union out of it.

What the Norwegians now want is just to be allowed to mind their own business. Especially in later years the Norwegian people's attention has been too much attracted to political troubles. We want the political questions settled so that the forces of the nation can be more used on the economic development of the country. And I am sorry to say that experience has taught us Norwegians that the only way to solve the political problems is to dissolve the union.

NORWEGIAN.

Brooklyn, June 7, 1905.

MORTAL THOUGHT WORSTED.

Mother Eddy's Principle as Applied to the Poisoned Shortcake Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Great is Mother Eddy! For does she not say in "Science and Health," (fifty-ninth edition, 1891,) on Page 70, when speaking of a person who has swallowed poison by mistake, that that person will die even though physician and friends think he will recover? And why? Because "the vast majority of mankind, though they know nothing of this particular case and this special poison, believe the arsenic, strychnine, or whatever the drug used, to be poisonous, for it has been set down as a poison by mortal mind. The consequence is that the result is controlled by the majority of opinions outside, not by the infinitesimal minority of opinion in the sick chamber."

Great is Mother Eddy I repeat. According to her teaching mortal thought is a tangible thing attaching itself to whatsoever substance mankind says will kill—to bullets, to bayonets, to swords, to daggers, I suppose, as well.

These thoughts (not mortal) came into my mind when reading in this morning's TIMES how "Asenic in Shortcake Almost Kills Three," put there through carelessness, and of whose presence none of the three knew. She with the dyspepsia (mortal error) was saved by not touching the shortcake full of mortal thought. Mortal thought, however, was worsted; for did not abused materia medica step in, and did not mortal thought incontinently go up the flue—vamoose?

UTAH.

New York, June 5, 1905.

TROUT IN LITERATURE.

Evidence That Tickling Is an Old Method of Anglers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following citations touching on angling and fishing, from old English authors, dramatists, and poets, prove the device of catching trout by tickling to be very old:

"Measure for Measure," Act I., Scene 2—
Mrs. Overdone: But what's his offense?
Pompey: Groping for trouts in a peculiar river.

"Twelfth Night," Act II., Scene 5—
Maria: Lie thou there; for here comes the trout that must be taught by tickling.

"Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," Act II., Scene 4—
* * * He is mine; I have him.
I tell thee what would tickle him like a trout,
And as I cast it, so I caught him daintily.

Act IV., Scene 1—
Here comes another trout that I must tickle,
And tickle daintily. I've lost my end else.

"The Relapse; or, Virtue in Danger," Act I., Scene 2—
Fashion: Why, how wouldst have me treat him?
Lory: Like a trout—tickle him.

John Bunyan—
You see the ways the fisherman doth take
To catch the fish: What engines doth he make?
Behold he engageth all his wits,
Also his snares, lines, angles, hooks, and nets;
Yet fish there be that neither hook nor line
Nor snare nor net nor engine can make thine;
They must be grop'd for and be tickled, too,
Or they will not be catched, whate'er you do.

WALTON.

Brooklyn, June 6, 1905.

"The Spanish Prisoner" Again.

From London Truth.

At Geneva the other day two parties were arrested on charges connected with the Spanish prisoner trick. It seems that a Swiss gentleman got into correspondence with the Spanish swindlers in the usual way, and that an appointment had been made to meet him and hand over the precious documents on which the swindle turns on his paying the sum of 12,000f. A young woman was sent to Geneva to receive the money, but the police seem to have received notice of the fact, and when the damsel went to interview the supposed dupe she found herself in the hands of the police. An individual staying in the same hotel, and alleged to have been in communication with her, was arrested at the same time. The young woman protested that she knew nothing of the facts, but had merely been deputed to take a letter to Geneva and receive another in return, by some individual whom she accidentally met in Barcelona. It remains to be seen whether the Swiss authorities will swallow this cock-and-bull story.

Enthusiasm in the Concert Room.

From The Boston Transcript.

She—Isn't it lovely! I never did hear such delicious music! So tender, so plaintive, so refined, so soul-possessing!

He—I'm delighted to know you're such a music lover; but this is nothing to what you will hear when they have got through tuning their instruments.

Poor thing! How was she to know that this tuning wasn't a fugue or a sonata or a gavotte or a something or other?

FORCE OF HABIT.

(1945.)

On through the balmy air
So peacefully they glide,
Free from all worldly care,
So happily they ride.

Their airship, like a dream,
Is floating on apace;
The stars, they brightly gleam
To light these lovers' space.

He watched the bright orbs burn,
Then, thoughtless, did emit
These words: "Dear, can't we turn
Those stars down just a bit?"

F. P. PITTER.

QUEER THINGS YOU SEE WITH THE CENSUS MAN

Some Pathos as Well as Harmless Fun He Encounters.

THE SUSPICIOUS FLATTER

Envy of the Unemployed—A Lady of 26 and a Dog That Didn't Get Into the Census.

Be nice, kind lady, to the census man,
Me job's no cinch; I'm sorry it began
The law, not me, thus puts you on the pan.
So tell the truth as nearly as you can
Song of the Census Man.

The State Census Man who hummed this doggerel was a typical enumerator, as the reporter was assured. Of himself he said:

"I'm a bookkeeper really, but I'm out of a job, and this two dollars per and a cent a name came along just right. Honest, I need the money."

He was a polite enumerator ordinarily, but he had his trials.

"This," he continued, "is what I call my picking-up day; that is, I'm going after a few families that I didn't get in my first trip. So, if you're lookin' to see the sort of ruffing we go t., against, you're about due to see it. Here's Number One."

It was a second floor flat in an obscure west side street. The enumerator pushed the button, the catch clicked, and up reporter and census man went.

The flat door opened quickly enough, and showed a woman, into whose eyes came a furtive, startled look. It was only a glance, though, for in an instant the door was closing again, but not before the enumerator's foot was between door and jamb.

"There's nobody home," said the woman. "I am just looking out for the lady, that's all. I thought you was the milk."

"I'm taking the census," began the enumerator. "How many are there in this family?"

There followed a whispered colloquy behind the door, in which a man's gruff voice joined the woman's treble.

"It's all right," the woman whispered. "He says it's the census."

"There's two of 'em," the other voice growled.

"This is a friend of mine. What's the matter with you? 'Fraid of something?" called the enumerator.

The door opened just a little more.

"Two in the family," began the woman.

"Name?"

"Johnson."

"That's the name on the bell?"

"Y-yes."

The way was all clear till it came to occupation.

"Commercial traveler," prompted the gruff voice. The woman repeated it.

"H-m. Stays out night, eh?" muttered the census man.

"Hey, you!" came from behind the door. "Ask yer questions and after that keep your trap shut. This is an honest family, and if you say it ain't I'll knock your block off."

"All right; all right." The enumerator deemed it wise to be conciliatory, and the interview proceeded peacefully to an end.

"No business of mine," observed the enumerator, "but I would like to see that face and then take a look through the Rogues' Gallery."

The top flat in the next house was almost bare of furniture. Two very small children were playing with blocks on the floor. The cries of a baby came from the room beyond, and the odor of soap and wet linen was in the air. The careworn little woman who opened the door had her sleeves rolled up to the elbow.

"This is the census," began the enumerator. "How many in this family?"

"Nine with the baby," said the woman. Then, quite irrelevantly, "Is it a good job?"

"Oh, so so. The name?

She gave it. Then: "How much does it pay?"

"Oh, three or four dollars a day. Christian name of the head of the family?"

"John. Three or four dollars a day! My! Will they be wanting any more men?"

"I believe not. Are you the wife?"

"Yes. That's a pity! Now, my man—well, I'm feared he couldn't ha' done it anyway. He's not much on the writin'. But ten weeks has he been out since the strike ended. You don't know of a job, do you? He's out now, and yesterday, hunting one, but everybody's got enough men."

"I'm sorry." The enumerator's voice was very gentle as he put the remaining questions. After him down the stairs as he departed floated the woman's voice:

"Say, Mister Census Man, if you should hear of anybody wanting a willing man—"

"I will," responded the census man.

"There's nobody home, and the lady's indisposed. She won't see anybody," said the maid at the three-story rather pretentious house in the avenue around the corner.

"These are questions for the State census and the law says they must be answered. If you can't answer 'em, tell the lady what I say and tell her I'll send her in a blank to fill," declared the Census Man firmly.

The maid disappeared. In a few minutes she was back again.

"The lady says, 'Put down any old thing. She won't see you.'"

"She won't, eh?" observed the Census Man, not in the least discomposed. "Very well. [Raising his voice a little.] Fifty-three, I think you said last time."

There was a flash of scarlet down the stairs which resolved itself into a large and very angry woman in a dressing robe of brilliant hue.

"Now, then," she said to the Census Man. "How dare you say I am fifty-three?"

"Madam," began that resourceful person with a lingering look of admiration which only the large woman did not seem to feel overdone, "it was an unpardonable error. Now, will you answer these questions or not?"

The large woman hesitated—and was lost.

"I want to know something first," she simpered. "Do you let anybody see these statistics?"

"Not a soul, madam," asseverated the Census Man without a blush. "Secret information for the State Government. It's a State prison offense to divulge it."

"That alters the case," said the large lady.

"Well, now, what age did that ridiculous old creature next door give you the other day?"

"I daren't tell you, Madam; indeed, I couldn't, any more than I dare tell her what you tell me."

"Very well, then," observed the large lady; "you can—well, put me down for twenty-six, anyway."

Which he did, changing the two to a four after getting around the corner.

The man who came to the door of the ground floor flat in the neat brownstone apartment house a few doors away looked as though he would like to help it, but couldn't. He said, with the air of one making an admission reluctantly, that there were three in the family. Then he proceeded to give names.

"Fido is the third," said the downtrodden looking man.

"Is that a boy or a girl?" asked the Census Man.

"Neither. He's a dog."

"G'wan," said the Census Man with deep scorn. "We don't take dogs in this census."

"Well, he's the most important member of the family," observed the meek-looking man, and he said it in a tone of deep conviction.

"No," remarked the Census Man at the end of the afternoon, after humming a bar or two of his song, "it ain't no cinch, that's straight. Yesterday a feller wanted to lick me. The other day a woman cried over me for half an hour, begging me to find her sister, who was somewhere in New York. She was sure I could do it through the census, she said, and I'd a lovely time explaining that I wasn't the whole machine.

"To-day another feller sent this about me to the boss:

Mister Brown—My Wife is a Lady and I dont reckon to allow her to be insulted by that Loafer who is coming around to take her age his boys is Loafers and says they will win bets on the lady's ages in this Block they stands by the Salloon all day they are Loafers and the girls my wife wont know them. They owes folks money they are Gossips. He lives up Broadway (top flat) and he aint no bisness to take our censes but an nother

Yours truely

"No," said the Census Man with deep conviction. "Even at four per day it is no cinch, I assure you."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

ELKINS—TUCKERMAN.

Special to The New York Times.

IPSWICH, Mass., June 10.—Miss Elizabeth Wolcott Tuckerman, daughter of Prof. and Mrs. Bayard Tuckerman of New York City, and William McIntyre Elkins of Philadelphia were married today in Ascension Memorial Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Roland Cotton Smith, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, assisted by the Rev. William Greenough Thayer of St. Mark's School, South Borough.

George Elkins, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man. The maid of honor was Miss May Appleton Tuckerman, sister of the bride. The bridesmaids were the Misses Mary Perkins of Boston, Rosamond Street of New York, and Elizabeth Potter and Christine Biddle of Philadelphia. The ushers were Chalmers Wood, Bayard Tuckerman, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., Roy Cox, John Brock, William Tilden Philip Mills, Frederic De Rheim, Bernon Prentiss, all of New York; Harold Widener and Gilbert Aerdson, both of Philadelphia; Russell Sard of Albany, and John Tuckerman of Boston.

WILLIAMS—HINCKLEY.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., June 10.—The wedding, took place here to-day in St. John's Church of Miss Dorothy Hinckley, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley of New York and Lawrence, and Thomas Resolved Williams, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Williams, also of New York and Lawrence. A reception followed at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley. Miss Rosalie Neilson Hinckley was her sister's maid of honor, and the Misses Edith and Dorcas Williams, sisters of the bridegroom, and Miss Molly Cozzine Lefters, all of New York, and Miss Mary Park of Pittsburg were the bridesmaids. Mr. Williams's brother, Henry W. Williams, was his best man. The ushers were William B. Boulton, Jr., Prescott Oakes, Thomas Blagden, Louis Neilson, and Samuel and Julian Hinckley, brothers of the bride.

ARNOLD—BERRY.

The marriage of Mortimer Percy Arnold, son of the late J. H. V. Arnold, and Miss Mary Constance Berry took place yesterday very quietly at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, in East Sixty-seventh Street, the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay officiating. The bride wore white liberty satin with point lace and a point lace veil. Her maid of honor, Miss Florence Virginia Deen, wore pale-blue silk mull and lace. The bridesmaids, Miss Sophie Louise Sherwood and Miss Mary Augusta Besson, wore white mull over blue, with wreaths of flowers in their hair. Henri A. L. Houget was the best man, and the ushers were Charles Lansing Baldwin and James Duane Taylor. A reception for relatives and a few intimate friends followed the ceremony.

McCONNELL—KNAPP.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 10.—The Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, rector emeritus of All Souls' Church, New York, officiated to-day at the wedding of his son, Dr. Guthrie McConnell, formerly of Philadelphia, but now of St. Louis, and Miss Genevieve Knapp, daughter of Charles Welbourne Knapp, publisher of The St. Louis Republic. The wedding was at the residence of the bride's parents. The bride was attended by Miss Clara Leete, and the bridegroom by his brother, Ellicott McConnell of Easton, Md. Dr. and Mrs. McConnell left to-night for Honolulu, which for several years has been the home of the bridegroom's grandfather.

LUDLOW—WOOD.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., June 10.—Mrs. Alexander Wood of Philadelphia, who has been spending the early Summer at Roadside Cottage, in Lenox, was married this afternoon in St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Stockbridge to James P. Ludlow of New York. The ushers were Arthur G. Morris of New York, Dr. John K. Mitchell of Philadelphia, and Henry D. and Arthur Sedgwick of Stockbridge. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence, rector of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. Prescott Everetts of Christ Church, Cambridge.

HOPKINS—WISE.

The wedding of Tredwell Gardner Hopkins and Miss Margaret Heston Wise took place yesterday afternoon in the Reformed Collegiate Church, West End Avenue, the Rev. H. E. Cobb officiating. Miss Margaret C. Sanford was the maid of honor. Miss Margaret Ewing of Ohio and Miss Helen Mason Wise were the bridesmaids. Louis D. Hopkins was his brother's best man, and the ushers were Thomas Mallaby, Charles C. Perkins, Edward H. Prentice, and John Fowler Trow, Jr.

PORT ARTHUR FALLS.

This Time at Luna Park, with the Help of Toy Warships and Scenery.

"The Fall of Port Arthur" opened at Luna Park yesterday afternoon to a big crowd. With a background of scenery representing Port Arthur and the hills beyond, the Japanese fleet sailed into the bay, a large basin of water in the foreground, and bombarded the town.

There are torpedo boats that fire torpedoes that dive under water and explode in approved fashion. The whole spectacle ends in the destruction of the Russian forts and the hoisting of the white flag.

The victorious fleet is then reviewed by the Japanese Admiral aboard his flagship. The model warships go at full speed through the water and fire broadsides and manoeuvre as if they were real, without any suspicion of a man being stretched at full length inside of each boat.

American Boy Violinist in Paris.

Albert Spalding, the young American violinist, made his professional début Tuesday evening at the Nouveau Theatre, Paris, and scored a pronounced success in a most difficult programme. He rendered Saint-Saëns's Concerto, Bach's Chaconne, Beethoven's Romance, and Sarasate's Zigeunerweisen.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A benefit performance will be given at the Fourteenth Street Theatre next Sunday evening the proceeds of which will be devoted to the poor and sickly children of the city for a day's outing. On the programme are these names: George Evans, Millie Blanchard and company, Laura Davis, Stuart, the Hengler Sisters, and Louis Wesley.

More than 2,000 employes of the Siegel Cooper Store will attend the Boer War spectacle at Brighton Beach next Tuesday evening. Special cars will take them from Brooklyn Bridge to the entrance to the mimic war, where one hundred boxes will be set aside for their use.

At the 200th performance of "Fantana," which will be celebrated at the Lyric Theatre on July 5, copies of "Just My Style," the song hit of the musical comedy, bearing the autographed picture of the principals, will be distributed as souvenirs.

Tiffany & Co. to Close Early.

Tiffany & Co.'s Union Square establishment will close on Saturdays at 12 o'clock to Sept. 9 inclusive, and during July and August, on other days, at 5 o'clock.

MRS. HERMAN IS BACK AND NO. 31 REJOICES

She's a Monkey, and Probably the Only Monkey Firelady.

HAD BEEN AWAY ON A VISIT

She Doesn't Care for Dresses—Comes Pretty Near Wearing the Trousers, the Firemen Say.

Mrs. Herman, official mascot of Engine Company No. 31, New York Fire Department, was the hostess at an "at home" given in the engine house of her company yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Herman, who is a native of the Java jungles, has been with the Fire Department a little over a year. She had just returned yesterday afternoon from a long visit to the Educational Alliance, at Jefferson Street and East Broadway. For five months she spent her evenings there amusing the children.

Mrs. Herman is a monkey. According to her owners, she is the only monkey fireman, or rather firewoman, in the United States. Despite her sex, Mrs. Herman detests dresses. She sticks to the regulation attire of the fire-fighting force.

Mrs. Herman knows every man in the company by name, is just as well acquainted with the fire horses, and as for "Pinky," the spotted coach dog mascot of the big water tower, housed in the same building, she has him so thoroughly henpecked that she takes a ride around the block every afternoon on his back.

She makes life a burden for "Boxer," the firehouse cat. Yesterday "Boxer" viewed the reception from the top of a neighboring fence.

Capt. McAuliffe, commander of the engine company, made Mrs. Herman do all of her tricks for the visitors. First she was sent upstairs. Then one of the regular firemen came sliding down the pole from the sleeping quarters to the engine room. He had hardly touched the floor when there was a squeal, and Mrs. Herman came sliding down the ladder.

Pluto, the big gray horse of the tower company, is another of Mrs. Herman's favorites. She often climbs on his back to take a nap. There is only one honor that the men deny Mrs. Herman. They won't let her go to fires.

EVENTS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, June 10.—A large number of well known New Yorkers came out to-day to pass Sunday at the club houses and among the cottagers, and several week end house parties were in vogue. Tennis and golf are the order of amusement. The early part of the week the courts were visited by many of the expert tennis players of this country and to-day a large and gayly-dressed crowd attended two matches.

Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley gave a house party at their cottage on Tower Hill to a large number of guests invited to meet Baron and Baroness Giskra of Washington. Among others who entertained at house parties were Mr. and Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey.

Those who entertained at club dinners were Mr. and Mrs. John Hone Foster, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Towne, Mr. and Mrs. G. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page entertained De Lancey Nicoll, Judge Gildersleeve, and Dr. Preston Satterwaite.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. R. Halsey entertained Dr. and Mrs. William Bishop, Mr. Floyd W. Mundy, and others at their new cottage at dinner on Friday.

Mrs. William V. Hoffman gave a luncheon at the club on Sunday. Among the guests present were Mrs. Lindsey H. Chapin, Baron Von Pettenburg, and Dr. John Vanderpoel of Germany, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. MacCrane Coxe of New York entertained Prof. and Mrs. B. D. Woodworth of Columbia University, New York, and Miss Runyon at the club during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings of Brooklyn entertained a party over Wednesday. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. H. Graef and Dr. Detman of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer have opened their Tuxedo villa for the season and Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Hancy and Miss Jean Hancy have arrived at their cottage on Tuxedo Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Conde Nast arrived from abroad to-day and have taken a cottage for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Dinsmore, Jr., have arrived at the Ballard Smith cottage.

Other arrivals are Mr. A. J. Benedict and Miss Benedict, Mrs. C. H. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Benkard.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor, who opened their Tuxedo villa last week, went abroad to-day for several weeks. They will return to Tuxedo early in the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell have also sailed to pass the Summer on the Continent.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel T. Worden arrived at the Annex early this week for the Summer. Other arrivals are: George O. Thatcher, Miss Gourlie, Mrs. George Thatcher, Dr. George Roe Lockwood, Mr. and Mrs. A. Courtney of London, S. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pendleton Rogers, Miss Rogers, Miss C. L. Morgan, Emory S. Lyon, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt Pell, W. F. Zeller, Miss B. Crosby, Frederick A. Plummer, Miss Frances G. Thorne, Gilbert G. Thorne, George E. Barton, G. T. Goldthwaite, J. F. Deiter, O. J. Brand, H. Cruger Oakley, J. F. Pierson, Jr., J. F. Tams, J. J. Van Alen, George W. Vannest, and Carlisle Norwood.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 10.—Baron and Baroness Van Tuyll, arrived to-day at the H. B. Duryea villa for the season.

Prof. Alexander Agassiz gave a dinner to-night in honor of Chief Justice William W. Douglas of the Rhode Island Supreme Court.

Mrs. Francis O. French is expected at her Newport villa, Harbouryiew, early next week, coming from Europe, and will be followed soon by her daughter, Lady Cheylesmere and Lord Cheylesmere.

James J. Van Alen, who came over from England for his annual June fishing in Canadian waters, is here for a few days.

Charles M. Oelrichs, John J. Wysong, and Whitney Warren arrived from New York this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Janney of Baltimore are guests of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Huhn.

Mrs. W. J. Westcote of New York is a guest of Mrs. J. T. Thompson.

Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner at Wayside this evening.

Harry A. C. Taylor's steam yacht Wanderer arrived late last night from Europe, having made the run from the Azores in seven days and eleven hours. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, who have been cruising in the Mediterranean, left the yacht in Southern Europe to proceed by rail and steamer to the United States.

PHYZTS! SAID THE CAT.

Interrupting a Festal Vet Officially Solemn Packer Institute Affair.

In the rear of the Packer Institute in Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, there is a beautiful green campus. Into this Adamless glade the other afternoon there slowly marched in cap and gown a procession of girls of the institute, who were about to rehearse the song composed by the class day poetess.

As the girls marched around the campus they sang sweetly. A stray cat, strangely alarmed, fled across the lawn and climbed an apple tree. In the shade of this old apple tree the girls presently lined up.

"We will repeat that first verse," said the teacher mildly, "and please be careful to accentuate the first note of each measure. One, two, three, four!"

They sang:

Ha-a-appy, happy are our hea-a-arts
On this bright auspicious da-a-y.
Your kind words have—

The teacher rapped on the trunk of the old apple tree. The singing ceased.

"Who is it who continually falls flat at the end of the second line? I have noticed this befo—"

From the shade of the old apple tree came a mournful sound:

"Mrrr-r-o-o-ow!"

The girls' faces burned crimson with suppressed laughter. The teacher turned pale. What had invaded the Adamless Eden?

"Who is up that tree?" she demanded.

"Mrrr-o-o-ow! Phyzts!" was the reply.

"It is a cat," said the teacher calmly and added, seeing the risible volcanoes before her, "We will continue the rehearsal in the hall. About wheel, March! Ready? One, two, three, four!"

Ha-a-appy, happy are our hea-a-arts,
On this bright auspicious da-a-ay.
Your kind words have made us gla-a-ad,
Your fond thoughts will with us stay.

The music died away in the solemn precincts of the Packer Institute, while from the shade of the old apple tree came the caterwauling of the unhappy cat.

SHOE LACES START A RIOT.

Three Arrests Because a Boy Peddler Lost a Pair in a Saloon.

A comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing"—Isidor Rosenberg's, not Shakespeare's—caused the arrest of three persons at 7 o'clock last night, and made a commotion in the saloon at 45 East Eighteenth Street for half an hour. It was all about a pair of shoe laces.

Isidor, who is thirteen years old, and lives at 329 East Twentieth Street, went into the saloon to sell them. John B. Kroll, an etcher, who lives at 4,521 Sixth Avenue, South Brooklyn, took a pair to look over. Isidor said he didn't give the laces back; Kroll said he did.

So Isidor went out on the street, sat down, and cried. A sympathetic crowd gathered. In that crowd was Thomas Callahan of 153 Avenue B. Kroll had come out to talk over the matter, and W. J. Buckly, twenty-five years old, of 509 East Sixteenth Street, sided with him.

Callahan later said that Buckly, personating an officer, had started to drag him away to the East Twenty-second Street Station. Policemen Lynch and Rogers then ran up.

Buckly was found with the aid of lighted matches a few minutes after by Lynch in a dark corner of the saloon cellar. Kroll and Isidor and Buckly all were taken to the police station as prisoners, followed by a hooting mob.

Kroll was locked up on the charge of larceny of a pair of shoe laces, Isidor was sent to the Gerry society charged with selling laces without a license, and Buckly was held for personating an officer.

JOHN CANAVAN DEAD.

One of the Oldest Oarsmen in New York and Member of Nonpareils.

John Canavan, one of the oldest oarsmen in New York, died at his home, 1,384 Lexington Avenue, on Thursday night. He was a member of the Nonpareil Rowing Club for thirty-one years, and was considered one of the best authorities on rowing in the country. On Decoration Day he took part in the veterans' race on the Harlem River, the others being J. P. Buckley of Portland, Me.; Charles Buiser of Albany, and C. A. Muller of the Nassau Boat Club. The race was won by Buckley. After the race Canavan congratulated the winner, and said: "I have rowed my last race." The remark proved prophetic, as he died one week later.

Canavan was born in New York, and was Wardman in the Eighth Precinct for twenty-six years. He retired from the force nine years ago. He served through the civil war in ex-Police Commissioner W. C. Murphy's regiment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George F. Bixby.

George F. Bixby, for the last thirty-three years editor of The Plattsburg Republican and an authority on the history of Northern New York, died in this city on Friday. His newspaper was established in the war of 1812, and he succeeded in collecting and indexing a complete file of its early issues from which he published much interesting matter bearing upon the stirring events of those days in the Champlain country and the St. Lawrence Valley. He wrote much on industrial topics, and was known for his broad knowledge of literature and art.

Mr. Bixby was born in Vermont. He married Miss Deborah Turner Stephenson of Lancaster, N. H., who died in 1897. He leaves a son, George S. Bixby, a lawyer of this city, and a daughter, Miss Helen S. Bixby of Plattsburg.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. SARAH HEARSE GOOD died yesterday at the residence of her son, Brent Good, in Long Branch, N. J., in her ninety-second year. She leaves two sons.

THEODORE E. PINE, portrait painter of Asheville, N. C., died yesterday at Ogdensburg, N. Y. His life was mostly passed in New York and Chicago.

CHARLOTTE G. MONTGOMERY of Hamadan, Persia, who had been a missionary to Persia for nineteen years, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday. She was a native of Princetown, Prince Edward Island. Funeral services will be held from the West Presbyterian Church Monday.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Temperatures have fallen somewhat in the lake region and the Lower Missouri Valley and have generally risen elsewhere.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh southerly, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast to south; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southeast to south; on the lower lakes fresh to brisk southerly, shifting to northerly, probably thunder squalls; on the upper lakes fresh northerly.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Sunday; Monday fair, fresh southwest shifting to northwest winds.

New Jersey—Showers Sunday; Monday fair, light to fresh southerly winds, shifting to northwest.

New England—Showers Sunday; Monday partly cloudy and cooler, showers in east portion, fresh southerly winds, becoming northwesterly Monday.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Thunder showers and cooler Sunday; Monday fair, warmer, fresh south winds, shifting to northwesterly.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	54	61	4 P. M.	66	81
6 A. M.	53	60	6 P. M.	65	79
9 A. M.	56	68	9 P. M.	60	71
12 M.	60	77	12 P. M.	57	69

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 70; corresponding date 1904, 59; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 68.

The thermometer registered 63 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 81 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 59 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

ALL READY TO-DAY FOR 18-HOUR FLIER

3,000 Trackmen Have Examined Every Cross Tie to Chicago.

SECRET TEST OF ENGINEERS

Signals Set Against Them in Strange Places to See If They Obey—Penn. R. R. Taking No Chances.

The Pennsylvania Special, the new eighteen-hour New York-Chicago train, will leave Jersey City on its maiden trip this afternoon at 4:14 o'clock. No detail has been forgotten to insure for it a successful run.

As a result of the trial run on the Pennsylvania lines east of Pittsburg, it was found that in order to get the new eighteen-hour train over the mountains on time it will be necessary to use two locomotives on the grades. The officers had hoped that a double-header would not be necessary, thus saving the few minutes required in attaching the extra locomotive. The test run on Friday showed that westbound it will be necessary to double up out of Altoona and eastbound from the base to the summit of the mountains.

Every engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad main line has been subjected to unusual tests as to observance of rules governing the block signal system for a week as the final preparation for successful running of the Limited. General Manager Atterbury issued orders that every engineer must be perfect in his observation of signals, as these will play an important part in making the fast runs.

Without knowledge of the engineers men were sent along every division of the main line with instructions to make as many tests as they deemed proper. As the passenger trains sped along engineers were startled to find signals set against them in unaccustomed places. Immediately they stopped their trains. After waiting a specified time the rules permit them to proceed cautiously until the trouble is ascertained. It is said that almost every man observed the signals. Upon arrival at their destinations the unexpected stops were reported.

The General Manager had spotters stationed to take the number of every locomotive whose engineer violated the signal order. For the first offense the penalty was three days' vacation without pay, for a second offense transfer to some unimportant division where block signals are not so extensively used, and a third violation dismissed from the service. Tests on the Philadelphia division were continued for seven days, and this division, it is said, made the best showing.

More than 3,000 employes were at work yesterday going over the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, examining every spike and rail and making repairs wherever needed. Other large forces were similarly engaged on the New York division and on the line west of Pittsburg to Chicago.

The passenger department reported last night that every berth on the train to leave New York to-day had been engaged at noon yesterday. Applications for the space on every train next week have been received. Similar reports have been received from Chicago. There are only forty-three berths on each train, and it is not probable that any train will carry more than fifty passengers.

The new train, according to Col. F. N. Barksdale, has been made possible by the vast expenditures for betterments made by the Pennsylvania in the last few years. Independent freight lines have been built, the passenger lines have been straightened and shortened, and great sums have been spent in reducing the grades and for equipment and motive power, representing the very best there is in railroading.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, in deciding upon the eighteen-hour schedule, sought to adapt itself to the requirements of business and professional men. After a day in New York, one may spend a night on the road and reach Chicago the following morning before the opening of banks and general business. He then may leave Chicago in the afternoon and be at his desk in New York next morning.

Special pride is taken in the equipment of the train. It will be composed of Pullman parlor smoking car, drawing room and stateroom sleeping cars, dining car, and compartment observation car. A stenographer and typewriter will be aboard for free service to patrons of the train.

Had it not been for the double tracking of the Fort Wayne Road the eighteen-hour schedule would have presented a very different proposition, but with four tracks practically to Pittsburg and two tracks the rest of the way, automatic block signals safeguarding the flyer for the entire journey, it is believed by the Pennsylvania people that there is nothing impossible about a sixteen-hour train, should the public demand it.

A connecting train will leave Washington at 3:40 o'clock in the afternoon and Baltimore at 5 o'clock, arriving at Harrisburg at 7:25 o'clock, fifteen minutes before the Limited is due.

"Everything is in readiness," said Col. Barksdale yesterday afternoon, "and from one end of the line to the other officers and employes are watching for the train. It should be impressed upon all that this is no spectacular attempt to excel any competitor in a race against time, but simply the realization of the Pennsylvania's desire to give the people of New York and Chicago what they want. It has taken years of time and millions of dollars in preparation to make such a train possible. Naturally the company is elated that its efforts are about to be crowned with success."

The New York Central has not yet made public the detailed schedule of the eighteen-hour Twentieth Century Limited, which is to be started next Sunday.

"There will be no test runs," said an operating officer of the New York Central yesterday afternoon. "The fast train will be nothing new for us. We will simply cut two hours off the running time of the Twentieth Century Limited."

MONUMENT TO GEN. BOYNTON.

Chattanooga Plans to Erect One in His Memory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 10.—Preliminary plans were laid and ways and means discussed for the erection of a suitable monument in this city to the memory of Gen. Henry V. Boynton, at a meeting of the committee appointed by the Mayor to-night. It was unanimously decided that the monument should be built and that the funds should be solicited not only from Chattanooga, but from all over the country, making the memorial National in its scope.

A meeting will be held in the near future in memory of Gen. Boynton, and still later a mass meeting of citizens will be held to discuss the question of the monument.

Licensing 60 Autos a Day in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 10.—Within the last week 360 applications have been made to the Secretary of State for licenses for automobiles, and all of them have been granted. This means an average of sixty a day, the largest in the history of the office. Ninety per cent. of the owners were New Yorkers and Philadelphians. New Jersey had licensed 10,876 machines at the close of business Friday night.



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FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

KEARSARGE'S GUNNERS BREAK TARGET RECORDS

One Achieves 100 Per Cent. at Rapid Fire Off Sandy Hook.

WIRELESS TALK AT 500 MILES

Admiral Evans Got Message from Off Newport News to the Maryland at Cape Cod.

According to statements yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy Yard by officers of the ships, all records for shooting with five-inch guns were broken by four gunners on the battleship Kentucky in target practice of the heavier ships of the North Atlantic Squadron off Sandy Hook last Thursday morning.

At a range of nearly a mile one gunner, it is said, hit the target thirteen times out of a possible fourteen, firing fourteen shots a minute. Another gunner scored thirteen hits out of thirteen shots. Fifty-three shots were fired, and only three missed the mark.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander of the Squadron, was extremely proud of the phenomenal shooting. The gun practice was taken while the ships were on their way here from Southern waters, on the northern drill grounds, about twenty miles east-southeast of the Highlands of Navesink. The target was a painted screen, twenty-one and a half feet long by seventeen feet high, mounted on a raft. The range was about 1,600 yards and the sea was moderate.

The two other gunners who figured in the record shooting each made twelve hits out of thirteen shots fired in one minute. At the yard yesterday the names of the gunners could not be learned. When Rear Admiral Evans was asked what such shooting would mean in actual battle, he answered, smiling:

"In something like half an hour there will be none of the enemy left afloat to fire at.

"With the exception of one or two ships, the marksmanship of the fleet was of the highest order. The series of manoeuvres just ended was the most successful I have been engaged in during the forty-four years I have been in the navy. We tested the new device for expelling smoke and gases from the big guns after firing, and it worked most successfully, even under the hardest conditions. It should do much toward preventing explosions of guns.

"We not only did some shooting, but we broke the navy wireless telegraph record on this trip. While we were at Newport News, Va., we got into communication with the new armored cruiser Maryland, which was off Cape Cod, Mass., something like 500 miles away, and took eighty words without a break."

SEVEN CHICKENS ADOPT A DOG

Their Mother an Incubator, They Choose a Canine Foster-Parent.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 10.—Edward G. Naumann of Llewellyn Avenue, Bloomfield, is the owner of seven little incubator chickens which have adopted Mr. Naumann's dog as their mother. The dog seems to have accepted the charge.

He was barking in the sunshine the day the chickens were turned out to scratch, and one of the little yellow balls hid under his shaggy coat. The six other chicks followed suit.

The dog did not resent the intrusion, and the chickens made themselves very much at home, making short excursions from their shelter and then running back again. When the dog moved he was followed by the batch of chicks, and when he lay down again they nestled as before.

Mr. Naumann says the dog keeps his little charges from straying and puts all cats to flight.

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Young woman, European training, practical experience, will take charge of furnishing and decorating artistic rooms and apartments; will take commissions to buy furnishings, objects of art, here or Europe. L. F., 303 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

EATON—NESBITT.—On March 5, 1905, by the Rev. L. C. Rich, Helen W., daughter of Harry M. Nesbitt, to Stanley C. Eaton.

GREENE—DENIG.—On Wednesday, June 7, in St. James Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., Harriet Annette Denig, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Denig, to Edgeworth Greene.

McCONNELL—KNAPP.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Knapp, 4,400 McPherson Av., St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, June 10, at 4:30 P. M., Dr. Guthrie McConnell, lately of Philadelphia, and Miss Genevieve Knapp, the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, Rector Emeritus of All Souls' Church, New York, father of the bridegroom, officiating.

HOPKINS—WISE.—On Saturday, June 10, at the West End Collegiate Church, by the Rev. Henry Everston Cobb, Margaret Heston, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Pe

NEW RECORD FOR RELAY RACE AT N. Y. A. C. GAMES

Irish-American Team Won Two-Mile Contest at Travers Island.

YALE'S MEN OUTCLASSED

Harry Hillman Won the Low Hurdles with Great Spurt While Spectators Loudly Cheered.

The scratch athletes fared badly yesterday at the seventy-fourth games of the New York Athletic Club, held on the track at Travers Island. This in nowise prevented the remarkable assemblage of 8,000 spectators from enjoying the programme of sport to the fullest extent. They cheered the splendid performances of the handicap men as impartially as they saluted the desperate attempts of men like Seitz, in the sprints; Squires, in the half-mile, and Nebrech, at the mile, to get out in front, the effort in every instance being a failure. The vast crowd was also treated to a record-breaking two-mile relay, which, for inspiring features, has never been surpassed in the annals of the great Travers Island track.

It is true that the crowd wanted to see Yale's team win in some of the big events on the card. They were disappointed, however, for R. A. Spitzer was the only wearer of the dark blue to win. He captured the mile run in a fast and furious finish, with H. M. Basson of the Young Men's League. There were no dull moments, as the races were all up to record time, each affording its share of exciting features during an afternoon ideal for athletic sport.

By all odds the two-mile relay race proved the event of the day's sport, besides being a record breaker, the distance being covered in 7:54 4-5, the old time being 7:59, made at Buffalo in 1904. From the standpoint of individual performance E. B. Parsons, the last runner out for Yale, overshadowed all of the others. He ran his half-mile stretch in 1:55 1-5, and made up the better part of a lap which the previous Yale runners had lost.

On the next relay Harvey Cohn of the Irish-American team changed the positions and led. All this while Yale had been dropping behind, with the Mohawk Athletic Club men still further in the rear. Then Nebrech, the peerless long-distance runner, took up the Mercury Foot relay. He had a hard time of it with Bromilow of the Irish-Americans, but by a superb burst of speed managed to finish in front. Pilgrim started out last for the New York Athletic Club, and by fairly running at a sprinting pace he forged to the front and seemed to have the race won. Taylor, however, made a sensational finish, spurting at terrific pace as he reached the stretch for the tape and beating the New York Athletic Club runner, who was pumped out, by a scant twelve inches. Parsons of Yale was four yards behind.

The hammer throw brought out a good field, S. P. Gillies, New West Side Athletic Club, made several phenomenal throws, winning with 147 feet 7¼ inches, to which was added his handicap of 35 feet. Ewing Rafferty, the Princeton University football player, took third with 135 feet 7¾ inches. His handicap was 25 feet. Rafferty spoiled a number of his throws by overstepping the circle. By one of the misfortunes of competition, these foul throws were all his best. Robert Edgren, the New York Athletic Club man, won second in this event. The summary:

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by H. V. Sullivan, Fordham University, (38 yards;) E. J. Sweeney, Pastime A. C., (44 yards,) second; J. A. Bauderman, Irish-American A. C., (26 yards,) third. Time—1:54 1-5.

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. C., (9½ yards;) W. J. V. Cook, Mohawk A. C., (9 yards,) second; Max Block, New West Side A. C., (9½ yards,) third. Time—0:10

120-Yard High Hurdles Race on Grass, Handicap.—Won by James S. Wiley, Clinton High School, (10 yards;) F. J. Sullivan, New York A. C. New York University, (6 yards,) second; J. M. McLaughlin, Xavier A. A., (10 yards,) third. Time—0:15 3-5.

Two-Mile Relay Race for Clubs and Colleges.—Won by Irish-American A. C. team, H. W. Cohn, A. G. Bauderman, J. Bromilow, and J. A. Taylor; New York A. C. team, H. Christophers, H. V. Valentine, F. Nebrech, and P. H. Pilgrim, second; Yale University team, C. B. Allcott, W. J. L'Engle, B. Moore, E. B. Parsons, third. Time—7:54 4-5.

Throwing Sixteen-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by S. P. Gillies, New West Side A. C., (35 feet,) with throw of 147 feet 7¾ inches; Robert Edgren, New York A. C., (30 feet,) with 135 feet 7 inches, second; Ewing Rafferty, Princeton University, (25 feet,) with 135 feet 7¾ inches, third.

Putting 16-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, New York Athletic Club, (7 feet,) with put of 37 feet 2 inches; John J. Ryan, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (3 feet,) with put of 41 feet 1½ inches, second; L. E. J. Feuerbach, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) with put of 43 feet 4¼ inches, third.

Pole Vault for Height, Handicap.—Won by C. King, New York Athletic Club, (12 inches,) with 9 feet 9 inches; Harold H. Baille, St. Peter's Guild, (12 inches,) with 9 feet 9 inches, second; Robert Ganung, St. Peter's Guild, (12 inches,) with 9 feet 6 inches, third. Tie for first place, King winning the jump-off.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by John J. Ryan, St Bartholomew Athletic Club, (1 inch,) with jump of 6 feet 1 inch; W. C. Fielding, St. Edmund's Athletic Club, (8 inches,) with jump of 5 feet 6 inches, second. J. T. Mahoney, New York Athletic Club, (3 inches,) with jump of 5 feet 10 inches, third.

One-Mile Inter-Settlement League Relay Race.—Won by Clark Neighborhood House team, composed of R. Frieman, J. Schwinger, A. Pepis, C. Harbrecht, and H. Weinberger; Hudson Guild team, composed of P. McShane, E. McShane, T. Herdes, L. Smith, and C. McAuleffe, second; Gordon House team, composed of S. P. Spiro, R. Fitzgerald, F. Vollmers, G. Stacey, and J. Lennon, third. Time—3:32 1-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by R. A. Spitzer, Yale University, (65 yards;) Howard M. Basson, Young Men's League, (100 yards,) second; Harry Coates, Xavier Athletic Association, (55 yards,) third. Time—4:26 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by Ernest Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, (20 yards;) E. D. Reilly, Fordham Preparatory School, (18 yards,) second; J. J. McLoughlin, Xavier College Athletic Association, (20 yards,) third. Time—0:21 3-5.

220-Yard Hurdle Race, Handicap.—Won by H. L. Hillman, New York Athletic Club, (scratch;) Arthur P. S. Naull, Trinity Athletic Club, (10 yards,) second; W. E. Findley, New York Athletic Club, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:25 3-5.

One-Mile Invitation Interscholastic Relay Race.—Won by Erasmus Hall High School team, composed of A. Salmon, C. Korbee, E. B. Hutchings, R. McNulty, and J. E. O'Connor; Brooklyn Boys' High School team, composed of L. E. Fackner, C. S. Bryce, W. A. Henshaw, H. Starr, and A. Henshaw, second; Montclair High School team, composed of F. Van Vleck, G. R. Jenkins, J. W. Surbrug, G. J. Chase, and F. L. Noyes, third. Time—3:25 3-5.

Running Broad Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. F. O'Connell, unattached, (6 inches,) with jump of 22 feet 11½ inches; I. F. Weber, New York Athletic Club, (6 inches,) with jump of 22 feet 5 inches, second; C. B. Tippett, New York Athletic Club, (8 inches,) with jump of 22 feet 2¼ inches, third.

TENNIS CHAMPIONS WON.

Ward and Wright Defeat Yale-Princeton Pair on Crescent Courts.

As a fitting ending to the practice of the American international challenging tennis team Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, the National doubles champions, yesterday defeated the Yale-Princeton combination of Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander on the courts of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge. The veteran collegians proved to be in amazingly good form, and they caused Ward and Wright to reveal every bit of their resourcefulness and skill in order to win in five sets, the score at the end of the match being 8—6, 6—4, 6—3, 2—6, and 6—2.

Wright won the first prize of the tournament in the singles by coming through his matches without meeting defeat. In the doubles Ward and Wright were not defeated during the week. The American team—Ward, Wright, Larned, and Clothier—sail for England next Tuesday to compete for the Davis International Cup.

MOUNT VERNON BOYS WIN.

Easily Defeat Yonkers High School in Dual Meet.

The Mount Vernon and Yonkers High Schools held their annual dual track games yesterday at the grounds of the Hollywood Inn Athletic Association at Yonkers, and the former won by 64 points to 26. The boys from Mount Vernon school took all the first places except the running high jump, which they tied. A. Gobelin of Mount Vernon school was the only boy to capture two events. He won the 75-yard dash and the running broad jump. F. Cooper did the best work for the Yonkers team, as he got second place in the 75-yard dash and third place in the 220-yard dash and running broad jump. Summary:

75-Yard Dash.—Won by A. Gobelin, Mount Vernon; F. Cooper, Yonkers, second; J. Brown, Yonkers, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by T. Blanchard, Mount Vernon; G. Lamamor, Mount Vernon, second; C. Zimmell, Yonkers, third. Time—0:57 3-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by H. Anderson, Mount Vernon; H. Arnelt, Mount Vernon, second; B. Myers, Mount Vernon, third. Time—5:18 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Reed, Mount Vernon; W. Phipps, Mount Vernon, second; F. Cooper, Yonkers, third. Time—0:26 3-5.

880-Yard Run.—Won by T. Lee, Mount Vernon; H. Fink, Yonkers, second; G. Newhall, Yonkers, third. Time—2:15 1-5.

Running High Jump.—J. Brown, Yonkers, and E. Babcock, Mount Vernon, tie at 5 feet 5 inches; C. Madden, Yonkers, with 5 feet 3 inches, third.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by A. Gobelin, Mount Vernon, with a jump of 19 feet 6 inches; R. Skinner, Yonkers, with 18 feet 11½ inches, second; F. Cooper, Yonkers, with 18 feet 6 inches, third.

Pole Vault.—Won by J. Reed, Mount Vernon, with a vault of 9 feet; A. Babcock, Mount Vernon, and W. Taylor, Yonkers, with 8 feet 10 inches, tied for second.

Putting 12-Pound Shot.—Won by E. Miller, Mount Vernon, with a put of 39 feet 4 inches; B. Corwin, Yonkers, with 37 feet 6 inches, second; P. Doty, Yonkers, with 37 feet 3 inches, third.

Throwing 12-Pound Hammer.—Won by S. Lane, Mount Vernon, with a throw of 98 feet 1 inch; F. Hubert, Mount Vernon, with 93 feet 6 inches, second; R. Skinner, Yonkers, with 76 feet 1 inch, third.

HINCK'S FINE TENNIS FORM.

Leads Montclair Team in Matches for Metropolitan League Title.

Two of the club teams scored in all of their matches yesterday in the second series of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League championship. The champions of last year, the Kings County Club of Brooklyn, scored in both the singles and doubles over the New York Athletic Club on the latter's courts at Travers Island. The Montclair Athletic Club also defeated the players of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club on the New Rochelle courts, while the other competitors—the West Side and New York Clubs and the Englewood Field Club and the Knickerbocker Field Club—split their matches.

Otto M. Hinck and J. D. Kidder headed the Montclair team, and both played slashing tennis in the singles, although the contests were three sets. Summary:

Singles.—O. M. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated H. D. Montgomery, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 3—6, 10—8; J. D. Kidder, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated R. F. Augur, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Doubles.—O. M. Hinck and H. L. Lockett, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated H. D. Montgomery and Guy Carleton, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 10—8.

The New York Athletic Club team played hard and fast tennis against the men of the Kings County Club, but the latter proved too steady and resourceful, taking the matches by close scores. Anderson was in excellent form, and his drives along the side lines was the feature of his contest. The summary:

Singles.—Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Roland H. Mallory, New York Athletic Club, 3—7, 6—3, 6—0; Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Rufus Davis, New York Athletic Club, 6—1, 6—3.

Doubles.—Henry W. Mollenhauer and Frederick W. Heikamp, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Roland H. Mallory and Samuel C. Caldwell, New York Athletic Club, 6—0, 15—13.

The team of the New York Lawn Tennis Club made its first appearance in the league contests yesterday on the courts of the West Side Club, and the latter won both of the singles matches, O. M. Bostwick and Ross Burchard playing fast tennis in these contests. Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy won in the doubles, outplaying the opposing team in straight sets. The summary:

Singles.—O. M. Bostwick, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Loraine G. Wyeth, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2; Ross Burchard, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 2—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated O. M. Bostwick and Ross Burchard, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3.

On the courts of the Knickerbocker Field Club, at Flatbush, the team of the Englewood Field Club was only successful in scoring in the singles. All of the matches were keenly contested and brought out some splendid volleying at the net. The summary:

Singles.—P. M. Banks, Englewood Field Club, defeated C. L. Millard, Knickerbocker Field Club, 7—5, 6—4; W. F. Allen, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated H. Torrence, Englewood Field Club, 5—7, 6—4, 8—6.

Doubles.—W. F. Allen and H. S. Roberts, Knickerbocker Field Club, defeated H. Torrence and A. Torrence, Englewood Field Club, 6—4, 9—7.

TO MEET KING EDWARD.

Wilson Marshall, Owner of Atlantic, Will Be Presented on Wednesday.

LONDON, June 10.—Wilson Marshall, the owner of the yacht Atlantic, winner of the Kaiser's Cup in the yacht race across the ocean, will be presented to King Edward at the levee next Wednesday.

On Monday the party will go to Southampton and dine with Sir Thomas Lipton aboard the Erin. Others who have received them include Sir Thomas Dewar, Sir Joseph Lawrence, and R. P. Houston, M. P., each of whom gave a dinner at his country house in their honor.

DOUGLAS LOSES AT POOL.

Beaten by Champion Young in Metropolitan Tourney at Strollers'.

In a pool match that was filled with clever combination shots Albert F. Young, Jr., the amateur inter-city champion, defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas last night. The contest was in the Metropolitan handicap tournament at the Strollers' Club, 67 Madison Avenue. Both men played from scratch, Young winning by 125 balls to 97. The big meeting, which began with 128 entries, is more than half finished, and will end during this week. The summary:

Metropolitan Handicap.—Third Round—Albert F. Young, Jr., (125,) of Brooklyn, defeated Dr. Walter G. Douglas, (125,) New York Amateur Billiard Club, 125 balls to 97; Henry B. Gutches, (95,) New York Amateur Billiard Club, defeated Lucian Thorp Chapman, (90,) the Strollers' Club, 95 balls to 85; William S. Fraley, (125,) Rochester Club, defeated J. M. Heatherton, (125,) Crescent Athletic Club, by default; William Downs, (125,) of New York, defeated J. Gerald Benkard, (75,) the Strollers' Club, 125 balls to 86; L. F. Carter, (125,) New York Amateur Billiard Club, defeated George Newell Hamlin, (75,) Alpha Delta Phi Club, 125 balls to 62.

JERSEY GOLF RIVALS MEET.

Ex-Attorney General Griggs Beaten by Essex County Player.

The Essex County Country Club and the North Jersey Country Club teams met yesterday on the golf links of the Essex County Club at Orange, N. J., in the team match championship series of the New Jersey Golf League. The home players won by 9 holes to 1. Archibald Graham, the runner-up for the metropolitan championship, was the only North Jersey clubman to win. Ex-Attorney General John W. Griggs played for the North Jersey team, and although he put up a good game, he met defeat by three holes. The players and scores:

ESSEX COUNTY.		NORTH JERSEY.	
C. W. O'Connor	0	A. Graham	1
R. L. Redfield	2	W. D. Scott	0
S. B. Reynolds	1	A. P. Gray	0
J. A. Brower	0	C. Hontune	0
C. H. Lee	3	J. W. Griggs	0
George Richards	3	E. E. Gedney	0
Total	9	Total	1

FOX HILLS GOLFERS LOSE.

Richmond County Players Superior in Team Match.

A team match that was hotly contested from start to finish was played yesterday on the links of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, between the home club and the Fox Hills golfers. The home delegation won by 26 holes to 15. One of the features was the record made for the sixteenth hole, 470 yards, by C. W. Sparks of Fox Hills. He got it in three strokes. The players and scores:

RICHMOND COUNTY.		FOX HILLS.	
L. N. Thomas	0	P. O'Connor	4
C. T. Stolton	3	J. A. Janni	0
O. L. Williams	0	C. H. Kirk	1
C. W. Taintor	0	H. E. Armstrong	4
J. C. Cottrell	7	B. S. Bottome	0
O. Hitchcock, Jr.	7	H. Walker	0
T. A. Blygh	0	F. Sears	1
C. N. Taintor	0	B. T. Allen	2
D. F. Welton	3	H. Ives	0
H. R. Hitchcock	5	A. B. Mawcharp	0
F. L. Davis	2	W. Lough	0
T. V. Taintor	0	C. Sparks	3
W. H. Botsford	2	E. W. Scheffer	0
Total	36	Total	15

SCHOOLBOYS MAY ROW ON PELHAM BAY COURSE

Dr. Luther Gulick Favors Project to Interest Younger Element.

CAN SECURE FOREIGN CREWS

Secretary Fortmeyer Says Germany Will Send Entries and Other Countries Will Follow.

At least one and probably two German crews will take part in the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, which will be held this year at Baltimore. It is expected that Mulcahy and Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club, who will row at Hamburg next month, will bring the German oarsmen back with them. This will give the foreigners a couple of weeks' work on American water before taking part in the National regatta. Much regret is felt over the fact that the visiting oarsmen will not row in New York, and this has done much to stir up popular rowing interests in the project to construct a National course at Pelham Bay. Local oarsmen are alive to the disadvantage to which they are placed in being compelled to go to other cities to compete in National regattas, while there is a magnificent location at Pelham Bay, which can be secured for a perpetual course by vigorous work with the city authorities.

With over 10,000 active oarsmen in the metropolitan district, the task of securing the necessary permission to establish a course and the maintenance of it after it is constructed should be a comparatively easy one.

Chickens are bound to come home to roost. This is the case of the New York oarsmen. In response to a graceful compliment from the Atalanta Boat Club in the shape of the entry of Mulcahy and Varley in the German Henley, the rowing authorities in Germany will make entries in our National regatta. Yet it is denied the New York oarsmen to entertain the visitors in home waters. This condition of affairs is largely due to the apathy of rowing organizations in accepting things as they are instead of making an effort to better them, and the question is now being asked: "If 1,000 horsemen can secure a Speedway, costing millions, why cannot 10,000 oarsmen secure a $150,000 water way?"

President James Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen has shown how easy it is to answer this question. At considerable trouble and expense he has thoroughly investigated the proposed course. He declares the plan not only feasible, but simple in the extreme, and what is far more important to oarsmen, the stretch of water will give New York the finest regatta course in the country, if not in the world. The work can be completed in six months at a total outlay of $150,000.

The propect has a far-reaching influence, and one that does not appear upon the surface. For several years many efforts have been made to induce the local high and public schools to take up rowing. This has not been attended with much success, owing to the cost connected with the scheme. With all the local rowing clubs located on the proposed course, this could be largely obviated. There is hardly a club in the metropolitan district that has not an extra eight-oared shell which is probably not fast enough to suit the up-to-date oarsmen. There are nearly forty clubs in and around New York, and at least 75 per cent. of these could, and probably would, voluntarily offer the schoolboys the use of their shells. One prominent coach has already volunteered his services gratis three afternoons a week to give the youngsters instruction in rowing, and if the effort is made doubtless a score of first-class oarsmen would follow suit.

Owing to the fact that the water will be absolutely still and at a very low depth, the dangers of drowning are reduced to a minimum. This has been a serious obstacle heretofore. In this regard Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Superintendent of Physical Training in the schools of Greater New York, is very outspoken in support of the course. He believes rowing to be the best possible exercise for the schoolboys, and said:

"I have read with interest the proposition to give New York oarsmen a National regatta course, and fully indorse the idea. It is a splendid suggestion, and one, I should judge, easy to bring about. I am a strong advocate of rowing as a healthy, recreative, athletic exercise. New York should have a course for oarsmen worthy of her other great institutions, and I shall be glad to help on the good cause. If the course could be constructed, it would be possible, under certain restricted conditions, to create an interest in the sport among the schoolboys. It would be an easy matter for the high school boys to take up rowing, but the excessive cost would be a serious matter to the scholars of the public schools. However, with the help of the different rowing clubs, I feel certain that some satisfactory plan could be adopted which would give a big impetus to the sport. The united action of those devoted to rowing interests is all that is necessary to bring about the desired end, and the oarsmen would be well repaid by practically owning the finest course in the United States. Concerted action and determination will accomplish the object, and I sincerely trust the clubs will not let this opportune proposition pass neglected."

Frederick R. Fortmeyer, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and one of the best posted officials on international rowing, is enthusiastic over the project. He is satisfied that if the course is once constructed it will attract many oarsmen from Europe, and the National regatta would be changed to international. He is also convinced that there would be no difficulty in securing the vote of the National board to hold the annual regattas at Pelham Bay. German rowing authorities have expressed a willingness to change their regatta dates to accommodate Americans. They will also give a special international regatta every year, or change their Henley to an international event. Secretary Fortmeyer hopes to accompany America's champion eight next year to Europe. While there he could do a deal of missionary work with the French, Holland, English, and German rowing organizations, and lay the foundation of a series of international rowing events which will surpass anything of its kind ever attempted.

Another power in the athletic world has promised his assistance. James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, is on record as favoring the proposed course. He is a firm believer in all branches of athletics for the younger generation, and thinks the oarsmen of New York and vicinity are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the Board of Aldermen.

VESPER CREW SAILS.

Quaker Oarsmen Confident They Will Defeat the Pick of England.

Fourteen brawny sons of Father Penn are on their way to England, where they hope to win the Grand Challenge Cup at the Royal Henley Regatta. The party sailed on the American liner New York yesterday morning with the avowed intention of defeating England's crack waterman and returning to America with Britain's most valued aquatic trophy. The fourteen men are from the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia and will row on the historic River Thames on July 4, 5, and 6. As the big steamer cast off her moorings a big crowd of Philadelphians gave the crew a rousing send-off.

The men who will make the trip are Capt. Lutt, who will row at 6; Lockwood, bow; Gleason, 2; Scheil, 3; Flanagan, 4; Williams, 5; Armstrong, 7; Ehley, stroke; Abell and Ayres, coxswains; Johnson and Juvenal, substitute oarsmen; Joseph Dempsey, coach, and Oscar Thorn, President of the Vesper Boat Club. The latter will act as manager during the trip.

During the trip from Philadelphia on Friday night the new eight-oared shell was damaged, having a hole knocked in the stern. The damage can easily be repaired and will in no way affect the speed of the boat.

Miss Moore a Tennis Champion.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Miss Elizabeth Moore of New York, the former National champion, to-day won the Pennsylvania State lawn tennis championship in women's singles, defeating in the challenge round Mrs. J. C. Hibbs, of the Belmont Cricket Club, by a score of 6-1, 6-1. Miss Moore held the match well in hand at all times. Miss Moore followed up this victory by winning the mixed doubles championship in partnership with E. B. Dewhurst, the University of Pennsylvania champion. They defeated in the challenge round the previous holders of the title, A. L. Hoskins and Mrs. F. B. Gilbert, 6-0, 6-1.

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Upholstery Dept. Specials.

300 NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, 3½ yds. long; odds and ends of the season; formerly sold for $1.50 to $3.98 pair; each at 39c

750 ORIENTAL COUCH COVERS, in a handsome assortment of colors; 50 inches wide and 3 yds. long; were $1.50; each at 87c

1,000 SILK FLOSS CUSHIONS in a variety of tapestry stripes; were 79c.; each at 47c

150 FOLDING SCREENS, 5 feet high; 3 wide panels; filled with figured silk silkoline; were $1.25; each at 69c

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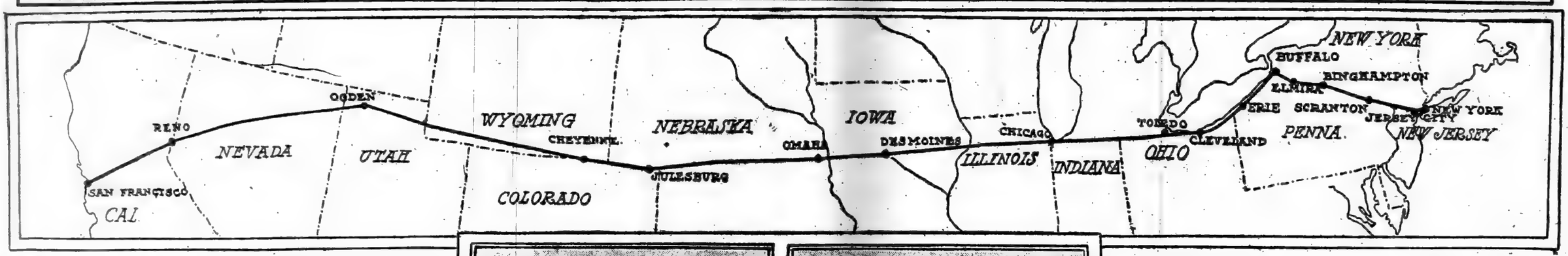
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GRIFFITH'S MEN BEAT TAIL-ENDERS BY 9 TO 3

Victors Hit Hard and They Are Helped Along by Errors.

ONLY RUNS FOR CHAMPIONS

Pittsburg Players Are at Pitches Taylor's Mercy and They Are Shut Out.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 9; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 9; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 15; Detroit, 8.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 4.

National League.

New York, 5; Pittsburg, 0.
Chicago, 7; Boston, 0.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	Washington	New York	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland		2	6	3	1	2	5	7	26	.607
Philadelphia	2		3	3	4	2	4	5	23	.581
Chicago	4	3		5	2	5	4	5	28	.581
Detroit	2	1	5		4	2	4	4	22	.512
Boston	1	3	1	1		4	3	7	20	.488
Washington	1	6	0	2	6		1	2	18	.409
New York	0	3	1	1	4	2		5	17	.405
St Louis	2	1	2	0	2	1	2		11	.378
Gms lost	13	18	18	21	21	26	25	28		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York		4	5	4	1	3	12	7	36	.750
Philadelphia	1		1	2	3	5	6	8	27	.614
Pittsburg	3	4		2	5	4	1	3	22	.580
Chicago	0	1	5		4	4	7	6	27	.520
Cincinnati	2	1	3	2		4	5	6	24	.511
St Louis	1	2	2	2	5		3	2	19	.396
Boston	1	2	3	1	2	1		4	15	.319
Brooklyn	3	2	2	1	1	1	4		15	.319
Gms lost	12	17	21	24	23	29	32	33		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New Yorks Play in Improved Form and Beat St. Louis 9 to 3.

Home runs by Dougherty and Kleinow helped the Greater New Yorks materially yesterday in defeating the St. Louis team, the tail enders of the American League, by a score of 9 to 3. Dougherty's hard line hit to the fence between centre and right fields not only enabled him to make the circuit of the bases, but also scored Fultz, and with two on bases in the seventh Kleinow sent the ball to the extreme centre field fence, on which he made the last round of the bases in a gallop. In all the New Yorks collected thirteen safe hits, with a total of twenty, and after the fifth inning Sudhoff was taken out of the box and was succeeded by Morgan.

The visitors were not slow in wielding their bats either. They did not make quite so many hits as the local men, but usually when they landed on the ball the hit was good and strong. They knocked out a home run and two triples and five other safe hits, which netted them their three runs, two of which were earned. They suffered greatly at the hands of the local fielders, Fultz particularly distinguishing himself in centre field. He made in all five catches, two being of the hair-raising order. Had he missed either of the latter the runner certainly would have reached third base, and probably scored. All the New Yorks, in fact, did splendid work in the field, not an error being charged against them. On the other hand, the playing of two or three of the St. Louis infielders was very poor, and the mistakes were costly.

Wallace's three-base hit to left field and two successive singles gave St. Louis their first run, and their two runs in the fifth were the result of a base on balls and Stone's home run. After that Powell pitched effectively, only two hits being secured off him in four innings. Fultz made the first run for New York on a base on balls, a steal, and two singles, and Wallace's fumble and Dougherty's homer netted two runs in the third. Three runs were scored in the fifth on a base on balls, three singles, an error of Moran, and good base running, and then came the seventh, in which Kleinow's home run did good service. The score:

ST. LOUIS	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	NEW YORK	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Stone, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Fultz, cf	3	1	5	1	0
Moran, 2b	0	0	4	3	1	Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0
VanSant, rf	0	1	0	0	0	D'gh'ty, lf	2	3	2	0	0
Koehler, cf	0	0	1	0	0	W'lliams, 2b	0	1	3	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	Conroy, 3b	1	3	4	1	0
Wallace, ss	1	2	5	3	1	Chase, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Gleason, 3b	0	0	2	0	2	Elberf'd, ss	0	1	0	1	0
Sugden, c	1	1	2	5	0	Kleinow, c	1	1	5	0	0
Sudhoff, p	0	0	0	0	0	Powell, p	0	0	0	1	0
Morgan, p	0	0	0	1	0						
						Total	9	13	27	7	0
Total	3	8	24	13	4						

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0–3
New York	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	3	0	0	–9

First base by errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Sudhoff, 2; off Morgan, 1. Struck out—By Powell, 3; by Sudhoff, 1. Left on bases—New York, 8; St. Louis, 5. Home runs—Dougherty, Kleinow, Stone. Three-base hits—Wallace, Gleason. Hits—Off Sudhoff, 9 in five innings, off Morgan, 4 in three innings. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Stolen bases—Fultz, (2,) Dougherty, Conroy, Chase, (2.) Double play—Fultz and Chase. Passed ball—Sugden. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—10,000.

BOSTON, 9; CLEVELAND, 3.

BOSTON, Mass., June 10.—Hess's wildness in the second inning, when he gave three men bases on called balls, and was hit for two three-base hits, gave Boston a lead which Cleveland was unable to overcome. Neither pitcher was batted with any effect after the second inning. A running catch by Selbach was the feature. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Selbach, rf	1	1	3	0	0	Vinson, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Parent, ss	1	1	4	2	2	Bay, cf	1	1	2	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	0	5	0	0	Flick, rf	1	1	6	0	0
Collins, 3b	2	1	2	3	0	Lajoie, 2b	1	2	1	2	0
Stahl, cf	2	1	0	0	0	H'dley, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
G'mish'w, lb	1	1	6	1	0	Turner, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Ferris, 2b	1	2	0	0	0	Stoval, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Criger, c	1	1	6	3	0	Bemis, c	0	0	2	0	0
Young, p	0	0	0	3	0	Clark, c	0	1	0	0	0
						Hess, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	9	8	27	12	1	*Kahl	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	3	6	24	7	2

*Batted for Hess in ninth inning.

Boston	0	5	0	0	3	0	1	0	x–9
Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0–3

Two-base hits—Lajoie, 2; Clark, 1. Three-base hits—Selbach, Ferris, Flick. Stolen bases—Parent, Lajoie. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Hess, 6. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Hess, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Hess, 1. Double plays—Young, Parent, and Grimshaw; Bradley, Lajoie, and Stovall. Passed balls—Bemis, 1; Clark, 2. Wild pitch—Young. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—19,080.

PHILADELPHIA, 15; DETROIT, 8.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.—Philadelphia had a batting matinee to-day at the expense of Kitson and Mullen and defeated Detroit by the score of 15 to 8. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Sch'fer, 2b	1	1	3	5	1	Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	0
Cooley, cf	0	3	3	1	0	K'ght, 3b	2	2	0	3	0
H'kman, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Davis, lb	3	3	7	0	0
Crawf'd, lb	1	2	5	0	1	L. Cross, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Coghlin, 3b	1	2	1	1	0	M. Cross, ss	2	3	2	2	2
O'Leary, ss	1	0	2	3	0	Murphy, 2b	1	2	4	2	0
Lowe, lf	1	0	2	1	0	Hoffman, cf	2	2	1	0	1
Drill, c	1	0	8	0	1	Lord, rf	2	1	1	1	0
Mullen, p	1	0	0	0	1	Schreck, c	1	3	11	1	1
Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	0	Coakley, p	0	0	0	1	0
						Bender, p	0	0	4	0	0
Total	8	10	24	10	3	Total	15	19	27	10	5

Detroit	1	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	1	8
Philadelphia	0	3	0	6	2	1	0	3	.	15

Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Philadelphia, 12. Stolen bases—Crawford, Drill, Hartsel, Davis, Murphy, Knight. Two-base hits—Schreck, (3,) Knight, L. Cross, Hoffman, M. Cross, Murphy, Hickman, Coughlin. Three-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Drill, Mullen. Double plays—Lord and Schreck; Murphy, M. Cross and Davis. Hits—Off Coakley, 6 in three innings; off Bender, 4 in six innings; off Mullen, 8 in four innings; off Kitson, 11 in four innings. Struck out—By Coakley, 3; by Bender, 5; by Kitson, 1; by Mullen, 5. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 1; off Bender, 4; off Kitson, 2; off Mullen, 4. Wild pitches—Mullen, Bender. Hit by pitched ball—By Bender, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance—11,119.

CHICAGO, 5; WASHINGTON, 4.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Washington lost to-day's game in the ninth inning, making the third consecutive defeat in the final inning. Two bases on balls, a passed ball and a single coupled, enabled the visitors to tie and win the game in their last turn at bat. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	F. Jones, cf	2	0	2	0	0
C. Jones, cf	0	0	1	1	0	Holmes, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	Cal'han, rf	2	2	0	0	0
And'son, lb	0	0	11	1	1	Davis, ss	1	1	1	3	2
H'lman, lf	2	2	0	0	0	Don'hue, lb	0	2	16	1	0
Knoll, rf	0	0	3	1	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	0	0	0
Cassidy, ss	1	1	5	2	0	Dundon, 2b	0	0	3	4	0
Heyden, c	0	1	2	2	1	Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	0	5	0
Tonw'd, p	1	0	1	3	1	Owens, p	0	0	0	3	0
*Nill	0	0	0	0	0	Smith, p	0	0	0	3	0
						Altrock, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	6	27	16	5	McF'rl'd, c	0	0	3	2	0
						†Isbell	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	5	7	27	18	2

†Batted for Smith in ninth inning.
*Batted for Townsend in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	–4
Chicago	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	–5

Two-base hit—Hill. Three-base hit—Huelsman. Stolen bases—F. Jones, Callahan, Donahue, (2.) Sacrifice hits—Knoll, (2.) Davis. Tannehill. Double plays—Davis, Dundon, and Donahue. Hits—Off Owens, 4, in four innings; off Smith, 1, in four innings; off Altrock, 1 in one inning. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 5; off Owen, 2. First base by errors—Washington, 2; Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Townsend, 2; by Smith, 2; by Altrock, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Chicago, 8. Passed ball—Heyden. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—2,983.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Give Pittsburg Sample of Championship Ball.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 10.—New York made the Pittsburgs look like amateurs at Exposition Park this afternoon, and nearly 16,000 "rooters" saw their favorites go down by a score of 5 to 0. It was a fine game in all except the last inning, when Beaumont and Clymer each loafed on singles, allowing runs to score when each runner should have been stopped at third. Taylor's pitching was easily the feature of the day, he allowing but one Pittsburg runner to reach third. Next to the pitching of Taylor, the batting of Donlin attracted notice.

New York wasted no time in getting into the scoring row. In the first inning Donlin hit into the crowd, which meant two bases. A moment later he went to third on a short passed ball, and when McGann lifted one to Beaumont, Donlin came home. In the fifth Gilbert was out, when Taylor hit safely and reached third on Donlin's hit. A long fly by Browne scored Taylor and Donlin took second on the throw. A hit by McGann scored Donlin, and his made three runs.

Dahlen, the first up in the ninth, got a base on balls. Devlin sent out a fly to Clymer, and when Gilbert hit a short fly to Howard, it seemed as though the game would end 2 to 0. A little bit of bad playing came, however, which made the crowd sore. Taylor hit to centre field and Dahlen tore like a shot past second for third. Beaumont loafed on the ball, and did not throw it into the diamond until Dahlen turned third, and then it was too late to catch the runner. In the meantime Taylor reached second. Donlin hit short to right, and Clymer made a weak attempt to field the ball, allowing Taylor to score the fifth run, much to the disgust of the crowd. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Clymer, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Donlin, cf	2	3	4	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	1	3	0	0	Browne, rf	0	0	3	0	0
B'mont, cf	0	0	3	4	0	M'Gann, lb	0	1	8	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	3	7	1	Br'sn'h'n, c	0	0	3	2	0
Howard, lb	0	0	9	1	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	0	5	3	0
Leach, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	5	1	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	3	3	0
Lynch, p	0	0	0	3	1	Taylor, p	2	2	0	2	0
Total	0	3	27	10	2	Total	5	6	27	12	0

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0
New York	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	–5

Two-base hit—Donlin. Stolen base—Beaumont. Double play—Howard and Wagner. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 4; off Taylor, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Johnstone. Attendance—15,850.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Philadelphia won to-day's game by 7 to 1, because Corridon was invincible. Clarke's home run was due to a misjudgment by a fielder. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	1	2	1	2	Thomas, cf	2	1	1	0	0
Shan'on, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b	2	2	4	4	1
Arndt, 2b	0	0	4	1	1	Court'y, 3b	1	3	0	0	0
Beckl'y, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	Titus, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Clarke, c	1	2	5	0	0	Magee, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Dunl'y, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Brans'd, 1b	0	1	12	1	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	2	5	0
Zearfoss, c	0	0	7	1	0	Doolin, c	1	1	1	0	2
Nichols, p	0	1	0	1	0	Corridon, p	0	0	1	2	0
Total	1	6	27	8	3	Total	7	11	27	12	1

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	–1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	–7

Two-base hit—Courtney. Three-base hit—Courtney. Home run—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Doolin, Courtney, Bransfield. Double plays—Doolin and Bransfield. Stolen base—Corridon. Bases on balls—Off Nichols, 3. Struck out—By Nichols, 6; by Corridon, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 10. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Attendance—4,500.

CHICAGO, 7; BOSTON, 0.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Boston fielded weakly today in the game with Chicago and could do little with Wicker's pitching. Chicago hit Wilhelm often and kept up a procession around the bases. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	4	0	0	Cannell, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Schulte, lf	1	1	1	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	0	11	0	1
Malon'y, rf	1	3	1	0	0	Abbat'o, ss	0	1	3	1	2
Chance, 1b	0	0	8	2	0	Del'h'ty, lf	0	0	3	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	4	5	0	Laut'n, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Evers, 2b	1	1	2	1	0	Dolan, rf	0	2	0	0	1
Casey, 3b	1	2	4	1	0	Raymer, 2b	0	0	0	3	1
Kling, c	2	2	5	2	0	Sharp, c	0	2	3	4	0
Wicker, p	0	0	0	4	0	Wilhelm, p	0	0	1	1	0
Total	7	11	27	15	0	Total	0	6	24	14	6

Chicago	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	.	–7
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	–0

First base by errors—Chicago, 4. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Boston, 7. Two-base hit—Slagle. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Maloney, 2; Chance, Tinker, Cling, 2. Double play—Casey, Chance, and Tinker. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 4; off Wilhelm, 2. Struck out—By Wicker, 4; by Wilhelm, 4. Wild pitches—Wicker, 1; Wilhelm, 1. Passed balls—Sharp, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—6,200.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Long Hits by Buffalo Affected by Ground Rule and Team Loses.

Jersey City administered a shut-out to Buffalo yesterday in the second game of the series on the home grounds. It was a hard game for the visitors to lose. They outbatted and outfielded the locals, but luck was against them. A ground rule, making two bases the limit for a hit to the outer field, was what cost Buffalo the game. The score:

BUFFALO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
G'tman, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Clement, lf	0	1	0	0	0
McAll'r, c	0	1	4	1	1	Rean, ss	0	1	0	3	0
Del'ty, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Keister, rf	0	0	4	1	0
Murphy, lb	0	0	6	0	0	Merritt, 2b	0	0	2	2	1
Laporte, 2b	0	1	0	3	0	Hal'gan, cf	0	1	1	1	0
Bar'kett, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	Cassidy, lb	0	0	10	0	0
Hill, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Wood, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Green, lf	0	0	1	0	0	V'and'ft, c	0	0	9	0	0
Nattr's, ss	0	0	6	2	0	Olmsted, p	0	1	0	1	1
Milligan, p	0	2	1	3	0	Linde'n, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	5	24	10	1	Total	1	5	27	8	2

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0–0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	.	–1

First base on balls—Off Milligan, 3; off Olmsted, 1. First base by errors—Buffalo, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Buffalo, 9; Jersey City, 7. Struck out—By Milligan, 2; by Olmsted, 5; by Lindeman, 1. Two-base hits—Milligan, (2,) McAllister. Stolen bases—Clement, Keister, Cassidy, Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Merritt, Delehanty, Murphy. Double plays—Keister and Cassidy. Passed ball—Vandergrift. Hit by pitcher—By Olmsted, 1. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—6,500.

NEWARK, 5; TORONTO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 10.—By superior hitting and base running the Newarks won today's game from the Torontos by the score of 5 to 2. Curry was freely batted from the start, while McPherson was effective and would have shut out the visitors but for Swander's misjudgment of Rapp's long fly, which resulted in a three-bagger and Cockman's wild throw to first, each resulting in a run. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	TORONTO.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Swider, cf	2	2	0	0	0	Rapp, lb	2	1	12	1	1
Murphy, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Harley, cf	0	0	3	1	0
C'kman, 3b	0	1	2	5	1	White, lf	0	2	0	0	0
Jones, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Murray, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Gatins, ss	2	1	3	2	1	Soffel, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
O'H'g'n, lb	0	2	9	0	0	O'Brien, 3b	0	0	3	6	0
Wagner, 2b	1	1	2	1	0	Carr, ss	0	0	3	3	1
Shea, c	0	1	5	3	0	Toft, c	0	1	1	0	2
McPh'son, p	0	1	0	2	0	Currie, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	5	11	27	13	2	Total	2	5	24	17	5

Newark	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	.	–5
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0–2

First base by errors—Newark, 2; Toronto, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Toronto, 5. First base on balls—Off McPherson, 2; off Currie, 1. Struck out—By McPherson, 4. Three-base hit—Rapp. Two-base hits—Murphy, O'Hagan, Wagner. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, McPherson, Harley. Stolen bases—Swander (2,) Gatins (2,) O'Brien and Rapp. Hit by pitched ball—By McPherson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Conway. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes.

BALTIMORE, 4; MONTREAL, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 10.—The Baltimores continued their winning streak to-day, beating Montreal in one of the best-played games seen here this season. Both McNeil and Leroy pitched good ball, but the former excelled. The fielding of both clubs was brilliant, Loudy, Neal, and Dyer doing exceptionally good work. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	1
Montreal	0	0	0

Baltimore	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	.	–4
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	–2

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	4	7	1
Montreal	2	5	1

Batteries—McNeal and Byers; Leroy and Getson.

PROVIDENCE, 10; ROCHESTER, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 10.—The Providence team found Pitcher Faulkner the easiest kind of a mark to-day. In the first inning five hits, with two bases on balls and as many errors, gave them six runs, enough to win the game. The Rochester pitcher got back to earth in the next inning, and for the remainder of the game was fairly effective. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	6	9	2
Rochester	5	10	3

Providence	6	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	.	–10
Rochester	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	–5

Batteries—Josslyn and Thomas; Faulkner, Steelman, and Paine. Attendance, 3,664.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	22	15	.595	Buffalo	17	18	.486
Jersey City	22	16	.571	Toronto	16	18	.471
Providence	20	19	.513	Newark	18	21	.462
Rochester	17	17	.500	Montreal	14	23	.389

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Toronto at Newark.
Rochester at Providence.

YALE MAKES IT EVEN WITH PRINCETON NINE

Blue Takes the Second Game of the Annual Series.

THIRD WILL BE PLAYED HERE

A Light-Hitting Contest in Which Fielders Had Chances to Mar or Brighten Their Records.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Yale took the second game of the annual baseball series to-day, winning by the score of 3 to 2.

The contest was close and exciting and was only won after the hardest kind of a struggle. Yale's victory was due to Princeton's errors coupled with good base running. The three hits secured off Byram were well scattered, while Princeton's four were bunched, two in the fifth and two in the sixth inning. Jackson, who was knocked out of the box at New Haven last Saturday, proved a puzzle to the Tigers to-day.

The phenomenal work of the Yale outfield was able to hold the Tigers to two runs. Byram also had fine control, allowing only three safe hits and giving no bases on balls. Had it not been for his own and Bard's errors he probably would have won his game.

Yale's first run came in the first inning. Barnes's grounder took a nasty bound and he was safe at first. O'Brien sent him to second with a neat sacrifice, third was reached on Cooney's passed ball, and a fielder's choice permitted him to cross the plate. Princeton's two runs came in the fifth and sixth innings. In the fifth Forsythe took first on a fielder's choice and went on to second on a passed ball. Cook's drive to deep right brought him across the plate and tied the score. In the sixth the Tigers took the lead. With two out McLean drove out a two-bagger and crossed the plate on Cooney's smashing single.

Yale won the game in the eighth inning. Camp hit safely, Chapin knocked an easy one to Byram, who threw wild to Bard, allowing Camp to score and Chapin to reach third. Chapin made the winning run when Bard's throw to the plate to catch Chapin went wild.

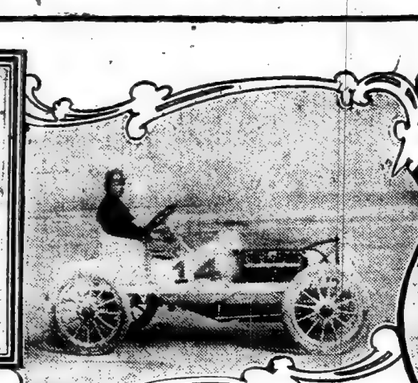
The series will be decided by a third game in New York next Saturday. The score:

YALE.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E	PRINCETON.	R	I.B	P.O	A	E
Barnes, cf	1	1	3	0	0	Reid, ss	0	0	1	2	0
O'Brien, ss	0	0	1	1	0	Heim, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Kinney, 3b	0	0	0	1	3	Wells, 2b	0	0	1	5	0
Cole, lf	0	0	4	0	0	McLean, 3b	1	1	0	1	2
H'kamp, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Cooney, c	0	2	4	2	0
Bowman, lb	0	0	9	0	0	F'sythe, lf	1	0	3	0	0
Camp, 2b	0

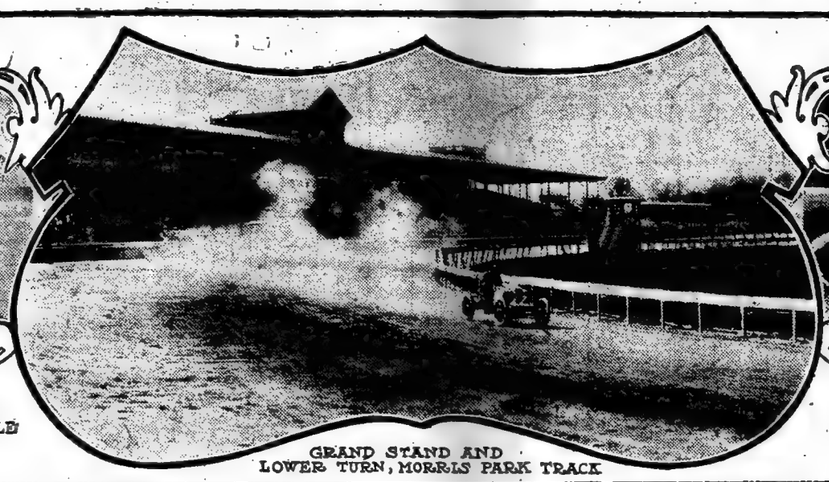
Rival Auto Racers in Speed Contests at Morris Park



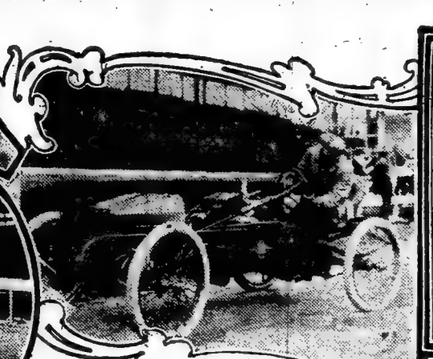
RICHARD STEVENS IN HIS 60 HORSE POWER MERCEDES



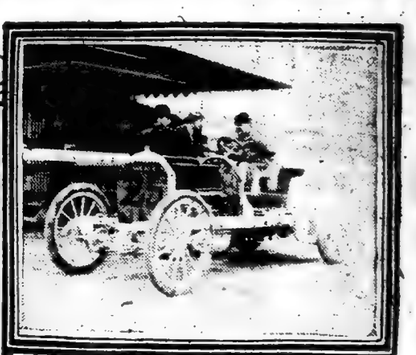
GUY VAUGHN IN 40 HORSE POWER DECAUVILLE



GRAND STAND AND LOWER TURN, MORRIS PARK TRACK.



DAN WURGIS DRIVING THE NEW REO BIRD



LOUIS CHEVROLET IN 90 HORSE POWER FIAT.

HOLIDAY CROWD PICKED SIX WINNING CHOICES

Racegoers Reveled in Prosperity at Gravesend Track.

CAIRNGORM WON THE DERBY

Bohemian Took the Tremont Stakes and Hylas the Empire State Steeplechase Handicap.

In all the history of racing backers never fared better nor bookmakers worse than fell to the separate fates of the two divisions at the Gravesend race course yesterday.

Straight through a programme of six races the popular choices won without a break, while in several of the races the finishes were one, two, three in the order that the racegoing crowd backed the horses.

Six favorites have won before in New York racing, but never so far as the memory of turfmen serves on such a day as yesterday, when the attendance rivaled the best of the holiday crowds of the season, the official estimate of the attendance being 25,000, about evenly divided between the grand and field stands.

Even when Keator won the opening race the public went boldly in line with the Farrell Stable, and shared equally in the profits when Keator, which had never won but a single race, and that a purse for maidens, galloped home a winner in easy style from a field of fast selling-class horse. Keator, bought for $3,000 at the Bennington sale at Belmont Park, started post favorite at 5 to 2, with a stable commission of $5,000 by Frank Farrell on him, and backed by all the politicians of three counties; but what made the deepest impression on the bookmakers was the weight of public money which followed the Farrell Stable's bets.

Three stakes were on the programme, and each of the three made a good betting race, always, however, to the benefit of the betting public.

The Brooklyn Derby, at one mile and a half, was the feature of the programme, four of the five three-year-olds named on the card answering the call to the post, with the stout colt Cairngorm, from the Paget Stable, always favorite at odds on, while Migraine was second choice, and Merry Lark the next in favor. The race was a singular one, for though the distance called for a gallop of a mile and a half, the contest in actual fact was a quarter race. When the start was made at the half-mile pole the last chance outsider, Von Tromp, went to the front, followed by Merry Lark, with Migraine third, the favorite waiting under a pull in last place, and for a mile and a quarter the places were the same, Von Tromp leading at a moderate pace to the head of the stretch. Merry Lark there moved first and went up after Von Tromp, followed by Migraine, which showed in front at the head of the straight, while Cairngorm, which had galloped easily in last place to that point, there went on after the others, closing on the inside. The choice of the inside by Davis, who rode Cairngorm, was the only thing that gave the semblance of a contest to the finish, for when he tried to go through Cairngorm was crowded in on the rail, and Davis, in order to push through, had to go to the whip, but Cairngorm was quite equal to the task set for him, and, crowding through, went on and won, hustled a bit at the end to beat Migraine after an actual race of only a trifle more than two furlongs. The time of the race was close behind the best record for the Derby, the full distance being done in 2:34 3-5, with the fractions as follows: First quarter, 0:25 1-5; half mile, 0:49 2-5; three-quarters, 1:15 2-5; mile, 1:42, and mile and a furlong, 1:55.

For the Tremont Stakes, the first stake event of the season over the six furlongs course of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track, seven horses ran, including the two added starters Timber and Juggler, while James R. Keene's smart English bred colt Bohemian always was the favorite at a price close about 6 to 5. Bohemian broke well and went on in front, leading until close on the turn into the stretch, where his backers had a fright when Jacobite passed him and, entering the straight, seemed to run away from the favorite. It was a false alarm, however, as Lyne on Bohemian only eased the colt to make sure that he did not lose any ground by going wide on the turn, for the moment that the field straightened out for the run down the stretch Bohemian brushed to the front again and won about as he liked by two lengths from Voorhees, which closed at the end and beat Jacobite a length and a half for the place.

In the Empire State Steeplechase over the two miles and a half course, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, clever jumper Hylas proved much the best of the field. In the last half round of the field Flying Buttress made an effort after Hylas, and closed so fast in the run to the last jump that Hylas was driven to the whip for a few strides on the flat, where he came away easily and won in a big gallop by four lengths. Dromedary in this race fell at the Liverpool, and Arian refused early in the race and dropped out of the contest. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; about six furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Keator, 103, J. Walsh, 5-2, even	4	6	1¹⁰
Tommy Waddell, 111, W. Davis, 6-1, 2-1	2	5	2ns
Quadrille, 100, Sperling, 16-5, 6-5	5	2	3h
King Cole, 103, O'Neil, 12-5, 5-1	1	6	4
Aeronaut, 111, J. Kelly, 5-4, 2-1	3	4	5
Grand Duchess, 99, Baird, 30-1, 12-1	10	3	6
Sinicado, 106, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	11	10	7
Jerry C. 111, J. Johnson, 10-1, 4-1	8	7	8
Hannibal Bey, 104, L. Smith, 30-1, 12-1	7	8	9
Water Mirror, 97, Pope, 200-1, 60-1	13	9	10
Nopat, 101, B. Smoth, 300-1, 100-1	9	11	11
George P. McNear, 109, Bullman, 30-1, 12-1	6	12	12
Lochinvar, 105, Diggins, 30-1, 12-1	12	13	13

Time—1:10. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Charaxus-Genevieve. Owner, Frank Farrell. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

SECOND RACE.—The Empire State Steeplechase Handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; full course, about two miles and a half.

	S.	2	M.	F.
Hylas, 154, Ray, 13-10, 1-2	4	1		1¹⁰
F. Buttress, 157, Donohue, 11-5, 4-5	3	2		2²⁰
Bonfire, 140, E. Heide, 15-1, 5-1	5	3		3²⁵
Russell Sage, 140, Kelleher, 30-1, 8-1	6	4		4
Bacchanal, 130, Grantland, 15-7, 5-1	2	6		5
Messina, 130, Sappel, 15-1, 5-1	7	5		6
Arian, 160, Mara, 5-1, 8-5	1	7		7
Dromedary, 149, Stone, 60-1, 30-1	8	Fell		

Time—4:56. Start good. Won easily, place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Meddler-Forget. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, J. Trainer, Charles Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Bohemian, 115, Lyne, 6-5, 2-5	1	2¹	1⁴
Voorhees, 115, O'Neil, 10-1, 3-1	4	4	2²
Jacobite, 119, W. Davis, 16-5, 4-5	5	1½	3¹
Tinker, 115, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	5	5	4
Green Room, 115, Burns, 5-1, 2-1	2	3¹	5
Quorum, 115, Baird, 30-1, 7-1	7	6	6
Juggler, 112, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1	6	7	7

Time—1:10 3-5. Start—Poor. Won handily; place driving. Winner, b. c., 2 years, by Florizel II.-Rosegarland. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, Jamie Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brooklyn Derby, for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.

	S.	¼	½	F.
Cairngorm, 118, W. Davis, 1-2, 1-5	4	3	1¹	
Migraine, 118, O'Neil, 4-1, 9-10	1	1	2²	
Merry Lark, 118, Lyne, 6-1, even	3	2	3³	
Von Trump, 118, Burns, 12-1, 3-1	2	4	4	

Time—2:34 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Linde. Vlau. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Oarsman, 115, Burns, 4-1, 8-5	2	1	1½
Niblick, 94, Baird, 7-2, 8-5	1	2	2²
Wizard, 96, J. Kelly, 6-1, 2-1	9	5	3½
Onatas, 105, O'Neil, 4-1, 2-1	6	3	4
Jane Holly, 98, Diggins, 6-1, 2-1	8	6	5
Voladay 102, Crimmins, 4-1, 8-5	7	4	6
Duke of Kendal, 113, W. Robbins, 20-1, 8-1	3	7	7
Cottage Maid, 101, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	5	8	8
Hyland, 101, Malcolm, 40-1, 15-1	4	9	9
Queen Belle, 94, Chandler, 40-1, 15-1	10	10	10
Coqueta, 106, Bullman, 100-1, 30-1	11	11	11

Time—1:48. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner ch. g., by Hastings-Ortegal. Owner, Louis Kempner. Trainer, F. Regan.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; five furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Astronomer, 114, Baird, 7-5, 3-5	1	1	1¹
Debar, 118, Lyne, 4-1, 8-5	2	5	2h
Beaufort, 108, Travers, 40-1, 12-1	9	3	3h
Consistent, 112, Shaw, 15-1, 6-1	3	2	4
Sidney F., 110, O'Neil, 6-1, 2-1	10	7	5
Barberloot, 106, W. Davis, 20-1, 8-1	7	4	6
Cassini, 111, L. Smith, 8-1, 3-1	5	8	7
Gentian, 102, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	4	6	8
Sandmark, 117, Osmers, 100-1, 40-1	12	9	9
Ballot Box, 110, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	6	9	10
Miss Margo, 105, V. Knapp, 30-1, 12-1	8	10	11
Lady Valentine, 108, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	11	11	12

Time—1:01. Start straggling. Won easily. Place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Dipudonne-Star Chime. Owner, D. Gideon. Trainer, Thomas Murphy.

Englewood Golfers Outclass Visitors.

An unusually heavy defeat for a golf team match was administered yesterday to the Oakland Golf Club's team, from Bayside, L. I., by the members of the Englewood Club. The game was played on the Englewood links, nine players being on each team. The visitors were only able to score one hole, which was made by H. R. Peck, who defeated W. E. F. Moore. The home team, on the other hand, rolled up the large number of 54 holes, J. G. Dettmer adding the largest individual number to the team's credit, 13 holes. The players and scores:

ENGLEWOOD.		OAKLAND.	
Geo. P. Austin	5	C. E. Embree	0
George B. Case	12	M. M. Graham	0
O. Kirkby	8	H. L. Riker	0
F. M. Wilson	1	Dr. W. S. Brown	0
D. M. Barnes	8	L. M. Richmond	0
W. G. McKnight	3	H. M. Popham	0
W. E. F. Moore	0	H. R. Peck	1
H. V. Keep	4	F. H. Rossiter	0
J. G. Dettmer	13	R. S. Wilmerding	0
Total	54	Total	1

WHITNEY COLTS SOLD FOR A RECORD TOTAL

Twenty-nine Two-Year-Old Race Horses Brought $137,500.

AVERAGE WAS NEARLY $5,000

Son Retained Pick of Collection, Offered in Settlement of Famous Turfman's Estate.

The most successful sale of two-year-old race horses in training ever held in America was conducted at the Gravesend race course yesterday when the horses trained in the stable of Harry Payne Whitney by John W. Rogers were sold at public auction, as the next to the last sale of horses that will be held to settle the estate of William C. Whitney, the founder of the big stable and the breeding farm from which the animals came.

All the two-year-olds that were retained in the interest of the estate then were offered by the Fasig-Tipton Company, without reserve price, and the sale was unique in the fact that every horse catalogued was led into the ring and sold to the highest bidder, the total for the twenty-nine head being $137,500, an average of nearly $5,000, the best ever realized in America, and probably the best ever realized anywhere in a sale of such magnitude.

As was anticipated by all horsemen, the pick of the offering went back to Harry Payne Whitney, whose bids in most cases settled competition, as buyers seemed to regard the fact that Mr. Whitney wished to retain certain of the horses.

The crowd at the ringside was one of the most representative turf assemblages ever gathered, as both breeders and racing men were on hand.

Seven of the horses sold were bid in by Mr. Whitney in his own name, and it was thought that one or two others might find their way back to the Whitney barn later. The star of the offering was among the lot that Mr. Whitney secured, this being Burgomaster, the Hamburg-Hurley Burley colt which won the Great American Stakes a week ago. The twenty-thousand-dollar bid was big enough to stop opposition.

For Queen of Hearts, full sister to the Futurity winner, Artful, S. C. Hildreth, acting for E. E. Smathers, was a sharp contender, the filly starting at $6,000 and being carried up to $16,000 by contending bids between Hildreth and the Whitney agents, Hildreth then giving up and Queen of Hearts going to join Burgomaster in the Whitney barn. The details of the sale follow:

Adonis, b. g., 2 years, by Hamburg-Edith Gray, by Ten Broeck; R. T. Wilson, Jr. $3,000
Bat, b. c., 2 years, by Meddler-Buela, by Bramble; S. Deimel 3,500
Battleaxe, b. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Xela, by Meddler; Harry Payne Whitney 5,000
Brookdale Nymph, ch. f., 2 years, by Meddler-Castolia, by Martemer; W. M. Scheftel 2,100
Burgomaster, br. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Hurley Burley, by Riley; Harry Payne Whitney 20,000
Buttercup, b. f., 2 years, by Meddler-Homeopathy, by Reform; E. R. Thomas 1,500
Caprice, b. f., by Hamburg-Admiration, by Kingston; A. Zimmer 3,100
Duenna, b. f., 2 years, by Hamburg-Ruperta, by Prince Charlie; T. Welsh, (Andrew Miller) 6,100
Bay filly, by Meddler-Equality, by Ben d'Or; W. M. Scheftel 2,600
Fairy Prince, ch. c., by Hamburg-Cinderella, by Tomahawk or Blue Ruin; Harry Payne Whitney 5,000
Firebrand, ch. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Lizzie Montrose, by Duke of Montrose; H. B. Duryea 5,400
Grenadier, b. c., 2 years, by Sandringham-Kolula, by King Alfonso; S. Deimel 800
Ironsides, b. g., 2, by Meddler-Hanoana, by Hanover; Harry Payne Whitney 6,000
Israfel, ch. c., 2 years, by Meddler-Geisha, by Iroquois; Harry Payne Whitney 7,000
Juggler, br. g., 2 years, by Hamburg-Elusive, by Sir Dixon; Harry Payne Whitney 3,000
Lionheart, b. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-The Lioness, by Billet; R. O. Rogers 3,400
Bay filly, 2 years, by Meddler-Melba, by Martemer; S. Deimel 4,000
Midas, b. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Reine d'Or, by Rayon d'Or; W. M. Scheftel 2,700
Nemesis, ch. f., 2 years, by Meddler-Hessie, by Hanover; E. R. Thomas 1,600
Old Faithful, b. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Semper Fidele, by Longfellow; S. Deimel 4,500
Orison, b. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Vespers, by Himyar; M. M. Allen, (J. B. Brady) 10,000
Pamela, br. f., 2 years, by Hamburg-Marquise, by Miser; Mrs. Rosalie Selby 1,200
Pegasus, b. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Peg Woffington, by Longfellow; H. P. Whitney 10,000
Perhaps, br. f., 2 years, by Hamburg-Hypocrite, by Longfellow; E. R. Thomas 1,700
Princess Royal, b. f., 2 years, by Sandringham-Fiesole, by Goldfinch; Toohey & Messler 1,100
Queen of Hearts, ch. f., 2 years, by Hamburg-Martha II., by Dandie Dinmont; Harry Payne Whitney 16,000
The Irishman, b. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Ballyhoo, by Duke of Magenta; G. B. Hill 3,800
Vanguard, ch. c., 2 years, by Florizel II.-Grievance, by Hindoo; W. M. Scheftel 1,700
Yalagal, ch. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Black Venus, by Kantaka; E. R. Thomas 2,000

AUTOS IN ECONOMY RUN.

Long Island Members Trying to Beat Cost of Railroad Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, N. Y., June 10.—Eleven cars from the Long Island Automobile Club reached here to-day, completing the first half of the economy run from Brooklyn, which is intended to demonstrate the commercial possibilities of the automobile as a touring vehicle. The member carrying his quota of passengers at the least cost per capita will receive a special club prize. The price of a round-trip railroad ticket between Brooklyn and Southampton will be the basis in forming the comparison, general expenses not being included. Gasoline constitutes the chief item of cost.

All the drivers to-night expressed confidence in having covered the journey within the specified allowance. The run was without mishaps. A. A. Post, driving a White steamer, was the first to arrive. The eleven cars carried sixty passengers.

Syracuse Beats Argonaut Eight.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 10.—In a regatta on Onondaga Lake this afternoon the Syracuse University 'Varsity eight defeated the crew of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, Canada, in the first event by a length and one-quarter. The times were: 'Varsity, 7 minutes 44 seconds; Argonauts, 7 minutes 50 3-5 seconds.

The races were all over a one and one-half-mile course.

WORLD'S AUTO RECORD AT MORRIS PARK TRACK

Chevrolet, in Italian Car, Goes a Mile in 52 1-5 Seconds.

ALSO WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Vaughn Beats Reo Bird in Middleweight Race—Barney Oldfield Witnesses His Rival's Triumph.

Louis Chevrolet, who has suddenly come to take his place among the best automobile racers in the world, lowered the world's track record for a mile for the second time within a month yesterday at the Morris Park track. His new time is now 0:52 1-5, beating his own mile track record of 0:52 4-5, made on the same track on May 20. Chevrolet drove the same machine that he used at that time, the ninety-horse-power Italian Fiat car, which has since been purchased by Major C. J. S. Miller. It is the car that was owned last year by William Wallace of Boston, and which the latter drove in the Vanderbilt road race on Long Island.

Chevrolet is a French chauffeur who has been in this country for several years, but he never took up track racing until this season. His performance yesterday stamped him as a cool, daring, and calculating driver, fit to take his place with such intrepid pilots of high-speed racing machines as Barney Oldfield, Bernin, who won a number of races for W. Gould Brokaw last year, but who is now in France, and others who have earned laurels in automobile track racing. Oldfield was present and witnessed his rival's performance with interest. It clips four-fifths of a second from the record of Oldfield.

The new world's record was received with great applause, and the crowd that went to the track to view the contests felt fully repaid by that event alone. As the mile start was made opposite the grand stand and finished in front of the spectators Chevrolet only had the long wide turn at the upper end of the track to make in his trial. His machine worked splendidly, and the new owner, Major Miller, was as happy as a boy with a new toy all the rest of the day.

Three cars started in the five-mile championship, the first of the National circuit events of the season. Major Miller intended to have started in his small Renault, but, after two unsatisfactory attempts to get the machine working well, he retired. That left Chevrolet, Dan Wurgis, with the Reo Bird, that furnished the sensation at Empire City on Decoration Day, and Guy Vaughn, in his Decauville. As was expected, Chevrolet shot ahead at the start, and there was never any doubt of his victory.

The racing excitement centred in the fight between the two rivals, Wurgis and Vaughn. The latter kept the lead for two laps. Coming around for the third and last time the cars ran neck and neck in passing the grand stand, and just before reaching the lower turn Wurgis shot ahead with a nice burst of speed and distanced his opponent. It was one of the prettiest bits of racing skill of the day. Vaughn, evidently finding some weakness in his machinery or chagrined that second honors were snatched from him, stopped and failed to finish. Chevrolet meanwhile kept increasing his lead and won by nearly a third of a lap in 4:48 4-5, while Wurgis took 5:30. The latter's machine was a thirty-two horse power car competing against a ninety horse power machine.

The biggest event of the day was the Morris Park Handicap at three laps. Sixteen cars started and it was run in two heats and a final. There was plenty of excitement every time the racers turned the narrow lower curve, but although some ran well up on the bank, no accidents occurred. The track was very dusty, but the lower turn had been generously sprinkled so as to prevent skidding, but as the flying vehicles dashed by the cloud of dust was so dense that for several seconds they were absolutely obscured from sight.

The Reo Bird won the first heat in a dashing finish, beating C. A. Duerr's Royal car by a trifle over two seconds, and close behind was Chevrolet, who had started from scratch and made a game fight to catch the leaders. Vaughn, in his Decauville, won the second heat, but the final went to Charles G. Wridgway in his 24-horse power Peerless, while Vaughn was second and Chevrolet third, but one length behind. The Reo car met with difficulty on the final lap and finished last.

About 3,000 persons saw the races, and the parking of the automobiles in the lawn fronting the grand stand added a picturesque and social flavor to the scene. Most of the owners of machines with their friends remained in their cars, visiting from vehicle to vehicle during the intermissions. The clubhouse lawn was comfortably filled with members and guests. The racing conditions showed considerable improvement over the opening day and the events were run off promptly. The summaries:

Dealers' Handicap, Two Laps, (2.78 Miles.)—Won by American Automobile Storage Company's 12 horse power Franklin, driven by Alfred Comacho, 42 seconds. Time—4:24. Knox Automobile Company's 14-16 horse power Knox, driven by Hiram Raymond, 42 seconds, second. Time—4:48 1-5. John Wanamaker's 10 horse power Ford, driven by Frank Dunnell, 1:00, third. Homan & Schultz's 24-30 horse power National; Homan & Schultz's 18 horse power Rambler, and C. S. Howard's 10 horse power Pope-Hartford also started.

Trial for Flying Mile.—Louis Chevrolet driving Major C. J. S. Miller's 90 horse power Fiat. Time—0:52 1-5, beating his previous track record of 0:52 4-5.

Match Race, Three Laps, 4.17 Miles.—Between C. A. Duerr's 32-38 horse power Royal, driven by William McIlwrid, and Harry S. Houpt's 40 horse power Thomas, driven by M. Roberts. Won by Thomas car. Time—4:44. Time of second car—4:53 2-5.

Five Miles, National Motor Car Championship of America.—Won by Major C. J. S. Miller's 90 horse power Fiat, driven by Louis Chevrolet. Time—4:48 4-5. Reo Motor Car Company's 32 horse power Reo, driven by Dan Wurgis, second. Time—5:30. Decauville Automobile Company's 40 horse power Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn, did not finish.

Middle-weight Class, New York Cup, Three Laps, 4.17 Miles.—Won by Decauville Automobile Company's 40 horse power Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn. Time—4:24 1-5. Reo Motor Car Company's 32 horse power Reo, driven by Dan Wurgis, second. Time—5:24 2-5. S. Van's 16 horse power Cameron, driven by F. F. Cameron, third.

Morris Park Handicap, three laps, 4.17 miles.—First heat won by Reo Motor Car Company's 32 horse power Reo, driven by Dan Wurgis, (0:40,) time 5:26 1-5; C. A. Duerr's 32-38 horse power Royal, driven by William McIlwrid, (1:00,) second, time 5:28 4-5; Major J. S. Miller's 90 horse power Fiat, driven by Louis Chevrolet, (scratch,) third. S. Van's 16 horse power Cameron, Homan & Schultz Company's 24-30 horse power National, Oliver Light's 9 horse power Cadillac, American Auto Storage Company's 12 horse power Franklin, and Penglot Motor Car Company's 18-25 horse power Penglot also started.

Second heat won by Decauville Automobile Company's 40 horse power Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn, (0:35,) time 5:23 4-5; Peerless Motor Car Company's 24 horse power Peerless, driven by Charles G. Wridgway, (1:10,) time 5:24 3-5. Houpt's 40 horse power Thomas, driven by M. Roberts, (0:50,) time 5:35 3-5; Ardsley Motor Car Company's 30 horse power Ardsley, John Wanamaker's 10 horse power Ford, Raymond A. Greene's 15 horse power Locomobile, and Smith & Mabley Company's 30 horse power Simplex also started.

Final heat won by Peerless Motor Car Company's 24 horse power Peerless, driven by Charles G. Wridgway, (1:10,) time 4:55 3-5; Decauville Auto Company's 40 horse power Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn, (0:30,) second, time 5:08 3-5; Major C. J. S. Miller's 90 horse power Fiat, driven by Louis Chevrolet, (scratch,) third, time 5:09. C. A. Duerr's 32-38 horse power Royal and Reo Motor Car Company's 32 horse power Reo also started in the final.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. D. Matthews Sons

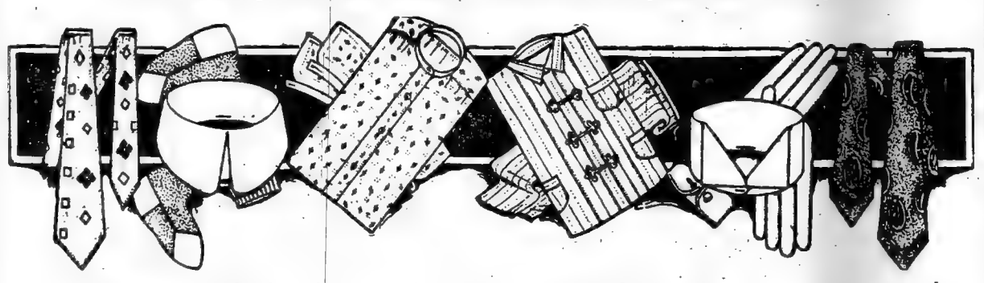
We send goods anywhere on the same conditions and in the same manner of all other first class houses.

FREE Portraits equal in appearance to hand painted porcelain costing $20 or more. Free when your purchases sum up $10. Beautiful without a frame.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM

Fulton Street, Junction with Flatbush Avenue and Livingston Street, Brooklyn.



Our "Twice-a-Year" Talk to Men

Twice each year we turn this into a men's store—and thousands of men eagerly help us to do it.

Beginning to-morrow morning, we hold our semi-annual sale of Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.

The shirts come, fresh and new, from the best makers. You'll not duplicate them elsewhere for a cent less than $1.00 each.

——we shall sell them for.....69c

The Collars and Cuffs are made to our order—TO OUR STANDARD.

——we shall sell the Collars for.....45c. per half dozen

——and Cuffs in half dozens for.....65c.

To "round out" the occasion, we offer during the sale, neckwear—the kind you always pay 50c. for—in every this-season's style and patternings—for 25c.

——and men's Gauze Shirts——worth 50c. each, for.....25c.

The offers are far-from-the-ordinary—the **collars** have nothing in common with what are known as "sale goods"—for example, among them you'll find a generous quantity of high band turned down shapes which have the new and handy "improved tie space"—allowing you to put on your tie **after** the collar is buttoned.

The **shirts** are cut **to fit**!—and superbly finished—among them you'll find the wanted white shirts with black hairlines—others with black figures, and fancy designs, in red and blue. They have three pearl buttons and separate link cuffs.

The **neckwear** includes light weight four-in-hands in dark and medium shades—in embroidered checks, steel and gun metal grays, "Velo" and black brocades—they are in 1½ and 2 inch widths.

The **Undershirts** have short sleeves, and we have every size. They are subject to slight mill imperfections—so slight that only a manufacturer can detect them.

If you are in Manhattan, remember that a car running direct from your end of the Bridge reaches our store in twelve minutes.

If in Brooklyn—any elevated and most surface cars stop in front of our store.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Largest Carpet Mill in the U. S.

Sold us all its odd lengths and rolls and we offer these with all our remnants and dropped patterns of Carpets and Mattings, Rugs and Linoleums at

The Following Tremendous Reductions.

It's the greatest Remnant event that ever happened in Greater New York and we have engaged a large force of extra salesmen. The enthusiastic response to our offerings of last week spurred us to undertake the immense sale which will open here Monday, and thousands of housekeepers will be made glad at the splendid bargains that await them.

15,000 yards 50c., 43c. and 30c. grade Oilcloth reduced to.....17c and 21c

Remnant and odd rolls Matting, China and Japan, sold regularly for 30c. and 40c. reduced to.....12c 15c and 17c

Remnants and odds rolls Brussels Carpet, sold regularly for 65c., 75c., 85c. and 90c. reduced to.....39c 45c and 59c

200 Rubber Mats, greatest value ever offered sold regularly for $1.25 reduced to.....59c

Remnants and odd rolls wool Velvet Carpets, sold regularly for $1.10, reduced to 59c 69c and 79c

Remnants and odd rolls of Ingrain Carpet, all wool, sold regularly for 90c., reduced to.....49c and 59c

Remnants odds rolls Axminster, Savonnerie, Body Brussels and Wilton, sold regularly for $1.50 reduced to 79c 89c 98c $1.17

Beds, Bedding and Bedroom Furniture

At Quarter to Half Below Regular Prices.

Now the words "regular prices" are worked harder than any two phrases in the commercial lingo. What do we mean when we say regular prices? We mean the prices that prevail among first-class stores for like quality. That's plain enough. Well, Monday's prices will be less, and the opportunity to secure splendid values will be worth while coming miles for:

5,000 Feather Pillows, guaranteed odorless, A. C. A. ticking, 29c., 39c., 50c., 65c., 85c., 98c.

500 Steel Divans, bronze finish, National springs, with denim mattress $2.98

$6.98 Couch at $4.98.

$75.00 Twin Beds, $49.75. Continuous posts, 1½ inch husks on posts and spindles; 2 single (twin) Beds for.....$49.75

$11.75 Box Springs, $7.98. Upholstered Box Springs, covered with A. C. A. ticking, all sizes.

Cap Sheaf of Summer Wash Goods

Fine Shirting Madras, 12½c and 7½c yd.

8c. Domestic Ginghams, fast color, 6½c yard

9c. and 12½c. plain Dress Chambray, 6½c yard

Excellent quality for shirtwaist suits in oxblood, light blue, navy mixed and Oxford gray; fast colors.

19c. value printed Chiffon Voiles, 7½c yard

25c. value fine Rice Voiles..11c yard

25c value best Panama Suitings, 19c yard

Shilling quality new Dimities, 6½c yard

Fine new Dress Sateens.....15c yard

Fast color Apron Ginghams, 4½c yard

Fine Eolienne.....29c and 39c yard

STAGELAND INCIDENTS IN COMMENT AND GOSSIP

A Plea for More Gilbert and Sullivan Revivals.

ACTORS IN SUMMERTIME

Trying Moments on the Stage—Mary Anderson's Girlhood—A Memorial for Joseph Jefferson.

Not so very long ago Mrs. D'Oyly Carte wrote letters to several London newspapers making an appeal for a permanent home for the Gilbert and Sullivan operas. That was rather too much to expect even in the British metropolis, and certainly it cannot be hoped for on this side of the water. But the little taste of Gilbert and Sullivan provided at the Aerial Gardens has whetted our appetite until Oliver-like we cry for "more" and we are hoping that some enterprising manager will think it worth while to make a try at revivals of these operas during the coming season. Comic operas may come and comic operas may go, but Gilbert and Sullivan go on—or ought to go on—forever. And the time would seem to be ripe for good revivals. It might be difficult, to be sure, to get together just the right sort of company for a Gilbert and Sullivan répertoire, but less feasible projects have been suggested than a season—say, at popular prices—in a theatre not too large for the best artistic results, and not too small to pay an interest on the investment in scenery, costumes, and actors. Even to older playgoers, there are at least two of the operas that would come with almost a sense of novelty—"Utopia, Limited," and "Ruddigore." The former is sparkling enough, and there is wit and melody in the second. It begins to look now as if the season of 1905-1906 would have to deal largely with revivals, and there is no very good reason why Gilbert and Sullivan should not be well up in the lists.

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One of those trying moments that sometimes come to actors was experienced at the Windsor Theatre Wednesday night during the performance of "Ghosts" by the St. Petersburg actors. And it occurred at a crucial moment in the progress of the play. In the last act, during the terrific scene between Oswald and Mrs. Alving, at the moment when both are most moved at the tragedy which is imminent in their lives, a baby in the gallery began to cry. Mr. Orleneff continued for a time with his lines, but as the scene progressed the cries became shriller, and, finally, some one in the audience called for silence. Then there was hissing, followed immediately by the patter of footsteps, as the embarrassed mother made her way down the gallery stairs and out of the theatre. For two or three minutes—it seemed like half an hour—the two players sat facing each other in absolute silence. Then they took up their lines again and the play proceeded.

Perhaps no better indication of the skill of their playing could be had than in the fact that despite this interruption they were able to hold in fascinated interest the attention of their audience, who rewarded them with an ovation after the final curtain fell.

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Probably everybody who has attended the Hippodrome has noticed the small army of supers which appears in the introductory march on Mars, and then lines up at the back of the stage, standing stolidly in view of the audience during the entire circus performance which follows. Few persons, however, realize what an amount of endurance is necessary for such a task. One of the supers evidently learned it to his sorrow. During a matinée performance on a particularly hot day he suddenly swayed to and fro, then quickly fell to the stage. A couple of his companions bent over, picked him up, and set him on his feet. But a moment later he went over again in a dead faint, and had to be carried from the stage.

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Guy Bates Post is at the head of a syndicate in "The Heir to the Hoorah" company, which has chartered for the season a large houseboat containing six bed chambers, a galley, a butler's pantry, a large dining room, and a parlor on the main deck. It is the purpose of Mr. Post, Wright Kramer, Harry Northrup, and Wilfred Lucas, all of the syndicate, to live on the houseboat during the Summer. The boat will be moored at the foot of East Forty-first Street every evening, and will remain there until after the performance. Then it will be towed by Wright Kramer's launch to some convenient point up the Sound or down the bay, and anchored far enough off shore to assure the occupants sea breezes, with comparative immunity from mosquitos. Mr. Post's wife, known on the stage as Sarah Truax, will chaperon Miss O'Brien, Miss Stigreaves, and Miss Lamison of the company whenever they care to accept the hospitality of the craft. Except on matinée days, it is planned to stay by the boat, which may be towed to any chosen bathing beach or other resort, until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the launch will be hooked up, and the floating Summer residence hauled back to the dock at East Forty-first Street. "The Heir to the Hoorah" syndicate thinks there is economy as well as enjoyment in this novel scheme of Summer housekeeping afloat.

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But the Summer does not bring white sands and ocean breezes to all the player folk. A few of the more successful do enjoy the vacation period, but for most of them it brings only added cares and new anxieties. Their days are now largely spent, Micawber-like, "waiting for something to turn up." This is the season of the year when comedy and tragedy stalk side by side, when King and Clown meet on one common level, when Napoleon hobnobs with the keeper of the village inn, and when Virtue in Distress has perhaps no better friend than the Villain who pursued her through five long acts all through the season that has passed. If one misses, under the stern edict of the law, the same old sidewalk groups, there are two or three places where the familiar faces are certain to be found. The order from headquarters was possibly disconcerting to the actors who patronized the sidewalk exchange, but it has not been a bad thing for the dramatic agencies. For the birds of passage driven to shelter naturally seek now the offices of the men and women upon whom they are largely dependent for employment.

Of course the stars and the more successful players do not patronize the agent—neither, for that matter, do they fraternize with the sidewalk colony. But there are few even of the best known actors who have not at some time or other been dependent upon this intermediary. The young woman who is "just dying to go on the stage" because she has talent—her friends all tell her she has—thinks that all she has to do is to learn a recitation, put on a picture hat, and bursting in upon the susceptible manager, take him by storm. But that innocent saves himself the possibility of such a Waterloo by recourse to the agent. Precious few of the ambitious amateurs ever get past the Cerberus of the managerial office door. And the same is true of the rank and file of the professionals. The manager saves himself the trouble of useless interviews by recourse to the dramatic agent, and it would surprise most people to know how important a place that functionary holds in the make-up of the companies. Every day now the agencies are thronged with eager applicants, and the one question that passes is, "Are you settled for next season?" Again and again the answer comes, "No, but I hope to be to-morrow." And to-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow it will be the same old question and the same old answer. For hope springs eternal in the actor's breast. And when the leaves are turning brown and red there will yet be lingering groups in the gloomy little offices, still waiting, still hoping for the engagement, which at best may never develop into anything better than a one-day "Turkey snap" at Thanksgiving time, or a brief period on the road with a struggle for existence in the one-night stands.

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Kenyon West, writing in the current Arena provides this sensible comment:

"One of the essential things in the formation of healthful plays is that while nothing pertaining to man is forbidden to the dramatist, the worst aspects of human life should not be presented and assigned such a prominent place in the dramatic scheme as to appear to be dominant, prevailing, universal; while the lovely, the pure, the noble acts and thoughts and emotions in reality more common are made to appear as 'little better than iridescent dreams.' Many of our modern plays are not only morbid and depressing, but they are misleading. Human nature is not a moral wreck, a festering mass of disease. Our minds should not dwell constantly upon disease. There is health—glowing, radiant health in human life and in human nature. But we are told that health cannot be made as interesting as disease, that happy, sane lives make no history. It is true that to depict happiness, sanity, normal conditions requires a finer literary skill, a subtler insight than to analyze hideous sin, sensational conditions, abnormal conditions. The coarse, rough touch may succeed in attracting attention where the finer skill is passed by. But we should get over the delusion that disease is more interesting than health. Let us escape from this stifling atmosphere of the sick room. Let us get out into the sunlight, out upon the hills where the breeze is fresh, like that blowing in from the sea.

"For, as we do not gain re-creation, refreshment, and relief of mind by means of that which harms and blights, neither do we gain it by that which discourages us and takes away our hope and enthusiasm. Nothing which leaves us depressed is a true work of art, says Swinburne. From even the great masterpieces of tragic art there emanates an influence which exalts and expands the spirit. The glorious tragedies of Shakespeare or of Schiller do not harm us, do not take away our hope."

One of Mary Anderson's girlhood friends in Louisville, Ky., has provided some interesting reminiscences to The Evening Post of that city:

"When I first came to know Mary Anderson she was a well-grown girl about twelve years old," she says. "I did not know her parents then, though my husband was well acquainted with Dr. Griffin, who was somewhat of a politician, and was Alderman from his ward. My children went to the same dancing school that Mary attended, and, as I had to pass her house in taking them to school, she usually joined us, and I would bring her home after the lesson. As my children were younger than she, she would try to amuse them by running ahead of them and urging them to catch her, or send them running ahead and catch them, so that by the time she got home she would be rosy red, with her hair ruffled and flying in the breeze, and, once her mother met her at the door, as we reached her house, greeted her with a laugh, and the exclamation, 'Oh, Mary, what a terrible rowdy and tomboy you are!'

"The native generosity of her disposition was shown as a schoolgirl, when she would give away to other children her books, pencils, slates, or anything else they wanted that she had, so that her mother would say to her, when starting to school, 'Now, Mary, come home with your head on your shoulders, even if you bring nothing else.' Sometimes she would bring little more, and her gown would be fastened in the back by but two buttons, the other having either been lost in scuffles, or, more often, as she explained to her mother, 'I gave them to the children for their button-string.' All through life she has been the same generous creature, and her recent refusal to return to the stage for charity's sake was a real grief to her.

"She was such a jolly, bright, lovable girl that the children all worshipped her. One day she came to see me, a year or two after she had gone on the stage, and during her call asked to see my little boy, who always ran and hid from her, saying she must get a kiss from him. He was a pretty little, curly-headed fellow, and always a great favorite with her. He had heard her in the house and was peeping, but as soon as he heard himself asked for he sought a hiding place. She began a search, and finally found him under a sofa, pulled him out, and, after a rollicking scuffle, got the kiss, remarking as she did so: 'Young man, I always get what I start for.' Years after, when this same boy was a college 'fellow' at one of the big universities, Mary Anderson played at one of the neighboring towns, and he took several of his college chums with him and went to call on her. When she entered the room he stepped up and kissed her, quoting: 'I always get what I start for.' He got a second kiss for that, and his friends were all disconsolate because she did not pass the kisses around. They were repaid in part, though, by an invitation for them to come to the theatre that night as her guests."

A ten-ton boulder from the woods near the Great Herring Pond will mark the last resting place of Joseph Jefferson, in the Bay View Cemetery, in Sandwich. The huge rock, now resting in its bed of sand on the side of one of the old wood roads that skirts the shores of the Great Herring Pond, will be carted to the cemetery there within a few weeks and placed on the Jefferson family plot.

After the rock has been placed in position, a handsome bronze tablet bearing a simple inscription will be affixed to it. Mr. Jefferson's sons selected the boulder, which measures about fifteen feet across its face or front, and is about twelve feet high. The top of the boulder is covered with moss and its sides and front are weather scarred. It rests on the land of W. G. Beals of Boston, who has a Summer home at Bournedale, and from whom the sons of Mr. Jefferson purchased it. Mr. Beals desired to present the boulder, but they preferred to purchase it, and the sale was arranged and completed in a short time, Mr. Jefferson's sons paying Mr. Beals 1 cent for the big rock.

Charles B. Jefferson, who will superintend the placing of the boulder on the lot, says that the memorial will be in keeping with the ideas of his father, who was in love with nature.

"Father had often seen the big boulder that we are to place on his grave," said Mr. Jefferson, "and although he never stated it, we know that it would be his desire to have such a memorial placed over his grave."

Mr. Jefferson said that while the family had not decided what inscription would be placed on the tablet, she thought that it would be the name, Joseph Jefferson, with the year of his birth and of his death.

The work of carting the boulder over the sandy roads to the cemetery will require about two weeks. When the boulder is placed in position, there will be a memorial service over the grave of the actor.

***

News comes from London of an interesting project in which Charles Frohman is said to be engaged. It involves the securing, by means of the biograph, of an enormous number of "living" pictures in all portions of the habitable globe. This done, the films are to be dispatched to Mr. Frohman's offices here and in London, where steps will be taken for their development and exhibition. The real value of an idea lies in its application, and this is how Mr. Frohman proposes to apply his. Let us suppose that a playwright approaches him with an acceptable notion for a new play, and the question arises in what particular locality it would be most desirable to place the action. Shall it be at the old Pump Room at the Wells, under the shadow of the dome of St. Paul's, in the middle of the Sahara, or on the top of Mont Blanc? To any of these emergencies Mr. Frohman is quite equal. "Allow me," he will say to the puzzled dramatist, "to show you living pictures of these various spots, and then you can choose which suits your purpose best." No sooner said than done; the operator sets his machine in motion, and the playwright is afforded an "animated" view of the particular locality he desires to see. What could be simpler or more effective? The other day Mr. Frohman made a trip to Bath in quest of material, and later he hopes to ransack Ireland, Scotland, France, and Germany, with the view of satisfying the desire for realism.

YANKEE, NEGRO, AND JEW.

Radical Views Advanced by the Editor of The Jewish Encyclopedia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Cope, Charles M., white, brakeman, Columbia, S. C.

"Cummings, W. W., colored, dining car employe.

"Hayne, J. F., colored, dining car employe.

"Little, John, colored, dining car employe."

When I read in your paper recently at the head of the lugubrious bulletin of death of the Ogden train wreck the above list, with its strictly racial demarcation lines, I could not suppress a feeling of sadness and humiliation at the thought that the proud Yankee of 1905 A. D. should pursue down to his grave with his narrow prejudices the poor negro—and that even if the latter found his death at his post of duty as a servant of the public welfare.

Belonging myself to a race two-thirds of which are to this very day treated by Christian Europe in a similar way the American negroes are treated by their white countrymen and co-religionists—the Hebrew in Russia and Roumania sharing about the lot of the negro in the South, while the Israelite in Germany and Austria is by the anti-Semitic population of these countries treated as are our better-situated negroes in the North—I do not hesitate to take up the cudgels for Brother Ham against Brother Japhet, and, perhaps, to the surprise even of many brethren of the tribe of Shem. For I have by no means forgotten the severe attacks which a courageous rabbi had to face at one of the last annual meetings of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, when he dared compare the position of Israel in modern society with that of the negro, and I neither forget that even the brother of the chief rabbi of the British Empire, the well-known attorney-at-law and traveler, Mr. Elkan N. Adler, was quite recently publicly slandered by one of his own co-religionists because, forsooth! he had the boldness to put the attempt of the Zionists to establish a Jewish autonomous colony near Mombasa, in British East Africa, on the same level as the negro republic of Liberia.

The same issue of your paper, where the graves of the three colored dining car employes were marked with a black cross, contained, by a curious coincidence, the report of the celebration of the two hundred and fifty-first anniversary of the first Jewish settlement in the United States. Nobody more than the writer of these lines regrets the survival of racial and religious anti-Jewish prejudices even among the cultured Anglo-Saxons—on both sides of the Atlantic—and as far as it was in his power he fought for the last twenty-three years in Austria, France, and in this country for the ultimate political, social, and religious emancipation of his people. And, therefore, I am free to state that the negro, belonging to a race inferior, physically and intellectually, to, and being, moreover, by his very color, from the outset separated by a sheer enfranchisable barrier from the Mediterranean, Alpine, and Teutonic races, needs in the uplifting process of his people the unstinted support of every broad-minded lover of humanity to a higher degree than marvelously gifted Brother Shem. Since I am not at all afraid of the bombastic phraseology and sophistic argumentation of my eventual opponents, and consider the daily press of New York as the most potent platform for free thinking and frank parler, I go one step further by putting squarely the dots on the I's.

The very fact that the nineteen learned officers of the American Jewish Historical Society entirely "forgot"—as one of them smilingly confessed to me not later than the day before yesterday—to celebrate the 250th annniversary of the arrival at New Amsterdam of the now historic party of twenty-three Jewish fugitives from Brazil on its exact date, i. e., September, 1904, proves with far greater eloquence than the half dozen or so of official post festum addresses which were delivered at the Hotel Savoy on Saturday last that the American Jew feels himself as an integral part of his fatherland, and that the "looking backward" of a handful of self-appointed leaders is an artificial movement which ought, in the highest interests of American Judaism, to be replaced as soon as possible on the part of its duly elected representatives by a genuine "looking forward" policy.

But the high-minded Aryan Yankee's beautiful privilege and noble duty has it become—grandeur obligé—to help his brothers Ham and Shem with all his power in their process of self-emancipation. The American negroes have a Booker Washington as leader, a Theodore Roosevelt as friend, and an Andrew Carnegie as Maecenas. The American Jews, intellectually and ethically the equals of Brother Japhet, but politically and numerically his inferiors, after having lost their Leo N. Levi, will, because they must, in time produce another strong leader able to plead with success the just cause of his oppressed brethern with the respected laird of the White House. This supreme chief of the 1,500,000 Jews of the United States must, however, since we wish to live up to the obligation taken in 1654 by the founders of the Jewish commonwealth of New York toward the then Governor of New Amsterdam, Peter Stuyvesant, "to provide for the poor among them that they shall not become a burden to the community, but be supported by their own nation," also possess the necessary authority to impose on the 800,000 well-to-do Jewish families of the United States a tax sufficient to cover at least a part of the traveling expenses of the Russian pilgrim fathers who is forced by the loving Little Father in Tsarkoe Selo to take up his wandering staff, thus daily renewing one or several scenes of the time-honored exodus from Egypt.

ISIDORE SINGER.

New York, May 21, 1905.

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS.

Value of Instruction in the Knowledge of Labor.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES is usually so sound on matters of penology that I was somewhat surprised to find in your issue of June 9 a suggestion which, if carried out, would lead to somewhat dangerous results so far as the treatment of the criminal is concerned. The announcement that the State Superintendent of Prisons will provide for more elementary instruction for prisoners who have lacked early opportunities and also for those who are not familiar with our language is, of course, gratifying, but I am surprised to have you raise the question: "Why would it not be the long-sought solution of the prison labor problem to turn all these institutions into schools, where the adults would be under rigorous discipline and forced to 'mind their books' throughout the whole term of their sentence?"

The answer is that to turn our prisons into schools where offenders would only be occupied with their books and would have nothing to do with productive or educative labor would be not only to contradict the teachings of modern penology but of modern pedagogy. The defect of our school system has been and still is the want of manual training. A large number of men fail to earn an honest living because they have never been taught to earn it with their hands. In England one cause of the decrease of crime is attributed to the increase of manual education in that country, which not only fits men to earn a living with their hands but makes it worth while for them through the reward of labor to get it in an honest way.

If you had suggested that much more time might be given in our prisons to labor which is educative as well as productive, friends of prison reform could cordially support such a suggestion. There is too much routine labor in many of our prisons, but to abandon labor and confine instruction to knowledge which can be obtained from books would be to give up the splendid moral and therapeutic results which come from several hours a day spent in daily labor.

The Elmira Reformatory in this State illustrates in an excellent way how a prisoner's time may be employed when committed to an institution for correction and not merely for punishment. There are thirty-one trades taught in that institution, and every inmate is taught three hours a day in some of these branches. One day in the week three hours are given for drawing for all the trades in which drawing may be useful. Then there is the school of letters, properly graded, in which prisoners are classified, in which one and a half hours additional a day are devoted to instruction from book and blackboard.

Then all men physically able are entered in the military organization and drilled an hour and a half a day. In addition to this book instruction, trade school instruction, and military drill, those who are qualified engage in productive work for the State in erecting the new buildings which are now required at Elmira.

It is ridiculously absurd that while the prisoners of Connecticut, Missouri, Michigan, or any other State can sell their goods in the New York market, the prisoners of our own State cannot sell goods in the open market in this or any other State. It is an anomalous feature of our Constitution resulting from an illtimed and mischievous agitation, as a result of which thousands of prisoners in this State are maintained in absolute idleness in jails and penitentiaries.

To relieve this compulsory idleness, which, as you justly say, "is practically condemnation to insanity, if not to death," occupation of any sort, mental or physical, is absolutely necessary. But let us hope that Superintendent Collins will not make the mistake of adopting for prisoners a form of education based merely on some elaboration of the three R's. There is nothing more wholesome for any man, whether in prison or out, than to learn how to work.

S. J. BARROWS,
Secretary Prison Association.

New York, June 9, 1905.

Prof. Agassiz Was Convinced.

In the first speech Senator Frye made after being elected to the Senate he made mention of the very large brook trout caught in the Rangeley lakes, weighing from one to seven or eight pounds, and when on his way to his hotel Prof. Agassiz overtook him and congratulated him on his speech, saying it was a very creditable effort, but advised him that whenever hereafter he mentioned the brook trout, the speckled trout, or the square-called trout, not to have them quite so large, as there never was a brook trout that weighed over three pounds. The Senator asked him if he was open to conviction, and he said if he saw one weighing more he would believe it, not otherwise. When Congress adjourned the Senator went home to Lewiston and, with a friend, went to his camp in the Rangeleys, and while there one day they each caught a trout weighing about seven pounds, which they sent on to Prof. Agassiz. In a few days the Senator received a few lines from the professor, and this is what he wrote: "The theory of a lifetime kicked to death by a stubborn fact."—Boston Herald.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

120—Downs-S S City of Washington
192—Iron Steamboat Co -Steamb't Rosedale
194—Delanoy-Tugs Mattie and No. 7

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 94, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

8014—Louise Meisner
7948—Sadie Fainberg
6509—L & N Rosenthal
7097—Davis-Granett
8025—Morris-Ginsberg
6575—Adolph-Drillman
8312—Dale & Murphy
7081—S I & J B Ecken
7941—John Engesser
8051—Hyman Singer
7079—Giacomo Pisciotta
7970—Albert M Johnston -
7903—Fred'k Marx
7982—Daniel J Clune
8002—Alfred H Bell
7814—Max Rosenbach
6960—Pincus, Sulsberger & Bernstein
7926—Saml Danziger
7046—Louis Schachne
6513—Stern & Bernstein
7902—Chas Heckman
7780—David Lang
Cases under objection
7021—Philip Gross
7880—Wm R Chipman
6962—John A Wilkinson
6917—Eph'm Greenspan
Adjourned cases.
7298—Wm H Park
6889—W J & P Bagot
6852—Bornstein, Weimer & Roth
7604—Berry & Bennet
7101—Benj Gruber
Involuntary cases
7904—Milton Caskel
Motions
In re U & M Morris
In re Wm H Bard
In re Chas A Clegg
In re Marry S Clegg
In re Gilroy & Bloomfield
In re Christian L Sack
In re F D Lambie & Co
In re Chas Moskowitz
In re Weinrab & Merker
In re Chas I Lighstone
In re Camerden & Forster
In re Chas Weller
In re J W Labaree
In re Henry Siegel
In re J & P Bagot
In re Cupid Clothing Co
In re Sampter Sons & Co
In re Max Goldberg
In re Lifshitz & Bama
In re Isidore Maierhoff
In re Max Bros & Co
In re Gore & Brettschneider
In re Biogen Co
In re Alfred M Lamar
In re Max Benjamin
In re Princess Underwear Co
In re Leo Marx
In re Albert C Wilcox
In re Jas F Meehan
In re Mut Incan Light Co
In re Weinrab & Merker
In re John Wodicka
In re Julia Anspach
In re U S-Conklin
In re Sears-Humbert
In re Edw Hatch
In re John Wodicka

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, June 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Hart-Woodbury
2—In re Reinke
3—Levy-Levy
3½—Same-same
4—Lederer-Lederer
5—Jones-Baldwin
6—Keller-Keller
7—Bergman-Met Ry
8—Lowe Drug Co-Berman
9—Tobin-A M Best Co
10—Thaxter-Thain
11—Simpson-Brantingham
12—Brodzak-N Y Ry
13—Goodby-Met Ry
14—James-James
15—In re Dreyfus
16—Jones-Reilly
17—In re Kearney
18—Urbansky-Shirmer
19—Pepper-Conradsen
20—Hart-Bass
21—In re Flannery
22—Hickey-Hickey
23—Same-same
24—In re Ontario Land Co
25—Weiss-Oppenheimer
26—Sullivan-Schmidt
27—Cong. &c-Harbachinsky
28—Everard-Brennigan
29—Kiener-Reinhardt
30—In re Clinch
31—Partridge-Rabell
32—Murphy-Met Ry
33—Truley-same
34—Fitzpatrick-Fitzpatrick
35—Fogelson-Levenson
36—Fliegner-Fliegner
37—Kneeland-Henry
38—Levin-Rodinsky
39—Humphrey-Liebeskind
40—Morawetz-Morawetz
41—N Y Life Ins Co-Jones
42—People, &c-Harvey
43—Brady-Brady
44—Lonergan-Lonergan
45—Grisbalier-Consumers' Park Brew Co
46—De Marco-Mian
47—McElwee-McElwee
48—Bollinger-Int Ry
49—Real Est Rec Assn-A B Chamberlain Co
50—La Boyteaux-Macmillan Co
51—O'Keefe-Maxwell
52—Reith-Dyer
53—Stander-N Y & B R R
54—Same-same
55—Michel-same
56—Elfenbein-Rosenthal
57—Haight-H & F Co
58—In re Tinapp
59—Hartman-Greene
60—Conlen-Rizer
61—Ulman-Ackerman
62—Woolf-Barnes
63—In re McArdle
64—Todd-Cronkite
65—Arida-Shoh'l
66—Apex Equip Co-Davis
67—In re Bassford Av
68—Judge-Int Ry
68½—Same-same
69—Castle Braid Co-Cit Cent Nat Bank
70—Ganse-Com Tr Co
71—Goldschmidt-Met R
71½—Same-same
72—Same-same

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

Demurrers
805—McGovern-Leihy
806—Same-same
810—Rathben-Sharp & Sons Steel & Cop Co
811—Lyon-Thomas
813—Darragh-Rowe
819—Hamlin-Pawcatuck Woolen Mills
820—Tobin-A M Best Co
821—O'Dell-Harlem R Park Am Co
828—Hart-Schuttleworth
824—Same-same
831—De Tinkheim-Thomas
812—Conyngham-Haffen
Preferred causes
1474—Weinhandler-Keller
3035—Smith, Gray & Co -O'Donnell
3035A—Same-Wells
3081—Com Cable Co-same
3082—Schoverling, Daly & G Co-same
3061—Peo ex rel Hyde & Sons-O'Donnell
3138—Am Ice Co-City of New York
3034—Larney-Larney

General calendar
2129—X-Ray Stove Polish Co-Walsh
2310—Same-Great At & Pacific
1385—Gaspard-Pierre
1470—United Bldg Material Co-Ten Asso
1381—Lowen-Heinze
2405—Himmelstein-Himmelstein
2440—Stodel-Yesky
2499—Rogers & Thompson-Lower
2515—Landeker-Helburn
2639—Dodin-Dodin
2632—O'Neill-O'Neill
2667—Dwarsky-Hirsch
2672—Rezzano-Bigotti
2675—Bernard-Bernard
2681—Morris - Clinton Realty Co
2688—J B & J M Corner-Co Morgan
2610—Pitts Amusement Co-Ferguson
2698—Greenbaum-Jalenko
2694—Goldsmith-Garnard
2705—Hamburger-Hermann
2708—Hughes-N Y C Co
2297—Lord-Hull
2193—Maynard-Maynard

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Ely, Thorne, and Kresel for the People.

1—Louis Zorello
2—John W. Wooten
3—Abraham H. Hummel
1—Samuel I. Ferguson, John W. Wooten, Armitage Mathews
2—Samuel I. Ferguson, John H. Wooten, Armitage Mathews To fix a day for trial.
1—Antonio Perillo

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

5004—Century Bldg Co-Fed Bond & S Co
5011—Merch Ex Nat Bank-Munro
4356—Fagan-Raymond
4949—Goffe-Butler
4927—De Guelle-Weir
4902—Gilmore-Taylor
4508—In re Duke
4787—Cheever-Tradesmen's Life Ins Co
4546—Barrett Mfg Co-R R Mable Roofing Co
4496—Elton-Hill
4894—Prince-Schlesinger
4901—Lynch - Board of Education
4724—Tinant-Ferguson
8539—Hyman-Spence
5001—Turner-Lugar
5010—Pullis-City of-N Y
5017—Windsor Trust Co-Oudrak
4870—Alexander - New Amsterdam Nat Bk
4926—Hall-Wood
4942—Lonergan-Gregory Lonergan E & B Co
5006—Am De Dietrich Motor Car Co-Thomas
4930—Swain-Stanley & Patterson
4995—Kaufman Adv-Agklee
4939—Haven-Bellows
4975—Holtz Economy Service Corp-Reynolds
2560—Merc Nat Bank-Terry
2766—Same-Man Const Co
2767—Same-Cent N Y Const Co
5016—Stupel-Cleveland Amusement Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1070—Salamone-Int St Ry
979—Sheridan-Int St Ry
989—Keating-same
524—Gibbons-Met St Ry
683—Clifford-Denver & Rio Grande Ry
736—Glass-Int St Ry
737—Same-same
865—Pearson-same
985—Henry-same
898—Grogan-same
1079—Harris-same
935—Solomon same
813—Parisi-same
216—Hewes-Met St Ry
909—Zinstein-Int St Ry
1086—Quinn-same
1080—Reckenwald-Erie Ry
66—Goldschmidt - Met St Ry
67—Same-same
68—Same-same
704—Klett-3d Av R R
890—Friedman-Int Ry
777—Roberts-Met Ry
120½—Lerrsen-same
783—Ratner-N Y & Q Co Ry
717—Churchill-Main Rv
106—Solomon-Met St R
577—Mottola-same
712—Busch-Man Ry
883—Markowitz-Met St Ry
956—Levine-Int St Ry
905—Gates-same
709—Dick-Met St Ry
496—Whitney-same
856—Traino-Int St Ry
8914—O'Brien-Met Ry
2409—Dambmann-same
679—Draisin-Int St Ry
940—Palmer-Met St Ry
2517—Knapp-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1232½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

823—Lochs-Herrmann
3198—Lizzi-Naughton
739—Goldstein-Hoffman
213—Tischler-Cons Gas Co
210—Hartcorn-same
727—Henry-City of N Y
3371—Kulike-City of N Y
3077—Murphy-Ryan
889—McFadden-Thompson Starrett Co
8378—O'Connell-Thompson-Starrett Co
2984—Gallagher-Newman
328½—Covell-Edestein
336½—Same-same
623—Van Riper-Sun Pr & Pub Co
625—Schloss-Cowan
630—Van Riper-Sun Pr & Pub Co
635—Mead-Sacred H't Academy
640—Braden-Sanford Dairy Co
652—Lichtblau-Cushman
144½—H. B. Claflin-Brightson
220—Webster-Vaughan
684—Mead-Sacred H't Academy
2959—Herb-City of N Y
539—Ball-Static Carbonating Co
442—Levy-Heidelberger
1665—Board of Education-Hallenbeck
2280—McPhillips - Deering
8381—Ziemer - Crucible Steel Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on, 1465—Shaw-Nichol. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XIII.—Adjourned until June 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 4229—Ind & Gen Trust-Tod. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estate of Anton B Schwenniger
Michael Eagan
Sarah Eagan
May Eagan, formerly an Infant
Joseph Miller
Jane F O'Reilly, Ellen Leary
Martin M Coleman
Isaac and Louis Youngerwald, infants
Wills for probate At 10:30 A M
Thomas H Brown
Samuel F Dunlap
Louis C Rhein
Samuel F. Cornell
Lena Robbins
Bartholoman Sayer
Jeremiah Noonan
Charles M Hogan
At 2:30 P M
Heinrich Muller

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested will.

2075—Henry Bloomfield

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4283—Libson-Int Ry
3829—Kinstler-same
4397—Prentiss-Int Ry
4453—Schattman-St. Luke's Hosp
4418—Johnson-Walton
4404—Riterberg-Int Ry
4009—O'Connell-Met Ry
3907—McVeagh-Locomo Co of America

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

7883—Lederer-Lazarus
7884—Bertliman-Lazarus
4536—Drewes-Int Ry
4537—Walter-same
3406—Collins-N Y Trans Co
3947—Seuser-Josepsohn
3945—Mallsh-same
4603—Morrison-Ulman

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

3006—Warshansky- D D R R
1574—Nugent-Met Ry
1575—Hubs-Met Ry
4689—Rosenkrantz-Carr
4629—Schlesinger-Man Ry
8882—Hickey-Sinnott
3590—Spellman-Dichman
453—Goldberg-Met Ry
1177—Wittner-Met Ry
4579—Bristor-Met Ry
4580—Murch-U S H C Co
4585—Evans-Int Ry
4591—Colfen-Levett
4592—Grossman-Solomon
4626—Bane-Int Ry
4646—Dudley-Int Ry
4648—O'Donnell-Int Ry
4674—Ehrlich-Int Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

13077—Miller-Schnitzer
12941—Williams-Bodner
10303—Van Norden Tr Co-May
10304—Same-Hummel
10305—Same-same
13383—Houston-Webster
10944—Seyer-Ziegler
11001—

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
96th St., Near 5th Avenue.
100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.
MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY DWELLING, 70th St., near Lexington Av., 16'8"x102', well built private house rear; price $16,500; mortgage $11,000. Property sure to increase in value. FREDERICK T. BARRY, 641 Madison Av.

Below 14th Street.

FINE MERCANTILE PROPERTY
WILL GUARANTEE PURCHASER FOR 10 YEARS 6% OVER ALL EXPENSES. WILLIS, 250 TIMES.

West Side.

RENT $4 000. PRICE $35,000
5-story triple flat, 25x100, near Central Park.
RENT $4,296. PRICE $37 500
Modern 5-story double flat; all improvements; fireproof halls, fine location, upper west side; worth investigating at once. See us for other bargains.
F. R. WOOD & CO.,
BROADWAY & 80TH ST.

BEATS RENTING.
$7,500 cash (carrying charges $900) will buy a high-grade three-story private house on West End Av., near Subway express station; do this and it pays $1,600 rent.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,250 Broadway, CORNER 81ST ST.

CORNER FLATS.
Modern five-story, extra wide, Columbus Av. corner triple flat; all improvements; price $65,000, $17,000 cash, balance mortgage five years. Possession of store May, 1906; no restrictions against saloon; first-class location for any business.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

253 West 99th St., Between Broadway and West End Av.—5-story American basement, limestone, bay window front, private dwelling, with 4-story extension; lot 15x102; hot air furnace, electric lighting, two baths, hardwood trim, parquet flooring, two sets of shades, awnings, gas logs, and chandeliers in house, a modern little home; price, $22,000; mortgage, $13,000 at 5%. Chas. S. Kohler, 206 Columbus Av.

A—First Property For Sale—$18,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 40x100; first mortgage for five years at 4½ per cent interest; balance can remain on second mortgage at 5 per cent.; opportunity for investor or for speculator to fix up and sell separately; old rents (very low); title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, Room 410.

Modern three-story-and-basement corner residence, vicinity of 135th St. and St. Nicholas Park, 20x90; this dwelling was formerly occupied by a physician who had a very profitable practice; property must be seen to be appreciated. For exact location and full particulars address Estate, 101 Times Downtown.

45th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av.	Two houses, 33.4x100 Suitable for restaurant, chop house, or small hotel. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

Fine double flat on Morningside Av., 30 feet front; $9,000 necessary; thoroughly renovated triple flat, rent over $3,800, less than $5,000 will buy it; two triple flats, 5-year mortgage, near 116th St., 8th Av., small expense, good renters, $15,000 necessary. Robt. Levers, 354 W. 116th.

SURE 20% INVESTMENT.
$5,000 will buy one of the best paying 14-room tenements in West 50th St.; price $27,500. Inquire B. A. Glide, northwest corner Madison Av. and 86th St.

A 5-story 8th Av. store property, $41,000, rent $4,300; 7th Av. store property, $63,000, rent $7,000; 5-story triple West 124th, $33,000, rent $3,700; 5-story double flat West 143d, $20,000, rent $2,200. Widmayer, 122 West 116th St.

Attention!—Sixties, near Columbus Av., 5-story fourteen-room tenement; rental $3,300; price $31,500; elegant order. Purdis, near Eighth Av., 14-room tenement, $37,500. John Peter & Co., 200 East 14th St.

An offer of $37,750 is solicited on 115 West 56th St., a most beautiful dwelling; parquet floors, new open nickel plumbing, &c.; open for inspection; see it. Conway & Corduke, 53 West 119th St.

A high-class three-story dwelling.
18 feet 8 inches wide; 130th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; private block, only $14,000. Braisted, 2,785 Broadway, 107th St.

Snap.—20% on $7,000 investment; biggest bargain; client must sell immediately new law house, west side, below 14th St. Lawyer, Box 71 145 Times Downtown.

$15,000 Cash—Vicinity Broadway, 82d St., 2 five-story double flats, $75,000; rent $8,000; balance mortgage. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

$85,500.—7th Av. corner, near our office. 5-story double, with store, 25x95x100.
Picken & Lilly, cor. 118th St. and 7th Av.

Bargain.—Above 116th St., near Morningside Park, 3-story basement 18-foot dwelling; little cash required. Wood, 219 West 125th.

Columbus Av., 80's, triple flat, large store, perfect order, no heat; rent $4,850; price $47,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Steam-heated flat, 91st St., near Columbus, $46,000, incumbrances, $40,000; rental, $4,900. Schildwachter, Times Square.

Four-story house, 45 West 9th St., 12 rooms, bath, and butler's pantry; steam heat; price $24,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Investors!—32-foot up-to-date double flat, four stories, 116th, near 7th; $54,000; rent $5,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

8th Av.—5-story triple apartments, (cold-water,) near 130th St.; full lot; rent, $3,516; price, $35,500. Jonas, 2,234 8th Av.

151st St. West, 40x100, $57,000; rent $6,700; 5-story, 4-family, direct from builder. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

$5,500 buys avenue 5-story double; stores, above 125th, netting 25%. B. Times, Harlem.

Lenox Av., vicinity 125th, double flat, large store, $42,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Rare Chance.—Five-story double, vicinity 20th, Eighth, $34,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Eighth Av., vicinity 116th, triple flat, large store, $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

25 ft. double flat, vicinity 137th, 7th Av., $47,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Greenwich Av. dwelling must be sold. Inquire Koch's jewelry store, 34 East 14th St.

Northern Av., vicinity 98th, corner flat, four stores, $65,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

BUILDERS'
LOTS FOR SALE ON
Washington Heights
FOR CASH OR WITH BUILDING LOAN.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 144TH ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS,
FOR RENT. FOR SALE.
List on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE.
With Builder's Loan $42,000.
North side 170th St., 95 feet west of Fort Washington Av.; choice location for two 50-foot, five-story, four-family houses. SUBWAY STATION AT 169TH ST.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,250 BROADWAY, CORNER 81ST ST.

Four lots on Washington Heights, 26x116 each, for builders; a bargain from the owner, Jos. Bamberger, 401 East 50th St.

Residence, 644 West 158th St., close to Subway station; ten rooms; refined neighborhood; agreeable park and river view; moderate price.

AT AUCTION.
PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
1935 MADISON AV., near 125TH ST.
5-story and high basement brownstone dwelling, suitable for alteration for business purposes; size 22x55. ITS CLOSE PROXIMITY TO 125TH ST. MAKES THIS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH,
at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.
East 159th St.,
north side, 92 ft. east of Courtlandt Av., choice vacant plot, 50x100, below grade, suitable for immediate improvement.
Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE
JULY 4TH.
91 CHOICE LOTS,
25x150 EACH.
(Only 3 minutes from depot and trolleys)
HACKENSACK, N. J.
Sewer, Water, Gas, Electric Light, Macadamized Roads, Flagwalks, Etc.
TERMS OF SALE:
$10 Cash, and $10 per Month per Lot.
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE.
Hackensack is only 45 minutes from New York, accessible by 2 railroads and 3 trolley lines.
Further Particulars From
F. B. ROSS, 150 Broadway, New York,
or Elm Ave., Hackensack, N. J.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TO-MORROW, (Monday), June 12th, 1905,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS, 14 and 16 Vesey St., New York,
287 Choice Bronx Lots
At Wakefield,
SITUATED ON
WHITE PLAINS AVENUE.

234th Street.	237th Street.	Byron Street.
235th Street.	Nereid Avenue.	Olinville Avenue.
236th Street.	Concord Street.	Russell Avenue.

Between Woodlawn and Wakefield Stations on the Harlem Railroad, and near the new terminal of the Underground Rapid Transit Railroad, double track Trolley line on White Plains Avenue.
Seventy per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. The Title Insurance Company of New York Policies free of cost. Book-Maps and further particulars with Auctioneer, 7 Pine St., New York.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct.,
will sell at auction
Wednesday, June 28, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
By order of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York.
66, 68, 70, 72 Elm St,
adjoining Leonard St.,
the three 3, 4, and 5 story brick Buildings, size 100x90x irregular.
Book maps and further particulars at the Controller's Offices,
280 B'way, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
665-677 Sixth Av.
AND
102-104-106 W. 39th St.,
Southwest Corner.
SILLECK LEASEHOLD, 48 YEARS TO RUN; the seven four-story brick buildings, with stores, and handsome six-story brick stable, on 39th St.; size of plot, 98.9x100; by
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905,
Maps, particulars, terms, &c., with
Messrs. Wesselman & Kraus,
Attorneys, 31 Liberty St.,
or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction,
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Est. of Elizabeth Bannon, Dec'd
140 West 19th St.,
the four-story brick double front and rear tenement, with two stores;
size of lot 27.10x100.3¼x31.10½x99.0½.
70 PER CENT. on bond and mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
TRUSTEE'S SALE,
by order of John Aitken, Trustee,
Northwest Corner
THIRD AVE. AND 162D ST.,
choice plot with the two-story frame building on corner lot; size of lot, 50x94.43.
Maps, &c., at Trustee's office, 220 Broadway, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Exchange Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, NOON,
50 CHOICE LOTS,
Part of Bussing Estate, Map of Norwood,
GUN HILL ROAD,
WEBSTER, DECATUR, BULL, PERRY AVS.
Just west of Railroad Station,
Williamsbridge,
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.
Splendid building location; city improvements; convenient to Harlem Railroad Station; on line of Trolley connecting with L at Bedford Park. Liberal terms.
Send for maps and particulars to Gould & Wilke, Attorneys, 2 Wall St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
ABSOLUTE SALE TO CLOSE ESTATES of Frederick and Henry Cordes, Dec'd, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, NOON,
VERY DESIRABLE CORNER,
Nos. 801, 803, 805
WESTCHESTER AVE.
Nos. 630, 632
ST. ANN'S AVE.
Frame stores and dwellings; plot 88.75 on Westchester Av. by 121.06 on St. Ann's Av., on line of Subway, elevated, and trolley railroads. Get map and particulars from Attorneys, W. Stebbins Smith, 720 E. 167th St.; Jacob Fromme, 99 Nassau St.; Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row, and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

J. BARRY LOUNSBERRY, Auct'r,
Lounsberry & O'Connor
Will Sell at Auction on
Tuesday, June 20th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,
Absolute Partition Sale
OF THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE JOHN DALY PROPERTY
AT
LONG BRANCH.
The 5 two and three story frame cottages with clubhouse, stables, and large plot of land
ON
OCEAN AVENUE,
Between Cottage Place and South Bath Avenue,
With Valuable Riparian Rights, at
Long Branch, New Jersey.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 55 Liberty St.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auc'tr,
Office, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
under the direction of Emil Goldmark, Esq., Referee,
11-13 East 3d St.,
2 five-story brick double tenements and stores, will be sold in separate parcels,
424-426 East 89th St.
plot 50x100, with frame building on same.
To be sold at Public Auction
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.
GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., 20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
For maps and further particulars apply at office of above attorney or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,
Office, 258 Broadway, Manhattan.
SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL SALE
under the direction of Julius J. Frank, Referee,
369 THIRD AVE.
371-373 THIRD AVE.
(200-202 E. 27th Street)
7-story brick apartment house and stores with steam heat and elevator service, erected on above premises.
204, 206, 208 E. 27TH ST.
209 E. 26TH ST.,
6-story loft building, suitable for factory or storage house.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, June 27, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.
HAROLD SWAIN, Esq., Plff. Atty., 146 Broadway, N. Y. City. EDWIN L. KALISH, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 27 William St., N. Y. City.
For maps and further particulars apply at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer,
Office, 258 Broadway, Manhattan,
ESTATE SALE
THE PALATIAL DWELLING
1053 FIFTH AVE.,
bet. 86th & 87th Sts.,
to be sold at public auction,
THURSDAY, JUNE 15th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 VESEY ST.
To be sold subject to a mortgage for $80,000.00 at 4½%. For maps and further particulars apply at office of auctioneer.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., Auctrs.,
will sell in foreclosure
Thursday, June 15, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
40-42 EAST 41ST ST.
40x98.9x23.6x8.3½x18.3x91.5½. 2 3-story dwlgs. By order of Edward W. S. Johnston, Esq., Referee.
Maps and particulars of Frank T. Warburton, Esq., Atty. for the plaintiff, 54 William St., or Auctioneer, 198 Broadway. Tel. 2481 Cort.

FORECLOSURE SALE
By order of the Supreme Court.
Under the direction of
JOHN J. KENNEY, ESQ., REFEREE.
On Tuesday, June 20th,
at the RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 12 o'clock noon,
ABOUT 60 ACRES
(PART WOODLAND.)
RICHMOND, S. I.
Formerly part of the Meissner Estate.
This property is beautifully situated, with superb view. Trolley runs past property. One mile from Court House. Further particulars of Harold Swain, Esq., Atty., 146 Broadway, New York.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

15% Investment.—$7,000 cash, 3 three-family houses, new, all improvements; near "L" station. Address Perry, builder, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

ONE FAMILY HOUSE
for sale, suitable for large family; all improvements; adjoining Claremont Park; $5,900, easy terms. Owner, 1,361 Teller Av.

TIME IS MONEY.
Large income assured from investment in any house you buy from me. Call at once. Friend, 3d Av. and 179th St.

MUST SELL.
Corner Prospect Terrace and 230th St.; all improvements. Bathgate R. E. Ex., 1,730 Bathgate Av.

Woodlawn Av., Yonkers.—Webster Av. trolley or Wakefield Station, Harlem Railroad; $4,500 for 10 lots (25x100;) $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

$30,000, 2 4-story single flats; $10,000 cash; excellent neighborhood; 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; good investment. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Bryant St., plot 125x100; near rapid transit station; $11,500; easy terms; ripe for immediate improvement. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

At Spuyten Duyvil—20 lots, free and clear; easy terms.
Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., cor. 42d St.

Five-story double, 2 stores, near L; rent $2,935; can rent for $3,100; price $27,000. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

$3,500, 4-story double; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing, boilers, ranges; rents, $1,848; $17,500. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Plot 150x120, Southern Boulevard, at station; sell or exchange for improved property.
H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Double flat, 106th, near Columbus, $25,000; mortgage $18,000, 4½; net return $1,000 per year. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$4,500 buys 4-story double, 2 stores; can rent for $2,300; price $20,000; cold water. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

Choice corner plot, 70's; suitable apartment house; station street; reasonable figure. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK

18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.



CHOICE LOTS
$500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.
No Assessments.

BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.
Titles Guaranteed.
Commutation $5.83 Per Month.

WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone 2026 John.

WE

Have the Choicest Country Homes and Estates near New York in Westchester Co	Are Ready to Finance Any Business Proposition.	Have Real Estate Which Offers Quick Returns Upon Investment.

NEW YORK REALTY CORPORATION,
Opposite Depot, White Plains, New York.
New York Office, 81 East 125th St.

Ardsley, on Putnam Division, continuation of 6th and 9th Av. elevated roads; fine location on elevation, short distance from depot; house of 10 rooms and bath, furnace and water supply; commanding fine view of surrounding country, while being easily accessible to all parts of New York City; lot 87½x100; price $5,000; $2,000 can remain on mortgage at 6 per cent.; $500 down and monthly instalments equal to rent; can exchange for encumbered dwelling in city or lots in good locality. B. W. Hitchcock, 49 8th Av., N. Y.

ACREAGE
along Harlem and New Haven Railroads for LOT SUBDIVISION.
Several tracts; very reasonable prices.
AMES & CO., 26 WEST 31ST.

A farm at Pound Ridge, Westchester Co., N. Y., to rent; good buildings, a number of acres of land and a high and healthy location; terms reasonable. Chas. Northrop, New Canaan, Conn., Rural Delivery 31.

LOTS, $300 upwards, Yonkers Park Station, Harlem Railroad; improvements, restrictions; easy payments; commutation, 9c.; Subway connections. Klein, 713 10th Av.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100, $1,500; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

Chester Hill.—11-room residence, $1,000 cash; price, $7,200. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

New Rochelle.

LOTS AND ACREAGE PLOTS,
At New Rochelle
At Auction, on the Premises,
June 20, at 11 A. M.
Port Chester Railroad has just bought Right of Way and Station on Property.
Inspection and Sale Wednesdays and Saturdays.
Maps, Information, and Transportation Furnished.
SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.
32 B'way, N. Y., (Tel. 995 Broad,) 44 Court St., Brooklyn; 242 Huguenot St., New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—7-room shingled cottage, all improvements; lot 50x100; $3,600; new 7-room shingled cottage, all improvements, high ground, good neighborhood, $4,500. Downey, 26 North Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

ATTENTION! SNAP ON THIS LIST!

25-foot lot, near elevated	$1,600
50-foot plot, high ground	4,250
75-foot plot, high ground	7,500
100-foot plot, high ground	9,500
10-room house, corner plot	10,000
9-room house, near school	9,250
8-room house, near school	7,500

To rent, 9-room house, $50.
O'HARA BROS., BEDFORD PARK, BRONX.
Open Sunday.

For Sale or Exchange.—Equity $25,000; a plot 50x190 on north side of Tremont Av., 152 ft. west of Marmion Av.; also plot 50x115; both excavated ready for improvements on the north side of Tremont Av., 42 feet east of Marmion Av., Bronx; will sell or exchange for improved property in the Borough of Manhattan or Bronx. Inquire at the Western Hat Company, s. w. corner of Greene St. and West 3d St., Borough of Manhattan.

Attention! Investor and Speculator! Wake up; 187 feet on beautiful 600-foot drive known as Monoiu Parkway, corner included, 12 lots all told; will increase 50% in two years on account of New York Central's improvement with electricity; price quick sale, $40,000; easy terms. Call O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Evenings and Sundays.

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Free and clear plot Bronx lots, well located, near Rapid Transit station; exchange for income property, Manhattan or Bronx; principals only.
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50x100 plots on Marion, Catharine, and Kossuth Sts.; price $1,300 to $1,800 each.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
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Call on **S. COWEN,**
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An elegant new 5-story apartment house, with stores, all improvements, best location, Bronx; price $75,000; rents $9,000; mortgage to suit; must be seen to be appreciated. Jacob Zimmermann, 1,033 East 156th St.

Rare Chance.—2-family house, 11 rooms, all improvements; near Rapid Transit and Park; price, $4,200; $1,000 cash; balance easy terms; 1-family house, 9 rooms; $3,200. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Choice lots, bargain prices, Davidson Av. corner, 65x100; Walton Av., near 182d, 50x95; $5,000; mortgage $2,000; Crotona Av., near 179th, 25x100; $3,000; mortgage $2,000. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

Choice lots; bargain prices; Davidson Av. corner, 65x100; Walton Av., near 182d, 50x95, $5,000, mtge. $2,000; Crotona Av., near 179th, 25x100, $3,000, mortgage $2,000. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

Elegant one-family house, good neighborhood; no agents. Address letters Owner, 2,960 3d Av.

$2,900; six-room cottage; full lot; improvements; terms to suit. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Southern Boulevard, near Jennings St., 75x100; below grade; $16,000. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Corner plot, 207x123x irregular, $2,500; sewer; terms cheap; write. Stamper, 59 East 102d.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard, plot 50x100; below grade; price $7,500. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

TO LET.

To Rent—In the Bronx, a plot 175 ft. frontage by 195 ft. depth, for a long term of years, or exchange for a flat property. Address M. L. Cohen, 784 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.

Why Pay Rent
for your home? At the end of this year or at the end of ten years you will have nothing to show for it. Let me show you how by small monthly payments you can own your own home at Larchmont Park. The payments can be so arranged that they will be no burden upon you, in fact no larger than your rent is now. This property has been fully developed and improved, which in plain English means that you will not be called on for any assessments. When you buy at Larchmont Park you know that all sewers are laid and finished, that water, gas and electricity are ready for you, the streets macadamized and sidewalks built. I will tell you all about this in answer to your inquiry.
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Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
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On trolley; 15 minutes' walk from depot.
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BLOCK OF 8 LOTS,
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Lots 25x100 each; high level ground.
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500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

Yonkers.

For Sale—Fine all-year-round residence, Ludlow-on-Hudson; 14 rooms, bath; steam heat, electric and gas light; hardwood finish; spacious lawns; two years old; grand view Hudson; three minutes to New York Central Depot. Address Owner, 19 Morris Crescent, Yonkers, N. Y.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers.—Wakefield Station or McLean Av. trolley; $4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights.—McLean or Webster Av. trolleys; $4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) $1,000 cash. Edward D. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

TO LET.

About 300 feet from Van Cortlandt Park; beautiful 157 Bruce Av., Yonkers, is for rent at $75, a cut of 25% owing to the lateness of the season; privilege to buy on your own terms; city conveniences, country surroundings, new; never occupied; 12 living rooms, 2 baths, laundry, storeroom, hot-water heat, hardwood trim; beautifully decorated; plot 100x100; lawn, shade, roomy porches; take train at the Grand Central Station or 155th St. to Caryl Station; time, 25 minutes; open for inspection every day. C. W. Clark, owner, 74 Wall St.

New, cosy, 8-room house; grounds commanding fine views; just completed; all improvements; near station; line of Harlem Road; 40 minutes out. Bryant Park Realty, 5 East 42d.

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Magnificent tract, 5,645 acres, Unicoi County, Tennessee; fine timber, large ore bodies, unlimited quantity of fire-brick clay; railroad station on property; splendid fishing and hunting preserve; cheap to quick purchaser to settle estate. George H. Reimer, Drexel Building, Philadelphia Penn.

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Richmond Hill.—Block front, nine lots, $3,000; seven-room cottage and three lots, $3,200; Flushing, near Broadway station, eleven lots, $3,000. Concord Realty Co., 158 East 28th St.

Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Queens Borough.

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On Oyster Bay—Handsome residence, 22 rooms, fully furnished; 2 baths, modern plumbing; large piazza; trees, lawns, and gardens surrounding; fine beach for bathing; anchorage for yachts; complete stable; one mile from station. Stanton & Hopkins, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.

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A splendid opportunity for one desiring a small investment. One-half may remain on mortgage. This tract is near Flatbush Avenue and the development now under way around it will increase its value very much in a short time.
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Adjoining highly developed property. With improved streets, water, gas, and cement sidewalks right up to the boundary. Absolutely the best real estate proposition in Brooklyn to-day.
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Adjoining Bay Ridge Property
Dyker Heights, overlooking Lower Bay, is without doubt the most attractive suburb in Greater New York. Situated on an elevation of 150 feet, commanding a fine view, and carefully restricted, it has no rival as to location.
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Take 5th Ave. L to 65th St.
Also several large plots of LOTS AT BARGAIN PRICES.

For Sale.—A plot of land, with trees, on the summit of Jamaica Hills; convenient to station and car; very desirable for a gentleman's residence; very little of this kind of property to be had in this vicinity. Particulars from M. Pette, 238 Fulton, Jamaica, N. Y. 'Phone 316 Jamaica.

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Near Nostrand Av.—2-story double stone flat, 25x86x165, 6 rooms and bath each flat; rent $1,800; mortgage $11,750; price $15,500.
MEAD, 16 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

$8,000 2-sty. and bas. brownstone, near Prospect Park W.; 10 rooms, alcove, all imp.; no mort.; terms to suit.
McLAUGHLIN & DARBY, 1,097 Fulton St.

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Four-family private house, all improvements. President St., near Carroll Park; for sale, or exchange for Bronx property; old rents, $1,000. N. S. Warsawer, 321 President St.

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ONLY $7,500
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NEW 2-FAMILY HOUSES,
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$8,750,
Woodruff, near Ocean Av.; 2-story and basement, brown and limestone, bay window front, box stoop, asphalt street, rear entrance for tradesmen; upper part rented at $30; one minute to three car lines.
—PARK ROW 23 MINUTES.—
From Bridge take Kings Co. L (Brighton Beach Branch) to Woodruff Station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Woodruff Av.

A very fine detached frame cottage, 10 rooms and bath, on plot 40x100; owner forced to sell; price $4,000; mtge. $3,200; very easy terms. Others lower or higher priced. Lots at bargain prices.
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SUBURBAN HOMES

with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for

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The Sedgwick School at Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass., will be open for guests during the Summer months. There will be no fuss or feathers. Simply a place to rest and enjoy the best of food and most delightful views. The trolley rides furnish an inexpensive way of seeing the grand old hills of Massachusetts. For terms, address E. J. Van Lennep, Great Barrington, Berkshire County, Mass.

For sale in Ashley Falls, a large store and joining it a small store, or can be used for billiard room and barber shop; also good barn goes with store; this property is situated in the centre of this beautiful village in the Berkshire Hills, and is a fine chance for any kind of business, either groceries or dry goods, or both; large dancing or concert hall over store; will sell this property for the small price, cash down, of $1,800. Address H. C. Woodin, Gt. Barrington, Mass.

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Furnished cottage to rent for Summer. Parlor, dining room, kitchen, laundry, 5 master's bedrooms, bathroom, rooms for four servants. Beautiful view. Rent, $750.

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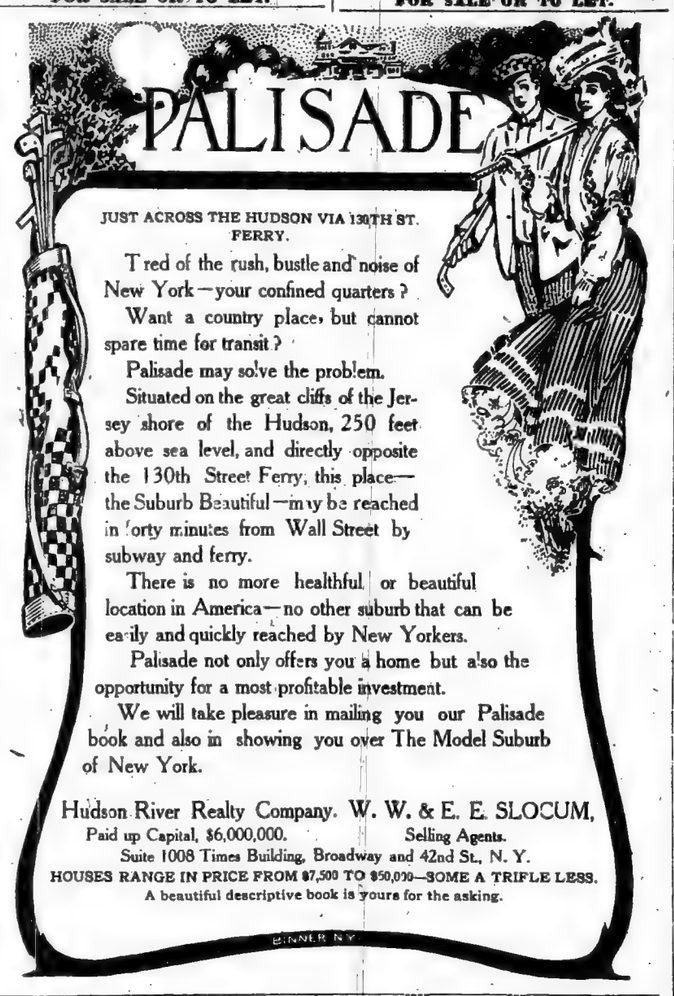
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A very desirable 36-acre vegetable farm; level; trout stream; good buildings; near city; quick possession. D. Hull, South Norwalk, Conn.

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For Sale.—South Orange, N. J.—Exceptionally well-situated and well-built residence; fourteen rooms, two baths, on lot 100x200; fine hedge; grounds in excellent order; seven minutes' walk from Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad. Apply to B., 21st floor, Times Building, New York City.

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3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $50—$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

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To rent upon the Orange Mountains, a furnished house, with thirteen acres of grounds, stable, billiard room, five master's rooms, three servants' rooms; gardener on premises. Call at 118 East 25th St. for particulars.

Best investment you can make is plots on beautiful Owassa Lake; plots, 50x150, $200; inside plots, $50; Culver Lake lots mile from Owassa show increase of 600% in six years. Beardall, Branchville, N. J.

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At Westfield, N. J.—Choice building plots, 40 minutes Wall St.; highest point on Jersey Central. J. Hamilton Hunt, 2,004 Broadway.

$2,800.—8-room house, all improvements, near station; 23 miles out, N. J. Call, Restaurant, 425 7th Av.

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100 HOUSES AND COTTAGES FOR SALE ON

STATEN ISLAND

Price $1,500, $2,000, $3,000 $4,000, $5,000; large houses $8,000 to $20,000. Also water fronts, 200 acres. Cornell, Stapleton, S. I.

To Let.—At New Dorp, first-class house, 14 rooms, bathrooms, electric lights, running water on every floor, all modern improvements. John P. Purcell, 60 Harrison St., New York. Keys at R. R. depot.

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Attractive furnished 10-room neat country home for rent cheap; beautifully located at foot of Catskills, overlooking the old picturesque Caterskill and Beaverkill Creeks; good boating, hunting, and fishing; fine roads for driving and automobiling; plenty of fruit; stable; 2½ miles from West Shore Station, Westcamp.

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Farm on shores of lake 4 miles from Monticello; 101 acres; good buildings; ½ mile lake front, with plenty shade; price, $6,500; also have a long list of other properties, including one of the best hotel propositions in Sullivan County; located at Monticello. Write for particulars. McLaughlin Bros., Monticello, N. Y.

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Have clients to lease old tenements for term; put toilets in house, attend to violations, and improve. Reed, 40 West 34th St.

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Have several clients with $6,000 cash who wish to invest in tenements, flats. Send particulars. Mulvihill & Co., 1,991 Lexington Av.

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All kinds Bronx property for cash; Woodlawn Heights, Bedford Park, William's Bridge, Van Nest, Unionport, Throgg's Neck. Weber, 149th St., 3d Av.

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Send us yours.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Have several purchasers for flats, 100th to 110th St., west of park; particulars requested.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Have customer for dwelling in good neighborhood, below 125th St.; about $12,000. Send full particulars to Thomas, 247 6th Av.

Have ready cash buyers for four, five, and six story flats. Baturin, Weisman & Henschel, 3,906 3d Av., near Wendover Av.

Garden plot, modern house 8 rooms, convenient to "L" or Subway; full data. Ward, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A small piece of property in Morton, Leroy, or nearby streets. L. Porrino, 153 Bleecker St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

FREE AND CLEAR

18 acres fine land at Elmsford, N. Y., exchange for income.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Madison Av.—6-story new 19-room triple, with stores; all improvements; would exchange for 2 or 3 smaller parcels. L. P., 6 and 8 West 116th St.

Several fine country places near New York, free and clear, to exchange for income property.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

A well-paying small elevator house, near 125th R. T. Station; equity, $23,000; for Long Island, South Shore; quick deal. BRAISTED, 2,783 Broadway.

Harlem store and flat property, equity $11,500, to exchange for smaller equity and cash.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Elegant private house on 86th St. Will exchange for income property.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Bronx double flat, equity $7,000, for Harlem double or triple flat. L. J. Phillips & Co., Prospect and Westchester Ave.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BAILEY BUILDING

27 East 22d St.,

Just Off Broadway.

Offices, Salesrooms and Studios.

NEW 10-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING

equipped with every modern device for comfort and convenience of its tenants.

EXCELLENT LIGHT.

Rents $21.00 upward.

W. H. CHASE, Room 61, on premises.

HOTEL TO LEASE

for term of years to responsible tenant;
47th St., North Side,
240 ft. East of B'way.
120 feet front; nine stories in height; 300 rooms; 178 bathrooms; all modern improvements.
(Building just being completed.)
Apply to your own broker, or to Secretary's office.
LONG ACRE REALTY CO.,
(Room 303,) 135 Broadway.
Telephone—3151 Cortlandt.

WHOLESALE GROCERY DISTRICT.

To lease for a long term of years, a plot of 12,000 square feet on Franklin Street, near elevated station.
Would divide.
FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
51 Liberty St., N. Y.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE, 6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

New York's Most Remarkable Location.
Eight car lines; stations, 6th, 9th Av. "L," Subway; surpassing any point in city.
BROADWAY ARCADE.
Largest studio floor in city; offices, floors for desirable business; elevators, gas, electric lights, steam heat. Martin, 1,947 Broadway, 66th St.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.,
THE GRAMERCY.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS.
R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Premises, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDING. STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of
Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect,
4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Four light lofts in new corner building, 40x93, with power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, &c.; inquire at premises. Address Happel, 93d St. and 1st Av.

ADVERTISING SPACE,
Harvard Building, 6th Av., cor. 42d St.
Harvard Sign Co., 729 6th Av.

Third Avenue's Best Location.—No. 2,336, near 126th St.; three light lofts, 25x95; moderate rent. Landeker, owner, No. 206 Broadway.

Have several clients with $6,000 cash who wish to invest in tenements, flats. Send particulars and Bronx, a specialty; cold water. Gootleib, 1,831 7th Av.

Owners, send particulars of your property; have quick buyers; double, triple flats, Manhattan and Bronx, a specialty; cold water. Gootleib, 1,831 7th Av.

Have several clients with $6,000 cash who wish to invest in tenements, flats. Send particulars. Mulvihill & Co., 1,991 Lexington Av.

Owners.—I have hundreds of clients with cash; if you wish to sell quick your houses or lots, send me full particulars. C. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

All kinds Bronx property for cash; Woodlawn Heights, Bedford Park, William's Bridge, Van Nest, Unionport, Throgg's Neck. Weber, 149th St., 3d Av.

We have several cash buyers for flats.
Send us yours.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Have several purchasers for flats, 100th to 110th St., west of park; particulars requested.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Have customer for dwelling in good neighborhood, below 125th St.; about $12,000. Send full particulars to Thomas, 247 6th Av.

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Garden plot, modern house 8 rooms, convenient to "L" or Subway; full data. Ward, Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A small piece of property in Morton, Leroy, or nearby streets. L. Porrino, 153 Bleecker St.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN

32ND ST., OFF 5TH AVE., MIDWAY BETWEEN WALDORF-ASTORIA AND HOLLAND HOUSE.

This magnificent Apartment Hotel, which is unequalled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season. Furnished or unfurnished suites, 2, 3 and 4 rooms and bath. Cuisine of superior excellence.

Conveniently situated within 5 minutes of theatres and shops. Subway and L within one block.

Descriptive booklet. Music 6:30 to 9 P. M.
32d St. Hotel Co., Prop.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day. Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Five, six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service; telephone; $25 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Five large rooms and bath, $17, $18, and $19; adjoining L station; 628 East 138th St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—2 rooms and bath for physician; private house or apartment hotel; central location. WHITEHOUSE & PORTER, 573 FIFTH AVENUE.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

SPENCER ARMS

A Modern Apartment House at its best.
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
TELEPHONE, 3996 COLUMBUS.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.
These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2,856 8TH AVENUE.

EARLSWOOD COURT,
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD.
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

THE LURIE AND STERLING.
The most desirable apartments on Washington Heights, 520 and 522 West 151st St.; fine reception halls, private telephones; hallboy service four and five rooms for $26 and $36 per month.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av
Opposite Presbyterian Church: seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Only One Flight.—Convent Av., 100, near 145th St.; a magnificently appointed apartment of seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rent, $47.50; inducements to right party. Agents, Pocher, 40 West 34th.

Elegant apartments, six rooms and bath; all modern improvements; very large and airy rooms; one block from elevated station; rent, $40. No. 265 West 129th St., northeast corner 8th Av.

200 West 82d St., corner Amsterdam Av.—Seven rooms and bath; direct light; every improvement; rent, $35 and $40. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St. Telephone 6140—38th.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

66 West 9th St.—Apartment, 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

A.—A.—A.—Flats and Apartments to Let. —$10 to $60; 4 to 8 rooms.—
Chas. S. Kohler, Agent, 906 Columbus Av.

100th St., 22 and 24 West, Near Central Park.—New house, 4 and 5-room apartments; all improvements; rents $23, $27, $29.

60 West 101st St.—Elegant five-room and bath, all light, corner, steam heat, hot water; $32 to $34. Janitor.

137 West 83d St.—Handsomely appointed apartments, 6 rooms, bath, hot water supply. Janitor.

$30 to $36.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; new building; something particularly choice. Janitor, 34 West 128th St.

Riverside Drive, 127, near 85th St.—Nine and bath; elvator, modern conveniences; fine location.

$33 to $36.—Corner flats; 5 rooms and bath; very desirable house. 161 West 106th St.

$23 to $26.—6 rooms and bath; newly renovated; hot water supply; 302 West 114th St.

26th St., 308 West.—4 rooms and bath; all light; hot water supply; newly decorated.

9th Av., 692, Near 48th St.—Flats, 5 rooms, all improvements; $22, $25. Janitor.

2,473 Broadway, 4 and 5 rooms, all improvements, $22 to $35. See janitor.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978
138th St. and Southern Boulevard.
New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

Crotona Av., 1,001, (Cor. Boston Road.)—Five light rooms and bath, toward street; steam heat and hot water; suitable for dressmaker or manicure parlor, &c.

Five rooms, bath, $20; parlor floor, four rooms and bath, $18; seen Sunday, 134 Clay Av., 169th St. Bush.

Handsome apartment in two-family dwelling; six large rooms, bath, $35. 565 East 162d St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Will rent for Summer attractive, comfortable apartment five light, airy rooms, bath; southern exposure; overlooking Central Park; elevator, telephone; terms $47 month; references. D. J., 263 West 125th St.

Riverside Drive, 127, Near 85th St.—Nine and bath; elevator; modern conveniences; fine location.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

For rent, cheap for the Summer, 5 and 6 rooms, all improvements, new corner house, elevator and hall service, telephone in each apartment, hot water, electric and gas; N. E. corner 46th St. and Lexington Av.

72d St., 154 East.—Elegant 4-story brownstone dwelling; 14 rooms, 2 baths; fine condition; $1,600; caretaker on premises, or Bellamy, owner, 3d Av. and 61st St.; tel., 1286 Plaza.

776 West End Av., Near 98th St.—Beautiful modern dwelling, 14 rooms, including butler's pantry, open plumbing, hardwood trim; rent only $1,800. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Singly or together, 257-259 West 137th St.; restricted neighborhood; new, modern, seventeen rooms, two baths each; $1,500. Inquire 235 West 139th.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—Within one hour's ride from New York, country board for the Summer, for gentleman, wife, and girl of five; terms moderate. Address Benedict, The Narragansett, 93d St. and Broadway.

WANTED—Jersey coast, West End to Belmar, Allenhurst preferred, two large rooms, board for two married couples in private family, June 15 to Sept. 15; references. Outing, Times, Harlem.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL
60th St. & Columbus Ave. New
Fireproof Hotel.
Beautifully Furnished.
1 block from Subway.
1 " " L Station.
EXCELLENT LOCATION.
200 ROOMS, private bath, $1.50 daily.
Suite, parlor, bedroom & bath, $2.00 daily.
Restaurant in connection.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

The Gerard,
123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location
IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
5th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates Reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.
Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

HOTEL ABERDEEN
17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Restaurant Open to the Public.
Cuisine of the Highest Standard.
A LA CARTE.
MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

SAINT JOHN'S
Summer School for Boys
MANLIUS, N. Y.

Opens June 19, 1905. A boy's Summer resort with excellent facilities for Recreation, Physical Training or Study. Special tutoring if desired. Outdoor gymnasium, swimming, military drill, target practice. Camping at Cazenovia Lake.

Regular Sessions at St. John's School and Verbeck Hall begin Sept. 21, 1905.

Apply to WILLIAM VERBECK.

STAMMERING

And similar nervous affections of speech corrected. Successful methods devised and practiced by physician for many years. Send or call for "Causes and Treatment of Stammering." F. A. Bryant, M. D., 62 West 40th St.

WHAT IS YOUR BUSINESS?
Learn Spanish and be successful in it. Practical teaching for busy people. No memory work. Satisfaction guaranteed. $2 per month. Prof. Joe L. Fajardo, 235 West 23d St.

BROWNE'S GREAT BUSINESS COLLEGE, 40th Year. Day and Evening, all Summer, 246-252 Fulton St., Brooklyn, near Great Bridge Plaza. Begin any time.

ST. JOHN'S
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
William Verbeck, Manlius, N. Y.

Artist will teach lady miniature painting, $50; income while learning. Miniature, 310 Times, Times Square.

MUSICAL.

Wanted—All builders to order "Castles in the Air"; words and music, 50 cents; all music dealers, or N. Hillery Co., New York, N. Y.

Cornet soloist, experienced; band and orchestra furnished. C. R. Sweigard, 214 E. 89th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous
Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PIANOS TO RENT FOR THE COUNTRY.
Small Uprights—Leading Makers—for Summer Cottages. Also a number of slightly used BRIGGS PIANOS, fully warranted, at reduced prices, cash or installments.
C. H. DITSON & CO.,
(A0868.) No. 867 Broadway, (18th St.)

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 457 FULTON ST.)
For over 40 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.
$3 Rents Elegant Upright. Free cartage if taken by quarter. $5 Monthly buys Beautiful New Upright.
BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL, UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 22 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

$110 This Beautiful Upright and 6 others will be sacrificed this week. BIDDLE'S Alteration Sale. 6 West 125.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE MARY FISHER HOME,
315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Refined, middle-aged or elderly people will find homelike, restful accommodations. Different from usual boarding house life. Good table, pleasant rooms, beautiful grounds. Terms moderate; trolley passes Home. Also at Tenafly New Jersey, beautiful grounds, lovely surroundings.

A few boarders can be accommodated on large farm, 75 miles from New York; five minutes' walk from Post Office; churches, telephone; beautifully located; affords every opportunity for pleasant and healthful vacations; boating, bathing, fishing; good table; light, airy rooms; special low rates for June and September. Address A. Leith, Pleasant Valley, Dutchess County, New York.

Oak Hall.—Handsome residence, 45 minutes from New York; frequent trains, Penn. R. R.; good water; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; fresh vegetables and fruit; tennis and croquet grounds; private bowling alley and billiard room; fine lawns; ample stable room; telephone; terms reasonable. Address Oak Hall, 125 Times Downtown.

THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 33 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2123—Gramercy.

New Rochelle.—The Portman, 42 Pelham Road; select; new management; boating, bathing, fishing; half hour New York; transportation excellent; telephone, 584—W.

Ashland Hall, Montclair, N. J.—Country boarders wanted, large and small rooms; large, pleasant grounds and shade trees; perfect table and service; refined people desired.

Maple Shade, New Paltz, N. Y.—Modern farmhouse in limits of village; bathroom; other conveniences; circular. Mrs. S. A. Hasbrouck.

THE BERKLEY, ROWAYTON, CONN.—Boarding, bathing, fishing, excellent table; dancing every evening; terms moderate. Clark News

$300,000 FIRE DRIVES FAMILIES TO STREETS

Early Morning Blaze Also Stops Traffic on Williamsburg Bridge.

FIREMEN AND OTHERS HURT

At Times the Department Battled with Flames in a Dozen Places.

The Williamsburg district of Brooklyn was visited yesterday morning by a fire which destroyed or badly damaged almost an entire block of buildings, caused a property loss of about $300,000, and made scores of people temporarily homeless. Several persons were injured and half a dozen firemen overcome by smoke. Cars on the Williamsburg Bridge, nearby, were forced to stop running for half an hour because of burning brands which were carried to the structure by the wind.

The scene of the big blaze was the block bounded by South Ninth and South Tenth Streets and Wythe and Kent Avenues. The fire, the cause of which has not been determined, started in the five-story brick factory of the New York and Brooklyn Casket Company, which had a frontage of 100 feet on South Ninth Street and ran through the block to South Tenth Street. On the block were the tin factory of Vogel Brothers, a four-story structure, and about twenty tenements. It was about 4 o'clock when the fire was discovered by William Strickman, night watchman in the casket works.

Four alarms and two special calls brought all the companies in Williamsburg and the fireboats Boody and Hewitt. The factory was soon like a roaring furnace. Soon after the fire started Arnold Schleman, a driver, of 244 Graham Avenue, who had been asleep in the building, jumped from a second story window to the street. He was taken to the Eastern District Hospital with internal injuries and an injury to his spine.

The arrival of the engines aroused the neighborhood and frightened men, women, and children rushed from the surrounding tenements in their night clothes. The flames spread first to the three-story dwelling at 42 South Ninth Street, occupied by William Jonan and his family. Rapidly the fire then extended to the three-story dwelling at 44 and 46 South Ninth Street, 41 and 43 South Tenth Street, 494 Wythe Avenue, and 455, 457, and 459 Kent Avenue. It also seized upon Vogel Brothers's factory in South Ninth Street, and other structures.

While the firemen were fighting the blaze in the tin factory a wall on the South Ninth Street side fell. Assistant Foreman Charles Brown of Engine Company No. 130 and Capt. Smith and Lieuts. Marshall and Hughes of Engine Company No 151 were struck by falling bricks. Brown's skull may be fractured.

At one time the firemen were fighting a dozen fires in as many different buildings. The wind picked up burning brands and carried them for blocks.

The fire was a strange one in some respects. While it destroyed buildings some distance from its starting point, it left a frame dwelling immediately adjoining the casket factory practically unscathed. A frame dwelling at the corner of South Tenth Street and Wythe Avenue, which is said to be 200 years old, also escaped damage, although there was destruction all around it.

The fire left the casket works a pile of ruins, the loss on this building and its contents being placed at about $225,000. The damage to Vogel's tin factory was estimated at $25,000.

GAYNOR WRIT STOPS TRIAL.

Lawyer Wooten Now Seeking a Change of Venue in Larceny Trial.

A writ of temporary stay was served yesterday on Justice Davy, sitting in Criminal Branch, Supreme Court, in the case of John W. Wooten, a lawyer charged with the larceny of $1,000 from the estate of William Weissel of Brooklyn, who died several years ago leaving $150,000. The writ was granted by Justice Gaynor. Trial had been set for Monday.

On June 21 application will be made by attorneys for Wooten to Justice Blanchard for a change of venue on the ground that a fair trial is impossible in this county because of public clamor. Indicted with Wooten on a charge of conspiracy were Armitage Matthews and Samuel R. Ferguson, both attorneys. Neither has sought a change of venue. David Rothschild of Federal Bank notoriety was temporary receiver of the Weissel estate at one time.

HARPER HERE TO SEE DOCTOR.

I'm No Longer an Invalid, Chicago University Head Declares.

President Harper of Chicago University, who was operated upon recently for cancer, arrived in New York at 6:30 o'clock last night over the Lake Shore Railroad. He looked in excellent health, and said he felt as well as he looked.

"I just ran over to New York to see my physician and to rest," he said. "I left the university just before the commencement exercises to escape the excitement and work connected with them. As for my health, I consider myself recovered entirely. I am no longer an invalid. My visit to the physician is but precautionary."

Dr. Harper was driven to the Manhattan Hotel, at Forty-second Street and Madison Avenue.

W. S. DANIELL GOES TO JAIL.

Grandson of the Late Merchant Owes $1,950 Alimony.

William S. Daniell, a grandson of the late John Daniell, founder of the Broadway dry goods house, was locked up in Ludlow Street jail yesterday for contempt of court in failing to pay alimony to his wife Elizabeth G. R. K. Daniell, who obtained a divorce from him in 1902. Daniell must remain in jail until he pays $1,950 in accrued alimony and $30 costs.

Mrs. Daniell is a daughter of Matthew Rock. She was married to Daniell in 1898. Daniell's grandfather, who left a large fortune, disinherited him.

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company's reports at 9 o'clock last night were as follows: Steamer Philadelphia, Red D Line, which left New York at 12:10 P. M., eighty miles south of Sandy Hook; Steamer City of Atlanta, Savannah Line, which left New York at 3 P. M., fifty-three miles south of Sandy Hook; Steamer Denver, Mallory Line, which left New York at 5:15 P. M., twenty-five miles south of Sandy Hook, all well.

Plaza Hotel to be Entirely Rebuilt.

Plans for the improvement of the Plaza Hotel property have been revised to include the erection of a new structure on the site of the present building. It was announced recently that the hotel would be altered extensively and an addition built fronting 125 feet on Fifty-ninth Street. The new hotel will be fifteen stories high.

City to Celebrate Flag Day.

Mayor McClellan has issued orders that the flags fly from the City Hall on Wednesday next in observance of Flag Day, the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the adoption of the flag of the United States. Exercises in honor of the day will be held in the public schools.

MAKES MONEY AT ANCHOR.

Capt. Swift's Tiny Schooner a Lightship at $100 a Month.

Just off the western boundary of the 110-acre extension which the United States Government is adding to Governors Island is anchored one of the smallest schooners flying the American flag. For more than two years and seven months she has remained there at anchor, and for staying where she is her owner, Capt. Charles Swift of Brooklyn, gets about $100 a month from Uncle Sam.

All the time that the little black craft has swung at her anchor chains people have wondered what she was doing off Governors Island. The other day the secret came out. The James Wilsey—that's the name of the midget two-master—is a lightship.

When the Government let the contract for enlarging Governors Island the contractors built a frame lighthouse to mark the new shore line. The Government paid for it.

One stormy night in the latter part of December a mud scow crashed into the lighthouse and carried it away.

The next morning the contractors hunted up Capt. Swift and his thirty-ton sand schooner. That afternoon the James Wilsey weighed anchor in the Gowanus Canal and took up her station.

The light on the Wilsey is a big lantern that is secured to the foremast, and when it's not foggy the glimmer of it can be seen for over a mile. Then she has a bell that tinkles merrily whenever the air is murky. It costs little to keep the lightship going, and as Capt. Swift has his days to himself the money for the use of the Wilsey is all clear profit.

It is said that ten years will be required to finish the addition to Governors Island, and barring accidents Capt. Swift should make anywhere from $10,000 to $12,000 out of the rent of his baby schooner.

ATTACKS CARLISLE, BANKER.

L. Trevor Lewis Seeks Control of United States Bankers' Corporation.

At the annual meeting of the United States Bankers' Corporation, to be held next Tuesday at Kittery, Me., an interesting fight is to be made for control of the company against John G. Carlisle, Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury; J. Q. A. Brackett, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; Walter I. Badger of Boston, John M. Thurston, and others. L. Trevor Lewis of 43 Exchange Place, Vice President of the company, will fight against a proposition to merge the corporation with the Bankers' Finance Corporation.

Mr. Lewis, in a letter to the stockholders, alleges that of the $89,000 paid in by stockholders $69,000 has been paid out.

The United States Bankers' Corporation was organized about three years ago to exploit a system of banking invented by a man named Taylor, which was to revolutionize financial systems. According to the prospectus, upon which 250 persons were induced to buy stock, forty trust companies were to be established in forty cities. Taylor got $22,000 for his patent and a Boston law firm got an equal amount, Lewis says. The rest of the $69,000 spent, he declares, went in salaries to Carlisle, Thurston, Brackett, and others, and in expenses.

HOLD BOY AFTER FLAT FIRE.

Police Also Arrest Porter Next Door—Valuables Found in Pawn.

Detectives of the Tenderloin Station yesterday afternoon arrested a boy and a young man on suspicion of knowing a great deal about the repeated fires in the four-story brick apartment house at 108 West Thirty-ninth Street. A dangerous fire was put out there early yesterday morning. Twice on May 11 the firemen were called to the house. The police believe the fires were set with the object of robbing apartments in the confusion.

The prisoners described themselves as Walter M. Billers, thirteen years old, of 108 West Thirty-ninth Street, and David Decon, twenty-one years old, of 718 Third Avenue, porter in the apartment house next door. Both prisoners denied that they had caused the fires, but young Billers had a piece of a candle in his pocket and candle grease on his clothes.

Biller's father lost $250 in jewelry from his apartments on April 23. It was recovered by Detectives Harvey, Kirk, and McIver from a pawnship. Miss Harriet McGregor, one of the tenants, lost $120 in jewelry about a week ago. This also was recovered.

MAY BAT AWAY INJUNCTION.

Brighton Club Must Keep Its Ball Inside the Fence, Says Justice Kelly.

An injunction which would die should two balls be batted over the fence in any one game was granted yesterday afternoon by Supreme Court Justice Kelly, in Brooklyn, to the Brighton Athletic Club, restraining Police Captain Miles O'Reilly from interfering with the baseball games of the club, at Saratoga Avenue and Macon Street.

The ball grounds are inclosed by a ten-foot board fence, on top of which is a six-foot wire netting. A game there two weeks ago yesterday was stopped by Capt. O'Reilly because a heavy batter sent the ball sailing over the fence into the street. Several players were arrested, but were discharged by Magistrate Furlong. Saratoga Park, which is frequented by many women and children, is across the street, and the Captain declared that they were endangered.

Justice Kelly said that if the ball came over the fence frequently the game could be considered a nuisance. One ball over the fence, he said, should be allowed.

WOMAN BEAT THE POLICE.

Pursued the Doctor with Vigor and Got Her $50 Back.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 10.—After an exciting chase, Miss Hattie L. Smith of this city beat out the police in capturing a doctor, who, she says, had accepted a fifty-dollar retaining fee to treat her bedridden mother. Miss Smith avers that the doctor decamped the day after he received the money, and she declared she would land him in jail if it took her a month. She traced him to New London, but when she got there he had departed. She followed him to New York, where she missed him by a day, and finally located him in Bridgeport yesterday.

The physician, the police say, paid the $50 and the expenses incurred by Miss Smith in pursuing him.

MR. PETERS GOLFS AT 5 A. M.

Long Island Railroad President Too Early for the Caddies.

Some sleepy caddies were disposed to grumble when required to chase balls on the links of the Garden City Golf Club as early as 5 o'clock in the morning, but when they found that the early player was Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, and that his tips were well worth working for, they ceased grumbling. President Peters is the earliest member to appear upon the links. Sometimes he arrives so early that he has to caddy for himself.

Mr. Peter's programme includes a round of the course, a plunge and rub down, breakfast, and then an express train to Long Island City, which he reaches in time to be at his desk at 9 o'clock. He says his game exhilarates him for the entire day's work.

U. S. Glick Freed by Court.

Uriah S. Glick, the railroad promoter who was arrested on Thursday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on complaint of his wife, who charged him with kidnapping their three-year-old boy in Erie, Penn., was discharged from custody in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, the complaint at Erie having been withdrawn.

AIR AND SUNSHINE CURE FOR TENEMENT CHILDREN

Tuberculosis Camp at Sea Breeze Filled with Patients.

NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

Poor Society Wants Funds to Keep It Going—Hopes Soon to Have a Big Hospital.

They have wrought so many cures that the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor feels that its work at Sea Breeze, Coney Island, is no longer an experiment in the seaside treatment of surgical tuberculosis. The work this year was resumed earlier than usual. While most New Yorkers were shivering through the Spring that never came, the wards of the association were sleeping out doors and playing in the sands of Coney Island.

The season this year opened on May 17 with 240 patients, mothers and children who were attacked by tuberculosis in their tenement homes. Since that time the average has been 250 patients.

The association spent last season $2,033 for tents, rent, repairs made necessary by the high winds, the installation of a heating plant, and the care of the women and children.

It is the hope of those who have labored for the success of what was at first regarded as an experiment and is now acknowledged as a solution of many of the miseries of the tenement dwellers that they may soon have a large hospital at the seaside near New York for the accommodation of the 4,000 children in the crowded districts who are suffering from surgical tuberculosis. The success of the work here has attracted attention in other cities, where plans for similar efforts are being laid.

The Sea Breeze institution has already saved the lives of a great many children and given light and fresh air to thousands of poor, invalid mothers. The idea came from France. There the seashore treatment has been recognized by the medical societies for many years. While visiting the great institutions at Breck, near Calais, John Seeley Ward, Jr., one of the Board of Managers of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, was convinced of the efficacy of the treatment and induced the society to make the experiment at Sea Breeze.

The officers of the association are R. Fulton Cutting, President; Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, and Leonard E. Opdyke, Secretary. John L. Cadwalader is the counsel, Howard Townsend Chairman of the committee in charge, and William H. Allen general agent.

There have been many large contributions to the work, but the extended season at the seashore means more money if the work is to go on successfully. Information as to just what has been done will be cheerfully furnished by Dr. Charlton Wallace, attending surgeon; Dr. Linsley R. Williams, attending physician, and Alice Page Thompson.

Yesterday afternoon at Sea Breeze the boys were playing at building terrible forts of sand, while their sisters sat in the sunshine to rock their ragged dolls to sleep. They were so healthy looking that no one would have dreamed they ever had tuberculosis. And there were the convalescents from cerebro-spinal meningitis, carefully attended by the white-gowned nurses.

Everywhere there were baby carriages, supplied by the society, to rest the arms of tired-out mothers.

Of chief interest to the doctors and nurses was a light-hearted little lad there to build up strength for a desperate operation that must be performed on him. He was run down by an automobile and taken there scarcely living. He rallied, and he has no idea of what is to come.

MEMORIAL TO SLOCUM'S DEAD

To Be Unveiled in Middle Village Cemetery Next Thursday.

The memorial services and unveiling of the monument to the sixty-one unidentified dead of the General Slocum disaster of a year ago, will be held in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, L. I., next Thursday afternoon, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Coroner William O'Gorman, who assisted during the catastrophe, will deliver the principal address, while other speakers will be Charles Dersch, President of the Organization of the General Slocum Survivors, the Rev. John D. Fagg, and the Rev. Henry Mueller. The Rev. D. W. Peterson of Middle Village, will offer the opening prayer, and Bishop Henry C. Potter will pronounce the benediction. The United Singing Societies of New York and Brooklyn and the Middle Village Dutch Reformed Church Quartet will sing. Miss Hattie Jacobi will sing the "Holy City." Frederick J. Etzel's and Dr. Mason's orchestras have volunteered.

FROM DETROIT BY FERRYBOAT

New Vessel for the Long Island Made 2,500-Mile Trip in 15 Days.

The Wyandotte, which will reinforce the Annex ferryboat service of the Long Island Railroad, from Long Island City to Wall Street, arrived from Detroit yesterday. The new boat made the trip of 2,500 miles, through Lake Erie and down the St. Lawrence River, along the Atlantic Coast, and down the Sound, in less than fifteen days.

With the increased service the Annex boats will be run under twenty-minute headway in the rush hours. The Queen Caroline, purchased by the Long Island from the Queen Anne Railroad Company at Baltimore, will run between Greenport and Block Island and Montauk and Block Island. The service will begin on July 1. Fast trains on the main line and Montauk division of the road will connect with the steamboat. The name of the Queen Caroline will be changed to the Montauk. The running time from Greenport to Block Island will be two hours.

BET WITH WOMEN ONLY.

Arrest of a Handbook Man in a Sixth Avenue Hotel.

Detectives Cody and Griffith of the Tenderloin Station arrested yesterday afternoon a man who said he was Frank Murney, on a charge of accepting bets on the races.

The detectives said they learned that Murney was making a handbook in the back room of the Parker House bar, in Sixth Avenue, having as his patrons women exclusively. The detectives gave a woman $4 in marked bills to make a bet, and after the bet had been accepted they entered the room and arrested Murney. There were twenty women in the place at the time.

Service for St. Barnabas's Guild.

A meeting in behalf of the Guild of St. Barnabas for Nurses, which includes nurses of all creeds, was held in the chantry of St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, last evening. It was addressed by the Chaplain General, the Right Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, Bishop of Pittsburg, and other Bishops and clergymen. This afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a service in behalf of the Guild, also in St. Thomas's, with a sermon by Bishop Gailor of Tennessee.

BIG SALE IN WALL STREET.

C. W. Morse Said to be the Buyer of a $1,000,000 Trust Building.

The Metropolitan Trust Company has sold, through Broker Herbert A. Sherman, the building formerly occupied by it at 37 and 39 Wall Street. The consideration in the deal is said to have been about $1,000,000. The property is assessed for taxation at $750,000.

The nominal buyer is Frederick M. Sanders, a lawyer, connected with the Century Realty Company, who represents a syndicate, the make-up of which was not disclosed yesterday. The belief was expressed, however, in well-informed quarters that the purchase had probably been made for Charles W. Morse and his associates, who are largely interested in the ownership of the twenty-five-story Wall Street-Exchange Building, on Exchange Place, which has its Wall Street entrance through the nine-story building at 41 Wall Street, adjoining the property which has just changed hands.

The Metropolitan Trust Building is a substantial seven-story structure, and, according to a statement issued yesterday, it is not likely to be disturbed for the present, but with the control of this property, it is pointed out, Mr. Morse and his associates will be in a position to erect at any time a new building on Wall Street, covering a frontage of 61 feet, at Nos. 37, 39, and 41, which will afford an adequate Wall Street entrance to their Exchange Place skyscraper at the rear.

The property of the Metropolitan Trust Company has a frontage of 30.6 feet, with an average depth of about 128 feet. It is somewhat wider at the rear, and its area is about 4,500 square feet. On this basis the reported price, $1,000,000, is at the rate of $222 a square foot. The property adjoins on the east the Wall Street wing of the Mills Building, and is separated by 41 Wall Street from the building of the United States Trust Company. In the same block are the properties of J. P. Morgan & Co., the Mechanics' National Bank, and the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.

The Metropolitan Trust Company moved out of its own building something over a year ago and went into leased quarters in the Atlantic Building, at Wall and William Streets.

WOMAN SKIPPER FILES REPLY.

Not Overpaid for Yacht's Loss; She Demands $19,000 More.

Mrs. Susan Day Parker, who is the only woman in New York licensed to command and navigate a steam yacht in the waters of the bay and coastwise to the West Indies, yesterday filed her answer, in the United States Circuit Court, to an action brought against her by the London and Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company. The company sues for a return of a portion of the insurance paid to Mrs. Parker on her steam yacht Scythian, which burned off Cape Cod on June 6, 1900.

Mrs. Parker denies that the complainant, which had issued policies on the yacht for $40,000, which were subsequently compromised upon the payment of $21,000, overpaid her. Mrs. Parker further denies that a portion of the furniture, silverware, &c., enumerated in a list was not on the Scythian at the time of the fire. She admits, however, that several pictures named in the list had not been destroyed, as she subsequently discovered. The value of these pictures, Mrs. Parker asserts, did not exceed $1,100. Other articles, much more valuable, which were not on the list were lost, says Mrs. Parker.

As an offset to the demand of the insurance company that she restore the greater portion of the money paid to her, Mrs. Parker presents a counter-claim for $19,000, and demands judgment for that sum with interest.

ROOF GARDEN READING ROOM.

New Public Library Branch Has a Pleasant Outdoor Feature.

Opening exercises were held yesterday afternoon at the Rivington Street Branch of the New York Public Library, 51 Rivington Street. Addresses were delivered and a musical programme rendered on the second floor of the new building. The room was crowded. The building is the eleventh erected in this city from the Carnegie fund.

In its many homes since 1886 this branch library has had as its motto: "All are welcome." It has on its shelves 13,000 volumes, and in its old quarters had an average yearly circulation of 75,036.

Civil Service Commissioner Alfred J. Talley presided yesterday, acting as the representative of the Mayor. Addresses were made by Stephen H. Olin on behalf of the Trustees and by Mr. Talley on behalf of the City of New York. The music was furnished by the pupils of the Music School Settlement.

The feature of the new building is the open-air reading garden on the roof. This is furnished with comfortable chairs and tables, with a canopy above, an ideal place for an afternoon's enjoyment of a book. The canopy is of green and white, and around the roof are boxes filled with budding flowers giving as much of a garden effect as is possible on a city roof.

ROUSS ESTATE PAYS $50,000.

Settles the Suit Brought in Behalf of Ten-Year-Old Boy.

By the payment of $50,000 to thirteen-year-old Charles B. Rosseau, the executors of the estate of Charles Broadway Rouss settled yesterday the action brought in the boy's behalf against the estate of Mr. Rouss, who accumulated millions in the dry goods trade. J. Arthur Fischer, as guardian of the boy, sued the estate for $100,000, which it was asserted was due to him under a promise made by Charles Broadway Rouss, which was to take effect as soon as the boy attained the age of ten years.

Mr. Rouss died before the boy was ten years old, and his guardian put in a claim against the estate. When the executors refused to recognize the claim an action was begun in the Supreme Court to recover the $100,000. It was tried before Justice Blanchard, and judgment was entered in favor of the plaintiff. The Appellate Division affirmed the judgment. The Court of Appeals, by a vote of four to three, reversed the judgment, and ordered a new trial. The compromise makes this new trial unnecessary.

After Rouss's death several persons put in claims against his estate. The mother of the Rosseau boy, Eva S. F. Rosseau, who had become acquainted with Rouss many years ago, asserted that Rouss had cared for the boy since his birth, in 1892

FIVE POLICE FOR ONE BABY.

The Force Provides Mild Amusement for Bellevue.

The surgeons, nurses, and attendants at Bellevue Hospital had a hearty laugh yesterday morning when the police patrol wagon of the East Twenty-second Street Station backed up at the main entrance, with five burly policemen aboard, two on the front seat and three in the rear. One went into the hospital, and in a few minutes came out, carrying an eleven months' old baby, wrapped in a blanket. The three policemen in the van made room for the man with the baby, and then all drove away.

The baby belonged to Mrs. Maggie Evans, who had been arrested on Friday night at the City Lodging House, charged with intoxication. It was explained later that the extra policemen were on their way to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station to get some prisoners and take them to court.

BRONX PARK FOUNTAIN A NOVELTY IN BRONZE

Some Departures from Classic Types in Carl E. Tefft's Design.

PLACED AT MUSEUM ENTRANCE

Group Represents Sea Life in Fullest Action—One-Piece Casting by Ancient Method.

A large ornamental fountain was placed in position in front of the Museum Building in the New York Botanical Gardens, at Bronx Park, last week.

Seven principal figures are included among eighteen competitors, says that it was the most difficult work he has attempted, but the very boldness and broadness of the surroundings were in accord with the character of his favorite modeling.

Several principal figures are included in the group, while the minor features suggest that all the denizens of the ocean have been disturbed by the antics of an elfish boy. He is mounted on a dolphin, and the frightened creature is represented in frantic efforts to rid itself of the burden. Directly in his course are two powerful seahorses, plunging forward with great leaps. The jaws of one have been drawn open by the efforts of its rider, a female figure, to control him, while the head of the other has been pulled to one side by the superhuman strength of a boy, who evidently lost his seat in the surprise of the first plunge of his steed, but, equally at home in the water, has never lost control of the animal.

To the left of the dismounted boy is a female figure, looking back apprehensively, and to the right a merman is seated on a gigantic crab that is scurrying aside.

The old poetic idea of the mermaid has been abandoned, there being no effort to make them beautiful. On the contrary, a pose distinctly awkward marks one of the female figures, while a turn of expression in each is a constant reminder of the unhuman character of the principals. In the boy, laughing at the confusion he has caused, the mouth is pursed up in strong semblance to the mouths of certain fishes, an effect still more noticeable in the dismounted lad.

The original idea of giving webbed feet to the horses is not entirely depended upon to show their dual nature; but their perfect heads are finished with strangely flattened and bent noses which make them fit steeds for their weird riders.

The fountain cost $20,000. The casting was done by the Cire-Perdue process at the Roman bronze works, Greenpoint, L. I., the bronze reproduction being cast in single pieces with minutest detail.

In Cire-Perdue casting the sculptor's model forms the basis of a plaster or gelatine mold. A brush is used in coating the interior of this mold with wax until the thickness desired for the bronze is attained. This wax figure may be touched up or altered by the artist. The actual mold for the metal is made of a composition applied to the wax model in liquid form, which hardens quickly. Through openings left in the wax form the composition is poured to form a core. The mass is then baked for the double purpose of hardening the mold and removing the wax. The process was used in a crude way by the ancient Greeks and Romans.

Carl E. Tefft was born in a suburb of Bangor, Me. His mother and maternal grandmother both were designers. He did some noteworthy work for the St. Louis Exposition.

FESTIVAL ON ASTOR ROOF.

New Garden Opened for a German Liederkranz Entertainment.

The Summer night festival of the German Liederkranz was held last night on the roof garden of the Hotel Astor. It was the first time the roof garden had been opened, and the guests voted it one of the prettiest spots in New York. It will be opened to the public next Thursday.

The Liederkranz boasts a membership of 1,100. Judging from last night's crowd all of the 1,100 were in attendance, and there were two or three guests for each and every one of them.

The celebration was inaugurated by a promenade concert at 6 o'clock. The Liederkranz male chorus rendered several selections, assisted by Mrs. Marie Rappold, Miss Marie Orthen, John Young, Jacob Pollack, Carl Schlegel, and A. G. Schmitt.

Supper was served on the eighth floor when the musical programme had been concluded, and dancing followed. President Louis C. Raegener, Vice Presidents Lathar Semitz and Gustave Rudolphy, Chairman Otto Von Schrenck of the Dancing Committee, and Chairman Anton C. Engers of the Entertainment Committee were complimented upon the perfection of the arrangements.

STOLE TO BUY CLOTHES.

Boy's Teacher Said He Mustn't Be Ragged, So He Took Father's $5.

Dominic Parlo, thirteen years old, of 124 Brunswick Street, Jersey City, was taken to the First Criminal Court yesterday by his father, who asked that the boy be locked up for larceny. He said that Dominic had stolen $5 from him.

"Did you take the money?" asked Justice Higgins.

"I did," said the boy. "When I went to school on Thursday I was ragged and dirty. My teacher told me that if I did not get a new suit I need not come back. My father would not buy me the suit, so I took the money from a drawer and bought the suit myself."

"I think, Mr. Parlo," said Justice Higgins, "that you are more anxious to get rid of your boy than you are about his welfare. I will place the lad in care of a probation officer, and if his story proves to be true, I will issue a warrant for your arrest."

CLEARS JERSEY CITY POLICE.

Grand Jury Refuses to Indict Them—Justice Dixon's Comment.

Justice Jonathan Dixon, at Jersey City, yesterday, discharged the Hudson County Grand Jury with thanks, although the Grand Jurors disregarded his instructions two weeks ago to indict all police officers who failed to suppress poolrooms.

The Foreman, Dr. A. J. Walscheid, informed Justice Dixon that the Grand Jury had reconsidered its resolution ordering indictment of Police Commissioners John Mitchell, John F. McNulty, and Thomas W. Tilden. He handed up a batch of indictments, which Justice Dixon handed to the clerk, and then said:

"I do not for a moment question that every member of this Grand Jury has performed his duty according to his conscience. It is not your duty to agree with some one else, but it is your duty to agree with your own consciences. What has been done will, I believe, stimulate the officers of the law."

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We offer a large collection of specially selected articles suitable and appropriate for Wedding, Graduation, Confirmation and Birthday Gifts.

We mention a few suitable as Wedding Gifts:

CUT GLASS 8 inch Bowl; $5.00 value	3.50
CUT GLASS Water Bottle; $3.50 value	2.75
CUT GLASS 9 inch Flower Vase; $5.50 value	4.25
LIMOGES CHINA Chocolate Set, 15 pieces; $9.00 value	7.95
DECORATED CHINA Berry Set, 7 pieces; $5.75 value	4.95
QUADRUPLE PLATED Salad or Berry Bowl; $4.00 value	2.95
QUADRUPLE PLATED MIRROR, COMB and BRUSH SET; $9.00 value	5.75
PORCELAIN LAMP, 12 inch dome shade, with bead fringe to match; $8.00 value	6.95

CHOICE ASSORTMENTS of Royal Vienna, Royal Worcester, Royal Bonn and Teplitz Vases, Busts and Figures.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

UNVEIL PARK TABLET WITH PALLAS ABSENT

Women Draft Gen. F. D. Grant as Proxy at a Blockhouse Ceremony.

A LANDMARK OF WAR OF 1812

Fortification Built by Volunteer Labor Typical of the Spirit of New York, Dr. Van Dyke Says.

A bronze tablet on the old blockhouse crowning the bluff in Central Park which overlooks One Hundred and Tenth Street was unveiled yesterday by the Women's Auxiliary to the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society. The blockhouse, which is well preserved, was part of a chain of fortifications built by volunteers across the northern part of Manhattan Island, when British invasion was feared in 1812.

The unveiling ceremony was performed by Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, President of the Women's Auxiliary. Park Commissioner Pallas was to have accepted the tablet for the city, but when the proper moment came Commissioner Pallas was nowhere to be found. It was announced later that he had been "unexpectedly detained."

There were present representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames, and many other patriotic societies. The Daughters and the Dames smiled knowingly when the announcement about Mr. Pallas was made. For almost a year they made the Commissioner's office the battleground on which they fought over their claims to the old Jumel mansion, another landmark under the Park Department's jurisdiction.

The contention was so bitter that even now they meet under a flag of truce. There was only one mansion and there were two societies, determined not to go into partnership as custodians, and each less anxious to have the mansion for itself than that the other side should not have it. The upshot of it was that the Commissioner refused to give custody of the mansion to either.

The ceremonies of unveiling the tablet yesterday were opened with an invocation by the Rev. George Alexander Strong, rector of Christ Church. The principal address was made by the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke of Princeton.

"This blockhouse, built by volunteers," said Dr. Van Dyke, "is typical of the attitude of New York. The city was against the war and protested against it. But when it was declared New York threw itself with a will into the defense of the city and the country. That has been the characteristic New York attitude ever since—to sink everything for the country and its flag.

"This blockhouse never saw any fighting. But that does not make the glory of those who built it any less. It shows that there were those in this city then, as now, willing not only to fight, but to toil for their country."

John Caldwell Coleman spoke of the work of the Women's Auxiliary in caring for historic landmarks in this city, and then the tablet was unveiled. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, who arrived at the moment, stepped in and took the place of Commissioner Pallas.

"I had hardly expected to be drafted into the service for the War of 1812 at this time," he said, "but I am glad to respond. It is a great thing for this city that people begin to take interest in historical events and landmarks. That we have not done so before is due to the fact that this is a new country."

YACHT SAILORS HELD UP.

Represented United States, but Must Prove Their Right to Land Here.

Eight of the sailors on the yachts Atlantic and Endymion arrived here last night on the steamship St. Louis. Two of them, Sherwood and McAvoy of the Atlantic, who traveled in the second cabin, were allowed to land by the immigration authorities, but the other six, who came across as steerage passengers, were stopped because they lacked the papers necessary to satisfy the boarding officer from Ellis Island of their citizenship.

Thus the men who represented the United States in an international yacht race fared like foreigners on their return home.

Miss Minnie Moeller, a second cabin passenger, who had come all the way from South Africa alone, was also detained by the immigration authorities. She was held until her parents, who are said to reside in Madison Street, are found.

TO DISCUSS IMMIGRATION.

Civic Federation's Topic for Its Next Meeting.

A call was issued yesterday by James P. Archibald, Secretary of the New York Civic Federation, for its quarterly meeting on Monday, June 19, at the rooms of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, 203 Broadway. The question of restricting immigration will be the subject of discussion. Charles A. Moore, President of the New York Civic Federation; Oscar S. Straus and Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, will be among the speakers.

Must Pay Indian Taxes.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The delegation from Muskogee, Indian Territory, which came here to protest against the Indian tribal tax, was in conference with Secretary Hitchcock to-day, but failed to receive any assurance that the law would not be enforced. Secretary Hitchcock has received a telegram from Muskogee saying that the taxes probably would be paid without resistance.

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Everything in Furniture necessary for SUMMER COMFORT in the Bedroom, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Library, Hall or Den.

Chairs, Rockers, Divans and Settees in almost endless choice.

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CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO

"SPANISH PRISONER" AGAIN.

Attempt to Work the Game on the Son of Congressman Connell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—An attempt has been made to work the celebrated "Spanish prisoner" game on J. L. Connell of Scranton, Penn., son of the Congressman from that district. John R. Williams, file clerk of the House of Representatives, came here to-day on Mr. Connell's behalf to get the postal authorities to investigate the matter.

As usual in such cases, Mr. Connell received a letter purporting to come from a prisoner, this time in the "Bastile Fort of Barcelona." The signature was Aquila La Fience. The letter told how the writer had married one Mary Connell, a relative of Mr. Connell's who had often spoke to Aquila of the Scranton man's nobility and generosity.

Aquila is a Cuban patriot, who went to New York with $198,000, which he deposited in a bank. The certificate of deposit was cleverly concealed in the secret recesses of a portmanteau which Aquila took to Spain. When he arrived there he was arrested by Gen. Weyler and cast into the Bastile as a rebel. Aquila has a daughter, who is in a convent, and he is much worried about the $198,000, which should be hers. If, therefore, Mr. Connell, his relation by marriage, will look up the matter and take care of the daughter, he can have one-fourth of the $198,000. Mr. Connell is instructed to cable to Juan Boter, Poniente 28 Segundo, Barcelona, the watchword, "Send the goods."

Mr. Williams went to the Spanish Legation, where he learned that this scheme had been operated in this country extensively for at least twenty years, and that the operators have never been caught or even identified. The legation and the Post Office Department will, however, do everything they can to aid Mr. Williams.

HAD IGNORED COMMISSION.

Railroad Companies File Answers in Injunction Proceedings.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Five railroad companies out of eighteen named in a bill for injunction filed some time ago by the Inter-State Commerce Commission filed answers to-day in the United States Circuit Court.

The bill for an injunction was based on a decision of the commission. The Chicago Live Stock Exchange complained that the eighteen railroads were discriminating in prices between the cost of shipping live stock and live stock produce from Missouri River points to Chicago. The commission decided that the rate was discriminating and ordered it changed. No attention was paid by the railroads to the order, and enforcement is now sought by law under injunctional proceedings.

The railroad companies which filed their answers are the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, Chicago and Alton, the Wabash, the Chicago Great Western, and the Chicago and Northwestern. They argue that the evidence presented before the Inter-State Commerce Commission was not of enough importance for the decision rendered; that the railroad cannot lower the rate on live stock from its present position; that because of competition the rates must be maintained, and that no shipper in Missouri River points has made a complaint against the rates.

WIDOWED AT SEA.

Mrs. Odell Among Those Who Consoled Mrs. Wilson.

Marshall G. Wilson of Baltimore, a member of a well-known family of whisky distillers, who had lived in Paris for the last twenty years, died on the American liner St. Louis last Sunday afternoon when the liner was one day out of Southampton. Mr. Wilson's death was due to consumption and his body was buried at sea Sunday afternoon. The one wish uppermost in the last months of his life was to die in America.

Mrs. B. B. Odell, Jr., Mrs. Thomas L. Hamilton, and Miss Katherine Hamilton took charge of Mrs. Wilson, and cared for her the remainder of the voyage. Last night when the St. Louis docked, Mrs. Odell, Mrs. Hamilton, and Miss Hamilton were the last of the passengers to bid Mrs. Wilson good-bye. She went to Baltimore.

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The characteristic of the week was its paltry response to events of first-class and permanent importance. Foreign markets were stirred by neither the dissolution of the Scandinavian union nor by the alteration in the relations between England, France, and Germany over the Morocco question, with its potentiality of irritation in Europe, just as the trouble in Asia promised to end. Here even the Russo-Japanese peace negotiation, fertile as it was in discussion and promise, caused no business except in properties specifically affected. There was brisk trading and good tone in Russian and Japanese bonds, but even when the talk was most interesting there happened consecutively the three dullest days of the year. Upon these incidents of high politics supervened two such events of high finance as the Amalgamated Copper report and the struggle for control of the Equitable. Each of these incidents deserves to have something said about it, but the present point is that neither the break in Amalgamated, following the report upon which it has been bulled for months, nor even the disquiet following further Equitable disclosures, sufficed to induce anybody to sell stocks. The price movement does not excuse examination of the business of the week's first five days. Saturday's strength and activity give high promise of good to come whenever the weight of the war and the Equitable scandal shall be lifted finally from the market.

Regarding the Equitable business, it would be easy to cite extravagant examples of the hysteria shown practically by all, even by those foremost in denouncing Mr. Lawson's ravings. There is substantial unanimity that never was such maladministration by men of such repute, and never a company which showed such substantial solvency despite every attempt to despoil it. Practically everybody agrees with each of those mutually contradictory and self-destructive positions. How can administration without sense or morality result in perfect solvency? And if so singular a result is achieved, why should financial confidence be disturbed? Can it be necessary to say anything to distinguish the case of the Equitable from, say, that of the Merchants' Trust Company or the First National Bank of Milwaukee? Deficiency of assets is the characteristic of their cases. The defrauded creditors, if their demands were met, would cheerfully admit that they had no right to ask anything more. In the case of the Equitable not only is every demand met—the surplus is so large that it is an offense in itself, on the one hand, and yet, on the other hand, it ought to be larger by the amount diverted from it by the maladministration of those who piled it up. Without palliating anything to the debit of the unhappy gentlemen who are suffering for their follies, or blunders, or whatever else they are guilty of, are they not entitled to credit for whatever the record shows they have done that is good? Is not the surplus, whether $10,000,000 or $80,000,000, just as much a fact as the piquant stories, which adorn so many tales, without, however, pointing so many morals as their well-meaning authors think?

"Let no guilty man escape" is the spirit of all that is written here. Nothing is extenuated or condoned, nor is anything asserted more immoderate than that there is no essential virtue in unsettling confidence, or wrecking the Equitable, or discouraging life insurance. To those who are doing so a different sermon from the same text is suggested. Let them cease unwittingly forwarding the ends of those who would like to buy stocks cheap, or promote rival insurance companies, or forward any other unholy ends while professing horror at the immorality of others. Let them remark the curious fact that in the very temple of Mammon there is a higher standard than in many pulpits, and that while clergymen differ regarding the receipt of tainted money, there is no voice raised in Wall Street to contend that this money is worth having at its cost. Not only will the Equitable be saved, as was the New York Life. Also there will be established in its traditions principles and standards which shall be effective for good for generations. And not only in the case of the Equitable. All insurance companies will profit, and even commercial morality at large will be stimulated, as it could be by no other means. Distrust in reputable men is the elemental fact, dwarfing even distrust in Equitable's finances. Nothing could more stimulate the community's valuation of an honest man, or an honest man's appreciation of his own dignity and worth, than this daily object lesson of the truth that honesty is an asset as well as good morals. Day by day as these respected citizens pass among their fellows, how bitter is the regret of those who have betrayed themselves, or been betrayed, into false positions. Deep is the joy of those other honorable men who though tempted have refrained. Whoever is shocked at the disclosures ought also to rejoice that every skirt is drawn aside from the pollution, and that there is no cynic to suggest—as once there would have been—that the world cares not how you get your wealth so long as you have it. This could not have been said in the days of Erie of old. It is easy to recall the names of ancient giants of the Street who would have chuckled at what is going on. There may be one such in Boston now, but there is none here. Other times, other manners. Wall Street has progressed at least so far that honesty is nothing to boast of, and the lack of it is a serious business detriment.

Just how the Equitable's awful example will be turned to general and permanent profit is somewhat obscure. Legislation is requisite to prevent the Equitable's slipping back into the mire from which it appears to have been rescued, and to prevent the possibility of belief that similar scandals exist or may arise in other cases. The books are full of analogies suggesting how this may be done. Under our own bankruptcy law, for example, an insolvent estate cannot be administered by the majority of creditors in either numbers or interest—both must unite before the minority can be precluded in their objections. Foreign precedents are even more controlling. England, for instance, is far the largest holder of Suez Canal shares, but the law allows only one vote for each 25 shares, and a maximum of ten votes against an ownership of 176,602 shares. Upon the council England has only three members, and all English members number eleven, against twenty of other nationalities. This is under the French law, which withholds voting power from holders of an insufficient number of shares—excluding the inadequately qualified—and allows only a limited vote to the owner of however many shares. There is no tyranny of the majority in French stock companies. The French code also shows a short way with dummy voters or Directors. If a shareholder transfers shares upon which he cannot vote to dummies (complaisants) to vote in his interest, the proceedings are void. Vested rights in Equitable stock cannot be taken away, but it is to be anticipated that there will be a general statute enacting how such rights may be exercised. This is but one of the ways in which the Equitable house-cleaning promises to be worth even its great cost. And those who are talking about its unsettling confidence will soon be talking about how it fortifies confidence, through its individual and general reforms.

The Amalgamated report falls between the Steel Trust report and the Sugar report. It is pretty fair upon its face, but it lacks the qualities which commend both the examples named, and so falls flat. The Sugar Trust tells much less. "Our business is none of your business," the Sugar administration say, and pay fat dividends like clockwork while reporting as little as the law allows. On the other hand the Steel Trust makes as good reports as can be expected, but its dividend and price record leaves much to be desired. That, however, is no fault of the administration, and nobody has any particular sympathy for the shareholders, who act with their eyes open. Some of them, however, would cheerfully dispense with the reports if they could get the Sugar dividends. The Copper report combines the faults of both and possesses the virtue of neither. The dividend record is pitiful, the price record horrifying, and the report no compensation. For example, the company's chief asset, its mines, "look as well at the present time as at any period of the company's existence." To whom do they look so well, and how well did they look at the time chosen for comparison? But there are other assets "of very great value, exceeding, in the opinion of experts in whom the officers have entire confidence, $50,000,000 over all liabilities of the company." This is fine, but some would like to have a list of the assets, a statement of their cost, and a certificate of physical examination by somebody disinterested in their value. Reputable accountants certify to the books, even going so far as to attest that the profits are net after ample provision for depreciation. They do not say what ample provision for depreciation is, nor is there given any statement of receipts and expenses from which may be deduced anything regarding the efficiency of administration, or rate of profit. Nobody knows better than these gentlemen how to make a report. Mr. Lawson has given them a certificate to that effect, and common consent now gives them a certificate of proficiency how not to make a report. They pass cum laude in both respects. They know what the stock is worth. Nobody else does or can learn. Happily there is no law compelling anybody to buy it, and everybody can limit his losses in it by seeking safer profits elsewhere.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

SUB-TREASURY TRANSFERS.

The recent transfer of $5,000,000 to San Francisco through the Sub-Treasury and the subsequent return of a large amount to New York, as well as the transfers made recently to New Orleans, emphasize the fact that of late the transfers of currency from one point to another are much more irregular than they formerly were. These transfers of currency have usually in the past had to do with purely commercial and agricultural needs, and the transfers of money generally more or less accurately marked the planting of the crops and subsequently their harvesting. This, however, has been less true of late. The explanation seems to be that financial operations quite distinct from the ordinary agricultural and commercial demands are responsible for many of the transfers through the Sub-Treasury and for these no seasons exist. The sending of $2,000,000 to San Francisco on Tuesday and the return of $1,000,000 on Friday certainly indicate that the first shipment was not because of the demand for currency for commercial purposes or any similar use. The transfer to San Francisco in this instance was for a known financial operation, and it is likely that many other transfers, in the cases of which an effort is made to connect them in some way with crop requirements, reflect purely financial transactions.

THE INFLUENCE OF IRON

Discussion of the Outlook for the Industry.

ITS INCREASED STABILITY.

How It Affects Anticipated Dividends Upon Various Properties.

There are two specific factors of intrinsic weight which may be said to be overhanging the stock market, although not overhanging in the Wall Street way of speaking, as of some event of direful import about to happen. The factors referred to are dependent one on the other, and they are not strangers to us, for they are always with us. They are the iron and steel outlook and the question of coming increased dividend declarations. It is not unusual that these should be called important factors, but the confusion of sentiment over insurance scandals, war tremors, and political uncertainties, has long forced intrinsic considerations to the background. Yet the immediate drift of the steel industry, because of the change in it and at the same time in the country's outlook, which must occur with the maturing of our crops, is the most important consideration before us. And the increased dividends expected upon the stock of the Reading, of the Union Pacific, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, of Amalgamated Copper, and of other properties, hinge largely upon the course of the steel industry.

The last few days have contributed little to the data covering the steel situation, but what little has occurred is all along a line which indicates a change soon in the ratio between consumption and production. The most noteworthy fact about the steel industry is that the record consumption attained during April, when production was also the record, was reached during a period entirely free from any indications of a business boom. The demands of good business showed that the multiple uses of steel have so increased the normal demand for that commodity that we must alter all ideas of the extremes to which consumption may go in future in case of great business activity. Consideration of the meaning of this one fact is important, for without taking into account the world's altered scale of steel consumption, a correct idea of the condition of the industry is not possible.

In the first place the increasing use of steel in manifold ways is bringing to the steel industry that stability which every solid industry needs, but which, with its rapid vicissitudes from wealth to pauperism, the steel industry has always lacked. Stability for this great barometer of trade means greater security for the country's business. The increasing wealth of our country has been very largely based in past upon the confidence which our business interests have acquired through the placing of one after another of our once infant industries upon a solid foundation. Even our agricultural industry, most important of all, dependent as it is upon a Providence beyond man's control, can be relied upon for much more uniform results than ever before, so thoroughly has science overcome the conditions that formerly made for great uncertainty and wide fluctuation in harvests. Those whose memories serve them well will recall the frequent shocks that crop irregularities used to give to business, and will note the comparative absence of such shocks now since crops of generous proportions are more subject to human control.

It is not intended to minimize the importance of the crops. They are as much needed as ever, for they are the foundation of all our trade activity. Merely the uncertainty about them is lessened. And as, with the progress of events making for that result, the steel industry is also removed from the uncertain condition it has always suffered the financial situation will receive great stimulus.

The favorable outcome of this year's crops and the prospect of the removal of those adverse factors which have all along been a deterrent upon progress will unite to make the steel industry from now on take a normal course. The present situation is interesting. Pig iron at Pittsburg reached $15.50 a ton in April against a low level of $12.50 a year ago. The low level was produced by positive demoralization in the trade, and talk of a loss now of part of the moderate advance does not awaken much fear. Pig iron, it will be remembered, was $20 and $21 a ton two or three years back. Then the railroads were chief contributors to the activity. The boom in railroad reconstruction was plainly not of a continuing sort. And even if it had been, the price of iron attracted imports from Germany and other parts of Europe, and caused great pressure of production from furnaces in this country which could operate only at high cost and only when iron brought a high price.

The recent record production of iron was not augmented by imports, and not added to by any iron from furnaces of the sort which cannot afford to operate at normal prices. That it was possible to produce so much under such conditions was due to the fact that about 98 per cent. of the total furnace capacity of the country was in blast in April, although normally about 10 per cent. is held in reserve to replace furnaces which require repairs. Hence the recent shutting down of furnaces is a natural development. It comes at a time when the first halt in consumption is with us.

The fact is now recognized that we cannot maintain a production of 2,000,000 tons a month. Will consumption fall off with production? is the question generally asked, and resumption of orders upon a small scale, as reported scatteringly during the last ten days, makes it appear that consumption may hold its own. Then comes up the question of consumption next Fall, with this Spring's adverse factors out of the way. It is at least certain that any pressure for structural material will make the consumption or iron so much greater than the present ability of the country to produce, that a period of real prosperity of fair continuance ought to be assured.

The market's advance, dating from last July, was based upon expectations which must be made good by the declaration of increased dividends upon several stocks which are selling well above the warrant of present dividend returns. It is doubtful if the expectations of increased dividends upon many of these stocks will be disappointed, unless there should be an unexpectedly adverse turn to business. If there is to be, however, a further advance in the general range of security values, it must be based naturally upon still further improvement in the outlook.

When Directors meet to declare dividends they are governed first by the earnings and assets of their own company, and then by the current business outlook. Many a well-assured conviction of an increased dividend has been upset because temporary prospects were clouded when the Directors happened to have their meeting. Consequently, those who are hopeful of the immediate prospects of the iron situation believe that the many dividend declarations which are looked for during the Summer will be favorably influenced by the better business outlook which steel conditions seem to foreshadow. This statement does not disregard the fact that the iron trade has halted somewhat during the last month or so, but merely voices the sentiment of many iron men of good judgment to the effect that the halt has been temporary and that progress will shortly be resumed.

AMERICAN PROJECT IN EGYPT.

Plan for Irrigation Works Along the Nile—Support of New York Capital Solicited in Its Favor.

It is gradually becoming true that the New York market, like that of Paris, is being brought into touch with all parts of the world by the offering here in one way or another of securities representing projects of varying character in foreign lands. The meagre success which until recently attended the flotation here of foreign Government securities led frequently to the assertion that this market in no sense could lay claim to the designation of international, and that efforts to sell here the obligations of other countries could be expected to meet with only occasional success. To some extent these assertions have been disproved by the events of the past two years, during the course of which the New York market has been offered and has liberally subscribed to the loans of three foreign Governments, the case of Japan being the most conspicuous, although importance attaches also to the flotation here of the Mexican and Cuban issues. And quite recently it was announced that New York bankers were about to undertake the refinancing of the Government of Costa Rica, another step toward the internationalization of the New York market, so far as that is fixed by the character and variety of the securities that find lodgment here.

Recently a customer of one of the prominent New York banks offered for sale through it a small lot of Egyptian securities, adding another country to those the securities of which have made their appearance in one way or another in this market. This particular lot of securities were irrigation trust certificates secured on the Assuan and Assiout Dams on the Nile. These certificates are regularly quoted along with numerous other Egyptian securities in the London market, but none have been known heretofore to have been held in this country. Just at present, however, an effort is being made in this country to interest American contractors and financiers in another Egyptian project closely related to that covered by the certificates, a lot of which were recently offered in New York.

This project, which is one that has long been advocated by Mr. Cope Whitehouse, is, it is claimed, the one best calculated to solve the question of irrigation in Egypt. Recently reports have been current that the Assuan Dam, which was intended to accomplish much for Egyptian agriculture, in addition to having fallen far short of the original purpose so far as the extent of the benefits derived from it are concerned, was in danger of succumbing entirely to the strain put upon the dam, threatening damage in place of the good it was planned to accomplish. Mr. Whitehouse's project, in favor of which support is being sought in this country, is the construction of works that would make it possible to convert a depression in the Egyptian desert into a reservoir or lake about as large as the Lake of Geneva. It is claimed for this plan that it would give a supply of water that would meet all the requirements of agriculture in Egypt, and at a cost that would be small compared with the amount already spent on the Assuan Dam and other works and that which it was recently proposed to expend for additions to these works. The expectation that the cotton area in Egypt would be materially increased upon the completion of the Assuan Dam appears not to have been fulfilled, the area this year being only slightly larger than that of last year. The half million acres or more that it was expected would be benefited by this dam have been reduced in the actual results to about 205,000 acres, and none of this land, it is stated, is new land.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Decrease in Requirements Results in Substantial Gain in Surplus—Slight Increase in Cash.

The banks during the past week, as was shown by yesterday's statement of their condition, did not get back more than a nominal amount of the cash which they lost to the trust companies the previous week, but the statement nevertheless showed a large gain in surplus owing to the sharp reduction in reserve requirements. It would appear that the falling off of $12,644,900 in deposits and the coincident reduction in loans amounting to $11,762,200 are as well explained by the shifting of funds in connection with the Japanese loan as by anything else. It seems probable that upon the turning over of the proceeds of the loan to the Japanese Government by the bankers who floated the issue a larger proportion of the money was placed with the trust companies, attracted thither doubtless by more liberal allowances in the way of interest. This would decrease the deposits with the banks, though in no wise affecting the general situation, for the money was on deposit while it was in the hands of the bankers as well as after it had been placed to the credit of the Government. The process is merely a shifting from an account that is reported to one that is not. By yesterday's addition to the surplus reserve that item is brought up to $9,827,500, as compared with $35,562,400 at the corresponding date last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of June 11, 1904, follow:

	1905.	Decrease.	1904.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,572,700
Net prof.	135,879,600	.....	134,279,000
Deposits	1,126,622,800	$12,644,900	1,109,321,200
Circulat'n	44,575,100	*302,100	38,066,600
Total	$1,422,300,200	$12,342,800	$1,397,170,700
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,089,526,800	$11,762,200	$1,042,093,300
Specie	205,402,700	*240,200	231,642,500
Leg. ten	85,293,600	350,200	81,227,700
Total	$1,380,306,600	$11,146,200	$1,354,963,500
Res. held	$290,785,700	*$816,000	$312,870,200
Res. req.	280,958,200	3,161,225	277,307,800
Surplus	$9,827,500	$3,777,225	$35,562,400

*Increase.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

Told 'Round the Ticker.

MORTON HUTZLEY'S initiation as a member of the Stock Exchange last week was the first one in a long time that was at all picturesque. During the busy bull market brokers had too much to do to get up practical jokes on new members, and perhaps it was this which made the new brokers work out some jokes on themselves. One of the new men the other day had an order to buy 1,000 Pennsylvania. He did so, and then learned that Pennsylvania stock was issued only in half shares, so that a thousand only represented 500 full shares. He promptly went back into the crowd, bought 1,000 more, and then was much surprised when his customer refused to take more than a thousand. Another young man bought 1,000 Amalgamated, but when he got out of the crowd he had forgotten the name of the seller, and instead of advertising on the ticker for it he calmly went back into the crowd and bought another thousand. This is almost as bad as the case of the new broker who was ordered to buy some stock at three-eighths or better, and proudly announced to his office that he had been able to get the stock better than three-eighths, namely, at five-eighths.

J. N. BROWN & CO., members of the Stock Exchange, have secured the services of William E. Turnau as representative on the arbitrage rail, where he will work with Clement B. Asbury, one of the members of the firm. Mr. Turnau has the reputation of being one of the best men in his line, having obtained a thorough knowledge of the work during a series of years in the offices of the Wormsers and of Day, Adams & Co.

JACOB FIELD'S new automobile was the object of much attention during one of the dull sessions last week. An automobile at least is what a humorist on the floor said it was. This gentleman joker came in shortly after luncheon on Wednesday and made some rapturous remarks about Mr. Jacob Field's new car. Some of the brokers bit and went to have a look. When they saw they were fooled they turned around and played the same joke on some of the other members. Every one went out expecting to see a new touring car with a tonneau large enough to accommodate the chorus of one of the musical pieces in which Field is said to be interested. What they really saw was a scissors grinder. Some of the dignified members were much enraged over what they declared was nothing but a "durn fool joke."

ALBERT STERN of Herzfeld & Stern, has gone away on his vacation, which is to be quite a long one, and in the meantime George B. Buchanan has taken his place in the bond crowd. Mr. Buchanan carries a lot of books around with him which contain orders to buy or sell any one of 100 varieties of bonds at some fixed price, and every now and then when he is away from the floor he mournfully takes out the books and tries to memorize the contents. This accounts for the mournful and hopeless look with which he has been walking around for some days.

W. B. OLIVER is one of the prominent traders who is now away from the floor spending a vacation in Europe. James A. Manning is about to leave for foreign parts on pleasure and recreation bent, and many other traders are away. Some of the practical jokers on the floor are, however, still in town. Last week they made their presence known by giving to an unfortunate and inexperienced new hand the advice to buy "800" preferred without stamps, explaining it was cheaper to buy stocks without stamps than with them. As soon as he made his bid about a score of other brokers jumped in who pretended to compete with him in buying unstamped stock.

GEORGE F. ALLEN, in an address before the Texas Bankers' Association, recently made the following remarks: "When Queen Isabella backed Columbus in his voyage of discovery she was inspired by the spirit of the ideal underwriter. She appropriated none of the public funds of her realm for the purpose. If any of her subjects had deposited their money with her for safe-keeping in the royal castle she did not presume to touch it. She ventured only her own resources.

"The mantle of Isabella has descended to such modern financiers as the Rothschilds and our own Morgan, Schiff, Speyer, and Belmont. People of higher character—people better appreciating the value of character—never lived. Isabella and her followers, the daring bankers who finance the industries and nations of the world, should be recognized as God's instruments of progress."

CHARLES M. SCHWAB'S Western trip will be completed by the latter part of the week. A number of stories have been afloat to the effect that Mr. Schwab is seeking to acquire vast tracts of land in the Pocahontas coal districts and control of practically all the iron and steel companies in the vicinity of Ironton, Ohio. There is no basis for these rumors.

CLEMENT B. ASBURY of J. N. Brown & Co. on June 6 celebrated the twenty-fourth anniversary of his appearance as a worker in Wall Stret. He said the other day that he was spending the Summer in the country when circumstances compelled him to go to work. The week before he came to the Street he was hoeing potatoes on the farm. Since then he says he has had to hoe his own way all the time. Sometimes it was dusty, and sometimes it was muddy, and on occasions it was nice and pleasant, and he still finds the same variety on his road, especially when he goes touring in his automobile.

JAMES W. CUNNINGHAM of Ellingwood & Cunningham, which firm suspended some months ago, was the man who sold his seat on the Stock Exchange to James H. Childs of Pittsburg last week. Some of the papers stated that it was Charles L. Cammann whose seat had so been posted for transfer, but this was a mistake, as appeared from the list of Stock Exchange announcements yesterday. The sponsors of Mr. Childs are F. P. Kimball and Hiram E. Dewing.

HUNTER DOLL, who married the widow of United States Senator Davis of Minnesota, will be the manager of the new branch office which Halle & Stieglitz have opened at 1634 S Street, Washington, D. C. Leo Harburger of G. M. Minzesheimer & Co. has sailed for Europe on a vacation.

TIME DEPOSITS.

Vast Sums Subscribed for Various Issues Remain Available for Time and Call Loans.

Demands for new capital within the past few months on the part of railroads and other corporations have been very large, but these for one reason or another have had very little effect upon money rates. Time funds remain in abundant supply, and the only flurries in the money market have been in the call rate, which after each advance has quickly settled down to about the previous level. One reason for the abundance of funds, despite the large capital issues, is that in some cases the funds subscribed for various issues of securities instead of being taken out of the market have been allowed to remain on deposit under conditions which have made the proceeds of the sales of bonds available in the money market not only for call loans, but for time loans as well. This is true of several conspicuous recent issues, and it is probably true also of some minor issues about which the facts have not become public property. The Pennsylvania bond issue amounting to $100,000,000 and the Japanese issue of $75,000,000 are the largest of the recent flotations, and in both these instances the major part of the money subscribed has remained available for loans in the local market. Only this past week the shifting of funds in connection with the final adjustment of the Japanese financing drew attention to the fact that the money paid for these bonds—or a large part of it—was available for loans. That the same was true of the Pennsylvania loan in even more marked degree became known ten days ago.

Of the $60,000,000, or thereabout, that was paid in on the Pennsylvania issue, about $40,000,000 was placed on deposit here with banks and trust companies, a considerable portion of it for specified periods. Upon these time deposits interest, of course is allowed by the banks and trust companies, the latter being even more liberal in the matter of interest than the banks. It is understood that the bulk of the Pennsylvania money is drawing 3 per cent. The fact that the money is in the hands of the trust companies for a fixed period enables them to loan it out and make the difference between the 3 per cent. rate and the 3½ to 3¾ per cent. rates commanded by time loans, according to the length of the loan. The Japanese money is similarly on deposit, but with the difference that the money is subject to call by the Japanese Government, not having been placed here for any specified time. These arrangements are not, of course, novel, but they examplify on a large scale the manner in which the proceeds of large security issues, although subscribed at a given date, are in effect not withdrawn from the market at that date, but gradually as the borrowing corporations or Government comes in need of the funds for the purposes for which the loans were made. It will be recalled that in the case of one of the short-term issues of the Pennsylvania Railroad two years ago the whole amount of the loan was allowed to stay on deposit in many cases with the very institutions which subscribed to the loan. These institutions were thus receiving about 4½ per cent. on their money as subscribers to the loans, and were allowing 3 per cent. interest as the depository of the proceeds of the loan, making the difference in interest.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Krupp Steel Shafts Dutiable at 45 Per Cent—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Lunt the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Thomas Prosser & Son of New York, and held that steel crank shafts, crank axles, and other articles from the Krupp works, Germany, are dutiable at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Dingley tariff for "manufactures of steel not otherwise specially provided for."

It was claimed by the importers that the articles are dutiable either as steel forgings at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, or at the rates provided for in Paragaph 135. The board also denied claims by Prosser & Son for lower duty on cast iron disks.

Other importers' protests overruled yesterday were by Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Wells Fargo & Co., New York; F. W. Myers & Co., Burlington, Vt; Upton & Shadewald, Minneapolis.

WINTER WHEAT REPORT.

Despite Decline of 7 Points in Condition Since Last Month Promise Is Still for Fairly Large Crop.

This year for the first time during the past five the condition of the Winter wheat crop improved from month to month from December last to the May report. In the June report, issued yesterday afternoon, the condition of the crop is given at 85.5, a decline of 7 points in the month. This year's crop, starting as it did with somewhat smaller promise than that shown at the start of the previous crop, improved to such an extent that, despite the falling off since May, the outlook now is for a crop which, while not by any means equal to the best previous record, will be near enough to it to be a very good crop. When the Winter-killed area was taken into consideration in the May report the indicated crop of 480,000,000 bushels reported in April was reduced to 460,000,000 bushels, a reduction of 20,000,000 bushels as compared with the previous year's reduction between the corresponding dates of more than 65,000,000 bushels. If the weather favors the crop until harvest this year's yield will go a good way toward making up last year's deficiency. If it be assumed that the deterioration from the June indication this year will be the average of the deterioration for the past two years, including as this does the serious deterioration of the 1903 crop, the yield this year would be reduced to the neighborhood of 380,000,000 bushels, or about 50,000,000 bushels above the crop harvested in 1904. But that the limit of improvement is not reached by the beginning of June or prior to that date is shown by the record for 1901 and 1902, in each of which years the final yield of Winter wheat was larger than that indicated at the beginning of the first month of Summer. In 1902, it is true, the condition in the June report was low, only 76.1, but the year before the condition was 87.8, higher than this year's figures, yet considerable improvement occurred before the harvesting of the crop. The course of this year's crop so far adds interest to the record of the Winter wheat crop in previous years. In the table below are given the conditions from month to month for the past five years, and the final yield together with the acreage and the crops indicated as the season advanced.

WINTER WHEAT CROP.	Dec. 10.	April 10.	May 10.	June 10.	Final Rep't.
1904-5.					
Acreage	31,155,000	31,155,000	29,723,000	29,723,000	.....
Condition	82.9	91.6	92.5	85.5	.....
Crop indicated	448,600,000	480,000,000	460,706,560	428,001,000	.....
1903-4.					
Acreage	32,000,000	32,000,000	27,083,500	27,083,500	26,565,895
Condition	86.6	70.5	76.5	77.7	.....
Crop indicated	492,800,000	425,600,000	360,211,000	365,627,000	332,935,345
1902-3.					
Acreage	34,070,000	34,070,000	33,107,000	33,107,000	32,510,510
Condition	99.7	97.3	92.6	82.2	.....
Crop indicated	571,200,000	589,411,000	548,265,000	483,362,000	390,867,250
1901-2.					
Acreage	32,000,000	32,000,000	27,103,000	27,103,000	25,581,426
Condition	86.7	78.7	76.4	76.1	.....
Crop indicated	457,600,000	416,000,000	341,498,000	349,629,000	311,786,098
1900-1.					
Acreage	30,282,000	30,282,000	28,267,000	28,267,000	30,239,761
Condition	87.1	91.7	94.1	87.8	.....
Crop indicated	437,312,000	457,258,000	438,130,000	409,871,000	458,854,361

TRANSFER TAX'S EFFECT

Recent Dullness Reflects Other Influences Besides New Law.

RESULTS ON OTHER MARKETS

Trading More Active Than at This Time Last Year—Equitable Embroglio Important Factor—Activity in Bonds.

Since last Monday, the first day on which the transfer tax stamps were affixed to the deliveries of stock, the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange have decreased from day to day. On Wednesday the smallest total of the year up to that date was recorded, and each session since has seen a further diminution of business. On the other hand, certain New York stocks listed as well on exchanges in other cities have shown considerable increase in activity within the past ten days. Thus stated, a perfectly clear case appears to be made out against the transfer tax law, and the assertion that the law would work to the disadvantage of this city and in favor of other markets appears strongly supported, if not absolutely demonstrated. This was precisely what was predicted before the passage of the law imposing a tax of $2 on the transfer of every $10,000 face value of stock, and the predicted has happened. Unfortunately for the soundness of the argument, other influences have been concurrently at work, and while the results in the stock market are readily gauged, no where else is it more difficult to give to each factor its due share of importance. Influences are so intertwined that to segregate them and point to such and such results as the effect of such and such influences is almost impossible. Thus in the present instance there can be no doubt that the record, at least of the New York stock market, fully bears out the claim that the transfer tax would seriously curtail business in stocks. Were no other change in the situation capable of producing a similar effect, the new tax already would be deemed to obloquy, if not to neglect, for the harm that it had accomplished in restricting Stock Exchange business. But other things have to be considered.

In the first place, long before the tax went into effect the stock market was growing more and more narrow with increasing evidence of the unwillingness of the general public to trade. From day to day it became fruer that the business reported on the Stock Exchange represented little else than transactions which originated not outside of the Exchange, but within its own walls; in other words, purely professional trading composed largely of the passing to and fro of the same stock from one trader to another to be lodged again, possibly before the day was over, in the hands of the original seller, eighths and quarters having meanwhile been lost or won, and the balance in no one's favor being of much importance. Since the end of last month, moreover, the baneful influence of the developments in the affairs of the Equitable Life, now happily apparently about to be robbed of their unfavorable effect upon the financial community, was felt more and more and was reflected among other ways in the absence of public demand for securities. It is probably safe to assume that this factor was vastly more influential in restricting business than the necessity of paying a tax of $2 a hundred shares.

Moreover, the market has reached the period when its activity begins to suffer because of the approach of Summer. In this connection some comparisons are interesting. During the first nine days of this month, since the second of which the tax has been in force, the trading amounted to 3,390,911 shares. During the first nine days of June, 1904, when traders were not under the additional disadvantage of a tax, the transactions amounted to 1,623,051 shares. During the nine days of 1904 the dealings in bonds amounted to $15,940,500 and during the corresponding period this year the bond department of the Stock Exchange showed a total of $23,761,000. Neither comparison makes out a very strong case against the transfer tax. This effect is noted that bond transactions since the end of the month have increased considerably, but upon examination it is found that this is due principally to the activity in the Japanese bonds, which is so directly assignable to the peace prospects that it may be doubted if the increased activity in these particular issues represents a shifting of dealings from stocks which are taxed to bonds that are not. This influence, however, has apparently had some effect upon other parts of the bond list. Trading in miscellaneous and railroad bonds during the first nine days of June was almost as large as during the last nine days of May, and this despite the recent dullness in the bond market as a whole. This has been due largely to the activity in bonds that are regarded as more or less speculative, and it is a fair assumption that the absence of a tax has encouraged trading.

So far as the claim that other cities would gain what New York would lose is concerned, the proof is not very strong. As was stated at the outset certain stocks in other cities have shown increased activity, but others have failed to do so, and taking the out-of-town trading as a whole there appears to be little augmentation of business traceable to the handicap placed upon the New York market. Below are given the transactions for the first four days of the week in the Philadelphia market this past week and the week before:

	Week Beginning June 5. Shares.	Week Beginning May 30. Shares.
Monday	78,000	75,200
Tuesday	44,800	Holiday
Wednesday	46,900	72,300
Thursday	34,200	48,800
Daily average	50,975	52,100

It will be seen that the transactions as a whole in Philadelphia have shown no positive addition to activity as a result of New York's transfer tax. The most that can be said of that market, and to greater or less extent the same is true of other out of town markets, is that the previous activity has been better sustained in those markets than it has in New York.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lively Market; Call Money Nominal, 2¼ Per Cent.

Stocks Respond Promptly to News Regarding the War and the Equitable Settlement.

There was more business in the first hour yesterday than during all Friday, and if the session had been a full one the volume would have exceeded a million shares. Certainly the transfer tax cut no figure in checking trading when traders were in the mood, but there may be more doubt which of several factors had the chief share in promoting the improvement in sentiment which was reflected in advances throughout the list. Probably the readjustment of the Equitable's affairs will take first place in most opinions, but hard after it followed the long step toward peace in the Orient, and later came a good bank statement. Just ahead lies the influence of a fair crop report, which understates the situation because improvement since its date is excluded from it. As Monday is a British holiday the effect of all these factors converge upon this market, and brisk business to-morrow would seem to be indicated. Among the minor news of the day was the voluntary increase of some ironworkers' wages and agreement in the wage negotiations between the Republic Iron Company and the Amalgamated Association. Wages are not voluntarily increased when business is bad in fact or in prospect, and wage differences are not compromised as easily as at Detroit when there is bad feeling between the negotiators. These incidents are auspicious regarding the larger wage bargains scheduled to be made this week at Pittsburg.

The bank statement showed an increase of surplus, not through increase of reserves so much as through decrease of requirements. Inasmuch as a decrease of loans is as much to be desired under present conditions as an increase of resources, and speculative stimulation therewith, the improvement may be welcomed in the form in which it arrived, though it signifies nothing but a shifting of accounts resulting from the Japanese loan operation. When the money was strictly held upon call it was left in the banks. Now that the credit is upon a more permanent basis it is placed where the returns will be larger; that is to say, the money is now in the trust companies, and loaned by them rather than by the banks. The crop report reflects a deterioration of condition of 7 points in a month, but it remains the second best in five years, with a promise of 63,000,000 bushels more than last year's indication. The gain would be larger if comparison were made with last year's results. For Spring wheat also the indication is for a fair result. Any disappointment must spring, therefore, from failure to make new maxima.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, 3¼@3½ per cent. for six months, and 3¾ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $313,012.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.8695; cables, $4.8730.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼, Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝, and 5.17½; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾, and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 3c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$134,458,271
Gold	70,906,652
Silver	29,430,902
United States notes	14,395,845
Treasury notes of 1890	43,559
National banknotes	14,133,790
Total receipts this day	1,573,198
Total receipts this month	16,350,592
Total receipts this year	511,823,674
Total expenditures this day	1,250,000
Total expenditures this month	12,660,000
Total expenditures this year	544,782,762
Deposits in National banks	83,700,478

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$513,180,989
Silver dollars	464,241,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,555,000
Total	$986,976,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,180,989
Silver certificates outstanding	464,241,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,555,000
Total	$986,976,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$36,801,272
Gold certificates	34,105,380
Silver coin and bullion	24,597,851
Silver certificates	4,833,141
United States notes	14,395,845
Other assets	28,350,036
Total in Treasury	$148,083,526
Deposits in National banks	83,700,478
Total	$226,784,004
Current liabilities	92,325,733
Available cash balance	$134,458,271

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Market Feels Effect of Movement Toward Peace.

Japanese and Russian Securities Strong—Upward Trend in Americans, Too.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
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LONDON, June 10.—A slight improvement has taken place in the stock market this week, based on the belief that a distinct movement toward peace in the Far East is under way. Prices are up a little in nearly every department, and if at the close of the Whitsuntide holidays it appears certain that Russia and Japan are coming to a settlement of their difficulties it is believed there will be brisk dealings on the Stock Exchange.

The improvement that has already been noted has not been accompanied by increased investment and speculative buying for business throughout, and has been extraordinarily small and distinctly professional. The marking up of prices, therefore, must be regarded simply as an expression of professional opinion that better days are close at hand. Consols undoubtedly would have gone above 91 but for the fact that the Exchange was to be closed until Tuesday, but though the gain for the week in these premier securities was restricted to a quarter of 1 per cent., it caused great satisfaction to those who regarded it as an expression of confidence and hopefulness.

The same thing may be said with reference to a most significant movement in the foreign department—namely, strength in Japanese and Russian securities. Advances in those stocks are looked upon as harbingers of peace and better business. Even home rails showed an encouraging tendency in spite of the dismal outlook for Whitsuntide business, due to bad weather. Americans were marked up more pronouncedly than any other securities, so that every quoted stock showed a substantial gain for the week. Mines were dull and depressed.

MARKET HOLIDAY IN LONDON.

LONDON, June 10.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver steady, at 26 15-16d. per ounce.

Money, 1¼@1½ per cent.

Discount rates, short and three months' bills, 2 per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.82; Lisbon, 9.50.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 10.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive, but at the close prices were firm. Russian Imperial fours were quoted at 88.40, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs, 67½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs, 18½ centimes for checks.

BERLIN, June 10.—Exchange on London 20 marks, 40 pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent. Trading was light owing to the holiday.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 10.—The local money market is quiet.

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3⅝@4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 2½@3 per cent. New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $21,269,457; balances, $1,820,828; Sub-Treasury debit, $179,006.

For the week: Clearings, $140,750,280; balances, $11,173,066. To-day's stock market was not nearly as active or strong as the New York list was, but some of the mining stocks, Copper Range and Utah, for instance, went up a little. The local traders were not as quick as their New York contemporaries to make the most of their opportunities. Most of the Boston specialties were dull.

A fair demand has been apparent for bank stocks. Sales are reported as follows: 100 Merchants' National at 202, 32 National Shawmut at 260, 5 Metropolitan National at 118½, 2 Boylston National at 100, 4 People's National, Roxbury, at 128½, 5 National, Rockland, Roxbury, at 159.

To-day's complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000	Am. W. Paper 5s	86	86	86
500	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	94	94	94
5,000	Cent. Vermont 4s	87	87	87
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101	101	101
2,000	Eastern 1st 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾
10,000	Japanese 4½s	90¾	90¾	90¾

RAILROADS.

470	Atchison	81	80¾	81
4	*Boston & Albany	254¾	254¾	254¾
57	*Boston & Maine	173¾	173¾	173¾
47	Maine Central	185½	185½	185½
120	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	199¾	200
40	Pere Marquette pf	79	79	79
1,700	Union Pacific	124¾	123	124¾
3	West End pf	116½	116½	116½

TELEPHONES.

280	American	140½	140	140½
16	Cumberland	119½	119½	119½

MISCELLANEOUS.

255	*Am. Sugar	135¾	135¾	135¾
200	*Am. Sugar pf	135	135	135
10	Am. Woolen pf	102¼	102	102
10	East Boston Land	6	6	6
60	Mass. Gas pf	83¾	83¾	83¾
188	Mergenthaler rights	8¾	8¾	8¾
20	†Mergenthaler	190	190	190
2	Pullman	232	232	232
20	Swift & Co	108¼	108¼	108½
10	Torrington pf	26	26	26
114	United Fruit	107	107	107
30	Union Shoe Machine	86	86	86
55	Electric Co. of Am	11¾	11¾	11¾
1,100	Erie	41¾	40½	41
5	General Asphalt pf	39	39	39
30	Ins. Co. of N. Am	25¾	25¾	25¾
11	Lehigh Navigation	103	103	103
5	L. Nav. trust ctfs	104	104	104
916	Lehigh Valley	64¾	64	64½
1,005	Marsden	4	3¾	4
100	Northern Central	102	102	102
10	Norristown R. R.	159	159	159
126	Penn. Railroad	67½	67¾	67½
826	Philadelphia Co	43½	42¾	43¾
15	Philadelphia Co. pf	47¾	47½	47½
1,420	Philadelphia Electric	9¼	9	9⅛
200	Phila. Rapid Transit	27¾	27¾	27⅝
40	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
7,760	Reading	48	47½	48
510	Rock Island	27¾	27½	27¾
1,600	South. Railway	32	31½	32
10	Tidewater Steel pf	4	4	4
400	Tonopah Mining	12¾	12¾	12¾
885	United Gas Imp	90¾	90¾	90¾
10,995	U. S. Steel	27½	26¾	27½
2,000	U. S. Steel pf	95½	93½	95½
72	Westmoreland C. rcts.	85½	85½	85½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, June 10, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Amal. Cop	80¾	81¾	80¾	81⅛
30	Am. Car & F.	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
130	Am. Locomotive	47¾	48¾	47¾	48½
2,860	Am. Smelting	112⅝	114⅝	112⅝	114⅝
220	Am. Sugar	134½	134⅝	133⅜	134⅝
770	A., T. & S. F.	80¾	81½	80¾	81½
290	Balt. & Ohio	106½	109¾	106½	109¼
3,110	Brooklyn R. T.	64	65¾	63⅝	65¾
120	Can. Pacific	148½	149	146½	149
160	Ches. & Ohio	49¾	50¾	49¾	50½
50	Chi. Gt. West	18⅞	19	18⅞	18⅞
3,550	C., M. & St. P.	173¾	176	173¾	175⅞
520	Col. Fuel & I.	41¾	42¾	41½	42⅜
1,200	Erie	40¾	41	40¾	41
100	Ill. Central	160¼	160¼	160¼	160¼
1,310	Louis. & Nash.	147¼	148	146⅞	148
2,650	Met. Street	120⅜	123	120½	123
320	Met. Securities	79	79	78½	79
40	Mex. Central	20	20	20	20
10	M., K. & T. pf.	63	63	63	63
590	Mo. Pacific	98½	99	98¼	99
150	N. Y. Central	141	142	140¾	141⅝
250	N. Y., O. & W.	51¾	52	51½	52
20	Norf. & West	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
820	Pennsylvania	134⅜	135¾	134⅝	135¾
10	People's Gas	101	101¾	101	101
3,570	Reading	95⅜	96	95¼	95⅞
80	Rep. Steel	17	17⅜	17	17⅜
650	Rock Island	27¼	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞
850	Southern Pac.	62¾	63⅜	62¾	63⅛
670	Southern Ry.	31⅜	32⅜	31⅝	32
190	Tenn. C. & I.	76¼	77	76	76⅞
8,280	Union Pacific	123¼	124⅜	123½	124⅝
60	U. S. L. t. r.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
4,800	U. S. Steel	26⅜	27⅜	26¾	27⅜
5,900	U. S. Steel pf.	93⅞	95¼	93⅜	95¼
10	Wabash pf	38⅛	38½	38⅛	38½

48,830

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Algoma Copper	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
300	American Can	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
700	Am. Can pf	70	69	70
100	Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	24½	24½	24½
175	Am. Marbie	66¼	66¼	66¼
200	Arizona Con	30	39	30
100	Bethlehem Steel pf	77½	77½	77½
2,275	Brit. Col. Copper	7¼	7¼	7½
100	Cent. Foundry pf	18½	18½	18½
2,100	Chicago Subway	71⅝	70	71½
200	Elmore Con.	2	2	2
400	Granby Con.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
3,100	Greene Con. Copper	24½	23¾	24
1,900	Greene Con. Gold	5¼	5	5
1,000	Inter. Rap. Tran	204½	203	204½
200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27¾	27½	27⅝
100	Mackay Companies	89	89	89
100	Manhattan Tran	3	3	3
2,500	Mitchell Mining	7	6¼	6¼
400	New Or. Rys.	37⅜	37½	37⅜
1,100	N. O. Rys. pf w. i.	80	79⅝	80
100	N. Y. Trans. buyer 60	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞
800	Nor. Securities	164½	163½	164½
100	Seaboard 2d pf w. i.	50½	50½	50½
10	Standard Oil	606	606	606
200	Tonopah Mining	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
1,400	United Copper	25	24½	24½
100	United Copper pf	70½	70½	70½
15	U. S. Leather, w. i.	40½	40½	40½
100	U. S. L. pf w. i.	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,650	White Knob Copper	1	15-16	1

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	*Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94½
5,000	Am. Writ. Pa. 5s	87½	87½	87½
5,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s, w. i.	90¾	90½	90¼
12,000	U. S. Leather 5s, w. i.	98⅞	98¾	

*Sell flat.

***

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, June 10:

Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
2,900	Algoma Cop	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
1,300	American Can	11¾	10¾	11¾	+ 3/4
3,450	Am. Can pf	70	66¾	70	+ 3½
800	Am. Ice Sec., when issued	24½	24½	24½	— ½
2,225	Am. Marbie	66⅝	66¼	66¼	— ⅛
100	Am. Tobacco	270	270	270	
210	Am. W. P. pf	*28¾	28	28	
1,300	Arizona Con	30	29¾	30	
500	Beth. Steel	31¾	30½	31¾	+ 1⅜
100	Beth. Steel pf	77¾	77¼	77½	+ ½
200	Bay State Gas	7-32	7-32	7-32	
5	Borden's Con. Milk pf	112½	112½	112½	
22,880	Brit. Col. Cop	8	7	7½	— ⅛
100	Buffalo Gas	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
330	Cent. Fdy. pf	18½	*18½	18½	
31,005	Chic. Subway	72¾	66½	71½	+ ½
1,340	D. & H. rights	7-16	¼	⅜	— ⅛
1,300	Elmore Con	2	2	2	+ ⅛
800	Elec. Vehicle	16	16	16	— 1
305	El. Vehicle pf	20	20	20	— 1
950	Granby Con	5¾	5¾	5¾	
1,300	Gold Hill Cop.	½	7-16	7-16	—1-16
20,500	Greene Cn. Cop.	24½	23½	24	— ⅜
31,800	Greene Cn. Gold	5¼	4¾	5	— ⅜
3,300	Guanaj. Con	5¼	4¾	5¼	+ ⅜
400	Houston Oil	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
390	Houston Oil pf	25¾	24¾	25⅞	— 1⅞
10,200	Int. Rap. Tr	206	199	204½	+ 4
700	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	10¾	10	10⅝	+ ⅜
400	Int. M. M. pf	27¾	27	27¾	+ ⅛
200	Int. Salt	23½	23½	23¾	
650	Mackay	39	38½	39	
600	Mackay pf	72¾	72¼	72¼	— ¼
100	Manhat. Tran	3	3	3	— ⅛
9,100	Mitchell Min	7-8	5	6¼	+ 1⅛
5,800	M. & S. Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝	1-16
1,400	New Orl. Rys.	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ½
916	Lehigh Valley	64¾	64	64½	— ⅛
1,005	Marsden	4	3¾	4	
100	Northern Central	102	102	102	
10	Norristown R. R.	159	159	159	
126	Penn. Railroad	67½	67⅝	67½	
826	Philadelphia Co	43½	42¾	43¾	
15	Philadelphia Co. pf	47¾	47½	47½	
1,420	Philadelphia Electric	9¼	9	9⅛	
200	Phila. Rapid Transit	27¾	27¾	27⅝	
40	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½	
7,760	Reading	48	47½	48	
510	Rock Island	27¾	27½	27¾	
1,600	South. Railway	32	31½	32	
10	Tidewater Steel pf	4	4	4	
400	Tonopah Mining	12¾	12¾	12¾	
885	United Gas Imp	90¾	90¾	90¾	
10,995	U. S. Steel	27½	26¾	27½	
2,000	U. S. Steel pf	95½	93½	95½	
72	Westmoreland C. rcts.	85½	85½	85½	

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¾	9¼	Lexington	4	4½
American	2	2½	Little Puck	2¼	2¾
Anchor	1		Little Bessie	2¾	3
Anaconda	12½	13	Moon Anch.	4½	5½
Banner	1¾	2¼	Mollie Gib.	4¼	4¾
Bluebell	4¼	4½	Missouri	1	2
C., K. & N.	10	11½	Nevin	4½	4¾
C. C. Consol.	5	8	New Haven	3	3½
Dante	4½	5	Old Gold	4¾	4¾
Dr. Jackpot	3¼	3¾	Pilgrim	2½	3
Elkton	42½	45	Pharmacist	5¼	5¾
El Paso	192	195	Portland	220	240
Findlay	72½	74	Rattler	1	2
Gold Bond	3	4¾	Rose Maud	4¾	5
Gold Coin	16	24	Rose Nicol	3	3½
Gold Dollar	9¼	9¾	Sample	3	5
Golden Cyc.	6	20	Sunset Eel.	1½	2
Sovereign	11¾	11½	United Gold	20	21
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	85	93
Isabella	30½	31	Work	8¾	9¼
Jackpot	3	4	Teutonic	4	5
J. Johnson	20	21	Independent	80	90
Keystone	3¼	3½			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, June 10, 1905.

Japanese Impri Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan	175,000	90½			
	128,000	90¾			
	1,000	90¾			
	23,000	90¾			
	75,000	90½			
	72,000	90¾			
	500	90½			
	10,000	90¾			
	1,500	90½			
	22,000	90¾			
	1,000	90¾			
	35,000	90¾			
	1,500	90¾			
	80,000	90¾			
	4,000	90½			
	4,000	90½			
	355,000	90¾			
	10,000	90¾			
Japanese Impri Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6s sterling loan 2d series	5,000	98¾			
	10,000	98¾			
	47,000	99			
	5,000	98¾			
	14,000	98¾			
	5,000	99½			
	500	99½			
	4,500	99½			
	500	99¼			
	4,000	99			
	1,000	99½			
Impri Japanese Gov 6s sterling loan	3,000	100⅞			
	25,000	101			
	500	101¼			
	500	101½			
	14,000	101			
U S of Mex 5s	2,000	100¼			
Amer Tobacco 6s	25,000	114¾			
Am Tobacco 4s	23,000	74¾			
	1,000	74¾			
	65,000	75			
	20,000	75¼			
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	9,000	103¼			
	5,000	103¼			
Atlan Coast Line 4s	16,000	102			
Balt & O gold 4s	14,000	104½			
So Wn div 3½s	10,000	92¾			
Bk R Tr ref conv 4s	8,000	88¼			
	5,000	88½			
Bklyn Union Gas 5s	1,000	113			
Buffalo & Susq 1st refundg 4s	1,000	100½			
	1,000	99½			
Central of Ga. 1st inc 5s	5,000	96½			
	2,000	96¾			
	10,000	84¾			
3d inc 5s	2,000	72¾			
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	107½			
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s	48,000	102⅝			
	14,000	102½			
	40,000	102⅝			
	2,000	102¾			
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s	71,000	96			
	3,000	96¼			
C, R I & P R R 4s	10,000	80½			
	25,000	80¾			
	10,000	81			
	20,000	80⅞			
	47,000	80¾			
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series B	3,000	68½			
	7,000	69			
	5,000	69½			
Col & So 1st 4s	5,000	94¼			
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s	5,000	109			
Erie 3d ext 4½s	3,000	110½			
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	102			
	18,000	102¼			

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Erie 3d ext	1½	Union Pac conv	3¼
Green Bay deb B	1¼		

DECLINED.

Buff & Susq ref	1

Total sales Jan. 10, 1905	$2,650,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	527,373,200
Corresponding date last year	273,454,000

Erie 1st gen 4s	1,000	98¾	
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	40,000	21	
	5,000	21½	
	5,000	21¾	
	25,000	21⅞	
	8,000	22	
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	5,000	93⅝	
L S & M S deb 4s	11,000	101	
Long Isld ref 4s	10,000	102	
Lo Nash col tr 4s	3,000	98½	
Manhattan con 4s	1,000	104½	
Met St Ry ref 4s	20,000	90¼	
	18,000	90¼	
	5,000	90½	
	2,000	90¾	
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s 1934	1,000	101	
	5,000	100⅜	
N Y, O & W ref 4s	1,000	103½	
Norf & Wn con 4s	4,000	102¼	
	10,000	102	
	4,000	102¼	
	6,000	102¼	
Nor Pac gen 3s	1,000	77¼	
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	50,000	95½	
	5,000	95⅝	
Penn conv 3½s	15,000	101⅝	
Peo & East inc 4s	19,000	73	
	5,000	73¼	
	10,000	73½	
Reading gen 4s	11,000	103½	
	3,000	103	
Rdg Jer Cen col 4s	2,000	100	
R & Danv con 6s	1,000	116⅝	
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	9,000	95¾	
St L & S F R R refundg 4s	25,000	90¾	
	5,000	90⅝	
St L Sthwn 1st 4s	4,000	98¼	
	2,000	98⅜	
2d inc 4s	15,000	85⅞	
con 4s	5,000	81	
St Paul, Min & M, Mont ext 4s	1,000	103¼	
So Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s	17,000	97	
Southn Ry 1st 5s	2,000	120½	
Tol, St L & W 4s	3,000	84	
Un Pac 1st 4s	2,000	106½	
	2,000	107	
Un Pac conv 4s	10,000	123¼	
	50,000	123¼	
	50,000	123⅝	
	7,000	123¼	
	1,000	123⅜	
	15,000	123¼	
	5,000	123⅜	
	28,000	124	
	10,000	124¼	
U S Reduc & R 6s	1,000	99½	
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s	55,000	93	
	10,000	93¼	
	60,000	93½	
	28,000	93¼	
	72,000	93¾	
	50,000	93¾	
Wabash deb B 6s	10,000	73	
	50,000	73½	
	16,000	74	
Wab. Pitts Ter 2d	2,000	38¼	
West Un fundg & real est 4½s	1,000	105½	
Wis Cent gen 4s	10,000	94¾	
	10,000	95	
	1,000	94¾	

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104¼	105
3s, r., 1918	103¾	104¼
3s, c., 1918	104	104¾
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907	105¼	105¾
4s, r., 1925	132½	132¾
4s, c., 1925	132	132¾
U. S. 2-3s	113½	
Philip'ne 4s	108	
Adams Exp	248	251
Alb. & Sus	235	
Alle. & W	151	
Allis-Chalm.	14½	15
Allis-C. pf.	51	57
Am. B. S.	23	26
A. C. & F. pf.	97½	98¾
Am. Coal	175	200
Am. C. O.	30¼	31¾
Am. C. O. pf.	93	99
Am. D. Tel.	28	30
A. M. Co. pf.	21	24
Am. Sm. pf., B	97½	98
Am. Snuff	167	180
Am. Sn. p. f.	105	
A. S. R. pf.	134	136
Am. T. & C.	90	93
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann A. pf.	77	79
A. Mer. 1st pf.	98¼	100
B. A. L. pf.	106	
B. U. Gas	183	192
Bruns. City	14½	15¾
B., R. & P.	145	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.	86	91
But'k Co.	58	63
Canada So.	69	70
C. C. & C.	50	60
C. & S. A. Tel.	120	127
Chi. & Alt.	35¾	37
C., B. & Q.	200	240
C. & E. I. pf.	135	141½
C. G. W. pf., A	61	64
C. G. W. pf., B	30¼	30¾
C. G. W. d.	86	87
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	184	188
C., St. P., M. & Om.	170	180
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	200
C. T. & T.	17½	18
Chi. U. Tr.	6	6¾
C. C. C. & St. L. pf.	119	120
Cons. Coal	75	
D., L. & W.	375	384
D. & R. G. pf.	87	89
D. M. & Ft. D.	16	22
Dia. Match	138	142
Dist. Sec.	42½	43
Dist. Co. of Am. pf.	53	60
D., R. G. & A.	12	13
East. Kod.		145½
El. St. B.	76¼	77¼
Ev. & T. H.	62	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S.	100	110
F. M. & S. pf.	93	93½
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	63
G. C. Co. pf

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing June 10. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
240	251	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	2	246¼ Jan. 7		244 Apr. 6		244 Apr. 6, 1905	
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1905	4½	.....		.....		*236 Dec. 10, 1904	
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	.....		.....		*150 Mar. 30, 1904	
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,600	.....	..	.....		.....		.....	
..	..	American Ag. Chemical pf	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1905	3	90½ Apr. 13		89⅛ Feb. 3		90½ Apr. 13, 1905	
23	28	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	34½ Mar. 28		24 Jan. 17		26 May 29, 1905	
28	32	American District Tel	3,845,000	May 15, 1905	1	38 Jan. 10		29 May 25		29 May 25, 1905	
235	240	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	4	246 Feb. 27		210 Jan. 3		235 May 22, 1905	
187	180	American Snuff	11,001,760	Apr. 1, 1905	2½	170 May 24		163 May 31		163 May 31, 1905	
80	83	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1905	1¼	95 Jan. 25		90½ May 22		90½ June 1, 1905	
35	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	37½ Feb. 18		35 Feb. 6		37½ Feb. 18, 1905	
98¼	100	Associated Merchants 1st pf	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1⅝	99½ May 5		96 Jan. 6		99½ May 5, 1905	
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1905	3	.....		.....		*121 Nov. 28, 1896	
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1	.....		.....		*104 June 25, 1902	
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	.....		.....		*108 Dec. 30, 1902	
183	192	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,880,000	June 1, 1905	2	215 Feb. 14		184½ May 22		184½ May 22, 1905	
145	158	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	159 Jan. 18		146 Apr. 29		146 Apr. 29, 1905	
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	160 Jan. 31		155 Jan. 25		160 Jan. 31, 1905	
58	63	Butterick Co	12,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	60½ Jan. 18		58 Mar. 1		59 Mar. 21, 1905	
69	70	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1¼	72⅞ Jan. 31		67⅛ Jan. 11		69½ May 25, 1905	
..	..	Can. Pacific cfs., 3d in. pd	.....	.....	..	154⅜ Apr. 8		129½ Jan. 9		148⅜ May 17, 1905	
..	80	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1½	71¼ Mar. 10		64½ Feb. 4		71½ Mar. 10, 1905	
120	127	Central & South Am. Tel	7,917,600	Apr. 7, 1905	1½	118½ Feb. 14		118½ Feb. 14		118½ Feb. 14, 1905	
135	141½	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf	8,830,700	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	143 Jan. 11		142 Jan. 21		142½ Feb. 1, 1905	
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1904	2	88 June 3		88 June 3		88 June 3, 1905	
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf	22,395,100	Apr. 1, 1905	2	265½ Feb. 1		234 Jan. 13		250½ May 4, 1905	
..	..	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	77,836,100	Apr. 4, 1905	2	170 Apr. 25		170 Apr. 25		170 Apr. 25, 1904	
180	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1903	3½	230 Jan. 31		195 Jan. 17		200 Mar. 15, 1905	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	.....		.....		102½ May 22, 1901	
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	.....		.....		120 June 4, 1898	
17½	18	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	19½ Feb. 17		7⅜ Jan. 5		17⅛ May 25, 1905	
..	..	Chicago Union Traction pf	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	54 Feb. 3		35 Apr. 11		38 Apr. 28, 1905	
119	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1905	1¾	121⅜ Mar. 11		115 Feb. 23		119½ May 10, 1905	
107	112	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1905	2½	110 Feb. 9		105 Jan. 11		110 June 1, 1905	
104	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,943,100	June 1, 1905	1	108½ Jan. 10		108½ Jan. 10		108½ Jan. 10, 1904	
..	95	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	20,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	105 Mar. 24		85 Feb. 10		95 May 22, 1905	
75	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905	4	73 Feb. 21		73 Feb. 21		73 Feb. 21, 1905	
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		22⅜ June 20, 1902	
..	..	Crucible Steel pf	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	.....		.....		64 Sep. 18, 1903	
375	384	**Del., Lack. & West.** ($50)	26,200,000	Apr. 20, 1905	2½	400 Mar. 14		335 Jan. 25		380 June 2, 1905	
138	142	Diamond Match	15,000,000	Mar. 15, 1905	2½	*140 May 10		*138½ Mar. 14		*140 May 10, 1905	
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf	763,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	.....		.....		120 Jan. 21, 1904	
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1, 1905	3	.....		.....		70½ June 7, 1904	
..	..	Detroit Southern	10,487,000	.....	..	9⅞ Jan. 24		4⅞ Apr. 25		4⅞ Apr. 25, 1905	
..	..	Detroit Southern pf	6,500,000	.....	..	36½ Feb. 1		31⅝ Mar. 4		34 Apr. 17, 1905	
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	.....		.....		3½ Feb. 24, 1904	
59	60	Distilling Co. of America pf	3,352,491	Apr. 15, 1905	1	55 Mar. 30		50 Mar. 27		53 Apr. 3, 1905	
..	145½	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	Apr. 1, 1905	2½	149⅞ Apr. 13		148¾ Apr. 17		148¾ Apr. 17, 1905	
76¼	77½	Electric Storage Battery	15,920,200	Apr. 1, 1905	1¼	89½ Feb. 27		76 May 23		77 May 27, 1905	
62	70	Evans. & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	72⅜ Jan. 16		65 Apr. 7		66 Apr. 7, 1905	
80	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2½	90 Feb. 28		90 Feb. 28		90 Mar. 27, 1905	
100	110	**Federal Mining & Smelt**	5,000,000	Mar. 15, 1905	2½	128 Apr. 7		60 Jan. 11		100 May 22, 1905	
102	104½	**General Chemical** pf	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	104 Feb. 15		101 Jan. 18		103 May 18, 1905	
120	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	.....		.....		*115 June 14, 1904	
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905	5	.....		.....		*82 Dec. 1, 1904	
14	16¼	**Havana Electric**	7,500,000	.....	..	17 Apr. 14		15 Apr. 24		15½ May 26, 1905	
53⅝	56	Havana Electric pf	5,000,000	.....	..	62½ Apr. 13		60 Apr. 24		60 Apr. 28, 1905	
106	..	H. B. Claflin	3,829,100	Apr. 15, 1905	2	*107 May 5		*100¾ Jan. 17		*107 May 5, 1905	
93¾	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	2,966,300	May 1, 1905	1¼	*94¾ Apr. 13		*94¾ Apr. 13		*94¾ Apr. 13, 1905	
93½	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	May 1, 1905	1½	*101 May 18		*100¾ Apr. 13		*101 May 18, 1905	
77	79	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	May 25, 1905	50c	80 Apr. 13		72 Jan. 21		80 May 2, 1905	
105	..	**Ill. Cent.**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	2	*104 Feb. 1		*104 Feb. 1		*104 Apr. 24, 1905	
27	30	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	Apr. 1, 1905	½	40⅝ Feb. 27		29 May 20		30 May 24, 1905	
48	50	Iowa Central pf	5,873,100	Mar. 1, 1900	1½	58⅝ Feb. 3		50 May 10		50 May 10, 1905	
*180	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1¾	*182 Apr. 14		*180 Feb. 7		*182 Apr. 14, 1905	
10	15	**Keokuk & Des Moines**	2,600,400	.....	..	14¾ Feb. 25		13 Feb. 21		14 Apr. 25, 1905	
45	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52½ Mar. 15		40 May 4		40 May 4, 1905	
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*32 Jan. 25, 1899	
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1, 1905	2	.....		.....		*260 Feb. 17, 1903	
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	6 May 19		6 May 19		6 May 19, 1905	
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.....		.....		50 Mar. 13, 1901	
60	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1903	3	76 Apr. 6		66 Jan. 9		76 Apr. 6, 1905	
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	Mar. 15, 1905	1¼	.....		.....		99½ Mar. 14, 1903	
95	105	Laclede Gas pf	2,500,000	Dec. 15, 1904	2½	101 Mar. 10		100 Mar. 1		101 Mar. 10, 1905	
96½	100	Lake Erie & Western pf	11,840,000	Jan. 16, 1905	2	106 May 13		97 May 18		97 May 18, 1905	
300	330	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1905	4	347 Mar. 13		310 Apr. 29		310 Apr. 29, 1905	
10	14	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14 Feb. 24		9½ Jan. 16		10 Mar. 30, 1905	
115	140	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,600	Dec. 31, 1904	5	.....		.....		110 Aug. 23, 1904	
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1905	2½	.....		.....		*188 July 10, 1903	
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	.....		.....		16 Jan. 15, 1904	
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	.....		.....		67 Dec. 19, 1904	
130	146	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1905	2	152 May 18		140 Feb. 4		152 May 18, 1905	
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf	4,500,000	Apr. 29, 1905	1½	.....		.....		118 Apr. 18, 1901	
52	59	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	64¾ Apr. 7		56½ Jan. 12		60 May 2, 1905	
85	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1905	2½	91 Feb. 24		86 Jan. 19		90 Apr. 17, 1905	
186	192	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	3½	*190 Mar. 22		*185½ Feb. 21		*190 Mar. 22, 1905	
89	92	**National Enameling** pf	8,546,600	Apr. 1, 1905	1¾	94 Apr. 4		89½ Feb. 15		91 May 23, 1905	
34½	35	National R. R. of Mexico pf	30,063,600	.....	..	45 Jan. 16		33¼ May 8		35 June 1, 1905	
18	..	National of Mexico 2d pf	21,884,000	.....	..	24½ Jan. 10		18½ May 26		18½ May 26, 1905	
145	150	New York Air Brake	8,012,500	Apr. 18, 1905	2	161⅝ Apr. 15		140 May 22		148¾ May 23, 1905	
110	115	N. Y. Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	5	122½ Jan. 20		115 Mar. 13		116 Apr. 5, 1905	
22	24	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	27 Feb. 28		21½ May 23		24 May 31, 1905	
62	64	New York Dock pf	10,000,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1	66 Mar. 8		59 Jan. 10		62⅝ May 24, 1905	
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,038,650	Apr. 1, 1905	2	400 Jan. 17		400 Jan. 17		400 May 9, 1905	
134	140	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¼	*135 Jan. 5		*135 Jan. 5		*135 Jan. 5, 1905	
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	.....		.....		83¾ Nov. 14, 1899	
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	Jan. 16, 1905	4	.....		.....		199 Nov. 2, 1904	
2	3	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4 Feb. 7		4 Feb. 7		4 Feb. 7, 1905	
84	87	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	May 1, 1905	1¼	98½ Feb. 7		78¼ Jan. 17		85 May 31, 1905	
100	105	Pacific Coast 1st pf	1,515,500	May 1, 1905	1¼	108 Feb. 6		104 Jan. 5		107⅜ Mar. 18, 1905	
85	92	Pacific Coast 2d pf	3,914,400	May 1, 1905	1¼	98 Feb. 17		85 Jan. 12		86 May 22, 1905	
31	38	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	41⅜ Apr. 3		27 Jan. 25		37 May 25, 1905	
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	Mar. 15, 1904	1	106 Feb. 14		79½ Jan. 5		100½ Mar. 16, 1905	
..	..	Pere Marquette pf	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1905	2	87½ Feb. 6		80 Jan. 11		84½ Feb. 28, 1905	
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1½	.....		.....		83½ June 29, 1903	
75	77	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,780,300	Feb. 15, 1905	1½	87¾ Mar. 13		70 May 23		77 May 25, 1905	
100	105	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	27,454,000	Jan. 16, 1905	2	112 Jan. 17		105 Feb. 17		106 May 25, 1905	
182	184	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,200	April 3, 1905	1¾	184 Apr. 15		184 Apr. 15		184 Apr. 15, 1905	
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	*122 Jan. 17		*120¾ Jan. 17		*122 Jan. 17, 1906	
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	Jan., 1905	3	.....		.....		140 Sep. 12, 1902	
1	1½	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	1⅝ Feb. 2		1 Mar. 27		1 May 29, 1905	
2	5	Quicksilver pf	3,291,300	May 8, 1903	½	4¼ Mar. 6		2¼ Mar. 30		2¼ May 6, 1905	
206	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	Jan., 1905	4	209¾ Jan. 30		209¾ Jan. 30		209¾ Jan. 30, 1905	
134	140	Reme, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1905	1¼	.....		.....		138 Dec. 1, 1904	
..	68	Rutland pf	9,057,600	Jan. 15, 1903	1	72½ Jan. 19		67 May 23		67 May 23, 1905	
11	14	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,800,000	.....	..	17⅝ Jan. 31		12 June 2		12 June 2, 1905	
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adiron	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	100 Jan. 11		100 Jan. 11		100 Jan. 11, 1905	
132½	134	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. st'k cfs	6,211,700	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	134½ Feb. 17		132 May 2		134 June 3, 1905	
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs	.....	.....	..	.....		.....		55 May 6, 1903	
100	108	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf	6,700,000	Apr. 3, 1905	1¾	130 Feb. 23		100 Jan. 13		104 May 23, 1905	
..	..	Southern & At. Tel. ($25)	350,525	July, 1904	2½	.....		.....		100 Feb. 17, 1898	
99	100	Southern Ry., M. & O. cfs	5,632,600	Apr. 1, 1905	2	98⅛ Feb. 28		97 Apr. 18		97 Apr. 25, 1905	
¾	1	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	3 Jan. 3		¾ Jan. 28		1 May 26, 1905	
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,600,000	Mar. 1, 1905	½	.....		.....		40 Apr. 20, 1903	
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15, 1904	½	.....		.....		14 Apr. 11, 1900	
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1905	2½	.....		.....		*90 Apr. 9, 1900	
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900	.....	..	*19 Feb. 15		*19 Feb. 15		*19 Feb. 15, 1905	
..	115	**United Fruit**	15,782,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1⅜	114½ Feb. 20		106½ Jan. 17		114½ Feb. 20, 1905	
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co	21,240,400	Apr. 10, 1905	2½	.....		.....		275 Aug. 13, 1903	
86	90	United States Realty	16,155,300	.....	..	98½ Mar. 10		77 Jan. 4		89 June 2, 1905	
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Mar. 30, 1905	3½	.....		.....		*175 Oct. 15, 1903	
..	..	**Vulcan Detinning**	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	14½ Apr. 17		8 Apr. 3		12⅝ May 13, 1905	
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf	1,500,000	Apr. 20, 1905	1¼	54⅝ May 15		49 Apr. 6		54⅝ May 15, 1905	
240	250	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	Jan. 16, 1905	4	260 Feb. 21		235 Jan. 3		250 Apr. 5, 1905	
..	..	West. El. & Mfg. 1st pf. ($50)	3,998,700	Apr. 10, 1905	2½	197 Apr. 11		190 Feb. 23		190 Apr. 29, 1905	
46½	50	Wisconsin Central pf	11,267,200	.....	..	54¼ Feb. 17		45 Jan. 13		47½ May 31, 1905	

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended June 10 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$763,100.00	$26,100.00	$29,100	$50,900.00	$49,500.00	$841,200.00
Chelsea Exch	100,000	651,800.00	24,100.00	31,000	38,300.00	26,300.00	682,300.00
Colonial	100,000	3,382,500.00	71,700.00	315,500	388,200.00	239,000.00	4,011,200.00
Columbia	300,000	6,077,000.00	407,000.00	275,000	354,000.00	3,600.00	6,528,000.00
Con. Nat	1,000,000	3,696,300.00	299,000.00	42,000	592,800.00	175,000.00	2,407,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	897,050.00	21,700.00	49,500	68,450.00	.....	889,750.00
14th Street	100,000	2,573,300.00	147,800.00	119,100	231,600.00	243,000.00	2,948,300.00
Gansevoort	200,000	2,089,700.00	12,835.00	185,477	115,715.00	61,313.00	2,288,500.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,360,800.00	153,500.00	144,100	220,300.00	310,900.00	4,945,900.00
Jefferson	200,000	2,922,800.00	10,900.00	170,400	179,200.00	178,700.00	2,896,800.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,756,500.00	160,700.00	109,100	277,200.00	56,200.00	3,473,400.00
Mutual	200,000	3,394,536.00	19,998.00	232,395	232,380.00	56,456.00	3,536,174.00
19th Ward	200,000	2,327,242.00	32,224.00	201,932	381,790.00	261,004.00	2,907,861.00
Plaza	100,000	3,556,000.00	196,000.00	208,000	290,000.00	.....	3,805,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,505,130.87	11,427.16	92,316	62,110.83	262,084.11	1,456,291.92
State	100,000	8,881,000.00	525,000.00	288,000	88,000.00	1,660,000.00	10,554,000.00
34th Street	200,000	1,255,450.00	305,100.00	2,400	128,400.00	10,900.00	1,298,900.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,089,000.00	35,000.00	206,000	251,000.00	75,000.00	2,677,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,698,000.00	53,100.00	155,100	182,800.00	174,500.00	2,184,400.00
Union Exch	750,000	5,889,000.00	114,200.00	436,000	603,800.00	516,000.00	6,789,000.00
United Nat	1,000,000	2,204,800.00	246,300.00	85,100	83,000.00	.....	1,271,400.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	781,580.00	15,190.00	35,400	73,580.00	.....	650,820.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,921,800.00	42,700.00	307,000	241,500.00	157,800.00	3,378,200.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	1,982,600.00	26,600.00	135,400	170,400.00	66,800.00	2,180,200.00
Broadway	150,000	2,527,517.00	11,299.00	214,416	403,854.00	.....	2,820,700.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,841,800.00	109,100.00	61,700	267,000.00	48,900.00	2,032,800.00
Mfrs. Nat	252,000	3,598,300.00	389,500.00	107,200	681,200.00	300,000.00	4,582,000.00
Mechanics'	500,000	10,086,700.00	305,300.00	502,500	1,355,700.00	184,900.00	12,638,200.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,821,483.00	11,089.00	103,778	307,453.00	141,958.00	2,145,408.00
Nassau	300,000	5,349,000.00	255,000.00	408,000	881,000.00	.....	5,431,000.00
Nat. City	300,000	3,569,900.00	145,000.00	357,000	529,000.00	197,000.00	4,461,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,417,063.00	21,912.00	91,218	39,978.00	182,887.00	1,550,223.00
People's	100,000	1,905,300.00	58,600.00	163,700	85,400.00	111,500.00	2,115,300.00
17th Ward	100,000	749,685.00	10,734.00	40,111	72,425.00	134,936.00	853,799.00
Union	300,000	2,949,100.00	36,000.00	192,000	297,400.00	895,300.00	4,194,400.00
Wallabout	100,000	938,700.00	62,600.00	37,700	34,800.00	114,500.00	1,013,000.00

JERSEY CITY.

First National	400,000	4,402,300.00	172,300.00	326,700	1,428,300.00	933,000.00	5,643,100.00
Hudson County	250,000	2,537,107.00	86,222.00	70,933	355,079.00	103,013.00	2,383,531.00
Second Nation'l	250,000	894,900.00	69,200.00	17,700	208,800.00	26,300.00	946,700.00
Third National	200,000	1,624,080.51	47,951.07	92,144	379,619.74	11,630.54	1,914,109.38

HOBOKEN.

First National	110,000	2,012,500.00	192,300.00	82,600	172,400.00	480,800.00	2,906,300.00
Second Nation'l	125,000	1,366,080.00	45,307.00	47,700	74,300.00	80,900.00	1,297,350.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co	50,000	2,215,160.00	25,253.00	114,975	250,487.00	177,020.00	2,642,996.00

STRONG STOCK MARKET.

Equitable Settlement Given as One Reason for the Bulge.

The stock market opened strong yesterday morning, the floor of the Stock Exchange being crowded with buyers. Selling orders disappeared as if by magic, and as a result the market, which did not appear, however, to have great breadth, rose rapidly, and at the close prices had gained from 1 to 3 points.

The settlement of the difficulties in the Equitable Life Assurance Society was given as the one reason for the bulge. That this had much to do with it was shown by the strength of Metropolitan stocks, which rose 2 points at the start. Other issues averaged about a point.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
1st week June	$32,419	$35,334	$35,346
From July 1	1,801,715	1,824,162	1,856,893
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
1st week June	164,060	160,727	161,589
From July 1	7,567,006	7,001,854	6,894,559
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,082
4th week May	978,684	976,080	972,340
Month	2,904,574	2,976,556	2,918,553
Jan. 1 to May 31	13,385,989	12,368,183	.....
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	4,374	4,357	4,301
May gross	3,642,222	3,794,562	3,961,831
11 months, gross	44,989,879	42,806,909	40,371,039
ILLINOIS SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	137	137	90
Month May	22,858	22,439	11,463
From July 1	252,487	228,905	136,068
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS—			
Mileage	196	96	96
4th week May	9,557	8,150	.....
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,617	5,610	5,384
May gross	4,403,244	3,716,114	3,719,357
11 months, gross	47,229,037	43,414,283	42,989,050
SOUTHERN INDIANA—			
Mileage	166	166	166
May gross	100,992	95,967	90,162
11 months, gross	1,247,784	1,150,380	854,468
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
4th week May	99,450	84,645	84,384
Month	284,402	271,078	241,453
July 1-May 31	3,420,876	3,026,564	2,894,543
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
4th week May	144,317	85,636	.....
Month	426,212	288,805	378,556
July 1-May 31	3,936,864	3,991,646	3,784,853
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY—			
Mileage	1,211	1,175	1,162
May gross	500,360	581,444	625,941
11 months, gross	7,818,308	7,308,562	6,763,305
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK for April—			
Gross	189,021	177,240	169,052
Net	73,290	80,252	66,394
Surplus	26,876	24,039	22,500
10 mos. gross	1,777,680	1,708,658	1,483,619
10 mos. net	650,172	646,908	557,314
Surp. over chgs.	184,911	179,170	129,914
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for April—			
Gross	613,539	629,770	639,621
Expenses	436,368	472,256	443,252
Net	177,191	157,514	196,369
10 mos. gross	6,398,724	7,067,206	6,482,213
Expenses	4,545,844	5,214,879	4,629,230
10 mos. net	1,850,880

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

When Robert E. Dowling ventured the prediction, not over two or three years ago, that at no very remote date land in the financial district would sell at $500 a square foot, his listeners were not inclined to scoff, but few of them realized how soon the prediction would be fulfilled.

In current gossip about last week's sale of the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street for about $600 a square foot there has been a very natural tendency to regard the price as hardly a representative one, because the deal involved so small a parcel and because the buyer, by his own admissions, sought the distinction of owning the costliest piece of land in the world rather than that of driving a shrewd real estate bargain. On the other hand, these or similar features will probably accompany almost every future transaction in the heart of the financial district. The buyer is likely to be an adjoining owner or a corporation to which a particular site seems to possess great advantages, or somebody who, as the saying goes, has "got to have" some particular parcel.

The price paid for the Silliman estate's corner, according to trustworthy report, was considerably above the highest of the outside appraisals obtained by the parties to the transaction, which only emphasizes the futility of trying to fix the value of such properties as this or of a saying that the consideration in such a deal is high or low, for this or that reason. In other words, so much of the property in the Stock Exchange neighborhood is permanently out of the market that it is idle to attempt to estimate what any of the few remaining parcels will bring. It is safe to say that no appraiser will pay much attention to this Broadway and Wall Street deal in determining neighboring values in the future, nor, on the other hand, is it wholly improbable that the record created by this transaction will be superseded within the next decade.

Never was the question, "What's going to be done with it?" of greater interest than in connection with this little corner. With the height of any building limited by the smallness of the plot, the impossibility of getting any adequate return on the enormous ground value seems apparent. One downtown expert points out, however, that the advertising value of this corner, which appealed to its buyer, ought also to attract tenants, and figures that a six-story building on the site, with 800 or 900 square feet of rentable space on a floor, could be made to yield an annual rental in the neighborhood of $60,000.

Aside from this deal for New York's most famous bit of real estate and yesterday's sale of the Metropolitan Trust Company's property at 37 and 39 Wall Street, referred to in another column, much of the week's business was of routine character. Some interest centres in the announcement that the Scribner publishing house will erect a twelve-story building for its own use on Forty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, suggesting possibly a new line of development for the middle west side section near Forty-second Street. Builders are assuming a greater degree of activity on Washington Heights and on the upper east sides. The Crane estate's block, bounded by Ninety-ninth and One Hundredth Streets and First and Second Avenues, was taken over for improvement.

That the immediate effect of the signing of the Mortgage Tax bill has been to create a scramble to anticipate its operation was shown in the week's filings at the Register's office—over $17,000,000 in mortgages, as against about $5,500,000 for the corresponding week last year.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

John R. & Oscar L. Foley have sold for the Equitable Life Assurance Society the block bounded by Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets, West End Avenue, and the tracks of the New York Central Railroad, thirty lots in all. The dimensions are 355 feet on Sixty-sixth Street, 388 feet on Sixty-seventh Street, and 201 10 feet on West End Avenue.

To Build on Schuyler Square.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have resold for Herbert Dongan the plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Broadway, twenty-five feet north of One Hundred and Sixth Street. The plot will be improved in connection with the corner lot, on which there is now a five-story flat. This, it is understood, is to be torn down, and a twelve-story building erected on the entire plot, 75 by 100. Mr. Schuyler was also the broker in the sale of these lots to Mr. Dongan, in the trade of these and three other lots for the Bloomingdale Reformed Church property at Sixty-eighth Street and Broadway, and in the resale of the latter parcel for Franklin Pettit to Robert E. Dowling.

Sale of Houston Street Building.

Heynemann & Jessurun, in conjunction with T. Kuhn, have sold 69 West Houston Street, a seven-story mercantile building, 25 by 100, for St. Matthew's Episcopal Church.

The Dinick estate has sold 422 West Broadway, a five-story business building on lot 25 by 70.

Buyers for West Side Houses.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for M. J. Smith 329 West Eighty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling 20 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

The Stabler & Smith Company has sold for Thomas C. Edgar the three-story and basement dwelling 47 West Ninety-second Street, on lot 20 by 100.8. Mr. Edgar has bought through the same brokers the similar house 68 West Ninety-second Street.

Resale of Lenox Avenue Corner.

Shaw & Co. have resold for Louis and Carl Koelsch to Sale Cohn the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story triple flat, 45.11 by 100; also the adjoining house, 54 Lenox Avenue, a five-story doube flat, 30.11 by 100, with an L 55.11 feet in rear. The newcomer will make alterations to the building by putting in stores on the ground floor.

Operators Sell on Tenth Avenue.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Well & Mayer 647 and 649 Tenth Avenue, two six-story tenements 50 by 75, and have resold them for Oslas Karp; also sold for a client 536 West Forty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.5; also, for Louis Minsky, 331 to 335 East Thirteenth Street, three five-story apartments on plot 85 by 103.3; also for a Mr. Block, 1,145 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement on lot 25 by 100; also, for Halprin, Diamondstone & Levin, 411 to 421 East Fifty-sixth Street, six three-story private houses on plot 120 by 98. The buyer will improve this plot.

Dr. Matthew Beattie has bought from Anna Eisen 230 West Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 25 by 100.5. Dr. Beattie also owns 241, adjoining.

Upper East Side Purchases.

Reid & Murphy have sold for John Shanley, executor of the estate of Frank Shanley, 165 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a four-story brownstone double flat, on lot 30 by 100.

Richtmyer & Irving have sold for Esther B. Witham 230 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a two-story dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

Charles H. Schnelle, in conjunction with Froman & Comellas, has sold for August Gansenmuller to Anton Friedrich the five-story single flat 68 East Ninety-third Street, 20 by 102.2.

A. Gerhards has sold for Fox, Conno & Miller to John Baltes the six-story tenement 481 East Fifteenth Street.

Estate Sells on Bedford Street.

Sforza & Kiernan have sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, as trustee of the Charles Wood estate, the five-story flat 51 Bedford Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Purroy Estate Sells Large Plot.

Frederick Fox & Co. have bought for a client from the estate of Henry D. Purroy the entire block on Webster and Decatur Avenues, between One Hundred and Ninety-ninth and Oliver Streets, facing the elevated railroad terminal. The same brokers, in conjunction with Haynes & Selig and Frederick E. Dunn, have resold the southerly half of the Decatur Avenue frontage.

L. Schwambaum has sold for B. Nuchelovich the properties 805 and 807 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

Wolski, Olpp & Co. have sold for John Rapp the two-family house 1,034 Tiffany Street, on lot 25 by 100.

S. Marcus & Sons have sold the two-family frame dwelling 598 Ford Street for George A. Fernschild.

Charles F. Mehltretter sold for a client 1,049 Fairmount Place, a two-family house, on plot 50 by 100.

Max Germansky & Co. have sold to the Irving Realty Company the plot of eight lots on north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and south side of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 405 feet east of Fifth Avenue; also, for John O'Leary to I. Friedman, a plot of seven lots on the east side of Prospect Terrace, near Two Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

Charles B. Gumb has sold, through William Peters & Co., the plot, 125 by 100, on the south side of Lebanon Street, 100 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue.

Brooklyn Plot Bought by Builder.

Leopold Stiassny has sold for H. Lampert a plot 120 by 100, at the corner of Thirty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, and has resold the property to a builder for immediate improvement.

Activity Along the Erie.

As the result of the Erie Railroad's new express service on its Caldwell branch, there is a greatly improved demand for property along that line. At Cedar Grove there is much new building. E. O. Wettyen, real estate agent at that place, reports the renting of many houses before completion.

Big Deal for Tract at Bay Shore.

The Jennings estate property at Bay Shore, L. I., has been bought by W. H. Moffitt of this city, through E. W. King of Bay Shore, as broker. The tract contains over fifty acres, and is situated on the South Country Road, about midway between Bay Shore and Islip. Although Mr. Moffitt has heretofore made large speculative purchases on Long Island, he has bought this property for his own use, and will erect there a large residence in place of the old Colonial mansion now standing on the grounds. The price paid for the land is said to have been about $60,000.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for C. K. Eldredge, the Eldredge estate property, consisting of block front of 206 feet on south side of Ocean Avenue, running from Meredith to Ammerman Avenue, at Arverne, L. I., together with eight lots on Meredith Avenue and five on Ammerman Avenue. This property was held at $50,000.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

One of the largest and most attractive of recent offerings of vacant property in the Bronx is listed for to-morrow by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly, and consists of 287 lots in the Wakefield section. The lots are situated on White Plains Avenue, Olinville Avenue, Concord, Bryon, Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth, Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth, Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth, and Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets.

For several months the Wakefield section has been an area of active and well-sustained speculation, and the successful auction sale of the Radway estate holdings a few weeks ago, at prices considerably above the owners' expectations, ought to add to the interest in to-morrow's offering.

The property to be sold by Auctioneer Kennelly is midway between the Wakefield and Woodlawn Stations on the Harlem Railroad, soon to be converted into an electric line. The proposed terminal of the rapid transit system is at White Plains Avenue and Two Hundred and Forty-first Street. Trolley lines from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue pass the property, and additional cross-town lines will add greatly to its accessibility. The location is at one of the highest points in the Bronx, overlooking the whole of the Bronx River Valley, and within a short distance of Bronx and Van Cortlandt Parks.

The terms of sale provide that 70 per cent. of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. interest. Policies of title insurance will be furnished free to all buyers.

The valuable dwelling at 1,053 Fifth Avenue, near Eighty-sixth Street, to be sold on Thursday by Joseph P. Day is perhaps the most important of the offerings of Manhattan property for the week. On the same day Auctioneer Ingraham will sell 40 and 42 East Forty-first Street, just east of Madison Avenue.

Auctioneer Wells announces for Wednesday the sale of a prominent corner in the Bronx—at Westchester and St. Ann's Avenue, a plot 88.9 by 121, with three dwellings. A plot on One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, near Courtlandt Avenue, will be offered by Philip A. Smyth.

The Sound Shore Realty and Title Company has announced an adjourned auction sale of its Sound Shore property at New Rochelle for Tuesday, June 20. The sale will begin at 11 A. M. on the premises, and will be conducted by H. E. Colwell, auctioneer, of New Rochelle. The sale will be governed by the same terms as the Memorial Day auction, which resulted in the sale of nearly $35,000 worth of property.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 900 mortgages, for $17,361,982, of which 475, for $10,052,247, were at 6 per cent.; 10, for $44,500, were at 5½ per cent.; 244, for $3,533,880, were at 5 per cent.; 140, for $3,096,180, were at 4½ per cent., and 24, for $607,695, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 385 mortgages, for $5,550,351, of which 163, for $2,161,059, were at 5 per cent.; 18, for $1,985,692, were at more, and 41, for $1,402,700, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 12.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

White Plains Av, Nereid Av, Russell Av, Concord and Bryan Sts, 234th, 235th, 236th, and 237th Sts, Wakefield, 287 lots; public auction sale.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

19th St, 140 West, s s, 267.4 ft e of 7th Av, 27.10x100.3, four-story double tenement; estate sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

62d St, 224 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick tenement with store; foreclosure sale. M. Clelland Milnor, referee; due on judgment, $16,283.

Anderson Av, (proposed,) s w corner of 167th St, gore lot, 36.11x180.10x180.10, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale. Charles T. Terry, referee; due on judgment, $8,678; subject to another mortgage for $5,000.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.
By James L. Wells.

Westchester Av, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, 88.9x121x77.1x110.10, two-story frame dwelling with store and two one-story frame dwellings; estate sale.

By Philip A. Smyth.

159th St, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, vacant; public auction sale.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Trinity Av, 686, e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 25x74.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale; Maurice Deiches, referee; due on judgment, $14,515.

Courtlandt Av, 705 and 707, w s, 50 ft n of 154th St, 50x100, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale. Cleveland F. Bacon, referee; due on judgment, $6,057; subject to other mortgages for $16,500.

151st St, 530 East, s s, 200.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5, two-story brick dwelling; partition sale, Thomas F. Bonnelly, referee.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.
By Joseph P. Day.

5th Av, 1,053, e s, 50 ft n of 86th St, 19x102.2 and irregular, five-and-a-half-story dwelling; estate sale.

Inwood Av, w s, running through to Cromwell's Brook, 100x220, being Lot 356, on the map of Inwood, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale. Charles T. Terry, referee; due on judgment, $7,612; subject to other mortgages for $2,515.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

41st St, 40 and 42 East, s s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 40x98.9 and irregular, two three-story store-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, Edward W. S. Johnston, referee; due on judgment, $100,481.

North Oak Drive, e s, Lot 48 on the map of Bronkwood Park; foreclosure sale, Ernest F. Hoss, referee; due on judgment, $7,961.

By James L. Wells.

166th St, s e corner of Forest Av, strip 2.6x150; partition sale, W. L. Turner, referee.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.
By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

40th St, 445 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Isaac L. Muller, referee; due on judgment, $6,315; subject to other mortgages for $22,000.

By Joseph P. Day.

78th St, 405 East, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, Charles F. Bliss, referee.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

19th St, 211 to 215 West, for a five-story brick factory and warehouse, 49.9x95; S. P. Kobler of 186 Cooper Av, Upper Montclair, N. J., owner; P. C. Ketterer of 233 West 52d St., architect; cost, $50,000.

11th St, s s, 355 ft e of Avenue C, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x45; Casimir Lofink, owner; M. J. Garvan of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Locust Av, n w corner of 135th St, for a two-story brick hotel, 25x75; Port Morris Market Company of 15 Cortlandt St, owner; T. J. Jenkins of 678 East 141st St, architect; cost, $3,500.

135th St, n s, 25 ft w of Locust Av, for three one-story brick stores, 50x50; Port Morris Market Company, owner; T. J. Jenkins, architect; cost, $9,000.

Park Av, w s, 50 ft n of 216th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 19x39; William J. Enright of 819 East 138th St, owner; J. Melville Lawrence, architect; cost, $3,000.

Clinton Av, w s, 126.27 ft n of 168th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x103; Bates & Osting of 1,390 Prospect Av, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $35,000.

Fulton Av, e s, 517 ft n of 169th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 40.10x106.3; Bates & Osting, owners; Neville & Bagge, architects; cost, $35,000.

Grand Av, w s, 150 ft n of 192d St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25x35; T. H. Thorn of 2,514 Webster Av, owner; J. E. Serviss, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

3d Av, 2,156 to 2,161, to six four-story brick tenements; E. Wood of 14 Mount Morris Park West, owner; E. L. Middleton of 159 East 67th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

2d St, 60 and 62 West, to a four-story brick tenement and stores; estate of Edward Yard of 66 Broadway, owner; J. B. Snook's Sons of 281 Broadway, architects; cost, $5,000.

118th St, 202 and 204 East, to two four-story brick tenements and stores; E. Wood, owner; E. L. Middleton, architect; cost, $8,000.

Henry St, 236, to a five-story brick tenement and store; E. Koplan of 130 Henry St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

76th St, 99 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. McKinnet of 34 West 50th St, owner; C. E. Birge of 5 West 31st St, architect; cost, $7,000.

5th Av, w s, 83d to 34th St, to a five-story brick hotel; W. W. Astor, owner; C. B. Mayer of 486 1st Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, June 10.

8TH ST, s s, 208 ft w of Avenue A, 23.10x97.6; Minnie Gross to Joseph Goldberg, (mtg $8,000) 100

30TH ST, 525 and 527 West, 48x31.6; L. N. Levy to Smith Ely ..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 329, n s, 20x irregular; Gouverneur Realty Company to Annie Berger and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

81ST ST, 306 and 308 East, 45x98.9; Sophia Moore to Augustus L. Apelles, (mtg $12,000) 100

16TH ST, 447 West, 30x92; Albert Haase to John H. Tietjen, ½ part, (mtg $14,500) ..... Nom.

42D ST, s s, 227.6 ft e of 11th Av, 19.7x98.9; Emilie M. Blum to Henry V. Allien, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

156TH ST, s s, e ½ of Lot 688, map of South Melrose, 25x100; Philip Hoffman to Josephine Franz 100

188TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 50x94.11; William J. Carlin to Charles J. Fiuri ..... Nom.

INTERVALE AV, n e corner of Dongan St, 200x200; William Simpson, Jr., and another, executors, to American Real Estate Company ..... Nom.

1ST AV, s s, Lot 104, map of Jerome, 25x125; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Margaret Demarest 3,250

113TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Giuseppe Tuoti to Isabelle Sternberg, 1-6 part, all title, (mtg $14,500) 100

113TH ST, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Simon Epstein and others to Isabelle Sternberg, 5-6 part, (mtg $14,500) 100

13TH AV, n s, 180 ft e of 4th St, 25x114, Wakefield; Frank D. Arthur, referee, to Henry G. Silleck, Jr., (mtg $2,300) 100

LOT 322, Block I, amended map of the Mapes estate; Iola J. Bartholomew to Marie Kugelmann ..... Nom.

59TH ST, 327 West, 17.10x100.5; Frederick H. Birch to David Lippmann and another, (mtg $14,500) 100

116TH ST, 320 West, 17.10x100.5; Victor de la M. Earle to David Lippmann and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

118TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Jesline Nevnoren to David Kippler and another, (mtg $29,125) 100

128TH ST, 243 East, 20x99.11; Theodore Pitch to Jacob Chaiowitz and another 100

WORTH AV, w s, 50 ft n of Warren St, runs e 25x 100x w 25x s 100; Constance M. Andrews and another to Julia L. Gerding ..... Nom.

CONVENT AV, 12, w s, 20.1x51.10; Samuel E. Shipp and others to Shipp & Osborn Realty Company, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 1.2x irregular; John Volz to George H. Hyde, ½ part, (mtg $12,000) Nom.

LOT 380, map of Section 13 of Vyse estate; Sophia Gorsch to Charles Weber, Jr., (mtg $1,200) 100

151ST ST, n s, 325 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x116.4; Mary T. Murphy to Thomas Murphy ..... Nom.

128TH ST, 162 East, 19.3x99.11; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $7,000) ..... Omitted

LIND AV, e s, 289 ft s of 165th St, 50x175; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor, to Joseph H. Jones 4,500

92D ST, 346 East, 25x100.8; Sophia Baurley to Herman Hoffman, (mtg $12,000) 100

JEROME AV, 1,856, e s, 20.7x100.11; Anthony McGowan to Gerald C. Connor, (mtg $4,000) 100

CADIZ PLACE, w s, 160 ft n of 204th St, runs e 34.8x n w 26.2x w 26.11x s 25; Mary A. Costello to Peter Leckler Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 181st St, 171.7x184.4; Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company to Simon Weiss 100

183TH ST, s s, 109.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x142; Joseph Elstein to Barnet Sesnorvitz, (mtg $6,100,) 100

131ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Moses Greenbaum to Julius Bohm, (mtg $22,500,) 100

131ST ST, s s, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 20x99.11; Julius Bohm to Minnie Bohm, (mtg $22,500,) 100

111TH ST, n s, 67.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 82.6x100.11; Abraham Dresner to Alfred Blumenthal and another, (mtg $97,500,) 100

72D ST, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 225x102.2; Sylvia T. Knapp to Samuel Mundheim 60,000

SUMMIT AV, s w corner of 166th St, 115.7x29.4; Summit Av, w s, 161.7 ft s of 166th St, 25x87; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor, to John F. Kaiser 5,500

BROADWAY, n e corner of 187th St, 171.7x184.4; Simon Weiss to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $150,000) ..... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s s, 35 ft n of Briggs Av, 75x100; Isidor Gartner to Nicholas Hodes, (mtg $8,615) ... 100

88TH ST, s s, 203 ft w of Avenue A, 25.10x97.6; Joseph Goldberg to Philip Polash, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 67.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 82.6x100.11; Alfred Blumenthal to Abraham Dresner, (mtg $97,500) 100

BRONX RIVER ROAD, w s, Lots 207, 209, and 211, Map No. 1, partition, Valentine vs. Brady and others, part of Hyatt Farm; Mary E. Flynn to William Crowley 100

ELTON AV, s e s, 82 ft n e of 158th St, 50x100; William T. Hookey to Sommer Construction Company, (mtg $4,500) 100

TELLER AV, 1,326, e s, 16.8x62.8; Thornton Bros. Co. to Adolf Weisberger, (mtg $2,500,) 100

61ST ST, 237 East, 20x100.5; David W. Darlan to Sarah Schmittberger 100

ESSEX ST, 46, e s, 25x100; Fannie J. Dryfoos to Milton M. Dryfoos, (mtg $32,000,) 100

OGDEN AV, s e corner of 163d St, 100x90; Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor, to Joseph H. Jones 11,250

62D ST, 227 West, 25x100.5; Isaac S. Heller to Rachel Moses, (mtg $11,000,) 100

56TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, 16.8x75; Rose Sarner to Avatar Realty Company 100

BLONDELL AV, e s, 25 ft s of Mary St, 50x100; John F. Rein to Patrick Mullin, (mtg $420,) 100

FRANKLIN AV, w s, 163.11 ft s of 176th St, 18.7x100; James A. Woolf and others to Margaret V. Gleason, (mtg $4,500,) 100

SUMMIT AV, w s, 111.7 ft s of 165th St, 25x87.6; Emeline A. Kemp, trustee, to John F. Kaiser 2,000

DEVOE ST, s s, 36 ft w of Summit Av, 35.5x70.7; Emeline A. Kemp to John F. Kaiser 100

124TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; Henry L. Bogert to Drayton Burrill, trustee, 4-5 part, (mtg $—,) .. Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CURTIN, Catherine, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 34th St, s s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 6,000

LARSON, F. S., and another to M. A. Fowler; Lot 105, Block C, map of Mapes estate; Lots 7,186 and 7,187, map C, Sherman Park, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,200

GERDING, Julia L., and another to S. E. Buckhout and others; Worth Av, w s, 50 ft n of 178d St, per bond. 2,500

GOLDBERG, Joseph, to M. Gross; 8th St, 120 East, 5 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg $8,000) 3,000

FISCHER, Catherine, to M. Messerschmitt; Hammond Av, w s, 360 ft n of Gleason Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. ... 3,800

WEBER, Charles, Jr., to C. H. Smith; Commonwealth Av, e s, Lot 88, map of Mapes estate, due Dec. 11, 1905, 6 per cent. 8,000

RADDEN, Hayman, to C. Ernst; 113th St, n s, 175 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

STERNBERG, I., to S. Epstein and another; 113th St, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

RANDOLPH-BECKER COMPANY to George Becker; Bryant St, s e corner of Jennings St, 3 years, 6 per cent. ... 800

BLAESSEN, Jacob, to William H. Birrell and another; Hoe Av, e s, 225 ft n of 167th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent. ... 5,000

FLURI, Charles A., to William J. Carlin; 188th St, s s, 95 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 3 years 6,000

CHAIMOWITZ, Jacob, and another to T. Fitch; 126th St, 248 East, 3 years.. 6,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to H. N. Strong and others; 1st Av, 1,140, 5 years 15,000

FRANZ, J., to P. Hoffman; 156th St, s s, Lot 688, map of South Melrose, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 4,000

WEBER, Charles, Jr., to M. Gorsch; Lot 330, map of Vyse estate, 1 year, 6 per cent. 400

WEISBERGER, A., to the Thornton Brothers Company; Teller Av, e s, 424.1 ft n of 169th St, installments, 6 per cent 1,250

BERGER, A., and another to the Gouverneur Realty Company; Madison St, 329, due Jan. 16, 1908 1,250

HOFFMAN, Herman, to S. Baurley; 92d St, 346 East, per bond 6,500

MOSES, R., to I. S. Heller; 62d St, 227 West, prior mtg $11,000, per bond 11,000

JONAS, Joseph H., to Ambrose S. Murray, Jr., executor; Belden Av, s e corner of 163d St, 1 year 7,875

JONAS, Joseph H., to J. O. Hillyer, as trustee; Summit Av, w s, 667.10 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 17,000

JONAS, Joseph H., to E. A. Kemp; Summit Av, w s, 636.7 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 17,000

JONAS, Joseph H., to A. S. Murray, Jr., executor; Lind Av, e s, 286 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 3,150

ZEEMAN, Isidor Z., to Realty Mortgage Company; 185th St, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, per bond 88,000

TAYLOR, David, to Silberbach; 37th St, n s, 183.4 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

WEISS, S., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Broadway, n e corner of 181st St, 1 year, 6 per cent... 50,000

CROWLEY, William, to M. E. Flynn; Bronx River Road, w s, Lots 207, 209, and 211, map of Hyatt Farm, 3 years. 3,500

GLEASON, M. V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Grove St, w s, 162.11 ft s of 176th St, as per bond... 15,000

KAISER, John F., to A. S. Murray, Jr., executor; Summit Av, s w corner of 162th St, 1 year 2,450

KAISER, John F., to E. A. Kemp; Devoe St, s s, 36 ft w of Summit Av, 1 year 4,875

SOMMER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to William T. Hookey; Elton Av, s e s, 52 ft n e of 158th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 10,750

FRANK, Meyer, to State Bank; Avenue C, e s, 36.10 ft n of 5th St, secures note, 6 per cent. 80,000

CONNOR, G. C., to Anthony McOwen; Jerome Av, 1,856, 3 years 2,750

McENTYRE, William, to John V. Irwin; Robbins Av, e s, 120 ft s of 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,000

VOLZ, John, to George H. Hyde; Washington Av, e s, 100 ft s of 163d St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

LIVINGTON, Louis, and another to T. Schappert; 2d Av, 1,807, due March 1, 1910 19,000

LIVINGTON, Louis, and another to T. Schappert; 2d Av, 1,815, due March 1, 1910 25,000

LIVINGTON, Louis, and another to T. Schappert; 2d Av, 1,811, due March 11, 1910 19,000

MUNDHEIM, Samuel, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 72d St, s s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 86,000

HODES, N., to I. Gartner; Southern Boulevard, 3 years 4,000

ŁASKY, D., to State Bank; Monroe St, 28, secures notes 1,000

SCHMITTBERGER, Sarah, to A. M. Maclay; 61st St, n s, 215 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4 per cent. 12,000

KAUFMAN, W. B., to Title Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, 1,632, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 20,000

KAISER, John F., to A. S. Murray, Jr.; Summit Av, w s, 161.7 ft s of 165th St, 1 year 1,400

GEIGER, Charles, and another, to State Bank; 120th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, due Nov. 12, 1906, 6 per cent. ... 8,250

MAKRANSKE, Samuel, and another, to George Ricard; Franklin, n 228.5 ft s of 170th St, 6 months, 6 per cent. 25,000

ADELSTEIN, M. B., to H. Adelstein and another; 99th St, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 40,000

HOFFMAN, H., to E. Levenson; 92d St, 346 East, due Dec. 7, 1905, — per cent. 500

PEROSNICK, Rose, to State Bank, Morris Park Av, n s, 240 ft e of White Plains Road; White Plains Road, w s, 250 ft n of Morris Park Av, secures notes 1,500

GARFALO, V., to State Bank; 114th St, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, secures notes 10,000

Mechanics' Liens.

120TH ST, 112 West; Ernst Kahnberg against Isabella M. Embury, owner; William Kubin, contractor $120

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

THOMPSON ST, 68 to 74; A. Gordon & Brother against Solomon Jacobs and another, May 29, 1905 ..... $2,375

1ST ST, 55 East; the Union Stove Works against M. B. Cashman and another, June 9, 1905 240

Lis Pendens.

45TH ST, 106 East; Carrie Hunter against Sophie C. McCammon, (action to secure reconveyance;) attorney, R. J. Donevan.

102D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York against Susannah Schmitt, executrix and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. J. Quinston.

46TH ST, 631 West; Hugo Gutfreund against Rebecca J. Lennon, (specific performance;) attorney, S. P. Goldman.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05½, nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed	59½
Oats, mixed	35@35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	18.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	04½
Pork, mess	18.62½
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb	07½
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, No. 1 foundry	17.00
Butter, Western creamery	20@20¼

CHICAGO, June 10.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.07@$1.10; No. 3, 95c@$1.06; No. 2 red, 99¾c@$1.01; No. 2 corn, 53½c; No. 2 yellow, 54¼c; No. 2 oats, 31¼c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@32c; No. 2 rye, 77c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.27; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $2.85; mess pork, per bbl, $12.50@12.55; lard, per 100 lb, $7.12½@$7.15; short ribs side, (loose,) $7.25@$7.35; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—The quotation on No. 2 red in New York was $1.04 bid, in store, and $1.06¾, nominal, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.14, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.08¾, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	91⅝	90⅞	91¼	91⅛
September	86⅝	86	86¼	86⅜
December	86⅝	85¼	86	86¼
Corn—				
July	57	56¾	56½	57

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	87	86 3-16	86⅜	86⅝
September	82⅝	81⅝	82	81⅝
December	82	81⅜	81⅞	81¾
Corn—				
July	52⅝	51⅝	52⅛	52⅛
September	51	50⅝	50⅞	50⅝
December	49⅛	48¾	49⅛	48¾
Oats—				
July	31½	31⅛	31¼	31¼
September	29⅛	28⅝	29	29
December	..	..	29¾	29⅝
Lard—				
July	$7.22	$7.15	$7.22	$7.20
September	7.42	7.35	7.42	7.40
Ribs—				
July	7.82	7.30	7.32	7.32
September	7.62	7.57	7.60	7.60
Pork—				
July	12.55	12.50	12.55	12.55
September	12.85	12.82	12.82	12.82

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
June	..	..	8.09@8.11	8.08
July	8.18	8.10	8.17@8.18	8.13
August	8.28	8.16	8.23@8.24	8.18
September	8.25	8.23	8.27@8.29	8.23
October	8.35	8.28	8.34@8.35	8.31
November	8.38	8.35	8.39@8.41	8.36
December	8.46	8.39	8.45@8.46	8.42
January	8.49	8.42	8.49@8.50	8.46
February	..	..	8.53@8.55	8.49
March	8.

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The Most Popular, Select and Social Resort on the Atlantic Coast.

Many New Features Added and Improvements Made This Season.

THE SEASON NOW OPEN.

Imagine leaving the heat and bustle of New York at the close of a business day, and in about the same time as it takes to get to Harlem arriving at the confines of the dominion of Mother Ocean where is located the finest Summer resort and one of the most fashionable Summer colonies in the country. Imagine, too, taking a dip in the sea, enjoying breakfast in leisurely fashion, and being whisked away to business, invigorated, happy, full of vim for the day's work, and arriving at one's office early enough to feel that one's competitors, who deny themselves these advantages, are not a whit earlier on the ground.

Such advantages are presented by Arverne-by-the-Sea, a city of infinite delights, which, while embraced within the confines of Greater New York, and but fourteen miles from the City Hall, is yet separated from the sweltering city, so far as climate and atmosphere is concerned, as if it were in another hemisphere.

As a boom-town Summer resort Arverne stands pre-eminent, and yet "boom" is not exactly the word to apply to it, unless it can be made to mean a healthy as well as rapid growth. In less than a generation Arverne has been metamorphosed from a trackless waste of sand and meadowland into a colony that has its Millionaires' Row as well as its more humble cottages, two of the finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast, a boardwalk two and a half miles long; in short, everything that a first-class resort should have, and, none of those things that it would be better without.



ARVERNE AS IT WAS.

To-day Arverne is in readiness for what promises to be the biggest season in its history. Many of the cottagers have already taken possession of their homes, there is a good sprinkling of season guests at the hotels, and the balmy days of the past week have seen its boardwalk crowded with girls planning the Summer campaign, and laying out the programme of entertainments, both public and private, for which this resort is famous. In the height of the season there is no gayer spot on the Atlantic Coast and no more healthful.

The history of Arverne reads like a fairy legend. Experts who ought to know say that no place on the coast has developed so rapidly and wonderfully as this select residential section. Realty values have advanced enormously, and millions of dollars' worth of property—large hotels and fine cottages—now cover the tract where but a few years ago there were only sand dunes, with here and there a modest cottage.

Two hundred years ago the land known as Rockaway Neck, comprising what is now Arverne, Edgemere, Rockaway Beach, and Far Rockaway, was occupied solely by the Rec-a-wa-ha (Rockaway) Indians. It was considered a worthless tract by the white settlers in the neighborhood. The Sachems of the Rockaway tribe conveyed all the land to one John Palmer for £31 2s., and Palmer obtained a confirmation of the grant from Gov. Dongan, the charter bearing whose name still figures in the courts here, the consideration being a quit rent of five bushels of good Winter wheat annually.

Not long afterward Palmer sold the whole property to Richard Cornwell, and it remained in the possession of his descendants until 1809. Some portions are still in their possession. In that year sixteen persons who then owned the immense tract apportioned it between them. The partition suit was brought in the Common Pleas Court of Queens County, and is still recognized as the common source of all titles upon the strip. The Commissioners divided the property into forty-six parcels; sixteen being known as the western division, fifteen as the eastern division, and fifteen as marsh lots. An old road, which corresponds approximately with the present fine macadam boulevard, marked the division between the marsh lots and the beach lots.

John L. Norton was the first to begin developments, in 1833, when he came into possession of the easterly portion of the Cornwell tract. His property was Far Rockaway. Then Sea Side, at Rockaway Beach, was developed, James Remsen purchasing the western division of the tract in 1855.

And yet the cream of the tract had not been touched. Arverne stands to-day as a living example of what man's energy can force from nature. It looked uninviting enough when, in 1880, the development of Arverne and Edgemere began. The original owners by this time had either forgotten or abandoned their property.

About this time came Remington Vernam, the "Father of Arverne" as he is still affectionately called. He was a well-known New York lawyer, and the first to appreciate the enormous possibilities of the place as a residential section if it could be laid out in streets and villa plots with the improvements of a city.

With that end in view, he and his wife, Mrs. Florence G. Vernam, bought nearly all the land between Rockaway Beach and Edgemere and commenced improvements. The sandy road was straightened out and the wide and beautiful boulevard of to-day took its place; sand hills, some of which were twenty feet high, were leveled off; streets were laid out, sewers and sidewalks built, and gradually a few villas appeared.

Then it was that a name for the place was thought of. Mrs. Vernam, than whom no one knew better the immense task that her husband had achieved, wanted to call it, with a wife's appreciation, "R. Vernam." Mr. Vernam objected to this personal element, and out of this combination, after debating the subject pro and con, was evolved the name "Arverne," to which "By-the-Sea" was added later on.

From that time on the development was rapid. In 1895 there were already a large number of fine residences. To-day there are about 700 houses in Arverne, of which 450 are private residences, and about 250 supply accommodations for the Summer boarder. In 1895 the village of Arverne-by-the-Sea was incorporated, and the wonderful improvement went on. The village was bonded, and fine macadam streets, concrete sidewalks, street lights, sewers, gas, water, electricity, a fire-house, church, village hall, and a brick school building were erected.

Mrs. Vernam had not a little to do with the wonderful growth of the magic city. She actually designed over forty houses built by her and her husband, and superintended the erection of them. She traveled to Europe to study and perfect the sewerage system which she introduced. She planned and supervised the erection of the Hotel Arverne, which, with Colonial Hall, is the finest hotel property on the coast.

Mr. Vernam is very modest when it comes to speaking of his achievements in Arverne. He says his wife was the executive, and he was only the plowman. "She planned the whole thing," he says. "She arranged the plan of the town and the hotel. She laid out the streets and sewers, and made a special study in Holland with regard to sanitation. She saw Arverne as it is to-day before we built a house or opened a street. Do you know that there is never such a thing as an unrented house in Arverne? What other resort can lay claim to that popularity? And the growth will go on, for when Arverne is four times as big as she is now there will be four times as many people who will want to live there."

There is always a great fascination in reading of the great growth of property values in New York, of how the vast fortunes of the Astors and other big land owners were acquired. The growth of real estate values on Manhattan Island, when the difference in length of time is considered, pales into insignificance as compared with the growth of values in this city by the sea. When Mr. Vernam bought the property of about 800 acres, upland, sand, meadow, and waste, he averaged about $100 an acre for the upland and $25 an acre for the meadow. His highest price was paid for the remaining Cornwell interests, consisting of about 150 acres, for which he paid $16,000.

Having purchased some meadow land for $10 an acre, Mr. Vernam resold it within two years for $700 an acre. The same property is now being developed on a capitalization of $10,000 an acre. From $10 to $10,000 in twenty years!

About the same time that Mr. Vernam was making the Cornwell purchase an intimate friend of his, who owned some property there, was very desirous of selling out at $100 an acre. It was with the greatest difficulty that this owner was persuaded to hang on to his property for a while. To-day the same property yields its thankful owner a net income of $25,000 a year. Another instance is recorded of a loan by a trust company of $30,000 an acre for property on the ocean front.

Many owners of Arverne cottages have paid for them by renting them furnished for the Summer season only, for which period they receive a sum largely in excess of the amount required to carry the property for a year, and in addition they may, if they desire, occupy the house, rent free, for the balance of the year.

The improved transit facilities account in large measure for the constantly increasing demand for accommodations. The present running time of thirty minutes will be further reduced to about twenty when the Atlantic Avenue improvement is completed. When the plans of the Long Island Road are perfected it is believed that it will be possible to deliver passengers from the city by the sea to Times Square within half an hour.

The wealth invested at Arverne at a rough estimate is placed at between $22,000,000 and $25,000,000. Plots on the ocean front, 100 by 100, and there are mighty few of these, are held at a minimum price of $20,000. Inside street lots now bring from $1,200 to $2,500 each.

That Mr. Vernam's belief in the growth of Arverne has not lessened is evidenced by the fact that he is now developing the adjoining tract, Vernam Park. There are some 10,000 lots in this property and the work of developing them is being carried on with vigor all the time. The lots now sell from $500 to $2,000 each, and it is believed that their increase in value will be as great and steady as in Arverne.

A new and effective system for reclaiming the meadow land is in operation. Mr. Vernam is dredging from the bay from which the sand is pumped and thrown over the meadow land to a distance of from 1,000 to 2,500 feet. At the same time a deep water channel is being made for vessels. What was formerly low flat land is now a harbor thirty feet deep, and freight boats arrive and depart every day.

In your Summer home in Arverne you can have every accommodation afforded by your city residence and a lot of things that you can't get in town. There is no better sewerage system anywhere in the world. It is as near perfection as human ingenuity can make anything. The water, clear and cold, comes from a system of artesian wells. There is no such thing as a hot night in Arverne, for even when the breezes blow from the land side they come to Arverne laden with the tang of the salt air from Jamaica Bay.

Arverne is as accessible as Harlem. It has the safest and finest bathing beach on the Atlantic Coast, the only one approaching it being at Cape May. It is far superior to the one at Atlantic City. The mild slope of the beach makes the use of ropes unnecessary. It has a boardwalk two and a half miles long.

For automobilists it is a paradise, for between it and Brooklyn there is a macadam road twenty-four miles long, flat as a table, and kept as clean as a cottage floor. A spin over this road from the office to the seaside cottage is a delight that may be more easily imagined than described.

The surrounding places, long noted as Summer resorts, Rockaway Beach, Seaside, Edgemere, Far Rockaway, Cedarhurst, and Wave Crest, afford to the residents of Arverne the attraction of beautiful drives over the roads for which Long Island is famous.

There are two railroad stations in Arverne, one on Gaston Avenue, known as the Arverne Station, located near the centre of the resort, and the other known as the Straiton Avenue Station, about half a mile further east. Around these two stations centre the few stores of the village, most of them being branches of prominent New York establishments, receiving fresh provisions daily and making marketing easy.

Restrictions limit the erection of places except for private residence to the vicinity of the stations. No stables are allowed except in specified localities distant from the residence section, and all buildings are required to stand at least fifteen feet back from the streets, which gives the place its attractive appearance.

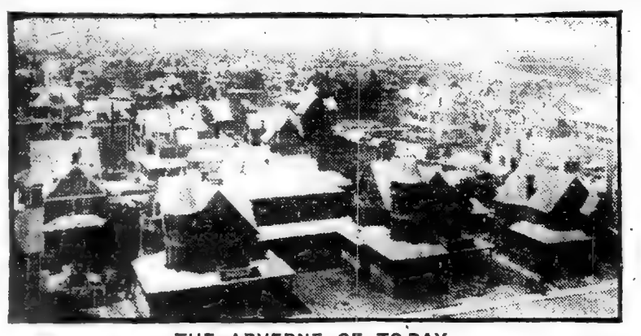
The Union Church, in which clergymen of various sects officiate during the season, is conveniently located, and was erected by public subscription on land donated by William H. Ammerman. A handsome brick schoolhouse has been erected, at a cost of $50,000.

Arverne's streets, next to the architectural beauties of its residences, form one of its most attractive features. The streets are from 50 to 80 feet wide, are all macadamized and curbed, and have cement sidewalks, culverts, and drains. There are no telegraph poles, all wires having been laid underground within recent years.

There are two main thoroughfares from east to west, one known as the Arverne Boulevard and the other as Ocean Avenue. The former is a country road running from Rockaway Park, on the extreme west of the settled portions of Rockaway Beach, to Far Rockaway, and connecting with the main road running the entire length of Long Island.

Ocean Avenue branches out from the Boulevard and lies between it and the ocean. It was recently extended toward Edgemere. The other streets run north and south from the bay to the ocean, 200 feet apart.

This, then, is Arverne, the Queen City of the Sea, and by great odds the most attractive resort within striking distance of any large city on the continent.



THE ARVERNE OF TO-DAY.

MEN RESPONSIBLE FOR ARVERNE'S SUCCESS.



EDWARD WALDMAN.
WILLIAM H. AMMERMAN.
LEO ROSENGARTEN.
I. H. ROSENFELD.
REMINGTON VERNAM.
A. E. KARELSON.
THOMAS F. ROCHFORD.
LEWIS H. MAY.
L. HART.

MRS. M. E. DALE.

The Dale boarding cottage on Summerfield Avenue, near the ocean, is one of the most popular places at Arverne for select guests. Mrs. M. E. Dale, the owner, has conducted this place for the past fifteen years, and her popularity seems to be ever on the increase. The location is delightful, most of the rooms commanding a beautiful view of the ocean as well as the bay. The cuisine is of superior excellence, and many visitors to Arverne for a day take advantage of the pleasure in dining at this beautiful hotel.

LEO ROSENGARTEN.

Another popular resident of Arverne is Mr. Leo Rosengarten, a retired merchant of Manhattan. Mr. Rosengarten has large property interests in Arverne, and is much interested in its welfare. He is continually buying property, and he believes Arverne is the coming select seaside resort. He has the distinction of building one of the finest bathhouses on the Atlantic Coast. It is situated in front of the Colonial Hall, and cost $8,000. He also owns two houses on Storm Avenue and the ocean front at that point.

LEWIS H. MAY.

One of the best-known residents of Arverne is Lewis H. May, and he has done much to make the resort the popular place it is. Mr. May has made rapid strides to prominence in the real estate world, and some of the biggest transactions in Arverne property have been concluded through him.

The sale of the Arverne Hotel last year from William H. Sparks to I. H. Rosenfeld was concluded by Mr. May, the transaction involving $250,000. On Friday last Mr. May also concluded another large transfer of Arverne property, when he sold the whole block front on the beach, between Ammerman and Meredith Avenues to L. Hart, the florist, for $50,000.

Mr. May has a large branch of his real estate business in Arverne, as may be imagined from the business he is doing in property there. He is General Manager and Treasurer of the L. H. May Company at Arverne, and is also Vice President of the Charles F. Noyes Real Estate Company of Manhattan.

"The steady increase in values of Arverne property continues this year," said Mr. May yesterday. "This has been the biggest season I have ever known, and real estate values are from 10 to 20 per cent. higher than they were last year. One of the best evidences of the business done and the popularity of the resort may be gained when I tell you that of the hundreds of properties for rent every year there are only seven or eight which are now tenantless."

Mr. May has associated with him Mr. Alexander Fraser, a wealthy young Brooklynite, who has already made rapid strides toward prominence in the real estate field. A brilliant future is predicted for him by his host of friends.

A. E. KARELSEN.

A. E. Karelsen, senior member of the firm of A. E. & E. A. Karelsen, was conducting a successful general real estate business in New York City, when in 1893 the possibilities of the development of the then small settlement called Arverne was brought to his attention by one of the largest property owners of that time, Isidore Stern. Mr. Stern induced Mr. Karelsen to establish a branch of his business at Arverne, and shortly after locating there he associated with him both of his sons, Eph. A. Karelsen and David A. Karelsen. To the combined efforts of this trio much of the progress that Arverne has met with since that date can be attributed.

The year following, 1894, the Village of Arverne-by-the-Sea was incorporated. Mr. Karelsen was twice elected Clerk of the Village, and retained the post until the village was merged by the Consolidation act into Greater New York.

Remington Vernam, finding the firm of A. E. & E. A. Karelsen aggressive, energetic, and competent, gave it much of his patronage, and assisted in its continuous success. In 1898, over sixty buildings of all kinds were built as the direct result of the Karelsen combination.

When A. E. Karelsen compiled the first tax list for the assessments of property there were in all 268 parcels belonging to 177 owners, the total number of cottages was 132. To-day the owners' list numbers 265, and the number of buildings has increased to 355.

In 1896, after the failure of the various conflicting interests to combine on a plan of general improvement, Mr. Karelsen prepared a petition to the Board of Trustees for the issuing of bonds for the laying of new sewers, and improving the old system, for the laying of ten miles of concrete sidewalks, and for the building of five miles of macadamized roads.

When the archives and books were examined by the expert accountants prior to their being turned over to the City of New York, Mr. Karelsen, as Clerk, was complimented on the manner in which the archives and books were compiled and kept, and they have ever since formed the bases of reference for all matters pertaining to the property interests of the city or owners within the boundaries of the Village of Arverne.

I. H. ROSENFELD.

When I. H. Rosenfeld, already known to many persons as the proprietor of the famous Café Boulevard in New York, took possession of the magnificent Arverne Hotel he gave an impetus to the resort that few hotel men could have given. The fact that Rosenfeld was at the helm meant much to the hotel patrons. They knew he would stop at no expense that added to their comfort, and he went about living up to his reputation in a thoroughly characteristic way.

When Mr. Rosenfeld bought the Arverne Hotel last year for $250,000 it was considered then one of the finest hostelries on the coast. It wasn't fine enough to suit Rosenfeld, however, and he spent $50,000 to put it into the shape in which it is found to-day. Few hotels, in or out of the city, equal it, and none can surpass it in general excellence.

The big pile stands but 200 feet from the beach, and is so situated that three sides face the ocean. Of the 500 guests that it can accommodate but few need to complain that they have not "ocean room." The hotel was not built to accommodate as many persons as possible as so many other resort hostelries. It was built to afford comfort to its guests. Hence it is that in it there is no room smaller than 16 by 18 feet.

The name of Rosenfeld stands for good cooking, as will be attested by the popularity of the Café Boulevard. It is safe to infer that it will continue at Arverne. Sea food caught within sight of the hotel in the ocean and bay will be a feature, and the poultry and vegetables will be supplied from several fine farms in the vicinity. The wine cellar, especially as regards Hungarian wines, is the most elaborate of any hotel on the coast.

The Arverne Casino will be this year, as it was last year, one of the principal attractions of the Summer resort. Between it and the hotel are the famous Italian Gardens, unique in design and brilliant with many hued flowers and graceful palms. The Peace Commission, which visited the hotel last year, said of this garden that it compared favorably with the most noted of its kind in Europe. It has never been excelled for beauty in this country.

In the basement of the hotel is an immense salt-water swimming pool and a thoroughly equipped gymnasium. On this floor also is the open-air restaurant, which is deservedly popular. The Rosenfeld establishments are also well known for the delightful Hungarian music which is to be heard in them. At Arverne Mr. Rosenfeld will have this year one of the finest Hungarian orchestras that can be brought together.

Mr. Rosenfeld has associated with him a number of gentlemen whose care it will be to see that the guests are plentifully supplied with amusements. On the upper floor of the hotel is a large ballroom and theatre, and here dances and theatrical performances will be given regularly. There will be also a steady round of concerts, receptions, and card parties.

Mr. Rosenfeld anticipates the biggest season in the history of the resort.

THE AVERY INN.

The Avery Inn, conducted by Frederick W. Avery, is one of the most successful hostelries in Arverne. Mr. Avery caters not only to the families, but the lone bachelor comes in for part of his attention. To accommodate those for whom matrimony has as yet shown no charms Mr. Avery erected Bachelor Hall, an entirely separate establishment, where, as the name implies, the unwedded man can find comforts.

The Inn is situated on the ocean front, between the terminus of Vernam and Jessica Avenues.

The location affords a magnificent view, with cool breezes from the ocean.

The beach in front of the hotel is reserved for guests.

The reception and smoking rooms are modern and commodious, and with their attractive furnishings partake more of the features of a country home than a hotel. High-class music is furnished daily by a competent orchestra.

The dining room is so planned with glass sides that ocean views are obtained, and comfortably seats 150 guests.

The building is equipped with fire escapes and fire hose on every floor.

Mr. Avery states that the booking this year at his hotel is far in excess of that of the previous year. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to provide every comfort for his guests, and to all appearances has succeeded admirably.

COLONIAL HALL.

Another of Arverne's prides is the magnificent Colonial Hall, located directly on the ocean front, and affording from its every room a full sweep of the beauties of the ocean.

Edward Waldman, who built and designed the big Colonial structure, has failed in no respect to make it a resort for the best class of patrons. The Hall is 240 feet long by 65 feet wide. It contains 150 rooms and twenty-five suites, with private bath. All the rooms have hot and cold running water, large closets, and electricity is supplied throughout the house by a separate plant owned by the house.

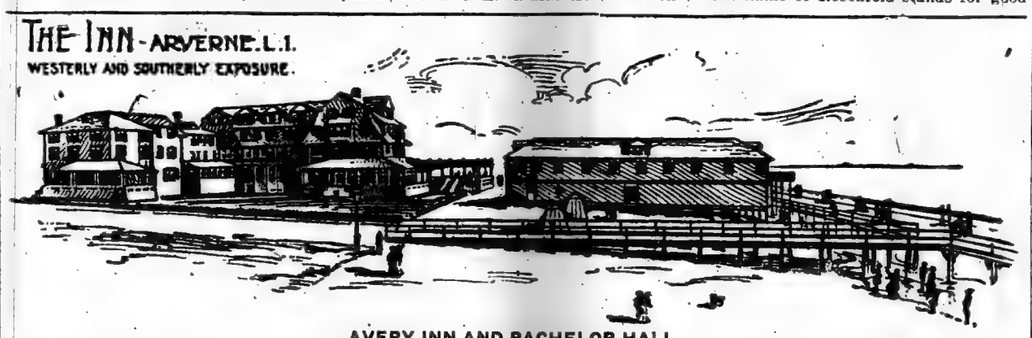
At a large cost the management have this year increased the bathhouse facilities, and no hotel on the coast will be better equipped in this regard.

The owners also announce that they will endeavor to excel, if this be possible, their past efforts in providing a cuisine that shall be unexcelled in every particular. Extensive alterations have been made during the Winter and Spring, the dining rooms have been enlarged, and in every way all has been done to increase the comforts of guests and improve the efficiency of the dining room service.

What it means to be in a hotel in which every room commands an extended view of the ocean need not be commented upon. Such advantages are obvious.

The booking for the season at Colonial Hall has been of the highest class. A great number of prominent society folk from New York and from cities in the West have made engagements so that there is every indication that Mr. Waldman's season will be a record-breaker.

A full programme of dances, musicales, and card parties has been arranged, and an excellent orchestra has been engaged for the season. There are a splendidly equipped café, billiard rooms, and open-air restaurant. In fact, nothing has been left undone to cater to the comfort of patrons.



AVERY INN AND BACHELOR HALL.

WILLIAM H. AMMERMAN.

One of the few men responsible for Arverne's early success is Mr. William H. Ammerman, who at one time owned more than one-third of the property at this "Queen of Seaside Resorts." Mr. Ammerman is active at all times in the interest and betterment of Arverne. He is a prominent Custom House broker in Manhattan, and is well-known socially. He has done more for the success of Arverne than any one man outside of Mr. Vernam. Ammerman Avenue, one of the prettiest thoroughfares in the village, was named after Mr. Ammerman. He resides in a beautiful cottage with his family in the heart of Arverne's aristocracy.

ANNIE C. SUMMERFIELD.

One of the most popular residents and large property owners is Mrs. Annie Cornwell Summerfield. Mrs. Summerfield is the proud possessor of three strips of land in the heart of Arverne which has been in the family since its purchase by Richard Cornwell in 1668, who purchased it the previous year from John Palmer, who in the previous year bought it from Tack-a-Pousha, the head of the tribe of Indians bearing his name. Mrs. Summerfield has the original deeds from the Indians in her possession.

B. A. HARD.

One of the attractive improvements in this beautiful seaside village this year is the two-story hotel on the ocean front at the foot of Straiton Avenue, erected by Mr. B. A. Hard for the accommodation of bachelors and gentlemen and their wives. The building is of magnificent design and commands an unobstructed view of the ocean. Broad piazzas surround the hotel and are fitted with comfortable lounging chairs.

Mr. Hard is one of Arverne's oldest residents, and is a son-in-law of the late John Straiton, who built the first house in that section of Arverne, known as the Robert Burns cottage, on Straiton Avenue, in which Mr. Hard and his family now reside.

THOMAS F. ROCHFORD.

Although practically a newcomer, Mr. Thomas F. Rochford, head of the Postal Telegraph Company in Brooklyn, has already shown marked interest in the further development of Arverne. His purchase of the beautiful Nautilus cottage on Straiton Avenue and 250 feet of ocean front is only the forerunner of many big purchases he contemplates making in the near future. Mr. Rochford is a very wealthy man, and owns more than $2,000,000 worth of property on the Heights in Brooklyn. He is a member of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club and owns many hunters and blue ribbon horses. He is indeed a valuable addition to the ranks of millionaire property owners in Arverne.

M. NAHM.

Mr. M. Nahm, the well-known boniface of New York and Far Rockaway, is now located in Arverne. He is conducting a restaurant and café on Gaston Avenue, running through to the Boulevard, which are similar to those which have made Mr. Nahm famous in the catering line. The spacious dining and music room facing the Boulevard is, to say the least, very inviting. Mr. Nahm, whose popularity seems to be ever on the increase, states that his same high standard of catering will prevail this season. The bowling alleys are well patronized afternoons and evenings. Ladies' and gentlemen's clubs are now forming, and competition promises to be keen. Valuable prizes will be offered to the ladies bowling the highest scores. A high-class string orchestra will add to the amusement of the bowlers as well as the other guests.



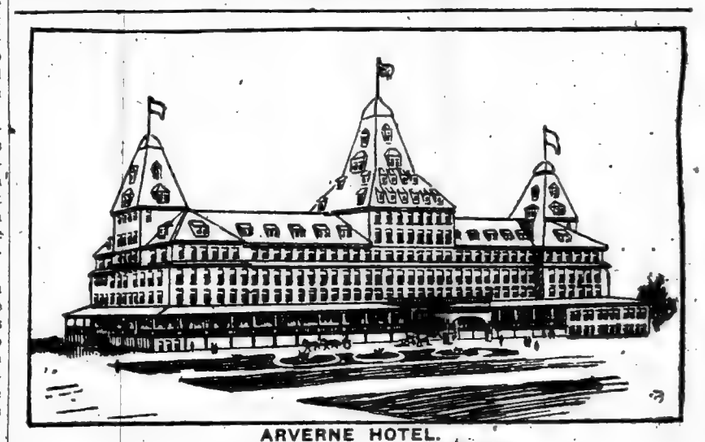
BATHING HOUR AT ARVERNE.

L. HART.

Mr. L. Hart, the well-known New York florist, who caters to the fashionable set, is one of Arverne's biggest property owners. Among his holdings are the block on the Boulevard, between Gaston and Meredith Avenues, on which he has erected several buildings used for marketing places. They are without exception the finest places of this kind at any seaside resort. The architecture of the exterior is of magnificent design, and is really a credit to Arverne. The upper floors of these buildings are used as bachelor apartments. The rooms are all handsomely furnished, and many of them command a beautiful view of the ocean. There is already quite a demand for these apartments. The purchase by Mr. Hart of another whole block of property on Friday is told in another column.

VILLA THYLL.

The Villa Thyll on Summerfield Avenue is another of Arverne's pretty boarding cottages, and is conducted by Mrs. Thyll personally, who is well known in the high class catering line. The rooms, many of them affording an ocean view, are handsomely furnished.



ARVERNE HOTEL.

THE BRITAIN.

Miss A. J. Barker, another of Arverne's prominent residents, conducts the high class boarding cottages known as the Britain on Meredith Avenue and the Ocean. The location is considered one of the best in Arverne. The popularity of the Britain is too well known to make much mention. Miss Barker will adhere to the same high standard of catering which has characterized her efforts in the past.

SPRAY VILLA.

Another attractive boarding cottage is that of the Spray Villa, conducted by Mrs. H. W. Nathans. The cottage is located on Ammerman Avenue, and commands a beautiful view of the ocean. The rooms are beautifully furnished, and in fact everything was planned with only one idea, and that was for the complete comfort of guests. The cuisine is of the best, and a successful season for Mrs. Nathans seems assured.

THE MANHATTAN.

One of the most attractive boarding cottages in Arverne is that of the Manhattan, on Storm Avenue, near the Straiton Avenue station, and conducted by Mr. M. A. Feuerlicht. The cottage is beautifully located, and the interior is tastefully and handsomely furnished. The rooms and cuisine are all that can be expected at a high-class hotel. Mr. Feuerlicht numbers among his guests many prominent merchants of Manhattan and their families.

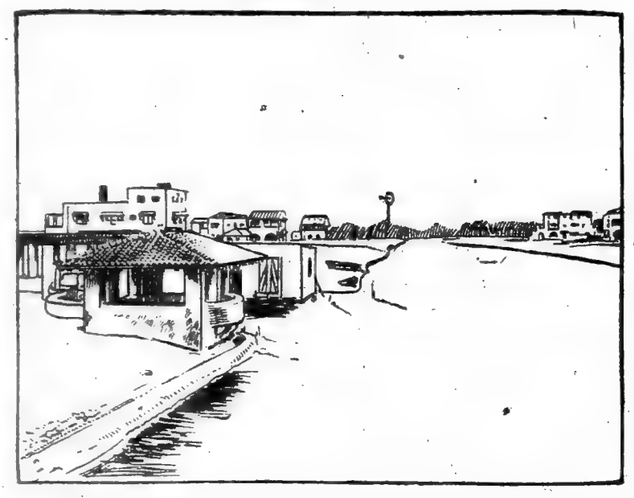
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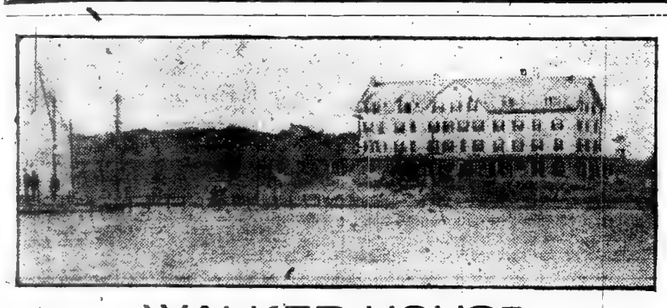
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A. E. DICK, Manager, Long Beach, L. I.

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WALKER HOUSE,

EAST QUOGUE, L. I.

Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still water bathing.

WILLARD S. FRENCH.

Manhattan Beach

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

Will Open Wednesday, June 14

T. F. SILLECK, Manager,
289 4th Av., at 23d St., N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 22

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,
289 4th Av. at 23d St., N. Y.

Tel., 6,246—Gramercy, care Town and Country Hotel and Travel Bureau.

THE PARK INN.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I.
TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION, L. I. R. R.
WILL OPEN JUNE 15.

Booking office, Grisey House, 29th St. & B'way

A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL.
CHAS. A. CARRIGAN, Prop.

DOXSEY HOUSE,

Blue Point, L. I. Select house; accommodates forty guests; superior table; near station and bay; boating, bathing and fishing.
MRS. M. DOXSEY.

TOLEMAN COTTAGE,

BLUE POINT, L. I. Nicely furnished rooms; homelike accommodations; first-class table; reasonable rates. MRS. A. TOLEMAN.

JARVIS HOUSE,

BLUE POINT, L. I. Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; near station and bay; adults, $8; children, $6. A. O. ALBIN.

WINYAH COTTAGES, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.—Boarding by the day, week, or month; pleasantly situated near Deering's Harbor; fine boating, bathing, fishing. For rates, L. A. GRIFFING, Prop.

BREEZE LAWN, FREEHOLD, NEW YORK.

Pleasant farm house. Table and rooms first class. Capacity 30. $6-$7. E. STORY.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

FOREST HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, L. I.

Near bay; grove of shade trees; boating, bathing, fishing. Open June 1st. J. Bauer.

The Bell House,

at Bellport, L. I.,

on Great South Bay.

Surf and salt water bathing, boating, fishing, etc.

House newly renovated. First-class table; large, airy rooms; shady lawn.

Rates—$10 to $15.

Edward Lohman,

Proprietor.

PINE GROVE HOTEL,

OCEAN AVENUE,

PATCHOGUE, L. I.,

NOW OPEN.

Under New and Competent Management. All the pleasures of the country and all the conveniences of the city to be found at this POPULAR SUMMER RESORT.

Sailing, Fishing, Shooting, Dancing, Tennis, &c. Magnificent Scenery; Delightful Climate; Spacious, well-ventilated rooms; Comfortable beds; modern improvements. Prompt and attentive service. Cuisine unexcelled; finest farm and market products. Best cooking. Write for terms and particulars,

C. E. ANDERSON.

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ROCKVILLE CENTRE HOTEL.

First-class accommodations for permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates; open all year. Chris. Munk, Prop., Rockville Centre, L. I.

BAY SHORE, L. I.

Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent table; boating, bathing and good fishing. Miss E. Wickes, 24 Third Ave., Bay Shore, L. I.

BLUE POINT INN,

Blue Point, L. I., has changed hands, and if you come and see us, we don't say we have the best, but equal to any.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Queen of Seaside Resorts.

This famous Summer home of many of New York's social set is only forty minutes from Manhattan.

Far Rockaway offers more advantages to the Summer resident and visitor than most of the high-class seaside resorts. Its close proximity to the city, its wide stretch of beach—the finest on the Atlantic Coast—its fine roads for bicycling, driving, and automobiling, as well as miles of shaded lanes and broad avenues, really make it one of nature's own resorts.

Following is a list of the best hotels and cottages where guests can secure first-class accommodations at moderate rates:

UNITED STATES HOTEL.
The Leading House.
MacCASTLAND & DOWNING.
Booklets.

WAVERLY HOTEL.
French and Luechow's German style of cooking. Famous shore dinners. All imported beverages. Beautiful rooms. All improvements. Tiarks & Muller.

HOTEL WALDORF.
Under new management; newly renovated throughout; located on Central Av., near ocean; first-class rooms; excellent table; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. H. Schrader.

AMERICAN HOTEL.
Nicely furnished rooms. Excellent table. Dinner parties and transients accommodated. Terms reasonable. Near ocean.
JOHN J. BUSHELL.

THE BELVEDERE
Open May 30th. Same management as the Windsor. Superior table. Beautiful rooms, facing ocean; shaded grounds. Select family house. Electric lights.

HOTEL IMPERIAL.
Far Rockaway's select resort. Beautiful dining room; excellent cuisine. Tastefully furnished rooms; shaded grounds; near ocean.
W. E. HAMMOND.

SAGAMORE HOTEL Electric lights throughout. Facing ocean. Beautiful view. Upper and lower covered piazzas. Music. Dinner parties and transients accommodated. FRED. HEUER.

THE WINDSOR.
Open May 30th. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

HOTEL MONTAUK,
at College Station and L. I. R. R. Depot. Restaurant table d'hote and a la carte. Inclosed Summer garden for afternoon and evening entertainments. George Ehret's extra lager on draught.
GEO. BRENG.



MASSAPEQUA HOTEL,

MASSAPEQUA, LONG ISLAND.

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY. 28 MILES FROM NEW YORK. NOW OPEN.

Under management of owner. Strictly first-class family resort. High-grade service at moderate rates. No better or more thoroughly equipped hotel on Long Island. For booklet and information call or address

THOS. H. FRASER, Owner. S. E. COFFIN, Manager.
727 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, 'Phone, 1900 Bedford, or Massapequa, Long Island

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.

15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. Finest cement sidewalks and macadam roads. First-class casinos. Wide shelving beach on which bicyclists and equestrians may ride. Garages.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO,
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN
Open for Guests June 29.
Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

GREENBERGER'S
OCEAN COTTAGES.
SUMMERFIELD AV., OCEAN FRONT.
High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. City 'phone 1483—79th St.
MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE MANHATTAN
Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.
MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE REMINGTON.
Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Fifth season. Same successful management. Extra large rooms. 350 feet of piazza. Telephone 5 Arverne. C. E. McBride, Arverne, or Broadway, northeast corner 80th St.

THE ELIZABETH.
Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

THE BRITAIN.
Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.
A. J. BARKER.

The INN
Ocean front Hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long. F. AVERY, Prop.

Hampton Hall,

OPPOSITE GOLF LINKS,
BELLPORT, LONG ISLAND,
On Great South Bay.

A select family house, replete with antique furnishings, and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest.

PATRONAGE SOLICITED.

Address JAS. B. SHAW.

SEA CLIFF HOTEL,
SEA CLIFF, L. I.
NORTH SHORE.
ELEVATED, PICTURESQUE, HEALTHFUL.
WIDE VERANDAS.
SHADED GROUNDS, EXCELLENT CUISINE, BOATING, BATHING, GOLF, TENNIS, BOWLING, BILLIARDS.
BOOKLETS.
PEET & DAILEY.
EDWARD E. KELLEY Manager

SEA VIEW HOUSE.
Sag Harbor, L. I.
Opens June 1; situated on Peconic Bay; bathing, boating, and fishing; all modern improvements; stable accommodations, &c.; table bountifully supplied with products of our own farm; homelike and comfortable; reached by boat or trains. Rates, $10 and upward. Address John K. Morris, The Mansfield, 12 West 44th St., New York City.

BAY AVENUE COTTAGES,
PATCHOGUE, L. I.
Near Great South Bay and lakes; still and surf bathing, boating, fishing, etc.; terms reasonable.
MRS. G. M. FIELD, Manager.

"BIDE-A-WEE,"
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Handsomely furnished rooms. All latest improvements; steam heat and electric lights. Table unsurpassed. Open all year. Terms $7 to $20. MISS THOMPSON.

OGLETHORPE COTTAGE,
Rockaway Beach, Hammel's Station. Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table. Transients accommodated. All improvements. Beautiful location, between ocean and bay. 23 Dodge Ave.

PRICE COTTAGE.
Waverly Ave., Rockaway Beach, Holland Station. Commodious rooms; pleasantly situated near ocean; excellent table. Moderate prices.
MRS. H. E. McKENNA.

Maple View House, Rockville Centre, L. I.
Two minutes from trolley; convenient to Point Lookout and Long Beach. Mrs SAMUEL HILL, Tel. 146 W. 2, Rockville Centre.

FAIR OAKS HOUSE, BAYPORT, L. I.
First-class accommodations at reasonable rates. Excellent table. Fine rooms. Beautiful view.
MRS. S. V. ROGERS.

EUREKA HOUSE,
Bayport, L. I.; on Great South Bay; first-class table; large airy rooms; terms moderate. Geo. T. Carr, Prop.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,
Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach. Direct ocean front. Newly renovated and refurnished. 3,000 ft.; sun parlor and palm garden. J. Wagerer, Prop.

THE WHITE HOUSE.
Bayport, L. I.; fronting on Great South Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, and tennis; large airy rooms; all improvements; references. Mrs. Dodge.

Sherman House, Babylon, L. I.—Select families accommodated at reasonable rates; all vegetables in season; every convenience for guests; superior table; boating, bathing, driving, and fishing. S. Tweedy.

SOUTHOLD HOTEL,

SOUTHOLD, L. I.

Pleasantly situated on Main road, three minutes from station and short walk to Peconic Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, driving, and other amusements; rooms are large and airy; good, wholesome food; best of service.

TERMS $10 PER WEEK UP.

For further particulars write to
THEO. HOINKIS,
Southold, L. I.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL AND COTTAGES. Now Open.

New York's Most Popular Family Resort.
Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. E. DICK, Manager.
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HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
Seaside and Country combined.
THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24.
Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY, at Victoria Hotel, Wednesdays only.

GILLEN HOUSE.
Babylon, L. I. All improvements. Large, airy rooms, with good table; terms reasonable and home comforts. Beautiful location. Terms on application.

GREENLAWN COTTAGE,
GARDEN CITY, L. I.
The garden spot of Long Island. Nicely furnished rooms; excellent table. Terms moderate. MRS. LANG.

BABYLON, L. I.
Neatly furnished rooms; superior food and homelike accommodations; bath and all improvements; beautiful location.
MRS. SELAH WOOD, James St., Babylon, L. I.

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ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.
Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

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Far Rockaway; Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.
Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop.

HERMON'S BELMONT HOTEL, formerly Westernacher's, Rockaway Beach, Hammel's Station. Now open. Excellent rooms. Latest improvements. American or European plan. Shore dinners.

BEDELL HOUSE,
Hempstead, L. I. Tastefully furnished rooms; excellent table; homelike accommodations. Terms reasonable. MRS. MARY BEDELL.

DOMINY HOUSE,
BAY SHORE, L. I.
Excellent location on Main Street near the water. Rooms large and airy; excellent cuisine.

PINE VILLA, Bay Shore, L. I.
Homelike family boarding house; accommodates 30; terms $8 to $9.
MRS. J. T. BROWN.

Hammel Station
Rockaway Beach

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT

It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.

HERMANN'S BELMONT HOTEL.

MANHANSET HOUSE -·- -·-

Manhanset Manor
Shelter Island,
N. Y.
ROBERT MURRAY, Mgr.
Also Manager Hotel Ponce de Leon, St. Augustine, Fla.

Although of exceptionally beautiful architecture and handsomely designed interiors, the House in no way lacks the fundamental features of home conveniences and all comfortable facilities—rather, these latter are strongly emphasized. Situated on the north shore of Shelter Island, overlooking the Bay and Greenport, the hotel commands an unequaled view of most pleasant scenery. Accommodations provide for 600 guests. The service is, of course, in accord with the general superiority of the house. Likewise the cuisine, which has been highly praised by all patrons each successive season. 18 hole Golf Course, Sailing, Bathing, Fishing, Beautiful Drives; Orchestra, Music Hall and Billiard Room are provided. Otis elevators, Suites with baths, modern fire protection. Ample livery accommodations adjacent. Every known sport and recreation is to be enjoyed at the Manhanset—in short, it is the ideal place for you this Summer. Ask for large new Booklet at The New York Times Information Bureau.

Or address the manager at Manhanset Manor, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

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FAMOUS RESTAURANT

ROCKAWAY BEACH

SEASIDE STATION
NOW OPEN

HERMAN'S BELMONT HOTEL,

Formerly Westernacher's,

ROCKAWAY BEACH
HAMMEL'S STATION

Now open. Excellent rooms.
Latest Improvements.

AMERICAN
or
EUROPEAN PLAN.

HOTEL ELDERHURST
HAMMEL'S
ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.

Strictly first-class family resort; sailing, bathing, tennis; everything for the convenience and pleasure of guests.

Open June 20, 1905.

Luke Eldert,
Owner and Proprietor.

15 WAVERLY AVE.,
Rockaway Beach, Holland's Station. Nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; boating, bathing and fishing; near ocean and bay; moderate rates.

COTTAGE TO LET.
Fourteen rooms and bath; all latest improvements; No. 12 South Pleasant Av., Rockaway Beach, Hammel's Station.

PHILLIP'S COTTAGE, Washington Av., Rockaway Park.—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences; large and airy rooms; near ocean; 3 minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated.

WANTED—Adults; quiet place; airy rooms; ¼ mile to bay; boating and fishing; rates, $7 to $9. Mrs. E. J. Sprague, Pine Grove Cottage, Islip, L. I.

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Brighton Beach
New York

NOW OPEN

E. CLARK KING, Proprietor.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
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N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

PENINSULA HOUSE.
Good Ground, L. I.
Delightfully located on water's edge. Boating, sailing, bathing, good driving and fishing. Select guests accommodated. Rooms large and excellently furnished. Cuisine unexcelled.
L. G. SQUIRES.

Pine View House.—Pleasantly situated on Shinnecock Bay; large, airy rooms; broad veranda, surrounded with shade; ideal place for families; surf and still-water bathing, sailing, fishing, golf, tennis; excellent roads for driving and cycling. For terms and booklet address John Loving, Prop., East Quogue, L. I. Telephone 83 W.

LILLIAN VIOLA VILLA.
First-class accommodations; excellent table; terms moderate. 291 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, Holland Station.

GUEBEL'S HOTEL,
Lindenhurst, L. I.—Nicely furnished rooms; good table; all latest improvements; rate $7.00.

THE HAMPTON,
Good Ground, L. I.
On Shinnecock Bay. Excellent cuisine. $10-$15 per week. Fourth season. Booklet on request. E. WILLIAMS, Prop.

Knollside, Manhasset, L. I.—35 minutes from New York, on North Shore; large Colonial house; bath, electricity; fresh vegetables, milk. Terms and booklet upon application. The Misses Behannan, Manhasset, L. I.

COTTAGES TO RENT,
or for sale; Bayport, L. I.; on Great South Bay. Geo. T. Carr, Real estate broker.

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AND COTTAGES.
ARTHUR BAVE, Manager,
WARDENCLYFFE-ON-SOUND.



Wardenclyffe Inn is on the beautiful North Shore of Long Island, on the Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Railroad. The unusual combination of woods, rolling country, nearness to the Metropolis, long water front, with safe, clean, sunny beach; excellent bathing, boating; the high bluffs overlooking the widest stretch of the Sound; the good roads and drives, make Wardenclyffe an ideal place for Summer. Send for free booklet, giving full information regarding

Terms at the Inn.
Cottages for Rent. Lots for Sale.

Wardenclyffe-on-Sound,
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Mr. Bave formerly managed Princeton Inn and Briarcliffe Lodge.

THE NEW CAFFREY HOUSE
EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
50 feet from Shinnecock Bay.
High location; Pleasant Pine Air. Cool Sea Breezes. A healthful place. House equipped with modern improvements.
Excellent table; wholesome, nutritious food.
Shinnecock Bay is ideally adapted for bathing, rowing and sailing. Exciting club races held within view of the piazza. TELEPHONE SERVICE.
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Villa Thyll.
(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
OPEN JUNE 1ST.
Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 21st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 6072 Gramercy.
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NEXT STATION TO ARVERNE, 25 mins. out.
Fifty nice rooms; faces OCEAN BEACH; perfect cooking, dainty service, electricity. Plans of rooms at 187 Madison Av. and 53 Leonard St., N. Y. City.
WRITE AT ONCE FOR BOOKLET.

PINE GROVE HOUSE, Shinnecock Bay.—Forest shade to water edge, green grass everywhere; house width of city street from beautiful salt water bay; broad piazza, swept by ocean breezes; 60 guests; pine forests close to house; bicycle paths to all parts of the Island; bathing free at the door; ocean bathing at life saving station opposite; abundant table from farm, bay, and ocean. Address J. E. TUNNELL, East Quogue, L. I.

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Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet. SEA CLIFF, L. I.

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ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
SELECT.
Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

GEORGE MEINHARDT'S HOTEL
Shelter Island Heights.
LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

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HUDSON RIVER COUNTIES.

The Belvidere,

PEARL RIVER, N. Y.

Accommodates 100 Guests.

Summer Boarding House.

Situated on the highest point in Rockland County, 720 feet above sea level. Within commuting distance of New York City, one hour's ride.

ATTRACTIONS:

Large Observatory, Dining Parlor, Orchestra and Pianola.

First-class Livery.

Electric lights, modern improvements, and other first-class accommodations.

PASTIMES:

Croquet, Baseball and Tennis Grounds, Boating, Bathing and Fishing.

THE BELVIDERE is well known for its excellent table; our farm of 29 acres produces all our vegetables, eggs, etc. Rates: Transients, $2 per day; season guests, $10 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.

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The Summer Problem Solved.

The business man perplexed with the question of a country resort for himself and family where he may find home surroundings and accustomed comforts and luxuries sufficiently near the city to permit easy commutation will find a happy present of the Essex. No solution of his problem in! No mosquitoes. Open fires.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL, PARK HILL, YONKERS.

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Information, Terms, &c., upon request.

If you want to spend your vacation in

A Most Delightful Section,

Buy Your Ticket for Village of

NEW PALTZ N. Y.

In famous Wallkill Valley, at foot of Shawangunk Mountains. Scenery unsurpassed in New York State.

Send for circular and list of boarding houses to

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GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.

Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet.

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WELKEN HALL.

A beautiful Summer home; erected this Summer at Mount Kisco, Westchester County, N. Y.; house lighted by electricity; newly furnished throughout, with all appointments; strictly high-class; fine bass and pickerel fishing in the vicinity; horses also kept; altitude high and view superb, one hour from Grand Central Depot; 30 trains daily; commutation rate 13½ cents; terms and booklet on request. Address TOWNSEND MATHEWS, Proprietor, Mount Kisco, N. Y.

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SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.

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QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.

Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.

WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office Plaza Hotel, May 15th to 31st.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
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Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Fisher's Island, N.Y.

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7 miles at sea. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Sailing. Music daily. Illustrated circular.

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ON LONG LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.

Choicest location; situated in the heart of the Great North Woods; rooms en suite; private baths; single rooms; cottages to let. Bass and Trout Fishing. Golf. Illustrated booklet on application.

Call or address JAS. H. REARDON, 158 5th Av., Room 1,115; Tel., 6044 Gramercy.

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Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.,

will open June 1st and remain open all the year; capacity, 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 15 minutes from Grand Central Station; golf, tennis, riding, driving.

REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.

Fine orchestra. Long distance telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. Garden City Hotel, L. I.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application.

OPENS MAY 27TH.

ROCKY REST A private residence, three miles from Peekskill, near Convenient and comfortable R. Hallock, Peekskill, N.Y. Lake Mohegan

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Newburgh, N. Y.
Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE COLUMBIAN,

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N.Y.

The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open JUNE 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

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Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

HILL CREST HOUSE.

Fine large house; mile from Katonah, N. Y.; broad porches; fine lawn; shade; fresh vegetables, milk, eggs; good roads; high elevation; stabling.

FARM HOUSE, large rooms, five miles from Peekskill, near OSCAWANA LAKE. Fruit, vegetables, &c. Fine lawn and shade. ANEBY C. BARGER, Peekskill, N. Y. R. F. D. No. 7.

FARM HOUSE AT CORNWALL, N. Y., will open May 1 for guests; will be open the year round; rate $6 to $7 per week; children under 12 half price. S. G. SWENSON, Box 106.

Clawbonny; all improvements; near Ausable Chasm; pine grove; $8 to $12; circulars. Eagle Bureau or E. A. Jordan, Keeseville, N. Y.

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For large, cool rooms, first-class table, address Box 37, Cornwall, N. Y.

THE OSPREY HOUSE

will open June 1. Booklet. C. E. VAN DENBURGH, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

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KNICKERBOCKER LODGE, Fishkill, N. Y. Situated on banks of beautiful lake up in the mountains; fishing, boating, shooting, tennis, amusement hall; immense broad piazzas; stabling; own fruits, vegetables; herd Jersey cows; 15 minutes station; rates, single, $10-$15; double, $8-$12; daily, $2. Illustrated booklet. City office, 235 West 23d.

Briarcliff Manor, New York.

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The Elmer situated on high bluff overlooking one of the finest sections of the Hudson. Elec. lights; all improvements. Terms moderate. well-conducted house for refined people.

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Convenient location, beautiful scenery, healthful country.

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Refined people, and unexcelled facilities for link and court golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, boating, swimming pool, baseball. Beautiful drives and excellent orchestra. NO MOSQUITOES.

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Best White Sulphur, Magnesia and Chalybeate Springs in the World

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With its standard gauge through car line, offers improved train service to the public for the season of 1905. This section is becoming famous for private parks and cottage life. It also has its large hotels, the boarding house, and the farm house. There are over 1,000 of these houses, which will entertain guests and provide a Summer home.

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THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.
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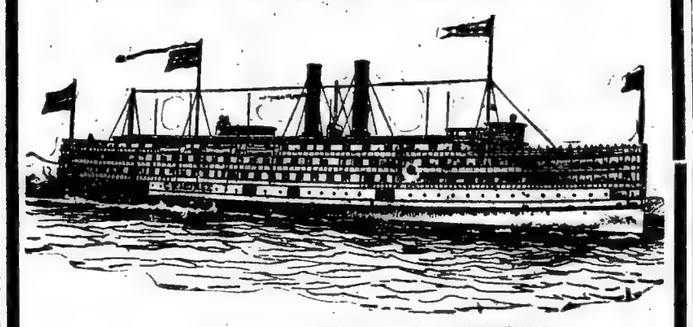
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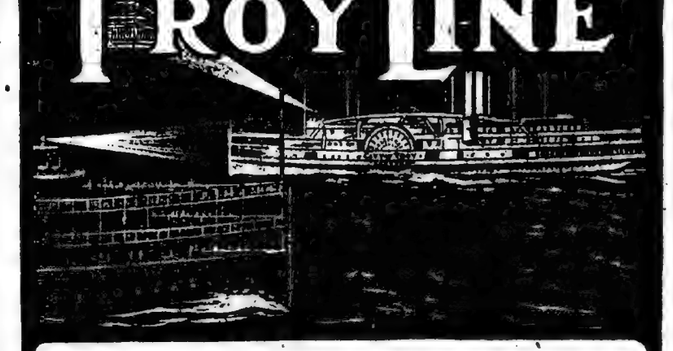
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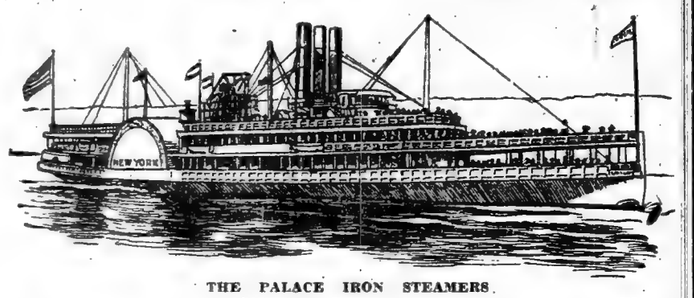
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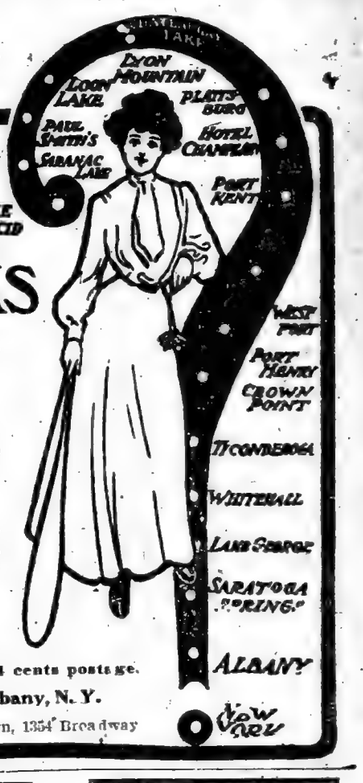
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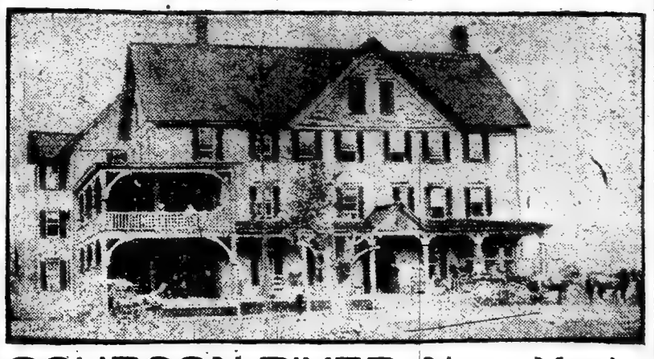
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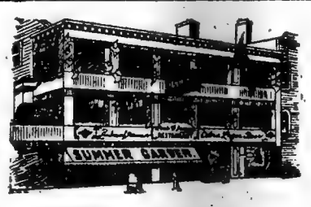
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50 B'way., New York, or Crabtree Building, opposite ferry landing, St. George.

Private American family (adult) wish a few boarders desirous of refined home surroundings. Grounds about house; piazzas overlooking bay; fine bath; references. 15 Townsend Ave., Vanderbilt Ave. Station.

105 Montgomery Ave., cor. 1st Place.
Desirable, reasonable rooms for rent; good table. Mrs. KASEL DE SACT.

2 FORT PLACE.
Neat, well-furnished rooms for rent; excellent table. Five minutes' walk to ferry. Mrs. H. Hoffman, 2 Fort Place.

BLUE COTTAGE, Arrochar Park,
Richmond Av. and Sandy Lane. Delightful resort within easy reach of Manhattan.

A few select guests, 18 Central Avenue, St. George, S. I. Private house; large, newly furnished rooms; modern appointments; spacious verandas overlooking the Bay; ample lawn; excellent table; good service; near ferry and beaches. Terms moderate.

Stapleton National Bank,

255 Bay St., Stapleton,
Borough of Richmond.
New York City Depository
Capital $100,000.
F. C. Townsend, President.
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153 Richmond Terrace,
WEST NEW BRIGHTON.
Interest, 3½% on all deposits from $5.00 to $3,000.00. Deposits made on or before July 15, 1905, will draw interest from July 1st. Money loaned on Bond and Mortgage at 5% on sums over $1,500.
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Washington Park, Stapleton.
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Corn Exchange Bank,

WILLIAM & BEAVER STREETS, NEW YORK.
WM. A. NASH, President.
Frederick T. Martin Cashier.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS & PROFITS
$5,300,000.
Staten Island Branch, New Brighton.
C. H. Ingalls, Manager.
T. H. Spratt, Asst. Manager.

Port Richmond National Bank of Port Richmond.

Capital $100,000.00
Surplus and Profits $20,000.00
Chas. E. Griffith, President.
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Ocean Villa,

J. W. ELMORE, Prop.
Cor. Sea and Richmond Avs., Arrochar.
AN IDEAL COUNTRY HOME.

Miscellaneous.

COLORADO AND ATLANTIC HOTELS

BELMAR, N. J.



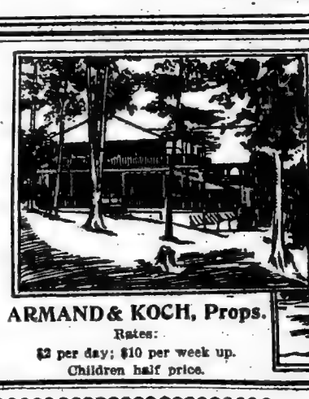
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ALLENHURST, N. J.

Desirable rooms, with private baths, may be had by acceptable families, applicants being passed upon by the Board of Directors. Also, furnished Cottages. The Club House is one of the handsomest hotel buildings in the country. Surf bathing, swimming pool, golf; all amusements. High-class music and entertainments. Address, for terms, plans and book,

M. FRANK MEEHAN, Manager.



GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS, CASINO AND COTTAGE,
COOPER, N. J.

ARMAND & KOCH, Props.
Rates:
$2 per day; $10 per week up.
Children half price.

THE TOWERS

MONMOUTH BEACH, N. J.
On Ocean front, near Casino and Depot. Private bathing beach. Excellent rooms, service and surroundings. Telephone connection. New York address, The Ramon, W. 57th St.

THE ROCKLEDGE, North Caldwell, N. J.—Located on Second Orange Mountain, one hour from New York; all improvements and conveniences; rates $7 to $9. Address Mrs. Klimback, Little Falls, N. J., Box 354.

BROWN'S INN,

BRIELLE, N. J.
A new hotel, situate on the banks of the Manasquan River; electric lights and running water in all the rooms; stage at Point Pleasant Depot.

GREEN POND HOTEL.
This new hotel is located overlooking one of North Jersey's prettiest lakes; sandy beach; clean water; bathing, fishing, tennis, and bowling; elevation 1,048 feet; 46 miles from New York; opens June 1. For booklet address M. C. VAN PELT, Newfoundland, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

SEA SHORE

SOUTH HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

Furnished Cottages
TO RENT AT
REDUCED PRICES.
I also have special arrangement with the
The Irving Hotel
for meals.
U. R. HAVENS, Agent.

The Irving Hotel
(the largest and best at this resort.)
NOW OPEN.
Situated on high ground, 3 minutes' walk from Agawam Lake and scarcely a mile from the Atlantic.
The Irving
is equipped with all modern improvements. 25 miles of new wood drives; beautiful and cool suites of rooms, with baths or double or single rooms. HENRY TERRY, Prop.
Write for booklet.

Plaza Park Hotel

Sea Cliff, Long Island,
AND COTTAGES.
Accommodate 200. Now open. Exquisite view, surroundings, driveway, and cuisine. Electric lights. Boating. Tennis. Booklet.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.

Summer Cottages to Rent,

$300 TO $3,000.
C. E. C. HOMAN.

CHELSEA HOTEL,
Steeplechase Park, Seaside, Rockaway Beach.
Nicely furnished rooms; select board; dinner parties and transients accommodated.
'Phone, 218—Hammels.

The CLIFFTON

"BONAIRE," PATCHOGUE, L. I.
FAVORITE HOTEL, on Great South Bay. Now open. Many improvements. Newly decorated suites with new private baths; cottages; sun parlor; golf; orchestra; new garage. Write for booklets. 'Phone 38.
W. M. JENKINS, Prop.

TIANA BAY HOUSE,

GOOD GROUND, L. I.
Beautifully located on TIANA BAY.
Large, airy, comfortable rooms.
First-class table; shady, cool porches.
Large lawn extending to the water front, where our guests can obtain boats. THEODORE CARTER, Prop.

Arverne-by-the-Sea, LONG ISLAND

THE INN

NOW OPEN.
Dainty, Luxurious, Reasonable.
F. AVERY, Proprietor.

EDGEMERE, L. I. HOLME-HURST INN.

NEXT STATION TO ARVERNE. 38 mins. out. Fifty nice rooms, faces OCEAN BEACH; perfect cooking, dainty service, electricity; only guests of refined manners received. Plans of rooms at 187 Madison Av. and 53 Leonard St., N. Y. City.

Fanning House,

Southampton, L. I.
Accommodates 50; near golf links; livery, tennis courts, boating, bathing, croquet; fine, shady lawns; vegetables, eggs, milk, and butter furnished from our own farm.
F. E. FANNING, Proprietor.

HAND COTTAGE ON Great So. Bay. Opens June 15th. Boating, Bathing. Good roads. Fresh vegetables; excellent drinking water.
CENTER MORICHES, L. I.

Hotel Elderhurst,

HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
GOLDEN ROD TERRACE.
Near the ocean; fine surf bathing. Large airy rooms. Cuisine A1. References exchanged.
MRS. S. H. VAIL.

SPEND THE SUMMER ON

LONG ISLAND

"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."

The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing.
250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays.

"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet giving list of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application or mailed on receipt of postage by HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City

New Empire Hotel,

West Arverne, Rockaway Beach.
Atlantic Park trolley station. Popular family resort, on bay side. Large airy rooms; all improvements. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Four minutes from station; three minutes from ocean. Rhode Island clambakes a specialty. Transients and large parties accommodated.
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Phone, Arverne 6—L.

Colonial Cottage, Freeport.—Capacity 25; ½ mile from depot; vegetables from own farm; apply for terms. Mrs. J. G. Brotheridge.

NEW JERSEY.

Miscellaneous.

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WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Situated on bluff facing ocean; unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling.
COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 10.
HOTEL OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 21.
GEORGE B. JONES, Proprietor.
Also Rockwood Hotel, Cairo, N. Y., Catskill Mountains, opens June 15.

ARVERNE COTTAGE,

Point Pleasant, N. J.; a high-grade family house; near ocean; excellent table; rates $8 and $10. MISS J. PIERCE.

Belmar, N. J.

THE CARLETON.—Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

PINE VIEW HOUSE,
EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
Beautifully situated amid sylvan surroundings and within a stone's throw of the Shinnecock Bay. The charms of the sea and shore environ this ideal Summering place. House affords all the comforts of home. Scrupulously clean throughout. Cheery apartments, large and airy. Large dining room provided with family tables.
THE CUISINE.
An important feature receives personal attention of a competent and experienced chef. Food well prepared and served to the satisfaction of the most fastidious taste. Fresh eggs, vegetables, poultry, and milk from the hotel farm. Fish and clams from the bay, and meats from best city dealers.
Many diversions for the amusement of guests. Bathing, fishing, shooting, rowing, cycling, sailing, automobiling, driving, golf, tennis, &c. Write for rates.
JOHN LOVING, PROP.

WILLOW SHADE HOUSE,

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SITUATED ON BANKS OF SHINNECOCK BAY; shady lawn; large airy rooms. Excellent boating and fishing at the very door. Tennis court on grounds. Write for booklet.
NELSON B. SQUIRES.

SMITH'S HOTEL,

BOULEVARD, CORNER CENTRE ST., SEASIDE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Nicely furnished rooms. The best of home cooking. Transient and permanent guests. Terms reasonable. Near ocean and bay.

BRANDRETH HOUSE,

BOULEVARD AND BRANDRETH AV., HAMMEL'S STATION, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Beautifully furnished, light, airy rooms. Long piazza. Two minutes from ocean. Excellent cuisine. EMIL WOHLRAB.
Telephone 6W—Hammels.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

FREDERICK ARLT, Prop., Holland's Dock, Rockaway Beach restaurant; city prices; boats to let; Auxiliary Sloop Edith, deep sea fishing; Naphtha Launch Joker; fishing and pleasure parties week days, Sundays, and holidays. CAPT. "SAM" JONES, CAPT "BILL" PIESCH. Telephone 289—Hammels.

AT FAR ROCKAWAY.—TWO CHRISTIAN COUPLES CAN FIND VERY DESIRABLE SUMMER QUARTERS, WITH GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, IN ELEGANT COUNTRY HOUSE; $35 EACH COUPLE PER WEEK, COVERING ALL EXPENSES. ADDRESS J. R., 311 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

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Open year round for permanent and transient guests. Special rates for long term boarders. Write for booklets and rates. Apply to J. P. ZENZIUS, Proprietor, Mattituck, Long Island, New York.

SUMMER HOME TO RENT.

Great South Bay, Speonk, L. I.
MRS. H. B. HALSEY.

LAKE FRONT HOTEL,
Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I.
Fine bathing; bass fishing; shady grounds, walks, all amusements; automobile parties accommodated; music. DURYEA.

EAST QUOGUE, L. I. FIVE MINUTES TO SHINNECOCK BAY.
19-room cottage to let; plumbing; 20 minutes to ocean; $450. MRS. C. WALKER.

PENNSYLVANIA

SUMMER RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

Eagles Mere, Pa.
Eagles Mere, Penna.
Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania.

A modern Summer village in the midst of primeval forests, and located on the shores of a beautiful lake, 2,200 feet above the sea level. Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, walking, golf, tennis, and all out-of-door amusements.

Carefully managed Hotels, with all modern conveniences and reasonable rates.

Telegraph, telephones, daily mail trains, churches, amusement halls, and the Hotels maintain orchestras for dancing, etc.

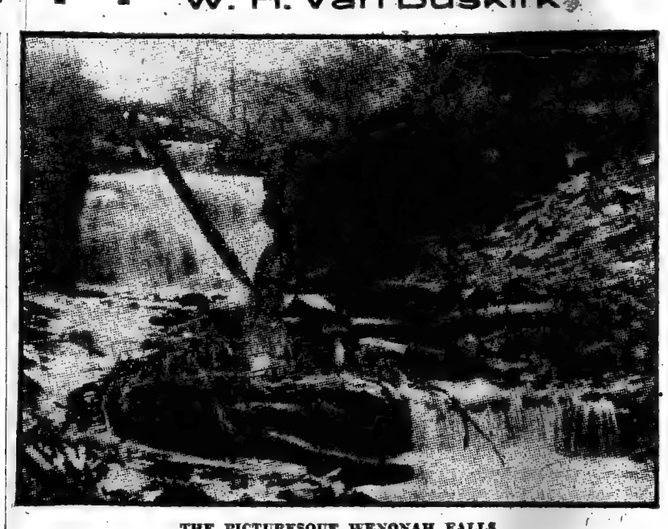
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THE PICTURESQUE WENONAH FALLS.

EAGLES MERE REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, EAGLES MERE, PENNA.
Modern cottages for rent in first class location. Completely furnished. Linen, silverware and cooking utensils. Pure water, perfect sewerage. For detailed information apply to E. S. Chase, Manager.

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EDGEWOOD INN

EDGEWOOD PARK

Greenwich, (On-the-Sound,) Connecticut.

NOW OPEN.

A beautifully located resort hotel for select patronage; 150 rooms en suite, with private baths and strictly modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service in all departments. Thirty new rooms with baths this season; also finely appointed palm court.

Forty minutes from Grand Central Station, via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., with hourly trains.

Casino for indoor amusements, superior stable accommodations, with special attention to private equipages, and automobile quarters.

Good music, tennis, golf, bowling, riding and driving, and a multitude of well-known walks and drives through a picturesque country.

D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.

Assistant Manager Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

A Sunday Outing, A Week's Vacation, An Entire Summer's Vacation.
No lovelier spot can be found than among the Berkshires at the

New Wononsco,

LAKEVILLE, CONN.

About 1-16 mile from the house is situated Lake Wononscopomuc, which affords fine BATHING, ROWING, CANOEING, SAILING, and FISHING. The beauty and grandeur of the scenery of the surrounding country cannot be surpassed.

WELL LAID OUT GOLF LINKS, TENNIS, CROQUET.

The house has been enlarged and refurnished. The rooms are large and airy. Private suites, with baths. Livery connected with the hotel.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 60 GUESTS.

The board is very good. Fresh water from a crystal spring. For further particulars and descriptive booklet address

E. L. PEABODY, Prop.

New London Conn.

THE FAMOUS

Pequot House Cottages

TO RENT FOR THE SEASON.

Open early in June in connection with the Pequot House Hotel. No cares of housekeeping. Full hotel service at hotel. 22 cottages, from 6 to 12 rooms each, and bath, with electric lights and all modern conveniences. Rents from $300 to $1,500 for the season. The cottages are in the midst of a beautifully shaded park, in the midst of which is the Pequot House.

Summer anchorage of the North Atlantic Squadron of the U. S. Navy. N. Y. Yacht Club rendezvous. A combination of beautiful inland scenery and boating, bathing, fishing, and sailing.

For pamphlet and information address

W. H. HAGER, Proprietor.

HAWKHURST HOTEL,

Litchfield, Conn.

Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria or mosquitos; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.

New York Address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

THE INN,

NEWTOWN, CONN.

NOW OPEN

A modern family hotel among Berkshire Hills. Two hours from New York. Moderate terms.

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HELD HOUSE — IDEAL SUMMER HOME. Picturesque golf links on place.

INDIAN HARBOR, Greenwich, Conn. — Boating, bathing, tennis. 28 miles from N. Y. Half mile from station.

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High elevation. Golf. Good Fishing. Fine Drives. Booklet. W. P. GARDINER, Mgr.

SOUTH FARM INN AND COTTAGES, Litchfield, Conn.

Through June, $9 and $10; 1,200 feet elevation; mineral springs. Address R. F. Cole.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.

Interlaken of America.

Interlaken Inn, at Lakeville, Conn.; 2½ hours from New York; situated between two beautiful mountain lakes; elevation, 1,000 feet; appointments, services first class. Address MANAGER, Lakeville, Conn.

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(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.

Opens last week in June.
YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. YARD, Mgr.

THE LOOMARWICK,

Lake Waramaug, New Preston, Conn.

OPENS JUNE 1. RUNNING SPRING WATER IN ALL ROOMS; SHADY LAWNS, FINE DRIVES; OPEN WOOD FIREPLACES; BOATING, BATHING, FISHING AND GOLF. BOOKLET. F. S. BROWN.

THE NEW HOTEL CLIFFORD SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.

One hour from New York. Most modern hotel in New England. Rooms en suite, with baths; elevators. Moderate prices. Write for terms.

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SHELDON HOUSE, Pine Orchard, Conn.

On the Sound; capacity 75; fine golf course; lawn tennis, &c.; write for circular.

SOUTH WILTON JUNC., CONN.—Open the year round; high elevation; 80-foot veranda, cool rooms, good table, and home comforts. Mrs. Laura Merrill, South Wilton, Conn.

THE HAWTHORNE INN,

Westport, Conn.

First-class board; boating, bathing; fishing; tennis court; plenty of shade; veranda; airy rooms; well-kept grounds; reasonable rates.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.

Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

BEACHSIDE INN GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.

47 miles from New York within 80 feet of Long Island Sound.

Send for Booklet. H. C. Chapman, Prop.

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Litchfield, Conn.

Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.

New York address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

MONEY ISLAND HOTEL, Stony Creek, Conn.

Excellent table; sea food; boating, fishing, bathing; no malaria, mosquitoes; $7 per week up. Send for circular. Dr. R. A. DAVIS, Prop.

HOW TO GO A-SUMMERING.

Pick Your Resort and the Railroads Will Get You There in Style.

"You pick your resort and we'll do the rest" is the slogan of the railroads just now, when the search for Summer vacation places becomes more and more engrossing. There is much rivalry between the various steamship and railroad companies to make the resorts along their lines known, and to provide the maximum of comfort for tourists trying to reach them.

All the roads and resorts issue attractive pamphlets which can be obtained at the Summer Resort Bureau of THE NEW YORK TIMES on the thirteenth floor of The Times Building.

Rail Routes.

Many of the prominent Summer vacation resorts are reached either directly or through connections by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. These include the Adirondack section, Berkshire Hills, the Catskills, Niagara Falls, resorts in Central New York, the Ontario lakes, White Mountains, Saratoga Springs, the Saguenay, Thousand Islands, the resorts in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Vermont, New Hampshire, Canada, and even those in distant Western States.

Utica is the principal gateway of the Adirondacks. This is the initial point of the Adirondack Division, which traverses the mountains from southwest to northeast, reaching directly, or by short stage or steamer connections, all the resorts of prominence. This division also affords ingress at Herkimer and Montreal, making connections at the latter point with the Canadian railways.

At Saratoga connections are made for North Creek; at Westport for the Keene Valley, and at Plattsburg for the Saranac Valley. Through Pullmans and an excellent dining-car service are operated to all the points enumerated. The route is an attractive one along the picturesque Hudson and through the interior of the Empire State.

The facilities for reaching the Thousand Island resorts are particularly complete. Fast special trains leave Grand Central Station every morning and evening, running through to Clayton and Cape Vincent without change. The New Yorker, dining in the evening as he speeds along through the Highlands of the Hudson, will breakfast early in the morning in the hotel of his choice on the St. Lawrence. The famous "Club Train" is a feature of the service between Niagara Falls, Buffalo, and the St. Lawrence, and is the fastest train ever operated between these points.

Clayton is the base of supplies for the cottage population all along the St. Lawrence. Frontenac and Round Island are but a mile away, Thousand Island Park, with its large Summer population, four miles, while within easy distance are Alexandria Bay, Edgewood Park, and Westminster Park. The "White Squadron," as are called the steamers of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, also run in connection with the New York Central.

The West Shore, starting from Weehawken, also makes a strong bid for popular favor with those seeking rest and recreation in the picturesque Catskills or about the great lakes. Vexatious delays are overcome by arrangements made with local transportation companies for the transfer of baggage and passengers across Manhattan. The Pullman and dining car service is up to the top notch of elegance, and return tickets from Albany are good on the steamboat line, should the traveler desire to vary the trip in this way. The Weehawken ferries are at Franklin and Forty-second Streets.

West Point, Cornwall, picturesque Lake Mohonk, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and hundreds of other resorts noted for their healthfulness and beauty can be reached by the West Shore. The connection to the Catskills is at Kingston. There are stage connections with the Catskill Mountain Railroad and the Ulster and Delaware. Close connections are also made for the famous sportsmen's resorts in Canada.

There are so many resorts along the lines of the Erie Railroad that to choose is by no means an easy task. There are many well-known resorts along its branches, the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, New York, Susquehanna and Western, and the New Jersey and New York Railroads. The Erie offers attractions in three States, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and it offers many fine resorts within easy access of New York. Its ferries are at Chambers and Twenty-third Streets. From its station across the river the road passes through Northern New Jersey, entering New York State through the famous Ramapo Pass, across the richest part of Orange County, over the Shawangunk Mountains into the picturesque Valley of the Delaware, thence across the Western Catskills to that of the Susquehanna, and on to Buffalo. The Erie is the only direct road from the East to Lakewood, Chautauqua, and Cambridge Springs.

The main line of the Erie takes in the Northern New Jersey section from the Passaic to the Ramapo. Next comes "The Fair Land of Goshen," embracing the railroad centre of the three States, Port Jervis, with easy access to the hundreds of places on the Shawangunk or Blue Mountain range, the Delaware almost to the Water Gap, and the many places on the route to Monticello and beyond. Down the Delaware are Dingman's Ferry and Milford, with their fine trout and bass fishing.

The accessibility of resorts on Long Island has long made them a favorite with New York business men. Ferries on the East River connect with Long Island City, and the elevated and surface roads over the Brooklyn Bridge run to the Flatbush Avenue station.

The Long Island Road reaches a wonderfully diversified series of resorts. On the north shore are Great Neck, Port Washington, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove, Oyster Bay, Huntington, Northport, Smithtown, Port Jefferson, and Wading River. On the south shore, each one a centre of villas and châteaus, are Bayshore, Islip, Oakdale, Sayville, Patchogue, Moriches, the Hamptons, Shinnecock Hills, Sag Harbor, and Montauk Point.

The lines of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad abound with resorts. They include the Delhi, Rome, and New Berlin branches, the Utica Division, the Ellensville and Kingston Divisions, the Monticello Road, the Walkill Valley Railroad, and the Central New England Railway.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, "The Road of Anthracite," has this year added many important features to its service. Its express trains reach the famous Delaware Water Gap and Pocono regions and Richfield Springs.

Along the line of the Delaware and Hudson may be found some of the most famous resorts in the country. These include Saratoga Springs, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Port Henry, and Au Sable Chasm. From Saratoga tourists can take the trains of the Adirondack Railroad, a Delaware and Hudson property, and by this road go to North Creek and Blue Mountain Lake. From these points stages run into the heart of the Adirondacks.

Water Routes.

Many attractive resorts can be reached by the various steamboat lines that run out of New York. These include the Hudson River Day Line, the People's Line, the Catskill Evening Line, the Troy Line, all plying up the beautiful Hudson. There are also many resorts in the Sound reached by the Maine Steamship Company's fleet.



HOTEL ONEONTA,

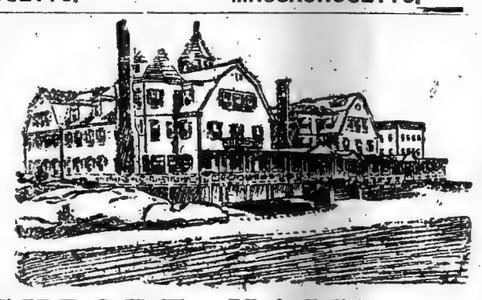
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Harvey's Lake, largest in Pennsylvania. Situated 10 miles from Wilkes Barre. Trolley line or Lehigh Valley direct to lake. Hotel 100 yards from lake edge. Altitude 2,000 feet. Accommodates 250 people. Large, spacious rooms, with private baths. Amusements: Boating, driving, fishing, billiards, and lawn tennis.

Open from May 15 to Oct. 15.

MASSACHUSETTS. MASSACHUSETTS.

TURK'S HEAD INN,



ROCKPORT, MASS.

Located on the extreme point of Cape Ann, 36 miles from Boston.

One Hundred and Twenty-five Rooms,
All Modern Improvements.

Automobiles from Railroad Station to Hotel, and to Let.

For booklets and information, apply

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MOUNT CLEMENS. MICHIGAN.

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Mineral Springs

THE GREAT HEALTH, REST AND PLEASURE RESORT.

For RHEUMATISM and All Blood Diseases.

These waters are unrivaled in the world. Located on Grand Trunk Ry., 20 miles from Detroit, with half hour electric car service. Excellent boating and fishing. Good roads for driving and autos. 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses. Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.

WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

BLUFF HOUSE,

Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

Opens June 17. Accommodates 350. Most charming resort on bank of Delaware River. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, magnificent roads; no mosquitos. Terms, $10 to $18 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.

Queen of the Mountain Resorts.

MIRAMONTE INN, Sugar Hill, N. H., White Mountains.

Elevation 1,600 feet. Facing Franconia and Presidential ranges. Opens June 24th. Address Box 476 Bryn Mawr, Pa.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

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An ideal home for rest and helath; fine location; good rooms; plenty of vegetables, berries, fruit, milk and eggs; water excellent; 38 miles from Boston; ¾ mile to post office; terms, $7 to $10. Mrs. Shirley Center, Mass.

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Fishing, boating, pleasant drives, shady walks, broad piazzas, good table and good rooms. Mrs. FENN-SOMES.

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In the Heart of the

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Midway between Meredith and Center Harbor; 14 ft. elevation; farm connected; circular.

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Family Cottages a Special Feature.

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THE TERRACE GABLES
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On a knoll that seems to have been placed by nature for the purpose, affording as it does a wide expanse of ocean view. The Terrace Gables, a palace and a cottage combined, stands out on old Cape Cod in alluring grandeur and simplicity to awaken the curiosity and the admiration of those fortunate enough to take the coast trip along the Atlantic during the Summer months. Attractive, however, as "The Terrace Gables" appears to those who pass along the water front, the full beauty and magnificence is only revealed to those who for a time find a home within its protecting walls and under its sheltering roof. Here, backed by a forest primeval and flanked by lawns sloping off to verdant vales of sylvan loveliness, the guest is invited to "loat and invite the soul." Or, if youth and health command, to "chase the glowing hours with flying feet," then here can be had music and dancing, and tennis and golf and kindred games and sports, and "old ocean's grey and melancholy waste" waits at the door to welcome you to its bosom, to bathe, to swim, to fish, to row, and re-create yourself. And that, too, without distinction of age or sex. Write for information to The Times Bureau or to

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This elegant and newly appointed house on a superb elevation affording an exquisite view of Buzzard's Bay and Vineyard Sound and in immediate proximity to the U. S. Fish Commission hatchery, also within five minutes' walk of train and ship, offers at reasonable rates the most advantageous accommodations for the individual or the family to be found on the Atlantic Coast. Yachting, bathing, fishing, and boating are some of the aquatic diversions, and golf, tennis, croquet, and music and dancing are among the pleasures tendered those who are guests of the house. This point is on the direct line between the South and North Atlantic Coast ports and resorts, and vessels and sailing craft of all descriptions, from the stately battleship to the pinnace and the yawl, are almost constantly in view.

For further information address Times Information Bureau, or

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A pleasant place in heart of Berkshires, between Lenox and Stockbridge; 15 acres; high, beautiful scenery; verandas three sides; excellent table. Miss RUNNELLS, Stockbridge, Mass.

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NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

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Enlarged; new bathroom suites. Golf. Tennis. Swimming Pool. OPENS JULY 1ST.

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FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

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NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only, at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

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FALMOUTH FORESIDE, CASCO BAY, ME. Near pine woods; spring water; sailing; $125 to $250 season. Mrs. Charles S. Haskell.

ORCHARD COTTAGE opens June 15; Summer boarders wanted; fishing, boating, bathing. Apply to Mr. GRANVILLE HILL, Chebeague Island, Me., Box 54.

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Country and seashore; quiet, restful place; good fishing, boating, and bathing. Booklet. Mrs. CLINTON M. HAMILTON.

ELMWOOD, MASS.—Board 25 miles from Boston; shady, quiet, country street; grove, river, piazza, bathroom, open fireplace, steam heat; near steam and electrics. Moderate terms. Box 86.

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Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

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The Prospect House

AND 10 COTTAGES.

on Lake Bomoseen, in the Green Mountains. An ideal, modern lake and mountain resort. All outdoor sports. Large livery connected with house. Naphtha launches and rowboats at disposal of guests.

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Drinking and Bathcure, Inhalations, Pneumatic chambers, etc. Prospectus through the Kurkommission. Mineralwater (Kraeuschenbrunnen); Salt from the Springs.

Ems Pastilles to be had everywhere.

NEW LONDON RESORTS.

The Fort Griswold House Bought by Morton F. Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 10.—The famous Fort Griswold house, which was built and managed for many years by the late A. P. Sturtevant of New York, has been purchased by Morton F. Plant, ex-Commodore of the Larchmont and New York Yacht Clubs. The hotel and grounds will be improved, and the lawn, covering fifteen acres, will be placed at the disposal of the hotel guests. Mr. Plant intends to make Eastern Point, across the harbor from New London, one of the most attractive and exclusive rest places along the Atlantic Coast.

At the famous Pequot on the New London side of the Thames River, William H. Hager is getting the hotel and cottages ready for guests. The cottages will be opened June 15, and the hotel June 22. On June 23 the annual banquet of the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut is to take place.

In the Pequot colony the social activities will be under way within a fortnight. Congressman Hitt of Indiana and his family, who are occupying The Elm, owned by Col. Augustus Tyler of Washington, arrived here last week. Miss Hitt, who is a friend of Miss Alice Roosevelt, is authority for the announcement that the President's daughter will spend a part of the Summer here as her guest.

Col. and Mrs. Eugene Kirkland and Richard Mansfield are already settled for the Summer, Mr. Mansfield having just added to his landed estates by the purchase of a picturesque property near the Sound shore.

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Woodcleft Inn,
FREEPORT, L. I.

A seashore resort at the doors of New York

40 Minutes from 34th Street Ferry

One of the most accessible and convenient Summer Resorts on Long Island, only 22 miles from N. Y. City. Strictly high-class Family Hotel. Modern in every respect. Electric lights. Private baths. Within 100 feet of the water. Accommodations for 150 guests. Both surf and still water bathing. Fine boating and fishing. Superb 9-hole golf course. The hotel has just been newly furnished and redecorated throughout. Cuisine and service of the very best. Transient rates from $3.00 up. Special rates by the week and season.

Full information and booklets by mail.

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PRATTSVILLE, N. Y.

Accommodates 40 to 50 people; three acres of lawn and shade; house equipped with all modern improvements; complete bathrooms; running water and gas throughout; city slaughtered beef with corresponding accompaniments its table furnishings; professional German cooking; try it once.

Terms $8.00 to $12.00.

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Telephone, 92—Larchmont.

Mitchell House Annex,

Overlooking the Sound.
Meals a la carte; grill room.
Private dining rooms.
Special attention to auto parties.
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ELEGANT NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS
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Leave New York every Wednesday at noon, Connecting at New Orleans with rail lines for all points in

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Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

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ASBURY PARK, N. J.

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Under Same Management.

For Illustrated Booklet and Rates address

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Onteora-in-the-Catskills.

FOR LIST OF FURNISHED COTTAGES in this unique mountain settlement apply to FROTHINGHAM & MOORE,
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GRIFFIN'S CORNER, N. Y.

Select resort for select people; excellent location; finest Vienna and American cuisine; $12 up. Booklet. D. FREEDMAN.

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Board at Chappaqua, Westchester County, N. Y.; Harlem R. R.; large house; high grounds; five minutes from station. E. H. Sarles.

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HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES,
North Asbury Park, N. J.

A modern hotel by the sea.
Maintaining a refined patronage.
Opens June 17th. Capacity 400. Booklet.
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Now Open.

Directly on the ocean front. High standard of excellence maintained. Booklet, rates, &c., address MORGAN & PARSONS.

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Select family hotel on the beach.
Greatly enlarged; now thoroughly modern; rooms with private baths.
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Two minutes' walk to bathing grounds and New Casino.

Write for terms and Booklet.

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Allenhurst, Deal Beach, N. J.

Select cottage accommodations; Sydney Av., opp. Hathaway Inn. P. O. Box 117, Deal Beach.

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Beach front, Massachusetts Av.
Unobstructed ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

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Swimming Taught, $1.00 Per Lesson

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Physical Culture, Boxing, Fencing, Wrestling, Massage.

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THE FINEST SUMMER HOTEL IN CATSKILL MOUNTAINS,
NEAR HAINES FALLS,

Will open June 25, 1905, under new management. HAS ALL IMPROVEMENTS, including Elevator, Mail Chute, Steam Heat, Gas, Electric Bells and Rooms en Suite with Private Baths.

AMUSEMENTS include Orchestra, Golf, Tennis, (largest in Catskills,) Boating, Swimming, Trout Fishing, Bowling, Billiards, Pool and Dancing, and unsurpassed drives and rides.

COMMENDATIONS:

Grandest Views in Waldorf-Astoria of The Finest Park in **CATSKILL MOUNTAINS**

Bishop Satterlee.
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"The most magnificent hotel in this region."—*N. Y. Herald.*
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The Bay of Naples of the Champlain Valley; no mosquitos; no black flies; good fishing; cuisine unsurpassed; opens June 15; for booklet address
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Opens June 20th, '05.
All outdoor sports. Airy rooms, fine cuisine. House has been thoroughly remodeled with up-to-date improvements. $8 to $12 weekly. Send for booklet.
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Via New London, Conn.; an ideal place during Summer; fishing, sailing, bathing, golf, tennis; special rates for families. Apply as above.

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1,600 feet elevation; delightful location; beautiful walks in pine and fir groves; three lakes within 5 minutes' walk; good fishing; boats free to guests; 45 minutes' drive from village; rooms light and airy; table furnished with fresh milk, vegetables, meat, etc., from our 500-acre farm; $6 to $8 weekly. WILSON BROWN.

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Long Lake, N. Y.,

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ADIRONDACK HOUSE,
On shores of lake. All sports. Modern improvements. Cottages to let. Write for booklet.
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A modern family hotel, located in beautiful spot for boarders. Lake in front of house. Beautiful mountain scenery. 84 miles from New York.
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On Lake Twitchell.
Highest resort in the Adirondacks, 2,080 ft.
Eight hours from New York.
Open fires. Rustic cottages.
Write for Booklets.
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On Indian Lake, Adirondack Mountains; beautifully situated; good fishing and hunting; special rates for June; write for booklets.
THE LOCKE HOUSE,
HENRY KEENAN, Prop.

MT. ZOAR VILLA,
East Windham, Greene Co., N. Y.

2,000 feet elevation; view of 5 States; accommodates 25; unexcelled table; telegraph and telephone. Particulars at Times Bureau of Information, or write H. A. BUTTS, Prop., East Windham.

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On the western slope of the Catskills. A trout stream runs through the place, which affords a pleasant pastime. The roads are fine for driving and walks are pleasant and picturesque. The house is homelike; accommodates ten; table supplied by the farm with fresh milk, eggs, vegetables, &c.; rates $8-$7 per week. G. H. POLLEY, Prop.

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Located on farm of 100 acres; fine mountain views; elevation 1,000 feet; shaded lawns; cool veranda; airy rooms; rich milk, tables; rates, $6 and $7; lake affords boating and fishing, free to guests; West Shore and Hudson River Day Lines to connect with Ulster and Delaware; transportation free; accommodates 60. Elisha Merrihew, Prop.

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OPEN JUNE 1.
Haines Falls, N. Y.

A home and not a hotel; highest elevation; magnificent scenery; comfortable rooms; rates $8 to $10; reduced rates for June and September. For circulars and particulars,
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JOCELYN HOUSE.

Elevation 1,800 feet; pleasantly situated; shady grounds; pure spring water; good table; accommodates 85; bowling alleys, tennis; splendid drives; trout fishing. Descriptive circular furnished by addressing GEO. E. JOCELYN, ALIVEREA, Ulster County, N. Y.

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The beautiful Home among the maples.
Restful and refined; shady lawns and lanes; lovely view; 10 minutes from Post Office; table supplied from our own farm and garden; latest improvements; ice cold running spring water; 15 guests; now open. Address
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Farm on shores of lake 4 miles from Monticello; 101 acres; good buildings; ½ mile lake front, with plenty shade; price, $6,500; also have a long list of other properties, including one of the best hotel propositions in Sullivan County; located at Monticello. Write for particulars.
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One mile east of village proper. Excellent fishing and hunting. Rates for Summer guests, $7 to $8 per week. Transients, $1.25 per day. Single rooms, $8. Children under 12 years old, $5 per week. For booklets write
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Established 1876; pleasantly located on farm of 85 acres; situated on an elevation of 525 feet above sea level; one-eighth of a mile from depot, Post Office, telegraph, etc.; beautiful walks and drives; near Esopus Creek; large, airy rooms; table supplied from farm; rates, $7-$8; circular on application. ALBERT BROWN, Prop.

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Pleasant family hotel; modern improvements; good fishing, boating, bathing, and pleasant drives; excellent tablet. Booklet on application. EUGENE G. OLMSTEAD, Manager. (H. H. Gill, Prop.)

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ELEVATION 2,000 FT.

HIGH CLASS SERVICE AND CUISINE. GAS.

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A modern country home, on Lake Ontario. Charming place for families; fishing, boating, and other outdoor amusements. Booklets on application. H. H. GILL, Prop. and Mgr.

ROCKY REST, OSCAWANA LAKE,
Near Peekskill, N. Y.

Pleasantly situated on shore of lake, which is two miles long; good boating, bathing, fishing. house OPENS JUNE 1.

SANDS H. TOMPKINS,
PEEKSKILL, OSCAWANA LAKE, N. Y.

THE HOFFORT COTTAGES
at Fisher's Island, N. Y.,

via New London, Conn., an ideal Summer resort. Coolest place on the coast. Ocean bathing, fishing, sailing, golf, tennis. Especial rates for families for season. Also cottages and lots for sale. J. P. HOFFORT.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

Will open for the reception of guests in June.

High-class family resort; golf, tennis, sailing, driving; special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY,
THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

LONG ISLAND.

IRELAND COTTAGE,
Copiague, L. I.

Handsomely furnished rooms. All improvements and bath. Ten acres facing Great South Bay. Table board unsurpassed. Boating, bathing, driving and fishing.
MRS. IRELAND.

COURTLAND HOUSE,
Bay Shore, L. I.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Cuisine unsurpassed; fish and game dinners a specialty. J. E. McGOWAN, Prop.

EDWARDS HOUSE,
Sayville, L. I.

Private boarding house, near Great South Bay. First-class accommodations; best table; large, well-furnished, airy rooms; all home comforts; electric lights, water; beautifully situated in best part of town.

THE MELROSE,
Bayport, L. I.

Beautifully located on highest point in town. All modern improvements. Table unsurpassed. Large, airy, well furnished rooms.
Full view of Great South Bay.
Terms on application. Adults only. References.
J. C. SMITH.

THE DELEVAN,
Sayville, L. I.

ON THE GREAT SOUTH BAY.

Accommodates 75. Large, airy, well furnished rooms; electric light and excellent table. Terms moderate.
A. D. FOSTER, Prop.

THE BAY HOUSE,
Orient, L. I.

Overlooking Bay and Long Island Sound. Sailing, fishing, driving. Good table. Plenty of shade. Always cool. Terms moderate.
C. B. KING & SON.

PEARSON COTTAGE,

30 Kneer Av., West Arverne, Hammel's Station. Large airy rooms; thoroughly renovated. All improvements. Excellent table. Mrs. H. W. Pearson, formerly Mrs. Scholl of Cedar Villa.

LONG ISLAND.

HUDSON HOUSE,
on Great South Bay, Blue Point, L. I.

Accommodates 20. Five minutes from station. Superior table; $8 to $10.

ROBERT HUDSON,
Main Street.

THE GERARD HOUSE,
Point o' Woods, L. I.

Exclusive. On Great South Bay. Superior accommodations. Delightfully picturesque.

Booklets. GEO. D. GERARD, Manager.

HILL CREST FARM HOUSE,
Wading River, L. I.

Fine, healthy neighborhood; free bathing; piano, large piazzas, shade, lawns, telephone; good beds; table supplied with fresh meats, eggs, milk, and vegetables; near depot. Write for terms. A. B. WOODHULL, Prop.

MUNCIE ISLE HOUSE,
Great South Bay.

On an island in Great South Bay, near ocean; 40 miles from New York City; home comforts; select company; hot and cold water and clothes pressed in every room. City address 119 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUMMER COTTAGES TO RENT
at EAST HAMPTON, AMAGANSETT, and WAINSCOTT.

List of 124 cottages to select from.
Booklet on application.
B. M. OSBORN, Agent, East Hampton, L. I.

SEA VIEW HOUSE.
Amagansett, L. I.

OPEN JUNE 1ST.

APPLY FOR BOOKLET.

WILLIAM TERRY, Proprietor.

East Hampton, L. I.

DOMINY HOUSE,
ONE MILE FROM OCEAN.
LARGE COOL ROOMS, PIAZZA, AND SHADY LAWN.

An ideal place for those desiring to spend a healthful and restful Summer.
MRS. F. DOMINY.

LINCOLN HOUSE,
West Arverne, Hammels Station, Rockaway Beach.

22 and 24 Lincoln Av. Large, airy rooms; running water and call bells; accommodates 75; excellent table; all improvements; photographic dark room; terms reasonable. Telephone, 274—Hammels. THEODORE DAUPHIN.

FREEPORT INN,
Freeport, L. I.

First-class board; café and dining room for transient guests.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
BATH, HOT AND COLD WATER.
M. N. STULZ.

BAY SIDE HOUSE,
Eastport, L. I.

An ideal family resort, near GREAT SOUTH BAY, affording boating, bathing, and fishing. No malaria or mosquitoes. Large, airy rooms; superior table, furnished from my own farm. Special rates to families. Apply for particulars to H. J. ROGERS, Propr.

LA GRANGE HOUSE,
Babylon, L. I.

Ideal situation near station, on country road, fine shade, extra large verandas, five minutes' walk to Great South Bay, excellent cuisine, electric lights, telephone connection, hot and cold water, bath, livery; moderate prices, $8 and upward. MRS. L. A. KIRK.

WARNER HOUSE,
Blue Point, L. I.

Near Great South Bay; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid shade; first-class table; large, airy rooms; fine roads; rates moderate.
J. R. WARNER.

HOTEL PASADENA,
Grove Av., on the Beach,
Between Hammel and Holland Station,
Rockaway Beach.

First Season—Strictly Modern—Just Erected. Open June 15.
A. S. PIKE and F. A. GRANER.

TUTHILL COTTAGE,
Speonk, L. I., Near Great South Bay.

Nice, large, airy rooms; good table; plain, wholesome food; plenty of pure milk and fresh vegetables; rates $8 to $10.
Mrs. JAMES TUTHILL.

BREEZE COTTAGE,
Centre Moriches, L. I.
On Great South Bay.

Open June 1st. Surf and still water bathing. Near South Country Club. Rates $6-$12. Pleasant, airy rooms, commanding fine view of bay; excellent table, supplied with fresh vegetables from our own garden. Mrs. THOMAS F. RYAN, Centre Moriches, L. I.

POINT O' WOODS,
Point o' Woods, L. I.

EXCLUSIVE SEASIDE FAMILY RESORT.
SITUATED ON MAGNIFICENT GREAT SOUTH BAY.
GEORGE D. GERARD.

THE SOUTH BAY HOUSE.

Enlarged and remodeled, and has all new improvements; the largest house in Sayville; 100 feet of piazza on the water front, making it ten degrees cooler than other places; reached by Montauk Division of Long Island Railroad; bus connects with all trains; terms reasonable. Apply to C. A. BROWN, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,
WEST HAMPTON BEACH, L. I.

House equipped with modern plumbing, and is beautifully located on bay and ocean, where the surf bathing is unsurpassed.
GEORGE A. ROGERS, Prop.

AVONDALE-BY-THE-SEA,

Rockaway Beach, Hammels or Holland Stations; Elbert Av., facing ocean; superior cuisine. L. C. MARRIN, Proprietor.

NEW JERSEY.

THE LAFAYETTE,
Asbury Park, N. J.

Patronage and management of highest standard. Capacity 300. Orchestra. Elevator. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATH.
Now booking. Special season rates.
Illustrated booklet. WRIGHT & FROST.

HOTEL MONTAUK,
Asbury Park,

Corner 1st Av. and Bond St.
Short walk from ocean; surrounded by large shade trees; 1,000 sq. feet of porches; electric lights, fans, gas, bath; excellent table; accommodates 100; terms $8 to $12.
H. F. MILLER.

ASBURY PARK,
Allenhurst and Deal.

Several bargains in Summer homes. Get particulars from
T. FRANK APPLEBY,
Asbury Park. Offices, Allenhurst.

THE OCTAGON,
Seabright, N. J.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,
Bergen Point, N. J.

Beautifully situated; fine view; always cool; spacious verandas; large grove; large airy rooms; cuisine excellent; $8 and up; special rates to families; 45 minutes from city via Central; boating; bathing; launch; booklets.

GLENWOOD,
Matawan, N. J.

Must be seen to be thoroughly appreciated as a desirable Summer home in the country; surrounded by stately maples, affording cool and shady grounds for outdoor rest or recreation for adults or children; good board; excellent accommodations. Terms moderate.
Address GLENWOOD, Matawan, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSE,
Branchville, N. J.

Large 20x20 rooms; broad piazzas; large yard; dense shade; 1 mile from Culvers Lake and Lake Ouassa, two of the most beautiful lakes in Northern N. J.; finest black bass and pickerel fishing in State; terms $1 day.
FANNIE BEVANS.

BON AIR FARMHOUSE,
Franklin Furnace, N. J.

Situated in the most beautiful part of New Jersey. Shady lawn, high elevation, always cool. Piano. Large, airy rooms. Milk, butter, eggs, and vegetables from farm. Excellent table. Good water and roads. Mrs. W. M. DICKINSON.

WALNUT TERRACE,
Sparta, New Jersey.

Choicest location. Beautiful view. Perfect drainage. Large, airy rooms. Table guaranteed. Near famous Sparta Glen and Morris Lake, an Adirondack gem. The Switzerland of Northern New Jersey.
W. E. ROSS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stroudsburg.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
Stroudsburg, Pa.

on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets.
J. F. FOULKE.

NEW ENGLAND.

MAINE.

HIGHLAND FARM,
Norway, Maine.

Summer boarders wanted at one of the best country places in Maine; hunting and fishing; home comforts; high, healthy location; milk, cream, vegetables, berries, and a good table; fresh eggs; 17 feet above sea level; fine drives and walks; near a fine lake; rates $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Mrs. ALBERT RICHARDSON. Can give first-class Boston references.

COVE COTTAGE,
Southport, Me.

On coast of Maine; rough pine wooded country and seashore combined; boating, sailing, fishing; forest walks and drives; good table; livery; telephone; city reference; open June 15 to October; rates $7 to $9 per week. Address Capt. A. DYER.

THE HAMILTON,
Chebeague Island, Casco Bay, Me.

This hotel is new, is the best house, and has the best location in Casco Bay. Spring water, acytelene gas, modern plumbing, good beach, and good roads. H. L. HAMILTON, Prop.

ALBEE HOUSE,
Monhegan Island, Me.

Situated on the ocean. 40 miles east of Portland. 16 from Boothbay Harbor. No land breeze. No mosquitoes. Average temperature 70 degrees. Deep sea fishing. Good bathing. Send for circular.
Mrs. W. L. ALBEE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Me.

Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to 281 5th Av.; Telephone 1966 Madison.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

DIRIGO HOUSE,
Long Island, Me.

Beautifully situated; accommodates 120 guests. Mrs. J. PERRY, Prop.

NEW ENGLAND.

MAINE.

HOTEL MARANACOOK,
Lake Maranacook, Maine.

Rates $7 to $9 a week; the most beautiful vacation spot in the whole State; free steam launch; the purest spring water from the famous "Maranacook Spring" used exclusively; circular. NUTTER & CABOT, Mgrs.

BAY VIEW HOUSE,
Ferry Beach, Bay View, Me.

Delightful seashore resort; finest beach on Atlantic Coast; perfect safety in bathing; first-class hotel; all modern improvements; spacious grounds; pine groves, and especially adapted to families and convalescents; Casino, with music for dancing and entertainments; P. O. in hotel. Write for rates and booklets. F. I. Ordway, Prop.

SAWYER'S ISLAND HOUSE,
Boothbay, Me.

E. H. LEWIS, Proprietor.
Opens June 15, 1905.
Situated on the Sheepscot River; accommodates 85 guests; good boating, fishing, and bathing; beautiful scenery; attractive surroundings; Eastern Steamship Company's boats within three minutes' walk of the house.
$6 to $8 weekly.
P. O. address, Trevett, Maine.

LAKE GROVE CAMPS,
Dixfield, Me.

On the shores of Lake Webb; one mile from Weld Village; command a fine view of splendid scenery for which Maine is noted. Lake Webb furnishes good fishing, and offers a most acceptable opportunity for sport or recreation. Camps supplied with pure water, and good board is furnished; reasonable. Address Mrs. E. S. TAINTER, Dixfield, Maine.

CONNECTICUT.

OWLEOUT FARM,
Winchester, Litchfield Co., Conn.

Elevation 1,300 feet; five miles from Winsted station on N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R; accommodates 15; large airy rooms; spring water; ½ mile from Park Pond; healthy locality; rates $6 to $7 per week. Address Mrs. J. M. WHITE, Torrington, R. F. D. No. 1, Conn.

POINT HOUSE,
Guilford, Conn.

Situated on Private Point. Select clientele. Best bathing, safe but good sailing, excellent fishing. Modern improvements in old historical house. Vegetables from own gardens attached to property. Send for booklet.
SCOTT BRYAN, Prop.

LIGHTHOUSE PLEASANT VIEW FARM,
Meriden, New Haven County, Conn.

Large, light, pleasant rooms for accommodations of few guests; good, wholesome food, including vegetables and fruits in abundance; large lawn, well shaded; amusements include fishing and boating; one mile distant; driving, riding; ten minutes' walk to Yalesville Station; terms, $7. Sam Greenwood, Box 389.

HAMMONASSETT HOUSE,
Madison, Conn.

Greatly improved. New management. Beautifully situated, directly on the beach. Fine bathing, fishing, boating, tennis; eighteen-link golf course; excellent cuisine. Open June 20th. Write for booklet. Telephone.
W. J. PIERCE, Prop.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARM,
Canaan, Conn.

Accommodations for Summer boarders. Pure air, spring water, and well shaded. The Twin Lakes lie one mile to the west; fishing and boating; vegetables, milk, butter, and eggs from the farm. Abounding in lakes, streams, mountains, and valleys, the scenery of this region is beautiful. For particulars, address Mrs. J. S. ADAM, Canaan, Conn.

SHIPPAN POINT-ON-SOUND.
Stamford, Conn.

1 hour from New York,
via N. Y., N. H. & H. R.R. Trolley from station. Superior bathing beach. Golf links near. Pleasant rooms, modern conveniences, excellent table and service. Rates $10 to $15.
Mrs. M. F. POTTER.

VERMONT.

FORT ST. FREDERIC INN,
On Charming Lake Champlain.

Most beautiful location. Historic and accessible. Fine boating, fishing, &c. Ideal spot to Summer at moderate cost. Address
M. F. BARNES,
Chimney Point, Vt.

"THE CASTLETON" IN THE GREEN MOUNTAINS,
Castleton, Vt.

Delightful location; ample grounds; easy of access; near Lake Bomoseen; modern improvements; $1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; send for circular.
PHILIP R. LEAVENWORTH, Prop.

ORANGE COUNTY HOTEL,

is located in one of the prettiest villages in the State; lovely drives, good trout fishing. The hotel is lighted with electric lights; large piazza; can accommodate 50 guests; price $7 to $14 a week. Address
E. D. BARNES, Proprietor,
Chelsea, Vt.

LAKE VIEW-IN-THE-PINES,
Poultney, Vermont.

Try Vermont, the Switzerland of New England, in the shadow of the Green Mountains, at LAKE VIEW-IN-THE-PINES.
I. H. & D. C. FRANCISCO,
Poultney, Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
Lake Dunmore, Vt.

In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN, Plaza Hotel, city.

NEW ENGLAND.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ECHO FARM,
IN THE BERKSHIRES.
Lanesboro, Mass.

Ideal spot for a summer vacation; table mostly supplied from the farm; large shade trees; nice piazzas, and no mosquitos. Booklet.
Mrs. H. B. ROBINSON.

HAWTHORN HOUSE,
Cape Cod, Chatham, Mass.

Fronting ocean and bathing beach; large, airy rooms; home cooking; $8 to $12 per week. For booklets address Mrs. E. I. BOYD, Hawthorn House, Chatham, Mass.

THE WINNEEGAN,
Baker Island, off Manchester-by-the Sea.

Choicest location on the Atlantic Coast. Centre of historic interest. Boating, bathing, and fishing. Surf and rock scenery unsurpassed. Booklet. Address
HENRY W. MORSE, Prop.

ASHLEY HILL COTTAGE,
Alandar, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Beautiful scenery, good roads, 2,000 feet above tide; cool, healthful; spring water; home comforts; no malaria; restful; just the place for gaining health and strength.
Mrs. L. MELIUS.

THE CEDARS,
Berkshire Hills.

First-class country board at one of the finest country residences in Berkshire County; house, rooms, and grounds very large; beautiful lawns and splendid shade; sanitary arrangements. House open the year round.
For circular and particulars address FRED C. BROWN, Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass.

BERKSHIRE HILLS FARM HOUSE.

Board, near Stockbridge and Great Barrington; scenery mountainous; lake fishing; cream, eggs, fruit; city references; $7 to $8 week. Address
HENRY WOODS,
Monterey,
Berkshire County, Mass.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BREEZY HILL HOTEL & COTTAGE,
White Mountains, Lisbon, N. H.

Nine hours' ride from New York; elevation 1,600 ft.; on open plateau; no finer or more extensive mountain views; near Sugar Hill; steam heat; bath rooms; cuisine excellent; illustrated booklet. EBEN, FISH.

THE ARLINGTON,
White Mountains, Bethlehem, N. H.

A home-like family hotel, with modern improvements.
Orchestra, Golf, Baseball, and Roque.
Also furnished cottages for rent, $250 to $700.
F. C. ABBEY, Prop.

COLONIAL INN,
Warner, N. H.

Amidst charming New Hampshire hills; opens June 19; free boating, bathing, golf, tennis, music, dancing; sanitary plumbing; purest air and water; modern conveniences; electric lighted; capacity 80; prices favorable; circular.
ARTHUR THOMPSON, Warner, N. H.

White Mountains.

HIGHLAND FARM,
In the White Mountains.

Quiet and restful, near the Profile Golf Links; high elevation; good drainage and water, good livery and dairy. Telephone connection.
Terms $5 to $7 per week.
HARRY G. ATWOOD,
Franconia, New Hampshire.

VIRGINIA.

BATH ALUM SPRINGS HOTEL,
Bath County, Virginia.

Hotel newly furnished throughout; open for guests; heart of the famous Virginia Mineral Springs region; no more healthful climate; surrounded by beautiful natural park of more than 15,000 acres; a magnificent and unique spot. Apply THOMAS A. STERRETT, Jr., Mgr., Bath Alum Springs, McClung, Va.

BLUE RIDGE SPRINGS,
Botetourt Co., Va.

Attractive. Beautiful. Comfortable. The celebrated dyspepsia water is shipped all over the country in bottles or barrels, bestowing its blessings on those who cannot leave home.
Address PHIL. F. BROWN.

CANADA.

VIAMEDE,
Mount Julian, Canada.

Beautifully situated. Cool, shady groves, good fishing for bass and maskinonge. Boating, sandy beach for bathing. Daily mail. Illustrated booklet.
Mrs. W. M. GRAHAM, Mt. Julian, Canada.

NOVA SCOTIA.

THE HALIFAX HOTEL,
Halifax, N. S.

Under New Management.
Our Conservatory and Roof Garden overlooking the famous Halifax Harbor and fortresses are of special interest to tourists; fitted with private baths and suites; elevators and fire escapes.
E. L. MACDONALD, Manager.

YARMOUTH,
Nova Scotia.

Average noon temperature July and August 70°. A delightful Summer resort. Positively no hay fever. Golf links. Booklet on request. George G. Pattle, Manager Grand Hotel, late manager Hotel Masconomo, Manchester-by-the-Sea, Mass.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GUILD OF ST. BARNABAS FOR NURSES. A service in connection with this Guild will be held in St. Thomas's Church, 5th Av. and 53d St., at 4 P. M. to-day. The sermon will be delivered by Bishop Gailor of Tennessee.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—On Tuesday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, in going from Room 50, 116 Broad St., New York, to 194 Clinton St., Brooklyn, via South Ferry, a gold rope watch chain, valued for association. Liberal reward for return to J. M. Walker at either address.

LOST—Wednesday evening, between Hotel Martha Washington and Knickerbocker Theatre, lady's gold watch; engraved initials and date; generous reward offered; no questions asked. Finder please leave at office of Hotel Martha Washington.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,259 for $67.85; preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company, in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST—In or between New Amsterdam Roof Theatre and Subway, black leather pocketbook; initials "M. J. S."; return pocketbook; liberal reward; also keep contents. 134 Pearl, ground floor.

LOST—Early Sunday morning, 14th St. and Broadway, bill fold containing four twenty-dollar bills; thirty dollars reward if returned to R. R. Staples, care of 29 Borden Av., Long Island City.

$25 REWARD for information of whereabouts or return of two red sample trunks, both marked "B. R.," in a diamond and "F. S." in white letters. B. Bros., 60 Greene St., N. Y.

LOST—$50 reward, no questions asked, for return of diamond stud, (2 karats,) lost on 5th Av. L, between Fulton and 47th Sts., Brooklyn. Edward Stiner, Room 29, 38 Park Row, N. Y.

LOST—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M." and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York; reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Av.

LOST—Purse, in American District Telegraph office, Broadway, between 13th and 14th Sts. Finder can keep money, but kindly return papers to 231 West 44th St.

LOST—Monday, 117th to 137th, Lenox Av., diamond pin with pearl setting; suitable reward. Return to janitor, 52 West 117th St.

LOST—Saturday morning, on 8th Av., between 118th and 108th Sts., gold brooch. Return to Clark, 485 Central Park West; reward.

LOST—Bank Book No. 175,121, on Harlem Savings Bank. Finder please return to Mary Doherty, 2,260 2d Av.

LOST—Decoration Day, violet enameled brooch, diamond centre; liberal reward. Graham, 78 West 103d St.

LOST—Liberal reward for return of small diamond horseshoe scarfpin. Haas Bros., 27 West 31st St.

LOST—Newark, diamond horseshoe pin. Reward if returned to McMahon, 106 Wickliffe St.

LOST—Friday, white bull terrier named Jeff; liberal reward; no questions. 120 West 66th St.

LOST—Bankbook. Please return to Anna Allen, 320 West 83d St., care Sennens.

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD for pendant, consisting of heart-shaped sapphire surrounded by 26 small diamonds, lost at Hotel Majestic Saturday, June 3, 1905. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms with or without board; permanent or transients.

34TH, 137 EAST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table; telephone; prices reasonable.

54TH ST., 131 EAST.—Rooms, suites; running water; French-American board; refined; board optional. Lamadrid.

57TH, 215 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

68TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; good table; Americans; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; all improvements; first-class service; Summer prices.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Two rooms, large closets, running water; baths adjacent; separate dining tables.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; references.

84TH ST., 31 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, excellent table, refined Jewish house; table boarders accommodated; telephone.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room; also table boarders; select home; gentlemen; meals optional; references.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with dressing rooms, $14 two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also small cool rooms, with board; near Park.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; excellent board; American family.

LEXINGTON AV., 962, Corner 76th St.—Large and single room; board optional; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Park entrance one block; suites and rooms; private baths; $8-$10 one person; superior board.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable double and single rooms; table boarders taken.

MOTT AV. AND 165TH ST.—Large rooms; verandas; fine grounds; bowling alley, lawn tennis; ideal home for those not wishing to leave the city. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 104.—Large room, with alcove, for two gentlemen; river view; good table; convenient to bridge and ferries.

MONROE PLACE, 13, Heights—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; convenient to cars for all Summer attractions; table guests; Summer prices.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27.—Desirable rooms; porcelain baths; excellent table board; convenient to New York.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

By gentleman, board and room; southern exposure; private family; West End Av. C. W. L., 305 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8D AV., 477.—3 rooms, well furnished; housekeeping conveniences; $4 up.

4TH AV., 280, bet. 20th and 21st Sts.—3 rooms to let, singly or together.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Rooms, $8, $1.25; housekeeping suites, $5.25; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

8TH AV., 240, (Near 23d St.)—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished; 3 free men; couple. Cornell.

8TH ST., 5 EAST, Near 5th Av.—Large, cool room, $8; medium, $3; accommodations A1.

10TH ST., 43 WEST.—Parlor floor, private bath, toilet; also beautifully furnished rooms.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished square and hall rooms, with private bath.

14TH ST., 335 WEST.—Bachelor will share nicely furnished room; congenial party; board optional. Simpson.

14TH ST., 335 West.—Cozy parlor and alcove; elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen. Simpson.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references; Summer rates.

18TH, 113 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large, cool rooms; finely kept, private house; transients.

18TH, 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water; good board; near Subway station.

19TH ST., 274 WEST.—Single room with private family; well furnished; bath, telephone, elevator. Baird.

22D ST., 144 EAST.—Front and small adjoining rooms, both cheerful, with or without kitchen; modern elevator apartment; private Southern family; reasonable to right person; references. Bass.

22D ST., 248 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable couple or two gentlemen; moderate; bath.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; two others; conveniences; moderate.

23D ST., 441 WEST.—Luxuriously furnished two-room suite; private bath, electric light; all improvements; exclusive house.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in attractive old Colonial house; unusually large cool rooms.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room with piano; also small rooms; telephone; hall boy service.

24TH ST., 115 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room for gentleman in private house.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, well-appointed house; 'phone, parlor; Summer rates.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; hall room; Summer rates; transients.

44TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large room with private bath, suitable for two; dressing room.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

41ST ST., 329 EAST.—Large room, suitable for two ladies; private family; reasonable board.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Large room, private bath, reasonable for the Summer.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; refined gentleman; superior accommodations; scrupulously clean; references.

48TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water and bath. Carlson.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; bath; closets; hot water; transients.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

60TH ST., 143 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; private Christian family; references.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; bath, hot water; reasonable; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Large front hall room; bath, large closet; newly furnished; gentlemen. Parker.

62D ST., 66 WEST.—Rooms; corner flat; cool and convenient; Summer rates; meals optional. Ducey.

63D ST., 133 EAST.—Large room, suitable for one or two; all conveniences; private family.

74TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large second-story room, with private bath or entire floor; private house; near Subway and L stations.

76TH ST., 125 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; first-class in every particular.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms, private house; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

82D ST., 206 WEST.—Light furnished rooms, private family; water; one or two gentlemen. Stamets.

84TH ST., 110 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite or single room; running water; telephone; independence. MoreHouse.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlor; private family; first floor. Peters.

84TH ST., 203 WEST.—Single or en suite; sunlight throughout; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Stevens.

93D ST., 309 WEST.—Two sunny rooms and bath for gentlemen; near Riverside; electric light, telephone. Inquire elevator boy.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; parlor suitable for doctor; telephone; board optional.

117TH ST., 1 WEST.—Furnished rooms for ladies in a strictly private family, with or without board; references. Naar.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

149TH ST., 540 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms, connecting or separate; running water; telephone; only three blocks from Subway; Summer rates.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

A LARGE ROOM and an extra large front room in house; private family; telephone; Bedford Park section; college men preferred; references required. Address Pleasant Surroundings, Box A B 304 Times, Times Square.

LEXINGTON AV., 143.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, large closets; strictly private house; select.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 104th St. Elevated.—Superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable; permanency appreciated.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Facing park; exceptionally cool, light rooms; well furnished; very quiet. Anderson.

OPPORTUNITY! Owner's private home; spacious room; every convenience; $7; reference imperative. Owner, Times Uptown.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 138.—Handsome large and hall rooms; baths connecting; harbor views; cool breezes; moderate.

DECATUR ST., 131.—Exceptionally fine rooms, singly or en suite; hot and cold water; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegance, comfort, accessibility; delightful breezes; aristocratic neighborhood; refined surroundings; suites; single.

PIERREPONT ST., 89.—Large and small rooms, running water; board optional. Tel. 4,063R Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 95.—Two pleasant rooms, with or without board. Tel. 4063J Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

REMSEN ST., 172-174.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

Staten Island.

RICHMOND AV., ARROCHAR PARK, S. I.—Furnished rooms, adults; board optional; near water and trains; 45 minutes to city. Taber.

Newark.

HIGH ST., 446.—Parlor floor, with reception room, suitable for doctor or studio; nice location.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED—Young man desires pleasant room with private family, within twenty minutes' ride of Madison Square; no other roomers. Address, stating terms and particulars, to M. J. W., Box 307 Times.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—3 rooms, or 2, with alcove; light housekeeping; good locality; convenient to 3d Av. and 183d St. Titus, 372 East 16th St., Flatbush.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

DESIGNER ON LADIES' BELTS; ONLY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN NEED APPLY; TO SUCH A PERMANENT POSITION IS OPEN; SALARY NO OBJECT; APPLICATIONS TREATED IN THE STRICTEST CONFIDENCE. BELTS, 308 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

WAITRESSES.—Neat-appearing, experienced girls; those residing at home preferred. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

WANTED—Lady at once having no ties or business who will share the work and pleasure on boat with ladies until October; must know how to row; references exchanged; no salary paid. Call 417 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WANTED—Secretary who understands stenography and card system indexes, to work for few hours a day; only experienced need apply; state full qualifications, salary, and references. Capable, P. O. Box 555.

WANTED.—Experienced saleswomen for the following departments: Laces, wash goods, white goods, housefurnishings, and soda fountain. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. have vacancies for neat, bright girls to act as cash girls; good opportunity for advancement. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Young lady, experienced, as stenographer; hours 8 to 6:30; Saturdays, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.; good position for right party. Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

WANTED—Swedish cook and laundress, or general housewerker; small family in the country. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,156.

WANTED—Waitresses; Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced waitresses in their grocery lunchroom. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced sewers on awnings. Apply at Supt's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Young lady as office assistant. Apply Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

Males.

A competent credit man of high grade and long experience in extending credits and overseeing collections for wholesale millinery, notions, or kindred lines. New York Millinery & Supply Co., 628 Broadway, New York.

DESIGNER. — WANTED EXPERIENCED DESIGNER AND FITTER ON FINE FURS BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE; GOOD POSITION AND SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS, BY LETTER ONLY, H. A. M. & CO., 104 EAST 14TH ST.

IF YOU can sell coffee as a specialty, or during your spare hours as a side line, call or write JEROME COFFEE CO., 43 Broad St., New York City.

OFFICE BOYS, about 16; must be neat and willing; wanted for office and errands in downtown import and export house. Address in own handwriting, Office Boy, Box 111, Times Downtown.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced young man as stockman in their lamp department; permanent position to right party. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Young men, now employed, to invest in stock of a corporation organized to operate in this and all other cities of the world; can arrange to pay in small monthly installments and will be considered for positions with the corporation as it develops. Corporation, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Germania Life has opening for two experienced solicitors in its city department at the home office, under favorable terms; references required; policies issued with annual or deferred dividends under same premium and guarantees. New Child's Endowment. Call mornings, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require an experienced salesman for their electrical supply department; must be thoroughly familiar with retail electrical line; permanent position, good salary, and opportunity for advancement to right man. Apply at Supt's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Sales manager for Western Pennsylvania; hearquarters Philadelphia; other high-grade positions on file; salaries, $1,000-$5,000; write for particulars. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

WANTED—Traveling salesmen on commission to carry three samples of a man's shoes to retail at $1.50; state territory and experience, reference, &c.; ready sellers everywhere. The $1.50 Shoe Factory, Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Culley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Co. require thoroughly experienced stockman for their china department; permanent position and good salary to right man. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Collectors of insurance accounts, books, &c., to sell watches, diamonds, and jewelry on weekly payments. Watch Supply Co., Three Maiden Lane.

WANTED—The 14th Street Store requires thoroughly experienced bushelmen for their men's clothing department. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt's Office.

WANTED—China packers; Siegel Cooper Co. require thoroughly experienced china and glassware packers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Experienced skirt salesman, exclusive or as a side line, for middle West. Roampion Skirt Co., 64 University Place.

WANTED—Awning hangers; Siegel Cooper Co. require experienced awning hangers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED.—Bright boy for insurance office; no former situation. Address, in own handwriting, BEGINNER, 129 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Grocery order clerks and packers; only those with experience need apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

WANTED — Several first-class architectural draughtsmen. Apply 9 A. M., Monday, 700 Broadway. Mr. Carman.

WANTED—Boys residing in South Brooklyn to deliver packages. Brill Brothers, 279 Broadway.

WANTED—Clothing salesmen, experienced, as extra on Saturday. Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

WANTED—Bushelmen on men's clothing. Apply Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARETAKER.—Refined couple will take charge city residence; no remuneration. Address, "Responsible," 317 Times, Times Square.

CARETAKER.—Will care for house for Summer; willing to cook breakfast. Mitchell, 150 West 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly first-class chambermaid. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,128.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Nationality Irish. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,260.

COMPANION, &c.—A young lady of culture and refinement as companion or private secretary; is well versed in French and has a good education; has highest references. Apply 142 West 58th St.

COMPANION.—A lady speaking French and German, of 9 years' travel experience, wishes situation as companion; best references. Address "Companion," 130 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION and MAID.—By young woman, cheerful disposition, as companion and maid to elderly lady; would travel. J. C., Times, Harlem.

COMPANION or ATTENDANT.—Thoroughly refined young woman. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,301.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COOK.—Excellent family cook, willing to go to the country; best of city references. Call for two days, Kiernan, 78 East 120th.

COOK.—Danish woman, as first cook, will go to country for Summer. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,280.

GOVERNESS.—Refined English woman; most desirable in every particular; French, German, and music. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av., File 11,259.

GOVERNESS.—Thoroughly good nursery governess; speaks excellent German. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,278.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—Experienced gentlewoman as housekeeper in private family or useful companion to lady; references. S. M., 46 Berkeley Place, Brooklyn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of experience in managing servants wishes situation as housekeeper; best references. Address "Housekeeper," 125 Times, Times Square.

LADY'S MAID.—As lady's maid, attendant to invalid, or traveling maid; good needlewoman; personal city references. A. M., 122 Manhattan Av. Telephone 1927 R—River.

LAUNDRESS.—Young German woman wishes fine washing at home and out for private families; references. A. Wittstork, 416 East 79th St.

MASSEUSE.—By graduated Swedish masseuse and trained nurse; experienced, refined, neat, bright, obliging; highest references; care of invalids, traveling, or useful companion for Summer. Companion, 311 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—By first-class infant's nurse; English woman. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av., File 11,263.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse; Protestant; doctors' personal references. D., 308 Times, Times Square.

PARLORMAID or WAITRESS.—Lady wishes to place competent servant as parlormaid or waitress. Apply Mrs. E. N. Potter, 36 West 9th St.

REFINED young German widow, speaking fluently German, French, and English, experienced in household duties, sewing, kind to children, wishes position in city or country. Address Box 14, 1,515 3d Av.

SECRETARIAL work, wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY.—By expert stenographer; absolutely reliable; well educated; thorough knowledge of banking and office duties; nine years' experience. M. Bowen, 550 West 184th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' practical experience; neat, accurate, rapid, good speller and grammarian; best reference; reasonable salary. Faithful, 317 Wasnington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Expert; familiar with all kinds of work; rapid, accurate; American parentage; references; $15. Clare Munroe, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $10. Punctual, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; assist in office; rapid, accurate; willing to work hard; references; $12. Miss King, 111 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; satisfactory references; salary $15 to $18. K., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good shorthand writer, with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Miss Owens, 70 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; best references; $12-$15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; capable, well-drilled; graduated with honors. Elizabeth Calhoun, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Anna Wilson, care Valentine, 102 West 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, rapid, and accurate; $6 start. Miss R., 183 Times Downtown.

SWEDISH GIRL (splendid type) recently landed, with two years' reference from prominent Christiania family. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,324.

TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one to take care of children and the other to do the housework in a small family. 508 West 42d St., Apartment 18. Miss Adams.

WASHING.—Respectable woman wishes family washing from country for Summer; reference. 309 East 42d St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT. — Apartment hotel requiring books written up, accounts adjusted, monthly statements prepared, &c., afternoons or evenings, address Retlaw, Box 309 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, with spare time, will keep small set books, adjust accounts, prepare statements, &c.; afternoons, evenings. Walters, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—For country or city; can do own repairs; best references. A. Bunn, 74 East 124th St.

CROP REPORTS PROMISE NORMAL WHEAT YIELD

Returns of Spring Acreage Show Increase of 2.8 Per Cent.

WINTER SOWING FALLS OFF

Prospects in Ohio, Kansas, and Missouri Not So Favorable as in the Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Preliminary returns to the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture on the acreage of Spring wheat indicate an area of about 17,613,000 acres. This is an increase of 472,000 acres, or 2.8 per cent. over last year's acreage.

The average condition of Spring wheat on June 1 was 93.7 as compared with 93.4 at the corresponding date last year, 95.9 on June 1, 1903, and a ten-year average of 94.4.

The following table shows for the five principal Spring wheat States the acreage compared with last year, on a percentage basis, and the condition on June 1 in each of the last three years, with a ten-year average:

	Acreage Compared with	Condition June 1.			Ten-Year
States.	Last Year.	1905.	1904.	1903.	Avg.
Minnesota	102	92	92	96	95
North Dakota	100	95	94	99	95
South Dakota	98	92	96	100	96
Iowa	99	98	96	91	96
Washington	107	97	92	89	94
United States	102.8	93.7	93.4	95.9	94.4

The average condition of Winter wheat on June 1 was 85.5 as compared with 92.5 on May 1, 1905; 77.7 on June 1, 1904; 82.2 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 79.2. The following table shows for each of the principal Winter wheat States the condition on June 1 in each of the last three years and that on May 1, 1905, with the June averages for ten years:

	This Month.	Last Month.	June 1, 1904.	June 1, 1903.	Ten-Year Av.
Kansas	78	92	84	83	78
Missouri	84	93	85	70	78
Nebraska	93	97	85	94	85
Indiana	94	95	58	84	87
California	78	90	80	76	80
Ohio	95	94	55	87	71
Illinois	80	59	81	75	79
Pennsylvania	94	95	75	80	85
Oklahoma	75	89	67	91	86
Texas	76	94	72	87	78
Michigan	95	96	54	86	71
United States	85.5	92.5	77.7	82.2	79.2

The total reported area in oats is about 27,888,000 acres, an increase of 42,000 acres, or two-tenths of 1 per cent. in the area sown last year. The average condition of oats on June 1 was 92.9, against 89.2 on June 1, 1904; 85.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 90.1.

The following table shows for the nine principal States the acreage compared with last year, on a percentage basis, and the condition on June 1 in each of the last three years, with the ten-year June averages:

	Acreage compared with last year.	Condition June 1. 1905.	1904.	1903.	10 yr. Avg.
Iowa	98	96	90	91	90
Illinois	102	93	87	79	89
Wisconsin	102	95	93	98	95
Minnesota	90	93	94	95	95
Nebraska	106	90	92	90	92
Indiana	105	97	90	79	88
New York	101	94	93	69	90
Pennsylvania	99	90	93	77	88
Ohio	98	93	90	74	85
United States	100.2	92.9	89.2	85.5	90.1

The barley acreage is less than that of last year by about 172,000 acres, or 3.4 per cent. The average condition of barley is 93.7, against 90.5 on June 1, 1904, 91.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 89.9.

The acreage of Spring rye shows a reduction of 3.8 per cent. from that of last year. The average condition of rye is 93.6, against 86.3 on June 1, 1904; 90.6 at the corresponding date in 1903, and 88.9 the mean of the corresponding averages of the last ten years.

STARTS SHIP SUBSIDY FIGHT.

Grosvenor Begins Campaign He'll Wage in the Next House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor has begun the campaign for a ship subsidy bill which he will wage in the next Congress. He has sent out a circular to the members elected to the next House urging them to be prepared for the consideration of the subject. He says:

"We believe that the Fifty-ninth Congress must do something in the direction of the improvement of our situation or we shall be practically subservient to foreign flags in the carrying trade to the foreign markets. We are paying nearly $200,000,000 per annum for freight between American ports and foreign ports, and this money goes into the hands of foreign labor and foreign capital, while our own labor and capital, so far as ships go, languish."

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

CHAUFFEUR.—Engineer wishes position as chauffeur. Care Lane, 1,577 Madison Av.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Married, aged 34, height 5 ft. 9 in.; competent in all branches of gentleman's stable; neat, punctual, good form, and sober; excellent references. Powers, care of Font, 787 7th Av.

COACHMAN.—With his own livery; first-class references from last employer. C., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Best references; age 28; thoroughly understands business. John Wiggins, 200 West 54th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Mechanical detail, desires position in New York or immediate vicinity. 1,000 Times, Harlem.

ELECTRICIAN.—First-class, all around mechanic; new or jobbing; references. Keim, 1,515 3d Av.

ENGINEER—JANITRESS.—By man and wife as engineer and janitress; ten years' experience. John P. Murray, 502 West 133d St.

FIREMAN, eight years' experience on steamboats, desires stationary. Erickson, 724 Washington St.

JAPANESE wants to work in hotel or club; city or country. TAKI, 313 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Agency or resident salesman for Philadelphia for manufacturer or mercantile house; aged 39; will furnish office if necessary. Thos. H. P. Todd, 1,737 Wylie St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

SUCCESSFUL, experienced field and executive man, 32 years age; strong personality and force of character, good address; compensation based on ability and results obtained. A. B. C., 204 West 94th St.

TUTOR.—First honor graduate, teacher of long years' successful experience, would assist young gentlemen in preparing for college, or in making up deficiencies; references excellent; would travel; speaks French and German. X. Y., 308 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

USEFUL MAN.—Willing man, 30; speaks German; handy in store; A1 reference; would take anything. Address "Z.," Box 155 Times Downtown.

VALET or FOOTMAN.—Young male attendant as valet or footman; six years in last situation in England. Box 206 Montclair, N. J.

VALET.—Can give massage and shave; age 30; Englishman. Box 103, 617 6th Av.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE wants to start in right way to learn a good business. Worker, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG [illegible] position in a [illegible] experience in [illegible] business. C., [illegible]

THE PLAY AT OBER-AMMERGAU

Scenes in the Life of David Powerfully Depicted.

In the Passion Play Theatre at Ober-Ammergau "David and Christ," or "The School of the Cross," an ancient religious play in seven acts and nine tableaux vivants, was acted a few days ago. The play has been performed only twice in the last century—in 1815 and 1875.

It dramatizes the life of King David, who is the central figure of the piece, and parallel episodes in the life of Christ are interwoven as tableaux. The new text is by Joseph Hecher, Royal Court Chaplain at Munich.

The theatre has been supplied with all modern appliances. The auditorium is now all covered, yet from the higher seats are still visible the lovely snow-covered slopes of the Alps, forming the background of the stage, which remains in the open air. From all places the exits lead straight into the street, and the possibility of a panic is therefore obviated. Some small alterations have been made in the tripartite stage, which is in the Grecian style. The stage proper, in the shape of a Corinthian temple, occupies the centre of the space. Here the dramatic action takes place, and the tableaux vivants are presented.

Through the arches on both sides of the stage are peeping the streets of Jerusalem. From right and left, where in the Passion Play are the palaces of Pilate and the High Priest Annas, the heavenly choir emerges, moving on to the proscenium in front of the stage. The chorus consists of thirty-three singers, and the orchestra of forty musicians. The new gorgeous costumes have involved heavy expenditure. They are all made by the villagers. Special skill is required for them in reference to the choice colors, no paint for the faces nor false beards being allowed. All the profusion of hair and beard seen on the stage is genuine.

Many of the Passion Play cast act in the new piece. Anton Lang (the Christ) of course appears only in the tableaux. David is interpreted by two persons, Andreas Lang and Theodor Lang, father and son, both of whom are woodcarvers. The latter, a youth about twenty years of age, plays only in the first three acts, his father, a stately figure with noble features, continuing the part in the last four acts, a space of seven years lying between.

Old Lang played the Rabbi in the Passion Play. Jesse, David's father, is represented by Andreas Braun, (who in 1900 was Joseph of Arimathea;) David's brothers, Eliab, Abinadab, and Samma, are represented by Wilhelm Lang, Andreas Kratz, and Wilhelm Rutz, respectively. David's son Absalom is represented by Peter Rendl, (who in 1900 was the St. John;) King Saul, by Sebastian Lang, (who in 1900 took the part of Calaphas;) Jonathan, by Richard Lang; Aner, Captain of the host, by Rupert Breitsanter; Samuel, the Judge in Israel, by Thomas Redl, (who in 1900 represented Peter,) and the part of Goliath, the giant, is taken by Hans Mayer, son of the famous Mayer who played Christ up to 1890. The music is composed by Wilhelm Mueller of Munich.

"Young David's appearance as a shepherd with a harp, singing, his subsequent anointment by Samuel, and, finally, the shepherd's combat with the braggart Goliath were striking features of the first two acts," says the correspondent of The London Mail. "One can hardly imagine more simplicity combined with distinction than this young peasant exhibited throughout. The living pictures then presented Satan recolling before Christ and the ministering angels. Most impressive were the scenes in which Saul, suspecting David of coveting the crown, begins to persecute him, and finally hurls his spear at David, forcing the latter to flee from Court. The tableau illustrating it shows the withdrawal of Jesus from those who would stone him.

"It is at Ziklag, in the land of the Philistines, where the aged David is exiled, that the greatness of his character begins to be displayed. He laments over Saul's death and defeat, and sends to death the Amalekite who brought the news and had killed his enemy king. The culminating dramatic effect is reached in and after the meeting of David with Absalom, his treacherous son, who soon after kissing him defeats his father in rebellion, compelling him to take flight from Jerusalem amid the insults of the mob.

"All these scenes were depicted with striking reality. Andreas Lang is a fine actor. His strong voice resounds through the theatre, and his carriage, though perfectly natural, is reverential. Equally good were most of the others. Goliath, in particular, was a splendid figure. The victorious entry of David into Jerusalem gave scope for a more magnificent and lifelike picture than can be witnessed on any other Continental stage. Altogether the impression produced by the play was powerful, and one that cannot be forgotten."

BUFFALO BARBECUE FACTS.

Dan Beard's Misinformation About Miller Brothers' Plans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to correct through your columns the largely circulated report that a herd of th

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1905.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

Samuel Untermyer Sounds a Warning

Declares That Certain Existing Laws Are Putting a Virtual Premium on Fraud.



"I'm strongly in favor of municipal ownership"



SAMUEL UNTERMYER



Going to an important meeting



"Our existing corporation law is a premium on fraud"



"Some foremost financiers are honest — a few"

The Principle of State Supremacy Must Be Surrendered, He Says, At Least to the Extent of Giving the National Government Control of Corporations and Divorce---Operation of Economic Laws Suspended by Class Legislation.

DECLARING that certain existing laws are putting a virtual premium on fraud in this country and vehemently arraigning a system of Constitutional restrictions which permit such Robin Hood States as West Virginia and Maine to run wild—at the same time prescribing Government and municipal wardenship as two remedies vitally necessary to the welfare of the country—Samuel Untermyer yesterday sounded the keynote of an interview which is at once a review and criticism of American law-and-money making during the past thirty years.

Probably no lawyer in the United States is better qualified from personal experience to correctly read and interpret the signs of the times—the handwriting on the wall. As counsel for the petitioners against the Sheldon plan of reorganization in the United States Shipbuilding case, for David Belasco, in the Belasco-Theatrical Syndicate set-to; for Whitaker Wright, blower of English financial bubbles; for Asa Bird Gardiner, whom he successfully defended against removal as District Attorney on charges preferred by the City Club; for Charles W. Morse, the banker in the famous Dodge-Morse case; or, as at present, as counsel in the Merchants' Trust fiasco, and for James Hazen Hyde in the Equitable fracas, besides being legal adviser for Henry H. Rogers and his associates in the Lawson-Standard Oil drama, he has had an oar in the deepest financial waters here and abroad. This review is of corresponding interest as being a mature expression of intimate experience—as the verdict of a grand juror in the inner courts of corporate management, so to say. It also is the first time Samuel Untermyer has expressed himself at length on questions which are agitating press, pulpit, and public alike.

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One need not search far for an explanation of so continued a silence beyond the fact that he is a busy man—a man who seldom walks when it is possible to run, and he is running most of the time.

Sixteen persons were waiting for the strenuous attorney when the writer brought up the chafing procession. It was a third appointment, the other two having dissolved in mist, and the interviewing prospect was at zero. Sixteen barriers and only ninety minutes before a sixty horse power motor was due to take him to Yonkers! At Yonkers is the Untermyer place—Greystone—once the residence of Samuel J. Tilden.

Yet as a sample of a get-through-quick way of doing things, twenty minutes later the sixteenth caller was being shown from the Broad Street law offices, and the mercury was beginning to rise—the interviewing lenses to turn. They turned first toward a large table-topped desk in a large topsy-turvy office, the windows of which commanded a sweeping view of the harbor. Starring the desk were several vases of freshly cut flowers—a daily contribution of the Greystone greenhouses. Ranged around the walls were rows upon regiments of tin receptacles, containing enough corporation secrets to satisfy an editor or make New Jersey sit up and look around.

Standing at the desk was a man of medium height, shorn of jewelry, compactly constructed, and with a face as corrugated as roofing. Steel gray eyes, set far enough apart to permit of their owner seeing both sides of a room or question at once, punctuated the face, sharing distinctions with a strong, clean-carved nose, such as indexes force. Under the nose and hedging the mouth was a trim mustache, oddly at variance with dense bushes of hair recoiling upward from a broad and curiously muscular forehead.

"How do you keep going?"

Buz-z-z! interrupted the telephone. In twenty minutes the to-be-interviewed was agreeing to meet somebody at the other end. Buz-z-z. Somebody at Greystone wanted to know if the to-be-interviewed would be home to dinner—and so on until the receiver was hung up, and the mercury began to rise.

"Keep going?" repeated Mr. Untermyer. "That is easy enough when work is your play also—for ten months in the year. The rest of the time is vacation season, unless business interferes, of course. Just now it seems a year or so away, incidentally."

Rising to the suggestion, since the speaker was viewing a conscientious watch, the interviewer hurried forth a query about frenzied finance, which occasioned a smile. It was a deliberate expression—the smile—since it was not fully grown until ten minutes later. Meanwhile he was adding: "Frenzied finance is pretty much of a fiction—the rest of it a fact. Stripping the subject of exaggeration, we are face to face with the most critical period of American industrial history. Are we going to solve the problem to our own and to the satisfaction of others? No one who studies conditions and knows us, no one who is not influenced by ulterior motives, believes for a moment that there is going to be any spectacular collapse, any industrial parallel to the battle of the Korean Straits, any sudden and violent revolution as a sequel to the so-called war between labor and capital in this country. At the same time a grave crisis is at hand."

"And what remedy or preventive is there to offer?" was asked.

"My personal belief is that the best solution of some of the troublesome problems is offered by Government and municipal ownership, conducted, of course, on safe and sane, sound and solid lines," replied Mr. Untermyer. "While a Democrat, I do not believe there is any danger ahead in investing the Government with more centralized power in such affairs as have to do with the States as a body."

"To what special affairs would you advise of unrestricted Government control or adjudication?" ventured the interviewer.

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"The principle of State supremacy," was the prompt reply, "must be surrendered at least to the extent of giving the National Government control of corporations and divorce. The restrictions of our Federal Constitution on those two subjects place us in a ridiculous position before the civilized world, and serve to bring our administration of law into contempt. The people have before them the spectacle of sovereign States competing with one another for business and for revenues accruing from a laxity of the laws regulating the sacred institution of marriage. Taking advantage of a Constitutional provision requiring each commonwealth to give full faith and credit to the judgment of a sister State, we find our people constantly flitting from State to State to evade the laws. As a result, the question of whether a couple are lawfully wedded or divorced, or are bigamous, is made to depend not on intention but on the soundness of legal advice. And the States that are profiting by this and by encouraging flimsy enterprises are barricading the way to a Constitutional amendment to do away with what amounts to a National scandal."

Taking a Graeco-Roman hold on the subject, he continued: "New Jersey, as an individual State, has set a most demoralizing example for the entire country in respect to overcapitalized corporations. What has been the result? West Virginia has gone New Jersey one better, and, in order to compete with them, New York is dwindling morally, becoming swiftly of the same stripe as those two arch rivals of indifferent conscience.

"Beyond question, the hands of the Inter-State Commerce Commission must be strengthened as an initial step in the direction of a permanent readjustment of things," he added. "It is being said and repeated that the placing of so much power in the hands of a few men will jeopardize every common carrier in the land. But," smiling, "the railroads can be relied upon to look out for themselves, as they do at present or have done in the past.

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"Experience—considerable experience—in such matters has confirmed my conviction that what we need most of all is a National corporation law, modeled somewhat after the English Corporation acts.

"Over there," nodding toward Europe, as toward a suburb, "every detail of revenue, cost of maintenance, general disbursements, and so on, is open to public inspection, and this discourages—prevents—overcapitalization, the bane of our industrial existence. Upon the organization of an English corporation, all the interests responsible for giving it corporate life and for inviting public investment are required under rigid penalties to disclose—keep open for inspection and for press comment—every contract between the owner of the property and the public. Every profit made by promoters, bankers, and other intermediaries must be fully revealed. Such a law here would create a revolution in the exploitation of corporate enterprises by safeguarding us against most of the frauds that have been perpetrated of late years. It also would have rendered impossible the flotation of most of the top-heavy, inflated enterprises under which we have been and will long continue to stagger."

"Are, in your opinion, a majority, or even many, of our so-called Captains of Industry, open to criticism on this score?"

"No," was the hasty reply, "by no means. The majority of them are safe, sane, and sound, let us believe. We have as many or more honest men at the helm of affairs than we have dishonest ones, and every one knows this, else certain hysterical critics would be taken far more seriously than seems to be the case. This, however, refers to the greater figures in our industrial and financial empire. The pygmies—the weaker ones—and it is on the same principle as the chain which is only as strong as its weakest link—are often unable to resist the encouragement offered by the very statutes themselves to circumvent the law or at least to take a windward position with respect to it."

"Are the trusts a growing or a diminishing evil, or an evil at all, as compared with the benefits derived from them?" was suggested.

"When we were first confronted with the trust problem," replied the corporation lawyer, "we were told, and many of us believed, that it was purely economic, and like all such problems, would be solved by the natural operation of economic laws. Even as late as four years ago there were many sincere defenders and apologists of the trusts. It was argued that their ability to thrive on fictitious capital against the competition of individual effort would effectually determine their existence. But has it worked out in practice? Not at all. A trust, in the popular or unpopular meaning of the word, cannot and never will thrive save at the expense of the community."

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"What is the immediate harm being wrought by them, so far as the masses are concerned?" was inquired.

"The enormous increase in the present cost of living may be traced directly to them and to no other source," was the emphatic reply. "Yet a trust wisely administered might undoubtedly contain the seed of an immense and normal prosperity. At present, however, exception must be taken to the statement of there being both good and bad trusts. If there are any good trusts in this country they must be dead ones—very dead."

"And the tariff?"

Gravity routed the temporary twinkle as he replied: "Unless something is done—and done soon—to keep open the channels of home competition, the entire protective system will—must—go by the board in the desperate determination of the people to shake off monopoly at any cost."

Reverting then to the statutes and their ablest interpreters, in answer to a question as to the changes in legal practice occasioned by the advent of large industrial combinations, the speaker pursued: "Years ago the best intellects at the American bar were engaged in criminal jurisprudence as offering the widest and most promising field for their talents. But in the past decade another complexion has been put upon the entire situation.

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"Abroad, where the ablest legal minds are at this moment engaged in criminal practice, it is different. But over here the emoluments offered by financiers have been and are so tempting that it is considered more or less of a discredit for any lawyer who can secure corporation connections to plead in a criminal court.

"No lawyer, notwithstanding this, could have a higher or more worthy ambition than to be instrumental in the defense of human life and liberty, in my candid opinion. One would imagine that the championing of mere money interests is rather a petty affair as compared with the great stakes of life, liberty, and reputation, and so it is. Yet so mercenary have we become that the sacred defense of liberty is to-day intrusted to comparatively obscure men, or those without the highest standing at least, instead of being sought by them. There is not to-day a great criminal lawyer in the City of New York, whereas formerly our greatest advocates made their reputations at the criminal bar. Owing to the unbridled license and domination of the press, a man is considered foolish to notice attacks upon his reputation, and no prominent lawyer can be found to take his case if he has inherited the old-fashioned idea of obtaining a public vindication."

"And this has been brought about—"

"Largely by the formation of our enormous industrial combinations, many of them illegal, and hence demanding the best brains to steer them clear of snares and pitfalls."

"To what extent are the greater corporations open to criticism?" was asked.

The attorney for Vice President Rogers and his defendant associates in the Lawson attacks declared: "Certainly a deal of unjust criticism has been visited upon corporate managements of whose wrongdoing the public is asked to believe mere agitators who are furthering their own selfish ends. One who listens to the hysterical denunciations of the Standard Oil Company, for example, must necessarily conclude, off-hand, that it is an indelible blot on the National escutcheon. But what are the facts? The oil business began under quite different conditions than now prevail—under different legal awnings, so to say. When its foundation was laid there was no law prohibiting rebates, hence there were no infringements.

"On the other hand, it cannot be denied—for it has been proved repeatedly—that the country is honeycombed with deceptive institutions conceived and reared in a fraudulent atmosphere.

"I am not a radical nor an alarmist," pursued the eminent protagonist of law, "because the former are in the small body of reckless, restless rich who are really imperiling the industrial future of the country. Their eagerness to convert wind and water into property is tempting them to the dangerous experiment of transgressing and defying the law through Governmental control and the machinery of justice. On the contrary, I am a conservative as defined by those who are sounding a note of warning and are pleading for the enforcement of such laws as exist and for the enactment of further measures tending to place all interests dependent directly upon public patronage under direct control of the people themselves.

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"Keeping in mind that many of our foremost factors of finance are abundantly worthy of trust, it has nevertheless come to be a question of either ruling of being ruined by, shall we say, some of the existing trusts? The public will no longer be humbugged. The question is pressing for immediate solution. In the East especially we are living in an atmosphere of unconscious corporate influence. They who control the destinies of these corporate interests are of course men of brains, industry, and ingenuity. The desire for wealth and the power which comes from wealth account largely for their success, and the public is too often blinded by admiration for their intellectual strength and resourcefulness to realize the undercurrents of the game they are playing.

"Under the wing of class legislation, in the guise of tariff laws, the operation of economic laws has been prevented. Protected from foreign competition, every form of oppression has been used to eliminate competition at home, until we find ourselves paying tribute in every relation of life almost," was unreservedly declared.

"And it must be repeated," he added, "that whatever we may have thought and hoped at the outset about what we were told and believed in the way of its being an inevitable industrial evolution for the common weal, experience has demonstrated that certain trusts are in principle and practice a hindrance to our material as well as moral progress. They are an unmitigated evil, unless properly curbed.

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"What, for instance," querying, "has become of the stock argument that the great corporations would be able to inaugurate another golden age by forcing our products into foreign markets? Instead of assisting toward such a millennium the result has been to the contrary. With the superior intelligence of our labor, with our unequaled industry, with our boundless natural resources, and our faculty of invention we might capture most foreign markets but for the tremendous handicap so offered."

Diverging to other subjects the interviewed advanced belief in individual effort as the summum bonum of business and professional endeavor.

"In that of law," he pursued, "where individual effort is everything, there was never a brighter nor better field than here in this city to-day. Why, the profession is fairly shouting for young men of brains who are willing and able to use them. Five to ten thousand dollar positions abound for those who are able to fill them, or even to do it three-quarters of the way. But they must be willing to work hard and overtime," concluded the attorney, who, from a miner position thirty years ago, has built up a practice running into hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

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Here also was answered a question often heard: What is the secret of success possessed by Samuel Untermyer? Amending the stereotyped answer, it might be said to be intense application and downright hard work, with an emphasis on the hard. Day after day, when working on a case, he may be found at his office long after Wall Street is shed of bankers, brokers, partners, clerks, and office boys in the great financial hives.

This, however, explains only a phase of his rise. Joined with tireless zeal and industry, and remarkable powers of concentration, he possesses a keen knowledge of human nature, a wide experience in practical affairs, and a special acquaintance with law as relates to the formation and direction of large corporations. Withal, he is pertinacious and determined as though bred for the pit or ring. This explains his effectiveness as a cross-examiner—and few opposing witnesses feel comfortable under his searchlight catechising.

Mr. Untermyer is not a native New Yorker, having been born in Virginia in 1858. His father was a tobacco planter in peace and a Confederate officer in war. The family fortunes waning with the Confederacy, the mother came to New York with her sons and such remnants of the estate as were portable. Here she educated her children, Samuel passing from the public schools to the College of the City of New York and the Columbia Law School, whence he was graduated in 1879.

After serving an arduous apprenticeship, learning in practice what had been preached to him, the young man formed a partnership with his half-brother, Randolph Guggenheimer, and the firm was soon bearing a prosperous name.

An early event that gave Samuel Untermyer a firm foothold in his profession was his success in the celebrated Betz-Daly case in 1888. Briefly, John F. Betz, a Philadelphia brewer, sued Henry Daly, a prominent New York lawyer, for conspiring to issue certain notes for which Betz would be liable.

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Following a bitter legal fight, young Untermyer, still in professional knickerbockers, as counsel for the Philadelphia plaintiff secured a verdict for $52,000. This is notable as having been the first decision ever rendered in which an attorney was held personally responsible for having advised a client to commit fraud. The victory was the more brilliant by reason of the number of legal lights burning for the defense.

A few years ago he broke ground as an organizer of industrial combinations, and is credited with being the first person to persuade English capital to embark heavily in American enterprises. Nearly $50,000,000 followed him back to the United States for investment under his direction. Report has it that one transaction alone made him a millionaire.

Mr. Untermeyer's home, once the residence of Samuel J. Tilden, is one of the most beautiful on the Hudson River. There he lives with his wife and three children, two sons and a daughter, surrounded by all that makes life enjoyable.

Among his special diversions aside from his profession are art, horticulture, yachting, and dogs. As a connoisseur he has recruited from abroad some of the best paintings of private ownership in this country, while the Greystone kennels are to caninedom only equaled by the greenhouses and conservatories to the horticultural world. WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

ROJESTVENSKY FOUND THE HOUSE.

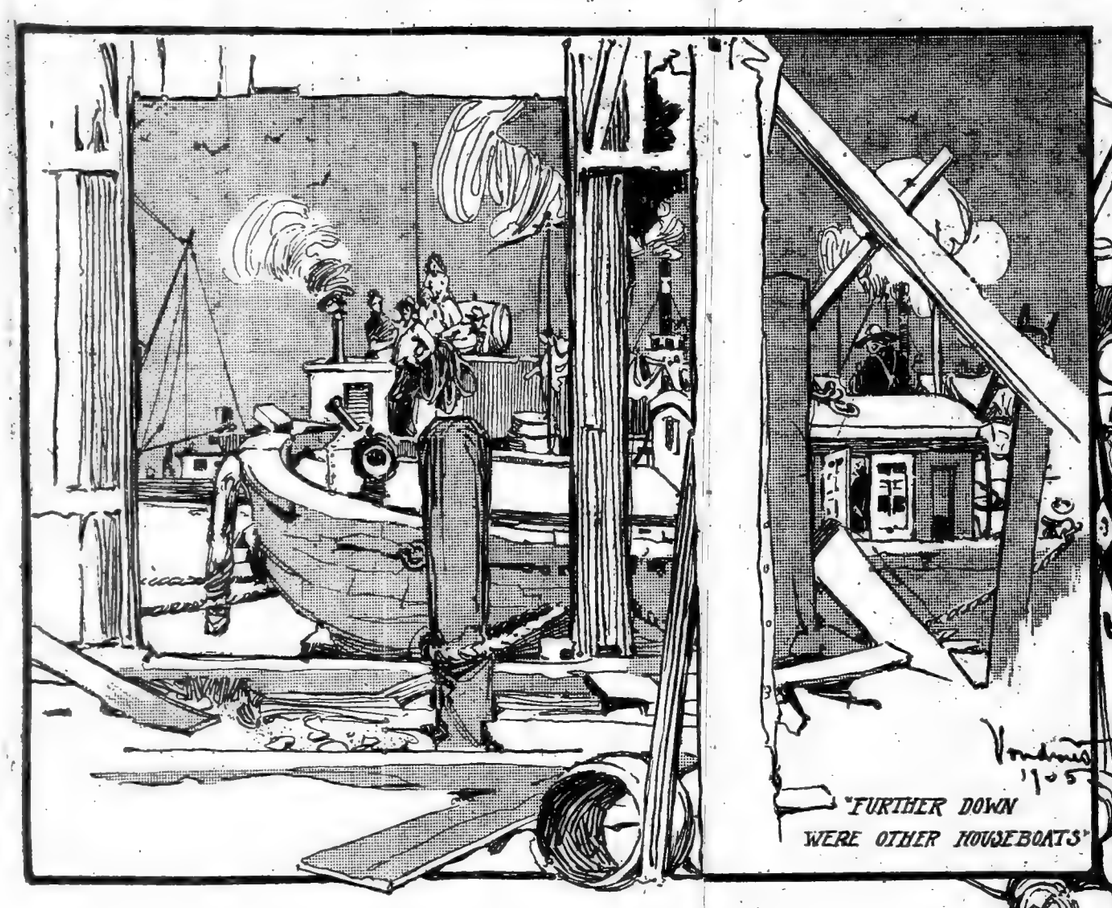
ADMIRAL ROJESTVENSKY may be in a place not wholly acceptable to him at the present writing, but if he gets out of it as well as he once did from a certain other place where he was not expected, new honor will accrue to the navy of his country. That other time was some thirty years ago, when Rojestvensky (then Captain) served the Little Father at his embassy at the Court of St. James's as Naval Attaché, and these were the circumstances:

The young foreigner, almost an utter stranger in the British capital, had been asked to a fashionable ball in his official capacity. Knowing nothing of his prospective host and hostess, he was told to keep a sharp lookout for the Russian Ambassador, who also was to be present, and so the evening arrived, and the Captain entered his cab—suddenly to realize that he had forgotten all names and streets and numbers; he could recall only the square on which the house was faced. The cabby, therefore, was told to stop before whatever house on that square was lit up.

"I say, Moosoo, there's two houses lit up," was the announcement not long after. "What's to do?"

Rojestvensky, of course, had to seize one horn of the dilemma, and so entered the first of the houses, where a single glance about showed him he was wrong. As he was trying to get out quietly, however, he was spoken to by a young lady who thought she had met him before. The Captain was convinced she had not, but she was so very pretty, and so decidedly attractive that it seemed a shame to disillusion her, so the Russian gallant promptly assumed the character she had imposed upon him. Time slipped past so charmingly that it was several hours later when M. Rojestvensky started for the house where he was expected—and then the first person he met was his Ambassador. He had begun to fear that something had gone wrong with his handsome young subordinate, and had been on the point of sending to make inquiries.

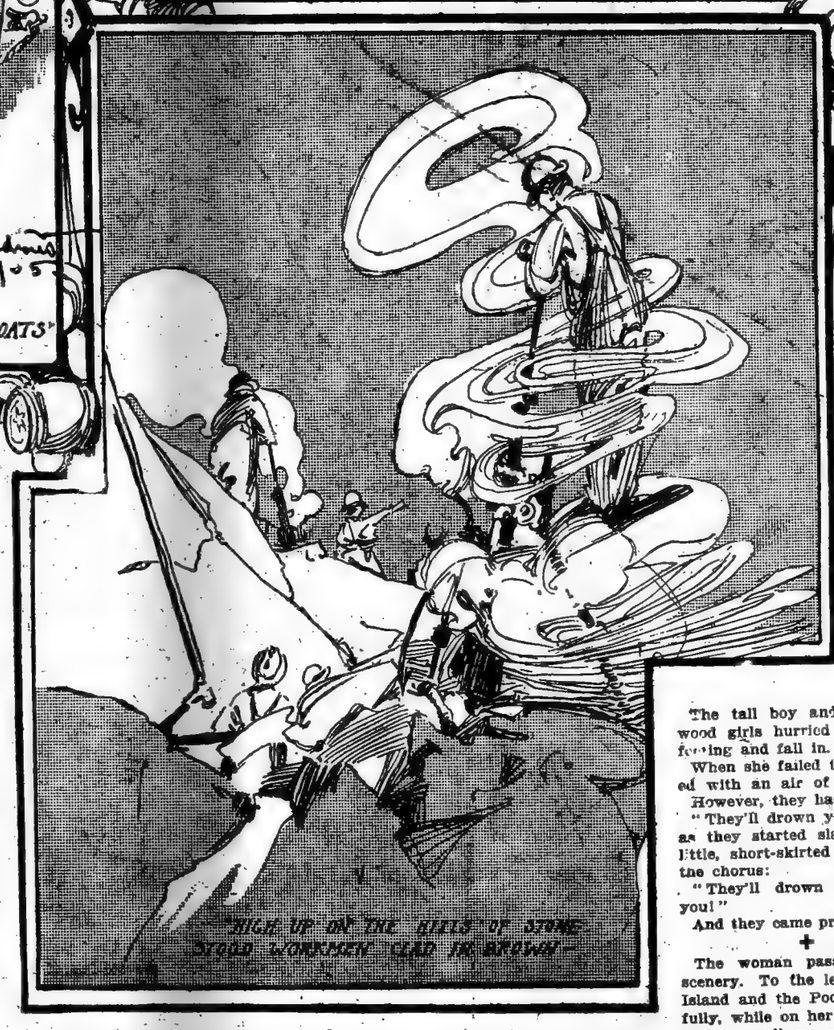
"On the Rim of Manhattan": East River Scenes



"FURTHER DOWN WERE OTHER HOUSEBOATS"



"PLACE OF THE LARGE ANGRY YELLOW ICE WAGONS."



"HIGH UP ON THE HILLS OF STONE STOOD WORKMEN CLAD IN BROWN."



"THE REFRAIN OF THE PUSHCART MAN GREW LOUDER HERE."

Houseboat Life Makes a Strong Appeal to The Times's Feminine Explorer---A Trip in a Rowboat with Two River Urchins---Strange Medley of Industry and Idleness.

ALONG way up East River began the smokestacks and the little flat houseboats. Back of the smokestacks now and again rang out the cry of the pushcart man.

It was interspersed with the hoarse and ancient cry of

"I cash clos!"

The woman wandered far out on a pier and came to a houseboat. It was painted yellow and white. It was very clean. As she stood looking a head popped up out of the aperture. It was followed by another. They were the little curly heads of children. They were sunscorched to an admirable yellow. By and by a third head appeared. It was also sunscorched, but it was older.

The boat was made fast to the pier.

All uninvited, the woman climbed down over the railing onto the deck of the houseboat.

When they saw her coming the two little sunscorched heads popped down and then up again Jack-in-the-box fashion, but the third head remained stationary, the eyes looking at her.

The woman smiled in a propitiatory manner.

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"Do you live here?" she asked pleasantly.

"Yes," answered the head.

"May I see where you live?" queried the woman still more pleasantly.

"Certainly," replied the head with an answering smile, and the body attached to it moved politely sidewise to let her see down.

The woman stooped and looked.

It was a very neat little room she saw.

It had two rocking chairs and a looking glass and shining dishes of old blue, cheap but pretty, and a cookstove going full blast, for it was now about the noon hour, and in one corner a couch, upon which was huddled fast asleep a baby not many moons old.

"Lovely," decided the woman. "I should like to live in a houseboat through the Summer. I believe it would rest me. Have you a room you could let me have?"

The large head shook.

"No," it answered, "I haven't. This is my husband's boat. There is only one room in it—the room you see. We live here for a change during the hot months."

"Right here by the dock all the time?"

"Oh, no. We go up and down the river now and then. Often we go as far as Brooklyn on our houseboat."

Further down, along by the smokestacks, were other flatboats. The woman was quite taken with them. People lived in them all, sometimes one or two, sometimes half a dozen.

She wished she might have a little room, with high-up half windows covered by tiny white curtains, where she could sleep all night long on the quiet water, lulled by the rocking of the boat.

She liked to be rocked while she slept, partly because she had been rocked a good deal when she was a child, but mostly because she had lived a long time in Kansas, where the wind always blew so hard that it rocked the house, and her bed with it. Rocked the bed so beautifully, indeed, that it was several years before she could get used to sleeping in a bed that didn't rock.

She stopped near a boat that was carrying lumber. The people who lived in the lumber boats were cleaner about the eyes and ears than those who lived in boats that carried coal.

A man stood by this boat. He bore himself with the air of a flatboat owner. In fact, he was.

"Have you a room for rent?" she asked him.

"Yes," he answered, readily.

The woman frowned slightly.

"Who lives on it besides yourself?" she questioned.

"Nobody," he answered, with a broad show of teeth that were a trifle yellow, to say the least.

The woman walked quickly on to other boats, to one that was exquisitely clean, window curtains well starched, deck well scrubbed, some little rosy children playing near the window, to others that were not so clean, where frowsy, unkempt heads popped hurriedly up and then popped down again.

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When she came back she was obliged to come back by that way or swim. The man who had the room to rent sat on the roof of his flatboat, rocking lightly with the loll of the boat, as if he were in a giant rocking chair.

"Did you find a room?" he asked her, joyously.

"Not yet," she answered.

He leaned forward and spoke in this wise, his accent still more joyous than before:

"I like the looks of ye. Come, marry me, and live with me on my houseboat, will ye?"

But the woman thanked him kindly and walked rather swiftly on by.

She passed other flatboats, but, cured of asking for rooms, she merely looked them over until she came to a jutting of boulders into the river, where waves splashed high and greedy children rushed out with wide-stretched arms to catch them.

Then the House of the Good Shepherd, with its broad green lawns upon which stood little white statues of nuns, shut off the view.

She was forced to walk around these lawns, whereupon she came to the place of the large angry ice wagons painted yellow, the color of the sun, only more so, then to the place of the piled-up lumber that must have swallowed a little sunshine on its own account, it was so yellow, and then to the dusty white place of the stone cutters where tall men stooped and ran sharp instruments, that had something the sound of the instrument with which the dentist saws upon the exposed nerve, along elephantine slabs of stone, their eyes protected by huge goblinlike goggles.

She went to the edge of this quarry and looked over.

"Is there any way of getting down here?" she interrogated, "without falling down?"

An idle stonecutter showed her a steep incline down which crawled a narrow and flinty path.

"Help me," she implored, and giving her a hardened and stony hand, he helped her all the way down out of sheer kindness.

There was a good deal doing down there close to the water's edge.

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First there was a big flatboat filled with variegated trash and papers, then there were bunches of ragged children splitting kindling wood to take home and sell, then there were great packages of newspapers all bundled together in the shape of bales of hay and tied with strong strings.

The woman had often wondered why it was so difficult to get a yesterday's newspaper.

When she looked at those bundles she knew.

It was not a pleasant place, this place of left-over things and left-over people.

Added to which old yellow, wrinkled women began to accumulate.

They bent and broke up little sticks of kindling wood.

The woman thought as she stood and watched them that they matched well with the cry of the pushcart man coming shrilly down from over the hill and its hoarse accompaniment, the call of:

"I cash clos!"

She went up to one of these little old wrinkled, weazened women who crouched between boulders breaking up sticks and putting them in a sack.

"They seem to have dropped down from the skies to you, don't they?" she asked, for it is seldom that one sees sticks of wood growing plentifully on bare boulders.

The old woman answered her in a monotonous sing-song string of foreign words that was totally incomprehensible.

"Spell it," begged the woman, but the other only showed her wrinkles in a toothless grin.

Further on down began the hills of loose yellow earth and stone.

High on the hills of stone stood workmen, clad in brown, the color of the earth. They managed a machine that screamed aloud with pain as it bobbed up and down.

"Getting ready to blast," explained a man in blue uniform, who oversaw the men in brown.

"What are you going to do here?" she asked him.

"Make a street," he replied.

On the next hill men loosened old yellow earth, which rolled on down. More men in brown caught up this earth in spades and shoveled it hastily into wagons. The woman had hugged the delusion that the color of labor the world over was blue, a shade darker than the color of the skies. Here it was a shade darker than the color of the earth.

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But delusions are meant to be shattered, it seems, in this vale of tears.

On another near-by hill some ragged boys loosened the yellow earth and fell gleefully with it to the bottom, though there were no men there with spades to shovel them up and throw them into waiting wagons.

By and by the woman unexpectedly advanced upon a park. A slanting fence surrounded it. The fence was well polished by the vigorous sliding down of children. In the park some swinging had been left over from Decoration Day. Those children who were not engaged in sliding down the fence were using up this dizzily swaying left-over swinging.

Out of this grateful oasis of green and comparative cleanliness the woman issued at length to come once more upon the place of the poor whose appetite for kindling wood appeared to all intents and purposes to be insatiable.

On First Avenue, not very far away now, the song of the pushcart man broke forth screamingly.

Now and again the shriek of a street piano thrust itself shrilly across the song, but not very often.

The woman was tired. She had walked a long way. Moreover, the way had been sad, which had had the effect of adding to its length. No pink-and-white palaces, no gayly decked yachts with Stars and Stripes flying, no song birds, no flowers, no nothing.

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She came to a hill. She thought at first she would climb to the top of this hill, throw a little stone as far as she could the rest of the way and thus complete her journey, but as she sat on a gray flat log running around the river at the base of the hill to rest awhile, she spied two boys playing in a boat.

"Come here," she beckoned.

They rowed rockingly toward her.

"Take me down the river a mile or two," she implored them. "I am so tired of walking."

A tall boy gathered to see what it was all about.

"They'll drown you," he warned her, and laughed.

Two little, short-skirted kindling-wood girls blew around.

"They'll drown you," smiled they.

But the woman was reckless by now.

"I'm so tired," she declared," and this place is so sad, I don't care a rap whether I drown or not."

"We'll row you a few miles along the river," offered the boys, "for half a dollar."

The woman leaned over and looked down. The water was about ten feet below her.

"Shall I drop into the boat?" she asked them, solemnly.

They nearly fell out of the boat laughing.

"You'll upset it," they cried.

Then they moved loppingly to a place where she could get in without going to the bottom.

The tall boy and the little kindling-wood girls hurried to see her lose her footing and fall in.

When she failed to do so they retreated with an air of disappointment.

However, they had not quite lost hope.

"They'll drown you," shouted the boy, as they started slantingly off, and the little, short-skirted girls chimed in with the chorus:

"They'll drown you! They'll drown you!"

And they came pretty near it, too.

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The woman passed much interesting scenery. To the left of her Blackwell's Island and the Poorhouse loomed cheerfully, while on her right began more ice wagons, yellow as gold, drawn by big white tired horses, more flatboats on the decks of which men lay outstretched, their caps over their eyes, sound asleep in the sunshine, some few places brushed clean by whitewings and ferry houses, a few white boats that lolled lazily in the black sullen water, and more and more yellow lumber yards, but she paid little attention and held on to the sides of the boat and said her prayers.

The refrain of the pushcart man grew louder here.

The "I cash clos!" man screamed.

Then they passed more and more men lying face upward, caps over eyes, fast asleep, until they appeared to pass an army of them.

A sordid saddening place it was of sleeping men and screams.

"What country is this, anyway?" she asked of the boys once when, their hard brown hands grown tired of rowing, they had quit for the moment. "I have tried to sort it and can't. Is it the land of flatboats and kindling wood and derricks? Is it the land of Rip Van Winkle and day dreams? Or is it the land of the pushcart man? Say?"

And they looked at her out of earnest but non-comprehending eyes and answered:

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"I don't know."

Then there loomed the lofty gray and white skeleton of the great new bridge, and stretching her arms fatiguedly out, she said to them:

"Put me off here."

When she had landed she found sitting high on some old gray stones a family of four generations, baby in arms, mother, grandmother, and great-grandmother.

The great-grandmother wore an ancient wig, and when she spoke at all she spoke in a foreign and incomprehensible language.

On the highest old gray stone of all three generations beneath her, she sat like an Old World Sphinx transplanted to the world of new things, but unchangeable.

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Then the woman knew that she had come to the land of the pushcart man; for this ancient Sphinx with the wig was his grandmother.

She walked on under the bridge and past it, going by bales of hay, of grain, of old newspapers, and of ice.

On all the bales but the bales of ice, men lay face upward, sleeping.

At length she came to a yawning bundle of wretchedness in rags of the color of clay who was not asleep, for the reason that he had just awakened.

She advanced with cautious catlike tread and spoke to him.

She spoke very softly in a low tone of voice, too, for, what with the mournful earth color of him and his fringe of clay-colored rags, it was like talking to the atmosphere on a windy, dust-filled day. Or it was like talking to a fluffy partially animated mound of unearthed earth.

As a matter of fact, she was a little afraid, if she talked much above a whisper, he might blow away.

"Where do you live?" she asked him in this careful tone of low inquiry.

Since he remained stationary she hurried on swiftly in a tone a trifle louder.

"Do you live in a flatboat on the water?" she queried, "or out on a bank in the sand? Or do you lie asleep the livelong day, like the rest, on a bale of hay or something?"

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From where he sat he looked up at her out of dim, lacklustre eyes, without replying.

Then she knew him for what he was.

For the weary wayfarer of the pushcart land, whose home is Nowhere.

As he gazed up at her out of his sunken eyes, set deep in his sallow face, he all at once broke into a wan and toothless smile at her look of sympathy, for, being a Woman of Sorrows, acquainted with Grief, she had it in her heart to sympathize.

"There are worse things in life," she said to him gently, "than sleeping quietly out in the night with the wind in the face. There are worse things in life," she repeated, stanchly, "than sleeping under a purple dome all spangled with stars."

After a moment of wistful looking past him at the spidery span of the other big, gray bridge near which she stood:

"I live in a house that is run by an Irish janitor," she added.

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.

Kate Douglas Wiggin Makes a Hit in London as a Speaker.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, (Mrs. George Riggs,) has been making some bright public speeches in London this Summer—for Penelope has been abroad again. She will be at home for the rest of the Summer at Hollis, Me., about June 20. In London lately she was a guest at the public dinner of the Whitefriars, a club of literary men and women, when she was called upon to respond to the toast of "Sov'ran Women." She also responded to the toast of "The Ladies," proposed by the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Alverstone, at the ladies' banquet of the Savage Club.

At the Whitefriars' dinner Mrs. Riggs said that she knew perfectly well the reason an American woman has been asked to reply to that particular toast lies in the popular superstition that in an American democracy woman is the only sovereign.

"Max O'Rell," she continued, "established an order of precedence for us years ago when he declared that in entering a drawing room, or in going through life, 'the French wife walked beside her husband, the English wife a little behind, and the American wife well in front,' the maligned American husband being supposed to stand (or cower!) upon any scrap of territory in the rear that he may chance to find unoccupied by a woman.

"Far be it from me to confess that we are not as valiant, or that we are better disciplined wives than Max O'Rell fancied, but at all events fear of complete subjugation has not prevented American women from cheerfully adorning their brows with British coronets, nor have the risks been sufficient to deter an occasional plucky Englishman from leading his American cousin to the altar. I suppose the trembling bridegroom murmurs to himself as he meets her in the chancel, 'For Britons never will be slaves!' and perhaps his bride overhears and heeds him, for so far as I can judge he remains true to his principles.

"In the face of all this, does it seem a truism to assert that, in our day and generation, 'Sov'ran Woman' is pretty much the same on both sides of the Atlantic? The chastening influence of much commingling and many international marriages has perhaps deprived us of a fraction of our liberty, and given our British sisters a fraction more, until, in point of 'sovereignty,' either self-arrogated or chivalrously awarded, there is little to choose between us.

"There is a plantation story, (I wish I could give it to you with a black, instead of a white, accent, but I am not gifted in dialect,) which says that a certain darky servant, wishing to enter the holy bonds of matrimony, asked his master to purchase him a license in the neighboring town. The master, being in haste, did not ask the name of the happy woman, but as he drove along he reflected on the many tender attentions that he had seen John lavish upon Euphemia Wilson, the cook, and concluding that there could be no mistake, had the license made out in her name.

"'There's your license to marry Euphemia Wilson,' he said to the servant that night. 'You're as good as married already, and you owe me only a dollar.'

"The darky's face fell. 'But, Mass' Tom, Euphemia Wilson ain't de right lady. Dat wan't nothin' mo'n a little flirtation—Georgiana Thompson, de la'n-dress, is de one I's gwine to marry.'

"'Oh, well, John,' said the master, amused and irritated at the same time. 'There's no great harm done. I'll get you a new license to-morrow, but it will cost you another dollar, of course.'

"The next morning the darky came out to the carriage as it was starting for town, and leaning confidentially over the wheel, said: 'Mass' Tom, you needn't git me no udder license; I'll use de one I's got. I's been t'inkin' it over in de night season, an' to tell you de troof, Mass' Tom, de conclusion o' my jedgement is, dat dar ain't a dollar's wuf o' diff'rence between dem two ladies!'

"There are, seemingly, and ever have been, so many kinds of women—from Boadicea, or Pocahontas, or Lucrezia Borgia, to 'Sweet Alice,' who, when Ben Bolt praised her, 'wept with delight,' or 'paled at the sight of his frown.' There is the female politician, the platform and club woman, the athletic girl, the short-haired girl, and the romantic one with ringlets, but 'to tell you de troof, Mass' Chairman, dar ain't a dollar's worth o' diff'rence between dem ladies!' Under a thousand disguises, and in the midst of a thousand vagaries, if you strip women to the heart you always find woman! There are all sorts of women, but 'Sov'ran Woman' still lives, old-fashioned, indestructible, eternal. She is unhappily not universal, but she is commoner than, in our cynical moments, we permit ourselves to believe. If, in the strictest secrecy, you should examine her as to her hopes, her ideals, her ambitions, her dreams, you would find, in most cases, that the empire she most desires is, after all, just the heart of a good man. The subjects she best loves to govern are a flock of little future rulers and 'Sov'ran Women,' fair-haired and dark, curly-headed and smooth.

"However, 'the sweet safe corner of the household fire, behind the heads of children,' modest expectation though it be in the mind of the so-called New Woman, does not come to all of us. Our gallant President—God bless him!—has been very earnest of late in urging woman not to forget, in her crowd of other responsibilities, her highest and most sacred duties and privileges. The matter became so much discussed that at length it roused the ire of a certain spinster who lived in a State where 'Sov'ran Man' was lamentably in the minority.

"'Dear Mr. Roosevelt,' she wrote to the President, 'if you would talk a little less about children and provide a few more husbands, the question of race suicide would soon settle itself!'

"But, justly or unjustly, it is the world-mother who is 'Sov'ran Woman,' and if she is really that, she will see reflected in the shining eyes of her own children the tired, hungry faces of other people's children, and feel their need of her beneficent aid, their right to her inspiring touch; children not of 'Sov'ran Women,' but of those who have been dragged through the heat and mire and dust of life; children born without love and nourished in fear and despair. In such a woman the 'heart of her husband may safely trust;' but that is not enough. The 'Sov'ran Woman' must be something more splendid even than that. She must be the priestess of fine and pure ideals, the guardian of high standards. The heart of childhood must be able to trust in her, and the heart of the Nation, too. Mother of children, yes, that is much; but she must be the mother of soldiers, of statesmen, of scholars, of Kings and Queens; and, if it be the will of God, even of saints; for the saints must be mothered, and none but the 'Sov'ran Women' are worthy."

MUSINGS OF A GENTLE CYNIC

Misery loves company, and usually gets it.

Many a man thinks he has the world at his feet—and then his foot slips.

Every man is more or less a liar when he's in love.

A woman may be as old as she looks, but she isn't always as young as she thinks she looks.

It is human nature to take all the credit to ourselves for our virtues, and to blame our vices on the influences of heredity.

Time may be money, but it's much easier to make up for lost time than lost money.

Girls, it is better to marry a mere man than to cherish an ideal and remain an old maid.

When business and pleasure are combined, business generally gets the worst end of the deal.

You can't tell from the way a man dresses how much he is worth. Some of the most gorgeous flowers haven't got a scent.

In the midst of life we are in debt.

"It might have been" is a second cousin to "I told you so."

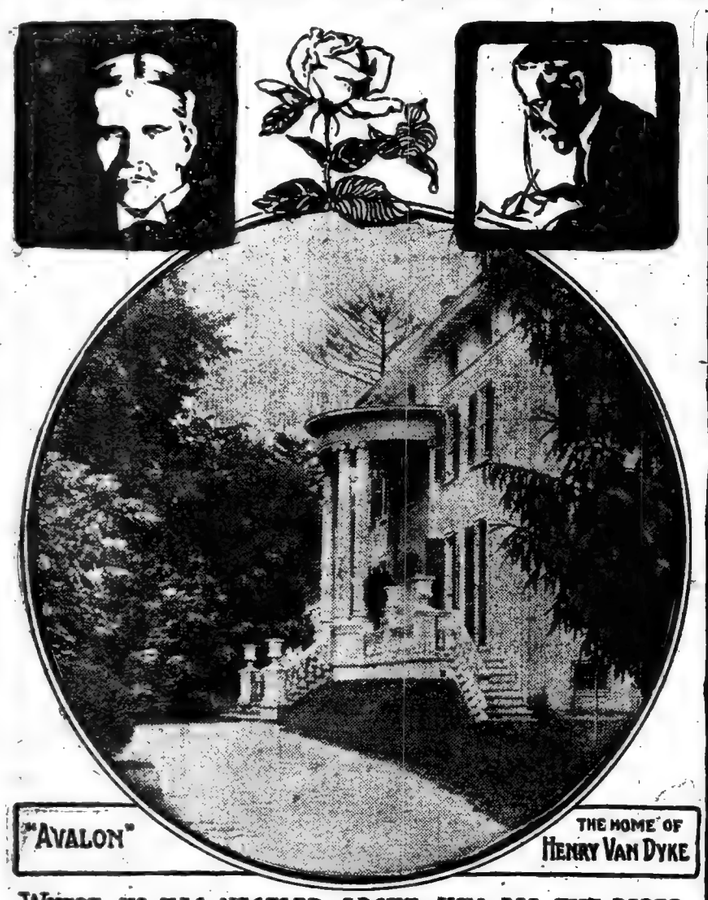
A woman's love may be stronger than a man's, but so is her hatred.

The egotist's words don't carry any weight when he gets on the scales.

A good time is too often measured by the size of the next-morning head.

If ignorance were really bliss, what a lot of people would be supremely happy.

Henry van Dyke, Optimist and Old-Fashioned Philosopher



WHERE HE HAS NESTLED ABOUT HIM ALL THE RARER ELEMENTS OF A COUNTRY HOUSE OCCUPIED BY A POET.

That Is, a Lover Not of the Things That Are Out of Touch with Present Life, but of the Simplicities That Every Age Appreciates and Enjoys---A Chat with Him in His Princeton Home.

As a matter of cold fact, the man who calls himself a realist is in the nature of things a libelous and unconvincing romanticist; whereas the man who, admitting all men are liars, joyously sets out to write accordingly is the only real realist—is so because human nature is contrarious.—Written by Rudyard Kipling on a photograph of himself.

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IT was almost a conflicting note to find these lines scribbled in haste in the small rugged handwriting of Kipling among the treasures of such a man as Dr. Henry van Dyke, who had been as tenacious of optimism as Kipling has been of realism, because the plunging audacity which is Kipling's might bears no family likeness to the fluent calm which is the patience and the style, the indescribable measure of Dr. van Dyke's writings.

One might as well imagine J. M. Barrie seeking inspiration from Victorien Sardou as Dr. van Dyke taking a survey of life on Kipling's standard measurements of men.

The genius of Kipling nourished by the storm zones of life was different from the genius of men like Henry van Dyke and J. M. Barrie, each nourished by the influences that stifle disaster, each telling of the eternal fitness of things, foreshadowing the promise of an eternity of peace.

"As a matter of cold fact," is Kipling's literary motive.

"As a matter of sweeter truth," is the theme of men like Barrie and Van Dyke.

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There is a similarity of life principles in the writings of Henry van Dyke and J. M. Barrie, diverse in form but akin in the several personal qualities of the two men. They both have moments in their writing when they surprise you in the same quiet, semi-humorous, lovable way which is theirs of talking to a reader, with some profound thought that is all the bigger for its timidity of utterance. Theirs is neither the thunder of Ben Jonson nor the gale of Carlyle nor the Kipling volcano, but rather the pleasant shower of Charles Lamb, that refreshes the sameness of dry literature and invigorates the drooping reader, so that he takes heart and picks up his solid treatises with new courage. It is perhaps less remarkable that Henry van Dyke should resemble J. M. Barrie in appearance, because outwardly man is a trained deceiver, but it does emphasize faith in the actual effort of nature always to tell the truth if she is only allowed to do so. As a rule she can't be improved upon, even her ugliness is best left to the promise of redemption.

"Whether there is anything here in our quiet home to interest you, or to make it worth while to come down, I do not know—I fear not. But personally it would give me great pleasure to have you make us a visit," wrote Dr. van Dyke from that quiet glade where he has nestled about him all the rarer elements of a country house occupied by a poet.

If there are spots on earth where the eye of the Almighty looks down with approval, one of them is Princeton.

Princeton in June, that ideal place of elms and maples, where boyhood is manhood, and manhood is boyhood; where the zeal of learning flourishes side by side with the leisure of field and meadow, of talks with trees and talks with professors; where the sun ripens, and the books display the reasoning of life. Those college buildings, the most stately and beautiful in America, have drawn about them a little select populace of men and women, who belong to them in spirit and in material welfare, and the students that stalk about the shaded streets, arm in arm, sometimes hanging literally upon one another's necks in an abandon of true comradeship, are the embryo revolutionists of a sociology that is ever rising to higher and bigger ideals year after year in America.

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Dr. Henry van Dyke has the Chair of English Literature at Princeton, and there can be no more delightful service that his to train young men how to choose the best that has survived in books and how to understand the importance of literary discrimination.

Few men have such tenacity for the graces of life that they eventually group themselves about him by the sheer force of his love for them and their consequent attraction for him. There are deserving jewels doomed to ugly settings. When something was said about the completeness of aesthetic comfort about him in his home at Princeton, Dr. van Dyke explained it by saying, "I don't know that I have deserved it, but I have always wished for it just as it is."

One reaches Princeton after leaving the main line, literally and ethically, for to go to and fro from this modern Arcadia one must wait at a junction to meet the trains that are the scurrying pulsations of the big towns. A little railroad line runs from the junction straight to the gateways of the university. At the college station (it is only a station at all by virtue of the college) any living being, child or adult, can tell you where to find the house of any one living in Princeton.

It is Arcadia, where no stranger may come and go without a definite apology for being there; it may be business, vacation, friendship, curiosity, or the hotel habit, but it must be something agreeable or utilitarian. An inefficient loafer would find it uncomfortable in Princeton. Thanks to a smart pair of horses, too fat to be strictly considered as a part of the doctor's merely aesthetic foresight, we were driven from the station to his home.

It was what the doctor called "an English day," somnolent, a gray veil over the sun, that made the birds in the trees fancy it was almost bedtime, supper-time for the robins, and farewell-time to the worms.



"I LOVE OLD FASHIONED THINGS" SAID THE DOCTOR.

"What a place to sleep!" said the tired city man as he looked lovingly up amid the canopies of foliage, amid the cozy nooks for tired back and knees, in the branches of a huge elm that stood bowing in the stately fashion of a venerable age directly in front of the doctor's Colonial door.

We learned afterward that same elm was a hundred years old; generation upon generation of bird life it had sheltered, and its shade had known the first householders in Princeton. The house itself was built probably in the earliest Colonial times, and the garden, the lawns, the flowers had been laid out to sustain its old-fashioned simplicity and grandeur.

"I love old-fashioned things," said the doctor, "not the things that are out of touch with present life, but the simplicities that no discriminating age can fail to appreciate or be unable to enjoy." He received us in the library; sometimes he called it his study, but that being its more intimate office, on first acquaintance it was just a library.

Its polish was not merely that which books gave it, nor was it a room in which one could bury one's self from present things, for there was a study porch, reached through an open study window, through which came the music of a breeze in the trees, of a bird on a branch, of a bee hard at work at his trade, of the rippling laughter of children across the way, and of the more distant sounds of farmland, from the trumpet of a rooster to the bassoon of a cow, filling the room with echoes of outdoor life. The books were in glass cases. Around the room were autograph mementos, pictures and busts of men who had done things, thought things, while prominently among these a monster trout, a six-pounder, was framed in a birch-bark frame, testimony to the doctor's prowess in angling. Too much light and too much air for bookworms here.

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The doctor had been working upon a new anthology of poetry in six volumes, being a selection of the masterpieces of English poetry, and the manuscript was piled high upon his writing table.

"I am doing this to fill in some time I have on my hands," he said. "I have just got back from California, where I completed some lectures on poetry, and this work fills in some interstices for the moment." His voice was mild, his manner gentle in its old-fashioned standard of courtesy that surrendered house and household to the acknowledged guest.

Naturally there were old-fashioned principles also behind all this.

"No Sunday paper ever comes into this house on Sunday," said the doctor, as he folded his arms and stretched out comfortably, quite at ease with his scruples, "nor anything else, for that matter. Some of the boys stroll in Sunday afternoon, or come in to sing hymns with us in the evening, but nothing from the outside gets in. It's just an old-fashioned custom that I have always had and maintained."

"Nothing really against the Sunday newspaper?"

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The doctor smiled quietly and looked hard at the trees outside.

"Well, I can't say that all Sunday newspapers are desirable. The comic sections are very misleading to one who cares for genuine, harmless fun, and the enormity of it is overwhelming. But it's all in the day's work; journalists must write, magazines must be published, people must read, and in all that sort of labor, no doubt, every one does the best he can, and he lets it go at that. There is a certain part of activity in life that we have to share, and we give to it its proportion of effort, and leave it behind us."

"Ashamed to look back at it?"

"Some of us, and then some of us forget it in our absorption in better things. Now, for instance, over there in that bookcase are the crimes I am willing to admit, books I have written that represent me. There have been innumerable magazine articles, stray essays, lectures that have been all in the day's work, part of my occupation rather than of myself."

"Nothing is wholly waste?" The doctor was an optimist and believed in the ultimate good in everything.

"Yes, I am an optimist," he said quietly; "I believe the world is growing steadily better; we see indications of it in public sentiment, in city life, even every day."

"In the architectural beauties, in the health ideals of a big city?"

"Yes, and in the spirit of charity. There is a great deal of fine charitable work done in New York. In my church there were always rich men on whom I could rely for an instant response to almost any amount in a worthy case—men who were only too anxious to help the deserving poor. Of course no man wants his money wasted. Some hardworking fellow with a family to support, for instance, to whom change of climate meant health and life, is a worthy object. Men have come to me and asked for the privilege of helping in this way."

"Without any ulterior motive?"

The doctor looked up quickly and said: "Now, it's a very difficult matter to get behind a man's acts and judge the motive in his mind in what is ostensibly an act of charity. All a minister can ask him is, 'Is this money legally yours?' and 'do you wish to give it for this purpose?' after which there is nothing to do but accept it. Of course there are men who under the cloak of charity have sought self-advertisement, and I think all this discussion of the matter which the public prints have had about an abuse of the charitable motives either in the mind of the giver or the recipient can do only good. It is a fine thing to dignify the motives of charity, to compel allegiance to the spirit as well as the letter of charitable instinct. I do not think that either Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Gladden misunderstands the true principles of charity. I think perhaps they misunderstand each other. They have simply carried the world a step further toward an appreciation of a better ideal—pointed out the integrity of fixed principles."

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There are men who in their adjustment of the world are always apprehensive, and there are others who steer steadily and are watching all the while their guiding star that the shepherds first worshipped as it hung over Bethlehem. After all the optimist is only verifying the apostolic example of a faith that was not blind, but absolute. The excuse of failure was more often saddled on temperament than any other cause.

"We are the victims of heredity!"

"Are we—are we?" said the doctor, diving his hands deep in the pockets of his velvet jacket. "Certainly will is something, environment is something, and so is heredity, but we classify them unfairly. The usual order is heredity, environment, will; a more effective arrangement would be will, environment, heredity. Will very large, with a sword of discipline to drill the influences of temperament, and heredity to a manual of its own. The old-fashioned idea of social correctness was self-restraint, which is the first embodiment of will. The easiest thing to be is a savage, but it is not the best is it?"

We were drifting toward preachiness, and the doctor never approved of traditional sermons, even when he was in the pulpit, so he arose, and, walking toward the study window, said:

"Lets go and see the trees," just as if the trees were children or people, some further human element than ourselves.

"I love that old tree," he said, throwing his head back and searching the majesty of its height and outline in silent devotion.

"A fine place to sleep," said the city man again, whose native element was the country; "just leave a call with the birds, and there you are."

"Yes, our room faces it, and the birds wake us up very regularly. It's a pretty old man, about ninety or a hundred, and when an elm gets as old as that you've got to watch it with care."

"What is the life of an elm?"

"Well, a century is unusual; it may split any day; you see, we've had to give it an iron brace, a sort of tonic to put heart in it, although it's a mighty thing still, that tree is!"

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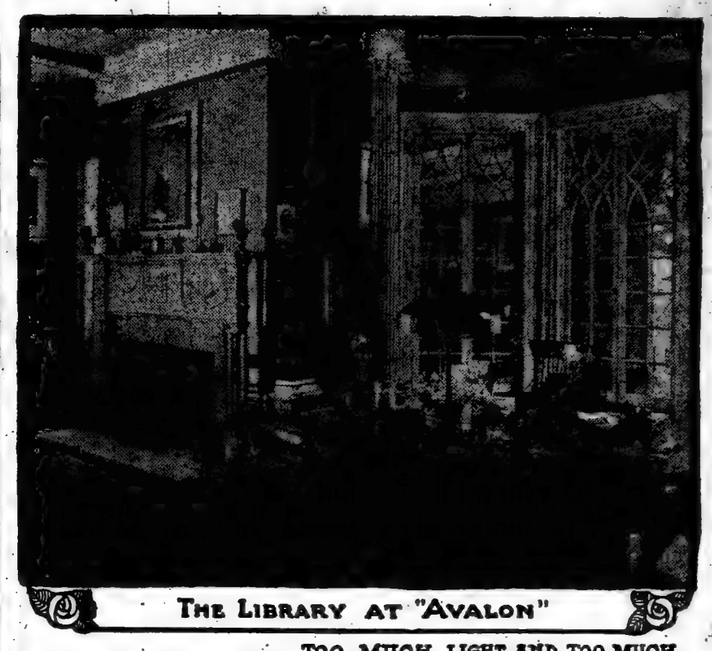
We wandered round the gardens, among trees and flowers, and vines the doctor had planted with his own hands, all children of personal individuality to him, whose Latin christenings he knew better than their English names. He saw at a glance their weaknesses, relieved their helplessness, of useless leaves, of defective blossoms, of enervating seed pods, with as much tenderness of touch as if they were stupid but beautiful babies. The young trees had quite outgrown him, but he fearlessly reached up and pinched them with paternal authority.

We were at the further end of the garden when the doctor said briskly: "There's the luncheon bell," and in the library we were presented to the doctor's household. Mrs. Van Dyke, an elder daughter, a younger, and still a younger one, all strong, athletic looking, full of fresh air and health as the trees and flowers about them. It was all a part of his old-fashioned principle this complete unreserved hospitality, that made no distinctions between house and home, the study guest and the dinner guest. It was interesting testimony of the doctor's personality, accounting the instincts of his nature, that gave value to his books.

A brief prayer was said as we sat down at the family table. The youngest daughter, a girl of six or seven, gave an account of her morning lesson.

"You've been writing new words this morning?" the doctor asked her.

"Yes, I wrote hob, nob, rob, dob," she said seriously.



THE LIBRARY AT "AVALON"

TOO MUCH LIGHT AND TOO MUCH AIR FOR BOOK WORMS HERE



J. M. BARRIE



THE ELM AT "AVALON"

"Goodness, hob, rob, dob, boo! dreadful words," said the doctor with a smile.

After luncheon we got back to the study, and over cigars and the city man's incurable cigarette (we put him in a chair near the window) we became better acquainted.

There were remindings all about us of men with big natures, and as the doctor sat at ease in the corner of a lounge one sensed that he had loved them all, because he had been worthy of knowing them well.

"There's a drawing of Tennyson that I think is singularly representative and sympathetic," said the doctor, "and that bust of the poet by Partridge is wonderfully like him, as he was in his later years. Tennyson was a great personality, a man who impresed you with the big soul that was in him. People get quite a different idea of Tennyson from the daintiness of some of his verse. He was a very large man, with big brilliant eyes, and a head like a lion's. He was afflicted with a melancholy which came over him at times, and compelled his complete retirement during these periods. He was two years, toward the end of his life, in a sanitarium. The failure of his first book of verse was something that he never wholly recovered from."

"He saw with a wider vision when he was older."

"Of course, but there was genius in him always. There are some visions so big that no mind can tell them. I remember when I made my first trip to the Grand Canyon, friends said something about expecting poems about it, but I was dumb, astonished, silenced, by the vision. No great poem has ever been written about Niagara; the disaster at Martinique has never been poetically encompassed."

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Switzerland was mentioned as a poetic source. "Yes, and there you can be prepared for surprises that silence you, but the Swiss are, strange to say, considering the romantic aspects around them, singularly practical and highly intelligent in their government. The referendum of their republic is an ideal example to the rest of the world, of thrift, of intelligent laws, and of law-abiding citizens." We looked over first editions of Tennyson and of Stevenson. We were shown a water color scene of the Grasmere region of Goodwin, that had the body and solidity of an oil painting. There were autograph pictures of celebrities, James Whitcomb Riley blinking solemnly across the room at Tennyson. The most charming acknowledgment which the doctor insisted upon giving to literary celebrity, was the range of expression and force they were all capable of.

"A great deal of rot is talked about the specialist," said the doctor as he swept away the cobwebs of limitation that tied a poet to his verse and an essayist to his prose.

"Kipling writes verse and prose and essay and fiction; Poe wrote verse and prose and stories; Stevenson did the same; Thackeray did the same. The thought is told in the form that will present itself most forcefully to the reader, and sometimes it tells itself in story, in verse, in an epic, in an essay. The most important element of any written effort is what the author thinks; usually if it is a thought that's worth while it takes a suitable literary form."

"But the ability to discriminate!"

"Ah! Do any of us know, until it is done, if it is worth while? I myself burn a good deal that I write, but it is all in the day's work. One needs a love for the good in life, a taste for culture as against crude things, a little humor, and—and—the author."

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And—the author!

It was to interpret his personality that I had come to Princeton, to specify his distinction that only posterity can do well for any personage. Dr. Henry van Dyke in his modesty of manner and very much in general appearance resembles Barrie; has the same quiet environment of optimism and humor, the same affection for old-fashioned principles. PENDENNIS.

AN ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE PARKS FOR THE PEOPLE.

THE Metropolitan Parks Association was recently organized to secure parks and playgrounds, especially in the congested sections of New York City. The population has steadily increased, and those who have made up the larger part of this increase have in the main taken up their abode in the tenement sections. Along with this increase in population, the increase in street traffic has been phenomenal. In many sections of the city it has become necessary for the Commissioner of Police to station members of the traffic squad in order to regulate the movement of vehicles. But this congestion of the streets is further complicated in many of the tenement sections by the large number of pushcarts. In some instances these carts line both sides of the street, leaving only a narrow passageway for wagons and other vehicles. They also crowd the sidewalks with both the salesmen and the buyers.

It has thus come about that the sole opportunity for fresh air of many people, especially little children, has been taken away, for as the population increased such opportunities have decreased. One would naturally think that these conditions would show to all concerned the locations most needing parks. But recently there were thirty-two propositions to establish parks before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and not a single one of these was below Fourteenth Street. The real estate interests in the less crowded districts and others who will in any way profit by the establishment of a park are very insistent, while those neighborhoods which most need the parks frequently have no spokesman to present their claims.

To be the spokesman of the neediest sections and to organize public opinion in their favor is the work of this new organization.

A careful study of the number of people living in each section of the city will be made in order to learn the most congested places, and to show the probable number of people who will be benefited by the establishment of parks in these sections. The races predominating in each section will also be learned, to assist in the planning of the park when once it has been decided to establish it. If it is an Italian section the park could be so planned that the emigrant would be reminded of the little village green, and thus made to feel that in his new home there was some of the beauty he had left behind in his old.

Tiny dots of black on a map mean very little when one looks at them without understanding. But when one learns that each dot represents a life, especially a little life that has been snuffed out because there was not opportunity to secure the health-giving fresh air or because the houses were wretched, then one begins to feel the weight of these dots in his own soul and conscience, and he begins to desire "to do things." Other things being equal, parks should first be placed where these dots are closest together, in order that those who dwell there may have an ordinarily decent chance for life.

In the crowded districts where an active boy cannot find a chance to play, he usually finds another outlet for his energy and ability. An old adage says "the devil findeth something still for idle hands to do," and many a youngster with no evil intent whatever drifts into doing the "something" that the devil finds for him because he can find nothing else for himself. The locations where most of these boys and girls live who thus early go wrong surely needs a playground, for experience has proved that one of the best ways to reduce crime is to give the children a place in which they can rightly exercise the ingenuity that goes into evildoing.

The association plans to study all the statistics of crime, especially juvenile crime, in order to learn where these playgrounds should be located. When this and all other obtainable information is secured the association will be in a position to place before the public a comprehensive scheme for a park system in the crowded sections. In the outlying sections other factors, such as the physical contour of the country, the nearness to the ocean, and the cheapness of the land, enter into the formation of a plan.

From time to time, also, pamphlets bearing on the park situation will be issued.

A careful record of all information bearing on any proposal for parks will be kept on file in the office of the association in order that the public may be correctly informed and may weigh one proposition against another.

The association thus hopes by careful study of the entire park and playground situation to be of service in awakening a demand for a more adequate number of parks in the city and to assist in selecting the sites in a judicious manner.

E. A. Philbin, former District Attorney, is President of the association; Frederick S. Lamb of the Municipal Art Society and Miss Lillian D. Wald, head worker of the Henry Street Nurses' Settlement, are Vice Presidents; Frank Tilford of Park & Tilford is Treasurer, and Archibald A. Hill, former Secretary of the Tenement House Committee and now serving as Secretary of the Mayor's Push Cart Commission, is Secretary. The Directors include the officers and the following: Mrs. T. G. Bergen, Brooklyn, of the State Charities Aid Association; David Blaustein, Superintendent of the Educational Alliance; Alfred J. Boulton, a well-known union leader and People's Party candidate for Governor of New York State in the campaign of 1904; Homer Folks, Secretary State Charities Aid Association; Bishop Greer; F. Burton Harrison, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor; Edward Eyre of the William R. Grace Company; Robert Hunter, author of "Poverty"; Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League; the Right Rev. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; Milo R. Maltbie, Secretary of Municipal Art Commission; Jacob A. Riis; William J. Schieffelin; Mortimer Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Mrs. V. G. Simkhovitch, Director of Greenwich House; Lawrence Veiller, Secretary of the City Club and former Deputy Commissioner of the Tenement House Department; Postmaster William R. Willcox, former Commissioner of Parks.

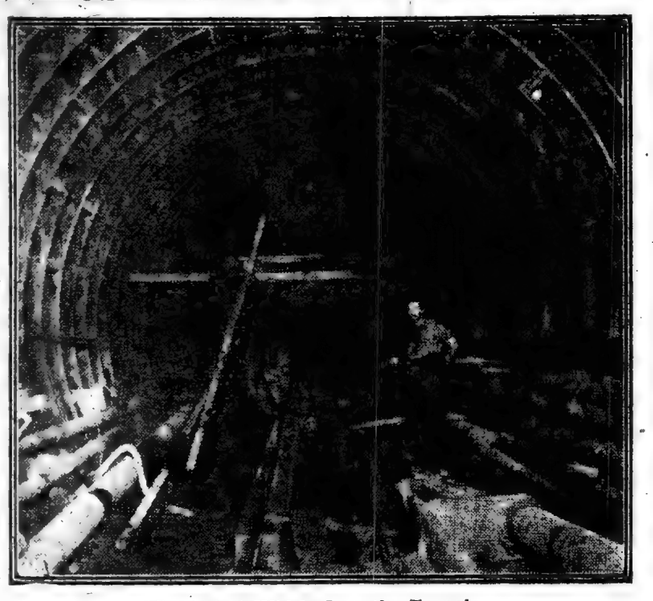
Additional members of the Executive Committee are Paul Kennaday, Secretary of the Tuberculosis Committee, and Fred S. Hall, Assistant Secretary of the City Club and former executive officer of the New York Child Labor Committee.

At the Theatre.

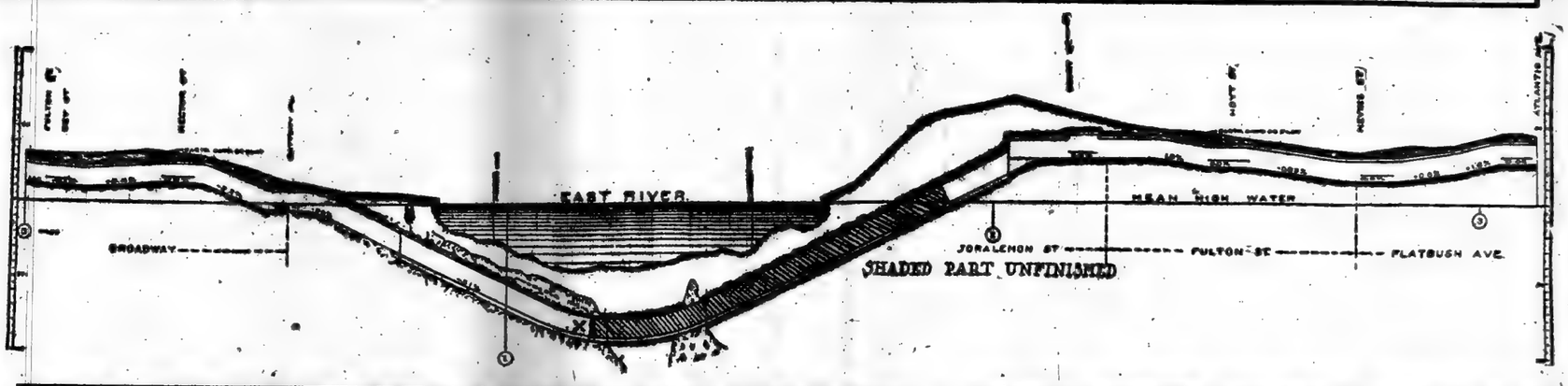
Fat Lady—Please reserve four seats for the matinée to-morrow.

Box Office Attendant—Do you want them for yourself, Madam?

UNDER THE EAST RIVER TO BROOKLYN



The Shield Which Cuts the Tunnel.





Inside the Completed Tunnel.



The Plate Lifter Which Puts the Steel Sections in Place.

Already the Subway Tunnel Has Worked Its Way Half the Distance to Brooklyn---How It Seems to Hear Ferry and Tug Boats Churning the Water Far Above Your Head---A Walk Through the Completed Portion.

THE two steel-lined tubes through which the trains of the Interborough Railroad will carry passengers under the East River to Brooklyn are rapidly being put in place, the way being cut by shields, which have forced their way from shafts situated in Battery Park and in Brooklyn. The tubes from the latter already extend far out under the bed of the river, almost half way across, and before New Yorkers awake to the fact that they really possess a tunnel they will find themselves in the way to be carried by express trains from the Fort George end of Manhattan clear down to the Battery, over to Brooklyn, and up to the Long Island Railroad Station at Flatbush Avenue and Fulton Street.

Night and day without any interruption excepting that due to accidents the work on this tunnel has been rushed in hopes that it will be completed before election day of next year. The engineers in charge of the work declare that this will be a certainty. Now that they have completed the Battery loop of the Manhattan Subway they will be in a position to hurry along the work on the river tunnel even more rapidly than they have been doing.

+ + +

However, most people will be astonished to learn that the Manhattan end of the tunnel thus far completed now extends out under the river from the Battery bulkhead 1,640 feet, or more than eight city blocks. The other day I went down there and walked that far under the river. I didn't get wet either, although some water dripped from the top of the tunnel just as it drips from a wooden awning on a rainy day. The walls of the completed portion of the tubes were dry in spots, but there were sections where they seemed to perspire. The perspiration came down in streaks, zigzagging in and out of crevices. It was of a yellowish color, somewhat like sulphur. That which leaked into the tunnel a day or two before was setting and getting hard like putty. At places where it had dried entirely it was as hard as rock.

"That slime works sort o' automatically," said one of the engineers. "It sets itself after coming in from the outside, and eventually it will stop up the crevices through which it leaks from the river bed. It contains a great deal of lime and makes a sort of cement which is aiding us materially. That is one of the strange things we discovered while building this tunnel. But the tunnel will never be any dryer or any wetter than you see it now."

All along the walls of this giant tube, which resembled a monster water pipe, were strung incandescent lamps. On the floor were the rails of the narrow-gauge railroad used to haul out carloads of mud dug from the river bed at the far end—the shield end—of the tunnel. The men there, at the point furthest from the Battery bulkhead, were in what is known as the working chamber, where the labor is done with the aid of compressed air.

"You and I will reach the working chamber in a few minutes," the engineer said. "That is where the 'sandhogs' work. The 'sandhogs' are men accustomed to working in caissons. They work outside, right up against the mud of the river bed. I suppose you think it strange for a man to be able to work in a hole dug beneath the bed of the river. But that is where the compressed air aids him. It holds back the mud so that it cannot crush the man. The shield makes the excavation in which the tunnel proper is being built or in which the sections of plate are set to make up this tube through which the cars will run to Brooklyn. It digs the way, and in the place dug the tubing is set.

"The shield is a huge machine moved by hydraulic jacks. Of course, when it undermines the river bed something must hold back the mud, which is being pressed down by the weight of the river, so compressed air is used instead of timbers, as timbers never could sustain the tremendous pressure."

+ + +

The story of the engineer was interrupted by a rumbling sound like far-away thunder. Then it came nearer. Finally there was an awful grinding sound, as if something overhead were about to cave in. I was picking my way along the mud-covered rails and cement barrels, but stopped suddenly.

"That's a Staten Island ferryboat passing over your head," explained the engineer. "Their paddles are very noisy. She's just coming into the ferry dock. Seems strange, I suppose, to walk under a Staten Island ferryboat, but that's what you are doing now. New Yorkers will be riding to Brooklyn beneath the ferryboats and other river craft by Christmas of next year, if not before. But you're all right here, as this portion of the tunnel is completed, except for the laying of the Interborough railroad tracks. Those long, boxlike things at each side of the tunnel are the conduits for the electric wires. The air down here, as you probably noticed, is not depressing, although it is a little damp. If you keep right on walking after me for a few more blocks we will reach the first air lock, or entrance to the working chamber, where the 'sandhogs' are at work setting the plates of this big tube in the big hole burrowed through the mud by the shield. Sometimes the shield butts up against solid rock instead of mud, and then blasting with dynamite is resorted to. This blasting is done by skillful men, who use only a charge sufficient to do just what they want it to do. When they strike rock at the point where they are burrowing their way to Brooklyn they climb out to it, going into what you might call a cave in front of the shield. There they do the drilling with compressed air drills. When everything is in readiness the workmen jump back to places of safety and the great blast follows."

+ + +

A jarring, tumultuous, quaking noise echoed from one end of the tunnel to the other, deadening the words of the engineer. Then came a muffled roar, followed by a continuous low rattling sound, which ended with a loud report like an explosion near at hand.

"One of those tramp steamers going up the river with a string of tugboats in her wake," explained the engineer, "if you were down here every day for a month or so you'd scarcely notice that. It's like everything else—you get accustomed to it, just as the 'sandhogs' get accustomed to the 'bends.' That's what we call the caisson disease. Men who work in compressed air get the bends from coming into the open too quickly. A man working there who gets the bends must get a dose of compressed air as a remedy for the disease."

Here the engineer was again interrupted in his story by the appearance of two men carrying a third on a stretcher. The man on the stretcher was suffering from the bends. They carried him out to the little building in Battery Park and into a rear room which they used as a hospital. It was equipped with a big boilerlike affair, somewhat resembling a section of water pipe, five feet in diameter, closed at both ends. They opened a steel door at one end and put the injured man into the first of the two compartments.

Dr. Zeigler superintended the work, stethoscoping the man and becoming assured that his heart was all right before putting him into the chamber where compressed air was to be applied. When they got him in they turned the valve which released the pressure. The air went in hissing like steam. Gradually the pressure was lowered, until the doctor gave orders to take the man out. Then he was placed on a cot and allowed to sleep for a while. That is the treatment for the bends.

Back into the tunnel I followed the engineer, and he led the way again, explaining how the big tubes are being constructed. Each tube, or section of tunnel, is 15 feet 6 inches in diameter. It is built of sectional steel plates, each weighing 1,200 pounds. These plates are 18 inches in width and 8 feet long. It takes nine of these plates and a smaller one, the keystone, to complete the circle which forms the tube.

The plates are set against a bank of concrete 8 inches thick. They are placed in position by an arm of a hydraulic engine. This arm swings around like the hand of a clock, making a complete circle in putting in the nine plates and keystone. It places a plate exactly where it ought to be placed—not a hundredth of an inch out of the way. Where the plates completing a circle have been put in position they are riveted or bolted to the already completed section of the tubing, and thus the tunnel is extended eighteen inches nearer to Brooklyn. Liquid concrete is forced through openings left in the plate to fill up the large spaces behind the plate, and it penetrates into all of the crevices, making the walls outside the tunnel solid. Here it might be explained that the steel tubing of the tunnel is only 1½ inches in thickness, but the engineers say it will stand pressure for more than a century, like a keystoned arch that is made stronger by the weight resting upon it.

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"The tunnel under the river bed," explained the engineer, "will be 4,700 feet long from the Manhattan bulkhead to the bulkhead in Brooklyn. It curves downward toward the centre of the river as you will notice by the profile map, but you cannot notice the down grade here. Right ahead of us there you can see the main air lock, which leads to the working chamber at the river end of the tunnel. We have now traveled more than eight city blocks from the Battery. There are some men coming out. They are through work and are going home. You might think that they were going for a drink on account of leaving so early in the day, but they don't drink. A man who drinks intoxicating liquors cannot work in compressed air. If he has a bad heart he cannot work there, for he would drop dead as quickly as if he had been stabbed through the heart with a dagger. A man with a cold in his head would suffer excruciating pain if he entered a chamber filled with compressed air. If your heart's all right I'll take you in, and you can see the outer end of the tunnel where the shield is at work."



Edge of a False River Bottom at Battery. The Bags of Sand Have Been Laid to Keep a Solid Surface Above the Tunnel.

As I was provided with a physician's certificate dealing particularly with my heart action, the engineer led the way through a steel door leading to the first lock, or compartment. I sat on a wooden box when I got in, and found it was the same sort of a thing that they had used in the caisson hospital. It reminded me of taking a delusive trip in a Coney Island submarine boat. The engineer directed the lock man to turn the valve sending in the air. From the mouth of a small pipe at the top of the lock rushed a cloudlike smoke, hissing with a fearful noise. With it came a rocking feeling, and I found my head aching, and my eyes felt as if they were bulging out. Then came a stinging pain in the ears. This was followed by aches and soreness as if my joints had been hit with a club.

"I guess you had better turn it off," I said, gasping, "for I feel as if my ribs were about to be crushed."

"Nonsense," said the engineer; "the pressure inside your body is the same as that outside. It was turned off within a few seconds and you didn't notice it. We'll let a little more in."

+ + +

He did. Then came a feeling as if being squeezed in a vise. Finally this feeling died away, the cloud lifted, the door was opened leading to another compartment, and then the working chamber was seen. It did not seem possible that men could remain here long, but the engineer said some of them stood the pressure for eight hours a day. Men working in twenty pounds pressure did this. Men working in thirty pounds pressure worked only six hours or less. Men working in forty pounds pressure worked only four hours, and they get the highest wages. They are paid according to the pressure they work under.

Coming out felt worse than going in. And it was like getting back to earth from a balloon trip to get back into Battery Park.

The Brooklyn end of the tunnel is completed under the river to a distance of about 140 feet from the bulkhead at the foot of Joralemon Street. It was over there that Richard Creeden met with the accident on March 27 last. He was trying to plug up a leak at the upper end of the shield in the working chamber when he was blown up through the river bed and river and rescued uninjured. At the place where he was blown up the river bed has been renewed by the planting of bags filled with hair, clay, straw, and mud, so that a new river bed was created through which the work of tunneling has been pushed. The man in charge of this wonderful piece of engineering, Walton I. Ames, will leave a monument to his memory in the first of the five tunnels which eventually will run between Long Island and Manhattan.

J. JOSEPH GOODWIN.



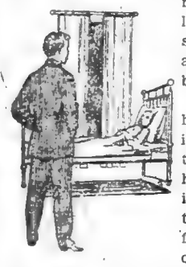
THE MAN IN THE STREET

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PROF. "BILL" BAILEY'S recent visit to New York recalls a story that is told at his expense by a prominent sophomore at Yale.

About a month ago, when everybody was getting his Spring clothes, the professor noted with great annoyance that the attendance at one of his classes was falling off rapidly due to "illness." On looking up the college records he found that there were more absentees from that one class than there were names on the sick list of the entire sophomore class. A general rounding-up followed, and as a result the attendance once more became normal.



The next week, however, fate ironically decreed that the professor himself should be indisposed, and thereby prevented from attending his classes. The student in question called on his instructor one afternoon, and after a little general conversation, for the professor is a "prince of good fellows," and very popular with the entire university, the young man looked at him as he lay there, and said with a twinkle in his eye:

"I say, professor, just where do you draw the line on this sick business?"

"Bill" looked keenly at him for a moment, then appreciating the humor of the situation, snapped back with his ever-ready wit: "Oh, I draw—I draw the clothes line!"

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WHITELAW REID, interviewed by a young political writer, said with good humor:

"I control a newspaper of my own, and I should use it if I had anything important to divulge; but for general copy, should you care for matter of the kind, I can tell you about a conversation I once had with Horace Greeley. One day Mr. Greeley called me into his office.

"'I believe this copy was turned in by you,' said the great man, and he showed me some loose sheets of paper, which I recognized. 'You say in this copy that Daniel Webster was fond of telling an interesting story about President Harrison. What have you done with that story, may I ask? Why don't you turn it in?'

"'It follows my statement in the copy,' I stammered.

"'What, this?' he exclaimed. 'It is no more like Harrison than a sour apple. Neither is there anything in your assertion about the interest. This story is dull.'

"He tossed it into the waste basket and went on:

"'Young man, when you write a story don't begin by saying you are going to do it, and don't say that it will be either interesting, humorous, exciting, or otherwise; if you do your work well the reader will perceive essentials for himself.'

"I never forgot Mr. Greeley's words," concluded Mr. Reid, "and perhaps newspaper writers in general will also find them of value."

"I shall use the story," declared the caller. "How would you advise me to begin it, Mr. Reid?"

Mr. Reid smiled his appreciation of the compliment implied in the query and said with a twinkling eye:

"Just say that Mr. Whitelaw Reid is fond of telling an interesting story about Horace Greeley."

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ONE of John Sharp Williams's recent stories tells of an old darky who applied to a former employer for a recommendation. The old colored man had been faithful, and his record was clean, so the employer wrote a recommendation lauding him to the skies.



The old darky read it twice, and then ran his fingers through his wool.

"U-m-m," he muttered. "Boss, dat's a good rec'mendation. Don' yo' reckon yo' could gib me a job yo'self if I's good as all dis says?"

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IF it be true, as often is said, that Joseph Choate is the readiest of living Americans to say the right thing at the right time, it may safely be presumed that the late Maurice Barrymore, if he were still in this world, might have challenged his supremacy.

Once, when on his way up to the Catskills for a rest, he fell in with three other travelers in the smoking compartment of the car, and notes were soon compared.

"I'm an actor," began Barrymore, "broken down, overworked, must rest."

"Same here," remarked another, "though it's business that has forced me to let up a bit."

"And I'm a civil engineer," chimed in the third, "and the doc tells me to loaf a while or I'll go plumb to pieces."

"I'm going up to the hills for pleasure solely," said the last of the chance party sweetly; "I don't work. I'm a gentleman."

And Barrymore's prompt reply was, quietly: "Oh, yes, I see. You're on a vacation, too."

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THERE is a bookseller in Yorkshire who never tires of telling how once he "got even" with Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate. This vendor of literary wares is a tall, thin man, with sharp features and a distinctly intellectual head, and Mr. Austin seems to have taken an interest in him from the first. Often and often he visited the shop, never to buy, but always to ask innumerable questions.

"How many books do you sell daily?" "Do they read me about here?" "What is the profit on bookselling?" These were samples of the poet's queries.

Then came the day when he took up a copy of Omar Khayyam and asked, "Is this good?"

"Don't know; never read it," replied the shopman.

"What! You don't read the books you sell?" came the astonished question.

"Certainly not," was the concluding phrase of the conversation. "If you were a druggist would that lead you to eat any the more opium?"

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WHEN Richard Olney was Secretary of State he frequently gave expression to the opinion that appointees to the Consular Service should speak the languages of the countries to which they were respectively accredited.

It is said that when a certain breezy and enterprising Western politician who was desirous of serving the Cleveland Administration in the capacity of Consul at one of the Chinese ports presented his papers to Mr. Olney, the Secretary remarked:



"Are you aware, Mr. Blank, that I never recommend to the President the appointment of a Consul unless he speaks the language of the country to which he desires to go? Now, I suppose, you do not speak Chinese?"

Whereupon the Westerner grinned broadly. "If, Mr. Secretary," said he, "you will ask me a question in Chinese, I shall be happy to answer it."

He got the appointment.

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THE following story is told of the distinction acquired by Bonney, the janitor of the College of the City of New York, a distinction to which his assistants bow down. Not long ago a stranger entered the college and asked for President Finley. Mardy, the "Assistant Professor of Dust and Ashes," answered in all seriousness, "Mr. Finley ain't here, but you can see Mr. Bonney."

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FRANK MOSS met Abe Gruber going down in the elevated one day last week.

"I often wonder," said Mr. Gruber, "that your Society for the Prevehtion of Crime doesn't get after the Turkish baths."

"Why should they?" asked Mr. Moss, with a surprised air.

"Why," replied Mr. Gruber; "every one of 'em should be run in for maintaining a sweat shop and a pool room."

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CLINTON ROGERS WOODRUFF told this story at the banquet of the American Periodical Publishers' Association at Lakewood recently.

It was the evening of April Fools' Day, and a certain innocent little boy named Willie felt that he was in a position to play a good joke on his mother. Looking excited as possible, he went to her and said: "Oh, mamma! There's a strange man in the lower hall holding Julia (their upstairs maid) on his lap and kissing her like fun!"

"Indeed!" exclaimed his mother, indignantly, flouncing toward the stairway. "I will put a stop to that at once!"

"Oh, April Fool, mamma!" said Willie, elatedly—"it's only papa!"

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IN AN English railway compartment two travelers were seated—an American and a keen-eyed old Scotchman.

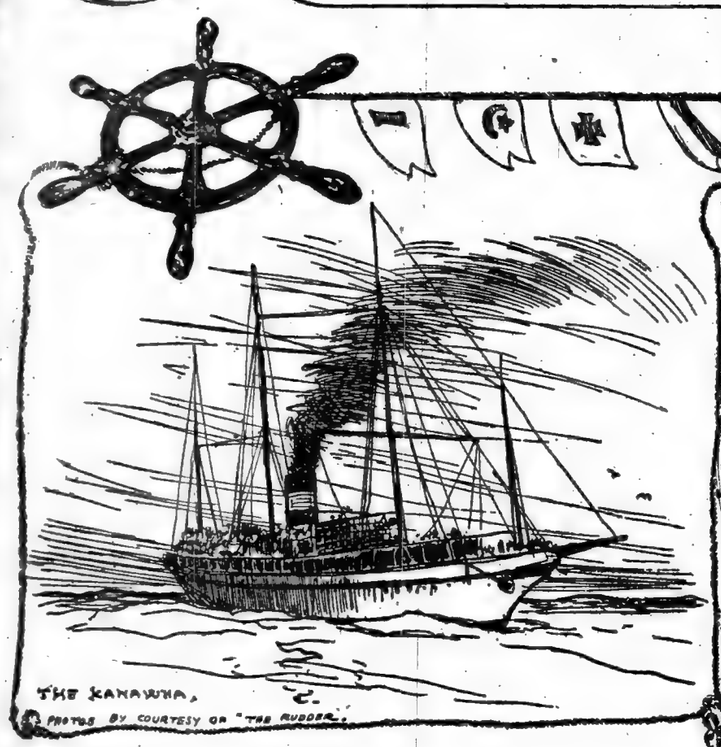
When the guard came to take up their tickets, the latter had great difficulty in locating his. He kept the official waiting so long, while he rummaged through his many pockets, that the ticket taker went on his way, saying that he would come back to find out the result of the search.



When the guard had gone the American saw the lost piece of cardboard protruding from the old fellow's mouth and promptly notified its owner, thinking it a case of absent-mindedness.

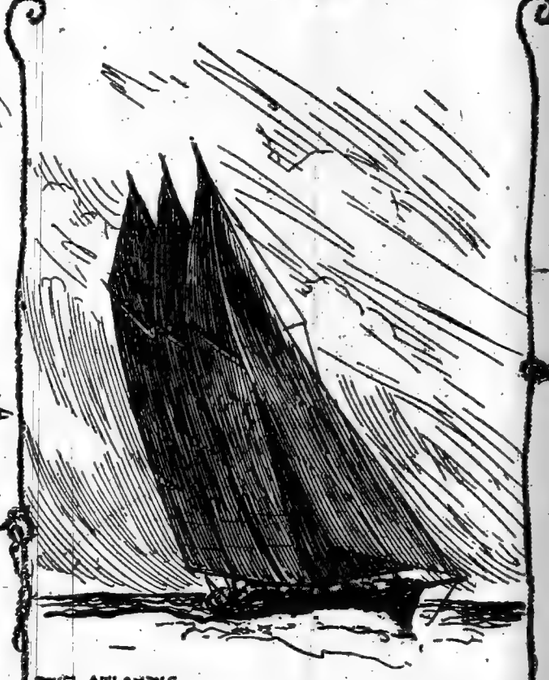
Whereupon the wily Scot rejoined: "Don't you think I know it? But the ticket's a month old, and I'm a-suckin' off the date."

The Most Expensive Plaything That Man Has Devised

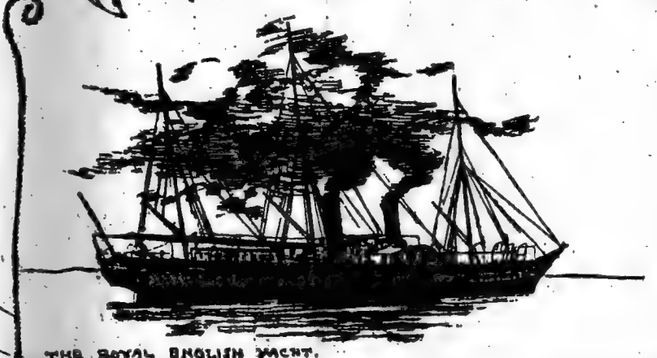


THE KANAWHA.

PHOTOS BY COURTESY OF "THE RUDDER."



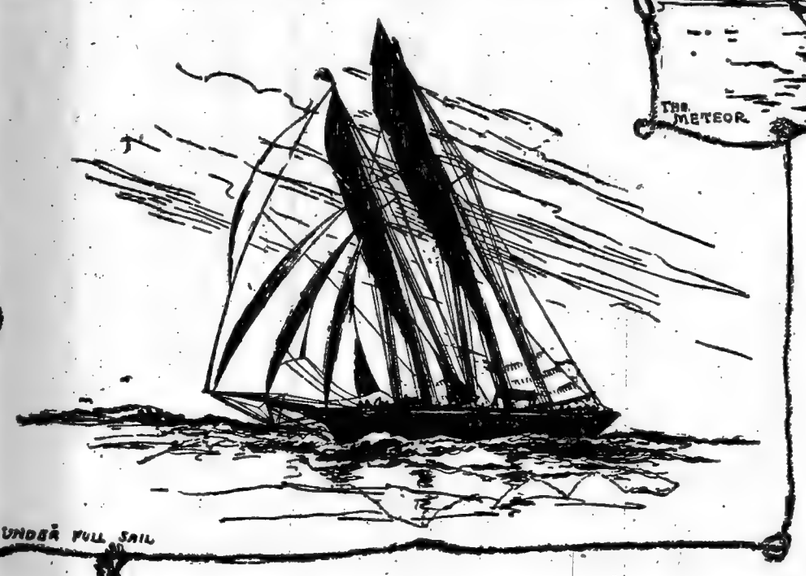
THE ATLANTIC.



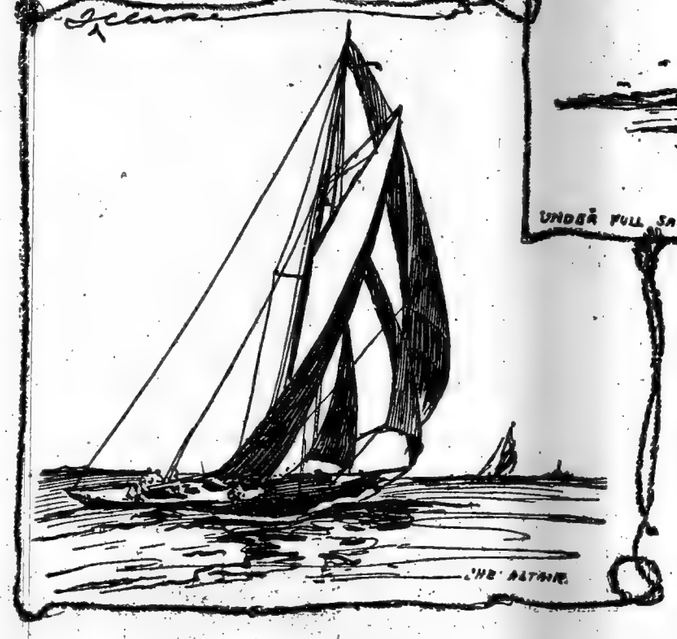
THE ROYAL ENGLISH YACHT.



THE METEOR.



UNDER FULL SAIL.



THE ALTAIR.

What It Costs to Indulge in Steam Yachting----Motoring, Coaching, and Even Horse Racing Are a Poor Man's Amusements Compared with It---With a Fuel Bill of $200 a Day, a Crew of 60 Men to Pay, and an Original Investment of, Say, $300,000, a Fortune Is Easily Eaten Up.

WHEN a captain of industry who includes yachting among his diversions—as most of them, of course, do—runs afoul of a wheat deal or some other unfortunate obstruction in the stock market, his first step in the way of retrenchment is either to get rid of his steam yacht or to refrain from putting it into commission for one or more seasons.

He may be interested in a racing stable; he may own a string of motor cars a mile long, and if the cropper in Wall Street has been sufficiently severe, all these things have to be sacrificed, too, but—the steam yacht goes first. It goes first because it is the most expensive plaything that man has ever produced.

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More money can be expended upon a big steam yacht in a given period than upon anything not an absolute utility that has yet been devised. This applies to the yacht in itself—coal, crew, maintenance, and the like. When one begins to consider other expenses involved, such as entertaining, luxuries of various kinds, wines and other frills, the facts well nigh stagger the imagination of the investigator, and render the storied extravagances of Caius Caligula the tamest sort of reading ever after. It has been stated that J. Pierpont Morgan spends $10,000 each season for the cigars smoked aboard the Corsair. A well-known yachtsman made this remark last season at Newport, and there is no reason to doubt his assertion. Other expenses, gauged accordingly, give one the impression that the Corsair each season must cost her owner a pretty penny.

+ + +

Some years ago, when steam yachts were not of the high type of the present and when the term multi-millionaire had hardly come into general use, a very prominent man of wealth ventured the remark that he did not see how it was possible for any man to spend more than $100,000 a year unless he literally threw his money away. Later he purchased a large steam yacht. It cost him $70,000 a year just to run it. The Newport legend has it that this man one day, seated on the porch of the reading room, qualified his statement very materially by adding "unless he owns a steam yacht."

On the last cruise of the New York Yacht Club there were some twenty large steam yachts, which were estimated by a well-known yachtsman as being valued in the aggregate at over $4,000,000, and in a cup year, when a vastly greater number of steam yachts are in commission than in any ordinary year, ("off year," yachtsmen call years in which there is no race for the America's Cup,) the various harbors touched by the New York Yacht Club squadron have framed a marine picture roughly estimated as worth $8,000,000.

Now, this is a pretty costly marine picture; one is not privileged to see it every year, as has been said. This season, for instance, the stock market and business in general have not been altogether favorable, and if you wish to see one of the direct results of the fact go over to any of the yach basins in South Brooklyn or at City Island and see the steam yachts lying idle alongside of gray old piers.

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"This basin is the pulse of the times," said one of the proprietors of a favorite yacht storage place the other day. "When times have been good and men of wealth feel that they can afford to indulge themselves you will see very few yachts about at this season of the year. But look out there now—a regular forest of masts and spars and funnels. Oh, yes, there were more here last month; a number have gone out, but you see what remains."

It is safe to assume that the season's expenses of the Corsair run way past the hundred-thousand-dollar mark, and the same may be said of such large yachts as Col. Payne's Aphrodite, Howard Gould's Niagara, John Jacob Astor's Nourmahal, H. H. Rogers's Kanawha, William K. Vanderbilt's new turbine yacht Virginia, and a score of others. Not one of these yachts cost a cent less than $300,000 to build, and in most cases the cost was even greater. That is the first expense, of course—the cost of construction. The cost of maintenance comes after.

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Take the Corsair, since we began with her. She registers nearly if not quite 600 tons and burns more than 40 tons of coal a day when steaming along at anything like a fair rate of speed. Put the present price of coal at $4 per ton—it fluctuates, but $4 is a fair average—and that makes, say, $160 daily for propulsive power. She carries a crew of fifty-eight men, including the Captain, First and Second Mates, carpenters, stewards—cabin and bedroom—one pantryman, four cooks, including the chef; chief engineer and three assistant engineers, three oilers, from twelve to eighteen firemen, and a score of men before the mast, able seamen, and the like. Such a personnel suggests a war vessel in its completeness, and as a matter of fact the Corsair and other yachts of the kind are conducted as are war vessels, so far as discipline and machine-like precision are concerned.

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But it costs something. The skipper of the Corsair receives no less than $200 a month, if, indeed, he does not receive more; the mates are paid from $70 to $100 a month, while the pay of the seamen, the oilers, and the firemen averages at least $30 a month. The pay of the chef depends upon his culinary ability, and while the average is said to be $50 a month, there are many nautical gastronomic artists who command considerably more than that. The chef's assistants receive $30 or $40 a month, according to their ability, and the chief steward, who virtually runs the social end of the yacht, purchases supplies, attends to the reception of guests, and in other ways makes himself generally useful, and sees that everything in the way of a function goes off like clockwork, is cheapest at $125 or even $150 a month. Aside from the feeding of owners and guests, the feeding of the fifty-eight men comprising the ship's company costs 50 cents a day for each man.

In addition to this, think what it must cost to entertain the guests with which every large steam yacht is crowded day after day throughout the season. Think of the cost of replenishing larders and wine closets, and cigars, and of the thousand and one expenditures involved in wining and dining and entertaining in other ways, and then think, also, of the cost of engineers' and mates' stores, dry docking, and general repairs! In short, it costs not less than $90,000 a year to run the greatest of our steam yachts, and while, of course, the actual expenditure may be more or less, inquiry would seem to impress one that more often than not the sum is greater.

Yet is not yachting like everything else? May not a yachtsman be economical if he so wishes? The unvarying testimony is that economy in the management of a steam yacht is inclined to be merely an empty dream and that the term may be used only in a comparative way. Naturally in every yacht, great or small, there is a discrepancy between what it could really be run for and what it is run for. At least so it would appear on paper. But the supposition is that when you own a steam yacht you must spend money if you are going to have any fun out of it, and if your resources are cramped, why, it is better to let the yacht lie in storage until money is easier.

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A Bostonian who was ambitious to buy a steam yacht and to be generally in line with other wealthy men went to a yachting agent, a personal friend, and told him to get him a yacht. The agent smiled.

"I tell you," he said, "if you will give me the contract, as a matter of friendship, for repairing and maintaining your yacht, I'll get you a steam yacht less the commission which I would receive."

He got the contract, and all that can now be said is that the yachting agent is still perfectly satisfied with his bargain.

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The Aphrodite, 650 tons, burns not less than forty-five tons of coal a day, and carries a crew of sixty men, the personnel and pay of which approximates the Corsair's in almost every way. And when one comes to think of it the impression comes that this money expended in a steam yacht results in more good to the general public and causes money to flow through more hands than any other sport. The artisans who build the yacht are to be considered in this regard as well as the butchers, the wine merchants, and, in fact, the merchants of an infinite number of trades who are called upon to supply food and general stores. Also, as in each season these great yachts touch for a greater or less time at many ports between this city and Maine, it will readily be grasped that money is lavished on trades people throughout a considerable area of the country.

When it comes to sailing yachts the expenses are comparatively lighter, but only comparatively so. For instance, it cost $25,000 to $40,000 to fit out the schooners entered in the recent race for the Kaiser's Cup. The fact that all this expense was for a $5,000 mug speaks well for the purity of the sport.

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To build the eighty-five-foot schooner Colonia cost $60,000. The seventy-foot class of schooners now racing, or about to race, under the colors of the New York Athletic Club at coming regattas cost no less than $40,000 each to build, and it has been estimated that it cost more than $1,000 each month to keep a racing schooner yacht in commission. The Captain, if he is a good skipper, receives no less and $200 of that monthly outlay, and the sailors are paid $30 a month. Canvas sails for these yachts cost $1 a yard, and a sail spread of from 4,000 to 5,600 feet, exclusive of the kites, (smaller sails,) involves no infinitesimal sum of money. An owner of a fleet schooner yacht recently estimated that his sails cost him $6,500 each season. Herreshoff charges about $16,000 for a fast fifty-one-foot sloop, ($60,000 to build a racing seventy-footer,) and so it goes.

In short, if you do not know what to do with your money, go in for yachting; buy a steam yacht, or a racing sloop from fifty to seventy feet long, or a seventy-foot schooner. If you do this there will be no more difficulty or care in getting rid of all that patrimony that bothers you—and more, too.

Personality of Mexico's New Ambassador to the United States.

DIAZ and Mexico! Mexico and Diaz! Two words thoroughly suggestive of each other and synonymous! In fact, they are so closely related that one cannot well be mentioned without the other. Diaz has given his entire life to the development of Mexico, and without him no one would be so rash as to predict what would have become of that country with such great possibilities, but which would have been largely dissipated except for the guiding hand of the great General.

One of President Diaz's many gifts is his ability to see an opportunity and to select the best man to develop that opportunity. This gift he has demonstrated in a striking manner times without number. Himself a daring soldier and able General, he realized many years ago the menace to the country of the large number of bandits that infested Mexico. Acting with his characteristic sagacity, he made soldiers of them and developed the military system of Mexico, which for many years has been a highly important feature of the Diaz administration. Don Porfirio Diaz is no more a man of war than he is a man of peace, however. The greatest lesson which he has taught Mexico is the value of peace, both in domestic and foreign relations.

The same degree of sagacity, to which reference has already been made, has been displayed by President Diaz in the selection of every man appointed to a position of trust under the Mexican Government. For instance, a glance at the personnel of his Cabinet will show that any member will compare very favorably indeed with the man holding a similar position in President Roosevelt's Cabinet or in the official family of the leading rulers of Europe. Where can a greater financier be found than Señor Don José y Limantour, Minister of Finance in the Diaz Cabinet, or a more able Secretary of State than Señor Don Ignacio Mariscal, Minister of Foreign Relations, in the same official family?

A little more than a year ago the important question arose of having a Vice President for Mexico. A half dozen or more names were mentioned, all able men, but Diaz selected Señor Don Ramon Corral, undoubtedly the best man for the place.

Mexico and the United States! Two countries separated geographically only by the Rio Grande River. Two countries which have been closely related for many years by reason of the large amount of American capital invested in Mexico and by reason of the rapidly developing trade between the two. During the last ten years this trade has expanded no less than 300 per cent. No one more than President Diaz realizes the still further great expansion that is certain to come within the next few years. He realizes also the importance of having as a representative of his country at our National capital the ablest man for the office.

Although diplomatic material in Mexico is by no means scarce, the many friends of Señor Lic. Don Joaquin D. Casasus, who has just been appointed Ambassador to the United States, agree with the President that no better man in all Mexico could have been chosen for this highly important and equally attractive position. Like his predecessor, Señor Lic. D. Manuel Aspiroz, Señor Casasus is a lawyer. For many years he has occupied a leading position at the Mexican bar and has been the chief legal adviser of President Diaz.

Although during this time he has had an extremely large practice and been regarded as one of the busiest men in all Mexico, Señor Casasus has devoted much time to literary study and work. He is one of the leading, if not the greatest, linguist in the entire republic, being a master of the Latin, Greek, and French languages, (Spanish, of course, need not be mentioned.) He is thoroughly familiar also with Italian, and has an excellent knowledge of English.



SEÑOR D JOAQUIN D. CASASUS
The New Mexican Ambassador

In connection with our own tongue it will be interesting to know that Señor Casasus's literary work includes an exceedingly brilliant translation into Spanish of Longfellow's "Evangeline." Among the more notable of his translations from the other languages mentioned into the Spanish are the Eclogues of Virgil, the Elegies of Tibulus, the works of Catullus, together with the translation of many of the works of lesser classic poets.

Not only does Señor Casasus hold a leading position as an attorney and counselor at the Mexican bar, but he is the author of numerous legal productions that are the standard works on those subjects in Mexico. He has translated the Mexican code of laws into French, and the work was published in France.

Señor Casasus is also the author of numerous studies on economic and financial questions, among which may be mentioned his works on "The English Debt," "Institutions of Credit," "The Banking Question," "Silver in Mexico," "The Monetary Problem," "The International Conference at Brussels," "History and Facts on Gold and Silver," "The Depreciation of Silver and Its Remedies," "Institutions of Credit in Mexico," "The Mexican Dollar and Its Position in the Markets of the Extreme East," &c.

Señor Casasus, his beautiful wife, and their six or seven attractive children, occupy a prominent position in the highest social circles in Mexico City. Both the father and mother are extremely hospitable and popular. Their home is one of the finest in the city, and is the scene of many elaborate social functions. Friends of the family predict that they will figure with equal prominence in the diplomatic social circles in Washington. Señor Casasus is thoroughly devoted to his children, and it is understood that he was influenced largely in his decision to accept the Ambassadorship by the opportunities that would be afforded for their education in the United States. Señor Casasus is regarded as one of the wealthy men of Mexico. His practice as a lawyer for many years has yielded him a handsome income.

Señor Lic. Don Joaquin D. Casasus was born in Fronteras, the State of Tabasco, Mexico, Dec. 22, 1858, and is therefore only in his forty-seventh year. His parents were Señor Don Francisco A. Casasus and Señora Dona Ramona Gonsales. He began his preparatory studies and his professional education also in the Literary Institute of Yucatan. In due time he entered the Law School in Mexico City and on May 15, 1880, was admitted to the bar. Soon after the young lawyer returned to his native State, Tabasco, began the practice of law, and met with immediate success. When only about twenty-two years of age he was appointed Secretary to the Governor of that State and director of its official paper, and also general Secretary of the entire State.

After remaining two years in Tabasco, Señor Casasus returned to Mexico City, there to make his brilliant record as a jurist and author. In 1886 he was elected Deputy to the Mexican Congress and has been successively re-elected ever since. He has always been prominent as a member of the Committee on the Budget, and has often served as President pro tempore of the House. In 1888 Señor Casasus was a member of the committee appointed to study the important question of the English debt. In 1889 he was Chairman of the committee appointed by the Mexican Government to reform the Code of Commerce. Three years later, in 1892, he was a member of the Monetary Conference as a delegate from Mexico, which met in Brussels. Still three years later, in 1895, Señor Casasus was appointed President of the commission named to formulate a law governing institutions of credit.

In 1900 he visited Paris as a delegate from Mexico to the Financial Congress, which met at that centre. The next year he served as General Secretary of the Second International Conference, which met in Mexico City. The following year he was appointed Director of the National School of Commerce and Administration in Mexico. In 1903 he was made a member of the Monetary Commission appointed to study and make recommendations regarding the monetary system of Mexico. He played a prominent part in working out the establishment of the gold standard, which became effective only recently.

For his brilliant works on economic subjects Señor Casasus was made a member of the Society of Political Economy of Paris, and for many years was Professor of Political Economy in the National School of Engineers of Mexico.

As a token of appreciation of his works of a more purely literary character Señor Casasus was elected a member and President of la Academia Mexicana de la Lengua, and also honorary correspondent of la Academia Real Española of Madrid.

In justice to Señor Casasus it should be explained that the foregoing information regarding his brilliant career has been gained entirely from outside sources, as, with his characteristic modesty, he invariably declines to speak of his work for publication.

Evangelism of "Husky" McGinn.

IN the evangelical street work now going on in New York "Husky" McGinn's name does not figure in the published list of speakers. But this does not necessarily imply that "Husky" is idle or that his energetic efforts in the vineyard of his Master, which he took up with enthusiasm, are not bearing fruit. It was two years ago, when his windpipe was almost severed in a set-to between the Get There and the Gas House gangs, that "Husky" fell under the benign influence of Capt. Flynn of the Salvation Army. She came across him, suffering and swearing as loudly as his patched windpipe would let him, during her hospital rounds. She made a few remarks about swearing and other sinful things that set "Husky" thinking. After that she came to visit him almost every day. She went so far as to write a letter to his sister, who had become estranged from him because of his evil ways. The outcome of this was that "Husky" was taken away from the hospital to get strong again at his sister's farm in Sullivan County.

When he came back "Husky" sought Capt. Flynn at Salvation Army headquarters. She invited him to the meetings, and he went. Almost before he was conscious of it his wicked ways fell away from him. One evening, impelled by an irresistible impulse, he struggled to his feet and announced to the congregation that he was a converted man. His voice, or all that was left of it, was a cross between a calliope and a stage whisper that instantly caught and held the attention of his hearers. The Secretary for Slum Work saw an opportunity to make good use of "Husky." His language was peculiarly idiomatic and forceful for a certain line of work. But he did not tell "Husky" so—not right away. He preferred to let him find it out for himself.

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Even the persuasions of Capt. Flynn could not induce "Husky" to abandon his work and give himself up altogether to the mission of the Salvation Army. He was one of the best horseshoers on the lower east side, who could always work when he wanted to, even at his worst. Sober and industrious, he was actually a man sought for by blacksmiths. So he told the Captain that he would toil along at his trade until he had set aside a bank account that might have a mutual interest for both of them. Then he would attend the Summer training school, become an officer, and get married, all in regular order and in accordance with the provisions specified in the Army manual.

But "Husky" promised to go out with the band and the street exhorters in the evenings and on Sundays. His face paled last Sunday afternoon when the redoubtable Captain took her position right in the heart of the Get There gang's territory. But his spirit was strong within him. He waved his hat to some of his old pals who were playing baseball on a vacant lot, and led them to the plaza before the Grand Street Ferry.

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"Fellers," he said, "you know me. I never was one of them skates what talks through his hat. Honest, now. Well, I'm a saved man. If youse fellers takes my tip you'll get down on yer bones right here and now an' ask God to fergive your sins. That dago what slit me neck with a butcher's knife done the best night's work he ever done in his life. That's straight, with Mulligan in it. He set me feet in the path to eternal life, an' I wants you, me old chums, to come along with me. Up at the mission they gives me a line of talk to stick to, but lets me put it in me own words, see? Youse chaps knows I ain't no hand at readin' and writin', but I have always been able to lick any two of yer with one hand tied behind me back—an' I'll do it again if some fellers I have me peepers on don't quit laffin', an' that's no joke.

"Well, to-day we has to talk about Zaccheus. He was a rich chap who lived in Jericho and a sawed-off. He was so short he couldn't see Jesus because of the crowd. The big fellers shut him out, jes' as they do now. But they had trees in the streets of Jericho, and Zaccheus shinned up a sycamore, where he could see. Jesus piped him off, and says: 'Zaccheus, come down,' says He, 'fer I have a meal ticket fer your house, an' I'm goin' right there.' So Zaccheus come off his perch quick an' walked along with Jesus. And he kept walkin' with Him, same as I am doin', and as I wants to see you chaps do. Better cut out this life, boys. There's nothin' in it. Now, up at our mission they puts hymns to tunes the boys in the streets can sing. I wants to hear all youse lads warble 'Salvation is the best thing in the world.' It's printed here on these leaves I'm givin' yer. The music is 'A Hot Time in the Old Town,' and jes' let me friend, Capt. Flynn, hear yer cut loose."

"Sergeant," remarked Patrolman Casey as he went off duty, "I just come from the ferry. 'Husky' McGinn's down there givin' sky-pilot talk to the old gang, which is yellin' like blazes. Might be trouble down there."

"Funny" Side of Midnight Life in the Tenderloin



The Australian Artist and the Scot Compare Impressions and Agree that the "Gay" Tenderloin Is a Myth, the Tenderloin Police Station a Morgue---Truth of Its "Eccentricity, Laughter, and Genius."

HERE is exemplified the mistake of trying to write an article on a preconceived notion, the blunder of confidently scribbling a title before dipping the pen into the realities of the subject, for at the outset in this instance the writer is confronted by the question:

"Is there, by any chance, a funny side to life in the midnight Tenderloin?"

And the echoes that whisper from the side streets off Broadway and Sixth Avenue, that sigh from the music of the seemingly effervescent Haymarket, that rattle from the one-cent shows and ragtimed rathskellers roll back in a decisive "No!"

Yet it all depends upon the point of view. The writer has in mind one young person who, fresh to the sounds and sights of the city, became a reporter with the Tenderloin Police Station for his headquarters. He was told that there he would find concentrated the city's laughter, the city's eccentricity, and the city's genius.

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He found the promise fulfilled. Had the Tenderloin a funny side? Funny! The fun came so fast and furious that he missed one half of it while he laughed over the other half. Eccentric? Why, eccentricity was no longer eccentricity in the Tenderloin. To see an "intox" brought to the rail at the Sergeant's desk charged with smashing cab windows because the Jehu refused to allow his Rosinante to partake of a "highball"—that poor horse which, with its tongue hanging out, had heard the rattling of ice in glasses all night—that was not eccentricity in the Tenderloin.

To be a witness of a man who declared to the police that a huge bird of an extinct species was dogging his footsteps on Broadway, that was not eccentric imagination in the Tenderloin. And was there genius in the Tenderloin? Somebody answered that long before the question was asked, when genius was described as "an infinite capacity" for something. There were loads of genius in the Tenderloin.

That was how it appeared to the "cub" reporter. And that is just how the Tenderloin appears to the superficial observer who goes sightseeing for one night only and is introduced to the police station perhaps by a "wise" friend, who takes care that laughter, eccentricity, and genius shall be the main adornments of the tale. (For, indeed, he would be a poor host who drew a long face and told the truth about the Tenderloin.)

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But to return to our "cub" reporter. He presently ceased to laugh and marvel, ceased to let the laughter and wonder of others influence his own awakening judgment of conditions. He discovered that the Tenderloin froth did not cover champagne, but in most cases plain beer. The laughter lost its concert pitch and our young reporter's ears detected a flat somewhere; the champagne eccentricity did not seem any more amusing than beer enthusiasm in the Bronx; the fact that the Tenderloin had a vaster aggregation of bibulous delirium than the Bronx only made conditions in the city's gay heart seem more appalling. And as for the Tenderloin's genius—its market value went low because to be a genius it seemed only necessary for one to get drunk and announce on Broadway that one had been visited by the gods. There were too many claimants to genius.

Fain would our young friend have left the Tenderloin when he discovered just how much the world-famous Tenderloin amounted to; but, fortunately or unfortunately for him, his employers had placed him in that bailiwick not to be amused, but to work. In his spare time, however, he interested himself in the reverse side of conditions. He penetrated all the dark corners and discovered all the dark secrets until he found himself as blasé as the oldest rounder. But he convinced himself always that he was merely a student of sociological conditions until one night a youth whom he had known was stabbed to the heart before his very eyes in a rathskeller brawl.

On the sidewalk a few minutes later, while the police were thundering at the doors, he met the proprietor, who was hatless and pallid.

"Hope you don't lose your license, old man," said the reporter.

And in that instant the utter callousness and irrelevancy of his own remark struck at the barred doors of his conscience. He realized the truth. In spite of his hypocritical disguise of sociologic interest, our young reporter knew that he was being swept into the vortex in the drift of life in the midnight Tenderloin.

But it is not everybody who is doomed to spend night after night in the Tenderloin; it is not every one whose ears become so used to the laughter that they can detect the note of pain and degradation. The eyes of the stranger see the gay ripples of the tide outside the outer circles of the maelstrom. Pleasure is to the one who seeks it, and to him the sad eyes that look out in the night from the front of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station are no more than green lights, the rumble of the police patrol wagon through brilliant Broadway no more than that somebody is in trouble.

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Even within a police station the visitors who swarm there every Saturday night to see the sights are conscious only of the novelty of the things they see, the unconscious humor of the characters who are arraigned before the Sergeant. Even while the visitors chuckle in their sleeves at the droll explanations that are offered by every case brought in, Death conducts a wooden box from the rear room to a black wagon standing within the pale of the green lights. The scenes that provoke laughter are merely such as tickle the risibilities, while they are really not a bit funny, as when pedestrians roar because a well-dressed man is unfortunate enough to get his tall hat blown off and crushed under the wheels of a passing hansom. It is possible to be ridiculous when one's heart is breaking.

Only the other night a policeman brought into the station a little bundle of frills which he explained was a baby.

"I found it in a hallway," said he, "and its mother seems to have left it for good."

At that moment the baby began to howl. The policeman did his best to soothe it, but to no purpose. The matron was busy, and, much to the amusement of his comrades and the visitors in the station, the policeman was compelled to parade up and down the floor singing a lullaby, while the baby clawed at his face and howled more loudly.

That amused everybody very much. The policeman is still quizzed about his ability as a nurse. The visitors who were in the station probably told their friends at home about the policeman and the baby with a grievance. The visitors did not visit the station to weep over the spectacle of a little nameless bunch of frills, and the tragedy probably associated with its desertion.

Now and then something comes into the station over which one may unfeignedly laugh. Some weeks ago, for instance, a number of small boys brought into the station a bag from which they empued in front of the Sergeant's desk a huge snake. Immediately there was a panic, but when it was learned that the snake was dead and that the boys (according to themselves, please,) had killed it on Fifth Avenue, there was the keenest interest manifested in the reptile. While the snake was being examined a prisoner was brought in charged with intoxication. He had never believed a man saw snakes at all when he had been drinking, but now—! His manner changed when he was told that it was a real snake and a dead one.

"Oh," said he airily; "I am from South America. We have much larger ones than that down there."

It is extremely probable that he did not come from South America, but it is a peculiarity of Tenderloin "drunks" (and the peculiarity is likely allied with that genius afore described) that incredible tales of wondrous travel, noble birth, and social eminence are told.

The "British Lion" is frequently rampant in the West Thirtieth Street Station. He is brought in wildly intoxicated, making comparisons, all unfavorable to the United States, between this country and the way they do things in England. He has been arrested for charging headlong into a Broadway car. The officer is not sure whether he attempted suicide or was just plain drunk. "The British Lion" then roars. If a "constable" had found him in trouble in the streets of London he would immediately have recognized him as a "gentleman" and directed him home. Commit suicide? Drunk? How dare you, Sir. It was the car and the beastly "fellah" who was driving it. Why the devil couldn't these fellows keep on the right side of the street? He told them that the traffic regulations in this country—these benighted States—were really beastly. He would indeed write a letter to The Times about it. What? Lock him up. The idea. Would the Sergeant listen while he whispered a name to him? No. Then he would complain to the proper authorities of a lack of courtesy among the police officials. He would write to the Consul; he would bring this outrage to the notice of his Government. He would do a hundred other things which were lost in the clang of the barred gate which confined the "British Lion" in a cage until morning.

There are scores of other things which the visitor to the Tenderloin Police Station may find amusing. Foremost among the actors are the young girls who have been in the country only three months and already are so used to the cells that they go to them with a yawn of boredom. They cannot speak a word of English, and the visitor is much amused by the wild efforts of the police to get the pedigrees. Yes, there is a funny side to that.

And there is a light side to the spectacle of the juvenile offender—a member of the Newsboys' Crap Club of Greeley Square—who is brought in on a charge of gambling. He has no home; he gambles away in crap shooting the profits of his newspaper sales; he will be sent to the care of the Gerry Society; he will be sent to a home for unfortunate children, but—his precocity is amusing.

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There is one feature of life in the midnight Tenderloin which should not be overlooked because it is so common that hardly anybody notices it. That feature is "the sleepers," as they might be called. Nearly every night, or in the small hours of the morning, the patrol wagon brings to the station about a dozen men, tattered, unhealthy, dim-eyed wrecks. These are "the sleepers." The policeman finds them on the park benches or on Winter nights lying on the sidewalk gratings, over building furnaces. They have no homes and "no hope can have no fear." They answer the questions of the Sergeant in a dull, listless way, and are conducted to cells where they relapse into that sleep from which few of them care if there is no awakening.

Well, it is too late to change the title of this article. The murder is out. Not by any chance is the Tenderloin funny, save half as funny as the public thinks it is. The "gay" Tenderloin is a myth; the Tenderloin station is a morgue. At the present moment the commander, Capt. John W. Cottrell, has served sixteen months, and in that time he has not left his arduous post for more than twenty-four hours. He and his superiors are planning a new station to cope with Tenderloin conditions. Be it to Cottrell's credit that, although conditions remain the same, (for it seems the city must have its cesspool,) his work has been such that he has survived at his post longer than any Captain placed in the strenuous Tenderloin since the reform administration.

And if, as it has been said, conditions are not better, let it be remembered that last year over 12,000 arrests and convictions were recorded, this total topping all records, and that in the month of April this year records were again broken for four weeks by 1,324 arrests. From April's arrests Jefferson Market Court earned the title of "the busiest police court in the world."

STEPHEN CHALMERS.

Life in Port Arthur During the Siege---A Talk with the City's Mayor.

PROBABLY one of the best informed and most interesting of the men whom the fortunes of the present war in the East have—temporarily—cast upon our shores is Col. Alexander I. Vershinin, who sailed for Russia recently. When Russia took possession of Port Arthur at the close of the Japan-Chinese war Col. Vershinin was ordered thither from his station at Kars in his capacity of artillery officer. When he arrived there the site of the now famous fortress and town was pasture land on which the Chinese grazed their cattle. When the town came into existence he was appointed President of the Municipal Commission, which corresponds to the post of Mayor in it, and when the present war broke out the duties of Civil Governor were added to those of Mayor. Thus he has known the place since its birth, so to speak, and seems to feel for it much the same affection that a mother does for a child whom she has reared and lost. He still declares that it is the best town on earth, (he was easily prevailed upon to make an exception for New York, although he expressed a desire to learn the average length of life in this city of tremendous bustle and nerve strain,) and when (if) the Russians recapture it he wishes to return there.

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Col. Vershinin received his important appointment because of his special fitness acquired, in part, by his experience in the service. After being attached for a time to the Institute of Technology in St. Petersburg he was sent to what may be called the Russian Near East, serving in the Trans-Caucasus and Central Asia, (over which he is enthusiastic,) and becoming well acquainted with all Siberia during the twenty years thus passed. As he has the tastes of an archaeologist and collector, endowing various museums with his "finds," his range of interests and opportunities of studying localities and inhabitants have been much broader than those of the ordinary officer. His accounts of the famous siege, his anecdotes of curious happenings, and his observations upon the Japanese are of special interest to Americans.

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Naturally I asked him the stock questions first—"Was the surrender necessary? Could you have held out longer, or were your stores exhausted?"

"So far as the civilian population's stores are concerned, I can tell you that they were under my charge, and we had enough for two months longer. As to the military supplies and ammunition, I am not informed. Gen. Stoessel probably had his orders to surrender."

"But were the people so physically exhausted and ill that surrender was necessary?"

"Those who had charge of the military side must answer that. The civilians under my charge were well. During the whole siege they were exceptionally healthy, with hardly a case of illness. They were not even afflicted with scurvy, though they, like the rest, had no fresh vegetables, except occasionally, garlic brought in by Chinese. That garlic cost 7 rubles (about $3.50) a pound. Otherwise prices were not unusually high. I suppose the good health of the civilians arose from the fact that they were able to get regular rest and sleep at their homes, no matter how hard they had worked."

"Did they help the army much?"

"Yes. Whenever a bombardment began, those who had carriages had them harnessed and drove off to the firing line to bring back the wounded. The roads were very dangerous, of course, with the shells, and sometimes those civilians or their horses were killed. Nothing of that sort, however, prevented their going—even the women went to the front."

"Was no one frightened?"

"Oh, yes, some were. Let me tell you about myself. From the beginning of the bombardment until July I never had the slightest quiver of fear. The firing was done from the ships, you know, and came in all sorts of directions. But when in July they began from the land batteries, in one settled position, it so happened that every shot sailed directly over the roof of my house—when it did not stop and make me a call. The splinters of shell would whiz past me and land in my writing desk, my bed, or my furniture.

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"This began, after a while, to act on my nerves. When my house was wrecked, I removed to another; we had to begin to double up after a while. In that house lived two very timid men, who were always in a state of trepidation. The atmosphere they created worked on my strained nerves, and I began to be terribly frightened all the time also, and caught myself constantly thinking, 'Now where is the safest spot?' When it came to that I took myself in hand, forced myself into the places where I thought danger most likely. I soon cured myself completely, so that I never had another tremor."

"And did your attitude cure those timid men in turn?"

"No; they remained the same to the very end. And then, too, I must tell you that we all came to have a pretty firm belief in fate, a belief that life or death did not depend on anything we might do or refrain from doing, but on the decree of fate pure and simple. If I were to tell you some of the incidents which created that belief in us you would find them incredible."

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I protested, and urged him to give me some specimens, which he did, as follows, prefacing his anecdotes with the remark that he had noted a multitude of incidents in the same remarkable line during his service at Vyernoe, (between Tashkent and Omsk,) where, in 1887, the whole town was instantaneously destroyed by an earthquake, and deaths and survivals appeared to be absolutely arbitrary, not explainable upon any conceivable theory except that of preordained fate. At Port Arthur—"Arthur" as it is affectionately called for short—a presentiment of coming doom was often present.

"Take the death of Gen. Kondratenko," he said. "He had been depressed, had spoken of forebodings, and talked a great deal on the fatal day about his family. He was sitting in a casemate which was divided into two parts by a board partition. A shell fell in the empty part, exploded, and the splinters killed seventeen or eighteen of the people who were with the General in the other partition. The General, who was sitting with his back against the partition, was not wounded, not even scratched, but he fell dead, either from the blow of the partition on the back of the head or from suffocation caused by the gases of the bomb. The doctors made no autopsy—that was not necessary, so the cause of his death was not determined.

"Then here is another case where fate, not content with bagging the man, actually pursued him after his death, so to speak. An officer of engineers named Plisovsky built himself an extremely strong bomb-proof, leaving an entrance just wide enough to enter, rather long, and turning at an angle. One day, when some of the ladies had gone to the firing line and were sheltering themselves in his bomb-proof a shell entered that narrow, winding corridor, burst, killed Plisovsky, and injured no one else in the slightest degree. His body was carried to his quarters and placed on the table, as is customary in Russia. That night a shell entered through the ceiling, exploded under the table, and flung Plisovsky's corpse to the floor, injuring none of the other persons present. Fate seemed to have a spite at Plisovsky!

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"Quite as curious a case was that of a German civilian—I forget his name for the moment. He was very timid, and constructed a bomb-proof in the cellar of his house, barricading the walls with all the iron gratings, beams, wooden joists, and bags of earth he could accumulate. In one corner, the safest of all apparently, he placed his bed, which stood a foot and a half or so above the floor. The cellar was to be used during bombardments by several other men who lived in the house. One morning, just as they were drinking coffee, firing began. The German and one other promptly retired to the cellar, in spite of the jests of their companions, who suggested that the bombs would spare them until they had finished their coffee. But the German was firm, and ordered his coffee to be sent to the cellar after him. On reaching the cellar the two men saw that considerable water had collected on the floor, and they summoned a Chinese boy to swab it up. The German lay down on his bed. The other man, impatient over the water, returned upstairs for his coffee. As the Chinese boy was just finishing, a shell entered a tiny spot, about a foot square, where there was no earth bag—the sole unprotected spot—crashed against the opposite wall, burst, and sent one splinter over the back of the Chinese boy which killed the German in his bed.

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"Most curious of all, perhaps, because of the sort of prophecy attached to it, is the case of a Jew connected with the ambulance department. One day a shell burst in the town, and a splinter flying through the glass in one of his windows pierced the head of his photographic portrait (one in a group of three persons) on the opposite wall. The man himself attached no importance to it; but several of his comrades laughingly declared that it was an omen—that he would be killed by a wound in the head. Months passed; nothing happened, although the man traveled constantly, in the discharge of his duty, back and forth between the town and the front, over very dangerous roads, often a number of miles in length. One day, on starting to return to town, he bade the men at the front a last farewell, saying that he was sure he would be killed that day, as he had been unable to get the impression out of his mind for several hours past. He reached town in safety, and, as his own quarters were pretty well wrecked and in the line of fire, he joined ten other men who had come to live together for similar reasons. They all slept in one room. During the night a shell came through the roof, dropped on this man's head and killed him, without exploding or injuring any one else. Do you wonder that we came to believe in fate?"

"Not at all; and I should think that would have been a great help in keeping cool."

Col. Vershinin answered emphatically that it had been of immense help in that direction.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD.

Natural History in Africa.

(A German Catechism on the Foe of Their Colonies.)

Q.—What is a Herero, who has eaten his father?

A.—He is fed.

Q.—What is he when he has eaten his mother, too?

A.—Then he is an orphan.

Q.—And when he has eaten the rest of the family, too?

A.—The residuary legatee.

Q.—And where can this man nevertheless still find sympathy?

A.—In the ensloper's index [illegible]

New Field of Legal Work Among the Poor



A Woman Lawyer Who Stands Between the Ignorant and Oppressed and Those Who Take Advantage of Them---Pitiful Cases at the Essex Market Court---Wide Variety of Cases Handled.

"YOU know," the lawyer was saying, "I should not hesitate to send any of you men to jail if you don't do what is right. But if you will do the best you can and work on the level I will do everything in my power to help you."

That was part of a conversation which took place in a small law office at 10 Bible House on the ground floor facing Cooper Union one day last week. It is the office of the People's Law Firm, and the head of the firm was talking with an east side employment bureau proprietor. He was a small German with many gestures. He had run across stumbling blocks in his work recently and had come to the lawyer for help and she was telling him in a way in which he could understand her view in the matter.

Mrs. M. G. Quackenbos was the lawyer. She opened her office and began her practice among the "people" in the early part of May and already over 100 cases have come to her. Her clients represent the heterogeneous population of lower New York. There are many Hungarians from the neighborhood just east of the office, Austrian and Russian Jews, Italians, Armenians, and even once in a while an Egyptian and a Greek. An interesting case that is now under consideration is that of a colored girl.

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Mrs. Quackenbos is a woman of prominence in New York who took up the study of law to enable her to manage her own property. After that she became interested in work among the poor and for a couple of years was connected with the Legal Aid Society. The society helps only those entirely without funds. This leaves a large class of poor people, men engaged in small business enterprises and others who can afford to pay a small sum for a lawyer, but who are ignorant not only of the language but of the ways of the country, and through their inability to secure competent advice or through the wiles of the "shyster" lawyers who are numerous in the poorer districts of the city, to become victims of fraud or their own ignorance.

Mrs. Quackenbos calls her establishment the People's Law Firm. There is a card in the office upon which is a quotation from Kipling which gives an idea of the spirit of the work to be done there. A part of it reads:

> No one shall work for money,
> No one shall work for fame,
> But each for the joy of working,
> And each in his separate star,
> Shall draw the thing as he sees it
> For the God of things as they are.

The cases come through the Judges in the courts, through the Charity Organization Society, the University Settlement, and the people tell each other that there is some one who will help them honestly and for small fees. These range from $1 up, the averaging of prices, time of payment, &c., being made to suit the condition of the client. If there are desperate cases that have been given up as hopeless by other lawyers or because there is no money in them, that is the kind of a case Mrs. Quackenbos likes to have, and she will work it out if possible.

The greater number of the cases are pitiful, occasionally one is humorous, and all are interesting. Mrs. Rosie Pasternack's is one now on the docket. Mrs. Rosie is a nice little east side woman, who has perhaps Rooseveltian theories concerning large families. So whether or not it was by special consultation with the stork, that useful bird without a thought of ways and means brought to the Pasternacks one day a few months ago triplets. There was great rejoicing in the family, a big celebration, and the affair finally reached the papers. The news was received with great pleasure by many people interested in large families, various sums of money were sent to the three little Pasternacks, but this proved too much for Papa Pasternack, who had up to that time been an industrious tailor. With a fortune of $85 on hand, he gave up work and took to drink, and now he is to be sent to the island for non-support, while little Mrs. Rosie will have to look out for her three babies as best she can.

An Armenian tea merchant, who came to this country considering himself a man of fortune, is another who has come to Mrs. Quackenbos for help. With $7,000 the gentleman from the East felt that the world was before him, and put up at one of the best Fifth Avenue hotels as became a capitalist. He learned soon that a little more money would be a good thing, and took the advice of the runner from the office of a large firm of brokers. The brokers took his $7,000 and bought and sold, bought and sold until nothing was left, and then the Armenian went to a big downtown lawyer to see what could be done with his case. The brokers in the meantime arranged a settlement over the lawyer's head, and the Armenian being penniless signed away all claims upon them, and took a few hundred dollars. It was when this money was gone and the man was in danger of starvation that Mrs. Quackenbos took up the case and went to the lawyer for the papers relating to the sales, &c.

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Did she get them? Not a bit.

"Madam," said the lawyer, "when my $250 lien on the papers is paid I will give them up, but not until."

Meantime the Armenian is supported by the Charity Organization Society, and the University Settlement has paid part of his bond, so that he may enter the employ of an insurance company, and he is working out the rest. There will be a suit for the papers, and then others may follow. That gives an idea of the breadth of the work of a woman who is working for the people.

Mrs. Quackenbos hopes that her work may pay the expenses of the offices, her stenographer, and three assistants, and more than that she does not ask. She will also train for the work any woman, she says, who will come to her, for there is plenty of work for women lawyers who are womanly and do not let their brains dominate their hearts.

Where money is not an object and the hard work is not considered there is no effort spared to bring a case to a successful close. The Austrian Government is assisting in one case which has gone to the People's Law Firm. This is trouble over a rabbinical marriage made in Austria. Here the husband deserted his wife, claiming that the union had never been sanctioned by the Austrian Government and made legal. That was true, but through Dr. David Blaustein of the Educational Alliance the Austrian Diet has been appealed to. A rabbinical marriage can be made legal there at any time—and this husband will soon have to answer for non-support.

The question of the legality of marriages makes much trouble for the lawyers for the people. A man was taken to the Essex Market Court the other day to answer as to why he should not marry a young woman who needed his name and support. They were all poor. The Judge volunteered to perform the marriage service to save the Alderman's fee, and it was done immediately. But it was not a week before the man had again deserted the young woman.

"That was not a marriage by a rabbi; it was not legal," he said.

He is to be brought into court again, and then he will learn more about the legality of marriages than he knows now.

Cases come by dozens from among the Hungarians where poor servants are married or a pretense of marriage is made. The so-called husband, taking the savings of the woman, disappears and is never seen again. One poor creature went to Mrs. Quackenbos with such a case. She had worked hard at service, and saved her money until she had $200. She was no longer young and far from attractive, but when the man came who wished to marry her she believed in him and gave him every cent she possessed. She has gone back to service now, and the man has not yet been found.

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One of the hardest cases on record is that of Mary, a colored girl who has been "serving time" for three months and for whom Mrs. Quackenbos is working. Mary is a fine looking colored woman, a typical Southern negress, a tall, slender smooth-skinned young woman, the picture of respectability. She had a good position and was making good wages when one day a colored woman next door asked her if she was not from the South, and if she would not like to go to a ball. Mary did not know any one in the North, and she wished very much to go to the ball.

"That woman saw my lady pay me my money," says Mary, who gets $20 a month, "and then at the picnic she saw it again when I treated."

It was on the way home that Mary's new friend suddenly excused herself and left Mary with a man who had escorted them.

"If you don't give to me your money, I'll have you arrested," he said; and that was what he did. He charged Mary with larceny, but as they could not hold her for that they arrested her under the tenement house law. Her employers testified to her honesty and respectability as far as they knew anything about it, but there was no one to take a special interest in her until the case was given to the People's Law Firm, and now they hope to have her out before long.

One of the hardest features of Mary's case is that the money which she clung to in all her trouble is gone now. A little colored woman who figured as a missionary and distributed tracts among her own people in the prisons promised to get Mary a lawyer if she would give it to her, and went off with $22 and was never heard of again. Now, if it is possible, Mary is to be released, and she has a position waiting for her as soon as she gets out.

"She will do much more good in a position than in jail," says Mrs. Quackenbos.

Unjust imprisonments read like stories from mediaeval days, but they occur in the heart of a big city and no one is the wiser until the case happens to come out.

A boy whose case Mrs. Quackenbos was looking after called the lawyer's attention to the case of another boy who had been in jail a week unable to notify friends.

"I cannot take cases in from the jail unless I am requested to do so, or I would get the reputation of being a runner," says Mrs. Quackenbos, "but I was glad to send word to this boy's employer. The man said he had not known what had become of him, and at his request we looked the matter up.

"The boy had been accused of stealing $20, a watch and chain, a derby hat, all amounting to $50, and making it a case of grand larceny. The boy's employer said he knew him to be honest. Upon investigation we found the whole thing was a matter of spite. The charges were made by a man in whose family the boy had once boarded and because of some small thing he had done at that time. He had not intended that the matter should go so far, but when he came into court and the Judge asked him if his charges were true, he didn't dare deny it. When we threatened to have him arrested for malicious prosecution he broke down and told the whole story. Through the courtesy of the District Attorney's office that case was held over so that we could get the evidence before the case went to the Grand Jury, and the boy was released."

Innumerable frauds practiced on the people the People's Firm is able to right. One woman who found that the man she supposed was her husband had previously been married went to a lawyer, who promised to get her a divorce. This was an absolute fraud, but the woman was too ignorant to know it. The man took her marriage certificate and other papers and refused to give them up until he was paid $50. There were exciting times before he would listen to reason.

One of the most pitiful cases that Mrs. Quackenbos has had brought to her is that of a poor tailor who had mortgaged his sewing machines and household furniture. He took out a mortgage for $70, but the people handling it wrote it up for $95. Times grew worse for the man, he found he could not pay the people working for him or make the regular payment due on his mortgage, and finally he flung himself into the river and left his wife and six little ones to struggle along alone. That was when the People's Law Firm took up the case. They discovered that the mortgage as it should have been written had been paid, and threatened to sue the holders for usury if they did not release it. Then the widow, selling her machines all but one, was enabled with her work on that to support her little ones, and eventually she may be able to enlarge her business.

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These are a few of the things that a woman who is working for the interests of the poor is able to accomplish. Mrs. Quackenbos herself has the direct charge of all the work. Her afternoons she spends in her office, and during that time receives her clients. She averages up the cases, decides what can be done, and how much the people are able to pay. Her books show the small sums these represent. The mornings are usually spent in the courts, Essex Court frequently, but in others as well, as she takes civil or criminal cases, without distinction. In some of the places where she goes the people call her "sister," perhaps thinking from the black veil she wears that she belongs to an order, and others call her "mother," which may be a term of endearment. Being a young woman with much physical endurance, she spends many of her evenings in the work, for it is a part of it to make witnesses understand what is required of them, and this is difficult when they do not understand the language.

Soon she expects to open an office at the corner of Mott and Hester Streets, where she will spend one evening a week, and in time have an assistant there at all times, for there is much need of legal assistance among the Italians. To do the work as it should be done there should be branch offices all through the poorer parts of the city, she says.

Tips Versus Social Equality and Self-Respect

"TIP and be glad!" says Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith.

Tip and be sorry, say I, at least so far as I myself am concerned, and in order to give a great, big, strong, healthy man 10 cents, go without the dish of ice cream or strawberries which I need to properly round out my humble 25-cent luncheon—or rather, instead of expending the 25 cents on the meal, make it 15 cents, say a plate of baked beans and a cup of coffee, saving the rest of the quarter for the waiter!

Oh, dear! Would anybody ever have suspected the genial creator of "Col. Carter of Cartersville" of harboring such un-American sentiments, to say nothing to having the temerity to give voice to them in last Sunday's TIMES?

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A number of years ago, when I was a freckled-faced, red-headed schoolgirl working my way through a Western college I remember that Mr. Hopkinson Smith appeared as an entertainer in our chapel and delighted us by giving a selection from one of his own stories. I had been in the kitchen washing dishes (which dishwashing constituted an "hour's work," which I did as part payment for my board) when the chapel bell rang to announce the hour for the entertainment to begin, and as I hurried through the hall I pulled off my apron as I went along and left it in a corner of a recitation room, to be resumed when Mr. Hopkinson Smith had finished entertaining us. Fancy my surprise and indignation if I had passed Mr. Hopkinson Smith while I was still wearing my apron, and he, out of the exuberance of his heart and "the joy of giving," had handed me a dime or a quarter, saying: "Here, poor girl, take this to help you along in your college course!" Would Mr. Hopkinson Smith have lived to air his views on tipping in the Sunday TIMES? I doubt me much, for, as I have said, I had red hair—and a temper to match.

Yes, I performed various and varied "menial" tasks in those days in the endeavor to prepare a self-supporting way before me. I cleaned the lamps and set the tables and peeled potatoes and actually did on numerous occasions "polish up the handle of the big front door" which opened into that hall of learning, and if I haven't become a ruler in the Queen's navee I have become a humble member of the same noble profession to which Mr. Hopkinson Smith belongs without having added to my means and detracted from my self-respect by the taking of tips from any would-be joyful givers who happened to visit that college.

And, speaking of college girls and tips, let me show, with Mr. Hopkinson Smith as my witness, the effect of tip receiving upon college girl waitresses. He tells of his visit as a lecturer to a Nebraska college town, where he was waited upon at table by a college student. It seems the girl was "spectacled, thin haired, and short necked," and as she handed buckwheat cakes to Mr. Hopkinson Smith it suddenly struck the lecturer that she was a student—whether because of her thin hair, spectacles, and short neck I do not know—and he said to the girl:

"Are you a student?"

"Yes, Sir," was her reply, and I can see her cringe and bow as she said it.

"And you are working your way through college by doing all the work here? Is there nobody else?"

"Nobody, Sir, nobody," she said, and away at this distance from Nebraska methinks I hear her hot tears fall on the buckwheat cake plate and see her itching palm stretched out for a dime—or was it a dollar?

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Mark the servility of the girl's attitude and her meek and lowly "Yes, Sirs" and "No, Sirs"! Why should a college student, baking buckwheat cakes in the interests of education, address Mr. Hopkinson Smith or any other man as a superior, say "Sir" to him, and accept his pity and his tips?

Why? I'll tell you why—because the man to whom she handed the cakes was her superior! She made him her superior by kow-towing to him and accepting a tip. Why in the name of self-respecting and self-supporting womanhood should a college girl working her own way assume a tip-accepting attitude? What if she is tired with the work—perhaps overwork—that she is obliged to do for a time? I remember I myself was often tired with my lamp-cleaning and silver-polishing. Weariness of the flesh is a part of the game. Let me make a prophecy concerning the Nebraska girl who took that tip: Her neck will always be short, or appear short, for she will never be able to lift her head high in the true pride of self-supporting American womanhood. She will go through life saying "Yes, Sir," and "No, Sir," and if she ever comes to me applying for washing and ironing and scrubbing, I shall let her eat in the kitchen and give her one of my worn-out dresses as a "tip."

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"I love to tip; I always do it," says Mr. Hopkinson Smith. "When I estimate the expenses for a trip abroad, I add $200 for tips—money just to give away. If a man can't afford to do that, I think he should stay at home, or be content to travel as a poor man should, under such circumstances as his income will justify."

Unlike Mr. Hopkinson Smith, I confess all unblushingly that I hate to tip—though I, too, always do it, because I have to, not being able to get decent service if I don't. But when I go abroad I just can't add $200 for tips. Why, bless you, I often have only a hundred dollars more than that to cover all my expenses! "Then," says Mr. Hopkinson Smith, "travel as a poor man" or woman!

Shall I, then, because I cannot afford $200 for tips, put up at a third-rate hotel and ruin my digestion, sleep on a hard bed, live in a dirty room?

As I have said, though I hate to tip I have to do it, and so I am often obliged to deny myself many things that I really need in order to give money to my inferiors. For, mind you, I, good American as I consider myself, do look down upon certain persons as my inferiors, and those persons are the ones who accept tips from me, and I expect and demand that they shall treat me as their superior. The waiter who takes my dime, the cabman in London who extracts an extra sixpence over the legal fare, the college girl who waits on me at a Summer resort and accepts a quarter of a dollar from me or my escort, is not my equal. From such persons I demand "Yes, Ma'ams" and a certain deference. Tips and servility go together. The man or woman who takes a tip immediately becomes servile in attitude—unless, as I have sometimes found it since my return to my native land, the tip I offer is considered too small. Then the tip breeds impudence and sometimes curses, which go no further than servility toward making me consider the tippee my equal.

But Mr. Hopkinson Smith is contradictory in some of his statements concerning tipping, just as he several times confounds small amounts of money paid out for extra services with tipping. In discussing tipping at hotels and restaurants, he says in one place: "Of course, it is all nonsense to say that you will not receive proper service, and will meet with discourtesy unless you give a tip. No first-class hotel will permit that for a moment." But then further on he says:

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"You can afford to do it, [i. e., tip.] Spend a little less on your meal. If you intended to eat a five-dollar dinner, take a dinner that costs $4 and give the waiter $1. To look at it from a purely selfish point of view, it will pay you. You will have a better repast, and your stay at table will be made more enjoyable for you in every way."

I should, by the way, just like to ask Mr. Hopkinson Smith if he would be willing to invite the waiter to whom he gives that dollar as a guest at a dinner party given in his own home? Does he give him the dollar as from man to man, or as from superior to inferior?

As I have said, he confounds legitimate payment for extra service with tipping. When I pay a man 10 cents for carrying my satchel I do not consider I am tipping him. If in a hotel I ask a chambermaid to help me arrange my hair or button my dress down the back, I gladly pay her for the service, for I do not expect a hotel to provide me with a lady's maid. If the deck steward of a liner is continually carrying my pillows about for me, makes a special trip to my cabin to fetch my salts bottle, goes to the library for books, I consider that I owe him for the service. If the janitor of my flat puts an extra bolt on my door, varnishes my floor, moves my furniture from room to room, he ought to be paid for it. These things are payment for services rendered, not tips. But I pray you, if in crossing the Atlantic I have not once seen the steward or stewardess, is there any reason why I should on the last day call them to me, and give each a 10-shilling piece?

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"I love to give darkies 25 cents. I always do it," says Mr. Hopkinson Smith. So do I love to do it, though I don't always do it, not being able to afford it. But would Mr. Hopkinson Smith give Booker Washington 25 cents?

The practice of tipping is un-American, and though self-respecting Americans have to give tips in order to secure their rights, for which they have already paid, I contend that no self-respecting American can accept a tip, and if the college students who wait on table at the Summer resorts are in the habit of accepting tips, they are selling not only their self-respect, but are throwing away their glorious birthright as American citizens, and they certainly have no right to complain if they are "looked down upon" by the people upon whom they wait. How can a young college man accept a quarter of a dollar from the American girl upon whom he waits at table, and expect her to treat him as her equal, if she later meets him out in society? Is it reasonable for the college girl waitress, to accept 15 cents from a man guest at the hotel, and expect him to put her on an equal footing with his other women friends?

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On the other hand why should not the best bred girl in America be proud to become the wife of a man who has honestly and honorably worked his way through college, waited on table, blacked boots and dug ditches in order to pay expenses? And is not the girl who, herself a true gentlewoman, has waited on table, washed dishes, ironed clothes and scrubbed floors in order to earn money for her education, the highest representative of American womanhood, and should we not all be very proud indeed to have her at some time as the First Lady in the Land, dispensing hospitality at the White House? But can this future First Lady demean herself by accepting tips? Rather, is the college girl who accepts a tip likely to have within her the spirit that will assist her up the stepping stones to higher things?

If it be said that hotel proprietors pay such low wages that tip-taking is a necessity, it may be replied that college girls have plenty of opportunities to work at other things during the Summer where good wages are paid and tips are not offered. Thousands of homes need housemaids, nursemaids, cooks. The same may be said of girls who are not college girls, yet who are waitresses in restaurants. If they cannot get a decent wage without tips let them take to household service, comforting themselves with the knowledge that no one whose respect is worth having will think any the less of them for doing housework.

In the course of my career since I left college I have never but once been offered a tip. I was, as society editor of a Baltimore paper, stopping at a Summer mountain resort getting news for my page. In the course of my report of the social doings I had occasion to mention the beauty and popularity of two Philadelphia girls, who afterward told me how much they appreciated my compliments. When Saturday came their father, a rich, good-hearted Philadelphian, came to the hotel and one of the girls brought him over and introduced him to me. For a time I talked with him as I would have done to any other pleasant man, when suddenly he said, "Nice thing you said about my daughters!" and slipped a bill into my hand.

To this day I do not know the amount of the bill. It may have been a dollar or it may have been fifty dollars. I only know that I threw the crumpled thing at the man's feet and left him in astonishment on the hotel piazza. My blood boiled. I had been offered a tip! My paper paid me for my services. I was not working for this man or for his daughters. Wherefore payment from him?

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I will leave it to Mr. Hopkinson Smith to say whether my attitude was a reasonable one. Perhaps I needed money just as much as the Nebraska college girl. Indeed, at that very time I was trying to save money for a European trip, which I felt would be a part of the education I needed to fit me for progress in my literary career. I remember that at the time I was broken in health—though not in spirit! And I may have appeared to the rich Philadelphian as an overworked, worried, melancholy little thing, so he thought he would give me a tip, just as Hopkinson Smith thought he would give the Nebraska college girl a tip!

Was the Philadelphian justified in offering the tip, and was my attitude in refusing it a correct one? Will somebody please answer? ELIZABETH BANKS.

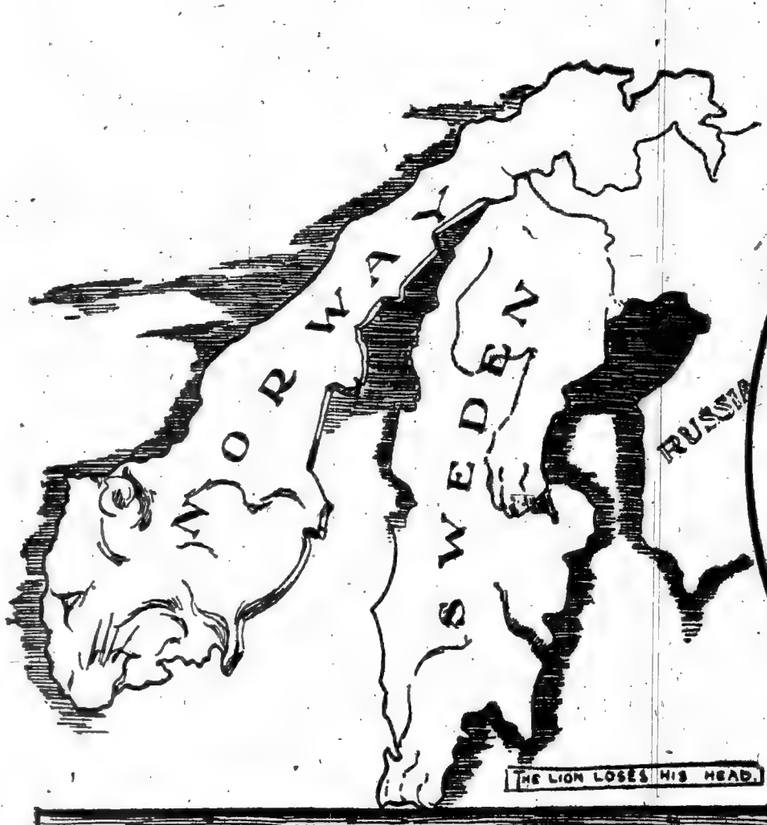
Street Car Amenities.

Fat Lady (after stepping on and over the small man standing in the aisle)—Excuse me; but was that your foot?

Victim (gasping)—It was.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Meyer

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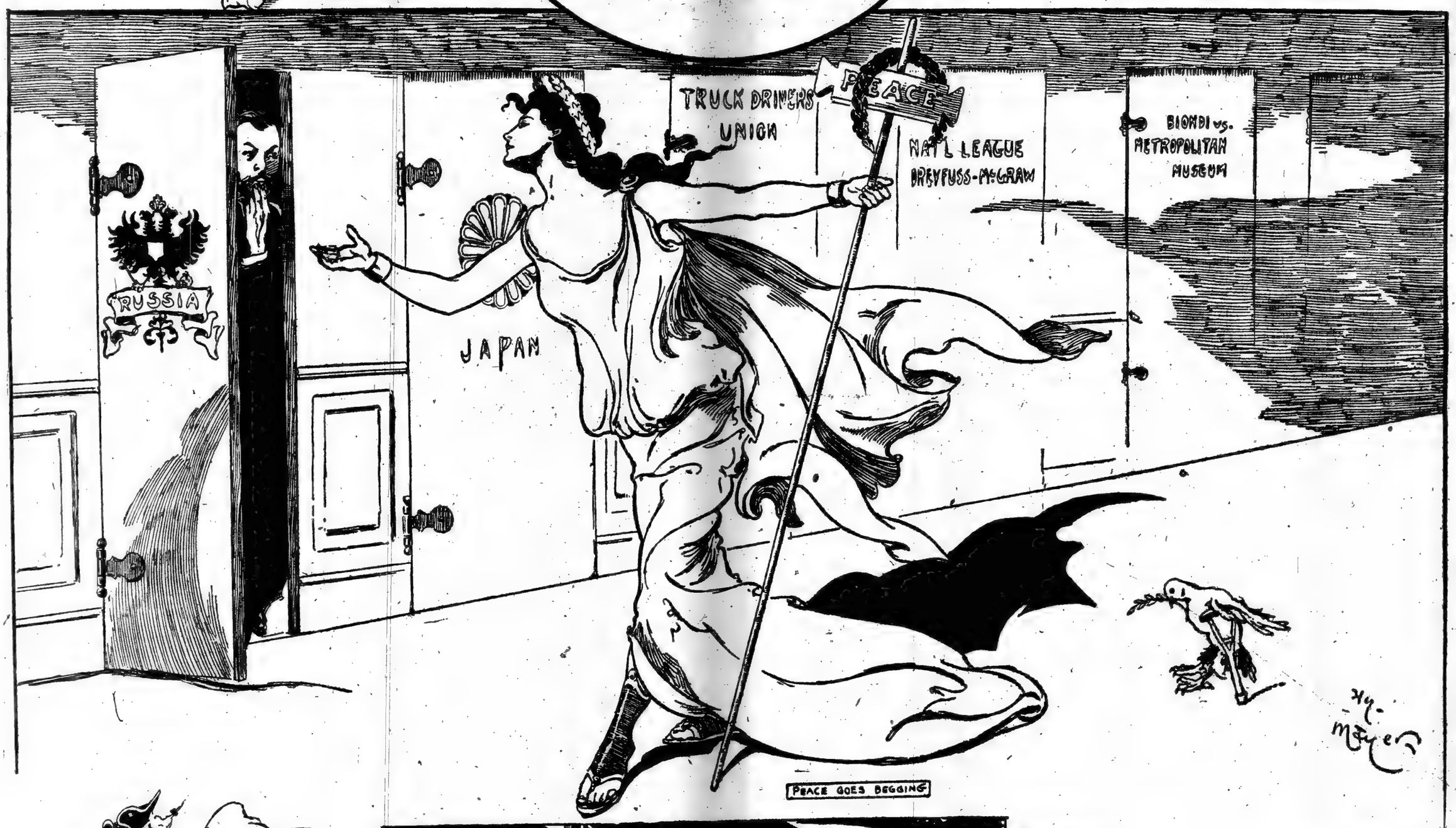
THE LION LOSES HIS HEAD.



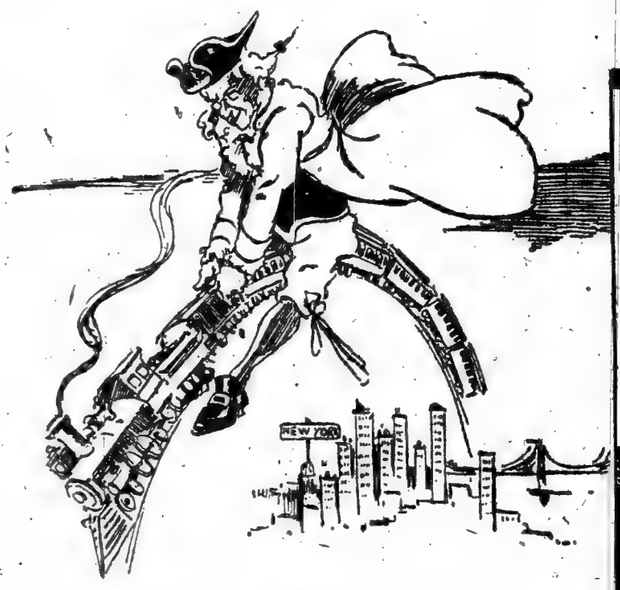
INTO THE GERMAN CROWN



OUR STRENUOUS GOVERNOR.



PEACE GOES BEGGING





STILL GREATER NEW YORK



TOGO STILL BUGY.



BRRRRRR!

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1905.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

Society at Home and Abroad

EAST winds, dull, lowering days, and very uncomfortable weather have combined in making sylvan retreats rather out of favor this week. The rain and dampness have interfered with sports in the open, although grateful after the drought. It is the turning point in the fashionable season.

In town itself there are not many of the different notable fashionable sets in evidence. But they are not far away, and the theatres and restaurants have been extremely well patronized by those who have country homes within a hundred miles of New York. Suburban club life is at its best, and the cool weather is also most favorable for those who are devoted to cards, while bridge continues to be a chief amusement at many of the early opening resorts.

There is a rumor that the popularity of this game is to be shared by a German rival—skat. This is a favorite diversion of the Kaiser and it is a leading game at several of the German clubs in this city. Like bridge, it is of the whist family, but extremely intricate and with a very involved system of scoring and counting. Bridge is highest in favor at present in the Morristown colony, and numerous afternoon parties have been given at the various country seats and at the clubs.

In town itself there have been more than the usual quota of June weddings and there are several arranged for this coming week. The unfavorable weather, however, did not mar any of the suburban weddings. Miss Margaret Robison and Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., were married at Massapequa on Wednesday. Only relatives and intimate friends went down to be present at the ceremony. The bride was a relative of the Floyd-Jones family, which has its Summer home at Massapequa, and the wedding was a notable event in the community. In town on Wednesday Miss Delmonico and Mr. Du Vivier were married at St. Ann's Roman Catholic Church, on East Twelfth Street. There was a large gathering of the Frith, Du Vivier, and other French families to whom the bridegroom is related. He is a descendant of the Brugieres, one of the oldest representative French families in New York. The first private costume ball given in New York society took place at the residence of Mrs. Charles Brugiere in the beginning of the last century.

One of the largest weddings of Wednesday was that of Miss Janet Stewart Heath and Robert Forsyth Little at the West End Collegiate Church. Yesterday was devoted to country weddings. Miss Elizabeth W. Tuckerman and George W. Elkins were married at the Tuckerman Summer home, at Ipswich, Mass. The wedding of Miss Dorothy Hinckley, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker Hinckley, and Thomas Resolved Williams took place at Far Rockaway, where the Hinckleys have a Summer villa. In town Miss Mary Constance Berry and Mortimer P. Arnold were married at the residence of the bride's grandmother.

Announcement cards have been received in New York of the marriage of John Morton and Mrs. Bernard Eckhout, a granddaughter of the late Jacob Vanderbilt and of Mr. Mordecai and Miss Champ Robinson, a cousin of Moncure Robinson of this city and a daughter of the late Mrs. John Robinson, at Baltimore. In Paris Miss Douglas Quarrier, the daughter of Cushman Quarrier of Kentucky and member of a Southern family well known in New York, was married to George Stanley St. Amant.

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There is nothing which can daunt the ardor of the Hempstead-Meadow Brook set. An east wind and a cloudy morning ushered in the first day of the annual Summer show of the Ladies' Kennel Association. The meteorological conditions were a little better on Thursday, but it was chilly and almost wintry at the Mineola Fair Grounds.

Long Island has been the centre of social activities for several weeks, and there have been a series of house parties at the different country residences of the Meadow Brook set. Mrs. James L. Kernochan, the President of the association, received quite a large delegation, a bit limited, however, as the attendance from town, from Tuxedo, and Westchester was curtailed on account of the rain. Mrs. J. E. Smith Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver W. Bird, Miss May Bird, Miss Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Mrs. William R. Travers, Mrs. Jules J. Vatable, Miss Grace and the Misses de Coppet were among those who were present at the show and at the pony races, which were held, owing to the heaviness of the track, at some disadvantage.

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Getting away from the one universal topic of conversation which formed the theme for the chorus of young women in "The Pirates of Penzance," whatever has been lacking on this side of the water has been made up in London. It has been a very gay week, with notable Americans very much in the picture. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid have been in much demand ever since their very warm welcome at Southampton. The visit of the King of Spain has given the gay world of London many opportunities for superb entertaining. Ambassador and Mrs. Reid and Miss Reid were present at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace; at Lady Londonderry's ball in honor of the King of Spain, at different dinners and luncheons, one entertainment in their honor being given by Lord Lansdowne and another by Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, at Aldershot, and the other social events of the week.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills and Miss Burden arrived in London about the middle of last week, and Mrs. Mills and her twin daughters were presented at one of the Drawing Rooms. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has begun to entertain in her new residence, and other American hostesses of the week included the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Marlborough, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and Mrs. Mackay, who is bringing out her granddaughter, the Princess Beatrice Colonna.

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All arrangements have been perfected for the wedding of Miss Amy Phipps and the Hon. Frederick Guest, which takes place at St. George's, Hanover Square, on June 28. The bridesmaids are to be Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Reid; Miss Gwendolyn Burden, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, who are at present in London; Miss Wood, Miss MacVeigh, and Miss Irene Catlin of St. Louis. Brook House, Park Lane, has been taken for the occasion, and a wedding breakfast will be served there after the ceremony. It is the fashion to lease a residence for a wedding, a ball, or a function in England. London society does not care as a rule to hold private entertainments in semi-public places like restaurants and hotels.

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Royalty in England is most gracious and unbending this Summer, and the young Princesses of the reigning house are allowed much more latitude. Mrs. Cazelet, an old friend of the royal family, gave the Princess Enid of Battenberg her coming-out ball, and the Connaughts are still affecting the Americans in London to a great degree.

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Ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Choate and Miss Choate are at Stockbridge, where they will remain for the Summer. Secretary and Mrs. Hay will arrive from London this week. They will be met in New York by their daughters, Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. Wadsworth.

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Sailings for Europe are much smaller in number, although the tide of travel has been larger this year than for several seasons. Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould sail after their week in the Catskills. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould went abroad last week. Mr. and Mrs. William Fitzhugh Whitehouse are to arrive in a week and to go to Newport, where they will open Eastbourne Lodge. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs arrives in this country about the 20th, and Roseclift is to be ready by that time, as Mrs. Oelrichs will spend the Summer at Newport.

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Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin are to be at one of the Pinard cottages by the middle of June. Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills will not sail until after the London season. Mrs. Ogden Goelet arrives about July. J. F. D. Lanier is touring in France and Italy with his motor. Miss Caroline Drayton sailed last week for London. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Coleman Drayton are in Paris, and Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Miss Knower will sail, and join them as soon as the latter's health is entirely restored after an operation for appendicitis.

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Summer plans having been perfected, departures for the various seaside resorts are now in order. Many will remain near town. At the Edgemere Club, which is entering its second season, will be quite a number of well-known New Yorkers. Among these will be Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Whittier and Maurice Bouvier, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, and Miss Mathilde Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart G. Nelson and Miss Mabel Nelson, Harold B. Lippincott, and others. The club has planned a number of entertainments for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Rhinelander will be at Manhattan Beach and Henry Clews will spend a short time there on the return of Mrs. Clews from Europe.

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There has been a great deal of quiet entertaining at Lawrence and Cedarhurst, at the Rockaway Hunt and the club at Lawrence Beach. The Neilsons, the Franckes, the Rands, the Babcocks, the Dixons, and other families have opened their cottages for the Summer. At Seabright, on the Jersey Coast, Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew are installed at their villa. Mr. and Mrs. Loew have been recently guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, at Tuxedo. Mrs. Robert Cambridge Livingston and the Messrs. Livingston are at Islip, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Bradish Johnson and Mrs. Frank Lawrance. Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre opened Shore Acres, Rosebank, S. I., on Friday.

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The weddings of this coming week will be nearly all of them rural and suburban. At the Little Union Church, at Nahant, on Monday, Robert Wrenn will be married to Miss Grace Dabney. The New York ushers will be E. Townsend Irvin, William Larned, Albert Fish, and George Adee. Others are Andrew Sage of Albany and Messrs. Chester Chapin Rumrill and Alfred Dabney, Jr. George Wrenn, Jr., will be best man, Miss Rosamond Saltonstall will be maid of honor, and the Misses Dorothy Forbes, Eleanor Sears, Hannah Stevenson, Constance Amory, and Elsie Carr bridesmaids. The bachelor dinner was given this last week in New York.



MRS. HENRY C. CRYDER.
PHOTO BY BRADLEY STUDIO.

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At Roosevelt Hall, Skaneateles, on Wednesday, Miss Augusta Boyleston will be married to Donald Campbell of this city. Miss Boyleston is the daughter of Mrs. S. Montgomery Roosevelt. The wedding of Miss Alice Stillwell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Benjamin Stillwell, and Lieut. Roy Weber Holderness, United States Army, at St. John's Church, Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, will take place on the same date.

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There was not very much alarm in actual yachting circles and at the clubs over the delay of the Apache, which took the northern course in the ocean race. Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who was at Newport, sailed a week ago to join her husband, Royal Phelps Carroll, who was one of the guests on the yacht. Mr. and Mrs. Carroll will go to Paris. This week will see, at Bagatelle, the contest for the James Gordon Bennett Polo Cup. Craig Wadsworth, the Second Secretary of the American Embassy, has organized an American competing team whose members are Lawrence McCreery, F. J. Mackay, Richard Tobin, and Craig Wadsworth.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry are in London. Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Poor will close their house at Tuxedo and sail for England on Tuesday. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., who arrived yesterday from Europe, will go shortly to Newport. Mrs. Henry Clews, Sr., will sail later with Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, who is now in Paris. Miss Callender and Miss De Forest arrived last week from Europe, and have gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest have settled at Newport.

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Already all the plans for the Winter dances have been made, and the season promises to be a gay one, especially for the débutantes, of whom there are a great number. So far, one of the first large meetings of the season will be that of the Junior Cotillion at Sherry's early in December. The first meeting of the Cinderella dances will take place the second Thursday in December, and the second and last in January.

The first of Mrs. Charles R. Huntington's dancing class meetings will be held at Delmonico's on Saturday, Dec. 9. The two dinner dances which have been managed by Mrs. Frederic de Peyster and Montgomery Strong will be continued, but Mrs. de Peyster's place will be taken by one of the other matrons, owing to the recent death of Mr. de Peyster. Mrs. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster will go abroad this Summer. The first Neighborhood Cotillion will be held at Dodworth's on Dec. 7, and the first Century Dance at Delmonico's on Thursday, Dec. 14.

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June is only moving-in month at Newport, and the weather there the past week has been a bit dispiriting. Nevertheless, Lispenard Stewart came bravely out with a small dinner at White Lodge. Miss Leary will not be at Newport until late in the season. Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin have gone to Newport to open their cottage for the Summer. Mrs. Marcus Daly and Miss Daly, who arrived from Europe this week, will be at Newport for August.

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Miss Alice Roosevelt, after her visit to Cincinnati, will come East again and be with the family a few days at Oyster Bay. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Parsons are to be with her on her trip to the Philippines. Secretary Taft and his party sail in July from San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan H. Grace have closed their cottage at Great Neck, and have gone to New Zealand.

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Mrs. Frederick Neilson has been visiting Newport, where Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt returned on Tuesday last from Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind will leave for Newport to-morrow and open their villa. Other Newport arrivals last week have been Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Rutherfurd and Capt. and Mrs. Philip Lydig.

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The season at Homburg will begin after the close of the yachting at Cowes. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, F. Diodati Thompson, Mrs. Peter Moller and Miss Moller, and Mrs. George B. McClellan are among those who will pass a part of July and August at this famous spa. An English royal visit is on the books also for August. The Duke and Duchess of Manchester were last week at their Irish estates. J. Henry Smith is in London, and will open his shooting box in Scotland in August. After a short season Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Miss Mortimer will go on the Continent. They return to this country for the latter part of the Newport season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frank Burrell Hoffman sailed for Europe last week. Mrs. Hoffman will visit her boys, who are at school. The Summer will be passed on the Continent. Col. and Mrs. William Jay sailed on the same ship. They are to be in England for June, and afterward will go to the Continent.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Ward have also sailed for Europe. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. P. Prentice and Miss Kate De Forest Prentice have gone to Monmouth Beach, N. J., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Cook are at Elberon, where last week they entertained Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Porter. Dr. and Mrs. George Gray Ward, Jr., will be at Seabright.

The stay of Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt abroad will not be a lengthy one. Already The Breakers is in the hands of the domestic force and ready to receive its hostess and her daughter, who are to be all Summer at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney will remain at their place on Long Island for some time longer. They may pay a short visit to Oliver Payne at his Scottish property in August.

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Mr. and Mrs. Cortlandt Bishop are going to tour Europe in their motor, starting from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. John Magee have been on a motor trip through Italy, and are now en route to Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Twombly are at the Hotel Westminster for the season. Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar and Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Ronalds, according to late cable dispatches, have taken to the new sport of ballooning, and have been making voyages in the air from Paris to St. Cloud.

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Yachting has commenced very early in New York waters this season. The annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club is a month sooner than usual. The Larchmont Yacht Club will open with a regatta on Saturday, and on Tuesday the Atlantic Yacht Club will hold its annual regatta. The New York Yacht Club's date is Thursday at Glen Cove. New London is interested in the practice for the Yale-Harvard race, and the race week there will be one notable for entertainments, especially by the cottagers.

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The Count de Limburg-Stirum sailed on Wednesday for Europe. He has been a notable figure in social affairs in New York this last Winter and Spring. He is to return in the Autumn. On the same ship with Count Limburg-Stirum were Mr. and Mrs. G. Ledyard Stevens.

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Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones and the Misses Rosalie and Louise Jones have gone to Jones Manor, at Cold Spring, L. I., for the Summer. Miss Rosalie Jones will be at Newport in August.

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Mr. and Mrs. James H. Stebbins will sail for Europe on the 15th to visit their children. Senator and Mrs. Chauncey M. Depew leave for Europe on June 17 to be absent two months. W. Storrs Wells is now at the Metropolitan Club. He will join Mrs. Storrs Wells later in Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. George G. Haven left on Friday for Lenox, which is to be their Summer home. It is here also that Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill will spend their first season. Besides Lady Durand and her daughter, the diplomatic colony has been augmented by the arrival of Baron von dem Busch. Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom have as guests Mr. and Mrs. Clark G. Vorhees. Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mrs. Frank Sturgis, and Miss Remsen are among those who have arrived for the season.

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Mrs. Archibald Thacher will spend the Summer with her father, Julien T. Davies, at his cottage at Newport, on Purgatory Road. The villa of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore M. Davis, at Bateman's Point, is being made ready for them. Mr. and Mrs. Davis arrive in New York to-day. They have come from Egypt, where Mr. Davis made some wonderful discoveries. They will remain at Newport all Summer.

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The necrology of the week includes the names of Col. George Elkins of Philadelphia, who was well known in society here; Henry Le Barbier, who married Miss Aileen Hargous, and Mrs. Celestin Astoin of 5 West Ninth Street, who was Miss Helen L. Ransom.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Ely have taken a house at Princeton for commencement week, where they are at present, in order to entertain the friends of their son, Alfred Ely, Jr., who graduates this year. Before going to Princeton Mr. and Mrs. Ely were at their Summer home, Meadowburn Farm, where they are established for the Summer.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

OF the brides rich in heirlooms, Mrs. Gilliat Ghéquiere Schroeder is probably the most lucky of the June contingent. Descending on both sides of the house from old and distinguished families in both the South and the North, her mother, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, has inherited many valuable and also beautiful heirlooms in the way of silver, lace, pictures, and other treasure trove. Many of these articles were once owned by Peter Stuyvesant, and the priceless fan carried by Mrs. Schroeder on her wedding day was also carried by Judith Stuyvesant at her marriage in 1783 to Benjamin Winthrop. That ceremony also took place in St. Mark's Church, "in the Bouwerie," as did Mrs. Schroeder's. The fan was also carried by Miss Elizabeth Chanler when she married Mrs. Schroeder's grandfather, Dr. Octavius O. White.

Mrs. Schroeder (Miss Helen White Stevens) made her début over three years ago at the Madison Avenue home of her grandmother, Mrs. White, at the corner of Seventy-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, a large house covering two city lots, and which is now for sale. Mrs. White was an invalid for many of the last years of her life, and died some eighteen months ago. Dr. White, whose second wife she was, was devoted to her, and died some months before her. He came of distinguished Southern stock, and his father, a noted jurist of South Carolina, was also an artist of talent.

Dr. White came North in the fifties, and began the practice of medicine here. Miss Chanler, who became his second wife, was of the old Chanler family, and the blood of Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts also ran in her veins. After their marriage the Whites lived for years on Lower Second Avenue, then one of the smartest residential sections of the city, and there they entertained extensively for their daughters, the Misses Elizabeth Winthrop White and Helen Chanler White. They were particularly charming as host and hostess, entertaining liberally, and with much graciousness. The two daughters married two brothers. Elizabeth married Ledyard Stevens and Helen married his brother, Alexander H. Stevens, also of distinguished family. Some years ago Alexander Stevens died, and his widow married Berkeley Mostyn, an Englishman of good family, who makes his home here. One grandmother of Mrs. Schroeder, Mrs. Alexander H. Stevens, who was Miss Phoebe Lloyd, is living at an advanced age.

Mrs. Mostyn inherited from her parents a beautiful country place at Far Rockaway, called Sea Change. When Dr. White bought it many years ago he paid only a few dollars an acre, but since then the property has increased a hundredfold in value. Later he built an attractive house on the extensive grounds, and thither for years the family have gone for the Summer season.

Just before his death Dr. White presented a bust of his father to the City of Charleston.

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Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus (Miss Grace Henop) was in town the other day. With a simple foulard gown she wore one of her unique pieces of jewelry. It was a string, some sixteen inches long, of moonstones set in dull silver and worn as a necklace. This necklace is entirely Egyptian, and the stones were set by an Arabian jeweler. The moonstones are of two shapes, oblong and rounded squares. The oblongs are nearly an inch long, and the squares are perhaps a third of an inch across. They are well matched. Each gem is set in a rim of dull silver and the settings are joined by tiny silver rings. Between each two oblong stones is a square one. Mrs. Tytus's Egyptian necklace is 4,000 years old, and her marvelous strings of beryls have been described in this column.

Many society women are eschewing merely expensive jewelry, exemplified by large stones in commonplace settings, which bespeak only one thing—money—for more artistic ornaments. Mrs. Travers has had a beautiful opal necklace made, as opals are again smart, and are always among the most exquisitely beautiful of gems.

An odd and beautiful, if rather barbaric, dog collar made by a jeweler on a New York cross street is nearly two inches broad, and is formed of thin but wide and beautifully carved pieces of gold joined lengthwise by fine gold rings and studded with matched opals and a few diamonds. The strips of gold have rounded points at both the top and the bottom and curving along their edges. On each strip is set three beautiful milky opals showing much red fire, as well as some green and blue. One of the three is in the middle and the other two are near the ends. Small diamonds, two or three, are inserted between the opals on each side.

This same jeweler has a bracelet of the green Brazilian beetles set in gold, and among other curios shows a papillon ring, one of those worn by the members of the Papillon Club of Robespierre's time. It is a dull silver set with a blue opal, and the butterflies at each side show bits of broken turquois in their wings. Richard La Gallienne bought two at this shop, one of which he often wears.

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René Lalique, the celebrated jeweler, who originates new and charming fancies in decorative jewelry, has of late been creating attractive ornaments for the hair. The French term them diadèmes. They are made of carved horn, tinted ivory, mother of pearl, and other unusual materials—that is, unusual for such purposes—and many of these contain either one fine gem or a few smaller ones, carrying out the color scheme.

Why the diamond should have ever attained its great prestige must ever remain a mystery to the artist. Diamonds are merely glitter and alone suggest nothing but wealth. The market women in Washington Market and other public markets show superb diamonds on their begrimed hands and solitaires twinkle in their ears. They deem them a good investment, especially as their value is going up. The possession of these stones enables them to know just where their savings are; dishonest bank officials, with attendant failures, and other disasters possess no terrors for them.

Lalique is a master of the art of enameling and leans toward amethysts, peridots, and topazes. Each jeweler always has a penchant toward certain gems as distinguished from others. Some beautiful combs he has lately finished are in horn or mother of pearl; set with these stones and an occasional diamond, for however one may dislike huge diamonds as being vulgar, the artistic value of the smaller stones as settings for other jewels, or in connection with them, is undoubted. Instead of dimming these other jewels, when diamonds are small they serve to enhance their brilliancy.

One of his combs shows a design in lavender tinted horn set with amethysts, a second mauve lilacs with tiny diamonds here and there. One has a design in shaded brown horn hazelnuts gleaming with topazes. Another in mother of pearl is set with topazes, amethysts, diamonds, and peridots—a gorgeous yet artistic combination.

Lalique prefers flowers as designs in his hair ornaments and butterflies or moths and beetles for brooches and pendants.

One of his rather barbaric ornaments is a necklace composed of a group of tiny green serpents twisted together and set with gold work of the most delicate sort; from the mouths of the serpents droop strings of large pearls. This is the sort of thing that would appeal to a Frenchwoman, but never to an American.

More artistic is a necklace in black enamel with a pendant in gray and black enamel set with two diamonds. A brooch of dull silver set with a single large yellow topaz is another effective brooch.

FASHION FRILLS.

A CHAUFFEUR is the latest thing in hat pins. Fasten your motor car hat on with a facsimile of the man who runs it. The head of the pin is the head of a man wearing a cap and goggles. The goggles are the most important part of the equipment, for they are formed by two good-sized diamonds. A bit of color brightens up the head. A smaller edition of the chauffeur appears in the form of a stick pin.

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Another stick pin has a French poodle for the head, the head being of diamonds.

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One of the most realistic of the many four-leaf clover brooches has each of the petals formed of a single piece of chrysophrase. The centre is a large diamond, and the stem is formed of smaller diamonds.

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An effective necklace has many pendants of pear-shaped opal matrix, rich colors in the deep black.

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Bracelets to slip over the hand are of solid gold or of delicate filigree work, and set with jewels. There are sapphires, emeralds, and many have baroque pearls, not the prettiest of the lot, setting out prominently from the gold.

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One of the best of the flexible bracelets has large and beautiful lapis lazuli medallions set into it, five of them, the largest in the centre, and the others, a trifle smaller, on either side. They are joined by small bars of the stone.

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Long chains of gold have big lapis lazuli balls as large as small walnuts set into them.

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Lucky jade for a ring is set across in the form of a bar.

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A sapphire ring has the square-cornered stone a little broader than it is deep, and set in platinum with several rows of small diamonds lining it.

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The outdoor girl who wears low tan shoes with wide projecting soles has three trim little leather buckles to fasten them in place of buttons or ribbons.

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A pale blue parasol has the lower part of each panel cut up in a high arch, and this filled in with pale blue chiffon. The upper part of the arches are finished with a design of bow knots, which are charming, in ribbons, and the edge of the parasol has a ribbon finish.

TROUSSEAU GOWNS

PERHAPS the most interesting of the June wedding gowns was that worn by Miss Helen White Stevens, now Mrs. Gilliat Chéquiere Schroeder. It was made of Canton crêpe exquisitely embroidered, an heirloom in the family, and was worn by the bride's mother, Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, on the occasion when she was Miss Helen Chanler Stevens, at her marriage to her first husband, the late Alexander Stevens.

It was trimmed with old point lace. The point lace veil, long and narrow, was another heirloom, and the quaint train was really a double train of net tucked and trimmed with ribbon. Instead of the customary bouquet or Prayer Book she carried a beautiful antique carved fan, carried by her great-great-grandmother, Judith Stuyvesant, at her wedding in 1783. The interest of the wedding was added to by the fact that old St. Mark's Church, "in the Bouwerie," where the marriage was celebrated, was built on ground given by Peter Stuyvesant, an ancestor of the bride, for that purpose, and that from the time of its building down to the present day the Stuyvesants and Chanlers have held pews therein. The church stands on a triangle of ground at Second Avenue and Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets, and is a quaint old edifice with a plot of green and some very old trees about it. The bride's mother was married to Alexander Stevens in the same church more than twenty years ago, and one of the clergymen who assisted at the Schroeder-Stevens wedding also married her mother and father.

The only new thing about the bridal robe was the white tulle used for the sleeves, a bit of white velvet ribbon, and the orange blossoms fastened to the bridal veil over the coiffure. The neck and upper part of the bodice was formed of soft, surpliced folds of white net, and over the net were narrow but full puffs of white tulle forming sleeves that stood up and out at the shoulders, and terminated at the elbows over the long white gloves. Point lace over net formed the bodice, with a bit of the embroidered Canton crêpe, and the trailing skirt was of the heavy crêpe beautifully embroidered in small floral designs, the crêpe being a soft cream or rather a shade of old ivory from age. It was flounced about the bottom; the long train was round and was formed of two sections, the upper perhaps twenty or twenty-four inches shorter than the lower, both just alike, and both shaped almost like semicircles, and each bordered with a deep net flounce, tucked and trimmed with ribbon. Straps of velvet ribbon crossed from each side of the bodice above the bust line, and were tied in the centre in a long or rather wide bow as it lay crosswise on the bodice; the ribbon was a little over an inch in width. Her pompadour, a light brown, was a low one; the point of the veil made a flat decoration and was caught with orange blossoms and trailed down the back; it was a narrow veil, and more like a scarf than a shawl in shape.

The maid of honor was Miss Alexandra H. Stevens, younger sister of the bride, who wore white chiffon taffeta trimmed with yellow lace and a large white leghorn hat with white plumes. The hat of the maid of honor and the fashion of her gown was exactly like those worn by the bridesmaids, the only difference being in coloring. All the attendants carried large, irregular, and graceful bouquets of yellow daisies, and each attendant wore a link bracelet set with turquoises, gift of the bride.

The bridesmids were Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Stevens, a cousin of the bride; Miss Molly Cozzine Lefferts, Miss Mary Park of Pittsburg, Miss Dorothy Pierrepont Edwards, Miss Louise Schroder, a sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Eleanor Swayne. They wore pale blue chiffon taffeta robes combined with yellow lace, and their hats were trimmed with blue plumes and ribbons matching the color of their frocks. These hats had moderately high crowns and wide brims rolled at the left and set back a trifle from the forehead, enough to show their coiffures. Folds of blue went around the crown and tiny bows of blue showed at the left back, while a single, wide, and long pale-blue ostrich plume started from the crown, near the front, and crossed over to the brim, where it curled down to the left ear. Each gown had a yoke of yellow Lierre lace, with stock to match, or rather a removable guimpe, and the top of the silk bodices were finished with turned-down points of the blue silk caught with cabochon-like roses or whorls of blue silk ribbon. The bodices bloused a little and showed panel effects, the panels being of the Lierre lace, and the overlapping silk edges being finished with narrow bouillonnees or puffs of the silk—these not being over an inch and an eighth in width. The skirts also showed these panel effects, as though they were extensions of the waist panels, down each side of the front and also each side of the back, the skirt being formed in reality of four immense battlements bordered all around with the bouillonnees and, apparently, hanging loose over the yellow lace panels.

Mrs. Berkeley Mostyn, mother of the bride, was in a Princesse effect gown, in white applique lace over chiffon and silk, a foundation flounce of chiffon, showing narrow tucks, finishing the foundation slip. The blouse had elbow sleeves and a high stock, and the rather large but delicately outlined applique had glimmering crystal beads of the long variety outlining a portion of their designs. Her rather small hat was trimmed with white ostrich tips. The robe was a trailing one and tight fitting.

Mrs. Ledyard Steyens, an aunt of the bride—one might say a double aunt, as the bride's mother and aunt married brothers—was also all in white, but her gown was a coat of Point de Venise over dotted net, the net forming the long skirt and having flat puffs and narrow ruffles at the bottom, the coat coming to within eight inches of its lower edge. The coat was broken at the waist by a white silk girdle, above which the coat body fulled the least bit. The sleeves ended slightly below the elbows over net undersleeves, and her plumed white hat was more irregular in shape and also had its plumes more irregularly arranged than that of the bride's mother.

Mrs. Gilliat Schroeder, mother of the bridegroom, and who was Miss Louise Ricketts Lawrence of the old Long Island families of Ricketts and Lawrence, was in a handsome robe of different shades of mauve gauze and chiffon over mauve silk. The silk formed the foundation slip and plain mauve chiffon formed a plaited panel effect down the front from the lace yoke to the skirt's hem, a mauve silk girdle breaking the long lines. The sides and back of the gown were of paler mauve chiffon or gauze, thickly dotted with small dots of deeper mauve. Her toque was also mauve of different shades, and several handsome old heirloom brooches in diamonds adorned the bodice.

Mrs. Henry Meyer Johnson at this wedding was also in mauve, the material being heavily knotted pongee, a short walking skirt and Eton coat. The skirt was laid in narrow, graduated boxplaits, joined from the waist line a third of the way to the bottom by cross-stitches of darker mauve silk floss; where the cross-stitches—closely resembling feather stitching—stopped the plaits were released. At their tops the plaits were not over an inch and an eighth in width, and where they stopped they were perhaps two inches. The Eton coat was laid in inch-wide boxplaits, joined from top to bottom with the cross-stitching, and so were the sleeves, which ended below the elbows in modified kimono shape. In the centre back the coat was a little longer, and was caught in to the figure—apparently fastened to an invisible belt—and held in place by two large gold cabochons at each side, one above the other, this caught-in section being about eight inches wide, but nowhere was the jacket short enough to reveal an under belt. Her toque of mauve straw was a small one, and several stiff feathers in shaded mauve were fastened at the left front and rose quite high above the crown.

Miss Rosalie Gardiner Jones wore a heliotrope cloth costume and a white mull underblouse with narrow insertions of fine lace. The skirt was walking length and was laid in plaits that were shallow and were stitched very near their edges and pressed in smoothly from the point at which the stitching stopped—just above the knees—to the hem. The Eton coat had kimono sleeves ending a little below the elbows over accordion plaited undersleeves of the cloth. The upper sleeves were open up the back, or rather at the top and outside of the arm, and bordered with white silk braid, the sleeves being fastened to the foundation and producing a panel effect. The silk braid also extended up over the shoulders, crossing in forked effect at the top of the sleeves and going up each side of the line where the shoulder seam usually is, giving the effect of an inserted piece at that point. The braid extended around the neck, down the open fronts and around the bottom, and a line of gold also showed in places at the edges. Her small mauve hat, rolled at one side and set forward a little over her forehead, was trimmed with shaded roses.

Mrs. Oliver Livingston Jones was in brown satin-finished silk, a box plaited, round skirt, very simply made, and a bodice also fitted by plaits that were pressed in as smoothly as those of the skirt. This costume had a hand embroidered linen mull stock and bretelles, and her small black hat was trimmed with white roses that were almost camellias, and these were spotted with palest rose at different places. The hat was small and much rolled at the left and back.

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Miss Jean Reid, lunching at Sherry's just before her departure for England with her father, our new Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, wore a delightfully simple and girlish frock of pale pink mulle, hand embroidered in the most delicate patterns in white and having hemstitched hems. It was topped by a pure white turban, having a cluster of small pink feathers at the left side. The skirt was walking length, with a hemstitched hem perhaps three inches wide, and the embroidery started from this and formed a trailing or vinelike effect up the skirt to above the knees, the pattern being delicate and there being considerable space between each section. The blouse was loose and was also embroidered, and the embroidered elbow sleeves had hemstitched flounces. She wore a long white scarf boa of coq feathers and white gloves.

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Mrs. Edwin Gould, at the wedding of Miss Eva Lawrence to David H. Taylor, wore a white linen gown in Princess effect, the skirt touching the floor and the entire costume fitting her well-developed figure like a glove. The robe was formed of sections of linen and Anglaise embroidery of about the same width and slightly narrowed at the waist line, being perhaps seven or eight inches at the bottom. The bodice showed a panel or vest effect in the front of linen lace from stock to bust line, from which point the lace hung loose in a deep V to the waist line.

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One of the smartest and perkiest of the cloth models for carriage wear on cool days will be worn by one of the recent brides, and it is to be hoped she won't finish it abroad, where she is. It is one of the new blues in chiffon broadcloth. The skirt touched all around, and an odd and curious effect is produced at the hip line by the material at the sides being raised in tiny irregular folds—not lengthwise, but around the figure. These are, of course, securely fastened to a firm under section fitted smoothly to the figure, and they end in the back under a triple boxplait eight inches wide of the material. They also begin each side of the front under a long row of blue crochet cabochons set closely together and beginning twelve inches below the waist line. These cabochons or buttons are eight inches apart, and at the bottom of each row the material is so cut and draped as to form a scant boxplait. The tight fitting little coat is a bolero of the cloth ending some seven inches above the waist line over a folded girdle of liberty satin of slightly deeper coloring. The back is formed of one piece, and is perfectly plain. A bias fold of the cloth is set on to the rounded out top of the jacket to form a collar, and while this fits smoothly around the back and over the shoulders it begins to fall in fold effects above the bust line, and at the bust line it crosses in surplice effect, the ends narrowing down and disappearing under the loose sides of the jacket. Each jacket front forms a sharp V, with a turquois, rhinestone, and silver cabochon an inch from its point. A V of the cloth is also set on the centre front of the satin girdle, the point ending an inch above the waist line—the girdle itself extending three inches below the waist line in a deep point at the front—and this cloth point was also caught with a turquois cabochon.

The crossing ends of the collar conceal the top of this V. In the opening above the crossing collar—the upper part being cut away to permit it—is a vest some eight inches wide of white satin striped with fancy black silk braid; the braid is put on to form a succession of V's, the white showing in strips between and being a bit narrower than the braid; this vest had a little, inch-wide, turn-over collar to match, with the stripes running in the opposite direction. The sleeves are wide puffs plaited in at the tops, standing out two inches above the elbows, and having wide turned-back cuffs of the cloth with scalloped edges. From under these sleeves extend almost straight sections of the cloth that are slashed up every two inches, each having a cabochon at the outside. These slashed sections extend to the elbow. The underblouse has Valenciennes lace ruffles to the sleeves that show below the elbows, and a Valenciennes yoke and stock, with a batwinged blue satin bow as a finish at the front of the stock. A blue crinoline hat to go with it has a fold of blue ribbon around the crown, a smart bow at the right, and is rolled in somewhat exaggerated fashion at the left, where a bow of blue conceals the end of a long and stiff black wing that soars far out beyond and above the turned-up brim. Long black suede gloves and a black coque scarf boa accompany this toilette. The edges of the collar and other smooth sections are finished with a line of blue soutache braid. There is also to go with this a draped cape of the cloth, and this comes well below the waist line in the centre front and back, but is raised on the shoulders, and so plaited as to fall in sleeve effects to the wrists. It has a collar of white satin striped with black braid, and the cape is lined with white satin.

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Charming, indeed, is a figured silk dinner gown in the trousseau of one of the June brides. It is pale yellow as to background, or it might be better to say that by artificial light it is a pale yellow, for the daylight shows it more of a canary color. Over this yellow background are scattered the tiniest of deep red rosebuds in different shapes and sizes; these buds vary from tight buds to almost full-blown roses, and some of them have correspondingly tiny leaves in darker red, verging on brown. The skirt is a circular affair, skin-tight at the waistline, and to the edge of the hips and from that point forming spear-topped folds that give a voluminous sweep at the bottom.

The skirt is a round one, just escaping the floor, and about the bottom is a straight ruffle perhaps seven inches wide, cut in points two inches deep by nearly two inches across. This ruffle is gathered quite full, the top forming a quarter-inch edging of the silk. Each edge of the flounce is finished by a half-inch edging of deep yellow lace. The ruffle is draped so as to form deep scallops, the points of the scallops being some twenty inches apart. The ruffle forming the lower portion of the scallop comes to within two inches of the edge of the skirt, and the points are some eight inches from the hem. Fitting into these scallops are medallions of yellow chiffon matching the color of the silk, yellow lace, and very dark-red ribbon, the ribbon matching the darkest of the roses. To begin with, the centre of the medallions, this is an oval of heavy yellow lace, around which is shirred yellow chiffon. The lace centre is eight inches long by five across in the centre; the shirred chiffon is three inches wide and is shirred twice at each edge. Around this chiffon section is set a ruffle of filmy yellow lace, invisibly caught to the silk foundation, and between this lace and the chiffon an inch-wide box plaiting of dark-red gauze ribbon, stitched through the centre, is placed. This ribbon box plaiting crosses at the top of each medallion and runs up the skirt for three inches, then each plaiting turns back on itself and curves down to the medallions, the ends disappearing under the lace and red ribbon, so that a small double oval heads each medallion. There is a fitted peasant girdle of dark-red silk, and over it the silk of the bodice is draped in a manner suggestive of a fichu.

The bodice had a tight-fitting foundation. A bias piece of the silk is stretched across the back, is sewed into the arm seams, and continues around to the front, where the ends cross and where it forms folds. The lower edge of this bias section is turned in, and is finished by a downward-turning, shallow, boxplaited ruffle of serrated yellow lace an inch deep. The ends that cross in the front are shirred across seven inches above the loose ends, and these loose ends are about five inches wide, and are shaped to blunt points, so that while seven inches long in the centre the tab ends are only about four and a half inches long at the sides. The lace plaiting edges these tabs, and where each is caught to the girdle there is in the centre point a large button covered with pale yellow velvet embroidered in gold thread. The top of the bodice laps over this lower half, it is cut in a deep point in the back, and both the front and the back are cut in two curves, a point turning downward in the centre; the same effect obtains in the front, only that in the front it opens and the left side laps to the right, and this opening line joining the opening line of the lower half of the bodice, so that the crossing of the lower and bias portion with ends is a continuation of the surplice effect. These upper sections are smooth-fitting and are bordered on both the neck and body edges with boxplaitings of yellow lace. Two edgings, each an inch wide, and each having serrated or pointed edges on one side, are joined at their straight sides and are laid in shallow boxplaits, these form the finish of the edges of this upper section, a tiny quilling of dark-red ribbon covering the joining of the lace.

The elbow sleeves are cut in three portions, one part being a full, shirred section down the outside or centre of the sleeves, and the others, joined at the under-arm seam, and shirred at their outer edges, form at these edges inch-wide ruchings that set over the centre section or shirred panel. Under each of these ruchings is laid a plaiting of the yellow lace edging. The centre section of the sleeves is puffed out quite a bit at the top, but is flat at the elbow. A quilling of the dark-red ribbon finishes the bottom of the sleeves, to which is attached a box-plaited ruffle of yellow lace four inches deep.

MARIE WELDON.



White crinoline hat trimmed with pink roses and pink plume.
Red chip trimmed with red wings and red velvet.

Dull blue fancy straw with shaded blue plumes and ribbon.

Toque of fancy brown straw with brown wings.
White crinoline and lace hat with gardenias and pale green loops.

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TRAINING THE CHORUS FOR PROMOTION.

ALTHOUGH there is no official title attached to the scheme," says Frederick Latham, general stage director for C. B. Dillingham, "the fact remains that there is attached to the Fritzi Scheff Opera Company what may be practically described as a school of light opera singers. It has been in operation ever since Miss Scheff appeared in 'Babette' a year ago, but has developed to its fullest extent during her current season of revivals of standard light opera at the Broadway Theatre.

"One thing at least the school helps forward. That is the serious-minded, actually ambitious young woman of the stage, as distinct from the fluffy-haired show girl whose gray matter has a substitute in the shape of sawdust. You see, the school is very far removed from a joke, and those that do not care to arrive promptly or that send in a promiscuous lot of doctors' certificates to the effect that they have sore throats, which in popular parlance usually mean 'cold feet,' are suavely but swiftly permitted to depart for other climes.

"The American stage, in my opinion, has been permitted to endure too long without some sort of plan to remedy the idiotic cluster of chorus girls that are allowed to decorate the background of most light operas. How often, for instance, have you yourself laughed in your orchestra chair when you have heard some one of the 'merry-merry' step forward and in a raspy, artifical voice deliver a line or two of dialogue or a bar of music with such utter absence of intelligence that even she herself has smiled visibly immediately afterward?

"Well, Mr. Dillingham has asked me to treat the chorus not only as an aggregation but in the light of individuals. The result has been at least half a dozen promising members of that body who are destined to rise to the top notch some fine day with a fair amount of opportunity.

"When the Fritzi Scheff opera company, for example, is on tour, every Monday forenoon—the time when there is no other light opera organizations merely a call for the local orchestra that is to play for the week the music of the organization—the entire company except the principals is brought together with the orchestra, and the understudies go through the leading rôles—with respect to both the dialogue and the songs—precisely as though there was an audience in front. As I have two sets of understudies for each part of importance, you may imagine that this keeps everybody occupied—for these rehearsals are repeated throughout the week. Incidentally, it makes all concerned much happier in the long run, for it gives them something to do in the day time, whereas otherwise they would be employed in glancing from the windows of uninteresting hotels or else trotting about the streets looking in shop windows.

"It also keeps the company continually on the alert, for no one knows which I intend to pick out at the beginning of the season for this species of advancement. Of course I select the men and women that seem to have the greatest amount of natural aptitude combined with willingness to work. I then make out a list of the understudies and paste it on the call board. This amounts to a roll of honor. There is possibly an hour allowed for lunch, after which we get to work in the afternoon. This has been going on since last August in the case of the Scheff company. As Miss Scheff has already appeared in 'The Two Roses,' 'Fatinitza,' 'Girofle-Girofla,' and 'Boccaccio,' with 'Die Fledermaus' underlined, it is clear that a season occupied in this manner is worth its weight in gold to the young woman or the young man anxious to learn the ropes. It also gives them the very sensible realization that industry rather than a round of gayety is essential to ultimate success on the operatic boards.

"Ila Niles, Bertha Holly, Frank Boyle, and Otto Weddmeyer," concluded Mr. Latham, "have already been promoted to regular positions in 'Boccaccio,' through this incubating process, and Grace Emons, Ada Meade, and Agnes Williamson, to say nothing of half a dozen others, are ripe for early advancement to rather important parts."

Fortunately.

Mistress—Did your last mistress insist upon your dressing quietly?

Cook—No'm. She didn't care. She was deef.

Atrocious.

Richard Mansfield, the actor, was never known to forget his profession. The other evening he was smoking with a few men. All of a sudden his cigar went out. He lit a match on the sole of his shoe which flared up greatly.

"My," said he, "that was quite a footlight, wasn't it?"

Looking Out for the Family.

Sniggs—Aren't you working any more? It seems that every time I pass your house I see you looking out of the window.

Diggs—Well, some one has to look out for the family.

A DIALOGUE WITH THE DEAD



MIBRAU SHECK.
By M. Sartain.

Sartain, Painter-Engraver, Alive to the Fun of a Premature Obituary---According to a Recently Published Dictionary He Passed Away Fourteen Years Ago, but His Late Canvases Tell a Different Story.

CONGRATULATIONS! For a man who has been dead fourteen years you are remarkably spry and fresh. How do you manage it?"

"This world exists only in our imagination, so the Christian Science people hold," answered William Sartain, "so that notwithstanding my demise in 1891, according to Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers, I have continued to believe myself on earth and gone right on painting landscapes, townscapes, and portraits."

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"Have you found your style influenced at all by the spirit paintings the Diss Debar procured from spook painters for the late Luther Marsh?"

"Not as much as you might think. Remember that I have remained on earth, unconscious that I had crossed the Great Divide. It was not till I opened the new edition of Bryan's Dictionary of Painters that it was borne in on me how embarrassing it must have been to my family, friends, and pupils to meet a disembodied spirit masquerading as a live artist.

"And what I feel to be rather unfair," continued Mr. Sartain musingly, "is the financial loss I can now perceive in the curious situation during the past fourteen years. As you are aware, an artist usually has to die before his pictures fetch really good prices. To be sure, my pictures have sold. This Winter, for example, I have been uncommonly lucky in finding patrons. But just think what I might have asked if I had only known I was dead! 'My dear Sir,' I would have remarked to Maecenas, 'it is not every day that you can buy the works of a dead master.' As soon as Bryan's Dictionary is published the whole world of collectors will make a rush for my pictures, and goodness knows where their quotations will climb. You may double, triple, your investment in a short time. This is the psychological moment to load up with W. Sartains!' Oh, well, I'm not the only one who doesn't know he is dead."

"With your long experience, (living and dead,) have you ever explained to yourself why it is so hard for good artists to make themselves understood and appreciated?"

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"It is in the nature of things that an original man should have to wait long for recognition. Clerk Maxwell said there is nothing more painful to man than the receiving a new idea. It is so difficult for those who know, only according to old and accepted formulas, to appreciate something different! Some one has said that the original artist must not only do his own work but create a public for it, as Hannibal had to make his own roads across the Alps. Artists themselves are slow to see the merit of new minds. I remember in Paris it used to be said of some artists that their pictures were good because they wouldn't sell!"

"A successful artist is supposed to have come down a peg, catered to fashion, like Sir Thomas Lawrence and Sargent?"

"Well, success does make some people, not artists only, either, doubt an artist's ability. Corot lived long enough to see his success; yet toward his last days I was offered for $40 pictures that now sell for thousands. At the age of eighty Michel held a sale of 3,000 pictures and sketches. All of them together brought less than one picture by him often brings to-day! You don't quite realize how fortunate I ought to feel myself; for in reality an artist ought to live after he is dead. That's the career!"



FRENCH FARM YARD.



A STREET IN THE ARAB QUARTER, ALGIERS.



ARAB FOUNTAIN NEAR ALGIERS.

"But he who's not so fortunate as you—he who has no obituary to read in Bryan's Dictionary, what of him? What should be his aim and ideals?"

"He should be interested in literature and music as well as fine art; for they will surely react one on another. A painter should make landscapes, marines, figure pictures, and portraits as well. Constable painted a fine head; so did Troyon—witness his likeness of Mme. George Sand in the Comparative Exhibition. Corot did beautiful figures and heads; Millet painted the nude figure exquisitely. So with Titian, Rubens, Van Dyck. In fact, the narrowing of one's work to a special branch seems to me characteristic of a less powerful achievement in art."

"You have had a good deal of experience in teaching?"

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"When I first returned from Europe it was my main resource. I can count scores of well-known artists who studied with me in Philadelphia or at the League in New York. And in this connection I would say that the art student is a pretty independent fellow. He's not caught by the title of an institution. He seeks, indeed he will have, a teacher with whose work he sympathizes. No more rigorous, unsparing critic than the art student! And he cannot easily be fooled."

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"What do you think of the project of placing the National Academy schools under the care of Columbia University?"

"The Academy schools will do well or ill according to the teaching they offer. Pupils will flock to teachers whom they consider or feel to be competent, and though the Faculty of a college should include the greatest scholars of the age, its patronage of an art school would not benefit the latter one whit. If this union of Columbia and the National Academy of Design is to mean the teaching of art by men of great talent, it will be a good thing, provided always that they make the students feel that they are being advanced."

"Tuition will be almost free; that ought to prove an incentive."

"Art education here is the cheapest of any. I studied at Bonnat's in Paris for $2 a month; this paid for rent, models, heating, &c. The question is, Will the Faculty of Columbia help the Academicians in their choice of teachers; and, if so, will the Faculty be able to aid, or will the contrary be the case? The professors at the Academy schools will have to be as efficient as can be got, and they will have to be paid good salaries."

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"Your father was the noted engraver. Have you also kept up this branch of art?"

"I did some engraving previous to going to Europe, and now and then I return to work for some special reason. My father came from London in 1830 and was the principal engraver in mezzotint on this side for many years. I recall the days of its great vogue, but now there is little mezzotint or line engraving done, owing to the cheapness of photogravure and half-tone. But it will revive. Already one can see the turn of the tide in the prices paid by collectors for fine prints. The beauty of the work is certain to bring back the method some day."

"It seems a long way back."

"And yet as a boy I witnessed the extinction of framing-print work, followed by a great burst of activity, in which unprecedented editions were sold and at prices similar to those of the imported English prints. My father was the editor of Sartain's Magazine, the best periodical at that time in the country."

"Can you recall that?"

"Vaguely—for I was only a little boy. I can recollect visits to our home in Philadelphia of Poe, Longfellow, Motley, Sumner, and others. 'The Song of the Bell' was written by Poe for Sartain's Magazine. It was bought as a short poem for $10, and then, owing to delay in publication, it was twice enlarged, so that Poe got the magnificent sum of $50 for the complete poem! It was never understood when or how the manuscript got away from us; but I see that it was sold lately for nearly $2,500."

"Do you think there is a chance today for a fine magazine of art?"

"Assuredly. There is great need here of a magazine which would occupy the field not covered by our admirable general monthly magazines and weeklies. European art is thoroughly cared for, but not American. I think our art would be greatly helped by a dignified and beautifully edited monthly or quarterly. The first seeds of the love of art are planted by prints; they are the great disseminators of art culture. The painter, sculptor, architect, the worker in applied arts thus reach a wider audience. Nowadays our native art seems to be better appreciated than ever. Let it be better known through reproductions in fine engravings and it will be immensely benefited. The fame of Turner was established by engravings of his works. Goya was the beacon light that guided the French artists of 1830; but it was through the reproductions, the lithographs, etchings, &c., that his influence was felt. Delacroix copied these prints with the minutest care; they were the most potent influence in forming the Romantic school. They were strange, savage, but they contained the truth as Goya saw it."

"'What is Teruth?' asked Mr. Chadband.

"For the artist truth is no Dickensy joke. What says Tedaldi Flores, the young Italian who died so young? Personifying Truth, he makes her say:

"'Io mi chiamo martiro sopra questa terra—e gloria in cielo. * * *'

"'I call myself martyr on this earth and in heaven glory. Who wishes to follow me, let him follow. But I am a harsh companion in life.'"

"You always loved Italy and the Italians. Are you going abroad this Summer?"

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"Before you go to press I will be nearing Italy. I hope to find some out-of-the-way spot in which to pass the Summer; but first I shall renew my old impressions of Florence, Rome, and Naples. And if my compatriots are not afraid of ghosts, I hope to revisit the ruddy landscapes of my own, my native land when the maple's ripe and the marshes are all one golden glow. Meantime tell everybody I'm as dead as a doornail and get a boom up for my pictures."

ART MATTERS OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST

IN order to help young artists who are struggling for recognition the Minister of Public Instruction of France has been authorized to spend $6,000, in sums of from $100 to $200. No artist over thirty-two can be helped from this fund, and preference will be given to those whose work at the two Salons receives favorable comment. A further limitation is the nationality of the artist; he must be a Frenchman.

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The Société-Nationale des Beaux Arts or younger Salon now open in Paris has a number of paintings by Americans. The Pall Mall Gazette says of Eugene Ullmann's portrait, "My Friend Pat," easily recognized as a well-known resident of the Quartier Latin, it is "an ingenious and well-considered piece of work with an underlying sense of humor in it." Sargent has a portrait of the Duchess of Sutherland in a greenish gown standing in a garden or conservatory. Other Americans who show figure pieces are Alfred H. Maurer and F. C. Frieseke. There are also examples of Childe Hassam and Harry von der Weyden.

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The National Art Collections Fund of London has helped in the purchase of a fine Greek relief in bronze and bought an early example of Watteau, the painting going to the Dublin Museum. Another painting acquired is a Madonna by Lazzaro Bastiani; it is to be offered to the Nation Gallery in London. Bastiani was the master of Canpaccio.

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The late Dr. William Rimmer, an artist who for many years taught the modeling class at the Cooper Union, is to be honored by having his once famous "Falling Gladiator" cast in bronze. The plaster model is in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. Dr. Rimmer was a notable anatomist, and always laid great stress on this side of art. Subscriptions may be sent to Prof. William R. Ware, Milton, Mass., or to Mr. Edward R. Smith, librarian, Avery Library, Columbia University, New York.

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The Corcoran Gallery at Washington, D. C., has an art school annex conducted by the painter Messer. In his address at the recent school reception Mr. Messer spoke of guarding against the academic tendency to mold students to a prescribed or common standard "in spite of the fact that there is apparent strength in unanimity, and that an imposed manner will result in a more effective technique." Speaking of which, Mr. Messer stated what his idea of technique was—it is a way of saying something—and in that case we must first have something to say. "Therefore it will be inferred quite naturally that I place perception before expression." Gold, silver, and bronze medals were distributed to the pupils in accordance with the recommendation of a jury consisting of the painters C. Y. Turner, George W. Maynard, and F. D. Millet.

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Tunis is to have a new set of postage stamps designed by Louis Dumoulin, a French painter. There are five stamps to be designed, and the purpose is to represent on them as many epochs of history in which the northern coast of Africa figured. One will show the Phoenician or Punic period by a galley with triple ranks of oars and some fragments of statues found in ancient sites; another shows the great aqueducts of Carthage to represent Roman domination; the mosque of Kerouan symbolizes on a third stamp the conquest by the Mohammedans in the eighth century, while the French protectorate appears on a fourth under the symbol of a plow managed by a native and a Frenchman. The fifth will carry the equestrian figure of a mail agent riding his rounds through darkest Tunisia.

The exhibition of photographs representing refinements in mediaeval architecture, which was made lately in Rome, Italy, by the Brooklyn Museum of Art, created so much interest that the Architectural Association of Edinburgh has asked to have it repeated in Scotland. The selection will be a larger one, more than double the wall space being occupied by the Edinburgh exhibition. It will open in July and continue till the middle of October.

Mr. William M. Rossetti writes to The Athenaeum regarding a painting shown at the Whitechapel Art Gallery under the title of "Autumn Leaves," and ascribed to Ford Madox Brown. He says that Brown never painted such a picture and never used that title; possibly it is by one Rainford, who was influenced by Holman Hunt.

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The sculptor Maurice Ferrary has bequeathed to the Association des Artistes Français a legacy of 50,000f. To Neuilly, where he lived, he has left the statue called "Le Boureau," and to the local hospital the sum of 10,000f.

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A very spirited likeness of Abraham Lincoln has been modeled in clay by Mr. Max Bachmann, after a photograph taken while the President was still new to his office and before he had allowed his beard to grow. This gives a younger look to the face and allows the sculptor to express character with greater freedom.

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A John Crome landscape of large size and uncommon lushness of the greens came up in Lord Tweedmouth's sale the other day at Christie's, London. Starting at $2,500, after a spirited struggle, it was bought for $15,000. One of Constable's sketches of Salisbury Cathedral at the same sale was finally disposed of at $8,500. A water color by Gainsborough, with chalk additions, 13 by 20 inches, brought an even $5,000. It is a sketch for Gainsborough's "Duchess." More astonishing, perhaps, are the prices attained by prints after the early British portraits. At the Huth sale a proof taken by Thomas Watson from his engraving of the portrait by Reynolds of Catherine, Lady Bampfylde, went for $8,000. Lady Bampfylde, it is true, was a fashionable beauty in her day, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John Moore and mother of a son who became Lord Poltimore. But the rank and beauty of the original sitter appear to exert little or no influence on such prices; it is more the rivalry of collectors which the speculative dealers of London know how to turn to their profit.

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The rock crystal Biberon which fell to Wertheimer at the Huth sale for nearly $100,000, and was bought, it is said, for account of Mr. J. P. Morgan, is only thirteen inches high and sixteen long. The body of the vessel, together with the cover, roughly represents a monster with the mouth for spout. Two wings are affixed to the body below the neck. The oblong base is carved in four leaves or petals, with cockleshells in relief, the stem being egg-shaped. The cover has a handle of enameled gold, and is shaped like a Neptune astride of a dolphin. Nothing is known of the history of this work of art; it is supposed to belong to the sixteenth century, but whether it is German, French, or Italian work is not clear.

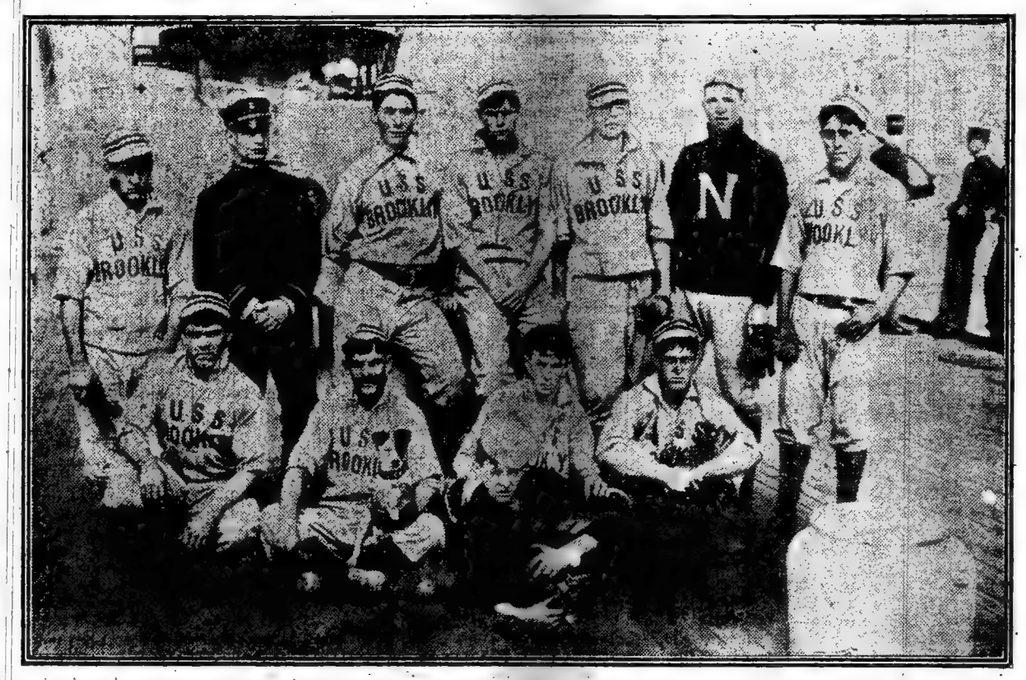
Champion Baseball Team of the Navy

THE United States armored cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, which is the squadron selected by the Navy Department to go to France to bring to the United States the remains of John Paul Jones, first Admiral and founder of the United States Navy, has among her crew nine young men who constitute, for the first time in the athletic history of the service, a baseball team that is practically the champion of the entire service.

This team of bluejackets and officers has not lost a game in two years, having beaten the team representing the battleship Kearsarge, champions of the battleship squadron, and also the team of the cruiser Tacoma, champions of the Pacific fleet. Thus they are the holders of both the Atlantic and Pacific titles, and only await a transfer to Asiatic waters to wrest the one remaining title from the team of the battleship Wisconsin.

Next to his squadron, Rear Admiral C. D. Sigsbee, who is in command of the second squadron, under "Fighting Bob" Evans, is proudest of the young men who make up the fighting strength of the baseball aggregation on his flagship. Like Admiral Evans, Admiral Sigsbee is a firm believer in athletics, and there is no more enthusiastic rooter in the whole service, especially when the Brooklyn is winning.

However, there is a great deal of speculation on the Brooklyn concerning the future of the team, for, as one of the players pointed out the other day, Admiral Evans is such an enthusiastic baseball advocate that he never overlooks a chance to have transferred to his flagship such players from other teams in the fleet as will add strength to the men representing his own ship, which in this case is the battleship Maine.



Top Row, Right to Left—Zipf, 3b.; Woodward, Mgr.; Burdett, c.; Scott, l. f., Capt.; Cody, s. s. Anderson, lb.; Young, Asst. Mgr.
Lower Row—Rexford, r. f.; Breuning, c. f.; Sweeney, p.; Petrie, 3b.; Swisher, seamen mascot.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. S. Woodward, manager and substitute first baseman of the Brooklyn's team, who, now that Midshipman Anderson, the famous Annapolis star, has been transferred to the Chattanooga, becomes the Brooklyn's regular first baseman, declares that, even if some of his men are transferred to other ships, he has enough substitutes in reserve to fill the gaps, and that the Brooklyn can lose half of her regular team, and still cling tightly to her title of champion of both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets. "Just so long as Sweeney is left we are all O. K., for with him doing the twirling the other side hasn't the ghost of a show," remarked the surgeon.

The full record of the Brooklyn this season follows. Score:

The Brooklyn, 10; Culgoa, 0.
The Brooklyn, 17; Castine, 0.
The Brooklyn, 3; Des Moines, 0.
The Brooklyn, 23; Des Moines, 12.
The Brooklyn, 18; Kearsarge, 8.
The Brooklyn, 11; Chattanooga, 6.
The Brooklyn, 14; Detroit, 1.
The Brooklyn, 6; Topeka, 4.
The Brooklyn, 23; Tacoma, 14.

A Merry Florist.

Harduppe—Did you send fresh flowers according to my instructions this morning?

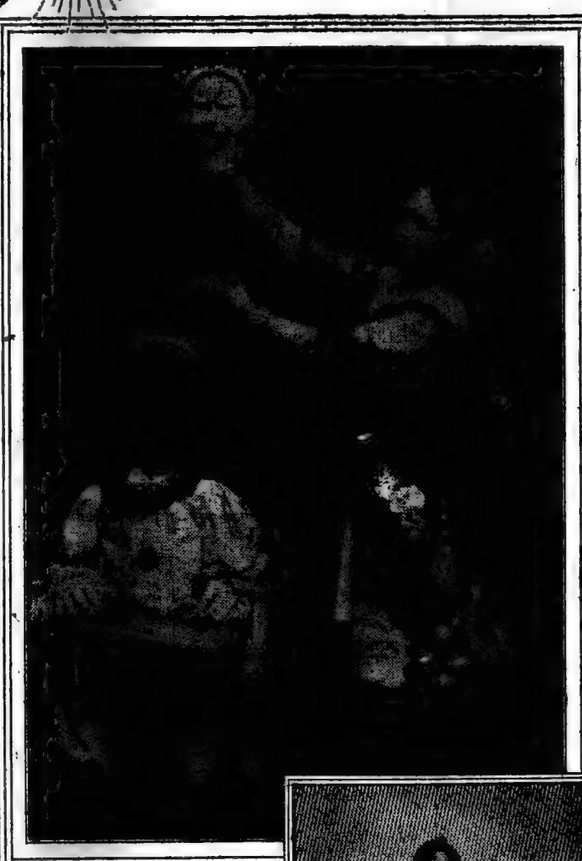
Florist—They were just cut. In fact, there is quite considerable dew on them still.

Roof Gardens and Summer Theatrical Offerings



ELITA PROCTOR OTIS in "As in a Looking Glass" Proctor's 125th St. Theatre





"TO-TO" The Mysterious Musician Hammerstein's Roof Garden





EMMA CARUS in "When We Were 41" Wistaria Grove (N.Y. Roof.)

LOUIS HARRISON in "Lifting the Lid" New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre and Gardens.



RICHARD HENRY WARREN Conductor of Popular Orchestral Concerts, St. Nicholas Garden



JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS in "Fantana" Lyric.

This Week's New Offerings.

THE OPENING OF THE WISTARIA GROVE,
the roof garden on top of the New York Theatre to-morrow night, with a special vaudeville bill and a musical farce, entitled, "When We Are Forty-One."

THE RUSSIAN PLAYERS IN "THE MISERY OF MISFORTUNE,"
a drama by W. Alexandroff, Friday evening, at the Windsor Theatre.

THE New York Theatre Roof, which has been completely transformed into a "Wistaria Grove," has its formal opening to-morrow night, for which event the management has prepared not only a beautiful resort but an equally elaborate bill. Of the decorations themselves, the entire roof is a mass of hanging wistaria in its different colors, and the remainder of the inclosure is treated in a picturesque Japanese scheme.

"The Girl With the Red Domino" is announced as the special feature. This mysterious dancer from Europe never appears anywhere—the stage, the street, or any public place—without her features hidden behind a flaming crimson mask. Who she is, what she looks like, where she is from, no one on this side of the Atlantic except herself knows. All that is certain is that she recently created a sensation in London, both by her peculiar disguise and her skill as a dancer.

Coco, called the human baboon, will be another attraction on the roof, while La Belle Theresita, a Spanish slack wire performer, will hold almost equal honors. The remainder of the vaudeville bill includes Nellie Daly and Johnny McVeigh, Mosher, Houghton and Mosher, Kelly and Reno, and the Vistaro Troupe of eighteen girls.

The second part will be in the form of a burlesque entitled "When We Are Forty-one." The book was written by Robert Smith and the score by Gus Williams. In the company's cast are the following familiar names: Harry Bulger, Emma Carus, Elsie Janis, Nella Webb, Clara Hathaway, Nellie Daly, and Johnny McVeigh. A feature will be made of several ballets and ensemble, in which the eight Wistaria Shetlands and the beauty chorus of forty-one will participate.

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The Russian players, with Paul N. Orleneff and Mme. Alla Nasimoff, have made such a marked impression on New York theatricals that much regret will follow the announcement that their stay in this country is rapidly drawing to a close. Although their engagement at the Windsor Theatre last week proved extremely profitable, Mr. Orleneff has decided to put on a Russian play next week, which is absolutely new to the American public. On this account the Windsor Theatre will remain dark until Friday night, when Mr. Orleneff and his associates will produce "The Misery of Misfortune," a drama in five acts, by W. Alexandroff.

THE ROOF GARDENS.

Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden, which was opened last week, will have an entire change of bill to-morrow, headed by Dida. Toto, the mysterious musician, the latest illusion imported by Mr. Hammerstein, will be retained on the programme. Among the other headliners that go to make up a very big bill are Maggie Cline, Charles Guyer, and Nellie O'Neil, McMahon's ten Watermelon Girls in a singing and dancing specialty, Gillette's Pantomime Dogs, Mayme Remington and her Buster Brownies, Reno and Richards in a comic acrobatic specialty, Sherman and De Forest in their burlesque military act, the Rappo Sisters, Siberian dancers, the Patty Brothers, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in a singing and dancing skit, Rostow the European equilibrist, the D'Artos in a European dancing specialty, and the Gaiety Trio. The entire weekly change of bill will be the policy of the Hammerstein Roof Garden for the Summer. There are daily matinées downstairs in the Victoria Theatre. Night performances are given on the Roof Garden, which can be entirely inclosed in case of sudden storms.

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Klaw & Erlanger's production of John J. McNally's new musical travesty, "Lifting the Lid," and the Gilbert and Sullivan review, will begin its second week at the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre and Gardens to-morrow evening. A novelty will also be presented in the form of a humorous automobile race, a feature which attracted much attention in Paris last season. Klaw & Erlanger present an excellent cast both in "Lifting the Lid" and in the Gilbert and Sullivan review, including Louis Harrison, Eddie Leonard, Julius Tannen, Frank Greene, Henry Coote, Corinne, Virginia Earle, Diamond Donner, Sue Stuart, and Lillian Hudson.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Sam Bernard and "The Rollicking Girl" are holding great laughing receptions at the Herald Square Theatre, where they begin their seventh "capacity" week to-morrow night. Mr. Bernard, of course, carries off the honors of the evenings, but he has close seconds in Hattie Williams, Aimée Angeles, and Joe Coyne.

Frank Daniels and "Sergeant Brue" swing into their second month at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The musical comedy is now dressed up for Summer, while the playhouse with all its heavy hangings taken down is fully comfortable on the hot nights.

"The Heir to the Hoorah" has thoroughly established itself as a Summer attraction. The new cooling plant is now in operation, and nothing need be feared from the heat. The comedy enters upon its tenth week to-morrow, and already announces a special firecracker matinée for July 4.

A variety of special events are announced in connection with the engagement of Jefferson De Angelis in "Fantana" at the Lyric Theatre. On Tuesday evening 300 West Point cadets will attend the performance in uniform, and the house will be decorated in their honor. A special matinée is announced for July 4, and the two-hundred mark will be reached on July 5.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

The Adelaide Keim stock company at the Harlem Opera House will appear in "Young Mrs. Winthrop" this week. Miss Keim will play the part of Constance Winthrop. Souvenir matinées will be given on Tuesday and Thursday, when autographed photographs of Miss Keim will be distributed.

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The production of "Niobe" this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre will without doubt meet with much favor by the patrons of the playhouse, for the quaint humor and ludicrous complications of the farce are well remembered by theatregoers. Katharine Grey will play the rôle of the vivified statue, while Wallace Erskine will have an excellent opportunity as the amorous sculptor.

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Mme. Schumann-Heink and the "Love's Lottery" company are to continue for seven more performances at the Academy. It was the original intention to play only one week, but business was so good that one more week was added. The only matinée this week will be on Saturday.

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"Down Our Way," a rural play with its scenes in New England, which last week was at the Grand Opera House, goes to the Metropolis to-morrow night for a week's run.

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Elita Proctor Otis has been specially engaged for this week at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre to appear as Lena Despard in "As In a Looking Glass." The stock company will give support and a careful production may be expected.

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For this week at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Dion Boucicault's "The Octoroon" is scheduled, a melodrama in five acts, based on life in Louisiana. E. J. Ratcliffe will appear as Jacob McClosky and Tully Marshall as the Indian Chief, while the other members of the Charles A. Goettler Stock Company will give support.

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At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, commencing to-morrow afternoon, the stock company will present Scott Marble's Western story of love and heroism, "Tennessee's Pardner." The drama will be put on with unusual scenic and electrical effects. The cast is headed by Grace Reals and James Durkin.

VAUDEVILLE.

May Yohe and Bradley Strong are the principal features this week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. They will present a sketch called "The Actress and the Detective." Other acts on the bill are Ernest Hogan and his twenty-five Memphis students, Will Cressy and Blanche Dayne in "Town Hall To-night," Ye Colonial Sextette, E. J. Stevens, Eleanor Falk, La Vine, Cimeron Trio, Ben Welch, and Besnah and Miller.

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Henry V. Donnelly is the head-liner at Keith's this week. Mr. Donnelly will present his one-act comedy, "Mr. and Mrs. Magg." The other entertainers billed to appear are Dan Alstyne and Henry, Hoey and Lee, Emma Francis, Searle and Violent Allen, Zittell and Vernon, Mitchell and Cain, Will Rogers, Norman G. Stall, Niblo and Riley, Will Gardner, and St. John and Lefevre.

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The Great Lafayette, called the "world's greatest entertainer," will bring his company to Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall this week. "The Pearl of Bhutan" will be presented, which will include many marvelous acts, and, besides a large supporting company, a lion and several horses.

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Among the Army and Navy Heroes of the World in the Central Hall of the Eden Musée a new figure in wax of Admiral Togo has been placed. He is attired in the uniform worn by him on his flagship Mikasa during the conflict when he defeated the Russian fleet in the Straits of Corea.

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The feature at Huber's Museum are the McCoys, James Bennett, Mons. Guilmette, Maxey the Needle King, and Mlle. Debonair.

THE HIPPODROME.

The public was quick to recognize the merit of the show at the Hippodrome, and there are no indications of a relaxation of interest. Each visitor to New York seems to feel it part of the stranger's duty to see the playhouse and the performance, and city "repeaters" help to tax the capacity. Sousa and his famous band will inaugurate Sunday night entertainments at the Hippodrome to-night. His soloists are Estelle Liebling, soprano; Herman Bellstedt, cornet, and Marshal Lufsky, piccolo. Nine numbers have been selected, opening with the celebrated "Tannhauser" overture and running a list of varied melodies. Regular Hippodrome prices will prevail.

Thompson & Dundy announce that they have subdued the heat of Summer by the installation of a cooling plant in the plenum chamber of the Hippodrome, and that the hottest day or night will find the big auditorium most comfortable. "A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders," refreshed and revised each week, yield new charm, and the specialty circus exhibitions have depleted tented organizations here and Abroad of their arenic stars. The daily matinées have become so popular a feature of the amusement institution that they will continue indefinitely.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

As a war spectacle which reproduces, the Boer War at Coney Island leaves a lasting impression. The battles of Colenso and Paardeberg illustrate more in one performance than all the pictures that were ever printed. At Brighton Beach the battles are presented on a gigantic scale by actual participants in the original encounters. There is no joking among either the Boers or the British while the battles are going on. Each man knows his military part. There are no trained "supes." Even the Kafirs and Basutos who carry off the supposed dead are so used to carrying off real dead from the field of battle that there is no sign of levity on their part.

The full programme of the Boer War is given at 3 and 8:30 o'clock on the first five days in the week and at 3, 5, 7:30, and 9 o'clock on Saturdays and Sundays.

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When Admiral Togo began making history in the harbor of Port Arthur and his venturesome warships amazed the world with their sudden onslaught on the Russian ships at anchor there, few dreamed of how rapidly disaster upon disaster would fall on the Russian arms on land and sea. In less than eighteen months the Czar has lost two fleets of warships and his armies have been driven out of Manchuria by a foe he despised. Every inhabitant of this broad land has read the story, and, beginning next week, thousands will see the most important event of the war, the siege and capture of Port Arthur, given with scrupulous observance of every detail at Pain's fireworks amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. The pictures of the two towns and the outer and inner harbors of Port Arthur are said to be perfect. There will be real Russian and Chinese peasants and real Russian and Japanese soldiers in the picture. It must be thoroughly understood that this is to be educational as well as entertaining, so the children at school who have followed history can have the knowledge supplemented by seeing an exact photograph of the scene.

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The one big attraction at Luna Park, at the same time the most thrilling and the least appreciated, is Seeth's troupe of eighteen bears. If the crowds which watch Mlle. Louise, the young woman who puts the big animals through their paces in the big barred ring over the lake, knew that her proudest boast is that she has never carried a firearm into the wildest den of animals she ever entered, and that more than once she has been badly torn by those shaggy beasts, the act would produce the thrill which is now lacking.

Mlle. Louise posed before a camera one day last week surrounded by the polar bears. In forcing Frank, the biggest and ugliest of them all, to stand on his hind legs and put his forefeet on her shoulders, she struck the brute a sharp rap over the muzzle. As quick as a flash he bore down upon her with all his 600 pounds of solid flesh and would have crushed her between his paws had not two assistants rushed into the ring and beaten him off with long iron bars. As it was, she sustained a severe abrasion of her right arm and a long ugly scratch on her cheek.

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"The Dust Flecker" is the name of a wild animal musical comedy which has had its premiere at Bostock's, Coney Island, with Rey (fils) as the star. The words and music of this creation are by Frank C. Bostock. The characters are taken by four lions, three bears, a sloth, and a Great Dane. Capt. Jack Bonavita and his lions continue the star attraction, and the one-armed trainer continues to get the plaudits of the crowd for his calmness in the face of danger. Mme. Morrelli continues her pretty and dangerous act with the leopards and jaguars, and the animals are now going through their paces with much the best disposition shown since the trip from Paris. Mlle. Aurora directs her polar bears down the long glacial slide and through numerous other pleasant performances; Miller and his elephants are educated to a speed in the sequence of their stunts which keeps the onlooker from yawning, and the other twenty acts make Bostock's animal arena the most favored of all the Coney Island attractions.

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A new attraction at Dreamland called the "Parisian Wonders" is attracting much attention. It has to do with several subjects. These are the "Dance of the Nymphs," "Goddess of the Moon," the "Baby's Bath," the "War Hero," "Love's Dream," and "Faust and Marguerite." It is a novelty exhibited for the first time in this country.

The perfection with which "Fighting the Flames" is presented far surpasses the fire show of last year. The preliminaries before the fire actually starts in the hotel show the comic side of everyday life, with the usual bustle of a busy day in a crowded street.

No more entertaining free exhibition has been devised than the hippodrome. It is an original idea, and one which has attracted thousands. Chariot races, jockey races, Wild West sports, and other hippodrome features are presented daily at 3 and 9 o'clock.

"Creation" has proved the strongest kind of a feature. How the world began is an interesting subject. It is shown in a striking illusion that arouses deep reverence.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

EDEN MUSEE.—Musical programme afternoon and evening.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—Arthur Byron and Company, Guyer and McNeil, Raymond and Calvary, Irving Jones, John Le Clair, Three Mosquitos, Canova, Townsend Sisters, and James Richmond Glenroy.

HIPPODROME.—To-night, concert by Sousa and his band.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S.—Arthur Byron and Company, Guyer and O'Neil, Raymond and Calvary, Irving Jones, John Le Clair, Three Mosquitos, Canova, Townsend Sisters, and James Richmond Glenroy.

METROPOLIS.—Bedini and Arthur, Watermelon Trust, Lawrence and Harrington, Three Hickman Brothers, Browning, Welp and Company, Tascott, Bertha Allison, Renire and Gaudier.

VICTORIA.—Toto, Louise Gunning, Ye Colonial Septette, Three Yoscarys, Stuart, Katie Rooney, Patty Brothers, Spessardy's Bears, Four Avolos, Mlle. Martha, Cooper and Robinson, and Taylor Sisters.

BROOKLYN ATTRACTIONS.

"The Wedding Day," Stanislaus Stange and Julian Edwards's familiar comic opera, will be revived at the Orpheum this week, with Dorothy Morton as the star of the week. Miss Morton will appear in the rôle of Lucille D'Harbiet, formerly played by Lillian Russell. William Blaisdell will play the part of Polycep, originated by Jefferson De Angelis, and Grace Orr Myers that of Rose Marie, Della Fox's old rôle. The management announce that the original scenic production will be used in this present revival.

HOT WEATHER CONCERTS.

Richard Henry Warren's Orchestral Series in St. Nicholas Rink to Open This Week.

Thursday evening, June 15, is the date set for the opening of the new St. Nicholas Garden, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, where the Warren promenade orchestral concerts will be conducted nightly for a season of ten weeks. The conductor will be Richard Henry Warren, formerly organist of St. Bartholomew's and conductor of the Church Choral Society since its establishment. It is the idea of Mr. Warren and the management to cater to the popular tastes. Mr. Warren states that his programmes will not cause any studious mental effort whatever. "I shall, for instance," explains Mr. Warren, "have at least one Strauss waltz number on every programme." From Strauss the conductor will creep up the musical scale to Mendelssohn, to Meyerbeer, sidetrack to Rossini for those who always rejoice in "William Tell," then perhaps ascend to Wagner, whose "popular" works only will be offered. The opening programme, which appears below, will prove characteristic of the coming season. The vocal soloist for the first night is Miss Estelle Liebling, soprano. The encore numbers will be made up mostly of current and recent Broadway musical shows. Another feature of the Warren concerts will be the playing of Mr. Frank Seymour Hastings's organ, which has been installed in the garden for Mr. Warren's use.

Following is the programme for Thursday evening:

Prelude, "Die Meistersinger".....Wagner
Suite "L'Arlésienne," (No. 1).....Bizet
Isabella's song, from "Le Pré aux Clercs".....Herold
Miss Liebling.
Spring song.....Mendelssohn
Largo.....Handel
Violin solo: Mr. Henry P. Schmitt.
Waltz, "Thousand and One Nights".....Johann Strauss
Coronation march, "Prophete".....Meyerbeer
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Evening song.....Schumann
"Love's Dream After the Ball".....Czibulka
String Orchestra.
Nightingale air, "The Marriage of Jeannette".....Massé
Miss Liebling.
Peer Gynt Suite, (No. 1).....Grieg
March, "Stars and Stripes".....Sousa

Mr. Warren is a son and pupil of the distinguished organist, George William Warren. He was born in Albany Sept. 17, 1859, and at the age of twenty-one went to Europe for study and observation, making a second trip abroad in 1886. From 1880 to 1886 he was organist of All Souls' Church in New York, and since that time he has been the organist of St. Bartholomew's Church. He was the organizer and conductor of the Church Choral Society, which has made itself noteworthy for producing works never before heard in America. It was for this society that Horatio W. Parker composed his important "Hora Novissima." Mr. Warren has written much church music, including two complete services. He has also written operettas and a string quartet.

THE DAMROSCH CONCERTS.

Mr. Walter Damrosch on Friday closed his first Summer season of three weeks with the New York Symphony Orchestra on the Roof Garden of the New York Theatre, and for the first time in many years such concerts not only were shown to fill a distinct want, but were proved to be financially successful. The end of the first week showed a considerable deficiency, owing to the fact that the weather was cool, and the public at large did not know that the place was inclosed in glass. But at the close of the first week the audiences had increased to double and treble proportions, and at the end of the second week the deficit was wiped out. The last week has shown a considerable profit.

The programmes, which have been changed each evening, have included compositions both grave and gay, and among them the following more important works: Dvorak's symphony from "The New World"; Tschaikowsky's Symphony Pathétique, Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, selections from Wagner's "Parsifal," "Die Walküre," "Tristan," and others, Tschaikowsky's Italian Capriccio, and various symphonic poems by Liszt and Saint-Saëns. A number of orchestral novelties also were performed, including a capriccio on Danish and Russian airs by Saint-Saëns for flute, oboe, clarionet, and piano, a suite from Maeterlinck's "Pelléas et Mélisande," by Gabriel Fauré, a gavotte of Sir Edward Elgar's, and a septette by Saint-Saëns for trumpet solo, strings, and piano.

During the engagement the four French artists, on account of whose importation Mr. Damrosch was fined $1,000 by the Musical Union, were finally admitted to the union, and were able to play regularly as members of the orchestra. M. Barrère, the flutist, and M. Dubois, the trumpeter, achieved distinction as soloists. From here the orchestra and Mr. Damrosch will go to Chicago for an engagement of five weeks. Afterward they will go to Willow Grove, Philadelphia.

Told by the Pawnbrokers

THE pawnbroker's shop is about the last place in the world in which one would seek for comedy, but those outsiders who were guests at the annual banquet of the avuncular association held a few nights ago at the Hotel Savoy can testify from the stories which were going the rounds of the tables that many humorous incidents crop up in the supposedly sordid business.

"You know," said one old-timer to the coterie about him, "that when a ticket expires it has, in the terms of the trade, 'run out.' Very frequently old customers, who keep tab on their tickets, are unable to pay up when the day of reckoning comes and either call or write, begging for a small extension. I have often laughed about one case of this kind which occurred about a year ago in my place. I received a postal card from one of my regulars, who wrote:

"'My Dear ——: My pants will run out to-day. Please hold them till to-morrow.'

"Below this somewhat startling statement some one in the Post Office had written: 'For Heaven's sake, hold those pants!'"

Another story which was very popular might have been called, "The Featherbed That Shrunk."

"Anybody who has ever handled a feather mattress is aware," the tale runs, "that when they are put away in a close place the feathers shrink rapidly. About four years ago I loaned an old German woman some money on one of the biggest feather mattresses I ever saw. It was a veritable whale, and she was eagering when she brought it in. For two years she paid interest. The next year she came after it. The mattress had been stored in a close room, and when I went for it I found that the feathers inside of the ticking were hardly more than enough to make a decent filling for a pillow. They fairly rattled, so dry they were.

"The old woman was disconsolate, for the mattress was the pride of her life. When I explained the peculiarities of feathers she was somewhat reconciled. I told her to take the mattress into the fresh air and sunshine and beat it for an hour or so and it would be as good as new. The woman lived in a tenement. She took her pride to the roof through the small trap door opening to the top of the house. The door was hardly two feet square, but there was plenty of room for the mattress.

"Then she began to beat. The more she beat the liver the feathers got. The more the feathers swelled the harder she beat. Finally the ticking was puffed out almost to bursting. Exultant she started back with it, only to find that it was two or three times too big to get through the trap. It was finally necessary for her to lower the mattress from the roof to her window by a rope and pull it on through her window.

"'Got in Himmel,' she told me afterward. 'Feathers is sure the swellin'est things in the vorld. I vas almost frightened uff 'em.'"

All the stories told were not of comic vein. There was one which struck a responsive chord in the breast of nearly every one who heard it—the story of the latest coup of which the pawnbrokers were victims. Its truth was vouched for by half a dozen leading "brutes."

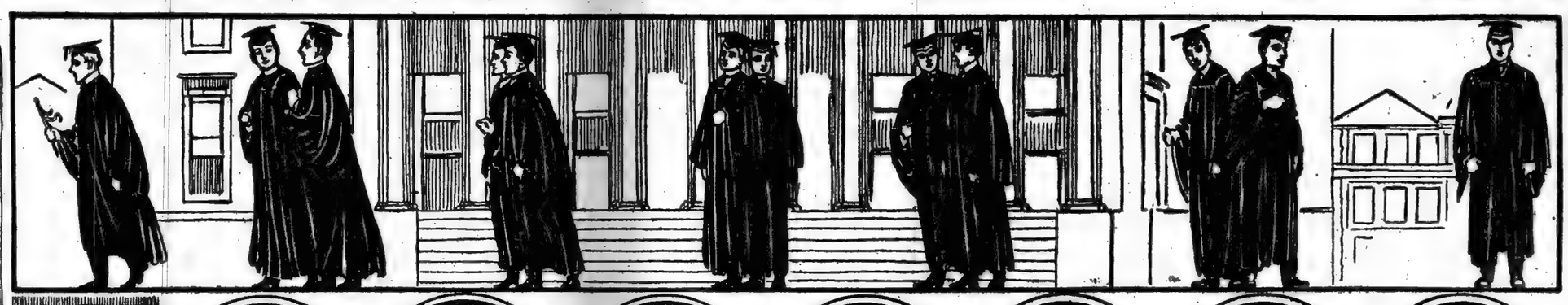
"I thought I was wise," said a Bowery man, "until I got stung on the gold-plated silver ring in the Summer of 1903, but as there wasn't a shop in town that didn't, I don't suppose I should kick myself too hard. We are all hep to the fact that it's anything to get the best of us, and it's very seldom we are caught napping, but that time some smooth boys got us and got us good. They turned the trick with rings—wedding rings. These rings were engraved "R. V. S." to "J. K. P." March 9, 1900, and things like that. That was to give the proper color. Then they were marked 18k. There wasn't one of 'em turned down, and the men that hung 'em up invariably got from $3 to $4 on 'em. When they were not redeemed we melted 'em down and found they were rolled gold over silver. They assayed just 78 cents worth of gold and 40 cents worth of silver. There were 20,000 of 'em pawned in New York alone, and the swindlers must have got away with $40,000 or $50,000."

"That's true," said one of the officers of the association. "We took a census and established the fact."

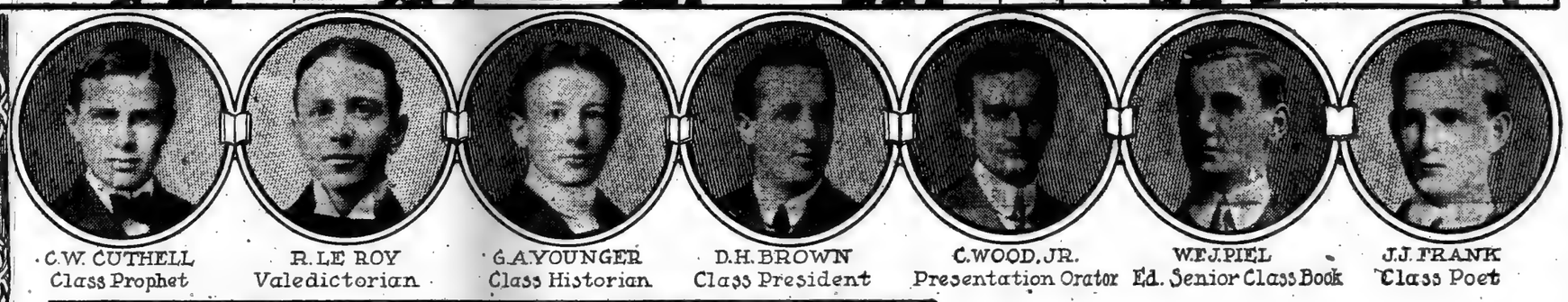
The Senior Is King When Class Day Comes



A SENIOR.







C.W. CUTHELL, Class Prophet. R. LE ROY, Valedictorian. G.A. YOUNGER, Class Historian. D.H. BROWN, Class President. C. WOOD, JR., Presentation Orator. W.E.J. PIEL, Ed. Senior Class Book. J.J. FRANK, Class Poet.

To-morrow Is the Occasion Columbia's Graduates of 1905 Celebrate ---Immortal Lines from the Poet, Fiery Eloquence from the Orator, and Sure-Thing Horoscopes from the Prophet.

EACH Spring sees another class graduate from Columbia, and offers an opportunity for the outgoing seniors to have a jollification in celebration of the event. For the time being the men about to leave their alma mater relegate all serious considerations to the background and indulge in good-natured criticism of each other for the benefit of their friends. Class Day, as the celebration is called, has become the big feature of graduation at Columbia, and its recurrence to-morrow will be marked by more than the usual accompaniments. The class of 1905 has completed its allotted four years of work, and all preparations have been made to round up the period with due zest.

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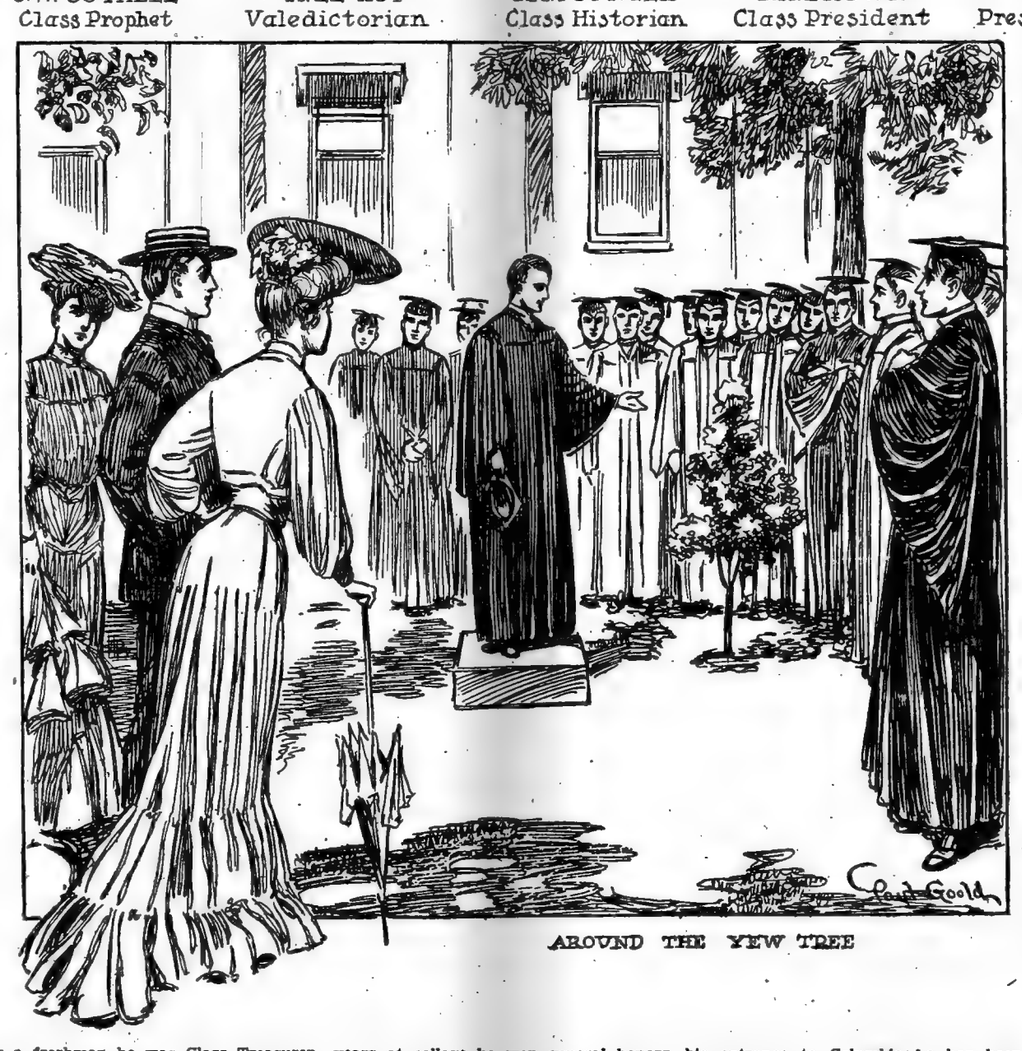
First in the order of events are the Class Day exercises, which take place to-morrow afternoon in the university gymnasium. Each senior has invited his relations from every corner of the country and has not forgotten to provide for the presence of pretty girls. Official action was also taken to accommodate the senior class of Barnard College, to repay, as it were, for the invitation extended by the girls across the way to their own Class Day.

To seven of the most popular and prominent men in the class have been assigned the various duties incidental to the exercises. The Class President opens the meeting with a speech couched in terms of admiration for the great class—every class, of course, vaunts itself as the greatest that ever was or ever shall be—and welcomes to Columbia all the relatives and the fair ones so dear to college men, to hear a recital of the past, to glory in the deeds of the present, and to wonder at the prognostications for the future. His statements are supported by the Class Historian, who recounts in an interesting way the athletic and other victories of the class, and lays bare statistics which prove each assertion. A Class Prophet then peers into the future and foresees for each classmate conquests and successes.

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The Presentation Orator then discloses a huge collection of gifts. To each is given what befits him, and many a hearty laugh is aroused by the mock generosity of the speaker. Then comes a more serious note. The Valedictorian is intrusted with the duty of setting forth what the class, individually and collectively, has gained while within the halls of the college, and the Class Poet reads some verse of his own composition. Then, in academic procession, the class adjourns to a selected spot on the campus, and a yew tree is planted, symbolic of the growth of the spirit of alma mater in the men who are about to leave her. An oration is delivered by an able speaker to emphasize in a dignified way the solemnity of the occasion.

Duncan Hodge Browne is the President of the class of 1905. He is tackle on the 'Varsity football team, having earned his place in his freshman year and retained it for the last four years. This is his second period of service as President of his class, his previous election having taken place during his sophomore year.



AROUND THE YEW TREE

As a freshman he was Class Treasurer. Browne is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, the Senior Society of Nacoms, King's Crown, and the Deutscher Verein. He is a native of New Jersey, but has been a resident of New York for some twenty years.

Gustavus Adolphus Younger, the Class Historian, prepared for college at Horace Mann High School as a holder of the Pulitzer Scholarship. His work at college has been principally along social lines, although during the early part of his course he was a member of the class basket ball, lacrosse, and cane-spree teams. He was Secretary of the Deutscher Verein, the class debating society, the Trophy Room Committee, and the Horace Mann Club. In his senior year he became managing editor of the Columbia student newspaper, The Spectator, and Class Treasurer. During his first two years at college he won general honors in his studies. He was also a member of the 1905 Columbian Board, King's Crown, the Press Club, and the French Society. He is now concluding his studies in the Law School.

The Valedictorian, Robert Le Roy, won distinction as an intercollegiate tennis champion. He was born in New York City on Feb. 7, 1885, and prepared for Columbia at Cutler School. In his junior year he was honored by election to the honorary fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa, having won the highest general honors during three successive years. He is also a member of Delta Psi, King's Crown, the Mandolin Club, and the French Society. After graduation he will take up the profession of law.

Chester Welde Cuthell, Class Prophet, is also a graduate of Horace Mann and a holder of the Pulitzer Scholarship. Since his entrance to Columbia he has been coxswain of the 'Varsity crew, and held the same position in his class crew, which defeated the Yale freshmen in 1902. He has also played on the 'Varsity basket ball team. He is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta, Mu Pi, the Senior Society of Nacoms, the Crewsters, and King's Crown. He will also enter the Law School after graduation.

Chalmers Wood, Jr., holds the office of Presentation Orator. He was born in South Orange, N. J., on Oct. 14, 1883. He became a resident of New York and entered Columbia from Cutler School. Wood has figured chiefly in athletic circles as a member of the football and track teams. In his freshman year he was elected President of the class. He is a member of the Delti Phi fraternity, the Senior Society of Nacoms, and was elected to the Presidency of the King's Crown in his fourth year. He also earned distinction for his histrionic ability, taking parts in the sophomore and 'Varsity shows. He is well known in Columbia social circles, and acted as Chairman of the 1905 Junior Ball Committee.

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The Class Poet, Joseph Julius Frank, was born in New York City in 1883. He prepared for Columbia at De Witt Clinton High School. His chief work at Columbia has been along literary lines. He was a member of the Barnard Literary Association, Chemical Society, Deutscher Verein, and French Society. In his senior year he became editor-in-chief of The Columbia Monthly. He earned class honors as a freshman and as a sophomore.

James Albert Taylor, Captain of the 1905 'Varsity track team, was elected Yew Tree Orator. He has a long record of service to his credit, both on the track and in other organizations at Columbia. He was born in New York City in 1881, but spent the greater portion of his life at Utica, where he prepared for Columbia at the Utica Academy. He is now entering the Law School. His work on the track was marked by the winning of his "C" during his freshman year, and by numerous races won for Columbia in athletic meets. He took a profound interest in debating in Columbia, beginning in the class debating society and later acting as President of the Columbia Debating Union. He was also editor of the Junior and Senior Class Books. He is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma, Mu Pi, the Senior Society of Nacoms, and King's Crown.

Robert Carpenter Lewis, as Secretary of the class, will read the last roll of its members at the Class Day exercises. He was born at Minneapolis in 1882, but later became a resident of Fargo, N. D. He entered the University of Minnesota from the Fargo High School, but came to Columbia a year later. His principal work at college was done as manager of the 1905 'Varsity Show. He is a member of Sigma Chi, King's Crown, and the French Society. After graduation he will study law.

The exercises of Class Day are closed with the distribution of The Senior Class Book. This is a publication prepared under the auspices of an editorial board of five men. It contains autobiographies of each members of the class, statistics as to their homes, birthplaces, &c., and the Class Day speeches.

William F. J. Piel is the editor of the 1905 year book, and earned the position by his long service on the literary publications of the Columbia students. He was born at Verviers, Belgium, in 1883, but was brought to America shortly after. He entered Columbia from the Brooklyn Polytechnic. He has been editor-in-chief of The Columbia Spectator, The Columbia Monthly, and Morningside. In his fourth year he was Vice President of King's Crown and Executive Chairman of the Deutscher Verein. He was also President of the Columbia Literary Society, and is a member of Phi Kappa Sigma. After graduation he will study law.

Among the most interesting features of the class book are the statistics. These show whence the students have come, their religions and politics, and the occupations they will take up after leaving college. Ninety-one ballots were taken to compile the statistics, which are as follows:

Average age—21 years 4 months.

Birthplaces—District of Columbia, 3; Indiana, 1; Kansas, 1; Maine, 2; Minnesota, 3; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 11; New York, 49; Texas, 1; Belgium, 1; England, 1; France, 1; Russia, 1; not given, 16.

Homes—Connecticut, 2; Iowa, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 1; Nebraska, 1; New Jersey, 9; New York, 61; North Dakota, 1; not given, 14.

Intended Occupation—Broker, 3; business, 15; chemistry, 2; forestry, 1; law, 40; literature, 1; mechanical engineering, 7; medicine, 5; ministry, 6; teaching, 9; not given, 23.

Politics—Democratic, 14; independent, 3; Republican, 45; Social Democratic, 1; not given, 31.

Preparatory School—Andover, 2; Brooklyn Boys', 8; Cheshire Academy, 1; College of the City of New York, 6; Collegiate Institute, 5; Columbia Grammar, 2; Cutler, 4; Decorah, 1; De Witt Clinton, 10; Drisler, 1; Dwight, 1; Erasmus Hall, 1; Fargo, 1; Horace Mann, 8; Hotchkiss, 1; Irving, 1; John Leale, 1; Minneapolis, 1; Montclair High, 2; Montclair Military Academy, 1; Morse and Rogers, 1; Mount Hermon, 1; Mount Vernon, 1; Newark, 1; Newburg Academy, 1; Orange, 1; Paterson, 1; Polytechnic, 2; St. Mark's, 2; St. Paul's, 1; St. Stephen's, 1; Trinity, 4; Utica Academy, 1; Westminster, 1; Wilson and Kellogg, 1; Yonkers, 2; not given, 16.

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Religious Denomination—Baptist, 5; Catholic, 2; Congregationalist, 3; Dutch Reformed, 3; Episcopalian, 20; Ethical Culturist, 2; Hebrew, 11; Lutheran, 2; Presbyterian, 13; Unitarian, 1; Universalist, 3; Agnostic, 1; not given, 25.

Favorite Athletic Sport—Football, rowing, tennis.

Favorite Professor—Lord, Odell, Farrand.

There is another set of statistics setting forth the first, second, and third choices of the class for the following distinctions: Best All-Round Man, Best Athlete, Best Bluffer, Best Dressed, Best Natured, Best Student, Biggest Fusser, Biggest Grind, Biggest Sport, Class Doll, One Who Has Done Most for Columbia, Done Most for the Class, Grouchiest, Handsomest, Laziest, Loudest Dressed, Luckiest, Most Eccentric, Most Likely to Succeed, Most Modest, Most Popular, Most Suburban, Noisiest, Slouchiest, and Wittiest. But the result of these elections is a secret which is only to be divulged to-morrow.

The Class Day exercises will keep the senior busy until dark. Then he will betake himself to the graduation dance at the university gymnasium. This is both an indoor and an outdoor occasion. Expense has been a matter of slight consideration in the decoration of the grove, where many couples will while away the moments between dances. Thousands of Japanese lanterns will twinkle amid the branches of the trees, and shed just the sort of light that is most desired for such occasions.

The committee in charge of arrangements consists of Chester Welde Cuthell, Chairman; Frank Thomas Fitzgerald, Jr., Robert Carpenter Lewis, Robert Le Roy, Rutherfurd Stuyvesant Pierrepont, William Augustus Tilt, Chalmers Wood, Jr., and Duncan Hodge Browne, ex-officio.



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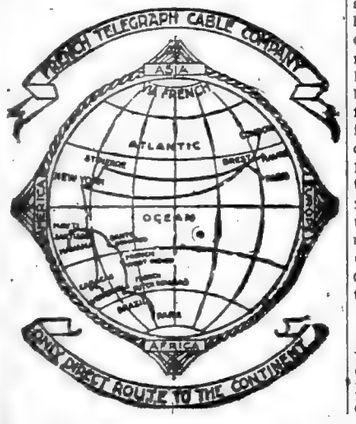
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JUNE WEDDING NOW A THING OF THE PAST.

THE tendency shown by New York society to get away from the city in the Spring and remain away until Winter has fairly set in has brought about a change in the time and methods of the fashionable wedding, as it has in almost every other phase of metropolitan social life. April weddings and May weddings have hitherto been largely a matter of personal sentiment. June has ever been the month of brides. Nowadays, owing to the rush of transatlantic travel and the complexities of country life at home, everybody that the city girl wants to see at her fine church wedding is away from New York long before June. April and May weddings have become a necessity. Sextons of the New York fashionable churches say that there have been more weddings this year than ever before in the month of May. June will hereafter be content with its supremacy as the month of roses. As the month of brides it is thirty days too far into the Summer.

It goes without saying that the bride is always allowed to have her own way in the selection of her wedding day. That is the first rule of etiquette with regard to weddings. A woman's wedding day is the happiest episode in her life. Thereafter she dates everything from it. On her wedding day, if never before or afterward, she is permitted to do as she pleases, so long as she does not upset the established conventionalities. Certain formalities demanded by smart society must be followed. But every bride able to afford a brilliant church wedding likes to have her friends attend it. There is cold comfort in a handsome present and a letter of congratulations sent from some remote place. The relative or dear friend is the thing desired. Therefore the bride who from sheer force of custom would prefer to linger on the threshold of the altar until June, fixes the date for late in April or early in May, simply to assure herself of a select and appreciative audience, so to speak.

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When "Grace Church Brown," as he was known on two continents, was the Great Mogul in fashionable weddings in New York, May weddings were the exception. Sexton Partridge, who now fills the distinguished Brown's shoes, finds them the rule. So with the sextons at St. Thomas's, St. Bartholomew's, Trinity Chapel, St. Mary the Virgin, St. Ignatius's and other uptown churches that have come to the front since Grace Church ceased to be the centre of fashionable life so far as the weddings of distinguished New York families is concerned. But many other things about the fashionable wedding have changed since Brown's day. In his time the fashionable hour was noon, or an hour or so before it. Now it is at 3 or 4 in the afternoon. Two reasons are given for this by men who are familiar with the management of weddings. One of them is the certainty of having the bridegroom turn up in prime condition in the afternoon hour, whereas in the morning the chances were of his appearing decidedly seedy, to say the least.

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Bachelor suppers on the wedding eve have now become a fixed institution in New York. They seldom break up before dawn. The happy bridegroom cannot refrain from drinking to the health of his charming bride as proposed again and again. Wine flows freely. It is no uncommon sight for night prowlers who frequent good Turkish baths in New York to behold the best man and a couple of friends putting a happy bridegroom through a course of sprouts in order to get him in shape for a high church ceremony at noon. The change of the fashionable wedding hour from 12 to 4 was, therefore, welcomed by the men. It has come to stay. Another reason for the afternoon wedding is that society persons, both men and women, find it more convenient to attend than they do in the morning. The women have more time to make elaborate toilets, and are invariably at their best in the afternoon. Men who would not think of remaining away from business until 11 o'clock, unless for the marriage of a near relative, do not at all mind leaving their offices an hour or so earlier in the afternoon to attend a fashionable church wedding. They meet their wives and daughters there and go driving in the Park after the ceremony. If they are invited to the wedding feast, a little light refreshment about 5 o'clock is more acceptable than it is in the morning. Therefore in New York smart society afternoon weddings as well as May weddings are becoming more popular.

Evening weddings and Sunday weddings are frequent enough in New York, but not in society. Sunday weddings are, for the most part, confined to the hotels between persons who have traveled some distance to be married. Evening weddings are home weddings, arranged for the convenience of the families interested and the friends they desire to have present. These families, as a rule, do not care so much about the month for the marriage as they do about the day. January is just as good as June, from their point of view. But they stick bravely by the old poem they heard at grandmother's knee:

Monday for wealth,
Tuesday for health,
Wednesday the best day of all,
Thursday for losses,
Friday for crosses,
Saturday no day at all.

Rich New Yorkers who give their daughters grand weddings no longer permit themselves to be driven half distracted by weeks of preparation. That is no longer necessary in 1905, if one has a good bank account. There are men and women who add to their incomes by arranging fine church weddings, just as they do by doing shopping for families or searching for desirable apartments and country houses. Sextons of fashionable churches know where to find these useful persons. They cultivate their acquaintance, as the broker cultivates the man with money to invest. Papa decides just how much money he can afford for his daughter's wedding. Mamma and the prospective bride have a consultation, and the professional adviser is called in.

There are said to be as many men as women in the business. From long experience they know to a nickel what each detail of the function will cost. They submit close estimates based upon figures obtained from caterers, florists, livery men, sextons, and organists, and multifarious other persons who seem indispensable in a fashionable wedding. Frequently mamma, if she is "wise," will get estimates from three or four professional advisers before deciding. But at all events she has relieved herself of the details. Daughter will have nothing to worry about but her bridal gown. Everything else will be arranged as it should be by the professional adviser, who will submit an itemized bill of expenses, together with his fee. One of these professional advisers, a woman, who arranged a recent wedding in high life, is said to have received an honorarium of $1,500.

The "mellow wedding bells, golden bells," that Poe wrote about, do not ring in New York any more. They are heard at country weddings, but not in town. Like everything else in New York, church weddings are "rushed" very frequently. One of the chief concerns of the professional manager is that his party shall not conflict with another to be held in the same church on the same day and with only two or three hours difference in time. Once the manager has paid the sexton the customary $20 for "opening the church," as it is called, he hastens to "cinch" his date. These fixed charges, as the professional adviser calls them, are substantially the same in all fashionable churches. He hastens to get them off his hands as quickly as possible, if he wants everything to run smoothly. The sexton gets anywhere from $25 to $50 and his extra men from $3 to $5. The organist gets $25 and the choir from $75 to $150, according to the number of voices. It costs $15 to put up an awning and $3 for a strip of white ribbon to stretch across the entrance to the centre aisle. Carriages cost from $300 to $500 for a wedding of any pretensions. All this the professional adviser knows as a race track fiend knows his "dope sheet." He has the figures at his finger's ends. The only thing he cannot figure on beforehand is the fee that the minister will receive. That rests entirely with the bridegroom, and it is about the only expense connected with the wedding outside of his personal apparel and gifts to his best man and ushers that he is called upon to bear. For a church wedding $25 is the lowest offered to the minister. More frequently his honorarium is $100. If a Bishop officiates $250 is considered the correct thing. Henry Ward Beecher is said to have received a fee of $1,500. Extending his hand to the bridegroom, he said:

"My young friend, I could almost wish you were a Mormon."

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In arranging for the wedding feast and for the decoration of the church with flowers, the professional arranger is governed entirely by the amount of money he is told to spend. There is virtually no limit to extravagance in this respect. Caterers do not regard $800 for a wedding spread as unusual. It is not an uncommon thing in New York to charge three times that sum. A buffet luncheon for 100 guests costs about $300. The old-fashioned round-loaf wedding cake that was cut by the bride is out of date. Wedding cake now is sent from the caterer's in small boxes tied with a bow or satin ribbon, each box containing a slice of cake 6 by 3 inches and 1 inch thick. These cost $35 for 100 boxes with ribbon and $10 less without ribbon. An allowance of $150 for stationery connected with the ceremony and subsequent calls in connection with it is not considered excessive. With the florists, as with the caterers, it all depends. A church may be decorated with palms and ferns at comparatively small expense. Elaborate decorations cost anywhere from $500 to $1,500. One of this year's brides marched to the altar through a lane of apple blossoms and dogwood. The branches were fastened to the sides of the pews, as though growing there. It is odd effects like this that excite the competition of the florists and deplete the pocketbook.

Society has discovered that weddings at country houses are quite as expensive as the church weddings in town.

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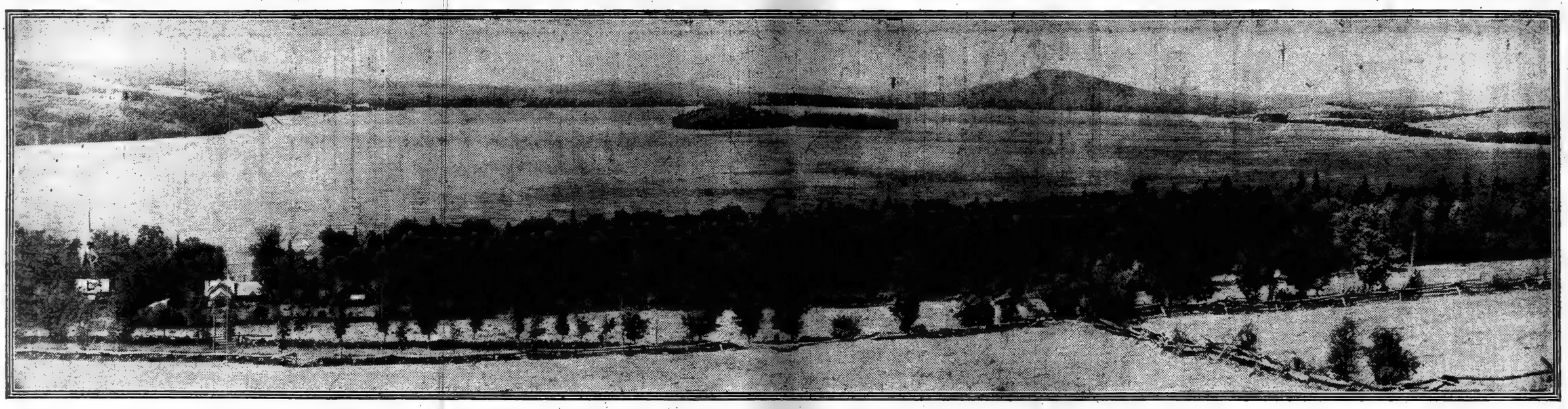
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THE PIER'S NEW CASINO.

With Sherry's Help It May Revive the Glories of the Old.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 10. Narragansett, fresh and smiling, has awakened from an eight months' slumber, and this week has assumed her Summer garb. There is evidence on every hand of the coming season. Cottagers are arriving daily and are making preparations for the Summer. There have been two additions to the cottage colony since last season. Perhaps the most noticeable of these is a new villa on the rocks, built by Jeffray Davis of Providence. The cottage is situated at one of the most picturesque points along the rock, and commands a beautiful view of Narragansett Bay. The Davis cottage is situated about half way between the Pier and the Country Club.

Another notable cottage has just been completed by Prof. N. Monroe Hopkins of Washington. This new villa has been built on Rodman Street, not far from the cluster of the central street cottages.

Much interest is manifested at Narragansett in the building of the new Sherry Casino. A large force of men is working every day in the week, including Sundays, upon the new structure, which is expected to be completed and opened about July 10.

The new Casino is a large story-and-a-half structure, and is being built on the site of the former Hotel Rockingham, opposite the ruins of the picturesque old Casino. A large open-air piazza will face the open front, where dining may be enjoyed on pleasant days, and in inclement weather glass doors on all sides will protect the patrons from the easterly storms. The new ballroom will occupy the centre of the building, with a balcony for those who wish to look on. The main entrance will be from Exchange Place. Here will be built an artistic little porte cochère. A band stand will be erected on the lawn to the east of the Casino proper. There will probably be the usual morning and midday concerts by New York orchestras, with music for dancing on Wednesday and Saturday evenings in the ballroom.

Off Billington Dock, a little cove is being built for the use of visiting yachtsmen. This will serve as a harbor for small boats and launches running in from various yachts which anchor off the Pier during the Summer. While the new Casino does not present a particularly beautiful architectural appearance, it will be a marked improvement over the barnlike place erected temporarily for last season. Old habitués of Narragansett still regret the beautiful lines and ivy-clad towers of the old Casino, which attracted Summer travelers, not only from the large cities of America, but from the capitals of Europe in the palmy days of Narragansett.

With the destruction of the Casino by fire, and the loss of the big Rockingham Hotel, the character of Narragansett has gradually retrograded. But with the advent of a new Casino its past glories bid fair to be revived. The company directing the affairs of the enterprise is known as the Sherry Casino Company. John H. Hanan of New York is the backer of the concern, and Louis Sherry, whose name was coupled for years with the old Casino, is the moving spirit of the new one.

During the Winter the Atlantic gales have worked havoc with the steamboat pier, which stands about a mile north of the beach. So great has been the damage to the pier that the Providence Steamboat Company has discontinued its steamer service to the pier. The property has just been acquired by the Sea-View Railroad Company, which will extend its line to the pier. It is also likely that the Sea-View Company will repair the pier and run a line of steamers of its own for excursion purposes to Narragansett. The Sea-View Road, which operates a line from the pier to Providence, and to Newport, by the way of Saunderstown and Jamestown ferries, now proposes to build a continuance of its road to the Country Club, Point Judith, and Matunuck Beach. This would probably attract a great many excursionists to these select resorts, but the plan does not meet with the approval of many of the cottagers.

Among some of the property owners at the Pier who have opposed the building of the extension to the Sea-View Railway are Mrs. Brander Matthews, Benoni Lockwood, Henry De Coppet, Mr. and Mrs. John E. McGowan, Edmund W. Davis, William A. Hazard, Frank W. Moulton, Charles Hitchcock, Daniel L. Hazard, Mrs. William Sprague, Jeffray Davis, Walter U. Eddy, Mrs. H. A. Tillinghast, and B. I. Horton. The petition for the building of this road, however, has been unanimously granted by the Town Council, and it is likely that it will be completed before the close of the Summer.

Greene's Inn, which is a popular rendezvous for automobile parties, has been open all Winter, and is now preparing for the reception of Summer guests. The Massasoit Hotel is now open under the management of John Babcock, and will be patronized as in former seasons by a select clientele from Baltimore, Washington, and other cities in the South.

NEWPORT STRONG FOR TENNIS

Sport on the Courts to be the Fad This Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—Newport is entering upon another Summer season, which promises to be very much like those of the past few years. A large majority of the cottage owners will occupy their cottages or villas, or by whatever name a Newport Summer residence may be called. The Casino will continue to be the centre of attraction, with its daily tennis band concert and assemblage of Summer people, its weekly hops, which will be attended, or not, as the leaders of fashion determine on the moment, and the flower shows, the dog show, and the horse show to end the season in the first week in September. The arrival of the New York Yacht Club fleet, and the race for the Astor cups will furnish a diversion in August, and the presence of the British squadron, commanded by Prince Henry of Battenberg, some time during the Summer may occasion a flutter.

It is not likely that golf will receive any particular attention, for of late years this game has been poorly patronized here, and there does not appear to be any revival of interest in the sport. Tennis is, however, expected to be more popular than ever, and the recent addition to the Casino grounds will afford ample room for the devotees of this sport, giving opportunity for all to play, even while the frequent tournaments are in progress. Already plans are being made for contests in which many society women will participate, and this phase of life promises to be one of the most notable features of the season.

The National tournament will be held here, as usual, in August, and will have the daily attendance of all the Summer people in Newport as well as those from Jamestown, Narragansett Pier, and other neighboring resorts. This tournament affords the only entertainment in which the Summer residents of Newport put aside their reserve and mingle freely with visitors from the smaller places across the bay. There may be a revival of fox hunting and cross country riding under the direction of P. F. Collier, but this attracts only a few, and small yacht racing may be indulged in by almost as small a number.

There has been little change in the Summer residences since last year. Two new houses are in process of erection, but neither will be ready for occupancy this year. Mrs. John Nicholas Brown is building a handsome house on the site of the old Dickey house on Halidon Hill and Mrs. E. A. Bruguiere is building on Beacon Hill, in the northern part of the city. Edward S. Rawson of New York last year purchased a site on Ocean Avenue and has had the foundations of a house laid and the grounds graded, but nothing has yet been done on the house. These three sites are outside of the best-known Summer residence sections, for nearly everybody has clung to Bellevue Avenue, selecting a site which, if possible, extended to the cliffs, or built on the cliffs or in the immediate vicinity of the avenue, but these houses are off the beaten track, each, however, occupying an attractive locality. Mrs. Brown's house is at the southern end of the harbor overlooking the harbor and bay, and will have as its neighbors the Havemeyer, Clarke, Webster, Morgan, White, French, and Willoughby cottages.

The Bruguiere cottage is in the extreme northern part of the city, far apart from the popular centre. It is on a high prominence with a commanding view of land and water and with no neighbors in the immediate vicinity except the Malbone estate, now owned by Lewis G. Morris of Boston, grandson of Henry Bedlow, who formerly owned it. Mr. Rawson's cottage will be as far to the south as is Mrs. Bruguiere's to the north, but on a much traveled way, Ocean Avenue being one of the popular roads for the daily drives of the Summer people.

LURES OF THE BERKSHIRES.

New England Hills Never So Accessible and Attractive.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 10.—The coming season in the Berkshires will be notable for several changes in the means of getting to the hills from New York. The time has been shortened, and the trains will be more luxurious and comfortable than any which have been on the two routes in previous years.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which penetrates to all the points of interest in the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, has put in force this year a system of service unequaled by any rail line which reaches a resort region in New England. Semi-daily trains leave New York for the Berkshires over this line, penetrating the famous resort section at Sheffield and passing through such noted Summer resorts as Great Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, and Pittsfield.

The New York Central system also reaches out into the Berkshire Hills via its Harlem Division. Fast trains leave New York at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Pittsfield without change. This system makes Pittsfield, the centre of the hill region, its terminal for the tourist and Summer travelers, connection with the various resort towns being made by a perfect trolley system. These trolley lines embrace the whole Berkshire section. Four years ago no trolley system extended south of Pittsfield. To-day the entire stretch of the Housatonic Valley, from its headwaters to the beautiful town of Great Barrington, has a half-hour electric car service. The towns became conscious of their possibilities as resorts when the weather is hot down at the sea levels, and the rails were laid.

In towns like Lenox, hotels cap eminences where sixty miles of country lie within the vision, the Catskills being plain on clear days to the west, the Green Mountains of Vermont and the Salisbury Hills of Connecticut being visible north and south. There is said to be nothing like this sweeping view east of Colorado. It is, after confinement within the walls of a city, with street canyons less than forty feet wide, good for tired eyes.

Lakes abound in the Berkshires, and to cast a fly over Lake Mahkeenac, Laurel Lake, Pontoosuc Lake, or Greenwater Pond is one of the innocent pleasures of the region. Its pleasures are all of the sort that leave a calm upon the spirit—golf, sailing, fishing, riding, driving, shooting, automobiling.

Here in the Berkshire Hills is one of the rarest sections of State highway, built and being extended by the State of Massachusetts, to be found anywhere. There is one continuous strip from New York State into Massachusetts, an inter-State road, which for grade, finish, view, and surroundings has no counterpart in New England. From the very north of the county, Williamstown, all the way through to Connecticut, the State has allotted strips of its highway, and gradually these links of a complete chain are being united.

From Pittsfield south throughout the county each town has its village improvement society for the care of its walks, parks, and to encourage cleanliness and the beautifying of the parklike series of villages.

All the hotels have been opened for the season. At Hotel Aspinwall, a charming pagoda has been built over the walk from the main drive to the house. Thousands of hydrangeas border the walks, and the drives and bridle paths on its 400 acres of estate have been opened up and extended. The management of the hotel has leased a portion of the shore front at Laurel Lake, where boating, swimming and water sports will be made a feature of the hotel's many entertainments.

William D. Sloane of New York is President of the Lenox Golf Club, which in season offers the handsomest golf trophies played for in New England. A nine-hole course of diversified character has been extended in length and prepared for the season.

Shadow Brook Inn, opened for the second season by Henry W. Merrill, is conceded to be one of the most beautiful places of entertainment in the country. This fine estate was the former country home of Anson Phelps Stokes of New York, and was leased to Mr. Merrill for hotel purposes. The estate cost Mr. Stokes $1,500,000, and is still furnished as it was when the New York philanthropist entertained there many week-end house parties. Curtis Hotel maintains its established prestige as a fashionable resort house. Many of the oldest New York families of wealth are entertained there.

Stockbridge, "the beautiful village of the plain," never looked more attractive than this year. Here is said to be the most beautiful village street in Massachusetts. Red Lion Inn, noted for its collection of antiques, has been opened, and there the early Spring patronage included twenty-five bridal couples. Heaton Hall, on the hill, near the residence of former Ambassador Choate, will be opened at the end of this month. The return of the Choates to Stockbridge after an absence of seven years will be made much of, and it is expected that the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's will entertain largely at Naumkeag, his country place.

Throngs of early Summer visitors have already entered Great Barrington. The Berkshire Inn on the main street attests its popularity by the fact that it shelters the same patrons season after season. This little village is a model of thrift and cleanliness, its wide lawns, century-old trees which shade its streets, and exquisite views being an unending source of pleasure to the stranger within its gates.

As a whole the Berkshire resort region expectantly awaits the liveliest and most interesting season of its time. Lenox will be a diplomatic centre, with the British, German, and Austrian Embassies stationed there; Pittsfield will be the rendezvous for automobile tourists; Stockbridge and Great Barrington will vie with each other in presenting unique out-of-door entertainments, and on every farm throughout this land, "where it is always afternoon," Summer guests will be found resting in quiet retreats.

RANGELEY FISHING GOOD.

Big Catches Made Already. A Successful Woman Angler.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., June 10.—Since the Rangeley Lakes have been clear of ice and the trout and salmon fishing has begun nature has been rushing her Spring's work until now field and forest are dressed in all their Summer beauty. The hotels and public camps have all made improvements, new private camps have been built, and the railroads have added parlor cars to the two daily trains that now land the tourist in the forest by the lake shore. The Rangeley chain of lakes, six in number, some 2,000 feet above the sea, surrounded as they are by vast forests of spruce and pine, and offering the best trout and landlocked salmon fishing in the country, are fast becoming widely known and a popular resort for the angler and lover of nature. Log-cabin life, with all its novelty, is to many the ideal way of spending vacation days. These cabins are built on the shores of the lakes in the forest. Each contains a sitting room and two or more sleeping rooms, with a big open fire, broad piazza, and many of them have bathrooms connected. Near by is the dining room, office, guides' house, &c.

In a log cabin on the Cupsuptic Lake Senator William P. Frye and his grandson are now entertaining friends. The Senator's favorite sport is fly casting, and he is most skillful in the art. A three-pound salmon is his largest thus far this year.

The woman fisher who is most successful this season is the wife of Dr. W. C. Halleck of New York City, who has landed many small salmon and seven big ones weighing, respectively, 3¼, 7, 4, 6¾, 3, 3¼, and 4¼ pounds.

Mrs. J. A. Hutchinson of Plainfield, N. J., who, with her husband has been at the Birches, has the honor of landing the largest squid-tailed trout of 1905 thus far, a nine-pound fellow.

The Rangeley Lake Hotel, and the Mountain View House, the largest hotel in the region, are open and entertaining more than the usual number of guests so early in June.

Admiral and Mrs. J. K. Cogswell of Portsmouth, N. H., are at the Lake House. Among the many New Yorkers who have been lucky at fishing in these waters the past two weeks are F. J. Peabody of the Riding and Driving Club, John H. Rhodes, Henry R. Mallory, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Adams, John B. Watkins, and Mrs. Richard Ingalese.

Col. Albert B. Hilton of New York has leased the Gilman cottage, the largest Summer place on the shore of Rangeley Lake, and with his family arrived this week for the Summer.

MOOSEHEAD'S PRIVATE CAMPS

Their Attractions Constantly Growing for Lovers of Life in the Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., June 10.—June is now recognized as one of the most delightful months of the year here, and an unusually large number of early visitors are enjoying its pleasures. Nature is in her most charming mood, robed in the subtle garb of Spring, the air is exhilarating, and the fragrant forest and glistening waters of the wilderness are beckoning.

The early fishing has been exceptionally fine, but the trolling spoon is fast giving way to the artificial fly, and the "record" fisherman making way for those who come for the varied pleasures which life here affords, with fishing as an incident. Wilderness canoeing and camping are already attracting many.

The "old" part of the Mount Kineo Hotel has been remodeled and numerous suites with baths introduced, and the same work has been carried out in the annex and cottage. The popularity of cottage life shows a marked increase, and a handsome Summer home for Mrs. Thomas Sedgwick Steele, widow of the fish painter and author, is under way. Several other near-by camps and cottages completed late last Fall will be occupied for the first time this season. At Deer Head Farm a decided addition has been made in the way of a large dairy barn, modern in every particular.

Across the lake, at the western outlet of the two sources of the Kennebec River, a handsome string of "sporting camps" have been completed and are already entertaining their first guests. These camps are as complete and luxurious as any in the State, and are all built of peeled spruce logs. At one end is a large main camp, containing office, parlor, and dining room, with the kitchen adjoining in a separate building at the rear, and from these, connected by a broad, covered rustic veranda, are numerous private camps, suites of two and three rooms. While easy of access, the camps are nevertheless most picturesquely situated in the virgin forest.

At Spencer Narrows a similar set of camps have been completed during the Winter and are ready for opening, and at Crow's Nest on the shore of the lake above Greenville, are more of the same character.

The Lily Bay and Roach River, Deer Island, Moosehead, Seboomook, and Winnegarnock Houses are all open and under the same management as in years past.

Railway transportation facilities this season will include two through trains daily, with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars with buffet, from Boston direct to the lake steamboat wharf, where immediate connection for Kineo and points on the lake will be made with the boats of the Coburn Steamship Company. The morning train from Boston reaches Kineo in the evening, an eleven-hour run, and the evening train the following morning.

Among the New York guests here are Mr. and Mrs. Sidney M. Colgate and Dr. Mifford Runyon of Orange are enjoying their first taste of camp life, and finding much pleasure in it. Joseph B. Thomas of New York is here for his annual visit with the Rev. Azel H. Fish of Islip, N. Y.

"The New Line."
New York to Fall River, $1.00
New York to Providence, $1.20
New York to Boston, $2.20
Connections by Rail and Trolley to All Eastern Points.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June 5 July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days, & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)
PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" and "CITY OF TROY" leave West 129th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Catskill Hudson & Coxsackie Boats
Leave Pier 43, N. R., weekdays, 6 P. M.

Up the Sound
EVERY Sunday Morning
To Sea Cliff & Glenwood
The well-equipped steamer "NANTASKET," on Sundays, will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.), 9:30; 31st St. (E. R.), 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE
Leave NEW YORK SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
HALIFAX, N. S. RED CROSS LINE
Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA.
ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets,
BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE
THE IDEAL ROUTE
For Summer Tourists and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of tours, hotels, and boarding houses in "The Summer Playground of America," mailed free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..June 17, 9AM | Caledonia..July 1, 3PM
Furnessia..June 24, noon | Astoria....July 8, noon
Cabin $55, 2d Cabin $37.50, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hunt, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R. (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:55 and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays: 8:55 A. M., 12:45, and 2:40 P. M.
Lv. Battery (nr. S. Ferry), 9:20 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M. Saturdays: 9:20 A. M., 1:15, and 3:10 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20 and 11:10 A. M.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..June 13, noon | Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM
Kronprinz..June 27, 11 AM | Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser...July 4, 7 AM | K.Wm. II..Aug. 9, 6 AM
K. Wm. II..July 11, 11 AM | Kronprinz..Aug. 29, 2 PM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedr'h..June 15, 10 AM | Barbar'sa July 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..June 20, 10 AM | Friedr'h..July 18, 10 AM
Alice...June 22, 4 AM | Kurfuerst..July 25, 10 AM
Bremen...July 6, 10 AM | *Main..Aug. 3, 10 A M
Steamers marked * sail for Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert...June 17, 11 AM | K.Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM
K.Luise..June 24, 11 AM | Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM
Irene...July 8, 11 AM | Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert..July 22, 11 AM | K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
*Moltke..June 15, 9 AM | Hamburg..June 29, 9 AM
Rhaetia..June 17, 6 AM | ¶Pretoria..July 1, 3 PM
Deutschland..Je. 22, 9 AM | ††Blu'ch'r, Jy 6, 8.30 AM
Patricia..June 24, 11 AM | Waldersee..July 8, 9 AM
‡Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. ¶Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
PRINZ OSKAR..June 27, 2 PM; Aug. 15, Oct. 10
Prinz Adelbert..July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Caronia..June 13, 1 PM | Carpathia..June 27, noon
Lucania..June 17, 3 PM | Campania..July 1, 2 PM
Etruria..June 24, 10 AM | Umbria..July 8, 10 AM
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC:
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
SLAVONIA.....July 11, 10 A. M.: Aug. 29
PANNONIA.....July 25, noon; Sept. 12
*ULTONIA.....
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE
NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIP
CALEDONIA
WILL SAIL FOR
Glasgow and Londonderry
SATURDAY, JULY 1, AT 3 P. M.
Saloon, $70 & up. Second Cabin, $42.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

DIRECT PASSENGER SERVICE TO
NORWAY, SWEDEN & DENMARK.
By the fast 10,000-ton twin-screw steamers, 9½ days from New York to Scandinavia.
Heilig Olav..June 21 | United States, Aug. 16
United States, July 5 | Oscar II.....Aug. 30
Oscar II.....July 19 | Heilig Olav..Sept. 13
Heilig Olav...Aug. 2 | United States, Sept. 27
SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN LINE.
No. 1 Broadway, New York, or Local Agents.

•••GOLFING•••
Tour to famous Scotch and English links, July 6. Programs ready.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD
ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
"EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR"
Leave South Ferry 5 minutes earlier.
Lv. Liberty Street, 8:00 am. Exc'pt Sun. Buffet
" " 10:00 am. Daily. Diner.
" " 12:00 noon. Daily. Diner.
" " 2:00 pm. Daily. Buffet.
"Royal Ltd." 4:00 pm. Daily. All Pull'n
" " 6:00 pm. Daily. Diner.
" " 7:00 pm. Daily. Buffet.
" " 12:15 night. Daily. Sleepers.
SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH DAILY TRAINS TO THE WEST.
Leave New York City. South Ferry. Liberty St.
Chicago, Pitts., Sleeper, 12:10 nt. 12:15 nt.
Chi., Columbus, Diner, 11:55 am. 12:00 n'n.
Pitts., Cleveland, Lim'd, 3:55 pm. 4:00 pm.
"Pitts. Limited," Buffet, 6:55 pm. 7:00 pm.
Cin., St. Louis, Sleeper, 12:10 nt. 12:15 nt.
Cin., St. Louis, Diner, 9:55 am. 10:00 am.
Cin., St. Louis, Diner, 5:55 pm. 6:00 pm.
Offices: 107, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 245 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; South Ferry and Liberty St.

New York New Haven & Hartford R.R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—‡4:50, ††|10:00, *x|10:02 A. M., ††|1:00, *x||1:03, *x||3:00, ††|5:00, *¶||5:01, *¶12:00 PM.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—‡‡8 A. M., ‡2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—‡9:00 A. M., ††|12:00, *||4:00, *||11:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—‡3 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—‡8:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
Mt. Harrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —‡4:50, ‡8:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡4:50; ‡6:00, ††8:00, ††10:02, ‡‡10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ††1:03, ‡4:30, ‡‡5:01, ‡6, ‡8 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and g125th St., also at c90, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, 23 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 949 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av., In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
O. M. SHEPARD, Gen. Supt.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: a7.25, c12.25, d12.45, e7.30, n5.25, x3.45.

	Lv. N.Y., R	Lv. N.Y., D
Manch Chunk Local	*6.40 AM	*6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.25 AM	*e7.40 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.35 AM	*9.50 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 PM
Manch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	*3.55 PM	*4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibuled Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO LTD	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 280, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 183 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N.Y.; 323, 342 & 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
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DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

New York New Haven & Hartford R.R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—‡4:50, ††|10:00, *x|10:02 A. M., ††|1:00, *x||1:03, *x||3:00, ††|5:00, *¶||5:01, *¶12:00 PM.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—‡8 A. M., ‡2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—‡9:00 A. M., ††|12:00, *||4:00, *||11:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—‡3 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—‡8:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
Mt. Harrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —‡4:50, ‡8:50 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
WATERBURY and WINSTED—‡4:50; ‡6:00, ††8:00, ††10:02, ‡‡10:02 (to Waterbury) A. M., ††1:03, ‡4:30, ‡‡5:01, ‡6, ‡8 (to Waterbury) P. M.
Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and g125th St., also at c90, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, 23 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 949 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Sundays only. §Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen. Pass. Agt.
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READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
LIBERTY STREET and SOUTH FERRY (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—z4:00, 9:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 5 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., z1:30 (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20, a5:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M., (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst).
ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., ‡3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z4:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x1:20, 1:30, 2:45, 3:53, 4:45, 5:30, 6:30, 11:50 P. M. Sunday, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—4:00, 5:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 81, N. R., W. 42d St., 9:55 A. M., 12:30, 3.00, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St., 10:20 A. M., and 1:00, 3:45, 4:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 8:10 P. M. All seashore points.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:30, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, $7:00, ‡7:30, $8:00, *9:00, $10:30 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡4:25, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00 P. M., *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, †8:00, ‖‡9:10 (10:00, ‖‖1:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖‡1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00 P. M.
zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. aExcept Saturdays.
Offices: Liberty St. Ferry, South Ferry, 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1,300, 1,354 Broadway, 162 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 263 Fifth Ave., 125 West 2,798 Third Av., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
W. G. BESLER, Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....June 17 | St. Paul.....July 1
Philadelphia.....June 24 | New York.....July 8
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MINNEHAHA.....June 17, 5:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....June 17 | Zeeland.....July 1
Kroonland.....June 24 | Finland.....July 8
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N.R.
Majestic..June 14, 10 AM | Teutonic..June 28, 10 AM
Cedric..June 16, 5 PM | Celtic.....June 30, 4 PM
Baltic...June 21, 9 AM | Oceanic..July 5, 7:30 AM
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PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS FOOT OF WEST 23D ST. AND DESBROSSES AND CORTLANDT STS.
The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*9:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:25 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA

Smiling Jersey Coast Is Ready for Its Thousands



Curtis Homestead, 200 Years Old, Still Standing, and Called Vagabonds' Rest, Point Pleasant, N. J.

COTTAGERS AT LONG BRANCH

Cold Weather Has Not Kept Them Away— Mayor McClellan Among the Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 10.—Regardless of the cool weather which has prevailed here almost to the present time, those cottagers who had fixed their plans have been arriving here for the last two weeks in such numbers that to-day nearly every cottage is occupied. During the Winter many improvements have been made upon the different country seats. Probably the most noticeable place at this resort is the one built by Daniel Guggenheim of New York. This property is on the west side of Ocean Avenue, at Elberon, and has long been considered one of the most charming spots along Ocean Avenue. In its rear is a sunken Japanese garden.

Japanese and Italian sunken gardens are becoming very popular at this resort among the cottagers. Arthur Hearn of New York is among the number who have taken kindly to the new fad. Mr. Hearn has had a force of men busily engaged since last year, and an Italian garden is about finished on his property.

Golf will be popular at Hollywood and Seabright again this season. Both links are open for play. A schedule of cup events has been arranged for the Summer. Among the features will be the President's and Vice President's trophies. There will be croquet and tennis, too, a National tourney being scheduled for July 5 to July 8 on the Hollywood grounds in which National cracks will compete. H. W. Naughton, an expert golfer, has been engaged at the Seabright links and is already in charge of them. The clubhouse on the grounds has had some improvements made upon it since the close of last season.

Benjamin P. Morris of Long Branch and Charles M. Fowler of New York have undertaken a new enterprise by building a camp at Belmar-on-Shark River, where there will be a new "bungalow" colony. The building of bungalows has become so popular along the North Jersey Coast that nowadays many of the cottage seekers prefer them to large cottages. Several buildings are in process of erection, and it is the intention to erect a $10,000 clubhouse.

The marriage of Miss Estella Garrison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Garrison, to Dr. Harvey Wesley Hartman will be celebrated at the bride-elect's home, 251 Westwood Avenue, next Wednesday.

The Elberon Memorial Presbyterian Church opened for the Summer season last Sunday, and will remain open until Oct. 29. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, will be in charge.

Richard A. Mills of St. Louis, Vice President of the Bank of America, has leased the large cottage on the Rumson Road belonging to James R. Minugh, known as the Columbia cottage, and is now occupying it.

Mayor and Mrs. George B. McClellan of New York are occupying their Summer home, the Cheyenne, in the Reservation circle. They have been Summer residents here about two weeks. With the exception of Sundays the Mayor makes a daily trip to the city.

Julian Mitchell, the actor, is building a beautiful country home on Norwood Avenue. Mr. Mitchell's old country house was moved last Fall to other quarters. The new villa will greatly add to the beauty of that section of Norwood Park.

Jacob H. Schiff of New York, who is the owner of one of the most magnificent Summer homes on the Rumson Road, has expended nearly $70,000 during the past Winter in alterations.

Ernest Fribourg, the new manager of the Elberon Hotel, has done away with the old stage line between Elberon Station and his hostelry, and put an automobile in service instead.

ATLANTIC CITY ENTERPRISE.

Plans on Foot to Make This Its Busiest Summer Season.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 10.—Just at this time last year Atlantic City was observing its golden jubilee, and this season it is starting out toward its centennial celebration with the resolve to make good its claim to the title of the "Queen Resort of America" and the "World's Playground."

The outlook for the coming season is bright. From present indications it will be a record breaker. This largely depends, of course, upon the weather, but Atlantic City is now able comfortably to accommodate and entertain a half million visitors within its gates. The hotels and boarding houses have multiplied with amazing rapidity, and the cottage colony is constantly growing. Knowing ones predict that it will not be so very long until Absecon Island, on which Atlantic City is so advantageously located, will become the County of Atlantic, and that within its borders will be included the thriving cities of Ventnor, South Atlantic, and Longport.

As yet Atlantic City does not enjoy steamer service between New York and other ports, but in due time efforts will be made to secure a Government appropriation for dredging the inlet channel for that purpose, affording cheaper and better transportation facilities, as well as a safe harbor for vessels of larger draught. A cross-State trolley line is now projected between Camden and the seashore, and it may not be long until passengers are whisked from the Delaware River to the Atlantic Ocean in less than one hour at a small fare.

The trolley service of the Pennsylvania Railroad between the inlet and Longport has been recently augmented by cross-town lines on Virginia and South Carolina Avenues, which at present carry passengers between Atlantic Avenue and the beach and which eventually will form a connecting link on the meadows. The Suburban Trolley Company maintains a good service from the foot of Florida Avenue to Pleasantville, Absecon, the Country Club, Somers Point, and other shore towns. In time this line will form an important link in the cross-State system mentioned above.

The famous steel Boardwalk, built and maintained by the city, extends from the Inlet to the southern boundary at Jackson Avenue, a distance of four and a half miles. It is forty feet wide in the centre of the town, and workmen are now engaged in adding twenty feet to its width between Maryland and Illinois Avenues. The sister resort of Ventnor has connected the Atlantic City esplanade with an ocean front walk as far down the beach as Carlsbrooke Inn, making the total length of the structure six miles. It is safe to assert that within a few years this popular promenade will be extended as far south as Longport, covering the entire nine miles of ocean front on Absecon Island.

Although pre-eminently an all-year-round pleasure and health resort, Atlantic City is the centre of many State and National gatherings. At present these conventions hold their sessions on the ocean piers or in the commodious town halls or spacious hotel apartments. A company has been formed by local capitalists to erect a half million-dollar convention hall, and as soon as a suitable site is purchased operations on the building will begin. Included in the structure will be a mammoth auditorium with a seating capacity of 10,000 people, a large theatre, stores, café, and other accessories. When this building is finished Atlantic City will be able to invite and accommodate the largest National meetings. At no distant day an auto track on the island or mainland will lure many more motorists seaward.

A mammoth new fire-proof hotel has been designed by Philadelphia architects for Josiah White & Sons, proprietors of Marlborough House. The new structure will be connected with the present hotel by two steel bridges across Ohio Avenue. The new house, to be known as the Annex, will cost in the neighborhood of $750,000, and will be constructed of brick and steel, with terra-cotta trimmings. Stores will be located on the Boardwalk front, and in the rear of the hotel lobby, offices, a barber's shop, and café will be fitted up. A solarium will be contained on the exchange floor above, and in addition there will be offices, parlors, a dining room, and a large banquet hall. Four hundred bedrooms and a hundred bathrooms will be fitted up on the upper floors.

A real estate deal involving $165,000 was closed a few days ago to the St. Louis Realty Company of New York, which purchased the Busch cottage, on Pennsylvania Avenue, near the beach, 200 by 250 feet. The company is largely controlled by George Felt, a brother of Henry Felt, who not long ago bought the Hotel Strand, which adjoins this new purchase. The Felts have under consideration the erection of an apartment hotel on the ground, which at the same time will protect the Hotel Strand from being annoyed by a building which would shut out some of its fine ocean views. The apartment hotel will be so built as to permit the Strand to retain its present open space.

BELMAR WAKING UP.

Season Opened Memorial Day—Improvements to Shark River.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., June 10.—With the Decoration Day influx of visitors Belmar practically awakened from its Winter's sleep, and since then many visitors have been entertained. By the 15th Belmar's Summer season will be on in earnest, and all the hotels and boarding houses will be open and catering to the wants of patrons.

During the Spring months Belmar has undergone many improvements which will be appreciated by those who spend the heated term here. The local authorities have added to the natural attractions, by planting shrubbery, laying out flower mounds and beautifying the parks and public grounds. During the past week a number of Summer residents have arrived for the season, and the ocean front shows signs of the approaching Summer. The fine new sea front esplanade one mile and a half long is completed, and Gordon's new pavilion and amusement palace at the foot of Fifth Avenue, erected this Winter at a cost of $10,000, is a new attraction.

Several alterations and additions have ben made to the Belmar Club House at Twelfth and Ocean Avenues. The clubhouse will open June 15, and an interesting season's programme has already been arranged. During the Winter months interest in the club has been kept up, inasmuch as the members have been called together from time to time and entertained at club dinners and theatre parties in New York.

An innovation which means much to Belmar and, in fact, to the whole of this section of the Jersey coast, is the improvement about to be made to Shark River inlet. For years it has been conceded that because of an inadequate inlet the river has been gradually filling up and its usefulness and attractiveness deteriorating. Realizing the damage that might result, the Belmar yacht club immediately laid plans to have the trouble remedied, and their efforts have resulted in an appropriation of $5,000 by the Board of County Freeholders, which, together with $2,500 contributed jointly by the Boroughs of Belmar and Avon, makes a total of $7,500. It is intended to use this money in constructing a series of jetties and bulkheads, which, it is believed, will not only deepen and widen the inlet, but will also improve the general conditions of the river and create a safe harbor.

This year a number of new sail boats and several power launches have been added to the fleet of pleasure craft. Shark River abounds in many places of interest, which together with its boating, crabbing and fishing pleasures make it an ideal place for a Summer outing.

The Belmar Yacht Club has added several new vessels to the fleet, and this year it is anticipated that yacht racing on the river will be made even more attractive than ever. The handsome new club quarters are open and racing craft are being made ready for the season.

SPRING LAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

A New $75,000 "Cottage"—Summer Colonists Already Arriving.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., June 10.—Beautiful Spring Lake, enjoying an exclusiveness peculiarly its own, is looking forward to a season of unusual interest. Local real estate dealers aver that the present season's rentals are far in excess of former years. The cottage colony, at least, will be a record breaker unless all signs fail.

Many of the Summer visitors have arrived, and already are comfortably domiciled for the season. Several of the larger hotels are open and entertaining guests, while the season's bookings are such as to make hotel men happy. With the opening of the new Monmouth House June 1 the season here has been practically extended a month. This Winter an ample palm room, extending eastward from the dining room, has been erected. Several new Summer homes have been added to the list. Most imposing among these perhaps is the mansion of Samuel Heilner. The tract upon which the building is erected extends over eight acres, on Monroe and First Avenues, and was built at a cost of $75,000. It has also a stable and lodge. The grounds surrounding the mansion are being beautified by attractive walks and flower gardens.

Another new Summer home worthy of note is the cottage of Thomas P. Wells of New York City, at the corner of First and Brown Avenues, erected at a cost of $10,000. The Wells family is numbered among Spring Lake's oldest Summer inhabitants.

The Breakers, one of the leading hotels here, managed by L. N. Moss, is already open and entertaining many guests.

Paramount among the attractions here are the parks for which Spring Lake is famous. The borough maintains more public grounds than any other resort on the coast, and these pleasure places are situated along a beautiful natural lake of clear spring water, from which Spring Lake derives its name.

Among the early cottagers to arrive this week are J. Bumford Samuels of Philadelphia, who, with his family, is occupying his cottage at Sea Girt; Dr. J. M. Reeves and family, who are located in their cottage at Passaic and Second Avenues; W. G. Sickles and family, Richard E. Clay and family, and Mrs. S. B. Huey and family.

TROOPS AT SEA GIRT.

A Busy Season in Prospect for the Ranges and Parade Grounds.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., June 10.—There are increasing signs of activity in and around the New Jersey State camp grounds at Sea Girt, and just now there are several companies of soldiers camped there for rifle practice. The parade grounds and the entire camp, in fact, are in fine shape. The clubhouse is opened and the scene there is one of activity.

The State Building until recently at the St. Louis Fair has begun to arrive in sections, and is being stored until such time as a site can be selected. Soldiers will be in camp all Summer and until late in September, and manoeuvres by the United States regulars, the National Guard, and the naval militia will be witnessed here at different times during the Summer.

Since the close of camp last season the rifle range has been almost completely transformed and many improvements and conveniences added. Those who have engaged in rifle practice since the ranges have been improved state that they are far superior to what they were heretofore, and phenomenal scores are expected.

Considerable interest just now is centred in the National Trophy match and also in the matches of the National Rifle Association, which will follow the National Trophy match. Brig. Gen. Bird W. Spencer is planning for a team that will be equal to any of previous years and has already begun the work of getting together an aggregation of crack shots for this purpose. Those who qualified in previous matches have been invited to compete, and already some preliminary practice has been done. Those making the highest scores in the preliminaries will be selected to contest in the larger events.

POINT PLEASANT'S COLONY.

Southern Jersey Coast Resort Already Growing Busy.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., June 10.—Point Pleasant at the extreme southern terminal of the New York and Long Branch division of the New Jersey Central Railroad, picturesque, prosperous and popular, is already entertaining a large number of guests. Several of the hotels are open for the season, and from present indications the outlook is most satisfactory to those interested.

Point Pleasant, famous for its ocean bathing, fishing, crabbing, the picturesque Manasquan River, has many attractions to offer to Summer visitors. The Manasquan forms the southern boundary of this recently modernized bailiwick, and extends for miles back into a beautifully wooded country. Its shores are dotted here and there with pretty Summer homes the owners of which delight in the serene quiet of their sylvan retreats, and sailing, rowing and motor-boat parties are frequent. Clark's Landing is the usual rendezvous for those who enjoy such pleasures.

The Point Pleasant Country Club members take great interest in the golf links and tennis courts, which, by the way, are conceded to be among the finest on the coast. The links extend through fertile fields, bounded on either side by groves and orchards which afford delightful resting places after the exercise of chasing the little white ball.

Almost midway of the links is the bungalow colony which shelters many who enjoy this mode of living. Queen among the structures there is the old Curtis homestead, erected over two hundred years ago, and now called Vagabonds' Rest.

A trolley line owned by a private corporation carries passengers to and from the beach, where the Point Pleasant Amusement Company provides varied amusement. The streets and avenues are nearly all well shaded.

A schedule of fast trains has brought the large cities considerably nearer to Point Pleasant, and as a result the place has sprung more into prominence within the last few years.



Floral Parade on Atlantic City Boardwalk.

THE WATER GAP FILLING UP

Many Improvements Are Ready for the Summer Throngs at This Favorite Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., June 10.—Delaware Water Gap this year is a portal to a world of mountain beauty and grace. Between Mounts Minsi and Tammany, fifteen hundred feet high, passengers on the railroad trains see the deep and shadowy water of the Delaware River flowing through the colossal cleft the stream made for itself aeons ago. Inclosed within a few miles of the richest soil this region lies, possessing greater possibilities of comfort, combined with recreation and sport, than can be found in any other equal scope of country along the Delaware from its source to its mouth.

The Gap as a Summer resort seems to be just in its infancy, and each year the attractiveness of the region presents itself in different forms. Many of the charms of mountain scenery are crowded together near the Gap, especially on the Pennsylvania side. Here and there are cliffs, from which are open enchanting views of field and forest, stretches of river, with mountain heights and glens and gorges. Between the Kittatinny and Water Gap Houses a beautiful lakelet mirrors trees and rocks and catches the glint of the stars and moonlight.

Not far away a mountain rill, Eureka Creek, leaps down through a wild glen in miniature cascades, or tarries in little pools and reaches among the rhododendrons and hemlocks where the sunlight penetrates only in straggling gleams. Here George W. Childs built a beautiful rustic arbor by the roadside at the entrance of the glen and fitted the pathway along its side with rustic rails and bridges.

In strict keeping with the natural beauties of the resort are the artificial changes which are yearly being wrought.

One of the greatest improvements this season was made by Charles E. Cope, manager of the Kittatinny. Mr. Cope has erected a large bowling and amusement pavilion about fifty feet from the main structure, and several bowling tournaments have already been played, with others booked for the entire season. An electric fountain has been placed at the already attractive front of the hotel, and the initial display drew a large number of tourists and townspeople. The Delaware House is also keeping in line and has now near completion a large and well equipped amusement pavilion.

P. R. Johnson, of the Glenwood, has made elaborate arrangements for the pleasure of his guests and an orchestra will be in attendance each day. This house opened on Memorial Day with a large number of New York visitors, and many bookings for the season.

This region is a mecca for bridal couples, and it is an ordinary occurance to have twenty or thirty of the newly wedded here at one time. At the Kittatinny alone there were recently ten happy couples.

The Water Gap House, which was not scheduled to open until June 10, had such a demand for rooms that many were accommodated on Memorial Da- and it has therefore begun the season earlier. A convention of the Wholesale Grocers and Importers' Exchange, of Philadelphia, will be held at this house June 20-22.

STROUDSBURG'S CHARMS.

Fine Roads, Golf, Baseball, and Accessibility Among Its Attractions.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 10.—That the Summer vacation is no longer a fad, but a necessity, is evidenced by the large increase of visitors at this time of the year in this popular resort, Stroudsburg is an all-the-year-round resort. There is no time when its hotels are not enjoying prosperity; no time when there are not a few personages from this country and abroad to enjoy the highly recuperative properties of this delightful region.

The roads in this section are the finest in the State, and especial appropriations are made each year to afford excellent drives for autos and carriages. There is a trolley line, too, very near completion, extending from this town to the Water Gap over a precipitous mountain, which affords a view for miles around.

Any reference to Stroudsburg would be incomplete without a word as to its railroad facilities. The distance from New York, about ninety miles, is covered by the trains of the Lackawanna Railroad in a trifle over two hours, with special resort trains at frequent intervals.

Golf will be the leading sport here this season, and the Highland Country Club had an auspicious opening on Saturday last. Many prominent golfers were on the links, and some low scores were made.

The people here are progressive and enterprising, and they take a pardonable pride in their town. It has electric lights, perfect sewerage, a fine system of water works, broad streets, and many fine hotels, among them being houses which will entertain all the way from 50 to 250 guests.

Baseball is calling for its share of attention this season, and the best team this town has ever placed in the field is gracing the uniforms this year. Games are played semi-weekly with the fast teams of the Lackawanna League and the spirit of sport is running high.

A POCONO PARADISE.

Cottage Life a Feature of Mountain Resort's Season.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., June 10.—Never before at so early a date have the resort keepers had so many requests for rooms, and never have the cottage privileges been snatched up so quickly. Chief among the many advantages of this resort is its proximity and easy access from the centres of business activity.

The great improvements which have been made this year have probably never been equaled by those of former Springs. Additions, alterations, and changes seem to have been the order of the day, and all because the resort keepers look to a big season, the best in the history of the place.

The Fairview House's annex was destroyed by fire during the past Winter, but has been rebuilt on a much larger scale. Another marked improvement is the new Post Office.

The attractions of this place are manifold. For those seeking merely pure air and rest there are the broad piazzas of the houses. For the more strenuous the mountain paths and drives are a joy forever, not to mention golf and tennis. The nine-hole links of the Mount Pocono Country Club, laid out by Walter J. Travis, are in fine condition.

To the disciple of Izaak Walton there is no more alluring place than the Pocono plateau, beautifully located 2,000 feet above sea level and abounding in trout streams. A catch of a dozen of an average length of 12 inches in an hour or two is an ordinary occurrence. The Analomink, Spruce Run, Brodhead's, East and West Branches, Devil's Hole, and the Cranberry are without doubt the best.

Cottage life is a feature of the Summer season at this resort and the pretty little buildings, noted for their picturesque architecture, contain every improvement of the city home, surrounded with the environments of nature on all sides.

Other features are the coaching parties and floral parades. The roads are in the best possible shape for walking and driving and a visit to the Pocono region is one that will afford not only fishing and hunting, but that delicious sense of rest and renewed health that cheery outdoor life brings to those who seek it.

Nowhere does the rhododendron and laurel grow to better advantage than on the Poconos. So luxuriant are the plants that annually carloads are uprooted and transported to grace the houses of the wealthy in all parts of the country. There has been so great a demand that several persons have made it a business, and a profitable one.

SEA CLIFF IN SUMMER GARB.

All the Hotels Open—Lively Yachting Season Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., June 10.—This village has put on its Summer dress, and all the hotels and boarding houses are now open. The number of visitors already in town is large for this time of the year, and hotel proprietors say that their advance applications for rooms are as good or better than in former seasons. Few changes have been made in the management of local hotels. The most important is that of the transference of the Plaza Park and Richardson houses to the Plaza Park Hotel Company, represented by Martini Brothers of New York. At the Sea Cliff House Edward J. Kelley is again manager for Peet & Dailey.

The raising of the fare on the Long Island Railroad, which it was feared would militate seriously against the prosperity of the town, has made some little difference, but is not as disastrous as was at first anticipated. Most of the cottages are rented, and there promises to be no dearth of other visitors.

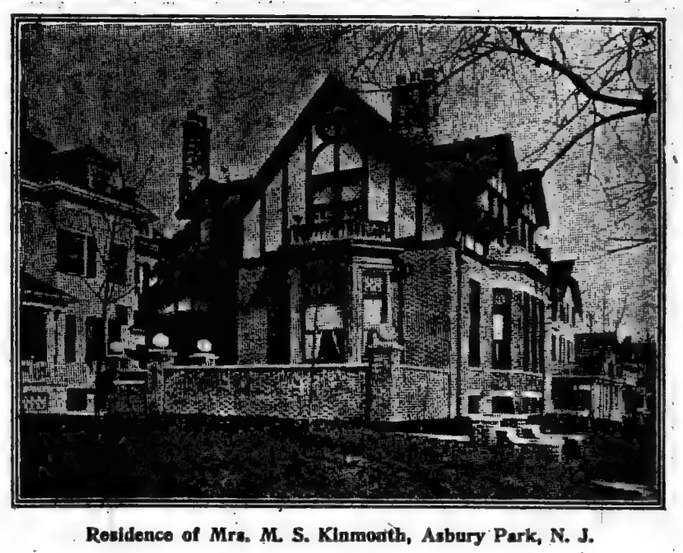
The problem of most importance to the village now is the getting of a trolley to the beach. The old cable railroad which formerly carried passengers to the foot of the cliff is out of business, and can no longer be counted on. An earnest effort is to be made to induce the Long Island Railroad, which operates the trolley from the village to the station, to continue its line on down Prospect Avenue and Cliff Way to the beach. The newly organized Board of Trade will take hold of the matter.

A large number of new cottages have been built during the Winter for city people who desire to summer here. A lovely cottage for Mr. Teves of Brooklyn and a bungalow for Mr. Bennett are out on Glen Avenue, as is John A. Bader's new cottage, which is concedod to be one of the prettiest in the village. One of the finest houses in town has just been completed for Mr. Eihlers of Brooklyn, who, with his family, will occupy it this year. A fine cottage was recently completed for Thomas Rudyard of Brooklyn.

The yacht club will continue to be the centre of social attraction. The membership is steadily increasing, and the sporting blood of the members which seemed to be stagnant during the past few years has been stirred anew by the building of a new Sea Cliff, one-design class of 30 and mainsail yacht. Twelve of the boats have already been built, and in the Decoration Day race showed their sailing capabilities.

Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Clar and Miss Angele Clar of Brooklyn are at the Sea Cliff House. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Rowland and Arthur Rowland are expected in a few days to spend the season. Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Ryley of New York are here for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Stenson, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Clearman, and Samuel Stenson, Jr., are at their home at Locust Heights for the Summer.

At the Glenola Golf Club arrangements are being made for special events on Saturdays during the Summer, and a series of women's Friday morning tournaments have already begun.



Residence of Mrs. M. S. Kinmouth, Asbury Park, N. J.

THE ROCKAWAYS ARE READY

Many Hotels Now Open—Others Will Be Soon— Arverne and Edgemere Attractions.

Special to The New York Times.

The Summer season at the Rockaways last Sunday was marked by crowds that arrived on every train until late in the afternoon. They were for the most part people who wanted to engage accommodations for the season. Several of the large hotels and boarding houses are still in the hands of painters and decorators, but the clerks and proprietors were on hand and booked guests several weeks in advance.

The United States Hotel, the Tackapousha House, and the Kuloff will all open their doors about June 24. All are making extensive improvements and the proprietors predict a good season.

The Ocean House, Montauk, La Grande Seminole, New York, Windsor, Centennial, Bayswater, and Belvidere Hotels are all open and prepared to accommodate guests.

The Edgemere Hotel at Edgemere is being improved and thoroughly renovated. The club has an unusually large and select membership this year. Some of the new members are W. K. Vanderbilt, Frank Tilford, Vincent V. Loeser, and Gulian Ross. The hotel will be run on the American plan instead of the European as heretofore. The club will be opened about June 22, and the special cars will be put on the road about July 1.

The Arverne Hotel has been open for a week and has already quite a number of guests.

Both Rockaway Beach and Seaside are in full swing, the amusement and dance halls are always crowded, and the popcorn and candy booths are well patronized.

LEISURE AT LONG BEACH.

Nearness to City Takes Many Business Men There Daily.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 10.—The present season promises to be one of the most successful in the history of this resort. Already the cottages are receiving occupants, and the Long Beach Hotel's doors are open to the public. A number of those weary of city brick walls and pavements have arrived to enjoy the ocean breezes and the salty air, but the formal opening of this hotel will take place on June 25, when the railroads assume their Summer schedules. Cottages are being built, and other improvements are under way.

Long Beach is one of the largest and best known resorts on the Atlantic coast, and is only forty-five minutes from New York. Thus it is possible for business men in the city to attend to their duties in the day and be whirled here at the close of day.

Many are the diversions at Long Beach, with its sandy shore stretching along the tumbling billows for ten miles. Sailing and fishing are both attractive, both upon the ocean and the quiet waters of Hempstead Bay. Of course, surf bathing is popular and is considered absolutely safe. Those who prefer a dip in still water can find it in the bay.

When the tide is low it is easy for fifteen cyclists to ride abreast the full length of the beach, such is its splendid width.

Many New Yorkers take the trip from their city to Long Beach by automobile. It is an ideal run, which includes, if desired, stops at Long Island City, Locust Grove, Jamaica, Springfield, Valley Stream, Lynbrook, and Rockville Centre.

Baseball is played by its devotees during the season, and tennis and golf are not forgotten. One of the picturesque features of the season will be the night water carnival.

The Long Beach bathing pavilion is able to accommodate 1,000 persons. Naturally this makes an interesting beach scene when the season is at its height.

Long Beach is a favorite spot for fishermen, amateur or otherwise. Sail and motor boats and launches are used in their particular sport, and the result is usually worth the effort of those engaged.

BAY SHORE'S SUMMER PLANS.

Horse Show to be Repeated—Yachting to be a Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., June 10.—It is likely that by July 1 every eligible house here will be either engaged or occupied. Yachting, driving, and automobiling will again be the principal sources of outdoor pleasure. The regattas of the Penataquit Corinthian Yacht Club will prove an important factor in the calendar of sports, while the three days' show of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association may even surpass last year's successful meeting.

Among the prominent cottagers this season will be George J. Adams, in the Wilmerding Main Street cottage; Harrison B. Moore, in the Jeffery Ocean Avenue cottage; Frank L. Camp, in the Wicks Ocean Avenue cottage; E. F. Hutton, in the Mollenhauer cottage; Dr. J. C. Bierwith, in his cottage on Montgomery Farms; John Dunbar Adams, in the Milderberger Awixa Avenue cottage; Mrs. J. F. Edwards, in the Howell Bay Shore Avenue cottage; John P. Fisher, in the Simmons Maple Avenue cottage; H. B. Hubbard, in the Fordham Main Street cottage; Mrs. Wallie Dorr, in the Phelps Lake cottage; Mrs. E. W. Pranhard, in the Maples, on Ocean Avenue; Mrs. Matthew Baird, in the Prospect House cottage, Ocean Avenue; George J. Weaver, in the Hulse Montgomery Avenue cottage; W. B. Nevins, in the Mills Maple Avenue cottage; H. H. Woods, in the Wray Awixa Avenue cottage; Richard A. Bachia, in the Brower Main Street cottage; George Baker, in the Howell Bay Shore Avenue cottage; P. Wright, in the Hulse Ocean Avenue cottage; E. A. Baiter, in the Meyers Montgomery Avenue cottage; J. H. Mullins, in the Schenck Maple Avenue cottage, and J. C. Kelly, in the Jones cottage.

NEWS OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Many New York Families Already at Their Cottages There.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., June 10.—Slowly but surely awakens the season at Southampton. While the cold weather has militated somewhat against a heavy influx of cottagers, the Summer homes of prominent Manhattan families are being rapidly occupied, and the success of the season, socially at least, is assured. The various clubs will be, as usual, the centres of social activity, and many brilliant events are being arranged for various dates during the season. The annual invitation and golf tournaments will attract prominent English and American players, and on the dates of these competitions some elaborate entertaining at the clubs and cottages is anticipated.

An engagement which has attracted considerable interest among the Summer visitors is that of Charles P. Howland, son of Judge Henry E. Howland, to Miss Virginia C. Lazarus, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lazarus. Mr. Howland is a Yale graduate and closely related to many New York families.

Mrs. James A. Herne is installed at Herne's Oaks. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scribner will probably not be seen here this Summer, having settled at Morristown for the season.

William M. Grinnell has arrived for the season, while George A. Crocker and family are expected on the 15th.

J. Hampden Robb will return from abroad, where he has been sojourning, toward the last of the month.

Mrs. James Russell Soley, accompanied by Miss Soley, has sailed for Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hartshorn, who was recently a guest at the Meadow Club with her children, will occupy the Kilbreth cottage this season.

Dr. and Mrs. Brewer will occupy their handsome villa here immediately upon their return from abroad.

Frederick A. Snow will be among the cottagers again this season. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, who are now abroad, will return shortly to be guests at the Meadow Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Russell have arrived at their country seat, while T. Gaillard Thomas and his mother are domiciled at The Dunes.

Among recent guests to register at the Meadow Club were L. F. H. Betts, J. Bowers Lee, Miss Hartshorn, Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnstock, Master Hartshorn, Mr. and Mrs. B. Aymar Sands, Mr. and Mrs. James M. Hartshorn, Henry C. Frick, Alfred E. Schermerhorn, J. Bowers Lee, S. L. Schoonmaker, Charles Coster, William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. I. Chauncey McKeever, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Cameron, Mrs. T. Gaillard Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Mathews and family.

EASTHAMPTON WAKES UP.

Promise of a Record-Breaking Year for Long Island Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., June 10.—This pretty and populous resort has awakened from its Winter lethargy with every promise that both socially and financially it will have one of the most successful seasons ever experienced here. The demand for accommodations at the hotels and cottages has been almost unprecedented, while most of the cottages are rented. The establishment of a bank, which opened last week, will prove a marked convenience to the city visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Steel, who have been among the leading coftagers here for several years, will pass the coming Summer abroad.

The family of Bishop David H. Greer have arrived at their villa, near Georgica Pond.

Among the prominent Manhattan and Brooklyn cottagers, who have already arrived or are shortly due, are:

Dr. F. L. Ives, in Mrs. James Hedges's; Dr. F. Hollister, in Mrs. A. M. Payne's; Campbell Brown, in P. W. Storm's; Henry Taft, in Mrs. George Osborne's; D. W. McCord, in D. G. Mulford's; John T. Baker, in J. S. Osborne's; C. C. Nadel, in Jeremiah Hunting's; William J. Hoe, in Mrs. Alice Lynch's; Frank'n Miller, in C. W. Edwards's; George B. Schurman, in H. R. R. Coles's; Mrs. C. B. Randall, in Mrs. R. W. Nesbit's; Mrs. Vail, in Miss Annie Hunting's; Dr. Henriques, in Mrs. W. R. McKay's; Eben C. Knowlton, in Mrs. H. D. Hedges's; Mrs. Mortimer, in Mrs. S. F. Johnson's; Mrs. Duane, in Mrs. James Hedges's; C. J. Fisk, in F. G. Potter's; J. T. Lockman, in Dr. J. R. Paxton's; Theodore W. Morris, in Mrs. Daniel Tucker's; Henry Knox, in George C. Thomas's; John K. Klein, in W. Tyson Dominy's; A. Gaylot, in E. H. Dayton's; Mrs. G. M. Dodge, in the Misses Ireland's; Mrs. Du Bois Sahler, in the Draper cottage; Quenten Brown, in Mrs. B. M. Osborne's; Dr. T. W. Onderdonk, in Frank Worthington's; Mrs. Simpson, in E. J. Edwards's; H. H. Wetzler, in S. Tillinghast's; Charles Marshall, in H. R. Butler's; Arthur Kennedy, in Frank Tillinghast's; J. S. Webb, in J. W. Hand's; Henry Steeger, in Edward Gay's; Brainbridge Colby, in Mrs. Vaughan's; E. R. L. Gould, in C. E. C. Homan's; Solomon Hanford, in J. H. Mulford's; Judge C. Seabury, in Mrs. S. Worthington's; Arthur Scribner, in Mrs. Marshall B. Smith's; J. E. Tousey, in Thomas Nash's; Mrs. Edward Leavitt, in Mrs. Chadwick's; Mrs. Margaret Winslow, in Mrs. A. Mills's; Leonce Fraissinet, in George A. Eldredge's.

AMAGANSETT'S SUMMER COLONY

Special to The New York Times.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., June 10.—The season at this quiet resort has opened most favorably. The demand for accommodations at the principal houses is almost unprecedented, while the cottage rentals are such as to insure a populous colony during the heated term.

Among the prominent Manhattan and Brooklyn families who will occupy Summer homes here this season are those of Mrs. Johnson, in E. B. Leek's; H. L. Dunwoody, in Mrs. Gilchrist's; Prof. W. Lay, in D. B. Terry's; Mrs. Brown, in Mrs. Gilchrist's; Miss Humphries and W. H. Wood, in George Davis's; C. I. McCoy, in Mrs. Gilchrist's; Mrs. Giles, in Thomas Rose's; Dr. Clark, in John S. Edwards's; Mrs. Bissell, in Samuel Babcock's.

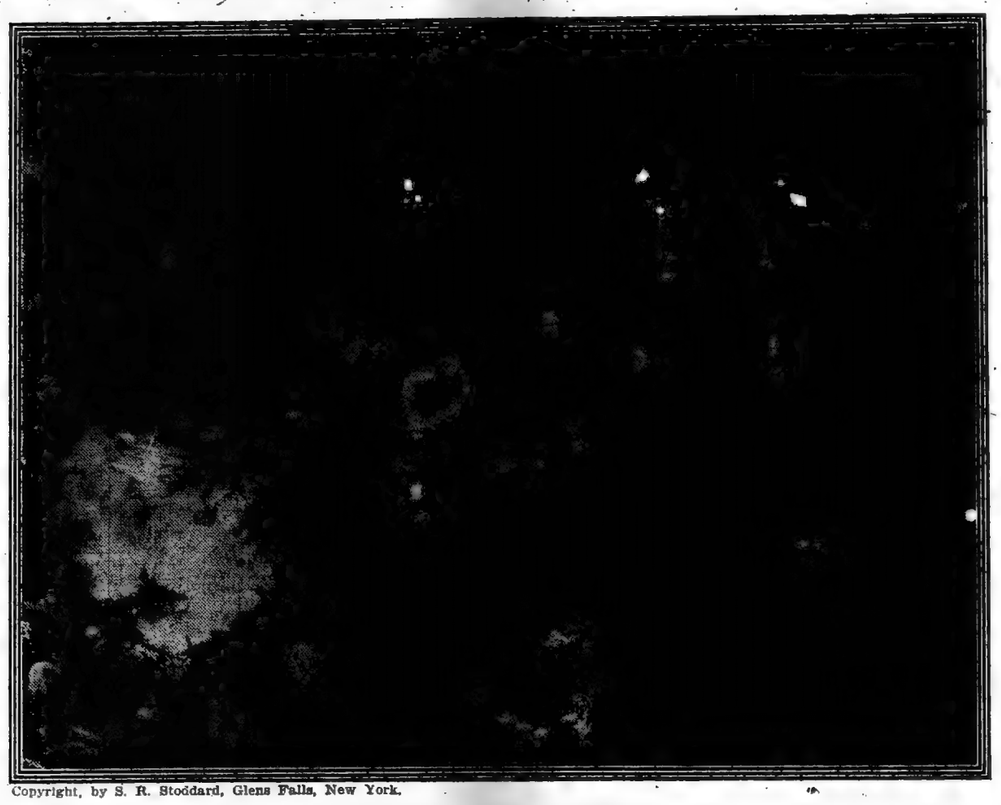
Forests of the Adirondacks Beckon Vacation Seekers



PORTION OF MAIN ROAD, SHARON SPRINGS, NEW YORK.



WHITEFACE MOUNTAIN, LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK.



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A GAME IN THE ADIRONDACKS.



THE BEAVERKILL AT ROSCOE, SULLIVAN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

A BUSY ADIRONDACK SEASON

June Bookings Indicate Increased Popularity of the Region.

Special to The New York Times

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 10.—A forecast of the season in the Adirondacks gives brilliant promise. Letters of inquiry relative to rental of cottages, camps, and tents and the reservation of apartments in hotels indicate a general prosperity and contentment throughout the land, for the interest manifest pertains to the better class of accommodations. Everywhere, whether among hotels or tent colonies or railway, steamboat, or stage lines, there is general improvement, with the rates remaining as formerly.

There are heavy bookings for June and again for the hunting season, together with the increased popularity of camp life during the months of September and October.

Then artists mingle with hunters, for in the evening of the year there are beautiful features of forest life to see and reproduse as well as deer and bear to kill. The retirement of camp life is also an important function within the Adirondack year. This and the club life are a constantly increasing feature of the mountains. Several elaborate camps have been erected this Spring and there are some recent reservations of private lands. The great land of shimmering lakes, gleaming streams, and inspiring mountains is again ready for the coming of the Summer visitor after weeks of preparation, during which the echoes of the hammer and the song of the saw have been occasions for rejoicing each day.

The influence of the increasing popularity of the Adirondack region is felt not less in the offices of the railway and steamboat companies than by the hotel men who install heating and lighting plants to keep pace with the times. The operators of the lines of transportation are ambitious to render new territory accessible as well as to improve the train service over established lines. The New York Central will have additional train service this year over its Adirondack Division, including the innovation of through expresses. The Delaware and Hudson Railroad has perfected its lines along the eastern side of the mountains, penetrating the region to Lake Placid via Plattsburg, Chateaugay, Loon Lake, and Saranac Lake, reducing the schedule of time necessary to the tour to an astonishing degree.

If permitted, perhaps, railways would plow their way through the very heart of the wilderness, but the State forestry laws preserve for the use of the people great tracts which may now be reached only by guide, boat, and trail. The sweetness of such byways to the primeval depths and primitive ways of living is regarded by the lover of nature as too sacred to be despoiled by tracks of steel. Wagon roads, however, are pushing everywhere. The amount expended upon highway improvement in the north woods this season is likely to be upward of $200,000. Many towns are adopting the money system and replacing corduroy and plank roads with macadam.

A notable private highway is that under construction in the vicinity of Raquette Lake for J. Pierpont Morgan. It will connect his camp on Mohegan Lake with Uncas Station, on the Raquette Lake Railroad, and Eagle Bay, on Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain of Lakes. The distance is about sixteen miles, and the work will cost at least $10,000.

The developments of the transportation facilities make it possible for one to reach the finest part of the Adirondacks and visit a dozen well-known resorts in two weeks. One may get a constant change of scenery and enjoy himself immensely traveling from one of these resorts to the other, and at comparatively small expense, fish and play golf to his heart's content, and see the wildest as well as the best-developed and most fashionable parts of the Adirondacks.

The tourist should visit the Fulton Chain of Lakes, one of the oldest and most populous of Adirondack resorts, reached from New York via Utica, and he may go thence to Raquette Lake, a body of water of gorgeous shore line, owned principally by the State. At Raquette Lake one may get a guide and enjoy an interesting bit of Adirondack lake and river life during a ride through Raquette Lake, the Forked Lakes, which were within the preserve of the late William C. Whitney, and the Raquette River, down to Long Lake, where he will have the option of continuing through by water to the Upper Saranac Lake, or disembarking for a stage ride to Long Lake West to travel by rail to Childwold Park and Lake Massawepie, which is one of the handsomest and best known resorts.

Continuing northward by rail from the Childwold station the way leads to Saranac Inn, on the Upper Saranac Lake, in which is seen a rare combination of lake and mountain scenery. From Saranac Inn it is but a short journey to Paul Smith's and the St. Regis Lakes, which are noted for the beauty of their shorelines and the wealth and elegance of the private camps. Returning to Lake Clear Junction from Paul Smith's, there is opportunity to visit the Ampersand and the Algonquin on the Lower Saranac Lake, which, second to Lake George, has the most islands of any lake in the State. Ten miles from the Lower Saranac Lake and Saranac Lake Village is Lake Placid, of which it may be said there is no place in the Adirondacks where one begins having a good time so quickly.

The opening of the season at Lake Placid is never formal. Fishing tackle, guides, and boats are sought; golfers with sticks call for caddies, turnouts ranging from the ordinary to the elaborate, appear, and tourists on bicycles, on horses, and on foot proclaim the gates of the season ajar.

The cost of "roughing it" in the wilderness is about 50 cents a day. There are many interesting camping grounds owned by the State on Lower Saranac Lake, Raquette Lake, Lake George Islands, Fulton Chain of lakes, Boreas River, and other lakes and streams affording about 300 miles of water front in all. These are charming spots, surrounded by surpassing views of lakes, forests, and mountains, and may be occupied by the public without any charge, the only requirement being that the camper shall refrain from cutting or injuring trees; that he shall not erect a permanent structure, and that he shall be careful in the use of fires. The increased railroad facilities place these wilderness retreats much nearer home than formerly.

Renewed interest in the building of camps and cottages is apparent in the North Woods this season. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, on the upper St. Regis, is giving further attention to the development of a camp of Japanese architecture. Two buildings are nearing completion. They are a boat house and launch house combined and a watch tower of two stories and a half from which Mr. Vanderbilt and his guests will review the regattas of the St. Regis Yacht Club, of which Mr. Vanderbilt is an active member. Japanese builders have been engaged here two months employing all the niceties of their craft and carrying out infinite detail in burnt wood panelings, curved roof ends, and other features peculiar to the buildings of the Orient.

A camp of the Paul Smith Hotel Company on the lower St. Regis Lake has been rebuilt for the occupancy of W. R. Coe, son-in-law of H. H. Rogers. Mrs. Clarence M. Britton has a new camp of Swiss architecture on the Lower St. Regis, consisting of a large main building, large guests' cabins, stables, &c. Simeon J. Drake of New York has a new squash court in connection with his camp on Spitfire Lake; a new main lodge is now nearing completion for Robert Garrett on the Upper St. Regis Lake, while there is a new dining hall for Dr. Walter B. James of New York at his camp on the same lake.

At Wawbeek on the Upper Saranac Lake I. N. Seligman of New York has rebuilt his Fish Rock Camp, which was destroyed by fire a year ago. The architecture of the new camp differs from the old in that there is an individual building for nearly every function.

At The Ampersand on the Lower Saranac Lake there are some important changes in the Ampersand golf course, including several new greens, straightening the course and removing rocks in the way. The highway leading to the hotel through the park is also graded anew.

At Lake Placid J. Wesley Durham, A. J. Reach, George H. McNeely, the Hon. George A. Castor, and Francis Shunk Brown, all of Philadelphia, have new camps on the shore of East Lake on what has generally been known as Point Comfort, formerly owned by the Messrs. J. A. and G. A. Stevens.

properties of the many mineral water springs.

A large percentage are annual visitors, who attribute their continuance in health to their regular pilgrimages to "Saratoga's fountains of health and the Adirondack ozone." Within a few days flags will float from the towers of the large caravansaries, additional fast trains will be added to the railway Summer schedule, and the season will be "on."

At the United States, the Grand Union, Congress Hall, the American-Adelphi, the Windsor, the Kensington, and other hotels a large force is employed carrying to completion many improvements and changes, and everywhere is heard the echoing note of activity.

Notwithstanding the backwardness of the weather, the foliage and lawns never looked more attractive and refreshing, and nature seems to be contributing her best efforts to add to Saratoga's general beauty and picturesqueness. A vast amount of labor has been expended on the streets, avenues, and drives, which are already in most excellent form, and eliciting much favorable comment from the large number of visitors who daily frequent them with carriages and motor cars.

BEAUTIFUL SULLIVAN COUNTY.

Sylvan Attractions That Are New to the Metropolis.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., June 10.—Among the more available resorts of great interest nearly the whole of Sullivan County, New York, stands pre-eminent owing to its nearness to the city (only a hundred miles) and the beauty of its hill country, which successfully rivals any of the mountain resorts further north without suffering the pest of the black mountain flies.

At Monticello, which is reached direct by a branch of the Erie Railroad from Port Jervis, on the main line, the usual arrangements for entertainment at the numerous hotels have been somewhat exceeded, and the number of hostelries increased by one—the new Albert House. The famous Mongaup Falls and Tom Quick Rock are but a short and beautiful drive from Monticello.

White Lake has never looked more attractive. Notwithstanding the many carload shipments of rhododendron plants to the nurseries in early Spring, they seem thicker than ever. Flower lovers will visit the lake in large numbers in July, at which time the rhododendrons are more luxuriant than anywhere else in the State. It is not generally known that Kauneonga is the old Indian name for White Lake, and that the two resorts are identical.

There is one new house this year, Hotel Rita. The Arlington, which is the largest of the dozen hotels, has put in many improvements, including a theatre for the amusement of its guests. White Lake is reached by stage from either Monticello or Liberty, a pleasant ten-mile drive in either case.

Next to White Lake in size, and equaling it in beauty, is Kiamesha Lake, about two and a half miles from Monticello, and the same from Fallsburgh Station, on the Ontario and Western. The drives around the lake are particularly attractive, being close to the water all the way. The management of the Kiamesha Inn, having enjoyed a successful first season last year, has leased the largest nearby hotel, accommodating some 100 people, and is opening it under a new name, The Laurels. Golf enthusiasts will find a good course at Kiamesha Inn, and undoubtedly one of the best orchestras in the county. A new large swimming pool has been provided on the south side of the lake, as no bathing is allowed in the lake itself, which furnishes all the drinking water for Monticello.

At Mountain Dale, the Park House is equipped as usual for its 300 guests, which is enough said for their comfort.

The next important station on the Ontario and Western is Luson, formerly called Hurleyville. The Columbia, which accommodates nearly 200 people, opened with forty odd guests on Decoration Day and has prepared for a big season. A large casino and new bowling alleys have been erected by S. W. Lawrence.

The next station is Ferndale, on the east branch of the Mongaup River, and formerly called Liberty Falls. Spring Lake Farm House has been entirely rebuilt to accommodate seventy-five guests and is a comfortable vacation place.

Liberty is the principal resort in the county in point of size. The Hotel Wawonda is under the new management of Fischer & Haslau, and is finely equipped. Ye Lancashire Inn has cut rates on probably the best accommodations in the town. The Walnut Mountain House, which is 2,500 feet above sea level, runs along about the same, which is apparently plenty good enough for its guests. No new hotels have been built, but progressive improvements are in evidence everywhere, including co-operative arrangements for daily band concerts at Lake Ophelia, which intercepts the Mongaup River at Liberty.

White Sulphur Springs is four miles from Liberty station. Many people go to the White Sulphur Springs House to take the waters.

Stevensville, at the southern end of Swan Lake, has provided extensive new attractions in the shape of a large casino and new English chophouse. A new turbine electric lighting plant has been installed, using the fall of water from Swan Lake into the West Mongaup.

Last but not least is Roscoe, near Rockland station, and situated in a beautiful valley at the junction of the Willowemoc and Beaverkill Rivers. Here the private fishing clubs have their lodges and the highest skill of the angler is richly rewarded. The Campbell Inn, Lakewood Farm, the Bon Air, and a number of the smaller houses have made exceptional preparations for a big season.

The Ontario and Western, in addition to its regularly increased Summer train service, has provided for a Sunday train leaving Weehawken at 8 A. M. and reaching Liberty before noon, and a train down leaving Liberty at 6 P. M. on Mondays during August. This, with the regular service, will provide seven trains a day each way at the week end.

THOUSAND ISLANDS FAD.

Likely to be Motor Boating This Year as Last.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, June 10.—The steady and marked increase of Summer residents and visitors in the region of the beautiful Thousand Islands, together with the widespread interest in motor boating, which has made these waters of the St. Lawrence a centre for the sport, are expected to lend their influence toward making the coming season one of especial prosperity and activity.

All along the American channel and among the Canadian isles have been building during the past months innumerable Summer homes for the new-comers. Several of these are luxurious in the extreme and well fitted to house their owners who here with their friends will spend the ensuing months in recreation. One of the most magnificent of all these palaces is that of F. G. Bourne of the New York Yacht Club, which has just been completed on Dark Island, a few miles below Alexandria Bay. Another is that of James Pass of Syracuse, which will be opened this week. It is situated on Wellesley Island, just below Fine View.

At Thousand Island Park, the metropolis of the region, where the big fire of a year ago swept away many cottages, nine new ones have already been built and others are in course of construction. Over a mile of sidewalk has been newly laid, and the highways have been materially improved.

It is stated that the project of uniting Thousand Island Park on Wellesley's head with Westminster Park, at its foot, eleven miles distant, with a broad boulevard will be taken up with determination this season, after having hung fire for two years past. George C. Boldt of New York first proposed this road. It was taken up by many other prominent island residents, and these have stated that they would defray the cost of its construction, estimated at $40,000.

The craze for motor boating which existed here when the season ended so successfully last Fall is revived in the plans made for the continuance of the sport this season. Most important of all the season's events will be the international motorboat races for the title now held by the Vingt-et-Un II., owned by Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton. The course for these races will be at Chippewa Bay, fourteen miles below Alexandria Bay, and they will be contested under the auspices of the Chippewa Bay Yacht Club, in whose name the Vingt-et-Un raced when she won the championship trophy in the vicinity of New York last Fall.

Already twenty-two boats have been named to start in this regatta, many of them from New York. The trying-out races will be held at Gananoque, Ontario, and off this resort, the latter regatta being under the direction of the Frontenac Motorboat Racing Association, formed last season.

The first hotel of the region depending entirely upon Summer trade which opened its doors was the Gananoque Inn, at Gananoque, on the Canadian side. The inn suffered from a fire early in the Spring, but has been extensively repaired, and, under the management of Walter L. Day, is now entertaining the convention of the Canadian Order of Foresters, 250 persons being in attendance. The larger hotels, including the Frontenac, Columbian, Thousand Island House, and Crossmon, will open June 18, the date upon which the Summer schedule on the New York Central lines begins. This will be much the same as in other years.

Old-time guests of the Frontenac, again under the management of Charles G. Trussell, will be surprised when they look upon the many improvements which have been made in and about the hotel under the direction of Superintendent Robert J. Reddy.

Golf, tennis, and baseball will, as usual, form the chief features of sport upon land hereabouts. The golf courses at Frontenac and of the Thousand Island Yacht Club on Wellesley Island are in condition now, were the players at hand. The usual tournaments for valuable cups will be played on them this Summer, as well as on the tennis courts here and at the club. A baseball league will be formed early among the resorts, college men making up the various nines. Robert Forsythe of New York and Princeton will be Captain of the Frontenac team.

RICHFIELD'S SUMMER GARB.

Between Nature and the Villagers, It Was Never More Attractive.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, June 10.—The season begins most auspiciously in Richfield Springs, with a large booking at the various hotels and with the town itself in unusually trim condition.

The railroad service promises to be most accommodating this year, the D. L. & W. Railroad having put on an excellent Summer schedule, by which New Yorkers can reach the Otsego hills by 4 o'clock in the afternoon. A trolley line now connects the town, through a charming country, with the Mohawk Valley, where the New York Central travelers can make connections.

Those of the hotels which are not now open are being made ready for the Summer guests by forces of workmen. At the Berkeley-Waiontha, an attractive new office has been added and connected with the old office, which will now be used as a reading room. Evan H. Patrick of New York will again assume the management of the hotel for Robert W. Tailer.

A broad piazza has been added to the third of the cottages which bears the Cary name.

The Vacation Conference of the clergy and laymen of the Episcopal Church, which was of such decided interest last Summer, will be a feature of this season, beginning the middle of July. The Ward lot, opposite St. John's church, will be used for the temporary auditorium, and here will be heard at various times such men as Bishop Greer of New York, the Bishops of Cuba, Georgia, Ohio, Lexington, Porto Rica, and Harrisburg; the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim of Washington; the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, the Superior of the Order of the Holy Cross; the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins of Philadelphia, Booker T. Washington, and many other well known speakers.

The Richfield Springs Floral Association, for the beautifying of the highways and the adjoining towns, is a society which has been organized through Col. Anderson's efforts. He and Mrs. Anderson will be at Maple Terrace within a few days.

United States Commissioner John A. Shields of Brooklyn has leased the Caney house in James Street, and arrived there with Mrs. Shields and Miss Shields on June 1. The Crain cottage and that of Mr. Kinne, further on in Main Street, have been taken for the season by New Yorkers. Mrs. Townsend, with her daughter, Mrs. E. M. Cole, will again spend the Summer in Richfield, having leased one of the Cary cottages. The family of Capt. William B. Swift, United States Navy, came the first week in June to their home in Church Street, and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will soon be here.

CATSKILLS GETTING LIVELY

Hotels Opening and Looking Forward to a Great Season.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 10.—For years the Catskill Mountains have been among the most popular of resorts with New Yorkers, and nearly a quarter of a million people spend their Summers there annually. The proximity to the city makes it possible for the head of the family to spend Saturday and Sunday with his family in the mountains without the long journey required to other resorts.

Lying within 100 miles of the city at an average elevation of 2,000 feet, the Catskills offer to the New Yorker a complete change of climate and air. They may be said to be America's oldest mountain resort, their history as a resort dating back to 1822. Eminent authorities have agreed that no region in America surpasses this in scenic beauty or in the variety of picturesqueness.

The motto "three hours and three dollars" to the Catskills has been improved upon, and both the time and the fare have been considerably lowered, until the Catskills to-day have the best railroad service of any Summer resort in the world and low rates. The West Shore Railroad will this season add another fast train to its service. This will be known as the Catskill Mountain Limited, and will make its first trip Monday, June 19. The train will consist of observation cars, and will make no stops between New York and Phoenicia, cutting down the time nearly a half hour. The Ulster and Delaware Railroad is also preparing its service to meet the increased patronage.

The beauty of the Hudson River seems to reach its climax in June, and the fine steamers Albany and New York of the Hudson River Day Line and the Mary Powell are usually crowded with tourists. The evening lines offer the coolest and most refreshing method of reaching the region, and a night's repose on the river is a treat in itself to the tired business man. The Catskill Evening Line has greatly improved the appearance of its boats and reduced the price of staterooms so that the line will be more popular than ever. The steamer Ida of the Saugerties Evening Line has proved one of the most popular boats on the river, and is carrying a larger number of tourists than any boat the line has ever had.

Recognizing the constantly increasing numbers of auto lovers, an effort has been made to make the Catskills popular with them, and a forty-mile automobile course has been constructed for their benefit. This course extends from Fleischmann's to Saugerties, and with the exception of a distance of four miles is macadamized for the entire distance.

There is an increased demand for cottages, and there will scarcely be a vacant cottage in the entire range during the coming season. The purchase by the Onteora Club of the holdings of the Catskill Cottage and Camp Company has given the former club control of the entire park settlement north of Tannersville and gives the exclusiveness sought. The cottagers are arriving daily, and the season there promises to be a brilliant one.

The Lodge at Santa Cruz Park opened May 22, and has a number of June guests. Squirrel Inn, Twilight Rest, and Ledge End Inn are also open.

The Antlers at Haines Falls will be under the management of L. P. Schutt this season. Mr. Schutt erected a beautiful cottage during the Winter near the hotel. The Loxhurst opened in May and already has twenty guests. The Haines Falls House and Twilight Rest will be under new management this season.

The Hotel Kaaterskill, the largest hotel of the region as well as the finest mountain hotel in the world, will open June 29 under the same efficient management. The Catskill Mountain House will open on June 26 under the same management as in past years. Both of these hotels report unusually large bookings.

At Catskill there will be several changes. The Prospect Park Hotel has been leased to D. Pick, who has spent several thousand dollars in improving the place. The house will open June 27.

The hotels at Cairo have been open since Decoration Day, when nearly a thousand excursionists spent their holiday there.

The hotels in the Western Catskills are preparing for a busy season, and many improvements have been noted throughout the entire territory. The Grand Hotel will open Wednesday, June 28.

The cottages at Fleischmann's will all be occupied by their owners this season, but the death of Louis Fleischmann will be keenly felt in that locality.

The region around Big Indian bids fair to exceed last season's record in the number of Summer visitors, and the fishing has already attracted many.

The golf grounds at the Kaaterskill, the Catskill Mountain House, the Grand Hotel, and the Grant House are being put in condition, and the devotees of that pastime will be surprised at the improvements.

A number of yachts have arrived at Catskill, Kingston, and Saugerties the last few days. The owners of these boats will summer near the river.

IN THE WESTERN CATSKILLS.

Many Improvements to Stamford Hotels and Cottages.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., June 10.—The season at Stamford commenced with the opening of Churchill Hall, May 27, when a large party arrived for a Decoration Day outing. The many natural advantages of Stamford have combined to make it one of the most popular mountain resorts, while the yearly growth of the Summer colony has been phenomenal. Last season was the most prosperous in the history of the town, but the present bookings at the various hotels indicate that even more visitors will spend the season here.

Situated in the Western Catskills, at the base of Mount Utsayantha, one of the highest peaks of the range, Stamford's invigorating climate, beautiful scenery and drives merit its popular title, "The Saratoga of the Catskills." The many excellent hotels in Stamford, the natural picturesqueness of the surrounding country, and the pleasant cottage colony have been instrumental in bringing this town before the notice of the public and establishing its reputation as a first-class Summer resort.

Many of the hotels have been renovated and enlarged for the accommodation of additional guests. An innovation that will appeal to the Summer visitors is the recently installed long-distance telephone connection.

Golf and tennis have always been popular pastimes in Stamford, and this year the Utsayantha Golf Club has made many improvements. The present course over the grounds of the Rexmere, in Churchill Park, has been changed so as to make it longer and more interesting. The annual handicap and championship tournaments this season are scheduled for the latter part of August. In addition to these tournaments, there will be putting and approaching contests, while team matches with neighboring clubs will also be arranged.

Churchill Hall and the Rexmere will, as usual, be the centres of social life, and, together with the Hamilton House, will again be under the management of Edward Griffiths.

The Vendome Orchestra of New York, under the leadership of Enos Johnson, will return for its ninth season at Churchill Hall and the Rexmere.

The New Grant House on Main Street, corner of Lake, opened on June 1 under the management of Owen C. Becker. This hotel is situated in a delightful part of the town, and its many attractions have made it popular with Summer visitors.

This year visitors to Stamford will enjoy greatly improved transportation facilities. The regular Summer schedules of the West Shore and Ulster and Delaware railroads will be inaugurated on June 18, and will include all the popular trains that were run last season. The most important addition will be the Catskill Mountain Limited, leaving New York at 11:20 A. M.

Many of last season's guests are scheduled to return to Kendall Place, on Delaware Avenue, and its usual successful season is already assured.

At Greycourt Inn, on Main Street adjoining Churchill Hall, preparations have been made to accommodate additional guests.

Within the last few years many attractive cottages have been built in Grant-hurst Park, and in this section of the town is the Madison, one of the best-equipped of the smaller hotels in Stamford. The Atchison House is conveniently situated at the entrance to Churchill Park, and has always been a favorite with golf and tennis enthusiasts. Although many alterations have been made in various houses in Stamford this year the most extensive have taken place at the Westholm. The additions include a handsome extension dining room on the ground floor and billiard and smoking rooms. The Far View House is attractively situated on Prospect Street, and this year will again be under the management of George Hager. A special new tennis court has been built on the grounds. The Ingleside, on Academy Street, has been extensively redecorated this year, and nearly all the rooms have been engaged for the season. Maple Rest, on Harper Street, and the Rosemont, on Prospect Street, have enjoyed several seasons of prosperity, and this year will be better prepared than ever.

SHARON SPRINGS READY.

The Advance Guard of the Season's Guests Already There.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., June 10.—This famous little health resort, situated on the northernmost crest of the Catskill range, overlooking the broad Valley of the Mohawk to the north and encircled on the south by the lofty peaks of the Kaatsbergs, as the local mountains are termed, noted alike for the medicinal virtues of its waters and the beauty of its scenery, has finished with its small army of carpenters, painters, and scrubbers, and is now awaiting the larger army of city guests, which will soon take possession of it.

Indeed, the advance guard has already arrived, and several of the hotels are just now entertaining a very respectable number of guests. The middle of April this year found more guests here than have usually been here in the middle of June.

Several of the smaller hotels—the Park, the Mansion House, Fethers, the Eldredge, and the New York House—have been open and entertaining guests for some weeks, as have also most of the boarding houses. The larger hotels—the Pavilion, the Sharon House, the Union, the Manhattan, and Rosenberg's, will open next week, as will also the American and the Howland. Of the bathing establishments, the Sanatorium is, of course, open, as is also the big White Sulphur Spring Bathhouse. The Inhalation Building and the lower bathhouses will open next week.

The growth and prosperity of Sharon Springs as a health resort during the past few years has been most satisfactory to those interested in the place, and a favorable indication that this prosperity is destined to be permanent is found in the increased number of cottagers and the unusual demand for real estate at constantly advancing prices. In fact, so great has been the demand for cottages this season that many villagers who rely on renting find themselves "out in the cold," and have been obliged either to board or send their families out of town. One of the weaknesses of Sharon in years past has been its lack of a "cottage colony," but this is now one of the least of its troubles.

Another indication of Sharon's growing importance is shown by the greater attention it is receiving at the hands of the railroad companies. The Delaware and Hudson, which directly connects it with Albany, as well as with Saratoga, Lake George, and the Adirondack regions, has this season greatly improved its roadbed and rolling stock as well as its train service to this resort. A most marked improvement will be the running of through cars, both coach and parlor, obviating the inconvenience of changing cars at Cobleskill.

The New York Central has united with the Delaware and Hudson in arranging a fast service from New York especially for the convenience of the residents of that city wishing to visit Sharon Springs, and they may now leave the city at 12:50 in the afternoon and reach here at 6 the same afternoon, or, by taking any night train, can arrive here at 9 o'clock in the morning.

SARATOGA TO BE GAY.

Swarm of Autos There—August Likely to be Busiest Month.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 10.—While the large hotels have not yet formally reopened their doors for the season of 1905, substantially all of the smaller ones and the boarding houses, constituting a majority of the rooms of Saratoga's entertaining part, have for some time been providing for the regular complement of early visitors. The majority of those already here are attracted to this health resort in order to be recuperated by the invigorating effects of the Adirondack foothill climate and the remedial

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1905.

JUNE 1905

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 10, 1905

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 10. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Changes	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 10, 2,287,158.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 10. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 10, '05.
21⅝	6	19 Feb. 17.	13 May 4.	14½	15	+ ⅝	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000					14⅜	14½	14	14	8	400
71	39½	68 Feb. 17.	46½ May 4.	51	57	+ 1⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,156,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾			62½	52¾	52½	52½	..	100
82⅜	43⅛	89¾ Apr. 14.	70 Jan. 25.	81⅝	81⅞	— 1¼	**Amalgamated Copper Co.**	100	153,837,900	May 29, '05.	1	Q	Q	83½	84⅜	77½	81⅞	40⅝	377,590
80	74	85 Mar. 16.	77 Jan. 9.	85	88	— 3	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q		84	85	84	85	..	200
35¼	14⅜	43⅝ Apr. 14.	31 May 22.	34⅜	35	+ 1¼	**American Car & Foundry Co.**	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½			33⅞	35	33	35	17½	3,500
94⅜	67	104½ Apr. 6.	91¼ Jan. 25.	97½	98¼	— ..	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¾			99	99	98	98	71	580
37⅞	24⅛	38 Apr. 3.	30¼ May 23.	30¾	31⅝	— ⅝	**American Cotton Oil Co.**	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1			30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	27	300
97	88¾	97 Feb. 16.	93 Mar. 30.	93	99	+ 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '05.	3	SA		95	95	95	95	88¾	100
14	5	14 Jan. 4.	5¾ June 5.	5	6	— ⅜	**American Grass Twine Co.**	100	13,080,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼			6¼	6¼	5¾	5¾	..	610
111¼	25⅞	111¾ Jan. 14.	6 June 7.	6⅝	6¾	— ½	**American Hide & Leather Co.**	100	11,574,100					7¼	7¼	6	6⅜	..	2,100
48⅞	11⅞	55⅛ Mar. 17.	39¾ June 7.	40⅞	41	+ ⅞	**American Hide & Leather Co. pf.**	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	Q	Q	41⅞	41¼	39¾	40⅞	17½	7,915
...	...	6 Apr. 12.	4⅞ Apr. 29.	5	6	— ½	American Ice Co., trust rects.	...						4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	100
...	...	41¾ Apr. 10.	34 May 22.	35	37½	..	American Ice Co. pf., trust rects.	..						37⅝	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝	..	20
20⅝	7	22¾ Apr. 17.	15¼ Jan. 17.	18	20	+ ½	**American Linseed Co.**	100	16,750,000					18	18	18	18	8	250
42¼	22½	48½ Apr. 17.	36 Jan. 19.	40	42	— 5¼	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾			39⅞	41¼	39⅝	41½	..	300
36⅝	16⅛	61¼ Apr. 13.	33 Jan. 25.	48⅝	48½	+ 1⅝	**American Locomotive Co.**	100	25,000,000					46¾	48½	46¼	48½	19⅜	11,160
105	75⅛	122⅜ Apr. 15.	103⅜ Jan. 5.	110	112	+ ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '05.	1¾	Q		111	112	111	111¾	82⅞	515
9⅜	2½	8⅜ Jan. 14.	5¼ May 24.	5½	6	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000					5⅝	5¾	5¼	5⅝	..	800
29	16	28½ Mar. 7.	20 June 9.	21	24	— 1¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾			21½	21⅞	20	21	16⅜	1,700
85½	46	123⅞ Apr. 13.	79⅝ Jan. 7.	114½	114⅝	+ 4⅜	**American Smelting & Ref. Co.**	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	Q	110½	114⅝	108⅜	114¼	53⅝	78,650
115	88¾	127 Apr. 6.	111¼ Jan. 13.	118½	118⅝	+ ⅞	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾			118⅝	118⅝	117⅛	118½	98⅝	1,300
...	...	98¼ June 5.	98 June 5.	97½	98	..	Am. Smelt. & Secur. Co. pf., Ser. B.	100	30,000,000					98½	98⅛	98	98	..	700
90⅝	85	105½ May 26.	99 Jan. 17.	105	..	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q		103	103	103	103	..	40
15½	3¼	18⅝ Mar. 20.	8½ June 8.	11	11½	— 1¼	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000					11½	11¼	8½	11¼	..	7,130
57¼	26	67½ Apr. 4.	39¼ June 9.	42⅝	43	— 8¼	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1			52	52	39½	43	..	28,300
153	122¼	149⅝ Mar. 2.	130 May 22.	134¾	135	+ 2½	**American Sugar Refining Co.**	100	45,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	Q	133½	135	132½	135	126½	2,725
149¼	121	147 Feb. 4.	136⅞ May 24.	140½	142	+ 2⅜	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	Q	139½	140⅝	139¼	140⅝	128	1,150
96	85	99⅝ Feb. 8.	91⅞ Jan. 25.	98⅞	98¼	+ 2	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	Q	96½	98	96⅞	98	..	4,830
25	10	40½ Apr. 18.	20⅜ Jan. 26.	32	32½	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000					33	33⅜	32½	33	10⅜	2,000
94⅜	69	106½ Mar. 15.	93¼ Jan. 26.	..	..	+ ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q		102½	102½	101½	102½	74	700
129⅞	61	130 Apr. 13.	100½ May 22.	106⅞	107	+ ½	**Anaconda Copper Mining Co.**	100	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	75c	SA		107	107¼	105	106	74	1,400
66	53	76 Apr. 29.	66 Feb. 6.	77	79	+ 1	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000					76	76	76	76	49¾	150
89¼	64	93⅜ Mar. 9.	77⅝ May 22.	81¼	81½	+ 2½	**Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.**	100	102,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA		79½	81½	79	81½	71½	22,370
104⅜	87⅝	104¼ Mar. 9.	89 Jan. 25.	102⅜	103	+ ⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,198,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA		102	102⅜	101¾	102⅜	94½	1,239
156½	104½	170 Apr. 24.	120 Jan. 25.	159½	159¾	+ 3¾	**Atlantic Coast Line.**	100	42,980,000	Jan.10, '05.	$2½	SA		150	160	150	159¾	..	12,600
106¼	72⅞	111¼ Mar. 13.	100¼ Jan. 25.	109¼	109⅝	+ 1⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA		108¼	109⅝	107¼	109⅝	70½	18,100
96⅛	87⅝	98 Feb. 8.	95⅜ Jan. 2.	97	97½	— ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,973,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA		97⅜	98⅜	97⅛	97½	90½	450
70½	38	71⅜ Apr. 14.	58⅞ May 23.	64¾	65	+ 1½	**Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.**	100	45,000,000					64¼	65	62¼	64⅞	48⅜	64,955
12⅝	5	16⅜ Apr. 18.	10⅞ Jan. 13.	14½	15⅝	..	**Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.**	100	5,000,000					14½	15	14½	14½	..	400
89⅜	83	91¼ May 13.	87½ Jan. 4.	..	91	— ½	**Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.**	50	3,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q		89½	90	89½	90	86¼	300
135⅜	109½	135⅜ Apr. 7.	130⅜ Jan. 25.	149¾	149½	+ 2½	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	88,162,300	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA		147¼	149¼	146¼	149⅝	119	20,500
194⅝	154½	265½ Feb. 3.	190 May 23.	198	200	— 4	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q		203½	203⅞	196	199½	161	2,200
51	28¼	60¼ Mar. 21.	45½ May 23.	50⅝	50½	+ 2¼	**Chesapeake & Ohio.**	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A		48¾	50¼	48¼	50½	31½	12,400
47⅛	33	44½ Mar. 15.	31 May 23.	35⅝	37	+ 2¾	**Chicago & Alton.**	100	19,542,800					35	36	35	36	38½	2,400
85¾	75	83¾ Apr. 7.	77½ May 23.	..	81¼	+ 1½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA		79¼	81¾	79½	81¼	80½	1,400
226	*181	250 Feb. 8.	235 Mar. 2.	..	240	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	†110839100	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q		205	205	200	205	..	42
26¼	12⅝	25¼ Mar. 16.	17½ May 22.	19	19¼	+ ¼	**Chicago Great Western.**	100	44,464,500					19	19¼	18½	19¼	13¼	7,500
74⅜	47½	70⅜ Apr. 17.	60 June 9.	61	64	— ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½			60½	60¼	60	60	52	200
33½	20	37⅛ Apr. 7.	29 May 23.	30¼	30⅜	— ⅛	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100					30	30	29¼	29½	21	200
90	80¼	88½ Mar. 15.	83¾ May 22.	86	87	— ½	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,777,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA		86	86	86	86	..	280
177⅜	137¼	187½ Apr. 17.	168¼ May 4.	175⅝	175⅞	+ 3⅝	**Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.**	100	58,183,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA		173½	176	171¼	175⅝	142⅞	52,320
185⅞	173	192¼ Apr. 17.	182¼ Jan. 13.	184	188	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,327,400	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA		183	183	183	183	177	12
214½	161⅛	249 Jan. 31.	190⅝ June 9.	194	195	— ½	**Chicago & Northwestern.**	100	48,335,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3¼	SA		195¾	197	190¼	194½	167⅜	4,036
...	...	14⅛ June 1.	13¾ June 6.	..	..	..	Chicago & Northwestern rights.	100						14½	14½	13¾	14	..	16,267
160	135	225 Jan. 31.	150 Jan. 6.	170	180	+ ¼	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 20, '05.	3½	SA		175	175	175	175	..	100
27⅜	11½	36⅛ Mar. 22.	17½ Jan. 4.	30½	33	— 2½	**Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.**	100	17,000,000					30½	30¾	30½	30½	14½	1,100
15¼	4	13⅞ Feb. 2.	6 June 2.	6	6¼	— ½	**Chicago Union Traction.**	100	20,000,000					6	6	6	6	5½	700
93⅜	63½	111 Mar. 21.	90 Jan. 14.	95½	96	+ 2¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA		94⅞	95⅞	94½	95⅞	..	500
75	60	90 Feb. 1.	79 Jan. 14.	75	90	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling.	100	18,000,000					85	85	85	85	..	100
181	179	185 Jan. 9.	185 Jan. 9.	183	185	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q		182¾	183¾	182¾	183¾	..	8
58⅜	25¼	59 Mar. 24.	38 May 22.	42⅛	42½	+ 1¼	**Colorado Fuel & Iron.**	100	23,332,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾			41½	42¼	39⅞	42½	30¾	9,980
24⅝	13½	30¼ Apr. 26.	22¼ Jan. 20.	27	27½	— ⅞	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000					27⅝	27⅝	26½	27¼	15	1,600
63	48	64½ Feb. 10.	52 May 23.	58⅜	59½	+ 1½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2			57½	59	57	59	49	875
37⅛	17¾	39¼ Feb. 3.	32½ May 23.	36⅜	37	+ 2⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000					34⅝	37	34⅜	37	19½	3,800
19¾	8	18½ Jan. 30.	11⅜ May 24.	12	12¼	+ ⅛	**Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.**	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾			11⅞	12⅜	11⅞	12⅜	10½	600
229⅞	185	214 Mar. 8.	184½ May 24.	187½	188	+ ⅜	**Consolidated Gas Co.**	100	80,000,000	Mar. 15, '05.	2½	Q		187	187¾	186	187¾	190	1,700
26¼	9¾	29¾ Feb. 7.	8⅝ June 8.	9⅞	10	+ ⅜	**Corn Products Co.**	100	45,215,500	Feb. 10, '04.	1			10¾	10¾	9⅝	9⅝	10½	4,906
82¼	65	79 Jan. 10.	43 June 8.	45½	50	— 2¾	**Corn Products Co. pf.**	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	Q		49½	49½	43	47	67¼	4,016
130½	149	196⅜ Apr. 11.	178½ May 22.	182⅞	183⅜	+ ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q		181	182	181	182	135½	550
...	...	⅛ June 9.	⅛ June 9.	⅛	⅜	..	Delaware & Hudson rights.							¼	¼	⅛	⅛		570
35⅞	18	39½ Mar. 14.	27¼ June 8.	28¼	28½	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000					28	28¼	27¼	28¼	20	1,500
89	64⅛	91 Mar. 15.	85½ May 1.	87	89	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	Jan. 16, '03.	2½	SA		86	87	86	87	70	500
79⅜	60⅜	91½ June 10.	76¼ Jan. 27.	90¼	92	+ 1	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '03.	1	Q		90¼	91¼	89⅞	91	60⅞	2,315
40¾	19½	47½ Apr. 6.	34¾ Jan. 25.	42½	43	— ¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q		42¾	42¾	41¾	41¾	20	550
14⅞	5¼	17¼ Jan. 21.	11⅝ May 23.	12	13	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000					12	12	12	12	5¼	100
28½	9¼	37 Jan. 21.	21 May 22.	24½	25	+ ⅛	**Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.**	100	10,000,000					24	25	24	24⅝	10⅜	775
41⅝	21½	48¾ Mar. 11.	37½ May 22.	41	41¼	+ 1⅛	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900					40½	41¼	39⅜	41¼	24¼	49,700
77	55⅜	83½ Mar. 11.	74⅞ May 22.	78⅜	79½	+ 1¼	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,382,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA		78½	79¼	78⅛	79½	59½	11,575
58¼	33	71½ Mar. 3.	55½ Jan. 3.	67⅜	67½	+ 2½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000					66¼	67½	65½	67⅜	35½	6,900
85	71	107½ Apr. 7.	75 Jan. 5.	93	93½	— ¼	**Federal Mining & Smelt. Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q		93	93	93	93	..	200
54	38	70 June 10.	44 Jan. 18.	68	70	— ⅛	Fort-Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4			69¼	70	69¼	69½	..	900
60	43	62 May 8.	56 Mar. 7.	60	63	..	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼			62	62	62	62	..	100
194½	151	192 Mar. 16.	169 May 20.	173⅝	175	+ ¼	General Electric Co.	100	48,235,200	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q		173¼	173¾	173½	173½	158	533
242½	170	335 Apr. 17.	236 Jan. 4.	280	283	+ 1	Great Northern pf.	100	124,346,800	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q		282½	282½	278	281	..	1,245
94	60	99 Mar. 11.	86⅝ Jan. 18.	93	95	+ 5	**Hocking Valley.**	100	11,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1½	SA		90	93	90	93	65	305
95	77	96⅞ Mar. 13.	90 Jan. 18.	93	94	+ 1	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	SA		93	93½	93	93½	80¼	225
159	125¾	170 Apr. 15.	152¾ Jan. 25.	160¾	161	+ 1	**Illinois Central.**	100	†85,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	$3½	SA		159¼	160⅝	159	160⅛	130	3,893
25⅜	10¼	25¼ Mar. 11.	18⅜ June 6.	18½	19	— ½	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1			19	19	18⅜	18⅜	11	700
79⅞	64¼	82¼ Apr. 6.	76 Feb. 3.	78	79½	— ⅞	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,339,700	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q		79	79	79	79	67½	150
72½	26	100 Feb. 23.	60 June 3.	50	85	+10	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½			85	85	85	85	33½	100
87	71½	88⅝ Apr. 14.	78½ May 22.	..	78½	— ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q		78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	75	100
33	14	32 Feb. 3.	24 May 24.	24½	25	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900					24⅜	25½	24½	25½	16½	400
38	22¼	39 Mar. 17.	29½ May 26.	30	33	— ¼	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	†9,000,000					30½	30¼	30¼	30¼	25	200
83¼	64½	84½ Mar. 16.	81⅜ Jan. 25.	83¼	83½	+ 1¼	Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pf.	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1	Q		82⅝	83¼	82⅝	83½	68	500
31⅞	16½	34 Feb. 14.	22⅛ May 22.	24½	25	..	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000					25	25	25	25	19½	100
56¾	31	70 Feb. 14.	52 Jan. 3.	56	56¼	+ ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000					56	56¾	56	56¾	38½	1,000
12¾	8	21⅝ Apr. 26.	10 Jan. 16.	18	20	+ ⅝	**Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).**	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1			19¼	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	..	600
43¼	26	44½ Mar. 14.	30¼ May 22.	31	35	+ 1	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000					31¾	31¼	31	31¼	..	400
62½	46	65½ Feb. 3.	50½ May 22.	50	55	— ¼	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1			52	52	52	52	47	200
148¾	101	156¼ Apr. 26.	134½ Jan. 25.	147⅞	148	+ 4½	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '05.	3	SA		144	148	142⅜	148	109	37,200
169¼	139⅜	175 Feb. 9.	161 May 1.	163½	165	+ ½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q		164¾	164¾	163	163⅜	144⅜	1,030
96½	72¼	91 Mar. 17.	73 Jan. 9.	79¾	79⅝	+ 1½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100						78¾	79¼	77¼	79½	80	15,800
130⅝	104⅝	125¼ Mar. 17.	114 May 11.	122⅝	123	+ 4⅜	**Metropolitan Street Railway.**	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q		118⅝	123	118½	123	113¾	52,900
23⅝	‖	26 Mar. 13.	18¼ May 22.	20½	20¾	+ ⅝	**Mexican Central.**	100	47,953,100					20	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	7½	2,800
95	55	122 Mar. 29.	89¼ Jan. 11.	117	117½	+ 2⅝	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	SA		115¾	117⅝	115¼	117½	62½	3,900
150	116	168¼ Mar. 29.	148 Jan. 13.	157½	158	— ¼	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3½	SA		158	158	158	158	119½	350
36⅝	14⅝	33¼ Jan. 18.	24 May 22.	28½	28⅝	+ 3	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas.**	100	63,300,300					28	28⅝	25⅞	28¼	18⅝	11,100
65¼	32¾	69 Mar. 13.	56¼ May 23.	62⅞	63	+ 4	**Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.**	100	13,000,000					58½	62⅞	56½	62⅞	35½	6,500
111¼	87	110⅞ Mar. 13.	94½ May 22.	98⅞	99	+ 2⅜	**Missouri Pacific.**	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	SA		96⅝	99	96	99	91⅝	10,850
147⅜	101½	158 Apr. 26.	137 Jan. 12.	146	150	+ 6	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA		148	148	148	148	106¼	100
59⅝	38	68⅝ Apr. 3.	54½ Jan. 25.	61	61½	+ ⅛	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q		60	61⅝	60	61	45⅝	1,900
117	100¼	120⅜ Mar. 15.	115⅞ Jan. 19.	116	117	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q		118	118	118	118	106	15
23¾	14	31½ Apr. 5.	18¼ Jan. 20.	23	24	— 2⅜	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	18,591,800	Apr. 1, '05.	½	Q		25	25	23	23¼	17⅜	2,000
26¼	14½	51¾ Apr. 7.	24½ Jan. 5.	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛	National Lead Co.	100	14,906,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1			45	45¼	43¼	45⅛	21⅝	4,500
98¼	80½	111¼ Feb. 20.	97⅞ Jan. 7.	104	105	+ ⅛	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	Mar. 1, '05.	1¾	Q		104⅝	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	93	130
45	42	49 Feb. 1.	42 Feb. 1.	42	45	..	New Central Coal.	20	1,000,000	May 1, '05.	2			42	42	42	42	..	100
145⅛	112⅞	167¾ Mar. 14.	136⅜ May 22.	141⅝	142	+ 2⅜	**New York Central.**	100	132,250,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q		139¼	142	138⅝	141⅛	115½	14,200
47	25	55¼ Apr. 8.	42 Jan. 20.	44	45	+ 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000					44½	45½	44	44	28	1,100
75	60	85 Apr. 7.	74 May 4.	76	80	+ ½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A		78	78½	78	78½	..	200
199	185¾	210½ Feb. 4.	195½ May 22.	196	200	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 31, '05.	2	Q		196¾	199¼	196	199¼	188½	70
158½	157¼	172½ May 17.	168½ Jan. 21.	168	171	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3	Q		170	170	170	170	..	10
47⅜	19⅝	64 Mar. 30.	40⅝ Jan. 5.	51⅜	51⅝	+ 2⅜	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	56,115,900	Jan. 16, '05.	3	Q		50	52	50	51⅜	25	20,300
80⅝	63¼	86½ Mar. 11.	76 May 10.	80½	81	+ ⅛	**Norfolk & Western.**	100	†66,000,000	Dec. 16, '04.	1½	SA		78¾	81	78¾	80½	55¾	30,550
95	88	94½ Feb. 3.	91½ Feb. 24.	92	94	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 17, '05.	2	SA		93½	93¾	93½	93½	..	100
107	80	107 Apr. 17.	97½ May 22.	98¼	98½	+ ⅞	North American.	100	29,700,000	June 1, '05.	1½	Q		98¾	99	97⅝	98½	83¼	2,070
...	...	198 May 15.	165 Apr. 24.	187	187¼	+ 4½	**Northern Pacific.**	100	155,000,000	May 15, '05.	1½	Q		188	187¼	182	187½	..	7,784
55	24	49¼ Jan. 4.	33 May 22.	37	38¼	— 1	**Pacific Mail.**	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½			37	37	37	37	..	130
140	111½	147⅝ Mar. 13.	131½ May 22.	135½	135⅝	+ 1⅜	**Pennsylvania Railroad.**	50	301,605,300	May 31, '05.	3	SA		134½	135⅜	133⅝	135¼	115⅝	59,125
112⅜	92¾	115½ Apr. 3.	97¼ May 15.	101½	102	+ ⅞	**People's Gas, Chicago.**	100	32,968,700	May 25, '05.	1½	Q		101	101½	100¼	101½	96⅝	2,433

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 10, 1905.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 10. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 10. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 10, '05.
244	209	254	Feb. 28.	230	May 31.	232	236	..	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	Q	230½	230½	230½	230½	211½	5
35	16	40⅜	Apr. 17.	30	May 22.	31⅜	32	— ⅛	**Railway Steel Spring Co**	100	12,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	3	A	31½	31½	31¼	31½	17	300
94	71⅜	103⅜	Apr. 15.	93	Jan. 25.	95¼	97	+ 1½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf	100	13,500,000	Mar. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	98½	98½	97	97	73	200
93	85	96⅜	Mar. 10.	92	Jan. 4.	..	97½	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	96½	97	96⅜	97	..	80
82⅜	38⅜	99¾	Mar. 3.	79	Jan. 13.	96	96¼	+ ⅝	**Reading**	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1½	SA	95⅝	96⅝	93½	96¼	47⅝	286,300
92	76	94	Feb. 2.	90	May 22.	91	91½	+ ⅝	**Reading 1st pf**	50	28,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	91	91⅝	91	91⅝	81¼	2,100
85	55¼	92	Feb. 3.	84	Jan. 5.	89	90	+ 2	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	88	89	88	89	65¼	400
18¼	6	24⅞	Apr. 3.	15	Jan. 23.	17⅝	17¾	+ ⅛	**Republic Iron & Steel Co**	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	17	17¼	16¾	17¼	6⅜	3,386
73½	37	87⅞	Feb. 23.	67	Jan. 3.	72¾	73	+ 1½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	72½	73¼	73½	73	41	1,000
37⅝	19⅝	37⅞	Jan. 18.	24⅜	May 22.	27⅞	28	+ 1½	Rock Island Co.	100	89,047,000	..	..	..	26¼	27⅜	26	27⅜	21	23,620
86⅝	57⅜	85	Jan. 4.	71⅜	May 22.	74⅜	75	+ 1½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,690,200	May 1, '05.	1	Q	73	74⅞	73	74⅞	64¼	400
29⅞	14⅜	38	May 15.	25	Feb. 16.	33½	34	— ½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	34	34	33⅝	33⅝	15	3,750
98	74⅝	109½	Apr. 1.	94	Jan. 25.	100½	101⅝	— 2	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	101	101¼	100	101	76	855
60	35	58⅜	Jan. 21.	46½	May 24.	49	55	+ 2	**St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 1st pf**	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	47½	49	47½	49	34	300
30	16	29¼	Feb. 3.	20	June 8.	22	24	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	20	22	20	22	13	1,000
79¾	70⅛	81¼	Mar. 6.	73⅜	May 22.	74½	77	+ ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1	Q	74	74	74	74	..	100
72½	39¼	73½	Mar. 6.	61	May 25.	64	65	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	64	64½	64	64½	46	1,350
185	150	183	May 5.	175	Jan. 30.	190	191¼	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & N. I. stck ctfs.	100	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '05.	2	SA	190	192	190	192	163	410
29	9½	27½	Jan. 20.	20	May 22.	23	23½	+ ⅝	**St. Louis Southwestern**	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	22⅝	23⅝	22⅛	23¼	12	800
60⅝	25⅝	66⅝	Apr. 18.	55½	May 1.	60¼	60⅝	— ½	**St. Louis Southwestern pf**	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	59½	60⅝	59½	60⅜	29⅞	2,500
65⅜	31½	118½	Feb. 23.	60	Jan. 25.	72½	74	+ ½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	72½	72½	72½	72½	35¼	100
38⅜	41⅝	122⅝	Feb. 27.	57⅝	May 4.	63¼	63¼	+ 1⅜	**Southern Pacific**	100	197,840,200	..	..	..	62⅜	63½	60⅞	63½	47⅜	48,218
119⅜	113	121⅛	Feb. 15.	115⅝	Jan. 5.	119⅝	120	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific pf	100	80,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	3½	SA	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	..	830
37½	18½	36⅝	Mar. 13.	28	May 22.	32½	32¾	+ 3½	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000	..	..	..	29½	32¼	29	32⅜	21	65,150
97½	77½	100	Mar. 22.	93	May 1.	96½	97	+ ⅞	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	96¼	97	96¼	97	84½	100
77½	31⅜	106¼	Apr. 4.	88	Jan. 25.	77⅜	77½	+ 2	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	May 1, '05.	1	Q	76	77½	74½	77½	34⅞	5,200
38⅛	29	41	Mar. 7.	28¾	Apr. 20.	33⅛	33¾	+ ⅜	**Texas Pacific**	100	48,760,000	..	..	..	32½	33	31⅜	33	21½	7,600
39½	25	46½	Mar. 28.	37½	Jan. 31.	41	44½	+ 3¼	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,638,500	..	..	..	40⅜	43½	40¼	43½	..	1,000
134	115	134¾	Feb. 16.	124	Apr. 28.	125	130	..	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	128⅞	..	40
27½	17½	37⅛	Apr. 12.	22¼	Jan. 13.	33¼	34⅜	..	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34⅜	34⅞	34¼	34½	..	700
38	21½	43⅜	Apr. 6.	34½	May 22.	36½	37½	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	..	..	..	36	38¼	37	37½	23⅜	1,400
57¼	32	65	Apr. 12.	51⅜	Jan. 25.	56	56½	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	56½	57	56¾	56¾	37½	1,100
107⅝	87½	122½	Apr. 4.	105	Jan. 6.	111	111½	+ ¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	16,511,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	112	112	110	111¾	94	2,450
...	...	½	June 8.	⅝	June 7.	..	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit rights	...	.....	.....	..	..	⅝	½	⅝	½	..	9,270
13¼	3⅝	15⅛	Apr. 3.	8⅜	June 6.	9½	10½	+ ⅜	**Union Bag & Paper Co**	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	9¾	10	8⅝	10	4½	4,400
75¼	45	82	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 10.	70	71	+ 3	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	72	72	69	70	51¾	997
117	71	137⅞	Feb. 25.	115	Jan. 3.	124¾	124⅝	+ 2⅜	Union Pacific	100	103,064,000	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	122⅞	124⅝	120⅜	124½	85⅝	314,550
98	86½	101⅝	Feb. 21.	96	May 11.	97	98	+ 1½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	97	97	97	97	92¾	382
...	...	81¾	June 1.	80¾	June 8.	..	..	+ ½	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Apr. 10, '05.	1½	A	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	..	100
25	9	30	Mar. 30.	21½	Jan. 4.	38	41¾	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	41¼	42	41⅜	41¾	..	600
69	42¾	89	Mar. 21.	64⅞	Jan. 11.	80¾	82	— ⅝	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	81¾	81¾	78¾	80⅝	47½	3,772
20½	6¾	35⅞	Apr. 14.	19⅞	Jan. 3.	28⅝	29	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	..	..	..	29½	29⅝	28	29	..	1,800
81⅝	40	97¾	Apr. 17.	79¼	Jan. 3.	91¾	92	+ ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q	90¾	91⅞	90⅞	91⅞	41	600
126	109	134	Feb. 8.	122	May 22.	123	125	+ 3	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	SA	125	125	125	125	103¼	100
20¾	6½	14⅜	Jan. 16.	11	Apr. 14.	11¾	12	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,863,900	..	..	..	11¾	11⅝	11¼	11⅝	7	1,000
...	...	14⅛	Mar. 29.	10¾	May 23.	12¾	12⅝	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co. tr. f.	...	.....	.....	..	..	11¾	12⅝	11¾	12⅝	..	7,100
106½	75⅝	109½	Mar. 30.	100¾	Jan. 10.	107⅝	108	+ ⅝	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,289,800	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	107	107⅝	107	107⅝	80	700
...	...	110	Apr. 7.	103½	Feb. 27.	109¼	109⅜	+ 2	U. S. Leather Co. pf., tr. r.	...	.....	.....	..	..	108¼	109½	108¼	109½	..	2,760
...	...	40¼	Apr. 18.	18	Jan. 28.	26½	28	— 1½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	28	28	27	27	..	300
40¼	36½	70½	Apr. 18.	35	Jan. 13.	60¼	62½	— ½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	5,945,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	62	62	61½	61½	..	200
34½	10½	45¾	Apr. 7.	33⅝	Jan. 3.	38½	39	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,668,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	38	38¾	37	38¾	16⅜	600
100	41	118⅝	Apr. 7.	98⅜	Jan. 3.	103¼	104	+ ⅜	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	May 15, '05.	2½	Q	104⅜	104⅞	104	104⅜	99⅝	900
33⅛	8⅝	38¼	Apr. 7.	24⅞	May 22.	27⅞	28	+ 2⅛	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	26⅛	28	25⅝	27⅞	9⅛	130,700
95⅝	51¼	104⅞	Apr. 18.	90¾	May 22.	94⅛	94⅞	+ 2⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	92½	93	92¼	94⅜	54⅜	154,650
44½	22⅜	39	Jan. 3.	31¼	May 23.	33	34	+ ¾	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co**	100	27,084,400	June 1, '03.	1¼	Q	33	33¾	33	33¾	..	1,100
114½	96	110	Feb. 20.	103⅞	May 1.	107½	108	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	107	107½	107	107½	75½	410
44	18½	52½	Feb. 24.	36	June 5.	38	43	+ 4	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600	..	..	..	38	36	36	36	101¼	200
25	15	23⅜	Feb. 3.	17½	May 23.	18¼	19	+ ⅜	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	18¼	19	18¼	19	16¾	510
48⅜	32⅜	48	Feb. 23.	37	May 23.	38½	38½	+ 1	**Wabash pf.**	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	37½	38	37½	38	35⅜	700
98	85	95¼	Jan. 4.	82	Jan. 17.	93¾	94	+ 1	**Western Union Telegraph**	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	93	94	92½	94	87¼	1,977
22⅝	14½	19⅝	Mar. 13.	15	May 1.	15	16	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	13⅞	200
52¾	37	48	Feb. 1.	36	May 4.	38½	39	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	36½	38½	36½	38½	41½	300
32	21¼	29¾	Mar. 13.	20	May 4.	22½	23	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,903,500	.....	..	..	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	22	200
25	16	25¼	Feb. 16.	20	Apr. 29.	22	23⅜	+ ⅜	**Wisconsin Central**	100	16,147,900	.....	..	..	21⅞	22½	21⅞	22⅝	17½	300

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1⅝	Lake Erie & W.	1
Am. Beet Sugar pf.	3	Louis. & Nash.	4½
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Met. Securities	1½
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	1	Met. Street	4⅜
Am. Locomotive	1⅝	Minn., St. P. & S.	..
Am. Smelting	4⅜	S. M.	2⅜
Am. Sugar Re.	2½	Mo., K. & Texas	..
Am. Tel. & Tel.	2⅜	Mo., K. & T. pf.	4⅞
Am. Tob. pf.	2	Missouri Pacific	2⅝
Ann Arbor pf.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	6
At., Top. & S. F.	2¼	N. Y. Central	2⅝
Atl. Coast Line	9⅝	N. Y., Ont. & W.	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Norf. & West.	2⅜
Brklyn R. T.	1⅜	Nor. Pacific	4½
Can. Pacific	2⅞	Pennsylvania	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	2⅜	Phila. R. T.	3½
Chi. & Alton	2⅜	Pressed S. C. pf.	1½
Chi. & Alton pf.	1½	Ry. Steel Sp. pf.	1¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	3⅝	Reading 2d pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2⅜	Rep. I. & S. pf.	1½
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅜	Rock Island.	1½
Col. So. 1st pf.	1½	Rock Island pf.	1⅜
Col. So. 2d pf.	2⅜	St. L. & G. I. 1st pf.	2
Den. & R. G. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1½
Det. United	1	Southern Pacific	1⅜
Erie	1½	Southern Railway	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	1½	Tenn. Coal & I.	2
Erie 2d pf.	2⅜	Tex. Pac. L. Tr.	3¼
Gt. Northern pf.	11	Union Pacific	2⅝
Hocking Valley	5	U. S. Express	1
Hock. Valley pf.	1	U. S. pf. (tr. r.)	1
Ill. Central	1	U. S. Steel	2⅛
Int. Power	10	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅝
K., C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	1	West. Union Tel.	1
	1¼		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1⅞	Pacific Mail	1
Am. Linseed pf.	2⅜	Pitts. Coal	1½
Am. Malt. pf.	1⅜	Rub. Goods. M. pf.	2
Am. Steel Fds.	1⅛	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	1
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	8⅛	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I.	1
Cent. of N. J.	4	Un. Bag & P. pf.	3
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	2⅜	Union Pacific pf.	1¼
Corn Prod. pf.	2⅜	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1½
Nat. Enam'g Corp.	2⅜	Va. I., C. & C.	3
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1	Wabash pf.	1

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Tob. 6s	2⅛	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Amer. Tobacco 4s	1	Peo. & East. inc.	1
C. of Ga. 1st pf. inc.	2⅝	St. L. & S. F. 2d 6s Class B	1
C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	3⅜	St. L., M. & M. con. 6s	2
C. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	1⅜	Term. R. R. Asso. con. 6s	1
C., R. I. & P. col. 5s	1⅛	Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	1
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s	1	Union Pac. conv.	1½
Col. & H. V. ext. 4s	5	U. S. Red. & R. 4s	1
Erie 3d ext. 4s	1	Wabash eq. 5s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3	W. Shore 4s, reg.	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	West. U. R. E. 4½s	1
Leh. Val. Coal 5s	5		
Lo. & Nash. gen. 6s	1		

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. E. 4s	1	Kan. & Mich. 4s	1
Ch. 4s	1	Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	1
Diff. & Sus. ref.	1	Nat. Starch 6s	4½
Chi., M. & St. P. 4s Series A	1	St. L. Sew. con. 4s	1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 12.

Chicago Edison Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago City Railway—Books close.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Books close.
Parrot Silver and Copper Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Sperry & Alexander—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, June 13.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Annual meeting.
International Steam Pump Co.—Annual meeting.
Mexican Central Railroad—Annual meeting.
Montana Coal and Iron Co.—Annual meeting.
United Traction and Electric Co., Providence—Books close.
United States Realty and Construction Co.—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, June 14.

Chicago and Alton Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mexican Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Books close.
Trust Company of America—Books close for annual meeting.
United States Mining Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, June 15.

American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
American Graphophone Co.—Dividend payable.*
American Railways Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
American Snuff Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
American Tobacco Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Appleton & Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Suburban Electric Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
California Gas and Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on common.
Columbus, Buckeye Lake and Newport Traction Co.—Books close.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Books close for dividend on debenture stock and for annual meeting.
Colorado & Southern Railway—Annual meeting.
Consolidated Gas Co. of New York—Dividend payable.
Daly-West Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Delaware & Hudson Railroad—Dividend payable.
Detroit and Mackinac Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Equitable Illuminating Co. of Philadelphia—Dividend payable on preferred.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Books close.
International Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Mackay Cos.—Annual meeting.
National Lead Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.—Annual meeting.
New York and East River Ferry Co.—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable June 30 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Railway Equipment Corporation—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable June 30 to holders of record this date.
Standard Oil Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.

Friday, June 16.

Boston Consolidated Co.—Special meeting.
International Silver Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Manhattan Railway—Books close.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Dividend payable on common.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Books close for dividend on first preferred and for dividend on Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad common and preferred stock trust certificates.
United Railways Investment Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, June 17.

American Beet Sugar Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Books close.
Maryland Coal Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Niles-Bement-Pond Co.—Dividend payable on common.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Stocks week ended June 10	2,287,156
Same week last year	1,279,697
To date this year	128,961,347
Corresponding date last year	47,414,661

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$16,779,000
Same date last year	$10,924,500
To date this year	$527,873,200
Corresponding date last year	$273,454,000

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	June 11, '04.	June 10, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	997,410	1,387,588	390,178
Industrials	282,287	899,568	617,281
Banks	96	....	*96

*Decrease.

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	June 11, '04.	June 10, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$8,117,000	$8,024,000	*$93,000
Industrials	2,472,500	2,663,000	190,500
Government	299,000	6,071,500	5,772,500
State	36,000	21,000	*15,000

*Decrease.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 10	$1,472,648,604	$72,660,535
*June 3	1,554,392,875	98,395,388
May 27	1,821,604,781	80,584,042
May 20	1,782,317,763	86,979,044
May 13	1,629,894,256	72,677,846
May 6	2,102,254,135	81,619,769
April 29	2,207,778,269	69,949,639
April 22	1,940,652,011	77,885,997
April 15	2,082,178,320	91,091,932
April 8	2,050,003,458	85,675,726
April 1	1,914,582,328	71,195,985
March 25	1,814,981,962	58,196,476
March 18	2,062,637,899	64,068,024
March 4	2,347,246,026	95,536,257
*Feb. 25	1,680,495,216	88,000,567
Feb. 18	1,516,231,268	70,146,158
Feb. 11	1,780,389,806	74,735,269
Feb. 4	1,953,962,049	88,880,465
Jan. 28	1,607,718,769	76,244,931
Jan. 21	1,925,996,445	75,295,058
Jan. 14	1,776,526,682	85,560,622
*Jan. 7	1,855,423,846	78,160,962
Dec. 31	1,382,620,679	58,987,084
Dec. 24	1,630,795,429	70,385,565
Dec. 17	1,900,776,064	69,317,587
Dec. 10	2,245,185,493	77,380,439
Dec. 3	2,229,046,043	92,823,542
*Nov. 26	1,786,001,864	64,901,263
Nov. 19	2,184,294,711	79,057,037
*Nov. 12	1,614,801,655	66,886,945
Nov. 5	1,918,740,336	75,989,677
Oct. 29	1,931,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,450,800
Oct. 15	1,515,867,630	75,039,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,786	79,178,705
Oct. 1	1,353,708,062	60,960,635
Sept. 24	1,190,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,637,931	65,008,026
Sept. 10	1,002,380,307	58,267,050
Sept. 3	1,179,531,611	59,788,880
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,533,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,048	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,392	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,496,170
July 30	1,059,864,529	52,836,780
July 23	1,268,664,868	81,038,050
July 16	1,209,404,239	64,561,548
*July 9	1,075,437,256	62,758,472
July 2	1,233,921,067	78,381,780
June 25	1,055,904,294	61,735,174
June 18	1,046,872,987	48,288,985
June 11	979,612,020	48,326,380

*Five days.

PENALTIES TRADERS INCUR.

The onus of the stock transfer tax, however much Wall Street dislikes the imposition, is apparently a small matter to the penalties of various kinds that traders in some other markets have to submit to. The following explanation of "splitting" charges in the London market and the extent to which these charges affect those who deal in stocks shows that some markets are even more handicapped than our own. The quotation is from the Pall Mall Gazette of London:

"Ticket-day is that on which there is more 'splitting' in the Stock Exchange than any other. A man buys a thousand shares, and the jobber with whom the broker effects the purchase perhaps himself buys them from ten different sellers. But only one name is passed, and that in respect of the whole thousand shares. To get the different sellers put into conjunction with the single buyer, the name has to be divided, one division, commonly called a split, going to each seller. This means that the purchaser has to sign ten transfers, making his thousand shares complete. But he is not called upon to pay more than one registration fee, although the company charges for each transfer; usually the sum is half-a-crown per deed. The loss with regard to the other nine transfers falls upon the man who divided the ticket, and the money which changes hands for splits in the course of a year is something enormous. For in addition to the extra fees involved there is very often a loss on the stamp duty also, although the seller who complains of getting what he considers a poor price for some small, odd lot of shares, does not always understand when he is simply told that the reason lies in the loss incurred in the necessary split."

AWAITING NEW YORK PRICES IN LONDON.

Every working afternoon in the week one of the principal excitements of the Stock Exchange is to watch how American prices come from New York. On the day following a recess in Wall Street the interest is magnified, although at the first start off New York's prices approximate those on this side. But the tone's the thing, and the keenest attention is paid to the points which show whether New York will buy or sell at the opening of the Wall Street market. The arbitrage houses have a line of clerks and boys stretching from the cable office in Shorter's Court to the heart of the market inside the house. As the little slips come up from the telegraph room they fly from hand to hand until the lines of communication lose all respect for any one who happens to come across their path. Shorter's Court itself contains speaking tubes and telephone boxes in the most unlooked-for places. Some of the telephone boxes are tiny chambers built in the wall of a building; space and time are narrowed to their lowest limits, and the arbitrage, as the business is specifically called, affords scope for excitement unknown even to the Kafir Circus.—Pall Mall Gazette.

JUNE

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 10, 1905

BONDS. Sales Week Ended June 10, $16,779,500	Week ended June 10, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	4½
Albany & Susquehanna gtd. 7s	103¾	103¾	103½	103¾	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	3
American Thread 4s	87½	88	87½	88	3
American Tobacco 4s	74	75¼	74	75⅛	811½
American Tobacco 6s	113	115¼	113	114⅞	451
Ann Arbor 4s	100¼	100¾	100½	100¾	5
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103¼	103⅝	103	103⅝	113
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96	96⅛	204
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94¼	94¾	94¼	94⅞	36
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East. Oklahom. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100¾	100⅝	100¾	100¾	26
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	101⅞	102¼	101⅞	102	179
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝	21
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104½	104¾	104	104½	38
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92½	92⅝	92⅜	92⅝	15
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98⅝	99	98½	98⅞	73
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	88½	88⅝	87½	88⅜	303
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	3
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	110½	110½	110¼	110¼	19
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern coll. tr. 5s	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	7
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	100½	100½	99½	99½	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	34
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106⅝	107	106⅝	106⅝	6
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113⅝	113⅞	113½	113½	14
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	1
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	95	97	95	96½	85
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	82	85	81⅞	84⅜	199
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	71½	73	71	72½	168
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	136	136¾	136	136¾	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	45
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88	88	88	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107½	107⅝	107½	107½	31
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	7
Chicago & Alton 3s	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	80¼	27
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	102⅝	103	102½	102⅝	592
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Nebraska ext. 4s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	97⅛	97⅝	97⅛	97⅝	40
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	137½	137½	136½	137½	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	112½	112½	112½	112½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul term. 5s	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	117	117	117	117	12
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Wis. & Minn. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	112	112	112	112	4
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	92	93½	92	93½	58
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	80	81	79¾	80⅝	376
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	96	96¼	95¼	96¼	447
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106½	106⅝	106½	106⅝	2
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136⅝	137½	135½	136	20
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	95	95	95	95	19
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	101⅝	101	101¼	101¼	8
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	101½	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	3
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	70	70	70	70	5
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	69	69½	68⅝	69½	140
Colorado Midland 4s	75	75½	74⅝	75⅛	76
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	94½	94¾	94	94¼	44
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Connecticut Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	14
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	169	169	169	169	5
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	79	80	78¼	80	4
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	102½	102⅝	102	102	25
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s	98½	98¾	98½	98½	10
Distillers' Securities 5s	79½	79½	78¼	78	63
Erie 3d extended 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	3
Erie 1st consol. 4s	102¼	102¼	101⅝	102¼	37
Erie gen. lien 4s	93⅝	94½	93¾	93⅝	30
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	95⅝	95½	95	95¼	56
Erie conv. 4s	103½	105	103½	103⅝	30
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	90½	91	90½	91	5
Grand Rapids & Indiana gtd. 4½s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	5
Green Bay & Western deb. B	21	22	20⅝	22	104
Havana Electric Railway 5s	92½	93	92½	93	8
Hocking Valley 4½s	111⅝	111½	111⅝	111½	20
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	112	112⅜	112	112⅜	5
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
International & Gt. Northern 3d 4s	79	79	79	79	7
International Paper 6s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	8
International Paper conv. 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¾	15
Iowa Central 1st 5s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	1
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	1
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	95½	95½	95½	95½	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88½	89	88½	89	78
Kansas City Southern 3s	71½	71½	71¼	71½	25
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped, gtd.	93⅜	93½	93⅜	93⅜	19
Knoxville & Ohio 1st 6s	126¾	126¾	126¾	126¾	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	108¾	109	108¾	109	9
Lake Shore 3½s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	5
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101½	101½	101	101	151
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	115	115	115	115	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	3
Long Island unified 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	3
Long Island ref. 4s	102	102	102	102	14
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	10
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98½	98⅝	98½	98⅝	108
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119⅝	120	119⅝	120	2
Louis. & Nash., Evans. Head. & N. 6s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	4
Louisville & Nashville-South. Ry. jt. 4s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104⅛	104⅛	19
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90⅝	90⅝	90	90⅜	724
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	24
Mexican Central consol. 4s	75⅝	76¾	75	76⅛	79
Mexican Central 1st income	29½	29½	29	29	4
Mexican Central 4½s	96½	96⅝	96½	96⅝	29
Michigan Central 5s, 1931 reg.	119	119	119	119	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101⅜	101⅝	100⅝	101⅛	71
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	85¼	86⅛	85¼	86⅛	42
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107	107	107	107	3
Missouri, Kan. & Tex., St. Louis Div. 4s	90¼	90½	90¼	90⅝	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	105½	105½	105½	105⅝	25
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106	106¾	106	106¾	6
Missouri Pacific col. 5s	108	108	108	108	8
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	6
Mobile & Ohio new 6s	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	2
Mobile & Ohio extended 6s	124¾	124¾	124¾	124¾	10
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	123⅞	123	123½	123	7
Nassau Electric 4s	88	88	88	88	16
National Starch 6s	88	88	88	85	17
National Starch 5s	59	59	59	59	3
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	31
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	92
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	55
New York Dock 4s	95½	96½	96½	96½	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92	92	92	92	17
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼	5
N. Y., Lake Erie & West. dock & imp. 6s	116	116	116	116	8
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103½	103½	55
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¾	102¾	102	102½	36
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95⅜	95¾	95¼	95¼	24
Norfolk & Western div'l 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	70¾	77¼	76¼	77¼	504
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105⅝	105⅛	105⅝	117
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96½	96⅝	95¼	95⅝	148
Oregon Short Line consol. 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	101⅞	102	101⅝	101⅝	37
Pennsylvania Co. gtd. 3½s, Series B	94	94	94	94	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100¼	100¼	4
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	72⅞	73¼	72⅞	73¼	39
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	113	113	113	113	7
Reading gen. 4s	103¼	103⅜	102¾	103	61
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	99¾	100¼	99⅞	100	23
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	2
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	98⅝	99	98¾	98⅝	14
Rio Grande Western col. tr. 4s	91	91	91	91	10

BONDS.	Week ended June 10, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South. gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	3
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	95½	95¾	95¼	95¾	17
St. Louis Iron Mt. & So., R. & Gulf 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	15
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	115½	115½	115½	115½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	103	103	103	103	15
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	90⅞	90⅞	90⅜	90⅝	185
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	19
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81½	81⅝	81	81	64
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 6s	139	139	139	139	24
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. con. 4½s	113⅜	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	103	103¼	103	103¼	3
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	124½	124¼	124½	124¼	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	89½	90	89½	89½	68
Seaboard Air Line 4s	89¾	89⅝	89	89⅜	53
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103	103	102½	102½	15
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Southern Pacific of Calif. 5s, stamped	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅜	6
Southern Pacific 4s	93¼	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	66
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs.	97⅜	97⅝	96½	97	405
Southern Railway 5s	120½	120½	120¼	120½	18
Southern Railway, Memphis Div. 4½-5s	118⅜	118⅝	118⅜	118⅜	2
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 6s	98½	99	98½	99	21
Term. R. R. Association of St. L. con. 5s	122	122	122	122	7
Texas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	10
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	121	121½	121	121½	14
Texas Pacific 2d income	94	95	94	95	20
Third Avenue 4s	95½	96	95½	96	13
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	115¼	115½	115¼	115¼	2
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	1
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	5
Underground El. Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s	97⅝	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	39
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106	107	106	107	105
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¾	1
Union Pacific conv. 4s	120⅜	121¼	121	121¼	254
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	4
United States Leather 6s	110	110	110	110	2
United States Realty & Imp. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	26
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	96	96¾	96	96¾	21
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	92⅝	93⅜	92⅝	93⅜	193
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	93⅜	93⅜	92⅞	93⅜	32
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	3
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	91½	91½	91	91	6
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	38¾	38½	38	38½	54
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117½	117	117½	19
Wabash 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	7
Wabash equip. s. f. 5s	103	103	103	103	1
Wabash deb. B 6s	72	74	72	74	136
West Shore 4s	109¼	109⅝	108¾	109½	51
West Shore 4s reg.	109	109½	108	109½	37
Western Maryland 4s	88	88½	88	88½	34
Western Union Tel. fund. & real est. 4½s	105	105¼	105	105¼	65
Western New York & Penn. 1st 5s	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94½	94½	94	94	18
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94¼	93	94¼	94¾	42
Total sales					$10,687,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, reg., 1907	104	104¾	104	104¾	2
United States 3s, coupon	104	104	103¾	103¾	57
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	100¾	101½	100½	101	225
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs., 2d series	98¾	99⅛	98½	99⅛	5631
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. cts f. p.	90⅝	90⅝	89⅞	90⅜	5.091
Philippine Island pur. money 4s	109	109	109	109	4
Republic of Cuba 5s	105¾	106	105⅝	106	60
United States of Mexico 4s	92	93⅜	92	93⅜	81
United States of Mexico 5s	100¾	100¾	100¼	100¼	9
Total sales					$6,071,500

STATE BONDS.

Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	10
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	11½	11¾	11½	11½	5
Total sales					$21,000
Grand total					$16,779,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.	Q. Jan.	104⅞ Apr. 28	104⅝ Mar. 30	104½ May 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	105⅜ Mar. 21	104½ Jun. 1	104½ Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.	Q. Jan.	105¼ Jan. 16	104 Jun. 5	104 Jun. 5
U. S. 4s 1907, coupon	Q. Jan.	105⅜ Jan. 11	104½ May 1	104½ May 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.	Q. F.	132½ Mar. 1	132½ Mar. 1	132½ Mar. 1
U. S. 4s, 4925, coupon	Q. F.	133 Mar. 15	132¼ May 15	132¼ May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	106 Apr. 18	104 Feb. 16	104¾ Jun. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1908, coup. sm.	Q. F.	.....	.....	105¾ Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.	Q. F.	104¾ Apr. 6	103¾ Jan. 7	103¾ Jun. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small		.....	.....	107 Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.	.....	.....	121 Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	110 Mar. 15	109 Jan. 5	109 Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	101⅛ Mar. 20	100 Jan. 5	100¼ Jun. 10
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. cts		96 Apr. 4	92 Jan. 5	93¾ Jun. 9
Republic of Cuba 5s		108 Feb. 20	103¾ Jan. 3	106 Jun. 9
Imp. Jap. Government 6s		103⅜ Mar. 13	99½ Jan. 3	101 Jun. 10
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts. 2d ser		101¾ Mar. 30	100¼ Jan. 5	100⅜ Jun. 10
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.		90⅜ May 31	86 May 26	90⅜ Jun. 10

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

		Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	101½ Jan. 30	101½ Jan. 30	101½ Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.	.....	.....	102 Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s	J. J.	.....	.....	111 Mar. 20, 1906
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.	.....	.....	105½ Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.	.....	.....	103½ Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.	.....	.....	1¼ Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97 May 25	96 Mar. 1	97 May 25, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.		.....	.....	95½ Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small		.....	.....	95½ Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.		.....	.....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.		18⅝ Jan. 3	10 Apr. 20	11½ Jun. 7, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	97⅜ Jun. 6	97 Mar. 8	97⅜ Jun. 6, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.		.....	.....	93 Sep. 23, 1904

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$11,579,336
Week ended June 10, 1904	8,942,459
From Jan. 1, 1905	227,065,376
From Jan. 1 1904	270,001,467

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 6, 1905	$8,613,737
Week ended June 7, 1904	7,143,432
From Jan. 1, 1905	232,467,919
From Jan. 1, 1904	208,759,454

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$90,017
Week ended June 10, 1904	274,773
From Jan. 1, 1905	5,333,147
From Jan. 1, 1904	5,854,811

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$127,600
Week ended June 10, 1904	25,110
From Jan. 1, 1905	32,889,146
From Jan. 1, 1904	94,294,519

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 10, 1904	$249,663

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$37,583
From Jan. 1, 1905	27,555,999
From Jan. 1, 1904	38,439,708

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$85,507
Week ended June 10, 1904	19,298
From Jan. 1, 1905	1,508,855
From Jan. 1, 1904	426,777

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$81,557
Week ended June 10, 1904	719,495
From Jan. 1, 1905	13,908,725
From Jan. 1, 1904	19,603,259

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$16,250
Week ended June 10, 1904	700,229
From Jan. 1, 1905	12,072,070
From Jan. 1, 1904	19,176,482

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$104,924
Week ended June 10, 1904	294,039
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,949,902
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,281,588

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$943,757
Week ended June 10, 1904	744,605
From Jan. 1, 1905	47,291,871
From Jan. 1, 1904	33,037,773

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 9, 1905	$778,233
Week ended June 10, 1904	450,566
From Jan. 1, 1905	40,342,000
From Jan. 1, 1904	27,616,184

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 10, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	100½	Mar 30	96½	Jan 5	100½	June 5	100	100½
At., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	103	Mar 20	102¼	May 1	103¼	June 10	103	103⅝
Do registered	AO*	102⅜	May 26	100¼	Apr 1	102⅜	May 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97¼	Feb 11	94⅜	Jan 5	96¼	June 8	..	97
Do do registered	Nov.	93¼	Feb 1	93½	Feb 1	93½	Feb 1	..	..
Do stamped		98	Feb 9	94	May 19	94¼	June 8	..	96
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.		103½	Apr 20	100	May 23	100½	June 9	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	99	Au 15, 04	97¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	99⅝	May 2	99⅝	May 2	99⅝	May 2	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	99½	No 3, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	..	....	..	....	99⅜	De 19, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	99⅛	Jan 10	99½	Jan 10	99¾	Jan 10	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	....	..	....	99⅝	No 23, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	....	..	....	97	Oc 26, 04	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	92⅞	No 10, 02	..	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	99½	Jan 23	98¼	Jun 8	98¼	June 8	..	99
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	103½	Feb 10	100⅝	Mar 29	102	June 10	101¾	102
Do registered		..	....	..	....	92	Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	125¼	No 30, 03	122½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Ja 28, 04	114¼	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	....	..	....	114½	Oc 18, 04	113¾	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	93	Jy 14, 04	90¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	97¾	Oc 5, 04	98¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96⅞	Jun 5	94½	Jan 5	96⅞	June 9	96½	97
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	96	No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	105½	Feb 17	102⅜	Apr 3	104½	June 10	104½	105
Do do registered		104½	Jan 13	103	Mar 16	103	May 9	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	110½	Mar 13	105	Jan 19	105	May 22	..	110
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	93½	Apr 11	91½	Jan 9	91¾	May 16	91	92
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	101	Feb 27	98½	May 2	98¼	June 9	..	99
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	93½	Mar 7	92	Jan 3	92¾	June 10	92¼	92½
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	90¼	Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	....	..	....	105½	Mr 11, 04	107½	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	100	Apr 25	..	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	....	..	....	119½	Mr 7, 04	121	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	98¼	Mar 1	97¾	May 4	97¾	May 4	99	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		99	May 9	99	May 9	99	May 9	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	121½	May 18	119½	Feb 8	120¾	May 26	..	122
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	116	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	126½	Jan 17	124¼	Apr 28	124½	Apr 28	124¾	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	126	Feb 18	124¾	Jan 5	126	Mar 25	123¾	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100¼	May 4	98	Feb 18	99½	June 10	..	100⅛
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104⅝	Jun 5	102½	Jan 3	104½	June 9	104½	105
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109	Feb 6	105½	May 1	106⅜	June 9	106½	107
Do do registered	*MS	106	Apr 19	105⅜	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	..	..
Cen. R. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	91	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121½	Apr 13	119	May 22	119½	June 8	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	116¼	Apr 24	113	Jan 5	113½	June 9	113½	114
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	105½	Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	97	Jun 9	90	Jan 10	96½	June 10	96½	97
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	85	Jun 9	67	Feb 27	84¾	June 10	84¾	86
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	73	Jun 9	52½	Mar 8	72¾	June 10	71½	73
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	JD	95	Jan 18	94½	Apr 4	94½	Apr 4	92¾	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 19, 04	112	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Je 27, 99	112¾	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107¼	Au 2, 04	113½	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	MN	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 4	112	Apr 8	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	136¾	Feb 7	134	Jan 4	136¾	June 9	136¾	136⅞
Do do registered	QJ	135½	Feb 18	133¼	Jan 5	134⅜	June 2	134⅜	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	115	Apr 8	112¾	Feb 18	114½	May 5	114⅜	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104½	Mar 17	103¾	Jan 3	104½	Mar 17	..	104
Do con. 7s, ex. al 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	107⅝	May 25	101¾	Jan 17	101¾	June 9	101¼	..
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	108⅜	Mar 1	106	May 16	106	May 16	106⅜	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111	Feb 21	108¾	May 11	108¾	May 15	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	122	Apr 24	117¼	May 5	117⅜	June 6	117⅝	..
Do do registered	*MN	116¼	May 18	116¼	May 18	116¼	May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	110	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 10	107½	June 10	107½	107¾
Do do registered	*MS	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 18, 01	..	106¾
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	113	Mar 8	113	Mar 8	113	Mar 8	113¼	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	103¾	May 22	101⅜	Jan 25	103¾	May 22	..	..
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	98¼	Feb 16	97	Mar 2	98	Apr 7	98½	..
Do W. Va. Sy. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	113¼	Feb 17	113¼	Feb 17	113¼	Feb 17	110⅝	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	....	..	....	95½	Sc 20, 04	97⅛	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	86⅜	Mar 10	84¼	Apr 6	85⅛	June 5	85⅛	..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83	Jan 19	80¾	Jun 9	80¾	June 9	80¾	81
Do do registered		80¼	May 4	80¼	May 4	80¼	May 4	80¼	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	187	Mar 13	178	Jan 7	187	Mar 14	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	111¾	Jun 5	109¾	Jan 19	111¾	June 5	110½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	116⅞	Mar 24	112	Jan 23	112½	June 7	112½	..
Do do registered	QJ					109½	Je 18, 04	111	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¼	Jan 9	98¼	Jan 9	98¾	Jan 9	98½	100½
Do C. & L. Sa. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾	Apr 6	116¾	Apr 6	116¾	Apr 6	116¼	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	120	Apr 20	119¾	Feb 14	119⅝	May 20	119½	..
Do do registered		118½	Jan 17	118½	Jan 17	118½	Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pad. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111⅞	Mar 30	110	Jan 13	111⅝	Mar 30	111¼	111½
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117½	Mar 16	116	Jan 6	117	June 9	116¾	117¼
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	112¾	Jan 24	112¾	Jan 24	112¾	Jan 24	112¾	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½	Jy 18, 99	132½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	117	Feb 21	114¾	Jan 11	115⅝	May 17	115⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106	Au 3, 04	106	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	185	Apr 28	183¾	Mar 29	185	Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	115⅝	May 8	115	Apr 25	115⅝	May 8	114¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	106½	Apr 3	106⅜	Apr 3	106⅜	Apr 3	106⅞	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111	Feb 3	110½	Jan 24	111	June 5	111	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	110	May 19	109¼	Jan 30	110	May 19	109⅞	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾	May 16	115½	Jan 9	116½	June 9	116⅝	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	112¼	Apr 17	112¼	Apr 17	112¼	Apr 17	109⅛	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	116⅛	Jan 5	116⅛	Jan 5	116⅛	Jan 5	114	..
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129½	Jan 11	126¾	May 9	127⅜	May 29	127⅜	130
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	..	....	..	....	104½	De 27, 04	105½	..
Do do registered	FA15	..	....	..	....	102⅝	My 11, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	101	Feb 7	99½	Mar 9	99½	May 24	98¾	..
Do do registered	QF	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	99¾	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Apr 11	117½	May 22	117¾	May 22	117¾	..
Do do registered	AO*	117	Feb 15	117	Feb 15	117	Feb 15	117	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	113	Feb 16	110½	Apr 3	110⅝	Apr 3	111¾	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	107	Mr 28, 04	110¼	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106½	Feb 6	104½	Jan 19	106¾	June 9	106⅜	106
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	104	Mr 3, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	113¼	Feb 17	111¾	May 9	112	June 9	112	..
Do do registered	AO15	..	....	..	....	106⅜	Ja 12, 04	110½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	119⅝	Mar 23	117	May 16	117	May 16	117	117⅝
Do do registered	*MN	115½	Apr 28	115½	Apr 28	115½	Apr 28	116	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	....	..	....	104½	No 17, 04	101	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	....	..	....	105½	My 23, 04	105⅝	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	107	Feb 17	104¼	Mar 16	105	May 29	104½	106
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	110¼	Mar 28	110¼	Mar 28	110¼	Mar 28	106⅞	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	130	Mar 18	129¾	Jan 20	130	Mar 18	127⅝	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	....	..	....	119¾	No 15, 04	120¼	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	....	..	....	142½	Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	131½	Jan 5	131¼	Jan 5	131½	Jan 5	132¼	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 8, 04	101	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	109	Se 9, 03	101	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	126	Feb 2	122¼	Jan 6	123⅞	Apr 27	123¼	..
Do registered	JJ*	125	May 22	123	May 22	123	May 22	123¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	107	Feb 14	104¼	Jan 4	106¾	June 5	106⅞	107½
Do do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	99⅛	Jan 18	95	May 4	96¼	June 10	96	96¾
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	97	Jy 14, 04	95⅜	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	97½	May 26	97½	May 26	97½	May 26	94¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	96¼	May 26	96¼	May 26	96¼	May 26	93¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	96	My 16, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	93	My 24, 04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	....	..	....	94	De 5, 04	92¼	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	90	My 11, 04	92¼	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	97⅝	Jan 19	90½	May 23	93¼	June 9	92½	93½
Do registered		97	Feb 20	97	Feb 20	97	Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	85	Apr 5	79	May 22	80¾	June 10	80¾	81
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102½	Mar 29	100⅝	Jun 9	100⅜	June 9	100⅜	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	101¾	Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	121½	Mar 22	118¼	Apr 24	119⅛	June 8	119¼	123
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	120½	Mr 16, 03	118	119
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	112½	Se 26, 04	111½	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	110¼	Apr 17	110	Feb 8	110⅛	Apr 17	109⅝	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	115⅝	Mar 7	115	Mar 8	115	Apr 20	..	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	110⅜	Mar 20	109	Apr 4	109½	May 29	109	110
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	102½	Ap 26, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	138	Mar 17	133⅜	Jan 3	136	June 9	136	137½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	....	..	....	93	De 19, 03	92½	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st 6s, 1918	*MN	135⅞	Apr 24	135	Apr 13	135¾	Apr 24	134¾	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	....	..	....	129¾	Mr 3, 04	131	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125½	Feb 21	123½	Apr 6	124¾	June 7	124	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	99	Jan 20	86¾	Jan 3	97	June 2	..	97¼
Do do coupons off		97¼	Jan 21	84¾	Jan 3	95	June 9	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	115	Feb 27	115	Feb 27	115	May 16	114	116
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 5, 03	..	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112¾	Oc 10, 00	105	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	119	Mar 23	116	May 5	116	May 9	116	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	99½	Jan 21	98	Feb 8	99	May 1	97¼	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	104	Feb 2	101	Jan 9	101¼	June 7	101¼	101⅝
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101	May 2	100⅝	Feb 16	101	May 8	101	..
Do C. W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100⅝	Mar 21	98¼	Feb 3	100⅝	Mar 21	101	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	105⅞	Feb 10	100⅝	Jan 12	101¼	June 7	101¼	..
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	100	Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	99¾	Feb 8	99¾	Feb 8	99¾	Feb 8	99	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 31, 03	100¼	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	MN*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 22, 04	104	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101½	Apr 18	100¾	May 2	101⅜	June 5	101	..
C., S. & Chic., con. 1st g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	114¼	Apr 7	112	Jan 4	114	June 2	114	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	..	....	..	....	123	De 6, 04	120½	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135	May 10	134	Feb 11	135	May 10	134⅝	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 01	98½	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101	May 19	98	Apr 1	100¾	June 8	..	100½
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	84	Mar 27	71½	May 1	73¾	June 10	72¾	73½
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	....	..	....	112¾	Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116½	Jan 23	116½	Jan 23	116¾	Jan 23	119⅝	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77	Mar 9	73¾	Jan 16	75¼	June 8	..	76
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	95½	Apr 4	90¼	Feb 2	94¾	June 10	94¼	94½
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 96	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	110¼	Feb 6	108	Mar 15	108	Mar 15	108	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129¾	Apr 25	126	May 24	127	May 31	126	127
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	131¾	May 22	130⅛	Feb 21	131⅝	May 22	128½	129
Do do registered	JD	130	Jan 17	130	Jan 17	130	Jan 17	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	130	May 12	128⅛	Feb 14	130	May 12	130¼	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	135½	De 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115	May 3	112⅛	May 9	112⅝	May 9	113¼	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	105	Mar 9	103	Jan 4	104	May 10	102	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	107½	Jan 31	106¾	Jan 3	107	Mar 13	105	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	134½	May 1	134	May 2	134	May 2	133¾	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	103¼	Jun 7	102¾	Apr 19	103¼	June 8	103½	..
Do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	122	Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106½	Mar 30	102½	May 22	102½	May 22	101¾	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142½	Mar 10	142½	Mar 10	142½	Mar 10	139½	..
Do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	147½	Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¾	Jun 5	100	Jan 4	102	June 9	101¾	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	104½	Feb 10	103	Feb 24	108	Apr 25	108	108¼
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	110	Feb 9	108	Jan 4	108	June 7	..	..
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	100	Mar 18	98½	Jan 5	99¾	June 9	99½	100
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	94½	Jan 23	89	Jan 3	91	June 9	91	91
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1949	AO	..	....	..	....	97	Ja 3, 02	93¾	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	110	De 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	....	..	....	100	Se 13, 04	96	98½
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	97	Mar 20	95	Jan 26	96½	Apr 17	95	96½
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	84	Feb 3	70	Jan 9	81¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do. Oh. Sc. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	96½	Feb 23	90	Jan 3	93	May 26	92½	93½
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	116	May 3	114	Apr 7	116	May 4	..	115
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	115¼	Jun 1	111½	Jan 12	115¾	June 1	115	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	120	Apr 24	117⅛	Jan 27	119½	May 20	118¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	107	May 3	107	May 3	107	May 3	108	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	113¾	Jy 11, 04	..	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110¼	Jun 10	100	Apr 15	110½	June 10	..	110½
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	117½	Feb 9	117½	Feb 9	117½	Feb 9	114¼	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103	Feb 17	101½	Jan 3	103	Feb 17	..	101¼
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	137	Jan 27	133	Mar 6	134½	May 22	..	135
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	..	....	..	....	130	Au 7, 03	130½	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	102½	May 25	100¼	Jan 3	102¾	June 10	102	102½
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	98½	Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. 4s, 1996	*JJ	94½	Jun 6	91	Jan 3	93¾	June 10	93½	94
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	88	No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	97½	Jan 31	94¼	Mar 22	95¼	June 8	..	95¼
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	111	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 3	103¾	June 9	..	107⅜
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	128½	Mar 13	126½	Mar 13	126½	Mar 13	125⅜	126
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	110	Mar 3	105	Mar 3	110	Mar 3	107⅜	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	123½	Mar 6	120½	May 22	121¼	June 8	121	123
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	105	Feb 1	102¾	Jun 9	102¾	June 9	102½	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	136½	Feb 15	134⅝	Jan 14	136¼	Mar 8	134½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	MN*	..	....	..	....	118	Jy 25, 04	115	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1911	JJ*	116	Jun 9	116	Jun 9	116	June 9	115¾	..
N. Y. & G'd L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	MN	117	Jan 17	117	Jan 17	117	Jan 17	115	..
N. Y., S. & W. 1st rf. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	116	Feb 9	114½	Jan 11	116	Apr 1	117¼	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	102½	May 16	102¾	May 16	102½	May 16	101½	104
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	*MS	111	Jan 13	109	Feb 24	110½	May 13	109	110⅝
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	117½	Jan 19	117½	Jan 19	117½	Jan 19	117½	..
Mid. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	110	May 26	108½	Apr 6	110	May 26	109	110¼
Wilk. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*JD	108¾	Jan 5	108⅜	Jan 5	108⅜	Jan 5	108⅝	..
Ev. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	JJ	114	Jan 24	113¾	Jan 9	114	Apr 19	113½	..

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 10, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	112 Mr 10, 02	..	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	M S	111⅝ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111⅞ May 26	111½	114
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con, gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	Q J	.. ..	.. ..	109 No 23, 04	112	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	105⅜ Feb 8	104½ Jan 24	105¼ Apr 14	..	106
Louis & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	J D	122 Apr 26	119 Jan 3	120 June 7	..	119½ ..
Do g. 5s, 1937	M N	119⅝ Feb 7	117 Jan 17	118⅝ May 23	119	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J*	104⅜ Jun 6	102½ Jan 10	104⅞ June 7	104	..
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	114⅝ Jan 26	114 Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	..
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	A O	100⅜ Feb 9	97½ Apr 12	98¼ June 10	98¼	..
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	117 May 18	114⅞ Jun 6	114 June 6	114	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	100 Mar 6	100 Mar 6	100 Mar 6	100	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	J J	131⅜ Apr 28	130½ Jan 26	131⅜ May 22	..	132⅝
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	126⅝ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb. 17	126¾	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	M S	114 Apr 26	112½ Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	M S	121⅛ May 2	121½ May 2	121¾ May 2	121¾	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	M S	.. ..	.. ..	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	132½ No 16, 04	113	118
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	J J*	101¼ Apr 4	98½ Jan 23	100⅜ May 26	98¾	..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	108¾	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	J J*	97¼ May 6	96 Jan 12	96½ June 7	..	96⅞
Do registered	..	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115¼ Jan 4	114½ Feb 1	115 Mar 3	116¾	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	116½ Jan 18	115¼ Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	114½	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	A O	.. ..	.. ..	105¼ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	M S	.. ..	.. ..	93⅝ Oc 26, 04	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	A O	107 Feb 4	104 May 5	104½ June 10	104	104½
Do registered	..	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	108½ Jun 2	108¼ Jan 6	108¼ June 2	108½	109
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	79 Apr 10	73⅞ Jan 26	76⅛ June 8	76	..
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	26½ Mar 13	18 May 20	20 June 8	19½	20
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	17⅝ Jan 4	11 May 23	12 June 1	10	12
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	F A	98 Jan 31	94½ Jan 14	96½ June 5	..	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	90¾ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	J D	.. ..	.. ..	142 De 7, 03	136½	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	J D	111⅝ Jan 31	111 Jan 4	111⅝ Jan 31	108⅜	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	A O	122 Feb 15	120¾ Apr 19	120¾ Apr 19	118½	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	113¾ Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	117⅜ Jan 17	117 Mar 29	117 Mar 29	114	115
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	M S	98⅞ Jan 19	95½ Apr 14	96½ June 2	96	97½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	J J	98¼ Jun 9	98 Mar 28	98¼ June 9	97½	..
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S.M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	J J*	101½ Mar 17	99 Jan 17	101½ May 15	102½	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	J D	104¾ May 13	100½ Feb 4	101¼ June 9	100½	101½
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	87½ Jan 27	84⅜ May 8	86⅜ June 9	85½	86½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	108 Mar 27	103⅜ Jan 4	105¼ June 9	..	103⅝
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	A O	91½ Apr 3	87 Jan 17	90½ June 6	89½	92
Dul. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	105¾ De 22, 04	105¾	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	95¼ Feb 27	94⅜ Jan 6	95 Apr 25	95	95¾
Mo. K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	A O	112¾ May 15	111 Jan 11	112¾ June 1	112¾	114
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾ Mar 10	107⅜ Jan 4	108¾ June 8	106	107
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	100½ Jan 18	106 Mar 1	107 June 7	..	107½
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	J D	107½ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	106¾	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	M S*	106⅝ Jan 5	104½ Jan 16	106 June 5	..	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	107 Apr 3	103¾ May 1	104½ June 3	104¼	104¾
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	M N*	125⅜ Apr 24	122½ May 4	122⅝ June 6	..	..
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	M S	106⅝ Feb 14	106¼ Apr 28	107 June 8	106¾	107
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	110⅝ Jan 31	107 Feb 11	108 June 9	108	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	F A	98 Jan 23	95 Apr 20	96 May 23	96⅜	98
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	110 Mar 13	104½ Mar 8	110 Mar 13	107	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	105 May 23	103 Feb 11	105 June 2	105	..
Do 2d ext. g. 3s, 1938	J J*	117½ Apr 17	116⅝ Mar 29	117½ May 25	113¾	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	A O	119 Mar 10	116⅜ May 1	116½ June 8	116½	117
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamp., 1931	A O	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	96⅜ Apr 8	94 Jan 6	95¾ June 10	95¼	95⅝
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	M N	98 Jan 10	94 May 8	94⅞ June 6	..	94¾
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	113½ Mr 8, 04	114¾	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	94	..
Do do small	..	.. ..	.. ..	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M. J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	J J	98½ Feb 21	95½ May 19	98⅜ June 2	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	129 Mar 13	125¾ Jun 7	125¾ June 7	125½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	124¾ Apr 5	122 Mar 4	124¾ June 6	124	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99 Feb 28	96½ May 12	96½ May 12	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	F A	115⅝ Jan 6	113¾ Feb 18	114¾ Apr 17	114	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	J J	.. ..	.. ..	101 No 9, 04	100¼	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	123 Jun 5	120⅞ Jan 6	122½ June 5	122½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	A O	117 Feb 24	114¾ Apr 1	114¾ June 1	114½	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	J J	121 Apr 19	119 Jan 17	121 Apr 19	120½	..
Do 1st ss. McM., M., W. & Alb.	J J	117¼ Mar 6	116⅝ Mar 8	116⅞ Mar 9	116⅜	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	J J	.. ..	.. ..	113 Jy 6, 04	115½	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	J J	105¼ May 11	105¼ May 11	105⅛ May 11	..	105½
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	83¼ Mar 30	79⅜ May 12	80 June 1	80	81
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	.. ..	.. ..	108½ Aug. 94	115½	118
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100⅜ Jan 20	97⅝ Jan 3	100¾ June 9	100½	100¾
Do do registered	J J*	100½ Mar 11	99⅛ Jan 5	100 Apr 27	..	..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	M N	102⅝ Apr 27	100¼ May 5	100¾ June 10	100¾	101
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	93 Jan 23	90¾ Feb 1	91¾ June 6	91¼	..
Do do registered	F A	90¼ Jan 21	89 Mar 16	90 May 25	90	90⅝
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	91½ Jan 20	89½ Feb 27	89½ June 1	89	89¾
Do do registered	F A	89½ May 26	89 Mar 14	89¾ May 26	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	107½ Feb 2	106½ Feb 1	107½ Feb 2	107¼	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Mr 31, 04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	95 Ap 3, 02	92	..
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F A	.. ..	.. ..	105 Oc 10, 02	104	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	107 Feb 24	103 Jan 24	108 Mar 2	105	106
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	110 Feb 16	108¾ Jan 3	109¼ June 9	..	..
Do registered	J J	109¾ Jun 7	107¾ Jan 24	109½ June 9	108½	109
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	J D	102 May 26	98¾ Jun 1	99¼ June 1	99¼	..
Do do registered	J D	101¼ May 12	99½ May 24	99½ June 2	..	99⅝
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	103¼ Feb 28	100 May 4	101 June 10	100¾	101
Do do registered	..	101 Mar 4	101 Mar 4	101 May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	103½ Mar 23	102 May 22	102 May 22	105	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124 May 22	124 May 22	124 May 22	122¼	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	139 Ja 21, 03	141	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	109¾ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	Q M	120 Mar 9	119 Jun 6	119 June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	.. ..	.. ..	106½ Je 9, 04	106	..
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	M N	.. ..	.. ..	96¾ My 20, 04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g., c., 2000	M N	105½ Mar 2	103½ Mar 2	103½ Mar 2	101½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	119¾ Mar 31	118 Mar 30	119½ Mar 31	115¾	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	A O	119¾ Feb 3	117½ Apr 1	117¾ May 18	117½	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F A	.. ..	.. ..	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	107¾ Feb 4	106	106¾
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	104 Mar 9	104 Apr 5	104½ May 29	104¾	105¾
Do registered	A O*	.. ..	.. ..	101 Mr 28, 04	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	131¾ Ap 29, 03	124¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M N	.. ..	.. ..	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	106¾ Feb 21	103 May 1	103¾ June 10	105⅝	106
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	103¾ Jan 17	103⅝ Jan 17	103½ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	109	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N	133½ Jan 7	132½ Jan 7	133½ Jan 23	131¾	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	F A	132¾ Apr 10	132⅜ May 16	132⅝ May 16	132¾	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	.. ..	.. ..	132 De 1, 04	129	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104¼ Feb 9	101 Apr 5	102¾ June 10	101¾	102¾
Do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	J J*	100¼ May 20	97 Jan 4	100 June 8	99¼	101
Do Poca. C. & C. 1st 4s, 1941	J D*	97¾ May 10	94¾ Jun 1	95¼ June 8	95¼	95½
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	100¾ Feb 20	100¾ Feb 20	100¾ Feb 20	100¾	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103 Feb 1	100 May 8	101¼ June 6	..	101½
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	103¾ Mar 31	104⅝ Jan 3	103⅝ June 9	103⅝	104
Do registered	Q J	105¼ Jan 6	103½ Apr 24	104 May 24	103½	105
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78 Jan 17	75½ May 22	77¼ June 10	77	77¾
Do do registered	Q F	76¾ Jan 17	74½ May 11	74½ May 11	..	..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	101 Feb 28	100 Mar 24	100 Mar 24	99¼	101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	103⅛ May 27	99 Jan 3	102⅜ June 10	103¼	104⅛
Do do registered	J J	101½ Jun 2	98¼ Apr 29	101½ June 2	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	F A	126⅜ Jan 5	125¾ Apr 24	125¾ Apr 24	125¾	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ..	.. ..	132 Jy 28, 99	118¼	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	.. ..	.. ..	115 Jy 21, 03	113¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	109 Feb 20	107¾ Apr 5	108 Apr 28	106¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	101 Feb 24	99¾ Feb 14	100¼ Apr 12	99¾	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	92½ Apr 14	92½ Apr 14	92¼ Apr 14	92¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	116½ Jan 18	116 Jan 23	116 Jan 30	116¼	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	118¼ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	113¾ Feb 14	111¾ Apr 25	111¾ Apr 25	..	..
Oz. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	A O*	100¾ May 25	99¾ Apr 27	100 June 3	99¾	100½
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	115½ Feb 20	112 Jun 7	112 June 7	111¾	..
Fan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	A O	104 Jan 3	102¼ Apr 8	103 Apr 11	103¾	..
Do g. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	111¼ Feb 27	110⅝ Jun 1	110⅛ June 1	..	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 13	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	F A	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94 June 7	94	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	96⅜ Apr 5	97 May 4	97 May 4	97	97⅜
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	117⅞ May 16	117¾ Apr 17	117⅞ May 16	119	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J	.. ..	.. ..	108⅞ Au 21, 03	116½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	.. ..	.. ..	96 Ja 8, 04	98¾	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98¾ Ap 4, 04	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	A O*	114½ Jan 24	113 Jun 7	113 June 7	112¾	114
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O	113¾ Jan 10	112½ Apr 10	112¾ June 3	112¾	114
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Au 17, 04	..	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	.. ..	.. ..	104½ Oc 6, 04	102¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	93⅞ Mar 30	93 May 23	93 May 23	93¼	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	127¾ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ..	.. ..	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	M N	107 Feb 28	106 Feb 28	107 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S	.. ..	.. ..	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	M N	.. ..	.. ..	106 Au 28, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107 Mar 11	101¼ May 29	101⅝ June 10	101½	101⅝
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	M S	.. ..	.. ..	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	M N	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J D*	111¾ May 16	111 Apr 12	111¼ June 6	111	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	108¼ Mar 15	106¾ May 6	106⅝ May 6	107⅝	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	M S	.. ..	.. ..	110½ Se 28, 04	110	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123⅛ Jan 18	123¾ Jan 18	123⅛ Jan 18	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ..	.. ..	101 Jy 8, 04	100	101¼
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123 Feb 8	119¼ Apr 13	120 May 26	120⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	114¼ Apr 26	112 Jan 16	112¾ May 24	..	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	A O	116¼ Mar 31	114 May 24	114 May 24	113	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	137 No 17, 97	120	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st f. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	120 Oc 11, 01	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A, and B, Jan., 1928	A O	.. ..	.. ..	112½ De 13, 02	109¼	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	120 Mar 8	117½ Jan 10	120 Mar 8	118½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	98 Jy 14, 97	118	121
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	116 May 24	116 May 24	116 May 24	116	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J	103⅜ Jun 2	100⅝ Jan 6	103 June 10	103	103¼
Do registered	J J	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	A O	101 Mar 23	98¼ Apr 25	100 June 10	100	..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	J D	113¾ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	..	..
Do 7s, 1941	J D	.. ..	.. ..	119¼ Ap 2, 04	..	..
Do registered	J D	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	..	..
Rio Gr. June. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	106½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	77 Feb 7	75 Jan 18	75¼ Mar 24	75	76¼
Do guaranteed	J J*	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	92	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	103⅝ My 10, 04	..	..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J J	96 May 23	93 Jan 12	96 May 23	..	..
St. L. & S. F. g. 4s, Cl. B, 1906	M N	64¾ Apr 3	102 May 16	103 June 6	102⅝	103½
Do g. 4s, Class C, 1906	M N*	98⅝ Feb 21	104 Jan 3	104½ Feb 21	102⅝	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	132 May 6	129½ Mar 21	131 May 26	130⅜	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	116 Mar 31	112¼ Jan 3	115½ June 9	115	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	99⅜ Apr 28	96⅜ Feb 10	100¼ May 9	96½	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	102 Apr 18	101 May 5	101 May 5	99¾	102
Do refunding 4s, 1951	..	92¾ Feb 8	88¼ Jan 3	89⅝ June 10	90¼	90¾
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1909	J D*	.. ..	.. ..	96 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	M N	126¼ Jan 23	126¼ Jan 23	126¼ Jan 23	124½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	92 Mar 2	89¼ May 8	89 June 9	88½	89
Do do registered	..	.. ..	.. ..	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	96⅜ Feb 8	96½ May 1	98⅜ June 10	98½	..
Do 2d g. 4s, inbd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	87⅜ May 16	84 Feb 1	87⅜ June 10	85¾	86¼
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J D	84¼ Apr 17	80¾ Jan 7	81 June 10	80⅝	81
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111 Jan 12	108⅝ May 5	108½ May 19	108½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	139 Jun 8	136 Apr 11	139 June 9	138	..
Do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J	113⅝ Jun 5	111 Mar 17	113⅝ Jun 5	113¾	114¾
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	112⅜ Jan 21	110½ May 19	110½ May 19	110¼	110⅝
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	105 Apr 17	103 Jun 5	103¾ June 10	103¼	..
Do do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	124 May 4	123 Apr 24	124 May 4	122¾	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	137½	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	134½ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118⅝ Feb 20	118⅛ Feb 20	118⅝ Feb 20	119¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D	.. ..	.. ..	117 Ja 11, 04	117½	..
Do registered	J D	.. ..	.. ..	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ..	.. ..	110 Ja 7, 04	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	J J	108 May 10	108 May 10	108 May 10	..	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	A O*	92 Feb 23	84¾ Jan 3	88¾ June 9	86¾	86¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	M N	104⅜ Mar 3	102 May 3	102½ June 7	102	..
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	J J	99 Mar 20	98 Feb 9	99 Mar 20	98	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	J J	109¾ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	110	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s	Oct. 1, 1945	114 Feb 7	109½ Jan 4	112 May 29	112	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s	J J*	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110	..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	.. ..	.. ..	111¼ My 7, 03	111¾	..
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	.. ..	.. ..	102 Ja 20, 03	102¾	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	97¾ Jan 17	92⅝ Jun 9	92⅝ June 9	..	92¼
Do do registered	J D	94 May 4	91 Apr 5	94 May 4	..	..
Do temp. cfs. for ref. 4s

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 10, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112	Apr 28	110¼	Apr 25	112	Apr 28	107	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	98½	Feb 28	95⅞	Jan 6	95¼	June 6	..	96½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	95	Mar 8	91	Jan 11	94½	June 8	94½	..
T., St.L. & W. 1st gr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	91⅞	May 9	89¾	Jan 11	91⅞	May 31	94¼	92
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	86⅜	Mar 20	83	May 15	84	June 10	83½	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	98¾	Apr 24	97½	Mar 3	98¼	May 23	98⅝	98¼
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*JD	113	Apr 4	112	Mar 4	113	Apr 4	110	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	95¼	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	107¼	Mar 30	104⅞	Jan 18	107	June 10	106¾	106⅞
Do registered	JJ*	106	May 31	103¾	Jan 18	106	June 1	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	138⅝	Feb 25	112⅝	Jan 6	124½	June 10	122½	124
Do do registered	..	121½	Feb 2	116⅜	Jan 26	121	Feb 3	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	104	May 12	102	Jun 8	102	June 8	..	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127¼	Jan 31	124	Mar 30	125½	June 2	125½	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	120	Mar 14	117¼	Jan 27	119½	June 9	119½	..
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 21, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929	JD*	98½	May 17	95¼	Jun 9	95¾	June 10	95¼	95¾
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	De 30, 03	110⅞	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½	Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955	*FA	104¼	May 11	104⅛	May 13	104¼	May 16	104	104¼
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	JJ	110	Mar 1	107½	Jan 3	110	Mar 1	112	115
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	110¾	Feb 1	116	May 2	117¼	June 9	117	117⅜
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112¾	Jan 21	107	May 3	109	June 7	108½	109½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	..	93⅞
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84⅜	Mar 30	68½	Jan 6	74	June 10	73	73½
Do 20-yr. 1st L. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921	*MS	103	Jun 7	102	May 2	103	June 7	102	..
Do 1st L. 50-yr. g. term. 4s, 1954	JJ	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	112	May 31	105¾	Jan 5	112	May 31	111	111½
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97	No 16, 04	..	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	88¾	Jan 20	86	Jan 4	88	Apr 6	85⅛	85¾
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	98⅜	Jan 19	95	May 18	97	May 27	..	97
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	..	....	..	....	100½	Mr 13, 06	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	JD	95¾	May 29	90⅝	Jun 3	91	June 7	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	JD	45⅞	Feb 25	35	May 23	38½	June 10	..	..
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	AO*	94	Mar 14	87⅜	May 27	88½	June 9	..	..
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ	119½	Jun 9	118	Feb 14	119½	June 9	118⅞	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	98¾	Feb 9	96¾	May 9	98¾	May 9	..	97½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	....	..	....	40	Mr 21, 01	..	27
West. Va. Con. & Pitts. 1st 4s, 1911	JJ*	112	Apr 12	111	Feb 3	112	May 18	112½	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114½	Mar 28	114¼	Jan 28	114⅞	Mar 28	112½	114
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	114½	May 27	114¼	May 27	114½	May 27	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	114½	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	114¼	Mar 16	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102½	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS*	95¼	Jan 21	92	Mar 10	94	June 9	93½	94½
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	94⅞	May 18	90½	Jan 3	94¾	June 10	94½	95

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112⅜	Mar 1	108¾	Jan 7	109	May 12	108	109
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	89⅝	Apr 17	83½	Jan 5	88½	June 10	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	108⅜	May 17	108⅜	May 17	108⅜	May 17	109½	..
B. Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941	MN	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106	Feb 9	..	110½
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113¼	Jan 17	109¼	Apr 29	110¼	June 9	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	..	....	..	....	110¾	Jy 15, 03	93	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	93½	Jan 16	92	Mar 29	92¼	May 26	93	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	96¼	Jan 30	91½	Apr 20	93⅝	June 10	93	..
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	JJ	91	Jan 30	87	Jan 9	88	June 8	87¾	88
City & Sub. Rv. 1st g. 5s, 1922	JD	..	....	..	....	106¾	Apr., 05	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	JJ	101½	Jun 6	98	Jan 5	101½	June 7	100½	102
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103	No 25, 01	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932	JJ	96½	May 17	95	May 22	95¾	May 22	95	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952	FA	95	Apr 17	93½	Jun 5	93	June 7	..	94
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	123⅜	Jan 16	114	May 10	116	June 9	..	116
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	94½	Feb 10	90	May 6	90¾	June 10	..	89½
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD*	119¼	Apr 1	116¾	Jun 9	116¾	June 9	116¾	117
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121⅜	Feb 15	118⅝	Mar 13	120½	May 23	118⅞	..
Lex. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	120½	Feb 14	117	Mar 8	120½	May 23	..	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	JJ	97⅛	Mar 22	94⅜	Jan 6	96	June 8	96½	98
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½	Feb 24	116½	Jan 17	118¼	Apr. 24	119	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	104⅜	Mar 24	95	Feb 1	104¾	Mar 24	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 50-yr. 5s, 1926	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	..	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	....	..	....	106½	No 22, 04	109¾	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	..	....	..	....	110	Jy 8, 04	114	..
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100½	May 31	97	Jan 4	97¾	June 9	97¼	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	..	....	..	....	109¼	De 14, 99	..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	JJ*	85⅝	Apr 14	85¼	Jan 19	89	May 4	88½	..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. 4s, f. 4s, 1927	*AO	91	Mar 30	87¼	Jan 3	87¾	June 7	88	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105½	Feb 17	103	Mar 1	104	June 9	103½	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s	1920 MN*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. Coll. N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA*	58	Apr 14	55	May 16	55	May 16	..	48
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	..	....	..	....	107¾	No 4, 04	..	..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 4s, Sr. A, Oc. 1, 1911	SA	80	Feb 16	71½	Apr 7	74	Apr 14	..	70½
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	..	....	..	....	113	No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. R. R. & L. Bm. g. 4s, 1940	MN	..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	93⅝	Apr 17	91½	Feb 1	96½	June 8	..	..
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 3, 99	..	..
Provdt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	MS*	100	Feb 27	98	Mar 6	98	Mar 6	..	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A	*JJ	..	....	..	....	91¾	De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1905-18	FA	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	118	Apr 27	113	May 22	113	June 10	113	114
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO	73	Mar 15	66	Apr 10	68	May 3	65	68½
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb.	JJ*	187½	Mar 3	169	May 4	169	June 10	..	..
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	102½	Mar 18	102¼	Mar 18	102½	Mar 18	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	103	May 16	101	Jan 24	103¾	June 2	102¾	103
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 03	..	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	..	....	..	....	07	Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s, 1942	FA*	92¾	May 27	89½	Mar 3	92¾	May 27	..	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	107⅝	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	109½	Feb 10	109½	Feb 10	109¾	Feb 10	109⅝	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	*AO	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5	..	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	127	Jan 28	123	Jun 2	123	June 2	..	..
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	94½	Apr 28	94½	Apr 28	94½	Apr 28	96	97
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, 1919	QF	108¾	Apr 28	108	May 3	109	June 9	108⅝	109
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	106¾	Jan 27	105½	May 20	105½	May 20	105	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	92¼	Jan 21	92	May 27	92	June 8	92¼	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	111½	Mar 17	108¾	Jun 9	108½	June 9	108	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97⅜	Jan 31	92	May 12	92	June 6	91½	92
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	105¾	Feb 14	103¼	Mar 8	104¼	May 31	104⅜	106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119½	Apr 19	118½	Mar 28	119½	Apr 19	119	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	108	Jan 24	105	Feb 8	106	May 31	..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	103	May 22	103	May 22	103	May 22	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949	MS	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	105⅜	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	127⅛	Feb 14	123⅜	Apr 11	123⅜	May 15	123½	125
Do refunding g. 4s, 1947	MS*	108	Apr 15	107½	May 9	107½	May 18	..	107½
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JD*	110	Feb 17	108	Jan 3	108¾	June 2	108¾	109½
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	109½	Mar 28	107¼	Jan 5	109	May 25	106	107½
Ey. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	JJ*	102	Apr 6	100¾	Jan 11	102	Apr 6	102½	..
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	107½	Mar 28	105½	Mar 6	107½	Apr 25	..	104½
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	MS	112¼	Jan 21	110	May 3	110	May 3	110	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	113	Jan 13	111¼	Jan 9	113	Jan 31	109¼	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Ny. 1, 1915	QF*	101	Mar 1	98⅜	May 5	98⅜	May 5	..	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	100¼	Jan 6	96⅜	May 22	97¼	June 9	97⅛	97¼
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	97	Jan 3	94	May 15	96	May 26	96	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	89½	Jan 16	87½	Mar 20	88	June 9	87½	88½
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	118½	Mar 31	110¾	Jan 3	114¾	June 10	114½	115
Do registered	..	110¾	Feb 8	111	Jan 24	111½	May 8	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	77⅛	Feb 9	71	Jan 6	75¼	June 10	74¾	75
Do registered	..	74⅝	Mar 23	74	Apr 17	74¼	June 3	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	84¼	Jan 27	74	Jan 14	80	June 8	..	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	85¼	De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g. 1927	*AO	82½	Mar 31	77½	May 1	79	June 9	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*BJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Jy 17, 99	93	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	..	....	..	....	92	Fe 23, 04	98	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110	May 16	108	Feb 7	109½	June 8	109	109¼
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	95	Apr 29	93	Apr 13	94¾	May 9	94	95
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	105	May 8	102¾	Jan 3	105	May 26	105¼	..
Knick. Ice. Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 3	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	AO	108	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 10	105¼	June 2	105	105½
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	MN	93	Jan 7	85	Jan 7	85	June 7	85	90
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	70	Feb 16	59	May 27	59	June 7	58½	60
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1948	FA*	59¼	Apr 7	42½	Jan 28	54½	May 9	..	54
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1948	..	8	Apr 6	1¼	Jan 30	4	May 24	..	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	..	..	....	..	....	..	....	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	MN	103¾	Apr 17	101½	Jan 14	101½	June 8	..	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	112¾	Apr 4	108½	May 4	110	June 8	109	110
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, Apr 1, 1963	MN	97	Apr 14	83⅜	Jan 3	96½	June 10	..	..
Do registered	..	98¾	Apr 17	92	Jan 6	93⅝	June 10	..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912	AO	101½	Mar 13	97	May 5	98⅝	May 26	..	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105½	Mar 7	102	Feb 8	105	June 1	103¼	105
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	90	Feb 18	85	Jan 30	85	May 16	..	95
Do do Trust Co. certificates	..	89½	Feb 22	84	Jan 13	87½	Apr 19	..	..
Col. L. Co. 1st mtg. ev. 5s, S. A. 1934	FA*	76¾	Apr 18	68	May 23	70	June 7	69	70¼
Do do Series B	..	72½	Apr 19	66½	May 20	68½	June 10	68½	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	95	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 7, 04	106	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	..	....	..	....	107⅝	De 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	....	..	....	102½	Jy 26, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102¼	Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951	JJ*	107	May 4	104½	Apr 18	107	May 4	..	..
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	100	Feb 15	93½	Jan 9	99	June 8	..	99
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	111	Jan 12	109½	May 22	109½	May 22	..	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	112	Feb 27	110¾	Feb 17	112	May 29	113	113¾
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	94	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105	May 11	103	Feb 7	104¾	May 29	105	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	93½	Feb 25	86	May 22	86	June 1	85½	86½

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	98½	May 9	97	Mar 4	98½	May 9	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	92	De 17, 04	..	..
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	103½	May 18	100½	May 18	100½	May 18	100½	103⅝
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 2, 03	..	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	112¾	May 10	110½	Jan 9	111	May 29	111⅛	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	107⅝	Apr 24	104½	May 8	105½	June 10	104½	105½
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	103½	Ja 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	108½	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. fund-ing g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103¾	Jy 26, 04	..	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 10, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	270	..
Astor National.	250,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Batty Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($250)	500,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
City Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	155	165
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	280	285
Coal & Iron Nat.	301,000	..	..	.....	235	245
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	400	475
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	205	215
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	148	155
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	..	120
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	380	390
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue.	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 05	3500	3800
Fifth National.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St.	100,000	7	S	May 1, 05	300	..
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	205	210
Gallatin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($50)	750,000	3	Q	Feb. 1, 05	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	355	395
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	Dec 31, 04	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	490	505
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	585	595
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	150	160
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	2½	C	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	265	275
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	285	300
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 05	150	160
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	275	285
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris.	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	330
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	192	200
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	485	510
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	310	315
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	208
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 05	185	200
Nineteenth Ward.	200,000	2½	Q	Mar

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 10, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 03	87	90
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	103	104
Bay State:	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	100
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	4½	5½
††Do 5s.....	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	65	68
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	108½	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	108
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Aug 15,00	59	62
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949.....	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	93¼	94½
Do p.l.5s, 1918.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102	105
†Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	101	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	110	112
Do 1st 5s....	10,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	109	109¾
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	65	75
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908....	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
†Logansport & W.V.1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	105½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 05	280	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	110	112
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	113	115
Do con.5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	109	112
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	107
†Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	98	100
††St.Paul(Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	97	99
South. Lt. & Tr col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	88	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	3	5
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	45	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	70	74
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	90	94
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	109	110
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	40	60
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	92	96
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1905	27	31
††Do1st5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	94	97
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	35	S	Jan., 1905	123	130
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	80	85
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer ..	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	540
Germania ($50)..	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25).	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	180	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	400	450
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)..	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	200	..
Pacific ($25)..	200,000	50		Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	245	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	70	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	85	..
W'chester ($100).	500,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	400	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk.N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Mar., 1905	71	74
American Can..	41,233,300				11½	12
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 05	69¾	70
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	May 20,05	126	128
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	96	98½
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	26	30
Do pf.. ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	3½	4½
A.Gr'phone ($10)	1,392,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	4¾	5
Do pf.. ($10)..	1,392,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	8¾	9
††Am. Malt. 6s..	3,882,000	2	S	June 1, 05	102	103
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	1¼	1½
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	35	40
Do preferred..	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	100
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	5
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	27	28
††Dolst5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	87	88
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)..	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	4⅝	5¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	4	Q	June 1, 05	127¼	131
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	135	150
Do pf., ($50).	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	140	152
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	112	114

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 10, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅜	7½
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Casein of Am..	5,392,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	68	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	129	132
Cent. Fireworks	1,403,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,397,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	67	71
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3½
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	19
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	74	77
Chesb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B...	3,829,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf..	2,600,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	101
Do 2d pf....	2,570,600	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	2⅞	6½
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¾
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s.	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	21	24
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg..	6,250,000	1½	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	63	65
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do 1st 5s....	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	101	103
Det. & Mack....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	65	71
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	95	100
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	..	10
Electric Boat...	4,999,600	..	..	.....	29	33
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	71	76
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1898	15½	17
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	20	22
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Empire Steel...	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H'Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	⅝
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Apr 20, 05	*23⅝	24⅝
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*4⅞	5⅛
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid.....	6,500,000	4	..	.....	163½	166
Do full paid..	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	163	168
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	19	23½
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal....	1,385,200	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,030,000	..	..	.....	24	25
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	39
Do deb. 5s...	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	100,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Hoaston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	2¾
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	24	26
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 05	93	97½
Interbor. R. T..	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	204	205
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	10¾	11
Do preferred.	52,356,800	..	..	.....	26½	27½
††Do 4s....	52,000,000	2¼	S	Apr., 1905	77	79
Internat. Salt..	18,750,000	..	..	.....	23	25
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	62	68
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	8	12
Do preferred.	9,997,500	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip.....	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s....	3,776,300	3	S	Dec., 1904	106	..
††Do deb. 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10)...	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel..	34,971,400	..	..	.....	74	78
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	13½	15⅞
Lorillard (P.).pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 05	145	..
Mackay Co's..	30,000,000	1	Q	Jan 10, 05	39	39½
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 05	72½	73¾
Mad. Sq. Gar...	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Trun. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3
Marconi W. T. of America..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¼	..
Mergenthaler ..	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,05	188	189
Mex Gov't 5s...	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat. Const.					7¾	..
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5).....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Nat. Sugar pf..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	106	108
N. Y. & Q. El..	1,250,000	..	..	.....	55	61
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	84	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8½	8¾
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities.	395,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	164½	164½
Do stub.....	3,954,000	..	..	.....	250	275
Otis Elevator...	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	49	52
Do preferred.	5,489,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	106	109
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	¼
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	4	6
Pope Mfg	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20	23
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	5,250,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	208
Royal B. Pow..	10,000,000	8		1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,05	168	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	4,849,000	3½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	257	270
Seaboard Air L.	37,500,000	..	..	.....	19	19¼
Do preferred.	24,000,000	..	..	.....	38	38½
Do 5s.....rred.	5,000,000	1¾	..	Sep. 1, 04	100	101
Do n. con.w.i	35,976,830	..	..	.....	24¾	25¼
Do n.2d pf.w.i	17,923,350	..	..	.....	81	83
Do n.1stpf.w.i	7,025,000	..	..	.....	50	51¼
Do rights.....					½	¾
Singer Mfg:....	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1905	650	665
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	20	25
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Dec 23,04	105	120
Stand. Milling..	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	30	33
††Do 1st 5s...	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	78	78½
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	15	Q	Mar 15,05	605	607
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co.....	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	107¾	108¾
Do 1st 5s,1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	100¾	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	3	..	Jan 25, 05	*24	26

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 10, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
Tintic Co. ($5)...	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	9
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)...	1,000,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*12⅝	13
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1881	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s....	350,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	¾
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	..	S	Apr. 1, 05	85	90
Do 1st pf.....	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	120
Do 2d pf.....	4,165,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	120
Un. B. P. & P..	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅝
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	9½	10½
United Copper..	45,000,000	..	..	.....	24	24⅝
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	70	72
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	89	92
U.S.Leat.new,w.i	40,000,000	..	..	.....	40	41
Do pf.new,w.i	40,000,000	..	..	.....	100	101
Do 1st 5s,n.,w.i	45,000,000	..	..	.....	98½	99
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	5	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141½	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1909..	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock...	800,000	¾	S	Jan., 1905	30	33
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	93	96
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s,1914.	500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108	111
Do 2d 5s,1905.	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	99½	101
B. & W. E. gen. 5s 1933.	250,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	101	105
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	237½	239
††Do 1st con. 5s 1941....	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108½	110
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939....	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	112	115
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	103	107
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	340	355
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.N.& E.R.	1,890,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	180	185
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
Con. Tr. of N.J.	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	97	100
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	82	83
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	15,000,000	2½	S	June 1905	108½	109¼
Do 1st 5s,1942	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Do 5s,ser. 1914	550,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100½	103½
42d St.&Grand St	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
42d St.,Man.&St.	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
N.Av.1st 6s,1910	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	107	109
Do inc. 6s,1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar. 1905	108	109
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955.....	1,560,000	..	..	.....	80	90
Grand Rapids Ry	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	92	93
Do preferred.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	63
Int.T. R. of Buf.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Do preferred.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	28½	32
Kingston City	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	72
††Do 4s.....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	82	83½
J.C.,H. & P. 4s.	15,175,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	76½	77¼
††Nassau Elec. Bkn.con.4s,1951	15,102,000	1	S	May, 1905	76½	77¼
Ninth Avenue...	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	86	88
Nor. Hudson Co. Ry. ext. 5s....	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Jer. St. Ry. 1st 4s, 1948....	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Pub. Serv. Corp. Do certifs.....	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77½	78¾
Rochester Ry...	$25,000,000	..	..	.....	115	125
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	69	70
Do 5s.1930	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar. 1905	98	101
Do 2d 5s,1933	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108½
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1946	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Second Av. stk.	650,000	2	S	Mar. 1905	82	85
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	1,362,000	2¼	Q	Mar. 1905	208	211
Sixth Av. stock	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114½	116
So. Boul. 5s,1945	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
So. Ferry 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	105	108
Syracuse R. T.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan.,1905	118½	121
Do preferred.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Third Av. 1st g. 5s, 1937....	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	84	..
Do gen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar. 1905	107½	109
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	..
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,1908	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	106	110
Do deb.5s,1906	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	96	99
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942.....	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	110	112½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	33½	36½
Do preferred.	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	89¾	90
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	85½	89
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943..	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	100¼
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended June 9

Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, silver bullion....	$32,243
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, gold bullion.....	710
Finance, Colon, gold bullion.....	5,113
Finance, Colon, silver bullion.....	1,264
Havana, Vera Cruz, silver bullion.....	11,938
Seneca, Tampico, silver bullion.....	18,057
Seneca, Tampico, gold bullion.....	1,619
Sarnia, Pto. Colombia, gold bullion....	11,445
Segurança, Colon, gold bullion.....	22,589
Segurança, Corinto, gold bullion.....	1,200
Segurança, Puntarenas, gold bullion....	3,877
Sarnia, Baranquilla, gold bullion.....	3,680
Sarnia, Cartagena, gold bullion.....	4,350
Capri, Barbadoes, gold ore.....	2,285
Zulia, Maracaibo, American gold coin.	30,000
Fontabelle, Martinique, Am. gold coin.	300
Fontabelle, Martinique, Am. silver coin	41
Fontabelle, Martinique, for. silver coin	48
Fontabelle, Martinique, for. gold coin..	140
Philadelphia, Pto. Cabello, Am. gold coin	9,450
Philadelphia, Curacao, Am. gold coin..	2,450
Prins der Nederlanden, St. Marc, Am. gold coin.....	500
Prins der Nederlanden, Curacao, for. silver coin.....	1,430
Cherokee, Grand Turk, Am. sil. coin...	306
Total.....	$164,924

Exports, New York, June 5 to 10.

June 5, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, sil. coin, Aus.....	$1,892
5, Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, London, silver bars.....	59,298
6, Oceanic, London silver bars....	147,986
6, Valdivia, Gonaives, gold coin, U. S.	500
7, La Touraine, Havre, silver bars	167,335
7, Cherokee, Santo Domingo, sil. coin, U. S.....	17,700
7, Cherokee, Santo Domingo, gold coin, U. S.....	123,100
8, Vigilancia, Progreso, gold coin, U. S.	5,000
9, New York, London, silver bars	326,360
	$sss,171

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 2, Campania, London, silver bars..	$61,820
2, St. Paul, Southampton, sil. bars	29,778
2, Fontabelle, Demerara, sil. bars	148
2, Fontabelle, Demerara, sil. coin, Mexican	239
Total.....	$91,157

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 10, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York....	$1,246,867,760	$907,414,748	+54.4
Boston	116,480,923	91,719,028	+27.0
Philadelphia ..	114,245,378	73,338,832	+55.4
Baltimore	18,060,179	16,565,039	+12.0
Chicago	181,634,808	140,128,017	+15.4
St. Louis.....	50,000,922	45,504,889	+ 9.9
New Orleans..	13,272,117	14,533,570	- 8.8
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,721,171,227	$1,189,403,927	+44.7
Other cities, 5 days	278,927,632	242,197,624	+15.2
Total all cities, 5 days.....	$2,000,098,859	$1,431,601,551	+39.7
All cities, 1 day	410,761,428	331,568,375	+23.9
Total, all cities, for week....	$2,410,860,287	$1,763,169,926	+36.7

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Je. 10.	$2,410,860,287	$1,763,169,926	$2,232,044,335
Je. 3..	2,411,140,485	1,635,187,338	2,426,946,756
My. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,380
My. 20	2,726,710,936	2,007,476,894	1,345,213,423
My. 13.	2,545,107,062	1,996,400,349	2,139,595,000
My. 6.	3,230,910,789	2,191,761,452	2,156,434,008
Ap. 29.	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,022
Ap. 22.	2,867,455,980	1,912,386,338	2,151,907,445
Ap. 15.	3,068,395,927	1,979,086,990	2,254,946,545
Ap. 8..	3,044,956,632	2,002,117,229	1,966,250,874
Mh.28.	2,705,299,909	1,908,717,009	1,951,454,709
Mh.18.	3,010,872,290	1,918,830,549	2,125,488,036
Mh. 11.	2,696,706,081	1,757,772,460	2,321,974,907
Mh. 4.	3,386,001,427	1,938,886,933	2,464,581

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,386,900.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $5,968,-980.37.) book value	5,858,980.37
Amount loaned on collaterals	34,509,765.15
Other loans, including bills purchased	28,731.87
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $340,215.00)	
Overdrafts	846.72
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	1,092.15
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	4,454,815.42
Specie	27,803.84
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	10,840.00
	$47,359,355.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $9,859,157.06; surplus on book value	9,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	859,157.06
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	17,107,071.90
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	8,727,430.65
Amount due trust companies	3,364,038.07
Amount due banks and bankers	2,605,802.85
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks	2,243,547.95
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unclaimed equities $1,034.37	
Unearned int. on policy loans 78,178.81	
Reserved for taxes 118,018.98	
Treasurer's account 1,277.63	
Checks accepted 253,797.19	
	452,306.98
	$47,359,355.52

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $31,854,425.11; average rate of interest paid thereon, .027%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALVIN W. KRECH, President, and FREDERICK W. FULLE, Secretary, of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 15 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALVIN W. KRECH, President.
FREDERICK W. FULLE, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of June, 1905, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] M. L. HAVEY,
Notary Public, New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE PEOPLE'S BANK

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,924,593.05
Overdrafts		40
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$306,485.63	
Due from approved reserve agents	550,000.00	
		856,485.63
Banking house and lot		75,000.00
Stocks and bonds		18,287.50
Specie		115,291.15
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		340,808.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$139,890.29	
Other items carried as cash	89,512.35	
		229,402.64
Total		$3,559,869.27

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$200,000.00
Surplus fund	350,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	79,734.77
Due depositors	2,929,101.61
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	87.45
Due savings banks	421.09
Due building and loan associations	524.35
Total	$3,559,869.27

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

SCOTT FOSTER, President, and JOHN B. FORSYTH, Asst. Cashier of People's Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 393 and 395 Canal Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

SCOTT FOSTER, President.
JOHN B. FORSYTH, Asst. Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1905, before me.

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
Kings County, New York,
Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,707,988.04
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers		317,775.83
Real estate		5,200.00
Stocks and bonds		168,211.12
Specie		648,062.09
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		212,540.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,862,603.82	
Other items carried as cash	21,377.46	
		1,883,981.28
Total		$6,943,778.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	296,428.47
Due depositors	5,246,132.00
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	88,634.96
Due savings banks	306,582.93
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	6,000.00
Total	$6,943,778.36

CASMIR TAG, President.
J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

DONALD MACKAY, Member New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
LATHAM A. FISH
GEO. D. MACKAY, Member New York Stock Exchange
G. TROWBRIDGE HOLLISTER
and
F. W. KENDRICK

Comprising a majority of the members of the late firm of VERMILYE & CO.

Mackay & Co.
Bankers
Nassau and Pine Streets, New York
13 Congress Street, Boston
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Chicago Representative
W. Edwin Stanley, The Rookery

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For Sale—$400,000.00
7% Preferred Capital Stock
of the
Consumers' Park Brewing Co.,
(Incorporated under the laws State of New York,) is offered in lots of $1,000 and upward at par.

FINANCIAL CONDITION
January 1, 1905.

ASSETS, all depreciations charged off, and NOT including good will	$1,850,000.00
LIABILITIES, (all,) including bonded indebtedness of FOUR breweries	900,000.00
NET WORTH	$950,000.00

This company is capitalized for $1,000,000.00 ($500,000.00 preferred and $500,000.00 common stock.) The common is all held by consumers (saloon keepers) in the trade. The sale of the preferred stock will increase the assets by an equal amount.

The company now owns four (4) breweries, and proposes to acquire others. The present sales assure a profit of over $100,000 p. a.

For further particulars or full investigation address or call

Thomas J. Nugent, C. P. A.,
Suite 507, Times Building, 42d St.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE CHELSEA EXCHANGE BANK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$583,895.98
Overdrafts		866.68
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$4,273.61	
Due from approved reserve agents	60,179.86	
		64,453.47
Other real estate	$32,500.00	
		32,500.00
Mortgages owned		47,500.00
Stocks and bonds		15,607.50
Specie		2,819.61
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		61,777.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$25,202.95	
Other items carried as cash	182.24	
		25,385.19
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	$3,418.42	
Payment on account of contract for vault	347.78	
		3,766.20
		$838,561.63

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes, paid	17,648.17
Due depositors	670,913.46
	$838,561.63

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

IRVING M. SHAW, President, and A. E. STILGER, Cashier of Chelsea Exchange Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 259 West Thirty-fourth Street in the Borough of Manhattan, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the Banking Law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

IRVING M. SHAW, President.
A. E. STILGER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of June, 1905, before me.

[Seal of Notary.] W. A. LOEB, No. 56 Notary Public, Kings Co., certificate filed in New York Co.

MECHANICS-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK, ST. LOUIS,

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'mts.	$18,367,325.84	
From other bks.	5,546,652.17	
Cash	5,599,717.01	$29,514,195.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,000,000.00	
Surp. & profits	2,665,051.83	
Deposits	24,849,143.17	$29,514,195.02

Walker Hill, Pres. H. P. Hilliard, V. Pres.
W. J. Kinsella, V. Pres. Ephron Catlin, V. Pres.
L. A. Battaile, Cash. J. S. Calfee, Asst. Cash.
J. A. Berninghaus, Asst. Cash.
G. M. Trumbo, Asst. Cash.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CLEVELAND, OHIO,

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv'mts.	$16,942,394.80	
From other bks.	5,105,571.62	
Cash	2,772,065.45	$24,820,031.67

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$2,500,000.00	
Surp. & profits	850,241.54	
Circulation	600,000.00	
Deposits, &c.	20,869,790.13	$24,820,031.67

Chas. E. Farnsworth, Cashier.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AVE. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 149TH ST.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Atlanta and Birmingham 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.
To Pay 4.25-100 on the Investment.
An Underlying Mortgage of the Seaboard System.
Tapping the heaviest tonnage district of the South.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
Bankers
Members of the N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges
25 Nassau Street, New York
43 State Street BOSTON — 205 La Salle Street CHICAGO
Maryland Telephone Building BALTIMORE
Investment Securities
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight.
Commission Orders executed in all the principal Markets.

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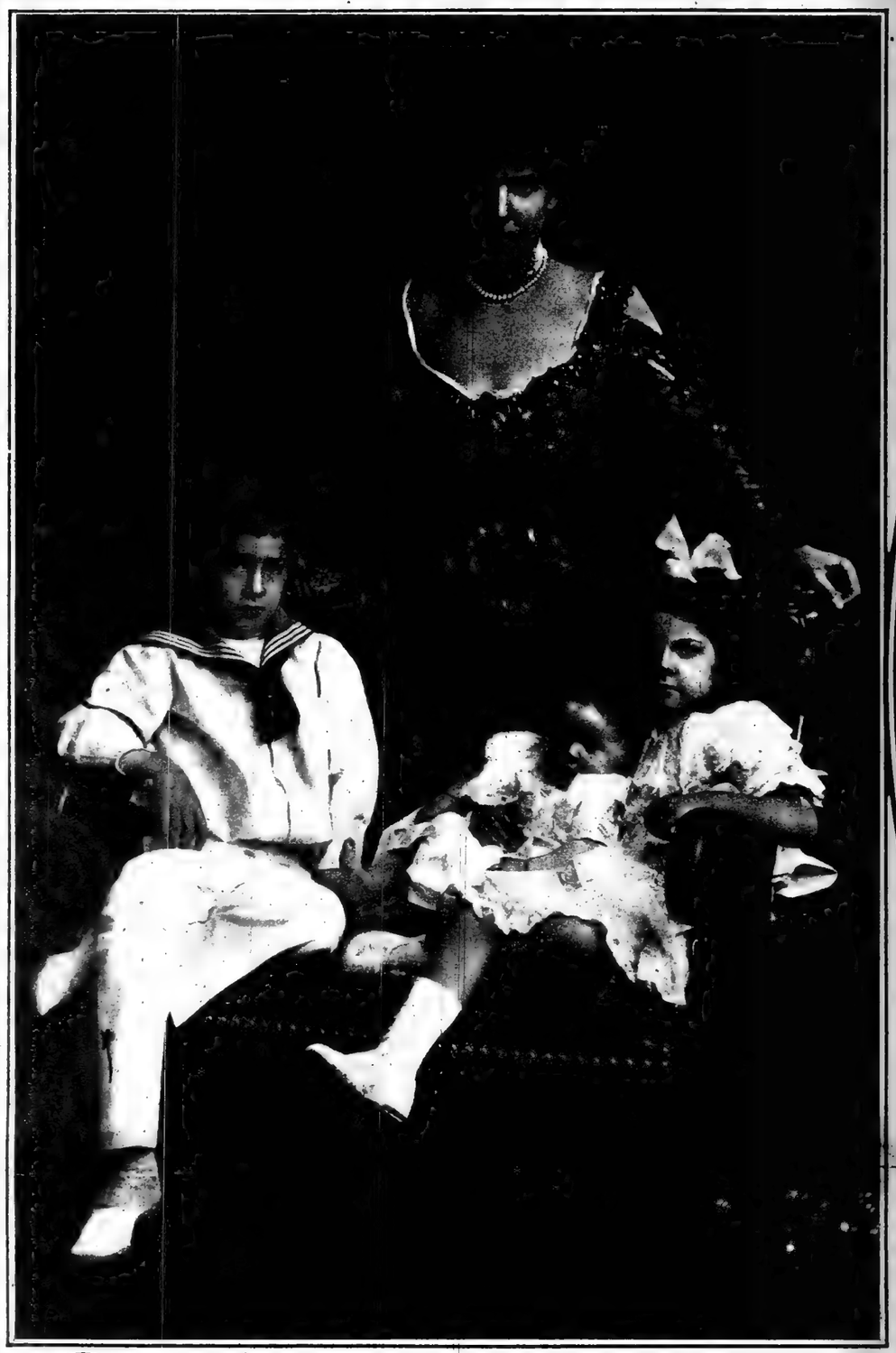
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JUNE 11 1905

Pictorial Section, Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, June 11, 1905.



Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie and Children. (Photo by Schloss)



Mrs. W. Burke and Children. (Photo by Schloss)

Child Life and Motherhood.



Miss Sue Stuart, in "Lifting the Lid," at the Aerial Gardens. (Photo by McIntosh)



(Photo by Schloss)

Miss Beatrice Morgan, at Proctor's 125th St.

Miss Greta Burdick, in "Sergeant Brue." (Photo by Hall)

Miss Irene Cameron in "Sergeant Brue." (Photo by Hall)



Miss Clara Morton, (The Four Mortons at the Paradise Roof Garden. (Photo by Bushnell)



(Photo by Hall)

Miss Lucille St. Claire, in "When We Were 41," at the Wistaria Grove.



Miss Roma Snyder, in "Fantana." (Photo by Tonnele)



Photos by Davis & Sanford.



Miss May A. Naudain



Mrs. R. G. Gillespie

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(Shawnee Post-Office, Pa.)
SHAWNEE HOUSE—I. R. Transue. 50.
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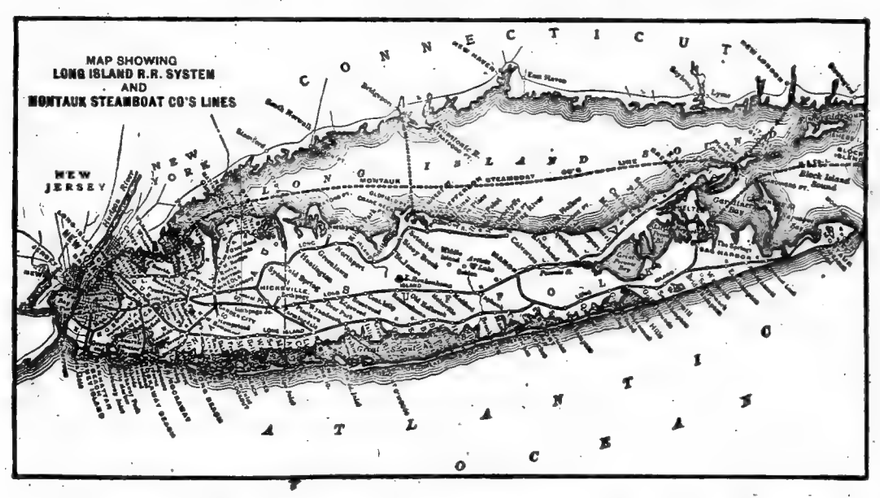
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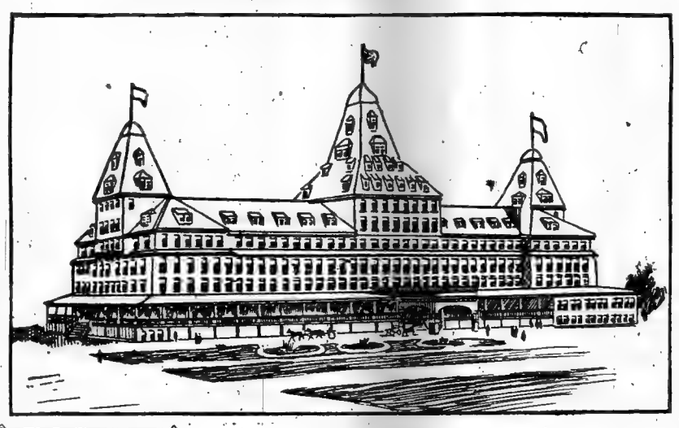
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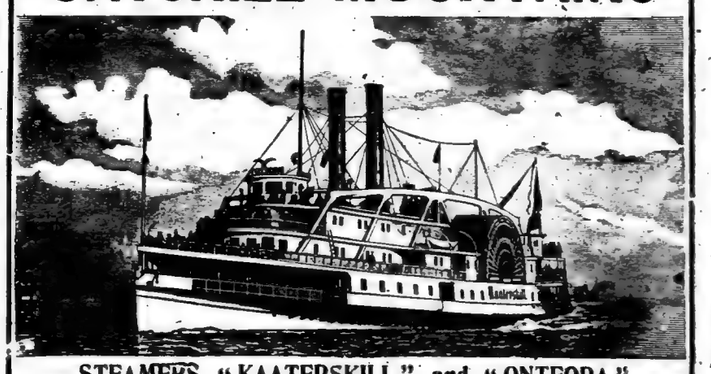
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; clear Tuesday; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,306. **** NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark, TWO CENTS. Elsewhere

JAPANESE EXPECT WAR TO CONTINUE

Distrust Russia and Demand Caution at Every Step.

PRESIDENT'S ACT IS LAUDED

Mr. Roosevelt Returns to Washington and Takes Up Peace —Russia Waits On Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, June 11.--General opinion betrays distrust of Russian sincerity and urges extreme caution at every step.

It is pointed out that the situation is favorable to Russia and unfavorable to Japan, inasmuch as the war is still confined to the territory of a neutral power and the Russian dominions are intact.

Concerning the place of conference, all agree that the Russian plenipotentiaries should come East, either to Peking, Tien-Tsin, or Ta Pass.

A prominent journal reminds the country that it has hitherto been winning armed victories, and now it is called upon to win a harder victory over itself and show to the world Japan's magnanimity. There is no symptom of exultation. All regard the final outcome as still uncertain.

The greatest admiration is felt for the United States, which, in a unique degree possesses the confidence of all nations as a promoter of the true interests of humanity.

TOKIO, June 11.—President Roosevelt's instructions to Minister Griscom on the subject of peace were delayed in transmission and did not reach the legation until late yesterday afternoon.

A press message on Thursday brought the earliest public intimation of prospective peace negotiations, but pending the receipt of the formal message from President Roosevelt and the transmission of Japan's response, the censor refused to allow the transmission of press telegrams bearing on the subject. All information was withheld from the public until 6 o'clock to-night, when the Foreign Office issued a statement containing President Roosevelt's letter and Foreign Minister Komura's response, and newsboys were quickly on the streets of the capital with extra editions of the newspapers.

The Jiji says: "Japan has shown a willingness to appoint plenipotentiaries to meet the Russians and negotiate peace; but it is premature to think this will lead to the ultimate conclusion of peace. Much as Japan would like to see peace effected, nothing short of the full rights of victors and placing the peace of the Orient on a permanent basis will satisfy Japan.

"It is premature to discuss terms of peace. It probably will become necessary to arrange an armistice at the commencement of negotiations, and it will be essential to obtain some guarantee before concluding an armistice in order to prevent the interests and positions of Japan from suffering in the event of negotiations being broken off.

"The great and unprecedented Japanese victory must not be forgotten. Russia's great power is not easily broken down. It might require years before the ultimate result of the war is attained. Japan does not fear the prolongation of the war, but the heavy losses of lives involved move the people from the depths of their hearts."

The Nichi Nichi writes in the same strain, warning the people not to count on peace while the war party in Russia continues to exert its influence over the Emperor. It urges Japan to insist on some guarantee so as to secure its protection if an armistice should be declared. Japan's terms may not be exacting, the paper says, but the fact of her unqualified victory must not be forgotten.

ST. PETERSBURG UNMOVED.

Czar Will Let Tokio Arrange Details of Meeting of Envoys.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Russia appears to have yielded to the inevitable.

The unbroken series of reverses on land and sea, culminating in the irreparable disaster of Tsu-Shima, has, notwithstanding the desperate efforts of the war party, moved the Emperor to broach the subject of peace.

The chances of a speedy termination of the conflict are now distinctly promising, but it is premature to speak of them with absolute confidence. Negotiations have not yet begun, and, remembering the vacillations that have hitherto characterized Tsarskoe-Selo it would be foolhardy to say that peace is assured.

But every foreign office now admits that the chances are good. For this the world is obliged mainly, if not solely, to President Roosevelt, who personally initiated and resolutely carried out efforts to bring the belligerents together.

The faint rumors of impending peace that had appeared in the Russian papers had not prepared the public for such a surprise as President Roosevelt's note. Indeed, although the note was published last night, it is doubtful if a majority of the people of St. Petersburg realize what has happened. There is not the slightest evidence of public

Continued on Page 2.

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Arrivals of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 7.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 7.
Society.—Page 9.
Weather Report.—Page 9.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

WOMAN HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Jammed Between Two Vehicles and May Lose a Leg.

Three people were injured, one of them a woman, in a collision between a south-bound Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue car and a north-bound Broadway car at the intersection of the tracks, Broadway and Forty-fourth Streets. Both were open cars. The accident, occuring in front of the Hotel Astor, at 1:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon, attracted a crowd which blocked Times Square.

Those injured were the only passengers on the north-bound car, which was directly across the track used by south-bound cars when the crash came. Miss Susie B. Tyrell, who was most hurt, had just signaled to the conductor to stop at Forty-fifth Street, in which she lives, and had less than 200 feet to go when the collision occurred. She was thrown out by the shock and was jammed in between the front platform of the south-bound car and the running board of the other. Both bones in her right leg were broken just below the knee. Her left leg was badly injured. She was unconscious when she was taken from between the cars.

Alfred J. Pickard of 6 West One Hundred and Third Street, was close at hand in his automobile. He volunteered to take the injured woman to the hospital. She was lifted into the machine, which then raced to the Roosevelt Hospital, where she was receiving medical attention in less than ten minutes after she was hurt. Dr. Coerr, who attended her, said that she had sustained a compound fracture of the right leg, and that it was probable that amputation would be necessary. She is forty-one years old, and lives at 220 West Forty-fifth Street.

James Carew, twenty-nine years old, of 257 West Fifty-eighth Street, and E. V. Matchett forty-one yars old, whose business address is 120 Liberty Street, were on the seat immediately in front of Miss Tyrell. Mr. Carew's right hand was crushed and he was bruised about the head. Mr. Matchett is a cripple. His crutch was smashed into splinters and he was bruised. Both men refused medical aid.

The south-bound car, which eye witnesses said was to blame for the accident, was well filled with passengers, among them half a dozen women. There was a panic aboard, but beyond a few bruises nobody on this car was hurt. The front plaform of the car was wrecked and the windows in front were shattered. The running board of the north-bound car, which bore the brunt of the collision, was broken to pieces, and the side of the car was badly damaged. Traffic was tied up for about fifteen minutes.

TIE-UP ON THE LONG ISLAND.

Another Trial of Automatic Switch System Causes Trouble.

The Long Island Railroad made another trial of its new automatic switch tower system yesterday and again met disaster. The first experiment was on election day, when the whole road was tied up. Yesterday it was not that bad, but nearly all of the trains were late. The worst trouble was on the Rockaway branch, where a train was derailed Thousands of Sunday excursionists were delayed hours in getting home.

The crowds that went to Long Island City yesterday morning found the trains a little uncertain, but they got to the various beach resorts only a little late. It was in the evening when the night shift took charge of the switching apparatus that the trouble came.

One car of a Jamaica local left the track at Berlin village, and the Rockaway division was completely tied up for several hours. The passengers who escaped with nothing worse than a bad shaking up walked two miles back to Long Island City. There they had a long wait for trains to take them home. The information bureau at the station was closed early, the telegraph operators had departed, and even the telephone booths were locked up. The stranded passengers were unable to get information or to wire their families, and they used strong language about the road.

The crowds at the beaches waited two hours for trains in the evening. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit captured those who tired of waiting and reaped a harvest.

It was said last night that the automatic switch system would be working this morning.

SKIPPER SAVES A BOY.

But Couldn't Prevent a Man from Drowning After Rowboat Upset.

Cecil Smith, twenty-two years old, a machinist, who lived at 362 Union Street, and Richard Meyer, a boy, who lives at 330 Hicks Street, started in a rowboat from the dock at the foot of Fifty-eighth Street, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. When they were a short distance out their little boat was caught by the tide, and Smith, who was at the oars, lost control of it. With a bang the boat struck against the pier at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street and capsized, throwing both Smith and Meyer into the water.

Capt. Roderweis of the Arbuckle bark Jacob A. Stamler was on the deck of the Stamler, and when he saw the two go over he plunged into the water and made for the boy first. After a struggle he succeeded, with the aid of others, in getting young Meyer ashore and then dived after Smith. The man had disappeared. After swimming around until he was exhausted, Capt. Roderweis was compelled to give up the search.

Ambulance Surgeon Eastmond of the Norwegian Hospital revived young Meyer, and he was sent home. Up to a late hour last night the body of Smith had not been recovered.

VANDERBILT TO BUILD LAKE.

Artificial Sheet of Water Will Cover 10,000 Acres.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 11.—It was authoritatively stated to-day that George W. Vanderbilt will build a lake in the Transylvania section, which will cover an area of 10,000 acres in the Pink Bed Valley, in the heart of Mr. Vanderbilt's hunting and fishing preserves.

The Pink Bed region, where Mr. Vanderbilt's lodge is located, is famous for its fishing.

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, taking effect Sunday, June 18th.—Adv.

SCHEDULES BEATEN BY 18-HOUR TRAINS

Pennsylvania Special at Pittsburg at 12:30 This Morning.

CHEERED ALONG THE WAY

Is Expected to Reach Chicago Ahead of Time—East-Bound Train's Fast Run.

Special to The New York Times.

ABOARD THE WEST-BOUND PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, PITTSBURG, Monday, June 12.—The Pennsylvania Special, the fastest long-distance train in the world, arrived in here at 12:30 this morning the run from New York, a distance of 437.5 miles, in 492 minutes.

When the train pulled into the Union Station more than 500 people were there to meet it. In two minutes it will start for Chicago, 467 miles away.

Pennsylvania Railroad officials are confident the train will arrive in Chicago ahead of time.

The honors of the run thus far belong to Engineer William Gettaney and Engine 2,424. Taking up the train at Altoona seven and one-half minutes late at 10:17½ o'clock, the man and the machine brought it into Pittsburg on time at 12:30 this morning, the run of 117.7 miles over the summit of the Alleghenies being made in two hours twelve and one-half minutes with Gettaney's engine. Another of the same type, No. 2,408, was coupled on at Altoona to help on the run to Gallitzen at the mountain top. This distance, a stiff up-hill pull of twelve miles around the famous Horseshoe Curve, was made in twenty minutes.

Without stopping the train, No. 2,408 was cut loose, and Gettaney, with No. 2,424, went bowling down the western side of the mountains at a great pace. At one time a speed of eighty miles an hour was attained. Gettaney is noted for his ability to make high speed, and he was highly complimented by the officials for the feat to-night. The lateness at Altoona was due to wet rails caused by a rainstorm in the Juniata Valley.

President Underwood of the Erie looked up from his novel just before Pittsburg was reached long enough to say: "It is an event in railroading of worldwide interest. I must be in Chicago at 9 o'clock to-day, and I knew the Pennsylvania special would put me there. This run is truly typifying achievements hitherto unequaled."

The West is more enthusiastic than the East and a big ovation awaits the passing of the special all through Ohio and Indiana. Its arrival in Chicago will be memorable to railroad men for years to come.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE WEST-BOUND PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, ALTOONA, Penn., June 11.—The Pennsylvania Special, the new eighteen-hour flier, on its first journey to Chicago passed here in the Alleghenies at 10:10 to-night, 331 miles from New York in distance, six hours and fifty minutes in time. Short as this measure is in hours, it is an inadequate index of the train's speed.

For the eighteen-hour train is in truth a train of seventeen hours and forty minutes, twenty minutes being allowed for the ferry from Twenty-third Street, New York, to Jersey City. Thus the 531 miles now accomplished have been done in five hours and fifty-five minutes, including two stops totaling eleven minutes.

The train started from Jersey City at 4:14 o'clock this afternoon, under the supervision of C. M. Scheaffer and Frank N. Barksdale of the road's passenger department, its four cars filled with passengers, eagerly interested in every possible development in the journey. It was drawn the first stage of its trip by Engine 1,416, a big hundred-and-twenty-tonner of the Atlantic type, built at the company's Altoona shops, her boiler modeled like an inverted cone, the better to cleave the air.

This powerful machine was driven today by Engineer John H. Warren, who in consideration of the strain to be undergone in speeding the flier on 190 miles of its journey will be required to perform this service only on alternate days, a consideration that will be granted also to his five fellows of the five other engines that are required to draw the train over the 904 miles in its route to Chicago.

From the beginning it was an even pace; once under headway the miles were left behind in fifty-five seconds each or thereabout. Sometimes in fifty seconds, when the track was exceptionally straight and level. At the end of the first hour sixty-five miles had been covered, and North Philadelphia, the first stopping place, eighty-four miles from Jersey City, was reached in eighty-one minutes, six minutes ahead of schedule time.

Perhaps five minutes would have been clipped from this record but for overhauling and loafing behind the Congressional Limited out of Jersey City half an hour earlier, a train in its day the pride of the road and famous the world over for its speed.

From North Philadelphia by the Mantua cut-off to the tracks of the main line to the West, thus cutting out Broad Street Station, the train took up its progress toward Harrisburg at 5:41 o'clock. After thundering by the railway yards at a moderate pace, the level tracks of the open country again gave opportunity for speed, and the story of the New York Division was duplicated—a smooth, even gait of 65 miles an hour, sustained, as it seemed, with perfect ease, and, so far as the passengers could judge, with equal safety.

Arriving at Harrisburg at 7:30, one minute ahead of time, the train was overhauled, and six minutes later left behind, as it resumed its flight toward the mountains, the St. Louis Express, which had left New York almost two hours earlier. At Harrisburg Engine No. 1,112, Engineer R. H. Greenwood, was attached for the run to Altoona.

All the way the journey has been marked by the applause of thousands gathered at the stations and elsewhere along the tracks. All the way except at one spot, just south of New Brunswick. There a baseball game was in progress, and leaning against the railroad company's fence with their backs toward the tracks were a hundred spectators of the game.

The pitcher of the New Brunswick Young Tigers, having spat upon the ball, was carefully polishing it with his hand

Continued on Page 2

MOORS KILL VICE CONSUL.

British Subject Slain and Two Governments Vigorously Protest.

TANGIER, June 11.—Moors entered the Austrian Vice Consulate at Mazagan on June 6 and murdered Vice Consul Madden, a British subject, who also represented Denmark, and who had been established there for many years. They also fired at and wounded his wife. The assassins escaped.

The Austrian and British authorities have sent energetic protests to the Sultan's Foreign Minister.

LONDON, June 11.—The Tangier correspondent of The Standard says that Vice Consul Madden was murdered by a man named Bennamy, son of a wealthy Moor, in revenge for a supposed personal wrong. Bennamy and his slave, who assisted in the murder, have been arrested.

KEOKUK SWEPT BY FLOOD.

Train Comes In After 24 Hours of Isolation—Great Damage Done.

Special to The New York Times.

KEOKUK, Iowa, June 11.—After being cut off from the outside world for twenty-four hours by a flood, Keokuk sent out a Wabash train, and it returned at noon to-day, bringing the first news the city had had since Friday morning.

Much damage was wrought by the great rainstorm of Friday. Aside from the damage done to farms in hundreds of square miles of territory, the railroads which have withstood the geatest floods of fifty years went out like sandpiles.

This afternoon Major Meigs, in charge of the Mississippi River from Burlington to Hannibal, went down the river a dozen miles and inspected the Lima Lake levee on the Illinois side. The levees still stand, but there was some seeping through the bottom, and men were working with sand bags and making anchors of fence wire to strengthen them.

Alexandria inhabitants were gathered on the narrow levee in front of that town, and paddling in skiffs all over town. A citizen estimated the damage in that immediate vicinity at $800,000, and this covers but a fraction of the territory involved. Water is rushing over the northeast corner of Missouri, in many places ten feet deep.

The river is now stationary, the fall of last night having been checked by the oncoming secondary flood from the Iowa and Cedar Rivers.

50,000 SEE BUFFALO HUNT.

Bison Meat Served for 2,000 Guests of Ranch 101.

BLISS, Oklahoma, June 11.—Fifty thousand persons were entertained by the Miller brothers at "101" Ranch to-day, the visit of the National Editorial Association to the ranch being made the occasion for a buffalo hunt, a buffalo dinner, and an Indian celebration. The Santa Fé, which runs through the ranch, carried 30,000 persons to "101," and 20,000 other persons drove in to attend the show.

The Ponca and the Otoe Indians had planned a celebration to take place on the occasion of the dissolution of their tribal ties, following the allotment of their lands. The ranch bought thirty-five head of buffalo in Montana, transported them to the ranch, and planned a buffalo chase by Indians. Each of the 2,000 special guests was served with a piece of buffalo meat in connection with the dinner. Besides the buffalo chase, the programme included a Wild West show, with roping and riding contests, Indian dances, a stage robbery, and a miniature reproduction of the rush into the Cherokee strip. The programme also included a parade, beginning with the Indians, followed by the ox team and pririe schooner, and ending with an eighteen-thousand-dollar automobile.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary Hitchcock has received the following dispatch from Superintendent Noble, in charge of the Ponca Indian Agency in Oklahoma, at White Eagle, Oklahoma:

"Replying to your telegram of to-day, respectfully advise that no buffalo of any description will be slaughtered at the celebration to-morrow in honor of the National Editorial Association on Ponca tribal of lands leased by Miller Brothers, nor will any inhuman or objectionable act be permitted.

"Prior to the receipt of your telegram this evening Joe Miller had killed one old male buffalo on land owned by himself, the meat of which he proposes to serve to the editors. God pity the editors.

"No more buffalo will be killed whatever, as the Millers propose to raise a large herd on their ranch."

PANIC ON SPEEDING CAR.

A Fight and Then a Run with No Stops to Reach Police.

A telephone message to the police of the Eightieth Precinct, Staten Island, from Concord last night said that the conductor of a car, then speeding toward Stapleton, had been stabbed, and that the men who did the stabbing were still on the car.

The reserves were turned out, and met the car at Wright and Canal Streets. It came to stop, with the women passengers in a state of collapse and all on board much excited. No stabbed man was in sight.

The police arrested Martin Thompson of 583 Broome Street and Peter Tangier of 226 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, Manhattan. They, with two young women boarded the car at Midland Beach at 9:30 o'clock last night. Thompson persisted in standing upon the footboard, although ordered inside the car. This led to trouble and a fight, which lasted with intermissions until the car reached Concord.

After that the car sped on at full speed, as it had been arranged that the police should be notified. The motorman took bends and curves at full speed and women were screaming and trying to get off, but were held on by the men.

GIRL AND ESCORT BEATEN.

Seated on Bench on Speedway When Assailant Slipped Up Behind.

Ida Kaminsky, a shirtwaist maker, of 231 East Thirteenth Street, is in the J. Hood Wright Hospital as a result of an assault at One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street and the Speedway last night. Her condition is serious. Samuel Aranaw of 116 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, who was with her, is also in the hospital with severe injuries.

Miss Kaminsky and Aranaw were sitting on a bench coverlooking the river when a strange man walked up behind. He dealt the woman a terrific blow on the head with an iron bar. As Miss Kaminsky fell he struck her companion. He tried to grab Aranaw's coat, but failed, and took to his heels. Policeman Bradley heard Miss Kaminsky scream, and found her unconscious, with Aranaw trying to revive her. Bradley summoned an ambulance, and both were removed to the hospital. At the hospital it was said Miss Kaminsky's skull was probably fractured.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Has taken gold medals over all other brands.—Adv.

MANY AUTOS WRECKED IN BIG GARAGE BLAZE

One Firm Had $350,000 Worth of Machines.

SMOKE HAMPERS FIREMEN

Plant Damaged $75,000 Worth—It Is the Ranier Company's Biggest Place.

By a fire that was started at 10 o'clock last night in the five-story brick building at Ninth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, by the burning out of an electric fuse, eighty electric automobiles, belonging mostly to the large dry goods houses and sight-seeing companies were badly damaged. Several were totally destroyed. A fireman was overcome by smoke.

John T. Ranier, President of the Ranier Vehicle Equipment Company, whose machines were in the garage on the ground floor, said that if all the machines were destroyed the loss would be $350,000 for the machines alone. The damage to the plant, he said, was $75,000. The damage to the other firms in the building was estimated by Chief Binns at $100,000.

On the first floor of the building is the Ranier Electric Vehicle Company, and the Vehicle Equipment Company and garage. On the next floor is the Corbett Chair Company, and on the upper floors the Sutro Braiding Company.

Daniel Costigan, the night watchman, was on the third floor on his rounds when he heard a slight explosion, quickly followed by dense smoke. In hurrying down the stairs he fell, but got up and managed to reach the ground floor. At the door he again fell, overcome by the smoke. The firemen found him there when they broke down the door. He was soon revived.

The flames seemed fairly to leap from the cellar to the roof, and on account of the iron shutters on the windows at the ground floor, devoted to the garage, the firemen were hampered greatly in their efforts to get at the fire.

So great was the smoke and so low lying on account of the humidity that the firemen had a hard time noiding their places. They fought the flames from the Ninth Avenue frontage and the Twenty-seventh Street side. The fireboats George B. McClellan and New Yorker aided with lines of hose stretched from the river.

William Wright, a machinist, was working on an automobile when the fuse blew out, setting fire to a sofa. He grabbed a hand fire extinguisher, but it failed to put out the flames. A small can of gasoline near by exploded, and as there was a barrel of the same stuff near, Wright fled to the street and turned in an alarm. In some way he could not account for his right arm was slightly cut. Four alarms were rapidly turned in on the arrival of Chief Howe.

Early in the fire the firemen learned that there were several barrels of varnish in the chair factory. Lines of hose were carried through the adjoining tenement house to the rear to keep the flames from reaching the varnish.

Andrew O'Neil of Engine Company No. 19 was overcome by smoke and taken to the New York Hospital.

Acting Chief Binns ordered the current shut off on the Ninth Avenue elevated after the fire had been in progress some time. Meanwhile the dense smoke hung like a pall over the neighborhood. Several trains ran through it at a high rate of speed. On one, just as it reached a point opposite the burning building, all the lights went out. Women, half-suffocated by the smoke, screamed, and there was a panic for the short time the train was within the smoke cloud. The motorman did not apply the brake, and so the momentum of the train soon carried it out of the way. The lights then brightened up again. Traffic on the Ninth Avenue surface line was delayed for an hour or more.

Eighteen horses in the stable of James Carroll opposite the burning building were led out of their stalls to prevent their being suffocated. Most of the houses in the vicinity, too, were deserted on account of the smoke.

It was said that the building at one time was the barn of the old stage line and later the armory of the Ninth Regiment.

MAY JOIN ASIATIC FLEET.

Admiral Evans to Lose Two Battleships, Unofficial Report Says.

It was said by an officer attached to the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet yesterday that it was understood throughout the service that two of the first-class battleships now attached to the fleet commanded by Rear Admiral Evans were soon to be ordered to Asiatic waters to reinforce the fleet under Rear Admiral C. J. Train. Why the Atlantic fleet should be depleted to increase the Asiatic fleet the officer who gave out the information would not say.

Although no vessels have been designated, it is thought the battleship Missouri and either the Alabama or Illinois will go. The Missouri is a sister ship of the Ohio, Admiral Train's flagship, and the Alabama and Illinois are sister ships of the Wisconsin, which is also in the battleship division of the Asiatic fleet. It is likely that no announcement of the change will be made until after the naval manoeuvres.

These vessels, which are among the recent additions to the navy, would give Admiral Train one of the most powerful fleets in the Orient. In addition to the Ohio and Wisconsin, he has the Oregon and Monadnock in his battleship squadron. Among the cruisers under his command are the Baltimore, Cincinnati, and Raleigh.

A WET SUNDAY AT BRIGHTON.

The Excise Law Not Felt There or at Coney.

There was no trouble over the new excise law yesterday at the Brighton Beach Hotel, which, being of wood, has not been able to get a hotel license. Everybody who went to the big hotel got all he desired in the way of invigorating beverages.

Col. Michell, the Brooklyn Excise Commissioner, it was said, would surely visit the hotel to see that the law was enforced, but he had not been there late last night. The police did not interfere.

At Coney Island it was easy to get a drink, even many drinks, it seemed, because the police were busy escorting persons who had imbibed not wisely but too freely to the station.

The crowd at Coney Island was estimated at 150,000.

Among the sightseers were James Hazen Hyde and James R. Keene.

Through Sleeping Cars to Detroit and Mt. Clemens. Lehigh Valley R. R. Leave N. Y. 5:40 P. M., (5:25 Sundays.) Tickets 355, 1,234 B'way, N. Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN A TRAP?

Correspondent Says Oyama Has Linevitch Practically Surrounded.

LONDON, June 12.—According to the Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph Gen. Linevitch's army in Manchuria is in a hopeless position.

It is virtually surrounded, and the correspondent says that the Japanese Army will earn equal glory with the Japanese Navy if the campaign continues.

TOKIO, June 11.—The following report has been received from the headquarters of the Manchurian armies:

"On June 9, at 4 in the morning, we drove the enemy from Northern Heights of Liang-Shui-Chuan and Nan-Cheng-Tzu and occupied these positions.

"On the same day we occupied the vicinities of Erh-Shih-Lipa, ten miles to the northeast of Chang-Tu, Shu-Fang-Tai, and Tung-Chia-Tzu, ten miles north of Chang-Tu, and Hoing-Lung-Shan, thirteen miles northwest of Chang-Tu. Otherwise the situation is unchanged."

The above dispatch would indicate that Gen. Nogi has advanced against the Russian right flank. Chang-tu is about 45 miles northeast of Fukoman, which has been its base.

SUBWAY TRAIN DERAILED.

Fulton Street Station Closed—Opening at Rector Street Delayed.

One of the Subway shuttle trains running between Fourteenth and Fulton Streets was sent just after midnight this morning to the new station at Rector Street, which was ready to the opened, if the flood had not tied up the Subway. On its way the train, which contained no passengers, was derailed below Cortlandt Street, but did no serious damage to the tunnel. A wrecking crew was summoned, and the station at Fulton Street was closed for the night.

FIVE UPSET IN CATBOAT.

Ferryboat Garrett Rescues Them, Including Two Women.

The 500 passengers on the ferryboat Robert Garrett, from Staten Island, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, saw the rescue of four men, one woman, and a girl who were in a catboat that capsized off Tompkinsville, soon after the ferryboat left St. George.

Capt. Cole stopped the Garrett and lowered a lifeboat with two deckhands. They got two men, the woman, and the girl the first trip, and made a second trip for the other two men.

The occupants of the catboat were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gernghorn and Miss Mary Smith of Bay Ridge, John Hansen of Stapleton, S. I., and Carl Osborn and Alfred Anderson of Brooklyn.

ROCKEFELLER GOT HIM OUT.

Town Around Him Bought Up, Hotel Man Wants to Sell.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, June 11.—John Melin, who owns a little hotel adjoining the country estate of John D. Rockefeller at Tarrytown, has advertised his place for sale. It is believed that since Mr. Rockefeller has bought up the little village where the saloon is, Melin's business has been ruined.

Several years ago Mr. Rockefeller endeavored to buy the hotel, as he did not want liquors sold in the vicinity of his place. Mr. Melin refused to part with his hotel. Now Mr. Rockefeller is going to wipe out the village of Briggsville and transform it into an artificial lake.

RUNAWAY KILLS MRS. LAWTON

Horses Took Fright at Passing Automobile in Stamford.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 11.—Mrs. Abbie E. Lawton, aged sixty, died today from injuries received last night in a runaway accident.

Mrs. Lawton was driving with her sister, Miss Lawton, and her nephew, George L. Swar, when their horses took fright at two passing automobiles and bolted, overturning the carriage. Mrs. Lawton suffered a lesion of the brain. Her sister was quite severely hurt, but will recover. Mr. Swan's injuries were slight.

DROWNS IN CAYUGA LAKE.

Passenger Walks Off Steamboat and Sinks in 300 Feet of Water.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 11.—Carman Hoyt, forty-five years old, accidentally stepped off the steamer Hiawatha into Cayuga Lake at about midnight last night and sank in 300 feet of water, at almost the same spot where a month ago two Cornell students were drowned. Hoyt was returning from Ithaca to his home at Myers Village, accompanied by his little daughter, and was looking for the child's cloak when he fell overboard.

Hoyt is the fourth man drowned at this point within a year. The first accident was almost exactly like that of last night, when William Luce stepped off the same boat and was drowned.

SHOT IN HEAD BY A GIRL.

Man Wounded at Coney Rifle Range—Companion Locked Up.

Joseph Ryan of Ulmer Park, Brooklyn, is in the Emergency Hospital, at Coney Island, with a bullet wound in his head. Silvia Steadman, eighteen years old, of 112 West Thirty-ninth Street, Manhattan, is locked up in the Coney Island Police Station. Although admitting that she pointed the rifle at Ryan, she declares that its discharge was purely accidental.

The shooting was done in a shooting gallery at the Bowery and Jones's Walk. Capt. Dooley of the Coney Island Station was in the place at the time and ordered the girl's arrest.

POLICE BILLY SAVES A LIFE.

Leather Thong Used as Tourniquet When Artery Was Cut.

Using the leather thong of his billy as a tourniquet, Bicycle Policeman Charles E. Forrest of the Liberty Avenue Station, East New York, saved Daniel Broadhurst from bleeding to death last night at Lebohner's Dexter Park, Jamaica Avenue and Enfield Street.

Broadhurst was carrying a glass of soda water to a young woman in the dancing pavilion when he slipped and fell heavily. The glass was broken and a fragment severed an artery in a wrist. Dr. Morrison of the Bradford Street Hospital commended Forrest on his arrival. Broadhurst was taken home.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 2:30 P. M.; arrives Albany 5:20, Utica 7:14, Syracuse 8:22, Rochester 9:56, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

BIG MAIN BURSTS, TIES UP SUBWAY

Through Traffic Stops---May Be None Till Noon to-day.

ONLY SHUTTLE SERVICE NOW

$100,000 Damage Near the Grand Central—City Officials Inaccessible—Volunteer Shuts Off Flood.

A forty-eight inch water main burst yesterday afternoon in Park Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets—the unlucky district—and soon sent torrents of water into the Subway beneath. The power current in the Subway was soon short-circuited, after drenched trains had had all sorts of trouble at the spot. Then the current was shut off from Ninety-sixth Street to the Brooklyn Bridge. It was later turned on and a sort of shuttle service from the Harlem River to Seventy-second Street and from the Bridge up to Fourteenth Street inaugurated.

The regular service had not been resumed at 12:30 o'clock this morning.

The damage in the Subway, according to General Manager Hedley, was at least $100,000.

The water kept on running for four and a half hours. Then it was shut off by a volunteer, after unavailing attempts had been made to find any responsible official of the Water Department or any minor official who knew much about the task.

As soon as the water was shut off, workmen started pumping out the gallons that formed a big lake in the Subway just south of Forty-second Street.

At 1 o'clock this morning General Manager Hedley said that it would be several hours before trains could be run past Forty-second Street. It might be noon to-day, he said, before the regular service was resumed.

While the trouble was on the Interborough officials were unable to reach any responsible person in the Department of Water Supply. The water was at last shut off by a volunteer.

The main that burst was beneath the pavement on the west side of Park Avenue. Jets of water at first burst through the cobblestones in a dozen places at once and trickled down hill to Forty-second Street. The jets quickly gave way to miniature geysers, and the geysers multiplied with wonderful rapidity. It was 3:14 o'clock when the first jet showed above ground. In less than ten minutes the whole side of the street from Forty-first Street to the car tracks on Forty-second Street was under water, a rushing stream, with a surface broken in dozens of places by fountains, which spouted with such force as to lift columns of water a foot or more in diameter several feet in air.

Like a Cloudburst in Subway.

Water began to force its way through the roof and sides of the Subway and into the basement of the new Belmont Hotel, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Forty-second Street. By 4 o'clock travelers on the Subway trains, when passing underneath Forty-first Street, might have thought they were running through a cloudburst. Summer hats and light dresses suffered until train crews warned the passengers to stand in the aisles when passing this point, and gangs of station men at the Grand Central and Thirty-third Street stations held up the trains until the car windows had been closed.

At 5:40 o'clock the tracks under Forty-first Street were submerged, and when the flood topped the third rail, short circuiting the current, the power was cut off between Ninety-sixth Street and the Brooklyn Bridge, and every wheel in the Subway stopped. Many of the trains were caught between stations, and it was half an hour or more before the passengers were released. Three trains were caught between Fiftieth Street and the Grand Central, and after waiting for some little time the passengers were told to climb down to the tracks and walk to the nearest station.

Passengers Excited.

There were many women aboard these trains, who feared the third rail to such an extent that they preferred waiting indefinitely, but at last all of them were got out.

There was any amount of excitement at the stations. Passengers, after being held up for from fifteen minutes to half an hour, were in no mood to argue when they went to the ticket windows and demanded their money back. For a while trouble seemed imminent at several of the stations, but this was finally averted when General Manager Hedley, who had hurried to the Grand Central Station and taken command as soon as he learned that a main had burst and was flooding the Subway, issued an order to give all passengers transfer slips, good for a ride any time within forty-eight hours.

As soon as he reached the trouble zone the general manager rang up the Water Supply Department's repair station and asked if anything was being done to shut off the water in the main which had burst. He was informed that a "gang of men" had been sent to find the trouble and correct it. This was about 4 o'clock. In somewhat more than half an hour the "gang of men," in the shape of two laborers, Michael Mahady and Michael Branbrick, appeared in a department wagon. There was no foreman with them. They pottered around for an hour, shutting off the water from several small supply pipes, but were unable to strike the gate controlling the big main, where all the trouble lay.

The water seemed to gain force meanwhile. The slope on Park Avenue was broken here and there by the uprooting of whole bunches of cobblestones. The torrents in the Subway increased in volume. General Manager Hedley rang up the water supply people again. He was told that a relief gang had been sent out,

and that soon everything would be set right. The assurance did not assure, as Mahady and Branbrick had received no reinforcements and seemed hopelessly at sea as to what should be done.

Mr. Hedley telephoned to his main office to use every effort to get into communication with Commissioner John T. Oakley of the Water Supply Department, and, failing in this attempt, tried to reach Mayor George B. McClellan by telephone. He failed. Then, as a last resort, he telephoned a third time to the repair shop of the Department of Water Supply, in West Thirty-seventh Street.

"I am General Manager Hedley of the Interborough," he said. "I want to know what is being done to shut off the water from the main which is broken and is flooding the Subway?"

"There are men at work on it," came the reply from the other end of the wire.

Anybody in Authority? No.

"Is there anybody there in authority?" he asked.

"No."

"Nobody at all who can talk business?"

"No"

Not content with trying all the stations of the Water Supply Department with which he could connect Mr. Hedley rang up Police Headquarters, which has a direct wire to the repair station, and asked that they try to get somebody at work who would know what he was doing. The police promised to do so.

Mr. Hedley had hardly put the telephone down—it was 5:40 o'clock—when a loud explosion was heard from Forty-first Street, where a train was creeping along over rails which were under water. A short circuit had been formed and the blowing out of fuses filled the Subway with smoke and gases. Instantaneously the power was shut off. Passengers on this train, when they at last reached the platform, after going to the first car and then walking outside the rest of the way, say that they were nearly suffocated on the road from Thirty-third Street. The trip was a succession of flashes and explosions.

Smirched in Blow-Outs.

Some of the passengers who had been close to the fuses which had blown out showed blackened faces and clothing in proof of their trying experience.

With traffic shut down and matters getting worse every minute, Mr. Hedley redoubled his efforts to find somebody in authority in the Water Department or to get in communication with the Mayor. He still failed.

As soon as the power was shut off Mr. Hedley ordered that employes be placed at every entrance to the Subway to warn prospective passengers that no trains were running. In half an hour matters had been so straightened out that Mr. Hedley authorized the operations of shuttle trains above Seventy-second Street. By this time every operating official in the Interborough who could be communicated with was at his post. The resumption of trains above Seventy-second Street was followed by the operation of shuttle trains below Fourteenth Street.

"Have men at all the entrances," Mr. Hedley ordered, "so that nobody gets a ticket expecting to go through. It will be several hours now, even if the Water Department does find the trouble and shut off the inundation, before we can resume through traffic. Keep the day crews on so that the public may be informed before they buy tickets of our situation."

At 6 o'clock some reporters attempted to see how bad things really were in the Subway. Mr. Hedley explained that the tracks at Forty-first Street were lower by four feet than they were at Forty-second Street, and that the deepest water was around the curve. It was there that the short circuiting had been.

Like a Needle Bath.

Before the curve was reached it was found impossible to reach the place described by Mr. Hedley. There was water coming from all directions. The roof and sides of the tunnel formed a mammoth needle bath. There were streams spouting from the sides of the tunnel, which carried half way across the tracks, and the downpour from overhead was terrific. The exploring expedition was forced to turn back.

While the Subway people were having their troubles underground thousands choked the street about the break. The Madison Avenue cars, turning into the Park Avenue tunnel, ran through water several inches deep, to the accompaniment of all kinds of electric fireworks. The police reserves were called out from two stations. Police Inspector Walsh took charge of them.

At 6 o'clock it was noticed by the crowd gathered along the sides of the torrent that the movement seemed to be sinking. There were marked depressions in several places, five or six feet across. They could be seen only at the top of the decline near Forty-first Street, for the bottom of the hill was all under water. Up to this time those curiously inclined had been allowed to approach as close as they would. Then a bystander pointed out to the police a crack in the pavement which extended half across the street. Then a cordon was formed and the people were moved back.

It was soon evidenced that the precaution was wisely taken. With startling suddenness a section of the street about thirty feet across fell in. Then appeared a cauldron of boiling water which carried everything in its sweep. An engine house in use by the builders of the Belmont Hotel was almost ingulfed. A dozen barrels of cement were caught by the miniature whirlpool and a big tub for mixing mortar sailed proudly around in it.

No Officials in Sight.

Nothing had been seen of any more Water Department men when Mr. Hedley, who was pretty well worn out by his exertions in the Subway and the smoke and heat to which he had been subjected, walked around to the Murray Hill Hotel to get a breath of fresh air and see if there were any indications of activity on the part of the Water Department. He confessed to those who questioned him that he had been unable to get any satisfaction at all.

With the Subway trains stopped—and their stopping caused probably a hundred passengers to miss their steam trains—with the water continuing to wash away sections of Park Avenue, and with nobody who seemed able to cope with the situation in sight, there was nothing to do but watch the flood.

Inquiry had in the meanwhile been instituted to ascertain whether or not Mahady and Hanbrick would be left to pursue the solution of their problem alone. At Commissioner Oakley's residence it was said that he was out of the city. At the club, of which he is head, his secretary said that he hadn't heard anything of any break, and that Thomas Ryan of the Thirty-seventh Street repair shop was the man in charge.

At the repair shop it was said that they had turned over the break to the "high pressure gang," of which James O'Connell was foreman, and had telephoned to him to take his men to the scene. It was well after 6 o'clock, at least three hours after the break in the main had been reported to the Water Department, that it was said at the downtown station, which O'Connell is supposed to make headquarters, that he was on his way.

Before O'Connell showed up help had arrived from an unexpected source. Thomas Crimmins, brother of John D. Crimmins, and himself a contractor, heard while downtown that a water main was flooding the Subway. He was associated with Degnon, McLean & Co., the firm which laid the big mains when they were engaged on Park Avenue during the building of the Subway, and he knew in a general way the course which they took. He reached the Grand Central shortly after 7 o'clock, and there met Frank McCluskey, who had been a foreman on the work. McCluskey's knowledge was practical.

"Where is the gate to shut off that water?" Mr. Crimmins asked him.

McCluskey Knew.

"I was just hunting for the Water Supply people," McCluskey replied. "I heard there was trouble here. The place to shut that water off is Forty-second Street and Third Avenue."

Early in the afternoon a street car Inspector, stationed on Forty-second Street in front of the Grand Central, had made this self-same statement to Michael Mahady, while Mahady was shutting off a few six-inch mains and looking worried.

"I ought to know where to go," said the Inspector, "for I saw 'em put that main down. It's a forty-eight-inch affair."

When his advice fell on deaf ears, for the laborers who represented the Water Department paid no heed to advice and shut off mains to turn them on again when the flow through the break kept on, the Inspector turned and left.

When the statement came from the man who had charge of the laying of the main even the Water Department men took notice. O'Connell, Ryan, Foreman Brady, and half a dozen laborers showed up in time to accept the pilotage of McCluskey. They accompanied him to the northwest corner of Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, took up a gate cover, and closed the gate. The situation was saved. The tumultuous waters cascading down Park Avenue subsided as if by magic. The lake was transformed into a gaping chasm.

The glad news was carried to Mr. Hedley, who was at supper in the Murray Hill Hotel. He smiled when he was told that an outsider had to be called in to get at the root of the trouble.

It was just 7:40 o'clock, or four hours and a half after the flood began, when the gate was turned and the water shut off. As soon as success had been achieved Messrs. Ryan and O'Connell, with Foreman Brady and the rest of the Water Department crowd, made immediate preparations to leave. So did McCluskey. When his work was done he shrank from accepting the glory.

That was a forty-eighth-inch main?" he was asked.

"Yes, high pressure," was the reply.

$100,000 Damage, Hedley.

Mr. Hedley of the Interborough, who was still examining the damage to the Subway late last night, said:

"This break and the long delay in remedying it has caused at least $100,000 damage to us. We've had a six-inch pump at work steadily, and what with damage to the roadbed, the loss of traffic, lost and damaged armatures, that amount is a conservative estimate. This is the second time within six months that we have had this trouble on our lines."

Mr. Hedley spoke as if he was determined to trace the responsibility for the delay and the break, even to Mayor McClellan if necessary. He said:

"I have been trying in vain to get Mayor McClellan or Commissioner Oakley, and I certainly will ask for some settlement from the city for the damages caused to the Interborough's interests."

Officials All Away.

Up to a late hour last night Mayor McClellan, Water Commissioner Oakley, Consulting Engineer G. W. Birdsall of the Department of Water Supply, Secretary Prendergast, Deputy Commissioner Frank Goodwin, Assistant Engineer C. H. Bull, Water Register Joseph W. Savage, and several other officials, who were sought both at their places of residence and at their political clubs and places where they are sometimes found, had not been reached. In nearly every case it was said they were out of the city. Commissioner Oakley went to Rockaway in the early afternoon.

Mr. Crimmins said there were three mains running through Park Avenue in that district, a six-inch, a twelve-inch, and a forty-eight-inch main, which is used for high pressure in the lower districts of the city, and which starts at the West Ninety-ninth Street pumping station, but connects with many other parts of a vast network of pipes.

Discussing the possibility that the explosion of three years ago at that place might have weakened the big main, Mr. Crimmins said that had that been the case it would long ago have been betrayed.

Mr. Crimmins added that the break was in a repair district which took in the territory bounded by the two rivers, and Twenty-third Street and Fifty-ninth Streets. That was too large a district for one gang, he said.

Surface Lines Not Hit.

There was no interruption to traffic on the surface lines, for very little water filtered through the walls of the Park Avenue tunnel, and although some was caught by the slots, causing pyrotechnic displays, cars kept running with regularity.

Anthony J. Smith, in charge of the electrical arrangements at the new Belmont Hotel, said that two six-inch pumps there had kept the water in the basement down. He explained that there was a seven-foot trench in the subcellar, which had been filled to the depth of several inches, but that not a particle of damage was done.

"Not enough water leaked through," he said.

At the Grand Union Hotel, directly across Park Avenue from the break, and at the Murray Hill, Forty-first Street and Park Avenue, it was said that their water supply had not been interfered with in the least. The management of both hotels experienced some uneasiness when they were warned by the police that they had better watch out for their boilers, as, in the event of a sudden stopping of water, there would be danger from this source.

JAM AT BRIDGE STATION.

Coney Island Crowd Makes Trouble for the Subway During the Block.

Would-be passengers on the Subway had a trying half hour or so after 5:20 o'clock last night at the Brooklyn Bridge Station, when the road was blocked because of the bursting water main. Coming from the beaches and the downtown ferries, the early Sunday evening crowd bought tickets and descended to the train platforms, where they could get neither trains nor information as to why the trains did not run.

Nearly half an hour later the train dispatcher found some authority for announcing that there was a block on the road. Then the ticket agents began giving out "block" tickets. A similar experience on a smaller scale met persons who tried to take Subway trains at the Fulton Street station.

Much of the trouble at the Brooklyn Bridge station, however, was due to the crowds themselves. After the Interborough stopped selling tickets, two uniformed employes were put at each entrance to warn the public, but the crowds returning from Coney Island, brushed by the guards and rushed down the Subway stairs at the bridge entrance, through the passageway under Park Row and to the train platforms. There they pushed and jostled and made a lot of noise.

At 7:10 o'clock the Interborough began selling Subway tickets again, this time giving transfers with the tickets which could be used at any of the elevated stations in Fourteenth Street. The Subway trains were run from City Hall and Fulton Street to Fourteenth Street, above which station they were switched to the downtown tracks for a return trip. Few made use of these short distance trains.

HARLEMITES SHUN SUBWAY.

Shuttle Service Not Used Much by Them After Main Burst.

The Subway was not patronized much by Harlemites last night. For an hour or more after the breaking of the water main not a car ran between Seventy-second Street and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. Then trains running at intervals of from ten to twenty minutes were put on between One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Seventy-second Street.

A shuttle service was not started on the Lenox Avenue division until 8 P. M. Even then nearly everybody used the elevated or surface car lines.

SUBWAY FLOODED BEFORE.

Hedley Warned City Officials After an Accident in December.

A similar accident happened on Dec. 15, 1904, and for more than two hours the Subway was tied up between Seventy-second and Ninety-sixth Streets. A thirty-six-inch water main burst under the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-sixth Street. The water began to pour into the Subway before daybreak, and before 10 o'clock it had reached a depth of twenty inches at Eighty-first Street, where the down grade from the north ends. The cars were kept running until the water rose to the car motors.

Until General Manager Hedley stopped the service above Seventy-second Street the trains had been splashing through the water with little delay. The water, the officials declared with great emphasis and at every opportunity, did not leak through the tunnel walls, but merely backed in through the drain pipes.

In commenting on this accident, Mr. Hedley then said that the city officials ought to take care to prevent another such escape of water.

Secretary Taft Coming Here To-day.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Secretary Taft will go to New York to-morrow, and after that to Ohio, stopping over perhaps a day in Washington in connection with the Loomis-Bowen case.

HAGUE TREATY ENABLED THE PRESIDENT TO ACT

Made Proposal to Czar Under It —Immediate Acceptance.

AID RECEIVED FROM GERMANY

Baron Speck von Sternburg Instrumental in Assuring the Czar of Mr. Roosevelt's Impartiality.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST.. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Information from an authoritative source enables me to trace the history of President Roosevelt's memorable feat of diplomacy after the futile attempt of certain Russian statesmen to stop the war.

After the loss of Mukden, President Roosevelt decided, at the first favorable opportunity, to take the initiative in bringing about peace. With this object in view, he sounded the Governments of Great Britain, France, and Germany. The assent of Germany to his plan was readily given. France and Great Britain, as the allies of the belligerents, were precluded from taking a prominent part in the efforts to end the conflict.

President Roosevelt's opportunity came after the disaster in the Tsu-Shima Straits. Last Wednesday the American Ambassador asked an audience at Tsarskoe-Selo and by virtue of Clause III. of The Hague Convention [which provides that mediatory advances shall never be considered an unfriendly act by disputing powers] submitted informally to the Emperor the President's friendly counsel to negotiate peace. The Emperor then and there agreed to meet the President's wishes.

On the following day the American Ambassador called upon Count Lamsdorff and verbally communicated the substance of the President's note, to which Count Lamsdorff verbally agreed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Facts about the negotiations of the last two weeks are coming out with such rapidity that the whole history of the President's successful labors can soon be written. It is now known that the extraordinary rapidity with which the President accomplished his aims was due largely to the work performed by Baron Speck von Sternburg.

Speck von Sternburg's part in the work was the removal of the lurking doubt of American impartiality which existed in St. Petersburg. Early in his work the President discovered that this doubt had never been removed and that it would constitute one of the chief stumbling blocks to his success. He reasoned that the quickest way to reach the Czar on that point would be through the Kaiser, and he promptly employed the services of the German envoy, who is his intimate friend.

It has been to this work that von Sternburg has addressed himself from the first. He has been no less busy than the President. The Kaiser manifested a disposition not to approach either power on the subject of peace until requested, but was willing to assure the Czar of his confidence in the President's impartiality. This has been the subject of practically all the numerous dispatches sent by the German Ambassador to Berlin.

PARIS PRAISES ROOSEVELT.

Regret That France Did Not Take a More Prominent Place.

PARIS, June 11.—President Roosevelt's success in opening a way for peace negotiations between Russia and Japan is the absorbing theme here, and France has forgotten her own troubles with Germany over Morocco to join in enthusiastic approval of the American initiative. Portraits of President Roosevelt, Ambassador Meyer, Minister Takahira, and Ambassador Cassini appear in all the journals, with pictures of the White House as the scene of the origin of the peace movement.

Without exception comment on President Roosevelt's action is favorable, with the expression of a slight sense of disappointment that France, as the ally of Russia, has not take a more prominent part in effecting the preliminaries.

Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, former President of the Parliamentary group in the Chamber of Deputies, favoring international arbitration, gave an authorized interview, in which he severely arraigned the European powers and applauds President Roosevelt's initiative. The Baron had just received a letter from Premier Rouvier politely declining to take the initiative for peace. The Baron said:

"The United States has again given hesitating Europe a wholesome example. All Europe ardently desired peace, yet allowed the war to go on without comprehending what immense service it could render the belligerents in taking the initiative for peace, which neither of them would be the first to take.

"President Roosevelt has already given four such striking lessons to Europe—first, in having brought before the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague the question between Mexico and the United States over the Pious Fund claims, while Europe was scoffing at the peace court which it had created; second, in obliging Europe to settle pacifically the Venezuelan affair; third, in proposing a second Peace Conference at The Hague to complete the work of the first, and fourth, in now intervening to put to an end the hecatombs in the Far East.

"The conclusion of this is plain. All that the European Governments have morally lost through their timidity the Government of the United States has gained. It is another good example for Europe of America's energy in safeguarding the most sacred rights of humanity.

"May American enterprise continue to stimulate Europe, breaking our old traditions of inertia and egoism! It is from the West that the world to-day is receiving light."

The Temps to-night says: "It might have been thought that France could have played the great rôle which has fallen to the United States, but circumstances otherwise decided. France can, however, rejoice in the success of her sister republic, which is due to President Roosevelt's spirit and readiness of decision."

VIENNA, June 11.—President Roosevelt's energetic and successful efforts to bring about peace negotiations have attracted to him and to the United States almost the undivided attention of the people of Austria and Hungary, and have made a most lasting impression on all classes.

The press of Vienna gives President Roosevelt unstinted praise for his initiative in bringing peace negotiations to their present status, and is ready to give him full credit for putting an end to the fearful slaughter of the last sixteen months, in case peace results. He is declared to have rendered an immeasurable and lasting service to humanity and civilization.

JAPANESE EXPECT WAR TO CONTINUE

Continued from Page 1.

feeling. The city behaves as though nothing unusual had occurred.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—Russia is waiting for Japan to fix the time and place when and where the Japanese terms will be placed in the hands of Russia's representative. The Foreign Office expects that the delay will be brief.

The Emperor's Government would prefer that Paris should be the scene of the initial step, but it is explained that neither the place nor the personality of the Russian representative matters greatly.

The Russian representative will not be a plenipotentiary with full power to negotiate. His duty will practically be confined to the reception and transmission to his Government of the Japanese terms for decision as to whether they afford a basis for actual peace negotiations. He will be clothed with power to effect an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, which suspension will probably be for a very limited period, during which Russia must decide the momentous question of peace or a prolongation of the war.

During this temporary armistice both countries probably will be free to continue the movement of troops and munitions of war within prescribed limits, although nothing definite on this point will be known until the meeting takes place.

If Russia finds that the terms form a basis on which negotiations can proceed, regular plenipotentiaries will be appointed, the number being decided by the belligerents themselves, and then it is not impossible that the negotiations might be transferred to Manchuria, as President Roosevelt is believed to have suggested.

It is stated at the Foreign Office that the question of plenipotentiaries has not yet been officially considered.

The United States, it is recognized here, desires to keep all the powers out of temptation when the spoils of war are to be divided, and this position is considered to be the logical sequel of the pledges secured by Secretary Hay at the opening of the conflict. Information now in the possession of The Associated Press indicates that the German Emperor, not only heartily approves the President's course, but may have had a share in it, as he did in the case of Secretary Hay's note to the powers, of which he was the actual inspiration.

In diplomatic circles here it is felt that Great Britain can now play a great rôle in seconding the President's initiative by restraining her ally and counseling moderate terms. Harsh and humiliating terms would not be accepted, and for that reason diplomatic circles express the greatest skepticism as to whether Japan, elated by her wonderful victories, will be reasonable enough to offer a basis which Russia can possibly accept.

Russia is not likely to prove recalcitrant. According to the best opinion, she is prepared to abandon the whole of her Manchurian adventure and give guarantees. The rub will come upon the question of an indemnity, which it is the consensus of opinion in diplomatic circles Japan will exact, but if it should be moderate and sugar-coated so that it could be liquidated by the sale of the Chinese Eastern Railroad and the cession of Russian property and leases in the Kwangtung peninsula it might be overcome.

Russia probably will insist on holding the railroad to Vladivostok through Northern Manchuria, and will never submit to the humiliation of disarmament in her only port in the Pacific, nor to the inhibition against having warships in those waters.

In spite of official dubiousness as to the result, a well-defined report was current everywhere to-day, although The Associated Press could not trace its source, that Russia had already practically obtained Japan's conditions, and that they proved so surprisingly moderate that Russia certainly would accept them as a basis for negotiations.

With the single exception of the Novoe Vremya, the newspapers, whether they believe in peace or not, join in a chorus of praise of President Roosevelt's friendly and well-intentioned action. The Novoe Vremya, on the contrary, calls it an advertising dodge, and continues to charge the President with playing the Japanese game, and is harping back to his action in the case of the Russian ships at Manila as proof of his unfriendliness.

SKEPTICISM RULES IN LONDON.

Belief That the Czar Will Reject the Terms Offered by Japan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 11.—Absolute confidence does not prevail in London that peace in the Far East will result from the negotiations arranged by President Roosevelt. Doubt is expressed whether Russia will assent to the terms which Japan is willing to offer to her.

This skepticism is especially marked among the Japanese residents in this city. A Japanese gentleman, who undoubtedly is perfectly advised as to the view his Government takes in this matter, said to the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES this evening:

"The mere fact that Russia has consented to treat with Japan does not warrant the conclusion that there will be an early peace. Indeed, it will not be a matter for astonishment if, when Russia learns what Japan insists upon, she brings the negotiations to a sudden end.

"It is not at all certain that the Czar desires to make peace at this juncture. Under pressure he may have consented to negotiate with Japan in the full expectation of rejecting her propositions and then dramatically appealing to the country to sustain him in refusing to accept conditions of peace inconsistent with Russia's greatness and pride.

"We hope for a better outcome of the negotiations, but do not feel sure of it."

A similar view seems to prevail in the Continental centres. Opinion in the dispatches from Paris, Berlin, and Vienna and Rome are tinged with more or less doubt of the early dawn of peace.

Reports come from several parts of the world that Japan will be strenuously urged to be "moderate" in her demands upon Russia. In this country the feeling is that no pressure whatever should be put upon Japan by the neutral powers to induce her to delete her irreducible minimum. It is held here that Japan, if left alone, will be quite magnanimous enough in her dealings with Russia, and that it would be both impertinent and unfair for outsiders to attempt to advise her.

The Paris correspondent of The Times suggests that Germany and France may unite in an effort to secure modification of Japan's conditions, the two countries acting in the interest of Russia. A little vigilance on the part of Japan's friends, the correspondent says, would not be out of place, so that the action which deprived Japan of the fruits of her last victory may not be renewed in any shape or form.

LONDON, Monday, June 12.—Some of the London morning newspapers are still skeptical of the possibility of peace. If negotiations should reach the stage of an actual arrangement for an armistice, however, it will be felt that peace is at last in sight, because it is argued that if Japan consents to suspend Field Marshal Oyama's well-developed plans for the coming battle it will be an indication that the Japanese Government has good reason to know that Russia is in earnest in her desire to arrange for peace.

The Daily Telegraph, which may be regarded as a Government organ, believes, however, that there is every reason to expect a satisfactory issue, though it is almost certain that there will be temporary delays and hitches. The paper bases this belief on its conviction that Japan's terms in their broader outline must have been known to all parties concerned before negotiations reached their present stage, and that had there been a single proposal which would be absolutely unacceptable, Russia would not have engaged in the negotiations at all.

There is much curiosity to see the exact terms of Russia's reply to President Roosevelt, especially since the publication of the reply of Baron Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, accepting the proposal to meet Russian plenipotentiaries "for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace," it being supposed here that Russia only desires to hear what Japan has to propose.

ROOSEVELT CONSULTS TAFT.

President Returns to White House and Takes Up Peace Question.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—President Roosevelt returned from Virginia late to-night, and at once held a conference with Secretary Taft over the Eastern situation. Mr. Taft had been instructed to be at the White House as soon as the President arrived, and he was there a minute ahead of the latter, so that he could greet him as he came up the steps.

As the President grasped Secretary Taft's hand he asked: "Are you still sitting on the lid?"

The conference lasted considerably over an hour. Nothing was made public about it, and at the White House it is not even confirmed that the replies of Russia and Japan have been received. The report is, however, that each nation has been notified by the President of the other's acceptance, and that upon receipt of a cable message of acknowledgment from each the replies will be given out.

In the absence of definite ideas of what successive steps will follow the agreement of the two belligerents to discuss peace terms, it is the general expectation that each Government will instruct its chief commanding officers in the field to sign an armistice. This act will precede the suspension of hostilities throughout the whole zone of military operations.

It is not improbable that Russia will ask and Japan will not decline to assent that the duration of the armistice shall be agreed on. This phase of the situation is regarded as determined by the doubt Russia has felt as to the magnitude of the demands Japan may make.

Some considerable time may be consumed in agreeing on the conditions of the armistice. It is expected that Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linevitch will meet and personally draft the agreement. The government of the region involved in the war during the duration of the suspension of operations will be arranged by them. In the meantime Russia and Japan will enter on the diplomatic formalities preliminary to treaty making.

PRESIDENT THANKS CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—President Roosevelt, through Ambassador Meyer, has sent a personal message of thanks to Emperor Nicholas for the reception of his appeal.

SINKING OF THE OUSHAKOFF.

8-Inch Shells Penetrated Her Armor at Four and a Half Miles.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, June 11.—Admiral Togo's main squadrons, when returning from the capture of the four vessels which surrendered near Liancourt Islands sighted the Admiral Oushakoff, which apparently had steered toward the smoke of the Japanese ships, mistaking them for Russian vessels.

Detecting her error, she steamed off at full speed. Admiral Togo thereupon signaled the Iwate and Yakumo to pursue her. They overhauled her and summoned her to surrender. The Admiral Oushakoff began to run up her reply, but desisted, whereupon the Japanese cruisers opened fire at 8,000 metres (about four and one-half miles) and sank her within thirty minutes. The Iwate rescued 192 and the Yakumo 140 of the crew of 412.

The incident is much commented upon in naval circles, as the Admiral Oushakoff's protection was better and armament was heavier than the Japanese and the result proves that an armored cruiser can be sunk by eight-inch guns at 8,000 metres.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 11.—The Admiralty states that not a single officer was saved from the battleships Navarin, Borodino Alexander III., and Souvaroff, which all turned turtle.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:45 A. M.—Union Street and Westchester Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4:55 A. M.—2,124 Broadway; Mrs. Katz; damage, $2,500.

5:15 A. M.—553 to 557 West Thirty-third Street; Blanch Mirror Company and others; damage, $5,000.

5:30 A. M.—315 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; R. Saupernio; damage, $500.

6:25 A. M.—28 Broome Street; Isaac Seigel; damage, $900.

8:35 A. M.—31 East Third Street; H. Hass; damage, $50.

10:25 A. M.—1,475 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

12:05 P. M.—334 Cherry Street; Louis Baruckson; damage trifling.

12:50 P. M.—1,758 First Avenue; Philip Rosenberg; damage trifling.

3:15 P. M.—630 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:25 P. M.—311 East Sixtieth Street; Michael O'Shello; damage, $500.

3:30 P. M.—2,359 Eighth Avenue; Melville Furniture Company; damage, $15.

3:45 P. M.—115 First Avenue; Charles Schusler; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—Southwest corner of Fortieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—188 Edgecombe Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

5:10 P. M.—Brooklyn Bridge; no damage.

7:10 P. M.—418 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

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TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

Regular Summer Change of Time
BY THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

The Summer schedule of the New York Central Lines will take effect at 12:01 A. M., Sunday, June 18th, 1905.

Some of the changes will be as follows:

The Fast Mail will reach New York at 9:17 instead of 10:00 A. M.

The Second Empire will leave New York at 1:57 instead of 2:30 P. M.

The Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 2:04 instead of 1:00 P. M., reaching St. Louis at 5:00 P. M. next day, saving 2 hours and 32 minutes.

The Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30 instead of 2:45 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8:30 the next morning, instead of 9:45. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 2:30 instead of 12:30 P. M., and reach New York the same as now, at 9:30 the next morning,

Making the Time Between New York and Chicago 18 Hours

This is simply applying on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Chicago, the time the Empire State Express has been making from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central for fourteen years, viz., 440 miles in 8 hours and 15 minutes, and retains for the New York Central Lines the long-distance record of the world.

The 20th Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours and Minneapolis in 32 hours from New York.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections the time from New York to Denver will be 52½ hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and to Seattle 4¼ days.

It may be interesting to note that the running of fast trains by the New York Central Lines is quite an old story now.

In 1893, twelve years ago, the New York Central and Lake Shore, for the 180 days of the World's Fair at Chicago, ran their "Exposition Flyer" between New York and Chicago in 20 hours, and for the past three years the Twentieth Century Limited has performed the same service to the country, saving for our busy men practically a day in the journey between the two great cities of the continent; and for fourteen years the New York Central has had in service its Empire State Express, the most famous passenger train in the world, and the fastest train for its distance.

In 1891 the New York Central ran an experimental train from New York to East Buffalo, 436½ miles, in 425¾ minutes. This time included 4 stops and 28 slow-downs running through towns and cities.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

SCHEDULES BEATEN BY 18-HOUR TRAINS

Continued from Page 1.

preparatory to the delivery of an insoluble curve to the tensely waiting batsman of the Metuchen Bloody Lions. In that critical moment the train sped by and not an eye was turned to see.

The train is due in Chicago at 8:55 to-morrow morning, and the three official timers are ready to stake their stop watches that it will be there on time.

Among the passengers is F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railway. Up to date he has shown no outward interest in the fact that he is traveling on the fastest long-distance train in the world, but has sat in his compartment absorbed in a novel.

Under instructions from General Manager Atterbury the Superintendents of the four divisions between Jersey City and Pittsburg ordered out large forces of men to make a thorough inspection of the track to-day, and thirty minutes before the special was scheduled to begin its trip west word had been passed along that every rail was in excellent condition, and not a hindrance to the flying trip had been found. General Superintendent Schoyer of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg had ordered a similar inspection, and his subordinates sent him a similar report.

There was great rivalry among the crews for the honor of taking the special on its first trip. For ten days Division Superintendents have advertised by notices posted at their headquarters that those wishing to be assigned to the work should make the request. According to rules the engineers with the longest service on each division were entitled to the honor. If it is waived by one the honor goes to the next in point of service. The names of the crews were announced to the passengers as each change was made. The crew that took the special at Jersey City remained in charge until Harrisburg was reached. Another crew took the special to Altoona, and the third crew brought the flier into Pittsburg.

The employes of the Pennsylvania Railroad were enthusiastic over the train. They made it their business to see the train thunder past the train upon which they were working, fairly fly through the town or hamlet in which they lived or viewed the special as the locomotives were changed at division points.

This was particularly noticeable in Philadelphia and along the Philadelphia division. Five hundred persons were at North Philadelphia Station when the train pulled in. Its arrival was the signal for prolonged cheering. In a moment it was again on its journey, and as it passed through the West Philadelphia yards it was greeted by shrieks from the whistles of nearly two hundred locomotives in the shops and on the switch tracks.

From Philadelphia to Lancaster hundreds of employes were at the stations and along the right of way, and as the special shot past them they cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs.

Even the many officers of the company who live between Overbrook and Paoli were at the nearest stations to see the speed king and wave their wishes for success.

While the Pennsylvania Special left Jersey City as an eighteen-hour train for Chicago, and will be operated as such this week, there is reason to believe another week will see the time reduced to seventeen hours, and perhaps lower.

The New York Central will inaugurate an eighteen-hour train next Sunday to meet the Pennsylvania Special's time. That a higher speed can be maintained by the special was demonstrated last week, when a fifteen-hour schedule was operated between Philadelphia and Pittsburg with ease.

The equipment of the train is superb. It consists of four cars, newly furnished in the Pennsylvania's standard color, Tuscan red.

The first car is a combination baggage and Pullman smoker, fitted with costly carpet and tapestries and provided with large, comfortable leather chairs. The dining car resembles a private dining room at a first-class hotel.

The third car is a twelve-section drawing and stateroom Pullman of the latest design. The car is beautiful in its simplicity, the tapestries are in exquisite taste, and a maid and a porter look after the comfort of the passengers.

The last car is a seven-compartment and observation car. In the observation part of the car many comfortable seats are provided, and a stenographer and typewriter accompanies each train and renders his service free.

Promptly at 4:14 yesterday afternoon the Pennsylvania special puffed out of the station in Jersey City. A big crowd was on the platform to see the train off, and within the four coaches which made up the train not a seat was vacant.

The engineer who took the train out was John Warren, a middle-aged man with a good record. In the company's schedule of trains and men to run them the first eighteen-hour train fell to him. The rest of the crew was composed of these men: Fireman, O. Hoffman; conductor, S. Bernard; baggagemaster, W. S. Richards; brakeman, William Heppenheimer; flagman, F. A. H. O'Leary. This is exclusive of the Pullman crew, composed of these men: Conductor H. G. Clark and Porters J. R. S. McLeod, A. E. Angee, and D. A. Smith.

A MILE IN 36 SECONDS.

Pennsylvania's East-Bound Special Coming Like a Comet.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE EASTBOUND PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, CRESTLINE, Ohio, June 11.—Had this been a circus train, it would not have attracted any larger crowds along the way than those which have gathered to see it pass on its initial trip from Chicago to New York. They did not see much. A flash of red, and in another second their straining eyes were gazing at the spot where the train had been. After stopping one minute at Englewood and two at Plymouth, Fort Wayne was reached two minutes ahead of schedule time.

The earlier Indiana points were made at sixty miles an hour. This later increased to seventy. At 4:48 the engineer pulled the throttle open to the limit. The train ran a mile in thirty-six seconds flat, and then a grade set it back to forty-eight seconds. The next mile was traveled at the rate of 100 miles an hour. The next three miles were made at the rate of eighty-five miles, the following ten at seventy-seven miles an hour.

At 5:32 Fort Wayne was reached, and the engines were changed. Engineer J. C. McCarthy took the throttle. At 5:37 Fort Wayne was left for the run to Crestline at the even rate of 70 miles an hour. Crestline was reached at 7:51, exactly on time, the run from Fort Wayne having been made at an average of speed of 72 miles an hour. The officials were nervous because at the last minute an extra passenger car was attached, making a five-car train, and they were not sure they could make time with it. From Clarke Junction to Crestline is 257 miles, and was made at the rate of 60 miles an hour. The total mileage between Chicago and Jersey City is 904, and will be made at an average speed of 55 miles an hour. This includes time taken out for nine stops.

IF YOU LIVE WELL
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
will help you live LONGER.

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Read The
WALL STREET JOURNAL
Write 44 BROAD ST., N. Y., for Sample Copies and Special Subscription Offer.

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THE VULCAN
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WATER HEATER
Can be attached to any kitchen boiler. Furnishes hot water in unlimited quantities. Operating expense less than coal. Occupies very little space, simple in operation, nothing to get out of order. The striking of a match and the turning of a valve is all that is required to start it. No ashes, no dirt, no heat.
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Largest in the World. Every detail. 25 years' experience.
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STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS.
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Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

The pestilent little moth is busy now—our cold storage process is absolute protection—trivial cost.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

Music does not satisfy the appetite, but it makes our Eighth Floor Restaurant a very pleasing place to luncheon.

The great June bargain sale surpassing all previous value giving events.

THERE'S not a single department that does not contribute its full bargain strength to this yearly event. We've planned to break all previous selling records—going to do it by the sheer force of the most remarkable values ever given. We desire especially to direct your attention to the following unusual important bargains.

Mammoth sale waists, 65c.

GREATEST bargains of the annual Waist Sale are ready for to-day. We do not star an inexpensive waist, and hold others of a higher quality at prices higher in proportion. Four mammoth lots are offered at half price and less. Second Floor.

All $1.25 waists are 65c
All $3.50 waists are $1.50
All $4.00 waists are $1.95

The $1.25 waists at 65c. are of such a remarkably good $1.25 quality that you'll undoubtedly want a supply for Summer. Think how wonderfully superior the others must be to any ever offered.

65c for $1.25 lawn shirt waists, several good styles, beautifully trimmed with plaits and fine tucks.

$2.95 for $6.00 shirt waists, made of fine lawn with inserted sleeves and beautifully designed front and back of lace or embroidery or lace insertion.

$1.50 for $3.50 Persian lawn shirt waists with square yoke, beautifully trimmed with insertions and tucks, also trimmed front and back.

$5.00 for $12.00 fine lawn or batiste waists, designed with hand embroidery and insertions, trimmed sleeves and collar.

Second annual sale of sample handkerchiefs.

ONCE a year we hold this annual sale of Sample and surplus stock of Irish Linen Handkerchiefs. A sale that is especially planned to supply your Summer needs at a saving of one-half. Main Floor.

5c — In many instances it is possible to buy two and three handkerchiefs for the price of one, but then there's no need to impress upon you that the values are unprecedented—that we offer pure Irish Linen Handkerchiefs at 5c. and 7½c. tells the story. — 7½c

Handkerchiefs from several of the largest Belfast makers, consisting of sample lots—sample lines—odd lots, complete show room lines—plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, sheer and medium handkerchiefs with hand worked initial—embroidered and hemstitched effects with corded borders, also drawn work effects—a very complete display.

You will surely admit when you see these handkerchiefs that such values have never been offered before, and you'll be as eager to buy them as we will to get them for you. Four phenomenal bargains are ready—thousands of handkerchiefs.

5,000 women's 15c. hand work handkerchiefs, 7½c.
5,000 men's 25c. plain and H. S., special at 12½c.
5,000 10c. and 12½c. handkerchiefs, special, 5c.
5,000 regular 35c. and 50c. handkerchiefs at 19c.

$21.75 tailor-made suits $10.00

CLEARING a manufacturer's entire surplus stock of seasonable tailor-made suits, suitable to wear all Summer and late into the Fall. Positively the last opportunity to secure such a bargain. Not one suit in the lot would sell regularly for less than $15. Most of them are $18, $20 and $21.75 values. Third Floor.

Panamas, serges and cheviots in plain colors and desirable mixtures. A number of excellent models—skirts all made full and plaited—several new styles, just the suit you need for your Summer vacation or outing. A selection of four hundred at $10 each to-day..... $10.00

$19.00 for up to $35.00 Voile and drape, etc., in light colors, such as green, champagne, navy or black, in several models, jackets silk-lined, and skirts made over heavy silk drops, also a few silk suits in several colors.

$15.00 for $29.75 Shepherd Checks, in a variety of styles in Eton or blouse effects, ¾ length Coat or the short, jaunty, tight fitting jackets, lined in white taffeta, and a few of these suits in Outing Materials and colors.

$10.75 for $15.75 Voile Skirt, made especially for this sale, and for this day only—a skirt valued at $15.75, in fine quality Black Voile—made over "a quadruple plaited flounced" down over hips, and very full at bottom, with full silk drop of heavy quality silk taffeta.

59c for rough all silk $1.25 shantungs

THE smartest silk shirt waist suits of the season are made of rough silk shantungs, a quality resembling those selling in other stores under a copyright name at $1.25 a yard. ALL SILK quality selling by the thousands at Simpson Crawford Co.'s at 59c. a yard, and we've Main Floor.

59c — A new lot of 15,000 yards ready for to-day at the same price that has created a sensation in New York and for miles around.

Don't buy half Silk Shantungs—they're 75c. and 85c., but they won't wear well, and side by side with the Shantungs we offer at 59c. you'd reject them in a hurry. There's only one place in town where the genuine all silk rough Shantungs are on sale at 59c. or less, and that's Simpson Crawford Co.'s.

The colors are favorites—Alice blue, marine and navy blue, pink, natural, lavender, reseda, green, gray, cardinal, tan, champagne, myrtle and plenty of white and black.

The demand is unprecedented, and 15,000 yards will sell in two days, so don't delay, and remember, they are all new, all silk, at 59c. a yard. Extra salesmen have been engaged.

49c a yard for 75c. black all pure silk hand made Habutai, for cool Summer dresses—only ten yards required for entire gown—36 in. wide.

79c a yd. for 1.25 and 1.50 black water and perspiration proof Lyons dye black Habutais—head and shoulders above any other silk or wash waists.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Summer toilet articles.

Main Floor—Mail orders filled.

Hand Sapolio, cake ..... 7c. Packer's Tar Soap, cake.. 12c
Lanoline and Buttermilk Soap, box 10c
Purita Spanish Castile Soap, finest imported, cake 12c
Idealia Violet Talcum Powder, regular 18c 12c
Euthromal Tooth Paste, Tube 15c
Dentiseptine Tooth Powder, best and largest bottle 17c
Tooth Brushes, French, impofter's samples, value 25c... 15c
Cretan Cases, rubber lined, with wash rag 15c
Bath Mitts, special, pair, at ..... 15c., 25c. and 35c
Sorosis Rubber Gloves, any size 59c
Violet Smelling Salts 25c
Kaiserin German Cologne: 35c. size.. 25c. 50c. size.... 38c
Sea Salt for the bath, 8 lb. bag 12c
Violet Wafts—a new French violet, that is perfection, being most lasting and natural, in cut glass, 2 oz. bottles..$1.29
In sachet, 1 oz. jar 89c
Idealia Extract, the newest creation of the perfumer's art, the strongest and most lasting perfume, bottle.... 45c. and 85c
Ladies' Parisian Safety Turning Spray Syringe; reg. $3.50. $2.38
Coke's Dandruff Cure ..... 33c. and 59c
Sage Tea Hair Tonic, for dandruff and falling hair, 50c. size, 35c.; $1.00 size, 59c. Gum-Camphor, pound..... 69c
Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P. tin box 15c
St. Thomas Bay Rum, with sprinkler top, ½ pint 25c.; pint 45c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Special sale of notions.

NOT a long, tiresome list of Dressmakers' Notions, but just the articles you need to take along on your outing or vacation at one-third to one-half less than regular prices. Main Floor.

"Pin Top" Side Supporters special at 10c.
Ocean shell pearl Buttons, per dozen, 10c.
Odorless shirt waist Shields, 10c.
Real hair Nets, very special, each, 8c.
Taffeta seam Binding, to-day, a piece, 7c.
Silk tie Shoe Laces, a pair, to-day, 8c.
Assorted Needlebooks, very special, 10c.
Silk chiffon Collar Foundations, at 5c.
Sateen covered Corset Steels, to-day, 5c.
Large spool Perfection Sewing Silk, 45c.
Best silk gros grain Featherbone, yd., 10c.

$10 sample robes $5.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. have made the prize purchase of the year and guarantee all those who come to-day the finest imported and domestic Robes. Main Floor.

Made to sell at $10 to $12.50, at $5.00
Made to sell at $15 to $18.00, at $9.50
Made to sell at $20 to $25.00, at $12.50
Made to sell at $28 to $35.00, at $16.50
Made to sell at $35 to $50.00, at $24.50

The Simpson Crawford Co.'s Sample Robe sales are known to thousands as the only sales in New York offering robes at half the price you pay at other stores. Others are selling exact duplicates of these samples, bought at regular prices, while we are selling the samples themselves bought at half price, and a regular showing cannot possibly offer the variety shown here to-day, as this sample line is representative of the season's entire outfit—the entire show room samples of the largest New York manufacturer.

$5.00

Also imported robes.

The samples of a large importer of Swiss embroidered robes and the show room samples of the importer of fine hand embroidered linen robes. It's the greatest semi-annual event, and only twice a year is it possible to make these wonderful offerings—the quantity of the robes is great, more than most houses sell in a season—the great feature of this sale is that the robes are the kind wanted now by people that are going away on vacations—they are mostly Summer outing robes, although in the collection are a number of handsome lace robes, in black and evening effects.

$9.50

Black Lace Robes, Brussels Net Robes, Pompadour Net Robes, Evening Wear Robes, Robes for Street Wear, English Eyelet Robes, Embroidered Linen Robes, Embroidered Swiss Robes, Embroidered Mull Robes, Seaside Costumes, Robes for Mountain Wear, Outing Robes.

Dress goods: imported French veilings 39c

IMPORTED to sell at $1, and so popular that you'll still pay a dollar in many stores. Not in any other store will you find the price as low as at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day. You can have a distinctive checked suit, and the material will cost you less than $4—ordinarily $10. Main Floor.

5,000 yards is the extent of the new lots ready for to-day at the extraordinary price that will stir New York — 39c

Full 47 inches wide—all wool, in neat, clear checks of navy and white, gray and white, tan and white, French blue and white, and reseda, green and white. Light, cool and dust-proof and dressy—a fabric especially lending itself to Summer style and comfort—special to-day at 39c. a yard.

39c for 50c. English Sicilian—50 pieces—purchased from one of the leading English manufacturers—beautiful bright silk finish—double warp, extra heavy, in Navy, Garnet, Brown, Green and abundance of Black—the quality you will find selling elsewhere at 50c.

58c for $1 imported Black Sicilian—25 pieces—full 54 inches wide, bright silk lustre; a splendid jet black, double warp, manufactured in England.

58c for $1 English Mohair—5,000 yards—In neat checks—Green and Blue, Brown and Green and Garnet, also solid colors, such as Navy, Brown, Garnet, Gray and Green. They are fully 54 inches wide, made from a superior yarn, which gives them an unusual bright silk lustre.

39c for French Voile—30 pieces in cream only. Strictly all pure wool—close, even mesh, beautiful soft chiffon finish—quality you will find selling regularly at 59c. while they last, 39c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

85c kimono sacques, 38c

HERE are three startling bargains for the June bargain sale—garments you positively cannot get along comfortably without. Second Floor.

38c — 38c for 85c women's kimono sacques, made of fine lawn with Oriental design—entire sacque and sleeves trimmed with colored border — 38c

95c for $2.00 fine lawn Dressing Sacques, plain or figured lawn effects, square collar, and sacque trimmed with colored hemstitched border.

$1.25 for long kimono of lawn, colored Japanese design of pink, yellow, brown or green—entire sacque and sleeves trimmed with 3 inch border.

Children's dresses at ½.

50c for $1.25 dresses.

Very fine lawn, ruffled yoke and waist trimmed with rows of tucks, trimmed collar and sleeves, 2 to 5 years.

50c for $1.00 dresses.

Russian dresses made of figured percale and trimmed with piped bands down front, sleeves and belt, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Second Floor.

75c for $1.50 dresses.

Duchess dresses, waist trimmed with solid tucks and piped, tucks on skirt, trimmed sleeves, exceptional value.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Muslin underwear--59c night gowns 38c

THE great June sale of Muslin Underwear swings into the second week with vast new stocks of the greatest bargains ever offered at a time so much desired. Garments are made full and beautifully trimmed with laces, embroidery and ribbons—fine, cool, immaculate qualities—best workmanship. To-day's list is complete. No picked-over garments in these special lots. Second Floor.

Night gowns.
38c. for 59c. Night Gowns.
50c. for 75c. Night Gowns.
75c. for $1.00 Night Gowns.
$1.00 for $1.50 Night Gowns.
$1.25 for $1.95 Night Gowns.
$1.95 for $2.75 Night Gowns.

Corset covers.
12c. for 19c. Corset Covers.
19c. for 29c. Corset Covers.
29c. for 50c. Corset Covers.
50c. for 75c. Corset Covers.
68c. for $1.00 Corset Covers.
95c. for $1.50 Corset Covers.
$1.25 for $1.95 Corset Covers.
Others at $1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, up to $18.95.

Chemises.
50c. for 95c. Chemise.
75c. for $1.00 Chemise.
$1.00 for $1.50 Chemise.
$1.25 for $1.95 Chemise.
$1.95 for $2.75 Chemise.

Drawers.
25c. for 39c. Drawers.
50c. for 75c. Drawers.
75c. for $1.00 Drawers.
95c. for $1.25 Drawers.
$1.95 for $2.75 Drawers.

Short skirts.
25c. for 39c. Short Skirts.
85c. for $1.25 Short Skirts.
$1.25 for $1.95 Short Skirts.

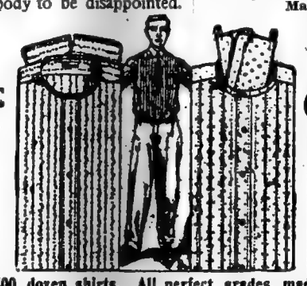
Petticoats.
75c. for $1.00 Petticoats.
$1.00 for $1.50 Petticoats.
$1.95 for $2.75 Petticoats.
$2.95 for $4.00 Petticoats.
$3.95 for $5.00 Petticoats.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

68c for men's $1 shirts

MORE $1.50 than $1 Shirts in the June bargain sale, but we say $1 shirts at 68c., because the $1.50 value will go so fast they may not hold out all day, and we don't want anybody to be disappointed. Main Floor.

68c for $1.00 shirts



68c for $1.50 shirts

400 dozen shirts. All perfect grades, made of 1905 madras cloths, light, medium and dark effects, printed and woven designs, including white, blue, gray, tan and mixed grounds, with neat figures and stripes.

About 250 dozen are with detached, and the remainder are attached cuffs—hand laundered, perfect fitting, full size and length, plain and pleated fronts, cushion neck bands, faced sleeves; $1.00 and $1.50 grades at 68c. each.

$1 a pair—Men's $1.50 Pajamas.

39c for Men's 55c Night Shirts.

Dress goods: Sensational sale of sheer French organdies, 19c.

IT'S a value-giving revelation, that has no counterpart in the dry goods world—we do not think that there is a woman in all New York, knowing the value and beauty of French organdies, that would not consider these excellent values at 39c. The fact that we are going to sell them at 19c. right at the height of the season will create great buying enthusiasm. Main Floor.

This is not an ordinary lot of organdies, not by any means, but handsome, sheer chiffon finish organdies, in dainty rosebuds, tea roses, wild roses, lilacs, scrolls, Dresden fern, etc., in light, medium and dark effects—the ideal fabric for rich Summer costumes.—To-day, as long as they last, at — 19c

1065 pieces of all sorts of white goods at 10c a yd.

10c — A manufacturer's clear up of all odd pieces, sample pieces, including piques, Swisses, Persian lawns, madras cloth, nainsook, batistes, fancy weaves, lace effects and wide lawns. Values will range from 15c. to 38c a yard.

500 sample pieces of white dotted Swisses at, a yard, 19c.
1,500 pieces of white Persian mull, 46 inches wide, at 19c.
850 pieces of French lawn, 45 inches wide, at, a yard, 19c.
500 pieces of sheer batiste, 48 inches wide, at, a yard, 15c.
300 pieces of white Swiss, 40 inches wide, a yard, 12½c.
250 pieces of white dimities, with woven dots, a yd., 12½c.

Another shipment celebrated Simpson's English nainsook.

IN twelve-yard pieces—when sold by the yard, the price is 25c a yard—by the piece of 12 yards, $1.50; 500 pieces of 32-inch Persian lawn, sheer quality, at..... 12½c

At the 12½c. wash goods counters

All sorts of batiste, floral designs, dotted effects—32 inch striped madras ginghams, all colors, special 27 inch cotton taffetas; also copies of silk foulards, 30 inch sheer organdies, floral designs, very special, 28 inch silk mull—all shades, very attractive material, — 12½c

Staple dress ginghams in checks and plaids, 5c. a yard.

10c. best quality dress ginghams, per yard, 8½c.
25c. fine tissue ginghams, 32 inches wide, at 18c.
12½c. batiste, floral design—1 design, yard, 8c.
12½c. Knicker suitings—green mixed—at 8c.

35,000 yards of pretty colored 25c. Swisses, 12½c. a yard.
100,000 yds. of our well known 27 in. chambrays at 6c. a yd.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sterling silver for weddings & graduation

EVERYTHING in this sale is a third off or less, giving an opportunity to select appropriate gifts for weddings and graduation at a very special saving. We've broken away from the conventional gifts and offered articles in keeping with a progressive modern spirit. Main Floor.

During this sale we'll offer genuine cut glass with silver mountings at one-third less than regular prices—an offering made possible through the acquirement of a limited quantity of a high grade at a special reduction.

$10.00 for $15.00 handsome silver Sugar and Cream Set in silk-lined case. Others to $30.
$9.00 for $15.00 set of six beautiful silver almond dishes in silk-lined ease.
$13.50 for $20.00 set of six silver almond dishes; large almond dish to match; in a silk-lined case.
$3.95 for $5.00 solid silver candlesticks.
$7.00 for $10.00 solid silver handsome candlesticks. Others to $14.00 each.
$5.95 for $8.00 Cut Glass Vases, solid silver mounted.
$7.50 for $10.00 Cut Glass Comports, solid silver mounted.
$12.50 for $18.00 beautiful Cut Glass Berry Bowl, solid silver mounted Others to $44.
$7.95 for $12.50 Cut Glass Carafe, solid silver mounted.
$10.95 for beautiful Cut Glass Claret Jug, solid silver mounted. Others up to $25.00.
$1.75 for $2.25 beautiful Silver Almond Dishes. Others at $2.35.
95c. for $1.25 solid silver, gold lined bowl, Bon-Bon Spoon.
95c. and $1.25 for Pickle Forks, Cold Meat Forks, Sugar Spoon, Butter Spreaders, Olive Fork and Spoon, Napkin Rings, Salt Dishes, Tea Bells, etc. Many worth to $2.00.
$2.95 for $4.00 beautiful Silver Bon-Bon Dish, new floral designs. Others to $18.
$3.75 for set of 6 beautiful Silver Tea Spoons.
$2.95 for $4.00 handsome sterling Berry Spoons, gray finish and gold bowls. Others up to $5.75.
$2.50 for $3.75 sterling silver Cold Meat Forks; gray finish, handle with gold. Others to $4.75.
$2.25 for $3.50 set of six sterling silver Coffee Spoons in Case. Others at $4.38 a set.
$3.95 for pair of Bird Carvers, handsome sterling handles, fine quality steel, in silk lined case.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Jewelry for graduates.

WE'VE picked out all those articles most highly prized by the girl graduate, and priced them at one-third to one-half what you'll pay ordinarily. Nothing is so highly appreciated as bracelets, lockets, watches, etc. Main Floor.

$5.00 for $8.00 solid gold Nethersole bracelets, polished and Roman plain.
$6.50 for $9.00 solid gold bead neck chain, appropriate for gifts.
$3.50 for $5 solid gold lockets, round or heart shape, for two photos.
$12.00 for $25.00 solid gold watches, dainty and tiny, thin as a wafer.

Heavy solid gold hat pins, $1.25.

$2 leather bags at 95c

FIVE HUNDRED $2 bags and three or four hundred $1.50 bags in one mammoth assembly for the great June bargain sale at 95c. We expect crowds that will clear out the $2 bags at 95c. in a few hours. Come early. Main Floor.

95c — Vanity bags, envelope, carriage, and avenue bags are included, all at the same special bargain price regardless of value. — 95c

They're made of fine seal grain calfskin and real morocco in all the new colors and black. Some fitted with purse and others with purse and card case. A number of imported sample bags are included—correct size and style at 95c.

$3.95 and $5.95 for real walrus and seal skin bags, formerly up to $10—handsomely fitted and mounted—scarcely any two alike—special, $3.95 and $5.95.

Great annual sale of hosiery at 12½c

THE startling announcement that Simpson Crawford Co. will sell the finest imported Hosiery at one-half to one-third less than other stores are asking will create a sensation greater than New York has ever known. We send our own representative to Europe, where he picks out the cream of the season's production and saves the profit of the importers who serve other New York stores.

12½c — You not only pay a third to one-half what you pay elsewhere, but you do not have to put up with undesirable qualities and designs which are likely to be found in stores that are at the mercy of the importers. — 19c

The unprecedented collection bought especially for the Annual includes all the very latest effects and the newest shades in silk, lisle, lace and cotton hosiery for Summer. Main Floor.

12 1-2c pr. for women's 19c & 25c hosiery
19c pr. for men's and women's 25c hosiery
25c a pair for women's fine 50c hosiery
29c a pair for women's fine 50c hosiery
35c for 50c and 75c hosiery; 3 pairs 1.00
79c for women's 1.00 to 1.50 lisle hosiery
1.19—women's 1.50 and 1.75 silk hosiery
1.65—women's 2.50 to 3.50 silk hosiery
19c a pair for men's 25c and 35c half hose
19c a pair for men's 29c imported hosiery
35c for men's 50c hose—3 pairs for 1.00
79c for men's 1.00 & 1.50 silk half hose

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

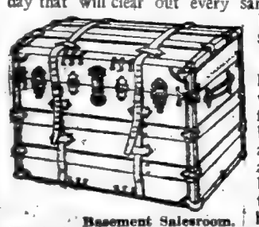
Hot weather house needs.

REFRIGERATORS, lawn mowers, Summer stoves, and hundreds of other warm weather necessities, specially priced for the June bargain sale. Basement Salesroom.

$4.95 for $6 zinc lined refrigerator, lift cover style.
$1.57 for $2.25 three-burner nickel-plated gas stove.
98c. for $1.35 extra heavy galvanized ash can—special.
$1.49 for regular $2.25 extra quality clothes hamper.
95c. for $1.50 reading lamp, complete—exceptional value.
12c. for 18c. dust brush.
23c. for 35c. corn broom.
10c. per yard for 1¼ wide table Oilcloth.
Special—"No Mail Orders Filled and None Sent C. O. D."
30c. for a 50c. Bamboo Tabourette.
15c. for 25c. Japanned Watering Pot.
29c. for 35c. Japanned Bread Box.
$4.65 for special $5.50 Lawn Mower.
23c. for 35c. nickelled Towel Bar.
19c. for 25c. nickelled Soap Dish.

$8 sample trunks, $5.50

THOSE who miss this sample sale cannot hope to secure equal values, and we expect a rush to-day that will clear out every sample trunk of the 200 bought for the June sale. Special price, $5.50.



Canvas covered Dress Trunks, four hard wood slats on top, two frames around body, brassed corners, clamps and bolts, fibre binding and two fibre centre bands—sheet iron bottom, stitched leather handles and brass excelsior lock. Tray has hat box and packing compartment; 32 to 36 inches; value $8.00. Special price, $5.50

Basement Salesroom.

Upholstery bargains

No Mail Orders Filled—Fourth Floor.

SUMMER CURTAINS, Bed Sets, Couch Covers are needed now, and the June sale will save you one-third to one-half. You'll surely pay that much more for these qualities if you allow these extraordinary bargains to pass.

98c. Cretonne & Burlap Shirt Waist Boxes.
98c. for our $1 cool Linen Couch Covers.
49c. each for 69c. Leatherette Stoop Seats.
39c. for Striped Ruffled Muslin Curtains.
59c.—$1.00 Persian Tapestry Couch Covers.
89c.—$1.25 Geometrical Bamboo Portieres.
$1.95 for our $3.50 Novelty Rope Portieres.
$1.95 a pair for Ruffled Muslin Bed Sets.
3c. a pair for Curtain Etamine, in ecru only.
89c. for $1.50 Tapestry, extra fine quality.

$11 folding go-carts, $7.65

THE picture shows the handiest go-cart ever invented, and it's fortunate we got the samples, as no other store can offer you such a bargain. This Go-Cart folds up, so you can take it on street cars, boats, trains or anywhere. Weighs only ten pounds. June bargain sale price, $7.65.

Basement Salesroom.



$7.65 — Fancy reed body, reclining back, adjustable front, best quality green enameled springs, axles, etc. Rubber tired wheels, nutless axles, parasol clamp and foot brake. The reacher from handle bar to front axle is one piece of steel, insuring strength and safety. This cart stands alone when folded. Value $11.00; special, $7.65.

Sewing machines, $11.95

NOW that you've a lot of Summer sewing to do—shirt waists to make, undergarments, etc.—the need of a new machine is apparent, and by a special opportunity we've succeeded in securing

100 machines sold by the agent at $40 to sell at $11.95



It's the easiest to sell of any machine because the name is famous all over America and furnishes nine-tenths of the argument—guaranteed by the makers and Simpson Crawford Co. for ten years—complete set of attachments with the machine.

Fourth Floor.

June clearing of short carpet lengths.

THERE won't be another opportunity for a year to purchase Carpets, Mattings, Rugs and Linoleums at the prices arranged for the June clearing sale to-day, when all the odd rolls and short lengths will be cleared out. Third Floor.

The lengths are exactly what you require—so are the qualities and designs, but if you wait till Fall you'll pay at least double the Simpson Crawford Co. prices to-day. Please measure your room before coming.

35c a yard for 65c. to 90c. Tapestry Carpets—lengths up to 10 yards.
45c a yard for Tapestry Carpets, in lengths from 10 to 25 yards.
55c a yard for Tapestry Carpets, in lengths from 25 yards to full rolls.
50c a yard for Velvet Carpets, lengths up to 10 yards; very special.
60c a yard for Velvet Carpets, useful lengths of 10 to 25 yards.
80c a yard for $1.50 Body Brussels in cut pieces and entire rolls.
70c a yard for $1.50 Axminster Carpets for lengths up to 10 yards.
80c a yard for Axminster Carpets from 10 yards up to full rolls.
25c a yard for 55c. to 75c. Ingrain Carpets—lengths up to 12 yards.
10c a yard for Mattings of all grades, in lengths up to 15 yards.
15c a yard for Mattings—20 yards and up to 40 yards and two rolls.
10c to 25c. per sq. yard for sample pieces of 1x2 yards. Oilcloth and Linoleum.
60c a square yard for remnants of Inlaid Linoleum.
75c a square yard $1.50 pattern Inlaid Linoleum.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

mail to be made by wagon, but in spite of that the papers were got out on time.

MRS. WALKER'S REPLY IN BIG WILL FIGHT

Denies Undue Influence in $60,000,000 Estate Case.

THE WILL SURPRISED HER

To Accuse Mrs. Wister of Misrepresentation — Mrs. Wister's Sudden Announcement of Her Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Mrs. Anne Walker's legal reply to the petition placed to the Orphans' Court yesterday in support of the effort being made by Mrs. Jones-Wister to break the will of William Weightman, which left $60,000,000 to Mrs. Walker, will charge that Martha Weightman, a minor daughter of Mrs. Wister, in whose behalf the suit is being brought, was induced by misrepresentation to sign papers appointing her mother as her guardian.

It will be attempted to show that Mr. Weightman considered Mrs. Wister extravagant. Regarding the authenticity of Mr. Weightman's will and in response to the charge that he was unduly influenced in making it by Mrs. Walker and her husband, it will be set forth that Mr. and Mrs. Walker first heard of the document when they, together with several other members of Mr. Weightman's family, were called into the library by him and told of his making the will.

In response to a charge of undue influence it will be set forth that during the last seven years of Mr. Weightman's life both Mr. and Mrs. Walker were away from Mr. Weightman on an average of about eight months out of every twelve. Denial will be made to the charges that Mr. Weightman was "weak physically, mentally, and morally" at the time the will was drawn.

A statement was made to-night by one of Mrs. Walker's advisers in which he said that when Mr. Weightman called the family into the library and stated that he had drawn up a new will, leaving everything to Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Walker was greatly surprised, and asked if in so disposing of his estate Mr. Weightman had any commands to lay upon her regarding its management, and that Mr. Weightman stated explicitly that he left the estate to her unconditionally, as he felt she would handle it properly. Mrs. Walker's adviser added:

"The account given in the petition regarding the respective status of Mrs. Wister and Mrs. Walker in the chemist's family are incorrect. Mrs. Wister, after the death of her first husband, Mr. Weightman's son, took charge of the School Lane residence for Mr. Weightman. She had about $650,000 of her own.

"She spent money freely, and the house she purchased upon Rittenhouse Square cost alone about $100,000. Before she had long been in Mr. Weightman's house the two began to differ about many things. One day Mr. Weightman received a formal letter from Mr. Jones-Wister asking for the hand of the then Mrs. Weightman in marriage. Mr. Weightman did not particularly approve of the match, it is true, but he wrote Mr. Wister, stating that Mrs. Weightman was of age and that he would not attempt to exercise any control over her. Later Mrs. Wister surprised the family by saying she would be married the next day.

RAIN STOPS CAMP DRILL.

Seventh Ready to Parade for Visitors When Downpour Came.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 11.—Rain prevented the evening parade of the Seventh Regiment to-day and disappointed a large crowd of visitors. The rain was slight at first, but soon increased to a steady downpour, and Col. Appleton gave orders that there should be no ceremony, and there was none. Many people sought shelter in the soldiers' tents, and the whole camp presents a bedraggled appearance to-night.

The only military ceremony of the day was the guard mount this morning. There were religious services in the morning, conducted by the Rev. Dr. William E. McCord, Chaplain of the regiment. The soldiers sang and were accompanied by the full regimental band. In the afternoon Father Paul preached a sermon.

There are 845 men of the Seventh in camp to-day by report of the Adjutant. There is no illness except in the case of Private Pringle, who was injured yesterday.

KILLED ON DAY OF DIVORCE.

Hartley, Automobile Victim, Was Free and Engaged to Wed Again.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Wilson Hartley, one of the victims of last night's automobile accident, was divorced from his wife only a few hours before his death. He expected to marry Miss Berdive Edwards in a short time.

Miss Edwards arrived from the East a month ago and was living at 1,710 Michigan Avenue. She went West to visit friends last week, and her present address is not known. She probably does not yet know of Hartley's death. Hartley's divorced wife to-day paced the docks near the scene of the accident where the divers were searching for his body. She did not know the divorce had been granted. They had agreed to separate some time ago.

GREEKS DEFEAT BULGARIANS.

Arrival of Turkish Troops Stops Slaughter at Libadi.

SALONICA, European Turkey, June 11.—In the fighting at Pantchatin, near Vodena, on June 2 it is said that the Greeks lost three killed, while the Bulgarians lost twenty-eight killed or wounded, besides seventeen prisoners, who were executed by their captors.

On June 3 in a fight at Libadi, west of Gumendja, three Greeks and sixteen Bulgarians were killed. The Bulgarians would have been annihilated but for the arrival of Turkish troops.

There is constant skirmishing in this district between Bulgarians and Turkish troops.

MOTHER-IN-LAW GOT POISON.

She Is Now Under Arrest Accused of Murdering Son's Wife.

MADOC, Ontario, June 11.—Mrs. William Diamond, seventy-four years old, has been arrested on the charge of poisoning her daughter-in-law, Mrs. William Diamond, last January.

The younger Mrs. Diamond died after taking some medicine. The body, which has been exhumed, showed traces of strychnine. The aged prisoner swore at the inquest that she had never bought any poison, but the local druggist produced his record book showing that she purchased strychnine from him.

Witnesses testified that violent quarrels had occurred between the two women.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock — The Wanamaker Store

$100,000 Worth of CUT GLASS
For Wanamaker Stores to Sell for $60,000

One of the largest and finest factories in the country came for WANAMAKER help in disposing of this tremendous surplus of Cut Glass. Of course it won't spoil; and the pieces are among the most beautiful cuttings on the market today. But the goods must be distributed or people laid off at the factory.

The thousands of June weddings suggested relief, if the thousands of givers of gifts could be quickly interested.

The WANAMAKER STORES, in New York and Philadelphia, presented the only means to reach them quickly, and serve the thousands that were sure to respond.

Prices on the entire variety of pieces in this tremendous stock were cut a third to a half below the real value of the wares. And we undertook the distribution.

The way prices average up, you can give a present of Cut Glass worth $100 for an outlay of $60—or you can fill your own cut glass cabinet at the same handsome saving.

And the Cut Glass? The maker of it was awarded the GRAND PRIZE at the St. Louis Exposition. His cuttings, in these identical shapes and patterns, compose the stocks proudly shown in good jewelry stores, and best china and glass stores all over the United States—and nowhere else is there a thought of selling these new, perfect, exquisite wares under-price.

The offering is doubly extraordinary because THE VARIETY OF PIECES AND PATTERNS IS GREATER THAN IS SHOWN IN ANY REGULAR STOCKS ANYWHERE—making superb and unusual selection. The stock offered presents, for instance—

30 Distinct Styles and Cuttings in Deep Bowls
23 Distinct Styles and Cuttings in Shallow Bowls
15 Distinct Styles and Cuttings in Fruit Compotes
22 Distinct Styles and Cuttings in Jugs

And proportionate variety in Bonbon Dishes, Sugars and Creams, Flower Vases, Water Caraffes, Ice Cream Trays, and a superb collection of beautiful Punch Bowls that make the choicest of wedding gifts, and the price-savings are most extraordinary.

The entire list would require a catalogue—we can take space only for suggestions. Expect to find any article made in Cut Glass, and at the same rate of saving as the articles listed.

Large extra space in the China Store, as well as special counters on the Main Floor, will be devoted to the extraordinary exhibition today. These suggestive price-hints:

8-inch Bowls, at $2.25, $3 and $4; regularly $4.50, $5 and $6.
9-inch Bowls, at $5 and $6.50; regularly $9 and $10.50.
10-inch Bowls, at $8, $9 and $10; regularly $14, $17 and $18.50.
7-inch Low Bowls, at $2.25; regularly $4.
8-inch Low Bowls, at $3 and $3.75; regularly $5 and $6.
Fruit Compotes, at $3.50, $4.25, $6; regularly $5.50, $6.50, $8.50.
Water Jugs, at $4, $5 and $6; regularly $7, $8 and $10.
Champagne Jugs, at $6.50 and $8.50; regularly $10 and $14.
Sugar and Cream Sets, at $4 and $5; regularly $6.50 and $8.
Water Caraffes, at $3 and $4; regularly $5.50 and $7.
Bonbon Dishes, with handles, at 75c; regularly $1.50.

Other Bonbon Dishes, at $1, $1.25, $2 and $2.25; regularly $2, $2.50, $3.50 and $4.
Oil and Vinegar Bottles, at $2.25 and $3; regularly $3.75 and $5.
Punch Bowls, footed, at $14, $30 and $40; regularly $30, $50, $70.
Flower Vases, beautifully cut, at $5, $9 and $10; regularly $8.50, $15 and $18.
Spoon Trays, at $1.25; regularly $2.25.
Celery Trays, at $3.50, $5 and $7.50; regularly $5, $9 and $12.
Ice Cream Trays, 14-inch, at $5 and $8; regularly $9 and $15.
Tenth street aisle and Elevator Counter and Basement.
And Ninth street Elevator Counter.

Our Most Beautiful Dresses
Radically Reduced

Today our stock-righting plans bring forward the handsomest foreign dresses for women that remain on our floors. The collection includes some of the finest tailor-made suits that have been brought from abroad this season. Many of them are in styles exclusive to the individual garment, only one of a kind having been imported. The opportunity is exceptional, and will be appreciated by women who desire dresses that have no duplicates.

The first group is composed of twenty-eight Tailor-made Suits, of exquisite checked materials. Formerly priced at $60 to $100—

Today they are marked at $50 a Suit

The second group is composed of about fifty Silk and Cloth Tailor-made Gowns, in street and carriage styles, that were formerly marked at $75 to $250—

Today they are marked at $50 to $168

The third group is composed of twenty-six very fine Linen Dresses, beautifully trimmed with lace or embroidery. All are exclusive in style, and were formerly priced at $38 to $90—

Today they are marked at $25 to $60 Each

They offer exquisite additions to Summer wardrobes, and very great savings from their real values. Second floor, Broadway.

Double-width Radia Silks
Formerly $3, $3.50 and $4
Now at $1.50 a Yard

We have just about fifteen hundred yards of these beautiful 44-inch Printed Radia Silks, all of this present season's importation, which we wish to close out of our stocks.

The collection comprises about forty different designs and color-combinations, in plain and glace effects, in light, medium and dark shades. The designs, which are small in most cases, are suitable for street wear as well as for formal dress occasions. The fabric is sheer, light in weight, and has the exquisite brilliance for which Radia Silks are famous.

All of these goods previously sold brought $3, $3.50 and $4 a yard, today they are marked **at $1.50 a yard,** which means that in a 44-inch width they are as cheap as ordinary foulards.

Rotunda.

Fine Brass Bedsteads
Under-Price

In considering a bargain in Brass Bedsteads it is most necessary to be sure that the construction is right. There are a great many concerns in the brass bedstead business who make very gaudy and elaborate furniture, which would be dear at any price, because of the lack of durability when in service.

In Wanamaker Brass Bedsteads you secure the best construction and workmanship that are known in their making. The factory that they come from has spent years of study and has profited by experience. It is sufficient guarantee of the quality of the six patterns presented today under-price to say that they are from our regular stock. No better bedsteads are to be found anywhere at their regular prices than these. The savings may be safely profited by:

At $28, from $35
Brass Bedsteads; full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 1¼-inch continuous pillars and top rails, with cast brass corners; seven upright fillers with "T" ball connections; head-piece 60 inches high; foot-piece 40 inches high; highly polished.

At $30, from $40
Brass Bedsteads; full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; head-piece 60 inches high; foot-piece 39 inches high; ⅝-inch fillers; ¾-inch cross tubes; 2-inch pillars and top rails with cast brass corners; Colonial design; highly polished.

At $30, from $45
Colonial Brass Bedsteads; full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 2-inch straight pillars with flat top vases; nine upright fillers; head-piece 57 inches high; foot-piece 38 inches high; highly polished.

At $32, from $45
Brass Bedsteads; full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide; 2-inch continuous pillars and top rails; cast brass elbows with ornamental design; thirteen upright fillers; head-piece 62 inches high; foot-piece 40 inches high; highly polished.

At $38, from $58
Brass Bedsteads in 3 ft. 3 in. and 4 ft. 6 in. sizes; 2-inch continuous pillars and serpentine top rail; balcony foot with ten upright fillers; large husks; head-piece 65 inches high; foot-piece 45 inches high; highly polished.

At $28, from $38
Brass Bedsteads; full size, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, 2-inch pillars with flat-top vases, extended foot-piece with cast brass goose necks and seven upright fillers; a good design; highly polished.

Fourth floor.

Another Opportunity In STRAW MATTINGS

A short time ago we made an offering of Straw Mattings at half-price. They sold so successfully that another importer has asked us to distribute for him five hundred rolls at the same concession. We did not expect this additional good fortune, but the opportunity is ready this morning.

The collection is composed of a variety of forty-eight different patterns in reds, blues and greens. The Mattings will be sold by the roll only; and, as the quantities are small, we shall have to refuse to sell them to dealers, preserving the good fortune for our retail customers.

$6 a Roll, worth $12

Each roll containing forty yards. Sold on the Third floor in our Carpet Store.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. — JOHN WANAMAKER — Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

H. O'Neill & Co.

To-Day, To-Morrow and Wednesday,
1,000 Handsome Silk Suits
At Less Than the Price of Materials

$18 to $22.50 Suits	$25 to $32.50 Suits	$35 to $45 Suits
$9.00	$11.00	$15.00

Made of the very best high grade Taffeta Silk, Habutai and rich fancy Silks. Third Floor.



Colors—reseda, tan, nut brown, Alice, strawberry, myrtle, olive, navy; also black, white and shepherd checks.

Twenty different styles, some all plaits, others copied from imported models, trimmed with Irish and other laces—all in the tiptop of Fashion for Spring, 1905.

The Sale Continues of
Women's Lawn Jap Silk and Linen Shirt Waists
The Finest Values Offered This Season

White Lawn Waists—value $1.00; at	69c
White Lawn Waists—value $1.50; at	89c
White Lawn Waists—value $1.95; at	$1.25
Also splendid values at	$1.48, $1.78 and $1.98
Jap Silk Waists—value $4.75 to $6.75; at	$2.98
Irish Linen Waists—value $5.75; at	$2.98

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

MEDICAL OPINIONS OF
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
Experience "Fully Demonstrates the Value of Buffalo Lithia Water as a Solvent of Uric Acid, and a Valuable Therapeutic Agent in the Treatment of Gout."

L. H. Warner, A. M., Ph. G., M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y. In a paper entitled "The Treatment of Gout, Uric Acid Diathesis and super-induced Cystitis in the cases of two idiosyncratic Patients," gives full clinical notes of these interesting cases, and in a lecture before the recent meeting of the Alabama Medical Association showed stereopticon views of the blood and urine of these patients in different stages of improvement. He says: "My former good results from the use of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in cases of Rheumatism due to Uric Acid intoxication led me to suggest this agent to my patients. The use of nitrogenous foods was restricted and a full half gallon of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER per day was ordered to be taken. I was more than surprised at the amount of Uric Acid sand eliminated with each urination, and three weeks from the beginning of treatment not a trace of the former cystitis existed, as the only medication used, we find and in four months, with BUFFALO LITHIA WATER we find an increase of 5% Hæmoglobin, 200,000 red cells and a normal count of white cells, while the urine appears without any pathological factors. These cases fully demonstrate the value of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER as a solvent of Uric Acid and a valuable therapeutic agent in the treatment of Gout."

"THE MOST RELIABLE SOLVENT IN CHRONIC INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER AND RENAL CALCULI."

Louis C. Horn, M. D., Ph. D., *Professor of Diseases of Children and Dermatology in Baltimore University,* writes: "Having used BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in my practice in the past eight or nine years, I find it the most pleasant and most reliable solvent in Chronic Inflammation of the Bladder and Renal Calculi; also in gouty and rheumatic conditions. It is a remedy of great potency."

"UNDER A DEBT OF GRATITUDE TO THIS MOST EXCELLENT WATER FOR WONDERFUL RELIEF."

Wm. C. Wile, A.M., M.D., LL.D., *of Danbury, Conn.,* reports the following (*New England Medical Monthly,* December 15, 1888): "In a recent outbreak of Nephritic Colic in our own person, the attack, under the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER was speedily cut short, the stones quickly passed, and the debris which followed showed a thorough cleansing of the kidneys and bladder of all foreign substances. All of the reflex symptoms and sequelæ were promptly relieved, and we feel under a deep debt of gratitude to this most excellent Water for wonderful relief."

Voluminous medical testimony on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade.

Hotel at Springs opens June 15th.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

LANDSCAPE ARTIST IN A CELL.

Attacked His Wife with a Hatchet in a Crazy Freak.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—Fritz Weber, thirty years old, a landscape artist, of 834 Waverly Avenue, was locked up in a padded cell at the Fourth Precinct Police Station to-day charged with attacking his wife with a hatchet. It took five policemen to subdue him. He had dismantled his home. Samuel Saslow, one of the policemen, was attacked as he was getting into the house through a rear window and seriously hurt.

Weber's actions for some time had caused his wife and the neighbors to fear him. He became abusive at the supper table last night, his family say, and seizing the hatchet made for his wife, who ran from the room screaming for help. Her shouts aroused the neighborhood and an effort was made to break into the house.

Weber had bolted all doors and threatened to kill any one who entered. At the same time he began breaking up the furniture. Word was sent to the police and the officers arrived just as he had finished demolishing the last of his collection of paintings. He will be examined by Police Surgeon Clark to-morrow.

POLICEMAN HURT IN RESCUE.

Saved Tenants from Fire, but Had to Jump Himself.

Forced by smoke and flames to jump from a window in a house where he had gone to warn tenants of danger, Policeman Elmer E. Glans of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, was taken to his home, 238 Grand Avenue, yesterday afternoon, suffering from fractures of the right ankle and left arm. It is feared that he is internally injured.

Glans saw smoke issuing from windows on the second floor of the four-story brick apartment house, 312 Classon Avenue. He turned in an alarm, and then returned to go through the building to the top, warning tenants. Returning his escape was cut off at the second floor.

Three thousand dollars' damage was done to the building. Glans was the only person injured.

COLLISION VICTIM FOUND.

Body of Man Whose Launch Self-Arrested Skipper Hit Is Recovered.

The body of a man that was identified at the Morgue last night as that of Adolph Elzer, who was drowned in the lower bay a week ago Saturday, was picked up off the southern shore of Staten Island yesterday. Elzer and another man were cruising in a launch which was run down by the schooner Marshall O. Wells off Robbins Reef.

Capt. Spies of the schooner, who was held in $500 bail indefinitely, to await the finding of the body, contends that the accident occurred in New Jersey waters, and that the New York authorities, to whom he gave himself up on the advice of the Custom House officials, have no jurisdiction in the case.

AN OLD SOLDIER'S REQUEST.

Would Have Potomac River Bridge Cut Up and Given to Veterans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Ambrose Hammond, an ex-Sergeant of the Fourth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, has written a letter to the President, asking him to take charge of a ceremony that Mr. Hammond assures him will furnish lasting pleasure to thousands of old soldiers of the civil war. He says that, as the old Long Bridge across the Potomac at Washington is soon to be taken down, steps should be taken to avoid its utter destruction because of the sentiment the veterans of the civil war attach to it. He suggests that the bridge, which is entirely of wood, be cut up into pieces and given to the old soldiers.

Mr. Hammond says that in all probability a million men of the North marched over the bridge going to the front, and that to thousands that crossed it on the return in 1865 it was a glad sight.

HUNT COTTON REPORT LEAK.

Secret Service Agents Work in Several Cities—John Hyde Recalled.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Inquiry into the charges that information regarding the condition of the crops has leaked from the Department of Agriculture in advance of the issuance of the reports has been shifted from Washington to some of the larger cities of the country.

Secret Service agents are making inquiries that are expected to occupy several days. A complete report on the whole inquiry is not expected for a week or ten days.

Secretary Wilson to-night confirms the report that John Hyde, the Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who left this country a few days ago for Europe, had been directed to return to the United States as early as possible.

"There is not the slightest breath of suspicion against Mr. Hyde," said Secretary Wilson, "but it is preferable that he be at his office at this time."

Lillian Russell's Fox Terrier Gone.

There were anxiety and grief in the household of Miss Lillian Russell, the singer, at Second Avenue and Seventy-sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. "Jack," a fox terrier, the pet of Miss Russell and the pride of the house, was missing. The dog disappeared shortly before noon, and all the afternoon about every small boy of Bay Ridge was scouring the district in search of him. Last evening the police were appealed to and a general alarm sent out.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S WAISTS.

TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), JUNE 13th,

A SALE WILL BE HELD OF WHITE PERSIAN LAWN WAISTS, TRIMMED WITH LACE OR EMBROIDERY, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

$1.75, $2.25, $3.50 and $6.00

Car Knocks Down Blind Man.

Andrew Kelly, an inmate of the Blind Asylum at One Hundred and Fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, was crossing Broadway at One Hundred and Fourth Street about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when just as he cleared the southbound track of the surface car system a car which the motorman was unable to stop struck him a glancing blow. Kelly was thrown to the ground and considerably bruised about the face. He was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR NORTON GODDARD

Praise from His Pastor, Dr. Slicer of All Souls' Church.

HE SOLVED LIFE'S MEANING

Believed It His Duty to Pay Back the Benefits Conferred Upon Him by the Community.

Memorial services were held yesterday morning at All Souls' Unitarian Church for Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who was long a member. The sermon was preached by the pastor, the Rev. T. R. Slicer.

"This service is held not simply because Norton Goddard was a member of All Souls' Church," he said, "but is a service inspired by Mr. Goddard's example, character, and usefulness. Some citizens of a community become distinguished by great achievements, and some by honors bestowed on them by the community in which they live, but I am to speak to you to-day of a man whose character was his greatest achievement, whose ideals distinguished him, and who had made certain vital discoveries concerning the meaning of life which were as real and new as though he had sailed an unknown sea and found a realm hitherto unknown.

"You are all familiar with his place in life, which might be called the lot of one of the privileged class. He was born to wealth and refinement. The best opportunities that education could bestow were placed at his disposal. He became, immediately upon his graduation, a partner in a great business. In saying this we are stating the terms in which many a man has found the means of self-gratification, or self-aggrandizement, or self-destruction, for it is unhappily true that wealth is often the invitation to idleness or to an activity more degrading than idleness. Education is no guarantee against its misuse, and to have a share in a great business activity often withers up the sources from which the ideals of life are derived.

"But to Norton Goddard wealth meant the opportunity for usefulness, education the means of real culture, and business became for him not an end, but a means to an end, and all this he achieved by the subtle alchemy of great spiritual purpose. This is the record of a man not great in famous enterprise, but great in the moral impulse out of which grew a symmetric and powerful character. During his life and since his death men have spoken of his devotion to his fellow-men. He himself was always careful to protest against the idea that he was a philanthropist in the professional sense.

"He believed that his place in life obliged him to pay back into the community the benefits conferred upon him by its privileges. All this deep conviction of what was due from him to others, and what would accrue to him in development of character by the work which engaged him, was associated to a marked degree with clearness of thought and sanity of mind. His absorbing interest in the friends for whom he worked in the district where he was not only President of the Settlement, but political leader as well, could be laid aside instantly on demand, while he turned off the day's work connected with a great business with a dispatch and sense of order that left slower minds struggling to keep his pace. One was always impressed in dealing with this man that where he was at all he was altogether. This was his marked characteristic, that he knew exactly what he was trying to do, and knew, better than most men, just how he ought to do it. Men in the political world spoke of him as 'an effective man.' That aspect of Mr. Goddard's career which is most known to the community is his interest in civic righteousness, in which he never posed as a reformer, but went straight to the correction of an evil thing because it was evil and brought unhappiness to its victims. The suppression of policy was an attack upon a form of gambling which had been well characterized as 'a mean steal.' The victims of its infatuation are the poor. The completeness of his work in suppressing this evil is a matter of public record.

"What he did as Chairman of a committee in the City Club to expose the association of the Western Union Telegraph Company with the poolroom business of New York and the country at large was inspired by the feeling that the reputable citizens who were Directors of that great corporation, if they did not know their complicity with this violation of law, should have it clearly pointed out to them, and, if they did know it, should not be allowed to pose as the representatives of high character while they were reaping the benefits of the violation of law.

"For a man placed as Mr. Goddard was to deliberately enter the field of politics is taking perhaps the greatest risk which the present condition of society can offer to an active ambition. But here also character won, as everywhere else. Political leadership is looked upon askance by those who have not the force to lead or the public interest at heart, but the answer to the statement that 'politics is dirty business' is made when a clean man takes it up from right motives and achieves an effective career uncontaminated by its contact."

ADVICE TO VASSAR STUDENTS.

President Taylor Warns Them to Oppose Union of Church and State.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 11.—In his baccalaureate sermon to Vassar students President James M. Taylor spoke of the popularity of literature which militates against the marriage law, upholds divorce, and even favors too free a notion of morals, as one of the dangers of the age. Another subject on which he expressed himself vigorously was the action of Congress in voting money for sectarian schools among the Indians. He declared that the State must not be allowed to recognized any church as such.

The Vassar graduates were advised by Dr. Taylor to set themselves strongly against union of any kind between Church and State. At the same time he maintained that education without a spiritual side and fixed moral leanings is a failure, and absence of religious teaching in the public schools a danger. Ethics and morals, he said, could be taught without introducing religious discussion.

CRIBBED; GET NO DIPLOMAS.

Eleven Georgetown College Students Punished by Faculty.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The Dean of Georgetown College announces that the Faculty of the institution has voted to suspend from graduation eleven seniors in the medical department for cribbing in their final examinations. The difficulty grew out of the protest of the class against being examined in medical zoology, because they had been unable to get text books on the subject.

The Faculty insisted and the students took advantage to inform each other and to get help from outside. The Faculty ordered another examination, the result of which was that eleven students again cribbed and were denied diplomas. Three students have confessed.

Dealers Get The Times as Usual.

The editions of THE NEW YORK TIMES are ordinarily distributed to the news companies at the Brooklyn Bridge, to which they are carried from Times Square by Subway trains. When the Subway was flooded at Forty-second Street last night this method of delivery was of course out of the question. Delivery had to be made by wagon, but in spite of that the papers were got out on time.

The shapes, braids, bands and trimmings in the straw and Panama

KNOX HAT

this season are distinctively fine and unique.

Most attractive and becoming styles in straw hats, bamboos and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

GOVERNMENT PHILIPPINE RAILROAD PLANS READY

War Department Invites Proposals from Grantees.

PROPOSED SYSTEM OUTLINED

Lines to Pay Philippine Government Percentage of Gross Earnings for Protection.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The War Department has made public the invitations signed by Secretary Taft for proposals for the construction of railways in the Philippines. The Philippine Government agrees to protect all the grantees against Ladrones, insurgents, rebels, and outlaws. One-half of 1 per cent. of the gross earnings of the road is to be paid to the Philippine Government. The prospectus cites the provisions of the law guaranteeing interest for thirty years at 4 per cent. upon the first lien bonds.

Bids will be received only from individual citizens or copartnerships of the United States or of the Philippines, or from railroad corporations organized and existing under the laws of the United States or the Philippines. The lines to be constructed are as follows:

From Dagupan to Laoag, 168 miles; from San Fabian, via Twin Peaks, to Baguio, with the option of continuing to Trinidad, 55 miles; from Dagupan to Cabanatuan through the Carabello Pass and down the valley of the Cagayan River to Aparri, 260 miles; from Manila north to connect with these lines to Laoag, Benguet, and Aparri, 120 miles.

From Manila to Batangas, 70 miles, with a line from Calamba to Santa Cruz, 25 miles, and another fram Lapa or other convenient junction in Batangas to Lucena, 35 miles, making a total of 130 miles; from Pasacao to Ligao, with a line from Ligao to Tabaco and across the Island of Cacraray to the Harbor of Batan, and with the main line extending to Legaspi, on the Gulf of Albay, all approximately 100 miles; from Iloilo, in a northerly direction, to Capiz and Bataan, on the north coast of the Island of Panay, approximately 100 miles.

On the Island of Cebu, from Cebu to Danao, and south from Cebu to Argao, with the option of a line to Carcar to Sibonga to the west coast, and thence along the coast between Dumanjug and Barili, 95 miles in all. On the Island of Leyte, one line to Tacloban and Carigara; the other from Tacloban to Abuyog, 55 miles. On the Island of Samar, from Paranas, on the west coast, to San Julian, 50 miles.

Provision is made for the acquisition of the railroad from Manila to Dagupan, now in operation, if satisfactory arrangements with that road can be made.

Immigrant Dies After Welcome.

Joseph Annedo, thirty-seven years old, who arrived in this city yesterday on the Gallia of the Fabri Line, died at the home of John Yallo, 2,104 Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon after a reception to welcome him. He had been discharged at Ellis Island at 10 o'clock in the morning. He ate a hearty dinner, went to an adjoining room, placed his head on the window sill, and died.

LEWIS & CONGER

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The "Premier"

Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.



You will find lots of collar advertisements in the newspapers and magazines. You will recognize them by their lack of argument on the Linen question and reasons why cotton collars are equal to linen ones. They tell you how they are made, but fear to tell you about the material they are made of. What is the value of a well made article if the material of which it is made, is poor.

Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher.
Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply. 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY, N. Y.

DOCTOR RACING TO PATIENT.

Arrested for Scorching in His Automobile—Foster Milliken, Too.

Two speeding automobilists, both members of the New York Athletic Club, satisfied Magistrate Baker, in the Morrisania Court, yesterday that, though they had violated the law, it was with the best of intention. The first was Dr. James McInery of 136 Manhattan Avenue and the second Foster Milliken, the contractor, of 40 West Thirty-second Street.

Dr. McInery said it was true, as the accusing policeman said, that he was speeding along Pelham Parkway at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. He was in a hurry to reach a patient at New Rochelle whose condition was alarming.

"Laudable risking your neck," said the Magistrate, discharging the prisoner.

Foster Milliken, who is a member of so many clubs that it takes much gasoline to travel from one to the other, was arrested in Valentine Avenue at Fordham Road. Policeman Shea said he was going at not less than seventeen miles an hour.

"I admit it," said the prisoner, "but there is a very steep grade at that point, and I was speeding up a little to enable my car to climb the grade when I got to it."

"You were exceeding the limit only two miles an hour," said the Magistrate, "and I will let you go this time. But be careful in the future."

TEAM OWNERS NEUTRAL.

Won't Deliver Goods to Boycotted Houses in Chicago Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The threatened lock-out of 8,000 teamsters by the employers in the Chicago Team Owners' Association has failed. An overwhelming vote was registered to-day against this policy.

A referendum ballot by postal card has been in progress for several days on the question of the Team Owners' Association joining hands with the Employers' Association and compelling all drivers to deliver goods to strike-bound houses. The question was put squarely to the team owners, and the result is that out of 240 members 178 votes have been cast against it, and only 3 in favor of it. This practically settles the lock-out question and determines the continued neutrality of the big team owners on whom so much depended.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

ESTABLISHED 1849 "FLINT QUALITY"

SUMMER SALE

BEAUTIFUL BED ROOM FURNITURE

IN THE LIGHT WOODS

For this Summer Sale, we have built some exceptionally interesting Bed Room Furniture in Birch, Maple, Light Oak and White Enamel.

The designs are early English, French, Colonial and Modern, including several floral decorated pieces, and in combination with our showing of light drapery fabrics, afford unusual opportunity for selection, suggesting numerous possibilities for the expression of individuality in dainty and effective decorative schemes.

A FEW SELECTIONS

Enameled Furniture

Bureau	$85.00	Toilet Table	$23.00
Bureau and Twin Beds	345.00	Bureau	15.00
Toilet Table to match	75.00	Chiffonier	15.00
Chiffonier	97.00	Cheval Glass	60.00
Morris Chair Frame	12.00	Chair	7.00
Chair LXV	17.00	Desk	20.00
Rocker	9.00	Costumer	7.00
Table	13.50	Table	8.50
Wash Stand	6.00	Rocker	4.50
Slipper Chair	6.00	Costumer	3.50
Rocker	5.50	Toilet Stool	6.00

Birch Furniture

Cheval Glass	$32.00	Toilet Table	$13.00
Desk	21.00	Toilet Stool	4.00
Wardrobe, Glass Door	47.00	Rocker	3.00
Kidney Top Table	43.00	Chair	2.00
Wash Stands	5.75	Bureau	35.00
Bachelor Chiffonier	53.00	Chiffonier	32.00

Maple Furniture

Bureau	$75.00	Rocker	$3.50
Bureau	47.00	Chair	2.25
Chiffonier	43.00	Slipper Chair	5.50
Toilet Table	58.00	Desk	15.00
Bed	26.00	Costumer	1.50
Chiffonier	19.00	Desk Chair	2.50

There are also numerous other Bureaux, Chiffoniers, Morris Chairs, Rockers and Straight Chairs, Bedsteads, Princess Bureaux, Cheval Glasses, Toilet Tables, Wash Stands, Wardrobes, Desks, Tables, Costumers and other pieces offered both in sets and as individual pieces, suitable for use in Suburban, Seashore and Country Houses, as well as in City Homes.

GEO C FLINT CO

WEST 23d STREET

2nd Week Of The June Jubilee!

Black Silk Grenadines.

These are 44 inches wide and are pure silk. A large variety of striped and floral designs. Regular $1.25 qualities; yard 58c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor Front, 19th St.)

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18th & 19th STS.

NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

White Corded Washable Silks.

There are 25 styles to select from. The price is positively the lowest ever quoted for this quality; a yard, 22½c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor Front, 19th St.)



Handsomest Summer Dresses

In Attractive Clearance Offerings.

This is undoubtedly the most attractive offering of Women's Summer Dresses of all kinds New York has enjoyed this season. It includes Tailored Suits for travelling purposes and Shirt-Waist Suits of Silk in broad varieties of patterns and colorings; also Costumes of Nun's Veiling.

Tailor-Made Suits.

SUITS regularly priced up to $20. Made of Shepherd Check and fancy materials—coat styles. 10.00

SUITS regularly priced up to $21.50. Many of Fancy Panamas, Shepherd Checks and Homespuns. 12.75

SUITS regularly priced up to $22.50. Made of plain and fancy Panamas, Homespuns and Shepherd Checks—long and short coat styles. 14.75

SUITS regularly priced up to $27.50. Made of handsome taffeta—blouse styles, 18.00

SUITS regularly priced up to $37.50. Made of embroidered Shepherd Plaid materials and various other desirable materials—unusually stylish, 22.50

Costumes.

COSTUMES regularly priced up to $45. Made of Nun's Veiling in pretty colorings—blouse waist, lace yoke, full skirt—over handsome taffeta, 30.00

Shirt Waist Suits.

SUITS of Silk in four special groups, offering superior values, 5.75, 7.75, 9.75 and 12.75

Washable Shirt-Waist Suits.

SUITS of pretty summer materials—Percales, Lawns, and fancy wash materials; dainty styles, 2.95

SUITS of Linen and of Chambray—plain tailored or lace trimmed Especially attractive values, at 3.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Avenue "L" Entrance.)



White Kid and Silk Gloves

For June Brides and Girl Graduates.

An assortment of white Glace Kid and White Silk Gloves eminently desirable for marriages, graduations and confirmations Prices have been lowered in an inviting manner. All standard makes and perfect in style and fit. Sizes from 5½ to 7.

12 BUTTON LENGTH PURE WHITE SILK GLOVES, a pair, 50c

12 BUTTON LENGTH PURE WHITE SILK GLOVES, extra quality, 75c

12 BUTTON LENGTH PURE WHITE GLACE KID GLOVES; $2.25 quality, 1.75

16 BUTTON LENGTH PURE WHITE SILK GLOVES, extra quality, 98c

14 BUTTON LENGTH PURE WHITE GLACE KID GLOVES; $2.75 quality, 2.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Women's Summer Waists

At 69c., 85c., 1.00, 1.25 and 1.50.

FRESHNESS of materials, popularity and effectiveness of style and lowness of price for such superior and desirable Waists invest this offering with an importance to women that is irresistible.

Selections comprise Waists of sheer white lawns and dotted Swiss. Large assortments of tailored, embroidery and lace trimmed, hemstitched; also, allover embroidered front effects. All cut extra full and long, and extraordinary values at the prices.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 18th Street.)

Table Linens

NAPKINS.

NAPKINS, all linen, full bleached, 20-inch size, assorted patterns, hemmed if desired, $1.69 quality, doz., 1.19

TABLE LINEN.

ALL-LINEN BLEACHED IRISH TABLE LINEN, 69c. grade; to-day, yd., 48c

ALSO HEMSTITCHED LINEN SQUARES, colored border, 36x36, regularly 55c. each; to-day, 29c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Clearance of Carpets & Rugs

Axminster Carpets

Extra high grade, including Smith's Savonnerie and Bigelow Axminsters. Patterns to close in attractive colorings and designs. Regularly sold at $1.75; special, 1.20

AXMINSTER HIGH GRADE QUALITY. They are new patterns in choice designs and must be seen to be appreciated. Regularly, $1.25; special, 98c

Extra quality AXMINSTER CARPETS in choice colorings and designs with borders to match. Regularly, $1.00; special, 80c

ALEXANDER SMITH'S WOOL VELVETS. Choice colorings and exquisite designs in a large selecton of room and hall effects. Regularly, $1.10; special, 85c

Tapestry Brussels Carpets

Four grade Tapestry Brussels, in an extensive range of coloring and designs, suitable for all rooms; also hall and stairs.

$1.00 grade; special, per yard, 85c
90c. grade; special, per yard, 78c
70c. grade; special, per yard, 58c
60c. grade; special, per yard, 49c

Extra high-grade quality. Selections of good, bright colorings in five sizes, to close:

Axminster Rugs

Size 9.0x12.0, regularly $25.00; special, 16.75
Size 8.3x10.6, regularly $22.50; special, 15.75
Size 3.0x6.0, regularly $3.75; special, 3.35
Size 2.3x5.0, regularly $2.75; special, 1.95
Size 1.6x3.0, regularly $1.25; special, 98c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 5th Floor, Front.)

A Notable Shoe Sale

Begins This Morning.

The Offerings at a Glance Consist of

Women's Ideal Patent Kid Shoes and Oxfords, $5.00 Grades at $3.00.

Women's Ideal Patent Kid Oxfords, $3.50 Grades, at $1.95

Women's Patent Kid Oxfords, $2.00 Grades, at 98c.

This Is a Most Attractive Opportunity for Those Who Prefer "Shiny" Shoes.

Patent Kid wears as well as calf skin, yet looks as good as patent leather, having all the gloss of the latter. "Ideal" Patent Kid practically revolutionized the shoe business. The leather does not crack through, and being lustred over kid is as soft as it is possible to make any light shoe

Because of certain trade conditions the entire stock on hand of the manufacturer was purchased by a well-known concern and offered to us at such prices that the sale was quickly consummated.

Therefore 8,000 Pairs of "Ideal Patent Kid" Shoes Will be on Sale To-day.

At 3.00 there will be button and lace Shoes with light welted soles made on modern shaped lasts, and Oxfords with either tip or plain toes, large eyelets and wide ribbon laces. Season's prettiest footwear.

At 1.95 there will be regulation Oxford Ties with welted soles in all sizes and widths. They will fit with as much ease and charm as any high-grade makes.

At 98c there will be Oxford Ties in a neat round toe with tip and walking heels; the upper leather alone is worth more than the price asked for the whole shoe.

Everything ready and on sale when the store opens to-day.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

Reclining Baby Go-Carts at $8.45

Regularly the price of these Reclining Baby Go-Carts would be $12.00, but for this week we have decided to feature this special model for vacationists as well as those leaving town for the summer months.

Good reed body, heavy reed roll sides, green enameled gear, rubber automobile wheels with ½ inch rubber tires, patent foot brake.

Complete with upholstery, parasol and rod. 8.45

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, East.)

Vacation-Time Trunks

For Marine or Inland Travel.

In the Trunk Store, on the Third Floor, we are now showing a most diversified display of the best and most modern Trunks for ocean or inland travel. Prices are particularly low, and a saving is assured all shoppers.

As a hint of what may be found, we feature LEATHER-BOUND RIVETED TRUNKS; two centre bands of leather; fan corners of leather, all closely nailed; heavy brassed bolts; excelsior lock; two sole-leather straps; figured linen lined; deep set-up tray; cover over all extra dress tray.

SIZES:			
28	30	32	34
8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50
36	38	40	
12.50	13.50	14.50	

120,000 Pieces White American Table Ware



At One-Third the Usual Selling Prices.

An Extraordinary Special Event That Should Pack the China Store With Eager Customers.

NEVER BEFORE has any store ever offered such good bargains in White Table Ware. It is emphatically the most important sale of the kind that has ever been announced, and this fact should induce a remarkable number of people to take advantage of the opportunity.

1. The Prices Are the Lowest Ever Asked.
2. The Chinaware Is Absolutely New and Perfect. Not a Job Lot of "Seconds."
3. No Odds and Ends, but Complete Stocks Fresh from One of the Largest Concerns in the United States. Some of the Cases Are Still Unpacked. The Duplicates, However, Will Be on Sale To-day.

Here Is a List of Astonishing Attractiveness:

25c. and 30c. UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES,	9c	PLATES, each,	2c	20c. JUGS,	8c
30c. CAKE PLATES,	9c	25c. NAPPIES,	8c	15c. PICKLE DISHES,	6c
12c. CREAM JUGS,	4c	60c. DOZEN PLATES, each,	3c	65c. COVERED BUTTER DISHES,	12c
15c. MEAT DISHES,	6c	$1.10 DOZEN DINNER PLATES, each,	6c	68c. DOZEN PLATES, each,	4c
15c. and 55c. doz. FRUIT or PRESERVE	9c	13c. JUGS,	9c	65c. COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES,	19c
			8c	11c. MEAT DISHES,	4c
			25c. MEAT DISHES,		8c
			10c. NAPPIES,		5c
				SOUP PLATES,	5c
				TEA CUPS AND SAUCERS,	5c
				15c. JUGS,	7c
				35c. JUGS,	10c

In connection with the above special offerings, we will continue the sale of Decorated and White and Gold Dinner Ware started last Monday. Enormous quantities. It matters not whether you order one or hundreds of pieces, we are prepared to meet your requirements.

FLOWER DECORATIONS IN COLORS.		WHITE AND GOLD DECORATIONS.	FLOWER DECORATIONS IN COLORS.		WHITE AND GOLD DECORATIONS.	FLOWER DECORATIONS IN COLORS.		WHITE AND GOLD DECORATIONS.
10c each	Dinner Plates	each 12c	29c each	Meat Dish, 8-inch	each 30c	19c each	Open Vegetable Dishes	each 19c
10c each	Soup Plates	each 11c	35c each	Meat Dish, 10-inch	each 40c	15c each	Pickle Dishes	each 20c
7c each	Tea Plates	each 8c	50c each	Meat Dish, 14-inch	each 70c	39c each	Covered Butter Dishes	each 39c
4c each	Preserve Plates	each 5c	39c each	Soup Casserole	each 69c	12c each	Cups & Saucers	each 15c
3c each	Individual Butters	each 3c	30c each	Covered Vegetable Dishes	each 49c	25c each	Sauce Boats	each 27c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front, 18th St.)

BIG FIELD MAY RUN IN SUBURBAN HANDICAP

Fifteen Horses Counted On as Starters for Thursday's Race.

DELHI NOW THE FAVORITE

Beldame's Return to Winning Form Makes Filly Prominent in Betting on Big Event.

The Metropolitan turf season will reach its meridian on Thursday of this week, when at the Sheepshead Bay course of the Coney Island Jockey Club the twenty-second Suburban Handicap, the most popular race of the American turf, will be run. The race, which will mark the change of racing activity from Gravesend to Sheepshead Bay, from present promise will attract a field of about fifteen horses. The list includes all the best that have showed this year, and excludes from all probability of starting only two of the prominent horses among the high weights, these two being Hermis and Stalwart, both owned by E. R. Thomas. That Hermis never will face again is much doubted by horsemen, while it is regarded as a matter of a considerable length of time before Stalwart will be ready, even should he be trained this season.

The eligibles which are figured among the horses most likely to go to the post, however, include many notable animals, chief among which are three winners of the Brooklyn Handicap, Irish Lad, The Picket, and Delhi. Other horses of prominence in the list of probable starters are Beldame, which has taken her place among the popular choices for the Suburban since her victory at Gravesend in the Standard Stake; Ort Wells, one of the stars among the three-year-olds of 1904, which is expected to make his first appearance of the year in Thursday's big race; Sysonby, hero of a dead heat with Race King in the Metropolitan Handicap; Tanya, winner of the Belmont Stakes and a star among the two-year-olds of last season, and Africander, winner of the Suburban of 1903.

Contrary to the general custom, there has been utter absence of future betting on the Suburban of 1905, but the close approach of the famous turf fixture has led to some professional speculation on the result, and though Delhi has been regarded as the favorite ever since he won the Brooklyn, Beldame has jumped back into favor within the past few days.

The Suburban conditions make provision for the penalizing of winners of early races of importance, and the results of great races run at Belmont Park and Gravesend have made some changes in the original arrangement of weights, though these changes are few. Only four horses that are in the least likely to run for the Suburban have been penalized, and it is rather unusual that two of these are in one stable, Delhi and Sysonby being looked on as the horses that will represent James R. Keene in the contest. Delhi, for his Brooklyn Handicap success, takes up three pounds, making his weight 126 pounds, and putting him next to Irish Lad, the top weight, with 127. Sysonby, though he divided the Metropolitan Handicap with Race King, is penalized eight pounds, under the rules of racing, and thus his weight for the Suburban is increased to 114 pounds. Tanya, handicapped originally at 90 pounds, incurred a twelve-pound penalty when she won the Belmont Stakes, which increases her impost to 111 pounds, while Beldame, by her victory in the Standard Stakes last week, added a single pound to her handicap, making her weight 123 pounds.

RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIX.

Finasseur, Ridden by American Jockey Turner, Was Winner.

PARIS, June 11.—The race for the Grand Prix, of $40,000, was won easily at Longchamp to-day by Michel Ephrussi's Finasseur, with Nash Turner, the American jockey, up. The betting was 7 to 2 against Finasseur. Nine horses ran.

The race lost much of its interest to the public owing to the breaking down of a number of prominent horses entered in it, and the great event, which virtually concludes the Paris racing season, attracted a brilliant assembly.

When President and Mme. Loubet arrived just before the race and entered the inclosure, escorted by several squadrons of cuirassiers, they found the stands occupied by the leaders of society, including most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps and of the Cabinet. Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador, and Mrs. McCormick were present with a party.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE. Handicap, for two-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs.

Shot Gun	126	Hapazarra	106
Lady Amelia	125	Marjoram	105
Big Ben	119	Dinah Shad	105
Jake Sanders	119	Reveal	101
Broomstick	118	Aeronaut	100
Sanron	118	Sam Harris	97
Race King	107	Incantation	95
Woodsaw	106		

SECOND RACE. For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Major Daingerfield	118	*Possession	106
Hero	116	Brigand	105
*Dekarr	108	Tom Lawson	103
*De Reszke	108	Supreme Court	88
The Southerner	106		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

Irish Lad	126	Canteen	100
Bad News	118	Martinmas	98
Agile	110	Incantation	93
Wilful	109	Palmbearer	92
Ormonde's Light	108	Tramping Ground	92
Wotan	105	Brigand	90
Merry Lark	103		

FOURTH RACE.—The Astoria Stakes, for fillies two years old; private sweepstakes; special weights; five furlongs.

Hekate	114	Incorrigible	114
Indra	114	Flaming Star	114
Sue Smith	114		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Orly II	110	*Champlain	101
*Rocklands	108	Maid of Timbuctoo	98
*Palette	106	*Little Woods	95
*Buttons	105	Portland Bill	91
The Veiled Lady	101	*Sailor Boy	88
*Maggie Stroup	101	*Otsego	86
Neptunus	101		

SIXTH RACE. For maidens, two years old; special weights; five and one-half furlongs.

Holloway	112	Cary	112
Billy Banastar	112	Bill Phillips	112
Corum	112	California King	112
Tambeau	112	Sandy D	112
Capias	112	Honeywell	109
Nilo	112		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

TROLLEY VICTIMS VERY LOW.

Lang Johnson and Princeton Student May Die—Others Recovering.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.—Very little hope was given to-night of the recovery of Lang Johnson, the decorator, who was injured in the trolley accident last night. He has concussion of the brain, a broken nose, and is lacerated about the head and face.

Charles A. Carry of Stroudsburg, Penn., a Princeton student, also was very low with concussion of the brain. The other patients are doing well.

MOTHER OF EIGHT SLAIN.

Jealous Husband Kills Wife He Had Lived with Twenty-four Years.

LYONS, N. Y., June 11.—Jacob Provo, a workman, killed his wife to-day by cutting her throat as she lay in bed, and then he cut a slight gash in his own neck. Provo's son saw his father beating his mother, and shortly afterward the father told him to go for help, that burglars had broken in and attacked them.

The couple had been married twenty-four years and had eight children. Provo was insanely jealous of his wife. He is in jail.

PENSIONED BY RAILROAD.

Two New Haven Officials Retire After Long Service.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, June 11.—The retirement of C. T. Hemstead of Glen Brook as General Passenger Agent of the Western Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is announced to take effect July 1. Mr. Hemstead has held the position since 1877 and has been in the road's service forty-three years. He retires on a pension for faithful service.

H. Francis Coley of this city, assistant to Mr. Hemstead, is thought likely to be his successor, though the formal announcement has not been made.

A pension has also been voted to Col. William E. Morgan of this city, who for many years has been connected with the railroad company in charge of the local freight terminals.

MURDERED HER HUSBAND.

Missouri Woman Found Guilty—Man Who Helped Her Will Hang, Too.

LIBERTY, Mo., June 11.—A jury to-day found Mrs. Agnes Myers of Kansas City guilty of the murder of her husband, Clarence Myers. Death is the penalty. Frank Hottman and Mrs. Myers killed Myers on May 10, 1904, that they might be free to marry. Hottman is now under sentence of death.

Mrs. Myers administered a drug to her husband to compel sleep, and Hottman struck him wth a billiard cue. This aroused Myers, and he grappled with Hottman, who was intoxicated, and was getting the better of the fight, when Mrs. Myers struck him with a bedslat and cut his throat with a razor. Hottman testified voluntarily against the woman.

SHOT BY A POLICEMAN.

Glancing Bullet Which Killed a Dog Hits a Child's Leg.

Nine-year-old Cornelia Carre of 348 East Ninety-second Street was taken home last evening suffering from a bullet wound in the calf of the right leg. The child was one of a crowd that stood about an injured dog which lay in the gutter in front of 308 East Ninety-second Street while a policeman of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station shot it. The bullet passed through the head of the dog, and, glancing on the pavement, lodged in the child's leg.

SCHOOL ATHLETIC GROUNDS.

Supporters of Movement to Meet Aldermen To-day.

Boy athletes of the Public School Athletic League and their supporters will rally at the City Hall this afternoon to show the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen that they are in earnest in wanting athletic grounds. The meeting promises to be such a demonstration as this city has never witnessed before. The boys want an appropriation of $300,000 to purchase grounds.

Prominent men behind the movement include J. P. Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, Clarence Mackay, S. R. Guggenheim, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle, Dr. John H. Finley, Henry Seligman, Edward M. Shepard, August Belmont, and others. Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the league, regards the meeting to-day as the crucial test of the organization.

The resolution of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment providing for an issue of corporate stock for the purchase and equipment of four athletic fields for the use of the school children will be considered. This resolution has been amended so that the fields are to be open for the use of all schoolboys, and not restricted to those of the high schools, as was originally proposed. The clause providing that these fields shall be in any particular borough has also been eliminated.

THE WEEK IN LAWN TENNIS.

Metropolitan Championships to Start at the West Side Club.

Lawn tennis devotees will turn their attention this week to the Metropolitan championship tournament at the West Side Club. Ward will default his title this year, but a remarkably strong entry has been received, including Alexander, Little, Hackett, Anderson, Hobart, Kelly, and Craig among others. Le Roy will not compete.

The event that will begin to-day will be the championship singles. Later in the week the doubles, women's singles and doubles, men's handicap singles and mixed doubles will be contested. Miss Miriam Hall, holder of the women's title, is not expected to compete.

Montclair leads in the championship series of the Metropolitan League with a clean score of victories. The standing follows: Montclair won 6, Kings County won 5 of 6, Englewood won 4 of 6, West Side won 4 of 6, Knickerbocker won 2 of 6, New York A. C. won 1 of 6, Siwanoy won 1 of 6, New York L. T. C. won 1 of 3, and Hamilton Grange lost 3.

It's the Easiest Thing in the World to Quickly Relieve and Speedily Cure

CONSTIPATION

Buy a bottle to-day of the only reliable Natural Mineral Water Laxative, HUNYADI JÁNOS, and drink half a tumblerful, on arising, before breakfast; within an hour you will have a free and pleasant relief. No griping, no purging, but just gentle RELIEF. Keep the balance, it never loses its virtue, and have it always ready for use. One bottle contains many doses, one dose affords relief. Always reliable, clear as crystal, changeless and odorless. Bottled in Hungary—used the world over. Ask distinctly for

Hunyadi János

COLLEGE CREWS TRAIN FOR ANNUAL STRUGGLE

Vanguard Arrives at Poughkeepsie and New London.

CORNELL EIGHT WELL LIKED

Columbia and Syracuse May Give Ithacans Hard Fight—Close Race Expected on Thames.

Rowing activity at Poughkeepsie and New London sets the stamp of approval on the big college regattas which will shortly be held at these places. Public interest is divided between the two events, but each has a big following, and with fine weather a good attendance is assured. At Poughkeepsie, which will be the scene of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's annual regatta on Wednesday, June 28, signs of college activity are already in evidence. Columbia is established at Red Top, and the training quarters of Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Georgetown, and Wisconsin are being prepared for occupancy. New London is donning its aquatic garb ready to do homage to the Yale and Harvard crews. The light blue squad has arrived, and is down to hard work under the immediate supervision of Julian W. Curtis, and the Harvard combination will soon be on hand.

Although it is somewhat early to predicate, there seems to be a general belief that Charles Courtney will regain aquatic honors for the Ithcans, notwithstanding the fact that Ten Eyck is again in charge at Syracuse, and believes he is training the winning crews. This fact is largely due to the remarkable showing of the Cornell crew against Harvard on Decoration Day. Word comes from Syracuse that Ten Eyck has a 'Varsity eight rowing on Onondaga Lake which is superior to the crew that won last year.

While there is no intimation on the part of the coach that the Columbia oarsmen are of championship calibre, there is a feeling that the Blue and White crews are the best that have represented Morningside for years, and that they will be heard from on the day of the race. In the senior eight there is a combination of form and strength which should make a formidable aggregation. In the matter of weight it is one of the best-balanced boats that ever left the Columbia float. No one who has seen the men row on the Harlem River doubts for an instant that the eight is fast. The blade work is keen, and the eight brawny backs swing true over the keel. In order that the men in the first boat may get practice in actual racing, the plan for this week at Poughkeepsie will be to row the senior eight against a boat made up of six 'Varsity substitutes and two freshmen.

Owing to Harvard's defeat at the hands of Cornell, many are inclined to concede the 'Varsity race to Yale. Coach Curtiss is on the spot with the dark blue crew, and, while neither university has shown rowing strength great enough to be loudly proclaimed as the probable winner, Yale deserves first consideration. The New Haven second crew, containing several 'Varsity oarsmen, was defeated at Annapolis, which offset Harvard's defeat on the Charles River. It is probable that, as far as can be judged at present, the New London race will be the closest of recent years.

The prospect of an annual race between crews representing West Point and Annapolis are most encouraging. For years the naval cadets have had the aquatic field to themselves, but the establishment of an annual feature between the two Government institutions would be a social treat. The proposition is being seriously considered at West Point, and another year may find the two rivals carrying their competitions to rowing.

MR. STRAUS'S TROTTER WON.

Defeated Princess Pique in Final Brush on the Speedway.

Many new trotters and pacers were seen on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, but, with one or two exceptions, they made a poor showing against the old favorites, and were defeated easily. Conspicuous among the newcomers was George, Huber's bay pacing gelding, Harry Van, 2:21, which showed himself remarkably fast in the stretch, where his sprinting qualities carried him within a half length of victory over the crack pacer, Fred W., 2:08¼. Thomas Lynch's new trotter, Billy Cleveland, did even better than this, and won two straight heats in company with the speedy little trotter, Norman G.

The event of the day was the final brush between Nathan Straus's noted trotter, Ida Highwood, 2:09¾, and the Empire City track star, Princess Pique, 2:11¾, owned by Thomas B. Leahy. On Sunday last the pair stepped two heats, which were among the fastest ever seen on the Speedway. The first was declared a dead heat, while Princess Pique won the second by an open length. It was decided to postpone the final until yesterday morning, when the pair went to the start fresh from the stable. They got away well together, and raced head and head to the first quarter, where Ida Highwood gained a slight lead which she held to the finish, winning by a short length. Mr. Straus also drove his spotted trotter Malacca a winning heat against Princess Pique.

The pacers furnished some excellent sport, and about the best-contested heat was between the old rivals for championship honors, Fred W., 2:08¾, driven by his owner, Alexander Frankenstein, and Mustard, the Intercity Cup winner, with a mark of 2:08¾, driven by Charles Weiland. After the word, Mustard went away fast, and soon had a commanding lead. The first quarter post was passed before Fred W. warmed up to his work, and although he stepped remarkably fast and came within a head of reaching even terms, was beaten.

CYCLISTS OFF FOR 'FRISCO.

Leuly and Early Expect to Complete Ride in Thirty-five Days.

Emil Leuly of West Hoboken, N. J., and Harry Early of Bayonne, N. J., started from the New York City Hall shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning for the 3,500-mile bicycle ride to San Francisco. They arrived at the City Hall long before the time of starting, accompanied by a number of riders of the New Jersey Division of the Century Road Club of America. The tourists were received here by many members of the New York Division, who rode the first 100 miles of the journey with them. Leuly and Early will be checked every twenty miles, according to the Century Road Club of America rules.

Both men were in fine condition for their long trip, and said they hoped to reach San Francisco within thirty-five days. They count on getting to Chicago, which is about one-third the distance, in less than nine days. The riders took a course through New Jersey, to Scranton, to Binghamton, to Elmira, to Buffalo. The last ride to San Francisco was by N. Deraux and A. Lafrance, in 1896, when they covered the distance in about thirty-eight days.

Sheepshead Bay Athletes Compete.

The members of the Sheepshead Bay Athletic Club continued their competitions for the point prizes on the club grounds yesterday, two events being decided as follows:

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Loesing, (5 yards;) R. Potts, (7 yards,) second; S. Clyburn, (14 yards,) third. Time—0:36.

Pole Vault, Handicap.—S. Clyburn (2 feet 6 inches) and C. Mugridge (2 feet 8 inches) tied at 8 feet; S. Tombs, (1 foot 6 inches,) with 7 feet 6 inches, third.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

Oriental Summer Furnishings
Are at Their Cheapest Now.

And it's due to the lavish way that we have cut into regular prices—Goods are new and seasonable, and displayed in great variety.

Reductions from 20 to 50 Per Cent.

India Rugs.

10.2x16.2 ft.,	was $70	Now $48.00
9.3x12.6 ft.,	was 65	Now 40.00
9.4x13.4 ft.,	was 82	Now 50.00
10.6x15.3 ft.,	was 75	Now 50.00
9.5x13.3 ft.,	was 75	Now 50.00

Persian Rugs.

10.10x 8.11 ft.,	was $80	Now $50.00
11. 7x 9. 7 ft.,	was 78	Now 60.00
12 x 7. 9 ft.,	was 95	Now 60.00
11. 9x 8. 7 ft.,	was 85	Now 55.00
13. 9x10. 5 ft.,	was 125	Now 80.00

Turkish Rugs.

8.5x11.2 ft.,	was $75	Now $50.00
8.8x11.8 ft.,	was 82	Now 55.00
9.6x11.9 ft.,	was 75	Now 58.00
9.7x12.7 ft.,	was 85	Now 60.00
9.3x12.4 ft.,	was 85	Now 62.00

Willow Furniture.

Chairs	$4.00, $4.80, $6.00
Rockers	$5.20, $5.80, $7.80
Settees	$12.80, $14.00

Regular prices were 20% more.

Damascus Curtains.

Striped, 2.6x9 ft. $2.25 pair.

Japanese Chinaware.

Ice Cream Sets and Berry Sets, $3.40, $3.65.

Salad Bowls $1.00, $1.25, $1.50
Comb and Brush Trays 75c., $1.25
Cracker Jars 75c., $1.00

Oriental Draperies.

40-inch Damascus Stripe	30c. yd.
30-inch Fancy Nets	35c. yd.
50-inch Figured Madras	45c. yd.
30-inch India Crepe	$1.35 yd.

Remnants of 30-inch Japanese figured Cotton Crepes for Kimonos, Curtains, and Cushion Covers, at half price.

Portieres.

Bamboo, at $1.00, $1.25
Bamboo & Beads, $3.00
Snail Shell, $5.00
Rice Beads, $1.75, $2.50
All Glass Portieres, $9.50



Cushions.

24-inch floss filled 75c.

Japanese Screens.

4 fold, 4½ feet high $2.50.

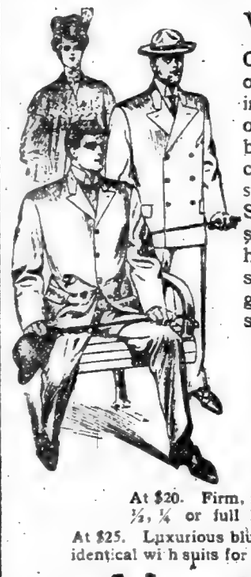
Cotton Rugs.

Blue and White, Green and White.

1.6x 3	feet	90c.
2 x 4	feet	$1.50
2 x 6	feet	2.50
2 x10	feet	4.00
2.6x 5	feet	2.50
3 x 6	feet	3.50
4.6x 4.6	feet	4.00
4 x 7	feet	5.50
6 x 9	feet	11.00

Visit the Pretty Japanese Tea Rooms—1st Floor Balcony.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, between 18th & 19th Streets.



Vogel Brothers' Serge Suits

Once for all let us make you certain on one point about the serge that goes into our suits—whether it is the lowest or highest priced. Every yard is shrunk before cutting and chemically tested for color. And we'll stand back of every suit for that. Now as to the making. Serge is a stubborn fabric and in unskilled hands is a failure. On the other hand, when fashioned and tailored by skilled craftsmen nothing is more elegant than a serge suit—for that sort see Vogel Brothers'.

At $12.50. Single breasted models in blue and black serge and double breasted models in blue serge.

At $15. Seven new models in blue and black serge, both single and double breasted sacks. Including our new long single breasted sack, with peaked lapels and deep centre vent.

At $20. Firm, rich blue and black serge suits, ½, ¼ or full lined with mohair or alpaca.

At $25. Luxurious blue and black serge suits, ½ silk lined, identical with suits for which the custom tailor charges $40.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

A Most Important Sale of
Five Thousand High Grade
Summer Shirts for Men
Special at $1.10
Regularly $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50

Our shop devoted to furnishings for men is counted a powerful factor in the craft. To establish it we have sought opportunities and at times created them. This is an important instance.

After his season was done, the manufacturer who provides the shirts of the highest character which our stock affords, and perhaps he is the best in the craft, found himself with about a thousand short lengths of fabrics woven in this country and abroad. They were of little use to him. We got together—the spoils came to us at extreme price concessions.

Governed by our standard to insure full and true proportions, we have had his organization fashion the fabrics into his regular one-fifty, two-dollar and two-fifty shirts,

all of which are offered at $1.10

The Fabrics—Cheviot, madras, penang cloth, percale, chambray and Russian cord in white and a most diversified series of designs, weaves and colors.

The Styles—Plain bosom, box plaited bosom and side plaited bosom, open front or coat models, with cuffs attached or detached.

The Sizes—Include those for men of all proportions. For the normal men, neck band, 13½ to 17 and sleeves 32 and 33 without cuffs and 34 and 35 with attached cuffs. For the stout men, neckband 16 to 19½, sleeves 32 and 35 without cuffs and 34 and 37 with attached cuffs. For the slim men, neckband 14 to 16½, sleeves 35 to 36 without cuffs and 37 and 38 with attached cuffs.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

ACCIDENTS MAR REGATTA.

Four Boats Come to Grief in Bergen Beach Yacht Races.

A strong wind played high jinks with the yachts entered in the Bergen Beach regatta yesterday and a number of accidents marred the result. Three boats were unable to finish and one was disqualified, so that but two events were finished strictly on their merits. C. A. Martin's Siren nearly capsized in jibing around one mark and was more than half full of water when she was towed in to the anchorage. W. A. Donohue's Katharine broke her bobstay and was disabled, while E. R. Mugler's Charlie D. was driven out of the breakwater in a squall and narrowly averted more serious trouble. Summary:

CLASS A—CABIN SLOOPS.—8 MILES.
Start 2:10 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Marion, W. Pens	3:28:25	1:18:25
Baby Roger, G. Boehm	3:29:23	1:19:23

CLASS B—CABIN CATBOATS.—8 MILES.
Start 2:15 P. M.

Diana, H. A. Beyer	3:43:15	1:28:15
*Lulu, A. H. Kent	3:42:40	1:27:40

*Disqualified for turning wrong stake boat.

CLASS C—OPEN CATBOATS, 20 TO 25 FEET.
8 MILES. Start 2:20 P. M.

Bill Nye, D. K. Knapp	3:50:46	1:30:46
Siren, C. A. Martin	Did not finish.	

CLASS E—SHARPIES.—8 MILES.
Start 2:30 P. M.

Alert, F. Schoenfelder	4:00:00	1:30:00
Charlie D., E. R. Muggier	Did not finish.	

CLASS I—OPEN AND HUNTING LAUNCHES.
8 MILES. Start 2:35 P. M.

Jennie Lee, Bergen Beach	3:38:10	1:03:10
Lottie M., Old Mill	3:38:12	1:03:12
Alva, Old Mill	3:42:25	1:07:25
Floradora, Canarsie	3:42:28	1:07:28
Lester, Old Mill	3:42:40	1:07:40

CABIN CATBOATS—17 TO 20 FEET.—8 MILES. Start 2:20 P. M.

Boozle, P. D. Kobe	3:38:15	1:18:15
Coquette, A. B. Piersol	3:40:50	1:20:50
Carry Minor, J. B. Werner	3:47:50	1:27:50
Jessie, E. W. Brown	3:57:25	1:37:25
Katharine, W. A. Donohue	Did not finish.	

MANHATTAN'S FIRST REGATTA.

Twenty-three Yachts Start in Opening Event of New Club.

The first annual regatta of the Manhattan Island Yacht Club, which was held on the Hudson River yesterday afternoon off the clubhouse dock at One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, called out a fleet of twenty-three boats. They were mostly of the smaller class, twenty-five feet and under, with a race for auxilliaries and a race for launches. Summary:

LAUNCHES.
Fifteen Miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Fine Coffin, Arthur Kimmins	2:22:38	0:37:38
No. 2, Charles Coughtry	2:26:51	0:41:51
Walker, William Reilly	2:50:30	1:05:30
Imp, Andrew Marshall	3:12:51	1:27:51
Liberty, J. C. Vaughan	3:22:58	1:37:58
Togo, Walker and Dickey	Withdrew.	
Queen, A. Bedford	Withdrew.	
Busky, A. Reid	Withdrew.	

OPEN SLOOPS—OVER 21 FEET.
Fifteen Miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Mavis, William Ridley	5:05:30	3:50:30
Zetes, H. E. Schell	5:08:30	3:53:30

OPEN CATBOATS—OVER 21 FEET.
Fifteen Miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

*Consistent, McG. Garrou	5:01:01	3:46:01
Comanche, Charles Whitehouse	5:05:02	3:50:02

*Consistent allowed 6 minutes. Wins on time allowance.

OPEN CATBOATS—17 TO 21 FEET.
Fifteen Miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

C. T. Wills, Lewis Adler	5:01:09	3:46:09
Frank, Andrew Marshall	5:15:05	4:00:05
Muse, Howard Tincomb	Withdrew.	

OPEN CATBOATS AND SLOOPS—UNDER 17 FEET.
Fifteen Miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Wanda, Edward R. Green	5:32:00	4:16:00

CABIN CATBOATS.
Fifteen Miles. Start, 1:15 P. M.

Yvonne, G. O. Shaugnessy	5:25:01	4:10:01
Spree, John Coyle	5:33:50	4:18:50
Jolly Roger, D. J. McCarthy	Withdrew.	

AUXILLIARIES.
Fifteen Miles. Start, 1:30 P. M.

We're Here, H. F. Ernst	2:37:40	1:07:40
Almiretta, Peter Giffen	3:23:40	1:53:40
Dione, F. J McLaren	3:27:16	1:57:16
Vic, A. R. Davis	Withdrew.	

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

MEN of large stature, and stout men particularly, have difficulty in getting fitted in ready-to-wear clothes.

We have had an important trade in this field for years, and are now presenting the largest range of suits in stout sizes to be found. All the latest fabrics shown in garments up to 56 inch chest.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE



THE FRONTENAC

Is an H. & I. linen Collar which conforms accurately to the mode. Gracefully cut, precisely stitched, faultlessly laundered, and has the "Slip-Easy" band which is especially suited to prevailing styles of scarfs.

Linen is best for collars—best for summer heat and winter cold.

Your dealer will furnish you with the H. & I. "Frontenac" if you insist on having it.

Sold at the linen price—2 for 25c.

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen *versus* Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York



"On and Off like a Coat"
Cluett
COAT SHIRTS

Suited to every figure, and every occasion. Designs exclusive.

FAST COLOR FABRICS

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CHAMPIONS OUTPLAYED AND WERE SHUT OUT

Twenty-four Thousand Persons Saw Chicago Beat New York.

McGINNITY IN THE BOX, TOO

Brooklyn Lost Another Game to St. Louis—Day Off for American League Teams.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Chicago, 4; New York, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 6; Cincinnati, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	5	4	1	3	12	7	36	.735
Phila'phia.	1	..	1	2	4	5	6	9	28	.622
Pittsburg.	3	4	..	5	7	7	1	2	29	.580
Chicago	2	1	5	..	4	7	6	3	27	.529
Cincinnati	2	1	3	1	..	5	0	8	24	.500
St. Louis.	1	2	3	3	5	..	3	8	26	.408
Boston	2	2	2	2	1	..	..	4	15	.319
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	1	1	4	..	15	.306
Games lost	13	17	21	24	24	..	32	34		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	Washington	New York	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	2	6	3	1	2	5	7	26	.667
Phila'phia.	2	..	3	3	4	3	5	3	25	.581
Chicago	4	3	..	5	2	5	2	4	25	.581
Detroit	2	1	5	..	2	4	3	5	22	.512
Boston	1	2	5	5	..	3	3	6	20	.488
Washing'n	4	6	0	2	6	..	1	2	18	.409
New York.	0	3	1	1	4	5	..	3	17	.405
St. Louis.	3	1	2	0	2	1	2	..	17	.378
Games lost	13	18	18	21	21	26	25	28		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Plays Sharp Game and Defeats New York by 4 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 11.—Chicago defeated the champions to-day by a score of 4 to 0. Pitcher Reulbach was chiefly responsible for the defeat. He was hit safely six times, and so artistically did he scatter the hits that the visitors never even threatened to score. Once, when a cog in the high-geared machinery behind Reulbach slipped unexpectedly, a runner was allowed to get to third base after two were out. Then Dahlen struck out. One other time, when McGraw brought his reserve forces into play, a "Giant" was squeezed as far as second base, and one of the three lightning double plays made by the local men snuffed out the last hope.

When Reulbach, with three sweeping strokes of the brush in the ninth, completed the perfect coat of "whitewash," the scene which followed has seldom been equaled on the West Side grounds. The great Sunday crowd, which had overflowed from every stand, swept like an avalanche toward the player's bench, and Selee's men were surrounded in an instant by an admiring mob, eager to congratulate them.

Meanwhile the New Yorks took their humiliation with becoming grace. They were on their best Sunday-go-to-meeting behavior all through the matinée. Those of the big crowd who had been attracted by the desire to see something doing were doomed to disappointment. McGraw did not obtrude himself on the public's notice, although he was on the bench in uniform. There was nothing, therefore, to ruffle the enjoyment of the "fans." They "rooted" and cheered in continuous glee from start to finish. It was just as if to-day's was the opening game of the season and all previous ones had been exhibition affairs. In reality, it was the first real contest that had been played there for some time.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	1	1	0	0	Donlin, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Schulte, lf	1	1	2	1	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Malon'y, rf	2	2	2	0	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	0	Bresn'n, c	0	0	6	2	1	
Tinker, ss	0	1	4	4	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	4	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	1	3	0	
O'Neill, c	0	0	2	1	1	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	2	2	5	0	
Reulb'h, p	0	0	0	4	0	0	McG'n'y, p	0	0	0	2	0	
							Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	8	27	14	1		*Strang	0	1	0	0	0	
							Total	0	6	24	13	1	

*Batted for McGinnity in the eighth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	..	4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Hits—Off McGinnity, 8 in seven innings; Reulbach, 3; New York, 4. Two-base hit—Chance. Sacrifice hit—Tinker. Stolen bases—Schulte, Maloney, (2,) Mertes. Double plays—Reulbach, Tinker, and Chance; (2;) Evers and Chance. Struck out—By Reulbach, 1; by McGinnity, 4; by Wiltse, 2. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 1; off McGinnity, 2. Hit with ball—By Reulbach, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bausewine and Emslie. Attendance, 24,000.

ST. LOUIS, 6; BROOKLYN, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 11.—Brooklyn lost to-day's game with St. Louis because Stricklett put in one bad inning, in which the entire local team batted around and scored five runs, enough in itself to win the game. The final score was 6 to 4. Hanlon's men got away to a splendid start, holding a lead of three runs up to the fatal sixth round, when after one man was out a deluge of hits descended. Stricklett helped the locals with two bases on balls, and made one throw to first, with no one to cover the bag. All this, combined with a single, two doubles, and a triple gave St. Louis five runs. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	0	1	4	1		Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	1	0	
Shanton, lf	1	1	3	0	0		Sheck'd, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Arndt, 2b	0	0	0	2	1		Lumley, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
Beckley, 1b	1	2	11	0	0		Gessler, 1b	1	1	13	1	0	
Clarke, cf	0	0	2	0	0		Batch, 3b	0	1	0	6	1	
Dunl'y, rf	2	1	0	0	0		Malay, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	
Burke, 3b	1	1	0	1	0		Babb, ss	1	1	1	4	1	
Grady, c	1	2	10	0	0		Ritter, c	0	0	5	0	0	
Thiel'n, p	0	0	0	4	0		Strick'tt, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	6	7	27	11	2		Total	4	6	24	17	3	

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	0	..	6
Brooklyn	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4

Two-base hits—Beckley, Grady, Lumley. Three-base hits—Lumley, Batch, Burke. Sacrifice hits—Dunleavy, Dobbs, Stricklett. Hit by pitched ball—By Stricklett, 1. Bases on balls—Off Thielman, 3; off Stricklett, 2. Struck out—By Thielman, 6; by Stricklett, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—8,100.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CINCINNATI, 1.

CINCINNATI, June 11.—To-day's game was played in the mud, a heavy rain falling until after 3 o'clock. Pittinger pitched a strong game for Philadelphia. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	1	0	0	3	0		Duffy, cf	2	3	2	0	0	
Barry, 1b	0	2	9	1	0		Gleason, 2b	1	1	7	2	0	
Kelly, lf	0	0	6	0	0		Court'y, 3b	0	2	1	0	0	
Seym'r, cf	0	1	1	0	0		Titus, rf	0	2	2	0	0	
Corr'an, ss	0	3	2	3	0		McGee, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Odwell, rf	0	0	4	0	0		B'nsf'd, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Bridw'l, 3b	0	1	1	1	1		Doolin, ss	0	1	1	5	1	
Schiel, c	0	0	4	0	0		Doolin, c	2	2	4	2	0	
Hahn, p	0	0	0	0	0		Pitt'ger, p	1	2	0	4	0	
*Steinf't	0	0	0	0	0								
Chech, p	0	0	0	1	0		Total	6	14	27	13	1	
Total	1	7	27	9	1								

*Batted for Hahn in fifth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Philadelphia	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	6

Two-base hit—Duffy. Three-base hit—Gleason. Double play—Doolin, Gleason, and Brans-

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. St. Louis.—Adv.

field. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 1. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Pittinger, Gleason. Struck out—By Hahn, 1; by Pittinger, 3; by Chech, 2. Passed ball—Schiel. Hits—Off Hahn, 7 in five innings; off Chech, 2 in four innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—7,128.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Soffel's Home Run Wins for Toronto—"Rooters" Angry at Umpire.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 11.—The Torontos can thank Umpire Conway for to-day's victory over the Newarks. When it looked as though the Newarks would win in the fifth, they having tied the score with only one out and men on first and third, the umpire declared Jones out at the plate for interference. Jones protested so strongly that he was put out of the game. Later when the Newarks had men on first and second and one out, O'Hagan fouled the ball, and when Toft returned it to Falkenberg, who was out of the box, he threw to second and Conway called Mahling out as he was returning back to the base.

At this point the crowd became so angered that it was with difficulty that the police held them in check. White of Toronto was put out of the game in the sixth for protesting against a strike that was called on him. Soffel's home run in the sixth inning gave the visitors the game by the score of 4 to 3.

Umpire Conway was warned by Capt. Corbit that he could not umpire another game in Newark. The score:

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	TORONTO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Swand'r, cf	1	1	3	0	0		Rapp, 1b	1	2	5	0	1	
Murphy, rf	0	0	3	0	0		Harley, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
C'kman, 3b	0	2	0	1	0		White, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Jones, lf	0	1	2	0	0		Murray, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Gatins, ss	0	0	1	2	0		Soffel, 2b	2	1	2	2	0	
O'H'g'n, 1b	0	1	7	0	0		O'Brien, 3b	0	0	2	2	1	
Wagner, 2b	1	0	4	1	1		C'rr, ss	0	1	3	1	0	
Hest'f'r, p	1	0	0	3	0		Toft, c	0	1	9	2	1	
Shea, c	0	1	6	2	0		Falk'g, p	0	1	0	3	0	
Mahling, lf	0	0	1	0	0		McGoon, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
*Connor	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	3	6	27	9	1		Total	4	7	†26	10	3	

*Connor batted for Hesterfer in ninth inning. †Jones out for interference.

Newark	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
Toronto	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4

First base by errors—Newark, 3. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Toronto, 4. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 2; off Falkenberg, 4. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 6; by Falkenberg, 8. Home run—Soffel. Two-base hit—Rapp. Sacrifice hits—Hesterfer, Harley. Stolen bases—Murphy, Jones, O'Hagan. Double play—Shea and Wagner. Wild pitch—Falkenberg. Umpire—Mr. Conway. Time of game—Two hours.

PROVIDENCE, 8; ROCHESTER, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 11.—The Providence and Rochester teams held a batting carnival at Rocky Point to-day, in which the locals won by a score of 8 to 6. The visitors found Cronin for three singles in the third inning, which, with an error and a hit by the pitcher, netted them three runs before any one was out. The Providence team went to work in its half of the third to cut down the long lead, and by bunching hits in the next two innings scored eight runs and won the game. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Providence	0 0 4 4 0 0 0 0 ..	8	9	2
Rochester	0 0 5 0 1 0 0 0 0	6	12	0

Batteries—Cronin, Nops, and Thomas; Schultz, Cleary, and Steelman. Attendance—4,500.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	22	15	.595	Buffalo	17	18	.486
Jersey City	22	16	.579	Toronto	17	18	.486
Providence	21	19	.525	Newark	16	22	.450
Rochester	17	18	.486	Montreal	14	22	.389

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Montreal at Baltimore.

Scores of Other Games.

At Bronx Oval—East Side House, 11; Educational Alliance, 4.

At Olympic Field—Manhattan, 4; Cuban X Giants, 3.

At Marquette Oval—Marquette, 10; Bordentown, 4.

At Alaska Park—Alaska, 1; Clifton, 0.

At Equitable Park—Murray Hill, 8; Baltimore Giants, 7.

At St. John's Oval—St. John's, 15; Parkville, 4.

At Ridgewood—Philadelphia Giants, 5; Ridgewood, 0.

At Ridgewood—Brighton, 8; Apache A. C., 4.

At Visitation Field—Allentown, 5; Visitation, 4.

At Brighton Oval—Brighton A. C., 5; Brooklyn F. C., 4.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 11; New York Colored Giants, 10.

At Bay Ridge—All Americans, 8; Bay Ridge, 7.

At Far Rockaway—Northvale, 13; Far Rockaway, 6.

At Ontario Field—Central Isilips, 6; Vermont, 2.

At White Plains—Suburbans, 5; White Plains, 3.

At Perth Amboy—All Cubans, 4; Perth Amboy, 2.

American Association.

Columbus, 2; Minneapolis, 0.
Minneapolis, 5; Columbus, 0.
Milwaukee, 3; Indianapolis, 0.
Toledo, 4; Kansas City, 0.
Toledo, 11; Kansas City, 2.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 10; Troy, 12.
Albany, 6; Syracuse, 1.

Scotch Yacht Corona Here.

The new foreign-built steam yacht Corona, ordered by Henry A. Laughlin of Pittsburg from Hawthorn & Co. of Leith, Scotland, arrived here yesterday from the other side in charge of Capt. Page. She sailed from Leith on May 20 and stopped at St. Michael's on her way, leaving there on the 30th and coming straight to New York.

Capt. Page met weather that tested the seaworthiness of the boat pretty thoroughly and spoke highly of her behavior. She rode the heavy seas well and ran with remarkable smoothness considering her new machinery. She will join the fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club and fly its burgee.

IRISH CHAMPION LOST IN GALWAY MEN'S GAMES

Joyce of Local Irish-American Club Won Distance Race.

BIG CROWD AT CELTIC PARK

Foreign Athlete Showed Good Form in the Four-Mile Race and Led Until Near Finish.

Tom Hynes, the "Galway Cyclone," and the holder of the southern, senior, and cross-country championships of Ireland, made his first appearance in this country at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday afternoon, when he was defeated in a four-mile race by John Joyce, the Irish-American crack and holder of the five-mile outdoor and ten-mile indoor running championships. Attracted by the international reputation of Hynes, fully 15,000 spectators witnessed the contest, which was one of the most exciting ever decided in this country. Joyce won in the last ten yards by eighteen inches.

Although the Galway Men's Association had arranged other events for its meeting, it was soon apparent that the spectators were present to see the four-mile race.

When the pistol sent the men off on their journey Joyce went to the front, and held the lead for a mile. He then relinquished it to Hynes on sufferance and trailed his man. The first mile was made in 5:07½. The same pace was maintained during the second mile, with Hynes leading by about two yards. The time was 10:29 2-5. Both men appeared to be in good condition as they reeled off lap after lap. Hynes still led when the third mile was covered, the figures being 15:54.

It was not until the bell sounded for the last lap that the men put on a spurt, and the struggle was a pretty one. One hundred yards from home Joyce jumped the Irish champion and amid terrific applause led by a yard. Hynes went after his man and appeared to be catching him, but Joyce once more spurted, with ten yards to go, and breasted the tape eighteen inches ahead of Hynes. Joyce received a flattering ovation after his great race. Hynes says that he was in poor condition and wants another race. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by N. A. Seward, Xavier Athletic Association, (9 yards;) W. F. Greene, Xavier A. A., (8 yards,) second; H. N. Cary, Pastime A. C., (7½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by H. McDonald, Xavier A. A.; N. Bremer, Pastime A. C., second; C. Palmer, Xavier A. A., third. Time—0:56.

830-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. C. Ridge, Irish American A. A., (9 yards;) Daniel Frank, New West Side A. C., (10 yards,) second; J. N. Devere, Pastime A. C., (17 yards,) third. Time—2:02.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Coates, Xavier A. C., (26 yards;) C. Ginenter, Mohawk A. C., (46 yards,) second; E. J. Sweeney, Pastime A. C., (46 yards,) third. Time—1:58 4-5.

Four-Mile International Match.—Won by J. Joyce, Irish-American A. A.; Thomas Hynes, Ireland, second. Time—21:05.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by B. Freeman, Xavier A. C., (60 yards;) M. Spring, Pastime A. C., (85 yards,) second; Harvey Cohn, Irish-American A. A., third. Time—4:33 2-5.

New West Side Athletic Club Games.

The monthly games of the New West Side Athletic Club were held yesterday morning on the club's grounds, Fifty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. There was a good attendance, and the events were marked by spirited contests. In the half-mile walk only one man finished, the others being disqualified for running. Summary:

50-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Chester Peabody, (scratch;) H. J. Edwards, (4 feet,) second; William Beckman, (2 feet,) third. Time—0:05 4-5.

70-Yard Dash, Club Championship.—Won by Chester Peabody; H. J. Edwards, second; William Beckman, third. Time—0:07 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by G. Merz, (20 yards;) Daniel Frank, (scratch,) second. Time—0:36 2-5.

Half-Mile Walk.—Won by Thomas Stone. Time—4:15.

1,000-Yard Run.—Won by W. Andrews; Wood Dawson, second. Only two finished. Time—2:40.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by D. J. McDonald, (17 inches,) with 14 feet 6 inches; S. F. Gilles, (6 inches,) with 14 feet 6 inches, second; E. Correll, (scratch,) with 14 feet 5 inches, third.

Running High Jump.—Won by H. Bresnan, with 5 feet 4 inches; E. Correll, with 5 feet 3 inches, second; J. Coyne, with 5 feet 1 inch, third.

ECONOMY AUTO RUN ENDED.

Long Island Members Return from Trip to Southampton.

Four of the twelve starters in the automobile run from Brooklyn to Southampton and return reported at the Long Island Automobile Clubhouse last night. The object of the run was to determine the commercial possibilities of the automomile as a touring vehicle. The start was made at 9:30 A. M. on Saturday, and the first car, that of Mr. Palmer, reported at the clubhouse at 6:30 last night. When the entire twelve have reported a meeting will be held, when each driver will present his report of the trip, which will include consumption of gasoline and necessary expenses.

Mr. Healey, who was second, said he had some trouble with the officers on account of speed, but nothing of a serious character.

Columbia

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BOAT CLUBS WILL WORK FOR NATIONAL COURSE

Committee to be Appointed to Aid Pelham Bay Project.

ANOTHER TROPHY IS OFFERED

Fuessel, Titus, Veseley, and West May Row Again at Philadelphia on July 4.

The first practical step to secure an international regatta course at Pelham Bay will be taken in a few weeks, when the Friendship Boat Club will appoint a committee to look into and aid in securing a permanent course. This action was decided upon by several of the club officials yesterday, and a determined effort will be made to enlist the support and assistance of the other clubs in the metropolitan district. Alderman J. R. Davies, who is a member of the Atalantas, is enthusiastic over the project, and will bring the matter to the attention of the Board of Aldermen at the earliest possible moment. Several other prominent oarsmen have decided to take an active interest in the project, and plans will shortly be formulated to make an active campaign to secure the necessary appropriation to construct the course.

Dr. Luther Gulick's suggestion for the clubs to give the schoolboys the use of their old shells is received with favor by the different boat clubs. The prospect of securing a permanent waterway for New York has had the effect of stimulating interest in rowing, and it is predicted that many of the clubs will double their membership as soon as it is accomplished. There is an earnest desire to help the younger element, and the clubs realize that it is to their interest to foster the sport among the rising generation, to which they must look for support in a few years. Several of the oarsmen on the river have already volunteered their services in advance to instruct the schoolboys. With the establishment of the course a school league would quickly follow, and inter-city races with Philadelphia, Boston, and other cities would be arranged.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the defeat of Titus by Veseley in the protested quarter-mile race last Saturday. Titus ascribes his defeat to the currents, which he claims turned his boat from its proper course. Fuessel, who won the race on Decoration Day and declined to row a second time, says the race was honestly rowed, as Veseley and Titus finished in the same relative positions last Saturday that marked the end of the race on Decoration Day. Fuessel has issued a challenge to row Titus for a prize from $100 to $500, but Titus is unlikely to accept the defi. William B. West of the Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia, one of the contestants, has offered a cup for a special race at 440 yards on the Schuylkill River in the People's Fourth of July Regatta. Fuessel has consented to row, and it is expected that Veseley and Titus will also accept, which would bring together the four oarsmen who competed in the first race. The time of Saturday's race was 1 minute 10 seconds, which is 9 seconds faster than the record made by Joseph Bergen at Cambridge, fourteen years ago. This fact is pointed out as proving the race was rowed on its merits.

Marine and Field Club Cup Races.

The Marine and Field Club Cup races on Gravesend Bay yesterday, in the third of the chaampionship events, resulted in a reversal of form in the Class Q sloops, W. H. Childs's More Trouble winning from the other new boats, with F. J. Havens's Quest second and George E. Reiners's Oyigwan, which has twice finished in front, third. Summaries:

SLOOPS—CLASS Q, 18 TO 22 FEET.
Start, 3:05 P. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
More Trouble, W. H. Childs	4:52:22	1:47:22
Quest, F. J. Havens	4:52:54	1:47:54
Oyigwan, G. E. Reiners	4:55:16	1:52:16
Saetta, G. H. Church	4:55:18	1:52:18
Ogeemah, Alfred Mackay	5:07:05	2:02:05

SLOOPS—CLASS Q, SPECIAL.
Start, 3:05 P. M.

Karma, J. C. Erskine	5:07:07	2:02:07
Mary, Max Grunder	5:09:25	2:04:25
Careless, Richard Rommell	5:14:45	2:09:45
Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—CLASS RR, UNDER 15 FEET.

Beta, Snedecker and Camp	6:12:45	3:07:45
Gamma, A. H. Platt	6:13:14	3:08:09
Alpha, Holcomb and Howell	Did not finish.	

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M51

GERMAN GYMNASTS ARRIVE.

Here to Compete in Games of American Union at Indianapolis.

On the steamship Moltke, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, sixteen gymnasts representing the Gymnastic Federation of Germany reached here en route to Indianapolis to participate in the quadrennial games and competitive exercises of the German Gymnastic Union of North America, to be held there next week. The Germans represent the flower of the athletes in the fatherland, and appear able to give the American competitors a hard contest for honors. All the leading American Turn Vereins will be represented in the meet, which promises to surpass any previous event of its character most decidedly.

The Germans are in charge of Prof. Fritz Kessler of Stuttgart, and include F. Bronson and wife, T. Brandenberger, H. Berger, G. Bade, K. Gutsch, T. Garry, W. Goering, E. Kuhr, Fred Wolf, H. Kuhr, J. Keyl, A. Schirmer, W. Meyer, A. Mayer, and G. Meyer. They are skilled in all branches of gymnastic work, and include several individual champions of Germany in the various events.

They were entertained last evening at the New York Turn Verein by an enthusiastic gathering of members. President G. Scholer, Coroner's Physician, welcomed them, and extended them the freedom of the society. They will leave New York on Wednesday.

Yacht Invader in Race to Halifax.

Roy A. Rainey, Vice Commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, has entered his new schooner Invader for the ocean race of the Eastern and New York Yacht Club fleets to Halifax, starting from Marblehead Aug. 21. It is the second entry thus far received, the first having been that of the Corona, owned by Arthur F. Luke of the New York Yacht Club. The Invader and Corona will make fine leaders for the fleet, should no other large schooners come in. Several others are promised, however. F. F. Brewster is expected to enter his new schooner Elmina. She is a typical production of the Cary Smith design, with a finely drawn hull and deep draught.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Barton, T. K., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Baum & Balz, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Baum, hats; Hotel Breslin.
Bixby, H. M., & Co., Salem, Mass.; H. M. Bixby, clothing; Westminster Hotel.
Burghardt Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. A. Burghardt, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; F. P. Damon, laces; 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; P. P. Brehm, carpets; B. Petherick, notions, jewelry, and ribbons; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Davison-Paxon-Stokes Company, Atlanta, Ga.; B. Davison, notions; 458 Broadway.
Emery Dry Goods Company, Danville, Ill.; L. Platt, notions; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. E. Catlin, furnishing goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss E. Hammer, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; Grand Hotel.
Joslin Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; O. Newcomb, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Long, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Astor.
Lauchelmer & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. M. Lauchelmer, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Lowenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; C. Kilpatrick, boys' clothing; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Oldreive, hosiery and gloves; 4 Washington Place.
McClure Notion Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. S. McClure, notions; Grand Hotel.
Miller & Paine, Lincoln, Neb.; G. McDougall, hosiery and gloves; 31 Union Square; Hotel Earlington.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss C. Cohen, laces and trimmings; 320 Church Street; Victoria Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss L. Lyon, infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Woodward.
Nathan, M., & Brother, Johnstown, Penn.; M. Nathan, linens; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Newcomb-Endicott Company, Detroit, Mich.; H. B. Moody, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
Powers & Little, Knoxville, Tenn.; F. S. Little, cloths; St. Denis Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. G. Bass, carpets; 415 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss Driscoll, leather goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Spear Brothers, Middletown, Conn.; L. Spear, millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Steifel, Strauss & Conner, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Steifel, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, remnants; Herald Square Hotel.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wickersham, linens, 346 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; W. R. Briggs, furnishing goods, 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. C. Smith, domestics, 71 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Sonneborn, cloths; H. Sonneborn, cloths; Hoffman House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Mercantile Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; D. C. Innich, manufacturing department, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 12, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....50 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1 10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE RUSSIAN WISH FOR PEACE.

There is one element in the loss suffered by Russia in the war with Japan that has not, perhaps, been duly considered by those who hold that she cannot yet be ready for peace except on terms which Japan will not be disposed at present to offer. Those who thus hold have placed much importance on the actual possession of Vladivostok by the Russians, and have inferred that the Japanese claims, whatever they may be, would be greatly strengthened if she had succeeded in seizing that port. Then she would be in a position to negotiate for reasonable compensation for the return of territory really Russian, and not, as in the case of Manchuria, territory belonging legally to another nation.

The element of Russian loss to which we have referred and which is ignored in this view of the situation lies in the fact that to all practical intents Vladivostok is already within the control of the Japanese. It is not and cannot be in the future of any serious value to the Russians as a seaport, as a base of naval operations in the Pacific or in the adjacent waters, because no Russian fleet can reach it without the consent of the Japanese. Even as a base of purely military operations its value is reduced to the vanishing point. It can only be supplied over the single long line of railway which has already proved unequal to the task of supplying the Russian armies with men and material sufficient to cope with the Japanese at a time when more than a hundred thousand men were tied to the Port Arthur peninsula. For years yet, if peace be not reached, it will be fairly within the power of the Japanese to say what shall or shall not be done with Vladivostok. Indeed it is hardly extravagant to think that the actual capture of that port, if war is to go on, would be in the nature of a relief to Russia, enabling and forcing her to concentrate her strength about Harbin and to the westward.

When peace negotiations begin, therefore, and the question of the military status of each party to the conflict, the real power of one further to injure the other if the conflict is to go on, is taken up, the facts we have pointed out as to Vladivostok can hardly fail to have weight with Russia. And they can hardly fail, if candidly considered, to dispose her to the acceptance of terms which would seem unreasonable had not the value of mere occupation of Vladivostok been substantially annulled. On the other hand, the virtual control of that port by the Japanese will enable them to leave to Russia its possession for purposes exclusively of peace and to spare her the mortification of a formal surrender. Undoubtedly Japan is determined, if it be possible, to make herself secure against a renewal of attack by Russia. It will be happy for both nations and for the world if an agreement can be reached which will so far satisfy the legitimate aspirations of Russia that she will not wish to renew attack.

A DANGEROUS POLICY.

We note with apprehension that on the Pacific Coast—of all parts of the land—there is a small but perceptible attempt at agitation for the application to the Japanese of the outrageous treatment we have accorded to the Chinese. It has almost exactly the same basis, jealousy and fear of a race which is very efficient, pretty numerous, always saving and willing, especially at first, to work for low wages or low profits. Stories are current of farming industries embarrassed by the refusal of natives to work with the Japanese and of organized efforts to boycott the employers or patrons of Japanese. If the movement takes shape in the elections there is some reason to fear that it may produce extremely disagreeable results.

Probably few of our readers understand completely how far our anti-Chinese policy has gone or to what ridiculous and shameful denials of the principles of common justice and of what we have been used to regard as fundamental constitutional guarantees of freedom we have committed ourselves, or have been committed by our legislators and our courts. In the current number of The Independent so conservative a statesman as Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER criticises with sharp severity the recent decision of the Supreme Court as to the exclusion of a native American, born of Chinese parents, who was refused admission to the United States at San Francisco by the immigration officer on the ground that he was a Chinaman seeking unlawfully to enter the country. The fact of his birth in the United States was not disputed. A writ of habeas corpus was issued to him by the District Court of the United States on this specific ground. But the Supreme Court decided that the judgment of the immigration officer was final under the law of Aug. 18, 1894, and could not be reviewed by the courts. The further fact that the judgment of the officer contravened the provision of the Constitution guaranteeing to citizens of the United States trial by jury, and security of person unless deprived of it by due process of law was considered by the Supreme Court as of no weight. The blunder of the officer, the possibly corrupt decision reached by him, is more completely the supreme law of the land than is the Constitution of the United States.

It must be remembered also that the mode in which this officer is authorized by the law to exercise his extraordinary powers and to reach his indisputable conclusions is a marvel of arbitrariness. He is not required to be a Judge or even a lawyer. He examines the person on whose rights he is to pass in private as he examines also the witnesses whom he may choose himself to call. The accused is not allowed counsel until after he is condemned; then his counsel can see but not copy the testimony, must determine in two days if he elects to appeal, and must forward the appeal to Washington in three days. Of this scheme Justice BREWER declared:

> If this be not a star chamber proceeding of the most stringent sort, what more is necessary to make it one? I do not see how any one can read these rules and hold that they constitute due process of law for the arrest and deportation of a citizen of the United States.

Now, it is bad enough in all conscience to enforce such wicked and atrociously unfair rules against a nation like the Chinese, who are practically helpless, or have seemed so until recently. But it will be a very different matter to undertake like treatment of Japanese, a people marked by a keen sense of self-respect and with a Government quite willing and quite able to defend their claims to justice and to decent consideration. Americans who look to the revival of the "sandlots" movement directed against the Japanese would do well to think twice of their project.

IRON AND STEEL.

The situation of the iron market is a matter of much greater concern at the moment to speculative interests in Wall Street than it is to those identified with the industries which compose the iron and steel trades. Indeed, Wall Street is just now a storm centre of disquieting rumors and conjectures which have just enough basis in misunderstood facts to make them plausible.

A brief summary of the incidents of the situation will show that those who are searching industriously for weather indications warranting the hoisting of danger signals have to exercise as much ingenuity in discovering them as Polonius manifested in recognizing whales and weasels in clouds. There is a small overproduction of pig iron, due to the fact that the large consumers are pretty much supplying their own needs, and that a great many furnaces are still in blast which might with advantage to all in interest retire from the competition for the present. The stock in first hands is really not of inconvenient proportions, but with present facilities of rapid and voluminous output and uniform working there seems to be less need than formerly for a considerable stock of pig iron to hold the market steady. Consumers' requirements are not exigent, and as some decline in pig iron prices is expected, sales in advance of immediate needs are not easily effected. The conviction obtains among consumers that there is very little excuse for high prices for pig iron at any time, and especially at the moment. No country of the world has natural resources comparable to those of the United States or has approximated our development of raw materials. Pig iron should be cheap at all times, and only when it is so regarded in its relation to finished materials is the normal demand likely to be satisfactory to makers.

That the new orders for finished materials show some seasonable falling off is not surprising. It is impossible that they could be maintained through May and June at the pace of preceding months, for the reason that most of the mills are now run to the breaking point and consumers' requirements have been to a considerable extent anticipated in the business now in hand. Meanwhile the rail mills are full of orders and are run overtime, the plate mills are congested with business, the car shops have all the work ahead for which they have or can provide facilities, the locomotive works are turning out all the engines they can possibly build. After about July 15 it is expected that a new batch of orders will come in which will "keep things hot" to the end of the year. The promise of very large crops warrants the expectation of a heavy demand for wire products. These are not disquieting elements of the situation, and until they change there will be no reason for apprehension as to the immediate future of iron and steel. The Summer prophecies of Wall Street are apt to be pessimistic.

SUBWAY TEMPERATURES.

Our neighbor The Herald published the other day its investigation of the heated condition of the Subway on the preceding day, with a comparative table of the temperatures within the tunnel stations, on the surface, and upon the elevated platforms, as here reproduced:

	Sub. Degs.	Surf. Degs.	"L." Degs.
2:00 P. M., 14th Street	85	81	80
2:15 P. M., Grand Central	80	77	76
2:30 P. M., Bridge	84	70	71
2:45 P. M., 96th Street	80	70	70
3:00 P. M., 110th Street	78	72	71
5:00 P. M., 14th Street	*76	..	†72

*Windows open. †Windows closed.

From this The Herald inferred that the Subway atmosphere, far from being cooler in Summer, is in fact "from five to twelve degrees warmer than that of the street." This is terrifying, if true, and as the figures seem to indicate. The Herald reported on Thursday an interview with Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS, who ventured to account for the phenomenon by the fact that The Herald's observations were taken only at the stations, where the temperature "may have been increased by radiant heat from the crowds, and also from the sunlight through the glass roofs." Radiant heat from the sun and the crowds doubtless had something to do with it. But it is really too bad that the most obvious reason for this excessive disparity of temperatures did not occur to Mr. PARSONS.

An examination of The Herald's figures will show that the heat measurements were taken during a sharp and unusual fall in temperature above ground. The Subway is a cool place in the morning. Should the temperature outside rise quickly and appreciably, say twenty-four degrees between noon and 3:30 o'clock, as it fell by precisely that much in the corresponding hours on Tuesday, the atmosphere of the tunnel would remain cool until the motion of the trains displaced it by heated air from without. It would take comparatively a long time to do that. Indeed, were the ventilation actually so bad as some popular investigators would have it, the Summer's heat could hardly penetrate the Subway at all. On Tuesday, with conditions reversed, the principle was the same. Protracted sultry weather had finally warmed the tube, then came the chill. The Herald's regular thermometric report for Tuesday recorded 89 degrees upon the surface at high noon and 65 degrees within three and one-half hours. Of course the Subway temperature descended less rapidly than this, as it would also rise more gradually should a hot spell precipitate itself upon us.

THE MEANING OF TOGO'S VICTORY.

In the current number of The Independent Mr. PARK BENJAMIN points out in his usual succinct and effective style seven lessons which the United States may learn from the battle of the Japan Sea. We shall not spoil the interest of the article, which is sure to be read by all with any special knowledge of the subject, and may profitably be read by any one, by summarizing these lessons, but there are two or three of them too striking to neglect.

Mr. BENJAMIN begins by directing attention to the immense advantage Togo enjoyed in fighting near his own coast, and apropos of this he says:

> One of the strongest parts of our navy is the Atlantic Ocean; another is the Pacific. Hostile fleets to attack us must cross them. Clearly it is better to do our sea fighting at home—as Togo did. That also makes for a smaller navy, since two fleets, one to go off on excursions and the other to defend the coast, will not be needed.

Next he emphasizes the fact that the naval power of Russia, now so seriously reduced, cannot again be built up by the mere construction of ships. Men, efficient men, must be supplied, "and the lack of these is the direct cause of Russia's defeat." He adds:

> A battleship can be built in forty months, but it takes seventy-two months to render a man, otherwise qualified, fit for the lowest naval rank, and nearly twenty years to educate a competent naval commander. These are the periods required, observe, when the raw material comes from a stock bred to the sea and when training is conducted under the traditions and discipline of the natural sailor races. To these the Russians do not belong, nor have they ever followed the Anglo-Saxons in sea discipline and traditions.

Though Mr. BENJAMIN does not treat of the situation of the United States in relation to this point, it is well known that, though we have the raw material in adequate amount, we are not preparing it, either as to men or officers, to the degree required for the thorough efficiency of our navy.

After an interesting discussion of the effect of this fight on the ever-present and ever-pressing question of the battleship, and some caustic comment on what he calls "prophetic strategy" addressed in part to Capt. MAHAN, Mr. BENJAMIN attacks—it is a "frontal attack"—the policy of our Government with reference to the age at which our officers attain command of a fleet. Togo is forty-eight. The average age of the Japanese commanding officers is between forty and forty-four. The men who handled the smaller vessels and the torpedo boats are much younger. Our own navy presents a striking contrast:

> Our youngest Rear Admiral is older than Togo. The average age of our Captains is thirteen years beyond that of the Japanese Captains. Our youngest Captain, if in the Japanese Navy, would long since have been superannuated. All of our Captains are fifty-five years and over. We are not properly educating the younger men because we are giving to these old men the experience in command. The first thing that we should do in the event of war would be to relieve them and put the young men in their places. In the great fleet which we have already collected a battleship is commanded by a Captain over sixty-one years of age, who has less than a year to serve before he is retired by law. His past service record has been excellent, but what is the use of further educating him?

Still worse is the effect upon the higher ranks which are not reached by our officers until they are, in Mr. BENJAMIN'S opinion, incapacitated by age and loss of strength and energy to perform their duties. Here is his prescription:

> Drastic as it is, there seems to be but one plain course to pursue, and that is to remove at once from the active list of the navy every officer of command rank who is over fifty years of age and promote their juniors to their places. Even then the Admirals and Captains will have had more than a quarter of a century's service. There is no lesson of the recent great battle which is plainer than this. If the next war must find us with incompetent men in the navy, it is better that they should be filling vacancies in the lower grades than among the commanders, who directly hold in their keeping the honor and safety of the Nation.

THE BLUEFISH SEASON.

The opening of the bluefish season has carried a thrill of rapture to the bosom of many a local piscator who had been patiently waiting for that date since the Spring crocuses broke forth and the pairing robins intoned their joyous hymeneal hymns. The real lover of bluefishing looks down on any other variety of the sport as beneath him, caring little when the pastime of capturing trout, salmon, striped bass, or tarpon may begin or close. But he watches afar for bluefish day, and when its morn is tolled into the sky

> Strength comes to him that equals his desire,

and he fares forth in pursuit of his swift-darting and voracious prey. To him the flying catboat with the foam dashing against its prow and its trailing lines astern, with the deadly squid at the end of them, becomes while Summer lasts and the menhaden continue to run the throne of human felicity. Dr. JOHNSON said that it was a tavern chair, but he grew up in a time and country which knew nothing of the joys of the catboat under these circumstances, and his dictum is thus one which is subject to modification.

Reports bruited abroad almost every year that the menhaden fishers are "overworking the participle," so to speak, and threatening with extermination its swarming schools, empurpling the bosom of the midsummer deep, are interesting to the bluefisherman not so much as a matter of general piscatorial economics as because they seem to imperil the sustenance of the kind which he likes to catch. The bluefish subsists on this particular type of herring almost as exclusively as the red Indian and the prairie wolf used to do on the buffalo. The buffalo has gone and the menhaden may go one of these days. When that takes place, if it be so appointed by the destinies, all the bluefishing societies will have to disband. They will furl in their stretched and gleaming sails and tie up their catboats beside lethean wharves, hanging meanwhile beside one pious shrine and another "their dank and dripping weeds to the stern god of Sea." There is reason, however, to hope that it will be some time before this comes about, and that the sport will go merrily on as it has done from year to year since the civilized angler took it up. It is too attractive and exciting a pastime to be foregone while a possibility of its pursuit remains, and this will be so long as the menhaden multiplies its generations in the bosom of the deep. The waters of the city's outer harbor present one of the best fields for the exercise of this sport anywhere to be found, and bluefish day can never here come and pass without awakening a lively and ardent if not a strictly popular and extended attention.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Timing an Automobile.

In discharging, last week, after an examination into the facts more careful and prolonged than such cases usually get, ADOLPH GOTTRON, a chauffeur charged with exceeding the speed limit, Judge WILLIAM C. KELLOGG of the Court of Special Sessions in Yonkers made some remarks of equal interest to automobilists and policemen—remarks so sensible and so evidently taking into the account the possibilities of wrongdoing and mistakes on the part of both that they might well establish a general policy for other judicial authorities whose occasional duty it is to find the truth amid the conflicting testimony almost always given in these cases. GOTTRON was arrested by a policeman who saw the car a quarter of a mile away, and approaching at a speed which he only suspected to be above the eight-mile limit. He at once started his stop watch, and as the number of seconds required by that rate for that distance had not quite elapsed when the automobile reached him he concluded that the law had been violated. That, at least, was the testimony the policeman presented, though there was some question as to just where the automobile was when the watch was started. The Judge ignored that doubt, however, and contented himself with declaring that the policeman's method of timing involved too many uncertainties to be accepted as deciding the infliction of fine or imprisonment. Only two policemen stationed at each end of a measured course and signaling to each other were competent, he thought, to attain the required degree of accuracy, and he announced that he would insist upon having that sort of evidence to convict. It is obvious that the Judge was right, for it would be almost impossible, timing from one end of a course, and especially of one as short as a quarter of a mile, to avoid errors that might easily double the apparent speed of an automobile. Even the two policemen would be far from sure to get the right time, and if it were, as often happens, a question of a little over or a little under the legal speed they would be as likely to reach a wrong as a right conclusion. And arbitrary limits of speed are unsatisfactory for other reasons than the difficulty in determining whether they are exceeded or merely maintained. They are invariably made unnecessarily low by ignoring the difference between a clear road and one that is not clear, and they annoy the considerate automobilist considerably more than they do his reckless brother. Eight miles an hour is absurdly slow on a clear road, and it may surprise a good many people to know that even the Broadway cars constantly exceed and often double that speed for short distances without attracting the slightest attention from police or public. The scorching automobilist is the object of general and deserved execration, but his sin is not so much in going fast as it is in going fast where he ought to go slow, and if he had not done the latter so persistently, there would never have been any thought of binding him—and the decent automobilist as well—in the fetters of an iron law.

To be Declined with Thanks.

Let's see—it was a clergyman whom we had the ill fortune to offend the last time we exploited our pet grievance, the appeal to one or more rich men to give for some good purpose money which the whole or a part of the public not only could but should pay out of its own pockets—money which it can avoid paying only by pauperizing itself as truly and inevitably as does the sturdy beggar who whines for a nickel. It will be at the risk of offending certain very estimable laymen that we enter a protest against the suggestion, made at the close of Mr. CHOATE'S Pilgrim dinner speech, that a subscription be started for buying a house in London to be used as the American Embassy. Of course the American Ambassador ought to have a house provided for him in London, as in many another foreign capital, and every one of Mr. CHOATE'S arguments was good, but there is no imaginable reason why any hundred or thousand or ten thousand American citizens, however wealthy or public-spirited, should be expected or even permitted to buy that house and give it to a country that is perfectly well able to buy all the houses in any part of the world that it needs or wants. If ever the United States decides that it is a bad plan to have its choice of Ministers restricted to men with a lot of money and an inclination to spend it in doing the Government's work—and the plan, though theoretically abominable, hasn't worked by any means ill, on the whole—it has only to devote a microscopic fraction of its boundless wealth to making it possible for poor men to take these positions. The change will make no measurable increase in the taxes of any of us, and we shall all be the richer in self-respect for paying for what we get. The duty of the men who attended the Pilgrim dinner is, not to subscribe to an Embassy Fund that would or ought to humiliate us all, but to start a discussion of the whole matter of housing our foreign representatives, to bring their influence and their arguments to bear in the proper quarters, and to keep at it till the decent and honorable settlement is reached. This country is not too great to accept any gifts, but it certainly is too rich to save on its legitimate, ordinary running expenses by exchanging cheap gratitude for alms from any source whatever. Now let's see whose tender feelings will be eroded and abraded by that!

Maltreating the Sea Serpent.

Presumably the native population, and especially the hotel keepers, of Old Orchard are happy. They have "worked" practically all the newspapers in the country into printing, at the season of the year when it would do the most good, a yarn about the carcass of a sea serpent that didn't drift to their beach, and they have been agile enough in getting out of sight the miserable remnant of a commonplace whale that did drift there to be able for the rest of the season to keep up, with their more unsophisticated guests, a pretense that the demised cetacean was a very mysterious and wonderful left-over from the reptilian age. That, presumably, is "business." If the yarn had been better, its mendacity would have irritated us less, but it was a poor yarn, told without a single artistic touch, and without any attempt whatever to utilize the large amount of knowledge that is on tap for him who would talk intelligently or even amusingly about sea serpents. They were, and possibly are, extremely interesting creatures, and it is a pity to use them clumsily, even for advertising purposes.

WORD FOR MR. ROCKEFELLER.

His Display of Unselfishness in His Bereavement.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In all this discussion of so-called "tainted money," the few who have chosen to say a kindly word for Mr. Rockefeller have failed to recall one of the noblest acts of his life—noble, not because of the amount of money involved, but because of the unselfish thought back of the deed. Some years ago Mr. Rockefeller lost a grandson to whom he was deeply attached. After a brief space of time Mr. Rockefeller gave a large sum of money, $200,000, if memory serves me faithfully, for the purpose of medical research, the first line of effort to be the discovery of the germ causing the frightful mortality in the disease of which his little grandson died.

Those who have been criticising Mr. Rockefeller's business methods believe that he is deserving of their censure. I like to recall at this time that he passed through a season of deep sorrow and then determined that he would do something if possible to spare others a like experience.

EDMUND L. PENDLETON.
Mount Vernon, June 9, 1905.

Coals to Newcastle.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts tells a story of a benevolent-looking friend of his from the centre of the State who was walking along the road from Northampton to Amherst one day and saw a rural-looking man sitting on a stone wall swinging his legs and gazing earnestly at the telegraph wires which were humming busily in the wind over his head. Desiring to rest a while he saw a chance for company. Going over to the yokel he said:

"Watching the wires, I suppose? Waiting to see a message go long, eh?"

The man on the wall grinned and said, "Ay."

The benevolent-looking man got on the wall and for the next quarter of an hour tried hard to dispel his ignorance.

"Now," he said at last, "you know something about the matter, don't you? And what's more, I hope you'll spread your knowledge among your mates on the farm."

"But I don't work on a farm," replied the rural citizen.

"Where, then, may I ask?"

"You see, me and my mates are telegraph linesmen."

Mysteries.

From The Washington Star.

"Why," said he, "does a woman enjoy going to the matinée and crying about sorrows that do not concern her?"

"I don't know," said she. "Why does a man enjoy going to a ball game and enjoy getting indignant at an umpire whose decisions do not affect him in the least?"

OBJECTS TO STATE CENSUS.

Phase of Governmental Meddling, Thinks Mr. Crosby.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have just received a visit from the State census taker, and I wish to enter my emphatic protest as an American citizen against this assumption on the part of the State to pry into my private affairs. Why it should be any business of the Government to ascertain my age or my wife's at our last birthday I am at a loss to understand, and what possible use can there be in filing away the names of my children and of the servants in the house passes comprehension.

I think it is high time to challenge the right of the Government to convert itself into a universal meddler. I regret that I have not enough of the martyr spirit to refuse to answer the questions and go to jail for it. A few hundred such recalcitrants in each county would tax the ingenuity of our rulers to know what to do with them. At any rate, I have had the satisfaction of telling my visitor what I think of his business, and I invite your readers to join me in presenting similar compliments.

If jobs are needed for impecunious politicians, let us set them to work on the highroads, and not give them letters of marque to harass our households. It is the continual tendency of our democracy to make a Czar of itself, and I suggest a more general indulgence in that eternal vigilance which is said to be the price of liberty. ERNEST H. CROSBY.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 9, 1905.

JAPAN'S SCHOOL SYSTEM.

One of the Important Factors in the Nation's Wonderful Progress.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is astonishing that Mr. Maxwell's reference to the public schools of Japan, as accounting in some measure for her wonderful facility and unity in handling the elements of power should seem so alone. In 1887 the great Parker, who made his voice of a soldier heard in school reform throughout the Union and around the world at that time, held a wonderful Summer school for teachers at Englewood, Ill. The Japanese, who were then making a close and earnest study of the secrets of our Western civilization, sent emissaries to this school, who carried off its best subordinate teacher, one of the best in the country.

Mrs. Straight was earning a comparatively pitiful salary in the Cook County Normal School. Tokio offered her, though a woman, $3,000 a year to go and teach in its High Normal School. That was the significant thing—that Japan had a High Normal School, in which teachers were trained for the regular normal schools. In those days we who could boast so apt a pupil as the little Jap were too busy populating our prairies and developing our infant industries to give much thought to the preparation of our teachers. It was the popular belief that any one who knew his alphabet could teach it, and the friends of education were having a hard time of it to get appropriations for normal schools of any grade in most parts of the country.

The crudity of educational theory that still exists among us has been exemplified in the recent effort to turn back the wheels of progress in the schools of our metropolis. Japan is called "the land of children" and the "land of flowers"; yet we see it is the land of warriors and strategists as well. Let us not fear to teach our children through play and through the occupations of the hand. And let us realize that teaching is a science and an art, not a trade. How seldom we hear the words of the sage of old quoted nowadays, "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined"! Let us revive it, and a few more equally wholesome and significant ones—for instance, "The whole boy goes to school," and "Who sweeps a room as in His cause makes that and the action fine."

Every act and incident of a little child's life makes for the growth or destruction of that mental and moral fibre upon which the future of a nation depend.

ELLEN E. K. WARNER.

Brooklyn, June 3, 1905.

Many Modern Martyrs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Martyrs have lived in all ages and climes. They now abound among us. They attain eminence as rarely as people in other paths, but in an ordinary way you will find one in almost every family. It is usually a girl that is constantly working, and depriving herself for others. Others come to look on it as the proper thing, and grow inconsiderate and selfish. Martyrs are usually considered saviors, but I believe that they do more harm than good. In sacrificing themselves for others they are not without vaingloriousness. At times their sacrifices recur to them, and they perceive that they are not appreciated. Then they are miserable. PHILARETAN.

Brooklyn, June 9, 1905.

Reading Aloud at Table.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have found the reading of verse and other inspiriting literature aloud at the breakfast table so delightful and such a helpful mental accompaniment to digestion that I cannot refrain from asking you to let me suggest it to your readers. In a small degree the delights of the theatre or lecture platform may be thus enjoyed in the home and, perhaps, valuable suggestions for the day's conduct gained.

Edgewater, N. J., June 9, 1905. W. D.

Our Little Dumb Brother Rabbit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to present another side of the rabbit question. Female rabbits bring forth on an average eight young ones seven times in a year. Tennant has calculated that within four years the offspring of a single pair of rabbits would amount to the enormous number of 1,274,880. How about the farm products if our little dumb brothers be not harmed? In New South Wales it cost the Government great sums to fight the rabbit nuisance, and finally $125,000 was offered for an effective remedy against this pest. According to advice from Pasteur they mixed the fodder with bacteria of chicken cholera to destroy the millions of rabbits which made farming in some parts of Australia an impossibility.

WILLIAM V. WEBER.

Has an Eight-Dollar Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In THE TIMES of June 4 I noticed an item about some four-dollar United States bills issued in 1777 and 1779. I have in my possession a bill still older than the ones referred to, but mine is for eight dollars. The face of the bill reads: "This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive Eight Spanish Milled Dollars or the value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution of Congress, passed at Philadelphia Nov. 2, 1776." The bill is signed R. Cromwell. On each end of the bill are the printed words, "Continental Currency," and on the top and bottom, in script, "The United Colonies"; on the back, "Eight Dollars, Philadelphia: Printed by Hall & Sellers, 1776." The bill's number is 14,779. The ornamentation of the bill coincides with your description of the four-dollar bills. A. W. L.

New York, June 9, 1905.

His Account of No Use to Her.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. Youngman—The idea! It's very funny you can't give me any money. My husband has an account here.

Bank Cashier—I know, Madam, but if your husband wanted you to have some money he should have given you a check.

Mrs. Youngman—But, my gracious! if he's got an account here can't you charge it?

SAFETY AND HIGH SPEED.

Letter of Protest and Warning from a Railway Official.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The schedule of the new trains on the Pennsylvania and New York Central will, of course, in many places require a running speed of over seventy miles an hour. Seventy miles an hour is 103 yards in three seconds. Although the trains may be run for a great part of their distance on tracks ordinarily devoted to passenger business, we know that something frequently goes wrong with our long and heavy freight trains, and such speed gives precious little time for train crews to protect a track that has been fouled by a broken-down freight train, and inasmuch as in an accident of the character herein indicated block signals, whether manual or automatic, would have no preventive value, the sole reliance for prevention of a disastrous accident to a passenger train must be on the crew of the freight train.

One has noted in the public press since the announcement of the new Pennsylvania schedule, numerous comments on the speed that has been attained on regular schedule by trains in England and other foreign countries. One would have thought, in view of the accomplishment of the Philadelphia and Reading with its Atlantic City trains, that the public of America, ought to have realized by this time that the mere attainment of speed is something that can be accomplished anywhere, given the track and good lubricants; but it seems not, and the jubilation over the outvying of the long-distance high-speed trains of Europe indicates forgetfulness, even among railroad men, of vital differences in conditions.

I think it must be conceded that the most vital difference in conditions is that in Europe freight trains weighing three and four thousand tons are unknown, while on this continent we know but too well what they are and the difficulty of operating them with immunity from accident.

As to high speed alone, it is a matter of history that the Frenchmen some few years ago put on some terrific schedules, and one fine day one of their trains jumped the track, and every soul on the train was killed or injured; after that the Frenchmen eased up, although to-day they have some very high-speed trains.

The temptation to speed is in my judgment based on two mental impulses: First, sense of triumph in, the minds of railroad men that their road is capable of producing the speeds; second, belief in the minds of railroad men that such speed gives increased prestige, which will be followed by an increase in business.

I suppose that there is not a man on our road who would not hold his head higher if the officers decided to put on such a train and advertise our road as the great highway from the West. So far as mere speed enters into the calculation there would appear to be no reason why such a train could not be run; but would it be wise, and, indeed, would it be morally right, to put on such a train in the face of our monthly reports showing increases in the number of casualties due to failures of rolling stock?

SAFETY.

New York, June 9, 1905.

AUTOS ON FERRYBOATS.

Some Suggestions to Minimize the Peril They Bring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently I have made a number of trips on various ferryboats out of New York and have noticed the decks of the boats are saturated with oil from automobiles. I also notice that these locomotives are allowed to occupy positions at the end or in the middle of the boat wherever the traffic indicates a space.

It is hardly necessary for me to call your attention to the fact that automobiles do explode. You can readily understand that if one of these automobiles takes fire on a ferryboat crowded with passengers, say, for instance, on a race day crossing Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, a terrible panic and loss of life would take place.

Water is of little use on oil fires, and the only thing which has been found effective is sand. Therefore I would suggest that ferryboats be equipped with at least two barrels of wet sand at either end of the boat and a shovel set in them, so that the sand could be quickly thrown on the fire.

Again, it seems to me that automobiles should never be allowed to occupy any other position than at either end of the ferryboat. This would enable the deckhands, in the event of a fire, to push automobiles into the river. W. A. B.

New York, June 7, 1905.

A Modern Desdemona.

The London papers are printing the story of an English girl, Clara Casey, who married a Moorish acrobat, Mohammed ben Bulkhassan, and who now, in far-off Tangier, sighs for her Albion home as follows:

"I wish I were in England again. I am quite miserable and lonely here, and it makes me feel it more when I see how Mr. Abdullah treats his wife and the way Mohammed treats me.

"There is a great difference. He is always hitting me, and he laughs at me now he has got me here, and tells me I will never see you again; that I shall live and die here.

"Dear mother, I hope and trust to God I will soon be able to return to England again. What a fool I have been to give myself to this man."

So far the intervention of the British Vice Consul has led to nothing, for Miss Casey had previously become a convert to Islam, and she stated that she had the approval of her parents.

A Bishop on Gambling.

From The London Standard.

The Bishop of Peterborough, addressing a large gathering of clergy and Church Wardens at Northampton the other day, said that with the spirit of gambling gaining strength on every hand, all earnest Christian men must take a decided stand against it in all forms, whether in horse racing, in raffles at bazaars, or in 1d. points at whist. Subsequently, he urged the clergy to discourage the gossip of mischief-making, scandal-loving women in their parishes, because the "talking of these old cats" often led to serious dissensions in a parish.

THE IRREVERENT BRAHMIN.

A HINDU TRACT.

A Brahmin, fat and débonnaire,
Denied the potency of prayer:

"Absurd!" he scoffed; "to think the gods,
At ease on high, would stoop to clods

And heed their million warring prayers
To regulate their small affairs!"

This dogmatist of early days
Was lost within the jungle's maze,

Where, wildly ranging wide about
To find a pathway leading out,

Upon a forest godling's shrine
He chanced, o'erhung with leaf and vine,

And—wonder! horror! crouching there,
A mighty Tiger, bowed in prayer!

(Tail curled, as might be well supposed,
Paws folded, eyes devoutly closed.)

"Strong god!" he heard the Tiger say,
"I pray thee, send to me a prey!"

The trustful Tiger closed his prayer.
Behold! A Brahmin trembling there!

The Brahmin never scoffed a whit.
The prayer had answer. He was it.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

DUPES OF MIDDLETON TILL OTHER MEN'S LAND

White Plains Owners Surprised by Claimants for Lots.

$150,000 FOR BOGUS TITLES

District Attorney Trying to Find Real Estate Trader—Story of $1,000,000 Life Insurance.

Commuters of White Plains eye one another on the trains to and from the city with the suspicion that the other fellow may have been caught, too, having bought land without carefully looking over titles to the lots purchased of Willoughby Middleton. Mr. Middleton has not been seen in the Westchester district lately, and many of the commuters have an eye out for him.

"Have you recently bought real estate in White Plains?" is a frequent query when salutations are exchanged.

Sitting on his lawn yesterday afternoon one of the White Plains residents, whose reputation for sobriety is of the best, droned:

Do you own the land you think you do?
Does it really belong to you?
Have you bought your neighbor's lot?
Did you truly, or did you not?

Planting flowers on your neighbor's place,
Building houses in any old space,
Dropping dollars here, there, and everywhere.
Are your speculations up in air?

Willoughby Middleton, President of the New York Realty Corporation of 81 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, is a much-desired man. For some time he had been very active in selling lots at bargains Mr. Middleton, whom some called "Your Grace," because he said that he was not really Mr. Middleton, but the Earl of Enniskillen, bade them au revoir seven days ago, saying he was going to Washington on important business with the British Legation. He has not come back.

Detectives of the District Attorney's office, and others employed by former customers, together with his business associates and employes, are endeavoring to find him. The notion is that Mr. Middleton has with him wherever he may be, about $150,000 which he did not have when he settled in Westchester to sell land.

Among the parcels of land which, it is alleged, Middleton sold without having any recorded title, is the Garth estate, including many acres in Scarsdale. The first complainant was Samuel Kronberg, theatrical manager, who told the District Attorney that he had paid Middleton $1,850 for three lots on the "Hall" property, and that he had found his title no good. The land is owned by Mrs. Agnes Albertson, wife of George F. Albertson, a contractor and builder, of White Plains. Mr. Albertson said yesterday:

"I knew Middleton. He was a little too smooth for my liking. He was a tall, good-looking, dark man, with a decided English accent. I saw him point out the property to people, but thought little of that. One day a man, who proved to be Mr. Kronberg, brought a builder to look over the lots on which he proposed to build. He happened to ask me just which spot I thought would be best for a house."

Albertson, who is improving his 100 acres and building on it, expressed his ideas, and Kronberg, satisfied with his judgment, remarked that he would build the first house as pointed out by Mr. Albertson.

"You will do what?" asked the astonished contractor.

"Why, build my house there."

"But there must be some mistake," exclaimed the builder. "The land has not been sold to you nor to any one else."

Then followed explanations. The visitor told how Middleton had taken him to look over the land and had cautioned him not to speak to Albertson, who he said was in his employ. Mrs. Kronberg was with her husband at the time, and on the advice of Middleton they passed themselves off as Mr. and Mrs. David Belasco.

Mr. Kronberg took his deeds to Henry P. Griffin, a lawyer, who told him that they were valueless. He then looked up Middleton in his New York office. Middleton, Kronberg says, declared that a mistake had been made, and to prove he did not mean to deal unfairly gave Kronberg a check for $2,000. It proved worthless, Kronberg told the District Attorney.

In White Plains it is said that Middleton employed several young women, who gave him from $100 to $300 surety, and that the money has not been refunded. Among others in this list, it is said, is Mrs. Herman J. Bolte, wife of the ex-City Magistrate. Mr. Bolte said yesterday that he knew nothing of the case other than that Mrs. Bolte had been employed as a clerk, and that she might have lost a month's salary.

Everybody has a different story to tell about somebody else who had real estate transactions with Middleton. One man, it is said, paid for the grading and sodding of lot 10, belonging to a friend. They were out walking yesterday, and the one who had improved the place pointed to it with pride, while the other looked on with astonishment. Explanations followed, and the two went looking in vain for Middleton.

Another started the foundations for a house and was restrained by the owner of the lot, who could not understand what was up. One of the lot buyers, at considerable pains and expense, set out flowers on what he believed to be his property. To his amazement the following day, he saw an acquaintance tearing them up by the roots and swearing vengeance. Further difficulties are likely in White Plains unless Middleton returns to straighten out tangled titles.

One of the stories about Middleton current in Harlem, is that for several months he had negotiated with three of the leading life insurance companies for a $1,000,000 policy on his life, and that two of the companies did not desire to issue a policy of that size, but that the third company did take him for some amount.

Though Middleton's friends frequently referred to him as an Irishman, the application declared that his home was in England.

According to the application, it is said, Middleton was described as "Allan Melville Middleton, better known as Willoughby Middleton." His age was given as thirty-three, and attached to the application was a memorandum from an agent stating that the applicant was "Sir Allan Melville Middleton, who is also known as Lord Willoughby." The application added that the applicant was unable to supply any New York reference, but that he referred "by permission" to the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Exeter.

Middleton gave his residence as 80 West Ninety-fourth Street. A note was attached stating that Middleton's house telephone was 4702 Riverside. He is represented as saying that he had an annual income of $35,000 from an English estate and that his idea in insuring was to protect the New York Realty Corporation, which, he added, was backed by English funds. The annual premium on a $1,000,000 policy at Middleton's age would be $37,000.

TABLET TO SLOCUM VICTIMS.

Pastor Fears the Disaster Has Made Life No Safer on Pleasure Craft.

A bronze tablet was unveiled last night in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Chapel in East Tenth Street in honor of the nineteen Slocum victims from that parish.

The Rev. Mr. Batten, rector of the parish, said he deeply regretted that the accident had not borne better result in the way of stricter rules for the safety of life on pleasure craft. He declared it was no safer to travel on water now than a year ago in spite of the terrible lesson.

WAIT ON HENDRICKS.

Lull in Equitable Matters Until Superintendent Makes Report.

There were no further developments yesterday of the situation in the Equitable Life Assurance Society as the sale of Vice President James Hazen Hyde's stock to Thomas F. Ryan and his associates and the election of Paul Morton to the Chairmanship of the board has left it. Every one concerned in the society's affairs is now waiting eagerly for the report of the State Superintendent of Insurance, which he is expected to make public on Tuesday.

Many general agents of the Equitable who came to town with the idea of watching developments more closely than they could at a distance are still here. A movement has been started among them for a meeting within the next few days at the Hotel Savoy to pass resolutions requesting Mr. Morton to retain in office Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, whose resignation with that of other high officials he already has.

A report was industriously circulated yesterday to the effect that the minority stockholders of the society might contest the transfer of the Hyde estate holdings to Mr. Ryan and his associates should the injunction granted by Justice Maddox restraining the former mutualization plan adopted by the board be upheld by the higher court. Inquiry made it plain, however, that this report was based upon nothing more than a surmise uttered by one of the men interested in Equitable affairs as to what the minority stockholders might do. There was nothing to show that they have any such intention.

WARSHIPS BAR JAPANESE.

Precautionary Measures Taken to Guard War Game Secrets.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 11.—The Government has thrown the mantle of secrecy about the Chesapeake war game, which was foramlly begun early this morning, and every effort has been made to cover the methods employed in the joint army and navy exercises. The fact leaked out to-day that the Navy Department had issued orders that none but duly accredited persons be allowed on the vessels of the fleet, the orders excluding even the Japanese servants, who, for years, have been employed in various capacities in the wardrooms and the cooking departments of the warships.

When the gunboat Horne, flagship of the Maryland Naval Reserves, arrived here last week there was aboard of her a Japanese chef who had been in the service for years, but before the boat left on Saturday the chef was forced to leave the vessel. This action, it is stated, was brought about by a report made by Rear Admiral Evans, on his return from Asiatic waters, that he had met in command of a powerful Japanese war vessel a subject of the Mikado who was at one time the Admiral's cabin boy.

This Japanese acknowleged that a number of his fellow-countrymen of high birth had served in low stations in the navies of the great powers to learn the defense secrets of foreign Governments.

POLICE STOP A BALL GAME.

Big Crowd Had Paid 25 Cents Admission to Ontario Field.

A game of baseball between the Vermonts of this city and the Centrals of Centre Islip, L. I., at Ontario Field, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon, was brought to a sudden end in the second inning by the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station.

There was a crowd of 1,000 men and boys who had paid a quarter admission. William Hope, the star player of the Centrals, was at the bat, while John Murphy of the Vermonts was in the box and the Captain of the Vermonts, James Cox, was catching. Hope had fanned twice at Murphy's curves, and there was a man on third, so that the crowd was worked up to a state of intense excitement. As Murphy started to deliver what might have been the third strike a man ran across the field, with his hand raised in warning. He proved to be Detective Ahrens. The game was stopped and Murphy, Cox, and Hope were arrested. The crowd did not realize what had happened until they saw the trio marched off the field. Then there was a howl of disapproval. Alderman John R. Davis furnished bail for the players.

Boys playing ball in vacant lots where residents in the vicinity made no objection were not disturbed by the police.

WON'T RECOGNIZE NORWAY.

Premier Ramstedt Says Sweden Won't Accept the Revolution.

STOCKHOLM, June 11.—Premier Ramstedt, in an interview, says that the Swedish Government will refuse to recognize the revolution in Norway and will submit to the Riksdag motions conformable to this standpoint.

The Premier thinks that the Riksdag will adopt this view and is convinced that no foreign power will recognize Norway as an independent country against the will of Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, Monday, June 12.—Prayers were offered in all the churches yesterday not only for the fatherland, but for King Oscar, with thanks for what the King had done for Norway.

Dr. Fridjof Nansen, in an interview, expressed his personal opinion that a republic would be as convenient a form of government for a democratic country like Norway as a monarchy, but said that something was due to the feelings of other Scandinavian countries, which were accustomed to a monarchical form of government.

CAUGHT 150 GAMBLERS.

Pittsburg Detectives' Successful Raid in a Fashionable District.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 11.—A gambling house located near the Pennsylvania Railroad, not far from the heart of the East End residence district, was raided early this morning by Constable Joyce and four county detectives. In the house at the time the raid was made were 150 of the most prominent residents of the East End.

So quietly was the raid made that the officers were inside the building before the occupants knew what was coming. There was a scramble to escape, but the doors were all locked. Then the names of the people inside were taken, and they were allowed to go on promise of appearing on Monday morning and paying a fine. Gambling paraphernalia valued at $5,000 was captured.

RYE RESIDENTS CAN'T SLEEP.

Want Noisy Merry-Go-Round and Dancing Halls Closed at 10:30 P. M.

RYE, June 11.—New Yorkers who have Summer homes at Rye-on-the-Sound have united in a protest to the local authorities against the amusements at Rye Beach. The residents, through their spokesman, Assemblyman J. Mayhew Wainwright, say the noises prevent them from sleeping at night, and are a desecration of the Sabbath.

What they complain of particularly is the merry-go-round, dancing pavilions, and a "noisy little railway." They want an ordinance passed prohibiting dancing after 10:30 P. M., and doing away with the merry-go-rounds and shooting galleries on Sunday. They demand the closing of the Rye Beach theatre on Sunday.

FIVE SHIFTS IN GARB FOR 4,000 NAVY MEN

From Blue to White and Back Again All Day at the Yard.

A LITTLE RULE DOES IT ALL

How Conformity to the Dress of the Ranking Officer Kept Everybody Busy Yesterday.

Four thousand officers and bluejackets, constituting the crews of five first-class battleships and one gunboat, now in the New York Navy Yard, changed their uniforms simultaneously five times yesterday. The reason of so much changing of dress was due to the regulation which requires that each officer and man must at all times wear a uniform to conform with that worn by the commanding or senior officer of the fleet or squadron.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, the commander in chief of the North Atlantic fleet, five of whose battleships are at the navy yard, is, of course, the ranking officer at the yard. He is away on leave of absence. Next to him comes Rear Admiral Coghlan, the Commandant of the yard. After him comes Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the Second Division of the battleship squadron. Yesterday, however, it was said, absences of commanding officers were frequent, and this made the ranking a good deal of a puzzle to anybody but a navy man.

At any rate, the officers and men of the Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Maine, and Missouri and the second-class gunboat Dubuque had to make some lightning changes of dress. The changes began at revellie, when a signal from the Alabama showed that the commanding officer was going to breakfast dressed in blue.

This information was quickly wigwagged to all the ships, and when the men lined up for mess each of them was clad in the blue uniform of the service. After breakfast the men lounged about decks or strolled around the yard. About 10 o'clock another signal was wigwagged from the flagship. The signal was to the effect that the ranking officer was wearing a white cap. Ten minutes later all the officers and nearly 3,500 men had discarded their caps of blue and had reappeared in caps made of pure white duck.

The next change was at the lunch hour. Hardly had that meal ended when there was some more wigwagging between the ships. The commanding officer was in the full uniform of white duck. Half an hour later the officers still on the ships and every bluejacket on ship or in the yard had returned from a hurried visit to his quarters, where he had changed the blue for the white duck.

Six bells sounded. When the jingle died away the ranking officer wore his cap of blue. So did everybody else a little later.

Just before the dinner call another signal appeared. "Off with the white and on with the blue" is a liberal translation of what the man with the signal flags said. It was nearly sundown, but the interval between signal and mess call was sufficient for another rapid change of garb and when the "last call for dinner" sounded the decks of every battleship and the little gunboat showed formations of smart seamen, every one of whom was clad in the full blue uniform of the United States service.

"I believe we hold the record in shooting, but I know we hold it when changing clothes is under discussion," remarked an officer, as he darted around a twelve-inch turret on his way to his quarters to change his white duck for a blue uniform.

SCIENTISTS THRONG CHURCH.

Crowds Make Annual Visit to the Mother Society in Boston.

BOSTON, June 11.—Despite the fact that the officials of the Church had requested the members of the denomination living at a distance to omit their visit to Boston this year, two services were necessary to accommodate the crowds at the annual communion service of the First Church of Christ, Scientist, the mother church of the Christian Science denomination, here to-day. It is estimated that more than 2,000 persons living at a distance from Boston were present.

The services, which were identical, were conducted by Prof. Herman S. Hering, the first reader, assisted by Mrs. Ella E. Williams, second reader. Reading of the Scriptures, with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, by the first and second readers; the Lord's Prayer in unison, and a silent communion by the congregation comprised the exercises.

The following telegram from Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, the founder of the denomination, in response to a message sent to her by the executive members of the church yesterday, was read:

"In response to your greeting, I thank you. I rejoice with you. I love you. Have one mind; love thy neighbor as thyself."

TO COMPEL SAFETY DEVICES.

United States Suing the Lehigh Valley as an Object Lesson to Other Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 11.—United States District Attorney John B. Vreeland has begun suit for the Government here to compel the Lehigh Valley Railroad to pay $100 each for four cases of violation of the section of the Inter-State Commerce act referring to hand holds on engines and automatic coupling attachments.

The bill of complaint filed in the United States District Court recites that on Feb. 24 and 25 the Lehigh Valley Company sent an engine from Packerton, Penn., to South Plainfield, N. J., without the life saving devices. The suit is based on that section of the act which requires railroad companies to equip their engines and cars with life saving and safety devices.

It is understood here that this suit is the first of a number to be brought in every district of the United States to compel some of the smaller railroad companies to obey the law.

WINTHROP HEIRS SETTLE.

Princeton Theological Seminary Will Receive $1,750,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 11.—A satisfactory settlement has been reached at last between the Princeton Theological Seminary and the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary J. Winthrop who have been contesting the will which gave her whole estate to the seminary. By the agreement, $1,750,000 will go to the Trustees of the seminary, more than doubling the present endowment, which is $1,525,387, exclusive of real estate, buildings, &c., valued at at $526,150.

A committee of the Faculty, Directors, and Trustees of the seminary is now considering the uses that will be made of the large bequest. It has been declared that no radical change will be made and that the money will be used conservatively to strengthen the institution along its present lines of development.

Plan for Municipal Tenements.

The Christian Workingmen's Institute has decided to start an agitation for the building of model tenements in place of unsanitary buildings in parts of the east side, and a conference of Settlement workers is being arranged for that purpose. They hope to have a bill pass the Legislature providing for the demolition of all unsanitary tenement houses and other buildings which are a menace to public health, their sites to be purchased by the city, and have municipal tenement houses in their place.

BISHOP POTTER TO ACTORS.

Tells of "Graft" 2,000 Years Ago—Inspiration in Art.

Before the Actors' Church Alliance Bishop H. C. Potter, the President, preached last night at St. Chrysostom's Chapel, Seventh Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The vicar of the church is the Rev. Thomas H. Sill, Second Vice President of the Alliance.

The Bishop took at his text a passage from Acts xix., describing the reception of the Holy Ghost by the Church of Ephesus. He said in part:

"John the Baptist was the preacher of repentance. All forms of religion had drifted away from conduct, and he was surrounded by a heterogenous crowd of publicans, sinners, and soldiers. The publicans represented those who were associated with the governing classes, the sinners the people who, to use a modern vulgarism, went in for graft.

"The problems now prevalent in New York, which they are fighting so well at the present moment in Philadelphia, were common 2,000 years ago. The soldiers asked, 'What shall we do?' Note the answer, 'You have power; don't suppose you are authorized to use it without restraint.'

"Throughout society everywhere there is a division like that between the disciples of St. Paul and the disciples of John the Baptist. Some people believe in discipline and the due ordering of life. They are valuable people. I wish we had more of them. But they are uninteresting. They don't understand the problems that are worrying us.

"The real greatness in every art is the recognition of the elements of inspiration. Where shall we seek that inspiration? I leave out those who seek it through artificial stimulants. It would be a painful position for you to-night if I asked all those who ever read anything but magazines and newspapers to rise.

"There is Joseph Jefferson, who has just passed from us. Get the last number of The Critic and read his poem on immortality, and then you will get a conception of his great receptive mind on life and the hereafter.

"Yours is an extremely interesting and extremely difficult, an extremely perilous and an extremely potent calling. Just in proportion as you welcome the highest inspiration—most of all the highest inspiration of all, the Divine inspiration—will you attain the highest function of your art.

"I suppose you read as I read with some amusement and pity the writings of the critics with which we are favored in the New York daily press. What would they say if I were to ask them to be honest for once and tell me why lewd or vulgar plays are put on? Would they not say: 'Because the people ask for them?' Might they not reply also by asking me the question: 'Is it not the function of the public teacher, whether on the pulpit or the platform of the stage, to try to raise the public ideals?' I would have to answer, 'Yes.'

"Try to strive to make your art better. Have loftier conceptions of it and what it can attain. May the spirit illumine, transform, and inspire you."

GOD BEHIND THIS WAR.

It Is His Way of Destroying Tyranny, Dr. Hillis Says.

Preaching yesterday morning in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on "Christ at Once the Ideal Radical and the Ideal Conservative," the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis referred to Russia as an example of the false conservative in politics, and declared that God, who as a radical only destroyed for the sake of safety, was destroying the idea of tyranny through war.

"Look to the Far East," said Dr. Hillis. "God's ploughshare of war is running through the nations and the old and false idea of tranny is being turned up and under. Yet, when the thunderstorm has passed, does any man doubt that the air will be sweeter and purer? You say all the East is filled with destruction. It is because God's army is on the march. You do not hear the trumpet call, but God is the guide. Peace is to be the future of the people, oppression is to be destroyed, and government is to be for and by all the people."

In religion, Dr. Hillis, said the false conservative was the man who reverenced a creed simply because it was old, until it controlled him; the man who was willing to keep the radical away from the credal roof, even though it leaked, until the structure tumbled down, rather than replace the rotting timbers with sound timbers. In education the foolish conservative was the man who, after several hundred years, thought that we still had to educate our children with Latin and Greek, when they might have no taste for the classics, but a genius for the mechanics and for the arts.

HE SINGS AS THE BOUT ENDS.

Soulful Ballads Intersperse the Give-and-Take Club's Affairs.

It is now positively declared in sporting circles that Mr. Miller will sing several songs at Tuesday night's semi-monthly bout meeting of the Give-and-Take Club at its house, in West Twenty-ninth Street. Not even the clever sparring of previous meetings has excited so much comment as Mr. Miller's singing. At the special bout meeting held in honor of Decoration Day, after several of Mr. Miller's songs, there was not a dry eye in the house. The members of the club and people having invitation cards are the only persons admitted to the clubhouse even on bout night. Hence Mr. Miller's audience is often hardly more than three or four hundred people, but it is always appreciative.

When the fighters, after their regulation three rounds, walk from or are carried from the roped ring, Mr. Miller climbs in a modest way upon the stage. With his thumbs stuck jauntily in his trousers pockets, his head cocked on one side, and with one leg pushed easily forward in easy gesture, he makes a graceful figure.

At previous meetings Mr. Miller has run in one song, and sometimes two songs, after every fight. A prominent "sport" said yesterday that Mr. Miller would repeat at Tuesday night's meeting that quaint little ballad, "Biff! That'll Hold You for a While." He sang that with much effect at the last meeting after a fierce bout between the "Hackensack Spider" and the "Jersey Swamp Rabbit," at the end of which the "Spider" was tenderly carried off the roped stage.

Another "hit" of the last meeting that will be sung again to-morrow night is "Oh, For the Smell of the Pines." It was in a liquid, thick, and touching tone that Mr. Miller rendered this on Decoration night as the "Brooklyn Terror" lay prone upon the pine floor of the ring, where the science of the "Cherry Street Slugger" had put him.

But the song that left not a single dry eye in the house that night, even including Mr. Miller's own, was that old, old song, "Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night?" It was interpolated just after the "Weehawken Hammer" had punished so severely the "College Point Jabber" that the latter had gone groping about the ring as if in the dark.

It is denied that Mr. Miller ever intends to sing any light and jesting jingles. The following is his programme, as given out by a friend, for to-morrow night:

"Don't Be So Mean, Love"
"Deserted at the Altar."
"Rock-a-bye, Baby," a lullaby.
"In the Valley Where the Dove Cooeth Low," by special request.
"Oh, List to the Purl of the Brook."
"Only an Honest Working Girl."

A stitch in time saves nine. Advertise NOW if you have lost anything. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES costs 10 cents for one line, (seven words.)—Adv.

ENVOY FOUND MENELEK AN UP-TO-DATE RULER

German Minister's Report of Visit to Moroccan Court.

KING WEARS AMERICAN HAT

Declares He Is a Jew and a Descendant of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

BERLIN, June 11.—Dr. Rosen, Minister-elect to Morocco, has returned from Adis Ababa, Abyssinia, where he went as special envoy of Germany to King Menelek to conclude a commercial treaty with Abyssinia.

Dr. Rosen's personal estimate of King Menelek, whose language he speaks and whose associate he was for some weeks, is that he is essentially a man of sound morals and excellent principles, even according to the European standard.

Dr. Rosen says that King Menelek's easy rule over the feudal district Kings and Chiefs is due to his quick mind and mild, conciliatory disposition, supported by occasional severity. He always keeps his word, doing what he says he will do, and is just to the traditions of his country.

King Menelek's own belief, according to Dr. Rosen, is that he is descended from a son of Solomon and the Queen of Sheba; that this son, who was called Prince Menelek I., with a following of picked men, Jews and Sabians, went into Ethiopia, and lived and thrived there, and that these Jews were the founders of the present Abyssinian Semitic race.

Menelek I. is presumed to have taken the Ark of the Covenant with him, and it is still said to be in a temple at Akhum. No European has ever seen it, and it has not been seen even by the present ruler of Abyssinia himself, only priests of high grade who are unmarried being permitted to view it.

Dr. Rosen says that King Menelek is in fine health, and that although he is sixty-two years of age he looks only about fifty. He wears a broad-brimmed American hat when out of doors.

On the way out of Abyssinia the members of Dr. Rosen's party found supplies waiting for them at every station, as King Menelek told them they would be. Dr. Rosen found the chiefs in the most remote parts of the country very anxious to carry out Menelek's orders.

CYCLONE, THOUGHT THE MICE

Almost a Panic When the Organist Broke Up Their Happy Home.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 11.—A family of pious mice spent several days last week in moving into their new Summer home in the town of North Kortright, not far from this place. After some deliberation they selected two of the pipes of the only church organ the town boasts. These, it appeared to them, combined the virtues of retirement and accessibility in a rather more than usual degree.

When Sunday morning came the newcomers were comfortably installed, and the interior decorators had finished their work. Nothing but the finest of shavings and straw was used. Mice came miles to see it.

At exactly 11:15 a cyclone swept over the mansion of the mice. It was occasioned by the village organist, who rolled out joyously the first four bars of the opening hymn:

"From Greenland's icy mountains."

The house rocked and shivered in the awful blast, and Mr. Mouse and Mrs. Mouse and all the little Mice poured out at the front door in streams, lest the house should fall and crush them. Down the pulpit steps and up the aisles they swarmed, to the consternation of the feminine members of the congregation. The hymn came to an abrupt stop as the woman organist fled before the tenants she had unwittingly evicted, and as the women in the pews beheld the oncoming rush of mice their shrieks made the best efforts of the village high soprano sound like a tin whistle in a thunder storm. Also the seats were promptly and unanimously stood upon.

The rush passed by in a moment as the panic-stricken mice fled out at the open doors, and the service was resumed—without the organ, though. Nothing would induce the organist to approach the instrument again.

KILL REBATES, SAYS PETERS.

Long Island Railroad President Would Welcome Such a Law.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 11.—Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, and formerly General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Southwest system, was the guest of honor last night at a banquet of 150 representative business men. Gov. Herrick was one of the speakers. Mr. Peters discussed Federal rate legislation. He said, in part:

"The whole country seems to have gone wild over the idea that the railways are the worst enemies of the Republic and that every State and the United States must create commissions to control the operations of the transportation business.

"The popular demand for rate legislation grows out of an entire misapprehension of the real issue. The real evil is unjust discrimination, such as rebates, in favor of particular shippers of particular localities. The railroads will heartily welcome any good law to do away with rebates, because a rebate is always at the expense of the railroad."

Employers and Union Co-operate.

The officers of the Lithographic Artists, Engravers, and Designers' League of America, which held its third annual convention in this city last week, made the announcement yesterday that, as a result of the convention, arrangements had been made with the employers for co-operation to raise the standard of artistic lithographic work in this country to the level of that in Europe. A central bureau, to furnish experienced men, which has been in operation in Chicago for some time, will be moved to this city. An apprenticeship board of employers and employes, before which every candidate

Margaret Sumner McLean Dead.

Margaret Sumner McLean, wife of Col. Eugene E. McLean, the engineer of the city Finance Department, died yesterday at her home, 353 West Fifty-seventh Street. Mrs. McLean, who was seventy-six years old, had been a resident of this city for thirty-five years. She came of a military family. Her father, Major Sanford, was in the Mexican and civil wars, and her brothers in the civil and Spanish-American wars. One brother, Gen. E. V. Sumner, is on the retired list, and S. S. Sumner, Major General, is in command of the Pacific Division, with headquarters at San Francisco. The funeral services will be held at Syracuse.

Obituary Notes.

RALPH H. PLUMB, sixty-seven years old, President of the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, died suddenly in Buffalo last night from heart disease.

GEORGE E. SENEY, Congressman from 1883 to 1891, died of heart disease at Tiffin, Ohio, yesterday. He was author of "Seney's Ohio Code."

EMOS B. SMITH, for many years in business in New York, retiring in 1900, is dead at his country home, Oak Farms, near Athens, N. Y.

Every Cigar Manufacturer has some personal friends to whom he sells cigars at wholesale prices.

Some years ago I concluded that if I could have enough of these friends who would come or send to me for their cigars it would make a right good business.

I talked the matter over with George Batten Company, Advertising Agents, New York, and after convincing them that I could sell cigars by the hundred at wholesale prices to the consumer, provided orders would come in sufficient quantity, they undertook the task of securing me the necessary customers.

That I have succeeded, beyond even my own expectations, is best evidenced by the fact that I have moved four times in three years, always into a larger factory, and now have the entire building at 913 Filbert St., Philadelphia, devoted to my manufacturing and office purposes.

That my cigars make friends for themselves and for me is again evidenced by this fact: that out of 103 new orders received on a recent day 39 of them were recommended to me by those who are already my customers. Again, more than 80% of the cigars that I send out are to men who have previously bought from me.

My offer to send 100 cigars to any responsible man, without any prepayment, with the expressage prepaid, and my agreement to take back the remaining cigars after ten are smoked, and to pay the return expressage, ought to convince the most sceptical that I am in dead earnest.



Shivers' Panatela
Exact size and shape.

Moreover, if I had to hunt up a new customer for every sale I couldn't make a living.

MY OFFER IS:—I will, upon request, send one hundred Shivers' Panatela Cigars on approval to a reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES, express prepaid. He may smoke ten cigars and return the remaining ninety at my expense, if he is not pleased; but if he keeps them, he is to remit the price, $5.00, within ten days.

The fillers of these cigars are long, clean, clear Havana, of fine quality—the wrappers are genuine Sumatra. They are much better than the average ten-cent cigar even though it claims to be all Havana. They are hand made, not machine molded or paper bunch work, and the making has much to do with the quality of a cigar. They are shipped direct from my factory without any rehandling or resweating.

All that I ask for them is a fair trial—if they won't sell themselves they are not sold.

In ordering please use business letterhead, or enclose business card, and state whether strong, medium or mild cigars are preferred.

I make cigars other than my Panatelas. If a Panatela cigar is not the favorite size and shape, let me send you my book "Concerning Cigars."

HERBERT D. SHIVERS, Inc.
913 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LIGHT ON COLLEGE GIFTS.

How Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Others Decide Where to Give.

CLEVELAND, June 11.—President Charles F. Thwing preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating classes of Adelbert College and the College for Women of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, to-night. He said in part:

"The three men who are doing the most to equip colleges are applying the test of efficiency. Dr. Pearsons, Mr. Carnegie, and Mr. Rockefeller are constantly examining colleges to learn the relationship between their product and their expenditure. The product has a value in quality, as well as in quantity. One gentleman said to me recently, speaking of a colleg which he had been asked to aid: 'That college has property amounting to one and a quarter million dollars and one hundred and eighty students, but the result is not commensurate with the expenditure.'"

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—There will be showers on Monday morning in the Gulf and Atlantic States, followed by clearing weather. There will also be local showers on Monday in the interior of the North Pacific States, except that the weather will be generally fair on Monday and Tuesday, except along the South Atlantic Coast, where there will be showers on Tuesday.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest, becoming variable, except easterly on the Florida Coast; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the lower lakes, fresh west to northwest, becoming variable, and on the upper lakes fresh northwest to north, becoming variable.

Steamships departing on Monday for European ports will have fresh southwest to northwest winds and showers north of the forty-second parallel to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair in west, showers in east portion Monday morning, followed by clearing; Tuesday fair; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Monday morning, followed by clearing; Tuesday fair; light southwest to northwest winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

New England—Showers Monday; Tuesday fair; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair, warmer; fresh westerly winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperatures for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	54	66
6 A. M.	54	64
9 A. M.	64	69
12 M.	75	72
4 P. M.	78	76
6 P. M.	76	70
9 P. M.	63	69
12 P. M.	62	69

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 70; corresponding date 1904, 65; corresponding date for last 25 years, 69.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 69 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 74 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WATERS PIANOS

have maintained a high reputation for over sixty years for **fine tone**, solid construction, careful workmanship and great durability. Prices from



$225 to $400

for cash or on easy payments of $5 to $10 per month. Every piano warranted.

Also 20 good Upright Pianos (some only little used) at great bargains. Prices from

$50 to $150

on payments of only

$5 per month.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

Send postal for catalogue.

Horace Waters & Co.,
Three Stores:
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

MARRIED.

ELKINS—TUCKERMAN.—On Saturday, June 10, at Ascension Memorial Church, Ipswich, Mass., by Dr. Roland Cotton Smith and Rev. William G. Thayer, Elizabeth Wolcott, daughter of Bayard Tuckerman, to William McIntire Elkins of Philadelphia.

LUDLOW—WOOD.—On Saturday, June 10, 1905, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., Louisa Geary Wood, youngest daughter of Major Gen. John W. Geary of Pennsylvania, to James Bettner Ludlow of this city.

Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Boston, and Washington papers please copy.

McCONNELL—KNAPP.—At the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Knapp, 4,406 McPherson Av., St. Louis, Mo., Saturday, June 10, 4:30 P. M., Dr. Guthrie McConnell, lately of Philadelphia, and Miss Genevieve Knapp, the Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell, rector emeritus of All Souls' Church, New York, father of the bridegroom, officiating.

WILLIAMS—HINCKLEY.—On Saturday, June 10, at St. John's Church, Far Rockaway, by the Rev. William Hude Nelson, Dorothy Strong Hinckley to Thomas Resolved Williams.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On Sunday, June 11, 1905, Frederick Ashley, aged eighty years.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his brother, John T. Ashley, 478 Willoughby Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 13, at 8 P. M.

BEHNING.—On Friday, June 9, 1905, Henry Behning, in his 73d year.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 619 West 181st St., on Monday, June 12, 10 A. M. Friends and members of the Alexander Hamilton Post G. A. R. are invited to attend.

BETTS.—On Saturday evening, June 10, 1905, at 224 West 45th St., Frederick S. Betts.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BLANCHARD.—On Sunday, June 11, at Upland Farms, Chatham, N. Y., the country residence of her son-in-law, Charles D. Wadsworth, Lucretia B. Blanchard, widow of Charles A. L. Blanchard, in the 80th year of her age.

Burial service at Washington, Conn., at 6:30 P. M. on Tuesday, June 13.

Portland (Me.) papers please copy.

BLUMENTHAL.—On Saturday, June 10, August, beloved husband of Bertha Blumenthal, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral at convenience of the family.

DE BOCANDE.—In Philadelphia, June 8, Eugene Charles Albert de Rocandé, General Agent of the Compagnie Générale Transatlantique at New York, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Leo's Church, East 28th St., on Tuesday morning, June 13, at 10 o'clock. Please omit flowers. Interment in Paris.

DINAN.—On Saturday, June 10, at her residence, 69 Perry St., Mary A., beloved wife of D. Dinan.

Funeral Tuesday, June 13, from St. Joseph's Church, 6th Av. and Washington Place, at 10 A. M.

GOOD.—Sarah Hearse, on June 10, in her 92d year, at the home of her son, Mr. Brent Good, in Long Branch, N. J., after a prolonged illness.

Funeral services at Morris Av., Long Branch, Tuesday, the 13th, at 11 A. M. New York train leaves West 23d St. at 9:25 A. M.

HOLMES.—At Madison, N. J., June 10th, 1905, Kate R., wife of Robert B. Holmes.

Funeral Monday, June 12, 1905, at noon, from Grace Episcopal Church, at Madison, N

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held Friday, June 2, 1905, the following petition was received:

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York:

The petition of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company respectfully shows:

First—Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation, duly organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, and has duly filed, pursuant to Section 90 of the Railroad Law, a statement of the extensions or branches of its road herein proposed.

Second—Your petitioner desires to obtain from The City of New York and hereby respectfully applies for its consent to, and a grant of the franchise or right to use certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within and belonging to The City of New York, for the construction and operation in, through, upon, and along the double surface thereof of double or single track street surface railways (including the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers and suitable stands and other structures necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railroad, by the overhead or other system of electricity or other motive power which may lawfully be employed upon the same) as extensions or branches of its existing road, and for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation, the following being a description of said certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, parkways, parkways, and public grounds within or belonging to said The City of New York, to wit:

(1) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company and the tracks of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at their intersection in the Bronx Kill Road at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street with said Boston Road; running thence northerly in, through, upon, and along the said Southern Boulevard to its intersection with East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; thence westerly and northwesterly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to its intersection with Crotona Avenue; thence northeasterly and northerly in, through, upon and along said Crotona Avenue to and connecting with the franchise route of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at the intersection of said Crotona Avenue with Pelham Avenue; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc.: Boston Road, Crotona Park East, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Fairmount Place, Fiemere Place, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (or Tremont Avenue,) East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Mohegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Marmion Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Mapes Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Garden Street, Grote Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(2) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Cypress Avenue; running thence southerly in, through, upon, and along said Cypress Avenue to its intersection with East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to its intersection with St. Ann's Avenue; thence northerly in, through, upon, and along said St. Ann's Avenue to and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc.: East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(3) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and Leggett Avenue; running thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along said Leggett Avenue to its intersection with Garrison Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue (or street), all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(4) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and Hunt's Point Road; running thence southerly or southeasterly in, through upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with the westerly approach to the Hunt's Point Road Bridge over the tracks of the Harlem River Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said westerly approach to said bridge and upon, over, across, and along said bridge and in, through, upon, and along the easterly approach to said bridge to the intersection of said bridge with the Hunt's Point Road; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with Garrison Avenue, all in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue, (or street,) all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Provided, and it is hereby understood, that whenever in the description of the routes of the aforesaid extensions and branches of the said Southern Boulevard Railroad Company the names of highways, avenues, streets, and public places to be crossed by said extensions and branches are omitted because such highways, avenues, streets, and public places are at present unnamed or unlocated or not established by The City of New York, the said highways, avenues, streets, and public places shall nevertheless be deemed to have been properly described.

Third—Said corporation proposes to operate said extensions or branches by the overhead electric trolley system, substantially similar to that now in use on its other lines, or by power, other than locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property bounded on the same, as provided by law."

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that public notice of the time and place when this application will first be considered be given as required by the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law, and that your Honorable Board will set a date or dates for a public hearing thereon as provided by Section 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 630 of the Laws of 1905, and as may be required or provided by all other laws applicable thereto, and that the desired consent or grant be embodied in the form of a contract, with all of the terms and conditions as to compensation and otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter.

Dated The City of New York, May 31, 1905.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD COMPANY,
[Seal.] By EDWARD A. MAHER, President.

Attest:
REUNE MARTIN, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. That the reason why this verification is not made by the petitioner is that it is a corporation; that deponent is an officer of said corporation, to wit, President, and that the grounds of his information in regard to the matters stated in the foregoing petition, so far as the same are not within his personal knowledge, are statements and reports made by officers or employees of the corporation to him as President thereof. EDWARD A. MAHER.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1905.
CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, before me personally came Edward A. Maher, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resided at No. 7 Mount Morris Park, West, in The City of New York; that he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation and that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

[Seal.] CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

And the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, dated May 31, 1905, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held the second day of June;

Resolved, That, in pursuance of law, this Board sets Friday, the 30th day of June, 1905, at ten thirty o'clock in forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in The City Record immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

June 8, 1905.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,500,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.

Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

To the Holders of Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, and indorsed "Proposals to sell Burlington & Missouri River R. R. Co. in Neb. 6% Bonds," will be received until noon of Wednesday, June 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the trustee, to absorb the sum of one hundred and ninety-three thousand seven hundred and six dollars and seventy-three cents, ($193,706.73,) or any part thereof, in accordance with the mortgage dated July 1, 1878.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., June 1, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

Guggenheim Exploration Company.
71 Broadway, New York, June 8th, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1905, to the Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, 1905.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, 1905, and reopen July 3d, 1905.

WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

25TH REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Union Bag & Paper Company,
17 Battery Place.
New York City, June 10th, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Union Bag & Paper Company has this day been declared, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1905. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 30th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 17th, 1905.

W. L. SPARKS, Secretary.

MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Interborough Rapid Transit Company, Lessee.
Eighty-fifth Quarterly Dividend.
No. 13 Park Row, New York, June 8, 1905.

The guaranteed quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the capital stock of the Manhattan Railway Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 16th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books will be reopened on Wednesday, June 28th, at 10 o'clock A. M.

D. W. McWILLIAMS, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 5th, 1905, a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to June 30th, 1905, both dates inclusive. FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 5th, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will reopen July 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1905.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A dividend of 2% has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 16, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on June 16th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on July 3, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. J. DUANE, Treasurer.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (4%) upon the stock of the said Company, payable July 1st, 1905, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20th, 1905.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on June 20th, 1905, and reopen on July 2d, 1905.

LOUIS J. MORTON, Treasurer.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING Valley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will reopen July 3, 1905, at 10 A. M.

WM. N. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, June 10, 1905.

THE PLAZA BANK,
New York, June 7th, 1905.

A dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

Transfer books close June 24th, 1905, and reopen July 3d, 1905.

E. M. CLARKE, Cashier.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO. COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 30.

A dividend (No. 30) of ONE PER CENT on the common capital stock of the American Graphophone Co. will be paid June 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record June 1st. By order of the Directors.

EDWARD D. EASTON, President.

PROPOSALS.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,024.33.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.

New York, April 29, 1905.

WEST POINT, N. Y., MAY 15, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in duplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock, noon, June 14, 1905, for Building Materials, Plumbing Materials, Gas and Steam Fittings, Hardware, Tools, Paints, Glass and other miscellaneous stores specified in schedules to be had upon application here. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals, or any part thereof. Enclose proposals in envelope marked "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed Quartermaster, West Point, N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Metropolitan Trust Company

Of the City of New York,
49 Wall St.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V. Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Ass't Sec'y.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Ass't Treas.

DIRECTORS:

William L. Bull,	E. D. Morgan,
William Carpender,	Richard Mortimer,
D. Crawford Clark,	John E. Parsons,
Henry W. De Forest,	Henry C. Perkins,
Haley Fiske,	Charles M. Pratt,
Charles R. Henderson,	Anton A. Raven,
Robert Hoe,	Norman B. Ream,
William H. Hollister,	John L. Riker,
Brayton Ives,	William Schaj, Jr.,
Morris K. Jesup,	J. Edward Simmons,
Edward B. Judson,	John W. Simpson,
Lewis Cass Ledyard,	Francis S. Smithers,
Robert H. McCurdy,	John T. Terry,
Bradley Martin,	E. R. Thomas,
D. O. Mills,	Geo. Henry Warren.

BRITISH GUIANA
Gold Con. Stock
Carmen-Guanajuato Stock

Bought and Sold.

WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE
(Members New York Stock Exchange)
25 BROAD STREET.

Republican Valley Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1919.

Sealed proposals addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, and indorsed "Proposals to Sell Republican Valley R. R. Co. 6% Bonds," will be received until noon of Tuesday, June 13, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the trustee, to absorb the sum of twenty-seven thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, ($27,654.39,) or any part thereof, in accordance with the mortgage dated July 1, 1873.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST CO., Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., June 1, 1905.

A PROMINENT BANKING HOUSE requires the services of an able and energetic bond salesman of experience; must be well acquainted with both local and out-of-town financial institutions and investors. Only those possessing the necessary qualifications need address, with full particulars, W., Box 165 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, this 1st day of June, 1905.—Present, Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application of FAIRCHILD & JOHNSON COMPANY for authority to change its name to Fairchild & Company.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Fairchild & Johnson Company, a domestic corporation, duly verified on the 7th day of February, 1905, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name of Fairchild & Company; and also the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying the name that said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and also the certificate of the Secretary of the said company, showing that said petition was duly authorized and directed to be made by the Board of Directors of the said company; and also an affidavit showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six (6) weeks, once in each week, in The New York Press and the New York Law Journal, each a daily newspaper, published in the County of New York, in which county said corporation has its principal business office; and also an affidavit, showing that a copy of said petition and notice of motion was duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of New York six (6) weeks prior to the date of the adjourned date of such motion; and also showing that notice of such adjournment had been duly filed with the said Secretary of State, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificates presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed; and that the petition has been duly authorized; and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made; and also proof of the sent of said proposed order upon the Attorney General of the State of New York,

Now, on motion of Olney & Comstock, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, That said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the petitioner herein, Fairchild & Johnson Company, be and it is hereby authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name of Fairchild & Company, on and after the 10th day of July, 1905. And it is hereby further

Ordered, That this order be entered, and that the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten (10) days of the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the office in which the certificate of incorporation of the said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy be filed within ten (10) days of the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once in each week for four (4) successive weeks in New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, the first publication of such copy to be within ten (10) days of the entry of this order. Enter,

S. G., J. S. C.

NEW YORK CITY
TAX SALE,
Borough of Manhattan.

Owners of real estate situated in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on which taxes for any of the years 1886 to 1901, inclusive, or water rents for any of the years 1885 to 1900, inclusive, are unpaid, must pay the same with seven per cent. interest from the time when they became due, together with charges of notice and advertisement, to the Collector of Assessments and Arrears, at Room 85, Stewart Building, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. If default be made, such real estate **WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, IN THE ALDERMANIC CHAMBER, CITY HALL,** Borough of Manhattan, City of New York,

June 14, 1905, at 10 A. M.,

for the lowest term of years at which any person shall offer to take the same, in consideration of advancing such taxes or water rents, interest, charges and costs accrued thereon; sale to be continued until all real estate advertised for sale shall be sold. A detailed statement of the taxes and water rents and the ownership of property taxed and on which the taxes and water rents remain unpaid is published in a pamphlet, copies of which are deposited in the office of the Collector of Assessments and Arrears and will be delivered to any person applying therefor.

EDWARD A. SLATTERY,
Collector of Assessments and Arrears of the City of New York.

FINANCIAL.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK AND OF COMMON STOCK OF

Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.

Office of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for the exchange of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for shares of the United States Rubber Company, the undersigned gives notice that in behalf of such Syndicate the Central Trust Company of New York is prepared to receive the deposit of certificates for any shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the purpose of such exchange on the following basis:

For each $100 par value of the Preferred Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $100 par value of the 8% non-cumulative First Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

For each $100 par value of the Common Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $50 par value of the 6% non-cumulative Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

Such preferred stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must carry all dividends and rights to dividends declared or payable after July 1, 1905.

Dividends on the preferred stocks of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered to depositors, are to begin to accrue from July 1, 1905.

Arrangements have already been made for the acquisition of a very large proportion of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The offer herein made for stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company is conditional upon the deposit and sale hereunder of at least two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

Certificates for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, as depositary, as stated below, in exchange for its transferable receipts.

The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney, in blank, duly executed, and having attached thereto, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends and rights to dividends, as above stated. Every deposit must be made upon the following further terms and conditions.

(1.) The undersigned shall have power to deliver the deposited certificates to the United States Rubber Company; but until so delivered the undersigned shall have full control over such certificates. The transfer and delivery to the United States Rubber Company of the deposited shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company may be completed whenever the undersigned shall deem that a sufficient amount of such stock shall have been deposited.

(2.) The certificates for shares of the United States Rubber Company deliverable to depositors shall be delivered at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in the City of New York, after public advertisement by the undersigned made in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto, or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be endorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. Every depositor agrees to accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock certificates for shares in the capital stock of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited. At the option of the undersigned, temporary certificates for such shares may be delivered, pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

The United States Rubber Company has issued and has now outstanding 235,255 shares of preferred stock and 250,000 shares of common stock. Under resolutions of its Board of Directors at the meeting thereof held May 12, 1905, which action was ratified by resolutions of the stockholders in special meeting assembled upon May 25, 1905, the preferred stock is to be changed into a First Preferred Stock and is to be increased to 400,000 shares, of which 90,514 shares will be issuable in exchange for an equal amount of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and the remaining First Preferred Stock will be reserved for future requirements of the United States Rubber Company. By the same resolutions there has been authorized an issue of 100,000 shares of a Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company, all of which will be issuable to the aforesaid Syndicate under a contract (with the United States Rubber Company, of which a copy is on file with the Central Trust Company of New York, and to which reference hereby is made,) providing for the offer by the Syndicate of one share of such Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company for every two shares of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. To the extent that the Syndicate shall not be entitled to such Second Preferred Stock under said contract, such Second Preferred Stock will be held by the United States Rubber Company for its future corporate requirements. It is the intention of the United States Rubber Company to make application to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of all new stock.

(3) The Central Trust Company of New York may make all such rules as it shall deem expedient covering the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose.

(4) At any time before the stocks of the United States Rubber Company actually shall have been issued and delivered in exchange for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company deposited hereunder, this offer may be revoked; and in such case no act or notice of revocation shall be required other than an advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. In the event of any such revocation, the deposited stocks then remaining unexchanged shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor, and the depositors and receipt holders respectively shall have no claim against the United States Rubber Company or the Syndicate or against the undersigned.

Deposits must be made at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The right is reserved to the undersigned to terminate the privilege of deposit hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice, to be given by publication at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York.

For ANTHONY N. BRADY,
Syndicate Manager.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
54 Wall Street, New York.

Dated New York, May 27, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, June 3, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 3, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the Philadelphia, New York, or Chicago Depots: Canvas Fatigue Coats and Trousers, Dress Coats, Summer Trousers, Conical Tents, Hospital Tents and Flies, and Storage Tents and Flies. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Clothing, Equipage, and Materials, to be opened July 3, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr. U. S. A., Depot O. M.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., June 1, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 8, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 20, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

High Grade Investment Securities.

G.W. Walker & Co.

BANKERS

Telephone No. 3945 Broad — 25 Broad St., New York

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Windsor Trust Company

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$806,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $3,276,415.15,) book value	3,270,734.89
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,954,618.55
Other loans, including bills purchased	77,682.71
Overdrafts	2,005.42
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	74,719.94
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,176,077.38
Specie	70,808.47
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	153,940.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Other items carried as cash	130.24
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Furniture and fixtures, safe deposit vaults	75,000.00
	$9,661,687.50

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $576,078.63; surplus on book value	570,398.37
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid)	28,827.10
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	$6,490,105.06
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys):	
Demand	218,733.72
Amount due trust companies	466,473.43
Amount due banks and bankers	634,172.94
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	50,000.00
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks	107,182.19
Amount due building and loan associations	47,802.65
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	8,953.94
	8,023,423.93
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserve for taxes	7,550.14
Certified checks	31,497.96
	$9,661,697.50

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $7,723,907.65; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.56%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN ALVIN YOUNG, Vice President, and H. WARD FORD, Treasurer, of Windsor Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 577 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said Windsor Trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JNO. ALVIN YOUNG, Vice President.
H. WARD FORD, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.

H. P. WENIG,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BANK OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$18,274,710.22
Overdrafts	2,096.30
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	1,413,070.52
Banking house and lot	900,000.00
Stocks and bonds	1,787,782.28
Specie	4,805,240.76
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	1,560,751.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$11,895,434.83
Other items carried as cash	172,391.22
	11,977,826.05
	$41,721,478.13

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund	3,750,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	97,544.99
Due depositors	24,220,290.36
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	9,172,662.71
Due savings banks	2,970,481.07
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	490.00
	$41,721,478.13

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President, and WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier, of the Bank of America, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS, President.
WALTER M. BENNET, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.

CHAS. D. CHICHESTER,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS,

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$577,814.49
Overdrafts	98.55
Due from approved reserve agents	52,365.09
Stocks and bonds	203,958.16
Specie	31,462.30
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	14,455.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$22,279.93
Other items carried as cash	13,863.82
	36,143.75
Furniture and fixtures	5,478.63
Total	$921,775.97

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	100,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	46,517.43
Due depositors	653,258.54
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	22,000.00
Total	$921,775.97

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN WHALEN, President, and WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier of the Bank of Washington Heights, a bank located and doing business at No. 1,915 Amsterdam Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN WHALEN, President.
WILLIAM CLARK, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1905, before me.

W. B. POGGENBURG,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, No. 51, New York County, New York.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's Gains Determined Course of Week's Prices.

Record in Stocks Best in a Month—Bonds Also Show Continued Preponderance of Advances.

Were it not for the marked improvement which occurred in the stock market on Saturday the record of last week's trading would have been a very indifferent affair. As it was, however, the gains that were recorded at the very close of the week resulted in a heavy preponderance of advances in the comparison with the previous week's final prices. Of the changes of a point or more, sixty-seven were gains and nineteen losses. This is a better showing than the market had made in several weeks, and it is reinforced by as good a record in the bond department, where the advances numbered twenty-four and the declines only seven. The superior position occupied for some weeks by the bond list is thus lost to it, but the average trader is not likely to be ill pleased at the reappearance of strength in stocks after a period of such unsatisfactory price movements. Business was still concentrated upon a few stocks, but not quite to the extent which was noted the week before. The total transactions amounted to 2,287,156 shares, out of which the dozen leading issues supplied 1,660,683 shares. The course of the active stocks is sufficiently indicated by the fact that of these twelve eleven rose, while only one declined. For some time the industrials had shared equally with the railroads, or nearly so, in the matter of reaching the places of greatest activity, but in last week's market the railroads stepped decidedly into the lead again. Among the most active issues there were twice as many railroad issues as there were industrials.

There were very few wide fluctuations this past week. The largest change was the decline of 14¾ points in American Steel Foundries preferred, which sold off to this extent on the suggestion that the dividends on the stock would be suspended despite the semi-official assurances to the effect that such suggestion was without warrant. International Power, another highly speculative issue, showed a gain of 10 points on a single transaction, and Atlantic Coast Line rose 9¾ points. Nashville and Chattanooga, with a gain of 6 points, was the only other issue that showed a change of more than 5 points. This is an exceptionally small list of such changes, but its paucity is amply explained by the dullness which prevailed most of the week. It happened that unexpected impetus was given the market just as the week closed by the sudden turn in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and it seems likely that this same influence, with such added influence as the course of the peace negotiations will exert, will result in fairly active trading when the market reopens to-day.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago City Railway.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Parrot Silver & Copper Mining Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chicago Edison Co.
Sperry & Alexander.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	245	251
Albany & Susquehanna	235	--
Alleghany & West	151	--
Allis-Chalmers	14½	15
Allis-Chalmers pf	51	57
Amalgamated Copper	81⅝	81⅞
Am. Beet Sugar	27	30
Am. Beet Sugar pf	85	88
Am. Car & Foundry	33⅜	35
Am. Car & Foundry pf	97½	98¼
American Coal	175	200
Am. Cotton Oil	59¼	60
Am. Dist. Telegraph	93	99
Am. Express	225	240
Am. Grass Twine	5	6
Am. Hide & Leather	6⅜	6¾
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40⅜	41
Am. Ice Co.	5	6
Am. Ice Co. pf.	33	37½
Am. Linseed Co.	18	20
Am. Linseed Co. pf	40	42
Am. Locomotive	48⅜	48½
Am. Locomotive pf	110	112
Am. Malting	5½	6
Am. Malting Co. pf	21	24
Am. Smelters pf. B	97½	98
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	114⅜	114¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	118¼	118¾
Am. Snuff	167	180
Am. Snuff pf	105	--
American Steel Foundries	11	11½
American Steel Foundries pf	42¾	43
American Sugar Refineries	134⅜	135
American Sugar Refineries pf	134	136
American Telegraph & Cable	90	93
American Telegraph & Telephone	140⅜	142
American Tobacco pf	98½	98¾
American Woolen Co	32	32½
Anaconda Copper Mining	106⅞	107
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann Arbor pf	77	79
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	98¼	100
A., T. & S. F.	81⅛	81½
A., T. & S. F. pf	102⅞	103
Atlantic Coast Line	153½	153¾
Baltimore & Ohio	109¼	109⅝
Baltimore & Ohio pf	97	97½
Boston A. L. pf	106	--
Brooklyn R. T.	64¾	65
Brooklyn Union Gas	187	192
Brunswick City	14½	15⅜
Buff., R. & P.	145	168
Buff., R. & P. pf	150	175
Buffalo & Susq. pf	--	91
Butterick Co	58	63
Canada Southern	68	70
Canadian Pacific	149½	150
Central Coal & Coke	--	80
Central R. R. of N. J.	200	208
Central & S. A. Tel.	120	127
Chesapeake & Ohio	50⅜	50½
Chicago & Alton	35¾	37
Chicago & Alton pf	--	81¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	240	240
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	135	141½
Chicago Great Western	19	19⅛
Chicago Great Western pf. A	61	64
Chicago Great Western pf. B	30¼	30⅜
Chicago Great Western deb	86	87
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	89	90
C., M. & St. Paul	175⅜	175⅝
C., M. & St. Paul pf	184	188
Chicago & Northwestern	194	195
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	170	180
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	180	200
Chi. Term. Trans.	17½	18
Chi. Term. Trans. pf	30½	33
Chicago Union Traction	6	6½
C., C., C. & St. L.	95¼	96
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	119	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	75	90
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	107	112
Cleveland & Pittsburg	183	185
Cleveland & Pittsburg Special	104	--
Col. Fuel & Iron	42¼	42¾
Col. Fuel & I. pf	--	95
Col. Southern	27	27½
Col. Southern 1st pf	58¾	59½
Col. Southern 2d pf	36¾	37
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	12	12½
Consol. Coal	75	--
Consol. Gas	187½	188
Corn Products Company	9¾	10
Corn Products Company pf	45½	50
Delaware & Hudson	182½	182¾
Delaware, Lack. & West	375	384
Denver & Rio Grande	28¼	28½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	87	89
D. M. & Ft. D.	16	22
Detroit United Railway	90½	92
Diamond Match	138	142
Distillers Securities	42¼	43
Distilling Co. of Am. pf.	53	60
Dul., S. S. & A.	12	13
Dul., S. S. & A. pf	24½	25
Eastman Kodak	--	145½
Electric Storage Battery	76¼	77¼
Erie	41	41½
Erie 1st pf	79¾	79¾
Erie 2d pf	67⅝	67½
Ev. & T. H.	62	70
Ev. & T. H. pf	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	100	110
Federal Mining & Smelting pf	93	93½
Ft. W. & Denver City	68	70
General Chemical Co	60	63
General Chemical Co. pf	102	104½
General Electric	175	175⅝
Gold & Stock Tel	120	--
Great Northern pf	280	283
H. B. Claflin	106	--
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	98¾	--
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	99½	--
Havana Elec. Railway	14	16¼
Havana Elec. Railway pf	50¾	56
Hocking Valley	93	95
Hocking Valley pf	93	94
Homestake	77	79
Ill. Central	160¾	161
Ill. Cenral L.	106	--
International Paper Co.	18½	19
International Paper Co. pf	78	79½
International Power	50	55
Int. Steam Pump	27	30
Int. Steam Pump pf	--	75½
Iowa Central	24½	25
Iowa Central pf	48	50
Joliet & Chicago	180	--
Kan. & Mich.	30	33
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf	83¼	83½
Kansas City Southern	24½	25
Kansas City Southern pf	56	56¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	10	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	45	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	18	20
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	60	75
Laclede Gas pf	95	100
Lake Erie & Western	31	35
Lake Erie & Western pf	96½	100
Lake Shore	300	330
Long Island	50	55
Louis. & Nash.	147⅜	148
Manhattan Beach	10	14
Manhattan Elevated	163½	165
Maryland Coal pf	115	140
Met. Sec. Co.	79⅝	80
Metropolitan Street Railway	122¾	123
Mexican Central	20¼	20½
Michigan Central	130	146
Minn. & St. Louis	52	59
Minn. & St. L. pf	85	95
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	117	117½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	157½	158
Mo., K. & Texas	28¼	28⅝
Mo., K. & T. pf	62⅞	63
Missouri Pacific	98⅞	99
Morris & Essex	186	192
N., C. & St. L.	146	150
National Biscuit	61	61½
National Biscuit pf	116	117
National Enameling	23	24
National Enameling pf	89	92
National Lead	44⅞	45¼
National Lead pf	104	105
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 1st pf	34½	35
Nat. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf	18	--
New Central Coal	42	45
N. Y. Air Brake	145	150
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf	96	110
N. Y. Central	141⅜	142
N. Y. & N. H.	195	200
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	44	45
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	110	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	76	80
N. Y. Dock Co.	22	24
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	62	64
N. Y. L. E. & Western	134	140
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	168	171
N. Y. Ont. & Western	51⅝	51⅞
Norfolk & Western	80⅞	81
Norfolk & Western pf	92	94
North American	98¼	98½
Northern Pacific	187	187¼
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pacific Coast	84	87
Pacific Coast 1st pf	100	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf	85	92
Pacific Mail	37	38½
Pennsylvania R. R.	135½	135⅝
People's Gas, Chicago	101½	102
Peoria & Eastern	34	38
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	113½	113¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	75	77
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. pf	100	107
Pittsburg Coal	17¾	18
Pittsburg Coal pf	75	76
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	182	184
Pressed Steel Car	37	37½
Pressed Steel Car pf	91½	92½
Pullman Company	232	236
Quicksilver	1	1¼
Quicksilver pf	2	6
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cen. stock ctfs.	--	97½
Railway Steel Spring	31¾	32
Railway Steel Spring pf	95¾	97
Reading	96¼	96¾
Reading 1st pf	91	91½
Reading 2d pf	89	90
Rens. & Saratoga	208	--
Republic Iron & Steel	17⅜	17⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	72¾	73
Rock Island	27⅞	28
Rock Island pf	74⅜	75
Rome, W. & O.	134	140
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	33½	34
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	100½	101¾
Rutland pf	--	88
St. J. & Grand Island	11	14
St. J. & Grand Island 1st pf	49	55
St. J. & Grand Island 2d pf	22	24
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	74½	77
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	64	65
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	100	101½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	132½	134
St. L. S. W.	23	23½
St. L. S. W. pf	60¼	60⅝
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	72¾	74
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	100	108
Southern Pacific	63½	63¼
Southern Pacific pf	119⅜	120
Southern Railway	32⅞	32¼
Southern Railway pf	96½	97
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	99	100
Stand. R. & T.	--	¾
Tenn. C. & I.	77⅜	77½
Texas Pacific	33¼	33½
T. P. Land Trust	41	44½
Third Avenue	125	130
Tol., Peo. & West	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	33½	34¾
Tol., St. L. & Western	36½	37½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	56	58½
Twin City R. T.	111	111½
Union Bag & Paper	9½	10½
Union Bag & Paper pf	70	71
Union Pacific	124⅝	124⅝
Union Pacific pf	97	98
United Fruit	--	115
United Railways	38	41¾
United Railways Inv. pf	80¾	82
U. S. Cast Iron P. & Fdy	28¾	29
U. S. Cast Iron F. & Fdy. pf	91¾	92
United States Express	123	125
United States Leather	11¾	12
United States Leather 1. r.	12¾	12⅝
United States Leather pf	107⅝	108
United States Leather pf. t. r.	109¼	109¾
United States Realty & Imp.	86	90
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	28¼	28
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	80¾	82½
United States Rubber	38¾	39
United States Rubber pf	103½	104
United States Steel	27⅞	28
United States Steel pf	94⅝	94⅞
Vandalia R. R.	95	95
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	33	34
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	107¾	108
Va. Iron & Coke	38	43
Wabash	18¼	19
Wabash pf	38¼	38½
Wells-Fargo Express	240	250
Western Union Tel	93¾	94
Westinghouse assenting	165	166
Wheel. & L. E.	15	16
W. & L. E. 1st pf	38¼	39
W. & L. E. 2d pf	22½	23
Wis. Central	22	22⅜
Wis. Central pf	46½	50

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Open year round for permanent and transient guests. Special rates for long term boarders. Write for booklets and rates. Apply to J. P. ZENZIUS, Proprietor, Mattituck, Long Island, New York.

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Opposite golf links, Bellport, L. I., on Great South Bay. A select family house replete with antique furnishings and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest. Patronage solicited. JAS. B. SHAW.

Plaza Park | Hotels AND COTTAGES.
Richardson SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

THE LINWOOD,
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
SELECT.
Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
GOLDEN ROD TERRACE.
Near the ocean; fine surf bathing. Large airy rooms. Cuisine A1. References exchanged.
MRS. S. H. VAIL.

SUMMER HOME TO RENT.
Great South Bay, Speonk, L. I.
MRS. H. B. HALSEY.
Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Hudson River Counties.

THE PALATINE Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

Thousand Islands.

THE COLUMBIAN,
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.
The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open JUNE 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Orange County.

Cornwall, Orange Co., N.Y., Maplelawn Farm
Stone house; large, airy rooms; well shaded lawn; table supplied with fresh eggs, fruit, and vegetables from our own farm. Engstrom.

Cornwall-on-Hudson, Orange Co., N. Y.
The Elmer situated on high bluff overlooking one of the finest sections of the Hudson. Elec. lights; all improvements. Terms moderate. A well-conducted house for refined people.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Furnished cottages at prices to suit every one. G. H. OLMSTED, Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

THE ADIRONDACKS.
Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

ADIRONDACKS
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse; and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient; reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

Catskill Mountains.

STAMFORD New York
The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, &c. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dept., Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

The finest Hotel, with grandest views, in CATSKILL MOUNTAINS opens June 25th. For particulars address Sunset Park Realty Company, 25 Broad St., N. Y., Room 1,209.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, | NOW OPEN
POCANTICO LODGE, 'PHONE 30,
Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Dutchess County.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts.,
Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Staten Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
STATEN ISLAND,
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2¼ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MICHIGAN.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier..... 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.). For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:30	Moon sets 1:26

High Water—This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	2:49	Gov. Isl'd	3:01	H. Gate 4:57
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	3:29	Gov. Isl'd	3:50	H. Gate 5:46

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 12.

	Mails Close	Vessels Sail
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Bardsey, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	——	4:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen	8:30 A.M. *10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

Aleng, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Berwind, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Burbo Bank, Argentina	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Liguria, Naples	——	——
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10 00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10 00 A.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Castilian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Azores and Naples	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Homer, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Moltke, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Polycarp, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Seneca, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Cuba	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) JUNE 12.

Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
City of Macon, Savannah, June 9.
Comus, New Orleans, June 7.
El Rio, Galveston, June 6.
Gallia, Naples, May 25.
Hardanger, Gibraltar, May 25.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen, May 31.
Louisiana, Copenhagen, May 24.
Ponce, San Juan, June 6.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 3.
Sabine, Brunswick, June 9.
Vaderland, Antwerp, June 3.
Victorian, Liverpool, June 2.

TUESDAY, JUNE 13.

Comanche, Jacksonville, June 10.
Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Equita, Naples, May 27.
Idaho, Hull, May 31.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14.

El Dia, Galveston, June 8.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, June 3.
Koenig Albert, Gibraltar, June 5.
Maranhense, Para, June 2.
Roma, Naples, June 1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Baltic, Liverpool, June 7.
Citta di Milano, Naples, June 1.
Deutschland, Hamburg, June 8.
Patricia, Hamburg, June 3.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, June 1.

Arrived.

Jamestown, Norfolk, June 10.
Onondaga, Philadelphia, June 10.
City of Everett, Philadelphia, June 10.
Havana, Havana, June 7.
Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 7.
Lackawanna, Shields, May 27.
Steam yacht Corona, Leith, May 20.
Moltke, Hamburg, June 1.
Korona, Barbados, June 3.
Columbia, Glasgow, June 3.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 10.
El Monte, New Orleans, June 6.
Minnehaha, London, June 3. Was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi station at Siasconsett, Mass., at 5:45 P. M. May 11.
Oneida, Philadelphia, June 10.
Frederica, Trieste, May 8.

Sailed.

Princess Anne, Norfolk.
United States Navy collier Caesar.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

St. Paul, at Southampton, June 11.
Celtic, at Liverpool, June 11.

Sailed.

Etruria, from Queenstown, June 11.
Pretoria, from Dover, June 11.
Prinzess Alice, from Southampton, June 11.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus - $9,000,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
TITLE DEPARTMENT
37 Liberty Street, Manhattan

Allows Interest on Deposits Subject to Cheque
Acts as Executor and Trustee
Transacts All Trust Company Business
Examines & Insures Titles to Real Property

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Vice Presidents
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John T. Lockman — Henry Morgenthau
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A policy of title insurance is an endorsement that makes real estate negotiable.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $9,500,000
146 Broadway, New York,
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

HOW TO INVEST

$10,000	Buy a Lexington Av. corner, 36x100 feet on avenue; rent $8,000; price $80,000; mortgage $70,000; splendid opportunity for advance.
$100,000	Buy a corner on rapidly improving 125th St.; one block from elevated and Subway stations; pay 10%; improved; assured future.
$500,000	Buy a magnificent 5th Av. corner; all rented; handsome income.

Proposition for investment of large and small sums. Particulars on application.

M. Morgenthau Jr & Co
135 Broadway N. Y.
BRONX BRANCH:
Westchester and Prospect Avs.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK

18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.



CHOICE LOTS $500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.

BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.

Titles Guaranteed.
Commutation $5.83 Per Month.

No Assessments.

WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.

EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone 2026 John.

LOTS, $300 upwards, Yonkers Park Station, Harlem Railroad; improvements, restrictions; easy payments; commutation, &c.; Subway connections. Klein, 713 10th Av.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—7-room shingled cottage, all improvements; lot 50x100; $3,600; new 7-room shingled cottage, all improvements, high ground, good neighborhood, $4,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

LOANS.

Ariston Realty Company, (Inc.)—Loans at 6 per cent. on furniture, pianos, store fixtures, automobiles, &c., without removal, and all other good securities. 110 West 34th St., Room 809.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100, $1,500; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Mount Vernon.

RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL PLOTS.
With all city conveniences; streets macadamized.
Water, gas, street lights, schools, churches, stores.
Two blocks to Mount Vernon Station; 18 minutes to 42d St.; Harlem R. R. is installing electricity.
PROPERTY IS AS STATED.
Would advise seeing "MAYCREST."
FRANK W. WOLFE,
MANAGING AGENT,
Cor. Webster and Yonkers Avs.
P. O. Station A, Yonkers.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.

FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

Chester Hill.—11-room residence, $1,000 cash; price, $7,200. John Staudinger, 342 Hudson St.

AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TO-DAY (Monday,) June 12th, 1905,
AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOMS,
14 and 16 Vesey St., New York,

287 Choice Bronx Lots
At Wakefield,

SITUATED ON
WHITE PLAINS AVENUE.

234th Street.	237th Street.	Byron Street.
235th Street.	Nereid Avenue.	Olinville Avenue.
236th Street.	Concord Street.	Russell Avenue.

Between Woodlawn and Wakefield Stations on the Harlem Railroad, and near the new terminal of the Underground Rapid Transit Railroad, double track Trolley line on White Plains Avenue.

Seventy per cent. may remain on Bond and Mortgage for one or three years at 5 per cent. The Title Insurance Company of New York Policies free of cost. Book-Maps and further particulars with Auctioneer, 7 Pine St., New York.

H. E. COLWELL, Auctioneer.

NEW ROCHELLE ACREAGE

AND BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.
Valuable property on Post Road and New Haven Railway will be sold in its natural state —suitable for residence, investment, or subdivision—

TUESDAY, JUNE 20,
at 11 A. M., on the premises.

New York, New Rochelle and Larchmont trolleys all pass property. The Port Chester Railway has just purchased land for roadbed and local station on our property.
Title Policies of Lawyers' Co. free.
TERMS—10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee at sale, balance on taking title, or 60 per cent. may remain on mortgage two years at 5 per cent. Sale will be under a large tent if weather conditions require.
New maps and particulars furnished by
ASSOCIATED BOARD OF BROKERS,
or H. E. Colwell, auctioneer, New Rochelle, N.Y.
SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.,
32 Broadway, N. Y. (Tel. 955 Broad,)
or 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
96th St., Near 5th Avenue.
100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.
MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY DWELLING, 70th St., near Lexington Av., 16'9"x102', well built; private house rear; price $16,500; mortgage $11,000. Property sure to increase in value.
FREDERICK T. BARRY, 641 Madison Av.

For Sale, on 55th St., Near Park Av., north side; 18'9"x100'5"; three-story dwelling, fine order; possession; mortgage $25,000; price $38,500; cheapest house on the street; great future.
Frederick T. Barry, 641 Madison Av.

116TH STREET.
Five-story, 6-room double, with stores; rents $4,800; price and terms right.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

BUILDERS, LOOK!!
37'2" 3d Av. frontage, containing two 3-story brick, rent $2,700, vicinity 103d; price $31,000; terms. Schwab Realty Company, 200 Broadway.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN.
Estate money; lowest possible charges.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.

Builders!—Four corners, whole block; only three lots, facing four different streets; front 128 feet; best section; one-half block from 3d Av.; reasonable. Write 853 Broadway, Room 16.

108th St., East.—$2,900; 5-story double; 5 rooms and bath; price, $22,250. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Avenue A, near Fourteenth.—Double tenement, $20,000; rents, $2,100. Huberth-Gabel, 147 Fourth Av.

1st Av. corner, vicinity 42d St., 5-story, with store; $7,000 cash, balance mortgage, 5 years. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Double flat, five-story, vicinity 89th, 3d Av., $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

12th St., East, 5-story, 14 rooms, $32,000; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

West Side.

SURE 20% INVESTMENT.
$5,000 will buy one of the best paying 14-room tenements in West 50th St.; price $27,500. Inquire B. A. Gilde, northwest corner Madison Av. and 98th St.

Fine double flat on Morningside Av., 30 feet front; $9,000 necessary; thoroughly renovated triple flat, rent over $3,800, less than $5,000 will buy it; two triple flats, 5-year mortgage, near 116th St., 8th Av., small expense, good renters, $15,000 necessary. Robt. Levers, 364 W. 116th.

A 5-story 8th Av. store property, $41,000, rent $4,300; 7th Av. store property, $68,000, rent $7,000; 5-story triple West 124th, $33,000, rent $3,700; 5-story double flat West 143d, $29,000, rent $3,200. Widmayer, 122 West 116th St.

$13,000 Cash—Vicinity Broadway, 82d St., 2 five-story double flats, $75,000; rent $8,000; balance mortgage. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Columbus Av., 80's, triple flat, large store, perfect order, no heat; rent $4,850; price $47,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Investors!—32-foot up-to-date double flat, four stores, 116th, near 7th, $54,000; rent $5,800. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

8th Av.—5-story triple apartments, (cold-water,) near 130th St.; full lot; rent, $5,516; price, $35,500. Jonas, 2,234 8th Av.

West 27th.—Two tenements; price, $44,000; rents, $5,200; $7,000 cash. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

151st St. West, 40x100, $57,000; rent $6,700; 5-story, 4-family, direct from builder. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Double flat, 106th, near Columbus, $25,000; mortgage $18,000, 4½; net return $1,000 per year. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$5,500 buys avenue 5-story double, stores above 125th, netting 25%. B., Times, Harlem.

Rare Chance.—Five-story double, vicinity 20th, Eighth, $34,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lenox Av., vicinity 125th, double flat, large store, $32,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., vicinity 96th, corner flat, four stores, $60,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE.
With Builder's Loan $42,000.
North side 170th St., 95 feet west of Fort Washington Av.; choice location for two 50-foot, five-story, four-family houses.
SUBWAY STATION AT 169TH ST.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 BROADWAY, CORNER 81ST ST.

AT AUCTION.

J. BARRY LOUNSBERRY, Auct'r.
Lounsberry & O'Connor
Will Sell at Auction on
Tuesday, June 20th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
New York Real Estate Salesroom,
Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,
Absolute Partition Sale
OF THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE JOHN DALY PROPERTY
AT
LONG BRANCH.

The 5 two and three story frame cottages with clubhouse, stables, and large plot of land
ON
OCEAN AVENUE,
Between Cottage Place and South Bath Avenue,
With Valuable Riparian Rights, at Long Branch, New Jersey.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 55 Liberty St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

An elegant new 5-story apartment house, with stores, all improvements, best location, Bronx; price $75,000; rents $9,000; mortgage to suit; must be seen to be appreciated. Jacob Zimmermann, 1,035 East 156th St.

Choice lots, bargain prices, Davidson Av., corner, 65x100; Walton Av., near 182d, 50x95; $5,000; mortgage $2,000; Crotona Av., near 179th, 25x100; $3,000; mortgage $2,000. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

15% Investment.—$7,000 cash, 3 three-family houses, new, all improvements; near "L" station. Address Perry, builder, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

TIME IS MONEY.
Large income assured from investment in any house you buy from me. Call at once. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

$30,000, 2 4-story single flats; $10,000 cash; excellent neighborhood; 6 rooms, bath; all improvements; good investment. Stricker, 3,050 3d Av.

Bryant St., plot 125x100; near rapid transit station; $11,500; easy terms; ripe for immediate improvement. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Five-story double, 2 stores, near L; rent $2,925; can rent for $3,100; price $27,000. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

$3,500, 4-story double; 5 rooms, bath; open plumbing, boilers, ranges; rents, $1,848; $17,500. J. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

$4,500 buys 4-story double, 2 stores; can rent for $2,300; price $20,000; cold water. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av., Bronx.

Southern Boulevard, plot 50x100; below grade; price $7,500. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

BEATS RENTING.
$7,500 cash (carrying charges $900) will buy a high-grade three-story private house on West End Av., near Subway express station; do this and not pay $1,600 rent.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,250 Broadway, CORNER 81ST ST.

BEATS RENTING.
$7,500 cash (carrying charges $900) will buy a high-grade three-story private house on West End Av., near Subway express station; do this and not pay $1,600 rent.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,250 Broadway, CORNER 81ST ST.

CORNER FLATS.
Modern five-story, extra wide, Columbus Av. corner triple flat; all improvements; price $65,000, $17,000 cash, balance mortgage five years. Possession of store May, 1906; no restrictions against saloon; first-class location for any business.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

A DWELLING OPPORTUNITY,
Between Broadway and West End Av.
Convenient to Subway express station;
4 stories; American basement; 11 rooms and 2 bathrooms; all modern; asking $23,000.
Want quick offer:
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St. Broadway, at 104th St.

Modern three-story-and-basement corner residence, vicinity of 135th St. and St. Nicholas Park, 20x90; this dwelling was formerly occupied by a physician who had a very profitable practice; property must be seen to be appreciated. For exact location and full particulars address Estate, 101 Times Downtown.

45th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av. — Two houses, 33.4x100. Suitable for restaurant, chop house, or small hotel. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

Steam-heated flat, 91st St., near Columbus, $46,000; incumbrances, $40,000; rental, $4,900. Schildwachter, Times, Times Square.

Eighth Av., vicinity 116th, triple flat, large store, $45,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

42 ft. double flat, vicinity 137th, 7th Av., $47,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOME ON THE PALISADES
AT
WOODCLIFF
ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.



NEW HOUSES
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.

TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO THE PROPERTY.
WRITE FOR NEW ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, MAP, PRICES, &c.
Woodcliff Land Imp. Co., Post Office Address, **Box 88, Weehawken, N. J.**
OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots, Montclair Realty Company.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
8 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$800 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND TILED BATH. ALL IMPROVEMENTS; CONVENIENT TO STATION; ERIE R. R., 42 MINUTES OUT, $25. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

$2,800.—8-room house, all improvements, near station; 23 miles out, N. J. Call, Restaurant, 425 7th Av.

Cranford, N. J.—Beautiful house and grounds; 40 minutes from New York; for sale or rent; easy terms. Flannery, 259 William St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A.—A.—A.—
If you are interested in suburban property, either for investment or a home, let us tell you about
EL MORA,
"THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB."
31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it. Restricted.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.
Titles guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.
For a short time we offer building plots, 50x150, at $450 up. Terms easy; houses built to suit individual tastes and sold on liberal terms. Before investing elsewhere allow us to show our property.
EL MORA LAND CO.,
J. W. Doolittle, President,
220 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Also Westfield Av., El Mora, N. J.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

BUY BROOKLYN ACREAGE OF THE OWNERS
TO MAKE MONEY IN REAL ESTATE.
We are largest owners of small tracts of undeveloped land.
Among our holdings are

5 ACRES ON KINGS HIGHWAY:
A splendid opportunity for one desiring a small investment. One-half may remain on mortgage. This tract is near Flatbush Avenue and the development now under way around it will increase its value very much in a short time.

11 ACRES ON CAR LINE:
This is Bargain Number Two. Tract cuts into 165 full-sized lots. Water and gas in front of property. Five cent fare to New York. Located in Flatbush section, where values are rising rapidly.

23 ACRES NEAR BRIGHTON BEACH LINE:
Adjoining highly developed property. With improved streets, water, gas, and cement sidewalks right up to the boundary. Absolutely the best real estate proposition in Brooklyn to-day.

40 ACRES ON FLATBUSH AVENUE:
This adjoins some recent purchases of one of the largest REALTY CONCERNS in the city, and is destined soon to become very valuable.

We offer all at wholesale. In buying of us you save all brokers' commission.
KNOWLES REALTY COMPANY, 881 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
140 Nassau Street, New York City.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES.
NEW HOUSES,
NOS. 77 to 85 MIDWOOD ST.,
BETWEEN FLATBUSH AND BEDFORD AVS.
11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.
One block to Prospect Park and new Subway station; take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.
F. B. NORRIS BUILDING CO.
12 MIDWOOD ST.
Company's Representative Always at Houses.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage; price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

ST. JOHN'S PLACE
Near Nostrand Av.—3-story double stone flat, 25x86x155, 6 rooms and bath each flat; rent $1,800; mortgage $11,750; price $15,500.
MEAD, 16 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

$8,000 2-sty. and bas. brownstone, near Prospect Park W.; 10 rooms, alcove, all imp.; no mort.; terms to suit.
McLAUGHLIN & DARBY, 1,097 Fulton St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

SUMMER PRICES
At Harrison, N. Y.
11-room house with all improvements, 3 lots and stable, near depot. Price, $6,500, easy terms, for sale or exchange.
1 Lot Crotona Place, $3,500.
1 Lot on Crotona Park, east, $2,000.
2 Lots on East 196th St., $2,500 each
Finest located plot in Fordham, 82x187.39 from Valentine to Ryer Avs., 184th St.
GENUINE BARGAIN.
WM. G. WYATT,
106 E. 125th St., Bet. Park & Lenox Avs.

Attention! Investor and Speculator! Wake up; 137 feet on beautiful 600-foot drive known as Mosholu Parkway, corner included, 12 lots all told; will increase 50% in two years on account of New York Central's improvement with electricity; price quick sale, $40,000; easy terms. Call O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Evenings and Sundays.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.
WAKEFIELD BARGAINS.
50x100 plots on Marion, Catharine, and Kossuth Sts.; price $1,300 to $1,800 each.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3d Av.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

TIME IS MONEY.
20% net income guaranteed for investments in any house bought by me; call at once. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

$2,900; six-room cottage; full lot; improvements; terms to suit. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Southern Boulevard, near Jennings St., 75x100; below grade; $16,000. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Corner plot, 207x123x irregular, $2,500; sewer; terms cheap; write. Stamper, 59 East 102d.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC., Address Dept. F.
Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

Bargain.—6-room new cottage, improvements, $2,100; $300 cash; particulars. Hamilton, Corona, Queens Borough.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

HOUSES AND FLATS WANTED.

Wanted to Rent—Cottage, well appointed, good location, immediately, for 2 months; ocean desirable; 30 minutes from New York; a party going to Europe would find this a good thing; moderate price. Address Cottage, Box 307 Times, Times Square.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

"The Best and Safest Money Maker on L. I."
EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
WE HAVE THE LAND, LOCATION AND PRICES.
400 LOTS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
Between
ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.
Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, elegant all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. Every visitor to this progressive and healthful village will grasp the opportunity to purchase as many lots as their means will allow. For maps and free tickets apply to

CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
85 WORLD BLDG., NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office, (J. M. BENNETT,)
62 Fourth Av., (Open Evenings.)
Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKET in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

NEW IDEA COTTAGES
On Terms to Suit Purchasers.
8 and 9 rooms, bathroom, laundry, butler's pantry, steam heat, double shades, superior decorations.
Plots 50x100; high ground; close to station and trolley; only 30 minutes from Manhattan; finest schools and all the social advantages of beautiful old Flushing, with its wonderful trees and shady streets.
Prices $5,425 to $6,250.
For full particulars address
Realty Trust 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

SEND POSTAL TO-NIGHT
For Circular and Views of
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City.
on the Hills at Picturesque Flushing Bay,
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
Comparison is challenged with every other Town site.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Each lot has water front privileges.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c.
COUNTRY HOMES
With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.
H. P. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE,
Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

In Richmond Hill—Some choice restricted lots, beautifully located, at the newly opened tract at "Maple Park;" price $285, on easy payments; also 7-room cottage, all improvements, 3 lots, price $3,200, on easy terms. Call at Concord Realty Co., 158 East 28th St., N. Y.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

At Far Rockaway.—To rent, cottage, fronting Jamaica Bay, adjoining residence of Borough President; 12 rooms, all improvements, shady grove, fishing, rowing, &c.; 3 minutes from railroad station and trolleys; furnished or unfurnished, season or year; also cottage on Ocean Beach; half minute to surf bathing; modern improvements, electricity, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite Post Office, Far Rockaway; also other cottages.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE.

Out of City.



Why Go Away?
Why take a long, tedious journey in search of a change, when but a few minutes'—(not hours)—ride suffices to secure different air, scenery, and surroundings?
With a home at
Grantwood-on-Hudson
(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)
you can enjoy all that you seek when desiring to leave dust, noise, and heat of city behind.
Winter in town if you will, but Summer at GRANTWOOD.
On the Very Edge of the Palisades, and you will never think of journeying miles to find what is right at hand.
More carefully restricted than any resort, a complete change is had without the trouble and expense of going away.
Beautiful homes now ready, from $5,000 to $15,000, on terms to please you.
Booklet and transportation on request. Take Franklin; 42d or 130th St. Ferry and trolley.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMITH VILLA

Attractive furnished 10-room neat country home for rent cheap; beautifully located at foot of Catskills, overlooking the old picturesque Caterskill and Beaverkill Creeks; good boating, hunting, and fishing; fine roads for driving and automobiling; plenty of fruit; stable; 2½ miles from West Shore Station, Westcamp.

H. J. SMITH & CO.,
HAINES FALLS, N. Y.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 35K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

BAYSIDE PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

Send for pamphlet or free tickets.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
or 500 5th Av., N. Y.

BY SEA AND LAKE
New Summer cottages, (some furnished,) with large plots of ground, near the seashore and close to Argyle Lake, prices $4,000 to $8,000, at
Argyle Park
Babylon L.I.
Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf links, surf bathing, boating; everything for ideal Summer life.
Send for book of sketches and plans and full particulars.
Realty Trust 60 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 7,873.—ISAAC RINGER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Isaac Ringer of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated April 20th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 19th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 7th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT CO

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT
COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON THE PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $30. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 22d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; half service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Five, six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, half service; telephone; $35 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Five large rooms and bath, $17, $18, and $19; adjoining L station; 628 East 138th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

Will kind family leaving city for Summer allow three refined girls, employed, use of their apartment for care same? "References Given," Box 304 Times, Times Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DE ADAN, INES BETANCOURT.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. Leocadia A. de Zayas, Mrs. Sofia A. de Betancourt, Mrs. Eva A. de Rodriguez, Alberto Adan, Maria Emilio Adan, Eva Adan, and Osvaldo Adan, the heirs and next of kin of INES BETANCOURT DE ADAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Elvira Adan de Molina of the City of Havana, Cuba, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the twenty-second day of November, 1903, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Ines Betancourt de Adan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 24th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to make and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CLAUDE J. BANIGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

BLOOMINGDALE, JOSEPH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH B. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Arthur B. Spingarn, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1904.
CLARA BLOOMINGDALE, ROSALIE B. SPIEGELBERG, LEWIS MORGAN BLOOMINGDALE, EUGENE E. SPIEGELBERG, Executors. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, Attorney for Executors, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. de12-law6mM

CUMMINGS, GEORGE W.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, late of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-third day of January, 1905.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor.
TURNER, HUSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

POILLON, ANNA LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA LOUISA POILLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of February, 1905. WILLIAM POILLON, CORNELIUS POILLON, JOHN E. POILLON, MARY E. CHATRY, Executors.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMIL HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys. for Executrix, No. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.18-law6mTu

POOLE, GEORGE, E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. Clelland Milnor, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.
Dated New York, the eighth day of December, 1904.
FLORENCE B. BALLOU POOLE, Executrix.
M. CLELAND MILNOR, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York City.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ISABELLE P. ELEBASH, CHARLES L. PARKER, Executors. WELLMAN, GOOCH & SMYTH, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ASHLEY, OSSIAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jessie Ashley, No. 569-571 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May 1905. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Executor. JESSIE ASHLEY, Attorney for Executor, 569-571 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1905. JOHN T. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NAPE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

PRENTICE, AUGUSTUS.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS PRENTICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1905.
AUGUSTUS BROWNING PRENTICE, Executor.
NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 155 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.
These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2,856 8TH AVENUE.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av,
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations Agent on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 22d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send Postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

370 St. Nicholas Av., corner 129th St., opportunity eight and seven large, light rooms, two toilets; $65 will rent; considerable less to responsible party. Apply Janitor.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT.
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 22d.

60 West 101st St.—Elegant five-room and bath, all light, corner, steam heat, hot water; $32 to $34. Janitor.

$30 to $38.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; new building; something particularly choice. Janitor, 34 West 128th St.

$27 to $28.—6 rooms and bath; newly renovated; hot water supply; 302 West 114th St.

9th Av., 692, Near 48th St.—Flats, 5 rooms, all improvements; $22, $25. Janitor.

2,473 Broadway, 4 and 5 rooms, all improvements; $22 to $35. See janitor.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.
966-970 AND 978
138th St. and Southern Boulevard.
New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SHAPLEY, FREDERICK.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Edith Shapley, Henry Ewen Johnson, Kittie Forester, Emily Dungey, Olga Chrometzka, W. H. Whittaker, Charles J. Downey, Edmond Francis Shapley, Alexander Urquhart, Evelyn Urquhart, Ethel Urquhart, William Urquhart, Simeon C. Bradley, Ada Grace Chapelli, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK SHAPLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles B. Woodruff as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 2d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CLAUDE J. BANIGAN, Attorney for Executrix, 31 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York.

BLOOMINGDALE, JOSEPH B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH B. BLOOMINGDALE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Arthur B. Spingarn, No. 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 19th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of December, 1904.
CLARA BLOOMINGDALE, ROSALIE B. SPIEGELBERG, LEWIS MORGAN BLOOMINGDALE, EUGENE E. SPIEGELBERG, Executors. ARTHUR B. SPINGARN, Attorney for Executors, 43 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. de12-law6mM

CUMMINGS, GEORGE W.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, late of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-third day of January, 1905.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor.
TURNER, HUSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

POILLON, ANNA LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA LOUISA POILLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of February, 1905. WILLIAM POILLON, CORNELIUS POILLON, JOHN E. POILLON, MARY E. CHATRY, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMIL HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys. for Executrix, No. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.18-law6mTu

POOLE, GEORGE, E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George E. Poole, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. Clelland Milnor, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of June next.
Dated New York, the eighth day of December, 1904.
FLORENCE B. BALLOU POOLE, Executrix.
M. CLELAND MILNOR, Attorney for Executrix, 229 Broadway, New York City.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ISABELLE P. ELEBASH, CHARLES L. PARKER, Executors. WELLMAN, GOOCH & SMYTH, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ASHLEY, OSSIAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jessie Ashley, No. 569-571 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May 1905. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Executor. JESSIE ASHLEY, Attorney for Executor, 569-571 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1905. JOHN T. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NAPE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

PRENTICE, AUGUSTUS.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS PRENTICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1905.
AUGUSTUS BROWNING PRENTICE, Executor.
NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 155 Broadway, New York City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SCHAEFER, EMIL.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Eleanor Marie Schaefer and Frieda Elsa Schaefer, the heirs and next of kin of EMIL SCHAEFER, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Robert C. Kammerer of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have two certain instruments, in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Emil Schaefer, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 6th day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 9th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City.

SLAVEN, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry B. Slaven, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Arthur H. Brunt, at No. 32 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1905. ELLEN A. SLAVEN, ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Executors. ARTHUR H. BRUNT, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja23-law6mM.

ACKERMAN, ALLETTA A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against Alletta A. Ackerman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Chris. G. Hupfel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1905.
GARRET VAN BILARCOM,
JACOB A. FELTER,
Executors.
CHRIS. G. HUPFEL, Attorney for Executors, 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROWNING, WILLIAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Cooper Square West, Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1905. ADELAIDE S. BROWNING, JOHN SCOTT BROWNING, WILLIAM H. BROWNING, HENRY K. BROWNING, Executors. OPDYKE, LADD & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William M. Caldwell, late of the City of Washington, D. C., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phillips & Avery, his attorneys, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of August, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ALBERT G. CALDWELL, Executor. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVERS, SUSAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Susan Travers, late of Newport, Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1905. HENRY W. DE FOREST, Executor. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FISCHER, HENRY.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1905.
GEORGE F. ANGER,
HENRY C. INTEMANN,
GEORGE C. GOEBEL,
Executors.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for said Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of March, 1905. DANIEL SEYMOUR, SARAH E. SEYMOUR, EGBERT W. WEST, Executors. DANIEL SEYMOUR, Attorney for Executors, No. 29 Wall St., N. Y. City.

POST, HERBERT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT A. POST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Deye Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1905.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1905.
MARION POST, Executrix.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

NELSON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1905.
MARIE C. NELSON,
HORATIO NELSON,
CHARLES WANNINGER,
Executors.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

HOTEL TO LEASE
for term of years to responsible tenant;
47th St., North Side, 240 ft. East of B'way.
120 feet front; nine stories in height; 300 rooms; 178 bathrooms; all modern improvements. (Building just being completed.) Apply to your own broker, or to Secretary's office.
LONG ACRE REALTY CO.,
(Room 903,) 135 Broadway.
Telephone—3151 Cortlandt.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg.,
75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1905.
Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Premises, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDING. STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of
Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Four light lofts in new corner building, 40x93, with power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, &c.; inquire at premises. Address Happel, 93d St. and 1st Av.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent, $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner store, with rooms; any business; rent, $35. 574 Union Av., East 150th St.

Fine store on Willis Av., $40. Kaiser, 633 East 138th St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous
Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices.
OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST. NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 667 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.
$3 Rents Elegant Upright. Free cartage if taken by quarter. $5 Monthly buys Beautiful New Upright.
BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

$110 This Beautiful Upright and 6 others will be sacrificed this week. BIDDLE'S Alteration Sale, 6 West 125.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $150. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KIRBY, JAMES.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Annie Kirby, John Kirby, Margaret Murray, James Kirby, Walter Murray, Patrick Kirby, and Anna Maria Sleator, and to all persons interested in the estate of JAMES KIRBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said County, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John J. Murphy and Richard F. Murphy, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 21st day of January, 1905.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Executors. ARTHUR H. BRUNT, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja23-law6mM.

ACKERMAN, ALLETTA A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against Alletta A. Ackerman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Chris. G. Hupfel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1905.
GARRET VAN BILARCOM,
JACOB A. FELTER,
Executors.
CHRIS. G. HUPFEL, Attorney for Executors, 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROWNING, WILLIAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Cooper Square West, Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1905. ADELAIDE S. BROWNING, JOHN SCOTT BROWNING, WILLIAM H. BROWNING, HENRY K. BROWNING, Executors. OPDYKE, LADD & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William M. Caldwell, late of the City of Washington, D. C., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phillips & Avery, his attorneys, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of August, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ALBERT G. CALDWELL, Executor. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVERS, SUSAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given, to all persons having claims against Susan Travers, late of Newport, Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1905. HENRY W. DE FOREST, Executor. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FISCHER, HENRY.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1905.
GEORGE F. ANGER,
HENRY C. INTEMANN,
GEORGE C. GOEBEL,
Executors.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for said Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New York, the

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M." and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York; reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms with or without board; permanent or transients.

34TH ST., 137 EAST. Desirably cool large and small rooms; cooking unexcelled; telephone; Summer rates.

54TH ST., 131 EAST—Rooms, suites; running water. French-American board; refined; board optional. Lamadrid.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; good table. Americans; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; all improvements; first-class service; Summer prices.

82D ST., 10 WEST.—Two rooms, large closets, running water; baths adjacent; separate dining tables.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room; also table boarders; select home; gentlemen; meals optional; references.

98D ST., 128 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with dressing rooms, $14 two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also small cool rooms, with board; near Park.

122D ST., 130 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; excellent board; American family.

LEXINGTON AV., 962, Corner 70th St.—Large and single room; board optional; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 695, (61st.)—Park entrance one block; suites and rooms; private baths; $8-$10 one person; superior board.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable double and single rooms; table boarders taken.

MOTT AV. AND 165TH ST.—Large rooms; verandas; fine grounds; bowling alley, lawn tennis; ideal home for those not wishing to leave the city. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 104.—Large room, with alcove, for two gentlemen; river view; good table; convenient to bridge and ferries.

MONROE PLACE, 13, Heights.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; convenient to cars for all Summer attractions; table guests; Summer prices.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27.—Desirable rooms; porcelain baths; excellent table board; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

4TH AV., 200, bet. 20th and 21st Sts.—3 rooms to let, singly or together.

8TH AV., 240, (Near 23d St.)—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished; three men; couple. Cornell.

8TH, 25 WEST—Room, $3.00, $1.25; housekeeping suite, $3.50; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished square and shall rooms, with private bath.

14TH ST., 455 West.—Cozy parlor and alcove; elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen. Singer.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references; Summer rates.

21D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; two others; conveniences; moderate.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in attractive old Colonial house; unusually large cool rooms.

24TH ST., 26 EAST.—Large room with piano; also small rooms; telephone; hall boy service.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, well-appointed house; 'phone, parlor; Summer rates.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; hall room; Summer rates; transients.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5, parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D, 148 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square; cheap.

45TH ST., 139 EAST.—Private, high-class house; refined gentleman; superior accommodations; scrupulously clean; references.

48TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water and bath. Carlson.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square rooms; bath; closets; hot water; transients.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

60TH ST., 143 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; private Christian family; references.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; bath, hot water; reasonable; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Large front hall room; bath, large closet; newly furnished; gentlemen. Parker.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms, private house; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

82D ST., 206 WEST.—Light furnished rooms, private family; water; one or two gentlemen. Stamets

84TH ST., 110 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite or single room; running water; telephone; independence. Morehouse.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlor; private family; first floor. Peters

84TH ST., 203 WEST.—Single or en suite; sunlight throughout; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Stevens.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; parlor suitable for doctor; telephone; board optional.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

148TH ST., 540 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms, connecting or separate; running water; telephone; only three blocks from Subway; Summer rates.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

BROADWAY, 1,548.—Now, handsomely furnished rooms; gentlemen only. Crane.

LEXINGTON AV., 143.—Handsomely furnished large rooms, large closets; strictly private house; select.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, One Block from 104th St Elevated.—Superior rooms, suitable for two; newly furnished, refined, cleanliness, reasonable; permanency appreciated.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Facing park; exceptionally cool, light rooms; well furnished; very quiet. Anderson.

OPPORTUNITY! Owner's private home; spacious room; every convenience; $7; reference imperative. Owner, Times Uptown.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 138.—Handsome large and hall rooms; baths connecting; harbor views; cool breezes; moderate.

DECATUR ST., 131.—Exceptionally fine rooms, singly or en suite; hot and cold water; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegance, comfort, accessibility; delightful breezes; aristocratic neighborhood; refined surroundings; suites; single.

PIERREPONT ST., 89.—Large and small rooms, running water; board optional. Tel. 4,093R Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 85.—Two pleasant rooms, with or without board. Tel. 4093J Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

REMSEN ST., 172-174.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

Staten Island.

RICHMOND AV., ARROCHAR PARK, S. I.—Furnished rooms, adults; board optional; near water and trains; 45 minutes to city. Taber.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FURNISHED ROOM, bath, with private family, west side, below 23d St., wanted by young man; state terms. Porto, Box 125 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—A Protestant girl as good cook in small private family; good references. Apply between 11 and 1, 49 West 54th St.

WANTED—Lady to learn to attend cleaning and dyeing office; salary to begin, $5; references. Able, Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Young men, now employed, to invest in stock of a corporation organized to operate in this and all other cities of the world; can arrange to pay in small monthly installments and will be considered for positions with the corporation as it develops. Corporation, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Germania Life has opening for two experienced solicitors in its city department at the home office, under flavorable terms; references required; policies issued with annual or deferred dividends under same premium and guarantees. New Child's Endowment. Call mornings, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—An operator to take dictation rapidly and accurately on Remington, to go to country two days a week during Summer; $2.50 per day and expenses. Address Finch, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Men on fast steamers to London, Liverpool, feeding cattle for passage. Call 38 Canal St.

WANTED—Experienced skirt salesman, exclusive or as a side line, for middle West. Roampton Skirt Co., 64 University Place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARETAKER.—Refined couple will take charge city residence; no remuneration. Address, "Responhible," 317 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION and MAID.—By young woman, cheerful disposition, as companion and maid to elderly lady; would travel. J. C., Times, Harlem.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 8 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

MASSEUSE.—By graduated Swedish masseuse and trained nurse; experienced, refined, neat, bright, obliging; highest references; care of invalids, traveling, or useful companion for Summer. Companion, 311 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—Infant's nurse; Protestant; doctors' personal references. D., 308 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring well-trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' practical experience; neat, accurate, rapid, good speller and grammarian; best reference; reasonable salary. Faithful, 317 Wasnington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; assist in office; rapid, accurate; willing to work hard; references; $12. Miss King, 111 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; satisfactory references; salary $15 to $18. K., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good shorthand writer, with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Miss Owens, 79 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, conscientious, reliable; best references; $12-$15. Ethel Lawrence, General Delivery.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $10. Punctual, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; familiar with all kinds of work; rapid, accurate; American parentage; references; $15. Clare Munroe, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; capable, well-drilled; graduated with honors. Elizabeth Calhoun, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Anna Wilson, care Valentine, 102 West 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; with good firm; start $6.00. Miss Z., 153 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, neat, rapid, and accurate; $8 start. Miss R., 183 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and EXPERT BOOKKEEPER, having some spare time, will examine and audit books, write up financial statements, render trial balances, and balance sheet rates very reasonable. Competent, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 65th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

CLERK.—Two years' experience in office detail; $6 start. Mr. K., Box 185 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—With his own livery; first-class references from last employer. C., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

JAPANESE wants to work in hotel or club; city or country. TAKI, 313 Times, Times Square.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1; paper, $1.25; kalsomining, plastering cheap. Painter, 246 1st Av.

SALESMAN.—Agency or resident salesman for Philadelphia for manufacturer or mercantile house; aged 39; will furnish office if necessary. Thos. H. P. Todd, 1,737 Wylie St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET.—Can give massage and shave; age 30; Englishman. Box 108, 617 6th Av.

YOUNG MAN, 23, neat penman, accurate figurer, knowledge of bookkeeping, billing, entering, filing, &c., desires position with moderate salary; experienced; A1 references. C. Ullmann, 308 West 121st St.

YOUNG JAPANESE wishes position in a first-class house; eight years' experience in embroidery and silk goods business. C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

CROSS UP TO HONOR PRIEST.

Bronx Catholics Commemorate the Work of Father O'Reilly.

Three thousand members of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Martin's of Tours and neighboring parishes in the Bronx went to St. Raymond's Cemetery at Westchester yesterday afternoon to attend the unveiling of a monument to the Rev. Christopher B. O'Reilly. Father O'Reilly founded the parish of St. Martin's of Tours and recently built the new $100,000 church there. He died on Jan. 13 last, and was the second person to be buried from the new church. The monument, a granite cross, 14 feet high, was purchased by the parishioners at a cost of nearly $1,000. It was put in place under the direction of a committee of parishioners with John T. A. Toomey as Chairman.

The principal address was made by the Rev. William Meehan of St. Bernard's Church, in Fourteenth Street. Father Meehan was a lifelong friend of the dead priest, and served with him as an altar boy. Other addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. O'Neil, Louis Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx; the Rev. Thomas Heafy, assistant pastor of the church of St. Martin's of Tours, and Mr. Toomey. The ceremony of blessing the monument was performed by Father Heafy.

DOCTOR'S LEG BROKEN.

Tripped as He Was Alighting from a Private Ambulance.

Dr. William Hydecker, of a private ambulance service, is in Roosevelt Hospital with a fractured right leg. He fell from an ambulance yesterday afternoon in which a patient was being taken to the East Twenty-third Street Ferry.

The Doctor was riding on the seat with the driver when something went wrong with the harness and he started to get down to right it. The lines were suspended from a hook in the roof of the vehicle and the physician's foot caught in them. He was thrown to the street. In the crowd that collected around the entrance to the hospital on the arrival of the ambulance was Mrs. Hydecker, wife of the injured man. She had been visiting one of her husband's patients in the hospital.

First Band Concert in the Park.

The first band concert of the season in Central Park was given yesterday at the band stand on the Mall by Morin's Old Guard Band, under the direction of Henri Morin. There were fourteen numbers. Three thousand persons were assembled about the band stand.

BACCALAUREATE TALK BY WOODROW WILSON

Princeton President, as Layman, Advises Graduating Class.

DEPLORES RACE FOR WEALTH

Modern Struggle Like a Consuming Fever, He Says—Depends on Educated Men for Poise.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 11.—The baccalaureate address of Princeton's one hundred and fifty-eighth commencement was delivered in Alexander Hall this morning by President Woodrow Wilson. President Wilson is the only layman who has ever delivered the baccalaureate oration here.

The Trustees assembled in the library at 10:30 o'clock and marched over to the auditorium, led by Grover Cleveland and President Wilson. Robes with the hoods of many colors indicating different degrees were worn. The procession filed into Alexander Hall, with Prof. William Libbey as Marshal, and was followed by the Faculty members, led by Dean H. B. Fine and Dean A. F. West. The 283 seniors, in simple black gowns, were the last to enter.

The opening prayer was made by the Rev. Dr. John De Witt of the Princeton Theological Seminary. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. George B. Stewart, a member of the Board of Trustees and President of Auburn Theological Seminary.

President Wilson's address, in part, follows:

"I suppose that in a sense it is true, as satirical critics of university training like to suppose and have supposed generation after generation without troubling themselves to re-examine the facts, that men just graduating from college are unsophisticated, as the world judges sophistication, and that they go out, at some risk of ridiculous mistake, into a world which will certainly chill and sober them with many painful but instructive surprises. I am inclined to believe, however, that their simplicity is exaggerated, their ignorance misconstrued. At any rate, in places like Princeton, where they have been members of a self-governing community, fundamentally democratic in its constitution, and have not been kept in leading strings, they are not now the innocent youngsters and easily gulled tyros they formerly may have been.

"The modern world confuses very practiced thinkers, throws very experienced guides out of its way. The age desires law, but cannot find it; seeks order, but does not discover it; would be led, but knows not whom to follow. If quietness of spirit were all, if that life were life enough in which fear and doubt were set at rest and the blood bidden go its slow pace of dull content, as if its very sluggishness were a law of health, one might easily persuade himself that it were enviable to be as the patient, unchanging peoples of the East, with whom life slips by like a watch in the night. But we are of another creed and impulse.

"Our powers stir too imperiously within us, and our consciences tell us that we should use them—the quietude of inaction is not peace but imprisonment.

"What is a university but a place wherein to establish the health and natural vigor of your minds? And that is not done by knowledge. Knowledge is the mere food and tonic of the mind, learning merely its exercise. The ideal object of education is at once to develop and to simplify the mind by a perfect adjustment to its uses and to its environment, and such is health.

"The modern struggle for wealth is more like a consuming fever than a right function of health. There is in many of our material achievements a touch of frenzy and distemper. Our energy is stimulated to the pitch of intoxication, lacks poise, overleaps the bounds alike of prudence and of pleasure, and hurries us panting to the beds of exhaustion and sickness, where the physician's task is to get the heat and turmoil out of our blood.

"Educated men, whether their education be of the school or of affairs, are in a very real sense trustees of the moral assets of the world. Their doctrine of life holds at its heart the world's weal or ruin. That is the reason why I said that when you spread your chart of life before you and plan your journey it is not the direction you take that is of first and most vital consequence, but the object with which you trade at this port or that. The most trivial occupation may be dignified by the spirit in which it is undertaken and the manner in which it is pursued.

"You may count success to be of this kind or of that, but one thing I can predict with the utmost confidence—you will not find happiness without health, and health lies in the constant rectification of the spirit, its love of the truth, its instinctive sincerity, its action without fear and without corruption of motive, its self-sufficing energy and independence. Let this be the clue to the labyrinth of life—not to search for yourself, but for a way of service which will make you greater than yourself.

"See that you widen your friendship to the men about you in your new places of labor until life seems to you like a series of friendly purposes that include the community and the Nation itself. Serve all good things with all your might. This is the regulation of which our disordered age stands in need."

DR. KNOX HEARD AT COLUMBIA

No War Between Science and Religion, Says Baccalaureate Preacher.

The graduating classes of Columbia University yesterday attended the annual baccalaureate service in the university gymnasium. The Rev. George William Knox, D. D., LL. D., Professor of the Philosophy and History of Religion in the Union Theological Seminary, delivered the sermon, taking as his text Hebrews, xi., 27. He said, in part:

"It is often supposed that knowledge and religion are at strife. Reason is only instinct. Religion is an instinct—no invention of priests nor secondary product of a desire to understand the causes of things. As reason is man's instinct, so is religion. Religion, too, is not theology; theology is the attempted explanation of religion.

"It is supposed that science has rid the universe of gods. It has studied the earth, its mountains and seas, and has found in them no divinity. It has pierced the sky. It has studied the stars and has measured and analyzed and weighed them. It has made all the world plain and clear. Before its light all has become commonplace. It has taught man to fear only ignorance and the law. The winds are bound to man's will. Man conquers the sea not by prayer, but by steam and steel. He makes lightning his own servant. He has come to his inheritance.

"But it is a mistake to say that he has thus dispensed with religion. It was only because man's senses were so dull that lightning and thunder could move him to adoration. So far from coming into conflict with religion, science, which aims to discover truth, goes hand in hand with it. Science lives and moves and has its being in the vision of that which is to be. Never before has real science been so great a blessing to religion as in our own day."

Gen. Cronje Leads Boer Services.

Many visitors at Brighton Beach yesterday morning saw and heard Gen. Piet Cronje, the Boer fighter, conducting the Sabbath service in the Boer encampment. The service, as on previous Sundays, was in Dutch.

THEFT AND FIGHT ON TRAIN.

Man Charged with Stealing Stud Beaten, Chased, and Caught.

Samuel Michalo of 236 Clinton Street was riding on the platform of a crowded uptown Third Avenue elevated train yesterday morning when at about Thirty-fourth Street a young man who described himself as William Alburts, a tailor, bumped into him, and with a quick movement of his hand, snatched Michalo's diamond stud, which he valued at $100. Michalo says that Alburts then tried to move away and hide in the crowd. Michalo did not realize what had happened for a few moments, but two men who said they had seen Alburts take the stud raised a cry of "Thief" and held Alburts.

Alburts tried to get away, but the passengers on the platform held him, and one of the men who had given the alarm recovered the stud from him, and gave it back to its owner. Alburts struck out at all who opposed him. His captors beat him so that by the time the train reached Forty-second Street his face was badly bruised.

Two of the men who had held Alburts took him off the train at Forty-second Street, intending to turn him over to a policeman. On the platform he broke away from them and dashed down the stairs to the street. Some of the passengers followed him, and when the chase reached the street, scores of other persons who had seen the pursuit joined in. Alburts kept ahead of his pursuers through Forty-second Street to Second Avenue, where he turned south, but at Forty-first Street Patrolman Doherty headed him off and arrested him.

SYNAGOGUE STONE LAID.

Police on Guard, but Not Needed at Beth Israel Ceremony.

The cornerstone of the new synagogue of the Congregation Beth Israel, to be erected at 252 West Thirty-fifth Street, was laid yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large gathering. The synagogue when completed will be the only house of worship of its kind on the lower west side between Fourteenth and Fifty-ninth Streets. At present the congregation holds services at 313 West Thirty-seventh Street.

Fearing that possibly the ceremony would be disturbed, ten policemen were on guard. Two were stationed on the roofs of the two six-story tenement houses on either side of the lot. They were not needed, however, for there was no disturbance.

Samuel Schimansky acted as master of ceremonies. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. Ascher, the Rev. Dr. Bernard Drachmann, Ferdinand Levy, the Rev. Dr. Guaranowski, rabbi of the congregation, and by the Rev. Dr. Maries. Rabbi Ascher, rabbi of Bnai Jeshurun Synagogue, said in his address:

"I firmly believe that there is far more spirituality among those poor foreign Jews who inhabit the lower east side, and who have stood firmly to their orthodox faith in its purity, than in the assemblages of Jewish people which occupy the great marble halls of worship in Fifth Avenue and Madison Avenue."

KILLED BY COMRADE'S SHOT.

Lad at a Baseball Game Held Up His Bat for a Target.

Henry Deaken, nineteen years of age, of 209 Crescent Street, Long Island City, was killed almost instantly yesterday morning by a shot fired by Joseph Levded, fourteen years of age. The shooting, it is believed, was accidental. Levded is locked up at the rooms of the children's society in Brooklyn, and will be arraigned this morning.

Both boys were at a scratch baseball game at Paynter Avenue and the Boulevard, in Long Island City, yesterday morning. Levded had a six-shooter with which he had been amusing himself. He fired all but one cartridge, and then called to Deaken to hold up a bat for him to hit. Deaken held the bat out about half arm's length. The bullet struck Deaken in the right temple and penetrated the brain. The shooting angered the players, with whom Deaken was popular, and Levded might have been harmed but for the intervention of several men, one of whom was a former policeman. They cared for the boy until the police arrived.

MR. KENILWORTH'S DINNER.

Entertains 150 at a Housewarming for His New Home.

Vicomte de Barres du Molard, Miss Mattie Sheridan, Mrs. Carolyn Hazelton, Miss Antoinette Le Brun, Miss Genevieve Merritt, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Hume, and Franc V. Le Mone were guests at a dinner given last night by Walter Winston Kenilworth at 13 West Thirty-fifth Street. Following the dinner was a reception and musicale intended as a housewarming for Mr. Kenilworth's new home.

There were songs by Miss Julia Hume, Mr. Le Mone, and Miss Le Brun. Ardeen Foster read an original poem, Edmund Russell recited, and Gyongyoshalaszy, the Hungarian pianist, played.

Among the 150 guests were Mrs. Richard Henry Savage, Mrs. Arnold Daly, Dr. Appleton Morgan, Maurice V. Samuels, Miss Sylvia Lyncen, Floyd B. Wilson, Mrs. Rhinelander Waldo, Mr. and Mrs. Washington Burton, Alfred Allen, Henry G. Samborn, Miss Nella Fontain Binckley, the Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Parsons Lant, Miss Anita de Ribas, A. G. Koelbie, Mme. Ogden-Crane, Benjamin A. Morton, and B. B. Valentine.

WED THREE MONTHS AGO.

Marriage of Miss Nesbitt and S. C. Eaton Just Announced.

The announcement yesterday of the wedding on March 5 of Miss Helen M. Nesbitt, daughter of Harry M. Nesbitt of the Fifth Avenue jewelry firm of Howard & Co., to Stanley C. Eaton was a surprise to many of the friends of the couple. Mr. Eaton is a member of the Seventh Regiment, and is now with the regiment at Peekskill.

He and Miss Nesbitt were married at the Corpus Christi Church, in West Sixty-ninth Street, by the rector, the Rev. Lawson Carter Rich. They were accompanied by several friends.

LIKE ENGLAND ROBBERY.

Coroners' Clerk Loses Pocketbook—Two Suspects Under Arrest.

Two men suspected of belonging to the quartette that robbed ex-Police Capt. John W. England of a $250 diamond pin at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street elevated railroad station last Saturday night were arrested yesterday afternoon in the Bedford Park station by Detective Sergeant Frank Price. England identified the two at the Tremont Police Station. They described themselves as Frank Moran, clerk, fifty-three years old, of 222 Chrystie Street, and James Eagan, sixty-three years old, liquor dealer, address refused.

Jeremiah Fahey, a clerk in the Bronx Coroner's office, was the victim yesterday of a robbery similar to that of ex-Capt. England. He was on a Third Avenue elevated train bound from One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street for the Coroner's office, on One Hundred and Seventh Street. Fahey was reading in a newspaper of the England robbery just about the time he was robbed. He lost a pocketbook containing $50 in cash and valuable papers. He says he will let the robber have the $50 with pleasure if he will return the papers. He looked at the two suspects in the England robbery, but as he had not noticed his loss while on the train he could not accuse them.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

CITY EMPLOYES IN RUSH JOIN FIRE VOLUNTEERS

Companies Soon to Disband Sought for Veterans' Protection.

$100 MAY BE ASKED OF EACH

Graft Revival in Civil Service Insurance Plan—Manhattan Men Swell Richmond Firemen's Ranks.

For six weeks hundreds of men, city employes for the most part, have been joining volunteer fire companies in Staten Island and Queens, particularly those which have been indicated as the ones soon to be abolished. The hope of these recruits is that when, in the near future, the city musters out the volunteer companies to extend the paid department they will be discharged as exempt firemen and, as such, enjoy all the rights of war veterans.

Incidental to this wholesale joining of Fire Departments, some rumors of graft through syndicate workings are afloat. A number of applicants for admission have been told, it is declared, that the companies' rolls would be found full unless they first "saw" those who control the situation. After "seeing" the proper men, it is declared, nothing stands in the way of election to membership, the restrictions regarding the complement of men for the various grades of fire-fighting companies being utterly disregarded.

The statement made by Commissioner Hayes that young men joining volunteer companies have no chance to be taken into the paid department without experience acts in no way as a deterrent, it is said, since the majority of those now joining are frankly seeking the strongest protection given by the Civil Service rules to city employes. Those who are compelled to pay from $25 to $100 to the alleged syndicate for the privilege of being allowed to join the volunteer companies count that cheap insurance against removal from city jobs.

"Suppose Tammany should be spilled into the river next November," said one city employe, recently elected a volunteer fireman, "what chance would I, a Democrat, have to retain my job? But if I am mustered out as an exempt fireman they cannot touch me, save on charges. With that back of me my job is safe as long as I can get from the house to the office."

As soon as it was noticed that men were joining the volunteer companies by the scores the companies began wondering why it was. It was soon found out, and some of the companies decided that if the city employes wished to use the fire companies to secure immunity from discharge they should pay for it, and the initiation fee was raised to $100. The city pays $800 yearly to volunteer hose companies, $1,000 to hook and ladder companies, and $1,200 to steamer companies.

Of the expenditures of this money the company Treasurers have to give a strict account. But of moneys collected from other sources no accounting is required by the city. Thus a company securing enough recruits at $100 each could treat its members to very respectable "spreads" occasionally without taxing the majority of the members.

When the Board of Estimate recently was asked for a sufficient appropriation to enable Commissioner Hayes to extend the paid Fire Department to Queens and Richmond word was passed around among city employes that the time to "get in out of the wet" had arrived, and there was a noticeable increase in the applications for membership. The plan was to become exempt firemen in a few months instead of performing five years' service.

The Board of Estimate reduced the appropriation asked for to $200,000 for salaries and $80,000 for maintenance, and it was announced that Staten Island and the Rockaways would be recognized first. Recruiting decreased elsewhere and centered in Richmond and the Rockaways. It was after the rush began, subsequent to this announcement, that the graft syndicate, it is alleged, was formed. It is said that the syndicate endeavors to get $100 from the applicant. Failing to get that sum, anything down to $25 is accepted.

The applicant's residence, it is said, makes little or no difference in his election to a fire company in a different borough. One Queens man, for instance, who works in the office of the Manhattan Borough President, has joined a Staten Island company. It is doubtful whether he could reach Staten Island from his home, following an alarm, in time to be of service at a fire.

There are many Manhattanites, it is said, now on the rolls of the Richmond fire companies. When they joined some such statements as that they intended to become residents of Richmond County has been obtained in the application in order to comply with law.

A fine point has arisen. It has been supposed generally that the complement of men in the branches of fire service was limited to thirty in hose companies and forty in truck companies. The supposed limit has been largely exceeded in many companies. There is no doubt, it is believed, that those legally holding membership in the volunteer departments will become exempt firemen when the rural departments are mustered out, but the legal status of members elected in excess of the prescribed complements is a question to be settled.

POLICEMAN LAID OUT.

Beaten Senseless by a Gang While Trying to Arrest a Rowdy.

Policeman Joseph Brenick was beaten into unconsciousness by a gang at Tenth Avenue and Eighteenth Street last night while attempting to arrest one of their number.

His prisoner escaped, as did all the policeman's assailants.

Brenick was taken to the New York Hospital, where he recovered consciousness partly, and insisted on being taken to his home at 660 Tenth Avenue. He will be on the sick list for some time. He suffered a severe scalp wound on the back of the head, his face is kicked, and almost all his clothes torn from his body.

On account of the injured policeman's condition, he was unable to give a collected account of what had happened to him.

"He was one of the best men in the house," said Capt. John Daly of Brenick. "As I understand it, he attempted to arrest one of the crowd of toughs that gather at that corner and insult passers-by. Sometimes there have been thirty or forty in the gang. He must have been hit on the back of the head with a blackjack from the looks of the wound he has. I suppose that, while he was taking his man up to the station, the gang got to him from behind and laid him out."

Policeman John Main of the same precinct found Brenick unconscious on the sidewalk, but could find no trace of his assailants.

INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Michael Lynch, a Contractor, Unconscious in Hospital—Daughter Hurt.

Michael Lynch of 153 Waverly Street, Yonkers, a contractor, went driving yesterday, accompanied by his daughter Catharine. At Broadway and Two Hundred and Forty-first Street his team became frightened. One horse fell and snapped the pole, and the occupants were spilled from the carriage.

Mr. Lynch struck on his shoulder and head and was taken unconscious to the Van Cortlandt Park restaurant and later to St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. Miss Lynch sustained only slight injuries and was cared for by friends. She was later taken to her home.

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Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
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LEADERS CALLED TO A CONFERENCE

Odell Loses No Time in Getting at the Mayoralty Problem.

FUSION QUESTION IS OPEN

Ninety Telegrams Sent Out to Summon the Faithful—Advice Needed.

Instead of going to Newburg yesterday morning State Chairman Odell sent the members of his family there without him, and remained at the Fifth Avenue Hotel until the middle of the afternoon. Then, accompanied as far as the West Forty-second Street Ferry by Secretary John Calvin McKnight, he took the train for his home. The New York County leaders expect him to return to-morrow.

In the morning, or rather since his return early on Saturday evening, the State Chairman has been put in touch roughly with two things: the plans of the Ryan syndicate for the adjustment of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the situation in which the New York Republican organization finds itself with regard to an extra session and to the Mayoralty campaign.

Ninety telegrams were sent by Chairman Odell to Republican leaders, setting dates for them to meet him within the next few days in this city. It is the intention of the Chairman to consult with every notable in the party in the State about the situation in this city. Leaders like Cornelius N. Bliss, Senator Depew, Senator Platt, Elihu Root, Lieut. Gov. Bruce, Senator Malby, Commissioner Aldridge, Commissioner Dunn, and Gov. Higgins will be invited to advise as to what position the Republican organization shall take for the municipal campaign. "To fuse or not to fuse?" is the question.

The State situation is so closely allied to the New York City proposition that it is felt that the up-State leaders must have a say. This more especially as the Assembly must be kept Republican, and a Democratic landslide in Greater New York would seriously endanger the control which has been held without a break beginning with the session of 1894.

On the other hand, the New York City Republicans, especially those of Manhattan, are equally desirous of Citizens' Union indorsements for Republican Aldermanic candidates. Time and again it has been shown that Citizens' Union indorsements of either Assembly or Aldermanic candidates meant their election. The Fifth and Twenty-third New York Districts are shining examples.

County Chairman Halpin, County Clerk Hamilton, and other local leaders conferred with Gov. Odell early yesterday. Arguments for fusion were presented, and arguments against such procedure. Those who want fusion aver that if the Republicans refuse to join with the Citizens' Union, and on the Union's own terms, the Citizens' Union will either indorse part or all of the Tammany ticket, or nominate one of its own.

FELL DOWN 65-FOOT PIPE.

Stoker Went Through Ship's Ventilator —He Still Lives.

To fall 65 feet through a ventilator of an ocean liner to the engine platform in the engine room below and yet live was the luck of John Mehnert, a stoker of the Hamburg-American liner Moltke. He met with the accident on Tuesday last in midocean. Yesterday after the Moltke reached this port he was removed to the German Hospital.

Both of the stoker's legs were fractured. Mehnert was polishing the brasswork on the rim of one of the forward starboard ventilators and had climbed into the big funnel to finish the job, when he lost his footing and shot through the great tube to the engine room below. The assistant engineers rushed to the injured man's side and rendered what assistance they could, while Chief Engineer Hirsch telephoned to the saloon quarters for Dr. Hormann, the ship's surgeon.

Mehnert was quickly transferred to the ship's hospital, where Dr. Hormann, assisted by Dr. Newton B. Waller, one of the saloon passengers, reset the fractured bones. Yesterday when the Moltke docked it was said that, although his condition was still serious, the chances were favorable for his recovery.

SLICKEST OF PICKPOCKETS.

But He Was Caught in a Chase After a Theft on the Elevated.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, held Solomon Lubertz, who gave his address as 34 Canal Street, in $1,000 bail on a charge of larceny. Lubertz, who, the police declare, is one of the most expert pickpockets in the country, with a record of at least fifty arrests, was captured by Detectives Fay and Breen, of the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station on a Second Avenue elevated train on Saturday night.

Herman Wilkens of 586 Sixth Avenue, Astoria, boarded the train to go to the Bronx. Somewhere between Thirty-fourth Street and Ninety-second Street his pocketbook

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; warmer; variable winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,307. * * NEW YORK. TUESDAY. JUNE 13, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MR. ROOSEVELT RECEIVES REPLIES TO PEACE NOTE

Russia Verbally Agrees to His Plan—Formal Note from Japan.

CZAR IS ACTING IN GOOD FAITH

Will Send Plenipotentiaries with Full Powers—President Arranging Time and Place for the Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Count Cassini to-day took to the President the reply received from his Government to the President's note of June 8. The Japanese reply was also received, and Minister Takahira had a long conference with the President about it.

Both replies are complete acceptances, but the Japanese reply was in writing and the Russian reply was made by word of mouth through Count Cassini. For this reason the President did not make them public, holding that it would not be proper to publish the Japanese note until the formal note came from Russia.

The assertions in cable dispatches that Russia would not appoint plenipotentiaries, but would appoint only negotiators with power to learn Japan's terms and report them to the Russian Foreign Office, were entirely wrong. Count Cassini informed the President that the Czar would appoint plenipotentiaries to treat with the Japanese plenipotentiaries.

The road to peace is made practically clear by these announcements. The Japanese have also agreed to appoint plenipotentiaries, and the only thing of importance which remains before the beginning of peace negotiations is to declare an armistice. Of course, some of the formal steps of diplomacy remain to be taken, such as the transmission to each Government of the news that the other has accepted, but these purely technical matters will not long delay the truce.

Count Cassini, called at the White House to-night by appointment to discuss with the President the selection of a place for the peace conference. This subject had been discussed by the President in his conference with the Japanese Minister during the afternoon. Count Cassini learned from the President to-night Japan's view about this, and also as to the number of plenipotentiaries.

On one point Count Cassini and Mr. Takahira are agreed, and that is the undesirability of Washington for a mid-Summer conference. What else was talked about at the conference is not known, Count Cassini not feeling at liberty to discuss his visit in any particular.

It is understood in a high official quarter here that Marquis Ito, Baron Komura, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Gen. Yamagata, Chief of Staff, are the three under consideration by the Emperor as plenipotentiaries, and that the inclination of the belligerents is that each select two plenipotentiaries. M. Nelidoff is understood to have been tentatively selected by Russia, and it is suggested as possible that he may be assisted by Baron Rosen, though this lacks official confirmation.

Elimination of Washington as the probable choice of the belligerents for their place of peacemaking would not preclude the selection of an American city. Japan does not wish Paris, and Russia is unfavorable to Mukden or Chefoo. Both are opposed to Washington for climatic reasons, though neither would oppose the selection of an American watering place, and among those already mentioned are Newport and Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Of the places under consideration in Europe, it is said, Russia might accept The Hague. Geneva is also considered, and it would not be objectionable to Japan. A long conference with the Russian Embassy this afternoon between Mr. Van Swinderin, the Netherlands Minister, and Count Cassini, strengthened the belief that Russia was seriously considering the selection of The Hague for the scene of the negotiations.

In addition to his information to the President, Count Cassini permitted an official statement to go forth from the Russian Embassy that Russia's representatives would be plenipotentiaries with the same powers as are given by the Mikado to his own envoys.

It can be stated authoritatively that nothing but news favorable to peace has come officially to Count Cassini from his Government for a week. The rumors to the contrary have been mistaken and misleading. There has been no hitch anywhere in the negotiations since the Kaiser, acting on the request of Baron Speck von Sternburg in accordance with the President's request, assured the Czar of America's entire impartiality.

The information given by Count Cassini to the President to-day was not news to Mr. Roosevelt, who has not been in any doubt about Russia's attitude. The White House authorized the publication of the facts in the case to-day, not because it had received any new information, but to prevent the country from being misled by the reports from St. Petersburg and London.

The delicacy of the Far Eastern situation has made necessary a change in the President's plans for going to Oyster Bay. It is his desire to conclude in Washington the preliminary plans for a meeting of representatives of Russia and Japan.

Originally it was his intention to leave Washington on the night of June 20, and after attending the commencement exercises of Clark University at Worcester, Mass., and of Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., to go directly to Oyster Bay. Instead of going to Oyster Bay from Williamstown, the President will return to Washington, remaining here for nearly a week before going to Massachu-

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STRIKE SCANDAL IN CHICAGO.

Business Men Paid for Carousals, Grand Jury Hears.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Disclosures involving leaders in the teamsters' strike and several business men of prominence jointly in a scandal were promised by State's Attorney Healey on the convening to-day of the June Grand Jury which will take up investigation of the strike. Evidence has been obtained as to the expenditure of large sums in entertainment of labor men.

The name of one business man has been given who, according to evidence secured by the State's Attorney to-day, was the host at carousals. Union officials were the guests. The State's Attorney has information that the funds came from employers.

One prominent business man admitted before the May Grand Jury that he had bought off strikes on more than one occasion. As much as $25,000, according to Mr. Healey's evidence, has been paid for such a purpose.

Two of the labor officers who were at the carousals have expressed willingness to go before the Grand Jury to save themselves from prosecution.

Investigators working under the direction of Mr. Fake and a Police Inspector have been hunting evidence of blackmailing plots against business houses and of efforts to curb competition.

The third annual convention of the Team Owners of America began here to-day. Mayor Dunne gave the address of welcome. Referring to the teamsters strike, he said:

"No doubt a great many of you gentlemen have raed that the streets of our city are running with blood, and that riot and turmoil are in complete control. Let me assure you, however, that your lives and property are perfectly safe.

"In the streets you may see a wagon with a sign on it or a policeman riding on the seat, but that is not a sign of rioting or trouble; they are there to insure peace and to protect property which has a perfect right on the streets.

"Let me assure you that as long as I am Mayor of Chicago peace will be preserved to the very last limit of our resources, and when those fail, we will call upon the powers within our limits, but at present there is no necessity to call upon those powers."

FRANK MARKOE CAUGHT.

Insane, Leaped from Train, Now in Philadelphia Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Swathed in bandages and guarded to prevent any effort on his part to escape, Frank Markoe, a son of Col. Markoe, and member of one of the oldest families in this city and Baltimore, is convalescing at the Presbyterian Hospital. Young Markoe suffered a broken collarbone, a fractured rib, and minor injuries by jumping from a rapidly moving train yesterday afternoon on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

He had been suffering from mental trouble for several months and was on his way to this city from West Virginia, accompanied by his wife. He attempted to light a cigar on the train, and when the conductor ordered him to desist, jumped to his feet, evaded the passengers, and leaped from the train. Despite his injuries he wandered to Forty-fourth and Jefferson Streets, where he was arrested by a policeman.

The police knew nothing of Markoe's connections on Sunday night when notified by his wife to arrest him, and it was not until to-day, when several business men, all friends of his father, called at the hospital to inquire after the young man, that his identity was revealed.

For several months young Markoe was confined in a sanitarium in New York. He is known in social circles in New York, Baltimore, and this city. His father, Col. Markoe, was at one time commander of the Fifth Maryland Regiment in Baltimore. The old Markoe mansion is a landmark in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Markoe, who is stopping with her brother at 503 North Phillip Street pending her husband's recovery, to-day blamed the conductor of the train from which her husband jumped.

CANFIELD SELLS AT NEWPORT

Bucklin, His New York Manager, Buys Place Near Casino.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Richard A. Canfield has sold his estate on Bath Road, near Bellevue Avenue, to David W. Bucklin and William A. Coe of New York. Bucklin was the manager of Canfield's gambling house in New York when District Attorney Jerome set out to close it. No price is given in the deed, but the new owners give a mortgage for $75,000, which covers the real estate and all furnishings and contents of the house and stables, except a few pictures and some bric-a-brac, which Mr. Canfield retains.

The place has been a feature of Newport life for a decade, having been known successively as Watson's, Abell's, and Canfield's. It adjoins the Casino, but has been conducted so quietly that no one except the few who were admitted knew what went on inside.

The police never have interfered with the place. The ordinary citizen never has been admitted, and has known only by hearsay of the art collections and other elaborate furnishings within. Both Abell, its former owner, and Canfield, have been always the first to contribute to any public subscriptions.

DRAWBRIDGE DEMOLISHED.

Half Open When Engine Struck It—A Baby in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., June 12.—A down grade, slippery tracks, and defective air brakes were factors in the destruction of a drawbridge over the Morris Canal lock east of the Dover station on the Highbridge branch of the New Jersey Central late this afternoon.

Incidentally a camel-back engine tender and gondola were wrecked and the after half of a canal boat was sunk. In the cabin of the boat was a child four years old, who was barely saved from drowning, after an equally narrow escape from being crushed to death by the trucks of the wrecked tender.

The drawbridge was at an angle of about 45 degrees, and a loaded canal boat was in the lock when an engine drawing nine loaded coal cars came along. Seeing the signals set against him, Engineer Schaffer tried to stop his train, but the brakes failed.

Within about fifty feet of the draw Schaffer leaped, and in the next instant both engine and draw came to a stop about a car's length the other side of the lock, the engine having carried the bridge with it. A new bridge will have to be built.

Latest Shipping News.

CHERBOURG, June 12.—Arrived—Steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, New York, via Plymouth for Bremen, and proceeded.

ROBBED OF $120,000 ON FALL RIVER BOAT

Securities Taken from Room of H. W. Comstock of Boston.

OFFER TO RETURN THEM

Message from New York Says the Securities Can Be Recovered for a Small Sum.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 12.—The robbery involving $120,000 in securities from Col. Henry W. Comstock of Boston, which occurred on board the steamer Puritan during her trip from New York to Fall River last night, was reported to Chief William Watts of the Bureau of Criminal Investigation in this city to-day. The securities, which included twenty-two certificates of stock of various railroads and of the United States Steel Corporation, were taken from under a pillow in Col. Comstock's stateroom by some one who, it is believed, had climbed through a window.

The documents were received by Mr. Comstock in a business transaction at the Broadway Central Hotel, New York, on Saturday, and it is suspected that some one who witnessed it followed him on board the boat and then committed the robbery.

Col. Comstock tells this story of the robbery:

"I had been negotiating for about six months for the sale of a mining property that I owned.

"On Friday afternoon I was standing in the lobby of the Broadway Central Hotel, in New York, talking with the persons to whom I was going to sell the mine.

"The amount to be paid by them was mentioned, but nothing was said of it being paid in securities. We closed the deal then. Standing near us I noticed a fellow about 5 feet 10 inches in height, with a heavy black mustache. I am sure he overheard our conversation.

"On Saturday morning the transaction was closed, and in my room in the Broadway Central Hotel the securities were handed over to me and I transferred the mine to the buyers. In the afternoon I was going to Poughkeepsie. I have a sick wife there, and my daughter is a student at Vassar College. Before leaving the hotel I placed an envelope containing the securities in the safe. On the way up in the train you can imagine my astonishment when I saw the fellow with the black mustache pass through the car as if he were looking for somebody. He had no trouble in picking me out. As you will see, I am a cripple.

"On Sunday I returned to New York and took the boat for Fall River. I handed the envelope to the colored maid, who fixed up my berth, and watched her while she placed it under the sheet and put the pillow over it.

"I did not see the fellow with the black mustache on the boat, but I decided to remain in my room and stay awake. I was prepared to receive any callers. Unfortunately, I fell asleep. When I woke up in the morning the envelope was gone. My wallet had also been taken from my pocket. The door of the stateroom was locked, and apparently had not been tampered with. There was a window in the stateroom, however, and it is my impression that the thief got into the room through this window.

"I notified the boat people of the robbery. The boat had been tied to the wharf, and most of the passengers had left it. I did not do anything further until I got into Boston. I then notified the police of this city and gave a description of the fellow I saw at the hotel and on the train.

The Colonel went on to say that he had received from New York a telephone message at the United States Hotel, where he has been staying for some years. He was told that the person talking was a lawyer, who did not care to give his name. The speaker said he had been authorized to indicate to Col. Comstock how the latter could secure from a third person in New York the papers he had lost.

"Later," continued the Colonel, "I received a dispatch from New York. It was from persons whose names I do not care to mention, stating that if I paid over a certain sum, a few hundred dollars, the securities would be returned to me. The only way I can account for their having located me was that my name and address were in the wallet.

"I communicated with these people and told them that I would pay the money, and I expect to have the securities before to-morrow night. I will make no effort to trace the thieves. So long as I receive the securities intact I will leave the rest to the police."

A detailed list of the stolen securities is as follows:

Two certificates of 100 shares each of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad common.

Two certificates of 100 shares each of Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad common; two certificates of 100 shares each of Erie Railroad first preferred; one certificate of 50 shares of Erie Railroad first preferred; one certificate of 75 shares of Union Pacific Railroad common; one certificate of 100 shares of Union Pacific Railroad common; one certificate of 10 shares of Union Pacific Railroad common; one certificate of 30 shares of Erie Railroad common; ten certificates of 100 shares each of Erie Railroad common; one certificate of 43 shares of United States Steel preferred; two certificates of 100 shares each of United States Steel preferred.

Chief Watts said to-night that under the existing circumstances the alleged robbery and the person or persons connected with it were outside of his jurisdiction, and there would be no investigation by the local authorities.

At Police Headquarters Inspector O'Brien said yesterday that he knew nothing about the robbery of $120,000 worth of securities from Col. H. W. Comstock on the Fall River liner Puritan beyond the fact that Chief Watts of Boston had notified him to have a watch kept and to arrest any one offering the stocks for sale. The matter, he said, had been turned over to the Wall Street branch of the Detective Bureau, and the police had done nothing further in the case.

District Attorney Jerome said he had received no request from Boston to act in the matter. He knew nothing about it officially and was taking no action.

$20.00 TO INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN, via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Gymnastic Festival. Tickets sold at above rate from New York, June 19 and 20, good returning until June 27, inclusive. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

GIRL KILLED, THREE HURT.

A Bad Trolley Accident Caused by Wet Rails Near Coney Island.

A Franklin Avenue car, dashing over slippery rails at high speed last evening, collided with a wagon containing Simon Michaels, a Gravesend fruit vendor, and his wife and three daughters, at Avenue V and Coney Island Avenue. The wagon was smashed and the occupants thrown out. Sadie Michaels, one of the girls, was so severely injured that she died a few minutes after the accident.

Michaels and his family left the Gravesend race track about 6 o'clock for their home, on Avenue T, near East Seventeenth Street, Homecrest, Coney Island, in their one-horse wagon. Mr. Michaels drove down Avenue V, and when he came to Coney Island Avenue, turned east, to drive across the tracks, remembering that all cars are required to come to a stop just before reaching this crossing. He was in the middle of the south-bound track when Car No. 318, in charge of Motorman William Hansen and Conductor James Wall, came along. The car did not stop, and a moment later crashed with a terrific impact into the wagon.

The horse was killed instantly, the wagon literally demolished, and the occupants thrown in all directions. The scene of the accident is in the centre of a residence district, and in a few minutes scores of women were at hand, trying to aid the injured ones. Opposite the place is the home of Mrs. James Blute, and it was in her house that Sadie Michaels died.

The police reserves from the Sheepshead Bay Station were summoned with an ambulance and a surgeon. Dr. Clay found that Sadie Michaels's skull had been fractured and her spine broken. He found that both of Sara Michaels's legs and both of Essie's arms were broken, in addition to serious internal injuries and contusions of the head and body in each case. Mrs. Michaels was internally injured and suffered from severe shock. Michaels escaped unhurt.

The motorman and the conductor of the car were arrested and locked up in the Sheepshead Bay Station, charged with homicide. Hansen told the police that he tried to stop the car, but was unable to do so, owing to the slipperiness of the rails, due to the rain.

LEVEES WITHSTAND FLOOD.

Many Men Work in Missouri and Illinois to Hold Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—The fear of an immediate inundation of that part of the Mississippi River Valley between Keokuk, Iowa, and Louisiana, Mo., apparently has passed, and the inhabitants of the river towns are now awaiting the great head of water which is coming down the Wisconsin River, and which has almost reached Prairie Du Chien, the confluence of the two great streams.

Louisiana, Mo., is the centre of the flood district on the Mississippi now, and although thousands of acres of lowlands were submerged by the inrush of water Sunday night, the indications are that the stage of water will be later than was feared. The levees are still holding, though it has taken the work of many men throughout the day and night to keep them intact. The Sni Levee, the great embankment which protects a large stretch of Illinois farm lands, has withstood the flood. The points where seepage indicated the probability of a break have been strengthened.

Missouri has been the greatest sufferer. Clark County losses will go beyond the million mark. Lewis and Marion Counties have sustained large losses, probably a quarter of a million each. Pike County has lost a quarter of a million.

BIGELOW MAY BREAK DOWN.

Former Banker Is in the Prison Hospital—Goll Indicted.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., June 12.—Frank G. Bigelow, the former Milwaukee banker, who was brought here last night to begin his ten-year sentence in the Federal prison, is in the hospital. His nervous condition is such that Dr. Thomas fears a general breakdown.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—Harry Goll, former assistant cashier of the First National Bank, to-day pleaded not guilty to an indictment containing thirteen counts. United States District Judge Quarles fixed bail at $20,000, which was furnished. Goll's attorney waived reading of the indictment, and entered a plea of not guilty.

The United States District Attorney informed the court that the indictment charged Goll with misapplying funds of the bank on three occasions, the amounts in each instance being large. Ten counts charge him with making false entries in aiding and abetting Frank G. Bigelow in defalcation. The case will probably not come to trial until October.

NORWAY AND THE POWERS.

Loevland Says the Storthing's Action Is Irrevocable.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 12.—Mr. Loevland, ex-President of the Norwegian Section of the Council of State at Stockholm, who will be inducted into his new office of Foreign Minister of Norway on Thursday, in an interview to-day said that a special envoy would within a few weeks be dispatched to the great powers to seek the recognition of the diplomatic and Consular representatives of Norway.

"When our case is presented to the powers," said Mr. Loevland, "it will be seen that it is not one of antagonism to the principle of monarchies nor to a single monarchy. Norway has been a kingdom for many centuries, and is proud of that fact. The dissolution of the union was purely on constitutional grounds.

"We hope the powers will make no mistake. The action taken by the Storthing is irrevocable, and the powers should realize the fact that Norway will fight before this action is reconsidered. The question of peace rests with Sweden, but the early recognition of our independence will be of interest to the powers as well as to ourselves.

"Immediately upon the dissolution of the union, Norway informed Sweden of its willingness to open diplomatic relations, but we are jealous of our independence and of our future, and will avoid all alliances, and will not subject ourselves to the influence of any great power."

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Mr. Grip, Minister from Sweden and Norway, called at the State Department to-day to take leave before sailing to-morrow. He has not tendered his resignation as Minister. Although a Norwegian, Mr. Grip has not been identified with the Separatists. He informed Assistant Secretary Loomis that his Government had sent Mr. De Strade to this city to act as Chargé d'Affaires during his absence. He was appointed before the secession of Norway.

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, taking effect Sunday, June 18.—Adv.

RING'S MAN SALTER OUT; WEAVER DISMISSES 79

Philadelphia Mayor Begins Trimming Expenses at City Hall.

TEST WITH MACHINE TO-DAY

Rapid Transit Franchise Fight Comes Up Before Committee—He Predicts a Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Samuel Salter, formerly a member of the Legislature, to-day resigned his $2,000 place as assistant to the Chief Clerk in the office of the County Commissioner. Soon after he was acquitted of a charge of ballot box stuffing in Durham's ward, some years ago, Salter was appointed to the place, which was created by special vote of the City Councils.

Salter's resignation created a sensation at the City Hall. It is regarded as a confession of weakness on the part of the Durham machine. Since the gas uprising there had been a clamor for his removal. The County Commissioners say the resignation came voluntarily. Salter says he is going into business.

Mayor Weaver, in pursuance of his plan to reduce the cost of running the City Government, to-day dismissed sixty-five employes of the Bureau of City Property and fourteen from the Electrical Bureau. Among the discharged men are plumbers, carpenters, cleaners, &c., most of them employed in the City Hall. A saving of $41,476.25 annually will be the result of the decapitation. George G. Pierie, Chief of the bureau, admitted to Director Potter that the sixty-five men were never needed. Similar discharges in many bureaus are looked for this week.

The real battle for control of the City Councils will be fought out between Mayor Weaver and the organization when the Councils Committee on Street Railways meets to-morrow afternoon to consider bills repealing the four trolley ordinances recently passed giving franchises to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company. The franchises convey the right to operate cars on 110 miles additional of streets without compensation to the city.

The bills granting the franchises were passed and vetoed. On the day the gas lease passed Councils the bills were passed over the Mayor's veto. After winning the gas lease fight the Mayor had the bills introduced in Councils repealing the franchise bills, and the street railway company started a fight.

This morning Mayor Weaver saw some of the members of the Street Railway Committee in reference to the trolley ordinance, and after their visit declared: "I shall be very greatly disappointed if the committee does not act favorably upon the repealing ordinances."

"Will not a close vote, even if the result is against the repeal bills, be considered as indicating that Councils can no longer be controlled by the organization?" he was asked.

"I think that has already been demonstrated," replied the Mayor. "What I have desired to bring about is the taking of Councils from the control of any one and making the members free and independent. It seems to me that this has, in a large measure, been already accomplished.

"Since the last meeting of the two branches I have had letters from members of each in which they said they had felt at that meeting perfect liberty for the first time to speak and vote as free men."

The Mayor had his first conference to-day with the Advisory Committee of Fourteen he appointed last week to aid him. City finances were discussed.

The Director of Public Safety to-day prohibited a church from holding a raffle. In an effort to raise funds the Roman Catholic Church of the Ascension intended to raffle off a house valued at $2,500. A complaint was made to the Public Safety Department on the ground that it was a gambling proposition. To-day the Rev. D. J. Broughal, rector, was informed that the raffle could not take place.

BATTLE WITH A ROOSTER.

In Which Sam and May Get the Worst of It—May Severely Injured.

May Rose and her brother Samuel of 1,388 Teller Avenue, the Bronx, went out for an afternoon's fun late yesterday afternoon, and in a vacant lot spied a game rooster. Samuel, who is five years old, and May, who is a year younger, thought him worth while capturing.

It happened, though, that this rooster was unlike any other they had met. He turned on them with a crow of defiance, flew into their faces, and started them running homeward. The little girl stumbled and fell, rolling over on her back. The rooster struck at her face with his spurs and severely lacerated her cheeks.

Samuel, seeing his sister in distress, turned to her defense, and, with his chubby hands holding as heavy a stick as he could wield, attacked the rooster. It was a battle royal until the neighbors heard the cries of the children. On their approach the gamecock lost his gameness and fled.

The father of the children is out after game roosters with a gun.

FEUD COSTS THREE LIVES.

Fourth Man Dying as Result of Hostilities in Tennessee.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—Three men met instant death and a fourth was fatally wounded in a desperate fight today in a blacksmith's shop at Thorn Hill, four miles from Tate Springs, Tenn., and sixty miles northeast of this city.

The dead are John and Will Holland, brothers, and Will Bundren, all white and members of well-known families. The wounded man is Glint Winkle, a negro supposed to be in the employ of Bundren. For four years a feud has existed between the Holland and Bundren families, which grew out of the killing of Col. John Crozier by Bruce Bundren, father of the man killed to-day.

To-day Will Bundren, accompanied by the negro, entered the blacksmith's shop of the Hollands, and after a few words firing began. Twenty shots were fired. The Hollands used rifles, and Bundren and Winkle used pistols. The deaths of the Hollands wipe out the family.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

526 MILES IN 470 MINUTES.

Lake Shore Special's Trip from Buffalo to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—On a Lake Shore special consisting of an engine and three heavy private cars, General Manager Marshall, Chief Engineer Handy, and three division superintendents made the run from Buffalo to Chicago to-day in seven hours and fifty minutes—a distance of 526 miles in 470 minutes.

Included in this time are the usual stops and slow-downs made by the Twentieth Century and Lake Shore Limited trains, in addition to ten minutes lost at Cleveland. No efforts were made to break any records or to see how fast the trip could be made, the party being on an ordinary inspection trip.

On Sunday the new eighteen-hour schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited will go into effect. Conveniences on the train will include salt water baths and attendance of a barber.

LEYLAND LINER AGROUND.

Tampican Stuck Hard and Fast in St. Lawrence.

MONTREAL, June 12.—The Leyland liner Tampican, bound for London and Leith, struck bottom soon after leaving her pier to-day. It is believed considerable dredging will be necessary to release the steamer. Her cargo is being lightered.

The steamer Tampican is in command of Capt. Harrison. She is an iron vessel, 430 feet long, and has a tonnage of 4,833. Frederick Leyland & Co. of Liverpool are her owners. Formerly she was the White Star liner Runic. She has eight watertight compartments and is equipped with electricity.

FIGHT WITH CATTLE THIEVES.

Ranchmen in Sixty-Mile Chase—Three Dead, Several Wounded.

BLACKFOOT, Idaho, June 12.—A battle was fought near the edge of Jackson's Hole, Wyoming, between cattle rustlers and ranchers.

The outlaws rounded up ninety steers. The ranchmen to whom the cattle belonged pursued, and there was a running fight for sixty miles. Two rustlers and one ranchman were killed and numerous wounds were sustained.

BABY IN TRANCE 66 DAYS.

Meningitis Case at Yonkers That Puzzles the Physicians.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, June 12.—The first change in the condition of Charles Canepi, the infant who for sixty-six days has been in a state of coma from spinal meningitis, occurred last night when, despite the efforts of nurses and doctors, his temperature rapidly mounted to 103. The child showed no sign of consciousness with the rise in temperature.

Joseph Canepi, father of the child, is anxious that any physician or specialist who thinks he can do anything for the child will come forward. The case is similar to that of the Thompson child of this city, who lived fourteen weeks in a state of coma.

GIRL BOUND AND GAGGED.

Father Finds His Daughter Where a Robber Had Tied Her.

When John Farrell, a machinist who lives at 188 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, got home at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, he found the doors to his apartment locked, and, thinking that his wife and daughter were visiting in the neighborhood, went out for a short walk.

When he returned, half an hour later, and the door was still locked, he got a ladder and climbed through a window, and the first object that he saw was his sixteen-year-old daughter lying on the floor, her legs and arms bound with a clothesline and a handkerchief wedged in her mouth.

The girl, who was uninjured, said that a very big, black-mustached man had knocked at the door about 4 o'clock and asked her to lend him a tin can. When she turned to get the can the man grabbed her, and, throwing her to the floor, bound her legs and arms and gagged her with her own handkerchief. He then rifled the bureau and other places where valuables might be kept, and made his escape.

$100,000 CHECK SWINDLE.

Standard Oil Pay Checks Duplicated in Western States.

VAN BUREN, Ind., June 12.—A swindle has just come to light in the Indiana oil belt, through the arrival of an Assistant Treasurer of the Standard Oil Company, and it is expected that the losses to merchants and others in this State, Ohio, and Pennsylvania will reach, if they do not exceed, $100,000, through bogus checks, which range in amount from $60 to $1,000. The checks are duplicate numbers of genuine Standard checks, and it was through this fact that the frauds were discovered.

The checks were all drawn on the May payroll of the company, and the forgeries were not discovered until the checking up began at the company's office and the duplicate numbers were discovered. How the checks were counterfeited is not known.

F. S. Davis, one of the Treasurers, is in Indiana investigating. The signature of F. S. Blake, Treasurer of the company, is so well imitated that bankers familiar with it were unable to detect its falsity.

$100,000 FOR GEN. GOMEZ.

Cuban Congress Adopts Measure for Relief of Stricken Leader.

HAVANA, June 12.—The House of Representatives to-day unanimously appropriated $100,000 for the benefit of Gen. Maximo Gomez.

The condition of Gen. Goméz is daily growing more precarious by reason of the spread of gangrene, which the doctors have done their best to arrest.

Pastor Hurt Fighting Fire in Church.

Pastor Isaac W. Goodhue, Sexton Alert Vanhet, and several members of the Ascension Baptist Church, in East One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, were tearing down last night the floral decorations used on Sunday for a children's entertainment, and putting the refuse in the furnace in the cellar, when it became overheated and set fire to a wooden partition. The pastor burned his hands in trying to put out the fire. The firemen made short work of the blaze.

$9.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, June 18-19, Lehigh Valley R. R. Information 355, 1,234 B'way, N.Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

SUBWAY TRAINS RUN AGAIN THIS MORNING

Through Service Promised for the Rush-Hour Crowds.

TUNNEL PUMPED OUT AT LAST

Big Water Main That Burst Was an Old One, Pressed Into Service Again After a Five-Hour Watch.

Not even four powerful pumps and a big gang of workmen could drain the Subway near the Grand Central and put it in commission yesterday after the flood of Sunday afternoon, caused by the breaking of the 48-inch water main near the Hotel Belmont. The tunnel was closed from the Grand Central Station to Fourteenth Street, a shuttle service of local trains, only being run north of Forty-second Street and south of Fourteenth Street to the new Wall Street station.

At midnight General Manager Hedley said he hoped to get the first train through the district affected by 2 o'clock this morning, and the Subway's full service would certainly be resumed before the rush hours.

To Sue the City?

August Belmont, at his banking office yesterday, was asked whether, in view of the fact that there had been so much delay in shutting off the water by the Water Supply Department, the Interborough would sue the city for damages.

"I have not yet heard from our lawyers on this point," said Mr. Belmont, "and any action to be taken will depend upon their view of the case. It is, therefore, too early to talk of any such matter."

All day yesterday the departments interested in the tie-up were busy putting the onus of the trouble on somebody else. The Water Department, when asked how it was that it took four hours to turn off the water in the main, "put it up" to the Rapid Transit Commission. The latter, in turn, "put it up" to the Interborough, and the Interborough completed the chain by "putting it up" to the Water Department.

It was admitted that it was the business of Thomas Ryan, foreman of the repair shop at Thirty-seventh Street and Ninth Avenue, to shut off the flow of water. Ryan has been summoned to make an explanation to Commissioner Oakley of the Water Supply Department. According to Chief Engineer De Verona of the Water Department Ryan should have shut off the water as soon as he was notified that there was a break in the main, and he should then have called Foreman O'Connell, of the "floating repair gang," to see what repairs were needed. Ryan sent word to O'Connell to close the gates. It was four hours before O'Connell was found.

Plenty of Gate Maps.

There are seven repair stations of the Water Department in Manhattan, and in each station are maps showing the location of the different water gates covered by the repair station. The stations are supposed to have a staff on duty day and night. If Ryan had done his plain duty, it was declared, there would have been no delay whatever.

It was learned yesterday that the main that broke had not been in working order and not a drop of water had passed through it until 12:30 o'clock on Sunday morning for more than three years. In spite of this fact, and in spite of the fact, too, that there had been much controversy over the condition of the main, which was known to have been badly damaged in the dynamite explosion that killed Major Shaler several years ago, the Water Department kept a patrol on duty for only five hours after the water had been turned on in the big main. When nothing broke in five hours, after an idleness of more than three years, the patrol considered the main sound. It is customary in the department after any big repairs to keep a patrol gang on watch for twenty-four hours. Although Goodwin said he understood this had been done in this case, the facts brought out disprove it.

Up to the close of business in the Water Department yesterday no one, from the Commissioner down, had found out what had caused the break, and no one from the department had been near the break to make any investigation.

Mayor to Depend Upon Firemen.

It was said yesterday that the Water Department is in for a hauling over the coals as soon as the Mayor can get a word with Mr. Oakley. Mayor McClellan yesterday sent the following letter to Commissioner Oakley:

"I request that you will confer with the Fire Commissioner with a view to the establishment of an understanding with your department in order that the commanders of fire companies may familiarize themselves with the plan of the supply pipes of the city, so that in case of emergency they may by prompt action shut off the flow of water in the mains and thus prevent damage.

"As these officers are available for such service at all times, and can be readily communicated with, I think it would be advantageous to have them at command in case of need for such purpose."

Main Not Used for Years.

Deputy Water Supply Commissioner Goodwin said yesterday that from a report of Engineer De Verona he had learned that the main had not been used for several years.

"We have been after the Rapid Transit Commission for years to make the necessary repairs," he said, "and finally a few weeks ago the contract was given to Norton & Dalton, who last week reported that the main was fit for service. Engineer Bull of this department was notified by the Rapid Transit Commission that the work was completed, and on Sunday, shortly after midnight, the water was turned on. We can only keep half a gang at work on Sunday, and I suppose there was delay in finding the foreman or the men. It's unfortunate that the thing occurred on Sunday."

Assistant Engineer Alfred Craven, who had charge of the work on the Jonah section of the Subway, said that the main

had originally gone through Forty-second Street. Three years ago, he said, the water was shut off and the main laid across Fortieth Street and connected with a pipe on Park Avenue. After the explosion in the tunnel the main was weakened along its entire length, and the connections were disarranged to such an extent that the Water Department would not allow the water to be turned on.

"There has been a long controversy," he said, "over this main between the contractors, Norton & Dalton, and the Water Department. Dalton said that he had done all that was required of him, and I think he did. Finally we ordered Dalton to go in and make the repairs. They should have paid extra attention to the main after the water was turned into it, because it was an old one with only a four-inch hub, whereas the later ones have eight-inch hubs."

"Do you consider that the Water Department did its duty by keeping a patrol on for only five hours after the water was turned on?" Mr. Craven was asked.

"Knowing all the conditions as they did," he said, "they should have kept a patrol on for several days. It was idiotic to suppose that a break would develop in five hours in an old main that had not been used in over three years."

Mr. Craven then said that the commission had several times requested the Interborough people to make the repairs to the main, but that no attention was paid to the requests.

While all this controversy concerning the blame for the accident was going on, Mr. Hedley, who had not taken off his clothes or slept since the break was discovered, was working with his gang in the superheated and sulphurous depths of the tunnel at the Grand Central Station, and the public was experiencing difficulties in getting up and down town, especially in the rush hours, similar to that which it experienced at the time of the recent Interborough strike.

The conditions in the Forty-second Street station were such that few passengers braved them to get to the trains. The ticket sellers and choppers were compelled to work in fifteen-minute shifts, and an engineer named Gilchrist, working on one of the engines attached to the pumps, was overcome. After he was carried to the surface it took half an hour to revive him.

All this was due to the fact that three old elevated railroad engines had been pressed into service to work the pumps, which were mounted on four big flat cars just below the station.

These engines, fed with coal, emitted a heavy black smoke and a great amount of suffocating coal gas. They generated an amount of heat that sent the thermometer in the Grand Central Subway station up to 135 degrees. There was also a strong odor of illuminating gas mixed with the other fumes. Persons going down into the station turned about as soon as they got a blast of the intolerable heat, and the traffic at the station was very light.

Mr. Hedley said that the main flood in the tunnel was between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-eighth Streets, where the lowest depression exists, and when the water was shut off on Sunday evening there was a lake four feet deep covering all the tracks and the contact rail between these points. At 9 o'clock yesterday morning this had been reduced to two feet six inches, and at 6 o'clock there was a foot of water over the contact rail.

Mr. Hedley said that no serious damage had been done to the third rail. Some connections had been burned away, he said, but these were being replaced as soon as discovered. He said there had been no damage to the roadbed, which at this point is laid on two feet of concrete over solid rock.

It was also announced that no damage had been done to the Hotel Belmont. Nor did the flood affect houses along Park Avenue.

It was estimated yesterday by officials of the Interborough that not more than one-quarter of the usual traffic was being carried during the interruption of through trains. The number of passengers carried each day is estimated in round numbers at about 400,000. The calculations last night were that the interruption would have continued nearly forty hours when through traffic was resumed. This would mean a loss of more than 500,000 passengers to the Subway in that time, or $25,000 in fares alone.

The elevated trains last evening were taxed to their utmost capacity, and there was a lot of pushing and crushing at the larger downtown stations.

At all the downtown Subway entrances men were stationed calling out, "Trains to Fourteenth Street only," and uptown, "No trains below Grand Central." Yet last evening during the rush hours crowds piled down into the Subway stations, paying little heed to the warning, only to have the same warning repeated to them by the ticket sellers. Then an angry stream of men and women piled back up the stairs and made for the elevated stations or for the surface cars.

Much of the crowding on the elevated was due to the fact that some time ago many trains were taken off owing to the falling away of traffic because of the use of the Subway. These trains were not replaced yesterday.

Many travelers sought the surface cars, and these, especially above Fourteenth Street, were packed to their capacity. Unlike the elevated, the New York City Railway Company was alive to conditions, and many extra cars were put into service to take care of the traffic.

BROOKLYN SUBWAY PROPS CO.

Washed Out in Storm That Drenches Shoppers—Trains and Cars Stop.

A day that started in with a mist, which soon turned to a thick fog, and which soon was made meteorologically notable by a series of drenching showers, helped to make New York more uncomfortable yesterday than it already was with only a part of the Subway service in operation.

On the water the fog was almost a wall to quick travel. All craft moved slowly, and from the water there came ashore one of the hoarsest bellowings of whistles that has been heard around here for months.

The Atlantic Transport Line steamship Minnehaha, from London, found the fog so thick that soon after leaving Quarantine she anchored. She remained at anchor for four hours before she went to her pier.

The subway which is building in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, was flooded at Duffield Street yesterday as a result of the heavy rainstorm, making it necessary to suspend traffic on the surface and elevated roads overhead for several hours. It was feared that the pillars had been undermined. The water got into the tunnel through a break in a big sewer main, due to the great pressure of the water rushing through it. The break occurred at 11:30 o'clock, and it was about 3 o'clock before it was thought safe to allow the elevated trains overhead to resume running.

The sewer is about 7 feet below the floor of the subway, but the water flowing from it worked its way up through the sand into the tunnel. Several large timbers which helped support the roof of the tunnel sagged, and a part of the pavement above began to sink. While new props were being put in not only car and train traffic overhead was stopped, but also wagon traffic. The damage to the subway work was very slight.

The women who were Monday-bargain-hunting in the shopping district had a distressing time finding their cars when they started for home. Not understanding why no cars were running in Fulton Street, they ran hither and thither in the rain hunting for them, getting drenched to the skin, and working themselves into a hysteria of excitement.

The storm converted streets in many parts of Brooklyn into rivers, which overflowed into cellars in the low-lying neighborhoods. In the Wallabout and several other districts the water was three feet deep in the streets and trolley traffic was interfered with. The cut on the Brighton Beach Railroad near Prospect Park was flooded and trains were held up for some time.

At Coney Island the streets were ankle deep in water, and the disgusted showmen and hotel keepers viewed the empty cars arriving at the terminal with long and sorrowful faces.

FLEET UNFIT TO FIGHT WENT OUT TO MEET TOGO

Russian Naval Officers Tell of Rojestvensky's Unpreparedness.

MEN ILL AND ALL UNTRAINED

Ammunition Exhausted on First Day—Officers in Ignorance of Plans—Confusion in Battle.

VLADIVOSTOK, June 12.—A series of interviews which the correspondent of The Associated Press has had with naval officers who survived the battle of the Sea of Japan has developed a most sensational story of the causes of the Russian disaster, first of all, and the complete demoralization which followed the sinking of the flagship Kniaz Souvaroff and the wounding of Admiral Rojestvensky.

It is explained that not a single officer of the fleet knew the Commander in Chief's plans. The Admirals in command of divisions knew no more than the sub-Lieutenants, and had to rely only on the signals of the flagship. Admiral Nebogatoff, on whom the command devolved, had seen Rojestvensky only once after the juncturo of their squadrons. All the stories of extensive target practice in Madagascar, it seems, were false. During the entire voyage there practically was no training in gunnery worthy of the name, and the big gun practice was confined to three shots per vessel.

Ugly stories are told of the happenings at Madagascar. Some of the crews certainly were untrained in gunnery and exhausted by the eight months' voyage under trying moral and physical conditions, were no match for the veteran Japanese, whose marksmanship was wonderful. They concentrated their fire on one ship until she was out of action, and then on another, thus successively sinking the Osliabia, Alexander III., and Kniaz Souvaroff.

Some ships developed deplorable structural defects. The Osliabia sank without having a single hole below the waterline. Heavy seas entered the vessel above the waterline, and the water-tight compartments, which were changed several times during the voyage, did not stand the strain they had been calculated to stand, and burst, flooding and heeling the vessel over until she turned turtle.

Lack of homogeneity among the ships made it impossible to manoeuvre in harmony. The Vladimir Monomach, Admiral Oushakoff and Admiral Seniavin had to lag behind, on this account, becoming easy victims.

Finally the ammunition was exhausted after the first day's fight.

Even the very morning of the battle, while the buzzing of the wireless instruments on the Russian ships showed that the Japanese scouts were communicating his dispositions to Admiral Togo, Admiral Rojestvensky continued his ceaseless manoeuvring, and when the Japanese actually appeared the Russians were caught in an impossible formation, and were attacked on three fronts.

Rojestvensky's position was cramped, and his transports were badly placed, and caused confusion, while the Japanese were raining projectiles, even from machine guns, on the Russian ships. The latter were huddled together blanketing each other's fire. Only the leaders of the columns could bring their guns to bear, and even those the untrained gunners fired wildly.

To render matters worse, the mines and floating torpedoes sown in the paths of the Russian divisions added to the confusion. The Borodino, Admiral Nakhimoff, and Navarin fell victims to these obstructions.

It is a heartrending narrative that Russia and the world should know. The sailors and officers were not altogether to blame. The main fault lies elsewhere.

There were many heroes among the Russians. Capt. Berkh of the Osliabia committed suicide on her bridge as the ship sank rather than save himself. There were thousands of other heroes whose names the world will never know.

DUNNE AND JOHNSON CONFER.

Mayors Discuss City Ownership of Street Cars—Also Talk Politics.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 12.—Mayor Edward F. Dunne of Chicago and Clarence S. Darrow, his legal adviser in street car municipal ownership matters, left here last night for Chicago, after a conference with Mayor Tom L. Johnson lasting two days.

The conferences were held at the home of Mayor Johnson. In attendance were A. B. Dupont, the builder of the Detroit Railways, and more recently at the head of the street railway system of St. Louis; another street railway manager of National reputation, whose name Mayor Dunne and Mayor Johnson declined to reveal; Prof. E. W. Bemis, Superintendent of the Cleveland Water Works, a municipal ownership expert; Frederick C. Howe, and Newton D. Baker. The street railway experts were present at the request of Mayor Dunne, who asked many questions bearing on the detail of operating a railway system.

Mayor Dunne to-day made the statement that the next Democratic National platform would have a plank calling for the Government ownership of railways. This was discussed at the conferences of Saturday and yesterday. Mayor Dunne, supported by Mayor Johnson, will go into the next National Convention to make a fight for the Government ownership plan. It is believed that they will have the support of William Jennings Bryan.

RUSSIAN WAY NOT OURS.

Justice Gaynor's Comment on Axe Raids by the Police.

Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday refused to enjoin the police from entering the West Side club, in this borough, which the police say is The Allen's place, but at the same time handed down an opinion criticising the police for their use of axes and crowbars in poolroom and gambling raids.

"The law," said Justice Gaynor, "does not sanction government by the axe and club. That is the way in Russia, to some extent, but not here in our free government."

Hire Locked Out Electricians.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers made a contract for a year with the Thompson-Starrett Company yesterday by which the firm agrees to employ only members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, which is locked out by the Building Trades Employers' Association. The action of the company is a direct slap at the Employers' Association, from which it was expelled for re-employing its locked-out carpenters.

MR. ROOSEVELT RECEIVES REPLIES TO PEACE NOTE

Continued from Page 1.

setts again to attend the Harvard commencement on June 27 and 28. Then he expects to go to Oyster Bay.

RUSSIANS ARE SKEPTICAL.

Want Peace, but Fear It Will Prevent a National Assembly.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—I am compelled to record the significant fact that, although the people are immensely relieved and grateful for the hope vouchsafed them of deliverance from an unpopular war, they remain intensely skeptical as to the future.

The fact is, the people understand that peace, however welcome, must, if concluded without the help or counsel of the nation, strengthen the hands of the reactionaries. As one high personage puts it, a national assembly will be convoked if the war continues, but if the Government can make peace, it will find means of postponing the assembly.

As soon as the intelligent classes fully realize what is in store they may change their attitude and, through their organs, bring pressure against the acceptance of Japan's terms.

Meanwhile the Government's position is strategically excellent, since by the acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation it retains freedom to conclude peace or continue the war and cast the blame of either event upon Japan or the powers.

The appointment of a plenipotentiary, to which Russia stands committed by her reply to President Roosevelt, conflicts with statements that negotiations would be opened only after the reception of Japan's terms. The discrepancy must be attributed to the usual manoeuvring for position to which the Russian Government is constrained by the exigencies of the internal situation. It will be remembered that Russia accepted the British proposal to submit the Dogger Bank incident to an international inquiry by making an identical counter-proposal, which alone was printed in the official messenger, to give the people the impression that Russia had taken the initiative.

The Government is again trying to save its face, but this does not imply any intention to back out of its pledges. The Bourse was livelier to-day than at any time since the beginning of the war. There was a considerable rise all around, Russian fours attaining to 85.

GENERALS TO PATCH UP PEACE?

Belief in St. Petersburg That Oyama and Linevitch Will Act.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 12.—According to dispatches from St. Petersburg it is considered probable there that the peace negotiations will be conducted through the rival Commanders in Chief in Manchuria.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times, telegraphing this evening, says he is able to state that there is every probability that this arrangement will be made, Japan and Russia thus adopting the suggestion of President Roosevelt that Gen. Linevitch and Gen. Oyama make the settlement between the belligerents.

The best-informed Japanese in London say that nothing of the sort will come to pass. It might suit Russia to have this arrangement made, but it would not suit Japan.

"Oyama, the soldier," said a Japanese gentleman who speaks authoritatively on all matters relating to Japanese policy, "is regarded by my people with the greatest admiration. We know what his great military genius has done for his country. We have implicit confidence in him as a commander in the field.

"But Oyama, the soldier, is not a fit man to be charged with Japan's interests in the coming peace negotiations, and I don't think there is the slightest possibility that he will figure in those negotiations. War and diplomacy are two separate and distinct trades, and while Oyama is past master of the one he knows nothing of the other."

MR. ROOSEVELT'S TRIUMPH.

London Press Tributes to His Peace-Promoting Diplomacy.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 13.—Tributes to President Roosevelt's successful diplomacy again occupy the foremost place in the London morning newspapers.

The Morning Post, in an editorial, characterizes it as both a personal and a National triumph, and declares that no other man would have ventured even to attempt what President Roosevelt has achieved. Continuing, The Morning Post says:

"No President since Lincoln has so impressed himself on the imagination and respect of Europe and Asia. His success implies acknowledgment of the moral position America honds in interational politics."

The Daily Chronicle calls it the splendid beginning of the President's determination to pursue a "world policy," while The Daily Telegraph, again insisting on the absolute sincerity of Russia in the negotiations, says:

"The pessimists fail to take into account the position of President Roosevelt. He is the last man in the world to allow himself to be made a fool of, and any affront put upon him by either belligerent would be most wanton and inexplicable foolishness."

RUSSIAN PARLIAMENT SOON.

Czar to Issue Proclamation—Houses Will Meet in September.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The Russian experiment in parliamentarianism will begin in September. The Associated Press is now in a position to make this positive announcement.

The Emperor has already given his approval to the scheme now being finally but formally reviewed by the Council of State for a bicameral legislative body consisting of a lower house called the Gosudarstvennaia Duma, "Imperial Duma," and an upper house, Gosudarstvennaia Sovet, or the present Council of the Empire, with power to formulate legislation, discuss the budget, interpellate Ministers, &c., but reserving in the Emperor's own hands the final authority.

The elections will take place during the coming Summer. The proclamation of the Parliament either in the form of a manifesto or as a ukase will be promulgated within a few days.

The censorship, at the instance of the Council of Ministers, has issued a blanket order forbidding newspapers to mention or to publish the proceedings of any congress or meeting held without the permission of the Government.

This step was advised by Gen. Trepoff, who, though Assistant Minister of the Interior, was seated in the Council of Ministers, as a precaution against a flood of more radical addresses which the action of the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress at Moscow is expected to inspire.

The deputation from the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress, which has brought an address for presentation to the Emperor, will be received on Wednesday.

MIKADO HOLDS A COUNCIL.

Ministers and Forty High Military and Naval Officers Present.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 13.—Dispatches from Tokio report that the Emperor presided yesterday at an important council.

It included all the Ministers of state and forty high military and naval officers.

OLD POLICY GANG AT WORK.

Revival After Goddard's Death—Two Raids Surprise Old Offenders.

Superintendent Burke of the Anti-Policy Society last evening raided two alleged policy shops, one in West Forty-first Street and the other in West Twenty-ninth Street, both in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Precinct.

In the first place Burke found in the rear of a saloon said to be owned by Fritz Strahlmeyer fifteen men, ten women, and two little girls, who, he says, were waiting for the evening drawing.

Strahlmeyer, Herman Hoffman, and Warren Gillard were arrested. Hoffman, Burke says, is under indictment for selling policy slips and has served time for the offense. Capt. F. Norton Goddard, who died recently, offered to get employment for Hoffman, who has a wife and children, but Hoffman, according to Burke, never took advantage of the offer.

Next Burke and Detectives Heaney and Ray went to the West Twenty-ninth Street place, where behind a saloon kept by James McElroy they found a crowd evidently waiting for returns. There Burke recognized James Rogers, an old offender, and arrested him. Rogers fought a little, but was soon subdued. Four others were arrested.

"When Capt. Goddard died," said Mr. Burke, "the policy people thought that the crusade against them was over. Orders were given to open two places in every precinct in Manhattan, but the warfare will keep up, and we'll close them all before we are through with them."

HUNTS PEACHES IN FAR EAST,

Secretary Wilson's Expert Looking for Kind Adam Ate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture is looking anxiously to the Orient for news. Five years ago he sent one of the most skillful men in the department to China to get the prehistoric peach, from which all modern varieties of the fruit have sprung. The expert journeyed many thousand miles and endured hardships without limit, but failed, owing to the Boxer outbreak. The Secretary was glad to get his man back alive.

Last Winter another expert was sent out, who is now far up in the headwaters of the Yangste Kiang looking for the fabled peach of the days of Adam and Eve. Up in the Himalayas and in the mountains of Marco Polo search is being made.

The Secretary said to-day that he expected his expert to get out to civilization within a few weeks and cable the announcement that he has found the mother of all peaches and is bringing specimens to America, to be grown in the latitudes and altitudes where now the peach is unknown.

TRUST CO. SUES THE WABASH.

New York Institution Wishes to Make Test of $30,000,000 Mortgage.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 12.—The Mercantile Trust Company of New York to-day filed a suit in the United States District Court against the Wabash Railroad Company asking for an accounting of the operation of the road since July 1, 1899, including its receipts and expenses, in an effort to force the payment of interest on bonds aggregating $30,000,000.

Eleneous Smith, local attorney for the trust company, filed the suit, and in explanation of the matter said: "The suit should not be regarded as unfriendly to the Wabash Railroad Company. It is merely filed to get the court to consider a mortgage and to decide what earnings shall be applied to the payment of interest on bonds.

"July 1, 1899, the Wabash Railroad Company issued bonds known as series A, amounting to $3,500,000, and series B, amounting to $26,500,000, giving a blanket mortgage to secure the bonds. This mortgage covered the entire Wabash system as then organized, and provided that the earnings of the road after the payment of taxes and necessary operating and mintenance expenses should be used to pay the interest on the bonds.

"We maintain that earnings that should have been used to pay the interest has been used to double track the road, to build steel bridges, and for other purposes contrary to the terms of the mortgage."

BUTCHERS MAY FIGHT TRUST.

Their Convention Cheers Hints Against the Beef Monopoly.

At the twelfth annual convention of the New York State Retail Butchers' Association, which began yesterday in the Imperial, Brooklyn, it is promised that some effort will be made to cope with the Beef Trust.

The opening session yesterday morning gave promise of this, for both the Rev. James Duffy and Borough President Littleton referred to the existing conditions in speeches. The hope expressed by both speakers that the delegates to the convention would find some way of fighting the trust met with hearty approval. The afternoon session was secret.

More than 100 men from various parts of the State are in attendance.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:55 A. M.—341 West Forty-ninth Street; James Herrmann; damage slight.

2 A. M.—229 Tenth Avenue; James B. Moore; damage slight.

7:40 A. M.—622 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; Max Kessler; damage trifling.

8:50 A. M.—224 Pearl Street; owner unknown; no damage.

10 A. M.—92 Lewis Street; Maurice Weisenstein; damage trifling.

10:40 A. M.—94 Allen Street; Jacob Fannel; damage, $5.

12:30 P. M.—2,004 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $3.

12:40 P. M.—302 East Fifty-second Street; Morris Kobesky; damage, $200.

1 P. M.—1,607 Park Avenue; Kessel Salsman; damage, $250.

6:25 P. M.—Beach and Hudson Streets; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.

C. U. DEFINES LIGHTING AND SUBWAY ISSUES

City Must Own Plants and Tunnels, It Specifically Declares.

NOT OPERATE, NECESSARILY

Supplemental Declaration on Municipal Ownership Issued by Union's City Committee.

At the meeting of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union last night a supplemental declaration upon the question of municipal ownership was adopted. President Cutting said the declaration was made at this time for the guidance of the Committee of Sixteen which was recently appointed to confer with other organizations with a view to securing their cooperation in the municipal campaign. It will be recommended to the City Convention for adoption as a part of its platform. The declaration was as follows:

"The union holds that any business the conduct of which requires the appropriation of any part of the public highways is by its nature a public business. However men may differ as to the wisdom of franchise grants heretofore made, any future grants upon similar terms would be a public crime. Two concrete issues of public service present themselves at this time—lighting and subways.

"Some of the gas companies' franchises are defective and others are about to expire. The opportunity is at hand for the city to acquire the lighting plants. The opening of the first Subway has demonstrated the existence of vast mines of wealth under the streets of New York to be developed by future subways. This wealth created by the community must be conserved for the community. The city must obtain unrestricted ownership of all future subways.

"Ownership does not necessarily involve operation, but, unless private companies agree to terms so advantageous to the public and just to the employes as to warrant short-term leases, the city itself must operate.

"No system of government can rise superior to its administration. The city now owns and operates its water supply, and if it increases the scope and the grave responsibilities of municipal ownership or operation, it is of paramount importance that the city's officials should be men wholly free from partisan or private obligation, and that the merit system should be conducted with the strictest integrity."

When President Cutting was asked in what way the declaration differed with the position taken by the Union in the past with respect to the municipal ownership of public utilities, he said:

"It is merely more specific. It refers directly to subways and to lighting. It commits the Union to municipal ownership, but not necessarily to municipal operation. In brief, it declares in favor of the city getting from the Legislature the power to dispose of its own property as may be to its best advantage."

When ex-Senator Ford's attention was called to the fact that the declaration was not a straight-out profession of belief in the advisability of municipal ownership, he said:

"That is true. But I personally am in favor of municipal ownership, and the declaration is entirely satisfactory to me. It is an expression of the principles which were embraced in the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill.

"It advocates that the city have full power over its own property in order that it may do with it as the city authorities may deem to be most advantageous to the city's interests. There is no reason why the city should be limited to municipal operation of its public utilities. It is wiser to give the city the power to lease them if they can be leased more advantageously than they could be operated by the municipality.

"There never was a large city in better position to test municipal ownership than New York City is at this time."

After the adjournment of the City Committee of the Union, the Nominating Committe of Sixteen held a short session. Mr. Cutting said later that the committee had taken no action with respect to the replies received by the committee from other organizations.

"A mistake has been made," said Mr. Cutting, "in the general assumption that we sent an invitation to other organizations to confer with the Citizens' Union to see if we could not come to an agreement on a ticket and a platform. What the union did was merely to announce to the other political and civic organizations in the city that the union intended to nominate a ticket of its own on a certain platform, which was outlined, and if they saw fit to co-operate with us we would be glad to have them do so. We did not invite them to confer with us as to the make-up of a platform or a ticket."

EXPLAINS ARCANUM RATES.

Treasurer of the Order Talks of the New Assessment Plan.

About 700 members of the Celtic Council of the Royal Arcanum met last night in the Grand Central Palace and listened to an exposition by the Treasurer, P. F. McGowan, of the new assessment rate, which was adopted a few weeks ago by the Supreme Council.

Mr. McGowan said that the older men had heretofore been getting their insurance at a rate that was too low. The younger men would benefit by the change. The older men would have their option of taking less insurance for the same figure or the same insurance for an increased premium. This option they had until Oct. 1 to determine.

Several of the older men opposed the increase. They believed there was little hope for redress, but if any legal action could be taken it was said that means would be sought to compel a continuance of the old rate of insurance.

TO SEE THE MIDNIGHT SUN.

A Sightseeing Party Off for Labrador Will Also Call on Dr. Wilfred Grenfell.

The Quebec Line steamship Pretoria has been chartered for a cruise to Labrador starting on Aug. 3 to view the midnight sun, which will be seen at its best on Aug. 3 at Indian Harbor, Labrador. The party will be met there by Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell, whose work among the deep sea fishermen has become so widely known. The cruise is under the management of Miss Isabel Rogers Edgar, who has spent several seasons in Labrador, and will extend as far north as Cape Chidley, which is within the arctic circle.

An interesting fact in favor of newspaper advertising is told on the William Wrigley, Jr., campaign for Nips Chewing Gum. It seems that the Wrigley Company favored billboards in St. Louis and Chicago. J. L. Stack, who places the account, tried to persuade them to use newspapers in both cities. They compromised by taking up the St. Louis newspapers and sticking to billboards in Chicago. At the end of the first month the demand for the goods in St. Louis could hardly be met, while in Chicago scarcely a ripple was noticed.—Fourth Estate. —Adv.

FORT REPELS ATTACK.

Battleship, Cruiser, and Four Destroyers "Sunk" in Sham Battle.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Admiral Dickins's squadron made a demonstration on the local fortifications early this morning and the battleship Texas, a cruiser, and four torpedo boat destroyers were theoretically blown out of the water by the artillerymen stationed at Fort Howard.

Promptly at midnight scout boats were sent out from the local fortifications. At 12:50 o'clock these boats signaled the artillerymen at Fort Howard that the "enemy" were approaching, and all the men at the fort were immediately called to the guns.

"Almost simultaneously the men were warned of the approach of the boats by the signals at Sandy Point. The searchlights at Forts Howard, Smallwood, Armistead, and Carroll were headed down the river, and very soon a destroyer resembling the Worden was detected steaming up the river at full speed. Five minutes after receiving the first signals the men at Fort Howard opened fire on the approaching destroyer with rapid-fire and short-range guns. While the vessel was theoretically blown up she proceeded past Fort Howard and on up the river. The other forts immediately got their guns into action, and all took turns in shooting at the destryer.

About fifteen minutes later another destroyer, evidently the Whipple, was discovered. This vessel suffered the same fate as the first. A third destroyer soon made its appearance, and like the other two was "sunk."

The first two boats endeavored to sneak by the forts without making any demonstration, but the one in the lead was soon put out of commission by striking a mine. This was signified by the ringing of a bell in Fort Howard.

The third boat, though put out of business, opened fire on all four of the forts, and the sight was a most interesting and exciting one. Broadsides were fired by the third destroyer when it reached a point between Forts Armistead and Carroll. No lights were used on any of the boats, and the fire from the guns made an imposing sight.

Later a fourth destroyer was discovered and "sunk." Then the battleship Texas made a frontal demonstration, and from Seven Foot Knoll fired her big and little guns at Fort Howard. While the Texas was making this demonstration a swift cruiser made a flank movement and went up the bay toward Poole's Island. It was discovered in the nick of time by the men at Fort Howard, who fired on the ship. The fire was returned, and after a lively skirmish the gunners at the fort theoretically sent both the Texas and the cruiser to the bottom.

After this ineffectual attack the "enemy," as the attacking vessels are known, withdrew and steamed down Chesapeake Bay to join the rest of Admiral Dickins's squadron off Sandy Point.

WOOD GATHERER GATHERED IN

Becoming Ambitious, Murphy Took a Ladder from the Man Above.

Michael Murphy, twenty-eight years old, of 428 West Twenty-eighth Street, snaps up unconsidered trifles of wood such as are to be found in old buildings. When an old building is being torn down anywhere within a mile of where he is, as surely, as a buzzard flies to a carcass does Michael fly to that disintegrating building.

All day yesterday Murphy roamed about without scenting a single dying building. He did see a man using a step-ladder at Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street at 2 o'clock. The man stepped on a window ledge. A few minutes later he was yelling for a policeman to get him down. The ladder was gone.

At 5 o'clock Detective Kirk arrested Michael Murphy at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street with a step-ladder. Michael said some one had forced the ladder into his hands. But he was locked up.

Desks crowded with yesterday's business instead of to-morrow's.

The same kind of delays, friction, errors occurring day after day.

$5,000-a-year men tinkering with $10-a-week details.

These are some of the conditions which the vertical filing system will eliminate from a business office.

Library Bureau,
27 Salesrooms; 7 Factories.
316 Broadway.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



17 STORIES IN NEW PLAZA.

Mr. Sterry Says the Hotel Will Be Modeled After London's Carlton.

Fred Sterry of Hot Springs, Va., who will erect the new hotel which is to go up on the site of the Plaza Hotel, was at the Holland House last evening and talked of his plans.

"The new hotel will be about seventeen stories high," he said, "and in width and depth pretty much the size of the old one. The architect is J. H. Hardenbergh, who planned the Manhattan. The material has not yet been fully decided upon, but at least the first two stories are to be of marble. In general plan the new hotel will resemble the Carlton Hotel in London.

"It will be an exclusive and absolutely first-class hotel in every way. The two features which come to my mind now will be a driveway into the hotel from the plaza and an Italian garden in the rear. There will be about 700 rooms in the house.

"We will begin with the razing of the old building July 1, and hope to have the new hotel ready for occupancy by Sept. 1 of next year."

Counterfeit Half Dollars.

A Worcester dry goods salesman, to whom no less than thirty counterfeit half dollars were handed by customers in one day, proceeded to demonstrate with his knife the worthlessness of the coins, whittling them till it was no longer possible for them to remain in circulation. He believed that all the customers were innocent victims of the counterfeiter, and recommends this treatment for all spurious coins.—Waterbury (Conn.) American.

18 HOURS to Chicago
THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL
THE FASTEST LONG DISTANCE TRAIN IN THE WORLD

27 HOURS AND 35 MINUTES to St. Louis
THE ST. LOUIS LIMITED
THE FASTEST TRAIN TO THE SOUTHWEST

VIA THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

DAILY.
Lv. New York (W. 23d St.) ..... 3.55 P. M.
" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.) 4.00 "
" Brooklyn ..... 3.45 "
Ar. Chicago ..... 8.55 A. M.
Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and Compartment Observation Car.

DAILY.
Lv. New York (W. 23d St.) ..... 10.55 A. M.
" " (Desb. and Cort. Sts.) 11.00 "
" Brooklyn ..... 10.45 "
Ar. Cincinnati ..... 6:30 "
" St. Louis ..... 1.30 P. M.
Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, Compartment Observation Car to St. Louis; Drawing-Room Sleeping Car to Cincinnati.

SIMILAR SERVICE RETURNING
OTHER FAST TRAINS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.



JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON, VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

NEW YORK IS PROUD, WITH GOOD REASON.

She has the Statue of Liberty, Fifth Avenue, Wall Street, buildings, population, and other things almost without number, unapproached by any other city in America.

We intend and confidently expect to give her the most delightful and picturesque suburb in the world. What more appropriate site could be selected than one thousand acres of superbly wooded land fronting on the Palisades on the Hudson?

This fact will interest the far-seeing investors.

HOUSE NO. 10.

An all-shingled house, placed on a knoll among some beautiful trees. When we have the grounds graded to suit us this will be a most delightful home. It contains eleven rooms and bath, with every up-to-date equipment. All finished in hard woods, with paneling here and there to relieve the monotony of plain walls.

Practically finished. Grounds 75x120. Terms to suit.

Palisade lots—safe as Government bonds, and a better investment at present lot prices.

Hudson River Realty Company. W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM,
Paid up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents.
Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., N. Y.
HOUSES RANGE IN PRICE FROM $7,500 TO $30,000.
A beautiful descriptive book is yours for the asking.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Those sailing for Europe are reminded of the extended conveniences of our Paris Office, No. 1 Cite Trevis.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

Popularity acquired from pleasant location and service is that enjoyed by our Eighth Floor Restaurant.

A double page of June bargains condensed for busy readers.

FOUR full pages filled the store with shoppers Monday, notwithstanding the rain. Everybody seemed to appreciate Simpson Crawford Co.'s enterprise in taking advantage of the recent backward weather to gather in mammoth stocks of Summer merchandise to be sold at approximately half price. Manufacturers and importers besieged us with requests to clear their stocks, and much of the merchandise came in at our own price. The quantities were unprecedented—so vast that to-day's selection throughout the house is equal to Monday's.

Still quite a number of $12.50 sample robes at $5

THE busiest kind of selling couldn't dispose of all the embroidered and lace robes in the mammoth lot bought for the June bargain sale—a sale to which European manufacturers, importers and American manufacturers have contributed their mammoth sample collections. We can't do better than repeat the news that brought Monday's great crowd. Main Floor.

Made to sell at $10 to $12.50 at $5.00
Made to sell at $15 to $18.00 at $9.50
Made to sell at $20 to $25.00 at $12.50
Made to sell at $28.00 to $35.00 at $16.50
Made to sell at $35 to $50.00 at $24.50

The Simpson Crawford Co.'s Sample Robe sales are known to thousands as the only sales in New York offering robes at half the price you pay at other stores. They are not the styles so generally shown, but exclusive new creations in advance of anything shown in New York. No regular showing can possibly offer the variety shown here to-day, as this sample line is representative of the season's entire outfit.

The entire showroom samples of the largest New York manufacturer, also the showroom samples of a large importer of Swiss embroidered robes, and the showroom samples of the importer of fine hand-embroidered linen robes. Only twice a year is it possible to make such an offering.

The great feature of this sale is that the Robes are the kind wanted now by people who are going away on vacations—they are mostly Summer outing robes, though a number are handsome lace robes in black and evening effects.

Black Lace Robes,
Brussels Net Robes,
Pompadour Net Robes,
Ebening Wear Robes,
Robes for Street Wear,
English Eyelet Robes,
Embroidered Linen Robes,
Embroidered Swiss Robes,
Embroidered Mull Robes,
Seaside Costumes,
Robes for Mountain Wear,
Outing Robes.

More sample handkerchiefs for the great annual sale

EARLY Monday shoppers commented on the magnitude of the Simpson Crawford Co. annual sale handkerchief showing, but we began drawing on the reserve stocks before noon, the selling was so tremendous. They had never seen Irish linen handkerchiefs priced so low before. Main Floor.

5c Come to-day and select your Summer supply of handkerchiefs at ½ price or less from the sample collections, show room displays and surplus stock of several of the leading manufacturers of Belfast, Ireland. No sale has ever provided such liberal choosing. **7½c**

Plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, sheer and medium handkerchiefs with hand worked initial—embroidered and hemstitched effects with corded borders, also drawn work effects—a very complete display. You will surely admit when you see these handkerchiefs that such values have never been offered before, and you'll be as eager to buy them as we will to get them for you. Four phenomenal bargains are ready—thousands of handkerchiefs.

5,000 women's 15c hand work handkerchiefs, 7½c.
5,000 men's 25c plain and H. S., special at 12½c.
5,000 10c and 12½c handkerchiefs, special, 5c.
5,000 regular 35c and 50c handkerchiefs at 19c.

Several thousand yards of French veilings sold at 39c.

THAT'S the Monday record. We knew the dollar quality of this much wanted fabric would create a sensation at 39c., and bought enough to continue the sale for several days, so to-day you can depend upon the selection being equally attractive as yesterday. Main Floor.

39c At the regular price a suit would cost $10—at to-day's price $4 will more than cover the cost. It's the fabric all smart dressers are buying, for, no matter how many other costumes they may have, there are occasions that call for just such a material as French veilings during the Summer.

Full 47 inches wide—all wool, in neat, clear checks of navy and white, gray and white, tan and white, French blue and white, and reseda green and white. Light, cool and dust-proof and dressy—a fabric especially lending itself to Summer style and comfort.

39c for 50c. English Sicilian—50 pieces—purchased from one of the leading English manufacturers—beautiful bright silk finish—double warp, extra heavy, in navy, garnet, brown, green and abundance of black—the quality you will find selling elsewhere at 50c.

58c for $1 imported Black Sicilian—25 pieces—full 54 inches wide, bright silk lustre; a splendid jet black, double warp, manufactured in England.

58c for $1 English mohair—5,000 yards—in neat checks, green and blue, brown and green, and garnet, also solid colors, such as navy, brown, garnet, gray and green. They are fully 54 inches wide, made from a superior yarn, which gives them an unusual bright silk lustre.

39c for French voile—30 pieces—in cream only. Strictly all pure wool—close, even mesh, beautiful soft chiffon finish—quality you will find selling regularly at 59c.; while they last, 39c.

All the June bargains advertised for Monday are repeated to-day.

The June bargain sale extends to every department in the store. If you have any want whatever you may have it supplied here to-day at a saving of one-third to one-half. Values not mentioned are just as good as those announced.

Annual shirt waist sale

Five distinct collections of Summer styles for to-day, including

$4 and $5 waists at $1.98

THE warm weather has occasioned such a tremendous demand for cool shirt waists that our extraordinary preparations for to-day will be keenly appreciated by the multitudes of smart dressers who expect unusually good values owing to the lateness of the season. The following summary of unprecedented values is explained below:



65c for $1.25 lawn shirt waists
$1.00 for $2.00 lawn shirt waists
$1.50 for $3 and $3.50 shirt waists
$1.98 for $4 and $5 shirt waists
$3.98 for $5.00 lawn shirt waists

Such values could never be offered at this time had the weather not continued cool right up to June. The manufacturers were simply deluged with waists, whereas, had the weather been warm, their stocks would have been cleared out long ago. The necessity of a sacrifice was imminent, and we took advantage of the opportunity to buy 20,000 smart lawn waists at half price for our annual sale. We do not believe any other store will offer such values to-day. Second Floor.

65c for $1.25 lawn waists

An awfully small price to pay, but every woman requires a supply of $1.25 waists for Summer, no matter how many more costly creations she may have. Several good styles are included at 65c—beautifully trimmed with plaits and fine tucks—trimmed collar and cuffs.

$1.00 for $2.00 lawn waists

A real $2 waist is considered by the smart dresser to be equal to the requirements of Fashion and in keeping with her practical apparel. This waist is of that kind—a fine Persian lawn with square yoke—trimmed with insertions and tucks front and back—also inserted collar and cuffs.

$1.98 for $4 and $5 lawn waists

We hesitate before telling the plain fact about these waists, but in all our experience have never seen daintier styles nor better quality at $4 and $5—made of the very finest lawns, inserted sleeves, beautifully designed front and back of lace and embroidery or lace insertion.

$3.98 for $5.00 shirt waists

Imagine what a beautiful waist—what an exclusive style, what excellent material you could select for $5 and then think of paying only $3.98 to-day—made of fine lawn or batiste, designed with hand embroidery and insertions—trimmed sleeves and collar—a sufficient number to last all day to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

15,000 yards of all silk rough colored shantungs $1.25 quality at 59c.

THE smartest silk shirtwaist suits of the season are made of rough colored shantungs. They are the sensation of silk history. No silk ever evolved has been given such an ovation as shantungs. The demand could not be supplied, so a half-cotton substitute was placed upon the market at 75c. and 85c. Another kind was put out under a copyright name and sells at $1.25.

59c But the genuine $1.25 all-silk rough colored shantungs at 59c. can only be found at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. **59c**

Fifteen thousand yards are ready for the great sale. Come and see the bewildering display of new Summer shades—Alice blue, vermillion, marine, navy, champagne, tan, reseda, myrtle, brown, lavender, gray, black, and white are included. You can't help finding exactly what you want—similar weave is selling for $1.25 in other stores right here in New York. Main Floor.

49c a yard for 75c. black all pure silk hand made Habutai, for cool Summer dresses—only ten yards required for entire gown—36 inches wide—very special.

79c a yard for $1.15 and $1.50 water and perspiration proof Lyons dye black Habutais—head and shoulders above any other silk for wash waists—36 inches wide.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A selection of four hundred $21.75 tailor-made suits $10.00

CLEARING a manufacturer's entire surplus stock of seasonable tailor-made suits, suitable to wear all Summer and late into the Fall. Positively the last opportunity to secure such a bargain. Not one suit in the lot would sell regularly for less than $15. Most of them are $18, $20 and $21.75 values. Third Floor.

Panamas, serges and cheviots in plain colors and desirable mixtures. A number of excellent models—skirts all made full and plaited—several new styles, just the suit you need for your Summer vacation or outing. A selection of four hundred at $10 each..... $10.00

$19.00 for up to $35.00 Voile and drape, etc., in light colors, such as green, champagne, navy or black, in several models, jackets silk-lined, and skirts made over heavy silk drops, also a few silk suits in several colors.

$15.00 for $29.75 Shepherd Checks, in a variety of styles in Eton or blouse effects, ¾ length Coat or the short, jaunty, tight fitting jackets, lined in white taffeta, and a few of these suits in Outing Materials and colors.

Announcing $1.00 Val. laces 55c a dozen.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. are doing the Val. lace business of the town—that's why other stores do not advertise them as much as we do. They're not in position to offer Main Floor.

Genuine $1.00 Vals. at 55c. a dozen
Genuine $1.50 Vals. at 75c. a dozen

Such as we are selling by the thousands every day, and of course everybody comes here for them as surely as everybody needs them.

They're the daintiest ever displayed in New York and are shown in all the very latest effects—French and German Vals. with insertions to match—just the styles and widths needed to carry out fashion's requirements.

Five thousand yards is the new supply for to-day. Don't fail to select a Summer supply. You can form so many pretty effects.

At 19c.---The French organdie sensation lasted all day.

EVEN the crowds of Monday couldn't exhaust the wonderful supply of 39c. French organdies bought for the great June bargain sale to sell at 19c. We've added new lots for to-day until the showing is equal to that of Monday. Main Floor.

This is not an ordinary lot of organdies, not by any means, but handsome sheer chiffon finish organdies in dainty rosebuds, tea roses, wild roses, lilacs, scrolls, Dresden fern, etc., in light, medium and dark effects—the ideal fabric for rich Summer costumes—to-day as long as they last, at **19c**

It was a common saying yesterday that every wanted Summer fabric could be purchased at Simpson Crawford Co.'s at a special price. This is true again to-day in both the wash goods and white goods departments, as the following will convince you:

1065 pieces of all sorts of white goods at 10c yd.

10c A manufacturer's clear-up of all odd pieces, sample pieces, including piques, Swisses, Persian lawns, madras cloths, nainsooks, batistes, fancy weaves, lace effects, and wide lawns. Values will range from 15c. to 85c. a yard.

500 sample pieces of white dotted Swisses at, yard, 10c.
1,500 pieces of white Persian mull, 46 inches wide, at 10c.
850 pieces of French lawn, 47 inches wide, at, a yard, 10c.
500 pieces of sheer batiste, 48 inches wide, at, a yard, 15c.
300 pieces of white Swiss, 40 inches wide, a yard, 12½c.
250 pieces of white dimities, with woven dots, yd., 12½c.

Another shipment celebrated Simpson's English nainsook.

12½c IN twelve-yard pieces—when sold by the yard, the price is 25c. a yard—by the piece of 12 yards, $1.50; 500 pieces of 32-inch sheer Persian lawn

At the 12½c. wash goods counters.

All sorts of Batiste, floral designs, dotted effects—32 inch Striped Madras, Ginghams, all colors, special 27 inch Cotton Taffetas; also copies of Silk Foulards, 30 inch sheer Organdies, floral designs, very special, 28 inch Silk Mull—all shades, better than elsewhere, **12½c**

Staple dress ginghams in checks and plaids, 5c. a yard.

10c. best quality dress Ginghams, 8½c. | 12½c. Batiste, floral design — yard, 8c.
25c. fine tissue Ginghams, 32 inches, 18c. | 12½c. Knicker Suitings—green mixed, 8c.

35,000 yards of pretty colored 25c. Swisses, 12½c. a yard. The most popular sheer fabric—they are in dotted effects, also with hemstitched stripes, floral designs, dolls' checks, stripes, plaids and all the leading plain colors—27 inches wide, some of them were made to retail at 25c.

100,000 yards of our well known 27 in. chambray at 6c. a yard. The colors are fast, the cloth is closely woven without any dressing, the shades include Sage Green, Tan, Light Blue, Dark Blue, Steel and Old Rose—Others ask for same 10c.

"Linette," an exact copy of linen suitings at 15c., 32 inches wide, same finish as linen, absolutely fast colors, white, sage green, yale, sky blue and brown.

Annual sale of Summer hosiery at just what you want to pay

AND the quality will be exactly twice as good as you would expect to receive anywhere else at the same prices. The second day of the annual sale should be as great as yesterday, for they are values people talk about, and we had a crowd Monday large enough to advertise them all over New York.

12½c The 19c. and 25c. hosiery at 12½c. created the biggest sensation of any bargain ever entered in a hosiery sale in New York—simply because all men and women require a supply of this grade for Summer. Made of pure maco yarn, plain black, full seamless cotton hose, double soles—also open lace lisle hose in fast blacks, new designs. No mail orders on this lot. **12½c**

Most stores buy of the importers, and of course the latter come in for a good share of the profit. In this sale the importer's profit goes to the customer, our own representative goes abroad and buys direct. This also assures a much greater variety and doesn't give undesirable styles or effects a ghost of a chance to creep in. Main Floor.

19c. and 25c. hosiery, 12½c.

Men's and Women's very fine quality pure Maco yarn, plain black, full seamless Cotton Hose, double soles; also open lace lisle threads in fast blacks, new designs.

No Mail Orders in this Lot.

35c. hosiery at 19c.

1,000 dozen finest Imported Hose for Men and Women. They are, for women, plain black gauze weight, Hermsdorf dye, Imported Lisle Threads; also gauze and medium weight Imported Hermsdorf dye, real Maco yarn cottons, double soles, heels and toes; and Men's light weight real Maco yarn, Hermsdorf dye, lustrous black cotton Hose; also black cotton split foot, with double soles, heels and toes. 1,000 dozen in all of regular 35c. Hosiery at 19c. pair. No Mail Orders in this Lot.

Women's 50c. hose 25c.

The sensational part of this sale is women's Hermsdorf dye imported full length fast black lisle threads, and black and tans, sheer gauze lisle threads and fine cotton plain hose. These are gauze weight, perfect qualities; double soles, heels and toes, black and leather shades of tan colors, 50c. numbers, 25c.

50c. hosiery at 29c.

Women's finest quality sheer open all over and boot patterns of lace lisle thread imported hosiery; Hermsdorf dye; fast black and leather shades of tans; 12 designs to select from; most desirable 50c. goods. Sale price 29c.

$3.50 silk hosiery, $1.65.

Women's pure thread, sheer quality silk Hose, in black, with neat hand-embroidered insteps and side clocks; neat and elaborate designs, at less money than the same goods have ever been quoted at before; values range from $2.50 to $3.50 pair; sale price, $1.65.

50c. to 75c. hosiery, 35c.

Women's very fine quality, very sheer, cobweb weight, Hermsdorf dye, fast black Hosiery, also all the newest fashionable plain colors, tans, browns, grays, blues, helio, reds and white and black; lace boot patterns and plain gauze lisles, with neat hand-embroidered insteps, and several numbers of very fine gauze quality plain soft cotton hose, Hermsdorf dyes. All 50c. and 75c. numbers at 35c; three pairs for $1.00.

$1.75 silk hosiery, $1.19.

300 pairs women's very fine, sheer weight, pure thread silk Hose, plain gauze, with double soles and low heels, and plain silk, with cotton soles and toes; values are $1.50 and $1.75; sale price, $1.19.

$1.00 to $1.50 hose, 79c.

These goods will be readily recognized by wearers of fine lisle thread Hosiery. They are those very fine plain veiling weight thread, in grain lisle hose, with white heels and toe tips. They have garter splicings at the tops and double soles. In the lot we also include about forty dozen of the very finest quality made, of ingrain lace lisle threads, allover and boot patterns; laces are valued at $1.00; the plain ones are being sold now by high grade stores at the following prices: $1.24, $1.35 and $1.50 pair. Sale price here, to-day, 79c.

Men's light weight hose, 19c.

Men's light weight real maco yarn, Hermsdorf dye; lustrous black cotton hose, also black cotton, with split feet, 19c. per pair; 6 pair for $1.00.

Men's 39c. hose, 25c.

Men's very fine imported lisle thread socks, sheer transparent gauze weight, blue, tan and Hermsdorf fast black; also cottons, with neat embroidered fronts and Hermsdorf dye fast black, plain lisle thread with soft sea island cotton crow foot. Value 39c., at 25c. pair.

Men's 50c. hose, 35c.; 3 for $1.

Men's very finest sheer cobweb lisle thread and mercerized lisle thread socks, finest imported numbers, Hermsdorf, black, tans and blues; also Oxford mixed and plain blacks, with neat hand embroidered insteps; all 50c. numbers at 35c.; 3 for $1.

Men's $1.50 silk hose, 79c.

250 pairs men's fine quality pure thread silk hose, plain and drop stitches; a job lot bought at half; black, tans, blues and other odd colors; best $1 and $1.50 qualities, 79c.

Free deliveries to Summer resorts.

Allenhurst, N. J. Arverne, L. I.
Asbury Park, N. J.
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.
Atlantic Park, N. J.
Avon, N. J. Bayswater, L. I.
Belmar, N. J. Black Point, N. J.
Bradley Beach, N. J. Branchport, N. J.
Breesy Point, L. I. Brevet Park, N. J.
Brown's Dock, N. J.
Cartontown, N. J. Cedarhurst, L. I.
Deal, N. J. Como, N. J.
Deal Beach, N. J. Edgemere, L. I.
East Long Branch, N. J.
Edgemere, N. J.
Elberon, N. J. Fairhaven, N. J.
Far Rockaway, L. I.
Galilee, N. J.
Hammels Station, L. I.
Highlands, N. J.
Highland of Navesink, N. J.
Highland Beach, N. J.
Hillside, N. J. Hilton, N. J.
Hilton Dock, N. J.
Holland Station, L. I.
Hollywood, N. J. Interlaken, N. J.
Inwood, L. I. Lawrence, L. I.
Leonardville, N. J. Locust Point, N. J.
Loch Arbor, N. J. Long Branch, N. J.
Low Moor, N. J. Lake Como, N. J.
Lawrence Beach, L. I.
Monmouth Beach, N. J.
Navesink, N. J.
Navesink Beach, N. J.
Neptune City, N. J.
Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J.
North Asbury Park, N. J.
North Spring Lake, N. J.
North Long Branch, N. J.
Norwood Park, N. J.
Oakhurst, N. J. Oceanus, L. I.
Ocean Crest, L. I. Ocean Grove, N. J.
Oceanic, N. J. Parkertown, N. J.
Pleasure Bay, N. J.
Rockaway Beach, L. I.
Rockaway Park, L. I.
Rumson Beach, N. J.
Rumson Neck, N. J.
Seabright, N. J. Seaside, L. I.
Shady Side, N. J. Stone Church, N. J
Spring Lake, N. J.
South Elberon, N. J.
Villa Park, N. J. Water Witch, N. J
Waumassa, N. J. West Park, N. J.
Wave Crest, L. I. West End, N. J.
West Long Branch, N. J.
Woodsburg, L. I. Woodmere, L. I.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Thousands of garments added to the June sale of muslin underwear.

AT NO TIME of the year can you buy muslin underwear at the prices quoted during our June sale, except possibly during the January sale. Months ago we arranged for large lots at prices possible only when orders represent very near the entire outputs of manufacturers. Second Floor.

29c Here's a new lot of those sheer, dainty corset covers smart dressers are buying for shirt waists—regular 50c. values at 29c.—made of nainsook and cambric—very full front trimmed with pretty lace insertion, edge beading and ribbon. **29c**

The Simpson Crawford Co.'s muslin underwear is made under strictly sanitary conditions—all is of the very highest grade—prices are less than the ordinary factory products.

38c for 59c. muslin nightgowns, very good quality, high and V neck, yoke effects, trimmed with tucks and cambric ruffles.

50c for 75c. cambric and muslin nightgowns, including several pretty effects in high and V neck styles, with choice trimmings of laces and embroideries.

75c for $1.00—a dozen different styles of nightgowns, made of fine cambric and nainsook; some are trimmed with laces, embroideries and tucks in square, high and V neck styles, others are slip-over effects, with dainty lace edges.

1.25 for $1.95 nightgowns, a wide assortment of beautiful styles of fine cambric and nainsook, with pretty trimmings of laces and embroideries, ribbon finish.

1.95 for $2.75—25 handsome designs in nightgowns, excellent quality nainsook, long cloth and cambric, very handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, in slip-over square, V, high and round neck effects. Others at $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95, $5.95 up to $38.00.

12c for 19c. corset covers, good muslin, in high and square neck styles, with dainty embroidery edge.

50c for 75c. corset covers, French or close fitted effects of fine cambric or nainsook; several pretty styles, lace and embroidery trimmings.

68c for $1.00 fine nainsook corset covers, very full front, prettily designed, with deep circular yokes front and back of laces, beading and ribbon.

95c for $1.50 corset covers, French shape, low round necks; several pretty styles, trimmed with fine lace, embroidery and ribbon.

50c for 95c. chemises, good cambric, round and square neck styles, with lace and embroidery.

75c for $1.00 nainsook chemises, daintily trimmed with insertion and edges of pretty laces.

1.25 for $1.95 chemises, fine nainsook, very handsomely trimmed with choice lace, embroidery and ribbon, ruffle, tucks and lace edge finish skirt.

1.95 for $2.75 nainsook chemises, several beautiful designs in round and square neck, with fine lace and embroidery trimmings.

Others at $2.50, $2.98, $3.95, $5.95 up to $18.95.

25c for 39c. drawers, cambric, full ruffles, with tucks and hemstitching or lace edge.

50c for 75c. cambric and nainsook, trimmed with deep ruffle, lace insertions and edges.

75c for $1.00 drawers, nainsook and cambric, wide umbrella flounce, embroidery, ruffle and tucks

95c for $1.50 drawers—pretty effects in nainsook and cambric, full flounce, with choice lace and embroidery insertions and edge.

Others at $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.98, $4.95, $5.95 up to $25.00.

25c for 39c. short skirts of cambric, wide flounce, finished with hemstitching.

85c for $1.25 short skirts, cambric and nainsook, trimmed with deep lace insertion and ruffle tucks and hemstitching.

1.25 for $1.95 nainsook short skirts, prettily trimmed with dainty lace insertion and edge.

75c for $1 petticoats of fine cambric, deep flounce, finished withtucks, hemstitching and embroidery.

1.00 for $1.50 petticoats of cambric, made with full umbrella flounce of good embroidery, finished with wide hemstitched tucks.

1.95 for $2.75 petticoats, fine cambric, full flare flounce of choice embroideries and clusters of tucks.

FLIER BEAT SCHEDULE WITH FREIGHTER'S HELP

Little Engine Saved the Situation for Crippled 18-Hour Special.

26 MINUTES LOST MADE UP

World's Fastest Train on First Trip Reached Chicago from New York Two Minutes Ahead of Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Was it Jerry McCarthy and his giant racer, No. 7,002, that saved the fastest train in the world from the reproach of tardiness on its first trip, or was it Sam Seifert and his squat little freight engine, No. 7,046? It was certainly McCarthy and 7,002 that hauled the Pennsylvania special this morning the 131 miles from Crestline to Fort Wayne in 114½ minutes, but it was Sam Seifert and the little freight engine that picked up the eighteen-hour flier, stranded and helpless, and brought it to Crestline just in time to make McCarthy's feat of value.

For somewhere in the middle of the night the flier had gone lame. The penetrating odor of burning oil and cotton waste had prepared those on the train who were awake for the halt of ten minutes that came about 2:30 o'clock. It was a hot box on the tender of the engine that had halted the train from Pittsburg when half way across Ohio. There were applications of cold water, warm language, and fresh oil, and then on again, slowly and putting her injured foot down tenderly.

At the end of half an hour the crippled racer halted up again and could go no further. She came to a final halt at Mansfield, and 18 hours from New York to Chicago lengthened in prospect to 19 or 20 or more, according to the prophet's degree of discouragement.

The only thing in sight capable of motion on the rails was Sam Seifert's 7,046, standing on the side track at the head of a string of empties, waiting for the passing of the express.

Sam Seifert rose grandly to the emergency. He reckoned his machine wasn't afraid of the main line or the few Pullmans, although she and he had spent most of their lives on side tracks dodging the expresses and even less important freights. So they shunted the big engine off and hooked the little one on, and set out for Crestline, 13 miles away, where a sister to the cripple waited to take the train along at its proper gait.

Unfortunately for the sleeping passengers, the builder of No. 7,046 had equipped her with a vocal apparatus like that which the venerable Samuel Sloan applied to the Lackawanna engines a few years ago to startle the sluggish Jersey commuter into activity. So away the little freight engine scampered with the Pullmans at her heels, panting importantly and wailing like a lost soul at the frequent grade crossings. In 25 minutes Sam Seifert and No. 7,046 covered the 13 miles and proudly turned their charge over to the impatient Jerry McCarthy and No. 7,002.

As the train sped away from Crestline at 3:58 o'clock, 26 minutes late, the task before McCarthy looked extremely difficult. The regular schedule allowed him only 132 minutes for his run of 131 miles to Fort Wayne. But the reputation of the train must be saved, and McCarthy saved it.

All along the watershed of Ohio and Indiana the Pennsylvania tracks run straight and smooth. In the 131 miles not more than three were run in as slow time as a minute. For long stretches it ranged from 50 to 54 seconds. Then five or six miles would be done at a rate varying from 46 to 40 seconds. Three or four miles in 45 seconds each were noted, and one was caught in 44 seconds, which is better than 80 miles an hour. The distance from Crestline to Lima, 72 miles, was done in 1 hour and 2 minutes. The journey of 131 miles in 114½ minutes represented an average speed of 68 6-10 miles an hour, one of the best records ever achieved for high speed long sustained. It brought the train into Fort Wayne only 9½ minutes late, 16½ minutes having been made up on this remarkable run.

For the 148 miles from Fort Wayne to Chicago an easy schedule of 3 hours and 10 minutes had been arranged, and it was mere pastime for William Gates and Engine No. 7,203 to make up the remaining 9½ minutes, and 2 minutes more, bringing the train to a stand in the Union Station at 8:53 o'clock, 17 hours and 58 minutes out from Twenty-third Street, New York.

FASTER THAN THE WIND.

18-Hour Flier from Chicago Overtook and Passed a Storm.

No. 28, the new eighteen-hour train of the Pennsylvania Railroad, eastbound from Chicago, yesterday morning reached Jersey City, the end of its run, three minutes ahead of schedule time. On its way it overtook a rain and wind storm which had headed east with twenty hours start, and beat it out by an hour. It established a record of a mile in 35 seconds, covered 904.4 miles, inclusive of stops, in 1,037 minutes, and had time to spare at half a dozen stages of its course.

"Can you beat it?" triumphantly demanded General Agent Samuel Moody of the Pennsylvania's Western lines, as the train came to a stop under the sheds and he stepped to the platform.

"Certainly we can—any day in the week," replied George C. Meltzhoover, Division Passenger Agent at Chicago. "Give us the word, and we'll make a fifteen-hour schedule."

It was just 9:22 o'clock when the finish was reached. The train left Chicago at 2:45 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and was due in Jersey City at 9:25 o'clock. Allowing for the difference in time between Chicago and New York, the distance was covered in 17 hours and 37 minutes.

There was a three-minute stop at Fort Wayne, a five-minute stop at Crestline, a fourteen-minute stop at Pittsburg, a nine-minute stop at Altoona, a five-minute stop at Harrisburg, and a three-minute stop at North Philadelphia—39 minutes in all. This makes the actual running time 16 hours and 58 minutes, and when it is considered that the deductions for stops do not take into consideration the loss of time incurred in slowing down and regaining headway the showing is even better. This was the summary of General Passenger Agent Moody:

"Five cars hauled in record time.

"Engineers at the throttle who receive $175 a month and work every other day.

"A train that travels over the longest double-tracked, rock-ballasted road in the world.

"An eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago, that could cut the run three hours.

"This is a word picture of the 'Pennsylvania Limited.'"

When the "Limited" pulled out from Chicago it carried an extra compartment sleeping car, and there were aboard about ninety passengers, sixty of whom had paid fare and thirty of whom were invited guests—railroad officials and newspaper men. The passengers included two bridal couples.

Engineer A. F. Holmes was at the throttle when the start was made. On the "premium section" of the Fort Wayne Division he made his thirty-five-second mile. It was just east of Hobart, Ind. Striking a level stretch, he reeled off a mile in 48 seconds. The next mile was covered in 38 seconds. Then came the mile in 35 seconds, followed by a mile in 36 seconds. This was four miles in 2 minutes and 37 seconds. Another stretch showed six miles covered as follows: 51, 53, 49, 48, 46, and 42 seconds.

Engineer McCarty, who took his place in the engine at Fort Wayne, achieved the 102-mile run to Upper Sandusky in 97 minutes. At one part of his run he was two minutes behind, but he caught up and finished easily within the schedule.

It was feared that if there was to be any hitch it would be on the Mountain Division, but the climb from Altoona was made with ease and without the loss of a minute. Engineer McBride, who assumed charge at Crestline, was equal to the emergency.

Engineer A. M. Corson left Pittsburg on time and reached Altoona two minutes ahead of schedule. Engineer R. H. Greenwood, in the cab from Altoona to Harrisburg, kept to the time fixed to the second. Engineer J. Brady, who brought the train into New York, left Harrisburg on time, was a minute to the good in pulling out of North Philadelphia.

"I was just loafing lots of the way," he said, when Jersey City was reached. "I could have beat the thirty-five seconds a mile, but we had orders to run on time. I had thirteen minutes to make the nine miles between Newark and Jersey City. I tried my best to slow old 1610, but I simply couldn't hold her down to less than eleven minutes. She was bound to finish ahead of time."

Mrs. John C. Fetzer of Chicago, who, with her husband, made the first trip on the "Limited" to see what the fastest long-distance train on earth was like, was enthusiastic.

"The train has the true Chicago spirit," she said. "It presents the poetry of action."

The eastbound flier passed the train from New York Sunday night in the Allegheny yards at 11:42 o'clock. The two engineers waved fleeting greetings and farewells, and on the rear platform of each train there were watchers who cheered.

Trainmaster J. F. Patterson of the Fort Wayne Division, where the thirty-five-second mile was scored, made the trip through.

"What the public wants will, to a large extent, determine the speed of trains from now on," he said, as he alighted in Jersey City.

"Engines and roadbeds have been brought to a degree approaching the highest development. Patronage will determine what is required of the railroads."

"We beat the wind," said one of the Western contingent of railroad men. "Saturday night a downpour of rain swept across Chicago at 9 o'clock, driven by a wind from the West. It was bound for New York, and doing the best it knew how. The Limited caught it in Ohio, ran through it, and it was not until an hour after we got here that the rain came. It was a case of railroad versus elemental speed, and the railroad won."

CONCILIATORY OVER MOROCCO

French Ministerial and Diplomatic Changes Likely.

PARIS, June 12.—It is expected that several diplomatic and ministerial changes resulting from the resignation of M. Delcassé, until recently Foreign Minister, will be settled at to-morrow's meeting of the Cabinet.

Léon Bourgeois probably will succeed M. Bihourd as Ambassador at Berlin, thus inaugurating a new conciliatory policy concerning Morocco. Premier Rouvier is still undecided about retaining the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. It is expected that M. de Freycinet or M. Constans, Ambassador to Turkey, will enter the Foreign Office if M. Rouvier concludes to retain the Finance portfolio.

There is reason to believe that the conferences between Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, and Premier Rouvier have shown that Germany does not make an international conference on Morocco an indispensable condition. This permits of the consideration of other direct means for an adjustment between France and Germany.

CONGO SCANDAL UP IN ITALY.

Deputies Denounce African Atrocities —Inquiries Made by Government.

ROME, June 12.—The entire sitting of the Chamber of Deputies to-day was occupied by a discussion of Italy's connection with the Congo, many of the speakers strongly denouncing the Congo atrocities.

Foreign Minister Tittoni, in reply, said that after the report of Capt. Baccari all idea of sending Italian emigrants to the Congo was abandoned.

In regard to the report that the Congo authorities threatened to poison Capt. Baccari, Signor Tittoni said an investigation of the charge had been intrusted to a Magistrate of high standing. The Minister added that inquiries were also being made into the conditions under which Italian officers were enlisted by the Congo State. If the charges made in this connection proved well founded, all the Italian officers would be recalled.

MOROCCO FAVORS GERMANY.

Kaiser's Minister Said to Have Given Assurances of Protection.

LONDON, June 12.—A dispatch from Fez, Morocco, says:

"German friendship for Morocco has already been rewarded by several minor commercial concessions. This is regarded in diplomatic circles here as a precedent liable to create complications if other grants follow, because it would change the status quo and perhaps cause France to abandon her attitude of patience, thereby leading to a crisis.

"The Sultan maintains his absolutely independent attitude, while the Moorish officials regard Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, head of the German mission to Morocco, as a guardian angel. The Count is credited with having made numberless statements, among them one to the Sultan that Germany was quite prepared to protect him against France."

HUNGARIAN PREMIER NAMED.

Majority Party in Parliament Ignored and Baron Fejervary Chosen.

VIENNA, June 12.—General Baron Fejervary was received in audience to-day by Emperor Francis Joseph and was definitely appointed Hungarian Premier in succession to Count Stephen Tisza.

He will assume office June 15, when the Parliamentary Deputies assemble. A stormy session is expected. Baron Fejervary's Cabinet will probably be composed of neutrals, and will not be selected from the majority party, in which case the Deputies will at once pass a vote of no confidence in it.

It is asserted here to-night that Baron Fejervary's appointment means the beginning of efforts by the crown to establish a military dictatorship in Hungary.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

IDEAL summer comfort demands several changes of suits. This, however, may be expensive for many men. It is therefore most in line with utility to select a stylish fabric of rather staple character. The Blue Serge and the plainer patterns in Hard-finished Worsteds offer excellent selections.

Serge Suits, $16 to $35.
Worsted Suits, $16 to $40.

Subway Station at our door,

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TURNS AGAINST LORENZ IN POST OFFICE TRIAL

Crawford, Accused of Conspiracy, Calls Story False.

TELLS OF JOINT CONTRACT

Hotel Register Brought In to Prove a Meeting in Washington—Defendant Unshaken.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Cross-examination of William G. Crawford, defendant in the Post Office conspiracy case on trial before Justice Wright, in Criminal Court No. 1, was begun to-day by Holmes Conrad, special counsel for the Government.

The defendant admitted that he might have been mistaken when he testified that George E. Lorenz, the alleged conspirator who turned State's evidence, was in Washington several days in April, 1902, in which time the partnership was formed between them. He reiterated that all business relations he had detailed as arranged in that month did take place then, but that Lorenz probably was not in Washington more than one day. The fact that Lorenz was in Washington one day was borne out by the register of the Raleigh Hotel.

Lorenz had testified that he was not in Washington until June, and that he did not see Crawford until that time. Mr. Conrad suggested that the witness might be wrong and Lorenz right about there not having been an April meeting.

Crawford replied warmly that on direct testimony he had said as considerately as possible that Lorenz had been wrong. He added: "I now say he told an absolute falsehood."

The witness was asked to state again why he had accepted money from Lorenz, and repeated his explanation that the payment was for services rendered to Lorenz in representing him in the joint contract they had with the Government.

MONT PELEE AGAIN ACTIVE.

Clouds of Smoke Thrown Out and Part of the Dome Collapses.

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, June 12.—For the last few days Mont Pelée has manifested a recrudescence of activity.

Dense clouds of smoke have been discharged from the volcano, and have slowly fallen over the White River Valley, afterward disappearing on arrival at the sea coast. Sharp luminous flashes have been perceived at the dome of the mountain, and a fairly strong burst of flame was seen June 3 between 1:40 and 2:10 P. M.

On that occasion a very thick cloud of smoke almost descended to the sea, and the cinders thrown up extended over the village of Le Précheur, which is on the extreme line forming the limit of the territory devastated during the terrible outbreak of May, 1902, and then swept seaward and disappeared.

After this the volcano again became calm and remained so until the night of June 10-11, during which the dome was illuminated by numerous luminous points. The collapse of part of the dome occurred yesterday morning at 6 o'clock. It was accompanied by an outflow of mud into the White River Valley.

ST. THOMAS HARBORS FREE.

Governor General Denies That Germany Has Acquired Rights There.

ST. THOMAS, Danish West Indies, June 12.—The Governor General of St. Thomas, Capt. Christian Cold, made the following statement to-day:

"The reports to the effect that a foreign power has acquired rights at St. Thomas or at any other place in the Danish West Indies are devoid of any truth. The coal wharves and ship repairing workshops here are private business undertakings. Water Island, where a coaling station is said to have been established by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, is owned by a private individual.

"The incorrect reports presumably are due to the attention which various efforts to improve the harbor of St. Thomas have aroused in competing neighboring islands."

James McCreery & Co.

Black Dress Goods.
2d Floor

English Mohairs and Sicilians.
Highly recommended for bathing suits, travelling coats and dresses, or boating and summer tailor made dresses.

900 yards, black, Mohair Brilliantine. 44 inches wide.
65c per yd.

1,200 yds. black, Mohair Sicilian. 54 in. wide.
65c per yd.
value 1.00

400 yds. black, striped Mohair Sicilian. 50 in. wide.
75c per yd.
value 1.00

Twenty-third Street.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS PLAY.

Von Bardeleben Withdraws from Contest at Ostend—New Schedule.

OSTEND, June 12.—When the competitors in the International Chess Tournament assembled at the Kursaal this morning to begin the first round the announcement was made that von Bardeleben of Berlin had withdrawn, leaving but fourteen players in the contest. It was decided, however, to allow the ballot for numbers, taken Saturday, to stand. As there is an even number of entries, there will be no byes.

Following is the new schedule:

First Round.—Blackburne vs. Taubenhaus, Janowski vs. Marocszy, Marco vs. Wolf, Burn vs. Teichmann, Tarrasch vs. Schlechter, Marshall vs. Leonhardt, and Tschigorin vs. Alapin.

Second Round.—Schlechter vs. Marshall, Teichmann vs. Tarrasch, Wolf vs. Burn, Maroczy vs. Marco, Taubenhaus vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, and Alapin vs. Leonhardt.

Third Round.—Janowski vs. Tschigorin, Marco vs. Taubenhaus, Burn vs. Maroczy, Tarrasch vs. Wolf, Marshall vs. Teichmann, Leonhardt vs. Schlechter, and Blackburne vs. Alapin.

Fourth Round.—Teichmann vs. Leonhardt, Wolf vs. Marshall, Maroczy vs. Tarrasch, Taubenhaus vs. Burn, Tschigorin vs. Marco, Blackburne vs. Janowski, and Alapin vs. Schlechter.

Fifth Round.—Marco vs. Blackburne, Burn vs. Tschigorin, Tarrasch vs. Taubenhaus, Marshall vs. Maroczy, Leonhardt vs. Wolf, Schlechter vs. Teichmann, and Janowski vs. Alapin.

Sixth Round.—Wolf vs. Schlechter, Maroczy vs. Leonhardt, Taubenhaus vs. Marshall, Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Burn, Janowski vs. Marco, and Alapin vs. Teichmann.

Seventh Round.—Burn vs. Janowski, Tarrasch vs. Blackburne, Marshall vs. Tschigorin, Leonhardt vs. Taubenhaus, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, Teichmann vs. Wolf, and Marco vs. Alapin.

Eighth Round.—Maroczy vs. Teichman, Taubenhaus vs. Schlechter, Tschigorin vs. Leonhardt, Blackburne vs. Marshall, Janowski vs. Tarrasch, Marco vs. Burn, and Alapin vs. Wolf.

Ninth Round.—Tarrasch vs. Marco, Marshall vs. Janowski, Leonhardt vs. Blackburne, Schlechter vs. Tschigorin, Teichmann vs. Taubenhaus, Wolf vs. Maroczy, and Burn vs. Alapin.

Tenth Round.—Taubenhaus vs. Wolf, Tschigorin vs. Teichmann, Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Janowski vs. Leonhardt, Marco vs. Marshall, Burn vs. Tarrasch, and Alapin vs. Maroczy.

Eleventh Round.—Marshall vs. Burn, Leonhardt vs. Marco, Schlechter vs. Janowski, Teichmann vs. Blackburne, Wolf vs. Tschigorin, Maroczy vs. Taubenhaus, and Tarrasch vs. Alapin.

Twelfth Round.—Tschigorin vs. Maroczy, Blackburne vs. Wolf, Janowski vs. Teichmann, Marco vs. Schlechter, Burn vs. Leonhardt, Tarrasch vs. Marshall, and Alapin vs. Taubenhaus.

Thirteenth Round.—Leonhardt vs. Tarrasch, Schlechter vs. Burn, Teichmann vs. Marco, Wolf vs. Janowski, Maroczy vs. Blackburne, Taubenhaus vs. Tschigorin, and Marshall vs. Alapin.

Games in the first round were decided this afternoon as follows: Marco and Wolf drew, Burn and Teichmann also divided honors. The other games were adjourned and will be concluded on Wednesday.

The second round will be begun to-morrow morning.

Pastor Cordova Must Stay In Jail.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—Justices Dixon and Swayzee to-day dismissed the writ of error applied for by counsel for the Rev. J. Frank Cordova of South River, on his conviction for the abandonment of his wife, from whom he eloped with Julia Bowne. He must now serve his four-year term in the State prison.

POSTUM.

"WHAT A CRIME"

To Talk Against Coffee.

To an ambitious student an ailment that interferes with school and study is very hard to bear.

A bright young girl in Detroit who had been poisoned by coffee is now pursuing her studies in perfect health. Probably the coffee champions feel she should have continued to suffer and kept on with the coffee, but now and then there are self-willed creatures who insist on getting well by leaving off coffee, deserting the "topers' ranks," and joining the Postum army.

"From early childhood till a year ago I was in the habit of drinking three or four cups of coffee every day.

"As I grew older, the bad effects began to show themselves, although I had no idea that it was coffee that was doing the mischief. I became very nervous, and suffered so much from severe headaches that I lost much valuable time from my school and studies. The doctor could give me no relief—he probably did not suspect the coffee any more than I did.

"One day I went to visit a friend, and the coffee they had on their table tasted so good that I asked what kind it was, and they told me it was Postum Food Coffee. My friend said that her mother had been a nervous wreck from drinking the old kind of coffee, but had been restored to health by quitting it and drinking Postum. The whole family were enthusiastic about Postum and advised me to try it.

"I am glad they did; for it has given me back my health. At first we did not boil it enough and did not like it, but we soon learned how to make it, and now we all prefer it to the old kind. I have discovered that to stir a beaten egg in the warm milk we use instead of cream gives a most delicious flavor to Postum Food Coffee.

"From the first day I began to use Postum Coffee (I quit the old kind altogether) my health began to improve. My headaches ceased on the third day and have never returned, my nervousness has completely disappeared, my brain seems invigorated and strengthened, and I am now able to study from 4 to 5 hours daily, outside of school, and feel no bad effects from it.

"My aunt was sick for five years from coffee poisoning. It was hard work to get her to give up the beverage, but when she did and began to use Postum Food Coffee, she got well almost at once, and is now enjoying fine health." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial proves. "There's a reason."

Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock

Are You Ready to Have Your Serge Suit Made to Order?

Time is ripe. The weather demanding the Serge Suit is here. Notwithstanding the fact that all pure worsted serges have had a tremendous jump in price, our stocks were, of course, provided long ago, and you may select from the choicest serges that come from the loom, every one of which is absolutely pure worsted in every thread, and fast in color—the cloth will, of course, be thoroughly shrunken and prepared before being made up.

We have a particularly handsome collection of blue and black serges that we are now making up to order into double or single-breasted Sack Coat Suits, in the very best manner, and with the absolute guarantee as to fit and satisfaction, at $30 a suit.

Men's Tailoring, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Definite Reductions On Women's Tailored Suits

The Summer lies before you. And these are Summer suits—many specially intended for vacation travel and outings.

High-grade, excellently tailored. Finished perfectly, smoothly, deftly, in every detail. Admirable styles.

The quantity has been lowered. And prices follow the example:

Suits of homespun mixtures; three-quarter length, fly-front, belted back, tourist coats; gored, plaited skirts. Only sixty suits in all. **At $10 a suit,** were $18.

Suits of homespun and checked canvas suiting; three-quarter length, tight-fitting and hip-length jackets, finished with taffeta. Skirts gored and plaited or circular, with plaited front. **At $20 a suit,** were $27.50 to $30.

Imported Tailor-made Suits, in checks, **at $50 a suit,** were $55 to $100.

Suits of Panama cloth, drap d'ete and rainproof worsted; blouse and jacket styles, trimmed with braid, canvas and straps of same material. Skirts in various plaited styles. **At $20 a suit,** were $27.50 to $37.50.

Imported Tailor-made Suits of taffeta and cloth, **at $50 to $168 a suit,** were $75 to $250.

Dresses of linen, trimmed with lace or embroidered, **at $25 to $60 a suit,** were $38 to $90.

Second floor, Broadway.

Paring Down Prices On Black Dress Goods

The goods in the present offering are among the most staple and desirable fabrics in our dress-goods stocks. There is no occasion for sensational price-cuttings, but the reductions that are made are of unusual interest, because of the large and constant demand for exactly these fabrics. Many of these goods are distinctly Summer fabrics; others women will buy, and lay away for making up next Fall. The economies are well worth while. The list follows:

At 35c, worth 50c—All-wool Voile Panama, 36 inches wide.

At 37½c, worth 50c—All-wool Surah Serge, 38 inches wide.

At 50c, worth 65c—All-wool Surah Serge, 44 inches wide.

At 50c, worth $1—All-silk Pekin striped Grenadine, 44 inches wide.

At 55c, worth 75c—All-wool French Voile, 40 inches wide.

At 55c, worth $1.25—Mohair-and-wool Crepe Voile, 45 inches wide.

At 65c, worth 75c—All-wool Henrietta, 38 inches wide.

At 65c, worth 85c—All-wool Prunella, 38 inches wide.

At 75c, worth $1.25—All-silk Faille, Figured or Satin-striped Grenadine, 44 inches wide.

At $1.25, worth $2—All-silk-and-wool Figured Striped Grenadine, 44 in. wide.

At $1.25, worth $2.50—All-silk Figured Cluster-striped Grenadine, 44 in. wide.

At $1.25, worth $1.50—Silk-and-wool Henrietta, 40 inches wide.

At $1.50, worth $2—Silk-and-wool Lace Plaid Grenadine, 44 inches wide.

At $2, worth $3—All-silk Embroidered Figured Grenadine, 44 in. wide.

At $2.50, worth $3.50—All-silk Embroidered Figured Grenadine, 44 inches wide.

At $1.75, worth $2.25—Silk-and-wool Velour, 42 inches wide.

At $2.50, worth $3.25—Silk-and-wool Velour, 42 inches wide.

Tenth street and Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

Serges for Summer.

You would have been glad yesterday to have one of our excellent all-silk umbrellas, 26 and 28 inches, with patent runner—$1.85.

Get it to-day.

Serges are the call for Summer Suits—long and with wide lapels—single-breasted or double—Blue, Black or Wide-wale Gray.

$15 to $35.

Rain Coats all the year round.



"No garment, however well-made, can please a man of taste," said Beau Brummell, "unless it is fashionable."

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

Rates for Electric Current Reduced

ON AND AFTER JULY 1st 1905

Incandescent Lighting 10 cents a kilowatt hour instead of 15 cents

Arc Lighting 10 cents a kilowatt hour, equivalent to 5 cents a standard arc lamp hour (500 watts) instead of 7.5 cents

Power 10 cents a kilowatt hour, equivalent to 7.5 cents a h-p hour (746 watts) instead of 10 cents

Incandescent lamps and trimming of arc lamps are included without additional charge

Call, telephone or write

The New York Edison Co 55 Duane Street

390 GRAND STREET — 117 WEST 125th STREET

30 WEST 33d STREET — 494 EAST 149th STREET



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You Can Get That Worsted Suit Here

Because of enormous increases in the cost of worsted yarns and of growing popularity and increasing demand for worsted Suits, most clothiers are short of worsteds at the very beginning of the Summer season.

Consequently they try to sell you homespuns and cheviots when you ask for worsteds. Don't be switched.

DON'T BE TALKED OUT OF WHAT YOU KNOW YOU WANT.

If the tailor or clothier you patronize now can't give you what you want in worsted, come to us.

We are the only concern in New York who can show you a complete range of worsted Suits from $10 to $35. This range includes medium and tropical weight worsted in three-piece and outing Suits, double and single breasted models, to fit men of every build. Each suit is the very best at its price that money, work and brains can make it.

Worsted Suits $10 to $35.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE

14th Street, Near Broadway,
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
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125th St., corner Third Ave.

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"Second Empire"

Is not a French Event, but a

NEW FAST TRAIN

BETWEEN

New York and Buffalo

VIA

NEW YORK CENTRAL

& Hudson River R. R.

Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 2:30 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:30 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester. See time table in daily papers.



Fifth Optical Store

At 350 Sixth Avenue (near 22d St.) we shall open our newest Optical Store. Like our other four, it will be in charge of an Oculist and contain Dark Rooms, scientific apparatus and every facility for correct eye treatment.

NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists and Opticians, 43 years' practice.

223 Sixth Ave., near 15th St. — 1343 Broadway, near 56th St.

Downtown [217 Broadway, Astor House, 25 Broad Street Arcade.



Clip the Words "Our Darling"

From Each Box and Send 12 Cut-Outs with your Name and Address and I will send you a

FREE TICKET For Either

LUNA PARK, STEEPLECHASE PARK or BOER WAR

"LION BRAND"

COLLARS AND CUFFS

HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 27 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.

COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS. CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.

120 STYLES, each guaranteed.

The Tailor-Vexed Man

finds a sure and becoming fit; individuality of style; and freedom from the troubles of chalk, tape and tailor bills in wearing Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

The label guarantees the cloth to be of Wool Test quality, the tailoring to be the result of half a century's experience, and every garment to be of that high standard required in Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

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Write for "*Smartness*," an education in correct dress which also explains the wonderful Wool Test and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

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HOW CLEVELAND VIEWS HIS EQUITABLE TRUST

The ex-President's Letter of Acceptance Made Public.

PLEA FOR OLD STANDARDS

Mr. Ryan Says His Purchase of the Stock Was Unconditional—Hendricks Report Out Soon.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has sent to Thomas F. Ryan a letter in which he accedes to the request that he become one of the Trustees of the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, recently purchased from James Hazen Hyde by a syndicate of which Mr. Ryan is the head.

Mr. Cleveland's letter is as follows:

"Thomas F. Ryan, Esq.

"Dear Sir: I have this morning received your letter asking me to act as one of the three Trustees to hold the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society which has lately been acquired by you and certain associates, and to use the voting power of such stock in the selection of Directors of said society.

"After a little reflection I have determined I ought to accept this service. I assume this duty upon the express condition that, so far as the Trustees are to be vested with discretion in the selection of Directors, they are to be absolutely free and undisturbed in the exercise of their judgment; and that, so far as they are to act formally in voting for the Directors conceded to policy holders, a fair and undoubted expression of policy-holding choice will be forthcoming.

"The very general anxiety aroused by the recent unhappy dissensions in the management of the Equitable Society furnishes proof of the near relationship of our people to life insurance. These dissensions have not only injured the fair fame of the company immediately affected, but have impaired popular faith and confidence in the security of life insurance itself, as a provision for those who, in thousands of cases, would be otherwise helpless against the afflictive visitations of fate.

"The character of this business is such that those who manage and direct it are charged with a grave trust for those who, necessarily, must rely upon their fidelity. In those circumstances, they have no right to regard the places they hold as ornamental, but rather as positions of work and duty and watchfulness. Above all things, they have no right to deal with the interests intrusted to them in such a way as to subserve or become confused or complicated with their personal transactions or ventures.

"While the hope that I might aid in improving the plight of the Equitable Society has led me to accept the trusteeship you tender, I cannot rid myself of the belief that what has overtaken this company is liable to happen to other insurance companies and fiduciary organizations as long as lax ideas of responsibility in places of trust are tolerated by our people. The high pressure of speculation, the madness of inordinate business scheming, and the chances taken in new and uncertain enterprises, are constantly present temptations, too often successful, in leading managers and Directors away from scrupulous loyalty and fidelity to the interests of others confided to their care.

"We can better afford to slacken our pace than to abandon our old, simple, American standards of honesty, and so shall be safer if we regain our old habit of looking at the appropriation to personal uses of property and interests held in trust in the same light as other forms of stealing. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

Mr. Ryan sent the following reply to the ex-President:

"38 Nassau Street, New York, June 12, "1905.

"Hon. Grover Cleveland, Princeton N. J.

"My Dear Mr. Cleveland:

"I have your letter of the 10th instant, in which you formally accept the appointment to act as one of the Trustees of a majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. I heartily concur in the sentiments you express, and in your statement of the purposes to be accomplished by placing this stock in the hands of yourself, Judge O'Brien, and Mr. Westinghouse, as Trustees, in order that the Directors of the society may be selected by the Trustees absolutely in accordance with their own judgment and the wishes of the policy holders.

"Thanking you for the personal sacrifice which you have made in undertaking to perform this important public duty, I am, very truly yours,

"THOMAS F. RYAN."

It is expected that Mr. Cleveland will come to this city to-morrow to attend the first meeting of the Trustees and that Paul Morton, who returns from Washington to-night, will meet them at that time. A letter signed by Mr. Morton was sent out to agents of the Equitable yesterday, informing them of the conditions under which he accepted the post of Chairman of the board, namely, that he should have a free hand as regards measures and men. The letter quoted the explanatory statement issued by Thomas F. Ryan after the sale was announced last Friday and continued:

"The Equitable Society has been severely tested, and the ordeal has revealed to the world its strength and prosperity with an emphasis which could never have been shown as significantly by any ordinary method of demonstration. The fears of timid policy holders have been aroused and many have been alarmed by exaggerated or misleading newspaper articles. But it is astonishing that the increase in lapses has been so small. The steadfastness of the body of the society's policy holders under the strain to which they have been subjected has been as remarkable as it has been gratifying. All this furnishes the highest tribute to the excellence of the society's condition, and to the zeal and loyalty of its agents.

"The field force of the society is to be congratulated on what is believed to be the complete solution of the difficulties which have temporarily hampered them and arrested their progress in competing for business. You will be kept thoroughly posted in reference to future developments.

"Knowing that every agent is doing everything in his power to take care of the business already on the books, I need not dwell on that point. Every effort will be made to develop the business along sound lines for the benefit of policy holders and agents alike, and I pledge you my most cordial co-operation in carrying on this work."

Mr. Ryan was asked whether the purchase of the Hyde stock by the syndicate was unconditional or otherwise, and also whether or not the deed of trust would be made public. He issued the following statement:

"The purchase of the stock was absolute and free from any condition or commitment to future action. The general conditions of the Trusteeship have already been announced in the letter to Mr. Cleveland. The deed of trust is now being prepared and will be made public in due course."

It developed yesterday that Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court was the man who first suggested the name of Paul Morton for the Equitable Chairmanship. It appears that at an informal gathering ten days ago, at which were present several financiers, including Mr. Ryan, the Equitable controversy was being discussed, and question was raised as to a good man for the task of reorganizing the society. Several were mentioned, and finally Justice MacLean said to Mr. Ryan, apropos of the fact that Mr. Morton had already announced his intention of coming here as the head of the Ryan-Metropolitan Subway construction company:

"Why don't you see if Morton won't take the place?"

It is understood that negotiations with the Secretary of the Navy were taken up soon afterward by Mr. Ryan and his associates. Justice MacLean was asked yesterday whether he had any business relations with Mr. Ryan, and he said that he had none.

State Superintendent Hendricks of the Insurance Department has finished his investigation of the Equitable, and was in Newburg yesterday conferring with ex-Gov. Odell. Mr. Hendricks is expected here to-day, and will probably stay until after the publication of his report on Thursday. Regarding the Hendricks report, Secretary of State O'Brien, who was in town yesterday, said:

"I am confident that the report of the State Superintendent will be of a character to satisfy the policy holders and the public. As to whether or not the special session of the Legislature will take up the Equitable case will depend, probably, upon the character of the proposition which those who have come into the control of the society have to make to the policy holders. If it is not such as to meet their approval I imagine that there will be trouble."

Nine policy holders of the Equitable who are for the most part residents of Washington, D. C., have filed intervention papers asking to become party plaintiffs in the suit of J. Wilcox Brown of Baltimore seeking a receivership for the Equitable surplus and an accounting of the officers of the society to the policy holders. Dos Passos Brothers and Battle & Marshall appear for the plaintiffs in the action.

The New England policy holders' protective committee held a meeting in Boston yesterday and adjourned pending the report of State Superintendent Hendricks.

JIM CORBETT A BONIFACE.

He and Parson Davies to Take "Tom" O'Rourke's Hotel Delevan.

James J. Corbett and Charles (Parson) Davies have taken over from Tom O'Rourke, the lease of the Hotel Delavan, Broadway and Forty-first Street. It has nine years to run. O'Rourke is said to have received $50,000. He says he is glad to get out of the hotel business.

"I am no hand shaker," said he, "and to be a success as a hotel keeper you must be able to shake hands up to the elbow. Neither am I hep to the trick of summoning a pleasant smile for a man I've no particular use for. To succeed in the hotel business you must always look pleasant.

"It takes a lot of hot air to run a hotel, and I'm shy on that commodity. In addition, I've a habit of saying just what I think. I'm wise, also, to the fact that a man must be able to say no, it matters not to whom. I'm not a success in turning down a friend. I don't care what shape he's in.

"Don't run away with the idea that I'm knocking the hotel game. Far from it. I've made money at it, and I've met a lot of people I liked. Still, there were times when it jarred some, and I guess I'll be glad to get out.

"I've invented a pneumatic drill which will coin money, and as soon as I get out I'm going to Europe to develop it. It will work like a charm in Switzerland, where they're digging so many tunnels, and it may be right by the time they start building the next subway.

"It has been said that I'm getting cold feet because of the police. I'm not saying anything about that, except that the hotel man with a hammer out for the cops is foolish in the head."

CELEBRATES 1,200TH YEAR.

English Town of Sherborne Holds a Historic Pageant.

SHERBORNE, England, June 12.—This Dorsetshire town to-day celebrated the twelve hundredth anniversary of its foundation with a pageant arranged to represent striking episodes in its history. The performance was arranged, staged, and costumed by the dramatist, Louis N. Parker, who was for nineteen years Master at Sherborne School. It was given in a meadow close to the castle.

Eight hundred persons belonging to the district participated in the tableaux. The first was of St. Aldhelm interrupting idolatrous sacrifices in the year 705. Other events were the laying of the foundation stone of the old Norman castle by Bishop Roger of Sarum, in the twelfth century; the visit of Sir Walter Raleigh, with his servant finding Sir Walter in a cloud of tobacco smoke and extinguishing the cloud by throwing a jug of ale over him; imaginative pictures relating to the history of King Alfred, Robin Hood and his merry men, &c. The conclusion was a splendid tableau in which all the 800 costumed performers took part, emblematic of the town of Sherborne and her daughter, the town of Sherborn, Middlesex County, Mass., in which a Maypole dance and American Indians were prominent. A herald read a message of greeting from the American Sherbornians.

THIRSTY BURGLARS CALL.

Regaling Themselves with Cake and Whisky, They Walk Off with Silver.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, June 12.—Burglars entered the dwelling of Samuel Sanders, in Clark Street, by the dining room window, some time between midnight and 6 o'clock this morning. They made a meal of cake, drank a great deal of whisky, and took drawers containing silver from the sideboard. Back of the barn they emptied the drawers and made a bundle of the contents. They left behind a champagne cooler, which probably was too bulky to carry away. The footprints of two men were found beneath a window this morning.

An officer arrested W. F. Boylan today. He was intoxicated and was sitting in a chair on the porch of the house next door to Sanders's. He was arraigned on suspicion this afternoon, but was discharged for lack of evidence. The police are all at sea. No trace of the silverware has been found.

AIM DEADLY ENOUGH.

Hanley Missed the Thief, but He Killed the Chicken.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—George B. Hanley of 25 Washington Avenue heard a noise in his chicken house late last night, and getting his revolver he fired a shot in that direction. Upon going to investigate he found a man crouched in the coop with a dead chicken lying beside him. The man was turned over to the police.

Upon examining the chicken later it was found that it had been killed by the bullet from Hanley's revolver.

A. A. Low's Auto Burned Up.

While Ralph De Palma, a chauffeur employed by Augustus A. Low of 3 Pierrepont Place, Brooklyn, was driving a touring car belonging to Mr. Low along the West Drive of Prospect Park last evening the automobile took fire. It was traveling at a smart pace, and the car was all ablaze when De Palma brought it to a stop. An engine company near the park put the fire out after it had done about $1,500 damage. De Palma was alone in the car.

Jersey City Wins Street Car Tax Case.

TRENTON, June 12.—The Supreme Court in the case of Jersey City against the North Jersey Street Railway Company decided to-day against the company. The company resisted the collection of an annual ten-dollar license fee on each of its cars, as provided for in the original charter of the Jersey City and Bergen Railway Company. The company contended that the right to collect the fee was abrogated by the law passed in 1867.

A Delicious Drink

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens, and Refreshes.—Adv.

Just the Same

as you have "a school in your text books," "a theatre in your Shakespeare," or "a church in your theological works;" so in our line, you have a study in mercantile supremacy; for in our stock you have a complete history of the entire woolen industry. Every quality, every price.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

MALCONTENTS TO WAIT TO STRIKE AT ODELL

Secretary O'Brien Says Chairman Is Secure for His Term.

LOUIS STERN CALLS ON HIM

This Revives Talk of Stern as Mayoralty Candidate—Dady Expects to Get a Job.

That State Chairman Odell is to have no trouble with the Platt-Black alliance until the time arrives for the election of delegates to the next State Convention was sufficiently demonstrated to the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday when Secretary of State O'Brien called upon the State Chairman and remained in conference with him for about an hour. O'Brien was one of the stanchest supporters of Black against Depew for Senator, and he has been counted upon by the malcontents to line up with them against Chairman Odell.

"The notion that anything will be done to disturb Chairman Odell in his control of the organization in the immediate future," said Secretary O'Brien after his talk with the State Chairman, "is absurd. Gov. Odell was elected Chairman for two years, and there will be no change in the organization until the end of his term, if a change is to be made at all. It will not be possible to designate a man to take the leadership of the Republican organization. A leader must grow up to his place. At the present time the man to take Chairman Odell's place does not loom up on the political horizon."

Chairman Odell came to the city yesterday on a morning train, was at the State headquarters in the Fifth Avenue for several hours during the afternoon, and returned to Newburg last night. He has abandoned his intention of spending several days at Newburg before getting down to work. When he reached the headquarters in the Fifth Avenue yesterday he found awaiting him a telegram from Gov. Higgins congratulating him on his safe return.

"I understand Gov. Higgins will return on Wednesday," said Mr. Odell, "but I have no engagement to see him."

Chairman Odell sent word to Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn last evening that he would like to see him at State Headquarters to-day. Col. Dady expects to be made a Railroad Commissioner.

Louis Stern called on Mr. Odell yesterday. His call revived the talk of his candidacy for the Republican nomination for the Mayoralty. When this was mentioned to Chairman Odell, he said:

"Mr. Stern is a high-class citizen who has done a great deal for the Republican organization. He would make an excellent candidate. It is too early, however, to speak with definiteness about the Mayoralty nomination."

An influx of Republican leaders from up-State to confer with the State Chairman is expected to-day and to-morrow.

IN LOVE; SHOT HIMSELF.

Johnson Used the Smaller of Two Revolvers, Though, and Is Alive.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., June 12.—In a fit of despondency due, it is said, to a love affair, Ethelbert Johnson, eighteen years old, of 131 Spruce Street, shot himself in the right breast at his home this morning and may not recover.

In the bed beside Johnson a bottle of carbolic acid was found, while on the dresser was a heavy revolver, fully loaded. Johnson had fired two shots from a very small revolver and only one of these took effect; the other bullet lodged in a panel of the door.

Johnson's relatives heard the shots and going to his room found him lying on the bed bleeding and the clothing on fire. He was taken to a hospital where the surgeons probed for the bullet.

Johnson's friends said he had quarreled with his sweetheart.

A FARMERS' PACKING COMPANY

Independent Concern with $1,500,000 Capital to Fight Beef Trust.

STERLING, Ill., June 12.—The Farmers' Packing Company has been organized here with a capital of $1,500,000, the intention being to compete with the Chicago packing industry.

The corporation is composed of farmers, stock raisers, and retail dealers in meats, and, it is said, has an option on ten acres and a packing house near the Hawthorne race track.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

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Distinctive Summer

Suits for Men

Two Garment Models

At $12.50 to $28.00

Everything has its limitation. We have reached it so far as the Elimination of the Superfluous is concerned in the fashioning of two garment suits for men. Not an ounce of unnecessary cloth anywhere. Yet the distinctiveness and the individuality characteristic of a Saks garment have not suffered for the sake of comfort. Half, quarter or eight lined with alpaca, mohair, sicilian or silk or unlined, we present a big series of new models, including:—

2 straight edge single breasted.
1 conservative single breasted.
2 rounded edge single breasted.
1 loose back double breasted.
1 semi-fitted double breasted.
1 conservative double breasted.

The fabrics include the finest flannels, worsteds, wool crashes, homespuns, tweeds, unshorn-worsteds, tropical worsteds and serges in the new shades of gray, tan and greenish mixtures together with navy and electric blue.

$12.50 to $28.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

AUTOISTS BAR NO. 13 IN RACING EVENTS

Unlucky Number of American Cars for Vanderbilt Cup.

NUMERAL NOT TO BE USED

Bicyclists and Chauffeurs Peculiarly Superstitious — Fatal Accidents Laid to Use of Hoodoo Number.

"What will the automobilists do this year with the No. 13 in the Vanderbilt Cup race?" was the question asked a few days ago among a group of motor car owners in the Automobile Club of America.

"Why, just what they did last year, I suppose," responded Secretary S. M. Butler, "throw it out."

Interest in the aversion that racing chauffeurs have against the supposedly baneful effects lurking within the No. 13 has been aroused from the fact that exactly thirteen American cars have been entered for the Vanderbilt Cup race. Of course, they will not all start. Only five cars from a country are eligible, but an elimination trial will be held to select the five American cars, and if the entire thirteen entries appear, there will probably be trouble when it comes to drawing numbers. In the big race itself there are likely to be twenty starters, so the same difficulty over the unlucky numeral will be in evidence again.

It is bad enough, argue some of the more timid or susceptible auto racers, to have thirteen entries, but it will be fatal, they contend, to the chances of an American victory for the No. 13 to be allowed in either the elimination trials or in the big event itself. As the precedent has been established, the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association will undoubtedly adhere to last year's plan, and the obnoxious number will not be seen, much less heard from, on the track.

The anxiety to do away with the No. 13 is by no means confined to American racers. The habit is practically international. In the Austrian reliability automobile run a few weeks ago, one of the competitors received the No. 13, and he refused to start unless another number was given to him. The committee granted his request, and, bearing another numeral, he gayly took his place among the starters.

The superstitious sentiment among the French chauffeurs may be still further appreciated when it is stated that within a short time after the tragic deaths of Mr. and Mrs. Fair, the tree in which their automobile ran with such fatal results, was utterly demolished. Every passing automobilist felt it his duty to take a twig, a chip, or a piece of bark to keep as a charm against disaster to himself. They argued, as is so often the case in superstitious beliefs, that the tree, having received its toll of victims, would guard all lives from danger in the future. It was surprising how rapidly the tree disappeared.

Old bicycle racers are able to tell of many serious accidents that apparently are due to the effects of the number 13. It would be interesting, however, to offset these incidents with a record of accidents in which this hoodoo number has been unable to wreak its vengeance upon any one. In 1900, when Miles and Stafford were killed in a race at Waltham, Mass., they carried the No. 13 in a tandem race. They tried to have the number changed, but without success. Miles, it is said, gave his money to his sweetheart and Stafford bade his friends good-bye. They practically scented danger before the race, and this peculiar premonition weakened their nerve. They fell on the banked track, and, crashing into a post, were instantly killed. Johnny Nelson, brother to Joe Nelson, who has taken up automobile racing, was killed in Madison Square Garden in 1901, while being paced by a motor cycle numbered 13.

It was a singular coincidence that there should be thirteen American cars entered for the Vanderbilt Cup race, and the results of the elimination trial will be watched with more than ordinary interest. The thirteen entrants from this country are: Samuel T. Davis, Jr., 80-horse-power locomobile; Dr. Harold E. Thomas, 90-horse-power locomobile; A. A. Pope, 90-horse-power Pope-Toledo; A. L. Pope, 90-horse-power Pope-Toledo; Lowell M. Palmer, Jr., 40-horse-power Matheson; C. W. Matheson, 40-horse-power Matheson; Col. E. H. R. Green, 60-horse-power Franklin; E. D. Shurmer, 38-horse-power Royal Tourist; James L. Breese, 60-horse-power Christie; G. A. Weidely, 60-horse-power Premier; Elwood Haynes, 50-horse-power Haynes; R. H. White, 40-horse-power White steam car, and Harry S. Houpt, 60-horse-power Thomas.



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SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS. — NEW YORK.

MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

New Features Daily in The June Jubilee



Natty Shirt-Waist Suits At 2.95 & 3.75.

Two Values Unequalled In New York.

EVERY suit in these two gatherings ordinarily would cost a third more than here asked. We doubt if better or even equal values were ever before offered right at the threshold of the season.

At 2.95—Great assortments of percales, fine lawns in dainty patterns and colorings white madras and polka dot materials—blouse waists, neatly finished, and stylish skirts.

At 3.75—Extremely desirable Dresses of fine white linen, dainty lawn in plain white or figured, and chambray in gray or shepherd plaid colorings. Broad varieties of styles with pretty trimmings.

Also Women's Stylish Walking Skirts at Popular Prices.

At 1.95 Skirts of white Pique, white Linen Duck, also Shepherd Check Duck. Made in 20-gore plaited style. Large and specially prepared assortment.

At 2.50 27-plait Skirt of white Linen. Excellently tailor finished. Special and for to-day only at this price.

At 3.75 70-plait Skirt of white Linen, unusuallly effective. Also Linen Skirt with eyelet embroidery. Another special one-day value.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Ave. "L" Entrance.)

A TALE OF THE DEEP LOCK.

Lost Spectacles Found Astride a Fish's Nose and by a Good Methodist.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 12.—The following story is vouched for by A. H. Snyder, a member of the Official Board of the First Methodist Episcopal Church here, who is also lock tender at the deep lock on the Raritan Canal:

Owen Swain of Johnson & Johnson's plaster room lost a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles in the deep lock a few days ago. On Saturday night, while Mr. Snyder had the water drawn from the lock, he and Mr. Swain looked for the spectacles. Mr. Snyder reached down as Mr. Swain pointed out the exact spot where the spectacles had been lost.

His first reach brought up a lively catfish. Perched on the fish's nose was the pair of spectacles.

JERSEY PIGEON LAW UPHELD.

Supreme Court Stands by the Act Against Shooting Live Birds.

TRENTON, June 12.—The Supreme Court in a decision rendered by Justice Fort to-day sustained the constitutionality of the law which prohibits the shooting of live pigeons as a test of marksmanship.

The case was before the court on review of the conviction of Charles W. Davis of the Riverton Gun Club in the Burlington County Court for violating the law. His violation was for the purpose of making a test case. The court holds that it is no violation of the rights of property to prohibit the shooting of live birds.



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in THIS or ANY OTHER COUNTRY to SELL; want to make room; price reduced from $1.30 to $1.70 per dozen to clear them out.

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41 and 43 Vesey Street.

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Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.

CRANDALL'S, 593 3rd Av.

Makers of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at Retail. Also Repairs.
Tel. Call 2530 J 38th St.

New Securities Company Formed.

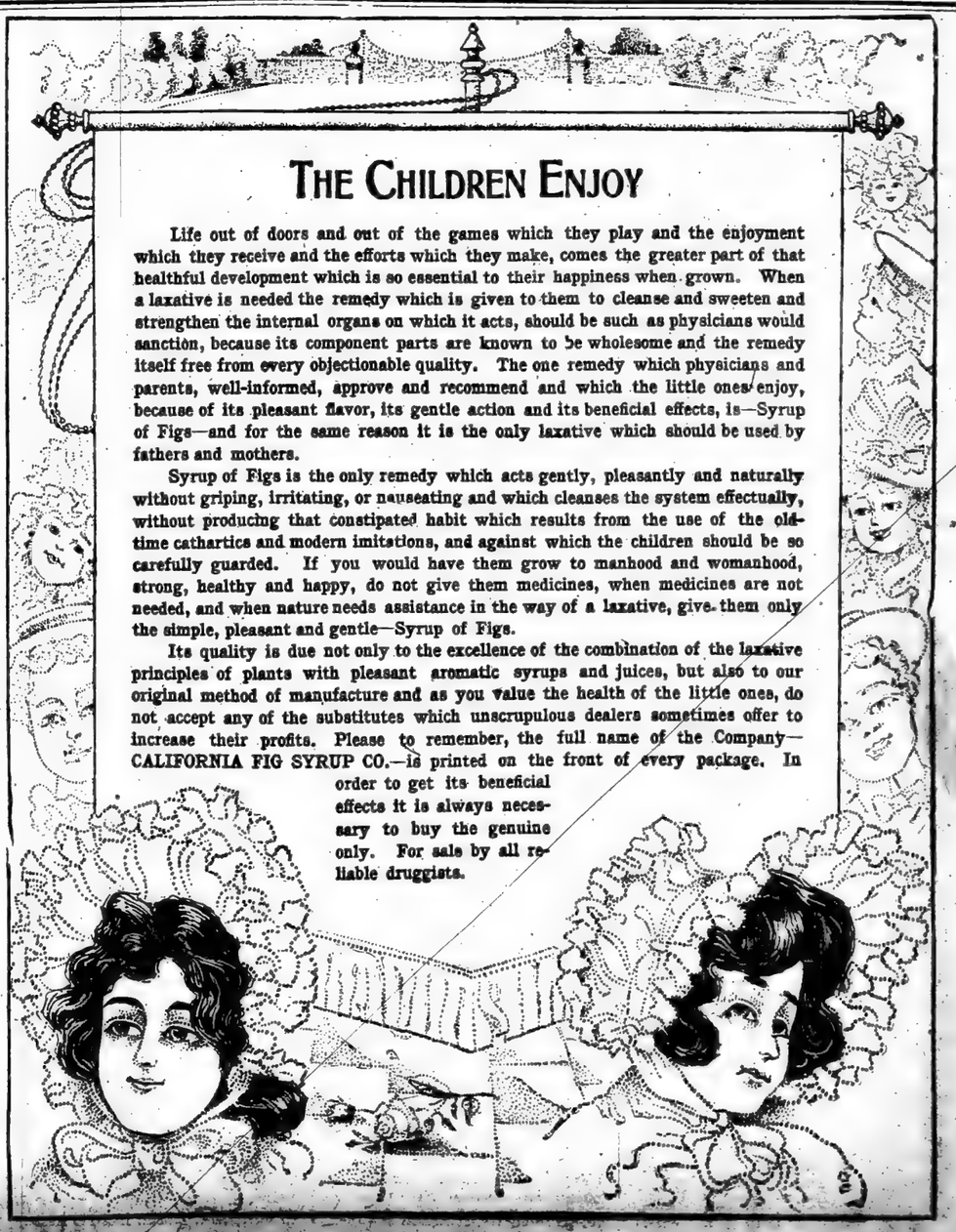
TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—The Chicago and Mobile Securities Company filed articles of incorporation in the office of the Secretary of State to-day. It has a capital stock of $5,000,000, and is "to deal in all kinds of securities." The incorporators are William D. Salter of Bayonne, N. J.; John F. Valleany, and Edward M. James of New York.

THE CHILDREN ENJOY

Life out of doors and out of the games which they play and the enjoyment which they receive and the efforts which they make, comes the greater part of that healthful development which is so essential to their happiness when grown. When a laxative is needed the remedy which is given to them to cleanse and sweeten and strengthen the internal organs on which it acts, should be such as physicians would sanction, because its component parts are known to be wholesome and the remedy itself free from every objectionable quality. The one remedy which physicians and parents, well-informed, approve and recommend and which the little ones enjoy, because of its pleasant flavor, its gentle action and its beneficial effects, is—Syrup of Figs—and for the same reason it is the only laxative which should be used by fathers and mothers.

Syrup of Figs is the only remedy which acts gently, pleasantly and naturally without griping, irritating, or nauseating and which cleanses the system effectually, without producing that constipated habit which results from the use of the old-time cathartics and modern imitations, and against which the children should be so carefully guarded. If you would have them grow to manhood and womanhood, strong, healthy and happy, do not give them medicines, when medicines are not needed, and when nature needs assistance in the way of a laxative, give them only the simple, pleasant and gentle—Syrup of Figs.

Its quality is due not only to the excellence of the combination of the laxative principles of plants with pleasant aromatic syrups and juices, but also to our original method of manufacture and as you value the health of the little ones, do not accept any of the substitutes which unscrupulous dealers sometimes offer to increase their profits. Please to remember, the full name of the Company—CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.—is printed on the front of every package. In order to get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine only. For sale by all reliable druggists.



GOOD SUMMER SHOW IN WISTARIA GROVE

Elsie Janis Scores a Great Hit on the New York Roof.

A REMARKABLE IMPERSONATOR

The Red Domino Lady Is Not Sensational—New Burlesque Is Prettily Staged and the Music Is Pleasing.

Dr. Hosier	Harry Bulger
John de Rocks, Jr	John McVeigh
George Gessler	Charles H. Prince
Charles Wagner	George Kelly
Kid Narrow	George P. Reno
Ted. Sparks	Percy Janis
Digby Pipp	Harry Meehan
Frank Penn	James Thompson
Jennie	Clara Hathaway
Com	George P. Reno
Jerry	George Kelly
Columbia Barnard	Elsie Janis
Anastasia Pickles	Nellie Daly
Marian the Maid	Nella Webb
Florodora Fisher	Lucille St. Claire
Dolly Dimples	Amy Lake
Lady Long-Green	Emma Carus

In its bright new Summer dress of wistaria the New York Theatre's roof garden was opened last night with about as entertaining a programme of vaudeville and burlesque as any of these aerial resorts has ever provided. Two of the acts in the bill are really brilliant, and although one of the promised sensations failed to be sensational, there is enough to make up for that shortcoming.

An overzealous publicity promoter had prepared the way for a remarkable novelty in the case of The Girl with the Red Domino, who, however, turned out to be a very ordinary dancer, with a specialty neither especially new nor exceptionally entertaining. About all she did has been done here before and done better. The programme contained an argument describing the dance. The argument and the dance, however, differ very materially. What is needed now is an argument to prove that there was any reason at all for importing the dancer.

But if The Girl with the Red Domino failed to score a very different tale must be told about that remarkably versatile little artiste Elsie Janis, whose imitations—they are really impersonations—are quite the most astonishingly clever we have had the pleasure of witnessing. There seems to be no limit to Miss Janis's scope. When she has finished imitating all of the popular male stars in the Broadway constellation she begins with the female ones, and runs the gamut from Ethel Barrymore to Marie Dressler with such ease and naturalness, with such an absolutely true, sure touch, and with such obvious joy in her work that she is irresistible.

The audience at the New York could not get enough of Miss Janis last night, and it is probable that her specialty alone would be attraction enough to crowd the roof garden for the entire Summer season. But there are others—Coco, the Monk, for instance, who has been seen before, but who is just as funny the second and the third time. Then there is a bicycle troupe—Mosher, Houghton, and Mosher—whose act is as thrilling as the ordinary bicycle act is boresome. And these, with the Navassar troupe, Kelly and Reno, and a few others, provide a full share of good vaudeville.

Finally there is the so-called "Osier" burlesque, "When We Were Forty-one," which provides Miss Janis with her opportunities, enables Miss Emma Carus to sing several songs, and introduces Harry Bulger, as a chloroforming doctor, who sings comic songs when he isn't busy hunting for people who have passed the age limit.

There is not much plot to the burlesque, but it is charmingly staged, the girls are pretty and well gowned, and the music is very tuneful.

Altogether the pretty Wistaria Grove and its new show offer pleasant diversion for Summer stay-at-homes and visitors.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY.

The Great Lafayette appeared last night in "The Pearl of Bhutan" at Hurtig & Seamon's Music Hall. The piece is full of acts of magic, and its cast includes several horses and a lion.

Scott Marble's "Tennessee Pardner" was revived by the stock company at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, with Grace Reals and James Durkin in the leading roles. Special scenery and electrical effects are employed.

The features at Huber's Museum are the McCoys, Mons, Guilmette, James Bennet, Maxey, the Needle King, and Mlle Debonair.

The Charles A. Goettler Stock Company presented Dion Boucicault's melodrama "The Octoroon" as its second production at the Fourteenth Street Theatre. Tully Marshall played the role of the Indian chief.

A figure of Admiral Togo in wax has been placed among the army and navy heroes of the world in the Central Hall of the Eden Musee.

Elita Proctor Otis appeared as the leading woman of the Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre Stock Company, playing Lena Despard in "As in a Looking Glass."

Henry V. Donnelly was the head-liner at Keith's, appearing in "Mr. and Mrs. Mugg." The remainder of the bill included Van Alstyne and Henry, Hoey and Lee, Emma Francis, Searle and Violet Allen, Zittel and Vernon, Mitchell and Cain, Will Rogers, Norman G. Stall, Niblo and Riley, Will Gardner, and St. John and Lefevre.

"Down Our Way," a rural play, with its scenes laid in New England, was the attraction at the Metropolis.

May Yohe and Bradlee Strong are the features at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. They appear in a sketch called "The Detective and the Actress." Other entertainers are Ernest Hogan and his twenty-six Memphis students, Will Cressay and Blanche Dayne in "Town Hall To-night," Ye Colonial Septette, E. J. Stevens, Eleanor Falk, La Vine, the Cimeroo Trio, Ben Welch, and Besnah and Miller.

Mme. Schumann-Heink began the last week of her engagement in "Love's Lottery" at the Academy of Music last evening. The only matinée will be given on Saturday.

"Niobe" was revived by the stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Katharine Grey played the part of the vivified statue, while Wallace Erskine was the amorous sculptor. The other members of the company appeared to advantage.

"Young Mrs. Winthrop" was the offering of the Adelaide Keim Stock Company at the Harlem Opera House. Miss Keim played the role of Constance Winthrop effectively, and was the recipient of much applause.

The plays that remain in the city are: Jefferson De Angelis, in "Fantana," at the Lyric; "The Heir to the Hoorah," at the Hudson; Frank Daniels, in "Sergeant Brue," at the Knickerbocker, and Sam Bernard, in "The Rollicking Girl," at the Herald Square.

At Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens a bill headed by Toto and Maggie Cline is being given, while at the Aerial Roof Gardens the Gilbert and Sullivan review and "Lifting the Lid" are the Summer attractions.

"A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders" played to another packed house last evening at the Hippodrome.

As They Automobile in Europe.

A novelty was introduced last evening at the Aerial Roof Garden in an automobile race depicted in a series of cinematographic views. The trip starts in Paris, and the auto is seen shooting up and down the Alps, dashing through buildings, finally upsetting a garden party in Monte Carlo.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Oscar Hammerstein announces another European novelty for his Paradise Roof Gardens. This time it is not an illusion, but a real flesh and blood horse, which plays on musical instruments. This animal will be a feature of the bill for the week beginning July 3.

The graduating class of the United States Military Academy at West Point will attend to-night's performance of "Fantana" at the Lyric Theatre, occupying more than 300 seats. The theatre has been decorated in honor of the event, and songs pertinent to the occasion will be introduced.

Murderer Kills Himself with Spoon.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—With a large tablespoon as a weapon, Michael Cirilla, thirty-four years old, whose trial for homicide was to begin to-day, killed himself this morning in his cell at the county prison. He sharpened the spoon on the wall and cut his throat and both wrists. He was found dead by a keeper.

FRANCHISE TAX LITIGATION.

Local Authorities Asked to Aid the State in the Work.

ALBANY, June 12.—Although the United States Supreme Court decided the Special Franchise Tax act of this State to be constitutional, many other questions concerning the enforcement of this statute are involved in litigation pending in the courts. There are more than 1,000 cases pending.

As the tax is collected locally, and no appropriation has been made by the Legislature to pay the expert testimony which would be needed in many of the proceedings which involve the correctness of the valuation placed on certain franchises, the Attorney General has called upon the local authorities to aid in the work.

Many of the cases have arisen in New York City, which is a large beneficiary under the statute, and Attorney General Mayer has held a conference with Corporation Counsel John J. Delany of that city on the matter. In a statement made to-night the Attorney General says:

"I have conferred with Corporation Counsel Delany, and I am pleased to say this office will have his hearty and complete co-operation in litigation which is now pending on the question of the value of the special franchises."

THE CORPORATIONS PAY UP.

Small Tax Sale Likely—Brooklyn Heights Has a Test Case.

Comparatively little property will be left to be sold at auction as a part of the tax sale scheduled by the Finance Department to begin to-morrow. Most of the corporations have paid their franchise taxes for 1900 and 1901, the only two years sufficiently in arrears to make the property salable, and much of the real estate also has been cleared of its incumbrances of more than three years.

Nearly $2,000,000 was received from corporations yesterday in payment of franchise taxes for 1900 and 1901. The Consolidated Gas Company sent Controller Grout a check for $686,879.47 without making a deduction or a single counterclaim against the city, so none of that company's franchises or property will be offered in the sale.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company paid in $774,325.59 on account of its 1900 taxes on franchises. This is not in full even for that year, and no payments have been made for 1901, so that unless further payments are forthcoming soon some of the franchises of the company will come in on the tax sale schedules.

Other franchise tax payments received yesterday included $176,434.03 from the Standard Gaslight Company and $66,547.64 from the New York Mutual Gaslight Company.

Notice was served on the Controller yesterday that the Brooklyn Heights Railway Company will try by mandamus to compel the city to allow deductions from its franchise tax bills on account of the car license fees paid to the city, on account of the percentages of earnings it must turn over and the fees it is required to pay to the city for the privilege of running its cars over the Brooklyn Bridge, as well as for rental of power house and terminal space on the bridge. This action is taken as a test, though none of the other companies appear to be interested in the action.

BEER AT CONCERTS.

Alcoholic Beverages Won't Be Barred in St. Nicholas Garden.

They will sell beer and other alcoholic beverages after all at the Richard Henry Warren concerts, to be given in the St. Nicholas Garden this Summer by an organization which includes among its Directors and patrons such eminent citizens as Bishop Potter, Bishop Coadjutor Greer, Joseph Larocque, ex-Mayor Low, D. O. Mills, George Foster Peabody, Gustav H. Schwab, W. D. Sloane, and the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires.

The press agent, who has been troubled to the extent of many public statements over the great beer question, made this announcement last night, mentioning incidentally that the concerts are to begin on June 15.

There is one mitigating clause in the decision inserted for those who don't approve of beer. They who desire to hear their music undisturbed and indulge only their souls, may sit in reserved seats apart from the table sections. There will be no buffet service outside the section containing tables, and it is promised that without the café boundary not even the clinking of ice against the glass shall be heard, nor the breath of the flowering julep detected.

NEGRO CHURCH CROWDED OUT

It Will Be Sold to Make Way for Flat-houses in 104th Street.

The Presbytery of New York, meeting yesterday, decided to sell the Mount Tabor colored church, in One Hundred and Fourth Street, of which the Rev. H. C. Miller is pastor.

Several large apartment houses are being erected on the block, and the Presbytery thought now the best time to dispose of the property. Another church for the congregation will be built in a suitable locality, and a committee was appointed to consider the matter and report at the next meeting of the Presbytery in October.

The resignation of the Rev. F. B. Richard from the Fourteenth Street Church was accepted. He has accepted a call to the Phillips Congregational Church, Boston.

A license was granted to the Rev. Amos Isaac Dushaw. At the last meeting of the Presbytery doubt was expressed as to the orthodoxy of his views, and a committee was appointed to investigate. It reported yesterday that he believed in Adam as a person, in the authenticity of the Old Testament, and was in all respects sound in his theology.

SEEKS $50,000 FOR CHILD.

Guardian Says Henry K. Culver Promised That for Little Girl.

On the application of Frank J. Griffin, a lawyer at 116 Nassau Street, Justice Clarke, in the Supreme Court, yesterday signed an order appointing Mrs. Josephine Pendrell of Woodmere, L. I., to act as guardian ad litem for Bessie Mayer Culver, five years old, in an action which is about to be brought in the Supreme Court in behalf of the child.

The papers filed with the order say that it is proposed to bring an action in the child's name against Henry K. Culver of 182 St. Nicholas Avenue to recover $50,000, which it is alleged Mr. Culver promised Irene Mayer, the child's mother, to settle upon the girl. Mrs. Pendrell, who is caring for the child, declares that Culver did not keep his promise. The petition says that Irene Mayer is now in California.

THREW INKSTAND AT BURGLAR

Miss Greil Was Not Frightened by His Threat to Kill Her.

Bessie Greil, sister-in-law of ex-Assemblyman Duer of College Point, N. J., was in the Flushing Police Court yesterday as complainant against a young man whom she charged with attempted robbery. Saturday night Miss Greil was awakened by the sound of a match being struck against the wall. Jumping out of bed she lighted the gas and saw a man in her room.

"Keep quiet or I'll kill you," said the burglar.

But instead of keeping quiet she picked up an inkstand and hurled it at the stranger's head. The man was caught and arrested in a café near by. He has been held for trial.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 38 Nassau St.—Adv.

CROP REPORT SCANDAL INVOLVES NEW BUREAUS

Leakage of Corn and Wheat Statistics Is Alleged Now.

SEARCH CITIES FOR SYNDICATE

Secret Service Men Sent to Run Down Every Clue—Chief Statistician Hyde Recalled.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Now that Secretary Wilson has taken up investigation of the alleged leak in the cotton crop reports the scandal has spread to other lines of statistics in the Department of Agriculture.

It was charged, it was learned to-day, that the leakage extends to the returns of statistics including corn, wheat, and other speculative products. Secretary Wilson said to-day that he did not expect the investigation to be concluded this week, but that early next week it might be possible to reach a verdict in the matter.

The Secretary to-day ordered John Hyde, Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who recently sailed for England, to return and remain in Washington until the end of the investigation. This does not imply that Mr. Hyde is under suspicion, but that, as he is the head of the bureau and one of the two officers who have opportunity to divulge the returns, it is necessary that he should be on hand.

The Secret Service Agents have found it necessary to go to New York and the South in following up clues that have come into the hands of the Secretary. The inquiry has developed new information which may require much more work than was at first expected.

Secretary Wilson has directed the Secret Service men to run down "every whisper," and take all the time needed to get every fact in the whole scandal, if it should take a month longer.

It will be the policy of the department hereafter to keep the statistical service under close watch by Secret Service men in order to ward off the constantly recurring charge that some one from the inside is selling information.

The Secretary has directed that a thorough inquiry be made in all the large cities as to the existence of any system of securing the department crops reports in advance of official publication. The existence of a systematized plan of getting the reports for speculative purposes in cotton and in other staple crops is suspected.

Officers in the department scout the idea that there could be a conspiracy in the department for the sale of information, but the Secretary says that he wants positive information whether there has been any leakage, and the extent of it. Wherever it occurs the person responsible will be punished by removal.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ascher, T., Company, Chicago, Ill.; L. Burlin, hats; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopf, millinery, cloaks, suits, and ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Halms, notions; 350 Broadway.
Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.
Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, hosiery, gloves and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Fleck, furs; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; Mr. Phillips, toys; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; R. R. Snyder, dry goods; D. Drese, clothing and cloths; S. D. Bausher, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. S. Hesser, furs; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. England, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; J. Abrams, costumes; Hotel Astor.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; F. S. Sturtevant, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. Scott, hosiery; 104 Worth Street.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Miss M. Morton, infants' coats and caps; Miss M. J. Keegan, infants' wear; T. S. Meyer, house garments; C. C. Holdige, veilings; F. A. O'Connell, wrappers; Hotel Breslin.
Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. J. Geary, cloaks; Hotel Navarre.
Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Burke, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.—A. S. Hunter, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street.
Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. H. Hutzler, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; B. F. Hecht, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Heiman, M., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Schiller, millinery; 602 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Kohn, Furchgott & Co., Jacksonville, Fla.; V. F. Coachman, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, cloth; L. B. Kuppenheimer, cloth; Hotel Astor.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; I. Kline, dry goods; A. L. Kline, furnishing goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Kerngood, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kerngood, buttons; Hoffman House.
Langfeld, D., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; F. Langfeld, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sprowl, cloaks, suits, waists, and muslin underwear; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Navarre.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; P. J. Taylor, upholstery goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Menter, Rosenbloom & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; C. A. Menter, woolens; Hotel Astor.
May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; G. W. Freund, boys' and children's clothing; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Astor.
Marston, L., San Diego, Cal.; dry goods; Westminster Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. D. Robertson, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Seville.
Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; Miss C. Fuld, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Breslin.
Muir Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Muir, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. W. Howland, trimmings, notions, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
Orrick, C. J., Cumberland, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; J. Shea, silks; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Astor.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; E. A. Lambeth, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Astor.
Partridge & Richardson, Philadelphia, Penn.; H. Millington, furs; E. Boehm, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.
Rauh Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. L. Rauh, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; P. J. Meyer, domestics; G. O'Hara, notions, hosiery, and gloves; H. Rosenbloom, shoes; Hotel Imperial.
Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; G. W. Kimball, dress goods and silks; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. P. Jackson, white goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.
Reeves, J. H. Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Reeves, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Sturtevant, H. H. & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; H. H. Sturtevant, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Strause Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Strause, woolens; S. Strause, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery, ribbons, and laces; 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Soule & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. P. Soule, cloths; Holland House.
Snellenberg, N., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Mayer, millinery; 668 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Solomon, S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Solomon, dry goods; Miss R. Fuld, millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Scott Dry Goods Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Miss Miller, ladies' and infants' wear; 260 West Broadway; Gilsey House.
Trask, Prescott & Richardson, Erie, Penn.; C. W. Prescott, notions and furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Roos, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Mack, linens; H. E. Mockbee, shoes; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss Seber, millinery; Miss D. Collins, collars, cuffs, and ruchings; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everitt, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Wertheiner & Heilbron, Cleveland, Ohio; M. G. Wertheiner, notions; Hoffman House.

WOOTEN'S BOND WITHDRAWN.

Hannon Does Not Explain—Another Furnished—Pleading Deferred.

John W. Wooten, who was indicted with Armitage Mathews, Samuel I. Ferguson, and David Rothschild for grand larceny and conspiracy, was surrendered yesterday by his bondsman, John J. Hannon, Republican leader of the Seventh Assembly District, who had put up $6,000. The first news that Wooten had of this was when Detective Sergeant O'Connell of the District Attorney's office stepped up to him in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and told him that he was under arrest.

"What!" exclaimed Wooten.

"That's right," said O'Connell, showing Wooten the bond, which bore a document declaring that Hannon's surety was withdrawn.

"Well, don't give it publicity, will you?" Wooten pleaded.

Hannon's withdrawal was also a surprise to Wooten's counsel, George Gordon Battle.

"We knew nothing about it," said he, "nor had we the slightest intimation that bail would be withdrawn. What Mr. Hannon's reasons are we don't pretend to know."

It was said at Mr. Hannon's home last night that he was at Liberty, Sullivan County, but would return to-day.

Charles H. Louis, an importer, replaced Mr. Hannon as bondsman for Wooten.

Mr. Hannon's withdrawal was made known just after Wooten, Ferguson, and Mathews had succeeded in having their pleading deferred.

Wooten has obtained a stay of proceedings from Justice Gaynor. It will expire on June 21. Terence J. McManus, on behalf of Mathews, said he would file an affidavit that he would make a motion to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury. This put Mathews's pleading over. Counsel for Ferguson did the same thing with the same result.

SUSPECT YELLOW FEVER.

Passenger on the Incoming Advance Removed to Swinburne Island.

The health officials, who boarded the Panama liner Advance, from Colon, at Quarantine, yesterday morning, found George A. Heath, one of the saloon passengers down with a fever, the symptoms of which were very much like yellow fever. Dr. Doty, the Health Officer of the Port, ordered Mr. Heath removed to the hospital on Swinburne Island for observation.

Mr. Heath is the second to arrive from Panama in the past two weeks suffering with what appeared to be yellow fever. Francis O'Leary of Buffalo, the other passenger, died on Swinburne Island a few days ago.

When the Advance arrived she was minus one of her propeller blades. She was two days out from Colon when one of the four blades snapped, due, it is supposed, to the liner having struck a submerged derelict.

Dr. A. Kendall, the bacteriologist, sent to Panama by the Government to investigate the yellow fever situation, was aboard the Advance. He declined to talk.

PUPILS SIT ON SOAP BOXES.

They Must or Stand Up in a Crowded Brooklyn School.

So crowded are the public schools in the Ocean Hill district of Brooklyn that many of the children are obliged to take soap boxes to school for seats.

Principal W. T. Imlay of School No. 73, at Rockaway Avenue and McDougall Street, says that unless he permits children to take boxes to school for seats many of them will have to stand or sit on the floor. The Ocean Hill Board of Trade is trying to have another school built in the district.

FIRE DRILL EMPTIED SCHOOL.

Nearly 2,000 Brooklyn Children Out Before the Firemen Came.

The 1,800 children attending Public School No. 15, at State Street and Third Avenue, Brooklyn, marched out in fine order yesterday morning, when a fire was discovered in the basement of the building.

Gas escaping from a meter and coming in contact with a lighted jet exploded and caused the fire. When it was discovered, Principal I. A. Sherman sounded the bells for the fire drill, and without any show of excitement the children marched quickly from their classrooms to the street and were all safe on the sidewalk when the firemen arrived. The fire was put out in a few minutes.

SUING PREACHER-HUSBAND.

Mrs. Brown, Who Is on the Stage, Wants Alimony and Her Child.

Florence Halliday, who under the name of "the wife of the Rev. Charles Brown" has filled several theatrical engagements, is again suing her husband for alimony and the custody of her child.

The Rev. Mr. Brown, who was formerly the rector of an Episcopal church in Brooklyn, declares that his wife's present theatrical environment is not suited to his son's tender years, while his wife declared that her surroundings are "not other than they should be."

The Browns were married in 1892. Mr. Brown was then a rising young preacher, and the bride a singer in one of the Brooklyn choirs.

License Test for Shipping Masters.

Christian A. Damm, shipping master, of 36 Whitehall Street, was held for Special Sessions yesterday by Magistrate Wahle, on the charge of doing business without a license. Inspectors testified that Damm had received $5 each for all sailors and stokers he had furnished to steamship lines. Shipping masters say they are not amenable to the employment agency law, and the law will be tested in Damm's case.

Fixed Punishments for Police.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that he had decided upon fixed and unalterable minimum fines for specific offenses, to prevent inconsistency. For instance, when an officer is convicted of being in a saloon, for the first offense he will be fined five days' pay and for the second offense ten days' pay. As for the third offense, the Commissioner winked significantly. This was interpreted to mean thirty days' pay or dismissal—most likely the latter.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water moves the Bowels copiously and gives a pleasant, satisfied feeling that nothing else will—no griping—no purging.

A positive, prompt relief from Constipation and Bowel troubles.

Get a bottle to-day and take half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

If "mercerized cotton" fabrics were an improvement in clothing somebody would be eager to say so, and prove it. Have you noticed anybody doing it?

If "mercerized cotton" fabrics are not an improvement, what's the use of making and selling them? Who wants his clothes worse instead of better?

Do you wonder that we say the "mercerized cotton" cheat; or advise you to look for our label? It means all-wool; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

The Coward Shoe

Outing Shoes for Children.

Isn't it wise to provide the children with suitable outing shoes before the vacation season begins?

The proper shape and fit; the choice of weight and material; and the special styles are all important items which are carefully considered at the Coward Store.

Your own peace of mind as well as the comfort of the little folks will be secured by knowing that their outfits are right and sufficient.

White Canvas Shoes. Oxford Shoes.
Coward Good Sense Shoes.
Sandals. Walking Shoes. Dancing Pumps.
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SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

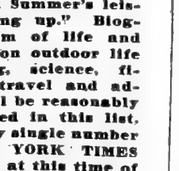
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Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

Every one would drink grape juice if every one knew how good, pure and wholesome

Welch's Grape Juice

is. There is nothing in it but the pure juice of the grape, which from time immemorial has been the greatest tonic for the human race.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes, free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.



Penitentiary offence in New York to stamp "Linen" on cotton collars. So the 15c. cotton-collar makers, finding themselves cornered, dig up the trivial points about the collars which every well made collar should possess. They have got to find some plausible reasons in order to hide behind the fact that their collars are not stamped with the word "Linen." The absence of which denotes they're only cotton. Triangle collars tell you what they are made of, viz.: Linen. No 15c. collar is worth 15c. that doesn't say "Linen" in indelible ink. Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply. 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.

NEXT SATURDAY.

The Summer Reading Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW will be published next Saturday, June 17. It will contain succinct descriptive notices of one hundred new books in many departments of literature. Fiction predominates, inevitably, in such a list, but there are good books of all sorts for the man or woman who desires to devote some part of a Summer's leisure to "reading up." Biography, criticism of life and letters, books on outdoor life and gardening, science, finance, trade, travel and adventure will all be reasonably well represented in this list. Of course, every single number of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW at this time of year is a Summer reading number which nobody who desires to keep abreast with current literature can do without. Many books well worth reading, and as suitable for reading in Summer as any other time, have already been described. But the special number, with its list specifying so many good books already published or about to appear, is designed as a convenience for persons who depart, about now, for retreats far from bookshops, and is particularly prized for that reason by them and by the booksellers. Order in advance from your newsdealer.

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S WAISTS.

THIS DAY, (TUESDAY), JUNE 13th,

A SALE WILL BE HELD OF WHITE PERSIAN LAWN WAISTS, TRIMMED WITH LACE OR EMBROIDERY, AT THE FOLLOWING LOW PRICES:

$1.75, $2.25, $3.50 and $6.00

B. Altman & Co.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR FOR MEN.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS FOR MEN ARE OFFERED IN COMPLETE SELECTIONS, WHICH INCLUDE GARMENTS IN SILK, LISLE THREAD, BALBRIGGAN AND NATURAL WOOL; AND OF SILK, LINEN AND COTTON MESHES.

ALSO MEN'S HOSIERY OF THE BEST QUALITIES.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.



$30 Colorado AND RETURN

Summer vacation rate from Chicago in effect daily, with correspondingly low rates from all points. A fine chance to visit this wonderful land of mountains, lakes and canons, of charming scenery and health-giving air at a minimum of expenditure. The best route is via the

CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE. Two superbly appointed fast trains daily over the *only double-track railway between Chicago and the Missouri River.* The Colorado Special, only one night to Denver from Chicago; two nights from the Atlantic seaboard.

The Best of Everything.

Send 4 cents for booklets, maps, and full information as to hotels, boarding houses, rates, train service, etc.

All agents sell tickets via this line.
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New York.

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE — UNION PACIFIC OVERLAND

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring & Dressmaking (Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats

made to order, for a limited period, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices

New Models in Tailor-made Gowns

Linen, $37.50, 47.50 Woolens, 49.50, 55.00
Riding Habits, of Linen, $35.00

Women's Shoes—Summer Styles

WALKING PUMPS, GIBSON and OXFORD TIES, in Black and Tan Russia Calf, White Duck and Canvas, Patent Leather, Tan and Black Vici Kid.

Also New Style of Ties, "The Toga"

with whole piece blocked front, after the manner of a Riding Boot.

West Twenty-third Street

B. Altman & Co.

FANCY NEEDLEWORK—Third Floor.

Boudoir Requisites in Flowered Cretonnes: Bureau Scarfs, Work and Scrap Baskets, Table Covers, Shoe and Laundry Bags, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Jewel and Veil Cases, Pin Cushions and similar objects.

This day (Tuesday), Cretonne Pillows will be offered at . . . . . 90c. each.

CHICAGO WINS AGAIN FROM THE CHAMPIONS

Bunch of Hits in the Eighth Inning Gives New York a Run.

TAYLOR RELIEVES AMES

Washington Defeats Chicago in the Only Game Played in the American League.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Boston, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 3; Philadelphia, 1.

American League.

Washington, 5; Chicago, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	5	4	1	3	12	7	36	.720
Phila'delphia	1	..	1	2	4	5	6	9	28	.609
Pittsburg	3	4	..	5	7	7	1	2	29	.569
Chicago	2	1	5	..	4	7	8	3	28	.538
Cincinnati	2	2	3	7	..	5	0	6	25	.510
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	5	..	3	4	23	.479
Boston	2	2	3	2	1	7	..	4	16	.333
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	1	1	4	..	15	.306
Games lost	14	18	22	24	24	29	32	35		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Chicago	Detroit	Boston	Washington	New York	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	2	6	3	1	2	5	7	26	.667
Phila'phia	2	..	3	3	4	6	5	2	25	.581
Chicago	4	3	..	5	2	2	5	2	23	.568
Detroit	2	4	5	..	2	3	2	5	22	.512
Boston	1	2	1	1	..	3	7	5	20	.488
Washing'n	1	6	1	2	6	..	1	2	19	.422
New York	0	3	1	1	4	5	..	3	17	.405
St. Louis	3	1	2	6	2	1	2	..	17	.378
Games lost	13	18	19	21	21	26	25	28		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Boston at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Plays Without an Error and Defeats New York by 5 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 12.—Chicago again defeated the National League champions this afternoon by 5 to 1. Selee's men played real baseball, and not once did the clockwork go amiss.

Despite the fact that the visitors received a chance for seven innings, there was little in the way of great stops and catches to feature the contest. The only catch that brought the crowd to its feet was made by Maloney in right field. It was in the sixth innning, when, after two New Yorkers had gone the road to nowhere, that Bresnahan popped a little fly to right. Maloney came tearing in after the ball, but just before it reached him he slipped and went down flat on his back. The ball landed in the mitt, however, and stuck there.

Ames did pretty fair work, and after the second inning, which proved his undoing, he held the Chicagos to just one single in the next five innings. In the eighth Manager McGraw tried to break up the combination, and sent "Sammy" Strang in to bat for Ames. He did nothing, and Taylor superseded the Ohioan on the slab. The welcome the mute received certainly was noisy enough, and when Selee's men had finished with him the game was settled beyond a doubt, three runs having been counted.

The score:

CHICAGO	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	2	1	0	Donlin, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Schulte, lf	0	0	3	0	0	Browne, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Maloney, rf	1	1	3	0	0	McGann, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	Bresn'h'n, c	0	1	4	4	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	3	5	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	0	1
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	2	2	4	0
Kling, c	1	0	4	1	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	1	0
Weimer, p	0	0	0	4	0	Ames, p	0	0	0	5	0
						Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Strang, cf	0	0	0	0	1
Total	5	6	27	12	0	Total	1	7	24	14	2

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	..	5
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Hits—Off Ames, 4 in seven innings; off Taylor, 2 in one inning. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; New York, 8. Two-base hit—Tinker. Three-base hit—Maloney. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Maloney, Devlin, (2,) Gilbert, Kling, Chance. Struck out—By Weimer, 4; by Ames, 4; by Taylor, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Ames, 3; off Taylor, 1. Wild pitch—Ames. Hit with ball—By Weimer, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Bausewine. Attendance—6,200.

ST. LOUIS, 9; BROOKLYN, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 12.—Brooklyn again lost to St. Louis this afternoon, the visitors being shut out by 9 to 0. Kellum was in form for St. Louis and Brooklyn could not solve his delivery effectively. McIntyre was easy for St. Louis from the start, and his support was ragged. The climax came in the fifth inning, when St. Louis hit hard, and five runs were scored. A home run by Grady was a feature. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Shay, ss	..	2	0	4	5	0	Dobbs, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Shan'on, lf	1	1	3	3	0	0	Sheck'd, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Arndt, 2b	2	1	0	4	0	0	Lumley, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Beckly, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	0	Gessler, 1b	0	0	8	0	0
Clarke, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Batch, 3b	0	0	0	5	0
Dunn, rf	0	0	1	3	0	0	Malay, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Burke, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	0	Fabb, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Grady, c	1	1	1	5	1	0	Bergen, c	0	0	1	2	1
Kellum, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	McIntyre, p	0	0	1	0	1
							Jones, lf	0	0	0	0	0
Total	..	9	11	27	12	0	Total	..	0	5	24	11	2

St. Louis	1	2	0	0	5	0	0	1	..	9
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Two-base hits—Beckley, Shannon. Home run—Grady. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Passed ball—Bergen. Stolen base—Shay. Bases on balls—Off McIntyre, 5. Struck out—By Kellum, 4; by McIntyre, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 4. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Attendance—1,000.

BOSTON, 4; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—Errors at critical times by Wagner and Peitz gave Boston the victory in a tedious and uninteresting game today. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	1	3	1	4	0	Cannell, cf	1	0	1	0	1
Hmont, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Tenney, 1b	0	2	9	3	0
Clarke, lf	1	1	3	1	0	0	Abbat'o, ss	0	1	4	2	0
Wagner, ss	0	2	2	1	1	0	Del'h'ty, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Howard, 1b	1	1	15	0	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b	0	0	0	2	1
Hill'b'd, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Dolan, rf	1	2	3	0	0
Ritch'y, 2b	1	0	0	3	4	0	Raymer, 2b	1	2	1	2	0
Peitz, c	0	1	2	0	2	0	Needh'm, c	0	0	4	3	0
Case, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	Young, p	0	1	2	4	0
Total	..	3	9	27	14	3	Total	..	4	9	27	16	2

Pittsburg	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	4

Two-base hit—Young. Sacrifice hits—Hillebrand, Wolverton, (2.) Stolen bases—Leach, (2.) Wagner, Howard, Cannell, Tenney, Dolan, Raymer, (2.) First base on balls—Off Case, 3; off Young, 1. Struck out—By Case, 2; by Young, 2. Passed ball—Needham. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—2,425.

CINCINNATI, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CINCINNATI, June 12.—To-day's game between the Cincinnati and Philadelphia teams was played in one hour and twenty minutes, the locals winning by 3 to 1. The score:

Huggins, 2b	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Barry, 1b	0	1	14	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	3	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	4	5	0	0	C'tney, 3b	0	0	0	1	1
Corcoran, ss	1	0	0	0	0	Titus, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Odwell, rf	1	2	3	0	0	McGee, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Bridwell, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	10	1	0
Phelps, c	0	1	1	8	0	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	1	6	1
Harper, p	0	0	0	3	0	Doolin, c	0	1	1	4	2	0
						D'gleby, p	0	0	0	4	0	
Total	..	3	10	27	9	0	Total	..	1	3	24	16	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	..	3
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Two base-hits—Dooin, Seymour. Three-base hit—Seymour. Bases on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Duggleby, 1. Sacrifice hits—Duggleby, Bridwell. Struck out—By Duggleby, 1; by Harper, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—3,028.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Takes First Game of Season from Chicago Team.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12.—The local American League team to-day succeeded in beating Chicago, which was the first victory of the season from Comiskey's men. The Westerners tried two pitchers against the "Stahlwarts," but they both failed, the local batsmen hitting strong and safe. On the other hand, Wolfe was in rare form, but he was not well supported. Smith was relieved by Altrock in the sixth inning after four runs and seven hits had been made. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hill, 3b	1	3	2	0	1	F. Jones, cf	1	0	1	0	0
C. Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Holmes, lf	0	2	0	0	1
Mullen, lb	2	0	5	0	0	Cal'han, rf	1	1	0	0	0
And'son, rf	0	3	0	0	0	Davis, ss	0	1	2	6	0
H'sman, lf	1	2	1	1	0	Don'hue, lb	1	1	13	0	1
Nill, 2b	1	1	3	2	1	McF'l'd, c	0	2	6	1	0
Cassidy, ss	0	0	3	4	1	Dundon, 2b	0	0	2	6	0
Kitt'ge, c	0	2	8	2	0	T'n'hill, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Wolfe, p	0	1	0	2	0	Smith, p	0	0	0	0	1
						Altrock, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	..	5	12	27	11	3	Total	..	3	7	24	16	3

Washington	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	5
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Anderson, McFarland. Three-base hit—Holmes. Stolen bases—Nill, C. Jones, Donahue. Sacrifice hit—Nill. Double plays—Altrock, McFarland and Donahue; Davis, Dundon and Donahue; Hill, Cassidy and Nill. First base on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Wolfe, 1. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Chicago, 2. Struck out—By Smith, 3; by Altrock, 1; by Wolfe, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 11; Chicago, 4. Wild pitches—Smith, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—2,100.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore Scores Seven Runs in First Inning and Defeats Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 12.—Ferry was so easy a mark for the Baltimores in the first inning today that they scored seven runs on three singles, a double, and a triple, which, together with a base on balls, secured their triumph over the Montreal team. Barber took Ferry's place, and although he kept the local team down to five hits for the rest of the game, the Canadians, even by the pluckiest kind of a fight, could not pull out. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	8	12	1
Montreal	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—5	13	0

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Ferry, Barber, and Raub.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	23	15	.605	Buffalo	17	18	.486
Jersey City	22	16	.579	Toronto	17	18	.486
Providence	21	19	.525	Newark	16	22	.450
Rochester	17	18	.486	Montreal	14	23	.378

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Providence.

Scores of Other Games.

At Charlottesville, Va.—University of Virginia, 8; Georgetown University, 6.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 7; Albany, 5.

South Atlantic League.

Macon, 5; Columbia, 3.
Savannah, 5; Jacksonville, 3.
Augusta, 3; Charleston, 2.

American Association.

Columbus, 2; Kansas City, 1.
Minneapolis, 12; Toledo, 2.
Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Indianapolis, 16; St. Paul, 4.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 5; Shreveport, 1.
Montgomery, 1; New Orleans, 2.
Nashville, 4; Little Rock, 6.
Birmingham, 4; Memphis, 1.

FINES TO BE REMITTED.

President Pulliam Will Ask Directors to Return Money to Players.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The following dictated interview was given out to-night by Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League:

"I regret very much the outcome of the so-called McGraw litigation in Boston, not so much that it affects me personally or my future administration of affairs so long as I shall remain President of the league, but on account of the encouragement it will give to so-called rowdy ball in professional base-ball. There were three riots on baseball fields last week—one in the American, one in the National, and one in the so-called Outlaw, or Tri-State League. As a result of one, the manager of a club is now under bonds in the Criminal Court to keep the peace.

"In fining McGraw I simply followed the letter of law given me unanimously by every National League owner, and if I was wrong in that case I have been wrong in every case I have acted on in my three years' administration.

"Judge Sheldon, in Boston, held that the Fleischmann resolution was dead for the reason that it had not been re-enacted by the National League after the adoption of the new constitution. He held that under the Brush resolution any player removed from the game must be fined $10 with no appeal, but that if I took any further steps under Section 28 of the constitution I must give the player a trial. I fined McGraw under the Fleischmann resolution, as I did McGann, and so long as I am President of the League there cannot be one law for John McGraw and another for Dan McGann.

"And so following up Judge Sheldon's decision, I shall, on my return to New York, request the Board of Directors to meet, and as a member of such board, I shall vote for an immediate remission of every fine levied this year under the Fleischmann resolution over $10 in size. This will mean a return to the following players of the annexed amounts:

"McGann, $90; Blankenship, $90; Warner, $90; Clymer, $110; Abbott, $40; Sheckard, $20; Wagner, $20, and Kelley, $20."

NEW JERSEY GOLF MARKS.

Brokaw and Reinhart Head Handicap List with Three Strokes.

Nearly 700 names are scheduled this season in the official handicap list just issued by the New Jersey Golf Association. No player is placed at scratch, three being the lowest mark. Two men receive that figure—George T. Brokaw and Frank O. Reinhart, the former a Princeton graduate and the latter a senior at Princeton. Six appear on the four mark, including the new champion of the State association, John M. Ward, the ex-champion, Murray Olyphant, and the runner-up for the metropolitan championship this year, Archibald Graham. Those who receive handicaps of seven and under are:

3—George T. Brokaw and Frank O. Reinhart.
4—Max Behr, Archibald Graham, Allan N. Kennaday, Murray Olyphant, John M. Ward, and Harold Wilcox.
5—J. W. Baker, Louis P. Bayard, Jr., L. H. Conklin, M. M. Michael, John Moller, Jr., Percy R. Pyne, second, W. M. Sinclair, and C. J. Sullivan.
6—R. Abbott, Howard A. Colby, Amos T. Dwight, W. J. Evans, D. Fleming, E. A. Freeman, R. W. Harney, A. H. Larkin, H. A. Mackey, W. E. Shackelford, J. A. Tyng, and Paul Waterman.
7—J. B. Baker, Mortimer Barnes, J. G. Bates, J. Beall, F. H. Bohlen, H. M. Brittin, C. B. Brown, R. W. Candler, N. B. Cole, Hugh Cullins, H. H. Crose, E. A. Danby, F. H. B. Freilnghuysen, L. B. Garretson, W. L. Glenney, Chester Griswold, L. A. Hamilton, Donald Holmes, N. H. Joralemon, Davison Lloyd, Samuel Lockett, F. A. Marsellus, W. D. Moffat, E. E. Moody, A. S. Morrow, C. W. O'Connor, E. A. O'Connor, A. M. Reed, Thomas T. Reid, C. T. Richardson, F. S. Sherman, Tracy L. Smith, Walter Smedley, F. H. Thomas, W. D. Vanderpool, W. Wadsworth, C. F. Watson, J. H. P. Wharton, Marshall Whittlatch, E. Wilder, Jr., F. M. Wilson, and H. De F. Wright.

SUE SMITH WAS ONLY SUCCESSFUL FAVORITE

Best-Backed Horses Failed in Mud and Rain at Gravesend.

WOTAN DEFEATED AGILE

Major Daingerfield, at Odds On, Was a Poor Second to Supreme Court in the Selling Race.

Only the racegoers who make a business of betting braved the conditions offered at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Gravesend course yesterday, and the majority of those who faced the discomfort of the wettest day of the season had cause to regret it when the programme was ended. In the six races, a single favorite got to the winning post first, and that one, Sue Smith, in the Astoria Stakes, started at 5 to 3 on, a price which barred many of the betting visitors from backing her. The track was deep with mud, and water covered the course along the rail, with the result that withdrawals cut down the fields about one-half, the smallest of the day running for the stake feature of the programme.

The Astoria, a private sweepstakes for fillies two years old, brought out four starters, including the added horse Nil, from the stable of Pierre Lorillard, while Capt. S. S. Brown's stake winner in the West, Sue Smith, always was the favorite at a short price, and started at 5 to 3 on. Sue Smith broke third to Hekate and Incorrigible, but went on with a rush, and in the first few strides showed in front, attended by Nil, the pair racing lapped to the head of the stretch, where Nil went wide and fell back to last place, Sue Smith then drawing away from the others and winning easily by five lengths, while Incorrigible, second through the last quarter of a mile, got the place, two lengths behind Hekate, third.

Agile, stable mate to Sue Smith, looked just as sure a winner of the mile and a sixteenth handicap, for which five horses ran, but, beginning badly, the Kentucky Derby winner raced at the heels of Wotan, Bad News, and Martinmas for three-quarters of a mile, and after being showered with flying mud and water was willing to stop and finished second to Wotan, which made all the running and won cleverly by two lengths.

The weather and track supposedly were just to the liking of the eccentric old horse Major Daingerfield, in the selling mile and a furlong, and the Major was made a warm favorite at 2 to 1 on in a field of five, but the old horse deceived once more, and after refusing to run for nearly seven furlongs, tried when it was too late and was a poor second to Supreme Court, the second choice. Brigand galloped out with Supreme Court for nearly a mile, and then, just when he seemed to have Supreme Court beaten, stoped short and straggled home a distant third.

The selling race for horses ridden by jockeys who had never ridden a winner proved a solemn sort of joke. Palette was the favorite. The maiden jockeys tried to get away before the starter was ready, and after breaking through the barrier two of the field raced past the stand and demanded the best effort of their riders to stop them. When the horses were sent away Buttons was left at the post, but went on after his field, and after a lot of useless whipping finished up in the crowd, while Champlain, ridden by the new-comer among the apprentices, Sidebottom, led all the distance and won in spite of the jockey, who had to do his best to remain in the saddle at the finish. Shot Gun, with the top weight, led away in the Spring Handicap, and never was headed. Quorum, the favorite in the last race, was outrun from the start, and never got up to the leaders, Cary winning, ridden out, by a head. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages, handicap; about six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Shot Gun, 126, W. Knapp, 5-2, even	1	1	1½
Woodsaw, 106, W. Davis, 16-5, even	4	4	2h
Marjoram, 105, Nicol, 2-1, 7-10	2	3	3n
Jake Sanders, 119, O'Neil, 6-1, 8-5	7	5	4
Handzana, 106, L. Smith, 15-1, 5-1	3	2	5
Samuel H. Harris, 99, Crimmins, 500-1, 100-1	6	6	6
Santon, 118, Lyne, 100-1, 30-1	5	7	7

Time—1:11 1-5. Start fair. Won handily; place driving. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Artillery-Princess Loretti. Owner, W. B. Jennings. Trainer, W. B. Jennings.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
Supreme Court, 88, Miller, 9-2, 9-10	1	1	1n
Major Daingerfield, 118, J. Martin, 1-2, 1-5	2	3	2n
Brigand, 105, W. Knapp, 15-1, 3-1	5	2	3½
Possession, 106, Diggins, 7-1, 9-10	4	4	4
Tom Lawson, 103, Notter, 100-1, 20-1	3	5	5

Time—1:56 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Russell-Justicia. Owner, W. A. Stanton. Trainer, James Fitzsimmons.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½	F.
Wotan, 105, Miller, 3-1, 9-10	3	1	1n
Agile, 110, J. Martin, even, 1-3	2	2	2n
Martinmas, 98, J. Kelly, 30-1, 8-1	4	3	3½
Wilfull, 109, O'Neil, 6-1, 2-1	1	4	4
Bad News, 118, C. Kelly, 12-1, 4-1	5	5	5

Time—1:50. Start good. Won ridden out; place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Wagner-Undecided. Owner—S. Deimel. Trainer—R. Miller.

FOURTH RACE.—The Astoria, for fillies two years old; five furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Sue Smith, 114, J. Martin, 3-5, 1-5	2	1	1n
Incorrigible, 114, Odom, 7-1, 7-5	3	2	2n
Hekate, 114, W. Robbins, 4-1, 4-5	1	3	3n
Nil, 114, O'Neil, 7-1, 7-5	4	4	4

Time—1:03 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., Maretto-Ethel Lee. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	½	F.
Champlain, 101, Sidebottom, 13-5, even	1	1	1n
Maid of Timbuctoo, 98, J. Taylor, 50-1, 15-1	3	2	2n
Rockland, 106, Carroll, 12-1, 5-1	6	3	3n
Palette, 103, Collins, 3-2, 7-10	4	4	4
Sailor Boy, 88, Holman, 20-1, 7-1	2	5	5
The Veiled Lady, 101, Egan, 8-1, 3-1	7	6	6
Otsego, 86, Curran, 100-1, 30-1	5	7	7
Buttons, 105, Moore, 16-5, 7-5	10	10	8
Maggie Stroup, 101, Donlon, 60-1, 20-1	8	9	9
Birdforth, 98, Green, 60-1, 20-1	9	8	10

Time—1:51 1-5. Start bad. Won ridden out; place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Gonsalus-Lilligan Belle. Owner, Frank Farrell. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Cary, 112, Lyne, 4-1, 8-5	2	2	1½
Billy Banastar, 112, Bullman, 20-1, 8-1	7	1	2n
Bill Phillips, 112, Travers, 8-1, 3-1	1	3	3n
Quorum, 113, Odom, even, 1-2	4	3	4
Sandy D., 112, T. Burns, 6-1, 2-1	8	6	5
Holloway, 112, W. Robbins, 40-1, 15-1	3	7	6
Nifo, 112, Nicol, 12-1, 4-1	6	8	7
Tambeau, 112, Crimmins, 40-1, 12-1	10	10	8
California King, 112, Sperling, 60-1, 20-1	5	9	9
Honeywell, 112, L. Smith, 20-1, 6-1	9	5	10

Time—1:10 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Star Shoot-Alga. Owner and trainer, Woodford Clay.

Entries for Gravesend Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights, with penalties; selling; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Cannon Ball	114	Ike S.	106
Old England	111	*Lipton	106
Rob Roy	111	*Montreson	106
*King Pepper	110	Alwin	101
Captain Bob	110	Grand Duchess	101
Vagary	109	*Quadrille	98
Line of Life	109	*Blessing's Last	96
Ascension	109	*Gotowin	96
Daisy Green	109	*Aspesia	96
*Et Tu Brute	106		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and seventy yards.

Ivan the Terrible	124
Broadcloth	120
Waterlight	119
Woodsaw	111
D'Arkle	108
Sinister	107
Red Friar	105
Uncas	98
Amberjack	87

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, beaten non-winners at the Gravesend meeting; allowances; five furlongs.

De Bar	122
Consistent	118
Muffins	107
Arklirta	107
Confederate	107
Lancastrian	107
Beaufort	107
Masterson	107
Com'dore Fontaine	107
Huddy	107
Miss Point	104
Sweetheart	104
Flavigny	104

FOURTH RACE.—The

There are Many

table waters, but only one

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

Always the same.

Pure, sparkling, and delicious.

for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

First Mason	118	St. Beliane	104
Dolly Spanker	115	Little Em	100
Major Daingerfield	111	Ostrich	99
Go Between	110	Merry Lark	98
Witfull	107	Buttling	96

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Duke of Kendal	113	Sweet Alice	101
Kenilworth	112	*Action	101
Orthodox	108	*Jerry C.	96
Palette	105	Niblick	95
Bronzewing	103	Confessor	91
*Mabel Richardson	103	Ismalian	87

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; five furlongs.

Delvitree	109	Goldie	109
Whimsical	108	Hester W.	109
Babe B.	108	Sweetheart	109
Miss Point	109	Lady Hindoo	109
Miss Seventy-Seven	109	Society Bud	109
Alice de Gay	109	Eileen Burn	109
Moonshine	109	Myrtle D.	109
Swallow	109	Spendthrift Helen	109
Sufficiency	109		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RACE HORSES AT AUCTION.

Fair Prices Realized at Dispersal of the Tennes Stable.

The racing stable owned by Mont Tennes was sold at public auction yesterday in the saddling paddock of the Brooklyn Jockey Club track at Gravesend. Twenty horses in training were offered. They were sold because Owner Tennes and C. E. Durnell, formerly his trainer, had decided to part, and they brought fair prices. The best figure obtained was $5,000 for the three-year-old Flaxman. Big Ben, the star of the establishment, was not offered, his owner retaining him. Fourteen head were sold for $20,350, an average of $1,453.57. The sales follow:

Necromancer, b. c., 2 years, by Sorcerer-Enid; E. S. Fountain	$550
Elizabeth F., gr. f., 2 years, by St. Maxim-Fairy Day; J. L. McGinnis	2,100
Gloriosa, ch. m., 5 years, by Hastings-Glory; W. Phillips	600
Prince of Coins, br. c., by King of Coins-Indolent; F. T. Wood	500
Locked Out, gr. c., 2 years, by Faraday-Lochaber; T. Hitchcock, Jr.	1,300
Golden Rule, ch. g., 8 years, by Golden Garter-Lucille Murphy; W. Phillips	700
Astral II., b. c., 2 years, by Azra-Mistral; M. Donovan	850
Flaxman, b. c., 3 years, by Rough and Ready-Mistral; G. M. Murray	5,000
Bronze Wing, b. g., 7 years, by Racine-Minetta; E. W. Logeroth	1,050
Nitrate, b. h., 7 years, by Tea Tray-Nineveh; J. Blute	2,500
Royal Income, b. c., 2 years, by King Eric-Princess Revenue; W. Phillips	700
New Mown Hay, b. f., 4 years, by Ben Brush-Red Clover; Mrs. C. E. Durnell	4,100
Pellucida, br. m., 6 by Clear the Way-Rometta; N. Chanler	200
Bay colt, 2 years, by Handsome-Lady Aurinda; T. H. Thompson	200

NEW BREAK IN "BIG RING."

Coney Island Jockey Club Rejects Overtures of Bookmakers.

The members of the Metrop

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....180 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1 10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

FROM THE SEED OF THE HAGUE.

Whatever may be the outcome of the steps toward peace which President ROOSEVELT has taken, it is a matter for thankfulness that he was greatly aided in taking them by the attitude of this country with regard to The Hague convention and the system set up in connection with that convention. That simple fact is a conclusive answer to the stock objection to efforts toward the peaceful settlement of international differences, namely, that they are essentially visionary. In this case at least such efforts, crystallized in the arrangements and agreements of The Hague, made it possible for the Ambassador of the United States to approach the Czar as a matter of conceded right in the performance of a recognized function, and they also made it possible for the Czar to listen to the friendly message the Ambassador brought from the President without the slightest risk of seeming to show to the outside world weakness or lack of self-respect. That is an immense gain, and it is one that must appeal both to the President of the United States and to the Czar. In his hour of anguish and doubt, it may well have occurred to the latter to be proud and thankful that years ago, when he could not even conceive of the possibility of his present situation, he was moved by humane and enlightened impulses to propose the plan that now serves so well.

It is true that the President is the head of practically the only Government that could avail itself of the prearranged aid of The Hague convention, because all the European Governments of importance have some embarrassing relations to the combatant nations or to the issues involved in the war. France and Great Britain are allies of Russia and Japan respectively. Germany is an object of a certain suspicion as to its ultimate aims with regard to both these nations and to Russia as well. Austria-Hungary is entangled with the possibilities of the Near East as regards Germany and Russia. The other Powers are, perhaps, conscious of their modest rank and influence, and not anxious to meddle with what may make disturbance among their more powerful neighbors. The United States has at once power and prestige in the Orient, considerable interests of a purely commercial and peaceful nature, and absolute freedom from all reasonable suspicion of wishing gain from the outcome.

But conditions even as favorable as these would not have made the steps taken by the President as hopeful as they were had not the Government of the United States cordially and effectually supported The Hague convention, and had it not further proved in a practical fashion its confidence in the principle of the convention. The United States was the first Nation to submit a difference with another to the machinery of The Hague Tribunal; it was foremost in urging, later, the submission of the Venezuela controversy to that tribunal; and after the very unsatisfactory outcome of that decision, the United States still took the initiative in trying to secure the reconvening of the signatories of The Hague convention to improve and advance the system to which it had given rise.

The seed thus sown has already borne fruit of substantial and conspicuous value, which may turn out to be very great. It is encouraging to think, as we have a right to think, that this is the rational and just reward for a policy of wisdom and generous feeling.

PHILIPPINE RAILROADS.

The project of a comprehensive system of railroads for the Philippines, embracing other islands than Luzon, was much mooted during the provisional administration of the islands under the War Department. Naturally, the main object of the roads was then assumed to be military, and interesting computations were made and published of the saving that would be effected in the size of the garrison it was necessary for us to maintain for the purpose of pacifying and policing the islands by the superior mobility which the railroads would give to a smaller force. We were very fortunate in having such a body as the instructed officers of the United States Army to deal with such a problem.

It is safe to assume, now that the civil government has taken up the work, and given its sanction to a fairly complete plan, that the military requirement has been, not indeed forgotten, but considered in connection with the question of the industrial and commercial development of the archipelago. The two things, in fact, go together. The better the railway system is planned to develop the resources of the islands, the less it will be needed for the transportation of troops and military supplies. Just as the Pacific Railroad reduced to his present condition of innocuous desuetude the aboriginal American, so the Philippine railroad system may be trusted to admonish the recalcitrant and warlike tribesmen, among our little brown brothers that they must "mend or end." It is a lesson that has nowhere failed to inculcate itself, and that may fully be expected to inculcate itself in the Philippine Islands.

WATER MAINS.

The incident of Sunday in the "bursting" of a very large Croton main, the flooding of the Subway, and other assorted damage to public and private property, is an experience from which two useful lessons may be learned.

The first of these is that there is a lamentable and inexcusable lack of organization in the Department of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity. Commissioner OAKLEY is frankly incompetent for the position he occupies, and should never have been intrusted with duties so important and so far beyond his comprehension. In this respect he is probably no less competent than some of his official predecessors, but that does not help the matter. It is a frequent experience that when a water main breaks outside of the usual working hours, which are likely in public service to be somewhat abbreviated at both ends, it is a matter of great difficulty to find any one who knows where the gate valves are located or how to close them to stop the damage.

Considering the magnitude of the interests involved it is the obvious duty of Commissioner OAKLEY to see to it that there is no time, day or night, when a responsible man, with such tools and assistants as he may need, is not on duty and in reach of an emergency telephone call from Police Headquarters. Maps should be prepared showing the location of every gate valve and what it controls. Such maps should show the points at which any section of every main may be cut off, not merely against the flow but against the return of water beyond the break; and if more than a few minutes elapse between notification of a break and the appearance of a foreman who knows just what to do and how to do it, the delay should be rigidly investigated. For this purpose it would probably be necessary to maintain wagons in different parts of the city equipped with whatever might be required for an emergency service of this character, and which would respond to a flood alarm as promptly as a fire engine could be expected to respond to a fire alarm. The interests jeopardized by every minute of unnecessary delay in cutting off a broken main are much too large in a city like New York to make such a perfotmance as that of Sunday tolerable to a Commissioner who has any adequate sense of his official responsibilities. The valve which checked the inundation was finally located by a man not in the city's employ.

The other lesson of this and similar floods is that pipe galleries are imperatively demanded by every consideration of public and private interest—except that of certain corporations which might find them destructive of their monopoly of electric ducts and conduits. Under no conditions could such an accident as that of Sunday have occurred in a pipe gallery. Primarily, the main did not burst. The water pressure is nowhere great enough in New York to burst any main not reduced to patin thickness by contact with the earth or by electrolysis. What seemed to be a burst was a break, due to any one or all of several causes—unequal settlement developing local strains greater than the strength of the iron, the pressure of superincumbent weight, jar, shock, vibration, and so on through a long list. The trouble probably began in an unnoticed leak, which gradually washed the support from under a joint and left it to carry the weight of the street and its traffic as the truss of a bridge might be expected to do. Cast iron is not a good material for trusses. The reason such an accident could not have happened in a pipe gallery is that a main so placed carries no superimposed weight; an incipient leak is at once detected and easily corrected; if neglected it would do no harm, and even a copious discharge would merely follow the grade of the gallery as it might an ample gutter, and waste itself into the sewer through connections provided for that purpose. In London the pipe galleries have no drainage provision, and all the water which leaks into them and gathers at low points is removed in pails. And yet many of these galleries accommodate mains in which the pressure is very much heavier than is ever carried in any water main in New York.

When construction had actually begun on a pipe gallery in Elm Street under the direction of the Rapid Transit Commission, communications were received on Nov. 1, 1900, from the heads of the Departments of Sewers and Water Supply advising the commission that "the interests of the city would best be served by not locating either sewers or water mains in such gallery." If the officials still think so, their idea of the city's interests must be peculiar to themselves.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

A debate the other day in the House of Commons is noteworthy as going to show that the British Government has been aroused to a sense of its unwisdom in accepting "compensations" for its practical abandonment to the United States of its own demand for the "open door" in China. The mere fact of accepting a naval station like Wei-Hai-Wei as an offset to the Russian occupation of Port Arthur, and a "sphere of influence" in the valley of the Yangtse, as compensation for concessions to Russia and Germany, has disabled her from adhering to her original demand with any effect, while, as to the Yangtse, it has already been announced from Berlin that Germany does not mean to pay any attention to the British claim to exclusive preferential trading therein.

It was Wei-Hai-Wei that happened to come up in the House of Commons on an appropriation for a dredge. Mr. LEE, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty, explained that the dredge was needed simply because the harbor was a good roadstead for British vessels, and not for works of defense, since the Government had given up the notion of making the place a naval base. It is now simply an available sanitarium for the officers and men of the China squadron. Sir CHARLES DILKE retorted that, in that case, it was futile to be at the expense of keeping the place, and that it ought to be returned to China with a stipulation providing for its use by the British Navy in time of peace, as had already been done in a like case in Crete. Mr. LABOUCHERE added that since Wei-Hai-Wei had been taken as an offset to Port Arthur and as there was no chance that Russia would ever occupy that port, to spend money on Wei-Hai-Wei was to waste the money.

The money asked for was in fact granted, but with the explanation by Mr. LEE that if, at the close of the war, Wei-Hai-Wei should be returned to China, British expenditure there would of course cease. The course of the debate made it fairly clear that the Government regrets the commitments which disable it from pursuing the same course which the United States has pursued, not merely since the beginning of the war, but since the Boxer troubles developed the Russo-German desire for a partition of China.

COLLEGES AND "MATERIALISM."

The baccalaureate "sermon" delivered at Princeton by a layman is an object of interest. But President WILSON's baccalaureate quite repays, intrinsically, the interest. His theme is by no means novel. Indeed, if it were so in substance, it would justly be "suspect." It is in fact devoted, like so many other baccalaureates we all remember, to the elevation of the things that are not seen over the things that are seen, to the proposition that the best result of education is an improvement, not so much in methods and processes as in standards, and to the further proposition that in a materializing and mercantile age, it is more important than in any other that the educated man should hold fast by his intellectual integrity.

Certainly these themes are not novel, though the President of Princeton makes them almost seem so by the force and grace of his diction and by the felicity of his illustrations. They are the same themes which from the time of the Hebrew prophets down to our own have been the theme of what, after one of those prophets we call Jeremiads. Every scholar who takes them up anew in his generation naturally and inevitably considers that his generation is especially given over to materialistic standards. "The modern struggle for wealth," says President WILSON, "is more like a consuming fever than a right function of health." ISAIAH, if we remember rightly, took much the same view of social conditions in Israel. Certainly, in what was perhaps the most notable commencement oration ever delivered in this country, RALPH WALDO EMERSON took the same view, saying, "It is this domineering temper of the sensual world that creates the extreme need of the priests of science; and it is the office and right of the intellect to make and not take its estimate." And yet it is unlikely that in the New England of 1838 EMERSON knew a man who was worth a quarter of a million dollars. We are by no means saying that President WILSON's admonitions are not needed. Our point only is that they are always needed, and that there is really no more reason to suppose that they are more needed now than they have always been needed since it became necessary to point out that a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth. The fact that "the sensual world" is represented by men who count more millions than their predecessors of two generations ago counted thousands has little to do with the case, excepting, indeed, that it is easier to extract from them comparatively as well as absolutely larger sums for the purpose of correcting the standards which their material success tends to create. And that is a clear advantage in favor of the present generation.

COLONIAL VS. AMERICAN BLOOD.

An anonymous writer in The Contemporary Review, in estimating the ephemeral effect of the American "invasion" into the ranks of English titled society, offers this significant table of American peeresses who owe their introduction wholly to wealth, and their slim proportion of children:

Americans of Title.	Their Children.
30 peeresses	39
22 wives of Baronets	42
22 with a courtesy title	26
74	107

With these he compares the peeresses, few or none of them rich, but with two and three times as many children, who have been wooed from the British colonial possessions and are living in England:

Colonials of Title.	Their Children.
23 peeresses	63
30 wives of Baronets	102
42 with a courtesy title	101
95	266

The English writer remarks as a curious fact that there is "not a single distinguished peer's son with an American mother, whereas there are several with colonial mothers," one of them the present Under Secretary of War, another a famous cricketer, honored in the public service at home and as Governor of Bombay, and so on. He concludes that while the colonies contribute to British aristocracy a force vitally English and permanent, the United States fails to send over any representatives of old and respected American families, and those it does send have in the main a cheapening effect upon English social life, without augmentation of moral or political force.

The latest statistical calculation of the condition of the Winter wheat crop shows that while its condition has fallen off some seven points from the estimated average of May 1, it still promises to be a large crop—say, 430,000,000 bushels. A good deal depends upon the weather conditions between this and the harvest, but if these are generally favorable the yield may be somewhat larger than the estimate, as happened in 1902 and 1903. In any event, the harvest will probably be satisfactory, exceeding that of any year except 1900-1. A general crop failure this year would have been disastrous beyond computation, but from present indications this is highly improbable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Methods of the New Barons.

It is not definitely stated in the dispatches from Tarrytown that Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has bought and intends to raze a whole village, simply that by depriving a certain saloon keeper of all customers he may bring that hitherto obstinate individual into a more accommodating temper and inspire him with an eager desire to sell for a reasonable sum the bit of property which he has been holding at a price too carefully proportioned to the millionaire's objection to such a neighbor close to his great estate. Tarrytown evidently thinks, however, that the turning of Briggsville into an artificial lake is somehow connected with the saloon man's refusal either to sell his place or to devote it to other purposes, and, though even amateur logicians know that "after" is not necessarily equivalent to "because," yet it is a well-known fact that effects do follow their causes and when one thing does come after another in time, and if one wants to view the second as the consequence of the first there is always a chance that such may be the case. And it would have been a really interesting, and in some ways pleasant, development of modern conditions and methods if Mr. ROCKEFELLER, when his sensibilities were abraded and his offers refused by the proprietor of the too convenient dispensary of liquid joys and sorrows, had calmly determined to make the immediately surrounding region a sterile desert so far as the business of saloon-keeping was concerned. Therefore can one properly cherish a purely academic hope that this was exactly what he did. If so, of course, the power exhibited and the resources utilized may seem to some to have an ominous, even a sinister, extent, but after all nobody seems to have been hurt. It can safely be assumed that the eviction of Briggsville's inhabitants was attended by incidents no more heartbreaking than the spectacle they presented when they took what must have been to them satisfactory amounts of Mr. ROCKEFELLER's money, and as for the saloon keeper—well, he has been prevented from carrying on the trade he liked in the place he liked, and he may consider himself hardly used if he insists upon it, but his original position was not calculated to win for him the ardent sympathy of the virtuous, and for his ills, such as they are, he seems to have nobody to blame except himself. We are by no means as sure as we could desire that there is any foundation in fact for these reflections, but if the facts existed—and they might exist—how delightfully would they illustrate the difference between modern and mediaeval expedients. If the saloon keeper feels moved to make moan over his lot he can find all the consolation he needs in thinking of what would have happened to him if in "the good old days" he had entered into a similar contest with one of the lords of any one of a dozen lands.

Outrage Tamely Endured.

Those of us who have answered the questions of the census taker without either reluctance or resentment, and under the impression that he was merely one of our public servants, engaged in the proper performance of a variously important task, from which the public derives many advantages, needed all our strength of mind—and all our sense of humor—when we read the burning words in which Mr. ERNEST H. CROSBY expressed yesterday the indignation which he felt when subjected to the same inquisition. To his greater sensitiveness it seemed an insolent and tyrannous infringement upon his liberty as a man and a citizen to make him tell his age, and the thought that this secret, with many others of like moment and intimacy, was to be filed away in Governmental archives made him quiver delightfully. Having such feelings, however, perhaps he was even weaker than were we who have them not, for he had to confess that he lacked both the hero spirit and the martyr courage, either of which would have speedily landed him in jail, to bear witness by his presence there that he at least is a man who may be crushed, but who will not crouch. We, now, crouched without realizing the attitude we had assumed, and that may have been pretty bad, but Mr. CROSBY admits that he, too, crouched as low, though he knew full well what he was doing and what he should do. He didn't go to jail—he answered the questions. And all he can say is that if he had refused to answer the questions, and had gone to jail, in company with a few hundred men of like mind in every county, it would have taxed the ingenuity of "our rulers" to dispose of the recidictrants! This is really unworthy of a gentleman as vehement as Mr. CROSBY, and he deprived himself of a very great pleasure. He would have enjoyed himself thoroughly in jail, if imprisoned for such a reason, and the rest of us would have had a generous joy in his happiness. While there he could have studied up the whole theory of censuses, the need of them and their uses—a subject on which he seems to have kept himself carefully uninformed—and so his incarceration would have bestowed a double reward.

"Aroint" is a Queer Word.

Anybody in search of quiet amusement can get a surprising lot of it by asking his acquaintances the meaning of the word "aroint." In the single phrase, "'Aroint thee, witch!" it is familiar to everybody, but inquiry will reveal that hardly anybody has the slightest idea either of the word's significance or of its history. According to the common—and extremely vague—impression, "aroint" is solemn and stately, and to learn that it is a product of the barnyard, an ancient dairymaid's exclamation of dismissal to a cow that has been milked, is an adventure in etymology about as pleasant and exciting as the dictionary provides, and the dictionary is not at all chary in that direction, either. To learn is one thing, however, and to believe is another. The derivation given is somehow unconvincing to the amateur, and it has the air of being one of the closet explanations upon which GEORGE BORROW so often and so effectively heaped his scorn.

SAFETY OF FAST TRAINS.

It's Carelessness, Not Speed, That Causes Most Wrecks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed that the reduction in the time of the twenty-hour trains of the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads has caused considerable comment, the general opinion being that such high speed is dangerous to life and property. Such a statement is without foundation. It seems that the public will not understand that carelessness and not high speed is the cause of most of our wrecks.

These eighteen-hour Chicago trains are run with the utmost care, the tracks being cleared several miles ahead, and only the oldest and most experienced crews placed on the trains. It is not likely that anything untoward will happen on the roadbeds of the Pennsylvania or New York Central lines, of which it may be said that they compare with the finest roadbeds in the world. Then, why should a company run a train carelessly on which hangs the company's reputation?

TRAVELER.

New York, June 12, 1905.

TENEMENT HOUSE DELAY.

Over 1,000 Applications for Building Permits Said to be Held Up.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The business men of New York City have suffered many abuses, but none so senseless as the one now existing in the Tenement House Department. There are more than 1,000 applications for building permits awaiting action, the delay of which means an immense loss to the investors in real estate who are the backbone of the city's progress, and who pay the taxes that largely help to pay the salaries of those who are to blame.

If the Tenement House Department is unable to cope with the business demands for which it is responsible, because, as is alleged, of insufficient appropriations to handle expeditiously the vast volume of applications, then it is up to the Mayor to give the assistance needed. Let his Honor, who claims to have the city's interest at heart, alleviate the congestion that so flagrantly exists. The conditions are too manifest and urgent to permit delay through any false ideas of economy. Relief must be had and promptly.

New York, June 11, 1905. E. A.

CITY OWNERSHIP DRAWBACKS.

Likelihood That the Landholder Would Be the Principal Gainer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that the Government should mind its own business, the public business, and having for some twenty-five years or more publicly advocated legal and practical recognition of the public's ownership of things naturally public, I would say nothing in discouragement of the rapidly growing movement toward municipal control of all utilities of a public nature. It is well, however, not to indulge in false hopes regarding the public benefits to be expected from such control.

Benefits accruing to employes from shorter hours and higher wages will, of course, not be strictly public. Elimination of the public service corporation from politics will be a public benefit, as will also any improvement of service. The notion, however, that the public will realize great pecuniary benefit, or that it will, through reduction of fares, for instance, retain what it now contributes to the enrichment of the corporations, is not well founded. Such reduction will result in increase of ground rent, to which any improvement of service will also tend, as does every improvement in government. The landholder, not the public, will gain what the stockholder loses.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, June 12, 1905.

Of Interest to Astronomers.

From The London Chronicle.

Should you spend your Summer holidays in Spain this year, and include Aug. 30 in your period of rest, you will be in a position as favorable for seeing the total solar eclipse on that day as the Government expedition which is to be sent to Morocco. The eclipse in this country, unfortunately, is to be a one-sided affair, but the obscuration will be considerable enough to reward the energies of purveyors of smoked glass. If the disk of the sun be taken as 1.000, the dark portion will be represented by 0.786, and at Greenwich the entertainment will last one hour and four minutes. We have to go back thirty-five years, to Dec. 22, 1870, to find an eclipse rivaling the one of this Summer.

Accomplishments.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Muggins—My daughter will be a great catch for some one. She can cook or write poetry with equal ease and effectiveness.

Juggins—Well, my daughter can write poetry; I never saw her try to cook it, but I'll bet she could.

A Pure Love Match.

From Brooklyn Life.

"They say it was a pure love match between the Duke and the heiress."

"Yes, it was. She was in love with his title and he was in love with her money."

HOT AIR IN THE SUBWAY.

Probability That No Ventilation Can Make Tunnel Always Comfortable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be "a fact that the Subway becomes a distressingly uncomfortable place on certain days" and also that "the largest stations are more uncomfortable than the smaller ones, which are nearer the pavement and with only two staircases are found to be cooler and a great deal more pleasant than the big ones built for the express service." I quote from the daily press.

The explanation of the discomfort of the larger stations is extremely simple. They are large "sun parlors." Much of the roof is of skylight construction, that is, with much glass and metal work. The heat of the sun passes through this in exactly the same manner as through the roof of a greenhouse and with exactly the same effect.

The probability is that "distressing discomfort" will always be noted on certain days which are twenty or thirty degrees cooler than their immediate predecessors, with humidity correspondingly low. The contrast on such days between the outer atmosphere and that of the Subway will necessarily be disagreeable, for the Subway will then represent the heated and humid conditions of the days that have passed, and the more perfectly as the system of ventilation has succeeded in pushing the hot weather into the tunnel. It is not probable that any practicable system of ventilation can change the temperature of the Subway with sufficient rapidity to prevent some "distressingly disagreeable" moments for the underground traveler.

DURAND WOODMAN.

New York, June 7, 1905.

Possible Corner in Cards.

From The London Chronicle.

It is to be hoped that in receiving the freedom of the Worshipful Company of Makers of Playing Cards Mr. Carnegie has no intention of making a corner in cards. A King did not disdain to do this once upon a time, for one of Charles I.'s many devices for making money was to buy up all the cards made by the company and to sell them again at a profit. As we know, however, that cards were sold in 1545 for twopence a pack, even the son of a Scotsman probably did not make much by creating a monopoly. James I. himself, by the way, characteristically denounced card playing in Scotland and indulged in it privately—a hypocritical attitude toward card playing which has had many followers.

It is difficult to say why card playing, though always popular at court, has always been denounced officially. Even the fact that Anne of Austria "played like a Queen, without passion of greed or gain," did not save it from disrepute. As early as 1465 a law was passed in England to forbid card playing, except at certain times and seasons, but Elizabeth, who lost her temper regularly over Primero, did her best to give the game a moral aspect by commanding the Master of the Revels "to show on St. Stephen's Day, at Wyndesore, a Comodie or Morall devised on a game of the Cardes," which resulted in the performance by children of "Alexander and Campaspe," containing the charming lines:

"Cupid and my Campaspe played
At cards for kisses. Cupid paid."

Pius X. and New Cardinals.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, May 24.—The nearer we draw to the time fixed for the Consistory, which should take place next June, the more difficult becomes the position of the Pope for the choice of the new Cardinals, so many are the recommendations which he receives. The candidates are so numerous that even to please one-tenth the Sacred College would have to be composed of at least 100 Cardinals, instead of seventy, which is the maximum number.

In the Anglo-Saxon countries alone they claim a large number of red hats. In England they would like an Archbishop to be made Cardinal whose see has been until now considered always as a Cardinal's see, and they would also like to have a certain Abbot raised to the honor of the purple who occupies a high position in a religious order dear to Emperor William. Scotland would like a representative in the Sacred College, and Ireland another.

Finally, the United States are struggling with five candidates, maintaining that with the addition of the Philippines they have become the third Catholic country, and have, therefore, the right to a representative in the Sacred College at least equal to Spain. Australia alone seems content to have no other besides Cardinal Moran.

A Detective Fox Terrier.

From The London Chronicle.

The story of the dog which recently caused the discovery of a tragedy at Bridgend by barking outside the house in which it was committed recalls a sensational incident that took place in Grand Canary a few years ago. A young American was murdered for his money in one of the Spanish inns near the harbor, and his fox terrier was carried off to a plantation in the hills by one of the accomplices. Two years later the dog was brought back again to the town, and it immediately went to a certain spot in the road, tried to scratch a hole in it, and howled so piteously that it attracted the attention even of the Spanish policeman. This led to the discovery of its master's body and the final conviction of his murderer.

The Cute Oklahoma Woman.

From The Kansas City Times.

The women of the Yankee States may think that they are clever at driving bargains, but the claim is made here now, without evasion or equivocation, that in Guthrie lives a woman without a parallel for commercial wit. Several months ago she entered a large department store in New York City to buy a yard of silk, which the clerk told her would cost her 35 cents. Her purchase left a remnant of one and one-half yards. The clerk suggested that she buy the remnant. "What will you take for it?" asked the Guthrie woman. "Twenty-cents, Madam," replied the clerk politely. "Well, I'll take it, but you can keep the yard you've just torn off." The clerk was staggered for a moment, but appreciating the humor of the proposal, smilingly made the exchange. Not the least merit of this story is that it is true.

Novel Theory of Infection.

Apropos of the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis, or "spotted fever," in Irthingborough, London, there was no sanitary defect, in the opinion of the medical men, sufficent to cause the outbreak, but a week prior to the occurrence of the first case the father of the children affected received a paper published in Philadelphia which had passed through New York, where the disease was then raging. Still, it was not regarded as possible for the germs to be conveyed in that way. The medical opinion was that the disease was but mildly, if at all, contagious.

His View of Bernhardt.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Of all the stories told of the extreme slenderness of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the following probably caps the climax: Two Boston men were talking about the famous actress during her last visit to this country, when one of them asked the other if he would like to see her. "Yes," was his friend's delighted reply. "Well, walk past that coupe and look in and you'll see her." The other did as directed, and then came back looking disappointed. "Didn't you see her?" inquired his friend. "I looked in and saw nothing." "Well, that's she!"

Had One Too Many Himself.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Serves him right!" murmured Mrs. Henpeck, looking up from the paper in which she had been reading of the arrest of a bigamist. "Serves whom right?" asked Henpeck. "Oh, a man who took one wife too many." "My! Maybe they'll be after me next."

APPEAL FOR THE CHINESE.

Asiatic Association Protests to President Against Exclusion Laws.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President to-day received a visit from a delegation representing the American Asiatic Association, who came to protest against the severe administration of the Chinese exclusion laws. With them came a number of cotton manufacturers.

J. Ford, Secretary of the association, read a memorial to the President alleging that the treatment of Chinese by the immigration officers was more severe than was warranted by either the letter or the spirit of the law.

The President said he did not agree with them, at least, as to the violation of the letter of the law. He said the courts had upheld the decisions of the Commerce Department. He added, however, that he would communicate the memorial to Secretary Metcalf.

The memorial concludes: "The members of this delegation feel confident that they will not appeal to you in vain in asking that a remedy should be sought for the anomalous and unsatisfactory condition of the existing relations between this country and the Chinese Empire. The probably disastrous effects, on their interests and the interests of the industries for which they speak, of a longer continuance of that condition, must be their excuse for the urgency and emphasis which they have taken the liberty to use in inviting your attention to the subject."

TESTIFIES FOR LOOMIS.

Asphalt Official Produces Books to Show Check Transaction.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Before leaving the city to-day for West Point Secretary Taft conducted another hearing in the Bowen-Loomis inquiry. Clyde Brown, Treasurer of the American Asphalt Company, was heard regarding the check which was said to have been exchanged between Mr. Loomis and the asphalt company.

The testimony of Mr. Brown was confirmatory of that given by previous witnesses and of the contention of Mr. Loomis to the effect that the transaction was a matter of ordinary exchange for the sake of convenience. Mr. Brown produced the books of the company showing the receipt of Mr. Loomis's check for $5,000 and the payment to him of a check for the same amount calling for American money.

Ira Atkinson, an official of the asphalt company, also testified. He was one of those mentioned by Harry Unwine as a probable source for information regarding a rumor said to have been heard to the effect that a certain check passing through the office was intended for Mr. Loomis. Mr. Atkinson denied that he had ever said such a thing.

'PEACEMAKER OF THE WORLD.'

Mr. Roosevelt So Hailed by the Reformed Church Synod.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 12.—Three hundred members of the Reformed Church in America greeted President Roosevelt today as "the peacemaker of the world." The greeting was in the form of a telegram sent by the General Synod of the Reformed Church of America, which hailed the President as "the most honored son of our Church, the President of the Union, and, please God, the peacemaker of the world." President Roosevelt replied by extending "to the brethren the heartiest well wishes of their fellowmember."

The General Synod to-day decided to ask the churches to contribute $150,000 this year to the support of the missionary stations maintained by the denomination in China, India, and Japan.

POSTMASTERS ARE WARNED.

Cortelyou Orders Rigid Enforcement of Anti-Lottery Law.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—A thorough enforcement of the anti-lottery law is urged on Postmasters and all other postal employes in a general order promulgated to-day by Postmaster General Cortelyou.

Many Postmasters, the order recites, have been found negligent in examining mail matter, as well as in the enforcement of the fraud orders against lotteries in foreign countries. The order says that the terms of the law bar "endless chain" enterprises, so-called "gift concerns," enterprises offering prizes dependent on lot or chance, and drawings and raffles of every kind.

Publications, circulars, cards, or pamphlets containing advertisements or other information relating to such enterprises are required to be withdrawn from the mails.

Jersey Normal Schools' Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 12.—The fiftieth anniversary of the New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools will be observed here on Saturday. Among the speakers will be Gov. Stokes and Nicholas Murray Butler. A large number of graduates of the schools who have made themselves famous in the State and Nation will be in attendance. Among them are Mayor McClellan of New York, President Butler of Columbia, Judge Alfred Reed of the New Jersey Supreme Court, St. Clair McKelway, and Charles G. Roebling.

THE KINGS' DICING.

A TALE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Olaf, Lord of Sweden's yeomen,
Pledged to peace in solemn Thing,
Met in tryst his ancient foeman,
Bright-haired Olaf, Norway's King.

Near the Rock of Kings they bided,
Doffing corslet, sword, and helm,
There the gold-ringed chiefs divided
Norway's lands from Sweden's realm.

Fair were drawn the writings telling
Metes of fields and whose the sway,
Save of one good farm and dwelling—
Sweden's? Norway's? None could say.

Then spake Norway's Olaf: "Brother,
One poor farm's of little store,
Shall we game with one another?
Shall we cast the dice therefor?"

Sweden's lord, the well appareled,
Bowed; then, casting, roared "Ho! ho!
Sixes fall! O, son of Harald,
Little need for thee to throw!"

Olaf smiled. "Is Fate a niggard?
Happening once may happen twice;
Are there not, thou blood of Sigurd,
Still two sixes on the dice?"

Sixes fell! In wrath the other
Flung; then vaunted, "Mine at last!
Sixes twain! My royal brother,
Never shalt thou best that cast!"

Careless, gay, with merry clatter
Olaf shook the dice and threw;
"Truly, 'tis a little matter
For the Lord my God to do!"

Sixes fell! Yet, greater wonder,
Like a gem of Summer hail
Burst one figured cube asunder—
Six and seven made the tale!

So the realms in peace were parted.
So fair Hising's wolds of rye
Fell to Norway's lion-hearted
By the breaking of a die.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

RECITAL OF HER ANGER AMUSES MRS. GOULD

She Attends Trial of Architect's Suit Over Her Castle Plans.

LAUGHS AT THE WITNESS

Haydel Tells How She Ordered Him Out Once When He Went to Show His Drawings.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, June 12.—Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and George J. Gould yesterday sat through the first hearing of the suit of Abner J. Haydel against Howard Gould for architect's fees for plans and work in connection with Castle Gould, which was to have been a replica of Kilkenny Castle, in Ireland. The suit is on trial before Justice Keogh and a jury in the Supreme Court of Nassau County. The courtroom was littered with drawings of Castle Gould, the nineteen "schemes" for plans making an apparently endless mass when strewn about the room.

Haydel was represented by Robert Thorne. The Goulds are represented by Henry M. Monfort.

Mrs. Gould came to the Court House in a huge red automobile. She wore a handsome checked raincoat over her silk dress, its green lining making a vivid contrast to the soberer hue of her other apparel. She and her husband frequently consulted and made suggestions from time to time to their counsel. Mrs. Gould laughed outright when Haydel told of a quarrel during which he said she ordered him to leave the apartment in the Waldorf in which they were discussing plans for the castle.

Haydel said he entered into a contract with Howard Gould to furnish plans, to be subject to the approval of Mr. Gould, for a castle to be a replica of Castle Kilkenny in Ireland, for which, together with the work of overseeing the building, he was to receive 5 per cent. of the total cost. That cost was later estimated to be $967,000. Hayden testified that he drew nineteen schemes for plans preliminary to making the completed plans, and that the Goulds approved his work as it progressed; that Mrs. Gould frequently made suggestions which he embodied in the plans.

He said he had several meetings with Mr. and Mrs. Gould. He met them in Ireland according to their directions and went through Kilkenny Castle with them to familiarize himself with its details. All went well until a meeting in the Waldorf.

"There," said the witness, "Mrs. Gould said: 'Before we go any further I must sign every drawing, which must also be made in three copies, and certified after being signed by the architect.' I objected, and she began to get mad.

"I told her tracing cloths were limited in size, and were exceedingly expensive. I offered her blue prints, but she wouldn't have it. I wasn't sure I could do what she wanted if I promised, and I wanted to fulfill my contract. Mrs. Gould flew into a terrible passion."

The objections of the counsel for the defense were punctuated by the rippling laughter of Mrs. Gould.

"Mrs. Gould said to me," continued Haydel, "'Mr. Architect, do you see that door? Well, you go right out of that door.' I turned to Mr. Gould and told him I was there on business and wanted protection against such treatment. Then Mrs. Gould said: 'If you don't go I'll ring for a porter to put you out.' I went without permitting such extreme measures to be carried into effect."

There was a subsequent meeting after some correspondence, in which Haydel asked for a meeting in a place where he would be free from insult. The relations of the architect and Mr. Gould then terminated without the completed plans being placed in the hands of Mr. Gould.

The trial will continue to-day.

THE LONG ISLAND'S TROUBLES

Automatic Switches Again Delay Trains in the Rush Hours.

The Long Island Railroad had more trouble yesterday with its new automatic switching system. When the rush of outgoing commuters started in the evening most of the trains were thirty minutes late in getting out.

When the yards had the heaviest outgoing traffic to handle the trains from the race track began to arrive. As a result trains were blocked on the line as far as Blissville. The delay was in getting the trains to the discharging platforms and out of the way.

Instead of its taking two minutes to bring in a train of empty cars from the yards to be run to a platform for passengers it sometimes took three-quarters of an hour. The passengers on the incoming trains were not as badly delayed because they could leave the cars and walk to the trolley roads at Blissville or else walk to the ferry.

Crowds gathered at the Long Island City station, and the police had to be called to preserve order. P. H. Woodward, Secretary to President Peters, said:

"The interlocking electric system of switches in the yards is the same as is used on most big railroads, and it works perfectly. When it is first installed every railroad has the same trouble and delays, although on most the situation is not as bad as here, owing to their trains not being bunched. There is no fault with the system, it is with the men. They will have to learn the workings and the levers."

KANG YU WEI DIDN'T COME.

But Chinatown Had a Parade of His Guard of Honor Anyway.

Kang Yu Wei, formerly confidential adviser to the Emperor of China, and now traveling in this country in the interest of the Chinese reform party, did not arrive in Chinatown last night, as was expected. He was to have been the guest of the merchants of the quarter. It was said that he had remained in Washington to see President Roosevelt.

Nevertheless the leaders of the reform movement marched a hundred strong through the streets of Chinatown. They were to have been the guard of honor for Kang Yu Wei.

Prince Gustavus in London.

LONDON, June 12.—Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, who is to be married to Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught on Saturday, arrived in London to-night from Stockholm, accompanied by his brother, Prince William. The Princes were received at the station by the Duke of Connaught and other distinguished personages. To-morrow they will go to Windsor Castle, where they will be the guests of King Edward. The Khédive of Egypt also arrived to-night to attend the royal wedding.

Police Advisory Board Meets.

The first meeting of Police Commissioner McAdoo's Advisory Committee was held yesterday afternoon at Police Headquarters. Most of the meeting was spent in perfecting organization. Col. George Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment, David McClure, Walter T. Oakman, John D. Crimmins, and R. A. C. Smith were present, but the sixth member, Francis Lynde Stetson, sent a note explaining that he was prevented by ill-health and press of business from acting on the committee. His place will not be filled.

'RAUS MIT DER DRUM.

When Mr. Horne Didn't "'Raus" the Conductor Threw Him Off.

William Horne, a German bass drummer of 1,671 Second Avenue, stood on the corner of Eighty-sixth Street and Avenue A waiting for a cross-town car to take him to a fest.

It was raining, so Horne sat on the drum and spread the tails of his coat over it to keep it dry. When a car came along the man and the drum looked to Conductor Woodward like a vast crinoline. When the entire crinoline tried to board the car Woodward objected.

"I vill pay fare for der trum tvice," protested Horne, "undt for der trum stick vunct, besides 5 cents for minezelf."

"This ain't no freight train," said Woodward. "Get off."

"Vat!" shouted Horne, as Woodward assisted the drum to the gutter with a kick. "My name iss Horne, und—"

"Aw, go blow yourself!" quoth the conductor. "Mine's Woodward."

"I vill zsmash your nose!" roared Horne, and the next moment they were having it out on the platform.

Two minutes later Horne was jammed into his drum in the shape of a V stuck in a shattered O, and the cross-town car was sailing into the far west.

Horne sat still in the drum and ruminated. A crowd gathered and offered sympathy. It was such a wet day. But Horne waved them off.

"Go avay," he said. "I am t'inking."

He sat there and watched the cars coming eastward.

"It iss about due now," muttered the drummer.

Presently the cross-town car came up on the return trip. Horne scrambled out of the drum and, tightening his grip on the drumstick, waited.

A minute later, to the surprise of Conductor Woodward, the German was on the platform belaboring him with the drumstick. A mounted policeman was necessary to arrest the German, the drum, and the drumstick.

"I believe," said Magistrate Crane in court a little later, speaking severely, but with a twinkle in his eye, "the first rule of musical circles is that the musician must obey the conductor."

"But I moost haf a vay to take my trum vid me to der places I go, Chudge," said Horne. "In sooch a vedder as today's vetness I cannot roll it t'roo der streets."

"I'm sorry," said the Magistrate, "but in that case you'll have to carry it on your back or get a hansom. Three hundred dollars to keep the peace."

RAIN BOTHERS THE SEVENTH.

Evening Parade in Regular Uniform—Day Spent in Schooling.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 12.—The Seventh Regiment managed to work in an evening parade to-night, the second since the regiment got here. The uniform was regulation, not white duck, and the spectators could be counted on one's fingers. The guard mount was held while rain fell. Early morning company drill took place, but not under pleasant atmospheric conditions. Battalion drill, which should have been held from 9 until 11, had to be abandoned.

There was instruction in shelter tent work, care, use, &c., in the larger tents. Some Captains, with more temerity, set up their shelter tents on the open field despite the rain. There were schools of instruction in the Majors' tents. This afternoon a concert was given in Col. Appleton's tent by the regimental band. The perfect drainage system of the plateau and the scientific ditching by the men in the company streets and about the tents prevented much of the discomfort which otherwise might obtain.

A large wagon came up from Peekskill early in the day loaded down with everything for rainy weather. The guardsmen surrounded the wagon and rubbers and overshoes were sold as fast as change could be made.

Quartermaster Sergeant A. Y. Pringle, who was injured on the train Saturday, was sent to Long Branch to-day. He was taken to the station in an ambulance.

Some West Point cadets are expected to visit camp on Thursday or Friday.

FOUNDRY EMPLOYES STRIKE.

Demand 25 Per Cent. Advance and Recognition of Walking Delegates.

The first general strike in ten years of foundry employes in New York began yesterday, tying up all the foundries of the New York and New Jersey Foundrymen's Association. The strike was ordered by Frank McArdle, President of the International Brotherhood, against the members of the association after demands by the union had been refused. The iron molders, owing to a provision in the constitution of their union, cannot strike in sympathy, but are rendered idle, as are also the bridgemen and machinists.

The strike is to enforce the signing of a new agreement providing for a 25 per cent. advance in wages and for the employment of none but members of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes. It also provides that the walking delegates shall have access to the foundries during working hours.

The employers started in yesterday afternoon to fill the places of the strikers, and will meet to-day to take measures for fighting the strike. Henry C. Hunter, Secretary of the New York and New Jersey Foundrymen's Association, said last evening:

"The employers will fight the demands no matter how long the strike lasts, and have met with success already in getting new men. The wages now paid in New York are so much higher than those paid in other cities that work has already begun to leave New York. If wages were further advanced it would be impossible for the New York firms to compete with other cities."

TO EXTEND GREAT WESTERN.

Stockholders in September to Vote on $14,000,000 Stock Increase.

ST. PAUL, June 12.—Extensive improvements by the Chicago Great Western Road are foreshadowed in an announcement to-day that stockholders will vote at a meeting in Chicago next September on a proposition to increase the preferred B stock by $14,000,000.

If the issue is made to the full amount named it will add 70 per cent. to the total preferred stock, and nearly 20 per cent. of all stock so far issued. The stock is in four classes—4 per cent. debenture, 5 per cent. preferred A, 4 per cent. preferred B, and common. Of 4 per cent. debenture stock $30,000,000 has been authorized and about $26,000,000 issued; of 3 per cent. preferred A, $15,000,000 authorized and about $11,000,000 issued; of 4 per cent. preferred B, $10,000,000 authorized and about $9,000,000 issued, and of common $50,000,000 authorized and $30,000,000 issued, a total of $105,000,000 authorized, and about $76,000,000 issued.

In addition to the 4 per cent. dividends paid on the debenture stock, 5 per cent. has been paid since January, 1900, on the preferred A. So far no dividends have been paid on preferred B or common. Most of the debenture and preferred A is held abroad, where the shareholders have an annual meeting of their own in London every March and select a finance committee to conserve their interests.

MRS. MACKAY CARRIES SUNSHINE INTO PRISON

Had a Roll of Bills When She Came, Nothing When She Left.

THERE TO AID HER GROOM

He Is Charged with Killing a Man and She Believes Him Innocent.

Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay drove up to the Nassau County Court House in Mineola yesterday in a big automobile. She had a roll of bills when she came. When she left she hadn't a greenback left. The prisoners in the jail had them all.

Every woman and some of the men profited by the visit. The gift was accompanied in each instance with a kindly little speech from Mrs. Mackay.

Some politicians said that, as Mrs. Mackay is running for School Trustee in August, her visit to the Court House was the opening gun of her campaign. But her real purpose was to see if she could aid Joseph Burns, one of the grooms employed in the Mackay polo stables, who is under indictment for murder in the first degree for shooting Alexander Klukkuskie, a Polak, on March 18. Burns got into a quarrel with the man in a saloon and the shooting followed.

Burns is a widower with a young baby. Since he has been in jail Mrs. Mackay has had the child cared for. Mrs. Mackay told him in his cell that she believed him innocent, and that she would do what she could to see that he had proper defense when placed on trial. As she went to leave she put a banknote in his hand.

Deputy Warden Mills took Mrs. Mackay to the women's ward, where there were five women. As Mrs. Mackay paused before each cell and inquired of its inmate on what charge she was there, she slipped a five-dollar bill between the bars. Mrs. Mackay appeared to be thoroughly enjoying herself.

When she went to leave she gave the Deputy Warden $10 and told him to buy a box of cigars for his associates. He did, and everybody smoked.

Next Mrs. Mackay sent her card in to Justice Keogh, who was hearing the Haydel-Gould case. He withdrew for a few minutes to receive her. Justice Keogh told her that a competent attorney had been assigned to defend Burns, and that the county would pay him.

Mrs. Mackay thanked Justice Keogh and departed. Her automobile was waiting in front of the Court House. It was raining hard, and half a score of umbrellas went up simultaneously for her use. She fumbled in her handbag and produced—nothing. It was empty.

SETTLE WITH MRS. WOOD.

It Is Now Admitted That Her Shipbuilding Suit Has Been Compromised.

Announcement was made yesterday that the suit brought by Mrs. Ida E. Wood, widow of the former proprietor of The Daily News, against the Mercantile and Commonwealth Trust Companies, Herbert L. Satterlee, John J. McCook, and John W. Young to recover $195,000 which she invested in the securities of the United States Shipbuilding Company has been settled out of court. The case was scheduled for trial before Justice Keogh in the Supreme Court at Mineola, L. I., yesterday after several adjournments, and was nominally set over for trial to-morrow.

No details of the settlement were obtainable beyond the statement that it was very satisfactory to Mrs. Wood. She alleged that fraud and deceit were practiced in the transaction.

In February last THE TIMES made it known that arrangements had been made for the settlement of the action. The case was on the calendar for trial at that term, and after three or four days of argument in which Clarence J. Shearn, Mrs. Wood's counsel, was pressing for an immediate trial, it was suddenly put over for the June term by the consent of everybody. It was denied then that any settlement was under way.

Mr. Satterlee appeared before Justice Keogh yesterday and obtained a dismissal of the action so far as it lay against him. He was not concerned in the settlement.

THE MINISTER'S VACATION.

Dr. Martin Answers Folks Who Make Jokes About It.

The Presbyterian Ministers' Association, at its last meeting for the season yesterday at 156 Fifth Avenue, listened to an address on "Ministers' Vacations" by the President, the Rev. Dr. Daniel H. Martin of Newark.

"The time has come for the annual fling in the newspapers at ministers' vacations," said he. "Why don't the newspaper funny men write about the army of 650,000 teachers and college professors who get vacations of two and three months, or even four months? And how about the lawyers and Judges especially? In this city a Judge of the Supreme Court is paid $17,500 a year, and he rarely sits in court more than 100 days a year, so that you might say he gets $175 a day for actual work. It has been shown recently that Presbyterian ministers get on an average only $600 a year and the Methodists get even less.

"As a matter of fact, a minister gets even less time to himself than most wage earners, but because he has it bunched it looks larger. Many people wonder why a minister needs a vacation. This is because they are innocently ignorant of a minister's duties. As a matter of fact, a minister makes as many speeches as the average lawyer; he writes as much as the average literary man; he has as large a correspondence as most business men, and he makes as many calls on the sick as the ordinary doctor, besides attending to the final service when the doctor gets through.

"I have myself worked on a farm, and also as a clerk in a store, and I never found harder work at either calling than I have had in the ministry."

ONLY FREE SUNDAY GAMES.

Supreme Court Rules Against the Olympic Baseball Club.

By a decision handed down yesterday in the Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum upholds the police in stopping Sunday baseball where an admission fee is charged. The Olympic Athletic Club applied for an injunction restraining Police Commissioner McAdoo, Inspector Titus, and Capt. Burns from interfering with the club's Sunday baseball games at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. The petitioners contended that there was no admission fee charged, but Capt. Burns submitted an affidavit to the effect that he had seen three men go to the box office and buy tickets.

Justice Greenbaum, on this affidavit denied the injunction.

Bankruptcy Bar Tribute to Wise.

A meeting of the bankruptcy bar was held yesterday morning in the United States District Court to pay tribute to the memory of Morris S. Wise, referee in bankruptcy, who died on June 5. Judges Adams and Holt were on the bench, and eulogies were delivered by several lawyers. Judge Holt made a brief address.

GOOD FOR YOU, GUARD 1,242.

Who Gave a Dime to a Little Girl Needing It Badly.

Because she looked out through the rear window timidly, yet appealingly, to Guard 1,242 on a Sixth Avenue elevated train yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, Guard 1,242 walked into the car to ask the little girl if anything was the matter. She said that she had left a bundle on the Fourteenth Street station. Could she get a pass back to look for it, and then, after she had looked for it, another pass to go on toward Harlem?

Guard 1,242 feared not, so she said sadly that she would have to let it go because, if she couldn't get a pass, she would have to walk home.

The guard went out, and in a minute he brought back a dime, which he pressed into her hand. The little girl got off the train smiling.

Guard 1,242 didn't think any one other than the little girl saw him give the money, as the little girl sat in the motor box.

NEW ORANGE HOSPITAL READY

Women Managers of a Rival Institution Said to be Unfriendly to It.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 12.—The first ward in the new Italian Roman Catholic Hospital here will be opened to-morrow. It will be called the ward of St. Anthony. The hospital itself will be called the Hospital of the Immaculate Conception. There are four separate buildings on Centre and Hurlbut Streets.

Father F. Victor Romanelli, the rector of the parish, who has had to meet some opposition to his new hospital, says he has heard that the women of the Board of Governors of the Orange Memorial Hospital have declared that any of the Memorial Hospital attending staff who minister to patients in Father Romanelli's hospital will be expected to resign from the Memorial staff. Father Romanelli has already enrolled two of the Memorial staff and developments are awaited with interest.

Father Romanelli says he started his hospital because his countrymen were unkindly treated by the attendants in another hospital.

BABY COUNTESS BORN HERE.

Its Mother a Kansas City Girl Who Married a Russian Nobleman.

A little Countess was born to the Countess S. Mae Feist Leschinsky, wife of Count Judah L. Leschinsky of Russia yesterday in the Dudley Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn. The Count and Countess are visiting his sister-in-law at 163 South Ninth Street, Williamsburg. Should the baby live, and there is every indication that she will, she will inherit a large share of an estate in Russia.

The Countess is only twenty years old, and is the daughter of Louis Feist, a milliner of Kansas City. The Count is twenty-four, and is interested in the Southern Railroad of Russia. He came to this country a year ago to see the World's Fair and to make contracts for railroad material.

The Count met the Feist family at the St. Louis fair last Summer and fell in love with the daughter. The Count showed documents which proved him to be genuine, and after a courtship of two weeks they were married.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Except for a few informal theatre parties, preceded by restaurant dinners and now and then a luncheon given by those passing through town, there is little entertaining in town.

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Mrs. Clarence Mackay will entertain the school children of Roslyn next Saturday at Harbor Hill. As was the case last year, every provision will be made for their pleasure and comfort, both as to amusements and refreshments.

***

George L. Peabody, Sydney S. Breese, and Dr. Norman McLeod were among the passengers arriving on the Lucania.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Kemeys are at Morristown and will remain there until August, when they will go to Maine.

***

Mrs. John Claflin has invitations out for a large dinner to-morrow evening at the Whippany River Club.

***

Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair, who has been abroad some weeks, is to be joined by Mr. Blair, who sailed last week. They purpose touring through Europe, including Russia, before their return late in the Autumn.

***

Capt. Harold Durand, son of Sir Mortimer Durand and Adjutant of the Ninth Lancers of the British Army, is spending his vacation in Lenox with his mother and sister.

***

To-morrow afternoon from 3 to 7 o'clock there will be an entertainment on the grounds of the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey on the Hunt's Point Road, overlooking the Sound, for the benefit of the Peabody Home. This home is a non-sectarian institution providing free homes for old women. The admission is only a dollar, and music, refreshments, and some novel amusements will be provided. Miss Caroline Phelps Stokes, the Misses Schuyler, the Rev. E. Walpole Warren, and others are interested in the home.

***

Mrs. B. Aymar Sands is at Southampton. Until her home Shoreham is ready she will remain at the Meadow Brook Club.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt have opened Wyndswept, at Premium Point, New Rochelle. Mr. and Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester (Miss Pratt) will spend part of the season with them.

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In the announcement on Saturday in this column of the engagement of Miss Helen Fargo to Nathaniel F. Moore the first name of Mr. Moore's father, J. Hobart Moore of Chicago, was printed Robert.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 12.—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel arrived to-day at their villa, at Ochre Point.

Mrs. Clayton G. Dixon has arrived to spend the Summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis H. Hunnewell are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt at Sandy Point farm.

President D. C. Needham of Columbian College, Washington, came to-day to his cottage, on Honeyman Hill.

Miss D. C. Codman arrived to-day at her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

TORREY—CHANDLER.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., June 12.—Miss Maude Chandler, daughter of Mrs. Julius H. Pratt, and James E. Torrey, son of the President of the Montclair Board of Education, were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's mother, in Union Street, by the Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford.

Judgment Against Laura Biggar.

A judgment for $888.70 was entered yesterday in the City Court against Laura Biggar in favor of George H. Hart of 302 Broadway, for legal services.

PRECEPTORIAL SYSTEM ADOPTED AT PRINCETON

Additional Teaching Force and Faculty Changes Announced.

THE CLASS DAY EXERCISES

H. C. Frick's Son Voted the Member with the Best Chance of Success.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 12.—At the commencement meeting of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University this morning the new preceptorial system which will be introduced next year was officially adopted and a list of about fifty of the additional teaching force was announced. These changes were made in the university Faculty:

Assistant Prof. William K. Prentice elected Professor of Greek; Assistant Prof. John H. Coney, Professor of History; Hamilton Ford Allen of Washington and Jefferson College Professor of Latin for one year to fill out the second year of Prof. Carter's leave of absence; Charles Henry Smyth of Hamilton College, Professor of Geology; George A. Hulett of the University of Michigan, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and Lucius Hopkins Miller of the class of 1897, Assistant Professor of Biblical Instruction.

The resignation of Arthur L. Frothingham, Jr., Professor of Ancient History and Archeology, was accepted, and Charles G. Rockwood, Professor of Mathematics, whose resignation was accepted in March, was appointed Professor of Mathematics Emeritus.

These two gifts were announced: Twenty-five thousand dollars presented by Mrs. M. W. Jacobus of Hartford, Conn., to establish a fellowship in the graduate school, and $10,000 from a member of the corporation of Harvard University, to establish a fellowship.

The class of 1905 held its exercises in Alexander Hall at 11 o'clock. President Woodrow Wilson introduced H. Seaver Jones of East Orange as the Master of Ceremonies and Salutatorian.

The Class Oration, which took a serious tone, was delivered by James L. Semple of Beverly, N. J. After the reading of the class prize poem by its author, C. Ames Brooks, of Plainfield, the students adjourned to the steps of Nassau Hall, where the Ivy Oration was delivered by C. H. Walcott of Evanston, Ill. At the conclusion of the speech the class ivy was planted at the base of the historic building.

The joint concert of the Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs opened the evening's programme, and was followed by the annual sophemore reception in the gymnasium at 10:30.

The class statistics show that the class is one of the largest that has been graduated in recent years.

Of the total 283, 200 acknowledge having kissed girls and the total number of girl correspondents is 620. Only 170 smoke, and of this number 49 began in college.

In response to the question, "Who is most likely to succeed?" the place was nearly unanimously awarded to Childs Frick of Pittsburg, son of Henry C. Frick.

Dr. Van Dyke is ranked thirteenth in the list of favorite poets by his own class.

COLUMBIA CLASS HISTORY.

The Wittiest, Bluffiest, Sportiest, and Fussiest Students of the Year.

The senior class of Columbia held class day exercises yesterday. The rain had no effect whatever on the gay spirits of the graduates, and they celebrated the event with more than usual vim. The big hall of the gymnasium was filled with visitors, and they soon became infected with the spirit of fun. G. Adolphus Younger, the class historian, brought forth a huge book, in which, he explained, were set down the valorous deeds of the graduating students.

After tracing the athletic victories of the class during its four years of college life, he submitted the class statistics, which had been obtained by holding a secret ballot. Almost everybody had voted Frederick Lynn Cooper, the first married man of the class, the luckiest. James A. Taylor, Captain of the 1905 track team, was awarded all the most enviable honors, as being the most popular man and the best athlete. His only contestant for these honors was Browne, the class President.

William F. J. Piel, son of the brewer, Younger said, was the best bluffer of the class. The historian announced the following class statistics:

Best athlete, J. A. Taylor; best bluffer, W. F. J. Piel; best dressed, W. A. Tilt; best natured, H. W. Albert; best student, R. Le Roy; biggest fusser, C. Wood, Jr.; biggest grind, J. P. Heaton; biggest sport, W. A. Tilt; class doll, L. B. Vreeland; grouchiest, C. Wood, Jr.; handsomest, R. L. Willis; loudest dressed, W. A. Tilt; luckiest, F. L. Cooper; most innocent, H. L. R. Thomas and L. B. Vreeland; most modest, W. B. Donovan; most suburban, D. A. McKenzie; noisiest, W. F. J. Piel; wittiest, G. W. Tucker, Jr.

COLUMBIA LAWYERS DINE.

Hear Their Alma Mater Has Made More Progress Than New York.

Twenty-five members of the class of '80 of the Law School of Columbia University attended their quarter-centennial dinner last night in the Hotel Astor. Roger Foster was toastmaster. The other speakers of the evening were W. W. Niles, President of the University of Pennsylvania Law School; ex-Judge Dillon, J. P. Edgar, L. R. Doty, Justice Lorenz Zeller of the Court of Special Sessions, and Prof. Curtis.

Mr. Foster said, among other things, that great as has been the growth of the City of New York, Columbia University has made more progress. More than any other living man this great advance was due, he said, to President Butler.

Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for the following cases:

For $75 to save the life of a young Scotchwoman of twenty-three, suffering from incipient tuberculosis.

For $60 to aid in the support of a respectable Italian family. There are five children. The father, a tailor, is almost blind and unable to work. The mother is at present in poor health and can do very little toward the support of her family.

Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

Services for William H. Rogers.

Funeral services for William H. Rogers, news editor of The World, who died on Friday, were held at his home, 312 Manhattan Avenue, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Mr. Mellen of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity officiated. Many floral tributes were sent by his associates and newspaper friends, and many newspaper men attended the services.

Square Bottle. Whiskey.



Mount Vernon

CRUSH OF OCEAN TRAVEL.

Officers of Kaiser Wilhelm II. Had to Give Up Their Staterooms.

The North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II., which sails for Bremen at noon to-day, and the Cunarder Caronia, which will sail for Liverpool an hour later, will both leave port with every first and second cabin apartment taken. On the Kaiser Wilhelm II. the crush is so great that the Captain and first and second officers gave up their rooms to passengers. Commodore Hoegemann's quarters will be occupied by Col. John Jacob Astor, while Miss Carey Thomas of Baltimore has secured the first officer's, and Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Patterson of Chicago the second officer's apartments.

Some of the well-known people who will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. are Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and their children, Rear Admiral Cooper, United States Navy, and Mrs. Cooper; Lieut. G. R. Fortescue, United States Army; the Right Rev. Alexander Mackay-Smith of Philadelphia, Bishop Coadjutor of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. and the Misses Mackay-Smith; Baron and Baroness von Swain, James Brown Potter, Charles T. Yerkes, and Mrs. I. H. and Miss Ethel Yerkes, Count de Yanagisawo of Tokio, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Phelps Dodge, and Mr. and Mrs. John C. Black of Chicago.

Aboard the same steamer will be William A. Larned and Holcombe C. Ward, the American tennis champions, who are going to England to compete for the Davis International Challenge Cup, which was won in this country last year by the Doherty brothers, the English champions. Paul Dashiel, the football coach of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, is also booked on the Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Some of those who will go in the new Cunarder Caronia are Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, and Lady Wilson; the Right Rev. Bishop Van De Vyret of Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Orcutt, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Inman of Atlanta, Mr. and Mrs. Randolph Guggenheimer, Gen. A. E. Booth and Mrs. Booth, and Gen. John Gill and Mrs. Gill of Baltimore, and Robert Carson of Philadelphia.

GREEN MEMORIAL APPEAL.

Committee Asks the Public to Supplement City's Appropriation.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Association at the offices of Isaac N. Seligman yesterday, the report of the Executive Committee showed that the plans for the memorial were sufficiently matured to warrant a definite public request for subscriptions. A public appeal was adopted asking the citizens of New York City and State to contribute to a memorial entrance to Central Park at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, costing from $75,000 to $100,000. The Board of Estimate has appropriated $50,000. Of Mr. Green the appeal says:

The debt which New York City owes to Mr. Green's memory is immeasurable. As member and President of the Board of Education and as Trustee of New York University, the New York Public Library, and the two great city museums, he contributed greatly to the promotion of public education and the advancement of the arts and sciences. As an officer of philanthropic institutions he gave freely of his time and talents to the amelioration of the condition of the unfortunates. As Commissioner, President, and Controller of Central Park during its formative years, he was the master builder of that great institution which is a daily blessing to the adults and children of the city. As Controller of the city's finances at a period when there was vital need of the firmest official integrity, he rescued the municipal credit from disaster and saved millions of dollars to the City Treasury. As member of the Brooklyn Bridge and other commissions, he promoted many great public improvements upon which the prosperity and daily comfort of millions of people depend. As projector and chief instrument in securing municipal consolidation, with its resultant benefits to all the boroughs, he was by common consent called the Father of Greater New York.

To the State at large he rendered many notable services, conspicuous among which were his twenty years' service as member and President of the Commissioners of the State Reservation at Niagara Falls, and his pioneer efforts which contributed largely to the saving of the Palisades of the Hudson.

Mr. Green's civic labors not only set a high standard of public duty, but their results were of a practical and lasting character, and they amply merit recognition in the public memorial to which you are now invited to contribute.

Contributions may be sent to Isaac N. Seligman, the Treasurer, in the Mills Building.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Asher Wardell.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 12.—Capt. Asher Wardell, for thirteen years keeper of Life Saving Station No. 5, at West End, died this morning at his home of Bright's disease. He was born in Long Branch in 1844, and served three years in the civil war, enlisting as a boy in the First New Jersey Cavalry.

Obituary Notes.

W. C. SAMONS, a clerk in the Department of Highways, was taken ill in Times Square yesterday afternoon and died in an ambulance before he could reach the Roosevelt Hospital.

Major JAMES C. BUSH of the Artillery Corps, United States Army, died yesterday of apoplexy at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. Major Bush was born in Connecticut in 1850, and had served in the Philippines.

Dr. MARTIN LUTHER CHAMBERS, sixty-two years of age, died at his home, in Port Jefferson, L. I., yesterday. Dr. Chambers was a Vice President and a Director of the First National Bank of Port Jefferson.

EUGENE HARTMANN, who for many years conducted a fashionable boarding house on Bellevue Avenue, Newport, died last evening after an illness of several days. He was a Frenchman, but had lived in Newport for twenty-five years. For many years he was the leading restaurateur and caterer in Newport.

Dr. van Dyke Gone Salmon Fishing.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12.—The Rev. Dr. Henry van Dyke left Princeton today on a salmon fishing trip. His party expect to go up the Ste. Marguerite River in the Saguenay country, on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. They will be gone three weeks. After that Dr. van Dyke expects to spend the rest of the Summer with his family in his cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me.

$50,000 Gift to Swarthmore.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—Dr. Joseph Swain, President of Swarthmore College, announced to-day that Morris L. Clothier of this city of the class of 1890, had given $50,000 to endow a Professorship in Physics, as part of the $800,000 endowment undertaken three years ago, when Dr. Swain became President. The time expires to-morrow and all but $6,200 is obtained. Mr. Clothier is the only alumnus to contribute.

Police Needed for Church Feast.

Police Captain Brennan has asked Commissioner McAdoo for a detail of twenty-five men to assist in handling the crowds to-night in the Italian section of Harlem, where the Italian societies are to celebrate the feast of St. Anthony. There will be two parades with fireworks.

Harper's Book News

The Ultimate Passion

Philip Verrill Mighel's new novel presents some striking and little known phases of the exciting sides of American politics—the fight of an upright young man against a corrupt political ring, with a love story of unusual developments.

A new novel by the author of "Bruvver Jim's Baby"

"Strongly told, with a bold, vigorous grip on the present day situation in things political and human."

—*Philadelphia Telegraph*

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Temperatures have varied irregularly but do not differ greatly from the seasonal average in any district.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light and variable; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh northwest to north; on the Gulf Coast light and variable; on the lower lakes light and variable, becoming southerly, and on the upper lakes light and variable.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light variable winds with clearing weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer in extreme south portion, variable winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Clearing Tuesday morning, fair in afternoon; Wednesday fair, variable winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, variable winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Tuesday, showers in east portion, followed by clearing; Wednesday fair with warmer except in Eastern Maine, variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday fair, variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	61	67	4 P. M.	71	88
6 A. M.	60	68	6 P. M.	67	86
9 A. M.	63	69	9 P. M.	62	64
12 M.	67	66	12 P. M.	60	64

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 67; corresponding date 1904, 64; corresponding date for last 25 years, 68.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 65 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 70 degrees at 10 A. M. and the minimum 64 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

KAUFMAN—BLUMENTHAL.—At Rauschers, June 12, Mr. Carl Kaufman of New York to Miss Sadye Blumenthal of Washington, D. C., by Rev. Drs. Stern and Simon.

LUDLOW—WOOD.—On Saturday, June 10, 1905, at St. Paul's Church, Stockbridge, Mass., by the Rev. Arthur Lawrence, the rector, assisted by the Rev. Prescott Evarts, rector of Christ Church, Cambridge, Mass., Louisa Geary Wood, youngest daughter of Major Gen. John W. Geary of Pennsylvania, to James Bettner Ludlow of this city.

Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Boston, and Washington papers please copy.

MARSTON—FORKER.—On Monday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, 298 St. James Place, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Joseph Dunn Burrell, Fanny Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Forker, to William Lorn Marston of East Orange, N. J.

DIED.

ASHLEY.—On Sunday, June 11, 1905, Frederick Ashley, aged eighty years.

Funeral services

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$2,864,520.39
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $4,471,-906.67,) book value		4,367,477.14
Amount loaned on collaterals		50,916,552.11
Other loans, including bills purchased		991,547.44
Overdrafts		12,015.44
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		26,803.57
Real estate: Banking house		925,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		7,389,159.14
Specie		4,853,974.10
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		302,405.00
Cash items: Other items carried as cash		600.00
		$72,650,144.33

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits on market value, $2,030,042.27; undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		2,825,612.74
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)	$2,964,892.54	
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	49,824,243.17	
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): time, $6,627,890.13; demand, $30,155.78	6,658,045.91	
Amount due trust companies	4,436,066.90	
Amount due banks and bankers	1,318,791.46	
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	40,000.00	
Preferred deposits—		
Amount due savings banks	2,251,667.03	
Amount due building and loan associations	58,359.71	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	253,839.23	
	67,806,035.95	
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz:		
Certified checks	1,018,465.84	
	$72,650,144.33	

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $64,483,768.38; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.930%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDK. L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice President, and F. GORE KING, Secretary of Knickerbocker Trust Co., located and doing business at No. 358 Fifth Ave., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FRED L. ELDRIDGE, 1st Vice President.
F. GORE KING, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1905, before me.
JOHN S. KANE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$341,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $3,947,-000.87,) book value		3,947,000.87
Amount loaned on collaterals		31,656,201.75
Overdrafts, (secured)		5,874.72
Real estate		629,267.37
Cash on deposit in banks of other moneyed institutions		4,141,162.89
Specie		15,563.99
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		8,000.00
Total		$40,744,071.59

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $5,000,000; surplus on book value		5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		1,330,236.39
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)		22,248.45
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)		24,824,891.63
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:) time, none; demand		1,738,349.86
Amount due trust companies		643,095.77
Amount due banks and bankers		2,380,223.19
Preferred deposits:		
Amount due savings banks	$1,760,762.15	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	802,830.85	
	2,563,593.00	
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Reserved for taxes	$65,935.74	
Accepted checks	160,997.56	
Reserved for rent	4,500.00	
	231,433.30	
Total		$40,744,071.59

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report, none.

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $31,558,524.26; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.74 per cent.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

BRAYTON IVES, President, and BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer of Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, located and doing business at No. 49 Wall St., in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

BRAYTON IVES, President.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 7th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] C. KLINCK,
Notary Public, in and for Kings County, N.Y.
Cer. filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$87,000.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $6,938,-300.06,) book value		6,879,906.85
Amount loaned on collaterals		10,485,651.34
Other loans, including bills purchased, (amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $25,000)		567,681.30
Overdrafts		23.39
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		982,312.66
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		4,416,129.13
Specie		155,011.67
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		90,000.00
Cash Items		5,170.68
		$23,668,977.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,500,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $3,048,718.50; surplus on book value		2,500,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		490,415.29
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)		56,704.28
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)		8,954,396.94
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:) Time, $14,500; demand, $142,957.72		157,457.72
Amount due trust companies		3,041,779.03
Amount due banks and bankers		4,042,961.86
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York		75,000.00
Preferred deposits, amount due savings banks		1,808,351.83
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Treasurer's checks	$5,531.17	
Dividends unpaid	378.00	
	5,909.17	
Reserved for taxes	36,000.00	
	$23,668,977.02	

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $17,789,829.55; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2⅝%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President, and JOHN A. HILTON, Treasurer, of Bowling Green Trust Company, located and doing business at 26 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompany the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
JOHN A. HILTON, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1905, before me.
C. J. WILKINSON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$14,449,969.28
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $6,-211,388.75,) book value		6,010,813.23
Amount loaned on collaterals		12,086,617.93
Other loans, including bills purchased		2,182,368.61
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $846,-000.)		
Overdrafts		11,555.30
Real Estate—Sites for banking houses, New York, Brooklyn, and Jamaica, $982,315.67; other real estate, $301,921.86		1,284,237.53
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		2,522,746.95
Specie		624,122.88
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		56,485.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $8,462.41		
Other items carried as cash	2,001.67	
	10,464.08	
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads		652,208.78
Total		$39,891,589.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$4,375,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $5,849,437.74; surplus on book value		5,125,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		523,862.22
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)		21,106,084.77
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): Time, $2,314,525.40; demand, $646,-609.95		2,961,135.35
Amount due trust companies		255,041.88
Amount due banks and bankers		135,974.99
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York		25,000.00
Preferred deposits:		
Amount due savings banks $1,828,631.98		
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary, 766,808.21		
	2,595,440.19	
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Dividends declared	$525,000.00	
Reserved for taxes	90,000.00	
Certified checks	194,668.60	
Treasurer's checks	148,234.75	
Other deposits not subject to check	1,786,317.82	
Accrued expenses	44,829.00	
	2,789,050.17	
Total		$39,891,589.57
Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid		$28,864,995.00
Average rate of interest paid thereon		%2.65

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President, and J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary, of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 146 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chapter 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CLARENCE H. KELSEY, President.
J. WRAY CLEVELAND, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] F. F. THOMASSEN,
Notary Public No. 64,
New York County.
Certificate filed in Kings County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

MORTON TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $10,354,-373.08,) book value		$10,319,735.58
Amount loaned on collaterals		52,630,399.01
Other loans, including bills purchased		1,128,440.21
Overdrafts		852.42
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		6,141.45
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		10,451,400.60
Specie		37,129.84
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		12,230.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash		1,605.00
Total		$74,787,964.11

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value $7,235,666.90, surplus on book value		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		5,201,029.40
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	$41,021,422.86	
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys,) demand	8,972,954.32	
Amount due trust companies	1,510,684.60	
Amount due banks and bankers	1,442,417.98	
Amount due Treasurer of State of N. Y.	50,000.00	
Preferred deposits:		
Amount due savings banks	2,467,903.29	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	2,688,490.26	
Deposits otherwise preferred	751,765.85	
	58,905,639.16	
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads:		
Certified checks	$229,798.77	
Secretary's checks	4,989,759.59	
Foreign department	1,461,737.19	
	6,681,295.55	
Total		$74,787,964.11

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $57,886,855.24; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.54 per cent.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

J. K. CORBIERE, Vice President, and H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary, of Morton Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 38 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

J. K. CORBIERE, Vice President.
H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1905, before me.
(Signed) E. J. FLEEZARDE,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Richmond Co.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE STANDARD TRUST COMPANY

of New York at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$167,295.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $6,602,-003.75,) book value		6,532,272.39
Amount loaned on collaterals		13,363,446.05
Other loans, including bills purchased		460,081.97
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		4,501,654.12
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		72,509.51
Furniture and fixtures		10,738.00
		8,000.00
		$25,115,977.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $1,243,368.76; surplus on book value		500,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		673,637.42
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)		1,038,924.19
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)		17,766,733.73
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys,) demand		609,904.41
Amount due trust companies		1,754,665.15
Amount due banks and bankers		755,501.82
Amount due savings banks		400,026.16
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary		44,044.70
Certified cheques		572,479.37
		$25,115,977.04

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $21,931,252.87; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2¾%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WM. C. LANE, President, and E. M. F. MILLER, Treasurer, of The Standard Trust Co. of New York, located and doing business at No. 25 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WM. C. LANE, President.
E. M. F. MILLER, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 9th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] PAUL S. O'CONNOR, (8.)
Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941,** the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bond, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as additional security for the new bonds.

Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

Baltimore, June 1, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our

Letters of Credit and International Cheques

Available in all parts of the world.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$3,261,733.33
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $18,287,-534.47,) book value		18,287,534.47
Amount loaned on collaterals		32,830,944.54
Other loans, including bills purchased		2,339,400.83
Overdrafts		24.03
Real estate		63,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		10,024,358.38
Specie		128,206.43
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		14,590.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads		55,964.28
		$67,005,756.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $6,916,743.69; surplus on book value		9,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	$3,122,100.07	
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	36,864,918.29	
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:) Time, $99,-000; demand, $4,782,-492.23	4,881,492.23	
Amount due trust companies	3,030,674.13	
Amount due banks and bankers	8,484,117.58	
Preferred deposits:		
Amount due savings banks	1,534,126.35	
Amount due building and loan associations	13,406.08	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee or depositary	321,702.05	
	53,252,537.68	
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Reserved for taxes	$127,000.00	
Certified checks	709,474.92	
	836,474.92	
	$67,005,756.29	

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $47,501,132; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2 72-100 per cent.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

OTTO T. BANNARD, President, and M. N. Buckner, Treasurer, of The New York Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.
M. N. BUCKNER, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] A. C. STEELE,
Notary Public Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

STATEMENT OF THE

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS

31 Union Square,

At the Close of Business June 7th, 1905.

Assets.

LOANS, DISCOUNTS, AND INVESTMENTS		$10,062,416.34
REAL ESTATE		1,426,000.00
CASH ON HAND		3,336,514.49
		$14,824,930.83

Liabilities.

CAPITAL	$1,000,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	1,482,816.48
DEPOSITS	12,342,114.35
	$14,824,930.83

Accounts of Corporations, Firms and Individuals Solicited.

Safe Deposit Vaults.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on the 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., on July 21st, 1905. A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ Per Cent. (37½c. per share) on the Preferred Capital stock, and of 2 Per Cent. (50c. per share) on the Common Capital stock, payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30th to July 4th, 1905, both days inclusive.

GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will open July 3, 1905, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
New York, June 10, 1905.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from June 21st to July 1st, 1905, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. R. H. ISMON, Sec'y.
New York, June 12th, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will open July 3, 1905, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.
New York, June 10, 1905.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of The Railroad Securities Company Illinois Central Stock Interest Certificates, Series A., will close on June 17th, 1905, for the regular dividend payment upon said certificates due July 1st, 1905.

Books will reopen on July 3d, 1905.
CHAS. C. TEGETHOFF, Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 18th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Safety Car Heating and Lighting Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2% and an extra dividend of 1¼% on the outstanding stock of the Company, payable by check July 1st. Transfer books close June 14th at 3 o'clock P. M. and will be reopened Wednesday, July 5th.

C. H. WARDWELL, Secy. and Treas.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE ORIENTAL BANK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$7,921,106.66
Overdrafts		12,377.50
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$672,418.01	
Due from approved reserve agents	1,867,180.22	
	2,539,598.23	
Banking house and lot	$89,700.00	
Other real estate	64,661.20	
	154,361.20	
Mortgages owned	5,000.00	
Stocks and bonds	323,675.58	
Specie	498,870.11	
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	452,728.00	
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$815,664.65	
Other items carried as cash	109,909.01	
	925,273.66	
Total		$12,832,990.94

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$750,000.00
Surplus fund	912,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid	202,749.80
Due depositors	7,069,010.30
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	2,591,127.87
Due savings banks	1,242,044.22
Due building and loan associations	20,981.25
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	35,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $77.50	
Reserved for taxes 10,000.00	
	10,077.50
Total	$12,832,990.94

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

R. W. JONES, Jr., President, and GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier, of the Oriental Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 182-184 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

R. W. JONES, JR., President.
GEO. W. ADAMS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] H. E. RANK,
Notary Public, No. 11,
New York County.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New York.

The annual election for Directors of THE Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 13th day of June, 1905. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon to 1 o'clock P. M. SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary.
New York, May 16th, 1905.

FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

$4,000,000

Portland General Electric Co.

PORTLAND, OREGON

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1905. Due July 1, 1935

Optional at 107½ and interest on and after July 1, 1915.
Interest payable January 1 and July 1 in New York.

Application will be made to list Bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

The Portland General Electric Company, operating under unusually favorable franchises unlimited in time, does the entire electric light and power business of Portland, Oregon, and surrounding territory, and serves a population of over 135,000. In addition to a large and thoroughly modern auxiliary steam station in the City of Portland, the Company owns and operates a very large and valuable water power, less than fifteen miles from the City, thus enabling it to generate a large volume of electrical power at minimum cost.

The $4,000,000 first mortgage bonds of the Portland General Electric Company, to be issued immediately, will, in opinion of counsel, be secured by a first and only mortgage on the entire property, rights and franchises of the Company, the value of which, we are informed by our experts, is largely in excess of funded debt.

BOND ISSUE

First Mortgage 5s, present issue	$4,000,000
In escrow for permanent improvements, extensions, etc., under conservative restrictions*	6,000,000
Total bonds authorized	$10,000,000

*The escrow bonds may be issued for only 75 per cent. of the cash cost of future permanent improvements and betterments, provided the net earnings for the preceding year were equal to 75 per cent. in excess of the interest charge on all bonds outstanding, together with those proposed to be issued.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

The earnings of the Company have shown a steady development for many years, the increase in gross for the years 1903 and 1904 being, respectively, 15% and 23% over the previous years. The earnings for the year ending April 30, 1905, are officially reported as follows:

Gross Earnings	$741,302 67
Operating Expenses and Taxes	320,890 44
Net Earnings	$420,412 23
Annual interest on $4,000,000 bonds	200,000 00
Surplus	$220,412 23

The net earnings of the Company, applicable to bond interest, for the first four months of 1905, show an increase of 41% over the corresponding period of 1904.

We recommend these bonds for investment

PRICE AND CIRCULAR ON APPLICATION

N. W. Harris & Company

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago **NEW YORK** Boston

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$4,376,099.72
Overdrafts		579.22
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$446,113.88	
Due from approved reserve agents	200,000.00	
	646,113.88	
Other real estate		20,945.00
Mortgages owned		8,350.00
Stocks and bonds		310,603.75
Specie		1,158,436.28
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks		436,673.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$376,965.59	
Other items carried as cash	52,121.56	
	429,087.15	
Assets not included under any of the above heads:		
Furniture and fixture account	$34,575.00	
Custom House balance with U. S. Treasurer	18,180.31	
	52,755.31	
Total		$7,489,643.31

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
Surplus fund	320,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	52,912.74
Due depositors	6,088,412.73
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	223,227.84
Due savings banks	25,000.00
Due Treasurer of the State of New York	30,000.00
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	90.00
Total	$7,439,643.31

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

LEO SCHLESINGER, President, and ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier, of Mechanics and Traders Bank, a bank located and doing business at Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

LEO SCHLESINGER, President.
ABIJAH M. DEDERER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ELIAS R. PECK,
Notary Public,
N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NASSAU BANK,

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,636,443.25
Overdrafts		744.83
Due from banks and bankers for collection		297,528.08
Real estate		43,900.00
Mortgages owned		1,900.00
Bonds		691,850.00
Specie		816,521.40
U. S. legal tender and notes of National banks		417,300.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges		220,606.15
Total		$4,625,890.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund	250,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	65,249.03
Due depositors	3,800,305.58
Unpaid dividends	$336.00
Reserved for taxes	10,000.00
	10,336.00
Total	$4,625,890.71

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

F. H. RICHARDSON, President, and W. H. ROGERS, Cashier, of the Nassau Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 11 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

F. H. RICHARDSON, President.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 12th day of June, 1905, before me.
RAPHAEL M. MATTESON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public,
New York County.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NINETEENTH WARD BANK,

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,138,322.91
Overdrafts		215.98
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	$10,243.00	

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

County

We have several issues of choice county bonds; very desirable for the investment of trust funds.

Particulars upon request.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
33 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

J. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co
BANKERS.
Conservative Investments
LIST ON REQUEST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
27 WILLIAM ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE,
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BERTRON, STORRS and GRISCOM.
BANKERS
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.
..Investment Securities..

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES
Bonds, Stock and Scrip
Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1792 Broad
52 Broadway

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.
STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.
Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
36 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business.

N.W.HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia. Chicago. San Francisco.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

MACKAY & CO.
Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets, NEW YORK. 13 Congress Street, BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 50 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

The United States Leather Company.
Notice to Holders of Certificates of Deposit of Preferred Stock.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, pursuant to Section III. of Agreement, dated December 17th, 1904, between P. A. Valentine and others, James R. Plum and others, and said Trust Company, will, on July 1, 1905, distribute, if received, to registered holders of its Certificates of deposit issued for preferred stock of THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY of record at close of business June 15th, 1905, ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%), equivalent to $1.50 per share, being the dividend declared on the preferred stock of said Leather Company, payable July 1st, 1905.

Checks will be mailed.

Transfer books of the Trust Company will not close.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street,
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

2,088 Madison Avenue, New York City.

I. & L. JACOB.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership existing between the undersigned has been dissolved by mutual consent on June 1, 1905.—Dated June 8, 1905. ISAAC JACOB, LEON JACOB.

Sales of Bank Stock.

Thirty-seven shares of Bank of Commerce sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 205.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 2@2½ Per Cent.

Early Doubt Followed by Later Strength—The War News and Equitable Situation Still Influential.

Wall Street remains under the influence of intelligence affecting the market more than the worth of stocks. War or peace, in the Orient or in the insurance dispute, still sway prices, first according to their varying phases, and secondly according to the speculative situation built upon them. The war news continues good. Washington selecting Nelidoff and Ito for initial plenipotentiaries, concurrently with and despite Old World suggestions of Russian wiles covering a disinclination for peace. But neither this nor the encouraging prospect that the new Equitable management will adopt a savings bank basis for its investments supported stocks in the early business. Saturday's strength had so alarmed sellers that they had covered and the market lacked the support of a short interest under pressure of realizing sales. The really significant feature of the day was the ease with which all offerings were absorbed, the market rising steadily against this depressing influence, and closing firm with moderate activity at about the day's best. Declines were fractional and few; advances were many, with exceptions exceeding a point.

The renewed activity in the bond market is especially noteworthy, because the Japanese issues are less predominant. The July investment demand is apparently beginning, despite the dubiety in the stock market. The produce trade chose to emphasize the deterioration in the Winter wheat market rather than the conditions in Spring wheat, promising a crop next to the record. Call money did not reach again the 3 per cent. of last week, and what little uneasiness there had been regarding the July settlements was reduced if not removed by the Treasury's announcement of a fortnight's grace after the troublesome date for the banks to pay over the remaining $12,000,000 called in. Probably it will mostly be paid before the due date. The iron wage bargaining did not hurt the steel stocks, although the increase granted at Detroit was said to have stiffened the larger demands to be presented at Pittsburg. The Monday traffic reports and views of agents near the crop districts were of unaltered excellence. Despite a volume of business better than last week's singularly small totals, the market was listless and infertile in its suggestions regarding the outlook.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

United Traction and Electric Co. of Providence.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
International Steam Pump Co.
Mexican Central Railroad.
Montana Coal and Iron Co.
United States Realty and Construction Co. (adjourned.)

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$1,000 Consolidated Gas Co. 6 p. c. Consld. Deb. Bd.
$250 Consolidated Gas Co. 6 p. c. Scrip.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
$4,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. Con. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1021.
$1,000 Standard Rope & Twine Co. Bond.
$8,000 State of North Carolina Bonds due 1898.
$2,000 Do. 1857.
$7.50 State of Louisiana Ctf. of Indebtedness.
$1,000 New Orleans, Mobile & Texas R. R. 8 p. c. Bd., 1915.
$2,750 Memphis & Little Rock R. R. 2 Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$3,250 do. 7 p. c. In. Mtg. Bds., 1894.
$5,000 Selma, Rome & Dalton R. R. 2 Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$2,200 Pitts., Marion & Chic. R. R. In. Bds., 1907.
$82.01 Pitts., Marion & Chic. R. R. Ctf. of Indb., 1887.
$90 N. Y., Pitts., Chic. Ry. Ctf. of Ind.
$18.80 N. Y., Chic. & Pitts. Ry. Ctf. of Indb.
1 sh. Welsbach Co.
100 shs. American Prospecting Co.
45 shs. Pitts., Marion & Chic. Ry.
$37.78 Metropolitan St. Ry. Ctf.
23 shs. Memphis & Little Rock R. R.
5 shs. Keeley Motor Co.
100 shs. Empire State Brick Co.
100 shs. Caribou Con. Mining Co.
2 shs. Downs Pencil Sharpener Co.
2,000 shs. Fairfield & Cin. Mining Co.
100 shs. Underground Ry. Con. Co.
12 shs. Ocean Navigation & Pier Co.
2,500 shs. Polynesian Bird Guano Co. option.
10 shs. American Sparklets Co.
40 shs. Electric Selector & Signal Co.
2 shs. American Grocery Co. 1st pfd.
10 shs. American Grocery Co. 2d pfd.
27 shs. N. Y., Pitts. & Chic. Ry.
15 shs. Story Motor & Elec. Co.
300 shs. Boston, Hartford & Erie R. R.
10 shs. Compressed Gas Capsule.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
200 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
18 shs. 34th Street National Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of Red Bank, N. J., (Hypd.)
10 shs. United National Bank.
275 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Greenwich Bank.
$217.41 Metropolitan Water Co. (Kansas City, Kan.,) 1st 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
60 shs. Railways & Light Co. of America.
26 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
85 shs. Lackawanna Steel Co.
$6,000 American Ice Co. 20-year Skg. Fd. 5 p. c. Coll. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
300 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., assmt. not paid, (Hypd.)
20 shs. Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
5 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
7 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Brearly School.
100 shs. National City Bank.
60 shs. American Brass Co. of Waterbury, Conn.
50 shs. United Wine & Trading Co.
4 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
15 shs. Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. Realty Associates.
50 shs. Blickensderfer Manfg. Co.
$3,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 4s of 1952.
15 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Realty Associates.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. James H. Dunham Co. 1st pfd.
4 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$10,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 5 p. c. S. F. Deb. Bds., 1929.
30 shs. Luna Park Co.
200 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
225 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Realty Associates.
25 shs. Hall Signal Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Closes Steady—Strength Surprises Many—Amateurs Absent.

The market held better yesterday than most traders expected. There was a slight reaction in the morning, but later in the day prices picked up, and the close was steady, although by no means active. London was closed, and so were most of the European exchanges because of the Whitsuntide holidays. For this reason European influences were almost entirely lacking in the market here.

⁂

Amateurs Still Out.

The increase in business was not so great as to warrant the belief that the dullness of last week was due to any peculiar phase of the situation. Sales were only about 75,000 shares above the total for the same day last week. This increase hardly sustained the opinion that the settlement of the Equitable dispute would tend to broaden the market. The speculative amateur contingent is thoroughly cleaned out, and brokers express the belief that only a pronounced bull movement could bring this part of the speculative community back into the fold. Floor traders were comparatively inactive.

⁂

Selling Not Kept Up.

Although there were a good many selling orders in the market, partly because of Saturday's advance, the market took all the stock offered without apparent effort. Frank Savin was one of the floor traders who sold freely, but when he and the rest of the traders saw that the market was absorbing all stock, there was a stoppage of offering, which was especially noticeable in the steel issues. The absence of pressure on the stocks of the United States Steel Corporation was in fact one of the causes which contributed more than any other to the resistance of the market.

⁂

Canadian Pacific's Strength.

Canadian Pacific was one of the strongest issues on the list. It closed within a fraction of the top for an advance of over two points from the low price of the day. The strength was in part due to cable dispatches from abroad regarding the declaration of a record dividend on the shares of the Hudson Bay Companies. This will naturally affect the shares of the Canadian Pacific, which advanced on the receipt of the news, closing near the highest in several weeks.

GREENE STOCKS SOLD DOWN.

Depression for a Purchase, Greene Says—Two Directors Resign.

Heavy selling of Greene Consolidated Copper and Greene Consolidated Gold, accompanied by sharp declines in those stocks gave rise yesterday to rumors that an effort was again being made to oust Col. W. C. Greene from his control of the Greene Copper property to lodge it presumably in the hands of intercsts identified with Amalgamated Copper. Incidentally it became known that two of the Directors of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, Henry Ollesheimer and Edward B. Tustin, had resigned from the board of that company, as well as from that of the Greene Gold-Silver Company, another of Col. Greene's enterprises in Mexico, and that Mr. Ollesheimer likewise had withdrawn from the Directorate of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. The resignation of these Directors led to rumors of disagreements in these boards.

The reason assigned by Mr. Ollesheimer and Mr. Tustin for leaving was press of other business.

Greene Consolidated Copper declined from 23⅜ to 21, and closed practically at the lowest, the selling being the heaviest that has appeared in the stock in a long time. A single Stock Exchange house sold not fewer than 8,000 shares. Greene Gold was also weak, declining from 5¼ to 4½.

In explanation of the weakness of the Greene stocks, particularly Greene Copper, which is the longest established and most successful of the Greene properties, Mr. Greene said it was due, he thought, to a drive made against the stock by important mining interests who desired to accumulate some of the stock, and were depressing it for this purpose.

BANKS GIVE MORE TIME.

Withdrawal of Government Funds Postponed from July 1 to July 15.

The announcement from Washington yesterday that the withdrawal of a portion of the Government's deposits with the National banks, which had been fixed for July 1 in the call issued about two months ago, had been postponed to July 15, had been forecasted by the rumors current for some days that the Secretary of the Treasury would authorize such a postponement. The 1st of July was considered a somewhat unfavorable day for the return to the Government of about $14,000,000 in cash, because on that day the banks are called upon to handle the large semi-annual interest and dividend payments. The calling in of funds at the time preparation was being made for these payments, it was thought, might serve to disturb the money market, and for this reason the banks were allowed another fortnight in which to complete the payments to the Government. Immediately after July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, the Government's disbursements will be very large, and it is likely that these disbursements will offset all the banks will have to pay back to the Government. Thus the banks will to all intents and purposes merely be returning to the Government on July 15 what the Government had previously paid out between July 1 and that date. The principal reason for the postponement, it is thought, is to avoid taking a large amount of cash from the banks on the very day when, owing to the shifting of funds connected with July 1st payments, the banks might need all their cash to preserve intact their legal reserve against deposits.

MUST SUE FOR INTEREST.

Wabash Bondholders Win No Concessions from the Directors.

The Directors of the Wabash Railroad decided yesterday not to resume interest payments on the debenture A bonds at this time. The bonds are an income security, and interest is paid on them only when earned. They are held mainly by the Gould interests and by Russell Sage, and there has been no distribution on them for a year or more.

The failure to resume interest on the debenture A's has made it a foregone conclusion that no interest distribution will be made on the debenture B's, the holders of which have been in negotiation with the Wabash management for several months. The holders of the B bonds assert that the road is earning enough to pay a fair rate of interest on its B debentures, and that the diversion of earnings from these bonds for betterments and improvements has the effect of starving the bondholders for the benefit of the stock.

Suit is soon to be begun by the Mercantile Trust Company, which is the Trustee under the B mortgage, to enforce a distribution on the junior securities.

Portland General Electric Bonds.

First mortgage bonds of the Portland (Oregon) General Electric Company to the amount of $4,000,000, secured by a first and only mortgage on all property of the company, operating under perpetual franchises, are being offered to investors by N. W. Harris & Co. The company controls the electric light and power business of the City of Portland and surrounding territory.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, June 10th, averaged 7.67 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, 3½ per cent. for six months, and 3¾ per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $188,646,867; balances, $7,811,019. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $513,912.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8725.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85¼. Francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅜ and 5.17; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 3c; telegraphic, 5c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,200 shares of Brunswick sold at .07, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45, 200 Crown Point at .14, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .02, 300 Elkton at .44@.45, 1,000 Isabella at .31@.32, 100 Jim Butler at .65, 200 Mexican at 1.10, 300 McNamara at .44, 200 Sandstorm at .44, 100 Standard at 1.60, and 100 Tonopah Belmont at 1.05.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The Public Service stocks, especially Philadelphia Rapid Transit and United Gas Improvement, broke again to-day, the former on the reiteration of Mayor Weaver of his intention of fighting the trolley ordinances which were passed over his veto. He will try and have them repealed, and if successful a legal battle will follow, the transit officials asserting that a repeal would be illegal, inasmuch as a year's taxes have already been paid.

Transit's weakness unsettled the local list generally, but the declines were fractional, except in Gas and Rapid Transit. Electric Storage Battery advanced 1½ points, while Huntingdon and Broad Top was off 2 points on a continued decline in its coal shipments. Lehigh Valley receded ½, Pennsylvania Salt ½, and Union Traction ¼. Reading and United States Steel common were the active features, contributing over two-thirds of the total transactions. Sales, 49,388 shares; $61,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	American Railways	50½	50½	50½
759..	Cambria Steel	26¾	26⅝	26½
12..	Catawissa 1st pf.	61	61	61
100..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	42	42	42
28..	Con. Lake Sup. Corp.	15¼	15¼	15¼
5..	Con. Traction of N. J.	82½	82½	82½
150..	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
400..	Electric Storage Bat.	18	17½	18
2,100..	Erie	41½	40⅝	41½
150..	Fairmount Park Tran.	17	16⅞	16⅞
25..	General Asphalt	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
50..	Hunt. & Br. Top pf.	48	47½	48
24..	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	26	25¾	25¾
478..	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64½	64	64
100..	Lehigh Nav., tr. ctfs.	104½	104½	104½
655..	Marsden	4	4	4
100..	Metropol. Securities	80½	80½	80½
187..	Pennsylvania R. R.	67⅞	67⅝	67⅞
40..	Penn. Salt Co.	106	106	106
97..	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
1,442..	Phila. Electric	9 7-16	9 3-16	9¼
455..	Philadelphia Company	43½	43¼	43¾
3,625..	Phila. Rapid Transit	27⅝	26½	27
18,863..	Reading	48 1-16	47⅝	48
2..	Reading 1st pf.	45¼	45¼	45¼
100..	Southern Railroad	31¾	31¾	31¾
3..	United Cos. of N. J.	271½	271½	271½
5,273..	United Gas Improve.	96⅜	94⅞	95
100..	U. R. & Inv., S. F., pf.	81	81	81
365..	Union Traction	60¼	59⅝	59⅝
10,130..	United States Steel	28⅝	27½	28⅜
2,760..	U. S. Steel pf.	95⅝	94½	95⅝
3..	Unit. Trac., Pitts., pf.	50	50	50
767..	Warwick Steel	5⅝	5¼	5⅜
14..	Westmore. Coal rcts.	85¼	85¼	85¼

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Cons. Ice pf.	39	39	39
15..	Crucible Steel	10	10	10
475..	Crucible Steel pf.	61⅞	61⅜	61⅜
200..	Fireproof	9¾	9½	9¾
10..	Fireproof pf.	34½	34½	34½
10..	Lustre	20¼	20¼	20¼
294..	Manuf. L. & H.	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞
100..	Marsden	3¾	3¾	3¾
20..	Monongahela Water	39½	39½	39½
40..	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40
200..	Philadelphia Co.	43	43	43
35..	Pittsburg Brew	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
82..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	75½	74⅝	75½
55..	River Coal pf.	27½	27½	27½
125..	Sewer Pipe	37¼	37	37¼
1,660..	U. S. Steels	28⅝	27⅝	28⅝
32..	U. S. Steel pf.	95	94	95
60..	West. Air Brake	144	144	144
25..	West. Electric 2d	83½	83½	83½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,602	1,350	1,350
1st week June..	$82,400	$64,100	$53,800
July 1-June 7...	3,565,300	2,891,300	2,693,950
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,563	8,183	7,590
1st week June..	972,000	1,018,000	926,000
From July 1....	46,997,723	45,044,641	40,228,000
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,845
1st week June..	174,100	156,400	154,430
From July 1....	9,560,017	8,884,948	8,649,743
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	929	929
1st week June..	137,517	121,468	103,943
From July 1....	7,078,485	7,646,302	7,217,430
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,398
1st week June..	332,100	300,800	292,700
From July 1....	15,524,800	15,073,400	16,180,434
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	578	574
1st week June..	58,392	50,052	59,895
July 1-June 7..	2,504,922	2,355,282	2,561,914
INTERNATIONAL GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,007
1st week June..	95,360	88,595	86,270
From July 1....	5,012,153	5,414,247	5,194,800
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
1st week June..	52,342	45,258	80,076
July 1-June 7..	2,411,643	2,223,337	2,260,848
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,973	3,854	3,444
1st week June..	723,805	691,975	711,170
From July 1....	36,041,718	34,831,234	33,101,569
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week June..	67,637	49,304	53,480
From July 1....	2,820,006	2,659,276	3,062,344
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
1st week June..	18,375	12,349	11,321
From July 1....	638,773	547,853	520,029
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	2,991	2,632
1st week June..	288,830	233,345	197,689
From July 1....	18,931,742	16,590,142	16,307,825
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,718	5,305
1st week June..	607,000	564,000	460,000
From Jan. 1....	16,508,501	17,000,177	17,078,346
Central Branch:			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week June..	26,000	22,000	23,000
From Jan. 1....	649,114	711,788	510,818
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	874
1st week June..	137,630	123,723	114,505
From July 1....	7,678,939	7,236,223	7,069,510
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,202	7,188	7,189
1st week June..	828,300	801,597	754,081
From July 1....	45,075,788	42,461,527	39,779,614
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,827	1,767	1,707
1st week June..	181,893	169,088	166,595
From Jan. 1....	4,982,771	4,866,456	4,973,365
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week June..	20,071	25,643	.....
From July 1....	1,148,238	1,186,488	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,516	2,486	2,484
1st week June..	433,335	420,856	.....
From July 1....	23,195,072	21,416,419	.....
CHICAGO, IND. & LOUISVILLE for April—			
Gross earnings..	486,923	434,273	449,178
Exp. and taxes..	313,565	287,233	274,544
Net earnings ..	173,358	147,040	174,634
Gross, 10 mos..	4,619,105	4,401,200	4,190,200
Exp. and taxes.	2,975,969	2,814,934	2,565,570
Net, 10 months.	1,643,136	1,586,236	1,624,630
SOUTHERN INDIANA for April—			
Gross earnings..	105,880	106,034	88,392
Expenses	66,619	60,632	42,316
Net earnings ..	39,261	45,402	46,076
Gross, 10 mos..	1,169,897	1,086,897	781,392
Expenses	671,116	613,954	376,097
Net, 10 months.	498,757	472,943	405,295
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings..	102,388	104,111	100,095
Expenses	78,995	82,285	79,514
Net earnings ..	23,393	21,826	20,581
Chrgs., tax., &c.	22,319	23,213	22,485
Surplus	74	†1,387	†1,904
Gross, 11 mos..	1,173,001	1,198,673	1,128,796
Expenses	947,947	945,100	870,499
Net, 11 months.	225,054	253,573	258,297
Chrgs., tax., &c.	263,583	254,136	247,810
Deficit, 11 mos..	38,529	613	*10,487

†Deficit. *Surplus.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 12.—The local money market is extremely quiet and rates are not appreciably changed. The usual table follows:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4¼ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $17,804,349; balances, $1,668,958; Sub-Treasury, $249,108.

The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston follows:

	Jun 10, '05.	Decrease for Week.	June 11, '04.
Loans	$192,153,000	*$1,038,000	$171,857,000
Circulation	7,643,000	132,000	7,399,000
Deposits	147,725,000	1,230,000	139,111,000
Due banks	72,415,000	766,000	67,123,000
U. S. deposits	1,747,000	*5,000	3,788,000
Due from agts	30,066,000	102,000	42,082,000
Exchanges	12,805,000	1,433,000	10,372,000
Due from oths	21,175,000	*854,000	19,388,000
5% fund	388,750	5,000	370,000
Legals	6,389,000	*377,000	7,051,000
Specie	17,284,000	816,000	15,774,000
Res. excess	1,596,000	384,000	3,537,371
N. Y. excess	7,989,000	967,000	23,094,371

*Increase.

Our local market is very slow in responding to the bullish tone displayed by the New York list. Very few buying orders made their appearance in the market through commission houses this morning, and the weak opening of Amalgamated, while not causing many selling orders to make their appearance, had a tendency to check buying orders. Traders were inactive in the copper shares, and that portion of the list was uninteresting. There was some fairly good buying to be seen in the afternoon, but not enough to affect prices. The feature is the continued weakness of Greene Consolidated, with no explanation to account for it. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000..	Am. Bell. Tel. 4s	100	100	100
7,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾
1,000..	Am. Hide & L. 6s	97½	97⅜	97½
1,500..	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102¾	102½	102¾
2,000..	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾
1,000..	Chi., Junc. & S. Y. 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1,000..	D., R. G. & W. 4s	98	98	98
1,000..	Ill. Steel 5s, (1913)	100	100	100
1,000..	Japanese 4½s	91	91	91
1,000..	Mexican Cen. 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾

RAILROADS.

20..	Boston Elevated	157¼	157	157
6..	*Boston & Albany	255	255	255
15..	*Boston & Maine	178	175	175
10..	Bost. & Worcester pf.	77½	77½	77½
8..	*Fitchburg pf.	144	143½	144
30..	Mass. Elec. pf.	59	59	59
189..	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200
58..	West End	97¼	97¼	97¼

TELEPHONES.

357..	American	140½	140	140
15..	Western pf.	99½	99	99

MISCELLANEOUS.

100..	Am. Ag. Chem.	23¼	23¼	23¼
2..	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	89	89	89
8..	*American Sugar	134½	134½	134½
26..	*American Sugar pf.	135	135	135
900..	American Woolen	32¾	32½	32¾
4..	Edison Elec.	245	245	245
80..	General Electric	175½	175	175
50..	Ga. Ry. & Elec. Lt.	75	75	75
20..	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84
56..	Mergenthaler rights	8⅝	8½	8½
14..	Swift & Co.	105	105½	106
5..	Seattle pf.	98	98	98
6..	Torrington pf.	26	26	26
92..	United Fruit	107¾	107	107¾
63..	United Shoe Mach.	86	86	86
10..	Un. Shoe M. pf.	32	32	32
5..	Westinghouse	84½	84½	84½

MINING.

555..	Adventure	4	3⅝	4
320..	Allouez	22¾	22⅝	22⅝
6,115..	Amalgamated	81¾	80¼	80⅝
5..	Bingham	29	29	29
400..	Boston Consolidated	8	8	8
11..	*Calumet & Hecla	610	605	610
70..	†Centennial	18½	18¼	18¼
100..	*Cons. Mercur	50c.	50c.	50c.
487..	*Copper Range	69½	69	69¼
6..	Dom. Iron & Steel	20½	20½	20½
454..	Dominion Coal	76	75¾	76
1,453..	Granby	6	5¾	6
6,333..	*Greene Cons.	24	21	21¼
60..	Isle Royale	19½	19½	19½
470..	†Mass.	8	7¾	7¾
60..	Michigan	12¾	12¾	12¾
925..	Old Dominion	25½	24½	25
130..	Osceola	90¼	90½	90¼
470..

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, June 12, 1905.

Impri Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan
5,000.....101¼
12,000.....101⅛
13,000.....101
5,000.....101⅛
1,000.....100¾
2,000.....101
1,000.....101
Japanese Impri Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6% sterling loan 2d series
24,000.....99⅛
31,000.....99⅛
500.....99⅞
8,000.....99⅛
2,000.....99⅝
500.....99⅛
5,000.....99⅛
1,000.....99⅝
25,000.....99⅛
70,000.....99⅛
500.....99
12,000.....99⅛
6,000.....99⅛
26,000.....99
5,000.....99⅛
22,000.....99⅛
33,000.....99
500.....99⅛
10,000.....99⅛
Japanese Impri Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan
185,000.....90⅜
10,000.....90⅜
5,000.....90⅜
11,000.....90⅜
87,000.....90⅜
30,000.....90⅜
18,000.....90⅜
83,000.....90⅜
10,000.....90⅜
80,000.....90⅜
500.....90⅞
2,000.....90⅞
14,000.....90⅜
Balt & O or In 5½s
10,000.....87½
Southn Pac 4s
1,000.....92¼
B'way & 7th Av 1st 5s, con 5s
2,000.....107
Bk R T ref conv 4s
1,000.....90⅜
B H & P gen 7s
2,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100⅝
145,000.....90⅛
500.....90⅜
81,000.....90⅜
1,000.....90⅜
500.....90⅜
262,000.....90⅜
10,000.....90⅜
30,000.....90⅜
160,000.....90⅞
2,500.....90⅜
48,000.....90⅞
5,000.....91
2,000.....90⅞
3,000.....90⅞
285,000.....90⅞
23,000.....91
15,000.....90⅞
1,000.....90⅜
1,000.....90⅞
25,000.....90⅜
5,000.....90⅞
2,000.....90⅞
12,000.....90⅞
25,000.....91
12,000.....90⅞
25,000.....91
3,000.....90⅞
500,000.....91
U S of Mexico 5s
2,000.....100⅛
U S of Mexico 4s
5,000.....93
10,000.....93
15,000.....93⅜
Repub of Cuba 5s
500.....101⅝
1,000.....101
Alb & Susq 6s
1,000.....102
Am Hide & L 6s
3,000.....97
Am Thread 4s
5,000.....88
Am Tobacco 6s
10,000.....103⅛
Am Tobacco 4s
2,000.....114⅞
12,000.....115
Am Tobacco 4s
1,000.....77
2,000.....78
4,000.....78
5,000.....78
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
12,000.....103
14,000.....103
3,000.....103
1,000.....103
Atch, Top & S Fe conv 4s 1st instl
275,000 paid
6,000.....100
14,000.....100
Balt & O or In 5½s
10,000.....87½
Southn Pac 4s
1,000.....92¼
B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
2,000.....107
Bk R T ref conv 4s
1,000.....90⅜
B H & P gen 7s
2,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100⅝
Ches & O con 4½s
6,000.....107⅜
Chi & Alt R R 3½s
1,000.....85½
Chi, Rock I & Pac Ry coll tr 4s
5,000.....106⅜
Chi, St P, Minn & Om 6s
25,000.....105⅜
5,000.....90⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s
2,000.....77⅜
10,000.....77⅜
25,000.....77¼
3,000.....77⅜
2,000.....77⅜
Chi, St P & Minn
2,000.....115
Chi, St P & O
5,000.....134½
1,000.....134½
Chi, St P, Minn & Om
1,000.....134½
Chi, St P & O
2,000.....115
Chi, St P & O
1,000.....116
Chi, St P & O
10,000.....90⅜
2,000.....90⅞
25,000@20F.....90⅜
7,000.....90⅜
8,000.....90⅞
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000.....76½
Mex Cen 1st inc
5,000.....19⅝
10,000.....20
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
14,000.....101¾
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
1,000.....89½
Mo Pac trust 5s
2,000.....107⅛
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934
5,000.....100⅞
2,000.....100⅝
N Y Cent & H R
5,000.....100⅞
2,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100⅝
2,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100⅝
2,000.....100⅝
1,000.....100⅝

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ABRAHAM SHAPIRO.—Abraham Shapiro, a peddler, of 773 Wendover Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,411.

MOLLIE GOLDBERG.—Mollie Goldberg of 1,564 First Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of, $4,700, principally for indorsing notes for Abraham Goldberg, jeweler, of 1,564 First Avenue, and no assets.

POUGHKEEPSIE ART PULP COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Poughkeepsie Art Pulp Company, manufacturer of paper goods at Poughkeepsie, by the following creditors: The Fabrikoid Company, $724; R. Neuman Hardware Company, $74, and J. Poskusz & Son, $91. It is alleged that it is insolvent, and on May 23 admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts.

C. G. SCHWARTZ COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the C. G. Schwartz Company at White Plains by the following creditors: Louis Lang, $400; Charles G. Schwartz, $8,816 for money loaned and wages, and Jacob Sauer, $100, on an assigned claim from Charles G. Schwartz. It is alleged that the company is insolvent, and on June 8 allowed a creditor to obtain a preference by a judgment.

WILLIAM HOPE.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against William Hope, teacher, of 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by the Remington Typewriter Company, a creditor, for $1,723. It is alleged that on May 8, while insolvent, he confessed judgment for $2,804 to Jas. Hope, and on May 9 gave her a pretended bill of sale of all the property at 67 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, consisting of typewriters, school books, and school supplies. Hope's school was called the Harlem Commercial Institute.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Samuel Danziger, manufacturer of artificial flowers, 91 Bleecker Street; liabilities, $44,574.

James F. Meehan, architect and builder, 1,123 Hewitt Place; liabilities, $55,387.

Alfred H. Bell, 435 West Fifty-seventh Street; liabilities, $14,328.

W. R. Chipman, electrical engineer, 21 Park Row; liabilities, $10,714.

David Lang, 708 Lexington Avenue, formerly a shoe dealer; liabilities, $6,164.

Albert M. Johnston, dentist, 67 West Sixty-seventh Street; liabilities, $3,828.

John Logesser, cigar box manufacturer, 1,561 First Avenue; liabilities, $4,271.

Giacomo Piscetta, mason and builder, 15 Spencer Place; liabilities, $2,694.

Max Rosenbuch, liquor dealer, 7 First Street; liabilities, $2,885.

Hyman Singer, 220 East Seventh Street; liabilities, $3,155.

Daniel J. Clune, plumber, 214 East Forty-second Street; liabilities, $2,120.

Judgments.

These judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor

ALEXANDER, Jacob—F. W. Brookef...	$143
AHRENS, Gustav—The City of N. Y...	38
ARNETT, Frank S.—Same.....	156
ABRAMOVITZ, Jacob—M. Izkowitz.....	14
ALDRICH, E.—The City of N. Y., costs.	121
BIGGAR, Laura—George H. Hart.....	688
BEECHER, Philip—I. B. Westheimer...	252
BYRNE, John—The City of N. Y.....	156
BOYCE, Sydney S.—Same.....	165
BITTNER, Andrew—Same.....	285
BARRY, E.—F. Thompson et al., &c., costs.....	22
BEVAN, Edwin and Elizabeth—Hans J. Ruge.....	123
BRUSH, George—The City of N. Y.....	156
BREHM, Jacob—Same.....	157
BASSETT, Wm.—Same.....	285
BYRNE, Thos. J.—Jacob Ruppert, costs	109
BRIA, Mark—Kip's Bay Brewing and Malting Co.....	1,395
BERRY, Harry J.—Henry C. Neuwirth.	72
CARTER, Jared D.—City of New York.	156
CAMPBELL, Albert L.—Same.....	285
CALANDRA, Salvatore—Same.....	307
CASEY, John F.—John Beil Company...	326
CONWAY, Arthur J.—James Talcott....	394
COLLINS, Charles W.—Jacob Ruppert, costs.....	109
CLUTE, Robert J.—Kathryn O'Reilly...	1,139
DOZENBURG, Henry C.—City of N. Y..	15
DOWST, Arthur S.—Same.....	156
DE GRASSE, George Felix, and Lydia Barry—Frederick Thompson et al., &c.	22
DOUGHTY, Albert E.—James Talcott..	706
DE SPOTTE CLYDE, Priscilla Dorsey—A. Strain et al. Swope.....	236
DWIGGINS, Clare Victor—William H. Gebhard.....	184
ESCHENBERG, Emil—Herman Kindermann.....	62
FANNLEY, Joseph F.—City of N. Y....	102
FULLER, Robert—Irene B. Furman....	559
FLYNN, Michael—Patrick W. Cullinan, State Comm., &c., costs.....	536
FLANDERS, William P. and Maggie S. —John Murray.....	724
GOLDSTEIN, Max—Henry S. Stark....	63
GROTH, Rudolph—City of New York....	45
GAUDIBLE, Conard—Same.....	152
HESS, Hel. Emil—Geo. F. Victor et al.	5,662
HENRICK, Peter—City of New York...	45
HESS, Hel. Emil—Rufus T. Greeley et al.....	2,115
HAMM, J. Currie Wilmerding et al....	1,204
HAIGHT, Chas. H.—Edm'd McLoughlin.	1,204
HARRIS, Farner—Ignatz Ziegler, costs.	142
HIGGINS, Cecil Campbell Ira H. Carpenter.....	1,016
LIBERFEIND, Jessie—Tony Cerillo...	219
LONG, John H.—Metro. Belt Company....	926
LANDAU, Reuben M.—City of N. Y....	285
MATTHEWS, Richard—Same.....	156
MAYS, Chas. C.—Same.....	157
MINOR, Israel—James Talcott.....	706
McCANNEY, Michael—City of N. Y....	156
SAME—Same.....	157
McGUIRE, Dominick—Same.....	157
McCAIN, James S.—Same.....	102
McCALLUM, Neil—Same.....	572
McAFEE, Hugh A.—Same.....	156
McGUIRE, James J.—Dina Schoener....	64
O'CONNOR, Mary—The City of N. Y....	103
OAKLEY, Frank T.—James Talcott....	706
O'GORMEE, Geo. A.—Kathryn O'Reilly	1,139
PHILLIPS, Regina—David Bohrer.....	274
PEARSON, Robt. S.—Virgil D. Morse..	27
RUDDLE, Fred. G.—The City of N. Y..	152
RYDER, Chas. E.—Star Co., costs.....	2
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RIEGEL, Albert J., and Howlett T. Robinson—James Talcott.....	237
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SWARTZ, Harry—Joseph Haggerty.....	119
SAVER, Max—Jennie Ziegler, costs....	142
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SMITH, May—Same.....	260
TRAUER, George E.—Third Avenue Railroad Company, costs.....	121
UNGER, Annie—Joseph Seeman and others.....	70
ULMANN, Henry—Anna R. Morison....	169
VINTON, Arthur Dudley—Joseph L. Levy	1,480
WILLIAMSON, Ida M.—The City of New York.....	157
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WIGGINS, Abbe G.—Margaret Hamilton Kirkwood.....	572
ZEHDEN, Max—David Kerbs.....	240
ZEPKIN, Frieda—The People, &c.....	260
PRATT, HURST & CO., LIMITED—Edward N. Taller, executor and trustee, &c., costs.....	111
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VICTORIA BOARDING STABLES—Hans J. Ruge.....	123
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The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when judgment was filed.

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SAME—Same, Nov. 12, 1902, costs..... 1,502
LIPPMAN, Gustav—United Shirt and Collar Co., May 29, 1905..... 124
LEIBEL, Fordbert—M. Kuehlin et al., June 3, 1905..... 5,918
COMPTON, Robert—G. W. Benjamin, April 14, 1902..... 92
SAME—H. H. Bell, July 8, 1901..... 92
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COMMONWEALTH TRUST CO. OF New York—H. T. Gause, June 2, 1905, (vacated)..... 447,073
GRAY, Robert J. A. Halbran, May 24, 1893, (reversed)..... 669
McGINTY, Joseph—D. Robinson, Jan. 19, 1903..... 395
DUNCAN, C.—A. Fakas, Nov. 6, 1903.. 60
DE LUCA, Nicola, and Michele Gallo—P. Alvino, Jan. 21, 1901..... 1,592
INTERURBAN ST RY. CO.—A. N. Harris, March 27, 1905..... 64
SAME—I. Linter, March 27, 1905..... 64
SAME—W. H. Hyers, administrator, March 29, 1905..... 4,685
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MICHEL, Salvatore A.—J. L. Manny et al., Feb. 27, 1902..... 308
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SHAKSMITH, Alfred W., and Alfred L. L. Martin—H. Iden, Sept. 25, 1903.... 328
McTURCK, Robert—E. Elsing et al., Aug. 29, 1901..... 492
REINHARDT, Chas. J.—M. Brennan, Dec. 28, 1904..... 402
SWEENEY, Joseph F.—W. V. White, July 11, 1901..... 112
SULLIVAN, Mary, and Charles Breed, administrators—C. Jacob, June 9, 1905. 250
LEWKOWITZ, Morris and Rosie—City of N. Y., May 23, 1904, (vacated)..... 55

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The retirement of Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, military secretary, by operation of law is announced.

The following-named officers will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., to attend the meeting of the National Guard Association July 19-21, for the purpose of reading professional papers: Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, Deputy Quartermaster General; Major Albert D. Kniskern, Commissary, and Capt. Charles McK. Saltzman, Signal Corps.

The Navy.

Lieut. W. R. Sexton is ordered to the Vesuvius.

Surgeon J. C. Prior is detached from the Naval Museum of Hygiene and Medical School, Washington, and ordered to duty as a member and recorder of the naval and examining boards, Washington.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Marblehead, at Portland, Ore.; Ajax, at Guantanamo; Kearsarge and Kentucky, at navy yard, New York; Columbia, at North River; Wasp, at Pensacola, and Uncas, at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Iwana, from Boston for Newport; Vixen, from Puerto Plata for Guantanamo; Hornet, Terror, Siren, and Sylvia, from Solomons for Indian Head; Macdonough, from Solomons for joint exercises; Marcellus, from Solomons for Norfolk; Standish, from Solomons for Annapolis; Caesar, from New York for Alexandria, Va.; Elfrida, from navy yard, New York, for New Haven; Pennsylvania, from Culebra for Guantanamo; Baltimore, from Shanghai for Cavite; Denver, from Santo Domingo City for Azua; Rocket, from Solomons for Indian Head.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06½ bid
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61
Oats, mixed	.35@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	8.70
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07⅝
Lard, prime	7.20
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	19½@.19⅝

CHICAGO, June 12.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.07@$1.10; No. 3, 98c@$1; No. 2 red, 99½c@$1.01; No. 2 corn, 54c; No. 2 yellow, 55c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 2 white, 32@32½c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 80c; good feeding barley, 33@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.28; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $12.60@$12.65; lard, per 100 lb, $7.17½@$7.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.30@$7.40; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.25@$7.37½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

COTTON—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Saturday's Close.	Saturday's Close.
June	....	....	8.09@8.11	8.09
July	8.27	8.16	8.17@8.18	8.17
August	8.33	8.23	8.22@8.23	8.23
September	8.39	8.29	8.28@8.28	8.27
October	8.45	8.32	8.32@8.33	8.34
November	8.48	8.44	8.37@8.39	8.39
December	8.57	8.44	8.43@8.44	8.45
January	8.61	8.48	8.48@8.49	8.49
February	....	....	8.52@8.54	8.53
March	8.69	8.58	8.58@8.59	8.58
April	....	....	8.63@8.65	....
May	8.69	8.69	8.68@8.69	....

Holiday in Liverpool.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.06 bid, in store, and $1.06½ bid, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14½, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.10, free on board, afloat

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
July	92 1-16	90⅞	91⅛	91¼
September	87	86	86⅝	86¾
December	86⅞	86	86⅝	86
Corn—				
July	58⅜	57⅞	57⅞	58⅛

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
July	87 7-16	85⅞	86⅛	86¾
September	83	81⅝	82⅛	82
December	82⅝	81½	82¼	81⅞
Corn—				
July	53⅛	51¾	52⅜	52⅛
September	50⅜	50⅛	50¼	50⅞
December	40	48⅞	48⅞	49⅛
Oats—				
July	31⅝	30⅞	31	31¼
September	29¼	28⅝	28⅞	29
December	29¼	29⅛	29⅜	29¼
Lard—				
July	$7.25	$7.20	$7.25	$7.22
September	7.47	7.42	7.45	7.42
Ribs—				
July	7.40	7.35	7.40	7.32
September	7.65	7.60	7.67	7.60
Pork—				
July	12.62	12.55	12.62	12.55
September	12.92	12.82	12.92	12.82

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Saturday's Close.	Saturday's Close.
June	....	....	6.10@6.15	6.15
July	6.20	6.15	6.15@6.20	6.20
August	....	....	6.25@6.30	6.25
September	6.40	6.35	6.30@6.35	6.35
October	....	....	6.40@6.45	6.40
November	....	....	6.50@6.55	6.50
December	6.70	6.60	6.60@6.65	6.65
January	....	....	6.65@6.70	6.70
February	....	....	6.70@6.75	6.70
March	6.80	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.75
April	....	....	6.80@6.85	6.80
May	....	....	6.85@6.90	6.80

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink! All tickets include admission to DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World. TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE). Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M. Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St. Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, *3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

Atlantic City EXCURSION Sun. June 18

VIA New Jersey Central R. R. Round Trip $2.50

Special Train leaves Liberty Street 8 a. m. South Ferry 7.55 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City at 7 p. m.

Charming Excursions By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M. Daily Except Sunday. See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board.

Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.

Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St. BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK. ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y. (BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.) For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 578-580 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 148 LINCOLN AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$3 Rents Elegant Upright. Free cartage if taken by quarter. $5 Monthly buys Beautiful New Upright.

BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

$110 This Beautiful Upright and 6 others will be sacrificed this week. BIDDLE'S Alteration Sale, 6 West 125.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.

15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. Finest cement sidewalks and macadam roads. First-class casinos. Wide shelving beach on which bicyclists and equestrians may ride. Garages.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO, DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN. Open for Guests June 29. Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

GREENBERGER'S OCEAN COTTAGES. SUMMERFIELD AV., OCEAN FRONT. High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. City 'phone 1483—79th St. MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE MANHATTAN. Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season. MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE REMINGTON. Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Fifth season. Same successful management. Extra large rooms. 350 feet of piazza. Telephone 5 Arverne. C. E. McBride, Arverne, or Broadway, northeast corner 80th St.

THE ELIZABETH. Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

THE BRITAIN. Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet. A. J. BARKER.

The INN. Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long. F. AVERY, Prop.

Manhattan Beach

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

Will Open Wednesday, June 14

T. F. SILLECK, Manager. 289 4th Av., at 23d St., N. Y.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 22

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager, 289 4th Av. at 23d St., N. Y.

Tel., 6,246—Gramercy. care Town and Country Hotel and Travel Bureau.

THE PARK INN.

ROCKAWAY PARK, L. I. TERMINAL ROCKAWAY BEACH DIVISION, L. I. R. R.

WILL OPEN JUNE 15.

Booking office, Gilsey House, 29th St. & B'way

A NEAR-BY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL. COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL. CHAS. A. CARRIGAN, Prop.

Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels. HERMANN'S BELMONT HOTEL.

Beaches and Woodland Readily Reached!

LONG ISLAND

"Where Cooling Breezes Blow." The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing. 250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays. "SUMMER HOMES," a booklet of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," illustrated descriptive book, postage 8 cents. Free on application at L. I. R. R. ticket offices, Astor House, 120 Broadway; 613 Sixth Avenue, 95 5th Av., 762 Lexington Av., 574 Columbus Av., and 51 West 125th St., New York, or mailed on receipt of postage by HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger & Agt., L. I. R. R., 268 Fifth Av., N. Y. City.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT. ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular. FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor. N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

THE IMPERIAL,

FREEPORT,

ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF LONG ISLAND.

Forty-five minutes from New York City. Electric lights, steam heat; suites of rooms with baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, driving, and tennis; also one of the finest golf courses in the country. Address CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

Fanning House, Southampton, L. I.

Accommodates 50; near golf links; livery, tennis courts, boating, bathing, croquet; fine, shady lawns; vegetables, eggs, milk, and butter furnished from our own farm. F. E. FANNING, Proprietor.

Hotel GLENWOOD.

Open year round for permanent and transient guests. Special rates for long term boarders. Write for booklets and rates. Apply to J. P. ZENZIUS, Proprietor, Mattituck, Long Island, New York.

Plaza Park Richardson | Hotels AND COTTAGES. SEA CLIFF, L. I.

Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

Hotel Elderhurst,

HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y. A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL, ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.

Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

THE WINDSOR.

Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.

Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

THE BAY HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I.

Overlooking bay and Sound; sailing, fishing; shade trees; good table. C. B. KING.

THE BAY HOUSE, ORIENT, L. I. Overlooking Bay and Long Island Sound. Sailing, fishing, driving. Good table. Plenty of shade. Always cool. Terms moderate. C. B. KING & SON.

HERMON'S BELMONT HOTEL, formerly Westernacher's, Rockaway Beach, Hammel's Station. Now open. Excellent rooms. Latest improvements. American or European plan. Shore dinners.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I. GOLDEN ROD TERRACE.

Near the ocean; fine surf bathing. Large airy rooms. Cuisine Al. References exchanged. MRS. S. H. VAIL.

WANTED—Adults; quiet place; airy rooms; ¾ mile to bay; boating and fishing; rates, $7 to $9. Mrs. E. J. Sprague, Pine Grove Cottage, Islip, L. I.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R Wood.

Staten Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT. STATEN ISLAND, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

The D. & H. Co. Illus. Guide to Northern Resorts, "A SUMMER PARADISE," sent on receipt 4c. postage. A. A. Heard, gen. Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

THE RUISSEAUMONT | HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.

MIZZEN TOP

HOTEL AND COTTAGES, QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.

Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor. N. Y. Office, Plaza Hotel, May 15th to 31st.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,

Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., will open June 1st and remain open all the year; capacity, 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 15 minutes from Grand Central Station; golf, tennis, riding, driving.

REFINED, QUIET, EXCLUSIVE.

Fine orchestra. Long distance telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. Garden City Hotel, L. I.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC, 1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.

OPENS JUNE 17TH.

A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.,) or New York Office, 289 4th Av., Town and Country Bureau.

THE COLUMBIAN.

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Open JUNE 15. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China. H. S. Clement, Manager.

White Sulphur Bathing Establishment

Open June 15. Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900. PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES. Open June 27. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SARATOGA SPRINGS WINDSOR HOTEL

OPENS JUNE 30. Special Rates on Application. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.

Furnished cottages at prices to suit every one. G. H. OLMSTED, Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Putnam County.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application. OPENS MAY 27TH.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES, FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Hudson River Counties.

THE PALATINE Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.

All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,

Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

FARM HOUSE, large rooms, five miles from Peekskill, near OSCAWANA LAKE. Fruit, vegetables, &c. Fine lawn and shade. ANERY C. BARGER, Peekskill, N. Y. R. F. D. No. 2.

Fisher's Island.

FISHER'S ISLAND, N. Y.

Mansion House and Cottages. For illustrated circular address A. T. HALE, Manager.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

THE ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS

For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massawepie.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address F. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr. New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., N. Y. Telephone 5530—38.

WAWBEEK

HOTEL AND COTTAGES. UPPER SARANAC LAKE. ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music. J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT | HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

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Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Successful Offering of Bronx Lots at Auction—Large Plot Sold on West Ninety-sixth Street—New Apartment House on East Twenty-eighth Street—Other Dealings.

Buying by numerous small investors combined with that of operators, who have been busy in the district for several months, made successful yesterday's offering of 287 lots in the Wakefield section of the Bronx, conducted by Auctioneer Bryan L. Kennelly.

The property is midway between the Wakefield and Woodlawn Stations on the Harlem Railroad, soon to be converted into an electric line, and is just south of the proposed terminal of the rapid transit system in the Bronx at Two Hundred and Forty-first Street and White Plains Avenue.

The general average of prices was regarded as satisfactory, for while some of the lots in the easterly part of the tract sold for $350 and $400 each, bids for property on and near White Plains Avenue were fully up to expectations. The sale began at noon and continued until nearly 6 o'clock. The total amount realized was $221,675.

The highest prices of the day, $2,300 and $2,400, were paid for the lots, each 25 by 100, at the southeast and northeast corners of Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and White Plains Avenue, Solomon Jacobs being the buyer of both. Other White Plains Avenue lots of full depth brought from $1,600 to $1,750 each. A corner at Old White Plains Road and Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 100 by 22 by 96 by 49.5, went for $2,000, and for a plot of about 2½ lots at Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Adolph Goldberg paid $1,800.

On Concord and Byron Streets, between Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth and Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, the successful bids ranged from $550 to $700 a lot. Corners at Byron and Two Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street sold for $900 and $925 each. At the junction of Old White Plains Road, Byron, and Two Hundred and Thirty-fourth Streets, a plot 63 by 23 by 50 by 62 was struck down to Elizabeth Farrell for $1,500.

Buyers on Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street paid from $1,150 to $1,350 for corners and from $600 to $850 for inside lots, the range of prices on Two Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street being somewhat lower. There was good competition for lots around the junction of Two Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Gilnerville and Russell Avenues. Alfred M. Rau bought a plot 30 by 50 by 70 by 64, for $800, and for a full lot on one of the opposite corners $1,150 was paid.

West 96th Street Plots Sold.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. have sold for George F. Johnson five lots on the south side of Ninety-sixth Street, 225 feet west of West End Avenue, to a client.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for John E. Parsons to Lowenfeld & Prager the plot 100 by 171.11, on Cathedral Parkway, extending through to One Hundred and Eleventh Street, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue. The same brokers recently sold a similar adjoining plot for the Rothschild estate.

To Build Near Fifth Avenue.

John Addison will erect an apartment house at 3 and 5 East Twenty-eighth Street on a plot 50 by 98.9. The property, which abuts upon St. Leo's Church, was transferred to Mr. Addison yesterday.

Daniel B. Freedman has bought from the Hall and Duer estates 13 and 15a Twenty-fourth Street, four-story dwellings, on a plot 30 by 98.9, opposite the Metropolitan Life Building. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers.

Purchase of Flats from the Plans.

Sugarman & Lewis, in conjunction with S. Gellich, have sold for Perelman & Bernikov, from the plans the twelve five-story apartment houses, each 42.6 by 99.11, to be erected on the plots recently sold to them by the same brokers. Four of the houses will be on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, four on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, and four on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues. The buyer is Sigmund Wechsler.

H. D. Baker & Brother have sold for the Realty Transfer Company to Leopold Arman the dwellings 517 and 519 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Henry Walz the two five-story double flats 122 and 128 Bradhurst Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, each 25 by 75. W. J. Huston & Co. and Millard Veit were the brokers.

Building Loan for New Apartments.

The Gotham Building and Construction Company has secured a building loan of $775,000 from the Realty Mortgage Company with which to erect a twelve-story apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-sixth Street.

Deal Near Columbus Circle.

D. & H. Lippmann have sold, through Theodore Rogers Brill, 327 and 329 West Fifty-ninth Street, two five-story single flats on plot 35.10 by 100.5, near Columbus Circle.

Purchase on West 29th Street.

Thomas P. Fitzsimons has sold for the City Real Estate Company to Robert Christie & Son 142 and 144 West Twenty-ninth Street, 32.6 by 98.9.

William A. White & Sons have sold for the Baldwin estate to Maria S. Simpson 251 West Twenty-second Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 98.

Ashforth & Co. have sold for a client the plot 75 by 100.5 on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, 450 feet west of Tenth Avenue.

Charles E. Duross has leased 648 West Thirty-fourth Street to the Federal Brewing Company of Brooklyn for J. Sergeant Cram; also, the three-story dwelling 306 West Twenty-second Street, for John Reilly to Mrs. Anna White; also, the four-story dwelling 632 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street for T. Gafney to Anna Young.

Nassau Street Store Leased.

L. Rothschild has leased the store at 130 Nassau Street for A. G. Spalding & Brother to the Edwin Cigar Company for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $18,125.

Plot on 119th Street in Trade.

M. Glass & Son and J. Rosenbaum have sold for Adolf Mandel 126 and 128 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a six-story apartment house, 40 by 100.11, to J. L. Van Sant, who gives in exchange 222 to 238 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, nine three-story dwellings on plot 160 by 100.11.

A. Rosenstein has sold for A. Kaplan to L. Isaacs the five-story double flat with stores 16 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11; also, for M. Lazarus the similar property 20 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Benjamin Gomprecht 1,444 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 25.1 by 100.

Kassel & Golberg have resold 420 East Seventy-second Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 100, to Mrs. Fannie Cronheim.

Tenements Sold on James Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client to Neuman Grossman and Frank Feldman the three six-story tenements with basement stores 54, 56, and 58 James Street, on plot 75 by 101. This property has been held at $135,000.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Moritz Adler to a client the four-story tenement 417 East Eighteenth Street, 25 by 92.

Adolf Mandel has sold 319 East Tenth Street, opposite Tompkins Square Park, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 94.9. The buyer, a physician, will occupy the house.

Bronx Dwellings Change Hands.

M. Waldron has sold, through Henry M. Ribeth & Son, the two-story brick dwelling, 25 by 100, Lot 103 on Morris Park Avenue.

Geiszler & Haas have sold to William H. Schwenk the dwelling 787 East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, near Bathgate Avenue; also, for Mr. Schwenk to Julius H. Haas, the plot on the east side of Morris Avenue, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 100 by 123.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

121st St, 229 East, for six-story tenement, 25x87, L. & M. Romm of 368 Grand St, owners; Samuel Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $25,000.

57th St and Broadway, n e corner, for a six-story brick garage, 54x111; Benjamin Eichberg, Long Branch, N. J., owner; O. Lowinson of 18 East 42d St, architect; cost, $80,000.

Lincoln St, w s, 250 ft s of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Sarah P. Cahill, Morris Park Av, owner; T. J. Kelly, Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Virginia Av, e s, 50 ft n of 14th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x40; Michael Sullivan of 457 West 57th St, owner; Anthony F. A. Schmidt of 664 Courtlandt Av, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th St, s s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, to a four-story school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $20,000.

Broadway and Academy St, s e corner, to a three-story school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $20,000.

Horatio St, n s, 111 ft e of Hudson St, to a three-story school; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $6,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, June 12.

AN AVENUE 300 ft w of 11th Av, e s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 100 to 174th St x 100; King's Bridge Road, e s, 78.7 ft n of 166th St, 26.2x84.1; Susan A. Grant and others to William Grant, Jr. ..... Nom.

AN AVENUE 300 ft w of 11th Av, e s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 100x100; William Grant, Jr., to Edward Osserman. 100

ANTHONY AV, w s, 519.6 ft n of Villa Av, 50.3x91.2; Charles Pundt to Robert J. Rooney ..... Nom.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 519.6 ft n of Villa Av, 50.3x91.2; John Claflin and others, trustees, to Robert J. Rooney 139

AVENUE A, s w corner of 11th St, 23.8x94; Frederick S. Battershall to Joseph Leibson and another, (mtg $42,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, e s, 58 ft n of 9th St, 50x105, Unionport; Mary L. Diehl to Frank Gass ..... Nom.

BARKER AV, w s, 100 ft n of Julianna St, runs w 125x n 64x n 164x s 170; Park Mortgage Company to Daniel Rosenthal 100

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 189th St, 66x100; Henry P. Ansorge to S. S. S. Realty Company, (mtg $4,500) 100

BELMONT AV, n e corner of 189th St, 40x100; Henry P. Ansorge to Kenmore Estate, (mtg $3,000) 100

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 189th St, runs e 100x s 99x w 100x n 100; Belmont Av, s e corner of 189th St, 40x100; Emanuel J. Lasar to Henry P. Ansorge, (mtg $4,800) 100

BROADWAY, w s, 240.11 ft n of Dyckman St, 268.6x695; Max Marx to Peter A. Peterson, (mtg $100,000) 100

BROADWAY, e s, 74.11 ft s of 152d St, 23x100; Richard R. Williams to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 15,000

CATHARINE SLIP, 15, e s, 17.10x50.4x 17.11x52; Louis C. Raegener, referee, to John B. Huntling, all title 350

CATHARINE SLIP, 15, e s, 17.10x50.4x 17.11x52; John B. Huntling to Abraham Silverson, 1-10 part ..... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St, 451.2x109.9; Jacob Klingenstein to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $84,000) 100

CLAY AV, 1,060, e s, 27x80; Robert Steinmetz to Louis Lowin, (mtg $7,500) 100

CLAY AV, 1,043, w s, 25x100; Henry Stiehl to Margaret J. Hayes, (mtg $7,500) 100

CONCORD AV, w s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 158x100; Isidor Rosenbluth to Lena Greenberger, 2-3 parts, (mtg $14,000) 100

CONCORD AV, w s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 158x100; Mayme Katz to Isidor Rosenbluth, (mtg $14,000) 100

CROTONA AV, e s, 95 ft s of 187th St, 25x100; Mary E. Rooney to John O'Leary 100

FRONT ST, 57 and 59, s e s, 38x36.3; John Boyd, Jr., to J. A. Murray 100

FULTON AV, n w corner of 171st St, 80x106.1; Abraham Siegel to David H. Greer, D. D., Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese of New York 100

JEROME AV, s e s, 600 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 80x381; Jerome Av, e s, 300 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 100x418; Peter F. Bruner to Clarke G. Dalsey 100

JEROME AV, e s, 300 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 100x418x100.5x434; Jerome Av, e s, 600 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 80x381; James L. Wells, executor, to Peter F. Bruner, 1-3 part 150

JEROME AV, e s, 300 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 100x418x100.5x434; Jerome Av, e s, 600 ft n of Gun Hill Road, 80x381; Charles A. Tier and others to Peter F. Bruner, 1-3 part 250

LEXINGTON AV, 285, e s, 22.9x80; Anna P. Tilden to Edna L. Hoge, (mtg $25,000) 17,500

LOT 292, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Joseph Slattery to Augusta Glanz, (mtg $3,000) 100

LOT 108, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Ida C. Mapes to Adelia A. Morrison ..... Nom.

LOT 66, map of Bronx View Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Andrew G. Anderson ..... Nom.

LOT 107, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Ida C. Mapes to Mary F. Berrian ..... Nom.

LOT 283, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest; Leo L. Buhmann to Katharine Gass ..... Nom.

LOT 200, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest; Amelia B. Paff to Frank Gass ..... Nom.

LOT 216, Map No. 4, St. Raymond Park; Beniamino Lepore to Libera Lepore ..... Nom.

LOT 101, map of 370 lots of McGraw estates; Cornelius Gleason to Augusta Glanz 100

LOTS 30 and 31, map of 54 lots at Tremont; Herbert J. Cochrane to Edward F. Rosa, (mtg $5,000) 100

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 33.3x100; George F. Moody to August Kuhn, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 149th St, 33.3x100; August Kuhn to George F. Moody ..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 90 ft s of 171st St, 50x150; Rudolph Federman to Sarah Krakower, (mtg $3,500) 6,500

PLOTS 61 and 64, map of Townsend Poole estate; Annie M. Place to Townsend Poole ..... Nom.

RYER AV, e s, 84.10 ft s of 180th St, 24.5x100.10; Joseph E. Butterworth to Annie Kayes, (mtg $4,000) 100

SOUTH ST, 30 and 31, n w s, 39.4x irregular; George A. Crocker, executor, to J. A. Murray 200

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 849, n e s, 25.7x irregular; Adolph Hollander to Louis D. Koop, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

THOMAS ST, n s, 105.5 ft w of monument at road to Westchester docks, 30.8x irregular; Elizabeth B. Clement to George P. Baisley and another ....

WASHINGTON AV, 1,724 and 1,726, e s, 50x90; Louis B. Kieban to John J. Jaffin and another, (mtg $33,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 3d St, 50x100, Westchester; Harry Harper to Clara A. Harper ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 239 ft s of Railroad Av, 76x210, Unionport; William Britton to William Klein and another, (mtg $3,000) 100

1ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of Maple Av, 46x125, map of Jerome; A. O. Salter to Adelaide Burlando, all liens ..... Nom.

1ST ST, s s, 400 ft e of Maple Av, 46x125, Adelaide Burlando to Frank J. Soffietti and another, all liens ..... Nom.

2D AV, s e corner of 95th St, 26x75; Max Frankl to Morris Rothschild and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

2D ST, n w s, 145 ft s w of Washington Av, 25x122; Joseph Neubauer to Joseph Robillard 100

3D AV, s s, w ½ of Lot 364, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Ira S. Angevine to E. Hurley, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

4TH AV, n e corner of 7th St, 114x105, Wakefield; Emanuel G. Bach to Frank M. Hill, (mtg $2,500) 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 180th St, 32x74.10; Protective Realty Company to Joseph Shenk, (mtg $40,000) 100

8TH ST, s s, 72.10 ft e of Macdougal St, 24x100; Alice R. Murray to John A. Murray ..... Nom.

14TH ST, s s, part of Lot 348, map of Unionport, 50x108; Alfred W. Law, executor, to John J. McBride, all liens 800

15TH AV, s s, Lot 1,031, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Adelaide Burlando to Walter S. Baker ..... Nom.

15TH ST, w 25 ft of Lot 1,031, map of Wakefield; Walter S. Baker to Christopher Braillo, (mtg $1,500) 100

19TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Bernhard Polinsky to Benjamin Block, 3 mos. (mtg $12,500) 100

22D ST, 251 West, 19.5x98.9; Wilbur H. Baldwin and another, executors, to Maria S. Simpson 14,500

28TH ST, 3 and 5 East, 50x98.9; Samson Lachman and others to John Addison, (mtg $75,000) 100

32D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 80.6x98.9; Frederick G. Potter to Eugene C. Potter, (mtg $90,000) ..... Nom.

37TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of Park Av, 25x98.9; John M. Cornell to Cornelius N. Bliss 100

45TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 35.4x100.4; Walter J. Cohn and others to Moses Weinman, (mtg $40,000) 100

70TH ST, n s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.4; Joseph Feldman to Abraham D. Weinstein 100

78TH ST, 215 East, 16.8x102.2; J. A. Kooges, referee, to William Klenert 8,850

82D ST, s s, 125.6 ft e of Avenue A, 37.6x102.2; Sophie Hoffberg and others to Samuel Abrams, (mtg $12,500) 109

91ST ST, 43 West, 18.9x100.8; Isabella Hampton to George W. Mix, (mtg $18,000) 100

95TH ST, 314 to 318 West, 75x100.8; Abraham M. Morgenroth to Carrie S. Bailey, (mtg $137,500) 100

105TH ST, 309 West, 21x100.11; Isidor Gartner to Daniel F. Kellogg 100

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Morris Spiegel to Ludwig Weinberger, (mtg $11,500) ..... Nom.

114TH ST, 246 East, 21x100.11; Aaron Avrutis to Bertha Frankel ..... Nom.

114TH ST, 246 East, 21x100.11; Abraham Brently to Aaron Avrutis ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 168 and 170 East, 31.8x95; Charles F. Robinson, referee, to Emanuel Alexander, (mtg $16,000) 7,000

118TH ST, 9 West, 21.6x100.11; Philip Rosenblum and others to Mayer Tilbor and another, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 126 and 128 East, 40x100.11; Adolf Mandel to Walter J. Dean, (mtg $41,000) 100

119TH ST, 3 West, 14x50.1; Mary Nasmaler to Elizabeth F. Fay ..... Nom.

119TH ST, 222 to 238 East, 160x100.11; William S. Patten to Adolf Mandel, (mtg $80,500) 100

119TH ST, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; Alcinous B. Jamison and another, executors, to Louis Lese 7,500

127TH ST, 167 East, 21.6x100; Daniel S. Doran to William McGowan ..... Nom.

128TH ST, s s, 266.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; Laura M. Wilcox and others to Margaret Riker, ½ part, all title, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

132D ST, s s, 333 ft w of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Charles J. Britz to Emma Britz ..... Nom.

139TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 125x99.11; James D. Gagan to Laurence Building Company ..... Nom.

183D ST, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, 40x100; Northwestern Construction Company to Mary Cox, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

212TH ST, s s, Goodhaven Road, n s, Gun Hill Road, n s; Jerome Av, e s, the plot; Kate B. Happel, executrix, to Clarke G. Dailey 210,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAMS, Samuel, to S. M. Hoffberg and another; 82d St, s s, 135.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent. 20,000

ABRAMS, Samuel, to S. M. Hoffberg and another; 82d St, s s, 135.6 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,500

ADDISON, J., to County Holding Company; 26th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 2 years 135,000

ADDISON, J., to William E. Finn; 28th St, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, prior mtg $135,000, due Oct. 12, 1905, 6 per cent. 20,000

ANSORGE, H. P., to F. Berliner; Belmont Av, n e corner of 189th St, due Dec. 15, 1907, 6 per cent. 1,200

ANSORGE, H. P., to F. Berliner; Belmont Av, s e corner of 189th St, due Dec. 15, 1907, 6 per cent. 1,500

BAILEY, Carrie S., to Abraham M. Morgenroth; 95th St, 314 to 318 West, demand, 6 per cent. 30,000

RABINOWITZ, A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Prospect Av, w s, 50 ft n of Belmont Place, as per bond 4,500

BECKER, F. L., to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 240 to 244, map of Thompson Rose estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,375

BECKER, F. L., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 13, 14, 38, and 39, map of Ruser estate, 3 years 1,050

BECKER, L., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 198 to 201, 207, and 208, map of Thompson Rose estate, 3 years 1,650

BERRIAN, M. F., to B. Mapes; Lot 107, map of McGraw estate, 3 years 500

BLEY, W., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 54th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 9,000

BLOCK, H., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 102d St, s s, 360 ft e of 3d Av, as per bond 12,000

BLOCK, H., to I. Mandel and another; 102d St, 224 East, due Dec. 15, 1908, 6 per cent 3,000

BOHLEN, Charles J., to J. Oehlers; 17th St, n s, 374 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

BRADEN, W. W., to Florence E. Quicksall; 118th St, 445 East, 3 years 5,000

BROWN, E. W., to East River Savings Bank; King St, 56 and 58, 5 years 44,500

CHRISTMAN, Mary, to J. G. Wallach; 2d Av, 1,212, 3 years 21,000

COHEN, S., and another to Golde & Cohen; Chrystie St, 194 and 196, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

COHEN, M., and others to New York Mortgage and Security Company; 135th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent., prior mtgs $153,600 240,000

COX, Mary, to Northwestern Construction Company; 183d St, n s, 175 ft w of Jerome Av, prior mtg $4,500, instalments 3,800

DAILY, George, and another to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 66th St, due Dec. 2, 1905 20,000

DAILEY, Charles G., to P. F. Bruner; Jerome Av, Woodlawn Road, Gun Hill Road, and 212th St, the block, 3 years 136,500

DAILY, George, and another to Joseph Hamershlag; Central Park West, s w corner of 66th St, prior mtg $55,000, due June 2, 1905, 6 per cent 15,000

DEAN, W. J., to A. Mandel; 118th St, 126 and 118 East, prior mtg $41,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,000

DORFMAN, Annie, to J. E. Eustis; Lot 161, map of Hunt estate, 5 years, 5½ per cent 3,000

EDSON, K., to P. S. O'Hara; Briggs Av, s e s, 100 ft n e of 201st St, 10 years, 6 per cent 3,000

FAY, Elizabeth F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 119th St, 1 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,000

FRANKEL, B., to A. Avrutis; 114th St, 246 East, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,230

GUSSAROFF, Elias, and another to Irving Savings Institution; 138th St, s s, 290 ft e of Willis Av, 2 mtgs, $46,500, 5 years, 4½ per cent 93,000

HAUBEN REALTY COMPANY to Realty Mortgage Company; Park Av, n e corner of 83d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 29,000

HENSON, Edna P., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 15 and 16, map of Ruser estate, 5 years 650

HERTS, Belle, to I. Guggenheim; 70th St, 16 West, demand 5,000

HILL, Frank M., to E. G. Bach; 4th Av, n e corner of 7th St, Wakefield, 1 year 1,000

ILLWITZER, Robert, to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 286 and 287, map of Thompson-Rose estate, 3 years 550

ILLWITZER, Robert, to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 36 and 37, map of Ruser estate, 3 years 500

ISAAC, Julian, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 83d St, s s, 166.8 ft w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 125,000

JAFFIN, John J., and another to Louis E. Klebau; Washington Av, 1,724 and 1,726, prior mtg $33,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

JUDGE, F., to I. Butler; Lots 305 and 306, map of McGraw estate, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

KASNER, B., to I. Kronacher; Orchard St, e s, 100.6 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years 20,000

KAYES, A., to J. F. Butterworth; Ryer Av, e s, 84.10 ft s of 180th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 1,900

KENNY, L. S., to Bowery Savings Bank; 85th St, 350 West, 5 years, 4 per cent 7,000

KLAPPER, William, to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, e s, 52.2 ft n of 69th St, 5 years 22,000

KLENERT, William, to E. M. Bannon; 78th St, n s, 188.4 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years, gold 7,000

KLEIN, William, and another, to William Britton; Washington St, e s, 229 ft s of Railroad Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent 3,000

KUHNER, M., and others to George Sperl; Houston St, s s, 58.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 1 year 1,257

LAWRENCE BUILDING COMPANY to J. Gagan; 139th St, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent 68,000

LAWRENCE BUILDING COMPANY to Chester Mortgage Company; 139th St, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent 65,000

LEIBSON, Joseph, to Frederick S. Battershall; Avenue A, s w corner of 11th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 9,000

LESE, Louis, to American Mortgage Company; 119th St, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year 5,000

LEVIN, L., to Robert Brewer; Clay Av, 1,060, instalments, 6 per cent 3,500

LIBERTI, M., to Henry Elias Brewing Company; 115th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent 800

LIVINGSTON, L., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 19th St, s w s, 197 ft s e of 7th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 22,000

LIVINGSTON, L. B., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 24th St, 313 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent 7,000

LORENZ, O. E., to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 18, map of Ruser estate, 4 years 400

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, e s, 74.11 ft s of 152d St, 1 year 10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; Broadway, e s, 74.11 ft s of 152d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

MACK, James C., to National Surety Company; 64th St, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, secures contract 10,000

MARTINEZ, A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; East End Av, 174, as per bond 18,000

MORGENROTH, Abraham, to William T. Taubert; 95th St, 314 to 318 West, due Sept. 21, 1905, 6 per cent 5,000

MORRISON, Adelia A., to B. Mapes; Lot 108, map of McGraw estate, 3 years 500

MOODY, George F., to I. Levy; Morris Av, s w corner of 149th St, 3 years 15,000

MURRAY, J. A., to Bank for Savings; South St, 30 and 31, as per bond 51,000

MURRAY, J. A., to Bank for Savings; 8th St, 24, as per bond 19,000

MURRAY, J. A., to Bank for Savings; 9th St, 36 West, as per bond 18,000

MURRAY, J. A., to Bank for Savings; 123d St, 259 and 261 West, as per bond 19,000

McGOWAN, William, to D. S. Doran; 127th St, n s, 138.6 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 9,500

OSSERMAN, E., to A. Grant; Plot beginning on e s of avenue, distant 300 ft w of 11th Av, 3 years 27,000

PETERSON, F. A., to S. W. Collins; Broadway, w s, 240.11 ft s of Dyckman St, 2 years 50,000

PINTO, M., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 9 and 26, map of Sieme estate, 4 years 400

REESE, Emma, to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 238 and 239, map of Thompson-Rose estate, 3 years 850

RICH, A., to Title Insurance Company; 116th St, n s, 98 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 22,000

ROBERTSON, Donald, to L. Suydam; 171st St, n e corner of St. Nicholas Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

ROBILLARD, Joseph, to J. Neubauer; 2d St, n w s, 145 ft s w of Washington Av, due March 7, 1906 300

ROSENTHAL, Daniel, to Park Mortgage Company; Barker Av, w s, 100 ft n of Julianne St, 3 years 3,500

ROSS, Edward F., to J. Hammerschlag; Lots 30 and 31, map of 54 lots at Tremont, as per bond 3,500

ROONEY, Robert J., to C. Pundt; Anthony Av, w s, 519.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 1,400

SHANAHAN, M., to James Dailey; 4th St, s s, 172 ft w of Union Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 250

SHENK, Joseph, to Protective Realty Company; 7th Av, 2,200, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,500

SIMPSON, M. S., to C. C. Lindsley and another; Horatio St, 75 and 77, 3 years 15,000

SIMPSON, M. S., to C. C. Lindsey and another; 22d St, 251 West, 3 years 13,000

SMITH, Eliza V., and others to H. D. Mcst; Chrystie St, 157, 1 year, 5½ per cent 10,318

SOFFIETTI, F. J., and another to Adelaide Burlando; 1st St, s s, 400 ft e of Maple Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 200

SPRINGER, B., and another to Rector, &c., of Church of Incarnation; 101st St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years, gold 16,000

STEFFLER, M., to F. E. Warner; 11th St, n s, 50 ft e from line between Lots 283 and 284, map of Unionport, 2 years 2,500

STRAUSS, George, to Equitable Trust Company; Fordham Av, w s, Lot 215, map of Morrisania, 3 years, 4½ per cent 35,000

STUTTMAN, A. Jacob, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 83d St, 324 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 13,000

THEAMAN, Rose, to American Mortgage Company; 107th St, s s, 175 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 18,000

TILBOR, Mayer, and another to P. Rosenblum and another; 118th St, 9 West, 3 years 7,000

TIMES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 128th St, s s, 291.3 ft w of Amsterdam Av, two mtgs; $29,000, as per bond 58,000

TRESCHNER, Clara M., to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 17, map of Ruser estate, due Dec. 1, 1909 400

WALTER, F., to E. F. Rawlings and another, executors; Southern Boulevard, w s, 25 ft n of Penfold Av, 3 years 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Abraham D., to J. Feldman; 70th St, n s, 313 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 5,250

WILL, M., to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 19 and 20, map of 125 lots, Ruser estate, 4 years 500

Mechanics' Liens.

EAGLE AV, s s, 150 ft w of 163d St, 25x—; Joseph Golluber against A. Greenbaum, owner; Frederick Dam, contractor 20

LONGWOOD AV, s s, 50 ft w of Hewitt Place, 78x100; John Pierce & Co. against Michael Meehan, owner and contractor 171

PROSPECT TERRACE, w s, 19 ft n of 228th St, 80x95; Watson H. Bowne against Richard T. Barry and others, owners and contractors 274

14TH ST, 432 East; Hyman Delinsky against Henry M. and Max Isear and others, owners and contractors 235

82D ST, 128 West; Christopher J. Doody against Anna K. Daniel, owner and contractor 82

136TH ST, s s, 179.6 ft w of Broadway, 108x99.11; Louis Fink against Herman Oppenheim, owner and contractor 150

136TH ST, s s, 179.6 ft w of Broadway, 108x99.11; Louis Fink and others against Herman Oppenheim, owner and contractor 425

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 1,655; Max London against Lefkowitz & Horwitz, May 8, 1905 400

1ST AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 109th St, 25x90; Margaret McGrath against Nicholas Conforti, Oct. 6, 1904 418

29TH ST, 5 West; Joseph Rosenzweig against Rose Jodrell and others, June 7, 1905 375

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 1,823, leasehold; Ely J. Rieser against William W. Hewlett and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, P. Armitage.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 227; City Real Estate Company against Herter Realty Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

WEBSTER AND CRESTLINE AVS, Lot 74, map of property of William Elliott and M. Zborowski, Bronx, 25x90; Marie Engman against Fray L. Busch, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Swain.

105TH ST, s s, 333.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x100.11; Georgiana E. Reynolds against Charles Wynne and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Fixman.

118TH ST, 301 East; Park Av, 1,548; 2d Av, 2,387, (three actions;) Isaac Gordon and others against Jacob Sganga and others, (actions to foreclose mechanic's liens;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

145TH ST, s s, 94 ft w of Convent Av, 16x99.11; Susan M. Tuthill against Susan M. Tuthill, executrix, and others, (dower;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

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"THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB."
31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it. Restricted.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.
Titles guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.
For a short time we offer building plots, 50x150, at $450 up. Terms easy; houses built to suit individual tastes and sold on liberal terms. Before investing elsewhere allow us to show our property.

EL MORA LAND CO.,
J. W. Doolittle, President,
220 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Also Westfield Av., El Mora, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Mariboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; finished surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.

3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, BUTLER'S PANTRY AND TILED BATH, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; CONVENIENT TO STATION; ERIE R. R., 42 MINUTES OUT, $25. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

Avon by the Sea, "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.

At Westfield, N. J.—Choice building plots, 40 minutes Wall St.; highest point on Jersey Central. J. Hamilton Hunt, 2,904 Broadway.

MORTGAGES.

4% Money

A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co., 128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

$100,000 trust funds to loan on Bronx improved property in sums to suit. Neubeck & Busher, Willis Av., 147th St.

Wanted—$20,000 first mortgage on lots in front of Dyckman St. Subway station. Realty Co., 475 8th Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN.

32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,

35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $80.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

HOTEL TO LEASE

for term of years to responsible tenant;

47th St., North Side, 240 ft. East of B'way.

120 feet front; nine stories in height; 300 rooms; 178 bathrooms; all modern improvements. (Building just being completed.) Apply to your own broker, or to Secretary's office,

LONG ACRE REALTY CO.,
(Room 303,) 135 Broadway.
Telephone—3151 Cortlandt.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE, 6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St., Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906. Plans and particulars.
H. SACHS & CO., 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

265 WEST BROADWAY.

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Four light lofts in new corner building, 40x93, with power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, &c.; inquire at premises. Address Happel, 93d St. and 1st Av.

To let or will sell leasehold, about 17,000 square feet of ground space, near new Chelsea dock improvements. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Fine store on Willis Av., $40. Kaiser, 633 East 138th St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Respectable firm wishes to buy or lease in the country, about 30 miles from New York City, a strong brick or frame factory building, water power preferred. Address K. & H., Times Office, Times Square.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

Will rent from now until October 1st, 1905, fully furnished, handsome apartment in the "Chatsworth," 72d St. and Riverside, consisting of five sleeping rooms and one servants' room, three baths, library, reception and dining rooms; extra servant's room can be had in building; beautiful view of Hudson, Riverside Park and Drive; its location makes it as cool as the country; rent $400 per month. For further particulars address H. C. G., 32 Beaver St., New York.

The Clinton Apartments, 253 West 42d St., near Broadway.—Elegant two rooms, bath, sublet to October, weekly or monthly; Summer rates. Apply Manager.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear plot Bronx lots, well located, near Rapid Transit station; exchange for income property, Manhattan or Bronx; principals only.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

FREE AND CLEAR

18 acres flat land at Kinsford, N. Y., exchange for income.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Several fine country places near New York, free and clear, to exchange for income property.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Harlem store and flat property, equity $11,500, to exchange for smaller equity and cash.
Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Elegant private house on 86th St. Will exchange for income property.
Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Equity of $15,000 in five 2-family brick houses in Bronx, for flats or apartment house; will add cash. Nathan Weiss, 757 Broadway.

Bronx double flat, equity $7,000, for Harlem double or triple flat. L. J. Phillips & Co., Prospect and Westchester Avs.

Cranford, N. J.—Beautiful house and grounds; 40 minutes from New York; for sale or rent; easy terms. Flannery, 250 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE

38-50 WEST 9TH ST.

Desirable modern apartments of four and seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, &c.; elevators run all night; rents $600-$1,300. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, 2,856 8TH AVENUE.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.

3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

FOR RENT—8-ROOM HOUSE, BUTLER'S PANTRY AND TILED BATH, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; CONVENIENT TO STATION; ERIE R. R., 42 MINUTES OUT, $25. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

Avon by the Sea, "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.

THE ALBEMARLE,

361 WEST 27TH ST.

5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 van load. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

Offices, moderate rents, $240-$360-$450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; 12 stories; electric light; desk rooms. Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

370 St. Nicholas Av., corner 129th St., opportunity eight and seven large, light rooms, two toilets; $65 will rent; considerable less to responsible party. Apply Janitor.

68 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

A.—A.—A.— Flats and Apartments to Let. —$16 to $60; 4 to 8 rooms.— Chas. S. Kohler, Agent, 906 Columbus Av.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$33 to $36.—Corner flats; 5 rooms and bath; very desirable house. 161 West 106th St.

9th Av., 692, Near 48th St.—Flats, 5 rooms, all improvements; $22, $25. Janitor.

2,473 Broadway, 4 and 5 rooms, all improvements, $22 to $35. See janitor.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Five, six rooms, bath, steam heat, hot water, hall service, telephone; $35 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Five large rooms and bath, $17, $18, and $19; adjoining L station; 628 East 138th St.

Bronx.

The Melrose APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978

138th St. and Southern Boulevard.

New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

Will rent from now until October 1st, 1905, fully furnished, handsome apartment in the "Chatsworth," 72d St. and Riverside, consisting of five sleeping rooms and one servants' room, three baths, library, reception and dining rooms; extra servant's room can be had in building; beautiful view of Hudson, Riverside Park and Drive; its location makes it as cool as the country; rent $400 per month. For further particulars address H. C. G., 32 Beaver St., New York.

The Clinton Apartments, 253 West 42d St., near Broadway.—Elegant two rooms, bath, sublet to October, weekly or monthly; Summer rates. Apply Manager.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOSES MICHAEL, Bankrupt.—No. 8,037.

Notice is hereby given that Moses Michael, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 25th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated June 12th, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—ALFRED HANLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alfred Hanley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 24th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 13th, 1905.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"The New Line."

N. Y. to Fall River, $1.00
" to Providence, $1.20
" to Boston, $2.20

Connections by Rail and Trolley to All Eastern Points.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

New York New Haven & Hartford R.R

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, ††10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., ††1:00, x‖1:01, *3:30, ††5:00, *‖5:02, *12:00 P.M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—†8 A. M., ††2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., ††12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.
PORTLAND and BAR HARBOR—†‖8:02 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†3 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—†9:02 A. M., †3:31 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †9:02 A. M., †3:31 P. M.
Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c96, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, 1,216 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 145 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. ‖Parlor Car Limited. ††Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.
NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20 E. R. (Ft. Peck Slip,) week days only. STRS. lve. 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. E. 31st St., 3:30 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days, & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.) 8:55 and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 8:55 A. M., 12:45, and 2:40 P. M.
Lv. Battery (nr. S. Ferry), 9:20 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M. Saturdays; 9:20 A. M., 1:15, and 3:10 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE and RONDOUT, from FRANKLIN ST., daily, except Sunday, at 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M. W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL and NEWBURGH, weekdays, at 5 P. M.

SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN St. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M., from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)

PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturdays. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

LOANS.

Loans on furniture, rents, legacies, and all other good securities. Nassau Security Co., 116 Nassau St.; uptown office, 20 East 120th St. (ring outside bell). Open evenings.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE OF SALE.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Application for a Voluntary Dissolution of HAMILTON-STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
To All Whom It May Concern:
As Receiver of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, I shall sell at public auction at 103 East 125th Street, on June 29, 1905, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, (by Edward Schott, Auctioneer,) and the following days until all are sold, certain household goods, personal effects, merchandise, &c., subject to sale, upon which are due storage charges for more than one year, stored under the names following:
Atlas M. M. Co.; Aubrey, S. C.; Bible, F. W.; Braun, Carl F.; Burke, V. E.; Bauman, A.; Barr, F. G.; Burtnett, L.; Babcock, J. W.; Bloomingdale Bros.; Berrell, Alice J.; Bowen, Louise; Bradley, Mrs. T.; Beatley, Miss M. A.; Clark, G. I.; Catrevas, T. N.; Clark, H. C.; Cole, M.; Cunningham, A.; Clark, Irene; Dodge, C. C.; Denham, F. E.; Delavan, F. E.; Eardley, Mrs. F.; Freund, M.; Feder, Mamie; Feder, Isaac; Grossman, A. J.; Gedney, A. G.; Grave, L. H.; Goldstone, A. M.; Gulbert, Mrs. L.; Goelet, Sarah; Hamilton, Mrs. J.; Harris, Mrs. Leroy V.; Hubbe, B.; Hungleman, M.; Hahr, Mrs. M.; Hobbie, A. B.; Isor, H. B.; Jenkins, H. C.; Jones, Henry; Jungenfeld, Mrs. G.; Kletter, C.; Kerbel, Samuel; Kinch, W. M.; Kelly, Miss Minnie; Lemay, Mrs. M.; Lieb, John L.; Mullen, W. F.; Murray, William; McCook, George; Miller, J.; Matthews, H. W.; Mook, W. H.; Miller, ——; McKenzie Bros.; Novak & Franklin; O'Donnell, J. W.; Paige, C. C.; Peters, H. C.; Prager, Victor; Painter, Mrs.; Ravak, S. J.; Reid, Mrs.; Reppan, Clara; Roth, Mrs. L.; Randell, Lillia; Rutland, A. A.; Redman, Mrs. D.; Smith, M. B.; Sherry, E.; Schweitzer, F.; Shannon, M.; Schnell, Mrs. F. H.; Tuite, J. H.; Traffenberg, J.; Tucker, W. G.; Mfg. Co.; Von Lane, Beno; Van Wettering, H. W.; Whitley, G. C.; Willson, T. H.; Wamsley, J.; Wells, W. H.; Wolf, Henry; Watson, H. W.; Wood, G.; Young, E. B.; Ziegler, Mrs.
I shall also sell at the same time and place all book accounts, choses in action, &c., belonging to the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company which may be subject to sale; together with certain office furniture, to wit, 1 safe, 1 time clock, 2 desks, counters, chairs, etc.
Terms cash. All property bought to be removed by and at expense of purchaser.
THOMAS E. HOLMES and M. DENNIS, JR., Receiver of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Co., 125th St. and Park Av., N. Y. City.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

S. S. "DAKOTA," Sailing from Seattle July 29.

S. S. Minnesota will sail early in August.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE ORIENT

Via

Great Northern Steamship Company

New Twin Screw Steamers MINNESOTA and DAKOTA.

(Length, 630 feet. Beam, 73.6 feet. Depth of hold, 56 feet.)
THESE LARGE VESSELS HAVE LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS, BEING UNEQUALED BY ANY VESSELS ON THE PACIFIC AND ARE UNSURPASSED ON THE ATLANTIC.

VERY LOW EXCURSION RATES

TO

JAPAN—CHINA—HONGKONG

WHICH INCLUDE FREE RIDE ON THE JAPAN RAIL LINES BETWEEN YOKOHAMA and NAGASAKI. For further information apply to any railway ticket agent, or to
C. G. BURNHAM, General Agent, 200 Adams Street, Chicago.
W. W. KING, General Passenger Agent, Seattle, Wash.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:30, 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS
12:30 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:30 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:45 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via L. S.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED, 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LTD. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L Exp.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK Exp.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXP.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:34 P. M. daily except Sundays to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sundays at 9:20 A. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 453 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....June 17 St. Paul.....July 1
Philadelphia.....June 24 New York.....July 8
and 7:00 P. M.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEHAHA.....June 17, 5:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....June 17 Zeeland.....July 1
Kroonland.....June 24 Finland.....July 8

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N.R.
Majestic..June 14, 10 AM Teutonic..June 28, 10 AM
Cedric..June 16, 5 PM Celtic.....June 30, 4

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M.," and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York; reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Av.

FOUND.—Scotch collie; owner can have same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. John Bergren, 1,054 Simpson St.

LOST—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M." and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York; reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Av.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 22,395 of the American Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST.—Large reward; diamond, engagement ring; Daniell's store. L. R. H., 138 West 11th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 30 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms with or without board; permanent or transients.

34TH ST., 157 EAST.—Desirably cool large and small rooms; cooking unexcelled; telephone; Summer rates.

54TH ST., 131 EAST.—Rooms, suites; running water; French-American board; refined; board optional. Lamadrid.

73D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; good table; Americans; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; all improvements; first-class service. Summer prices.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately, southern exposure; good board; references.

93D, 153 WEST.—Large room; also table boarders; select house; gentlemen; meals optional; references.

93D ST., 126 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with dressing rooms, $14 two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 35 WEST.—Second floor, front; also small cool rooms, with board; near Park.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; excellent board; American family.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Single and double rooms; excellent board; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable double and single rooms; table boarders taken.

MOTT AV. AND 165TH ST.—Large rooms; verandas; fine grounds; bowling alley, lawn tennis. Ideal home for those not wishing to leave the city. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 104.—Large room, with alcove, for two gentlemen; river view; good table; convenient to bridge and ferries.

MONROE PLACE, 13, Heights.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; convenient to cars for all Summer attractions; table guests. Summer prices.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27.—Desirable rooms; porcelain baths; excellent table board; convenient to New York.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

4TH AV., 260, bet. 20th and 21st Sts.—3 rooms to let, singly or together.

5TH AV., 240, (Near 23d St.)—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished; three men; couple. Cornell.

8TH, 25 WEST.—Room, $3.00, $1.25; housekeeping suite, $3.50; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; private bath; small room; references exchanged.

12TH ST., 40 WEST.—Furnished square and hall rooms, with private bath.

14TH ST., 337 WEST.—Refined couple; room, sunny, use of dining room and kitchen; light and gas $4 a week; reference. Call 5 to 8 P. M., Crawford.

14TH ST., 355 West.—Cozy parlor and alcove; elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen. Simpson.

16TH ST., 124 EAST.—Physician rents elegantly furnished rooms; running water; telephone; references; Summer rates.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Large, cool room, adjoining bath; two others; conveniences; moderate.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in attractive old Colonial house; unusually large cool rooms.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room with piano; also small rooms; telephone; hall boy service.

25TH, 38 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, well-appointed house; phone, parlor; Summer rates.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, hall room; Summer rates; transients.

35TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 222 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D, 125 WEST.—Specially fine, cool rooms, single and double; near Broadway; select surroundings; meals if wanted.

44D, 148 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms, location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square, cheap.

45D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, near Hippodrome. Mrs. Barnes.

45TH ST., 149 EAST.—Private, high-class house; refined gentleman; superior accommodations; scrupulously clean; references.

46TH, 74 WEST.—To let, furnished rooms, single, $2.50, en suite, $5; top floor large room, front, $3.50, all conveniences.

48TH ST., 156 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water and bath. Carlson.

50TH ST., 144 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; private Christian family; references.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; bath, hot water; reasonable; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Large front hall room; bath, large closet; newly furnished; gentlemen. Parker.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; first-class in every particular.

76TH ST., 238 WEST.—Large and small furnished rooms, private house; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

82D ST., 205 WEST.—Light furnished rooms, private family; water; one or two gentlemen. Stamets.

83D ST., 125 EAST.—Airy, homelike room; all conveniences; private hall; private family; gentlemen. Crockford.

84TH ST., 149 EAST.—Light, nicely furnished room and bath, $2. Corrigan.

84TH ST., 110 WEST.—Elegant parlor suite or single room; running water; telephone; independence. Morehouse.

84TH ST., 156 WEST.—Nicely furnished front and back parlor; private family; first floor. Peters.

84TH ST., 203 WEST.—Single or en suite; sunlight throughout; gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Stevens.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; parlor suitable for doctor; telephone; board optional.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

148TH ST., 540 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms, connecting or separate; running water; telephone; only three blocks from Subway; Summer rates.

138TH, 688 EAST.—Near L Station.—Large and small furnished rooms; telephone and elevator service; $2-$4; seventh floor, No. 4, south.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

BROADWAY, 2,465.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room in elevator apartment house, for one or two gentlemen; attractive bathroom; telephone; superior locality; 91st St. Subway station at corner. Gulager.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426.—A nice light room, running water, bath, near 104th St. Station, in private family; price $3. Dixon.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Facing park; exceptionally cool, light rooms; well furnished; very quiet. Anderson.

OPPORTUNITY! Owner's private home; spacious room; every convenience; $7; reference imperative. Owner, Times Uptown.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 138.—Handsome large and hall rooms; baths connecting; harbor views; cool breezes; moderate.

DECATUR ST., 131.—Exceptionally fine rooms, singly or en suite; hot and cold water; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegance, comfort, accessibility; delightful breezes; aristocratic neighborhood; refined surroundings; suites; single.

PIERREPONT ST., 80.—Large and small rooms, running water; board optional. Tel. 4,093R Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 85.—Two pleasant rooms, with or without board. Tel. 4093J Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

REMSEN ST., 172-174.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Staten Island.

RICHMOND AV., ARROCHAR PARK, S. I.—Furnished rooms, adults; board optional; near water and trains; 45 minutes to city. Taber.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—A Protestant girl as good cook in small private family; good references. Apply between 11 and 1, 49 West 54th St.

Males.

WANTED—Germania Life has opening for two experienced solicitors in its city department at the home office, under flavorable terms; references required; policies issued with annual or deferred dividends under same premium and guarantees. New Child's Endowment. Call mornings, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—By agency foreign bank, Christian young man, aged 17-20; must be high school graduate; neat appearance; write good hand; come well recommended; salary to start, $250 per year. C., Box 161 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Culley, Manager, 402 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Boys, aged 14 to 16, to do errands and make themselves generally useful in store; good chance for advancement; answer in own handwriting. W., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Expert stenographer and typewriter for business house. Must be efficient in both branches. Good wages and steady position to competent young man. Apply W. L. Beadnell, 32 East 23d St.

WANTED—An operator to take dictation rapidly and accurately on Remington, to go to country two days a week during Summer; $2.50 per day and expenses. Address Finch, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Stenographer and office assistant; salary to begin, $5-$6. Address in own handwriting, giving particulars, E. S., B., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bookkeeper thoroughly familiar with up-to-date methods of double entry. United States Mantle Co., Driggs Av., corner N. 9th, Brooklyn.

WANTED—Two bright boys, just fresh from school preferred, about 15 to 16 years old, for manufacturing business. Apply 24 Beekman St.

WANTED—Gentleman familiar with Old New York Landmarks; $30 week; 11 to 12 Tuesday. Cadwallader, Room 3, 96 Fifth Av.

WANTED—Boys for outside work after school. Call after 4, Yankee Publishing Co., 501 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—First-class; $22 monthly; can be seen at present employer's to-day, 10 to 12, 603 West End Av., (89th.)

COLLEGE YOUNG WOMAN desires position, business or social; substantial references given. References, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman would like to go out by the day to wash and iron or clean. Chattman, 181 West 134th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Young French woman would like few engagements; city, country. F. G., 188 9th Av., three bells.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, stenographer, and typewriter; highest credentials; experienced; $6. Miss M., Box 210 Times Downtown.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

SERVANTS.—Capable, well recommended servants. High-Class Employment Bureau, 27 East 22d St.; take elevator.

STENOGRAPHER—SECRETARY.—By expert stenographer; absolutely reliable; well educated; thorough knowledge of banking and office duties; nine years' experience. M. Bowen, 550 West 184th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' practical experience; neat, accurate, rapid, good speller and grammarian; best reference; reasonable salary. Faithful, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience commercial, electrical; thoroughly competent and rapid; accustomed to technical dictation; salary $18. Marion S., 258 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—As stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; rapid, accurate; references; $10. Punctual, Box 148 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Expert; familiar with all kinds of work; rapid, accurate; American parentage; references; $15. Clare Munroe, 219 West 115th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; satisfactory references; salary $15 to $18. K., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good shorthand writer, with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Miss Owens, 79 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; capable, well-drilled; graduated with honors. Elizabeth Calhoun, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing worker; can take dictation rapidly; references; $6. Miss O., Box 209 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Anna Wilson, care Valentine, 102 West 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; with good firm; start $8.00. Miss Z., 153 Times, Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Will open, post, or close books, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms reasonable. B., Box 151 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 17, public school graduate, desires position in the office of a wholesale house. C., Box 126 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give to moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 201 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—First-class; excellent reference; care fine horses and carriages; 16 years in last place; last employer can be seen. Pierce, 151 East 48th St.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical detail, desires position; $15 weekly; ten years' experience. A., Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

PROSPECTIVE agricultural student, strictly temperate, desires work on farm or garden. Energetic. Box 125 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Agency or resident salesman for Philadelphia for manufacturer or mercantile house; aged 30; will furnish office if necessary. Thos. H. P. Todd, 1,737 Wylie St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET.—Can give massage and shave; age 30; Englishman. Box 108, 617 6th Av.

YOUNG JAPANESE wishes position in a first-class house; eight years' experience in embroidery and silk goods business. C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

LANTRY STOPS A RUNAWAY.

Police Captain Chokes the Horse and Saves Women at Funeral.

The funeral of the Rev. Ignatius M. Delveaux, rector of St. Boniface's, was held yesterday morning in the church, and the funeral mass had just concluded and the mourners were filing out into Forty-seventh Street, which was filled with carriages, when an electric automobile passed though the block, going east. Its whirring frightened the horses attached to a carriage owned by John Kerr of 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and driven by John Murphy. The horses ran west, toward a group of carriages about the entrance of the church. Several women were in the path of the frightened horses.

Capt. Lantry, in command of the special squad of police, seeing that the runaway would create havoc in the funeral procession, ran out and jumped for the head of one of the horses. He caught the bridle, and, holding his fingers over the animal's nostrils, stopped its breathing and forced it to stop.

Lantry was somewhat shaken up and bruised. Other officers of the squad ran up and helped him quiet the horses.

THREE BRUTAL ATTACKS BY THUGS IN HARLEM

Governess Dragged Into Stable, Beaten, and Robbed.

FOUR ASSAILED ON SPEEDWAY

Skulls of One Couple Fractured by "Slugger's" Iron Bar—Another Couple Beats Man Off.

Three of the most daring and brutal cases of assault and highway robbery the police have had to deal with for several months occurred in Harlem within a couple of hours of one another early yesterday morning.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday morning Samuel Aranow, twenty-three years old, of 115 Siegel Street, Brooklyn, and Miss Ida Kaminsky, twenty-two years old, of 231 East Thirteenth Street, after spending the evening at Fort George, started to stroll down the Speedway. Near One Hundred and Ninetieth Street they sat down to rest on a bench. They had been seated only a few minutes when a highwayman approached them from behind and struck each on the head with an iron bar. The first blow that the young woman received made her unconscious. Aranow, who was felled to the ground by the force of the first blow dealt him, shouted for help, but was silenced by a second blow.

Aranow's cries were heard by Policeman Bradley, but before he could find the couple in the darkness their assailant had escaped, taking with him Aranow's coat and $12 and the woman's coat. Bradley sent a hurry call for an ambulance, and then, with several other policemen, made a thorough search of the woods and thickets near by, but found no trace of the robber. By the time the ambulance arrived from the J. Hood Wright Hospital Aranow and Miss Kaminsky had revived somewhat, and were able to tell exactly what had happened, although they could give no accurate description of their assailant.

Both were removed to the hospital. Each had a fractured skull.

While continuing the search for the highwayman the police learned that a man to whom they refer as "the slugger" had attacked another couple near the same spot earlier in the evening. James Seery, twenty-five years old, of 101 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and Miss Ann Hanley of 122 West Eleventh Street were sitting on a bench near the one later occupied by Aranow and Miss Kaminsky when a man stole up behind them and struck each on the head with a rock. The woman screamed, and Seery returned the attack with such effect that the highwayman fled and disappeared in the thickets near by. The couple, dazed and bleeding, made their way up the hill, and, boarding an Amsterdam Avenue car, rode to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where they told their story. After their wounds were dressed they were able to go home.

About daylight Policeman Bradley saw a negro on the Speedway, near Washington Bridge, carrying a bundle which proved to contain the coats of Miss Kaminsky and Aranow. The negro, who said he was John Holmes, declared that he had found the coats on the Speedway. Seery and Miss Hanley identified the negro last night as their assailant.

The third assault, which happened at 2 A. M., had Charlotte Levenson, a pretty Austrian girl employed as governess in the family of J. Goldberg, a manufacturer of 1 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, as the victim.

According to the girl, she took a Second Avenue car early yesterday morning, to go home after visiting friends in Brooklyn. She arrived from her home in Austria only two weeks ago, and when she alighted from the car at One Hundred and Eighth Street she became bewildered, and started east instead of west. Near First Avenue she found that she had lost her way, and says she asked Tony Latasso of 322 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, who was standing in front of a stable at 345 East One Hundred and Eighth Street with another man, to direct her. The men, she declares, seized her and dragged her into the stable, where she was brutally beaten, her pocketbook stolen, and one of her diamond earrings torn from her. Her screams attracted the attention of Policeman McGough, who ran to the stable just in time to catch Latasso, who was getting over a fence. The other men escaped through a rear door.

Another hold-up which was reported to the police of High Bridge on Saturday night was that of Eugene Varian. Mr. Varian is forty-two years old and resides at Mount Vernon. He was at Fort George Saturday, and about dusk started across lots to get a train for his home. When in Broadway near Dyckman Street a man hit him on the head with a heavy cane. Varian, who is a powerful man, tried to dodge a second blow and attempted to get hold of the cane, but the stranger hit him again on the head, breaking the cane. Varian grasped the stranger and the two struggled and fell to the ground. Varian managed to get hold of the broken end of the cane and landed several hard blows on the head of the hold-up man, who then broke away and ran off.

AN OLD MAN'S HIGH DIVE.

At the Cry of "Police!" Stewart Forgot His Three Score and Twelve.

When a squad of police, headed by Inspector Walsh, surrounded a stable in East Thirty-fifth Street yesterday, preparatory to raiding what they thought was a poolroom upstairs, they were surprised at the sounds of scurrying feet and crashing glass above. As the police closed in to rush the stairs Walsh was surprised when an old man climbed out a second-story window and leaped into space

"I've got it!" yelled Walsh, after the fashion of a centre fielder, as the other policemen turned to look, and the old man landed in the Inspector's arms with a grunt.

The aged Darius Green proved to be George Stewart, seventy-two years old, of 325 East Twenty-third Street. He was charged with being one of the "aiders and abettors" of the poolroom, and was taken to the station along with J. J. Adams and John Williams, his alleged associates in the proprietorship of the poolroom. Thirty-five or forty frequenters were allowed to go their several ways.

ARRESTED FOR FRAUD.

Liquor Dealer Then Assigns—Bankruptcy Petition Against Him.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday afternoon against William Washer, wholesale and retail liquor dealer at 3 East Fourteenth Street, by his creditors. It was alleged that on June 9 he shipped $1,000 worth of goods to J. A. Fletcher at Poughkeepsie to secrete them.

He was arrested by Sheriff Erlanger at the instance of Henry S. Ketchum in a suit to recover $13,500 alleged to have been obtained by fraud and deceit. It was charged that he sold goods at less than cost.

About the time the petition was filed Mr. Washer made a general assignment to Moses Weill. He was released yesterday morning on $10,000 bond.

Mr. Washer is President of the Bryant Park Hotel Company, which runs the Hotel Park View at 55 West Forty-second Street. On April 1, 1905, he opened the wholesale liquor and cigar business at East Fourteenth Street.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

PROMISE FROM I. A. HOPPER.

He Tells a Civic Committee That He Will Enforce the Ambler Law.

The sub-committee of the Executive Committee of the Committee of Fourteen, which is trying to suppress "Raines law hotels," had a conference yesterday afternoon with Superintendent Isaac A. Hopper at his office in the Bureau of Buildings. The members of the committee were the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters, Lawrence Veiller, and Thomas H. Reed, attorney for the New York Anti-Saloon League. Mr. Veiller made a statement summarizing the provisions of the law, and made various recommendations as to the best methods of enforcing it.

Mr. Hopper said that he had not had an opportunity to study the law very closely, but he would welcome suggestions, and would do his best to enforce it.

But he was inclined to balk at the provision that examinations must be completed and reports made within thirty days. He said:

"I am informed that the past five months are record months in the business done by this bureau. These cases may swamp the bureau. I can only promise to do the best I can."

Mr. Veiller said that although any taxpayer may initiate a proceeding by filing a complaint at the excise office it was altogether likely that most complaints would be left to the committee.

RUNAWAY UPSET BABIES.

Threw Owner and Knocked Down Boy in Dash Through Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, June 12.—A horse attached to a road wagon driven by E. T. Nordmann of Wakefield ran away at West Mount Vernon to-day, throwing Mr. Nordmann out. It then upset two baby carriages, spilling out the infants. Next the horse knocked down a boy and had smashed a picket fence before it was captured.

The horse became unmanageable on North High Street when a bolt dropped out of the shafts, causing them to strike against its legs. It swerved to the sidewalk in front of the residence of Henry Eckert. The wagon crashed into a lamppost, and Mr. Nordmann was thrown to the sidewalk.

In front of a flathouse on South High Street was Minnie Lampus taking care of Mildred Rayman, ten months old, and the four months' old baby of James Fallon. The girl tried to drag the carriages out of the path of the animal, but was not quick enough. One of the babies fell on a pillow and escaped with a gash in the head. The other was more seriously injured.

AGAINST WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Damages Assessed on New York Air Brake Co. Excessive, Court Rules.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals handed down another opinion yesterday in the long litigation of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company and the New York Air Brake Company. The verdict of the court below is reversed in its allowance of damages to the Westinghouse Company.

The litigation was over the use of the Westinghouse quick-acting triple valve, an automatic air-brake attachment. The Westinghouse Company got an injunction. Then the court assessed the infringed profits of the defendant at $49,533 and found that it had diverted profits from the Westinghouse Company through the infringement amounting to $193,978. Later these sums were changed by a ruling to $36,995 of realized profits and $165,682 of diverted profits.

The Circuit Court of Appeals says that the valve is only an attachment and orders that the court below find that the profits from its use are merely nominal.

DOCTOR DIES OF POISON.

Dr. Gardner Took an Overdose of Drug Prescribed for Bronchitis.

From the effect, it is believed, of an overdose of hydro-cyanic acid, which he was using for bronchitis, Dr. Arthur H. Gardner was found dead early yesterday morning in his apartments, at 939 Madison Avenue. The discovery was made by his friend, Dr. Walter L. Niles, who has an office adjoining. Dr. Niles says Dr. Gardner's death was accidental.

Dr. Gardner had been suffering for several months from bronchitis. Dr. Niles prescribed small doses of a weak solution of hydro-cyanic acid as a relief from the coughing spells. The dose was a single drop of the solution, which was of 1 per cent. A drop, full strength, would kill a score of men.

Dr. Niles thinks that his friend was seized with a coughing spell during the night and took an overdose by mistake. A Coroner heard Dr. Niles's statement and gave a burial permit.

Dr. Gardner was from Springfield, Mass., where his father and mother now live. He was graduated from the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1898, and went to Europe, studying for two years in Germany. He was for two years house physician in the German Hospital.

TIP TO BUSY CHOIRMASTERS.

Mr. Johnston of Brooklyn Hears Choir Aspirants by Telephone.

After hearing a candidate for his choir sing over the telephone, Dunbar Johnston of Willow Street, Brooklyn, choirmaster of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Manhattan, engaged her without a further hearing. As a result of his experience Mr. Johnston has become an enthusiastic advocate of the telephone as an aid to all kinds of busy men.

The singer had called, but Mr. Johnston was too busy at the time to hear her sing. Later, when he had time, he called up the young woman by telephone. At his suggestion she sang and he listened at the other end of the wire.

"Very good. Please consider yourself engaged," said Mr. Johnston.

"I heard every word and tone distinctly," he said last evening. "It could hardly have been better if the singer had been before me."

$100 Voted for Boynton Monument.

At a stated meeting of the Ohio Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, held at its headquarters in Cincinnati on June 7, this resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this commandery subscribe to any fund raised for a monument to Gen. H. V. Boynton the sum of $100, and that the Recorder be instructed to advise the editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Chattanooga Times of this action of the commandery, to the end that any committee having this matter in charge may be advised of this subscription."

Crane's Penalty for Sunday Ball $5.

The three semi-professional baseball players who were arrested on Sunday for participating in a baseball game at Ontario Field, in violation of the Sunday laws, were fined $5 each by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday. Alderman Davies contended that they were not violating the law when no admission was charged and when the sale of programmes was only to friends to defray the expenses of those who arranged the game.

Prison for Young Tarbell's Assailant.

Special to The New York Times.

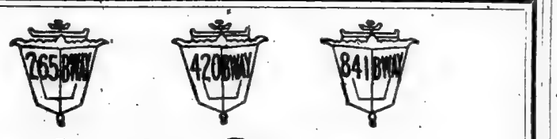
NEW BRUNSWICK, June 12.—The Supreme Court at Trenton to-day confirmed the conviction of Arthur C. Mount, hotel keeper, of Monmouth Junction, who was sentenced to three years for assaulting Swift E. Tarbell, son of Gage E. Tarbell. Mount and Tarbell had a quarrel about a blanket last Summer, and Mount struck Tarbell in the face with a club, as a result of which the young man lost the sight of one eye.

Young's Hats
SOME BETTER MADE

June 13th.

A few of the new straw hats resemble last year's styles as much as the morning paper resembels the one you read a year ago; but no up-to-date citizen is satisfied with last year's head-furniture, inside or out. There never was an out-of-date hat on sale at Young's.
ALL BRAND NEW, $2.00 upward.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.



Graduation Suggestions

THE innate desire to be well-dressed never appears more forcibly to the Youth or College Fellow than on the day of his Graduation and Commencement.
Our novelties in SMART APPAREL for Youth and Man have a distinction in tailoring that meets their approval and satisfies their demand.
CHOICE FABRICS and FAULTLESS WORKMANSHIP at Moderate Prices Render OUR GARMENTS Invincible.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

SAFE YIELDS TO COLD STEEL AND HARD WORK

Bronx Burglars Prefer Silent Toil to Noisy Dynamite.

CHISELED INTO STRONG BOX

Cracksmen Rob Daniel Mapes's Store, Where Five Years Ago They Got Forty Barrels of Flour.

Working for hours without interruption, a gang of safe breakers chiseled open the six-foot safe in the store of Daniel Mapes of 1,920 West Farms Road and robbed it of several hundred dollars in gold and silver and a number of valuable coins.

The robbery, which was committed early Saturday morning, is believed to have been the work of some one familiar with the store, and W. A. Mapes, a brother, said last evening that he had a suapicion that it was some of the same gang that robbed the place five years ago, when forty barrels of flour were carted away during the night. Four of the thieves who accomplished that robbery were captured and sent to the penitentiary. Within the last few weeks two of them have been seen loitering around the neighborhood.

The safe stood in the rear of the store, against the partition. Back of this partition were bins used for storing feed and grain. The bin directly in the rear of the safe was emptied Friday, and the burglars, forcing their way into the rear of the store, entered the bin, and with an auger and saw cut a hole in the partition. The safe was sheeted with a casing of steel one-eighth of an inch thick, and inside the fire-proofing material there was another sheet of steel of the same thickness. This was chiseled out completely, and by the number of chisels that were found on the floor the following morning and the amount of material cut away it was evident that hours of labor were spent on the work.

In reaching the money in the safe two large ledgers and some valuable papers were destroyed. Among the stolen cash were a number of old English sovereigns and Mexican dollars. The robbery was discovered as soon as the store was opened Saturday morning and at once reported to Capt. Ferris of the Tremont Police Station, and his men have since been working on the case.

Mr. Mapes is one of the most extensive property owners in the Bronx, and has been in business in West Farms since 1969.

MOYNIHAN DISMISSED AGAIN.

The Richest Police Captain Found Guilty the Second Time.

For the second time in three years Police Captain Daniel C. Moynihan, known as the wealthiest Captain on the force, was dismissed from the Police Department yesterday by Commissioner McAdoo.

Police Commissioner Partridge, in 1902, dismissed Capt. Moynihan for having detailed a patrolman to do carpenter work in a police station and also a tenement house owned by Moynihan. The Captain took his case to the courts and obtained a decision granting him a retrial. His case was tried again several weeks ago, on practically the same charges, an additional charge, however, being made that he sent a patrolman to a Long Island cemetery to work upon a mausoleum which was being built there for the Captain's wife. Deputy Commissioner McAvoy recommended his dismissal. In this opinion Mr. McAdoo concurred.

Seen a Man with a Stab Wound?

After stabbing himself in a quarrel with his wife yesterday morning, Rudolph Fursman of 157 Ludlow Street is wandering about somewhere. The police are looking for him. Mrs. Fursman says her husband tried to stab her with a knife, but that she escaped, and then he plunged the knife into himself. When he found that he wasn't bleeding to death he changed his shirt and left the house.

Ran for a Ferryboat and Died on It.

John Gardner, of 79 Washington Place, a boilermaker, sixty-three years old, employed by the Babcock & Wilcox Company, died on the ferryboat Colorado of the Roosevelt Street Line yesterday morning. He was on his way to Brooklyn, and ran for the boat, thinking he was late. A man seated next him in the men's cabin felt him lean against him. Looking he saw that Gardner was dead. Heart disease killed him.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.



3.00 Straw Hats at 1.90
Swell, up-to-date Shapes.
Extra Fine 4.00 Hats, 2.75
Fine Split or Sennet Braid
Broadway's 2.00 Hat, 1.49
Fine or Coarse Sennet and English Split Straw.
Soft Mackinaws in the new low crown with wide brim for young men at $2.40.

TRADE E.M. MARK
All Linen
SUMMER SHIRTS

Wallach's Straws
835, 837 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery.
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

HOW a well-formed Hat DRESSES a man!
Split Straw Hats almost overcome other shortcomings in the matter of costume.
$2.90, $2.40 & $1.90
(And the other things you need for this kind of weather.)

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

CAREFUL CARPET CLEANING CO
St. 23d St. & 5th Av.

P. B. STRONG A BANKRUPT.

May Yohe's Husband Says His Assets Are Clothes Valued at $50.

Putnam Bradlee Strong, who now calls himself an actor and is the husband of May Yohe, with whom he appears in vaudeville, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday. Strong and his wife have been rated as receiving more than $750 a week for their recent performances in this city, yet an item in his petition is a Hotel Cumberland board bill of $269, accumulated in May.

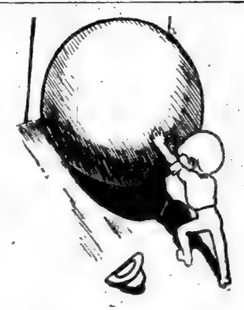
House, Grossman & Vorhaus, attorneys, filed the petition, which states the liabilities as $1,089 and the assets as $100, of which the lawyers secured half for filing the paper. The assets include ten pairs of shoes, six suits of clothes, and five hats, valued at $50.

Heart Disease Raises the Death Rate.

Heart disease, according to the health authorities, is responsible for a large increase in New York's death rate for the week ending Saturday. There were 123 deaths from this cause against 58 in the corresponding week in 1904. The death rate last week was 17.73; a year ago it was 16.64. For the week ending June 3 the death rate was only 16.11.

VINCENT says

NOW come the days when "work" is a word of odious import. The glint of the sun, the lap of the waves and the smell of the woods cast their witching spell.
If you're planning to get "close to nature," let's plan together.
First, a Blue Serge Suit so thin that it's next best to walking 'round in your bones.
Then Two Piece Flannels so soft and soothing that you'll murmur grateful "Ohs!" the whole day long.
Fit and Style? Of course. They are like the savory sauce which makes perfect the well-cooked dish.
Blue Serge Suits, $15 to $35.
Two Piece Flannels, $15 to $25.
Broadway 22d Street. Sixth Avenue 12th Street



It's up-hill work to have any individuality in clothes.
We manage it by working up patterns for mixture cloths which savor of the best custom tailoring; and having those cloths confined exclusively to our suits.
Among our men's suits this Summer every single mixture is exclusively ours.
$16 to $38.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 23d st.

Men's Blue Serge Suits, Tropical Worsteds, Silk Lined Cheviots and 2-piece Flannels, all at $9.85,
worth $18.
All sizes; single or double breasted. Brightest patterns to select from.
King's,
Corner Broadway & Park Place.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
New American Comedy. The Heir to the Hoorah
ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
Matinee Every Day.
SOUSA'S BAND Sunday Evening. Popular Prices.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK
Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase.
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove
Every Ev., inc. Sunday, 8:15. Best seats $1.50.
A Bill of Unusual Novelties & Burlesque. | "When We Are Forty-one."

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warm; fair; variable winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,308. * * * NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14. 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS

MR. CHOATE PRAISES MEDIATOR ROOSEVELT

Speaks of the President's Last Splendid Achievement.

ALMOST WITHOUT A PARALLEL

Ex-Ambassador, in a Speech at the Union League Club, Declares a Man's Eighth Decade the Best.

Ex-Ambassador Joseph H. Choate was the guest of honor last night at the largest dinner ever given in the Union League Club. Three hundred and fifty diners were squeezed into the banquet hall, where the intermingled flags of the United States and Great Britain adorned the walls in a sort of "hands across the sea" arrangement. The dinner was one long eulogy of Mr. Choate. It was an occasion where there was no twisting of the lion's tail and no plucking out of eagle feathers.

President Roosevelt and King Edward VII. were impartially treated in the applause. The stairways leading to the banquet hall were festooned with oak leaves and Virginia creepers.

Letters of regret from President Roosevelt and from Secretaries Taft and Morton were read. The President's letter was as follows:

"It is with real regret that I find myself unable to accept your invitation to meet Mr. Choate at the dinner on the 13th of June. At that date it is out of the question for me to leave Washington, otherwise I would have taken peculiar pleasure in being present at the dinner and testifying to the admiration and regard which all Americans interested in seeing their country well and worthily represented must feel for Mr. Choate. During his six years' residence at the Court of St. James's he has not merely safeguarded the honor and interests of this country, but has done it in such a manner as to leave the relations of the two countries better than ever before. Sincerely yours.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Cornelius N. Bliss presided. Those at the banquet table were Sir Percy Sanderson, Senator Depew, Elihu Root, Louis Stern, A. W. Evarts, Edward T. Bartlett, Cephas Brainerd, W. Murray Crane, G. M. Dodge, Henry C. Frick, Frank Hiscock, Henry E. Howland, Thomas H. Hubbard, Thomas Lowry, Warner Miller, Darius O. Mills, John A. Stewart, Nevada N. Stranahan, and Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy. President Bliss, who introduced Mr. Choate, concluded his remarks as follows:

"We again bid you welcome to take your place as the first citizen of the Greater New York. Gentlemen, I propose the health of Joseph H. Choate." [Applause, long continued.]

MR. CHOATE'S SPEECH.

Mr. Choate spoke as follows: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Union League Club: This is the happiest moment I have enjoyed since the 22d of February, 1899. [Applause.] I saw nothing like this in England. [Laughter.] There is nothing in Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle that begins to approach the glories of this building. I am perfectly aware that had I not been President of the Union League Club I should never have enjoyed the appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain. Great as was the grief on the other side to hear that I was going away, it was greatly modified, and, I think, wholly removed, when they heard my place was to be filled by another member of this organization.

"Friends, this building, this club, is full of the most delightful associations to me. I joined it forty years ago and I became its President, one-third of a century ago, and many of the happiest days and nights have been spent in it. [Applause.]

"That is literally true, for we used to stay very late. Who has forgot those conversations in the reading room with Gen. Sherman and such men which extended into the small hours of the morning. The first thing I did when I got back to the United States was to look at the Union League Club's catalogue for the year 1905. In the first place I wanted to see what had become of the comrades I left here when I went away in 1899. Alas, I found that too many of them had gone to their last account; many of them friends honored and true to me; men whose hands I had hoped to grasp as the warmest welcome I could receive. But my grief was somewhat assuaged when I found on reading the list that so many of the old guard remained, and I am happy to see so many of them here to-night—from Mr. Smith, who confesses to ninety, down to Depew and Bliss, whom I am proud to claim as my actual contemporaries." [Applause and laughter.]

"I remember those men in the days of my Presidency. Many a hair has fallen from some of their heads in the last thirty years. But it is delightful to see them and to find that they are filled with the old spirits—not intoxicated but animated. [Laughter.] I cordially thank all you gentlemen of my time, and it is delightful to see so many of them at these tables and note the fact that they have reached the happiest decade of the whole human life, the eighth decade, and they will acknowledge it. They can hardly contain themselves at the thought that they are there, and the best advice that they can give to all of you is to hurry as fast as you can and get to the same place. It is the best period of life. We acknowledge the privilege which is accorded to no other person of the hu-

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SINKS A BRITISH STEAMSHIP.

Russian Auxiliary Cruiser's Act in China Sea—Contraband on Board.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, June 13.—Just as the marine insurance market here, heedless of Russia's vagrant auxiliary cruisers, allowed war-risk rates to Japan to fall practically to nothing, comes news that one of these vessels has sunk a British steamer. The Volunteer Fleet steamer Dnieper, better known as the St. Petersburg, recently transferred in Malacca Straits forty-one members of the Chinese crew and the mails of the British steamer St. Kilda, which she captured and sunk in the China Sea with contraband of war on board. The European officers and engineers were retained on board the Dnieper.

The St. Kilda is owned by Rankin, Gilmour & Co. She left Hongkong on June 4 for Yokohama with a general cargo of 3,518 tons. She was built in 1899 and was insured at a valuation of $90,000.

The Dnieper formerly belonged to the Russian Volunteer Fleet in the Black Sea, and as the St. Petersburg (her former name) she passed through the Bosphorus as a merchantman in July, 1904. Then apparently she placed guns in position and arrived at Port Said, where she took on board a Red Sea pilot and passed through the Suez Canal under the Russian mercantile flag.

Some time later the St. Petersburg captured the Peninsular and Oriental Line steamer Malacca and overhauled the British steamer Waipara. This caused an outcry in the London newspapers, which was increased considerably when it became known that the Malacca had been taken to Algiers with a Russian prize crew on board.

The matter was taken up in the House of Commons, with the result that the Russian Government ordered the release of the Malacca and cabled instructions to the commanders of the St. Petersburg and of the Smolensk, (now the Rion,) another vessel of the Volunteer Fleet which was cruising in company with the St. Petersburg, not to interfere any further with foreign shipping.

HARLAN AIDS CRAWFORD.

Supreme Court Justice's Telegram Admitted at Postal Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—An occurrence that is exceptional, if not unprecedented, in trials of alleged conspirators against the Government was witnessed today at the trial of William G. Crawford, one of the alleged postal grafters whose investigation by Mr. Bristow created so much excitement two years ago. A telegram from Justice Harlan of the United State Supreme Court indorsing Crawford is an old acquaintance and a man of high reputation was read and displayed in evidence at the trial in Criminal Court No. 1.

The activity of Federal Justices in the trial has attracted comment from the first. In the early stages Justice White of the United States Supreme Court went on the stand and testified to his personal knowledge of Crawford and to Crawford's good character. So did Justice Hagner of the District bench, also a Federal Judge. But the receipt of Justice Harlan's telegram and its use as evidence is out of the usual run.

Justice Harlan's telegram was sent from Kentucky and received by A. S. Worthington, the defendant's counsel, a week ago. Mr. Worthington has had the message in reserve ever since, and did not submit it until just as he was closing his case, late this afternoon.

In this telegram Justice Harlan stated that he had known Crawford for twelve years and had had a very good opportunity for knowing what his reputation was. It was, Justice Harlan said, as high as that of anybody he knew up to the time these charges were made against him.

A telegram could not, in ordinary course, be received as evidence. The Government lawyers, however, consented to its introduction as such, in order that Justice Harlan, who is enjoying a vacation in the West, might not be put to the trouble of coming here to testify. At least, such was the reason given, although it would have been difficult to get Justice Harlan here at this stage of the case.

The impression among lawyers is that Crawford's counsel are seeking acquittal by the testimony to his good character from Supreme Court Justices and others. He is charged with conspiracy, with two accomplices. Both these accomplices, Machen and Lorenz, have confessed.

The defense's action in resting its case to-day took the prosecution by surprise, and the witnesses in rebuttal were not on hand. District Attorney Beach said that probably but one witness would be called to-morrow.

In concluding the cross-examination of Crawford to-day the Government brought out several matters connected with interviews between Crawford and August W. Machen, the Post Office Department officer who was indicted with the defendant and George E. Lorenz.

Arthur M. Burnham of Gardiner, Me., an inventor, testified for the defense that he met Lorenz in Crawford's office in April, 1902, and heard the two in conversation relative to bids for the satchel contract. He said he heard Lorenz say that he could get a low estimate for manufacture from a company in the West.

GUN CONTRACTS FOR MIDVALE

Navy Department Divides Award with Bethlehem Works.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Navy Department to-day decided to award contracts for guns and mounts for the battleship ew Hampshire and the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana, as follows:

Bethlehem Steel Company, four 12-inch guns at $51,644 each, and eight 8-inch mounts at $19,990 each.

Midvale Steel Company, thirty-two 6-inch guns at $12,800 each; twelve 7-inch guns at $14,355 each, eight 8-inch guns at $17,142 each, and thirty-three 6-inch mounts at $7,588 each.

The guns are to be completed with spare parts and accessories, while the mounts are to be complete with sights.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Roma, from Naples for New York, was reported by wireless telegraph as having passed the Nantucket Shoals Lightship at 6:30 o'clock last evening.

Through Sleeping Cars to Detroit and Mt. Clemens, Lehigh Valley R. R.; Leave N. Y. 5:40 P. M., (5:25 Sundays.) Tickets 355, 1,234 B'way, N. Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

JEKYLL-HYDE CHARGE AGAINST T. P. WICKES

Lawyer Accused of Trying Blackmail as "Lewis Jarvis."

IS A FRIEND OF MANY JUDGES

Trial of the Celebrated Grinnell-Weston False Arrest Suit Stopped by Letters to Weston.

The strange case of the mysterious Lewis Jarvis, who does not exist, and the case of Thomas P. Wickes, who does exist and is an ex-associate Corporation Counsel, a lawyer, a friend of several Judges, and a member of several clubs, came before the Grand Jury yesterday like a chapter from Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Wickes was indicted for blackmailing and writing annoying letters. Later he was arraigned and held in $1,000 for trial.

The first chapter of the strange story behind the indictments, which was unfolded only in part before the Grand Jury yesterday, is laid as far back as 1902, when a man who gave his name as "Lewis Jarvis" and his address as "care of Thomas P. Wickes of 7 Wall Street," made application to the Post Office authorities for rental of Box 1,604 at the General Post Office. The applicant gave Mr. Wickes's and the latter's then law partner, Lyman Ward, as his references, and what purport to be their signatures appear on the application.

Lewis Jarvis, Box 1,604."

Box 1,604 does not appear in the present proceedings until the beginning of this year, when Edward Weston, a man of science and President of the Weston Electrical Company of Jersey City, who at that time was defendant in a suit brought by Ashbel Parmley D. Grinnell, a former Dean of the Vermont Medical School, to recover damages for false arrest, began to receive letters from "Lewis Jarvis," in which "Jarvis," with threats, demanded that he settle the suit and directed that answers be sent to Box 1,604.

Ex-District Attorney James W. Osborne, who, as counsel for Mr. Weston, has been largely instrumental in bringing the attention of the District Attorney's office to the "Jarvis" case, said last night, however, that his client was not by any means the only one to whom "Jarvis" had written. "Jarvis" letters, he said, had reached New York in Wall Street offices, clubs, and homes.

In March, 1901, Mr. Weston had been swindled out of $65 by a man said to be Edward S. Raynor, alias A. G. Hall, alias Bruce Chateaubriand. Mr. Weston at that time was living at the Waldorf-Astoria, where Raynor had made several visits. After Mr. Weston realized that somebody had taken his money and given nothing in return, he went before a Magistrate and obtained a warrant for Raynor's arrest. This done, he asked the house detective at the Waldorf to keep a weather eye out for Raynor.

One night the hotel detective pointed out to Detective Sergeant McConville of the Central Office, who had the warrant, a man whom he had "spotted" in hotel corridors, and who he said was Raynor. McConville followed the man, who was accompanied by a woman, to the Grand Central Station, where he placed him under arrest as the couple was about to board a train.

This man proved to be Dr. Grinnell. The woman was his wife. Dr. Grinnell was discharged the next morning in the police court, after it had been brought out that he had the misfortune of bearing a striking resemblance to Raynor. By some strange coincidence Mr. Weston that same day received a blackmailing letter, and at night his room was entered and $400 stolen. A man known to the police as Paul De Hart was convicted of the robbery. De Hart is now serving a ten-year sentence for blackmailing President Mellen of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Dr. Grinnell Sues Weston.

Subsequently Dr. Grinnell brought suit against Mr. Weston, asking $50,000 as damages for false arrest and damages in a similar amount against the police. It is shown by the papers in the first suit that he brought the action against Weston with some reluctance and not until after he had gone to Police Headquarters, where William S. Devery was then overlord. Devery said, according to the papers in the case:

"Now, Grinnell, I hope you'll squeeze that feller Weston. Lemme give you a tip. He's got lots of money. Hit'm hard. He's been, a-botherin' us a great deal. He's got no friends here."

To make doubly sure that there would be no friends of Mr. Weston at Police Headquarters, Dr. Grinnell got his wife to begin action against McConville twenty-four hours before the Statute of Limitations would have made such action void.

Wickes is a cousin of Dr. Grinnell, and in the suit against Weston he was engaged as one of counsel for Dr. Grinnell, but ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan was attorney of record. The first time the case was tried before Justice Truax the jury rendered a verdict of $12,500 in favor of the plaintiff. Mr. Osborne, for the defendant, appealed the case, and the Appellate Division set aside the verdict. It was tried again, and a verdict of $10,000 returned, but the damages were cut to $5,000 by Justice Dugro. Thereupon both sides appealed. The third trial was before Justice Betts of Kingston. It resulted in a mistrial caused by the illness of a juror.

The fourth trial was before Justice Greenbaum. It began on June 4 and came to a sensational close on Wednesday by the introduction of the "Jarvis" letters received by the defendant, with evidence to show that they had been written by Wickes. Mr. O'Sullivan then announced his withdrawal from the case. Wickes in the meantime had been absent from the courtroom for several trial days.

The letters are written on very elaborate paper, engraved with the name "Lewis Jarvis," and the address "Lock Box 1,604, New York." According to District Attorney Jerome, they were ordered at a stationer's three years ago, about the same time the box was rented.

The first of these letters is dated Feb. 18, 1903. In it Mr. "Jarvis" tries to show Mr. Weston the futility of fighting the case any longer. "Why not make an end to the case, Commodore!" he writes. "You have put up a splendid fight. * * * Dr. Grinnell was very kind and generous to you in his testimony, and then Senator O'Sullivan summed up the case on the plaintiff's side. If Mr. Wickes had made the final address to the jury I believe that the verdict would have been at least $20,000 against you. * * * Pray, think of these suggestions, my good Commodore, for your own sake, and consider them. Talk them over with your good wife or any other disinterested friend."

Mr. Weston was at Palm Beach, Fla., for his health when he received the let-

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Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

FAST TRAIN RECORD BEATEN.

Lake Shore Train Cuts 17 Minutes Off Chicago-Buffalo Time.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 13.—The Lake Shore established a new record between Chicago and Buffalo to-day. The distance, 526 miles over the Air Line Division, was covered in exactly 453 minutes, thus beating the world's record of 470 minutes, made last Monday.

The train was made up of four Pullmans, and was drawn by one of the usual large locomotives of the prairie type. The officials on the train were W. H. Marshal, General Manager; H. S. Starrs, General Superintendent; D. C. Moon, Assistant General Superintendent; J. J. Bernet, Superintendent of the Eastern Division, and E. A. Handy, Chief Engineer. Train dispatchers were not notified that any special effort at speed was to be made.

The run from Elkhart to Toledo, 133 miles, was made in 114 minutes, at a rate of 70 miles an hour. From Toledo to Cleveland is 108 miles. That distance was covered in 91 minutes. The Eastern Division, between Cleveland and Buffalo, 183 miles, the longest distance, was covered in 150 minutes.

The average speed, deducting allowance for stops, was 70.9 miles an hour.

SUBWAY WORKERS STUNNED.

Explosion in Wire Gallery—Train Blows Out a Fuse.

An explosion which knocked senseless James Murtha, 903 Columbus Avenue, and Peter Griffin, 214 East Eighty-fourth Street, electricians in the service of the Interborough Company, took place yesterday afternoon in the feed wire gallery of the Broadway branch of the Subway at One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street.

The two men, with Michael Sexton, who was acting as "look-out," were insulating wires. They entered the gallery through a manhole.

While they were working and Sexton was overhead, there was a flash and a roar. Both electricians were stunned. Sexton was unable for the time to go to their aid. The smoke in the gallery was dense.

A trackwalker had heard the explosion. He sought the men through a small door leading into the Subway proper. With assistance he pulled them out.

Dr. Bertram took the men to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. They were burned severely about the face and hands. Last night they were allowed to go home swathed in bandages.

A five-car train blew out a fuse just as it was pulling into the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street Station of the Broadway Branch of the Subway at 6 o'clock last night. Every light went out, and women passengers screamed. A man climbed out of the window into the darkness.

After eighteen minutes the bulk of the passengers were put on the platform and traffic was resumed.

AUTO DISTANCED ROBBERS.

$40,000 Aboard, the Machine Left Bandits Far Behind.

Special to The New York Times.

BLISS, O. T., June 13.—An attempt was made by desperadoes between midnight and daylight Monday morning to hold up the party carrying $40,000 in receipts taken at the show on Ranch 101 on Sunday. The attempt would have succeeded had not the automobile in which the treasure was being carried to Ponca to be placed in bank distanced the horses of the bandits.

As it was, there was a brisk fight. As soon as the robbers appeared, six of them, well mounted and armed, George Miller called to McGowan, the chauffeur, to put on speed, and commenced firing in the direction of the robbers. Dr. Thomas joined him, while McGowan crowded on all the power the big machine could carry.

The robbers set up a yell and spurred their horses on, firing as they came. But their ponies were no match for the auto, which was out of range in less than a minute. Nobody was hurt, but the speed regulator was shot off the automobile.

BOUGHT BY HENRY PHIPPS.

A Fifth Avenue Corner Opposite His New Home—Price $225,000.

Henry Phipps is the buyer of the lot at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, sold about two weeks ago. The name of the buyer was then withheld by all of the persons interested.

The property is directly opposite Mr. Phipps's new residence, which, with its spacious grounds, covers a plot of about eight lots at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street. The purchase of the lot at the southeast corner has been made, presumably, to enable Mr. Phipps to control the future of the properties facing his mansion. Adjoining this corner on the east is the new house bought several months ago by Lewis Cass Ledyard, and east of this, for a distance of 75 feet, the property is held by John S. Phipps.

The price paid for the corner was about $225,000, by far the highest yet reported from that part of Fifth Avenue.

YOUNG VIOLINIST ARRESTED.

Hostess Missed Jewelry After Musicale —Prisoner Has Pawn Tickets.

Daniel Wishnewsky, a young Russian violinist who played in Carnegie Hall a week ago and has made a reputation since his arrival here a short time ago, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday, and remanded for further examination, on a chage of grand larceny.

Mrs. Louis Larkin, the wife of a contractor, of 1,268 Park Avenue, was so impressed with his talent as displayed at the concert that she engaged him to play at a musicale which she gave at her home last Sunday night.

The musicale was a success, and Wishnewsky's playing was well received. After the player and the guests had departed Detective Gordon says that Mrs. Larkin missed a bag of jewelry from one of her rooms. She notified Police Headquarters, and Wishnewsky was later arrested on suspicion. The police allege that when the musician was searched pawn tickets calling for jewelry like Mrs. Larkin's were found in his possession.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 2:30 P. M.; arrives Albany 5:20, Utica 7:14, Syracuse 8:23, Rochester 9:56, Buffalo 11:30 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

GREEK PREMIER SLAIN FOR ANTI-GAMING LAW

Gambler Stabs M. Delyannis at Entrance to Chamber.

COUNTRY PLUNGED IN SORROW

20,000 Persons Follow the Body to the Popular Statesman's Home—Attempt to Lynch Murderer.

ATHENS, June 12.—Theodore P. Delyannis, the popular Premier of Greece, was stabbed and mortally wounded by a professional gambler named Gherakaris at the main entrance of the Chamber of Deputies at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Premier died within three hours.

The assassin, who was immediately arrested, said he committed the deed in revenge for the stringent measures taken by Premier Delyannis against the gambling houses, all of which were recently closed.

The Premier arrived at the entrance of the Chamber in a carriage. Gherakaris approached, saluted the Premier, and opened the carriage door. The Premier was in the act of thanking him for his courtesy when Gherakaris plunged a long dagger into M. Delyannis's abdomen.

The murderer was immediately overpowered by the attendants. Medical assistance was quickly secured, and the wounded statesman was taken to a Red Cross station, where an operation was performed in an effort to stop the internal hemorrhage. This was unsuccessful.

The news of the Premier's death spread quickly, and it would be impossible to describe the popular evidences of sorrow or the anger of the crowd who attempted to lynch the assassin, being prevented only by the gendarmes, who rushed their prisoner from the building to prison.

It is estimated that 20,000 persons followed the body of the Premier from the Red Cross station to his residence. Members of the Cabinet and of the Chamber of Deputies were among the crowd, many of them weeping.

The Cabinet met this evening at the residence of the President of the Chamber, and it was decided that the body should lie in state in the Chamber before interment.

King George, who is at Tatoi, was informed of the assassination and announced that he would return to Athens at once.

Investigation by the police showed that Gherakaris was recently liberated from prison, having been sentenced to eighteen years for the murder of his wife.

M. Gounarakis, Minister of Finance, has been appointed Premier provisionally. The funeral of M. Delyannis, which will be a National one, will take place next Friday.

Delyannis had been a power in Greek politics for the last fifty years. He was born at Kalavryta in 1826. He studied law in Athens, entered the Government service in 1843, and was rapidly promoted to high positions. In the various Cabinets from 1863 to 1878 he held office nine times, either as Minister of Foreign Affairs or of Finances, or of Worship and Instruction.

He was the representative of Greece at the Berlin Congress in 1878, and succeeded in obtaining an extension of territory for his country. In 1885 he formed a new Ministry, but his policy led to a blockade of the Greek coast by a fleet of the great powers, and he resigned in 1886. He was Prime Minister again in 1890, but his unsatisfactory management of finances led to his dismissal in 1892.

He held the office a third time, from 1895 to 1897, when, under pressure of public opinion, he involved Greece in the disastrous war with Turkey and was obliged to resign with his entire Cabinet.

In December of last year he was intrusted with the task of organizing the present Cabinet.

MONEY SETTLED 400 STRIKES.

Driscoll the Go-Between Will Tell All to the Grand Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 13.—John C. Driscoll, the go-between, definitely announced today that he would go before the Grand Jury to-morrow and give testimony, supported by documentary evidence, to show that in two years, while holding the office of Secretary of the associated teaming interests, he settled more than 400 strikes by the use of money with labor officials.

The fees paid to the union men ranged from $100 to thousands of dollars, the aggregate probably amounting to $50,000. Not one penny ever passed through Driscoll's hands to bring about a strike, according to his own assertion.

It was said that $30,000 was the stake played for when the leaders called Montgomery Ward & Co.'s teamsters out in "sympathetic" strike.

To substantiate his statements Driscoll displayed to-night a bank checkbook, the stubs on which, he said, corresponded to the amounts of money paid to labor leaders.

The delivery of goods in Chicago was almost normal to-day, and save for the presence of policemen and Deputy Sheriffs on the trucks and other wagons, there was no evidence of a strike.

ESCAPE BY LEAP FROM TRAIN.

Prisoner Far Away When Train Stops —Deputy Nearly Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 13.—John Wood of Pine Plains preferred to risk death to-day by jumping from a speeding train to an embankment bristling with rocks rather than serve a few days in the county jail for indulging in hard cider.

Wood was being brought to Poughkeepsie on the Poughkeepsie and Eastern Road. When the train was near Standfordville he asked for a drink of water, and the moment he was out of sight of Deputy Sheriff Harry Stickles he plunged through an open window. When the train stopped, the path Woods's body had made through many feet of torn brambles and bushes was plain, but Wood was not in sight. A posse is searching for him.

Deputy Sheriff Stickles led the searching party until he fell into a deep stream. His companions saved him from drowning.

Pure food laws are good. The purity of Burnett's Vanilla has never been questioned.—Adv.

OYAMA ATTACKS RUSSIANS.

Czar's Advisers Think General Engagement Has Begun.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—Telegrams just received from Manchuria report severe fighting on the Russian left, which has been compelled to give way before the Japanese advance. The War Office considers that a general engagement has begun, but perhaps Oyama is merely emphasizing his position before peace negotiations begin.

The news has, however, caused profound misgivings, and orders have been telegraphed to accelerate the mobilization of two army corps and six field batteries.

By The Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—Gen. Linevitch, in a dispatch to the Emperor, dated June 12, says:

"The Japanese commenced an attack June 9, advancing with a column composed of infantry, cavalry, and mountain and machine guns along the Mandarin Road.

"Another column, consisting of infantry and artillery, advanced simultaneously along the valley eastward of the Mandarin Road and June 10 occupied the hills on the right rank of Kud River, northward of the villages of Liauchoultchen and Kandaohe."

TOKIO, June 13.—It is officially reported that on June 11 some mixed columns of Russian troops attacked in the vicinities of Yingscheng, Erhshihlipao and Shufantai. All the attacks were repulsed. The losses are not stated.

CHINESE REFUSING OUR GOODS

Boycott by Guilds Is Spreading—Papers Decline Advertisements.

TIEN-TSIN, June 13.—The boycotting of American goods by the Chinese guilds is daily assuming more serious proportions. The guilds have determined to carry the boycott through, and the aspect for American manufacturers is rather gloomy.

The native newspapers are refusing advertisements of American goods.

$500,000 BOURNE HOUSE.

Plans Filed for New Residence on the Old Langham Site.

The new residence to be erected by Frederick G. Bourne at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, opposite the Vanderbilt mansion, will cost $500,000, according to the estimate filed yesterday with the plans at the Building Department.

The house will stand on a plot 50 by 125, part of the old Langham Hotel site. The façade will be of white marble.

The plans were prepared by Architect Ernest Flagg.

MRS. REID LOSES SUIT.

A Permanent Injunction Forbids the Extension of Her Home.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of the Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, cannot extend her Madison Avenue home. Justice O'Gorman yesterday granted a permanent injunction forbidding the enlargement.

Ex-United States District Attorney Edward Mitchell, who obtained the injunction, owns a dwelling on Fiftieth Street, in the rear of Mrs. Reid's home. The deed to his property gave him the right of access to a courtyard in the rear of his house, which is reached by crossing a vacant lot. Mrs. Reid, whose father, Mr. D. O. Mills, purchased the property for her some years ago, also purchased an interest in this lot.

A MIDSHIPMAN DROWNED.

Perished While Swimming from Cruiser Newark, Near Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, June 13.—Midshipman Louis L. Vertrees of Bushnell, Ill., a member of the third class, was drowned this afternoon while swimming from the cruiser Newark, upon which he was stationed, off Hackett's Point, about seven miles above Annapolis.

The information was conveyed to the Naval Academy by wireless telegraph, the only other detail being that efforts were being made to recover the body. Vertrees was twenty-one years of age.

The Newark is participating in the army and navy exercises in the Chesapeake Bay.

"EASIER!" CRIED DYING BOY.

He Lay Pinned Under a Car Until Wrecking Wagon Arrived.

Albert Guttmann, a boy who lived at 314 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, was run over by a Third Avenue car last night at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street while playing in the street. He ran directly in front of the car and was caught under the forward truck. His screams could be heard for blocks, while hurry calls were sent to Harlem Hospital and to the wrecking station of the car company.

The surgeon, Dr. Dimmick, who arrived within a few minutes, crawled under the car and administered stimulants to the dying lad until the wrecking wagon arrived and the car was lifted. While the wrecking crew was lifting the car the boy would cry "Easier, easier," as the wheels lurched. After being taken from under the car he was carried to a drug store and died in a few minutes.

Patrick Bauer, the motorman, was arrested, but was released on bond.

SOLDIERS LOOTED, JEWS FIRED

Cause of Fatalities in Fight at Brest-Litovsk.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, June 13.—The outbreak of rioting at Brest-Litovsk during which, according to reports, many persons were killed or wounded, originated in a conflict between Jews and army reserve men bound for the Far East. The soldiers are said to have looted provision stores, and the Jews, in defending their property, are alleged to have fired on the troops, who returned the fire. The town is now occupied by the military.

In consequence of rumors of a general strike being planned to take place here to-morrow, the authorities have issued a proclamation ordering the people not to gather in the streets, and warning them that the troops will be ordered to fire in the event of disturbances.

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, taking effect Sunday, June 18.—Adv.

HOW CZAR RECEIVED ROOSEVELT'S NOTE

Official Statement Says Emperor Agreed with President.

OUR AMBASSADOR'S INTERVIEW

M. Witte May Represent Russia in Negotiations—Geneva or The Hague Likely to Be Chosen.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 14.—The Foreign Office last night issued the following communication:

"The President of the United States instructed his Ambassador to the Imperial Court to request a private audience in order to convey directly to the Emperor assurances of the unfailing friendship the United States entertains for Russia and to express President Roosevelt's personal desire to contribute as much as possible, in the interest of the whole world, toward the cessation of hostilities in the Far East. The Ambassador was instructed to add that the President was making simultaneous overtures to the Japanese Government.

"The Emperor was pleased to receive the American Ambassador on June 7 and give benevolent attention to President Roosevelt's initiative, which had, moreover, met an entirely sympathetic reception on the part of friendly powers.

"Russia, being convinced that Japan was equally disposed to accept President Roosevelt's proposal, which was transmitted through the intermediary of the representatives of the Republic at St. Petersburg and Tokio to the Imperial as well as the Japanese Government, received favorably the official communication from the Ambassador, and notification to this effect was published in Washington.

"In reply to this communication the Foreign Minister, acting under the Emperor's orders, informed the American Ambassador in a note dated June 12 that the Emperor, deeply sensible of the sentiments expressed by the President, was pleased to see therein a fresh mark of the traditional friendship uniting Russia and America and precious proof that President Roosevelt was in complete accord with the views the Emperor held on a general settlement so essential to the good progress of the whole of mankind.

"As for an eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, charged with ascertaining how far it would be possible for the two powers to elaborate conditions of peace, the Imperial Government would have no objection in principle to such an attempt if the Japanese Government expressed a desire therefor."

The fact that the Japanese Government has not yet communicated with Russia as to time or place, and as to the number of plenipotentiaries, is not considered strange, inasmuch as the text of the Russian reply sent to Washington yesterday could not have arrived at Tokio, considering the difference in time, until last midnight, at the earliest.

Japan's terms continue to be matter for animated speculation. A well-informed diplomat, who says he knew Japan's terms before the battle of Mukden, considered them to have been very moderate, and believes that even now they will be found to be not unduly harsh.

Private advices received from a Russian source at Shanghai say it is certain that Japan will demand the surrender of all ships interned in Eastern waters, which may be another item offsetting indemnity.

Papers supposed to have semi-official inspiration continue to speak dubiously of the results, but it is noticeable that the cheap and popular papers like The Gazette plainly advise the people to reconcile themselves to defeat and peace. The paper named says:

"Defeat is not disgrace, and will not prevent developments. Look at France. We have survived previous misfortunes. We were beaten many times by Poland and Lithuania, but now they are ours."

The Listok, another popular paper, pays a glowing tribute to President Roosevelt as "the peacemaker far beyond the seas."

With peace in sight, however, by a strange perversity some of those who were loudest in its favor when it was below the horizon, seem suddenly to have changed their attitude, finding it less attractive than when it was opposed by the Government.

Ambassador Bompard, who has returned from Paris, was closeted with Ambassador Meyer yesterday afternoon. Count von Alvensleben (the German Ambassador) was also among the American Ambassador's callers.

In spite of the rather pessimistic official utterances of the Foreign Office, the atmosphere there is distinctly optimistic, and a European Ambassador who saw Foreign Minister Lamsdorff yesterday described the Russian Minister as being almost in a jubilant mood. The opinion is practically unanimous that if Emperor Nicholas avails himself of M. Witte's services, once it is decided the Japanese conditions can be accepted as a basis for peace negotiations, he will be able to make the best terms for Russia.

It is understood that the issue now being decided is not only the place for the Russo-Japanese negotiations, but the number of the negotiators, and it is believed another feature not yet disclosed.

Unless Japan suggests Paris or Mukden rather than any European capital Washington is likely to be selected. Russia appreciates the advantage of the negotiations taking place beyond the sphere of outside influences, and if President Roosevelt is asked to decide the question in case the belligerents cannot agree, it is considered certain that he will not hesitate to do so.

Indeed, it is the understanding here that the President, while not urging his view, has already pointed out to both countries the advantages of Manchuria.

TALK OF A PEACE HITCH.

But Diplomats Do Not Believe One Has Occurred.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—A note of pessimism was discernable to-night in the tone of the discussion of the negotiations for peace in the Far East. So far as is ascertainable at this time, no tangible

ground exists for the supposition that the negotiations are not proceeding favorably. It is realized in both Governmental and diplomatic quarters that until the two belligerents actually are brought together on a common basis of understanding the possibility of a hitch must be taken into account.

Among members of the Diplomatic Corps the formal response of the Russian Government to the President's appeal for a cessation of hostilities was received with keen interest. It was made the subject of a conference at the White House today between the President and Minister Takahira. The details of the conference were not disclosed, but to-night Minister Takahira intimated strongly that the negotiations were proceeding smoothly.

In other diplomatic quarters it was suggested that possibly a too optimistic view of the situation generally was being taken. This idea, coupled with a call of M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, at the White House to-night, led to the rumor, extensively circulated, that something akin to a hitch in the peace proceedings actually had occurred.

Ambassador Jusserand, in response to the President's request, reached the President's home at 9:15 P. M. and remained with the President until 11 o'clock. After the conference, when asked whether a hitch had occurred in the peace negotiations, he replied that he had heard of none, adding that the question of peace was not the principal suoject of consideration at the conference. So far as he was aware, he said, there had been no change in the favorable status of the negotiations.

Direct communication between St. Petersburg and Tokio has not yet been established. The White House is yet the medium for all communications between the two capitals. Important details remain to be agreed upon before the plenipotentiaries of the belligerents can meet to discuss means of ending the war. There is adequate authority for the statement that there is no actual hitch in the preliminary negotiations.

Baron van Swinderen, the Minister from the Netherlands, has communicated with his Government on the subject of having the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan conducted at The Hague. The matter has not as yet been decided, but Baron van Swinderen has been in close touch with the parties concerned, and an early decision is expected.

The Russian reply to the President's note of June 8 was communicated to the President to-day, and was found, as stated by Count Cassini yesterday, to contain a formal acceptance and an offer to name agents with full power to treat with Japan. Neither the Russian nor the Japanese reply, however, was given out for publication, for the reason, as is generally understood, that the belligerent powers prefer that they should not be published until the place of the meeting, and perhaps the names of the plenipotentiaries, are announced.

At present the choice is said on high authority to rest between The Hague and Geneva, with all the chances favoring The Hague, it is only with regard to The Hague that the official communications are now passing between the various Governments. A failure to settle upon The Hague might turn the choice to Geneva.

The objections to Washington and to all other American cities are numerous. The intense heat of Washington in the Summer is held to be against this city. Aside from this, the chief objection is the status of the press in this country. The United States is notorious in Europe as a country in which it is difficult to keep things out of the newspapers. The extremely delicate nature of the negotiations renders it desirable to the two powers that nothing but accomplished facts should become public.

A third reason is that if the conference was held in America President Roosevelt would occupy a difficult position. There would be continual pressure upon him to aid one power or the other, or, at least; the rumor of such pressure. No matter how the conference turned out, if one party was dissatisfied with the result there would be grumblings against the President. He, therefore, is understood to prefer the selection of a European capital.

Baron van Swinderen called upon Count Cassini last night to discuss the subject with him, as a result of a communication received by the Netherlands Minister from his Government. There have been further communications to-day. Baron van Swinderen would not reveal their purport, but being asked if a guess that the conference was to be at The Hague would be far wrong, he replied: "American newspaper men are remarkably accurate guessers."

JAPANESE ARE SUSPICIOUS.

Want No Armistice Till Russia Proves Her Sincerity.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, June 13.—The Japanese press unanimously deprecates an armistice pending conclusive proofs of the sincerity of Russia's desire for peace. Inasmuch as the war party at St. Petersburg may at any moment reassert its influence, the press insists that since Japan was most reluctantly forced to draw the sword, she must spare no precaution to guarantee posterity against a similar calamity.

It is pointed out that Russia, during the past two centuries has learned to regard aggressive expansion as the destiny of the empire, and her extraordinary freedom from disastrous obstacles has engendered the belief in a conquering mission. It is impossible, it is held, to suppose that such a deep-seated conviction can be eradicated by one setback, especially since Japan's victories have been largely assisted by the strategical difficulties of Russia's situation, which will probably never recur.

Therefore, it is thought, after a lapse of two or three decades Russia will assuredly obey again the dictates of ambition now only temporarily checked. Against this contingency full precautions must now be taken, so far as concerns the Far East, by imposing terms which will constitute an effective guarantee.

Concerning the nature of these terms no definite declaration is made. Torpedoes and mines carried by sunken Russian warships are now floating up and constitute a danger to navigation in the Sea of Japan.

RUSSIA DEFERS TO JAPAN.

Any Place Latter Wants for Peace Meeting Will Suit.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The Russian Government will publish to-morrow in the Official Messenger a statement of its attitude toward impending negotiations. This statement, after referring in terms of eulogy to Roosevelt's proposal, concludes with the statement that the Government foresees no obstacle to a meeting of plenipotentiaries to ascertain the acceptability of terms of peace.

At the Foreign Office this afternoon I was assured that Russia had given a general consent to any place of meeting for plenipotentiaries which Japan may prefer. It is believed that Tokio has decided as to this and kindred questions, and that Japan's decisions will be immediately communicated through Ambassador Meyer, but unless Japan objects to Manchuria as the scene of negotiations, preference will be given to it.

The people remain skeptical, and the papers continue to proclaim that no lasting peace will be attainable unless the nation is consulted.

OUR DIPLOMACY LAUDED.

Berlin Newspapers Enthusiastic Regarding Roosevelt's Peace Move.

BERLIN, June 13.—The newspapers, none of which appeared here yesterday, owing to the holiday, contain this evening appreciations of President Roosevelt's success in bringing the belligerents in the Far East to consider peace. The sincerity of American diplomacy is complimented, and reference is made to the faith with which any proposal from Washington is received in other capitals.

The importance of Washington as a diplomatic centre is noted, and it is pointed out that this importance must increase in proportion to the growth of the United States in naval strength and the interest of the United States Government in its relations with other powers. The President's personality is regarded as responsible for the State Department's taking a larger part in foreign political problems than formerly.

Some of the newspapers affirm that the United States will be brought more and more into international diplomatic struggles because of her increasing weight, both relative and actual, in population, wealth, and military strength, and that she will make her moral influence sought by every other power.

ROSEN SEES McCORMICK.

Two Ambassadors Talk Peace at Luncheon in Paris.

PARIS, June 13.—Baron Rosen (the recently appointed Russian Ambassador to the United States) and Baroness Rosen were entertained at luncheon at the American Embassy to-day by Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick. The two Ambassadors went over the situation, but the result of their conversation is not known.

Satisfaction prevails here at the progress of the peace preliminaries, but there is pessimism concerning the parties agreeing upon final terms. Financial circles are the exception to this feeling. The Bourse is showing great buoyancy, and there was a general advance in prices to-day owing to the prevailing belief in the success of the American efforts.

TALK WITH ROJESTVENSKY.

The Japanese Fleet Was Too Good, He Says in English.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 14.—The Moji (Japan) correspondent of The Daily Telegraph cables an account of his visit to Vice Admiral Rojestvensky in the hospital at Sasebo. The Admiral, speaking in broken English, expressed his pleasure at the treatment accorded him by the Japanese, and praised the quarters assigned to him. He occupies a private upstairs room, which is well ventilated and gives the Admiral a fine view. Rojestvensky said to the correspondent:

"I have everything I desire. My wounds are healing, but my left leg is troublesome, and it will be some time before I am able to move about. In thirty days perhaps I shall be well again." Asked for his views of the naval battle, the Admiral merely replied:

"The Japanese fleet was so good it was impossible—," then he broke down. Evidently his mental sufferings were acute, for he desired to avoid the subject, and during the remainder of the conversation the naval battle was not mentioned.

"By day," said the Admiral, "I look upon that lovely scene," indicating the landscape, "and by night I dream of it."

CONFISCATES HOSPITAL SHIP.

The Japanese Take the Orel—Let Two Others Go.

LONDON, June 14.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that the Russian hospital ship Orel has been ordered confiscated and that the hospital ships Kostroma and Mongolia have been released.

TO FORTIFY KIAO-CHOW BAY.

Kaiser Issues Order to Strengthen Far East Naval Base.

BERLIN, June 13.—An imperial order to fortify Kiao-chow Bay (the German concession in the southern part of the Shantung Peninsula) has been issued. The work will be done under the supervision of the Governor of the Protectorate, Rear Admiral Truppel, and five engineer and fortification officers detailed for this purpose.

The extent of the fortifications and the amount to be spent on them have not been disclosed, but it is probable that the work now contemplated is only the beginning of an extensive plan. The expense of this work will be provided for this year out of the Kiao-chow budget, but the fortifying of the bay will doubtless be carried forward after this from successive appropriations to be asked of the Reichstag. As Kiao-chow is Germany's only station in Far Eastern waters the Navy Department has desired since its acquisition to make it a secure base for German war vessels.

The Navy Department has ordered of the Germania Works six sea-going torpedo boats of a different type from those previously constructed or authorized. The Cologne Gazette says they are of large displacement and are to be in every way stronger and fitted with more torpedo tubes than the torpedo boats previously laid down. The vital parts of the new boats will be protected from the fire of the smaller guns of warships.

These boats, which are to be completed inside of a year, are expected to have a speed equal to the boats of the present type, owing to their powerful machinery, and yet be strong enough to withstand the fire of an enemy's quick-firing guns while approaching a warship and discharging torpedoes. One of the six boats will be fitted with turbine engines as an experiment.

DECISION IN CALCHAS CASE.

Russian Court Justifies Seizure—Contraband Principle Admitted.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The written decision of the High Admiralty Court, handed down to-day, admits the principle of conditional contraband in the case of cotton and timber.

The decision avoids a direct enunciation of the conditional principle, but in justifying the confiscation both of cotton and timber in the case of the British steamer Calchas, argues at length that the circumstances create a fair inference that the former was destined for the use of the arsenal at Kobe for the manufacture of explosives and that the latter was intended for use in Japanese military and railroad telegraphs.

The attorneys for the American and British Governments, while regretting the loss of this particular case, rejoice that the United States and Great Britain have won their contention for the principle of conditional contraband in the cases of cotton and timber.

JAPAN WILL OPEN THE DOOR.

Consul General Uchida Guarantees Markets in Manchuria and Korea.

In a speech to the Business Science Club last night, S. Uchida, Consul General for Japan, said that, while he would not undertake to outline the terms of the peace agreement to which his country might be willing to subscribe, he could guarantee one thing, which he thought would be welcome to Americans.

"I can say to you and to the American world of commerce," he declared, "without a fear of making a mistake, that when peace is finally achieved the markets of Manchuria and Korea will be open to the world, and that our sincere hope in Japan is that America will join hands with us in the development of the two countries."

SCHWAB IN TRUST RIVAL.

Said to Have Organized a New Company Under New Jersey Charter.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—Charles M. Schwab, ex-President of the United States Steel Corporation, is about to form a new combination of steel, coal, and iron ore interests which it is proposed to make a most favorable rival to the United States Steel Corporation. The Bethlehem plant will be the principal steel concern in the new combination, with some ten smaller ones, while there will be vast areas of coal and iron ore lands and many miles of railroads.

The coal acreage involved is said to be about 200,000; the steel plants are said to number ten, and more than seventy miles of railroad tapping the various mines and coke ovens are to be included. The combination will be effected under a New Jersey charter. Great fields of low-grade Pennsylvania iron ore are included in the coal tracts under lease, and control of heavy deposits in the Northwest is also said to have been secured.

The plan has cropped out through the operations of some men who have been working to secure control of the holdings of independent coal companies in Cambia and Indiana Counties. Practically the entire southwestern section of the latter county, including about 35,000 acres, is said to be controlled by men who will be in the new combination.

JEKYLL-HYDE CHARGE AGAINST T. P. WICKES

Continued from Page 1.

ter. Another followed in three days. In this letter "Jarvis" informs Mr. Weston that "Mr. Wickes and Mr. O'Sullivan have served notice that they will move to set the verdict of $10,000 aside as grossly insufficient. Then, if the Judge should deny Wickes's motion, (and between you and me the Judge will, for he told me that he would,) the case would go up on appeal, on a simple appeal from the judgment."

The letter ends as follows:

"Now, Commodore, why don't you settle the case? To your answer is appended the letter in which you apologized to the doctor and offered to make him full compensation! Do you think that fighting him in the courts, with Jimmy Osborne to tease him all he knows how, is making him full compensation? Settle the case now, Commodore, for the sake of your own good name; you will never have a better opportunity than this.

"Do not take my word alone; ask any good, disinterested lawyer—there must be plenty of good lawyers now down at Palm Beach—and see what he will say. Sincerely yours, LEWIS JARVIS."

On Feb. 25 Mr. "Jarvis" was heard from again. In this letter he announced that Justice Dugro had set aside the verdict, and that Mr. Wickes thus had scored a new success. Then he goes on:

"Really, Commodore, you ought to have settled the case long ago. It is not too late now; but of course you would have to pay very much more now. Why don't you send Mr. Dorrian, or some other man in whom you have confidence, to see Mr. Wickes, and try to come to terms with Dr. Grinnell at once, and then, when you come North, you can close the matter up for good and all."

"Jarvis" Writes of "Perjury."

The letter on which Mr. Wickes was indicted was written on May 15, and was sent to Mr. Weston's Newark address, 645 High Street. In this letter "Jarvis" resorts to threats for the first time, and declares that Mr. Weston might be charged with perjury as a result of some discrepancies in his original and amended reply to the suit. Part of this letter is as follows:

"Say, Commodore, are you getting desperate?

"Do you want to have it go out in the community, after you have been licked to the tune of $12,500 by one jury and $10,000 by another, that in order to escape if you possibly can a third verdict against you, you have resorted to perjury? Both answers can't be true, Commodore, yet you have sworn to both. In one you swear that you did cause Grinnell's arrest; in the other you swear that you did not have him arrested.

"I have very little idea that Grinnell will take the matter to a Police Magistrate; he is too much of a gentleman; but what if the Judge, who will try the case this week, should take the notion into his head to send the two answers to the District Attorney. It would be amusing, wouldn't it, to have an indictment found against you in New York, where the crime is committed, by our Grand Jury, and then to have proceedings taken to extradite you from New Jersey?

"I tried to tell you all this in February, but you wouldn't listen to me. What you have done you seem to have done deliberately. There is only one chance for you to get out; will you be man enough to take it, and be quick about it, or will you continue to be led like a blind man, upon advice which I still believe must be against your own good judgment, but which, just as surely as you live, will take you to Sing Sing?"

Mr. Osborne, who in the meantime had been informed by his client of the letters received, advised Mr. Weston to send an answer to this letter. Mr. Weston did so, using letter heads of the New York Yacht Club, and addressing his reply to Box 1,604.

Box 1,604 Plugged Up.

In the meantime the Post Office authorities had been notified and their co-operation asked. The keyhole of the letter box was plugged up so that the key could not be inserted, and men were put on watch near the box.

Mr. Weston's letter contained the following sentence:

"Your letters have interested me very much. Perhaps, after all, you are the man to straighten out this matter for me."

According to the District Attorney, the watchers on May 17 found that the man who had the key to the letter box was none other than Mr. Wickes. Not being able to open the box, he was compelled to ask the Post Office clerk to give him any letters it might contain. There was only one—the one written by Mr. Weston, and, as this was a special delivery letter, the recipient was compelled to sign a receipt for it. He did so, using the name Lewis Jarvis, according to Mr. Osborne. Mr. Osborne in the meantime had obtained a sample of Mr. Wickes's handwriting by sending a woman named Eleanor T. Reidy to his office to have a will drawn.

Mr. Weston had made every effort to place the man Jarvis before this. He notified the District Attorney's office and was advised to advertise to find out whether others had received similar letters. It is said many answers have been received.

Jerome Asked Wickes About It.

At last the District Attorney wrote to Mr. Wickes asking for an explanation. This request, it is said, Wickes ignored. Then a more formal letter was written, and to this he responded yesterday. Then he was at once taken before the Grand Jury. He was armed with a great bundle of papers and took the time of the Grand Jury for an hour. Then came the indictment.

Mr. Wickes was then taken before Justice McMahon in Part I., Court of General Sessions. Mr. Jerome appeared and said that he "believed the defendant was not familiar with the criminal end of the law," and asked that pleading be deferred until Monday, consenting to accept bail of $1,000 for the appearance of Mr. Wickes in court. Cash bail was furnished by the defendant.

Mr. Wickes is married and lives at 34 West Seventieth Street. His wife is said to be seriously ill just at present, and his mother, who makes her home with him, is also ill. He is a tall, handsome man, with iron-gray mustache and imperial. He refused to talk to reporters about his case.

"You can print anything you like," he said. "I'll make a statement, possibly, tomorrow."

Then he referred inquirers to his counsel, Job E. Hedges. Mr. Hedges said he would say nothing until the case came up in court.

Mr. Wickes is a member of the University, Lawyers', and New York Athletic Clubs, the Mendelssohn Glee Club, Psi Upsilon Club, and the Bar Association. He was an assistant to Justice Lacombe when Mr. Lacombe was Corporation Counsel. He is said to be a close friend of Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott.

McADOO AS TO GAYNOR.

Glad the Justice Now Suspects "The" Allen's—Wall Street Crullers.

Police Commissioner McAdoo was in a good humor yesterday.

"I see by the morning papers," he said, "that Justice Gaynor has finally suspected that The. Allen's is a poolroom. I suppose he will ultimately suspect that Canfield's was a gambling house."

Then the Commissioner told of a recent trip to Wall Street.

"I saw a small wagonette down there," he said, "and asked the man what he was selling. He said he was selling crullers, and showed about a hundred of 'the old-fashioned' variety.

"'Well,' I told him, 'they're better than steel stocks. They only give indigestion.'"

DIED AS THEY WISHED.

Lives of Two Brothers Ended Within Twenty-four Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 13.—Delphice F. and Alexander A. Durfane, two brothers, who wished to die together, passed away within twenty-four hours of each other at their home, 41 Baltic Street.

Delphice Durfane died on Sunday and Alexander Durfane expired yesterday of pulmonary trouble. Before death both selected their pall bearers, their undertakers, and suggested the style of their coffins.

Delphice Durfane was thirty-seven years old and his brother was ten years younger. They will be buried in the same grave in Mount Olivet Cemetery.

HOOKER WILL STICK; EXTRA SESSION SURE

Odell and Leaders Plead with Him in Vain.

CALL MAY ISSUE FOR JUNE 20

Justice Takes the Ground That He Has Done Nothing to Warrant His Removal.

For hours yesterday the leaders of the Republican organization pleaded with Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker to resign his place on the bench, and thus obviate the necessity for a special session of the Legislature to try the charges preferred against him by the State Bar Association and the special committee of the Assembly. Justice Hooker remained deaf to their pleadings.

He gave out a statement last night, in which he declared positively that he would not resign. A special session of the Legislature is therefore inevitable. Gov. Higgins having announced before his departure for Duluth that unless Justice Hooker did resign he would certainly reconvene the Legislature.

State Chairman Odell said last evening that the call for the special session might possibly be issued within the next forty-eight hours. Gov. Higgins is due to return to Albany to-day. It is the general impression among the Republican leaders that the date for the special session will be June 20.

Among the Republican leaders who conferred with Justice Hooker at the Republican Club yesterday with a view to persuading him to resign were State Chairman Odell, Speaker Nixon, Senator Raines, and Senator Malby. They pleaded with him long and earnestly. They are understood to have reminded him of the favors he had had at the hands of the Republican organization and to have assured him that he might look for favors in the future if he would relieve the party of the embarrassment which an extra session to try the charges against him would cause.

They said that it was not the personal inconvenience which an extra session of the Legislature would mean to the members which actuated them in making such an appeal to him, but the fear that if the Legislature was reconvened there would be a demand for the taking up of other subjects and ensuing complications which might work great injury to the party.

After his talk with the leaders, Justice Hooker had a long conference with his counsel, ex-Judge W. W. Goodrich and William Kisselberg, in which Edward Lauterbach also joined. Afterward Justice Hooker gave out the statement:

"I regret exceedingly that necessity exists for convening the Legislature in extra session during the Summer months, but I cannot relieve the situation by resigning my office of Justice of the Supreme Court. I know that I have done nothing that will justify or warrant my removal. Therefore, if the Legislature sees fit to serve me with charges, I will answer them to my fullest ability, and I am certain that my friends will then feel justified in their continued confidence in me."

This is the first statement with reference to the charges against him which has been made by Justice Hooker since the agitation for his removal from the bench began. As the Judge handed the statement to the newspaper men and started for the club elevator Mr. Kisselberg of his counsel remarked:

"He is an innocent, persecuted man, and I am confident that will be the view of the Legislature when all of the facts are known."

Robert J. Fish, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, which, after hearing all of the testimony in the Hooker case, unanimously sustained the findings of the Bar Association against Justice Hooker, was in town yesterday, but did not take part in the conferences of the Republican leaders with the Judge.

It is understood that the contention of Justice Hooker will be that the Legislature has no power to remove him except by impeachment. For the Legislature to remove him by concurrent resolution for any other cause than physical or mental disability, it is contended, would be for the Legislature to exert a power over the judiciary which was never contemplated by the Constitution of the State. The Constitution says that a Judge may be removed by the Legislature by concurrent resolution "for cause." It is the contention of Justice Hooker's counsel that "for cause" can mean only physical or mental disability, as removal for any other reason must be by impeachment proceedings.

It was said by a very eminent lawyer in the Legislature yesterday that if Justice Hooker's counsel would take the pains to read the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention at which the section of the Constitution bearing upon the removal of Judges was adopted, they would be convinced that "for cause," as used in that section, was meant to include any reason which the Legislature might deem as rendering the Judge unfit to serve.

NEW YORKER SHOOTS HIMSELF

C. G. Squires, a Lawyer, Seriously Wounded at Chicago Hotel.

CHICAGO, June 13.—Charles G. Squires of New York shot himself in the head today at the Auditorium Annex. It is said at the hotel that recovery is doubtful. He is forty-five years old and has a wife and five children.

Squires frequently had been a guest at the hotel, and all the managers, clerks, and employes knew him well. He bade all good-bye, hired a cab, rode a short distance, left the vehicle in Wabash Avenue, bought a fishing rod and a revolver, and was driven back to the hotel.

Going to his room, Squires left the door wide open. A chambermaid heard the report of a revolver, and, rushing into the room, found Squires lying on the floor unconscious. Dr. J. D. Hammond, the house physician, pronounced the wound dangerous. Squires had left nothing to indicate a motive for an attempt on his life.

Until a year ago Squires lived in Minneapolis. A telegram was sent to Mrs. Squires, and word has been received that she is en route to Chicago.

Mr. Squires, a middle-aged lawyer, lived at 18 East Fortieth Street up to ten days ago. He and his wife then left, saying they were going to a Summer resort on the Hudson. Mr. and Mrs. Squires had lived there for several months.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:30 A. M.—38 Gold Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.
5:15 A. M.—326 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage slight.
7:10 A. M.—83 Orchard Street; Joseph Stern; damage trifling.
12:40 P. M.—120 Macdougal Street; Rafel Aloid; damage, $10.
1:15 P. M.—148 Ludlow Street; Bessie Simmons; damage trifling.
3:45 P. M.—188 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Isaac Goldberg; damage, $20.
3:45 P. M.—177 Stanton Street; Thomas Greenfeld; damage, $50.
4:05 P. M.—527 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:10 P. M.—123 Ridge Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
5:35 P. M.—120 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Metropolitan Railway; damage trifling.
8:45 P. M.—317 East Eighty-sixth Street; Lena Wendelscheffer; damage, $100.
10:10 P. M.—Front of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-second Street; John Mattice; damage, $500.
10:45 P. M.—312-318 East Ninety-first Street; William Bosse; damage, $300.

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MR. CHOATE PRAISES MEDIATOR ROOSEVELT

Continued from Page 1.

man life. We are living at the expense of our heirs.

"I am sure that Mr. Mills will bear me out in that. [Laughter and applause.] What we spend they cannot have.

"We are relieved of all the cares and responsibilities of life. We are no longer Ambassadors. [Applause.] How it is that some remain Senators after they get to this golden age I don't know. [Laughter and applause.] Perhaps Mr. Depew will explain that when he gets up to speak and tell us how he did it—under the infirmities of a sexagenarian.

"Well, then, we can do as we please, we can say what we please, about anybody and anything, when we get out of public office. [Laughter.] I don't suppose Senators can. [Laughter.] I knew that Ambassadors cannot. And the greatest thing that I have enjoyed in the last week is being at liberty for the first time in six years to say anything about anybody or anything that I please. [Laughter.] It is a tremendous luxury. Over there on the other side I had to be very careful. I was not permitted to say a word about English politics or a word about American politics; not only because it was prohibited by the rules of the service, but also I might tread on somebody's toes, and I regarded as one of the felicities of my experience that I got through six years and four months in England without treading on the toes of any Englishman or any American. [Applause.]

"Your Chairman, like every other Chairman who has ever presided when I was present, has given me altogether too much credit for the maintenance of the good relations between this country and that to which I was sent. I do not deserve it, I disavow it. The English people certainly were completely friendly to us when I went there, and it is my great good fortune that I did not do anything to disturb that great friendship. [Applause and laughter.]

"But enough of myself; I would rather talk about any other subject than that.

"These occasions, such splendid banquets as this, such real demonstrations of affection as this, tend to make me, as they would make any man, egotistical.

"But let us leave that subject behind. It seems to me that just now, just this very week in which we are assembled, the first thing for any patriotic company like this to do, especially if they are anything like men, especially if they are Republicans, especially if they are Americans, is to congratulate each other and their country and the world upon the last splendid achievement of our youthful President at Washington. [Applause.]

"History hardly has a parallel of such a work accomplished in so quiet and graceful and delightful a manner. We never gave him the credit before for being his own diplomatist. And see what he has done. While all the other nations were holding their breath and biting their nails and wondering why, in their spirit of despair, nothing could be done, he steps forward with one graceful bound and tenders the olive branch to both of these terrible combatants and puts an immediate stop to this frightful scene of carnage and slaughter that for the last year has been the disgrace of our common humanity. [Applause and cries of "Bravo!"] And you see what they have done. They have laid down their arms and have accepted his invitation to enter upon the discussion of the terms of peace, and after such a bloody war no two nations ever reached that point without the assurance being carried home to themselves and the world that peace was already absolutely secured. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.]

"Now, anybody who has not been outside of his own country for some time can appreciate how thoroughly our President, of whom we are so proud, is appreciated by the people of other countries. There is more curiosity about him, there is more interest in him, there is more admiration of him than of any other American, dead or alive, in the whole of our history. [Applause.] I do not think it is too much to say, therefore, that this one man, by the force of his strong personality, of his inherent virtue, has actually elevated his country in the eyes of the world. [Applause.]

"And at home has he not done something, too, besides raising our reputation abroad? Has he not done something to raise our inherent character at home? I think he has. I think he has set an example in his own person to the young men of the country, especially that the best thing they can do with their powers, their brains, their hearts, and their lives is to devote them to the service of their country. [Applause.]

"Now, I do not know that these sentiments go down exactly with politicians, how is that, Mr. Depew? [Laughter.] I remember I was giving vent to some such ideas as that, not in reference to this particular man, but on the general subject of the duty of young men, especially of the young men who did not have to labor for their own livelihoods, to young men who were blessed with education and character and means of living—of devoting themselves to the public service. This was at the meeting of the American Society in London, and I was speaking at that time apropos of Mr. Adelbert Hay, the son of our Secretary of State, who had rendered such excellent service, who at such great sacrifice to himself had stayed in South Africa in the Consulate there, and I advised all young men to go and follow his example, and the sentiment seemed to be very favorably received.

"All patriotic citizens of America, stranded for one year, or anywhere from one year to forty years, in London were there. I thought I had been uttering merely an axiom of politics. But about six weeks afterward, when there had been time enough for my feeble sentiments to have winged their way across the Atlantic and return, I got a copy of a Western newspaper, highly respectable in standing, I believe, in which was an editorial headed, 'Mr. Choate's Blunder.' It said that Ambassador Choate had been declaring in London that the sons of rich men ought to be taken into the public service, and it went on to say that they advised Mr. Choate and all such young men that they weren't wanted there. [Applause.]

"That it was the horny hands of toil that worked their way to the front that should fill the public offices. Well, nobody is more heartily in favor of the horny-handed sons of toil that I am. I am inclined to think that Mr. Roosevelt, at one time in his career, when coming from his ranch, would have considered himself a horny-handed son of toil and I believe once or twice in my life it has been my privilege to get in the same condition. Let us have all of them that we can at the front. Let us have all of them that have merit and fitness and have prepared themselves or been prepared for the public service. Municipal, State and National. We want them all, but we want merit and fitness above everything. Nobody cares from what rank a man comes, the more education the more character, and the more independence he is possessed of the better will it be for our public service. [Applause.]

"If you send an Ambassador abroad, I suppose you expect him to study the sociology of the country to which he is sent, and one of the most interesting things to me was to see one thing in England that we certainly can study to advantage, and that was the absolute purity of their public service. I was there for more than six years, and I cannot recall a single case of corruption in the public service that came to light. Perhaps they are not so vigilant in their investigations, but I don't think it is that. I did not hear even so much as a breath of scandal whispered against any great public officer. I did not hear it nor read it as any ingredient of the articles of attack in heated partisan controversies by the advocates of one party against the other. That is something very well worth our while to study.

"I am assured, and I believe it is so, that a very large proportion of the public service of England is filled by men who have nothing possible to gain by it, but certainly something always to lose. There is a vast deal of unpaid public service there, from Parliament down to the lowest offices, filled by men of education and character, of means, of actual independence, and this may have something to do with the result that has come about. Why, it used to be said in Walpole's time that every man in England had his price. I did not hear of a man in England all the time I was there that had his price.

"There is a great deal to learn on both sides. They have a vast deal to learn from us, and we have a vast deal to learn from them, and I hope, as the years go by, year after year, more and more of the personal virtue, the high character and the rich independence of men such as those to whom I have referred, will find its way into the public service, and so I am sure it will redound to the great benefit of our country. [Voices, 'Bravo. Bravo.']

"Now I find that I have returned to the same city and yet to a different city, to the same country and yet to a different country than that which I left six years ago—a much greater city, a much grander country. Take our city first—the city we all so love and are so proud of. Why, when I went away in 1899 we were not quite sure whether the formation of the Greater New York had been a mistake or a crime; when I came back home three years ago this great city from end to end seemed like a great mining camp—excavations everywhere.

"Landslides, house slides, in many places subterranean noises and rumblings as though we were on the crater of an extinct volcano. Now, what do you see? A system of rapid transit complete; a success, provided the Croton River does not too often deluge it. [Laughter and applause.]

"And it is to me apparent that New York City has just begun its growth. For the future London is radiating from a centre to all parts of the compass to a common circle. It is growing at the rate of something like 100,000 every year.

"But what has happened to New York? Why, when Mr. Depew and I came here in 1855, Forty-second Street was the end of it. There were 500,000 inhabitants, and since then her whole area has been multiplied tenfold; her population seven to eight fold; her wealth a hundredfold, and her weight and prominence in the community to an incalculable degree.

"But London will have to look to her laurels. It is a question of diligence between the two cities which shall reap the higher wealth and power and dignity. Just look at our country. So much grander a country than when I left in 1899. What had happened then? Why, we had just acquired the Philippines and there was an idle dispute still going on and a great many intelligent people were on the fence on the question whether we had not made a mistake in acquiring them and what we should do with them; whether we had not better throw them away. But I do not hear anybody talk that way now. I do not believe there is any critical weekly paper that raises any such question for discussion as that in any way. It gives us a new footing on the face of the globe. It opens the door to the great East to us, and gives us the right to keep it open, and I am sure we shall do it."

The applause continued for several minutes after Mr. Choate sat down. Senator Depew was the next speaker.

Senator Depew began by speaking of the exceptional position enjoyed by American Ambassadors at the Court of St. James's.

"When the American Ambassador arrives in England," said he, "it is an international event, his personality, his mission, and achievements are matters of universal comment. Unless the American Ambassador is a gentleman of unusual versatility he will have an unhappy time. Fortunately for our country, we have been represented at St. James's by a succession of extraordinarily brilliant and accomplished men.

"The first thing that greeted Mr. Choate was a book of Choate's jokes. An industrious compiler had gone through the delightful speeches of the Ambassador, which are emblamed in the annual reports of the New England Society and of the Harvard alumni, and the result was this charming volume.

"In England a bright thing said in Parliament or on the hustings a mot or repartee is in everybody's mouth the next day and repeated over and over again at the clubs and country houses. Soon after Mr. Choate's arrival the company was convulsed by a lady saying to the week-end party: 'The new American Ambassador is splendid. At breakfast the other morning at our house Lady So-and-So, who sat beside him, in cracking an egg let it fall and said: "Oh, Mr. Choate, I have dropped my egg, what shall I do?" To which he gravely answered: "Cackle, Madam, cackle!"'

"Success in diplomacy for centuries has been ascribed to skillful lying. The great masters of the art of diplomacy, Metternich and Talleyrand, enforced this lesson upon the profession. It is still the scheme of the schools and the practice of the chancelleries. I was present one day in our State Department when Mr. Hay told me of an Ambassador who had just left. The Ambassador laid down the dispatch from his Government. After the Secretary had read it the Ambassador said, 'So much for our Foreign Minister; now hear me,' and stated the reverse, all of which meant that the dispatch from the Foreign Office was a record; the statement of the Ambassador was a verbal communication on the lines that our Government wanted, but could be repudiated by both the Ambassador and his Government, if it became necessary, by the Ambassador lying out of it.

"Now we have for our own country the most successful diplomacy in the world, because it is the diplomacy of truth. Roosevelt, Hay, and Choate are its brilliant representatives. It has no concealment and no subterfuges. Happily, at last it is understood. There has been no mystery in Mr. Choate's conversations or speeches or communications to the British Government. He was not afraid to talk openly anywhere as to our position, opinions, and purposes. The poet says, 'Truth crushed to earth will rise again.' Truth has been buried in Cabinets and in chancelleries of foreign embassies for hundreds of years, but when Choate was Ambassador she came forth into his office, risen again as fresh as a daisy and beautiful as an angel, carrying the American flag and accompanying the Ambassador on every official visit."

Speaking of Mr. Choate's admission to the Middle Temple, Senator Depew said:

"After her century and three-quarters of absence, the American bar is again in this venerable home of the common law; a new tie is found binding kindred peoples and inspiring them in a kindred mission for the best interests of peace, humanity, and civilization."

Elihu Root, who followed Mr. Choate, was warmly greeted when he rose to speak.

"I call him Mr. Choate," said Mr. Root, "because I was brought up at his feet, at the bar, and I have a certain instinctive and natural reverence which prevents me from calling him 'Joe,' as these gentlemen who are his seniors in age feel at liberty to do. [Laughter.]

"We know as the people of England cannot have learned to know, as the people of our country know how warm the heart is, how tender the affections are, how true the loyalty is of the man whom we are honored by calling our friend. Sages and philosophers have disputed much about the value of earthly renown, and there seems to be a general consensus of opinion that it is of little worth; that the true happiness of life is to be found in giving happiness to others.

"But how happy the man who can attain renown, whose name can be written high for all the world to read, who can enlist the admiration, the commendation, and the praise of all mankind, and who can know and feel in his heart that he is not merely gratifying a selfish desire for distinction, but that he is giving inestimable pleasure to a great multitude of friends who feel to him as we feel, who receive joy from his distinction, who follow him, as we have followed him, with every step; that every word of praise to him is not mere selfish distinction, but is a delight to those whom he would give his life to serve."

Sir Percy Sanderson and ex-Judge Howland also spoke.

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Costs no more than the cotton kind, which does not bear the Linen stamp. 2 for 25c.
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Collar comfort—Linen value.
Look for the "Warranted Linen" stamp. Take no substitutes.
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ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Look out! The little moth is busy now—Our Cold Storage system is modern Fur protection and reasonable.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1905.

These warm days our eighth floor restaurant is delightfully cool—high above the street—express elevators take you there.

The June bargain sale decidedly the sensation of the year.

HERE'S a page of values to prove it. Briefly, we give you an inkling of the phenomenal bargains such as started off this unprecedented sale Monday. Everything that is of interest at this season of the year is included at a special price—not unnecessary things priced to make them attractive, but absolutely necessary merchandise priced to make it *more* attractive—the result of several mammoth purchases of manufacturers' overproductions at half price.

Second Floor.

All the June bargains advertised for Monday repeated to-day.

5c. each for 10c. and 12½c. handkerchiefs — 5,000.
7½c. for women's 15c. hand-work handkerchiefs.
65c. for regular $1.25 sheer lawn shirt waists.
$1.50 for regular $3 and $3.50 lawn shirt waists.
$10 for women's regular $21.75 tailor-made suits.
$10.75 for $15.75 voile skirts over silk drop skirt.

$5 for $10 to $12.50 handsome embroidered robes.
$12.50 for $20 to $25 dainty embroidered robes.
59c. yard for all-silk $1.25 colored shantungs.
49c. yard for 75c. black all-silk hand-made habutai.
39c. for $1 dress goods—imported French veilings.
39c. for 50c. French voile. 58c. for $1 English mohair.

June sale muslin underwear.

38c for 59c. night gowns.
$1.00 for $1.50 night gowns.
12c. for 19c. corset covers.
29c. for 50c. corset covers.

50c. for 95c. cool chemise.
$1.25 for $1.95 cool chemise.
25c. for 39c. drawers.
75c. for $1.00 drawers.

25c. for 39c. short skirts.
85c. for $1.25 short skirts.
75c. for $1.00 petticoats.
$1.00 for $1.50 petticoats.

Great annual hosiery sale.

12½c. pair for women's 19c. and 25c. hosiery.
19c. pair for men's and women's 25c. hosiery.
25c. a pair for women's fine 50c. hosiery.
29c. a pair for women's fine 50c. hosiery.
35c. for 50c. and 75c. hosiery; 3 pairs, $1.00.
79c. for women's $1.00 to $1.50 lisle hosiery.

$1.19—women's $1.50 and $1.75 silk hosiery.
$1.65—women's $2.50 to $3.50 silk hosiery.
19c. a pair for men's 25c. and 35c. half hose.
19c. a pair for men's 29c. imported hosiery.
35c. for men's 50c. hose—3 pairs for $1.00.
79c. for men's $1.00 and $1.50 silk half hose.

39c French organdies at 19c.

10c A manufacturer's clear-up of all odd pieces, sample pieces, including piques, Swisses, Persian lawns, madras cloth, nainsooks, batiste, fancy weaves, lace effects and wide lawns. Values will range from 15c. to 38c. yard.

All sorts of batiste, floral designs, dotted effects—
32-inch striped madras, ginghams, all colors, special,
27-inch cotton taffetas, also copies of silk foulards.
30-inch sheer organdies, floral designs, very special,
28-inch silk mull, all shades, better than elsewhere,

12½c

500 sample pieces of white dotted Swisses at, yard, 19c.
1,500 pieces of white Persian mull, 46 in. wide, at 19c.
850 pieces of French lawn, 47 in. wide, at, a yard, 19c.
500 pieces of sheer batiste, 48 in. wide, at, a yard, 15c.
250 pieces of white dimities, with woven dots, yard, 12½c.

The June bargain sale extends to every department in the store. If you have any want whatever, you may have it supplied here to-day at a saving of one-third to one-half.

Free deliveries to Summer resorts.

Allenhurst, N. J.	Arverne, L. I.
Asbury Park, N. J.	
Atlantic Highlands, N. J.	
Atlantic Park, N. J.	
Avon, N. J.	Bayswater, L. I.
Belmar, N. J.	Black Point, N. J.
Bradley Beach, N. J.	Branchport, N. J.
Breezy Point, L. I.	Brevet Park, N. J.
Brown's Dock, N. J.	
Cartontown, N. J.	Cedarhurst, L. I.
Deal, N. J.	Como, N. J.
Deal Beach, N. J.	Edgemere, L. I.
East Long Branch, N. J.	
Edgemere, N. J.	
Elberon, N. J.	Fairhaven, N. J.
Far Rockaway, L. I.	Galilee, N. J.
Hammel's Station, L. I.	
Highlands, N. J.	
Highland of Navesink, N. J.	
Highland Beach, N. J.	
Hillside, N. J.	Hilton, N. J.
Hilton Dock, N. J.	
Holland Station, L. I.	
Hollywood, N. J.	Interlaken, N. J.
Inwood, L. I.	Lawrence, L. I.
Leonardville, N. J.	Locust Point, N. J.
Loch Harbor, N. J.	Long Branch, N. J.
Low Moor, N. J.	Lake Como, N. J.
Lawrence Beach, L. I.	
Monmouth Beach, N. J.	
Navesink, N. J.	
Navesink Beach, N. J.	
Neptune City, N. J.	
Normandie-by-the-Sea, N. J.	
North Asbury Park, N. J.	
North Spring Lake South, N. J.	
North Long Branch, N. J.	
Norwood Park, N. J.	
Oakhurst, N. J.	Oceanus, L. I.
Ocean Crest, L. I.	Ocean Grove, N. J.
Oceanic, N. J.	Parkertown, N. J.
Pleasure Bay, N. J.	
Rockaway Beach, L. I.	
Rockaway Park, L. I.	
Rumson Beach, N. J.	
Rumson Neck, N. J.	
Seabright, N. J.	Seaside, L. I.
Shady Side, N. J.	Stone Church, N. J.
South Elberon, N. J.	Spring Lake, N. J.
Villa Park, N. J.	Water Witch, N. J.
Wave Crest, L. I.	West End, N. J.
West Long Branch, N. J.	
Woodsburg, L. I.	Woodmere, L. I.
Wanmassa, N. J.	West Park, N. J.

Contract Dept.

The object of our contract department is to furnish complete or in part, at the lowest prices consistent with quality—usually much lower than other stores ask.

Summer homes

Yachts and steam-boats

Clubs

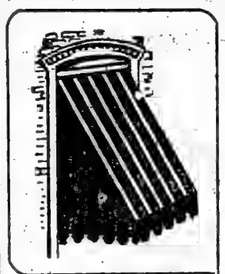
Town houses

To be furnished during the Summer for occupancy in the Fall.

Hotels

Restaurants

Let us make an estimate on the work you desire executed. We will save you money—guarantee you'll be satisfied, and put you to no trouble whatever — Call 2100 Chelsea or send a postal. An experienced man will call to offer suggestions and make estimates.



Awnings hung to order, $1.80.

5-piece slip covers, $5.50.



A modern upholstery shop

FOUR CORPS OF SPECIALISTS EXECUTING WORK YOU ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT AT Attractive prices

The first skilled in making awnings.
The second expert in making shades.
The third experienced in slip covers.
The fourth past masters in the reupholstering of furniture.

Awnings hung to order, $1.80—

Frames and fittings are the best galvanized iron, guaranteed to adjust easily and not rust—COVERINGS are heavy, reversible duck in fast color, blue or brown stripes—2½x4 ft. window—$1.80—others proportionately low. Call Chelsea 2100—or send postal.

Window shades to order, 69c—

A good, wearable quality of plain Holland, with hemmed sides, in white, dark green and ecru. Best Hartshorn rollers—always work easily. Many prefer CORDED STRIPED SCOTCH shades, which we make to order at 98c. Call Chelsea 2100—or send postal.

Five-piece slip covers at $5.50—

20 yards of 29-inch material allowed—guaranteed to fit perfectly. This is a small expenditure, but it is worth many dollars to have your furniture protected, and it is now time this was attended to. Call Chelsea 2100—or send postal.

Let us reupholster your furniture

with the highest grade materials now on sale at half price—special purchase from a famous retiring upholsterer.

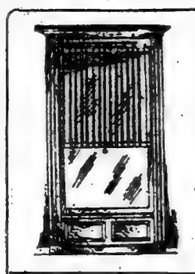
For parlor and drawing room.

$3.50 yd. for $8.50 Louis XV. satin damask.
$2.95 yd. for $6.50 Empire broche damask.
$2.50 yd. for $4.50 durable brocaded tapestry.

For dining room and library.

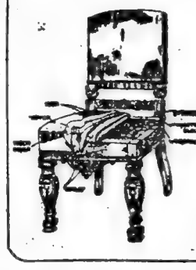
$1.95 for $4 and $5 French Verona velour.
$1.50 for $3.75 Watteau verdure tapestry.
$1.40 for $3 Persian and cashmere tapestry.

Simpson Crawford Co.



Window shades to order, 69c.

Furniture reupholstered at special prices.



40 yards of fresh, supple mattings at $4.45

AN extremely popular bargain—usually priced at $6.50 in other stores. Now, at the very latest, you should cover your floors with Summer materials. You will at once notice a marked change in the temperature. Make your home cool and you'll be comfortable. You can do this at little expense here.

Third Floor.

China mattings.

Heavy durable qualities in striped and fancy block effects—four special values—forty yards to the roll.

$4.45 for $6.50 China Mattings.
6.50 for 8.50 China Mattings.
8.50 for 10.75 China Mattings.
9.50 for 12.50 China Mattings.

Summer Rugs—Mourzook veranda rugs of handsome Oriental designs.

$11.00 for 6x9 ft. size.
$15 for 8x10 ft. size.
$20 for 9x12 ft. size.

Japan mattings.

Most durable quality—fancy carpet effects in a full line of colors—four special values—forty yards to roll.

$7.50 for $10.50 Japan Mattings.
$8.50 for $12.00 Japan Mattings.
$9.50 for $14.00 Japan Mattings.
$10.50 for $15.00 Japan Mattings.

Summer Rugs—Hand woven Japanese jute—very durable—Oriental designs.

$4.50 each for the 6x9 ft. size.
$6.50 for the 7.6x10.6 ft. size.
$8.50 for the 9x12 ft. size.

Imported cork linoleums, 39c a square yard.

37c a sq. yd. for Sampson's best Oilcloth.

$1.25 a sq. yd. for Wild's best inlaid Linoleums.

Clearing sale of fancy linens.

A LARGE number of select pieces have become slightly soiled. The price reductions are five or six times greater than the value is lessened—all desirable linens needed at this time.

Main Floor.

Italian lace doylies.

Were	1.00	1.50	2.50
Now	55c	75c	1.50

Japanese drawn work doylies.

Were	18c	39c	75c
Now	10c	25c	50c

Finest hand made lace centre-pieces.

Were	6.50	9.50	12.50
Now	3.50	5.00	6.50

Odd lengths of table damask reduced 50c. to 1.00 on each length.

Hemstitched breakfast cloth.

About	8-4 size	8-10	8-12
	1.00 each	1.50	1.95

Hemstitched tea cloths, German made.

Were 75c 1.00. Now 55c 75c

Hemstitched and drawn linen shams.

Were 75c 98c. Now 60c 75c

Fancy spachtel scarfs or shams.

Were 39c. Now 22c each.

500 dozen damask napkins—all linen.

Were 1.95 dozen. Now 1.69 dozen.

Steamer trunks special, $3.75.

A REGULAR $6 trunk and the strongest ever made to sell for that price. A very special purchase makes this rare value possible, and as there are only ninety-odd trunks, we urge you to come to-day. Others will, considering the price.

$3.75



Basement Salesroom.

Canvas covered steamer trunks, four hardwood slats on top, steel corners and clamps, iron bound, sheet-iron bottom, brassed excelsior lock, cloth lined, one tray with two compartments; value $6.00; special, $3.75.

A great sale of Summer upholsteries.

THIS department is restocked with astonishing bargains for those who have put off buying because of the continued cool weather. Now it's so hot you can only be comfortable with these.

Fourth Floor.

Ruffled muslin curtains, dainty effects, at 49c, 79c, 98c, $1.25

Cross-stripe curtains, unusually choice selections, per pair, 98c, $1.50, $2.50, $3.75

Nottingham lace curtains, worth fully double—To-day's prices, per pair, 89c, 98c, $1.50, $1.95

Novelty Summer cretonnes, new and attractive, per yard, 15c, 19c, 25c, 28c, 39c

Novelty curtain muslins, new and dainty effects, per yard, 8c, 12½c, 19c, 25c

Bamboo veranda screens, of hard, durable quality, with cord and pulleys—8 ft. long, 4 to 12 ft. wide—each, 55c, 70c, 85c, $1.00, $1.10, $1.25, $1.40, $1.65

Hammocks and Swings

HERE are several items of Summer's most popular enjoyments. The hammock for anywhere and the swing for the porch or lawn. And the prices suggest immediate purchase, for they are especially low-priced to induce Summer home owners.

Basement Salesroom.

$5.00 for a lawn swing for two.

$6.50 for a lawn swing for four.

These lawn swings are made of hard wood, painted red and varnished, and are built for hard usage. They are 8 feet high and 9 feet spread. Size of seat is 18 and 30 inches wide.

$1.75 for good hammocks. What picnic, Summer home or outing is complete without one? Just unpacked a new lot, handsome colored stripes, canvas weaves.

$3.35 for fancy hammock, twilled weave, handsome combination of colors, wide valance and lay-back tufted pillow, with wood bar.



Folding go-carts special, $8.00

WE'VE sold so many at the regular price—$12.50—that a rush that will clear them all out is expected to-day

Basement Salesroom.

$8.



Six differently designed folding go-carts, finest quality reed sides, dash and back. The back is the reclining style with an independent adjustable foot rest; springs, axle, gearing, &c., are of the best steel; rubber-tired wheels, foot brakes and parasol clamp; values to $12.50; special..... 8.00

Thirty different styles upholstered go-carts, full sized; complete with parasol and rod; values to $30.00; special..... 12.00

765 pieces of fine cut glass.

PURCHASED at a great sacrifice on the part of the manufacturer, and priced correspondingly low for those desiring the finest cut glass to serve as wedding gifts or for Summer homes,

Fourth Floor.

95c. for $1.59 cut glass nappies, six-inch size.
$2.95 for regular $5.00 cut glass celery tray.
$3.45 for $5.00 cut glass bowls—the 8-inch size.
$6.95 for $12.00 cut glass vases—special value.
$2.95 for $5.00 cut glass-footed bon bon dishes.
$3.45 per dozen for reg. $5.00 cut glass tumblers.
$5.50 for $7.50 cut glass water jugs—very special.
$7.95 for regular $12.00 cut glass claret jugs.



EVERYBODY going away or staying at home wants a bathing suit.

The renting of Bathing Suits is not nearly so popular as it used to be. You can't blame anybody for not wanting to wear a Suit others have worn, to say nothing of the old out-of-date style, the poor quality and the freakish colors characteristic of most beach suits. Our showing is in great diversity—wide range of prices.

The men and women of to-day want their own bathing suits and want the right styles. Naturally they turn to the store with the largest showing, and that's synonymous with Simpson Crawford Co. Our display is ready—twice as large as last year, when it was generally known and admitted that we sold more bathing suits than any other store in New York.

Bathing suits for women.

$4.95 for women's regulation style bathing suits with large sailor collar, round or square, in plain colors, or white pique—also suit with emblems, round neck, buttoned on the side—full skirts, newest Dutch neck, short sleeves, plaited skirts.

$7.50 for women's suits of fine quality brilliantine in Blue, Red, Brown or Black in eight distinct styles. Round or square neck, also surplice effect, short or elbow sleeves—newest skirts, box or side plaited, also fancy panel effect. Third Floor.

Accessories.

BATHING caps will be more popular this season than ever. Our showing is of the fast color quality, and so neat appearing as to enhance the bathing costume, and appear decidedly sensible. Tam O'Shanters, 25c. and 50c. Hood styles, 50c. to $1.50. Notion Dept.

Bathing suits for men.

THOUGH a man's bathing suit is always conventional, there is a great difference between them. Our display comprises only the well-made kind—fast colors, proper size measurements, very reasonable prices. Located on Main Floor, 19th St. entrance.



$35 brass beds, $19.75.

SUMMER home furnishers are not buying enamel beds this year. They cost nearly as much as Simpson Crawford Co. ask for a massive artistic brass bed of new design, which may be taken to the city home in the Fall. We're selling 50 of these beds every day—an example of the unprecedented demand,

$17.75 for $25.00 Brass Beds.
$29.50 for $44.00 Brass Beds.
$30.00 for $42.00 Brass Beds.
$44.00 for $68.00 Brass Beds.
$59.00 for $85.00 Brass Beds.



Fifth Floor.

$10.00 for $15.50 X quality Hair Mattress.
$15.00 for $21.00 XX quality Hair Mattress,

Special Ostermoor mattress

Known all over America—advertised and used everywhere. Five sizes for to-day—

4-6—$15.00 4-0—$13.35.
3-6—$11.70. 3-0—$10.00 2-6—$8.35.

Summer furniture specials.

$10.50 for $13.50 Settee; has glazed cane seat.
$5.50 for $7.25 Arm Chair; glazed cane seat.
$6.00 for $7.50 Arm Rocker; glazed cane seat.
$3.25 for $4.00 Side Rocker; glazed cane seat.
$2.75 for $4.00 Side Chair; glazed cane seat.
$12.50 for $16.00 Settee; cane seat and back.
$6.75 for $8.75 Arm Chair; cane seat and back.
$7.00 for $9.25 Arm Rocker; cane seat and back.
$3.75 for $5.00 Side Rocker; cane seat and back.
$3.50 for $4.75 Side Chair; cane seat and back.

$1.65 for $2.25 Reed Rocker.
$1.75 for $2.50 Reed Rocker.
$1.75 for $2.50 Reed Chair.
$2.25 for $3.00 Reed Rocker.
$2.25 for $3.00 Arm Chair.

$10.50 for $13.50 Cane Settee.
$12.50 for $16 Cane Settee.
$9.50 for $12 Rattan Settee.
$12.00 for $15 Rattan Settee.
$19.50 for $23.50 Settee.

Toilet requisites

Main Floor.

AN assortment of dainty toilet requisites priced very enticingly.

Idealia Violet Talcum Powder; regularly 19c.; special, 12c.

Powder paper books, any color, 10c., 3 for 25c.

Rose Almond Cream for sunburn, 35c. size, 23c.

The elbow glove

Main Floor.

FASHION sanctioned short sleeved street costumes—so the long elbow glove is this season's essential—to-day, $1.50 to $2.00 gloves at 59c. This is such an exceptional announcement that we urge your early purchase.

$1.50 to $2.00 elbow glove..... 59c

Imported hat pins

Main Floor.

MANUFACTURER'S and importer's samples different than you would expect, they sell regularly for 75c. to $2.00, here to-day at 25c. The styles are latest European conceptions—at the price, 25c., you can well buy several for each hat you have.

Summer footwear

Second Floor.

A SHOWING of $3 oxfords at $2.00—white canvas and duck oxford ties—Goodyear welted or light hard tweed soles, Cuban or half heels—all sizes and widths—a sale especially for those desirous of securing a supply before going to their Summer homes.

Summer neckwear

Main Floor.

EVERY woman admires the dainty hand embroidered effects now so stylish for Summer, and to think we secured a lot, enabling their sale at 25c.—it is away below usual price. They make beautiful neck embellishments—to-day, 25c.

Copyright novels

Second Floor.

POPULAR authors, well known titles, regular 50c., to-day 12c.—a most remarkable sale of Summer reading, never sold before for less than 35c.—here to-day, 12c.

These paper novels are just the companions for your Summer sojourn—and so reasonable.

Handkerchief specials

Main Floor.

WHAT would you think of 5c. for women's Irish linen handkerchiefs?—500 of the 15c. values at 5c. Avail of this event and secure your Summer supply—they are the very thing, inexpensive, but good quality. Though the supply is large, it will go very fast—come to-day.

Stationery special

Second Floor.

A National Bond — Cabinet cloth finished paper—50 sheets and envelopes to-day at 25c.—always sold for 40c. before.

You had better secure enough for the time when away on your vacation, for the price will exhaust the supply.

Great sale of screens.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.'S reputation of giving the best values in screens is of long standing. A sale of 3,000 begins to-day—notably

The "flyer" extension window screens.

Constructed of smooth birchwood, brass clips, painted steel binding on wire cloth, extra quality netting—easily adjusted to any size wanted.

Basement Salesroom.

Height.	Extension.	Special	Height.	Extension.	Special
15 inches	22 to 33 inches	15c	28 inches	24 to 37 inches	25c
18 inches	22 to 33 inches	18c	30 inches	24 to 37 inches	30c
24 inches	22 to 33 inches	20c	30 inches	28 to 45 inches	40c
24 inches	24 to 37 inches	23c	36 inches	28 to 45 inches	50c

The perfection hardwood oiled Spring adjustment screens.

Height.	Extension.	Special	Height.	Extension.	Special
20 inches	24 to 30 inches	20c	30 inches	26 to 32 inches	25c
24 inches	24 to 30 inches	23c	30 inches	30 to 36 inches	30c
24 inches	30 to 36 inches	25c			

Peerless ice cream freezers are the best made, the most delicious ice cream in 3½ minutes—have no complicated parts to get out of order. Special at

1-qt.	2-qt.	3-qt.	4-qt.
$1.45	$1.75	$2.10	$2.48

$1.00 for regular $1.75 3-gallon Japanese Water Coolers, nickel plated faucet. $1.35 for 4-gallon size.

Lawn mowers—We have secured another lot of the celebrated "Silver King" brand of lawn mowers—this brand of lawn mower has no equal—runs easy, because it has ball bearings—cuts like a razor, because it has four self-sharpening extra quality steel blades, 9-inch wheels and heavy wood roller.

14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
$4.45	$5.60	$6.40

$2.65 for 25 ft. of guaranteed garden hose, hard wood reel, brass nozzle.

$2.35 for 25 ft. of guaranteed 3-4 3-ply wire bound hose and couplings.

$7.15 for the Star lift cover refrigerator, made of kiln dried hardwood and highly polished, lined with heavy quality zinc; ice capacity 45 lbs.

50 other refrigerators to select from at special prices. Automatic Oil Cooking Stoves are the best—no fear of explosion; so simple that a child can operate them.

1 burner style..... $2.49
2 burner style..... $4.65
3 burner style..... $6.85

Grocery items that are suggestive of great saving.

THE assembled low-priced items announced for to-day are all seasonable and suggestive of a great saving—if availed of in securing your Summer supply. We deliver free to all the seaside and suburban Summer resorts. The low prices are not the only advantages of this list, as quality is the "absolute" essential to all Model Food Stores—pure foods and table delicacies.

Sixth Floor.

SUCCOTASH—Cazenovia Packing Company's "Valley Brand"—2 lb. can—7c.
TOMATOES—Delaware solid cold packed—3-lb. can—7c.
LIMA BEANS—Portland Packing Company's Emerald Brand—2-lb. can—7c.

7c

BOSTON BROWN FLAKES—Regular 15c. carton, 12c.; 6 cartons 70c

NEW POTATOES—BEST large ripe Florida stock; ½ peck, 19c.; peck 35c

BAKED BEANS—W. K. Lewis's first quality—baked in Boston, Mass.; regular 15c. 3-lb. can, 10c.; 6 cans 58c

SCOURING SOAP—PRIDE of the Kitchen; scours and cleans perfectly; bar, 5c.; dozen, 55c.; six bars 28c

CAROLINA RICE—FANCIEST White River—whole head; 5-lb. linen sack, 48c.; three pounds 25c

FRENCH PEAS—LAFOREST Mi-Fins; doz., $2.00; can 18c

CHOPPED PICKLE—ROYAL Stuart extra quality; 20-oz. bottle, 22c.; 6 bottles 1.30

WHITE CHERRIES—PERFECTION brand; extra ROYAL ANNE FRUIT; doz., $2.85; full size 3-lb. can 25c

BACON—ARMOUR'S CLIMAX Brand; finest English Sugar Cured; regular price, 18c.; special, 4 to 6 pieces, lb. 14½c

WALTER BAKER'S Breakfast Cocoa; ½-lb. can 16c

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart—extra creamery—the best obtainable—3-lb. pail, 81c.; 5-lb. pail 1.29

TABLE SALT—LOG CABIN—double refined; box, 8c.; 6 boxes 45c

SOUP—LIBBY, M'NEIL & LIBBY'S Peerless—concentrated, 14 varieties; doz., 95c.; can 8c

JERSEY TOMATOES—ROYAL Stuart EXTRAS, fine flavor; doz., $1.40; mammoth 5¾-in. can 12c

TEAS—ALL 70c. VARIETIES; 5 lb., $2.75; lb. 60c

SWEET BABY CORN—Owagheno brand fancy New York State; 2-lb. can, 10c.; doz. 1.14

HAMS—SIMPSON CRAWFORD Special; price, 16c.; family size, lb. 12½c

SOAP—ROYAL STUART Best Family, for all household uses; box 60 bars, $2.85; ten 1-lb. bars 49c

CHILI SAUCE—COLUMBIA Conserve Co.'s regular 25c. pint bottle, 20c.; 6 bot. 1.18

SARDINES—ROYAL STUART—finest imported quarters, with key opener; dozen, $2.85; can 25c

COFFEE—WAVERLY Blend of Java and Mocha; 5 lb., $1.00; lb. 22c

FAIRY WHITE FLOATING Soap; bar, 5c.; 5 bars 19c

GUAVA JELLY—ROYAL Stuart—finest imported; regular 65c. old-fashioned; 3-pound pail 49c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart; lb. 28c

Simpson Crawford Co., Sixth Ave., 19th to 20th St., New York.

TALK OF SECESSION IN ROYAL ARCANUM

Stormy Meeting of the Big New York Council.

MEMBERS ALMOST AT BLOWS

Old Members Charge Unfairness—Young Men Defiant—Vote in Ten Days.

There were stormy scenes behind closed doors at the meeting of the New York Council of the Royal Arcanum held last night in the Masonic Temple, at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. The entire subject of the re-rating of the members for insurance was under discussion, and the speeches were acrimonious.

Howard C. Wiggins, the Supreme Regent of the order, was present with his entire staff. They presented the report covering the new rating, and spoke in favor of the plan. The younger members, who will be most benefited by the plan, supported it warmly. The older men who will be compelled to pay a much higher rate for their insurance, opposed it bitterly, and freely charged injustice and unfairness.

The debate lasted long after midnight, and in the early hours of the morning an adjournment was taken without action. A special meeting of the New York Council will be called within ten days, when the new plan will be put to a vote in the Council.

If objections to the new schedule still remain a formal protest will then be sent to the Supreme Council.

Talk was heard freely last night that the New York Council, which is largely composed of older men, might secede from the order and form the nucleus of a like organization on a different rating. There are approximately 2,300 members of the New York Council, which is the largest in the city. All told there are about 200,000 members in New York City.

While last night's meeting was primarily that of the New York Council, and none but members of that council were permitted to take part in the debate, there were hundreds of members present from other councils in the city and from Northern New Jersey. They came to hear the arguments of Supreme Regent Wiggins and his staff in behalf of the new rating, and their councils in turn will decide at later meetings what action they will take.

Hundreds were crowded into the big meeting room and early it was packed to suffocation. Finally admittance was refused to all except members of the New York Council, and some of the members present from other councils were requested to leave to make way for the New York members. The overflow crowd gathered in the corridors and in the streets and discussed the new rating with so much bitterness that several persons almost came to blows and were only prevented by the intercession of friends and other members.

In substance the new rates, which have been passed upon by the Supreme Council of the order and go into effect in October, will place each member on a basis where he would be paying for his insurance the same rate as is charged by the old-line life insurance companies, less the commission of the agents for securing the business. The standard mortuary table used by the regular life insurance companies forms the basis for the table.

The new rating will be of great benefit to the young members of the order, since, because of their age, they will in most cases get their insurance for less than they are paying now. On the other hand, the older men will be compelled to pay a higher rate for their insurance. All members are now on the same basis, regardless of age.

Fifteen new members were initiated into the council last night, but for the first time in many months not a single new application was received.

WANT J. G. CARLISLE TO QUIT.

Demands of Stockholders of the U. S. Bankers' Corporation.

KITTERY, Me., June 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the United States Bankers' Corporation was held here to-day. Among the stockholders present were J. Q. A. Brackett of Boston, ex-Governor of Massachusetts; L. T. Lewis of New York, W. W. Baldwin of Portland, Me.; J. E. Dunbar of Boston, George Drury of Boston, and Don E. Curtis of New York.

Special interest was given to the meeting owing to the action of certain stockholders, who demand the resignation of the President, ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle, and the return of all stock issued to him, for which cash payment has not been made; together with $4,000 he is said to have received as salary. Similar demands, so far as stock and salary are concerned, are made on ex-Gov. Brackett and Walter L. Badger, a Boston attorney, the amount said to have been drawn as salary by these officials of the company being $2,500 each.

The United States Bankers' Corporation was formed several years ago, for the purpose of buying trust companies and opening branch banks throughout the country. It is asserted that the company has done no business since its organization; that stock to the value of $89,415 has been sold, but that only $19,000 of that sum is left in the treasury.

The utmost secrecy was maintained by the Directors of the corporation at the close of the meeting, although Mr. Brackett intimated that a statement would probably be issued later by the administration.

The new board of Directors elected is as follows: E. P. Holdridge of New York, M. A. Bourke of Pittsburg, and Francis C. Wetzler, Jacob W. Mitchell, and L. Travor Lewis, all of New York. Mr. Mitchell was chosen Treasurer and W. H. Baldwin of Portland clerk.

The new board will meet in New York City to-morrow. It is stated that this new Directorate is opposed to Messrs. Carlisle, Brackett, and Badger.

GETS RHINELANDER MEDAL.

Honor to Patrolman Wilday, Who Saved a Man at Sewer Mouth.

Frederick J. Wilday, the patrolman to whom was awarded the Rhinelander Medal for bravery prior to the police parade, received the medal yesterday at the City Hall from the hands of Mayor McClellan. Wilday was ill at the time of the parade, and was in the Catskills recovering from the effects of the very feat which won for him the medal.

Wilday is the policeman who jumped into the East River to save a man from drowning. In his fight he swallowed so much poisonous water that it was feared he had contracted consumption. A week ago, however, he reported for duty again and was assigned to the mounted squad in Flatbush. Wilday reached the City Hall yesterday morning, on instructions from Commissioner McAdoo, who was with the Mayor when the patrolman arrived. The Mayor shook hands with Wilday, read the official report of his deed, and then said:

"It gives me very great pleasure on behalf of the city to hand you this medal. In my mind it is the greatest honor that a citizen can receive from the City of New York. I hope you will live many years to enjoy it."

The Mayor then hung the medal around the policeman's neck and again shook his hand.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

"WELL-DRESSED" never meant more than it does today, and was never so well within reach of the man of modest income. Splendid textiles, fine tailoring, pronounced style, may all be found in the reputable ready-made suit.

Our extensive lines of attractive summer apparel contain the latest ideas of cut and fabric, and represent the highest achievements in ready-to-wear tailoring.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

WEAVER MEETS REBUFF IN HIS REFORM FIGHT

Councils' Committee Stop Bill Giving Franchises Away.

COUNCILMAN UNDER ARREST.

Charged with Violating the Law by Being Interested in Contracts—Police at Committee Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—After a month of successes in his efforts to release Philadelphia from the clutches of the Durham-Penrose-McNichol organization, Mayor Weaver to-day met his first rebuff. The City Councils Committee on Passenger Railways, by a vote of 15 to 11, decided to refer to the City Solicitor for an opinion as to their legality ordinances providing for the repeal of measures giving free to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company street franchises worth millions of dollars.

The franchise ordinances were passed by City Councils over the Mayor's veto before Mr. Weaver began in earnest his fight for reform.

At least 1,000 citizens congregated in the chamber of the Finance Committee in the City Hall, where to-day's meeting was held, and overflowed into the corridor leading to it. While speeches were being made for the repealers the citizens cheered, but every speaker who favored the traction company was hooted and jeered loudly.

As the meeting progressed the disorder became so great that it was necessary to bring a squad of twenty policemen into the room to keep the peace. The presence of the bluecoats had a quieting effect on the crowd, and no arrests were necessary.

By direction of Mayor Weaver, Frank H. Caven, Select Councilman and Republican leader of the Thirty-fourth Ward, was arrested to-day on the charge of violating the law by being interested in city contracts.

Caven was taken into custody on a warrant sworn out by Capt. James I. Donaghy of the Detective Bureau. He was taken before Magistrate Eisenbrown, at the Central Station, and held in $10,000 bail for a further hearing on next Thursday.

This was the first of the important prosecutions resulting from the investigations conducted by Mayor Weaver into the city departments since his "break" with the Republican organization leaders.

Caven's arrest caused a sensation at City Hall. The fact that the warrant had been issued became known before it was served, and when Caven was finally arrested it was rumored that other arrests were soon to follow.

The affidavit on which the warrant was issued charges that Caven supplied sand for the filtration beds at Torresdale, Roxborough, and Belmont, as a contractor under Daniel J. McNichol, the Senator's brother, under whose name the McNichol firm is conducted.

"I want to deny most emphatically that I ever had a dollar's worth of contracts with the city, with Mr. McNichol, or any other city contractor," said Caven this afternoon. "I am sorry that no testimony was presented at the hearing. I wanted the case to be heard so that any first impression of wrongdoing on my part might have been contradicted. Everything will come out all right in the end."

After his arrest Caven attended the meeting of the City Councils Passenger Railway Committee, and surprised everybody by voting to sustain the Mayor in his effort to obtain the repeal of the ordinances granting franchises to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

PRAISES FILIPINO PUPILS.

Schools Making Islanders Loyal, Prof. Dennis Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

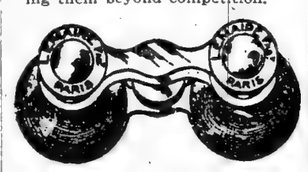
WASHINGTON, June 13.—Prof. Thomas E. Dennis of the Educational Department of the Philippine Government is in Washington, having just returned from the islands for a visit to his relatives. He gave this account to-day of the Americanization of the Philippines through the school system:

"The department is a success. The Filipino student has made excellent progress in learning the English language, and I think I would be correct in saying that the average Filipino student is very nearly, if not quite, equal to the American student in learning English.

"From the best students we have developed a large force of Filipino teachers, and I think I am correct in saying that many of these teachers are just as good in discipline, their method of teaching and advancing their pupils as many American teachers. This teaching body is divided into primary and provincial teachers, the provincial teachers having passed a regular civil service examination."

LEMAIRE PARIS

The judges of the St. Louis Exposition acknowledged the superiority of our goods by placing them beyond competition.



It is quality that has made the name Lemaire famous. See that this name, spelled L-E-M-A-I-R-E (as above), is on the end and around the eye piece of every Opera and Field Glass you buy; otherwise you will buy worthless imitations.

For sale by all responsible dealers.

The Wanamaker Store. Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock. The Wanamaker Store



Today We Present to Our New York Public
The Result of the Greatest Transaction in the History of the Trade Since Ready-made Garments For Women Have Been Manufactured

10,560 The Royal SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

At the Most Extraordinary Prices Ever Exploited

$4.50 to $7 Suits Today at $3 Each
$7.50 to $10 Suits Today at $5 Each
$10.50 to $20 Suits Today at $7 Each

Can you imagine what a prodigious operation is involved?

Imagine, for instance, even ten thousand spools of thread—it's an enormous quantity. But here are over ten thousand *complete dresses!*

It took just one hundred big cases to hold them. Each box was 32 inches high, 42 inches wide and 54 inches long. They made twenty-five dray loads. They filled five railroad freight cars!

If we stacked the boxes that came out of the packing cases—each containing a dress—on the Broadway sidewalk, in front of our New South Building, they would make *eleven stacks* as high as the building, and a hundred and ten boxes would not be used! The building is 211½ feet high, and the boxes are only 2¾ inches high.

Do you wonder that such a transaction was never heard of before? Do you wonder that no other concern in the United States would dare undertake such a distribution?

Do you realize why merchandise offerings at WANAMAKER'S are unmatched, and create such sensations in the trade?

We dare the incredible, when thereby we secure an incredible bargain. For what are ten thousand dresses, among New York millions, when they are offered at two-thirds to a half of their real value?

And QUALITY. Do you suppose that such a stupendous quantity of dresses could get into WANAMAKER'S, if they were not above criticism? Depend on it that we were very sure as to that before considering them at all.

The Royal REGISTERED AUG. 10TH 1886.

The trade-mark is enough for those who know it. The company is best known for its fine shirt-waists. But we print here the statement made by our Philadelphia Store when introducing a certain collection of Royal Shirt-Waists last year. It tells the whole story—for these Shirt-Waist Suits are fruit of the same tree.

(Reproduced from an advertisement of our Philadelphia store, December 1, 1904.)

The Wanamaker Store

The Royal REGISTERED AUG. 10TH 1886.

The Royal Factory

If you could look in, as we did, on the clean, bright, busy *Royal* factory, see the 500 workers who can turn out 10,000 shirt-waists in a day or two, hear their chorus of singing rise above the whirr of the wheels, and see the beautiful order and system that prevails everywhere, you would understand why the *Royal* is such a thoroughly satisfactory shirt-waist.

The men who draft and cut the patterns; the women who do the plaiting and sew the seams; those who handle the fine embroideries, that are kept under glass; those who fit the shirt-waists on forms, to make sure the proportions are right—even the laundresses and the inspectors, who clip off all the ends of thread and look with critical eyes for mistakes after the work is finished—all have in their hearts the spirit of doing their best. And in their fingers is the science of exact shirt-waist making.

Back of each waist is not only the guarantee of the store, but the guarantee of the makers as well. If anything goes wrong with the waist you buy, they will consider it a favor to have it returned, and the faults pointed out.

But there is small occasion for any trouble with a **Royal** waist—as the fit, the proportion and the making have been so carefully supervised before it comes to you.

Just a word more about the general styles of the Shirt-waist Suits The picture was drawn from a few representative styles—the artist wanted to sketch the finest dresses, but we would not permit that.

The materials used in making the suits are in the following varieties:

Persian Lawns
All pure white Linens
White Corded Dimities
Solid Colored Madras
Anderson's Tissues in solid color shades, gray, blue, tan and green
Anderson's Checked Tissues in popular shades
Plain and Figured Soisettes
Poplins Grass Linens
Stunning effects in Madras with clipped figures
Black-and-white effects in Madras and Percale
Gun-metal Pongee
Natural-colored Pongee
Swiss Muslins
Figured Silk Madras
Embroidered Mulls
Embroidered Persian Lawns
Embroidered Linens
Japan Silks in white and black
Panama Cloth
All pure Linens in blue, gray, tan
White Madras
Printed Lawn in tiny black dots, blue checks, ring patterns, etc.
Plaid Madras Black Lawns
Black Lawns with pin-dots of white
Striped Lawns

The trimmings show handsome embroidered and faggoting effects and many pretty styles of hemstitching. Some of the waists are in open-front patterns, while others are open in the back. Many are trimmed with French knots, others have featherstitching and straps, the plain, semi-tailored, French or other fancy designs. The skirts are plaited, gathered or shirred in almost endless varieties, in instep length.

Sizes range from 32 to 44 inches.

The *Royal* Shirt-waist Suit is designed, cut, made, laundered and boxed in this company's modern factory described in the Philadelphia statement printed here. Every suit is guaranteed to be faultless in its construction, correct in style and perfectly tailored, of the newest and best materials. All are beautifully laundered, and each one carefully placed in its individual box; and it is this perfection at every point, this fresh newness that makes such an offering all the more remarkable.

Prices are **$3, $5 and $7 each,** worth $4.50 to $20.

The $3 Suits are in the Basement. $5 and $7 Suits—Second Floor, Broadway.

Beautiful Paris-American LINGERIE WAISTS, at $5

These are by far the most beautiful Lingerie Waists that we have ever offered at this popular price. They are part of the present triumph of our June Sale of White. The Waists are made of white linen, using fronts that were hand-embroidered in France, the Waists being made up on this side of the ocean with all the beauty of Paris Waists costing double. The embroidered fronts show a wide variety of designs, with the addition of fine plaits. Collar and cuffs are of Valenciennes lace insertion. Seams are joined with beading. Several hundred of the Waists are here today, but they are likely to be claimed in a jiffy.

$5 Each
Second floor, Tenth street.

Men's Serge Suits

The completest comfort and utmost service are splendidly combined when you get a serge suit in a quality above criticism. Wanamaker serges are absolutely pure worsted in every thread and fibre. Every one is thoroughly tested, and we are certain that the color is absolutely fast, and every suit is thoroughly guaranteed at every point. We take no risk, and you never run any when you buy a suit here. If it turns out unsatisfactory, we give you a new one for it.

Splendid assortment in sizes for stout, tall and regular figure men.

Single-breasted Sack Coat Suits, in blue or black, at $12 to $25 a suit. With double-breasted sack coat, in blue, at $15 to $30.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

White Robe Patterns---Reduced

They make the most fetching white dresses. Skirts all made—and so beautifully made!—waist-materials and trimmings.

Linen, Lawn, Batiste, fine, sheer, fluffy, graceful and charmingly trimmed. Just to indicate—there are many more:

Of white lawn, at $7.25, were $9 to $11.75.
Of white batiste, at $10.75, were $12.50 to $15.
Of fine English batiste, a single robe, at $11.25, was $22.50.
All new this Summer, a few ever so slightly mussed. Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.



Copyright Rights reserved. Brill Brothers.

Seen Our Line of Outing Suits?

Most outing suits after a week's wear look like shapeless rags.

Our outing suits are so deftly tailored that they retain until worn out the correct and perfect fit and style that beautify them when new.

Hand Built Outing Suits, $15.

Silk-mixture flannels in various shades of soft, cool grays, neat stripe and check effects; ¼ lined, silk and alpaca; 6 new models, single and double breasted.

Journeyman Built Outing Suits, $18.

Imported French flannels in stripe effects, various shades of medium grays; tropical worsteds in loose-woven effects, and sleek French finished worsteds; also plain Clay mixture weaves.

Finest Outing Suits $20, $22.50, $25.

Finest Belgian worsteds predominate in these ranges. We've found that these peculiarly hard-finished, soft-feeling, thinnest known worsteds are best adapted to the tailoring of finest outing garments. We have also found that the designs are smarter and the comfort-giving qualities greater than those possessed by any other foreign or domestic weave.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE
14th Street, Near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

Sale of

Men's Negligée Shirts.

Fine Quality Printed Madras

Shirts, plain and pleated fronts; neat designs, figures and stripes on light and dark grounds; and plain colors: blue, tan, lavender. Plain fronts have attached or detached cuffs. Pleated fronts are coat model, cuffs attached. Various sleeve lengths,

$1.00,

value $1.50.

White Negligée.

White Madras Negligée Shirts, with plain front, cuffs attached or detached. Pleated fronts, coat model, cuffs attached. Various sleeve lengths,

$1.00,

value $1.50.

Quarter Size Collars in the prevailing models.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

Jaeger SANITARY WOOLLENS.

A Perfect Summer Underwear should absorb the vapors of the skin before they condense on the body; should transmit these vapors to the outside before they saturate the fabric.

JAEGER is the only underwear that can do this within the limits of health and comfort.

Special light and porous weights for Summer.

DR. JAEGER'S CO. STORES:
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
157 BROADWAY.

OSCAR SAYS SWEDEN AND HE MUST DECIDE

Denies He Exceeded His Rights Under the Constitution.

NOT A TOOL OF THE COUNCIL

In a Letter to the President of the Storthing, He Denounces Norway's Revolution.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 13.—King Oscar in a long and vigorously worded letter to the President of the Norwegian Storthing, M. Berner, declares that the accession oath of Norway's King makes it the King's duty not to pass over in silence the pronouncement of the Norwegian Council of State on the occasion of his veto of the Consular bill. The King maintains that he did not overstep his prerogatives under the Constitution and says that consideration for the union imposes on the King the duty of exercising his constitutional rights.

After repudiating at length the declaration of the Council of State that his veto was unconstitutional because no member of the Council regarded himself as being in a position to countersign it, King Oscar proceeds:

"One of the fundamental principles of the Constitution, and a fact that is most important, is that Norway shall be a constitutional monarchy. It is clearly incompatible therewith that the King should sink to the position of a mere tool in the hands of the State Council. If the members of the Council of State, by refusing to countersign any of the royal decisions, could prevent them from having force, the King of Norway would be excluded from participation in the State administration. Such a situation would be as degrading to the monarch as harmful to Norway.

"If the Norwegian people and the Norwegian nation demand the right to force the King to give a decision which in his opinion conflicts with his duty as monarch of the United Kingdoms and King of Sweden, therefore the King of Sweden must become altogether dependent, as regards his decisions, upon the will of the Norwegian nation through its Council of State.

"Such a position for the kingly power I can only describe as being irreconcilable with the laws of the union laid down in the Riksakt, (the charter promulgated in 1815 establishing new fundamental laws on the terms that the union of the two kingdoms be indissoluble and irrevocable, without prejudice to the separate Government, Constitution, and laws of either Sweden or Norway.)

"The law on which I took the oath and which has regard for the welfare of the united kingdoms determined my decision on the Consular question, but here I was met, not only by the refusal of the Norwegian Council of State to countersign that decision, but by the resignation of its members.

"The Council, after attempting to violate the Constitution and to render void a decision of the King of Norway legally given, resigned office and the King of Norway was deprived of Councilors. The Storthing approved this breach of the Constitution, and by a revolutionary proceeding declared that the legitimate King of Norway had ceased to reign and that the union of the two kingdoms was dissolved.

"It remains for Sweden and for me as King of the union to decide whether the attack by Norway on the existing union shall lead to the legal dissolution of that union.

"Let the present generation and posterity judge between me and the Norwegian people."

The Swedish Government has dispatched Gustaf Strale to act as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of Mr. Grip, the present Minister at Washington. Mr. Strale was once Secretary of the Legation there. Minister Grip, as well as the Secretary of the Legation, Chr. Hauge, are both Norwegians, and the Secretary has received a temporary leave of absence. Meanwhile it is understood that the affairs of the legation pending the arrival of Mr. Strale will be looked after by the Danish Minister to the United States, Mr. Brun.

ARCHDUKE JOSEPH DEAD.

Was Reared Among Hungarians, with Peasants for Playmates.

VIENNA, June 13.—Archduke Joseph of Austria died this morning.

Joseph Charles Louis, Archduke of Austria and Royal Prince of Hungary, was born at Presburg, Hungary, March 2 1833. He had always been known as the "Hungarian Archduke," and was deeply loved by the Hungarian people.

He was educated in Hungary as a Hungarian and in the Hungarian spirit. Contrary to the accepted regulations of Austrian Court etiquette in the matter of the education of members of the royal family, Archduke Joseph's boyhood was passed with peasant boys as his playmates and companions.

In 1845 Archduke Joseph entered his father's Hussar Regiment and began his experience of active service. In 1850 his regiment returned home, where it remained for four years. In 1860, however, and until 1864, the regiment was in Italy, and the Archduke was present at several of the important battles of those troubled times. He was at the battle of Koenigsgraetz in 1866.

Of the munificence of the Archduke the Island of St. Margaret, at Budapest, is a striking example. This island of the Danube, between the cities of Buda and Pest, was given by the two municipalities to the father of Archduke Joseph. It was originally an arid, sandy island. Archduke Joseph turned it into one of the most beautiful city parks in the world and gave it to Budapest.

To the memory of a son, who came to his death through a shooting accident, the Archduke and his wife, Princess Clotilde of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, dedicated an institution for the care of crippled children.

STAND BY FRANCE IN MOROCCO

America and Britain Not Anxious for International Conference.

LONDON, June 13.—Great Britain, as one of the powers signatory to the Madrid Convention of 1880, in answer to the request of the Sultan of Morocco to join an international conference for the consideration of the Moroccan question, has announced that its preference is not to take any part in the conference unless such action would be satisfactory to France.

The United States has taken the same stand, the two powers being in accord with France that such a conference would not be the best way of promoting urgent reforms in Morocco.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Having no great interest in Morocco, the State Department is not particularly anxious to participate in an international conference for the consideration of the Moroccan question. However, should all the powers signatory to the Madrid Convention of 1880 join such a conference, and an invitation be extended to the United States to participate in its deliberations, this Government might accept the invitation.

The position taken here, as stated in the London dispatch, is that the preference of the United States is not to take part unless such action would be satisfactory to France. So far no intimation that the United States will be asked to join an international conference has been received, and the only information that the State Department officials have on the subject is that contained in the newspapers.

This Government has no political and only slight commercial interests in the African country. In a measure it recognized French influence in Morocco when it sought that Government's aid more than a year ago in the rescue of Ion Perdicaris, the American citizen who was captured by bandits.

Kaiser Honors Editor Silas McBee.

BERLIN, June 13.—Emperor William invited Silas McBee, editor of The Churchman of New York, to join the imperial party yesterday at the review at Potsdam of a model battalion of troops composed of three men from each battalion of the Prussian Army. His Majesty afterward talked for half an hour with Mr. McBee on educational and religious topics.

SPEED YARNS EXAGGERATED.

70 to 80 Miles an Hour Quite Enough for the Pennsylvania Flier.

The New Yorkers who went to Chicago on the first trip of the Pennsylvania Railroad's new eighteen-hour train on Sunday were astonished to read the remarkable accounts of their journey printed in the Chicago papers, and those who returned yesterday morning were still more astonished to find the sensational features of these accounts reproduced in many of the New York newspapers. The Chicago yarnspinners had it that the train, on one part of the trip through Ohio had attained the remarkable speed of 127 miles an hour, three miles having been run in eighty-five seconds.

Of course no such thing happened. The record was good enough to need no exaggeration, as all agreed who watched the running of the train at the rate of seventy to eighty miles an hour between Crestline and Fort Wayne. Many miles were run in from forty-five to fifty seconds each, and one, the fastest recorded, was done in forty-four seconds, which represents an hourly speed of nearly eighty-two miles.

DEAF AND DUMB GRADUATES.

Six Girls and Three Young Men Complete School Course.

Six pretty girls and three young men were graduated yesterday afternoon from one of the most interesting schools in the city. It was commencement day at the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, at Broadway and One Hundred and Sixty-third Street.

"We do not plan to turn out philosophers here," said Dr. Currier, the Principal in his address, "but well-rounded men and women, and very few of those who take a full course here fail to support themselves when they leave."

Self-support, it was learned later, applied to the boys, but not, as a rule, to the girls, for statistics have proved that the institution has turned out such nice girls that they marry before there is time for them to think of other interests.

There was a long programme for the afternoon. It began with music and prayer and ended with "America" sung with the fingers by the Institute choir of girls, taps by the bugler, and the benediction. An address was made by Charles Augustus Stoddard, the President, and Dr. Charles A. Leale, one of the Directors, presented the diplomas. Miss Winnie L. Clark gave the salutatory address, reading it aloud, while the valedictorian, Paul G. C. Dittmar, gave his address in the sign language, although he also speaks well. His address was read by one of the officers of the school while young Mr. Dittmar was delivering it with his fingers. Dr. Currier gave his address vocally and in the sign language at the same time.

C Company gave a military manual of arms that was excellent.

Here are the graduates: From Eight Years' Course—Mary A. Acker, Fannie L. Bohart, Winnie Clark, Amelia Neder, Goldie Rubien, Mary Tansas, and Robert Rainbird, Jr.; from a Supplementary Course—August Muehlbach; from High Class Course—Paul G. C. Dittmar.

NEW BABIES AT THE ZOO.

Cow Bison and Big Red Deer Happy Mothers—Other Arrivals.

Alice, the oldest of the cow bison in the Central Park Zoo, was the proudest of the herd yesterday. So proud was she that she resisted all attempts of Keeper Snyder to name the offspring with which she had just been blessed.

Black Diamond, the lord of the herd, bellowed haughtily and pawed the ground down in the new bison paddock, at the end of the deer inclosure. Alice had been left in the old inclosure, at the north end of the primates' house. The two other cows were also in the new inclosure. All of them were born in the Park.

Just as proud as Alice was the largest of the red deer, for Managing Director Smith found a new arrival in that inclosure, also, yesterday morning.

Increase in the animal folk at the Park never went on at such a rate, says Snyder. Besides the young bison and deer, the list of the last three days contains one zebu calf, two American deer, and two fallow deer.

STOKES ON CITY TENEMENTS.

Thinks Legislature Should Authorize Municipal Homes.

J. G. Phelps Stokes, who is soon to marry Miss Rose Pastor, the east side settlement worker, said yesterday that he was ready to support any practical plan for municipal model tenements. He expects to be called on to indorse the plan for municipal tenements of the Christian Workingmen's Institute, and is spending as much time as he can spare in the University Settlement Building, Rivington and Eldridge Streets.

"To my mind," said Mr. Stokes, "there is no logical reason why a suitable bill authorizing the city to buy the old rookeries which still exist and erect model tenements on their sites should fail to pass the Legislature. I am in favor of legislation along that line."

Mr. Stokes said he and Miss Pastor would marry early in July, and start at once for Europe. On their return they will take up settlement work with renewed energy.

MASTERS' CHESS TOURNEY.

Second Round of the International Game at Ostend.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 13.—The second round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament was begun this morning at the Kursaal in this city, the order of play being arranged as follows:

Schlechter vs. Marshall, Teichmann vs. Tarrasch, Wolf vs. Burn, Maroczy vs. Marco, Taubenhaus vs. Janowski, Tschigorin vs. Blackburne, and Alapin vs. Leonhardt.

Tschigorin beat Blackburne, Leonhardt beat Alapin, Schlechter and Marshall drew, Wolf disposed of Burn, and Maroczy and Marco divided honors, as did Janowski and Taubenhaus. The game between Teichmann and Tarrasch had to be postponed, and will be finished at the discretion of the committee either tomorrow or Wednesday of next week. The scores up to date are as follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Wolf	1½	½	Schlechter	½	½
Leonhardt	1	0	Taubenhaus	½	½
Tschigorin	1	0	Teichmann	½	½
Marco	1	1	Burn	½	1½
Janowski	½	½	Tarrasch	0	0
Maroczy	½	½	Alapin	0	1
Marshall	½	½	Blackburne	0	1

The games left adjourned yesterday in the first round will be resumed to-morrow, these being between Blackburne and Taubenhaus, Janowski and Maroczy, Tarrasch and Schlechter, Marshall and Leonhardt, and Tschigorin and Alapin.

Russian Pictures Lost in America.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 13.—The Russian painter, M. Stepanoff, has appealed to the American Consul General, Ethelbert Watts, to assist in the recovery of Russian paintings lost after the close of the St. Louis Exposition.

First Train Over Yellow River.

SHANGHAI, June 13.—The first locomotive drawing an inspection train in charge of the chief engineer of the Pei-Han Railway crossed the Yellow River Bridge, over 1,000 feet long, on June 11. The opening of the line for general traffic will take place, it is expected, in November next.

Bacon Gets Pope's Photograph.

ROME, June 13.—Senator Bacon of Georgia was received in private audience by the Pope to-day. His Holiness gave the Senator his signed photograph with his benediction.

Art Medal for Japanese Student.

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—Kotaro Date, a Japanese student, won the Wayman Crow medal for 1905 to-day at the St. Louis School of Fine Arts.

Thirty Days' Pay for Shooting a Boy.

Policeman Thomas F. Maloney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, who shot "Johnny" Smith of 260 West Sixtieth Street in the leg on the night of the police parade, has been fined thirty days' pay on a charge of "shooting a citizen." The policeman fired because some boys were tormenting him.

In dainty and handsome ensemble of shapes, bands, and braids trimmings, the

KNOX HAT

for summer wear forms a unique and entirely new feature.

Agencies in all the principal cities of the world.

H. O'Neill & Co.

"Best Style" Men's Clothes

are distinctive in character. The fabrics are picked with skill and taste and made up in the most particular and thorough manner known to Ready-Made Clothing.

$12.00 to $45.00

Straw Hats and the Celebrated Stetson Soft and Derby Hats.

Sixth Ave., 20th to 21st St.

WARSHIPS RUN FORTS ON WAY TO WASHINGTON

Dickins Loses Big Ships, but Sends Up Small Craft.

LIGHTS SWEEP SEVEN MILES

Big Searchlights, in Unfavorable Weather, Pick Up Ships at Long Range—A Daylight Engagement.

FORT HUNT, Va., June 13.—At 11 o'clock to-night three torpedo boats belonging to the fleet of the "enemy," under Admiral Dickins, rounded Marshall's Point and made a dash for the mine fields constituting a part of the defenses on the naval road to Washington. They were at once under fire of the forts.

The three torpedo boats were followed in close order by four monitors and a cruiser. The action lasted for twenty-five minutes, in which a scene of battle was enacted that was most picturesque. The monitors were all equipped with searchlights, which they used in opposition to those of the forts. The torpedo boat destroyers were all dark, and they fired spitefully at the lower searchlight of Fort Hunt. Then, with constant flashes from their sides, they ran directly between the two fortifications on their way to Washington.

There was no break in the single file in the Potomac Channel as the whole fleet went by. Then sounded from the forward monitor the bugle to cease firing, and in silence and darkness the fleet maintained its course toward the National capital.

The first gun in defense of the capital was fired by one of the eight-inch batteries of Fort Hunt at 9:11 o'clock to-night. The target was one of the units of Admiral Dickins's squadron, which appeared to be a gunboat.

The vessel had just rounded Marshall's Point, about three miles below the fort, proceeding slowly up the river. That she was an "enemy" was indicated by a signal from one of the fort's sixty-inch searchlights.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 13.—For the third time within twenty-four hours the battleship Texas, flagship of the "enemy," under Admiral Dickins, the training ship Hartford, and the gunboat Hornet were constructively sunk off Fort Monroe to-night about 10 o'clock, after a half hour's engagement.

The fleet steaming toward the fortification was discovered by the scout boat Reno. A wireless message was sent into the fort. The shore searchlights picked up the vessels when they were fully seven miles off shore.

The first attack, which Fort Monroe had been expecting since midnight on Saturday, came at 2:30 this morning.

Perhaps the most notable development of the engagement was the demonstration of the efficiency of the searchlights, which picked up the fleet at approximately five miles. The weather was still thick enough to interfere with the getting of maximum results from operations of the lights.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—Just about dawn to-day the auxiliary cruiser Sylvia of Admiral Dickins's squadron, manned by the Maryland Reserves, was discovered opposite Fort Howard destroying mines. The Sylvia had come up the bay so stealthily that she had not been detected, and the crew in small boats had removed a number of mines before being seen from the fort.

The searchlights were ineffective at that hour. Upon discovering the enemy the big guns at Fort Howard boomed out and the Sylvia theoretically was sunk.

Retail Butchers Choose Officers.

The twelfth annual convention of the New York State Retail Butchers and Meat Dealers' Protective Association, held at the Hotel Imperial, Brooklyn, closed last night with an election of officers for the ensuing year. The following were elected:

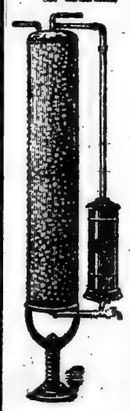
President—Edward F. O'Neill, Manhattan; Vice Presidents—Albert Toy, Buffalo, and Philip J. Kellar, Niagara Falls; Secretaries—Daniel J. Haley, Troy, and William Ziegler, Manhattan; Treasurer—Henry Meyer, Brooklyn.

To-day the delegates will go to Coney Island.

THE GAS STORE

THE VULCAN (Gas) WATER HEATER

HOT WATER In Summer



This is a perplexing question. We have a little booklet that solves this problem, which we will gladly send you free. It tells how to obtain an abundant supply of hot water at short notice. No need to take cold baths; no need to keep the kitchen range going and overheat the entire house.

MAY WE SEND YOU THIS BOOK?

W. M. CRANE CO 1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St NEW YORK

An Important Sale Continued

Summer Shirts for Men

Regularly $1.50 to $2.50. At $1.10

So broad is the scope of this sale that no man is without the pale of its benefits. Whether you be normal or abnormal in chest, girth or arms, we can promise a shirt to fit your proportions perfectly. The character of the shirts is high, both in tailoring and fabrics—high enough to establish the regular prices, $1.50 to $2.50, as modest. Special at $1.10.

The Fabrics—Cheviot, madras, penang cloth, percale, chambray and Russian cord in white and a most diversified series of designs, weaves and colors.

The Styles—Plain bosom, box plaited bosom and side plaited bosom, open front or coat models, with cuffs attached or detached.

The Sizes—Include those for men of all proportions; for the normal men, neckband 13⅞ to 17 and sleeves 32 and 33 without cuffs and 34 and 35 with attached cuffs. For the stout men, neckband 16 to 19½, sleeves 32 to 35 without cuffs and 34 to 37 with attached cuffs. For the slim men, neckband 14 to 16½, sleeves 35 and 36 without cuffs and 37 and 38 with attached cuffs.

A Sale of Straw Hats for Men

Value $3.00 and $3.50. At $2.00

The man who makes our regular three and three-fifty hats let us have his entire "floor stock," including fine split, fine sennit, coarse sennit, soft brimmed milans and mackinaws, about two thousand in number, at a concession which makes it possible for us to offer the hats at two dollars instead of three and three-fifty. Crowns, brims and bands from extreme to extreme.

Panama Hats for Men, special, $5.00

Perfectly and regularly woven and blocked in alpine, planter, telescope and negligee models. If we were weak enough to be influenced by the prices of our contemporaries, seven-fifty and eight dollars would be our charge instead of five.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.



The Suit for Your Vacation

A Vogel Brothers' Serge Suit

If you're planning your vacation—don't omit the serge suit. It doesn't matter where you go—a serge suit is good form everywhere. You'll understand this better if you'll come here and see our serge suits. They've a style and snap that's made sure by our method tailoring. Shapely shoulders, snug-fitting collars, smooth-setting coat fronts, features you can't find in ordinary ready made clothing.

At $12.50. Single breasted models in blue and black serge and double breasted models in blue serge.

At $15. Seven new models in blue and black serge, both single and double breasted sacks. Including our new long peaked lapel sack with deep centre vent.

At $20. Firm rich blue and black serge suits, ½, ¼ or full lined with mohair or alpaca.

At $25. Luxurious blue and black serge suits, ½ silk lined, identical with suits for which the custom tailor charges $40.

Vogel Brothers

42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

CHEAPER ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER

RATE CUT FROM 15c. PER KILOWATT HOUR TO 10c.

New charge based only on current used—installations no longer a factor.

Call or telephone for representative.

The United Electric Light & Power Co.

Telephone 4070 Madison Square. 1170 BROADWAY

We're very strong on blue and black serges—cheviots and fancy flannels. We are stronger than ever on our value giving coat and trousers to order $17. Our shape-keeping achievement—the "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder makes the garments absolutely perfect.

"Say so" and we'll mail samples and style book.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

"This day at 1:30."

Silo Art Galleries, 43 Liberty St.

Removed from the Manhattan Storage Warehouse.

A CHOICE PRIVATE LIBRARY,

comprising many fine sets of STANDARD AUTHORS, LIMITED EDITIONS; RARE ART WORKS, RICHLY ILLUSTRATED WORKS, POETICAL, HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, AND MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE, RICHLY BOUND,

AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE, AUCTIONEER.

ALL HAIR ON FACE



Permanently Removed. No electricity, poison, powder or pain. Cure guaranteed. Consultation free. Entered according to act of Congress, in office of Librarian Congress, Washington. 35 years' experience here and abroad. Trial treatment at office $1. MME. JULIAN, 128 5th Ave., (20th St.)

I Have 1,000 Cases of the Best Peas Grown

in THIS or ANY OTHER COUNTRY to SELL; want to make room; price reduced from $2.90 to $1.70 per dozen to clear them out.

L. J. CALLANAN, 41 and 43 Vesey Street.

CARPET CLEANSING Co. The C. H. BROWN CO 221&223 E. 33d to 34th St. TEL. 1241—38th St. 1241—38th St. Taking Up, Altering, Relaying.

ROYAL ARCANUM

Members will do well to communicate with H. Leroy, Superintendent, City Department of the Germania Life of New York, 20 Nassau.

June Jubilee Features!



NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Axminster Carpets.

Clearing Certain Designs at $1.20 Yard.

Particularly is this true of Smith's Savonnerie and Bigelow Axminsters. We have taken these extra high-grade Carpets in attractive colorings and designs and dropped the price from $1.75 a yard down to a cost that is astounding. To-day the price will be, yard 1.20

Other Grades of Axminsters At Equally Attractive Prices.

For instance, a splendid quality in new, desirable designs, a grade we ordinarily sell at $1.25 a yard, we shall spec ally offer to-day at, yard, 98c

Another good, dependable grade in choice colorings and designs, with borders to match, which regularly we retail at $1.00 a yard; we have reduced for to-day to, yard, 80c

Alex. Smith's Wool Velvets.

Choice colorings and handsome designs in large selections of room and hall effects, grades regularly $1.10 a yard, to-day, yard, 85c

Tapestry Brussels.

Extensive range of colorings and designs, suitable for all rooms; also halls and stairs. Four excellent grades:

$1.00 grade, 85c 90c. grade, 78c 70c. grade, 58c 60c. grade, 49c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor, Front.)

Muslin Curtains a Pair, 65c.

These Curtains are all three yards long and have a 5-inch ruffle. There is an assortment of ten different patterns of open-work stripes. Some have a plain ruffle, while others are made with self ruffle.

Ordinarily these Muslin Curtains would retail at $1.25 a pair, but for To-day the price is 65c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Piazza Blinds—Bark & Painted Styles.

Bark Blinds—Complete with pulleys and ropes.

Width	Drop	Regularly	This Sale
6 ft.	8 ft.	$1.00	60c
7 ft.	8 ft.	$1.15	75c
8 ft.	8 ft.	$1.25	80c
10 ft.	8 ft.	$1.60	1.10
12 ft.	8 ft.	$1.90	1.30

Green Painted Blinds.

Width	Drop	Regularly	This Sale
8 ft.	8 ft.	$1.75	1.50
10 ft.	8 ft.	$2.25	1.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor Front, 18th St.)

Dining Room Chairs.

$3.75 DINING ROOM CHAIRS, made entirely of quartered oak, highly polished, and golden finish, handsome design, light carving on top panel, carved legs, claw feet, cane seat, 2.50

BENT WOOD CHAIRS, made of the imported bent wood and manufactured in Vienna; strongly constructed; cane seats and golden oak finish, ONLY 1.50

$3.75 DINING ROOM CHAIRS, made of fine quartered oak, large panels in back, heavy frame and claw feet, cane seats, 2.75

$3.50 DINING ROOM CHAIRS, made of solid quartered oak, box seats strongly constructed and highly polished, cane seats, 2.50

$7.50 DINING ROOM CHAIRS, made of fine quartered oak and mahogany finish, highly polished leather seat and back, strongly supported and have carved claw feet, 4.75

$3.00 DINING ROOM CHAIRS, made of quartered oak, highly polished top panel, is lightly carved; carved legs with claw feet; cane seats, 2.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Headquarters for Trunks.

Leather Bound Trunks.

Made for us exclusively; full leather bound, riveted throughout, brace lock and brassed malleable iron corners, bolts, knees, etc.; deep set-up tray with compartment for hats and one for shirt waists; extra skirt or dress tray; full linen lined.

Size 34	36 inches
10.00	10.50

Special Trunks.

Made expressly for us to supply your needs—a good strong trunk for a low price—these two special Siegel Cooper Co. Trunks are canvas covered, have strong, heavy, hardwood slats, durable lock, bolts, corners, etc., 34 inch, with two sole leather straps, 5.50

34 inch without straps, 4.00

Bonnet Trunks.

A complete line of Bonnet Trunks—some are leather bound, others with fibre—iron or rawhide binding—they are made to hold six or eight hats and extra tray for small clothes—prices range from 4.00 to 25.00

Wardrobe Trunks.

A complete assortment of several makers is shown; best styles to select from. The Trunks equipped with modern improved hangers, etc. Prices range from 23.25 to 65.00.

Bulwark Steamer Trunks.

Suitable for short trips—are made especially to our order; good and strong, in which all materials used are thoroughly reliable and will stand the test of actual use—two sole leather straps—corners, lock and hinges are riveted.

SIZES AND PRICES						
28	30	32	34	36	38	40
6.00	6.40	6.75	7.25	7.75	8.25	8.75

Bulwark Trunks.

A tower of strength to resist the most energetic efforts of the baggage smasher—fully guaranteed. We will replace and repair any imperfect corner, lock bolt or hinge that proves defective within a year from date of purchase.

SIZES AND PRICES						
28	30	32	34	36	38	40
7.35	7.85	8.35	8.85	9.35	9.85	10.35

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, E. 19th St.)

Garden Necessities, Paints, Ice Chests, Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers.

GARDEN HOSE & REELS.

COMPETITION GARDEN HOSE; not guaranteed, 1.40; 50 foot lengths, complete with couplings, 2.75

HUSTLER 4-PLY GUARANTEED HOSE, will stand almost any pressure; complete with couplings; 25-foot lengths, 2.50; 50-foot lengths, 4.75

HARDWOOD HOSE REELS; strong and durable; will hold 100 feet Garden Hose, 60c

LAWN MOWERS.

"UNIVERSAL LAWN MOWERS; warranted to suit the most exacting; attractively designed and serviceably painted; three crucible steel knives, 8-inch driving wheels, and simple and effective adjustment. Best low priced Lawn Mower on the market. In fact, is considered far superior to some of the so-called "high grade" machines sold elsewhere; 14-inch, 2.35, 16-inch, 2.60; 18-inch, 3.15

JAP-A-LAC PAINTS, VARNISH.

JAP-A-LAC—"It wears like iron," the most durably finished paint that can be used on either hard or soft wood floors. It is easily applied and dries quickly. We carry in stock the most desirable colors.

¼-pint size,	14c	½-pint size,	24c
1 pint size,	38c	1 quart size,	70c

READY MIXED PAINTS. Colors guaranteed.

½-pint size,	11c	1 quart size,	30c
½-gallon size,	55c		

ROOF PAINT.

½ gallon,	50c	1 gallon,	95c

FLOOR PAINT.

1-qt. size,	32c	1 gal. size,	60c

VARNISH OR HARD OIL FINISH.

½-pint size,	15c	1-pt. size,	28c
1-qt. size,	45c		

ENAMEL PAINTS.

¼-pint size,	11c	½-pt. size,	19c
1-pt. size,	35c		

GERSTENDORFER'S FAVORITE GOLD ENAMEL.

Small size, 15c Medium size, 25c Extra large, 95c

REFRIGERATORS

"MODEL" REFRIGERATORS are charcoal filled, and are a great saving in ice, because there is a perfect circulation of cold air at all times in the provision chamber, which means sweet, wholesome food. The case is made of golden oak finish, sides are removable and can be easily cleaned.

No. 430 is 24 inches wide, 39 inches high, 16 inches deep, 7.25

No. 432 is 27 inches wide, 42 inches high, 17¾ inches deep, 10.25

No. 433, similar in size to the 432 with the exception that it has a porcelain water cooler. Price of this refrigerator has been $16.00; to-morrow, 11.00

No. 440, DOUBLE-DOOR REFRIGERATOR, is 35½ inches deep, 22½ inches wide, 50 inches high; special to-morrow, 18.00

No. 442, DOUBLE-DOOR REFRIGERATOR, is 48 inches wide, 20½ inches deep, 51 inches high, 21.00

ICE CHESTS.

No. 491 ICE CHEST is 24 inches wide, 61 inches deep, 25 inches high, 4.75

No. 492 is 27 inches wide, 19 inches deep, 27 inches high, 6.25

No. 493 is 32 inches wide, 22 inches deep, 32 inches high, 8.50

ICE CREAM FREEZERS

"FREEZO" FREEZERS, triple motion, and freeze cream in about 3½ minutes; made of best material; parts are all malleable iron, heavily galvanized to prevent rust, heavy charcoal tin can, with cast-iron bottom, cedar tub, with heavy galvanized hoops, 1-qt., 1.45; 2qt., 1.75; 3-qt., 2.00; 4-qt., 2.35; 6-qt., 3.10 and upward.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

LITTLE ITALY AGLOW FOR GOOD ST. ANTHONY

A Riot of Color, with Music, Fireworks, and Many Flags.

25,000 JOIN THE FESTIVITIES

Little Domenico Eats the Cucumber Unmolested, the Hokey-Pokey Men Swarm, and Beggars Thrive.

Little Italy's dark, dismal streets, with their towering tenements, many of which shelter thirty families of astonishing size, were transformed yesterday into a riot of color and gayety in honor of the feast of St. Anthony of Padua. All work was abandoned, men, women, and children donned their holiday attire, and everybody kept open house for visitors, who came from all parts of the city and State to participate.

St. Anthony is especially dear to the hearts of all Italians. It is to him that the Italian mother kneels and prays when her little curly-headed baby has toddled away in the crowded street and is lost, and to whom she turns when she has lost her purse. The men are no less fervent in their appeals to their patron saint when trouble overtakes them.

Preparations for yesterday's celebration were begun weeks ago. When the sun rose yesterday morning all was in readiness. Flags of every kind and description were flying from improvised flagpoles, and strung across the streets from fire escapes there were lanterns by the hundred, and designs worked out in many-colored glass globes containing wax candles. The streets were thronged with thousands on their way to early mass, which marked the beginning of the day's festivities, while lined up along the curbs were hucksters of eatables and drinkables, all shouting their wares and talking with one another in a manner that led a stranger to believe that a pitched battle was imminent. It was a good-natured crowd, however, and everybody seemed bent on enjoying himself.

Many of the Italians wore their native costumes, adding color to an already bright scene. One handsome-looking fellow in native dress attracted much attention and did a thriving business selling fancifully molded cheeses made of goats' milk. Piles of tomatoes and cucumbers were on the pushcarts. They were bought and eaten as they were, and it was no uncommon sight to see an Italian child just able to toddle about gnawing away at a big green cucumber with apparent delight and relish. Yards of stringed nuts hung from the booths erected for the occasion, and there were "hokey-pokey" men by the score, ringing brass dinner bells to attract custom.

The pinwheel and paper flower men were conspicuous, and as they walked about with their many-colored wares, resembled huge bouquets. Last but not least was the organ grinder, with his pet monkey, who climbed fire-escapes in search of pennies and reaped a rich harvest doing tricks for the children, who seemed plentifully supplied with small change. On three corners on Pleasant Avenue, from One Hundred and Thirteenth Street north were band stands draped in colored bunting and Italian flags, where national and popular tunes were played by musicians in uniforms gay with green trimmings and gold lace.

The most important event of the day was the celebration of solemn high mass at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in One Hundred and Fifteenth Street near Pleasant Avenue. It was estimated that there were not fewer than a thousand candles burning in addition to the usual lights. Led by a hundred girls in white frocks and veils, like so many tiny brides, the Italian Society of St. Anthony Congregor paraded to the mass in full regalia, carrying banners and led by a band. At the close of the services there were several christenings, offerings of candles and money, and the crowd flocked out to the street in a joyous mood.

On the steps of the church were dozens of beggars with outstretched hands. Many were on crutches, others were blind, and some lacked legs or arms. Few passed them without giving them at least a coin.

Last evening the entire district was illuminated and there was a band concert and display of fireworks in Jefferson Park, One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and the Harlem River. At 9 o'clock it was estimated that there were fully twenty-five thousand Italians celebrating in Little Italy.

SEVENTH DRENCHED AGAIN.

Two Heavy Showers Soaked the Camp at Peekskill.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL DEPOT, N. Y., June 13.—The drenching of the Seventh Regiment continued to-day. There were two showers this afternoon, and torrents fell on the camp, while the lightning was terrific. The mess tent of Company C blew down in the wind, and following the storm the company streets were thoroughly ditched.

The early morning company drills were followed by guard mount and battalion drills. As Major Lydecker is still slightly ill, Col. Kipp commanded the first battalion drill in close order. Major Fiske commanded his battalion, the Second, in a shelter-tent drill. After the shower this afternoon the regimental band gave a concert in front of Col. Appleton's tent. A string of incandescent lights have been installed in front of regimental headquarters for evening band concerts.

The Regimental Adjutant of the Ninth Regiment, Lewis M. Thiery, was in camp to-day, together with Lieut. Col. J. P. Mayo of the Mississippi National Guard, who is on a tour observing the workings of the State National Guards and the United States army and naval manoeuvres.

Gen. Roe had his usual riding class this morning. The regimental officers were instructed in the school of the troop.

Father Gets Injunction Against Son.

Pending the trial of the action brought by Jeremiah Fitzpatrick against his son, Joseph J. Fitzpatrick, and others, an injunction was granted by Justice Marean of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, restrainnig the defendants from disposing of the property at issue. The plaintiff, who was a glass manufacturer, contends that his son wrongfully obtained possession of the assets of the J. Fitzpatrick Company, and with others of the defendants formed other companies. It is said that the amount involved is nearly or quite $1,000,000.

Robbed Store Twice.

Four prisoners arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday, charged with robbing the safe of a general store at 1,920 West Farms Road last Wednesday night, were held for trial. The safe, which was a small one, was broken at the back with a cold chisel, and antique coins, some valuable papers; and a small sum in cash were taken. The prisoners are Robert Weir, Michael Rooney, Theodore Wood, and Richard Murfett. It is said that Weir and Rooney had just finished a sentence of six months for robbing the same store.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

WHISKY NOT A MEDICINE.

Druggists May Not Sell It Without a Storekeeper's License.

State Excise Commissioner Cullinan was highly pleased yesterday by a decision rendered by Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court in a case which the State Excise Department has been fighting for almost two years. The effect of the decision probably will be felt by druggists all over New York, for it practically upholds the contention of the Excise Commissioner that an extensively advertised malt whisky is not a medicine so far as the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors is concerned.

The Excise Commissioner's fight against the sale of whisky in drug stores will now be pushed. The fight was begun in October, 1903, when two Inspectors from the Excise Department visited Paxson's drug store, at that time situated at 1,449 Broadway. They purchased a bottle of malt whisky and then asked whether the druggist had obtained a storekeeper's license, which costs $750 and permits alcoholic liquors to be sold so long as there is no bar on the premises.

The druggist had ony a five-dollar license, permitting the sale of alcohol on a physician's prescription. The druggist asserted at the time that the whisky sold was not an alcoholic liquor, but the Excise Department maintained that it was and brought suit against the druggist and also against the United States Guarantee Company to recover $500 on the penalty bond which the guarantee company had furnished.

Justice Greenbaum directed a verdict for the State Excise Department, but the bonding company and the druggist, backed by the manufacturers of the whisky, carried the case on appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. In January last the Appellate Division affirmed the judgment of the lower court.

Thereupon the bonding company and the druggist applied to Justice Greenbaum to reopen the case on the ground of newly discovered evidence. Affidavits were submitted setting forth that the bottled stuff which the druggist had sold was not an alcoholic liquor. There were also affidavits from chemists giving analyses of the whisky to prove that it was a medicinal compound and not an alcoholic beverage. Herbert H. Kellogg, counsel for the State Excise Commissioner, submitted an affidavit from Dr. Lederle's chief chemist, who declared that he had analyzed the whisky and could find no trace of the ingredients described by the other chemists.

With this proof before him Justice Greenbaum decided in favor of the State Excise Department. In the opinion now handed down he says:

"It does not appear that the alleged newly discovered evidence could not, by the exercise of reasonable diligence, have been obtained upon the trial of this action."

STAMPEDE OF SKIRT BUYERS.

Burke Thought It Was a Poolroom—That's Why He Called.

Acting Captain Burke of the Mercer Street Station put aside his axes and crowbars yesterday afternoon when he started out to visit a suspected poolroom, and, taking Detective Underhill with him, he proceeded to a big factory building on West Eleventh Street, just off Broadway. The two walked quietly into an elevator and were taken to the fourth floor, where they found a black curtain obstructing the view to a big room.

Burke listened a while for racing talk, and finally brushed the curtain aside and walked in. A man near the door who recognized him tried to run down stairs.

"What are you doing here?" asked the Captain.

"Buying skirts," was the answer.

Just then the other men in the place, about fifty of them, made a dash to get out. Burke stopped another man.

"What are you doing here?" he asked.

"Buying cloaks," answered the man. "This is the sample room of a cloak and skirt manufactory."

While the Captain was talking more of the men fled to the street through a rear door. Burke corraled twenty-three and ordered them to give their names and addresses. Then he seized a number of cards on which was printed in red ink "486A." These cards he took back with him to the police station after he had apologized to the proprietor of the skirt and cloak factory." On the station house plotter he wrote: "Owing to delay no evidence was obtained."

The Captain said the place was a poolroom, but that it had been tipped off by telephone.

TEN SETON GRADUATES.

Dr. Brann and Patrick Henry Reynolds Get Honorary Degrees.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 13.—A class of ten graduated from Seton Hall College, South Orange, to-day. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann of New York and the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon Patrick Henry Reynolds of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Among those present were Edward L. Firth of New York, who is of the class of 1862, and the oldest living graduate of the college; Charles I. Ryan of New York, who has attended every commencement for the last forty years; Senator James Smith, Jr., of New Jersey, and many well-known Catholic clergymen and laymen.

Bishop J. J. O'Connor of the Newark Catholic Diocese presided. The orator of the day was Dr. Brann, who spoke on "The Elements of Success."

REFUSES STAY FOR PATRICK.

Court to Set Day for Execution—Prisoner's Two Recourses.

ALBANY, June 13.—The Court of Appeals to-day refused to grant a stay of execution of the death sentence to permit a motion for reargument in the case of Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William M. Rice. The court will adjourn on Friday until Oct. 2, and papers on the motion could not be prepared within a few days. The court will fix the date of execution before adjournment.

Ex-United States Senator David B. Hill will prepare to make the motion for reargument on the day the court reconvenes in October. To stay the execution of Patrick until the motion can be made two courses are open. He may make application to an individual Judge of the court for an order staying the execution or he may apply to the Governor for a reprieve. He has not decided which course to take.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water, the surest, safest, best
REMEDY
for Constipation and all Bowel ailments. You cannot afford to suffer when relief is so easy. Begin now. Go to the druggist today and say distinctly
"HUNYADI JÁNOS"
Take half a glass on arising. A positive cure
FOR CONSTIPATION

WALKING IN HIS SLEEP, FALLS TO HIS DEATH

C. A. Claussen, a Produce Exchange Trader, Killed.

CRAWLED THROUGH A WINDOW

Somnambulist Had Long Tried to Cure Habit—Wife and Son Found Him Dead in Areaway.

Charles A. Claussen, a member of the Produce Exchange, who had an office at 19 Whitehall Street, fell out of a window of his apartment on the fourth floor at 113 West Seventy-sixth Street yesterday morning while walking in his sleep, and, falling to the areaway, was instantly killed. The theory that the broker killed himself was regarded as impossible by his associates on the Exchange and the members of his family.

From childhood he had been a sleepwalker. It was a habit that greatly distressed him because he had often met with painful hurts from bumping against the furniture. For the last twenty years he had made every effort to cure himself of the habit, but was continually lapsing into it again.

His friends and family urged that he take a lower apartment, but Mr. Claussen insisted that the only way he could conquer his malady was through his will power, and that to move to a lower floor would be a surrender to his weakness that would never do. He told the janitor that it was just as likely that he would wander up to the roof and fall off as it was that he would mistake a window for a door.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Claussen awoke and found that her husband was missing. The window in their room was open at top and bottom, leaving a foot and a half opening above the sill, through which he could not have walked, but through which, as developed later, he evidently crawled. She aroused her seventeen-year-old son, Waldemar. They looked out and saw Mr. Claussen lying in the areaway.

They awakened several neighbors, including Dr. Gerald H. Grout, the owner of the house, who had been trying to cure Mr. Claussen.

Claussen was dead when found. His head had struck a stone pillar, fracturing his skull.

Besides his widow and son, Claussen leaves two daughters, who are in a convent at Quebec.

SHORT TERM TO START RIGHT.

Seeley, Who Paid Back Part of Money He Stole, Gets a Month.

Jurden E. Seeley's plea that he receive a light sentence in order that he "might start right as soon as he got out," found favor with Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday. One month in the penitentiary was the court's sentence on Seeley. He appropriated $938 belonging to E. F. Gifford.

Seeley has been 8 months in the Tombs, and in that time has made partial restitution. He was formerly one of the Lieutenants of ex-Senator Isaac V. Baker of Washington County, and before coming to New York held office under the Baker machine.

GRAPE-NUTS.

FEED YOU MONEY

Feed Your Brain, and It Will Feed You Money and Fame.

"Ever since boyhood I have been especially fond of meats, and I am convinced I ate too rapidly, and failed to masticate my food properly.

"The result was that I found myself, a few years ago, afflicted with ailments of the stomach and kidneys, which interfered seriously with my business.

"At last I took the advice of friends and began to eat Grape-Nuts instead of the heavy meats, &c., that had constituted my former diet.

"I found that I was at once benefited by the change, that I was soon relieved from the heart-burn and the indigestion that used to follow my meals, that the pains in my back from my kidney affection had ceased, showing that those organs had been healed, and that my nerves, which used to be unsteady, and my brain, which was slow and lethargic from a heavy diet of meats and greasy foods, had, not in a moment, but gradually, and none the less surely, been restored to normal efficiency. Now every nerve is steady and my brain and thinking faculties are quicker and more acute than for years past.

"After my old-style breakfasts I used to suffer during the forenoon from a feeling of weakness which hindered me seriously in my work, but since I have begun to use Grape-Nuts food I can work till dinner time with all ease and comfort." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

A Good Tip.



If the word "Linen" is not on your collar, it's cotton. Not just because we say it is, but because the law says it. The most important part of a collar is the material of which it is made, and the cotton collar makers fear to let you know that they are asking 15c., which is the Linen price, for their cotton collars. Some cotton collars are good value at 10c., but no cotton collars are worth 15c.

Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher.

Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply. 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.

CARPET CLEANSING

By Compressed Air.
By Vacuum on the Floor.
Work Done Promptly and When Promised.
Est. 1863. Send for Circular.
Telephones 633 & 634 CHELSEA.
326 7TH AV. NEAR 28th ST.
T. M. STEWART.

SWIMMER MORTALLY HURT.

Boy's Spine Injured by High Plunge—Keeper Stops Feats.

Harry Flynn, fifteen years old, whose parents live at 26 Hope Street, Williamsburg, was probably mortally injured yesterday afternoon in the public bath at the North First Street pier, while trying fancy swimming.

He made a high dive from the railing around the bath. After he disappeared beneath the water with a splash the crowd which had watched Flynn waited for the boy to reappear. He failed to come to the surface, however. Some of the spectators dived for him. Flynn was found on the floor of the bath, unconscious, and taken to the Eastern District Hospital, where Dr. Cohen found that the boy's spine had been badly injured by the back of his head striking the floor of the bath.

When Flynn was taken to the hospital the bathkeeper put an end to fancy swimming.

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company reported at 9 o'clock that the steamship Concho of the Mallory Line had dropped anchor at Quarantine at 7:50 P. M., and would dock at about 7:30 o'clock this morning. The Maine steamship Horatio Hall, bound for Portland, which left New York at 5:45 o'clock yesterday afternoon was then sixty miles out.

YOUMANS STRAW HATS



Youmans Straw Hats are distinguished by the same unerring style that marks the Youmans Derby and Silk Hat.
Bohemian Splits....$5
Saxony Splits.....$5
Sennets .....$3 to $4
Rough and Readies.$3
Panamas, Leghorns and Soft Mackinaws.

Ladies' Department 536 Fifth Avenue New York
1107 Broadway
158 Broadway
536 Fifth Ave.

Extreme Penalty for Pistol Carrying.

The Justices of Special Sessions yesterday imposed the extreme penalty for revolver carrying without legal right. John Cashin of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street came up on his fourth conviction for that offense, and received a sentence of six months' imprisonment and a two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar fine. If the money is not forthcoming 250 days will be added to the time sentence.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
FLINT QUALITY

SUMMER SALE

REED AND RATTAN FURNITURE

Enameled in Various Colors
Also Shellacked and Stained

SMALL PRICES PREVAIL

Our Reed and Rattan Furniture is finished by a special process which renders it impervious to climatic action.

It may be used with equal appropriateness and satisfaction indoors and out-of-doors.

The enameled pieces are treated with numerous coats, each thoroughly burned into the fibre.

This season's Chairs, Divans, and Settees are designed for use with or without cushions of light fabrics, which we show in large variety, and make to special order.

A Few Selections From Our Offering of Nearly 150 Designs of Imported and Flint Built Pieces

Arm Chair	$12.50	Sorrento Conversation Chair	$28.00
Arm Rocker	12.50	High Back Divan	18.50
Chain Swing	26.00	Chaise Lounge	27.75
Boulogne Table	18.00	Brighton Lounging Chair	23.00
Marseilles Hinged Chairs	14.00	Seat	16.00
Lounging Divan	24.00	Tea Wagon	28.00
Cherbourg Square Table	10.00	Beach Chair	28.00
Riviera Arm Chair	12.00	Avignon Tete-a-tete	26.00
Riviera Divans	21.00	Tabourette	9.00

Enameled Reed Furniture will be colored specially to conform with the requirements of patrons without extra charge.

BUNGALOW FURNITURE

A FEW SELECTIONS

Club Settee	$26.00	Maharajah Arm Chair	$16.00
Bulawayo	50.00	Dejeamar Rocker Settee	15.00
Karbahan Settee	47.00	Verona Arm Chair	12.50
Exmoor Settee	25.00	Broad Arm Rocker	12.50
Gheijesha Settee	25.00	Chain Swing	17.50

A corps of artists are at the service of patrons desiring to furnish rooms or entire apartments or cottages in Summer Furniture, Draperies and Floor Coverings

GEO C FLINT CO
WEST 23d STREET

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

Reed & Barton Co., Silversmiths and Jewelers, announce the opening of their new store in the Reed & Barton Building, Fifth Avenue and 32d Street.

An unusual number of choice and exclusive articles have been made expressly for this event.

The beautiful pieces of hand wrought Sterling Silver and exquisite creations in Diamond and Gold Jewelry are worthy of note.

Watches, Cut Glass, Leather Goods, Canes and Umbrellas and Art Stationery are also features.

A rare opportunity is afforded for the selection of Wedding Gifts.

Reed & Barton Co. Corner Fifth Avenue and 32d Street

NOTHING BETTER THAN



OLD CROW RYE

PURE—OLD—MELLOW
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.
Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

Upholstery Department.

Hammocks.
We are now showing a varied and novel assortment of up-to-date hammocks with exceptional values, at
$2.00, $2.50, $3 each

Cretonnes
at 15c., 30c., 50c. yd., reduced from 20c, 50c, 70c. yd
50 inches wide,
at $1.00 & $1.75 yd., reduced from $1.50 & $2.50 yd.

Lace and Muslin Curtains
at $1.00 & $2.50 pair, reduced from $1.50 & $3.50 pr.

Porch Chairs,
Maple and Silver Birch,
at $2, $3 & $4, reduced from $2.75, $4 & $5.50.
Reed and Rattan
at $5.50 each, reduced from $7.50 each.
Old Hickory
at $2, $3 & $4 each.

Awnings and Slip-Covers.
We direct attention to our facilities for the satisfactory execution of orders for the above, and will be pleased to send a representative with samples and to give estimates.

Storage.
Draperies, Portieres, &c., &c., taken down, cared for and insured at reasonable rates.

Lace Curtains Cleaned
and stored during the Summer months.

Furniture Re-upholstered
during the Summer months in the best possible manner at very moderate prices.

Lord & Taylor
Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

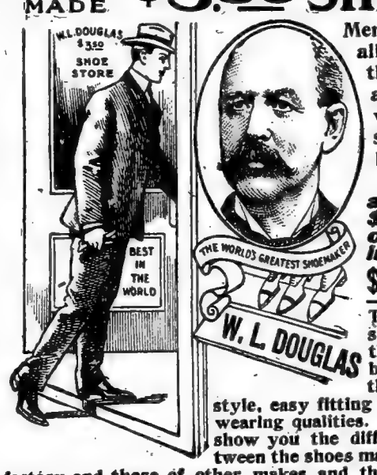
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W. L. DOUGLAS
UNION MADE $3.50 SHOES FOR MEN



Men in every walk of life, in all professions and trades, the gentleman of leisure and the workingman — all wear W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes because they are the best in the world.

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more Men's $3.50 shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$10,000 REWARD to anyone who can disprove this statement.

The reason W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes are the greatest sellers in the world, is, because of their excellent style, easy fitting and superior wearing qualities. If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in my factory and those of other makes and the high grade leathers used, you would understand why W. L. Douglas $3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic value than any other $3.50 shoe on the market to-day. W. L. Douglas guarantees their value by stamping his name and price on the bottom. Look for it. Take no substitute. Sold in W. L. Douglas exclusive Men's and Boys' Shoe Stores in the principal cities and by shoe dealers everywhere.

YOU CANNOT BUY A MORE SATISFACTORY SHOE AT ANY PRICE.



The Philadelphia
A popular Spring Style.
Made in Gun Metal Chrome Tanned Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, Tan Russia Calf, Tan Russia Vici Kid, etc.
Price, $3.50.

Boys wear W. L. Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.

Fast Color Eyelets will not Wear Brassy.

W. L. Douglas uses Corona Coltskin in his $3.50 shoes. Corona Colt is everywhere conceded to be the finest Patent Leather produced.

Write for Illustrated Catalog of Spring Styles. Shoes by mail or express prepaid for 25 cents extra.
W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

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95 Nassau Street.
250 West 125th Street.
974 Third Avenue.
2202 Third Avenue, cor. 120th St.
2779 Third Ave., bet. 146th & 147th Sts.
356 Sixth Avenue, corner 22d Street.
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BROOKLYN.
708-710 Broadway, cor. Thornton St.
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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue.
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LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER
The Tooth Powder That Dentists Use
Palmer Cox Brownie Book Coupon in the Package.

Your Druggist or Wine Merchant can supply
Londonderry LITHIA WATER
Cases 12 ½ Galls., Still, $4.75
50 Qts., Sparkling, 5.00
100 Pints " 11.00
100 Splits " 9.00

MATHEWSON PITCHES BEST GAME OF YEAR

Shuts Chicago Out Without a Hit or a Run.

NEW YORK SCORES ONCE

Rain Stops Local Americans from Playing St. Louis — Brooklyn Victorious at Last.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 1; Chicago, 0.
Pittsburg, 6; Boston, 0.
Cincinnati, 5; Phila'phia, 1.
Brooklyn, 6. St. Louis, 1.

American League.

Cleveland, 11; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 1; Philadelphia, 0.
Chicago, 7; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	5	5	1	3	12	7	37	.725
Phila'phia.	1	..	1	2	5	7	6	2	28	.596
Pittsburg.	3	3	..	5	5	7	2	6	30	.577
Chicago.	2	1	5	..	4	5	7	2	28	.528
Cincinnati.	2	3	3	2	..	4	3	5	28	.523
St. Louis.	1	2	3	3	2	..	5	0	26	.520
Boston.	2	3	3	2	1	3	..	3	21	.392
Brooklyn.	3	3	2	1	1	2	4	..	16	.314
Games lost.	14	19	22	25	24	30	33	35		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	Washington.	New York.	St. Louis.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	2	3	2	2	5	7	27	.675
Chicago.	4	..	3	5	2	6	2	4	26	.578
Phila'phia.	2	3	..	3	4	6	5	2	25	.568
Detroit.	2	5	2	..	2	4	3	5	23	.523
Boston.	1	1	2	2	..	3	5	5	20	.476
Washing'n	1	1	0	2	1	..	1	2	19	.413
New York.	0	1	3	1	1	5	..	3	17	.405
St. Louis.	3	2	1	0	2	1	2	..	17	.378
Games lost.	13	19	19	21	22	27	25	28		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati
Boston at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson's Great Pitching Prevents Chicago from Making Run or Hit.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 13.—Christopher Mathewson, the New York pitcher, did wonders with the ball to-day. Not only did he break the winning streak of the Chicagos short off, but he stopped Selee's breezy players to a standstill. Neither run, nor hit, nor base on balls did Mathewson allow Chicago in the full nine innings, and if his support had been perfect he would have tied "Cy" Young's record of not permitting an opponent to reach first base. Mathewson had to do it to win, because all the "Giants" could make off Brown was one run, and that in the ninth inning.

Chicago's recent successes, combined with the possibility of an injunction row, attracted a big weekly crowd in spite of the weather, which promised to stop the game before it had gone far. Nothing happened either of an aquatic or fistic kind, and the spectators were obliged to see their idols made to look like animated automata of putty, so completely did Mathewson have them faded.

Just twenty-eight men, one more than the necessary three per inning, faced the champions' pitcher during the game. Two of them reached first base because of blunders by Dahlen and Gilbert on easy chances, and one of them passed on to second, while the other was doubled up off first after a pretty catch by Browne.

Of all the one Chicago fan could make a noise like a base hit, and that was when Evers hit a line drive straight into Donlin's waiting hands in the fifth inning.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	3	0	0			Donlin, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Schulte, lf.	0	0	1	0	0			Browne, rf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Maloney, rf.	0	0	3	0	0			McGann, 1b.	1	1	14	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0			Mertes, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	0	3	4			Dahlen, ss.	0	0	2	3	0		
Evers, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0			Devlin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Casey, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0			Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1		
Kling, c.	0	0	4	2	1			Bowerman, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Brown, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Mathewson, p.	0	0	0	0	4		
Total.	0	0	27	10	5			Total.	1	5	27	14	2		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

First base by errors—Chicago, 2; New York, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 1; New York, 4. Stolen bases—Schulte, Dahlen. Double plays—Browne and McGann. Struck out—By Brown, 3; by Matthewson, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2. Balk—Brown. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bausewine and Emslie. Attendance—9,600.

BROOKLYN, 6; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—In a game liberally punctuated with long, drawn-out disputes over Umpire Klem's decisions, Brooklyn defeated St. Louis to-day 6 to 1. Shortstop Shay was put out of the game in the sixth inning for disputing a decision, and in the eighth inning Manager-Captain Burke, the home team's third baseman, became involved in a wrangle with Klem that resulted in Burke and Catcher Grady being sent out of the grounds. The spectators then took a hand and police intervention was necessary before the game could continue. Police protection for Umpire Klem when he left the grounds at the end of the game was also necessary. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss.	..	0	0	3	1	1		Dobbs, cf.	2	3	0	0	0		
Shannon, lf.	0	0	3	0	0			Sheckard, lf.	1	3	0	0	0		
Arndat, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1			Lumley, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0			Gessler, 1b.	1	0	18	0	0		
O'Ke, ss.	0	0	1	0	2			Batch, 2b.	1	1	2	2	1		
Dunl'vy, rf.	0	0	3	2	0			Maley, 2b.	0	1	1	6	0		
Burke, 3b.	0	0	3	5	0			Babb, ss.	0	0	3	0	5	0	
Grady, c.	0	1	5	2	1			Ritter, c.	0	0	4	0	1		
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	2	7			Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	7	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1										
Zearfoss, c.	0	1	0	0	0			Total.	6	12	27	20	2		
Nichols, cf.	0	0	0	0	0										
Total.	1	7	27	16	2										

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Brooklyn	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	2	—6

Two-base hit—Sheckard. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Home runs—Batch, Lumley. Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Lumley, Babb, (2,) Shannon. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Mitchell, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Mitchell, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 7. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance —1,600.

CINCINNATI, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 13.—The Cincinnatis bunched their hits off Sparks to-day and won handily. Walker was batted hard, but managed to keep the hits scattered. The Cincinnatis to-day sold Catcher Cliff Blankenship to Seattle. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	2	2	1	1	0			Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Barry, 1b.	2	1	9	0	0			Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0		
Kelley, lf.	1	1	0	2	0			Titney, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Seymour, cf.	0	2	3	0	0			Titus, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	5	0			McGee, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Odwell, rf.	0	1	4	2	0			Dooin, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
Bridwell, 3b.	0	0	3	1	0			Bransfield, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0		
Schlei, c.	0	2	5	1	1			Kahoe, c.	0	2	5	2	1		
Walker, p.	0	0	0	0	2			Sparks, p.	0	2	0	2	0		
Total.	5	9	27	10	1			Total.	1	8	24	14	1		

Cincinnati	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Sparks. Stolen bases—Schlei, Huggins, (2.) Double plays—Schlei and Bridwell; Corcoran and Barry; Doolin, Gleason, and Bransfield. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 2; off Sparks, 2. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Seymour, Barry. Hit by pitched ball—By Sparks. 1. Struck out—By Walker, 4; by Sparks, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,651.

PITTSBURG, 6; BOSTON, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 13.—Boston could do nothing with Phillippe to-day, and not a man reached third base. Willis was easy, but Wilhelm retired his men in one-two-three order without a hit. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Leach, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0			Cannell, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Bmont, cf.	1	1	2	0	0			Tenney, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0		
Clarke, rf.	0	0	5	0	0			Ab'chio, ss.	0	0	4	2	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	2	3	4	0			D'hanty, lf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Howard, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0			W'rton, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0		
Clymer, rf.	2	1	0	0	0			Dolan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Ritcher, 2b.	1	1	0	2	1			Raymer, 2b.	0	0	4	2	2		
Peitz, c.	1	1	5	1	0			Needham, c.	0	0	1	2	0		
Phillippe, p.	0	1	0	1	0			Willis, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
								Wilhelm, p.	0	1	0	0	0		
Total.	6	7	27	12	1			Total.	0	3	24	9	3		

Pittsburg	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Three-base hit—Wagner. Stolen base—Clymer. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 2; off Willis, 2; off Wilhelm, 1. Struck out—By Phillippe, 5. Hits—Off Willis, 7 in four innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 2,510.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Heavy Rainfall Stops Game Between Greater New Yorks and St. Louis.

The Greater New York and St. Louis teams were prevented from playing the third game of the series at American League Park yesterday by a heavy storm which seemed to hover over the park and its immediate neighborhood. The disappointment of quite a large number of "rooters" at not seeing the teams play was keener when the fact became known that less than a couple of miles from the park not a drop of rain fell. The storm continued for half an hour after the scheduled time for play to begin, then a clear sky appeared.

Manager Griffith expected to use Pitcher Hogg, his successful recruit, against the visitors, and the batting his team did on Saturday encouraged him to believe that his men would repeat that performance yesterday. St. Louis leaves for Philadelphia after to-day's game, and then comes Chicago for four games at American League Park.

CLEVELAND, 11; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, June 13.—Cleveland inflicted an overwhelming defeat upon Boston to-day by a score of 11 to 2. Dineen was batted far and wide. The fielding of Turner was brilliant. He had eleven chances, many of them difficult. Bay's base running was another feature. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Vinson, lf.	0	1	4	0	0			Selbach, rf.	0	1	3	0	1		
Bay, cf.	3	4	2	0	0			Parent, ss.	0	1	2	5	0		
Flick, rf.	2	3	2	0	0			Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0			Collins, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0		
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0			Stahl, cf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Turner, ss.	0	2	2	9	0			G'shaw, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1		
Stovall, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0			Ferris, 2b.	0	0	3	1	1		
Bemis, c.	1	2	5	0	0			Farrell, c.	1	2	4	3	0		
Moore, p.	2	1	1	0	0			Dineen, p.	0	1	0	1	1		
Total.	11	16	27	13	0			Total.	2	5	27	10	4		

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	4	1	0	3	1	—11
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Farrell, Turner, Bemis. Three-base hits—Bay. Home run—Flick. Sacrifice hit—Vinson. Stolen bases—Flick, Lajoie. Double play—Lajoie, Turner, and Stovall. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 3; off Moore, 2. Struck out—By Moore, 4; by Dineen, 5. Passed balls—Farrell, 2. Wild pitch—Moore. Time—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—10,025.

DETROIT, 1; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—A home run by Crawford in the fourth inning, with two out, was sufficient for Detroit to win to-day's game from Philadelphia. Donovan and Waddell pitched great ball, and were faultlessly supported. Score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	2	2	0			Hartsel, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Cooley, cf.	0	0	2	0	0			Knight, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
H'kman, 1b.	0	1	6	2	0			Davis, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0		
Cr'ford, rf.	1	1	2	0	0			Lord, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0			Murphy, 2b.	0	0	3	0	0		
Schaefer, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0			Hoffman, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Lowe, lf.	0	0	1	0	0			Cross, ss.	0	0	1	1	0		
Drill, c.	0	0	10	2	0			Schreck, c.	0	1	7	1	0		
Donovan, p.	0	0	1	2	0			Waddell, p.	0	0	2	3	0		
Total.	1	4	27	10	0			Total.	0	4	27	12	0		

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen base—Hoffman. Two-base hit—O'Leary. Home run—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Lord, Schaefer. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Donovan, 8. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off Donovan, 3. Wild pitch—Waddell. Hit by pitcher—Hickman. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance—4,018.

CHICAGO, 7; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Chicago to-day batted Patten hard and shut out the locals with ease. Townsend relieved Patten in the fifth inning, but the game was lost before he took hold. Owens was invincible, and not a Washington man reached third base. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hill, 3b.	..	0	1	0	1	2		F. Jones, cf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Jones, cf.	0	1	1	0	0			Holmes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Mullen, lf.	0	1	1	1	1			Callahan, rf.	1	3	1	0	0		
And'son, rf.	0	1	2	1	0			Davis, ss.	1	1	3	5	4	0	
H'lsman, lf.	0	0	4	0	0			Don'hue, 1b.	1	2	7	1	0		
Nill, 2b.	..	0	0	3	9	0		Sullivan, c.	0	0	4	1	0		
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	6	2	0			Dundon, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0		
Kittredge, c.	0	0	2	1	0			Tan'hill, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0		
Patten, p.	..	0	0	0	3	0		Owen, p.	..	0	0	1	2	0	
Towns'nd, p.	0	0	1	0	1										
Total.	..	0	4	27	18	4		Total.	..	7	11	27	13	0	

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	—7

Two-base hit—Tannehill. Three-base hit—Dundon. Stolen bases—Cassidy, F. Jones, Callahan; Davis, Owen. Sacrifice hit—Owen. Hits—Off Patten, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Townsend, 4 in 4 2-3 innings. First base on balls—Off Patten, 1; off Townsend, 1; off Owen, 2. First base on errors—Chicago, 4. Struck out—By Patten, 1; by Townsend, 1; by Owen, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—2,800.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Buffalo Beaten Again by Jersey City, the Score Being 6 to 3.

Buffalo yesterday suffered another defeat at the hands of Jersey City, the score being 6 to 3. It was a disastrous trip for the champions, as they failed to win a game of the series. Kissinger was in the box for the visitors. He pitched good ball, but proper support was lacking. Brockett making no less than three errors that contributed to the run getting. Jersey City, too, played a loose game in the field, but the errors were not so costly. Linderman used the wet ball, and he practically had the Buffalo batsmen at his mercy. The score:

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf.	0	0	4	0	0			Clement, cf.	1	0	1	0	0		
McA'ster, c.	1	2	5	3	0			Lean, ss.	..	1	2	2	1		
D'hanty, rf.	1	1	2	0	0			Kelster, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Murphy, lf.	1	1	8	1	1			Merritt, 2b.	0	1	2	2	2		
Laporte, 2b.	0	0	1	2	1			Halligan, cf.	1	0	4	0	0		
Brockett, 3b.	0	0	0	0	3			Cassidy, 1b.	1	0	5	1	0		
Hill, lf.	..	0	0	3	0	0		Woods, 3b.	0	1	3	1	0		
Nattress, ss.	0	0	3	1	0			M'Cauley, c.	0	0	8	1	1		
Kissinger, p.	0	0	0	3	1			Lind'man, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
*Bird	..	0	0	0	0	0									
Total.	..	3	5	24	12	6		Total.	..	6	5	27	8	4	

*Batted for Kissinger in the ninth inning.

Buffalo	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3
Jersey City	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6

First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 4; off Linderman, 1. First base on errors—Buffalo, 3; Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Kissinger, 4; by Linderman, 7. Two-base hit—Bean. Stolen bases—McAllister, Kelster, Merritt, Halligan. Sacrifice hits—Laporte, Cassidy, Woods. Hit by pitcher—By Linderman, 1. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 1,000.

BALTIMORE, 5; MONTREAL, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 13.—The Baltimores won their eighth successive game on the home grounds to-day by defeating Montreal. The Canadians would have tied the score in the ninth inning had not Lachance been caught at the plate. Manager Bannon was ordered off the field for criticizing one of Umpire Egan's decisions. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0 —5	11	6
Montreal	0 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1—4	10	2

Batteries—Mason and Byers; Pappalau and Gibson.

PROVIDENCE, 6; ROCHESTER, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 13.—The Providence team made it four straight from Rochester this afternoon, winning by a score of 6 to 2. With the score tied in the eighth inning, the home players bunched six singles, which, with errors by Fertsch and Steelman, netted them four runs. Up to the eighth Fertsch pitched a fine game, allowing but four hits. The visitors had twelve men on bases. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Providence	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 4 —6	10	3
Rochester	0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—2	10	3

Batteries—Poole and Jacklitsch; Fertsch and Steelman. Attendance, 1,400.

TORONTO, 2; NEWARK, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—Wagner's errors in the eighth inning cost Newark to-day's game with Toronto. The local team played good ball up to that time, when a chance was offered to blank the visitors. Carr singled, and after Toft had flied to Swander, McGee hit to Wagner, who fell in an effort to touch McGee as he passed. As a result he got neither man. Harley sent Carr across the rubber with a single after Wagner had fumbled Rapp's grounder, when he received another chance for a double. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Swander, cf.	0	1	3	0	0			Rapp, 1b.	..	0	11	1	0		
Murphy, rf.	0	0	1	0	0			Harley, cf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Cockm'n, 3b.	0	0	3	2	1			White, lf.	..	0	4	0	0		
Jones, lf.	..	0	0	2	1	0		Murray, rf.	0	1	1	0	1		
Gatins, ss.	0	2	1	4	0			Soffel, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
O'Hag'n, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0			O'Brien, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		
Wagner, 2b.	0	0	2	3	3			Carr, ss.	1	1	5	3	1		
Shea, c.	..	0	0	3	0	0		Toft, c.	..	0	0	3	1	0	
Moriarity, p.	0	1	0	0	0			McGee, p.	..	1	1	4	0		
*Connor	..	0	0	0	0										
†Mahling	..	0	0	0	0			Total.	..	2	7	27	13	2	
Total.	..	1	3	27	16	2									

*Batted for Shea in ninth inning.
†Batted for Moriarity in ninth inning.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

First base by errors—Newark, 1; Toronto, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 8; Toronto, 6. First base on balls—Off McGee, 3. Struck out—By Moriarity, 3; by McGee, 3. Two-base hits—O'Hagan, Harley. Sacrifice hits—Gatins, Moriarity, Rapp, O'Brien. Stolen bases—Swander, Gatins. Double plays—Gatins, Wagner, and O'Hagan; Carr, Soffel, and Rapp. Hit by pitcher—By McGee, 2. Passed ball—Toft. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	24	15	.615	Rochester	17	19	.472
Jersey City	23	16	.590	Buffalo	17	19	.472
Providence	22	19	.537	Newark	16	23	.410
Toronto	18	18	.500	Montreal	14	24	.368

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Rochester at Jersey City.
Toronto at Baltimore.

New England League.

Lynn, 6; Fall River, 3.
New Bedford, 7; Haverhill, 1.
Concord, 5; Manchester, 1.
Nashua, 7; Lowell, 5.

Connecticut League.

Bridgeport, 2; Hartford, 1.
Meriden, 2; New London, 1.
Holyoke, 5; New Haven, 3.
Springfield, 2; Norwich, 1.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 4; Utica, 2.
Binghamton, 9; Albany, 3.
A. J. and G., 7; Scranton, 5.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 6; Toledo, 4.
Kansas City, 10; Columbus, 9.
Milwaukee, 3; Louisville, 2.
St. Paul, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

South Atlantic League.

Augusta, 3; Charleston, 0.
Savannah, 1; Jacksonville, 0.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 7; New Orleans, 3.
Little Rock, 5; Birmingham, 0.
Shreveport, 15; Nashville, 1.

AUTO COURSE CRITICISED.

Frenchmen Complain of Bennett Race Conditions—Controls Required.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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PARIS, June 13.—Everything is in readiness for the French automobile elimination trials to be held on Friday over the Auvergne circuit, where the road race for the Gordon Bennett Cup will be run July 5. The French automobilists are talking of little else but the possible outcome.

Over twenty cars are ready to start, and the first three will be selected by the Automobile Club of France to represent France in the big race. Thery, the present holder of the trophy, will be the first away. He will drive a new Richard-Brasier car, which has been made with a special view of winning the race and so retaining the trophy in France. Fournier, Heath the holder of the Vanderbilt Cup, won in America last year; Harry Farnam, Albert Clement, Gabriel, Girardot, Callois, Teste, and Bernin will be among the French racers.

Many complaints continue to be found with the course. Harry Farnam stated to-night that he believed the course was the worst ever chosen for the big event. It was fit for a touring contest, he said, but not far a fast road race. All of the leading French automobilists have criticised the course severely.

The Minister of the Interior has ordered three stops to be made in going over the circuit, thus forcing the contestants to recognize controls during the progress of the run. One of the local officials on the course claims that in going over the course four times, as will be necessary, the cars will have to turn 1,200 corners.

It is becoming evident that strong tires will play an important part in deciding the winner, for the wear and tear upon the rubber tires will be extremely severe. Efforts have been made to repair certain bad portions of the road, but motorists who have been over the route say that these so-called improvements have damaged the course far more than they have benefited it.

YOUNG'S GOOD CUE WORK.

Pool Champion Won Well-Contested Match in Metropolitan Tourney.

Skillful combinations and well-executed position play in the pool matches of the Metropolitan handicap tournament at the Strollers' Club, 67 Madison Avenue, last night provided excellent sport. Albert F. Young, Jr., the inter-city champion, made a clever finish to his competition with Burr McIntosh and won by the score of 125 balls to 106, after the latter had obtained a fair lead in the beginning of the contest. The New York Athletic Club's expert, Evan A. Gamble, also won his match, playing long runs and clearing the table repeatedly at the close of his string.

The competitions, in nearly every instance, engaged the scratch players in the tournament and completed the fourth round. The play in the next round, which will take place to-day, will bring the winners into the semi-finals. Summary:

Metropolitan Handicap, Fourth Round.—Henry B. Gutches, 95, New York Amateur Billiard Club, defeated Reginald K. Pierce, 85, New York Racquet and Tennis Club, 95 balls to 79; William S. Fraley, 125, Rochester Club, defeated Eugene F. Crowe, 125, New York Athletic Club, 125 balls to 111; Louis F. Carter, 125, New York Amateur Billiard Club, defeated William Downs, 125, New York Club, 125 balls to 104; Evan A. Gamble, 125, New York Athletic Club, defeated Pauldine Fosdic, 75, Union Club, 125 balls to 37; Albert F. Young, Jr., 125, Brooklyn, defeated Burr McIntosh, 125, Lotos Club, 125 balls to 106; Edward F. Gray, 125, The Strollers Club, defeated George C. Smith, 125, Union League Club, 125 balls to 115.

COLLEG

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE CITIZENS' UNION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES.

The declaration of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union must be taken as outlining the position of the Union in the approaching campaign on the issue of municipal ownership and operation. It is the result of the deliberations of the men of greatest influence in the organization, and is not likely to be greatly changed in the City Convention. What effect this declaration will have on the actual election, how far it will be made the rallying point of one side or the point of attack of the other, need not now be considered. As a mere matter of conjecture it is, as things now look, reasonable to predict that Tammany will not be much more radical in profession and that the Republicans will not in profession be much more conservative. In other words, the mass of the voters of the city who have formed anything like a definite opinion on the matter are likely to think pretty nearly as the Citizens' Union City Committee avow that they think. They are practically convinced that the ownership of gas and electric plants and of transportation lines, with the right of ultimate operation, is the only feasible means to secure the best service for the community.

This does not mean, we are confident, in the minds of the voters generally, that municipal operation is desirable, or that it would attain as good service as operation under reasonably short leases with strict regulation and reservation of all practicable advantages for the public. It merely presents itself to the average mind as a lever by which the average corporation can be pried out of the deep and narrow rut in which it tends to sink and be made to see and respect the rights of the public. If the underlying principle of the declaration appears extreme to men accustomed to the older ideas, and if the declaration appears not to give as much emphasis to the political and social dangers undoubtedly involved in the plan of municipal ownership and operation, it is only fair to point out that the corporations themselves are largely to blame for that. They have made it only too plain in the past that some force was needed to compel them to do what the public really had a right to expect. Their record has not been uniform in this regard, and if the policy of all of them had been as enlightened as the best, there might not have been the temper now existing.

On the other hand, it is pretty clear that the city is not likely to go to extremes in the application of such principles as the declaration of the City Committee of the Citizens' Union propounds. No very radical scheme will be carried out without a lot of candid and thorough discussion. This is assured in several ways. New York has made an exceedingly promising beginning in the direction of municipal guidance of the operation of public utilities. It has been fortunate in finding corporation leaders who are not blind to the signs of the times and who have completely recognized the principle of tenancy in place of ownership of franchises. If these have not gone as far as they might have gone, and still require some pressure and prodding, it is already clear that in the extension of utilities sure to come in the immediate future better and better terms are assured to the public. There is sure to be, moreover, much practical study of the experiments already made in municipal operation. Thus far these have shown poor results in economy, in efficiency, in adaptation to the needs of a growing community, and especially in extending the area of cheap and rapid communication. In all these regards corporate administration is superior. The problem is to secure for the public the benefits of the best and cheapest administration consistent with a fair profit to the managing company. It is that objective, and not any extreme, radical, and merely logical theory, we are persuaded, that the public opinion of the city will in the long run pursue.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

What may and in accuracy must be described as the counter-boycott of the Chinese mercantile community against the American legislative boycott of all Chinamen seems to be in course of vindication by its results. The mere pointing out by newspapers or by members of Congress of the barbarous and outrageous character of our legislation toward the nationals of a country with which we are seeking closer and more important commercial relations has had no effect whatever. But since the counter-boycott began the American Asiatic Association has been moved to send a deputation to the President to set forth that the purpose for which that association exists has been put in jeopardy by the Chinese movement to do no business with Americans or with American products. At the same time Mr. JOHN W. FOSTER has been moved to set forth, in the current Independent, what our existing legislation means, and that, in particular, it may mean and has meant the banishment by immigration officers, after secret hearings, of citizens of the United States.

In the hearing which he gave to the deputation of the Asiatic Association the President opposed and resented the criticism upon the immigration officers. But if they are not open to criticism, if they have only done their duty under the law, the worse, evidently, for the law, and the more urgent the occasion for its amendment. The President promised to do what he could to promote better trade relations with China. This promise seems to imply, and certainly it ought to imply, a promise to do what in the President may lie to secure the modification of our anti-Chinese laws.

THE DUTY OF A TRUSTEE.

In ex-President CLEVELAND'S letter to Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN accepting his appointment as Trustee in behalf of the new owners of the majority interest of the Equitable stock, there are three passages which ought to be read and pondered by every policy holder and every person in any way interested in the affairs of the Equitable Society. In the first of these, which we here quote, Mr. CLEVELAND indicates the condition upon which he accepts the trust:

> After a little reflection I have determined I ought to accept this service. I assume this duty upon the express condition that, so far as the Trustees are to be vested with discretion in the selection of Directors, they are to be absolutely free and undisturbed in the exercise of their judgment, and that, so far as they are to act formally in voting for the Directors conceded to policy holders, a fair and undoubted expression of policy holding choice will be forthcoming.

The second passage, which seems to us to be uncommonly full of sound counsel, is here reproduced:

> The character of this business is such that those who manage and direct it are charged with a grave trust for those who, necessarily, must rely upon their fidelity. In those circumstances they have no right to regard the places they hold as ornamental, but rather as positions of work and duty and watchfulness. Above all things, they have no right to deal with the interests intrusted to them in such a way as to subserve or become confused or complicated with their personal transactions or ventures.

Finally in the concluding paragraph of his letter Mr. CLEVELAND says: "We can better afford to slacken our pace than to abandon our old, simple American standards of honesty."

These utterances are timely and of deep significance in their immediate application to the affairs of the Equitable Society. They are of broader range than that, however, for the principles they set forth are those which all property owners whose interests are committed into the hands of Trustees would be glad to have observed in the administration of the trust, and they are such as right-minded men who are called to fiduciary posts would willingly adopt as the only safe rule of conduct. Trustees, says Mr. CLEVELAND, "have no right to deal with the interests intrusted to them in such a way as to subserve or become confused or complicated with their personal transactions or ventures." That strikes at a very great part of the whole substance of the offending of the Equitable's officers and Trustees. Mr. CLEVELAND makes it as plain as English speech can make it that his duties will be performed in such a manner as to dissociate the affairs of the Equitable from the personal transactions of any and all individuals whatsoever.

Mr. CLEVELAND occupies a unique position. He has passed through the heat and strife of political contests and public activities, and has come now to belong, not to a party or to a cause, but to the Nation. He is universally respected, praised by Republicans and Democrats alike, and trusted by everybody. It was natural that Mr. RYAN in looking about for a Trustee whose name should in itself be an absolute guarantee of fidelity and good faith should make choice of Mr. CLEVELAND. The ex-President's letter, perfectly expressing the spirit and intention of the trust Mr. RYAN wished to create, as indicated in his letter asking Mr. CLEVELAND to serve, is the best possible proof that his appointment as one of the Trustees was an act of good judgment. Judge O'BRIEN and Mr. WESTINGHOUSE, of equally high character and specially qualified, the one by legal learning and the other by large business experience, are fit associates for the ex-President upon this board. To these three men is absolutely committed the choice according to their uncontrolled judgment of twenty-four of the Equitable's Directors; the remaining twenty-eight will be chosen by the policy holders, and Mr. CLEVELAND makes it a condition of his acceptance that there shall be "a fair and undoubted expression of policy holding choice." Any one who finds himself still somewhat in the dark about the manner in which the dissensions in the Equitable were ended, who still has his doubts as to the wisdom and soundness of the settlement achieved by Mr. RYAN might find welcome light, it seems to us, by considering with a careful mind the nature of the trust created to be the holder of the majority shares of the Society, the character of the Trustees named, and the conditions of untrammeled freedom from influence, dictation, or control which they impose as of the essence of their understanding of their privilege and their duty.

THE VENTILATION OF THE SUBWAY

The fact that Mr. WILLIAM BARCLAY PARSONS is held in high regard and esteem is not likely to induce public opinion to accept as conclusive or satisfactory his somewhat impatient declaration that whether the air of the Subway is good or bad, it is the best which can be provided, and that for what is now loudly complained of by those who travel underground there is no remedy. This is an invitation to dismiss the subject from the public mind which is not likely to be accepted. There are times when the air of the Subway is extremely oppressive, and when a ride for even a short distance will give many a headache. A great many people will not use it at all if they can help it. These include very few of those who make up the rush-hour travel, but to a greater extent those who would use it during the hours of lighter traffic if they found the conditions more agreeable. It is thus not merely a question of public interest in a large way, but it is one having significance for the operating company from the point of view of daily earnings.

A careful consideration of the whole subject leads irresistibly to the conclusion that it will soon be found necessary to improve the air of the Subway, and that to do this will involve no great difficulty. The sense of high humidity due to the condensation of moisture in the relatively cool tunnel, which has been compared to the "sweating" of an ice pitcher, can best be corrected by the maintenance of an induced circulation. This may raise the tunnel temperature a few degrees, but that would be desirable if attended with a lower humidity. It cannot possibly be as hot as the streets in Summer, for the reason that there is no penetration of the sun's rays, no reflected heat from hot pavements and buildings, and no radiation from objects which become reservoirs of heat, except human bodies. The air to be depended upon for Subway ventilation must necessarily be that of the streets, since there is no other place from which to take it. If kept in motion it will be found as refreshing as any air which can be had, as is a current induced by a fan or by a rotary electric blower. This is really no cooler or purer than the air not in motion, but it imparts a sense of comfort which the same air at rest does not.

To induce currents in the Subway it will probably be sufficient to exhaust the air at points between stations and allow it to be replaced by air drawn down through the entrance and exit kiosks. No attempt to introduce air by forcing it in promises satisfactory results. It is an elementary proposition in pneumatics that air is like a rope, in that you may pull it to much better advantage than you can push it. If a slight vacuum is anywhere induced, the whole circumambient atmosphere will respond to the demand—hence natural air currents, as breezes, winds, or tornados. The simple solution of the problem of Subway ventilation is to pierce the roof or side walls of the tunnel at convenient points, provide up-cast shafts, introduce into these powerful rotary fan blowers actuated by the operating current, and then leave the incoming air to take care of itself, which it will do by following the path of least resistance. As there are comparatively few places where the chimneys of such shafts could be permitted to occupy space in the public street, it will probably be necessary to carry them against the fronts of buildings or through them. Each section of the tunnel will need to be treated as a problem by itself, and its difficulties met by the means which the circumstances permit.

The result of this treatment would be to effect a gradual change in the residual air of the tunnel, lower its normal humidity, dry its walls and floor, and remove a vast volume of impure air vitiated by breathing or charged with the exhalations of bodies. It may not give such an atmosphere as one would desire in his dining room or parlor, but it will be a vast improvement upon what we now have, and come as near the standard of public satisfaction as can be hoped for in a rapid transit tunnel.

MR. BEACH'S LAW LECTURES.

We some time ago spoke of Mr. CHARLES F. BEACH'S course of lectures on the history and outlines of American law, delivered at the Law School of the University of Paris, as being one of the interesting results of the present tendency toward an exchange of university teaching between the United States and European countries. Mr. BEACH, at the invitation of the Law Faculty of the University of Paris, began this course of instruction in American law some fifteen months ago. During the year 1904-5 the lectures have attracted a good deal of attention in Paris, and have been attended not only by a considerable number of the law students, but by some of the younger practitioners at the Paris bar, by army officers, and others. The Faculty of the University now suggest that the course be given for the first half of the scholastic year at Paris and Lille, or at one of the other nearby universities, and for the second half of the year in the South of France, perhaps at Bordeaux and Toulouse. This will in effect establish four courses for each year, and as the lectures relate largely to commercial and banking law, they will be peculiarly valuable in these cities, where trade relations with the United States are extensive.

Mr. BEACH has received letters of approval and encouragement from Sir EDWARD FRY, Lord Justice of England; from Baron DE COUBÉRTIN, whose prominence in educational matters has given him an international reputation; from Prof. RAYMOND SALEILLES of the Law Faculty of the Paris University; from the Count DE MUN of the French Academy and of the Chamber of Deputies, and from M. E. DELARUE, also of the Chamber of Deputies. These gentlemen all express their interest in Mr. BEACH'S work and their approbation of his method. Thus far Mr. BEACH has carried on this work at his own cost without any reimbursement. If the lectures are to be continued it is necessary that a fund for their maintenance be raised. There is required, it appears, the sum of $10,000 on account of the lectures delivered during the past year and during the year to come, for which engagements with the university authorities have already been made; and it is hoped that sufficient interest will be felt in the work of instructing Frenchmen in the principles of American law to lead to the raising of a fund of about $200,000 for the permanent establishment and endowment of a Department of American Law in the University of Paris. The origin and spirit of our laws being so unlike those of the French civil law, it is in a high degree useful and important that a nation with which we maintain large trade relations should have a good understanding of our jurisprudence. Mr. BEACH'S efforts ought to find generous encouragement in this country.

Detached and thoughtful persons have been wondering, or rather they have not, these last few days, with what emotions the Kaiser has seen the supplantation of himself by his cisatlantic analogue in his own staked claim at the exact centre of the stage and in the full glare of the footlights. The clear fact is that the President has jumped the Kaiser's claim. The Kaiser cannot possibly like it. To have every newspaper in Europe except those under his own immediate control talking about the American President as the Man of the Moment, and comparatively disregarding himself, cannot suit WILHELM II. in the least. As the press clippings accumulate it is much to be feared that somebody in the Neue Palast must be suffering. Neither are the Königlich-Kaiserlich emotions likely to be subdued by the fact that the American newspapers are giving the largest possible share of credit to the Königlich-Kaiserlich Ambassador, the excellent Baron SPECK VON STERNBURG.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Warfare Against Mosquitos.

Appeals to taxpayers and others for money with which to conduct a mosquito-exterminating campaign are very apt to be met with the objection that such work is useless in any one town or part of a town unless it is also undertaken in all the contiguous territory, the argument being that in the case of active winged insects a narrowly localized warfare is useless. Major DONALD ROSS, who probably knows as much about mosquitos as any man alive, and who has certainly fought them with success in many outlying corners of the British Empire where everybody prophesied failure, declares that there is little or nothing in this excuse for inactivity. A few of the many mosquito tribes do exercise, as well as possess, considerable powers of flight, sometimes going as far as twenty miles from their breeding places, but these are rare exceptions, and as a rule the commoner species usually pass their whole lives within a few hundred yards of where they are born. The distance they could migrate if they flew steadily in one direction is vastly greater than that covered by insects moving at random in every direction. Thus they are confined within narrow limits by the impalpable but impassable walls of chance. Major Ross concludes that mosquito density will always be reduced, not only within the area of operations, but to a distance equal to the ideal limit of migration beyond it. On the boundary of operations the density should always be reduced to about one-half the normal, while the curve of density will rise rapidly outside the boundary and will fall rapidly inside it. Of course, it is well to make the field of the preventive operations as large as the resources at command will permit, but even though only a little is done, some good will always be accomplished. Dr. HIRAM BIRD of Jacksonville, Fla., makes the interesting suggestion that each householder, after carefully abolishing or guarding all of what may be called the natural breeding places on his own property, should set a pail of water in some shady corner. This forms a most effective mosquito trap, since the insects will deposit their eggs in it instead of seeking out-of-the-way nooks, hard to get at, and it only requires a weekly emptying of the pail to cause a dreadful slaughter of the "wigglers" with which it will always be found swarming. Such rough-and-ready aquaria, too, will teach children and others useful lessons about the life history of mosquitos, and so tend to create an enlightened public sentiment on a very important subject.

Automobiles and the Speed Laws.

Despite the tendency of Magistrates and Justices to punish with greater and greater severity the automobilists brought before them for violating the speed laws, their decisions continue to show an appreciation of the fact that these laws cannot, or rather should not, be enforced literally, and that there are several valid excuses for exceeding the legal rates at certain times and in certain places. Thus one of our own Magistrates recently discharged two prisoners in a single day, though both admitted that when arrested they were moving faster than the law allowed. One of them was a doctor, who was answering a "hurry call" from a patient in urgent need of his services, and the other gained his liberty by declaring that he had put on speed in order to gain the impetus for mounting a steep rise in the road just ahead. Obviously it would not be well to put too great a premium on ingenuity in manufacturing excuses of this sort, but as obviously some of them are adequate, and the Magistrate must use his discretion in mitigating the letter of the law while upholding its spirit. Were it not for a comparatively small number of reckless and insolent automobilists who, from lack of sense or of regard for others, increase highway perils to an intolerable extent, it would probably be enough to hold them all responsible for such harm as they might actually do, and, as in several foreign countries, to have no definite speed limits to be determined by the snap judgment of city policemen and country constables. Their decisions, though perhaps usually well intentioned, result in a vast amount of hard feeling, far from all of which is resentment for deserved punishment. Except in much-traveled city and village streets there is or ought to be no real need for making an iron rule as to maximum speed, for any such maximum as must be fixed to prevent all abuses can often be exceeded without causing danger or even inconvenience to anybody. More familiar vehicles than automobiles do this constantly, for in respect to those vehicles the letter of the law has yielded to common sense, and its intention to prevent injury and protect rights has come to be alone considered. But again and again one returns to the fact that for such wrongs as the automobilists suffer they have only themselves, or a part of themselves, to thank, and the remedy, too, rests with themselves. They have put the public highways to a use for which they were never intended, and it behooved them to be particularly careful not to give unnecessary offense. Perhaps a majority of them were so, but a rather large minority were not, and the restrictive laws of burdensome severity are the consequence.

Faith Put to a Hard Test.

It would ill become us to impugn the accuracy of our own dispatches, and, as one of them calmly referred yesterday to a man out in St. Louis as "ELANEOUS SMITH, the local attorney for the trust company," we simply must make the effort required for believing that in St. Louis, however it might be elsewhere, it is possible to pass through boyhood, get admitted to the bar, and secure the confidence of financiers while wearing a name so grand, so gloomy, and so peculiar as "Elaneous." Of course, any name is possible, for in bestowing names upon helpless offsprings parents give to irresponsible fancy a perfectly appalling license, and then the great Smith family have the best of excuses for seeking in first names the distinctiveness that is useful in business and society alike. The letters of an "Elaneous Smith" would not be at all likely to go wrong, and on a sign the name would certainly attract attention and cause comment. Therefore, can we believe that our dispatch was right, but it is a wan, withered, etiolated belief, not at all of the kind that takes martyrs to the stake or heroes to the cannon mouth, and while it might stand the test of a cross-examination in court, it supplies no temptation at all for breaking our long-established resolution never to indulge in the vice of making bets. And, subliminally, we suspect that "Elaneous" is short for "Miscellaneous." A finer name than "Miscellaneous Smith" could not be devised, and it would be the purest of joys to have a friend, an intimate friend, who bore it.

AN EDWARDS CASE PROTEST.

Thinks Such Affairs Engender Hatred of Labor for Capital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been anxiously scanning your columns from day to day, ever since the publication of the story of Robert E. Edwards, hoping and expecting to see a flood of indignant letters called forth from your subscribers by its perusal. I was gratified to find in yesterday's TIMES that several kind-hearted persons had come forward with substantial aid for the unhappy couple, but so far not one word of comment, either editorially or otherwise, has been called forth by the amazing story, which, indeed, seems almost an impossible one.

That an old and trusted employe of fifty years' standing, who entered upon his work when a mere boy, of twenty, and devoted himself faithfully to his employers' interests during half a century, should, upon his becoming unable to work longer, be cast out like a dog, to starve with his poor old wife, ought to be an impossible story, and if it is not, the more shame and disgrace for the so-called civilization of this twentieth century.

I have always been an almost rabid hater of strikes and strike sentiment, but a few more cases like this would go far toward making me understand the feeling of hatred which labor too often cherishes toward capital.

The whole thing is a sad and discouraging comment upon the state of a Christian community of the present day, and the fact that in the rush and hurry of "the strenuous life," it has passed without calling out a word of comment, is no less discouraging. Inclosed please find my small contribution in aid of the unhappy couple, and if space can be found in your columns for this letter, it may, perchance, awaken others to an interest in the matter.

E. C. B.

Brooklyn, June 12, 1905.

APPROVAL OF THE TIMES.

Sunday Edition's Attractive Features, as Seen by a Contemporary.

From Brains.

Every reader of THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES has noted the marked improvement during the past few months in the general quality of the supplements issued with its regular news sections. The steady increase in the Sunday circulation is the best evidence of its growing popularity. THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES prints a beautiful Pictorial Supplement, filled with portraits of well-known women in New York society; splendid reproductions of paintings, and other objects of art in the public eye, and pictures of popular stage favorites in current plays.

The two magazine supplements contain delightfully written articles dealing with persons and things of immediate interest, in which the worlds of literature, art, and science, and the bright side of life in this great city, are all represented. They are cleverly and attractively illustrated in black and white.

Even a casual examination of the special features of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES must convince the observer that it fills a distinct place in New York journalism, and is essentially a paper for the home as well as the club—in fact, a paper for every one who wants high-grade entertainment in Sunday reading.

Chicago's Varied Climate.

From The Chicago News.

Percy Broadway—How can you live in Chicago? It's no place to show clothes.

Mrs. Plunkerson—That's all you know about it. Why, I can wear my Spring, Summer, and Winter suits all in one day.

RYAN AND THE EQUITABLE.

Much Interest in the Capitalist's Purchase of the Hyde Stock.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I fear not many of us fully realize the immense benefit Thomas F. Ryan has conferred upon the policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and indirectly upon the general business public, by purchasing the stock of Mr. J. H. Hyde and placing it in the hands of trustees, who can be depended upon to execute their trust for the sole benefit of the policy holders, regardless of the influence of any Wall Street coterie.

A few figures will show how great a sacrifice Mr. Ryan is making. The capital stock of the Equitable is $100,000, for $51,000 of which Mr. Ryan is said to have paid Mr. Hyde between $2,000,000 and $4,000,000. According to the charter of the society, the stockholders may receive interest on their stock at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum—nothing more. So, here we have an instance of a man making a permanent investment of, say, $2,000,000, on which he cannot possibly receive more than $3,570 per annum.

Naturally the skeptic and the pessimist exclaim: "Where is the nigger in the wood pile?" I for one choose to believe that Mr. Ryan has seen a great opportunity to confer a lasting benefit upon 600,000 policy holders, whose dependents no doubt number millions of prospective widows and orphans. It was a great opportunity; Mr. Ryan was the only one of our multimillionaires who rose to the occasion, and for one I say, God bless him!

W. A. MAYLONE.

New York, June 13, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is pleasant to realize that the Equitable squabble is ended, and that such men as Mr. Cleveland and Judge O'Brien are in full charge of that company's affairs. Nevertheless there are some features of the settlement that are puzzling to the outsider, and the most puzzling one of all is the nature of the transfer of stock made by Mr. Hyde to Mr. Ryan and others, and the terms and conditions of that transfer.

It may be answered that this is a private matter of no concern to any one but the principals. So it is, per se, but not in the light of past events. It has been frequently stated that Mr. Hyde valued his stock at $5,000,000. Now the stock of the Equitable, as we outsiders understand it, can never pay over 7 per cent., and can never earn honestly more than 7 per cent., directly or indirectly. Compared with the highest-priced stocks of like character, its legitimate market value can never be more than $200 per share.

It is easy to understand how Mr. Hyde may place upon it some value up into the millions. The question, then, in my mind, and, doubtless, in that of many others, is, did Mr. Hyde sacrifice his stock (from his standpoint) in the interest of harmony, or did Mr. Ryan and others sacrifice their money by paying Mr. Hyde's price?

ALEX DOYLE.

New York, June 13, 1905.

TOGO'S VICTORY IN BRIEF.

First Lines from Russian, London, and Paris Papers.

RUSSIAN.

The Neveski—A great Russian victory and annihilation of the Japanese fleet.

Novo Vremya—Losses have not been entirely on the enemy's side, but Rojestvensky may have to dispose of a few more vessels before he makes Vladivostok.

Socialista—Rojestvensky may have had several of his ships hit.

JAPAN'S ALLY.

The London Times—Will the Czar at last own himself beaten and apply his whole mind to the internal problem which this last disaster makes more pressing than ever?

The Daily Telegraph—But what of Russia? This adventure of the Baltic fleet has cost Russia millions of treasure, which she might as well have thrown into the sea. She has no more ships of any fighting value to send on the same reckless errand. She has lost the mastery of the Far East by land and sea. Japan has won it, and Japan will keep it.

The Morning Post says it remains for Russia to ask for terms of peace and to accept promptly whatever terms are offered.

The Standard is emphatic in the belief that Russia's last hope of re-establishing her position being vanished, the chance of peace ought to be materially brighter.

The Daily Mail believes that the question for the Russians now is not whether they will make peace, but what terms they can obtain by bargaining with the Japanese.

The Daily News fervently hopes that peace will not be wickedly delayed.

RUSSIA'S ALLY.

Le Figaro—A striking and conclusive victory has been gained by Admiral Togo's ships. The news will be particularly painful to us who are the allies of Russia, but the whole of Europe will receive with some apprehension for the future the fresh success of ambitious Japan, the glorious champion of the yellow races.

Le Gaulois—Will he (Rozhdestvensky) reach Vladivostok? After his magnificent voyage he has earned the homage of men of heart, and we offer to this vanquished Admiral the laurel wreath of the brave.

L'Echo de Paris—The battle of Tsushima is more than a defeat; it is the ruin, for the present at any rate, of Russia's hopes.

Le Journal admits that it would be idle to attempt to minimize the importance of the disaster, and "Russia has lost the game," and continues: "The command of the sea, the importance of which the Russians realized too late, was the dominating factor of the war. It has now passed once and for all to Togo's fleet."

La République Francaise boldly claims that it is Russia's duty no longer to nurse illusions, and adds: "If she will listen, at last, to the dictates of reason, we hope and believe that she will not pay too dearly for her prudence. To confess her helplessness is implicitly to appeal to European solidarity. The greater the pretensions of the yellow race the stronger would this sentiment be. When the last gunshot has been fired the Far Eastern question will cease to be exclusively a question for the Russians and the Japanese."

Le Petit Parisien—Russia has lost this game as she has lost the previous ones. She will not for that admit her final defeat, and will very probably persist in attempting to avenge herself on land.

Russian Designs on Mongolia.

From London Truth.

The Times is rather annoyed at the cool reception which Washington has given to its announcement of Russia's intention to violate Chinese neutrality in Mongolia. Both a Times correspondent and a Temps correspondent in St. Petersburg have spoken of the intention of Russia to move troops into Mongolia to protect herself against movements of Japanese troops which are alleged to violate the neutrality of China. But The Temps does not mention the allegation of The Times that Russia is proposing to China to fix the boundaries of Mongolia in the region of present operations in such a manner as to prevent flanking operations of the Japanese without an infraction of neutrality. Even if Russia were claiming an impossible extension of Mongolian boundaries, it is a strong assumption that sending troops into Mongolia implies an intention to annex Chinese territory and open up the question of the partition of the empire.

They Fall Short.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Foreigner—Are the earnings of your household servants large, as a rule?

American—No; not nearly so large as their pay.

AS TO THE 18-HOUR TRAIN.

Absurdly Exaggerated Reports of Its Speed Alarm an Engineer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read in several newspapers most wonderful accounts of the performance of the new train on the Pennsylvania Railroad between New York and Chicago. In most of the papers the points given are really only confusing to the public mind. As a matter of fact, there is nothing either extraordinary or new in a train going at sixty miles an hour for long distances—as, for instance, the train from Calais to Paris has been accomplishing the journey at that rate of speed for a number of years past. But to try to go at a higher speed, though quite possible from the point of view of power, has been proved by long experiments to be most dangerous to the public safety. It is, therefore, not likely that a great company like the Pennsylvania would indulge in such fanciful speeds as recorded in some of the papers.

The London and Northwestern and the Great Northern Railway Company, in England, tried during a fortnight to run trains as fast as possible from London to Glasgow and Edinburgh, and they succeeded in doing so at an average rate of between sixty-three and sixty-four miles an hour, but at the end of the fortnight the damage to the track was so great that they mutually agreed to revert to the old speed of from fifty to fifty-two miles an hour. It is evident that there is no reason why any speed should not be obtained on any line, provided the power was sufficient. It is only a question of building locomotives powerful enough. But what is not so easy is to construct a track which will stand safely, for any length of time, such high speeds, not to mention the impossibility of traveling at such speeds on steep grades and sharp curves. To illustrate this graphically, I may mention that a very serious accident occurred in England some years ago by the breaking of a rail. A royal commission was appointed to investigate the construction of a track to be safe, as far as the strength of the rails is concerned, at certain speeds. Sir Benjamin Baker, a member of the commission, went thoroughly into the question and calculated the now well-known Baker's formula for rails, (which can be found in any engineering pocket-book,) in which for the first time the element of speed entered into the calculation of a section of a rail, and in accordance with that formula, which is the only safe one known at present, the rail on a two-rail track, to be able to safely stand a speed of 100 miles an hour, must have a weight of 136 pounds per yard, and for a speed of 130 miles, a weight of 160 pounds a yard. It is, therefore, not likely that any company would attempt to run at such speeds on such rails and sleepers and with such attachments as are used on the present railways.

The trials at Zossen, near Berlin, in the year 1902, tested speeds on a straight two-rail railway up to 130 miles an hour, and the conclusion arrived at from these trials was that it was not safe to exceed a speed of sixty miles an hour on the present main lines of railways with rails not exceeding 100 to 105 pounds per yard, and with the grades and curves usually found on such lines. There is, therefore, nothing extraordinary in the proposition to go to Chicago in eighteen hours, as the distance between New York and Chicago over the Pennsylvania Railway is 905 miles, equivalent to a journey of fifteen hours at sixty miles an hour. But why such excessive speeds should be tried, with great risk to the public, appears quite unintelligible.

VERITAS.

New York, June 12, 1905.

Concerning Census Queries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice a letter in your issue of to-day's date from Ernest H. Crosby with reference to a visit he has received from the State census taker. This gentleman, as he says, "protests against this assumption on the part of the State to pry into his private affairs." Can Mr. Crosby not realize that the Government does not care one straw whether he personally is nineteen years of age or a hundred and nine, but that certain very necessary statistics must be prepared and this is the method adopted by all civilized countries to do it?

A. L. S.

New York, June 12, 1905.

Subway Temperatures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In further consideration of this subject, the writer suggests you should not overlook the important fact that about 10 per cent. of the heat of the coal burned under the boilers in the Interborough power houses, through the electric conductors and motors, together with the heat developed in the wheels and brake shoes in stopping the trains, is delivered to the atmosphere in the Subway, which rationally accounts for the higher temperature observed.

ENGINEER.

New York June 12, 1905.

English Water Main Precautions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In London, England, the person who first reports to the Water Department the bursting of a water main gets a reward of $5. But of course all that would be no good if there was no one in office who could handle such an emergency.

S. KAHAN.

New York, June 12, 1905.

Lack of Perception.

From The Washington Star.

"Dat dog o' ming," said Mr. Erastus Pinkly, "keeps on a tryin' to whup ev'y four-footed critter dat comes down de road."

"He must be a fighter."

"No, Suh. He ain' no fighter. But he don' seem able to reco'nize de fack."

Won Over.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Lawyer—I'll be frank with you. You can't break your father's will.

Client—I'll be frank with you—I can't pay you unless it can be broken.

Lawyer—I'll go you one better. We'll break that will.

JUNE JINGLES.

De ol' red sun peep in et me
En' staht de wohl to yawnin';
De mockin' buhd up in de tree
He staht a song to mawnin'.
Ah bresh dem sleep webs fum mah eyes,
En take mah dram qb bittehs;
Git up Mis' Jane—et's time to rise
En fry dem apple frittehs.

When de wahm win' cum up fum de Souf,
En parch up all de groun';
Dess let me fill up dis big mouf
Wid frittehs sweet en brown.

De locus' pipe up in de bough,
"Mo' heat! mo' heat!" he's sayin';
De gray mule in de crimson plow
Am drippin' en a-brayin'.
He kick up in de crooked row
En tuhn de plow-boy obeh;
He lif' his heels en off he go
To de hills all red wid clobeh.

De mule am balky es kin be,
He won't wuk in de sun;
De plow-boy laff behin' de tree—
He's glad de ol' mule run.

Who's det cummin' up dis way
From honeysuckle bowehs;
Spillin' sweetness in de hay—
Techin' up de flowehs?
Stahtin' up in sahanade
Ebby bee en bummeh;
Dribin' man to seek de shade—
Lawzee, det's Mis' Summeh!

Mis' Summeh bring de thundeh gus',
De harricane en heat;
But bes' ob all, she bring to us
Det melon red en sweet.

VICTOR A. HERMANN.

HENDRICKS REOPENS EQUITABLE INQUIRY

Will Cover New Points—May Delay His Report.

TO TAKE UP RYAN PURCHASE

Complete Mutualization a Possibility of Present Situation—Frick-Harriman Syndicate Was a Bidder.

Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department, it was learned yesterday, has reopened his investigation into the Equitable Life Assurance Society's affairs to determine finally several points that have arisen during the preparation of his report, and to cover the recent sale of the Equitable stock formerly belonging to the Henry B. Hyde estate to the syndicate of which Thomas F. Ryan is the head. As the result of this it is unlikely that the Hendricks report will be issued this week, although Gov. Higgins's return from his Western trip has removed the reason for further delay on account of the Governor's absence.

Men familiar with the Equitable situation said yesterday that the State Superintendent could hardly do more than report on the facts of the sale, inasmuch as the transaction did not come within the field covered by the various Equitable charges and counter-charges, but represented merely the exercise of a stockholder's right to transfer his holdings. Mr. Hendricks himself declined to discuss the matter. He spent the day at the offices of the State Department, at 11 Broadway, and had before him Financial Manager Roger Winthrop of the Equitable.

Much interest is attached to the plans of the new controlling interests in the Equitable. A report which received wide publicity yesterday had it that Mr. Ryan and his associates were considering an application to the Legislature at the coming special session for an act enabling the society to acquire the stock which the syndicate purchased from the Hyde estate. Such a move was considered by Mr. Hyde's counsel early in the controversy over mutualization, but the idea was abandoned, on the ground that the Equitable, under existing statutes, did not have power to acquire its stock.

On authority it was said that the proposition had not yet been taken up in detail, as the attention of the counsel advising the Ryan syndicate was still occupied by the deed of trust under which the stock is to be voted for twenty-eight Directors named by the policy holders and twenty-four whom the Trustees may choose. It has been recognized, however, as among the possibilities of the present situation, and, it is understood, may yet be seriously considered as a means of completing the mutualization of the society.

Another matter which the new interests will have to deal with, if the announced intention of putting the investments of the Equitable on a savings bank basis is carried out, will be that of disposing of the stock of the various banks and trust companies in which the Equitable has a large interest. These concerns include, in this city, the Mercantile Trust, a majority of the stock of which the Equitable owns; the Equitable Trust, in which the society has about one-third interest, and the National Bank of Commerce, of whose stock the Equitable owns about a fifth. A report was in circulation yesterday in Wall Street that the Equitable and Mercantile Trust Companies might be consolidated, as was contemplated at one time by the Alexander-Hyde management of the society. Such a move, it may be said definitely, is thought of only as a distant contingency.

Counsel for President James W. Alexander, who represented the society itself in the suit brought by Franklin B. Lord for an injunction restraining the mutualization plan which the Equitable Directors adopted, have filed an appeal from Justice Maddox's decision granting a temporary order. The exact status of this appeal is hardly determined yet, inasmuch as the mutualization plan that passed the board is superseded by the trusteeship that was made a condition of the sale of the Hyde stock.

It now develops that there were in all three bidders for the majority stock of the Equitable in the final competition, the third, in addition to the Ryan syndicate and the Gould-Standard Oil syndicate, being a group of financiers headed by H. C. Frick and E. H. Harriman. This last party attempted just before the meeting of the Directors in which the Frick committee's report was rejected to buy the stock of James H. Hyde, and it had been supposed that the break between Mr. Harriman and Mr. Hyde in the meeting a week ago last Friday had definitely settled Mr. Harriman's designs in that direction. The contrary appears to have been the fact, for information was obtained yesterday that a bid of the Frick-Harriman interests was under consideration even as late as last Friday, when the Ryan bid was at last accepted.

ODELL IN CONFERENCE.

Depew's Talk on Equitable Hardly Pleasing to Him.

State Chairman Odell kept open house at Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and held important conferences with State and city leaders. His most distinguished caller was Senator Chauncey M. Depew. They were together for about an hour, and in that time Senator Depew gave the State Chairman his view of the Equitable situation. Senator Depew thinks that present conditions in the company are entirely satisfactory, and does not want the Legislature to interfere.

From a remark which the Senator let drop as he departed, it was surmised that his interview with the State Chairman had not been entirely to his satisfaction.

Senator Depew also informed the State Chairman that James R. Sheffield, appointed by Gov. Higgins a few days ago a member of the State Lighting Commission, had called upon him to inform him of his disinclination to take the place. It is expected that Mr. Sheffield will call upon Gov. Higgins within the next few days and tender his declination.

When State Chairman Odell was asked after his interview with Senator Depew if the Equitable controversy was likely to be thrown into the Legislature, he said:

"That depends upon Gov. Higgins. The Legislature cannot take up anything that the Governor does not recommend, and there is only one Governor in this State."

"What is your personal opinion about it?"

"Your views are as good as mine. I have no information on the subject. I had a talk with Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-day. I was given to understand by him that he had made a searching investigation of conditions in the Equitable, and I have no doubt that his findings will be of a nature to satisfy the policy holders. What these findings will be I do not know. I did not consider that it would be proper for me to ask the Superintendent for any information on that subject."

The State Chairman admitted that he and the Republican legislative leaders were most desirous of avoiding an extra session if possible, but from what Gov. Higgins had said he did not think it would be possible to do so.

Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn had a talk with State Chairman Odell during the afternoon about the fifth place on the Railroad Commission. Mr. Dady is anxious to get the appointment, and his claims are being pushed by the Brooklyn organization. Senators Cooper and Drescher and Norman J. Dike of Brooklyn also saw the State Chairman.

Among Mr. Odell's up-State callers were Louis K. Payn, Jake Snell, State Committeeman Charles H. Betts of Lyons, and Senators Warnick and Goodsell.

State Superintendent of Elections George W. Morgan, who has just been discharged from the hospital after an operation for appendicitis, called upon the State Chairman to consult with him about the appointment of the 100 permanent deputies whom the Superintendent of Elections was authorized to appoint by the Elsberg law. It is understood that each Republican Assembly District leader will be allowed to name one of these deputies.

When Chairman Odell's attention was called to the municipal ownership plank adopted by the Citizens' Union and he was asked if the Republican City organization would be willing to stand on such a platform he said:

"I do not care to talk about municipal ownership at present. What answer the Republican County Committee will make to the Citizens' Union at its meeting on Thursday night I am unable to say, as I have not yet conferred with President Haipin on that subject."

When told that President Cutting of the Citizens' Union had denied that the declaration of principles sent by the Citizens' Union to the political and civic organizations of the city with a request for co-operation was an invitation to confer Mr. Odell said:

"The Citizens' Union does not appear to be in a very amiable mood. However, I do not regard that as serious."

Senator Depew sails for Europe Saturday to be gone until September. National Committeeman William L. Ward sailed yesterday on the Coronia, to be gone two months on an automobile tour of England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. A number of his political friends were at the pier to see him sail.

MARIE AND HER MONOLOGUE.

She Runs Away and Entertains Elevated Guards and Police.

Little Marie Armstrong, nine years old, daughter of "Billy" Armstrong of the vaudeville team of Armstrong and Holly, started on the road yesterday afternoon. She had no press agent, but she'll get her name in more than one newspaper this morning.

Marie has a monologue. With it she entertained large and appreciative audiences at the Forty-second Street station of the Third Avenue elevated and at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station. When the guards of the elevated station stopped her and wanted to know her destination, she flirted her little silk skirt and delivered herself thus:

"Unhand me, Sir. I am on me way to Chicago. Me father is Billy Armstrong. His partner, Holly, is me stepmother. Me real mother died years ago. You know Armstrong and Holly; everybody does. They often play at Keith's and Pastor's. They're up to snuff.

"They're in Chicago, and I'm off there. I have one nickel, [holding it in her right hand,] but love will find a way. [Spoken slowly, with descending voice.]

"I haven't seen me stepmother in two long years; I must. Do not try to stop me. It would be vain."

The guards were so much taken with her monologue that they called a policeman. He listened, and then led her to the East Fifty-first Street Station. Capt. Lantry heard the monologue. He became very interested in Marie and applauded so vigorously that she continued:

"Do not try to take me back to my stepmother's sister, Mrs. Reilly, at 253 East One Hundred and First Street. I'll go to the Gerry Society first. I do not like my aunt any more. She doesn't treat me right."

A policeman found no Mrs. Reilly at the One Hundred and First Street number. Little Marie then said she lived at 201 of that street. Last night Mrs. Lillie Simpson, Marie's aunt, of 220 East One Hundred and First Street, called at the station to claim the young monologist and romancer.

"She's very bright," said Mrs. Simpson, "but she's a sure terror."

CADETS SEE "FANTANA."

West Point Senior Class at Lyric in Evening Clothes Last Night.

It was gala night at the Lyric Theatre last evening, for 114 members of the graduating class of the United States Military Academy at West Point attended the performance of "Fantana," together with about 200 more cadets from the Academy. Gen. Chaffee and Gen. Miles were there.

The theatre was decorated with flags and bunting, and the class colors were displayed in the house and on the stage. The seniors wore evening clothes for the first time in four years.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. H. McK. Twombly will give a large card party at her country place, Florham, this afternoon. It is to be the largest of her Summer entertainments having cards as their feature.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin, who are occupying their Summer home, On the Hill, at Morristown, will give a large dinner to-night at the Whippany River Club for their daughter, Miss Claflin, who made her debut last Winter at a large reception given in the Claflin house, in Washington Square. Miss Bessie Claflin, who is not yet out, will give a lawn party for boys and girls at On the Hill this week.

***

Miss Florence G. Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Howard of this city, and George F. H. Guthrie of Pittsburg are to be married this evening in the Church of the Messiah. The Rev. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, pastor emeritus, will officiate. The reception will be at the home of the bride's parents, 257 West Seventy-third Street.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert D. Wrenn, (Miss Grace Dabney,) whose wedding at Nahant was an event of Monday, are in town, and are booked to sail for Europe, where they will spend the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant, who are booked to sail to-morrow for Havre, will make an automobile tour of the Continent. Their motor car will be at Havre to take them on to Paris and later to Carlsbad for the baths. Late in the Summer they will be in Great Britain for a short time before sailing for New York.

***

Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, who are booked to sail for Europe to spend the Summer, are at Bernardsville, N. J. Their lease of 633 Madison Avenue has expired.

***

At the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dickey on the Hunt's Point Road, from 3 to 7 o'clock to-day, there will be the entertainment for the benefit of the Peabody Home for Aged Women.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, (Miss Eleanor Roosevelt,) who are abroad, purposes to remain traveling there until the late Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Lea of Philadelphia, who have lived several Winters in New York, will spend most of the Summer at Virginia Hot Springs. Their country place at Berwyn will not be opened.

***

The engagement was announced yesterday of Miss Anna Louise Nauss, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendoline J. Nauss of 17 East Ninety-fourth Street, and Larchmont, to Frederick Porter Smitley of Pittsburg, Penn.

***

Invitations are out for the wedding of Miss Cornelia Ailing Millar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock Millar, to Cameron Blaikie, son of the late William Blaikie, on Wednesday, June 28, in Trinity Church, East Orange, N. J.

Miss Roosevelt Home.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Miss Alice Roosevelt returned to Washington to-day from Cincinnati.

ONE PASTOR'S METHOD OF DEBT RAISING

The Rev. Mr. Bosworth Sends Out a Remarkable Appeal.

TO WIN ROCKEFELLER $20,000

The Parable of the Ten Talents Applied—Cigar Smelling to Relieve Tobacco Hunger.

The Rev. B. Boardman Bosworth, pastor of Washington Heights Baptist Church, is in a predicament. It all came out last night while Mr. Bosworth was busy denying a rumor that $20,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller to help wipe out the church's building debt was about to be refused on the ground that a "taint" clung to it.

"There's not a word of truth in it," said Mr. Bosworth. "As a matter of fact, every man, woman, and child who is a member of the Washington Heights Baptist Church is straining to get that $20,000, which, however, is in danger of being taken back by Mr. Rockefeller."

Three years ago, Mr. Bosworth said, the church was in financial difficulties, when John D. Rockefeller, Jr., learned of the circumstances through a friend of Mr. Bosworth. The pastor recently received a letter from John D. Rockefeller, Jr., saying that his father had heard of the difficulties of the Washington Heights Church, and was willing to give $20,000 any time within three years if the Baptist City Mission Society and the church itself contributed $20,000 each, to cover the total debt of $60,000.

It was understood, Mr. Bosworth explained, that if the amount was not realized within the time stipulated, Mr. Rockefeller should be released from his pledge. The offer and the conditions were accepted by the City Mission Society and the Washington Heights Baptist Church.

For a time things went merrily. But now, within three weeks of the fateful date, the Washington Heights Baptist Church finds itself still in a predicament.

The church exchequer has $17,000 and a few odd cents, and if $3,000 is not collected within three weeks Mr. Rockefeller is expected to withdraw his offer.

However, Mr. Bosworth still has hope, and is using up every idea at his command to get together the $3,000. His is the ingenuity which was responsible for about 500 envelopes, each containing a dime, being distributed a few weeks ago among the members of the church and their friends.

Each envelope was stamped on the outside with the following legend:

This is your talent. Don't wrap it in a napkin, but use it. Once more! "A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together!" Harness up this talent to the debt and see it help to pull it off. Final tug of war Sunday evening, June 18.

Across the top of the envelope are the words:

Some thirty—$3. Some sixty—$6. Some an hundredfold—$10.

Apparently this is in reference to the parable of the Ten Talents, for inside there is a series of hints as to what may be done with one's talents. A little arithmetic shows that each talent has a par value of one cent. Here are some of the hints which Mr. Bosworth puts forward to increase the talents:

1. Ten pennies will buy five stamps. Five stamps will mail five letters. Five letters of the right kind sent to the right persons will bring back $25.

2. Ten pennies will buy material for two large loaves of home-baked bread. If good and large, these will sell for 20 cents. Twenty cents baked into more bread becomes 40 cents. Bake once a week for seven weeks, doubling your talents each time. Result, $12.80.

3. Buy soap and towel. Wash breakfast and dinner dishes for mother or neighbor. What will it amount to in seven weeks? Or, a ten-cent box of shoe paste and ask father or friends to give you the nickel they give daily to the bootblack.

4. Buy a good cigar. It will cost just 10 cents. Put cigar in one vest pocket, envelope in the other. When you want a smoke, smell the cigar and put 10 cents in the envelope. When a friend offers a cigar, decline it and have him put 10 cents in your envelope. See what it amounts to in seven weeks.

5. Form syndicate with father, or husband, if you own one. You invest one dime, he nineteen. That's $2. Buy material and trim your own Spring hat. Put $10 saved from milliner into envelope. Trim one for your neighbor on same basis.

Nor does the foregoing circular encompass the full extent of Mr. Bosworth's ingenuity and originality. Next Sunday evening the final effort to raise the $3,000 is to be made. Mr. Bosworth has caused a painting of the church to be made, and this will be displayed on Sunday night, covered with black cardboard squares, each square representing $5 worth of black debt.

The envelopes containing the fruit of the ten talents are to be opened, and for every $5 gained a square is to be taken off, which will allow a portion of the church to be seen against a background of blue. If any of the black squares are left when all the envelopes are opened, the pastor proposes to appeal to the congregation and ask if they mean to let the church go through life with black patches. He will ask them to buy up the debt at $5 a block until the entire painting stands forth supreme against the cerulean blue.

When Mr. Bosworth was asked if he considered that in the event of failure to raise the $3,000, Mr. Rockefeller would actually refuse to pay the $20,000, even if it were pointed out how hard the church had fought to do its share, he replied:

"I think Mr. Rockefeller will accept his release. When he makes a pledge or a condition he sticks to it and expects the other party to stick to it, too."

JUSSERAND AT WEST POINT.

French Ambassador and ex-Gov. Murphy Talk to Graduating Class.

WEST POINT, June 13.—The graduation exercises of the first class of 114 cadets were held to-day under canvas in front of the library. M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, was a guest of the day. Gen. Mills presided, and among the officers present were Lieut. Gen. Miles, Lieut. Gen. Chaffee, Major Gen. Webb, and Brig. Gens. Barlow, Page, Dunwoody, Matile, Clous, Hasbrouck, and Griffin. The address to the graduating class was delivered by ex-Gov. Murphy of New Jersey, President of the Board of Visitors, followed by Gen. Chaffee. The diplomas were awarded by Secretary Taft.

Although not down on the programme, Ambassador Jusserand said in part:

"Gentlemen of the Graduating Class: As a representative of the French Government I am exceedingly happy to congratulate you. The French wishes for the American people were expressed many years ago in the time of George Washington, the founder of schools and American liberty. We claim brotherhood and kinship with you. It is my wish that your stars shall not only be in the heavens or on your flag, but on your sleeve."

Cadet Grubbs, from Kentucky, being under punishment for failing to obey an order to extinguish lights in his quarters last night, did not get his diploma to-day.

WON'T TAKE SECOND PRIZE.

Jersey City Liederkranz Says Saengerfest Judging Was Unfair.

PATERSON, June 13.—The awarding of the prizes at the close of the Saengerfest last night developed an unpleasant feature of the fest. The first prize in the first class, which consisted of societies with thirty or more singers, was given to the Society Concordia of Carlstadt. The second prize was awarded to the Jersey City Liederkranz.

The Jersey City society refused to accept the prize, the members declaring that they had not been fairly judged. There was only two-thirds of a point difference between the two societies, the Concordia having 20 points and the Liederkranz 19 1-3.

DUTIES OF TRUST COMPANIES.

Must Deal with Estates as Directed by Testators, Surrogate Holds.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 13.—A decision affecting trust companies and beneficiaries of trust funds was yesterday filed here by Surrogate Benton. In the matter of the estate of Mary F. Albright, who left her estate in trust with the Rochester Trust and Safe Deposit Company, stipulating in her will that it should be invested in real estate bonds and mortgages, settlement by the trust company on a basis of 4 per cent. per annum was resisted by one of the heirs. The decision of the court, supporting this contention and surcharging the company with the additional amount demanded is in part as follows:

"The duty of active diligence in the care and management of trust funds and investing the same so as to yield the highest return, having due regard for the security of the investment, is as incumbent upon trust companies as upon other trustees. They certainly would not be allowed to discriminate against trust deposits in favor of their own capital or other investments.

"They cannot, in my judgment, say: 'We will not invest the trust funds at all, we will hold them as deposits, increasing the amount of our deposits, thereby giving us more to invest in bonds and mortgages and other securities bearing a higher rate of interest than that allowed by us, and so enhancing our profits at the expense of the trust fund.'

"They must deal fairly and equitably with all funds which they manage, and must at least ratably apportion safe securities to trust funds. The trust fund in which Mary Albright has a life estate must be invested in bonds and mortgage, because such are the terms of its creation and because this company has the power to do so."

DOES NOT DEFEND GLOVER.

Vice President of Children's Aid Society Issues a Statement.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 13.—Thomas A. Davis of Orange, Vice President of the Children's Aid Society of the Oranges, to-day issued a statement in explanation of the action of the society in preferring a charge of cruelty to children against William M. Glover of South Orange and then asking to have the complaint quashed. Glover was subsequently tried on the charge of having punished his children on May 6 by buring their fingers with matches. No decision in the case has been rendered. Mr. Davis in his statement denies that influential friends interceded for Glover. The President of the society and himself, he says, were the only persons who suggested to the Board of Directors that the complaint be withdrawn. Mr. Davis says, further, that Glover is a poor man and lost money by fire at Montclair.

He adds that, in view of the present criticism, it might have been wiser for the society not to have voted to withdraw the complaint, but to have allowed the case to proceed and ask the court to exercise clemency.

Concluding, Mr. Davis says no one in or out of the society will excuse Glover for what he did or approve such form of punishment.

VETERANS IN GRAY WRECKED.

Three Killed, Twenty-nine Injured in Derailing of Their Train.

ALBION, Ill., June 13.—Three persons were killed and twenty-nine injured in the wreck of an east-bound passenger train on the Southern Railway at Golden Gate, Ill., to-day. The train was a "cotton special," carrying Confederate veterans to the reunion at Louisville, Ky.

While running at a speed of fifty miles an hour the locomotive struck a spread rail on a trestle twenty feet high and the locomotive and four coaches were overturned and fell to the bottom of the ravine.

J. J. Uhles, Greenway, Ark.; J. D. Johnson, fireman, of Princeton, Ind., and Otto Graetz, engineer, of Princeton, Ind., were killed.

Among the injured are W. C. Peeler, District Passenger Agent of the Cotton Belt Road, Memphis, Tenn., chest injured; Capt. John S. Bell, Pine Bluff, Ark., arm fractured and internally injured, and Gen. James Jordan, Pine Bluff, Ark., seriously injured on chest and arms.

TALENTED PARROQUET LOST.

Mr. Morton's Bird Speaks English, French, and Spanish.

With his face turned to the sky, and whistling shrilly as to some one who knew the signal, an elderly man walked slowly up Fifth Avenue last night. Two policemen saw him leave the Buckingham Hotel, at Fiftieth Street. Because he constantly looked up they followed him.

He entered the East Fifty-first Street Station and asked if anything had been heard of his missing paroquet. Sergt. Bingham had no tidings, and Gabriel Morton looked sad. But 8,000 policemen in New York have been instructed to keep a lookout for the bird.

"I Am the King" flew out of an open window of Mr. Morton's apartments at the Buckingham Hotel yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, stopping for a moment on the highest spire of St. Patrick's Cathedral. Detectives Conroy and Summers climbed as high as they could, but the bird was gone when they arrived.

The Morton family values "I Am the King" highly. The police said $100 was offered for his recapture.

Mr. Morton bought the bird three years ago in Mexico. "I Am the King" speaks Spanish, French, and English. He will answer a whistle.

GEN. MILES WON'T BE THERE.

Will Be Absent When Harvard Honors the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Gen. Nelson A. Miles, though Chief of Staff of Gov. Douglas of Massachusetts, will not accompany him this year on the occasion of the Harvard Commencement Day ceremonies. It is announced that Gen. Miles will be detained by another engagement.

Taken in connection with the fact that President Roosevelt is to be Harvard's guest on this occasion, this announcement is regarded as harking back to the relations existing between the President and Gen. Miles, when the latter retired from his position at the head of the army. These relations, according to report, were anything but cordial.

Jacob Adler's Daughter in a Play.

Frances Adler, the thirteen-year-old daughter of the Yiddish tragedian, Jacob Adler, will play the part of Priyamvada in the performance of "Sakuntala," the Hindu play which is to be given by the Progressive Stage Society June 18 at Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Miss Adler has frequently appeared under her father's management. Frank Lea Short will also play an important part in "Sakuntala."

Cambridge to Honor Prof. E. J. James.

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 13.—Cambridge University intends to appoint three representatives to attend the installation in October of Prof. Edmund Janes James, ex-President of the Northwestern University, as President of the University of Illinois.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"

The Only Safe Guide

When buying silverware, to make sure that you get both quality and style, ask for

"1847 ROGERS BROS."

goods. Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., bearing this trade mark are the best that can be had.

In buying Tea Sets, Tureens, Butter Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of

MERIDEN BRITA CO.

HESTER STREET SCHOOL RAH-RAHS THE MAYOR

Great Day for No. 7 When McClellan Presents a Flag.

ALSO BIG FOR "MIKE" ELISCU

He Makes the Address of Welcome on the Steps—Crowd Outside Enjoys the Occasion.

Rah! Rah! Rah!
Sis! Boom! Ah!
Number Seven! Number Seven!
Rah! Rah! Rah!
McClellan! McClellan! McClellan!

Such sounds as these awoke unusual echoes around Hester and Chrystie Streets yesterday afternoon, when Mayor George B. McClellan arose to make the presentation of an American flag donated by Commissioner Samuel Stern of the Board of Education to the Boys' Department of Public School No. 7.

It was a great day for the school and a red letter day for Hester Street when the Mayor drove through that quarter of the east side in a carriage, which was almost stopped by abandoned pushcarts and peddlers who crowded around to catch a glimpse of the Mayor.

At the door of the school, where flag day exercises were in order, the Mayor was met by six little boys, each in his "Sunday clothes" and with an American flag stuck in his lapel. The smallest of the six, "Mike" Eliscu, blocked the Mayor's path as the latter came up the stairs. The Mayor stopped in surprise and looked down at the little fellow. Little "Mike" looked up at the broad smiling face above him and suddenly began to gulp. But he did not budge out of the Mayor's way until he had recovered his breath and started his carefully rehearsed speech:

"Honored Sir, [gulp] we, the Guard of Honor of Public School No. 7, [two wild gulps,] bid you welcome to the Flag Day exercises of our comrades. We hope you will enjoy yourself, Honored Sir, [gulp.] Permit me to pin on the lapel of your coat this little Amer[gulp]ican flag."

Mayor McClellan burst out laughing, and, bending down, allowed little "Mike" Eliscu to pin the flag upon his coat. Then he went up stairs, escorted by the Guard of Honor, and followed by other guests of the occasion, including Police Commissioner McAdoo, Borough President Ahearn, Dock Commissioner Featherson, Building Superintendent Hopper, and Congressman Goldfogle. The Department of Education was represented by City Superintendent Maxwell and District Superintendent Miss Julia Richman.

William A. Kottman, the Principal of the school, had prepared a very elaborate programme, which went off without a hitch. Mayor McClellan was apparently much amused and interested by the patriotic speeches and recitations delivered by the boys. The ceremony of the presentation of the flag and the saluting was particularly impressive. While Commissioner Stern addressed the school the beautiful silk colors were brought in by a small company of boys. Then the Mayor made the presentation speech. He pointed out that the American flag held all that was most sacred to the American, his liberty, justice, and fraternity. He impressed it upon the minds of the boys that the flag was the emblem of that equality which made the pauper as good as the millionaire, the peasant as good as the Prince.

His speech was received with great enthusiasm by the boys, who then made their acknowledgments through Joseph Singer, one of the pupils. After the salute, while little Benjamin Kriegel recited "Uncover to the Flag," the whole company sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The remainder of the programme of Flag Day exercises was then carried out. The Mayor left after the presentation of the flag, having an urgent engagement elsewhere.

NO SCENE, MR. GOULD SAYS.

Declares His Wife Didn't Ring for a Porter to Show Haydel Out.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 13.—Howard Gould was on the witness stand to-day in the case wherein Abner J. Haydel seeks to collect pay from him for drawings of his proposed castle. Mr. Gould testified that he never approved any of the plans submitted by Mr. Haydel and never signed any plan or set of plans. He said Haydel had never been ordered from their apartment by Mrs. Gould, but that she had, at midnight, intimated to the architect that the interview was over and that he might leave. There was, he said, no violent language used.

"I employed Haydel in the Spring of 1901," said Mr. Gould, "to draw plans for the house. I arranged for him to go abroad to see Kilkenny Castle. Nothing was said about traveling on the Continent, but a bill was presented for the entire trip. I gave him no instructions, save that the castle was to resemble Kilkenny Castle. He submitted plans, but none of them satisfied us. Indeed, I gave very little personal attention to the matter. Mrs. Gould attended to it far more in detail than myself.

"During the evening of the Waldorf interview Haydel declined to make further changes in his plans. About 12 o'clock we decided to stop work for the evening. Haydel was wrapping up sketches. Mrs. Gould said she wanted blue or sun prints of each new set of plans. Haydel said he wouldn't furnish these. Mrs. Gould told him we were through and he might go. She did not ring for a porter and no profane language was used."

The hearing will continue to-day.

New Transpacific Steamer.

The Great Northern Steamship Company announces that the steamship Dakota will sail from Seattle on her first trip for the Orient July 20, and that her sister ship, the Minnesota, will sail on her third trip early in August. The time required from Seattle is seventy days, of which twenty-six days are spent in the round trip to Hongkong and forty-four days in Japan, China, and Asiatic waters.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Temperatures have risen in the central valleys, the upper lake, the western lower lake region, and the Middle Atlantic States, and they are generally though not greatly above the seasonal average east of the Rocky Mountains.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light and variable; on the East Gulf Coast, light and mostly northeasterly.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light, variable winds and generally fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy; variable winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair, warmer Wednesday. Thursday, fair; variable winds.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Wednesday; thunder showers and cooler Thursday afternoon or night; light to fresh southerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	58	63	4 P. M.	61	79
6 A. M.	58	64	6 P. M.	61	76
9 A. M.	60	70	9 P. M.	58	72
12 M.	61	79	12 P. M.	57	72

The thermometer at the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 72; corresponding date 1904, 60; corresponding date for last 25 years, 67.

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 5 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 81 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 62 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 91 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LEWIS & CONGER

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The "Premier"

Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

SPANK THEM, TEACHERS, SAYS JUSTICE OLMSTED

Children's Court Rules in Favor of Corporal Punishment.

TWO LADS IN FOR THE ROD

If Parents Don't Want Them Put In Institutions, Teachers May Use the Birch.

The question of whether disobedient pupils may be whipped in public schools was discussed yesterday afternoon in the Children's Court, when Jacob Sarowitz, eleven years old, of 4 Attorney Street, and Harry Gordon, ten years old, of 115 Division Street, were arraigned before Justice Olmsted on complaint of their teachers.

Sarowitz was charged by his Principal, Miss Ellen Conway, with playing truant, and Gordon was accused of stealing a gold ring from his teacher, Miss Anna M. Weiss. Both boys admitted that they were guilty.

Justice Olmsted, after reprimanding the lads, decided that they should be punished more severely, but yielding to the pleas of their parents, said he would not send them to an institution. He finally decided to act under a new form of commitment by which they or any other pupils who are disobedient or commit small crimes may be punished by teachers in the schools. This means corporal punishment, and, according to Justice Olmsted, is lawful.

Children brought before him, he declares, may be punished by teachers just the same as they would by their parents. He bases this ruling on Section 713 of the Penal Code, which says:

"When a person under the age of 16 years is convicted of a crime he may, in the discretion of the court, instead of being sentenced to a fine or imprisonment, be placed in charge of any suitable person or institution willing to receive him, and may be kept there until reaching his majority or for a shorter term, subjected to such discipline and control of the person or institution receiving him as a parent or guardian may lawfully exercise over a minor."

Justice Olmsted decided to place Sarowitz under the guardianship of Miss Conway, the Principal of Public School No. 120, for a year, and Miss Regina Cregin, the Principal of School No. 42, will have the same control over young Gordon.

Whenever these Principals see fit they may use the rod or strap on the lads. No interference can be made by the boys' parents. To-day Sarowitz and Gordon probably will receive the punishment that is in store for them.

Justice Olmsted believes this section of the code an excellent one, as it gives him the opportunity of permitting public school teachers permission to punish all children they bring before him.

CZAR DECORATES MR. JESUP.

Order of St. Stanislaus Conferred Upon Him for Services to Science.

It became known yesterday that the Czar has conferred the Order of Saint Stanislaus, carrying with it the title of knight, upon Morris K. Jesup, President of the Chamber of Commerce, in recognition of Mr. Jesup's services to science, though more particularly because of his activities for the cause of ethnological research. Count Cassini sent yesterday to Mr. Jesup the insignia of the order with letters patent, and his own congratulations.

ANOTHER ROTHSCHILD DEAD.

Baron Nathaniel Dies in Vienna—Ex-Head of Austrian Branch.

VIENNA, June 13.—Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the firm, died this morning. He had been seriously ill for a long time.

Baron Nathaniel Mayer de Rothschild was the leading representative of the Rothschild house in Vienna up to the time when illness incapacitated him for business. At present the Vienna house is headed by his brother, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild. Baron Nathaniel's death follows three weeks after the demise of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild, who was the head of the Paris house.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Col. William Colville.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 13.—Col. William Colville of Red Wing, Minn., who led the charge of the First Minnesota Regiment at the battle of Gettysburg, was found dead in bed to-day at the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, in this city. He went there yesterday for the reunion of the regiment to-day. He was seventy-five years old. Colville was seven times wounded in leading his detachment in the charge. Out of 264 men but 43 escaped uninjured.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. JOHN TOWNSEND, aged seventy-three, for twenty years rector of Christ Church, Middletown, Conn., died in that town yesterday. He was a graduate of Union College and of the first class in Berkeley Divinity School after it was separated from Trinity College.

Mrs. GERTRUDE WARD DODD, wife of Dr. Bethuel Lewis Dodd, died at her home, 196 Clinton Avenue, Newark, yesterday. She was a granddaughter of Lieut. Col. Samuel Ward, and was able to trace her ancestry to four Colonial Governors prior to 1774. A husband and five children survive her.

Mrs. MARY TEED, the most prominent woman in Livingsteh, N. Y., died at her home there on Monday night after a long illness. She was eighty-four years old. Mrs. Teed was a daughter of Israel Ward and the wife of Jonathan F. Teed of Livingston. a brother of Sheriff Andrew Teed. She was a member of the Livingston Baptist Church for half a century and sang in the choir until she was more than sixty years old. She was noted for her benevolences. One daughter, Mrs. George H. Parkhurst, survives her.

For the Starving Edwards Family.

Two dollars has been received at this office from E. C. B. for the benefit of Mrs. Robert E. Edwards, the wife of the telegraph operator who was taken to Harlem Hospital last week.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Harper's Book News

The Accomplice

"Frederick Trevor Hill has done three effective things in his new story. He has evolved a new point of view in having the narrative of a murder trial told by the foreman of the jury; he has created a new and surprising denouement; and he has written a most absorbing book."—*N. Y. Press.*

Once in a while an author succeeds in doing an old thing in an entirely new way. That is what Mr. Hill has done in *The Accomplice*, and the critics are lavishing their praises. For example:

"It is within bounds to say that *The Accomplice* is the very best novel founded on a crime and its unraveling that has been published in a decade—and we do not forget Conan Doyle or Raffles either."—*Nashville American*

A story of mystery along lines new to fiction.

"One of the most clever and entertaining mystery stories of recent years. Seldom has a story of murder been made so romantic, free from the grewsome, and altogether charming."—*Des Moines Register.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, A powder for tired, aching, swollen feet. All Druggists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

ARNOLD—BERRY.—On Saturday, June 10, 1905, at the residence of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Thomas Andrews, 48 East 67th St., by the Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Mary Constance, daughter of Mr. Oliver P. Berry, to Mortimer Percy Arnold.

MERRY—BOWNE.—On Thursday, June 8, 1905, at the residence of her parents, by the Rev. Melville B. Chapman, D. D., Mary Aldage Bowne, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Huggins, to Henry Le Roy Merry, all of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BEHRENS.—On Monday, June 12, 1905, Julia Henrietta Behrens, wife of Frederick Behrens. Funeral services at her late residence, 159 West 119th St., on Thursday, June 15, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery at the convenience

YANKEE WINS RACE WITH THE MINEOLA

Sixty-seven Seconds Between the Boats at the Finish.

ATLANTIC'S ANNUAL REGATTA

Lasca Leads the Schooners, While Phryne, Bobtail, Lizana, and More Trouble Win in Their Classes.

The Atlantic Yacht Club scored a notable success in its annual regatta in the lower New York Bay yesterday afternoon. In a series of excellent races, contested on an ideal day by a field marked by quality and numbers, the race between the Yankee and the Mineola stood out most prominently. J. Rogers Maxwell's boat beat W. Ross Proctor's sloop in as pretty a contest as the most exacting yachtsman could wish to see. The two yachts went over the line almost together, with the Yankee just her length ahead, and were never separated during the entire twenty-six miles by a greater distance than 200 yards, and this at the finish. It was nip and tuck from gun to gun in such a race as any one would feel well rewarded in having traveled miles to see.

The day was clear as a bell after Monday's storm, and though the wind blew light in the early morning it freshened decidedly before the race was ten minutes old, and held to the finish.

The big boats raced from a line off the clubhouse dock, at Sea Gate, to and around the Southwest Spit Buoy, a distance of 6¾ miles; thence to the Scotland Lightship, passing to the northward of the Bell Buoy, and requiring two tacks, a distance of 6¾ miles, and back over the same lines to the starting point, completing the 26-mile distance.

The schooners were sent away first, and there were four in the race—Robert C. Doremus's Lasca, Edward B. Havens's Quickstep, D. E. Austen's Wayward, and L. J. Callanan's Kiwassa. They were slow in following the 11:05 gun over the line, and but little in advance of the sloops, which were sent away five minutes later. On a close haul on the starboard tack to the first mark it took the Yankee and Mineola but a brief time to overhaul and pass the quartet, and they held the honor position in the van thereafter.

Both seventy-footers followed the gun very quickly. The Yankee had the windward berth and led by her length as they crossed the line, and gained on the first leg of the course. Turning the buoy, they had a reach to the Bell Buoy, and then a close reach to the lightship. The Yankee started the leg thirty-three seconds in the lead, while maintaining the weather position and held her own steadily to the buoy, then tacking to starboard and ran to the turn at the outer mark an even minute in the lead.

As both turned on the inward journey it was seen that they spread a big reaching jib and were footing well. Throughout the 6¾-mile leg the positions of the two did not perceptibly change, though at the turn it was seen that the Yankee had added another ten seconds to her advantage.

With the wind from the south-southwest both were sure to make great tracks on the run home. As the Yankee turned she set her spinnaker, and Mineola, when around, followed suit. The Mineola was the quicker, and gained slightly. She set her balloon jib a half minute later, and the Yankee followed. Neither could hold the spinnaker, and both took it in, the Yankee setting a balloon forestaysail and the Mineola likewise.

The course developed into a broad reach with the Mineola again footing somewhat better. Some time was lost on the Yankee by the failure of the forestaysail to shake out, but at last it was set, and the difference in her gait showed at once. She made up a good bit of the distance she had lost, and both making great strides approached the finish line. The Mineola's task was hopeless, but she kept to her work and crossed the line one minute and seven second behind, having gained three seconds on the last leg.

The times at the turns were:

Mark.	Yankee.	Mineola.
Start	11:05:35	11:05:31
Outer mark	12:57:57	12:58:05
Spit Buoy	1:28:20	1:29:30
Finish	2:07:48	2:08:55

The four schooners showed the Lasca to outclass the others. The remaining three had a pretty race to the turn, from which point Quickstep and Wayward left Kiwassa behind. The summary:

SCHOONERS

26 Miles. Start, 11:05 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.
Lasca, R. C. Doremus	2:29:10	3:24:10
Quickstep, E. B. Havens	2:53:56	3:50:56
Wayward, W. E. Austen	2:57:50	3:52:50
Kiwassa, L. J. Callanan	3:08:40	4:01:40

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOT CLASS.

26 Miles. Start, 11:10 A. M.

Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	2:07:48	2:57:48
Mineola, W. R. Proctor	2:08:55	2:58:55

SLOOPS—CLASS N.

14 Miles. Start, 11:15 A. M.

Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	1:28:45	2:13:45
Red Wing, J. B. O'Donohue	1:29:45	2:14:45
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	1:31:00	2:16:00

SLOOPS—CLASS P.

14 Miles. Start, 11:15 A. M.

Lizana, D. S. Wylie	1:56:20	2:21:20

SLOOPS—NEW YORK YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN THIRTY-FOOT.

14 Miles. Start, 11:15 A. M.

Phryne, H. L. Maxwell	1:27:42	2:12:42
Alert, A. H. and J. W. Alker	1:28:35	2:13:35

SLOOPS—CLASS Q. 18 TO 22 FEET.

12½ Miles. Start, 11:20 A. M.

More Trouble, W. H. Childs	1:13:40	1:53:40
Cockatoo II., Hendon Chubb	1:14:50	1:54:50
Saetta, A. H. Church	1:15:10	1:55:10
Guest, F. J. Havens	1:15:32	1:55:32
Ojigwan, G. E. Reiners	1:16:10	1:56:10
Karma, Richard Rummell	1:23:10	2:03:10

WESTERN JOCKEY KILLED.

In Steeplechase Race on American Jockey Club's Track.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 13.—Jockey Hector, on Wellesly, was killed, and Jockey Morris, on Dr. Clark, was seriously injured in a mix-up during the steeplechase at the American Jockey Club track today.

The horses fell near the half-mile pole, and when assistance reached the two boys Hector was dead. Neither horse was injured.

Harness Races at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 13.—The Hudson and Mohawk Valley circuit was opened with good racing here to-day. The weather was fine and the track was in good shape. In the first race Country Chimes, the favorite, tired after taking two heats and finally got the flag. Summaries:

2:29 Class.—Pace; purse, $800.

Monday Wilkes, b. g., by Wilkes, (Walsh)	4	4	5	1	1	1
Wilson Reed, b. g., by Red Bird, (Corwin)	2	2	1	6	3	2
Rufus, br. g., (Case)	3	5	3	2	2	ro
Polonius, Jr., br. g., (Beyea)	6	6	4	5	4	ro
Corstella, b. m., (Davis)	5	3	2	4	5	ro
Country Chimes, b. g., (Flynn)	1	1	6	5	6	ds
Harry Victor, Jr., b. g., (Miller)	7	Dis.				
Prince Alcyone, b. g., (Goode)		Dis.				
Sailor Girl, b. m., (Murray)		Dis.				
Time—2:23¼, 2:22¾, 2:25¼, 2:25½, 2:28½, 2:27¼.						

2:35 Trot.—Purse, $300.

Georgia McGregor, ch. m., by Robert McGregor, (Murray)	1	1	1
Gracie Pandit, b. m., (Clark)	2	2	3
Arithmetic, b. g., (Lanks)	5	4	2
Otoria, br. g., (Tompkins)	3	5	4
Leicester Boy, b. g., (Kipp)	4	3	5
Wilkes Maid, b. m., (Payne)	7	6	6
Alley Axwood, ch. m., (Walsh)	6	7	7
Stampan, b. g., (Smith)	8	8	8

Time—2:26½, 2:25¾, 2:25½.

Farmers' Race.—Purse, $100.

Aldrethea, b. m., (Mabie)	2	1	1
Duke, b. g., (Hulse)	1	2	2
Merryaire, b. g., (Bellinger)	3	3	3
Mage Boy, b. g., (Secor)	4	Dr.	

Time—2:42; 2:43½; 2:42; 2:36¾.

RECEIVER FOR HOTEL CO.

Takes Charge of the Park View and of William Washer's Business.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Bryant Park Hotel Company, which has the Hotel Park View at 55 West Forty-second Street, and of which William Washer is President and Treasurer. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Washer on Monday by Charles C. White, a creditor, for $695 on an assigned claim of the Harris Coffee Company. It was alleged that while insolvent the company since March 1 permitted several creditors to obtain preference by making payments to them, and also admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company was incorporated by Mr. Washer on June 28, 1903, with a capital stock of $50,000.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Morris P. Perris receiver of the assets, with a bond of $1,000. Isaac Wehl, the attorney for the company, consenting to the receivership. Judge Holt also appointed Mr. Ferris receiver of the assets of Mr. Washer, who was also in the wholesale liquor business at 3 East Fourteenth Street, on the application of Henry S. Ketchum, a creditor, and the receiver's bond in this case was fixed at $3,500. It was said that Mr. Washer had obtained more than $10,000 worth of liquors, groceries, and cigars for his Fourteenth Street store on credit, that he has disposed of many of the goods at less than cost, shipped some away without making entries on his books, and on Sunday last trucks and wagons were observed to haul goods away from the Fourteenth Street store. In the application for the receiver it was stated that his assets are estimated at $7,000. His liabilities are reported to exceed $25,000.

Mr. Ferris took possession of the hotel business and also the liquor business.

SEVEN CATCH YELLOW FEVER.

Gov. Magoon Reports Death of a Canal Employe on June 10.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Gov. Magoon of the canal zone reports the following additional cases of yellow fever:

A. C. Aikens, American, conductor, Culebra; C. E. Griffiths, American, engineer, Panama; Thomas Hogan, American, engineer, Culebra; Vincente Mosomon, Italian, non-employe, Panama; Robert H. Lee, American, carpenter, Cristobal, and Samuel Sweeker, American, non-employe, Colon.

August Vansciver, American, mechanic, Cristobal, Bucali, whose case was reported on June 10, died on that date.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. W. Cator, notions and furnishing goods; 621 Broadway; Albemarle Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. S. Collins, notions and jewelry; William Page, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Adler, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; B. D. Wayman, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Broughton, H., Troy, N. Y.; H. Broughton, hats; Hotel Albert.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; William Calkins, furs; 2 Walker Street.

Bradley Brothers, Decatur, Ill.; Mr. Muess, notions; 320 Church Street.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. F. Horman, general buyer; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Haming, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. P. French, laces, embroideries, &c.; 115 Worth Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Seida, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; D. H. Witmer, cloaks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Seville.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; E. Mensch, furs; 2 Walker Street.

Dejong, M., Evansville, Ind., woolens; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading Penn.; R. J. Conn, house furnishing goods; J. F. Karns, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; A. J. Kleine, house furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Davis, Schonwasser & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; C. R. Davis, dry goods; 114 Franklin Street; Hotel Astor.

England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; W. L. Noble, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Edwards, E. L., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss E. Fitzgerald, white goods; Miss E. Mcdonald, laces; Victoria Hotel.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. M. Powell, cloaks and suits; St. Denis Hotel.

"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Mrs. C. Ellis, children's hosiery and knit underwear; Miss A. Enwright, suits and skirts; Hotel Breslin.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Cromwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.

Goldenberg, M., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Gable, W., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. MacDougal, furs, cloaks, and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Gambel-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; D. S. Gamble, dry goods; 530 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; W. F. Goodson, dry goods; J. Moynahan, cloaks; Grand Hotel.

Granman-Henchsy-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. H. Granman, domestics, flannels, &c.; 350 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Galveston Dry Goods Company, Galveston, Texas; B. Adone, carpets, &c.; 22 Howard Street; Astor House.

Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; E. C. Snyder, clothing; R. C. Masterson, notions, gloves, and leather goods; 493 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. C. Mizer, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlan, laces and gloves; C. H. Eastman, furnishing goods; E. M. Seely, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Hengerer, William, Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Mutter, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; E. A. Bessier, silks; 458 Broadway.

Houston, James A., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Thrall, boys' and children's clothing; Grand Hotel.

Hayden Brothers, Omaha, Neb.; J. B. Letz, boys' clothing, &c.; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albert.

Hirsch Brothers, Atlanta, Ga.; I. H. Hirsch, clothing, furnishing goods, hats, caps, &c.; Hotel Navarre.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. A. Krausmann, linings, &c.; 55 White Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; Mr. Pitman, books; Mr. Lyons, hats; 8 Greene Street.

Johnston & Larimer Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; W. G. Dahler, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 350 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Jones & Audette, Jamestown, N. Y.; E. F. Jones, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, carpets, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; C. S. Burkholder, millinery; 648 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; M. Baer, dry goods; J. Baer, boys' clothing; 648 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Lowman's Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. J. Lowman, dry goods, furnishing goods, &c.; 95 Franklin Street.

McNaughton, W. A., Muncie, Ind., dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; M. Goodwin, notions; 406 Broadway.

Mark, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Mark, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Ellis, carpets, upholstery goods, &c.; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Kensington.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; F. Stanley, notions and jewelry; 57 White Street.

Quackenbush & Co., Troy, N. Y.; J. J. Madden, cloaks, suits, furs, shawls, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Rochester Dry Goods Company, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Schontz, dry goods; Hotel Seville.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; A. K. Burnham, notions, 75 Spring Street.

Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. W. Vincent, house furnishing goods, 111 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.

Rice, Israel, Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Rice, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Rubel, A., & Co., Corinth, Miss.; Miss A. Rubel, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c., 434 Broadway; Hotel St. Andrews.

Solomon, K., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Bibro, cloaks and suits, 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.

Shortenberg & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mr. McGarry, notions; 75 Spring Street.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; V. E. Hayward, dress goods; G. L. Lee, laces and ribbons; 320 Church Street.

Samuels, J., and Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Leary, house furnishing goods, toys, &c.; Herald Square Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; E. H. Smith, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; Mrs. A. S. Flynn, corsets and muslin underwear; Mrs. E. Rentey, ladies' wear; 81 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; 57 White Street.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. J. C. Nourse, notions and trimmings; 431 Broadway; Holland House. H. Borschkies, silks; Hotel Eaglington. Mrs. F. A. Evans, corsets, ladies and infants' wear; Park Avenue Hotel.

Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; F. O. Palmer, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street; Hotel York.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. C. McGowen, shoes; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Imperial.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Midsture Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:31	Moon sets...2:4

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...4:54	Gov. Isl'd...5:15	H. Gate...7:11
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...5:20	Gov. Isl'd...5:47	H. Gate...7:43

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 14.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alene, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
Berwind, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Burbo Bank, Argentina	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Liguria, Naples	——	
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10 00 A.M.
Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10 00 A.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
Castilian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Azores and Naples	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Homer, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Moltke, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Polycarp, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Seneca, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Cuba	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY JUNE 16.

Cedric, Liverpool	——	5:00 P.M.
Orondaga, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
	*12:30 P.M.	
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 14.

Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
Gallia, Naples, May 25.
El Dia, Galveston, June 8.
Idaho, Hull, May 31.
Koenig Albert, Gibraltar, June 5.
Louisiana, Copenhagen, May 24.
Maranhense, Para, June 2.
Roma, Naples, June 1.

THURSDAY, JUNE 15.

Baltic, Liverpool, June 7.
Citta di Milano, Naples, June 1.
Deutschland, Hamburg, June 8.
El Cid, Galveston, June 9.
Grenada, Grenada, June 8.
Patricia, Hamburg, June 3.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, June 1.

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Alamo, Galveston, June 10.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 11.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, June 9.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Etruria, Liverpool, June 10.
Philadelphia, Southampton, June 10.

Arrived.

Concho, Galveston, June 7.
Erkside, Baltimore, June 10.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, June 3.
Fricka, Bordeaux, May 27.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 10.
Grosser Kuerfurst, Bremen, June 3.
Victorian, Liverpool, June 2.
Mexico, Havana, June 10.
Navahoe, Georgetown, S. C., June 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 12.
Goldsboro, Philadelphia, June 12.

Sailed.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville.
Manna Hata, Baltimore.
Jamestown, Norfolk.
Marco Minghetti, Genoa.
Bodo, Sama.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen.
Bovic, Liverpool.
Caronia, Liverpool.
City of Everett, Port Arthur, Texas.
Monroe, Norfolk.
City of Memphis, Savannah.
El Norte, Galveston.
Nile, Demerara.
Brooklyn City, Bristol.
Hero, Banes.
Oneida, Philadelphia.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Oceanic, at Queenstown, June 13.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, at Bremen, June 13.
Zeeland, at Antwerp, June 13.
Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, June 13.
Ardandeerg, at Port Natal, June 10.
Prinz Adalbert, at Naples, June 13.
Kirkless, at Melbourne, June 13.
Koranna, at Melbourne, June 13.
Cape Antibes, at Havre, June 10.
La Campine, at Antwerp, June 11.
Moltkefels, at Cape Town, June 13.

Sailed.

Koenigin Luise, from Gibraltar, June 13.
Algeria, from Naples, June 10.
Grangense, from Para, June 11.
Redhill, from Rosario, May 14.
Italia, from Palermo, June 6.

Passed.

Citta di Torino, from New York, —.
Lewisport, from New York, Inistrahill, June 13.
New York, (tank.) from New York, Prawle Point, June 13.
Prinz Oskar, for New York, Ponta di Arnel, June 13.
Carpathia, from Liverpool, June 13.
Oceanic, from New York, Brow Head, June 13

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Changes in stations and duties of Paymasters:

Capt. George J. Holden will proceed to New York City, and report to the commanding General for duty.

Capt. H. B. Dixon will proceed to Denver, and report to the commanding General for temporay duty, with station in Denver during the absence of Major Robert S. Smith, upon whose return Capt. Dixon will proceed to San Francisco.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander J. Hood is ordered to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, July 1, for duty in attendance at the conference of officers at the Naval War College.

Pay Director E. E. Rogers is commissioned from March 13, Pay Inspector T. S. Jewett is commissioned from Feb. 18. Lieut. Col. G. Barnett, Marine Corps, is commissioned from Feb. 28.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Marcellus at Norfolk, Rocket at Washington, Topeka at Puerto Plata, Iwana at Boston, and Pennsylvania at Guantanamo. Sailed—Chicago and Boston from San Francisco for Portland, Oregon.

The Vesuvius has been ordered placed in commission at the Boston Navy Yard.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—Taylor, Ford & Co., fruit and produce commission merchants of Boston, assigned yesterday to T. Frank Noonan for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are estimated at $40,000, with assets largely nominal.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARLES A. KEPPLER.—Charles A. Keppler of 300 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,680, contracted in Newark in 1903, and no assets.

POUGHKEEPSIE ART PULP COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Robert Wilkinson receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Poughkeepsie Art Pulp Company of Poughkeepsie, fixing his bond at $2,000. The liabilities are estimated at $6,000 and assets at $4,000.

OSWALD L. SIMPSON.—A meeting of creditors of Oswald L. Simpson & Co., stock broker at 66 Broadway, was held yesterday at the office of Nathaniel S. Smith, referee in bankruptcy at 68 William Street, and William H. Smith was elected Trustee. The schedules showed liabilities of $109,323 and nominal assets $8,204.

ALFRED J. PULSFORD.—Alfred J. Pulsford, insurance broker, of 65 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,830 and assets of $53.48, consisting of a silver watch $3, cash in bank 48 cents, and a contract $50. The liabilities are for borrowed money, rent, and household supplies. The largest creditors are James E. Pulsford, $1,739; H. M. Black, $1,000, and W. C. Fraser, $956.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANDERSON, Chas. W.—Benj. Hyde	622
BODWELL, M. and L.—E. M. Bunnell	33
BEVELL, Ferdinand—City of New York	156
BISSELL, Evelyn L.—City of New York	307
BEL, Joseph—City of New York	162
BERMAN, Wm.—Schalam Goldberg	214
BOUGHER, Josiah R.—Wm. R. Angus	2,449
BUNZEL, R. C.—Joseph F. Webber	143
CARTWRIGHT, B. E.—J. E. Brulator	152
CHAFFEE, Harry—Daniel R. Kendall	474
COLES, Nath. B.—Howard & Co.	159
COHEN, Fincus—D. S. Levett and another, costs	69
COHEN, Joseph—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,822
DORLAND, J. C.—George Ebesam	78
DENIRO, J.—Rodman B. Ellison et al.	146
DREW, Clarence A.—City of N. Y.	73
DARNSTAEDT, W. J.—City of N. Y.	451
DeT. Thomas—City of New York	2,449
DOWNING, Mary H.—Rev. A. Taller	1,352
EMERY, Wm. G.—City of New York	156
ESTERMAN, Sam.—E. M. Goodstein	348
ELLIS, Eugene—Frederick Hacker	178
ELTERMAN, Abraham—S. Goldberg	214
FLYNN, P. F.—J. Dobbins and another	2,944
FAGAN, Michael—City of N. Y.	161
FORD, James—City of New York	72
GORGES, E. H.—Elisabeth Peters	200
GREISMAN, O.—J. Herron and another	38
GARNER, Abraham—S. C. Winsman	32
GROPPER, M.—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	107
GALLAUNER, E.—John Wegmann	178
GIMBERNAT, L. C.—F. A. O. Schwarz and another	88
GEIS, Pierre A. and Francis J.—Geo. Schuchman	618
GLASSBERG, M.—I. H. Mahnken Co.	125
HURST, Wm. B.—J. C. De Winter, costs	111
HART, M.—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	115
HARRIS, Wm.—Loring R. Millen	20,871
HILLYARD, C.—City of N. Y.	156
HELM, James R.—Same	152
HAY, Franklin W.—Same	72
HOFFMAN, Michael A. and Anthony—Harry Goldstein	1,800
KROM, J. L.—J. G. Shaw, costs	57
KENNARD, Samuel E.—City of N. Y.	162
LEWIS, John E.—Louis Minsky	65
LANZILOTTI, J.—R. B. Ellison et al.	146
LANTENBERG, Harry—S. C. Winstian	76
LAWRENCE, Wm. H.—City of N. Y.	156
LEMON, Jane F.—H. M. Toch et al.	331
MULLARKEY, Ellis.—Jacob Ruppert	846
MATSELL, Augustus B.—City of N. Y.	307
MATSELL, Geo. W., Jr.—Same	552
McLAUGHLIN, Chas. W.—Joseph M. Domis	43
MAY, Fernon—Frederick Hackey	173
MEEGAN, Frank W.—Max Vogel	86
OWEN, Weston—Nellie Shannon	1,279
OLSEN, John E.—Adolph Mertin	843
PERRY, Helen—Mary Kennelly	89
REHM, Bernard—Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. City, costs	192
RAND, Ezekiel C. M.—Wm. L. Hall	37
RAYMOND, M. B.—Bernard J. Fagan	3,482
SMITH, M. J.—J. Herron and another	475
SMITH, Van Loan and Mary E.—Wm. R. Angus	2,449
SCHULT, Hermaur H.—John M. Wittpenn	40
SWAIN, Jos. B.—Geo. Rosendale and another	61
SEABROOKE, Thos. Q.—Wm. Reiman	485
SALVIN, Benj.—Patrick W. Cullinan	1,822
STRAUSS, Benjamin, or Ben—United States Felting Co.	73
SCHOENFELD, Jennie—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs	110
SANDS, Philip—John L. Carolan	168
SLOCUM, Helen—Charlotte Shaw, costs	99
SAMUEL—The Greenwood Cemetery, costs	94
SHAFER, Benj. C.—Thos. F. Stone	13
THIGPEN, Wm. G.—Paul H. Irwin	190
WOOD, Howard O.—City of New York	239
WARNER, James E.—Same	162
WHITE, Charles—Same	285
WHEELER, Jennie D.—Redfern, Ltd.	64
YOUNGSON, William C.—George Wiseman	957
PRESS PUB. CO.—Sarah Hillis	824
GARVIN MACHINE COMPANY—Ideal Wrench Company, costs	133
NORTH ENGLISH CO.—City of N. Y.	220
J. SCHOFIELD & SON—Same	884
AUTOMAT. CARP. CLEAN. CO.—Same	115
UNITED STATES FIREPROOF BOOK-Binding Co.—Thomas P. McKenna	681
METROPOL. ST. RY. CO.—John Binns	392
THE UNION BANK OF NEW LONDON —James Talcott	110
CHENEY BROTHERS—Same	110
HUNGERFORD ELECTRIC AND MANufacturing Co.—John A. Williams	66
METRO. ST. RY. CO.—John Nugent	401
SAME—William Hubbs	343
FRAZER & GEYER COMPANY—Estate of William E. Chapman, Inc.	10,100
KROEGER PIANO COMPANY—Martha Walters, costs	41

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed.

ADLER, L. D.—H. Dorsey, June 5, 1905.	$185
BERNIKOW, Abraham—I. Pomerantz, Feb. 27, 1905, (vacated)	71
BLAUSTEIN, Jacob—People, &c., Sept. 23, 1904, (vacated)	500
BLUM, Abraham—J. F. McKernon, April 3, 1905	82
BROWN, Wilbur C.—F. J. Lisman, Feb. 6, 1902	118
SAME—J. S. Bache et al., Feb. 6, 1902	119
CARMAN, Albro J. MacKenzie, Feb. 2, 1904, (reversed)	2,709
COHEN, Philip—People, &c., June 22, 1902	750
DOERR, Wm. H. F.—C. S. Elehart, Feb. 4, 1902, (canceled)	666
CONROY, John—M. Rosenfeld et al., March 29, 1905	97
HECKER, Charles and Fredericka—Sonn Brothers Co., June 25, 1901	86
ISRAEL, J. C.—A. Allee, Aug. 31, 1903	197
KRAININ, T.—L. S. Gottlieb, May 14, 1902	320
PURSHANKY, Abraham—People, &c., Sept. 23, 1904, (vacated)	500
RUBIN, Leo—The United Mfg. Co., Dec. 13, 1901	73
RABINOWITZ, Samuel and Abraham—L. S. Gottlieb, May 14, 1902	320
TRIMPLE, J.—M. Cohen, May 29, 1905.	162
THOMPSON, Frank—The Corn Exchange Bank, July 13, 1904, (released).	1,294
YOUNG, Simon—L. J. Frank, Aug. 11, 1904	112

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:15, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.
STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

Lake Hopatcong
JU

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 14.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

111—Coastwise SS Co-184—Same-St Paul Ins Co
183—Same-Prov Wash Ins Co
185—Same-Home Ins Co

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity. Jury term.

18—In re Deutsch & Goldman
6—Stern-Schwarzschild
9—Meyer-Druss
10—Same-Werstein
11—Same-same
12—Heinemann-Hoffman House
13—In re Downs
15—Harris-Cent Nat Bk
19—In re Webb
20—In re Tully
28—In re Haight & Freese Co
247—Chinese appeal cases

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 13.—Court of Appeals calendar for Wednesday, June 14: Nos. 50, 203, 51, 52, 37, 54, 56, 36.

Appeals Court Decisions.

ALBANY, June 13.—The Court of Appeals today handed down the following decisions:

In re judicial settlement accounts of Palmer vs. Farrington, appellant; in re petition removal of Donovan; in re petition Brooklyn Union Elevated Railroad Company, appellant, to acquire title, etc., of Myrtle Avenue; People ex rel Nassau Company, appellant, vs. Miller, Controller; People ex rel North American Company, appellant, vs. Miller, Controller; Frank, appellant, vs. Mercantile National Bank of New York.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Maeder, appellant, vs. Wexler.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Luddington vs. Mercantile National Bank of New York, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

In re application of Gilfeather for mandamus, appellant, vs. Grout; Gans, appellant, vs. Weinstein.—Appeals dismissed, with costs.

Application of New York to acquire lands; Glass vs. Conron Brothers, appellant.—Order affirmed, with costs in the cases of the Metropolitan Company and Armour premises, and the appeals of Wheeler & Co. and Conron Brothers dismissed, without costs.

Wiley vs. Fairand, appellant.—Motion for permission to perfect appeal denied, without costs.

In re transfer tax estate of Lansing vs. Controller.—Order of Appellate Division and that of Surrogate modified by reducing the appraisement of the estate for the purpose of the franchise by deducting the sum of $500,672.03, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellant in all courts.

People, appellant, vs. Gaffey.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and judgment of County Court affirmed.

City Trust Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia, appellant, vs. American Brewing Company.—Order reversed and case remitted to the court below to proceed, with costs to appellants in all courts. Question certified, answered in the affirmative.

In re Mawson, appellant, vs. Wermuth.—Order affirmed, with costs.

In re accounts of Gaul, appellant, vs. American Surety Company.—Order modified, as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs to either party.

In re petition of Borup for a commission to assess damages.—Order affirmed, with costs. Question certified, answered in the negative.

Kennedy vs. Lamb, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division and that of Special Term reversed, and motion denied, with costs in all courts.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J., Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

33—Wood-N Y Silk Co
47—Polombo-Norton
12—Lewis-City N Y
39—Levy-Popper
16—Cullman-Bensen
45—Hunter-Allen
49—Chambers-same
29—Buscher-N Y Trans Co
27—Preston-Brinley
50—Leschinsky-Geiger
51—Boyer-Lugar
52—Manheim-Ratner
54—Crane-Met Ry
55—Quackenbos - Globe & Rutgers Co
57—Bridgman-Stein

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Hammond-Hammond
2—Levy-Levy
3—Frost-Brown
4—Craig-Woodbury
5—Lite-Crain
6—People, &c-Fed Bk
7—In re Quint
8—Kennedy-Mayor
9—Walsh-same
10—Donnelly-same
11—Christie-same
12—McGeraghty-same
13—Judson-Judson
14—In re May
15—Clarke-Sully
16—Herzog-Int R T Co
17—Boyd-Jenkins
18—Simon-Perkins
19—Kinsey-Amer Hardwood Mfg Co
20—Lerssen-Met Ry
21—City Co-Storm
22—Koffler-Conwell
23—Freystadt-Brown
24—Bachofheidler-Man Ins Co
25—Porter-Rossiter
26—Same-same
27—O'Keefe-Maxwell
28—St John-Andrews Institute
29—Ragovin-Meyer
30—Weinwurm-United Dressed Beef Co
31—Aronson-Auger
32—Powers-Gakkagher
33—Gold-Danat
34—In re E. 179th St
35—Kilpatrick-Whitmer
36—Toop-Smith
37—Mahoney-Eastman
38—In re Rees
39—Snow Melting Co-City of N Y
40—Gress-Stolz
41—In re Kipp
42—In re Wolf
43—In re Weissman
44—Boller-Boller
45—Woolf-Barnes
45½—Same-same
46—Einstoss-Wacks
47—People, &c-Hayes
48—In re Vanderbilt
49—Zeglio-Zeglio
50—Spaeth-McWalters
51—Reubel-Reubel
52—Berger Mfg Co-Menton
53—Gotham Bldg & Co-McConnell
54—Zeuner-Lindner
55—Apex Equip Co-Davis
56—Miller-Montag
57—Jones-Brinsmade
58—Parker-Morning Tel Pub Co
59—In re Devine
59½—Same
60—Dugro-Herter

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

841—Ryder-Eaton
Preferred causes.
3072—Myers-Knatz
2328—Belden-Belden
2846—Pifford-Arthur General calendar
1585—Gaspard-Pierre
1470—United Bldg Material Co-Ten Asso
2405—Himmelstein-Himmelstein
2493—Alumnae Assn-Fischer-Hansen
2652—O'Neill-O'Neill
2672—Rezzano-Bigotti
2675—Bernard-Bernard
2681—Morris - Clinton Realty Co
2688—J B & J M Cornell Co-Morgan
2610—Pitts Amusement Co-Ferguson
2698—Greenbaum-Jelenko
2705—Hamburger-Hermann
2706—Hughes-N Y C Co
2297—Lord-Hull
2193—Maynard-Maynard
Undefended divorces.
3185—Reilly-Reilly
3157—Pentecost-Pentecost
3158—Keane-Keane
3159—Lee-Lee
3160—Pozzi-Pozzi
3161—Brigadier-Brigadier
Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Louis Zorello
2—Benjamin Raff
Edwin E Gernea
3—Thomas Cullen

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

Inquest. 5017—Windsor Close Co-Ondrak
4995—First Nat Bank-Lapham
5015—Freeman-O'Neill
2961—Griffith-Frankel
5005—Durant-Smith
5007—Mahon-Malon
4870—Alexander-New Amsterdam Nat Ex
4229—Swain-Stanley & Patterson
5016—Stupel-Cleveland Amusement Co
4756—Doelger-Considine
4852—Rossow-Lilliputia Co
5031—Castle Braid Co-Citizens' Central Nat Bank
5005—Jones-Brinsmade Nat Bank

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1470—United Bldg Material Co-Ten Asso
3162—Steuer-Steuer
3163—Gignoux-Gignoux
3164—Sohn-Sohn
3165—Conway-Conway
3166—Butvilaitis-Butvilaitis
3167—Willadsen-Willadsen
3168—Marca-Marca
3169—Adams-Adams
3032—Babcock-Babcock
3015—Searson-Searson
3170—Le Piniec-Le Piniec
3171—Denham-Denham
3174—Colosino-Colosino
3173—De Fillipe-De Fillipe
3175—McGurn-McGurn
3176—Hoppe-Hoppe
3177—Blackburn-Blackburn
3178—Frankel-Frankel
3179—Hardenburgh-Hardenburgh
3180—Haas-Haas
3181—Lumsden-Lumsden
3182—Wilson-Wilson
3183—Curley-Curley
3184—Shaw-Shaw, Jr
2945—Walling-Walling
2949—Buchanan-Buchanan
2954—Fisher-Fisher
2955—Smith-Smith
3152—Smith-Smith

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE MUTUAL ALLIANCE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$238,025.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $1,621.-572 50,) book value	1,655,757.23
Amount loaned on collaterals	3,339,488.32
Other loans, including bills purchased	1,428,287.44
Overdrafts	1,810.92
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	246,950.91
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	527,466.04
Specie	86,065.37
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	39,700.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $90,999.98; Other items carried as cash 7,151.35	107,151.33
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Furniture and fixtures $17,710.04; Other items 1,830.23	19,540.27
Total	$7,690,241.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $194,288.90; surplus on book value	500,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	28,273.63
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	40,465.90
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	6,253,344.78
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): Demand, $64,917.45	64,917.45
Amount due trust companies	16,330.31
Amount due banks and bankers	118,409.62
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	20,000.00
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes $9,166.66; Certified checks 139,424.58; Attorney's fees 100.00	148,691.24
Total	$7,690,241.93

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $5,589,625.84; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.9%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

PAUL SCHWARZ, President, and H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary, of The Mutual Alliance Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 323 Grand Street and 66 Beaver Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

PAUL SCHWARZ, President.
H. M. HUMPHREY, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of June, 1905, before me. [Seal of Notary.] F. B. PRATT, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,281,733.33
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $18,287,-534.47,) book value	18,287,534.47
Amount loaned on collaterals	32,830,944.54
Other loans, including bills purchased	2,330,400.83
Overdrafts	24.03
Real estate	63,000 00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	10,024,358.38
Specie	128,206.43
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	14,500.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	55,964.25
	$67,005,756.29

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $9,916,743.69; surplus on book value	9,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	916,743.69
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	53,122,100.97
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	36,864,918.29
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys.) Time, $99,-000; demand, $4,782,-492.23	4,881,492.23
Amount due trust companies	3,030,674.13
Amount due banks and bankers	3,484,117.58
Preferred deposits: Amount due savings banks 1,534,126.35; Amount due building and loan associations 13,406.08; Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary 321,702.05	53,252,537.68
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes $127,000.00; Certified checks 709,474.02	836,474.02
	$67,005,756.29

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $47,501,132; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2 72-100 per cent.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

OTTO T. BANNARD, President, and M. N. BUCKNER, Treasurer, of the New York Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 26 Broad Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

OTTO T. BANNARD, President.
M. N. BUCKNER, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 12th day of June, 1905, before me. [Seal of Notary.] A. C. STEELE, Notary Public, Kings County. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,366,900.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $5,958,-860 37,) book value	5,958,860.37
Amount loaned on collaterals	34,509,765.15
Other loans, including bills purchased (Amount due from Directors, included in items 3 and 4, $349,-215 00)	28,731.87
Overdrafts	546.72
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	1,092.15
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	4,454,815.42
Specie	27,803.81
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	10,840.00
Total	$47,350,355.52

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$3,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $9,859,157.03; surplus on book value	9,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	859,157.03
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	17,107,071.09
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	8,727,430.95
Amount due trust companies	3,364,038.07
Amount due banks and bankers	2,605,802.86
Preferred deposits: Amount due savings banks 2,243,547.95; Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Unclaimed equities $1,034.37; Unearned int. on policy loans 78,178.81; Reserved for taxes 118,018.98; Treasurer's account 1,277 63; Checks accepted 253,797.19	482,306.98
Total	$47,350,355.52

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $31,854,425.13; average rate of interest paid thereon, .0275%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALVIN W. KRECH, President, and FREDERICK W. FULLE, Secretary, of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 15 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

ALVIN W. KRECH, President.
FREDERICK W. FULLE, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 10th day of June, 1905, before me. [Seal of Notary.] M. F. HAVEY, Notary Public, New York County.

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Charles H. Allen,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder.
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON,	EDWARD J. BERWIND,	ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN,	G. G. HAVEN,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN.	JAMES N. JARVIE.	HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

For Sale—$400,000.00
7% Preferred Capital Stock
of the
Consumers' Park Brewing Co.,

(Incorporated under the laws State of New York,) is offered in lots of $1,000 and upward at par.

FINANCIAL CONDITION
January 1, 1905.

ASSETS, all depreciations charged off, and NOT including good will	$1,850,000.00
LIABILITIES, (all,) including bonded indebtedness of FOUR breweries	900,000.00
NET WORTH	$950,000.00

This company is capitalized for $1,000,000.00 ($500,000.00 preferred and $500,000.00 common stock.) The common is all held by consumers (saloon keepers) in the trade. The sale of the preferred stock will increase the assets by an equal amount.

The company now owns four (4) breweries, and proposes to acquire others. The present sales ensure a profit of over $100,000 p. a.

For further particulars or full investigation address or call

Thomas J. Nugent, C. P. A.,
Suite 507, Times Building, 42d St.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF
THE COLONIAL TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$79,250.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $2,220,-582.50) book value	2,188,537.50
Amount loaned on collaterals	23,334,349.06
Other loans, including bills purchased	1,629,955.47
Overdrafts (secured)	28,280.08
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	2,876,198.57
Specie	859,607.47
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	222,350.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges, $7,116.90; Other items carried as cash 2,289.70	9,406.60
Total	$31,227,943.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $1,640,157.15; surplus on book value	500,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	1,140,157.15
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	$20,350,571.02
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys.) Time, $197,685.15; Demand, 1,134,884.98	1,332,570.13
Amount due trust companies	3,078,371.28
Amount due banks	1,410,194.02
Preferred deposits: Amount due savings banks 1,392,054.86; Amount due building and loan associations 10,988.70; Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary 167,581.82	1,570,625.38
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Certified checks	245,455.16
Total	$31,227,943.84

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid 27,126,448.27
Average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.60%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN E. BORNE, President, and ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer, of Colonial Trust Co., located and doing business at No. 222 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of June, 1905, before me. R. L. SMITH, Notary Public, N. Y. County.

REPORTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

NEW YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK CITY,

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$4,862,160.04
United States bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Real estate—banking house	65,000.00
Due from National banks	236,004.31
Exchanges for Clearing House	283,842.68
Cash	1,595,314.81
	$7,092,321.84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$200,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	729,499.92
Circulation	50,000.00
Deposits	6,112,821.92
	$7,092,321.84

OFFICERS.
FRANCIS L. LELAND, President.
WM. H. JENNISON, Vice President.
WM. CARPENTER, 2d Vice President.
FREDERICK FOWLER, Cashier.

RHODE ISLAND BANKS.

OLD NATIONAL BANK, PROVIDENCE, R. I.,

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and investments	$3,520,935.08
From other banks	450,847.50
Cash	196,476.38
From U. S. Treas.	15,500.00
	$4,183,758.96

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	131,903.60
Circulation	185,597.50
Deposits	3,366,257.86
	$4,183,758.96

E. P. Metcalf, Pres. P. B. Ashley, Cash.
Geo. H. Capron, Assist. Cash.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.
Notice!

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company is dissolved by the expiration of its charter.

That payment of the final dividend in liquidation to the holders of Scrip Certificates entitled to such dividend on the surrender and cancellation of such certificates, and on the execution and delivery of the required receipts, agreements, and releases, will be made at the office of the subscriber, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Dated New York City, June 13th, 1905.

W. IRVING COMES,
Attorney in fact for the Trustees of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, in Liquidation.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—100 shares Tennessee Coal and Iron, number of certificate 3,374; 100 shares Chicago and Great Western, number of certificate 8,137; 15 shares New York Transfer Co., number of certificate 679. Please return to owner, Box 175 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

DIVIDENDS.

Guggenheim Exploration Company.
71 Broadway, New York, June 8th, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 10.

The Directors of the Guggenheim Exploration Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the Full Paid Capital Stock of the Company, payable July 1st, 1905, to the Stockholders of record at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, 1905.

The books for the transfer of the stock of the Company will close at three o'clock in the afternoon of June 17th, 1905, and reopen July 3d, 1905.

WILLIAM W. PORTER, Secretary.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.
New York, June 10th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed transfer. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 17, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, July 3, 1905. E. S. PATTEE, Secretary.

Office of
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.
Richmond, Virginia, June 13, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 39.

The board of directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT., the same being quarterly dividend Number 39 on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1905, when checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on June 20.

Books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed from 2 P. M., June 29, to 10 A. M., July 20. S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY.
New York, June 13, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after June 30, 1905, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 17, 1905, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 17, 1905, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Monday, July 10, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

82 Beaver Street, New York.
35 Congress Street, Boston.
June 7, 1905.

The **Teziutlan Copper Mining & Smelting Company** has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½%, or $1.50 per share, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1905.

It has also declared an extra dividend of ½ of 1%, or 50 cents per share, payable to stockholders of record of the same date at the same time. ROBERT S. TOWNE, Treasurer.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Registered Bonds of the Reading Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y., Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will reopen July 3d, 1905, at 10 A. M.

R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

Philadelphia, June 10, 1905.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on June 30th to all Preferred Stockholders of record June 27th. The Transfer Books of the Company will close at 3:00 P. M. on June 27th, reopening at 10 A. M. July 1st, 1905. H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

June 13th, 1905.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

A dividend of 2% has been declared on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on Friday, June 16, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on June 16th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened on July 3, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

W. J. DUANE, Treasurer.

TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE HOCKING Valley Railway Company First Consolidated 4½ Per Cent. Registered Bonds will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will reopen July 3, 1905, at 10 A. M.

WM. N. SCOTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, June 10, 1905.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 24) of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1905.

Cheques will be mailed.

J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO.
Mills Building, 15 Broad Street.
New York, June 12, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 398.

Dividend No. 378 of Fifty (50) cents per share has been declared payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 26th inst.

Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY.
17 Battery Place, N. Y. City, June 13, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the Otis Elevator Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable at this office on July 15, 1905, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1905. LYNDE BELKNAP, Treasurer.

NORFOLK & WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the common stock of the Company, payable at the office of the Company, Arcade Building, Philadelphia, Pa., on and after June 16, 1905, to the common stockholders as registered at the close of business May 31, 1905. E. H. ALDEN, Secretary.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the termination of the corporate existence of THE GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of June, 1905, that all persons having claims against the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the said bank for payment, at the office of the bank, Nos. 354-356 West Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Gansevoort Bank, No. 27 William Street, New York City.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AUCTION SALES.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, AUCTIONEER.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR.

25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$1,000 Consolidated Gas Co. 6 p. c. Consld. Deb. Bd.
$250 Consolidated Gas Co. 6 p. c. Scrip.
100 shs. Oriental Bank.
$4,000 Mil., Lake Shore & West. R. R. Con. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1921.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

25 shs. Consolidated Gas Co.
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1921.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

200 shs. United New Jersey R. R. & Canal Co.
50 shs. National Bank of North America.
18 shs. 34th Street National Bank.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. First Natl. Bank of Red Bank, N. J., (Hypd.)
10 shs. United National Bank.
275 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
100 shs. Greenwich Bank.
$217.41 Metropolitan Water Co. (Kansas City, Kan.,) 1st 4 p. c. Bd., Scrip.
60 shs. Railways & Light Co. of America.
26 shs. Mercantile National Bank.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
85 shs. Lackawanna Steel Co.
$6,000 American Ice Co. 20-year Skg. Fd. 5 p. c. Coll. Bds., 1922.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.
300 shs. 1st Natl. Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., assmt. not paid, (Hypd.)
20 shs. Ohio & Indiana Cons. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co.
5 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
20 shs. Realty Associates.
5 shs. Citizens' Central Natl. Bank.
20 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
7 shs. Hanover Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Brearly School.
100 shs. National City Bank.
60 shs. American Brass Co. of Waterbury, Conn.
50 shs. United Wine & Trading Co.
4 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
25 shs. American Exchange Natl. Bank.
1 sh. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
10 shs. Commonwealth Trust Co.
15 shs. Title Insurance Co.
5 shs. Realty Associates.
50 shs. Bilckensderfer Manfg. Co.
$3,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern R. R. 4s of 1942.
15 shs. Windsor Trust Co.
10 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Realty Associates.
10 shs. Colonial Trust Co.
30 shs. James H. Dunham Co. 1st pfd.
4 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
$10,000 Chic. & Northwestern R. R. 5 p. c. S. F. Deb. Bds., 1929.
30 shs. Luna Park Co.
200 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
225 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co. of N. Y.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Title Insurance Co. of N. Y.
10 shs. Realty Associates.
25 shs. Hall Signal Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
2 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$2,500 Note of F. B. Burns & Co., dated Mch. 22d, 1906, payable 4 months, indorsed F. B. Burns & Co. and J. E. Whitney.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, **exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905,** at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the mortgage or deed of trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said deed of trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1905, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said deed of trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium; to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

Richard V. Harnett & Co.,
Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.,
Henry W. Donald, Auctioneer,
will sell by auction on
Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at 12:30 P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom,
14 and 16 Vesey Street,
for account of whom it may concern:
$50,000 Grand Rapids Edison Company First Mortgage 5% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1916.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT
OF
THE WALLABOUT BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$764,671.52
Overdrafts	372.64
Due from approved reserve agents	120,000.39
Bonds	175,456.47
Specie	57,245.07
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	36,000.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	61,739.57
Other items carried as cash	5,858.48
Assets not included under any of the above heads: Furniture and fixtures	16,000.00
	$1,237,353.14

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	25,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	77,630.50
Due depositors	1,034,722.64
	$1,237,353.14

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE.

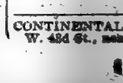
At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company of New Jersey, held on the 23d day of May, 1905, a dividend of THREE (3%) PER CENT. was declared upon the first and second preferred stock issues of said company to all stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th next, payable July 1st, 1905, at the office of the company.

DE WITT BERGEN, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Breslin Hotel Company for the election of Directors and officers and such other business as may regularly come before it, will be held at the Breslin Hotel, Corner 29th Street and Broadway, New York City, July 1st, 1905, at 11 A. M.

M. E. MOORE, Asst. Sec'y.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

STORAGE.

CONTINENTAL Storage Warehouses, 313-319 W. 42d St., near 8th Av. Tel. 2597 38th St.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK AND OF COMMON STOCK OF
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.

Office of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for the exchange of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for shares of the United States Rubber Company, the undersigned gives notice that in behalf of such Syndicate the Central Trust Company of New York is prepared to receive the deposit of certificates for any shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the purpose of such exchange on the following basis:

For each $100 par value of the Preferred Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $100 par value of the 8% non-cumulative First Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

For each $100 par value of the Common Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $50 par value of the 6% non-cumulative Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

Such preferred stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must carry all dividends and rights to dividends declared or payable after July 1, 1905.

Dividends on the preferred stocks of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered to depositors, are to begin to accrue from July 1, 1905.

Arrangements have already been made for the acquisition of a very large proportion of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The offer herein made for stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company is conditional upon the deposit and sale hereunder of at least two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

Certificates for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, as depositary, as stated below, in exchange for its transferable receipts.

The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney, in blank, duly executed, and having attached thereto, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends and rights to dividends, as above stated. Every deposit must be made upon the following further terms and conditions.

(1.) The undersigned shall have power to deliver the deposited certificates to the United States Rubber Company; but until so delivered the undersigned shall have full control over such certificates. The transfer and delivery to the United States Rubber Company of the deposited shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company may be completed whenever the undersigned shall deem that a sufficient amount of such stock shall have been deposited.

(2.) The certificates for shares of the United States Rubber Company deliverable to depositors shall be delivered at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in the City of New York, after public advertisement by the undersigned made in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto, or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be endorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. Every depositor agrees to accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock certificates for shares in the capital stock of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited. At the option of the undersigned, temporary certificates for such shares may be delivered, pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

The United States Rubber Company has issued and has now outstanding 225,255 shares of preferred stock and 250,000 shares of common stock. Under resolutions of its Board of Directors at the meeting thereof held May 12, 1903, which action was ratified by resolutions of the stockholders in special meeting assembled upon May 25, 1905, the preferred stock is to be changed into a First Preferred Stock and is to be increased to 400,000 shares, of which 90,-514 shares will be issuable in exchange for an equal amount of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and the remaining First Preferred Stock will be reserved for future requirements of the United States Rubber Company. By the same resolutions there has been authorized an issue of 100,000 shares of a Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company, all of which will be issuable to the aforesaid Syndicate under a contract (with the United States Rubber Company, of which a copy is on file with the Central Trust Company of New York, and to which reference hereby is made,) providing for the offer by the Syndicate of one share of such Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company for every two shares of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. To the extent that the Syndicate shall not be entitled to such Second Preferred Stock under said contract, such Second Preferred Stock will be held by the United States Rubber Company for its future corporate requirements. It is the intention of the United States Rubber Company to make application to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of all new stock.

(3) The Central Trust Company of New York may make all such rules as it shall deem expedient covering the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose.

(4) At any time before the stocks of the United States Rubber Company actually shall have been issued and delivered in exchange for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company deposited hereunder, this offer may be revoked; and in such case no act or notice of revocation shall be required other than an advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. In the event of any such revocation, the deposited stocks then remaining unexchanged shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor, and the depositors and receipt holders respectively shall have no claim against the United States Rubber Company or the Syndicate or against the undersigned.

Deposits must be made at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905. After that date no deposit will be received

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Heavy; Call Money Easy, 2¼@2½ Per Cent.

Prices Unable to Withstand a Second Day's Pressure, Although the News Is Good.

Yesterday's market was like Monday's in its characteristics, but different in its results, apparently for no better reason than that Monday preceded Tuesday. That is to say, the rise here on Saturday frightened in the domestic shorts and tempted realizing sales. If this had not occurred, very probably the market yesterday might have withstood similar selling upon foreign account. Two such days together, however, exhausted the buying power or the buying disposition, and prices yielded in a manner disappointing to those who had hoped for better results from news of the character which developed during the foreign holidays. London did open higher than it closed, but that level was below ours, and this was the better market to sell in. Thus it happened that free foreign selling was induced, and this, rather than the day's news, was the uppermost influence.

The day's softness could not have been due to the war news, both because it was good and because the foreign interpretation of it was good, as appears from the strength of Russian and Japanese bonds. The weekly crop report could not have been responsible for the day's produce markets for there was but one report and several changes of temper, the final one being slightly upward, with no fair inference regarding the harvest prospects. The speculative condition of the cotton market was even clearer, for the tone was as distinctly bullish as the report was bearish. Perhaps nothing better than Amalgamated Copper showed specifically the independence of the market from the news. Amalgamated reported an increase of earnings by its subsidiary companies of $2,452,217, and declined 1½. Even the May foreign trade statement failed to stem the tide of indifference. It showed an increase of breadstuff shipments by $3,612,309, of cotton exports by $16,636,914, and of all agricultural exports by $21,904,201. There is no room there for calamity talk among the farmers, nor for surprise that our foreign credits make the money market indifferent to talk of scarcity of supplies at the July disbursement period. In 1904 there was a decrease of agricultural exports of $15,596,658, against the increase above. Under prevailing apathy such news is wasted. The bond market also was narrower, with a larger proportion of Japanese bonds, the 4½ per cents being especial favorites.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Chicago and Alton preferred stock.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.
Trust Co. of America.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Mexican Telephone Co.
United States Mining Co.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$134,533,438
Gold	70,484,025
Silver	30,236,223
United States notes	13,712,779
Treasury notes of 1890	45,342
National banknotes	14,478,612
Total receipts this day	1,146,092
Total receipts this month	19,505,088
Total receipts this year	514,978,170
Total expenditures this day	1,010,000
Total expenditures this month	14,680,000
Total expenditures this year	546,802,762
Deposits in National banks	83,556,563

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$513,363,389
Silver dollars	464,328,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,538,000
Total	$987,249,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,383,969
Silver certificates outstanding	464,328,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,538,000
Total	$987,249,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$38,491,805
Gold certificates	31,962,229
Silver coin and bullion	24,316,661
Silver certificates	5,720,182
United States notes	13,712,779
Other assets	20,145,414
Total in Treasury	$143,578,441
Deposits in National banks	83,556,563
Total	$227,135,004
Current liabilities	92,601,546
Available cash balance	$134,533,458

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
1st week June	$2,076	$1,907	.....
From July 1	116,185	107,133	.....
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,121
1st week June	147,425	117,791	$144,568
From July 1	5,751,597	5,369,782	5,730,720
HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY—			
1st week June	69,973	66,607	47,822
From Jan. 1	3,480,849	3,091,171	2,942,375

Miscellaneous Earnings.

SLOSS-SHEFFIELD for the quarter ended May 31—			
Profit from op	428,484	278,485	650,718
Deprec., rep. & renew. fund	...	...	42,738
Net profit	428,484	278,485	607,980
Interest and taxes	60,000	60,000	60,000
Balance	368,484	218,485	547,980
Pf. dividend	114,000	114,000	114,000
Surplus	254,484	104,485	433,980
Prev. surplus	2,473,245	2,344,261	1,645,480
Total surplus	2,727,729	2,448,746	2,079,460

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s	d		£	s	d
Camp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	1	7	6
Tomboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	3	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

Receiver Asked for Insurance Co.

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—Asral Kaufman of Atlantic City filed a petition today in the Court of Chancery, asking that a receiver be appointed for the International Insurance Company of New Jersey and that thirteen stockholders of the company be compelled to disclose how they obtained about 2,000 shares of stock when, it is alleged, most of them were insolvent when the company was formed. The thirteen defendants are all residents of Atlantic City.

Haight & Freese Enjoin Steel Trust.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court granted an order yesterday restraining the United States Steel Corporation from paying any dividend on any shares of its stock to Harvey Watson. The order grows out of an application made by Beverley R. Robinson, one of the receivers of the property of Haight & Freese Company, in the case of Ridgway Bowker.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

London's Less Cheerful View Discourages Bulls in This Market.

Although London's actual trading was not much of a factor in the market the attitude assumed over there had an influence on sentiment here. The London view of recent events in international politics was less cheerful than that taken by this market, and London's decline therefore dampened bullish enthusiasm somewhat. In the first hour certain interests made a feeble attempt to work for a rally, but the bidders got more stock than they cared to take, and for the rest of the day the market slowly sagged off. Transactions were less than 500,000 shares, out of which one-half were traded in in the first hour. This gives a pretty good idea of the dullness which prevailed the rest of the day.

***

Wormser Purchase Off.

The Wormsers started the movement in Atchison, and they made the stock sell at 82. The sale, however, was protested by another broker, who had been in the crowd and who contended that he had been offering the stock at 81⅞ all the time. The official decision favored this claim, and the sale at 82 was canceled. Under the rules, to make the stock sell at 82 it would have been necessary for the Wormsers to take all of it offered lower down by any one having the floor, and this they were evidently unwilling to do. After this dispute had been decided against them the Wormsers seemed to lose interest in the stock, and it was permitted to sag back to 81⅛, or ⅛ point net loss for the day.

***

Railway Pool's Failure.

The pool in the Southern Railway issues, namely Atlantic Coast Line, Southern Railway, and Louisville and Nashville, tried to lighten its burden yesterday by selling out a block of Louisville and Nashville. The attempt was a dismal failure, because it was quite apparent that with the pool support withdrawn there would not be any demand to speak of for the stock. The attempt to liquidate cost something like two points and proved a more expensive undertaking than the pool had probably expected it would be.

***

Japanese Bonds Active.

Japanese bonds are extremely active, as they offer an attractive speculation to the professional element. Their range is not very wide, but it is sufficient to afford opportunities to make an eighth here and another there—which is more than can be said for many former favorites of speculation in the stock department. The rest of the bond market is dead.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 13.—Money was fairly plentiful in the market to-day. Discounts were easy.

On the Stock Exchange operators were largely engaged in the settlement. Nevertheless prices generally were buoyant, at the opening being stimulated by the initial steps taken in the peace negotiations. Afterward quotations receded, the Morocco question troubling the market. Consols hardened, reacted later, and closed dull. Home rails hesitated on the uncertainty as to the holiday traffic returns.

Americans opened moderately firm in response to Wall Street; and, after making further advances, weakened to below parity on realizations and closed irregular.

Foreigners were firm, especially Japanese, though they closed below the best prices of the day. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 11-16	...	...	—1-16
Consols, account	90 13-16	...	...	—1-16
Anaconda	55⅝	105	105⅞	— ⅛
Atchison	83¼	83¼	81⅞	— ⅛
Canadian Pacific	154½	151	151¾	— ¼
St. Paul	179½	174⅝	175⅝	— ⅛
Erie	42½	41¼	41⅝	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf	81½	79⅝	79½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	164⅛	160⅝	161⅛	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash	150⅝	147¼	147¼	...
N. Y. Central	146	142¼	142¼	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	69½	136¼	135⅞	— ⅜
Reading	49	95½	96	+ ½
South. Pacific	64⅞	63¼	63¾	— ⅛
Union Pacific	127	123⅝	124⅜	— ¾
U. S. Steel	29	28¼	28½	— ¼
U. S. Steel pf	97⅜	95¼	95⅝	— ¼

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, June 13.—The Bourse, which enjoyed a holiday yesterday, to-day had the first opportunity to express its sentiments on the peace preliminaries initiated by President Roosevelt.

Russians were unusually strong, advancing to the highest point in many months. Financiers took an optimistic view of the success of the peace movement, but the Morocco question caused uneasiness and in a certain measure checked the advance. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 505.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

BERLIN, June 13.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were higher. Russian 4s were 1 per cent. higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 1¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 13.—United Railways income bonds were weaker to-day than for a week past. The closing sale yesterday was at 60⅛, and to-day the bonds did not get above 60. Last week they reached 62¼. There have been reports recently that the income bondholders' protective committee may take steps to prevent the management from spending $1,000,000 for equipment at this time.

There were no important changes in prices of bonds. The trading in stocks was not active, most of the transactions being in 100-share lots or less. United Railways stock certificates at 14 were ¼ off. Seaboard new second preferred at 50 was lower, and the rights were steady at ⅝. The close was dull, but steady. Shares, 2,285; bonds, $64,400.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	At. C. L. new 4s, ctfs. 94	94	94	...
13,000	Seaboard 4s	87½	87⅛	87½
1,000	Ga., Car. & Nor. 5s	112⅛	112⅜	112⅛
1,000	Western Md. 4s	89	89	89
21,000	United Rys. incomes	60	60	60
2,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	99	99	99
3,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	92	92	92
2,000	Baltimore Traction 5s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
13,000	Elec. Light & P. 4½s	97	96⅞	97⅛
8,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼
6,000	Breweries 4s	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜
400	Baltimore City 4½s	106	106	106

STOCKS.

100	Seaboard	19⅜	19⅜
100	Seaboard pf.	38¼	38¼
400	Seaboard, new, com	25	25
25	Seaboard, new, 1st pf.	82	82
1,200	Seaboard, new, 2d pf.	50¼	50
1,100	Seaboard rights	⅝	⅝
40	Balt. Ches. & Atl. pf.	40	40
300	United Railways	14	14
100	Norfolk Ry. & Light	13	13
20	Baltimore Brick	12	12

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 13.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.07	.06	Mexican	1.05	.97
Andes	.22	.20	Occid. Con	.90	.94
Belcher	1.35	1.30	Ophir	6.50	5.87½
Best & B	1.00	.99	Overman	.17	.06
Bullion	.34	.38	Potosi	.12	.12
Caledonia	.43	.41	Savage	.41	.38
Chal. Con	.21	.19	Sag Belch	.05	.05
Challar	.17	.17	Sierra Nev	.32	.30
Confidence	.78	.75	Syndicate	.09	.09
C. Con	1.45	1.40	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp	.01	.01	Union Con	.43	.42
Crown Pt	.13	.12	Utah Con	.10	.10
Gould & C	.19	.18	Yel. Jack	.14	.12
Hale & Nor	1.20	1.05	Sil. bars	.58⅛	.58⅛
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.05	.05
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.07⅛	.07⅛
Ky. Con	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement—Exchanges, $291,639,744; balances, $16,777,461. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $134,780.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.85; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8730.

Continental bills were $4.84⅜@$4.85⅛. Francs, 5.18⅜@5.18⅛ and 5.16⅜@5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅜ and 95 1-16@95⅛; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45@55c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅝d per ounce and in New York at 58½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¾c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .07, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .07, 400 Elkton at .46@.47, 300 Isabella at .31, 500 Ind. Tonopah at .03½, 300 Mexican at 1.00, 100 Ophir at 6.00, 300 Original Bull Frog at .34, 50 Portland at 2.20, 300 Potosi at .10, 300 Savage at .40.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, June 13, 1905.

Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan
- 5,000 101
- 1,000 ..... 100⅞
- 5,000 ..... 100⅝
- 2,000 101
- 4,000 ..... 100⅞
- 2,000 ..... 100⅜
- 500 ..... 101½
- 22,000 101

Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 6s, sterling loan, 2d series
- 10,000 ..... 99⅜
- 1,500 ..... 99⅛
- 10,000 ..... 99¼
- 2,000 ..... 99⅝
- 29,000 ..... 99⅝
- 4,000 ..... 99¼
- 1,000 ..... 99¼
- 10,000 ..... 99⅜
- 1,500 99
- 20,000 99
- 84,000 ..... 99¾
- 1,000 ..... 99⅜
- 500 ..... 99½

Jap Imp Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½s sterling loan
- 35,000 91
- 1,500 ..... 91⅛
- 5,000 91
- 50,000 ..... 91⅛
- 1,500 ..... 91⅛
- 150,000 ..... 91¼
- 50,000 91
- 24,000 ..... 91½
- 75,000 ..... 91¼
- 1,500 ..... 91½
- 10,000 ..... 91½
- 500 91
- 10,000 ..... 91¼
- 53,000 ..... 91⅜
- 7,000 ..... 91⅜
- 43,000 ..... 91⅜
- 1,000 ..... 91¼
- 1,000 91
- 17,000 ..... 91½
- 2,500 ..... 91⅜
- 10,000 ..... 91⅛
- 25,000 ..... 91¼
- 15,000 ..... 91½
- 2,500 ..... 91¼
- 102,000 ..... 91¼
- 500 ..... 91½
- 187,000 ..... 91½
- 3,000 ..... 91½
- 3,000 ..... 91¾
- 2,500 ..... 91½
- 96,000 ..... 91½
- 500 ..... 91¾
- 20,000 ..... 91¼
- 500 ..... 91⅝
- 54,000 ..... 91⅛
- 90,000 91
- 135,000 91
- 1,000 ..... 91¼
- 2,500 ..... 91½
- 2,000 91
- 52,000 ..... 91½
- 13,000 91
- 79,000 ..... 91¼
- 1,500 ..... 91½
- 18,000 ..... 91¾
- 1,000 91
- 12,000 ..... 91½

Rcnub of Cuba 5s
- 16,000 ..... 106¼
- 1,000 ..... 106⅜

U S of Mex 5s
- 9,000 ..... 100⅜

U S of Mex 4s
- 3,000 ..... 93¼
- 12,000 ..... 93¼

Adams Express 4s
- 500 ..... 103½

Am Hide & L 6s
- 1,000 ..... 97½

Am Thread 4s
- 6,000 88

Am Tobacco 6s
- 3,000 115
- 23,000 ..... 114⅞

Am Tobacco 4s
- 21,000 ..... 75⅜
- 3,000 75

A, T & S F gen 4s
- 1,000 ..... 103⅜
- 500 104
- 23,000 ..... 103½
- Adjustment 4s
- 3,000 97

Atl Coast Line 4s
- 1,000 102

B & O pr lien 3½s
- 1,000 ..... 96½
- S W Div 3½s
- 1,000 ..... 92⅜

B'klyn Ferry 5s
- 2,000 ..... 49½

B'lyn R T ref conv 4s
- 1,000 ..... 83½

Buff & S 1st ref 4s
- 2,000 ..... 100¼
- 1,000 ..... 100⅜

Cen of Ga Ry cons 5s
- 6,000 ..... 113½

1st inc 5s
- 1,000 ..... 97¼
- 2,000 97

2d inc 5s
- 2,000 84

3d inc 5s
- 24,000 ..... 71½
- 9,000 71

C of-N J gen 5s reg
- 8,000 ..... 134½

Cent Pac gtd 4s
- 5,000 ..... 101½

Ches & O con 5s
- 2,000 ..... 117⅝

C, B & Q 5s
- 15,000 ..... 102⅜
- 10,000 ..... 102⅝
- 3,000 ..... 102⅜
- 1,000 ..... 102⅝
- 3,000 ..... 102⅜

C & N W s f 6s
- 2,000 118

C, R I & P By ref 4s
- 16,000 3 ..... 96¼
- 30,000 ..... 96½
- 3,000 ..... 96¼

C, R I & P R R 4s
- 24,000 81
- 1,000 ..... 80⅞
- 29,000 81
- 21,000 ..... 81¼
- 49,000 81

C, C, C & St L, St L Div 1st
- 1,000 102

Colo Indust 1st 5s, Series A
- 5,000 ..... 70½
- 2,000 ..... 70¾
- 3,000 71

1st 5s, Ser B
- 25,000 69
- 2,000 ..... 69½
- 13,000 ..... 69½

Col Mid 1st 4s
- 3,000 ..... 74⅞
- 3,000 ..... 74½
- 2,000 75
- 3,000 ..... 75¼

Col & So 1st 4s
- 6,000 ..... 94¼

Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
- 1,000 ..... 169½

Den & R G con 4s
- 2,000 ..... 101⅞
- 10,000 102

D M & Ft D 1st gtd 4s
- 1,000 ..... 97½
- 1,000 98

Dist Sec Cor 5s
- 3,000 ..... 78⅞
- 30,000 79
- 20,000 ..... 79¼
- 10,000 79
- 20,000 ..... 78¼

Erie 1st con 4s
- 5,000 ..... 102⅛

Erie 1st gen 4s
- 15,000 ..... 93⅜
- 20,000c 93¾
- 3,000 ..... 93¾

Erie, Penn col 4s
- 25,000 95
- 5,000 ..... 95¼

G B & W deb cts B
- 10,000 ..... 22½
- 2,000 ..... 22¼
- 13,000 ..... 22½

Gulf & Ship 1st 5s
- 1,000 ..... 104½

Hock Val 1st 4½s
- 1,000 112

Ill Cent 4s, 1951
- 5,000 ..... 110¼

Int T & T conv 5s
- 10,000 95

K C, Ft S & M 4s
- 5,000 ..... 88⅜
- 5,000 89

Kan City So 3s
- 20,000 71

Kings Co Elev 4s
- stamped gtd
- 10,000 ..... 93¾

Lac Gas Lt of St L
- 1st 5s
- 3,000 ..... 103⅝
- 10,000 100

Lacka Steel 5s
- 4,000 ..... 103½

L S & M S deb 4s
- 17,000 ..... 100⅝

Long Isl ref 4s
- 5,000 102

L & N unified 4s
- 2,000 ..... 104⅞
- 45,000 ..... 105⅛

Met St Ry ref 4s
- 1,000 ..... 90½

Mex Cent con 4s
- 55,000 ..... 76½
- 3,000 76

M & St L con 5s
- 1,000 ..... 114½
- 10,000 ..... 114¾

1st & ref 4s
- 2,000 96

Iowa ext 7s
- 1,000 ..... 108¾

Mo, K & E 1st
- 3,000 114

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
- 1,000 ..... 101¼

Mor & Es con 7s
- 2,000 ..... 128⅜

N, C & St L 1st con 5s
- 1,000 ..... 114½
- 1,000 115

Nashua El R R 4s
- 20,000 88
- 5,000 ..... 87⅜
- 5,000 ..... 88½
- 10,000 ..... 88½

Nat Starch 5s
- 1,000 ..... 60½

N Y C & H R deb 4s, 1934
- 50,000 ..... 100⅜
- 29,000 ..... 100⅝

Gen 3½s
- 1,000 ..... 100⅜

L S col 3½s
- 2,000 ..... 91¾

N Y O & W ref 4s
- 6,000 104
- 6,000 ..... 103¾
- 1,000 103

Norf & W Focah C & C 4s
- 5,000 ..... 95⅛

Norf & W con 4s
- 1,000 ..... 102¼

Northern Pac 4s
- 3,000 ..... 105¼
- 20,000 ..... 105⅜
- 500 ..... 105¾
- 5,000 ..... 105⅞

Nor Pac gen 3s
- 4,000 ..... 77⅜
- 4,500 ..... 77¼

Ohio Riv R R gen 5s
- 5,000 ..... 111½

Ore & Cal 1st 5s
- 1,000 ..... 104½

Ore S Lr 1st 6s
- 5,000 ..... 125⅜
- 2,000 ..... 125½

Ore S Lr gtd ref 4s
- 5,000 ..... 95⅝
- 17,000 ..... 95⅞
- 1,000 ..... 95¾

Pac of Mo 2d 5s
- 1,000 ..... 118⅜

Penn conv 3½s
- 10,000 ..... 101½

Peo & E 1st 4s
- 5,000 ..... 100¼

Reading gen 4s
- 33,000 ..... 103¼
- 1,000 103

Reading, J C col 4s
- 7,000 ..... 100½

St L, I M & So unif & ref 4s
- 12,000 ..... 95⅜

Riv & Gulf 4s
- 2,000 ..... 94⅞
- 5,000 ..... 94⅞
- 5,000 95
- 1,000 ..... 94⅝

St L & S F ref 4s
- 20,000 ..... 90⅜
- 16,000 ..... 90½

St L S W 1st 4s
- 1,000 ..... 98½

Seab'd A L gold 4s
- 10,000 ..... 87½
- 2,000 87

Southern Pac 4s
- 13,000 ..... 92½

So Pac cts for 1st refdg 4s
- 46,000 ..... 96⅞

So Ry M & O col 4s
- 5,000 ..... 97½

Tenn C I & R gen 5s
- 1,000 99

Third Av con 4s
- 5,000 96

Tol, St L & W 4s
- 1,000 ..... 84½

Union Pac 1st 4s
- 1,000 ..... 106⅞
- 14,000 ..... 106⅝

Union Pac conv 4s
- 60,000 ..... 128⅞
- 7,000 123
- 4,000 ..... 122¼

U S Leather 6s
- 1,000 ..... 109½

U S Reduc & R 6s
- 10,000 96
- 2,000 ..... 96¼
- 24,000 96

U S Steel Cor s f 5s
- 72,000 ..... 93¼
- 6,000 ..... 93⅜
- 30,000 ..... 93¼
- 15,000 ..... 93¾
- 2,000 ..... 93⅜
- 10,000 ..... 93⅝
- 40,000 93
- 10,000 ..... 93¼
- 1,000 ..... 93⅛
- 50,000 86

Registered
- 500 ..... 93¼

Wabash 1st 5s
- 1,000 ..... 117½

Wab deb B 6s
- 10,000 73
- 1,000 ..... 73½
- 3,000 73

Wab. Pitt Term 1st
- 5,000 ..... 90⅞

Wab. Pitt Term 2d
- 10,000 ..... 88⅝

West Shore 4s, reg
- 10,500 ..... 108⅜

W U fdg & r e 4½s
- 1,000 ..... 105½

Wis Cent gen 4s
- 2,000 ..... 94⅞

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Some Increase in Activity, with Irregular Price Movements.

Interest Still Centred in Greene Stocks, but Some Other Issues Show Substantial Movements.

Owing to the excitement in the Greene stocks, the contest in which yesterday favored the bulls rather than the bears, little attention was given to trading in other parts of the outside market. At the same time there was a little more animation in the general trading and some substantial movements occurred in other than the Greene issues. These were not confined to either side of the market, advances and gains being fairly evenly divided. There was a sharp upward movement in United Copper common on the resumption of buying by a prominent Stock Exchange house that had taken considerable part in the earlier advance in the Heinze stock. But after selling up to 25½, the price broke abruptly to 24⅛. The preferred was not dealt in. The New Orleans Railways issues were firm at the level established the previous day, a new high record being made in the common, which reached 38⅝, subsequently reacting fractionally.

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BETHLEHEM STEEL preferred sagged off still further yesterday, selling down to 76. Recently the common has been stronger than the preferred. It is said in some quarters that the insiders look upon the common as the cheaper of the two issues, and this may account for the relatively stronger tone of that issue.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600	Algoma Copper	5	4⅞	5
2,100	American Can	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
850	American Can pf	69¼	69¼	69¼
100	Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	24⅞	24⅜	24⅝
320	Am. Marble	66⅝	66⅜	66⅝
100	Am. Writing Paper pf	20	20	20
200	Arizona Com	30	29⅜	29⅜
1,300	Bay State Gas	3-16	3-16	3-16
300	Bethlehem Steel pf	77	76	76
2,725	British Columbia Cop	7⅜	7	7⅛
800	Elmore Con	2	2	2
2,600	Granby Con	6	5⅞	5⅞
30,200	Greene Con. Copper	21⅞	20¼	21⅞
24,700	Greene Con. Gold	4½	3⅜	4⅛
1,210	Guanajuato Con	5	5	5
300	Houston Oil pf	25	25	25
101	Int. Rapid Transit	*203	202½	202½
200	Int. Mer. Marine	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,000	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27	26	26
7	International Salt	23	23	23
30	Manhattan Transit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
800	Mitchell Mining	6	5⅝	6
400	Mont. & Bos. Copper	11-16	11-16	11-16
400	New Orleans Rys, w. i.	38⅝	38	38⅛
400	New Or. Rys. pf., w. i.	80½	80¼	80½
100	N. Y. Transportation	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜
100	North. Securities	165	165	165
6	North. Sec. stubs	250	250	250
100	Royal Baking Powder	110	110	110
100	Seaboard 2d pf., w. i.	50½	50½	50½
700	Seaboard A. L. ctfs.	38¼	38	38⅛
30	Standard Oil	610	608	610
2,600	United Copper	25½	23	24⅛
357	U. S. Leather, w. i.	42	*41¼	*41⅜
195	U. S. Leath. pf., w. i.	*101	*100¼	*100⅞
1,800	White Knob Copper	1⅜	1 3-16	1 3-16

BONDS.

$4,000	†Am. Marble 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	88	88	88
2,000	Am. Ice 5s	85	85	85
6,600	Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	77½	77½	77½
1,000	†International Salt 5s	64	64	64
10,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s, w. i.	90¼	90¼	90¼
40,000	U. S. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99	98⅞	99

*Odd lots. †Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 13. Bid.	Asked.	June 12. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅞
American Banknote	73	74	71	74
American Can	11⅝	11⅞	11¼	12
American Can pf	69¼	69¾	69½	70
American Chicle	126	128	126	128
American Chicle pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
Am. Ice Sec. w. i.	24½	25	24½	25
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	74	76	74	76
American Ice Co. 5s	80	85	80	85
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Pencil	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	97½	98	97½	98
American Tobacco	270	285	270	285
American Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4¾	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	28½	29½	28½	30
Ars. Writing Paper 5s	85	87½	88	88
Arizona Com. Mining	29½	30	29¾	30¼
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29	31¼	29	31½
Bethlehem Steel pf	76	77	76	78
Borden's Cond. Milk	149	152	149	152
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	113½	112	113½
British Colum. Copper	7	7¼	7⅛	7⅜
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68	...	68	...
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3	3½	3	3½
Central Foundry pf	15	17½	15	18
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Chicago Subway	69¾	70½	69	69½
Con. Refrigerating	5⅜	6¼	5⅜	6¼
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2⅜	2	2⅜
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	25	10	25
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	25	23	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	101	103	101	103
Del. & Hudson rights	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
D. & H. A & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	...	101¼	...
Denver Union Water	83	85	83	85
Denver Union W. pf	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	101½	...	101	...
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	67
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	...	10	...	10
Douglas Copper	...	7	...	7
E. W. B

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Part of Putnam House Property on Fourth Avenue Sold —Further Buying of Dwellings on East Sixtieth Street — Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Ames & Co. have sold for the United Contractors' Corporation to John L. Martin 371 and 373 Fourth Avenue and 103 and 105 East Twenty-sixth Street, part of the Putnam House property. The parcels form an "L" around the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, with frontages of 50 feet on the avenue and 41.10 feet on the street. They were held by the Kerr estate for over fifty years until last March, when they were bought under contract by the present sellers.

Sales of 38th Street Properties.

Julius Friend and Edward M. Lewi have sold for George Nicholas 28 West Thirty-eighth Street, 25 by 98.9, and for the Ralph Jacob estate the similar adjoining house, No. 30. The buildings will be altered and used for the manufacture of furs, cloaks, and suits by a firm now located on lower Fifth Avenue.

Potter & Brother have bought 41 West Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 21 by 98.9, from the Palmer estate. The buyers own No. 39, adjoining, the two parcels making a plot of 42 feet frontage.

The Syms estate is reported to have sold the four-story dwelling 477 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Forty-first Street, on lot 19.6 by 98.4.

Houses Sold on East 60th Street.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold the dwelling 119 East Sixtieth Street for Arthur W. Saunders to Clarence Cady, who has also secured, through the same brokers, an option on the adjoining house, No. 117, which he intends to exercise. Mr. Cady will remodel one of the houses on the American-basement plan, for his own occupancy, and will hold the other for protection.

Henry D. Winans & May have also sold for Wesley Thorn to Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy the four-story dwelling 121 East Sixtieth Street, 20 by 60 by 100.5. After extensive alterations to the house, Gen. Tracy and his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, will occupy it as their residence.

E. Raymond Bossange has sold 45 East Sixty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 19 by 100.5.

Barry E. Zittel has sold for Cornelius W. Clark 903 and 905 Lexington Avenue, two four-story dwellings, on plot 30 by 80; also, for the Bradley estate, 154 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 18 by 75.

Purchase of Old Broadway Corner.

Kehoe & White have sold for Joseph E. Rosenthal to a client the northeast corner of Old Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a plot 47 by 99.11.

West Thirty-fourth Street Deal.

Morris Manheimer has sold for the estate of Henry Meinken the four-story brownstone dwelling 314 West Thirty-fourth Street, 16.8 by 98.9.

The property 158 and 160 West Twenty-sixth Street, old buildings, 40 by 78, sold recently by the West estate, has been resold.

Simon E. Osserman has sold for the Hermitage Company to Frank Rosen the six-story tenement 196 Seventh Avenue, 24.8 by 100.

John T. Brook is the buyer of the plot 75 by 100.5 on the north side of Forty-eighth Street, 450 feet west of Tenth Avenue, sold by Ashforth & Co.

Buyer for 70th Street Dwelling.

Slawson & Hobbs have resold for E. P. Floyd-Jones to a client, for occupancy, the three-story dwelling 227 West Seventieth Street, 19 by 55 by 100.5.

Flats on 114th Street Change Hands.

Julius Levy has sold to a client of Millard Veit the two five-story double flats 259 and 261 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 100.11.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield have leased the Munroe, a new six-story apartment house, at 413 and 415 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, for Philip Livingston to a client, for a term of years.

Simon E. Osserman has sold for Edward Osserman the five-story apartment house 452 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 39 by 100 by 114, one of a row recently completed by the Harvard Realty Company and bought by Mr. Osserman last month.

Park Avenue and 99th Street Deal.

D. Raffelson has sold for Selder & Stolar to S. Lefkowitz the three new six-story apartment houses on plot 100 by 100, at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street.

Maier Brothers have resold to James F. Donohue the four-story double flat 170 East Eighty-seventh Street, 26 by 100.

George Brettell & Son, in conjunction with M. Fine, have sold for Max Pullman to Ignatz Roth the five-story double flat 180 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 100.

Pasquale Patti & Son have leased the property 317 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, for a term of five years, to Battista Mirabelli, at an aggregate rental of $7,200.

Upper Lexington Avenue Buying.

Henry G. Leist and Charles Selferd have bought the three five-story flats 1,473, 1,475, and 1,477 Lexington Avenue, each 25 by 100.

The Greater New York Brokers' Company has sold for Jacob Rosenblum and a Mr. Cohen to F. Tortor 240 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a four-story tenement, with stores, on plot 25 by 107.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for George H. Epstein 1,446 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25.1 by 100.

G. Tuoti & Co. have leased for a client of Bullowa & O'Connell to A. Marino 220, 224, 226, 230, and 234 East Ninety-seventh Street, five four-story tenements, each 25 by 100, at an aggregate rental of $6,300 a year.

Broadway Building Leased.

Heil & Stern have leased for the estate of J. H. Mahony to Ansley G. Davis and others the entire six-story building 628 and 630 Broadway for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $100,000.

The Morse-Broughton Company, publishers, have leased for a term of years 31 East Twenty-first Street, a four-story building, on lot 25 by 98.9, from the Van Arsdale estate.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have leased, for a term of years, to J. Philip Benkard, the dwelling 43 East Thirty-first Street.

Operators in East Side Deal.

D. Y. Swainson of the firm of L. J. Carpenter, has sold to Lowenfeld & Prager 306 to 312 East Twenty-seventh Street, three four-story tenements and a three-story stable, on plot 85 by 98.9; also, 307 to 311 East Twenty-seventh Street, two four-story tenements and a two-story stable, on plot 75 by 98.9. The sellers are the estate of Thompson W. Dexter and Sarah B. Goldsmith.

S. Kadin is the buyer of 236 to 240 East Twenty-eighth Street, two new six-story double tenements in course of construction.

David S. Gerstenfeld has sold the seven-story tenement 234 and 236 East Ninety-eighth Street, 50 by 100, for Samuel Kadin to S. Goldberger; also, the six-story flat 238 and 240 East Fiftieth Street, for a Mr. Lowe to a client.

To Build on Houston Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Elias A. Cantor, for improvement, the plot 40 by 81, on the north side of Houston Street, 60 feet east of Goerck Street.

G Carlucci & Co. and G. Simonelli have sold for R. Pavero and S. Rondanina to Faust D. Malzone the new six-story tenement, with stores, at the southwest corner of Thompson and Prince Streets, on plot 57 by 75.

Leopold Porrino has sold for G. Maresca and A. Pardi the five-story flat 211½ King Street.

Edward C. Martin has sold for Frank Pittelli to a client 174 Hester Street, three and four-story buildings; on lot 25 by 100.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Charles H. Dooley to Thomas Pearson 250 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story single flat, 20 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for A. Ziskind to a client the four-story double tenement 311 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 102.2.

Third Avenue Sale in the Bronx.

Barry & McLaughlin have sold for August Kuhn to Hahn & O'Reilly the property 3,333 and 3,355 Third Avenue, a plot 25 by 110, with stores and dwellings.

The Bathgate Real Estate Exchange has sold for M. Borck the property 1,520 Brook Avenue to Stone & Lurie.

M. Wiederman reports that he has sold a plot at the corner of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Tiffany Streets to a Mr. Nathanson for improvement.

Company Sells Westchester Plot.

W. B. Hogan & Co. have sold for the Lamport Realty Company to John J. Paulsen the plot of over fourteen lots, on the north side of Westchester Avenue, 100 feet east of Green Lane, being 175 feet front on Westchester Avenue and running 286 feet through to First Street.

J. A. Ulanov, in conjunction with S. Rosen, has sold for Gellich & Goodman a plot, 84 by 110, on the east side of Bathgate Avenue, between One Hundred and Seventy-fourth and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Streets, to the Baum Realty Company, which will improve the property with two six-story apartment houses.

Daniel B. Freedman has sold, through Peters & Co. and R. I. Brown's Sons, to the Local Realty Company, a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of West Farms Road, east of West Farms Square.

William Peters & Co. have sold for M. Lisierti to A. Laartz the two-family dwelling on the south side of Columbus Avenue, about 50 feet east of Van Buren Street, Van Nest; also, for Charles B. Gumb, a plot, 125 by 100, on the south side of Lebanon Street, about 200 feet west of Bronx Park Avenue; also, for Henry Santford, the two-family dwelling on the east side of Victor Street, about 225 feet south of Morris Park Avenue.

Brooklyn Flats Change Hands.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have bought, through Henry Freeberger & Co. the four three-story double flats 251 to 257 Stanhope Street, Brooklyn. The same firm has sold to A. Greenberg the northwest corner of Pulaski Street and Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, a four-story flat, on plot 37 by 85.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

19th St, 140 West, s s, 267.4 ft e of 7th Av, 27.10x100.3, four-story double tenement; estate sale, to Frank J. McCarthy $30,400

By Joseph P. Day.

624 St, 224 West, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to the Belmont Realty and Construction Company 18,500

Anderson Av, (proposed,) s w corner of 167th St, gore lot, 36.11x180.16x180.10, three-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Leitner 5,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Claremont Av, w s, 150 ft s of 120th St, for two six-story brick flats, 75x78; J. O'Brien of 647 6th Av, owner; Nute & Denly of 12 East 42d St, architects; cost, $160,000.

3d Av, s e corner of 97th St, for three six-story brick tenements, 51x56.5; Bernstein Brothers of 227 East 6th St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $150,000.

Spring St, 20, for a six-story brick tenement, 22.1x115.6; G. Aciemo of 209 Mulberry St, owner; J. Caggiano of 21 Park Row, architect; cost, $30,000.

Rivington St, 169 and 171, to a five-story brick tenement, 40x87; M. Duckman, premises, owner; M. Muller of 8 Chambers St, architect; cost, $30,000.

5th Av, n e corner of 52d St, for a six-story brick dwelling, 125x50; F. G. Bourne of Oakdale, L. I., owner; E. Flagg of 35 Wall St, architect; cost, $500,000.

Lincoln Av, e s, 186th to 187th St, for five six-story brick tenements, 36x90, 47x90, and 39x87; Confort Realty and Construction Company of 324 East 116th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

Bay Av, n s, 117.7 ft w of Bay St, for a two-story frame dwelling; John C. Fordham, City Island, owner; Paul C. Hunter of 203 Broadway, architect; cost, $4,200.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

West End Av, s e corner of 102d St, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Garrison of 548 West 150th St, owner; K. M. Murchison of 320 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

61st St, 29 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; Hatasatah Realty Company, owner; W. A. Boring of 32 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

93d St, 67 East, to a four-story brick tenement; A. Friedman of 107 Attorney St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $5,000.

115th St, 202 East, to a four-story brick tenement; M. Thiemann of 1,389 3d Av, owner; O. L. Spannhake of 202 East 79th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

11th Av, 734, to a four-story brick tenement and store; D. Maas of 966 East 156th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, 371, to five-story and basement brick lofts and store; Lawyers' Mortgage Company of 59 Liberty St, owner; Thom & Wilson of 1,123 Broadway, architects; cost, $21,000.

145th St, 402 West, $61, a three-story brick dwelling; G. L. Lawrence of 178 Franklin St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

105th St, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, to a one-story building; Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, premises, owner; E. Necarsulmer of 31 Union Square West, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, June 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 122 ft s of 167th St, 50x100; Meyer Vesell to Joseph Kleinfeld and another, (mtg $21,000) 100

ANTHONY AV, 2,019, w s, 19.5x74.1; Lillie B. Phipps to Abbie Preisinger, (mtg $4,500) ..... Nom.

ANTHONY AV, s e corner of 174th St, 26.9x95.9; Henry S. Van Duzer to Thomas Haldane 100

AVENUE A, 1,519, w s, 25x100; Ida Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, (mtg $17,000) 100

AVENUE A, 1,319, w s, 25x100; Benjamin M. Gruenstein to Ida Machez, (mtg $18,250) ..... Nom.

BECK ST, e s, 510 ft n of Longwood Av, 137x irregular; Moses Greenbaum to the C. S. K. Realty Company, (mtg $68,500) 100

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 146th St, 25x90; Lena Kahn and others to Anna M. Gehlen, (mtg $16,200) ..... Nom.

BRYANT ST, s e corner of Jennings St, 125x100; Randolph Backer Company to Elizabeth A. F. Randolph, (mtg $15,600) 100

CADIZ PLACE, w s, 125 ft n of 204th St, runs e 26.11 x n w 90.9 x s 86.8; Peter Leckler to Mary A. Costello ..... Nom.

CHISHOLM ST, e s, 256 ft s of Jennings St, 20x100; Emily Sudenrath to Henry C. Roth 4,500

CHRYSTIE ST, 168 and 170, e s, 50x82; Nathan Cohen to Ignatz Roth, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, 69, e s, 25.1x100; United States Realty and Construction Company to the Island Realty Company 100

COLUMBUS AV, 69, e s, 25.1x100; Island Realty Company to Eugene R. Shotwell ..... Nom.

DALY AV, n w corner of 178th St, runs w 103.9 x e 104 x n 6.10 to beginning; William Bloodgood to R. C. Dorsett ..... Nom.

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 472.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 200x100; John McGovern to Annie McGovern 100

GERMAN PLACE, 774, s s, 25x88.2; Samuel Levin and others to John Friedrich and another, (mtg $19,500) 100

GRAHAM ST, e s, Lots 181 and 182, Map 211 lots part of Downing estate, 44.11x95; John Schaefer to J. C. J. Langbein ..... Nom.

GREAT JONES ST, 36, n s, 20x100; Alfred C. Bachman to Elizabeth Cheesebrough, (mtg $18,000) 100

GREAT JONES ST, 36, n s, 20x100; Joseph L. Newborg to Alfred C. Bachman, (mtg $18,000) 100

KELLY ST, s e corner of St. John Av, 107.5x200; Moses Greenbaum to the H. G. T. Realty Company, (mtg $38,500) 100

LOT 104, Map 1, Part 2, of Hyatt Farm; Mary Reiser to William Crowley, (mtg $1,500) 100

LOT 156, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Van Nest; William H. Wright to James W. Campbell, all liens 100

map partition K. Rebecca Beresford; Michael J. Mahon to Henry J. W. Vandernundan and another ..... -0-

187TH ST, 785 East, 22x72.7; Bridget Breen to Edward P. Breen and another, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ANDOVER CORPORATION to Charles F. Kilhoffer; Harrison Av, e s, at n s of Lot 42, map 71, Kingsland estate, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 4,000

ANZALONE, Antonio, to L. M. Lee, Jr., 115th St, 440 East, 5 years 5,000

APELLAS, A. L., to American Mortgage Company; 31st St, 306 and 308 East, 1 year 18,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 100th St, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years 14,000

BACHRACH, Abram, to American Mortgage Company; 100th St, s s, 250 ft w of 3d Av, (prior mtg $14,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

BASSINGER, B. to G. K. Moore; Rivington St, s, 68 ft s of Mangin St, installments, 6 per cent. 3,000

BOOKSTAVER, Peyser, to Cohn Baer, Myers & Aronson Company; 144th St, s s, 410 ft e of Lenox Av, due Nov. 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 7,500

BRAUN, Julius, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, Washington Av, s w corner of St. Paul's Place, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 14,000

BRINDZE, Bernard, to L. Lowenstein and others, executors; 58th St, 422 and 424 East, 5 years 43,500

BRINDZE, Bernard, to F. Web; 58th St, 422 and 424 East, 1 year, 6 per cent... 2,000

BUFFINGTON, H. B., to C. Reuter; Union Av, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar St, 5 years 5,000

BUFFINGTON, H. B., to C. Reuter; Union Av, w s, 170.9 ft n of Cedar St, 5 years 1,000

BUHLER, Caroline A., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88th St, 331 West, per bond 20,000

BUHLER, William, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 88th St, 339 West, per bond 21,000

BUHLER, Caroline A., to the Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company; 80th St, 122 West, per bond 17,500

COHEN, Isaac M., and another to Charles L. Hoffman; 40th St, 457 and 459, 3 year, 6 per cent 2,500

COPPOLO, N. to M. Winkind; Lot 191, map of Van Nest Park, installments, 6 per cent 700

CROWLEY, William, to M. Reiser; Lot 194, map of Hyatt farm, 3 years 1,500

DAGGITT, C. A., and another to Alice P. Leaman; 12th St, 383 and 385, 3 years 10,000

DAMN, A. H., and another to H. Sommerlatte; 161st St, n s, 241.5 ft e of Concord Av, 3 years 2,000

DAN, Abraham, and another to Thomas J. Sanson; Oliver St, 42, 5 years..... 22,000

DAN, Abraham, and another to M. Cohen; Oliver St, 42, prior mtg $22,000, installments, 6 per cent. 2,000

DILLON, Thomas, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; Madison Av, w s, 33.4 ft n of 130th St, as per bond 6,000

DOUGHTY, Frank B., to J. C. Levi; Walton Av; w s, 68 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 10,000

DRISCOLL, J., to J. B. Theiss; Lexington Av, 1,976, leasehold, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

DOUGHTY, Frank B., to J. C. Levi; Walton Av, w s, 68 ft s of 183d St, 3 years 5,000

DUFER, W., to E. B. Levy; interior plot, begins 590 ft e of White Plains Road at a point 225 ft n of Morris Park Av, 5 years 3,400

FANTZ, Carrie, and another to German Savings Bank; 90th St, 324 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 12,000

FEDERMAN, R., to R. Shweitzer; 10th St, 383 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,550

FORD, Mary A., to M. Roberts; Oneida Av, s e corner of 235th St, 5 years, 6 per cent. 200

FOSS, Bernard J., and another to Effe V. V. Knox; 39th St, 506 West, 3 years 11,000

FOX, Julius B., to J. Klingenstein; 70th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, demand, 6 per cent. 54,000

FRANK, E., to Title Insurance Company; 171st St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year 16,000

GAL, Victor, to H. S. Horton & Co.; 3d St, 102, due Aug. 25, 1905, 6 per cent 1,000

GARDNER, Adele R., to K. R. Troup; 54th St, s s, 158.4 ft w of Broadway, 5 years, 4 per cent. 10,000

GILL, Thomas, to Carl Frank; 11th St, 341 East, 3 years 6,500

GILL, Thomas, to M. Greenhoot; 11th St, 341 East, per bond 3,250

GLAUBER, Sigmond, and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 139th St, s s, 179.10 ft w of Willis Av, as per bond 17,000

GLAUBER, Sigmond, and others to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 139th St, s s, 126.8 ft w of Willis Av, as per bond 17,000

GLODOFSKY, Gussie, and another to Godspeed Realty Impt. Company; Seaman St, 29; prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,350

GOLDBERG, Max and another to Jay Trustees; Norfolk St, 166, 5 years..... 21,000

GOLDBERG, Max, and another to R. H. Lynde; Norfolk St, 166, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

GOSSETT, Henrietta, to William Cramer; 2d Av, w s, 79.1 ft n of 34th St, 5 years 11,500

GRASS, Frank, to A. B. Paff; Lots 196 to 199, map of McGraw estate, 3 years. 2,000

GREGORIO, N., and another to M. Froomkin; 14th St, s s, west half of Lot 202, map of Wakefield, (prior mtg $1,500,) per bond 400

GREENHOOT, Max, to D. Mayer Brewing Company; 11th St, 341 East, due March 12, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,000

HALDANE, Thomas, to J. M. Anderson; Anthony Av, s e corner of 174th St, 3 years 5,500

HETSCH, Julia E., to M. Fleck; 152d St, 553 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

HOLMAN, Frank P., to Eugene C. Potter; 54th St, n s, 62.6 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 4,500

HUBBELL, M. D., to K. E. Garrison; 134th St, 79 West, 3 years 7,500

HUHNE, Carl, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Eagle Av, w s, 125 ft s of 161st St, per bond 5,000

JOHNSON, George D., to H. St. D. Wallace; 7th Av, 2,027, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

KANTROWITZ, Joseph, to H. Matz and others; 138th St, n s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years, 6 per cent. 18,300

KEIL, Francis P., to E. R. Levin; Kelly St, e s, 110 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 3,500

KENNEDY, John, to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Clinton Av, w s, north half of Lot 12, map of Mount Hope, installments, 6 per cent. 1,000

KELLY, Thomas, and another to William Laing; Rogers Place, w s, 233.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 5 years 1,400

KIGHT & BROGAN CONSTRUCTION Company to Gibson Putzel; Broadway, n w corner of 139th St, demand, 6 per cent 8,737

KIGHT DONGAR CONSTRUCTION Company to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Broadway, n w corner of 137th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 120,000

KITTENPLAN, Bessie, to J. L. Buttenwieser; 3d Av, 364, installments, 6 per cent. 6,000

KLEIN, H. to L. Lewis; 9th St, n s, 83 ft w of Avenue C, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

KLEINFELD, Joseph, and another to M. Vesell; Amsterdam Av, e s, 122 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 30,000

KLEINFELD, Joseph, and another to M. Vesell; Amsterdam Av, e s, 122 ft s of 167th St, 1 year, as per bond 8,000

KNAUER, George, to Ida Sattler; 1st Av, 151, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

KNAUF, B., to D. Pritchard; Lots 475 and 476, map of Van Nest Park, 2 mtgs, $3,250,) 3 years 6,500

KRULEWITCH, Rosa, to L. Krulewitch; 98th St, 152 East, 1 year 8,000

KUGELMANN, M., to C. H. Smith; Lot 322, map of Mapes estate, due Dec. 12 1905, 6 per cent 3,500

KUHN, William, and J. Lawson to A. E. Hasbrook; 51st St, 421 to 425 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

LANE, William, to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, s w corner of 100th St, as per bond 85,000

LORD, Ida, to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 151st St, s s, 200 ft w of Morris Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 13,000

LUBELSKY, David, to K. Tiefel; 133d St, 125 West, 5 years 24,000

LYONS, James T., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; West St, s w s, Plot 18, Map of Wardsville, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 2,500

MACHIZ, Ida, to Margaret L. V. Shepard and others, trustees; Avenue A, 1,319, 5 years 17,000

MAHONEY, Daniel F., to E. Frank; 171st St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 1 year 5,000

MALONEY, Mary, to E. Ingram; 155th St, s s, 500 ft e of 8th Av; 155th St, s s, 50.4 ft w of Macomb's Dam Road, 5 years 6,000

MANASSA, Meyer, to Harlem Savings Bank; Turnbile Av, n s, 61 ft w of Bassford Place, 3 year 4,500

MAXIMOS, John C., to Caroline A. Lane; 4th Av, e s, 71.2 ft n of 12th St, 5 years 3,000

MAYER, N., to Excelsior Savings Bank; 112th St, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 75,000

McGRATH, John, to J. Leitner; Prospect Av, e s, 87.8 ft s of Longwood, as per bond 170,000

METZ, Frederick, to H. C. Kudlich; Park Av, 4,048, 3 years 4,000

MICHELSON, Samuel, to Minerva Realty Company; 127th St, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, demand, 6 per cent., gold..... 30,000

MISHKIND-FEINBERG REALTY COMpany to H. Schulman; 135th St, n s, 485 ft e of Lenox Av, 2 mtgs $2,250, prior mtg $28,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 4,500

MORAN, Thomas F., to David Mayer Brewing Company; Lots 296 and 297, map of Van Nest, demand, 6 per cent. 1,000

MORRISON, I. D., to Meta B. Finck; 134th St, 109 West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,150

MOSES, Charles G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 71st St, 114 and 116 East, as per bond 100,000

MOSHKOWITZ, Henry, to J. C. Boyle; 51st St, 504 West, due Nov. 1, 1908.. 7,000

MOSKOWITZ, H., to G. Smith; 51st St, 504 West, 4 years, 6 per cent 3,500

MULHEARN, James J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; White Plains Road, e s, 106 ft n of Morris Park Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 5,000

MULHEARN, James J., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; White Plains Road, e s, 123 ft s of Morris Park Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 5,000

NELSON, A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Morris Av, w s, 75 ft s of 184th St, as per bond.. 15,000

NICHOLSBURG, E., to A. Gutwillig; 173d St, s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, demand, 6 per cent 12,000

OHEMIER, Conrad, to H. C. Kudlich; Park Av, 4,060, 3 years 4,000

POLACSEK, Leo, to J. Fuhrmann; 2d Av, 1,957, 1 year 1,000

QUARTCLLA, Luigi, and others to A. Angalone; 115th St, 440 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 800

RIZZUTO, Agnes, to the American Mortgage Company; 152d St, 480 East, 5 years 21,000

RIZZUTO, Agnes, to the American Mortgage Company; Morris Av, 634, 5 years 16,000

RIZZUTO, Agnes, to J. L. Buttenwieser; Morris Av, 635 and 637, installments, 6 per cent. 16,000

ROBERTS, Miles, to G. E. Pendleton; East hester Av, or 233d St, n s, 100.10 ft e of Oneida Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 700

ROBINSON, George H., to S. V. Knevels and another; 21st St, n s, 150 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year 9,000

ROHRIG, William F., to the Jefferson Bank; Madison Av, s e corner of 96th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 72,500

ROSENBLUM, Fannie, to Samuel Strasbourger; 97th St, 225 East, due Dec. 7, 1908, 6 per cent 3,000

ROTH, Ignatz, to N. Cohen; Chrystie St, 168 and 170, 1 month, 6 per cent.. 10,000

PRESSLER, Fannie, and another to Bowery Savings Bank; 7th Av, e s, 25 ft n of 134th St, 5 years, 4 per cent. 23,000

SANFORD, Albert, to E. F. Rontey; Lot 324, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent. 1,500

SAUNDERS, Arthur W., to V. A. Bill; Lots 90 and 91, map of Cammann estate, as per bond 4,000

SCHWEITZER, Sarah, to American Savings Bank; 40th St, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 15,000

SEEMAN, Joseph, and others to Daniel W. Seeman; Perry St, 131 and 133, 5 years 55,000

SHIPIRO, Aaron S., and another to Mutual Life Insurance Company; Madison Av, w s, 50 ft s of 100th St, as per bond 25,000

SHOTWELL, Eugene R., to Union Dime Savings Bank; Columbus Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 36,000

SKINNION, Edward, to James C. S. H. Henderson; 1st St, n s, Lot 4, map of Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 200

TYRRELL, Celia M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 90th St, 52 West, as per bond 22,000

VAN NEST, G. Willett, to Bowery Savings Bank; 60th St, n s, 40 ft e of Park Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 24,000

VESELL, Meyer, to C. Demarest; 88th St, 410 and 421 East, 2 years..... 12,000

WACHT, Jacob, to J. Chedeck; Madison St, s s, Lot 415, map of H. Rutgers; Norfolk St., 75, installments, 6 per cent. 2,250

WADDELL, F. F., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 127th St, 59 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 6,000

WALTHER, Max, and another to Broadway Reliance Realty Company; 138th St, n s, 231.7 ft e of Southern Boulevard, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,900

WALTHER, Max, and another to Broadway Reliance Realty Company; 138th St, s s, 269.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 2 mtgs, $1,800, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,600

WALTHER, Max, and another to B. Klingenstein; 138th St, n s, 194.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

WATSON, Charles E., to J. E. Bullard; 22d Av, n s, Lots 38 and 39, map of Jacksonville, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WEBB, James N., to J. H. Burt; 28th St, 221 and 223 East, two mtgs, $6,000, installments 12,000

ZEIDMAN, Jacob, to H. Goebels; Ogden Av, e s, 75 ft s w of Union St, due July 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 100x100; same against Eastern Union Realty Company, owner; Elmer Walsh, contractor 396

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 156th St, 200x100; same against F. J. Schnugg, owner; Elmer Walsh, contractor..... 396

LUDLOW ST, 95; Isaac Shirk against Lena Friedman, owner; Harry Block, contractor 150

PEARL ST, 24; Edward J. Roman against Gus Kleinschmitz, owner and contractor 81

THOMPSON ST, 68 and 70; Lewis Rothbart against Solomon Jacobs, owner; and contractor 400

2D AV, s e corner of 15th St, 120.8x100; same against Hebrew Technical School for Girls, owner; George Vassar's Sons & Co. and Elmer Walsh, contractors 107

2D AV, s e corner of 15th St, 128.3x66.9; same against Hebrew Technical School for Girls, owner; Elmer Walsh, contractor 396

13TH ST, 220 and 222 West; Albert F. Tuma against S. J. Schnugg and A. L. Beckhard, owners and contractors..... 348

15TH ST, 300 to 304 East; same against Hebrew School for Girls, owner; Elmer Walsh, contractor..... 219

88TH ST, 68 and 70 West; Matheu J. Goodwin against Mary A. Doering, owner and contractor 123

116TH ST, 227 to 231 West; Charles H. Darmstadt against Josefine Bleier, owner and contractor 923

117TH ST, 2 to 8 East; Louis Braverman, against Isidor Ginsberg, owner; Isaac Gordon, contractor 151

123D ST, s s, whole front between Robbins and Wales Avs, 200x100; Christopher F. Cuttingham, owner; G. Robitzek & Brothers, contractors..... 296

152D ST, s s, whole front between Robbins and Wales Avs, 500x100; Manhattan Rolling Mill against George Robitzek Brothers, owners; Elmer Walsh, contractor 424

163D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x100; same against Moorehead Realty and Construction Company, owner; Elmer Walsh, contractor..... 349

152D ST, s s, whole front between Concord and Wales Avs; Isidor L. Cohen against Gustav Robitzek, owner; Elmer Walsh, contractor 167

Walsh, contractor 90

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

MULBERRY ST, 34 to 38; Jacob Stockinger against A. Berrardini and others, Jan. 6, 1905, by bond..... $300

6TH AV, 190 to 210; William H. Hitts against the Fourteenth Street Store, Feb. 1, 1905 228

126TH ST, s s, whole front between Amsterdam Av and Broadway; Saverio Nappi against Lipman & Gold, April 14, 1905, by deposit..... 2,200

Lis Pendens.

BELMONT AV, s e s, Gore Lot 47 of Samuel Ryer homestead, Bronx; Michael J. McCormick against William H. Ross and another, (action to reform deed;) attorney, H. Pouker.

BELMONT AV, 2,314; Samuel Fein against Hyman Pashkowitz and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, G. A. Rogers.

JEFFERSON AV, n s, Lots 33 to 36, map of Wakefield, 100x100; Susy E. Wood against Maude L. Kite-Powell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, J. S. & S. M. Wood.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, or Broadway, w s, 9,220.5 ft n from the s s of 155th St, and 1,098.4 ft w from the e s of 10th Av, runs s w 465.5 x n e 138.7 x e 458.6 x w 188.4 to beginning; also parcel adjoining, runs s w 240.7 x n 67.6 x e 250 x s 50 to beginning; Samson Friedlander against the Whitehead Realty Company and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, H. Cohen.

MADISON AV, 1,511; Sarah Cohen and another against Harris Bernstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Friedlander.

WATER ST, 312; Peter J. Ryan against George W. Bedell and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, F. L. Ryan.

64TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 24x100; 104th St, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x101x47.10x100.11; Wooster St, 97; West End Av, s e corner of 75th St, runs e 41x s 25.6 x s e 8.2 x s 7.8 x w 11.5 x n 12.10 x w 36.5 x n 25 to beginning, and other property in Kings County; David E. Flomerfelt against Mary E. Flomerfelt, individually and as administratrix, and others, (partition;) attorneys, E. B. & C. P. Cowles.

AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Exchange Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, NOON,

50 CHOICE LOTS,

Part of Bussing Estate, Map of Norwood,

GUN HILL ROAD,

WEBSTER, DECATUR, HULL, PERRY AVS.

Just west of Railroad Station,

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"The Best and Safest Money Maker on L. I."
EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
WE HAVE THE LAND, LOCATION AND PRICES.
400 LOTS SOLD IN THREE WEEKS.

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Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.

25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

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TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

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SUBURBAN HOMES

with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for

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10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

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NEW IDEA COTTAGES

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8 and 9 rooms, bathroom, laundry, butler's pantry, steam heat, double shades, superior decorations.

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HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
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Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.

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SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES.

NEW HOUSES.
NOS. 77 to 85
MIDWOOD ST.,
BETWEEN
FLATBUSH
AND
BEDFORD AVS.

11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

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Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $8,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf links, surf bathing, boating; everything for ideal Summer life.

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Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to Nov. 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 92 Franklin St., New York.

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SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
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31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it. Restricted.
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3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

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Harlem store and flat property, equity $11,500, to exchange for smaller equity and cash. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

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All kinds Bronx property for cash; Woodlawn Heights, Bedford Park, William's Bridge, Van Nest, Unionport, Throgg's Neck, Weber, 149th St., 3d Av.

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Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

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TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

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47th St., North Side, 240 ft. East of B'way.

120 feet front; nine stories in height; 300 rooms; 178 bathrooms; all modern improvements. (Building just being completed.) Apply to your own broker, or to Secretary's office,

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114, 116 and 118 West 17th St., Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906. Plans and particulars,
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Elegant store and basements for a term of years; suitable for family liquor, grocer, butcher, restaurant, &c.
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Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST. Elevator electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
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CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

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One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
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ROOMS AND BATH,
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Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

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A Modern Apartment House at its best.

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306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Handsome new apartments; suites four, five, and six rooms; elevator; uniformed service; $45 to $65. Superintendent, on premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av. Telephone, 2918—38th St.

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Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.

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Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

Most Central Location in New York
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Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

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Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
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N. Y. to Fall River, $1.00
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BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, ‡‖10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., ‡‖1:00, *‖1:01, *‡3:00, ‡‖5:00, *‖5:02, *‖12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—‡‖8 A. M., 12 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—‡9:00 A. M., ‡‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.
PORTLAND and BAR HARBOR—‡‖8:02 P. M.
Fitchburg via Putnam & Worcester—‡3 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—‡9:02 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, ‡9:02 A. M., ‡3:31 P. M.
Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c260, c261, 1,156, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c225 Union Square, c162 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 849 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 360 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th, St. Sundays only. †Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. oParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

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Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days, Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

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Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

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Direct Route from
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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
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12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:00 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:30 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:45 P. M.—†THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—20-hour train to Chicago via L. S.
3:30 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LTD. All Pullman Cars.
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7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L Exp.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK Exp.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXP.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday.

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Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
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Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
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PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....June 17 St. Paul.....July 1
Philadelphia....June 24 New York.....July 8

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEHAHA.....June 17, 5:30 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....June 17 Zeeland.....July 1
Kroonland.....June 24 Finland.....July 8

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N.R.
Majestic..June 14, 10 AM Teutonic..June 28, 10 AM
Cedric..June 16, 5 PM Celtic....June 30, 4 PM
Baltic...June 21, 9 AM Oceanic..July 5, 7:30 AM

TRAVELERS' CHECKS
issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..June 27, 11 AM Kaiser..Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser...July 4, 10 AM K.Wm. II..Aug. 15, 6 AM
K.Wm.II..July 11, 11 AM Kronprinz..Aug. 29, 2 PM
Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Friedr'h..June 15, 10 AM Barbar'sa..July 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..June 20, 10 AM Friedr'h..July 18, 10 AM
Alice...June 29, 10 AM Kurfuerst..July 25, 10 AM
Bremen..July 6, 10 AM *Main..Aug. 3, 10 A M
Steamers marked * sail for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert...June 17, 11 AM K.Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM
K.Luise..June 24, 11 AM Irene..Aug. 19, 11 AM
Irene.....July 8, 11 AM Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert...July 22, 11 AM K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
*Moltke..June 15, 9 AM Hamburg..June 29, 9 AM
Rhaetia..June 17, 6 AM Pretoria..July 1, 3 P.M.
†Deutschl'd..June 22, 9 AM †El Dorado..July 6, 8:30 AM
*Patricia..June 24, 11 AM †Waldersee..July 8, 9 AM
‡Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. †Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
PRINZ OSKAR..June 27, 2 P.M.; Aug. 15, Oct. 10
Prinz Adelbert...July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31

Special Cruises
To Norway,

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,259 for $67.85; preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—Monday, dress-suit case marked "N. S. M.," and umbrella, somewhere between Far Rockaway and New York or in New York; reward. Inquire at elevator, 784 Fifth Av.

LOST.—Pearl breastpin; a leaf in a crescent, with whole pearl and small diamond to represent buds; reward if returned to Apartment 4A, 231 West 97th St.

LOST.—Pocketbook; if finder will return book and contents, can keep money and no questions asked. Inquire Times, Harlem 125th St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 135,731; the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 22,395 of the American Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST.—Large reward; diamond engagement ring; Daniell's store, L. R. H., 138 West 11th St.

LOST.—A turquois matrix necklace. Return to 103 East 57th St. Reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms with or without board; permanent or transients.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Desirably cool large and small rooms; cooking unexcelled; telephone; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing; electric lights; telephone.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; good table; Americans; references.

75TH ST., 111 WEST.—Pleasant, handsomely furnished rooms; all improvements; first-class service; Summer prices.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

98D, 163 WEST.—Large room; also table boarders; select house; gentlemen; meals optional; references.

98D ST., 128 WEST.—Two rooms; gentlemen; reference exchanged; private house.

94TH ST., 18 WEST.—Two double rooms, with dressing rooms, $14 two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also small cool rooms, with board; near Park.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; delightfully situated; large and small rooms, excellent table.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; all conveniences; excellent board; American family.

131ST ST., 253 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table, location; special Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 675, 694, 696, (61st.)—Single and double rooms; excellent board; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 1155.—Desirable double and single rooms; table boarders taken.

MOTT AV. AND 165TH ST.—Large rooms; verandas; fine grounds; bowling alley, lawn tennis; ideal home for those not wishing to leave the city. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 13, Heights.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; convenient to cars for all Summer attractions; table guests; Summer prices.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 27.—Desirable rooms; porcelain baths; excellent table board; convenient to New York.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young married couple desire room and board with private family. Address G. M., 1,364 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

4TH AV., 260, bet. 20th and 21st Sts.—3 rooms to let, singly or together.

6TH AV., 249, (Near 23d St.)—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished; three men; couple. Cornell.

8TH, 23 WEST.—Room, $3.00, $1.25; housekeeping suite, $3.50; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

14TH ST., 337 WEST.—Refined couple; room, sunny, use of dining room and kitchen; light and gas $4 a week; reference. Call 5 to 8 P. M., Crawford.

14TH ST., 355 West.—Cozy parlor and alcove; elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen. Simpson.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in attractive old Colonial house; unusually large cool rooms.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room with piano; also small rooms; telephone; hall boy service.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, well-appointed house; phone, parlor; Summer rates.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large front room, second floor, hall room; Summer rates; transients.

37TH ST., 161 EAST.—Large and small rooms, suite, will divide; reasonable; nicely furnished.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 392 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 up-ward.

42D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Desirable large room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

43D, 125 WEST.—Specially fine, cool rooms, single and double; near Broadway; select surroundings; meals if wanted.

43D, 148 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square; cheap.

43D ST., 113 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, near Hippodrome. Mrs. Barnes.

46TH, 74 WEST.—To let, furnished rooms, single, $2.50; en suite, $5; top floor large room, front, $3.50; all conveniences.

48TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water and bath. Carlson.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms, well furnished; closets, hot water.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

60TH ST., 143 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; private Christian family; references.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; bath, hot water; reasonable; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Large front hall room; bath, large closet; newly furnished; gentlemen. Parker.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; first-class in every particular.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

83D ST., 129 EAST.—Airy, homelike room; all conveniences; private hall; private family; gentlemen. Crockford.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; subway; call after 5. Haynes.

148TH ST., 540 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms, connecting or separate; running water; telephone; only three blocks from Subway; Summer rates.

138TH, 688 EAST, Near L Station.—Large and small furnished rooms; telephone and elevator service; $2-$4; seventh floor, No. 4, south

140TH ST., 101 WEST.—Furnished room for gentleman with family three adults, with or without meals; references required. Gresham Court, Apartment 36.

252D ST., 533 WEST.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen, private family.

BROADWAY, 2,465.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room in elevator apartment house, for one or two gentlemen; attractive bathroom; telephone; superior locality; 91st St. Subway station at corner. Gulager.

LEXINGTON AV., 669.—Large, light, airy, newly furnished rooms; running water; bath; Summer prices.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Cool, attractive rooms, facing Park; particularly desirable for Summer residence. Anderson.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 138.—Handsome large and hall rooms; baths connecting; harbor views; cool breezes; moderate.

DECATUR ST., 131.—Exceptionally fine rooms, singly or en suite; hot and cold water; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegance, comfort, accessibility; delightful breezes; aristocratic neighborhood; refined surroundings; suites; single.

PIERREPONT ST., 89.—Large and small rooms, running water; board optional. Tel. 4,093R Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 85.—Two pleasant rooms, with or without board. Tel. 4093J Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

REMSEN ST., 172-174.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Competent German cook for small boarding house in country near city. Call, Wednesday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at residence of Mrs. Rothschild, 168 East 94th St.

WANTED—Strong, capable houseworker, also able to do laundry work, for small boarding house in country near city. Call Wednesday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at residence of Mrs. Rothschild, 168 East 94th St.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress for small boarding house in country, near city. Call Wednesday, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at residence of Mrs. Rothschild, 168 East 94th St.

WANTED—Stenographer, thoroughly experienced in law; well educated, accurate, rapid; $18-$20. Rossman, 108 Fulton St.

Males.

CORRESPONDENT for full charge banking department, $2,000; manager, $2,500; clerk, $1,200. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

GERMANIA LIFE has opening for two experienced solicitors in its city department at the home office, under favorable terms; references required; policies issued with annual or deferred dividends under same premium and guarantees. New Child's Endowment. Call mornings, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

IF YOU can sell coffee as a specialty, or during your spare hours as a side line, call or write JEROME COFFEE CO., 43 Broad St., New York City.

WANTED—Insurance brokers and men well connected; if life or fire business is slow, here is quick money; salary or commission; also opportunity live industrial men; cash down; no deductions, no lapses; sells at sight; new proposition; no competition, no restrictions; covers every accident, every sickness; free medical and surgical treatment, free identification, and dozen big selling points; ages 18 to 65; men and business women insured; merchants, professional men, mechanics. General Accident Assurance Corp., Perth, Scotland; ready talk business to good men; best territories. A. A. Mosher, Manager Industrial and Factory Department, 135 Broadway.

WANTED—Sailor for 60-foot yacht for Summer; must be thoroughly familiar with the handling of a yawl; must be able and willing to do plain cooking and hard work; man with experience in handling a gasoline launch preferred. Apply, with references, to A. J. N., 29 Broadway, New York City, Room 76, between 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Wednesday.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Expert stenographer and typewriter for business house. Must be efficient in both branches. Good wages and steady position to competent young man. Apply W. L. Beadnell, 32 East 23d St.

WANTED—Boy about 15 years old to work on sailing yacht for the Summer; must be neat appearing and hard worker. Apply between 8 and 9 P. M. Wednesday evening. A. J. N., 175 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Buyers ladies' and children's clothing; high-grade cloak buyer; house furnishings; good openings with appropriate salary for right man. Call or write Hapgood's, fifth floor, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—An operator to take dictation rapidly and accurately on Remington, to go to country two days a week during Summer; $2.50 per day and expenses. Address Finch, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Solicitors experienced in handling postal card leads on new book proposition; easy seller; 25 per cent. commisson. Bodmer, Townsend & Co., 7 West 22d St., 10th floor.

WANTED—Boys to work after school. Call or write Saturday, Yankee Pub. Co., 501 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BARNARD COLLEGE GIRL desires in return for tutoring and $5 a week board in the mountains at best hotel or refined home. Sophomore, Times, Harlem.

COLLEGE YOUNG WOMAN desires position, business or social; substantial references given. References, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COMPETENT waist fitter desires position in first-class house coming season. F. D., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

COOK.—By first-class cook. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2,051 Orchard.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 446 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER would like a few more customers by the day; terms reasonable. Address Dressmaker, 408 West 58th St., New York.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

LIGHT WORK.—By a young woman at light work to go to the country; no objection to wages. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2,051 Orchard.

NURSE.—By North of Ireland Protestant as child's nurse; thoroughly experienced; Adirondack home to wages; excellent reference. Trustworthy, 304 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORKER.—By general houseworker; wages, $15 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2,051 Orchard.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a young girl, speaking German and English, as general houseworker in a small family; good cook; wages, $20 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2,051 Orchard.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant woman housework in a small family. J. B., care of Mrs. Frey, 201 East 11th St., second floor.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good English education; thoroughly competent and reliable; five years' experience in general commercial line; excellent speller; rapid, accurate, trustworthy; $12; references not considered. Address Stenographer, 203 East 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' practical experience; neat, accurate, rapid, good speller and grammarian; best reference; reasonable salary. Faithful, 317 Wasnington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; high school education; satisfactory references; salary $15 to $18. K., Box 315 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright and competent young lady; six years' experience; $15. Ambitious, 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; permanent position; $6. Steno, 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good shorthand writer, with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Miss Owens, 79 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; capable, well-drilled; graduated with honors. Elizabeth Calhoun, General Dellvery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Anna Wilson, care Valentine, 102 West 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, neat, experienced; salary $8. Delevan, 841 East 137th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate; rapid and accurate; start $6. C. B., Box 157 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined, businesslike; references; $12. Smyth, Box 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable, trustworthy; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, (18,) as stenographer and typewriter; two years' experience; best of references. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

WAITRESS, CHAMBERMAID.—By a young German woman, speaking English, as waitress, chambermaid in hotel or boarding house in country. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. Tel. 2,051 Orchard.

Males.

A GENTLEMAN of good breeding and education, 26 years of age, 7 years' experience fire insurance business, desires to connect himself with a reliable concern in a traveling capacity, (missionary or salesman;) excellent references; salary to start no object. Traveler, 303 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

HINT NOW THAT OAKLEY MAY BE ASKED TO QUIT

Mayor Dissatisfied with Work Done After Big Main Broke.

SUBWAY TRAINS RUN AGAIN

Disagreeable Odors Left by the Accident May Remain in Tunnel Several Days, Interborough Says.

Although through traffic in the Subway, after it had been interrupted for thirty-six hours by the bursting of a big water-main that flooded the tunnel in front of the new Hotel Belmont on Sunday afternoon, was resumed yesterday, the incident is by no means considered closed. Mayor McClellan, it was learned yesterday, is determined to fix responsibility for the tardiness displayed by the Department of Water Supply in shutting off the water and preventing damage to the Subway for which the city may have to pay.

In some quarters it was hinted that Mayor McClellan might call upon Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply to resign. The Mayor, although he plainly showed that the conduct of the Water Department in the emergency was not at all to his liking, refused to say anything about that part of it.

Judging by the expressions heard from Tammany men yesterday, many district leaders would not be sorry to see Mr. Oakley have to leave the Water Supply Department. It was the general impression, however, that he may be spared until Fall, when he is likely to run for Sheriff on the Tammany ticket. At least, it is declared he will seek the nomination.

Commissioner Oakley was out of town when the main burst on Sunday. He did not return until late Monday night.

Commissioner Oakley said yesterday that if the Mayor intended to remove him he had failed to tell him up to the time when the city departments closed yesterday. The Commissioner also declared neither he nor his department were in any way to blame for what had happened.

Commissioner Oakley, as a matter of fact, said that accidents like that of Sunday, and with results equally grave or graver, might be looked for at almost any time.

"Engineer Burchell of the Department of Water Supply," said Mr. Oakley, "told Deputy Commissioner Goodwin this morning that there surely would be a series of similar accidents in the near future, owing to the careless manner in which water mains had been relaid after their removal to facilitate the work on the tunnel. In many places, Mr. Burchell told my deputy, the mains have been placed directly on top of the masonry arches which cover the Subway. Everybody can understand that this is far from proper. In other places the mains have been laid on beds with the soil under them not properly packed so as to furnish a solid foundation. The least sagging in the loose soil, which is liable to occur at any time, is almost certain to cause a repetition of Sunday's accident.

"The trouble is that this department virtually has no control over the relaying of the mains, for which it is held responsible. There are Inspectors to supervise the work, and these are appointed by this department, but are paid by the contractors doing the work. You can draw your own inference as to whether they will look after the city's interest as they are supposed to do or the interest of those that pay them their wages."

Commissioner Oakley said that if blame was to be placed anywhere for the disastrous consequences from the breaking of the 48-inch main on Sunday, it belonged with the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which had turned down three requests which he had made for an appropriation that would enable him to keep "emergency gangs" ready to answer calls at night and on Sundays.

It was 3 o'clock yesterday morning before the Interborough was able to run its first through train. This was a local. At 6:30, the usual hour for putting on the expresses, that part of the service also was restored, with both expresses and locals running on schedule time.

The quantity of stagnant water that has remained in the tunnel for so many hours has left an accumulation of bad odors, which Subway officials declare it will take several days to drive out.

New Dining Cars on Jersey Central.

The New Jersey Central has just placed in commission on its New York and Philadelphia line six new dining cars. They leave New York and Philadelphia simultaneously at 7 and 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4, 5, and 6 P. M. Every detail is arranged to meet the exacting requirements of the traveling public. Each car has dining as well as café compartments.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

A SELF-EDUCATED college graduate in chemistry, with business experience and flattering recommendations, desires position. R., 304 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Will open, post, or close books, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms reasonable. B., Box 151 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, COACHMAN.—Can fill either position; ten years' references. Clare, 217 Columbus Av.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Middle aged, single, thoroughly competent, reliable, respectful; highly recommended by well-known city family for last eight years, who can be seen. Box 252, Putnam House.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical detail, desires position; $15 weekly; ten years' experience. A., Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ENGINEER, 36, always employed, wants steady position in courtry or seashore; thorough machinist, millwright, with highest experience on ocean steamships and city plants engineer. J., 475 Amsterdam Av.

GARDENER.—Single, 40; on gentleman's place; competent manager of greenhouses, fruits, vegetables, &c.; took first prize for flowers at the Horticultural Society, Conn.; ten years' reference from last employer; trustworthy, honest, and sober. 141 North Mains St., Port Chester, N. Y. Tel. 581 J.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—Rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, including material; kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work. Painter, 136 East 7th St.

RELIABLE MAN experienced in commercial, financial, and marine business seeks employment; office or outside work; no insurance or canvassing. C Box 131 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. H., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By young man (21,) two years' experience, as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper. A., 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Toronto A. M. wishes position as tutor for Summer; musical; experienced; highest references. English Master, De Veaux College, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

TUTOR, will travel in Germany, &c., with boy. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

USEFUL MAN.—Young man, colored, would like position in country. Just, 524 West 45th St.

YOUNG JAPANESE wishes position in a first-class house; eight years' experience in embroidery and silk goods business. C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with opportunity of learning outside salesmanship; references. J. Martin, 246 West 26th St.

YOUNG MAN desires position in wholesale house; can furnish references. C., Box 116 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Swede, (21,) wishes position of some kind; experience butler and valet. B. P., 314 East 63d St.

BRADY'S HOT WATER DEAL.

It Proved to be Hot Air, He Says, and He Wants His $9,000 Back.

The suit of William A. Brady, the theatrical manager, to recover $9,000 which he paid for stock in the Storage Power Company, was up for argument before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday. Brady contends that the stock is worthless and that he was induced to buy it by fraudulent representations. All the Directors of the company were named in Brady's petition, but the only one to file an answer was Dr. W. Seward Webb. He demurred to the complaint on the ground that the facts were too vaguely set forth.

Brady says the Storage Power Company is a Virginia Corporation formed to exploit a device for converting hot water into power, and he alleges that the defendants falsely and fraudulently represented to the public through a pamphlet that ample working capital was in hand to establish the system for street railway, interurban, and branch railway systems.

Brady alleges further that one of these pamphlets fell into his hands, and, believing the statements made therein to be true, he bought 900 shares of the stock at $10 a share. He alleges that at the time of the purchase the shares were really worthless, so he asks for damages. Judge Gildersleeve reserved his decision on the demurrer.

The other defendants named in Brady's complaint are William L. Bull, Andrew G. Blair, Albert Ames, Henry L. Sprague, Edward Barr, J. Wesley Allison, and William E. Prall.

YOUNG PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

One Sentenced for Robbing Woman on Car—Seems to be a Gang.

Edward O'Donnell, eleven years old, of 175 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and Frederick Wells, thirteen years old, of 172 East Eighty-ninth Street, were arraigned in the Children's Court yesterday on a charge of stealing a wrist bag containing $50 from Mrs. Rosa Silverman of 225 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street. The police believe the two are members of a gang of young pickpockets who for several weeks have been robbing in Harlem when riding on surface cars.

Mrs. Silverman's wrist bag was stolen on Monday night while she was riding on a Lenox Avenue surface car. The bag was snatched from her by Wells. Before he succeeded in obtaining it young O'Donnell had made an unsuccessful attempt to take it away from her. The two boys jumped off the car after it passed One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Harry Helpner, a passenger, also jumped off and chased the two boys. He caught them after a chase of three blocks, and held them until the arrival of a policeman. Wells, it is said, gave the bag to a confederate, who succeeded in getting away. Both boys were found guilty after a hearing in court. O'Donnell was sent to the House of Refuge and Wells was committed until the police can look into his record.

HE TOOK DYNAMITE TO BED.

Mrs. Barden Remonstrated, Then Had Her Husband Arrested.

When Mrs. John Barden of 340 Second Street, Jersey City, saw her husband calmly preparing to take two sticks of dynamite with him to bed Monday night she remonstrated.

She wouldn't go to bed at all, in fact, nor would she allow her five-month-old child to drop asleep. Together they watched Mr. Barden through the night to see if he would blow up. He didn't.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Barden called in a policeman and had her husband arrested. Arraigned in the police court on the charge of having explosives in his possession without a license, John Barden said he had to use dynamite on some conduit work in Montgomery Street on which he is engaged, and that on Monday night, being tired, he decided to take home two sticks of dynamite left over instead of taking them to the shops.

Mrs. Barden explained his action by saying, "Beer."

The court lectured Mr. Barden, suspending sentence.

SAYS MAGISTRATE CRANE:

Women Are Time Wasters and Ever So Much More Careless Than Men!

Magistrate Crane said things about the carelessness of women—some women, at least—in the Harlem Court yesterday. The occasion of the Magistrate's criticism was the complaint of Mrs. Catherine Wagner of 159 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street against George H. Shear, an ice man. She accused Shear of stealing a ten-dollar note. After listening to her story, Magistrate Crane threw her case out of court.

Mrs. Wagner had accused Shear of stealing the money while he was delivering ice at her home, but there was no proof that he was guilty.

"You women never know what you do with anything," said the Magistrate. "The courts are filled with cases which have no foundation and which only take up the Magistrates' time and waste the city's money just because of women's carelessness."

LITTLE WORK FOR ALDERMEN.

Fifty-two Who Gather at the City Hall Have a Nice Little Meeting.

There was a nice little social gathering in the Aldermanic Chamber of the City Hall yesterday when the Aldermen met. Fifty-two members were present, and they found it hard work to keep busy even for an hour.

Among the routine resolutions passed were appropriations of $86,000 for providing a storage yard at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street and of $75,000 for the improvement of Washington, West Washington, Jefferson, and Fulton Markets. The board killed a resolution to classify bootblacks as "peddlers" and to require an annual $5 license from each. The resolution also prevented boys under sixteen years from "shining."

CHICAGO ROAD CONFERENCE.

Plan to be Submitted to the City is Discussed Here.

Informal conferences were held here yesterday on the proposition to be made to the City of Chicago for the taking over of the South Side Street Railway system. John A. Spoor, Chairman of the Executive Board; John P. Wilson and H. Winston, counsel for the company, and W. W. Gurley, general counsel for the Union Traction Company, were among those who conferred. No decision was reached.

One of These Four to be a Cadet.

The public competitive examination held by Representative Hearst in the Eleventh Congressional District, to pick candidates for the United States Naval Academy, resulted in the selection of E. Arden Logan of 106 Waverley Place and Daniel A. McElduff of 449 West Twenty-first Street as principals and William H. Waters of 411 West Fifty-seventh Street and Girard Davis Blasdell of 457 West Twenty-first Street as alternates.

Sing Sing for Nobleman Who Stole.

A year and seven months in Sing Sing was the sentence upon Raggi Conti Carlo when he appeared before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, yesterday. Carlo walked into Le Bolt's jewelry store on Twenty-third Street, last month, and ran out with a piece of jewelry, of which he had been asking the price. He was chased to Broadway by clerks and captured. He declared he was an Austrian nobleman, but that didn't save him.

ASKS POLICE TO STOP CURB BROKERS' RACKET

President of Standard Trust Co. Complains of Noise.

LEATHER LUNGS THE WINNERS

Members of the Outside Market Say That Boys Cause Most of the Commotion.

With the coming of warmer weather, which causes the opening of office windows in the financial district, is heard the frequent complaint of the racket made by the curb brokers.

President William C. Lane of the Standard Trust Company has addressed a letter to Police Commissioner McAdoo, complaining of the annoyance. The office of the Standard Trust Company is on the second floor of the Broad Exchange Building, at 25 Broad Street, in front of which the crowd of curb brokers have carried on their trading for the past two years. For a long time previous to that the brokers assembled in front of the Mills Building, in the block above.

Tenants in the various buildings overlooking the curb market have threatened many times to complain to the Police Department of the noise and the interference with traffic caused by the crowd of brokers and messengers, but these complaints have usually been sidetracked.

Officials of the Standard Trust Company refused yesterday to discuss their action. Neither would they say what remedy they wished the Police Department to enforce.

A number of curb brokers admit that a great deal of noise is made during the hours of trading, but charge most of it to the boys who congregate in the neighborhood and interfere, it is claimed, as much with the brokers as they do with the tenants of the buildings in the neighborhood and the general public. Commissioner McAdoo has ordered that an investigation be made.

Not very long since some of the leading curb brokers tried to materialize the old scheme to do the trading indoors in a hall of their own.

The market in time of excitement is a lively one, and the man with the leather lungs has the best of the trading. Now and then in dull times there is a little rough play, but as a rule the men on the curb at Broad Street and Exchange Place behave well and attend strictly to business. The camp followers, boys and young fellows, do much that makes office people unfriendly to the curb.

Mr. McAdoo recently made a tour of the Wall Street district, and was more impressed with the nuisance created by peddlers of food and "soft" drinks than by the curb brokers. He is understood to plan reform in the direction of the fakirs and pushcart men.

AUTO AND WILD HORSE.

The Two Cause the Death of Edward Doyle in Long Island City.

Edward Doyle, an Inspector in the Queens Borough Sewer Department, was driving along East Avenue, Long Island City, yesterday, when his horse became frightened at an automobile and ran away. Doyle and Stephen Clancy, who was in the buggy with him, were both thrown out, and Doyle's skull was fractured. He died at St. John's Hospital a short time afterward.

The automobile which caused the accident was driven by John Pitry, Jr., a close friend of Doyle.

As Pitry came bowling down the avenue in his automobile he saw Doyle and called a cheery "Hello!" to him. Doyle replied, and that instant the horse whirled and plunged aside, throwing both the occupants of the buggy out. Doyle was unconscious when picked up. At the hospital the physicians at once said his case was hopeless.

A complaint was made against Pitry, but the police declared he was in nowise responsible for his friend's death.

Clancy was only slightly hurt.

MARKS IN GODDARD'S PLACE.

Anti-Policy Society Elects a New President and Extols Its Founder.

Marcus M. Marks, who was prominently mentioned for the Postmastership of this city last year, was elected President of the Anti-Policy Society yesterday to fill the place of the late Capt. F. Norton Goddard.

The meeting of the society at which Mr. Marks was elected was held in the offices of Congressman-elect Herbert Parsons, 52 William Street. Resolutions were adopted in memory of Capt. Goddard.

"In his death," the resolutions said, "the society has lost a brave and unselfish leader, and the entire city has been deprived of a devoted champion of the rights of the poor and unfortunate against the unscrupulous."

In commemorating the services of the late President, the society declared itself ready and determined to continue the good work which Capt. Goddard began.

ECHO OF WOODEND FAILURE.

Joshua de Cordova Arrested, Charged with Giving False Testimony.

Joshua de Cordova, a member of the Consolidated Exchange, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Henkel on a charge of perjury, growing out of the testimony that Mr. de Cordova gave in the bankruptcy proceedings following the failure of W. E. Woodend & Co. a year ago.

The arrest was made on the affidavit of Irving L. Ernst of the law office of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, counsel for the trustee in bankruptcy in the Woodend case. Mr. Ernst charges that de Cordova swore falsely in denying that Woodend had offered him a place at a salary of $75 a week. The defendant was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields. He pleaded not guilty and was admitted to $1,000 bail for examination June 21.

No Award to High Bidders on Dam.

After another engineers' report on the contract bids for the construction of the Cross River masonry dam in Westchester County, which is to be a supplement to the present Croton water system, the Aqueduct Commission again declined yesterday to make the award to other than the lowest bidder. Final action was put off for a week. The subordinate engineers of the Finance Department and those of the commission had reported in favor of awarding the contract to MacArthur Brothers and Winston & Co., joint bidders, for $1,246,211.60. They were next to the highest bidders. The Barton Dunn Company and Naughton & Co., lowest and next lowest bidders, were, respectively, $1,080,310 and $1,145,937.50.

Shoppers See a Man's Narrow Escape.

In the sight of hundreds of shoppers and hurrying clerks, John J. Jalonisky, a clerk, of Lawrence, L. I., was struck by a south-bound Broadway car at Washington Place late yesterday afternoon. He was hurled in the air, and fell in front of a rear wheel of the car. He would have been crushed to death but for the quick work of Policeman Simmons of the traffic squad, who pulled the unconscious man out of further danger. Jalonisky was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. He has two broken ribs and internal injuries.

THE HOARY ENVELOPE GAME.

An Aged and Infirm Ruse That Has Just Reached Fifth Avenue.

"Will you give me a twenty for these small bills?" a nattily dressed young man asked Everett W. Penny, a ticket agent in the Long Island Railway office at 95 Fifth Avenue, late yesterday afternoon. When Mr. Penny counted the small bills he found that there was only $19 in the roll. So he called harshly to the young man to come back, and then was very sorry he had so spoken, because the nattily dressed young man seemed so pained.

"Why, that's so," he assented. "Give me back the bills, and I must step around the corner to get the other dollar, but I want this bill. See, I will put the twenty in this envelope. Save it for me until I get back, please."

Then he strolled out of the office. Penny later found that the envelope was empty. He hit the trail of the nattily dressed young man at Fifth Avenue and Fifteenth Street and saw him buying a suit in a store at Sixth Avenue and Sixteenth Street. Penny hailed him, but the young man rushed out, and Penny gave chase up Sixth Avenue, yelling "Stop thief!"

John Garbarini, a truck driver, of large girth, saw the chase at Seventeenth Street. It was positively stated that he thereupon fell from his truck upon the neck of the young man, tightly embracing him. Policeman John Harley had to unlock Garbarini's fat arms from around the man's neck.

At the Tenderloin Station the nattily dressed young man described himself as John Bates, a bartender, of 142 West One Hundred and Second Street. They found in his pockets $39.

Bates was sent to Police Headquarters. They said there that he was an old offender.

RUSH TO PAY TAXES.

Greater Part of Property Advertised for Sale Is Redeemed.

When the city tax sale begins in the offices of the Finance Department at 10:30 o'clock this morning the amount of property, including both realty and franchises, on the schedules for sale because of arrears in tax payments for the years up to 1902 will be less than a third of that on the schedules when the sale first was advertised.

Nearly $5,000,000 has been collected in the last thirty days. Yesterday more than $1,250,000 was received by Edward A. Slattery, Chief of the Bureau of Collections of Arrears. Of this sum $1,020,000 was in payment of franchise taxes and came from two corporations, the Metropolitan Street Railway and the Mutual Gaslight Company. The gas company paid approximately $141,000 in full for its franchise taxes through 1904. The Metropolitan paid in full through 1901, thus taking its franchise out of the property to be offered at the tax sale. Of the $879,709.63 paid by the Metropolitan for that year, $671,670.22 was for taxes and $208,030.41 was for interest.

Six hundred persons called at the Finance Department yesterday to pay arrearages. The aggregate was $218,629.

AFTER THE AUTO OWNERS.

They Are the Men We Want to Frighten, Justice McKean Says.

In announcing penalties in automobile speeding cases, Presiding Justice McKean, in the Court of Special Sessions, said yesterday that hereafter he and his associates would demand the names of the owners of automobiles whose chauffeurs violated the law.

"We fine men who are arraigned as chauffeurs," said the Justice, "when they are merely employes. We are obliged to fine them or send them to prison, when the men we want to frighten are the owners. We want to reach the men who are responsible for the excessive speed, who give the orders to the chauffeurs."

Justice McKean fined two men $40 each. The Justices let off with a fine of $15 Dillon C. Willoughby, a real estate broker of 2 West Twenty-eighth Street, because he said it was his first offense.

GROUT QUOTES AN EXPERT.

Makes Public a Letter Bearing on Montauk Theatre Valuation.

In justification of his action in recommending the purchase by the city of the Brooklyn Montauk

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warm: southerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,309. * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. / Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

LEWIS JARVIS LETTERS, MANY AND OLD, FOUND

Twenty at Least—Some of Them Written Six Years Ago.

ONE RECOMMENDS WICKES

They Turned Up in Three Big Cases and Puzzled Writing Experts—Accused Lawyer Jaunty.

Lots of letters sent by "Lewis Jarvis," the name alleged to have been used by Thomas P. Wickes, ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel and prominent member of the bar, who on Tuesday was indicted and held for trial for attempted blackmail, are in the possession of District Attorney Jerome. One of these at least, unlike the one on which Wickes was indicted, promised to lend money to a woman to retain Wickes, "by far the best lawyer in the city for such a case."

Meanwhile, yesterday, Mr. Wickes certainly gave by his manner no confession of the Jekyll-Hyde change of personality which he is alleged to have used or of the crimes charged against him.

Wickes, with two indictments hanging over his head, walked into Delmonico's at noon yesterday and ordered his luncheon with as jaunty an air as though there was not a single cloud in sight. The café was well filled with men, many of whom knew Mr. Wickes personally; but he did not mind their curious, sidewise glances. Later in the day he appeared at his office, where he waved aside every reference to the charges with as merry a laugh as ever rang.

Mr. Wickes did not deny that he was the author of the strange letters of "Lewis Jarvis," nor did he deny the statement, made authoritatively, that he had confessed to having written them during his examination by the Grand Jury on Tuesday. His counsel, ex-Magistrate Job E. Hedges, after a conference with his client yesterday afternoon, reiterated his earlier statement that he would have nothing to say regarding the strange case until it came up in court on Monday.

Jerome Active in Case.

District Attorney Jerome, in court on Tuesday, said he "believed the defendant was not familiar with the criminal end of the law." Mr. Jerome, however, was busy yesterday making active preparations to press the case against Mr. Wickes. It was intimated yesterday also that the Federal authorities were preparing to take action in the case on the ground that the letter sent by "Lewis Jarvis" and the renting of Box 1,604 for the receipt of answers, constituted improper use of the United States mails.

It was learned yesterday that District Attorney Jerome has in his possession a lot of "Jarvis" letters besides those made public in connection with the prosecution of Mr. Wickes. Many of these letters are addressed to other persons than Commodore Edward Weston, President of the Weston Electrical Instrument Company of Newark, the present complainant against the lawyer.

In one of these letters appears a postscript signed "Charles Dawson, Secretary." As a result the theory that the writer of the Jarvis letters may have had an assistant is receiving some consideration by the authorities.

"Jarvis" Six Years Ago.

One of the lawyers connected with the Grinnell-Weston litigation which led to the disclosures in connection with the "Jarvis" correspondence and the subsequent indictment of Mr. Wickes said last night that "Lewis Jarvis" had been at the letter-writing game for at least six years.

For almost that number of years, the lawyer declared, handwriting experts every now and then had stumbled across one or more Jarvis letters in cases where they had been called in, but that up to the present time they had not been able to penetrate to the identity of "Lewis Jarvis." David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, was a witness in the Grand Jury proceedings against Wickes. It was said last night that he had been confronted with such letters in an investigation some time ago where important interests connected with one of the large breweries in this city were concerned.

Several of the "Jarvis" letters which have reached the District Attorney's office have to do with the case of a woman who a couple of years ago retained Mr. Wickes in a damage suit. The name of this woman was not made public yesterday, but it was declared that when she first consulted with Mr. Wickes she told him that she was not in a position to pay him a retainer, and asked him to take her case on a contingent fee. The lawyer, it was said, would not give any promise that he would do so, and asked for a few days to think the matter over.

"Jarvis" for Wickes.

The case was one giving prospect of substantial damages. A few days after her first conference with Mr. Wickes, the woman received a letter from "Lewis Jarvis," who wrote that he had learned of her plight, and offered to procure for her a loan of the necessary amount to retain Mr. Wickes, "who was by far the best lawyer in the city for such a case."

"Mr. Jarvis" was very accommodating and told the woman that he thought he could arrange the matter quite easily with Mr. Wickes and save her trouble. At last "Mr. Jarvis" informed her by letter that he had arranged with the lawyer for a loan of $250, the amount of his retainer, on condition that the woman pay him back in addition to the original amount 1 per cent. of the total amount of damages recovered for each $50 she had borrowed. The woman readily assented, signed the necessary papers, and as a result paid "Mr. Jarvis" $1,400 six months later for the two-hundred-and-fifty-dollar loan.

It developed yesterday that ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne, who was the counsel of Commodore Weston in the four suits where he was a defend-

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PRESIDENT AIDS CHINESE.

Issues Order for Discretion in Enforcing Exclusion Laws.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—President Roosevelt has sent a letter to Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor directing him to see that the immigration officers exercise discretion in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, to the end that the relations of this Government with China may continue to be cordial.

The complaints of the Chinese Government about the alleged humiliation to which members of these classes of Chinese often are subjected upon their arrival in the United States, together with the threats of the commercial guilds of China to retaliate by boycotting American-made goods, have aroused the business men of this country to protest against what they have regarded as unreasonable discrimination in the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion laws.

It is pointed out that great difficulty is experienced by immigration officials in executing the law, because of the many bogus certificates which are presented by Chinese. It is well understood that for a consideration a Chinese coolie may procure in China a certificate that he is a merchant or a traveler, or a member of another of the exempt classes. On its face the certificate entitles him to admission to the United States.

So many frauds have been discovered in the matter of these certificates that the immigration officials examine all of them most carefully. That fact accounts for the trouble experienced by genuine merchants, travelers, &c., when they arrive at United States ports.

Thus far no feasible plan has been worked out to remedy the trouble of which the Chinese complain. Secretary Metcalf is in favor of Congressional legislation on the subject, providing for a rigid supervision of the issuance of certificates in China.

PEKING, June 14.—The agitation and proposed boycott of American goods by Chinese merchants are apparently based upon a misconception by the Chinese of American intentions in regard to the Exclusion act.

Mr. Rockhill, the American Minister, has assured the Chinese that America's intentions are fair and conciliatory, and the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs is apparently satisfied upon the subject. The public are somewhat alarmed, hence the boycott. This movement is unlikely to attain any serious proportions, although it is significant, indicating the importance attached by the Chinese to the questions involved in the American Exclusion act.

SUICIDE WROTE TO GIRL.

Have Sacrificed All to You, He Said—Read Racing Tables.

A young clerk in the employ of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, William T. Pigot, shot himself in the head at Crotona Park, by the side of Indian Lake, last evening and died soon after that in the Lebanon Hospital without recovering consciousness. Several letters were found on him. One was to Edward Cotter of 111 East Ninety-sixth Street. It contained this:

"I hope you will all forgive me for what I have done, but I have got nothing to live for. Give my love to your mother, who has always been a kind friend to me, also to all the Gibsons. May God bless and always protect the one who has ruined my life, especially now, when I had a future before me and everything was looking so bright to me."

A note addressed to "Darling," said: "Be true to me. After all these years you are mine, and I have sacrificed everything for you."

The letter was not signed, and the handwriting was shaky.

Cotter was summoned to the Lebanon Hospital, where he arrived just before the death of the man. He identified him and immediately left to notify the man's relatives.

In Pigot's pockets there were lots of newspaper tables about race horses.

There was also a picture of a young woman, who, the police said, must be very handsome. The back of the picture had five or six lines written upon it, but these had been carefully erased, as had the name of the photographer. The initials in the man's hat were "W. M. F."

BAN ON BEAR HUNT PICTURES.

Girl Rode Into President's Party—Order to Destroy Negatives.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 14.—Because a Colorado woman in cowgirl costume rode close behind the President and his party when they reached Glenwood Springs on their return from the bear hunt and faced a battery of cameras, the Government has ordered that hundreds of snapshots then taken be destroyed. The pictures were made by residents of Glenwood Springs, and one was a moving picture. The young woman had joined the party as it neared the Springs.

The reason for the order restraining the photographers from using the pictures was that she wore a tan riding habit, the skirt of which lacked many inches of touching the ground; a cocked hat, a bandana handkerchief about her neck and sleeves rolled up. She rode astride.

When she heard of the plans to photograph the Presidential party she drove out with a New York correspondent to meet them, left the carriage, mounted another correspondent's horse and rode in between the President and Secretary Loeb as the cameras got busy.

FLAMES WIPE OUT VILLAGE.

Disastrous Blaze in Worthington—One Life May Be Lost.

Special to The New York Times.

KITTANNING, Penn., June 14.—About sunset a fire broke out in Worthington, a little village in the hills about eight miles from here, and advices reaching here late to-night are that the town has practically been wiped off the map.

One man, a stranger in the town, was seriously, perhaps, fatally, hurt by a bucket falling on him from the top of a house. The men of the village formed a bucket brigade, but could not save the town, and most of the villagers are being taken care of by farmers in adjacent villages.

The fire started in the store of Walker & Campbell, which was entirely destroyed, as were the town drug store, harness shop, tailor's shop, and blacksmith's shop, as well as several residences.

$9.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, June 18-19, Lehigh Valley R. R. Information 355, 1,234 B'way, N.Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn. —Adv.

HOOKER COMPLAINT HAS BEEN DRAWN

Session Here of the Assembly Judiciary Committee.

SENATORS NOT JOINING YET

Question as to the Justice's Trial—Should the Whole Legislature Hear the Case?

At a meeting of the Assembly Judiciary Committee at the Cadillac Hotel last evening a form of complaint against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker, for presentation to the Legislature at the special session, was drawn up. The complaint embodies the findings of the committee with respect to the charges made against Justice Hooker by the State Bar Association. It contains no new allegations.

The committee held two sessions yesterday. Chairman Fish had sent out invitations to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee to meet jointly with his committee to draw up the Hooker complaint. Senators McCarren, Warnick, Allds, Raines, and Malby were at the hotel when the committee met in the forenoon, but they refused to take part in the proceedings, declaring that it would be time enough for the Senate Committee to get into the case when it had received from the Assembly, after the Legislature had been convened, the concurrent resolution calling for Justice Hooker's removal. Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, appeared at the Cadillac after the Assembly Committee had held its second meeting and decided upon the form of the complaint against Justice Hooker.

There were also at the Cadillac in the course of the day, Speaker Nixon, Majority Leader Rogers, and Henry B. Coman, who acted as counsel to the Judiciary Committee in the proceedings against Justice Hooker at the regular session. The best information among the leaders of the Legislature with respect to the date for the special session was that the call would be either for next Tuesday or Wednesday.

When the Senate receives from the Assembly the concurrent resolution calling for Justice Hooker's removal, there will be a meeting of the joint Judiciary Committee to agree on procedure. It is settled that Justice Hooker will have at least ten days in which to prepare his answer to the charges against him. There is a difference of opinion, however, as to how his trial shall be conducted.

Some members of the Legislature hold that it will be necesary for both branches to sit in joint session, and listen to all the testimony. They hold that fairness to Justice Hooker demands that every man who is to vote on his case should have heard all of the testimony, a juror's conviction as to the truth of testimony often being made up by the manner of the witness.

Other members of the Legislature hold that it would be absurd to have the 200 members of the Legislature sit in the case as a court. They say the concurrent resolution for Justice Hooker's removal will be acted upon as every other concurrent resolution is—that is, it will be referred to the proper committees, which will report on it, and each branch of the Legislature will then act on the report of its own committee. It requires a two-thirds vote of each branch of the Legislature to remove the accused.

Yesterday two prominent Supreme Court Justices informed certain leaders of the Legislature at present in the city that they did not believe the Legislature had the power to remove Justice Hooker by resolution, and gave it as their opinion that if his removal were made in that manner the courts would set the action of the Legislature aside. They said the judiciary of the State was disposed to view the precedent which would be set by Justice Hooker's removal by resolution as dangerous.

"When a Justice of the Supreme Court is impeached," one of the Judges is reported to have said, "it is the Senate and the Court of Appeals which tries him, the Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals presiding. The co-ordination of the Judiciary with the Legislature is preserved in that form of proceeding. But if the Legislature can remove a Justice by resolution, then the Judiciary must be subordinate to the Legislature instead of co-ordinate with it. Power of removal means superiority."

It is understood that at the beginning of proceedings against Justice Hooker counsel for him will raise the point that the proposed proceeding against him is unconstitutional.

THIEF DESTROYED $75,000.

H. H. Cheney Gets Duplicate Securities for Those Lost in January.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—Herman H. Cheney of Southbridge, Mass., after fruitless efforts to find a box of securities estimated variously to be worth from $75,000 to $285,000, stolen from him on Jan. 17, has received duplicate bonds and stock certificates to replace those stolen. No effort apparently has been made by the thief to realize on the securities. Mr. Cheney believes the original papers have been destroyed, and has given bonds to protect the companies concerned in the duplicate issue.

Mr. Cheney had taken the box of securities out of the vault of the Southbridge National Bank for the purpose of making an inventory of its contents. He carried it to his home and kept it there about a fortnight. As he was going away in January he instructed his sister, Mrs. Wilber, to send the box down to the bank by the coachman. She has detailed the circumstances of handing it to the coachman, but the latter insists that he did not receive it.

TO JAIL IN AN AUTO.

Southbury Horse Thief Overtaken with a Touring Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 14.—So many horses have been stolen in Southbury recently that the townspeople determined to teach offenders a lesson.

A New Milford man, caught red-handed there Wednesday night, was pursued, arrested, bound over, and carried to jail in the big touring car of Deputy Sheriff Wakelee.

$9.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND BACK Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets sold June 18-19. Return limit June 24, or for 50 cents extra, to June 30th.—Adv.

CAUGHT ROBBING MAILS.

Postal Clerk Rifled Letters Addressed to Guests of Big Hotels.

Post Office Inspectors W. T. Myer and John Jacobs arrested a clerk in Station H, at Lexington Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, last night on a charge of robbing the mails. The Inspectors say the clerk has stolen a lot of letters with money in them and registered packages that were addressed to guests of the St. Regis and other Fifth Avenue hotels, the mail for which is handled by Station H.

The young man was caught by a fake letter addressed to "Mrs. David McCarty, care of the Hotel Devon." It had in it four greasy one-dollar bills which were plainly visible through the thin envelope.

The prisoner was locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station. He described himself as James H. Griffin, twenty-eight years old, of 61 West Ninety-ninth Street. He will be arraigned before Commissioner Shields this morning.

"This fellow is a shrewd one," said Inspector Myer last night. "He worked for four years in the registry department down at the General Post Office. Mail was stolen, but the thief could not be found. We estimate that at least $1,500 was stolen down there. No package or letter was ever missed while it was in his section of the department. After it had gone out of his hands and had been duly charged up to some other clerk it would be missed.

"Griffin was transferred to Station H several months ago. Letters and packages began to disappear there with increasing regularity. We saw him take the money from the Mrs. McCarty letter and shove it into his pocket at 7:35. In just fifteen minutes we had him under arrest. We found the opened letter on him. Griffin then made a full confession."

TURBINE LINER'S RECORD.

The Virginian Takes Four Days and Seven Hours Across the Atlantic.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 14.—The Allan liner Virginian, one of the new turbine boats, has smashed her own previous record from land to land, and has distanced all other records by the southern route between Moville and Cape Race. Leaving Moville at 2 P. M. on Friday she reached Cape Race at 9 o'clock last night, making the trip in four days and seven hours.

This beats her time of last trip by about five hours and that of the Bavarian of the same line by several hours more. Capt. Vipond reported that he had run into the fog bank that has been in that latitude for the last three days, and had to slow somewhat.

The Virginian is expected to reach Montreal early on Friday afternoon. The success of the new style boat is pleasing to all Canadians and a source of gratification to the Allan Line, which by becoming a pioneer of the turbines on Atlantic steamers is rewarded by increased speed at an expenditure very much lower.

FAST TURBINE TORPEDO BOAT.

German Craft Makes 29½ Knots on Her Trial Trip.

ELBING, Germany, June 14.—The trial trip of the torpedo boat S 125, built at the Schichau works, and fitted with turbine engines, took place here to-day.

She averaged 27.8 knots per hour for three hours. Her highest speed rate was 29½ knots per hour.

Four sister boats fitted with piston engines averaged two knots per hour less than the S 125.

W. ORDWAY PARTRIDGE WEDS.

Marries in Venice Miss Margaret Schott, the Writer, Friends Hear.

Friends of William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, and of Miss Margaret Ridgeley Schott, who is known as a writer for the magazines, received word by cable last night that they had been married yesterday in Venice at the American Consulate. They had been engaged for some time, and the announcement of the marriage came as no surprise.

Mr. Partridge's first wife secured a divorce from him in April a year ago, charging desertion. Mr. Partridge, though present with his counsel, took no part in the proceeding. There is one child, a son, born in 1889, of this marriage. The boy is now in custody of Mrs. Partridge, but Mr. Partridge is allowed to see him every two months and to have a say in his education.

In one of his books Mr. Partridge speaks of the "absolute unrighteousness which compels a woman to preserve any ties in the world with a man she has ceased to love."

Mr. Partridge was born in Paris in 1861, and has been a Professor of Fine Arts at Columbia. His works include a statue of Shakespeare in Lincoln Park, Chicago; a statue of Alexander Hamilton in Brooklyn, and an equestrian statue of Gen. Grant for the Union League Club, Brooklyn. He has written several books, most of them on art topics.

FIRES FLYING FUSILLADE.

Falcio, with Two Pistols, Fights a Crowd from a Wagon.

Standing in the tail of a peddler's wagon, drawn by a galloping horse, shooting to the right and left from two revolvers, Daniel Falcio, twenty-three years old, of 306 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, caused the day's sensation in Little Italy last evening.

When the pursuing crowd realized that he had shot away all his ammunition they seized him. Before he was rescued by Policemen O'Brien and others from the East One Hundred and Fourth Street station he had been stabbed five times and beaten and kicked besides. He may die in Harlem Hospital. Although he emptied both six shooters he hit only Tony Ventrillo, twenty-three years old, who was standing in the doorway of his home, at 331 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, and he suffered only a flesh wound. Shattered window glass marked Falcio's progress.

The trouble began when John Falcio, twenty-one years old, had a fight with an unknown Italian in front of 333 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and was getting the worst of it, when his older brother ran up and opened fire at the crowd and then jumped into the eastbound wagon and ordered the driver to go at top speed.

Delightful week-ends—The Park Inn, New York's most refined seaside hotel. See Summer Resort ad.—Adv.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

R. S. SAYER AND WIFE KILLED IN AUTOMOBILE

Two Sons Mortally Injured; Erie Express Strikes the Machine.

WERE ON WAY TO CAMP

Victim of Accident Was Treasurer of the Rider-Ericsson Engine Co. and Lived at Englewood.

Special to The New York Times.

GOSHEN, N. Y., June 14.—An automobile in which Richard S. Sayer, Treasurer of the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company of New York, his wife and two sons, were passing over the Erie Railroad tracks at Seeley's Crossing, near here, to-night, was struck by a fast train. Mr. Sayer and his wife were instantly killed. The two sons, Richard, Jr., aged thirteen, and Ray, seven years old, were injured, both perhaps mortally. The colored chauffeur escaped unhurt.

The family were on their way from Englewood, N. J., to Goshen, where members of the respective families of Mr. and Mrs. Sayer reside. It was the intention of the party to spend the night at Goshen, leaving for Mr. Sayer's camp in the Shawangunk Mountains, Ulster County, to-morrow.

The party left Englewood early in the day, intending to spend a few hours at Walden, N. Y., where the Rider-Ericsson engine factories are situated. They left for Goshen late in the afternoon.

How the accident occurred is not yet known, except that the automobile was in the middle of the tracks when the fast train of the Erie Road came along. The heavy train struck the car in the middle and shattered it. The occupants were thrown for a distance, and parts of the automobile were carried for several hundred yards along the track on the pilot of the engine.

When the train was stopped the news of the accident was telephoned to Goshen. A special train was immediately prepared, but Dr. D. T. Condict, the regular surgeon of the Erie Road stationed here, arrived at the scene of the accident in an automobile ahead of the train.

Dr. Condict found that both Mr. and Mrs. Sayer had been killed instantly. The younger son, Ray, it is feared, has also sustained a fracture of the skull, and his life is despaired of. Richard, Jr., was found in a semi-conscious state, and was only able to ask for water when picked up. The chauffeur was standing near by, unhurt, but too frightened to speak. The baggage which the party had had in the automobile, was scattered far and wide.

The bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Sayer were placed in a car of the relief train and brought with the injured boys to Goshen. When the train arrived here it was thought best to send the injured lads on to the Thrall Hospital at Middletown.

Mr. Sayer was fifty-five years old and a native of Goshen, where his father, the late William M. Sayer, was a wealthy and much-respected lumber merchant. Richard Sayer and his brother, William M. Sayer, Jr., went into business about twenty years ago and were successful. William M. Sayer, Jr., is now the President of the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company of 35 Warren Street, New York. He is expected to arrive here to-night.

Mrs. Sayer was before her marriage Frances Lowe, daughter of the late Judge Lowe, who was prominent in Middletown law and politics. The two boys were the only children of the couple.

Besides the aged Mrs. Sayer, who has lived here for the last fifty years, Mr. Sayer leaves three sisters, Mrs. J. W. Gott and Mrs. Joseph Coates, both well-known in Goshen and Middletown, and Mrs. Hitchcock, the wife of Dr. Hitchcock of St. Johnsbury, Vt.

"We were coming down a slight hill," said Chauffeur Charles F. Jackson last night. "As we approached the crossing we were warned by people on the sidewalk that there was a train coming. Mr. Sayer, who was on the seat with me, told me to go on, as there was lots of time. As we hit the track I saw the train and tried to turn, but instead of sheering clear of the track the auto slid in front of the train. I jumped just in time and was not hurt."

At the residence of William M. Sayer, Jr., President of the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company, 398 Washington Avenue, Brooklyn, it was said last night that Mr. Sayer could not be seen until morning, when he probably would be at the offices of the firm, 35 Warren Street.

Leander A. Bevin, Secretary of the Rider-Ericsson Company, who lives at 150 West Seventy-sixth Street, said last night that Richard S. Sayer left the city on Tuesday afternoon for a vacation at his Summer camp at Warwasa, in the Shawangunk Mountains. Mr. Bevin understood Mr. Sayer to say before he left that he intended to go to his residence, at Englewood, N. J., and then proceed with his family to the mountain camp. They intended to travel in an automobile, stopping at the company's factory at Walden, N. Y., and then going on to Goshen, where Mr. Sayer expected his brother-in-law, Joseph S. Coates of Middletown, to join the party on the vacation trip.

According to Mr. Bevin the two brothers, William M. Sayer, Jr., and Richard S., had been particularly successful in their business career, in which they had always worked jointly. Some years ago the company which they controlled expanded considerably when it took in the Delamater Iron Works. Richard S. Sayer, besides being the Treasurer of the Rider-Ericsson Company, was also Vice President of the Orange Land Company, of which his brother, William M. Sayer, Jr., is President.

Recently, said Mr. Bevin, Richard S. Sayer had completed the building of a magnificent residence at Englewood.

Monitor Puritan Aground.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The monitor Puritan, it is reported to the Navy Department, is hard aground off Point Lookout, in the Potomac. She has on board the naval reserves of the District of Columbia, and was to have participated in the manoeuvres last night against Forts Washington and Hunt. All efforts for two days to float the ship have proved unsuccessful.

$9.00 to Niagara Falls and Return, June 18-19. Erie Railroad. Information 399, 1,159 Broadway, N. Y., 333 Fulton St., B'klyn. —Adv.

CHANGE OF TIME BELLEWOOD SPECIAL Lehigh Valley. See Excursion Column.—Adv.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN MOSCOW.

Czar's Councilors Have Disagreement with Zemstvo Congress Committee.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—Serious disturbances are reported in Moscow in connection with a peace demonstration.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—The audience of the delegates of the Moscow zemstvoists and Mayors with Emperor Nicholas has been postponed until Friday.

The postponement is due to a disagreement over the terms on which the delegates are to be received by the Emperor. The delegates wish to be permitted to read the address and to supplement it with a speech by one of their number, while the court authorities insist that only the presentation of a copy of the address shall be permitted.

SETH LOW'S YACHT DISABLED.

The Sunbeam in Tow with Her Boilers Out of Commission.

NANTUCKET, Mass., June 14.—The steam yacht Sunbeam of New York, owned by ex-Mayor Low, left here this afternoon in tow of tug Seabury, bound for New York, with her boilers entirely disabled.

The Sunbeam is a sixty-foot screw steamer, eleven tons registered. She was designed and built by Herreshoff at Bristol, R. I., in 1903. She has a three-cylinder engine of 150 horse power, and tube boilers of the Herreshoff type. Her water line length is 52 feet 6 inches, her beam 9 feet, and her draught 3 feet.

PANIC ON CONEY'S BOWERY.

Moving Picture Machine Explodes and Operator May Die.

A moving machine exploded in Louis Lent's Music Hall, Coney Island, last night and threw 400 men and women into a panic. One man was burned badly and he may die. The Steeplechase Park fire department put the fire out before the Coney Island company arrived.

Lent's place is at the corner of Kensington Walk and Bowery, near the Steeplechase. It is a combination dance hall, music hall, and theatre, a typical Coney Island "amusement place." The moving pictures had the attention of everybody when the machine exploded.

Edward Lewis of 318 East Forty-fourth Street, Manhattan, was operating the machine. He was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000.

TWO BEHEADED BY A BLAST.

Three Other Italians Badly Hurt in New Jersey Quarry Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, June 14.—Two men had their heads blown off by the premature explosion of a heavy blast late this afternoon in Marley's quarry on the mountain top near here. Three others were badly injured by flying stone.

Holes had been drilled in the face of the rock, and just before quitting time Nicola Gianetti and Jacob Balenti set about making ready the blast. What caused the explosion will never be known. The two men who were in charge of the blast were found headless in the rocks. One of the injured Italians may not recover.

WESTMINSTER JEWELS FOUND

$30,000 Loot Dug Up in Field—Former Watchman Confesses.

CAMBRIDGE, England, June 14.—All the jewels of the Duchess of Westminster, estimated to be worth $30,000, of which she was robbed last month, have been recovered. They were buried in a field two miles out of town.

It appears that a former night watchman at Grosvenor House, who was arrested in London, confessed the theft. Scotland Yard detectives came here to-day and arrested an accomplice, who conducted them to the place where the jewelry was hidden.

YALE BRANCH IN CHINA.

Permission Given for College in Province of Hunan.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 14.—Intelligence has been received at Yale that the Governor of the province of Hunan, China, has given permission for the establishment of the new Yale College at Chengsha, in that province, which hitherto has been somewhat unfavorable to foreign enterprises, including missions.

The result was brought about by the good offices of Yale graduates in China.

EXCULPATES MRS. J. B. POTTER

But Actress's Lawyer Is Sentenced to Five Years in Prison.

LONDON, June 14.—In passing a sentence of five years' imprisonment on Alfred Fossick, a lawyer, of Berkshire, who has been found guilty of misappropriating $60,000, the Judge said he was convinced that Mrs. James Brown Potter, the actress, had nothing to do with the fault of the prisoner.

BURSTING SHELL WOUNDS 18.

Explosion on British Battleship Due to Defect in Gun.

GIBRALTAR, June 14.—Eighteen men, including four officers, were wounded by the bursting, inside the gun, of a six-inch shell on board the first-class battleship Magnificent this afternoon. The accident occurred at gun practice off Tetuan.

The explosion was due to a defect in the breach. All the wounded were brought ashore here to-night. Eleven are in serious condition, the four officers being in this list.

HUSBAND AND JEWELS GONE.

Wife Asks Yonkers Police to Help Her Find Brazilian.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, June 14.—Mrs. Fannie Liebraum complained to the Detective Bureau that her husband, Harry Liebraum of 27 Palisade Avenue, had left town with $3,000 worth of jewelry. The jewels, she declared, had been hers long before she was married.

They have kept a grocery store at 31 Palisade Avenue since coming here from Brazil. On Monday, she says, Liebraum took $100 from the cash drawer and did not come home that night. Mrs. Liebraum says he often had expressed a desire to return to South America.

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, taking effect Sunday, June 18.—Adv.

ARMIES ADVANCING FOR GREAT BATTLE

Oyama and Linevitch Both Launch Attacks.

FRONT MAY EXTEND 300 MILES

Japanese Engage in Wide Flanking Movements—Tokio Confident of a Great Victory.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—Telegrams from Manchuria report a continuance of the fighting.

The Japanese are developing a movement east and west of the railway, with simultaneous flanking operations near the Mongolian and Korean frontiers, (300 miles apart,) while Linevitch is effecting an advance along the Changtu-fu Road, (west of the railway,) where he reports the capture of several positions.

An officer of the General Staff, commenting upon these developments, remarked that the Japanese are quite right to utilize their strategical advantages and push forward operations. He disbelieved in the possibility of an armistice, which he said would undoubtedly favor the Russians.

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, June 14.—The Japanese have forced the advance posts of the Russian, left beyond the Kaoche River and are occupying the heights north of the river. A heavy force seems to be behind this movement. Field Marshal Oyama is ready for a general offensive.

Two leaders of Chinese bandits captured at Omoso, in the rear of the Russian left, have arrived here.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—In a dispatch to Emperor Nicholas, dated June 13, Gen. Linevitch says the Russians after a fight June 11 occupied the villages of Sytongtoy, Chilipou, and Chakhedzi. The same day another detachment approached the mines near Chakhedzi, near Chang-tu-fu, west of the railway. A Japanese company evacuated the mines and retired southwest, where it was reinforced by a battalion of Japanese with quick-firing guns.

The Japanese detachment on the Mandarin Road (east of the railway) has retired south to Minhuagay, and the Russian advance posts have resumed their positions at Vandilline Pass, on the Minhuagay Road.

TOKIO, June 14.—It is generally thought that Field Marshal Oyama's plans are rapidly maturing, and that the next great drive will sweep Gen. Linevitch back and carry the Japanese Army into Russian territory.

LONDON, June 15.—The Japanese correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Moji, Japan, says:

"The rainy season has started in Manchuria, and the mud in the roads is knee deep, but this will not interfere with military operations, glad tidings of which may be expected within a few days."

RUSSIANS STILL SKEPTICAL.

Warlike Fervor in Evidence—Remarkable Interview with Witte.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—The prospects of peace negotiations still remain unsettled on account of the recrudescence of warlike fervor over Manchuria.

It must be confessed that the wording of the Russian communique has not lessened the general skepticism. The Government is condemned by its traditions to adopt a hesitating and suspicious attitude toward the Russian people, which unfortunately gives rise to suspicions of its sincerity. The eternal effort to save its face constantly places the Government in a false position abroad.

The Russ, organ of the Foreign Office, makes matters worse by declaring that Russia has not consented to negotiate, but merely inclines a condescending ear to Japan.

An account of a remarkable interview, ostensibly with M. Witte, appears in the Slovo. M. Witte was recently reported to be about to go abroad, some said to Japan in connection with the peace overtures. The rumor was subsequently denied.

According to the article in the Slovo, M. Witte would be unwilling to undertake the mission attributed to him because he is deeply convinced that the Government intends to pursue its old evil course, seeing that his warnings were unheeded regarding the dispatch of Rojestvensky's squadron and regarding the urgency of ending the war.

"Japan," M. Witte is quoted as saying, "of course would not think of concluding peace unless it were assured for fifty years. She will undoubtedly refuse to begin negotiations except in Japan with a person furnished with special powers. This doubtless explains the rumors of my journey, originating in the Cabinets of Berlin and London. People abroad understand our position better than we do.

"Russia could, of course, drag out the war for five years with a possibility of success, if it were not for internal events to which the Government remains obstinately deaf and blind. That is what I consider really terrible in Russia's present position. Every hour's delay brings us lower and lower."

This remarkable interview has created a profound sensation.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 14.—Every

Foreign Minister and Ambassador now at St. Petersburg attended a reception given by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff yesterday afternoon. Several diplomats who displayed some unnecessary nervousness early in the day over the concluding clause of the Russian Foreign Office's communication to the Gazette (saying the Imperial Government has "no objection in principle" to the meeting of plenipotentiaries proposed by President Roosevelt "if the Japanese Government expresses a desire therefor") were reassured after talking with the Foreign Minister and learning that the communication did not reproduce the exact text of the note.

The Foreign Office is in constant communication with Count Cassini, the Ambassador at Washington; but beyond the statement that nothing has been arranged it vouchsafes no information. The chances of the meeting taking place in the United States, however, seem to have vanished. The choice of Russia is Paris, owing to the desire to have M. Nelidoff, Ambassador at Paris, who participated in the making of the treaty of San Stefano, as one of the plenipotentiaries; but if Paris should not be acceptable to Japan Russia is disposed to the selection of The Hague.

The principal objection to Manchuria is the time which would be necessary to get the negotiators to the scene.

An enormous amount of business was transacted on the Bourse to-day. There were some realizations, but fours continued to move upward, closing ¾ of a point higher than yesterday.

DELAY IN PLANS FOR PEACE.

No Agreement Reached as to Place for Plenipotentiaries' Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Peace talk at the White House to-day was confined to the matter of selecting a place where the Joint High Commission might meet to make a treaty. The pendulum seemed to swing still between The Hague and Geneva. M. Jusserand was again a caller on the President to further the suggestion of meeting in Paris as well as to discuss additional details of the John Paul Jones ceremonies.

The most significant visit of the day was that of Count Cassini, whose errand was confined to a consideration of the advantages of The Hague or Geneva as a place where the treaty should be made.

The lull in affairs connected with the peace-making occasions some surprise, as it has been given out that both powers have signified their acceptance of the President's appeal for peace, but there has been no declaration of an armistice or arrangement for the plenipotentiaries of each Government to meet.

What the cause of the delay is no authority at the White House will vouchsafe. There are rumors that Russia attached to her note of acceptance some condition the nature of which has aroused strong opposition from the Japanese Government. It was stated at the White House late to-night that there was no more light on the situation than at any time in the last forty-eight hours and that nothing was to be expected for a day or two.

Japan's objection to Paris is so pronounced that Russia is all the more favorable to The Hague. The President also is in favor of The Hague, which is the historic theatre of many achievements in international peace and good-will and has therefore a sentimental recommendation on that score.

It would best suit Japan to select some comfortable spot in the Orient, and none would better please her than Harbin or Mukden, both of which would afford all required comforts for the plenipotentiaries and would at the same time be free from the intriguing influences that sometimes beset the making of treaties.

JAPAN WILL NOT HAVE PARIS.

Expectation That Plenipotentiaries Will Meet Near Theatre of War.

TOKIO, June 14.—The report of the Japanese Minister at Washington, M. Takahira, telling of his interviews with President Roosevelt and announcing the proposal that the peace plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan meet in Paris, and the appointment of M. Nelidoff (the Russian Ambassador to France) as Russia's chief plenipotentiary was received to-day.

Japan will refuse to have the meeting take place in Paris because it is the capital of Russia's ally, and also on account of the great distance from Japan and the delay involved. It is expected that Japan will propose that the plenipotentiaries meet at some point close to the theatre of war.

The Japanese plenipotentiary has not yet been selected.

FRANCE ENFORCES NEUTRALITY.

Orders Russian Cruiser Away—Japan Releases Hospital Ship.

SAIGON, Cochin China, June 14.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Kuban anchored off Cape St. James, near here, this morning, and the Governor ordered her to depart immediately, and dispatched a French warship to enforce the neutrality of these waters.

Twenty-eight of the colliers which supplied the Russian fleet with coal have left Saigon, and thirty more of them are preparing to sail.

The British steamer Carlisle, which is understood to have on board war munitions intended for the Russians, is detained here under surveillance.

NAGASAKI, June 14.—The Russian hospital ship Kostroma, which was captured during the battle of the Sea of Japan, was released to-day and sailed for Shanghai. The hospital ship Orel, which was captured at the same time, will be taken before the Naval Prize Court at Sasebo for trial.

LONDON, June 14.—A considerable stir has been created in shipping circles as a result of the sinking of the British steamer St. Kilda by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnieper in the China Sea.

The Foreign Office has been bombarded with telegrams from the owners of the ship and cargo urging that action in the matter be taken. The Foreign Office is awaiting details, but in the meantime has drawn the attention of the Russian Government to the reports so far received.

HONORS MUST BE EARNED.

Civil Service Commission Will Disregard Other Kind in Rating Police.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission adopted this resolution yesterday:

"Resolved, That in fixing the relative ratings on the records of candidates in promotion examination in the Police and Fire Departments, only such 'commendations' and 'honorable' mentions shall be considered as shall have been awarded as a result of individual acts of personal bravery."

A few days ago, Commissioner McAdoo put on the honor roll Acting Captain Eggers and others of his staff, who had done what the Commissioner held to be exceptionally good police duty.

Fire Put Out by Grand Central Porters

A Metropolitan Street Railway baggage car loaded with newspapers and bound for the Grand Central Station caught fire two blocks away from Vanderbilt Avenue yesterday. The motorman put on full speed, and the station porters, forming a bucket brigade, extinguished the flames without calling out the Fire Department. A crowd cheered the volunteers.

SECRETARY M'ALLISTER ADJUDGED IN CONTEMPT

Another Tobacco Trust Official Refuses to Answer Questions.

IS ARRESTED; WILL APPEAL

Case Like Secretary Hale's—Supreme Court to Pass Upon Sherman Law Questions.

William H. McAllister, the Secretary of the American Tobacco Company, was adjudged guilty of contempt in the United States Circuit Court yesterday for having refused to answer questions before the Federal Grand Jury on June 13 in connection with the latter's Tobacco Trust investigation.

Mr. McAllister was asked questions concerning the business affairs of his company, and served with a subpoena duces tecum, requiring him to produce papers and contracts covering the export business of the American Tobacco Company. Upon the advice of his counsel, Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, Mr. McAllister not only declined to answer the questions but to produce the papers asked for, on the ground that it violated the witness' constitutional rights.

Upon his refusal the Grand Jury, headed by its Foreman, George E. Wood, appeared before United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe and handed in a presentment similar to that made a few weeks ago against Edward F. Hale, Secretary of the McAndrew & Forbes Licorice Company. Hale refused to answer questions and produce papers in connection with the same investigation.

Judge Lacombe found Mr. McAllister guilty of contempt, fined him $5, and ordered him taken into custody by United States Marshal Henkel until he purged himself of the contempt by answering the questions and producing the papers asked for.

Following the practice used in the case of Hale, an application for a writ of habeas corpus was made immediately to Judge Lacombe. This application declared that McAllister was deprived of his liberty in violation of his constitutional rights. Judge Lacombe, following the precedent set last week by Judge Wallace in the Hale case, denied the application for the writ. McAllister next was taken by Marshel Henkel before United States Commissioner Shields, to whom he furnished $1,000 bail for his appearance pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. As in Mr. Hale's case, the Supreme Court will be asked to pass upon the constitutionality of the points at issue, which really involve the right of the Federal Grand Jury to conduct its investigation under the Sherman act.

Assistant United States District Attorney Henry W. Taft, who is conducting the investigation, informed Mr. McAllister, the papers say, that the American Tobacco Company was charged with having conspired with the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain to monopolize and restrain trade in leaf tobacco, chewing and smoking tobacco, and cigarettes.

Mr. McAllister was asked to produce contracts made in England with English companies. This he refused to do. He also refused to answer questions about the affairs of his corporation.

On Thursday last, Judge Wallace, passing upon the points at issue in Mr. Hale's case, which are the same as those of the McAllister case, said that the court had jurisdiction to order the Grand Jury to proceed, and that the rights of the witness under the Fourth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which makes it illegal to force a witness to give evidence against himself, had not been violated, but that the demand that the witness be compelled to produce the papers of his corporation for a general inspection constituted an unwarranted search and seizure of private papers.

The question of the production of the private papers of a corporation is one regarded as particularly important by trust companies, as upon the Supreme Court's decision hangs the power of a Federal Grand Jury to force the production for a general examination and perusal of papers in similar investigations to that now being conducted by the Grand Jury of this district.

PRESIDENT LAUDS ATHLETICS

Attorney General and H. B. Needham Talk Sport at White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—There was a spirited discussion at the White House today on athletics when Henry B. Needham, the writer on sports, and Attorney General Moody met. Mr. Moody used to play shortstop on the Harvard baseball nine and is an enthusiastic advocate of amateur athletics.

The President urged that every man who had been in his boyhood interested in athletics should keep up his interest and promote, as far as he could, the healthy love of amateur sports. The Attorney General as he came from the White House was enthusiastic in his account of the conversation.

"Do you know," he said, "I love to feel that we have as President of this great country a man like Theodore Roosevelt, who keeps up his interest in athletics and talks to men and boys of their games and sports with the spirit of a man who still loves them? It has had a most healthy influence on athletics here in Washington. I have come to the conclusion that Washington is about as good an athletic city as there is in this country."

CRUSH TO STATEN ISLAND.

The Stoutest of the Feeble Ferryboat Fleet Breaks Down.

Staten Islanders had a time of it getting home last evening. About noon the Robert Garrett, the stoutest boat of the Staten Island Ferry line, broke down, leaving but three boats available. The result was an awful jam when the men and women who work in Manhattan and live on Staten Island tried to get home.

At 6:30 the company pressed the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad ferryboat Moonachie into service. This boat had hardly entered the slip when there was a tremendous rush.

Trucks and wagons were barred from the Moonachie's first trip, with the result that Broadway was clogged with vehicles as far north as Broad Street for some time.

COST OF A LONG STRIKE.

Carpenters Out $257,421, Not Including Wages for Eight Months.

Outside of the loss in wages the lockout of the Brotherhood of Carpenters was an expensive affair to the unions, according to a statement sent out yesterday by the New York District Council of the brotherhood. The lock-out lasted from Aug. 8 last year until April 28 this year. During that time the locked-out men were paid $25,000 a month in strike benefits.

In all $257,421 was collected for the strikers. Of this $244,148 was paid in strike benefits. The rest went for rent of halls and offices, committee work, printing, and other expenses.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

LEWIS JARVIS LETTERS, MANY AND OLD, FOUND

Continued from Page 1.

ent as a result of the arrest of Dr. Ashbel P. Grinnell, former dean of the Medical School of Vermont, about six months ago himself received a letter from "Lewis Jarvis." This letter contained an offer to settle the whole controversy out of court and on a basis that would be quite satisfactory to Commodore Weston.

"We looked high and low in directories and lawyers' lists for the name of 'Mr. Jarvis,' the letter giving us reason to believe that he was a member of the legal profession, but not being able to find it, we determined that we would do without his distinguished services," said Mr. Osborne. "This was before Commodore Weston began to receive the attentions of 'Lewis Jarvis.'"

Twenty of Them, Anyway.

Evan Shelby, a lawyer of 46 Cedar Street, who was retained by Mr. Weston to clear up the mystery of the "Jarvis" letters he received, and who, to do it, inserted an advertisement in a morning paper calling upon all persons who had received letters from "Lewis Jarvis" to make the fact known to him, said yesterday that he had received some twenty letters in response. According to one of the lawyers identified with the Wickes-"Jarvis" tangle, the letters so far submitted to the District Attorney have to do only with three cases.

These letters, it was said, however, covered only a comparatively brief period, and that there were years to be accounted for, during which "Lewis Jarvis" stationery had been in existence, and a "Lewis Jarvis" letter box had been under rental at the General Post Office.

Mr. Shelby said that Wickes had prosecuted as many as 200 damage cases against street and other railroad companies, and that he had been greatly successful at this kind of work.

One peculiar coincidence of the "Jarvis" tangle was mentioned by a book-lover yesterday.

"Look," he said, opening an old but very handsome illustrated edition of Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables"; "just look at this engraving. Whose picture would you take it to be?"

After a glance the reporter replied that there could be no mistake about the resemblance between the picture and Thomas P. Wickes. The man then removed his hand from the bottom of the page, where it had covered the inscription under the illustration. It was the picture of Inspector Javert, with mustache and imperial and military carriage, the rigid, relentless detective who hounded Hugo's tragic hero, Jean Valjean, and ended his life when the dictates of his heart and his duty clashed.

One of the lawyers connected with the case said that the name Jarvis had occurred once or twice among Mr. Wickes's ancestors, and that there was one member of the family long ago that bore the name Loies Jarvis.

How Wickes Looks.

Mr. Wickes had all the stately manner of the Third Empire that goes with his military bearing and iron gray imperial and heavy mustache when he reached his office yesterday afternoon. He is about 6 feet tall, broad-shouldered, and walks with a swinging gait.

His complexion has a touch of copper in it, his eyebrows are very dark and heavy, and from under these there look out a pair of eyes of a piercing brown. His manner is very direct.

"I do not wish to be discourteous, but I will not make any statement at the present time," said Mr. Wickes at his office yesterday. "After Mr. Osborne has fired all his broadsides—and he seems to be almost out of ammunition now—I'll return his fire, and my fire will be hot—very hot. Now, don't ask me to say anything to-day. Wait till Mr. Osborne's talk has petered out altogether.

"I don't think my statement will be made in the near future unless my counsel, Mr. Hedges, should decide otherwise. Right here I want to say that besides Mr. Hedges I have other advisers, and they have great legal minds."

When asked regarding the report that he had made a confession before the Grand Jury, he said:

"I will say nothing about that—will neither affirm nor deny. It would be sure to lead to other questions regarding other points of my case. There have been many glaring errors in the printed reports, but I have no intention of correcting these at the present time. I would prefer to have you say that you did not see me, and if that cannot be done, that I would say nothing. That is best."

In the private office of Mr. Wickes at 82 Beaver Street, which is very elaborate in its appointments, there hangs a picture painted on wood. It looks very old, but has been carefully renovated. It has a fine gilded frame and under it appears the name Eliphalet Wickes.

Mr. Wickes was more willing to discuss this picture than his case. He said it was of his grandfather, who was born at Huntington, L. I., could ride a horse at the age of ten, and held various offices at the time of the Revolution.

"I have never seen him, but I have been told this is a good likeness, and I am very proud of my grandfather," said Mr. Wickes.

"DUKE" BROWN'S SALE.

John F. Meader Wants $22,599 for Negotiating a Transfer.

Deputy Sheriff Altman received an attachment for $22,599 yesterday against Clarence E. Brown, who is the son of Commodore Edward M. Brown and who has been called "Duke" Brown for years, in favor of John F. Meader. Mr. Meader declares that Brown agreed to give him all over $55,000 that he could get for negotiating the sale of Brown's interest in the estate of his father. After the sale was accomplished, Meader alleges, Brown repudiated the agreement.

The attachment was served upon the executor of the estate of Commodore Brown.

Brown was present at a dinner given in 1891 by Nina Farrington, the actress. After asking in vain for a match, he took a five-dollar bill from his pocket and calmly lighted a dollar cigar with it. At that time Miss Farrington was playing "The Duke of the Chappies," and she promptly declared that he was worthy of that name. He was thenceforth called "Duke."

It was at the Nina Farrington dinner that he met Fannie Ward, an actress, who later brought suit for $100,000 for breach of promise. Mrs. Ward's mother also sued him for $50,000. These suits never went to trial. Myrtle Davis, another actress, also sought some of his money for breach of promise. This suit, like the others, never went to trial.

Brown married Miss Caroline V. Eaton several years ago. A divorce separated the pair. He later married Miss Bertha M. Weissmann, who had been employed in a New York department store.

OBJECTS TO DISSOLUTION.

C. L. Rowland Says the Standard Distilling Company Is Sound.

TRENTON, N. J., June 14.—Charles L. Rowland of New York to-day made application in the Court of Chancery to enjoin officers of the Standard Distributing and Distilling Company from filing a certificate dissolving the company. In his bill he says that at a meeting on May 15 a resolution was passed by the Directors against the protest of Rowland and others, providing for its dissolution.

Rowland asserts that the company has a large balance on hand and is in a prosperous condition. The Directors against whose action Rowland protested are H. J. M. Cardeza, Fred M. Harrison, N. E. D. Huggins, Frank Curtis, James A. W. Webb, William F. Harrity, and Alvin W. Krech.

The Standard Distributing and Distilling Company was incorporated June 27, 1898, with $24,000,000 capital stock.

RELIEF EXPEDITION SAILS.

W. S. Champ Goes to Find the Anthony Fiala Expedition.

TROMSOE, Norway, June 14.—The arctic steamer Terra Nova, with W. S. Champ, who was secretary of the late William Ziegler, and who is in command of the vessel, on board, sailed to-day for Franz Josef Land to the relief of the Ziegler expedition, headed by Anthony Fiala of Brooklyn, N. Y., on board the America.

ROCKEFELLER RESIGNS AS TRUSTEE OF VASSAR

G. W. Perkins Elected to Board—L. P. Morton and F. P. Gates Out.

PRESIDENT SEEKING FUNDS

Graduating Class Has Twenty Engaged Girls—A Commencement Wedding Set for To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 14.—The resignations of F. P. Gates, John D. Rockefeller, and Levi P. Morton were presented and accepted at the meeting of the Board of Trustees of Vassar College to-day. To succeed them the following were chosen: George W. Perkins, Arthur L. Lasher, and Edgar L. Marston, all of New York. The resigning Trustees declared that they were unable to give the attention to college matters they thought necessary.

Among the appointments announced were the following: Marian P. Whitney, Ph. D., Yale, '01, Professor of German; Henry S. White, A. B., Wesleyan, '82, Professor of Mathematics; Elisabeth H. Palmer, A. B., Wellesley; Ph. D., Yale, Associate Professor of Latin; Louise B. Stevenson, A. B., Vassar, '01, Instructor in Chemistry; Isabel Wheeler, '04, Assistant in Biology; Lily Stroebe, Ph. D., Heidelberg, Instructor in German; Mary Bradford Peaks, A. B., Ph. D., University of Chicago, Instructor in Latin; Jane North Baldwin, M. D., Cornell Medical School, Assistant in Physiology; Margaret Judson, A. B., Vassar, '03, Instructor in English; Kate Watkins Tibbals, A. B., Wellesley, '99, Ph. D., Pennsylvania, '04, Instructor in English; Lucy E. Texter, Ph. D., Michigan, '94; M. A., Leland Stanford, '95; Ph. D., Yale, '04, Instructor in History.

Announcement of gifts included one from Andrew Carnegie of $411.80 for books. The largest gift of the year was the library given by Mrs. F. F. Thompson at a cost of $500,000.

Weather conditions were perfect to-day for Vassar's fortieth annual commencement, and throngs of guests of the class of 1905 attended the exercises in the auditorium. The alumnæ, of whom there were 2,550 in town, marched in, headed by Mrs. Charles W. Swift.

Essays were read by Miss Edith Clarke Lancaster, Miss Margaret Tucker, Miss Linda Halloway, Miss Nina Frances Raynor, Miss Sylvia Durfee Buffington, and Miss Corliss Babson. The Rev. James Monroe Taylor, President of the college, presented the diplomas to 200 graduates. President Taylor made an earnest plea for a new dormitory and strongly favored the erection of a clubhouse for students on the lines of the clubhouse to be opened at Radcliffe this week. It will take $200,000 to erect an adequate resident hall.

At the college dinner to-night the custom of cupid's roll call was observed, engaged girls responding to their names. Where a negative answer was given in the presence of evidence to the contrary the member had three opportunities to change her reply.

The class of 1905 is the largest in the forty years' history of the institution, and no previous class has held so large a percentage of engaged girls. A score of engagements was announced to-night. To-morrow there will be a commencement wedding, also a novelty, to be attended by a number of graduates. Miss Delia Athena Shepard of Colorado Springs, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Shepard, will be married to Karl C. Schuyler of her home town. Mr. Schuyler is general counsel for the Colorado Telephone Company.

BALL PLAYERS FINED.

Magistrate Jokingly Warns Assemblyman Wagner, Their Counsel.

When Philip Traub of 311 East One Hundred and First Street and Joseph Kerns, 2,208 Second Avenue, pitcher and Secretary and Treasurer respectively of the Algonquin baseball club, were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning, they were represented as counsel by Assemblyman Robert Wagner of the Thirty-second Assembly District. The prisoners were arrested last Sunday while their club was playing with another amateur organization. Kerns, the police alleged, sold programmes and score cards, without which no one was admitted to the grounds.

Assemblyman Wagner denounced the arrest of Kerns as an outrage.

"Better be careful," jocularly interposed Magistrate Crane. "You are flying in the face of an opinion by Corporation Counsel Delany. If you do not watch out, as good a Tammany man as you are, you may find yourself outside the breastworks when election time rolls around again."

Each of the prisoners was fined $5.

SUES FOR WIFE'S BODY.

To Bury It Beside Son for Whom She Grieved Herself to Death.

Morris Marks of 118 West Eighty-third Street applied yesterday to Justic Clarke in the Supreme Court for an order directing the B'nai Scholem Branch of the United Hebrew Community and the Mount Zion Cemetery Corporation to show cause why they should not surrender the body of his wife, Norma Marks.

She died in April of grief over the death of her sixteen-year-old son Lazarus, who died in March. The son is buried in Washington Cemetery, and Mr. Marks is anxious to have his wife's body interred there beside him. Justice Clarke denied the application, but another proceeding will now be instituted by Mr. Marks.

FREES EX-SPEAKER KELLY.

Perjury and Bribery Charges Nolled by Prosecutor at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—All the charges of perjury and bribery against Charles F. Kelly, formerly Speaker of the House of Delegates, were nolled to-day in the Criminal Division, Circuit Court. Prosecuting Attorney Sager showed that Kelly had been used by the State as a witness, that he had kept faith with the State, and that he was physically and mentally run down. Kelly, after thanking the attorney, left court.

Bronx Valley Sewer Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 14.—The Bronx Valley Sewer Commission, which was empowered by an act of the last Legislature to spend $2,000,000 for a sewer from White Plains to Yonkers, to empty into the Hudson River, was organized at the County Court House this afternoon. The commission consists of Mayor Andrus of Yonkers, John J. Brown, President of the Village of White Plains, and William Archer of Mount Vernon, all Republicans. Mr. Archer was elected Chairman, James M. Hunt of Yonkers, a former Corporation Counsel of Yonkers, counsel; George R. Byrne of White Plains, engineer, and Frank N. Glover of Mount Vernon, Secretary.

The Union Pays Fine; First on Record

President E. A. Maher of the Union Railway Company of the Bronx sent a check for $100 to the Controller yesterday to cover fines for failure to run cars on the schedule stipulated in the franchise. It is the first instance of the kind on record.

WITH IMPURE DRINKING WATER
Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Destroys the germs of typhoid and other fevers. Makes a refreshing and cooling Summer drink.—Adv.

Card systems,
Filing systems,
Order systems,
Purchasing systems,
Billing systems,
Shipping systems,
Accounting systems,
Advertising systems,
Sales systems,
Credit systems.
Library Bureau,
Capital, $2,500,000.
316 Broadway.

HOTEL MAN'S WIFE IN JAIL.

Mrs. Washer Accused of Stealing Manager's $1,000 Deposit.

With a receiver in charge of the Park View Hotel at 55 West Forty-second Street, and the wife of the President of the hotel corporation locked up in the Tombs on a charge of larceny made by the manager of the hotel, there was some excitement last night among the patrons. Incidentally they were ordered to get out before Saturday night. The President of the corporation, William Washer, has not been seen at the hotel since the receiver took charge Tuesday afternoon.

His wife, Mrs. Pauline Washer, was arrested yesterday when she left the hotel to go on a shopping tour. The warrant was issued by Magistrate Wahle and was based on a complaint made by John C. Cashman, who has been acting as manager of the Park View Hotel since May 25. Cashman asserted that he was hired by Mrs. Washer, who required that he deposit $1,000 as security.

Cashman says that he put up the thousand dollars, and that on Monday of this week Washer came to him and asked him to sign a petition forcing Washer into bankruptcy. Cashman adds that he refused to sign the petition, and demanded the return of his money.

Mrs. Washer did not return the thousand dollars, he says, so he swore out the warrant charging her with grand larceny. He exhibited a receipt setting forth that the money had been "deposited as security."

Mrs. Washer had left her five-year-old boy asleep in the hotel when she started out. When she was taken to the Tombs she sent for a woman friend who then went to the hotel and took charge of the boy.

Mr. Cashman, who was acting as clerk at the hotel last night, will remain in the employ of the receiver until the hotel closes on Saturday.

BEAVERS TO PLEAD GUILTY?

Ex-Postal Official May Escape with Light Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—George W. Beavers, ex-Chief of the Division of Salaries and Allowances in the Post Office Department, it is declared by his friends here, has decided to follow the example of A. W. Machen, and plead guilty to the charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Beavers has been in Washington for two months awaiting trial. He has not retained counsel to make a defense, but has one lawyer with whom he has discussed his chances of making terms with the Government.

The matter will be taken up in a few days by the Attorney General, and it is not unlikely that it will be regarded as sufficient triumph for the Government if one of the leading offenders acknowledges his guilt and a light sentence be imposed.

MORE PLAY FOR PUPILS.

Those in Their First Year Are to Have Ninety Minutes Recreation.

The Board of Education at its meeting yesterday afternoon settled by a compromise the question of a shorter school day for first-year pupils. The present five-hour day will be maintained, but on motion of Commissioner Stern it was decided to reduce the hours of actual study to three and one-half hours by requiring that one and one-half hours be devoted to recreation. This, wherever possible, must be conducted out of the school rooms; in public playgrounds, open fields, &c. The Board of Superintendents were requested to change the course of study so as to provide for such recreation.

The Committee on Elementary Schools recommended that the Board of Estimate be urged to provide more playgrounds in crowded districts.

FOUNDRY STRIKE SPREADS.

Union Leaders Now Threaten to Take In All of New Jersey.

The strike of the International Brotherhood of Foundry Employes against the New York and New Jersey Foundrymen's Association, it was announced yesterday, is to be extended to all the foundries in New Jersey.

Beginning with to-day the brass molders will refuse to work in all foundries where the employes are on strike. The core makers will follow. Business Agent Downing of the Brass Molders' Union said last night:

"The strike will be much bigger than was at first expected. It will reach to Philadelphia. There are 2,000 out now, 2,000 more will be ordered out to-morrow, and 1,000 more before the week is over."

Combines Business with Honeymoon.

E. H. Beach, editor of The Business Man's Magazine of Detroit, sailed for Europe yesterday on the Majestic, on his honeymoon. He married last Saturday Miss Emily Woodruff of Cincinnati. Incidental to the honeymoon he will establish a London office from which will be issued a European edition of his magazine, which was originally published as The Bookkeeper.

Young Violinist Set Free.

David Wishnewelski, the Russian violinist, was discharged yesterday at the request of his uncle, Louis Sorkin of 1,258 Park Avenue, who had accused the lad of stealing diamonds and jewelry valued at $500. In court was the lad's aged mother, and so great was the strain that she fainted three times, and had to be carried out.

Point for Haight & Freese.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, signed an order granting the Haight & Freese Company permission to examine their books now in possession of the two receivers. Lawyer Franklin Bien said his clients wanted to get a list of their creditors, so they might try to settle out of court.

New York Central Dividend.

The Directors of the New York Central Railroad declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. yesterday on its capital stock, payable on July 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

6:50 A. M.—71 Vesey Street; Stiner & Son; damage, $500.

6:55 A. M.—13 East Houston Street; Holtz Restaurant Company; no damage.

2:15 P. M.—719 East Sixtieth Street; Louis Kopers; damage, $25.

3:20 P. M.—East River and Ninety-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:45 P. M.—30 Mott Street; Hong Mon; damage, $15.

8:18 P. M.—288 Stanton Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—158 Varick Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—191 Christopher Street; E. Rosenfeld; damage trifling.

9:05 P. M.—312 West Thirty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

9:45 P. M.—1,865 Park Avenue; Lenox Iron Works; damage trifling.

Important Change of Time
ON THE
New York Central Lines.

On and after June 18th, 1905, the Fast Mail will reach New York at 9:17, instead of 10:00 A. M.

The Second Empire will leave New York at 1:57, instead of 2:30 P. M.

The Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 2:04, instead of 1:00 P. M., reaching St. Louis at 5:00 P. M. next day, saving 2 hours and 32 minutes.

The Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30, instead of 2:45 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8:30 the next morning, instead of 9:45. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 2:30, instead of 12:30 P. M., and reach New York the same as now, at 9:30 next morning.

Making the Time Between New York and Chicago 18 Hours.

This is simply applying on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Chicago the time the Empire State Express has been making from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central for fourteen years, viz., 440 miles in 8 hours and 15 minutes, and retains for the New York Central Lines the long distance record of the world.

The Twentieth Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours and Minneapolis in 32 hours, from New York.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections the time from New York to Denver will be 52½ hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and to Seattle 4¼ days.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

ROOSEVELT'S BALLOT INQUIRY

Federal Commissioner Probing Salter Case in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Acting on orders of President Roosevelt, United States Civil Service Commissioner Cooley is in this city making an investigation of the Salter ballot box stuffing case.

The investigation is to ascertain whether Deputy Internal Revenue Collector Clarence Meeser, who was one of the defendants in the Salter trial, is, as charged, morally unfit for employment in the Federal service. The same charge has been made against Eleonora H. Park, an employe of the Mint, who was a witness in the Salter trial, and she is also under investigation.

"I should like to have it clearly understood," said Mr. Cooley to-day, "that the President has no desire or intention to take a hand in the mix-up in Philadelphia politics, only so far as to keep the Federal service free from taint."

Mr. Cooley said that charges were in Mr. Cooley said that charges were lodged in January against both Meeser and Mrs. Park. Not until now, he added, was time found to investigate the charges.

Clarence Meeser, now Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, was a clerk in the Congressional Library at Washington when the ballot box was stuffed in the Thirteenth Division of the Seventh Ward, Salter's division, on Nov. 7, 1899. After his indictment by the Grand Jury he fled the jurisdiction at the same time as Salter and Joseph G. Rodgers. Mrs. Park kept a boarding house and swore to an alibi for Salter.

CURB NOISY, SAYS McADOO.

But He Thinks He Can Fix It So Neighbors Won't Complain.

Police Commissioner McAdoo visited the financial district yesterday to look into the complaint of the Standard Trust Company that the curb brokers made too much noise in front of its place, at 25 Broad Street. The activity in the Greene stocks made considerable excitement at the opening yesterday, and there was more shouting than had been heard for a long time. But at 2:30 in the afternoon, when Commissioner McAdoo made his observations, business was being conducted in a very orderly manner.

The Commissioner was recognized by some of the brokers. He was asking them about the methods of the business when some of the megaphones used to advise offices in the neighborhood of the changes in the market were brought into requisition. This was a bad break, the brokers said. They don't expect to be using the megaphones much longer.

"The curb brokers make a great deal of noise," said the Commissioner, on getting back to Headquarters, "and although I was told that they employ only 100 boys there seemed to be many more than that number around them. The customs and traditions of the curb market have existed for a long time, and many of the men on the curb are connected with leading houses in the Street.

"It was arranged that a committee of four of the brokers should call on me Friday to discuss the matter. I think I can find a way to modify the present situation with benefit to all."

LITTLE TIM ACTING MAYOR.

Found Nothing to Do, but Will Have Other Opportunities.

"Little Tim" Sullivan, in the absence from the city yesterday of both Mayor McClellan and President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, was Acting Mayor. He celebrated the occasion by having his shoes shined in the Mayor's private office, and then, as there was nothing to do, he departed from City Hall.

Mayor McClellan, who was in Princeton receiving the degree of LL. D. from his Alma Mater, will be back at his desk to-day. President Fornes, upon whom the duties of Mayor first devolve when the Mayor is away, is touring Europe in an automobile, so that Alderman Sullivan will have many opportunities this year to be Acting Mayor.


New Dining Car Service
ON THE
New Jersey Central
Reading Route
BETWEEN
New York and Philadelphia
IN EITHER DIRECTION.
7 a. m.—A La Carte Breakfast.
8 a. m.—A La Carte Breakfast.
12 noon—A La Carte Lunch.
1 p. m.—A La Carte Lunch.
5 p. m.—Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.
6 p. m.—Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.
Train Every Hour and on the Hour


REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TELLS HOW TO END STRIKE.

John C. Driscoll Before Chicago Grand Jury—Employers Not Liable.

CHICAGO, June 14.—John C. Driscoll, the much-desired witness in the bribery investigation in connection with strike troubles, went before the Grand Jury for three hours this afternoon.

At the adjournment of the jury to-night Assistant State's Attorney Fake said he was well pleased with the results thus far obtained from Driscoll.

Driscoll told in detail of his work in forming the Coal Team Owners' Association, as well as the connection of Albert Young, formerly President of the Teamster's Union, with that organization. Driscoll told of specific strikes, and gave the amounts paid to various labor leaders to call them off.

No indictment, it is said, charging bribery can be voted against either employers or labor leaders, even should it be established that money was paid to have strikes called off. Under the laws of Illinois it is not an indictable offense for an employer to give money to settle a strike. It is necessary to connect the receivers of the money with a conspiracy to insure conviction.

GOT DIVORCE, NOW DIVORCED.

Lawyer Reilly's Former Client and Wife is Now Apart from Him.

Among the thirty-five undefended divorce cases tried yesterday before Justice Gildersleeve in Part III., Special Term of the Supreme Court, was that of May Reilly against John Reilly. She was an actress and he is a corporation lawyer. After leaving the stage she married Henry G. Weil, a broker, and later sued Weil for divorce, retaining Lawyer Reilly to prosecute the action. She secured her divorce, and in lieu of alimony received in settlement $150,000.

Then she married her attorney, Mr. Reilly, whom she sued for divorce yesterday. After listening to the testimony of several witnesses Justice Gildersleeve decided Mrs. Weil-Reilly was entitled to a decree.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT
"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"
The Fastest Long Distance Train in the World
18 Hours between New York and Chicago
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

	Daily		Daily
Lv. New York		Lv. Chicago	2.45 P. M.
West 23d St.	3.55 P. M.	Ar. New York	
Desb. and Cort. Sts.	4.00 "	Desb. and Cort. Sts.	9.43 A. M.
" Brooklyn	3.45 "	West 23d St.	9.45 "
Ar. Chicago	8.55 A. M.	" Brooklyn	9.50 "

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, and Compartment Observation Car

BETWEEN BUSINESS HOURS

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.
J. R. WO

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

The famous S. C. S. shoes are especially attractive in hot weather oxfords and outing ties.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

Our Eighth Floor Restaurant is like the shady nook at a mountain top—cool—delightfully so.

New York's greatest sale of Summer toilet articles heightens the enthusiasm at the June bargain sale.

A WONDER PAGE of unprecedented bargains in the very quality of merchandise you've been accustomed to buying at a third to a half more than Simpson Crawford Co.'s June sale prices is presented to-day. The SAVING SALE OF SUMMER TOILET ARTICLES will be of interest to all, as they are the standard grades required during the warm weather, and cannot be purchased at regular drug stores for less than a third to a half more than our prices. The annual sale of SHIRT WAISTS, MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, WASH GOODS, WHITE GOODS, Etc., also continues. Mammoth new lots are added for to-day's selling. Manufacturers are unloading their surplus stocks, ten times as large as usual, owing to the late season or continued cool weather. Price concessions are marvelous, and a bona fide, unprecedented saving awaits all who attend the June bargain sale.

Outing Suits for Men.

3-piece suits $14.75.

A SALE of style possessing suits for the intensely hot days of Summer. We call them tropical worsteds—they are especially made for the outing. Therefore comfort is a large part of them, but the best of style is there also, and though feather light in weight, they will hold their shape always.

Second Floor.



Ordinarily they would sell at $25.00 and be worth it, too—to-day for this occasion $14.75

The coats are quarter lined, single or double breasted; trousers turned up at bottom. Not suits that are made to last a day, but the conscientious effort of skilled tailors, showing good workmanship in every line; durability is commendable also.

14.75 for suits worth about 25.00 in the season's latest styles—both in material and cut.

Remember these suits are the personification of cool comfort—they are made to hold their shape—the fabric is the season's latest weave effect.

Annual sale of shirt waists—4 remarkable June bargains

The $3 and $3.50 waists at $1.50 are selling faster than any others.

BUSINESS retarded by cool weather—stock rooms packed to the ceilings with waists that should have sold weeks ago—Is it any wonder the manufacturers thought of the Simpson Crawford Co. annual waist sale? We didn't go to them—they came to us and offered to sacrifice half, if we would clear their over-production. If we hadn't taken advantage of the opportunity, some other store would. We foresaw the greatest sale New York had ever known. It's been going on for two weeks, but to-day we will have ready a new collection of 20,000 beautifully trimmed, cool, fashionable, sheer lawn shirt waists at about half price. By far the largest showing New York has ever known.



65c

65c. for $1.25 lawn waists

An awfully small price to pay, but every woman requires a supply of $1.25 waists for Summer, no matter how many more costly creations she may have. Several good styles are included at 65c—beautifully trimmed with plaits and fine tucks—trimmed collar and cuffs. Very special.

$1.98 for $4 & $5 lawn waists

We hesitate before telling the plain fact about these waists, but in all our experience have never seen daintier styles nor better quality at $4 and $5—made of the very finest lawns, inserted sleeves, beautifully designed front and back of lace and embroidery or lace insertion. Exceptional value.

$1.00 for $2.00 lawn waists

A real $2 waist is considered by the smart dresser to be equal to the requirements of Fashion and in keeping with her practical apparel. This waist is of that kind—a fine Persian lawn with square yoke—trimmed with insertions and tucks front and back—also inserted collar and cuffs.—$1.



$1.00

Second Floor.

25c shirt waist shields 12½c a pair

12½c They wash so easy and wear so well that they are PREFERRED to many shields you can't buy for less than 25c.—purposely for shirt waists—crescent shape with short flaps—made of snow white nainsook covered rubber cloth; special to-day, 12½c. a pair. Notion Dept. Main Floor. 12½c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

June muslin underwear prices are lowest of the year.

ALL the women are going to Simpson Crawford Co.'s for those 50c. and 75c. corset covers at 29c., no matter what store they are accustomed to depend upon for their muslin underwear. There isn't a store in New York that has corset covers anywhere their equal for less than 50c. They're the daintiest, the sheerest and the best to wear with Summer Shirt Waists. We started out to make them a specialty, and have sold tens of thousands. Come to-day—come before the mammoth crowd exhausts the supply. We thought we had enough to last a month, but they're selling very much faster than we expected. Smart shoppers are buying them in half dozen lots. That's a good Summer supply for only $1.74. Muslin Underwear Dept., 2d Fl.

29c **29c**

A 59c. nightgown for 38c., a 95c. chemise for 50c., a $1 petticoat for 75c., 75c. drawers for 50c., and a 39c. short skirt for 25c. are examples of the tremendous saving resulting from months of preparation for the great June sale. We selected the finest garments at the only time of the year when undermuslins may be bought at one-third to one-half less than regular wholesale prices.

38c for 59c. muslin nightgowns, very good quality, high and V neck, yoke effects, trimmed with tucks and cambric ruffles.

75c for $1.00—A dozen different styles of nightgowns, made of fine cambric and nainsook, some are trimmed with laces, embroideries, and tucks in square, high and V neck styles, others are slip-over effects, with dainty lace edges.

1.95 for $2.75—25 handsome designs in nightgowns, excellent quality nainsook, long cloth and cambric, very handsomely trimmed with lace and embroidery, in dip-over square, V, high and round neck effects. Others at $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $4.50, $4.95, $5.95 up to $35.00.

1.25 for $1.95 nightgowns, a wide assortment of beautiful styles of fine cambric and nainsook, with pretty trimmings of laces and embroideries, ribbon finish.

50c for 75c. corset covers, French or close fitted effects of fine cambric or nainsook; several pretty styles, with fine lace and embroidery trimmings.

68c for $1.00 fine nainsook Corset Covers, very full front, prettily designed, with deep circular yokes, made front and back of fine laces, beading and ribbon.

95c for $1.50 corset covers, French shape, low, round necks; several pretty styles, trimmed with fine lace, embroidery and ribbon.

50c for 95c. chemises, good cambric, round and square neck styles, with lace and embroidery.

75c for $1.00 nainsook chemises, daintily trimmed with insertion and edges of pretty laces.

75c for $1.00 petticoats of fine cambric, deep flounce, finished with tucks, hemstitching and embroidery.

50c for 75c. cambric and nainsook drawers, trimmed with deep ruffle, lace insertions and edges.

95c for $1.45 Drawers, nainsook and cambric, wide umbrella flounce, with deep embroidery ruffle and tucks.

1.25 for $1.65 drawers—Pretty effects in nainsook and cambric, full flounce, with choice lace and embroidery insertions and edge. Others at $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.98, $4.95, $5.95, up to $25.00.

25c for 39c. short skirts of cambric, wide flounce, finished with hemstitching.

85c for $1.25 short skirts, cambric and nainsook, trimmed with deep lace insertion and ruffle tucks and hemstitching.

1.25 for $1.95 nainsook short skirts, prettily trimmed with dainty lace insertion and edge.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Bathing suits for men.

Extra values.

IF you were to stroll the beaches in and around New York this Summer, especially on Saturday afternoon and Sunday, you would say:—"Over half the people are enjoying the surf." That's almost correct, too.



It's to help supply this army of pleasure seekers that we inaugurate our great men's bathing suit sale.

Main Floor.

2.50 value, 1.50
3.75 value, 1.95

Suits from the very best makers, including the Brooklyn Knitting Co. and a Philadelphia house.

Pure wool and worsted suits.

Black, navy and combination colors.

Every business man knows the average is what counts, and the average cost of these suits is one-third less than if you rented one for every excursion. Again, it's your suit, and no one has ever worn it before—that's a sanitary precaution every man should heed—and, for your pride's sake, they look neat—as the rented suits are made on lines you would avoid in other clothing.

All in two pieces, light weight.

½-sleeve or sleeveless athletic style. Black, navy, some with striped borders, also attractive and conservative color combinations—warranted fast.

Though of the conventional pattern, these bathing suits are the kind that satisfy, stay together and stand the color test of sea and sunshine.

Values 2.50 up, at 1.50
Values 3.75 up, at 1.95

Pongee or black silk coats.

VARIETY of coats selling up to $20 are included in the June bargain sale to-day at $9.75, and they're beauties.

Third Floor.



Pongee silk coats
Loose plaited coats
Black taffeta coats
Smart blouse coats
Covert cloth jackets

$9.75

Five distinct models—all in the height of fashion. You'll get a wonderful lot of service out of any one, and especially the covert jacket—a short, jaunty, tight-fitting model in light or medium shade—lined with taffeta silk or soft satin—self collar, strap or lapped seams, notch collar or collarless.

Coats worth up to $25 at $12

Astonishing bargains, especially since these Coats are wanted by so many. Very fine Worumbo Covert Cloth—several models in light or medium shade of tan, lined with heavy taffeta—jaunty, close fitting model. Special at $12.

A new rain coat, $15

It's the ideal traveling Coat—every woman should have one before going away for the Summer. You won't see a more stylish coat wherever you go. It's the Redingote style in tan or oxford—tight-fitting back—side plaited—collarless—inlaid with taffeta and trimmed with narrow soutache braid—full sleeves—special price to-day, $15.

A three-quarter coat, $16.50

For traveling, automobile or steamer, in tan covert cloth, very fine Sicilian or all-wool blue and black serge—two very excellent models—full and boxy—with or without belts. Special to-day, $16.50.

Dust proof linen coat, $7.75

The most practical and stylish Summer Coat ever made, even to the color—natural linen—45 inches long, finely tailored, plaited back, double breasted front, coat sleeve with cuffs, patch pocket—a general utility garment.

Summer storage of furs.

IN our perfect COLD STORAGE PLANT is the proper place to have your fur garments kept during the Summer.

Absolute protection against moths, fire and burglary. The cost is moderate and service the best. *Repairing* and *remodeling* now at special Summer rates. The new designs are ready for inspection. 'Phone or drop postal—articles called for, estimates submitted.

(2100 Chelsea.)

Summer sale of toilet articles

STANDARD GRADES at one-third to one-half less than regular prices is the only argument necessary to crowd this department to-day. Drugs, warm weather tonics, proprietary medicines, cosmetics, rubber goods, and toilet articles in general are included in order that all who are going away, as well as those who remain at home, may secure a Summer's supply at a saving.

Main Floor.

*Pears Soap at 8c. (3 to customer.) *Cuticura Soap at 12c. (2 to customer.) *Hand Sapolio at 7c. (1 to customer.)

Tokio, the fascinating Japanese perfume, $1.00 size, 59c.

Superior rubber gloves. All sizes for housework and gardening—light weight; 75c. values at. 35c

Courtney's rose rice powder. A delicate powder, and one that is very popular, to-day 8c

For to-day, Danderine, 16c

Talcum powder, 4 cans, 25c

Mail orders and C. O. D. orders will be filled at these prices on all articles except those marked *.

*Sheffield Tooth Paste, 2 for 25c
Euthymol Tooth Paste 15c
Dentiseptine Tooth Powder, largest bottle of best tooth powder made; 25c. size 15c
Dentiseptine Liquid, the perfect alkaline antiseptic mouth wash; twice the strength of any other antiseptic; full pint, 39c.; 4 oz. 12c
Boring, 25c. size 12c
*Sozodont Tooth Powder, paste or liquid 15c
Calden Tooth Powder, traveller's size 5c
Tooth Brushes, children's dentiseptine shaped, regular 15c., special 10c
Tooth Brushes, French, importers' samples; 25c. value 15c
Talcum Powder, Ideal, 4 cans 25c
Talcum Powder Idealia Violet, very fine, in glass or paper, regular 15c.; special 12c
Perspirine, the best powder for excessive perspiration; 25c. size 15c
Face Powder Swansdown 8c
Face Powder, Levy's La Blache 25c
Face Powder, Idealia Violet, any color; the only powder containing Cold Cream, making it harmless to the most delicate skin; regular 48c. 33c
Powder Paper Books take the shine off the nose and face; any color, 10c.; 3 for 25c
Roger and Gallet Toilet Powder or Talcum Powder 13c
Witch Hazel Liquid Cream for sunburn or tan, 35c. size 19c
*Hind's Honey Almond Cream 29c
Violet Cold Cream, never turns rancid; have on hand for sunburn; 1 oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; 1 lb. 49c
Glycerine, Rose Water and Borax, simple but effectual for sunburn and tan; 4 oz. 15c
Violet Almond Meal for skins too delicate for soap, ½-lb. jar 25c
Violet Smelling Salts, 25c
Toilet Benzoin, double strength, 2 oz., 18c.; 4 oz. 21c
Complexion Brushes, special prices from 20c. to 48c
French Eyebrow Pencils, any color, 7c.; 4 for 25c
Violet Ammonia for the bath; pint, 10c.; quart 18c
Violet Witch Hazel, fine for after shaving; pint 19c

Mrs. Wilson's Liquid Rouge, harmless and undetectable; 25c. size, 17c.; 50c. size 29c
Creton Case, rubber lined with wash cloth 19c
Creton Case, finest quality, rubber lined for holding soap, brushes, sponge, face cloth, etc.; regular $1.00 79c
Nail Files, all styles and sizes, finest steel, choice 10c
Pocket Pearl Nail Cleaners, regular 15c., special 10c
Lusterlite Cake, powder or paste 15c
Emery Boards, per dozen 3c
Your Manicuring Material to last a year or over for 1.25

1 pair finest nail scissors.
1 flexible nail file, any size.
1 large buffer in any color wood.
1 bottle Rose Nail Bleach.
1 box Idealia nail powder.
1 hoof orange wood stick.
1 box emery boards.
1 lump pumice to remove stains.
This set complete for 1.25

*Packer's Tar Soap 12c
Idealia Castile Soap, box of 6 cakes 21c
Armour's Bay Rum, Witch Hazel or Glycerine Soap, 5-oz. cake, 10c. size, 5c.; dozen 55c
Jergen's Turkish Bath Soap, 5-oz. cake, 10c. size, 5c.; dozen 55c
Purita Spanish Castile Soap, the finest Castile Soap imported, made from Virgin Olive Oil; regular 15c. cake 10c.; dozen 1.15
Kirk's Juvenile Soap, 10c
*Babeskin Soap, 3 to a customer 5c
Buttermilk and Lanoline Soap, box 10c
Sweet Cream Soap, box 9c
Violet Cold Cream, never turns rancid; have on hand for sunburn; 1 oz., 10c.; ¼ lb., 20c.; 1 lb. 49c
Glycerine, Rose Water and Borax, simple but effectual for sunburn and tan; 4 oz. 15c
Violet Almond Meal for skins too delicate for soap, ½-lb. jar 25c
Violet Smelling Salts, 25c
Toilet Benzoin, double strength, 2 oz., 18c.; 4 oz. 21c
Complexion Brushes, special prices from 20c. to 48c
French Eyebrow Pencils, any color, 7c.; 4 for 25c
Violet Ammonia for the bath; pint, 10c.; quart 18c
Violet Witch Hazel, fine for after shaving; pint 19c

Violet Waters, the acme of Violet perfumes in strength and lasting qualities, in 2-oz. cut glass bottles, $1.29; in 1-oz. sachet, special 89c
French sachets in Violet, Heliotrope and Carnation; 1-oz. jar, special 35c
Idealia Florida Water; 50c. quality 29c
Kaiserine German Cologne; 35c. size for 25c.; 50c. size for 38c
Mentyl Cologne, for headache; fine for travelers; 2-oz., 25c.; 4-oz. 79c
Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P. tin box 15c

Witch Hazel, double distilled; pint, 19c.; quart 29c
Effervescing Salts, Citrated Magnesia, Phosphate Soda, Kissingen or Vichy, ¼-lb., 16c.; 1-lb. 45c
Merck's Phosphate Soda, lb. 15c
Emerson's Bromo Seltzer, 17c., 33c and 58c
*Gude's Pepto-Mangan 69c
Alkaline Antiseptic Tablets, Seiler's Formula, bot. 15c
Essence Pepsin for Indigestion; 4-oz., 25c.; 8-oz. 45c
Lithia Tablets, 5 grain, bottle of 100 15c
Best Beef, Wine and Iron; pint, 25c.; quart 45c
Sterilized Sugar Milk for feeding babies, in sealed package, lb. 21c
Marchand's Peroxide Hydrogen 19c., 35c. 69c
Dr. Earl's Headache Tablets, a splendid remedy, 25c. size 17c
*Liquozone, 33c. and 63c
*Kilmer's Swamp Root 34c. and 67c
Glycothymoline 37c
Pond's Extract, 19c., 33c. and 65c
Saccharine Tablets—½ grain—100 12c., 500 49c
Sun Cholera Mixture, 2-oz., 19c., in tablet form 15c
Bland's Iron Pills, 100 8c
Dr. Earl's Foot Powder, a warm weather comfort, 25c. size 15c
Absorbent Cotton, lb., 19c
Enos Fruit Salt 69c
Elixir Phosphate Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, 4-oz., 23c.; pint 49c
Soda Mint Tablets or Chlorate Potash Tablets, large bottle 5c
Idealia, the new odor, strongest and most lasting perfume yet made; in two sizes, 45c. and 85c
Lavois et Cie, finest Toilet Waters in Nature violet, English violet, carnation and white rose; 75c. size 49c
Meadowbrook Violet Water; 4-oz. special 33c
Violet Wafts, the acme of Violet perfumes in strength and lasting qualities, in 2-oz. cut glass bottles, $1.29; in 1-oz. sachet, special 89c
French sachets in Violet, Heliotrope and Carnation; 1-oz. jar, special 35c
Idealia Florida Water; 50c. quality 29c
Kaiserine German Cologne; 35c. size for 25c.; 50c. size for 38c
Mentyl Cologne, for headache; fine for travelers; 2-oz., 25c.; 4-oz. 79c
Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P. tin box 15c

Ladies' Safety Parisian Turning Spray Syringe, regular $3.50, special 1.98
Bath Sprays, special 50c. value at 29c
$1.00 value, complete with rubber buffer and hold-fast connection 79c
Rubber Sponges and complexion brushes, special at 19c. and 39c
Sponge Bags, rubber lined, in all styles, from 19c. upward.
*Coke's Dandruff Cure, 37c. and 59c., and a 25c. cake of Coke's Shampoo Soap free with each bottle.
Sage Ten Hair Tonic, the best for falling hair and dandruff; 50c. size, 29c.; $1.00 size 55c
Danderine, 16c., 31c., 59c
*Cranitonic Hair Food, $1.00 size 59c
Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic, 75c. size 48c
*Westphal's Auxiliator, 50c. size, 29c.; $1 size 55c
Barker's Hersutus; 50c. size, $1.50 size, $1.19; $3.00 size 2.29
Schleffler's Hair Dye or Empress Hair Dye, any color 59c
Keepclean Hair Brushes, 75c value 48c
Ideal Hair Brushes, specials at 63c., 83c. and 98c
Violet Petrolatum for the hair, 4-oz. 19c
Houbegant's Ideal Perfume, oz. 1.39
Pivers Perfume Azurea, Safronor and Le Trefle, oz. 63c
Imported Bay Rum, with sprinkler top; ½ pint, 25c.; pint, 45c.; quart 85c
Idealia, the new odor, strongest and most lasting perfume yet made; in two sizes, 45c. and 85c
Lavois et Cie, finest Toilet Waters in Nature violet, English violet, carnation and white rose; 75c. size 49c
Meadowbrook Violet Water; 4-oz. special 33c
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French sachets in Violet, Heliotrope and Carnation; 1-oz. jar, special 35c
Idealia Florida Water; 50c. quality 29c
Kaiserine German Cologne; 35c. size for 25c.; 50c. size for 38c
Mentyl Cologne, for headache; fine for travelers; 2-oz., 25c.; 4-oz. 79c
Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P. tin box 15c

Witch Hazel, double distilled; pint, 19c.; quart 29c
Effervescing Salts, Citrated Magnesia, Phosphate Soda, Kissingen or Vichy, ¼-lb., 16c.; 1-lb. 45c
Merck's Phosphate Soda, lb. 15c
Emerson's Bromo Seltzer, 17c., 33c and 58c
*Gude's Pepto-Mangan 69c
Alkaline Antiseptic Tablets, Seiler's Formula, bot. 15c
Essence Pepsin for Indigestion; 4-oz., 25c.; 8-oz. 45c
Lithia Tablets, 5 grain, bottle of 100 15c
Best Beef, Wine and Iron; pint, 25c.; quart 45c
Sterilized Sugar Milk for feeding babies, in sealed package, lb. 21c
Marchand's Peroxide Hydrogen 19c., 35c. 69c
Dr. Earl's Headache Tablets, a splendid remedy, 25c. size 17c
*Liquozone, 33c. and 63c
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Glycothymoline 37c
Pond's Extract, 19c., 33c. and 65c
Saccharine Tablets—½ grain—100 12c., 500 49c
Sun Cholera Mixture, 2-oz., 19c., in tablet form 15c
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French sachets in Violet, Heliotrope and Carnation; 1-oz. jar, special 35c
Idealia Florida Water; 50c. quality 29c
Kaiserine German Cologne; 35c. size for 25c.; 50c. size for 38c
Mentyl Cologne, for headache; fine for travelers; 2-oz., 25c.; 4-oz. 79c
Seidlitz Powders, U. S. P. tin box 15c

Wood Alcohol, pint 18c.; quart 33c
Benton's Chafing Dish Spirits, without the bad odor of wood alcohol; pint, 30c.; quart 58c
Absorbent Gauze, sterilized in package; 1 yard, 10c.; 5 yd. 25c
Epsom Salts or Bicarb Soda, medicinal pure, lb. 6c
*Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound 67c
*Pure Gum Camphor, lb. 73c
U. S. P. Paregoric, Camphorated Oil, Castor Oil, Glycerine, Tincture Arnica, Spirits Camphor, or Essence Jamaica Ginger; 4-oz. bottle 15c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Linen embroidered robes $9.50

THE Robe every smart dresser wants for the Summer. Do you realize what it would cost ordinarily?—$15.00. In fact, this robe would be a decidedly good value at that price. No doubt many stores are asking $15.00 for linen embroidered robes of this quality to-day. Not of this style, though—it's an exclusive creation that can only be had at Simpson Crawford Co.'s, and the prettiest of the season. Main Floor.



$15.00 sample robes at $9.50
$20 and $25 sample robes at $12.50
Linen suits—special at $16.50

They are the same kind of Robes that set the town talking Monday. The number sold Monday and Tuesday would be a good week's business. They'd create a sensation at regular prices, and there's no name for the enthusiasm they've created at half price.

English Eyelet Robes. Embroidered Linen Suits. Embroidered Linen Robes. Mull Embroidered Robes. Embroidered Linen Coats. St. Gall Emb'd Robes.

They're all samples—that's why they're half price—and, so far as known, it's the only sample line on sale in New York to-day. Samples have preference over regular stocks because variety is greater.



For the modern home sewer.

THE "PNEU" WOMAN DRESS FORM is on sale in the Simpson Crawford Co. Notion Dept., Main Floor, where its practicability is interesting hundreds of women every day.

The "Pneu" Woman is the only bust form that insures perfect-fitting garments in dressmaking. It can be inflated to the size and shape of any figure by lining a waist lining and blowing in the tube.



The largest exposition of Summer gloves in New York will be found at Simpson Crawford Co.'s,

Smart dressers who would have their hands cool and yet have a dressy, durable glove are calling for the Amsterdam at

50c., 75c., $1.00, $1.25

There's a guarantee ticket in every pair. They're made of pure silk, in all colors, with double finger-tips. Main Floor

The far famed Judic corset

A NEW showing of exclusive Summer models. When you read the descriptions, note the prices and see the corset, you will understand why the Judic is the fashionable woman's favorite. Expert corsetiers fit them.

Corset Dep't. Second Floor.

Up-to-date corsets, 1905 styles, French coutil, gore cut, deep hips, medium high busts, closely boned, garters attached front and hips, excellent model for medium and full figures—white and gray—prettily trimmed top—all sizes $5.00

Judic, coutil, heavily boned, fan front, deep hip and flat abdomen, medium bust, Venus back, lace and ribbon trimmed on top, good model for medium forms—all sizes $5.75

Another model in coutil, well boned, two side steels, deep hip and over abdomen, garters attached hip and front, fan back, satin ribbon bound on top, medium, high and good full bust, small tapering waist line, for all figures, white; sizes 20 to 33 $8.50

Other grades for slight and extreme full figures, perfect fitting models, in plain batiste, silk and trecott; also broche silk materials—range from $9.95 to $24.50

Silk waist patterns.

CAPTIVATING is the only adequate word we can use to describe these beautiful embroidered open work waist patterns. Main Floor.

$2.75 and $3.25.

Their values range from $4.50 to $10.00. The material is white habutai, white shanghai and white peau de cygne, also white satin liberty.

Aside from their desirability at these price concessions, the silk embroidered waist is the very pinnacle of this season's fashions.

It's a trade movement that makes this offer possible—avail of it to-day.

4.50 to 10.00 white silk embroidered waist patterns at 2.75 to 3.25.

Wash goods, white goods; every wanted fabric a bargain.

SIX popular materials at 12½c., smart dress ginghams at 5c. a yard, and most sensational of all wash goods bargains ever offered in New York.

Five thousand yards MORE sheer French organdies at 19c.

These organdies resemble the high priced French materials, and they're of the same sheer, perfect weave—every yard imported at the lowest wholesale price of the manufacturer. We call them 39c. organdies because that is the lowest price this quality has ever sold for, and you'll undoubtedly pay 39c. or more in any other store to-day. Think of the tremendous saving at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. If you didn't intend buying this fabric at 39c. you'll want it at 19c. Main Floor.

19c They're ideal for graduating costumes, have no equal as a Summer dress material, admirable for afternoon and evening costumes; not the ordinary kind, but those sheer handsome chiffon finish French organdies. **19c**

An assortment of all sorts of white goods at 10c. a yard.

10c A manufacturer's clear-up of all odd pieces, sample pieces, including piques, Swisses, madras cloth, nainsook, batiste, fancy weaves, lace effects and wide lawns. Values range from 15c. to 38c.

500 sample pieces of white dotted Swisses at, a yard, 19c.
1,500 pieces of white Persian mull, 46 inches wide, at 19c.
850 pieces of French lawn, 47 inches wide, at, a yard, 19c.
500 pieces of sheer batiste, 48 inches wide, at, a yard, 15c.
300 pieces of white swiss, 40 inches wide, a yard, 12½c.
250 pieces of white dimities, with woven dots, a yd, 12½c.

Very special — Celebrated Simpson's English nainsook.

IN twelve-yard pieces—sold by the yard the price is 25c.—by the piece of 12 yards, $1.50; 500 pieces of 32-inch sheer Persian lawn at 12½c

At the 12½c. wash goods counters.

All sorts of batiste, floral designs, dotted effects—
32 inch striped madras ginghams, all colors, special,
27 inch cotton taffetas, also copies of silk foulards,
30 inch sheer organdies, floral designs, very special,
28 inch silk mull—all shades; very attractive material,

12½c

10c Handkerchiefs at 5c

THE great annual sale at Simpson Crawford Co.'s marks the distribution of all the sample lines and surplus lots of Irish linen handkerchiefs from several noted Belfast manufacturers. All the handkerchiefs at 5c are pure linen.

5c for 10c value—plain linen, H. S.
7½c for 15c val.—handwork initial.
7½c for men's 12½c Irish linen.
12½c for men's 25c Irish linen.

No other store in New York secures handkerchiefs at the low prices we pay for the annual sale purchase. The greatest bargains are here and the crowds of the past few days prove it. Main Floor.

ASK PRESIDENT TO GIVE RECOGNITION TO NORWAY

Appeals from Norwegians in America Sent to White House.

KING'S LETTER IS RECEIVED

Swedish Laboring Men Take Position Against Any Attempt to Coerce Norway to Re-enter Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—The President is receiving in nearly every mail evidence that the Norwegians of the United States are in sympathy with the movement among their kin in the Fatherland toward constitutional free government.

Senator Dolliver to-day in behalf of a large gathering of Norwegians at the musical festival at Fort Dodge, Iowa, presented to the President a memorial asking that he recognize the new Government and its representatives that may be sent to this country. Whether it should be a monarchy or a republic, the Norwegians of this country say they want to see the old country separate and independent.

The President has not indicated his views. It is believed he will be governed largely by the course of events. He does not wish to offend the monarchical Governments of Europe by giving encouragement to the formation of republican governments there, but he is in sympathy with Norway and her demand for independence.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 14.—King Oscar's long letter to the President of the Norwegian Storthing, M. Berner, defining his position, was read in the Storthing, which was crowded at its opening this morning after the Whitsuntide recess.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 14—The attitude of the laboring classes is likely to prove a potent factor in overcoming any possible disposition on the part of a section of the Riksdag to suggest the adoption of coercive measures toward Norway and in influencing the Chamber in favor of accepting the dissolution of the union of Norway and Sweden.

Swedish labor unions are daily telegraphing to Norwegian unions saying they will refuse to take up arms, and the Social Democratic Party has issued a proclamation to the working classes reading:

"It becomes more apparent daily that the upper classes and reactionary newspapers are attempting to cultivate a sentiment hostile to Norway, with the view of calling the people to arms against her in her struggle for liberty."

King Oscar Made a British Admiral.

LONDON, June 14.—It is officially announced that King Edward has appointed King Oscar an Honorary Admiral of the British Fleet. King Edward conferred the Order of the Garter on Crown Prince Gustav of Sweden and the Order of the Bath on Prince Gustav Adolf of Sweden.

RUSHING BUSINESS FOR WAR.

German Arms and Ammunition Factories Never Before So Active.

BERLIN, June 14.—The Russian War Office invited proposals from German ammunition works this week for 200,000,000 cartridges of all kinds, costing between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000, and also for considerable quantities of regulation infantry rifles.

The largest arms and ammunition factory in Germany has been obliged to decline contracts because it already has orders far ahead from the Russian, Japanese, and other foreign Governments.

The business of manufacturing guns, both large and small, is described as having never been so active in Germany as at present. What with the German and Turkish Governments' orders, the Krupp works during the year expanded to a quarter larger than ever before.

SCANDAL IN BRITISH ARMY.

Officers Censured for Aiding Contractors to Make Huge Profits.

LONDON, June 14.—A Blue Book containing the report of the War Office Committee, headed by Lieut. Gen. Sir William Francis Butler, on the improper disposal of military stores at the conclusion of the South African war, was issued this afternoon.

The report censures officers who are alleged to have worked in collusion with contractors. The latter bought stores at absurdly low prices, and afterward resold them to the military authorities at enormous profits. The value of the stores involved is between $30,000,000 and $35,000,000.

The officers involved all belong to the Army Service Corps and Pay Department.

KING'S GREAT GARDEN PARTY.

Thousands Gather at Windsor Castle to Honor Royal Couple.

WINDSOR, England, June 14.—A garden party was given at Windsor Castle this afternoon by King Edward and Queen Alexandra in honor of to-morrow's bride and bridegroom, Princess Margaret of Connaught and Prince Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden.

It was the largest affair of the kind ever seen at Windsor. Six thousand invitations were sent out. Practically everybody in the official, literary, scientific, and musical worlds entitled to Court recognition received one of the cards. Ten special trains ran from London to Windsor packed with guests.

The weather turned out to be beautiful, and the marquees which dotted the decorated grounds presented a brilliant spectacle.

HAWAII WANTS NO SNAKES.

Rattlers Taken to Honolulu for Exhibition Killed by Collector.

HONOLULU, June 7.—The steamship Alameda brought a box of snakes, some of them rattlesnakes, on her last trip, for exhibition in a local zoo. Efforts were at once made to prevent them being landed, as there are no snakes in the islands, and it has been a policy of long standing to keep them out. Escapes from the zoo were feared.

The reptiles were all killed before they got through the Custom House by Collector Stackable.

LEONHARDT LEADS AT CHESS.

Has Two Straight in the International Tournament at Ostend.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 14.—In the International Chess Masters' Tournament to-day Tarrasch and Schlechter agreed to draw their game and Teichmann finished his game with Tarrasch, defeating him. Blackburne beat Taubenhaus, Marshall went down before Leonhardt, Tschigorin resigned to Alapin, and Maroczy beat Janowski.

Leonhardt is now in the lead, with two games won and none lost.

LOST.—One hundred thousand persons in New York City buy THE TIMES daily. One of them may have found what you have lost. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents per one line (7 words.)—Adv.

SALARIES FOR STOCKHOLDERS

Profits Left for Dividends, Says Defendant in Steel Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—Financial methods have been aired during the past few days in the United States Circuit Court, and the jury now has the case of the Steel Car Forge Company, a subsidiary of the Standard Steel Car Company, against the Pressed Steel Car Company for $50,000, alleging breach of contract.

Henry W. Oliver, in December, 1899, purchased the Baker Forge plant at Elwood, Penn., paying about $27,000, and moved the plant to Allegheny. He invested $50,000 additional and shared the stock with Henry R. Rea, his son-in-law, and E. A. Schoen and W. H. Schoen, Vice Presidents of the Pressed Steel Car Company. Later the Chief Engineer, Manager, Treasurer, and Auditor of the Pressed Steel Car Company received stock gratis and all drew salaries in addition, except Henry R. Rea and James Frazier.

In May, 1900, a contract was made with the Pressed Steel Car Company that it should buy all forgings and chains from the Steel Car Forge Company for ten years. In 1902 the Schoens were displaced from the management of the Pressed Steel Car Company, and the contract with the Steel Car Forge Company was repudiated. The defendants declared the contract grossly unfair, as the profits from it often exceeded the entire investment in the Steel Car Forge Company.

It was brought out that during 1901 the profits, after paying nearly all the stockholders good salaries, aggregated $150,000, and in 1902 the profits were $260,000. When the Standard Steel Car Company was organized it took over the Steel Car Forge Company and attempted to continue delivering forgings to the Pressed Steel Car Company.

CARPET POLICE TO PATROL.

Headquarters Clerks Disgusted at Order That Takes Their Holidays.

There was dismay yesterday among the "carpet" men in the Police Department, or those detailed to Headquarters as clerks, when Commissioner McAdoo ordered that these men must, on Saturday afternoons and Sundays, until further notice, don police uniforms and go out on patrol duty in the Summer resorts in the greater city.

Some 125 are affected by the new order. Heretofore when the department closed at noon on Saturday they were allowed to have the half holiday on Saturday and all day Sunday off.

No order of recent times affecting the men with the Police Department "snaps" has caused so much kicking. Some of the men have not worn a uniform for years, and there are others who, it is said, have never had a department uniform on.

Commissioner McAdoo was forced to take this action, it is said, through the dearth of men in the department.

The Commissioner, it was declared yesterday, is becoming more and more concerned at the failure of the Civil Service Commission to make a reply to him or give any intimation of its intentions with regard to his request, made several weeks ago, for new eligible lists of candidates for promotion to the rank of Captain and Inspector. Mr. McAdoo is not satisfied with the lists now in his hands.

THE JOSEPH CASSIDY LOST.

And the Ravenswood Club's Crew Marooned on a Flushing Bay Dyke.

Borough President Joseph Cassidy of Queens will soon be giving an order for a new gig for the Ravenswood Boat Club. On Tuesday night the club's champion four-oared crew took their gig, the Joseph Cassidy, out for a row over the course in Flushing Bay for the coming regatta of the Long Island Amateur Rowing Association. The men in the boat were: H. Anderson, bow; G. Bryant, No. 2; Ben Ahrens, No. 3; John Fortune, stroke, and Bart Howell, coxswain.

They covered the distance, but on the return trip they were a little careless, or else the mist fooled them. The gig struck on the dyke in the bay, and it was a complete wreck.

"Wonder where are the boys in the gig?" asked Coach Lee of Capt. Cassidy at the club a little later that night.

"Having some fun, I presume," said the Captain.

"They can have fun after the regatta. Jump in this launch and we will go out and get them," said Lee.

They put out in a launch. When they got near the dyke they saw the crew standing knee deep in water. Had it not been for Coach Lee and Capt. Cassidy, they would have remained there all night.

SEVENTH TO SHOOT ABROAD.

Rifle Team Gets Permission to Visit England to Compete.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 14.—The last obstacle in the way of the Seventh Regiment's rifle team visiting Great Britain and competing with the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, was removed to-day by orders from the Governor, transmitted by the Adjutant General, which were read at evening parade to-night.

By them the officers and privates comprising the team get leave of absence from June 15 until Aug. 1 from the United States with uniform and equipment. A list of the men is given, and the fact cited that the Secretary of State of the United States has received advices that the men will be permitted to enter England fully armed and equipped.

GREECE MOURNS PREMIER.

King Defers New Appointment Until After the Funeral.

ATHENS, June 14.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adjourned until after the funeral of the late Premier, M. Delyannis, who was assassinated yesterday by a professional gambler.

Amid extraordinary evidences of emotion the President of the Chamber eulogized the career of the late Premier. Deputies described M. Delyannis as a great patriot whose loss was mourned by all Greece.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts to-night in Hamilton Fish Park by Buhl's Military Band; East River Park by the Edison Military Band, and in Madison Square Park.

Hunyadi János

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

Take the best cure

FOR CONSTIPATION

BRITAIN AND GERMANY TAKE SIDES IN MOROCCO

One Disapproves International Conference, the Other Approves.

PARIS NEGOTIATIONS PROCEED

An Attempt Is Being Made to Obtain a Direct Agreement Between Germany and France.

FEZ, Morocco, June 14.—Great Britain's reply to the Sultan's invitation to that country to join an international conference on the Moroccan situation, which has been handed to the Government, consisted of a categorical refusal. This is the first reply to be received by the Foreign Office, and is quite unmistakable in terms, showing the loyalty of Great Britain to her agreement with France.

Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, head of the German mission to Morocco, has handed in the reply of Germany accepting the invitation.

It is expected that the reply of the French Government will be the last to be received, in order that France may emphasize her refusal to comply with the Sultan's request.

A review of the troops was held this morning in honor of the German officers. Count von Tattenbach-Ashold was unable to be present, and Col. von Schenk, who is attached to the German mission, witnessed the march past and the various exercises. The Colonel complimented the commander on the smart appearance of his troops.

PARIS, June 14.—Premier Rouvier and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, to-day resumed their conferences at the Foreign Office relative to Morocco. The tendency of the negotiations is toward securing a direct agreement between France and Germany before determining the question of an international conference.

Later M. Rouvier received other diplomats including Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador.

The official version rather minimizes the importance of the dock concessions which Germans have secured at Tangier. They are said to be wharf privileges similar to those which the citizens of any country might acquire by paying for them.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—A long interview had with President Roosevelt last night by M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, related, for the most part, it can be said, to the institution of reforms in Morocco. As the Ambassador indicated immediately after the conference, the subject of the pending peace negotiations was discussed only informally and at no considerable length.

FRANCE PRESENTS A STATUE.

Masterpiece by Rodin Given to the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

A plaster copy of the famous seated figure by Auguste Rodin called "The Thinker" has been presented to the Metropolitan Museum in Central Park by the Commissioner of Art for France. The gift is from the French Government; it was shown at the St. Louis World's Fair.

The plaster cast can now be seen in the Hall of Architectural Casts.

"Le Penseur" is a nude figure much larger than life seated in a brooding attitude on a rock, the great muscles prominent, the forehead knitted in thought, and one hand doubled under the chin, as the primitive Thinker crouches in a pose indicating profound and almost agonized concentration on problems that affect the race. Originally intended as one of the most prominent figures at the top of the great unfinished Dantesque "Gate of Hell," it was decided later by the master that it should stand alone. A half-size bronze from the original "Penseur" of the Gate was shown two years ago among the Rodin statuary exhibited by the National Arts Club. It has been illustrated in a vast number of books, magazines, and newspapers. Extravagant eulogy has been spent on it, one critic going so far as to say that it is "at one and the same time the alarmed Adam, the implacable Dante, and the compassionate Virgil of frightful, unrestrained humanity."

Rodin is not responsible for such meanings attributed to his statue, which is a fine work strongly influenced by Michael Angelo, but also a modern example of impressionism in sculpture. It is a very welcome addition to the modern sculpture at the Metropolitan. Recently in Paris a fund was raised among the admirers of Rodin and the full-size bronze, of which this is a copy, was presented to the French people.

Heavy Verdict Against Reorganizers.

A special jury in the Supreme Court yesterday rendered a verdict for $336,750 in favor of the plaintiff in a suit brought by the Industrial and General Trust, Limited, of London, against J. Kennedy Tod and other defendants who were members of the reorganization committee of the Birmingham, Sheffield and Tennessee Railroad Company. The case has been in the courts for many years, and will again be appealed.

Nowadays all-wool is something to talk about; and "mercerized cotton" is something to keep still about. Makers and dealers who are handling the "mercerized cotton" cheat are engaged in diligent silence about it.

You would better be on the safe side; our label stands for all-wool honesty in clothes; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

MIDDLETON HAD $50,000.

Yet Left Owing $200 Board and Forgot to Pay His Stenographer.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 14.—It was discovered to-day that Willoughby Middleton had about $50,000 with him when he disappeared. Meantime more of his doings are coming out daily.

Mr. Richmond of 31 Westchester Avenue, with whom Middleton boarded, is out $200. The Garth place at Scarsdale was sold to Middleton by Benoni Platt, a reputable real estate dealer, who is a brother of County Judge Platt, and for years was Deputy County Clerk of Westchester. Platt's commissions on the sale, hat it been bona fide, would have amounted to $5,000.

Middleton hired a house of Thomas Holden, but never paid his rent, and he is also indebted to other persons in White Plains. In his dealings here he met Miss Mamie Jones, a stenographer, in the employ of John M. Farley, a civil engineer. He hired her to take charge of his correspondence and never paid a cent for her services. He did not ask for a bond of $350, as he did of a former stenographer he had in his employ.

Middleton had several houses building here and in Katonah. Work has been stopped on all of them, some of the owners losing hundreds of dollars which they had paid on their contracts. When his room was searched a large bundle of bond certificates was found, and it was first thought that he had varied his schemes by launching worthless bonds, but no one has been found whom he duped.

WOMAN FAINTS IN RUNAWAY.

Policeman Unhorsed and Dragged a Block, but Saves Her from Harm.

A runaway horse, dragging a swaying trap, in which were a man and a woman, the latter unconscious from fright, caused great excitement on Seventh Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mounted Policeman Cavanagh of the traffic squad stopped the animal after he had been pulled from his horse and dragged a block.

The occupants of the carriage gave their names as Mrs. J. Denner of 108 Edgecombe Avenue and H. B. Snyder, a broker, who said he lived at the same address.

Mr. Snyder was driving south on Seventh Avenue. At One Hundred and Thirtieth Street the breaking of one of the traces frightened the horse. The horse started down the avenue at a mad pace. Mrs. Denner fainted, and Mr. Snyder had to hold her on the seat. In addition he tried frantically to stop the horse.

At One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Policeman Cavanagh was standing beside his horse when he saw the runaway. Vaulting to the saddle, Cavanagh set spurs to his horse, and at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street was alongside the Snyder trap. He seized the horse by the bridle, but as he did so his own horse shied. Cavanagh was dragged from his own horse. As the runaway crossed One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street it narrowly missed a crosstown car. Cavanagh, who was clinging to the bridle, was thrown against the fender. The car was stopped by the motorman just in time. At One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street the energy of the horse was spent, and the policeman brought it to a stop. Mrs. Denner was revived in a drug store.

SUIT TO TEST ELSBERG LAW.

Restrains Board of Estimate from Acting on Transit Franchises.

Apparently for the purpose of testing the constitutionality of the Elsberg law, which deprived the Aldermen of franchise privileges, a suit was begun yesterday by Clermont H. Wilcox, a citizen, against Mayor McClellan and the other members of the Board of Estimate.

According to the papers the suit is brought to restrain the defendants from taking any action upon communications received by them on June 9 from the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, asking the consent of the defendants to the construction of rapid transit railways along routes mentioned.

Are You in the Suds all Day?



If you wish to escape the hard part, the disagreeable part—the rubbing and scrubbing—the back-breaking bending over the wash-tub, use

MILLER'S SOAP

Made with Naptha

Use it as you like with hot or cold water—the result is the same—cleaner clothes, with labor saved, time saved and the clothes themselves saved. Try it! see what wonderful work Miller's Soap made with Naptha can do without your help. There is nothing in it that will cause injury to the hands or the most delicate fabrics. Large cake 5c at your grocers.



Use Miller's Powerine the great housecleaner—for everything but clothes.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO.
Factories: Lancaster, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store. Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock The Wanamaker Store

It Seemed as Though All New York Had Come to WANAMAKER'S Yesterday To Get a Share of the

10,560 The Royal SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

Today's Presentation Is Not One Whit Less Vast and Complete

Yesterday was a record-breaking day in the WANAMAKER Costume Store. Never before has there been such an offering—never before has there been such tremendous selling.

The crowd was the largest we ever had to serve; and, in spite of the fact that we put the Three-Dollar Dresses in the Basement, and gave the entire Second floor Cross aisle, in addition to most of the regular Costume Section, to the selling, hundreds of people had to wait their turn to get up to the counters to see the suits. In spite of the fact that *fifty extra salespeople* were assigned to the selling, in addition to the regular selling force, hundreds of people got scant attention—a thing intolerable to the WANAMAKER Management. But such incredible offerings cannot be publicly exploited, and the selling take place in a quiet store. And yet, we under-stated the real values offered in every group. The thousands of women who came found the offerings far greater than they had expected.

Today the showing is just as vast as yesterday—and better arranged after yesterday's experience. Scarcely half of the dresses could get out of the stock-rooms yesterday. Thousands are still in reserve today. And yet this is the most rapid distribution of Women's Suits ever known in the history of the trade.

What if the ten thousand should be gone before YOU get your share of them?

Never before were—not soon again will—such handsome, fresh, new, perfect Shirt-waist Suits be sold for $3, $5 and $7—and the season of their use *is just here!*

$4.50 to $7 SUITS at $3 Each
$7.50 to $10 SUITS at $5 Each
$10.50 to $20 SUITS at $7 Each

The materials used in making the suits are in the following varieties:

Persian Lawns
All pure white Linens
White Corded Dimities
Anderson's Tissues in solid color shades, gray, blue, tan and green
Anderson's Checked Tissues in popular shades
Solid Colored Madras
Plain and Figured Soisettes

Poplins
Grass Linens
Stunning effects in Madras with clipped figures
Black-and-white effects in Madras and Percale
Swiss Muslins
Figured Silk Madras.
Embroidered Mulls
Embroidered Persian Lawns

Embroidered Linens
Panama Cloth
All pure Linens in blue, gray, tan
White Madras
Printed Lawn in tiny black dots, blue checks, ring patterns, etc.
Plaid Madras. Black Lawns
Black Lawns with pin-dots of white Striped Lawns.

The trimmings show handsome embroidered and faggoting effects and many pretty styles of hemstitching. Some of the waists are in open-front patterns, while others are open in the back. Many are trimmed with French knots, others have featherstitching and straps, in plain, semi-tailored, French or other fancy designs. The skirts are plaited, gathered or shirred in almost endless varieties, in instep length.

All are beautifully laundered, and each one carefully placed in its individual box.

Plenty in sizes 34 to 40. Enough in 32 and 42 for early comers.

Prices are $3, $5 and $7 each, worth $4.50 to $20.

The $3 Suits are in the Basement. $5 and $7 Suits—Second Floor, Broadway.

Quality Success In the June White Sale

There have been some radical changes of the public favor of certain garments since these White Sales were started many years ago. In the beginning it was a race for cheapness, and the public eagerly bought the well-made pieces that cost only a few pennies; largely because of the seeming impossibility to produce them for so low a price.

Each year there has been a quality advance in the garments that receive largest favor. This year we are threatened with a surplus of 8c Corset Covers and 38c Nightgowns, although our orders were much smaller this year for these goods than in any past sale.

The present sale's tremendous success has come from the offerings of Paris-American goods, in which we have been able to present garments as beautiful as those made in Paris, at little more cost than domestic garments.

Another feature of the present Sale is the superb variety of White Petticoats, presenting almost numberless effects in dainty, fluffy lace and embroidery flounces.

A few suggestive items follow:

Paris-American Underwear

Nightgowns, of nainsook, with yoke of hand-embroidery, or daintily trimmed with German Valenciennes lace and insertion. $2.50, $2.75, $3.50 and $4.50.

Chemises, of nainsook, trimmed with German Valenciennes lace and insertions and hand-embroidered medallions, or with yoke of hand-embroidery. Plain or trimmed skirt. $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.

Corset Covers, of nainsook, with hand-embroidered yoke, or trimmed with German Valenciennes lace and insertions and ribbon; draw-string at waist. $2.50, $2.75 and $3.75.

Drawers, of nainsook, trimmed with ruffle and hand-embroidered scallop; some ribbon-trimmed. $1.50 and $2.25.

Chemises

At 85c—Of nainsook; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon, or neat embroidery; plain or skirt length.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; yoke of Valenciennes lace insertion, or trimmed with lace, beading and ribbon; plain or skirt length.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; round or V neck; trimmed with torchon lace and ribbon; long skirt length.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; yoke of fine embroidery; trimmed with beading, embroidery and ribbon.

Corset Covers

At 85c—Of nainsook or cambric; round neck; yoke of Valenciennes lace; trimmed with embroidery or German Valenciennes lace.

At $1—Of nainsook or lawn; round neck; elaborately trimmed with Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $1.25—Of nainsook; round neck; front with embroidered panels and Valenciennes lace, or trimmed with lace insertion.

At $1.75—Of nainsook; front of fine plaits, trimmed with ruffle of embroidery; others with German Valenciennes lace.

Long White Petticoats For Summer Dresses

Fluffy with lace, or trimmed with embroidery.

At $2.75—Nainsook or cambric; deep lawn flounce, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion.

At $3.75—Nainsook or cambric; deep lawn flounce, trimmed with point de Paris lace and insertion, or hemstitched plaits and embroidery.

At $4.50—Cambric; deep flounce of blind or open embroidery with plaits, or elaborately trimmed with point de Paris lace.

At $6—Cambric; deep flounce of handsome embroidery, or circular flounce of Valenciennes lace insertion; dust ruffle; trimmed with lace or embroidery.

At $7.50—Lawn; deep plaited flounce, trimmed with Valenciennes or point de Paris lace.

Others, up to $25.

Drawers

At 75c—Of cambric or muslin, with lawn ruffle of blind or open embroidery.

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric, with lawn ruffle edged with Valenciennes lace, or ruffle of embroidery in neat design, with plaits above.

At $1.50—Of nainsook or cambric, with ruffle of embroidery, in blind or open effects, or with ruffle of Valenciennes lace and insertions and ribbon.

At $1.75—Of nainsook, with handkerchief ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertions, or lawn ruffle edged with German Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

At $2.25—Of nainsook, with circular ruffle of blind embroidery and ribbon, or handsome eyelet embroidery, with plaits.

Others, up to $5.

Second floor.

Boys' NORFOLK SUITS At $4.50, worth $6.50

Only seventy-five.

All the details that make for stylish looks and stubborn wear are embodied in these Norfolk Jacket Suits. Add quality—and you know the tale.

The two-dollar saving makes its own appeal.

Norfolk Jacket Suits with bloomer trousers, in tan and light gray homespun; sizes for 7 to 13 years, at $4.50, worth $6.50.

Two Hundred Pairs Of Knee Trousers at 85c

All-wool cheviots, in sizes for 6 to 16 years. $1 kind.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Dimity Dressing Sacques At $2.75

This is another special offering of the June White Sale. These dainty Dressing Sacques are made of fine dotted dimity, with full front, back gathered at waist, full pointed collar, trimmed with hand-stitching and Valenciennes lace and ribbon. Very cool, charming garments at $2.75.

Tenth street aisle, Main floor.

The Royal Road To Ice-Cream Freezing

The XXth Century Freezer.

Mix your ingredients, pack the ice, and take the cream or sherbet out when frozen. Easier than the old-fashioned grind and wear and tear?

Absolutely no grinding is necessary.

Besides, the cream is frozen more evenly, smoothly. No salt can get in. The mould does not break in lifting. This method saves ice.

Prices:

No. 2, will freeze as much cream as a two-quart dash-freezer, at $1.50; No. 3, as a three-quart dash-freezer, at $1.75; No. 4, as a four-quart dash-freezer, at $2; No. 6, as a six-quart dash-freezer, at $3.

Demonstration in Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

DEGREES FROM COLUMBIA FOR 1,137 RECIPIENTS

151st Commencement of the University a Notable Occasion.

HUNDREDS UNABLE TO GET IN

Several Honorary Degrees Conferred —The Barnard Medal Goes to Henri Becquerel of France.

Columbia University conferred 1,137 degrees, inclusive of eight honorary degrees, at the one hundred and fifty-first commencement yesterday. The exercises were held in the large hall of the college gymnasium.

With most favorable weather conditions the big hall was soon crowded to the doors. Nearly 600 persons who had tickets were unable to enter.

At 10:40 A. M. the academic procession left the Low Building, with the Bachelors of Arts at its head. The Barnard girls followed, and finally came all the students of the various professional and graduate schools. Two hundred and eighty-seven students received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, 117 became Bachelors of Law, and 185 Doctors of Medicine, and 197 Masters of Arts.

The list of university guests included the names of many prominent persons. Among them were Dr. Thomas Darlington, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Commissioner McAdoo, the Rev. W. Montague Geer, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur, the Rev. H. B. Drachman, Dr. S. N. Adler, Stuyvesant Fish, George C. Kobbe, Charles F. Moody, James W. Pryor, Herbert L. Satterlee, I. N. Seligman, Consul General Buenz, Henry Clews, Chancellor Day, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, Morris K. Jesup, Dr. James R. Lathrop, Charles F. McKim, Mrs. Donald McLean, Consul General De Magny, Consul General Matsuze Nagai, Sir Percy Sanderson, J. Edward Simmons, John Brisben Walker, and I. A. Stokes.

The exercises began with a prayer by the Acting Chaplain, the Rev. Appleton Grannis.

PROBLEM OF INDIVIDUALITY.

President Butler, in his address spoke of the perennial educational problem of the behavior of the individual in the presence of the mass:

"Reduced to its lowest terms and applied to the concrete interests of the moment," said he, "our question is this. Shall the university so train its students that they think for themselves or that they think like other people?

"The university is to train men and women—this means—in part to think for themselves and in part to think like other people. They must think like other people sufficiently to make their thinking for themselves worth while. They must have a fulcrum for their lever, and that fulcrum is the common apprehension and comprehension of the lessons of past human experience, particularly as that experience crystallizes into the institutions of civilization.

"The world and human society cannot now be built over just as if no plan had been prepared, no foundation laid, no work already done. It is society formed which must be taken as the basis for society reformed. It is from this year of grace, and not from the creation that he who is to think for himself must take his departure. The university must in so far train its students to think like other people, this much assured, it must then train its students to think for themselves.

"As persons you are raised above the domain of things, and into a dominion of your own. Persons must look with their own eyes, judge with their own minds, act with their own wills. To stand up to the full measure of manhood or womanhood is task enough for any one, and it is the business of the university to train you for that task by teaching you first to think like other people and then to think for yourselves."

HONORARY DEGREES CONFERRED.

The President conferred a number of honorary degrees. Frederick A. Goetze and Prof. George Francis Sever received the degree of Master of Science. The award to Mr. Goetze was made exclusively for administrative services, an honor which is rarely conferred. In introducing Mr. Goetze Dr. James H. Canfield, the University Librarian, said:

"It is a pleasant privilege to present for the degree of Master of Science one who has most intelligently, faithfully, and efficiently improved every opportunity and discharged every duty, and has most worthily achieved success. Both the pleasure and the privilege are peculiarly enhanced and heightened because from the day of his withdrawal from the classroom this success has been directly in the service of his Alma Mater."

The degree of Doctor of Science was awarded to William Tufts Brigham, Director of the Bishop Museum of Ethnology, Honolulu, and the leading scientific authority on the Hawaiian Islands, and also to Prof. Robert Simpson Woodward, President of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, D. C.

Upon William Dean Howells the degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred. He was introduced by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck, who said in part:

FICTION TRUE AS TRUTH.

"When we speak his name, we think, first of all, what he has achieved in literature through the medium of fiction. It is only in a narrow sense that we call it fiction. In a broader and more veracious sense, that fiction is as true as truth itself. Through it he has become, as it were, the interpreter of his own countrymen to themselves. And he has been something more than this, for he has gone down beneath those purely superficial differences and peculiarities which constitute the types that are called national, and has searched the soul of that humanity which is universal. To him it has been given unerringly to read the mind of man, and, what is no less wonderful, the heart of woman, and he has done this, not in the spirit of Gallic cynicism, but with that kindliness of feeling, with all that fine sympathy and sanity which mark the work of the great English masters with whose names his name is now inseparably linked.

"And, therefore, Mr. President, it is a most grateful duty to present to you for whatsoever academic honor it may seem to you most fitting to bestow, one who is the most eminent, as he is also the most loved, of all living American men of letters—one who is critic, poet, psychologist, and, above all else, consummate artist—William Dean Howells."

Prof. Francis M. Burdick introduced Jacob McGavock Dickinson of counsel for the United States before the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, for the degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Rev. William Thomas Manning, assistant rector of Trinity Church, New York, Bachelor of Divinity of the University of the South, Doctor of Divinity of the University of Nashville, received the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology.

The most important prize awarded by the university was the Barnard Medal for meritorious service to science. This medal is awarded once in every five years. On the nomination of the National Academy of Sciences, the award for 1905 is made to Henri Becquerel, member of the Institute of France, for important discoveries in the field of radio-activity and for his original discovery of the so-called "dark rays" from Uranium. Other awards were made as follows:

Columbia College.—Prize of the Alumni Association, $50, Robert Le Roy.

Chanler Historical Prize—Gordon S. P. Kleeberg; honorable mention, Edward H. Green.

George William Curtis Medals—Gold, Harold L. R. Thomas; silver, Thomas M. Clark.

Seminary Prizes—Greek, $50, Stanley Brown-German; English, $20, Harold L. R. Thomas.

DEPARTMENTAL HONORS.

First Year.—Classics—Alexander Holtzoff. Mathematics—Clement S. Brainin.

Second Year.—English—Isaac Maurice Wormser, John Egmont Schermerhorn, Max John Herzberg. German—Abraham Broderick Cohen, Walter Max Schwarz.

Third Year.—English—Albert Edward Maves. German—Walter Sichel.

Final.—English—Curtis Lublin.

Barnard College.—Kohn Mathematical Prize, $50, Anna Sarah Tattershall.

Herrman Botanical Prize, $50, Helen Letitia Palliser.

DEPARTMENTAL HONORS.

First Year.—English—Helen Babette Loeb. Anna Laurie Manley.

Second Year.—Classics—Elsie Schachtel.

Third Year.—Classics — Elizabeth Iverson Toms. Mathematics—Mabel Emma Browne.

Final.—Classics — Elizabeth Buckingham. Economics—Emilie Josephine Hutchinson. English—Edwina Leah Levy, Blanche Hortense Reitlinger. Mathematics—Georgina Grace Bennett, Anna Sarah Tattershall. Philosophy—Lily Sylvester Murray. Zoology—Helen Letitia Palliser.

College of Physicians and Surgeons.—Fellowships of the Alumni Association—In pathology, Oliver Sumner Strong, Ph. D.; in anatomy, Edward A. Spitzka, M. D.

Cartwright Prize—Charles Judson Herrick, Ph. D.

Alonzo Clark Scholarship—Augustus B. Wadsworth, M. D.

Schools of Applied Science.—Illig Medals—Frederick L. Humphrey, Frederick J. Powell, Frederick E. Ward.

Darling Prize in Mechanical Engineering—Melach Joseph Nusim.

School of Architecture.—McKim Fellowship—Lucien Easter Smith.

School of Political Science.—Toppan Prize in Constitutional Law, $150, Howard Lee McBain, A. M.; honorable mention—John M. Griffith, A. B.

Grant Squires Prize—Edward W. Capen, Ph. D.; honorable mention—Arthur C. Hall, Ph. D.

General—H. C. Bunner gold medal, Alain Campbell White, A. M.

After the Columbia commencement exercises had finished yesterday the alumni of the college held a reunion and luncheon in their memorial hall on the campus.

Ten anniversary dinners were held in University Hall on the Columbia campus last evening. Classes celebrating reunions were '87, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96, '97, '98, '02, and '04. The graduating class dined in College Hall.

All the evening the campus was aglow with colored lights. After the dinners the annual "kneipe" was held in the assembly room of University Hall. Among the features were a boxing bout between a freshman and a sophomore, for which purpose a ring was pitched, and a tug of war.

THE MAYOR NOW A LL. D.

Among Others Honored by Princeton Is Prof. Young.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, June 14.—The commencement exercises marking the conclusion of the one hundred and fifty-eighth scholastic year at Princeton University were held to-day in Alexander Hall. A feature of the day was the conferring of the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Mayor George B. McClellan of New York.

The academic procession started at 10:30 and was an impressive sight as it wound its way to the hall. In the front ranks were Grover Cleveland and President Woodrow Wilson of the university. After the Trustees came the Faculty, 110 strong.

President Wilson announced gifts by alumni to the university of two large parcels of land, the Olden farm and the Springdale property. He also told of important gifts of revenue which will assure to the university an additional income of more than $100,000.

In view of these gifts, Dr. Wilson said, the university is about to enter upon a notable development by the inception of the new preceptorial system. Fifty new men are next year to be added to the Faculty under the title of Preceptors, whose chief function it will be to keep in constant touch with the undergraduates as guides, advisers, and testers of their reading. The lectures are to be less relied on. The old-fashioned quizzes, recitations, and tests are in large part to give way to conferences of individuals and small groups of men with their instructors.

Honorary degrees of Doctor of Divinity were conferred upon the Rev. Allen P. Brown of Atlantic City, N. J.; the Rev. James Walter Lowrie of China, and the Rev. Prof. James Denney of Glasgow, Scotland.

In conferring the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, Dean West said, in introducing Mayor McClellan:

"George Brinton McClellan, a graduate of Princeton University in the class of '86, for ten years a member of the National House of Representatives, and now Mayor of the City of New York. Entering young and untried into public life, it soon became evident that he was under the guiding influence of a sense of responsibility in public service, and that he knew this involved patient study and a willingness to acquire slowly, if need be, knowledge and familiarity with the people's needs. Winning by this conservative course the increasing confidence of his constituents and fellow-members, he soon attained recognition as an influential, able, conscientious, and fearless legislator. As Mayor of our metropolitan city he has repeated with emphasis his earlier record of these sterling qualities in a larger way as an officer of administration, and to-day, by general consent, stands as the best Mayor New York has known within our memory."

Others upon whom the degree was conferred are Sir William Mather, Governor of Victoria University, Manchester, England; Andrew James McCosh of New York, James Huston Finley, President of the College of the City of New York; James Curtis Hepburn of the class of '32, the oldest living graduate of Princeton, and Charles Augustus Young, until to-day Professor of Astronomy in Princeton. Following is the list of the principal prizes and fellowships awarded:

The $800 "J. S. K." Mathematical Fellowship—George Macfeely Conwell of New Jersey.

The $500 South East Club University Fellowship—Watson Irwin of Illinois.

The $400 Class of 1877 University Fellowship—Frank Harrison Tuttle of New Jersey.

The $500 Class of 1879 Scribner University Fellowship—Charles William Kennedy of New York.

The $400 University Fellowship in Archaeology—Clarence Ward of Connecticut.

The $600 Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship—William Gordon Kelso, Jr., of New Jersey.

The $200 Classical Fellowship—Donald Blythe Durham of Pennsylvania and Charles Christopher Mierow of New Jersey.

The $400 Class of 1879 Experimental Science Fellowship—Willard Voorhees Van Doren of New York.

The $200 Boudinot Fellowship in History—Raymond Blaine Fosdick of New York.

Grover Cleveland, who is deeply interested in post-graduate work at the Princeton University and is Chairman of the committee on the graduate school, presented a report to the Board of Trustees to-day, which was unanimously adopted. It appeals for funds, and is in part as follows:

"We feel that the graduate school field belongs to Princeton by virtue of a sort of pre-emption. Having entered the field and issued our manifesto, we must hold our place against all comers. Above all things we should avoid the humiliating imputation that we began to build and were not able to finish.

"Your committee ventures to express the hope that the complete equipment of the graduate school may appear to be of such importance that, in some way, the generosity of the friends of Princeton may be moved to contribute to its success as the surest and safest avenue now open to the university's lasting prestige and usefulness."

ADVICE TO YOUNG M. D.'S.

Don't Make Blunders, but If You Do, Hide Them.

For the first time Cornell University Medical College held its commencement exercises in the new building on First Avenue, at Twenty-seventh Street, yesterday afternoon. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of Cornell University, presented the diplomas to seventy-two M. D.'s. The building was thrown open for the inspection of the audience after the exercises.

In commemoration of John Metcalfe Polk, who was graduated from the Medical College of Cornell in 1890 and died last year, his father, William M. Polk, now Dean and Director of the college, has given a fund yielding $500 in prizes every year. This $500 is divided into three prizes. Two prizes are offered by Prof. Dana to the two students who make the two best reports of neurological cases.

Rollin Hills took the first John Metcalfe Polk prize yesterday. Milton Goodman Wasch took the second, and Otto Louis Goehle the third. The Dana prizes went to B. R. Hoobler and Maurice O. Magid. The honor roll contains, besides the three winners of the Polk prizes, J. H. Richards, E. W. Phillips, L. T. Genung, H. Leroy Hutton, E. R. Hoobler, C. William Murset, and A. Walter Baird.

Dr. George H. Simmons of Chicago, editor of The Journal of the American Medical Association, addressed the graduating class. He advised the members not to try to show all they know at once and to learn from, rather than teach, old doctors who may not have kept up with the progress of the profession, but who, nevertheless, have had a wealth of experience.

"You will get practice if you do not make too many blunders," said he, "and if, having made them, you see that they are not discovered."

Several women received degrees from President Schurman. They are Aletta L. Bedford, Zella Maria Clark, Eliza A. Fancher, Edith Loeber, Lina Maud Parker, Rose Coehn, Leona Estelle Todd, and Elizabeth Mannister Worts.

McAdoo's Committee Organizes.

The Advisory Committee named by Police Commissioner McAdoo to help him fill vacancies for Inspectors, Captains, and Sergeants; organized yesterday in the office of R. A. C. Smith. David McClure was made Chairman and William Howell, private secretary to Mr. McAdoo, Secretary. There were present Col. Dyer, Walter G. Oakman, Chief Inspector Cortright, and R. A. C. Smith. The only member absent was John D. Crimmins.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE now show fancy wash Vests in all the newest effects.

White Vests of bleached and unbleached linen. Also, Tan and Gray in a variety of plain shades and patterns.

Single-Breasted Vests, $2.50 to $4.50.

Double-Breasted Vests, $4.00 to $5.50.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

SAYS BOWEN ASKED HIM TO SPY UPON LOOMIS

Minister Admits He Wanted to Get That Asphalt Check.

A. L. BARBER A WITNESS

Says That No Money Was Paid to Loomis While He Was in Asphalt Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—If anything remained to settle the question whether the Bowen-Loomis case would terminate in the discomfiture of Mr. Bowen, it appears to have occurred to-day, when in the course of the examination of Pastor y Mora, a Bowen witness, the statement was made to Secretary Taft that Bowen had tried to get him to act the spy on Loomis's acts.

To Secretary Taft, who from the first has been Bowen's friend, although he has held an even hand in presiding over the hearings, the disclosure made to-day came as a great surprise.

Pastor y Mora, who had formerly been a local agent at Caracas of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, in reply to a question from Secretary Taft, said that Bowen had asked him to leave the employ of the New York Company and enter the service of the Warner-Quinlan Company and seek an opportunity to get possession of a check which had been given to Loomis by the New York company, and also a letter which Loomis had written while he was Assistant Secretary of State, promising to use his best efforts in behalf of the New York company.

Mr. Bowen seemed somewhat unsettled by this turn of affairs, but at once declared that the witness had told the truth, and that he was not unwilling to admit that he had sought to get the evidence described.

Mora said he had refused to do the thing asked of him, as he did not think it was right. Mr. Bowen said he tried to get the check and letter for the purpose of sending them to Secretary Hay.

Secretary Taft also heard A. L. Barber of New York, who said that he had been connected with the group of companies known as the Asphalt Trust up to June 3, 1901.

He knew that no money had been paid to Mr. Loomis during that period. To a question from Mr. Bowen he said that he had heard that money had been paid later to Mr. Loomis.

Secretary Taft made no comment on the affair, but from the fact that he has decided to give but little more time to the hearings it may be accepted that he regards the evidence in the case as nearly in.

MERCHANTS' TRUST PROTEST.

Stockholder Wants Something for Share Owners—Colvin Offer.

The Directors of the suspended Merchants' Trust Company, who have been at work for some days trying to arrange a plan whereby the liabilities of the institution may be discharged and its affairs taken out of the hands of the receivers, held another meeting yesterday and considered an offer that has been made for the assets of the company, but did not come to any conclusion.

This particular offer comes from the Colvin syndicate, which is identified with the management of the Hudson Valley traction properties, and includes a bid of $623,000 for such of these securities as are held by the Merchants' Trust as security for loans and as investments. The par value of the securities is about $2,500,000. The suggestion has been made that if this offer were accepted the stockholders of the Merchants' Trust could form a syndicate to take over the Rutland securities and hold them for a better market, in the meantime affording means of paying depositors in full.

At the meeting the following protest to the Directors was filed by counsel for Arthur E. Grannis, the owner of thirty-five shares of Merchants' Trust stock, against accepting any bid that would leave nothing for the stockholders:

"I am informed that an offer has been submitted by a person or firm in this city for all of the assets of the Merchants' Trust Company, just sufficient to pay the depositors in full, leaving no surplus for the stockholders, and that your board contemplates making a sale of the securities at or about that price.

"In behalf of several of the stockholders of the Merchants' Trust Company, I desire to protest against the making of any private sale of such assets, and I further notify you that if such sale be made said stockholders will hold you liable for all loss and damages resulting to them therefrom. In case you have legal authority to make a private sale of all of the assets of the Merchants' Trust Company, I ask that you invite sealed bids for same, giving due public notice of the time and place, said bids to be accompanied by certified check for not less than $200,000."

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Major C. C. McCulloch, Jr., will upon relief from duty at Fort Hancock proceed to Fort Meade and report for duty.

Capt. C. F. Parker is transferred from the One Hundred and Third Company, Coast Artillery, to the Twenty-seventh Battery, Field Artillery; Capt. J. E. McMahon, from the Twenty-seventh Battery to the Seventh; Capt. William Lassiter, from the Seventh Battery to the unassigned list; Capt. Lassiter will remain on duty with the board on preparation of field artillery drill regulations; Capt. L. S. Miller, from the unassigned list to the One Hundred and Third Company, Coast Artillery.

Major D. Deshon, Capt. Letcher Hardeman, and Capt. S. H. Elliott, now on duty at Fort Des Moines, will proceed to Chicago and report to the army retiring board as witnesses in the case of Capt. A. W. Ferry.

Lieut. Col. William H. Miller, Major Albert D. Kniskern, and Capt. C. M. Saltzman will attend the meeting of the National Guard Association at St. Paul, June 19 to 21.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Topeka at Monte Cristi, Vixen at Guantanamo, Sebago at Port Royal, and Zafiro at Bremerton.

Sailed—Rocket, from Washington for Norfolk.

The Prairie was placed out of commission to-day at Boston. The Detroit has been ordered out of commission at Boston.

HOLD-UP VICTIM MAY DIE.

Stabbed Six Times and Skull Fractured—Police Say Negroes Did It.

With six stab wounds and a fractured skull, James Smith of 114 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street was removed to the Harlem Hospital last evening in a critical condition. It is believed that he is the victim of a hold-up a little after 5 o'clock yesterday morning at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, in which several negroes were implicated. Smith has been unable to make a statement. He constantly raves about having been in a fight.

Smith lives with his wife, Mary, and three children in a boarding house. Both go out to work daily, and the children are sent to school. About 5 o'clock yesterday morning, Smith, who is a furniture mover, left the house. An hour later his wife left. Some time between 7 and 8 o'clock Smith was heard to enter the house and go to his room. Mrs. Gaul, the boarding house keeper, went to the Smith apartments about 11 o'clock, and, receiving no response, pushed open the door. She found Smith sitting on a chair, his face and clothing covered with blood. She asked what the trouble was, but instead of telling her, Smith ordered Mrs. Gaul from the room.

About 6 o'clock she again went to the room. This time she found Smith unconscious upon the bed. Running to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, she notified Sergt. Lake.

After tracing Smith's movements from the time he left the house the police are of the opinion that he was held up by negroes. They learned that a fight took place at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue a little after 5 o'clock. The white man whom the negroes attacked escaped by jumping on a south-bound Madison Avenue car.

Insurance Robber Sent to Elmira.

Matthew F. Laughlin came before Justice McMahon in General Sessions yesterday, to receive sentence for larceny in having appropriated $160 of the funds of the Aetna Insurance Company to his own use. The court decreed that the prisoner should go to Elmira Reformatory for an indefinite term.

If Coffee Perfectly Agrees Stick To It. If Not, Try POSTUM COFFEE for a reason.

JUST READY

JACK LONDON'S *new novel*

The Game

By the Author of "The Call of the Wild," "The Sea-Wolf," etc., etc. *Each $1.50*

"It is told with such a glow of imaginative illusion, with such intense dramatic vigor, with such effective audacity of phrase, that it almost seems as if the author's appeal was to the bodily eye as much as to the inner mentality, and that the events are actually happening before the reader."
—*New York Herald.*

The Game by JACK LONDON

Illustrated in Colors, Cloth, $1.50

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What's the Difference?



The GENUINE is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

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GENUINE

The IMITATION is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties, and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by PLASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



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Stout, sturdy cases, yet far from uncouth. They are fashioned of heavy sole leather over flange steel frames with hasp lock, copper riveted, inside straps, three brass hinges, reinforced corners, outside straps or catches, shirt pocket and lined with linen. Size 24 inch.

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Batiste Robes embroidered and handsomely trimmed with English eyelet embroidery. Ecru or white.

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Russian, French Crochet and Point Arabe Lace Coats.

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Linen Coats, handsomely trimmed with lace.

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value 25.00 to 30.00

Twenty-third Street.



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Our Examining Rooms are commodious and contain fullest scientific equipment. Accuracy is made doubly certain. NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

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223 Sixth Ave. Near 15th St. 1345 Broadway Near 36th St.

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In Troy, N. Y. many factories are busy making collars. Most of them make cotton collars and the public have been buying them for Linen Collars at a linen price. The law protects the Linen collar makers and the public from substitution. It's a crime to stamp cotton collars with the word "Linen."

Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher.

Write for "Information about collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

15c. Each—Two for 25c. 4 ply ¼ sizes.

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I Have 1,000 Cases of the Best Peas Grown

in THIS or ANY OTHER COUNTRY to SELL; want to make room; price reduced from $1.90 to $1.70 per dozen to clear them out.

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Soaps, Toilet Articles, Medicines, Brushes, Rubber Goods & Sundries.

The Early Summer Sale Begins at the Big Store To-Day.



Lohse's Lilienmilch Seife, 25c a Cake.

This fine imported Soap possesses many qualities which make it an eminently admirable essential of the toilet. It is regarded as the choicest soap made in Europe. Its sales exceed those of any other soap there. It is exquisitely fragrant and gives the skin a delightful whiteness and softness. Price, a cake, 25c

THIS is always the largest and most important event of the kind in New York. For these periodical sales we gather an immense quantity of the goods indicated.

Everything is of the freshest and best; and each PRICE IS SO LOW THAT NATURALLY AN ENORMOUS VOLUME OF BUSINESS RESULTS.

Thousands of people come to these Sales.

We give these extensive stocks broadest possible displays.

The Entire Main Aisle Will Show These Goods To-Day. Duplicate Stocks in Regular Sections.

Soaps.

ASSORTED ODORS SOAP, cake,	1c
GILSEY HOUSE SOAP, cake,	1c
HOTEL SOAP, cake,	2c
RED ROSE SOAP, cake,	3c
RELIANCE GLYCERINE SOAP, cake,	3c
WHITE OATMEAL SOAP, cake,	3c
JUMBO TOILET SOAP, cake,	3c
MRS. MAYO SOAP, cake,	3c
ASSORTED ODORS SOAP, cake,	3c
FAIRY SOAP, cake,	3c
SULPHUR SOAP, cake,	5c
TAR SOAP, cake,	5c
HUMPHRY MAGIC SOAP, cake,	5c
BABESKIN SOAP, cake,	5c
GLYCERINE, BAY RUM, COLD CREAM AND BOUQUET WITCH HAZEL, cake,	5c
MORGAN HAND SAPOLIO, cake,	7c
COSMO BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP, cake,	6c
DR. CHARLES' HEALING SOAP, absolutely pure, antiseptic,	9c
WOODBURY'S FACIAL SOAP, cake,	12c
PACKER'S TAR SOAP, cake,	12c
COLGATE'S DACTYLIS TOILET SOAP, cake,	20c
COLGATE ESMERALDA SOAP, cake,	8c
COLGATE SANDALWOOD SOAP, cake,	20c
MUNYON'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP, cake,	7c
LIFEBUOY SOAP, cake,	5c
LOHSE'S SANDAL SANTAL SOAP, cake,	10c
PURE EXTRACT SOAP BARK for cleaning all fabrics,	10c
WHITE CASTILE SOAP, bar,	19c
GREEN CASTILE SOAP, bar,	19c
"DELIGHT OF THE HOME," a reliable polish for silverware,	9c
ROGER & GALLET ODD ODORS, cake,	16c
LA PRIMIERA, FINEST QUALITY CASTILE SOAP, cake, 10c.; 15 cakes,	1.00
COLGATE'S TUSCAN CASTILE SOAP, cake,	5c
COLGATE'S GLYCERINE SOAP, cake,	6c
COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP, cake,	8c
COLGATE'S FLOATING BATH SOAP, per dozen, 50c.; cake,	5c
COLGATE'S OATMEAL SOAP; cake,	10c
COLGATE'S RICO SOAP; cake,	5c
COLGATE'S TURKISH BATH SOAP; cake,	5c
COLGATE'S CASHMERE BOUQUET; small, 15c.; large	24c
COLGATE'S MONAD VIOLET SOAP; cake,	10c
PALM OLIVE SOAP; cake,	10c
LA FRANCE ROSE SOAP, 3 cakes in box,	7c
LILY OF LUZON SOAP, 3 cakes in box,	7c
ARMOUR BUTTERMILK TOILET SOAP, 3 cakes in box,	10c
ARMOUR CUCUMBER TOILET SOAP, 3 cakes in box,	10c
ARMOUR WITCH HAZEL SOAP, 3 cakes in box,	10c
ARMOUR AUTUMN VIOLET SOAP, 3 cakes in box,	10c

Drugs and Sundries.

LIEBIG'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE, fresh beef, citrate of iron and with Sherry wine; pint bottle,	17c
LIEBIG'S MALT EXTRACT; bottle,	10c
M. M. SARSAPARILLA, a wonderful Spring tonic; bottle,	49c
M. M. COMPOUND EXTRACT CELERY, restoring strength, cleanses the blood, regulates kidneys, liver and bowels; bottle,	49c
VI-TAL BLOOD PURIFIER, for cure of dyspepsia; bottle,	29c
DR. D. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY; restores the disordered liver to a healthy condition; bottle,	25c
ELIXIR PHOSPHATE IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE; bottle,	49c
ELIXIR CALISAYA BARK; bottle,	35c
EXTRACT OF WITCH HAZEL; pint, 25c.; quart,	38c
ALCOHOL, 95 PER CENT.; pint, 35c.; quart,	69c
WOOD ALCOHOL, for burning, liniment, varnish; pint, 17c.; quart,	28c
HANSON'S KISSINGEN SALT (EFFERVESCENT) lb. bottle,	49c
HANSON'S VICHY SALT (EFFERVESCENT); lb. bottle,	49c
KITCHEL'S LINIMENT,	49c
JOHNSON'S AMERICAN ANODYNE LINIMENT or Liquid Opodeldoc,	10c
PLAIN AMMONIA; bottle,	5c
MANHATTAN VIOLET AMMONIA; bottle,	7c
AMERICAN HYDROGEN PEROXIDE; bottle,	34c
COMPOUND SYRUP WHITE PINE for coughs and colds, bottle,	10c
DANDERINE, 25c. size, 15c.; 50c. size,	29c
SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS HAIR GROWER; bottle, 29c. and	58c
SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS SCALP CLEANER; box,	29c
MANHATTAN EGG SHAMPOO,	15c
EMERGENCY PACKET FOR SUMMER HOME, containing 1 box carbolated Vaseline, 12-inch roller bandage, 1 packet absorbent lint, 1 package absorbent cotton, 1 roll adhesive plaster,	50c
COMPRESS CATHARTIC PILLS, U. S. P., bottle 100; regularly 25c.,	12c
COMPRESS RHUBARB PILLS, U. S. P., bottle 100; regularly 25c.,	12c
COMPRESS SALOL TABLETS, 5 grains; 100; regularly 40c.	30c
COMPRESS SODIUM SALICYLATE TABLETS, 5 grains, 100,	15c
COMPRESS CASCARA SAGRADA extract tablets, 5 grains,	20c
COMPRESS MIGRAINE NO. 1 TABLETS; 100; regularly 20c.,	15c
COMPRESS SACCHARIN 1 grain tablets; regularly 25c.,	15c
COMPRESS CALOMEL AND SODIUM BICARB., No. 5,	10c
TRIPLEX PILLS, 100 in bottle,	12c

Drugs and Sundries.

COMPRESS CASCARA SAGRADA EXTRACT, 3 grains, 100	15c
LAPACTIC PILLS, 100, soluble, gelatin coated,	28c
BELDIN'S LIVER PILLS, bottle,	5c
BLAUD'S IRON PILLS, 5 grains, 100 in bottle,	49c
QUININE PILLS, 2 grains, 100,	17c
LITHIA TABLETS, 5 grains,	12c
ANTISEPTIC PASTILLES, Dr. Carl Seiler's formula, as an antiseptic spray, nasal and mouth wash,	12c
MAGIC CORN CURE,	10c
BLUE JAY CORN PLASTERS,	5c
COCOANUT OIL, one pound,	30c
PURE REFINED PARAFFINE, 1-lb. cake,	10c
AMMONOL TABLETS, one dozen in box,	15c
GUM CAMPHOR; pound,	69c
CAMPHOR BALLS, pound,	30c
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, box,	10c
PURE POWDER BORAX, pound,	10c
EPSOM SALTS, ½ pound, 3c.; pound,	5c
ROCHELLE SALTS, ½ pound, 14c.; pound,	25c
BICARBONATED SODA, ½ pound, 4c.; pound,	7c
SUGAR MILK, pound box,	18c
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, pound,	10c
FULLER'S EARTH in wooden box,	4c
FRENCH CHALK in wooden box,	4c
POWDERED PUMICE STONE, box,	4c
PURE PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, ¼ pound, 10c.; ½ pound,	15c
POWDERED HELLEBORE FOR PLANTS, pound,	20c
GLYCERINE; 3-oz., 10c.; 8-oz.,	20c
SPIRITS CAMPHOR, 3-oz., 10c.; 8-oz.,	25c
TINCTURE ARNICA; 3-oz., 7c.; 8-oz.,	20c
CASTOR OIL; 3-oz., 10c.; 8-oz.,	20c
ESSENCE PEPSIN; 4-oz.,	15c
ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER; flask,	7c
ESSENCE PEPPERMINT; flask,	7c
PAREGORIC; flask,	7c
ABSORBENT COTTON; pound,	19c
OIL SILK, dull finish, very strong and best quality; regularly $1.00; per yd.,	60c
LISTER'S SANITARY NAPKINS, one dozen in package,	17c
DOUCHE PAN, will not rust; regularly 75c.,	65c
QUAKER BATH CABINET; regularly $5.00,	2.85
VALTAMP ELECTRIC BATTERY, recommended for superiority of current generated, durability, portability, efficiency and superiority of design; regularly $5.00,	3.50
HARD RUBBER TRUSS, single,	1.39
HARD RUBBER TRUSS, double,	1.75
NEW YORK ELASTIC TRUSS, single,	1.10
NEW YORK ELASTIC TRUSS, double,	1.75

Toilet Requisites.

CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE; bottle,	10c
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER, bottle,	21c
DENTAL FOAM; bottle,	12c
IMPORTED TURKISH ROOT TOOTH POWDER; it hardens the gums and whitens the teeth,	5c
REPUBLIC COLD CREAM, jar,	7c
THEATRICAL COLD CREAM, ¾ lb., 27c.; pound,	49c
GENUINE ENGLISH CUCUMBER CREAM, for making the skin soft, clear and beautiful; jar,	15c
HONEY ALMOND FOR SUNBURN, bottle,	21c
BENZOIN, ROSEWATER, GLYCERINE LOTION,	12c and 21c
DR. CHARLES FLESH FOOD,	21c
VIOLET TALCUM, box,	7

PENN CREWS ROW ON POUGHKEEPSIE COURSE

Quakers Third of the Colleges to Reach Scene of Race.

CORNELL SHOWS FINE FORM

Ithacans Pull Fast Four-Mile Trial, While Columbia Also Rows Against Time.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 14.—The Pennsylvania crews put in an appearance this afternoon and took a long row in the evening to limber up. The coming of the Quakers made three crews out of the six which will take part in the race here. There was much interest displayed in the new-comers, and a big crowd watched them work out. The Cornellians especially attracted attention by their excellent form, and the conviction here is firm that they will win the big race. Because of the heat Coach Courtney did not send his men out in the morning, but late in the afternoon they took a long pull.

Pennsylvania arrived late and had some trouble with their shell, but finally launched it. They pulled leisurely up stream and came down with the tide. The three boats were sent ten miles, but never raised the stroke above 25. The time was slow, of course, as they merely tried to limber up.

As they came in Ellis Ward said:

"We have been playing in hard luck all season, but at that things do not look so bad for us. To be sure, we have only three old men in the boat, but you know how likely a green crew is to do something surprising. We will do as well as we can in the big race, and we won't be disgraced."

There was a break in the 'Varsity between bow and No. 2, and Shoemaker at bow was coached pretty steadily. Gleason, the stroke, who has the place that the death of Crowell left open, handled himself well. The crews rowed:

'Varsity Eight—Shoemaker, bow; Roberts, 2; Herman, 3; Lavery, 4; Brown, 5; Stevenson, 6; Taylor, (Captain,) 7; Gleason, stroke.

'Varsity Four—Galey, bow; Beck, 2; Watkins, 3; Atkin, stroke.

Freshman Eight—Emery, bow; Schelling, 2; Dean, 3; Dodge, 4; Philler, 5; D. Shoemaker, 6; Ress, (Captain,) 7; Emig, stroke.

When Cornell came out she went up to the head of the course and then rowed right down for the four miles at a good clip. The usual splendid uniformity of the Ithaca crews was shown, and the boats moved along without check or hitch. Courtney said to-day that he had nothing more for the crews to do except to keep in condition. The four is a strong combination.

The Columbia second 'Varsity and freshmen raced two miles in the evening. The 1908 crew conceding a length to their elders, and then beating them by a half length open water. The time of the trial was not given. The first eight rowed a four-mile trial under almost perfect conditions on the upper course.

ACCUSED ROUGH RIDER WINS.

President to Make Him Marshal, It Is Said, Despite Jail Record.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Ben Daniels, it is reported to-night, is to be appointed Marshal of Arizona. Daniels was one of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. The President nominated him for Marshal, but Senator Hoar and his Judiciary Committee looked up Daniels's record and found that he had served a term in jail.

The President asked Daniels if he had ever been in jail and Daniels replied in the negative. Later the President discovered that he had been in prison, and withdrew Daniels's name. Apparently the President has changed his mind.

GOES FROM HOTEL TO JAIL.

Young Cuban Defendant in Breach of Promise Suit.

Francesco Juarrero, a young Cuban, was locked up in Raymond Street Jail in Brooklyn yesterday on an order of arrest signed by Supreme Court Justice Kelly. Juarrero arrived here on Tuesday from Havana and registered at the Clarendon Hotel in Brooklyn. He was arrested in an action brought against him by Josephine A. Arguelles of 240 President Street, Brooklyn, who is suing for $100,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Miss Arguelles is twenty-two years old. She was employed as a saleswoman in a Brooklyn department store when she made the acquaintance of the young Cuban.

According to the complaint filed in the Kings County Supreme Court by her attorney, David W. Hockmore, young Juarrero is heir to a large estate in Cuba, and has an income of $15,000 a year.

For Police Food in Strike, $9,000.

Commissioner McAdoo has sent to the Board of Aldermen a request for $9,000 of special revenue bonds to pay the restaurant bill of the policemen on duty during the Interborough strike. The railroad company offered to pay the bill, but Commissioner McAdoo held that the men were on legitimate police duty, and that the city should pay it.

WOMEN PLAY GOOD GOLF.

Mrs. Stout Advances Another Step Toward Local Championship.

Good golf characterized the match play rounds in the women's metropolitan championship tournament yesterday on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, near Short Hills, N. J. Mrs. Charles T. Stout, the medal winner of the previous day, continued her good work and defeated without difficulty Miss Cornelia G. Willis of the Morris County Club by 7 up and 5 to play. Mrs. Stout took things easily, as the score indicates, but her long driving abilities were fully equal to her old-time form. She will meet to-day, in the second round, Mrs. N. Pendleton Rogers, one of the strongest aspirants for the title, and a hot match is looked for.

The closest match of the day was between Miss G. Travers of Nassau and Mrs. S. F. Lefferts, one of Englewood's best players. Honors favored first one and then the other from the start of the game, but on the home hole the game was even. Mrs. Lefferts drove into the high grass in playing for the odd hole and then went into the bunker, while Miss Travers, playing steadily, won the hole and the match.

The defeat of Mrs. E. F. Sanford, the pride of the Essex County Club, furnished one of the surprises of the day. Mrs. L. Daniels of the Richmond County Club was her opponent, and after the sixth green the latter forged rapidly ahead. Mrs. Daniels got a lead of three on the ninth green and retained her advantage, winning by 2 up and 1 to play.

Travis Loses Golf Prize.

Jerome D. Travers, the ex-interscholastic golf champion and the winner last week of the Knollwood prize, led the field in the 36-hole qualifying round in the Westbrook Golf Club's tournament near Islip, L. I., yesterday. He played steady golf throughout, and beat Walter J. Travis, his strongest competitor, for the low score prize, finishing the double round in 163 strokes to 167 for Travis. Travers's first round was 80 and his afternoon round was 83. Travis did 81 in the morning and 84 in the afternoon.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

"A *Square* Deal"
—President Roosevelt.



Mount Vernon
Square bottles *Only*

Neither by accident nor design can the Distillery Bottling of Mount Vernon Rye be other than pure. It is bottled at the distillery (in *Square* bottles *only*) where rectifying is prohibited by the U. S. Government.

THE COOK & BERNHEIMER CO.

A DISTRESSED TELEGRAPHER.

Statement of the Facts of His Employment by the Western Union.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Accounts of the infirm and indigent condition of a telegraph operator who was formerly employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company have recently been published in the New York papers, and a sensational turn has in some instances been given to the narrative by the statement that the employe in question had been dismissed without consideration by the company after he had broken down as the result of a service of many years.

As these reports have placed the Western Union Telegraph Company in a wholly false position and misrepresent the company's policy in its relations with its older employes, I shall be glad if you will give equal publicity to this denial that the employe in question was dismissed from the telegraph company's service or that he is or was in any respect a proper subject for special consideration by reason of his record or the character of service rendered while in the company's employ. His employment by the company has not been continuous, having been interrupted by his participation in the last telegraphers' strike and by sundry resignations, our record of which for the period prior to 1890 has been destroyed.

His employment with this company since that date has been intermittent owing to unfortunate irregularities in his habits, but he has been given work whenever he applied for it and was in a condition to undertake it. He has at all times been treated with great consideration on account of his long identification with the telegraph service, and on his promise to reform has repeatedly been reinstated under circumstances which would have resulted in the unconditional discharge of a younger employe. He voluntarily severed his connection with the company in September, 1903, by ceasing to report for work, and has never applied for reinstatement or assistance.

E. M. MULFORD,
Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company.
New York June 14, 1905.

MISS McDONALD A BRIDE.

Subway Builder's Daughter Weds H. B. Reed, Her Father's Employe.

Miss Georgie McDonald, only child of John B. McDonald, the man who built the Subway, was married yesterday afternoon to Harry B. Reed of Canton, Ohio. The wedding ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Cobb at the home of the bride's parents, in the Dakota, at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

Mr. Reed is an engineer. He has been in the employ of Mr. McDonald for about fourteen years. When Mr. McDonald split with the Interborough Company, Mr. Reed was in charge of the East River tunnel construction. He resigned to go with Mr. McDonald.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed will live in the Dakota after a wedding trip to Canton.

NEW P. R. R. OFFICIALS.

Directors Choose Several Men for the Financial Department.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad made the following appointments to-day: Robert H. Groff, Assistant Treasurer, and J. W. Marshall, Assistant Treasurer, with headquarters in New York. H. C. Lawser was appointed assistant cashier.

Mr. Groff was also appointed registrar of bonds and Mr. Marshall assistant registrar of bonds in New York City. G. Blight Robinson was appointed assistant registrar of bonds in Philadelphia, Montgomery Smith, now assistant purchasing agent, was appointed additional purchasing agent. George Grone, chief clerk in the purchasing department, was appointed assistant to the purchasing agent.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07½ bid
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60
Oats, mixed	.35½@.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	8.95
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅝
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04½
Pork, mess	13.62½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.19½@.20½

CHICAGO, June 14.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.08; No. 3, 98c@$1.05; No. 2 red, 97c; No. 2 corn, 34¾c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 30¾c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 30½@32c; No. 2 rye, 78@79c; good feeding barley, 36@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $2.90; mess pork, per bbl, $12.50@$12.55; lard, per 100 lb, $7.17½@$7.20; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.37½@$7.50; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.37½@$7.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Cash wheat in New York closed as follows: No. 2 red, $1.06 elevator and $1.07½ free on board afloat, both nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.14½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.08, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
July	92	90 15-16	91½	91⅝
September	87⅛	86 7-16	86½	87
December	86⅝	86¼	86½	86⅝
Corn—				
July	58¼	57⅞	57⅞	58⅛
September	57	56⅝	56⅝	57

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
July	86⅞	86 1-16	86¼	86⅞
September	82 15-16	82 1-16	82½	82⅝
December	82¾	82	82½	82⅝
Corn—				
July	53¼	52⅝	52	53¼
September	52	51½	51½	51⅞
December	49¾	49	49¼	49¾
Oats—				
July	30¾	30 5-16	30⅜	30¼
September	29½	28 11-16	28⅝	29¼
December	29⅝	29¼	29¼	29¾
Lard—				
July	$7.22	$7.17	$7.22	$7.22
September	7.44	7.37	7.42	7.42
Ribs—				
July	7.40	7.35	7.40	7.37
September	7.67	7.60	7.67	7.65
Pork—				
July	12.52	12.47	12.52	12.52
September	12.85	12.80	12.85	12.85

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close. Tues.
June	..	..	8.35@8.37	8.29
July	8.45	8.28	8.42@8.43	8.37
August	8.49	8.31	8.47@8.48	8.41
September	8.53	8.38	8.51@8.53	8.45
October	8.60	8.42	8.58@8.59	8.52
November	8.54	8.54	8.62@8.64	8.57
December	8.70	8.52	8.68@8.69	8.62
January	8.73	8.56	8.71@8.72	8.66
February	8.78	8.71	8.77@8.78	8.70
March	8.77	8.68	8.80@8.81	8.74
April	..	..	8.84@8.86	8.78
May	8.90	8.74	8.89@8.90	8.80

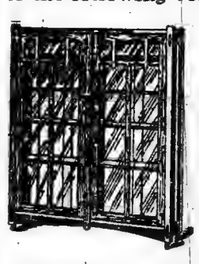
COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Tuesday's Close.	Close.
June	..	..	6.05@6.15	6.00
July	6.15	6.05	6.15@6.20	6.05
August	..	..	6.20@6.25	6.15
September	6.30	6.20	6.30@6.35	6.25
October	6.40	6.30	6.40@6.45	6.30
November	..	..	6.50@6.55	6.40
December	6.66	6.50	6.60@6.65	6.50
January	6.55	6.55	6.60@6.70	6.55
February	..	..	6.65@6.70	6.60
March	6.70	6.65	6.70@6.75	6.60
April	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.65
May	6.75	6.75	6.80@6.85	6.70

H. O'Neill & Co.

Sale of Mission Furniture
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

NOTE—We show the largest and most complete line of Mission Furniture in the city—attention is directed to the following very special values: (Fourth Floor.)



Mission Book Case. (Like cut.) Regular price, $39.50. Sale price **$27.60**



Mission Desk. (Like cut.) Regular price $15.25. Sale price **$11.50**



Mission India Seat. (Like cut.) Regular price $1.75 Sale price **$1.25**

Mission Magazine Rack (Like cut.) Regular price $8.50. Sale price **$6.30**





Mission Tabourette. (Like cut.) Regular price $6.50 Sale price **$4.80**



Mission Table. (Like cut.) Regular price $6.00 Sale price **$4.50**



Mission Book Trough. (Like cut.) Regular price $9.50 Sale price **$7.20**

For this sale we have reduced in price all our Mission Beds, Dressers, Chiffoniers, Extension Tables, Sideboards, Side Tables, China Closets, Dining Room Chairs, Large Easy Chairs, Rockers, Desk Chairs, Couches, Settees, Tables, Mission Racks, Cellarettes and Foot Rests.

Note These Splendid Values
In the Upholstery Section
For Thursday, June 15th.
(Fourth Floor.)

Oriental Couch Covers at ½ Price

200 Couch Covers in a large range of Oriental patterns and colors, with heavy fringe all around—sixteen colors to choose from. Regular price $2.50 each, Thursday. } $1.25

8-4 Table Covers at Half Price.

Reversible Tapestry Table Covers, in Oriental colors (perfectly reversible), two yards square with heavy fringe—all new goods and desirable patterns. Regular price $3.00 each, Thursday. } $1.50

Utility Boxes, $1.50 each

50 Utility Boxes, in all the regular sizes, covered with Cretonne. Regular price $2 to $3.50. While they last. } $1.50

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Armstrong-Turner Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; J. J. Platfoot, millinery and ribbons; L. S. Pennington, hats; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Lauten, hats and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. K. Stanley, silks; 75 Spring Street.

Baer, D., & Son, Baltimore, Md.; M. Baer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Berwanger Brothers, Raleigh, N. C.; I. Berwanger, clothing; Hoffman House.

Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; B. P. Connolly, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Cook, L. W., Hertford, Conn.; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Cohen, S., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ehrman-Halle Company, Memphis, Tenn.; P. M. Halle, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Gutman, N., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Belle Spondauer, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Goldenberg, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss M. Ryan, corsets and muslin underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; W. H. Mann, domestics; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Landauer, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; Miss M. Campbell, ladies' wear; Miss F. Reese, ladies' wear; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Gemmill, T., Hudson, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; J. F. O'Connell, domestics; 530 Broadway.

Guggenheim & Co., Lynchburg, Va.; M. Guggenheim, Jr., notions and furnishing goods; 493 Broadway; Hotel Netherland.

Hillman's, Chicago, Ill.; B. Dougherty, furnishing goods; 458 Broadway.

Harris & Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; N. Frankel, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Spalding.

Harris & Ginsberg, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. P. Harris, notions; Hotel Imperial.

Ingber & Wertheimer, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kaufman Brothers, Hammond, Ind.; C. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Korn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; P. Hiltz, domestics; H. Ladler, linens and laces; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

"Leader," Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Grau, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mr. Reger, ladies; 458 Broadway.

"Leader," Pittsburg, Penn.; E. D. Frohman, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. Shanks, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; 31 Union Square; Hotel Seville.

McWhirr, R. A., Company, Fall River, Mass.; J. Conn, cloaks and suits; Miss E. Hathaway, laces and ribbons; 75 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Oppenheimer & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; A. M. Oppenheimer, woolens; Hotel Wolcott.

O'Callaghan & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. J. O'Callaghan, cloaks; Victoria Hotel.

Pogue, E., & S. Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Pogue, dry goods; Everett House.

Rothschild & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hotel Spalding.

Rindskoff, L., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. C. Eisasser, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Rowe, G. H., Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. F. Honey, rugs; Westminster Hotel.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; W. B. Raney, shirts; 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Steiger, Dudgeon & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; R. A. Steiger, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Astor.

Solomon Brothers & Lampert, Rochester, N. Y.; F. E. Solomon, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Tuttle, T. L., Hawley, Penn.; carpets; Hotel Albert.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 14.—Incorporated to-day:

Mortense Home Company, Brooklyn, real estate; capital, $15,000. Directors—John Bradley, Sr., George Robinson, L. W. Beveridge, Brooklyn.

Henry Lohse, Jr., Company, New York, bowling balls and pins; capital, $5,000. Directors—Henry Lohse, Jr., Onnie Lohse, Joseph Rubin, New York.

East River Hotel Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—J. E. Coakley, T. D. Toy, H. C. Kennedy, New York.

Hastings Land Improvement Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Walter Barnwell, P. O. Robinson, W. E. Kellicott, New York.

The Mutual Beer Pump Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Marjorie T. Clausen, C. S. Clausen, Julius Hartwig, New York.

Club Building Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. B. Stetson, W. N. Cohen, C. E. Sprague, New York.

Winsor Company, New York, hides and skins; capital, $100,000. Directors—Gustavus Sargent, Jr., E. W. Sargent, West Medford, Mass.; H. M. Lewis, New York.

The Jewish World Publishing Company, New York; capital, $8,000. Directors—Ezekiel Sarasohn, Dora Sarasohn, Morris Franklin, New York.

The Rolfson Company, Brooklyn, surgical instruments; capital, $30,000. Directors—W. F. Robertson, C. H. Olano, Brooklyn; Soen Rolfson Schmidt, New Dorp, S. I.

The Smith & Kerrissey Company, New York, cafes and restaurants; capital, $75,000. Directors—W. E. Smith, New York; Charles Warmuth, Brooklyn; M. W. B. Kerrissey, Boston.

The Aetna Company, New York, cafes and restaurants; capital, $100,000. Directors—W. E. Smith, New York; M. W. B. Kerrissey, Boston; Charles Warmuth, Brooklyn.

New Amsterdam Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. T. Greene, Conrad Milliken, New York; C. H. George, Ocean Grove.

Art Collectors' Society, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—T. F. Sanderson, T. G. Lewis, H. D. Sears, New York.

The Hayward Restaurant Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—W. E. Smith, New York; M. W. B. Kerrissey, Boston; Charles Warmuth, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The National Coal and Coke Company, Trenton; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—H. W. Reeves, William Bald, and C. H. Struble.

The General Underwriters' Corporation, Collingswood; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Charles Goos, John S. Guciens, Jr., and Walbert B. Marshall.

The New York French Guiana Company, Little Silver; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—John J. Gibbons, John Gibbons, and Guy E. Wells.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:32	Moon sets...	3:22

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...5:51	Gov. Isl'd...6:14	H. Gate...8:31
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...6:12	Gov. Isl'd...6:38	H. Gate...8:07

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 15.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Advance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
Castillian Prince, Brazil	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cretic, Azores and Naples	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Homer, Argentina	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
La Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Moltke, Hamburg	———	9:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Polycarp, Northern Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Seneca, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Yucatan, Cuba	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY JUNE 16.

Cedric, Liverpool	———	5:00 P.M.
Onondaga, Charleston, and Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile	———	3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
	*12:30 P.M.	
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Allegheny, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans	———	3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	———	5:30 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	———	6:00 P.M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 15.

Baltic, Liverpool	June 7.	
Calderon, Barbados	May 30.	
Citta di Milano, Naples	June 1.	
Deutschland, Hamburg	June 8.	
El Cid, Galveston	June 9.	
Grenada, Grenada	June 8.	
Koenig Albert, Gibraltar	June 5.	
Louisiana, Copenhagen	May 24.	
Maranhense, Para	June 3.	
Patricia, Hamburg	June 3.	
Prinz Oskar, Naples	June 1.	

FRIDAY, JUNE 16.

Alamo, Galveston	June 10.	
El Dorado, New Orleans	June 11.	
Monterey, Vera Cruz	June 9.	

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Etruria, Liverpool	June 10.	
Philadelphia, Southampton	June 10.	

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

El Sud, Galveston	June 12.	
La Bretagne, Havre	June 10.	
Numidian, Glasgow	June 8.	

Arrived.

El Dia, Galveston	June 8.	
Idaho, Hull	May 31.	
Roma, Naples	June 1.	
Dovedale, Sunderland	May 26.	
Kostrena, Cardenas	June 8.	

Sailed.

Alene, Haiti.
Berwind, Porto Rico.
Capri, Pernambuco.
Cienfuegos, Santiago.
Majestic, Liverpool.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam.
Comal, Galveston.
Comus, New Orleans.
Liguria, Naples.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Aquila, at Swansea, June 11.
Carisbrook, at Manchester, June 11.
Cornishman, at Liverpool, June 13.
Mesaba, at London, June 13.
Hudson, at Sues, June 14.
Naparima, at Portishead, June 14.
Ivernia, at Queenstown, June 14.
Lewisport, at Liverpool, June 14.
Italia, at Marseilles, June 10.
Amasis, at Hamburg, June 11.
Citta di Reggio, at Genoa, June 12.
Riojano, at Rotterdam, June 12.
Portland, at Liverpool, June 13.

Sailed.

Monomoy, from Port Talbot, June 9.
Georgian, from London, June 13.
London City, from Liverpool, June 13.
Montcalm, from Avonmouth, June 14.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, from Southampton, June 14.
Byron, from Barbados, June 12.
Pontiac, from Liverpool, June 14.
Suwanee, from London, June 14.
Lugano, from Hamburg, June 10.
Ceres, from Genoa, June 12.
Voorburg, from Rotterdam, June 13.
Monmouth, from London, June 14.

Passed.

Torgorm, from Bathurst, N. B., Tory Island, June 14.
Eastwood, from New Orleans, Dungeness, June 14.
Hestia, from Norfolk, Inistrahull, June 14.
Michigan, from Boston, Brow Head, June 14.
Thessalia, from New York, the Lizard, June 14.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.



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CHAMPIONS BEATEN AGAIN

Chicago Takes Three Games Out of Four from New York—Boston Americans in Form.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 5.
Philadelphia, 4; Detroit, 1.
Boston, 2; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 5; Washington, 3.

National League.

Chicago, 1; New York, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 5; Pittsburg, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	...	6	9	8	6	7	7	4	27	.659
Chicago	4	...	5	6	4	6	6	4	27	.587
Philadelphia	2	5	...	4	4	5	6	4	26	.578
Detroit	5	5	2	...	3	4	5	5	23	.511
Boston	4	1	2	1	...	4	5	5	22	.488
New York	0	1	3	1	4	...	5	4	18	.419
Washing'n	1	1	6	2	2	1	...	2	19	.388
St. Louis	3	2	1	0	2	2	3	...	17	.370
Games lost	14	10	19	22	23	25	28	29		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs	New York	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	...	4	0	3	1	3	12	7	37	.712
Philadelphia	3	...	1	3	4	2	5	9	28	.583
Pittsburg	3	4	...	3	7	2	2	3	30	.566
Chicago	3	1	3	...	4	7	6	3	30	.537
Cincinnati	2	4	3	2	...	5	0	6	27	.500
St. Louis	1	2	3	3	5	...	3	5	22	.423
Boston	2	4	3	2	2	1	...	4	17	.340
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	2	3	1	...	16	.308
Games lost	15	20	20	21	25	24	30	33	36	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Hit Hard and Beat St. Louis by 7 to 5.

If the Greater New Yorks had depended upon Pitcher Powell and their fielding to pull them through to victory in the last game of the series with St. Louis yesterday they would undoubtedly have been a badly beaten aggregation. Their work in the field during the first five innings was extremely ragged, and Powell suffered in consequence, and was hit freely. As an offset to their poor fielding, however, they used their bats with telling effect, scoring two home runs, two triples, and a double in a collection of nine hits, and earning six of their seven runs.

The removal of Powell and the substitution of Hogg at the close of the fifth inning seemed to have an inspiring effect on the New York players. Instead of the rather ridiculous fielding they supported the young pitcher splendidly. Hogg further demonstrated great promise by allowing only one base hit in four innings and only thirteen men to go to the bat. He struck out three batsmen and gave no bases on called balls, showing that he is becoming steadier in every game in which he participates.

The fielding of the St. Louis players was unusually brilliant. Stone cut off a three-base hit from Elberfeld in the fourth inning by running in and taking the ball close to the ground, and Koehler stopped Keeler's long fly in the first inning in a rather remarkable manner. In contrast to these two plays in particular was the effort of Dougherty to catch Koehler's fly. He succeeded in getting under the ball, but to the surprise of everybody on the field he put up his left hand, and the ball seemed to be pushed to the ground. This mistake resulted in the visitors tieing the score, as Koehler, going to second base on the play, scored a moment afterward on a safe hit by Jones. Dougherty was forgiven later in the game when he drove a ball to the centre field for a clean home run. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Stone, lf	1	2	5	0	0	Fultz, cf	1	0	4	0	0
Moran, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0
V. Sant, rf	2	1	1	0	0	Hoffy, lf	1	1	3	0	1
Koehler, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Williams, 2b	2	2	3	1	0
Jones, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	Conroy, 3b	1	2	0	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	2	1	0	Chase, 1b	1	1	8	1	1
Gleason, 3b	0	1	0	0	0	Elb'fd, ss	1	1	3	0	1
Siggins, c	0	0	4	1	0	Kleinow, c	0	1	6	1	0
Pelty, p	0	0	1	2	0	Powell, p	0	0	0	4	0
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0	Orth	0	0	0	0	0
						Hogg, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	5	8	24	8	0	Total	7	9	27	10	4

*Batted for Pelty in ninth inning. †Batted for Powell in fifth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	0	0—5
New York	0	3	0	0	1	1	0	2	—7

First base by errors—St. Louis, 3. Bases on balls—Off Powell, 1; off Pelty, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 5; by Hogg, 3; by Pelty, 3. Left on bases—New York, 3; St. Louis, 5. Home runs—Dougherty, Conroy. Three-base hits—Williams, Kleinow, Koehler. Two-base hit—Elberfeld. Hits—Off Powell, 7 in five innings; off Hogg, 1 in four innings. Sacrifice hits—Moran, Chase. Stolen bases—Stone, Conroy. Double play—Powell, Williams, and Chase. Wild pitch—Pelty. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Attendance—2,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; DETROIT, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The home team defeated Detroit to-day by good consecutive hitting. Both teams played fine ball. Score:

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	0	0	5	0	0	Hartsel, lf	2	2	2	0	0
Cooley, cf	0	2	3	1	0	Knight, 3b	0	1	3	0	1
Hickman, lb	0	1	4	0	0	Davis, 1b	1	1	6	0	0
Coffey, rf	0	1	2	0	0	Lord, rf	0	1	2	1	0
Donovan, lf	1	0	3	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	1	4	2	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	2	1	2	0	Coffman, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Lowe, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	Cross, ss	0	1	0	4	0
Drill, c	0	1	4	1	0	Schreck, c	0	1	8	1	0
Killian, p	0	1	0	2	1	Plank, p	1	0	0	3	0
Total	1	8	24	8	1	Total	4	8	27	11	1

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	—4

Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Donovan, Schaefer. Two-base hit—Lord. Three-base hit—Hartsel. Double play—Lord and Davis. Struck out—By Plank, 7; by Killian, 2. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 1; off Killian, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and McCarthy. Attendance, 3,994.

BOSTON, 2; CLEVELAND, 1.

BOSTON, June 14.—Boston took a sharply played contest from Cleveland to-day. The visitors hit the ball hard but the fine fielding by the home team kept the score down. Burkett's batting and a great stop and throw to the plate by Lajoie were the features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CLEVELAND	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	0	3	0	0	Jackson, lf	0	0	2	1	0
Parent, ss	0	1	2	4	0	Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	3	6	0	1	Flick, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	Lajoie, 2b	1	0	1	2	0
Stahl, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	4	0
Gilmah'y, lb	1	0	9	0	0	Turner, ss	0	1	1	4	1
Ferris, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	Stovall, 1b	0	1	9	0	0
Criger, c	0	1	2	2	0	Bemis, c	0	0	4	3	0
Tenehill, p	0	0	0	0	0	Rhoades, p	0	1	0	2	0
Total	2	8	27	9	2	Total	1	4	24	16	1

Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Bay, Burkett, Stovall. Two-base hits—Rhoades, Burkett, Ferris, Stovall. Three-base hit—Burkett. Stolen bases—Parent, Flick, Collins. Double play—Ferris and Collins. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 3. Struck out—By Tenehill, 1. Time—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 9,322.

CHICAGO, 5; WASHINGTON, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Washington was unable to hit Walsh to-day, and Chicago took its third game of the series. The visitors hit Wolfe opportunely, and by good base running and successful use of the sacrifice got their runners around the bases. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hill, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	F. Jones, cf	1	2	4	0	0
C.Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	Holmes, lf	1	1	0	0	1
Mullen, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	Callahan, rf	1	0	1	0	0
And'son, rf	0	0	4	0	0	Davis, ss	2	4	3	4	1
Hi'sman, lf	0	1	2	0	0	Donahue, 1b	0	1	7	0	0
Nill, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	McFarland, c	0	1	9	3	0
Cassidy, ss	2	1	3	1	1	Dundon, 2b	0	2	3	5	0
Kittredge, c	0	1	5	1	1	Tenehill, 3b	0	1	0	0	1
Wolfe, p	0	1	0	4	0	Walsh, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	5	27	13	3	Total	5	12	27	13	4

Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3
Chicago	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—5

Stolen bases—Hill, F. Jones, Davis, (4,) Donahue, McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, Callahan, Donahue, Dundon, Tenehill. First base on balls—Off Wolfe, 4; off Walsh, 2. First base on errors—Washington, 4; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Wolfe, 3; by Walsh, 6. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Chicago, 12. Wild pitch—Walsh. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—1,200.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Lost Their Last Game in Chicago by Score of 1 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—Chicago reversed things to-day in the final game of the New York series here, beating the champions by the same 1 to 0 score they handed out to the locals on the day before. Although Wicker did not pitch a game like Mathewson, he was no less effective. Under the sting of threatening defeat again, the "Giants" broke loose after Chicago had scored its run and made the life of the umpire unpleasant. Led by Manager McGraw, they wrangled at Bausewine until he was compelled to pull out his watch and threaten to forfeit the game before he could make them resume play. The Chicagos made a useless protest of somewhat the same nature in the eighth, but did not prolong it so far, and doubtless were prompted to it by the fact that the umpires could not punish them for what the "Giants" had been allowed to do.

The "Giants" did not get a man to first base until the fifth, then Devlin singled after two were out, and was left at first. In the sixth Donlin singled after two were out again, and he, too, died at first. But in the eighth Wicker issued his first pass of the game, Devlin being the recipient. Wicker immediately regretted his generosity. Gilbert hit to Evers, whose throw to second hit Devlin in the back and both runners were safe. Then the Chicagos tried to work the play which put Evers in the hospital for a month. A snap throw to first to catch Gilbert napping, while Chance was off the bag, and Evers covered it, missed fire, the ball rolling to Mahoney, and both men advanced. Bowerman could only hit to Casey, who speared the ball and whipped it home way ahead of Devlin. Bowerman overran first on the play, and after touching Devlin out, Kling had a splendid chance to double up Bowerman off first, but held the ball too long. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Donlin, cf	0	1	4	1	0
Schulte, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	0	4	0	0	McGann, lb	0	0	9	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	12	1	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	1	2	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	3	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	5	1	Devlin, 3b	0	1	3	3	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Kling, c	0	0	5	0	1	Bow'm'n, c	0	0	0	0	0
Wicker, p	0	1	0	1	0	McGinty, p	0	0	0	3	0
Total	1	5	27	10	2	Total	0	3	24	11	0

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; New York, 5. Two-base hit—Slagle. Three-base hit—Casey. Sacrifice hit—Tinker. Double play—Donlin and Devlin. Struck out—By Wicker, 2. Base on balls—Off Wicker, 1; off McGinnity, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Bausewine. Attendance, 10,600.

ST. LOUIS, 3; BROOKLYN, 1.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—By winning today's game, 3 to 1, St. Louis registered its third victory of the present series over Brooklyn. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	2	1	4	0	Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	0	0
Shanlon, lf	1	1	3	0	0	Shckard, lf	0	2	1	0	0
Arndt, 2b	1	2	1	3	1	Lumley, rf	0	2	2	0	0
Beckly, 1b	0	0	17	1	0	Gessler, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Clarke, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Batch, 2b	0	0	1	3	0
Dunleavy, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Malay, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Burke, 3b	0	2	2	1	0	Babb, ss	0	0	3	4	0
Grady, c	0	0	0	1	0	Bergen, c	0	1	7	2	1
Egan, p	0	0	0	1	0	Eason, p	0	0	0	2	1
Brain, rf	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	10	27	13	1	Total	1	7	24	13	2

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	—3
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Arndt, Shay, Sheckard, Sacrifice hits—Lumley, Babb. Double plays—Malay, Babb, and Gessler; Batch, Bergen, and Gessler. Passed ball—Bergen. Base on balls—Off Egan, 1. Struck out—By Eason, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—1,100.

BOSTON, 5; PITTSBURG, 3.

PITTSBURG Penn., June 14.—Pittsburg lost to-day through slow work and costly errors. Willis was hit freely, but managed to keep the hits pretty well scattered. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Leach, 3b	1	2	1	2	1	Abbat'o, ss	1	2	2	3	0
Flynn, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Dolan, rf	2	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	1	1	6	0	0	Del'h'ty, lf	1	1	0	1	0
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	5	1	Tannell, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Howard, 1b	0	2	9	0	1	Kenney, 1b	1	0	13	1	2
Clymer, rf	1	2	2	0	0	Wolv'n, 3b	0	1	0	1	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	Needham, c	0	1	7	1	0
Reitz, c	0	0	2	2	0	Kremer, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Hilfbid, cf	0	0	2	1	0	Willis, p	0	0	1	5	0
Lynch, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Flaherty, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Moore, *	0	0	0	0	0						
*Carisch	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	3	10	27	10	3	Total	5	4	27	17	2

*Batted for Moore in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—3
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Ritchey. Three-base hit—Abbatichio. Stolen bases—Leach, Clymer, Dolan. Double play—Leach, Peitz and Howard. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 2; off Willis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Lynch, 1. Struck out—By Moore, 1; by Willis, 7. Wild pitch—Flaherty. Hits—Off Flaherty, 2 in five and a half innings off Moore, 2 in three innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—2,390.

CINCINNATI, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 14.—Both pitchers were hit hard to-day, but Hahn was more successful in keeping his safeties scattered, and Cincinnati won. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	2	3	2	0	Thomas, cf	1	2	3	0	0
Barry, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Kelley, lf	1	2	2	0	0	Tiney, 3b	0	2	1	2	0
Seymour, cf	1	1	2	2	0	Titus, rf	0	1	1	1	0
Corcoran, ss	1	1	2	2	0	McGee, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Odwell, rf	0	1	3	0	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Bid'well, 3b	0	2	0	3	1	Doolin, ss	0	0	2	3	0
Phelps, c	0	0	1	1	0	Doolin, c	0	0	2	3	1
Hahn, p	0	0	0	1	0	Corridon, p	0	0	0	0	0
						*Duffy	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	9	1	Total	2	8	24	9	0

*Batted for Corridon in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Odwell, Huggins, (2.) Three-base hits—Seymour, Thomas, Doolin. Titus. Stolen bases—Corcoran, Huggins, Bransfield. Double plays—Doolin, Gleason, and Bransfield; Courtney, Gleason, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Hahn, 1; off Corridon, 4. Struck out—By Hahn, 1; by Corridon, 3. Passed ball—Phelps. Wild pitch—Corridon. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 2,467.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City, with Clarkson Pitching, Defeats Rochester 4 to 1.

Jersey City continued yesterday its winning streak by defeating Rochester by the score of 4 to 1. The game was long drawn out, and was practically featureless. Clarkson, who is being made much use of by Capt. Bean, was in the box for the locals. The visitors found him a puzzle, being unable to do anything with his curves. He held them down to five hits, and not until the seventh inning did the opportunity to make a tally arise. This was due to two successive fumbles by Clarkson and a hit by Burrell, as well as clever base running by O'Brien. Walters, the Rochester pitcher, was in good form until the sixth inning, when he went to pieces. The score:

ROCHESTER.	R	I B	P O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Smith, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	Clement, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Mann'g, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Bean, ss	0	0	1	1	2
Yancey, cf	0	0	5	1	1	Kelster, rf	1	2	0	0	0
Barkley, rf	0	2	1	0	0	Merritt, 2b	1	2	2	2	0
Carey, lb	0	0	7	1	0	Hal'gan, cf	1	0	4	0	0
O'Brien, ss	1	0	5	0	1	Cassidy, 1b	0	1	3	2	0
Burrell, 3b	0	1	1	3	1	V'd'g'ft, 1b	1	0	3	0	0
Steelm'n, c	0	1	8	3	0	Woods, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Walters, p	0	0	0	1	1	McAuley, c	0	0	9	3	0
						Clarkson, p	0	0	1	0	2
Total	1	5	24	11	4	Millm'n, cf	0	0	0	0	0
						Total	4	6	27	9	4

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	—4

First base on balls—Off Walters, 4. First base on errors—Rochester, 3; Jersey City, 2. Left on bases—Rochester, 5; Jersey City, 4. Struck out—By Walters, 8; by Clarkson, 3. Two-base hit—Kelster. Stolen bases—Smith, Yancey, Barkley, Clement, Hallman, Manlergraff. Double play—Yancey and Steelman. Hit by pitcher—By Walters, 3. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—Two hours and forty minutes. Attendance, 1,200.

BALTIMORE, 6; TORONTO, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 14.—The Baltimore-Toronto game to-day required twelve innings to decide it. The Baltimores won by the score of 6 to 5, Kelly stealing home when one man was out. The umpire allowed the run on Catcher Toft's interference. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—6	10	1
Toronto	0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—5	13	4

Batteries—Adkins and Hearne; Crystall and Toft.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	25	15	.625	Buffalo	17	19	.472
Jersey City	25	16	.610	Rochester	17	20	.459
Providence	22	19	.537	Newark	18	23	.439
Toronto	18	19	.486	Montreal	14	24	.368

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Newark.
Toronto at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Providence.

HARVARD, 5; COLUMBIA, 1.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 14.—Coburn's superb pitching was mainly responsible for the defeat of Columbia by Harvard to-day on soldiers' Field by a score of 5 to 1. During the six innings that he pitched he allowed but one hit. During the game he struck out ten men, six of them in succession. Columbia played a snappy fielding game, but Harvard batted hard, Matthews making a hit every time that he came to the bat. The score:

HARVARD.	R	I B	P O	A	E	COLUMBIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Kernan, rf	2	1	3	0	0	Fitzg'd, cf	1	0	2	0	1
Leonard, 3b	1	0	1	2	0	Saunders, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Randall, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	Collins, ss	0	0	2	1	0
M'thews, ss	1	4	1	1	0	Kenney, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Steph'son, c	0	1	13	0	0	Connor, 1b	0	0	8	1	0
Dexter, cf	0	1	0	0	0	Armst'g, 2b	0	0	1	2	1
McCarty, rf	1	0	0	0	0	Tyler, p	0	0	0	0	0
Spencer, rf	0	0	0	0	0	Tit, p	0	0	0	1	0
Bradb'y, 2b	0	0	1	3	1	Nohowel, 3b	0	0	2	1	0
Coburn, p	0	1	0	1	0	Carter, c	0	0	5	2	1
Castle, p	0	0	0	0	0						
Total	5	9	27	7	1	Total	1	1	24	10	3

Harvard	2	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—5
Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Dexter. Hits—Off Coburn, 1 in six innings; off Tyler, 9 in seven innings. Sacrifice hits—Randall, (2,) Bradbury, (2,) Leonard. Stolen bases—Matthews, (2,) McCarty, Leonard. Bases on balls—Off Coburn, 2; off Castle, 1; off Tyler, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Coburn, 2; by Tit, 1. Struck out—By Coburn, 10; by Castle, 2; by Tyler, 4. Passed ball—Stephenson. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Ganzel. Attendance—2,500.

SCORES OF OTHER GAMES.

At Princeton—Princeton, 8; West Virginia, 0.
At Williamstown, Mass.—Holy Cross, 11; Williams, 3.
At Hartford, Conn.—Trinity, 3; Amherst, 2.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 5; St. Paul, 4.
Indianapolis, 6; St. Paul, 5.
Milwaukee, 8; Louisville, 3.
Milwaukee, 8; Louisville, 0.
Minneapolis, 10; Toledo, 3.
Minneapolis, 8; Toledo, 7.
Kansas City, 6; Columbus, 5.

New England League.

New Bedford, 7; Fall River, 6.
Manchester, 7; Lowell, 1.
Concord, 12; Nashua, 6.
Haverhill, 3; Lynn, 2.

New York State League.

Binghamton, 3; Utica, 1.
Troy, 2; Wilkesbarre, 6.
A. J. and G., 5; Syracuse, 3.
Albany, 1; Scranton, 2.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 10; Meriden, 3.
Norwich, 6; Holyoke, 3.
New London, 6; New Haven, 3.

Southern League.

Nashville, 2; Shreveport, 3.
Birmingham, 8; Little Rock, 9.

South Atlantic League.

Augusta, 7; Charleston, 3.
Macon, 7; Columbia, 3.

ALEXANDER FAST AT NET.

Princeton and Yale Veterans Win in Metropolitan Tennis Meet.

Rapid and at times spectacular lawn tennis brought Harold H. Hackett, the Yale ex-champion, and Frederick B. Alexander, Princeton's veteran, into the semi-finals of the metropolitan championship tournament yesterday. The competitions were played on the dirt courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, where the big meeting will continue throughout the week. Summary:

Championship Singles.—First Round—O. M. Bostwick, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. H. Rowe, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—0; H. Torrance, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated I. Hartmann, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—4; G. Loraine Wyeth, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated G. Antonides, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4; Ross Burchard, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. S. Slade, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—4; Clinton Childs, Pittsburg Golf Club, defeated Frank B. Hague, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 2—6, 6—2, 6—4; J. P. Paret, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. Gaus Rosenbaum, Central Park Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4; D. E. Roberts, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. P. Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 8—6, 8—6.

Second Round—H. M. Mollenhauer, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated O. M. Bostwick, 7—5, 6—3, 6—2; Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3; H. Torrance defeated Raymond D. Little, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 8—6, 6—4; Ross Burchard defeated G. L. Wyeth, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 1—6, 6—3; J. P. Paret defeated Clinton Childs, 6—1, 9—7; Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tenn

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....No Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....180 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

THE RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

The statement given out by the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg is the first official word we have had from the Russian side since the President opened the present chapter of events by his remarkably frank interview with Count CASSINI. We are warranted now in believing that we know, as nearly as the Government of the Czar is willing to tell it, the actual condition of the mind of the Czar. It would be folly to assert that it is as definite and as encouraging as we had been led to suppose by informal but still official intimations from Washington. The statement, on the contrary, is indefinite and essentially non-committal. After an allusion to the friendly spirit in which the President had made approaches to the Emperor and the assurance the Emperor had received that Japan was equally disposed to accept President ROOSEVELT'S proposal, the Foreign Office proceeds to say:

> As for an eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, charged with ascertaining how far it would be possible for the two Powers to elaborate conditions of peace, the Imperial Government would have no objection in principle to such an attempt if the Japanese Government expressed a desire therefor.

It is impossible to regard this statement as conclusive, in itself, of any clear desire or intention on the part of Russia to make peace. The Imperial Government would "have no objection in principle" to what? To an "eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries." For what purpose? To ascertain "how far it would be possible for the two Powers to elaborate conditions of peace." Nor is this assent in principle to a meeting in itself entirely tentative given unconditionally. Although the Foreign Office had already said that Russia had been convinced that Japan was "equally disposed to accept the President's proposal," it now adds that the assent above described holds only "if the Japanese Government expressed a desire therefor." We repeat that it is impossible to accept such a statement as conclusive of a definite desire or intention on the part of Russia to make peace.

Of course it is equally true that this statement cannot by any means be taken as a disavowal of such desire or intention. It is an extraordinarily cautious and somewhat ambiguous mode of meeting the President's approaches. It is consistent with quite opposite dispositions in the mind of the Emperor of Russia. If he is trying to make Japan show her hand without showing his own, if he has some hope that the demands of Japan will be such as he can declare to his people are beyond his power to accept, without defining what he considers it within his power to accept, there is nothing in this statement to interfere with such a purpose. It is not a purpose to which Japan is likely to contribute, or which she is likely to fail to penetrate, but it can be carried out, or, at least attempted, without contradiction to anything in this statement. On the other hand, if the Emperor really seeks peace and is prepared to satisfy the legitimate requirements of Japan as to security for those interests to defend which she took up arms, again he will not be prevented by any commitment in this statement.

In calculating the probable outcome of the negotiations which have actually been begun, though as yet only through the President of the United States as intermediary, the public will be impressed by the opinion of Mr. CHOATE, as expressed in his enthusiastic eulogy of the President at the Union League dinner on Tuesday evening, that when two warring nations "have laid down their arms" and "accepted an invitation to enter on the discussion of terms of peace, the assurance must be carried home to themselves and to the world that peace is already absolutely secured." Unfortunately, in this instance, the two nations have not laid down their arms. The Russian Generals are sending dispatches to their Emperor begging for permission to continue the struggle, and declaring they will yet win. At the same moment Marshal OYAMA is reported to be driving in the Russian advance guards at the opposite ends of a wide enveloping curve. We must, therefore, take with some reserve the indications of that settlement which all humane persons so ardently desire. We are permitted to think that the enduring interests of both nations would be served by peace, and that peace can be made, if the two will agree, on terms honorable to both. But we cannot at present be at all sure that the time has come for that.

THE MOROCCAN CONFERENCE.

Upon the surface the Kaiser seems to have won a decided victory by the possibly calculated indiscretion of his speech at Tangier, whatever it was that he really said. It was followed up by some sort of diplomatic exchanges between Berlin and Paris, as a result of which, or at any rate after which, M. DELCASSE, the French sponsor of the English "entente" and the author of the French protectorate over Morocco, is out of office. The story is nearly as likely to be true as not which sets forth how the Kaiser, on learning of the final resignation of M. DELCASSE, drove to the house of his Chancellor, Count VON BUELOW, and promoted him by his first words of greeting to "Prince."

So far, so good, at least from the Prussian point of view. But now it appears that the scheme of a conference about Moroccan affairs to which Germany shall be as significantly admitted as she was excluded from the former arrangement is not going as fast and smoothly as the Kaiser might wish. The consent of the Sultan of Morocco to the scheme was readily obtained, as indeed it would have been readily obtained for any project that promised to postpone the evil day when he would have to behave himself. But it is now announced that Great Britain has withheld her consent to the proposed conference, except upon condition that France also approves of it. It is added, we know not on what authority, that the United States has taken the same attitude. But the course of Great Britain would suffice to put the responsibility anew upon France. It is doubtful whether M. ROUVIER and his colleagues will consent to take the responsibility of assuring Great Britain that France has no objection to a conference called for the purpose of unsettling a question which had already been settled to the satisfaction of France and to the advancement of her prestige in Europe. The crowding out of M. DELCASSE, in obedience, as many Frenchmen consider, to German influence, was not an act tending to strengthen at home the French Ministry which applied the pressure that brought it about. The Ministry will be still further weakened, and toward the danger point, if France is led to believe that the Ministry is further willing, at the dictation of Berlin, to unsettle a settlement so satisfactory to French opinion, and to the opinion of the other countries on the north shore of the Mediterranean, as was the former settlement of the Moroccan question.

SWEDISH LABOR ANARCHISTS.

The labor unions of Sweden, it appears, are resolved that no armed constraint shall be put upon Norway to hold her to the Scandinavian union. They are telegraphing to the Norwegian unions that they will refuse to respond to a call to arms if an attempt is made to coerce Norway, and the Social Democrats have issued proclamations declaring that the workingmen will go on strike throughout Sweden if the Riksdag authorizes armed coercion.

Doubtless many righteous persons, well-meaning but befogged in their thinking, will applaud these declarations of Swedish labor and Socialism. They will approve and applaud them because they make for peace and against war; of course, any man or any influence that opposes war must be good and commendable. But in truth the action of the Swedish labor unions and Social Democrats in exhorting their fellows not to respond to a call to arms is sedition, and it leads inevitably to anarchy.

The ruling power in the political society called Sweden is a Government consisting of a King and a National Parliament acting under a Constitution. It is the supreme authority. Resistance to the lawful procedures of that Government is, according to its grade, seditious, insurrectionary, rebellious, or treasonable. Government is impossible where one class in the political system organizes itself in resistance to the laws and to the authority of the sovereign. The members and organs of the human body could not get on at all together if they did not operate harmoniously in obedience to a single supreme vital force. Civil government can be successfully carried on only by common consent and universal co-operation. When one withholds his consent and refuses to co-operate it is the custom to put him in jail or make way with him. This is the law of safety, and not an unjust law, since it is based upon the will and serves the interest of the majority. If the majority withhold their consent and refuse their co-operation, then revolution takes place—which is another matter altogether.

If the Swedish labor unions and Social Democrats are to have the liberty to exercise their right of private judgment as a class in respect to the coercion of Norway, then of course they may exercise the same right in other matters. They may resolve that they will pay no taxes, no rents, no debts; that they will take the property of others if they happen to need it without compensation; that they will kill their enemies "on sight"; and that they will obey only such laws as please them. That, of course, is anarchy. Under the Articles of Confederation in this country the people of some of the States refused to pay taxes for the support of the Federal Government. Their attempted exercise of the right of private judgment was abridged by the adoption of a Constitution which established a Government strong enough to enforce its decrees and maintain its authority. The Swedish Government must maintain its authority or it will fall to the ground. Probably, however, there is no intention to make war on Norway. The labor unions and Socialists have raised that bugbear for their own purposes.

Labor unions in this country have often made clear what these Swedish agitators now disclose, that the extreme principles of organized labor are incompatible with good citizenship. When labor unions here have forbidden their members to take service in the National Guard, declaring that no good union man could assume a military obligation which might involve the taking up of arms against his fellows, they showed that they set the union above the Government—that a good union man could not be a loyal and law-abiding citizen. Sensible workingmen have repudiated these anarchistic doctrines, but the agitators and extremists cling to them. The course now taken by the unions in Sweden shows where these doctrines lead.

THE CONVERSION OF THE SCOT.

Mr. JAMES DALRYMPLE, Glasgow's managing expert of tramways, hailed and imported by the "Lord Mayor" of Chicago and the Municipal Ownership League of New York as the high apostle of boss-run street railways, has experienced a conversion and given his adorers a chill. His change of prospect from the fair municipal landscape of Glasgow to the political bogs and quagmires of Chicago is marked by the following two utterances, the first delivered just after Mr. DALRYMPLE landed and was hugged by the Leaguelites in this city, the other on his way back on Tuesday via Philadelphia:

> I see no reason why Chicago, or any other city in this country, should not be able to own its street railways and to run them with as much success as we have achieved at Glasgow. I admit that the proposition at Chicago is a much larger one than the one we had to tackle, but at the bottom it is the same. * * *
>
> The people of Glasgow would not go back to the old days of private ownership for anything in the world. I am not saying that a company could not do as well by the public. I know, in fact, that it could, but it would be doing so with a somewhat different end in view. For a company has always the shareholders to consider. And I have to admit that you will find people in Glasgow to-day—quite influential people, too—who say that the street-car service is not profitable.
>
> To put street railroads, gas works, telephone companies, &c., under municipal ownership would be to create a political machine in every large city that would be simply impregnable. These political machines are already strong enough with their control of policemen, firemen, and other office holders. If, in addition to this they could control the thousands of men employed in the great public utility corporations, the political machines would have a power that could not be overthrown. I came to this country a believer in public ownership. What I have seen here, and I have studied the situation carefully, makes me realize that private ownership under proper conditions is far better for the citizens of American cities.

Ex-Judge D CADY HERRICK, in a notable debate on the municipal proposition before the Reform Club last month, expressed himself as follows:

> If you consider your officials incompetent, why in Heaven's name should you add to their responsibilities? If I were in charge of a political machine I wouldn't want any better asset than just those activities that you purpose placing under municipal control. What a magnificent opportunity for "graft"! With municipal ownership, either the trades unions would be crushed or would rule everything. Why try municipal ownership before it has been tried thoroughly in other cities? There is no use going from bad to worse.

If the honest Scotch expert gets safely back to Glasgow he and Judge HERRICK may extend "hands-across the sea."

SUFFRAGE AND OFFICE HOLDING.

Mr. Justice BREWER of the United States Supreme Court is distinctly the "brightest" member of the tribunal which his membership adorns. He never talks without saying something, and he exudes ideas, in a highly "obiter" way, which attract attention even when they most urgently invite refutation. Of course to say that he is the brightest man on that bench is by no means to say that he is the strongest Judge. Perhaps even the contrary. Amusing or interesting paradox is a prime factor in an eligible companion, but no factor at all in the composition of an authoritative layer-down of the law. A Judge with so many notions may well seem to be a creature much too bright and good for human nature's daily food.

However, the latest extra judicial appearance of this extra judicial jurist is in the address he has just been delivering at the commencement of Vassar, in the course of which he advanced the startling proposition that nobody could be sure that before the hair of the sweet girl graduates whom he was addressing had turned gray "a woman like Queen VICTORIA should not sit in the White House to glorify this Nation as VICTORIA glorified England." The learned Judge makes it clear by the context that the woman in question is not to sit in the White House as the wife of the President, but as herself the President.

This sentiment, at a female college, deserves the applause with which it appears that it was received. But it is not exactly a plausible prediction. The hair of this year's graduates of Vassar will have turned gray, barring hair dye and idiopathy, in thirty years. Nobody can really look forward to the election of a female Chief Magistrate of the United States by 1935. Queen VICTORIA herself would have stood no chance at any time of being elected to direct the affairs of the British Empire. There were in her time a dozen or more persons so elected, from the Earl of MELBOURNE to the Marquis of SALISBURY. It may be true, as Judge BREWER suggests, that female suffrage implies female office holding. But the demand for female suffrage, among women who could exercise it to the public advantage, is distinctly smaller now than it was a generation ago. It is true that some counterpoise may be needed, as Judge BREWER further suggests, to the flood of immigration which is coming in, no longer alone from the countries of Western Europe, whose natives we have found politically assimilable to ourselves, but, as another observer has put it, "from Armenia and Cappadocia and those places that are mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles." But the counterpoise that is most likely to be brought into play is not the enfranchisement of native women, on terms which the female Armenians and Cappadocians would be able to meet as readily as the males, but the disfranchisement, or the more deliberate and cautious enfranchisement, of the male Armenians and Cappadocians, even though this should entail a delay in the naturalization of much more valuable material for American citizenship. Upon the whole, the most amiable view to take of Judge BREWER'S address at Vassar is that its author did not attach to it a very serious importance.

In response to the Mayor's demand to be told why it was that the valve of the broken 48-inch water main in Park Avenue was not closed until four hours after the break, the Department of Water Supply has furnished explanations so lame and unsatisfactory as to leave no reasonable doubt that the reorganization of the Department, beginning with the dismissal of Commissioner OAKLEY, is demanded in the interests of good administration and for the public safety.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Test That Miscarried.

Some days ago occasion was found for making on this page the following statement: "That the President of a bank should help himself to money of its depositors to the extent of $1,500,000, lose it in wheat gambling, and then falsify the books to hide his stealings, is incompatible with the principles of sound banking, and we see no harm in saying so." Now, it does seem that even a microbe, at least if it were one of the larger and more highly developed species, ought to have enough of the beginning of a sense of humor to credit the writer of that sentence with intending to convey a meaning considerably different from that of its words taken literally, and if anybody had told us beforehand that a human being of any class or nation might fail instantly to grasp the intended meaning, we would have questioned the prophet's sanity—if we hadn't been irritated into the use of much harsher and more colloquial language. And yet it is a fact, an amazing fact, that half a dozen American newspapers have proved to our eyes, and as many white American citizens, males of adult age, have proved to our ears, that the sentence could be and was taken by them in sober earnest—could be and was criticised by them, sometimes gravely and sometimes sarcastically, as indicating a reprehensible leniency toward the criminals of high finance! At this revelation of human possibilities we try to be amused, but it is hard work. We know, of course, that the figure of speech we employed—the attainment or attempt to attain emphasis by understatement carried absurdly far—has been recognized as a legitimate device of discourse by every treatise on rhetoric that ever was written, that it has a name of its own, just as have all the other recognized figures of speech, and that it has been used by innumerable writers and speakers, big and little, from time out of mind. We know this, and yet we have been scolded and made the target of cruel jeers for asserting that wholesale theft is incompatible with sound banking! We could have stood it well enough, perhaps, if only Mr. BRYAN'S Commoner had said, as it did say, after quoting our statement: "Really! If THE TIMES is not very careful, it will lose its high reputation as a conservative among conservatives." For The Commoner, since we suggested that its name would gain in accuracy if changed to "The Commonest," cannot be expected to see any fun in even the most obvious of our little jokes. But other and nearer neighbors have made similar comments, and we confess that we are both frightened and discouraged. If one cannot safely be as funny as that, can one safely be funny at all? And if not, is life worth living?

Explaining the Victory.

After running over, as explanation of Admiral TOGO'S victory that are likely to be made, some very silly ones that nobody is in the least danger of presenting, The Coast Seamen's Journal offers an explanation of its own that has several elements of grandeur. "The advantage gained by the Japanese," it says, "in the handling of ships and guns was due to one great cause—namely, the fact that these were manned by seamen. This is the secret of the great discrepancy between the losses suffered on each side. In that discrepancy lies the defeat of ROJESTVENSKY. With a reasonable amount of seamanship at his command that unfortunate officer might have turned TOGO'S triumph, if not into defeat, at least into a Pyrrhic victory. The lack of seamanship by the Russians and the possession of that quality in abundance by the Japanese explains everything, from the broad general result to the smallest detail." This, of course, is only saying in one way what everybody else has been saying in others, but the way is good enough—for those who have yet to read Major WOODRUFF'S remarkable book, which is not about "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," though that is its title. Among the innumerable other and more important things that it is about is the impossibility of developing sailors out of landsmen by any other than nature's slow process of eliminating the unfit, and the Major's light-wave theory enabled him not to explain the result of the battle of Tsushima, but to predict that result with startling accuracy and confidence. Just how and why the Japanese victory has a lesson for the United States as well as Russia The Coast Seamen's Journal would understand much better than it does if its editor would read Major WOODRUFF'S book.

Chicago and the Fast Trains.

Like everybody else, we have read with care and interest the various—and varying—accounts of the new fast trains between this city and Chicago, but from none of them have we been able to glean the slightest information on one phase of the rivalry between the two great roads that seems to us deeply mysterious. We refer to the fact that as much effort is apparently made to decrease the running time from New York to Chicago as there is to shorten the journey the other way. It is obvious that everybody in Chicago who has a chance to come to New York will want to do it as quickly as possible, and will be eager to pay well for every minute saved. But anybody in New York who has to go to Chicago—that is a very different matter, and, though we do not pretend to be transportation experts, we yet feel quite sure that the fast trains moving in that direction will be shunned rather than sought, and that even as advertisements they will not prove profitable. Who, pray, will pay extra fare to hasten his arrival in Chicago? Who, rather, would not pay considerable sums to delay that dreadful moment as long as possible? The east-bound trains will always be too slow, the west-bound trains—to Chicago—too fast, and it does seem queer that the two railway companies, even in the excitement of their racing for record flights, did not retain enough of the business instinct to keep that fact in mind. Of course New York couldn't mention the subject, but Chicago could have told them all about it, and we await with impatience the hearty acquiescence which this paragraph will evoke from the papers of that truly remarkable city—a city for which New York has always had an affection at least as fervent as that which President ROOSEVELT is proclaiming as felt by the United States for dear old Russia.

HIGH OFFICE AND HUMANITY.

Reflections on Some Modern Presidential Recreations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there anything in the life of the modern Presidential Executive per se which reacts toward bloodthirsty recreations? It is said that a driver of mules must necessarily be profane. Can it be that a President who "has Congress on his hands," not to mention other vexing and harassing matters, is thereby goaded into hare hunting and kindred amusements (?) of barbaric survival?

Not so Lincoln, who protected and loved all animals. He established the first humane society when he carried his dog across a cold stream. Hares, according to Thoreau, cry like a child when in extremity, and their shrinking timidity and pleading eyes should appeal to a heart of stone. The Japanese have held frequent services for the repose of the souls of horses fallen in battle for their country. That fact alone proclaims their superiority to ourselves. Prof. David Swing, of luminous memory, said:

"He who causes useless pain to animals must be reckoned among the infamous." "Not far from the mind of man, and not far from the mind of bird or deer, stands the thrilling mystery of a God. All life has its rights and its awful mystery. Mankind should stand in holy reverence on the shore of a sea no intellect can cross." JUSTICE TO ANIMALS.

New York, June 11, 1905.

Another Injustice to Ireland.

From London Truth.

A soldier in India protests against the historic Irish battalion to which he belongs being marched to divine service, nearly 1,000 strong, under command of a Second Lieutenant still in his teens. It seems a little anomalous, and I rather think it must be contrary to regulations. I presume it is due to the fact that 95 per cent. of the regiment are Roman Catholics, and that the officers are not of that persuasion, and therefore shirk going to church with their men. Doubtless they go off at the same time to an Anglican or Nonconformist place of worship. The Irish warrior's complaint chiefly interests me as an indirect argument in favor of the bold proposal of an army Chaplain in Truth a few months ago for the complete abolition of church parade. If soldiers only went to church unofficially and voluntarily, there would be no question about the propriety or otherwise of officers going with them.

Is New York More Honest?

From The London Chronicle.

It is intensely irritating when posting a book package, for instance, to try in vain at some half dozen pillar boxes before finding one into which the packet can be easily inserted.

America has its own way of grappling with this difficulty. The New York post box is as irresponsive as the London pillar box to the demands of the book packet. But in New York you will find packages piled on top of the boxes, and when the pile totters, even placed on the sidewalk beneath. New York on the whole is probably no more honest than London. But no one seems to fear theft of the inviting book packet, and the confidence is amply justified. Shall we trust our fellow-thieves?

The Kaiser's Inconsistency.

From The London Chronicle.

The German Emperor, who was the first to call on Europe to beware of the "yellow peril," has now decorated Prince Arisugawa of Japan with the Black Eagle—just as he also conferred this high order, the Garter of Prussia, on Lord Roberts after previously sounding a loud note of alarm as to the British danger to the Boers. But there are some monarchs and statesmen—Bismarck was among them—who think that inconsistency may sometimes rise to the dignity of a positive political virtue.

The Limit to Their Credulity.

From The Kansas City Journal.

Kansas editors are skeptical. An exchange asked: "What do you think of an artist who painted cobwebs on a ceiling so naturally that the hired girl wore herself into an attack of nervous prostration trying to sweep them down?" Most of the editors say that there may have been such an artist, but there was never such a hired girl.

First One Heard From.

From The Washington Star.

"I have heard of many cases of enthusiasm over the Japanese victories on land and sea," remarked an officer at the War Department yesterday, "but by far the worst case of the kind that has come under my notice is that of a man in this city, who announced that he had fully determined to name his new-born son after the Japanese heroes, 'Togo Oyama.'"

Sidetracked.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I was looking about in Bargen's millinery department to-day," began the scheming wife, "and I saw the sweetest thing—"

"Yes," interrupted her foxy husband, "that's a great idea of Bargen's to put mirrors all around where you women congregate."

Her Failing.

From The Somerville Journal.

Bank Cashier—You have overdrawn your account, Madam.

Lovely Lady—That's just like me! My husband says I am always exaggerating everything.

Comes by It Naturally.

From Puck.

Settlement Worker—What a well-behaved little boy he is!

Burglar's Wife—And he comes by it natural, Mum; his poor father never failed to have a sentence reduced owin' to good behavior!

WHAT JAPAN SHOULD DEMAND.

Prof. Ladd's Views on Insuring a Lasting Peace.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some months ago I ventured to predict certain events, the occurrence of which would justify the other nations in bringing friendly or otiier pressure to bear upon the Russian Government in the interests of the world's peace. These events are now matters of history; and to those which could then be foreseen as altogether probable have been added the complete destruction of the Russian fleet and the imminent threat of an overthrow of the Russian bureaucracy by a bloody revolution. The "fullness" of time for such movements toward a conclusion of the matter as are now reported has surely arrived.

But there are, in my judgment, dangers connected with the too hasty conclusion of this dreadful war which even outweigh, as estimated by the future interests of the race, the risks of its somewhat longer continuance. These dangers are all concealed and summarized in the same unwise and immoral overestimate of the commercial considerations involved, which has been in large measure the real cause of, not only this war, but of most of the bloodshed of the last half century.

It is scarcely to be expected that President Roosevelt, or Emperor William, or any other person prominent in the Governments of the Western World will be left at all free—however much he might otherwise so incline—to give due regard to these other and higher interests. But great as the commercial interests undoubtedly are, there are other and higher interests to be regarded. It is with those in view that I wish to call attention to the terms of peace which should, if possible, be secured, in case peace is made—as all lovers of humanity hope it will be—in the very near future.

EXPLOITING THE ORIENT.

First in importance stands the very thing which the Governments of Europe, as judged by their previous behavior, do not wish to bring about at all. This war should put a lasting, and, indeed, a complete and final, check upon the selfish exploitation of the Orient by the Western nations. For three and a quarter centuries Russia has been advancing through Asia at the average rate of 20,000 square miles per annum. This "policy" has undoubtedly been of certain advantages to the parts of Asia which it has brought under its sway. But on the whole it has been a curse to the East, and a greater curse to Russia herself.

The selfish, corrupt, and autocratic imperial Czardom has not, however, been the only aggressor in this respect. Germany and France have been equally guilty, so far as opportunity has offered. Great Britain's skirts are by no means clean. And some of the true patriots of America, who do not wish her territory or her commercial greatness to increase after the current imperial fashion, have trembled lest she should enter upon the same career of legalized (?) robbery.

I say true patriots. For I hold that no lover of his country who is intelligent as to political ethics and political history can wish to have her undertake the part of "that recurrent curse of the world, a dominant race." In a word, it is high time that the spectacle of the so-called "Christian nations" gathered like a pack of hounds, snarling and snapping at each other over the slices of the earth's territory waiting to be divided up, should come to an end.

If the "white peril" in the Orient is now guarded against once for all, the "yellow peril" will take care of itself in peace. And nothing is more significant of the dastardly and desperate methods of the Russian bureaucracy than their continued attempt to avail themselves of this senseless scare of a so-called "yellow peril."

REAL GUARANTEES OF PEACE.

Second, real and substantial guarantees to keep the peace, and to cease from her policy of aggrandizement in the East, must be exacted from the Russian Government. Japan ought not, indeed, to follow the Bismarckian policy: "When you have your enemy by the throat, make him cough up all you can." But Japan cannot afford, in justice to herself, to China, and to the world, to be satisfied with any mere verbal compacts, however solemnized by treaty obligations. For Russia does not keep her word, does not even pretend that she is bound to observe treaties, whenever it becomes her interest to set them aside.

Only yesterday, as it were, her Government of Czar, Grand Dukes, Dowager Empress, and Ministers of State, were proclaiming that they would fight on for years in order—to do what?—to "save their face," to "keep their dignity," to hold, or to regain their control over the Orient, &c. No one doubts for a moment that, so far as this little group of individuals is concerned, peace, at whatever price secured, would only signify a postponement of the coveted opportunity, while keeping at home their accustomed power and privileges, to get back, at whatever cost to the national life, the power and privileges they had forfeited abroad.

I repeat, then, that this war ought not to stop, unless the Russian Government feels itself compelled to give real and substantial guarantees to keep the peace, and to cease from her policy of aggrandizement in the Orient. This the Russian people, who have never had any real interest in the war, would undoubtedly be quite ready to do. This the Russian Government must be required to do. This Japan, with the bitter experiences of 1895-6 in mind, is likely to insist upon. This the allied nations of the world should sustain her in securing.

And, third, some arrangement for maintaining permanently the integrity of the Chinese Empire might well be, and, indeed, ought to be, incorporated into the treaty, if treaty is to be made. Among the long-standing and recently avowed plans of Russia has been prominent the progressive seizure of Mongolia; they have even included the capture of Peking. But the social, educational, and religious interests of the three hundred and fifty or more millions of this empire cannot be conserved or advanced by the toleration of any such policy—whether on the part of Russia, or of Germany, or of France, or even of Great Britain or the United States.

China must be for the Chinese. And those who know best this truly remarkable people believe that they, too, if only their own Government can be enlightened and purified, and they can be guarded against the temptation to exploit them in the interests of foreigners, will become great among the modern civilized nations.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

One other interest there is, which is scarcely less important, but which is impossible, of course, definitely to provide for by any treaty of peace between Japan and Russia. This is the lifting toward freedom and social, educational, and religious improvement of the Russian people themselves. No lover of his race can fail to sympathize with the wish that this people should get some great return for their involuntary sufferings at the hands of their own Government by compelling this Government to democratize itself. It is small wonder that the liberals and the revolutionists should deprecate the conclusion of peace, unless this result is to be reached for Russia herself.

From the very beginning of the war there have been many of the best of this country who have been hoping and laboring that the misfortunes of the bureaucracy might bring about the good fortune of the people at large. I have myself over and over again heard from Russian sources the ardent wish expressed that Japan might be victorious, for the more complete the good fortune of Japan the more extended would be the progress of freeing and civilizing Russia herself. In this regard, however, the Russian people themselves must indeed prove themselves able, at whatever cost, to secure for themselves the advantages of the Government's defeat. But within certain limits, which no one can well define just now, the severer the exactions of the conquering nation, the better will be the chances of improvement for the conquered nation.

And, finally, as to all details, there was perhaps never a treaty of peace to be concluded where there were such delicate and puzzling questions involved or more difficult problems for diplomacy to solve, or more important interests to be secured. Plainly, I should say, Japan ought not to be expected to conclude any long armistice just now. It cannot waste the precious months of the campaigning season at this critical juncture in those prolonged and vacillating and insincere pour-parlers for which the Russian Government is so celebrated. The world of their friends, and the true friends of mankind, cannot find fault with them if they insist upon the momentous issues being pushed rapidly forward—whether it be by the conclusion of a treaty of peace or by a continuance a while longer of the war.

GEORGE TRUMBULL LADD.

New Haven, June 12, 1905.

MORE CENSUS ANGER.

Thinks Governmental Inquiries Are Often Inquisitorial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to commend Ernest Crosby's letter in THE TIMES on the subject of the State census, urging that impecunious politicians be set at work improving the highways instead of annoying us with inquisitive and trivial questions for the purpose of fattening the census report.

We Americans are supposed to be a free and independent people, but I have often wondered how we can so tamely submit to having a Government official invade the privacy of our homes and, under threat of a policeman's club, demand answers to questions so inquisitive that were they asked by any one not bearing the insignia of despotic power would be answered by the sharp rebuke they so well deserve.

Is it necessary that our names, ages, and the number of our children be filed away in Government archives? Must our education and mental capacities be measured and tabulated? Are we coming to the stage where each citizen shall be designated by a number, and where his habitat, size, color, and form shall be printed in a huge volume like some botanical text book?

JOHN C. BOULTENHOUSE.

New York, June 12, 1905.

PROFESSIONAL VOLUNTEERS.

Case of the Borough Firemen Set Forth by a Real Veteran.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The exposé in to-day's TIMES concerning city employes flocking into the volunteer firemen's associations in Richmond and Queens in order that, a month hence, when it is expected the volunteer departments will become paid, they may be certified as "veteran" firemen, is nothing short of a public scandal. Here are thousands of men, young, old, and decrepit, resorting to palpable subterfuges to "beat" the law.

There are thousands of these men now "volunteer" firemen who never assisted in putting out a fire of greater danger than that of a pipe, cigar, or cigarette. Yet these thousands will invoke the law, if the emergency should so demand, to protect them in their places on their claim that they are "veteran" firemen. But that is not the worst. Some of the fellows who got in by paying three or five dollars are now demanding from $25 to $150. A REAL VETERAN.

New York, June 12, 1905.

Gustaf Adolf Correct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It would be interesting if the expert anomalogist of THE TIMES, who has lately been doing some good work, would turn his attention to the name "Gustavus Adolphus." Why should this particular Prince, whose name is Gustaf Adolf, masquerade in the dispatches as a Roman? It would seem just as reasonable to call the King of England Albertus Eduardus, or the Kaiser Gulielmus Secundus. Perhaps there is a reminiscence of the great Gustavus Adolphus, but his name was likewise Gustaf Adolf, and there was never any reason for Latinizing it except the pedantic fashion of an age whose pedantries in the case of other names we have discarded. C. T.

New York, June 14, 1905.

First, Be Sure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your Sunday issue "A Reader" asks if there is any good reason why the Century and Standard Dictionaries should prefer the accent on the first syllable in the words "telegraphy" and "telegrapher." Had he looked up those words before writing, he would have found that the Standard Dictionary prefers the accent on the second syllable.

ANOTHER READER.

Mount Vernon, June 12, 1905.

His New Vocation.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

"John's home from college?"

"Yes."

"What's he goin' to do now?"

"Well, 'twixt you an' me, I think he's jest about decided to loaf around, an' be on c' these here incomprehensible geniuses!"

Corroboration.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Biffson—My husband is really the neatest man I ever saw!

Mr. Bangs—I should say he was! You ought to see the way he cleaned me up!

AVOIRDUPOIS.

Le Matin of Paris records the discovery of the oldest love letter in the world. It was written on a brick about 2,200 B. C. by a Baylonian.

Nor slate nor parchment held the screed
The Baylonian lover wrought;
Solidity he deemed his need,
When he would fain transcribe his thought.
He did the trick
Upon a brick
Which has survived the flight of years,
The toils of time, the drip of tears.

The modern wooer, with his page
Scented and tinted for the quest,
Would stand poor chance, did he engage
This ancient lover from the West,
Whose words outweigh
A poet's lay
Or lengthiest burst of minstrelsy
That e'er petitioned maid's decree.

A foolish fancy then it is
That bids one choose a created sheet
Which easily may go amiss
Among the perils of the street.
Give me the ways
Of olden days,
And if a brick can win me Her,
A brick I'll make my messenger.

JAMES OWEN TRTON.

SPANKING DECISION STIRS UP EDUCATORS

Shall the Law or Mere Board Rules Prevail?

BOARD OF EDUCATION DODGES

Two Women School Principals in a Dilemma, and Bad Little Boys Temporarily Good.

The best-behaved boy in Public School No. 120, in Broome Street, yesterday, was ten-year-old Jacob Sarowitz. Over at Public School No. 42, in Orchard Street, Harry Gordon, of a similar age, seemed to be trying to win a medal for good conduct.

Until two days ago these boys held all records for truancy in the east side schools, but since they stood before Justice Olmsted in the Children's Court and the Justice committed them to the guardianship of their respective Principals, Jacob and Harry have been lost in a reverie, for the Judge has invested their school-teacher guardians with full parental jurisdiction in all family matters, from clean collars to woodshed séances.

The Principals in question are, however, more than a little astonished and dismayed at the action of the court. Miss Regina Crigen, as Principal of School 42 and Miss Ellen Conway of School 120, are aware that there is a by-law of the Board of Education which forbids corporal punishment. Justice Olmsted, on the other hand, says with regard to the fate of Jacob Sarowitz and Harry Gordon that if either of them needs corporal punishment it is the right and the duty of the newly appointed guardians to see that it is administered, "regardless of any law or regulation prohibiting corporal punishment by a school officer."

Early yesterday Associate Superintendent Clarence E. Meleney called at Public School No. 120, and to him Miss Conway unfolded the dilemma. This was the first that Mr. Meleney had heard of the decision.

"Briefly, the matter seems to stand this way," explained Miss Conway. "Jacob Sarowitz was a chronic truant. I tried everything to cure him. Besides that, he was mischievous, and he stole pencils. Yesterday I caused him to be sent to the Children's Court. Justice Olmsted said he had only two courses open to him—to send this boy and another boy, from Miss Crigen's school to an institution, or commit them to the guardianship of Miss Crigen and myself, one to each, with all perquisites and privileges. To-day I received this letter from the court, which is a sort of commission."

Mr. Meleney looked over the letter, which informed Miss Conway that Justice Olmsted had taken advantage of Section 713 of the Penal Code, which provides that a minor convicted of a crime may be placed in the guardianship of any suitable person who shall have all the rights and privileges of a father—or a mother, as in this case.

When Associate Superintendent Meleney arrived at that point in the commission which gave Miss Conway authority to administer to Jacob Sarowitz "corporal punishment * * * regardless of any law or regulation prohibiting corporal punishment by a school officer," he folded up the letter and said severely that the matter would be looked into.

Meantime Miss Julia Richman, District Superintendent, was sitting over her morning mail wondering what had befallen her. On the previous day she had written to Justice Olmsted about a mischievous schoolboy named Harry Hellman, who was convicted in April for stealing 20 cents from a schoolmate, and paroled on suspended sentence. Again Harry lapsed from grace, and Miss Richman so reported to the Justice, suggesting that the suspension of sentence be revoked. The morning mail had brought a reply from Ernest K. Coulter, deputy clerk of the Children's Court, which read in part:

> In view of all the circumstances of the case Justice Olmsted has directed me to say that he would not feel justified in revoking the suspension of sentence and committing Harry Hellman to an institution, but if you will accept the co-operation of the court will place the boy under your control for a year under the provisions of Section 713 of the Penal Code. If such an order were made by the court the person in whose charge the child were placed would have the right to administer corporal punishment at such times as deemed necessary in a parental capacity and not as a school teacher. The person in charge would have legal authority to take any course that a parent might lawfully adopt to compel obedience.

Up to last night Miss Richman had not recovered enough from the surprise of finding herself in control of a growing boy to frame a suitable reply.

Miss Conway, at Public School No. 120, got no chance to make a reply. She said to a reporter:

"This greatness was thrust upon me. I really don't know what I am going to do. I am sure I always try to be a mother to all of the boys in this school, but—but really, I confess that I am at a loss. I dare not administer corporal punishment in the school; there is a by-law against it; and yet the law is greater than the by-law."

"Perhaps," suggested the reporter, "Justice Olmsted means that you are to make notes in school about Jacob Sarowitz's behavior, and lie in wait for him at the school door when he comes out."

"Well," hardly think so," laughed Miss Conway, "but I know what I am doing. Jacob Sarowitz and all the others have heard about this, and now that they know I have the legal power to whip them they may be careful about being wicked."

At yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education, a letter was read from Associate Superintendent Meleney with reference to Justice Olmsted's action, reviewing the situation. One member of the board declared that this was a downright "reflection" upon the by-law covering corporal punishment. Another took sides with the bench and said that it was "downright sensible." He drew attention to the latter part of the letter to Miss Conway, which read:

> There has been much complaint on the part of school authorities that they do not have wider powers of discipline. Justice Olmsted has been thinking for some time of taking advantage of the section of the Penal Code which gives the court the right to confer the widest possible powers on an individual who will take charge of a child who has been convicted. As this is the first commitment of this kind, the result will be watched with considerable interest and the court will be glad to hear of the boy's progress.

The Board of Education agreed unanimously, however, that Justice Olmsted's decision was highly important. It was referred to the Committee on By-laws.

Justice Olmsted, when seen late in the afternoon, was quite happy about his action.

"The situation is this," said he. "The public schools expect the police and the courts to discipline the children for them. When I was at school and I stole teacher's lead pencil or climbed on the window and made faces at the other boys, I was thrashed. Nowadays the children get a scolding, and if that does no good they are brought to the Children's Court by a strapping policeman.

"The usual course is to send them to an institution to be 'institutionalized,' but I think the little mischievous fellows—and that's all they are, mischievous—should get a chance. They need the spanking, and, although I am not starting a crusade against the Board of Education's by-laws, I think my action is the correct one in specific cases. Section 713 covers the situation nicely."

"Do you think the Board of Education will make any fuss about it?" ventured the reporter.

"Fuss?" demanded Justice Olmsted. "Fuss about what? Section 713 is the law, isn't it. Very well, then. You can't fuss with an order of the court!"

Tiffany & Co. Get Statuary in Free.

Tiffany & Co. won a victory over the local United States Appraisers yesterday through a decision by the Board of United States General Appraisers, which permits them to bring in a collection of twenty-four pieces of statuary imported from Spain. Tiffany & Co. protested against paying the duty, which is 35 per cent. ad valorem, on the ground that the law applied only to replicas of original works of art and that the statues held were originals.

THOSE WIDE HORSE POLICE.

They Hold a Convention and Discuss McAdoo's Latest Order.

McManus, the 300-pound policeman who could have been on the Mounted Squad twenty years ago if he had not been too wide to ride through Kennedy's Lane up in the Bronx, was overjoyed yesterday when news reached the station that Police Commissioner McAdoo had issued an order to the police surgeons to take physical measurements of the members of the Mounted Squad to fix maximum and minimum weights and sizes for policemen who are to ride on horses.

"Ah! but it does me heart good to hear it," said Mac, addressing the men in the sitting room. "Some of youse porpoises that have been laughin' at me will have to pound the pave now; won't they, Finnegan?"

"They will thot," answered Finnegan. "I understand the Commish is ter have regular race track rules for his new jockeys."

"I didn't heard anytings aboud id," chimed in Carl, a German member of the Mounted Squad. "When I heard it I vould not eat no more."

"Well," explained McManus, "Commissioner McAdoo will act as the judge, and his deputies, Lindsley and McAvoy, are to be the Stewards of the New York Racing Association, while Mr. Farrell will act as Steward of our Brooklyn Jockey Club. An' all Dootch jockeys 'll have ter carry weight for age. In case a brewery cop gits on the horses he'll have ter git off again if he ain't old enough ter know how to reduce his weight in an overnight entry. The Commissioner fears that in a traffic squad event at the Brooklyn Bridge course the number of starters wud be limited be the width of the Third Avenue cars.

"It's the Commissioner's intention, Carl, to withdraw the licenses of all the heavyweight jockeys, and if you can't weigh in at 140 pounds Secretary Howell, who'll be clerk of the scales, will report ye to the Stewards, specifying yer overweight."

"Mebbe," said Carl, "it might be vell to get thin by taking lessons from one of dem corresponding schools. Vhat?"

"Wait an' see," said McManus. And they are now waiting.

NORDICA IN THE AUTO.

Chauffeur Arrested and a Bicycle Policeman Puzzled.

Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer of the Tenderloin Station was cruising along Seventh Avenue yesterday, when at Thirty-seventh Street he was overtaken by an olive-green automobile. It contained, besides the chauffeur, two handsomely gowned women, one of whom Rensselaer thought he had seen somewhere before. Duty being duty, and the automobile going at a rapid rate, the policeman pursued, and at Fortieth Street arrested the chauffeur, who said he was Louis Dourassel of 272 West Thirty-eighth Street.

In the Jefferson Market Court thirty minutes later the chauffeur appeared at the rail before Magistrate Finn. Behind him stood the two handsomely gowned women. Rensselaer felt satisfied by this time that he had seen at least a photograph of one of them.

Magistrate Finn was about to give his decision in the case when the woman whom Rensselaer felt sure, &c., stepped up to the rail. It was a cream-colored pongee silk she wore, and around her neck was a pearl collar.

"I am the owner of the automobile," said she in tones of music, which struck Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer to the heart. He now felt certain, &c.

"I am confident that my chauffeur did not break the law," said the handsome woman. "But, of course," with a withering look at the bicycle policeman, "the officer is the best judge of how truly I speak."

"Sorry," said Magistrate Finn, "$50 bail for Special Sessions."

Then the woman, whom Bicycle Policeman Rensselaer, &c., signed the bail bond. The signature was "Lillian Nordica." Rensselaer, who had been framing acquaintance with the beautiful woman in some dim immortal eave of memory, backed away.

"Does it ever occur," asked Mme. Nordica loftily, "that the automobilist is in the right against the officer's word?"

"Sometimes, Madam, sometimes," murmured Magistrate Finn with a gallant bow.

GERSTER, HENSCHEL ENGAGED

Noted Singers to Teach in the New Loeb School of Musical Art.

A cable dispatch was received in New York yesterday from Dr. Frank Damrosch, director of the School of Musical Art of New York City, stating that he had engaged for the vocal department of the school Etelka Gerster and Georg Henschel. Dr. Damrosch went abroad a few weeks ago for the purpose of engaging teachers for the vocal and pianoforte departments of the school, which was recently founded by James Loeb with a gift of $500,000, known as the Betty Loeb Endowment.

Both Mme. Gerster and Mr. Henschel are well known as singers and teachers of the voice. Mme. Gerster in her time was one of the most noted of operatic coloratura singers. She came to this country in 1878, 1883, and 1887. Her first two American tours were highly successful, and she was acclaimed as one of the most remarkable operatic sopranos of the century. Her voice in 1887, however, no longer showed its old perfection. She was born in Hungary in 1857, and studied under Mme. Marchesi in 1874-5, who was then at the Vienna Conservatory. Her début was made at Venice in 1876. In 1896 she opened a school for singing in Berlin, where she now lives.

Mr. Henschel is a baritone singer, who has been prominent on the concert stage in this country for twenty-five years. He was born in Breslau in 1850. He was the first conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, from 1881 to 1884; then went to London and founded the London Symphony Orchestra. He was for two years Professor of Singing at the Royal College of Music in that city, and is also well known as a composer. He spent part of last Winter in New York, engaged in lecturing.

WERE WED AT 6 A. M.

Bank President Burtt and Miss Lansdell, a Stenographer, Married.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 14.—Miss Sara Isabel Lansdell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William G. Lansdell of 302 Sylvania Avenue, Avon, was married to Jacob Ogden Burtt, President of the Central National Bank of Freehold, shortly after 6 o'clock this morning in the parsonage of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

Miss Lansdell, formerly of Brooklyn, had lived in Avon for twelve years, and had for the last year been employed as a stenographer in the County Clerk's office at Freehold. Previous to that time she was employed by a lawyer in Asbury Park.

Mr. Burtt was a widower, his first wife having died about two years ago. He is fifty-nine. His wife is twenty-two. The only witnesses were Mr. and Mrs. Lansdell, the bride's parents.

WATCH FOR A BLACK COW.

She's from the Bronx—Not Used to the Tenderloin or Wall Street.

Have you seen a black cow with horns turned in, wandering around the Tenderloin district or gazing with awestruck eyes at the flagpoles that surmount the thirty-story Park Row Building? If you have, don't waste any time in notifying Sergt. McLaughlin of the Morrisania Police Station.

The cow, her name is not given in the general police alarm sent out yesterday morning, wandered from her own fireside up in the grassy regions of the Bronx, and failed to return Tuesday night in time to undergo the milking process which is not a source of delight but one of profit to the owner. Neither did she show up yesterday morning. Then it was that the aid of New York's 8,000 finest was sought. Maybe she is around Wall Street gamboling with the lambs.

EICHNER AT THE BANK TELLS OF BUYING IT

Bid In Slice of the National Park at Tax Sale—Profits, $62.

THEN GOT 52 MORE PARCELS

Day's Profits $1,500, Maybe—Didn't Show a Cent to Do It, Either —Sale Was Big.

Daniel Eichner of 352 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street went to the tax sale in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday. Mr. Eichner, who admits knowing a little about real estate, when he ended his short day's work had "bought" fifty-two parcels of land on which taxes were unpaid, had cleaned up, it was estimated, something like $1,500 without showing a cent, and had sent the officials of the National Park Bank scurrying a bit.

One of the first pieces offered for sale was "No. 89" on the schedule, "on the north side of Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau Street." John Downey was given as the owner. The property was in arrears $1,390.39 for taxes and water rents in 1900 and 1901.

When the property was put up for bids it was explained that the person taking the property should pay the arrears, and in return should receive from the city a lease for the property for the lowest number of years that the taker would accept. The bidding started at 500 years, and climbed down rapidly until Eichner finally got it for a bid of five years.

Then he started off to inspect his property and soon found himself up against a stone wall with barred windows showing above, but no door. He walked around the block, and saw that what he had bought was a wing of the National Park Bank Building. He then entered to take possession.

When Mr. Eichner entered there was nothing of the meek and humble about him. He said later that he rather liked the looks of his property. The clerks and attendants watched him a minute or two. Then one of them asked him what he wanted.

"Oh, nothing," said Mr. Eichner. "I'm just looking things over."

The attendant, remembering that this was the season for hot-weather cranks, tried to coax the visitor outside.

"What's the matter with you?" demanded Mr. Eichner, suspiciously. "I am the owner of this building, and if, you don't believe it call up the Controller's office. There is a tax sale in the Aldermanic Chamber to-day, and I bought the Fulton Street side of your building because the taxes on it were not paid for 1900 and 1901. I came right down here from the Controller's office to look over my property."

The attendant reported to the officials. They immediately became interested and called the visitor into their offices to find out what was going on.

"I guess the building is mine all right," said Eichner.

The officials then started an investigation, found that the property had been taken under a title guarantee insurance policy, but that something evidently had been overlooked in the search. The property was bought in 1900. Attorneys for the bank were dispatched post haste to the Controller's office to straighten matters out. This finally was done by paying the arrears of $1,390.39, together with $358.72 interest, $3 fees, and $61.32 penalties, which went to Eichner for his troubles, a total of $1,813.43. Eichner got his profit without showing a cent and in less than an hour after he had "purchased" the property.

Following his experience Eichner went back to the sale and became the largest purchaser of the day, taking in all 52 parcels of land. A. A. Alexander got 29 parcels, and the total number sold was 168. All told $300,000 was received by the city as a result of the first day's sale, and in addition $200,000 was received yesterday on other property scheduled for sale further along the list, making a total of $500,000 taken in. This leaves less than a $1,000,000 now due the city in taxes on land prior to 1902. The sale lasted three hours. Robert J. Quinlan, the redemption clerk, who has been twenty-five years in the Finance Department, said it was the biggest and best sale he ever had seen. It was also the first Manhattan and Bronx tax sale held in sixteen years. Some 400 attended the sale. Most of them were real estate speculators.

Owners who redeem their property from yesterday's bidders will have to pay up all their back taxes and an additional 11 per cent. to those who took out certificates on the parcels. Each successful bidder received a certificate of two years' grace. At the end of the two years, if the property is not redeemed, the bidder will get a lease from the city.

FLAG DAY.

Stars and Stripes, Aged 128, Honored Ashore and Afloat.

Flags flew generally over the city yesterday in observance of Flag Day. It was the birthday of the National Banner, formally adopted 128 years before. There were exercises in all the public schools under the general direction of Allan C. Bakewell, a civil war veteran, and by order of Mayor McClellan the Flag was flown from all municipal buildings and steam vessels. The American Flag Association held its annual meeting at the City Hall where legislation against the desecration of the Flag was reported from four additional States, making a total of thirty-two having laws on the subject.

The bearing of the Flag by elephants and all undignified displays of it in places of amusement was denounced.

Pilgrimages to historic spots about the city were undertaken by school classes in the afternoon, many going to St. Paul's Chapel to see the pews of Washington and Clinton; also the symbol of British royalty above the pulpit, which escaped destruction by Revolutionary hands.

STROLL ENDS IN WEDDING.

Bachmann Calls for Miss Eusner and Announcement Follows.

William R. Bachmann, youngest son of the late Frederick Bachmann, a Staten Island brewer, and Miss Sophie Eusner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Eusner of the Bachmann Hotel at Rosebank, S. I., were married in Hoboken on Tuesday, according to information received by parents of the bride last night. Mr. Bachmann and Miss Eusner had been engaged for some time, but no date had been set for the wedding.

On Tuesday morning Mr. Bachmann called at the hotel and talked with Miss Eusner. In the afternoon they left the hotel together, without saying where they were going. A message was received by Mr. Eusner last night saying they had been married in Hoboken and would be home to-day.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A hammered silver gold-lined loving cup, thirty inches high, was presented yesterday to Beatrice Morgan, leading woman at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, by the patrons of that house.

Charles Emerson Cook, whose new opera, "The Rose of the Alhambra," is to be produced next season by F. C. Whitney, with Lillian Blauvelt as the star, sails for Spain this morning on the Celtic. As the new work is Spanish, Mr. Cook is going to Grenada and Seville for "atmosphere."

The New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects inspected the Hippodrome yesterday, spending nearly three hours in looking over the structure from top to bottom.

Wistaria Grove will be cooled artificially next week. The process used will be one originated by Oscar Hammerstein when he built the New York and Criterion Theatres. It is that of running cold water continuously over the glass covering of the roof garden. The temperature is made about 15 degrees cooler.

TO WED PROSPECTIVE EARL

Miss Sturges Engaged to the Hon. G. C. Montagu, M. P.

Announcement by cable of the engagement of Miss Alberta Sturges of this city to the Hon. George Charles Montagu, M. P., son of Rear Admiral Montagu of the British Navy, and nephew of the present Earl of Sandwich, has been sent from London. Miss Sturges is the daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who has for several years spent much time in London, where she has had a town house and entertained extensively. Miss Sturges is a daughter of the late William Sturges, Mrs. Leggett's first husband, and a niece of the late George Sturges of Chicago. She made her début five or six years ago. Her mother was a Miss MacLeod. Miss Sturges is an intimate friend of the Duchess of Manchester.

George Charles Montagu, Miss Sturges's fiancé, is the only son of Rear Admiral Montagu, and his uncle, the eighth Earl of Sandwich, is unmarried. The young man will in due course probably succeed to the title. The country seats of the Earldom are Hinchingbrooke and Huntingdon, in Hoop County, and Beaminster, in Dorset. The London residence of the Leggetts is at 12 Bruton Square, and their country place here is Ridgely Manor at Stoneridge, N. Y. Mrs. Leggett and her children will probably come over as usual at the close of the London season to spend the Summer here with Mr. Leggett.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

COLWELL—HILLS.

Mrs. Huntington Hills of 320 West Eighty-third Street and Frederick Lewis Colwell of New York and Stamford were married last night in the marble hall room of the St. Regis by the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, rector of the Church of the Ascension. Only close friends of the couple were present at the ceremony. A supper was served to 300 guests after the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Colwell leave this morning on the Moltke for an extended tour of Europe. In England they will be the guests of Lord and Lady Holcroft and Lord and Lady Elmer, relatives of the bride.

Mr. Colwell is a member of the old New York family whose name became widely known through their share in the manufacture of lead. Both he and Mrs. Hills have been married before.

The maid of honor was Miss Florence Cone of Hartford. The bridesmaids were Miss Blanche Colwell, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Gertrude Frost. Among those present were Commodore and Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward, Mr. and Mrs. August Colwell, Mrs. J. Huntington, the bride's mother, and Mrs. W. F. Davis, her sister; Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Durfee, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Perkins, and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Carter.

HUMPHREY—WARING.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 14.—In Grace Church this afternoon Miss Florence Waring, daughter of Orville T. Waring, was married to Capt. Chauncey Benton Humphrey, United States Army, of West Point. The Rev. Dr. Erskine M. Rodman performed the ceremony. Miss May Waring was the maid of honor. Miss Gertrude Hall of Morristown and Miss Charlotte Lowe of this city were bridesmaids. Capt. A. J. Bowley of the Artillery Corps was best man, and the ushers were Capt. Charles Exton, Lieut. Robert Foy, Lieut. Joseph Baer, Lieut. H. E. Yates, and W. S. Wheeler of Philadelphia.

A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony. Capt. Humphrey in the Fall will be stationed at San Francisco.

Capt. Humphrey is a graduate of the class of 1898 at West Point, and served in the Philippines and Cuba. He was also Military Attaché in Panama and Venezuela.

The bride's father is connected with the Standard Oil Company. Her gifts included gold and silver ornaments from John D. Rockefeller, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., William D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler, Wade Hampton, and Horace A. Hutchins.

HOLDERNESS—STILWELL.

Miss Alice Stilwell, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. W. Stilwell of Yonkers, and Lieut. Roy Weber Holderness of the United States Cavalry stationed at Fort Keogh, Mon., were married in St. John's Episcopal Church at Yonkers at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Andrew F. Underhill, the rector.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Mary Stilwell, as maid of honor, and the following bridesmaids: Miss Alice Eschman and Miss Louise Havemeyer of Yonkers, the Misses Elsie and Maud Lowrey of Philadelphia, Miss Anna Gribee of Governors Island, and Miss Katherine Wisner of Goshen. The best man was Lieut. Francis Honeycutt of Fort Hamilton. The ushers were Wade H. Carpenter of the Artillery Corps, West Point; Lieut. Edward H. Canfield, Artillery Corps, West Point; Lieut. Leon D. Kromer, United States Cavalry, West Point; Lieut. Harry F. Barry, United States Cavalry, Fort Miles, and Lieut. J. J. Moeller, United States Infantry, Governors Island. This is said to be the first military wedding ever held in Yonkers.

KENT—CORNELL.

Miss Florence Seney Cornell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Cornell, and Dr. James Manning Kent of Putnam, Conn., were married yesterday at the home of the bride's parents, Orienta Point, Mamaroneck. The Rev. Dr. David G. Downey of Brooklyn performed the ceremony, which was followed by a large reception on the lawn. A car brought guests from New York, and hundreds of residents of Larchmont, Orienta, and New Rochelle attended the reception. The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. E. T. Childs of Philadelphia, as matron of honor, and Miss May F. Bell of Mamaroneck as maid of honor. Her bridesmaids were Miss Ethel Telgran and Miss Margaret Sanford. The best man was Dr. Gordon Hale.

PYE—EDGETT.

Miss Florence Belle Edgett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Watson Edgett, and David Walter Pye were married last evening at the home of the bride's parents, 296 Garfield Place, Brooklyn. The Rev. Robert D. Hull performed the ceremony.

All the Sullivans at the Wedding.

Miss Laura Anastasia Donohue, a niece of Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, was married last night in the presence of all the Sullivan clan at St. Ann's Church, in Twelfth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, to John O'Leary, reputed to be the richest member of the police force in the Bronx. Crowds attended the ceremony and other crowds gathered about the church doors, trying to get inside. The bride has been a public school teacher.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Frederick Billings and the Misses Mary and Elizabeth Billings have closed their house, 279 Madison Avenue, and gone to Woodstock, Vt., for the Summer.

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Mrs. Twombly's guests at her bridge party yesterday numbered fifty and included most of the fashionable Morristown colony.

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Mr. and Mrs. Donald Cameron, (Miss Augusta E. Boyleston,) who were married yesterday at Skaneateles, will after their bridal tour live in Boston.

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The Baroness von Sternburg has been at Deer Park, Md., where she will remain until she sails for Europe.

***

The Levi P. Mortons have ordered their Adirondack camp put in order for their occupancy at an early date. Mrs. Morton has been taking the cure at Bad Nauheim.

***

Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid have been the guests at Tatton Park, Cheshire, of the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Henry Weatherbee of 240 Madison Avenue announced yesterday the engagement of their daughter, Henrietta Constable, to Clark Potter Read.

SHE DIDN'T SAY IT, SWEARS MRS. GOULD

And Denies She Called a Porter to Eject Her Architect.

JURY BRINGS IN VERDICT

It Is Sealed and Each Side Hopes for Victory—Haydel Saw the Porter.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 14.—The jury which has heard the suit against Howard Gould of Abner J. Haydel, a Manhattan architect, who seeks to recover fees for plans for the proposed Castlegould at Sands Point, brought in a sealed verdict at 6:20 o'clock to-night.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Gould testified to-day. Mrs. Gould swore that she had not called a porter at the Waldorf-Astoria to eject Mr. Haydel, that she had not ordered him to leave the room, and that she had not used impolite or profane language.

"I never used impolite or profane language, never, on my oath," swore Mrs. Gould.

Mr. Haydel, testified that he had not only heard Mrs. Gould ring for the porter and had heard the porter's steps in the hall, but that he had seen the porter.

In charging the jury Justice Keogh asked:

"Was the plaintiff treated with indignity at the Waldorf meeting? Was he treated in such a manner as to warrant him in declining further to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gould in that place? There are certain pre-supposed proprieties of conduct, speech, and decorum. A person may be treated in a manner that wounds worse than any attack upon his purse might wound. The plaintiff says Mrs. Gould said 'There's the door; let the damned architect go! Did she say that? Was the plaintiff treated otherwise than he might expect to be treated in polite society? It is for you to determine whether he was so treated as to warrant him in declining again to hold a consultation with the defendant and his wife in the hotel."

When the third day's hearing opened this morning Mr. Gould was still on the stand. He testified that his engineer, Mr. Gryce, had advised against proceeding with the plans until he was fully suited. "Gryce did not disapprove of the plans; he merely did not approve of them," said Mr. Gould.

"Following the disagreement at the Waldorf, I reiterated my request that Haydel again call to continue with the plans. It was my desire to proceed with them."

Mrs. Gould then testified.

"Did Mr. Haydel claim that you frequently changed your mind?" was asked.

"He did, at almost every interview. My request for blue prints was made toward the close of the interview in the Waldorf. I desired changes in various parts of the plans.

"I wanted many things, and Mr. Haydel said he would work them out. We started and traced on tissue paper. Then we had our discussion. I told him we did not like part of the scheme and he became very angry. He said if I was going to try to run things that way I could get another architect. I don't think Mr. Haydel was in a very good humor when he left the apartment.

"I spent considerable time on the plans. From the time we started I gave almost my entire time to their consideration, day after day, hours and hours being consumed. Mr. Haydel would remain at our house one, two, or three days at a time, and I would sit at the table just as long as he did studying and suggesting changes in the plans. Then he would come back with totally different plans in no way embodying the suggested changes. One plan he fetched back provided for a house 60 feet longer than the land we had planned to place it upon."

Both sides expressed satisfaction with Justice Keogh's charge, and each party to the suit appears confident that the verdict will be in his favor.

LEHIGH'S NEW PRESIDENT.

Henry S. Drinker, Railroad Man, Chosen to Succeed Dr. Drown.

BETHLEHEM, Penn., June 14.—The Board of Trustees to-day unanimously elected Henry Sandwith Drinker of Haverford, Penn., General Solicitor of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to be President of the university, to succeed the late Dr. Thomas M. Drown. Mr. Drinker will accept.

Graduating from Lehigh in 1871 in the School of Mines, the new President built the Musconetcong tunnel on the New Jersey extension of the Lehigh Valley Road, then studied law and became the counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad and Coal Company. He was assistant to both President Wilbur and President McLeod at the time of the Reading lease, and has served through six successive Lehigh Valley administrations. He has published many works and compiled the railroad laws of Pennsylvania.

SEASIDE HOME OPEN.

In It 31,163 Poor Children Have Found Health in Hot Weather.

St. John's Guild announces the opening of the twenty-fifth season of its Seaside Hospital at New Dorp, S. I., to-day. In the last twenty-four seasons there have been treated in the hospital 31,163 children and their mothers. They came from among the very poorest families in the city.

Until the Floating Hospital begins its daily trips, patients for the hospital will be met at the Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, by a nurse and orderly. Readers knowing of sick children needing hospital treatment are invited to communicate with the general agent at 501 Fifth Avenue.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—High temperatures prevailed generally during Wednesday, except in the South Atlantic States, Northern New England, the extreme Northwest, and along the Pacific Coast, and there were local thunderstorms in the South, northern upper lake region, the Upper Mississippi Valley, the Northwest, and the Central Rocky Mountain region.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh and mostly southerly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light southerly, on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh easterly, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southerly, on the lower lakes light to fresh and mostly southerly, and on the upper lakes light to fresh and variable, possibly thunder squalls.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh southerly winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, fair, continued warm Thursday and Friday; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

New Jersey and Delaware, fair Thursday and Friday, light southerly winds.

Western New York, fair Thursday, showers and cooler at night or Friday, light to fresh southerly winds, becoming variable.

New England, fair Thursday and Friday, except probably showers Friday in northwest portion, continued warm in Massachusetts and interior Connecticut, light to fresh southerly winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	56	69	4 P. M.	64	86
6 A. M.	55	68	6 P. M.	61	84
9 A. M.	58	74	9 P. M.	59	75
12 M.	65	83	12 P. M.	58	74

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 76; corresponding date 1904, 60; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 68.

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 87 degrees at 4:30 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

TRIALS OF THE CENSUS MAN.

Taken to Court Again in the Case of an Insurance Rebel.

"What's the next case, officer?" said Magistrate Crane, wiping his brow, as the line of prisoners came to the rail in the Harlem Court yesterday.

"Well, what's his name and what's your trouble?" he went on, as Edwin Damon, census enumerator, appeared as complainant against a middle-aged man with an aggrieved expression.

"His name," said Damon, "is Frank Schadow. He lives at 17 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. He refuses to answer the census questions."

"Marvelous—without precedent," said the Magistrate. Then looking sternly at Schadow:

"What is your business?"

"Insurance," was the answer.

"And you, an insurance man, who asks as many questions in a year as the census man does in all his experience, refuse to answer those simple forms:

"He's got no right to—" began Schadow.

"I've heard that before. Now answer his questions right here."

"How many children have you got?" droned the enumerator.

"Three," sighed Schadow.

"Your wife's name? Thank you. And her age? Thank you. One moment more, please."

"There, now; see how easy it was," said Magistrate Crane, when the insurance man's ordeal was over. "Be more tractable in future."

THE REV. W. H. LOCKE DEAD.

Once Was McKinley's Pastor in Canton—Retired Two Years Ago.

The Rev. Dr. William Henry Locke, who was once President McKinley's pastor, died last night of apoplexy at 11 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, the home of his son, the Rev. Charles Edward Locke, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Church. He was seventy-eight years old, and retired from the ministry about two years ago.

Dr. Locke became Mr. McKinley's pastor at Canton, Ohio, when Mr. McKinley was first elected to Congress. He remained the President's friend and spiritual adviser up to his death.

Dr. Locke was born in Baltimore. He was well known throughout the West and in Southern Pennsylvania. In the civil war he was Chaplain of the Eleventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers. Three years ago he celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a minister.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Absalom Baird.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Gen. Absalom Baird, United States Army, retired, who was a Brevet Major General of the civil war and Inspector General of the Army from September, 1885, to August, 1888, died to-day near Relay, Md. Absalom Baird was born in Washington, Penn., Aug. 20, 1824. In 1841 he was graduated from the Washington College, and in 1845 entered West Point, where he was graduated in 1849. He served in the Florida Indian troubles from 1850 to 1853.

In March, 1861, he took the command of the light battery for the defense of Washington, and on May 11 was brevetted Captain. Gen. Baird also commanded a brigade of the Army of the Ohio from May to September, 1862, and was engaged in the capture of Cumberland Gap. He also participated in the battles of the Manassas campaign, Blackburn's Ford, and Bull Run.

For his services in the Atlanta campaign Gen. Baird received the brevet rank of Brigadier General in the regular army on the 13th of March, 1865. He served as Inspector General of the Department of the Lakes from 1866 to 1868, of the Department of Dakota until 1870, and of the Department of the South until 1872, and subsequently as Assistant Inspector General of the Division of the Missouri.

Mrs. Jennie C. Bowdish.

Mrs. Jennie C. Bowdish, wife of the Rev. Wesley W. Bowdish, pastor of the Sixth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, died yesterday at the parsonage 385 Ninth Street. She was well known throughout the New York East Conference, in which Dr. Bowdish has had several churches. Besides Mr. Bowdish she leaves two married daughters. Funeral services will be held in the parsonage to-morrow evening.

Lawrence Myers.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 14.—Lawrence Myers died at his home here to-day, aged eighty-six years. Mr. Myers had been in the banking and real estate business here for upward of fifty years, amassing a large fortune. He owned over 200 pieces of real estate in this city alone. His coal lands in this valley are estimated to be worth $1,000,000.

Obituary Note.

SYLVESTER B. SAGE, who served three terms as a Democratic member of the Assembly, died at his home in Catskill last night of heart trouble in his sixty-ninth year. He was a brother of Col. O. V. Sage, formerly Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

LOUIS LELONG, for more than half a century at the head of the metal-refining firm of L. Lelong & Brother, is dead at his home, 1,074 Broad Street, Newark, after an illness of about three weeks. He was born in New York City sixty-seven years ago. He is survived by a widow and a brother.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—McLANAHAN.—At St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, England, on Wednesday, June 14, 1905, Cornelia Day McLanahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. McLanahan of Washington, D. C., to F. Kingsbury Curtis of New York.

GREENE—DENIG.—On Wednesday, June 7, 1905, at St. James's Church, Upper Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. J. G. Fawcett, Harriet Annette, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Denig, to Edgeworth Greene of Montclair, N. J.

DIED.

BARNEY.—In Jersey City, N. J., June 13th, 1905, Alberta Eugenie, second daughter of John W. and Cassandra Adele Barney, aged 20 years 9 months and 8 days.

Requiem mass at the Church of the Holy Cross, Arlington and Claremont Ave., Jersey City, on Friday, June 16th, at 9:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BEHRENS.—On Monday, June 12, 1905, Julia Henrietta Behrens, wife of Frederick Behrens.

Funeral services at her late residence, 159

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE VAN NORDEN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$990,800.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $1,871,-906.) book value	1,741,493.75
Amount loaned on collaterals	4,504,781.00
Other loans, including bills purchased	1,758,072.39
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $101,-925.)	
Overdrafts	21,719.41
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	852,270.67
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,497,357.38
Specie	95,285.17
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	75,692.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz:	
Furniture and fixtures $2,659.49	
Premium account 34,619.63	37,279.14
Total	$11,555,031.17

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $1,394,-134.08; surplus on book value	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	263,737.81
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	576,133.37
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	5,263,703.74
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): Time, $47,224.32; demand, $370,475.99..	417,700.31
Amount due trust companies	308,856.87
Amount due banks and bankers	1,688,173.21
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	40,000.00
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks	832,022.74
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes $5,000.00	
Certified checks 147,322.80	
Secretary's checks 12,370.03	164,692.92
Total	$11,555,031.17

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $7,474,391.48; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.70%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President, and ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary, of Van Norden Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 746 Fifth Avenue and 320 Grand Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WARNER M. VAN NORDEN, President.
ARTHUR KING WOOD, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents this 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WM. W. ROBINSON, Notary Public, N. Y. Co., N. Y. No. 53.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$9,500.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $7,866.-633.44,) book value	7,390,067.77
Amount loaned on collaterals	6,459,570.29
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	2,843,761.20
Specie	1,000,025.00
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	475.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz..	207,057.63
Total	$17,829,456.89

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $2,584,795.19; surplus on book value	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	1,027,229.51
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)	209,332.59
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	12,509,161.23
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys,) time, $90,887.95; demand, $606,868.89..	697,556.84
Amount due trust companies	775,437.71
Amount due banks and bankers	325,000.00
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks $73,000.00	
Amount due building and loan associations. 1,727.73	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee or depositary 138,044.87	212,772.60
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes $33,000.00	
Expenses accrued 3,000.00	
Outstanding cheques 36,968.41	72,968.41
Total	$17,829,456.89

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $14,246,434.15; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.68%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President, and C. H. SMITH, Secretary, of the Manhattan Trust Co., located and doing business at No. 20 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, President.
C. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOSEPH H. MELVILLE, Notary Public Kings Co., Cert. filed in N. Y. Co., No. 65.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE FIFTH AVENUE TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$730,507.22
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $8,147,-072.65,) book value	8,004,752.90
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,022,923.60
Other loans, including bills purchased	840,225.94
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	54,787.33
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,640,670.79
Specie	41,886.12
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	115,000.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	50,712.70
Total	$22,501,466.60

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $1,659,-735.94; surplus on book value	1,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	607,435.94
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	22,808.02
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	15,029,531.98
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): Time, $477,574.19; demand, $195,967.56.	573,141.75
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks $152,915.73	
Amount due building and loan associations 35,300.56	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary 85,443.66	271,749.95
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes $22,178.58	
Certified checks 64,620.38	86,798.96
Total	$22,501,466.60

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $19,633,854.39; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.62%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President, and JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary, of Fifth Avenue Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 544 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CECIL D. LANDALE, 2d Vice President.
JAMES M. PRATT, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] WALTER MEACHAM, (No. 157.) Notary Public in and for the County of New York, State of New York.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $20,655,-364.69,) book value	$20,566,153.24
Amount loaned on collaterals	33,578,928.19
Other loans, including bills purchased	5,364,221.77
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $214,-671.47.)	
Overdrafts	176.30
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	735,348.45
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions $4,922,034.15	
Specie 31,331.98	
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks 14,910.00	
Foreign exchange 6,090,698.35	13,058,974.48
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	44,431.08
Total	$73,348,235.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $6,006,874.33; surplus on book value	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	917,664.88
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred) $819,725.72	
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred) 51,396,781.18	
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys) Time 1,046,336.11	
Demand, 3,635,171.82	
	5,281,507.93
Amount due trust companies	3,932,806.05
Amount due banks and bankers	2,463,621.08
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks	601,897.51
Amount due building and loan associations	84.70
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	454,235.50
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any, namely:	
Certified checks 353,910.96	
	65,394,570.63
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes	36,000.00
Total	$73,348,235.51

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $64,037,748.94; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.806 per centum.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

JOHN W. CASTLES, President, and W. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer, of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 28 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.
W. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] F. J. SUTTON, Notary Public No. 225, N. Y. County.
Commission expires March 30th, 1906.

DIVIDENDS.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

To the holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued under Voting Trust Agreement dated May 14, 1902:

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co., having declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on Monday, July 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record on Monday, June 12th, 1905, holders of Stock Trust Certificates above referred to are hereby notified that upon receipt of said dividend the undersigned will pay to the respective holders of such Stock Trust Certificates an amount equal to the dividend upon the number of shares of said stock standing in the names of the undersigned Voting Trustees equal to those specified in the Stock Trust Certificates respectively, and that the same will be paid on Monday, July 3d, 1905, to holders of said Stock Trust Certificates of record on Monday, June 12th, 1905, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on Monday, June 12th, 1905, and reopen on Monday, July 3d, 1905, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHAS. B. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.
By AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Their duly authorized Agents.

June 7th, 1905.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

New York, June 14th, 1905.

DIVIDEND NO. 147.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June inst.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of July 1st next.

M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Knickerbocker Trust Company.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular semi-annual dividend of TEN (10%) PER CENT., and an extra dividend of TEN (10%) PER CENT., were declared, payable July 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record of June 20th, 1905.

Transfer Books close June 20th, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 5th, 1905.

FREDERICK GORE KING,
Secretary and Treasurer.

New York, June 13th, 1905.

AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS COMPANY.

300 Communipaw Av., Jersey City, N. J., June 14, 1905.

At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held to-day, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) for the quarter ending July 10, 1905, was declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record July 10, 1905.

The Directors also declared the usual quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) upon the common stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record July 10, 1905.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Treasurer.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

40 Wall St., New York, June 1st, 1905.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 3d, 1905, at the office of Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1905. The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 15th, 1105, and will reopen July 5th, 1905.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE COMPANY.

New York, June 13, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable on and after June 30, 1905, to the stockholders of record on Saturday, June 17, 1905, at one o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, June 17, 1905, at one o'clock P. M. and reopen on Monday, July 10, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL SUGAR REFINING COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of The National Sugar Refining Company of New Jersey have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable July 3, 1905.

The transfer books will close on June 21st at twelve o'clock noon and reopen July 5, 1905.

F. D. MOLLENHAUER, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 17th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on July 1st, 1905.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 14th, 1905.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

New York, June 13, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable July 15, 1905, at the Central Trust Company, to stockholders of record on the 30th day of June, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL IMPROVEMENT CO. of the City of Mexico, held in said City of Mexico on May 9th, 1905, it was resolved to redeem on and after July 1st, 1905, the following bonds, as per allotment held at the office of said Company in the City of Mexico, on May 24th, 1905. The interest on said bonds will cease July 1st, 1905.

BONDS OF $500.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 16, 22, 26, 31, 32, 41, 44, 50, 56, 69, 75, 78, 80, 81, 87, 96, 97, 99, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 138, 145, 146, 148, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 163, 166, 170, 172, 174, 177, 180, 182, 187, 212, 213, 233, 234, 245, 253, 261, 272, 273, 278, 281, 283, 284, 288, 292, 295, 299, 300, 310, 313, 323, 328, 330, 343, 369, 374, 375, 393.

BONDS OF $100.

Nos. 404, 411, 412, 418, 421, 422, 428, 434, 435, 438, 439, 445, 446, 451, 453, 455, 467, 473, 518, 522, 524, 530, 531, 532, 547, 552, 554, 557, 581, 587, 592, 593, 641, 642, 646, 647, 650, 653, 655, 663, 674, 686, 697, 698, 715, 718, 719, 721, 725, 729, 731, 733, 734, 735, 740, 761, 762, 764, 765, 771, 775, 780, 790, 792, 801, 807, 813, 842, 843, 848, 852, 853, 862, 873, 878, 894, 896, 897, 905, 909, 910, 917, 938, 942, 943, 945, 959, 964, 1007, 1008, 1012, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1029, 1032, 1034, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1056, 1058, 1061, 1063, 1071, 1072, 1081, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1099, 1102, 1119, 1123, 1127, 1129, 1130, 1141, 1144, 1155, 1158, 1160, 1164, 1165, 1171, 1173, 1175, 1174, 1180, 1181, 1186, 1199, 1200, 1202, 1205, 1206, 1214, 1219, 1228, 1230, 1256, 1259, 1263, 1265, 1287, 1273, 1277, 1303, 1319, 1320, 1323, 1324, 1336, 1338, 1347, 1354, 1356, 1362, 1364, 1365, 1371, 1381, 1382, 1385, 1396, 1403, 1412, 1415, 1416, 1428, 1429, 1430, 1436, 1438, 1442, 1443, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1455, 1470, 1485, 1475, 1476, 1480, 1481, 1497, 1501, 1502, 1504, 1512, 1515, 1520, 1528, 1529, 1534, 1538, 1555, 1556, 1558, 1559, 1562, 1563, 1569, 1573, 1574, 1578, 1580, 1583, 1594, 1597, 1602, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1613, 1618, 1621, 1628, 1629, 1631, 1633, 1636, 1640, 1646, 1653, 1654, 1657, 1664, 1670, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1677, 1681, 1684, 1688, 1692, 1701, 1714, 1715, 1727, 1731, 1735, 1748, 1749, 1753, 1760, 1763, 1767, 1774, 1775, 1780, 1783, 1784, 1785, 1787, 1792, 1803, 1804, 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1816, 1818, 1822, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1849, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1917, 1923, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1982, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2010, 2031, 2039, 2041, 2042, 2044, 2055, 2059, 2064, 2071, 2083, 2091, 2096, 2104, 2108, 2112, 2113, 2121, 2127, 2128, 2134, 2137, 2139, 2141, 2144, 2147, 2148, 2161, 2163, 2165, 2171, 2174, 2178, 2180, 2181, 2189, 2190, 2192, 2197, 2212, 2217, 2223, 2238, 2240, 2243, 2248, 2260, 2268, 2278, 2283, 2285, 2287, 2292, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2312, 2317, 2321, 2325, 2388, 2395.

The above bonds and future coupons will be paid only at the office of the Company, Tiburcio St., No. 6, City of Mexico. Same may be forwarded by Express, charges prepaid, to the above address. E. BERTHIER, Secretary.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned. E. K. DOYLE, City Chamberlain.

REPORTS OF STATE BANKS.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE CENTURY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$545,777.71
Overdrafts	173.42
Due from approved reserve agents	118,593.17
Stocks and bonds	223,795.61
Specie	29,659.73
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	32,192.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges $39,817.41	
Other items carried as cash 406.75	40,224.16
Safe deposit vault, furniture, and fixtures	31,401.53
Total	$1,021,822.04

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$100,000.00
Surplus fund	50,000.00
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid	18,581.62
Due depositors	797,547.06
Due trust companies, banks, bankers, and brokers	55,693.36
Total	$1,021,822.04

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

GEORGE CHAPMAN, President, and EDWARD J. CROKER, Cashier, of The Century Bank of the City of New York, a bank located and doing business at 5th Av. and 20th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, President.
EDWARD J. CROKER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 13th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] ALBERT E. GIBBS, Notary Public, No. 34, N. Y. County.

DIVIDENDS.

COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 5th, 1905, a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to June 30th, 1905, both dates inclusive. FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 5th, 1905.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from June 21st to July 1st, 1905, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. R. H. ISMON, Sec'y.

New York, June 12th, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE ST. LOUIS Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds and Memphis Division First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will open July 3, 1905, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

New York, June 10, 1905.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE FIRST Consolidated Mortgage 5 Per Cent. registered bonds of the Southern Railway Company will close at the office of the Company, 80 Broadway, New York, Friday, June 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon, due July 1, 1905, and will open July 3, 1905, at 10 A. M.

R. D. LANKFORD, Secretary.

New York, June 10, 1905.

JEFFERSON BANK.

Canal and Forsyth Sts.,
New York, June 7th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable July 3d, 1905.

Transfer books will close June 24th and reopen July 5th, 1905.

W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.

25 Broad St., New York, May 19, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½%) PER CENT. will be paid July 1st, 1905, to preferred stockholders of record at 3 P. M. June 21st, 1905. Preferred stock transfer books will be closed from June 21st to July 3d, 1905.

JAMES L. MORGAN, Treasurer.

CONNECTICUT BANKS.

CITY NATIONAL BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,038,744.14
United States bonds	150,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	319,406.84
Banking house	40,000.00
Due from banks	63,147.72
Cash and reserve	596,573.68 $2,207,874.38
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock	$250,000.00
Surplus and net profits	275,943.92
Circulation	150,000.00
Deposits	1,531,930.46 $2,207,874.38

Frank Miller, President. Charles E. Hough, Cashier. H. B. Terrill, Asst. Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905, at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD, Assistant Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $2,000,000 — 15 Nassau Street.
Surplus, $3,000,000 — Equitable Building.

TO ALL HOLDERS OF PREFERRED STOCK AND OF COMMON STOCK OF

Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.

Office of
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
54 Wall Street, New York.

Pursuant to arrangements made by a Syndicate for the exchange of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for shares of the United States Rubber Company, the undersigned gives notice that in behalf of such Syndicate the Central Trust Company of New York is prepared to receive the deposit of certificates for any shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company for the purpose of such exchange on the following basis:

For each $100 par value of the Preferred Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $100 par value of the 8% non-cumulative First Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

For each $100 par value of the Common Stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, $50 par value of the 6% non-cumulative Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company.

Such preferred stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must carry all dividends and rights to dividends declared or payable after July 1, 1905.

Dividends on the preferred stocks of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered to depositors, are to begin to accrue from July 1, 1905.

Arrangements have already been made for the acquisition of a very large proportion of the stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The offer herein made for stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company is conditional upon the deposit and sale hereunder of at least two-thirds in amount of all outstanding shares of the capital stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

Certificates for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company must be deposited with the Central Trust Company of New York, as depositary, as stated below, in exchange for its transferable receipts.

The deposited certificates must be accompanied by suitable assignments and powers of attorney, in blank, duly executed, and having attached thereto, if required, suitable assignments or transfers of all dividends and rights to dividends, as above stated. Every deposit must be made upon the following further terms and conditions.

(1.) The undersigned shall have power to deliver the deposited certificates to the United States Rubber Company; but until so delivered the undersigned shall have full control over such certificates. The transfer and delivery to the United States Rubber Company of the deposited shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company may be completed whenever the undersigned shall deem that a sufficient amount of such stock shall have been deposited.

(2.) The certificates for shares of the United States Rubber Company deliverable to depositors shall be delivered at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in the City of New York, after public advertisement by the undersigned made in at least two newspapers in the City of New York. Such certificates may be issued in the names of the respective holders of the receipts entitled thereto, or may be issued in such other names as the undersigned may select, in which event they shall be endorsed for transfer in blank at the time of delivery. Every depositor agrees to accept in full payment and exchange for his deposited stock certificates for shares in the capital stock of the United States Rubber Company to be delivered at the rates above specified, in respect of the stock by him so deposited... At the option of the undersigned, temporary certificates for such shares may be delivered, pending the preparation and delivery of engraved certificates.

The United States Rubber Company has issued and has now outstanding 235,253 shares of preferred stock and 250,000 shares of common stock. Under resolutions of its Board of Directors at the meeting thereof held May 12, 1905, which action was ratified by resolutions of the stockholders in special meeting assembled upon May 25, 1905, the preferred stock is to be changed into a First Preferred Stock and is to be increased to 400,000 shares, of which 90,-514 shares will be issuable in exchange for an equal amount of shares of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company, and the remaining First Preferred Stock will be reserved for future requirements of the United States Rubber Company.

By the same resolutions there has been authorized an issue of 100,000 shares of a Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company, all of which will be issuable to the aforesaid Syndicate under a contract (with the United States Rubber Company, of which a copy is on file with the Central Trust Company of New York, and to which reference hereby is made,) providing for the offer by the Syndicate of one share of such Second Preferred Stock of the United States Rubber Company for every two shares of the common stock of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company. To the extent that the Syndicate shall not be entitled to such Second Preferred Stock under said contract, such Second Preferred Stock will be held by the United States Rubber Company for its future corporate requirements. It is the intention of the United States Rubber Company to make application to the New York Stock Exchange for the listing of all new stock.

(3) The Central Trust Company of New York may make all such rules as it shall deem expedient covering the transfer and registration of receipts for deposited shares and for the closing of the transfer books for such receipts for any purpose.

(4) At any time before the stocks of the United States Rubber Company actually shall have been issued and delivered in exchange for stocks of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company deposited hereunder, this offer may be revoked; and in such case no act or notice of revocation shall be required other than an advertisement thereof at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York. In the event of any such revocation, the deposited stocks then remaining unexchanged shall be returned without charge upon surrender of the respective receipts issued therefor, and the depositors and receipt holders respectively shall have no claim against the United States Rubber Company or the Syndicate or against the undersigned.

Deposits must be made at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, on or before the 15th day of June, 1905. After that date no deposit will be received except in the discretion of the undersigned, and on such terms as the undersigned may prescribe.

The right is reserved to the undersigned to terminate the privilege of deposit hereunder at an earlier date upon two days' notice, to be given by publication at least once in each of two daily newspapers in the City of New York.

For ANTHONY N. BRADY,
Syndicate Manager.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK.
54 Wall Street, New York.
Dated New York, May 27, 1905.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phœnix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.

We will submit, upon request, a list of selected investment bonds which we can recommend.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

issued available the world over.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.

LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION:
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

BERTRON, STORRS and GRISCOM

BANKERS

40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. — Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

..Investment Securities..

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

MACKAY & CO.

Investment Securities

Nassau and Pine Streets, NEW YORK — 13 Congress Street, BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Republican Valley Railroad Company

Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July, 1, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a trust mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company by the Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1879, THE FOLLOWING SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1919, of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR PAYMENT, viz.:

Twenty-one (21) Bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers

18	102	255	349	404	533	663	762
50	200	320	379	426	609	690	800
72	206	337	387	448			

And Eleven (11) Bonds, $800 each, Numbers

5	74	120	232	260	322
28	81	124	234	296	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, on THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, AFTER WHICH DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SAID BONDS, in conformity with the terms of the trust deed.

New England Trust Company, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 13, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTL

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 2¼@2½ Per Cent.

Business Shrinks in Volume, but the Tone Remains Good Under Confusing Political News.

Yesterday's news was hardly disturbing, but it certainly was not stimulating, and the underlying strength of the situation was demonstrated by the refusal of prices to soften under such conditions. That nothing worse than dullness supervened upon the day's intelligence may show that the market is unresponsive to good and bad news alike, but it also shows that prices will only yield to actually bad news, calamity mysteries having lost much of their power.

The Street on Tuesday was disposed to belittle cablegrams which spoke of foreign uneasiness over the Morocco situation, but it now appears that the United States itself has some relation to the check to Germany's plans, which the Kaiser may neither relish nor acquiesce in. French and German plans to fortify their Oriental footholds throw into relief the unfortified condition of the Philippines, and suggest that even our plans against the partition of China have a vulnerable heel, and may need support before the peace negotiations are ended. Washington remains hopeful regarding peace, but foreign telegrams were pessimistic. St. Petersburg and Tokio especially so. It is true that communiques in St. Petersburg do not control the situation, which is determined by the exchanges at Washington, but Tokio's intelligence was less encouraging regarding the view of Russia's action than regarding Japan's procedure, which leaves nothing to be desired. The announcement that the labor unions would not fight in the event of war regarding Norway's secession from the Scandinavian union may be supposed to settle that. The Equitable pall still rests heavily over the situation, as appeared from the result of auction sales of trust company stocks. It is undoubted that the institutions concerned are prospering, even improving, upon very solid conditions. Yet their prices run off to the accompaniment of malicious rumors which could be denied in chapter and verse if it were desirable to dignify them by attention.

The day's news was not all of this tenor. There were excellent traffic reports, especially New York Central's, and the softness of the produce markets was inconsistent with interpretations of the crop news, upon which the speculators had marked up options. Cotton also was sustained by speculative considerations rather than by fears of the crop outlook. Under these conditions the volume dropped by half to not much above a quarter million shares, but the day's changes were mostly advances. Even the exceptions are not unsettling to confidence. For example, the fall of something over a point in Manhattan has no relation even to the traction situation, and a larger fall in American Foundries has equally remote connection with the iron trade. The weekly review was along recent quiet lines, but pool embarrassments are probably more responsible for the sharp fall recently in this property.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
American Chicle Co. common stock.
American Snuff Co. common and preferred.
American Tobacco Co. preferred stock.
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Boston and Suburban Electric Co.
Celluloid Co.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad preferred stock.
Chicago Great Western Railway, for dividend on debenture stock and annual meeting.
Columbus, Buckeye Lake and Newport Traction Co.
Detroit and Mackinac Railroad preferred.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
International Paper Co. preferred stock.
New York and Harlem Railroad.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad special stock.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad.
United States Leather Co. preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Graphophone Co.
American Railways Co., Philadelphia.
Appleton & Co.
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co.
California Gas and Electric Co.
Consolidated Gas Co., of New York.
Daly-West Mining Co.
Delaware and Hudson Railroad.
Equitable Illuminating Co. of Philadelphia, on preferred.
Federal Mining and Smelting Co., on common and preferred.
Laclede Gas Light Co. on common and preferred.
National Lead Co. on preferred.
New York and East River Ferry Co.
Philadelphia Electric Co.
Railway Equipment Corporation.
Standard Oil Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Colorado and Southern Railway.
Mackay Companies.
New York Air Brake Co.

GREENE GOLD DROPS FURTHER

Company's Officials Controvert Purported Expert Report.

Selling of the Greene stocks in the outside market continued yesterday on a large scale, but Greene Copper held firm under the pressure put upon it, while Greene Gold sold down to 2⅝, a drop of 1⅝ points from the previous day's close. The price rallied later to 3⅜. Evidence accumulated yesterday that discord exists in the Greene companies, and much of the recent selling of these stocks was attributed to one or two men who have been associates of W. C. Greene.

A report purporting to have been prepared by a mining expert by the name of James O. Glover was circulated in Wall Street, in which it was stated that the statements contained in the prospectus of the Greene Gold Company were not tenclous, and that only a negligible amount had been realized from the working of the property up to the present time. At the offices of the company it was stated that these statements were evidently absurd, and must have been made by some one who knew nothing about the property. It was also said that the report had been made at the instance of one of the former Directors of the company, who was credited with having recently disposed of his stock. W. C. Greene was not at his office yesterday, having started on Tuesday for a two weeks' trip to Mexico.

Sales of Bank Stock.

Sixty-two shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold at the Stock Exchange yesterday at 208.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Attendance at the Stock Exchange the Smallest in Months.

There were more pages than brokers on the floor of the Stock Exchange at 12:30 o'clock yesterday. The attendance was the smallest in months.

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Market's Hardening Tendency.

"Although the market is in a rut," said a broker yesterday, "it is showing a hardening tendency. There are no stocks pressing for sale, and breaks in specialties do not seem to affect sentiment. Take to-day's break in Steel Foundries. If such a collapse had occurred when the market was active at a much higher level it would surely have had a bad effect. Now no one seems to care very much whether Steel Foundries sells at 35 or 65." The low price touched by the stock yesterday was 35⅜. The high figure of 65 was reached several months ago.

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The Buying of Reading.

The buying of Reading has been persistent for some time, and on the floor the theory is held that those who sell Reading are selling it into a bag. The reason advanced is that the buying is not done ostentatiously, the purchasers refraining from bidding up the stock, but taking it steadily and quietly. The purchases are not made through the same brokers, but through a number of different houses, first one house and then another being used. Reading meanwhile is selling only three points below the high price reached by it in the early Spring.

***

Japanese Bonds.

Dealings in Japanese bonds, at advancing prices, continued to be the feature of the bond market. In the 6 per cent. issue there was active trading at 101, and on the ticker appeared the following unusual quotation: "Forty lots of Japanese 6s, $500 each, at 101." The second 6s, which have hitherto been dealt in under the form of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. certificates, were listed in the regular way yesterday. To show the possibilities in the bonds, one arbitrage house on Tuesday bought $50,000 of the 4½ per cent. issue and sold them at a point advance.

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Arbitrageurs Idle.

Arbitrage houses are doing very little in the market. The London interest in Americans is very small, and trading on the curb in London is dull. Consequently, the arbitrage brokers are closing up their shops promptly at 11 o'clock our time. This gives them only one hour's business. Even then they are not rushed.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58½c per ounce. Mexical dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares Comstock bond sold at .11, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.50, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .07, 500 Elkton at .46, 100 Iron Silver at 3.50, 250 Mexican at 1.10@1.15, 500 Pharmacist at .05½, 100 Sandstorm at 1.48, 100 Tonopah Midway at 1.40, 500 Work at .08, 200 Yellow Jacket at .12.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 14.—New York exchange was at par; time and call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. There was a dearth of business on the local Exchange to-day, even in Chicago Subway shares. Speculation was at a standstill. Here and there a trade was made which changed prices a little, as in a rise in South Side Elevated to above 95, and a fractional decline in Subway to 69½ early, but generally there was nothing doing. In the afternoon an upward movement in Subway shares developed on inside support, and the price was lifted to 71, closing at 70¾. North Chicago sold at 65. A few scattered trades were made elsewhere, but the closing was dull and steady.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
325	Am. Can	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
175	Am. Can pf	69½	69½	69½
50	Am. Shipbuilding	54¼	54¼	54¼
50	Am. Shipbuilding pf	104½	104½	104½
50	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45	45	45
1,150	Chicago Subway	71	69¼	70¾
25	Chicago Telephone	134½	134½	134½
60	Diamond Match	139½	139½	139½
135	Nat. Biscuit	61¾	61½	61¼
70	Nat. Biscuit pf	117	117	117
25	Nat. Carbon common	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
20	North Chicago	65	65	65
132	Quaker Oats pf	93½	93	93
100	South Side Elev	95¼	95¼	95¼
75	Street's Mex.	101	100⅝	101
315	United Box Board	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
25	West Chicago	41½	41½	41½

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 14.—The local money market is a shade stronger. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 5c. discount to par. Clearings, $24,898,907. Balances, $2,087,333. Sub-Treasury debit, $222,302.

There is little in the local market to interest one outside of the Greene Consolidated, which is the only active copper stock excepting Amalgamated. There was a little pressure to be seen at the opening, but it did not last long.

In the afternoon the tone was somewhat better and a few buying orders made their appearance, which helped the list fractionally. Closing was quiet, but fairly firm. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	106	106	106
2,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
26,000	A., B. & Q. joint 4s	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	Chi. & W. Mich. 5s	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
2,000	Japanese 1st 6s	.....	101	101
2,000	Seattle Electric 5s	.....	106	106
3,000	U. S. Steel 5s	.....	93⅜	93⅜
2,000	Western T. & Tel. 5s	104½	104½	104½

RAILROADS.

160	Atchison	82	81⅞	81⅞
2	Boston Elevated	157	157	157
250	Boston Suburban	69⅝	69	69¾
5	*Boston & Albany	255	255	253
5	*Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
150	Boston & Worcester	20¼	20	20¼
12	*Fitchburg pf.	144¼	144¼	144¼
550	Mass. Electric	18½	17½	18½
629	Mass. Electric pf.	60½	59	60½
34	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	199½	199½
463	Pere Marquette pf.	79¾	79	79¾
829	Union Pacific	123⅜	122½	123⅜
2	Vermont & Mass.	173½	173½	173½
22	West End	98	97⅜	97½
6	West End pf.	117	116½	117

TELEPHONES.

65	American	140	139½	139½
2	New England	139	139	139
650	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Ag. Chem.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
61	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
438	*American Sugar	135	134	134⅜
16	*American Sugar pf.	134⅜	134⅜	134½
300	American Woolen	33	32½	33
95	American Woolen pf.	102¾	102½	102¾
56	Edison Electric	246	245	245
56	Mass. Gas	43½	43½	43½
76	Mass. Gas pf.	84	84	84
32	Mergenthaler rights.	8½	8½	8½
1	Pullman	238	238	238
101	Swift & Co.	109	108½	109
2	United Fruit	107½	107½	107½
29	United Shoe Mach.	86	85½	85½
114	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¾	31½	31½
630	U. S. Steel	28	27½	28
590	U. S. Steel pf.	94½	94½	94½
20	Westinghouse pf.	92½	92½	92½

MINING.

181	Allouez	22¼	22	22¼
2,180	Amalgamated	79¾	79	79⅜
110	Atlantic	13	13	13
205	Bingham	28½	28¼	28½
725	Boston Consolidated	8⅛	8	8
6	*Calumet & Hecla	615	610½	615
375	†Centennial	17⅝	17½	17½
200	*Cons. Mercur	49c	49c	49c
195	*Copper Range	68	68	68
75	Daly-West	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
100	Dominion Iron & S.	21⅜	20⅞	21⅜
50	Dominion Coal	76½	76½	76½
75	Franklin	8⅛	8	8
200	Granby	5¾	5¾	5¾
11,791	*Greene Consolidated	22½	21⅞	22
525	Isle Royale	19	18	18
50	Mohawk	49	49	49
100	Old Dominion	25	25	25
220	*Parrot	22½	22	22½
150	Rhode Island	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝
250	Shannon	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
5	Tamarack	105	105	105
510	Trinity	7⅞	7¾	7¾
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
450	United States	29	28⅝	29
150	United Copper	24½	24¼	24¼
200	Utah	44¼	44	44½
30	Victoria	3	3	3
20	Wolverine	108½	108	108½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $281,814,653; balances, $11,887,135. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $967,435.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8505; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8730.

Continental bills were $4.84⅜@$4.85¼. Francs, 5.18½ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45@55c premium.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, June 14.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day. All the arrivals of foreign gold are expected to go to the Bank of England.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened dull and with an uncertain tone. The operations were narrow. There was a slight rally at midday on a rumor that Gen. Linevitch had "surrendered," but the market concluded that this should read "surrounded." The absence of support resulted in a disposition to sag. Consols started easy and improved.

Americans opened weak and afterward had a better tendency, but the public was indifferent, and the movements were slight and mixed. Prices eased later on New York selling, recovered during the last hour, and closed firm. United States Steel preferred closed at 97.

Foreigners were irregular. Japanese were fairly steady. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £29,000.

The gold premium at Lisbon has declined to 8.50.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.10; Lisbon, 9.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	N. Y. Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	90⅜	..	..	+1-16
Consols account	90⅜	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	....	5⅝	105	105	....
Atchison	....	83⅝	81½	81½	+ ⅝
Can. Pacific	....	153⅜	150¼	149⅝	+ ⅝
St. Paul	....	178½	173¾	173⅞	— ⅛
Erie	....	41⅝	40⅝	40½	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	....	81	78⅞	79	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	....	164	160¼	159½	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	....	149½	146	145¾	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	....	145	141½	141⅜	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	....	69½	135	134⅜	+ ¼
Reading	....	48⅝	95	94½	+ ½
Southern Pacific	....	63⅝	62¼	62¼	— ⅛
Union Pacific	....	125⅝	122⅝	122¼	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	....	28¼	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	....	96	94½	94⅞	+ ⅝

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 14.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 48¼ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, June 14.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak, owing to the rumor that the Japanese troops had succeeded in hemming in Gen. Linevitch. At the close the market had a better tone. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 79½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17½c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	14	6	Esperanza	1	7	3
Tomboy	0	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issues of to-day:

Nothing has occurred during the past week to materially change the attitude of buyers and sellers in the iron trade as a whole. The larger consumers of raw materials seem to be well covered for some time to come, and the producers show little disposition to force material on an unwilling market, particularly since they have contracts to take care of their output for months. Still the market is in buyers' favor in pig iron, and prices are slowly receding. Sentiment, which rules the situation to-day, is swayed by the belief that production is slightly in excess of requirements, and that we have a quiet period before us, during which the level must be found at which buyers will take hold with the usual rush.

Pig iron has receded to $12 for No. 2 foundry at Birmingham, and there are reports of concessions below that figure. Northern irons have declined correspondingly, but there has been very little business done.

Steel billets are easier in the leading markets. In the steel rail trade the most interesting fact is the admission that the Republic Company has taken orders for about 20,000 tons, and that negotiations for further tonnage are pending. It is reported that the rolling of rails will begin at the Youngstown mill in July. The event is not one which particularly affects the situation for this year, but it brings up some perplexing problems for the future.

An agreement has come to public notice now between the International Harvester Company and the Inter-State Iron and Steel Company in the Chicago district. The Harvester Company will furnish the steel, and takes all of the product of bars and shapes, marketing any surplus above requirements.

Some significant movements are going on in the wire trade, pointing to a consolidation of some of the interests. The manufacturers are to meet in Chicago next week. Rather more encouraging reports have been heard lately concerning the condition of the trade.

The export trade is being pushed more vigorously. Among the orders placed, recently is a lot of 3,000 tons of sheet bars and some good lots of girder rails. The export wire trade continues to be active.

CLEVELAND, June 14.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will say:

The most important transactions of a rather quiet week were in rails, the principal orders being: Erie, 15,000 tons; Big Four, 6,000 tons; Chicago and Alton, 5,000 tons; Illinois Central, 10,000 tons; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg, 3,000 tons; Valley Road, 3,000 tons, and Cleveland Traction Company, 6,000 tons.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company at Sydney, N. S., has obtained an order for 25,000 tons of rails from the Inter-Colonial Railway Company in competition with mills of the United States, Germany, and Great Britain.

The Pressed Steel Car Company has received an order from the Japanese Government for 900 box cars, which, closely following the order for 1,000 cars awarded to the American Car and Foundry Company, gives some indication of the demand for American products which may be expected as soon as peace is a certainty. Although the number of orders for new vessels for the lakes already placed is unprecedented, it is probable that additional contracts will be made soon, thereby increasing the already strong demand for plates.

The demand for merchant pipe shows further improvement and the low prices of a few weeks ago do not now prevail.

None of the furnaces or steel works supplying the mills producing the heavier forms of material have been shut down, nor will they be closed even for the regular Summer repairs on account of the tremendous tonnage now being carried on the books of all the steel manufacturers.

The Northern pig iron market has followed the Southern in weakness. On No. 2 foundry $15. Valley, is the ordinary price, and it is probable that this could be shaded. The naming of lower prices North and South has not encouraged buying.

The erection of a large blast furnace by a Cleveland firm is announced, and it is expected that the stack will be in operation within a year.

The prompt settlement of the bar iron scale made by the Republic Iron and Steel Company will be accepted by all independent iron manufacturers employing union men.

E. P. Hatch a Lincoln Trust Director.

Edward P. Hatch, President of Lord & Taylor's, was yesterday elected a Director of the Lincoln Trust Company, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Raymond. At the same meeting George James Bayles was appointed trust officer.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 14, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change
79⅜	79¾	17,400	*Amal. Copper Co.	79½	79⅝	78½	78⅝	+ ⅜
80	83	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	600	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34½	34	34¼	...
30½	31	100	Am. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ½
6⅝	6⅝	100	Am. Hide & Leather	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
40	40¼	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40¼	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
18	19¼	100	*Am. Linseed Co.	18	18	18	18	...
47½	47⅝	300	*Am. Locomo. Co.	47½	48	47½	48	+ ½
5¼	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
112¼	112⅜	7,400	*Am. S. & R. Co.	112¼	112⅝	111¼	112¼	+ ⅛
118⅜	118¾	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	118⅜	118⅜	118¼	118¼	+ ⅛
9½	10	2,400	Am. Steel Foundries	10	10	9½	9½	—1
36¼	36½	7,700	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	40	40	35¾	36½	—3
134½	134¾	1,500	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	134	134⅝	134	134½	+1⅛
135	136	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf.	135	135	135	135	...
97⅜	98	50	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	98¼	98¾	98¼	98¼	...
32⅜	33	500	*Am. Woolen Co.	32½	32⅝	32½	32⅜	...
102¼	103	300	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	102½	102⅞	102½	102⅝	+ ¼
103½	104	1,400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	104	104	103	104	—1
82⅝	82¼	12,720	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	82¼	+1½
158½	159	1,700	Atlantic Coast Line	159	159	158⅝	158⅜	+ ⅜
109	109½	4,600	Baltimore & Ohio	108½	109¼	108½	109⅛	+ ⅜
64	64⅛	9,525	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64⅛	64½	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅛
15½	16	300	Brunswick City	16	16	15⅜	15⅜	...
151	151¼	19,000	Canadian Pacific	150	151½	149⅞	151⅞	+1½
49¾	50	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	49⅝	50	49⅝	50	+ ½
...	78½	100	Chi. & Alton pf., x d.	78½	78½	78½	78½	— ⅛
18⅞	19	2,000	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
61	64	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	60½	60½	60½	60½	...
174½	174⅝	4,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	174⅛	174⅝	173⅜	174⅜	+ ⅜
192	193½	895	Chicago & Northw.	193	193½	193	193½	+ ½
...	...	6,301	Chi. & Northw. rts.	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13⅜	...
5⅞	6¼	300	Chicago Union Trac.	6	6	6	6	...
42⅛	42½	850	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42¼	42¼	41⅜	42¼	+ ⅛
36½	37	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	36¾	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	+ ¼
10	10½	200	Corn Products Co.	10⅛	10⅜	10	10	— ½
181¼	182¼	100	Delaware & Hudson	181½	181½	181½	181½	...
...	...	300	Del. & Hudson rts.	¼	¼	¼	¼	...
379	384	100	Del., Lack. & West.	380	380	380	380	...
28½	29½	200	Denver & Rio Grande	28½	28½	28¼	28½	...
88½	89	400	Denver & R. G. pf.	88¼	88⅜	88¼	88⅜	+ ⅛
91½	92	200	Detroit United Ry.	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	91⅜	+ ⅛
42¾	43	700	*Distillers Securities	42½	42¾	42½	42½	— ¼
27	27¾	800	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	26½	27½	26½	27½	+ ¼
40⅞	41	6,900	Erie	40⅝	41⅛	40¼	41	+ ½
79	79½	900	Erie 1st pf	78⅜	79	78⅜	79	...
66	66½	1,860	Erie 2d pf	65¾	66¼	65⅜	66	+ ¼
90	92½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
60	62	100	General Chemical	61¼	61¾	60¼	60½	—1½
174	176	100	General Electric	176½	176½	176½	176½	+ ½
279	283	310	Great Northern pf.	282	282	280	280½	+1½
50	53	300	Havana Electric pf.	55	55	53½	53½	+1½
160	161	317	Illinois Central	160½	160½	160½	160½	+1
18⅝	19¼	620	Internat. Paper	18⅝	19	18½	19	— ½
25	26	100	Iowa Central	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
24¼	24½	600	Kansas City South.	23⅝	24¼	23¼	24¼	— ⅝
54⅜	55½	200	Kansas City South. pf.	55	55	55	55	—1½
18⅜	19¼	300	Kniek. Ice, Chicago	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
90	95	300	Lake Erie & West. pf.	96	96	93	93	—4
50	55	100	Long Island	52	52	52	52	...
146¼	146¾	700	Louisville & Nash.	146	146½	146	146½	+ ⅝
163	165	200	Manhattan Elevated	164¾	164¾	163½	163½	—1¼
80	80½	900	*Met. Securities	80	80⅝	79⅝	80	...
122⅜	122⅝	7,700	*Met. Street Railway	123¼	123¼	121¾	122⅝	— ¼
20½	20⅝	500	Mexican Central	20¼	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
130	146	20	Michigan Central	130	130	130	130	...
28⅜	28¼	400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28¼	28¾	28	28	+ ¼
63½	63⅞	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63	63½	63	63½	+ ⅝
98½	98⅝	200	Missouri Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	+ ⅛
60⅞	61½	500	*National Biscuit Co.	60⅞	61⅛	60⅞	60⅞	— ⅝
23	24	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	24	24	24	24	...
34½	35	140	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½	— ½
141¼	141⅝	500	New York Central	141⅜	141⅝	141⅛	141⅜	+ ⅜
44	45	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	45	45	45	45	...
79	82½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf.	80	80	80	80	+1⅞
51⅜	51⅞	7,600	N. Y., Ont. & West.	50⅞	52	50⅞	51⅞	+1¼
80⅛	80¼	400	Norfolk & Western.	80	80⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
92	94	10	Norfolk & West. pf.	92	92	92	92	...
98	99	170	North American	99	99	99	99	+1
137	137	797	Northern Pacific	135¼	136⅝	135¼	136⅛	+1½
38	38½	100	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	+ ½
135⅜	135½	7,700	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅞	135⅛	134⅝	135½	+ ⅜
73⅜	74⅜	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	73¼	73½	73¼	73½	— ½
96	96¼	46,700	Reading	94⅜	96¼	94⅜	96	+1½
17½	18	900	*Rep. Iron & Steel	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅛
73⅞	74½	600	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74	74	73½	74	+ ⅛
27⅜	27⅝	1,200	Rock Island Co.	27⅜	27½	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
73	74½	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	32½	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	32⅜	32½	32⅜	32⅜	— ⅛
102	102½	1,150	*Rub. Gds. Mfg.Co.pf.	102½	102½	101½	102	+1
64¼	65	150	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64½	...
22	23	200	St. Louis Southw.	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅛
60⅝	61	120	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	+ ¼
62⅝	63	3,000	Southern Pacific	62⅝	62⅞	62¼	62⅜	+ ⅜
119½	120	100	Southern Pacific pf.	119¼	119¾	119¼	119⅝	+ ⅛
31½	31⅝	2,100	Southern Ry., ext.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+ ⅛
96½	97	10	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	...
33	33¼	1,800	Texas & Pacific	33	33⅜	33	33¼	+ ⅛
126	130	20	Third Avenue	126	126	126	126	...
37	38	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	38	38	38	38	— ½
110½	111½	150	Twin City R. T.	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¾
...

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,259 for $67.85; preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—$20 reward; five twenty-dollar gold pieces in a pigskin purse, lost yesterday morning. Return to Mrs. Corry, 312 West 42d St.

LOST.—Lady's pin, crown design, diamonds, pearls. Liberal reward. Return to Batteman, 174 Broadway.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 22,395 of the American Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Return to bank.

LOST.—Large reward; diamond engagement ring; Daniell's store. L. R. H., 138 West 11th St.

LOST.—Parcel golf balls, in Subway. Reward at 237 West End Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

25TH ST., 50 WEST.—Cool, airy rooms with or without board; permanent or transients.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Desirably cool large and small rooms; cooking unexcelled; telephone; Summer rates.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; American family; moderate.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing; electric lights; telephone.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; good table; Americans; references.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 128 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D, 163 WEST. Large room; also table boarders; select house; gentlemen; meals optional; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—One double room, with dressing room, $14, two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also small cool rooms, with board; near Park.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, all conveniences; excellent board; American family.

131ST ST., 253 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table, location; special Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 674, 696, (61st.)—Single and double rooms; excellent board; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable double and single rooms; table boarders taken.

MOTT AV. AND 165TH ST.—Large rooms; verandas, fine grounds, bowling alley, lawn tennis; ideal home for those not wishing to leave the city. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 13, Heights.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; convenient to cars for all Summer attractions; table guests; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front, middle parlor, newly decorated; private bath; near 5th Av.; and rooms for two.

8TH AV., 240, (Near 23d St.)—Two connecting rooms, nicely furnished; three men; couple. Cornell.

8TH, 23 WEST.—Room, $3.00, $1.25; housekeeping suite, $5.50; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

14TH ST., 337 WEST.—Refined couple; room, sunny, use of dining room and kitchen; light and gas $4 a week; reference. Call 5 to 8 P. M. Crawford.

14TH ST., 335 West.—Cozy parlor and alcove; elevator apartment; suitable two gentlemen. Simpson.

23D ST., 361 WEST. (Langtry Residence.)—Southern family; cool front rooms; baths; conveniences; Summer rates.

24TH ST., 125 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in attractive old Colonial house; unusually large cool rooms.

24TH ST., 21 EAST.—Large room with piano; also small room; telephone; hall boy service.

25TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, well-appointed house; 'phone, parlor; Summer rates.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; hall room; Summer rates; transients.

27TH ST., 191 EAST.—Large and small rooms, suite; will divide; reasonable; nicely furnished.

29TH, 32 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Desirable large room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

45D, 125 WEST.—Specially fine, cool rooms, single and double; near Broadway; select surroundings; meals if wanted.

45D, 148 WEST. Attractive large and small rooms; location unsurpassed adjoining Times Square; cheap.

63D ST., 113 WEST.—Handsome large and small rooms, near Hippodrome. Mrs. Barnes.

65TH, 74 WEST.—To let, furnished rooms, single, $2.50; in suite, $5; top floor large room, front, $2.50, all conveniences.

48TH ST., 150 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water and bath. Carlson.

49TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms well furnished; closets, hot water.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months, occupant going to country, references.

58TH ST., 143 EAST.—Neatly furnished rooms; private Christian family; references.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; bath, hot water; reasonable; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 38 WEST.—Large front hall room; bath, large closet, newly furnished; gentlemen. Parker.

67TH ST., 137 West.—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining, well kept for two gentlemen; in small German family. M., two flights, west.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, private house; first-class in every particular.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

84TH, 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms; bath; convenient; L and cars; Summer rates.

84D ST., 126 EAST.—Airy, homelike room; all conveniences; private hall; private family; gentlemen. Crawford.

148TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, view; delightful air; elevator; subway; call after 5. Haynes.

148TH ST., 540 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms, connecting or separate; running water; telephone; only three blocks from Subway; Summer rates.

158TH, 688 EAST. Near L Station.—Large and small furnished rooms; telephone and elevator service; $2-$4. seventh floor, No. 4, south.

242D ST., 533 WEST.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

BROADWAY, 2,465.—Large, cool, handsomely furnished room in elevator apartment house, for one or two gentlemen; attractive bathroom; telephone; superior locality; 91st St. Subway station at corner. Gulager.

COOL, clean rooms, breakfast optional; low rates Summer months; location ideal. 187 Madison Av.

Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, bath, during Summer months. The Franklin, 204 West 94th.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Cool, attractive rooms, facing Park; particularly desirable for Summer residence. Anderson.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 138.—Handsome large and hall rooms; baths connecting; harbor views; cool breezes; moderate.

DECATUR ST., 131.—Exceptionally fine rooms, single or en suite; hot and cold water; board optional; gentlemen preferred.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Elegance, comfort, accessibility; delightful breezes; aristocratic neighborhood; refined surroundings; suites; single.

PIERREPONT ST., 89.—Large and small rooms, running water board optional. Tel. 4,093R Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 85.—Two pleasant rooms, with or without board. Tel. 3053 Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

REMSEN ST., 172-174.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

27th St., 313 East.—7 large, light rooms; improvements, 3-family house; no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Lady at once having no ties or business, who will share the work and pleasure on boat with ladies until October; must know how to row; references exchanged; no salary paid. Call 417 Dean St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Intelligent young woman (teacher or student) can earn $15 monthly by taking charge of goods receiving room in small high-class family hotel. Apply at 53 East 93d St., at 8 P. M.

WANTED—Stenographer and office assistant; must be experienced. 42 Broadway, Room 1,020.

WANTED—Girl to assist with housework. G. H. P., Box 14 Times, Times Square.

Males.

WANTED—An operator to take dictation rapidly and accurately on Remington, to go to country two days a week during Summer; $2.50 per day and expenses. Address Finch, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced in general office management; none other need apply. Kleeman, 619 West 54th St.

WANTED—Boys to work after school. Call or write Saturday, Yankee Pub. Co., 501 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

6c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COLLEGE YOUNG WOMAN desires position, business or social; substantial references given. References, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION.—As companion to invalid or traveler. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

COOKS, waitresses and chambermaids, and general houseworkers to go to the country in hotels and boarding houses. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone 2051 Orchard St.

COOK.—First-class cook; best city reference; wages, $45 to $40. 346 West 48th St. Cannon.

COOK.—Private family; no objection to laundry work. Care Scanlon, 247 East 38th St.

GOVERNESS OR NURSE.—By a German girl, speaking English, as governess or nurse. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone 2051 Orchard St.

GOVERNESS, &c.—French governess or companion; English, Spanish; entire charge children; best references. Mademoiselle, 343 West 30th St.

GOVERNESS.—By governess and companion to child from 3 to 6 years old; experienced. Miss Boyce, 917 7th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER, companion, mother's helper, care of invalid, or any position of trust by cultured young woman. Mrs. M. F. Davis, Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere mechanical production and requiring trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

SERVANTS.—Capable, well recommended servants. High-Class Employment Bureau, 27 East 22d St.; take elevator.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined, businesslike; references; $12. Smyth, Box 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable, trustworthy; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, (18,) as stenographer and typewriter; two years' experience; best of references. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' practical experience; neat, accurate, rapid, good speller and grammarian; best reference; reasonable salary. Faithful, 317 Wasnington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good shorthand writer, with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Miss Owens, 79 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; capable, well-drilled; graduated with honors. Elizabeth Calhoun, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright and competent young lady; six years' experience; $15. Ambitious, 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Anna Wilson, care Valentine, 102 West 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, neat, experienced; salary $8. Delevan, 841 East 137th St.

Males.

A GENTLEMAN of good breeding and education, 28 years of age, 7 years' experience fire insurance business, desires to connect himself with a reliable concern in a traveling capacity, (missionary or salesman;) excellent references; salary to start no object. Traveler, 303 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install systems, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 122 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; auditing; prepares balance sheets and profit and loss accounts; also investigations; terms moderate. Expert, Box 112 Times Downtown.

A SELF-EDUCATED college graduate in chemistry, with business experience and flattering recommendations, desires position. R., 304 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

CARPENTER.—Thirty; experienced in alterations and putting up store and office work. Carpenter, 1,834 2d Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate and attentive; licensed; private family preferred; city or country. W. Russell, 524 West 125th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

ENGINEER, 56, always employed, wants steady position in country or seashore; thorough machinist, millwright, with high-est references on ocean steamships and city plants engineer. Z., 475 Amsterdam Av.

GARDENER.—Single, 40; on gentleman's place; competent manager of greenhouses, fruits, vegetables, &c.; took first prize for flowers at the Horticultural Society, Conn.; ten years' reference from last employer; trustworthy, honest, and sober. 141 North Mains St., Port Chester, N. Y. Tel. 581 J.

PAINTER, &c.—Painter and paperhanger; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, including material; kalsomining, plastering, cheap; good work. Anderson, 1586 East 7th St.

RELIABLE MAN experienced in commercial, financial, and marine business seeks employment; office or outside work; no insurance or canvassing. C Box 131 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By young man (21,) two years' experience, as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper. A., 305 Times, Times Square.

STEWARD, &c.—By middle-aged man as steward, head waiter in club or private family; active, strong; thoroughly understands duties; best reference. I. B., 650 3d Av.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG JAPANESE wishes position in a first-class house; eight years' experience in embroidery and silk goods business. C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, IN and for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ERNEST ZABEL, Bankrupt. —To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt. —Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of The Maritime Cafe, conducted on the premises Nos. 8-10 Bridge Street, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, and Zabel's Hotel, conducted on the premises No. 43a Seventh Avenue, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, including the good will of the said bankrupt in the said aforementioned places of business and all of the right, title, and interest that the bankrupt has therein, will be offered for sale by the undersigned, pursuant to an order of this Court. The said property may be inspected on Thursday, June 15th, 1905, and Friday, June 16th, 1905, between the hours of three and five P. M. The said property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at his salesrooms, Nos. 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on June 19th, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated N. Y., June 13th, 1905.

EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.
MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for Receiver, No. 90 Nassau Street, New York City.

LOANS.

Loans on furniture, rents, legacies, and all other good securities. Nassau Security Co., 116 Nassau St.; uptown office, 20 East 126th St. (ring outside bell). Open evenings.

ONE-STORY JERSEY EXCHANGE

Location Secret—Ready to Start on Sept. 1, It Is Announced.

The following statement was issued yesterday on behalf of the New Jersey Stock Exchange:

"While the management of the New Jersey Stock Exchange does not wish at this time to make public the exact location of the new institution, it will start business in Jersey City in a new building, one story in height, and 100 by 100 feet.

"The Exchange board room, officers' quarters, and the Clearing House will occupy the entire structure. The officers of the Exchange are pleased with the number of applications received for seats. They attribute their applications in part to the dullness lately prevailing on the New York Stock Exchange, which is traceable to the transfer tax.

"It is now expected that the new Exchange will open for business about Sept. 1. The Ways and Means Committee has adopted a constitution and by-laws which have been submitted to James B. Dill, counsel of the Exchange. Mr. Dill is gratified with the progress that has been made."

TO MERGE BY FORECLOSURE.

Bondholders' Trustee Brings Suit Against Carrabelle Railroad.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 14.—The Savannah Trust Company has begun suit in the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida in behalf of the first mortgage bondholders of the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad Company to foreclose the mortgage on the railroad and other property of that company, which secures these bonds.

This, it is understood, is the first step toward consolidation of the Carrabelle, Tallahassee and Georgia Railroad and the Georgia, Florida and Alabama Railway, and is preliminary to the ultimate opening of rail communication with the deep-water harbor at Carrabelle as contemplated in the trust deed of the Georgia, Florida and Alabama to the Manhattan Trust Company, recently executed.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, June 14, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,870	Amalg. Copper	79⅝	79⅞	78⅝	79⅝
70	Am. Locomot	47⅝	47⅞	47⅝	47⅞
600	Am. Smelting	112¾	113⅜	111⅝	112⅝
10	Am. Sugar	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝
1,370	Am. T. & S.	81⅜	82¼	81⅜	82⅜
140	Balt. & Ohio	108½	109½	108½	109¼
1,870	Brook. R. T.	64½	64½	64	64¼
790	Can. Pacific	149⅞	151½	149⅞	151⅝
70	Ches. & Ohio	49⅝	50	49½	50
10	Chi. Gt. West	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
1,580	Chi., M. & St. P.	174½	174⅝	173⅝	174⅜
440	Col. Fuel & I.	41⅞	42½	41⅞	42⅛
1,580	Erie	40⅝	41¼	40½	41
20	Louis. & Nash.	146	146¼	146	146¼
1,040	Metro. Street.	123⅛	123⅝	122	122⅝
170	Metropol. Secur.	79⅝	80⅜	79⅜	80⅜
30	Mexican Cent.	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
10	Mo., K. & Tex.	28	28	28	28
80	Mo. Pacific	98¾	98¾	98¼	98⅝
490	N. Y., O. & W.	50⅝	52	50⅝	51⅜
660	Pennsylvania	134⅝	135¼	134⅝	135¼
21,180	Reading	94⅞	96⅛	95⅜	95⅞
60	Republic Secur.	17⅜	18	17⅜	17⅜
310	Rock Island	27⅛	27½	27⅛	27½
830	South. Pacific	62⅜	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
130	Southern Ry.	31½	31⅝	31¼	31½
50	Tenn. Coal & I.	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
170	Texas Pacific	33⅝	33⅝	33¼	33⅜
8,230	Union Pacific	122⅞	123½	122⅝	123¼
1,580	U. S. Steel	27⅝	28	27½	27¾
2,800	U. S. Steel pf	94¼	94⅝	94	94½
50,980					

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.05	.05	L. W. Con.	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	.15	1.05
Andes	.21	.22	Occid. Con.	.89	.90
Belcher	.13	.14	Ophir	6.37½	6.50
Best & Bel.	1.00	1.00	Overman	.16	.17
Bullion	.30	.34	Potosi	.12	.12
Caledonia	.42	.43	Savage	.41	.41
Chal. Con.	.20	.21	Sierra Nevada	.32	.32
Choller	.16	.17	Syndicate	.09	.09
Confidence	.73	.80	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. C. & Va.	1.45	1.45	Union Con.	.44	.45
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Crown Point	.12	.13	Yellow Jacket	.13	.14
G. & Curry	.19	.19	Silver bars	58½	58⅛
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.20	Drafts, sgt.	.05	.05
Julia	.05	.05	Telegraph	.07½	.07½
Justice	.06	.06			
Kent. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 14.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8	9¼	Lexington	3⅜	4⅜
American	2	2½	Little Puck	2½	2¾
Anchor	1	1¼	Little Bessie	2¾	3
Anaconda	11	14	Moon Anch.	4½	5½
Banner	1⅝	2	Mollie Gib.	5⅛	5⅝
Bluebell	4	5	Missouri	1	2
C. K. & N.	12½	13	Nevin	4¼	4⅝
Con. Coal Cons.	5	7½	New Haven	3	3¼
Dante	4½	4⅝	Old Gold	4⅝	5
Dr. Jackpot	3⅜	3½	Pilgrim	2½	3
Elkton	43	45	Pharmacist	5½	5⅝
El Paso	186	187	Portland	225	240
Findlay	73½	74	Rattler	1	1⅛
Gold Bond	3½	4	Rose Maud	4⅜	5
Gold Coin	24	25	Rose Nicol	2⅜	3½
Gold Dollar	8⅜	9	Sample	4½	5
Golden Cycle	60	70	Sunset Eclipse	1½	2
Sovereign	11⅜	11½	Un. Gold	20⅝	21½
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	85	90
Isabella	29⅜	31	Work	8½	8⅝
Jackpot	3½	4	Independent	16½	18
J. Johnson	18	21	Teutonic	3⅝	4
Keystone	3¼	3½			

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—Of the 26,397 shares which represented to-day's local sales 17,845 shares were Reading common. With this single exception the market was lifeless, with prices gyrating within a very narrow range. The undertone was steady and very few stocks were offered, so that a little good buying would have advanced quotations easily. But it was absent and prices just about held their own. A legal battle over the local franchises awarded to the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company is promised. City Solicitor Kinsey asserts that the Councils have given power to repeat the ordinances granting them, while the best legal talent in the city assert to the contrary. The gas fight has thus been transferred to what is termed the trolley grab of important streets. Total sales, 26,397 shares, $78,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
284	Cambria Steel	26¼	26¼	26¼
60	Con. Trac. of N. J.	82½	82½	82½
455	Elec Co. of America	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
300	Erie	41	40⅞	41
3	Girard Nat. Bank	248¾	248¾	248¾
13	Hunt. & B. T. pf.	48	47½	48
406	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64¼	64	64
4	Lehigh Navigation	103	103	103
268	Pennsylvania R. R.	67½	67 7-16	67 7-16
20	Pennsylvania Salt	106	106	106
115	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf	2¼	2¼	2¼
11	Phila. Traction	99½	99½	99¼
1,836	Philadelphia Electric	9¼	9 1-16	9⅛
415	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42½	42⅝
100	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47½	47½	47½
720	Phila. Rapid Transit	27	26⅞	27
17,845	Reading	48 1-16	47 5-16	48
200	Tonopah Mining	13¼	13¼	13¼
1,689	United Gas Imp.	94¾	94¾	94¾
100	Union Traction	59⅝	59½	59½
1,350	U. S. Steel	28	27⅞	28
200	U. S. Steel pf	94½	94½	94½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 14.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Crucible Steel	10	10	10
60	Crucible Steel pf.	61⅝	61¼	61⅜
242	Fire Proofing pf.	34½	34⅝	34½
340	Luster Mining	21	20⅝	21
350	M. L. & H.	35½	35¼	35¼
50	Ohio Fuel	40	39½	40
110	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42⅜	42⅜
15	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	47	47	47
370	Pittsburg Coal	18¼	17	18¼
280	Pittsburg Coal pf.	73⅞	73½	73⅝
50	Pittsburg Plate Glass	119½	119½	119½
10	Sewer Pipe	37⅝	37⅜	47⅜
110	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
10	Westinghouse Elec. 1sts.	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
40	Westinghouse Elec. 2ds.	83½	83⅝	83½

J. L. Halsey Leaves Manhattan Life.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company on Tuesday, the resignation of Jacob L. Halsey as Vice President was accepted. Mr. Halsey has been with the company from its organization in 1850, rising from Cashier to Vice President. He retires because of ill-health. William B. Lane, formerly Second Vice President, has been appointed Vice President, and John H. Giffin, formerly Secretary, Second Vice President. Morris W. Torrey has been appointed Secretary.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, June 15.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

167—Dnonoer-Berge Sanford
20—Luckenback-Home Ins Co
21—Same-U S Fire Ins Co
58—J. C. Stock Yards-Stbt Kaaterskill

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

12—Heinemann-Hoffman House

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 14.—Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday: 54, 56, 36, 58, 21, 25, 60, 61.

Calendars for Thursday, June 15.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

23—Minuth-Barnwell
19—In re Mount
28—Casios-Met Ry
4—People, &c-Estell
15—Riordan-Am Tobacco Co
1—People, &c-Wolf
56—Pike-N D N L
58—Waters-Gerard
59—Serrell-Forbes
60—McDonald-Met Ry
61—Valentini-Met Life Ins Co
62—Schmidt-Met Ry
63—Schwab Mfg Co-Aizenman
64—Bier-Bash
65—Alexander-Hollender

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—In re City N Y
2—Lowe Drug Co-Berrian
3—Judson-Judson
4—Currie-Currie
5—Mut Life Ins Co-Blumenthal
6—James-James
7—Voisin-Mitchell
8—Tarbes-Tarbes
9—Hopedale Elec Co-Elec Storage, &c, Co
10—In re U S Trust Co
11—McGrath-Walsh
12—Klener-Reinhardt
13—Lawrence-Snyder
14—In re Hormstadt
15—In re Robertson
16—Affleck-Affleck
17—Boyd-Jenkins
18—In re Bowman
19—Albinger-Albinger
20—Kirkwood-Smith
21—Himberg-Kebushat
22—In re Smith
23—In re Colonial Knitting Mills
24—Cavanagh-Van Vleck
25—In re Ferguson
26—Kilpatrick-Whitmer
27—Minicoli-Rodgers
28—City N Y-Perkins
29—Thiel-Hancy

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurers.

833—Cumming-Wright
773—Knick Tr Co-Iselin
810—Rathbon-Sharp
821—O'Dell-H. R. Park Am Co
823—Hart-Shuttleworth
824—Same-same
831—De Tuckheim-Thomas Preferred causes.
3110—Waterbury-Depew
3129—Farmers' L & T Co-Smith
3123—Mabee-Todd
3109—Lynch-Emp. State Surety Co
General calendar
2405—Himmelstein-Himmelstein

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 2900.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

*1—Louis Zorello
2—Benjamin Raff
Edwin B Gernea
3—Thomas Cullen

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

4052—Schlesinger-Ahearn
4761—Meyer-Einstein
4949—Goffe-Butler
4720—Waddell-Hanover Nat Bank
4854—Iles-White
5035—Beadleston-Blake
4902—Foley-Carlin
3960—Munro-Md Cas Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

2094—Gallagher-Newman
623—Van Riper-Sun Pr & Pub Co
623—Schloss-Cowan
630—Van Riper-Sun Pr & Pub Co
640—Braden-Sanford Dairy Co
442—Levy-Heidelberger
1665—Board of Education-Hallenbeck
3881—Ziemer - Crucible Steel Co
3536—Parks-City of NY
576½—Echarte-same
782—McCune-same
858—Rogers-Fatton
860—Bark-Press P Co
1042—Rothenberg-same
1047—Beeckman- 3d Av R R
1048—Scalletta-same
1052—Stoddart-Int St R
1038—Underwood-Man R
1050—Same-same
1068—Finnegan-N Y C & H R R
1069—McCarthy-Int St
2295—Arcieri-L I R R
1071—Whitford-Int Ry
1072—Levy-Int Ry
1075—Schwenck-Un Ry
1077—Ryan-Int Ry
1078—Holsgrove-Int Ry
1084—Allen-Union Ry
1088—Barnett-Int Ry
1089—Neafrey-Int Ry
1090—Murphy-Int Ry

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

861—Hay-Caulter
861½—Hay-same
868—Fogelson-Levenson
870—Ryan-Hawk
882—Deutsch-City of New York
280—Stuart-City N Y
856—Krieberg-Heywood Bros & W Co
871—McNamara-Krumewaker
422—Loftus-City N Y
1304½—Fallick-Ely
3380—Duerr-Consol Gas Co
885—Colontoni - Tidewater Bldg Co
4032—Beadleston & Woerz-Furrer
4033—Hayes - Corgora
1758—Chess-Oliver Iron Liquidating Co
864—Markham-D Stevens Brew Co
1580—Smith-Tober
1781—Moore

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Unpolished Cylinder Glass Dutiable—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Wiswall & Tichenor, agents for the American Optical Company, New York. The importations consisted of unpolished cylinder glass about 8½ by 11 inches in size. They were assessed for duty by Collector Stranahan at the rate of 1¾ cents per pound, and were claimed to be exempt from duty.

In a decision by Judge Waite, the board sustains claims made by the C. Wildermann Company and the Stoltzenberg Company of New York, it being held that assessment of duty on baptismal fonts and pedestals is illegal. The Collector's action in levying duty is reversed by the board, which directs that the duties be refunded to the importers.

Other importers' claims sustained yesterday were by Brown & Eadie, A. Bader & Co., and others, the Havana Tobacco Company, New York; the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.

The board partially sustained claims by the American News Company, L. Heumann & Son, New York; the London Harness Store Company, (3,) Boston, and C. L. Tiffany, New York.

Protests were overruled as follows: Louis Metzger & Co., M. J. Corbett & Co., L. Heumann & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., New York; Lyon & Healy, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago; Algemai Steel Company, Limited, Marquette, Mich.; H. R. Varney, Detroit, and the Lehigh Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia.

Medicine Co. Attached for a Reward.

Two attachments for $24,200 and $5,000 have been obtained here against the Liquozone Company of Chicago. One is on an assigned claim from the Cumberland Manufacturing Company for alleged breach of contract for glass bottles which the Liquozone Company refused to accept. The other is for $5,000 in favor of Ignatius V. S. Stanislaus on a claim for a reward which the company advertised regarding the contents of its medicine. The attachment was discharged by the company giving a bond.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

JOSEPH N. ELY.—Joseph N. Ely has confessed judgment for $6,000 in favor of Arthur C. Searles for money loaned and on notes.

J. LUDWIG & CO.—Schedules in the assignment of J. Ludwig & Co., manufacturers of beds and beddings at 1,231 Second Avenue, show liabilities of $981, nominal assets of $826, and actual assets of $743.

THE FLASH PRODUCTS COMPANY.—The Flash Products Company, manufacturer of soap from cocoanut oil at 26 Moore Street, through its Directors, Thomas E. Munday, Louis W. Ludlow, and Joseph N. Early, has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the company. The order to show cause was set down for Sept. 13 by Judge Clarke. The liabilities are $5,027 and assets $2,259.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

STERN & BERNSTEIN.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to Stern & Bernstein, cloak manufacturers, formerly at 116 Spring Street, whose liabilities were $6,941.

LAZARUS BROTHERS.—Morris and Harry Lazarus, who compose the firm of Lazarus Brothers, manufacturers of furs at 46 East Tenth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $9,157 and assets of $1,815.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTHAUS, Walter—Leslie C. Ferguson	112
ADLUNG, Ferdinand—City of New York	72
ANDERSON, Michael J.—City of New York	135
ABEL, Jacob—City of New York	162
ALLAN, Archibald W.—City of New York	153
BEECHER, William C.—American Surety Company of New York	26
BACKUS, Foster L.—American Surety Company of New York	26
BALL, Fletcher—City of New York	155
BOERA, Gabriel—City of New York	263
BRICK, Samuel R., Jr.—City of New York	73
BLAINE, Daniel—City of New York	46
BASER, Joseph—City of New York	285
BELCHER, Henry—City of New York	47
BEACH, Clara—City of New York	98
BERNHARDT, Henry M.—City of New York	72
BOWNE, Frank R.—City of New York	45
COX, Artaur S.—William Roggenstein	35
COFFIN, Frederick—City of New York	152
FUSSELL, Carmen—City of New York	105
FERRIS, Charles—City of New York	155
CANTOR, Morris—City of New York	451
CONNER, Frank—City of New York	105
BURNETT, David H.—John F. Harrington	129
AURITELLI, Peter Oscar Zenkes	584
BACCHANI, Clito—Saul M. Raives	264
BANGS, William M.—George M. Sutherland	1,041
BUCHLER, William P.—Alfred Lewin	149
DURKIN, Dennis—City of New York	53
DECKER, Charles J.—Same	263
DELL'ALDO, Rocco—Park W. Cullinan	600
DOLAN, John T.—Bank of Huntington	32
CODE, Frederick L.—George R. Sutherland	976
COAKLEY, Thomas E.—De Frank Dastier	209
ELY, Joseph M.—Arthur C. Searles	6,000
FEEZER, Henry W.—Swift & Co	74
FABRICIUS, Frederick—City of N. Y.	73
FINGERLE, Frederick—Same	103
FELDMAN, Nathan—Abraham Levy	6,337
FRIEDMAN, Samuel—William P. Baker and others, costs	71
FARGO, James C.; President—Carrie T. Colvin, costs	27
GUNN, Patrick—Nicholas Langler and others	65
GLANCKOFF, Ludwig—Solomon Spingarn and another	80
GANDERT, Peter—J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company	364
GANNON, Michael J.—D. M. Koehler & Son Company	153
GORDON, John—William Rogginstein	35
GIORGINI, Robert—Saul M. Raives	264
GREEN, William E.—De Frank Dastier	360
HUTCHINSON, William—City of New York	156
HUSTEDT, Henriete—Jacob F. Oberle	59
HELM, Augustine L.—City of New York	152
HESS, Julie—Carrie Bauer	2,928
HUTCHINSON, John W., Jr.—Mamie C. Groome	26
HOPE, Mary—Fidelity Loan Association, possession of property or	260
JOHNSON, Constant—City of N. Y.	88
JONES, Robert—Pennsylvania Rubber Company of New York	54
KENNAUGH, William—Henry Guerber, costs	70
KALBFLEISCH, Edward L., Jr.—Brookfield Glass Company	202
KING, Chas. L.—Valvaline Oil Co	37
KIERNAN, Francis—Max Williams	33
LEVY, Augusta—Harry E. Moss and ano	1,152
LUSTGARTIN, Abraham — Simson Strauss	121
LIEBGOLD, Samuel—City of N. Y.	156
LYDEN, Bernard—Same	156
LUDLAM, Annie M., individually and as executrix—Ruth Livingston et al., co-ts.	28
SAME—Herman Segal, costs	87
MUELLER, Emil—City of N. Y.	152
MACKEY, Charles—Same	72
MEADE, John—Same	265
MILTNER, Peter—Same	99
MUNRO, George W.—Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York	5,144
MORRISEY, David—Abraham Berlinger and another	905
MARCUS, Louis—Merchants' Rubber Company	73
McKEON, Daniel—City of New York	156
McCULLOUGH, Stella—Carrie Boucher, costs	30
MACKEY, Charles—City of New York	72
NEVIUS, J. Fred—Bank of Huntington	32
NUTTER, Joseph A.—O. Hermance Havens Cigar Company	115
PANTZER, Carl, Margauret, or Margaret—Sol Haas	167
PACKMAN, Harris J.—Max Rothbart	519
REICHSTEIN, Victor—Penn. Rubber Co. of New York	28
ROTH, George—Same	54
ROGERS, George A.—Barnett C. Macintyre	97
SPALLONE, Salvatore—City of N. Y.	72
STARR, Michael—James M. Horton and another, costs	74
SUGARMAN, Wm.—Thos. J. Mooney	454
SCHEER, Joseph—City of New York	72
SHELTON, J. C.—Same	285
SOLOMONS, E. J.—Jules P. Storm	277
STANTON, Gerald N.—Margaret A. D. Stanton, costs	255
SMITH, Elliott L.—Richard Brooks	90
SCHWARZ, Charles—H. E. Moss and another	1,152
THEELE, George—Albert Klenk	115
TORREY, Hubert A.—City of New York	182
TAYLOR, Joseph A.—Edwin G. Gilmore	4,857
WEISS, Herman—Abraham Levy	6,337
WILKES, Daniel W.—N. Beaumont Whitney and others	117
WHITLOCK, Robert A.—City of N. Y.	162
WOLFGANG, Louis—Stephen M. Weld and others	1,049
WEAVER, Joseph A.—Louis Burger	600
WAGNER, E. O.—Geo. R. Sutherland	1,001
WELTNER, A.—Isaac Stern and others	1,285
ZEICHNER, Louis—Isaac Bettman	1,597
ZELL, Chas. H.—Sarah Norris	125
ZIEGLER, August H.—Nathan J. Packard and another	95
ZEHDEN, Max—Swift & Co	51
ZARRISKIE, A. C.—Chas. D. Donohue	577
J. A. McLAUGHLIN CO.—City of N. Y.	156
THE N. Y. & N. J. ICE LINES—Genevieve A. Vedder	5,024
THE UNITED COMPANIES—Merch. Exch. Nat. Bank of the City of N. Y.	144
WATERBURY RUBBER CO.—City of New York	596
CRANI-TONIC HAIR FOOD CO.—Ben B. Hampton Co.	1,149

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BOUCHER, Carrie—S. McCullough, May 18, 1905, (vacated)	$30
BOHLMAN, Margarethe—R. N. Ford and another, May 5, 1898	399
BOHLMAN, H. J.—Same, May 5, 1898	448
DUNNING, E.—Press Pub. Co., Jan. 4, 1905	73
EVANS, L. H.—J. H. Wrenn and another, Sept. 24, 1903	216
EVENING, M. Singer, Oct. 19, 1897, (canceled)	194
LURIE, S.—M. Singer, Oct. 10, 1897, (canceled)	194
McDONALD, J. B.—T. Conlon, May 11, 1905	502
SAME—A. E. McGuire, May 11, 1905	502
REINECKE, C.—J. J. Mensching, Jan. 20, 1891	573
SAME—Same, July 8, 1896	1,671
STRAUS, I. and N.—M. G. Hill, April 28, 1905	412
STAMBAUGH, W. B.—W. W. Newell and another, March 16, 1905	34
WOLKENBERG, J.—People, &c., Jan. 15, 1896, (canceled)	100
SAME—Same, Jan. 15, 1896, (canceled)	500
THE NEW YORK ELEVATED R. R. CO.—H. L. Morris and others, Nov. 7, 1904	2,721
SAME—Same, Nov. 7, 1904	625
MANHATTAN RY. CO.—J. Betjemann, March 16, 1905	1,100
SAME—Same, March 16, 1905	391
SAME—H. L. Morris and others, Nov. 7, 1904	625
SAME—Same, Nov. 7, 1904	2,721
INTERBOROUGH R. T. CO.—J. Bentjemann, March 16, 1905	1,100
SAME—Same, March 16, 1905	391
THIRD AV. R. R. CO.—P. Duffy, July 20, 1904	109

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Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.
Fronting lake; overlooking ocean; many improvements; strictly first class; booklet. Wm H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
THE OCTAGON.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Asbury Park.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.
Now open; 2½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
THOS. NOBLE.

Winslow.

WINSLOW INN.
WINSLOW, N. J.
An ideal resort. Thoroughly modern. Fine cuisine. 60 acres private grounds. Extensive verandas. Tennis, boating, bathing, riding, and driving, pool, billiards, bowling, buffet. Attractive rates. Booklet. 100 miles from New York on C. R. R. of New Jersey. S. S. Farnham.

Ocean Grove.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

BRYN MAWR.
35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. Rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.
Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. DeVin.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON—Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE COLONIAL,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.

This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.

An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts.
Steam heat, baths, latest fan. J. CORNISH.

Strondsburg.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap, Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Riverside Drive Apartment House—Deal on Thirtieth Street in Pennsylvania Section—Day's Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for the Ninety-second Street Company (Century Realty Company and Sonn Brothers) the plot at the northeast corner of Riverside Drive and Ninety-second Street, 61 by 170, to the West Side Construction Company, (Jacob Axelrod, President,) which will improve the property by the erection of a nine-story apartment house. The same company is now improving the rest of the Riverside Drive block front up to the Ninety-third Street corner.

The Brokers' Realty and Mortgage Company has sold the plot on the south side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 170 by 100, for the Northwestern Realty Company to Max Weil. Mr. Weil has resold the property to Sobel & Kean, who will erect four six-story apartment houses, similar to those they have just completed on One Hundred and First Street, between Central Park West and Manhattan Avenue.

Operators Buy on West 30th Street.

Samuel Goldsticker has sold for the estate of Mary Ritchie Bennett to Walter J. Cohn and Edward Baer 224 to 230 West Thirtieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, a six-story factory and three four-story tenements on plot 91.11 by 98.9.

Sales on Washington Street.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has sold for the Hall estate to an investor 295 Washington Street. This property has been in possession of the Hall family for over 100 years.

Mary E. Pinchot is reported to have sold 110 to 116 Washington Street, southwest corner of Carlisle Street, a five-story warehouse on plot 100 by 90 by 113 by 90.

Adolph Lewisohn to Build Taxpayer.

Adolph Lewisohn has filed plans for a two-story store and office building which he will erect on a plot 32 by 112, extending along the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, from Broadway to the Boulevard Lafayette. Architects Small & Schuman estimate the cost of the structure at $28,000.

House Sold on 72d Street.

Mary A. Radway has sold 151 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story brown-stone-front dwelling on lot 18 by 102.2.

Picken & Lilly have sold for John E. McKay 424 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a three-story dwelling, to a client for occupancy.

Porter & Co. have sold for Bessie A. Foley the three-story brick and stone dwelling 242 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 17.6 by 99.11.

Millard Veit and W. J. Huston & Son sold to a client of Abraham Nelson the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story double flat with stores on a lot 25 by 70.

To Build on West 133d Street.

Levinson & Greenfeld has bought from Silverson & Shaff 25 to 33 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a plot 100 by 100, and will erect there two six-story apartment houses.

C. F. Heitmann has sold for Luke Clarke the property 227 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Harry Goodstein has bought from Eugene Wolf, through M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., the five-story apartment house 643 Amsterdam Avenue, 27 feet north of Ninety-first Street, 27 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to the New Amsterdam Realty Company, 114 and 116 West Eighty-fourth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 102.2.

Deal for 43d Street Apartments.

Herman Wronkow has sold 235 to 241 West Forty-third Street, two seven-story apartment houses, on plot 75 by 100.5, between Broadway and Eighth Avenue.

Louis Lowenfels has bought from Eliza Rose 534 West Thirty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 98.9.

John Bogart, as attorney for Morris Blum, has bought from Vitaline Foulke 137 West Fifty-eighth Street, adjoining the Rutland apartment house. This property has been held by the Foulke estate for over forty years.

Purchase on East 125th Street.

H. M. Stoff has bought from a Mr. Margulies the two five-story four-family flats, with stores, 255 and 257 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, 56 by 75.

David Cohen has bought the plot, 100.11 by 175, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street.

Folsom Brothers have sold for a Mr. Shapiro the five-story double flat 244 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 28 by 100, to a Mrs. Ludwig.

Arthur E. Duerr has bought 343 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

First Avenue Houses Sold from Plans.

S. Kadin has bought the three six-story tenements, with stores, on plot 100.11 by 100, in course of construction at the northwest corner of First Avenue and One Hundredth Street.

Williams, Grodginsky & Hatt have sold to Katz & Wimpie 845 to 849 East Eighty-third Street, three three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 102.2. The buyers will erect a six-story flat.

David Pfeiffer has sold for H. Tow 79 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story building, on lot 25 by 100.

Deal on East Thirty-second Street.

Louis Frankel has bought 818, 820, and 822 East Thirty-second Street, three four-story and double tenements, on plot 75 by 98.9.

T. Scott & Son and Charles Hibson & Co. have sold for Philip Freund the four-story building, with store, 809 Third Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, on lot 20 by 75; also, for T. Kelley, the four-story double flat 210 East Eighty-first Street, on lot 25 by 102.2.

Innes & Center negotiated the lease of 31 East Twenty-first Street for the Parsell estate to the Morse-Broughton Company, publishers.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

George Backer has sold for Lowenfeld & Prager to Fein & Kressner 146 Sullivan Street, 25 by 100.

Krakower & Co. have sold to Joseph Davidson the six-story tenement 120 Orchard Street.

John Bogart, in conjunction with Max Schenkman, has bought 181 Ludlow Street, a seven-story building.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold for Berkowitz & Landsman to a Mr. Rosenthal 182 to 186 Clinton Street, two six-story double tenements on plot 54 by 100.

Sale of St. Ann's Avenue Flats.

Harry Goodstein has sold to M. Sandman the two five-story double flats 278 and 280 St. Ann's Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, on plot 54.10 by 102. M. Wolf & Co. were the brokers.

Samuel Fine has sold for Max Borck the two four-story double flats 1,374 and 1,376 Brook Avenue, on plot 48.10 by 100.

Max Germansky has sold for William Rothstein the three-family brick dwelling 4,418 Park Avenue, on lot 25 by 141.

L. Chase has sold for John Allen to Thomas Latham 515 and 517 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, two five-story triple flats, each 27 by 100; also, for a Mrs. Harris, the three-story dwelling 1,220 Prospect Avenue, 23 by 67; also, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Forest Avenue, a four-story double flat, with stores, 28 by 70; also, 981 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a four-story triple flat, on plot 25 by 100; also, the dwelling and stable 952 Trinity Avenue, and the five-story double flat 772 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Builder Buys Bronx Corners.

Philip Weinberg & Samuel Goldstein have sold the northwest and northeast corners of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street and Hoe Avenue, each 50 by 100, to a builder, through Greenberg & Adelman as brokers.

Rule & Bach have sold for Simon Epstein the two four-story tenements 567 and 569 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, between Courtlandt and Morris Avenues; also, for Edwin L. Kalish, the plot of four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 300 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought a plot of eighteen lots on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 100 feet east of Sixth Avenue. The same firm has sold a plot 100 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue; also, a plot 50 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue; also, a plot 50 by 100, at the northwest corner of Tilden Avenue and Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

Westchester Av, n e corner of St. Ann's Av, 88.9x121x77.1x110.10, two-story frame dwellings with store and two one-story frame dwellings; estate sale to John Cordes $50,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

150th St, n s, 92 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100, vacant; public auction sale, to the Prospect Realty Company 9,600

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Trinity Av, 686, e s, 500 ft s of 156th St, 25x74.5, four-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to John Martin 16,100

Courtlandt Av, 705 and 707, w s, 50 ft n of 154th St, 50x100, two-story frame building; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. G. Hupfel 18,818

151st St, 530 East, s s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, 25x118.5, two-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to John T. Norton 3,800

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

157th St, n s, whole front between Broadway and Boulevard Lafayette, for two-story brick offices and stores, 32.0x112.6; A. Lewisohn, 42 Broadway, owner; Small & Schuman of 205 Broadway, architects; cost, $28,000.

179th St, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, for a five-story brick flat, 50x88; Wallach, Reisler & Co. of 636 East 4th St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,810 3d Av, architects; cost, $75,000.

64th St, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, for a two-story frame storage building, 30x60; P. G. Kemp Coal Company of 222 West 65th St, owner; George Haiss Manufacturing Company of 141st St and Rider Av, architects; cost, $7,450.

102d St, s s, 181 ft w of Park Av, for a five-story brick building, 26.7x90; People's Tabernacle of 52 East 102d St, owner; H. M. Tyndall of 2,810 3d Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 183d St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x67.5; A. S. Bell of 50 West 100th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $40,000.

122d St, 239 to 241 East, for a six-story brick flat, 40.10x87.11; Rockmore & Kramer of 230 Grand St, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

149th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for ten six-story brick flats, 40x86.11; I. & M. Hoffman of 58 East 118th St, owners; L. F. J. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $500,000.

145th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a three-story brick library, 60x50; New York Public Library of 40 Lafayette Place, owner; McKim, Mead & White of 160 Fifth Av, architects; cost, $90,000.

Lenox Av, 347, for a one-story brick dye house, 20x30; J. Habricht, premises, owner; L. Falk of 2,755 3d Av, architect; cost, $1,500.

9th Av, n w corner of 47th St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 43x76.6; D. Meenan of 327 West 45th St, owner; J. C. Cocker of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Kinsella Av, n s, 75 ft e of Rose St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; A. G. Ander, Van Nest, owner; J. J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $7,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 75 ft n of 185th St, for a three-story frame tenement, 20x55; Mary Hough of 777 East 178th St, owner; Rudolph Werner of 4,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $7,500.

198th St, s s, 52 ft e of Valentine Av, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 21x55; Burkhardt & Co., premises, owners; Charles F. Clark of 709 Trem Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 166 ft n of Bailey Av, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 24x48; Fordham Realty Company of 233 Kings Bridge Road, owner; Alfred Ericson, architect; cost, $15,000.

Park Av, s e corner of 173d St, for two five-story brick tenements, 51x88 and 49x90; Sweetman & Reich Brothers of 288 Madison Av, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $105,000.

205th St, n s, 114 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, for four three-story frame tenements, 20.9x52.6 and 24.8x52.6; Mrs. M. Haas of 57 Leonard St, owner; G. M. McCabe of 2 West 14th St, architect; cost, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, June 14.

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 72d St, 102.2x118; City Investing Company to Ripley Construction Company, (mtg $300,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 73d St, 102.2x119.2; City Investing Company to the Ripley Realty Company 100

BELMONT AV, w s, 145 ft n of 188th St, 50x87.6; August Kuhn to Louise Junger ..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 181st St, 141.3x2.3x140.2x19.8, (mtg $500;) 181st St, s s, 19.8 ft e of Belmont Av, 66.1x140.2, (mtg $3,250;) Robert J. Rooney to Casimir Y. Wagner 100

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 187th St, 141.3x2.3x140.2x19.8, Noah McInerney to Robert J. Rooney, (mtg $500) 100

BROOK AV, e s, st n line of Lot 104, map of Morrisania, runs e 100.6 x s 208.4 x w 100.6 x n 207.8; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Well and another, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 271.9 ft n of 169th St, 207.8x100.5; Jacob Wolf to Leopold Kaufmann ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, e s, 75 ft n of 150th St, 25x100; Jacob Brer to Emma Daniel and another, (mtg $9,200) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, n e corner of 139th St, 25.11x90.4; Morris Kronover and others to Maurice Ahl, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

BRYANT ST, 1,419; Myron W. Cuddeback to Sophia Lenz, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 334 and 335, w s, 50x100; John H. Loos to John Stich, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

CHERRY ST, n s, 59.5 ft e of Pike St, 100.5x irregular; Abraham Levy to Charles Lowe and another, (mtg $85,000) 100

CLINTON ST, 228, e s, 25x93.6; Solomon Goldstein to Aaron Goldstein, ¼ part, all title, (mtg $32,000) 100

DEPOST PLACE, n w corner of Sedgwick Av, 100x127.10; William C. Green and others, executors, to Michael Del Papa 30,000

FORDHAM AV, n w corner of 168th St, 75x irregular; Auguste E. Reeber to Frederick C. Fischer, (mtg $10,000) 100

FRANKLIN ST, 2,012, w s, 25x89.9; John A. Weser and others to Sarah E. Weser ..... Nom.

FULTON AV, 2,011, w s, 25x88.9; John A. Weser and others to Carrie L. Edsall, all liens ..... Nom.

GOERCK ST, 33, w s, 24.11x100; Samuel Laber to Barnet Moss and another, (mtg $27,000) 100

HUGHES AV, e s, 45 ft s of 188th St, 150x87.6; Nathan N. Cohen to the Belmont Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $7,000) 100

JOHN ST, s w s, Lot 17, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Evadna H. Mapes to Robert J. Rooney 100

KING ST, 226, 84 ft w of Congress St, 16x75; Angelo Pardi and others to Caterina Archibald, (mtg $9,000) &c. 100

LOT 65, map of 120 lots, Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Nicola Iannetto ..... Nom.

LOT 381, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; John Snyder to Andrew J. Snyder 100

LOT 429, map of Bronx View Park; 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Alpherie Vacher ..... Nom.

LOT 87, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to James O'Brien ..... Nom.

LOT 104, map of Morrisania, being Lots 14 and 15 of Block 2,804, and Lots 32, 37, and 39 of Block 2,893, Section 11; Charles L. Hoffman, referee, to Jacob Wolf 40,000

LOT 50, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Thomas McCusker ..... Nom.

LOTS and 85, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Sophia Lenz to Myron W. Cuddebach ..... Nom.

LOTS 337 to 441, 387 to 396, 363 to 369, 322 to 324, 337 to 338, 222, 223, 236, and 237, map of land of S. Cambreling and others, at Fordham; Richard Siegman to August Kuhn, ½ part, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 250 ft n of 172d St, 175x100; Thomas Carrol to Irving W. Riegelman, (mtg $20,100) 100

MOTT ST, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 47x108; John Bogart to Sommer Construction Company, (mtg $4,000) 100

OAKES AV, e s, 200 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x180; Land Company B of Edenwald to Stephen Havanich ..... Nom.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n s, 1,143.5 ft n of 158th St, 60.6x285.7; John D. Beals and others to the City of New York ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 248, n s, 25x79; Rivington St, 246, n s, 25x100; Katharina Berberich to Adam Meckel and another, ½ part, all title, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

RIVINGTON ST, 248, n s, 25x79; Rivington St, 246, n s, 25x100; Elizabeth Koch to Adam Meckel and another, ¾ part, all title, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

RYER AV, w s, 120.9 ft n of 178th St, 50.6x158.2; Abbie L. Mansfield to William Dub, (mtg $3,000) 100

SEAMAN AV, s s, 100 ft w of Academy St, 80.6x97.10; Charles Dappier to Frank F. Schimpf ..... Nom.

SHERMAN AV, s s, 150 ft w of Dyckman St, 200x irregular; Ellwood St, centre line, 300 ft s e from centre line of Sherman Av, runs n e 230x s e 100x s w 230x n w 100; Max Marx to Peter A. Paterson, (mtg $37,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 633, w s, 36.6x96.7; Antonio Seekamp to Kate Noble, (mtg $16,000) 100

ST. ANN'S AV, 633, w s, 36.6x96.7; Kate Noble to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $24,000) ..... Omitted

UNION AV, w s, 78 ft n of 6th St, 80x100; Henry Villaume to Saxon Realty Company 100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 225 ft s of 187th St, 25x150; James Lee to Genaro Carfolite 100

WADSWORTH AV, w s, 200 ft s of 187th St, 25x150; Amelia M. Clinch to Genaro Carfolite, (mtg $5,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of St. Paul's Place, 70.6x100; Julius Braun to Herman Johl, (mtg $14,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 85.4 ft n of 184th St, 85x87.6; Sarah E. Hunt to Emanuel E. Fox 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s w s, at s e s of Marion St, 100x100; Horace P. Gates and others to Julius Lewine 100

WILLETT ST, 32, e s, 25x100; Aaron Goldstein to Solomon Goldstein, ½ part, all title, (mtg $25,000) 100

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 162d St, 50.4x103.8; John F. Kaiser to Henry P. Ansorge, (mtg $2,000) 100

2D AV, 987, w s, 25x99.11; Clara Fischel to Norbert Leibel, (mtg $28,900) 100

2D ST, s s, 302 ft w of 4th Av, 50x 114, William's Bridge; Blanche A. Murray to P. Guarino, (mtg $800) 150

3D AV, w s, 100.6 ft n of 181st St, 25x 102.11; Patrick Monahan, trustee, to Alice McDaniel and another ..... Nom.

3D AV, 613 and 615; Park Row, 189; 6th Av, 80; West Broadway, 452; Maiden Lane, 85; Rachel Rich to Charles Hoffman ..... Nom.

3D ST, 284 East, 18.10x106; Bertha Sprung to Elias Koenigsberg and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

3D ST, s s, Lot 37, map of Unionport, 100x216; Milton Realty Company to Henry Gelb, (mtg $3,250) 100

4TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 85.2x irregular; Eugene C. Potter to Realty Mortgage Company, ½ part, (mtg $105,000) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, s e corner of 87th St, 25x110.2; Falcon Realty Company to Henry Phipps 100

5TH AV, s e corner of 102d St, 100.11x 350; Susan Hall to Sarah S. Sturgis and others, (mtg $240,000) 100

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport; 100x108; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, map of Unionport, 100x216; William A. Boyd to Charles Dannmeyer, (mtg $2,400) 100

5TH ST, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 100x108; 5th St, s s, Lot 82, map of Unionport, 100x216; Charles Dannmeyer to Christian H. Werner, (mtg $4,000) 100

5TH AV, n w corner of 104th St, 25x100; Cohn-Baer-Myers-Aronson Company to Clementine M. Silverman and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

5TH ST, n s, 261.6 ft e of 1st Av, 13.6x 93.11; Caroline S. Ward to Beatrice C. Ward, ½ part, all liens 100

5TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 1st Av, 24x 93.11; Caroline S. Ward to Beatrice C. Ward, all title, all liens 100

9TH AV, n e corner of 204th St, 199.10x 100; Jacob Van V. Olcott to Gustave E. Beyer ..... Nom.

13TH ST, n s, 280 ft e of Avenue B, 25x108, Unionport; William W. Lawson to Bertha H. Haffen 100

14TH AV, s e corner of 3d St, 105x114, Wakefield; James T. Penfield to Mayer Freedman and another, (mtg $2,000) 100

18TH ST, s s, part of 25x 204 and 204, map of Wakefield, 80x114; Michael M. Lint and others to Isaac Cohen and another, (mtg $1,150) 100

18TH ST, s s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, 175x92; Louis Kean to Germania Realty Mortgage Company, (mtg $35,000) 100

21ST AV, s e corner of 12th St, 80x114, Wakefield; Frank G. Banister to Anna J. Marius and others 100

29TH ST, 142 and 144 West, 32.6x—; City Real Estate Company to Robert Christie and another ..... Nom.

32D ST, s s, 100 e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Emma McDougal to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company ..... Nom.

32D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Katie Greig, executor, to Stuyvesant Real Estate Company, (mtg $5,000) 100

34TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 19.9x 90; Emily A. Thorn to Emma T. King 35,000

35TH ST, 62 West, 15x98.9; Harriet Barriere and others to Robert S. Minturn 100

47TH ST, 430 West, 27x100.5; Johanna Molter to Philip J. Becker 100

48TH ST, 319 East, 25x100.5; Ignatz Weisberger to Gussie Goldfarb, (mtg $19,300) 100

56TH ST, 407 West, 25x102.11; Harris Cohn to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $23,750) 100

57TH ST, n s, 197 ft e of 9th Av, 22x irregular; Angeline M. Knapp to Annie K. Wadsworth 100

63D ST, s s, 250 ft e of West End Av, 150x100.5; Walter J. Cohn to Cohn, Baer, Myers & Aronson Company, ½ part, all title, (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

65TH ST, s s, 140 ft e of Madison Av, 20x100.5; Henrietta Pappenheimer to James M. Hartshorne 100

65TH ST, 42 East, 20x100.5; Margaret L. Salisbury and others to Ethel H. Wood 100

66TH ST, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 50x 102.2; Isaac Parshelsky to David Levy and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

70TH ST, 227 West, 19x100.5; Edward F. Floyd-Jones to Frances E. Coleman, (mtg $15,750) 100

70TH ST, 227 West, 19x100.5; Susan A. Engle to Edward P. Floyd-Jones, (mtg $15,750) 100

71ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Avenue A, 50x 145.4; Edward Leissner to Charles E. Turner and another ..... Nom.

72D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 18x102.2; Samuel L. Hyman to City Investing Company ..... Nom.

73RD ST, 401 East, 30x irregular; Aaron Neuberger to Samuel Davis, (mtg $15,000) 100

81ST ST, 448 East, 17x102.2; Marie Anton to Paul Wille, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 448 East, 17x102.2; Paul Wille to Margaret Knight ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 160 West, 27.6x102.2; Lloyd Thomas to M. L. Frazier, (mtg $23,000) 100

100TH ST, 187 West, 25x100.11; Samuel Herbst to Solomon Weinhandler, (mtg $19,000) 100

100TH ST, 219 East, 25x100.11; Moritz Gruenstein to David Fasternack and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

100TH ST, 64 East, 24.11x100.11; Philip Cohen to Benjamin M. Gruenstein, (mtg $24,500) ..... Nom.

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Julius M. Cohen to Adolph Hugel, (mtg $18,000) 100

105TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Adolph Hugel to Julius M. Cohen, (mtg $20,000) 100

109TH ST, 238 East, 25x100.10; Simon Lefkowitz to Harris Teschman and another, (mtg $18,750) 100

126TH ST, 349 East, 25x99.11; Dora Fayette to Isaac Marsak, (mtg $15,000) 100

134TH ST, 127 West, 25x99.11; Max J. Klein and others to Joseph Mitsch, (mtg $19,000) 100

136TH ST, 545 East, 25x100; Powell Steindler Realty Company to August J. Herrlich, (mtg $16,000) 100

142D ST, s s, 270 ft w of Lenox Av, 80x99.11; Joseph J. Harris to the Sylvia Realty Company, (mtg $90,000) ..... Nom.

143D ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 83.4x99.11; Marks Moses to Gertie Holzman, (mtg $80,000) 100

143D ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 83.4x99.11; Gertie Holzman to Bernhard Lederer and others, (mtg $100,000) 100

145TH ST, 346 and 348 West, 32.5x104.5; Fanny Alexander to Joseph G. Wallach, (mtg $12,000) 100

162D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 100x99.11; Max Kessleh to Ida Kaufman and another, (mtg $13,500) 100

153D ST, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 50x 100; Samuel Williams and others to Simon Morris and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

164TH ST, s s, 19 ft w of Stebbins Av, 20x73.6; Ignatz Rosenzweig to Joseph F. Haffner, (mtg $6,500) 100

177TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Wadsworth Av, 70x89.10; John Lane to Warren F. Johnston, ½ part, (mtg ¼ of $5,000) ..... Nom.

183D ST, s s, 75 ft w of Hughes Av, 25x 75; Joseph Middleton to William J. Diamond, (mtg $5,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ALEXANDER, Emanuel, to H. Alexander; Park Terrace North, n e s, Lot 60, map of 240 lots, in 12th Ward, 2 years 4,500

ANDRIACCIO, J. G., to A. C. Gibson; 106th St, 832 East, 3 years 10,000

ANSORGE, H. P., to J. F. Kaiser; Woodycrest Av, s w corner of 162d St, 3 years 2,300

BECKER, Philip G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 47th St, 450, as per bond 18,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to S. M. Tuthill; Hughes Av, e s, 50 ft s of Bayard St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

BEYER, G. E., to New York Protestant Episcopal School; 9th Av, n e corner of 20th St, 8 years 25,000

BEYER, G. E., to J. Van Voehten Olcott; 9th Av, n e corner of 204th St, 1 year 5,000

BLUMENTHAL, L., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Park Av, n e corner, as per bond 53,000

BODENSTERN, Isaac, to East River Savings Institution; 112th St, 138 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 21,000

BRESLAUER, Henry, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Broome St, n e corner of Pitt St, as per bond.. 45,000

BUHL, William, to Eureka Co-operative Saving and Loan Association; Lot 484, map of Masses estate, 5½ per cent... 3,500

CAHILL, S. V., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 78th St, n s, 287.2 ft e of Park Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 10,000

CAPE, Sara W., to J. C. Dunbar; 69th St, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent. 15,000

CARFOLITE, G., to James Lee; Wadsworth Av, 225 ft s of 187th St, 5 years 5,000

CHRISTIE, Robert, and another to City Real Estate Company; 142 and 144 West 29th St, as per cond. 25,000

COLWELL, H., to the Twelfth Ward Bank; 128th St, n s, 176.8 ft w of Madison Av, secures loan 5,000

DAMMEYER, Charles, to William A. Boyd; 5th St, s s, Lot 81, map of Unionport, 2 years 2,500

DEL PAPA, Michael to O. B. Green and others, executors; Depot Place, s w corner of Sedgwick Av, 5 years 20,000

DUB, William, to A. L. Manfield; Ryer Av, w s, 120.9 ft n of 178th St, as per bond 4,000

EGGERS, H. G., to Bowery Savings Bank; 166th St, 155 West, 5 years, 4 per cent. 19,000

FISCHEL REALTY COMPANY to G. W. Murray; 304 and 314 East 29th St, (3 mtgs $40,000,) 5 years 120,000

FISCHER, F. C., to A. E. Reeber; Fordham Av, n w corner of 188th St, 5 years 18,000

FOGEL, Rube R., to S. Heymann; Fort Washington Av, s e s, bounded n x Fort Washington Av East x w s Fort Washington Av and private road on s x Plot No. 2 x w and e s Boulevard Lafayette, 10 years 35,000

FOX, Emanuel E., to S. E. Hunt; Washington Av, w s, 85.4 ft n of 184th St, 3 years 8,000

FREEDMAN, M., to T. Penfield; 14th Av, s e corner of 3d St, 3 years.. 8,000

GERMANIA REALTY AND MORTGAGE Company to L. Sobel; 18th St, s s, 183 ft w of 3d Av, due Nov. 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 3,000

GERMANIA REALTY AND MORTGAGE Company to L. Sobel; 18th St, s s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, prior mtg $17,500, due Nov. 15, 1906, 6 per cent. 5,000

GOLDFARD, G., to I. Weisberger; 48th St, 319 East, 4 years, 6 per cent. 1,700

GOLDSTEIN, A., to S. Goldstein; Madison St, s s, 86.4 ft w of Gouverneur St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

HABER, M., and others to H. Abramowitz; 94th St, 237 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

HAFFNER, Joseph F., to I. Rosenzweig; 164th St, s s, 19 ft w of Stebbins Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,500

HALL, Susan, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society; 5th Av, s e corner of 102d St, 3 years 240,000

HAUSER, G., to German Savings Bank; Forest Av, w s, 91 ft n of 161st St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 2,000

HERRLICH, A., to Powell-Steindler Realty Company; 545 East 136th St, 8 years, 6 per cent. 8,250

HOLZMAN, Gertie, to M. Moses; 143d St, n s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, (2 mtgs, $10,000,) 2 prior mtgs, $40,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

HORNE, Charlotte E., and mother to J. Bussing, Jr.; Matilda St, s e s, being s w ½ of Lot 155, map of Washingtonville, 6 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

HOOPS, William F., to Irving Savings Institution; Jane St, n s, 98.6 ft e of Hudson St, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 5,000

HUGEL, A., to Bond and Mortgage Company; 105th St, n s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, as per bond 20,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to B. Seligman; 22d St, 161 West, 5 years 10,000

HYMAN, Samuel L., to B. Seligman; 44th St, 320 West, 5 years 15,000

IANNOTTO, N., to H. P. Rose; Lot 65, map of Dailey estate, 5 years 850

IKELHEIMER, J. B., to A. W. Levi; Westchester Road, at s of land of F. Buckel, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

JORGENSEN, ——, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 36th St, s s, 605 ft e of 8th Av, as per bond 14,000

JUNGER, Louis, to A. Kuhn; Belmont Av, w s, 145 ft n of 188th St, 3 years.. 2,500

KAUFMAN, Idle, and another to M. Kessler; 152d St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent. 17,000

KAUFMAN, L., to American Mortgage Company; Brook Av, e s, at n s of Lot 104, Morrisania, 1 year 20,000

KNIGHT, M., to F. Wille; 81st St, 448 East, 2 years 6,000

KOENIGSBERG, E., and another to B. Sprung; 3d St, 284 East, 5 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

KRONEGER, Dora, to E. Strang; Arthur Av, e s, at line between Lots 68 and 69, 3 years 2,000

LENZ, S., to J. Bicak; Bryant St, w s, 75 ft n of Freeman St, 1 year, 6 per cent 700

LEVY, A., to I. Jackson and another; 121st St, 234 and 236 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 22,000

LEVY, D., and another to Isaac Paishelsky; 76th St, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,000

LEVY, D., and another to J. Margolies; 76th St, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent. 5,000

LEVY, Lazarus, to W. F. H. Koelsch; 11 and 13 Catharine St, due Dec. 13, 1905, 6 per cent. 20,000

LIPPMAN, George J., to Lawyers' Realty Company; Brook Av, e s, 25.11 ft n of 139th St, 1 year, 6 per cent... 35,000

LIPPSTADT, S., to F. Levy; St. Ann's Av, 140, 3 years 15,000

LIPPSTADT, S., to F. Levy; St. Ann's Av, 158, 2 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

LIPPSTADT, S., to F. Levy; St. Ann's Av, 142 to 152, (6 mtgs, $2,000,) 2 years, 6 per cent. 12,000

LIPPSTADT, S., to F. Levy; St. Ann's Av, 154 and 156, (2 mtgs, $1,000,) 12 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

LOEW, Julia F., to M. S. Bondy; Madison Av, 32 and 34, 5 years, 4½ per cent. 35,000

LOWE, Charles, and another to A. Levy; Cherry St, n s, 59.5 ft e of Pike St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 9,500

MANDEL, Samuel, to P. Lowenfeld and another; 141st St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,300

MARSAK, Isaac, to D. Fayer; 126th St, 149 East, 2 years, 6 per cent. 6,000

MECKEL, Adam, and another to E. Koch; Rivington St, 248, 5 years.... 10,000

MECKEL, Adam, and another to K. Berberich; Rivington St, 246, 5 years.. 10,000

MINTURN, Robert S., to United States Trust Company; 34th St, 62 and 64 West, as per bond 400,000

MORRIS, S., and another to S. Williams and others; 153d St, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 2,500

MORRIS, Simon, and another to J. B. Kissam; 153d St, s s, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, 1 year, 6 per cent. 27,000

McMONEGAL, B., to H. Biller; Railroad Av, s s, bounded w x land of S. B. Bowne x e Doty's land x n e at point 338.6 ft n w from Unionport Road, 3 years, 6 per cent. ..... Nom.

NOBLE, Kate, to C. H. Bernheim; St. Ann's Av, 635, 2 years,

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H. BRANDSTEIN,

101 West 115th St.

265 WEST BROADWAY.

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

An elegant Fifth Av. store to rent for ten months at one-half rental value; finest location; also 3d floor for four years; immediate. Address W., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

Offices, moderate rents, $240-$360-$450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; 12 stories; electric light; desk rooms. Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

Four light lofts in new corner building, 40x93, with power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, &c.; inquire at premises. Address Happel, 93d St. and 1st Av.

To let, or will sell leasehold, about 17,000 square feet of ground space, near new Chelsea dock improvements. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

$2,500 will rent three lofts. Premises 31 Maiden Lane, or Ranger, 114 Liberty St.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Respectable firm wishes to buy or lease in the country, about 30 miles from New York City, a strong brick or frame factory building, water power preferred. Address K. & H., Times Office, Times Square.

Wanted, building, 15,000 sq. ft., convenient for shipping. C. Stevenson & Co., 438 B'way.

LOTS, $800 upwards, Yonkers Park Station, Harlem Railroad; improvements, restrictions; easy payments; commutation, 9c.; Subway connections. Klein, 713 10th Av.

NEW ENGLAND.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES. Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach; illustrated circular, Caipe, 505 West 124th St.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

New England Coast.—Seashore cottages and farmhouses for rent and sale. Cruttenden, Norwich, Conn.

MORTGAGES.

5% money, 4½% on first mortgages; any amount quickly placed on desirable property. Call to see us before placing your applications elsewhere. Small charges. Klein & Lambert, Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y.

SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT. VERY REASONABLE TERMS. R. SAMUELS, 9 WEST 125TH ST.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

TO MANAGE, SELL AND RENT. Special attention given to collections, renting and care of houses, flats, and stores.

PEAVEY & DUGAN,

Real Estate. Telephone 4246 Columbus. Room 17 Colonial Building, 101 W. 66th St.

Have several purchasers for flats, 100th to 110th St., west of park; particulars requested. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Wanted—18-foot modern dwelling to rent, west side, in 80th or 70th St.

WILLIAM F. NORRIS, 48 West 22d.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.

(CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch sheif dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

18th St., 338 East.—Elegant apartments, 4 and 6 rooms; elevator service; latest improvements; reasonable.

West Side.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.

KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, 2,656 8TH AVENUE.

EARLSWOOD COURT

Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

"THE LINCOLN,"

306-310 WEST 51ST ST.

Handsome new apartments; suites four, five, and six rooms; elevator; uniformed service; $45 to $65. Superintendent on premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av. Telephone, 2918—38th St.

THE STRATFORD,

(101 W. 115th St.; facing Subway Station.)

Elegant apartments, with the latest improvements, of 5, 6, 7 rooms; rent, $480-$660 annually. Superintendent on premises.

THE ALBEMARLE,

361 WEST 27TH ST.

5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

48th St., between 10th & 11th Avs.

75x100, VACANT.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,

604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal.

CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

A.—A.—A.— Flats and Apartments to Let. —$16 to $60; 4 to 8 rooms.— Chas. S. Kohler, Agent, 906 Columbus Av.

Cathedral Heights.—5 rooms; elevator; all improvements; cool, healthy neighborhood; cheap. 509 West 112th St.

521 West 156th St.—Six light rooms. Bath. Every improvement. Convenient to Subway. Rents, $29-$32.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$33 to $36.—Corner flats; 5 rooms and bath; very desirable house. 161 West 106th St.

Bronx.

The Melrose

APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.

Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978

138th St. and Southern Boulevard. 4

New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

Brooklyn.

366 Baltic, near Smith.—Six light rooms, second floor; bath; improvements; $17.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,

Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,

25-27 EAST 27TH ST.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. $50 TO $60.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

Will rent from now until October 1st, 1905, fully furnished handsome apartment in the "Chatsworth," 72d St. and Riverside, consisting of five sleeping rooms, one servant's room, three baths, library, reception and dining rooms; extra servant's room can be had in the building; beautiful view of Hudson, Riverside Park and Drive; its location makes it as cool as the country. For further particulars address H. C. Graef, 32 Beaver St., New York.

The Clinton Apartments, 253 West 42d St., near Broadway.—Elegant two rooms, bath, sublet to October, weekly or monthly; Summer rates. Apply Manager.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.

" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "

" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "

" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"The New Line."

N. Y. to Fall River, $1.00

" to Providence, $1.20

" to Boston, $2.20

Connections by Rail and Trolley to All Eastern Points.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE via Newport and Fall River. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, North and East. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., week days only 6:00 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NORWICH LINE via New London. Leave Pier 40, N. R., foot of Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Steamers CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. Leave Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, week days only, at 4:00 P. M. Steamer RICHARD PECK.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20 E. R. (ft. Peck Slip,) week days only. STRS. lve. 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., E. 31st St., 3:30 P. M.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, even dates. No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days, & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.

80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.

WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:

Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:55 and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays: 8:55 A. M., 12:45, and 2:40 P. M.

Lv. Battery (nr. S. Ferry), 9:20 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M. Saturdays: 9:20 A. M., 1:15, and 3:10 P. M.

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N. Y. to Fall River, $1.00

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TRAVELERS' CHECKS

Issued, payable all over the world.

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz..June 27, 11 AM | Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser...July 4, 10 AM | K.Wm.II..Aug. 15, 6 AM
K.Wm.II..July 11, 11 AM | Kronprinz..Aug. 29, 2 PM
Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Friedr'h..June 15, 10 AM | Barbar'sa..July 13, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..June 20, 10 AM | Friedr'h..July 18, 10 AM
Alice...June 29, 10 AM | Kurfuerst..July 25, 10 AM
Bremen...July 6, 10 AM | Alice...Aug. 3, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Albert...June 17, 11 AM | K.Luise..Aug. 6, 11 AM
K.Luise..June 24, 11 AM | Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM
Irene...July 8, 11 AM | Albert...Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert...July 22, 11 AM | K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

"RICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 4:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh: Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.

Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

BOSTON, $2.50. (DIRECT STEAMERS.)

PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BY SEA TO MAINE

THE IDEAL ROUTE

For Summer Tourists and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Illustrated descriptive booklet, giving list of tours, hotels, and boarding houses in "The Summer Playground of America," mailed free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 82, East River, New York.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER

ELEGANT NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS of the Southern Pacific

Leave New York every Wednesday at noon.

Restful, Invigorating, Delightful

Trip of five days on peaceful waters.

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

EUROPE Tours July 1 by specially chartered new fast S. S. Caledonia, (9,400 tons,) to Scotland, England, Ireland, France, $245, with attractive side trips to Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, Italy. Other tours in June and July. Exceptional advantages. Send for programme B.

FRANK C. CLARK, 96 Broadway, New York.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa, Bolegneol, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

For Canadian Pacific sailings, see to-morrow's ad.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,

Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

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" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage chec

LONG ISLAND PROMISES TRAINS ON TIME TO-DAY

Employes Have Caught On to the New Switching System.

IT WAS A BIG UNDERTAKING

But They Have No More Trouble Than Other Roads Had in Making the Change, Official Says.

Long Island Railroad commuters reached their homes last night with comparatively little delay. There was none of the jam in the station, the frantic telephoning to waiting wives, and the sulphuric observations regarding railroads in general and the Long Island in particular which marked Monday and Tuesday nights. The trains pulled out, on an average, five minutes late. The longest delay was experienced by Northporters, who were detained for twenty minutes.

"I think we can safely promise that all trains will be running pretty nearly on time to-morrow," said P. H. Woodward, assistant to the President, yesterday afternoon. "We have had our troubles for the last two days, but we did much better with the electric interlocking switching system than did other lines which installed it. It is simply a case of familiarizing our men with it, and to-day they are practically perfect.

"The public does not understand the difficulties we had to contend with when we began the use of the system Monday morning. The affair handles 250 switches and 100 signals. There are, between 3 P. M. and 7 P. M., 105 trains in and out of the yards. This means 210 train movements and 150 engine movements—360 movements in all, or an average of three every two minutes.

"Our plant is the second largest in the world, and the most complicated. It is not to be wondered at that there was trouble when it was first put to work. There are fifty-seven trains in every morning before 10 o'clock. The average delay this morning was only 2.4 minutes. Monday night and last night trains went out from 40 minutes to an hour and a half late. To make matters worse last night an engine was derailed in the cross-over in the middle of the yard at the height of the rush."

CURB ON SURETY CONCERNS.

Empire State and Aetna Indemnity Doing Enough Business with City.

The policy of Controller Grout in regard to the companies which bond city contractors and others has been reaffirmed with emphasis in the case of two corporations whose bondings coming within the provision of the Department of Finance appear to have passed the limit of prudent liability. The companies in question are the Empire State Surety Company of the Hanover Building, in Pine Street, and the Aetna Indemnity Company of Hartford, whose local headquarters are at 68 William Street.

In making up a table of the city bonding business done by ten companies showing a total of $67,000,000 gross liabilities up to May 31, Mr. Grout discovered that the Empire State had bonded for $18,695,000, and the Aetna for $6,496,000, and took action on Tuesday by informing their officers that in his judgment their business in his department had reached the safety line, and that for the present they would not be accepted as bondsmen by him. There is no question of the solvency of the companies.

Mr. Grout, when he assumed office as Controller, found the Croker-Freedman bonding concern, the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, with practically a monopoly of the bonding business in his department, and he adopted measures to equalize the liabilities of the bonding companies similar to those just taken, with the result that for a time the risks were fairly divided among the surety companies.

The officers of the companies whose business with the city is suspended by Mr. Grout said little that was harsh of his action. The President of the Empire State is W. M. Tomlins, Jr., who succeeded J. G. Jenkins, the Brooklyn banker, who is now Chairman of its Directorate. Ex-Congressman E. H. Driggs is First Vice President of the company. He declared that its success was due not to politics, but to hustling business methods.

The Aetna Company is identified with the Heinze copper interests, and its President is Arthur P. Heinze.

WATER CURE FOR A THIEF.

Firemen Caught Him for the Victim and Then Turned the Hose On.

A cheap, amateur sneak thief had swift punishment meted out to him yesterday morning by the members of Engine Company No. 23, in Fifty-eighth Street, near Broadway, in a way which afforded incidentally no little amusement to those who happened to be in the neighborhood.

A wagon belonging to a dealer in painters' supplies was going north on Broadway, about 9 o'clock. A passerby saw a young man, perhaps nineteen or twenty years old, run out from the sidewalk and, climbing up over the tailboard, take out a bundle of brushes.

"Hey, there, on the wagon; that feller's pinchin' some of your stuff," cried the passerby.

The driver looked out just in time to see his brushes and the man disappear around the corner. He jumped down and followed hot foot.

Several of the firemen, who were at work out in front of their house, cleaning up, heard the yells of the pursuing driver and took in the situation at a glance. One of them grabbed the man and held him until the driver came up. The brushes were restored, the case heard, and sentence passed in less time than it takes to tell it.

The culprit was stood up in the doorway of a stable next to the firehouse, a stream from a big fire hose was turned on him, and when last seen he was swiftly moving east on Fifty-eighth Street, leaving a moist trail from his dripping garments.

$2,000 FOR ACTRESS.

She Was Hurt Walking Railroad Ties After Her Train Stopped.

Miss Adelaide Clifford, an actress, obtained a verdict of $2,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday in an action which she brought against the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company, for injuries she received while being compelled to walk the ties of the railroad track near Alamosa. Abraham Hummel, her counsel, told the jury that her company had not gone "broke," but that the railroad was at fault for stopping the train some distance from the station.

Miss Clifford had to walk the ties late at night to reach the station platform after the train had stopped, fell, and was injured.

OPEN-AIR CHURCH.

For the Sunday Outing Parties That Go to Cathedral Heights.

Directors of Services of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine announced yesterday that after July 1 special open-air services would be held for women and children from the east side, who are to have outings every Sunday afternoon on the cathedral grounds through the Summer.

The services will be conducted from the porch of the old orphan asylum, just south of the cathedral.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

Four Paragraphs Tell the Story of

Young's STRAW Hats

$2.00—For men who think $2 enough to pay. Split straws and Sennets, every whit as well made, as correct and as varied in style as higher priced hats, and as FINE as the price can possibly buy. An honest, creditable two-dollar straw.

$3.00—And, oh, what a difference an extra dollar makes! The "Brighton," "Saratoga," and "Bristol" are the three new shapes, of extra fine split straws and the finest Sennet made; hats that perfectly illustrate the Young's Hat Policy—modest price, and a quality satisfying nine fastidious men in ten.

$4.00—For the tenth man. Genuine editions de luxe in Swiss and Belgian split straws, with a price attached that is half what men are paying in this town to-day for hats of exactly the same quality. Hard to credit, but indisputably true.

Nothing cheap, nothing dear, but always the label that is everywhere recognized as a mark of eminent respectability, and a guarantee of RIGHT PRICE.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

And over 1,000 Agencies throughout the United States and Canada.

NO EQUITABLE CHANGE YET.

No Reorganization Until Hendricks Files His Report.

The expected reorganization of the Executive Committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was not put through yesterday. Paul Morton, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, having decided to wait upon the report of Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department on Equitable affairs before taking any steps in the matter. The Executive Committee met at noon with all four Vice Presidents of the society present, in addition to President Alexander and Mr. Morton. It was in session for an hour. The only business done outside of routine work was the election of Mr. Morton as a member.

After the meeting Mr. Morton said:

"We will not try to reorganize the committee until we find out what Mr. Hendricks has on his slate, and I shall follow my announced intention not to act on the resignations now in my hands until the report is filed. Serious charges have been made against the management of the society, and we must know what the findings are to be before doing anything at all.

"I cannot further outline my policy at this time, as I am not yet sufficiently acquainted with the affairs of the society to make a detailed announcement. I believe that the trustees of the stock will meet here to-morrow."

It is probable that the first meeting of the trustees will not be other than of a routine nature, as the counsel for the Ryan syndicate are still at work on the deed of trust under which the stock is to be voted. Until that is completed the trustees can do little more than to organize.

At the direction of Chairman Morton, Gage E. Tarbell, the Second vice President of the Equitable, had a conference with Thomas F. Ryan at the latter's office yesterday, and presented detailed figures on the Equitable's business. Mr. Ryan had nothing to say about Equitable matters.

EQUITABLE TRUST DIVIDEND.

May Be Raised When Surplus Reaches $10,000,000—Nearly There.

The Trustees of the Equitable Trust Company yesterday declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. The surplus and undived profits of the Equitable Trust now amount to nearly $10,000,000, and it is understood that when that mark is passed the question of increasing the dividend will be taken up by the Trustees. Two hundred and seventy-five shares of Equitable Trust stock were offered at Muller's auction sale yesterday and were bought in at 580. There were no bids. The last previous sale of the stock was at $625 a share.

FIREMEN ON GATE DUTY.

Officers Will Soon Be Ready to Act When Mains Break.

Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply said yesterday that he had not been asked to make any personal explanation to Mayor McClellan concerning the water main break on Sunday, when the Subway was flooded, and he declared he believed the Mayor was satisfied with the official report sent to him on Monday.

No step yet has been taken to repair the broken main.

Commissioner Oakley will furnish the Fire Department with a map showing the placing of the water gates in the city. As soon as the maps are finished the foremen of the water repair sections will instruct the fire company commanders how to operate the gates in their territory. The new system can be placed in operation in less than a week.

When hatters say, "$2 up," beware of the "up."

My Straws

$ Two $

Truly Warner

A Builder of $2.00 Hats.

BROADWAY,
Below Fulton;
Below Chambers;
Below Bleecker;
Below 12th St.;
Below 28th St.;
NASSAU ST.,
Below Maiden Lane.

Parrot

African Gray Talkers.

Well trained to talk freely and clearly. Prices $100.00, $150.00 and $200.00.
Mexican Double Yellow Head ready to talk before largest audience; price $150.
Other Parrots, $5.00, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Young Talking Mynahs, or Spirit Birds.

Piping Bullfinches

Whistling "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Bridal Wreath," "Sweetheart Be Mine." Price, $35, $50, $75, $100.
A wonderful pair singing duets.
Canaries warranted to sing, $2.00, $3.00, and $4.00 to $10.
Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

SAM PARKS'S WILL TURNS UP.

Filed for Probate More Than a Year After His Death in Sing Sing.

Samuel Parks's will was filed for probate yesterday, more than a year after his death in Sing Sing. It was said soon after his death that the leader of the Housesmiths' Union had made no will, and letters of administration were granted to his brother, Robert Parks, in December last. Mrs. Dora Parks died soon after her husband.

The will which now seems suddenly to have turned up bequeaths the property to the wife. Surrogate Thomas will revoke the letters granted to the brother, and Mrs. Parks's relatives will probably get any property that Parks may have left. At the time of his death it was said that all his property had been turned over to his wife soon after he was sentenced to Sing Sing.

DEVERY WANTS $35,000.

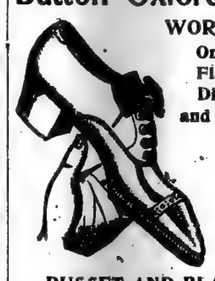
Sues City for Depriving Him of His Interest in Police Pension Fund.

William S. Devery, the ex-"Best Chief New York ever had," wants $35,000 from the city. Abram I. Elkus, his attorney, filed a claim with the Controller and the Corporation Counsel for that sum yesterday.

Breach of contract is given by Devery as the reason why he should be reimbursed. He holds that by this breach of contract the city deprived him forcibly of all his interest in the police pension fund, after he had paid 2 per cent. of his salary into the fund for nearly twenty-three years.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Button Oxfords, $2.97



WORTH $5.00
On Our New Flat Last—Dipped Toe and High Heels,

WingTips, $3.49 worth $6.00.

RUSSET AND BLACK CALF Oxfords on Our New Flat Last, Dipped Toe and High Heels,

High Arch Last, $4.98

True comfort for men with flat feet, bunions or big joints, combining comfort with grace.

Wallach's Straws

830, 832 Columbus Av
238, 240, 242 Bowery
849 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d.
246 West 125th St.

Open Evenings.

THERE never was a season when the Styles were so clearly defined. Well-dressed men have put the seal of approbation on Split Straws. Priced elsewhere $3.00. Our price, $1.90

(All sorts of warm weather things.)

TRADE E&W MARK

All Linen

SUMMER SHIRTS

WE FIT THE HARD-TO-FIT



PICKWICK SYSTEM CLOTHES

Splendid blue serge Pickwick suits at $15 or $20 are proof positive that Pickwick system clothes are the supreme accomplishment in ready-for-service garments.

They are the best-fitting clothes in the world, cost no more than inferior kinds—and fit men of every build.

The Pickwick System is the outcome of a modern organization whose methods save 15% to 25% in the cost of production. Wearers of Pickwick clothes enjoy the benefits of this saving.

PICKWICK SYSTEM CLOTHES FOR MEN
743 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE

We Save You $5 to $10 on the price.

Snappy, elegant and desirable suits for men at our unmatchable low prices.

Men's Blue Serge Suits,
Tropical Worsteds,
Silk Lined Cheviots
and 2-piece Flannels,
all at $9.80,

worth $18.

All sizes; single or double breasted. Brightest patterns to select from.

Over 1,000 men's 2-piece suits, the trousers made with belt straps and cuff bottoms, 80 patterns to pick from..... $5.65

King's,
Corner Broadway & Park Place.

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC 176th Time To-night, 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat. and July 4th.
JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN FANTANA

DREAMLAND
The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free. RACES 8 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

EDEN MUSEE | WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes

To-night, Carl L. Praeger's pupils' commencement at Carnegie Hall. Admission by invitation only.

14th ST. THEATRE. Mat. Sat., 25c. & 50c.

SUMMER HOPE STORES
HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY

Ready with Exceptional Offerings To-morrow

Our stores are naturally the brightest and coolest in New York, as our entire Chambers street frontage is opposite City Hall Park. But aside from COMFORT to the purchaser, The HOPE CORNER is easy of access from every part of the city or out of town. Still these are merely minor items. The most important features here are the Great Values in **Summer Clothing, Summer Furnishings and Straw Hats of quality—Priced by "Hope System"—of small but sure profits.**

SUMMER SUITS

(Coats and Trousers.)

Sizes for Men and Youths.

On the Main Floor you will find a selection of both fabrics as well as style in the general make-up that will surprise you at

The Price $11. Hope Values

The Suits are made of the best adapted textures of Wool and Worsted fabrics to stand wear and keep color, at the same time cool and light.

Serge & Worsted Summer Suits

(Coats and Trousers.)

Extremely fine quality of fabrics of select patterns and colorings, at

The Price $14. They Have No Equal.

We have also grouped about 200 Suits (Coats, Vests and Trousers), of fine Mixtures in all styles, **For To-morrow at Fourteen.**



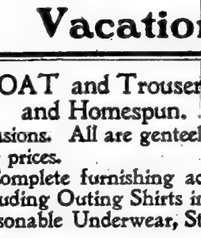
Other Summer Requisites in the "Subway Store."

In the coolest salesroom in New York. Summer Trousers, Summer Waistcoats, Summer Coats, &c., at "Subway" prices.

"ANT-I-WET"
"It lets in the air. It shuts out the wet."
The Most Practical Summer Suit in the world.
Blue Serge, $15.
Broadway & Chambers St.
Stewart Building.

Look for this Label.

"ANT-I-WET"
"It lets in the air. It shuts out the wet."
The most Perfectly Tailored Suit in New York.
$15. Blue Serge.
Broadway & Chambers St.
City Hall Park—North.



Vacation Specials

COAT and Trousers of Serge, Scotch Tweed and Homespun. Also Flannels for outdoor occasions. All are genteel and cool—offered at midsummer prices.

Complete furnishing accessories for the vacation trip, including Outing Shirts in Madras, Linen and Cheviots, Seasonable Underwear, Strong Belts and Natty Neckwear.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.



Summer touches.

Washable waistcoats, $3 to $6.

Washable scarfs, 25c. to $1.

Tan Oxford shoes, $3.50 and $5.

Negligee shirts, $1.50 to $3.50.

Straw hats, $2, to $4.

Featherweight underwear.

Everything men and boys wear.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. LAST 8 DAYS Mme. Schumann-Heink
In the Comic Opera, LOVE'S LOTTERY. Popular Prices. Matinee Sat. at 2. Eve. 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Eve. 8:15. Dida, Maggie Cline, McMahon's 10 Watermelon Girls, Guyer & O'Neill, many others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25, 50c.

North Beach
Free Fireworks Thursday.

HURTIG & SEAMON'S WEST 125TH ST. MAT. DAILY

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. New American Comedy. The Heir to the Hoorah
ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
Matinee Every Day.
SOUSA'S BAND Sunday Ev., June 18. Seats now on sale.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. MAY YOHE & BRADLEE STRONG.
5TH AV. "NIOBE," WITH KATHERINE GREY, WALLACE ERSKINE AND FINE CAST.
58TH ST. "TENNESSEE'S PARDNER," with Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott.
125TH ST. "AS IN A LOOKING GLASS," with Elita Proctor Otis, Wm. J. Kelley, etc.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase.
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove
Every Eve. 8:15. The Show Including Sunday, 'Red Domino' at 9. When We Are Forty-one." At 9:45.
Admission to table space $1, best seats $1.50

St. Nicholas Garden 66th St. & Col. Av. OPENS TO-NIGHT
RICHARD HENRY WARREN
POPULAR SUMMER NIGHT Orchestra CONCERTS
DIRECTION L. G. CHARLTON. 25c. to $1.

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH
Daily, 3:00 & 8:30; Saturday & Sunday, 3:00, 5:00, 7:30 & 9:00

MANHATTAN BEACH
SPECIAL IN HONOR OF MASTER MECHANICS AND MASTER CAR BUILDERS.
Pain's Great Fireworks Display Friday

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Thunder showers; cooler; south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,310. * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

WASHINGTON CHOSEN FOR PEACE PARLEY

Japan and Russia Compromise Initial Dispute.

FIRST MEETING IN SEPTEMBER

Powers Bring Pressure on Japan for Abatement of Money Demand — Tokio Still Suspicious.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Japan having declined to consent to a meeting in a European capital and Russia having vetoed the suggestion of an Oriental city, Washington was chosen to-day as the seat of the peace negotiations between these nations. Although President Roosevelt suggested the choice of The Hague, he finally invited the Governments to send their plenipotentiaries to the American capital, and so overcame the first obstacle in his plan to bring the warring nations together.

Announcement that Washington had been chosen was made at 1:23 P. M. to-day. It followed a long conference between President Roosevelt and Minister Takahira of Japan, who communicated the absolute refusal of the Tokio Government to consent to any European capital. To persons waiting at the White House a typewritten slip was given out by Secretary Loeb, reading:

"When the two Governments were unable to agree upon either Che-Foo or Paris, the President suggested The Hague, but both Governments have now requested that Washington be chosen as the place of meeting, and the President has accordingly formally notified both Governments that Washington will be so selected."

This statement was supplemented shortly afterward by a semi-official announcement that "after meeting and organizing the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments, if it should be found to be uncomfortably hot in Washington, may adjourn the meeting to some Summer resort in the North, and there continue their sittings until such time as the weather in Washington shall be more comfortable."

Roosevelt Pleads for The Hague.

So much having been accomplished, the secrecy surrounding the negotiations was abated somewhat, and information was obtained regarding the differences between Japan and Russia over the place of meeting.

After the acceptance by the nations of President Roosevelt's proposition that they consent to consider the question of peace, Russia indicated Paris as the most desirable place for the meeting to negotiate a treaty, and Japan indicated Che-Foo. There the subject rested for forty-eight hours. Finally Japan declined to consider Paris for obvious reasons, and Russia objected to the holding of the conference in any Oriental city.

Washington then was suggested as a place at which the belligerents could meet on common ground, undisturbed by either political or personal influences. As a means of facilitating the negotiations, the President suggested that the conference be held at The Hague, the seat of the International Arbitration Tribunal and the location of the first general arbitration conference called at the instance of Emperor Nicholas of Russia. He indicated that for both practical and sentimental reasons The Hague would be a most desirable place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries.

Further consideration of the subject developed the objection of Japan to any European capital as a seat for the conference. She objected particularly to The Hague, believing that it was too far within the sphere of Russian influence, and for a similar reason she declined to consider Geneva.

Decided Stand Taken by Japan.

Minister Takahira reached the Executive offices at 10:45 A. M., and was ushered at once into President Roosevelt's private office. They remained in conference for an hour and twenty-five minutes. The unusual length of the interview, held at a time when scores of people, many of them having important engagements with the President, were awaiting an opportunity to see Mr. Roosevelt, indicated clearly that it was of great importance.

The conference was not prearranged, but the significance of the advices which Minister Takahira bore from his Government induced the President to deny himself to all callers until its conclusion.

As he left the White House the Japanese Minister declined to discuss the situation in any way except to indicate that the negotiations were proceeding favorably. He added that negotiations of this character constituted "a long journey."

The refusal of Japan to agree to the holding of the conference in Europe was then communicated by President Roosevelt to the Russian Ambassador, and cabled to St. Petersburg. While the President did not act in the capacity of arbiter between Russia and Japan, he was in position, after the conference with Minister Takahira and his communication to Ambassador Cassini, to formally announce the selection of Washington as the seat of the negotiations.

Shortly before 3 o'clock this afternoon Ambassador Cassini called at the White House by appointment, and was received by the President in the Blue Room. The President explained the nature of his interview with Minister Takahira, and conveyed his personal assurance that the American Government would do all in its

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Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Its purity and strength pre-eminently superior. —Adv.

EXTRA SESSION JUNE 21.

Gov. Higgins Issues Formal Call—May Consider Many Subjects.

OLEAN, N. Y., June 15.—Gov. Higgins to-day issued the following proclamation:

"Pursuant to the power vested in me by Section 4 of Article 4 of the Constitution, I hereby convene the Legislature in extraordinary session at the Capitol, in the City of Albany, on Wednesday, the twenty-first day of June, 1905, at noon.

"Given under my hand and the privy seal of the State at the Capitol in the City of Albany, this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

FRANK W. HIGGINS."

ALBANY, June 15.—The announcement that Gov. Higgins had summoned an extraordinary session of the Legislature to convene next Wednesday at noon was made here simultaneously with the publication at Olean of the text of the formal call, and aroused the keenest interest at the capital, though it caused little surprise. The call gives no intimation of the subjects to be considered.

An extra session can consider only the subjects formally presented in special messages by the Governor, and no bills or resolutions upon other subjects are in order or can be introduced, either by individual legislators or by committees of either house.

Upon the report of Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department on the Equitable Life Assurance Society depends in large measure the question whether any phase of the insurance situation will be presented to the Legislature by the Governor. It is said here upon good authority that no investigation of the Equitable will be suggested, but that if Superintendent Hendricks should recommend any amendments to the insurance law, the Governor would probably communicate these to the Legislature.

The Governor is not expected here before Saturday.

FATALLY HURT BY AN AUTO.

Policeman with Party in Car That Hit Unidentified Man.

An unidentified man, about forty years old, who was struck by an automobile just before 12 o'clock last night, while attempting to cross Amsterdam Avenue at Ninetieth Street, was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a dying condition. He had a fracture of the skull, internal injuries, and almost every bone in his body was broken. The chauffeur, Edward H. Farrell, of 1,431 Prospect Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested.

In the hat of the injured man was found a paper, on which was marked the initials "J. B." and the address "Bennett Building, Ann Street, Room 202." This room is occupied, the janitor said last night, by the People's Legal Aid Society, a new tenant, which had been in the building only a few days.

The automobile was bound north and was occupied by four men, besides the chauffeur, including Policeman John W. England of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. The party, according to Policeman England, were returning from a lodge meeting. The car was owned by F. W. White of 327 West Fifty-fifth Street. They stopped at Eighty-eighth Street to leave one of the party, and the chauffeur started north again along the street car tracks. According to the passengers, the car was moving at a moderate pace at Ninetieth Street. Here two men were standing, evidently waiting for a car, and they stepped back as the automobile came along. Just beyond them the man they hit was approaching, and he started to cross the street from the east to the west side. The chauffeur made frantic efforts to stop the car.

The man was thrown about a dozen feet by the impact and fell unconscious to the pavement.

WORRIED BY MORTON CASE.

Attorney General Embarrassed by Resignation of Special Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The dispute between Attorney General Moody and Messrs. Harmon and Judson over the prosecution of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad is resulting in a situation highly embarrassing to the Attorney General.

Harmon and Judson were the special counsel employed in the case, and they were employed at the President's suggestion. They held, after investigation, that the officers of the Santa Fé at the time the alleged rebates to the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company were given, including Paul Morton, should be prosecuted. Mr. Moody held that it would be enough to prosecute the corporation.

The dispute was appealed to the President, who sent for Senator Knox and turned over the whole matter to him for decision. Mr. Moody was ordered to give Mr. Knox the papers in the case, which he did. Mr. Knox looked into the matter and decided in favor of Mr. Moody, holding that a prosecution of the individual givers of the rebates was not called for. Thereupon ex-Attorney General Harmon and his associate, Mr. Judson, retired from the case. They give as a reason their dispute with the Attorney General.

Mr. Moody is thoroughly embarrassed and uncomfortable over the affair. To-day he made a statement about this request as follows:

"There seems to be no good reason why the exact point of difference between Messrs. Harmon and Judson and myself, which led to their retirement from the case, should not be made public, and a complete statement will be made in due season. I wrote Mr. Harmon some days ago, suggesting that if a statement of the differences were made it ought to be one upon which we agreed, and asking his views about it. This morning I received a telegram from Mr. Harmon saying my letter had been received and that he was answering it. Before making any further statement I shall await Mr. Harmon's answer."

A $100,000,000 MORTGAGE.

Colorado and Southern Plans Are Ratified by the Stockholders.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 15.—A $100,000,000 mortgage for a bond issue to carry out the extension and improvement plans was ratified at a meeting of the stockholders of the Colorado and Southern to-day.

The enormous mortgage was for several purposes, but mainly to raise money to extend to the Gulf of Mexico, to pay for the Trinity and Brazos Valley Road in Texas, the Cripple Creek short line to Colorado, the Colorado and Northwestern in Colorado, to build double tracks between Pueblo and Trinidad, and to improve the Wyoming branch.

Through Sleeping Cars to Detroit and Mt. Clemens. Lehigh Valley R. R. Leave N. Y. 5:40 P. M., (5:25 Sundays.) Tickets 355, 1,234 B'way, N. Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

BELDAME'S SUBURBAN NEAR RECORD TIME

August Belmont's Great Mare Captures $20,000 Handicap.

DELHI LEADS FOR A MILE

Proper Finishes Second and First Mason Third—Largest Crowd of Season Watches the Race.

Beldame, champion filly of 1904, achieved the greatest triumph of her career at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday, when she resumed her place as a turf champion by winning the Suburban Handicap in splendid style from the best field of horses that could be gathered to compete for the $20,000 prize. The great mare's victory was decisive and convincing, and made a result that was thoroughly popular with the greatest crowd that has assembled on a New York race course this season.

Thirty thousand spectators witnessed the race, and, in spite of the general conviction that the Suburban of 1905 fell far short of the best traditions of the event in the quality of the field competing, Beldame's victory, a length and a half before Proper, with First Mason a distant third, aroused a genuine burst of enthusiasm. The spectators were in just the mood to applaud the popular mare's triumph, and it was sufficient to cause another outbreak of demonstrations when the band greeted Beldame's return to the stand by playing once more the old air, "There's Only One Girl," which last season was the inevitable sequel to each one of Beldame's many winning races.

The contest from every point of view was one of the most meritorious in which Beldame has engaged in her three seasons on the turf. Under the scale she was actual top weight among the starters, having up two pounds more than weight for age, while the next nearest horse was Delhi, with just scale weight up. Conceding weight to all of the ten horses that opposed her, Beldame followed the terrific pace set by Delhi for the first mile of a mile and a quarter journey, and then, going on in the last quarter, successfully shook off the lighter weights as they challenged her, and, ridden out, won a length and a half away from the stout horse Proper, to which she conceded twenty-one pounds and in time only three-fifths of a second behind the fastest record for the Suburban.

Beldame's victory was the second which has been won by a mare in the twenty-two years that the Suburban has been run, the great old mare Imp being the only other of her sex with a Suburban to her credit. Beldame's race was much the better, as she, a year younger than Imp, carried nine pounds more weight than did Imp in 1899, and ran the mile and a quarter a fraction of a second faster than Imp.

The race was decided under ideal conditions. The clear, Summer weather and a fast track aided much in its success, and though the elimination of many famous horses through accidents in training left Beldame and Delhi as the only really noted horses among the starters, the race attained much of its old-time success in making a popular turf holiday.

Large as was the crowd, the patronage, by official estimate, was 25 per cent. less than the attendance of a year ago, when 40,000 visitors witnessed the triumph of Hermis. A considerable portion of the crowd, was massed in the field stand inclosure at the general rate for admission of $1, not even the attraction of a Suburban holiday being sufficient to fill the grand stand at $3 for admission, as it was filled in earlier years under the old price of $2.

The appearance of the crowd was typical of a great racing occasion. The boxholders included many wealthy and fashionable people who have patronized racing for years, and the assemblage on the club stand numbered about all the notables of the American turf and embraced hundreds of men prominent in business, politics, and theatrical affairs. Conspicuous among these were August Belmont, owner of Beldame, and James R. Keene, owner of Delhi, the two horses which, from first to last, were conceded to be the real contenders in the Suburban, and the rivals for the big prize awaiting the winner.

As anticipated by the betting crowd, the contest in fact was between Beldame and Delhi, both four-year-olds and the top weights in the race. Delhi, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, was the better backed of the two and started as post favorite, with Beldame a heavily backed second choice.

The only friction during the afternoon came early in what was designated as the "strike by the bookmakers of the Metropolitan Turf Association."

THE RACE IN DETAIL.

How the Famous Mare Beldame Took Twenty-second Suburban.

All the glory of the twenty-second running of the Suburban Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club went unreservedly to Beldame, who, in winning, regained at a bound her place as champion of her sex, and in all promise the champion of the turf of 1905. Beldame alone stood out as a race horse of real merit at the finish, none of the ten that opposed her ever looking really dangerous in the contest, or attracting more than passing notice in the running of the race.

Of the twelve horses named to run in the announcement of the entries over night, Graziallo was the only withdrawal. Of the eleven left in, Delhi always was the favorite, though at periods of the betting it was very nearly even between Delhi and Beldame, the top price against Delhi being 7 to 2, the Keene colt starting at 3 to 1, while Beldame started at 7 to 2 and was backed down from 4 to 1. Proper was the next best backed horse and started at a price only a shade longer than that of Beldame, while about the only other horse that really figured in the betting was Adbell, a fourth choice, at 5 to 1.

Beldame was at the starting post when the other horses paraded, Delhi of the number being fractious. As he left the paddock he dropped back from the lead to third place in the line, while Beldame stood at the post quietly and without any display of the temper or high spirit which she usually shows. Lined up at

Continued on Page 3.

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, taking effect Sunday, June 18.—Adv.

SECRETARY HAY BACK.

His Health Restored—Says His Doctors Are Satisfied.

Saying that he had had "a bully good time in Europe," Secretary of State John Hay, who was so ill when he sailed for Naples several months ago that he had to be assisted on board the liner, got home last night on the White Star liner Baltic. Mr. Hay looked greatly improved in health, and he says he has no intention of resigning the State portfolio in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. Mrs. Hay accompanied him.

The Secretary was met by his daughter, Mrs. Payne Whitney, and Mr. Whitney. Mr. Hay was the first of the Baltic passengers to leave the pier. He went straight to his son-in-law's home in an automobile. At Quarantine the Baltic was boarded by a special messenger from the White House, who delivered a big, official-looking letter to the Secretary. As he signed for the letter Mr. Hay turned to the newspaper men and remarked, "From my good friend, President Roosevelt." He didn't say what the letter was about.

As Mr. Hay walked down the gangplank, his daughter, Mrs. Whitney, leaning on his arm, every one commented on his healthy appearance. His cheeks were tanned and his step was quick. There was not a sign left of the illness which had caused him to break down last Winter. When asked if he was entirely well he smiled and said that the doctors were satisfied.

One of the reporters asked him if he had any intention of resigning from the Cabinet.

"I shall remain in the Cabinet," he answered, "until either the President or myself see fit for me to resign."

On the voyage Mr. Hay was on deck for the greater part of every day, and he made the acquaintance of many of the passengers. Some of his fellow-travelers were Col. and Mrs. William Barbour, the Rev. Dr. J. C. Holliday, Henry L. Hotchkiss, Dr. W. D. Rea, Col. Charles J. Seiter, Lieut. Col. G. Waters, and Mr. and Mrs. William F. Sheehan.

Mr. Sheehan said he had nothing to say which would interest the public.

IN GRIP OF LABOR TRUST.

Chicago Grand Jury Hears Startling Strike Bribery Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 15.—John C. Driscoll, ex-Secretary of the Building Trades' Council, to-day recited before the Grand Jury what he characterized as the history of the dealings between employers and union labor, particularly that branch of union labor represented by the Chicago Teamsters' Union.

From the organization of the Teamsters' Union and of the Coal Team Owners' Association in the Fall of 1901 to the present time Driscoll's story showed how completely the business of Chicago had been dominated by a "labor trust," of which he and Albert Young, former President of the Teamsters' Union were the central figures.

Driscoll said that the first actual demonstration of power by the Teamsters' Union came during the strike of the packing house teamsters in the Spring of 1902, when the meat business of Chicago was tied up for ten days. Albert Young and Driscoll settled that strike, Driscoll said, without the use of money. Then came the freight handlers' strike. Large sums of money, according to Driscoll, were paid to the teamsters for favorable decision in a number of disputes.

The greatest labor scandal Chicago has ever known, according to State's Attorney Healy, is to follow Driscoll's disclosures made to-day before the Grand Jury.

"More serious offenses have been committed than bribery and conspiracy," said the State's Attorney, "and the evidence presented to the jury has been of an extremely startling character. It is important, and will lead to surprising results. The names mentioned by the witnesses are those of prominent men on both sides."

POLICE WARNED OF SUICIDE.

And Found Mrs. Eckerman Dying Beside Her Husband's Grave.

PATERSON, N. J., June 15.—A man walked into the Police Station this morning and said:

"A woman named Mrs. Eckerman is going to commit suicide this morning in Cedar Lawn Cemetery."

Patrolman Ryan hastened to the cemetery and found a woman unconscious on a bench. A locket and letter addressed to her son and daughter-in-law showed that she was Mrs. Ella Eckerman of Madison Avenue. Her husband's grave is close to where she was found. A glass which had contained poison was found. The woman died on the way to the General Hospital. Mrs. Eckerman had visited the real estate office of William A. Merz in Van Houten Street, and wanted to leave some articles there.

"I am tired of living," she said, "and I wish I was lying beside my Fritz."

The real estate man would not take the articles, and she put them back into a satchel and left the office. Believing that she meant to take her life, Mr. Merz went at once to Police Headquarters.

$864,000 BOOTY RECOVERED.

Ex-Convict Aids Canadian Pacific to Trace Stolen Securities.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., June 15.—Through the assistance of Jake Terry, an ex-convict, the Canadian Pacific Railway has recovered securities worth $864,000, which were stolen from the safe of the Dominion Express Company when the Canadian Pacific overland was robbed near Mission Junction last September.

The leader of the robbers is supposed to have been Bill Minor, who served a term at San Quentin at the same time that Terry served a ten years' sentence for counterfeiting. They were room-mates there. Shortly after the train robbery Terry was employed by the railroad to recover the securities. His operations were conducted from Bellingham under the name of Brown.

After their release from San Quentin Minor and Terry came to Puget Sound together, but finally drifted apart. To-day at Bellingham Terry said that Minor would be arrested with two other men implicated in the robbery. Through the assistance of two women Terry met Minor somewhere on Puget Sound and negotiated for the return of the securities.

Latest Shipping News.

The Atlas liner Adirondack, from Hayti, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:17 o'clock last night.

The steamship Gwent, from Baracoa, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:17 o'clock last night.

FRANCE PREPARING FOR TROUBLE WITH GERMANY

Officers on Leave Recalled to Regiments and Ships.

HURRYING FOR MOBILIZATION

Fear of Dangerous Complications Over Morocco Not Yet Over—Rouvier Seeks to Allay Anxiety.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, June 15.—Although the negotiations between Premier Rouvier and the German Ambassador, Prince Radolin, are stated on good authority to be taking a favorable turn, all fear of dangerous complications is not yet over.

In the utmost secrecy both the French Army and Navy are being rapidly prepared for general mobilization. All leave in both services has been stopped, officers are being summoned back in haste to their regiments and ships, and at both the War Office and Admiralty the most feverish activity prevails.

PARIS, June 15.—Much uneasiness prevails in official quarters here concerning the Franco-German situation growing out of the Moroccan question and the continued Cabinet crisis resulting from M. Delcassé's retirement from the Foreign Office. Although the conferences between Premier Rouvier and Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, continue, they have not yet brought the satisfactory results that the officials anticipated.

Private advices from Berlin say Germany does not object to a direct understanding with France, but does not abandon the project of an international conference on Morocco, insisting that the Paris-Berlin agreement be a simple formality, and that the conference be left free to decide important issues. The Government feeling here is decidedly pessimistic concerning the negotiations.

The question of M. Delcassé's permanent successor also remains unsettled. M. Rouvier continues ad interim Minister of Foreign Affairs, but he has not determined whether to continue to hold the portfolio of Foreign Affairs or that of Finance. He authorized the statement to-day that he had not offered the Foreign portfolio to M. Bourgeois, M. de Freycinet, or the others whose names have been mentioned. The only offer thus far was that made to M. Sarrien to take the Finance portfolio, which he declined.

The Bourse to-day showed marked sensitiveness concerning the Ministerial uncertainty, rentes falling on heavy offers.

Premier Rouvier this evening endeavored to quiet the prevailing pessimism. In the course of a conversation with several Deputies in the lobby of the Chamber of Deputies he said that the weakness on the Bourse was not justified by the foreign outlook. The pending negotiations, he pointed out, necessitated calmness and patience, but he hoped the result would be favorable to good relations abroad.

TANGIER, Morocco, June 15.—Austria-Hungary and Italy have notified the Moorish Government that they are prepared to accept the Sultan's invitation to an international conference on Morocco provided the invitation is accepted by the powers immediately concerned.

BERLIN, June 15.—The Tageblatt to-day, revising the statement made yesterday to the effect that the Hamburg-American Steamship Company is the backbone of the German undertaking to make Tangier, Morocco, a modern port with wharves for large ships, says the harbor improvements at Tangier are in the hands of Reutemann & Co. of Tangier, which concern is presumed to be connected with the Bremen firm of the same name.

The Cologne Gazette says that the importance of the contract which this firm made in April to extend the new harbor works has been exaggerated. It is denied elsewhere that the German Government is behind the transaction.

CHILDREN FOIL WORKMEN.

Pittsburg Woman Prevents Telephone Men from Erecting Poles.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 15.—Workmen for a telephone company this afternoon were unable to erect poles for the new line in Hermitage Street because when they scooped out six holes where the poles were to be placed Mrs. Patrick J. Donohoe, who owns property on the street, placed one child in each hole.

The police were called to pull the youngsters out, but little Bridget Donohoe, with a garden hose, turned a stream of water out of the second-story window, causing both the bluecoats and the telephone employes to beat a hasty retreat. Mrs. Donohoe holds the fort.

"If the good Lord had sent a score of children to bless me, it's every one I'd place in the holes that deface my property," declared Mrs. Donohoe to-night. "They want to stretch wires around my house, but I'll not let them do it."

WEEK OF PATRICK'S DEATH.

Court of Appeals Says Aug. 7—A Further Stay Likely.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon fixed upon the week beginning Monday, Aug. 7, as the period during which Albert T. Patrick shall die in the electric chair at Sing Sing for the murder of William M. Rice.

It is probable, however, that the sentence will not be executed at that time, as ex-Senator David B. Hill is preparing a motion for reargument of an application for appeal. It is regarded as almost certain that he will secure either a reprieve from the Governor or a stay of execution from some Judge of the court. This would defer the matter until October, as the case could not be argued before that time.

$20.00 TO INDIANAPOLIS AND RETURN via Pennsylvania Railroad, account National Gymnastic Festival. Tickets sold at above rate from New York, June 19 and 20, good returning until June 27, inclusive. Consult ticket agents.—Adv.

$9.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND BACK Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets sold June 18-19. Return limit June 24, or for 50 cents extra, to June 30th.—Adv

TO THE COAST IN 96 HOURS.

Eighteen-Hour Trains Connect Rock Island Fliers for West.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The eighteen-hour trains between New York and Chicago have opened new possibilities in transcontinental travel. With changes just announced by the Rock Island system it will be possible to travel from New York to Denver in 45 hours and 50 minutes, and from New York to the Pacific Coast in 96 hours.

The Rock Island has announced that next Sunday its morning train to Colorado and to the Pacific Coast will be changed so as to connect at Englewood, in the south part of Chicago, with the fast trains on the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania Roads. Through passengers can arrive in Denver on the following day at 11:50 A. M. and in Los Angeles in seventy-eight hours after leaving Englewood.

J. A. DRAKE IN AUTO CRASH.

Runs Into Another Machine in Hurrying from Suburban.

John A. Drake, the horseman, on the way home to the Waldorf from the Suburban at Sheepshead Bay with three friends in his thirteen-thousand-dollar automobile, was in collision at Ocean Avenue and Avenue U, Brooklyn, yesterday with another touring car, in which were the owner and three women guests.

Mr. Drake and his friends were badly shaken, but nobody was seriously hurt. Mr. Drake explained to a policeman that they were anxious to get back to the Waldorf, because Mrs. Drake was not in good health.

BACK PAY FOR ROOSEVELT.

He Gets $583 Extra for His Spanish War Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President was to-day made the beneficiary of an act of Congress passed six years ago granting to all soldiers who served out of the confines of the country during the Spanish war two months' extra pay. Thousands of men who served in the Spanish war have received their additional pay under the provisions of this statute, but the President made no application for what was due him.

As there was no application to initiate the case, the matter was finally taken up voluntarily by the office of the Auditor for the War Department. The amount placed in the warrant that was sent to the President to-day was $583.33, or $291.67 per month as Colonel of volunteers.

BUFFALO EXPRESS DERAILED.

Several Philadelphians Cut by Glass—Relief Car Went Out.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 15.—An unlocked switch this afternoon derailed the Philadelphia express to Buffalo at Stockton, N. J., on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, twenty miles north of this city.

One of the cars toppled over part way and shattered glass cut several passengers. Otherwise no one was hurt. It was reported in Lambertville that twenty-five had been killed and many hurt, and a car with nurses and doctors was sent out only to learn the falsity of the rumor. Later the passengers were transferred to another train and continued on their journey.

MILLION FOR NORTHWESTERN.

Gift of University Trustees Announced at Commencement Exercises.

CHICAGO, June 15.—Eight hundred and eighty-seven degrees were granted to students of the Northwestern University at the forty-seventh annual commencement to-day in the Auditorium. The commencement address was delivered by Bishop William F. McDowell of Chicago.

At the close of Bishop McDowell's address Acting President Holgate, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, announced that $800,000 had been given to the university in subscriptions by six members of the university Board of Trustees, and that a guarantee fund of $200,000 had been subscribed by twelve members of the Board of Trustees and one outside friend of the university.

FASTER TIME TO BOSTON.

New Haven Promises Four-and-a-Half-Hour Schedule Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 15.—Four hours and a half between Boston and New York is what is promised by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad when certain changes in the roadbed have been completed at Saybrook, Westport, and Cos Cob bridges. The company proposes to cut off thirty minutes from the former running time of the trains when its bridge work is finished. This will give an average speed of a trifle over fifty-one miles an hour, including stops.

Another advantage to be gained by the strengthening of the bridges will be the increase of the weight of freight trains. The bridge work, added to that in progress at other points on the system, will call for a total expenditure of nearly $20,000,000. It is announced that the entire New York-Boston line will be ready for the fast trains in about nine months.

NEW YORK'S LID LOOSE.

St. Louis Police Chief's Impressions After Visiting This City.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 15.—"New York may well be proud of her police force," declared Chief of Police Matthew Kiely of St. Louis to-day upon his return from a tour of inspection to some of the principal cities, "but on the whole our force is just as good so far as it goes. I went around with some of the big police officials in New York. They showed me how they keep the lid down. They think they have the lid on there when the front doors of the saloons are closed. They don't bother about the back and side doors.

"Now, here, you know, when I say the lid is on, it's on; there isn't any side-door business. I told them how I did it, and they seemed quite interested."

$9.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN, June 18-19. Lehigh Valley R. R. Information 355, 1,234 B'way, N.Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn. —Adv.

RYAN ALONE OWNS J. H. HYDE'S STOCK

Paid $2,500,000 for It, He Tells Equitable Trustees.

TRUST AGREEMENT ACCEPTED

Trustees Meet and Ask the Policy Holders to Help in Selecting Directors.

Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse, the three trustees selected by Thomas F. Ryan to vote the Equitable Life Assurance stock recently purchased by him from James Hazen Hyde, sat in conference in the Hotel Buckingham most of yesterday.

At the close of their meeting the trust agreement under which the trustees will act in selecting twenty-eight of the fifty-two Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was made public.

There was given out at the same time a letter from Thomas F. Ryan to his trustees in which he says that he is the sole owner of the 502 shares of stock purchased from Mr. Hyde; that no other person is in any way interested or has contributed a dollar toward the purchase, and that the price he paid to Mr. Hyde for his holdings was $2,500,000.

A letter signed by the three Trustees and directed to the policy holders of the Equitable was also given out. It urges the policy holders to act under the trust agreement by sending to the Trrustees the names of persons whom they desire shall be chosen to represent their interests on the Board of Directors. The Trustees, under the agreement, will fill the present existing vacancies in the board, should the scheme of mutualization become operative. The policy holders are therefore urged, in order that they may be represented as speedily as possible, to notify the Trustees at once of their preferences in regard to such vacancies.

In the agreement Mr. Ryan makes over absolutely to the Trustees for voting purposes the stock which he has purchased. It is provided that twenty-eight members of the board shall be policy holders of the society, the other twenty-four shall be "lawfully eligible persons selected by the Trustees in their sole discretion."

It is provided that no vote of the trust stock shall be cast for any purpose unless the Trustees are unanimous in their opinion; that in case of the death or the resignation of one of their number the Trustees remaining shall select his successor, and that Mr. Ryan shall be entitled to dividends on the stock deposited by him.

Here is the agreement:

THE TRUST AGREEMENT.

AN AGREEMENT, made in the City of New York, in the State of New York, this 15th day of June, 1905, between Thomas F. Ryan of the first part and Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse (hereinafter called Trustees) of the second part.

Whereas, The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States (hereinafter called the society) is a corporation of the State of New York, having a full-paid capital stock of one thousand (1,000) shares of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) each, of which five hundred and two (502) shares are held by the party of the first part; and

Whereas, The corporate powers of the society are vested by its charter in a Board of Directors consisting of fifty-two (52) persons, divided into four (4) classes of thirteen (13) Directors each, each class serving for a term of four (4) years, so that thirteen (13) Directors are elected at each annual election of the society; and

Whereas, The Directors of the society have adopted a plan for the mutualization of the society by so amending its charter that of the fifty-two (52) Directors of the society, twenty-eight (28) should be elected by the policy holders and twenty-four (24) by the stockholders; and

Whereas, The consummation of said plan of mutualization and formal action thereon by the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York have hitherto been prevented by litigation, and in order to effect, so far as practicable, and without further delay, the result sought to be attained by such plan of mutualization, the party of the first part has entered into this agreement with the trustees:

NOW, THIS AGREEMENT WITNESSETH AS FOLLOWS: First.—The party of the first part hereby transfers to the Trustees said five hundred and two (502) shares of the capital stock of the society for the purpose of vesting in the Trustees the right to vote thereon for the term and upon the terms and conditions stated in this agreement. The existing certificates for said stock shall be surrendered and canceled, and certificates therefor shall be issued to the Trustees, in which certificates it shall appear that the same are issued pursuant to this agreement, and that fact shall also be noted in the entry of the Trustees as owners of such stock in the proper books of the society.

Trustees' Exclusive Power.

Second—The Trustees are exclusively authorized to exercise the voting power on the stock held under this agreement for the election of Directors of the society, and shall at every annual election of Directors of the society so vote on said stock that out of every thirteen (13) persons for whom such vote shall be cast seven (7) shall be policy holders of the society, selected in accordance with the wishes of the policy holders of the society, expressed as hereinafter provided, and the remaining six (6) Directors shall be selected by the Trustees in their uncontrolled discretion, to the end that of the entire fifty-two (52) Directors, twenty-eight (28) shall be policy holders of the society, selected by or on behalf of the policy holders, and twenty-four (24) shall be lawfully eligible persons selected by the Trustees in their sole discretion.

The wishes of the policy holders in respect of the Directors to be voted for by the Trustees shall be expressed in the

following manner: In each year, at any time prior to the first day of November, any holder of any policy which shall have been in force for one year or more, may send to the Trustees, at the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City, a written request, designating policy holders of the society to the number of not more than seven-thirteenths of the number of Directors to be elected at the next ensuing annual election of Directors, for whose election as Directors such policy holder desires the Trustees to vote at such annual election, or requesting the Trustees to exercise their discretion on his behalf in the selection of policy holders to act as such Directors.

Third.—The Trustees are authorized, in respect of said stock, to take, in their discretion, by vote thereon or otherwise, any action necessary or proper to effect the consummation of said plan for the mutualization of the society by securing to the policyholders the right to elect directly twenty-eight (28) of the fifty-two (52) Directors of the society, or a like proportion of the entire number of Directors of which the Board of Directors shall from time to time consist.

Hinges on Mutualization.

Fourth.—In case said plan of mutualization shall become operative and the policyholders shall become entitled to vote directly for twenty-eight (28) Directors of the society out of an aggregate number of fifty-two (52) Directors, or a like proportion of any other number of which the Board of of Directors may from time to time consist, then the Trustees, in respect of the stock held under this agreement, shall continue to vote for such lawfully eligible persons to be the remaining Directors as they shall, in their uncontrolled discretion, select.

Fifth.—In case of vacancies in the Board of Directors, due to resignation, death, or other cause, the Trustees may make recommendations to the directors of the society as to the persons to be elected to fill such vacancies to the end that the purposes of this agreement may be promptly and effectually accomplished.

Sixth.—No vote shall be cast upon said stock for any purpose except with the unanimous approval of the Trustees, but the Trustees may empower any one of their number actually to cast their vote.

Seventh.—Any Trustee may at any time resign by delivering to the other Trustees his resignation in writing. In case of the death or resignation of any Trustee the vacancy shall forthwith be filled by an appointment made in writing by the remaining Trustees. The term "Trustees" whenever used herein shall include the parties of the second part and their successors so appointed.

Eighth.—The party of the first part shall be entitled to the dividends on the stock deposited by him under this agreement.

To Run for Five Years.

Ninth.—This agreement shall continue in force for the full period authorized by Section 20 of the general corporation law of the State of New York, viz.: Five (5) years from the date hereof. It shall be continued thereafter so long as the Trustees shall deem advisable, and the party of the first part hereby agrees that, upon the expiration of any period of five (5) years, he will, upon the request of the Trustees, execute an instrument continuing, for a further period of five (5) years, this agreement and the powers of the Trustees hereunder, including said power to require an extension hereof. This agreement may, however, be terminated by the Trustees in their discretion whenever in their opinion, its purposes have been accomplished, or for any reason its termination is, in their opinion, advisable.

Tenth.—Every other stockholder of the society may transfer his stock to the Trustees, to be held subject to the provisions of this agreement, and thereupon may participate in the terms, conditions, and privileges thereof.

In witness whereof the parties hereto have set their hands unto five originals hereof the day and year first above written.

THOMAS F. RYAN,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
GEO. WESTINGHOUSE.

In presence of
ELIHU ROOT,
PAUL D. CRAVATH.

Drawn by Root and Cravath.

The trust agreement was drawn by Paul Cravath and Elihu Root, attorneys for Mr. Ryan, who witnessed the instrument. It was given out in printed form, with no erasures or corrections, so that it was evident that its provisions as drawn by the lawyers were satisfactory to the Trustees.

Nevertheless, the meeting of the Trustees lasted from 11 o'clock in the morning until 1, when Judge O'Brien had to go on the bench. It was continued afterward from 5:30 until 9:30, when Mr. Cleveland departed for the reception given to ex-Ambassador Choate by the Bar Association.

Story of the Meeting.

This was the first time that the Trustees had come together. Mr. Cleveland came on from Princeton yesterday morning. He went to the Buckingham Hotel, where he arrived at 10:30 o'clock. Soon afterward he was joined by Judge O'Brien, and at 11 o'clock Mr. Westinghouse went to the hotel and the session began.

Mr. Cleveland was elected Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Soon afterward Mr. Root and Mr. Cravath appeared with the agreement. Then Mr. Ryan was sent for. George F. Parker, who held an official post under the Democratic National Committee in the last campaign, and is a former correspondent of The London Times, was chosen Secretary. Then the agreement was taken up.

It had been believed that on account of Mr. Cleveland's prominent connection with Princeton University, whose commencement exercises were held on Wednesday, he would not be able to come here, and arrangements had been made in this event to hold the meeting of the Trurstees in his house in Princeton. Mr. Cleveland, however, found a way to come to New York after the commencement, and the meeting was held as originally scheduled.

Ryan's Stock Cost $2,500,000.

Here is Thomas F. Ryan's letter to the Trustees, in which he makes the first authoritative announcement concerning the ownership and cost of Mr. Hyde's majority stock:

"Hon. Grover Cleveland,
"Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien,
"George Westinghouse, Esq.

"Dear Sirs: In order that every possible basis for mystery may be eliminated, I am anxious that you should be fully apprised of every circumstance regarding my purchase of a majority (502 shares) of the capital stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. I am, therefore, writing this letter to place before you the only facts regarding the transaction which have not been made public.

"(1) I am the sole owner of the 502 shares of the stock of the Equitable Society, which I purchased from Mr. Hyde, and no other person or interest has contributed, or has the right to contribute, a single dollar toward the purchase of the stock. The policy holders with whom I conferred in making the purchase have had no connection with the management of the Equitable Society, and their connection with the transaction was entirely advisory. I am under no obligation to any living man with respect to my action as the owner of this stock.

"(2) The amount which I paid for the 502 shares of stock purchased from Mr. Hyde is $2,500,000.

"You are at liberty to make this letter public if you so desire.

"THOMAS F. RYAN.

"New York, June 15, 1905."

Trustees to Policy Holders.

The letter of the Trustees to the policy holders is as follows:

New York, June 16, 1905.

"To Policy Holders in the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:

"We, the undersigned, have assumed the duties created by a trust agreement executed by Thomas F. Ryan, whereby a majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has been placed in our hands as Trustees for the purpose of voting on such stock for Directors of said society.

"It is provided in the instrument transferring the stock to us that we shall vote for seven out of the thirteen Directors to be chosen annually from the holders of policies of insurance in said society, and that these shall be designated by an expression of their choice on the part of the body of all policy holders whose policies have been in force at least one year. The selection of the six remaining Directors to be elected each year is left to our discretion and judgment as Trustees. This plain will result in finally giving to policy holders the privilege of choosing twenty-eight out of the fifty-two persons who will constitute the Board of Directors.

"It is also provided by said instrument of transfer, as a means of informing us of the choice which the policy holders may make of the Directors allotted to their selection, that said policy holders shall express their wishes to us on this subject by sending to our address annually before the 1st day of November at the office of the Equitable Society, 120 Broadway, New York, a written designation of the policy holders they desire to have elected as Directors.

"We especially request all policy holders entitled to exercise this privilege that they make their wishes known to us within the time and in the manner mentioned, in order that the plan inaugurated for their fair and satisfactory representation in the Board of Directors shall be carried out in its full intent and purpose.

"In order that this policy-holding directorship may speedily reach the numerical proportion of the entire board which is contemplated, we have determined at an early date to recommend policy holders to be elected by the board to fill existing vacancies. We, therefore, urge policy holders to at once notify us of their preferences in regard to these vacancies.

"The Trustees hope they will receive a very general response to this invitation.

"GROVER CLEVELAND, Chairman.
"MORGAN J. O'BRIEN,
"GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE,
"Trustees."

"All communications should be addressed to the above-named Trustees, at the Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New York City."

INTEREST IN GERMANY.

Rivals of Equitable Inciting Policy Holders to Demand Representation.

BERLIN, June 15.—The policy holders of the New York Equitable Life Assurance Society in Germany want to be represented on the board of the reorganized company. This is one of the objects of the sub-committee appointed by the General Committee of the Association of German Fire Insurance Companies, which includes life insurance companies and those doing both life and fire business.

The principal purpose of the sub-committee appears to be to create distrust of all American insurance institutions. The German companies quickly availed themselves of the Equitable dispute to say that this showed how wise the Government had been to exclude most of the American companies, and how justified it would be if it expelled the two which are still permitted to do business here. The newspapers for several weeks have been printing articles on the Equitable's affairs and moralizing on the alleged unsound conditions of American business life, contrasting German prudence with "speculative, rickety American finance." Some of these articles originated, so the Equitable agents here aver, with German insurance offices.

INTERVENE IN BROWNE'S SUIT.

A $100,000 Policy Holder and Another Ask to Come In.

Two additional intervening petitions were filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court to the original petition of J. Willcox Browne against the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Browne is petitioning for the appointment of a receiver for the surplus of the Equitable and an accounting. One of to-day's intervening petitioners is Henry B. French of Philadelphia, who holds policies of $70,000 and $30,000. The second, A. F. Davis, is a citizen of Kansas, residing in Washington, D. C., and has a policy for $5,000.

Counting these two, eleven policy holders have thus far asked leave to intervene as party plaintiffs with Mr. Browne.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OUT.

Sudden Resignation of Czar's Uncle Astonishes St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, June 16.—The sensational announcement was made shortly before midnight that Grand Duke Alexis, High Admiral, and uncle of the Emperor, and Admiral Avellan, head of the Russian Admiralty Department, had resigned.

This announcement was followed a few minutes later by an imperial rescript relieving the Grand Duke of the supreme direction of the navy, which he had held since the days of the Emperor's father, Alexander III., when Russia resolved to enter the lists as a first-class sea power and to build up a great navy, the remnants of which were destroyed in the battle of the Sea of Japan. The Emperor's rescript said:

"His Imperial Majesty, my father, highly esteeming your experience in naval service and your personal qualities, selected you in 1881 as his immediate collaborator in the work of renovating and strengthening our fleet. Since then, for twenty-four years, your Imperial Highness has devoted your labors to the development of our naval armed forces, and to the training of the personnel of the fleet in proportion to the resources it was possible to accord you for that purpose.

"Now, yielding to your reiterated request, I have consented to relieve you of the administration of the Fleet and Marine Department. In accepting the resignation of your Imperial Highness, I direct you to retain the rank of Grand Admiral as an expression of my gratitude for all your work.

"I remain as ever, your constant well wisher, with every expression of my love,

"NICHOLAS."

Although from time to time since the war began there have been rumors that the Grand Duke would retire on account of the savage criticism, not to use harsher term, directed against the administration of the navy, especially in the construction of ships, the announcement of his resignation came like a bolt out of the blue. It was not preceded by any of the rumors which usually give warning of such an event. Consequently it was assumed that some sudden event precipitated it, and ugly stories immediately came to the surface.

Among those sojourning late in the cafés and hotels an editorial in the Nasha Shisn yesterday morning demanding an accounting of the popular fund subscribed for the rebuilding of the navy, and declaring that "great names are no longer guarantees" was instantly recalled.

The words of the rescript give no hint of imperial anger, and the real explanation probably will not leak out for several days, but the instant disposition was to regard the retirement of Grand Duke Alexis and Admiral Avellan as a concession to public opinion following the crowning tragedy of the Sea of Japan.

Charges of mismanagement and inefficiency and tales of corruption and even worse against the Marine Department have been rife for years. After the war began they increased tenfold, and lately a regular campaign against the department has been openly conducted in the newspapers. Some startling revelations have been made in this campaign, and Capt. Clado, who was one of the leading critics of the conduct of the navy, was dismissed for his persistence.

It was felt, even in quarters where charges of corruption were not entertained, that it would be unwise to intrust the rebuilding of the navy to the hands which were responsible for the hapless fleets of the past.

Grand Duke Alexis himself did not escape personal attacks, and scandal was so busy with his name that he was several times the subject of public demonstrations, notably at the French theatre last Winter.

The name of the Grand Duke was high on the list of those condemned by the terrorists, and after "Red Sunday," (Jan. 22 last,) it was reported that he had fled abroad, but it developed that he was merely keeping closely within his palace. Recently he has shown himself more frequently, usually in a closed carriage.

Wednesday last he drove down the Neva Quay in a low one-seated droseky, drawn by a fast-trotting Orloff stallion, which was going like the wind. The driver, it was noted, did not wear the imperial livery. The Grand Duke, who was nervously glancing to right and left, kept his right hand deep in the pocket of his military overcoat, and was evidently grasping a pistol.

The retirement of Admiral Avellan has not yet been published. The names of Vice Admiral Birlioff, who is returning from Vladivostok, and of Vice Admiral Chouknin, a commander of the Black Sea fleet, are mentioned among those likely to succeed Admiral Avellan.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN articles may be recovered through an advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. One line (7 words) costs 10 cents.—Adv.

WASHINGTON CHOSEN FOR PEACE PARLEY

Continued from Page 1.

power to afford the plenipotentiaries comfortable and convenient facilities for the transaction of their duties. Other details of the conference, which lasted half an hour, were withheld.

Minister Takahira called again at the White House to-night shortly after 9 o'clock and remained with the President until 10 o'clock. The Minister came at the request of the President, who communicated to him Russia's formal acceptance of the selection of Washington as the scene for the negotiations. No details of the conference which followed can be obtained, but it is understood that the questions of date and of the plenipotentiaries were under discussion.

Japan has indicated that she will select two plenipotentiaries, and will be ready to name a third if that number is preferred. Although the President has been advised that Marquis Ito, Baron Komura, and Marshal Yamagata are the three distinguished personages under consideration the official nominations have not yet been communicated to him.

The President's fourth and last peace conference was with Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, who reached the White House about 10 o'clock, and remained with the President until after 11 o'clock. Mr. Takahira left soon after the arrival of the Ambassador. The Ambassador upon leaving was, of course, unable to discuss his visit, but he took occasion to allude to the general appreciation throughout the civilized world of the work of the President in this crisis, and also to express his confidence that the negotiations were moving smoothly.

The negotiations were the main subject discussed by the President with the British Ambassador, who, like Minister Takahira, came to the White House at the President's request. The conversation, however, which later developed along general lines, touched upon Morocco and a number of other pending questions.

The general belief is that the conference will not begin until the middle of August, and probably not until later.

It is expected that within a few days at most Russia and Japan will announce formally the names of their respective plenipotentiaries.

It may be July 1, however, possibly a little later, before the arrangements for the meeting of the plenipotentiaries finally are completed. Both nations are moving with the utmost deliberation, for the game of diplomacy now being played is of even greater importance to each than are the movements of the armies on the battlefield.

Protocol Now to be Negotiated.

Prior to the formal assemblying of the conference it is probable, if precedent be followed, that a peace protocol will be negotiated. The making of the protocol will take place before the declaration of a formal armistice. The negotiations for it probably will be conducted in Washington.

There are no signs as yet of steps to sign a protocol. It was stated at the White House to-night that this phase of the peace proceedings might be expected to take place in Washington, and that it would in all probability not come for several days or possibly weeks.

The existing ill-feeling between Mr. Takahira and Count Cassini suggests that there may be no effort to bring these representatives of the two great Governments together in this preliminary act of peace-making. It may occur that delay will be taken until Baron Rosen arrives here and takes up his new responsibilities.

The President's offices as an intermediary do not cease with the agreement to make peace or the selection of a place where the treaty is to be made. He will receive from each Government notification as to what individuals are selected to represent them in the negotiations, and will in turn notify them of each other's choice. There will also pass through him the successive communications leading up to the protocol or armistice.

Pressure Brought on Japan.

Pressure is being brought to bear upon Japan to induce her to fix the sum which she will demand as an indemnity for the pending war at as low a figure in cash as is possible in the circumstances.

This pressure is being exerted, especially by European Governments, but President Roosevelt, it is intimated in an important quarter, also has advised the Japanese Government that moderation in her demand for cash indemnity not only would facilitate the negotiation of peace terms, but would be regarded by the powers with particular favor.

During the last ten days President Roosevelt has had conferences with Baron Kaneko, the Japanese financial agent in the United States. Baron Kaneko is one of the most eminent of Oriental financiers. In him Japan reposes implicit confidence in all matters pertaining to the fiscal policy of the empire. For this reason he was consulted by the President.

His conference with the President at the White House yesterday, there is reason to believe, concerned the subject of Japan's cash demands upon Russia.

It is well understood that the Japanese Government will not make known prior to the assembling of the plenipotentiaries the terms on which she will be willing to conclude peace. The Japanese Emperor is known to desire that, when peace is concluded, it shall be coupled with reasonable assurances of its permanency.

From a source of information high in diplomatic circles it is learned that Sept. 11 is the date of meeting now being canvassed among the powers interested, and that it is likely to be selected. Japan has signified a preference for that date, and Russia has as yet offered no objection.

It would be impossible to meet earlier than the middle of August, anyway, owing to the difficulty in getting the negotiators and their staffs here and taking the necessary preliminary steps. Japan's distance from the scene of the conference adds to this difficulty. Both powers are inclined to prefer September, and the date suggested by Japan, Sept. 11, seems to all concerned a favorable one.

The diplomats here greet this suggestion with unconcealed pleasure, as they believe that if the date is fixed so far forward they may be able to induce the two powers to abandon their intention of adjourning to a Summer resort. When the conference is held all the diplomatic representatives of neutral powers desire to be on the scene, and in close touch with the negotiators, so that they can keep their respective Governments informed of what is going on.

WELCOME FOR ENVOYS.

Every Facility and Comfort Will Be Offered to Plenipotentiaries.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The choice of Washington as the meeting place for the peace negotiators is fortunate in many respects.

There is already in good working order here every facility for rapid and full communication with Tokio and St. Petersburg. The legation of one country and the embassy of the other are equipped with archives bearing on every possible phase of controversy likely to arise. The plenipotentiaries of each country would find here on the ground in their respective diplomatic representatives the ablest coadjutators their special envoys could have.

This Government, under the customs that obtain in such matters, would furnish for the negotiators the amplest and finest quarters that can be had. The French Government did this for the Commissioners who met in Paris to make the treaty between the United States and Spain. Various places were discussed today, but no choice reached.

The arrangements will be in charge of the Secretary of State. Assistant Secretary Loomis said that no pains would be spared to provide the best possible meeting place to be had. The diplomatic reception room in the State Department, which was used for the Joint High Commission, may be tendered, together with numerous adjoining and convenient rooms, for consultation and for offices for each of the plenipotentiaries.

It is also thought likely that for the greater convenience of the negotiators the more sumptuous rooms to be had at the Library of Congress may be chosen. There, in either the spacious and beautifully decorated and furnished reading rooms of the Senate or the House of Representatives, with the many privately connecting apartments available for consultation rooms and private offices within sight of the big dome of the Capitol, probably the most suitable and comfortable place for treaty-making would be had.

Wherever the negotiations may take place, this Government will provide all necessary protection from interruption or molestation, and the plenipotentiaries may rest assured of absolute privacy and immunity from outside influence.

Should negotiations be held at a Summer resort quarters will be provided. The rooms set aside for the plenipotentiaries in this city would be maintained as theirs throughout the Summer. These rooms, fitted up for them in such a way as befits National hospitality, will be ready for them when they meet here to organize, and at their service at any time throughout the Summer when they might wish to adjourn here for any purpose.

HOPE OF PEACE IN RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg Discusses Probable Plenipotentiaries.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—Diplomatists consider that the chances of peace have been distinctly strengthened. They decline to be influenced by the developments in Manchuria. Count Lamsdorff's alter ego went so far as to assure me this afternoon that the decision of the Government to discuss the terms of peace would remain unshaken by anything the Generals might do or say.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—With Washington chosen as the place for the peace conference, there only remains the fixing of the time of meeting and the number of plenipotentiaries. Finding that Japan was not disposed to accept Paris, which was Russia's first choice, or The Hague, which President Roosevelt suggested, Russia readily consented to the selection of Washington.

Japan, it is understood, had already signified that she would name "three exalted personages" as plenipotentiaries, and specific information here points to the Marquis Ito, President of the Privy Council; Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the General Staff, as her plenipotentiaries.

It is regarded as certain that two of Russia's representatives will be Baron Rosen, who has been appointed to succeed Count Cassini as Ambassador at Washington, and M. Nelidoff, Ambassador at Paris. The name of M. Witte, President of the committee of Ministers, mentioned to be mentioned, but there is no evidence that the Emperor will give him a brief to conduct negotiations.

The selection of Washington makes it certain that several weeks must elapse before the first meeting of the negotiators is possible. Unless President Roosevelt on his own initiative is able to induce the belligerents in the meantime to agree to an armistice, the fear is general that the interim will witness another bloody battle in Manchuria.

Russia, while she could not place herself in the position of directly requesting an armistice, might welcome it if the suggestion came from the President. Doubt is, however, expressed in certain quarters as to whether even an appeal by President Roosevelt could induce Japan to forego her present strategical advantages and the chance to deliver another blow before the plenipotentiaries meet.

All the news from the front indicates that Field Marshal Oyama is ready to strike, and if, in advance of the meeting at Washington he could administer a crushing defeat to Lieut. Gen. Linevitch, it would be all the easier for Japan to secure the acceptance of her terms.

The Liberal newspapers are taking the decision of the Government to make peace if terms possible of acceptance are offered as a surrender, and are following up their advantage by redoubling their demands for a representative Assembly, arguing that the bureaucracy which has proved its incompetence to make war successfully is equally incapable of concluding a creditable peace.

Even the reactionary Sviet is carried off its feet by the tide and joins in the chorus asking for a Zemsky Sobor. The Sviet, however, does not ask for a Zemsky Sobor in order to make peace, but to secure the support of the people to continue the war.

JAPAN MIGHT WITHDRAW.

Any Evidence of Russian Bad Faith Would Stop Peace Parleys.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, June 15.—The proposals to appoint M. Nelidoff the Russian plenipotentiary for the suggested peace negotiations and to make Paris the place of meeting have inspired in Japan grave doubts of Russia's sincerity.

The newspapers point out that Japan's prime object is not to terminate the war, but to secure a lasting peace. Japan is fully prepared to continue the war, especially as the peace proposal comes at the very moment, when, having obtained absolute command of the sea, she has free access to Sakhalin and the maritime province of Siberia, also when the near future includes new and important developments in the military situation in Manchuria.

Nevertheless, partly in the interests of humanity and partly in deference to the suggestion from President Roosevelt, Japan is willing to enter into a conference and formulate her demands, the justice of which the world will recognize, reserving, however, the right to withdraw on the first evidence of Russia's bad faith.

AMERICA'S GROWING INFLUENCE

London Newspapers Believe Prospects of Peace Are Much Brighter.

LONDON, June 16.—The acceptance of Washington as the place for the conduct of peace negotiations is regarded by the London morning newspapers as a great compliment to President Roosevelt's diplomacy and as a further proof of the growing influence of the United States in international politics.

Moreover, it is felt that Japan would not have proceeded thus far unless convinced there was a reasonable prospect of the negotiations bearing fruit. It is therefore concluded that Japan has resolved to propose moderate and reasonable terms. Altogether the situation is regarded as much more hopeful than it was twenty-four hours ago.

The Daily News remarks, in commenting on "one of the most momentous diplomatic actions of modern history," "humanity waits for the treaty of Washington."

The Daily Telegraph similarly refers to "the novel part played by the President," and expresses satisfaction at the selection of diplomatists instead of soldiers to conduct the negotiations, because there will be less chance of wrangling over military positions.

The Daily Telegraph further says there is reason to believe that the Japanese demands will astonish the world by their moderation. In view of The Daily Telegraph's position as a mouthpiece of the Government, this latter statement is important.

COURT CLEARS EXCHANGE.

Refuses to Interfere with the Philadelphia Consolidated.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Judge Martin, in Common Pleas Court, to-day, vacated the temporary receivership of the Consolidated Stock Exchange of Philadelphia, and refused to enjoin the Exchange from conducting its business.

J. Hector McNeal was recently appointed temporary receiver of the Exchange on the petition of A. Perrand, a creditor. Quo warranto proceedings attacking the character of the Exchange were instituted about the same time, and later the Attorney General of the State lodged with the court information in equity, which alleged that the Exchange carried on a gambling business in stocks and that its operation was illegal and detrimental to the interests of the community.

Judge Martin, in his opinion, said he found no evidence that the Exchange conducted an illegal or gambling business.

RUSSIANS GIVING WAY BEFORE ATTACK OF FOE

Fear in St. Petersburg That Linevitch's Army Must Retreat.

HEAVY RAINS BEFORE BATTLE

Mud in the Liao Valley Was Deep—Japanese Soldiers Ready to Make All Sacrifices.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 15.—Telegrams from Manchuria do not confirm the alarmist reports that Gen. Linevitch's army is surronded, but it is evident that the Russians are withdrawing from their advanced positions on both sides of the railway bridge before the flanking movements of the Japanese.

It is feared that they will have to fall back north to Knutu-Ling, (Gunshu Pass, 95 miles north of Tie Pass and 60 miles north of Chang-Tu-Fu, near which the present battle is being fought.) The absence of official news strengthens this apprehension. At the same time confidence is expressed at the War Office that Gen. Linevitch will be able to hold his own.

The correspondent of the Russ at the front says that a painful feeling of suspense has been engendered by the reports of peace overtures, many officers threatening to resign their commissions if peace be concluded.

HEAVY RAIN ON BATTLEFIELD.

Japanese Soldiers Still Ready to Make All Necessary Sacrifices.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

GEN. NOGI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, June 13.—A strong detachment of Gen. Mistchenko's cavalry is active on our left front, (the extreme left of the Japanese Army,) but there is no suggestion of another raid against our flank.

Heavy thunderstorms yesterday and to-day seem to show that the rainy season has begun earlier than usual. The shortage of rainfall last year and the irregular character of the weather early in the Spring of this year are indicative of an abnormal season.

The heavy rains have rendered the alluvial soil of the Liao River Valley extremely soft.

GEN. KUROKI'S HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, June 14.—However joyful the bare prospect of being able to return home after a long campaign, the Spartan attitude of the army toward duty is not affected by the possibility of peace negotiations.

No opinion is expressed on the subject beyond the hope that further needless bloodshed may be avoided. An enthusiastic willingness prevails to continue all necessary sacrifices, together with full confidence that if diplomacy fails to gain the Japanese ends, fighting will achieve them.

In the present military situation any procrastination on the part of Russia in bringing negotiations to a head means the continued augmenting of our forces and supplies, without appreciably increasing Gen. Linevitch's numbers, which he has to feed from day to day.

SANK A GERMAN STEAMER.

Former Liner, Now a Russian Cruiser, Destroyed a Vessel.

LONDON, June 15.—The German steamer Tetartos was sunk by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Don May 30, according to information received to-day at Lloyd's. The Tetartos was on her way from Otaru, Japan, to Tien-Tsin with a cargo of wooden sleepers.

A telegram from Batavia, Java received in Amsterdam reports the arrival of the Don at Priok with the crew of a German vessel.

BERLIN, June 15.—The announcement of the sinking in the China Sea of the German steamer Tetartos by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Don is printed prominently in the newspapers here this afternoon, but there is no disposition to press Russia for an immediate explanation.

The Tetartos belonged to the Flensburg Steam Shipping Company. She had no contraband of war on board. Her cargo of wooden sleepers was consigned to a Chinese port. The Don was formerly the Hamburg-American liner Fuerst Bismarck.

OFFICIALS BLAMED FOR RIOTS.

Cablegram from Jewish Committee Says Soldiers Aided in Disorder.

The New York branch of the Bund, an organization of Jewish workingmen, received this telegram yesterday from its headquarters in Geneva:

Anti-Jewish riots at Brest-Litowsk, Minsk, and Warsaw. Done with the aid of soldiers. New tactics of the autocracy. This is plain from the communication of the Lodz committee of the Bund that on the 31st of May, at the house of the Judge of the Ninth Circuit of the Province of Lodz, there was a meeting of office holders and military men, at which it was decided to organize an anti-Jewish riot with the aid of the reservists of the local army. Send aid for self-defense.

The telegram is signed by the European committee of the Bund.

ARGUED WITH THE COOK.

Price of the Park Department Is Now in the Hospital.

Because he objected to the cook's dishes Rodman M. Price, an engineer in the Department of Parks of Brooklyn, is nursing a bruised head in St. Mary's Hospital. The police say that she did it with a rolling pin.

Cries from the Price house, at No. 102 Elton Street, about dinner time last night brought Policeman Lottes of the Liberty Avenue Station. He found Mr. Rodman on the floor and his frightened wife huddled in the corner. Emma, the cook, with her rolling pin was mistress of the situation.

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company reported at 9 o'clock that the steamship Bermudian, of the Quebec Steamship Company was 255 miles south of Sandy Hook at 7:35 o'clock P. M., and would dock about 11 o'clock this morning. The Maine steamship North Star, which left New York at 5:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon was then forty miles out.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

11:30 A. M.—59 Sheriff Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:33 P. M.—271 West Thirty-ninth Street; James Wilcox; damage, $50.

2 P. M.—636 and 638 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

2:30 P. M.—17 and 19 Hancock Street; Low estate; damage, $100.

6:30 P. M.—454 Broadway; Columbia Leather Goods; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—66 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—122 Third Avenue; Stuyvesant estate; damage trifling.

Important Change of Time
ON THE
New York Central Lines.

On and after June 18th, 1905, the Fast Mail will reach New York at 9:17, instead of 10:00 A. M.

The Second Empire will leave New York at 1:57, instead of 2:30 P. M.

The Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 2:04, instead of 1:00 P. M., reaching St. Louis at 5:00 P. M. next day, saving 2 hours and 32 minutes.

The Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30, instead of 2:45 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8:30 the next morning, instead of 9:45. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 2:30, instead of 12:30 P. M., and reach New York the same as now, at 9:30 next morning.

Making the Time Between New York and Chicago 18 Hours.

This is simply applying on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Chicago the time the Empire State Express has been making from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central for fourteen years, viz., 440 miles in 8 hours and 15 minutes, and retains for the New York Central Lines the long distance record of the world.

The Twentieth Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours and Minneapolis in 32 hours, from New York.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections the time from New York to Denver will be 52½ hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and to Seattle 4¼ days.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

JEROME NOW ATTACKS EQUITABLE FINANCIERS

Compares Some of Their Deals with Larry Summerfield's.

SORRY THEY'RE OUTSIDE LAW

Tells of the Letters He Receives Asking Why He Doesn't Prosecute and Advocates Stricter Laws.

District Attorney William Travers Jerome, at a dinner given in his honor last night by the Merchants' Protective Association, declared that the actions of some eminent gentlemen associated with the Equitable Life Assurance Society were no whit less immoral than the actions of "Larry" Summerfield, confidence man, and urged the necessity for laws which would adequately deal with crimes in high finance.

The dinner took place at Delmonico's. Edward W. Page, President of the association, who presided, announced that it was in the nature of a testimonial to Mr. Jerome, State Senator James J. Frawley, and State Senator Martin Saxe for the work they had done in securing the passage of legislative amendments providing for more rigid regulations of reports made by business houses to credit agencies as to their financial standing.

The District Attorney, who received a vociferous welcome, expressed his gratification that there were such bodies as the Merchants' Protective Association—bodies which took an interest in the public welfare of the country and the commercial integrity of the United States and its citizens. He then reviewed the purposes of the legislation, and continued:

"Within the past decade or so there has arisen an entirely new class of crime—subtle crimes which do not come within the pale of the law. In the earlier days of American history, when a man wanted to rob his neighbor, he did so by force, and there were laws provided which attended to his case if he should be detected and found guilty.

"There are no laws to cover 99 out of 100 cases of the crimes committed every day in this era in the name of high finance. In England, France, and the countries of Europe the necessity for safeguarding the people against financial crimes has been recognized and laws have been enacted to this end. The States of the United States have been singularly backward in this regard.

"When I went up to Albany to look out for the passage of the bill looking to punishment of swindlers who got out of bankruptcy proceedings without any assets I found the legislators so busy with the gas legislation, the Niagara steal, and the water power bills that they had no time to listen to me. And the boss was in Europe, too!

"The Assemblymen were so busy attempting to carry off everything that wasn't nailed down, that they, too, had no time to listen. Now, the Governor is an upright and honest man, but the statesmen were so hard at work with statesmanship that they could not listen. Then, my dear friend Senator Brackett tried his hand at the game of opposition.

"But I finally got Senators Frawley and Saxe interested in the proposed legislation, and through their efforts the bill was passed.

"The trouble in this country is that the morality of a great many people is governed by what is on the statute books. Thousands of New Yorkers are totally blind on the moral side and only know that an act is immoral when it is written into the law as a felony.

"There is the recent exposure in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. In the case of the eminent gentlemen who governed its affairs I will admit that the things they did were not criminal as defined in Section 528 of the Penal Code, which has to do with larceny. I contend, however, that in a moral sense they should come within the purview of this section, and I defy them to distinguish their acts from the acts defined in it.

"I would in this connection recall to you the Cambon dinner. Was it decent, according to the canons of gentlemen, that the foreign Embassador of a friendly nation should be used for an advertising medium? If you or your wife or your sister or your daughter should be used in the same way, would your ideas of decency permit you to associate thereafter with those responsible? I think not.

"Since the Equitable housecleaning began I have been receiving letters by every mail from people who can't see the difference between the actions of the eminent Equitable gentlemen and the actions of Mr. Larry Summerfield, confidence man. It was not long since that I sent Summerfield to Sing Sing, and the people who are writing to me refuse to see why the high financiers of the Equitable should not follow him. They read in the newspapers of these deals in 'high finance' and say to themselves:

"'Gracious goodness—this isn't high finance; it's stealing.'

"'What is the matter with you?' is the way some of the letters read. 'Why don't you send those people to jail?' I can't make those who write the letters see why it is that I cannot treat the men who steal in the name of high finance in the same way I treated Summerfield. All I can do is to say that the law won't let me, that the high financiers of the Equitable brand are just outside the statutes while in a moral sense they are no better than Larry Summerfield.

"I met Summerfield in a restaurant just before he was convicted and called him over to me. I told him that I would talk to him as Jerome and not as the District Attorney. He said to me that he did not see how he could be convicted. He ended up with this declaration:

"'I did not think I was doing anything which was against the criminal statutes. I was acting under the best legal advice to be had, and, so help me God, I thought I was doing what all of the big fellows were—selling the suckers something that had no value at a high price.' [Laughter.]

"You think that is funny, don't you? Well, it is funny, and again it isn't. None of these people who are writing to me can see any humor in the situation."

Mr. Jerome was cheered when he took his seat.

Other speakers were Abram I. Elkus, counsel for the association; Clarence Whitman, President of the Merchants' Association, and Senators Frawley and Saxe. Senator Frawley engaged in a good-natured tilt with Mr. Jerome regarding the aspersions the District Attorney had been wont to cast on Tammany legislators.

"There are good men, noble men, in Tammany," Senator Frawley declared, "men who do everything in their power for the good of their constituents and men who do not have to be paid for what they do. Any one who tells you to the contrary tells you a deliberate lie."

Mr. Jerome laughingly admitted that there were good men in Tammany, and paid a tribute to several of them.

White Rose
CEYLON TEA

White Rose Tea is the best tea in the world, because it is pure and clean. After it is picked it is never touched by hand and it is prepared by machinery and packed right where it grows; thus preserving its purity, flavor and aroma. You will like it, and as it is always uniform you will never have trouble with it.

One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.

Large package 30 cents, generous trial package 10 cents.

MORNING, NOON OR NIGHT
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Thirst satisfying and Delicious.

LIKE A WEDDING 40 YEARS AGO

Miss Crichton and W. Hawes Clarke Imitate the Parental Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, West Va., June 15.—The wedding took place here to-day of Miss Eliz

GREENE AND HEINZE TALK OF MERGING

Possible Copper Alliance a Big Rival to Amalgamated.

BOTH FIGHTERS OF RENOWN

They Discused Terms Here and Again In Chicago—If This Succeeds Negotiations with Rogers Will Be Off.

Col. William C. Greene, President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company and its allied companies, and F. Augustus Heinze, the ruling spirit in the United Copper Company, which has been fighting the Amalgamated Copper Company in Montana for years and recently won the legal battle over the famous Minnie Healy Mine, had a conference here on Tuesday just before both men left here to visit their properties. As a result, it is not unlikely that the next few months will see a merger of the Greene and Heinze copper interests. This information was given to THE TIMES yesterday on authority.

Col. Greene and Mr. Heinze left this city together, although the former was bound for Sofiora, Mexico, and the latter for British Columbia, and, according to private dispatches, they had another conference in Chicago on Wednesday. The negotiations have not gone far enough to admit of any detailed discussion of terms, but it is said that the merger will take the form of an actual consolidation of properties, brought about probably through a holding company.

Heinze-Rogers Talk.

The announcement of the prospective merger puts an end to talk that has been current in Wall Street for months, that negotiations were on between Mr. Heinze and H. H. Rogers, or some other representative of the Amalgamated Copper Company, for the purchase of the United Copper properties by the Amalgamated. This talk was coincident with the general clearing up of the Montana litigation this Spring, and was encouraged by dispatches both from Montana and from Boston, the "the home of coppers," and, next to Butte, the most prolific source of copper gossip.

The new combination, if worked out, will prove the most formidable rival that the Amalgamated Copper Company has encountered since its formation. The Greene Consolidated Company produces somewhat more than 50,000,000 pounds of copper a year. It is capitalized at $7,200,000, the shares having a par value of $10. The United Copper Company has an output of more than 35,000,000 pounds, and has outstanding $5,000,000 preferred and $45,000,000 common stock. The par value of the shares is $100. Neither company has any bonded debt.

In addition to its corporate phase, the merger of the Greene and Heinze companies would bring together two of the most picturesque men that Wall Street has known in years. Col. William C. Greene, ex-ranchman and "gun fighter," who is said to have several notches in the butt of the revolver that defended him in earlier days, came into New York six or eight years ago and organized, in a small way, his copper company. The business grew, and Col. Greene branched out into the gold and silver mining business, maintaining at the same time extensive ranches in the Southwest. His enterprises have been always essentially of a personal character, and the result has been that at different times he has been in combat with nearly all the financial camps in Wall Street.

It was not more than a year ago that John W. Gates and others tried to rout him in a Greene Copper Company fight. Some lively times followed, in which the stock dropped on the curb as rapidly as the Greene Gold has dropped in the last few days, but the end was the same as in other contests of the same kind. Mr. Gates and his associates got out of the company.

Col. Greene and Lawson.

More recently the wordy duel between Col. Greene and Thomas W. Lawson brought the copper man into the public eye. At that time the Colonel, after a ferocious exchange of epithets, got out his revolver and started for Boston, bent on slaughter, according to his own account. In the Hotel Touraine he met Mr. Lawson, and the influence of the soothing atmosphere of the hotel, the eloquence of his host, and the excellence of the cuisine so mollified his anger that the two men, according to veracious accounts, embraced at their parting, and, Col. Greene was so absorbed in reminiscence on his arrival here that he had not a word of criticism to pass on his former antagonist.

One of the most interesting chapters in Heinze's history is the attempt of a Standard Oil group of capitalists a few years ago, when Heinze was hardly out of his twenties, to put him out of business because he dared to "buck" the Amalgamated. The attempt has not succeeded yet.

It was announced yesterday that Col. Greene sent on word from Chicago that he has called meetings of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, and the Greene Gold Silver Company, and that he would insist on the fullest investigation of all rumors affecting the integrity of any of the companies with which he is connected. He says the rumors were spread purely for manipulative purposes.

POINT AGAINST GREENE.

Referee Will Hear Case of Railroad Man Who Is Suing for a $100,000 Fee.

Alleging that Col. William C. Greene had refused to carry out the terms of a contract made with him, Richard J. Hartman has begun a suit in the Supreme Court against Greene to recover $100,000 which Hartman says Greene promised to pay him to carry through a deal. Hartman declares that Greene went to him on Sept. 19, 1904, and employed him to negotiate on Greene's behalf the lease of and option to purchase certain properties of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad, of which Greene is President and Hartman Secretary, agreeing to pay Hartman $100,000. Hartman says that he completed the negotiations on Oct. 12 of that year, Greene taking title to the properties on Dec. 6. Two days later Hartman says he called on Greene, expecting to get his $100,000, but got nothing.

Greene's answer denies that he promised $100,000 or any other sum to Hartman. His attorney then went before Justice O'Gorman and asked for an order to have Hartman's complaint more definite. Justice O'Gorman denied this application, and Greene then gave notice that he would appeal from Justice O'Gorman's decision, so he carried his appeal to the Appellate Division. At last he decided to allow the case to go before a referee, and after this had been agreed upon by counsel the court appointed Hamilton Odell, a brother of ex-Gov. Odell, to take testimony. Referee Odell proceeded to make arrangements for the summoning of witnesses, when Greene called another halt by applying for a stay of all proceedings pending the appeal from Justice O'Gorman's decision.

Yesterday Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court denied the application for this stay of proceedings. The referee may now go on with the case. It may be ended before Greene succeeds in getting the Appellate Division to order Hartman to furnish a more definite complaint.

BELDAME'S SUBURBAN NEAR RECORD TIME

Continued from Page 1.

the post, Ostrich had the rail, with Alana-Dale, Beldame, Bad News, Delhi, Adbell, English Lad, Proper, First Mason, and Miss Crawford next in the order named. Jacquin had the extreme outside. There was but a brief delay at the barrier, the start being made at the first effort, with the horses all together and moving in line. Delhi was the first to show out of the crowd, and in the short run to the stand crossed over and took the rail. Burns, who rode him, hustled the favorite on in vigorous style in his effort for the lead, while Beldame, which broke in the middle of the crowd, followed Delhi with a rush, and, finishing the first furlong, took second place, two lengths behind the pacemaker, with Adbell and Jacquin lapped two lengths further back, First Mason, Proper, and Miss Crawford coming next as named, while Ostrich and English Lad lagged in the early stages of the race and practically were out of the contest before the first turn was reached.

Delhi went on in front at a very fast pace, with Beldame trailing at his heels, and under gentle restraint even then, though the horses were going at a racing speed from the first jump. Around the turn into the back stretch and through the straight to the far turn there were no changes in the positions of the leaders, except that Jacquin moved up into third place before Adbell just as the far turn was begun. To that point Delhi was striding along easily in front, but as the turn was begun Beldame began to move up on him gradually, and, going away from the others behind her, cut down Delhi's lead of three lengths to a length and a half in the middle of the big bend, where, with three furlongs of the race still to be run, O'Neil, who rode Beldame, sent the filly on with a flash of speed, and in the next half furlong took her up to the side of Delhi, which already was doing his best in a futile effort to retain his place in front. Just where the bend straightens out into the quarter stretch Beldame showed head and head with Delhi, and Burns drew his whip and made a last call on the favorite, while the shout "Delhi is beaten" went up in chorus from the watching thousands.

For just a fraction of a second Delhi seemed to respond to the whip, and hung with the filly, and then Beldame drew away to the front, and Delhi dropped back on Jacquin, Adbell, Proper, and First Mason, which were closing from the rear division. In the next furlong Delhi was swallowed up in the crowd, while both Jacquin and Adbell began to falter and fall away, Proper coming on through the field then, and at the last furlong pole making a determined effort after Beldame. There it was that O'Neil, looking back, saw Proper coming on in resolute style, and drew his whip on Beldame. The mare rallied and finished with gallant courage, won, ridden out, by a length and a half from Proper, who was a full length in front of First Mason. Jacquin was fourth, three parts of a length away, with Delhi fifth. The time of the race, 2:05 3-5, has been beaten but twice in the Suburban history, by Hermis last year, when he made the record for the race, 2:05, and by Gold Heels, in 1902, when that horse ran in 2:05 1-5.

The fractional time of Beldame's race was 0:12 1-5, 0:24, 0:36 1-5, 0:48 4-5, 1:05 1-5, 1:13 2-5, 1:36 3-5, 1:39 2-5, 1:53, and 2:05 3-5. The last mile was run in 1:41 3-5.

The race was the first great event which Beldame has won in the colors of August Belmont, her breeder and owner, as last season, when Beldame was regarded as the champion of the turf, she raced under a lease in the name and colors of Newton Bennington. This season Beldame was beaten in the Metropolitan Handicap, next ran second to Garnish in a handicap at Gravesend, and in a third start of the season, last Thursday at Gravesend, won the Standard Stakes.

Beldame last season won nearly $54,000 in thirteen races, and her total earnings on the turf amounted to about $80,000. Mr. Belmont, who bred Beldame, in expressing his delight at her Suburban victory, said that he would keep the mare in training through the remainder of the season, but will select her future races with great care, as he will not permit her to be raced excessively, his intention being to retire her while still sound and in full vigor as a brood mare. Mr. Belmont has determined that when she goes to the stud she shall be mated with the great English horse Meddler, owned by Clarence H. Mackay. This decision, Mr. Belmont said, was in deference to the opinion of a majority of experts on breeding, reached through a competition conducted in Kentucky last Winter, when the weight of opinion was that the union of the blood of Meddler and Beldame would be the most successful cross possible to find for the filly.

In view of Mr. Belmont's desire in the matter, Mr. Mackay yesterday assured the owner of the Suburban winner that the mating would be whenever Mr. Belmont desired. Beldame, now four years old, is by Octagon-Belladonna, by Hermit, while Meddler is by St. Gatien-Busybody, the blood of both being English.

THE SUBURBAN AUTO SHOW.

Only One Coach Made the Trip to Sheepshead.

For the clubhouse crowd, automobiles were the popular mode of conveyance to the track. The parking space of the grand stand was so crowded with the big motor cars that it was no easy matter to get about and pick out one's vehicle after the race. It was one of the greatest exhibitions of automobiles seen at the race tracks this season. Fully 200 machines were lined up so closely together that fractions of inches only separated the majority of cars. The only disappointed persons at the track were the sprinkling of chauffeurs who were left to look out for the safety of the machines. These found a way out of the difficulty, for where a number were congregated together, they agreed to watch in relays, so that half a dozen would dash off to the track before a race and then return and give another section a chance. Thus pleasure and business to some extent were combined.

The Reliance was the only big coach that made the run from the city.

BOOKMAKERS ON STRIKE.

Could Not Have Exclusive Control of First Line at Sheepshead Track.

A bookmakers' strike, so-called, was the novel product yesterday of the contention which the Metropolitan Turf Association has kept up since early Spring in an effort to secure official recognition from race track managers, and as a result of the strike betting in the big ring at the Sheepshead Bay race track was suspended for about a half an hour before a temporary arrangement could be agreed upon.

The strike was ordered by George Wheelock, President of the Metropolitan Association, as a means of enforcing the contentions of the bookmakers' organization for exclusive control of the first line in the betting ring of the Coney Island Jockey Club track. It was the outcome of the Coney Island Club's rejection of a proposition made by the Metropolitan Association last week, whereby the association proposed to fill all the places in the first line, and thus exclude nonmembers of the association from the privileges of the "big ring."

This, in effect, would have destroyed the so-called "open ring" which was established at Belmont Park by the track managers when it was agreed to surrender the revenue paid by the bookmakers for the betting privileges. The "open ring," without charge to the bookmaker, prevailed through the closing days at Belmont Park and through the Gravesend meeting, and the arrangement, it is said, is to be continued by the racing managers.

The Metropolitan Turf Association proposition to the Coney Island Jockey Club was ignored, the club refusing to treat with the bookmakers or to recognize the bookmakers' organization in any manner. In the face of this the Metropolitan Turf Association conducted a drawing for places in the ring on Wednesday night and the members went to Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, eighty-six in number, prepared to fill all the places in the first line to the exclusion of the nonmembers and in the hope of putting an end to the "open ring" system.

John Cavanagh, manager of the betting ring, insisted on putting non-members in the first line under the open ring plan, approved by the turf authorities, but the members of the Metropolitan Association, who already had seized all the choice places, declined to be moved. They were informed that the non-members must have the same privileges as the organized bookmakers. When the betting opened with both members and non-members in the first line, the Metropolitan Association then, under orders from their officers, refused to do business or lay odds, but retained their places in line.

The betting ring was crowded, but the action of the Metropolitan Association men checked the betting on the first race and caused general protest from racegoers who wished to bet, as the independent bookmakers who were on hand were not numerous enough to accommodate the crowd of speculators.

After a delay of half an hour without securing notice from the track managers, the bookmakers reconsidered the sacrifice they had begun and concluded to take their share of the big day's business. No agreement was made, however, and though the bookmakers' organization regarded their achievement of yesterday as virtually a victory for their claims, it was asserted that a new order of affairs will prevail to-day.

THREE RACES FOR THE WEST.

G. C. Bennett Took the Double Event at Sheepshead Bay.

Western horses had a big part in the racing which opened the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay meeting yesterday. Aside from the second and third money in the Suburban Handicap, captured by racers representing Western turfmen, Proper and First Mason respectively, three races, including the first part of the $20,000 Double Event Stakes, went to Western thoroughbreds.

The most important success achieved by the Western horses was that of George C. Bennett, owned by Fred Cook, who captured the initial section of the Double Event. George C. Bennett, a winner in the West and at Gravesend, ridden by the Western jockey Nicol, was opposed by a picked lot of Eastern colts from the big stables of the metropolitan turf, Bohemian, from James R. Keene's establishment, and Jerry Wernberg, carrying the colors of N. Bennington, being the best backed next to George C. Bennett. The race, at five and a half furlongs down the Futurity Course, third on the card, had nine starters, and from the raising of the barrier to the finish George C. Bennett was the most prominent horse. The favorite broke in front and went on in the lead, attended by Ironsides, the two racing locked to the last furlong pole, where George C. Bennett drew out just clear of Ironsides and won cleverly by a length.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	¼.	F.
Ivan the Terrible, 120, O'Neil, 9-10, 2-5	1	1	1¹
Kurtzmann, 110, Nicol, 7-1, 2-1	2	2	2¾
Sound, 118, Sperling, 7-1, 2-1	3	3	3⁵
Regal, 110, Martin, 5-1, 7-5	4	4	4
Zeala, 110, W. Davis, 7-1, 2-1	6	5	5
Santon, 118, Lyne, 50-1, 15-1	5	6	6

Time—1:14 2-5. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Pirate of Penzance-Kate Bellefter. Owner, W. W. Darden. Trainer, W. W. Warden.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; handicap; one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Water Light, 118, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5	2	1	1²
Agile, 122, J. Martin, 3-1, even	3	2	2½
Workman, 110, Miller, 20-1, 8-1	6	3	3½
Uncas, 98, Baird, 12-1, 5-1	4	8	4
Blandy, 124, W. Davis, 15-1, 6-5	1	4	5
Sinister, 104, Nicol, 7-1, 5-2	5	5	6
Jake Sanders, 115, Odom, 7-1, 5-2	7	6	7
Red Friar, 104, Burns, 40-1, 15-1	8	7	8
Amberjack, 87, J. Johnson, 60-1, 20-1	9	9	9

Time—1:39. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Watercress-Lumina. Owner, James B. Brady. Trainer, M. M. Allen.

THIRD RACE.—Double Event, for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
George C. Bennett, 122, Nicol, 5-2, 9-10	2	1	1½
Ironsides, 114, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	2²
Bohemian, 126, Burns, 3-1, even	5	4	3⁴
Bill Phillips, 117, Travers, 30-1, 10-1	6	3	4
Cary, 122, Lyne, 50-1, 15-1	4	5	5
Jerry Wernberg, 117, O'Neil, 3-1, even	7	6	6
Vet, 117, J. Martin, 50-1, 15-1	9	8	7
Transmute, 119, Odom, 50-1, 15-1	3	7	8
Belmere, 117, Baird, 15-1, 6-1	8	9	9

Time—1:07. Start good. Won handily, place ridden out. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Orsini-Libbertiflibbet. Owner, Fred Cook. Trainer, W. E. Phillips.

FOURTH RACE.—The Suburban Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Beldame, 123, O'Neill, 7-2, 6-5	5	1	1¹
Proper, 109, W. Knapp, 7-2, 8-5	2	3	2⁴
First Mason, 118, Bullman, 20-1, 8-1	7	4	3¾
Jacquin, 100, J. J. Walsh, 12-1, 5-1	4	5	4
Delhi, 126, Burns, 3-1, even	1	2	5
Alan-a-Dale, 112, Odom, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	6
Ostrich, 95, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1	10	8	7
Adbell, 109 Fountain, 8-1, 2-1	8	8	8
English Lad, 117, Nicol, 30-1, 10-1	9	10	9
Miss Crawford, 100, Miller, 40-1, 15-1	3	11	10
Bad News, 115, C. Kelly, 30-1, 12-1	11	9	11

Time—2:05 3-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Octagon-Bella Donna. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

FIFTH RACE.—Maiden Race No. 1, for maidens two years old; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Timber, 118, O'Neil, 7-5, 7-10	1	1	1½
McKittredge, 118, Shaw, 5-1, 2-1	4	3	2½
Sufficiency, 115, Odom, 4-1, 8-5	2	2	3³
Accountant, 118, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	7	5	4
Capias, 118, Nicol, 8-1, 3-1	8	6	5
Snow, 118, Baird, 30-1, 10-1	5	4	6
Adonis, 115, Redfern, 10-1, 4-1	10	10	7
Muddy, 113, Sperling, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	8
Sir Tristan, 118, Gaynor, 100-1, 40-1	6	7	9
Hector, 115, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	10
Lord of the Forest, 115, W. Davis, 20-1, 8-1	11	8	11
Red Flag, 118, Bullman, 50-1, 20-1	12	12	12
Brother Frank, 118, Moriarty, 100-1, 40-1	3	11	13

Time—1:01 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Ogden-Lola A. Owner and trainer, J. E. Madden.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

	S.	¾.	F.
Memories, 107, Lyne, 7-5, 3-5	6	2	1¹
Possession, 109, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	5	3	2ⁿ
Action, 108, O'Neil, 10-1, 4-1	3	1	3ⁿ
Pretension, 112, McLaughlin, 5-1, 2-1	9	4	4
Supreme Court, 89, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	11	5	5
Gold Dome, 101, Baird, 15-1, 5-1	2	6	6
Rockland, 101, Carroll, 100-1, 30-1	8	7	7
Orly II., 107, Burns, 6-1, 2-1	12	9	8
Uncle Urigh, 116, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	7	8	9
Port Arthur, 86, Henning, 60-1, 20-1	10	11	10
Doctor Saylor, 108, L. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	4	12	11
Rockaway, 106, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	1	10	12

Time—1:48. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner blk. f., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin. Owner, Woodford, Clay. Trainer, Woodford Clay.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Changeable	110	Belle of Pequest	110
Fatinitza	110	Society Bud	110
Miss Point	110	Hampton Lady	110
Victory Belle	110	Nil	110
Rama	110	Myrtle D.	110
Watergrass	110	Moonshine	110
Spendthrift Helen	110	Hekate	110
Brookdale Nymph	110	Hester W.	110
Queen of Hearts	110	Sandsmark	110
Single Life	110	Inera	110

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong on the main track.

Schoolmate	108	*Champlain	96
*Incubator	108	*Daisy Green	93
The Southerner	107	*Billy Roche	93
Captain Bob	106	*Pronta	93
Glisten	104	Ismallan	87

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five furlongs on the turf course.

Veronese	117	Lancastrian	110
Voorhees	117	Beaufort	110
Mary F.	114	Nostromo	110
Hammeraway	110	Belle of Pequest	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track.

Hamburg Belle	124	Bedouin	105
Roseben	120	Gamara	105
Wild Mint	113	Race King	104
Broadcloth	112	Lady Uncas	103
Leonidas	108	Sparkling Star	98
Pasadena	107	Amberjack	87

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six and one-half furlongs on the main track.

Prince Hamburg	121	Don Royal	111
Masaniello	121	Bank	111
Jonquil	118	Chieftain	109
Handzarra	111	Druid	106
Kiamesha	111	Diamond Flush	106
Palm Tree	111		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Red Knight	118	Dandelion	100
Colonial Girl	116	Elwood	100
Woman	112	Mabel Richardson	97
Outcome	106	Palmbearer	90
Kehailen	103		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

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ROCKAWAY VAMPS' ADIEU.

Volunteer Firemen Hold Their Fifteenth and Last Annual Parade.

Their fifteenth and last annual parade and tournament was held by the Rockaway Beach Volunteer Fire Department yesterday. Next month the regular department will take charge of the beach district, and the "vamps" will become only a memory. This fact gave a slightly melancholy character to the day's celebrations. But it also helped to put every contestant on his mettle, and some pretty quick work was done in the tournament.

The parade started in the afternoon from the Arverne Hose Company's house and made its way to Seaside, where the tournament was held. Never before were the red-shirted men greeted with such enthusiasm. At Seaside they found Fire Chief Croker and Deputy Fire Chief Lally waiting to act as judges.

The Arverne Hose Company won the hose-laying contest. The "hob-and-hob" race of 300 yards was won by the Seaside Hose Company in a manner that elicited compliments from Chief Croker. The prize to the quickest climber went to Fireman L. Heer.

The last and most exciting contest was for engines, and was won by the Arverne Company, who delighted the heart of every true vamp by getting up 165 pounds of steam, and throwing a stream 232 feet high in the allowed eighteen minutes.

The tournament was followed by supper and distribution of prizes at Schilling's road house at Seaside.

GOSHEN WRECK VICTIMS.

One of Richard Sayer's Sons Likely to Die of Injuries.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 15.—Richard S. Sayer, Jr., and his brother, Reynolds Sayer, the two boys who were severely injured in the automobile accident at Goshen Wednesday night, when their father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sayer, of Englewood, N. J., were killed, are still in a critical condition at a hospital here. Reynolds Sayer, who is thirteen years old, has been unconscious since the accident, and it is not believed that he can live. Richard, who is fifteen, is conscious, but it is feared that he is injured internally.

Coroner Crist of Middletown held an inquest to-night, when the crew of the train which struck the Sayer automobile testified. The trainmen said the whistle and bell had been sounded as usual for crossings, but Jackson, the chauffeur, testified that there were no warning signals. He also testified that three men, who were on the track had motioned them to come on. The Coroner's jury has as yet rendered no verdict.

CHINESE AT WEST POINT.

Special Act of Congress Admits Four Foreigners to Academy.

WEST POINT, June 15.—For the first time in the history of the Military Academy representatives of the Chinese Empire were admitted to-day as cadets in the institution. The two young Chinamen, Ting Chia Chen and Ying Hsing Wen, with Luis Bagran of Honduras and F. Tomas Plaza of Ecuador, will receive instructions with the class of 145 candidates who were received as cadets to-day.

The foreigners are admitted under a special act of Congress.

SETTLES PHYSICIAN'S SUIT.

George Arents, Jr., Hurt in Auto Race, Pays $1,400.

George Arents, Jr., the young sportsman who was thrown from his automobile last October and dangerously injured while participating in the Vanderbilt Cup races in Nassau County, and who was sued by Dr. G. A. Fensterer for physician's fees, has settled the claim out of court. Dr. Fensterer sued for $2,000, which he asserted was his just fee for services rendered. The suit was settled for $1,400.

It was not until the case had been actually placed upon the calendar for trial that Arents's attorneys proposed a settlement. Dr. Fensterer attended Arents for a long time. The physician did not remove his clothes, he says, for fourteen days and nights. He advised against an operation, which other physicians wished to attempt and which it developed was unnecessary.

BRIDGE JUMPER HEADED OFF.

Caught by a Policeman as He Climbed Over the Rail.

Alonzo Srelia of 37 Roebling Street, Brooklyn, was arrested at the first span of the Brooklyn Bridge about 7 o'clock last night. He was climbing the outer guard rail when passers-by grabbed him and held on until Sergt. Thomas Donahue and Policeman Roppor of the bridge detail arrived. They took him to the Oak Street Station. He would not reply to questions.

Srelia was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he was recognized as a patient who had been discharged from observation two days ago. When discharged he appeared to be rational. Dr. Harding advanced the theory that Srelia's present condition was superinduced by humidity. He will be committed to Ward's Island to-day.

TRAIN HIT TROLLEY CAR.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 15.—A score of persons were injured in a collision between a street car and a New York Central passenger train at the Second Street crossing to-night.

F. Archer, a Brantford lacrosse player, who was on his way to New York, was hurt internally. His condition is serious. Others injured include Miss Emily Brown, 1907 Pine Street, Philadelphia, spine and chest injured, and Mrs. Virginia P. Brown of the same address, right wrist sprained and knee injured.

MANY CHESS GAMES DRAWN.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 15.—In the International Chess Masters' tournament to-day, Tarrasch beat the Austrian player Wolf, and Janowski beat Tschigorin. The rest of the games, namely, those between Marco and Taubenhaus, Marshall and Teichmann, Leonhardt and Schlechter, Blackburne and Alapin, and Burn and Maroczy, were drawn. The records up to date are:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Leonhardt	2½	½	Schlechter	1½	1½
Maroczy	2	1	Tarrasch	1½	1½
Teichmann	2	1	Wolf	1½	1½
Alapin	1½	1½	Burn	1	2
Blackburne	1½	1½	Marshall	1	2
Janowski	1½	1½	Taubenhaus	1	2
Marco	1½	1½	Tschigorin	1	2

The schedule for the fourth round, to be played to-morrow, reads as follows: Teichmann vs. Leonhardt, Wolf vs. Marshall, Maroczy vs. Tarrasch, Taubenhaus vs. Burn, Tschigorin vs. Marco, Blackburne vs. Janowski, and Alapin vs. Schlechter.

Secretary Shaw Calls on Wall Street.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw was a visitor in Wall Street yesterday. He made a brief call on Hamilton Fish, Assistant Treasurer here, and then left for Virginia to attend the bankers' convention. Mr. Shaw said that his visit was without significance.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Distinctive Summer Suits for Men

New Two-Garment Models

At Fifteen & Twenty Dollars

Elimination demands compensation in the tailoring of tropical suits for men. Few tailormen know how to pay it. Ours do and cleverly. They have taken the initiative and devised little ways and stays to insure for a summer suit grace of line and curve and permanency of form. The new series of models at fifteen and twenty dollars demonstrate this—and the style, character and distinctiveness which they inherit from the garments that cost almost again as much. Our stock of two-garment suits is big—about twice greater than any other shop the whole town over affords. At fifteen and twenty dollars we present:

Two straight-edge single-breasted models.
Three rounded-edge single-breasted models.
Three long, loose and semi-fitted double-breasted models

Fashioned of tropical worsteds, flannels, homespuns, serges, tweeds and wool crashes in more than 50 distinctive patterns.

White Flannel Suits for Men

DISTINCTIVE TWO-GARMENT MODELS

At $15.00 to $25.00

Even unto the garments of this character can we promise diversity. Ready for your service we have single and double breasted models with peg-top, wide hip or conservative trousers, fashioned of white, cream or subdued striped flannel in French and domestic weaves, which have everything in common with the exclusive to-order tailors' garments.

Trousers of white, cream or striped flannel, $5, $6 and $9.

SPECIAL FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Summer Suits for Young Men

DISTINCTIVE THREE-GARMENT MODELS

Formerly $10.00, $12.50 & $13.50 at $8.00

Formerly $15.00, $16.50 & $18.00 at $11.00

Through a persistent demand for certain designs and patterns which have established themselves in high favor, the series of sizes have suffered much. All the garments which this condition involves have been divided into two classes and subjected to extreme price reductions. It penalizes several hundred high-grade three-garment suits, fashioned of excellent worsteds, cheviots, tweeds and cassimeres in the new straight-edge single-breasted and long double-breasted models. Collectively the offer includes all sizes from 30 to 36.

Summer Stocks

Value 50c to 75c At 25c

Not merely strips of cloth with a haphazard slit, but shaped stocks in three models—with limp collar of white pique attached or separate and the Scotch croat style.

The fabrics are imported—the finest crepe cloth, crash, cheviot and madras which the French and Scotch weavers know how to weave. The designs are infinitely diversified, including red, blue, gray and pink overshot with white, satin stripes on a mercerized ground, embroidered individual figures in colors on white, tan or blue grounds, plain white and almost every plaid known to the Scotch clans. We ourselves have offered the identical stocks at 50c to 75c. For Friday and Saturday at 25c.

That Sale of

Summer Shirts

Special at $1.10

Regularly $1.50 to $2.50

ENDS WITH SATURDAY

Not for any arbitrary reason, but because it will have exhausted itself, will we withdraw the offer. Be the brand what it may, no man can offer you a better shirt, even at the regular prices, than those which this offer concerns.

They are fashioned of the finest imported and domestic cheviot, madras, percale, chambray and Russian cords in white and a most diversified series of designs and colors. All manner of models—plain bosom, box-plaited bosom and side-plaited bosom, open front with cuffs attached or detached, and coat, cuffs attached. All sizes and sleeve lengths.

Silk-Lisle

Half Hose

Value 50c. At 25c.

With the lustre and crunch of pure silk, yet more serviceable, silk lisle is the logical half hose for summer service. In plain black, navy and shades of tan, our and every other shop's regular price is fifty cents. For Friday and Saturday, twenty-five.

Straw Hats for Men

Special at $2.00

Value $3.00 and $3.50

If they came to us in the regular course of business three dollars would be the price, and mighty good value at that. Split sennit, milan and mackinaw straw hats, with crowns, brims and bands to satisfy every taste.

Panama Hats at $5.00

If we had followed the line of least resistance and waited for the Panamas to come to us instead of sending to the Canal Zone for them, seven-fifty and eight would be the price instead of five dollars. The hats are perfectly, tightly and regularly woven and blocked in planter, negligee, telescope and alpine models.

Men's Washable

Summer Scarfs

Value 50c. At 25c.

So that they may come out of the tub without the usual penalty, even the linings have been shrunken.

So that you may know them to be fifty cent scarfs, we would have you know that the fabrics are imported—cheviot, madras and crash in stripes, embroidered, jacquarded plain white and solid colors. Four styles of four-in-hands—narrow, medium, wide and folded.

Bankers' Corporation Elects Officers.

The Directors of the United States Bankers' Corporation met here yesterday and reorganized by electing the following officers. President—E. P. Holdridge; Vice President—L. Trevor Lewis; Treasurer—Francis C. Wilde; Secretary—Jacob W. Mitchell. The present Directors were elected on Tuesday at the annual meeting in Maine, when L. Trevor Lewis succeeded in ousting the old management.

Delegates All Stayed Away.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 15.—A Populist convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First Nebraska District was called to meet in this city to-day, but when the hour for the convention came not a delegate could be found. The Democrats held their district convention this afternoon.

Dr. Deimel (LINEN-MESH) Underwear

Registered Trade Mark.

It costs no more than many other kinds, and not as much as some kinds, but the comfort it gives to a wool-tortured skin can't be estimated in dollars and cents. It is the most healthful, cleanly, comfortable Undergarment made.

"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.

During the summer months we close at noon on Saturdays and at 5 o'clock on other days.

Safes.

Is your safe in good order?

Does the combination work satisfactorily?

Would you like to have the combination changed?

Is the finish and appearance of your safe in keeping with the rest of the Office?

Do you find it is located conveniently or would it be better to move it to another part of the Office?

Your reply will probably be that you are too busy to have time to attend to such details.

It is OUR business to save you this trouble.

Just telephone 3093 Franklin to-day — that's all — our skilled workmen will do the rest, at moderate cost.

We have a large stock of excellent second hand safes at very low prices.

Liberal allowances made for old safes in exchange for new ones.

Send for Catalogue "A."

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 BROADWAY.
Largest builders in the World of fire and burglar proof safes and vaults.

TAGUS

Cotton is no substitute for Linen any

CLEVELAND CHEERED BY CHOATE'S HOSTS

Tumult Greets ex-President at Bar Association Reception.

CHOATE PRESENTS A GIFT

A Bust of Lord Russell, from the English Bar—Tells at His Warmest Reception, of His First Fee.

When ex-Ambassador Choate had nearly finished shaking hands with the guests and members of the New York Bar Association at the reception given in his honor at the Bar Association last night, ex-President Grover Cleveland appeared at the door of the big room. It was a complete surprise to everybody there.

A man near the door gasped, "Grover Cleveland!" and began to clap his hands. Immediately a storm broke loose. Venerable Judges and lawyers got up in chairs, applauded and cheered wildly, and waved handkerchiefs.

Mr. Cleveland walked forward with a smile, escorted by John H. Cole and F. De Peyster Foster. A lane was formed for him down the length of the room. His progress to the spot where Mr. Choate and Elihu Root were standing became a triumph. The ex-President seemed in great good humor and smiled to right and left. He got a hearty reception from Mr. Choate and Mr. Root. Then he had to hold a reception all his own.

The first man that seized his hand after the ex-Ambassador was the Democratic candidate for President in the last campaign—Alton B. Parker. They greeted each other warmly. Their remarks seemed to amuse them mightily, for they laughed heartily during their two minutes' conversation. Then Judge Parker had to give way for the others who were clamoring to get at Mr. Cleveland's hand.

The ex-President had been invited to the reception, along with dozens of other distinguished men, but hardly anybody expected him when the meeting began, and as the hours sped by, all thought of his probable appearance left the minds of the hundreds of men present.

Throng of Distinguished Men.

Never, probably, did a more distinguished body of lawyers and Judges gather together to do honor to a man whom they esteemed. There were Judges of New York State, and Judges of New York, and lawyers from a dozen cities. Clergymen, publishers, physicians, and educators were among the throng who crowded around Mr. Choate.

The crush was terrific. It took five minutes to edge one's way from the door to where the guest of honor stood. A seemingly endless procession filed by him, and every man was introduced by Elihu Root. Mr. Choate, hot and smiling, had a new word with every handshake. The heat was, if anything, worse than the crush, but the eminent lawyer and statesman did not let it worry him.

After the handshaking was over the members and guests managed to squeeze themselves so as to leave a lane through the middle and let Mr. Choate, Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Root, and a few other celebrities pass into another big room on the Forty-third Street side of the building. There eatables and drinkables were provided.

Judges who ordinarily are borne down with the weight of their dignity and robes enjoyed hugely the playful but gentle scramble to get to the ice cream and other cool things to eat and drink. After a while Elihu Root got up to start off the "few remarks" that, it had been announced, would complete the programme.

"Gentlemen of the bar," he said, "and the few trustful laymen who have ventured into our company to-night, I have the honor to represent to you under new colors and with somewhat new form [laughter] the old ileart of our old friend and leader whom we know so well.

Inimitable, Immortal Choate.

"His Excellency, the Hon. Joseph S. Choate, Bencher of the Middle Temple. Not until to-night does he resume his natal form—to-night he ceases to be a bencher and becomes again our leader, the same inimitable, immortal Choate."

Mr. Root was continually interrupted by cheers. When Mr. Choate arose after the tribute he had to wait a long time for the crowd to quiet down. The heat was oppressive—even worse than it had been in the other room. The ex-Ambassador's collar was beginning to wilt and beads of perspiration coursed down his cheeks.

His Warmest Reception.

"Gentlemen," he began, "this is the warmest reception I ever had in my life. [Cheers.] I've been through a great deal in my life—especially in the last six weeks—but never anything to equal this."

Mr. Choate paused to mop his face with his handkerchief, putting infinite tragedy into the process. From above three or four hundred other wilting collars gave expressions of sympathy, all approving the guest's condemnation of the weather conditions.

"It seems only six days since you gave me such a magnificent godspeed," continued Mr. Choate. "Now that I return I am looking for the vacancy that I fondly felt my departure created, but [looking at the densely packed crowd] I can't see the vacancy, there's not an inch of space.

"You sent me off with cheers. I could not help feeling that those cheers had a double meaning. You felt that I was leaving my country for my country's good, and I could not help thinking, I say, that you also felt I was leaving the bar for the good of the bar. [Laughter.]

"I am here as the bearer of messages of friendship and good-will from the bar of England. They were curious over there to know how the bar got along in America. I told them that America was a paradise for lawyers, if not for Judges. They had heard wonderful stories of the profits that the lawyers over here got for their work. I told them that in my personal experience I had known nothing of those wonderful profits. And this reminds me of the first fee I ever received. I am going to tell you the story of it.

Choate's First Fee.

"I was in Boston then—a student in the office of a prominent lawyer. Two Vermont farmers came down to Boston with two carloads of potatoes. The potatoes froze on the way down. The question was—Was this the act of God or was it due to the negligence of a railroad company? The case was a little too humble for the lawyer in whose office I was studying, and he turned it over to me.

"'You take it, Choate,' he said, 'and see what you can do with it.'

"It seemed a magnificent opportunity, and I accepted it with alacrity. Having spent a day in establishing the fact that the freezing of the potatoes was due to the negligence of the railroad company, I started with the two farmers from the court toward my office. They wanted to know what my fee was.

"This field of fees was an unknown one to me, [laughter,] since I had never received one before. I considered that I had put in a hard day's work on it, and I was bold enough to say—three dollars."

When the ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, about whose big cases and big fees lawyers never tire of talking, said "three dollars," the Judges and lawyers burst into a roar of laughter, which died down only to begin again and again.

"The farmers said they didn't think that was unreasonable," Mr. Choate continued. "But afterward they got to thinking about it. There had been two carloads, they said, and it struck them that one dollar apiece was enough fee to pay the lawyer. So they changed it from a three to a two dollar fee. They used gold dollars in those days, and I got two of them. One I gave to an old 'pal' of mine.

"Forty years later this 'pal' died. His widow, looking through his pigeon holes and desk drawers, came across a little package. On it was written: 'Half of Jo Choate's first fee.' She sent it to me, and my daughter wears it to this day, a perpetual proof of my reasonableness in the matter of fees." [Laughter.]

Choate Knew Inns of Court.

After speaking of the many questions English lawyers had asked him about the American bar, Mr. Choate divulged the secret of how he had become so familiar with the Inns of Court and had been able to display a complete knowledge of this ancient institution.

"They made me at home in their Inns of Court," he said. "I was prepared for them beforehand. I had got Judge Dillon's book on the Inns of Court and memorized everything in it. They didn't know this, of course, and I didn't tell them. When I finished that book if there was anything I didn't know about the Inns of Court I don't know what it was. They didn't kow Dillon over there, and I carefully concealed the only copy of the book to be obtained in Great Britain, so my secret was safe.

"In England the members of the bar were curious to know what we over here did with so many Judges. In the State of New York we have over twice as many Judges of the first class as there are in England. When they propounded this question I communicated with my good friend, J. Noble Hayes, seeking information which I might give them. And here I will say that if I didn't know what the law's delay meant before I found out then.

"They have great enthusiasm in England for the bench and bar of America. They authorized me to bear kind greetings to the profession on this side of the water and intrusted to me this gift from the bench and bar of England to the bench and bar of America."

Here Mr. Choate pointed to the bust of Lord Russell standing near him, and continued:

"I advised them that the best recipient of such a gift would be the Bar Association of the City of New York, with a building and a library worthy to receive it.

Their Methods and Ours.

"The members of the bar in England asked me many questions about how we practice over here. I told them how I had practiced, and they said that if I had used the same methods over there I'd have been thrown over the bar.

"When they spoke of the enormous fees over here I told them certain advantages we had were made up by them in other ways and that if 50 or 100 American lawyers exchanged incomes with the same number of English lawyers that neither side would lose much by the transaction. Finally I satisfied them that our system worked about as well as theirs.

"When they conferred upon me the signal honor of making me a bencher of the Middle Temple—an honor to which Mr. Root referred with such an envious inflection of voice a few moments ago [loud laughter]—it was a great happiness for me. You don't realize what a great honor that was. Why, I might have appeared here before you to-night in wig and gown!

"I didn't accept it as a personal compliment to myself; I accepted it in your names and in the name of the whole bar of America. And I received, just before I left England, the greatest honor I could receive, an invitation from the united bench and bar of England to attend a farewell dinner. It was the final conclusive demonstration of the truth that the profession on the other side of the water and the profession on this side are one and inseparable. I know that the members of the profession in England are worthy successors of those great men who created the common law out of which grew the common liberties that belong to both their country and ours.

"I hope the Lord Chief Justice will accept the invitation which I have given him three times to visit this country and deliver the address at the annual meeting of the Bar Association. And now a few words of the gift I bear you."

Mr. Choate here referred to a very fine bust of Lord Russell which had been sent in his charge by the bar of England as a gift to the bar of America, the custodian to be the New York Bar Association. Mr. Choate continued:

"The bust is a replica of the statue of Lord Russell. Those who sent the gift asked me to give it to you, and I am sure none would be received with equal gratitude. Lord Russell was the greatest advocate of his time, not only of England, but of all countries. His power in cross-examination was so wonderful that it still stands as a perpetual lesson in that important branch of our profession. He was a great man, a great lawyer, and a great Judge. Moreover, he was a great friend of America. He never lost an opportunity to say a good word for harmony and good-will between the two countries.

Choate a Larger Man.

"Well, here I am, back again. Comments have been made in my change of form. It is true that my circumference has been enlarged. I tried to meet the Englishman half way, and I may have overshot the mark. With my added circumference the question now is: Is there any room for me among you? [Laughter and cries of "Yes! Yes!"]

"Before I got back to this country there was offered to me a retainer by one party to a controversy which, I was told, was the greatest controversy ever waged. I believed it would be settled, and I told them to wait till I got here, and, if it wasn't settled by that time, to see me again. I believe it must have been settled, because I never heard from them again. I believe Mr. Root and Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Morton appropriated it all.

"Let me say, in concluding, that I thank you most heartily for your welcome."

Elihu Root then arose again and cast a meaning look at ex-President Grover Cleveland, who was sitting on the same double seat that Mr. Choate stood upon while speaking. But before calling upon Mr. Cleveland the ex-Secretary of War responded briefly to the guest of honor's speech.

"I can safely say for the bar of New York," said Mr. Root, "that we will put extra studding and extra supports under the platform which stands at the top so that the added weight of both your body and your reputation can take the only place where they belong. We will permit what you said about the reasonableness of your fees to go to the public as you said it, but we will not hold you to it. I am authorized to accept in behalf of the Bar Association the bust of Lord Russell which you have presented. We accept it with grateful acknowledgments. It will stand in the library of this association, we hope, for all time, to be held in trust for the bar of America as a reminder of the debt which we owe to the great English bar as a symbol of the honor and dignity of that bar.

"And now I shall not trespass upon the hospitality if I ask the one who has most honored the bar of New York to rise and let us look at him and say a word to us."

At this the cheering for "Cleveland!" began again. The men became frantic in their enthusiasm, and fairly yelled themselves hoarse. Mr. Cleveland looked at first as if he didn't want to get up, but at last he did. He did not stand on the chair, as Mr. Root and Mr. Choate had done, but remained on the floor.

Mr. Cleveland's Speech.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I confess to a momentary feeling of irritation at this call, but the feeling was not lasting. It passed and gave way to other feelings which are pleasant. When I left my rural home to come to New York it was with a feeling of foreboding, of sad expectancy. I knew that the time was about to come when I would again come under the strong limelight of criticism, again submit to the scratches and punches of those who always know more about one's work than does he who has the work in hand."

"I consider myself fortunate to arrive here on the day when you receive and welcome the eminent lawyer who is to-night your guest, to sit beside the 'immortal Choate.' This is more greatness than I ever before achieved. When I was sitting there below him, while he was speaking it occurred to me, 'Suppose he should be mortal and fall!'"

This allusion to Mr. Choate's corpulence was greeted with as much delighted laughter by all as the others had.

"But that danger is now past," Mr. Cleveland went on. "I yield to none in doing honor to that gentleman who is your guest to-night. I know that all the honor and fame that he has gained abroad do not stand in the way of memory's flight, and that nothing is more treasured by him than your friendship for him.

"I remember when I came to you in the most forlorn and godforsaken position of all—that of an ex-President of the United States [laughter]—I remember the kindly greeting I received. Especially do I remember Mr. Choate's coming to me and asking me to meet the working bar of New York. The hospitality on that occasion and the warmth of Mr. Choate's welcome sunk into my heart and are still among my most treasured possessions. I'm like Mr. Choate in one thing; whatever fame may have come to me, the memory of kind hearts and of warm friendship will last longer than all of it. I believe that this welcome of Mr. Choate to-night will last longer than all his other memories. It is hardly necessary, but I want to add my feeble supplication that, however much his circumference may increase, he will find plenty of room here and to spare."

Mr. Cleveland's speech was the last. Another informal reception followed.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

SEEKS ANTI-TAMMANY PLEDGE BEFORE FUSION

Republican County Committee Addresses Inquiry to Citizens' Union.

CITY OWNERSHIP IS BROACHED

Sweeping Resolution Providing for Proceedings by Eminent Domain Offered by Associate of Halpin.

Before the Republican county organization will confer with the Citizens' Union with regard to fusion it must first have the pledge of the Union that it does not intend to indorse any Tammany nominees. That was the general construction placed upon a resolution adopted last night by the Republican County Committee as a reply to the declaration sent to the committee by the Citizens' Union. The resolution follows:

Whereas, A communication has been received from the Citizens' Union stating the principle that the administration of the government of the City of New York should be conducted without regard to partisanship, and

Whereas, The Republican Party of the County and City of New York during the last two municipal campaigns has supported this principle in common with other anti-Tammany organizations, and

Whereas, If the general report is correct, the Citizens' Union has addressed a communication to Tammany Hall similar to that sent to this committee, and

Whereas, We believe that any alliance or relationship with Tammany Hall must be subversive of the principle of non-partisanship in the administration of the affairs of the City of New York, and

Whereas, The procedure of the Citizens' Union in preparing for the campaign this Fall is different from that followed during preceding campaigns, in that it has not invited a conference of all political parties and bodies opposed to Tammany Hall; therefore be it

Resolved, That an inquiry be submitted to the Citizens' Union to learn if it has sent a communication to Tammany Hall, and, if so, whether with a view to indorse any nominee nominated by Tammany Hall; and be it

Resolved, That a further inquiry be made so we may be advised of the exact and full procedure contemplated by the Citizens' Union in the appointment of the sub-committee on nomination.

Ex-Assemblyman Allen of the Ninth District created somewhat of a sensation in the meeting by offering a resolution committing the organization to the municipal ownership of all public utilities. Mr. Allen's resolution was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the best interests of the people of the City of New York require that it own and operate its gas, electric light, telephone, and transportation utilities for the benefit of its people, and that it take over under the right of eminent domain, as soon as it may be legally vested with the power to do so, the various properties of the gas, electric light, telephone, and street and elevated railway companies operating within the City of New York, or such portion of such properties as may be susceptible of being taken by condemnation proceedings and as it may be expedient to take for the said purpose, with a view of operating the same by the City of New York for the uses and benefit of the people of the said city; and it is further

Resolved, That this committee hereby pledges itself, individually and collectively, to endeavor, by all honorable means, to induce the next Republican city convention of the City of New York to adopt a platform favorable to such municipal ownership of such public utilities and to nominate candidates for city offices to be voted for at the next general election in sympathy therewith and pledged to carry the same into effect at the earliest opportunity.

Speaking in support of his resolution, Mr. Allen said: "We are approaching a campaign of unusual interest. Whether we are to have a high-minded administration of our city affairs depends upon the preparations which we make for the coming campaign. We cannot hope to win unless we convince the people that we are deserving of success. A few months ago I offered a resolution appealing to the Legislature to reduce the price of gas in this city. We believed that we would get the relief we sought because the entire power of the Republican Party was behind us and we had besides the support of every fair-minded man and woman in this city. But the legislation providing for a reduction in the price of gas from $1 to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet was defeated.

"The will of the people was subverted. Members of the Legislature were influenced and bought just as if they were so much cattle on a Western plain. I believe that the same influence which prevented the passage of the 80-cent gas bill will block all our efforts to get the desired relief through the State Gas Commission. If we appeal to the commission the matter will be tied up in the courts. The only recourse which the people have is the taking over of all the public utilities of the city and their operation by the City Government."

Moses M. McKee moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Allen be referred to the Committee on Matters of Public Interest. The motion prevailed.

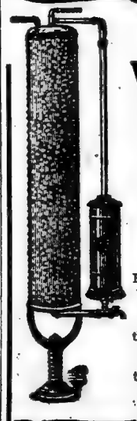
Mr. Allen is from the same district as President Halpin, but declared that the resolution which he offered was framed on his own initiative, and that he alone was responsible for it.

Resolutions in memory of the late Capt. F. Norton Goddard were adopted, and as a further mark of respect the committee then adjourned.

W. H. Baldwin Left $205,314.91.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 15.—The official appraisement of the estate of William H. Baldwin, a former President of the Long Island Railroad, made by County Treasurer Lewis, shows that Mr. Baldwin left $202,814.91 personal and $2,500 real estate, a total of $205,314.91. There were obligations of $60,497.05.

THE GAS STORE



The VULCAN
(Gas)
WATER HEATER

Assures an Abundant Supply of
HOT WATER
For Bath or Domestic Use At All Times.

Operating expense less than coal.

Call and see it in operation, or
WRITE FOR BOOKLET.

W. M. CRANE CO
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

FIT FOR A KING
is the service on the
NEW DINING CARS
the
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
operates between
NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA



A la Carte Breakfasts on 7 and 8 a.m. trains
A la Carte Lunches on 12 & 1 p.m. trains
Table d'Hote Dinners on 5 and 6 p.m. trains



Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock. The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock.

A Sale That Has Made Trade History
The Offering
Of 10,560 Shirt-Waist Suits
At WANAMAKER'S

Even the Three Thousand or More Suits Still Here Today Make an Offering That Will Not Soon Be Matched in Variety or Values Offered

Our most enthusiastic expectations as to what Wednesday's selling would be, only got two-thirds of the way up to the actual result. We wouldn't have believed such figures possible.

But we had nothing to measure such an event by. No such offering had ever been made before. Who could have estimated what New York women would do when ten thousand spic-span-new Shirt-Waist Suits, in every conceivable style and fabric, were placed before them to choose, at an average of Half Price, and thousands of dresses at still greater reductions?

Now we know—for *almost five thousand dresses* were sold on the first day of the sale!

That is a record, unheard-of before, and that will not soon be reached again.

But, don't forget that it was because the merchandise was the most extraordinary offering ever known in the trade.

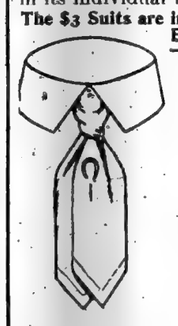
Don't forget that three thousand of these Shirt-Waist Suits are still here for those who have not yet been able to come for their share.

Splendid selection of materials—practically complete assortments of sizes, though broken in spots. Practical, dainty Dresses of immediate service, at almost ridiculously little prices:

$4.50 to $7 SUITS at $3 Each
$7.50 to $10 SUITS at $5 Each
$10.50 to $15 SUITS at $7 Each

All are beautifully laundered, and each one is carefully placed in its individual box.

The $3 Suits are in the Basement. $5 and $7 Suits—Second Floor, Broadway.



The New
"HENLEY" SCARF
Is Introduced Today

The picture shows one of the admirable features of this new Scarf. The ends come only half way to the belt, making a very neat tie to be worn with negligee shirts, without a vest. The ends do not fly in the wind in the unpleasant manner of other scarfs. Another feature is the fact that the inside lining of the scarf is narrower than the silk, permitting the tying of a close, neat knot, without the pulling that is necessary to draw the ordinary scarf tight, yet at the same time there is ample fulness in the width of the silk.

Made of English Foulard Silks, in a variety of plain colorings, hemstitched and pointed ends. 50¢ each. Broadway and Ninth street.



Men's Panama Hats
At $5, worth $10

This is another fine offering of Panama Hats similar to those announced two weeks ago. They are $10 quality by the most critical standards. Carefully made, correctly blocked and handsomely trimmed. The man who wishes the luxury of a Panama Hat may secure it today without extravagance. Sizes 6¾ to 7½. Full $10 quality, at $5 each.
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Nature Library Club
Closes July 1st

Quite unexpectedly we now find that we must close the Club in two weeks.

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The Nature Library is the only group of books on natural history that gives scientifically accurate information in simple, narrative style, and in a way that makes it equally available for studious reference or casual entertainment.

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Rigorously Reduced

Styles may come and styles may go, but the popularity of Swiss muslins goes on forever. With fashion-changes, like these.

Fine Embroidered Swiss Muslins, in the latest variations, at a fifth to a third less than they ought to cost.

At 45c a Yard, from 60c
Figured Swiss Muslin, tan, with embroidered ring-dots of navy blue, green, black, light blue and pink.

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Swiss Muslins, with tan and white embroidered polka-dots on grounds of light blue, light pink, light heliotrope, Nile green, white, gray, and mais.

Swiss Muslins, embroidered in cluster ring-dots in light blue and black on white, and green and white on navy blue grounds.

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Fancy Swiss Muslins, with embroidered polka-dots in reseda-and-white, black-and-light blue, and black-and-white dots, divided by narrow colored stripes in contrast, on white grounds.

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For Summer.

Nainsook Short Dresses, yoke of tucks with embroidery; sizes 6 mos. to 2 yrs. 50c

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Taking Up, Also Laying, Relaying

LEWIS JARVIS WROTE OF THE CLUB'S GOSSIP

Then Commended Himself as a Man of Great Tact.

RECIPIENTS TALK TO JEROME

Meanwhile, Lawyer Wickes, Indicted on One Jarvis Letter, Calls to See About His Trial.

Out of the queer legal tangle surrounding Thomas P. Wickes, prominent lawyer and ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel, there grew developments yesterday to illustrate still further the versatility of Mr. Wickes's familiar "Lewis Jarvis." Besides lending money at a usurious rate of interest to clients of Thomas P. Wickes to enable them to pay a retainer and writing letters to praise the professional ability of the lawyer and promoting a settlement favorable to him of litigation in which he was interested, "Lewis Jarvis" also acted the part of a society detective.

Largely on account of these and other new disclosures, which are declared to be more important and far-reaching than any so far and which may be made public in a day or two, District Attorney Jerome, who has taken official cognizance of this new evidence, has made up his mind to bring Thomas P. Wickes to an early trial.

It was announced at the Criminal Court Building yesterday that the Wickes case would be moved for trial on Wednesday morning before Justice Davy, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Mr. Jerome has had it removed from the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Wickes will, however, appear in court on Monday, when he will be arraigned for pleading to the two indictments returned against him by the Grand Jury.

Hardly had the announcement of the early trial been made before Mr. Wickes appeared at the Criminal Courts Building and asked to see Mr. Jerome. Ex-Magistrate Job E. Hedges, his counsel, was not with him. Mr. Wickes was told that Mr. Jerome was absent. He then asked to see Mr. Jerome's chief assistant, Mr. Rand, who will represent the State at the trial Mr. Rand also was out, and, the lawyer then went to see Assistant District Attorney Karl Miner, who is in charge of the Bond and Bail Bureau.

"I deposited cash bail in the amount of $1,000," said Mr. Wickes. "Now I would like to substitute real estate. My old college chum, 'Bill' Stokes, owns a shanty on the west side, known as the Ansonia. He wrote me a letter to-day, saying he would like to go on my bond. As long as he wants to get into this case I can see no reason for keeping him out. A real estate bond is the proper thing to have, anyhow. It isn't that I need the $1,000, not at all; so don't let that bother you for a minute."

Stokes to Give Bail.

It was then arranged to have a real estate bond furnished to-day by W. E. D. Stokes, owner of the Ansonia apartment house.

"Lewis Jarvis," the society detective, had the entrée to good society and clubs, just as Thomas P. Wickes had, but where a man of the standing of Mr. Wickes would have scorned to violate the ordinary ethics of clubdom and of social life. "Lewis Jarvis" allowed no such scruples to come between him and the achievement of his ends.

"Lewis Jarvis" sat for hours in the smoking room of a Fifth Avenue club, smoking his cigar with all the placid air of staid conventionality and a calm conscience, while all about him groups of other club members were talking with the freedom of restraint peculiar to the club and inspired by a sense of security.

Thus "Lewis Jarvis" overheard many a bit of choice gossip or scandal. Then "Lewis Jarvis" returned to his secret haunts. The next day, perhaps, a discreet and well-worded note on the elaborate stationery of "Lewis Jarvis, Lock Box 1,604," was received in the mail of some prominent man or woman. In the note "Lewis Jarvis" conveyed some piece of information thus borne to his ear that might require the services of a detective, and incidentally commend himself to the addressee as a man of discretion, diplomacy, tact, and extraordinary facilities for successful work in that particular line.

It is not denied that such letters have been placed in the hands both of District Attorney Jerome and ex-Assistant District Attorney James W. Osborne and Evan Shelby of counsel for Commodore Edward Weston, who received those other letters from Mr. "Jarvis" which led to the disclosures already made and the indictment of Mr. Wickes. The identity of the recipients is strictly guarded, for authough the recipients are willing to talk to Mr. Jerome or to the attorneys for Mr. Weston, all their confidences are made with the caution that their names be kept from the public.

More "Jarvis" Letters.

Three or four new letters signed by "Lewis Jarvis" reached the office of Evan Shelby, a lawyer of 46 Cedar Street, yesterday. Mr. Shelby is acting under instructions received from Commodore Weston, and has spent several weeks in an effort to trace the "Jarvis" correspondence.

"The contents of these letters," said one of the lawyers connected with the case, "cannot be made public at the present time. There are certain loose ends that we are trying to gather up in connection with this particular batch of correspondence. But they contain the outline of a money-making scheme richer in its ingenuity than anything yet given to the public."

It is understood that these letters will be given out in the near future, and also that in addition to the "Jarvis" letters already received by the lawyers they are on the trail of two additional batches, showing that "Lewis Jarvis's" field of operation extended beyond the city. Some of these new letters are in the possession of a Peekskill lawyer who has an appointment with Mr. Shelby for to-day.

It was learned yesterday also that the District Attorney's office is investigating certain phases of the administration of three estates. Thomas P. Wickes was the administrator, and the matter has already been thrashed out in the civil courts in some of its bearings. It was not considered unlikely that the Grand Jury would take up the investigation of some new evidence involving "Lewis Jarvis."

"Lewis Jarvis's" Sponsor.

Lyman Ward, who in 1902 was a confidential clerk in the office of Mr. Wickes, added some to the mystery already surrounding the renting of Letter Box 1,604 in the name of "Lewis Jarvis," who received the answers to his letters at the General Post Office. What purports to be Mr. Ward's signature as one of the men named by "Jarvis" as his references appears at the bottom of the application blank. Mr. Ward, who has since been admitted to the bar, is now with the firm of Man & Man at 56 Wall Street.

"If my signature, or what purports to be my signature, appears on the application blank," said Mr. Ward yesterday, "all I can say is that I have no recollection of having put it there. I never heard of "Lewis Jarvis" until I saw his name in the newspapers, and certainly never was asked by any man with that name to sign such an application."

Mr. Ward said he had been with Mr. Wickes for about a year.

George W. Bristol, a lawyer at 20 Broad Street, who for five years was confidential clerk in the law office of Hatch & Wickes, of which Mr. Wickes was one of the senior members, said yesterday:

"I can hardly make up my mind to believe that the reports are true," said Mr. Bristol. "For one thing, I would hardly credit Mr. Wickes with as much initiative as these actions would require. When he was a member of the firm of Hatch & Wickes Mr. Hatch certainly was the head of the firm."

Mr. Wickes himself was about his office and his business as usual yesterday. He denied that he had ever admitted the authorship of the "Jarvis" letters.

"I have never affirmed or denied writing them," said Mr. Wickes.

It was intimated by Mr. Wickes that he might have some motions to make before the court that would stop an early trial.

ATTACK ON FORT MONROE.

Admiral Dickins's Squadron Bombards the Fortress Twice.

FORT MONROE, June 15.—An attack in force was made on Fort Monroe to-night by Admiral Dickins's fleet. Practically the entire fighting strength of his fleet was employed. His battle formation was the same as that at Forts Washington and Hunt, the torpedo-boat destroyers in the lead, the monitors next, then the Texas, cruiser, and gunboats.

The general action began shortly after 11 o'clock and at once assumed a close range contest, which was lively and spectacular.

A daylight attack was made by eight ships of the fleet this morning, but only lasted a short time.

The forming of the fleet, although far out, was plainly visible, and everything was ready in ample time to meet the attack.

The first gun was fired at 7:10, and for a half hour a long-range bombardment continued. The ships did not come closer than Bug Light, ten miles from the fort. The fleet consisted of the Texas and Hartford, four of the monitors and two smaller ships. The monitor Puritan was recognized in the fleet, indicating that she had succeeded in getting off the mud at Point Lookout, where she was fast yesterday.

After a half hour of firing, during which the ships were advancing, they turned in a broad circle and proceeded back from their starting point and were soon out of view.

The demonstration was in compliance with an order requiring a "run by" in daylight to develop the capacity and accuracy of the big guns and mortars of the fort.

At Forts Washington and Hunt things were exceedingly lively. The Siren landed a company of marines at Marshall Hall, Md., which immediately proceeded to capture the army signal station at that place. Previous to this the Siren had made several attempts to cut the cable between the forts. Besides landing at Marshall Hall, another landing was made from the Siren on the Fort Hunt side of the Potomac.

AGAINST CHINESE EXCLUSION.

Based on Prejudice and Injures Commerce, Secretary Taft Says.

OXFORD, Ohio, June 15.—The feature of the eighty-first commencement of Miami University here to-day was the address of Secretary of War William H. Taft. It was delivered in the commencement tent erected on the campus among the forest trees.

With reference to the President's efforts in behalf of peace between Russia and Japan, Secretary Taft said:

"The personality of the President has had much to do with the willingness of the powers to allow him to intervene. Confidence in his impartiality and integrity have doubtless aided our National prestige in securing this end devoutly to be wished."

Touching the application of the Chinese exclusion law, the Secretary asked: "Is it just that for the purpose of excluding one hundred Chinese coolies from slipping into this country we should subject an equal number of Chinese merchants and students of high character to an examination of such an inquisitorial, humiliating, insulting, and uncomfortable character as to discourage altogether the coming of merchants and students?"

Regarding divorce Secretary Taft said: "Last year there were 612 divorces out of every 10,000 marriages. Should there not be some radical measures to prevent the looseness with which the marriage bond is tied and the ease with which it may be dissolved? If it were given to Congress to pass uniform laws of marriage and divorce, there would be proper divorce restrictions, and we could be certain that, administered as the divorce law would be by Judges of the Federal courts, subject, as they all would be, to the general supervision of the Supreme Court of the United States, there would be a uniform administration of the law in the court."

LITTLE TIM OPPOSES MAYOR.

Dead-Lock Predicted in Board of Estimate on Subways.

The nineteen Subway routes approved by the Rapid Transit Commission will come before the Board of Estimate this morning, and a lively meeting is promised.

"Little Tim" Sullivan, who sits in the board in the absence of President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen, has announced his intention to try to block any action on routes or franchises until the constitutionality of the act depriving the Aldermen of power is tested. Notwithstanding this, Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout have laid plans for putting the routes through at to-day's meeting. Late in the afternoon it was believed they had the votes to do it, but last night they heard that President Littleton of Brooklyn would refuse to vote with them. It is said that he will demand all subway routes be submitted to a vote of the people.

It will take nine votes in the board to pass the routes. The Mayor and the Controller have three votes each, and President Cromwell of Richmond and President Haffen of the Bronx each have a single vote, making a total of eight favorable to the routes. Alderman Sullivan has three votes, and he will be backed by Presidents Littleton of Brooklyn, with two; Ahearn of Manhattan with two, and Cassidy of Queens with one vote. On such a line-up the board would be dead-locked, 8 to 8.

For comfort and elegance the

KNOX HAT

is unsurpassed. All the correct and distinct shapes, bands and braids in straw hats and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

STRANGERS ATTACKED BY CHERRY HILL THUGS

Elder and Wife, Just Off Boat, Waylaid in "The Gap."

HIS WATCH AND $9 STOLEN

Mrs. Elder Choked While "Monk" Eastman Pupil Crushes Her Husband's Skull—He Is Dying.

John Elder of Somerville, Mass., who came here in the Winter and worked for two months in the Interborough, beginning as a strike breaker, and then went home with stories of the money to be made in the great city, returned here on Wednesday night on a Joy Line boat. His wife was with him. They had found it hard to make a good living in Somerville, had sold all their furniture, and had come on with their small savings that Elder might take a job promised to him.

When they landed at the foot of Catharine Street neither knew where to get rooms. Elder had learned almost nothing of the city. His wife had never been here. It was late. They asked the first person they met in Catharine Street where they could get rooms for the night. That person was Joseph Hart of 74 Oliver Street, who is now in jail charged with felonious assault, while John Elder is dying in the Gouverneur Hospital. His $9 and his watch were stolen.

Hart, according to the police, told Elder and his wife that he could show them a nice place. He led them up Water Street to the Cherry Hill district, where he showed them several rooms. Mrs. Elder did not like them. Hart took them to others. Mrs. Elder noticed that as they went along some men, apparently friends of Hart, joined the party.

About midnight Mr. and Mrs. Elder found themselves in a place which she afterward learned was the infamous Cherry Hill "Gap," at Hamilton and Market Streets.

"We had just gone a little way into this alley," said Mrs. Elder yesterday, "when one of the men said:

"'There ought to be a quarter in this for us.'

"I didn't like the way the man said it, and tried to retreat. At the same moment I heard my husband give a cry, and, turning around, saw one of the men going through his pockets. He had only a few dollars left. I screamed, and one of the ruffians grabbed me by the throat. Mr. Elder was so enraged at this that he began to struggle. The man who was holding him pulled out a long bar of iron from his coat and struck him a terrible blow over the head. Then the men ran."

Several men ran out of the Gouverneur Hospital in answer to the woman's cries. They took Elder, who had a fractured skull, to the hospital.

Detectives were immediately sent out to "round up" the Cherry Hill "Gap" gang, which is composed mainly of pupils of "Monk" Eastman. Hart and two others, William Conroy and John Foley, were arrested. Mrs. Elder says Hart is the man who felled her husband.

The injured man has a brother who is a student at Harvard. He has two other brothers and two sisters living at Somerville, Mass.

SHOT FLEEING LOCKSMITH.

Sleepy Watchman Thought a Burglar Was Trying to Enter.

Abraham Gottlieb of 64 Rivington Street, an itinerant locksmith, was first shot and then locked up yesterday because he went to work on the wrong door, and was mistaken for a burglar.

It happened at 520 East Seventy-sixth Street, where Gottlieb was told by the caretaker to repair several locks. He tackled one on the third floor. George Heintz, a watchman, was asleep in the room. Heintz had once before been awakened by somebody trying to get into his room. That time the burglar was real. Grabbing his revolver yesterday, he tiptoed to the door and threw it suddenly open.

"Stand or I shoot," he called out, when he saw the surprised Gottlieb. But Gottlieb was too frightened to obey. As he scampered down stairs Heintz fired, hitting the fugitive in the neck and inflicting a painful but not serious wound.

In the Yorkville Court a few hours later the bandaged locksmith and the watchman told their respective versions of the shooting. Both were discharged.

A Beautiful Woman

Cannot remain beautiful and drink

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always ready for us and produces more pleasure than any other one thing. To throw it away for a few cups of Coffee is an exceedingly bad move.

It's easy to quit when one can have well-made

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From a vestibule inclosed on three sides with leaded glass bearing a design in delicate colors, you can enter a timbered ceiling living room that takes up the entire front of the house, at the end of which will be an immense fireplace. There are ten rooms and three baths. Every convenience imaginable.

Grounds 65 x 116. Terms to suit.

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ATTENTION IS INVITED TO THE ASSORTMENTS OF MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S FOOTWEAR NOW OFFERED, EMBRACING HALF-SHOES OF TAN RUSSIA CALF, BLACK KIDSKIN AND PATENT LEATHER; WHITE CANVAS BOOTS AND OUTING SANDALS OF RUSSET LEATHER; ALSO INFANTS' SANDALS OF COLORED KIDSKIN.

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Outing Shirts of gossamer weight at prices that add nothing to the burden.

About 100 Bath Gowns—Turkish Toweling and the Cheviot Beach-Robes, $4 to $5. Values, at $2.85.

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"After all," said Beau Brummell, "comfort in dress is the first consideration. So much the better if it combines Style."

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KEEP'S SHIRTS

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THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

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Also Revolvers and Cartridges for the "Fourth."

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Made of genuine hickory in its natural state—seats and backs are covered with interwoven hickory splints—strongly constructed, very artistic, and particularly adapted for lawns, porches, Summer homes and seaside cottages.

$2.75 HICKORY CHAIRS,	1.40	$2.75 HICKORY ROCKERS,	1.40
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$3.75 HICKORY CHAIRS,	1.80	$6.50 HICKORY ROCKERS,	3.25
$2.50 HICKORY CHAIRS,	1.25	$8.00 HICKORY ROCKERS,	4.00
$5.75 HICKORY CHAIRS,	2.85	$4.50 HICKORY SETTEES,	2.25
$6.00 HICKORY CHAIRS,	3.00	$6.00 HICKORY SETTEES,	3.00
$2.50 HICKORY ROCKERS,	1.75	$9.00 HICKORY SETTEES,	4.50
$3.75 HICKORY ROCKERS,	1.80	$19.00 HICKORY SETTEES,	9.50
		$25.00 HICKORY SETTEES,	12.50

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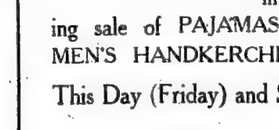
$85.00 PARLOR SUITES—5 pieces—Sofa, 2 Arm and 2 Side Chairs—massive frames, mahogany finish—and highly polished, finest upholstery, tufted backs, and covered with green Verona Velour; a NEW DESIGN and greatly underpriced; special, 50.00

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$6.50 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	5.00
$5.50 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	4.50
$4.90 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	3.75
$4.75 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	4.00
$4.50 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	3.50
$3.75 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	3.00
$2.85 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	2.50
$2.75 WIRE SPRINGS, all sizes,	2.25

Enamelled Bedsteads.

$17.50 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	15.00
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$17.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	14.50
$11.50 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	9.50
$11.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	9.00
$9.50 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	7.50
$8.50 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	7.00
$6.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	4.50
$4.50 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	3.50
$3.00 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS,	2.50

$3.75 DINING ROOM CHAIRS, made of fine quartered oak, large panels in back, heavy frame and claw feet; special, 2.75

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$28.75 BRASS BEDSTEADS, as illustrated, one-inch continuous posts, heavy top rails and laterals, solid brass connections—Best French lacquer, sold in two sizes, 4 feet 6 inches and 4 feet. The best value ever offered at this price, 17.75

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$23.00 GRAY DRAWINGS, MATTRESSES,	20.00
$18.00 No. 2 SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES,	14.00
$10.00 No. 1 MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES,	12.00
$12.00 No. 4 MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES,	9.50
$10.00 No. 3 MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES,	8.50
$8.50 SHORT HAIR MATTRESSES,	6.50
$15.00 BEST FELT MATTRESSES,	12.00
$12.00 ECLIPSE FELT MATTRESSES,	10.00
$8.50 No. 2 COTTON MATTRESSES,	7.00
$4.75 FIBRE SOFT TOP MATTRESSES,	4.00
$3.00 EXCELSIOR SOFT TOP MATTRESSES,	2.50
$5.25 EXCELSIOR COTTON TOP AND BOTTOM MATTRESSES,	4.50

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Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Box of Six, 1.45

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The New York Times

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS

Summer Reading Number

to be published to-morrow, will contain succinct descriptive notices of one hundred new books in many departments of literature. Fiction predominates in such a list, but biography, criticism of life and letters, books on outdoor life and gardening, science, finance, trade, travel and adventure will all be reasonably well represented. This special number is designed for persons who depart about now for places far from bookshops, and is particularly prized for that reason by them and by the booksellers. Order in advance from your newsdealer.

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REMOVAL BY RESOLUTION WRONG, SAID CULLEN

Chief Judge's Speech Quoted Against the Ousting of Hooker.

LEGISLATORS STILL IN DOUBT

Judge Cullen Has Already Defined Limitations of Legislature's Power Over the State Judiciary.

Members of the Legislature made the discovery yesterday that Chief Judge Cullen of the Court of Appeals in an address which he delivered to the State Bar Association last January took issue with the contention that the Legislature has power to remove a Judge by concurrent resolution on any other ground than mental incompetency. Although he did not refer to the Hooker case, Judge Cullen practically gave it as his view, according to the construction placed upon his words by some members of the Legislature and friends of Justice Hooker, that the form of procedure decided upon by the Assembly Judiciary Committee for the trial of Justice Hooker is without constitutional warrant.

Judge Cullen's address was mainly devoted to the relations between the Legislature and the Judiciary. He deprecated any disposition on the part of either to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the other. He commended the action of the Bar Association in disapproving of the proposed Constitutional amendment authorizing the Legislature to direct the election of not more than four additional Judges to the Court of Appeals, and also to provide how the court shall sit, whether in one or two divisions; what number of Judges shall constitute a quorum, and what number shall be necessary to render a decision.

Admitting that the number of Judges of the Court of Appeals should be increased, Chief Judge Cullen declared that the provision of the amendment which sought to give the Legislature power over the court was "vicious." He said that the proposed division of the court would interfere with the consistency of its decisions.

"But, above all things," he continued, "that which impresses me as most subject to criticism in this Constitutional amendment, is the provision that the discretion on these subjects is vested in the Legislature, and thus the conduct of the court always subjected to its control.

"In my judgment, the three branches of government—the executive, legislative, and judicial—should be each independent of the others, and that independence, so far as the court is concerned, will be greatly impaired should the proposed Constitutional amendment be adopted.

"I have always doubted—I say it with the greatest deference to the able men who composed the Constitutional Convention of 1894—the wisdom of the present provision of the Constitution which authorizes the court to control by mandamus the action of the Legislature in the apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen. I hope the time will never come when that power will be invoked and co-ordinate branches of the Government brought into conflict.

"I equally deprecate any Constitutional provision which would subject the formation of this court to the control of the Legislature. If any changes are to be made in the organization of the court, those changes should be prescribed by the Constitution itself.

"If we do wrong the Legislature may impeach us. If we become mentally incompetent the Legislature may remove us by a concurrent resolution of both houses. In my judgment, beyond this its control over the court should not extend."

Judging by the expression of opinions given by the members of the Senate and Assembly who have been in the city in the last few days to prepare for the bringing of the Hooker case before the Legislature at the special session, there is a strong impression in the minds of most of them that Justice Hooker should be removed. But many of them have expressed doubt as to the power of the Legislature to act on the case by concurrent resolution. It was said yesterday at State headquarters that the views expressed by Chief Judge Cullen on the limitation of the Legislature's powers in such matters would serve to strengthen and spread the existing doubt.

That counsel for Justice Hooker will carry the case into the courts is expected. It is believed that when the Legislature serves the Judge with a notice of the charges against him, his counsel will enter a protest against its form, contending that the only way in which the Legislature can constitutionally act in the matter is through impeachment proceedings. If the Legislature refuses to entertain the protest, the trial will then proceed. In the event that the resolution for Justice Hooker's removal shall be adopted by a two-thirds vote of each house, counsel for the accused probably will ask the courts for a mandamus to compel the payment of the Judge's salary. A decision on that point would involve the constitutionality of the Legislature's action in removing the Judge by concurrent resolution.

CONTRACTS FOR DURHAMS.

Personnel of McNichol Firm Revealed in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—There were highly interesting developments to-day in Mayor Weaver's crusade for good government. The fight against the trolley franchises is, for the moment, forgotten in the light of what developed at the hearing of Select Councilman Frank H. Caven, who is charged with violating his councilmanic oath by being interested in city contracts.

During the hearing it was shown that Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham, the leader of the Republican organization of this city, is a partner in the McNichol firm of city contractors which has been getting many valuable contracts. It was also shown that, while James P. McNichol, who is now a State Senator and one of the local Republican leaders, was in the City Councils, the McNichol firm consisted of Durham, Mrs. James P. McNichol, John M. Mack, and Daniel J. McNichol, a brother of James P. McNichol. It was also shown that after James P. McNichol left Councils his wife withdrew from the firm, and that her place was taken by himself.

Other evidence was to the effect that a secret agreement existed between Councilman Caven and his father, trading as James Caven & Son, and another firm in which they agreed that no contract should be entered into by either of the parties with the McNichol firm or other firm doing work on the city's filtration system without the written consent of both parties.

As a result of what developed at the hearing Mayor Weaver late to-day accepted the resignation of John W. Hill, Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Filtration, and also that of his son, Henry W. Hill, who was assistant to his father. The resignations were to take effect June 30, but they were accepted to take effect immediately. Chief Hill received the highest salary paid to any official in the city, his compensation being $17,000 a year.

Interesting Whittier Letter Sold.

An interesting letter of John G. Whittier, in regard to the death of Henry W. Longfellow, was one of the items sold by the Anderson Company, 5 West Twenty-ninth Street yesterday. It is dated "Danvers, 3rd month, 1882," and says, "It leaves me with a feeling of loneliness as if I had outlived the world." It sold for $5.10.

Chauffeur Hurt on Outing Dead.

Alexander Downs of 1,629 Broadway, a chauffeur, who was injured by being thrown from an automobile in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, last week, died yesterday in the Seney Hospital. He was returning from Coney Island with five children on the day the orphans had an outing there when he ran into a tree in the park. None of the children was hurt.

WARREN CONCERTS A "GO."

Large Audience Greets the New Venture at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Under the direction of Richard Henry Warren, another series of Summer night orchestral concerts was begun last evening in the St. Nicholas Rink, in West Sixty-sixth Street, the scene of several previous attempts to give New Yorkers the hot weather music which so many of them say they need. That there is a real demand for such music seems certain, even in the face of a long history of failures, extending back to Theodore Thomas at the Central Park Garden. Only the other day the short series of the New York Symphony Orchestra, under Walter Damrosch, ended in a blaze of glory and with crowds of listeners, after a beginning that presaged what the theatrical weather sharps call a "frost."

Mr. Warren's undertaking is more ambitious, at least, in that it is intended to extend indefinitely through the Summer. The audience last night was large, and a seeming justification of the judgment of Mr. Warren and those who stand behind him. Apparently the public are ready and anxious to begin with these concerts where they left off with those of Mr. Damrosch, for the auditorium of the St. Nicholas Rink was crowded, and there were both enthusiasm and discrimination in the reception given to the new leader and his orchestra. The audience was in character much the same as the audiences that listened to Mr. Damrosch, and its size and temper augured large for the success of the venture.

Mr. Warren has not been prominent in New York as an orchestral conductor. He has directed the fortunes of the Church Choral Society since its beginning, and at its performances has always taken care to introduce some orchestral numbers in keeping with the time and place. How far he has been able to qualify himself for a wider range of orchestral conducting, in which experience and the authority and resourcefulness scarcely possible without experience are essential, remains to be seen.

His programme last evening made no great exactions upon the conductor; but it was agreeable and diverting, and seemed to show that Mr. Warren has the right idea for Summer night concerts. It was popular music, but good music, opening with the prelude to "Die Meistersinger," and including a suite made up of Bizet's music to "L'Arlésienne," the overture to "William Tell," Grieg's first "Peer Gynt" suite, and a number of smaller pieces. Miss Estelle Liebling was the solo singer, and sang Isabella's song from Hérold's "Le Pré aux Clercs," and an air from Massé's "Marriage of Jeannette."

The scheme of the concerts follows that of Mr. Damrosch in providing a symphonic programme for Tuesday evenings, a Wagner programme for Thursdays, and popular and request programmes for other nights.

Owing to the character of the men who appear as Mr. Warren's sponsors in the undertaking, some curiosity has been aroused as to the liquid refreshments to be obtained at the rink. Suffice it to say that every variety of thirst may be assuaged.

AUTO KILLS INSURANCE MAN.

W. B. Woodbridge of Boston Dies in Early Morning Accident.

LYNN, Mass., June 15.—William Butler Woodbridge of Boston, Second Vice President of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, was killed in an automobile accident in Saugus before daylight this morning, and S. Herbert Wolfe of New York, an actuary, was seriously injured. Two others, Arthur E. Childs and William E. Tensler, Boston business men, were shaken up, but not seriously hurt. The accident was caused by the automobile running into a barbed wire fence.

The men were on their way to North Shore, where Mr. Childs has a Summer home. Early in the morning, as they were passing the corner of Broadway and Felton Streets, in a remote section of Saugus, the man who was operating the machine, instead of turning to the right of the road, mistook an opening at the left for the highway. The car was running at a high rate of speed, and crashed into a barbed wire fence a short distance from the road. The automobile capsized, and when Childs and Tensler extricated themselves from the tangle they found that Mr. Woodbridge had been killed. Mr. Wolfe was unconscious.

Mr. Woodbridge's body was removed to a local undertaker's establishment and Mr. Wolfe was taken to the Lynn Hospital. Childs and Tensler were taken to Boston.

William Butler Woodbridge was known in this city through his connection with the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, of which he was Vice President. He was formerly in business in Chicago. S. Herbert Wolfe, who was with Mr. Woodbridge, is a consulting actuary, with offices at 35 Nassau Street.

N. Y. LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES

Littleton Tells Them That Baser Ideals Gain Ground.

The commencement exercises of the New York Law School were held last night in Carnegie Hall, Prof. George Chase presiding. The degree of LL. B. was conferred upon 176 graduates and the degree of LL. M. was conferred upon Charles Roe Haviland of Jamaica, N. Y.; William Kaufman, Francis F. Thomassen, and Thomas S. Thompson of New York City; Fred Prosser Salisbury of Rochester, and Arthur Harris Stockman of Saco, Me.

Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn addressed the graduates. He told them that the ancient standard built on achievements and intellect had been supplanted by a standard of hoarded gold. The impulse of greed, he declared, had supplanted the lofty impulses of the past.

"The part you are to play," said he, "is one from which you may not shrink. You come equipped in perfect way to organize your ideals into an armament for good. It will not do to signify your approval of the good and true. You must work for what you approve."

Prize winners were Reuben S. Lind and Ambrose Clarke Moore of New York and Scorwin Howell of Newark, N. J.

Prof. Chase cited as examples worthy of emulation President Roosevelt, District Attorney Jerome, and Mayor McClellan. The mention of these names brought great applause. As a closing feature the orchestra played "Tammany."

GRAND JURY BLAMES PIERCE.

Says Superintendent of Westchester Temporary Home Should Go.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 15.—The Westchester Grand Jury, which has been investigating charges of cruelty made against the keepers of the Westchester Temporary Home, brought in a presentment this afternoon. The jury acquits the keepers and throws the entire responsibility on Superintendent James W. Pierce, recommending that the Board of Managers accept his resignation as soon as possible.

The investigation was brought about by stories told by Ralph Schenck and George Lamb, two fifteen-year-old boys, of Yonkers, who ran away from the home several weeks ago. The boys said that they had been cruelly beaten and mistreated, and their statements were borne out by an examination made by Dr. G. Byron Brown, a Yonkers physician.

The jury in its finding says: "The evidence makes it appear that Superintendent Pierce is responsible to a great extent for the uncongenial condition of affairs at the home. According to the testimony of James Wood, President of the home, the resignation of Mr. Pierce is in the hands of the Board of Managers, and will be accepted as soon as his successor is installed. It is the opinion of this Grand Jury that it would be serving the interests of the home and of the public if the managers would accept Mr. Pierce's resignation."

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BEWARE OF SUBSTITUTIONS

CITY-OWNED RAILROADS NOT FOR US, EXPERT SAYS

Even Civil Service Would Not Aid, Mr. Dalrymple Thinks.

SPOILS SYSTEM A FATAL BAR

Glasgow Authority Says If Americans Wish They Can Make Municipal Ownership Feasible.

James Dalrymple, head of the municipalized street railway system of Glasgow, Scotland, who is now on his way home after giving to Mayor Dunne of Chicago the benefit of his experience as a street railway manager, talked with a TIMES reporter yesterday and made plain his views on city ownership of such enterprises in this country.

Mr. Dalrymple denies some observations in this regard which have been credited to him. He does say emphatically, however, that, in his opinion, the municipal ownership of street railways in this country under present conditions is not likely to be a success. He says also that he does not believe that the application of civil service principles would insure success in such a departure. It is his opinion that a radical change in the methods of municipal government in American cities is essential before any important movement toward municipal ownership should be undertaken.

"I have had considerable opportunity for gathering the information upon which I base my conclusions," said Mr. Dalrymple in his room at the Waldorf-Astoria. "I have been in New York twice and have gone pretty thoroughly into street railway conditions here. I was in Chicago two weeks and spent a day each in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Cleveland, Buffalo, Philadelphia, and Washington. I was favorably impressed by the methods of operation and am ready to confess that in some respects Glasgow is inferior.

GLASGOW CARS KEPT CLEAN.

"One thing which impressed me particularly, however, was the lack of cleanliness in American street cars. In Glasgow every car at any time is as spick and span as the kitchen of a good housewife. In America I have seen street cars which indicated a total lack of acquaintance with cleaners.

"I desire to deny that I ever said that the political machines of American cities were strong enough, with their control of the policemen and firemen, and that they would be simply impregnable if the street railways were taken over. I have made no criticisms of America or of American politics.

"This much I will say—politics is at all times a peril in city ownership. The two must be kept separate, or no successful results can be achieved. I do not know the politics of two members of the Glasgow Board of Aldermen. Of course, they constantly send men to the tramways in the hope of obtaining places for them, but political backing does not secure preference in the appointing of employes. As a matter of fact, I have noticed that the applicant who has political backing is usually least capable.

"I came to America at the request of Mayor Dunne of Chicago, who asked me to give him as clear an impression of the situation in Glasgow as I possibly could. He wished to know how the workers were appointed, how they were discharged, and how the lines were operated. I told him everything I knew, putting the facts before him as clearly as possible.

"The Mayor asked me to put my views in writing. I told him that I was not much of a literary man, and that the task he would impose would take some little time. I finally agreed to write out my impression on my voyage home. I leave to-night for Montreal, where I will spend a day or so, and then go to Boston. I expect to sail for home from Boston on June 20.

THINKS SPOILS SYSTEM FATAL.

"There are several ideas which investigation has brought to my serious consideration. I am utterly unable to understand how Americans think that any public utility can be operated under 'a spoils' system. To my mind good service and continuity of service, so far as the public servants are concerned, are synonymous. If a man is a success as the head of the Water Works Department or the Street Lighting Department, or any other department which is connected with the welfare of the public he should be kept there whether one party wins an election or the other party scores a victory.

"John Young, whom I succeeded as the head of the tramways in Glasgow, had been in municipal service for thirty years, and connected with the tramways management for ten years. I have been in the municipal service for twenty-five years."

"Do you understand anything of American civil service?" Mr. Dalrymple was asked.

"I understand its principles and something of the methods employed in its enforcement."

"Do you believe that an absolutely nonpartisan and rigid enforcement of civil service rules would insure success in the municipal operation of street railroads?"

"I do not. Public utilities should be administered just as are private corporations. The management should have an absolutely free hand. A clerical force could probably be recruited by civil service methods with good results, but how on earth can any Board of Commissioners select a good motorman or a satisfactory street car or tramway conductor by an examination? It is impossible. The actual test of his worth is to put him in the job, and if he performs his duties satisfactorily he should be kept there. If he does not he should be discharged, and there is no reason why a set of causes and specifications should be drawn up for the discharge.

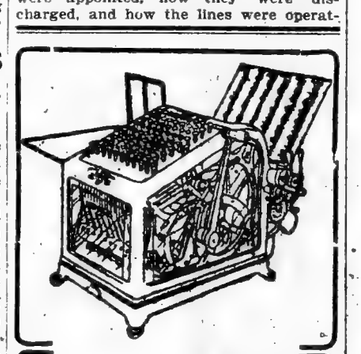
MUST EXACT RESULTS.

"The idea is to put a man at the head of a public enterprise or utility and look to him for results. In Glasgow the wage rate, the hours of labor, and such general matters relative to the management of the tramways are regulated by the Board of Aldermen, but I am at liberty to use my own judgment in selecting my own staff, and if I wish to discharge an employe I do not have to say why.

"It seems to me that the red-tape coincident to the discharge of a civil service appointee in America prevents the proper utilization of executive ability. Suppose I am appointed as the head of a great mercantile establishment. It would be folly to tell me that I must choose my assistants from certain men who had received the highest percentages in an examination conducted on prearranged lines. No man of ability would accept a position under such conditions."

"Do you think that Americans could, under existing conditions, map out a course by which municipal ownership would prove successful?"

"It has been done in Scotland," said Mr. Dalrymple, with a smile, "and I am free to say that I believe the average American has just as much sense, if not a little more, than the average Scotchman. If the American people want municipal ownership they can have it. It would not be difficult to devise the ways and means for making it possible."



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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Leave for one month and twenty days is granted Capt. B. C. Gilbert.

Lieut. Col. William H. Hamner, retired, is detailed for recruiting service at Los Angeles, relieving Major E. F. Willcox, who will join his regiment.

Capt. John Pope, retired, is detailed for recruiting service at Springfield, Ill., relieving Major A. S. Frost.

Leave for three months is granted Major H. D. Snyder, Surgeon.

Major John Anderson, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst.

Transfers in the Artillery: Capt. J. C. Johnson from the Seventy-seventh Company to the One Hundred and Eleventh Company; Capt. J. R. Proctor from the One Hundred and Eighteenth Company to the Seventy-seventh Company.

Major A. E. Bradley will proceed to Fort Sheridan and report for duty.

Assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted: Capt. J. N. Straat, Twenty-ninth Infantry; Capt. G. D. Catlin, Twenty-eighth Infantry; Capt. W. B. Wallace, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Dental Surgeon J. S. Marshall is detailed to represent the Dental Corps at the Lewis and Clark Dental Congress July 17 to 20.

Major R. G. Ebert, Major C. E. Woodruff, and First Lieut. James Carroll are detailed to represent the Medical Department at the annual meeting of the American Medical Association to be held at Portland July 11 to 14.

The Navy.

Capt. H. B. Mansfield, retired from June 15 with rank of Rear Admiral.

Lieut. Commander J. E. Craven to Coasters Harbor Island, Narragansett Bay, July 1, for duty at conference of officers at Naval War College.

Changes in Asiatic Fleet: Lieut. Commander E. H. Tillman from command of Ranger to command of Monadnock.

Lieut. Commander G. R. Evans from Ranger to Oregon.

Lieut. Commander W. L. Burdick from Solace to Cavite Station.

Lieut. H. N. Jensen from Ranger to Wisconsin; Lieut. Commander K. McAlpine from Solace to Monadnock; Passed Assistant Surgeon F. M. Bogan to naval hospital, Yokohama, for duty; Passed Assistant Surgeon S. S. Rodman from Ranger to Rainbow; Assistant Surgeon G. L. Wickes from Solace to Cavite Station; Assistant Paymaster H. H. Alkire from Ranger to Cavite Station.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Solace to Cavite; Perry at Port Angeles; Rocket at Norfolk; Caesar at Alexandria, Va.; Lawton at Guam; Alexander at Yap.

Sailed—Topeka from Monte Cristi for Santiago; Marblehead from Portland, Ore., to Port Angeles; Nicholson from Norfolk for cruise; Vixen from Guantanamo for Santiago; Rainbow from Hong Kong for Cavite.

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At $15 we present suits in six single and double breasted sack models. The suits concerned are of black Thibets, blue and black Serges, unfinished and smooth surface Worsteds in all the new gray tones, from very light to very dark gray. And a diversified collection of fancy cheviots in all the new color schemes.

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Ten for 15 cents.

NEW YORK'S PITCHERS MAKE COSTLY ERRORS

These, with Timely Hitting, Enable Chicagos to Win.

BRILLIANT WORK IN FIELD

St. Louis Treats Champions to a Surprise and Bats Out Victory in Ninth Inning.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Chicago, 5; New York, 1.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 2; Washington, 0.
St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 0.

National League.

St. Louis, 5; New York, 4.
Chicago, 10; Brooklyn, 4.
Philap'hia, 7; Pittsburg, 0.
Cincinnati, 3; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	2	..	5	3	3	7	28	.667
Chicago	4	..	3	5	2	3	7	4	28	.596
Phila'phia	2	3	..	4	4	5	6	2	26	.565
Detroit	2	5	2	..	3	3	4	5	24	.522
Boston	2	1	2	3	..	7	3	5	21	.477
New York	4	1	3	1	4	..	5	4	18	.409
Washing'n	1	1	0	2	6	1	..	2	19	.396
St. Louis	3	2	2	6	2	2	1	..	18	.381
Games lost	14	19	20	22	23	26	29	29		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	3	5	1	3	12	7	37	.628
Phila'phia	1	..	2	2	4	5	6	9	29	.592
Pittsburg	3	4	..	5	7	..	2	2	30	.556
Chicago	3	1	5	..	4	7	6	4	30	.545
Cincinnati	2	4	3	7	..	5	1	6	28	.538
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	5	..	3	5	23	.453
Boston	2	2	4	2	8	7	..	4	17	.333
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	1	2	4	..	16	.302
Games lost	16	20	24	25	24	30	34	37		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Takes First Game from Greater New Yorks by 5 to 1.

Although playing finely in the field and securing off Dr. White nine hits, three of which were for two bases each, the Greater New Yorks had to succumb to the Chicagos at American League Park yesterday by a score of five to one. The wild pitching of Chesbro and Puttmann contributed a great deal to the defeat of their team, but the real cause was a bunch of lucky hits to the infield in the sixth inning which, without Chesbro's wild pitch, would have netted the Chicagos two runs. Notwithstanding the three errors charged to the visitors many brilliant stops and throws were made, one by Williams in the first inning being in the highest style of the fielder's art. It was a slow bouncing ball from Holmes's bat, but Williams, after a hard run, met the ball just behind the pitcher and quickly got the ball to first in advance of the runner. George Davis also made two wonderful plays in succession in the fourth inning, cutting off what would ordinarily be safe hits. Elberfeld also distinguished himself by making several pretty stops, but they were entirely too difficult to prevent the runner from reaching first.

In the ninth inning Puttmann, the left hander, was substituted for Chesbro, but his brief stay was disastrous, a base on balls, a hit batsman, and two singles being responsible for two runs. Elberfeld's lameness, which appears when running the bases, was a serious handicap to him, and in the second inning, after a courageous effort in an attempt to reach third, was easily put out on account of his affliction.

It was not until the fourth inning that the Chicagos scored, and that was due to a base on balls, two outs, and Davis's hit to left field. Dr. White led off with a safe hit to short stop in the sixth, was sacrificed to second, and on Holmes's hit which bounded badly for Conroy, got third. After Holmes had made a clever steal of second, Chesbro allowed both runners to score by a wild pitch. Then Callahan and Davis hit safely, but a double play by Dougherty and Williams retired the side. No more runs were scored until the disastrous ninth inning in which Puttmann participated.

The New Yorks' only run was the result of three singles and a wild throw by White to second. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	..	1	0	3	0	1		Fultz, cf	..	0	1	3	0	0	
Holmes, lf	..	1	1	4	0	0		Keeler, rf	..	0	1	1	0	0	
Callahan, rf	..	0	1	0	0	0		Dougherty, lf	..	0	1	2	1	0	
Davis, ss	..	1	1	3	5	0		Williams, 2b	..	0	3	5	0	0	
Donahue, 1b	..	1	1	3	1	0		Conroy, 3b	..	0	1	0	2	0	
Sullivan, c	..	0	0	1	1	1		Chesbro, p	..	0	0	1	1	1	
Dundon, 2b	..	0	1	1	3	1		Elberfeld, ss	..	0	1	3	2	0	
Tinehill, 3b	..	0	1	2	3	0		Kleinow, c	..	0	1	4	2	0	
White, p	..	1	0	3	1	0		Chesbro, p	..	0	2	0	2	0	
								*Yeager	..	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	..	5	7	27	16	3		Puttmann, p	..	0	0	0	0	0	
								Total	..	1	9	27	14	0	

*Ran for Chesbro in the eighth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2—5
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 2; off Puttmann, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 3; by Puttmann, 1; by White, 1. Left on bases—New York, 5; Chicago, 3. Two-base hits—Fultz, Keeler, Conroy. Hits—Off Chesbro, 5 in eight innings; off Puttmann, 2 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Holmes, Keeler. Stolen base—Holmes. Double plays—White, Tannehill, and Donahue; Dougherty and Williams. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Hit by pitched ball—By Puttmann, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 3,069.

CLEVELAND, 2; WASHINGTON, 0.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Cleveland shut out Washington to-day through the fine pitching of Joss, who had the local team completely in his power. Not a Washington player reached second base, and with the exception of two innings but three men faced the visiting pitcher. The consecutive hitting of Bay and Lajoie scored the visitors' runs. The spectators displayed much anger at the umpires and followed them after the game to the box office, where they remained until the crowd left the park. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hill, 3b	..	0	1	2	1	0		Jackson, lf	..	0	0	2	0	0	
Jones, cf	..	0	0	2	0	0		Bay, cf	..	2	3	1	0	0	
Mullen, 1b	..	0	0	8	0	0		Flick, rf	..	0	0	1	0	0	
And'son, rf	..	0	0	2	0	0		Lajoie, 2b	..	0	3	1	3	1	
Knoll, lf	..	0	0	2	1	0		Bradley, 3b	..	0	0	1	1	0	
Nills, 2b	..	0	0	2	1	0		Turner, ss	..	0	0	2	4	0	
Cassidy, ss	..	0	0	3	5	1		Stovall, 1b	..	0	0	14	0	0	
Heyden, c	..	0	0	4	0	0		Buelow, c	..	0	0	4	2	0	
Hughes, p	..	0	2	1	1	0		Joss, p	..	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	..	0	3	27	8	1		Total	..	2	6	27	13	0	

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Bay, (2,) Lajoie, (3.) Stolen base—Buelow. Sacrifice hit—Bradley. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Joss, 7. Left on bases—Washington, 2; Cleveland, 4. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelly. Attendance—2,116.

ST. LOUIS, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.—Howell pitched Bender was hit hard and was relieved by Coakley in the third inning. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	..	1	2	1	0	0		Hartsel, lf	..	0	1	1	0	0	
Moran, 2b	..	0	1	0	3	0		Lord, rf	..	0	0	1	1	0	
VanZant, rf	..	0	1	3	0	0		Davis, 1b	..	0	0	9	0	0	
Koehler, cf	..	0	0	2	0	0		Cross, 3b	..	0	0	1	0	0	
Jones, 1b	..	2	3	11	0	0		Murphy, 2b	..	0	0	1	2	0	
Wallace, ss	..	0	0	1	3	1		Hoffman, cf	..	0	1	3	0	0	
Gleason, 3b	..	1	2	0	2	0		Knight, ss	..	0	1	3	1	1	
Sugden, c	..	0	0	9	0	0		Schreck, c	..	0	0	6	2	0	
Howell, p	..	1	1	0	3	0		Bender, p	..	0	0	0	1	0	
								Coakley, p	..	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	..	5	10	27	11	1		Barton, c	..	0	0	2	0	0	
								Total	..	0	3	27	9	1	

St. Louis	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Gleason, Jones, Davis. Two-base hit—Howell. Home run—Stone. Sacrifice hit—Stone. Double play—Moran, Wallace, and Jones. Hits—Off Bender, 6, in two innings; off Coakley, 4, in seven innings. Struck out—By Bender, 1; by Coakley, 7; by Howell, 9. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 3; off Howell, 1. Passed ball—Barton. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—3,719.

DETROIT, 5; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, June 15.—Batting and error making were practically equal between Boston and Detroit to-day, but Detroit's errors were less costly and their hits were bunched better, giving them the game, 5 to 1. Cooley, Stahl, O'Leary, and Hickman accomplished a number of showy catches and stops. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	..	1	2	2	5	2		Selbach, rf	..	0	1	2	0	0	
Cooley, cf	..	1	0	3	0	0		Parent, ss	..	0	0	0	2	1	
Hickman, 1b	..	1	1	13	0	0		Burkett, lf	..	1	1	5	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf	..	2	1	1	0	0		Collins, 3b	..	0	0	1	3	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	..	0	1	1	4	0		Stahl, cf	..	0	2	4	0	0	
Sch'fer, 2b	..	1	1	8	2	0		G'mish'w, 1b	..	0	1	8	0	0	
Lowe, lf	..	0	0	3	0	1		Ferris, 2b	..	0	0	2	2	1	
Drill, c	..	0	0	2	0	1		Criger, c	..	0	0	5	3	1	
Kitson, p	..	0	0	0	4	0		Young, p	..	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	..	5	6	27	15	4		Total	..	1	5	27	9	4	

Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Hickman, Stahl. Sacrifice hit—Cooley. Stolen bases—Crawford, (2,) Coughlin, Schaefer. Double play—O'Leary, Schaefer, and Hickman. First base on balls—Off Young, 2; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Young, 5; by Kitson, 2. Passed ball—Criger, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—4,968.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Three Hits Off Taylor in Ninth Inning Results in New York's Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15.—New York was forced to submit to a ninth inning defeat to-day because Pitcher Taylor took it into his head to attempt a balloon ascension at a critical stage, and the local men got three hits in a row, netting the winning run, with one out. The final score was 5 to 4.

New York should have won the game in the fourth inning, with ordinary luck, but Dahlen was deprived of an almost sure two-base hit, with the bases full, and Mertes, too, lost a double when Clarke made spectacular running catches. Nichols allowed McGann and Bresnahan to hit safely, and then sent Devlin to first on called balls. It was up to Dahlen, and the latter hit the ball hard, but Clarke made what seemed an impossible catch. McGann scored on the throw in. Mertes also hit hard, but Clarke made another great catch, Bresnahan scoring on the throw in. Gilbert and Taylor followed with singles, scoring Devlin. New York sent another man home in the seventh. Gilbert and Taylor were retired, but Browne singled and Donlin doubled, Browne going all the way around. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	..	1	3	3	2	0		Browne, rf	..	1	2	2	0	0	
Shannon, lf	..	0	0	2	0	0		Donlin, cf	..	0	1	0	0	0	
Arndt, 2b	..	0	1	0	7	0		McGann, 1b	..	1	1	14	1	0	
Beckley, 1b	..	2	2	11	0	0		E'sm'h'n, c	..	1	1	3	0	0	
Smoot, cf	..	0	0	3	0	0		Devlin, 3b	..	1	0	0	3	0	
Brain, 3b	..	0	1	1	2	0		Dahlen, ss	..	0	0	1	6	1	
Clarke, rf	..	0	0	4	0	1		Mertes, lf	..	0	1	2	0	0	
Grady, c	..	2	1	2	1	0		Gilbert, 2b	..	0	1	2	3	1	
Nichols, p	..	0	1	1	1	0		Taylor, p	..	0	1	1	3	0	
Total	..	5	9	27	13	1		Total	..	4	8*	25	19	2	

*One out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1—5
New York	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0—4

Two-base hits—Shay, Donlin, Grady. Home run—Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Donlin, Beckley. Stolen bases—Bresnahan. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Nichols, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Nichols, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Johnstone. Attendance—5,100.

CHICAGO, 10; BROOKLYN, 4.

CHICAGO, June 15.—The fielding of Brooklyn to-day was farcical, most of their errors being ludicrous. The locals hit both Scanlon and McIntyre freely, with men on bases, and won easily. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	..	3	2	3	0	0		Dobbs, cf	..	0	1	3	0	0	
Schulte, lf	..	3	2	2	0	0		Sh'kard, lf	..	0	1	1	0	0	
Maloney, rf	..	1	2	0	1	0		Lumley, rf	..	1	0	0	0	0	
Chance, 1b	..	1	2	7	2	0		Gessler, 1b	..	1	1	11	1	1	
Tinker, ss	..	1	0	1	3	0		Ratch, 3b	..	0	1	1	6	0	
Evers, 2b	..	1	2	4	3	1		Hall, 2b	..	1	0	2	4	3	
Casey, 3b	..	0	0	1	2	0		Babb, ss	..	0	0	0	4	1	
O'Neill, c	..	0	0	7	1	1		Ritter, c	..	1	3	6	3	0	
Pfeffer, p	..	0	1	0	0	0		Scanlon, p	..	0	0	0	1	0	
Reulbach, p	..	0	0	2	1	0		M'Intyre, p	..	1	0	0	1	0	
*Hofman	..	0	1	0	0	0									
Total	..	10	11	27	13	2		Total	..	4	7	24	19	6	

*Batted for Pfeffer in second inning.

Chicago	2	1	2	0	1	0	4	0	0—	10
Brooklyn	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—	4

Hits—Off Pfeffer, 3 in two innings; off Reulbach, 4 in seven innings; off Scanlon, 6 in three innings; off McIntyre, 5 in five innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Gessler, Slagle. Sacrifice hits—Casey, Scanlon. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Dobbs, Hall, Ritter, Scanlon, O'Neill, Maloney. Struck out—By Reulbach, 5; by Scanlon, 1; by McIntyre, 3. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 2; off Reulbach, 3; off McIntyre, 2. Hit with ball—By Pfeffer, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 2,800.

CINCINNATI, 3; BOSTON, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 15.—Cincinnati won to-day's game in the tenth inning through a daring piece of base running by Barry, who went from first to third on Kelley's sacrifice, after making a single, and scored on a short fly to centre field, Catcher Street has been returned to Cincinnati by Boston. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	..	0	1	3	4	0		Abbat'o, ss	..	0	2	2	0	0	
Barry, 1b	..	1	2	8	0	0		Dolan, rf	..	0	0	2	0	0	
Kelley, lf	..	0	1	2	0	0		Deleh'ty, lf	..	0	1	2	0	0	
Seymour, cf	..	1	1	1	0	0		Cannell, cf	..	0	1	1	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	..	1	3	2	4	1		Tenney, 1b	..	1	1	11	3	0	
Odwell, rf	..	0	0	1	0	0		Wr't'n, 3b	..	0	2	1	1	0	
B'dwell, 3b	..	0	2	2	3	0		O'dham, c	..	1	2	7	8	0	
Schiel, c	..	0	1	6	4	0		Raymer, 2b	..	0	2	1	1	0	
Ewing, p	..	0	0	0	0	0		Young, p	..	0	0	2	4	0	
Total	..	3	11	30	15	1		Total	..	2	11*	29	13	0	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—	2

Three-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen base—Bridwell. Double plays—Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry; Huggins and Barry. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Young, 2. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Seymour, Kelley. Hit by pitched ball—By Ewing, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 2; by Young, 5. Wild pitch—Young. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,800.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; PITTSBURG, 0.

PITTSBURG, June 15.—Philadelphia outplayed Pittsburg at every point to-day. Pittinger's fine pitching, with good support, kept Pittsburg from reaching second base more than twice. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	..	0	0	1	0	0		Thomas, cf	..	2	2	3	0	0	
Clarke, lf	..	0	0	5	0	1		Gleason, 2b	..	0	1	0	2	0	
B'mont, cf	..	0	1	2	0	0		C'tney, 3b	..	0	0	0	0	0	
Leach, 3b	..	0	1	1	1	0		Titus, rf	..	1	1	2	0	0	
Wagner, ss	..	0	0	3	2	1		Magee, lf	..	3	3	6	0	0	
Howard, 1b	..	0	1	9	0	1		Br'sf'd, 1b	..	1	1	8	0	0	
Ritchey, 2b	..	0	0	1	4	0		Doolin, ss	..	0	0	3	2	4	0
Hilleb'd, c	..	0	0	3	1	0		Kahoe, c	..	0	0	5	1	0	
Peitz, c	..	0	0	3	3	0		Pittinger, p	..	0	0	1	2	0	
Leever, p	..	0	0	0	2	0									
Total	..	0	3	27	12	3		Total	..	7	11	27	9	0	

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	1	0—7

Two-base hits—Thomas, Titus. Three-base hit—Thomas. Sacrifice hit—Kahoe. Stolen bases—Leach, Thomas, Magee. First base on balls—Off Leever, 1; off Pittinger, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 6; by Pittinger, 4. Balk—Leever. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance, 3,198.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City Defeats Rochester and Now Tied for Lead in League.

By winning the game yesterday from Rochester, Jersey City tied with Baltimore for first place in the Eastern League. The "fans" rose at the end of the game, and they gave enthusiastic cheers of approval. The score:

ROCHESTER.	R	I	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Smith, 2b	..	0	1	4	1	0	Clement, lf	..	0	0	3	0	0
Manning, lf	..	0	2	1	0	0	Bean, ss	..	1	2	1	5	1
Yancey, cf	..	1	1	4	0	0	Keister, rf	..	0	0	1	0	0
Barclay, rf	..	0	1	0	0	0	Merritt, 2b	..	1	1	2	1	0
Carey, 1b	..	0	0	9	1	0	Halligan, cf	..	0	0	1	0	0
O'Brien, ss	..	0	0	2	4	0	V'd'grift, 1b	..	0	0	8	0	0
Burrell, 3b	..	0	0	0	2	1	Woods, 3b	..	0	2	3	1	0
Steelman, c	..	0	1	4	1	1	McC'ley, c	..	1	0	8	1	0
Faulkner, p	..	0	1	0	3	0	Olmstead, p	..	0	1	0	1	0
*Payne	..	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	..	1	7	24	12	2	Total	..	3	6	27	9	1

*Batted for Faulkner in the ninth inning.

Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	1
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—	3

First base on balls—Off Faulkner, 5; off Olmstead, 2. First base on errors—Rochester, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Rochester, 6; Jersey City, 9. Struck out—By Faulkner, 4; by Olmstead, 8. Two-base hit—Faulkner. Stolen bases—Bean, Keister, Merritt, Vandergrift, Woods, McCauley, Smith. Sacrifice hits—Faulkner, Keister. Passed ball—McCauley. Hit by pitcher—By Faulkner, 1. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance, 800.

NEWARK, 3; MONTREAL, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 15.—A change in the line-up of the Newarks proved beneficial to-day, when the local team defeated the Montreals by the score of 3 to 1. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Mahling, 2b	..	0	1	1	6	1		Miller, 2b	..	0	0	0	2	0	
Connor, c	..	1	1	5	1	0		Joyce, lf	..	0	1	2	0	0	
Swander, cf	..	0	1	2	0	0		Bannon, cf	..	0	0	4	0	0	
C'kman, 3b	..	1	1	0	2	0		Meaney, rf	..	0	0	1	0	0	
Jones, lf	..	0	0	3	0	0		Lach'ce, 1b	..	1	0	12	1	0	
Gatins, ss	..	0	1	1	0	0		Dyer, ss	..	0	1	1	5	0	
O'Hagan, 1b	..	0	0	13	2	0		Kuhs, 3b	..	0	0	1	1	2	0
Murphy, rf	..	0	0	0	0	0		Raub, c	..	0	0	3	1	0	
Pardee, p	..	1	0	2	3	0		McC'thy, p	..	0	0	0	0	1	
Total	..	3	5	27	14	1		Total	..	1	3	24	12	1	

Newark	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0—3
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base by errors—Montreal, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Montreal, 5. First base on balls—Off Pardee, 4; off McCarthy, 3. Struck out—By Pardee, 5. Sacrifice hits—Mahling, Connor, Jones, Joyce, Bannon, Dyer. Stolen bases—O'Hagan, (2,) Murphy. Double plays—Mahling and O'Hagan; Lachance and Dyer. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

BUFFALO, 2; PROVIDENCE, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 15.—The Buffalos broke their losing streak to-day, defeating the locals by a score of 2 to 1. The contest was a battle between pitchers, in which Yerkes had the better support. The visitors got their two runs on costly errors by Thomas, Josslyn, and Conn, while the home team's only run came in the eighth on Josslyn's single, a couple of bases on balls and Dunn's long fly. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—	2	6	2
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—	1	5	4

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister; Josslyn and Thomas. Attendance—1,856.

TORONTO, 8; BALTIMORE, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 15.—Toronto to-day defeated the Baltimore team generally by superior playing. Both McNeal and Wiltse were hit hard by the visitors, while Currie kept the safe drives of the local men well scattered. The good fielding of Carr and Hayden was the only redeeming feature of the Baltimores' playing. The score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 0 0 1 0 1 2 0 0—	4	9	2
Toronto	0 3 0 0 3 0 2 0 0—	8	11	3

Batteries—McNeal, Wiltse, and Byers; Currie and Toft.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	25	16	.610	Buffalo	18	19	.486
Baltimore	25	16	.610	Newark	19	23	.452
Providence	22	20	.524	Rochester	17	21	.447
Toronto	19	19	.500	Montreal	14	25	.359

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Rochester at Jersey City.
Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.
Toronto at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 5; Troy, 4.
Syracuse, 5; A. J. and G., 2.
Scranton, 2; Albany, 1.
Utica, 13; Binghamton, 5.

New England League.

New Bedford, 1; Fall River, 0.
Manchester, 4; Nashua, 3.
Concord, 3; Lowell, 2.
Haverhill, 8; Lynn, 1.

Connecticut League.

Norwich, 9; New Haven, 8.
Holyoke, 2; New London, 1.
Bridgeport, 7; Meriden, 6.
Hartford, 5; Springfield, 4.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 5; Louisville, 4.
St. Paul, 12; Toledo, 5.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

AT WASHINGTON.

By the consent of Russia and Japan Washington is to be the scene of quite the most important diplomatic negotiation of recent times. It will be a source of great satisfaction to President ROOSEVELT, as certainly it must be to the American people, that our National capital has been agreed upon by both belligerents as an acceptable place for the meeting of their representatives charged with the duty of drawing up a treaty of peace. It may be inferred that no European capital was quite acceptable to both Russia and Japan; reasons which would lead one or the other to interpose objections to the choice of Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna, or Rome will occur to any one who keeps an eye on the main currents of foreign politics. During the progress of the war the people of this country in private speech and through all unofficial channels of utterance have been at no particular pains to conceal their sympathy for one of the belligerents; it may be that on many accounts a greater reserve in their expressions would have been advisable. But the attitude of our Government has been at all times absolutely correct, and President ROOSEVELT'S efforts to bring the two contending nations together have been obviously so disinterested, impartial, generous, and humane as well as tactful and wisely directed, that the suggestion of Washington as the place for the negotiations was not only natural but was exceedingly likely to be approved in St. Petersburg as well as in Tokio.

That the further steps in these peaceful proceedings will be promptly taken, that negotiations will move without any unusual jar or friction to a successful conclusion, will be the prayer of the civilized world. It is not improbable that Russia has already received some intimation of the Japanese terms. Not too much importance is to be placed upon the official statement given out from the Foreign Office at St. Petersburg on Thursday, as it appears from later dispatches, that this is the form in which the Foreign Office preferred that the matter should be laid before the Russian people. In view of the difficulties the Czar's Government has encountered at home there will be no disposition to deny to it the privilege of tempering in some measure the recital of recent disasters and their consequences which it is necessary to lay before the Russian people.

The chief anxiety among those nations which play the rôle of bystanders in this great negotiation concerns the indemnity which Japan is expected to demand of Russia. There is a general feeling that a large indemnity ought not to be asked—or rather, that the asking of a moderate one would greatly facilitate the negotiations for peace. It has been the custom of financiers to say that Russia's credit was high. It is true that her securities owned abroad have held their price with rather surprising firmness during the unbroken series of reverses which she has encountered at sea and on land. It might be that Russian bonds would continue firm even if a new loan were authorized to furnish indemnity money. But when a nation, even with such vast resources as Russia, already has a debt amounting to more than three billions of dollars, it undoubtedly does make some difference whether the decisions reached in such a conference as that in which the Czar's representative will presently take part involve the addition of a billion, or of only half, or, let us say, quarter of a billion to the debt.

If Russia were called upon to pay $7,000,000,000 as an indemnity to Japan it is not unlikely that the quoted prices of her outstanding securities, amounting to more than $3,000,000,000, would fall. In that case the indemnity would cause a loss to such holders of Russian bonds as chose to sell them. If through the assumption of this additional burden Russia were compelled to scale her debt, then it is evident that Japan's indemnity would be paid in part out of the pockets of present holders of Russia's bonds. These considerations are quite sufficient to create in every financial centre a feeling of deep interest to know just what indemnity Japan will demand, and to inspire the hope that, having taken territorial security for her future peace and safety, she will be content with reasonable and moderate money damages.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

We read that the President "is receiving in nearly every mail evidence that the Norwegians of the United States are in sympathy with the movement among their kin in the fatherland toward constitutional free government."

In the first place, the "Norwegians in the United States" are presumably American citizens, or in the way of becoming such. It would be the height of impudence on the part of such of them as are and intend to remain aliens to offer the President of the United States any sentiments or opinions whatever about Scandinavian politics. In the second place, Norwegians naturalized in this country have ceased to be politically Norwegians. Of course it may be assumed that such Norwegians as have been naturalized within the last ten years or so, since the chronic Swedish-Norwegian question became acute, have abjured their allegiance to King OSCAR, "particularly and by name," with especial gusto. But the meaning of the abjuration of their native allegiance evidently is that, having become Americans, they have thereby ceased to be Norwegians, and that the Norwegian Republic, if that is to be the shape the aspiration for a separate Norwegian nationality is to take, is really as much within the scope of their abjuration as the dual monarchy, which has lasted for nearly a century, and under which we have yet to learn that Norway has any well-founded complaint of injustice or oppression.

We have not seen the Norwegian declaration of independence. We believe that it has not been formulated. But we are familiar with one Declaration of National Independence, that of the United States of America. We recall that that document begins with an admission that when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another, and to assume among the nations of the earth that separate and equal station to which the laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they shall declare the causes which impel them to the separation. And the American Declaration of Independence thereupon proceeds to set forth in detail the injustices and oppressions which Great Britain had practiced upon her American colonies, and upon which they relied to attract the sympathies of mankind. They received it. They submitted facts to a candid world, and the candid world agreed with them that they were justified in severing a condition under which they had been so maltreated.

Where is the similar statement of facts on the part of Norway upon which the claim of Norway to political independence of Sweden is based? Where is the statement, to say nothing of the proof, that King OSCAR and the Swedish Government have dealt to the Norwegians anything at all comparable to the ill-treatment which King GEORGE and the British Parliament had dealt out to the American colonies? "A candid world" must see some such statement before admitting that the grievances of Norway are so many and so grave that there is no redress for them short of the destruction of the Governmental organ through which for three generations the rest of mankind has been dealing with the Scandinavian peoples.

Is a candid world likely to disregard the solemn protest of King OSCAR against the action of the Norwegian Legislature and the Norwegian Ministry? Is a candid world likely to accept the action of these bodies as anything more than the expression, if not of transient pique, at most of mere sentiment, or to take mere sentiment as a reason for rupturing a long course of international relations and mutual treaty obligations? Is Great Britain likely, just after the marriage of the niece of King EDWARD to the grandson of King OSCAR, to be precipitate in acknowledging the independence of Norway on no better cause shown than has thus far been shown? Or is any other nation likely to show such precipitation which does not desire and would not be benefited by the division and consequent enfeeblement of the power of a united Scandinavia? The ill-wishers of Scandinavia we may expect to hasten to recognize an independent Norway. But a candid world may well ask itself whether that would be a friendly act to Norway which King OSCAR'S protest has already notified it would be regarded as an unfriendly act to Sweden. These are questions which no possible number of letters and postal cards from "the Norwegians of the United States" can dispense the President from very seriously considering.

THE POSITION OF THE EQUITABLE.

As a means of restoring the Equitable to its old position before the public it would undoubtedly be well if some authoritative assurance were given of the real solidity of the assets of the company. This is secondary only to the pruning away of the unsound growths. Evidently there is among policy holders a feeling of vague uneasiness regarding life insurance. While to some extent this uneasiness may be well founded, so far as it relates to extravagant and loose methods of administration, the general public ought clearly to understand that the solvency of the Equitable or any other company is not in any way in question.

In some respects life insurance is one of the simplest matters in the world. The premiums required to protect policy holders are based upon mathematical averages of death in a large number of cases, with a sufficient addition to cover all possible contingencies. The laws of the State of New York, and of most other Northern States where insurance has acquired a wide development, make ample provision for reserves to assure the policy holder of the full payment of the face of his policy in case of death. Nothing has been disclosed in the course of the Equitable controversy to impair its solvency in this respect. If the company should suspend business to-morrow its funds on hand would be sufficient to reinsure its policy holders with full provision for the payment of their claims at maturity.

The elastic element in the insurance business is the award of dividends upon policies in addition to the fulfillment of the strict letter of the policy. Extravagance and bad investments may impair the funds from which such dividends might be paid, and so make them less than might be paid under more economical management. It is to this phase of the question that ex-Secretary PAUL MORTON, the new Chairman of the Board of Trustees, will be compelled to address himself.

The stand taken by ex-President CLEVELAND in favor of a free hand on the part of the Trustees and the adoption of sound, prudent, and open methods of doing business, is in itself a guarantee that the new administration will be clean-handed. It was a master stroke to enlist the active services of Mr. CLEVELAND as one of the three Trustees. Every one who knows anything of his habits knows that he is never a "dummy Director." As Governor of the State of New York and President of the United States, his painstaking study of every detail of his duties—keeping him up late into the night, attaching indorsements with his own pen to many matters which would have been disposed of by other high officials by reference to a Secretary—indicated the careful manner in which he is accustomed to deal with problems that come before him. His presence on the Board of Trustees is one of the strongest guarantees that could be given of the good faith of the new management and of its request that the Trustees exercise an absolutely rigid, fearless, and honest scrutiny of all that is done under its control.

THE DALRYMPLE RECANTATION.

The conclusion of Mr. DALRYMPLE of Glasgow that the doctrine he was brought here to exemplify, that of municipal ownership and operation, does not adapt itself to existing political conditions in American cities, has excited great wrath among those who hailed him as the prophet of the principle of municipalization, and expected him to preach it in season and out of season. The Chairman of the Local Transportation Committee of the Chicago Board of Aldermen, the especial selection of Mayor DUNNE for the work of getting the street railroads of that city into a position for absorption, voices his dissatisfaction as follows:

Mr. DALRYMPLE has been here less than a month, and he assumes to know all about politics in all American cities. His wonderful intellect has grasped in a few brief days during which he was supposed to be traveling busily about Chicago a more thorough knowledge of the inside workings of politics in Chicago than is possessed by most of the local politicians after years of study of the political problem.

It would not take an observant man a month to discover that the conditions existing in Chicago as to local political management, the manipulation of elections, and the administration of municipal business, are such as to make municipal operation a ghastly parody of what it might be possible for it to become in a city where the public interest is more intelligently made the care of the Local Government. It is not necessarily true, nor is it likely, that Mr. DALRYMPLE has learned more of the inside working of politics than is known to the professional politicians. But he can scarcely have failed to discover a great many things the significance of which he appreciates much better than do those who live by politics. If he had not made these discoveries his intelligence would have been open to suspicion; if, having made them, he lacked the courage to tell the conclusions to which they point, he would have put his honesty under suspicion. That he is now denounced by those who so lately praised him warrants the conclusion that what he said has hurt because it cannot be successfully contradicted.

STOP! LOOK!! LISTEN!!!

Frightful accidents to automobilists continue to compete in the current news with frightful accidents caused by automobilists to other persons passing along the public highways upon their lawful occasions. Of the former class the two latest to be recorded indicate that the drivers of the automobiles, instead of being moved to take more care than if they had been driving horses, by reason of the higher speed their vehicles were capable of making, really took less. The temptation to do this is obvious, but the results in these two cases were appalling.

The lamentable accident by which the family of Mr. RICHARD S. SAYER was extinguished at Goshen on Wednesday resulted from the familiar peril of the "grade crossing." Many hundreds of persons have lost their lives by that peril in vehicles drawn by horses, but not one, it seems safe to say, without some contributory negligence on the part of the driver responsible. Many of the accidents have come from the fact that the frightened horses become unmanageable. But the liability of frightened horses to become unmanageable is one of the dangers of driving, and should never be absent from the driver's mind. It is his business, before attempting a railroad crossing at grade, to do what some of the railroad companies warn him by signs to do. He should "stop, look, listen." And he should do these things for a long enough distance and a long enough time before reaching the actual point of danger to make sure that if his team becomes unmanageable it shall not carry him in the path of an advancing train. So with an automobile. The machine is liable to become unmanageable, either from some mechanical defect, or from an access of nervousness on the part of the driver which leads him to do, in the moment of peril, precisely the wrong thing. Prudence admonishes him to give himself such a margin, in space and time, that the necessity of making an instantaneous decision in the face of imminent danger shall not be forced upon him. All that we know about this accident at Goshen is that the automobile was in the middle of the track when a fast train came along and wrecked it, killing or maiming its occupants.

In the accident which resulted in the death of Mr. WOODBRIDGE of Boston and the injury of his companions at Saugus, Mass., it appears that the driver at an early hour in the morning, and presumably by an imperfect light, mistook a casual opening at the side of the road for a turn in the road, and took it, with fatal results. If he had been going slow he would have given himself time to recognize his mistake. The immediate moral is always to go slow at a turn in an unknown road. This is the counsel of the most obvious prudence. The most obvious explanation of the rejection of the counsels of the most obvious prudence is an attack of that "speed madness" against which it seems that automobilists have very special reason to guard.

The mountainous threats of the Aldermen to contest the validity of the Elsberg law depriving them of a voice in the granting of franchises have materialized in a very small mouse with potentialities of growth and longevity. A taxpayer's suit has been begun, in which the prayer is for an injunction to restrain the Mayor, Controller, and other members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment from taking any action on the communications received by them on June 9 from the Rapid Transit Commission, asking for authorization to proceed with the construction of new rapid transit subways. We do not know that it makes a great deal of difference as affecting the probable issue of this suit, but it might be difficult for the plaintiff to show that he has any interest which is invaded or imperiled by the Elsberg law, or that he has any standing as a plaintiff in a prayer for relief. However, courts are not likely to give that phase of the matter much consideration. It is a means of reaching a decision on the constitutionality of the law, and if less tedious and less liable to indefinite prolongation it would be a very good way.

Considering the evidence taken in the case, if it may be called so, of BOWEN vs. LOOMIS, we cannot rid ourselves of the belief that Secretary TAFT will be forced to the conclusion that the plaintiff is not adapted to strengthen or to adorn the Diplomatic and Consular Service of the United States of America.

President BUTLER made as his text in addressing the Columbia graduating classes on Wednesday Mrs. SHELLEY'S astonished query, when advised by a neighbor that her gifted son be taught to think for himself: "Teach him to think for himself? Rather teach him to think like other people!" Probably Mrs. SHELLEY was right, and MATTHEW ARNOLD'S famous estimate of the poet as "a beautiful but ineffectual angel, beating his wings in a void" was justified from the record of SHELLEY'S lifelong vagaries. Certainly Dr. BUTLER was right, too, when he urged for the generality of men and women the middle course of a college training "in part to think for themselves and in part to think like other people."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Texas Has A Queer Problem.

All the members of the Texas Legislature are at present under a compulsion—which some of them, we suspect, will not view with unmitigated joy—to prove the possession of what will probably be called patriotism or public spirit, though the quality might perhaps be more accurately described by any one of several humbler names. It seems that at the legislative session recently adjourned a bill was passed that was intended to provide, and did contain a section providing, that the convention vote of each county in State and District Conventions should be prorated among the candidates in proportion to the vote received by each candidate at the primary election in the county. In some mysterious manner, however, while the bill was on its way to the Governor, another section was inserted before this one, providing that candidates receiving a majority vote at the primary election in any county should receive the entire convention vote of the county, and that the vote should be prorated only in cases where no candidate received a majority. This insertion, of course, turned the bill into an insoluble puzzle, as was doubtless somebody's intention, but the Governor signed it as it was, and the change was not discovered until too late for the Legislature to take corrective action. Now five Representatives and four Senators have addressed a message to all their colleagues, stating the facts and appealing to them to offer to attend without mileage or compensation of any kind an extra session to be called for the single purpose of putting the bill back in its original shape. The Dallas News expresses a touching confidence that the members will respond to the appeal promptly and willingly. "Seeing," it says, "that the section as it now reads violates the will and purpose of the Legislature, and that the change, whatever may have been the purpose of those who made it, has aroused popular suspicion and criticism, there is no reason to doubt that even gentlemen who opposed the provision to prorate the vote all the way through, who held out for county autonomy, will join the rest in giving proper expression to the legislative will." Perhaps, but up in this part of the world we are a little more cautious about crediting legislators with virtue and self-sacrificing generosity, especially legislators who have just carried to success a neat little conspiracy like this one. We would expect the conspirators to hang back as a matter of course, and to be joined by enough more with a distaste for unremunerated labor to make the assembling of such a session impossible. And, anyhow, if the great State of Texas ought to have an extra session of its Legislature, why should it not pay the usual expenses of the same and not peril its dignity by asking petty favors of anybody? It would be very pretty for the legislators to remedy their carelessness or worse, free of charge, but it wouldn't be quite so nice for Texas—at least in the eyes of those who viewed the incident from a distance.

Going "From Land to Land."

Records made by the steamers plying to New York do look very small in the metaphorical sense and very large as measures of time when they are compared with the "land to land" passage just achieved by the turbine-moved Virginian of the Allan Line, running to Montreal, and it is no wonder that the Canadians are crowing loudly. After they get calmed down, however, they will have sorrowfully to admit, as so many times before, that, while it doesn't take even a slow boat as long to cross the ocean where it is narrow as it takes fast ones to cross where it is two or three or four times as broad, yet the achievement is of no particular consequence for the reasons, among others, that the perils of the northern passage are extremely alarming both to passengers and to insurance agents, and that as termini Moville and Cape Race are not exactly what could be called popular with the traveling public. The Virginian, making only a little over 17 knots, did pass from one of those points to the other in 4 days 10 hours and 30 minutes, but when you get to Cape Race—where are you? Not where anybody except a few fishermen wants to be, certainly, and even the fishermen often have good excuse for wishing themselves somewhere else. The Virginian—or a catboat—could cross the Pacific itself "from land to land" in a good deal less than one day by going up into the neighborhood of Bering Strait to do it, but the traffic in that vicinity is not remunerative, and most of it goes another and a longer way—longer "from land to land," that is. Our Canadian friends have a magnificent country—of its sort, and the sort is excellent for all the more important of distinctively human purposes. Their Atlantic seaboard, however, is what in the language of the day is called a tough proposition, and the only record of any consequence they can possibly make there is in the production of sailors admirably equipped with courage, knowledge, and skill. In that they need fear the competition of none, and why they should so persistently stake their happiness on the establishment of steamship lines that won't stay put is an impenetrable mystery.

Making a Big Suggestion.

Some particularly sensible doctors up in Erie County made at the last meeting of their society a particularly sensible suggestion as to a change needed in the State law regulating medical practice. Dr. HENRY R. HOPKINS, as Chairman of their Legislative Committee, discussed the recent defeat by a perilously narrow margin of the bill to give the "osteopathists" an examining board of their own and all the rights that would go with the possession of a license granted by one of the other boards of the same sort. The weakness of the present position of the medical profession, he said with entire truth, lay in the fact that the State now has three examining boards, one for the "alopathists," one for the "homeopathists," and one for the "eclectics." The result was that the "osteopathists" could claim that another board for them would be only fair and consistent. To remedy a situation full of dangers Dr. HOPKINS offered a resolution to the effect that the Erie County Medical Society authorized its Legislative Committee to prepare "a bill for the purpose of improving our system of State examinations by creating a single examining board of such number of members, so selected, as shall be determined by the various representatives of the medical profession," and instructed its committee "to invite conferences with other societies, State and county, to the end that the proposed bill may meet the views and have the support of the medical profession of the State of New York." These resolutions were unanimously adopted, and it is much to be hoped that they mark the beginning of a movement among all the real doctors to ignore what have now come to be petty differences and to present a united front against quacks of every kind. A man is a doctor or he isn't; a State board can by no possibility make a final decision as to his competency, or even as to his status, but it can ascertain whether or not he knows certain fundamental facts and truths which every doctor ought to know, and it should grant or refuse a license to practice according to its verdict. It should do no more, and especially should it not decide between "schools," or even recognize their existence. Details of treatment must necessarily be left to the judgment of the individual doctor, and there is no more sense in drawing a line between alopathy and homeopathy than between each of the innumerable little groups in the two big ones.

Abusing the Conjunctive Adverb.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The President of a great university, located in this city, in delivering a commencement address to-day, is reported as using at least six times the expression "students who think like other people." Is this pure diction? My slight knowledge of such matters has induced me to believe that using "like" as a conjunctive adverb is a vulgarism. If we who are groping in the dark cannot look for guidance to those who are high in the councils of the great institutions of learning, to what source shall we turn? The opinion seems to be gaining ground that we might well turn to our great newspapers. In the quotation above the word "persons," it is submitted, would have expressed the speaker's meaning more accurately than did the word "people," which he used.

New York, June 14, 1905. DICTION.

Off Their Guard.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

A correspondent writes: "You speak of a mule in Meriwether County kicking a lightning flash to pieces. The other day two mules of mine were killed by lightning; but I'll say this much for 'em—they were fast asleep, and didn't see it coming."

AMERICAN WIVES OF PEERS.

As to the Comparative Mediocrity of Their Offspring.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, under the heading, "Colonials and American Blood," you quote the remarks of a writer in The Contemporary Review to the effect "that there is not a single distinguished peer's son with an American mother." There is nothing remarkable about this, because pretty much all the brains we have come from our mothers, and no American woman who was not weak in her "upper story" would marry a peer's son simply to obtain an "empty title."

Distinguished men the world over rarely produce distinguished offspring unless their wives are more than ordinary women. In America the Adams family is one of the few of distinction that has come down to us from the Revolution. What can be expected from a brainless peer's son, whose life has been given up to almost every species of dissipation, and a brainless and thoughtless woman, who is willing to blast her life to possess a worthless title? So far as the number of children resulting from such marriages are concerned, we ought to thank God that America is responsible for so few of them.

What can ennoble sots, or slaves, or cowards?
Alas! not all the blood of all the Howards.

KICKERBOCKER.

New York, June 14, 1905.

TOBACCO AND COLLEGE MEN.

Is the Princeton Percentage of Smokers Representative?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The statement in your yesterday's issue that only 170 of the 283 Princeton graduates smoked and 49 of these acquired the habit after entering college suggested the query if that was an unusually small proportion. Believing, as I do, that the tobacco habit is a real menace to the perfect development of true manhood, I have been devoutly grateful to the late Archer Brown, of whom Irving Bacheller said: "He has taken that high degree in the school of life known as Master of Situations," for a little book entitled "Top or Bottom—Which?"—series of papers on vital topics, one of which is on the tobacco habit.

The viewpoint of a man successful, financially, socially, and last, but not least, spiritually ought to have weight.

S. E. G.

Orange, N. J., June 14, 1905.

WOULD SEIZE THE AUTOS.

A Monte Carlo Plan for the Protection of Pedestrians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Life seems now so threatened and imperiled by the automobile that all effective measures for protecting the public are worthy of careful consideration, and if deemed reasonable should be given a fair trial. I am informed that the authorities at Monte Carlo have in operation a scheme that surely must work admirably, for instead of arresting the chauffeur or owner they arrest or seize the machine itself.

It is quite apparent that while it would be a slight affair to pay a small fine, it would be a very different and much more troublesome matter to have one's auto seized and held, say for a week or ten days or more. Might it not be well for our officials to make a few experiments in this direction?

THE MAN ON FOOT.

New York, June 14, 1905.

High Speed and Safety.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note in your issue of to-day a letter signed "Traveler," in which the statement is made that it is carelessness and not high speed that will imperil the safety of the fast trains recently put on between Chicago and New York. "Traveler" says tracks are cleared several miles ahead, and only the oldest and most experienced crews are placed on the trains.

This may all be true, but he ignores the danger, that has arisen on railroads since the 100,000-pound car and trains weighing 3,000 or 4,000 tons came into vogue as typical of successful railroad operation. No amount of care will prevent the frequent breaking down of these trains and cars or provide that in breaking down they shall not foul other tracks.

It may be that the cases of carelessness in the operations of railroads are unfortunately too numerous, but the public will be inclined to ask the officers in case of an accident to one of the fast trains, arising from the cause above outlined, against whom lies the charge of carelessness. ANOTHER TRAVELER.

New York, June 13, 1905.

Sweden and Anarchy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in THE TIMES of the 15th entitled "Swedish Labor Anarchists" surprises and pains me because of its inaccuracy and unfairness. I am aware that infallibility is as rare among editors as it is elsewhere, but as an admirer of THE TIMES I protest against condemning any man or class of men on evidence that would not be admitted in a court of law nor carry conviction to any fair and sensible mind. Your contention that a good union man cannot be a loyal and law-abiding citizen without being willing to join the National Guard is of a piece with your declaration to the effect that an action which is wrong when done by the minority becomes right when done by a majority. You are not fair in trying to give the impression that the Swedes "may" do things anarchical and then calling them Anarchists for what they are doing now—and within their rights in doing at that.

H. W. PALMER.

Passaic, N. J., June 15, 1905.

A Neglected City Graveyard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Van Cortlandt Park, between the Van Cortlandt mansion and the railroad track and close beside the main roadway, there is a neglected graveyard which is rapidly going to ruin. This bit of the past is extremely interesting by reason of the age of the graves, some of which go back to 1795, and as it lends an atmosphere of quaintness to that portion of the park in which it lies and supports the impression of age which one draws from the mansion and its immediate surroundings, it seems to me that it should be carefully preserved, fenced in, and put in order. There are too few relics of the early days of New York to warrant the effacement of such a one as this.

H. A. WISE WOOD.

New York, June 13, 1905.

The Premature Fourth.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You have done many things for the improvement of conditions in New York City. Can you not strike at the premature Fourth of July celebration evil? It is bad enough to have one's ears and nerves assailed by the ordinary city noises without having to endure the incessant banging and popping that goes on for weeks before the Fourth. Cannot parents refrain from giving children money to burn up, except on the glorious Fourth? I'm sure the day would be more enjoyed for the longer anticipation. I'm sure the Fire Department, to say nothing of the majority of the public, would thank any one who took part in stopping this city nuisance.

New York, June 14, 1905. HARLEMITE.

An Interborough Query.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer happened to be a passenger on one of the Subway trains last Sunday afternoon when the trains became tied up on account of a broken water main. One of the guards was much depressed, as he said he would lose a whole day's pay simply because they could not make the full number of trips on account of lost time. Is such an unjust rule in force with the Interborough Company? A CITIZEN.

New York, June 14, 1905.

SUBWAY VENTILATION PLAN.

Scheme for a System of Overhead Street Slots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regarding the question of ventilation of the Subway, I wish to suggest placing immediately over the two tracks in the street, and flush with the street level, longitudinal openings, similar to the slot in the centre of the surface car tracks, only larger. Two of these over each Subway track would afford the means of perfect ventilation, the cars in motion forcing air out of the slots in front of them and drawing fresh air in behind them.

Such an arrangement would not interfere with traffic in the street. Making such an improvement, however, will entail considerable expense, but this need not be as great as would at first appear. An objection will be offered that water during rains, melted snow, and dust would find their way into the Subway through these slots. Rain and melted snow could be drained into the sewers at convenient places through small troughs placed directly under the slots, while street sweepers would be instructed to sweep the dirt away from the slots. I do not think that either of these objections could be considered serious, in view of the improved ventilation which would result.

J. W. WAINWRIGHT, M. D.

New York, June 14, 1905.

No One Wants the Guillotine.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, May 25.—There are now three men awaiting capital punishment in the Sante prison, and there is difficulty of getting a place where they can be guillotined; the old ground outside the demolished Roquette prison, where malefactors were formerly decapitated, having been given up. It is necessary to find another spot for public executions. M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, has stated that he knows a place where the guillotine can be erected, but he refuses to specify where it is. This is because a good deal of objection has been raised by municipal councilors, merchants, and shopkeepers of the two districts wherein it was said that executions might take place. These localities are Montparnasse and the neighborhood of the Sante prison. The municipal councilors of these wards have asked M. Rouvier, President of the Council, to hasten on the bill for the abolition of public executions. M. Rouvier has promised to consider the matter and to bring it before the Cabinet. To-day it is hinted that the place, or one of the places, which the Prefect of Police has found, is the ground before the Morgue. The bare suggestion of this has thrown the residents of the Notre Dame district into a state of excitement, and they refuse to believe the rumor that M. Lepine has selected their locality for executions. The Morgue itself is, by the way, to be removed to another part of the city. M. Lepine states that he does not intend to give out the name of the selected place until the time for the executions draws nigh. No one wants the guillotine, says the Prefect; but it must be erected in some part of the city so long as there is not a law ordering capital punishment to be carried out in prison grounds.

A Big Loan That Failed.

From The London Chronicle.

VIENNA, June 1.—Again a Russian loan has failed. According to intelligence from St. Petersburg, received in financial circles here, negotiations were proceeding quite lately, with the same syndicate of Paris banks which, three months ago, broke off negotiations just when they were to sign a loan of 600,000,000f., (£24,000,000,) namely, the Credit Lyonnais, Comptoir d'Escompte, and the Banque de Paris. The renewed negotiations this time had also reached a final stage, and a 5 per cent six-hundred-million-franc loan had been agreed to on the original basis, namely, Treasury bills with eight years currency, of which the syndicate was to take over 400,000,000f., and 200,000,000f. on option. All was ready and the signing fixed for May 30. The news of the naval overthrow marred the contract, and again the banks refused to sign, having gained the conviction that, even at this hopeless stage of the war, the Czar and the Grand Dukes by no means intended to make peace.

"Labby" on Togo's Victory.

From London Truth.

There will be a good deal for us to learn from Togo's victory. It is nothing that we ought not to know already, but we seem of late to have entirely lost sight of it. The lesson of lessons I take to be that the strength of fleets can never be worked out on paper. For weeks past learned men, amateur and professional, have been calculating for us in the newspapers the relative strength of the Russian and Japanese fleets. We have had the tonnage and horse power and speed of the ships, the number and size of the guns, tabulated and argued about day after day, and the calculations most favorable to the Japanese showed them to be more or less seriously at a disadvantage—on paper. But the result proves all the calculations to be utterly fallacious. Had the balance been as much in Togo's favor as it was against him, no such decisive victory could have been safely predicted for him. Why is this? Because superiority at sea depends not on ships or guns, but on men. I dare say that Togo's ships were better found in all respects than the Russian, and no doubt he had the advantage of a more or less homogeneous fleet against a scratch collection of vessels. But the difference in these respects bears no relation to the disparity proved by the result. Even superior bravery does not account for it. The Russians will have been untrue to all the traditions of their history, this war included, if they did not in the latest battle show themselves, individually and collectively, as brave as the Japanese. For the explanation of the result you can only look to brains, discipline, and seamanship. I have preached this doctrine incessantly for years past, and I rejoice to have its truth demonstrated by such an object lesson.

Find Isaiah XLVII., 7.

From The London Chronicle.

Our remark of a few days ago that the phrase "I shall be a lady" occurred in Isaiah has sent many correspondents to a search of the Scriptures. This was, of course, our deep design. But many of them cannot see six inches before their noses. One of them, after a course of Isaiah, writes: "I have read it through without tracing it, and on the strength of the statement I went so far as to wager a box at the theatre on the accuracy of The Daily Chronicle."

His Quandary.

From The Washington Star.

"Why did you decline to answer when you were asked if you had been arrested before?" asked the chauffeur's friend. "This was your first offense."

"Of course. That's just the point. I got my job with the swell that owns this benzine wagon on the strength of my representations that I had been in jail eight times for violating the speed laws."

His Mistake.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Mr. Slimsky—I don't believe the city water is safe. I notice it has a clouded appearance this morning and tastes sort of—milky—and—

Mrs. Starvem—That glass contains milk, Mr. Slimsky; the water is at your left. And, by the way, your board bill was due yesterday.

First Principle of Socialism.

From Puck.

Bella—Prof. Muggins tells me that the first principle of Socialism is to divide with your fellow-man.

Tom—Not as I understand it. On the contrary, the first principle of Socialism is to induce your fellow-man to divide with you.

HARD TO SUIT.

I watched her husband get the bill—
The items scan;
I said that woman does not dress
To please a man.

I saw her sister view that gown
With pained distress;
The question rose, Pray, then, for whom
Does woman dress?

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

THOUSANDS SOB AS BABY UNVEILS SLOCUM STATUE

"See, Pretty," She Chirps, Pointing Up, and Her Doll Drops.

A SONG HUSHES THE SORROW

Little Adelia Liebenow, Youngest Survivor of the Disaster, the Central Figure at Cemetery Exercises.

Ten thousand persons saw through their tears a baby with a doll tucked under her arm unveil the monument to the unidentified dead of the Slocum disaster yesterday afternoon in the Lutheran Cemetery, Middle Village, L. I.

As the flag unfolded, disclosing the monument, with its four symbolic figures of Despair, Grief, Courage, and Belief in the Hereafter, a marble figure with finger pointing heavenward, the baby dropped her doll, and, pointing her finger toward the monument above her, cried so that all heard her:

"See—pretty."

The 500 members of the United Singing Societies of New York and Brooklyn bravely tried to sing and succeeded after a few bars in hushing the sobbing of many.

The little girl who unveiled the monument was Adelia M. Liebenow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Liebenow. At the time of the disaster she was six months old. She is the youngest survivor of the General Slocum disaster. She was one of a party of eleven. Her mother was seated on the forward deck of the Slocum, which was burned a year ago yesterday, and had the baby in her arms when the fire started. Her father had gone to another part of the steamboat. The mother, covering the baby's face, and with her clothing on fire, jumped into the river. She was rescued with her baby by the men of the Franklin Edson. For six hours Paul Liebenow, the father, searched through the hospitals in vain for his wife and baby. He was badly burned about the head, and they tried at each hospital to detain him. At the Alexander Avenue Police Station he was looking over the dead when Coroner William O'Gorman, Jr., asked him his name and tried to detain him to ask further questions of assistance in the work of identification. Liebenow, crazed with grief and pain, turned upon the official so violently that he was threatened with arrest. Later, of course, he found his wife and child. Yesterday the two men shook hands cordially.

The baby was held up in her mother's arms to pull the cord unveiling the monument. The mother's face, still cruelly scarred by the burns she had suffered in protecting her little one, flushed with pride that the baby made no mistake and pulled the cord as directed with strength enough to make the unveiling a success. The man who picked up the doll the baby had dropped and handed it back to her uncovered as he did so and then slipped away. It was said that he was one of the crew of the Franklin Edson.

Facing the speakers' platform there was a stand which had been erected to accommodate the survivors of the disaster, and those who had welcomed them home. It was meant to hold 1,000. Half an hour before the time arranged for the unveiling, Inspectors from the Department of Buildings pronounced the stand unsafe, and ten of the fifty policemen assigned to keep order saw to it that no one sat on the structure with the exception of the band, and on the last row of seats the black-gowned survivors of the disaster.

The plot where the sixty-one unidentified dead are buried is in the centre of an arena surrounded by little hills that are densely crowded with graves. There the crowd gathered. All took care not to trample on the graves, but occupied the spaces between them. Almost every grave was bright with blossoming June roses, although many of them were of poor families who had to be content with wooden crosses instead of marble slabs. Overhead American and German flags with mourning streamers snapped in the breeze that made it possible for the multitude to congregate under a hot sun. As it was several women fainted and had to be carried into the shade to be revived.

The exercises began with the playing of Chopin's funeral march and the placing about the flag-draped monument of floral tributes. One of these was made of sixty-one palms to represent the number of dead buried about it. On either side of the flag-draped monument were signs reading:

"The Feeling Hearts of the people Are Beating for Our Dead."

"Let Us Now Have Died in Vain."

Bishop Potter offered the opening prayer. Charles Dersch, President of the Organization of the General Slocum Survivors, made the opening address, saying, in part:

"For a year from this day we have known what it means to be without our loved ones. They were taken from us by the greed of those who loved money more than lives. The innocents died horrible deaths to fill the purses of the greedy. We suffered the result as we wandered over the long pier to seek those who had not come home. It is the purpose of our organization, in so far as we can prevent through legislation of Nation and State, any similar catastrophe. The President of the United States has said that he will leave no stone unturned to make the guilty suffer and prevent other greedy persons from endangering the lives of our people, but a year has gone by and nothing has been done. Are these guilty people protected by the highest in our Government?

"While we have waited patiently for justice, it has been with the hope that such provision will be made that it will be impossible for such a horror to happen again."

After the singing of hymns, Coroner William O'Gorman, Jr., delivered the address of the day. He said in part:

"This is the anniversary of the day of death—a beautiful day like this. The flags curled in the breeze over the fated Slocum as half-masted flags of mourning tremble here to-day. The sky was as blue as it is to-day, and the hearts that have ceased to beat were filled with the hope of a happy day. The scene is changed from North Brother Island to the Lutheran Cemetery. But there is a certain glory in the gloom of the disaster. There is the splendid record of the men and women on the island and on the city boats who risked their lives cheerfully to save.

"I shall not talk of blame, but would have you remember that the love of money caused the loss of life. The steward tried to swim ashore with his pockets filled with heavy coin. He was drowned."

Other speakers were the Rev. Dr. John G. Flagg and the Rev. Dr. Henry Muller.

MOURNING AT ST. MARK'S.

Pastor Haas Was Not Invited to Slocum Monument Unveiling.

A congregation of mourners filled St. Mark's Church, in Sixth Street, near Second Avenue, last night, on the anniversary of the burning of the General Slocum.

The front of the church had been draped in mourning, as were also the altar and lectern.

Pastor Haas was assisted by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Loch, pastor of the Schermerhorn German Lutheran Church of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Dr. H. W. Hoffman of St. Paul's Church, Brooklyn, the latter preaching the sermon. Mayor McClellan, who was invited, was not present. Congressman Sulzer entered soon after the service began.

Owing to a division in the congregation, the afternoon service at the cemetery in Middle Village was not attended by the congregation as a whole. Pastor Haas was not present at the cemetery, for the reason, it was said last night, that he had not been invited.

Almost every person at the church last night was garbed in black, and those who were not wore a badge of mourning.

THE BULL DOG'S CREW SHORT.

Three Boyl Piartes Caught Looting an Abandoned Hulk.

Once more has the crew of the good ship Bull Dog been set upon by the limbs of the law. The good ship Bull Dog is the long, low, rakish building at the southeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street. It is a pirate ship for the boys in the neighborhood. On its roof is a little coop for the elevator wheels. There the boys live, reading about Capt. Kidd and the Black Pirate of the Bermudas. Now and then the Bull Dog is anchored, so that a party may put off to get fresh meat and water from some tropical island—their mother's kitchens.

Two months ago two policemen set upon the crew, and arrested three of them. Last night one policeman arrested three nine-year-old pirates, charging them with attempted burglary.

There is an unoccupied building next door to the Bull Dog, and through that the pirates make their way to the deck of the long, low, rakish ship. Complaints have been sent to the Tenderloin Police that much lead piping has been stolen from the unoccupied building.

Last night Policeman Glynn hid himself in the house. At 8 o'clock he heard the door open, saw three pirates come stealing in and attempt to get away with a kitchen sink. They were taken to the station as the youngest burglars ever brought there. They said they were Edward McCarty of 301 West Forty-fifth Street, Captain; Max Bolpy, of 270 West Thirty-eighth Street, First Mate, and Cornelius Keeler, of 412 West Thirty-ninth Street, Chief Gunner.

When their mothers came to see them their nerve wilted. They cried mighty loud, and said they didn't know anybody wanted the old sink. Capt. McCarty braced up presently and thundered to his subordinates:

"Avast there! By the blood of Kidd, stop this whimperin', or I'll make ye both walk the plank. Who was it said let's go an' get some fresh meat an' a parrot? You, First Mate Bolpy. If ever a man wants a parrot after this I'll put him in irons for sixty days."

SOME ONE MAILED A CAT.

Its Struggles Alarmed a Late Straggler and Roundsman Brady.

Roundsman Brady of the West Twentieth Street Station, strolling down West Seventeenth Street before dawn yesterday, met a man with an ostrich walk, who when he approached said, dreamily:

"Somethin' marra wi' lerra box."

"Eh?" ejaculated Brady.

"Lerra box," repeated the man with the ostrich walk, pointing unsteadily to a big newspaper box at the corner of Eighth Avenue. "Noizezez inside. Tickytick-tick! Br-r-r-r! Spitz!"

"Infernal machine!" gasped Brady.

The Roundsman, followed by the man with the ostrich walk, went to the box.

"You hear them noizezez?" asked the man, anxiously.

Brady did hear noises—stealthy, subtle noises—issuing from the box.

"Juz' like man feelin' f'r door wi' lashkey," murmured the man with the ostrich walk.

"Bure," said Brady. "Maybe we'd better not go too near. But it's early to wake the Bureau o' Combustibles."

While they were waiting and listening something furred appeared for a second at the drop entrance of the newspaper box. Next moment there was a wild scratching and a thud as it fell to the bottom of the receptacle. Then arose in the dawn that was just tipping the high buildings with amber the caterwaul of a cat.

Brady notified Post Office Station C, making incidental remarks on his own acount. What the man with the ostrich walk said was:

"Wunner whish cruel person mailed tha' inforsh'nate cat?"

PRESIDENT MADE THEM DIZZY.

German Turners' Lightning Interview at the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—The President's efforts in behalf of peace were the indirect cause of vastly upsetting the arrangements of the German Turners who visited him at the White House to-day. The Turners are in this country to take part in the international competition at Indianapolis. On their way West they stopped over to see the President.

Simon Wolf of this city agreed to present them to Mr. Roosevelt, and Prof. Kessler, the chief of the Turners, had prepared a speech. It happened to be the worst day that could possibly have been chosen. The Turners arrived just as Mr. Takahira did, and they had to wait for the Japanese envoy to get through. Meanwhile another delegation, this one of Western farmers, sat cooling their heels in the anteroom. The farmers never got so much as a glimpse of the President.

When Mr. Takahira had finished, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires arrived. In the midst of their conversation the President asked him to wait a moment so that he could see the Turners, and the latter were promptly moved in at almost a double-quick.

Mr. Wolf had just time to say that these gentlemen were Turners, but did not make any speech. The President proclaimed in German his pleasure at meeting them, and then they were rounded up and hurried past him.

"My!" said the last Turner as he got out, "I haf nefer seen a ting mit such a quickness."

MAYOR PUTS A CROWN ASIDE.

As J. Caesar Once Did—Does This Mean Four Years More?

To Mayor McClellan, whom Princeton, his Alma Mater, made a Doctor of Laws on Wednesday, there came Secretary John O'Brien with an announcement.

"Your Honor," said Mr. O'Brien, "an imposingly uniformed delegation from the Brooklyn Eastern District Schuetzen Corps has come in an automobile from the Schuetzenfest at Glendale to see you."

The Mayor signified that it was his pleasure to meet the delegation, which entered and explained itself. At the opening of the festival, according to custom, three complimentary shots had been fired at a big wooden bird kite. The first shot was dedicated to the President, the second to the Governor, and the third to the Mayor. The first two shots went wild. The third hit the target squarely. Accordingly, the Mayor was declared to be the winner of the prize, which was a wooden crown elaborately gilded.

Capt. William Schroeder, who fired the shot which won for the Mayor; ex-Capt. Louis Dohlang, who fought under Gen. McClellan in the civil war, and Lieut. Lampe composed the delegation to present the crown to the Mayor. In addition they took a loving cup suitably engraved.

Would the Mayor allow himself to be crowned? The Chairman asked, holding up the crown.

"No, not that," said the Mayor, as Julius Caesar once did on a memorable occasion. "It is beautiful, and I appreciate your kind intentions, but I don't care to be crowned—at present. I will put away the crown, though, and keep it in memory of this occasion."

The delegation seemed disappointed at the Mayor's first word of refusal, but his cordial manner soon put them in excellent humor, and they went away smiling.

"No crown for the Mayor," said Alderman Dowling later. "He's the uncrowned king of the people, he is. This means four years more for him all right. This isn't the first crown he's put aside, either."

Engagement Announcement.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Gillette De Puy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adams De Puy of 102 West Ninety-third Street, this city, to Benjamin Fairbanks, Jr., of Newark, N. J.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Mrs. Temple's Telegram" is to open at the Powers Theatre, Chicago, on June 26 for a run. The company will include many of the original cast at the Madison Square Theatre in this city.

Reports have reached Clyde Fitch in Paris that he was to collaborate with Theodore Kremer on a series of plays. He sent a denial by cable yesterday.

ST. LOUIS LADY BOARD CALLS IN MERE MAN

Never Asked Masculine Aid in Spending Money at the Fair.

BUT AS TO BOOKKEEPING!

Well, There's a Male Person Figuring on the Accounts and Fixing Up a Report for Congress.

The Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, once called the most independent body of women known, has called in an expert accountant (male) to straighten out its accounts and make up a report for Congress.

Now, one of the boasts of the lady managers all along has been that they have run things without the aid of mere man. And so they have, ever since Congress appropriated $100,000 for their work. Of course, the male hand in that didn't count. It was only a starter. And then they didn't need any help in spending the money. At least, no one has heard of an expert accountant being hired to count up whatever balance there may or may not have been.

When the fair closed the board knew that it had an Auditing Committee, and it didn't worry. Neither did the Auditing Committee. But when the board held a meeting on Saturday, at the Murray Hill Hotel, it found that not an account had been audited. Even two of the members were absent.

They were Mrs. W. E. Andrews, wife of the Auditor of the Treasury, and Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery of Portland, Oregon, who did not reach New York until the day after the meeting. This left Mrs. Finis P. Ernest of East St. Louis the sole member of the original committee to close up the financial affairs.

Mrs. Ernest has extensive interests of her own, and she is called a good business woman. She knows an account when she sees it, and can distinguish a ledger from a cashbook. But the books and records of the lady board were too much for her. She had never seen a system of bookkeeping that seemed to fit this case.

Mrs. Ernest appealed to Mrs. Manning, the President of the board. Mrs. Manning looked at the mass of vouchers and accounts and gave it up. There were some tears before Mrs. Manning got through, for she knew the report must be ready by July 1, and the task then seemed insurmountable.

In turn she visited every member of the board. She was looking for talent—bookkeeping talent. Well, they were all so cordial and sweet until she disclosed her purpose, but somehow things were never so congenial afterward. Some were planning trips to Europe, and others had sick relatives to look after. None of them had time for figures.

"And besides," said one, "what is the matter with the Auditing Committee? I think it is a shame. This is the only committee that failed to do its duty. Now the Entertainment Committees did beautifully. We've stood for hours in line receiving nobodies just to help the fair along, and goodness knows how many gowns I ruined pouring tea."

There was no help for it. Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Ernest went to Judge William Lindsay, a member of the National Commission of the World's Fair, and told him their difficulty.

"It's simple," said Judge Lindsay. "Get an accountant."

They did. He's at work in the Lady Board's headquarters at the Murray Hill Hotel. Maybe he'll be done by midnight, June 30. He hasn't promised.

A 22-POUND QUEENS BABY.

Also One of 16 Pounds—Anti-Race Suicide Club Jubilant.

The Anti-Race Suicide Club of Queens Borough held another special meeting in front of the Borough Hall yesterday afternoon. A reporter started it by asking Policeman Michael Morgan if there was "anything doing."

"There was certainly something doing this morning when I got to my home," said Morgan. "I live in Evergreen Street, near Park Row, Corona, and when I got home this morning I found a man in the house—I mean a boy—but I call him a man—and when I heard him talking—I mean crying—said I to myself, 'Maybe there's some mother came to stay overnight with us, but when I got fairly inside the house I was told that once more I was a father, for a boy weighing sixteen pounds had been born to my wife.'

"Sure, that's nothing," said August Millang, who is a florist. "My sister had a baby to-day, and it weighs twenty-two pounds."

Then Millang explained. His sister is Mrs. William Kelly. Millang's flower store is on the block where the Borough Hall stands. A few years ago he put his sister Ida, who was called the prettiest girl in Long Island City, in charge. Trade picked up at once. One day Kelly, who owns the block, went into the flower store to collect the rent. He met Miss Ida. A year ago he married her.

"I've sent 'em the rarest plants and flowers I own," said Uncle Millang, "so they can celebrate properly."

"Long Island City's the town for fine babies," said Morgan.

"It is," said Millang.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Henry Clews, who has just arrived from Europe with her two children, is the guest of her brother, John Morris, at his Long Island country place.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred S. Belden and their family are occupying Belgrave, their Summer home at Shelter Island Heights.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Melbourne Knapp of St. Louis announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Genevieve Knapp, to Dr. Guthrie McConnell on June 10.

***

Mrs. Barger Wallach has gone to Newport to spend the Summer with her father, Samuel F. Barger.

***

Miss Frances C. Griscom, sister of the American Minister to Japan, has arrived in New York from England, where she went as a member of the American golf team, which traveled there to play the English women golfers.

***

Roger Keteltas Wetmore, son of Senator George Peabody Wetmore, is to make a tour around the world. He will go first to the Philippines with Secretary Taft's party, of which Miss Roosevelt is also to be a member.

***

Miss Matilde Townsend is said to have quite recovered from her operation for appendicitis, and with her mother, Mrs. Richard Townsend, will return to Washington this week from Atlantic City. They will remain in Washington a few days, as they have not yet decided definitely whether to go abroad or to Bar Harbor.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Rutledge Gibson are at their cottage at Tuxedo. Mr. Gibson is recovering from a long and severe illness.

***

An entertainment for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society, recently incorporated in Washington, to assist the widows and orphans of naval officers, sailors, and marines, will take place next Thursday evening at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, who will be of the chief entertainers, will relate anecdotes of famous naval officers and anecdotes of her personal adventures in the Klondike and her travels abroad. Prince Paleologie, often called "Pal the Artist," will show sketches of these naval officers, and will also make sketches on the spot. The Navy Yard Band will play.

***

A tug is to convey the New York guests to and from the navy yard, leaving at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street. The tickets are $1 each. Admiral Dewey and Mrs. William Sheffield Cowles, a sister of President Roosevelt, are among the incorporators of the society.

EACH HAD AN INDIGESTIONS.

Waiter Cut His Finger in Consequence and Sought the Police.

Into the Tenderloin station at 11 o'clock last night there went Charles P. Schittler, a waiter, who said that he lived at 223 West Thirty-sixth Street, and was employed as a waiter at the Waldorf-Astoria.

"I vish to haf somebodies arrested," said he. "I haf cut mein finger. See."

He held up a hand which was swathed in lint.

"Whaf happened?" asked the Sergeant.

"Two shentlemans come into der hotel, und say they have indigestions. Each have an indigestions. They vish to haf two toast Vienna rolls—each vish two Vienna rolls—and two cups of coffee, vun each.

"I go down to der chef, dot Frenchmans, Rene, and I say to him vat der shentlemens say to me, dot dey haf indigestions—each of them—".

"Yes, yes. But what happened?"

"Dot Frenchmans, Rene, he say: 'I vill be tog-goned if I toast Vienna rolls and coffee for two shentlemans vid indigestions. So I say I vill make der Vienna rolls meinselluf.

"But I burn mine finger making der coffee, und when I come to toast der Vienna rolls and slice dem vid der cookknife, I cut my finger. Now I vish to haf somebodies arrested."

"Run away," said the Sergeant.

"Thank you," said the German waiter. "I shust run over to see vhat I could do. Now I vill go pack und explain to der shentlemans vid der indigestions dot der cook say he vill be tog-goned if he vill toast Vienna rolls."

BRILLIANT ROYAL WEDDING.

Swedish Prince Marries Princess Margaret of Connaught at Windsor.

WINDSOR, England, June 15.—Windsor was in holiday attire to-day for the wedding of Princess Margaret of Connaught, eldest daughter of the Duke of Connaught, to Prince Gustavus Adolphus, eldest son of Crown Prince Gustavus of Sweden, all the arrangements for which were made under the personal direction of King Edward. Clear Summer weather greeted the young couple.

St. George's Chapel was not decorated with the exception of scattered flowers, but was brilliant, being a blaze of uniforms and decorations, and ladies in full Court dress with coronets or tiaras and wearing many jewels.

The bridegroom was accompanied by Princes Eugene and William of Sweden with gentlemen in attendance, and was followed by the royal party, including King Edward, Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, the Duchess of Connaught, the Prince of Wales, the Landgrave of Hesse, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Baden, and the Khédive of Egypt, all accompanied by brilliant suites.

The bridal party passed up the aisle preceded by the choir singing "When the God of Old" to the chancel. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Oxford and others, read the service.

The wedding dress was a cloud of pure white Irish lace, posed over white satin and strewn with garlands of orange blossoms and myrtles. The corsage was cut low, and there was the regulation Court train.

The wedding cake, which formed the centrepiece of the table at luncheon, was five feet in height, consisting of three tiers, the lower tier being three feet in diameter. Overhanging each tier were four balconies, beneath which were figures, modeled in sugear, bearing wheat, the symbol of plenty. The tiers were borne by four silver Grecian columns, and on the top of the cake was a draped female figure supporting a porcelain vase, from which hung garlands of natural flowers.

MRS. DODGE TO WED JULY 6.

Her Coming Marriage to Hon. Lionel Guest to Take Place at Sioux Falls.

The wedding of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge to the Hon. Lionel George Guest, fourth son of Lord Wimborne, will take place on July 6 at Wookiye Tipi, Mrs. Dodge's home at Sioux Falls, S. D.

The engagement was announced in THE TIMES of May 21. Mrs. Dodge, a notably handsome woman, has always been prominent in New York society. She is a daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow, at one time our Minister to France, and her mother, also a distinguished woman, was an intimate friend of Emperor Frederick and the German Empress.

Mrs. Dodge was never a debutante, for she was married to Charles Phelps Dodge a year before she was to make her bow. The marriage did not turn out happily, and several years ago Mrs. Dodge went to Sioux Falls and procured a divorce. Since then she has made her home there. She returned very recently from England where she went to visit the Countess of Suffolk, who was Miss Daisy Leiter.

The Hon. Lionel Guest is a younger brother of Lord Ivor Churchill, also a younger brother of the Hon. Frederick Guest, whose marriage to Miss Amy Phipps will take place in London on June 28. He has often been in this country, his last trip being when he came over with the Earl of Suffolk to act as best man at his marriage to Miss Leiter.

Although Mrs. Dodge has a daughter of fifteen she has only just turned thirty. She was one of four sisters, of whom one, Miss Grace Bigelow, is unmarried. Of the others, one married Mr. Harding of Philadelphia, and another the late Charles Macy. Poultney Bigelow, the writer, is her brother. Mrs. Dodge is also a writer, and a novel by her published several years ago in a magazine attracted much attention.

The Hon. John Bigelow is coming from France to attend the wedding, which will be very quiet, with only about a dozen guests.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

JENNINGS—PATTEN.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 15.—The wedding of Miss Edna Seymour Patten and Lieut. Charles Howard Jennings took place at Christ Episcopal Church this afternoon. The bride is a daughter of George M. Patten and the groom is an officer of the Thirteenth Cavalry.

The maid of honor was Miss Lucy Livell and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Thompson, Miss Caroline Sealey, Miss Elizabeth Cutting, Miss Hilda Peck, Miss Emily Braman, and Miss Ada Wittemore. The best man was Lieut. John E. Munroe, United States Army. The ushers were all army officers. Lieut. and Mrs. Jennings will live at Fort Meyer, Va.

CAMPBELL—KLUTZ.

Frank E. Campbell was married to Miss Amelia Margaret Klutz in the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday afternoon, by the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, pastor of the church, assisted by the Rev. William Nasker. The matron of honor was Mrs. Walter Meserole, and Frederic Garner was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell will sail to-morrow for Europe.

OLIVER DEED FORGED, HE SAYS

Handwriting Expert Testifies at Trial of James Alderdice.

The prosecution in the case of James S. Alderdice, on trial before Recorder Goff on a charge of forging the signature of Mrs. Mary J. Oliver, the recluse, to deeds conveying some of her property to his sister, rested yesterday after Albert S. Osborne, handwriting expert, had given a long explanation of handwriting as an art, going into all phases of curves, strokes, and dashes.

Osborne testified that the signature on the deed transferring certain property from Mary J. Oliver to Mary Elizabeth Alderdice was in a hand other than that of Mrs. Oliver. Frank Moss, for the defense, moved to acquit on the ground of lack of evidence. Recorder Goff denied the motion.

To-day the defense will begin.

VERDICT FOR ARCHITECT IN HOWARD GOULD SUIT

Jury Credited His Testimony About Language in Waldorf.

JUDGMENT FOR $25,392 GIVEN

Mr. Gould Will Appeal—Says He'll Build That Castle as His Wife Wants It, Yet.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 15.—By returning a verdict for the plaintiff here to-day in the suit of Architect Abner J. Haydel against Howard Gould for fees for the preparation of plans for the proposed Castlegould, the jury proclaimed its belief that Haydel was treated with indignity by Mrs. Gould. The verdict was for $25,392.75.

Justice Keogh specifically charged that unless the jury found that the architect had been humiliated, treated with indignity, deeply wounded, painfully stung by reason of the treatment and language he alleged upon the part of Mrs. Gould he could not recover more than 1 per cent. of the estimated cost alleged to be due upon the completion of the sketch drawings.

"The plaintiff testified," said Justice Keogh in his charge, "that he had been ordered from the room by Mrs. Gould, and that she said: 'There's the door; let the damned architect go.' Did she say it? She and her husband deny that any such language was used. It is for you to decide. If the language was not used as alleged by the plaintiff; if he was not subject to such an indignity as no man is called upon to stand; if his feelings were not outraged, then he was not warranted in declining to again meet the defendant and his wife in the Waldorf."

Neither Mr. Gould nor Mrs. Gould was in court this morning when Justice Keogh ordered Clerk Samuel Ransom to open the sealed verdict which had been rendered by the jury yesterday. Mr. Haydel was on hand half an hour before court convened. The verdict was as follows:

"We find for the plaintiff, 1 per cent. on the estimated cost of $967,350 and 1½ per cent. on the estimated cost of $967,350, or $24,183.75, and, in addition, damages to the extent of $5,000, making a total of $29,183.75. From this sum is to be deducted $5,000 paid on account by the defendant."

Justice Keogh allowed costs and an extra allowance of 5 per cent. upon the sum recoverable under the verdict, or $24,183.75. The extra allowance amounts to $1,209.19, making the total judgment $25,392.94.

Mr. Montfort, counsel for Mr. Gould, asked for a new trial and for a stay of sixty days in which to prepare a case in the event of his client appealing from the judgment. The motion for a new trial was denied, and the application for a stay was granted. Within thirty days the defendant must give a bond for the full amount of the judgment if he means to appeal, and within the sixty days asked for he must make his case.

"I have some very valuable evidence for use in case they appeal," said Architect Haydel. "I cannot say what it is, but it was held in reserve in this case as its introduction was not deemed necessary."

Mr. Gould expects to proceed with plans for a castle, but he has made no definite arrangements regarding drawings from any particular architect. He says that Castlegould is surely going to be built as soon as possible and just as he and his wife want it.

DINNER TO MR. REID.

Unprecedented Number of Persons Will Attend Pilgrim Club Banquet.

LONDON, June 15.—The scene of the coming Pilgrim Club dinner to Ambassador Whitelaw Reid had to be changed to Claridge's as the banqueting hall of the Savoy Hotel is not large enough to hold the unprecedented number of those desiring to attend.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid gave her first at-home this afternoon at Dorchester House. Many prominent people were present.

FOUR DIE ON BRITISH WARSHIP

Shell Cartridge Missing Fire Caused Accident on the Magnificent.

GIBRALTAR, June 15.—The explosion of a six-inch shell on board the British battleship Magnificent yesterday during gun practice off Tetuan was due to the cartridge of the shell missing fire. When the breech was opened the cartridge suddenly exploded and ignited two other cartridges. All of the four officers and fourteen men injured were burned. One of the officers and three of the men died.

George Backus to Marry.

The engagement of George Backus, recently leading man with W. H. Crane in "Business is Business," to Mrs. Louise Sheppard of 46 West Thirty-third Street was announced yesterday. The wedding will take place next Wednesday evening at the home of the bride. The Rev. Minot J. Savage, rector of the Church of the Messiah, will officiate.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Conditions are unsettled to-night throughout the country, with low pressure, except in New England and on the Pacific Coast. High temperatures continued, except in the north upper lake region, the Northwest, and the Rocky Mountain region, where they have fallen considerably.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh southeast to south. On the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the lower lakes, fresh southeast to south, possibly thunder squalls; on the upper lakes, light to fresh and variable, except fresh northeast over western Superior. Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light to fresh southeast to south winds with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday, thunder showers in afternoon or evening; cooler in interior; Saturday showers; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

New Jersey and Delaware—Partly cloudy Friday; showers at night or Saturday; light to fresh winds.

New England—Fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy; showers in south portion; cooler in southwest portion; light to fresh southeast to south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday; thunder showers and cooler in afternoon or evening; Saturday showers; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Thunder showers Friday and probably Saturday; cooler Friday; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	56	68	4 P. M.	71	78
6 A. M.	56	67	6 P. M.	67	75
9 A. M.	59	73	9 P. M.	74	70
12 M.	68	81	12 P. M.	63	68

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 75; corresponding date 1904, 63; corresponding date for last 25 years, 68.

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

ARREST SAVED HIM MONEY.

Freedman Was on the Way to Sheepshead Bay to Back Proper.

Gilbert Freedman of 263 East Tenth Street was arrested yesterday afternoon while climbing through a window of a Sheepshead train at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Magistrate Wahle, before whom he was arraigned some time later, asked him to explain his conduct.

"I got a tip, your Honor—a tip on the Suburban," said Freedman feverishly. "I wanted so badly to get to the track to place my money and—and—you see there was such a crowd and it was the first tip I'd ever had."

"I see," said Magistrate Wahle. "Still, a sensible-looking man like you ought not to crawl over other passengers as the officer says you did. I fine you $1."

Freedman was just leaving the court, after paying the fine, when the Magistrate caught sight of him and said:

"By the way, what was your tip?"

"Proper, Sir—Proper," said Freedman sadly, "and she was a sure winner."

"Possibly," observed Magistrate Wahle earnestly, "when the results come in you may be glad that you did not arrive in time."

Now the court officers at the Tombs are wondering where the Magistrate got that tip.

BROKERS INITIATE RYAN, JR.

Stock Exchange Members Have Fun with Him Till One Is Fined $100.

Allan A. Ryan, son of Thomas F. Ryan, was elected a member of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and immediately afterward went on the floor to be introduced to the Chairman. This is a proceeding without which no member is supposed to be duly installed.

Mr. Ryan chose a bad time for his initiation. After he had been introduced to the Chairman he went back to the floor, and at once was the centre of a mob of funmakers. It was so dull that the brokers welcomed the slightest pretext for excitement. They certainly managed to get it out of Mr. Ryan. Almost before he knew it his collar and his tie were gone. His coat went next, and then his waistcoat, while the crowd around him shouted with glee. Mr. Ryan's shirt was about to leave him, when some of his friends interfered.

The Chairman meanwhile had been rapping for order. Failing to make an impression upon the revelers, he at last descended to the floor and fined the noisiest hazer $100. Then the hazing ended.

SARASOHN WILL THROWN OUT.

Testator, Trying to Keep It Secret, Failed to Comply with Statute.

Surrogate Thomas decided yesterday that the will of Kasryel H. Sarasohn had not been executed in compliance with the provisions of the statute in that the testator did not declare the document to be his last will in the presence of at least one of the witnesses. Mr. Sarasohn, who was the founder and owner of The Jewish Daily News, died last January, leaving an estate which yields an income of $60,000 a year.

Mr. Sarasohn's will, which was offered for probate by one of his sons and a son-in-law, was written in Hebrew. Surrogate Thomas finds that the witness who signed the will did not know what he was signing, and that it is quite clear that the testator desired to keep secret the fact that he was preparing a will.

Abraham H. Sarasohn said last night that the effect of the rejection of the will was that its charitable bequests were set at naught. The Jewish Daily News will be sold by the Public Administrator in about six weeks, precisely as though there had been no will.

PICTURES OF THE WAR.

Russian and Japanese Prints on View at the Lenox Library.

The print department of the New York Public Library has arranged, in the Lenox Library Building, for the Summer an exhibition the interest of which is historical, not artistic. It consists of Russian and Japanese colored prints, illustrating the present war in the East from both standpoints. In the Russian Lubochnyya Kartiny (cheap popular pictures) there is much caricaturing of the little opponents, who fare ill in the hands of big Ivan.

On the Japanese side the illustrations picture battles fought and victories won, with titles in a somewhat queer English that seems to accentuate an intensely patriotic strain of self-applause. It is a noteworthy fact that, while some of the Japanese prints issued during the Japanese-Chinese war of 1895 still upheld in a measure the old traditions of woodblock printing in colors, those now published are cheap and gaudy lithographs. Some of the woodcuts, in colors, of the 1895 war have been added in the present exhibition to accentuate this difference. A number of English, American, and other caricatures serve further to illustrate the war, the literature of which may be consulted in the Astor Library Building.

TO RECOGNIZE PAPAL NOBLES.

Italian Heraldic Court's Decision Considered of Much Importance.

ROME, June 15.—The Italian Heraldic Court has decided, in accordance with the privileges guaranteed to the Pope by the law of guarantees, to consider as valid titles of nobility conferred by his Holiness.

This decision is considered of great importance and is looked upon as a new step toward an understanding between Church and State.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Goldberg.

ELBERON, N. J., June 15.—Samuel Goldberg, President of the Kochler Brewery, in New York City, and one of the best-known brewers in the country, died at his Summer cottage here to-day of heart trouble. He was born in Germany fifty-five years ago, and came to this country in the early eighties. He soon became prominent among brewers, and in 1890 he was elected President of the Koehler Company. He lived in New York, at 57 East Fiftieth Street. He was a member of the Harmonic Club in New York and of Temple Emanu-El.

George M. Morris.

George M. Morris, head of the contracting and building firm of Morris & Selover, died on Wednesday at his home, 39 Hart Street, Brooklyn. He was sixty-six years old. He built the Boys' High School, Mechanics' Bank, Franklin Trust, and Polytechnic Institute Buildings of Brooklyn, the West Side Bank, Wool Exchange, and other buildings in Manhattan.

William R. Carroll.

William R. Carroll, fifty-five years old, of 900 Union Street, Brooklyn, died on Tuesday in Kansas City of apoplexy. He went West on a business trip. Last January he organized the wholesale hosiery firm of Cozzens & Carroll, with offices on Worth Street. He was a member of the Unqua Corinthian Yacht Club. A widow and one daughter survive him.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES MANSERGH, Past President of the British Institution of Civil Engineers and a member of the Council of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, died in London yesterday morning after a long illness. He was connected with various engineering works in the United States and Canada.

JONATHAN D. HEARNE, a well-known banker of Cincinnati, died at his home, in Covington, Ky., yesterday. Until his voluntary retirement about a year ago he was for many years President of the Third National Bank, and was known among financiers and bankers all over the United States.

McKinley's Former Pastor Dead.

The Rev. William Henry Locke, who was for many years pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Canton, Ohio, which President McKinley attended, died at midnight at the home of his son, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Locke, pastor of the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn. Funeral arrangements will be made later.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—McLANAHAN.—At St. Martins-in-

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Real Estate Trust Co. of New York,

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$226,500.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $1,446-359,14), book value	1,431,782.01
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,716,790.91
Other loans, including bills purchased	82,978.47
Overdrafts	3,418.07
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,034,881.87
Specie	494,584.74
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	18,260.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	3,387.50
	$10,962,453.57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $731,802.26; surplus on book value		250,000.00
Undivided profits (less current expenses and taxes paid), book value		467,175.13
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	$7,833,846.04	
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:)		
Time $20,000.00		
Demand 2,138,313.61	2,158,313.61	
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	95,000.00	
Preferred deposits:		
Amount due building and loan associations	2,578.90	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee or depositary	149,539.89	
	9,789,278.44	
Reserved for taxes	6,000.00	
	$10,962,453.57	

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid..... $9,612,978.44
Average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.55-100 per cent.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Second Vice President, and C. M. VAN KLEECK, Assistant Secretary, of the Real Estate Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 30 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Second Vice President.
C. M. VAN KLEECK, Asst. Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] JOHN G. DAVIS, Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,841,656.75
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $11,725,936,) book value	10,249,211.40
Amount loaned on collaterals	7,632,743.93
Other loans, including bills purchased	15,406,067.88
Real estate	1,685,210.36
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	621,372.36
Gold certificates	1,122,900.00
U. S. legal tender notes	802,100.00
Insurance account, bonds and mortgages $100.00	
Suspense account 347,305.83	
Interest and rents accrued 180,523.56	527,929.39
Total	$40,889,192.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $4,467,849.79; surplus on book value	2,944,825.55
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	7,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred) on ten (10) days' notice	28,036,815.01
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys) on ten (10) days' notice	3,320,605.93
Amount due savings banks	$78,818.94
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary	2,242,838.87
	2,321,657.81
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes $49,369.97	
Life insurance, annuities, &c 3,208,917.80	
	3,258,287.77
Total	$40,889,192.07

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $35,679,078.75; average rate of interest paid thereon, .0281%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY PARISH, President, and GEO. M. CORNING, Secretary, of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

(Sgd.) HENRY PARISH, President.
(Sgd.) G. M. CORNING, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 15th day of June, 1905, before me. [Seal of Notary.] (Sgd.) WM. B. AUSTEN, Notary Public Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,481,025.98
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $13,445,-630.64,) book value	13,091,558.51
Amount loaned on collaterals	71,329,967.78
(Amount due from Directors, included in Item 3, $642,419.56.)	
Overdrafts	136.36
Real estate	19,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	7,760,403.29
Specie	1,122,675.52
Other items carried as cash	1,470.43
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	214.66
	$94,806,502.53

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $7,105,905.81; surplus on book value	6,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	751,833.68
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)	330,863.19
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	55,281,585.55
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:)	
Time $2,117,976.23	
Demand 2,970,730.39	5,088,706.62
Amount due trust companies	4,072,757.99
Amount due banks and bankers	12,288,139.84
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks $3,825,079.58	
Amount due building and loan associations 82,122.71	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary 4,567,054.99	8,425,157.22
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes $74,000.00	
Certified checks 445,143.78	
Unadjusted accounts 119,364.62	619,508.38
	$94,806,502.53

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid..... $84,268,605.72
Average rate of interest paid thereon 2.62%

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
WILLIAM C. POILLON, Vice President, and HAROLD B. THORNE, Treasurer, of The Mercantile Trust Company, located and doing business at Number 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects to the best of his knowledge and belief; and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

WILLIAM C. POILLON, Vice President.
HAROLD B. THORNE, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
I. MICHAELS.
Notary Public, New York County, N. Y., No. 84.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Lincoln Trust Company

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$1,276,831.25
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $7,843,-409.60,) book value		7,854,341.79
Amount loaned on collaterals		4,252,881.97
Other loans, including bills purchased		2,945,036.12
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $40,000.)		
Overdrafts		1,212.67
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		267,840.85
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		2,870,594.61
Specie		870,060.76
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		201,330.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		11,525.06
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	$4,000.04	
Furniture and fixtures	51,150.00	55,150.04
Total		$20,605,855.12

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $916,097.83; surplus on book value		500,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		427,030.01
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)	$64,146.79	
Individual deposits subject to check, (not prefered)	11,741,240.80	
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): Time, $1,875,-023.84; demand, $3,-009,495.62	4,884,519.46	
Amount due trust companies	288,967.33	
Amount due banks and bankers	221,022.24	
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	180,000.00	
Preferred deposits:		
Amount due savings banks $1,826,576.23		
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee or depositary 21,352.41		
$1,847,928.64	19,178,825.11	
Total	$20,605,855.12	

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $18,341,687.52; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.66%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
HENRY R. WILSON, President, and ROBT. C. LEWIS, Treasurer, of Lincoln Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 206 Fifth Avenue and 1,128 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

HENRY R. WILSON, President.
ROBT. C. LEWIS, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 15th day of June, 1905, before me. [Seal of Notary.] JAS. K. CLARK, Notary Public, Westchester Co. Certificate filed in New York County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE TRUST COMPANY OF AMERICA

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,018,257.94
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $16,646,-936.88,) book value	16,727,978.88
Amount loaned on collaterals	34,902,678.43
Other loans, including bills purchased	4,283,103.45
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $811,-875.)	
Overdrafts	13,990.91
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	147,714.57
Real estate: Banking house	1,050,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	10,170,795.58
Specie	436,831.45
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	65,467.00
Cash items, viz.:	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	16,884.75
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	805,858.78
Total	$69,188,911.19

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $9,597,-928.86; surplus on book value	9,600,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	78,970.16
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	1,000,649.43
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	39,930,628.28
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:) Time, $389,296.33; demand, $2,662,-536.99	3,051,832.92
Amount due trust companies	6,075,717.84
Amount due banks and bankers	5,208,126.93
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks $683,384.99	
Amount due building and loan associations 148,294.43	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, Trustee, committee, or depositary 542,890.44	1,374,569.86
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends $137,271.53	
Reserved for taxes 115,300.00	
Certified checks 477,211.65	
Interest accrued 88,632.94	818,416.12
Total	$69,188,911.19

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $54,837,404.57; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.80%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President, and RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary, of The Trust Company of America, located and doing business at No. 135 Broadway, 149 Broadway, and 36 Wall Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere, and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
RAYMOND J. CHATRY, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 15th day of June, 1905, before me. [Seal of Notary.] LAWRENCE SLADE, Notary Public No. 101, New York County.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF

THE EMPIRE STATE SURETY COMPANY,

June 1st, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and stocks		$762,963.75
Bank deposits		26,982.48
Agents' balances		31,881.40
Premiums receivable		162,424.23
Collateral securities		407,619.75
		$1,391,871.61

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock		$500,000.00
Surplus		211,611.23
Premium reserve		156,595.56
Reserve for unpaid claims		20,280.90
Accounts payable		20,859.51
Collateral deposits		482,524.41
		$1,391,871.61

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a regular dividend of two per cent. (2%) and an extra dividend of one per cent. (1%) was declared payable June 30th, 1905.

Transfer books will close June 20th, and reopen July 1st, 1905.

DANIEL STEWART, Secretary.

OHIO BANKS.

OHIO NATIONAL BANK, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

May 29, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans & inv't'mts.		$2,873,041.68
Bonds		912,020.14
Redemption fund		20,000.00
Cash and exchange		921,254.43
		$4,726,316.25

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$400,000.00
Surplus and profits	213,340.97
Circulation	400,000.00
Deposits, &c.	3,712,975.28
	$4,726,316.25

OFFICERS:

John Siebert, President; Emil Kiesewetter, Vice President; C. F. Myers, Vice President; L. F. Kiesewetter, Cashier; Henry Deeg, Assistant Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Three Million Dollars.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
Columbus, Ohio, June 1st, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 17th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3:00 o'clock P. M. June 26th, 1905, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened July 18th, 1905.
WM. N. COTT. Treasurer.

REAL ESTATE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
30 Nassau Street,
New York, June 15, 1905.

The Board of Trustees of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 19th, 1905. Transfer books close June 19, 1905, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen July 1, 1905, at ten o'clock A. M.
HENRY W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.
New York, June 10th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 17, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, July 3, 1905. E. S. PATTEE, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY.

Dividend No. 24.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905.
CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY.
66 Broadway, New York, June 15, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of July, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of June, 1905.

Transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 30th and open at 10 A. M. July 18th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 17th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on July 1st, 1905.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 14th, 1905.

THE REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

of one per cent. on the preferred shares and the semi-annual dividend of one per cent. on the common shares in The Mackay Companies, will be paid on July 1st, 1905, to shareholders of record as they appear at the close of business June 24, 1905. Inasmuch as the annual shareholders' meeting will be held July 12, 1905, the transfer books will be closed from June 26, 1905, to July 12, 1905, inclusive.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Treasurer.
Dated, June 15, 1905.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 30th inst. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 1st, 1905.
WM. E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.
June 14, 1905.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ Per Cent. (37½c. per share) on the Preferred Capital stock, and of 2 Per Cent. (50c. per share) on the Common Capital stock, payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30th to July 4th, 1905, both days inclusive.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the books for the registration of The Railroad Securities Company Illinois Central Stock Interest Certificates, Series A, will close on June 17th, 1905, for the regular dividend payment upon said certificates due July 1st, 1905.

Books will reopen on July 3d, 1905.
CHAS. C. TEGETHOF, Treasurer.

WEST SIDE BANK.
New York, June 15th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1905.
WALTER WESTERVELT, Cashier.

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY.
135 Broadway, New York.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. (3%) has been declared, payable June 30th, 1905, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1905. By order of the Board of Directors.
SAMUEL E. JACOBS, Treasurer.
June 14th, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY. FOUR AND One-Half Per Cent. Loan.—Interest due July 1st, 1905, on bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1905.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE COMMONWEALTH TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the seventh day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $918,837.25,) book value	$706,073.86
Amount loaned on collaterals	28,000.00
Other loans, including bills purchased	2,500.00
Cash on deposit in banks and other moneyed institutions	3,991.62
Specie	72.82
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	120.00
Sundries	254.00
Total	$741,012.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	18,116.41
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	2,878.00
Amount due banks and bankers, "bills payable"	190,000.00
Official checks	17.89
Amount due individuals, "bills payable"	80,000.00
Total	$741,012.30

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
PALTIEL R. BOMEISLER, President, and L. A. RAPELYEA, Secretary, of Commonwealth Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

PALTIEL R. BOMEISLER, President.
L. A. RAPELYEA, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 15th day of June, 1905, before me.
FRANCIS S. HUTCHINS, Notary Public, Westchester County.
Certificate filed in New York County.
[Seal of Notary.]

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., June 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JUNE 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals for constructing gravel road from Highland Beach, N. J., to Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received until 12 M. June 22, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Gravel Road," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & St. Louis Railway Company. Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company. — Extended Five Per Cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, 1905, on the bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1905.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
33 Wall Street,
New York, June 15, 1905.

A Semi-Annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of June 19th.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY,
New York, April 27th, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of an indenture executed by the

"BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY,"

under date of January 19th, 1900, to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS:

28	144	206	431	478
38	170	256	433	479
39	171	258	434	480
81	190	259	435	481
82	196	260	436	482
84	197	401	437	483
85	198	403	455	484
87	199	404	467	485
88	200	405	468	486
104	201	406	469	494
105	202	407	471	496
109	203	408	474	
110	204	409	475	
143	205	419	477	

of $1,000 each, and the following $1-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS:

28	80	168	263	323	382
31	81	194	264	333	408
32	82	229	279	348	422
37	90	239	280	354	425
74	116	246	292	380	430
75	120	251			

of $1,000 each, and Nos. 452, 480, 481, 484, 494, 506, 513, 549, 537, and 559 of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on July 1st, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6632	8151	9321	10458	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8152	9357	10465	11412	11869
4502	5362	6819	8166	9358	10469	11415	11955
4573	5366	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11436	12082
4635	5402	7219	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11560	12044
4696	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5465	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575	12065
4745	5506	7302	8537	9793	10905	11587	12115
4776	5660	7333	8603	9766	10910	11613	12120
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624	12223
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8660	10020	11038	11638	12251
4899	6141	7716	8725	10024	11067	11643	12270
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7860	9018	10095	11149	11722	12370
5062	6440	7868	9062	10103	11159	11743	12385
5065	6486	7891	9086	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10238	11201	11791	
5220	6535	7965	9175	10293	11247	11814	
5231	6648	8084	9217	10378	11359	11839	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2334	2385
1222	1431	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2448
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., on the first day of July, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, after which date interest on said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer,
Pittsburg, Pa., June 1, 1905.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the extent of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($12,500.00) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1905, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Friday, June 30, 1905.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

To the creditors of Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, northeast corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock P. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named corporation, at my office, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to ascertain and adjust, as far as may be, all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and of its open and subsisting contracts and to declare the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver of said corporation, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 19th, 1905.
HOLMES Y. M. DENNIS, Jr.,
Receiver for Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
my26-1aw8wF

Notice.—The copartnership between ELY A. STACY and JAY W. LEWIS has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, JAY W. LEWIS retiring.

STACY & CO. will continue the business, 611 Broadway, N. Y.
June 15, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., June 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JUNE 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals for constructing gravel road from Highland Beach, N. J., to Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received until 12 M. June 22, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Gravel Road," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & St. Louis Railway Company. Steubenville & Indiana Railroad Company. — Extended Five Per Cent. Loan.

Interest due July 1st, 1905, on the bonds of this loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York. Transfer books close June 20th, 1905.
T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
33 Wall Street,
New York, June 15, 1905.

A Semi-Annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of June 19th.
FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Easy, 2¼@3 Per Cent.

The Year's Dullest Day—Business Awaits Developments in Several Foreign and Domestic Situations.

There were reasons yesterday for reluctance to make commitments on either side of the ocean. European markets are awaking to the fact that they had a narrow escape from a clash over the Morocco question, and that the danger cannot be considered wholly past so long as the troubled waters make such promising fishing. Germany may not be so amenable to counsels of moderation as the little brown men whose stick is so big and whose words so soft. On this side of the ocean there were conferences of the Equitable Trustees and forecastings of Superintendent Hendricks's report, which was described as more disturbing than Mr. Frick's. There were mutterings, also, of possible action by the Legislature. The check to the peace pourparlers in Washington on Wednesday proved temporary, but it is becoming apparent that this topic will be influential for many weeks, perhaps for months. The meeting cannot be before August, and September is likely to arrive before the end is visible. Meanwhile the topic is likely to be as fruitful of scares as the crop season.

One of the headlines over the racing news—"Refuse to Take Bets"—might fitly be written over the day's Stock Exchange business. There was no movement of prices for intrinsic reasons, and almost none for speculative considerations. The volume shrunk to half of Wednesday's, as Wednesday's had shrunk to half of Tuesday's, and the fluctuations were similarly limited, and irrespective of anything which developed. New York Central, for instance, fell ½, although the logic of its excellent report pointed to a rise. As this was a representative change, it is useless to proceed further with discussion of the day's prices. The commodity markets were livelier, there being a strong upturn in cotton, not upon any actual news, but upon the understanding that the leading bear had altered his position for reasons doubtless to be communicated later. The produce markets also were strong, although the crop news continued promising. The money market was as contrary as any other. It is only a day or two since the postponement of the date for the bank's final payment to the Treasury was thought to have removed all doubt regarding the easy passage of the mid-year settlements. But call money reached 3 per cent. again yesterday, and time money was perceptibly firmer.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

International Silver Co. preferred stock.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railroad preferred stock.
Manhattan Railway.
St. Louis and San Francisco first preferred and Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad common and preferred stock trust certificates.
United Railways Investment Co., San Francisco.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Norfolk and Western Railway on common stock.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Boston Consolidated Co.

TO BUY CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Burlington to be the Purchaser, It Is Said on Authority.

The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, according to authoritative information obtained here yesterday, will probably buy the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad, the affairs of which have been in a somewhat chaotic state since the default in the interest of the first mortgage bonds last July. It is understood that the negotiations for the purchase are not in definite shape, but they will be taken up in the near future, inasmuch as the next interest period comes on July 1, and if a second default is recorded the property, under the terms of the mortgage, will be taken over by the bondholders.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad owns a system of passenger and freight terminals in Chicago, with lines of connecting road, and a belt line running around the city. Until two years ag its property was leased jointly by the majority of the roads entering the city, but the Rock Island, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, and the New York, Chicago and St. Louis discontinued their use of it in July, 1903. Since then the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago and Great Western, and the Père Marquette have been the lessees.

After the default in interest last July steps were taken for the reorganization of the property, and in January a committee, of which Henry W. De Forest was Chairman, got out a reorganization plan. This met with considerable opposition, and the affairs of the Chicago Terminal Transfer have been hazy ever since.

CURB MARKET REPORT.

The committee of the curb brokers which will call on Police Commissioner McAdoo to-day to confer with him about the proper means to reduce the annoyances arising from the gathering of brokers in Broad Street includes E. S. Mendels, G. Schroeder, R. H. Sadlier, and Louis Elder. Plans were discussed yesterday among the brokers to reduce the crowd by keeping away all the hangers-on who have been in the habit of attaching themselves to the crowd, to the inconvenience of all concerned. One plan proposed was the issuance of badges which might serve to identify the messengers regularly employed on the curb, while others would be obliged to keep away.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Creede and Cripple Creek sold at .02. 100 Eureka at 1.00, 1,000 Goldfield B. & B. at .08@.07½, 100 Granby at 5.75, 100 Ind. Tonopah at .03½, 200 Jim Butler at .75@.76, 200 Mexican at 1.15@1.20, 200 Original Bull Frog at .34, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05½, 400 Sandstorm at .18@.50, and 500 Work at .09.

Mexican Central's Capital Increased.

BOSTON, June 15.—The Mexican Central Railroad Company, which is a Massachusetts corporation, to-day filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of an increase in its capital from $48,875,000 to $100,000,000. Of the new capital $21,125,000 will be used, it is said, in acquiring additional property, $5,000,000 will be expended in the purchase of the Mexican Pacific Railroad, and $25,000,000 will be used to liquidate income bonds.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Dullness Records for the Year Smashed—Sales, 130,000.

All records of the year for dullness on the Stock Exchange were broken yesterday. The total transactions amounted to barely 130,000 shares, and there were fewer brokers on the floor even than on any of the previous dull days. Many went to see the Suburban run. They missed no business to speak of. In the last hour the total sales did not reach 15,000 shares. The ticker was still for five minutes at a time.

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C. B. McDonald was the only person able to attract a following. He went from post to post and bid up a stock here and another there, confining his attention, however, mainly to the so-called Harriman railroad stocks. He seemed particularly interested in Illinois Central, which advanced a point and was among the more active stocks on the list.

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These securities have been stricken from the Stock Exchange list: Detroit Southern Railway Company voting trust certificates for preferred and common stock; Pennsylvania Railroad construction mortgage currency 6 per cent. bonds of 1905 (matured); temporary certificates for Japanese 6 per cent. sterling loan bonds, second series. The abbreviation for the American Ice Securities Company will be IS., and the stock will be at Post 12. The abbreviation for Imperial Japanese Government, second series, will be JP. II. PD.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $243,431,773; balances, $9,938,532. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $619,581.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.8710; cables, $4.8735.

Continental bills were $4.84¾@$4.85¼. Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—45@50c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 15.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange requirements. Discounts were firmer partly owing to the condition of Continental exchanges and the likelihood that Paris will resume purchases of gold in the open market. Consequently the Bank of England will not secure all the gold arrivals.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive beyond arranging the account. The tendency was irregular. Consols were easier.

Americans opened fractionally firmer, eased to below parity, became irregular, and closed quiet.

Foreigners were unsteady. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¼.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England was unchanged to-day at 2½ per cent.

Bar silver firm at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.27; Lisbon, 8.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £279,000; circulation decreased £455,000; bullion decreased £155,996; other securities decreased £334,000; other deposits decreased £167,000; public deposits increased £519,000; notes reserve increased £292,000; Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 50.91 per cent. as compared with 50.02 per cent. last week.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 15.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were somewhat depressed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 15.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy owing to the political uneasiness. French rentes were largely sold. Russian imperial fours were quoted at 89.00 and Russians bonds of 1904 at 508.00. The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 37½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 43,650,000f.; treasury account increased 27,275,000f.; gold in hand decreased 4,850,000f.; bills discounted increased 31,000,000f., silver in hand decreased 2,375,000f.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Below were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 9-16	...	...	—3-16
Consols, account	90 11-16	...	...	—3-16
Anaconda	5¼	102¼	104	—1¾
Atchison	82	82¼	83	—¾
Canadian Pacific	155	153½	154½	—1
St. Paul	179	174⅝	176⅜	—1⅝
Erie	41⅞	40⅝	41	—⅜
Erie 1st pf.	81½	79	79	....
Illinois Central	164¼	160½	160½	....
Louis. & Nash.	150	146½	146½	....
N. Y. Central	145	141½	141½	—¼
Pennsylvania	69½	135⅜	135⅝	+⅛
Reading	49½	96	96	....
Southern Pacific	64⅛	62½	62¾	—¼
Union Pacific	126⅛	122⅞	123⅜	—½
U. S. Steel	28¼	27½	28	—½
U. S. Steel pf.	96⅞	94⅝	94⅝	....

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 15.—There was some falling off in the local trading to-day, but it was more noticeable in the arbitrage list than elsewhere. Reading and the United States Steel shares both being very quiet. There was pressure against Philadelphia Rapid Transit when it became known that the Street Railway Committee of Councils had agreed to report the trolley repeal ordinances in accordance with the decision handed down by City Solicitor Kinsey, which was adverse to the company. The Street did not seem to realize that this exactly suited the company, which prefers to fight it out in the courts than in Councils. The short interest in the stock, already large, was accordingly increased. Changes in prices in other parts of the list were insignificant, as traders and commission houses alike were disinclined to extend their lines, either for the short or long account. Total sales, 18,023 shares, $62,000 bonds. The list follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25..	American Cement	7	7	7
1,822..	Cambria Steel	28½	26½	26½
806..	Elec. Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
104..	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	49	49	49
4..	Ins. Co. of N. A.	26	26	26
21..	Minehill R. R.	66¾	66¾	66¾
25..	Pennsylvania R. R.	67 11-16	67½	67½
25..	Phila. Traction	90⅝	90½	90½
3,035..	Phila. Elec.	9	8⅞	8⅞
1,162..	Phila. Co.	42⅞	42⅝	42½
125..	Phila. Co. pf.	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
4,440..	Phila. Rap. Tr.	26⅛	26	26
4,375..	Reading	48	47 13-16	47 13-16
60..	Tonopah Mining	13¼	13¼	13¼
15..	United Cos. of N. J.	272	272	272
180..	United Gas Imp.	94¾	94¾	94¾
715..	Union Traction	59½	59	59
1,200..	U. S. Steel	27⅝	27½	27½
100..	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

General Advance in Prices, with Much Activity in Some Issues.

Curb Market for Once Rivals the Stock Exchange—Recovery in the Greene Stocks—Dispute Over Leather Dividends.

Frequent comment was passed yesterday on the fact that the outside market was relatively more active than the Stock Exchange. Yesterday's transactions on the curb totaled 65,000 shares, or just about half the amount recorded on the Exchange. Considering the relative importance of the two markets, it was considered that the curb brokers just now are better off, so far as the amount of business goes, than the members of the Exchange. Some of these came out to the curb yesterday, took note of the activity in some of the stocks, principally Greene Gold and Greene Copper, and complained that for once, at least, the curb was getting ahead of them. The activity, however, was largely confined to a few issues, a majority of which were mining shares. The tone of the market, as a whole, was strong, nearly all the issues dealt in showing gains, varying from fractions to several points. The amount of stock offered for sale was small, and it took but few buying orders to bring about substantial improvement.

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GREENE CONSOLIDATED GOLD and Greene Copper were both stronger, the largest recovery taking place in the Gold stock, which sold up to 4⅝, a gain of a point. There was heavy borrowing of the stock yesterday, and it was thought in some quarters that the short interest in the stock might prove large enough to make it possible to force the price up against those who have been selling the stock, but who have had more or less difficulty in procuring it for delivery. It was rumored that there was likely to be some further "buying in" of the stock to-day "under the rule."

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MITCHELL MINING and several other of the mining stocks recently added to the curb list were made quite active yesterday, and in each case the trading was at advancing figures. Mitchell Mining sold up to 7¼. Algoma Copper to 5¼, and Montreal and Boston rose to ⅞.

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UNITED STATES LEATHER.—A dispute has arisen over the question of the dividends accruing on United States Leather preferred, which under the plan of reorganization of the company is soon to be exchanged for the new securities of the Central Leather Company. The new stocks and bonds are expected to be issued about July 10, and under the terms of the reorganization the dividends are to be adjusted up to July 1. It is claimed by some that the seller of the new stocks is entitled to keep the dividend up to that date, while others assert that the dividend should go to the buyer. Recently there was a somewhat similar controversy between the buyers and the sellers of the railroad stocks released from the treasury of the Northern Securities Company. The dispute in that case was settled by a compromise.

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SEABOARD new first preferred rose yesterday to 83¼, and the certificates for the old common and preferred stocks to 19½ and 38¾, respectively.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200..	Algoma Copper	5¼	5	5⅛
240..	American Can	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
800..	American Can pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼
525..	American Marble	66¾	66¾	66¾
100..	Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200..	Arizona Con.	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
900..	British Colum. Cop.	7⅛	7	7
100..	British Guiana Gold	9½	9½	9½
1,000..	Chicago Subway	71	69½	70⅛
300..	Electric Vehicle	16	16	16
500..	Granby Con.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
9,200..	Greene Con. Copper	22⅛	21½	22⅛
29,100..	Greene Con. Gold	4⅝	2¾	4⅜
300..	Guanajuato Con.	8	4⅞	4⅞
100..	Havana Tobacco	25	25	25
200..	Inter. Nap. Transit.	202	202	202
200..	Inter. Mer. Marine	10¼	10	10¼
800..	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	27	25⅝	27
30..	Lord & Taylor	110½	110½	110½
25..	Lord & Taylor pf.	102½	102½	102½
1,000..	Mackay Cos.	40¼	40	40¼
900..	Mackay Cos. pf.	73¼	72¾	73¼
2,400..	Mitchell Mining	7¼	6	7⅛
7,100..	Mont. & Boston Con.	¾	⅝	⅝
800..	New Or., Rys. pf., w. i.	80¼	80½	80¾
200..	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
3½..	Northern Sec. stubs.	237½	*200	212½
10..	Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	108½	108½	108½
100..	Seaboard 1st pf., w. i.	83¼	83¼	83¼
200..	Seaboard 2d pf., w. i.	50¼	50¼	50¼
200..	Seab. Air Line ctfs.	19¼	19½	19½
300..	Seab. A. L. pf., ctfs.	38¾	38½	38¾
41..	Standard Oil	620	617	620
100..	Union Copper	¾	¾	¾
1,600..	United Copper	24¼	23½	24⅛
830..	U. S. Leather, w. i.	43½	42¾	43½
700..	U. S. Leath. pf., w. i.	101	100¾	101
1,000..	White Knob Copper	1⅝	1 1-16	1 1-16

BONDS.

$5,000..	†Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94½
2,000..	†Am. Writ. Pap. 5s	88½	88½	88½
10,000..	Missouri Pac. 4s	95	95	95
10,000..	N. Orl. Rys. 4½s, w. i.	91	91	91
180,000..	U. S. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99	99	99

†Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 15. Bid.	Asked.	June 14 Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt—	5	5¼	4⅞	5
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11⅝	11⅞	11⅝	11¾
American Can pf.	69½	69⅞	69	69½
American Chicle pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf.	8½	9⅛	8½	9¼
Am. Ice Sec., w. i.	24	25	24	25
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	74	76	74	76
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	97½	98	97½	98
American Tobacco	270	285	270	285
American Typefounders	38	42	38	42
Am. Typefounders pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Writing Paper	4⅝	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	28	30	28	29
Am. Writing Paper 5s.	88	88½	87⅝	88¼
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29	30½	29	31
Bethlehem Steel pf.	76	77	76	78½
Borden's Cond. Milk	146	152	146	152
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	112	113½
British Colum. Copper	7	7⅛	7	7¼
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	...	68	...
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3	3½	3	3½
Central Foundry pf.	17½	19	17½	19
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Chicago Subway	69½	70½	70½	71⅜
Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	6½	5⅝	6½
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Rubber Tire	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	25	23	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100¼	102	100½	102
Del. & Hudson rights	⅛	⅜	10 1-16	⅜
D., L. H. & W. 4½s, w. i.	101¼	...	101¼	...
Denver Union Water	63	65	63	65
Denver Union W. pf.	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	101½	...	101	...
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	10	10	...	10
Douglas Copper	7	7	7	7
E. W. Bliss	140	150	135	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	30	35	29	34
Electric Boat pf.	75	80	72	77
Electric Vehicle	15¾	16	16	17
Effectric Vehicle pf.	20	22	20	22
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	22¼	22⅝	21⅝	22
Greene Con. Gold	4¼	4⅝	3⅝	3½
Greene Gold-Silver	7½	9	7½	9
Guggenheim Explora'n.	160	165	163	167
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	160	165	162	166
Hackensack Meadows	23	28	20	25½
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	34	37	34	37
Havana Tobacco pf.	80	85	80	85
H. B. Claflin	91	94	91	94
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	96	100¾	96	99¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	...	100	...
Houston Oil	2	2⅝	2	2⅝
Houston Oil pf.	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	201	202¼	201	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	10	10⅛	10	10¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	27	27½	25½	26½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	65	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	13
International Silver pf.	82½	90	82½	90
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	...	2	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	73	78	73	78
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	109½	115	109½	115
Lord & Taylor pf.	102¾	104	102¾	104
Mackay Companies	39¾	40¼	40	40¼
Mackay Companies pf.	73	73½	72½	73
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	...	...	...	...
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Montreal & Boston	½	⅞	¾	⅞
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	108	108
N. Y. Transportation	7⅝	8¼	8	8½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	50	58	50	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	80	90	80	89
North. Securities stub	200	250	250	262½
Northern Securities	162½	164	163½	164½
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf.	106	108	108	108
Penn. R. R. 3½s, 50% pd.	99¾	100½	99¾	100½
Penn. R. R. 3½s, f. p., w. i.	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	½	⅛	⅛
*Phoenix Mining	4	5	4	5
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	77	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	21	22	21	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	...	142	...
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	108	110	108	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard A. L. undep.	19	22	19	22
Sea. A. L. pf., undep.	36	...	35	...
Seaboard Air Line ctfs.	19⅜	20	19¼	19¾
Seab. A. L. pf., ctfs.	38½	39½	38	38½
Sea. A. L. new, w. i.	24⅜	25½	24¾	25½
Sea. A. L. 1st pf., w. i.	83	84	82¾	83½
S. A. L. new 2d pf., w. i.	50	51	50	51
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	8½	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf.	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	616	618	612	615
Tennessee Copper	25	30	25	26
Tintic Mining	7⅜	8¾	7⅜	8¼
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	13½	12⅝	13
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Union Typewriter	180	85	75	85
Union Typ. 1st pf.	115	120	115	120
Union Typ. 2d pf.	115	120	115	120
United Copper	23	23¼	24	24⅛
United Copper pf.	68	71½	70	72
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s	15	...	15	...
U. S. L. new 5s, w. i.	99	99⅝	98⅝	99
U. S. L. new, w. i.	42	44	42	42¾
U. S. L. pf., new, w. i.	100½	101¼	100½	101¼
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	64	...	64	...
White K. C. new, w. i.	1	1¼	1	1⅜
White K. C. pf., n., w. i.	2¾	3¼	2¾	3
Worth. Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240	245	240	245
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s.	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
B'way Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d 5s	99½	101	99½	101
B'klyn, B. & W. E. 5s	101	105	101	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	237½	239	237½	239
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	82	83	82	83
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Av. R. R.	390	405	390	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	108½	110	108½	110
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	82	86	82	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buffalo	85	85	85	85
Jer. City, H. & P. 4s	77½	77½	76½	77½
N. O. Ry. 4½s, new, w. i.	90¼	91¾	90½	91¼
New Orleans new, w. i.	37¾	38½	37½	38¼
New Orl. pf., new, w. i.	80	81	80	80¾
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	192	185	192
N. Hud. Co. R. ext. 5s	105	108	105	108
Nor. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	77¼	78½	77½	78½
Pub. S. Corp. 5% notes, 1909	97	97¾	97	97¾
Public Service Corp.	115	125	115	125
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	69	70	69	70
Second Av. R. R. com.	208	211	208	211
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	118½	121	118½	121
Syracuse Rap. Transit	28	30	28	30
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	84	...	84	...
58th & 59th St. 5s	110	113	110	113
Union Rys. 1st 6s	110	112½	110	112½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	35½	36½	35½	36½
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	89	90	88	90
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	88½	89¼	88½	89¼

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	92	94	87	92
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	104	106	103	104
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Brooklyn Borough Gas	55	...	55	...
Brook. Borough Gas 5s	97½	100	97½	100
B'klyn Un. Gas conv. debentures	165	177½	165	177½
Buffalo Gas	5¼	6	5¼	6
Buffalo Gas 5s	66	69½	66	69½
Central Un. Gas 5s	106½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	92	95	92	95
Denver Gas	59	62	59	62
Denver Gas 5s	93¼	94½	93¼	94½
Denver Gas 6s	102	103	102	103
Essex & Hudson Gas	129	130½	129	130½
Hudson County Gas	110	112	110	112
Hudson County Gas 5s	100	109	109	109¾
New Amsterdam G. 5s	111	112	110½	112
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. 1st 5s	113	115	113	115
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. com. 5s	109	112	109	112
North. Union Gas 5s	105	107	105	107
Paterson & Pass. Gas 7s	80	78	80	80
Paterson & Pas. G. 5s	104	107	104	107
St. Paul 5s	97	100	97	100
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	...	101	...
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
United El. of N. J. 4s	75¾	76½	75¾	76½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2	5	2	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	45	50	45	50
East River Ferry 5s	90	93	90	93
Hoboken Ferry 1st 5s	110	111	110	111
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	109	110½	109	110½
10th & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	25	30	26	30
Union Ferry 5s	94	97	94	97

*Sell cents per share. †Bid for 50 shares.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 15.—The local money market is unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent.; New York funds at par. Clearings, $24,495,696; balances, $2,280,431; Sub-Treasury debit, $252,696.

The Boston market was almost featureless to-day. General trading was very quiet. A few selling orders made their appearance in United States Mining, which caused it to sell down to 28, but aside from this there was practically nothing done in the copper shares. At times there were more buyers than sellers in sight, but few of their orders were near the market. Local securities appear to be in better demand, especially the street railway issues. Closing was steady. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000..	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99½	99⅞	99⅞
1,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96½	96⅝	96⅝

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, June 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

202—Clark - Yacht Fe-licia

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity.

Case on, 12—Hellmann-Hoffman House. No day calendar.

STATE COURTS.

State Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 15.—The Court of Appeals will meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. Its session usually begins at 2 P. M., but to-morrow being the last day of the term the court is desirous of completing its business by noon. There is one case on the calendar—No. 61. The court will take a recess until Oct. 2.

Calendars for Friday, June 16.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

1—Peterson-McAdoo
2—In re Tweedie Trad Co
3—Davidson-Arnold
4—Conlon-Mission, &c
5—Tudor-Ebner
6—Same-same
7—Meinrenken-N Y C & H R R R
8—Moskowitz-B H RR
9—In re Gliszier
10—In re Kahrs
11—In re De Vinne
Non-enumerated motions.
20—Guffanti-City of N Y
42—Radley-Reilly
1—In re 178th St
8—In re Rockwood St
21—Collins-Wells
28—Arfken-York
47—Burke-Wells
48—Ungrich-Crain
49—Weinberg-Lavenberg

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Murphy-McDonald
2—Lowe Drug Co-Berrian
3—In re Pontiac Co
4—Bradley-Perlman
5—Lederer-Lederer
6—McLaughlin-Man &
7—Freeman-O'Neill
8—City N Y-Merc Fln Co
9—Hickey-Hickey
10—Same-same
11—In re Weeks
12—City N Y-Severance
13—Judson-Judson
14—Shapiro-Shapiro
15—City N Y-Schafer
16—Stein-Hogan
17—Same-same
18—La Boyteaux Hearn
18½—Same-same
19—Brodzak-N Y Ry
20—Gorham-Nat Surety Co
21—In re Wakeling
22—Michigan SS Co-Am Bonding Co
23—Same-same
24—Kone-Mayor
25—Levin-Levinsky
26—Henderson-Banta
27—Katz-Freeman
28—Rogers-Logan
29—Same-same
30—Melchior-Amer Ric Co

31—Esposito - Gorham Mfg Co
32—Taylor-Farone
33—In re Vollmer
34—City Nat Bank-Proctor
35—Chu Assn-McAdoo
36—Wing Fut Club-same Co
37—Komp-Luria
38—In re Hart
39—McKee-Unverzagt
40—Cullinan-Busse
41—Hassell-Nathan
42—Bauer-Niklad
43—Reddin-Reddin
44—Farmers' L & T Co-Pendleton
45—Walberg-Mesick
46—Mayer-Mayer
47—De Marco-Mion
48—Marcus - Bloomingdale
49—Stupel-Cleve Amuse Co
50—Rothenberg-Herman
51—Cohen-Cohen
52—Gotham Co-Connell
53—Gever-Waterman
54—Ulman-Ackerman
55—Hoffman-Bernstein
56—Harris-Corbett
57—Ackerman-Ackerman
58—In re Dresser
59—In re Rosser

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions. Demurrer.

810—Rathbone-Sharp & Sons Steel & Copper Co
Preferred causes.
2583—Swadbeck-Law
3027—Clancey-Peri General calendar.
2405—Himmelstein-Himmelstein
2495—Alumnae Assn Fischer-Hansen
2672—Rezzano-Bigotti
3017—Bernard-Bernard

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 2990.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Benjamin Raff, Edwin B. Gernea
2—Thomas Cullen

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

Inquest, 5017—Windsor Trust Co-Ondrak
4954—Iles-White
5012—Hamburger - City of New York
5030—Given Mfg Co-Gerstein
4804—Jeffers-Shyer
4307—Star Co-Dr. Charles Co
4038—Buffum-Avery

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1066—Quinn-Int St Ry
704—Klett-3d Av R R
120½—Lerrsen-same
788—Ratner-N Y & Q Co Ry
577—Mottola-Met Ry
712—Busch-Man Ry
499—Whitney-Met Ry
850—Traino-Int St Ry
679—Draisin-Int St Ry
940—Palmor-Met St Ry
2517—Knapp-same
1028—Robinson-same
1029—Butnick-same
1030—Same-same
1041—Bergman-same
1042—Rothenberg-same
1048—Scaletta-3d Av R R
1052—Stoddart-Int St R
1058—Underwood-Man R
1059—Same-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1232½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar —No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., IX. and X. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

412—Levy-Heidelberger
5336—Parks-City of NY
630—Van Riper-Sun Pub Co
640—Braden-Sanford Dairy Co
5764—Echarte-City of New York
702—McCue-same
838—Rogers-Patton
861—Hay-Coulter
5014—Hay-same
870—Ryan-Hawk
882—Deutsch-City of New York
280—Sturr-City N Y
830—Krisberg-Heywood Bros & W Co
871—McNamara-Krumewaker
422—Loftus-City N Y

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar —No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X. at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X. and XII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

833—Com Wood & Cement Co-Northampton Portland Cement Co
1674—Terriberry-Mathot
1607—Hoffman-Prineveau
1068—Finn - Powhatan Co
1461—Underwood-Ward
1681—MacCoy-Chi Pneu Tool Co
4751—McDermott - City of New York
1632—Elec Fire Proof Co-Smith
1732—Wyckoff-Felt
780—Claflin Co-Cavanagh
4632—Beadleston & Woerz-Furrer
4824—Hawes - Corporation Liquidating Co
1712—Perry-Walsh
1714—Klinker-Nieman
1721—Press Pub Co-Whitman

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XIII.—Adjourned until June 19.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Harkins
2—Geo. B. Mersereau
3—T. W. J. Christopher
4—Alexander P. Irvin
5—Joachim De Comps
6—John O'Hare
7—Octavia Bitterman
8—Harriet M. Kemp
9—Charles E. Winch
10—Jacob Aronson
11—Meyer Ziegmeister
12—R. A. Leonhardt
13—Robert Dunlap
14—Noah T. Sweeney
15—Richard Entwistle
16—C. A. M. Coddington et al
17—W. R. Cushman et al
18—Evelyn Humphrey et al
19—Adele B. Acker
20—Edith E. F. Deacon
21—Zadoc Staab
22—Maria McNulty
23—James Holmes
24—Denis F. Harrigan
27—George Chesterman
26—Emma M. Johansson

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested will.

2122—Kent-Pettinger

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4232—McLoughlin-B M D Co
4306—Bradley-Kelly
4337—Strong-Damseaux
4254—Lintz-Int Ry
4445—Delany-Stern
4269[illegible]—Muehfeld - Amsterdam Surety Co
1471—Meyerhoff-Baker
4472—Edelstein-Baker
4144—Ahrens-Int Ry
4374—Steinerton Co-Sinclair
4386—Acme Gas Co-Potter, Parlin Co
4382—Benson-Adams
4393—Benson-Adams

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4571—Laverty-Int Ry
1335[illegible]—Sexsmith - Siegel-Cooper Co
4572—Simonson-Int Ry
4573—Hodge-same
4630—Finkler-Lenhardt
4637—Martin-Lippner
4455—Smith-Borden
4610—Blume-Kresser

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4656—Norton-Int Ry
4687—Kepes-42d St Ry
4669—Lopatrillo-Int Ry
4670—Kepes-42d St Ry
4615—Read-Int Ry
4662—Ingram-Mut Res Life Ins Co
4668—Spiro - Weitzenblum
4690—Boedecker-Int Ry
4677—Witcoff-Pierson
4678—Monheit-Robinson
4688—Weintraub-Int Ry
4692—Colucci - Oppenheim

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

13482—Emp State Eng Co-Dick
13605—Koenigsberg-Levy
13276—Vincent-Stearns
13577—Bernstein-Cohn
10817—Hirschkind-Doyle
8549—Seligman-Sivin
11019—Odenwald-Warner
13231—Braun - Luneschloss
13228—Same-same
13581—Am Miniature, &c. Co-Jaeger
13348—Volk-Wittner
13404—Marx-Glassberg
13200—Sadler-Bohm
13523—Goldman-Black
13531—Ward-Kilroy
8826—Lehrfeld-Kremer
13202—Russell-Leo
13487—Jacobsohn-Moon
13558—Singer-Abrams
13595—J E Linde Paper Co-Demorest Pattern Co
13575—Schmitt-Mut Res Life Ins Co
13548—Seidenberg-Fellman
13020—Goldberg-Wood

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4514—Persichetti-Lessem
4324—Dilworth-Bustonsky
4227—Samek - Guggenheimer
4506—Cohen-Cohen
4710—Unterberger-Man Ry
4711—Herzfeld-Weiss
4712—Blank-Int Ry
4714—Bellamy-Warner
4715—Busheiman-Int Ry
4716—Frank-Int Ry
4717—Luse-Comerford

Highest number reached on regular call, 4717

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Otto Wiedman
2—Charles Beaghen, Joseph Kelly, James Markey
3—Alphonso Sica
4—Louis Pitts
5—William Alger
6—Thomas O'Rourke, Charles Jordan
7—James McCarthy alias Frank Dunn alias James Knox, John Ford alias John Fanning
8—Joseph Miller, George Berger
9—Alfred Mucci
10—George Rea
11—John Farrell, William Jones
12—William Williams
Pleadings
1—Edward Miller, Robert McKenna
2—George Bell, Michael Grogan
3—Frank Morano
4—Bernard Mullin
5—Nathan Zuckerman
6—Thomas Kane
7—Frank Moore, James Cahill
8—Joseph Horowitz
9—Barnet Frankel
10—William H. White
11—William Ligman
12—John M. Kernan
13—Bernard King alias M E King

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Lord for the People.

1—Edgar A. Whitney
2—John Clark, James Smith, John Henry, Thomas J Brady
3—Charles Bernard
4—John Nelson
5—Hugh Bernard, Albert Cross, William Galvin
6—Frederick Ray
7—Louis Fuchs
8—William Kirschner
9—Philip Louge
10—James Gannon
11—Michael A Cavnote
12—Herman Hoffman
13—Llewelyn Jones
14—Frank Wilson
15—Hyma Katz
16—John Daly
17—Lizzie Williams
18—William Stern
19—Samuel T Epstein
20—Michele Bareleno
21—Edward Dalton, Louis Schwartz, Joseph Harrison
22—William J Washington
23—John F Walsh
24—Joseph Adler
25—Samuel Oberleder
26—Herman Fritz
27—Morris Kaminsky

The calendar for to-day for trial.

Samuel Koller.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Meyer Cohen
2—Thomas McCormack, Frederick H Broderick
3—John Coraci
4—George Argiros
5—Peter Madden
6—Samuel Rosen
7—Antonie Juliano
8—David Abrams
9—Abraham R Tucker
10—Samuel Ullman
11—Joseph Kolchin
12—Giorgio Tuzziano

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Kretel for the People.

1—John Blake
2—George Noonan
3—Frank Wachyski
4—Walter Fitzpatrick
5—Pietro Labozetti
6—John Smith
7—Lena Stewart
8—Nicola Morro
9—Frank Clifton alias M O'Hanlon
10—Anton Jordan
11—James S Alderdice
12—George Vajda

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Edwards vs Wallace—Francis H. Griffen. Daniels vs. Kling—James W. Perry.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Blumenthal—Delano C. Calvin.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Fanning vs. Varick Construction Company—Eugene N. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Pelhamdale Land Company—Denis A. Spellissey.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing, N. Y. Court opens at 10 A. M. Case on trial.

Note.—The court has made an order directing a new calendar to be made up for the October term, 1905.

No cause on the present calendar shall be placed on the new calendar unless a new note of issue be filed with the County Clerk at Jamaica on or before the first Monday of September, 1905.

Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause is still pending and undetermined, and specify its number on the present calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Burr, J.

Note.—The special term appointed to be held on Monday, June 19, will be adjourned to Monday, June 26, at 10 A. M., at the Town Hall in the former village of Flushing, N. Y.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	4:28	Sun sets	7:33	Moon sets	4:08

High Water—This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	6:45	Gov. Isl'd	7:07	H. Gate	9:03
	P. M.	P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	7:03	Gov. Isl'd	7:29	H. Gate	9:25

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 16.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Cedric, Liverpool		5:00 P.M.
Onondaga, Charleston, and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Brunswick and Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Santiago, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
	*12:30 P.M.	
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
SATURDAY, JUNE 17.		
Allegheny, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Columbia, Glasgow	8:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Korona, St. Thomas	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Curacoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London		5:30 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Ponce, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg		6:00 P.M.
St. Louis, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
MONDAY, JUNE 19.		
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) JUNE 16.

Alamo, Galveston, June 10.
Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
Citta di Milano, Naples, June 1.
El Cid, Galveston, June 9.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 11.
Maranhense, Para, June 2.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, June 9.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, June 1.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17.

Etruria, Liverpool, June 10.
Philadelphia, Southampton, June 10.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18.

El Sud, Galveston, June 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 10.
Numidian, Glasgow, June 8.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Byron, Pernambuco, June 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 14.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Finance, Colon, June 13.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 10.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, June 13.

Arrived.

Deutschland, Hamburg, June 8.
Pathfinder, Guanica, June 9.
Oranje Nassau, Amsterdam, May 27.
Koenig Albert, Naples, June 2.
Lillie, Sosua, June 10.
Grenada, Trinidad, June 7.
Hudson, Havre, June 3.
Louisiana, Stettin, May 17.
Patricia, Hamburg, June 3.
Jamestown, Norfolk, June 14.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 14.
Allianca, Colon, June 7.

Sailed.

Breiz Huel, Adelaide.
Moltke, Hamburg.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen.
La Savoie, Havre.
Saltwell, Philadelphia.
Brandon, Norfolk.
Duncan, Halifax.
Pathfinder, Boston.
Cretic, Azores.
Yucatan, Havana.
Mennon, Valparaiso.
Napolitan Prince, Naples.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.
City of Macon, Savannah.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Indrani, at Aden, June 15.
Coulsdon, at Port Said, June 15.
Crosby Hall, (from New York,) at Suez, June 15.
Prinz Adalbert, at Genoa, June 15.
Lewisport, at Manchester, June 14.
Athalie, at Seville, June 10.
Florida, at Copenhagen, June 11.
Sicilian Prince, at Palermo, June 11.

Sailed.

Teutonic, from Queenstown, June 15.
Eastern Prince, from Barbados, June 11.
Texas, from Shields, June 13.

Passed.

La Touraine, from New York, the Lizard, June 15.
Armenia, from New York, Prawle Point, June 15.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Rich, and Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.

395—Prahar-Tousey
498—Mayer-Natl Bank of Commerce
397—O'Connor-Wortman Brogan Construction Co
396—Rooney
615—Nyche-Yonkers RR
617—Petti-West Ltg Co
503—O'Neill-Int St Ry
608—Nason-same

The remainder of the day calendar goes over until Monday, June 19, 1905.

Nassau County.

Calendar for Friday, June 16, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Keogh, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

48—Coogan-Pratt
49—Same-same
51—Croly-Richardson
78—Betz-City N Y

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel St. Andrew.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Broadway and 72d St., New York

Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56th St. & 7th Ave.

OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.

A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.

European Plan. Rates Reasonable.

FRANK M. LORD, JR., Manager. Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

HOTEL ABERDEEN

17 TO 21 WEST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.

Restaurant Open to the Public.

Cuisine of the Highest Standard.

A LA CARTE.

MUSIC 6:30 TO 9 P. M.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av.

200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day. Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up. Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held Friday, June 2, 1905, the following petition was received:

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York:

The petition of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company respectfully shows:

First—Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation, duly organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, and has duly filed, pursuant to Section 90 of the Railroad Law, a statement of the extensions or branches of its road herein proposed.

Second—Your petitioner desires to obtain from The City of New York and hereby respectfully applies for its consent to, and a grant of the franchise or right to use certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within and belonging to The City of New York, for the construction and operation in, through, upon, and along the surface thereof of double or single track street surface railways (including the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers and suitable stands and other structures necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railroad, by the overhead or other system of electricity or other motive power which may lawfully be employed upon the same) as extensions or branches of its existing road, and for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation, the following being a description of said certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within or belonging to said The City of New York, to wit:

(1) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company and the tracks of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at their intersection in the Boston Road at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street with said Boston Road; running thence northerly in, through, upon, and along the said Southern Boulevard to its intersection with East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; thence westerly and northwesterly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to its intersection with Crotona Avenue; thence northeasterly and northerly in, through, upon and along said Crotona Avenue to and connecting with the franchise route of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at the intersection of said Crotona Avenue with Pelham Avenue; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc.: Boston Road, Crotona Park East, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Fairmount Place, Elsmere Place, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, or Tremont Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Mohegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Marmion Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, Miles Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Garden Street, Grote Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(2) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Cypress Avenue; running thence southerly in, through, upon, and along said Cypress Avenue to its intersection with East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to its intersection with St. Ann's Avenue; thence northerly in, through, upon, and along said St. Ann's Avenue to and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(3) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and Leggett Avenue; running thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along said Leggett Avenue to its intersection with Garrison Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue (or street), all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(4) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and the Hunt's Point Road; running thence southerly or southeasterly in, through upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with the westerly approach to the Hunt's Point Road Bridge over the tracks of the Harlem River Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said westerly approach to said bridge and upon, over, across, and along said bridge and in, through, upon, and along the easterly approach to said bridge to the intersection of said bridge with the Hunt's Point Road; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with Garrison Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue, (or street,) all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Provided, and it is hereby understood, that wherever in the description of the routes of the aforesaid extensions and branches of the said Southern Boulevard Railroad Company the names of highways, avenues, streets, and public places to be crossed by said extensions and branches are omitted because such highways, avenues, streets, and public places are at present unnamed or unlocated or not established by The City of New York, the said highways, avenues, streets, and public places shall nevertheless be deemed to have been properly described.

Third—Said corporation proposes to operate said extensions or branches by the overhead electric trolley system, substantially similar to that now in the on its other lines, or by power, other than locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property bounded on the same, as provided by law.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that public notice of the time and place when this application will first be considered be given as required by the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law, and that your Honorable Board will set a date or dates for a public hearing thereon as provided by Section 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 466 of the Laws of 1905, and as may be required or provided by all other laws applicable thereto, and that the desired consent or grant be embodied in the form of a contract, with all of the terms and conditions as to compensation and otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter.

Dated The City of New York, May 31, 1905.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD COMPANY,
[Seal.] By EDWARD A. MAHER, President.
Attest:
REUNE MARTIN, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. That the reason why this verification is not made by the petitioner is that it is a corporation; that deponent is an officer of said corporation, to wit, President, and that the grounds of his information in regard to the matters stated in the foregoing petition, so far as the same are not within his personal knowledge, are statements and reports made by officers or employees of the corporation to him as President thereof. EDWARD A. MAHER.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1905.
CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, before me personally came Edward A. Maher, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resided at No. 7 Mount Morris Park, West, in The City of New York; that he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation and that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.

[Seal.] CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

And the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, dated May 31, 1905, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held the second day of June;

Resolved, That, in pursuance of law, this Board sets Friday, the 30th day of June, 1905, at ten thirty o'clock in forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in The City Record immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

June 8, 1905.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850, 105 E. 9th St.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will sell at public auction at the New York Exchange Salesroom, 14 to 16 Vesey Street, Manhattan, on the 28th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following personal property, to wit: 29 bundles and 16 bars of tool steel, and 2 cases of files.

All the above being sold to satisfy our lien thereon for $517.12 and expenses.

Samples and further information may be obtained on application to us at our office, No. 11 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.
G. W. SHELDON & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNdersigned will sell at public auction at the New York Exchange Salesroom, 14 to 16 Vesey Street, Manhattan, on the 28th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the following personal property, to wit: 21 bundles and 14 bars of tool steel.

All the above being sold to satisfy our lien thereon for $387.20 and expenses.

Samples and further information may be obtained on application to us at our office, No. 11 Broadway, New York City.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.
G. W. SHELDON & CO.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

ROYAL ARCANUM MEMBERS

Take notice—You can learn something to your advantage by communicating immediately to P. O. Box 148, Brooklyn.

Insurance company doing business in New York City will sell controlling interest, $2,500; no liabilities; broad charter, big money; excellent proposition. Room 710 Flatiron Building.

For Sale—Only hotel, town 8,000, new brick, modern, 50 rooms; 2½ miles of Old Point, near grounds Jamestown Exposition of 1907; exceptional opportunity. W. A. Plecker, M. D., Hampton, Va.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier..... 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST. 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:35, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

BELLEWOOD
Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A.M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

PEOPLES LINE
SPECIAL EXCURSION
EVERY SATURDAY TO ALBANY
Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave Saturdays from Pier 32, N. R., at 6 P. M., West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. Returning from Albany, Sunday evening, 8 P. M. Full day at the Capitol. Battleship searchlight and orchestra.
ROUND TRIP $2.50

Lake Hopatcong
JUNE 18 — Special Train from Foot Liberty St. 8:30 a. m. South Ferry 8.35 a. m. — $1
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

Atlantic City
EXCURSION Sun. June 18
VIA New Jersey Central R. R.
Special Train leaves Liberty Street 8 a. m. South Ferry 7.55 a. m.
Round Trip $2.50
Returning leave Atlantic City at 7 p. m.

EVERY SUNDAY
$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

EXCURSIONS Up the Sound — Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Morning To Sea Cliff and Glenwood. Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays leave Pier 13, 9.30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y. (BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 8 years to pay. Used pianos many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 143 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$3 Rents Elegant Upright. Free cartage if taken by quarter. $5 Monthly buys Beautiful New Upright.
BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

$110 This Beautiful Upright and 6 others will be sacrificed this week. BIDDLE'S Alteration Sale, 6 West 125.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 West 34th St., near 7th Av., is simply headquarters for genuine Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, and other original productions; suites and odd pieces every description; great bargains; the largest collection, the lowest prices; we buy, sell, exchange.

Highest prices for office furniture, desks, typewriters, safes, &c.; write what you have. Stern, 626 3d Av.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

INSTRUCTION.

ST. JOHN'S
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
William Verbeck, Manlius, N. Y.

FOR SALE.



ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
PATENT NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON, 356 Hudson St., N. Y.
Tel. 2477 Spring. TENTS.

SMITH'S IDEAL WAX
for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores.
Smith Manufacturing Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
11 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.
Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8579 Cortlandt.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av abv 22d
Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.
Large stock fine bristle cloth, military hair brushes, &c.; original cost, $55. Must be sold at once. 1026 N. 2d St., Philadelphia.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

3½ hours from New York to HOTEL
Kaaterskill
ON TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. ELEVATION 3,000 FT. ALWAYS COOL.
Opens Thursday, June 29th.
CAPACITY 1,200.
ORCHESTRA. GOLF LINKS. TENNIS COURTS. BOWLING ALLEYS. LIVERY. BEAUTIFUL DRIVES. CUISINE AND SERVICE UNEXCELLED. GERMAN RATHSKELLER. 100 ROOMS WITH BATH.
Under same management as in former years. Booking, Booklet, and further information of P. C. HUMPHREY, 509 5th Av. (42d St.) Tel. 1061—38th.

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The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't, Tearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

Although the rates at Sunset Park Inn are half other first-class hotels, none are better, more select or exclusive, with finer views.
C. A. COX, Proprietor.

"The Waldau," 38 Washington Square West, New York, where rooms can be engaged.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Adirondacks.
THE ADIRONDACKS.
ADIRONDACKS
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
Furnished cottages at prices to suit every one. G. H. OLMSTED, Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL, On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicsville, N. Y. 32nd Season.

Briarcliff Manor.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, NOW OPEN
POCANTICO LODGE, 'PHONE 80,
Briarcliff Realty Information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Greenwood Lake.
HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet. E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Ulster County.
Cragsmoor Inn,
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Putnam County.
FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application.
OPENS MAY 27TH.

Sharon Springs.
Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recretion; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Sullivan County.
PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Fisher's Island.
MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES, FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Staten Island.
A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
STATEN ISLAND,
RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT, ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.
HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1½ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
The Irving Hotel
(the largest and best at this resort,) now open. Write for booklet.
HENRY TERRY, Prop.
FURNISHED COTTAGES
to rent at reduced prices. Special arrangement with The Irving Hotel for meals.
U. R. HAVENS, Agent.
See announcement in Sunday's Times.

Announcement.
The "Sea Side House,"
Rockaway Beach,
OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH,
Under the same management as the Hotel Montague, of Brooklyn. Arrangements for rooms and board can be made at either hotel.

MANHANSET HOUSE
MANHANSET MANOR,
SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22..
REASONABLE RATES. Booking Office, 23 Union Square, New York.
Furnished Cottages for Rent.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
AND COTTAGES. Now Open.
New York's Most Popular Family Resort.
Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. E. DICK, Manager.
N. Y. address, Hotel Stirling, 210 W. 56th St.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
80 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
Seaside and Country combined.
THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24.
Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY, at Victoria Hotel, Wednesdays only.

WALKER HOUSE
EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.
WILLARD S. FRENCH.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY.
THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

Hotel GLENWOOD.
Open year round for permanent and transient guests. Special rates for long term boarders. Write for booklets and rates. Apply to J. F. ZENZIUS, Proprietor, Mattituck, Long Island, New York.

Plaza Park Richardson | Hotels AND COTTAGES, SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL, BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.
GOLDEN ROD TERRACE.
Near the ocean; fine surf bathing. Large airy rooms. Cuisine A1. References exchanged.
MRS. E. H. VAIL.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Dutchess County.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

Hudson River Counties.
MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
FINEST VIEW OF THE HUDSON.
Central Hudson Boats, (daily & Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (Reg. Cent. Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

Miscellaneous.
Hubbard House. Among Berkshire Hills, Canaan, 4 Corners, N. Y.—Healthy locality; pleasant rooms, shady piazzas; four hours from New York on Harlem Road. Address Mrs. Samuel Berry.

The D. & H. Illus. Guide to Northern Resorts, "A SUMMER PARADISE," sent on receipt 4c. postage. A. A. Heard, gen. Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y.

MICHIGAN.
Mount Clemens.
MT. CLEMENS
Famous Mineral Springs
THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT. FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located 20 miles from Detroit. Excellent boating and fishing; 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses.
Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

PENNSYLVANIA.
The German-American Farm House.—1,800 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

Delaware Water Gap.
THE WATER GAP HOUSE,
Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.
WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

VIRGINIA.
THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Come to Weymouth, Digby Co., Nova Scotia. Wm. W. Jones can accommodate fifteen at "Ashleigh," on St. Mary's Bay, mouth River Sissiboo; beautiful scenery, boating, bathing; direct steamer N. Y. to Yarmouth, thence rail 45 miles.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates, $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

CHALFONTE
is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY, D. S. WHITE, President.

HADDON HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

THE, ST. CHARLES,
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION
Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, conveniences, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.
CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
as low as $12, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage. Booklet.
J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.
The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Now Open.
Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Asbury Park.
HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
ASBURY PARK, N. J. NOW OPEN.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
High Standard of Excellence Maintained.
Booklet, Rates, &c., address MORGAN & PARSONS.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
THE LAFAYETTE.
Special season rates. Illustrated booklets.

Newfoundland.
GREEN POND HOTEL.
This new hotel is located overlooking one of North Jersey's prettiest lakes; sandy beach; clean water bathing, fishing, tennis, and bowling; elevation 1,048 feet; 46 miles from New York; opens June 1. For booklet address M. C. VAN PELT, Newfoundland, N. J.

Belmar.
HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC, Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Ocean Grove.
THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Connecticut.
EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Fort Griswold House
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opens last week in June.
YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. YARD, Mgr.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS
PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages.
Opens June 16. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE 'VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous.
Always Entertainment.
For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

HAWKHURST HOTEL,
Litchfield, Conn.
Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.
New York address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

HELD HOUSE IDEAL SUMMER HOME. Picturesque golf links on place.
INDIAN HARBOR Boating, bathing, tennis. 28 miles from N. Y.
Greenwich, Conn. Half mile from station.
SHELDON HOUSE, Pine Orchard, Conn.
On the Sound; capacity 75; fine golf course; lawn tennis, &c.; write for circular.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.
Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.

Vermont.
MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL, LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES, Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt

Maine.
GRINDSTONE INN, Winter Harbor, Me. Opens July 1. E. G. GROB, Manager, care New Amsterdam Hotel, 4th Av., 21st St., N. Y.
MALVERN HOTEL, Bar Harbor, Me.

COUNTRY BOARD.
$6 weekly, children according to age; fishing and boating near by. Write for information. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Eagle Cottage.—Attractive, good accommodations close to depot; moderate terms; good board. James H. Miller, Hobart, N. Y.
"Overlook," Morristown, N. J.—An ideal place; 1½ miles from station; 25 acres; terms, $10 to $15 a week. 'Phone 438.
Sullivan County.—On large farm; sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW ENGLAND.
New England.
New Hampshire.
WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
JUNE TO OCTOBER.
Family Cottages a Special Feature.
Superb Golf Links and Other Attractive Out-of-Door Sports.
Information and booklet A. J. Murphy, Manager Winter Resort, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

White Mountains, N. H.
PROFILE HOUSE and 20 COTTAGES.
C. H. GREENLEAF, President.
Conducted for the comfort of a refined patronage. Beautiful walks, fine roads. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING and all popular amusements. Location unsurpassed.
Boston Hotel, The Vendome, Com'wealth Ave.

Massachusetts.
SOUTH SHORE
THE
SIPPEWISSETT
FALMOUTH, MASS.
Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
281 5th Av., New York. Telephone 4630 Madison.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Rhode Island.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet.
B. B. MITCHELL.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACK, SAM T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma W. Jack Winters, Rebecca Clark, Susan Clark, Thomas J. Finch, Arthur Clark, Victoria Clark, Eleanor Clark, Sam J. Brigham, Charles F. Brigham, 2d; Richard D. Brigham, Catherine Baer, Alberta M. Davis, Elena Jack, Louis S. Jack, Jules V. Jack, Manhattan Railway Advertising and News Co., Wm. J. Morton, Simon Baruch, Mail and Express Co., L. J. Finch, Wm. Holmes, Jr., C. S. Hardy, D. H. Tolman, C. H. Dupres, J. L. Hanna, American Bonding Co., and to Charles F. Brigham, 1st, with whom Richard D. Brigham resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of Sam T. Jack, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James C. Jack, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
PECKHAM, MILLER & KING, Attorneys for Petitioner, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LOHMANN, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Otillie Degenhardt, Helene Present, Carl Morich, George Morich, Louisa Lohmann, George Lohmann, Anna Lohmann, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM LOHMANN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Regina T. Lohmann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Lohmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
EDWARD MIEHLING, Attorney for Petitioner, 258 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

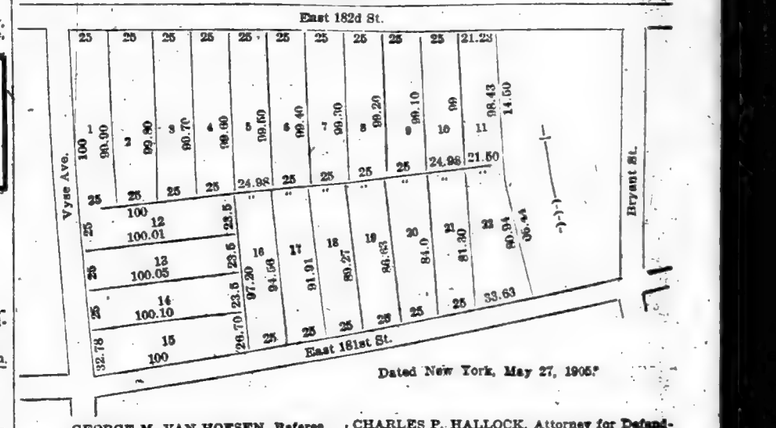
BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of CHAMPION GAS LAMP COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 6,761.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that the property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of William A. Crombie, trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, auctioneer, at 115 Leonard Street, New York City, on June 27th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M. of said day. A general description of said property is as follows:
BOOK ACCOUNTS.
The Trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it should bring at least 75% of appraised value.
NATHANIEL S. SMITH, Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 13th, 1905.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EAGLE CHAIN AND NOVELTY MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, June 23, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of chains, fobs, stick pins, novelties, &c., finished and unfinished material, brass and copper wire, stripped and bar brass machinery, consisting of buffing machines, blowers, tumblers, foot and power presses, laths, chain machines, drilling machines, rolling presses, cutters, wire holders, nickel annuals, dynamos, dyes, tools, shafting, belting, &c. Fixtures consisting of roll top desks, cabinets, chairs, tables, partitions, safe, &c.
Above property may be inspected on June 21 and 22, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Rceiver, 15 William St., New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—THERESA LINDSAY, plaintiff, against CECELIA L. SLATER and others, defendants.
In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of May, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, by James L. Wells, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that tract of land at West Farms, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the County of New York, bounded on the north by East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, otherwise called Kingsbridge Road; on the east by land formerly of Scofield; on the south by East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, and on the west by Vyse Street.
Beginning at a corner formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Vyse Street with the southerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-second (182) Street, formerly Kingsbridge Road, running thence easterly along the southerly side of said East One Hundred and Eighty-second (182) Street two hundred and seventy-one and twenty-three one-hundredths (271.23) feet; thence southerly along the line of land formerly of Scofield one hundred and seventy-nine and thirty-seven one hundredths (179.37) feet to the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-first (181) Street, and thence westerly along the northerly side of East One Hundred and Eighty-first (181) Street two hundred and eighty-three and sixty-three one hundredths (283.63) feet to the easterly side of Vyse Street, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Vyse Street two hundred and seven and seventy-eight hundredths (207.78) feet to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



GEORGE M. VAN HOESEN, Referee.
JOHN L. LINDSAY, Attorney for Plaintiff, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.
THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Defendant Joseph H. Miller and others, 45-47 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

CHARLES P. HALLOCK, Attorney for Defendants William F. Miller and others, 2,067 Boston Road, Bronx Borough, New York City.
FRANK W. ARNOLD, Attorney for William M. HOES, 119 Nassau Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against EVA M. STORM et al., defendants.
In purs

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Metropolitan Museum of Art Sells 501 Broadway—Corner on Upper Fifth Avenue Changes Hands—Day's Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have sold 501 Broadway, running through to 72 Mercer Street, a five-story store and loft building, 29.3 by 200, about 120 feet north of Broome Street. This is one of the properties bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum by the late Jacob S. Rogers.

Upper Fifth Avenue Corner Sold.

Louis Cohn, in conjunction with Rubinger & Klinger, has sold for Lebowitz & Roseff the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, a plot 100 by 100; also, for Well & Mayer, the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house.

New Fifth Avenue Building.

M. & L. Hess have leased for Matthew Rock the new eleven-story building to be erected at 315 Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Thirty-second Street, 28.9 by 150, to Henry Corn. Mr. Corn takes a lease of the new building for twenty-one years from May 1, 1907. The aggregate rental will be nearly $1,000,000. The building is to be similar in design and construction to the Reed & Barton Building, at the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street, built by Mr. Corn. The proposed building on the southeast corner has been designed by Maynicke & Frank.

William L. Sutphin has resold to Seth Sprague Terry the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-third Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 25.4 by 53.

Joseph Solomon has bought from the Dibblee estate 24 West Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 98.9, between Broadway and Sixth Avenue. J. Romaine Brown & Co. and Thomas & Eckerson were the brokers in the sale.

Henrietta C. Schroeder is the buyer of 28 and 30 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Frederick Southack and Alwyn Ball, Jr., negotiated the lease of the old Metropolitan Hotel property, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, for the Schieffelin estate to Henry Corn. The lease is at $40,000 a year, net. George Milne was the broker in the sale of the five-story warehouse at the southwest corner of Washington and Carlisle Streets, for Mary E. Pinchot.

West Side Houses Change Hands.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Fanny Thorp the four-story dwelling, with extension, 310 West Ninetieth Street, 20 by 100.8.

Frederick Zittel has also sold for Claremont Realty Company 593 West End Avenue, a four-story dwelling, 19 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

Porter & Co. have sold for Sarah H. David the three-story brownstone dwelling 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, 18.9 by 50 by 99.11.

Caroline Sommers has sold the dwelling 17 East Seventy-third Street to Joseph Pulitzer, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. The house adjoins Mr. Pulitzer's residence.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchases.

Julius Friend has sold for a client 364 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story apartment house, 25 by 100, to Edward De Noyelles.

Benjamin Natkins of Natkins & Co. has sold for Margaret E. Morris 817 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundredth Street, a five-story brick apartment house, with stores.

Simons & Harris have bought, through S. Saxe, the five-story double flat, with store, 1,409 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

Moritz G. Morgenthau negotiated the sale of 643 Amsterdam Avenue to Harry Goodstein.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Conservative Realty Company the five-story triple flat 241 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Buyer for Eighth Avenue Corner.

Mandelbaum & Lewine and the New Amsterdam Realty Company have sold to an investor 402 Eighth Avenue, northwest corner of Thirtieth Street, 25 by 67, a four-story hotel, which is under lease for twenty-one years. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. were the brokers.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold, through Richard V. Harnett & Co., 667 Eleventh Avenue, a four-story tenement, on a lot 20.2 by 100.

Weil & Mayer have bought the two five-story four-family tenements 245 and 249 West Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 100.

Sale of Lenox Avenue Corner.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Leopold Hellinger 277 and 279 Lenox Avenue and 100 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story flat, with store, 35 by 50.

Duff & Brown have sold for Aletta R. Bailey 168 and 170 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two five-story triple flats on plot 50 by 100.

Benedict & Co. have sold for John Bonwit 37 and 39 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story double flats, each 27 by 100, to Michaelson & Stein.

A. Appel has sold 554 and 556 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story triple flats on plot 50 by 100, to S. Epstein.

Deal for 137th Street Plot.

Osorio & Klee have sold for a client the plot 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 400 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold 35 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a four-family, new-law apartment house, on plot 37.6 by 99.11. The buyer is a client of S. Freidus.

Harry Goodstein has bought the five-story flat 4 Bradhurst Avenue, adjoining the corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, on plot 27 by 61. W. J. Huston & Co. were the brokers.

Walter J. Cohn and Edward Baer have bought from Herman Aaron the five-story apartment house in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 212 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Resales of Fifth Avenue Flats.

Julius Moll has resold for Wolf Aaron to Barnett & Brown the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25.6 by 100.

Harris & Co. have resold for the estate of Asher Simons to A. M. Boehfinger the five-story double flat 2,212 Fifth Avenue, 25 by 85.

George Brettell & Son have sold for Chalmowitz & Carroll to Louis Lese 241 to 247 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, four brick dwellings, on plot 80 by 100; also, in conjunction with Porter & Co., to Louis Lese, 71 and 73 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street; an apartment house, on plot 70 by 99.11.

Max M. Pullman has bought from Justice George Wyatt 203 East Ninety-seventh Street, a five-story four-family flat, 25 by 100.11. G. Brettell & Son were the brokers.

Simon Fine has sold for L. Kinsling to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company 117 East One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Deal for First Avenue Parcel.

Krakower & Co. have sold for Joseph Kisselstein to Posner Brothers the five-story double tenement 871 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel, in conjunction with F. Benzer, have sold for Bernard Block to Ede Levenson, the four-story double flat 317 East Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.5. The same brokers have resold the property to B. Kaplan.

Emanuel Simon has sold to John H. Block the five-story flat 157 East Fifty-second Street, 25 by 100; also, to H. Bromberg, the four-story dwelling 4 Mitchell Place, 20 by 80.10; also, to Isaac A. Shapiro, the five-story triple flat 53 East Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Nathan Froman reports the purchase of the five-story triple flat 436 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 85 by 100, by Julia Froman from Frank G. Weiss.

Mrs. Caroline Astor a Seller.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Mrs. Caroline Astor the two five-story flats 302 and 304 East Third Street, 45 by 100, and have resold the properties to the New Amsterdam Realty Company. William Cruikshank's Sons were the brokers.

Cuozzo, Gagliano & Berman have leased for Lubetkin Brothers to a client the six-story tenement 507 East Thirteenth Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $21,000.

Osk & Edelstein have sold to the Hauben Realty Company 365 and 367 Madison Street, a plot 40 by 96, upon which the buyers will erect a six-story flat.

Van Vliet & Place report the following leases: The three-story dwelling 61 Jane Street, to William Krier; the four-story dwelling 367 West Eleventh Street, to Robert Duff; the store and dwelling 807 Greenwich Street, to William Barry, and the three-story dwelling 230 West Tenth Street, with brick stable at the rear, to A. W. Welch.

To Build on Courtlandt Avenue.

Neubeck & Busher have sold for Mary T. Golden two lots, 50 by 80, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 150 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue. The buyer intends to erect a business building on the property.

M. Heller has sold 179 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, for Stoloff & Kronovoff; also, 284 and 286 St. Ann's Avenue, for H. Rosenthal.

Charles E. Duross has sold the property 1,320 Chisholm Street, 255 feet from Jennings Street, for Mary Gudenrath to Henry C. Roth. Mr. Duross was the broker in the recent sale of 156 West Thirteenth Street, to Henry C. Roth.

Norman L. Munro Estate Sells.

I. Kashare has sold for the estate of Norman L. Munro about ten acres of water front property at Branchport, N. J.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. report that they have sold for a client the two lots at the southeast corner of Fillmore Avenue and East Fifty-sixth Street, Flatbush.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Inwood Av, w s, running through to Cromwell's Brook, 100x230, being Lot 356, on the map of Inwood, three-story dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Joseph Leitner $3,000

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

41st St, 40 and 42 East, s s, 85 ft e of Madison Av, 40x98.9 and irregular, two three-story stone-front dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. J. Carle 95,000

By James L. Wells.

166th St, s e corner of Forest Av, strip 2.6x150; partition sale, to the plaintiff, C. A. La Velle 200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

137th St, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, for five six-story brick tenements, 40x86.11; Falk & Flam or 225 East 17th St, owners; Moore & Landebedel of 2,810 3d Av, architects; cost, $200,000.

St. Nicholas Av, w s, 51.9 ft s of 158th St, for a five-story brick flat, 77.9x50; E. F. Cohn Realty, Operating, and Construction Company of 41 Maiden Lane, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $40,000.

62d Standard, s s, 230 and 231 East, for a four-story brick school, 34x88.10; Beth-El Sisterhood of 23 West 56th St, owner; Pollard & Steinman of 234 5th Av, architects; cost, $30,000.

Attorney St, s e corner of Broome St, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50x90; M. L. Tuers and others of Albuquerque, New Mexico, owners; L. Rohl of 128 Bible House, architect; cost, $60,000.

167th St, n s, 75 ft w of Southern Boulevard, for two five-story stores and tenements, 35.6x78; J. C. Gaffney of 1,137 East 167th St, owner; J. J. Kennedy of Riverdale, architect; cost, $60,000.

Jackson Av, n s, 148 ft w of Unionport Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; P. J. Jordan of 772 East 150th St, owner; T. J. Kelly, of Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

East Houston St, 287, to a three-story brick concert hall; H. Mahle of 262 East Houston St, owner; B. Steckle of 320 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Attorney St, 90, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Rosenbluth of 102 Attorney St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

38th St, 40 and 42, West, to two four-story brick dwellings; C. Thompson of 39 West 38th St, owner; J. E. Nitchie of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $27,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, June 15.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 52.2 ft n of 77th St, 25x100; Augustino Massa to Edward De Noyelles, (mtg $22,500) ... 100

ANDREWS AV, w s, 250.10 ft n of 183d St, 75x99.11; Stephen C. Hunter to Cyrus C. Miller ..... Nom.

ARTHUR AV, s s, 95.10 ft n of 175th St, 50.1x223.6; Carrie B. McKown to Caroline A. Wheeler 100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 95.10 ft n of 175th St, 50.1x223.6; Richard M. Martin, referee, to Carrie B. McKown 11,000

AVENUE E, s w corner of 10th St, 108x206, Unionport; Arnold Timmerhaus to Catherine T. Cusack and another, (mtg $8,000) 100

BRISTOW ST, 1,311, w s, 25x100; Joseph Kriezer to Julius Besthoff and another, (mtg $5,500) 100

BROADWAY, 271, s w corner of Chambers St, 25x91; Aletta L. Clarke and others to Emma S. Thiele ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, w s, 56.6 ft s of Cortlandt St, 37.6x103; Cortlandt St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 65x irregular; Broadway-Cortlandt Company to City Investing Company, (mtg $530,000) ....

CHERRY ST, 150, n s, 25.4x127; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Martin Garone 100

CLINTON ST, w s, 79.9 ft n of Rivington St, 20.2x50; Samuel Greenwald to Joseph Schwartz, (mtg $12,000) 100

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 72d St, 102.2x50; Park & Tilford to Archibald D. Russell ..... Nom.

CROTONA AV, w s, 25 ft n of Oakland Pl, 25x100; Albert Schaefer to Charles Ast 2,425

DAVIDSON AV, n w corner of 184th St, 80x16.8; Marie Schussler to Michael Naftal, (mtg $7,000) 100

DELANCEY ST, 204, n s, 25x100; Minnie Glick to Hyman Glick ..... Nom.

DYCKMAN ST, n s, 350 ft w of F St, 140x irregular; Emil Goldmark, referee, to Marie Ackermann 32,000

EASTERN BOULEVARD, w s, 200 ft s of Madison Av, 50x200; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Norman W. Dodge 100

FINDLAY ST, n e corner of Elton Av, 100x50; Joseph J. Silver to the Noble & Gauss Construction Company, (mtg $11,600) 100

GERARD AV, e s, 77.11 ft n of Arcularius Pl, 26.2x132.11; Mary E. Gillespie to Julius H. Haas 100

GRAND ST, 277 and 279, s s, 40x70; Nicholas Pappas to John Condax ..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 321, e s, 28.2x100; Blakeslee Barnes and others to Abbie L. Whiteman, ¾ part, all title, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, 321, e s, 28.2x100; Alda C. Barnes, Jr., to Abbie L. Whiteman, ¼ part, all title, (mtg ¼ of $40,000) 13,750

HULL AV, e s, 275 ft s of Ozark St, 50x200; Isaac Newberg and others to Tommaso Giordano 100

JEROME AV, s e s, 600 ft n e from road to Yonkers, 90x281; Jerome Av, s e s, 300 ft n from road to Yonkers, 100x418; Susan A. Tier, executrix and trustee, to Peter F. Bruner, 1-3 part. 250

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 85.8 ft n of 75th St, 16.6x85; Melanie Huntley to the Rutherford Realty Company, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.11 ft n of 108th St, 16.8x65; William W. Scheffler to Abraham Levy 100

LOTS 11 and 12, map of Reiser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Carrie Kornahrens ..... Nom.

LOTS 29 and 30, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Isabella Reiker ..... Nom.

LOTS 30 and 31, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Robert Illwitzer ..... Nom.

LOTS 167 and 168, map of Undercliff Terrace; John R. Smithers to Wallace G. Geaty 100

LOTS 332 and 333, map of part of Hunt estate; Max S. Adler to Jacob Seligson, (mtg $1,060) 100

LOTS 500 and 501, Map of Van Nest Park; Basilius Busch to Ferdinand C. Bamzahn, (mtg $1,800) 100

LUDLOW ST, 88, e s, 25.3x87.6; William Kerner and others to Dora Lokolski, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) 100

LUDLOW ST, 38, e s, 25.3x87.6; Bertha Grosner and others to Louis Goldstein and another, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

LUDLOW ST, 38, e s, 25.3x87.6; Bertha Grosner and others, executors, to Louis Goldstein, (mtg $6,000) 30,500

MADISON AV, 2,062, w s, 16.8x75; Thomas M. Rianhard and others to Thomas Dillon, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

MADISON ST, 331, 25.7x87; Morris Wangrow to Julius Kaplan, (mtg $47,000) ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 874, e s, 36.3x87; Henry Falk to Joseph Lemelson, (mtg $22,000) 100

MARION AV, e s, at n s of 201st St, 105x85.5; Clara Stern to Louisa P. Wagner 100

MONTGOMERY ST, 60, w s, 25x93.4; Morris Weintraub to Nellie Goldman, (mtg $28,500) 100

MORRIS AV, n e s, 50 ft s w of 183d St, 50x107.4; E. Mann to Adolph Cohn and another, (mtg $2,250) 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 182d St, 100x133.10; William H. Schwenk to Julius H. Haas, ¼ part, (mtg $5,000) .. 100

MORRIS PLACE, 4, s s, 16x80; Charles Van Riper and others to John F. Johnson, (mtg $15,000) 100

OAK ST, 49, s s, 24.3x63.5; Rosa White to Martin Garone and another, (mtg $16,000) 100

PECK SLIP, 9, n e s, 20.8x73.7; David Gordon to Mary Healy, (mtg $10,000) .. Nom.

PLOT beginning 228.10 ft n of 176th St & 100 w Amsterdam Av, runs n 380.2x w —x s —x e 170; Sigmund Wechsler to Meyer A. Bernheimer, (mtg $114,600) 100

TIFFANY ST, e s, 166.7 ft s of Barry St, 249.5x71.11; Mary Hicks to Fanny Lyons and others, (mtg $6,000) 100

TINTON AV, w s, 378.10 ft s of 165th St, 18.10x135; Charles Riberger to John J. Devins and another, (mtg $8,500) .. 100

TREMONT AV, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, 67.8x irregular; Mary F. Le Moult to Michael Fell ..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 100x50; Joseph T. B. Jones to Henry O. Heuer, (mtg $15,500) 100

WAVERLEY PLACE, s w s, 250.3 ft e of Grove St, 50x98.9; William F. Volkmar to Charles Reinhart, all liens. 100

WEBSTER AV, w s, 216 ft n of 168th St, 25x100; Annie Davis to Henry Huchriede, (mtg $14,900) ..... Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, s w corner of St. Lawrence Av, —x100.10x50x118.7; Henry F. Muller to Lena Rupp, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft e of Green Av, 173.4x335.6; Lamport Realty Company to John J. Palmer, (mtg $9,000) 100

WEST END AV, n e corner of 61st St, 25.10x100; Anna L. Daly to John Moran, (mtg $20,000) 100

WEST END AV, 597, e s, 20x80; Peter Duffy to C. A. Jacob, (mtg $18,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,700 and 1,702, e s, 39x86; Philip Wedeen to Leon Hirsch, (mtg $60,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,207, w s, 25x92; Abraham Rosenthal to Isaiah G. Rosenthal, (mtg $15,000) 100

1ST AV, 2,042, e s, 25.4x irregular; George J. Lippmann and others to Jacob Bloch and another 100

1ST ST, s s, 161.5 ft w of 1st Av, 41.7x irregular; Bessie Subin to Morris W. Levine, (mtg $45,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 25.5 ft n of 103d St, 50.3x75; Frederick A. Reiss to Jacob Loewenthal, (mtg $26,000) 100

2D AV, n w corner of 105th St, 24.5x94; Myer Bach to James G. Andriacio and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

2D AV, e s, 60.11 ft s of 120th St, 40x80; Adolph Poench to Samuel Goldberg, (mtg $18,500) 100

2D AV, s e corner of 96th St, 25.8x100; Mary A. Connolly and others to Joseph S. Schwab, (mtg $26,000) 32,250

2D AV, s e corner of 98th St, 25x100; Joseph Spivack to Henry Kalchheim, (mtg $25,000) 100

2D AV, s e corner of 96th St, 25.8x100; Isidore H. Sampers, executor, to Joseph S. Schwab, (mtg $26,000) 32,250

3D AV, e s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 23.6x100; Joseph Lauber to Theresa Turk, (mtg $10,000) 100

3D AV, e s, at centre of block between 111th and 112th Sts, runs s 25 x e 100 x n 25x100; Ida Mandel to Joe Welch and another, (mtg $35,000) .... Nom.

3D AV, 4,415, w s, 25x102.11; Alice McDaniel and another to Patrick Monahan ..... Nom.

3D AV, e s, 51 ft s of 115th St, 25x100; Morris Krim and others to George W. Hubbard, (mtg $31,000) 100

3D AV, 443, w s, 25x102.11; Ellen Perry and another to Uriah McClinchie ..... Nom.

4TH ST, s s, Lot 62, map of Unionport, 100x216; James Hennessy to Sidney B. Hickox 100

5TH AV, 2,212 to 2,216, w s, 75x90; Felicia Schapira to estate of Asher Simon, (mtg $65,000) 100

5TH AV, 2,212, w s, 25x90; estate of Asher Simon to Henry F. Boehringer, (mtg $21,333) ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,469 and 2,471, e s, 38x100; Anton Oppermann and others to Alexander Lange, (mtg $44,000) 100

7TH AV, 196, w s, 24.7x100; Hermitage Company to Frank Rosen, (mtg $44,250) 100

7TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of Avenue B, 20x90.10; Robert H. Hall, executor, to Henry Biermann, ½ part, all title, (mtg $6,000) 10,250

7TH ST, 166 East, 20x90.10; 7th St, 164 East, 20x90.10, ½ part, all title; Caroline Witt to Henry Biermann, (mtg $15,000) 100

8TH AV, s w corner of 121st St, 25.11x100; Martha B. Mosher to Andrew Kane, (mtg $46,000) 100

10TH AV, s s, Lot 245, map of William's Bridge, 100x114; Thomas Matthews and others to Peter Kazhan ..... Nom.

16TH ST, n s, 269 ft w of Avenue A, 50x92; George Well to Elizabeth Reiss, (mtg $29,000) 100

18TH ST, n s, 144 ft w of 2d Av, 22.6x100.11; Anna M. Graff to Anna M. Jansen ..... Nom.

26TH ST, 226 East, 27.6x98.9; Samuel Levy and others to Helen K. Sumner, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

27TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 20x irregular; City Real Estate Company to Wesley Thorn, (mtg $70,000) 100

27TH ST, n s, 60 ft w of 6th Av, 20.2x irregular; Wesley Thorn to the City Real Estate Company, (mtg $10,000) .. 100

38TH ST, s s, 370 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; George Nicholas to Henrietta C. Schroeder, (mtg $80,000) 100

38TH ST, s s, 395 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; Ralph J. Jacobs and others to Henrietta C. Schroeder 95,500

43D ST, 347 West, n s, 25x100.4; John C. R. Eckerson and others, executors and trustees, to Georgiana Flock 24,000

47TH ST, 42 West, 20x100.5; William B. Coley, to Grace G. Alexander, (mtg $43,000) ..... Nom.

50TH ST, 238 and 240 East, 37.6x100.5; Charles Lane to Miriam Levy 100

53D ST, n s, 306 ft e of 6th Av, 0.9x100.5; Archibald Rogers to John McLean Nash 100

53D ST, 37 West, 21.9x100.5; John McL. Nash to William McN. Rodewall, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

57TH ST, 113 West, 23x irregular; Anne E. Benjamin to Jessie M. Converse 100

62D ST, 218 West, 25x100.5; Lena Gurzel to Herman Steinbuehler 100

75TH ST, n s, 106.4 ft e of 4th Av, 18.8x102.2; Pauline Reiss to Milton M. Dryfoos, (mtg $23,000) ..... Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 35x102.2; Jessie M. Converse to William F. Benjamin 100

80TH ST, s s, 178 ft w of 2d Av, 22x102.2; Nathaniel A. Elsberg, trustee, to Harry Mayer, all title 805

80TH ST, 139 West, 21x102.2; Marie Dage to Josephine A. Pressler and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

81ST ST, 221 East, 25.6x102.2; Frederick Correll to Jacob Killan, (mtg $18,000) 100

81ST ST, 107 East, 20x102.2; Herman Rosenthal to Samuel Rosenblatt 100

81ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Hans F. N. Truelsen to David Cagney 20,750

83D ST, n s, 98 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Peter J. Schmitt and others to Charles Dreyfuss, (mtg $12,000) 100

84TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 3d Av, 102.2; Jacob Harris to Henrietta Kroll and another, (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

87TH ST, 174 East, 18x irregular; John C. L. Becker to Mary M. Becker, ¼ past, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

87TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x102.2; Edgar N. Thomas to Frank Thomas and another, all title, (mtg $20,000) 100

87TH ST, 174 East, 18x irregular; William L. Becker to Mary M. Becker, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

87TH ST, 174 East, 18x irregular; Henry Becker and others to Mary M. Becker. Nom.

88TH ST, s s, 196 ft w of East End Av, 25x400.8; Henry A. Cordes to Adolph Bloch, (mtg $12,000) 100

89TH ST, 226 East, 25x100.8; Abraham Oberstein, referee, to Julius Braun 22,100

98TH ST, 234 East, 50x100.11; Samuel Kadin to Samuel Goldberger, (mtg $58,700) 100

102D ST, 212 West, 25x100.11; 102d St, 214 West, 25x100.11; Frank Koch to Lena Weil, (mtg $49,500) 100

104TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.11; James Shandley to Kate Shandley, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

109TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Boulevard, 25x100.11; Conservative Realty Company to Delia Shongood, (mtg $20,000) 100

109TH ST, n s, 170 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Samuel M. Berlin and others to Abraham Stein, (mtg $46,000) 100

111TH ST, 211 and 213 East, 37.6x100.11; Charles Geiger and others to Joseph Wiener, Jr., (mtg $43,000) 100

113TH ST, 209 East, 16.8x100.11; William Engel to Rebecca Finkelstein and another, (mtg $6,500) 100

114TH ST, s s, 173.9 ft e of 4th Av, 18.9x100.11; Cornelia B. Smith to Alexander Schmidt, (mtg $7,000) 100

115TH ST, 340 East, 25x100.10; Felicia Marrazzi to David Leon, (mtg $13,500) 100

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Gordon to Jacob A. Rauth and another, (mtg $2,700) 100

116TH ST, s s, 25 ft e of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Newman and others to Samuel Gordon, (mtg $20,000) 100

117TH ST, 9 East, 75x100.11; Rose Harris and others to Sarah Rothman, (mtg $21,000) 100

118TH ST, 308 West, 25x100.11; Rolf B. Gurnee and another, executors, to Jacob Freeman 25,000

119TH ST, 308 West, 25x100.11; David B. Manizer to Solomon Brill, (mtg $21,000) ..... Nom.

121ST ST, 248 East, 27x100.11; Sigmund Wechsler to Sarah Rabinowitz, (mtg $14,000) 100

122D ST, 218 and 220 East, 50x 100.11; Rafal Kursrok to Emil Reibstein and another, (mtg $48,000) 100

122D ST, 122 East, 26.8x70.3; Otto Renner to Morris Gross, (mtg $16,000) .. Omitted

123TH ST, 49 West, 12.6x99.11; Jessie F. Mahon to Fannie Brothers, (mtg $4,500) 100

134TH ST, 822 East, 25x99.10; Mary Dressel to Rosa Baum, (mtg $11,500) .. 100

134TH ST, 273 West, 15.8x99.11; Henry J. Goldsmith, referee, to Nellie Thomson 9,800

134TH ST, 232 West, 25x99.11; Abraham S. Cohen to Max Finkelstein, (mtg $23,250) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 8th Av, 23x99.11; Max Finkelstein to Margaret Schellhammer, (mtg $25,000) 100

135TH ST, 835 East, 25x100; Adolph Steiner to Charlotte Bergfeld, (mtg $15,500) 100

136TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Brown Place, 50x100; Michael P. Cusack to Hartmann Schmidt, (mtg $6,750) 100

137TH ST, s s, 104 ft e of 8th Av, 15.6x99.11; Thomas E. Meehan to Frederick Levy, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 329.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11; Oscar R. Meyer to Jessie F. Mahon, (mtg $9,000) 100

140TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 37.6x99.11; Richard Vallender to Carl E. Hoffman, (mtg $44,500) ..... Nom.

142D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Henry G. Vogt to Samuel K. Johnson, (mtg $12,500) ..... Nom.

143D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Godspeed Realty Improvement Company to Joseph A. Frank, (mtg $9,000) 100

143D ST, 309 and 311 West, 50x99.11; Rosie Herman and others to Margaret Bishop, (mtg $37,000) 100

146TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Brook Av, 25x99.8; Louis A. Hoffmann to Gottlieb W. Graeber, (mtg $16,000) 100

146TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; George Wood to John Brown and another 6,500

148TH ST, 660 East, 27x100; Samuel L. Kalin and others to William E. Lemke, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

153D ST, 536 West, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Meehan to John T. Rothwell, (mtg $21,000) 100

153D ST, 538 West, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Meehan to Edna A. Rothwell, (mtg $22,000) 100

153D ST, 641 East, 25x100; 153d St, 645 East, 25x100; Charles Galewski and another to Clinton H. Werner, (mtg $8,000) 100

156TH ST, 538 West, 16.8x99.11; George H. Walker to Otto Minis and another. Nom.

159TH ST, 663 East, 25x100; Margaret Meagher to Albert Buchner, (mtg $12,000) 100

173D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x100; Economy Building and Realty Company to Louis Pollak and another, (mtg $22,800) 100

177TH ST, s s, 85.9 ft e of Central Av, 75x125; Theresa Wallach to Frederick J. Winston, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

191ST ST, s s, 125 ft w of Hughes Av, 50x100; Hugh Doon to Abram Epstein and others ..... Nom.

206TH ST, n s, 114.11 ft w of Perry Av, 100x100; Ida E. Townsend to Sarah R. Ehrlich and another, (mtg $4,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKERMAN, M., to Mary Goodwin and others, executors; Dyckman St, n s, 350 ft w of F St, per bond 23,000

ANDRIACCIO, James G., and another to M. Bach; 2d Av, n w corner of 105th St, installments, 6 per cent 100

BACHRACH, Irving, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 76th St, n s, 200 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

BACHRACH, Irving, to Citizens' Savings Bank; 76th St, n s, 224.11 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

BARCLAY, Clara O., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Greene St, 132 and 134, 5 years, 4½ per cent 32,250

BECKER, Mary M., to J. J. Fitzgibbons; 87th St, 174 East 58,000

BESTHOFF, J., and another to J. Krieger and another; Bristow St, w s, 305 ft e of Jennings St, due Aug. 15, 1906 32,250

BIERMAN, H., to C. Witt; 7th Av, s s, 196 ft w of Avenue B; 7th St, s s, 176 ft w of Avenue B, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

BIERMAN, H., to Robert H. Hall; 7th Av, s s, 196 ft w of Avenue B; 7th St, s s, 176 ft w of Avenue B, prior mtg $15,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 15,000

BIONDI, N., to J. M. Haffen Brewing Company; 149th St, n s, 300.5 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year, 6 per cent ..... Nom.

BLOCH, Jacob, and another to East River Savings Institution; 1st Av, e s, 75.7 ft n of 105th St, 5 years 40,000

BLOCH, Emil, to New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 80th St, s s, 348 ft e of Avenue A; 79th St, n s, 223 ft e of Avenue A, n e corner of 79th St, 8 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent, aggregating 26,000

BLOCK, Adolph, to I. A. Cordes; 88th St, s s, 196 ft w of East End Av, 5 years 236,250

BOWLES, O., to Industrial Savings and Loan Company; 171st St, n s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

BRAUN, Julius, to American Mortgage Company; 89th St, 228 East, 5 years ... 4,000

BROTHERS, Fannie, to Jessie F. Mahon; 129th St, 49 West, 5 years 17,000

BROWN, George, to W. M. Kingsland; 141st St, s s, 170 ft e of Broadway, 5 years 3,000

BROWN, John, and another to M. Wood; 146th St, n s, 125 ft e of Willis Av, 2 years 65,000

BROWN, George, to Leo S. Bing; 141st St, s s, 170 ft e of Broadway, demand, 6 per cent 5,000

CERTHUR COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Front St, 188 and 190, as per bond 10,000

CHURCH, Angelica S., to William H. Connell; 12th St, 36 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

COHEN, Max, and another to H. H. Davis; 157th St, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 316

DAMSKY, Morris, and another to R. Rosenthal; St. Ann's Av, 284, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

DAMSKY, Morris, and another to R. Rosenthal; St. Ann's Av, 286, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,875

DEVINS, J. J., to Charles Reberger; Tinton Av, w s, 380 ft s of 165th St, 3 years 1,875

DOBSON, Frank, to United States Trust Company; 53d St, 319 and 321 East, per bond 1,500

DOBSON, Frank, to M. Dymock; 53d St, 319 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

DONOHUE, Margaret A., to Seaman's Bank for Savings; 142d St, s s, 407 ft e of Broadway, 1 year, 4½ per cent 10,000

ELKIN, S., to Leopold Barth; Lenox Av, 557 and 559, 3 years, 6 per cent 8,000

EMONDSON, George W., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 236th St, n s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 2 mtgs, $3,750 .. 20,000

EPSTEIN, Abram, and others to H. Doon; 191st St, s s, 125 ft w of Hughes Av, 3 years 7,500

FEINBERG, L., and others to Business Men's Realty Company; 113th St, 127 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,600

FELL, Michael, to Title Insurance Company; Tremont Av, s s, 123 ft e of Anthony Av, 3 years 8,750

BRONX. FOR SALE.

SUMMER PRICES
At Harrison, N. Y.
11-room house with all improvements, 3 lots and stable, near depot. Price, $6,500, easy terms, for sale or exchange.
1 Lot Crotona Place, $3,500.
1 Lot on Crotona Park, east, $2,000.
2 Lots on East 196th St., $2,500 each
Finest located plot in Fordham, 82x187.39 from Valentine to Ryer Av., 184th St.
GENUINE BARGAIN.
WM. C. WATT
106 E. 125th St., bet. Park & Lexington Avs.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

For Sale—Plot of 24 lots, with mansion and stable, in Unionport, 216 feet on choicest avenue, including two corners, high and dry, and beautifully adapted for building; price $30,000; reasonable terms. Frank Gass, Unionport.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

TIME IS MONEY.
20% net income guaranteed for investments in any house bought by me; call at once. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

WAKEFIELD BARGAINS.
50x100 plots on Marion, Catharine, and Kossuth Sts.; price $1,300 to $1,800 each.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3d Av., cor. 161st St.

You are invited to meet me Saturday or Sunday afternoon, 2 to 5 P. M., at my office; I will show you the cheapest Bronx lots, either for home sites or speculation; $350 to $700 per lot; will soon double in value; don't fail to call. Losere, 871 Brook Av., at 3d Av.

Snap to quick buyer; 2-family house; fine condition; high elevation; fine view; 2 minutes to 161st St. "L" station; $3,000 cash; balance mortgage, 5%. Kiddle & Buchler, 806 East 163d St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100, $1,500; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

7 lots with house and barn, southwest corner 227th St. and 5th Av., William's Bridge; price, $9,000. Apply C., Box 101 Times, Harlem.

A Bargain.—$3,100, detached house, full lot. $3,900, two-family house, Bronx Park elevated station. Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Bryant St., plot 125x100; near rapid transit station; $11,500; easy terms; ripe for immediate improvement. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Two four-story triple, all improvements, near St. Ann's Av.; rented $4,250; price $39,500. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Four-story double cold-water flat, west of 3d Av.; rented $1,920; price $17,000. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

$1,000 buys 2 or 3 family house, best location in the heart of the Bronx. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Fine triangle; below grade; Rapid Transit section; cheap; full commission. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Southern Boulevard, near Jennings St., 75x100; below grade; $16,000. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 174th St. and 3d Av.

White Plains Av., William's Bridge, choice plot, 40x85; very cheap. Owner, Room 29, 156 Bway.

$400.—$8.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Southern Boulevard, plot 50x100; below grade; price $7,500. Jennings, 130 Broadway.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A.—A.—A.—
If you are interested in suburban property, either for investment or a home, let us tell you about
EL MORA,
"THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB"
31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK,
on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it. Restricted.
ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS.
Titles guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co.
For a short time we offer building plots, 50x150, at $450 up. Terms easy; houses built to suit individual tastes and sold on liberal terms. Before investing elsewhere allow us to show our property.
EL MORA LAND CO.,
J. W. Doolittle, President,
220 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Also West End Av., El Mora, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

HATHELDORE
High ground; near Oakland, N. J.; a restricted Summer community; two-acre plots. C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPERTIES WANTED.
TO MANAGE, SELL AND RENT.
Special attention given to collections, renting and care of houses, flats, and stores.
PEAVEY & DUGAN,
Real Estate, Telephone 4346 Columbus.
Room 17 Colonial Building, 101 W. 66th St.

Advertiser, with experience and recommendations, desires management of property; will give personal attention to renting, collections, and repairs. Address C., Box 158 Times Downtown.

Want to buy 4 or 5 story double flat in the Bronx for investment; no heat; give full particulars. Address W. H., Box 42 Times, Harlem.

Have several purchasers for flats, 100th to 110th St., west of park; particulars requested. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

Owners.—I lease tenements and flats; give cash security, and keep them in best condition personally. Emil Seidis, 216 East 102d St.

Two-family house, Bronx, ($1,000 cash,) near L station. Kehoe & Hanigan, 56 Pine.

Have buyer with $12,000 for 2 flats; no steam heat. H. Gottlieb, 320 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg.,
75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

109 LENOX AVE.
Elegant store and basements for a term of years; suitable for family liquor, grocer, butcher, restaurant, &c.
H. BRANDSTEIN,
101 West 115th St.

145th St., E. B'way & 6th Av.	Two houses, 33.4x100. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Offices, moderate rents, $240-$360-$450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; 12 stories; electric light; desk rooms. Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

Four light lofts in new corner building, 40x93, with power, suitable for cigar factory, silk weaving, &c.; inquire at premises. Address Happel, 93d St. and 1st Av.

Desk room to let; light, telephone, stenographer, privacy; reasonable to responsible party. 193 Stewart Building.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent, $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 181 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$3,500 will rent 3 lofts, premises 31 Maiden Lane, or Manager, 114 Liberty St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BOOM

THE GREATEST SHOT EVER FIRED ON LONG ISLAND AT
LAKEWOOD PARK
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
(Opposite Baldwin Station, Long Island Railroad.)
Lots $25 and Upward
$125 UP TO 200 FEET DEEP.
TERMS $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
DEED
FINE SCHOOLS, STORES, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS, LIGHTING, TROLLEY DIRECT TO NEW YORK. PERSUASIVE ARGUMENT IS NOT NECESSARY. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING RETURNS.
For maps, plans, prices, call or write
CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY,
WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office: J. M. BENNETT, 42 Fourth avenue.

BAYSIDE ..PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

Send for pamphlet or free tickets.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
or 500 5th Av., N. Y.

BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.,
Comprising 1,500 restricted lots, within one block of the station, is the most desirable property on Long Island for a home or an investment.

Twenty minutes to Herald Square when Pennsylvania improvements are completed.

Five minutes from Long Island Sound. Seventy-five feet above tide water.

Lots $200 to $500. Easy terms. Money loaned to build.

Send for booklet and free tickets to inspect the property.

BELLCOURT LAND CO.
1 WEST 34TH ST.

NEW IDEA COTTAGES
On Terms to Suit Purchasers.
8 and 9 rooms, bathroom, laundry, butler's pantry, steam heat, double shades, superior decorations.
Plots 50x100; high ground; close to station and trolley; only 30 minutes from Manhattan; finest schools and all the social advantages of beautiful old Flushing, with its wonderful trees and shady streets.
Prices $5,425 to $6,250,
For full particulars address
Realty Trust 60 Liberty St., N. Y.

SEND POSTAL TO-NIGHT
For Circular and Views of
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City,
on the Hills at Picturesque Flushing Bay.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
Comparison is challenged with every other Town site.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Each lot has water front privileges.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.,
883 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. **Houses sold on easy payments.**
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

FREEPORT, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, BALDWIN, LYNBROOK, &c.
COUNTRY HOMES
With and without city conveniences; 20 miles out; ocean air and purest of water; all prices from $1,000 to $15,000, and splendid Building Lots (150 ft. deep) for $150 cash, or will meet requirements as to terms; locations unsurpassed.
H. P. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE,
Opp. Station, Freeport, and Bank Bldg., ROCKVILLE CENTRE.

TO LET.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

At Far Rockaway.—To rent, cottage, fronting Jamaica Bay, adjoining residence of Borough President; 12 rooms, all improvements, shady grove, fishing, rowing, &c.; 3 minutes from railroad station and trolleys; furnished or unfurnished, season or year; also cottage on Ocean Beach; half minute to surf bathing; modern improvements, electricity, &c. Apply to Watkin W. Jones, opposite Post Office, Far Rockaway; also other cottages.

SEA GATE.
Fully furnished 13-room cottage, all modern improvements, to rent for season 1905, May 1 to Nov. 1; facing ocean; southern exposure; private steamboat service between New York and Sea Gate. M. S. ELY, 99 Franklin St., New York.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

LONG BEACH, L. I.
COTTAGE ON OCEAN FRONT
to sublet, either first or last half of season, $250. Telephone or write, 4 Long Beach.

Sayville.—Modern, fully furnished 12-room cottage on Candee Av.; all improvements; electric lights; wide piazzas; barn and stable; $400 for Summer season. James Herring, Sayville, L. I.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BY SEA AND LAKE
New Summer cottages, (some furnished,) with large plots of ground, near the seashore and close to Argyle Lake, prices $4,000 to $8,000, at
Argyle Park
Babylon L.I.
Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf links, surf bathing, boating; everything for ideal Summer life.
Send for book of sketches and plans and full particulars.
Realty Trust 60 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.

SPECULATORS, INVESTORS,
Look at the 115 acre town of Flushing, 9,000 acres south side, over five miles water front; 9,000 acres on north side, large lake front; 111 acres and 155 acres, near Hempstead, L. I. Apply Schneider, 234 East 21st St.

For Sale—Five lots at Rockaway Park, L. I.; must be sold; owner needs the money; part cash. Address P. O. Box 703 Rockaway Beach, L. I.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.



Why Go Away?
Why take a long, tedious journey in search of a change, when but a few minutes'—(not hours)—ride suffice to secure different air, scenery, and surroundings?
With a home at
Grantwood-on-Hudson
(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)
you can enjoy all that you seek when desiring to leave dust, noise, and heat of city behind.
Winter in town if you will, but Summer at GRANTWOOD.
On the Very Edge of the Palisades, and you will never think of journeying miles to find what is right at hand.
More carefully restricted than any resort, a complete change is had without the trouble and expense of going away.
Beautiful homes now ready, from $5,000 to $15,000, on terms to please you.
Booklet and transportation on request. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and trolley.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 38K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

A gentleman's residence, near Peekskill, 16 rooms; 8 bedrooms; cost over $15,000; improvements; fine brook, beautiful lawns, outbuildings; 40 acres; a bargain; must be sold; easy terms. Please call on S. Emberson, 315 Madison Av., corner 42d, where photograph can be seen.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Free and clear plot Bronx lots, well located, near Rapid Transit station; exchange for income property, Manhattan or Bronx; principals only.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

Wanted—A 2-story private dwelling; about 10 rooms; must be good location; west side, not above 108th St., or more than $25,000. E. Seixas, 204 West 141st St.

Madison Av.—38x110, 6 stories, 3 families on floor, 6-7 rooms, 2 stores; rents, $8,300; price, $73,000; would exchange cold water flats. Bier, 1,623 Madison Av.

Harlem store and flat property, equity $11,500, to exchange for smaller equity and cash. **Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.**

A.—Corner plot 100x100, well located, in Bronx, near rapid transit, to exchange for tenement. Kretsch, Bronx Park Av.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

MORTGAGES.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES
For Sale—First mortgages netting 4½% and 5%. Not subject to new mortgage tax law. Title company insurance direct to lender.
Usual Lawyers' Fees Allowed.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
42 Broadway, New York.

UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
Insures Titles of Real Estate.
5% Mortgages for Sale.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

4% Money
A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

$5,500 first mortgage and builder's loan on new two-family building on Tremont Av., Bronx, wanted. C., Box 152 Times Downtown.

SECOND MORTGAGES BOUGHT.
VERY REASONABLE TERMS.
R. SAMUELS, 9 WEST 19TH ST.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

Larchmont Park,
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, NEW YORK



18½ MILES from 42d Street, via N.Y.,N.H.& H.R.R.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS
Electric Light, Gas, Macadamized Streets, Stone Sidewalks, Thorough System of Water Supply and Finest Sewerage System.
No Assessments.
CHOICE LOTS
$500 AND UP.
EASY TERMS.
Small Cash Payments. No Interest Charges.
BUILDING LOANS
Can now be secured, enabling purchasers to build their own homes.
Titles Guaranteed.
Commutation $5.83 Per Month.
WRITE or CALL for Illustrated Booklet, Photographs, Maps, etc.
Representatives will take parties to property at my expense any day.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 PINE STREET, NEW YORK
Telephone 2326 John.

A Commuter's Country Home.
50 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, HARLEM R. R., 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION; 10-ROOM HOUSE, IN PERFECT CONDITION; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT-WATER HEAT; GOOD WATER SUPPLY; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; ONE ACRE OF LAND. APPLY TO
NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

Lot and acreage property at Larchmont for sale for investment or speculation. Owner, P. O. Box 107, Larchmont, N. Y.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments, No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

RESTRICTED RESIDENTIAL PLOTS.
With all city conveniences; streets macadamized.
Water, gas, street lights, schools, churches, stores.
Two Blocks to Mount Vernon Station; 18 minutes to 42d St.; Harlem R. R. is installing electricity.
PROPERTY IS AS STATED.
Would advise seeing "MAYCREST."
FRANK W. WOLFE,
MANAGING AGENT,
Cor. Webster and Yonkers Avs.
P. O. Station A, Yonkers.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—7-room shingled cottage, all improvements; lot 50x100; $3,600; new 7-room shingled cottage, all improvements, high ground, good neighborhood, $4,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St.
PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars. A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,
32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV.,
Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.
This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED
suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.
32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 8, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

15th St., 338 East.—Elegant apartments, 4 and 6 rooms; elevator service; latest improvements; reasonable.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978
138th St. and Southern Boulevard.
New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

LOTS, $300 upwards, Yonkers Park Station, Harlem Railroad; improvements, restrictions; easy payments; commutation, &c.; Subway connections. Klein, 718 10th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED. West Side.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
256 W. 143D STREET
5 rooms and bath, $22 to $26.
6 rooms and bath, $27 to $31.
New law house, all light rooms.
Near Subway and Elevated Stations.
A. B. Mosher & Co., Agents
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.
These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.
KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART,
2,856 8TH AVENUE.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

"THE LINCOLN,"
306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Handsome new apartments; suites four, five, and six rooms; elevator; uniformed service; $45 to $85. Superintendent, on premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av. Telephone, 2918—38th St.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

THE STRATFORD,
(101 W. 115th St., facing Subway Station.)
Elegant apartments, with the latest improvements, of 5, 6, 7 rooms; rent, $480-$660 annually. Superintendent on premises.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4123—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

60 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Cathedral Heights.—5 rooms; elevator; all improvements; cool, healthy neighborhood; cheap. 509 West 112th St.

$30 to $38.—5 and 6 rooms and bath; new building; something particularly choice. Janitor, 34 West 128th St.

521 West 156th St.—Six light rooms. Bath. Every improvement. Convenient to Subway. Rents, $29-$32.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$28 to $26.—6 rooms and bath; newly renovated; hot water supply; 302 West 114th St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—BERNARD KUFFERMAN, individually and as a member of the firm of METZNER & KUFFERMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Bernard Kufferman, individualy and as a member of the firm of Metzner & Kufferman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 17th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 15th, 1905.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL
LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never in the history of hotel life in any country have the public shown a greater appreciation of comforts and luxury provided for them than since the opening of the alterations and extensions to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which has been spent upwards of

ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

The new alterations were opened in May last. For the seven months to December 31st, 37,794 visitors occupied apartments as compared with 20,218 for the same period of 1903, and 35,327 more people dined and supped in the restaurant.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness. *The Times.*

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show. *Daily Telegraph.*

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London. *Daily Graphic.*

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London. *New York Tribune.*

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged. *Sportsman.*

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor. *Ladies' Field.*

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London.—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, bath, during Summer months. The Franklin, 204 West 94th.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALE.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOHN J. DOOLEY, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John J. Dooley, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 9th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judge in the United States District Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, June 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 15th, 1905.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of SAJUN & TAHELRAM, Bankrupts.

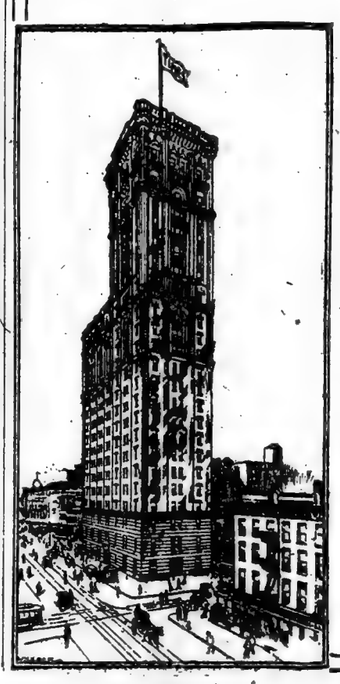
NOTICE OF ADJOURNED SALE.

Notice is hereby given that the assets of the above-named bankrupts, consisting of a large quantity of Oriental goods, ornaments, draperies, curtains, and other textiles, just received from the United States Bonded Warehouse, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 24th day of June, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property may be inspected on the 22d and 23d days of June, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

EDWARD S. THOMAS, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

TIMES BUILDING
TIMES SQUARE
BROADWAY, SEVENTH AVENUE,
FORTY-SECOND AND FORTY-THIRD STREETS
Exceptionally desirable space on
MAIN AND ARCADE FLOORS
(Street and Subway Entrances)
for strictly high-class
FLORIST
DRUGGIST
CIGAR SHOP
TOURING COMPANY
SODA WATER STAND
CANDY SHOP
NEWS STAND
BOOTBLACK
NOVELTIES
or other suitable lines of trade



This building excels in the number and variety of electrical devices which add to the comfort and convenience of tenants, giving a service unequaled elsewhere and not to be easily excelled anywhere.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
(Rental Agents)
ON PREMISES
or
158 BROADWAY

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Green parrot, speaks German; lost June 15; liberal reward. Goettel, 206 East 15th St.

REWARD.—For return of gun-metal cigarette case lost on Coney Island boat Wednesday evening. L. B. M., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

14TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Desirably cool large and small rooms; cooking unexcelled; telephone; Summer rates.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; American family; moderate.

68TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing; electric lights; telephone.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; good table; Americans; references.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 124 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—One double room, with dressing room, $14; two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also small cool rooms, with board; near Park.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

131ST ST., 253 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table, location; special Summer rates.

LENOX AV., 257, (123D St.)—Desirable, large cool rooms, Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.) one block Central Park. Single rooms, $8, $10; large, $15 to $20, two persons; excellent board.

MOTT AV. AND 165TH ST.—Large rooms; verandas; fine grounds; bowling alley, lawn tennis; ideal home for those not wishing to leave the city. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

MONROE PLACE, 13, Heights.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; convenient to cars for all Summer attractions; table guests; Summer prices.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front, middle parlor, newly decorated; private bath; near 5th Av.; and rooms for two.

8TH, 25 WEST.—Room, $5.00, $1.25; housekeeping suite, $3.50; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located; moderate.

23D ST., 301 WEST, (Gangtry Residence.)—Southern family; cool front rooms; baths; conveniences; Summer rates.

25TH, 26 WEST.—Large, small rooms; attractive, well-appointed house; 'phone, parlor; Summer rates.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; hall room; Summer rates; transients.

37TH ST., 161 EAST.—Large and small rooms; suite, will divide; reasonable; nicely furnished.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Desirable large room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

43D, 125 WEST.—Specially fine, cool rooms, single and double; near Broadway; select surroundings; meals if wanted.

43D, 148 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square; cheap.

48TH ST., 136 EAST.—Large and small rooms; hot water and bath. Carlson.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms, well furnished; closets, hot water.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; bath, hot water; reasonable; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Large front hall room; bath, large closet; newly furnished; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 168 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large, cool room; running water; private house.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; first-class in every particular.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

84TH, 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms; bath convenient; L and cars; Summer rates.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

148TH ST., 540 WEST.—Two excellently furnished rooms, connecting or separate; running water; telephone; only three blocks from Subway; Summer rates.

138TH, 688 EAST, Near L Station.—Large and small furnished rooms; telephone and elevator service; $2-$4; seventh floor, No. 4, south.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

COOL, clean rooms; breakfast optional; low rates Summer months; location ideal. 187 Madison Av.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Cool, attractive rooms, facing Park; particularly desirable for Summer residence. Anderson.

Brooklyn.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 138.—Handsome large and hall rooms; baths connecting; harbor views; cool breezes; moderate.

PIERREPONT ST., 89.—Large and small rooms, running water; board optional. Tel. 4,033R Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 85.—Two pleasant rooms, with or without board. Tel. 4093J Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

REMSEN ST., 172-174.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

STATE ST., 149.—Large, airy, newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; near Bridge, Wall and South Ferries; references.

STATE ST., 161.—Newly furnished rooms; terms moderate; convenient to Bridge, Wall and South Ferries.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young lady living in Brooklyn for bookkeeping, typewriting, and general office work; must have a knowledge of bookkeeping, be a fair stenographer and write a good, plain hand; hours from 8:30 to 6. C., Box 151 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent cook and laundress; also waitress and chambermaid; mother and daughter or two sisters considered; permanent situation; Montclair, N. J. P. O. Box 613 New York.

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework; sleep home. Pearsall, 138 West 111th St.

Males.

PACKERS.—First-class freight and express packers and craters wanted at Wanamaker's. Apply; in Basement, Before 10 o'Clock.

WANTED—An operator to take dictation rapidly and accurately on Remington, to go to country two days a week during Summer; $2.50 per day and expenses. Address Finch, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Bookkeeper, thoroughly experienced in general office management; none other need apply. Kleeman, 619 West 54th St.

WANTED—Boys to work after school. Call or write Saturday, Yankee Pub. Co., 501 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; four years' experience; rapid, accurate; refined, businesslike; references; $12. Smyth, Box 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, reliable, trustworthy; best references; $12-$15. Stenographer, 219 West 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young lady, (18,) as stenographer and typewriter; two years' experience; best of references. M. Dunn, 202 East 112th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Number years' practical experience; neat, accurate, rapid, good speller and grammarian; best reference; reasonable salary. Faithful, 317 Wasnington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good shorthand writer, with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Miss Owens, 79 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; capable, well-drilled; graduated with honors. Elizabeth Calhoun, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—High school graduate; executive ability; neat; start $6. Miss C., Box 1329 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—By bright and competent young lady; six years' experience; $15. Ambitious, 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Anna Wilson, care Valentine, 102 West 74th St.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—Accurate, neat, experienced; salary $8. Delevan, 841 East 137th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, rapid, and accurate worker; start $6. Miss B., Box 130 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, STENOGRAPHER.—By good beginner; accurate; good speller; moderate salary. S., 150 World Building.

Males.

A GENTLEMAN of good breeding and education, 26 years of age, 7 years' experience fire insurance business, desires to connect himself with a reliable concern in a traveling capacity, (missionary or salesman;) excellent references; salary to start no object. Traveler, 303 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; auditing; prepares balance sheets and profit and loss accounts; also investigations; terms moderate. Expert, Box 112 Times Downtown.

A SELF-EDUCATED college graduate in chemistry, with business experience and flattering recommendations, desires position. R., 304 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER—Accountant; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young man experienced on gasoline cars; can do own repairing; reference. Renal, care of Luckert, 65 West 99th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate and attentive; licensed; private family preferred; city or country. W. Russell, 524 West 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR—Licensed; private family preferred; references. Gilpin Summers, 50 West 17th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

ENGINEER.—56; always employed; wants steady position in country or at seashore; thorough machinist, millwright, with highest experience on ocean steamships and city plant engineer. Z., 475 Amsterdam Av.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—Rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.50, including material; kalsomining, plastering; cheap, good work. Painter, 136 East 17th St.

RELIABLE MAN experienced in commercial, financial, and marine business seeks employment; office or outside work; no insurance or canvassing. C Box 131 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By young man (21,) two years' experience, as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper. A., 305 Times, Times Square.

STEWARD, &c.—Position wanted by a middle-aged man as steward, head waiter in club, or private family; active, strong, and thoroughly understands the duties thereof; best references. Address I., B. H., 650 3d Av.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 24 years old, desires an outdoor position; now working inside; best of references. W. Brooks, Box 302 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG JAPANESE wishes position in a first-class house; eight years' experience in embroidery and silk goods business. C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

POLICE DIDN'T SAVE THEM.

Non-Union Iron Workers Attacked and Beaten While Under Guard.

While they were under the protection of policemen especially detailed to look out for their safety, two of the men who have filled the places of the strikers at the Jones & Laughlin iron foundry in Williamsburg were attacked yesterday morning. One man was knocked insensible by a blow on the head with a solid rubber club and another so seriously injured as to need ambulance treatment.

As soon as it became known that new men were to take the places of those who struck on Wednesday the strikers began to tell what would happen to the new men. As a result the police of the Bedford Avenue Station were appealed to for protection. Yesterday morning while two policemen were escorting John Daly of 11 Gold Street and James Fanuso of 123 Harrison Street to the foundry two strikers watched their chance and attacked the men. The police had to use their clubs to disperse the crowd that quickly gathered and to get their prisoners to the station.

The man with the club gave the name Daniel Roman of 140 Wythe Avenue. The other said he was John Gallagher of 53 Driggs Avenue. In the Lee Avenue Court Roman was held for a hearing and Gallagher discharged.

HARD ROAD TO THE HOSPITAL.

Gaffro Fell Off Car—Another Hit Ambulance That Carried Him.

Frank Gaffro of 32 Madison Street had a lot of trouble getting to the New York Hospital last night after falling off a cross-town car in Thirty-fifth Street, near the Waldrof-Astoria's side door.

He was placed in an ambulance, which collided with a Broadway car at Twenty-fifty Street. John Rice, the driver, was flung to the pavement, and Dr. Burrows, the six-foot surgeon, was shot in upon the prostrate form of the all-suffering Gaffro. Rice wasn't hurt at all, and Gaffro wasn't hurt much more than he already was.

Rice and the motorman spent some little time in discussing, in low, soft voices, whose fault the collision was.

THE CURB TO SEE McADOO.

And Suggest a Proper Segregation at Broad and Wall Streets.

A committee of four, appointed by the United Order of Oppressed Curb Brokers, will call on Commissioner McAdoo to-day and endeavor to convince him that there is no reason why the members of the Sidewalk Exchange should move on to please other business men of Broad and Wall Streets simply because these men rent real offices there and complain of a little noise and some tendency to block traffic.

There was a real panic on the curb market yesterday because a rumor spread that Commissioner McAdoo was inclined to consider the brokers in the same class with vendors of Frankfurter stock and Neapolitan ice blocks.

The curb traders will suggest a segregation of the different branches of activity, and that mounted police be detailed to keep the segregation in force.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts to-night in Battery Park, William Bayne, conductor, and in Port Richmond Park, Joseph Stanley, conductor.

MERCHANTS' DEPOSITORS MAY ESCAPE ALL LOSS

Company Receives a Large Offer for Hudson Valley Roads.

WILL ASK LEAVE TO ACCEPT

Must Also Raise $200,000 on Rutland Securities—Money Probably Will Be Forthcoming.

At the close of a meeting of the Directors of the Merchants' Trust Company yesterday it was announced that an offer had been received for the Hudson Valley traction properties held by the trust company as security for loans and investments sufficiently large to allow the company's liabilities to be discharged and its affairs taken out of the hands of the receivers. Application for permission to accept the offer will be made to the court on Saturday.

The amount of the offer for the Hudson Valley properties was not disclosed, nor was the identity of the would-be purchaser, but it is understood that the bid came from the Colvin interests which are identified with the management of the Hudson Valley roads. The amount is said to be $850,000 for the $2,500,000 of securities held.

This offer, without any assessment on the stock, would make it possible to pay all the depositors of the Merchants' Trust, provided some $200,000 can be raised on the Rutland public service securities, of which the Merchants' Trust holds $1,000,000 or more. There were available quick assets of about $1,200,000 when the trust company was closed and about $2,000,000 of deposits.

Recent inspection of the Rutland properties by the receivers, Otto T. Bannard and Douglas Robinson, showed that they had fair prospects if time were had for their development. Hence the hopes of the stockholders of the Merchants' Trust are dependent upon what can be done with the Rutland companies, and it is probable that the $200,000 necessary to take them out of the trust company will be forthcoming. On that basis it would be necessary to realize $700,000 on the Rutland securities for the stockholders to come out whole.

A curious phase of the Merchants' Trust Company case, which will make it almost unique among failures of its kind if the expected adjustment is reached, lies in the fact that it is improbable that a substantial sum could have been realized for the depositors of the institution save through a receivership.

There have been three interests after the control of the Hudson Valley Company—the Colvin syndicate, whose offer seems likely to be accepted; D. Willis Jones, who offered last week to take over the assets for the amount of the deposits, and the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. As the event proves, the competition of the various interests has been the agency through which the offer for the properties has reached a substantial figure, but had the attempt been made publicly to dispose of the securities while the trust company was in operation it is asserted on the best authority that it would probably have resulted in a run and a crash, out of which the depositors would have received a small percentage of their money.

The Directors have prepared an answer to the suit, in which they are charged with having accepted deposits after they knew that the company was insolvent. In this they declare that the company was not insolvent so long as deposits were being received and that the fact that the Directors passed a resolution to cease doing business before the order of the State Superintendent to close was received was sufficient evidence of their good faith.

INJUNCTION STOPS CORBETT.

From Running O'Rourke's Delavan with "Parson" Davies.

James J. Corbett, the pugilist, and "Parson" Davies will not take over the management of the Delavan Hotel, which has received some attention from the police. When they met "Tom" O'Rourke, the proprietor, yesterday, to arrange for the transfer of the lease, an injunction was served on Corbett restraining him from embarking in the enterprise.

The injunction was secured by the Henry B. Harris Theatrical Company, and was issued by Supreme Court Justice Clarke. The company alleges that Corbett is under contract to them for five years, and that until the expiration of the contract he is barred from entering into any undertaking which involves the use of his name.

"Will you continue your operation of the hotel?" O'Rourke was asked.

"The hotel will not be closed," was the reply. "But there is no purchaser in prospect now."

WED TO DIVORCED MAN.

Second Wife Now Wants to Leave H. H. James, Diamond Expert.

In applying for alimony and counsel fee yesterday Mrs. Adelaide H. James, who is suing her husband, Henry H. James, a diamond expert employed by a Fifth Avenue firm, for a separation, said that she married James less than a year ago, believing that he had never been married. She learned after marrying him that he had been divorced from another wife, to whom he was paying $600 a year alimony.

Mrs. James declares that her husband has been cruel to her. She asked Justice Blanchard to allow her $50 a week and $500 alimony.

To support her allegation that her husband received a large income, Mrs. James presented an affidavit which stated that her husband went twice to Chicago, and spent three weeks in the attempt to sell a three-hundred-thousand-dollar pearl necklace to Mrs. McCormick, the daughter of John D. Rockefeller. In such a sale, Mrs. James declared, he would have received $15,000 commission.

Mrs. James said further that her husband always appeared to have plenty of money, and that he had as much as $2,000,000 worth of uncut diamonds in his possession at a time.

Counsel for Mr. James offered to pay $12.50 a week alimony, explaining that Mrs. James had inherited a fortune in her own right, and was in no immediate need of money for her support. Justice Blanchard made an order to that effect, adding $100 counsel fee.

Mrs. Lease's Burglar Sentenced.

Harry Goldfarb, who, on May 6, entered the home of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease at 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and robbed her of several hundred dollars, was sentenced to an indeterminate term in the Elmira Reformatory yesterday in General Sessions. He was not sentenced on this indictment, but for robbing the home of George H. Birch, at 208 West Eightieth Street.

Water Board Asks $100,000 to Begin.

J. Edward Simmons, Charles A. Shaw, and Charles N. Chadwick, the new members of the Board of Water Supply appointed by the Mayor, have come to the Board of Estimate for an appropriation of $100,000 to begin their work. The board will act on the request to-day

SHOCK AWAITS CENSUS MEN.

Will Be Paid Only for Time Necessarily Employed.

Estimates of the City of New York's growth in population are not yet forthcoming at the office of Supervisor Thomas B. Brown, Jr., who has charge of the 900 enumerators in this county.

"I'm not making any estimates yet," said Supervisor Brown yesterday to a TIMES reporter. "I'd like to if I could, but I am forbidden to do so, and I don't know any more about it than you do. The last calculations are made in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, and we ourselves will hear the results from them."

Mr. Brown has his troubles. The telephone bell rang a dozen times in this brief speech. Clerks and accountants gathered about the desk, brandishing papers and asking what to do about them.

"You know, I'm not the regular 'census man,'" continued Mr. Brown, edging in words between interruptions. "All I have to do is to make all these enumerators do their work and then pay them off. Lots of them think they are going to get more than they are, too, I'll tell you."

Here the Supervisor pulled out a copy of the Census act and read:

"'The compensation of enumerators shall be $2 a day for each day actually and necessarily employed in making the enumeration.' 'Actually and necessarily,' you notice. It is my place to determine what those terms mean. If a man takes ten days to cover a district with 1,200 names, he'll have to answer for it."

T. Taliaferro, a Virginian who did not want to be a New Yorker, was taken to the West Side Police Court yesterday charged with not answering the questions of Thomas Warner, an enumerator.

"This is an outrage, your Honor," declared the Virginian. "I do not live in New York, never have lived here, and don't intend to live here. I might be classed as a New Yorker, and I don't want to be."

The Magistrate persuaded Mr. Taliaferro to answer Warner's questions.

THAT MONTAUK THEATRE SALE

President Littleton Objects to Paying $500,000 for the Property.

President Littleton of Brooklyn will ask the Board of Estimate to-day to reconsider authorizing the purchase of the Montauk Theatre property for $500,000 at private sale, when the assessed valuation of the property is only $300,000. The property is desired for the extension of Flatbush Avenue.

President Frank A. O'Donnel of the Tax Board expressed indignation yesterday at the discrepancy between the price authorized by the Board of Estimate and that fixed by the tax assessors. He wrote to Tax Commissioner Bouck of Brooklyn and to his deputy, Mr. Larkin, demanding an explanation.

President O'Donnel says he intends to sift the matter to the bottom. Ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, Senator McCarren, and other political powers in Brooklyn are interested in the Montauk Theatre property and are close friends of Controller Grout.

PANIC IN FACTORY BUILDING.

Workman's Arm Sewed—Shout of "Fire!" and Rush Follows.

Turning his head away from his task to speak to a fellow-workman, Joseph Ambruchwalter, a sewing machine operator in the employ of Farr & Fishman, clothing manufacturers, at 127 Bleecker Street, allowed his left arm to get under the needle of his machine yesterday afternoon. The machine, a powerful one, which is operated by electricity, pulled the arm as if it were so much cloth. Ambruchwalter let out a yell which was heard on the six lower floors of the seven-story building.

The yell was followed by vivid flashes of electricity caused by the short circuiting of the motor on the sewing machine. Some one shouted "Fire!" The shout was taken up by the occupants of the lower floors, and in an instant the 300 employes of the shops and factories in the building, over half of them women, became panic stricken. The stairway soon became choked with the frantic crowd.

In the meantime the elevator boy turned in a fire alarm, bringing four engines, two hook and ladder wagons, a water tower, and the fire patrol, as well as a battalion chief and a deputy chief. There was no fire, and, strangely enough, nobody except Ambruchwalter was hurt. He was not badly injured.

CAR HITS BLIND MUSICIAN.

Knocks Down Ralph Fisher and Mazie Hill, His Guide.

Ralph Fisher, a blind musician, living at 35 West Eighty-second Street, was crossing Amsterdam Avenue at One Hundred and Ninety-first Street yesterday afternoon with his guide, whose name is Mazie Hill, when his highly trained ear caught the rumble of an approaching street car. It so scared him that he could not move from the spot.

The girl tried her best to pull her ward into safety. The motorman must have seen them, but he did not slacken speed. Finally the girl got Fisher off the tracks, but so late that they were thrown to the ground as the car brushed past. Both were bruised and cut, but not seriously injured, and they did not demand that an arrest be made.

Fisher and Miss Hill went home in a cab after having had their hurts dressed by a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

THROWN FROM AUTO IN PARK.

Car Struck a Lamppost—Mrs. Dickinson Was Stunned.

A large automobile became unmanageable at the entrance to Central Park at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Lenox Avenue yesterday afternoon and ran into a lamp-post.

Mrs. Charles H. Dickinson, who lives at the Inverness apartments, Fifty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue, was in the car with her eight-year-old niece, Helene Canby, daughter of a St. Paul banker. The little girl was not injured, but Mrs. Dickinson was thrown to the sidewalk with such force that for some time she was unconscious. She was taken home.

C. H. Dickinson, owner of the car, is a manufacturer, with places of business in this city and in Coldwater, Mich.

CITY'S PURSE FILLING.

$900,000 Arrears of Franchise and Realty Taxes Paid Up.

Payments aggregating $900,000 on arrears for franchise and realty taxes were received yesterday at the Department of Finance. Franchise taxes amounted to $851,177.36 of this.

The largest check was for $772,686.58, and came from the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Other gas companies in Brooklyn and Queens Borough also contributed largely to the sums received.

Fell Off a Water Wagon.

Dazed by the sun, to which he had been exposed all morning, Joseph Scott of 2,050 Third Avenue fell of a water wagon yesterday. He was driving it at One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue. A policeman sent him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Electrical Society Elects Officers.

The New York Electrical Society has elected these officers: President—W. S. Barstow; Vice Presidents—H. G. Stott, Putnam A. Bates, Max Loewenthal, Albert F. Gans, Louis B. Marks, and W. E. Rugg; Secretary—George H. Guy; Treasurer—H. A. Sinclair.

WILL VENTILATE SUBWAY, BUT NOT UNTIL 1906

Transit Commission Directs Engineer Rice to Prepare Plans.

BELMONT ADMITS AIR IS BAD

And Says That While His Company Fulfilled Its Contract, It Is Willing to Make Improvements.

Steps are to be taken by the Rapid Transit Commission to devise and install a proper system of ventilation in the Subway.

Chief Engineer Rice, at yesterday's meeting of the commission, was empowered to investigate present conditions in the Subway and to devise means of improvement. He has the power to engage assistants and will go to work at once. It is admitted, however, that there can be no improvement this year, and all that can be done now will be to prepare plans, obtain the needed appropriation, and install whatever system is adopted, so that it will be available next year.

President Belmont of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company wrote to the commission, saying that the air in the Subway is oppressive and should be improved. He said that the Subway had been built from plans approved by the Rapid Transit Commission and its engineers, but that the Interborough Company stood ready to do everything in its power to improve conditions.

Mr. Rice told the Commissioners that complaints of the Subway air were fully justified, and that the worst spots were at the kiosk entrances, where the odor was particularly unpleasant. He said that a system of ventilating the Subway would have to be devised. The commission then authorized him to make an investigation.

Mr. Rice reported on the break in the big water main in Park Avenue, near Forty-second Street, which last Sunday tied up the Subway traffic. Chief Engineer Deyo of the Interborough Company also submitted a report.

Both engineers agreed that the main had been replaced properly by the contractors after the Subway work had been completed. The break, they also agreed, had been due to the fact that the main was a very old one, and had been in use between thirty and forty years.

That no settling of the ground was responsible for the accident was shown, they said, by the fact that a twelve-inch new main laid alongside the old one had not been affected.

Protests were received from the National Temperance Society protesting against openings from the Subway to cafés and rathskellers. One entrance from the Brooklyn Bridge station, which Controller Grout said had not been authorized, will be closed.

TOOK THE DOCTOR'S SHOTGUN

Patient Says He's an M. D., Too—Lloyd Won't Prosecute If This Is So.

Charles Clark, M. D., late of New Orleans, he says, went to see Samuel Lloyd, M. D., of 12 West Fiftieth Street, last night at 7:40 o'clock. He said he wanted to be treated, and was shown to a seat in the office. Dr. Lloyd went about eating his dinner.

Dr. Lloyd was suspicious of his would-be patient, so he presently went down to take a look at him. He says he saw Charles Clark, M. D., trying to get out of the front door with a fine shotgun in ist case. Dr. Lloyd seized him. A telephone call brought Detectives Clark and Glery from the East Fifty-first Street Station, where Clark was later locked up charged with grand larceny.

Clark said he was forty-two years old. He is a large man, fairly well dressed, and of distinguished appearance. In his pockets were found letters addressed to him at the Empire Hotel, Broadway and Sixty-third Street. Some of them were signed by physicians known to Dr. Lloyd, the police say.

According to Clark's story, he is a graduate of a prominent Southern university. He said he had been in New York three or four months. He refused to explain why he started out with Dr. Lloyd's shotgun.

Dr. Lloyd said that if the prisoner's story was true he would not only refuse to press a charge against him, but would help him to make a new start in life. The police think Clark is a professional crook.

LIST DISPLEASES McADOO.

Will Submit Choice of Inspectors to His Advisory Committee.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday received from the Municipal Civil Service Commission the list of eligibles for the position of Inspector. There are five vacancies in the department, and the list contains eight names. The Commissioner showed plainly that he did not like some of the choices offered to him. He will submit the list to his Advisory Committee this afternoon.

The complete list, with percentages, is: John F. Flood, 87 per cent.; Dennis Sweeney, 84.48; William H. Hodgins, 82.88; William G. Hogan, (Acting Inspector,) 82.76; John W. O'Connor, 81.32; Charles A. Formosa, 81.32; James F. Nally, 80.20, and Edward Gallagher, 80.

The Commissioner recently transferred Nally, "for the good of the service." O'Connor was lately tried and fined thirty days' pay; Formosa was transferred from the Brooklyn Detective Bureau, and Gallagher was transferred from Manhattan to Brooklyn. Nally is a veteran, and must be appointed if any one is chosen from the list.

"One thing is quite certain," said Mr. McAdoo yesterday afternoon, "and that is that I shall not act on the list to-day."

UP FOR SELLING FIREWORKS.

Dealer Held on Charge of Father Whose Son Lost an Eye.

The first arrest under the amended section of the Penal Code, regarding the sale of fireworks and explosives before the time prescribed by law prior to the Fourth, was made yesterday.

Adolph Hirschberg, a small stationer in Lexington Avenue, near Ninety-sixth Street, was accused by Michael R. Carroll of 118 East Ninety-seventh Street of selling his son some cap explosive arrangement. The case was heard in the Harlem Court. One of the boy's eyes was injured by a premature explosion, and blood poisoning set in, necessitating the removal of the eye. Magistrate Crane held Hirschberg in $300 bail, in default of which he was sent to jail.

GIRLS ILL FROM HEAT.

Four Prostrations in a Workroom and Rest of Force Dismissed.

Overcome by the heat in the workroom, four girls employed by a belt manufacturer at 475 Broadway fainted yesterday. First one fainted, and then the other three followed in succession.

Dr. O'Leary, an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital, worked half an hour before they were restored to consciousness. The rest of the force was so disorganized by the occurrence that the manufacturer gave them a half-holiday.

MILK DEALERS IN SESSION.

Nearly Organized Now for a Pure Product—One Peddler Jailed.

Some fifty wholesale and retail milk dealers and representatives of allied interests met yesterday afternoon at the City Club and discussed the organization of an association that will have for its primary object to support the efforts of the city authorities to secure an unadulterated milk supply for this city. Thomas O. Smith, who is one of the Directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange, was Chairman. One of the principal movers among the members of the trade is Lewis B. Halsey, the Vice President of the Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company. The originator and soul of the movement, however, is former Health Commissioner Lederle, who will be consulting chemist and technical adviser to the association about to be established.

The constitution and by-laws will be adopted next Monday, to which time the meeting was adjourned. A set of officers will then also be elected. So far forty-five middlemen and producers have joined the movement.

Ralph E. Dyer, a milk dealer of Jefferson Market and 284 Eighth Avenue, was sentenced to five days' imprisonment in the Tombs in the Court of General Sessions yesterday for having been caught with a wagon load of adulterated milk. Dyer is the second milk dealer in the last few weeks to be sent to prison instead of being fined.



By exercising much thought, we've collected a fine lot of summer pajamas.

Madras, nainsook, mercerized cottons, mesh, silk and cotton, and pure silk; from $1 to $12.

The straw hat season has gone far enough to prove what we knew ahead—that we've every sort of straw hat that's in style at all; and the best of each sort.

$2 to $4.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren St.	13th St.	32nd St.



By strengthening our lines of worsted and worsted cheviot mixture suits in the last fortnight we're well ready for the onslaught of men who want a summer suit that looks cool as well as feels thin.

Suits, $16 to $38.

For boys, washable suits are now in the swim.

$1.50 to $7.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.

VINCENT says

THE mode is like a wheel. Each successive revolution brings back something that has gone before. Just now fullness and freedom again hold sway.

Clothes must be loose, ample, flowing, as befits an age of muscle and sinew.

Young men find my clothes specially to their liking. They're just loose enough not to bind, but not so loose as to flap like a sail in a lazy breeze.

Style, the most treasured attribute of clothes, distinguishes my Summer Suits in notable degree. Light as blown leaves, cool as a whiff of the sea.

Serges, $15 to $35.

Flannels, $15 to $25.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street



Let Us Clothe You.

Surely, if a man living in Washington finds it advantageous to shop here, 3 blocks east of Broadway is little enough inconvenience for you to save 33 1-3%.

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Dress swell and cool at little cost.

1.50 Scotch Madras Shirts at 98c

Cuffs separate or attached. New nobby patterns.



White Pleated Bosoms, 98c
Sold elsewhere at 1.50.
1.00 Solid Leather Belts, 49c
Finer at 98c and 1.49
2.00 White Duck Pants, 1.49
Linen Auto Coats, 1.49-1.98
50c Washable 4-in-hands, 25c

Special!

500 men's blue serge suits, two-piece suits, light colored cassimeres and worsteds at $9.80, worth $18.

SALE TO-DAY & SATURDAY.

KING'S,

Cor. Broadway & Park Place.
Open Saturday Night.

Parrot
African Gray Talkers.
Well trained to talk freely and clearly.
Prices $100.00, $150.00 and $200.00.
Mexican Double Yellow Head ready to talk before largest audience; price $150.
Other Parrots, $5.00, $10, $12, $15, $20.
Young Talking Mynahs, or Spirit Birds.

Piping Bullfinches
Whistling "How Can I Leave Thee?" "Bridal Wreath," "Sweetheart Be Mine." Price, $35, $50, $75, $100.
A wonderful pair singing duets.
Canaries warranted to sing, $2.00, $3.00, and $4.00 to $10.
Cages for all kinds of birds and animals.
G. H. HOLDEN, 240 6th Av., near 15th St.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. New American Comedy. The Heir to the Hoorah
ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
Matinee Every Day.
SOUSA'S BAND Sunday Ev., June 18. Seats now on sale.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. MAY YOHE & BRADLEE STRONG
5TH AV. "NIOBE," WITH KATHERINE GREY, WALLACE ERSKINE AND FINE CAST.
58TH ST. "TENNESSEE'S PARDNER," with Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott.
125TH ST. "AS IN A LOOKING GLASS," with Elita Proctor Otis,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Occasional showers; light to fresh winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,311. * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SAVINGS BANKS LOOK TO EXTRA SESSION NOW

Threaten Revenge If Higgins Again Fails on Tax Repeal.

MAY TAKE HAND IN POLITICS

Bowery and Other Banks Announce That Dividend Will Be Reduced Unless Legislature Acts.

The savings banks of New York, through their Presidents, have served notice on Gov. Higgins and the Legislature which is to convene in special session on June 21 that unless the Republican Party makes good its promises of the last campaign to repeal the tax on the surplus of savings banks the bank men may go into politics on their own account.

According to the Presidents of the banks they are now and have been all along adverse to going into politics. But when it comes to the matter of a reduction in the dividends now paid to savings bank depositors from the present rate of 4 per cent. to at least 3½, they think they will be justified in taking a hand.

This reduction in the dividend rate will probably be made, it is announced, unless the tax is repealed at the special session. The 4 per cent. rate will be paid in July and the reduction will come at the next interest period in January, for the savings banks declare dividends at the end of the period for which they are paid.

When the increase in the rate from 3½ to 4 per cent. was made last Autumn, President Wood of the Bowery Savings Bank announced that in doing so the Directors were relying almost wholly on the pledges that had been made by both parties through their candidates, on the stump and in their platforms, to repeal the tax on the surplus.

In every speech he made during the campaign Gov. Higgins said that such was his purpose, and Mr. Wood, who had labored long and arduously for the repeal, said that it was assured, for there could be no dodging of such a specific declaration. He said that the savings banks officials were taking less interest than ever in the campaign, as, no matter who won, the promises were equally specific.

According to the declarations of the Presidents of the savings banks, they have nearly a million depositors in this city, and these would make a formidable army of voters to antagonize. They rely on the fact that the Republican Party must make a campaign in this city next Fall and that State Chairman Odell, if he expects to make any show at all, cannot go before the voters with a pledge which affects nearly every one left unfulfilled.

The bank Presidents also intend to use as a campaign argument, if they are forced into politics, Gov. Higgins's attitude on the Mortgage Tax bill, which has caused the savings banks endless work and worry since the host of borrowers flocked to the banks in their effort to get their mortgages recorded before the tax law went into effect.

PLEDGES BROKEN—WOOD.

In speaking of the matter yesterday President Wood of the Bowery Savings Bank said:

"It is quite possible that it may surprise many, and especially the bankers of this State, to learn from the statistics of the office of the Superintendent of Banking at Albany that the assets of the Bowery Savings Bank of this city exceed those of any other financial institution in the State, amounting to over $100,000,000. This sum is so large that it is apt to be quite misleading as to the amount of money owned by the depositors of this bank, but when it is considered that these depositors number about 150,000, one can easily understand the statement made by the savings banks that the sum owned by their depositors are relatively very small, generally less than $500 per capita, and that thus the work done by these institutions seems to be of a most beneficent and altruistic character.

"This comparison of the number of depositors and the total assets of a bank is also one evidence of the great error made by those who imagine that any considerable number of depositors in savings banks are simply what are commonly called 'tax dodgers.' While savings banks do not deny that improper use is sometimes made of them in this direction, they still declare that the number of those who thus make use of them is altogether too small, too infinitesimal, to be worthy of any consideration whatever.

"The Bowery Savings Bank, as well as several of the larger banks of this character in the city, will pay a 4 per cent. dividend on the first of July, but it is quite improbable this rate will be generally maintained another six months. It is a matter of interest to many thousands of people throughout the State that, relying upon the promises and pledges of the political parties in this State to repeal the franchise tax on the surplus of savings banks, quite a number of banks anticipated the action of the Legislature last Winter by raising their rate of interest from 3½ to 4 per cent.

GOV. HIGGINS'S ACTION.

"Although Gov. Higgins apparently realized the sacredness of the pledge made by both political parties, and most emphatically by himself, to repeal this tax, he stated to the savings banks that it was absolutely necessary to provide other means of revenue before he could recommend the Legislature to carry out this pledge, and, as is now known, he deferred the sending of a special message recommending the passage of this Repeal bill until the very day before the adjournment of the Legislature, so late that it was not until the morning of the last day, at the last meeting of the session, that the bill was considered. In the Senate it was passed, but in the Assembly, under the leadership of Speaker Nixon, it was summarily killed; and unless the Republican Party at the special session of the Legislature to be held next week, now repeals the franchise tax on savings banks, the voters of the State will be taught how little reliance can be placed upon ante-election pledges.

"There is little probability that any of the savings banks will pay a 4 per cent. dividend at the close of the next six months unless this repeal is carried at once into effect. This tax of 1 per cent. on the surplus of the savings banks is the one thing which would prevent them from increasing their rate of dividend above 3½ per cent. Its repeal would give many of them just enough to add the extra half per cent."

PRESIDENT SMITH'S VIEW.

The Seaman's Bank for Savings is larger than the Bowery Bank in point of the number of depositors, of which there are about 155,000, but its assets are $15,000,000 smaller. In these two banks alone, over 300,000 depositors will be affected by a change in the dividend rate. President W. W. Smith of the Seaman's said:

"Had the declarations of both political parties in the last campaign been less clear and specific, I certainly would not have asked our Board of Directors to increase the dividend rate. In common with all the other bank Presidents, I looked upon the matter as absolutely settled.

"I think it might be well for the politicians to think deeply on this matter. No other one thing will affect so many people of the middle class, the thinking and the doing class, as this tax repeal question. For our bank, and I am only voicing the opinion of the Presidents of every other bank in the city paying 4 per cent., I say that we cannot keep up our rate after January unless this tax is repealed. That is positive. And as strongly as I can say it I want to go on record with the statement that our failure to keep up the rate will be due to a deliberate breaking of a promise on the part of the men whom our depositors trusted."

ASK M. W. MILLER TO RESIGN.

Successor as Assistant Secretary of the Interior Already Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—There is to be a new Assistant Secretary of the Interior beginning with the approaching fiscal year. Melville W. Miller, whose appointment from Lafayette, Ind., in March, 1903, occasioned considerable surprise and led to numerous inquiries forthwith as to his identity, has been asked to hand in his resignation. He will do so to-morrow. Jesse Wilson of Rensselaer, Ind., a member of the Legislature and a friend and supporter of Senator Beveridge, will be appointed in his stead.

The change came about quite as unexpectedly as did the appointment of Mr. Miller. The latter was editor of The Lafayette Journal when he came to Washington. He had an old college chum, Willis Vandeventer, then Assistant Attorney General, but now United States Circuit Judge. Mr. Vandeventer told the President much about Mr. Miller, with the result that he got the appointment. The two Senators, then Mr. Fairbanks and Mr. Beveridge, were not consulted about it, and did not know Mr. Miller, who came to Washington and settled down to a long hard grind at one of the most onerous desks in the Interior Department.

He has not been an ostentatious official, but is credited by those who ought to know with having proved himself a capable man. His duties pertain largely to the consideration of pension appeal cases. There were 15,000 of these on the docket when Mr. Miller first took up his duties as an Assistant Secretary. He has reduced the number to 3,500, having actually decided over 30,000 cases in a little over two years. His reversals of the decisions of the Pension Bureau have averaged about 20 per cent., where, prior to his time, the reversals of bureau decisions ran from 5 to 7 per cent.

Not much is known here about Mr. Wilson, further than what has already been stated. He was indorsed for the position of Assistant Secretary by Senators Beveridge and Hemenway, Col. Harry New, Vice Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and by Representative Crumpacker, who, however, qualified his indorsement of Mr. Wilson by the statement that he was for him "if there is to be a change."

The compensation given to Mr. Miller has been $4,000, but Congress recently has increased the salary to $4,500.

COURT TIES UP SUBWAYS.

Board of Estimate Ready to Act When Injunction Was Served.

Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout had expected to take up the new subway routes at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday, but before the meeting a copy of an injunction obtained from Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court restraining them from acting until the Appellate Division has passed on the constitutionality of the law taking this power from the Aldermen was served on each member. The injunction is in connection with the test case brought by the Aldermen through Kellogg & Rose.

The restraining order, however, did not prevent President Littleton of Brooklyn from having a spat with Controller Grout. In a communication to the Controller, which Mr. Littleton made public at the meeting, he took the ground that the Rapid Transit Commission had no right to let new subways to the highest bidders, and that such action would be a violation of the law which places a limit on franchises. He declared that if the new subways were to be built by private parties and let to the highest bidder there could be no municipal construction.

"The Borough President is mistaken in his law," said Controller Grout. "If he had lived in Brooklyn longer he would know the law better, and he also would know that by the referendum vote municipal construction was settled."

"Do you mean I would know more if I had been born earlier?" demanded Mr. Littleton.

"I mean you would know more if you had lived in Brooklyn longer than you have," retorted the Controller.

The matter was sent to the Corporation Counsel for advice.

The new Water Board got its appropriation of $100,000 for general expenses and of $7,500 for the establishment of an engineering force.

New Jersey Bar Election.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 16.—The New Jersey State Bar Association this evening elected the following officers: President—Judge Allen B. Endicott of Atlantic City; First Vice President—James E. Howell of Newark; Second Vice President—John Ambler Armstrong of Camden; Secretary—Albert C. Wall of Jersey City; Treasurer—Charles C. Black of Jersey City.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD'S NEW ASBURY PARK SERVICE.

Beginning June 25, frequent and fast trains in each direction. New flyer leaves Asbury Park at 8:10 A. M. week-days, arrives New York 9:48 A. M. High-grade equipment.—Adv.

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BOY BURGLARS DRIVEN FROM HARRIMAN HOME

Three Lads Captured After Chase Past the St. Regis.

SHOTS FIRED TO HALT THEM

Prisoners Admit That They Went to House to Loot It—Family Is Out of Town.

Three boys, the youngest of whom is fourteen and only 4 feet in height, were arrested last night by the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station charged with attempting to break into the residence of E. H. Harriman at 1 East Fifty-fifth Street.

Shortly after 10 o'clock Detective James Kennedy of the Hotel St. Regis, which is opposite the Harriman residence, saw three youngsters acting strangely across the street. He watched them for awhile, as did Policeman Blohm of the East Fifty-first Street Station, who patrols that part of Fifth Avenue.

At 10 o'clock Policeman Blohm went to the police call box at the corner of Fifty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue to report to the police station. Immediately the hotel detective noticed that the trio across the street became active.

Two of them boosted the third over the high iron fence which surrounds the Harriman mansion on the Fifty-fifth Street side.

The Harriman family are at the Arden Farms, Mr. Harriman's New Jersey estate, and only some servants are left in the house. None of these could be found by the police last night.

Inside the fence there is an iron gate leading to the basement areaway. This was locked. After watching the trio from the St. Regis Detective Kennedy saw the member whom the two others had lifted over the fence unfasten the catch of the gate so as to admit the others.

They at once dropped into the areaway, but one of them returned in a little while and took his post as lookout on the sidewalk. After a couple of minutes Policeman Blohm returned. The look-out gave a shrill whistle, but at that moment Kennedy and the policeman made a concerted advance movement.

The look-out ran east on Fifty-fifth Street, with the policeman and the detective in hot pursuit. Detective Kennedy shouted to Policeman Blohm:

"You catch this fellow and I will attend to the others."

Blohm's chase extended over two blocks. Twice he fired his revolver in the air. Finally, at the intersection of Park Avenue, where excavating work for the new Grand Central Station is going on, and where a steep stairway leads to a viaduct above the street, the fugitive fell panting to the street, and, throwing up his hands, cried:

"Your legs are longer than mine. I give up, but don't shoot."

Policeman Blohm took his prisoner to the East Fifty-first Street Station, where he was locked up on a charge of burglary. He gave his name as William Kennedy and his address as 233 East Fifty-ninth Street.

In the meantime Detective Kennedy went down into the areaway of the Harriman house. The two other would-be burglars, who were crouching down there, took fright as he appeared and fled into Fifth Avenue. They ran north to Fifty-sixth Street and then turned east. Detective Kennedy was compelled to give up the chase there and lost his men.

The prisoner Kennedy, according to the police, admitted that they had gone to the Harriman house to loot it. He said one of his accomplices was George Miller, a driver, eighteen years old, of 978 Third Avenue. Detective Conroy arrested Miller an hour later.

Miller admitted having been with the other two, but said there was no intention of breaking into the Harriman house. He said the third lad was Albert Schulnerich, a fourteen-year-old boy who lived next door to him. He also was arrested.

Young Schulnerich declared that they went there to steal a big copper pipe. He said his father is an Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and that he himself was an office boy with a firm of wholesale dealers in paint in Maiden Lane.

NEW $20 GOLD CERTIFICATE.

Entirely New and Original Design on Substitute for Old Bills.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Treasury Department to-day began the issue of a new twenty-dollar gold certificate of an entirely original design to take the place of the old certificates.

The face of the new note contains a bust portrait of Washington, with the figures "20" above the portrait and the words "In Gold Coin" below it, printed in yellow tint. The face of the note, inside the margin, is also of yellow tint. The deep margins are in shaded black, the design of which is heavy scroll work altogether new in United States notes.

The numerals "20" in each corner are very prominent. The general appearance of the face of the note is much more artistic but considerable darker than the old.

The back of the note is also of a new design, with the great seal of the United States in the centre, and the printing is of a slightly darker shade than on the old certificates.

YONKERS DEMANDS LOW FARE.

If Central Refuses, Annexation to New York Will Be Asked.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, June 16.—At a meeting of taxpayers and Aldermen last night it was resolved to demand of the Central a reduced fare from Yonkers to New York. The meeting was made up of a joint committee to urge the subway extension to Yonkers.

It was the consensus of opinion that if the Central refused annexation to New York would be demanded. It was pointed out at the meeting that the railroad fare between New York and Yonkers was cheaper forty years ago than at present. President E. K. Martin of the Board of Trade said that were it not for the great tax levied on passengers on the Central trains between this city and New York, Yonkers would now have a population of 250,000.

See announcement in daily papers of regular Summer change of time by the New York Central Lines, takes effect Sunday, June 18.—Adv.

NAVAL OFFICER TOO KEEN.

Contractors on Dry Dock Have Admiral Walker's Son Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A bitter quarrel between the New York and Continental Jewell Filtration Company, the contractors who are building the Charleston Dry Dock, and the officer in charge, Lieut. James Wilson Grimes Walker, was terminated to-day by the trasfer of Lieut. Walker by order of Secretary Morton.

For months the contractors have been threatening that they would bring about the transfer of Walker, who had incurred their dislike because of his strictness in inspecting their work. Last year two Inspectors who were suspected of passing work that was not up to the standard were removed on Walker's complaint. Lieut. Walker admitted he was unable to prove such suspicions, but the men were removed under the civil service regulations for other misdemeanors.

Lieut. Walker is a son of Admiral Walker. In the construction of the huge dry dock at Charleston, which is to cost $1,250,000, he was most strenuous in insisting on good work. He carried his inspection to such an extent that he watched the concrete work day after day, and when he believed the contractors had used crushed stone in any degree larger than the size called for in the specifications, he made them take it out and do the work over again.

Rear Admiral Endicott, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, said to-day that Walker, who is an expert civil engineer, holding a commission in the navy, had done his work conscientiously and well, and had always been sustained by the Admiral in his demand that the specifications should be carried out.

Secretary Morton, however, listened to the declaration of the contractors that they could not go forward with their work under Lieut. Walker's supervision. The action of the Secretary in overriding Rear Admiral Endicott has caused something of a sensation in navy circles.

ELEVATOR BOY SAVES LIVES.

Braves Smoke and Flame Till Twenty-one Families Are Out.

To the efforts of George Green, a negro, nineteen years old, an elevator boy in the apartment house at 124 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-one families owe their escape unharmed from fire last evening. Charles Hammerstein, a son of the theatrical manager, saw flames coming from windows of the apartment of Joseph Willard on the fourth floor and turned in an alarm. The firemen had a hard fight for nearly an hour.

The Willards were not home, but the flames reached the apartments of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sodekson on the fifth floor and empty apartments on the third. Green at the first alarm ran his elevator to the seventh floor and got the tenants in safety to the street. Then he emptied the sixth and the other floors in succession. Toward the end the elevator had to run through smoke and flame, but the boy retained his self-possession until the twenty-one families were out. Green's hands were burned. The fire did about $2,000 damage.

WOMAN LOCKS INTRUDER IN.

Has Police Summoned While She and Crowd Keep Watch.

Trapped in the room, with a resolute man and woman outside the door and a big crowd at the foot of the fire escape, a man who said he was William L. Fogarty, thirty-four years old, of 86 Boswell Avenue, Norwich, Conn., gave himself up to the police last night.

Mrs. James Fitzgerald, wife of a boss truckman, was sitting near her house, 47 West Eighth Street, when she noticed the stranger ascend the stoop and disappear. She followed him noiselessly as he went into the front room on the third floor and quietly turned the key in the lock. Then she directed her daughter Marion to telephone Police Headquarters, while Mr. Fitzgerald, who had been attracted from a room on a lower floor, joined his wife in the watch at the door.

In the meantime the news, "A captured burglar," spread, and the intruder, finding himself barred from escape by the door, put his head out of the window, only to see a crowd below cutting off his escape by the ladder that led to the ground. Every time he poked his head out a shout arose from below, and when he saw a policeman the stranger changed his tactics and started to undress. He gave himself up quietly, however, and was taken to the Macdougal Street Station.

On the way to the station he told Mr. Fitzgerald that he was wanted in Norwich for murder, but he said nothing of it to the police. Three days ago Mr. Fitzgerald lost a truck from his stable at 25 Bond Street, and on Thursday night a valuable horse disappeared. Yesterday morning the truck was returned as mysteriously as it had gone, but the horse is still missing.

LA FOLLETTE TURNED DOWN.

Senate Refuses to Confirm His Railroad Commissioners.

Special to The New York Times.

MADISON, Wis., June 16.—Gov. La Follette to-day sent the names of Prof. Balthasar, H. Meyer, Halford Erickson, and Nills P. Haugen to the Senate for confirmation as members of the Railroad Commission. Prof. Meyer is the only one who is not a politician. In resentment at the nominations, the Senate refused to vote on the question of confirmation.

Nothing from the Governor's office has occasioned so much surprise as did the message nominating this Railroad Commission. Administration Senators are at a loss to understand the Governor's action. The Senate unanimously approved the Rate bill, the fight for which made La Follette a figure of National prominence, but refuses to make the commission a political body.

OLD CUSTIS HOME SOLD.

Mrs. Sharpe of New Jersey Buys Historic Virginia Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Woodlawn, one of the best known of the old Virginia country places which was a gift from George Washington to Nellie Custis, was sold to-day to Miss Elizabeth M. Sharpe of Orange, N. J. Woodlawn was originally a part of the Mount Vernon estate, and is four miles from the Mount Vernon mansion. The big house on it is far more spacious than the Mount Vernon house.

For several years it has been the property of Paul Kestar, the playwright, who has recently bought a country place in the lake region of England.

PEACE LOAN FOR JAPAN TO AID HER INDUSTRIES

Fiscal Agent Called Home to Advise on $250,000,000 Issue.

TO REPAY PEOPLE OF JAPAN

Mr. Takahashi Thinks Loan Could Be Floated Here or in England—High Opinion of Mr. Roosevelt.

K. Takahashi, the foreign financial agent of Japan, by whose efforts the war loans were floated, received yesterday at the Holland House a cable message from the Imperial Minister of Finance, summoning him to Tokio at once. Mr. Takahashi will leave New York on June 24, and sail for home on July 3.

Mr. Takahashi will appear before the Imperial Cabinet immediately on his return to Tokio, and confer with the officers upon the advisability of making further large loans in foreign markets in the event that peace then seems assured.

In disclosing this plan, Mr. Takahashi revealed the fact that Japan, with characteristic alertness, is in time of war preparing for peace and making ready for business conditions which will follow the cessation of hostilities. He expressed himself yesterday as confident of an early and satisfactory peace treaty between Russia and Japan.

"Japan is anxious for peace," said Mr. Takahashi, "if she can have assurance of reasonably permanent security from Russia. I think that Russia is also not unfavorable to bringing about an early termination of hostilities.

"Japan will need a considerable amount of money after the war to give new impetus to her industries. While business in Japan at present is in no way injured, yet if the money advanced by the Japanese people in the first war loan of $250,000,000 is returned to them on the termination of the war it will give a tremendous new life to Japanese industries. All departments of business will be vastly benefited by this large amount of money being put back into commercial channels.

"While I cannot speak with authority at this time, I believe it is the desire of the Government to float a new loan in case of the termination of the war, to take up the domestic loan made just after the commencement of hostilities."

Mr. Takahashi said he believed that a new loan, made either in America or England, could be placed at as low a rate as 4 per cent.

In the event of a continuance of hostilities, a new loan to carry on the war doubtless will be made within three months. About $140,000,000 of the foreign loan remains divided between the banks of America and England.

In discussing the prospect for peace, Mr. Takahashi declared President Roosevelt the greatest man of the age, adding:

"He has had the courage to do what no other Chief Executive has done. He took a stand in a most delicate situation. Russia has so long held a prestige for gigantic power among the nations of the world that many of these still look aghast upon this power and hesitate to make suggestions. While I believe most nations desire to see early peace, President Roosevelt alone has had the courage to express his convictions. While it is history that Kings and Emperors are responsible for making wars, it remains for the President to declare in favor of peace."

TREACHERY IN BEEF CASES.

Packers in Conflict Over Alleged Confessions Before Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The names of officials of at least five packing firms were presented to the Federal Grand Jury today by District Attorney C. B. Morrison for indictment.

From a dozen to forty indictments are generally expected. The charges are conspiracy, violation of the anti-trust laws, perjury, subornation of perjury, and intimidation of witnesses. The accused men make charges of their own, asserting that the homes of some of them have been robbed by Secret Service men in search of evidence. A serious conflict has developed among the packers themselves, because of alleged treachery. The Government officials are said to count on producing testimony not obtainable except by some one turning "State's evidence."

FORTY CORNELL STUDENTS ILL.

Members of Surveying Party Poisoned by Impure Water.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, June 16.—Forty Cornell students out of sixty-five who are camping at Dryden, near here, became suddenly ill last night, and the camp doctors are puzzled as to the cause. The students are members of the College of Civil Engineering, and they are surveying in the field as a part of their regular university course. The health of the camp was good until last night, when, one after another, the students became ill.

The sickness has all the symptoms of ptomaine poisoning, but since the men had eaten no canned meats the doctors concluded that it must have been caused by some impurity in the water.

TO SELL 6,000,000 ACRES.

Huge Tract of Texas Grazing Land Ready for Settlers.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 16.—The cattle interests of Texas will suffer the greatest blow in their history when 6,000,000 acres of public land are placed on the market Sept. 15. These lands have been under lease to cattlemen for many years. It is announced by the State Land Commissioner that land will be sold to actual settlers in tracts of from one to eight sections.

The price is $1 an acre, payable in forty annual installments, with 3 per cent. interest. Each purchaser must live upon the land for three years to acquire title. After the sale of this land the State will still own 12,000,000 acres, which is under lease to cattlemen.

Rail or Steamer, Rate and Return, [illegible] information 110, [illegible] Nassau-st., Parlors [illegible].

TAFT TO SUCCEED FULLER?

Rumor Busy in Washington Making Him Chief Justice.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—According to a rumor abroad here to-night, Chief Justice Fuller is to retire from the United States Supreme Court bench and be appointed by the President as a member of the International Board of Arbitration, Secretary Taft to be appointed to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Fuller. The rumor is not credited, although it has been understood for some months that Secretary Taft's appointment as Chief Justice was probable in the event of Justice Fuller's retirement during the present Administration, and that the only thing to preclude it would be Mr. Taft's decision to remain in the Cabinet, with a view of becoming a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination three years hence. Mr. Taft, according to some of his friends, would prefer the Chief Justiceship to the Presidency.

GORMAN FOR SUBWAY CHIEF.

Santa Fe Official May Take Charge of the Metropolitan's Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 16.—It is said that James Gorman, Freight Traffic Manager of the Santa Fé Railroad, is to go to New York at the instance of his old chief, Paul Morton. The story is that Mr. Gorman is to be at the head of the company which is to build the new subways for the Metropolitan interests, which place Paul Morton accepted and afterward abandoned to take his place with the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

During the time they were both in the Santa Fé, Mr. Gorman and Mr. Morton were close friends. Last Friday Gorman received a telegram from Morton asking him to come at once to New York for consultation. Mr. Gorman took the next train. He has not returned to Chicago, having sailed from New York for Galveston, whence he will return home within a few days.

LEFT $8,000,000 TO CHARITY.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild Founds Hospital for Nervous Invalids.

VIENNA, June 16.—Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild left the sum of $4,000,000 to be distributed for various charitable purposes.

The Baron left another $4,000,000 to provide a hospital for the gratuitous treatment of needy sufferers from nervous complaints other than epilepsy, insanity, and incurable spinal disorders, which latter complaints entitle sufferers to admission to existing hospitals or asylums. He himself had been a lifelong sufferer from a nervous malady, and this led him to spend his Winters abroad.

Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, who died June 13, was a brother of the head of the Austrian branch of the great banking firm.

J. J. HILL IN POLITICS.

Railroad Interests in the Northwest to Oppose Rate Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 16.—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern is said to be arraying his forces against Congressmen and other office holders who advocate Government control of railroad rates. From various parts of Minnesota and North Dakota, particularly, where Hill's interests and influence are, come reports of activity of political workers against opponents of railroad interests.

Hill's fight is directed against Senator Hansbrough. His position on rate legislation angered Hill, and the mandate is said to have gone forth that he must be relegated to private life. An effort will be made to elect a State Legislature in North Dakota which will elect a successor to Senator Hansbrough.

PRESIDENT'S TUSKEGEE VISIT.

Booker T. Washington Confers with Him at White House About It.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Booker T. Washington, President of Tuskegee Institute, at Tuskegee, Ala., called on the President to-day to talk with him about Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Tuskegee next October.

The President expects to pass the greater part of Oct. 23 at Tuskegee, and arrangements already are being made for a demonstration in his honor by the students of the institute. The President will review a procession and pay a visit to the institute and deliver an address.

ASLEEP, STEPS OFF A TRAIN.

A German Boy Survives Remarkable Somnambulistic Feat.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 16.—Through his habit of walking in his sleep Bernard Rademacher, a young German, who landed in New York Tuesday, was badly injured and came near losing his life. Rademacher, with a brother, was on a train going to Suspension Bridge, and while passing through Sullivan County at midnight Tuesday he walked off the platform of the car while asleep.

Suffering from severe injuries to his head and barefooted and hungry, Rademacher wandered for two days and nights in the woods, finally appearing at Mountaindale, where he was taken in charge and sent to the hospital here.

ANOTHER DEGREE FOR MAYOR

Fordham College Will Make Him an L.L. D. on Wednesday.

Fordham College, following the example of Princeton University, will confer an honorary degree of LL. D. on Mayor McClellan at the commencement exercises to be held next Wednesday. The Mayor is to address the graduating class, and will wear his Princeton gown and hood for the first time in the city. It will be the Mayor's first public appearance in the Bronx since his election to the Mayoralty.

Borough President Haffen, Corporation Counsel Delany, and Dr. G. H. Butler, Dean of the Fordham Medical College, will receive honorary degrees at the same time as the Mayor.

Commencing to-morrow the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central will leave Grand Central Station at 3:30 P. M., instead of 2:45, and arrive at Chicago 9:30 next morning. Eighteen hours New York to Chicago.—Adv.

CZAR'S GREAT ARMY MAY BE ENCIRCLED

Tokio Report Says Japanese Have It in Trap.

GEN. LINEVITCH BEWILDERED

Gen. Kawamura's Army Marched Through Great Mountainous District to Aid Oyama.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, quoting a correspondent who is said to be in a position to know the facts of the situation in Manchuria, declares that at the present moment the army of Gen. Linevitch is completely enveloped. The Japanese Army has made a circle a hundred miles in diameter around the Russian commander, the correspondent says, and is gradually closing in.

The principal Russian depot is at Gunshu Pass, whence many light railroads are being constructed northward to facilitate retreat. Lieut. Gen. Linevitch, bewildered by the strategy of the Japanese, is making repeated reconnaissances and throwing out innumerable scouts.

The Japanese military correspondent of The Morning Post says the Russian evacuation of Omoso shows that Gen. Kawamura's "army of the Yalu," despite the difficulties met with over a mountainous country, has arrived in time to synchronize with the movements of the other Japanese armies, and, the correspondent adds, stirring events are imminent.

The Daily Telegraph's Tien-Tsin correspondent reports that a Japanese forward movement has already commenced in spite of the rainy season.

CURTAIN DROPPED ON BATTLE.

Russians Give Only Four Days' Old News from Manchuria.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—A curtain of mystery has descended upon the Manchurian stage such as generally precedes a tragedy.

An official telegram relating to events four days old is all the information that is vouchsafed.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—Gen. Linevitch in a despatch to Emperor Nicholas dated June 15, reports that a Russian turning movement forced the Japanese to retire from Iulantai June 11 after burning their supplies. Another Russian force June 12 advanced from the valley of the Tsin River to the village of Vanloungow, pushing back the Japanese advance posts. The same day the Russian cavalry occupying Nanshantchensi retired slightly northward.

Undeterred by the prospects of peace negotiations, Brig.-Gen. Thomas H. Barry and the other American attachés will proceed to Manchuria after being received in audience by the Emperor. The officers believe the opportunities for observation and information will be even more fruitful immediately after the suspension of hostilities than in war time.

An official denial has been issued of reports that Lieut. Gen. Linevitch and other Generals have sent an appeal to the Emperor against concluding peace.

MOSCOW ARMY STORES BURNED.

Mysterious Fire Destroys Valuable Property—Priest Shot at Libau.

MOSCOW, June 16.—Four goods depots belonging to the army commissariat and a mineral water factory were destroyed by fire to-day. Three consecutive explosions were heard and the conflagration followed. The cause is unknown.

Great quantities of stores intended for the Far East were destroyed. The fire is not yet under control.

LIBAU, Courland, Russia, June 16.—During services in a church here to-day ten men entered and fired revolvers at the pastor, who was dangerously wounded.

The pastor had continuously and vigorously inveighed against the employment of violence by the people of Russia in their endeavors to secure reform in the administration of the country.

FIGHT ON THE ELEVATED.

Two Men Arrested After Trouble on Sixth Avenue Train.

"You can't leave the train till it stops," said Conductor Rovener of a southbound elevated train at Sixth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street early this morning. A man in a dress suit and a top hat was trying to crawl over the gate as the train was stopping. Rovener tried vainly to pull the man back.

"You'll try to stop me, will you?" said the man.

He then punched Rovener in the eye. According to Rovener three other men jumped upon him and pounded him.

Detective Murtha and two patrolmen heard the shouts of several scared passengers and the motorman's whistles for help.

Up the stairs they went on the jump and arrested two men, whose clothes were torn.

At the West Thirtieth Street Police Station the two men said they were Arthur Williams of 13 West Seventy-ninth Street and Frederick Murphy, a salesman, of 64 West Sixty-fourth Street. Rovener made a charge of assault and disorderly conduct against them.

TORPEDO BLOWS UP KOREANS.

Thirty-five Natives Find One on the Shore—All Are Killed.

LONDON, June 17.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that thirty-five Koreans were handling a torpedo which washed ashore on the coast, when the torpedo exploded, and all the Koreans were blown to atoms.

After all, UNDERWOOD, the breath that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

POWERS SEEK NO TRUCE DESPITE TALK OF PEACE

President Disappointed Over Opposition to Early Armistice.

TIME FOR MEETING NOT SET

Japan Would Be Willing to Rush Her Plenipotentiaries on a Fast Cruiser.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Hopes that further bloodshed in Manchuria would be averted by the President's success in arranging a peace conference are not likely to be realized.

Mr. Roosevelt has learned that there is positive objection to an early armistice. From which power this objection comes is not stated, but it can be said that neither power apparently really desires the early establishment of a truce. There seems an indisposition to declare an armistice until the conference is actually begun, which may be in September, leaving many weeks for fighting.

This situation has been an entire surprise to the Administration, which confidently expected that the armistice would be declared as a matter of course as soon as the preliminary steps toward peace had been taken. The delay in making any suggestion of that sort from either Government has been puzzling to the Administration, which is still more surprised to find positive objection to cessation of military operations.

The President naturally regrets the attitude of the warring powers, but all statements that he is taking any active steps to induce the belligerents to stop fighting at once are denied at the White House. It is said that this is recognized by the President as a matter for the belligerents to settle between themselves, and that he cannot intervene.

This was the first day of complete inaction on the part of this Government since the peace negotiations were begun. The Administration was waiting, as Secretary Loeb said, for Japan and Russia to make the next move. This next move will be the naming of plenipotentiaries.

Both nations are still corresponding through the United States with regard to the date. The last week in July was advanced to-day as a satisfactory time. It is the earliest date yet suggested, and is too early to find much favor. The Japanese, however, say that they could get their plenipotentiaries here by that time, by using a fast cruiser.

Already the meeting to be held between the plenipotentiaries has received a name. In dispatches to Europe from the embassies and legations here it is briefly termed "the Washington Conference."

Next to the belligerents themselves Germany has shown the most keen interest in the selection of a place for the negotiations. From the outset she has both here and at St. Petersburg and Tokio exerted powerful influence to get the negotiators to Washington.

It was the Kaiser's belief that only in Washington would the negotiators be free from the unsolicited interference of neutral powers. This same fear of outside interference caused Germany to assist the President at every step in his efforts to bring the belligerents together. More than a month ago rumors that several powers were prepared to act jointly as peacemakers reached the German Government, and its suspicions of the motives were aroused.

With the President acting as "the friendly channel of communication," Germany took the ground that China's integrity would be assured and that no European power would obtain a commission for its part in the task of ending the war.

TEXT OF JAPANESE NOTE.

Japanese Minister Says Russia Must Show a Desire for Peace.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following is the text of the Japanese reply to President Roosevelt's identical note to Japan and Russia on the subject of negotiations for peace:

"The Imperial Government have given to the suggestions of the President of the United States, embodied in the note handed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by the United States Minister on the 9th inst., very serious consideration, to which, because of its source and its import, it is justly entitled.

"Desiring, in the interest of the world as well as in the interest of Japan, the re-establishment of peace with Russia on terms and conditions that will fully guarantee its stability, the Imperial Government will, in response to the suggestions of the President, appoint plenipotentiaries of Japan to meet the plenipotentiaries of Russia at such time and place as may be found to be mutually agreeable and convenient for the purpose of negotiating and concluding terms of peace directly and exclusively between the two belligerent powers."

BERLIN, June 17.—Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister to Germany, declares in an interview in the Lokal Anzieger that the prospect for the establishment of peace depends wholly, according to the Japanese view, upon whether Russia appoints real plenipotentiaries rather than a mere diplomatist commissioned to learn Japan's terms.

Russia's Commissioners must be authorized not merely to hear Japan's conditions, but to at the time enter into serious peace negotiations. Japan expects only Commissioners equipped with such powers, the Minister says, and will name its terms only to such representatives of Russia as are empowered to end the war.

Count Inouye says he does not know the peace terms, but he assumes that the Korean question will remain wholly untouched, since Russia has nothing to do with the independence of Korea.

RUSSIA SHOWS OPTIMISM.

Foreign Office Thinks Preliminary Negotiations Will Soon Be Completed

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 17.—Although in the absence of official advices the Russian Government is not yet able to announce the definite conclusion of arrangements for the meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, the Foreign Office last night authorized the statement that negotiations to that end were proceeding rapidly, and issued a communication for publication in this morning's newspapers acquainting the public with the speedy progress toward the opening of the conference. The communication says:

"According to advices from Washington, immediately after the receipt of the Russian note responding to the proposition of President Roosevelt, negotiations as to the place and the time of meeting commenced. These negotiations are proceeding speedily, but are not yet actually finished."

Pessimistic Chauvinists are building mountains out of the wording of a dispatch from Washington announcing that Great Britain is unwilling to use her influence with Japan to moderate her ally's terms, declaring that, if it means that Great Britain has sounded Japan and found her in a mood to insist on a heavy indemnity and other humiliating demands, it also means the indifinite prolongation of the war. The general disposition, however, is to suspend judgment until Japan reveals her terms, and in diplomatic circles there is a hopeful feeling that these terms will form the basis of a possible agreement.

KAISER'S LETTER TO CZAR.

Said to Have Advised Nicholas to Consider Chances of Victory.

BERLIN, June 16.—A writer in Die Grenzboten, who is in a position to use official sources of information, reproduces the tenor of a letter which the German Emperor wrote to the Emperor of Russia counseling peace.

According to the writer, Emperor William advised Emperor Nicholas to consider the question whether his officers, quite apart from the willingness of the soldiery to die for him, were able to guarantee him victory. If this were not the case then Emperor Nicholas would perhaps take into consideration whether the internal problems of Russia warranted a continuance of the war and a further heavy sacrifice of human life.

Far from wishing to force advice upon his friendly neighbor, Russia, which would be possible only for a man having full information regarding the country's political and military affairs, Emperor William offered his friendly services in case Emperor Nicholas considered that the moment had arrived for availing himself thereof.

TREATY OF CHICAGO—MAYBE?

Or of St. Paul or Newport or Denver—All Want Conference.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A movement to have the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan take place in Chicago, should a change from Washington be desired, was inaugurated to-day.

The Illinois Manufacturers' Association, which represents $1,000,000,000 of invested capital, and employs 500,000 men, took the initiative by asking the Governor of Illinois and the Mayor of Chicago to join in extending an invitation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 16.—Gov. John A. Johnson to-day sent a message to President Roosevelt inviting the Russian-Japanese plenipotentiaries to meet in St. Paul in the event of some other place than Washington being chosen.

Gov. Johnson's invitation was supplemented by similar messages from Mayor Smith and Secretary Nye of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—In order that this city may be chosen as the place for the peace conference between the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries, a meeting of the Newport Citizens' Association has been called for next Tuesday evening to give impetus to the proposition. It is understood that influential members of the association are now in communication with Washington.

The association has learned that if the conference should come here, there will be no difficulty in securing appropriate quarters in the cottage colony, no less than twenty Summer residences having been offered for the use of the conferees.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., June 16.—Mayor Speer to-day sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"Denver respectfully invites the peace conference to decide terms of ceasing hostilities between Russia and Japan to hold its sittings in Denver. We promise ample accommodations for the members of the commission during their stay, and what is more important, escape from the heat of midsummer in Washington. Colorado's nights are always delightful."

TO PAY FINAL DIVIDEND.

Depositors of Asbury Park First National Bank Will Lose Little.

ASBURY PARK, June 16.—Receiver Schofield of the First National Bank announced to-day a final dividend to depositors of 11½ per cent. Payment will begin at the receiver's office, in the Sea Coast Bank Building, next Monday.

The sum to be paid out as a final settlement with the depositors is $30,000, and the total of deposits returned under the several orders of the Treasury Department is 96½ per cent. To enable the receiver to accomplish this result it was necessary to levy an assessment of 53 per cent. on the stockholders.

The ensuing dividend will close Mr. Scofield's receivership, which has resulted in the saving to the depositors of all but a fraction of their deposits.

Losses which almost absorbed the surplus and undivided profits and impaired the capital of the bank caused the Controller of the Currency to close its doors on Feb. 13, 1903. The Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company was in financial difficulties about this time, and after an examination a receiver was also appointed. Several arrests were made and a conviction was had in the case of A. C. Twining, President of the Trust Company and organizer of the bank. This was set aside because the indictment was defective.

CONVICT AS TURNKEY.

Vermont Prison Where a Crooked Wire Will Open the Doors.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., June 16.—In the trial of Henry McCormack, who broke jail here while being held for forgery, it developed to-day that J. W. Ketcham, a prisoner who is serving a seven-year sentence for wrecking the Farmers' National Bank at Vergennes, had been allowed to serve as a turnkey at the jail.

McCormack set up the defense that he did not break jail, as the doors of the institution were open and he simply went away. A number of prisoners from the jail were brought to court as witnesses. Deputy Sheriff William H. Cobb testified that the doors of the jail could be opened with a crooked wire and that he kept the keys in a bureau drawer. He admitted that Ketcham had at times acted as turnkey.

Committee for Gillender's Estate.

Justice Clarke in the Supreme Court yesterday appointed Whitman S. Mead of Greenwich, Conn., and William M. Fliess of this city a committee of the property of Augustus T. Gillender, a New York lawyer, adjudged incompetent to manage his affairs, who is in a sanitarium in Connecticut. Each is required to furnish a bond of $75,000. Mr. Fleiss is the lawyer's son-in-law. Mr. Gillender has a large interest in the Orlando Apartment House, at 311 West Ninety-fourth Street, and owns property in Westchester County.

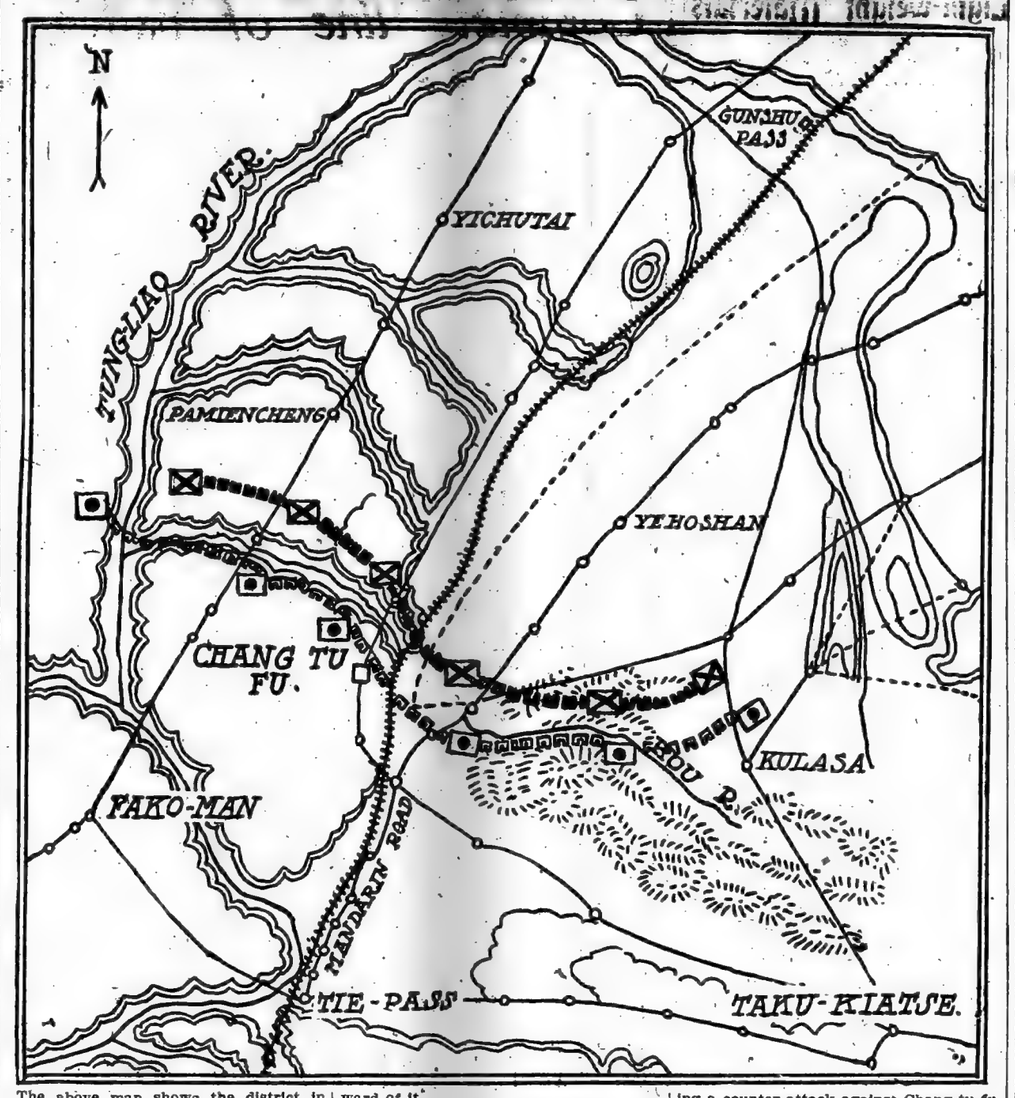
Arrested for Speeding Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 16.—A man who said he was Chester Thorne, a banker of 135 Broadway, New York, was arrested here to-day for violating the automobile speed law. He gave bond to appear in court to-morrow. The police say he was traveling twenty-five miles an hour over a measured course.

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

SCENE OF THE BATTLE THAT HAS BEGUN IN MANCHURIA.



The above map shows the district in which the great battle between the Russian and Japanese Armies is to be fought. The Japanese, advancing northward after the battle of Mukden, penetrated to Chang-tu-fu and held the country on both sides of the railway slightly southward of it.

According to the meagre reports sent in, Gen. Nogi's army, advancing from Fakoman, is driving around the Russian right flank, while the Japanese right has driven the Russians over the Kou River. Gen. Linevitch has been reported as making a counter attack against Chang-tu-fu.

In addition to the lines of the armies shown, it is reported that sweeping movements by the Japanese are under way on the Mongolian frontier to the west and far to the northeast in the direction of Kirin.

TREPOFF IS REAL RULER OF RUSSIA, SAYS WITTE

President of Ministers Complains He Is No Longer Consulted.

ZEMSTVOISTS CANNOT AGREE

Naval Affairs of the Empire Will Probably Be Intrusted to a Responsible Ministry.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 16.—"I know nothing of what is being done either for peace or for reform. Tell me what Trepoff advises and I will tell you what the Czar will do. Trepoff is the real ruler of Russia."

In conversation with a friend yesterday M. Witte, President of the Council of Ministers, thus showed his keen feeling over the rise of Gen. Trepoff, Assistant Minister of the Interior. M. Witte delivered himself along the lines of the interview with him printed in the Slovo Wednesday morning, which was filled with the gloomiest forebodings, and in which M. Witte declared that he would not serve as one of the plenipotentiaries for three reasons, the last of them being that he should "do everything to avoid it."

"Even if the rumor of Lamsdorff's resignation is true, which I insist is not the case," said M. Witte in the Slovo interview, "the main situation would not be changed, and the first and third reasons would hold for me." As stated, while M. Witte's name was not mentioned in the interview, the veil of his identity could be easily pierced.

In the conversation yesterday M. Witte confirmed the statement that it was utterly impossible that he could participate in the peace negotiations, supplementing it on other grounds with the unique reason that he had been educated to consider the Japanese an inferior race, and would, therefore, be unable to discuss with them terms of peace during a war wherein Russia was not a victor.

Far from being intrusted with the responsibility of conducting negotiations, he declared bitterly that he was not even consulted regarding affairs of his own department.

Count Tolstoy in an interview published in the Russ to-day finds fault with the whole reform movement, proclaiming that getting back to the soil and sharing the land among the peasants is the only panacea for Russia's political ills.

Gen. Kleigels, Governor General of Kieff, has arrived in St. Petersburg, and gossip is connecting his name with the Governor Generalship of St. Petersburg as an assistant to Gen. Trepoff.

Owing to the failure of the delegates to settle differences regarding the details of the reception and the make-up of the deputation from the All-Russian Congress of Zemstvoists and Mayors, which recently met in Moscow and sent a memorial to the Emperor in favor of the immediate summoning of a National Assembly, the audience with his Majesty has again been postponed. It is hoped that the differences will be arranged and that the audience will soon take place.

It is probable that no successor to Grand Duke Alexis, who resigned his position as High Admiral of the Navy Thursday, will be appointed, and that the affairs of his department will be intrusted to a responsible Ministry like that of the War Office. Both departments will come under the proposed Committee of National Defense, which will be headed by one of the Grand Dukes or by the Emperor personally.

The anxiety caused by the danger of an epidemic of cholera is growing. A dispatch from Sosnovice, Poland, reports that deaths from cholera are occuring daily there, and three suspected cases are reported at Tula. The authorities of both these cities have ordered anti-cholera inoculations in the infected regions, but the warm, moist weather prevailing is favorable to the spread of the disease.

JAPAN AIDS REVOLUTION.

Permits Russian Prisoners to Receive Literature Inimical to Czar.

LONDON, June 16.—A Russian resident in London, who is closely allied with the revolutionary movement, said to The Associated Press to-day that Russia had much to fear from the return of the prisoners now confined in Japan.

These prisoners, he said, have been regularly supplied with revolutionary literature from societies in New York, London, and Berlin, and also with all news detrimental to the Government of Russia, as well as literature comparing the free governments of other countries with that of the motherland.

As Russian soldiers are susceptible, he predicted that every prisoner on his return to Russia would have revolutionary tendencies.

BRITISH STEAMSHIP SUNK?

Fear That a Russian Cruiser Has Destroyed the Ikhoma.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 16.—It is feared that some enterprising Russian auxiliary cruiser has sunk the British India Company's steamship Ikhoma, which is eight days overdue on a voyage from Singapore to Yokohama.

The Ikhoma was loaded with rice, which the Russians regard as contraband of war. The value of the ship and cargo is £90,000.

SAIGON, Cochin-China, June 16.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Kouban, formerly the Hamburg-American Line steamer Augusta Victoria, has arrived off this port and asked to be supplied with coal sufficient to reach the nearest Russian port. Her request is under consideration.

The Kouban is fitted with a wireless telegraph apparatus and carries sixteen guns of small calibre.

The Kouban did not participate in the battle of the Sea of Japan, having been detached from the Russian fleet to reconnoitre the east coast of Japan as far as Yokohama.

MAY NAME NORWAY'S KING.

Oscar's Probable Action If Sweden Agrees to Union's Dissolution.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns from a reliable source that if the Swedish Riksdag agrees to the dissolution of the union of Sweden and Norway, King Oscar will be willing to designate a Prince of the house of Bernadotte as King of Norway, in accordance with the request of the Norwegian Storthing.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet, in a communication to The Daily Chronicle, declares that had the Norwegian Storthing left the question of the dissolution of the union to be decided by the general election eighteen months ago it would undoubtedly have been achieved in full agreement with the Swedish people, the majority of whom even now are in favor of dissolution. As the matter stands, unless King Oscar consents to nominate a Prince of the House of Bernadotte for the throne, Norway will no doubt become republican, and a Government on the Swiss model will be adopted. Continuing, the writer says:

"When the two countries are completely independent their relations are likely to improve, and it is probable they will then begin to discuss the advisability of a defensive alliance to include eventually other nations, not Germany alone; for in the three northern countries we begin to look forward to a great Teutonic alliance, embracing also America, Great Britain, Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. However impossible this may appear, it rests with the smaller nations to prepare the public mind for such emancipation from war."

STOCKHOLM, June 16.—The Social Democratic Party this evening organized demonstrations of factory hands and other workers in favor of a peaceable settlement of the differences between Sweden and Norway, and the unconditional acceptance of accomplished facts in Norway. Ten thousand trade unionists went in procession through the town. There was no disorder.

MR. GRIP LOYAL TO KING.

Minister at Washington Announces Willingness to Serve Him.

LONDON, Saturday, June 17.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that of all the Norwegian-born envoys and Consuls who resigned only one—Mr. Grip, Minister at Washington—has telegraphed King Oscar that, after forty years' service, he would be glad to serve him.

The correspondent says that this has created a sensation in Stockholm and Christiania.

King to Walk at Delyannis Funeral.

ATHENS, June 16.—All day long trains and steamers have been arriving crowded with persons to view the body of M. Delyannis, the murdered Premier, which was lying in state in the Chamber of Deputies. At the funeral to-morrow King George will follow the hearse on foot, and the garrison will line the entire route to the cemetery.

POPE URGES TEMPERANCE.

Wants Americans to Abstain from Intoxicating Liquors.

ROME, June 16.—The Pope to-day received in private audience the Most Rev. John J. Keane, Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa. The Archbishop having thanked him for a telegram sent by him to the Convention of Catholic Temperance Societies held at Cedar Falls, Iowa, the Pope emphasized the importance of inducing the American people to abstain from [illegible] liquors, and of their practising [illegible] mental virtue of temperance [illegible] to the temperance [illegible] Dubuque but of the entire [illegible]

The conversation turned [illegible] of the Papal note regarding the [illegible] of sacred music by male choirs exclusively in the Catholic churches of the United States. The Pope declared that while his note enunciated the principle of the rules to be followed, he fully accepted the fact that its practical application must be gradual and slow.

The Pontiff said that knowing Archbishop Keane to be a personal friend of President Roosevelt he would beg him to present to the President his "respectful and affectionate good wishes both for Mr. Roosevelt and his country."

ALIEN INFLUX INCREASING.

Class of Emigrants Less Desirable Than Formerly, Inspectors Say.

LONDON, June 16.—Marcus Braun and Maurice Fishberg, the American Immigrant Inspectors who have been investigating emigration from Continental countries to the United States, having concluded their labors in Austria-Hungary and Russian Poland, respectively, are now looking up the conditions prevailing at the embarking points of the big Atlantic liners.

They express the opinion that emigration, which has exceeded all previous records, promises to be even greater in the future. On the whole, they say, the class of emigrants now going to the United States is not so desirable as formerly.

PLAY OF CHESS MASTERS.

Leonhardt Still Leads—One Stubborn Game Is Adjourned Over.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 16.—In the fourth round of the International Chess Masters' Tournament to-day Tarrasch beat Maroczy, Tschigorin beat Marco, Leonhardt beat Teichmann, and Janowski beat Blackburne. Wolf and Marshall and Alapin and Schlechter had drawn games. Taubenhaus adjourned his game with Burn for a second time, and will have to resume play on Wednesday of next week.

Leonhardt still retains his lead, with Janowski and Tarrasch 1 point behind. The results of the tournament thus far are:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Leonhardt	3½	½	Tschigorin	2	2
Janowski	2½	1½	Wolf	2	2
Tarrasch	2½	1½	Blackburne	1½	2½
Alapin	2	2	Marco	1½	2½
Maroczy	2	2	Marshall	1½	2½
Schlechter	2	2	Burn	1	2
Teichmann	2	2	Taubenhaus	1	2

The pairing for the fifth round is: Marco vs. Blackburne, Burn vs. Tschigorin, Tarrasch vs. Taubenhaus, Marshall vs. Maroczy, Leonhardt vs. Wolf, Schlechter vs. Teichmann, and Janowski vs. Alapin.

Got Record of the Kaiser's Voice.

ZURICH, June 16.—Prof. E. W. Scripture of New York, a member of the Carnegie Research Society, is to lecture on experimental phonetics at the University of Marburg, Germany. Prof. Scripture recently obtained the only phonographed record ever made of the voice of the German Emperor. It was deposited in the Library of Congress, the National Museum, and at Harvard University.

Gen. Gomez Steadily Sinking.

HAVANA, June 16—10:14 A. M.—Since midnight the condition of Gen. Maximo Gomez has steadily grown worse. The gangrene from the abscess on his hand for which he underwent an operation at Santiago early in May is retarding the action of the heart and other organs.

Engineer Wallace Coming Home.

PANAMA, June 16.—John Findley Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, left Panama to-day to confer with Secretary Taft on canal matters, and also to purchase materials. Some big orders are likely to be placed, among which will be one for 7,000,000 vitrified bricks.

Vesuvius Active Again.

NAPLES, June 16.—Mount Vesuvius has entered on a new phase of activity, resulting in widening the openings next to the crater which were recently made. From these openings an abundant quantity of burning material is being constantly ejected, making a magnificent spectacle, especially at night.

CURB MARKET ESCAPES COMMAND TO MOVE ON

McAdoo Works Out Compromise to Clear Broad Street.

MOUNTED SQUAD FOR BROKERS

Traffic Police to Herd Traders and Shoo Away Hangers-On—To See Committee Monday.

The curb market will not have to "move on." Commissioner McAdoo has evolved a compromise which will spare that body the indignity of being treated as an ordinary usurper of the public highways. At the same time he expects to end the nuisance of which tenants in Broad Street have complained. The agitation which had prevailed in the market since the police head made his visit to the locality some days ago subsided as rumor of the settlement spread late yesterday afternoon.

Incidentally the action of the Police Commissioner will give the curb market official recognition, a thing which it has not had before. The Stock Exchange takes no notice of it. Officially it is not known to exist, although many members of the big board receive not a small part of their revenue from trades in unlisted securities on the curb. Several years ago when the traders who had frozen in Winter and broiled in Summer proposed to get a board room of their own the Stock Exchange took notice and warned its members that they would not be allowed to do business in any other regularly organized Exchange. That put a quietus on the plan.

The complaint which set Mr. McAdoo thinking about "the curb" was filed by the Standard Trust Company, which declared that the outside brokers made so much noise that tenants in its building were disturbed. The Curb Brokers' Association appointed a committee to confer with him and the call was to have been made yesterday afternoon, but was postponed to Monday afternoon on the Commissioner's request. In his note to the committee the Commissioner gave a hint of the solution he has discovered.

Mr. McAdoo's plan, it is believed, is to station at least two of his traffic squad at the curb market's location in Broad Street, to herd the brokers within reasonable bounds, and see that no one not having business there is allowed to loiter in the crowd. The police will chase away the gang of boys and young men who lounge there all day in the hope of picking up something, either in the way of commissions or nickels for running errands. It is this floating gang of trouble makers that has brought the curb into disrepute.

It is acknowledged that any person may have the same right to stand in the middle of Broad Street that the brokers have, but when a policeman, especially one armed with the authority of the traffic squad, tells a loiterer to move on it is not fashionable to refuse.

Some of the more reputable brokers have rented a basement in Broad Street where thy have installed telephones, and these men and their messengers work without friction. It is the intention of the curb to make every other broker act the same way and to this end they want the police help.

One of the greatest nuisances, especially in dull times, has been the habit of the boys and men alike to match coins, from pennies to dollars, and it is known that as many as half a dozen hand books were being run on the curb last year during the racing season. The committee means to aid the police in breaking up these nuisances.

Rockefeller, Sr., Goes to Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, June 16.—John D. Rockefeller and family left to-day in a private car for Cleveland, where they will spend the Summer. Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island spent the day with his daughter, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., at Pocantico Hills.

German Colonel's Fatal Hunt.

LIETZEN, Styria, June 16.—Col. von Wissmann, ex-Governor of German East Africa, accidentally shot himself in the head while deer stalking to-day at Fischern. His death was instantaneous.

Liner Cedric Halted by the Fog.

The steamship Cedric, which sailed for Liverpool yesterday with many passengers, was reported late last night as anchored in Gravesend Bay on account of the fog.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

5:40 A. M.—110 Wooster Street; Rothschild & Fritz; damage, $200.

6:30 A. M.—153 Ridge Street; Philip Klaucher; damage, $5.

6:50 A. M.—249 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; Horace Robbins; damage trifling.

8:15 A. M.—669 Lexington Avenue; Charles R. Skelton; damage, $10.

9:30 A. M.—171 Clinton Street; Edward Wald; damage trifling.

9:35 A. M.—192 Delancey Street; David Shuk; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—7 Avenue B; owner unknown; damage, $5.

11:15 A. M.—37 West Thirty-ninth Street; Mrs. E. Straube; damage trifling.

2 P. M.—319 Rivington Street; B. Steigelfeski; damage trifling.

2:45 P. M.—One Hundred and Forty-second Street and North River; New York Central Railroad; damage, $500.

3:12 P. M.—215 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Louis Keifer; damage, $100.

3:50 P. M.—950 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—Fort Schuyler and Pelham Road; Delia Monahan; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—317 Avenue A; Metropolitan Street Railway; damage slight.

5:10 P. M.—3,012 Third Avenue; William Stewart; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—126 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Joseph Willard; damage, $2,000.

6:10 P. M.—One Hundred and Third Street and North River; owner unknown; damage, $15.

6:20 P. M.—255 West Fifty-second Street; May Irwin; damage slight.

6:45 P. M.—223 East Ninety-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—307 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; B. Emanuel; damage slight.

8:10 P. M.—55 Rutgers Street; Samuel Jacobson; damage, $10.

9:05 P. M.—49 Rivington Street; Samuel Goldstein; damage, $500.

9:25 P. M.—136 Leonard Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

10:45 P. M.—420 East Third Street; Victor Kestenbaum; damage trifling.

Our salesroom floor with its dozens of working exhibits is a convincing teacher of modern business system.

Our records show that three-fourths of the visitors to our store become customers.

Library Bureau,
Card and filing systems,
316 Broadway.

The Epicure will find the new
Dining Car Service on the
PHILADELPHIA FLYERS of the
New Jersey Central
to be unexcelled.





Breakfast—A la Carte on 7 and 8 a. m. trains.
Lunch—A la Carte on 12 and 1 p. m. trains.
Dinner—Table d'Hote, $1.50, on 5 and 6 p. m. trains.

THE NAME BISSELL'S marks the genuine carpet sweeper. The acknowledged leader for twenty-eight years. Will outlast fifty brooms. Saves time, labor and health.
Price $2.50 to $5.00.
Sold by all first-class dealers.



"LION BRAND" COLLARS AND CUFFS
HAVE BEEN ON THE MARKET 27 YEARS. THEY ARE POPULAR TODAY.
COLLARS, 2 FOR 25 CENTS.
CUFFS, 25c. A PAIR.
130 STYLES. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

The Smart Clothes Shop
154 to 164 EAST 125th STREET
To give particular men exclusive fabrics and high-class hand-tailored clothes at moderate cost is our constant endeavor.
As an example see our "Milan" Gray Serge Suits $18
BYCK BROS.

FURNITURE & WORKS OF ART BOXED, PACKED & SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.
MORGAN & BROTHER
(Established 1851.)
STORAGE WAREHOUSES
232-236 West 47th Street.
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR STORAGE of furniture, pianos, pictures, &c.
Vans for Removal of Furniture City or Country.
TELEPHONE 113—38TH.

HAD THE EDITOR ARRESTED.

New Orleans Man Charged with Conspiracy to Kill Police Chief.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16.—Dominick C. O'Malley, owner and manager of The New Orleans Item, was to-day arrested, charged with conspiring against the life of Inspector E. S. Whitaker, Chief of Police of this city. O'Malley was involved in the charge of conspiracy two days ago through the confession of an employe of his, H. G. Slocum, who had been arrested on a charge of blackmail. Walter A. Smalley, chief editorial writer of The Item, formerly a Washington correspondent, was arrested with O'Malley.

The arrests are the outgrowth of a long and bitter contest over the control of the Police Department, wherein Mayor Behrman, backed by the two morning newspapers and by one afternoon newspaper, had forced the former Police Chief to trial and had dismissed him for incompetence. O'Malley, who is charged with being the active organizer of a system exposed at the trial of the former Chief, has bitterly attacked the newly elected Chief through his newspaper.

Empress Augusta Victoria Ill.

BERLIN, June 16.—Empress Augusta Victoria is indisposed and has been obliged to cancel all public engagements for the present. So far as known her illness is not serious.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT
"THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL"
The Fastest Long Distance Train in the World
18 Hours between New York and Chicago
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

	Daily		Daily
Lv. New York		Lv. Chicago	2.45 P. M.
West 23d St.	3.55 P. M.	Ar. New York	
Desb. and Cort. Sts.	4.00 "	Desb. and Cort. Sts.	9.43 A. M.
" Brooklyn	3.45 "	West 23d St.	9.45 "
Ar. Chicago	8.55 A. M.	" Brooklyn	9.50 "

Pullman Parlor Smoking Car, Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, Dining Car, and Compartment Observation Car
BETWEEN BUSINESS HOURS
W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

FRANCE, IF WAR COMES, MAY HAVE BRITISH AID

Rouvier, Urged by Loubet, Retains Foreign Affairs Portfolio.

STRAIN WITH GERMANY GRAVE

Other Nations Appealed To — Apprehension Lest Trouble Should Occur on Heavily Garrisoned Frontier.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 16.—The general impression here is that in the extremely improbable event of war between France and Germany as a result of the controversy over Morocco, Great Britain would not leave France without substantial support.

The expectation, however, is that France and Germany will settle their difficulty by direct negotiations between their Governments. It is believed, too, that if the Frenchmen keep their heads and resolutely hold to the essentials of their policy they will come out of the negotiations without sacrificing anything material to their interests or prestige.

Alarmists have made the most of fiery talk that certain German newspapers have indulged in, and have endeavored to convince the world that it would be a wonder if the unpleasantness between Germany and France should not eventuate in an actual armed conflict. The sober judgment of the British press, however, has not countenanced this view. On the contrary, it has recorded itself in support of the probability that when Germany shall have failed in her effort to get the backing of the other powers for her Morocan scheme she will become fairly reasonabie and gentle.

It has been suggested, also, that not sufficient allowance has been made for Germany's diplomatic mannerisms, so that the world has permitted itself to be somewhat imposed upon. This has also suggested that too little consideration has been paid to the relations between Great Britain and France by those who believed that Germany purposed to fight for her Moroccan policy if necessary.

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, June 17.—Premier Rouvier announced at a meeting of the Council of Ministers, held at the Elysée Palace yesterday, that he had decided permanently to retain the portfolio of Foreign Affairs and relinquish that of Finance. It is understood that M. Merlou, Under Secretary of Finance, will succeed him as Finance Minister.

M. Rouvier's decision to remain in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was the result of the earnest request of President Loubet and his colleagues, who desired his strong hand at the helm during the negotiations with Germany over Morocco.

While openly admitting that there are real difficulties involved, the officials protest against this being made the basis of exaggerated reports. Such reports have been circulated for several days past by a small and uninfluential section of the press.

At the same time the diplomatic strain between France and Germany is undeniably serious. The chief cause of this is the inability thus far of either party to propose a remedy acceptable to the other. France is tenacious in her wish to uphold her predominant position in Morocco without subjecting it to inspection and revision by the international congress proposed by Germany. On the other hand, Germany does not recognize French predominence in Morocco or the Anglo-French agreement on which this predominance is based. Thus Germany's issue is equally against Great Britain and France, although the latter is more immediately involved.

All parties are making appeal to the friendly co-operation of other nations, so that indirectly all Europe is participating in the controversy, and this permits a wide range of speculation concerning a rearrangement of political alliances.

One of the chief causes of the present apprehension is the possibility of some untoward incident along the Franco-German frontier, which for years has been garrisoned by formidable military forces.

This morning's newspapers offer counsels of calmness regarding the Moroccan difficulty, and some of them even suggest the possibility that after all France may agree to the conference demanded by the Sultan of Morocco under Germany's supervision.

The Figaro asks why France should not accept a conference whose result would be to decide whether the signatory powers of the Madrid Congress were bound by their declarations.

The Echo de Paris refers to the possibility of first regulating Franco-German interests and then agreeing to an international conference which shall settle all difficulties.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 17.—The Foreign Office announces that Russia has not entered into any arrangements regarding Morocco. There is a conviction, however, that if the other powers are able to unite on a general policy Russia will give her adhesion thereto, as she did to the former convention, but it is considered that the matter is not Russia's affair.

BELFAST A THIRSTY CITY.

Population of 358,693, Spends $5,495,000 a Year for Drink.

BELFAST, June 16.—The sum spent for intoxicating liquors in Great Britain and Ireland in the calendar year 1904 was $817,000,600. This is a decrease from the total of 1903. In fact, for several years the national drink bill has been decreasing.

The average per capita expenditure for drink in 1904 was $20.59 for England, $15.57 for Scotland, and $15.08 for Ireland. In Belfast, with an estimated population of 358,693, the total expenditure was $5,495,000 for drink. This is almost equal to the total taxable valuation of the city, which for the year ended March 30, 1904, was $6,129,810.

STRIKE AT A STANDSTILL.

Chicago Getting Back to Normal Conditions—Sixteen Deaths.

CHICAGO, June 16.—The strike to-day was almost dormant. But for the sight of policemen and Deputy Sheriffs riding on delivery wagons there would have been no evidence whatever that a strike was in progress. The business houses and express companies have reached almost a normal stage in their deliveries.

Secretary Hooper of the Lumbermen's Association declares that lumber firms affected are now doing about 80 per cent. of their normal business.

The list of fatalities due to labor troubles since the beginning of the strike, furnished by the Coroner to the State's Attorney, as a basis for manslaughter indictments, includes the names of sixteen persons.

GIBBONS FUND CONTRIBUTORS

J. P. Morgan, Senator Aldrich, and Mr. Fairbanks Aided Catholic University.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—An interesting part of the sixteenth annual report of Mgr. D. J. O'Connell, rector of the Catholic University, just made public, is the list of names which makes up the "Cardinal Gibbons" fund. The list includes J. Pierpont Morgan, who gave $10,000; Senator Aldrich, who gave $2,500; Senators George P. Wetmore of Rhode Island, Winthrop M. Crane of Massachusetts, John F. Dryden of New Jersey, Thomas Kearns of Utah, Vice President Fairbanks, and Cornelius N. Bliss, each of whom gave $1,000. The fund has reached $82,943.

Mgr. O'Connell records that a funded debt of $150,000 and two annuities amounting to $5,482, stand against the assets, which he gives as $1,225,304.

INTERBOROUGH READY TO AID.

Company Not Responsible for Bad Subway Air, Says Belmont.

Officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company expressed disappointment yesterday because the Rapid Transit Commission did not expect to be able to improve the ventilation of the Subway this year.

President August Belmont made public a letter which he had sent to the commission. It is as follows:

The air in the Subway during the hot weather has been much criticised. I am of the opinion that there is some justification for the criticism, but am not prepared at this moment to state whether the remedy is within the reach of this company. Our executive officers and engineers are studying the subject closely.

In any event, we would not presume to ask for any changes in the construction or the arrangements of the city's property, of which the Interborough Company is the lessee, unless they were authorized by your commission after a thorough and exhaustive study of the subject on your part.

When the Subway was originally contracted for, and during the period of its construction, assurances were given by the engineers of your commission and those of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, as well as Mr. J. B. McDonald, the contractor, that the construction provided everything that could possibly be required for proper and thorough circulation of pure air.

As lessee of the city's property, constructed under plans which originated from the engineering staff of your commission, and which now appear to require further study in order to secure the most perfect results which modern science is capable of producing, I desire to say that the Interborough Company will be ready to carry out without delay such changes as your commission may decide to be necessary after careful consideration of the entire subject of ventilation.

Health Commissioner Darlington said yesterday that he had Inspectors at work investigating the complaints against the air in the Subway.

NO CLARK-HARRIMAN FIGHT.

The Senator Declares That They Have No Railway Differences.

BUTTE, Mon., June 16.—Senator W. A. Clark to-day issued a signed statement on the relations between himself and E. H. Harriman with respect to the traffic arrangements of the San Pedro, Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad and the Southern Pacific Railroad.

"There has been no disagreement between Mr. Harriman and myself, and our relations have been of the most harmonious character," he says. "A disagreement between the traffic managers of the respective roads concerning interchange of business in Southern California will be considered in New York very soon by the Executive Committee, and I am confident will be adjusted."

Senator Clark made a vigorous denial of certain statements that have been published in regard to him, as follows:

"First—The discovery that I have been tricked in any manner.

"Second—The declaration on my part of a fight to the bitter end.

"Third—Disagreement as to the construction of branch roads.

"Fourth—Stipulations that would prevent either party from building branches south from Salt Lake.

"The general policy agreed upon is to build branches when permanent business will warrant it."

DIVIDED OVER PASTOR'S AUTO.

Indiana Church Members Want Him to Give It Up or Resign.

Special to The New York Times.

LAPORTE, Ind., June 16.—Because the pastor of the Christian Church at Oxford, Ind., rides in an automobile there is a factional fight on in the congregation which may end in part of the members withdrawing and worshipping elsewhere.

Yesterday a committee representing some members of the church called on the pastor, the Rev. Charles Builta, and requested his resignation. They told him that he was spending the time on week days which he should devote to preparing his sermons in racing around in his automobile, and that he desecrates the Sabbath afternoons by touring in his car.

The pastor refused to resign, and a meeting of the congregation was called, at which a vote was taken as to whether the pastor should be called on to leave. It was in favor of the pastor. Another vote, as to whether he should be requested to give up the automobile habit, also was in the negative. The minority threaten to withdraw from the congregation unless the pastor meets them half way and decides to give up his charge or his automobile. He says he will do neither.

STOREY COTTON INDICTMENTS

Bills Against Marrin, Francis, Riggs, Et Al., Alias Nearly Everything.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The United States Grand Jury has returned indictments charging conspiracy against Frank C. Marrin, alias Frank T. Stone, alias Franklin Stone, alias Thomas Harper; Oliver Quinlan, alias F. Ewart Storey; Stanley Francis, alias Arthur S. Roster; Arthur O. Howard, Walter B. Riggs, alias W. Reach Richmond; Thomas H. Quinlan and Estelle Graham, alias Sophie Beck, alias Mrs. Edward Dunne, alias Estelle Collins.

The indictments grow out of alleged "get-rich-quick" concerns in this city. The persons indicted were connected with the Storey Cotton Company and the Provident Investment Bureau, which were closed by Government officials. All of the indicted persons with the exception of Stanley Francis are fugitives.

Harvard's Oldest Alumnus.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 16.—The Rev. Joseph W. Cross, the oldest living alumnus of Harvard College and the Andover Theological Seminary, to-day quietly observed his ninety-seventh birthday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Fred J. Ryder, in this city. The Rev. Mr. Cross enjoys excellent health. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1828 and was ordained to the Congregational ministry in 1834.

CUT OFF THE ROBBER

If COFFEE keeps you half ill quit 10 days and use

POSTUM

and note change in health.

Light-weight Materials

Some new and choice fabrics ready for a look to-day; scores and scores of patterns—reading would tire you if we should attempt to mention each range—yet the modest selling mark will meet your approval.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

NOISELESS WAR GAME BATTLE

Only One-Pounders and Primers Heard in Fort Monroe Fight.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 16.—Long range firing between the fleet of Admiral Dickins and the fort began shortly after 11 o'clock to-day. The fleet was divided into two squadrons and approached the fort from Chesapeake Bay and from the Capes. The engagement was in contrast to that of last night because there was little noise or excitement.

The one-pounder fire of the ships could not be heard, and the primers of the mortar batteries made little noise. The practice was in the range-finding.

The monitor Terror withdrew from the war game this afternoon on account of damage to her steering gear. She proceeded to the Norfolk Navy Yard for repairs.

The squadron again bombarded the fort to-night. The engagement was an exact reproduction of the performance of last night. The bombardment began at 10:30 o'clock. The monitors approached after the torpedo boat destroyers had made a run by, firing continuously and creating a bank of smoke. A novel feature was the audacity of four of the steam launches of the squadron. Painted black, they formed a line and ran the length of the fort close in shore, firing continuously with one-pounders. The battle was seen by crowds of people, who lined the sea wall.

Summer

Underwear for Men

At $1.00 the Garment

The two Imperative Attributes of a summer undergarment—good service and perfect and comfortable proportions—find expression in ours at one dollar. They amount to a specialty with us. The stock is big and varied:

Natural wool gauze
English cotton gauze
Lisle in pink, blue or white
Balbriggan

Together with knee drawers of gauze or nainsook, silk finished. If you count a fifty or a seventy-five cent garment good enough, we will give you the best that the market affords. And from that up to three fifty for pure silk shirts and drawers.

Special for To-day.

Furnishings

For Men.

Things which comfort demands, in town or out, at very special prices.

50c to 75c Stocks at 25c.
$1.50 to $2.50 Shirts at $1.10.
50c Silk Lisle Hose at 25c.
$3.00 Straw Hats at $2.00.
50c Washable Scarfs at 25c.

Summer Suits For Young Men.

Formerly $10 to $13.50 at $8.
Formerly $15 to $18, at $11.

Oxfords for Men

NEW SUMMER MODELS.

Three Fifty

All that you can ask of an Oxford—good service, comfort, perfect proportions and grace of form—all, ours at three fifty promise you—yes, even unto the measure which you may expect in oxfords for which most shops ask five dollars. The models include those for town, country, outing and dress:

Oxfords of white buckskin, with leather or rubber soles.

Oxfords of tan Russian calf, with rubber soles.

Oxfords of patent corona colt-skin in blucher or lace models, with pointed, medium or broad toes and Cuban or low heels.

Oxfords of gun-metal calfskin in blucher or lace models, with pointed or medium toes and Cuban or low heels.

Oxfords of tan Russia calfskin or tan vici kid, in blucher or lace models, with pointed, medium or broad toes and Cuban or low heels.

Oxfords of vici kid, with medium or broad toes, swing or straight lasts, low heels.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Complete line of bathing suits at attractive prices.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Ten thousand cool $1 negligee shirts to wear without vests at 68c to-day

THE June bargain sale comes along right at the time you see so many men sweltering in vests, probably because they haven't been sufficiently impressed with the shirt values offered to buy a Summer supply. Now, we never would have bought ten thousand shirts to sell at a single price if they hadn't been extraordinary values. But this is just the kind of a bargain we wanted for the June sale. There's a lot of big records to beat in the shirt department, but, say—it's as easy as taking candy away from a baby, when we have such merchandise as these $1 shirts at 68c to-day.

Main Floor.



68c

They are in woven and printed madras cloths, all new 1905 patterns, light, medium and dark colorings, beautifully made and laundered, fit is excellent, workmanship is of the best, made with plaited and plain fronts, a large assortment of patterns to select from, both with attached and detached cuffs to match; each shirt is perfect, colors are fast and absolutely reliable—designs are good. The very finest $1.00 shirt at 68c.

68c

Some stores would say $1.50 and two dollar shirts, because of the fact that they are equal in style, fit, design, quality, workmanship and finish to custom made shirts at those prices. To tell the truth about the matter, though, they are the best known dollar shirts in America. It's the price that made them famous. The manufacturer had a surplus ten thousand owing to the backward season, and that's the only reason you can buy America's best dollar shirt at 68c to-day.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A thousand men's light weight suits bought at ½ price—special at $9.50

RIGHT NOW, while they're in season, you can buy these suits at a lower price here than at any other store any time this Summer. You can't buy a better suit anywhere for $20. We had to buy a thousand to get the price down so low. Didn't want to give any other store a chance to offer such a sensational value. Took the entire surplus stock of the maker, one of the justly celebrated manufacturers in the clothing world. He's working on Fall and Winter clothing now, and wanted to clear out every light weight suit in stock. So the price is consistent.

Second Floor.

$9.50

If you could see yourself in one of these suits you'd never pay $25 again for a made-to-measure suit. The excellent fit, the style, quality and workmanship would bring severe criticism down upon your tailor. If they appeal so strongly to men accustomed to wear made-to-measure clothes, they ought to crowd this department with men used to wearing ready-to-wear apparel

Also 300 two-piece $15 outing suits at $9.50.

A million men will see the newspapers that print this extraordinary announcement. Think how easy it will be to sell a thousand suits at $9.50! The materials are fine worsteds, in the newest effects, including gray mixtures, Scotch cheviots and tweeds, and even dressy black Thibet suits are included. The styles are the very latest—single and double breasted—all sizes for men of every build. You can't be too stout or too slender to get a perfect fit here to-day at $9.50. Remember the faultless tailoring, and do not under any circumstances miss this sale. Consider this advice as from a friend, who, after receiving a phenomenal bargain, wants you to share likewise.



Entire stock of $25 suits at $14.75.

We hesitated between $18.75 and $14.75 as a special price. Blue serge or two-piece outing suits of tropical worsteds—single or double breasted; also fancy cheviots and smooth worsteds; all the same quality used by high priced tailors—any suit $14.75.

$5 trousers at $3.

$3 Pretty soon you'll be paying a tailor $7 or $8 for the same kind of trousers you could have bought here at $3 if you don't attend to-day's sale; 450 pairs; mostly in striped worsteds; sizes 30 to 52 inch waist, at $3.

$2 straw hats, $1.

$1 We've sold out of straw hats at $2 two or three times, but the largest collection of the season is ready for to-day. All the new shapes are included and you can hardly duplicate them for $2 elsewhere—to-day at $1.

Clearing of boys' $5 and $6 suits at $2.85.

$2.85 All sizes—3 to 16 years—finest quality all-wool suits light enough to wear all Summer—styles include the Norfolk, double breasted Norfolk, plain double breasted and sailor suits—at $2.85. $2.85

Millinery—trimmed turbans, $1.75

Values up to $5.50, special at.....

Untrimmed hat section.

Every shape and braid that stands for desirability and quality to be found here—ready-to-trim TURBANS in black, white and colors—DRESS SHAPES, white or black chips, Milan, Real Hair and LEGHORN HATS. Duck and Pique OUTING HATS, simply trimmed or untrimmed YACHT CAPS.

For to-day continuous sale of WHITE CHIP DRESS SHAPES, all extremely desirable, value 1.35, at..... 85c

TWO STYLES BLACK MADE TURBANS over wire frames, combination imported sheer braid, thin ribbon..... $1.45

NATURAL TUSCAN BODY HATS, in sailors, high back, large shapes and flats; value 85c. each, at..... 48c

WHITE DUCK SAILORS, ready to trim..... 58c

RIBBONS, 3,500 yards exquisite quality warp print ribbon, in white grounds—4¼ inches wide, very desirable for sash or large bow for lingerie hats—value 52c. yard, at..... 25c

50 CARTONS AMERICAN BEAUTY ROSE SPRAYS, one large rose, one bud, and fine quality foliage; spray..... 37c

June bargain sale misses' and girls' linen suits and graduating dresses.

OF COURSE you'll expect prices to be very low in the June bargain sale, but you couldn't expect them to be as low as they are. Daintiest new styles, coolest suits and dresses, just like any good dressmaker would make for two or three times Simpson Crawford Co.'s Saturday prices. Equally stylish, equally well fashioned, and of the same quality and materials.



The linen outing suit at $5 is a wonder at the price—white or natural color—junior sizes and all sizes for misses—plaited skirt—coat and sleeves trimmed with narrow white braid—very special. $5

Graduation dresses $10 to $45—can't tell them from $20 to $100 made to order dresses—a pleasing variety of style, in all sizes; every creation from the severely plain to the most elaborate.

$12.75 for misses' fine sheer dimity dresses in pretty colorings, daintily trimmed with lace insertion, full waist, with large bertha—several rows of lace and insertion, short sleeves, full gathered skirts with 6 rows insertions.

$12.75 for Misses' and intermediate Suits of white poplinette, box plaited skirt, kaffir jacket style, large collar and short sleeves with a separate waist made of fine lawn, lace and embroidery trimmed, 12 to 18 years.

$7.50 for Misses' white or light blue linen suits—long, loose coat style, yoke effect, collarless, made of excellent quality linen, round length skirt.

$6.50 for Misses' dark tan linen coats, ¾ length, loose fitting, plait in back with belt (patch pockets), double breasted with large white pearl buttons; an excellent dust proof garment.

5.75 for Girls' Dresses of white organdie with fine tucks and lace trimmed—full tucked skirt over organdie petticoat—ribbon sash—6 to 14.

1.95 for Frolic Frocks for girls, new assortment for midsummer, all the colors and materials suitable to wash; white, tan linens, also fancy light materials, made Dutch waist, also Russian style. Guimpe effects, low neck and short sleeves, all colors and sizes 6 to 14 years.

Third Floor.

Shirt waists at over half saving.

Items from the annual June sale.

QUALITY is the first thought and remarkably low price the second. These dressy lawn waists at the quoted values will prove very attractive to even those who have a supply. Here they are:

Second Floor.

$1.98 for $4.50 fine lawn waists.

Some are trimmed with handsome embroidered fronts or lace forming yoke effect. Several very attractive styles.

$1.00 for $2.50

Lawn waists with five tucks or embroidered and lace insertion, square yoke.

$1.50 for $3.00

Lawn waists in several attractive styles—trimmed with embroidered tucks and lace—very special.

A Summer stationery sale.

MOST important event for every one who contemplates leaving the city for the Summer. A tremendous movement of fine papers at the price you usually pay for poor quality.

Second Floor.

Five tons of high grade writing papers in pound packages, bought at less than cost to manufacture, cut in square fashionable shape with wallet flap envelope to match. Five special lots:

Old Mill Bond—225 sheets in pound
Gray Cloth Fabric finish—100 sheets
London whipcord Linen—100 sheets
Crashed Vellum—130 sheets
Fine Woven Linen—100 sheets

Regular 35c. value, per pound, 15c

Envelopes to match above, 7c.

Belfast fabric finished linen.

The rough finish now so much in vogue in a splendid quality with a delightful writing surface. Never less than 25c. per pound; special..... 17c

Envelopes, Princess flap, to match, per pack, 7c.

Special offer in monogram and address dies.

STEEL monogram dies, two or three letters, very large assortment of styles from which to choose, regular prices, 1.25 to 2.00, special..... 75c

Special combination offer

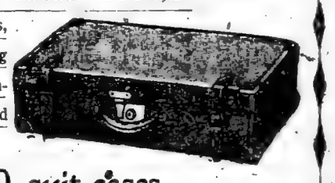
Crawfordshire linen cabinet; containing two quires paper and envelopes stamped in any color with your monogram, complete for..... 59c

Sale of dress trunks, $5.45

BARGAINS like these won't allow many to put off buying travelling requisites for the trips they're planning.

Basement Salesroom.

$5.45 for $8.50 dress trunks.



Lightweight, canvas covered dress trunks, four hardwood slats on top, two strong frames around body, iron bound, brass trimmings, sheet iron bottom, two straps around body, brassed Excelsior lock.

$3.50 for $5.00 suit cases.

Karatol suit case, steel frame, 7¼ inches deep, linen lined, shirt pocket, water-proof, solid brass lock, leather corners, bed rivets—will-not-pull out kind of handle.

PRESIDENT TO ABOLISH GOVERNMENT RED TAPE

Plans Business Reform of Bureaus and Departments.

TOO MUCH LETTER WRITING

Committee Appointed to Report to Him on Improved Methods of Transacting Public Affairs.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has appointed a committee of five to report to him on improved methods of doing the public business in the various bureaus and departments. The scope and character of the work expected of the committee is indicated in the following letter addressed by President Roosevelt to Charles H. Keep, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

"You are hereby designated as Chairman of a committee, to consist, in addition to yourself, of the following four gentlemen: Frank H. Hitchcock, First Assistant Postmaster General; Lawrence O. Murray, Assistant Secretary of Commerce and Labor; James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, and Gifford Pinchot, Forester, Department of Agriculture, who are to investigate and find out what changes are needed to place the conduct of the executive business of the Government in all its branches on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practices.

"In making this investigation I would like you to have in view securing an improvement in business methods, particularly among the following:

"In the preparation of decisions for Ministerial approval, expert knowledge of actual conditions affecting or affected by such decisions should govern, as distinguished from a knowledge of the record alone.

"Salaries should be commensurate with the character and market value of the service performed, and uniform for similar service in all departments.

"Government supplies, except such as are required to meet emergencies or for immediate use in the field, should be standardized, and purchased through a central purchasing office.

"It is the duty of the accounting and auditing officers to facilitate executive work. Fiscal restrictions or regulations should not interfere with executive discretion, should be uniform, and should be as few and simple as is consistent with accuracy and safety. Systems of bookkeeping and accounting should conform to the most approved modern business methods. The existence of any method, standard, custom, or practice is no reason for its continuance when a better is offered.

"The comparative cost of all work for which cost keeping is possible should be ascertained as between offices and departments, and as between the Government and private enterprise, and should be followed by the adoption of standards of minimum cost.

"There should be systematic inter-departmental co-operation in the use of expert or technical knowledge. The business methods of the different departments should be substantially uniform.

"In the adoption of methods and the performance of work, every step which is not clearly indispensable should be eliminated. As between the adoption of a uniform standard and the actual efficiency of any office, the former must yield. No recommendation for change should be made until after full consultation with all executive officers affected.

"There should be published an official gazette, to contain all executive orders, statements of changes in organization or personnel, reports of important work begun, in progress, or completed by any department, advertisements of all Government contracts, all legal notices not required to be published locally, notices of coming civil service examinations, &c.

"A resolute effort should be made to secure brevity in correspondence and the elimination of useless letter writing. There is a type of bureaucrat who believes that his entire work, and that the entire work of the Government, should be the collecting of papers in reference to a case, commenting with eager minuteness on each and corresponding with other officials in reference thereto. These people really care nothing for the case, but only for the documents in the case.

"In all branches of the Government there is a tendency greatly to increase unnecessary and largely perfunctory letter writing. In the army and navy the increase of paper work is a serious menace to the efficiency of fighting officers, who are often required by bureaucrats to spend time in making reports which they should spend in increasing the efficiency of the battleships or regiments under them. As regards this matter, you will please confer with the Assistant Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments and request them to submit to me a scheme for doing away with the evils referred to.

"In the civil departments the abuse of letter writing amounts not merely to the waste of time of the Government servant responsible for it, but also to the impeding of public business.

"Please consider also the matter of enforcing accountability for property."

It is officially pointed out that the committee's work is not to discover irregularities or to criticise the business of any office or individual, but to examine business methods as outlined.

In connection with the prospective work of the committee, Secretary Shaw to-day announced two radical changes in methods of making disbursements. Disbursing officers are required to make requisitions for the amount of money needed to cover semi-monthly payments. In practice they nearly always ask an amount somewhat in excess, but the Secretary has directed the Treasurer hereafter to require the pay rolls to be presented and to refuse payment whenever the check calls for an amount in excess of the pay roll.

He has also ordered all salary payments in the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, except in a few stated cases, to be made by the disbursing officers' checks instead of cash.

CATHOLIC CLUB'S OFFICERS.

Rumors of Friction Discredited at Last Night's Reception.

Following the annual election of officers to the Catholic Club, the induction was held at the clubrooms, 120 West Fifty-ninth Street, last night. Justice Giegerich, after having been thrice elected to the Presidency, resigned in favor of Dr. Francis J. Quinlan. Pressure of judicial duties caused the resignation.

Justice Giegerich's farewell speech last night was received with applause. He introduced the new President, Dr. Quinlan, who spoke of the history of the club and pointed out how it had grown since it was organized thirty-five years ago.

The recent rumors of friction in the club were declared to be without foundation. Last night the new officers were received with enthusiasm. They are: Dr. Quinlan, President; Frank S. Gannon, Sr., First Vice President; Hugh G. Connell, Second Vice President; Charles Murray, Secretary, and John H. Davis, Treasurer. Mr. Gannon is Vice President of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, Mr. McConnell Auditor of the Emigrant Savings Bank, and Mr. Davis the assistant cashier of the Seaboard Bank.

Flood Disaster in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, June 16.—The eastern districts of the Province of Szathmar have been devastated by a storm and flood. Houses were swept away and eleven lives are known to have been lost. The greater part of the crops have been destroyed and railroad communication is interrupted

UP TO HIS CHIN IN SAND.

Plumber, Caught in Excavation Cave-In, Nearly Lost His Life.

That Hans Leibrich, a plumber, who lives at 230 West Twenty-seventh Street, is alive now is due to the energetic efforts of four Italian laborers with their shovels. Leibrich was at work yesterday making a sewer connection for some houses to be erected on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. He stood in a trench fifteen feet deep and only four feet wide. Assisting him was an Italian, and other Italians were at work in the cellar excavation.

All at once the planking of the trench gave way, and the sand it had held back began to pour down on Leibrich and his assistant. The assistant saw the danger in time to get out, but Leibrich did not discover his danger until he was held fast by the sand. He shouted for help, but before his cries were heard the sand had mounted to his chin. He had about given up hope when four Italians came rushing up with shovels.

They took in the situation at a glance and began to shovel as if their lives depended on it instead of the life of the plumber. Meanwhile a call was sent to the Harlem Hospital for an ambulance. Although the four men shoveled with all their might, the sand kept even with them, and at times seemed to gain. Leibrich was frantic with terror. At last the inflow was checked, and the plumber was dug out.

Much to the surprise of the surgeon who came with the ambulance and who administered stimulants to Leibrich while the digging was going on, the imprisoned plumber was not injured beyond the shock he received.

AGAINST HOCKING VALLEY CO.

Charges of Violating Ohio Anti-Trust Laws Filed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 16.—Definite charges that the Hocking Valley Railroad Company, either directly or through its officers, holds the controlling interest in coal companies operating in the Hocking Valley, and favors those concerns by discrimination against competitors in that territory, are contained in an amended petition filed to-day by Attorney General Ellis, in the Franklin County Circuit Court in the suit to obtain the cancellation of the railway company's charter for alleged violation of the State anti-trust laws.

The petition designates the Buckeye Coal and Railway Company, the Sunday Creek Coal Company, the Continental Coal Company, and the Toledo and Ohio Central, the Kanawha and Michigan, and the Zanesville and Western Railway Companies as corporations controlled by the Hocking Valley Railroad Company.

SWALLOWED PARIS GREEN.

New York Bartender at Waterbury Ends a Spree in Tragic Way.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 16.—Martin Grady, a bartender in a saloon at Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, who has been spending a hilarious vacation here, ran into Dexter's drug store to-night and picked up a half-pound package of paris green, and before any one could stop him, poured it into a glass at the soda fountain and began to gulp it down. Thomas Banningan, a drummer, grabbed the glass, but he was too late, and Grady is dying at the police station. He had swallowed enough of the poison to kill three men.

Grady had just given a hackman a note, which read:

"Good-bye, Fanny; pay Tom Turley $10; I'm all in."

HUMAN CHAIN SAVED HIM.

Policemen Formed It to Rescue Flannigan, Who Fell from Pier.

It is due to the quickness and good judgment of Roundsman Patrick O'Riordan of the Harbor Police Launch No. 3 that Patrick Flannigan is in Bellevue Hospital instead of being in that particular part of Davy Jones's locker located under the East River.

Flannigan fell off the recreation pier yesterday at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, where some hundreds of men, women, and children were seeking the fresh air. He had gone down the second time when O'Riordan and the launch arrived. It was impossible to get the launch alongside the man, as he had fallen between a yacht and the dock.

Quickly O'Riordan ran the launch alongside the tug Seabreeze and clambered to the pier, followed by Policemen Gardner, Dunham, and James Lynch. The Roundsman swung himself over the side and Dunham lowered him by the legs. Then Lynch grabbed the last man about the waist, and served as anchor. Flannigan was hauled out, but was in a serious condition. The crowd cheered as the launch pulled away.

Flannigan said he lived at 315 East Twenty-fifth Street.

BLIND MAN FALLS TO DEATH.

Nathan Steinam Sat on Window Ledge in Mistake for Bathtub.

Nathan Steinam, sixty-nine years old, a merchant living at 43 West Ninety-fifth Street, and in business at 184 Greene Street, died in the Mount Sinai Hospital yesterday morning of injuries received at his home on Wednesday morning.

Considerable mystery was thrown about the case by the reticence of the hospital authorities. On Wednesday morning Mr. Steinam went to take a bath. Being blind he mistook the window ledge for the top of the tub, and seating himself on it fell out. Both arms and both legs were fractured, and his skull was crushed by the fall. He was taken to the Mount Sinai Hospital in a cab. He did not regain consciousness.

Mr. Steinam traveled extensively to try and regain his eyesight, consulting the most eminent specialists in the world.

OIL LEASES TAXABLE.

A West Virginia Judge's Ruling Involves Many Millions.

WHEELING, West Va., June 16.—In a decision handed down to-day by the Supreme Court of West Virginia, the ruling of State Tax Commissioner Dillon that oil, gas, and coal leases are subject to State taxation is sustained, and will bring upon the tax books $400,000,000 of valuation and several million dollars annual revenue to the State and counties.

The decision is a victory for the tax reform element and will greatly reduce the tax burden on realty and personal property. While that case concerns only coal leases, the principle involved is identical with that in the assessment of oil and gas leases, and the decision applies to all.

DEATH IN BLAZING OIL.

Four Pittsburg Workmen Fatally Hurt in an Explosion.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—Through the explosion of a cask of oil at the plant of the National Tube Company at McKeesport to-night four men were burned so seriously that they will die.

The workmen, with several other laborers, were moving a cask of oil containing about fifteen gallons from one point to another in the mill yard. On account of the darkness the men carried torches, and in some way the oil was ignited, when the explosion occurred, and the blazing oil was showered over the workmen.

4½ HOURS NEW YORK TO BLOCK ISLAND.

"The Summer Resort at Sea."

A new Service to this unique resort at Sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th, a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.—Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:38 A. M.—daily except Sunday, for Montauk, connecting with the NEW Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30 P. M., Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:36 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week-days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:15 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York 11:40 A. M.

Beginning on above date, the Steamers of the Montauk Line for Sag Harbor, Shelter Island and Greenport will leave New York week-days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport 6:30 A. M., connecting there with new Steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M. On Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island.

DROWNED WITH HER BABY.

Child Tied to Breast of Woman Found in Monongahela River.

Special to The New York Times.

McKEESPORT, Penn., June 16.—The body of a woman, apparently about thirty-five years of age, was dragged from the Monongahela River at this point this afternoon. Tied to her breast with a sheet was the body of a girl about four years of age. The bodies evidently had been in the water about ten days.

The authorities are undecided as to whether it is a case of double murder or of murder and suicide.

The bodies have been practically identified as those of Mrs. Jessie Bassett and her child of Verona, Penn., ten miles up the Allegheny River, who disappeared two weeks ago, and it is expected that arrests will follow to-morrow, as employes of a certain steamboat declare the bodies were towed up the Monongahela River fifteen miles to McKeesport ahead of a raft, but that the Captain would not stop to pick them up.

Bricklayers May Secede.

The Bricklayers' Unions of Greater New York are considering a proposition to leave the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union and form an independent body of about twenty-two locals. It is the outcome of the resolution twice passed by the international body that members must not refuse to work for any contractor in installing fireproofing brick, provided he pays union wages and observes union rules. The New York locals have twice refused to obey this order on account of their trade agreement with the Mason Builders' Association.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

VACATION time is not far off. He who leaves till the last minute the purchase of his vacation outfit usually buys at a disadvantage. He who buys now has the larger selection to choose from, and plenty of time to choose carefully.

Our summer clothes and furnishings are all ready.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

AGED WOMAN RUN DOWN.

Mrs. Ball, Seventy-three Years Old, Injured While Alighting from Car.

Mrs. Helen Ball, seventy-three years old, of 829 Avenue A, Bayonne, N. J., was severely injured by a team and truck late yesterday afternoon at Church and Cortlandt Streets, as she was alighting from a Church Street car. She was taken to her home.

Mrs. Ball alighted from the car slowly as a truck in charge of John Mace drove along. The man did not see the woman until it was too late to pull up his horses. He drew them in hard, but the heads of both animals seemed to strike Mrs. Ball and she fell. Frightened at the shouts of the driver the horses pranced and their hoofs struck the aged woman. She was unconscious when picked up. A physician on the car who happened to know Mrs. Ball had a policeman send to the Hudson Street Hospital for an ambulance.

He found that Mrs. Ball was internally injured. Her left side was badly bruised and one finger broken. She was revived and refused to be taken to the hospital. She would not make a complaint against the driver.

G. W. Elkins's Estate, $825,000.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 16.—The will of Col. George W. Elkins, probated to-day, shows he left an estate valued at $825,000 in realty, located principally in Philadelphia. It is all bequeathed to members of his family.

The Oppenheimer Treatment For Alcoholism

No Suffering: No injection. No Detention from Business.
No Bad After Effects.
Alcoholic Craving Overcome in Forty-eight Hours.
All Drug Addictions Successfully Treated.

A Special Committee of the Legislature of New York Reported in May, 1905,

"Recognizing that many of these persons (DEPENDENT INEBRIATES) are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee, the best treatment therefore is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly endorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems."

Endorsed by many prominet men and women throughout the world.

(Watch this series.)

Lady Henry Somerset, of London, England, writes:

"I have carefully watched the cases which during these past few months passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies; but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

For autograph letters endorsing the Oppenheimer treatment, cut out this coupon and mail to the

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE,
159 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE: 170 Broadway. BROOKLYN OFFICE: 44 Court St.

(7) Name..... Address.....

Reduction in Rate for Electric Service

EFFECTIVE FROM JULY 1st, 1905

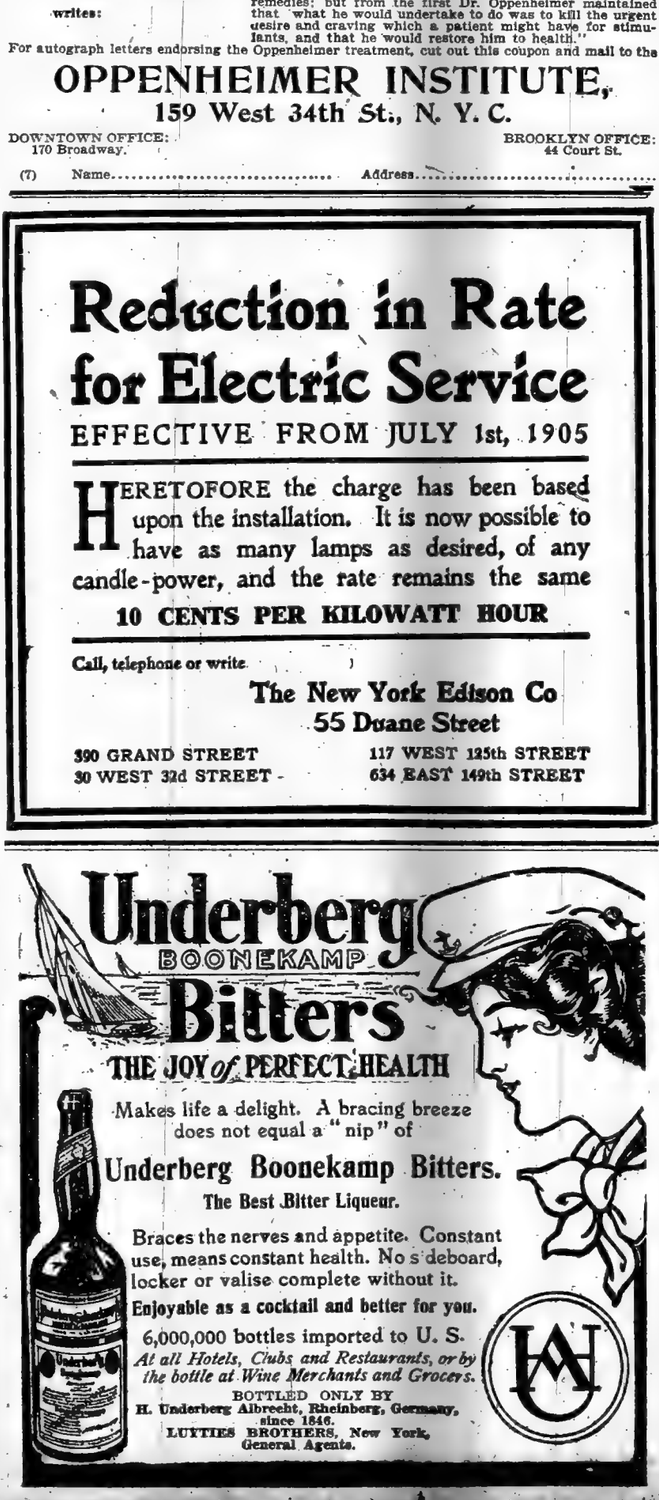
HERETOFORE the charge has been based upon the installation. It is now possible to have as many lamps as desired, of any candle-power, and the rate remains the same

10 CENTS PER KILOWATT HOUR

Call, telephone or write

The New York Edison Co
55 Duane Street

390 GRAND STREET — 117 WEST 125th STREET
30 WEST 32d STREET — 634 EAST 149th STREET



MACY'S

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — *The Macy Store* — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Men's STRAW HATS
As Good as Are Made

The man who is painstaking and knows *exactly* what he wants in the way of a straw hat—will find it here.

In our Men's Hat Store, on the Second floor, we are showing the most diversified selection of straw headgear for men that is to be found in New York.

All grades. All styles. All sizes. All prices.

$5 Panamas, worth $10, are carefully made, correctly blocked, and handsomely trimmed. They are $10 quality by the most critical standards.

Sennit Straws, at $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.
Split Straws, at $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3, $4 and $5.
Mackinaw Straws, at $2, $2.50 and $3.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Bathing Suits for Men & Boys

Every season more men are realizing that it is a great deal more pleasant, as well as considerably safer to own their own Bathing Suits. Our stocks are complete with every desirable sort, and there is splendid variety at any price a man wishes to pay.

Here are a few suggestions:

Men's Bathing Suits

At $1—Cotton; plain navy blue, or navy blue with white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $2—Wool; plain navy blue or black, or navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, and black-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $2.50—Wool; navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, black-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $3—Wool; plain navy blue or black, or navy blue-and-white, black-and-red-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $3.50—Wool; navy blue-and-white, black-and-red; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $5.50—Wool; full regular made suits; plain navy blue or black, or black-and-red end stripes.

At $7.50—Wool; two-piece suits for large men; chest measurements, 48, 50 and 52; navy blue with white end stripes.

The Union Bathing Suit will be appreciated by men who will be glad to dispense with the string tie at the waist that is so uncomfortable in two-piece suits. Made in gray with white, and navy blue with white. Price $3.50.

These suits are better for the addition of a white canvas belt, which adds to their appearance as well as comfort. The belts are 50c extra.

Boys' Bathing Suits

At 75c—Cotton two-piece suits, in navy blue-and-red, black-and-red.

At $1—Cotton two-piece suits, in navy blue-and-white, navy blue-and-red.

At $1.50—Wool, in navy blue and red, navy blue-and-white.

At $1.75, $2.50 and $3.50—Wool, in navy blue with white or red.

One-piece wool Jersey cloth suits for little boys of 2 to 8 years, at $1.50 each; quarter sleeves; navy blue with white end stripes.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Best Of the June Muslin Underwear

For this Sale we provided most abundantly among the handsomer garments, because experience of recent years has taught us that New York women very much prefer artistic garments underprice than the unattractive kinds at any price; and, although we have really too many of the low-priced garments, we are glad to pay most attention to exploiting the hundreds of beautiful styles which have proved their popularity.

Although the Sale is half over, the arrival of white garments has been so timed that entirely new lines are being brought forward daily. Today we give brief descriptions of styles that deserve highest favor from particular women:

NIGHTGOWNS at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50

Of nainsook, cambric or muslin; square, V or round neck; long or short sleeves; trimmed with embroidery, or lace and insertions. Some with ribbon.

DRAWERS at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50

Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with neat embroidery in blind or open effects, or Valenciennes lace and ribbon.

CHEMISES at 75c, 85c, $1, $1.25 and $1.50

Of cambric or nainsook; round neck; trimmed with German Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion, or embroidery. Plain or trimmed skirts.

CORSET COVERS at 50c, 75c, 85c, $1 and $1.25

Of nainsook or cambric; square or round neck; trimmed with embroidery, or Valenciennes lace and insertions and ribbon; tight-fitting or draw-string at waist.

PETTICOATS at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75

Of cambric; trimmed with ruffle of embroidery, or with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertions. Others with plain or hemstitched plaits.

Second floor.

Fancy Mohair Sicilians
At Hurry-up Prices

Second only to the pretty cotton fabrics for the making of Summer suits and dresses are these cool, light-weight, serviceable Mohair Sicilians. While they can be made up with all the smartness of woolen fabrics, they are light weight and airy as cotton. They shed the dust of the country as effectually as they do the spray of the beach.

While these fabrics are right at the height of their season, many of the lines have broken color assortments, and, for that reason, we have made these radical concessions in the prices. There is wide variety in the neat and pretty patterns that have made these fabrics so popular this season:

At 75c a Yard, worth $1
Pin-striped Mohair Sicilians, in two sizes of pin stripes, in navy blue and white; 54 inches wide.

At $1 a Yard, worth $1.50
Broken-striped Mohair Sicilians, in brown and white, and navy blue and white; 54 inches wide.

At $1 a Yard, worth $1.50
Pin-striped Mohair Sicilians, in navy blue and white stripes; 54 inches wide.

At $1 a Yard, worth $1.75
Pin-dot Mohair Sicilian, in navy blue ground with white pin dots; 54 inches wide.

At $1 a Yard, worth $1.50
Fancy Bourette Mohair Sicilians, in mixtures of brown-and-white and reseda-and-white; 48 inches wide.

At $1 a Yard, worth $1.50, $1.75
Bourette Figured Pin-striped Sicilian, in cadet blue, and dark gray with white pin stripes, and self-colored bourette; 46 and 54 inches wide.

Fourth avenue.

BOYS' SUITS That Save Two Dollars

Let the boy jump and romp as he will—he just can't help being stylish in these. And how they'll wear, too!

A manufacturer had enough material to make up fifty suits. We told him to go ahead.

Of worsteds and cheviots, made up into Norfolk Jacket Suits, with bloomer trousers. Sizes for 12 to 16 years. **$6.50 a suit,** worth $8.50.

Fifty blue serge Yoke Norfolk Jacket Suits, with bloomer trousers. Sizes for 8 to 16 years. Worth $8.50, at **$6.50 a suit.**

Second floor, Ninth street.

VANITY BAGS At $3, worth $4

Recipe for finding how much style a smart hand-bag can add to a costume. See these:

Stylish size and shape, of dull seal or Morocco, in black or colors; and of the popular pigskin. Envelope fasteners, double pockets, fitted with puff and mirror.

$3 each, worth $4. Broadway.

The Week-End Candy Box

Ready to go to the country with you—equally welcome in town.

Delicious, delicate Bonbons and Chocolates, put up in

Five-pound Boxes at $1.50
Single-pound boxes, at 40c.

Candy Store, Basement and Main floor Tables.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. — Broadway, Fourth Av., 9th & 10th Sts.



Coolest, Lightest, Thinnest Clothes

ever constructed for men's summer wear.

Outing suits—coats and trousers—of BENGAL TROPICAL WORSTED, skeletonized, but so expertly tailored that the garments retain their shape, style and fit until worn out.

Most wonderful summer suit in America under $20, exclusively here, **$13.50.**

Flannel outing trousers, **$4.**

Tropical worsted outing trousers, **$5** and **$6.**

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE
14th Street, Near Broadway,
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY.

CAREY & SIDES

Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors.

Our prices are powerless to raise themselves to the height of those in the average cash-down house, and the credit part of our offer is also unmatched. An undisputed fact—you can get here more value for less money, and more credit conveniences thrown in than it is possible to get elsewhere.

MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING ON CREDIT.

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $15 and $20. MADE TO ORDER, $20, $25 and $30. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35 and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms, fashion book and price list.

Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-82 4th Ave., Just Above 10th St.



OCULISTS.

Why trust your eyesight to ANY optician?—when you may visit the Ehrlich eye-testing rooms and consult an Oculist—i. e., a registered Physician whose special practice is the treatment of the eye?

NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

OUR FIFTH OPTICAL STORE
350 6th Av.—22d St.
SOON OPEN

J. Ehrlich & Sons
Oculists and Opticians, 43 years' practice
223 Sixth Ave. (Near 15th St.) — 1345 Broadway (Near 56th St.)
Downtown { 217 Broadway, Astor House. 25 Broad Street Arcade.

In summertime be careful of what you eat and drink—especially of what you drink.

Welch's Grape Juice

offers a perfect beverage, delicious and satisfying, and a tonic besides.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes, free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.



Look at any collar advertisement and if you find it tells you how scientifically it is made and fails to tell you of the material it is made of, you can rest assured those collars are made of cotton. No collar at 15c is linen unless the word "Linen" is on the collar, no matter where else you see it.

Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher.
Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

15c. Each—Two for 25c. 4-ply ¼ linen. Van Zandt, Jacobs & Co. Troy, N. Y.

TRACING LEWIS JARVIS AND HIS FRIEND WICKES

More Letters Recommending an Able Lawyer Turn Up.

W. E. D. STOKES ON BOND

Glad to Do Old Yale Classmate, Wickes, a Service—He Was an All-Round Good Fellow.

"Lewis Jarvis," the benevolent adviser and sponsor of Thomas P. Wickes, came to the front again yesterday in a new batch of correspondence which got into the hands of the lawyers representing Commodore Weston, complainant against Wickes on the two indictments against him for blackmail and writing annoying letters.

The new letters were obtained by Evan Shelby, an attorney of 46 Cedar Street, employed by Commodore Weston to trace the correspondence of the mysterious "Lewis Jarvis." Mr. Shelby had a conference yesterday with Robert MacCord, a Peekskill lawyer, and recipient of the newly discovered missives.

Mr. MacCord in 1904 was counsel for the town of Cortland-on-the-Hudson in certain proceedings against the City of New York. The city had made application to the Supreme Court of the Second Judicial District, through the Corporation Counsel, for a writ of certiorari to review some tax assessments put on Croton watershed property through the Town Assessors of Cortland. The Assessors were S. Fletcher Allen, John Halstead, and Henry L. Couvert, and action was brought against each of them individually as well as against the township.

Directly, and in its bearing on other litigation of a similar nature, the action involved millions of dollars. The town of Cortland won, and the Corporation Counsel filed notice of appeal. This was in September last year. Toward the end of that month Mr. MacCord received the following letter, written on the highly embossed letter heads of "Lewis Jarvis, Post Office Box 1694":

"I congratulate you on your splendid success in the certiorari proceedings on behalf of the town of Cortland. In a case of such importance it will undoubtedly be necessary for you to call in counsel upon the appeal.

"I want to strongly recommend to you my friend Mr. Thomas P. Wickes, a very distinguished lawyer from New York City.

"Mr. Wickes was formerly Assistant Corporation Counsel of the City of New York. He is a man of exceptional learning and ability, and has had a large experience in proceedings of this character. I know it will be greatly to your advantage to have him associated with you in this case. Sincerely yours,

"LEWIS JARVIS"

Mr. MacCord paid no attention to the letter. Two weeks later he received a second communication from "Lewis Jarvis." It was as follows:

"I notice that you have ignored my former letter to you. I am sorry that you have done this, for I believe it would be greatly to your advantage to have a man of Mr. Wickes's distinguished ability associated with you.

"He would be of great service to you not only because of his large experience in such proceedings, but because of the great personal influence he has with the Judges of the Appellate Division of the Second Department.

"I again strongly urge upon you to retain Mr. Wickes, and am sure you will never regret it. Sincerely yours,

"LEWIS JARVIS."

Even this second letter had no effect on the Peekskill lawyer, who decided to see the case through himself and fought it successfully through the Appellate Division.

W. E. D. Stokes went to the Criminal Courts Building yesterday with Mr. Wickes and substituted a bail bond for $1,000 cash bail given by Wickes after his arrest. Mr. Stokes gave as security his three-story stable at 150 West Fifty-fourth Street, the value of which he said was $10,000. Mr. Wickes obtained an order on the City Chamberlain's office for the thousand dollars he had deposited.

"Mr. Wickes and I were classmates at Yale 'way back in the seventies," said Mr. Stokes. "'Tom' Wickes was the life of the class and an all-round good fellow. I'm sure he does not deserve all this unpleasant notoriety. I was only too glad to be able to do him this service. That's what people are friends for—to help each other when in trouble."

"And let me say," said Mr. Wickes, "'Bill' Stokes is only one of many friends who have written to offer their assistance."

WON'T OPPOSE MAYOR FAGAN.

Col. Dickinson Withdraws Hostile Declaration of a Month Ago.

Col. Samuel D. Dickinson, Secretary of State of New Jersey and leader of the Republican Party in Hudson County, issued a card yesterday announcing the withdrawal of his opposition to the nomination of Mayor Fagan of Jersey City for a third term. Col. Dickinson says that at a conference of Republican district leaders, held on Wednesday night, the unanimous expression of sentiment was for the renomination of the Mayor.

Col. Dickinson's announcement a month ago that he would not permit Fagan to be renominated surprised politicians all over the State. Dickinson's opposition was ascribed to the Mayor's activity against corporations in which Dickinson is interested.

Gov. Stokes and other influential State leaders sent emissaries to Jersey City to heal the breach, but their efforts were without fruit till the details of an ante-convention, anti-boss-rule campaign which the Fagan managers had devised became public.

The Republican organization of the city did not care to take the chance of defeat by a popular uprising, and the members persuaded Col. Dickinson to give up the fight.

O'GORMAN ON HAND AGAIN.

On-the-Spot Coroner Helps to Extinguish a Blaze.

Four-year-old Robert Enright, who lives in the three-story frame building 3,012 Third Avenue, set fire to some rubbish in the cellar of the house yesterday afternoon and was nearly overcome by smoke before he escaped to the street.

Coroner William O'Gorman, who has a reputation for being on the spot, was passing on a car. He saw the smoke, turned in an alarm, ran into the cellar, and, with the help of neighbors, put out the flames before the arrival of the firemen.

On the Coroner's plea that the boy was too young to know the gravity of his offense, the police let young Enright go. Little damage was done to the building.

Court Enjoins James J. Corbett.

As James J. Corbett failed to appear yesterday in the Supreme Court, the court issued an injunction restraining him from entering into a business enterprise with Charles E. Davies for the purchase or lease of Tom O'Rourke's Delavan House, at Broadway and Fortieth Street. The injunction was obtained by the Henry B. Harris Theatrical Company, which asserts that it has a contract with Corbett.

SCENE AT MURDER TRIAL.

Widow of Slain Man Confronts Mackay Groom with Her Baby.

Special to The New York Times.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 16.—A sensation was created to-day at the trial of Joseph Byrne for murder by the sudden appearance of the widow of the dead man with her baby. Screaming so that she could be heard throughout the Court House, she demanded first that he kill the rest of the family and then that he take care of the child. The woman poured forth a torrent of Polish demands and entreaties, which ended in prayers.

It is believed that the woman thought when she saw Byrne start from his seat at the noon recess that he had been freed.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay is very much interested in Byrne's case. He was formerly a groom in the Mackay stables. He killed Alexander Klukuskie after a barroom brawl at the crossroads a mile from Roslyn. Byrne says he acted in self-defense.

One of the witnesses examined to-day testified about the row in the saloon. He said through an interpreter that he heard Byrne say to Klukuskie, who threw a pool ball upon the table while a game was in progress: "You ain't the boss here to throw he balls around."

"Now, stop right there," said the court. "If the witness doesn't understand English, how can he have understood Byrne to have said those words? Tell him to say in English what he heard the defendant say."

The witness could not do it.

"Tell him, then," said Justice Keogh, "to say the word 'boss' in English."

The man made an effort, but could not master the word. On cross-examination he admitted that he did not know what Byrne said.

A MAN OF MANY INITIALS.

One Boeckelmann Altered His Name Often—A Fraud Order Issued.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—A fraud order was issued to-day against a man who has been doing business under the names of N. I. Boeckelmann, B. Boeckelmann, K. Boeckelmann, B. D. Boeckelmann, A. F. Boeckelmann, H. L. Boeckelmann, S. T. Boeckelmann, S. P. Boeckelmann, P. S. Boeckelmann, F. Boeckelmann, I. Boeckelmann, C. S. Boeckelmann, H. M. Boeckelmann, and H. O. Boeckelmann, at 28, 40, 42, and 60 Cornelia Street and 21 and 255 Bleecker Street, New York.

The man is really a grocer named Charles Boeckelmann. He published advertisements stating that he wished to introduce a kind of blueing, and to do so he would give to anybody who sold ten packages of it at 10 cents each "a handsome chatelaine and pendant simulating a $20 gold watch, guaranteed for twenty years."

The victim, of course, was to send him the $1 secured by the sale of the blueing. The Post Office Department investigated and a report said Boeckelmann's "handsome chatelaine and pendant" was a "small tin trinket of no value whatever."

Boeckelmann made no attempt to defend the character of this transaction, but employed a lawyer to see that the department should not extend its fraud order to his grocery business.

CONFEDERATES ON PARADE.

Gens. Cabell, Walker, and Evans Command Veteran Divisions.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 16.—To-day's feature of the reunion of the United Confederate Veterans was the parade of the old soldiers which began about noon. The line of march covered about three miles, traversing the principal business thoroughfares.

When the start of the parade was made, Commander in Chief Lee and his staff received a rousing cheer as they took places at the head of the column.

The parade was in three divisions, Gen. W. L. Cabell commanding the trans-Mississippi Department, Gen. C. Irvine Walker commanding the Department of Northern Virginia, and Gen. Clement A. Evans commanding the Army of Tennessee.

NEGRO HANGED TWICE.

When Rope Slipped, Smith, Who Declared Innocence, Shouted "I'm Free!"

DECATUR, Ala., June 16.—Harvey Smith, John Collier, and Will Jackson, negroes, were hanged in the jailyard here this afternoon. Troops were at hand, but there was no disorder. Two thousand people surrounded the jail during the hanging. Smith and Collier murdered Miss Belle Bloodworth of Decatur, and Jackson killed a policeman.

The three men were hanged together, but when the drop fell the rope slipped off Smith's neck, and he fell to the ground, shouting "Thank God, I am free; yes, I am free." He was picked up in a semi-conscious condition and hanged a second time.

Both Smith and Collier declared their innocence to the last.

FOR A MILDER FOURTH.

Boston Mass Meeting to Urge a Quieter Celebration.

BOSTON, June 16.—The Peace Educational Society will hold a mass meeting in this city next Sunday in connection with the movement for a "rational celebration of the Fourth of July."

The society has sent requests to the clergymen of the State to preach on some Sunday before the Fourth of July on "Peace and Peaceful Methods in Celebrating Holidays."

Slow Watch Causes Engineer's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., June 16.—Because his watch was ten minutes slow J. M. Andrews, a Pennsylvania Railroad engineer, was killed to-day, and three members of his crew badly scalded. His train was on the main line when it should have been on a siding and was struck by another train. The watch, found on his body, gave the cause of the collision.

Stay for Totterman, the Murderer.

ALBANY, June 16.—Gov. Higgins to-day notified Warden Johnson of Sing Sing to delay executing the death sentence upon Emil Totterman, who was to have gone to the electric chair next Monday.

The Governor has under consideration some new papers in the case. Totterman is a sailor, who was convicted of murdering Sarah Martin in New York City.

Ends His Life by Leap from a Bridge.

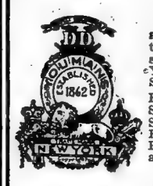
WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 16.—Fordyce G. Taylor, aged nineteen, son of a hotel proprietor, committed suicide here to-day by jumping off a bridge into Black River. No cause for the act is known.

Bookkeeper Arrested as Fugitive.

SEATTLE, June 16.—Louis J. Urann, wanted in Boston for alleged larceny, has been arrested here by detectives. Urann was indicted on 101 counts in Boston charging him with stealing $11,000 from Samuel P. Goodenough, a provision dealer for whom he was bookkeeper.

BURGLARS AND [illegible]
We protect you [illegible]
National Surety Co. [illegible]

YOUMANS STRAW HATS



Youmans Straw Hats are distinguished by the same unerring style that marks the Youmans Derby and Silk Hat.

Bohemian Splits...$5
Saxony Splits.....$5
Sennets ...$3 to $4
Rough and Readies.$3
Panamas, Leghorns and Soft Mackinaws.

Ladies' Department 536 Fifth Avenue New York

1107 Broadway
168 Broadway
536 Fifth Ave.

SEVENTH REGIMENT BREAKS CAMP TO-DAY

Twenty-second Engineers Next Troops to Take an Outing.

CAPT. STELLE HONORED

Receives Medal and Loving Cup for Twenty-five Years' Service—West Pointers Make a Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 16.—The sixth company of the Seventh Regiment celebrated to-night the twenty-fifth anniversary of Capt. Morton B. Stelle's membership in the company. Capt. Stelle received the twenty-five-year-service bronze medal presented by Col. Daniel Appleton. After this ceremony a beautiful silver loving cup was presented to him by the veterans of the sixth company, who came up in full force to celebrate the anniversary. Following this came engrossed resolutions, presented by Lieut. Louis W. Sloteby, Capt. Stelle, since he has been on the muster rolls of the Seventh, has missed only two roll calls.

The dress parade to-night was the last one of the Seventh's in camp, and was witnessed by many hundreds of people. A band concert followed the parade. To-morrow the Tenth Regiment Band of Albany will replace the Seventh's band and the Twenty-second Engineers will relieve the Seventh Regiment and occupy the plateau for the third and last week of the season. The Seventh will break camp after breakfast and will leave Roa Hook at 11:15 o'clock, arriving in New York at 12:45 to-morrow afternoon.

Sixty-one cadets of the first class of the West Point Military Academy arrived in camp just after guard mount this morning. They were in command of Capt. Marshall, Fifteenth Cavalry, and Capt. Weldon, Ninth Cavalry. The cadets were entertained in camp and left for their quarters up the river at 1 o'clock this afternoon. They rode to and from this point on horseback.

In a runaway to-day a civilian, Joseph Smith, who drives an ambulance wagon for the camp, tried to stop a horse, and was badly hurt. He sustained a compound fracture of the leg.

VERMONT DIVORCE STANDS.

Justice McCall Upholds Remarriage of Wilson C. Morris.

Recognizing as valid a divorce obtained in Vermont by Wilson C. Morris, formerly proprietor of the San Remo Hotel, Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, yesterday refused to grant a divorce to Margaret Morris, the first wife of the hotel proprietor. Mr. Morris first married on Aug. 27, 1891. In 1893 the Morrises moved to Vermont. A year later they separated, and Morris began a suit for divorce on account of the "intolerable severity" of his wife's conduct. She was served with the papers by publication, but refused to recognize the suit, asserting that New York was her and her husband's legal place of residence. The Vermont court granted a decree in Morris's favor, and four years later he married Mrs. Kathleen Anderson Mahoney. His first wife heard of his second marriage and brought an action in the Supreme Court here for a divorce and to prove the second marriage void.

It is upon this action that Justice McCall now makes his ruling. He decides that the Supreme Court of this State has only to pass upon the question whether the court of the State in which the divorce was granted had jurisdiction, and whether the requirements of the law in that State had been complied with.

This case, says the court, cannot be classed with the too frequent instances wherein one of the parties seeks a domicile for the sole purpose of instituting litigation to dissolve the marriage tie.

FLAGMEN ON ELEVENTH AV.

New York Central Also Asked to Run Fewer Trains in Busy Hours.

ALBANY, June 16.—The State Board of Railroad Commissioners rendered a decision to-day in the complaint of the West Side Taxpayers' Association of New York City relative to the operation of freight trains on Eleventh Avenue. The board recommends to the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company that fewer trains be run during the hours when children are going to or from school and when working people are on their way to or are coming from their labor.

It is recommended that each train shall not consist of more than twenty-five cars; that no train be started from the yards at Sixtieth or Thirtieth Street until it is found that there is space for it at the yards at the other end, and that flagmen be stationed on Eleventh Avenue at points between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets and between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Streets.

TO WIPE OUT YELLOW FEVER.

Means Without Stint for Chief Sanitary Officer of Canal Zone.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—An official communication from Gov. Magoon to Col. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer on the canal zone, assured the latter of every possible assistance in the effort to improve sanitary conditions on the isthmus, and to render the zone more healthful.

"I know I voice the earnest conviction of the President and the Secretary of War," says the Governor, "in saying that yellow fever must be eradicated and proper sanitation accomplished, if it is within the power of human endeavor. Money, means and men, to the extent of the Commission's ability to supply them, are at your disposal. We rely upon you to ascertain and determine what is required. By 'we' I mean the President, the Secretary of War, the Commission, and the people of the United States.

"I do not consider the present situation unduly alarming, but think the present hazard much less than at several previous periods."

HORSEFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A Wonderful Tonic
[illegible] refreshing and invigorating. Dispels [illegible] tired out feeling during Spring and [illegible] Months.

Important Change of Time
ON THE
New York Central Lines.

On and after June 18th, 1905, the Fast Mail will reach New York at 9:17, instead of 10:00 A. M.

The Second Empire will leave New York at 1:57, instead of 2:30 P. M.

The Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 2:04, instead of 1:00 P. M., reaching St. Louis at 5:00 P. M. next day, saving 2 hours and 32 minutes.

The Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30, instead of 2:45 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8:30 the next morning, instead of 9:45. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 2:30, instead of 12:30 P. M., and reach New York the same as now, at 9:30 next morning.

Making the Time Between New York and Chicago 18 Hours.

This is simply applying on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Chicago the time the Empire State Express has been making from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central for fourteen years, viz., 440 miles in 8 hours and 15 minutes, and retains for the New York Central Lines the long distance record of the world.

The Twentieth Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours and Minneapolis in 32 hours, from New York.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections the time from New York to Denver will be 52½ hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and to Seattle 4¼ days.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

We could make more money by not putting the "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder in our two-piece suits at $17—but we would rather make more customers. The shape-keeping guarantee it adds to light weight clothes is a safe-keeping of your satisfaction. A splendid showing of blue and black serges—cheviots and fancy flannels.

Send the request—we'll send samples.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

APPROVE RIVER TUNNELS.

Commissioners Favor Cortlandt and Morton Street Plans.

Reports approving the layout of two North River tunnels, as far as New York State is concerned, were filed by Commissioners yesterday in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The Commissioners find that the proposed tunnels ought to be constructed and operated. The Hudson and Manhattan Railroad tunnel starts from the State line under the Hudson and runs under Cortlandt Street to a point about 100 feet west of Church Street, thence north under Dey Street and private property to Fulton Street, and west under the river to the State line again. There is to be a station at Dey Street and a subway for foot passengers to Broadway.

The other is the New York and New Jersey tunnel, which enters Manhattan at Morton Street, has a terminal at Christopher Street, and extensions under Christopher Street and Ninth Street to Fourth Avenue, and under Sixth Avenue to Twenty-third Street.

Both reports praise the methods of Charles M. Jacobs, chief engineer of both companies, and declare that every appliance for safety appears to be used, and that the indications are that both works will be carried to a successful and satisfactory conclusion.

JAPAN NOT OUR TRADE RIVAL.

Has No Eye on the Commerce of the Philippines and China.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Members of the Japanese Legation here repudiate the repeated statement that Japan regards the United States as her rival for trade and power in the Orient. Eki Hioki, the First Secretary of the legation, said to-day: "No serious-minded person in Japan entertains any such thought. Japan has enough to do for many a year to come to develop her own resources, to assist in the regeneration of Korea, to improve the condition of Formosa, to profit by the commercial growth of Manchuria.

"The Philippines are outside of the sphere of our interests and form no part in our industrial and commercial expansion. I have seen it stated that Japan will control the markets of China to the injury of American trade, but this is an imaginary fear. There never has been, is not now, nor will be, a strong commercial rivalry between Japan and the United States."

The utterances of Prof. Tomizu of Tokio in a recent cable dispatch sent to London are repudiated by the legation here.

DASH WITH BLAZING CAR.

Train Hurrying to Fire Engines Left Trail of Little Fires.

An empty freight car in the middle of a long train caught fire from sparks from a passing locomotive at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and the North River yesterday. The conductor concluded that the quickest way to get the fire extinguished and save the rest of his train would be to run the blazing car to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

He ordered the train cut in two at the burning car and started on a wild dash for assistance.

The draught caused by the swift pace increased the flames so that the whole car was a blazing torch in a few minutes. Sparks, scattered as it flew along, set fire to half a dozen other freight cars.

Meanwhile an alarm had been turned in from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Twelfth Avenue, and when the train arrived the fire engines were ready. There was not much for them to do, for the car was practically consumed by that time.

MRS. EDWARDS CLEARS HIM.

Greason, the Negro, Escapes Gallows Through Testimony of Murderess.

READING, Penn., June 16.—Samuel Greason, colored, was to-day acquitted of the murder of John Edwards. Mrs. Kate Edwards, wife of the murdered man, whose testimony convicted Greason three years ago, completely exonerated him to-day. Edwards was murdered nearly four years ago, and Greason was arrested several months later. His death warrant was issued ten times.

Mrs. Edwards is under sentence of death, and it is expected that the Governor will fix the date for the execution of the sentence soon. It was postponed several months [illegible] could be used as [illegible]



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Cluett
Coat Shirt
a delight to put on. If the garment is white, the finish is perfect. If colored, the fabric is COLOR-FAST.
$1.50 and more
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.,
MAKERS OF CLUETT AND ARROW COLLARS

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REG'D Cravenette TRADE MARK.
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Fabrics or garments sold as "CRAVENETTES" without this trade-mark are frauds and imitations. The dealers that offer them render themselves liable to a law suit for injunction and damages.

Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.
Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.
71-73 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

TO TEST NEW DRY DOCK.

The Iowa and Colorado Will Try Its Strength and Capacity.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Orders were issued at the Navy Department to-day for an official acceptance test of the new steel dry dock built at Baltimore for the naval station at Cavite, P. I.

The new 14,000-ton cruiser Colorado and the 11,500-ton battleship Iowa will be placed in the dock successively to test its strength and capacity. The Colorado will be docked next Wednesday or Thursday and the Iowa a few days later.

A Naval Board to conduct the trials has been appointed to meet next Wednesday at Solomon Island, Chesapeake Bay, where the dock is now located.

Mutual Life Invests $1,875,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—The Bank of California has sold to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York 5,000 shares of its increased capital stock at $375, the sum involved in the transaction being $1,875,000. William Babcock, one of the bank's Directors, is also a Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He will represent the insurance corporation in the bank.

Dug Up Ore in a Street.

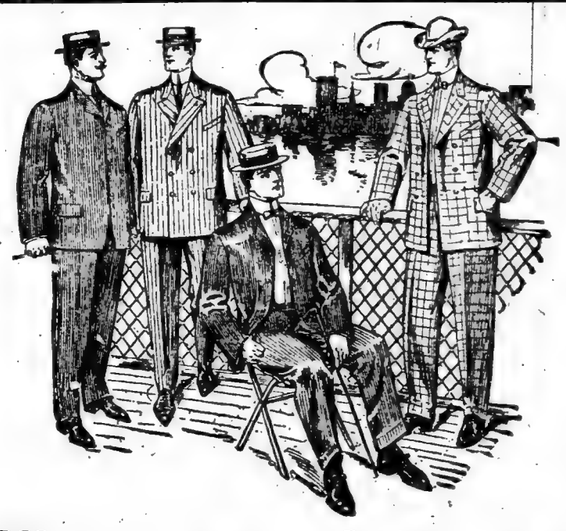
HELENA, Mon., June 16.—A chunk of copper and gold or weighing seventy-five pounds has been found by workmen excavating for water mains in one of the principal streets. The ore will be assayed and search for the ledge will be made.

Southern Student Kills Himself.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 16.—W. H. Verner of Columbia, S. C., winner of a Cecil Rhodes American Scholarship at Oxford, England, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head last night. He had been ill.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.



Men's $15 Suits, $10.

Blue and Black Serges.
Serge is such a handsome and dressy fabric that the most careful dresser will be interested. Soft finish in blue or black, single and double breasted sacks. Sizes to fit all builds of men. 10.00

Fancy Worsted Suits.
These are in gray, brown and slate, in stripes, checks and overplaids, single and double breasted sacks. The coats are cut along the newest models, and are absolutely correct in fit. 10.00

Fancy Cheviots and Tweeds.
Some of the brightest and most attractive colorings ever seen in a clothing store, except at high prices. Many of the fabrics have only appeared at merchant tailors this season. All sizes in both single and double breasted. 10.00

Coat and Trousers Suits.
Tropical Worsteds, soft finish Flannels, wool crashes and homespuns. Some ½ silk lined; others ¼ serge lined, and majority "skeleton" or unlined. Every new effect in fabric and style. 10.00

Men's Coats, Vests and Trousers.

Alpaca Coats.
Excellent Office or House Coats for this season of the year. Remarkable offering at this price. 1.00

Serge Coats.
Made of Fast Color, acid tested; guaranteed seams to hold; perfect fitting; all sizes. 3.00

Washable Vests.
Every correct style and all the best selected, washable fabrics. Sizes for young and old. 1.50

Summer Trousers.
An incomparable selection of Flannels, Crashes and Cassimeres; majority with roll bottoms. 3.00
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Men's White and Colored $2 Negligee Shirts $1.
Two hundred and twenty-five dozens of men's fine, custom-made, white and colored Negligee Shirts comprise this selection. The cuffs are attached or detached. Plaited or plain bosoms. Big variety of newest patterns in light and dark grounds; also several styles of weaves in plain white. All are perfectly made. All sizes. 1.00
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Books for Graduation Gifts.
A magnificent collection of standard books in choice gift editions, sets of famous authors, poets in fine bindings, dainty sets of masterpieces specially bound for gifts. Attractive editions of stories for young people by the best authors, etc. Nowhere can such variety be found, and prices are made unusually low. Following are exceptional values:
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Among the 100 titles are:
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A choice selection of 20 masterpieces in very handsome bindings. Among them:
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Shakespeare, handy cloth edition, 13 volumes. 2.50
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(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

Summer Reading.
The most popular fiction of recent years at these remarkable cut prices. We do not claim, as others do, that they are the regular $1.08 and $1.50 editions. They are special popular editions published to sell at 75c. Our prices are far lower than they sell at elsewhere in New York.
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(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

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Old Crow
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WHISKEY
BOTTLED IN BOND
Sealed with GOVERNMENT Green Stamp over cork. This STAMP guarantees origin, age, purity and strength better than any argument
ALL GOOD DEALERS
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BRITISH EXTRAVAGANCE CAUSES TRADE DECLINE

Edgar Speyer Points Out Evil Conditions to London Bankers.

AMERICANS ARE THE GAINERS

A Tax on Expensive Houses Recommended by the Banker as a Deterrent of Extravagance.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 8.—A remarkable address on the decline in Great Britain's prosperity and finances has been delivered before the Institute of Bankers here by Edgar Speyer of the banking firm of Speyer Brothers of New York and London.

"On Jan. 1, 1904, when in New York," he said, "I was questioned with regard to the financial condition and outlook in this country, and I then ventured to express the view that the root of our troubles, and one of the main reasons for the growing excess of imports over exports, was general extravagance—national, municipal, individual; that retrenchment was necessary all around, and that it would have to come eventually through the stress of hard times, if through nothing else.

"Since that time, about fifteen months ago, many momentous events have happened in the world, and great changes have taken place. The heat of fiscal discussion has cooled, but the central fact of the situation as it has existed for some time—the fact of general extravagance—still exists, and it is this fact and the consequence arising therefrom that I wish to examine a little more closely today.

"In the past ten years the country has expended a sum of £1,440,833,126, in contrast with £902,209,158 in the previous ten years, a difference of no less than £538,000,000, or nearly 60 per cent. These figures are more eloquent than any comment of mine. Expenditure such as this was bound to seriously affect our capital fund and our savings.

"We must, of course, remember that a good part of this huge expenditure has been caused by the war. But even if we deduct war expenditure, which amounts to about £220,000,000, excluding interest on debt, the growth in the normal expenditure for the past ten years will be still over £300,000,000, or about 45 per cent., in comparison with the previous ten years.

"But this is not nearly the whole story. The loss of income per annum is much greater, for in addition to the Government expenditure, both municipalities and individuals have incurred very large expenditures, which have swelled those figures considerably.

"As regards municipal expenditure, I will only quote one or two figures. For the last ten years, up to 1905 and 1906, the aggregate expenditure, capital and income, has been approximately £1,270,000,000, compared with £737,000,000 in the previous ten years. Therefore, this country's national and municipal outlay has reached the enormous total of £2,710,000,000 in the last ten years, compared with £1,639,000,000 in the previous decade.

"The consequence of this general extravagance, which I ventured to point out a year ago, has been that our imports have been very largely increased, while our exports have remained relatively stationary. The result has been that the balance of our imports over our exports has more than doubled since the later eighties.

"I do not think we need go to our fiscal system, or find any other scapegoat, for this state of things. The reason seems to me perfectly obvious. We have been spending too much money. To use a well-known expression, we have been burning the candle at both ends.

Mr. Speyer explained that the expenditure of the nation's income at home has reduced the amount of savings available for investment in the colonies and in foreign countries. In the eighties, in consequence of economy, Britishers were investing capital abroad at the rate of about £100,000,000 per annum, coincidently the excess of imports over exports was £98,000,000 a year. In the nineties the nation invested abroad only £25,000,000 a year, and the excess of imports over exports rose to £148,000,000 a year. In recent years, when Britishers have been spending practically all their savings on themselves, the excess of imports has risen to £180,000,000.

"If these facts are realized," continued Mr. Speyer, "the Government should make it their first duty to encourage thrift in every possible way, and should be the first themselves to give an example in this direction.

"Great stress is rightly laid on the importance of having an efficient army and navy. Very large sums have been expended, and the country has not grudged any outlay that it has been asked to make to insure this most desirable object. We only hope that we have got value for our money. It should not be forgotten, however, that in order to be successful we should be equally prepared for the great commercial struggle which we are engaged in.

"We should be alive to the fact that commerce, in order to be successful and progressive, requires adequate capital and reserves, just as much as the navy wants battleships or the army wants guns, and both want competent leadership. The finance of the country should, therefore, be so conducted that English sovereigns or their equivalent should be available for employment in any direction at any time that trade requires them to go.

"To you, bankers of the City of London, I need not affirm that in recent years we have not had that adequate supply of capital which in the past so greatly assisted the development of our export trade to our colonies and to foreign countries. On the other hand, the Continent and the United States have taken advantage of our extravagance to export capital to the new countries—Canada, South Africa, South America, China, Cuba, the Philippines, and elsewhere—and have, in consequence, enjoyed a much larger share of the trade of these countries than they could possibly have secured had we been as thrifty as of yore. Our extravagance was their opportunity."

Mr. Speyer showed that no attempt is being made by the Exchequer to check extravagance by the taxation of luxuries. The duty on spirits has scarcely been touched, while there has been no increase whatever in the tobacco duty, notwithstanding a vast growth in consumption. It is true that the tax has been raised in recent years, but he recalls that in 1898 the tobacco duty was reduced, and that the increase in the duty that has since taken place has merely restored it to the level at which it stood prior to 1898.

He also referred to the fact that the Exchequer has taken no cognizance whatever of the vast sums that have been spent for relatively unproductive purposes in the building of expensive houses, and suggests that rather than let the income tax stand at such a high figure as 1s. in the pound, the inhabited house duty could have been increased. The principle would have been sound and logical. It would have discouraged extravagance.

CONEY ISLAND BOATS BUMP.

Cygnus and Cepheus Both Damaged—Early Passengers Scared.

The Coney Island steamboats Cepheus and Cygnus of the Iron Steamboat Company had a collision yesterday morning a little after 11 o'clock off Norton's Point. There were eighty-six passengers, mostly women and children, on the Cepheus, which was on her way down to the island, and only two passengers on the Cygnus, which was bound for the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier in this city. There was considerable excitement on the Cepheus. Both boats were damaged on their starboard sides to such an extent that they were sent to Erie Basin for repairs.

Since the beginning of this season the company has had considerable trouble with a cloud of fog which hangs on Norton's Point every morning. It arises long after sunrise and hangs about that spot as if anchored for an hour or more, after which the sun seems to dispell it. The company gave orders to slow down to a creeping pace when the fog was encountered, and both Captains say they did this yesterday. The Cygnus's slow pace was somewhat accelerated by the tide. The Cygnus will not be ready to sail again until Monday, but the Cepheus, it is expected, will run to-day. The Captain of the Cepheus is William Van Schaick, Jr., son of the Captain of the ill-fated Slocum.

FASTEST 400-MILE RUN.

Pennsylvania Train Breaks Record—436½ Miles in 433 Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—A world's record for long-distance travel was established last Wednesday by the Pennsylvania special on its run from Pittsburg to Jersey City, 436.5 miles. The distance was made in 433 minutes, an average of 60.5 miles an hour for every minute the train was in motion, though enforced stops made it late in arriving. It exceeded its own scheduled time by more than five miles an hour, and places its record at the head of the long list for fast trains operated in any part of the world for a distance of more than 400 miles.

The special left Chicago at 2:45 P. M. Tuesday, arriving in Pittsburg at 1:32 A. M., 28 minutes late. The run to Altoona, 119.7 miles, was made in 123 minutes, which included a delay of 6 minutes in passing a freight train that had broken down. The train arrived in Altoona at 3:41 A. M., 13 minutes late. It left at 3:46 A. M. but was delayed 23 minutes at Vineyard by a slight accident; 1 hour and 43½ minutes at Mexico by a freight wreck, and it lost 2 minutes in crossing the new bridge over the Juniata River. It arrived in Harrisburg at 7:41 A. M., 1 hour and 46 minutes late.

The actual running time from Altoona to Harrisburg, 131.4 miles, was made in 107½ minutes. The train left Harrisburg at 7:47 A. M., 1 hour and 47 minutes late. It passed No. 3 signal tower in the West Philadelphia yards at 9:26½, 1 hour and 37½ minutes late. This run of 102 miles was made in 99½ minutes. A stop of 1 minute was made at North Philadelphia, and then the run was made to Jersey City, where the special arrived at 10:40½ A. M., 1 hour and 24½ minutes late. The run from No. 3 tower to Jersey City, 87.2 miles, was made in 82 minutes.

The scheduled running time of the Pennsylvania special from Pittsburg to Jersey City is 8 hours and 21 minutes, or 501 minutes for the 436.5 miles. The most remarkable part of the record run on Wednesday was from Pittsburg to Gallitzin, up grade all the way, 104.9 miles in 104 minutes.

AUTO VICTIM IDENTIFIED.

James Black, Inventor, Dies of Injuries —Chauffeur Out on Bail.

The man who was run down by an automobile shortly before Thursday midnight while attempting to cross Amsterdam Avenue at Ninetieth Street was identified yesterday as James Black, a civil engineer and inventor. Mr. Black died at the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday morning. He had offices with Francis R. Fast at 97 Nassau Street.

Mr. Fast said yesterday:

"Mr. Black was a grandson of James Black of Quebec, prominent in municipal affairs. His father built the first boat that ever crossed the Atlantic under its own steam.

"Mr. Black himself invented many things of use. He devised an apparatus by which he hoped to extract electricity from the earth and equip every household with electric light, heat, and power. He was fifty-three years old and a widower. During the Summer he lived at Long Branch, and in the Winter he usually stayed either at the Waldorf-Astoria or the Manhattan Hotel. He was President of the Delver Company, which was organized to push his inventions. His relatives, so far as I know, are abroad."

Edward H. Farrell, the chauffeur of the machine which killed Mr. Black, was remanded to the Coroner yesterday morning in the West Side Court, and released under $1,000 bail. Policeman England of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, who was in the automobile at the time of the accident, and arrested Farrell, said:

"The machine was not going at a rate of more than four miles an hour. Mr. Black seemed to be confused and stepped directly in front of the machine."

A NEW REPUBLICAN ALLY.

Fusion with Municipal Ownership Forces Is Discussed.

There was a good deal of discussion in political circles yesterday of the municipal ownership resolution offered by ex-Assemblyman Allen at the meeting of the Republican County Committee Thursday night and of his assertion that "members of the Legislature were bought like so many cattle on a Western plain" when the cheap gas bill was pending. Despite the fact that Mr. Allen denied that President Halpin, who is the leader of his district, had anything to do with his resolution, there were many who thought that the resolution was intended to pave the way for an alliance between the Republicans and the municipal ownership forces.

It was further taken to indicate that there is a disposition, even in the Republican organization of the county, to force the gas, and probably also the insurance, question upon the Legislature at the special session.

R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, said yesterday that there would be a meeting of the Nominating Committee of Sixteen Tuesday to frame an answer to the inquiry of the Republican County Committee as to whether the Union contemplated the indorsement of any Tammany nominees. Mr. Cutting refused to talk about what the reply would be.

State Chairman Odell did not come to the city yesterday from Newburg, and the politicians who expected to see Gov. Higgins were also disappointed.

CHOWDER TICKETS RAISE MOB

Man Who Would Feed Hungry Below Cost Lands in Bellevue.

Thomas Hawson, who said he lived at 62 West Sixty-sixth Street, went to a Sixty-seventh Street printing office yesterday and ordered 20,000 handbills printed, saying he intended to have the hungry fed at less than cost, and for this purpose would open a wonderful restaurant later in the day at 225 Sixth Avenue. He also had several thousand tickets printed, each good for a meal at the new restaurant. Forgetting to pay the printer's bill of $17, Hawson sent a number of children to distribute the circulars about the upper west side and began selling meal tickets on the sidewalk, twenty-six for $1.

He found few purchasers, and cut the price to 100 for a nickel, telling purchasers that each ticket would be good for a quart of chowder at James Simpson's butcher's shop, 165 West Sixty-sixth Street.

Half an hour later several hundred men, women, and children, carrying cans and pitchers, arrived at Simpson's. He sent out a dozen cans of chowder to persons he knew, thinking that one of them intended to pay for the chowder ordered, but when the crowd of strangers appeared shouting for chowder, the butcher had to shut up shop and call in the police.

Policeman Rehan investigated and arrested Hawson. Hawson was sent to the insane ward in Bellevue Hospital, and the chowder crowd was sent away with the explanation that the man of whom they got the tickets was a lunatic.

Despondent Teacher Disappears.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 16.—Mary Shuster, a school teacher of Wilmington, has been missing from the Kennelworth Cottage since Monday, and it is believed that she leaped into the ocean. She came here with a companion ill and despondent. On Monday she was out for a walk, and on returning to the cottage said she had intended to leap from the pier, but the water looked too cold. She left the cottage late in the afternoon and has not been heard of since.

PENNYPACKER MAY ASK DURHAM TO GET OUT

Convinced He Imperils Pennsylvania Republican Machine.

KNOX MAY BE STATE LEADER

Campaign Committee to Consider Suggestion for New Ticket—Talk of Political Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—Gov. Pennypacker, according to reports to-day from high authority, is debating in his mind whether to ask for Israel W. Durham's resignation as State Insurance Commissioner.

The Governor has been considering for a long time whether he could take this step, which presented itself to him as desirable in view of the agitation for reform in this city resulting in the merciless exposure of gang methods and the overthrow of Durham as political boss. He was uncertain as to his right to demand Durham's retirement, and has busied himself studying law and precedents that might guide him.

The Governor called his political friends and advisers into consultation, one after the other, and went over the matter with them. Now, persons close to the State administration say, he is convinced that Durham should be made to resign to save the party organization in the State, and that he has ample authority to order him to get out.

The fear that the State organization has been seriously injured by the upheaval in this city is evidenced by Senator Knox's hurried visit to Washington a few days ago, as well as the pending action by the Governor. The statement was made that railway rebate matters were the cause of Knox's visit to the capital and his long conferences with President Roosevelt, but it is believed in local political circles that his real object was to talk over the political situation in Pennsylvania. The opinion is expressed that it was through Elihu Root, special counsel for Mayor Weaver, that the real situation here was brought to the attention of the President, and Senator Knox was naturally the one to whom Mr. Roosevelt would turn for advice.

As a result of this consultation it is believed the President soon will allow it to become known that the weight of the Administration's favor will be thrown to the Independent reform faction of the Pennsylvania Republicans. The transference of patronage from Penrose to Knox and acknowledgment of the latter as the State leader is the solution looked for.

The earnestness of the movement to overthrow Durham, McNichol, and the entire gang is shown in the action of twenty-one prominent members of the Union League. This organization has never before participated in municipal politics, but now these members have come out in an appeal to the machine to step down from its position, put up a new ticket for the city, and make an effort to prevent the State and possibly the city as well from going over to the Democrats.

A call was sent out to-day for a meeting next Monday afternoon of the Republican Campaign Committee for the purpose of considering the suggestion to name a new ticket in place of the one nominated before the present political upheaval occurred.

Mayor Weaver desires to show further how J. P. McNichol, city contractor and lieutenant of Durham, has fallen from his good graces. Last Christmas McNichol presented him with a fast trotting horse and runabout worth $1,000. The Mayor has asked McNichol to say when and where he can return the gift.

In connection with a statement made by Lawyer Gordon, speaking for Mayor Weaver, that other arrests would follow as a result of the disclosures at the hearing yesterday of the case of Select Councilman Frank H. Caven, it is persistently rumored that the men likely to be arrested include State Insurance Commissioner Durham and State Senator James P. McNichol.

Mr. Durham was questioned to-day concerning the statement made on the stand yesterday by Daniel J. McNichol, brother of J. P. McNichol, and said:

"I have never denied that I was interested in the McNichol contracting firm, and thought that fact was generally recognized. I have heard the rumors that warrants are to be issued for me on a charge of conspiracy, but know nothing of the matter beyond what I have seen in the papers and the reports that are in circulation."

Senator McNichol said:

"Up to the present time the total amount of filtration contracts that have been awarded my firm aggregates $13,060,000. We are under bonds of $8,000,000 for the proper fulfillment of the specifications of those contracts. This bond of ours continues in force for five years after the completion of our contracts. Every detail connected with those contracts is open to the fullest investigation. I know nothing about a warrant for my arrest beyond what I see in the papers. However, I shall be at my office every day attending to my business, and if any one wants me they will have no difficulty in finding me."

Messrs. Root, McVeagh, Gordon, and Mayor Weaver held a conference to-day, after which Mr. Root left for New York. The Mayor said they went over the entire situation. "Of course, I cannot go into details," he said, "but we touched on almost all matters in general."

It is understood that Mr. Root advised the Mayor to take no further steps in the matter of prosecutions until he shall have had time to examine the evidence submitted at the hearing of Councilman Caven.

AFTER FEDERAL EMPLOYES.

President to Investigate Appointments Due to Durham.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Civil Service Commissioner Cooley will present his report on the connection of Federal employes with the Salter case in Philadelphia to the President on the Commissioner's return from Harvard.

The President's action in ordering Mr. Cooley to investigate this case is understood here to be the forerunner of other similar investigations. The President, it is stated, is determined to look into the cases of Federal employes who have obtained their jobs for services to the Durham machine and to other equally corrupt machines in other cities, and whose appointments were not based on merit.

CORNELL'S FAST TIME TRIAL.

Coach Courtney Pleased with the Showing of the Ithacans.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16.—The Cornell 'Varsity crew, paced for part of the distance by the freshman eight and the 'Varsity four, went over the course this morning in a smashing time trial. The only indication that the time made was encouraging was the statement from Courtney that he was well satisfied and that all the crews rowed well. The performance was in the near neighborhood of twenty minutes.

The Penn oarsmen started out in the morning for a four-mile race, but at the mile and a half mark the freshmen had to quit. The 'Varsity went on and covered the course.

None of the crews could do much owing to rough water in the late afternoon. The Columbia crews did light work morning and afternoon on the upper course.

RED TOP, Gales Ferry, Conn., June 16.—The Harvard 'Varsity crew rowed a mile to-day in very close to five minutes, and Coach Wray expressed himself as pleased with the showing made. To-day's time is fully three-quarters of a second faster than anything they have done before. The course was from the navy yard to the three-mile mark.

The freshman eight did not go out on the river this morning, but had a two-mile row from the navy yard to the bridge this evening. They covered the distance in 10:23.

YALE QUARTERS, Gales Ferry, Conn., June 16.—College examinations interfered with the work of the Yale crews to-day, and, with the exception of a brisk row two miles up the river, the 'Varsity did nothing. All the men are reported by the coaches to be in good condition. It is expected that examinations for the men in the 'Varsity boat will be finished to-morrow noon and that there will be a time row over the course late in the afternoon. The freshman eight went over the same course and showed up in excellent form, rowing smoothly and with a strong stroke.

QUESTIONS McADOO'S RIGHT.

Civil Service President Baker Asks About Acting Appointments.

President Baker of the Municipal Civil Service Commission wrote yesterday to Commissioner McAdoo questioning the right of the Police Commissioner to make acting appointments of Sergeants, Captains, and Inspectors, as he has lately been doing. Mr. Baker asks if Mr. McAdoo has in his department any officers serving in capacities in violation of Section 13 of Chapter 355 of the Laws of 1900, which reads:

No person shall be appointed or employed under any title not appropriate to the duties to be performed, and no person shall be transferred to or assigned to perform the duties of any position subject to competitive examination unless he shall have previously passed an open competitive examination equivalent to that required for such position, or unless he shall have served with fidelity for at least three years in a similar position.

Among those acting at present under temporary appointments by the Commissioner are Acting Inspectors O'Brien and Hogan and Acting Captains Eggers and Bourke.

Commissioner McAdoo will not reply to Mr. Baker's letter for a day or two. He contends that the law authorizes acting appointments, and that it has been the unbroken custom of the Police Department to make them.

MINING AGENT IS ARRESTED.

Rosales Failed to Declare Rings Worth Thousands, Customs Men Say.

Ramon Rosales, agent for a gold mining company, was arrested last evening when the Mexican steamship Monterey arrived at her pier in Brooklyn. The arrest was made by Custom House Inspector Robert L. Warner, after a box full of rings had been taken out of a coat which Rosales carried on his arm. The rings were set with precious stones. The police believe them to be worth several thousand dollars. Rosales, the Inspectors say, had failed to declare the jewelry.

Rosales said that he had intended to send the rings to Italy at once, but, as he had failed to comply with the law, he was locked up in the Amity Street Police Station. Inspector Warner declared after the arrest that the duty on the rings would have been at least $500.

Fraley Won Pool Tournament.

William S. Fraley of the Rochester Club last night won the final pool match of the metropolitan handicap tournament. He defeated Evan A. Gamble of the New York Athletic Club by the score of 150 balls to 98 on the table in the theatre of The Strollers, 67 Madison Avenue.

From the first pyramid Fraley led, as he played his combination shots with great skill. He also compelled Gamble to break the majority of the pyramids by taking the last ball from the table in the frames. Gamble's position play was good at times, but he was relatively outclassed by Fraley at every point in the game.

Travers and Travis Win.

Walter J. Travis and Jerome D. Travers will meet to-day on the Westbrook Golf Club links, near Islip, L. I., in the final round for the President's Cup. The round will be thirty-six holes.

In the semi-finals yesterday Travis beat Robert C. Watson, Jr., easier than had been expected by 6 up and 4 to play, while Travers beat John Moller, Jr., of Garden City by 2 up and 1 to play.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A. B. Schaaef, Carl Fisher, Orlando Weber, and Harry Turner, all of the Pope Manufacturing Company, sailed for Europe this week to be present at the running of the Gordon Bennett race on July 5, where they will watch the performance of the two Pope-Toledo racers to be driven by Lyttle and Dingley, respectively.

Three of the latest model Pope touring cars have just been entered for the Glidden Cup tour in July. The entries, which have been sent to the American Automobile Association have been made by Albert L. Pope, who will drive a forty-five horse power Pope-Toledo; Harold L. Pope, who will pilot a twelve horse power Pope-Tribune, and Charles E. Walker, who enters an eighteen-horse power Pope-Hartford.

Dwight Huss is still leading by a good margin in the transcontinental race to Portland, Oregon, between the two Oldsmobile runabouts. While crossing the Rocky Mountains Stanchfield, who is Percy Megargel's assistant, was attacked with mountain fever and was forced to take the train to a lower altitude. He rejoined Megargel at Soda Springs, Idaho, and the men are now alternating in driving the car by day and night. Huss left Boise City early in the week after taking a day's rest, as he has been suffering from chills, resulting from his long exposure to changeable weather.

Augustus Post, Chairman of the Touring Committee in general charge of the Glidden Cup tour, returned a few days ago from an extended trip through New England, when he went over the exact route to be followed in the tour. He reports that the roads are in admirable condition and that plans are progressing favorably at the White Mountains for the hill-climbing competitions during the middle of July.

The Racing Board of the American Automobile Association has practically finished its labors in the selection of a proper course for the Vanderbilt Cup race next October. While the course will not be exactly the same as last season, it is understood that it embodies a portion of the same road, while the new sections will obviate the necessity of controls, which gave so much trouble last year to the French racing automobilists. Definite announcement regarding the course will probably be made within a few days.

A number of local automobilists will go to Hartford to-day, where the first automobile meet of the season in that city will be held at Charter Oak Park. A number of fast machines are entered, and the races will draw a large delegation of automobilists from various New England centres.

The sixty horse power Thomas car entered for the Vanderbilt Cup race by Harry S. Haupt has been completed, and Mr. Haupt will give the car a thorough trying out for the purpose of remedying any defects that may appear previous to the elimination trial of American machines. Of the thirteen American entries only five will be selected, and there will be keen rivalry for positions.

Picked Up Around the Diamond.

Walter Clarkson will pitch for Jersey City to-morrow against the Hoboken team, and Deegan will be in the box for the semi-professionals.

The All Nationals, reinforced by two major league players and Lamar, the ex-catcher of the Hoboken Club, will play the Cedars, the Bronx champions, at Bronx Oval, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and the Southern Boulevard, to-morrow. There will be a preliminary game between the Belmonts and New York Field Club.

"Jim" Mutrie, the old Giants' manager, will bring his Richmond Athletic Club team from Staten Island to Yorkville Field to-morrow to play the Pastimes. Mutrie has quite a lively collection of youngsters, who promise to make it interesting for the strong local team.

Another big "double header" is scheduled for the grounds at Ridgewood Park to-morrow, the principal attraction being a meeting between teams from Paterson, N. J., and the Ridgewoods. The opening contest will be between the Brightons and Economy Athletic Club.

Alonzo Rider of Bath, N. Y., has been elected Captain of Union College baseball team for next year. Rider, who is in the class of 1906, has played first base during his college course, and led the team in batting this year.

In the last three games Conroy was at the bat eleven times and made an average of .455. His hits included one triple and three doubles.

Cheap clothes don't always make a cheap man; but they're apt to make him look and feel cheap; and that's bad enough.

After all, the worst thing about the "mercerized cotton" cheat isn't that you pay more than it's worth; or that it isn't good to wear. The worst is it lowers your standards of excellence in clothes; it substitutes "good enough" for "good"; it demoralizes clothes-morals.

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THERY LEADS AUTOISTS FOR BENNETT TEAM

Callois and Duray Win the Other Places for France.

WILL RACE IN AMERICA

Successful Chauffeurs Will Be Sent Here for Vanderbilt Cup—Fast Time on Auvergne Circuit.

PARIS, France, June 16.—Thery, Callois, and Duray finished in the order named to-day in the elimination trial to pick the French team for the Gordon Bennett automobile race. The race was held over the Gordon Bennett course, the Auvergne circuit. There were 24 starters and fifteen finished. Thery was the first to start, and he finished the 550 kilometers in 7 hours 34 minutes. Callois was second in 7 hours 43 minutes, while Duray was but 1 minute behind Callois, finishing in 7 hours 44 minutes.

Despite the complaints that have been made about the course, there were no serious accidents, and fast time was made. Girardot's machine was overturned at a sharp turn, but he was not badly injured, and a slight accident injured Henry Farman's machine.

Americans will be particularly interested in the victory of Thery and Callois in the French trials, as both of these racers visited America last Fall. Thery, it will be remembered, had his first experience in track racing at the Empire City track, where he was beaten by Bernin. He did not think much of track racing, but in road racing he stands without a peer in Europe, as his great victory of yesterday shows. Both Thery and Callois drove Richard-Brasier cars. The third car, driven by Duray, is a De Detrich, similar in style and horse power to the one driven by Fletcher in Cuba last Winter and with which he also won the 50 and 100 mile races at Ormond.

The elimination race itself was little less interesting than will be the big event, for such an array of French racing automobilists has seldom been brought together as competed yesterday. George Heath, the holder of the Vanderbilt Cup; Teste, Albert Clement, Gabriel, Girardot, Farman, Fournier, and Bernin, who was the racing chauffeur for W. Gould Brokaw last year, were among the aspirants for the French team.

The three cars, with two others to be selected by the French Automobile Club, will be chosen to enter the Vanderbilt Cup race in this country next October.

The Auvergne circuit will be traversed four times in the big race. In that time 140 turns will be made, and in barely half a dozen places, it is said, is the course wide enough to permit of two cars passing. Critics predicted that the race would be more of a reliability test than a speed event, but the fast time would seem to disprove this theory, and it is probable that recent improvements have made the course far better than was the case a few weeks ago.

Two of America's competing cars are now on the course, the Pope-Toledo racers and the third, the ninety-horse-power Locomobile, were shipped last Thursday, and will reach the course at the end of this month.

To Build Saratoga Casino.

The announcement was made yesterday that the entire sum which was desired for the proposed five-hundred-thousand-dollar Casino to be built at Saratoga Springs has been subscribed, and that early this season work on the structure will begin, with the idea that the Casino may be open for the racing season of 1906 at Saratoga. The Casino Company, while distinct from the Saratoga Racing Association, includes most of the men who are interested in the management of racing at Saratoga, and the chief subscribers to the fund are said to be C. H. Mackay, Harry Payne Whitney, and R. T. Wilson, Jr. The idea of the Casino was conceived after the closing of Canfield's clubhouse restaurant.

Fordham's Athletic Managers Elected.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon in the college hall the members of the Fordham University Athletic Association elected the following men managers of the different athletic teams: Thomas Mansfield, '06, baseball; John Barry, '07, New York, assistant; John Hinchliffe, '07, football; Louis Hinchliffe, '08, Paterson, N. J., track manager. Thomas Mansfield, '06, was unanimously elected President of the association.

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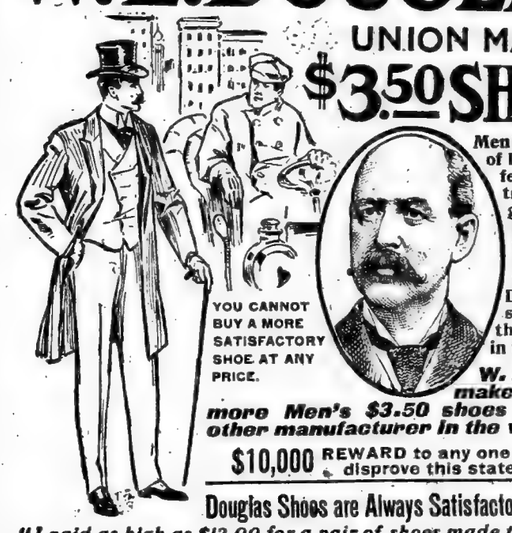
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"I paid as high as $12.00 for a pair of shoes made to order, on account of my left small toe being crooked (caused by tight shoes), but they never gave me the satisfaction I received from the pair of shoes you made specially for me some months ago, according to my mail order. They needed no 'breaking in,' they fitted perfectly from the moment I put them on. I walked a number of miles in them the first day I received them. I see you are now advertising Spring Styles; please send me your Catalog, as I shall want a new pair of shoes after a while."
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Boys wear W.L.Douglas $2.50 and $2.00 shoes because they fit better, hold their shape and wear longer than other makes.



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Capt. Kirkman's Sentence Approved.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The President has approved the findings in two trials of Capt. George W. Kirkman of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, sentencing him to dismissal from the army and imprisonment for three years. Kirkman was connected with the case resulting in the suicide of the wife of another army officer at Cuzco.

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VOORHEES CUT RECORD IN WINNING THE DAISY

McCarren's Colt Set New Mark on Sheepshead Turf Course.

HAMBURG BELLE'S HANDICAP

Popular Filly Made Pace with Top Weight and Took Coney Island Stakes in Fast Time.

Fast races, sharp finishes, and, best of all, the success of the best backed horses, combined to make sport of fine class at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay course yesterday.

Two stakes were on the programme as features, and both of these filled every expectation, as good-class horses made up the fields for both, and the winning of both compelled fast time, a new track record for five furlongs on the famous turf course being set by State Senator P. H. McCarren's colt Voorhees in the race for the Daisy Stakes, while Hamburg Belle, rival of Beldame in popularity, ran within one-fifth of a second of the six furlongs main track record to win the Coney Island Handicap.

In the Daisy, Voorhees carried the top weight in a field of six, and went to the post at odds on. Breaking third to Hammeraway and Belle of Pequest, he went to the front at once, and though he had to be roused a bit on the stretch when Belle of Pequest challenged him, he came away under pressure and won rather handily in 1:00, two-fifths of a second faster than the former best mark for five furlongs on the grass. The first quarter was run in 0:23 4-5 and the half mile in 0:47 4-5.

Hamburg Belle carried the top weight, 124 pounds, in the race for the Coney Island Handicap, at six furlongs on the main course, for which race a field of thirteen smart sprinters, including two added horses, ran. The betting on the contest was remarkably lively, every one of the runners being backed, while "good things" were numerous, Hamburg Belle, however, holding the place of favorite throughout the betting with Roseben, Broadcloth, and Bedouin the next choices in the order named. Broadcloth was first away, with the others moving in a line after him, but the pace was so fast from the first jump that Broadcloth dropped back into the crowd at once, Hamburg Belle and Roseben going out together in the lead and racing head and head to the middle of the big turn, with Lady Uncas and Bedouin the next two to that point, where Hamburg Belle's speed took her away from Roseben. Once clear of Roseben, Hamburg Belle held her own in front, and, finishing the strongest in the race, won cleverly by two lengths, with Roseben second, a half length away from Wild Mint. The time of the race was 1:12 3-5, the fractions being, Quarter, 0:23 3-5; half mile, 0:47 4-5.

Two remarkable finishes were produced by the purse races, fifth and sixth on the programme. In the sixth four of the horses were spread out noses apart at the end, in a finish so close that none save the judges could pick the winner, the decision going to Outcome. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies, two years old, last five furlongs of Futurity course.

	S. ¾.	F.
Brookdale Nymph, 110, Hildebrand, 4-1	3	1d
Fatinitza, 110, Miller, 12-1, 5-1	6	7
Society Bud, 110, Burns, 7-1, 5-2	2	3½
Moonshine, 110, L. Smith, 15-1, 6-1	8	4
Spendthrift Helen, 110, Nicol, 10-1, 4-1	4	5
Singleline, 110, Shaw, 9-2, 2-1	1	9
Hester W., 110, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	10	7
Indra, 110, White, 15-1, 6-1	12	11
Landmark, 110, Baird, 12-1, 5-1	9	8
Nil, 110, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5	5	12
Roma, 112, Bullman, 30-1, 10-1	7	11
Watergrass, 110, W. Davis, 10-1, 4-1	13	13
Changeable, 110, McLaughlin, 100-1, 20-1	1	6
Hampton Lady, 110, J. J. Walsh, 200-1, 40-1	14	14

Time—1:01. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Meddler-Cantalia. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, one mile and a furlong.

	S. ¾.	F.
Pronta, 93, J. Kelly, 5-1, 2-1	2	1
Ismailian, 87, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	7	2
Champlain, 96, J. J. Walsh, 15-1, even	10	3
The Southerner, 107, Burns, 5-1, 2-1	3	4
Captain Bob, 108, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	1	5
Incubator, 108, Baird, 12-1, 5-1	8	6
Gilstern, 104, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	6	7
Daisy Green, 93, Diggins, 6-1, 20-1	5	8
Billy Roche, 93, J. Johnson, 5-1, 20-1	5	9
Schoolmate, 108, Nicol, 5-1, 2-1	4	*

*Pulled up.

Time—1:53 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. m., 6 years, by Faisetto-Yolunteer. Owner, C. T. Hemphill. Trainer, E. Wright.

THIRD RACE.—The Daisy, for two-year-olds; five furlongs on the turf.

	S. ¾.	F.
Voorhees, 117, O'Neil, 3-5, 1-4	3	1
Belle of Pequest, 105, Shaw, 3-1, 8-5	2	2
Nestromo, 110, Hildebrand, 5-1, 7-5	4	3
Barbereek, 105, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	6	4
Hammeraway, 110, Baird, 10-1, 3-2	1	5
Lancastrian, 110, Nicol, 20-1, 6-1	5	6

Time—1:00. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Soltaire II.-Carnation II. Owner, P. H. McCarren. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

FOURTH RACE.—The Coney Island Handicap; six furlongs, main course.

	S. ½.	F.
Hamburg Belle, 124, W. Davis, 2-1, 4-5	3	1
Roseben, 120, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5	4	2
Wild Mint, 115, Nicol, 15-1, 6-1	10	3
Race King, 104, Baird, 15-1, 5-1	2	4
*Camara, 105, Troxler, 15-1, 3-1	11	5
Brocklehoff, 112, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	1	6
Bedouin, 105, Hildebrand, 7-1, 3-1	5	7
Pasadena, 107, Lyne, 9-1, 10-1	12	9
Oliver Cromwell, 100, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	8	8
Landless, 108, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	13	13
*Sparkling Star, 98, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	6	10
Lady Uncas, 103, Miller, 20-1, 8-1	9	11
Little Em, 101, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	7	12

Time—1:12 3-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by Hamburg-Isadore. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

*Counted in the betting.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; six and a half furlongs, main course.

	S. ¼.	F.
Diamond Flush, 106, Burns, 12-1, 4-1	2	2
Druid, 106, Lyne, 4-1, 6-5	1	1
Kiamesha, 111, W. Knapp, 6-1, 2-1	6	3
Chieftain, 108, Shaw, 2-1, 4-5	3	4
Jonquil, 118, W. Davis, 5-1, 2-1	4	5
Palm Tree, 111, C. Kelly, 60-1, 20-1	7	6
Masaniello, 121, Nicol, 50-1, 15-1	8	7
Handzarra, 111, O'Neil, 3-1, 2-1	5	8

Time—1:20. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by St. Julien-Golden Tide. Owner, R. W. Nelson. Trainer, G. Butler.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

	S. ¾.	F.
Outcome, 106, Lyne, 5-2, 3-5	5	3
Wotan, 112, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	4	2
Dandelion, 100, Baird, 2-1, 7-10	2	1
Kehailen, 103, Burns, 3-1, 4-5	3	4
Elwood, 100, Moriarty, 100-1, 25-1	1	5

Time—1:47. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. f., 4 years, by Sir Dixon-Ollie Glenn. Owner and trainer, Woodford Clay.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main track.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Broomstick 133	Cederstrome 118
Jake Sanders 126	Zeala 118
Sovereign 126	Bank 111
Regal 122	Tol San 106
Oliver Cromwell 120	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile on the main track.

Chele Urigh 116	*Contend 100
Canteen 108	Jackstaff 98
Sir Breen 106	Chimney Sweep 96
Geranium 106	Bellatrix 92
Old England 105	Confessor 91
Iota 101	*Witch Hazel 91
*Rocklands 101	Onward 89
*Flammula 101	Suffice 86
Neptunus 101	

THIRD RACE.—The Foam Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Jacobite 124	Sufficiency 111
Inquisitor 115	Queen of Hearts 111
Beaufort 114	

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal Stakes, of $20,-000, for three-year-olds, scale weights; one mile and a quarter.

Cairngorm 126	Hot Shot 126
Tradition 121	Sysonby 126
Agile 126	Migraine 126

†Sydney Paget's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-years-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Aviston	109	Magic Power	104
High Brush	108	Kingsmere	104
Ielden	105	*Phyllis A.	104
Elkdom	108	*Bantam	101
Calabash	108	Miss Gliff	90
Alice de Gay	105	*St. Benedict	97
Speedway	105	*Iradaisy	97
*Consistent	105	*Lord Provost	96
Sir Russell	104	*Incorrigible	94
Lawsonian	104	*Cassandra	94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Santon	113	Stamping Ground ...	108
Action	113	Hippocrates	108
Monsieur Beaucaire.	113	Sinister	106
Runnels	113	Woodsaw	101
†Jocund	111		

†J. A. Drake's entry.
*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BOOKMAKERS' STRIKE ENDED

Layers Have New Complaint in Alleged $500,000 Losses.

The bookmakers of the Metropolitan Turf Association were rather surprised when they gathered at the Sheepshead Bay race track yesterday and discovered that absolutely no official notice had been taken of their short-lived strike the day before. The "strikers" had receded from their demands to the point that they made no effort to put back into the first line or "big ring" the number of layers that were on for Suburban Handicap day, and matters dropped back to the state that ruled at Gravesend and Belmont Park, with a so-called "open ring" made up of a few non-members of the association and a big majority of the bookmakers of the Metropolitan Association.

Officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club declined to discuss the matter of the contention between the track managers and the bookmakers, but John Cavanagh, manager of the betting ring for the Coney Island Club, and William Pinkerton, who has general charge of the management of affairs, both said that the officials of the Coney Island Jockey Club certainly would take measures to discipline the individuals connected with the betting ring who were responsible for the delay and inconvenience that the "strike" caused Thursday.

The bookmakers had a new grievance yesterday, however, which caused most of them to treat lightly the chance of action by the racing authorities for series of tremendous losses by the entire ring engrossed attention. One bookmaker who operates on a big scale made the statement after the races yesterday that he had lost in his own business a total of $24,000 in the past four days. This layers estimated the entire losses of the ring in the past week, during which a remarkably large proportion of popular favorites and heavily backed second and third choices have won at about $500,000. Of that sum he said probably $200,000 had been lost by the ring Thursday, when inquiry among the layers showed that every bookmaker who transacted business that day announced losses ranging from $1,000 up to $10,000.

Yearling Brought $7,700.

At the sale of the Rancho del Paso thoroughbred yearling horses in the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, the first big price of the season for a yearling was realized when Newton Bennington bought the brown colt, by Watercress-Margerique, full brother to Nasturtium, for $7,700. The contending bidder was Harry Payne Whitney, whose father, the late William C. Whitney, paid $40,000 for Nasturtium as a two-year-old. The average of the day's offering was fair. The best sales were as follows:

Chestnut colt, by Goldfinch-Graciosity, by Juvenal; A. C. McCafferty $3,200
Bay filly, by Star Ruby-Harmony II., by Tyrant; A. Zimmer 1,800
Brown filly, by Watercress-Inquisitive, by Inspector B.; Matt Byrnes 1,100
Chestnut colt, by Star Ruby-Iscaria, by Islington; Harry Payne Whitney 3,300
Bay colt, by Goldfinch-Kissing Ring, by Darebin; A. Zimmer 1,150
Brown or black colt, by Watercress-La Primera, by Joe Hooker; H. K. Vingut. 2,100
Brown colt, by Watercress-Margerique, by Algerine; N. Bennington 7,700

MISS MOORE WON HONORS.

Scored for Women's Championship in Metropolitan Tennis Meet.

Spirited racquet work combined with steadiness won for Miss Elizabeth H. Moore the title of metropolitan woman champion in the lawn tennis singles yesterday on the dirt courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The ex-National champion, Miss Moore, was forced to display her best game, as her opponent was Miss Helen Homans, the young sister of the famous Princeton football player, "Shep" Homans, and the latter wielded her racquet so skillfully that she was three times within a point of taking the match and title. Miss Moore's drives down the side lines for passes at these critical junctures saved her from defeat, and she won by the score of 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.

The continuance of play in the men's championship doubles brought out some of the fastest lawn tennis witnessed on the courts this season. Summary:

Women's Championship Singles.—First Round—Mrs. Clarence Hobart, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Fischer, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—8, 8—6.
Semi-Final Round—Miss Helen Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. Clarence Hobart, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 7—5.
Final and Championship Round—Miss Elizabeth H. Moore, New York and Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Helen Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 3—6, 6—3, 7—5.
Men's Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Ross Burchard, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 0—6, 6—4, 6—4.
Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round—G. Loraine Wyeth and Dimon E. Roberts, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated F. E. Welch and S. L. Rosenbaum, Harlem Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—3; O. C. A. Child and L. J. Hall, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Samuel A. Westfall and F. W. Antonides, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 8—1, 6—3.
Second Round—Frank B. Hague and Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Henry Torrance and Alexander Torrance, Englewood Field Club, 6—3, 9—7; G. Lorraine Wyeth and Dimon E. Roberts, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated O. C. A. Child and L. J. Hall, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2; Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Clarence Hobart, New York and Orange Lawn Tennis Clubs, 6—0, 6—0.
Handicap Singles.—Second Round—Holbrook (minus half 15) defeated Roberts, (scratch,) 6—4, 6—2; Mollenhauer (minus half 30) defeated Reily, (plus 30,) by default; Bostwick (minus half 30) defeated Antonides, (scratch,) 12—10, 6—4; Rice (scratch) defeated Rosenbaum, (scratch,) 6—2, 6—4; Pelser (scratch) defeated Rowe, (plus half 15,) 6—1, 1—6, 6—3; Johnson (plus half 15) defeated Friedmann, (plus 15,) 8—3, 6—4.
Third Round—Westfall (scratch) defeated Pelser, (scratch,) 6—3; 6—1.
Championship Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Anna M. Risch and Henry W. Mollenhauer, New York and Kings County Lawn Tennis Clubs, defeated Miss Elizabeth H. Moore and S. A. Westfall, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 8—6.

MRS. STOUT'S WINNING GOLF.

Will Meet Miss G. Travers for Metropolitan Championship.

Mrs. Charles T. Stout of the Richmond County Country Club and Miss Gertrude Travers of the Nassau Country Club will meet to-day on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, near Short Hills, N. J., in the final round for the women's metropolitan championship. Miss Travers won her game in the semi-final round yesterday with ease, beating Mrs. A. H. Harris of the Apawamis Club by 7 up and 5 to play.

Mrs. Stout is both an ex-National and metropolitan champion. When she married two years ago she retired from golf temporarily, and this is the first open tournament in the metropolitan district in which she has played since she was Miss Hecker. Her opponent was Miss Elizabeth Hurry of Apawamis. The latter put up a magnificent game, and Mrs. Stout's victory was by no means assured until after the twelfth hole had been played.

In justice to Miss Hurry it should be said that she played with a badly injured thumb, which she hurt in Bermuda this past Winter. Summary:

Championship Semi-final Round—Mrs. Charles T. Stout, Richmond County, beat Miss Elizabeth Hurry, Apawamis, 4 up and 2 to play; Miss Gertrude Travers, Nassau, beat Mrs. A. H. Harris, Apawamis, 7 up and 5 to play.
Consolation Cup.—Semi-final Round—Miss Ruth Badgeley, Essex County, beat Miss Maud Van Boskerck, Plainfield County, 2 up and 1 to play; Miss K. Travers, Nassau, beat Mrs. J. B. Kinney, Baltusrol, 1 up.

Bermuda Cricketers Here.

Fifteen members of the Bermuda Cricket Club, who will play a team of American cricket players on Staten Island to-day and Monday and with other American teams later, arrived from Bermuda yesterday on the steamer Bermudian.

Baseball To-day, 3:30 P. M., American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago.—Adv.

DOVER-HELIGOLAND RACE STARTS TO-DAY

American Yachts Will Compete for Cup Offered by the Kaiser.

ATLANTIC IS A FAVORITE

Ailsa, Utowana, Endymion, Hildegarde and Navahoe Will Start—American Yachtsmen Entertained.

DOVER, June 16.—The American auxiliary schooner yacht Atlantic, owned by Wilson Marshall of the New York Yacht Club, arrived here shortly after noon to-day. All the auxiliaries entered in the race from Dover to Heligoland for Emperor William's Cup are now here preparing for the start, which will take place to-morrow.

On board his yacht, the Valhalla, to-night the Earl of Crawford entertained at dinner a party of American and German yachtsmen, who will participate in the race.

Dover Bay presented a picturesque spectacle to-night, with its assemblage of fine boats. Great interest is displayed in the Atlantic, which is an easy favorite. Capt. Barr expresses the utmost confidence in her ability to win the cup.

American yachtsmen will watch with the keenest interest the race which starts to-day from Dover to Heligoland, in which the Kaiser's Cup boats are to compete. All of the eight American racers are entered on the list of starters announced from abroad, but the Thistle and Fleur-de-Lys, and probably the Apache, will not contest.

At the time the eleven boats left here the race for auxiliaries had not been contemplated. The Atlantic intended to compete, but the Utowana and Apache were not thought of. Since the arrival abroad, on receipt of the information that a special cup would be offered for auxiliaries, Wilson Marshall has decided to race the Atlantic for that trophy. The Utowana may also start. All the other boats, the Endymion, the Ailsa, and the Hildegarde have been refitted to enter.

The race, of course, is a handicap event, allowance being made in accordance with the German measurement rules obtaining. Under these allowances Henry S. Redmond figured before starting abroad that his yawl Ailsa had an excellent chance to win the race on time allowance, if she did not actually capture the prize by finishing in the lead.

It will be remembered that last year Morton W. Plant's schooner Ingomar finished first over the course, but lost the prize on time allowance.

To Race to Block Island.

The long-distance race of the New York Club will start to-day from Huckleberry Island to Block Island. Twelve yachts of the smaller classes will make the trip over the course of 101 miles. Each will be handled by its owner, and sailed by a crew of amateurs. The race is a handicap event, with Edwin C. Ray's Acushla allowing starts varying from 32 minutes and 16 seconds to 4 hours 41 minutes and 46 seconds. L. D. Huntington's new boat Gauntlet receives the limit allowance. The starters and handicaps are as follows:

Edwin C. Ray's Acushla, scratch; Dr. W. D. Hennen's Floss Hilde, 0:32:16; C. D. Mallory's Hanley, 0:37:53; J. W. Alker's Alert, 0:42:05; R. W. Rathborne's Saladin, 1:00:19; H. A. Jackson's Alyce, 1:36:48; Frank Maier's Tammerlaine, 1:53:38; Sullivan Brothers' Mopsa, 2:44:08; J. Le Boutillier's Heron, 3:26:13; W. Durant's Rita, 4:08:18; H. De F. Baldwin's Seabreeze, 4:09:42; L. D. Huntington's Gauntlet, 4:44:46.

Virginia to Race To-day.

William K. Vanderbilt Jr.'s big sloop Virginia will race to-day in her initial start of the season against the Yankee and Mineola. She was fitted out yesterday at Jacob's City Island Yard with a new Ratsey mainsail, and is ready for her trial this afternoon in the Larchmont regatta. Elmina II. and Corona will race in the schooner class.

The regatta is one of twelve scheduled for to-day, and the most important of the lot. Fully fifty yachts are entered, with three forty-five thirty-three, twelve New York one-design thirty-footers, ten raceabouts, and a number of the smaller boats.

INTERNATIONAL FOOTBALL.

Sir Ernest Cochrane Offers $500 Trophy for Association Contest.

LONDON, June 16.—Capt. Sir Ernest Cochrane, Bart., has offered a cup of the value of $500 for competition between picked football teams representing Great Britain, Ireland, Canada, and the United States. Sir Ernest suggests that the matches be played under English Association rules or under a combination of the rules governing football in the United States and Great Britain. In making the offer Sir Ernest says:

"International football offers opportunity for Great Britain to meet the United States in another field of sport. There is no doubt that the more friendly contests are arranged the better it will be for both countries. Whichever country is the winner, the contestants will learn to know and appreciate each other, and thus the several parts of the great Anglo-Saxon race will draw nearer together.

"We must not forget that the great universities of Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, if they decide to play, will put forward formidable teams where national supremacy is at stake."

This is probably the outcome of advance made in the Association game in the United States during the past few years. The game is played extensively at Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Pennsylvania, and other universities, and last Winter the first Intercollegiate Association football championship was played between Harvard, Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Haverford. There is very little difference in the Association games as played in England, Canada, and the United States, although the two former countries at present outclass the American college teams, owing to the game having been played so much longer in those countries. Great progress has been made here, especially at Harvard, and in the course of a very few years a series of games between the English and American picked teams can be arranged.

There is a vast difference in the method of playing the Rugby game, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether the difference could be sufficiently reconciled to admit of British and American teams meeting under these rules.

Princeton Nine Gets Old-Time Sendoff.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16.—The Princeton University baseball team, which will battle for the championship with Yale in New York to-morrow afternoon, left here this morning on the 9 o'clock train, accompanied by Coach Hillebrand, ex-Capt. Steinwender, Trainer Robinson, and Capt. Wells. As is the usual custom, each man was pushed through the car window as the remaining students sang "Old Nassau" and wound up with a locomotive cheer for Princeton.

New York State League.

A. J. and G., 3; Binghamton, 0.
Utica, 2; Syracuse, 1.
Troy, 3; Scranton, 3.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.
Milwaukee, 6; Columbus, 2.
Louisville, 10; Minneapolis, 0.

Connecticut League.

Norwich, 3; Bridgeport, 1.
New Haven, 3; Hartford, 0.
Meriden, 14; Springfield, 0.
New London, 2; Holyoke, 0.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 9; New Orleans, 7.
Montgomery, 9; Memphis, 0.
Nashville, 9; Shreveport, 4.
Birmingham, 4; Little Rock, 2.

New England League.

Lynn, 4; New Bedford, 3.
Haverhill, 2; Fall River, 1.
Lowell, 4; Manchester, 2.
Nashua, 7; Concord, 4.

South Atlantic League.

Columbia, 2; Jacksonville, 0.
Savannah, 5; Macon, 1.
Charleston, 4; Augusta, 3.

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GRIFFITH'S MEN PLAY IN CHAMPIONSHIP FORM

With Orth Pitching They Defeat Chicago by 3 to 0.

NATIONALS WIN WITH EASE

Ames Is Wild, but He Puzzles St. Louis Batsmen—Brooklyn Loses with Regularity.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 3; Chicago, 0.
Philadelphia, 10; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 5; Boston, 2.
Cleveland, 5; Washington, 1.

National League.

New York, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 4.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	0	2	3	2	5	4	7	29	.674
Chicago	4	..	3	5	2	3	7	4	28	.583
Phila'phia	2	3	..	1	4	3	5	6	27	.574
Detroit	2	5	2	..	4	3	4	5	25	.532
Boston	2	1	2	1	..	4	7	3	21	.467
New York	0	2	3	1	4	..	5	4	19	.422
Washin'ton	1	1	0	2	6	1	..	2	13	.388
St. Louis	3	1	2	2	6	2	1	..	18	.375
Games lost	14	20	20	22	24	26	30	30		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	5	5	1	4	12	7	38	.704
Phila'phia	1	..	2	2	4	5	6	9	29	.580
Pittsburg	3	5	..	5	7	7	2	2	31	.564
Chicago	3	1	5	..	4	7	6	5	31	.564
Cincinnati	2	4	3	7	..	5	2	6	29	.547
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	5	..	3	5	23	.426
Boston	2	2	4	2	2	1	..	4	17	.327
Brooklyn	3	3	2	1	1	2	4	..	16	.296
Games lost	16	27	24	25	24	31	35	38		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston, (two games.)
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Pittsburg.
Boston at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New York's Fine All-Around Play Shuts Out Chicago.

One of the best and most interesting games played at American League Park this season was that between the Greater New Yorks, and Chicagos yesterday, and the local players were entitled to the victory by scoring three earned runs to nothing. There have been games in which more batting was done, but for vigorous and skilful all-around work and excellent pitching there has been no contest to surpass it.

While much credit is due to Orth, who, barring the sixth inning, pitched in splendid form, and to the fielders who gave him such fine support, a catch by Chase in the sixth inning will not soon be forgotten. It was a wonderful play, and Griffith's new recruit got a rousing ovation upon his return to the players' bench. The ball was hit fairly high in the air by Dundon, and either Orth, Kleinow, or Conroy could have taken it. Chase, however, made a dash from his regular playing position, and after crossing the pitching line put out his left, or mitt hand, while in a crouching position, and got the ball. There was a man on second and another on first at the time, and both would have scored had not the ball been caught.

Another incident, one very rarely observed on the field, was an open apology by Umpire Connolly for an omission in calling either a ball or a strike on one of Orth's deliveries. The matter probably would have been allowed to pass but for the urgent demands of the spectators to know what kind of a ball it was. Connolly, facing the grand stand, said that for some reason or other he did not see the ball properly. "It was purely an accident," he continued, "and would hurt neither pitcher nor batsman."

Altrock, the Chicago's clever left-handed pitcher, kept the local men guessing for four innings, and he received equally as good support as did Orth, the conspicuous features of the visitors' fielding being a brilliant one-handed catch by Tannehill of a line fly and a fine stop and throw by Altrock. Conroy began the fifth inning with a two-base hit to centre field, and after Chase was called out on strikes, Yeager hit for three bases to centre, and Conroy tallied. Yeager, unfortunately, attempted to get home on Kleinow's hit to pitcher, and was put out. In the seventh another two-base hit by Conroy, Chase's base on balls, Yeager's sacrifice, and Kleinow's long drive between centre and left scored two more runs, but Kleinow was caught at third in trying to stretch his hit for three bases. The nearest the visitors came to scoring was in the sixth inning, and but for Chase's great catch would have succeeded. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	1	1	1	0		0
Holmes, lf.	0	1	3	0	1		0
Cal'han, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		0
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	1	0		0
Don'hue, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0		0
McF'l'd, c.	0	1	2	3	1		0
Dundon, 2b.	0	2	2	3	0		0
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0		0
Altrock, p.	0	0	0	4	0		0
Total.	0	7	24	15	1		0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fultz, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		0
Keeler, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		0
D'gh'ty, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		0
Wil'ms, 2b.	0	0	1	6	0		0
Conroy, 3b.	2	2	3	2	0		0
Chase, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0		1
Yeager, ss.	1	0	1	0	7		0
Kleinow, c.	0	2	2	0	0		0
Orth, p.	0	1	0	3	0		0
Total.	3	7	27	13	8		1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	..	—3

First base by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 2; off Altrock, 1. Struck out—By Altrock, 1. Left on bases—New York, 4; Chicago, 5. Two-base hits—Conroy, (2,) Yeager, Kleinow. Sacrifice hits—Yeager, Altrock. Stolen base—Jones. Double play—Yeager, Williams, and Chase. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 3,500.

DETROIT, 5; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, June 16.—Detroit defeated Boston in a long drawn-out game to-day, 5 to 2. Detroit won by bunching its hits, assisted by poor fielding. Boston held the lead until the eighth, when Detroit scored three runs. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss.	1	1	0	1	0		0
Cooley, rf.	0	0	2	1	0		0
H'km'n, 1b.	1	1	11	2	0		0
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		0
C'ghlin, 3b.	1	0	3	3	0		0
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		0
Lowe, lf.	1	0	3	1	0		0
Drill, c.	0	1	4	4	0		0
Mullen, p.	1	1	0	4	0		0
Total.	5	7	27	20	0		0

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	0	2	0	0	0		0
Parent, ss.	0	1	4	3	0		0
Burk't, lf.	2	2	1	0	1		0
Stahl, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		0
Grim'w, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0		0
Collins, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1		0
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	3	5	0		0
Criger, c.	0	0	6	3	1		0
Winter, p.	0	0	0	3	1		0
Total.	2	7	27	19	3		0

Detroit	0									
Boston	1									

Two-base hits—Selbach, [illegible] Sacrifice hits—[illegible] shaw, Crawford, Drill, Mullen. Stolen bases—

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES,
WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

GERMANY, FRANCE, AND GREAT BRITAIN.

It is not to be denied that there are very grave possibilities in the differences that have arisen between the Governments of France and Germany. They inhere in the fact that the ambitions and aspirations of the ruling class in Germany seem menaced by the agreement made between France and Great Britain regarding Morocco, and the feelings of that class, probably including the Kaiser, have been wounded, not to say embittered. The German Government has taken the moment when the chief ally of France, the only Power strictly to be called an ally, is involved in a severe and unsuccessful, almost a disastrous, contest on the other side of the globe to present something like a grievance to the Government of France—a matter which, if it be not a formal grievance, is the less easily met on that account—and to propose that it shall be made the subject of an international conference. Plainly that is not an amiable thing to do, and it involves all sorts of disagreeable complications, which may prove extremely serious. The situation will require the utmost care and candor on the part of those immediately concerned, and should also receive temperate and friendly discussion from those who may influence public opinion in this and in other countries.

Essentially we think that the real source of disturbance lies rather between Germany and Great Britain than between Germany and France. It can hardly be said that Germany has substantial interests in the northwest corner of Africa that are much affected by any policy France may pursue there or any claims to influence France may sustain. Germany has no territory in that region, and no known intention to acquire any, and the trade that she has or may seek is amply secured by the pledges that France has given to all countries alike, and which the position of Great Britain will in itself tend to safeguard. Great Britain can be trusted to see that she gets what she is entitled to, and she can hardly do that without equal advantage for others in interest. But quite outside of Morocco, scattered all over the world, there are points at which the interests and the aspirations of Germany and of Great Britain are not in harmony, are in fact the occasion of a good deal of rivalry and may be the occasion for friction and irritation and really grave disturbance. When we say Germany we necessarily mean the ruling class in Germany, for, though that nation is under a Constitution securing a liberal grant of suffrage, the policy of the Government, more than in most countries of like situation, is shaped by the ruler and by a relatively limited class. The active minds in this class have apparently reached the conviction, and it is not without some justification, that the expansion of Germany, its advance in strength and wealth, in trade and in influence, is opposed by Great Britain. Because the agreement with France makes the prestige of Great Britain more secure and also more conspicuous the ruling class in Germany are vexed, and the Kaiser's Government enters on a course the obvious aim of which is to discredit, possibly to annul practically, the understanding from which Germany was omitted.

Great Britain will stand by France. That announcement, now formally made, was inevitable. If France declines to submit the question of Morocco to a conference of the Powers, Great Britain will also decline. The next step in dealing with the situation will have to be determined by Germany. It may be a very serious one, because it may involve Great Britain further. If France is put under pressure for refusing to open a question, that of Morocco, which she and Great Britain have assumed to settle between themselves, the pressure must be met by Great Britain as well. And this raises the question, What are the real causes of difference, of jealousy, of discontent, and resentment between Germany and Great Britain? Are they capable of definition, discussion, and ultimate adjustment without resort to arms? We believe that they are, and that fairness, moral courage, self-control, and a true conception of the awful evils of war and the obligation to keep the peace, will be found, in the long run, on both sides sufficient to avoid a conflict. The task may be difficult. It ought not to be impracticable. The underlying cause of all disturbance is commercial and industrial rivalry, which is complicated by the national temperament of each people. But cool heads must see that the utmost profits of success in such rivalry would be many times squandered in war, and the vigor of both peoples be terribly diminished by its inevitable waste.

The influence of temperament is hard to deal with. The temptation on the one hand and on the other to indulge in smarting criticism is great and is not resisted. There is enough in the press of each country every week, if diligently circulated and emphasized, to arouse the resentment of the people of the other. But if is the duty of Governments to check, not to act on, the emotions and sentiments of the people. It would be a terrible calamity—we think it would be an awful crime—if two great nations, having so much in common in their intellectual and moral ideals, each a powerful leader in civilization, in science, in the rich fields of social and political and material organization, should be involved in a conflict of arms which, whatever the result, would be incalculably costly. To such a catastrophe it is the solemn duty of the intelligent men of both nations to offer all possible resistance, and it is the duty of all intelligent men in other countries to do nothing that can even indirectly incite to that catastrophe.

THE CASE OF JUDGE HOOKER.

The removal of Judge HOOKER by the Legislature, which has been called to meet in extraordinary session on June 21, will require the passage of a joint resolution by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Senate and the Assembly. Some doubt has arisen, we think, whether a two-thirds majority of the Senate and Assembly can be had. The Assembly committee of investigation reported unanimously that Judge HOOKER should be removed. The testimony leaves in the public mind no doubt whatever that he is unfit to sit upon the bench. But should an attempt be made to remove him by concurrent legislation powerful influences would be found working against its passage, politics would play their part in the legislative deliberations, and it might be that more than one-third of each house would be arrayed in the negative on the final vote. That the failure of the effort to remove Judge HOOKER would magnify the scandal is a proposition that stands in no need of proof.

For our part we hope the Legislature when it meets next week will decline altogether to take up the case of Judge HOOKER. No doubt the spectacle of this discredited Judge sitting upon the bench and continuing the business of his court—and we believe there is no way of estopping him from exercising his judicial function save by removal—would be shameful. Yet questions of larger scope and of graver import, even, than the unfitness of a single member of the judiciary are involved in this attempt to remove a Judge by a method to which resort has never before been had in this State, a method which sound opinion condemns as improper and out of harmony with the political theories upon which our institutions are based.

It is under Article VI., Section 11, of the State Constitution that the charges have been brought against Judge HOOKER. That section declares:

> Judges of the Court of Appeals and Justices of the Supreme Court may be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature, if two-thirds of all the members elected to each house concur therein.

We quoted this section the other day, and pointed out that the proceeding contemplated by it is purely legislative in its nature. The members of the Senate and Assembly are empowered to dismiss by concurrent resolution adopted by a two-thirds vote a Judge of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals elected by the people. If the Legislature may thus dismiss one Judge it may dismiss two, or twenty. If it should happen that a Legislature containing a majority, let us say, of labor men should some day sit in Albany, it might occur to some influential leader that all Judges holding views deemed by labor to be unsound upon the subject of restraining strikes by injunctions ought to be removed and men friendly to "labor" put in their places. We should then have the astonishing spectacle of the judiciary in complete subjection to the Legislature. But the independence of the judiciary is fundamental in our political system. It is intended that the executive, the legislative, and the judicial departments in their respective spheres shall be co-ordinate, independent, and each free from control of either of the others. It would seem that the makers of the Constitution had temporarily forgotten many things when they put into it this section giving to the Legislature the power to remove Judges by concurrent resolution.

We quoted yesterday morning some passages from an address delivered in January last before the State Bar Association by Chief Judge CULLEN of the Court of Appeals. We here reprint one paragraph from that address because it is not only timely but is, it seems to us, of the very essence of sage counsel:

> I have always doubted—I say it with the greatest deference to the able men who composed the Constitutional Convention of 1894—the wisdom of the present provision of the Constitution which authorizes the court to control by mandamus the action of the Legislature in the apportionment of Senators and Assemblymen. I hope the time will never come when that power will be invoked and co-ordinate branches of the Government brought into conflict.

In order to perceive clearly the essential anomaly of Article VI., Section 11, of the Constitution it is necessary only to read Section 13 of the same article relating to trial of impeachments, from which we here quote:

> The Assembly shall have the power of impeachment by a vote of a majority of all the members elected. The court for the trial of impeachment shall be composed of the President of the Senate, the Senators, or the major part of them, and the Judges of the Court of Appeals, or the major part of them. * * * Before the trial of an impeachment the members of the court shall take an oath or affirmation truly and impartially to try the impeachment according to the evidence, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

It will at once be seen that this is not a legislative but strictly a judicial proceeding. The Constitution uses the words "court" and "trial." The members are specially sworn. There is a world of difference between an impeachment and removal by concurrent resolution. In the one case the proceeding is usual, safe, orderly, and in the spirit of American institutions; in the other it is unprecedented, irregular, and in conflict with our customs.

We have reason to know that among the judiciary and the members of the bar of the State there are many who have seriously doubted the propriety of proceeding against Judge HOOKER under this section of the Constitution. It is better to tolerate, until a proper remedy can be found, the scandal of this one Judge's continuance upon the bench than to create a precedent that may in unnumbered instances return to plague us.

ARMISTICE.

Doubtless the most difficult question relating to the pending negotiations between Russia and Japan is the question of securing an armistice while the negotiations are in progress. The procuring of an armistice seems to be a sine qua non to the successful progress of the negotiations. It would be pitiful to have plenipotentiaries eagerly scanning the telegrams of the day and trying to guess their significance before going into council and exaggerating or abating, as the case might be, their respective pretensions of the day before. Yet that is what would necessarily happen if the negotiations began before hostilities ceased.

The question of armistice will be decided by the views of the combatants as to which of them has the more to gain by a suspension of hostilities. Either Russia or Japan may consider that it would gain, that time is on its side. Each may think so. It is manifest that in that case both could not be right. One must be mistaken. Apparently the situation in North Manchuria is much what it was in the more southern parts of that province before the battle of Liao-Yang, and again before the battle of Mukden. The Japanese Army is endeavoring to envelop the Russian Army, and the Russian Army is endeavoring to escape the envelopment. On either side a sanguine commander would resent and resist an order to suspend hostilities and would not be blamable if he tried to evade it to the extent of improving his position without actual fighting. This is a situation which seems to call for an umpire. But an umpire is barred by the terms of the agreement. The combatants must settle such things between themselves.

INDEMNITY.

It seems to be assumed all around that the crucial question in the terms of peace will be the question of an indemnity. Since it is fairly clear that Japan will demand one, the Russian consent to treat may be construed as admitting the "principle" of an indemnity. The efforts of the friends of peace seem to be largely directed to inducing Japan to be moderate as to its amount.

The wording of the brief and dignified Japanese reply to the President's suggestion is significant. "Desiring, in the interest of the world as well as in the interest of Japan, the re-establishment of peace with Russia on terms that will fully guarantee its stability," and so forth. Japan, we know, will demand a free hand in Korea, which she already has; the withdrawal of Russia from Manchuria, at least south of the Trans-Siberian, which is already effected, "and costs." What are the costs?

In estimating the Japanese expenses it is necessary to bear in mind that Japan can make war far cheaper than any European nation by reason of the low wages of labor which are in their turn a result of the low cost of subsistence. The "five milliards" exacted by Germany of France form the precedent commonly cited. But it is hardly relevant. Half that amount would probably be as much, comparatively, for Japan to demand if her object be merely that of reimbursement. But from this should properly be deducted the actual money's worth which she has already collected. There are all the Russian improvements in South Manchuria, including Port Arthur, Dalny, and the Eastern Chinese Railroad. There are also the Russian ships of war captured and the Russian ships of war interned in neutral ports, of which Japan will naturally require the transfer to herself. These items added make a very considerable total. If Japan should demand $500,000,000, which is a much larger sum in Japan than it would be in any Western country, she could scarcely be accused of exorbitancy. If she should offer to deduct from this sum the cash value, upon a fair valuation, of goods originally Russian, and now in her possession, it may very well seem that Russia should be grateful for her moderation and that all the world would applaud it.

TO AIR THE SUBWAY.

The assurances given by the action of the Rapid Transit Commission that the ventilation of the Subway will be considered in due course by qualified experts, and that done which is found to be practical, is satisfactory. This is the more true since the President of the Interborough Company has promised to do what he can to carry out any plans agreed upon by the engineers of the Commission. Meanwhile, some patience will be needed. The matter is not one which can be settled in a day, and one may well be suspicious of offhand solutions of a problem not at all simple, and perhaps not at all what at first glance it may appear to be.

Engineering News advances the opinion that the high temperatures of the Subway are due primarily to the generation of more than a thousand million heat units every twenty-four hours by the conversion of electric energy into heat through friction. This is heat enough to maintain the temperature of the entire Subway about six degrees above that of the outside temperature, and this difference would be felt the more by reason of the higher humidity. Mr. TESLA agrees with this view of the case. The presence in the Subway air of a larger percentage of free oxygen than is found in that of the streets, Mr. TESLA explains on the very plausible supposition that oxygen is generated by stray currents passing through moist ground and decomposing the water into oxygen and hydrogen. If so, it would be interesting to know what becomes of the hydrogen, which, if accumulating in considerable quantities in the high places it would naturally seek owing to its specific levity, might become a source of great danger, since it is apt to recombine with oxygen explosives. Altogether, the problem is sufficiently complex to require very thorough and intelligent study, and that this is assured should be as satisfactory as anything could be at the moment.

We are afraid Borough President LITTLETON has not advanced his Mayoralty chances by calling in question the action and the motives of Controller GROUT in offering $500,000 for the Montauk Theatre property. Mr. GROUT'S reply to the charge that the price was excessive seems to us to be a pretty satisfactory and convincing document. But the fact that President LITTLETON has had hard luck this time ought not to discourage him in his pursuit of the nomination. He has a "right to try."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Story from the South.

When a story is ingeenious and interesting, the mere fact that it is somewhat or even largely lacking in verisimilitude is not at all against it—as a story—and therefore have we read with much delight a thrilling tale which the Grievance Editor of our swarthy neighbor, The New York Age, has permitted its Georgian representative to exploit in its columns. There is a convenient vagueness about "a small South Georgia village" as indicating the scene of the drama, but after that the details come in rich profusion. It seems that the village in question has an artesian well, and a public horse trough thereunto appertaining. At the trough all may water their horses without price, but an iron law proclaims that while the white man may lead his horse to either side of the trough, the black man is restricted to the left side—unless the horse he happens to be riding or driving belongs to a white man, in which case the whole circumference of the trough is open to him also. The other day a negro mounted on a particularly seemly steed rode boldly to the reserved side, and no objection was made because most of the bystanders knew the animal as the property of a white neighbor. One of them, however, was better, or later, informed, and, declaring that the horse belonged to the negro, had the latter arrested. Carried before the local Justice, the negro admitted that the horse was his in a way, but he insisted that a single dollar of the purchase price had not yet been paid, and that under agreement the title to the animal still remained in the original owner. By that owner this assertion was then confirmed, but the Justice brushed aside the pretty technicality, thus raised, decided that the negro was the real owner, despite the missing dollar, and imposed the sentence of $40 fine or a month in the chain gang. When the culprit chose the latter, however, the Justice found some mysterious reason for withdrawing the alternative and instantly put the horse up at auction. It brought a little over $40, and that sum went to—or toward—the village treasury, while $1 was given to the white man with the theoretical title, and the minute balance disappeared as "costs." That is the story as told by The Age. Possibly it is true, and possibly we could believe it if we tried real hard, but it seems at once safer and pleasanter only to view the story with high appreciation as a work of art.

A Name Much Needed.

Mr. JEROME would have added importance as well as interest to the anecdote in which he compared certain eminent financiers to the also eminent LARRY SUMMERFIELD if he had also revealed the name of the lawyer who, according to the confidence man's assertion—apparently believed by our not too credulous or too unsophisticated District Attorney—had told the former just what he could and just what he could not do without getting caught in the toils of the law. "I was acting," said Mr. SUMMERFIELD in that memorable interview, as quoted by Mr. JEROME, "under the best legal advice to be had." This is too indefinite. Is "to be had" to be taken literally, or is "by me" to be understood as coming after and completing it? In the one case a very large question of legal ethics is raised—for nobody knows what-th time—while if Mr. SUMMERFIELD merely meant that men of his class can secure the services only of lawyers in the lowest professional strata, and he had done only his poor best to keep within the statutes, the problem presented is of comparatively little importance. It is hardly conceivable that Mr. JEROME didn't ask the lawyer's name, or that, in such a heart-to-heart chat as this one must have been, Mr. SUMMERFIELD would have refused to tell it to him. The doubt tortures us, and will trouble many who are eager to learn exactly where it is that the lawyers draw the line between those whom they will advise and those too low to claim their assistance. We all know that the line, if drawn at all, is lower down than notoriously common gamblers, lower down than a "policy king," and now it is more than hinted that self-confessed confidence men are well above it. We also learned on the best of authority the other day of the weariness, not unmingled with nausea, with which a great corporation lawyer earns fees from trusts, most of which, the same best authority said, are illegal, and the whole situation is for the layman intensely puzzling, not to say alarming. The layman admits—not without some difficulty—that any man accused of crime can honorably be defended at the bar by any lawyer, the theory being that the defense consists in seeing that due process of law is followed and that the prisoner gets his legal rights, but this matter of giving advice is somehow different, and many of us want more light. A gleam or two might have been given if Mr. JEROME had told the name of Mr. SUMMERFIELD'S exponent of "the best legal advice to be had."

It's a "Good Old English Word."

One of our correspondents, evidently a person of most serious mind and with an epistolary style that may be described as of the solemn bow-wow school, expressed deep concern yesterday because President BUTLER, in addressing the Columbia graduates, made repeated references to "students who think like other people." It was the use of the word "like" that worried him, and it's small wonder, for "like" is one of the verbal wrecks called "good old English words" and so much preferred by critics of a certain large and vociferous class to words of Latin or Greek origin. As with many of those beloved monosyllables, the opportunities for error in its employment are numerous. "Like" is a "good old English word," all right—and it has seventeen—or seventy—meanings, besides figuring in numberless idioms that are quite beyond any logical explanation. All of us misuse it once in a while, and not a few thousands of us, in the opinion of the other millions, do it habitually, but as it happens President BUTLER'S expression had all needed or possible accuracy and authority. He was wrong only if one insists, as doubtless does our correspondent, on adding a "do" or a "think" to his phrase. But there is not the slightest necessity for making either addition, and the phrase as it stood was idiomatically perfect. If our correspondent had occasion to be very severe in describing somebody would he say that the somebody "talks as a fool"? Not much—it would be "he talks like a fool," despite the possibility of adding a "does" or a "talks" that would put the "like" out of countenance. A thousand similar—and pleasanter—illustrations could be given if it were worth while, but it hardly seems to be necessary. "Like" is a noun, a verb, sometimes transitive and sometimes not; an adjective, an adverb, a conjunction, a preposition—and more things than anybody not a lexicographer could think of. It is a linguistic pebble, long since worn small and smooth and shiny in the river of speech, and he who thinks of criticising another's use of it would do well to prepare himself for the task by a lot of hard study. To attempt it with no more trustworthy ammunition than dimly remembered rules of grammar learned in distant school days is to take dangerous chances.

BICYCLES STILL POPULAR.

More Being Sold Now Than for Five Years Past.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interests of one of the most deserving articles ever produced, is it not time to give the bicycle its due? For the past several years it has been the fashion to talk of the "decline of cycling," the "passing of the bicycle," &c., and as the automobile has loomed larger it has been made to appear that it is fairly crushing the bicycle to nothingness. Within the past few days has appeared the dripping sympathy of an automobile writer, who tells us that the bicycle "lies despised and neglected in the corner," while another asks, "Will automobile racing go the way of bicycle racing?" the latter despite the fact that, save baseball, and possibly golf, more cycling contests were held in this country, and more men engaged in them, on Decoration Day than in other one sport.

Cycling suffers only by comparison with the late and sometimes lamented boom. Booms are unnatural and unhealthy growths. It is inevitable that soon or late they must collapse, and the bicycle boom was no exception to the rule. But the bicycle itself has neither "passed" nor withered, and is to-day as good and serves as many purposes as ever it did, and in a sane, and not whimsical, fashion and proportion.

It doubtless will immensely surprise very many of those who fancy that the bicycle "lies neglected and despised" to learn that it has so far recovered that this Spring nearly all of the factories were compelled to work nights, and to make shipments by express in order to cope with the demand, and that more bicycles have been sold than for five years past. R. B.

New York, June 16, 1905.

SURPRISE FOR MR. CHOATE.

Scandal Uncovered in British Public Service, Hitherto Immaculate.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless your readers generally got as much pleasure and profit as I did in perusing your report of the speech of Mr. Choate at the Union League banquet in his honor. Doubtless also they were equally sensible of a penitential mood appropriate to the contrasts implied by the following passages of the speech: "One of the most interesting things to me was to see one thing in England that we certainly can study to advantage, and that was the absolute purity of their public service. I was there for more than six years, and I cannot recall a single case of corruption in the public service that came to light."

Perhaps the pain caused by the contrast implied may be assuaged, even if a penitential mood is preserved, by reading the news by cable, with a London date, printed in this morning's TIMES under the headlines: "Scandal in British Army—Officers Censured for Aiding Contractors to Make Huge Profits."

GUY S. COMLY.

Morristown, N. J., June 15, 1905.

Fitz Lee's Promise to Pennsylvania.

From The Washington Post.

"The late lamented Fitzhugh Lee had a good sense of humor," remarked his warm personal friend, Gen. Jack Hayes. "When Gen. Lee, a few weeks prior to his death, as President of the Jamestown Exposition Association, got a telegram from Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania that the Legislature of that State had made a generous appropriation to that enterprise, Gen. Lee wired him back as follows: 'Sincere thanks. I solemnly promise never more to draw my sword on the soil of Pennsylvania, except in its defense.'"

CASTRO TOASTS THE NATIONS.

Venezuela's President Gives a Brilliant Dinner to the Diplomatic Corps.

CARACAS, Venezuela, June 16.—President Castro last night gave his first dinner to the Diplomatic Corps. It was a great success.

The beautiful Palace of Miraflores was illuminated by electricity and decorated with plants and flowers. Members of the Diplomatic Corps and wives and the Cabinet Ministers and their wives were present. Señora Castro, who wore a silk gauze costume trimmed with natural flowers, received the guests.

The President proposed the following toast:

I drink to the ardent desire of the Venezuelan Government to maintain the friendship and perfect harmony which should reign between this Government and those with which it cultivates cordial relations.

I drink to the prosperity and greatness of those friendly nations and to the health of their respective rulers and the personal welfare of their representatives here.

The Chilian Minister, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, replied to the President's toast.

LOST HER PASSAGE MONEY.

Fell Ill and Company Wouldn't Give It Back—A Protest.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Companies, corporations, and trusts chiefly benefit and flourish through ignorance or timidity of their victims. Here is a case: A well-known old and proud steamship company, English, doing business here acts thus:

A young lady took passage recently for England on one of their large steamers on a first visit to that country. She was pressed to pay all the passage money, and foolishly and weakly did so long before she need. Eight days before the steamer was to leave she was suddenly stricken down with typhoid fever. Immediately her relatives and friends informed the steamship company of the fact and were then told that the passage money paid would only be refunded if they could sell her berth. They also refused a future transfer. Such a decision, I have no hesitation in stating, is bad, morally and legally. The company is bound to refund all the passage money or transfer passage, if required, to some future steamer of their line.

The case I mention as an illustration is a particularly hard one, as the mother of the young lady is a widow in but moderate circumstances, and all the passage money ($100) will be greatly needed to see her daughter through her serious illness.

AN ENGLISH BARRISTER.

New York, June 16, 1905.

RESTAURANT OF WONDER.

Described by an Admirer Who Won't Tell Where It Is.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES recently complained that there did not exist a restaurant, within the knowledge of the editor, that would give us a good breakfast. That is, one where the food was nicely prepared, of good quality, decent service, reasonable rates, clean surroundings—no flies, no bugs, nothing objectionable.

But the writer has knowledge of such a place, and it is not far from the Times Building. It is run by women who know how to please. It is not a large establishment, but is patronized by those who "come again." No food is carried over from day to day. Everything is disposed of, and all who have breakfast there can depend on everything being prepared the same morning. Every nook and corner is spotless, and inspection of the culinary operations is even invited before breakfast. Moreover, tips do not seem to be the utmost ambition of the waitresses. The name of this place and the number of the street—but if I give this I shall probably be accused of advertising. The restaurant actually exists, however, and the location may be easily determined.

New York, June 16, 1905. R. A. D.

A BADLY NEEDED HOSPITAL.

None at Present for Mild Contagious Diseases—A Sad Case in Point.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A few weeks ago I was called to attend a boy suffering from whooping cough. As this is a contagious disease, and as there were several other children in the unsanitary home, I advised the child's removal to a hospital. 'Not one of the hospitals on Manhattan Island would accept the child. As a final resort I sent the patient to the office of the Health Department. The father was informed that there was no hospital to which the child could be taken except Kingston Avenue Hospital, in Brooklyn, and the child was sent there. As they have no separate ward for whooping cough, the child was placed in a scarlet fever ward, got scarlet fever, and died.

In this city, with its multiplicity of hospitals, there is none to which a patient suffering from a mild contagious disease like whooping cough or chicken pox can be taken, except to the above-mentioned institution, where the patient is exposed to the more serious diseases. Such a hospital for mild contagious diseases is certainly necessary in this city.

PHYSICIAN.

New York, June 16, 1905.

TIMES BUILDING SEEN AFAR.

A Landmark in New York as Viewed from High Mountain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I think it would well repay your company to have a telescopic photograph taken of the new Times Building, as it appears in the grand panoramic view which is obtained from the summit of High Mountain (about three miles north of Paterson) on any day when the atmosphere has been cleared by a rain.

Such a day was Wednesday, June 14, when I made the journey to the top and was rewarded by a view which is hardly equaled in the East. The skyscrapers of lower New York were easily identified by the naked eye, but the most distinctive building was the Times, standing white and clearly defined. This mountain is a little under 1,000 feet high, and the view is magnificent. J. A. MACLAY.

Paterson, N. J., June 16, 1905.

The Perplexed Jury.

From The Chicago News.

"Gentlemen of the jury," queried the Clerk of the court, "have you fully agreed to this agree?"

"We have," answered the foreman of the bunch. "The lawyers have tangled the case up so that we don't know any more about it than they do."

Buying, Not Shopping.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Caller—Is your mother in, Ethel?

Ethel—No, Ma'am; she's downtown.

Caller—Shopping?

Ethel—Oh, no; I don't think she had time for that. She just said she was going to get some things she needed.

Appalling Suggestion.

From The New York Weekly.

Bride—My dear, this hat has been crushed beyond redemption, and I must have a new one.

Bridegroom—Very well, my darling. I'll stop in somewhere on my way home and buy you one.

(Made saints with horror.)

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINE.

Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. May Run Passenger Boats to This Port.

LONDON, June 16.—The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company is considering a proposition to run a line of passenger steamers from Southampton to New York, calling at Cherbourg on the westbound trip and at Plymouth and Cherbourg on the eastbound trip.

It is stated that the service will start in about a month's time, the company having arranged to buy or charter a number of suitable vessels.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company of London is one of the oldest of existing steamship companies. It received its charter in 1839, with a subsidy of over $1,000,000 a year, for the conduct of operations to and from the West Indies and the promotion of British interests therewith. It helped finance the Panama Railway.

At present the company operates a fortnightly service between Southampton and the West Indies to Colon, and a similar service from Southampton to Brazil and River Plate. Its fleet consists of thirty-six vessels, with an aggregate tonnage of 105,000.

Its West Indies mail contract with the British Government expires June 30, and is sought by a competing company, which has established a number of West Indian services with fast steamers.

GATHERING FACTS FOR NAVY.

Admiral Watson Concludes His Work Abroad—Admiral O'Neil Still Busy.

LONDON, June 16.—Rear Admiral John C. Watson, United States Navy, who has been investigating for the Navy Department the physical culture methods of European navies, has arrived here, having concluded his mission.

Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, United States Navy, who is on a similar mission as to the shipbuilding facilities of foreign Governments, is still on the Continent, but expects to conclude his work shortly.

Lieut. Commander William S. Sims, United States Navy, the gun and target practice expert, has already sailed for home.

These with other naval officers have been investigating various departments of the European naval powers, with the view to possible improvements in the American Navy.

TO AID POOR ARMY OFFICERS.

German Bankers Will Raise $2,500,000 to Piece Out Incomes.

BERLIN, June 16.—Prince Guido Henckel von Donnersmark has undertaken with Herr Koch, President of the Imperial Bank, and the heads of other leading German banks, to raise by private subscription the sum of $2,500,000.

This sum will be invested and the interest placed at the disposition of Emperor William for allowances to deserving officers whose incomes are now hardly sufficient to enable them to remain in the army.

MIKULA THE PEASANT

A RUSSIAN APOLOGUE.

Away with the dawning rode Svyagator,
Dominion behind him, Adventure before,
The wind in the tangle of raven-hued curls
That flowed from a helmet incrusted with pearls.
In gold slept the scimitar none else might hold;
His mantle of sables was buckled with gold;
The crest of the Hero was proud in the sky;
Beneath his arched instep a sparrow could fly.

He rode through the morning, he rode through the night,
Yet where was the labor to challenge the might,
The vigor, the ardor that surged through his veins
As fiercely as Volga in season of rains?
"Oh, would that a ring in the heavens were set!—
I'd wrench it till mountains and firmament met!
Oh, would that a pillar were fast in the sands!
I'd grasp it and brandish the world in my hands!"

There drove o'er the steppe in a tumult of speed
A mountainous wight on a thundering steed;
Uncouth were his garments, his features were fair;
Like hay-mows in August his masses of hair:
His muscles were iron, his eyes blue and mild—
The force of a giant, the heart of a child.
Two pouches of weight on his shoulders he bore;
They fell in the pathway of Svyagator.

"Fair Lord," begged the Stranger, "thou valiant Voivode,
Pray, lift me the burden that cumbers thy road."
The Hero dismounted; he stooped to the plain;
He labored, he struggled, he wrestled amain;
He tugged at the pouches—he panted and strained
Till down his pale temples the ruddy drops rained—
Yet never half-stirred them. O'erwearied he cried
Aloud to the Wayfarer, wondering-eyed,

"O, thou that bestridest the shaggy-maned horse,
What weight in thy wallet defieth my force?"
Impassive, he answered, all stolid and slow,
"The weight of the world—of its want and its woe."
"Thy name?" sought the Hero, "O, marvelous one!"
"Men call me Mikula, the Villager's Son,"
Submissive, he answered. He bent from his beast,
Uplifted the burden and rode to the East.

The sunlight behind him, the shadow before,
Away to the westward rode Svyagator.
"He dreams not," he murmured, "his power and girth,
Who bears on his shoulders the burden of Earth.
Good hap that the might of those masterful arms
Is lost in the labors of forests and farms!
What bodes to the Princelings when, rousing at length,
Mikula the Peasant awakes to his strength!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

CRIMMINS COMMITTEE SATISFIED WITH PLAN

Tells Policy Holders the Equitable Will Be Restored to Favor.

CHARTER MAY BE AMENDED

To Get Around Difficulty of Directors Owning Stock — Action Depends on Lord Suit Decision.

The Crimmins committee of Equitable Life policy holders came out yesterday in favor of the plans now being carried out for the reorganization of the company and for the change in its stock control. In a long letter addressed to the policy holders of the Equitable the committee recites the history of its labors and concludes:

"In the opinion of this committee no arrangement for the selection of Directors for the society could be better calculated to restore it to public favor. The eminence, ability, and character of the voting Trustees are an assurance that the responsibilities assumed by them were accepted without any condition that would embarrass them in performing their duties.

"By reason of vacancies now existing in the Board of Directors, caused by resignation, the selection of new Directors can be proceeded with immediately, and the policy holders will thereby obtain a fair representation on the board before the next annual election, which does not take place until December, 1905.

"By reason of the resignations above referred to, vacancies have been created in the Executive Committee, to which it is expected, at least in part, that Directors representative of the policy holders will be selected. All of the other suggestions contained in the agreement of April 1 will be substantially carried out by the new plan. This committee, therefore, represents to the policy holders that the recommendations made by them to bring about the immediate mutualization of the society have been practically agreed to; that the character of the Trustees chosen to put such recommendations into execution guarantees that the same will be carried out in good faith. Fortunately, through all the controversy in which this society has become involved, no voice or suspicion has arisen as to the solvency of the society. In our opinion, the policy holders can, with every confidence, maintain their policies, with the full assurance that every obligation of the society will be fully met. We commend to all who hold the interests of the society at heart—officers, Directors, policy holders, and agents—that, forgetting past differences, they give to the society the loyalty and support which had made it one of the foremost financial institutions of the world."

The letter is signed by all the members of the committee, John D. Crimmins, Chairman; John B. Stanchfield, E. W. Bloomingdale, E. H. Outerbridge, Charles B. Hubbell, Edwin Warfield, and Henry Morgenthau. Accompanying the letter is the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee that the voting trust will assure an honest administration of the society's affairs, in the interest of the policy holders, and in view of the delay in the consummation of mutualization, the present plan is entitled to the support of the policy holders of the society; that the power to nominate Directors to fill the existing vacancies in the board, the power and duty to hereafter elect a majority of the Directors upon the suggestion of the policy holders themselves, and to elect all other Directors of their own uncontrolled choice, vested as it is in Trustees of the highest character, justifies our belief that the objects for which this committee was organized will have been accomplished, as far as is possible at the present time, and that the rights and interests of the policy holders will be protected.

Attention was called yesterday to the fact that the deed of trust under which the three Trustees, Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse, vote the stock of the Society for Directors, leaves to their discretion the election of the entire board, with the limitation only that twenty-eight of the Directors must be nominated by the policy holders. There is nothing in the trust deed providing that the Trustees must follow the decision of the majority of the policy holders.

In regard to the comment on the deed of trust that it would be impossible properly to qualify a Board of Directors, all of whom, under the charter of the Equitable, must be the owners in their own right of five shares of stock, it was said authoritatively that an amendment to the charter of the society would be made getting around this difficulty, provided the higher court overthrew the decision of Judge Maddox in the Lord suit, in which it was held that neither the Directors nor a majority of the stockholders nor the Legislature could amend the charter unless every share of stock consented.

The Executive Committee of the society met yesterday, but after the meeting Paul Morton, the Chairman, said that only routine business had been transacted, inasmuch as the reorganization would have to wait upon the report of the State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Morton was asked what he thought of the deed of trust. He said:

"It speaks for itself. I do not see how it can be improved upon."

Superintendent Hendricks went to his home in Syracuse yesterday to spend Sunday. It is expected that his report will be given out on Monday or Tuesday.

IT'S A BOMB, SAYS FINDER.

Tube Caused Much Alarm, but Proved to be Harmless.

Agent James E. Whitehead of the American Express Company was waiting for the afternoon express wagons to back up to the curb at 17 Lafayette Place yesterday, when he saw a black cylinder in the gutter. Whitehead picked the thing up gingerly and handed it to Policeman Bell.

"It's a dynamite bomb, I think," said Whitehead, calmly. Bell started to drop the cylinder, but overcame the impulse. He then carried it to the Mercer Street Police Station. There Bell imitated the calmness of Whitehead, and almost gave the Sergeant heart failure as he announced, standing very close to the desk:

"I have here a dynamite bomb."

A bed as soft as roses was made for the cylinder before the entry was made on the police "blotter." Then the Bureau of Combustibles was notified. Inspector Murray rushed from the bureau. He looked at the little tube carefully for a minute and then threw it with a disgusted look upon the floor. The group of policemen jumped with fright.

"It's a burned-out electric dark lantern," he said.

$1,950,000 to Widen Street.

J. Edward Swanstrom, Luke D. Stapleton, and Michael Furst, Commissioners to assess damages on property required for the widening of Livingston Street, Brooklyn, have submitted to the Corporation Counsel tentative awards amounting to $1,950,000. It is proposed to take a strip 80 feet wide from the south side.

"Lost and Found" advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES are placed at the top of the first column on the last page. The 100,000 readers of THE TIMES in New York City can't fail to see an advertisement there. The cost is 10 cents a line (seven words.)—Adv.

WAS TO BUY NEW JERSEY.

Bower Paid Down $25 and Lost the Other $475 Sketching.

Having agreed to purchase the State of New Jersey for $500, and having forwarded a deposit of $25 to a stranger who advertised big real estate bargains opposite New York, Charles Bower, a farmer from Hickory, N. C., arrived yesterday and registered at Smith & McNeil's Hotel, in Washington Street. He had been directed to be there with $475 balance due on New Jersey, and he was on time.

Soon after his arrival he met two men who wanted to take him to "the Governor," to have the deed signed, but he became suspicious and told the men to bring the Governor to him. As the Governor of New Jersey was busy, the men failed to return. A policeman advised Bower to see District Attorney Jerome. The District Attorney assigned Assistant District Attorney Chadwick to investigate the case. Then the farmer went out and sat on the front steps of the Criminal Courts Building to cool off.

Glancing up at the arch over the doorway, he took a pencil from his pocket to sketch the building, so that he would know it again. To get paper, he took from his pocket his wallet, containing the $475. He laid the wallet on the stone step at his side. When his sketch was completed his wallet was gone. Some one had stolen it.

The farmer shouted for help. A policeman took him to the Elizabeth Street Police Station, where he showed the sketch of the building to the Sergeant at the desk, putting a big, black mark on the spot where he had last seen his wallet. Detectives went to look at the spot.

SIGSBEE ORDERED TO SAIL.

Squadron Leaves To-morrow or Monday for John Paul Jones's Body.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The following statement was issued at the Navy Department to-day in regard to bringing the body of John Paul Jones to this country:

"Rear Admiral Sigsbee has been ordered to coal and be ready to proceed to Cherbourg, France, to bring to this country the body of John Paul Jones. The ceremonies connected with the transfer of the body probably will take place in Paris on the 6th or 7th of July, and the squadron will sail for Chesapeake Bay on the 8th of July. The squadron probably will sail for France on Sunday or Monday."

Admiral Sigsbee's squadron is now at Tompkinsville. It consists of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, which was Rear Admiral Schley's flagship in the battle of Santiago, and the cruisers Galveston, Tacoma, and Chattanooga. The Brooklyn is to be the flagship.

An immense silk American flag has been presented to Admiral Sigsbee by the members of the Daughters of the American Revolution to be used to drape the casket of John Paul Jones. The presentation was made yesterday at Tompkinsville. After the ceremonies the flag will be returned by Admiral Sigsbee to Mrs. Donald McLean, President of the Daughters of the Revolution.

PLAY AT RADCLIFFE COLLEGE.

"Marlowe," by Miss Peabody, to be Acted at Agassiz House Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16.—Radcliffe girls and Harvard men will appear in a five-act play here next week, when Elizabeth Cary Agassiz House is opened. Agassiz House was a gift to the students of Radcliffe College from the friends of Mrs. Agassiz on her eightieth birthday, Dec. 5, 1902.

With the three performances of "Marlowe," by Miss Josephine Preston Peabody, a Radcliffe graduate, on Monday and Tuesday evenings and Tuesday afternoon, in its little theatre, the house will be thrown open to the students for the first time. The production, which is regarded somewhat in the light of a test of the acting qualities of the tragedy, is under the auspices of President Eliot and the Council of Radcliffe College. Both E. H. Sothern and Richard Mansfield are said to have considered the question of producing the play, and several theatrical managers are expected to attend the performances.

SHUBERT SEEKS BOOKINGS.

To Call on Klaw and Erlanger—May Have to Join Outsiders.

Lee Shubert, the theatrical manager and member of the firm of Shubert Brothers, said yesterday that within a week he would go to the office of Klaw & Erlanger to obtain bookings of his attractions for the coming season. This tardiness of making arrangements for next season on the part of the manager has been a subject of much speculation.

The outcome of the meeting will be watched with interest, since should Klaw & Erlanger refuse to book the Shubert attractions these managers will be thrown on their own resources. Not only are these managers theatrical producers, but theatre owners, fifteen theatres between here and Chicago being in their control. Therefore, in the case of refusal, they would have to book their own productions in their own theatres. Under such a condition it would be necessary for them to combine with one or more outside managers, the names of whom have been mentioned in the rumor.

NEW THOMPSON-DUNDY PARK.

Said to Have Bought Land at Paterson for Amusement Venture.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., June 16.—The Garrett Land Company has sold its property here to a New York amusement company, said to be Thompson & Dundy. Everything has been settled except the passing of the deeds.

It is understood that the company will fence in a portion of the place where the Luna Park and Hippodrome animals may be cared for in the dull season.

Various attractions, it is said, will be built and also a large hotel. The work upon this, it is said, will begin immediately, so that it will be ready for the Summer crowds at the beginning of next season.

NEVADA RETURNS TO STAGE.

Great Reception to the American Singer at a London Theatre.

LONDON, June 16.—Emma Nevada, the American singer, after many years' absence, reappeared here at the Waldorf Theatre to-night as Violetta in "La Traviata." A great reception was accorded her.

Mr. Cleveland at the Hippodrome.

Ex-President Cleveland and a party of four occupied a box at the Hippodrome last evening. Mr. Cleveland, speaking of the show to Mr. Thompson of the management later, said, "I am amazed at it all."

Library Books for Summer Readers.

The New York Public Library has adopted a rule that card holders of good standing may be allowed to draw not more than eight books at a time to be taken out of the city for the Summer. The books must be returned by Oct. 1. Books for which there is a general demand, including all books published within six months, will be exempted from this rule.

WHO CAN TELL CONCETTA WHERE HER BROTHER IS?

Vincent Has Been Missing from Mulberry Street Ten Days.

LEFT HOME AFTER SCOLDING

Father, Restaurateur-Banker, Is Distracted—Sister Can't Study—$200 Reward Offered for News of Lad.

Vincent Cagliostro, not yet twelve years old, has been missing from his home, 141 Mulberry Street, since June 8. His sister Concetta, 14 years old, has written a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES pleading for aid in helping to find him. She says that she is hardly able to keep up her studies in the High School because of worrying about the boy, and her father is distracted.

The boy left home after a reproof, in the course of which his father had slapped his face. The sister's description of the lad follows:

"Our Vincent is nearly twelve years old, but he might be taken for fourteen or fifteen years old. He is stout, weighing about 105 pounds, and is about 4 feet 11 inches tall. He is of a dark complexion, with rosy cheeks, dark chestnut hair, light blue eyes, and a regular-sized nose, a set of white, even teeth. When he left home he wore a white shirt with heavy black stripes, a navy blue serge jacket, short black pants with a few faint white dots, black shoes and stockings, and a soft round black hat."

She says the police have been notified, but have failed to find her brother, and adds:

"I am fourteen years of age, and attend the first year in the High School. I hardly can do any study, for I continually want to cry, as my favorite brother is missing. My father has been wandering night and day since our Vincent left home, and he is so distracted that I fear he will break down, and if so, my smaller brother and two sisters will be alone in this wide world, for my mamma is dead.

"I don't see why you cannot do something for us? Is it because we are Italians? Papa is an American citizen for many years, and I, my brothers, and sisters were born in this country. We have known no other place than America, and we have learned to love her so well that we would not part from her.

"I beg you to write something in your paper that will help in finding my beloved Vincent. Our hearts are bleeding, for we are so fond of him. Although we are not very wealthy people, my poor papa has offered $200 to the person who will find him."

Antonio Cagliostro is the proprietor of a restaurant and bar at 141 Mulberry Street. At the same time he is a banker in a small way, lending money to Italians of the neighborhood. Yesterday he looked worried and wearied, and frequently interrupted his story with Italian maledictions called down upon himself. To these the daughter, a sweet-faced girl, objected with the protest that it was time to pray rather than curse.

"I have lost my oldest son, and I swore to my dying wife four years ago that I would be so careful of the children," said the stricken father. "I tried to be. I'm not defending myself, but maybe I should have been a little more strict. I never punished the children like my neighbors. My boy, growing big and strong, was often disobedient, but he stood at the head of his class in the public school, and he looked so much like his mother. He would listen to reason, and then be good for a while.

"But he was dreadful at fighting. He would fight even with his cousins, whose mother did so much for him after my wife died. He got so that he tried to boss the whole household, but thank God he never struck any of the girls. They all loved him, and stood up for him like Concetta here. They did just what he ordered, but even at that he was sweet with them.

"It was Tuesday, June 6, when his aunt complained that he had been fighting with her boys, and I saw him bully his little brother Antonio. I called him to me, containing myself, even if he did come in an impudent way, and I tried to make it plain that he must not hurt a little brother any more than he would a sister, and that he must not fight with his cousins. He gave me an ugly answer and said a bad word. I slapped him twice in the face, and told him to get out of my sight.

"Good God, but he obeyed, and I have not seen him since. To have him here this minute I would gladly cut off this hand that struck him. I would kill myself to-night if I did not hope that he might be here in the morning. It cannot go on like this long, or he will come home to find me dead."

"No, no, no, father!" cried the girl. "You would not leave us because he did. We will go to the good Father and to church, and to-night we will hunt together."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

KNEPPER—LANTZ.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, June 16.—A wedding at which naval officers were conspicuous took place here at 8 o'clock this evening in the Dutch Reformed Church, when Miss Susan Coolidge Lantz, daughter of Jesse Lantz, a Mount Vernon banker, was married to Lieut. Orlo Smith Knepper of the cruiser West Virginia. The Rev. M. H. Hutton of New Brunswick, N. J., who married the parents of Miss Lantz, was the officiating clergyman. The church was elaborately decorated. Miss Lantz was given away by her father. The bridegroom was accompanied by Lieut. Edward H. Watson, son of Rear Admiral Watson. The maid of honor was Miss Florence A. Knepper of Somerset, Penn. The ushers were Paymaster T. W. Leutze, Lieut. Henry V. Butler, Naval Constructor W. G. Groesbeck, and Philip H. Lantz. After the ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's father. Four hundred guests were entertained in a temporary Summer garden built in connection with the house. Among those at the reception were Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Lieut. Commander Chester M. Knepper, Lieut. Henry E. Rhoades, and Commander and Mrs. A. Noel Blakeman of the Loyal Legion.

PARKER—DAY.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 16.—Miss Mabel B. Day, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen S. Day of Olyphant Park, this city, was married to-night to John Van Cleve Parker at the home of the bride's parents. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Ralph B. Urmy, pastor of the Methodist Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. James E. Adams of Stamford, Conn.

Midland Beach Boats Run To-day.

Direct boat service to Midland Beach from this city will be established to-day when the steamboats will run frequently from West Twenty-second Street and the Battery landings in accordance with the published time table. The uptown landing is an innovation to relieve the crush at the gangplanks downtown.

HAY VISITS PAYNE WHITNEY.

Goes by Touring Car to Manhasset for Few Days' Rest.

Secretary of State John Hay, who arrived here on Thursday from Europe on the Baltic, left the city yesterday for a few days' rest at the country place of his son-in-law, Payne Whitney, near Manhasset, L. I. With him went Mrs. Hay and Mr. and Mrs. Whitney.

The party left early in the morning, and made the trip in one of Mr. Whitney's big touring cars.

Mr. Hay will remain at Manhasset until Monday, when he will go to Washington for a conference with President Roosevelt.

$75,000 FOR FRANCES RUSH?

Ex-Chorus Girl's Lawyer Says She Got That Sum with Thaw Divorce.

CHICAGO, June 16.—A check for $75,000 is said to have been given by Charles H. Thaw of New York to Frances Rush, formerly a chorus girl, who got a divorce from Thaw here to-day. The divorce was granted by Judge Albert Akers. Thaw made no defense.

No mention of alimony was made in the decree, but Mrs. Thaw's lawyer says she got $75,000.

ASCOT WEEK TO BE GAY.

Many Americans Invited to British House Parties.

LONDON, June 16.—Ascot Week will be very brilliant. King Edward and Queen Alexandra will entertain an unusually large party at Windsor Castle, including the Austrian and German Ambassadors, the Portuguese Minister, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Portland, Lord Rosebery, and Sir Frank C. Lascelles, British Ambassador to Germany.

Large parties also will be entertained by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck will entertain the Duke of Roxburghe and the Duchess of Roxburghe, who was Miss May Mills, as well as Mrs. Ogden Mills and her other daughters. Numerous well-known Americans have been invited to various house parties.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay will entertain the school children of Roslyn at her home, Harbor Hill, to-day with music, refreshments, and numberless other attractions. Delmonico will cater for 700. Mrs. Mackay will have several friends with her to assist her in receiving her little guests. She gave a similar entertainment for the children last year.

***

Mrs. Nicholas Fish, who entertained extensively at her Washington house last Winter, has taken a cottage at Newport for the Summer, and will soon open it.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Towne, who are at Tuxedo, will go to the Adirondack camp of the Swensons June 30. Mrs. Towne has only recently recovered from a severe illness.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Robert de Peyster Tytus (Miss Henop) purpose spending the Winter in Egypt, where Mr. Tytus will continue his explorations.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Creighton Peet and the latter's mother, Mrs. Frederick Potts, are at Lake Champlain, where they intend remaining until August.

***

The marriage of Miss Alberta Sturges, daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, to George William Beckwith, son of Rear Admiral Beckwith, will take place in London on July 25. The engagement was announced in THE TIMES several days ago.

***

Lord and Lady Cheylesmore purpose spending part of the Summer at Newport with Lady Cheylesmore's mother, Mrs. Francis Ormond French. Mrs. French was in London as their guest last Winter.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16.—Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin arrived this evening for the season.

William Rhinelander Stewart is a guest of his brother, Lispenard Stewart.

Theodore W. Phinney arrived this evening at his cottage on Halcyon Hill.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Andrews of England, Charles Trautorn and J. A. Irvine of Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spencer of New York, Miss Vann Ness of San Francisco, Miss Knapp of Norwich, and Mrs. W. H. Howard of Boston are at the Muenchinger King cottage.

Charles M. McCloud, J. M. Whitall, and Mrs. W. W. Lukens of Philadelphia and Admiral and Mrs. C. H. Davis of Washington have arrived at their Jamestown cottages.

The battleship Maryland, Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll, arrived here from Gardiner's Bay. As the ship came to anchor in the outer harbor a salute of eleven guns was fired in honor of Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, commandant of the Newport naval training station, and the battery on shore answered with the Captain's salute of seven guns.

The Slocum to be a Coal Barge.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 16.—All that remains of the hull of the excursion steamboat General Slocum was turned over to a Philadelphia barge company yesterday. It will become a coal barge on the Delaware. Yesterday was the anniversary of the fire. The Slocum's hull will hold about 1,000 tons of coal.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Pressure is low throughout the country, except in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, and conditions are much unsettled east of the Rocky Mountains, with showers over all districts except New England and the Middle Atlantic States. Temperatures continue high except where temporary relief has been afforded by showers. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather has been generally fair, with quite a decided fall in temperature in the North Pacific States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh south, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast to south, on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh east, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh southerly, on the lower lakes fresh and mostly east, probably thunder squalls, and on the upper lakes variable, with thunder squalls.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly south, with showers to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Unsettled weather Saturday and Sunday, with occasional showers; light to fresh winds mostly south.

New Jersey—Unsettled weather Saturday and Sunday, with occasional showers; light to fresh winds, mostly southeast.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Unsettled weather Saturday and Sunday, with occasional showers; variable winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday; showers in west and south portions; Sunday showers; cooler, except fair in Eastern Maine; light to fresh south winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania—Thunder showers Saturday, probably Sunday; cooler in northern portion; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	61	69	4 P. M.	78	80
6 A. M.	62	67	6 P. M.	72	76
9 A. M.	65	73	9 P. M.	69	70
12 M.	74	75	12 P. M.	69	69

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 74; corresponding date 1904, 73; corresponding date for last 25 years, 70.

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 3 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 12 M. The humidity was 81 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 61 per cent. at 8 P. M.

STAND BY PURCHASE OF MONTAUK THEATRE

Littleton's the Only Dissenting Vote in Board of Estimate.

HE HAS A TILT WITH GROUT

Doesn't Believe Property Worth $500,000—Some of Controller's Realty Experts Give Higher Value.

After Controller Grout and President Littleton of Brooklyn had enlivened the proceedings of the Board of Estimate yesterday with a little tilt over the purchase of the Montauk Theatre property as a part of the approach to the Manhattan Bridge in Brooklyn for $500,000 at private sale when the assessed valuation was $300,000, the board by a vote of 14 to 2 sustained its action in authorizing the purchase. Mr. Littleton cast his two votes in opposition, and he voted alone for reopening the case.

Early in the proceedings the Controller got the floor on a question of privilege and submitted a type-written statement in explanation of his favorable report on the purchase. He said that the Down Town Association of Brooklyn had met the night before to take action to compel the board to reverse its action authorizing the purchase, and had declined to do so because the real estate experts called in reported that the value of the property was $550,000. The appraisals of the real estate experts called in by the Controller ranged from $500,000 to $546,000.

When the Controller finished Mr. Littleton moved a reconsideration of the board's previous action, declaring that serious criticism had followed the action of the board.

"I take no stock," he said, "in the questions raised regarding the honor of any member of this board, but I do not believe that the property is worth $500,000. By setting this example the city is fixing a price for all property along the line of the improvement. The site of the Academy of Music brought only $617,000."

"And immediately resold for $800,000," retorted the Controller.

"Never mind, that doesn't justify paying $500,000 for this Montauk Theatre site," said Mr. Littleton.

In the long report submitted by the Controller he said:

"The increase in values along the line of the approach has been such that the President of the Borough of Brooklyn recommended to this board the immediate vesting of title of all the land to be taken. Such vesting of title would mean immediate possession, and the running of interest on the awards at six per cent. After much consideration it was deemed wise by this board to vest title at present to the only portion of the new street lying between DeKalb Avenue and Fulton Street; that being the point where there was the greatest increase in value.

"For many months past I have been negotiating with Mr. Reynolds of the Montauk Theatre Company, following the practice which has prevailed so largely in recent years, and which has saved the city in the costs of proceedings, in interest and in purchase price, an enormous sum of money in the aggregate. These negotiations resulted in the offer, signed May 11, which was submitted to the Board of Estimate last Friday, for the sale of the lands between the lines of the new street, besides the buildings which are a total destruction, for the sum of $500,000."

The Controller also presented an affidavit from Frank Bailey, Treasurer of the Montauk Theatre Company, asserting that neither Eugene Berri, John McCarthy, Patrick H. McCarren, M. J. Dady, S. S. Whitehouse, Theodore H. Willis, nor any representative of the McGarry estate ever had been a stockholder in the company.

FIRM SUES TOBACCO TRUST.

Lockers of Brooklyn Allege Attempted Boycott—Ask $100,000 Damages.

A suit has been begun in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, by John A. Locker and Elma Locker, composing the firm of E. Locker & Co., wholesale and retail tobacco merchants, at 267-273 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, against the American Tobacco Company and the Metropolitan Tobacco Company for $100,000 damages, alleging that the defendants have sought to effect a boycott against the plaintiffs.

The complaint sets forth that an unlawful combination in restraint of trade has been formed between the defendant corporations. The two companies, it declares, now market at least 90 per cent. of the tobacco output in New York.

The plaintiffs say that representatives of the American Tobacco Company solicited their business, and they entered into business relations with the trust, purchasing exclusively the products of the American Tobacco Company. After the organization of the Metropolitan Tobacco Company, the defendants refused to sell to the plaintiffs at any price, and notified them that unless they agreed to sell out and never again to enter the same business, they would boycott them.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alexander Blumenstiel.

News was received here yesterday of the death of Alexander Blumenstiel, a well-known lawyer of this city, at the Hotel Cecil, London, early on Thursday morning. He left New York on the Celtic last week. Pneumonia developed from a cold caught on the voyage, and he died two days after his arrival. Mr. Blumenstiel had started on an extensive tour of Europe. His son, Albert, and two daughters were with him at the time of his death. He was sixty-two years of age and was a promihent and much-respected members of the New York bar. Before entering the legal profession he was a musical critic. Mr. Blumenstiel was also a patron of other arts. At his home, in this city, 108 East Seventy-ninth Street, he had a large collection of art objects. He was a member of the Lotos, Criterion, and Republican Clubs, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the Museum of Natural History. He was the author of various legal works and articles on music. He is survived by eight children, two of whom, Edwin and Emmanuel Blumenstiel, are lawyers. His wife died three months ago.

Richard M. Raven.

BAY SHORE, L. I., June 16.—Richard M. Raven died here this afternoon. He was seventy-seven years of age, a son of the late Thomas Raven, and was born in New York City. Mr. Raven retired from business seventeen years ago, and came to Bay Shore. He founded the South Side Bank, and continued its President until his death. One son, Harry M. Raven, survives him.

The Rev. Dr. J. M. Titzel.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 16.—The Rev. Dr. J. M. Titzel, pastor of the First Reformed Church of this city, died this afternoon, aged seventy-three years. He was co-author of "The Reformed Church in the United States." The liturgy now in use in the Reformed Church was practically his work.

Obituary Notes.

MASON CRUGER HASELL, twenty years old, of 126 East Seventy-first Street, this city, died in the Adirondacks last Thursday. He was the son of Lewis C. Hasell, and his great-great-grandfather was John Mason, founder of the Chemical Bank. He was a graduate of Columbia College.

SPECIAL LOW ROUND TRIP RATES

The New York Central and West Shore Railroads will on specified dates during the Season 1905 sell round trip tickets from New York as follows:

To Denver, Colorado Springs, &c., and return	$36.35 to	$46.00
To San Francisco, Los Angeles, &c., and return	79.85 to	88.50
To Portland, Seattle, &c., and return	74.50 to	77.50
To Niagara Falls and Buffalo and return	9.00 to	10.25
To Toronto and return	10.50 to	12.85
To Indianapolis and return	18.00 to	20.00

For pamphlet giving full information call on any New York Central or West Shore ticket agent, or address

H. B. JAGOE, Gen'l East. Pass'r Agent,
West Shore R. R., 415 Broadway, N. Y.
MILTON C. ROACH, Ass't General Passenger Agent,
New York Central, 1,216 Broadway, N. Y

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

MAY DRAW LINE ON CHILDREN.

Chicago Landlords Within Their Rights in Discriminating.

The landlord who draws the line at children has a legal right to do so, and the City Council cannot prohibit him from discriminating against a large family seeking vainly for a dwelling place.

The Judiciary Committee of the City Council followed the advice of Corporation Counsel Tolman in the matter and decided that the Aldermen cannot intervene in the behalf of the man with a family and that he will have to continue receiving the ostracism of the selfish landlord. An ordinance introduced in Council by Alderman Jonathan Ruxton of the Thirty-fourth Ward which provided for the punishment of the landlord who insisted upon closing the doors of his flat building to children, was filed by the committee and the ordinance will never reach the Council.

There was no one present to champion the cause of the large family, and there was not even a murmur of protest from the members of the committee, when the ordinance was placed in the archives.

Major Tolman's opinion, which was given at the request of the committee, declared that, however laudable the intentions of the ordinance, the Council had no authority to dictate the policy of a landlord in the management of his own buildings. "There seems nothing to do but to place this on file, however heartrending it may be," Alderman Foreman, Chairman of the committee, said after the opinion was read. "In the face of this opinion we cannot help the man with a family, and the landlords will have to do their worst."—Chicago Chronicle.

LETTER FROM HELEN KELLER.

Pathetic Reply to Greetings of Young People in Hungary.

Prof. George Boros of Kolozsvár has translated Helen Keller's "Story of My Life," which is read with a deep interest all over Hungary. Prof. Boros gave a lecture not long ago on Miss Keller's teacher, Mrs. Macy, in the hall of the college, before a large audience. Some blind students who were present sent greeting to Miss Keller, to which this letter was the reply:

"I am glad you liked my book. I am always pleased when people tell me that my story has interested them. The world I live in is so different from yours that I am glad to bring you over from your world to mine. We read the same books, travel the same highways, smell the same flowers; but how differently! My ideas are grounded on experiences which you, who see and hear, do not have, and ideas make the world we live in.

"I am interested in all that I hear about Hungary. You have indeed faced the severest tests, and have shown splendid courage in your struggle for independence. You are the frontier of Western Europe against the Southeast, and you deserve independence among the nations you have helped to defend. But, after all, the subject nation finds her highest freedom in the arts of peace. That State knows no bondage which mounts the bright heights of civilization.

"I received a touching letter from the blind students at the Kolozsvár Institution. Will you please convey to them my loving greeting? There is a very strong bond between us who cannot see. We, like Hungary, are held captive from without; but we find our vision in our hearts."—Boston Christian Register.

Steeple Climber Takes Dog with Him.

Accompanied by his pet dog, Fred Sutherland, better known as the "human fly," scales heights that would make the common person ill from fright and dizziness. A short time ago the authorities of Most Holy Trinity Catholic Church, Sixth and Porter Streets, decided their spire needed repairing and that the large wooden cross at the top needed to be replaced with a larger one of galvanized iron. Sutherland was sent for. The top of the spire is 240 feet above the sidewalk. "I can go up it in two minutes," said he, and he very nearly made good his assertion. It was only when the cross, 4 by 6 feet, had to be lowered that any real danger presented itself. Being of wood and having been in position since the church was built, it had somewhat rotted, and giving way, was near to throwing Sutherland from the steeple. Sutherland is a Californian by birth, but has done steeple work in all parts of this country and Europe. Sutherland had his dog slung in a little hammock bu his side while working at the top of Trinity spire. The dog has as little regard for height as his master.—Detroit (Mich.) Tribune.

Wife a Voter, Husband Not.

The judges of an election at Syracuse, Kan., recently made a peculiar ruling. It was that a wife had the right to vote, being a resident, but that the husband had not. Charles Schroll of Arizona bought a store at Syracuse, and his wife came up in September to run it. He did not come until a month later. The law says that a citizen must be in the State six months to vote. Mrs. Schroll was here six months. Her husband lacked a few days. The law also says that a man's home is deemed to be where his family resides. Schroll tried to vote under this provision of the law, but was barred by the judges—Kansas City (Mo.) Journal.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PARISH SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK STATE

provide free education for one hundred and fifty-eight thousand children. The value of property and buildings represents several millions of dollars with a large outlay for annual expenses. Fair-minded citizens should read the new pamphlet containing the latest statistics. Valuable for the data which it presents, this pamphlet will be found most useful by both clergy and laity.

Published by
THE COLUMBUS PRESS,
120 West 60th St., New York City.
$10 per thousand, $6 per 500, 12 per 100.
Single copies, five cents each.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome [illegible] and by carriage. Lots [illegible]

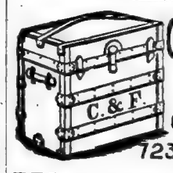
UNDERTAKERS.

[illegible] E. Campbell, 241-3 West 23d St. [illegible] Merritt Emb'g Inst. Tel. [illegible]

To Art Collectors

Mr. LOUIS R. EHRICH of the Ehrich Galleries, No. 8 West 33d Street, who will spend the Summer abroad, will be glad to place his expert knowledge as to the genuineness and value of Antique Paintings at the service of American collectors who may contemplate the purchase in Europe of Old Masters. Letters will duly reach Mr. Ehrich, if addressed care of Messrs. Brown, Shipley & Co., London.

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MARRIED.

CURTIS—McLANAHAN.—At St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, England, on Wednesday, June 14, 1905, Cornelia Day McLanahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. McLanahan of Washington, D. C., to F. Kingsbury Curtis of New York.

KELLOGG—ROBINSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, 340 West Eighty-ninth Street, in the City of New York, on Wednesday, June 14th, 1905, by the Rev. S. de Lancey Townsend, D. D., Genevieve Morse Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Robinson, to MacIntosh Kellogg of New York City.

SOLOMON—LEVY.—June 15, by the Rev. Raphael Benjamin, M. A., of Keap Street Temple, Carrie Weil Levy to Louis A. Solomon.

SUFFERN—TOMLINSON.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, June 15, by the Rev. Charles L. Goodrich, Lucy Dunham Tomlinson, daughter of the late James Vail Dunham, and Philip Spencer Suffern.

DIED.

ABBOTT.—At her residence, 284 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, suddenly, Lizzie Bradley, wife of Joseph W. Abbott and daughter of the late Rev. J. L. G. McKown.
Funeral services at St. Mark's Church, Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 18, at 2 P. M. Interment private.
Boston papers please copy.

DUNCKLEE.—At the residence of her daughter, in Milwaukee, Wis., Thursday, June 15, 1905, in the 84th year of her age, Mary C., widow of the late Hubbard H. Duncklee.
Services from the Chapel of the Classon Avenue Presbyterian Church, Monroe St., near Classon Av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 18, 12:30 P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family.

GOLDBERGER.—On Thursday, June 15, Samuel, beloved husband of Mathilda Goldberger, in the 57th year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Ocean Av., Elberon, N. J., on Sunday morning, June 18, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment at Salem Fields Cemetery at 11:30. Carriages will be in waiting at Broadway Ferry, East 23d St., at 10 o'clock.

HASELL.—On June 15, 1905, in the Adirondacks, New York, Mason Cruger Hasell, aged 20, only son of Lewis Cruger Hasell and Mary Mason Hasell.
Funeral from St. James's Church, corner of Madison

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,391,500.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $24,080,349.53,) book value	23,579,742.81
Amount loaned on collaterals	52,917,578.38
Other loans, including bills purchased	2,623,700.00
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	11,966.23
Real estate: Banking house, $1,906,.69; other real estate, $450,000	1,450,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	8,013,974.57
Specie: U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	3,003,699.92
Total	$92,992,161.94

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits on market value $7,436,117.20	
Undivided profits, less current expenses and taxes paid, book value	7,525,817.67
Deposits of trust moneys, (not interest)	61,436,001.75
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred) and not included in deposits of trust moneys	10,346,308.05
Amount due trust companies	4,025,317.91
Amount due banks and bankers	1,482,117.07
Preferred deposits.	
Amount due savings banks $3,270,598.39	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary 3,508,977.50	6,878,575.98
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Certified checks $296,828.01	
Unpaid dividends 965.00	297,793.01
Total	$92,992,161.94

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $82,667,148.84; average rate of interest paid thereon, 02%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President, and SAMUEL SLOAN, Jr., Secretary, of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, located and doing business at Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, President.
SAM. SLOAN, JR., Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 15th day of June, 1905, before me.
JAS. M. SHERWIN.
[Seal.] Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in New York Co.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$687,500.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $17,822,340.) book value	17,791,345.00
Amount loaned on collaterals	41,601,660.68
Real estate, Banking house	1,900,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	1,403,958.72
Specie	4,031,828.05
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	4,700.00
Interest and commission accrued	$5,396.24
Advances to trusts	1,045.86
	6,442.10
Total	$67,427,764.58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits over current expenses paid on market value, $7,095,837.66; surplus on book value	7,667,842.86
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	44,056,392.40
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys) Time, $5,755,111.98; demand, $221,786.91	5,974,898.89
Amount due trust companies	368,251.22
Amount due banks and bankers	260,100.01
Amount due savings banks $3,405,325.09	
Amount due building loan associations 141.91	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, Trustee, committee, or depositary 3,675,633.44	6,481,110.44
Reserved for taxes	$52,300.00
Rent account	52,727.63
Collection account	633.99
Commission and interest	633,407.62
	719,070.24
Total	$67,427,764.58

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $57,801,194.98; average rate of interest paid thereon, 02%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

ALFRED W. KELLEY, Vice President, and JOHN C. B. THAYER, Secretary, of the Union Trust Company of New York, located and doing business at No. 80 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the seventh day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

A. W. KELLEY, Vice President.
J. C. B. THAYER, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Seal of Notary.] PETER PALMER,
Notary Public, Kings County.
Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$310,750.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $907,050) book value	1,004,340.41
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,057,020.49
Other loans, including bills purchased	1,146,296.65
Overdrafts	260.12
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	95,415.48
Real estate	5,000.00
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	467,124.07
Specie	40,520.84
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks	45,705.00
Cash items	6,034.34
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Furniture and fixtures	23,000.00
Total	$4,402,043.40

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$700,000.00
Surplus funds and undivided profits on market value, $472,410.27; surplus on book value	350,000.00
Undivided profits less current expenses and taxes paid, book value	94,409.68
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)	15,500.00
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	2,831,781.42
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): Time, $21,000; demand, $154,474.04	175,474.04
Amount due trust companies	118,881.50
Amount due banks and bankers	30,739.74
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks	26,978.92
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, Trustee, committee or depositary	1,125.43
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Reserved for taxes $5,000.00	
Certified checks 22,691.87	
Dividends unpaid 540.00	28,150.67
Total	$4,402,043.40

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $3,108,554.11; average rate of interest paid thereon, 02%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice President, and JNO. W. H. BERGEN, Secretary, of Broadway Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 756 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

FREDERIC G. LEE, Vice President.
JNO. W. H. BERGEN, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 14th day of June, 1905, before me.
[Notary Seal.] LOUIS S. QUIMBY,
Notary Public No. 7, Kings Co.
Certificate filed in N. Y. Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 33,321, FOR ONE hundred (100) shares Common Stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, in the name of "De Haven & Townsend." All parties are cautioned against negotiating same. (Notify Marshall, Spader & Co., 74 Broadway.)

FINANCIAL.

To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941,** the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bond, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as additional security for the new bonds.

Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

Baltimore, June 1, 1905.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street.
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) upon the PREFERRED stock of this Company, payable in cash on Saturday, July 15th, 1905, to stockholders as registered on the books of the Company at three o'clock P. M. Wednesday, July 5th, 1905.

Also a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) upon the COMMON stock of the Company, payable in cash on Tuesday, August 15th, 1905, to stockholders as registered on the books of the Company at noon Saturday, August 5th, 1905.

Checks for the above dividends will be mailed on the due dates to all stockholders who have filed permanent dividend orders with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York. T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, June 14th, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 147.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June inst.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of July 1st next. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

Twin City Rapid Transit Company.
New York, June 10th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable on and after July 1, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, June 17, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Monday, July 3, 1905. E. S. PATTEE, Secretary.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.
135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
June 15th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at three P. M. on June 26th, 1905, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 3, 1905. W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, June 17th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered stockholders on July 1st, 1905.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, June 14th, 1905.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from June 21st to July 1st, 1905, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. R. H. ISMON, Sec'y.
New York, June 12th, 1905.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N. Y.
New York, June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable June 30th, 1905, to stockholders of record on that date. E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

YORKVILLE BANK.
New York, June 1st, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, payable July 1st to Shareholders of Record.

Transfer Books will be closed from June 21st to July 3d.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

AMERICAN BEET SUGAR COMPANY.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 24) of One and One-half Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1905.

Cheques will be mailed.
J. E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from June 29th, 1905, to July 15th, 1905, both inclusive.
F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 1, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed. FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.
Dated June 15, 1905.

WALLABOUT BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 15, 1905.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905.
JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BROOKLYN BANKS.

HAMILTON TRUST COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,

June 7, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans, demand and time	$4,302,788.17
Cash in banks, &c.	672,323.86
Bonds and mortgages	537,325.00
Stocks and bonds	2,244,874.92
Real estate	33,045.57
Cash and reserve	679,347.83
Total	**$8,470,305.35**

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$500,000.00
Surplus and profits	980,622.99
Deposits	6,989,682.36
Total	**$3,470,305.35**

OFFICERS.
SILAS B. DUTCHER, President.
GEO. HADDEN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GRAU & LEHMANN has succeeded the firm of JULIUS LEWINE, 495 Broome St., on June 9th, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska
Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1873, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6682	8151	9321	10453	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8152	9357	10465	11412	11869
4502	5362	6916	8166	9358	10469	11415	11955
4573	5366	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11436	12032
4635	5402	7219	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11500	12040
4696	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5465	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575	12068
4745	5506	7302	8587	9763	10905	11587	12115
4776	5660	7333	8603	9766	10910	11613	12120
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624	12223
4838	5737	7443	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8660	10020	11038	11638	12251
4890	6141	7716	8722	10024	11067	11643	12270
4946	6274	7788	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7880	9018	10095	11149	11722	12370
5062	6440	7888	9052	10103	11159	11743	12385
5063	6468	7891	9086	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6555	7965	9175	10293	11247	11814	
5231	6648	8084	9217	10378	11359	11830	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2334	2388
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2088	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

Delaware Securities Company.

Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Securities Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement of October 1, 1902, between the Delaware Securities Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, the following 124 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1, 1905:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 15, 51, 52, 84, 86, 92, 93, 186, 193, 270, 365, 455, 492, 419, 520, 560, 595, 606, 607, 661, 662, 694, 726, 768, 794, 888, 890, 907, 969, 972, 985, 1001, 1057, 1062, 1100, 1167, 1190, 1203, 1284, 1297, 1308, 1356, 1389, 1410, 1471, 1495, 1514, 1578, 1625, 1633, 1682, 1702, 1720, 1735, 1736, 1787, 1840, 1949, 1960, 1987, 2008, 2070, 2117, 2162, 2186, 2192, 2191, 2196, 2210, 2227, 2286, 2548, 2567, 2579, 2601.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 4, 24, 59, 60, 70, 72, 132, 183, 214, 220, 233, 316, 319, 320, 433, 552, 559, 569, 570, 650, 662, 754, 755, 756, 785, 842, 854, 880, 895, 922, 1005, 1048, 1074, 1080, 1151, 1186, 1206, 1207, 1305, 1345, 1388, 1414, 1431, 1460, 1519, 1554, 1587, 1597, 1655.

That on July 1, 1905, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which under the said agreement the said Delaware Securities Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 15, 1905.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Delaware Investment Company.

Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Investment Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement of October 1, 1902, between Delaware Investment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, the following 76 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1, 1905:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 21, 31, 33, 43, 105, 163, 272, 275, 297, 323, 339, 356, 394, 407, 476, 486, 516, 518, 520, 550, 600, 626, 666, 708, 708, 777, 781, 794, 845, 861, 882, 885, 890, 905, 925, 958, 988, 1068, 1045, 1066, 1071, 1139, 1206, 1378, 1400, 1409, 1528.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 31, 45, 46, 47, 66, 74, 79, 102, 208, 215, 216, 227, 272, 301, 355, 359, 370, 504, 520, 524, 553, 634, 648, 739, 773, 881, 884, 912, 921.

That on July 1, 1905, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which under the said agreement the said Delaware Investment Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 15, 1905.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21ST,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM.
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
Membership N. Y. Society Library.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$30,000 Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909, Sept., 1904, Coupons on.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
15 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
30 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
5 shs. City Club Realty Co.
$7,000 Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. 1st. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1939.
14 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
5 shs. 34th Street Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Casualty Co. of America.
$4,000 Coro & Levela R. R. & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1920, Jan., 1900, Coupons on.
25 shs. American Tobacco Co. common.
$5,000 Albany & Hudson R. R. 1st Mtge. 4-5s, 1943.
550 shs. International Banking Corpn., (Hypd.)
2,500 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. common, (Hypd.)
2,500 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., (Hypd.)
Right, title & interest of Pierre Dedieu in Letters Patent No. 959,504, for improvement in broilers.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
State of New York, Board of Railroad Commissioners.
Albany, June 5, 1905.

Application having been made to this board under Section 39 of the Railroad Law by the New York and Jersey Railroad Company, (a reorganization of the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company, the petition alleging that the applicant company has received from the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York franchises to operate its tunnel railroad under certain streets in said city which are named in the petition) for the certificate required under said section that the provisions of the section have been complied with by the applicant company and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of the applicant company's railroad, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by this board at its New York office, Room 406, Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, New York City, on Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at two P. M.

By the Board,
GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,
Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,
Of the City of
OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned. E. K. DOYLE,
City Chamberlain.

Republican Valley Railroad Company

Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July, 1, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a trust mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company by the Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1879, THE FOLLOWING SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1919, of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR PAYMENT, viz.:

Twenty-one (21) Bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers

18	102	255	349	404	533	663	762
50	200	320	379	426	609	690	800
72	206	337	387	448			

And Eleven (11) Bonds, $600 each, Numbers

5	74	120	232	260	322
28	81	124	234	296	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, on THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, AFTER WHICH DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SAID BONDS, in conformity with the terms of the trust deed.

New England Trust Company, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 13, 1905.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, **exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905,** at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the mortgage or deed of trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said deed of trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1905, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said deed of trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium; to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

Well known bond dealer, with excellent bank connections, desires partner with at least $150,000 capital and general business experience. Address C., Box 134 Times Downtown Office.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
39 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Car Trust.

We are offering a limited amount of car trust bonds to return

4¾%

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Investment Securities.
1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,

Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.
Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.

BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Bonds for Investment

N.W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS.
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

LEHMAN BROS.,

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., June 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JUNE 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals for constructing gravel road from Highland Beach, N. J., to Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received until 12 M. June 22, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Gravel Road," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 8, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 20, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07½ bid
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61
Oats, mixed	.35@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	9.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.55
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07¼
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.21

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Cash wheat in New York closed $1.06, elevator, and $1.07½, free on board, afloat, both nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.16¼, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.09, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	93 11-16	92⅝	93¼	92½
September	88 15-16	87⅞	88⅛	87⅞
December	88¾	87¾	88½	87½
Corn—				
July	58½	58¾	58¾	*58¾
September	57½	57¼	57¼	*57⅛

*Bid.

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	88 9-16	87 9-16	88¼	87⅛
September	84 13-16	83⅝	84⅛	83½
December	84¾	83¾	84¼	83½
Corn—				
July	53¾	53½	53⅝	53⅜
September	52⅝	51⅞	51⅞	51½
December	49¾	49⅝	49⅝	49⅛
Oats—				
July	31¼	30⅞	31	30⅞
September	29 5-16	29

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Easy, 2¼@2¾ Per Cent.

The Familiar Dead-Locks Still Strangle Business—Insignificant Volume and Fluctuations.

The various snarls which entangle and deaden the world's markets were still effective yesterday. The morning's news about the war seemed progressive toward peace, but the afternoon brought fresh doubts regarding an armistice, with the possibility of another battle upon a great scale, and unforeseeable results affecting the main negotiations. The Morocco question was distinctly no better, the newsboys even shouting "War" within the hearing of the Exchange, which was too sleepy to be aroused even by that. The Equitable controversy seemed distinctly better in the morning, but the afternoon brought its carping comments and suggestions of evil intent under guise of seeming benevolent purpose. All this was merely fresh pressure upon old hurts, and as there was no other news the market preserved its stagnation. It was not another dullest day, but it missed being so by but few shares, and did have dullest hours. Perhaps the opening business was never duller, and certainly London's participation was negligible. At noon many prominent stocks had not even enjoyed a single transaction. At the close it appeared that nearly half the day's business was in Reading, which gained almost a point upon a false report regarding its dividend increase. The bond business was even worse distributed, an increase of over two millions being mostly massed in Japanese 4½s, which rose over a point.

The commodity markets retained their vivacity and interest. The crop news was of that sort which operators interpret to suit their books, and which people interested only in the harvest need not notice. Perhaps the best example was the circular of a leading cotton dealer quoting an anonymous expert, without details, to prove a probable loss of a million or two million bales at some future date. The details are promised, and the market was nervous under apprehension of what is to be expected. The currency movement indicates a gain of reserves in to-day's bank statement, qualified of course by the usual doubt regarding the loan item. As money was a shade weaker, it cannot be said that the subject was estimated of much interest, especially as there are signs that the crop requirements will be met as easily this year as last, although already there are calculations of the demands from a generous harvest.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co. preferred stock.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.
Maryland Coal Co. preferred stock.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
P. Lorillard Co. preferred stock.
Railroad Securities Co. Illinois Central certificates.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
mp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	1	8	0
mboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

Niles-Bement-Pond Co. on common stock.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing general trade conditions Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Moderate improvement is noted in commercial conditions, although progress is along conservative lines and there is no evidence of speculative excesses. Seasonable weather has stimulated retail sales of lightweight wearing apparel, and jobbers report more disposition among dealers to place orders for Fall and Winter goods dated. Mercantile payments are also more prompt, the brighter crop outlook having a salutary effect on all commercial operations. Although little new business is noted in pig iron, the steel mills are busy, and confidence is expressed in developments next month. Textile manufacturing is in better condition than at any recent date, high prices for raw material exerting no retarding influence as yet, and most of the idleness in the leading industries is attributed to seasonable overhauling of machinery and taking of inventories.

***

During the next few weeks comparative quiet is expected in the iron and steel industry, partly because of stock taking and repairs, but also on account of the procrastinating proclivity of consumers. That pig iron has not preceded further in price is an evidence of the confidence of furnace operators, who look for a general revival after the turn of the fiscal year.

***

Relations of supply and demand in textile manufacturing grow more favorable for producers, many cotton spinners having contracted so far ahead that there is no urgency to make new sales. On practically all lines of staple cottons orders cannot be filled as rapidly as desired, frequent complaints being heard of tardy deliveries.

***

Bradstreet's says:

Distributive trade and crop developments, while still of an irregular character, hold, and have perhaps added to the improvement manifested last week, for which warmer weather is responsible. Sales of Summer goods are more active, and business for Fall delivery appears well from all sections save Texas, where impaired wheat-crop returns have a deterrent effect. Confidence in the future still continues. Export trade is good, railway earnings are large, bonding is active, and steel mills engaged on the heavier forms of finished material will go close down this Summer. The labor situation, though disturbed here and there, is, on the whole, a pleasant one.

***

Bank clearings for the week ended with June 15 aggregate $2,372,614,836, 12 per cent. under last week, but 27 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total, $968,065,447, 9 per cent. less than last week, but 9 per cent. over last year.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Concerning the week's movement of currency The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $724,900. They received from the interior $5,706,700 and sent to the interior $4,833,800, including $200,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans and $2,291,000 National banknotes to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $872,900.

Receipts of new gold were $2,408,100, namely: $758,800 on New York Assay Office checks, $1,627,500 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, $13,800 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $17,917,900; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. fund, retirement of circulation, redemption of United States deposits, &c., were $20,474,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,556,100.

The total gain from the interior, $872,900, and new gold, $2,408,100, was $3,281,000, deducting the loss to the Sub-Treasury, $2,556,100, the net gain was $724,900.

Gross receipts from the interior held out very well, but were almost entirely from the West and near-by points, while shipments to the South were larger than receipts from that quarter. The new gold from San Francisco was nearly all in return of transfers to that city, made through the Sub-Treasury in the preceding week. The large amount of National banknotes sent to Washington for redemption indicates that banks which are increasing circulation are depositing the notes with their New York correspondents. They could not adopt a worse course, if they desire to keep the notes in circulation, for New York banks sent the notes of other banks very promptly to Washington for redemption.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due in great part to transfers of internal revenue and payment for the 5 per cent. redemption fund of proprietaries. Customs collections were $2,984,000, a daily average of $496,000, comparing with a daily average of $337,000 in the preceding week. Pension payments were $1,041,000, comparing with $403,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $5,024,000 mutilated currency.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2¾ per cent, closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $272,288,818; balances, $18,291,355. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $2,002,004.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand $4.8705; cables, $4.8735.

Continental bills were $4.84⅝@4.85¼. Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 16.—Money was in good demand in the market to-day in connection with the payment of $5,000,000 for various calls. Discounts were firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inanimate and prices were irregular. The French demand for gold was a depressing factor. Consols were dull but closed above the lowest quotations of the day.

Americans sagged to under parity owing to lack of support. Union Pacific was notably weak. Stocks partially recovered and closed quiet. Grand Trunk was weak on the expectation of poor traffic returns.

Foreigners were irregular. Japanese were firm. Russians and others were weakened. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅝.

Bar silver quiet at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.27; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90⅛	..	..	-1-16
Consols, account	9 9-16	..	..	-1-16
Anaconda	5¼	102½	102½	..
Atchison	83⅜	81⅝	81⅝	..
Can. Pacific	154⅜	150⅝	150⅞	..
St. Paul	178½	173⅝	174	-¼
Erie	41⅛	40⅜	40⅝	-⅛
Erie 1st pf	80⅝	78⅝	78	-⅝
Ill. Cent.	163	161¼	161½	-¼
Louis. & Nash.	149½	148	145¼	-¼
N. Y. Central	144½	141	141¼	-¼
Pennsylvania	69	134⅝	135	-⅛
Reading	49	95¼	95⅜	-⅛
Southern Pacific	63¼	61⅞	62¼	-⅛
Union Pacific	125⅝	122⅝	122⅝	-⅝
U. S. Steel	28¼	27⅝	27½	-⅛
U. S. Steel pf	96⅝	94¼	94⅝	-⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 16.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were firmer.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 16.—Operators on the Bourse were reassured to-day by Premier Rouvier's decision to retain the portfolio of Finance, but the depression over the Morocco situation continued. Business was inactive and the market closed calm. Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 89 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 504.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 65c. ex-interest for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 16½c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
mp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	1	8	0
mboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, June 16, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
820	Amal. Copper	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79¼
100	Am. Car & F.	33	33⅜	33	33⅜
10	Am. Locom	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
30	Am. Smelting	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼
340	At., Top. & S.F.	81⅞	81⅞	81⅛	81⅜
30	Balt. & Ohio	109	109	109	109
270	Brook. Rapid Tr.	63¾	64⅛	63⅝	64¼
30	Ch., Peo. & Pacific	150⅝	150⅝	150	150
10	Ches. & Ohio	50	50	50	50
20	Ch. Gt. West	18¾	19	18⅝	19
160	Ch., M. & St.P.	173⅝	174½	173⅝	174½
130	Col. Fuel & I.	42	42¼	42	42⅛
80	Erie	40⅜	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝
190	Southern Pac.	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
60	Southern Ry.	31½	31⅝	31½	31⅝
40	Tenn. C. & I.	77⅜	77⅝	77⅜	77⅝
1,480	Union Pacific	122½	123¼	122½	123
820	U.S.Leath. t. r.	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13⅜
890	U. S. Steel	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1,380	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅞	94¾	94⅝	94⅝
	Total sales				31,190

BONDS.

$10,000	Japanese 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
88,000	Japanese 4½s	92¾	93⅛	92⅝	92⅝

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—The local market did not present any special feature to-day beyond an early raid on Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, which caused its price to break ¾, to 25⅝. It later made full recovery, but was offered at a slight net loss at the close. The selling was based on the action of the Street Railway Committee of City Councils in favorably recommending the Mayor's repealing ordinances, although the best legal talent in the city assert that no court in the land will sustain the city's contention; that the company having paid a year's franchise tax, is now in full possession of the streets granted under the ordinances. Weakness in this issue did not materially affect the other public service stocks, which held fairly steady. Reading contributed nearly one-half of the total business transacted. Total sales, 38,140 shares; $45,500 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
221	Cambria Steel	26⅝	26⅛	26⅜
198	Con. Lake Sup. Corp.	15¾	15½	15½
16	Consolidated Traction	82⅝	82⅜	82½
200	Diamond Steel pf	5-16	5-16	5-16
785	Electric Co. of Am.	11¾	11¼	11½
211	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	26	26	26
605	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64⅝	64⅜	64½
50	Lehigh Nav. t. ctfs.	104	104	104
5	Marsden	4	3⅝	3⅝
128	Penn. R. R.	67½	67⅜	67½
7	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
9,975	Philadelphia Electric	8 13-16	8½	8 9-16
5,830	Phil. Rapid Transit	26⅜	25¾	25¾
18,245	Reading	49½	48¾	48¾
100	Read. 1st pf.	45 11-16	45 11-16	45 11-16
16	United Cos. of N. J.	271½	271½	271½
752	United Gas Imp.	94¾	94½	94½
725	U. S. Steel	27⅝	27¼	27⅝
58	Warwick Steel	6	6	6
10	Westmoreland C. rcts.	85½	85¼	85½

MAY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The preliminary figures of the total value of the exports and imports of the United States for May and for the eleven months ending May 31 make the following showing according to the bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics at Washington:

MERCHANDISE.

May—	1905.	1904.
Imports	$92,828,000	$80,472,000
Exports	123,942,000	86,766,000
Excess of exports	31,114,000	9,293,000
Eleven Months—		
Imports	1,029,968,000	909,497,000
Exports	1,397,555,000	1,367,516,000
Excess of imports	389,789,000	458,019,000

GOLD, EXCLUSIVE OF ORE.

May—		
Imports	$2,626,000	$10,472,000
Exports	481,000	43,271,000
Excess of exports	*2,145,000	32,598,000
Eleven Months—		
Imports	51,499,000	94,169,000
Exports	88,503,000	79,939,000
Excess of exports	37,064,000	14,230,000

SILVER, EXCLUSIVE OF ORE.

May—		
Imports	$1,767,000	$1,943,000
Exports	5,426,000	5,098,000
Excess of exports	1,659,000	3,154,000
Eleven Months—		
Imports	27,132,000	21,917,000
Exports	44,104,000	21,667,000
Excess of exports	18,961,000	249,000

*Excess of imports.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Quieter Trade, with Continued Irregularity in Prices.

Advance in Leather Securities—Quest After Information About Northern Securities Assets.

Reactions occurred in a number of outside stocks yesterday, and there was less activity in the few issues which recently have contributed the largest share of the trading. The Greene stocks were less conspicuous than on the earlier days of the week, though there was still much discussion of the rumors that have been current concerning them. The mining group, as a whole, was irregular. British Columbia being added to those that lost some of their recent improvement. Apart from these issues, the only stock that was given much attention was Central Leather. International Mercantile Marine preferred was not dealt in at all after the jump that occurred in the stock the previous day, the sudden demand that arose at the close on Thursday having apparently been fully supplied by the purchase of 500 shares.

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CENTRAL LEATHER was decidedly strong in the early trading, although at the close the price of the bonds and the preferred stock dropped off rather sharply. The common rose most, advancing 2 points to 45¼. The bonds were active, advancing at first to 99⅛, and reacting later to 98¾.

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NORTHERN SECURITIES STUBS.—There was very little done yesterday in Northern Securities stubs, and nothing whatsoever in the old stock, but interesting circumstances surrounded one of the transactions in the stubs. Some time ago it was stated by one of the officers of the Northern Securities Company that while, in the absence of a formal statement of the company's assets, he did not feel free to give out for publication a statement in regard to the assets back of the reduced capital stock, or the stubs as they are called, any stockholder who might desire such information could secure it upon request. Yesterday a holder of a small number of the stubs reported that he applied at the office of the company for information in regard to the company's assets, and that he was informed that, inasmuch as the Board of Directors had not authorized a statement of the company's condition, he was not at liberty to give the information asked for. The stockholder immediately sold out his holdings on the ground that he did not wish to hold a stock about which he could secure no information. Applied on a larger scale such plan of action on the part of stockholders would lead to very interesting developments.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	Algoma Copper	5⅛	5	5⅛
100	American Can	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
500	American Can pf	69⅞	70⅛	69½
850	American Marble	66¼	66¼	68½
50	Am. School Fur. com. and pf. together	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
100	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
300	Arizona Con.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅞
2,935	British Col. Copper	7	6⅝	6¾
200	British Guiana Gold	12	11	12
800	Chicago Subway	71	70	70⅞
300	Con. Rubber Tire	2	2	2
1,200	Central Leather, w. i.	45½	43⅜	45
1,300	Cent. Leather pf., w.i.	101½	101	101
400	Granby Con.	5⅝	5⅝	5¾
2,700	Greene Con. Copper	22½	22⅛	22⅜
19,200	Greene Con. Gold	4½	3½	4
615	Guanajuato Con.	*5	4¾	4¾
15	Inter. Rapid Transit	202¼	202¼	202¼
100	Inter. Mer. Marine	10¼	10¼	10¼
16	Lord & Taylor	110¼	110¼	110½
15	Lord & Taylor pf	102½	102½	102½
100	Lanston Monotype	17½	17½	17½
300	Mackey Con.	40	40	40
3,100	Mitchell Mining	7¼	6¾	7¼
10,100	Mont. & Boston Con.	31-32	⅞	31-32
300	New Or. Rys. pf., w.i.	81	80¾	80¾
3½	Northern Sec. stubs	237½	225	225
100	Sea. 1st pf., w. i.	83¾	83¾	83¾
300	Sea. Air Line rights	15-16	15-16	15-16
35	Sea. A. L. pf. ctfs.	38½	38½	38½
10	Standard Oil	615½	615½	615½
2,100	United Copper	23¾	23¼	23¼
200	White Knob Copper	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
150	White Knob Cop. pf.	3⅜	*3¼	*3¼

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	88	88	88
190,000	Cent. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99⅛	98¾	98¾

*Odd lots. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 16. Bid.	Asked.	June 15. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	5	5¼	5	5⅛
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞
American Can pf	69⅞	70⅜	69½	69⅞
American Chicle	125	126	125	128
American Chicle pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9⅛	8½	9⅛
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	74	76	74	76
American Ice Co	5⅜	80	87½	80
American Writing	4⅜	5	102	103
American Nickel	1¼	1⅝	1¼	1⅝
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	97½	98	97½	98
American Tobacco	270	285	270	285
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	28	29	28	29
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87½	88½	88	88½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29	30¼	29	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	76	77	76	77
Borden's Cond. Milk	150½	153	149	152
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	112	113½
British Colum. Copper	6⅝	6¾	7	7⅛
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	98	..	98	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3	3½	3	3½
Central Foundry pf	17½	19	17½	19
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Central Leather, w. i.	44	45	42	44
Cent. Leather pf., w. i.	101	101½	100½	101½
Cent. Leather 6s, w. i.	99¼	99¾	98¾	99¼
Chicago Subway	69½	71	69½	70½
Con. Refrigerating	5	6	5⅝	6¼
Compressed Air	..	⅛	⅝	¼
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	22	26	22	25
Cramps Shipbuilding	26	27	26	27
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
Del. & Hudson rights	..	¼	..	¼
D. & H. A. & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	102	101¼	..
Denver Union Water	65	68	63	66
Denver Union W. pf	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	103	105	103¼	105
Detroit & Mackinac	80	86	80	86
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	..	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	30	35	30	35
Electric Boat pf	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	15¾	16	16	17
Electric Vehicle pf	20	22	20	22
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	..	⅜	..	⅜
Greene Con. Copper	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22⅜
Greene Con. Gold	4	4¼	4¼	4⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	7⅛	9	7⅛	9
Guggenheim Exploration	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pf	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	23	26	23	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	24	27	24	27
Havana Tobacco pf	30	38	30	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co	105	..	105	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	96	98¾	96	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100	..	100	..
Houston Oil	2	3	2	2¾
Houston Oil pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	201	202	201	202½
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¼	10½	10	10¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	26⅝	27	27	27½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	73	73	73	74
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	109½	115	109½	115
Lord & Taylor pf	102¾	104	102¾	104
Mackay Companies	40	40½	39¾	40¼
Mackay Companies pf	73¼	73½	73	73½
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
M. Nat. C. $20 pd. off.	7	..	7	..
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¾	7½	6¾	7¾
Montreal & Boston	1¾	2	1¾	2
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck	12	15	12	15
Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Cotton Duck pf	110	115	110	115
Nassau Electric	50	60	50	60
Nassau Electric pf	100	110	100	110
National Biscuit	60	62	60	62
National Biscuit pf	120	127	120	127
National Carbon	60	65	60	65
National Carbon pf	110	115	110	115
National Lead	44⅞	45	44⅞	45
National Lead pf	102	104	102	104
National Starch	30	35	30	35
National Starch pf	90	95	90	95
National Surety	120	130	120	130
New Central Coal	6	8	6	8
New England Cotton Yarn	5	8	5	8
New England Cotton Yarn pf	30	40	30	40
New Jersey Zinc	150	160	150	160
New Orleans Gas	10	15	10	15
New Orleans Gas pf	50	60	50	60
New Orleans Gas 5s	70	75	70	75
New Orleans Ry. & Light	30	35	30	35
New Orleans Ry. & Light pf	80	85	80	85
New Orleans Ry. & Light 4s	70	75	70	75
New Orleans Ry. & Light 5s	90	95	90	95
New Orleans Ry. & Light 6s	105	110	105	110
New Orleans Ry. & Light 6s, w. i.

WAGES AND FOOD PRICES.

Labor Rates in Kansas Increase More Than the Cost of Living.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 16.—Labor Commissioner Johnson of Kansas, in his report just issued compares retail prices of food from 1900 to 1904 with the rate of wages paid various kinds of labor. The report shows that wages have increased more than the cost of living.

The report gives these figures: Average per cent. increase in retail prices of 1901 with 1900, 5.36 per cent.; net decrease of labor rates for same period, .53 per cent. Increase of prices 1902 with 1901, 4.33 per cent.; increase of rate of labor, 7.82 per cent. Increase in prices in 1903, compared with 1902, 4.73 per cent.; increase in rates of labor, 10.01 per cent. Increase in prices in 1904 compared with 1903, 12.73; increase in the rates of labor, 14.98 per cent.

GOVERNMENT ROADS LOSE.

Two Canadian Roads Show Deficit in Year's Earnings.

MONCTON, N. B., June 16.—Henry R. Emerson, Minister of Railways and Canals, announces that the annual statement of intercolonial railway finances shows a deficit for the fiscal year of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. The deficit is attributed to the severe Winter, an increase of $750,000 in the wages of employes, and to competition of the Canadian Pacific Railroad and in through traffic.

The intercolonial system is owned by the Canadian Government. The Prince Edward Island Railway, also owned by the Government, shows a deficit.

Corporations Pay $3,000,000 Back Taxes.

Nearly $3,000,000 was taken in yesterday by the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Taxes and Assessments from public service corporations.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Dried Bananas Not Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Harburger & Stark and the Tehuantepec Mutual Planters' Company of Chicago and New York. It was held that bananas, dried or desiccated in a green state, which are intended for use in the manufacture of banana coffee, are dutiable at the rate of 1 cent per quart, under the provision in the tariff law for "desiccated fruit." The claim of the importers for free entry was denied.

Articles invoiced as "squealing animals" imported by George Borgfeldt & Co. of Boston, Mass., were held, in an opinion written by General Appraiser Sharretts, to be dutiable as "toys," as claimed by the importers. The Appraiser at Boston took the view that the articles were made of rubber, with the exception of the legs and tail, and that consequently the merchandise is dutiable under the provision in the tariff law for manufactures of rubber. The board enunciates the principle that as the articles are not entirely composed of rubber they are toys, and as such are dutiable at the lower rates of duty.

General Appraiser Sharretts also sustains a protest filed by L. W. Levy & Co. of New York. It was held that pencils, purses, coinholders, powder cases, and similar articles of utility are not to be considered as "jewelry" under the terms of the Dingley Tariff act. Instead, the General Appraiser finds that these articles are dutiable at a lower rate as manufactures of metal at 45 per cent. ad valorem, and not at 90 per cent., as assessed by the Collector.

Other claims sustained yesterday were by R. F. Downing & Co., George Lueders & Co., Hensel, and Bruckmann & Lorbacher, New York. A claim by Githens, Rexsamer & Co., New York, was overruled.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York.

RADINSKY & LEVIN.—Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court has granted an application for the appointment of a receiver for the partnership property of Radinsky & Levin, manufacturers of couches and spring beds at 74 Rutgers Street, pending a suit brought by Joseph Levin against Mary Radinsky, his partner, for a dissolution of the firm on account of a disagreement between the partners. The firm has been in business since Jan. 24.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

THEODORE G. ROBERTSON.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Theodore G. Robertson, fruit dealer of Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, show liabilities of $11,367, unsecured, and assets of $6,393, consisting of stock, $2,500; machinery and horses, $1,000; debts due, $1,943, and household goods, $150.

JAMES LAKE.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against James Lake, manufacturer of hats and general millinery at 570 to 576 West Broadway, by M. Feigel & Brother, $152; Alfred Ziemer, $122; E. W. Thatcher, $202, and Greenberg & Co., $22. Judge Holt appointed Julius H. Cohen, receiver, and fixed his bond at $1,000.

JOSEPH J. FUERTH.—Joseph J. Fuerth of 130 East Eighty-fifth Street, formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Continental Incandescent Mantle Company, filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday with liabilities $14,186, of which $8,264 are secured, and no assets. The largest creditors are E. D. Gardner, $3,200; Vera Fuerth, $3,000, and George McPherson, $1,600.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 175 failures in the United States during the week against 194 in the preceding week, and 181, 165, 177, and 188 in the corresponding weeks 1904, 1903, 1902, and 1901. The Middle States had 40, New England 29, Southern 30, Western 32, Northwestern 6, Pacific 18, and Territories 4. Canada had 24 against 25 the previous week. In the United States about 87 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had $5,000 capital or less and 8 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACHILLES, Thomas—City of N. Y. $50
ADORATO, Antonio—Same 105
ANGER, Henry M.—Same 165
AYLWARD, Elizabeth A.—Ernest A. Hewitt, costs 9
BROWN, John E.—City of New York 105
BLAKELY, Dora H.—Same 285
BALTES, Fernando Brydon Lamb 3,598
BRADY, Wm A. Samuel Gordon 542
BINDSEIL, Herman F. and Herman A. W.—Harris Davis and another 594
BRAND, Meier—Gustav Soennecken and another 63
BEHRENS, Edward—William Crawford, costs 47
BLOCK, Meyer—Charles H. Vetti 73
BRIGGIN, George—Caroline Brickelmaier and another 241
COHEN, Samuel—City of New York 152
CONNOR, Dominick—Same 156
CLARKE, Herman—Same 819
CARR, Charles—Same 156
CONNELLY, James J.—Same 152
CIPOLLARO, Errico—Hezekiah Warne 209
SAME—Herbert Burlew 129
DEAN, William G. Jr.—City of N. Y. 156
DEANE, John H.—Same 285
DE MILL, William E.—Same 156
DURYEA, Howard—Same 152
DURLACHER, Jonas F.—Leopold Bischofsheimer and another 108
DORWIN, Gustav S.—Emanuel Koschcrath 35
ESCOBAR, Antonio—City of New York 285
ERICKSON, Carl J.—Same 110
ETMAN, Paul—Same 156
ESLER, Mary and Mrs. Frederick B.—New York Telephone Company 37
EPSTEIN, Louis—Clementine M. Silverman 107
FOGAL, Geo. P.—City of N. Y. 76
FAHEY, M.—Manhattan Ry. Co., costs 155
FUCHS, George—City of N. Y. 153
FRANKEL, Eugene—Same 99
FOGG, William—Same 156
FITZSIMMONS, Bernard—Same 153
FORTESCUE, Herbert M. and Jessie, (not summoned)—O. Hermance Havana Cigar Co. 100
FLEISCHER, E.—Morris Goldstein 89
FROST, Thomas B.—Geo. H. Benson 134
GAYER, Louis—City of N. Y. 99
GURIAN, Alexander—Same 152
GEISLER, Leo—Same 77
GARVIS, Richard F.—Same 99
GOODWIN, Michael—Same 156
GOODRICH, David H.—Same 156
GRANT, A. R.—O. Hermance Havana Cigar Co. 100
GILMOUR, J. M.—Geo. H. Bensen 134
GARRETT, Frank S. and Laura M.—Arthur A. Richards 1,446
HOFFMAN, Chas. H.—Wm. W. Smith. 814
HEUERMANN, A.—F. Hollander & Co. 70
HANCOCK, David H.—K. V. V. Sperry 44
HOLST, Christian—J. Espaumberger 159
HERMAN, Louis—Harris Klimfeld 93
HORN, Wm. T.—Rafael Scotto 269
HOUCK, Chas. A.—Geo. S. Marsh, Jr. 124
HEINEMAN, Isaac—E. Mayer, costs 132
JOHNES, T. B.—City of N. Y. 155
JOEL, Otto H.—E. Brulatour 30
KEVORKIAN, R. B.—Daniel C. Helm 41
KELLY, Mary A.—J. F. Dennerlein 105
LOHSE, Henry, Jr.—Wm. Zulch 205
SAME—Same 510
LARDNER, Adelaide L.—City of N. Y. 562
LANIGAN, Patrick—Same 165
MORTON, Geo. M.—Brydon Lamb 3,598
MALLORY, Clarence J.—David Teenmer, costs 2,450
McCORMACK, John L.—Arnold Lee and others, costs 126
MICHEL, Leopold—Charles H. Vetti 23
METHUEN, William and Anna—Abraham A. Heller and another, costs 201
NUGENT, Thomas A.—City of N. Y. 167
NOONAN, Walter—Same 167
NICHOLAS, Lewis H.—Same 108
OSIECKI, Thomas—H. Herrmann Lumber Co. 124
PALLADINO, Joseph—John E. Claffy 64
PICCIRILLI, Attilio—City of New York 47
PHILIPS, Sidney B.—Albany Industrial Company 361
PATTERSON, Walter L.—Minos H. Murray and another 146
PACE, Geo. A.—Geo. H. Bensey 134
PARKER, Joseph—Benjamin Altman 375
ROBERTSON, Theodore G. (not summoned) and Wm. C.—Louis Benson 118
ROCKWELL, Walter S.—Arthur A. Richards 1,446
RICHARDSON, Thomas A.—James S. Burroughs and others, costs 87
SELDOV, Michael, (not summoned)—Caroline Brickelmaier and another 241
STRAUSS, Isidor and Nathan—Daniel Halloran 1,138
SAME—Mary A. Halloran 4,341
STERRLING, Geo. H.—City of N. Y. 167
SIDULSKY, Andy P.—Helena Hemminger 127
SUSSKIND, Michael—Isaac Baer 1,560
SIMON, Benjamin—Heywood Brothers & Wakefield Company 136
SMITH, Marcus B.—City of New York 47
SMITH, Martin A.—Geo. R. Sutherland. 357
SCHNITZER, Beni—Federal Brewing Co. 828
SCHWARTZ, Abraham—Sigmund Feust. 49
TREE, William E.—City of New York 72
TOLER, Henry P.—William W. Smith 914
TOMLINSON, Theodore E.—Onward Construction Co. 147
VOLLMER, Henry P.—Clifford C. Moore 419
WESTERVELT, Lorenzo—C. M. Lewis 116
WADSWORTH, E. M.—City of N. Y. 47
WEINGARTEN, L.—Man. Ry. Co., costs 123
WOOD, Ziepha B.—Charles Edgar 39
WITT, E.—C. Brickelmaier and another 341
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—B. Price 5,190
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—Kate Sheridan 2,139
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—J. J. Coffey 44
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—F. J. Dankle 72
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—M. Mitchell 90
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—Mora Dacey 35
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—Alfred Collins 60
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—J. Powers 50
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—W. Grogan 58
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—S. McGlinn 114
HOTEL FLORENCE CO.—W. O'Mara 50
AMERICAN HAY COMPANY—National Gum and Mica Company, costs 62
EGLEE BUNTING CO.—O. Bioglioni 10,107
NINETEENTH WARD BANK—Amy R. Rosenfeld 169
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—M. Pierson 1,338
THE UNION AV. REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION CO.—M. Jackson and ano.
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY—John Schumpp 205
Janeway 664

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when Judgment was filed.

ARNSTEIN, Solomon A.—J. T. Chapman, Jan. 3, 1899, (canceled) $261
ARNSTEIN, Solomon A.—C. Spillman and another, Jan. 4, 1899, (canceled) 539
COHEN, Joseph—S. Cohn, July 7, 1904 163
BORI, Herbert A.—C. Spillman and another, Jan. 14, 1899, (canceled) 539
BORI, Herbert A.—J. T. Chapman, Jan. 3, 1899, (canceled) 261
HOLRAN, Frank P.—J. McCarthy, Jan. 17, 1895 23
HOLRAN, John—J. McCarthy, Jan. 17, 1895 23
LEVINE, Samuel—J. L. Markel and another, Nov. 1, 1904 133
LEVENSON, Morris—W. R. Creed & another, Sept. 1, 1903 257
LUDEMAN, William J.—Seeman and another, April 11, 1898 421
MOORE, Sarah—J. G. Patton, April 14, 1902 315
LEVINE, Samuel and Max—J. L. Markel and another, Nov. 1, 1904 175
MIDDLETOWN, Betsey—Union Railway Company, Jan. 14, 1902 108
SETZER, Heyman—J. L. Markel and another, Nov. 1, 1904 175
VAN SICKLE, Emmett—A. Roseman, Feb. 21, 1900, (canceled) 739
ZIBELLI, Giuseppe—N. Wise, Nov. 3, 1904 118
ZIBELLI, Gustave—N. Wise, June 1, 1904 401
NAVARRE HOTEL AND IMPORTATION Company—June 16, 1905 111
PRATT, HURST & CO.—E. N. Taller, June 12, 1905

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, June 16.—The Court of Appeals to-day took a recess until Oct. 2. The following decisions were handed down:

Clarkson Home for Children vs. Railway Companies and Gibson, appellants.—Motions to amend remittitur denied, $10 costs in each case.

Dunts, appellant, vs. Pfaulder Company.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, $10 costs.

Vienelster vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, appellant.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, and judgment of Trial Term affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Bush, appellant, vs. Houghton; Hickok vs. Bunting, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Yarwood vs. Trusts and Guaranty Company, appellant.—Appeal dismissed, with costs.

Rankin vs. Bush, appellant; Davids, appellant, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

In re application of Bailey, Supervisors of Suffolk County, appellant; in re property of Daily; Thalman vs. Capron Knitting Company, appellant; People ex rel. Con Ginsens Company vs. Kelsey, Controller, appellant; People ex rel. Langdon, appellant, vs. Green, Police Commissioner.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

People ex rel. Kellogg vs. Wells et al., Commissioners of Taxes, appellants.—Order of Appellate Division reversed, and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

People vs. Conrad, appellant; People vs. Burstein, appellant; People vs. McCullough, appellant.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division, First Department, yesterday announced the following decisions:

Edward Frecht, individually, &c., plaintiff, vs. Elizabeth S. Howard, defendant.—Reargument ordered.

Globe & Rutgers Insurance Company, appellant, vs. Robbins & Meyer Company, respondent.—Reargument ordered.

Mary H. Myer, individually, &c., appellant, vs. Leon Abbett, as executor, and another, respondents.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to Defendant Abbett, and without costs as to Defendant Fuller. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Mary Dolan, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Emily Linden, respondent, vs. Ferdinand M. Theriot et al., as executors, appellants.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

The People, &c., respondent, vs. Edgar A. De Veau, appellant.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Jessie West, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Nellie Duke, appellant, vs. Inglis Stuart et al., as executors, respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of Gustav A. Muller, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion. (Hatch, J., dissenting.)

Fanny Zipkes, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles E. Parker, appellant, vs. Emma Dominick and another, respondents.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and case restored to Special Term calendar for trial. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Jessie M. Jones vs. Charles L. Brinsmade.—Motion granted. Question to be certified on settlement of order.

The People, &c., vs. Francesco Capparelli.—Motion granted.

Philip Morris & Co. vs. Maurice B. Mendham and another.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs and, on payment of an additional $10, leave given to apply to court below to open default.

Munger Vehicle Tire Company vs. Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Dow Hosman vs. John J. Kinnealy.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Henry P. Johnston vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Motion granted.

Robert C. Lambert vs. Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company.—Motions granted.

Leo Schlesinger vs. James M. Bell et al.—Motion denied, without costs.

Leo Schlesinger vs. Hugh Keating.—Motion denied on payment of $10 costs.

Leo Schlesinger vs. Benjamin S. Wise and another.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

Leo Schlesinger vs. Benjamin S. Wise.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

In the matter of New York City Interborough Railway Company.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Maurice T. Ward.—Motion granted; time extended to Dec. 1, 1905.

In the matter of Arthur N. Harris.—Motion granted.

In the matter of Henry J. Morris.—Reference ordered.

W. A. Brady vs. P. T. Power.—Motion denied. Memorandum per curiam.

James McDonough vs. James Reilly Repair, &c., Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

W. E. Tillotson Manufacturing Company vs. Leopold Mainster.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Charles R. Tyler vs. Charles H. Jaeger.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Earl M. Wallach, appellant, vs. Manhattan Railway Company and another, respondents.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Stanislaus Dubue, appellant, vs. Lazell, Dalley & Co., respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Memorandum per curiam, (dissenting opinion by Laughlin, J.)

Peter Roberts vs. Harris Friedman.—Motion denied.

Walter Weber, respondent, vs. Ewing Publishing Company, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Louis F. Dommerich, respondent, vs. Samuel Kessler, impleaded, appellant.—Reargument ordered.

Calendars for Saturday, June 17.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.; Anna B. Hollingsworth.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Eveline C. Daly vs. Eveline G. McDonald et al.—Eveline C. Daly.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Samuel Fein vs. Hyman Pashkowitz—John W. Ward. Black & Boyd Manufacturing Company vs. Belle Reilly—John W. Ward. James Ertheller vs. Margaret A. Elger—Adrian T. Kiernan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Clarke, J.—Sheldon vs. Sheldon—Alexander V. Campbell. Goodman vs. Greene—Alton B. Parker. Long Island Savings and Investment Association vs. Darmour—Benjamin Barker.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Bowman—William H. Wood.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Rubin vs. Maine Steamship Company—Adrian T. Kiernan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Bischoff, Stern & Stein, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stein, cloaks; 415 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss M. J. Connor, cloaks, suits, and waists; 115 Fifth Ave.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Dinkelspiel, L., & Sons, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Wolf, underwear and furnishing goods; 90 Leonard Street.

Fisk, C. M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; A. R. Smith, prints and domestics; 350 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Farwell, J. V., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; T. D. Ellsbery, shirts; 115 Worth Street.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; G. W. Campbell, notions, trunks, and bags; Sinclair House.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Chaffin, linens, corsets, and ribbons; 350 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Fraley & Carey Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. H. Carey, dry goods; Hotel Bresilin.

Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Quinn, lace curtains; 4 Washington Place; (expected Monday.)

Klein, E., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. Klein, Jr., cloaks; Mr. Sauiter, cloaks and suits; 366 Broadway; (expected Monday.)

Kuppenheimer, B., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Kuppenheimer, cloths; Hotel Astor.

Leonard, H., & Sons, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. E. Leonard, notions; Holland House.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. C. Vanburgh, upholstery goods; 46 Leonard Street.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; L. L. Mayer, domestics; M. W. Sellers, lace curtains, and upholstery goods; 4 Washington Place; (expected Monday.)

Rosenbaum & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions and leather goods; Hotel Astor.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics, 67 White Street.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods, 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Ulman, Seelig, Cohn & Brown, San Francisco, Cal.; V. R. Ulman, furnishing goods, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Weil Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y.; L. Weil, woolens; Hotel Breslin.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; Mrs. K. C. Boyle, corsets, Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Boards are appointed to meet at the places designated to inspect animals being purchased for the army: At Kansas City—Major Thomas Cruse, Quartermaster; Veterinarian Stephen Farrell. At St. Paul—Lieut. Col. William W. Robinson, Jr., Deputy Quartermaster General; Major S. E. Allen, and Veterinarian W. G. Turner. At East St. Louis—Major H. M. Andrews, Major G. P. White, Quartermaster, and Veterinarian R. B. Corcoran. At Salt Lake City—Major A. L. Dyer, Capt. S. V. Ham, Quartermaster, and Veterinarian Daniel Lemay.

The retirement of Major G. L. Gillespie, who has served more than forty years, is announced. Major Charles Richard will proceed to Fort Jay and report for duty.

The following assignments of officers of the artillery recently promoted are announced: Col. R. D. Potts to the Coast Artillery, Lieut. Col. A. Landon to the Coast Artillery, Major C. L. Phillips to the Coast Artillery, Capt. R. P. Reeder to the One Hundred and Eighth Company, Coast Artillery.

Major Philips will proceed to Key West Barracks and report for duty.

Capt. Spencer Cosby, retired, will proceed to Houston, Texas, for recruiting duty.

Capt. W. V. Judson and Second Lieut. W. D. A. Anderson will report to Col. C. R. Sutter, President of the examining board at the Army Building, New York, for examination for promotion.

Capt. J. C. Goodfellow is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Alabama from June 13 to Aug. 1.

The Navy.

Capt. H. Knox from Naval Retiring Board, Washington, to home.

Passed Assistant Surgeon K. Ohnesorg from Naval Medical School, Washington, to home.

Pay Inspector H. R. Sullivan to the Texas July 1.

Civil Engineer L. E. Gregory from the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, to naval station at Charleston.

Civil Engineer C. W. Parks from Navy Yard at Boston to Navy Yard at Portsmouth.

Civil Engineer J. W. G. Walker from naval station at Charleston to Navy Yard at Norfolk.

Civil Engineer F. Thompson from Navy Yard at Norfolk to Navy Yard at Boston.

Civil Engineer F. R. Harris from naval station at Charleston to naval station at Key West.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Princeton at Acapulco, Marblehead at Port Angeles.

Sailed—Yankton from Newport to destroy wreck, Colorado from Provincetown for Solomons, Md.; Missouri from New York for Boston, Pennsylvania from Guantanamo for Provincetown, Ferry from Port Angeles for Portland, Oregon; Topeka from Santiago for Guantanamo, Caesar from Alexandria, Va., to Lambert Point.

Services in the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av., Corner 64th St.
REV. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D., will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M.
No evening service.
Weekly Prayer Meeting Wednesday evening.

CALVARY CHURCH, 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur, 11, 8. "The Russian Empire and Bible Prophecy," at 8.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., West of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Christ and the Common People"; 8 P. M., "The Power of Beauty."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Rev. R. P. Johnston, D. D., Pastor.
Morning services at Mendelssohn Hall, 119 West 40th St., 11 A. M.; preaching by the Pastor. NO EVENING SERVICE.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
B'way and 79th St.,
Rev. I. M. HALDEMAN, Pastor.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Rev. JOSEPH SULLIVAN,
Pastor Fourth Baptist Church, Paterson, will preach Morning and Evening.
Morning Subject: "THE MASTER'S CALL."
Evening Subject: "UNDER THE JUNIPER TREE."
Young People's Union Wednesday 8 P. M.
The regular Friday evening prayer and testimony meetings will be continued throughout the Summer.

MADISON AV. BAPT. CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M.—"Exalted to Give."
8 P. M.—"He that believeth not shall be damned."

REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST, D. D., Preacher. THE ACOUSTICON FOR THE DEAF. YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE CLASS, 9:45 A. M. Conducted by REV. GEO. F. PENTECOST.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGTON Square, Dr. Jackson, Minister.—Morning subject: "Obedience." Evening subject: "Ideals."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., near 126th St., W. C. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "Finishing One's Course"; 8 P. M., "The Authority of the Scriptures." Church closes for repairs after to-morrow.

WEST 33D STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, (8th and 9th Avs.,) Rev. E. S. Holloway, Pastor; Services 10:45, "An Ideal"; 8, "Voices of the Dead." Royal Arcanum Memorial Service. Welcome.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street,
Rev. C. B. Jefferson, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. C. R. Seymour, D. D., Associate Pastor.
The associate pastor will preach 11 A.M., 8 P.M.
Prayer meeting Wednesday, 8 P. M.

PILGRIM CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner Madison Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frederick Lynch, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway and 71st St.—Rev. G. A. Strong, Rector; services 8, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., rector officiating.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning service and sermon.
8 P. M.—Musical service and sermon.
"Hear My Prayer," by Mendelssohn.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 8 E. 20th.—Communions, 7, 8, and 9; Sermon and Concone's Mass, 10:30; Choral Evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion, 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector, 11 o'clock
Choral Service; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton, 8 P. M.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, LENOX AV. AND 122d St., Rev. H. P. Nichols, D. D., Rector.—7:30, 11 A. M.; 8:45, 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT ESPRIT, 45 EST 27e RUE.—Service religieux le dimanche a 10½ h. du matin et a 8 h. du soir. Rev. A. Wittmeyer, recteur.

NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—
Rite of confirmation on Blackwell's Island.
Bishop Greer will visit the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, adjoining the New York City Home for Aged and Infirm Blackwell's Island, for the purpose of administering the Rite of Confirmation on Trinity Sunday, June 18th. A special boat will leave the foot of 26th St. East River, at 2:30 P. M. Friends of the City Mission Society are cordially invited to attend.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 44th St.,
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
Services: 8:30 A. M. and 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 104th Street,
Rev. T. H. Baragwanath, Pastor.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Sermons by the pastor.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14TH ST., REV. ROBERT BAGNELL, PASTOR.
Rev. Philip M. Watters, D. D., will preach in the morning.
Rev. Howard V. Ross in the evening.
Attractive meetings every evening. Seats free. Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76TH ST., WEST OF COLUMBUS AV.
REV. ANDREW GILLIES.
11 A. M.: "THE GOSPEL OF PROPORTION."

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Madison Av. & 126th St.,
Allan MacRossie, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Morning worship; sermon by pastor.
7:45 P. M.—Selections from the Stabat Mater.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St.
86th St. Subway Station adjoining the church.
Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor.
Sermons 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. R. J. Trevorrow.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE M. E. Church, W. 4th St., Between Square and 6th Av., Rev. Geo. E. Strobridge, D. D., Pastor.—10:45 A. M., Children's Day Services. Special program rendered by the children. 8 P. M., special musical services by the choir. To both services all are welcome.

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity, 65th St. and Central Park West, Rev. C. Armand Miller, Pastor.—Morning services, 11 o'clock; evening, 4; Sunday school, 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway & 93d. G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M.; Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

PRESBYTERIAN.

EDWIN KEIGWIN, PASTOR WEST END Presbyterian Church, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av., will preach at 11 A. M. Atlanta University Colored Quartette will sing at 8 P. M.

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D.
Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Dr. Richards will preach at 11 and 4.
Preparatory service, Wednesday, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. George L. Curtis; Sabbath school, 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; Devotional Meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. on June 18.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., the pastor, will preach.
Wednesday Evening Service commences at 8:15. Strangers are cordially invited.

FOURTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d, Rev. Walter Duncan Buchanan, D. D., Pastor.—During the remainder of the month this church will be closed and will hold union services with the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, Dr. Buchanan preaching each Sabbath at 11 A. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.
Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., Pastor, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street.
Rev. C. H. Parkhurst, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. William W. Cox, Assistant Minister.
Sabbath Services, 11 A. M.
Rev. Walter D. Buchanan, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Washington Heights, Amsterdam Av. & 155th St.—Rev. W. D. Sexton, D. D., Pastor. 11 A.M. & 8 P.M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.,
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. ALLEN W. McCURDY, Assistant Pastor.
Service at 11: preaching by the Pastor.

SPRING ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching 10:45 A. M. by H. Roswell Bates, Pastor; preaching 7:45 P. M. by Frank L. Janeway.

THE OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Street.
Rev. Howard Duffield, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 23d St., Near Seventh Av., Rev. John Lloyd Lee, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Song service.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D, BET. 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
34 Av. and 7th St.,
Rev. BURTON JAS. HOTALING
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Dr. F. G. 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.,
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning—"The Aftermath of War."
Evening—"A Spectral Hand."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.,
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., will preach, 11 A. M.; subject: "The All-Strength, Which Comes Through Christ."
Rev. Andrew Hageman, 8 P. M.; subject: "Some Things Which a Spiritual Revival will Bring."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.,
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister.
Rev. Chas. Cuthbert Hall, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Upper Seventh Avenue Apartment House—New Building at Broadway and Sixty-second Street—Big Tracts in Brooklyn Changes Hands—Other Dealings.

Leopold M. Rothman has sold 2,228 and 2,230 Seventh Avenue, a six-story apartment house, between One Hundred and Thirty-first and One Hundred and Thirty-second Streets, on plot 50 by 100.

Millard Veit has resold for a client of Abraham Nelson the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 70 to Max Freund and I. J. Roe.

The buyers of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, recently reported sold, are Carl and Louis Koelsch.

Prominent Corner Sold in Bronx.

Samuel E. Jacobs has bought from Jacob Mohr, through Charles A. Weber, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Courtlandt Avenue, 100 by 69.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold for the Frank A. Wahlig Company the northwest corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a five-story apartment house, 44 by 100.

Senator Clark's Large Plot Leased.

H. C. Senior & Co. have leased for Senator William A. Clark to Thomas F. Devine, for 10 years, the entire block front on the east side of West End Avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth Streets, a plot of 10 lots.

Joseph R. Scheinberg has sold for Max Goldstein to Abraham Scheinberg the five-story double flat 210 West Eighty-fourth Street, 26 by 102.2.

M. Lasch has sold for a client 207 and 209 West Eighty-seventh Street, two five-story apartment houses, on plot 63 by 102.2.

Frank Milton Franklin has bought the five-story double flat 235 East Ninety-fourth Street from Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought the six-story double tenement and stores 234 and 236 East One Hundred and Third Street, 50 by 100.11.

Jacob and Harry Cohen and others have resold to Mary Fick, through William G. Roberts, the five-story flat 237 West One

Company Buys Brooklyn Tract.

The McNulty & Fitzgerald Company has bought the John Morrissey property at King's Highway and Twenty-second Avenue, Bensonhurst. The property adjoins Wood, Harmon & Co.'s holdings at South Marlboro, and is close to the New York and Sea Beach Branch of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. It has frontages of 1,900 feet on Twenty-second Avenue and 1,602 feet on King's Highway. The property is intersected by Seventy-third and Seventy-eighth Streets, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Avenues, Stillwell Avenue, Avenues O, P, and Q, and West Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Streets. The consideration is reported to have been $150,000. The property is now used as a stock farm, but will be developed immediately.

Wendel Estate to Build on Broadway.

The Wendel estate has filed plans for a two-story brick garage to be erected on its property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-second Street, a plot 216 by 113. The structure will cost $150,000. H. C. Hollwedel is the architect.

Buyer for West 100th Street House.

Porter & Co. have sold for McLaughlin & Stern, as attorneys, 257 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story American-basement dwelling, on lot 15 by 85.

Lexington Avenue Corner Sold.

Max Sturtz has sold for Nathan Kirsh the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 39 by 111; also, for Steckler & Slater, 54 and 56 West Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Simon Fine has sold for James Guthorn to Westheimer & Rothschild 1,641 Lexington Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 95.

The Business Men's Realty Company has bought from William H. C. Sieberg and Louis Hopner 158 and 160 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 42.8 by 100.11.

Mary F. Betts has sold the Lonsdale apartment house, a five-story building, on plot 65.4 by 100, at 565 and 567 Park Avenue.

M. Nasanowitz & Son and A. Weiss have sold 223 and 225 East Seventy-third Street, two five-story tenements, on plot 50 by 102.2, for William Oppenheim.

To Build on First Avenue Corner.

Levy & Friedman have sold for a client, for improvement, the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventh Street and First Avenue, 75 by 72.

Samuel C. Baum has resold through John M. Ried the four-story brownstone double flat 112 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on lot 25 by 100.11.

George Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. Ehrenberg to Ignatz Roth the five-story double flat 105 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100.

Sale Near Gramercy Park.

H. T. Gurney has sold 143 East Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, opposite Gramercy Park. The buyer will probably alter the house for his own occupancy.

Deal for Greenwich Avenue Flat.

Edgar T. Kingsley has resold, in conjunction with Samuel Goldberg, 111 and 113 Greenwich Avenue and 2 Jane Street, a six-story new-law flat, with stores.

James F. Bragg has sold to John H. Lubbert for Pauline Glatz 209 West Thirteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 103.3. The buyer owns No. 211, adjoining.

William P. Jones & Son have sold the five-story brownstone flat 434 West Twenty-ninth Street, 25 by 98.9, for Margaret Solinger to Dr. Philip G. Baker.

Van Vliet & Place have leased for ten years the store and basement at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Perry Streets to Owen Treanor; also, the southwest corner of Fourth and Bank Streets to Charles Geisert.

Frederick Fox & Co. negotiated the sale of 500 Broadway. The buyer, after making extensive alterations, will use the entire building for his own business.

Third Street Tenements Change Hands

H. Kronowit & D. Geiszler have sold for John C. O'Connor to Stoloff & Kronowit the three five-story tenements 192, 194, and 196 East Third Street, on plot 73 by 106; also, for Joseph Wolf, the six-story apartment house 141 and 143 West Tenth Street, 44 by 95, to E. Adrian, who has resold the property, through the same brokers, to Edward Klein.

Max and Michael Forman have sold 299 and 301 East Eighth Street, a new six-story tenement on plot 48 by 93.11, adjoining the northeast corner of Avenue B. P. D. Benson has sold for Amelia Thorne to John T. Delaney 205 and 207 East Twentieth Street, two four-story flats, on plot 35 by 92.

Lower East Side Transactions.

Joseph R. Scheinberg has sold to David Rodbell the six-story new-law tenement 204 and 206 Monroe Street, 37.4 by 97.10. Title to the property is held by Abraham Scheinberg.

Joseph Weinstein & Co. have sold for Charles J. Weinstein to Samuel Schacher the six-story tenement 310 East Houston Street.

Krakower & Co. have sold for H. Cohen & Brother to R. Michaelson the six-story tenement 78 Forsyth Street, 25 by 100; also, for S. Tuchfeld to J. Davidson, the six-story tenement, 121 Orchard Street, 25 by 97.6.

Samuel Worner and Solomon Frankel have sold to Julius Hebald 65 Mangin Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.

The New Amsterdam Realty Company has sold 302 and 304 East Third Street, two five-story single and double flats, with stores, 45 by 106, to a Mr. Solomon.

Purchase on Brook Avenue.

Nathan Marks has sold, through M. Wiederman, to a Mr. Katzenstein, the five-story double flat, with store, 437 Brook Avenue.

M. Klammer has sold the five-story double flat 835 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street.

Abraham Scheinberg has bought the three-story dwelling with stable at 683 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, on plot 40 by 100. The buyer will remodel the house into a flat.

Kassel & Goldberg have leased to the New York Baptist City Mission the plot, 40 by 100, at 1,013 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

New Owners for Many Bronx Corners.

Clement H. Smith has sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, about 200 feet east of Prospect Avenue; also, the southeast corner of Boston Road and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, a plot of five lots; also, the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Vyse Avenue, a plot of five lots; also, the northwest corner of Bathgate Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, a three-story business building; also, 696 and 698 East One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, two four-story flats; also, 1,954 Anthony Avenue, a three-story frame single flat, on lot 24 by 90; also, 1,419 Bryant Street, a two-family dwelling; also, a plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Hunt Avenue, on the Hunt estate property; also, two lots on the east side of Jefferson Street, 50 feet from Barnett Place; also, two lots on the west side of Jefferson Street, 50 feet from Barnett Place; also, for George Kuggelman, a dwelling on St. Lawrence Avenue, near Mansion Street; also, a three-story flat with store on Unionport Road, near Columbus Avenue; also, three lots on the east side of Columbus Avenue, 53 feet south of Van Buren Street; also, for Louis Eichwort a two-family dwelling on Belmont Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

C. Friend has sold for a client to Michele Gentile and others four lots on the north side of Bartholdi Street and two lots, 50 by 117, on the west side of Rosswood Avenue, two blocks west of White Plains Avenue.

George J. Stricker has sold for Robert J. Howe a plot of twelve lots in the Arden estate property.

George N. Harris has sold, through Frank E. Smith and Joseph H. Lewis, to the White Plains Highlands Company, his property on the New York and White Plains Post Road. The company intends to continue Grove Street to Long View Avenue, thereby making a straight thoroughfare through the property to Railroad Avenue.

Brooklyn Flats and Dwellings Sold.

Stokes & Knowles report sales of the following Brooklyn properties: No. 171 Taylor Street, a three-story brick dwelling, 25 by 100; also, 171 South Ninth Street, between Driggs and Roebling Avenues, a three-story three-family house, for J. Mergenthaler; also, 1,235 Putnam Avenue, between Central and Evergreens Avenues, a two-family frame house, for the Premier Realty Corporation.

Halpin & Federman have sold for George Kramer to a client 356 Wythe Avenue, Brooklyn, a four-story brick double flat with stores on plot 25 by 75; also, for Jacob Newburger 155 Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, a three-story double flat, 25 by 100.

H. T. Gurney has sold for J. Walter Thompson the business property, known as the Opera House block, opposite the station at Cranford, N. J., consisting of offices and stores, a theatre, and a large building used by an athletic club. The buyer will make extensive alterations.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Richard V. Harnett & Co.

40th St, 445 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Edgar Logan $25,317

78th St, 405 East, n s, 119 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2, four-story brick tenement; partition sale, to August Schulze 15,000

By Joseph P. Day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Park Av, 646 and 648, for an eight-story brick school, 41.4x80; S. D. Herter of 819 Madison Av, owner; E. A. Josselyn of 45 East 42d St, architect; cost, $100,000.

27th St, 452 West, for a four-story brick power house, 25x98.9; New York Edison Company of 55 Duane St, owner and architect; cost, $50,000.

147th St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a two-story brick storage building, 25x65; United Electric Light and Power Company of 1,170 Broadway, owner; New York Edison Company, architect; cost, $9,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 156th St, for a six-story brick flat, 99.11x90; H. T. Bulman of 1,135 Broadway, owner; Schwartz, Gross & Marcus of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost $200,000.

St. Nicholas Av, w s, 34.11 ft n of 145th St, for a six-story brick flat, 65x87; Aronson & Baum of 135 Broadway, owner; Schwartz, Gross & Marcus, architects; cost, $125,000.

5th Av, s e corner of 136th St, for three six-story brick tenements and stores, 25x87; C. Lavo and another, 26 East 116th St, owners; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architects; cost, $118,000.

Broadway, s e corner of 62d St, for a two-story brick garage, 116.1x113.3; Werdel estate of 175 Broadway, owner; H. C. Hollwedel of 23 Union Square, architect; cost, $150,000.

259th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverdale Av, for a one-story frame dwelling, 23x37; Patrick Curley of Riverdale Av, owner; John J. Kennedy, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted:

57th St, 34 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. J. Gelliotiz, premises, owner; C. T. Mott of 35 West 31st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

10th St, 335 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Mrs. B. Baumback, premises, owner; A. Kehoe of 256 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

5th Av, e s, 30 ft s of 62d St, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. W. L. Bull of 805 5th Av, owner; Carrere & Hastings of 28 East 41st St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Madison Av, 644 and 646, to two four-story brick dwellings; R. W. Taller of 76 William St, owner; C. F. Rose of 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $12,000.

8th St, 423 East, to a four-story brick tenement; Haims of 21 Avenue A, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

56th St, 230 to 240 East, to five six-story brick flats; G. W. Korn of 5 East 42d St, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $15,000.

Lexington Av, 1,595 and 1,597, to two four-story brick tenements; L. Solomon of 991 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $12,000.

1st Av, w s, 100 ft n of 6th St, to a five-story brick tenement; Schmeidler & Bachrach of 203 Broadway, owners; M. Zipkes, architect, cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, June 16.

ALLEN ST, 122, 25x87.6; Constance Marks to Moritz Spring, (mtg $18,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 353, e s, 25x100; Joseph M. Dorr to Henry P. Jackson (mtg $20,250) 100

AVENUE B, e s, 200 ft n of 161st St, 50x122; Terence Quinn to Bernhard Bloch. 100

BAILEY AV, w s, s ½ of Lot 97, map of William O. Giles, King's Bridge, 25x80; Jennie Kelly to C. G. Adolph and another ..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, 332, e s, 25x100; Charles Wainwright to Kate Walsh, (mtg $6,000) 100

CADIZ PLACE, w s, 125 ft n of 204th St, runs e 26.11x n w 90.10x s 86.9; Patrick Kennedy to Mary Costello..... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, 84, w s, 25.8x100.2; Michael J. Cunniff to Josef Gertner and others, (mtg $18,500) ..... Nom.

CHRYSTIE ST, 96, e s, 25x73.4; Louis M. Friedman to Harris Brown, (mtg $16,000) 100

COLLEGE ST, n s, 85 ft w of Frederick St, 40x60; Josephine A. Poggi to John Calder 100

COLLEGE ST, n s, 85 ft w of Frederick St, 40x60; Augustin S. Nicholson and others to Josephine A. Poggi..... Nom.

CRESTON AV, e s, 199.5 ft n of 184th St, 25x95; Louis P. Mendham to Aaron Singer (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

DOWNING ST, 29, n s, 25x70; Maria Hartner and others to Giuseppe Russo and another 100

DOWNING ST, 17, n s, 24.8x79.11; Henry B. Rosenthal and others to Isaac Rubenstein, (mtg $14,000) 100

ECHO PLACE, 576, s s, 20.10x100; Francis A. Huck to Minnie Huck..... 100

ELIZABETH ST, 155, e s, 25 n of Broome, Frederick Ernst to John J. White..... 12,000

ELLIOTT AV, s s, 150 ft n of Bridge St, 33.9x99.9; William A. Cameron to Simon Goldman and another..... 100

ELLIOTT AV, s e corner of Elizabeth St, 100x100; Marie E. Schneider to John O'Brien, (mtg $2,000) ..... Nom.

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, 80.1x93.4; Alexander J. Bimberg to Eastern Crown Realty Company, (mtg $5,500) ..... Nom.

GROTE ST, n e s, 108.2 ft e of Prospect Av, 31.1x119.7; Lelia H. B. Kissam to Angelo Di Benedetto..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 304, s s, 23.11x95; David Lind and others to Meyer Frank and another, (mtg $20,200) 100

HENRY ST, 152, s s, 21.6x100; Abraham Fine and others to Meyer Lefkowitz, (mtg $29,500) 100

HORATIO ST, 65, s s, 33.4x24.11; Nelson A. Reynolds and another to William H. Sager..... Nom.

LENOX AV, 63, w s, 25x100; Sadie Price to Adolph Friedman, (mtg $23,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,897 to 1,903, e s, 100.11x39; Nathan Kirsch to David Steckler and another, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

LOT 125, map of St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Karen Staff..... Nom.

LOT 271, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Maurice Manasse 100

LOT 272, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Henry Sommerfeld 100

LOT 34, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Louis Bauer 100

LOT 58, map of Hudson Park; Hudson P. Rose to Armenia Carpenter..... Nom.

LOT 370, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, Van Nest; Jane C. Velders to Grato Sella, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOTS 392 and 393, map of Van Nest Park, 50x100; Annie Gahn to Margaret Nester 100

LOTS 101 to 104, map of W. A. & H. C. Mapes; Park Versailles Realty Company to Augusta Kretsch..... Nom.

LOTS 90 to 94, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Isaac Heineman and another 100

LOTS 259 to 261, 281 to 286, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Isaac A. Van Bornel..... 100

LOTS 276 to 280, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Henry Steitz and another..... 100

LOTS 5, 6, 19 to 22, 64 to 74, 82 to 85, 191 to 200, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Michael Levi 100

LOTS 290 and 291, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Charles H. Buil..... 100

LOTS 161 to 163, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Ward; Alfred E. Hanson to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $9,600) 100

LOTS 58 and 61, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; John H. Bodine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another..... 100

LOTS 40 and 41, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Mary Schaffner to Anna M. Wacker, (mtg $4,600) 100

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 250 ft n of 172d St, 175x100; Crotona Realty Company to Thomas Carrol..... 100

MINFORD PLACE, w s, 100 ft n of 172d St, 150x100; Crotona Realty Company to Thomas Carroll..... 100

NORFOLK ST, 181, n w s, 25x100; Louis Schulman and others to Pierce Brennan, (mtg $25,000) 100

OLIVER ST, e s, 84.4 ft n of Madison St, 22.2x66.8; Catherine Aste to Bernard Golden ..... Nom.

PARK AV, w s, 392.6 ft s of 182d St, 25 x97.11; Reinhardt Schneider to Hugh Mulholland 100

PARK AV, 1,694 and 1,696, w s, 50.8 x90; Sarah Gens to Joseph V. Mahoney, (mtg $47,000) 100

PLOTS 148, 404 to 409, 411, 412, 388, 389, 385, 397, 369, and 533, map of Arden property; Cromwell G. Macy, referee, to Walter W. Taylor..... 5,035

PYNE ST, w s, 125 ft n of Bayard St, 47x100; Moses Siegler and others to Benjamin Hochbaum, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, e s, 450 ft s of 156th St, 52x90; Louis Levy and others to Barbara Huff, (mtg $10,000) 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 712, s s, 21x100; Annie J. Kent to Mary A. E. Brown..... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 71.3 ft n of 163d St, 120.8x125; Gaines-Roberts Company to Charles S. Albert (mtg $78,500)..... 100

UNION AV, n s, 54.1 ft w of Hughes Av, 76.7x irregular; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Hugh Doon..... 250

VALENTINE AV, e s, 466.6 ft n of 180th St, 25x100; Robert Grant to Rosie Meyer, (mtg $3,400) 4,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 412 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Catharine Kelly to Peter Monson, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft n of 118th St, 50x100; William J. Morris to Harris Mandelbaum and another..... 100

1ST AV, s w corner of 11th St, 23.7x64.2; Arthur J. Philbin to Celia M. Rafter, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, e s, 242.8 ft s of 125th St, irregular; Jacob Bloch and others to Liberty Land and Improvement Company, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 91st St, 25x94; Philip Rosenbaum and others to Isaac Saltz, (mtg $22,000) 100

2D AV, 2,017, w s, 22x75; Henry Tishman to Joseph Solomon, (mtg $20,000) 2D AV, 2,017, w s, 22x75; Jacob Till to Henry Tishman, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

2D ST, n s, 100.9 ft e of 1st Av, 48.5x irregular; Solomon Reiner to Lena Gurgel, (mtg $65,000) 100

3D AV, w s, 100 ft s of 167th St, 19.6x irregular; Bernhard Klingenstein to Loeb Real Estate Company and another, (mtg $17,250)..... Nom.

3D ST, 302 and 304 East, 22.7x106; Caroline W. Astor, executrix, to Isaac Sabloski 52,100

3D ST, s s, 273.8 ft w of Avenue D, 45.2 x106; Isaac Sakolski to Bernard Solomon, (mtg $38,000) 100

3D ST, s s, 174 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Unionport; Adolph Wollstadt to Ludwig Muller 1,000

5TH ST, 150 ft s of 1st Av, 25x97; Elizabeth Peters to Maria A. Koch, (mtg $13,000) 100

7TH ST, s w corner of Avenue B, 205x108; Charles W. Arden and others to William H. Haviland ..... Nom.

11TH ST, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 25x94.9; Rosie Moskovitz to Kalman Sadowsky and another, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

12TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Benjamin Bernstein and others to Michael Josephsohn, (mtg $15,000) 100

15TH ST, 431 East, 25x103.3; Abe Miller to John Baltes, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

16TH ST, 144 East, 16.6x103.3; Henry Schneider to Andrew Schneider, ¼ part, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

16TH ST, 144 East, 18.6x103.3; Henry Schneider to George Schneider, ¼ part, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

16TH ST, 144 East, 18.6x103.3; Henry Schneider to Reinhardt Schneider, ¼ part, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

30TH ST, 8 East, 20x98.9; Frank H. Foote to George F. Foote, 1-8 part, (mtg $20,000) 2,000

32D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; William H. Rogers and others to Jacob Markowitz 100

32D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Markowitz to Louis Frankel (mtg $10,000) 100

37TH ST, 156 East, 20x28.9; Denis J. McMahon to Emily L. L. Smith, (mtg $16,000) 100

39TH ST, e s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, 75x98.9; Peter McDonnell to Solomon Miller, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

54TH ST, n s, 143 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.5; Caroline Nordlinger to Francis Crawford, (mtg $8,000)..... 19,500

55TH ST, s s, 92.3 ft w of Broadway, 20x100.5; Robert Auld to Adelaide R. Hasting and others, executors..... Nom.

55TH ST, 116 to 124 East, 100x100.5; Harry M. Austin to Frank B. Martin, (mtg $135,000) ..... Nom.

60TH ST, s s, 104.6 ft w of Lexington Av, 20.6x100.5; Nathan I. Durlach and others, executors, to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $16,000) 100

60TH ST, 130 East, 20.6x100.5; William L. Suthpin to Arthur W. Saunders. (mtg $25,000) 100

62D ST, n s, 123 ft w of 2d Av, 16x100.5; Anna Stoff to Elizabeth V. Ryan 63D ST, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 50x irregular; Leopold Hellinger to Simon Lefkowitz, (mtg $107,000)..... 100

63D ST, s s, 81.5 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.5; Meyer Lefkowitz to Abraham Fine and another, (mtg $64,000)..... 100

65TH ST, 107 East, 20x80; Adolf J. Grenberg to Charles A. Moran, (mtg $20,000) 100

71ST ST, 113 East, 20x102.2; Joseph Rubin to Richard H. Derby..... Nom.

73D ST, 213 East, 25x102.2; Pennsylvania Realty Company to Moses Grossman, (mtg $19,100) 100

73D ST, 213 East, 25x102.2; Moses Grossman to Bell Realty Company, (mtg $26,700) 100

74TH ST, 224 East, 25x102.7; Isaac Stroh to Joseph Tances and another, (mtg $31,150) 100

76TH ST, n s, 239 ft e of 5th Av, 19x102.2; Harriett B. Williamson to Walter S. Hoyt ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 421 East, 25x102.2; Jacob Larschan to Solomon Stein, (mtg $19,000) 100

83D ST, 349 East, 16.8x102.2; Sarah Tannenbaum to Samuel Williams and another, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

85TH ST, 436 and 438 East, 50x102.2; Ida Lamm to Louis Gordon and others (mtg $15,000) 100

85TH ST, 436 and 438 East, 50x102.2; Jacob Hirsch to Ida Machiz, (mtg $15,000) 100

88TH ST, 221 East, 25x100.8; Louise Wolf to John Reinhardt and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

99TH ST, 54 and 56 West, 50x100.11; David Steckler and others to Nathan Kirsch. (mtg $44,000)..... 100

101ST ST, s s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26x100.11; John G. Schenplein to Peter Allesch, (mtg $16,500)..... 500

102D ST, 66 East, 30x100.11; Karl Lederman to Ida Machiz (mtg $30,500) 104TH ST, 348 East, 25x100; Isaac Stark to Teresa Ferro, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 473.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Elizabeth M. Westcott and others to Agnes W. Nicholson and another, all title..... Nom.

106TH ST, n s, 433.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Margaret L. Westcott, executrix, to Agnes W. Nicholson and another..... Nom.

106TH ST, n s, 433.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Samuel G. Mount and another, executors, to Agnes W. Nicholson and another..... 53,000

106TH ST, n s, 483.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 33.4x100.11; Walter C. Westcott to William P. Westcott, Jr..... Nom.

106TH ST, 309 West, 22x400.11; Earl W. Webb to Walter C. Teter, (mtg $25,000) 100

112TH ST, 228 East, 20x100.10; Isidor Simon to Jacob Siegel and another, (mtg $6 000) 100

112TH ST, 218 to 226 East, 80x100.10; Hyman Adelstein and others to Samuel Barkin, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 118 ft w of Avenue A, 25x100.10; Theodore Jost to Augusta E. Brockmeier ..... Gift

115TH ST, 229 East, 16.4x102.2; Alice Tubridy to Samuel Levy, (mtg $5,000). 100

116TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 30x100; Nathan Marx and others to Baumann-Marx Realty Company, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, 141 East, 20x80.11; Michael H. Ersman to Edward A. Crulkshank. (mtg $12,500) 100

118TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.11; Moses S. Hurwitz to Leopold Stiner, (mtg $4,500) 100

118TH ST, 123 to 127 East, 50x100.11; Louis Gordon and others to Sophia Moore, (mtg $26,200)..... Nom.

120TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, 53.6x 100.10; Morris Levenson to Emanuel Arnstein and another, (mtg $24,000).. 100

121ST ST, 241 East, 25x100.11; Henry Tischman to Jacob Till, (mtg $23,000). 100

127TH ST, 75 and 77 East, 48x irregular; Louis F. Fechtman to Louis Hyman 100

127TH ST, s s, 117 ft w of 3d Av, 34x 99.11; Joseph L. Liscomb to Sarah E. Liscomb ..... Nom.

127TH ST, s s, 255 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 99.11; Rose M. Sarner, executor, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

129TH ST, n s, 165 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 99.11; Charles Schoenstein to Arpad Wellish, ½ part, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

129TH ST, n s, 122.2 ft e of Broadway, 151.4x100; Abraham Ruth and others to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

134TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Isidore D. Morrison to Joshua Silverstein, (mtg $17,500) 100

136TH ST, 539 East, 25x100; Powell-Steindler Realty Company to Mary Weber ..... (mtg $16,000) 100

136TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Isaac Helfer to Louis Breslauer and another (mtg $20,000)..... 100

136TH ST, 541 East, 25x100; Powell-Steindler Realty Company to Lena Miller, (mtg $16,000) 100

136TH ST, 543 East, 25x100; Powell-Steindler Realty Company to John J. Weber, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

136TH ST, n s, 206.6 ft w of Willis Av, 25x100; Lena Winter to Isaac Helfer, (mtg $15,500) ..... Nom.

137TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Mayer Slotkin and others to Sarah Radden, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

137TH ST, n s, 140.8 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; E. M. Scudder to James V. Graham..... Nom.

143D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 37.6x 99.11; Edmund Frank to Isaac Zendman (mtg $39,000)..... 100

146TH ST, s s, 218 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99.11; Ida Elder to Frederick Knubel, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

179TH ST, s s, 118 ft e of Webster Av, 18.6x100; Clarence D. Baldwin to Elizabeth A. Hunt, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

204TH ST, n s, 21.7 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 50x irregular; Peter Leckler to Patrick Kennedy..... Nom.

204TH ST, n s, 21.7 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 50x100; Mary A. Costello to Patrick Kennedy ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

ALBERT, Charles S., to Gaines-Roberts Company; Union Av, e s, 108.9 ft n of 163d St, 2 mtgs $5,000, prior mtgs $28,000, 3 years..... 10,000

ALBERT, Charles S., to the Gaines-Roberts Company; Union Av, e s, 71.3 ft n of 163d St, 3 years..... 5,500

APPLEBAUM, B. J., to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 42 and 43, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 5,035

ATLANTIC, The, Mortgage Investment Company; 53th St, 120 East, 1 year 4,620

AUSTIN, H. M., to the Mortgage Investment Company; 55th St, 116 East, 1 year 26,000

AUSTIN, H. M., to the Mortgage Investment Company; 55th St, 116 East, 1 year 24,000

BALDWIN, C. D., to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

BALDWIN, C. D., to H. Kudlich; 170th St, s s, 118 ft e of Webster Av, 3 years. 4,500

BARKIN, Samuel, to H. Adelstein and another; 112th St, 218 to 226 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 250

BAUER, Louis, to Crotona Realty Company; Lot 34, map of 2 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 12,000

BAUMAN-MARX REALTY COMPANY to Marx; 116th St, 80 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

BENEDELTO, Angelo De, (or Di,), to L. H. B. Kissam; Grote St, n e s, 108.2 ft e of Prospect Av, as per bond..... 1,300

BENJAIN, Morris, to E. Best; 7th Av, w s, 50.6 ft n of 147th St, 4 years..... 15,000

BERMAN, B., to W. F. Kingsland; 111th St, n s, 245 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 21,000

BINGHAM, Amelia, to Charles Stich; 31st St, 40 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,850

BODINE, John H., Crotona Realty Company; Lots 52 to 61, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 23,065

BOHEMIAN - AMERICAN ISRAELites Congregation to A. Wintermintz; 72d St, s s, 116.8 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BROWN, H. to L. M. Friedman; Chrystie St, 36, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BROWN, Mary E., to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, 712, per bond 26,000

BROWN, George, to J. D. Tobias; 141st St, s s, 170 ft e of Broadway, due Oct. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 16,000

BULL, Charles H., to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 290 and 291, map of 2 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 185,000

BUSCEMI, V., to the Jefferson Bank; 115th St, 419 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,150

BUSCEMI, V., to the Jefferson Bank; 115th St, 419 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,500

BUSCEMI, V., to the Jefferson Bank; 115th St, 419 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,500

CLADER, John, to J. A. Poggi; College St, n s, 85 ft w of Frederick St, 3 years. 2,500

CARROLL, Thomas, to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 7 and 8, 105 to 107, 108 to 110, 111 to 114, 115 to 117, map of 2 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 6 mtgs, 3 years, 4½ per cent, aggregate..... 41,100

CUNNIFF, Michael J., to A. Kneeland, executrix; Catharine St, 84, 3 years..... 21,000

DAVIDSON, John, to C. C. Hill; 13th St, s s, being centre ½ of Lot 1,035, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 6,000

EMANUEL, E. G., to J. C. Levi, trustee; Jerome Av, n w corner of 176th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

EMANUEL, E. G., to Joseph C. Levi, trustee; Jerome Av, s w corner of 177th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

FEINBERG, Louis, and others to the Business Men's Realty Company; 113th St, 127 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 20,000

FEUST, S., to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft s of 135th St, 3 years..... 18,000

FOX, William B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 70th St, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 6 mtgs $10,000, as per bond..... 60,000

FRANK, Meyer, and another to D. Lind and another; Henry St, 304, due Dec. 1907..... 1,700

FRANKEL, L., to American Mortgage Company; 32d St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,000

FRIEDMAN, A., to S. Price; Lenox Av, 63, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 7,850

FUCCI, John, to Crotona

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THE GREATEST SHOT EVER FIRED ON LONG ISLAND AT

LAKEWOOD PARK

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(Opposite Baldwin Station) Greater New York

Lots $25 and Upward

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TERMS $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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A handsome 10-room cottage, finely furnished; improvements, bath, gas range; fine shade, beautiful location; rent $300 for season; possession immediately. Address D. Davison, East Rockaway, L. I.

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4 and 5 per cent. money on mortgages, any amount. Lyon, 9 East 32d St.

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New Summer cottages, (some furnished,) with large plots of ground, near the seashore and close to Argyle Lake, prices $4,000 to $8,000, at

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Beautiful Casino, fine country club, golf links, surf bathing, boating; everything for ideal Summer life.

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"THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB." 31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK, on the Central R. R. of New Jersey, with station on property and trolley line through it. Restricted. ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS. Titles guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co. For a short time we offer building plots, 30x150, at $450 up. Terms easy; houses built to suit individual tastes and sold on liberal terms. Before investing elsewhere allow us to show our property.

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Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

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One block to Prospect Park and new Subway station; take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.

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Five 2-family houses, near trolley car, school, and railroad station; will be sold at very low price and on easy terms; houses are in first-class condition; all improvements.

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Tuesday, June 20th, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

Absolute Partition Sale OF THE CHOICE AND VALUABLE JOHN DALY PROPERTY AT

LONG BRANCH.

The 5-two and three story frame cottages with clubhouse, stables, and large plot of land ON

OCEAN AVENUE,

Between Cottage Place and South Bath Avenue,

With Valuable Riparian Rights, at Long Branch, New Jersey.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 35 Liberty St.

NEW ROCHELLE

Valuable Building Plots and Acreage at Auction, TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by H. E. Colwell, Auctioneer.

A chance of a lifetime to secure restricted residence property at wholesale prices. Absolute sale to highest bidder. Terms 10% and auctioneer's fee at sale, balance on taking title, or 60% can remain on mortgage at 5%.

The four-track rapid transit electric road, an extension of the present Subway, has purchased land for roadway and station, and within 20 months this property will be only

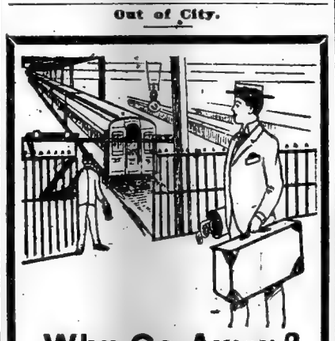
30 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.

The home seeker, investor, and speculator will reap the benefit, as this property will more than quadruple in value within two years. Title perfect and guaranteed without cost by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. For additional information and maps apply to

SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO., 32 Broadway, 242 Huguenot St., 44 Court St. N. Y. (Tel. 993 Broad.) New Rochelle. Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.

Out of City.



Why Go Away?

Why take a long, tedious journey in search of a change, when but a few minutes'—(not hours)—ride suffice to secure different air, scenery, and surroundings?

With a home at

Grantwood-on-Hudson

(OPPOSITE GRANT'S TOMB)

you can enjoy all that you seek when desiring to leave dust, noise, and heat of city behind.

Winter in town if you will, but Summer at GRANTWOOD.

On the Very Edge of the Palisades, and you will never think of journeying miles to find what is right at hand.

More carefully restricted than any resort, a complete change is had without the trouble and expense of going away.

Beautiful homes now ready, from $5,000 to $15,000, on terms to please you.

Booklet and transportation on request. Take Franklin, 42d or 130th St. Ferry and trolley.

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co. (Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

PROPERTIES WANTED.

TO MANAGE, SELL AND RENT. Special attention given to collections; renting and care of houses, flats, and stores.

PEAVEY & DUGAN, Real Estate. Telephone 4346 Columbus. Room 17 Colonial Building, 101 W. 66th St.

Wanted—A 3-story private dwelling; about 10 rooms; must be good location; west side, not above 106th St., or more than $25,000. E. Seixas, 204 West 141st St.

All kinds Bronx property for cash; Woodlawn Heights, Bedford Park, William's Bridge, Van Nest, Unionport, Throgg's Neck. Weber, 149th St., 3d Av.

Want to buy 4 or 5 story double flat in the Bronx for investment; no heat; give full particulars. Address W. H., Box 42 Times, Harlem.

Have several purchasers for flats, 100th to 110th St., west of park; particulars requested. Bert G. Faulhaber & Co., 206 B'way.

Owners.—I lease tenements and flats; give cash security, and keep them in best condition personally. Emil Seidis, 216 East 102d St.

Have $25,000 to invest in New York City income property; principal only. Send particulars to C Box 123 Times Downtown.

Two-family house, Bronx, ($1,000 cash,) near L station. Kehoe & Hanigan, 66 Pine.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST. (CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN OWNER ON PREMISES. Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

To Let—Choice seven large, light, and airy rooms, with bath; selected street, in Bronx; moderate rent. Inquire 665 East, 140th St.

15th St., 338 East.—Elegant apartments, 4 and 6 rooms; elevator service; latest improvements; reasonable.

27th St., 313 East.—7 large, light rooms; improvements, 3-family house; no children; reference.

West Side.

"THE LINCOLN,"

306-310 WEST 51ST ST.

Handsome new apartments; suites four, five, and six rooms; elevator; uniformed service; $45 to $65. Superintendent, on premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av. Telephone, 2948—38th St.

THE STRATFORD,

(101 W. 115th St., facing Subway Station.)

Elegant apartments, with the latest improvements, of 5, 6, 7 rooms; rent, $480-$660 annually. Superintendent on premises.

THE ALBEMARLE,

361 WEST 27TH ST.

5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Attractive apartment of five rooms, bath, and private hall, $30; free to July 1st. Will redecorate to suit. F. L. Partridge, 49 Wall St., or janitor on premises.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

55 WEST 97TH ST.—APARTMENT 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator; steam; immediate rent. W. E. Fuller, 24 East 23d.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

HOTEL ABERDEEN,

32D ST., OFF FIFTH AV., Midway Between Waldorf-Astoria and Holland House.

This new, magnificent apartment hotel, which is unequaled for its service and all other conveniences, is now making leases for the season.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED

suites of 2, 3, and 4 rooms and bath to lease. Cuisine of superior excellence.

32D ST. HOTEL CO., Props.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,

35-37 EAST 27TH ST.

TWO ROOMS AND BATH. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. $50 TO $60.

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

256 W. 143D STREET

5 rooms and bath, $22 to $26. 6 rooms and bath, $27 to $31. New law house, all light rooms. Near Subway and Elevated Stations.

A. B. Mosher & Co., Agents 71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

153d Street and Bradhurst Avenue.

These new elegant apartment houses, Carrick, Cathkin, and Farnell, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, just completed, two blocks from "L"; delightful situation, opposite Colonial Park; rents moderate; inspection invited.

KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, 2,856 8TH AVENUE.

EARLSWOOD COURT

Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations Agent on premises.

A.—A.—A.— Flats and Apartments to Let. —$16 to $60; 4 to 8 rooms.— Chas. S. Kohler, Agent, 906 Columbus Av.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Four, five rooms; private hall, bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

$33 to $36.—Corner flats; 5 rooms and bath; very desirable house. 161 West 106th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Bronx.

The Melrose APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.

Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

966-970 AND 978

138th St. and Southern Boulevard.

New apartments, just completed; 4 and 5 rooms, steam heat, all improvements; beautiful location; rents $18 to $26; inspection invited. KIRKPATRICK & URQUHART, Agents, on premises. Open Sundays.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

Furnished apartment to sublet; two rooms and bath; private hall; two blocks Subway and 6th Av. elevated stations; Summer rates until October 1st. Apartment 509, The Madison Square, 37 Madison Av.

Will sublet my fine two-room apartment and bath until October; $30 monthly; adjacent to all theatres. Accessible Bargain, Box 148 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, bath, during Summer months. The Franklin, 204 West 94th.

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TIMES SQUARE

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A FEW CHOICE ROOMS

(single and en suite)

FOR RENT.

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Rental Agents

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IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!

All tickets include admission to

DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.

TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).

Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

NIAGARA FALLS

EXCURSION VIA ERIE RAILROAD $9.00

Tickets good going July 1, 2, 3. Leave Chambers St. 2:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 9:15 P. M.; leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier, and Jersey City 15 minutes later. Returning leave Niagara Falls on or before Tuesday, July 4.

Pullman accommodations and tickets at following offices: 398, 1159, 237, 261, and 96 Broadway, 21 Cortlandt St., 25 Union Square, 273 West 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333, 367 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City ticket offices.

ERIE

BELLEWOOD

Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday.

BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.

OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A.M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

Lake Hopatcong

JUNE 18

Special Train from Foot Liberty St. 8 30 a. m. South Ferry 8.25 a. m.

$1

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 12:11 to 2:41 P.M. N. Y., (Park Row,) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 11:36, and from 3:06 to 10:36, half hourly. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

Atlantic City EXCURSION Sun. June 18

VIA New Jersey Central R. R.

Round Trip $2.50

Special Train leaves Liberty Street 8 a. m. South Ferry 7.55 a. m.

Returning leave Atlantic City at 7 p. m.

Special Trips for JULY FOURTH

Including Hotel Accommodations, &c.

Niagara Falls	3 days	$15.75
Atlantic City (Hotel Rudolf)	4 days	14.00
Thousand Islands	5 days	21.00
Catskills	4 days	15.50
St. Lawrence and Montreal	5 days	32.50
Nova Scotia	7 days	37.00

Particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

EXCURSIONS Up the Sound

Every Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Morning to Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.

The well-equipped steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

EVERY SUNDAY

$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO

SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St., 8.5., and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.50; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 5.40 and 6.30 P. M.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL SEEING NEW YORK YACHT

ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.

ROUND TRIP $1.00.

Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board.

Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday.

Tickets on yacht or office in Flatiron Building.

Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building.

Charming Excursions.

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.

Daily Except Sunday.

See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

Str. Homer Ramsdell

For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh. Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley.

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MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous
Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices.
OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 807 BROAD ST., NEWARK;
ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York.
Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 148 LINCOLN AVE.,
131th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$3 Rents Elegant Upright. Free cartage if taken by quarter | **$5** Monthly buys Beautiful New Upright.
BIDDLE'S, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

$110 This Beautiful Upright and 6 others will be sacrificed this week. | BIDDLE'S Alteration Sale, 6 West 125.

Piano-Player: latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

FOR SALE.



ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
PATENT
NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,
356 Hudson St., N. Y.
Tel. 3477 Spring. TENTS.

SMITH'S IDEAL WAX
for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores.
Smith Manufacturing Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman,
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
24 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av abv 22d
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5988 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Worn-out gold and silver bought by R. Longmann's Sons, gold and silver refiners, 8 John St.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

Backus 4 H. P. gas engine, complete, new, running order. 495 Broome St., second floor.

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Best-known department store in Altoona, Pa., desires to rent space for cloaks, suits, millinery, and notion departments; previous business in these departments last year over $250,000; only merchants of financial ability need communicate. E. V. Schoenfeld, care of Victoria Hotel

Insurance company doing business in New York City will sell controlling interest, $2,500; no liabilities; broad charter, big money; excellent proposition. Room 710 Flatiron Building

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 West 34th St., near 7th Av., is simply headquarters for genuine Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, and other original productions; suites and odd pieces every description; great bargains; the largest collection, the lowest prices; we buy, sell, exchange.

Highest prices for office furniture, desks, typewriters, safes, &c.; write what you have. Stern, 626 3d Av.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

SUMMER RESORTS.

YOSEMITE VALLEY
The Wonderland of California
ON LINE OF THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
TRAVERSING
LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

IN THE MOUNTAINS
of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute
HEALTH AT MODERATE COST,
2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitos, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York—a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below, the SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUMMER HOMES," of 135 pages. It gives a list of over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates of board, facilities, attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at 425 Broadway, N. Y.
IN NEW YORK—141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,789 Broadway; 3 Park Place; 287 4th Av.; 245 Columbus Av.; 2,198 3d Av.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 424 St. Ferries.
IN BROOKLYN—342 and 360 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway; Eagle Office.
O. G. ANDERSON,
Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

STAMFORD New York

The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't. Pearsall Agency, 261 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

Although the rates at Sunset Park Inn are half other first-class hotels, none are better, more select or exclusive, with finer views.
C. A. COX, Proprietor,
"The Waldau," 88 Washington Square West, New York, where rooms can be engaged.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

THE MALAESKA SO. CAIRO, N. Y.
Capacity, 100 (Shady.)
Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
FINEST VIEW OF THE HUDSON.
Central Hudson Boats, (daily & Sunday.) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (Rec. Cent. Hudson.) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

Lake Champlain.

WESTPORT INN
Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

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Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Come to Weymouth, Digby Co., Nova Scotia. Wm. W. Jones can accommodate fifteen at "Ashleigh," on St. Mary's Bay, mouth River Sissiboo; beautiful scenery, boating, bathing; direct steamer N. Y. to Yarmouth, thence rail 45 miles.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 53 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2123—Gramercy.

SUMMIT, NEW JERSEY, Springfield and Hobart Avenues.—Desirable accommodations with board; attractive surroundings; season or permanent.

$6 weekly, children according to age; fishing and boating near by. Write for information. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Sullivan

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND.—Separate waist. Owner can have same by identifying it at Mrs. O'Byrne's, 370 West 118th St.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 14, lady's gold cuff pin, 1¼ inches long, ¼ inch wide, set with nine diamonds. Finder will kindly communicate with J. R. H., Box 1, Madison Square Branch P. O., New York City.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 342,430 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 141,139, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Fox terrier dog answering to the name of Peter. Return to 430 West 18th St. and get reward.

REWARD.—For return of gun-metal cigarette case lost on Coney Island boat Wednesday evening. S. B. M., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Desirably cool large and small rooms; cooking unexcelled; telephone; Summer rates.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; American family; moderate.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; good table; Americans; references.

82D ST., 115 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders accommodated; moderate.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

83D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

92D, 165 WEST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; meals if desired; private family; terms moderate; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—One double room, with dressing room, $14, two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Second floor, front; also small cool rooms, with board; near Park.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

135TH, 226 WEST.—Large rooms; running hot and cold water; excellent table and service; also separate meals; near Subway and L.

LENOX AV., 257, (123D St.)—Desirable, large cool rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.) one block Central Park.—Single rooms, $8, $10; large, $18 to $20, two persons; excellent board.

MOTT AV., AND 165TH ST.—Large rooms; verandas; fine grounds; bowling alley, lawn tennis; ideal home for those not wishing to leave the city. Wilson.

Two gentlemen may find exceptional home, strictly private family high social standing. Bonvivant, Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187.—Furnished rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; convenient to all beaches; telephone.

COOL BREEZES IN TOWN.
204 Columbia Heights.—The Berkshire.
Why put up with country inconveniences when you can find all the comforts and coolest of sea breezes at home; unobstructed view of entire bay; elevator, electric lights; short walking distance from the bridge and Fulton and Wall St. ferries; attractive suites, double and single rooms, $7 upward, including superior board and service; references. Telephone 3270 Main.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 104.—Large and small rooms, for gentlemen; river view; good table; convenient to bridge, Wall and Fulton St. Ferries.

MONROE PLACE, 13, Heights.—Cool, attractive rooms; excellent home cooking; convenient to cars for all Summer attractions; table guests; Summer prices.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Pleasant room; first-class table; terms moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front, middle parlor, newly decorated; private bath; near 5th Av.; and rooms for two.

8TH, 25 WEST.—Room, $3.00, $1.25; housekeeping suite, $3.50; porcelain bath; use piano; homelike.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located; moderate.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Southern family; cool front rooms; baths; conveniences; Summer rates.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium size, use of bath; gentlemen.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large front room, second floor; hall room; Summer rates; transients.

35TH ST., 74 WEST.—Large, airy room, private bath; small room, $3; best locality; transients.

37TH ST., 161 EAST.—Large and small rooms; suite; will divide; reasonable; nicely furnished.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light; telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Room suitable two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $2 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Desirable large room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

43D, 125 WEST.—Specially fine, cool rooms, single and double; near Broadway; select surroundings; meals if wanted.

43D, 148 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; location unsurpassed, adjoining Times Square; cheap.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms, well furnished; closets, hot water.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom, newly furnished; bath, hot water; reasonable; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 33 WEST.—Large front hall room; bath, large closet; newly furnished; gentlemen. Parker.

61ST ST., 168 EAST.—Elegantly furnished large, cool room; running water; private house.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; first-class in every particular.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Doctor, dentist; old-established dentist's office, fully equipped; also attractive double, single rooms; telephone; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

84TH, 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms; bath convenient; L and cars; Summer rates.

86TH ST., 247 EAST.—Large, well-furnished front room in private house, suitable one or two gentlemen; breakfast if desired.

99TH ST., 67 WEST.—Front room and adjoining bedroom; separate entrance; Summer rates. Hanley.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; view; delightful air; elevator; Subway; call after 5. Haynes.

138TH, 688 EAST, Near L Station.—Large and small furnished rooms; telephone and elevator service; $2-$4; seventh floor, No. 4, south.

152D ST., 533 WEST.—Large front room for one or two gentlemen; private family.

COOL, clean rooms; breakfast optional; low rates Summer months; location ideal. 187 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (104th St.)—Superior rooms, suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Cool, attractive rooms, facing Park; particularly desirable for Summer residence. Anderson.

Brooklyn.

BAY 14TH ST., 187, Bath Beach.—Nicely furnished, airy rooms, $2.50 up, in private house, near beach and cars.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 138.—Handsome large and hall rooms; baths connecting; harbor views; cool breezes; moderate.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

PIERREPONT ST., 80.—Large and small rooms, running water; board optional. Tel. 4,008R Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 85.—Two pleasant rooms, with or without board. Tel. 4093J Main.

PIERREPONT ST., 102, Near Wall St. Ferry and Bridge.—Desirable large and small rooms.

REMSEN ST., 172-174.—Large and small rooms; table board; references.

STATE ST., 149.—Large, airy, newly decorated, handsomely furnished rooms; conveniences; near Bridge, Wall and South Ferries; references.

STATE ST., 161.—Newly furnished rooms; terms moderate; convenient to Bridge, Wall and South Ferries.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young man, furnished large room, running water, 80th to 85th St., west side, $4 to $5 week. C., 492 Columbus Av.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

ADVERTISING—Personal instruction. Special rates for Summer months to ambitious women desiring to learn advertising; day and evening classes. Address Profitable, Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Stenographer, with slight experience; some knowledge of bookkeeping; $6. Steel Vanet Light Constr. Co., 212 East 57th St.

WANTED—Young girl to assist with housework; sleep home. Pearsall, 138 West 111th St.

Males.

IF YOU can sell coffee as a specialty, or during your spare hours as a side line, call or write JEROME COFFEE CO., 43 Broad St., New York City.

WANTED—Bookkeeper by importing house; must be a gentleman, have experience, and be able and willing to furnish bond if required. Please answer in your own handwriting, V. C., P. O. Box 1,051, N. Y.

WANTED—An operator to take dictation rapidly and accurately on Remington, to go to country two days a week during Summer; $2.50 per day and expenses. Address Finch, Brewster, N. Y.

WANTED—Umbrella salesman; splendid territory open for first-class man; no beginner need apply; correspondence strictly confidential. Consolidated, Box 47 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Architect to take off quantics and estimate in stone line; good position right party; knowledge of bookkeeping. Address by letter, 160 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A reliable young man for delivery wagon; state age and references; must be willing to live in Yonkers. C., Box 118 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young Scotsman as clerk and reporter in a newspaper office. Address, with references, R. D., Box 144 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boys to work after school. Call or write Saturday, Yankee Pub. Co., 501 5th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young Swedish girl as general housekeeper. Call between 10 and 12 this (Saturday) morning. Myerlander, 143 West 138th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman, good laundress, in private family over 11 years; best city references. Cox, 917 3d Av., near 55th St.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

SERVANTS.—Capable, well recommended servants. High-Class Employment Bureau, 27 East 22d St.; take elevator.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good shorthand writer, with rapid transcription; will take position with reasonable salary to begin. Miss Owens, 79 West 12th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Willing to start with a good firm at moderate salary. Anna Wilson, care Valentine, 102 West 74th St.

TYPEWRITER, STENOGRAPHER.—By good beginner; accurate; good speller; moderate salary. S., 150 World Building.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books, prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Having spare time, will open, write up, close books, install system, make investigations, audits, &c.; terms very reasonable. B., Box 102 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; auditing; prepares balance sheets and profit and loss accounts; also investigations; terms moderate. Expert, Box 112 Times Downtown.

AMBITIOUS YOUNG MAN, first-rate clerical ability, adaptability to pick up, seeks position in mercantile house; guarantee conscientiousness and devotion to business. B. B., Times, Harlem.

A SELF-EDUCATED college graduate in chemistry, with business experience and flattering recommendations, desires position. R., 304 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER—Accountant; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

BY AMERICAN, middle-aged, well acquainted with city, no canvassing, some outside work; good references. J., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—By young man experienced on gasoline cars; can do own repairing; reference. Renal, care of Luckert, 65 West 99th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Strictly temperate and attentive; licensed; private family preferred; city or country. W. Russell, 524 West 125th St.

CHAUFFEUR—Licensed; private family preferred; references. Gilpin Summers, 56 West 17th St.

ENGINEER.—(56.) always employed, wants steady position in country or seashore; thorough machinist, millwright, with highest references on ocean steamships and city plants engineer. Z., 475 Amsterdam Av.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; paint rooms, $1; paper, $1.50; kalsomining, plastering; cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 246 1st Av.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG AMERICAN, 24 years old, desires an outdoor position; now working inside; best of references. C., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG JAPANESE wishes position in a first-class house; eight years' experience in embroidery and silk goods business. C., Box 115 Times Downtown.

KILLED AT GAS PLANT.

One Dead, Two Hurt, by Collapse of Retort House.

One man was killed and two were badly hurt yesterday by the collapse of the roof of a retort house in the yards of the New York Mutual Gaslight Company, at Avenue D and Twelfth Street. Though the accident occurred between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning, the police of the Union Market Station knew nothing about it until they heard from Bellevue Hospital four hours later that John Sweenson, one of the three workmen, had died of his injuries.

The house the roof of which collapsed had been condemned by the city authorities, and was being pulled down. The contractor in charge of the work was Harry Troop, and his foreman, the police say, was D. Desmond.

No one in the yard would give any information. The gas company said it had nothing to do with the accident, and that the contractor was the man to see.

On the truss work when it fell were William Olsen of 710 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, Martin Higgins of 1,844 Park Avenue, and John Sweenson of 1110 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. All were taken to Bellevue Hospital. Sweenson's skull was fractured, and he died an hour after arriving there.

GIVES UP WHITEHALL SLIP.

Jersey Central Will at Last Heed the Order of the City.

Commissioner Featherson announced yesterday that he had served notice on the Central Railroad of New Jersey to vacate its ferry slip at the foot of Whitehall Street. The slip was built for the Staten Island ferryboats, but is used as a railroad ferry.

The railroad will vacate at midnight on June 24, and Snare & Triest, the contractors, will at once begin demolishing that side of the ferry structure to make way for the improvements.

The railroad will abolish its South Ferry service and begin one from Twenty-third Street to Jersey. The order of the Commissioner ends a long-standing dispute between the road and the city.

Newsboy Tenor to Sing.

Master Johnnie Quigley, "the original American newsboy tenor," who has returned from a successful tour of Europe, will sing at the newspaper men's mass at 2:30 A. M. in St. Andrew's Church, Duane Street, near Park Row, Sunday. He also will appear at high mass at 10:30 A. M.

CAR FALLS 12 STORIES; TWO IN IT ESCAPE DEATH

Elevator Runner Says He Acted on Long-Meditated Plan.

CLUNG TO FRAME OVERHEAD

Was Not Injured and Companion in Citizens' Central National Bank Building Crash Will Recover.

A freight elevator in the Citizens' Central National Bank building, at 320 Broadway, fell twelve stories yesterday afternoon with two men in it, and, although the car was wrecked, both men escaped with their lives.

One of them was not injured badly enough to require medical attention. The other, John L. Lynch, twenty-seven, of 45 Rose Street, was treated by an ambulance surgeon from the Hudson Street Hospital, and later was taken to that institution. He suffered a fracture of the right foot, and was injured internally. Last night it was said at the hospital that Lynch's condition, while not dangerous, was such as to puzzle the physicians. Lynch was too incoherent, it was said at the hospital, to give any account of the accident.

The elevator attendant who was in the car with Lynch, and who escaped without a scratch, gave the name of John Carson of 123 West Sixteenth Street. He told friends that his escape was due to his presence of mind. He said he had thought many times what he would do in case of an accident such as that of yesterday. He said he took the car to the eighth floor for Lynch, who had several packages to deliver there. When Lynch entered the car to descend, the car became unmanageable and shot up to the top floor. There it hung for a moment, the cable broke and the car dropped twelve stories to the basement.

Carson said that as soon as he realized that the car was falling, he sprang to the roof of the car and seized the framework. He said he hung on while the car was falling and though his hands and arms were badly wrenched he was not injured.

At the building it was denied at first that there had been an elevator accident. When the police slip was shown to the attendants they finally admitted that an elevator had "just dropped a few stories." In the building are the offices of the Rapid Transit Commission and of many lawyers, Borough President Ahearn among them.

The news of the accident caused excitement in the building, but the passenger elevators were generally used notwithstanding.

There was a "safety clutch" on the car, said to be of the kind approved by Superintendent of Buildings Hopper. It was suggested by representatives of the company that put in the elevator that the "clutch" worked enough to save the lives of the two men.

SCOLDS JURY FOR VISIT.

Shouldn't Have Inspected Scene of Alleged Assault, Says Judge.

Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions severely reprimanded a jury in an assault case yesterday because some of the members of the jury had taken it upon themselves to visit the premises where the assault is said to have been committed. They made the visit after court had adjourned on Wednesday last. The defendant in the case was John Gleisman, a janitor of 314 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street. The complaining witness was twelve-year-old Bertha Weil of the same address. After the jury had brought in a verdict of not guilty yesterday Judge Cowing was informed that three members of the jury had gone to the West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street house for the purpose of inspecting the premises.

"That verdict was a travesty on justice," declared Judge Cowing, after telling the jurymen that they should not have gone to the house. "It tends to hold the law in contempt and ridicule, too. I fail to see how you reached that verdict. You evidently believed the defendant's story and threw out the complainant's testimony."

FORTUNE FOR LOST BROTHER.

Ran Away with an Arctic Expedition and Returns After 47 Years.

Forty-seven years ago this Summer, James Travis, then a young man, ran away from his home between Glen Cove and Sea Cliff, Long Island, and joined an arctic expedition. His vessel was wrecked, and nothing was heard from him until recently, when a letter arrived addressed to Ira U. Travis of Flushing, a brother.

Closely following the letter the writer arrived yesterday from New Zealand for a long visit, and, incidentally, to receive a fortune of $80,000 with the accumulated interest of twelve years.

"It is not every runaway who is so well treated by fortune," said Mr. Travis. "After all these years it would not be possible for me to tell exactly why I ran away. Perhaps I should not like to recall the reason, anyway. Boys are impulsive. My ship was wrecked, and I drifted about on sea and land until finally I landed in Australia, from which place I later went to New Zealand. I made friends and was fortunaate in my business.

"I came across an old paper with an advertisement inserted by Ira. It told me that a fortune of $80,000 had been left to me."

JUDGE MUST TAKE VERDICT.

Finding Is Reversed Because It Was Left with Clerk.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in the case of Stanislas Dubuc against Lazell, Dalley & Co., which involved an alleged breach of contract of employment. The plaintiff obtained a judgment for $8,553, but the Appellate Division sets it aside, because the verdict was taken and recorded by the Clerk of the court in the absence of Justice Cochrane, who heard the case.

As soon as the case had been given to the jury, Justice Cochrane asked the lawyers to agree to allow the Clerk to receive the verdict, as he was anxious to go to his home in Hudson, N. Y. Counsel assented to this by stipulation. Nevertheless Justice O'Gorman pronounced the proceeding irregular and the Appellate Division now affirms his order.

Justice O'Laughlin, who dissents, calls the prevailing opinion "an astonishing and startling proposition." An appeal to the Court of Appeals is pending.

Mrs. Stranahan's Will Not Attacked.

The will of Clara H. Stranahan, widow of James S. T. Stranahan, who was known as Brooklyn's "First Citizen," was admitted to probate yesterday. Mrs. Stranahan died last January. When the will was filed several nephews and nieces gave notice that they would contest on the ground that the will was not the last one made by Mrs. Stranahan. They failed to appear, however. The estate is said to be worth about $1,000,000.

NO RUSH, SAY CANAL BIDDERS.

Competitors for Isthmian Work Declare Sufficient Time Was Given.

The Panama Canal Commission has been criticised on account of the short time allowed for the preparation of bids on the extensive works at Colon, by which Chief Engineer Wallace hopes to exterminate yellow fever there. The advertisements were not published until May 22, and the bids were to be opened June 15. The dredging and filling to be done will cost from $4,000,000 to $7,000,000, depending upon the extent of the work, which cannot be decided except as it proceeds. The contract has been awarded to Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, who is supposed to represent the Atlantic and Pacific Company.

At least one of the bidders thinks the commission acted with perfect correctness. There is reason to believe that his opinion is shared by other bidders, one of whom found time between the publication of the advertisements and the date set for the reception of the bids to send an expert to Colon, and to get from him by cable all the data needed to make an intelligent bid.

"One of the first things discovered by Chief Engineer Wallace when he reached the Isthmus in June last year," said a bidder to a TIMES reporter yesterday, "was that it would be imperatively necessary to improve the sanitation of the canal zone in general, but particularly of the two cities of Colon and Panama, if the cost of building the canal was not to be so great in human life as to be almost prohibitive.

"He concluded that the three most important tasks would be the establishment of a water supply and a sewerage system for the two cities, and the filling of the swamp district running along the inner harbor at Colon. This district has a population of many thousands at the present time, although it is a plague spot. Mr. Wallace regards it as the principal breeding place for the yellow fever germs. He decided that the turning of that swamp into dry ground was of greater moment than any other part of the work.

"A report embodying his views on the matter was forwarded to the old Canal Commission last year, but led to no action. Further plans were forwarded last February.

"When Mr. Wallace reached Washington somewhat more than a month ago he found that nothing had been done with the plans. Before returning to the Isthmus he arranged to have the advertisements for the contract issued. In doing so he had to provide for the shortest possible time for the return of bids, as so much time had already been lost, and every day the work remained undone increased the danger to the workers in the canal zone."

WOMAN SUICIDE FROM BOAT.

Slocum Memories May Have Caused Act—Crew Slow.

A woman leaped from the New York and College Point ferryboat North Beach Thursday night as it was returning to Manhattan and was drowned. According to the story of two eyewitnesses, no effort was made by the crew to save her for at least ten minutes after she jumped. Then it was too late. The North Beach reached her pier at the foot of East Ninety-ninth Street about 7:30 o'clock Thursday night, but the police were not notified of the suicide until 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

Aldene Goff of 1,871 Third Avenue and his wife were on the ferryboat.

"Soon after leaving College Point," said Mr. Goff, "my wife and I, as well as the other passengers on the upper deck, saw a woman, apparently about forty years of age, alone, walking up and down the deck wringing her hands. As the boat approached Lawrence Ledge, or what rivermen call the Third Buoy, her agitation seemed to increase. This is near the scene of the Slocum tragedy.

"All at once a woman ran into the cabin and shrieked 'Woman overboard!' I rushed out, and, sure enough, the woman that we had noticed wringing her hands was in the water. I started to jump after her, but my wife held on to me, and then I rushed up to the pilot house and told the Captain, Louis Helgerson.

"He came down on the upper deck and looked over the side of the boat, but gave no orders to stop. At last he turned to me and said:

"'Are you the man that told me a woman was overboard?'

"'I said that I was.

"'Where is she?'

"'There,' I replied, pointing to the woman.

"The Captain then gave the signal to stop and ordered a boat lowered. By the time this had been done, fully ten minutes had elapsed, and the woman had disappeared."

Mrs. Goff corroborated her husband's story, adding that it was the belief of the passengers that the suicide's melancholy was caused by some remembrance of the Slocum tragedy, as her agitation and apparent grief reached their climax when the ferryboat neared the place where the Slocum was burned, a year ago Thursday.

OLD RACER A MISSION BOAT.

The Fleetwing Bought by Baptist Society for Harbor Work.

The old yacht Fleetwing, famous in the annals of American yachting, has been purchased by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, and is in a Jersey City dry dock undergoing repairs to fit her for a mission boat. She is to ply about the harbor of New York, sometimes under sail, sometimes in tow of a tug, on rescue mission work among the seamen of the ships at anchor in the harbor. She will be dedicated on June 25 at Coenties Slip. The Episcopal Church Missionary Society to Seamen does a work on lines which to some extent the Baptist society will adopt.

Through a large part of the year services will be held on deck beneath a spacious awning, while in stormy weather, both on Sundays and week nights, services will be held in the cabin. Instrumental and vocal music must be provided, and volunteers for those purposes are asked. A small library is needed. It is probable that some provision will be made for temporary accommodation of worthy, but unfortunate, men.

The Fleetwing forty years ago was popularly believed to be the swiftest boat under sail. She was entered in the great ocean race of 1868 by her owner, George A. Osgood, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., entered the Henrietta, and Pierre Lorillard, Jr., the Vesta, each posting a forfeit of $30,000. The start was made on Dec. 11. The Henrietta won, with the Fleetwing eight hours behind. Six of the Fleetwing's crew of twenty-two were washed overboard.

FIRE IN MAY IRWIN'S HOUSE.

Cracker Thrown from Street Starts Blaze in Basement.

A giant firecracker was thrown last night through a broken pane of glass into the basement of the three-story house at 255 West Fifty-second Street. It exploded, and the smoldering fragments set fire to a carpet. The blaze was extinguished by firemen with trifling damage.

The house, which was closed June 6, is owned by May Irwin, late star of the "Mrs. Black Is Back" company.

A Flatiron in Williamsburg.

A triangular building which will resemble the Flatiron is to be erected by a syndicate composed of stockholders of the Broadway Bank of Brooklyn on the northwest corner of Broadway and Graham Avenue, Williamsburg. It is said that the largest price ever paid in the Broadway section was paid for this site. The new building will be eight stories in height and the Broadway Bank will occupy the ground floor.

Wallach's News
820 Columbus Av. 84 Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

WHETHER you have one Summer Suit or fifty—you MUST have a Serge (black or blue). Never inappropriate, never out of style, and if they're HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made)—never out of Shape or out of Color. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Serge Suits From $15

Two-piece suits, too.

Wallach's Straws
820, 822 Columbus Av. 236, 240, 242 Bowery 849 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d 245 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

THE first thing you notice about A Straw Hat Is the Shape. Ours are right For this Season. The quality is the same that you pay $3.00 for elsewhere Our Price $1.90

Negligees Upward from 98c.

FLYING TROLLEY RUN WITH AUTO VICTIMS

Men Disappeared After Taking Injured Girls to Hospital.

WRECKED CAR LEFT IN ROAD

Police Learned of Accident by Finding Auto—Machine Hit a Pole in Jerome Avenue.

A Jerome Avenue car was used yesterday morning as an ambulance to carry two young women injured in an automobile accident to Fordham Hospital. The motorman was told that the women were in a dying condition, and that all depended in getting them to the hospital quickly. Jumping on his car, he turned the lever to the last notch. The car rolled as though it would leave the tracks every minute, but it covered the distance from Mosholu Parkway, where the accident happened, to Fordham Hospital, a distance of about a mile, in two minutes.

The injured were Miss Mary O'Connell, twenty-two years old, and Miss Marie Phelan, twenty-one years old, both of 122 West Twenty-first Street. They were in a semi-conscious condition when the hospital was reached. The two men who had been their escorts in the automobile refused to give their names, and left as soon as they saw that the women were well cared for. Miss O'Connell's jaw was fractured, and Miss Phelan had a slight fracture of the skull.

The accident happened shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning, when the party of four were coming south along Jerome Avenue in a touring car. Near Mosholu Parkway there was an obstruction in the road, caused by an excavation. The driver of the automobile, who it was learned later was P. E. Edsall, did not see the obstruction until he was almost upon it, and, in making a quick turn to the east side of Jerome Avenue, ran full speed into a trolley pole. At this point the poles are in the middle of the street.

All four were thrown headlong, the men escaping with a few cuts and bruises. Failing to find a policeman, and being unable to reach the hospital by telephone, the two men, seeing a trolley car approaching, stopped it and put the two women aboard. No report was made to the police of the accident, and the first intimation they had of what had occurred was when one of the Bronx Park Station squad discovered the wrecked machine. Investigation was made, and the two women were found in the hospital. Late yesterday afternoon the wrecked automobile was carted away.

A woman called at the Fordham Hospital yesterday afternoon to see the two girls, but refused to give any information about them, or tell who the owner of the automobile was. There were two numbers on the machine, "17,243, N. Y.," and "9,636, N. J."

The machine belonged to E. J. Rickert of 240 West One Hundred and Fourth Street. He says he knew nothing of the accident until he missed his auto yesterday.

FIGHT STARTS PANIC IN CAR.

Greek and Companion He Accused of Theft Arrested.

A panic was started in the second car of an uptown Third Avenue elevated train last night at 9:30 o'clock by a fight in a small party of Greeks. As the train approached the Forty-seventh Street station the motorman blew his whistle, and Detective O'Connor and Policeman Lynch rushed up to see what was wrong.

They quieted the passengrs and arrested George P. Gologera, a produce merchant, and Peter Panos. Gologera said he was about to start on a visit to his old home and had with him $200, which was stolen from him in the car. He resisted, he said, and was knocked down. He was held at the East Forty-first Street Station on a charge of intoxication, and Panos as a suspicious person.

COL. DYER ON A TOUR.

Member of McAdoo's Advisory Board Visits Two Police Precincts.

Col. George R. Dyer of the Twelfth Regiment, who is a member of Commissioner McAdoo's Advisory Board, with Acting Captain Eggers and Mr. Howell, the Commissioner's secretary, inspected the Forty-seventh Street Police Station and precinct and the Tenderloin precinct last night.

The party, in an automobile, arrived at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station shortly after 9 o'clock. Capt. Flood showed them through the station. After half an hour, the party walked east to Broadway, where various resorts were visited.

The party went south to the Tenderloin, where they visited the West Thirtieth Street Station. Capt. Cottrell showed them through the precinct.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

June 17th.

Some want straws these simmering days—some two straws. But speaking of Hats, the material is immaterial as long as it's cool. Young's Stores show featherweights in great variety, all distinctive and elegant, and good for more than temporary service. $2.00 upward.

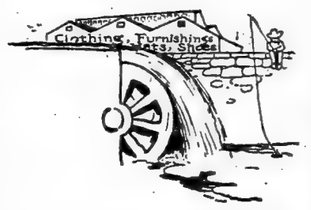
199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Vacation Specials

An unusual scope in our selections of Coat and Trousers in the Summer's popular fabrics—all moderately priced.

Seasonable Shirts, Cool Underwear, new weaves in Natty Neckwear. Also Bathrobes of Imported Toweling—for house and seashore.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.



Our grist of summer clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes is large and fine.

The stream runs on all day to-day.

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WE FIT THE HARD-TO-FIT
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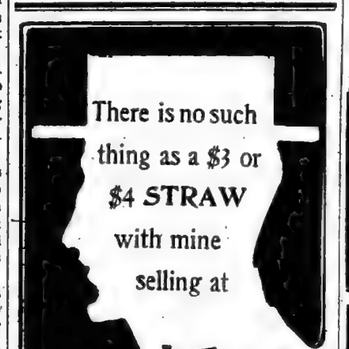
Splendid blue serge Pickwick suits at $15 or $20 are proof positive that Pickwick system clothes are the supreme accomplishment in ready-for-service garments.

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Every thread a linen thread. Every button pearl.

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Music in the Parks To-day.

There will be a concert in Central Park by Morin's Old Guard Band and another in Morningside Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

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New American Comedy. The Heir to the Hoorah
ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

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MATINEE EVERY DAY.
SOUSA'S BAND To-morrow Evening. Seats Now on Sale.
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23D ST. MAY YOHE & BRADLEE STRONG
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58TH ST. WALLACE ERSKINE AND FINE CAST.
125TH ST. "TENNESSEE'S PARDNER," with Jas. Durkin. Grace Reals. Agnes Scott. "AS IN A LOOKING GLASS," with Elita Proctor Otis, Wm. J. Kelley, etc.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase.
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove Every Eve. 8:15. Including Sunday. The Show of Genuine "Red Domino" at 9. Novelty. "When We Are Forty-one." At 9:45. Admission to table space $1, best seats $1.50

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BRIGHTON BEACH Daily, 3:00, 7:30 & 9:00. Sat. & Sunday 3:00, 5:00, 7:30 & 9:00

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
LAST MME. DAY. Schumann-Heink
In the Comic Opera, LOVE'S LOTTERY. Popular Prices: Matinee To-day at 2. Eve. 8:15.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. Every Eve. 8:30. 25c. to $1.
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HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Eve. 8:15. Dida, Maggie Cline, McMahon's 10 Watermelon Girls, Guyer & O'Neill, many others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25, 50c.

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EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Revue.

14th ST. THEATRE. Mat. To-day & Sat. 2:15. Dion Boucicault's FOR PEACE AND HONOR.

JUNE 1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1905. 28 PAGES.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books

One Dollar Per Year.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

MR. ARTHUR STRINGER'S plea for the contemporaneous poets, in THE BOOK REVIEW last week, and his felicitous expression of his hope that the invitation to Mr. Richard Watson Gilder to read an original poem at the dedication of the Albright Art Gallery, in Buffalo, might be taken as a good omen, are replied to rather brusquely on our readers' page this week. It is altogether likely, indeed, that the invitation tendered to Mr. Gilder was not so much a compliment to American poetry as an earnest of the committee's recognition of the large influence of Mr. Gilder. He has been many things besides a poet, in the view of the people, and chiefly a potent advocate of the spread of literary and artistic culture, who has practiced as he has preached. It was perfectly natural that he should be asked to express himself in poetry, even if the committee of invitation was not keenly alive to the value of poetry in relation to civic affairs. However, we have small sympathy with this great outcry about the scarcity of poets and their lack of appreciation. Our reviewer of poetry this week, by way of giving the versifiers a chance in the allotment of Summer reading, finds four poets whose recently published work is worthy of serious consideration. A sonneteer who, like Mr. Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., can produce fourteen lines fit to compare with a notable sonnet of Wordsworth, is surely one to be reckoned with. Miss Anna Hempstead Branch, too, is a native singer gifted with imagination as well as melody, and possessed of profound sympathy with humanity as well.

Great poets are not to be brought into being by mourning the loss of them. They must be developed by circumstance, but it is hard to say what circumstance. Patriotism has often inspired great poetry, but Mr. Henry Newbolt, an English versifier of distinction, in his recently published book called "The Year of Trafalgar," denies that great wars always produce great poetry. So we may not hope to breed a race of poets merely by going to war. Mr. Newbolt's theory is that poetry of a high order may spring from the same stirring of national character as leads to war, but that the actual effect of war is rather to check the production of literature than to stimulate it.

Think of classing the late Laurence Hutton as a "yellow journalist"! Yet that is just what the editor of The London Academy unblushingly does, though he does not use the precise expression, which is not in the vocabulary of English reviewers. What The Academy actually calls Mr. Hutton is an "up-to-date journalist," which is an equivalent, in the editor's mind, for something very reprehensible. "Born in better times," says this editor, "Mr. Laurence Hutton would have done credit to the profession of letters." But he turned out to be nothing better than "really one of the most reputable representatives of modern journalism." As a matter of fact, Mr. Hutton's connection with journalism was very brief. He wrote little for newspapers many of the later years of his life. He cared little for them, too. He was a contributor to magazines and a writer of books, who had little to do with the rush and bustle of modern life. He retired early to his Sabine farm. The Academy's remarks were inspired by the fact that Mr. Hutton's posthumous book, "Talks in a Library," edited by Miss Isabel Moore, is full of bright gossip and entertaining anecdote, that it reflects many of the actual views of a sane, healthy literary man who was no poser. The statement that Mr. Hutton was "oblivious of all that is really great in literature" is preposterous. His fondness for collecting autographs and death-masks may have been an amiable weakness, but that does not prove that he was a "yellow journalist."

The publication in London of "The Book of the Spiritual Life," by the late Lady Dilke, with an introduction by Sir Charles Dilke, has been almost coincidental with that of the third volume of Taine's correspondence, which we lately noticed. Taine, sojourning in Oxford, during the reign of the Commune, (1871,) met Mrs. Mark Pattison, whom he described as a young woman of twenty-six, (she was a few years older,) well versed in the history of painting, especially modern French painting, devoted to all "occupations of the spirit," pretty and charming, a hard worker, and the "leading mind" of feminine society in Oxford in the domain of literature and art. Mark Pattison was the rector of Lincoln College. The essays of Lady Dilke in this new volume, we understand, are somewhat in the nature of mystical discourses. Sir Charles's biographical sketch occupies a large part of the volume. He married the widow of Mark Pattison (Emilia Francis Strong) in 1885.

Gibbon is again in demand in the London bookshops, according to a veracious chronicler, and nobody can tell why. Of course Gibbon is good reading at any time, and some sensible persons are always reading him, but rarely enough to create an appreciable "demand" for him in the market for books. It is hard to say why there should be an awakening of interest in "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" just now. If it were "The Decline and Fall of the Roschan Empire," as Mr. Noddy Boffin in Dickens's novel read the title, the reason would not be far to seek. But, as was tactfully explained to Mr. Boffin by a literary man with a wooden leg, "Roschan" is not the word.

RUSSIA IN LITERATURE.

Three Important New Books on the History of the Czar's Empire and Its Social and Political Problems.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

WOLF VON SCHIERBRAND.

THE three books here under discussion are, each in its own way, well worth perusal. In matter, but still far more in manner of treatment, they differ greatly one from the others. The book by Carl Joubert is that of a fanatical Russophobe, a man who condemns not only Russia and the Russians in toto, but also the Servians, Bulgarians, and Armenians, as "cutthroats," utterly worthless, and not deserving of any sympathy. The book of Mr. Perris, on the other hand, is more moderate and reasonable in tone; but it is the book of an ultra-radical in politics, one-sided, and conveying also a wrong impression of Russia. However, it abounds in facts, many of which are hard to find elsewhere and which to a discriminating mind will do much to help understand certain phases of the great Russian problem, while leaving quite untouched many others. Lastly, the third book, that of Mr. Bain, dealing with the history of the early Romanoffs, is of an entirely different quality. It is of permanent worth for the student of history, being based on first-hand sources, handled throughout with skill and palpably frank and informing in its statements of facts, but suffering from the one great fault of being made to serve a preconceived idea—namely, "that Russia owes everything to the Czars—her prosperity, her greatness, her empire, her very existence," as the author proclaims in his introduction. "No other European dynasty has so conscientiously, and, on the whole, so successfully, done its duty," Mr. Bain goes on to say. In its tendency, therefore, this book is an apology of Czardom and the Czars, and the whole argument runs that way; but in its facts it is eminently fair, cogent, and interesting, and the reader is thus enabled to draw his own conclusions from the same data, conclusions which may—or may not—coincide with those of the author.

Carl Joubert, in his "Russia as It Really Is," though his private notions may be faulty and overstrained, gives, nevertheless, quite a number of isolated facts of import. There are also anecdotes and stories, some of them quite amusing. Here are a few:

A Jewish peddler of Grodno dealt in pirrogs, (meat pies,) and two hungry muzhiks traveling in the third-class railroad car with him were so overpowered by the appetizing odor of his wares that, not having money to buy them, they slew the Jew without further ado, and threw the body out of the window. They were apprehended, and to the astonishment of the pristav (Police Sergeant) the whole supply of pies was found intact. "Why did you not eat the pirrogs and throw the basket away?" asked the pristav. "You forget," said one of the muzhiks, "that to-day is Friday, and it is not allowed to eat meat."

While traveling in Siberia the author, at Tomsk, had his passport run out, and its renewal cost him much delay and bother. "In my country," said he, (Mr. Joubert is an Englishman,) "it is only the dogs who are required to have passports." "They are all dogs in Russia," the official answered.

At a great dinner in St. Petersburg, attended by high officials and nobles, an old General seriously requested the author: "Now, young man, show us how the soldiers march in your country!" Later on, the conversation drifting to foreign manners, they asked him: "Have you really no icons in your country?" Toward the end the entertainment became a bacchanalian feast, and a high official, to save time, with one jerk pulled tablecloth and everything off the table, ordering new bottles.

Speaking of the personal lack of cleanliness and instancing a troop of Orthodox priests he met in the country, the author says: "The plague of lice, like the plague of darkness, seems to have traveled to Russia and taken up its abode there. Ninety per cent. of the population are verminous, and they can make no secret of it; for the particular parasite from which they suffer gives them no rest."

*RUSSIA AS IT REALLY IS. By Carl Joubert. 8vo. Pp. xii.-300. With a preface, two appendices, and an open letter to the Czar. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

RUSSIA IN REVOLUTION. By G. H. Perris, author of "Leo Tolstoy, the Grand Muzik," "The Further Memoirs of Maria Bashkirtseff," &c. With illustrations and preface. Pp. viii.-309. 8vo. London: Chapman & Hall.

THE FIRST ROMANOVS. (1613-1725.) A History of Muscovite Civilization and the Rise of Modern Russia under Peter the Great and His Forerunners. By R. Nisbet Bain. With Illustrations. Introduction and index. Pp. xii.-402. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

Much of the information given here came to the author during his nine years' stay in Russia, or subsequently, during travels in the empire. Here is one of this kind of item: "In the year 1898 a party of 310 prisoners left the Moscow prison for Siberia. Only 72 arrived at their destination. Some were murdered by their guards, some by infectious diseases, some by starvation, and some because they wanted to be murdered."

In his preface the author denounces most of the books that have of late appeared in English on Russia as ridiculous fabrications. "They purported to describe Russia—it might almost as well have been Timbuctoo," he says. And there is no denying that much of what Dr. Joubert here records is his own visual and oral impressions.

But the book, in its title and its preface, purports to describe Russia. And this it does not. It devotes a few pages each to such huge subjects as "The Army," "The Holy Czar," "The Moujik," &c., which contain nearly altogether gross generalities, devoid of any kind of proof, or attempts at proof. In places, as shown above, these brief chapters are amusing, but they certainly do not give even a general outline of their subjects.

The real value of this book—and by far its larger half in volume—lies in the story of how the author planned and executed the escape of his friend, Dr. Alexander Bogdanovitch, and two of his fellow-exiles in Siberia. That, though told in a cold-blooded, matter-of-fact way, without even an attempt at literary finish, is a thrilling recital. This is the way our author bribed the Sergeant of the rota, (prisoners' convoy):

"We sat down side by side at the edge of the forest. "Tell me, Sergeant," I said, "if I were to place a fifty-ruble note on your eye could you see?" "No, doctor, I should not be able to see with that eye, but I could see out of the other." "Oh, you could! Well, then, fifty rubles on your other eye would make you totally blind?" "Yes, doctor, I should be blind for life. There are so many colors in a hundred-ruble note that it is impossible to see through it, I am told." * * * "Now let us come to an understanding. I place a fifty-ruble note on each of your eyes and you are blind. Now supposing that I place another upon your mouth, would you lose your power of speech?" "A man cannot speak with his mouth full of paper, gospodin. You are a doctor who knows well the medicine to prescribe for every disease." "Very good," I said. "Now when you are blind and speechless what are you going to do?" "You may leave that to me, doctor. All I want to know is which are the birds and how many are to be turned into the woods? You shall have as many as you wish; but you must remember that we have only a little more than 600 of them, and therefore, gospodin, you will not ask for 700 birds." "Good heavens, no! I only want four or five at the outside," I exclaimed, astounded by the potency of the medicine I had prescribed. "Only five!" said the Sergeant, "then you can take off fifty rubles."

But the doctor wouldn't take back any of his medicine, and eventually added another fifty, so the Sergeant got 200 rubles and soon after left the service and started a pothouse in Moscow on the proceeds, while Dr. Joubert, after a rather hard time of it, finally got his fugitives safely across the whole of Siberia and Russia and met them beyond the German frontier and later on in England.

"Russia in Revolution" is also a somewhat misleading title for this book. For it gives both more and less than the title would imply. Mr. Perris, an English writer who has turned out several previous books on Russian topics, and who knows Russia by having traveled in it, has relied for the material used in this latest work, as he acknowledges in the preface, principally on information furnished him by his Russian exile friends in London, men like the late Stepniak and Col. Lavrov, Volkhovsky, Tchaykovsky, and Dr. Soskice, as well as on the files of such Russian revolutionary publications as Free Russia and La Tribune Russe. In this way, too, he has obtained photographs, &c., of most of the Russian revolutionists of the last thirty-five years, which are reproduced in this book, making a rather pathetic showing.

The earlier part of the book forms a sort of exposition of that curious jumble, the Russian governmental machine, and the exposition is none too clear. While Dr. Joubert holds the Czar personally responsible for all of the fearful misrule in his domains, Mr. Perris contends for the Czar's practical irresponsibility, he being ruled (as well as Russia) by an "oligarchy." He calls attention, too, to the fact that the present-day revolutionists of Russia despise the Czar as a mere tool and scorn to throw any more of their bombs at him, reserving their ammunition for "oligarchs" like Plehve or the Grand Duke Sergius. However, here and there the author himself furnishes clear proof that the present autocrat is not a mere tool. Thus, on Page 265 he gives, from an official report of Minister of Justice Muravieff for 1894-1903, a full list of prosecutions, sentences, &c., for political offenses. From this list, as Muravieff himself points out, (though without comment either way,) it becomes plain that since the advent of Nicholas II. to the throne cases of such prosecution "authorized by personal order of the Czar" have increased from an annual 56 to 1,533, or 27 times; and these are the much-detested "administrative sentences" to exile in Siberia, &c., sentences, that is, inflicted without any judicial process whatever, often on the merest suspicion. The number of persons thus "administratively punished" for political offenses at the personal instance of the Czar was 6,405 for 1903 alone. There is much additional evidence of the same kind in this book, tending to show that of the personal responsibility for the outrageous misgovernment in Russia the present Czar bears his full share, a far larger share, even, than fell to the score of either his father, Alexander III., or his grandfather, the assassinated "Czar-Liberator," Alexander II.

The book as a whole is a far saner and much more informing one than that by Dr. Joubert, but it suffers from the one serious defect of being based too largely on the views of such extremists as Stepniak, Alexander Hertzen, and others. They, too, have imbued the author with a number of their erroneous and unhistorical ideas. Such, for example, is his contention that the mir, the Russian village communism, is a blessing to the mushik and the nation, an advanced social condition; whereas, in reality, this vicious system of communal ownership is perhaps the greatest single hindrance, preventing the mushik from rising to the level of the Western peasantry. The mir certainly is not, as he says, "an example of democratic rationalism even to the lands of the Reformation." That is one of the exploded fallacies of the earlier Russian radicals. Again, nothing could be further from the truth than when he says: "The more enlightened [sic!] peasant is either an open non-conformist or conforms only outwardly and for convenience." An "enlightened" Russian peasant is at this writing a non-existent being, and their religious fanaticism is still the main pillar on whch unprogressive Russian orthodoxy and the Holy Synod rely.

The chief value of this book, however, lies in the personal (and frequently pitiful) records and brief autobiographies of the martyrs in the cause of Russian political liberty, and also in the miscellaneous data on topics which are not contained in Russian Government reports.

Thus he does away, once for all, with the lying pretense of the Russian Government that "Siberian exile has been abolished." He gives abundant proof of this falsehood from the Russian Government's own undisputed records. The exiles are to-day merely sent, thousands every year, to far remoter and inhospitable districts of Siberia, regions like Kolymsk, and still further north, where death soon releases the victims. But, of course, thousands of other exiles are also sent to Sakhalien, only that is even worse than Siberia. The chapters giving full details of the punitive system in vogue in that God-forsaken island are particularly instructive.

In the concluding chapter the author discusses the "Prospects of the Revolution." These he deems good, and believes that shortly, perhaps a few years hence, perhaps within a generation, but not immediately, at any rate, the revolution will be triumphant in Russia. He backs up his opinion with a formidable array of reasons, although he is altogether too well acquainted with Russia and the Russians to overlook a number of strong reasons telling in the other direction. Above all he has no hope that by whatever means a modification of the present autocracy is possible in such a way as to give Russia the blessings of freedom and an orderly Government.

While "The First Romanovs" professes to be an apology for this very autocracy, and of the part in it taken by the ruling dynasty there, it is really something much better than that. It is a conscientious, well-balanced history of that remarkable century which, step by step, loosened the bonds that held the Muscovites to the Orient pure and simple and taught them first to make a polite salaam to Western Europe. The whole story is well and interestingly told in fluent and often pictorial English, liberally strewed with those human touches we call anecdotes, and which, often as not, first give us a sensible idea of strange and far-away men and events. There are bits of clever character drawing, descriptions of curious customs and manners that bring those early Muscovite savages quite close to us. In short, this last volume has the racy flavor which Mr. Bain's previous books on Russia also had. Similarly he seems to have chosen his material with much diligence and greater care, very largely, indeed, from hitherto neglected sources—original documents in Russian, Polish, Dutch, Danish, German. With all his pains he has not, indeed, been able to tell us much that is new about either Czar Michael, the first Romanoff; his son Alexius, or even Peter the Great; but we see these personages quite generally under a different light or from another angle. And that is quite natural. For the facts about the great Peter have been brought out rather fully as to most of his doings, and about his two predecessors there is not a great deal to tell. It is in the atmosphere mostly that the improvement over previous accounts has been made.

Very interesting is the author's account of the curious duel between the Patriarch Nikon and the father of Peter the Great, Czar Alexius. Nikon for many years had been the intimate and adored friend of the pious ruler; in his letters to Nikon the Czar used to sign himself as "your little unworthy brother," and Nikon he habitually referred to as the "Great Shining Sun." He caused Nikon's election as Patriarch, and then there began a slow devious fight between the two for supremacy. In encyclicals Nikon subscribed himself as "Great Gossudar," a title hitherto reserved exclusively for the Czar himself, and that was what finally broke his neck. The Czar, faithful son of Mother Church as he was, finally wearied of the vaulting arrogance of the priest, and sent him into banishment to a distant monastery. There Nikon, after one more desperate attempt to recover his position and power, died. The proud priest at last was so humbled that he frequently in his letters begged the Czar for dainties, such as grapes, melons, pears.

This same Nikon was the reformer of the Russian Orthodox Church, causing thereby the internal schism which has persisted to this day. The great standard bearer of the schismatics was a man still more remarkable than Nikon, the protopope Avvakum. The main controversy between the "Old Believers" and the new was as to whether it was right to cross themselves with two fingers or three. Avvakum and his partisans taught that to use three fingers for the purpose sent a person straight to hell, and for this doctrine the man himself finally went to the stake. Though extremely narrow and fanatical in his views, Avvakum enjoys the distinction of having first used the Russian language as a literary vehicle, and his writings are even to-day held models of clearness, and to possess a quaint racial flavor.

What interests the average reader most, though, is the last half of the book, dealing with the reign of Peter, 1675-1725. In the main there is nothing here upsetting older notions. That man of mystery and destiny stands before us much as we have been taught to regard him—half creative genius, half monster. But Mr. Bain tells a very succinct and intelligible story of those fifty years, and it is enlivened by many clever and characteristic Petine tales and anecdotes.

Peter once took Peter Tolstoy, ancestor of the great writer of to-day, jocularly by the head, and with grim pleasantry said to him: "Oh, head, head, you would not have been on your shoulders now if you had not been so very, very clever!" The autocrat referred to Tolstoy's one-time partisanship of Sophia, the Czar's intriguing sister. This Tolstoy was a peculiar man, to say the least. While holding the post of the first regular Russian Ambassador in Stamboul he wrote in one of his letters to his master about the apostasy of some of his suite, and, instancing the case of his Secretary, the Greek Timotheus, coolly mentioned that he had sent him a cup of wine, "whereupon he soon died, so God preserved him from that calamity." And it was this same Tolstoy who subsequently kidnapped the Czarevitch Alexius in Naples and brought him home to Russia to be tortured to death.

Speaking of the capture of Nöteborg (subsequently renamed Schlüsselburg) he wrote to his sister: "Truly a most evil nest, but, thank God, we have smashed it at last." And writing to his only loyal sister, Natalia, from the siege of Azov:

"I don't get in the way of the bullets; it is the bullets that get in my way. You had better tell them to keep away."

"Am I not right in always drinking to the health of this enterprising fellow?" he wrote to Admiral Apraxine, speaking of one of the follies of Charles XII.

If his successor, the present Czar, had but listened, to Peter the Great! Hearing of the large and prosperous settlement of the raskolniki (dissenters) in the province of Olonets, Peter inquired: "What sort of traders are these dissenters? Are they honest and diligent?" "Yes, gossudar, they are both honest and diligent." "Then let them believe what they like. If it is impossible to convert them by argument, fire and sword will not do it."

Here are a couple of his pithy sayings, picked from autograph letters: "Time wasted is as irrevocable as death." "Far better foreign merit than one's own rubbish."

The terrible story of Alexius, Peter's only son and heir, who was knouted and tortured to death at the command of his own father on the mere suspicion of intriguing against him, is here set forth plainly, and on first-hand evidence, mostly the murderous father's own statements.

W. VON S.

New York, June, 1905.

Spaniards and Spain.

TWO ARGONAUTS IN SPAIN. By Jerome Hart. New Edition. 8vo. Pp. 256. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.40.

This is a second edition of a very pleasant book about travels in Spain—a book by a man who thinks the Spaniards have been rather maligned by the makers of travelers' tales. He declares that the Spanish railway trains are usually on time, and the appointments of them excellent; he will have it that the customs officials are not troublesome, and that one gets very good fare in Spanish hotels. He is astounded to find how modern some Spanish cities are to look at; he admires the mule teams which the members of the first society of Madrid put to their carriages when they drive in the Prado, and he tells you about Spanish newspapers—with compositors setting type by hand; about bullfights, of course; about the game of pelota, and about the Spanish theatre and opera, to which the ladies of Spain will perversely wear Paris hats instead of the mantilla of romance. By the way, the author does not share the usual opinion of the beauty of Spanish women—high or low. He tells you, of course, about Toledo, Cordova, Grenada, Seville, Barcelona, and inveighs somewhat against the Spanish devotion to the cigarette, which he connects with the fatal prevalence of pneumonia in Spain. There are large numbers of very good photographic reproductions, and the book (as the author says) is interesting if not valuable.

LABOR AND POLITICS.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By Richard T. Ely. New edition, revised and enlarged. 12mo. Pp. xvi.-399. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Notwithstanding the statement on the title page, the author in a prefatory note affirms that the present re-issue of his book has not undergone revision, although some new matter has been added in the form of an appendix. The book was first published in 1886, and the labor movement in this country has gone so considerable a distance and taken on so many new manifestations that only a thorough revision could represent the present situation and the recent history of it. This Dr. Ely intimates that he is at work on; but it will take some time to complete, on account of the extent of the field to be covered. Yet the book is in continuous demand, and to meet this demand the Macmillan Company has undertaken the present reprint.

There are two chief purposes which the author says he had in mind in writing the book—to show that the material furnished to the historian by the movements of the laboring classes in America is interesting, instructive, and withal not devoid of the pathetic and picturesque, and to convince his readers of the vastness of our present opportunities. These both seem rather patent, not requiring argument. But fortunately Dr. Ely, in accomplishing these purposes, produced a book that has much of value in many directions of economic study not only in its historical features, but in its present and practical bearing on immediate problems. Dr. Ely is an ardent believer in trades unions; and he believes—or did nineteen years ago—that they are playing a rôle in the history of civilization that can scarcely be overestimated, among the foremost of educational agencies, counteracting the stupefying influences of the modern system of division of labor and elevating large classes of people who can be reached in no other manner. Whether he could still say that while workingmen in organization have been guilty of violence, most of those who transgress the laws are outside of the organizations; that the surrender of personal liberty is little more than a fiction in the case of any well-managed labor organization, or that the leaders of trades unions are as a rule far more conservative than the mass of their followers, not urging organized labor on, but trying to hold it back, would be interesting to know.

His representation of the power of the Social Democratic Party shows it to be comparatively strong, with a tendency to increase, which, he says, is not to excite alarm, but to call attention to the nature of forces now at work. He has a chapter devoted to a discussion of remedies for existing conditions which advances much that is true, but little that is new. Its sympathy with the side of labor is everywhere evident, and in it Dr. Ely advocates radical measures, such as the complete public control of railways. But whatever may be thought of its tendencies, the book is a highly significant one, representing as it does the outcome of investigation and study from a student's point of view.

More Stories by Anna K. Green.

THE HOUSE IN THE MIST. By Anna Katharine Green. The Pocket Book Series. 16mo. Indianapolis, Ind.: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

In this volume are two of Mrs. Green's shorter stories. The first deals with the gruesome revenge of an old man whose brothers had broken an oath to help each other in distress. Anthony was always the weakling of the family, but when they all, nine brothers and sisters, landed as immigrants at Castle Garden their old father had extracted the oath of fealty. Later, when Anthony had married a delicate woman and found that neither he nor she had the strength to earn a living, each prosperous brother and sister in turn cast him off. It was not until the delicate wife died of exhaustion and Anthony found the means of attaining wealth that his relatives clustered about him. It is a sinister tale which Mrs. Green tells of this ghastly revenge of a ghastly crime, and the impenetrable mist which surrounds the house where the revenge is worked out adds a few extra shudders to the tale.

The second story in the little book deals with the loss and finding of a priceless ruby, the accumulation of unjust suspicions, and the final simple solution of the entire mystery.

It would be interesting to know what point in either of the stories the frontispiece illustrates, however.

ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

THE first complete novel to come from the pen of the New England humorist, Charles Battell Loomis, whose literary feet many believe to be rapidly assuming proportions which will ultimately fill the shoes cast off by the late Frank Stockton, will be published in the Fall by A. S. Barnes & Co. Another Barnes author, Arthur Henry, author of "The House in the Woods" and "An Island Cabin," is understood to be at work upon a new book which will complete the trilogy of this quaint philosopher by describing the simple life in town.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, who, among a score or so of books, has written a volume of biography on the so-called founder of the American Navy, published by D. Appleton & Co., has an article on John Paul Jones in the July Munsey. The same number, besides the second instalment of F. Marion Crawford's novel of Paris life, "Fair Margaret," will present twelve short stories by Herman Whitaker, T. J. Hains, Louise K. Mabie, Justus M. Forman, O. Henry, Riley H. Allen, Edward Boltwood, Frances De W. Fenwick, A. J. Tietje, F. J. K. Adkin, Alma L. Wirth, George E. Streeter.

Those who are accustomed to reading the obituary notices in the daily press will doubtless have noticed the announcement of the death of Dr. John Williams Streeter, the well-known Chicago physician and author of "The Fat of the Land" and "Doctor Tom: The Coroner of Brett," at his home in Lake Forest, Ill., June 4. He was born in 1841, served through the civil war, studied medicine, graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College in 1868. For over a quarter of a century he practiced in Chicago, until, several years ago, he contracted blood-poisoning from an operation, and was forced to withdraw from general practice. He devoted his last years to his private hospital and his farm at Lake Forest. His illness led him to take up the writing, as an occupation, of "The Fat of the Land."

E. P. Powell dedicates his "Orchard and Fruit Garden," bearing the imprint of McClure, Phillips & Co., to Charles Darwin, Charles Downing, and Luther Burbank.

Richard Barry, author of "Port Arthur, a Monster Heroism," published by Moffat, Yard & Co., compares, in a letter to a New York friend, his present condition with the Japanese army with that before Port Arthur, when he had almost nothing in the way of equipment. Now, he writes: "I have a horse, an interpreter, servant, complete outfit, and new leather clothes. The only thing not new is my nonchalant assurance that the trip will pan out." He represents Collier's Weekly, and is with Nogi's left.

Walter Hines Page, editor of The World's Work, has just returned with his staff of writers and photographers from their trip to the Northwest. They are preparing for the August number of The World's Work some articles on such subjects as "The People of the Northwest," "What the Northwest Is," "The New Alaska," "The Development of the Canadian Northwest," "Transportation as Affecting and Building the Northwest," "The Northwest as a Manufacturing Centre," "The Inland Empire," &c. There will also be a paper on the Lewis and Clark exposition at Portland, Oregon, and a contribution by James J. Hill, President of the Great Northern Railroad. The magazine will be profusely illustrated, and will recall the August number of a year ago, which was devoted to the St. Louis World's Fair.

Helen M. Winslow gives different answers to her question, What will she be like? in her book, "The Woman of Tomorrow," which she has sent to James Pott & Co. for publication in the Autumn.

Dr. C. Hanford Henderson, author of "The Children of Good Fortune," just published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., and "John Percyfield," is spending the Summer at Chesham, N. H.

Alice Duer Miller has written a short story for the next issue of Appleton's Booklovers Magazine, which "roasts" the critics. The tale is called "Summer Lightning," and describes the effect on some critics of a girl who really surprises them by writing a book that sells.

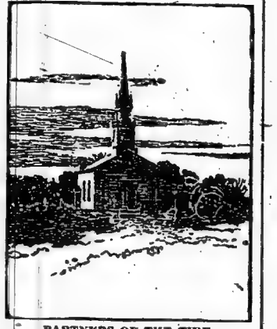
It was stated in some newspapers that Booth Tarkington expanded a newspaper item to make his story, "The Beautiful Lady," just now appearing through McClure, Phillips & Co. The author declares that the incident of the well dressed man upon whose bald pate was painted the advertisement of a theatre was one he himself witnessed in Paris last July.

Richard H. Wilson, author of the humorous story of Kentucky, "The Venus of Cadiz," which Henry Holt & Co. are issuing, had explored Kentucky caves for material for his book.

Kate Douglas Wiggin has just returned from England to her Summer home in Maine. Her new story, "Rose o' the River," is down for September publication by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Six stories have been written for the July issue of The Century by Eden Phillpotts, Margarita Arlina Hamm, Philip V Mighels, Lucia Chamberlain, Lawrence Mott, and George S. Chappell.


TO WINDWARD


PARTNERS OF THE TIDE


THE HOUSE IN THE WOODS


CAP'N ERI

Pack These in Your Trunk

YOUR SUMMER'S READING

Serena

By VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE

Serena is a belle of the old south-land.
In the background is the romantic life of tournaments, balls and duels, which was changed so abruptly by the war.

Partners of the Tide

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

We thought Cap'n Eri could not be matched, but now comes Cap'n Ezra Titcomb, his neighbor on sea and land—held by some to be the shrewder man.

The Sunset Trail

By ALFRED HENRY LEWIS

The unrestrained life of the West whirling in gusts about Dodge City, the famous town of the old cattle days.

The Wanderers

By HENRY C. ROWLAND

The strange adventures of a twice abducted yacht. This is a story of surprises.

An Island Cabin

By ARTHUR HENRY

A test of the world's old dream of idleness and what it brought to two women and a man.

Cap'n Eri

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

Quaint, intense and lusty—just as life is along the coast. In his two novels Mr. Lincoln has captured the New England field.

The House in the Woods

By ARTHUR HENRY

Fact and fancy and the balsamic fragrance of the forest form the substance of this unique volume.

To Windward

By HENRY C. ROWLAND

Just an absorbing romance of curious happenings, freshened by a stiff sea breeze now and then. And yet the Doctor in the book has a meaning.

There Are No Better Books for the Lazy Days of Summer

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THE WANDERERS


THE SUNSET TRAIL


AN ISLAND CABIN


SERENA

SUMMER READING.

A List of One Hundred Books Suitable for Vacation Time.

BELOW will be found a list of books suitable for reading in Summer. The selection has been made strictly from recent books. As readers will see, the titles are drawn largely from the fiction class, with a few additions from natural history, general history, biography, etc. In the main, however, works of the more solid classes have not been included.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. (Harper & Brothers. $2.)—In this new history Col. Higginson, who is to-day remembered by thousands of ex-schoolboys of the Northern States as the author of "The Young Folks' History of the United States," is assisted by William MacDonald, Professor of History at Brown University. It is in one volume, crown octavo, and the text is embellished with sixteen illustrations, seven maps in color, together with numerous outline maps, diagrams, &c. It covers the period of this country's record from the supposed landing of the Norsemen, in 985 A. D., to 1905. The chapters which deal with Colonial history, with the Revolutionary War, with the war of 1812, and with the Mexican war are of the conventional order, although the animus toward England, betrayed in Col. Higginson's earlier works, is toned and softened. The same indulgence also manifests itself in the following chapters, which deal with the conditions which made the civil war inevitable, with the war itself, and with the reconstruction of the South. Purely political and constitutional history then holds sway until down to the time of the Spanish-American war and the relation of that war toward expansion. The political prejudices of at least one of the writers on these later subjects is well known. That he succeeds in fashioning them into an alluring policy for National consideration is a credit to his ingenuity, if not to his intelligence.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF ANDREW D. WHITE. (The Century Company. $7.50 net.)—The first thing that strikes the reader when brought face to face with these two bulky volumes, which contain the chronicles of a most distinguished American, is that the record, as it pursues its way from year to year through the pages, must at times become monotonous, if not trivial and commonplace. Possibly the author foresaw such a mental attitude, for he does not tell the story of his life from year to year, but in accordance with the various fields of his activity. The sequence, therefore, is not chronological but psychological and evolutionary. In one independent part of the book we have the career of Mr. White as an author, in another as a legislator, in another as an educator, in another as a diplomat—all are equally entertaining because each was written in a frame of mind which corresponded to the direct subject in hand. However, it is to the portion of the book which deals with the author as a diplomat that the most serious attention will be given. His diplomatic career, which embraced two missions to St. Petersburg and two to Berlin, throws many interesting sidelights upon the international history of the times, and brings the great statesmen of Europe into an intimacy with the reader that is almost unequaled. Mr. White writes here as elsewhere with much frankness. If he is not entirely without prejudice or egotism, he displays those qualities after the manner of great men.

YOUNG JAPAN. (J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.)—The rise of the Land of Flowers to a power of the first magnitude is the theme of this latest volume from the pen of Dr. James A. B. Scherer, who will be remembered by his former books, "Japan To-day" and "Four Princes." The story is concise and interestingly written, and offers a history of the Japanese people, their life, and their institutions. Dr. Scherer tells in detail the development of Japan as a nation, with much information concerning succeeding rulers and their reigns. He discusses every influence that has gradually led the Mikado's empire to its present position among the nations of the world, and what this position has meant or means to the native literature, arts, or sciences. Anecdotes and legends are used to illustrate certain points. Altogether "Young Japan" forms a very timely and informing handbook upon an interesting subject in view of current events. It is profusely illustrated with reproductions of photographs taken by and for the author, and drawings by Japanese artists.

DIPLOMATIC MYSTERIES. (The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50 net.) This is a book of revelations by a well-known journalist, author, and writer of plays—two of which deal with Japan. He has given the alleged "inside story" of some of the greatest international episodes of modern years. Notable cases of political, religious, and social intrigue are included, with their outcomes, which the daily press has in some instances given to the public. He points out the original intriguer, how the intrigue came to be born, how it was "worked," and who was affected by it. Among other interesting things, we learn about the way in which the plot was hatched that ended the life of President Faure of France; "the true story" of the romance of Crown Prince Rudolph, the Austrian Crown Prince, who committed suicide; the fight in France about the separation of the Church from the State, and the relations between the republic and the Vatican; the "net" formed over Europe by the Sultan of Turkey's secret agents, who inform that ruler of every move by every Government; the real causes of the present conflict between Japan and Russia. There is, too, an interesting chapter on Tolstoy.

THE IRRATIONAL KNOT. (Brentano's. $1.50.)—A book by Bernard Shaw is first of all a book by Bernard Shaw—and that's a good deal, since Mr. Shaw is, by common repute, more quoted and more persistently talked about, in America at least, than any other modern British author. "The Irrational Knot" of this story is (one need hardly be told) that of marriage. Marriage is an institution of which the iconoclast author holds, as the world knows, somewhat radical views—views too, which lead themselves to spiciness. Always Mr. Shaw treats the relations of the sexes in a manner of startling paradox all his own. It is hardly necessary to say that this new book contains much brilliant wit, and the cunningly worded results of many acute observations of men—and especially women—"as they really are." Parts of the story, by the way, were published several years ago in an English magazine, whence they have been resurrected, but the whole work has been pretty much rewritten, and Mr. Shaw has provided one of his inimitable self-explanatory prefaces.

THE ESSAYS OF SIR LESLIE STEPHEN. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. Five vols. $7.50.)—This edition of the late Sir L. Stephen's remarkably virile writings upon a number of very live and interesting topics includes so far his free thinking and plain speaking—essays dealing with the pouring of old dogma into new ways of thought—all contained in one modest volume, and "Hours in a Library," which runs to four volumes. The last contain talk about writers and writings all winged with the vigor and shone through by the intellectual clearness and fairness which gives Stephen's work the quality of a tonic. Here is matter which, while it will introduce some sense into Summer reading, will not induce the spirit of heaviness. The volume on "Free Thinking and Plain Speaking" is furnished with introductions, one biographical, by Judge Boyce, the second critical, by Herbert Paul, the historian, which serves, among other purposes, that of emphasizing the stimulant nature of Stephen's own writing.

THE LETTERS OF HORACE WALPOLE, FOUTH EARL OF ORFORD. (The University Press. 16 vols. $1.50 per volume.)—Better reading for Summertime—or any other time, when one may read for love and not for duty or lucre—may not be found anywhere than in the letters of Horace Walpole. This edition of Mrs. Paget Toynbee's is as complete as possible, and otherwise as pleasing and attractive as an edition can be made. If you've a notion to read of great folks as they are, if you've a fancy for being amused by the best company in Christendom, if you hanker for wit and scandal and anecdote, or if you want to sugar the pill of history in the most fascinating manner imaginable, you cannot do better than have some or all of these volumes of the letters with you on your travels. You might even find (if Walpole should be new to you) that he'd spare you all reading of novels, for the period of the Georges in which he lived is a sort of mine of novel stuff.

ITALIAN LETTERS OF A DIPLOMAT'S WIFE. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50 net.)—Two sojourns in Italy are described in this new book of epistles by Mary King Waddington, wife of the diplomat, the late William Henry Waddington. W. M. Waddington, after resigning the Premiership of France in 1879, went to Rome in January, 1880, with his wife, for rest and recreation. The Waddingtons had access to the different social circles in the Eternal City, Papal, royal, and Liberal. They were invited to all the select dinners, fêtes, and functions of all sorts, and met old friends of Mme. Waddington, who had been in Rome when a girl. They had audiences with Pope Leo XIII., and King Humbert and Queen Margherita; they conversed with Crispi, the Cairoli, Bonghi, and other eminent Italian statesmen; they visited St. Peter's, the Vatican, the Capitoline, the churches, and the galleries. On their way back to Paris they also visited other cities in Italy, stopping for several days at Milan and Turin. In 1904 Mme. Waddington went to Rome alone, her husband having died. She noted numerous changes. She saw the new King and Queen, and did not see much of the official world; but the letters are quite as charming as those in the first part of the book; although not so lively, they are still full of life. The book forms the complement of her "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," published two years ago.

THE ROMANCE OF VICTOR HUGO AND JULIETTE DROUET. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50 net.)—Students of the French poet and romancer will recall his relations with Juliette Drouet, the Parisian actress, which extended over fifty years—from the time she first presented his "Lucretia Borgia" on the Paris stage through all the years of his exile in Guernsey. This volume contains the letters of Mme. Drouet to the poet, which Henry Wellington Wack, author of "The Congo Free State" and editor of the book, discovered in the island, and which inspired the Hugo correspondence that appeared in Paris some time ago. Around these letters Mr. Wack has sketched the period of Hugo's exile, including many anecdotes and extracts from his correspondence, to illustrate the poet's personality. The introduction, by François Coppée, the well-known French writer, contains some reminiscences of Victor Hugo and a few anecdotes about him.

TALKS IN A LIBRARY WITH LAURENCE HUTTON. (G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.)—The late author of about half a hundred books, principally on the literary associations and landmarks of London, Jerusalem, Edinburgh, Venice, Scotland, &c., has here given his final word to his friends and readers. The "talks" which Miss Isabel Moore has set down, are records of conversations by Hutton with the compiler. The writer possessed a large collection of literary and artistic "bric-à-brac"—portraits, autograph letters, playbills, inscribed books, &c. It is about these that their owner spoke to Miss Moore. His method was as follows: He would pick up a portrait or a book, as the case may be, and, as the article would recall the giver or person represented by it or other associations, he would tell his caller about it and how he obtained it and where. He speaks of actors and actresses, writers, artists, and others well known in other walks of life, which, by his geniality and kindness he drew to himself.

NOTES FROM A DIARY. (E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.00 net.)—Anecdote and episode, reminiscence of celebrated people and experimental knowledge of important events, from New Year's Day, 1851, when the Rt. Hon. Sir Mountstuart E. Grant Duff, having just taken his degree at Oxford, had reached Avignon on his way to Rome for the first time, down to Jan. 23, 1901, when the Privy Council took the oaths to King Edward VII., abound in the fourteen volumes which form Sir Mountstuart's Diary, the last two volumes of which comprise the "Notes," beginning in 1896. In these books he tells of a remark made by Gladstone about his biographer, John Morley. The two dined with the diarist, and when Morley left them, the "grand old man" said: "I know no man with whom I agree so little in opinion for whom I have as much sympathy." The "Notes" are full of such little anecdotes and bon mots made by celebrated men with whom the author came in contact at meetings of the Breakfast Club, at banquets, political affairs, literary gatherings, visits to Windsor, &c.

DE PROFUNDIS. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25 net.)—Whether we take this posthumous work as the sincere expression of a repentant and possibly humiliated writer or as the finely constructed literary fabric of the world's greatest poseur in letters, there is no doubt of its human and psychological interest. So far as is known, it is the only piece of literature composed by Oscar Wilde during his incarceration in Reading Jail. It deals with a number of subjects which may be supposed to interest the philosopher and meditative bookman. And from whatever point of view—as above indicated—one regards it, the hostages which the author claims from the reader's attention are exacting and inviolable. One may only approach it with sympathy and with a humble attitude of mind, for, before its pathos and abnegation all arrogance and censure of the author's personality crumble up into dust or vanish into thin air. In the same manner, the arrogance of the author and his overbearing, although delightful, egotism and cultured censorship seem, as he writes, to be gradually obliterated from his thought and expression and replaced by a profound artistic sympathy, if not by the sincerity of a great artist. Internal evidence alone can show the true motive of this utterly heartrending apologia—a condition that can only be brought about by the most careful reading of every paragraph, almost of every sentence.

THE WONDERS OF LIFE. (Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.)—The discriminating yet popular success of Ernst Haeckel's "The Riddle of the Universe" will arouse pleasant thoughts of anticipation in the minds of those who will need no introduction to his new book, "The Wonders of Life," now translated from the German by Joseph McCabe. The success of "The Riddle of the Universe" in America even astonished the sanguine author himself; the innumerable letters which were written to him he has now been glad to answer in his supplementary volume. The question of psychical regeneration and of psychic immortality aroused numerous queries on the part of philosophers, amateur and professional. Some doubted the professor's premises; some questioned his conclusions; all wanted to know more. In "The Wonders of Life" Prof. Haeckel confines himself to organic science, or the science of life as distinct from inorganic science, or the science of non-producing substances. He lays special stress on the universality of the "law of substance" and the substantial unity of nature which, it will be recalled, was barely touched upon in "The Riddle of the Universe." If one might consider the first book as an epitome of all scientific knowledge concerning the secret of existence, one may regard the supplementary volume as emphasizing those points in it which the general reader thought too lightly touched upon or too summarily dismissed. There are, too, further and broader conclusions as to the nature of perpetual organic existence under its various phases, vegetable, animal, and spiritual.

CASUAL ESSAYS OF THE SUN. (Robert Grier Cooke, $1.50.)—This is a book of selected editorials from The Sun newspaper, and the bright if somewhat cynic humor which is that paper's hall mark runs through them. The articles touch lightly upon many subjects—upon the passing of the negro minstrel and the banjo, upon mince pie, and other matters which do murder sleep; upon "famous men and institutions," as the "Little Church Around the Corner," "Herbert Spencer on Organ Grinders," and "The Late Expedition to England of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston." So also upon college yells, hairpins, Solomon, and the impropriety of addressing the President of the United States as "Excellency." There is some delectable and curious matter about poets old and new—including Browning, the Long Island Laureate, and bucolic poets in such remote regions as Virginia and Texas. You may find also essays on English and reformed manners of spelling it, upon split infinitives, and "wet words," essays on women of all ages, upon sweethearts and loves, essays upon mothers-in-law, and even essays upon the cup that cheers.

FOLLOWING THE SUN FLAG.—(Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.25.) Not in songs of arms and the man at Port Arthur and in Manchuria lies the charm of this little book, but in Mr. John Fox Jr.'s very pretty and characteristic talk about Japan, and especially about two flowerlike Japanese girls whom he names the maids of Miyanoshita and Kamura-San. One of them was his host's daughter, while the War Office kept him waiting in the Mikado's realm and sweetly assisted him to learn the Japanese tongue; the other (a mere child) he was minded to buy from a tea house to which her greedy mother had sold her. To be sure, Mr. Fox found complications and did not carry out this intention. In the sentiment of Japan there is really something for the author of the "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come." The cruel war he did not see—though he followed it wearily into Manchuria, and indulges in some not unamusing tirades against the Japanese Government for barring him from the grimmest drama of several centuries.

THE LURE OF THE LABRADOR WILD. (Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.)—This is the story of the expedition which was led by the late Leonidas Hubbard, Jr., into the unknown "silent wilderness" of Labrador. Dillon Wallace tells of the hardships of the exploring party, their suffering from cold and hunger, the death by starvation of Hubbard, and the rescue of himself, the last surviving member of the expedition, just in time to save him from a death similar to that of the leader. Mr. Wallace shows that whatever preparations Hubbard might have made, when he sent his companions out for aid, he could not have withstood the ravages of a physical breakdown. He was alone, and, as it happened during that Winter, (1903-4,) game was more scarce than it had been for some years. Hubbard took such baggage with him as was absolutely necessary—he had, before preparing for the expedition, spoken with men who were experienced. A part of the story is made up of extracts from Hubbard's diary as well as the journal kept by Mr. Wallace.

ANOTHER HARDY GARDEN BOOK. (The Macmillan Company, $1.75 net.)—There are forty-nine illustrations in the new book about the home garden by the author of "A Woman's Hardy Garden," Mrs. Helene Rutherfurd Ely, (Mrs. Alfred Ely.) They are photographic reproductions of vegetables and

fruits, which the author has raised in her garden, and which she describes in simple and interesting language, so that the amateur gardener may understand. She has chapters on the raising of vegetables, with directions on where, how, and when to plant and the care to be bestowed on each variety until its maturity; then she writes on trees, naming those varieties that are the hardiest and most rapid growers, telling also how to transplant trees, shrubs, and vines to be found in pastures and woodlands; another chapter is devoted to annuals and perennials, in which Mrs. Ely describes a garden where each border is made up of flowers of one color only; there is also a long discussion of the lily and the iris, while some space is given, too, to water lilies and other aquatic plants, and Spring and Autumn work in the flower garden, with hints on what should be done at these seasons.

BIRD LIFE AND BIRD LORE. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3 net.)—R. Bosworth Smith is better known as an English historian and as the biographer of Lord Lawrence than as a writer on birds and their ways. The contents of the present volume appeared for the most part originally in The London Fortnightly Review. As the author says, he has been interested in birds, especially the owl and the raven, throughout his life—they have been "the solace, the recreation, the passion of a lifetime." He can neither shoot nor dissect a bird, but he has taken pleasure in observing its habits and collecting anecdotes and legends concerning it. He knows best the English birds—the raven, the rook, the magpie, the sparrow, the owl, &c., and besides giving excellent information tells some interesting anecdotes about them.

WILD WINGS. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $3.)—Mr. Herbert Keightley Job, who is well known as a popular lecturer and writer on the larger wild birds of the United States, describes in this book his experiences in observing and photographing a great variety of birds on land and sea—auks, murres, puffins, jaegers, gulls, terns, petrels, pelicans, herons, sandpipers, plovers, hawks, owls, and many others. The territory covered by the book ranges from the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the north to the Florida keys and the Dry Tortugas on the south and includes excursions in Nova Scotia, New England, Virginia, South Carolina, and Florida. The book contains seventeen chapters and is full of the spirit of out-of-doors. There are 160 illustrations showing many species of birds and their nests and young. "Wild Wings" should not only appeal to nature and bird lovers, but there is much in its pages to interest sportsmen as well.

RIDING AND DRIVING. (The Macmillan Company, $2 net.)—Edward L. Anderson, who writes in this book on riding and the training of horses, will probably be remembered as the author of "Modern Horsemanship," "Curb, Snaffle, and Spur," and several other books dealing with horses and riding, &c. He has provided over 100 pictures. He had these made by taking a young horse and bringing him before the camera in the various stages of his education. There are also illustrations showing the various breeds of horses of all countries which are best suited to the saddle. Price Collier, who is responsible for the second half of the volume, the latest in the American Sportsman's Library, has been for about ten years a student of the horse, theoretically and practically. He deals with the history, housing, harnessing, and handling of the beast. In his sketch of the horse, concerning the animal's development and use, he maintains that no one can become an accomplished horseman without some knowledge of the ancestry, history, and anatomy of this friend of man. This part of the volume is also illustrated.

A GARDENER'S YEAR. (Longmans, Green & Co. $4 net.)—Few of us in America know that the fantastic novelist and authoritative statistician, Mr. H. Rider Haggard, is also a practical farmer and gardener. His "Farmer's Year," published eighteen months ago, did not attract here the attention it merited. What could the writer of "She" know about farming? But Mr. Haggard is withal a man of letters, and, being a man of letters, he knows how to give literary and even picturesque form to the practical work of the modern farm. He now presents the chronicles of a gardener's year in a similar manner. Although its information may be broadly applied—as broadly, in fact, as its literary quality will find admirers—"A Gardener's Year" chiefly concerns the various operations carried on during twelve months about a Norfolk garden of moderate size in which a good many varieties of fruit trees, flowers—including orchids—and vegetables are grown. The author merely hopes that he may please those readers to whom such things are of interest, and that to them he has succeeded in conveying a certain amount of useful information in a not unpleasing and unlovely manner.

MISS BELLARD'S INSPIRATION. (Harper & Brothers. $1.50.)—It was nothing short of inspiration which made Miss Lillias Bellard decide to visit her aunt and uncle, the Crombies, in order to consider quietly the question of marrying a certain eager young Englishman. Mr. and Mrs. Crombie had given up their seaside house and taken a cottage in the New Hampshire Hills. Miss Bellard's intention was to watch the domestic conditions of the Crombie household before rushing recklessly into matrimony. But coincident with her visit came that of the Mevisons, a couple trembling upon the verge of a separation. Thus Miss Bellard was treated to a variety of domestic relations which produced varying effects upon her.

Mr. Howells has not lost any of his cunning in portraying the delightfully illogical phases of the feminine mental processes. Also, Mr. Crombie is something of a cheerful blunderer, while his wife has unlimited faith in her own intuitions. Altogether it is a decidedly entertaining book.

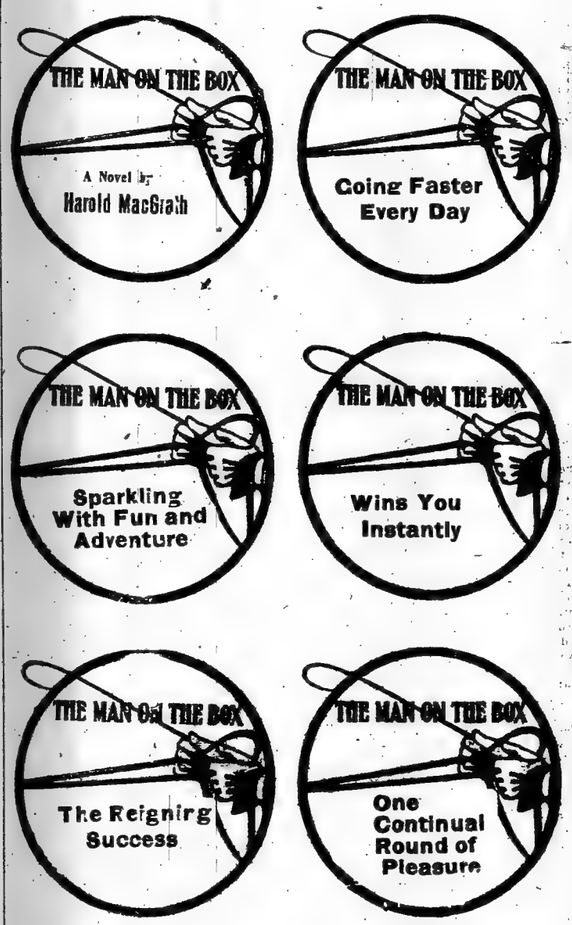
THE MARRIAGE OF WILLIAM ASHE. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50)—Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW scarcely need an introduction either to Mrs. Humphry Ward or her latest story, "The Marriage of William Ashe." Numberless letters from indignant or protesting readers have been published discussing the culpability of Kitty or the priggishness of William Ashe. For those who have not been following the discussion and know little of the character of Mrs. Ward's latest book we give here a brief outline of the story. William Ashe, at the threshold of his career as a statesman, meets and falls in love with Kitty Bristol, a young and beautiful girl, whose antecedents possessed but a dubious moral reputation, and who was very much the victim of heredity. It is the conduct of this young wife, her dangerous fascinations, her follies, her love of admiration and excitement that is the chief hindrance in the path of William Ashe. All the other characters in the book, Ashe's mother, Lady Tranmore; the petty and treacherous Mary Lyster; Mlle. Ricel, the dancer; and Cliffe, the most dangerous of them all in the fascination he exercises over the weak little Kitty, are drawn with the skill and clearness that characterize all of Mrs. Ward's work.

FOND ADVENTURES. (Harper & Brothers, $1.50.)—Mr. Maurice Hewlett needs no introduction to readers. It is sufficient to say that this latest collection of short stories, four in number, recalls vividly his earlier story of "The Forest Lovers" in their wealth of imagery, their poetic feeling, their passionate and glowing style. "The Heart's Key" is the story of a haughty lady who played, catlike, with the affections of three noble suitors, who later sought to revenge themselves upon her by driving her from her castle with no attendant save only a meek-eyed minstrel. But in the end the meek-eyed minstrel reaped bounteously where the others sowed. "The Love Chase" is the story of the alluring charms of Donna Emilia Fiordispina and the havoc they played with men's hearts, while the third story tells further of the adventures of the redoubtable knight Captain Brazenhead, and the fourth repeats an old Florentine legend dating from before the days of Dante and Giotto.

THE WALKING DELEGATE. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)—Mr. Leroy Scott, having been for some time connected with the University Settlement, is well qualified to write the story which he sets forth in "The Walking Delegate." It is an exposition of the battle between labor and capital and the love of two people separated irrevocably by the laws of society. Buck Foley is the walking delegate and the tyrant of the Iron Workers' Union. Pitted against him is Tom Keating, a man whose ambition and religion were typified by the one word Honesty. It is through Keating that Buck Foley loses his prestige and is exposed for what he is—one of the crooked grafters who betray the men whose cause they pretend to uphold. The story is worked out dramatically and the love element is supplied by Keating and Miss Ruth Arnold. Keating had never told Ruth that he was married, because, considering the social difference between them, he thought it was unnecessary, and so, added to the grimness of the rest of the story, comes a hint of tragedy besides. There is little doubt that "The Walking Delegate" is one of the strongest books that the season has produced.

THE PLUM TREE, (The Bobbs Merrill Company, $1.50.)—This latest story by Mr. David Graham Phillips is a political as well as a character study. The hero, Harvey Sayler, is the ordinary type of well-bred, well-intentioned young man who is attracted away from any of the many honorable careers entailing hard work and small gains by the more glittering allurements of the life of a politician. From an humple applicant for favors before the party boss, Sayler rises step by step to that eminence himself, but not without first dabbling in dirty waters or without escaping the political mud.

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politics, both in books and real life, as well as a love story, which gives the story its proper setting of romance.

THE BEAUTIFUL LADY. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.25.)—This is a story which can be finished in an hour of leisurely reading. Raffaele Ansolini, a Neapolitan whose two little nieces were dependent upon him, found it necessary to accept the rather ignominious position of human advertisement for the Folie-Rouge Theatre in order to keep those nieces in the convent and himself from going hungry. It was a humiliating occupation to sit all day in the Café de la Paix, attired in exquisite clothes, drinking coffee, and wearing upon his shaven head an advertisement printed in large, black letters. He did not realize how very humiliating it really was, however, until he heard the soft, pitying voice and saw the lovely gray silk pongee skirt of the Beautiful Lady stop beside him. He dared not look up because of his shame, but he knew she was beautiful. Later, when he had renounced the humiliating work and taken a more honorable position as companion to a young American gentleman he again met the beautiful one of the gray pongee. Indeed she was the same young person for whom Rufus Poor, Jr., was eating out his heart in longing. What part Raffaele plays in the romance of Poor, Jr., and what part his wicked half-brother plays is all part of the story which it would never do for us to tell here.

THE GOLDEN FLOOD. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.)—Mr. Edwin Le Fevre has constructed an interesting story with a most ingeniously worked out dénouement. There are only five characters of importance in the book—Richard Dawson, the astute bank President; the brothers Mellen, the first and sixth richest men in the world; Herzog, the broker, and George Kitchell Grinnell, the guileless young metallurgist, whose ignorance of business methods first amuses and then thoroughly frightens Mr. Richard Dawson and Mr. Mellen. Mr. Grinnell, quite unknown at the Metropolitan National Bank, presents an Assay Office check for over $100,000 for deposit. After that each week the same mild-mannered young man presents similar checks ranging from $1,000,000 to $16,000,000. When pressed by the President as to the source of his wealth the young man proves evasive. He is a metallurgist, he maintains a laboratory in his house, the money is always deposited in Assay Office checks—on the whole, what more natural than the supposition that he has found the secret of the alchemists? The story is well worth reading if for nothing else than to find out where Grinnell really does get his money and how he gets the best of the bank President and the Mellens. It is a dénouement in the very simplicity of which lies its strength.

"THE ORCHID." (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.)—In this story Judge Robert Grant has not attempted anything as serious as his study of Selma White in "Unleavened Bread," nor the close social study of "The Undercurrents," yet, nevertheless he has again hit upon a type of woman common enough in society, but not often found in fiction. The scene is laid in Westfield, a country village, which has been adopted by the rich and leisure classes from neighboring cities. Here the reader finds himself in the midst of golf links, tennis courts, hunting parties, teas, gossips, church work, love making, and marriages. It is a glimpse of that class of society which, like the flower which Judge Grant has chosen as his name, partakes of little of the soil. And in the midst of this hybrid environment he has placed his heroine, Lydia Arnold, the most hybrid product of them all. It is she whom he tracks to her ultimate end—an end consistent with the strongest traits of her character, which demand luxury and unlimited wealth regardless of the cost. It is a story which not only makes one think, but holds the interest as well.

STINGAREE. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)—At the very least, Stingaree must be a first cousin of the redoubtable Raffles. True, he is not a "gentleman burglar" after the manner of his distinguished relative, but prefers the vocation of holding up trains, coaches, &c., in Australia. But there is that in the soul of Stingaree which is above "hold ups" and finds satisfaction only in the harmonious discourse of sweet sounds. If, therefore, he has the desire for music and the courage to press his requests at the point of two loaded revolvers, who is to say him nay? This is exactly what Stingaree does, but since by so doing he brings to the notice of a famous composer a young woman of magnificent voice, and thus indirectly launches her upon the high seas to fame, he should be dealt leniently with. Also he reads Punch after rifling the mail coach and without waiting to inspect the booty, which stamps him as being by no means devoid of the literary instinct.

On the whole, his adventures being as hazardous and exciting as those of his predecessor, he should be equally well beloved.

LITTLE STORIES OF COURTSHIP. (McClure, Phillips & Co., $1.25.)—Mrs. Mary Stuart Cutting, whose "Little Stories of Married Life" won so warm a reception, has now collected in one volume a number of "little stories of courtship" which are as bright and cheerful and no whit less interesting than their predecessors. There are eight of them, and all are written in Mrs. Cutting's most delightful style. "Paying Guests" tells of the hardships of Althea Bennett as a boarding house keeper until Mr. Conway came along and she closed up the boarding house. "When Love is Kind" is the story of Anna Lane and Harland Lloyd. Harland had been a bit negligent, Anna resentful. There might have been really sad if not tragic results but for the forgetfulness of a young brother which averted the catastrophe. "In Regard to Josephine" is still another tale depicting the trials that beset a young lady in love, who has the misfortune of being a member of a large and flourishing family. But in spite of the family love emerges triumphant. And the other five stories are as pleasing and interesting reading as these. The charm of all the stories lies in their perfect naturalness.

AT CLOSE RANGE. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)—These are nine stories by Mr. F. Hopkinson Smith dealing with a wide variety of subjects. The railway trains and commercial hotels of the Middle West, a life-saving crew in the depth of Winter, the saloon of a Fall River boat, the public gardens of Venice on the day of a great race, the Court of the Rajah of Bungpore, and other scenes serve as a background to some interesting tale. Explaining the title of his collection the author says in his preface: "On my writing table lies a magnifying glass the size of an old watch crystal, which helps me to understand the mechanism of many things. With it I examine at close range such fingerwork as the cutting of intaglios, the brush marks on miniatures. * * * At the same close range I try to search the secret places of the many minds and hearts which in my nomadic life cross my path. In these magnifyings and probings the unexpected is ofttimes revealed. * * * The results confirm my theory that at the bottom of every heart crucible choked with life's cinders there can almost always be found a drop of gold."

IOLE. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.25.)—In this story Mr. Robert W. Chambers has given his fancy full rein, and at the same time has administered a gentle dig at all Nouveau Art and mission furniture cults. At an idyllic place in the country which he called Rose Cross, the poet Guilford established himself, to be near to nature and at the same time build workshops where he might bind in oose calf little "dinky books," and out of the trees of the forest manufacture slab furniture. For a while all went well with the poet, but by and by the public tired of dinky books and slab furniture, and the shops at Rose Cross closed one by one. But the poet continued to live next to Nature and reared his eight beautiful daughters in ignorance of the hampering and false manners of society. Like young wood nymphs, they wandered through the fields in pink pajamas and sunbonnets, plucking daisies, gathering strawberries, jesting playfully with one another in Greek and Arabic, and blissfully unconscious of the wicked ways of the world. Into this paradise come two young men bent upon foreclosing a mortgage upon Rose Cross. But, although the poet was no business man, he had methods of his own for meeting rich and unmarried creditors, and the eight tall wood nymphs played conspicuous rôles in their father's methods.

PARTNERS OF THE TIDE. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)—This is the story of fishing life off the coast of Cape Cod. There is in it much humor and the salt flavor of the sea. The old maids of the place, who compromised on a boy because there was no man around, are in themselves pleasing characters. And the boy, who later becomes the hero of the story and takes up the life of the coast, has adventures enough under the direction of Cap'n Titcomb. The account of the "anchor dragging" which Mr. Joseph C. Lincoln relates in the story is said to be based upon facts. The author visited his old home at Cape Cod and drew from experienced wreckers their stories of personal adventures.

These he wove into a thrilling story, which also has its element of love to provide a feminine interest.

SANDY. (The Century Company, $1.)—Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice's latest story is not only a novel but a love story; nevertheless, it possesses much of the wholesome sweetness of the philosophy of the Cabbage Patch. Sandy "had a smile that waited for an answer, and usually got it—a smile so brimming over with good-fellowship and confidence that it made a lover of a friend and a friend of an enemy." He was Irish in everything but name, but having lost the little white house in Ireland that was his home, Sandy came to America as a stowaway. On board he was discovered and cast into the steerage, and looking up one morning from the depth of his despair he saw the face of a lovely little girl turned pityingly toward him, and was the recipient of a juicy golden orange dropped from her slim little hand. After that Sandy chose Kentucky as his future home, because the name on the little girl's suit case spelt that land of the blue grass. Sandy was a young person of pluck and perseverance, to say nothing of that winning smile which made every one his friend. He and the little girl afterward enact a romance which is very pleasant to read about.

MY POOR RELATIONS. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)—There are fourteen stories in this collection, and most of them are more or less pathetic—but nevertheless there are many of us who "take our pleasures sadly," and surely Mr. Maarten Maarten's name is proof enough that the stories, no matter how sad, are well worth reading. The first story, "Jan Hunkum's Money," is the tale of a miser, who cunningly schemes to cheat his inheritors, but is himself the victim of murder. He is not the only victim, however; by his murder innocent people are involved in trouble; there is perjury to deal with; but in the end the acquittal of the innocent lends justice to the tale. "The Mother" tells the sad story of a young man who is the victim of heredity, and of its recolling tragic effect upon his old toil-worn mother, the one creature in all the world he tried to shield from himself; "The Fair Lover" is a pathetic comedy of a lonely and unattractive girl's dream of love. "The Notary's Love Story" tells of a younger man who carries off the prize an older man strived for; "The Banquet" is as ghastly in its conception and details as anything that Guy de Maupassant ever wrote—in short, all the stories, while not calculated to make one laugh, will undoubtedly keep one's interest alive.

MRS. ESSINGTON. (The Century Company, $1.50.)—This is a society story of the loves of two women for one man. The scene is laid in a country house on the California Coast. Mrs. Essington is an attractive widow of unusual mental attainments and beauty. For years she had been close friend and adviser of Fox Longacre, a young and penniless composer, showing unfailing confidence in him when he seemed nearest to failure. Yet she was never able to bridge over the ten years' difference in their ages which would make her an old woman while he was still a young man. And finally when Julia Budd, the daughter of their hostess, appeared, tall, strong, and magnificently youthful, the older woman watched, first with a jealous pang, then with a sorrow too deep for jealousy, how youth rushed to meet youth, and unconsciously, even while struggling to maintain his loyalty to her, Longacre fell madly in love with the younger woman. It is a story filled with dramatic possibilities, and of these the two authors, Esther and Lucia Chamberlain, have taken ample advantage.

SERENA. (A. S. Barnes & Co., $1.50.)—This story, by Mrs. Virginia Fraser Boyle, deals with the South just before and during the strenuous times of war. Serena, the heroine, was a high-spirited, lovely Southern girl, quite worthy the love of gallant young Horace Baldwin. But there was also another lover of Serena, a young Spaniard who sang softly to the music of the guitar, and whose dark eyes held a fascination from which not even Serena herself could escape. The story pictures the life in the South before the days of devastation. The easy-going prosperity of the Southern planters, their hospitality, their tournaments, their strict code of honor, their tenderness for their womankind, and the devotion of some of the old blacks to their masters, even after the emancipation proclamation had gone forth. Serena is the moving spirit of some exciting adventures, and dramatically preserves the honor of her family against her brother's weak cowardice.

THE HUMAN TOUCH. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, $1.50.)—A tale of the Great Southwest Edith M. Nicholl called her story. In it there is much love, no little sacrifice, much cattle ranching, and heroics of all kinds. David Kingdon, being unhappily married, falls in love with Sylvia Newman, a delicately reared girl in New York society. When, not long after, David receives word that his wife was drowned on an Italian steamer, it takes him only a short time to persuade Sylvia to marry him and go to his ranch in the Southwest. Out here we are treated to all kinds of hair-raising episodes, the outgrowth of deadly feuds against unscrupulous neighbors. Sylvia, although city bred, soon learns the tricks of the pistol, and herself enters into personal encounters of daring and bravery. But there is more in store for her than mere deeds of daring and courage. Clairette, the first wife, unhappily not really dead, returns to break in upon the happiness of David and Sylvia. It is a very strenuous story, which, however, owing to the resolution to seek a divorce by the intruding Clairette, ends happily for the two lovers.

THE FLOWER OF DESTINY. (A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.25.)—This is the story

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Saint Catherine of Siena

As Seen in Her Letters

Translated and Edited, with Introduction by Vida D. Scudder.

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ANNOUNCEMENT—E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish shortly PETER'S MOTHER by Mrs. De La Pasture, one of the best novels of the year.

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JUNE

of the wooing of Louis Napoleon and Eugenie de Montijo, and Mr. William Dana Orcutt has told it very prettily and simply. Napoleon III. had just escaped from the fortress of Ham when he came to England to join his sympathizers in London. There he met Eugenie de Montijo, the prettiest, sprightliest maid in all of London. Later the story is carried to Paris and afterward finishes with Eugenie standing beside the Emperor with a crown of fresh violets on her brow. "Wear this crown," said he, "which I place upon your head until France shall present you with another."

The book is prettily illustrated and decorated and altogether makes a pretty little gift to carry with one on a Summer vacation.

THE SUMMIT HOUSE MYSTERY. (The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.)—This is a story that can neither be called a detective story nor a love story—yet it possesses many of the qualities of both. Miss Lily Dougall, the author, has a very fluent pen, and the scenes described take hold of the reader as the story progresses. The Summit House is built on the top of one of the mountains of Georgia, and the plot centres about the figure of a strong-willed, long-suffering religious woman. The interest hinges upon a mysterious crime and the solution of its mystery. The plot is ingenious and original and remarkably well worked out. Aside from the story interest, however, Miss Dougall has given some very able studies of character—an impoverished Southern gentleman working for his living nearly a quarter of a century after the war; mountaineers, and negroes. And, too, she has made a quite impartial comparison of Northern and Southern traits which, in itself, makes the story an interesting one.

ON THE FIRING LINE. (Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.)—Miss Anna Chapin Ray, with the assistance of Mr. Hamilton Brock Fuller, has written a new novel, the scene of which is laid in South Africa. Two young Canadians leave their home in order to enlist in active service. The steamer which carries them to Cape Town also carries Miss Ethel Dent to her home. Harvard Weldon and Ethel Dent find it pleasant traveling together. And later also, when Weldon, as Trooper Weldon, wins glory and even a V. C. in the thick of battle it is the image of Ethel Dent's bright eyes and golden hair that keeps him always stout of heart. To Carew, too, falls the share of lovemaking, for Ethel Dent has a pretty cousin who is one of the nurses on the field, and as Carew has the doubtful fortune of being injured many times he and the pretty cousin have opportunity in plenty to learn to know one another. Of course, there is the inevitable lover's misunderstanding and the providential illness and delirium which reunites Ethel and Weldon; and, too, there is another suitor for Ethel's favor—a handsome, noble Captain, who, it is a pity, had to be sacrificed to Weldon's good fortune. If there might only have been another cousin!

BEVIS. (E. P. Dutton & Co., $1.50.)—This new edition of Richard Jefferies's story should be very acceptable not only to children but to their elders as well. The story of Bevis is, according to Miss Phyllis Jefferies, his daughter, the story of Jefferies's own boyhood, and Mark, Bevis's willing companion in all his sports, is his younger brother Harry, who afterward emigrated.

In this story of boy life Bevis's parents are the merest shadows. Mark's hardly exist at all, and the two boys, with nothing to do but enjoy themselves in their own way, prove again the old saying that children, if left to themselves without restrictions or threats, will find the straight path to a happy manhood. The book has a healthy background of out-of-doors, for Richard Jefferies could scarcely write anything that was not redolent of the beauties of nature. The inspiration for his book came to Jefferies through the reservoir at Coates. Writing to Mr. Oswald Crawfurd in 1876, Jefferies says: "It is sixty years old and looks quite a lake—of some eighty acres of water. I think I could write a whole book on that great pond. I mapped it and laid down the shallows and sandbanks when I was a schoolboy, and I learned how to manage a sailing boat on it." Shortly after that letter "Bevis" appeared.

MRS. DARRELL. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)—Foxcroft Davis, who wrote "Despotism and Democracy," has presented in this second book a very interesting story. Elizabeth Brandon, who married Darrell, a young English officer, found when it was too late that she loved his best friend, Hugh Pelham. After Darrell's death Elizabeth was hard pressed for money, and it seemed as though Hugh Pelham, who being the next in line, fell heir to Darrell's estate, was her chief persecutor. True, Pelham was in Africa when Darrell died, but from his lawyer, a canny Scotchman, Elizabeth got small mercy. It was for that reason that she almost fell into the plot of the arch-villain Clavering, to divorce his own good-hearted, uneducated wife, and marry Elizabeth. Clavering was rich, with few scruples to bother him. By sheer bravado he had forced his way into the Senate, and now he intended to force Elizabeth to marry him. Since she was a weak woman, and, moreover, had lost faith in the man she loved (Pelham) she might have yielded to the importunities of Clavering but for the sudden appearance of Pelham to explain his long silence. Beside the love affairs of Elizabeth is that of Anne Clavering, a woman of far finer fibre and richer womanhood than Elizabeth.

MISS BILLY. (Lothrop, Lee & Shepard, $1.50.)—Miss Billy's father, who was a minister, lost most of his money in an unfortunate investment, and the family was compelled to move from its commodious and pleasant house in the best part of town to a ramshackle place on Cherry Street. But Miss Billy and the rest of her family, especially her brother Theodore, were not to be broken spirited because of the loss of a few paltry dollars. Miss Billy, through perseverance and cheerfulness, makes the desert of Cherry Street to blossom like the rose. She organizes the children into brigades, the first duty of which is to clean themselves, the second to clean the street. Her enthusiastic followers, in their zeal, stop the overflow of dirt and filth which chokes the street. And her work does not end with the children. The grown ups in the neighborhood reap the benefit of Miss Billy's influence until what was once the worst street in the city becomes a model of sweet cleanliness. All this Edith K. Stokely and Marian K. Hurd tell in the story of "Miss Billy," but so pleasantly and humorously is the story told that one never for a minute imagines while reading it that the authors are "pointing a moral."

MILLIONS OF MISCHIEF. (Saalfield Publishing Company, $1.50.)—This story, by the author of "The Duke Decides," &c., as the title would indicate, is no idyllic love story. On the contrary, it is a tale of hairbreadth escapes, plots, and counterplots, intrigues, villains, and brave men—in short, it is a romance of the most swashbuckler variety and calculated to keep the drowsiest person wide awake on the hottest afternoon. Arthur Rivington is accused of the murder of his mother and sister. He is offered his pardon if he will secretly kill the Prime Minister. Since Rivington did not commit the crime for which he is imprisoned and about to be executed, he pretends to accept the alternative in order to gain time. Meanwhile things happen in double quick time, and Rivington at last comes without the shadow of the gallows. There is an active love story in the book, in which the daughter of the Prime Minister plays no small part, although not the principal rôle.

HESTER OF THE GRANTS. (Fox, Duffield & Co., $1.50.)—This is another novel of Revolutionary days wherein Ethan Allen plays a gallant part. It is full of the usual intrigues and stratagems of battle, thrilling and heroic adventures, hairbreadth escapes, and general excitements of war. Miss Theodora Peck, in writing the story, has drawn her historical matter from reliable sources, and the result has been a story with an excellent background of historic fact. The book has a frontispiece by Thomas Mitchell Pierce, and on the whole is a very good book of its kind.

CONSTANCE TRESCOTT. (The Century Company, $1.50.)—This is a story of the time just after the civil war and gives an excellent picture of the Reconstruction period. The setting is a Southern city still seething with the prejudices, misconceptions, and passions which dominated it before and during the war. As for the characters, they are strongly drawn and set in dramatic scenes. Constance Trescott, first as the loving wife, later as the avenger of her husband's murder, is an excellent exhibition of Dr. Mitchell's ability at strong delineation of character. It is a tale wherein the psychological element, however, does not overcloud the romantic interest.

THE VAN SUYDEN SAPPHIRES. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)—This is a very interesting detective story by Charles Carey, and one which offers as many false clews to the reader as it is possible to find. The nucleus of all the trouble is Miss Elida Yeat's desire for notoriety. Elida is a young actress visiting the Van Suydens at their country home, Onyx Park. She borrows a handsome ruby necklace from a New York jeweler for the purpose of having it stolen. Of course, it was to be merely a fake theft and the jewels were to be returned at once to the jeweler. What Elida did not count upon was the theft of Mrs. Van Suyden's sapphires at the same time. In the course of the story everybody falls under suspicion from Elida down—except of course the real culprit. He doesn't enter into the story until near the end, which naturally makes the surprise all the more genuine. As an example of an absorbing story from start to finish we commend "The Van Suyden Sapphires."

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THE IMAGE IN THE SAND. (The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.)—Mr. E. F. Benson's latest novel is a love story dealing with the occult. An Englishman and his daughter, visiting an Egyptian town, become interested in the mysterious phenomena surrounding one side of the religious beliefs of certain of the people; at the same time the daughter comes under the mysterious spell of an evil spirit. Returning to England, the girl meets a young Englishman, who falls in love with her. Later, another man who possesses occult powers and who knows the peculiar secret of the girl's life, meets and also loves her. This man exercises strange and compelling influences over her. Naturally there are a number of interesting and unexpected developments resulting, and these Mr. Benson describes with excellent dramatic effect.

THE MATRIMONIAL BUREAU. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.)—In this book Harry Persons Taber and Carolyn Wells have their hands quite full, inasmuch as they assume the agency for marrying off four young ladies. Miss Esther Adams, the most important of the four, tiring of waiting for the arrival of Prince Charming, decides to expedite matters by opening a Matrimonial Bureau. Her maid, a German, reading an advertisement in the paper, sends a dollar and gets a husband, who takes her out West. This gives Esther the idea. She invites some cousins, who in turn invite some friends. Of course there are a few of the usual complications to lend the charm of the unexpected to the story, and it ends happily for everybody concerned. It is an excellent book for Summer reading, being as light as air.

ROSE OF THE WORLD. (Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.50.)—This new story by Agnes and Egerton Castle has to do with the love of a wife for her dead husband. Harry English takes his bride to India. He is lost sight of at the end of a skirmish with the natives, and his name is placed among the dead. After a time his young wife marries Sir Arthur Gerardine. At the end of eight years Rosamond finds that—she cares for her first husband, and the climax of the story comes when she discovers Harry English is her husband's native secretary. The scenes of the story are laid in the towns of England and official India, moving again to an Afghan battlefield and back to the boyhood chamber of the dead hero in the old house at Saltwoods. The lighter part of the book is provided by Sir Arthur's niece. There is also a globe-trotting French savant, who makes clever though misleading deductions. But the character of Rosamond is the central one in every way, for the book really contains her story.

THE CLUB OF QUEER TRADES. (Harper Brothers. $1.50.)—A number of short stories, original and characteristic of the author of "A Napoleon of Notting Hill," &c., makes up the volume. A star-gazer and mystic has got the idea of bringing together individuals who have invented some clever and novel means of making a living, and names the society he forms "The Club of Queer Trades." The organizer, like another Sherlock Holmes, picks up various men of strange professions, who are eligible as members of the club. He has various adventures on the way, and learns of unheard-of occupations, which Mr. Chesterton describes humorously. Among the stories are "The Awful Reason of the Vicar's Visit," "The Singular Speculation of the House Agent," "The Noticeable Conduct of Professor Chad," "The Eccentric Seclusion of the Old Lady," "The Adventures of Major Brown," which concerns an office blunder leading the Major to a romance which was designed for another man, and his anger and bewilderment; "The Fall of a Great Reputation," wherein is described the curious profession of an organizer of repartee, who hires himself to dinner parties to lead up to conversation, according to a previously prepared programme, and others.

THE OUTLET. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)—Texan and Southwestern cattle raisers understand what the title of Andy Adams's book means. It refers to the hard time the cattlemen had in getting a market for the numerous herds that had accumulated during and after the civil war in the big grazing lands of the Lone Star State. The story deals with the every-day life of the drive of a cow puncher on a Government beef contract from Texas to Fort Buford. Mr. Adams tells about the tricks of the trade—how the driver was being cheated out of the profits of the road by the Government officials, but how, through the efforts and loyalty of his men, these officials gained nothing by their rascality in forcing the cattlemen to winter on bad land. The story will recall "The Log of a Cowboy," but there is less description of detail and more action, while the account of the drive is just as entertaining. It is a fine picture of life on the plains, the relations of the men toward each other, episodes of treachery and sharp practices, and the fights against these evils.

THE OPAL. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.25.) Boston society is pictured in this character study by an anonymous writer. The heroine is of French-Kentuckian parentage, and is as attractive and brilliant and shining as an opal—so 'tis said. She goes to Boston and enters the best circles. She is charming in every way, and knows how to adapt herself on every occasion and to every person she meets. Naturally, there are rivals for her hand. Among the principal ones are an old suiter, a Baltimore man, and Philip Morley, a rising young business man who dabbles in politics. The "other" girl is a Boston young lady of strength and character. Of course, the relations of these people are entangled, which condition of affairs gives rise to some very difficult questions. Most of the story is made up of conversation, which is entertaining. The action is rapid.

ISIDRO. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)—This is an out-of-doors romance of love, adventure, and springtime in California, in the old Spanish-American days, at the time of the Missions, with which period Mrs. Austin is so well acquainted. She begins her tale as follows:

It was * * * the Spring coming on lustily, when the younger son of Antonio Escobar rode out to seek his fortune, singing lightly to the jingle of his bit and bridle rein, as if it were not a great matter for a man with good Castilian blood in him, and his youth at high tide, to become a priest; rode merrily, in fact, as if he already saw the end of all that coil of mischief and murder and love, as if he saw Padre Saavedra appeased, Macado dead, and himself happy in his own chimney corner, no priest, but the head of a great house.

And in this opening paragraph she hints at what follows. Mrs. Austin will be remembered as the author of "The Land of Little Rain," "The Basket Woman," and short stories and poems which have appeared in The Atlantic Monthly, St. Nicholas, and other magazines. She is a Californian, but was born in Illinois.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY IDEALIST. (The Grafton Press, $1.50.)—The action and scenes of Henry Pettit's novel are in the Orient, where goes a party, consisting of a college professor and his wife and daughter Adele, an idealist, with her literary chum, and their friends, an inquisitive old philosopher, and Paul, a practical, up-to-date, athletic college man. The dialogue reveals the "ideals" of the different characters and shows the development of the minds and spirits of the heroine and her lover. The experiences of the party are those which probably befell the author in his wanderings over the globe. The fundamental topic of the book is life. It is based on the author's own experiences by travel and spiritually. He has attempted to set forth certain of his own ideals, views, and conclusions.

CURLY. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)—"Chalkeye," who tells this story of the Arizona desert, is a typical cowboy, reckless yet kind of heart. He writes about the life of the cattle ranges; the great desert, and the Grand Cañon of the Colorado. Besides "Chalkeye," there are in the book Captain McCalmont, the chief of robbers; the man who owns the ranch, Lord Balshannon; his son Jim, and Curly, whose story is here told. The author has lived in the scenes which he describes. Mr. Pocock worked on a fruit farm, in an insurance office, at surveying, and as bookkeeper; he was peddler, book agent, navvy, and dairy hand. His "Tales of Western Life" was written while he was convalescing after a frostbite during the Riel rebellion.

RETURN. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)—This is a love story, by Alice MacGowan and Grace MacGowan Cooke, of Georgia in the year 1739, when men's clothes were more becoming than they are now and the things they did more romantic and picturesque and individual. One doesn't know if women were more womanly or beautiful or charming—that hardly seems possible—but the heroine here has been called a "vigorous, varied, unweeded character." Naturally it is the business of the story to remove the weeds and leave the variety and vigor. The lady begins therefore in girlish pride and vanity and grows through days of bitterness into the mellow womanhood which is beautiful, true, and noble. That's the idea. Back of the love story is an interesting account of the colonization of Georgia by Gen. Oglethorpe, brave soldier and friend of debtors.

THE MASTER MUMMER. (Little Brown & Co., $1.50.)—The trick of making a mystery hold its mystery and fascination to the end is one which Mr. E. Phillips Oppenheim understands. Here he has a story of three young men who adopt a pretty young girl of unknown parentage and bring her up in their chambers—of course with a respectable housekeeper for chaperon. The life of the three men and the girl suggests "Trilby." But you soon find this young lady is a person of very exalted origin, and the eldest of the men is kept very busy warding off attempts to get her away from his care—attempts in which handsome widows and Barons and even Grand Duchesses take part. Evidently (as always in Mr. Oppenheim's stories) world politics and dynastics are concerned. The little girl may well be an Empress—at all events, she's very charming, and all the men are in love with her.

THE GREAT MOGUL. (Edward J. Clode, $1.50.)—In this story Mr. Louis Tracy, after shewing two gallant Englishmen something of the London of King James I. and enabling one of them to fall in love, has kidnapped them both and taken them away to the strange and gorgeous empire of Akbar the Great in India. There they have great adventures, slay Moslems and elephants, and get singed by the fierce flame of the wonderful and beautiful Princess Nur Mahal, the conflict for whose roseleaf hand is tearing the great empire to pieces. This Princess falls in love with the lesser (in bulk) of the two adventurers, and he does great deeds for her but is steadfast to his English lady. You see much magnificence and much treachery after the manner of the Orientals, and at last Nur Mahal Empress—as indeed history testifies that she was—and a mighty one.

JORN UHL. (Dana, Estes & Co., $1.50.)—The Germans have found that this book by Gustav Frenssen gets provincial North German life alive into its pages. English readers will find the translation a wonderful picture of a strange, primitive people under conditions stranger still. These people are Holsteiners, a race of sentimental men, curiously ineffective, often brutish and hard drinkers, and surprisingly meek women. And this is the story of a dreamer among them called Jörn Uhl—a man with a conscience and a morbid temperament—and what the world did to him from the time his mother died neglected in childbed—though his father was a rich farmer—to his emergence into something like light. The study of this Jörn is interesting, but the merit of the book lies in the pictures of the daily life—at home, in the field, at the milking stool, in childhood, manhood, and womanhood—of these gay-serious Holsteiners. You may find here, by the way, (if you are keen on such things,) a link between the Hans Andersen of your childhood and the Ibsen of your present intellectual pessimism.

THE HOUSE OF HAWLEY. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)—Southern Illinois is the scene of this story by Elmore Elliott Peake, which deals with a patriarch of that region and the love affairs of the patriarch's granddaughter. The life pictured resembles that about which you read in Southern stories of the time before the

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war—a vast country house and a big, choleric man ruling over a large family connection. In spite of the big man, however, his granddaughter falls in love with a young lawyer whom he finds distasteful in ancestry and in politics. The young man is able and good, though he lacks some of the more forgivable virtues. There are negroes in the story, too—a man hunt and almost a lynching, averted by the young man at the risk of his life, though the girl of his heart was knocked over the head by the criminal.

THE CLOCK AND THE KEY.—(D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)—'Tis a story of love and intrigue in Venice, and involves an idle American youth quite willing to bask away his days by the Grand Canal and a beautiful American girl who sets the youth the task of finding a certain casket whose romantic and criminal history runs way back to the days of real live Doges. The key to the hiding place of the casket is a certain quaint clock, and there's a wicked Venetian Duke and a curio dealer also upon the track of the mystery. The Duke wants the girl, too, and the girl's mother wants the Duke. The talk is of gondolas and masked balls and various trackings and treacheries and bafflements, to say nothing of feminine incomprehensibilities, and the hero flies to St. Petersburg to consult old documents while the curio dealer goes to Amsterdam to expert clockmakers, and the Duke pays court to the queen of the contest. The author is Arthur H. Vesey.

THE MILLIONAIRE BABY. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)—The strange disappearance of a daughter of the enormously rich starts this very clever and absorbing detective story by Anna K. Green upon its way—a way which leads through seemingly impenetrable mystery and keeps the reader following breathless after to the event which clears things up in the author's characteristic, ingenious manner. Was the tiny heiress stolen or drowned in the Hudson and who did it? Involved in the plot is one Dr. Pool of Yonkers, a physician of miserly habits, who in his old age turns into a religious monomaniac. As a greedy unregenerate he had assisted crime, now he becomes a righter of wrongs and an avenger. He is a grim and picturesque personage and naturally comes to an untimely end. As to the solution of the mystery, this is no place even to hint at the nature of it. It's a thing you come at after a hare and a hound chase and much dizzy doubling. Which is the way such things should be.

BILLY DUANE. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50. Herein Frances A. Mathews tells what happened when Mrs. Duane, returning home from Europe, found her Madison Avenue house turned into political headquarters for Billy, her husband, who has just been elected Mayor of New York. Actually gross politicians sat smoking on the stoop, and upstairs in some confusion were many beautiful new things in feminine lingerie and such like vanities. These last hinted of scandal. Obviously the story is one of society and politics, the unreasonableness of women and the foolishness of men. There's a dressmaking establishment where society women play roulette—and that gets raided—and there are complications with an eminent pianist with whom Billy in his youth shared a scandal at Heidelberg. Also there's talk of Earls and all sorts of fascinating society people and of society doings in this gay and naughty metropolis.

THE CLANSMAN. (Doubleday, Page & Co., $1.50.)—So much has been said in public prints about Mr. Thomas Dixon, Jr.'s, latest novel, with its use of all the picturesque material (as well as the fervid passions) of the days of the Ku-Klux Klan, that the reader who hasn't yet read it needs little introduction to it. By common consent the most remarkable thing in the book is the scathing portrait of Thaddeus Stevens, under the alias of Austin Stoneman. Mr. Dixon has defended the absolute truth of this portrait since. The book gives a wonderful and impassioned picture of many things in the days after the assassination of Lincoln had let loose the radicals in the North upon the South, and undertakes to show that the Ku-Klux Klan was a necessary and beneficent society in an age of terror. Mr. Dixon is a man of burning words and a partisan of his section, and his story—he has woven in a love story, too—has a deal of that power which stirs the being when you listen to a man who has the spine-chilling, heart-warming gift of oratory.

A PRINCE TO ORDER. (John Lane, $1.50.)—Mr. Charles S. Wayne relates in this story the transformation by chemical and electrical processes of a New York broker into a German Crown Prince. The action begins in Paris, where the young man wakes up to find himself an impostor, an embezzler, and by common repute dead, and where some very exciting adventures. Then the scene shifts to the kingdom of Budavia, whither the broker-Prince goes to solve the mystery of his transmogrification and where he finds further adventures, and even makes a royal entry into his supposed capital. There's a New York girl in the case, and her the young man rescues from an evil mediaeval person who has her locked up in a remote tower.

THE BLACK MOTOR CAR. (The G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.50.)—The picturesque possibilities of motor piracy upon the highways have recently begun to be appreciated, and several have used them. Harris Burland has devised a story of a motor pirate who is led through a maze of crime ending in a wild chase across the United Kingdom with every village in wild alarm and every rustic armed with pitchfork, axe, or shotgun lying in wait for the flying terror. The man in the car is an ex-convict and multiple murderer, who has been pursuing his enemies and slaying them till the country comes buzzing about his ears like an angry hornet. In the beginning, of course, it is all for a woman's sake, and there is a lost son of the pirate mixed up in the plot. It is a story with thrills and shivers.

ART THOU THE MAN? (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.50.)—This is a tale of Denver, called "the most barbaric city in America," and relates the attempt to discover the identity of a fiend who strangled women, leaving sentimentally beside each victim thirteen great carnations. The fiend is a man of nerve and resource, and the wrong man gets put in legal jeopardy of his life. You follow here the adventures of the cub reporter who was put upon the case, you meet Elise, who is a lady of more or less joyous life, and lives in splendor, and Marcia, who is the kind one marries, and with whom the cub reporter falls in love. There's a courtroom scene with fervid oratory, and a tremendous incident where a lawyer defies a large and vicious mob, and altogether excitement enough to make a lively story. The author is Guy Burton.

BELCHAMBER. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)—A study of some tragic aspects of the higher English society, this story by Howard O. Sturgis shows what grim wreckage of young lives can be made by misguided mothers—first, by trying to mold their children into conventional models; second, by entrapping them into marriages made to the social order. The young Marquis of Belchamber is the victim. He was feeble, shy, and conscientious. You read here how they tried to force him to use manly sports and how they married him to a very pretty girl, who liked his title but loved another man, and ventured to continue to love him after the marriage, with results cruelly hard upon the Marquis. The author has dared a bold event for the plot, and put in some wonderfully real people and some fascinating studies of the most interesting social fabric in the world—the inner circle of the British aristocracy, the soberer as well as the gay and wicked part of it which of old was Thackeray's hunting ground.

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the authority which comes with experience.

LADY PENELOPE. (L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.)—This is an amusing and audacious comedy of cross purposes and dramatic situations which concerns the love affairs of a charming feminine creation. Lady Penelope has eight suitors, and the text concerning these suitors has been set off by a series of pictured types of the hardened and lovemaking sex produced by the skillful pen of Arthur William Brown. Morley Roberts, who writes the story, will be recalled as the author of "Rachel Marr" and "The Promotion of the Admiral." While some readers may be merely amused by the fascination of the lady in question and admire the skill with which she manipulates so many strings to Cupid's bow, others may look upon the book as an amazingly clever satire of society, which yearns to be exclusive and democratic at the same time, and falls disastrously between the two endeavors.

TWELVE STORIES AND A DREAM. (Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.)—As the man who wrote "The War of the Worlds" gradually built up his literary reputation by such dissimilar books as "Mankind in the Making," "The Food of the Gods," and "A Modern Utopia," most of his readers became impressed with the wide range of mental activity expressed by H. G. Wells. It was inevitable that such a power of varied imaginative expression should find the form of the short story particularly alluring. A baker's dozen of this briefer fiction has been given book form, with the title "Twelve Stories and a Dream." The dream is of "Armageddon" and relates the adventures of a prosaic Liverpool solicitor in the Island of Capri, at that time a city of pleasure, over which hangs the impending doom of aerial conflict. As for the remaining contents of the book, the bare titles will be found either suggestive or informing: "Filmer," "The Magic Shop," "The Valley of Spiders," "The Truth About Pyecraft," "Mr. Ledbetter's Vacation," "Mr. Skelmersdale in Fairyland," "The Inexperienced Ghost," "Jimmy Goggles the God," "The New Accelerator," "The Stolen Body," "Mr. Brisher's Treasure," and "Miss Winchelsea's Heart."

TERENCE O'ROURKE. (A. Wessels Company. $1.50.)—Hotel verandas and reading saloons on excursion steamers will probably not pass through their usual Summer existence without being enlivened this year by passages read from the life of a gentlemanly Irish adventurer who hustles through an exciting career with great good humor and with a grinning defiance at the fates which strive to overcome him. He does not concern himself with the traffic of crime, as does the more sensational "Raffles," nor is he concerned with its detection like the indomitable "Sherlock"; he lacks the cynicism of both. "Terence O'Rourke," which Louis Joseph Vance has particularly written for Summer consumption, is a fanciful, romantic tale, and we are assured that its hero, with his Irish temperament, his Irish tongue, and his Irish gift of adaptability, is well worth meeting, and that readers of many and varied tastes will delight in the author's fertile imagination and the ever-ready humor which produced and disposes of Terence's trials and tribulations.

THE STORM CENTRE. (The Macmillan Company. $1.50.)—Miss Murfree, whose once familiar pseudonym, Charles Egbert Craddock, has been missed from the title pages of recent novels, has, in her new book, returned to the scenes of "Where the Battle Was Fought." Like others of her war stories, however, the plot and episodes unfolded in "The Storm Centre" simply have a wartime setting, and no attempt is made to furnish footnotes to the already overwritten history of the great conflict between the North and South. Here we have a tale of flirtation, love, and courtship, with the guns booming in the distance and news of the battles received at second hand. The novelistic elements manipulated by the author are not original, although that fact means nothing to those who love her for her literary art. Briefly: A wounded Union officer finds asylum in a household strongly in sympathy with the Confederate cause; said officer falls in love with the daughter of the house; the son of the house, who is of course in the Confederate service, returns at an inauspicious time. He secures information of value to the Confederates, and the Union officer is eventually court-martialed on the charge of having imparted it.

THE BREATH OF THE GODS. (Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.)—Types of three nationalities—French, American, and English—are described in these pages. The action of the story takes place in Washington and in Japan. The heroine is Yuki, the daughter of a Samurai. She is sent to America to be educated. She becomes a convert to Christianity, and falls in love with a young Frenchman, who later joins the French Embassy in Tokio. When she returns to her home she tells her father of her attachment. He swears that he will not consent to her marriage with the foreigner. He marries her to Prince Hagané, an elderly man, who is a conservative Japanese, and does not approve of the "awakening" of his native land. He finds out Yuki's infatuation for the Frenchman. The latter steals an important paper, which has reference to an Anglo-American-Japanese alliance, which would mean war for France. Prince Hagané promises to give Yuki to the Frenchman on receiving the document. He brings the girl to the embassy, where she commits hari-kari.

DORSET DEAR. (Longmans, Green & Co., $1.50.)—Nowadays one hears a great deal about the simple life. The latest British contribution to that subject is from the pen of Mrs. Francis Blundell, whose stories of Dorsetshire life, with its humor, simplicity, and healthfulness have long been well known to English readers as from the pen of "M. E. Francis." "Dorset Dear" gives us a picture of village life in which the characters are farmers, haymakers, woodcutters, gamekeepers, postmen, rate collectors, and sextons, with their sweethearts and wives and their children—when they happen to have any. The movement of the tale is slight, but not without its dramatic incidents and occasional tragedies. There is a sweetness and a freshness and a gladness about Dorset village life that will particularly appeal to readers who, from the depths of city cañons, yearn for the simpler, open, flowery ways.

GLENANAAR. (Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.)—Admirers of Irish life and character in their native exuberant surroundings are already indebted to the Very Rev. P. A. Sheehan of Doneralle for "My New Curate" and "Luke Delmege." This new novel from the pen of the reverend Irish gentleman has a historical setting, although it chiefly concerns the events which take place during the first part of the last century in the district from which the story draws its name. In these pages, through which is woven a beautiful story full of the pathos and wit which, like the mist and sunshine of their native hills, meadows, and bogs go to make up varied attributes of Irish men and women, stalk well-known personages whose names are identified with the wrongs of Ireland and with the native attempts to alleviate them. Among them is one whose character and personality are drawn with great distinctness and with many a human touch—Daniel O'Connell, the great liberator, who, in the House of Commons, as well as in Glenanaar, strove to work out for the benefit of posterity the salvation of his island.

DOLLY WINTER. (James Pott & Co. $1.25.)—The many conspicuous stories—humorous, pathetic, and tragic—which have recently been presented in the form of letters certainly show that a large portion of the reading public prefers to take its literary amusement and entertainment in epistolary doses. Rightly or wrongly, certain publishers believe that the genuineness of such letters is an all-essential quality, and several collections have been published under the guise of reality. Later the reader discovers that he has been fooled. Here is a collection, however, "Dolly Winter," which, we are assured, contains the genuine and exceedingly rare correspondence between real people. The letters are written in a graceful style and unfold a romantic story with much keenness of wit and other elements of the now almost lost art of letter writing. The reader is introduced to a bit of country life combined with the doings of an experienced man of the world temporarily seeking to enjoy the blessings of the simple life.

MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. (The Macmillan Company. $1.50.)—A country boy runs away from his Indiana home to Chicago—he has become dissatisfied with country life and has decided to "try his luck" in the city. He turns up in the markets of Chicago, looking like a tramp, in 1877, during the troublous days and scenes of the Haymarket riot and the period that followed it. The "American," like others of his type and character, works himself up, and he tells his story in Mr. Herrick's latest book. A notable feature of the volume is the illustrations by F. B. Masters, which include about fifty drawings in the text. Mr. Herrick teaches rhetoric in the University of Chicago. Among his publications are "The Common Lot," "The Real World," "The Web of Life," "The Gospel of Freedom," &c.

"The Brief."

"The Brief" is a quarterly magazine of the law, published at 15 William Street, this city. Its current number contains articles on "Growth of Contract in the Liability of Common Carriers," by Hugh G. Willis; "The Professional Relations of the Lawyer to the Client, to the Court, and to the Community," by Henry Wynans Jessup, and "A New York Code of Evidence," by David W. Field and William Rumsey. In its July number there will be a department called "The Review of Law Reviews."

The New Macmillan Books

PUBLISHED THIS WEEK.

PROFESSOR L. H. BAILEY'S NEW BOOK

The Outlook to Nature

By the editor of "The Cyclopedia of American Horticulture," and "Rural Science Series," discusses pleasantly the general subject of naturalness in the every-day outlook, in city and country life, in education, etc. Delivered in Boston, January, 1905, under the auspices of the Twentieth Century Club.

Cloth, 12mo, 296 pp., $1.25 net (postage 11c.)

A GUIDE TO PLANTS BY FRUIT AND LEAF

Mrs. Peterson's How to Know Wild Fruits

By MAUDE GRIDLEY PETERSON, with 80 illustrations by Mary E. Herbert. A most useful book to those who visit the fields and woods after the passing of the Spring flowers.

Cloth, $1.50 net (postage 14c.)

A STUDY OF INFLUENTIAL CUSTOMS IN CHINA

T. R. Jernigan's China in Law and Commerce

A description of China, an analysis of its government, its system of taxation, its family life, its business ideas, even its methods of transportation; the most important study of China from the standpoint of organization that has yet appeared.

Cloth, 12mo, $2.00 net (postage 13c.)

A NEW VOLUME IN "THE ENGLISH MEN OF LETTERS" SERIES

Edward Fitzgerald, by **Arthur C. Benson**

Mr. Benson's "Rossetti," issued in this series last year, was received with special favor for its clear-headed view of the man of genius and for its sympathy. *Cloth, 12mo, gilt top, 75 cents (postage 8c.)*

NEW NOVELS

BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE CALL OF THE WILD," ETC.

Jack London's The Game

"It is told with such a glow of imaginative illusion, with such intense dramatic vigor, with such effective audacity of phrase that it almost seems as if . . . the events are actually happening before the reader."—*New York Herald.* *Cloth, $1.50*

A SIGNIFICANT NOVEL OF AMERICAN LIFE.

John Heigh's The House of Cards

"This 'sometime Major of U. S. V.' has given us an uncommonly interesting and 'human' story," says the *New York Evening Post.* *Cloth, $1.50*

A NOVEL OF WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE

Foxcroft Davis's Mrs. Darrell SECOND EDITION.

The leading Washington paper calls this an "immensely interesting book." The evidence its author gives of first-hand knowledge of its scenes is causing a most interesting discussion as to the identity of Foxcroft Davis. *Illustrated, Cloth, $1.50*

A NOVEL OF SOCIAL LIFE IN LONDON

Miss Robins's A Dark Lantern

By the author of "The Open Question," "The Magnetic North," etc. *Cloth $1.50*

"In strength, in originality, in emotional force it is far out of the common," says The New York Times.

ASK YOUR BOOKSELLER OR NEWSDEALER TO SHOW YOU

Macmillan's Popular Series of 25-Cent Novels

These include the best fiction of modern times, novels by Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, WINSTON CHURCHILL, H. G. WELLS, A. E. W. MASON, and others.

We shall esteem it a favor if you will ask to see these novels, seventeen of which are now ready.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 64-66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

The Crimson Blind by Fred M. White.

Fred M. White's novel, "The Crimson Blind," is one of the best written and most intensely interesting stories of its kind, and should be classified as a detective story, although no professional detective is introduced. The central figure is a villain who, by his machinations, has estranged the members of a family and brought them to the verge of ruin and despair. It is also the story of how a beautiful young girl tracked the villain and finally brought him to a well-merited end. Of course, in exposing the villain our heroine brings together those whom his machinations had estranged, and all ends happily. This is a story of action, of plot and counterplot, and the interest is intense from start to finish.—*Chicago Record-Herald, June 7, 1905.*

12mo, Cloth, 1.50. [illegible] E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

Prof. Edward Alsworth Ross's Book on the "Foundations of Sociology."*

SOCIOLOGY has been subjected to scorn because of the uncertainty and loose limitations of its subject matter. Prof. Ross in his introductory chapter cites so many definitions and descriptions of the science as to give some justification for this, and to promote some uncertainty in the mind of the inquiring. There are many social sciences, but sociology claims them all for its own, for each is not the exclusive field of action of certain impulses, but is reacted on by all the others. Sociology is like a tree, the special social sciences being its branches; but it is a banyan tree, and each of the great branches throws down shoots which take root and give it independent support.

The solution of the larger social problems demands not only special data, but also the light of general principles; not merely facts, but the sympathetic connections that bind one series of phenomena with another. We must also know what has been. From this history and these principles may be built up a general social theory. It will be long, however, as Prof. Ross points out, before sociology becomes so exact that it can affirm of a policy: "This is scientific; consider no other." What he hopes for is that, as the laws of social phenomena come to light, many extreme proposals will be barred from consideration and the intelligent public will centre its attention upon a smaller number of policies. His instances of this are the elimination of autocracy and anarchy as projects of government and of sacrament and contract as theories of the marriage relation. The growth of sociology, he thinks, is likely to confine within narrower limits and focus upon an ever smaller number of measures the discussion relating to family, property, association, education, crime, pauperism, colonization, migration, class relations, race relations, war, and government.

Here is a large contract for sociology; yet, if it is ever to be anything more than a vague statement of vague ideas, it is just this sort of thing that it ought to look forward to. At present, as Prof. Ross admits, an authoritative body of social theory exists "as aspiration rather than fact." His style is rather exuberant, but it is picturesque and rapid, and though it sometimes has the aspect of a jargon of his own, it is not unintelligible, and is generally interesting. In his discussion of fundamental matters he has scarcely attempted to go further than the laying of foundations, but in this he has opened many promising fields of discussion. Thus, in speaking of the close relations of economics with sociology, he shows how many things there are that take the economist off his own highway into bypaths of other sciences, all demanding investigation. The truth is that mankind really behaves in an uneconomic manner. And the collapse of the stuffed doll, known to earlier economists as the "economic man," has vastly increased the questions that are forced upon the student. As the author observes, for one instance, the tame treatment of the consumption of wealth by most economists has been due to a dim perception of many factors which are not economics.

The façade type of expenditure that lavishes on show and luxuries and scrimps on necessaries goes with a development that removes old landmarks and stimulates social ambitions. * * * Our buggies and parlor organs, our plated silver and veneered furniture are as eloquent of equality as our corridor cars. * * * The desire for parasols, billiard tables, and bathrooms descends in a series of cascades from the social superior to the social inferior, and we can distinguish a society in which each class imitates the class just above it, from one in which the decay of reverence permits the humblest grades to ape as well as they can the topmost grade, and so produce the sweeping uniformities of democracy.

In interpreting the actions of men there are social laws to be taken into account as well as economic. But earlier investigators have brought in here an "objective" statement of the behavior of associated men, and an excessive reliance upon superficial analogies between social facts and other facts, both of which must be gotten rid of. Thus Spencer's demonstration of his law of evolution as applicable to society is subject to criticism that invalidates much of it. There is too much analogy, too little patient digging to get at the specific causes of observed tendencies. Mr. Ross laments that a generation of sociologists spent their time gathering the Dead Sea fruit of analogical and genetic laws, instead of seeking those laws of causation that are the peculiar treasure of a science. Within a few years, however, scholars have thrown themselves into the quest of true causes, and their researches have taken from sociology the reproach of barrenness.

Several of Mr. Ross's chapters are devoted to an examination of some of the most potent forces in the field of sociology. What is the "unit of investigation" in this science? The taking of too large a unit has been a source of error; not nations, epochs, and civilizations are the true subjects of study, but numerous minute and exact resemblances, closely studied, "in crowns or clans, secret societies, or mining camps." His development of this thesis is one of the important chapters of his book. Another interesting topic is that of "Mob Mind"—the sharing by a vast public (owing to our space-annihilating devices) of the same rage, alarm, enthusiasm, or horror; the craze or fad, the wave of national feeling resulting in a war fever or a political landslide, a sympathetic strike, booms, panics, and so on. In his treatment of the "Properties of Group Units" he shows that the properties displayed by a social group depend for one thing on the characteristics of the units, but that they are also influenced by the pseudo-personality of the mob; on the way in which the members of such a group will act, and on the mode of their combination. Large assemblies put an end to thinking; the minds that gather in small assemblages fecundate one another. Crowds destroy, but never build up. Great beneficent forces are organized, and the corporation is the highest in intellectual superiority, though in its means it is less scrupulous than most other collectivities.

Social evolution, in Prof. Ross's opinion, is not merely a phase of cosmic evolution, as some would have it. They have neglected the distinction between the factors of a purposed event and the factors of the volition that brings it about. Thus, the local distribution of immigrants can be expressed in terms of purpose; in going further back to account for their purpose, we come upon considerations relating to climate, soil, water, timber, and the like. Again there must be distinction between needs and wants; for it is actual desire rather than what they ought to want that controls the behavior of people. The study and classification of these forces have occupied many sociological writers and the interpretation of them occupies Mr. Ross in a rapid but interesting and suggestive survey, from which he concludes that only a knowledge of human wants and a recognition of the great variety of springs that incite men to action can rescue the science from one-sided theories.

The factors of social change, static and dynamic, making for equilibrium and for change—not social evolution or social progress—form the subject of another discussion that touches on innumerable phases of history. The chapter on "Recent Tendencies in Sociology" takes the form of an examination, analysis and criticism of the theories formulated by sociological students on many aspects of the science. It leads to a final statement of the theory of social selections as bearing upon the decadence of nations, as showing how the very institutions that make a people great and happy may bring in at last a race decadence, which presently announces itself in a social decline. "Qualitative reasoning on selection has reached its zenith, however." It is an "easy solvent of hard problems, from which fertile minds have gotten out about all there is in it." The next pressing task is not to hunt for new selective agencies, but to measure the relative importance of those already recognized:

> We need significant facts—above all, the counting of numerous similar facts—in order to advance further in the appraisal of social institutions. There is coming a new Darwin, who will spend half a lifetime in patiently collecting all facts that throw light on the siftings and screenings of human beings by social agencies.

Such a Darwin's calm exposure of the bearing of policy and institution and organization on the relative increase of breeds and stocks will determine their vindication or rejection. To all previous standards, theological, political, ethical, economic, sociological, is added now the biological query: Does it favor the best breeds? as the final touchstone.

*FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY. By Edward Alsworth Ross. (The Citizens' Library.) 12mo. Pp. xiv.-419. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Zola for Children.

SELECTIONS FROM EMILE ZOLA. Edited with Introduction, Notes, and Bibliography, by A. Guyot Cameron, M. A., Ph. D., Woodbull Professor of French in Princeton University. Authorized Edition. Portrait. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. lxx.-288. New York: Henry Holt & Co. 80 cents.

The average person is apt to think of Ouida as a writer of "nasty books"—so at least one American woman is said to have called her to her face—and forgets that she has written some of the prettiest tales for and about children ever printed in English. So, too, he thinks of Zola. Even to mention Zola's name causes most persons to look shocked—and possibly causes some to be shocked. Yet the stories which have given Zola such evil repute among English-speaking peoples are not the only ones that have come from his pen. Of course, he did not make them unpleasant for the joy of being unclean, that is an admitted fact. But that does not affect the public in its fits of morality. Zola wrote horrid stories, therefore he is horrid—especially to those who have read none of them.

An ever-growing circle of readers, however, knows that side of Zola which the public refuses to recognize, and this book is a fruit of that knowledge. It consists of fourteen selections of his works arranged for elementary students of French, with full notes, an introduction, and a bibliography.

The book includes the whole of Zola's classic "L'Attaque du Moulin," a selection from his other classic, "La Reve," and excerpts from various other works. It would have been better if Mr. Cameron had given the source from which he took each of the pieces he has chosen; but possibly he did not dare to do so yet—Zola for the young has rather a terrible sound in our ears. Mr. Cameron, however, has done well to brave public sentiment, and we wish great success to him and his publishers for their work.

A Beginner's English Literature.

A FIRST VIEW OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By William Vaughan Moody and Robert Morss Lovett. Portraits. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. x.-386. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

Having published a history of English literature, Messrs. Moody and Lovett now offer "A First View of English Literature"—rather a Hibernian way of doing things, but in this case a wise proceeding. The shortcomings of the earlier and more advanced work are not repeated in this more elementary volume. "The literary comment has been simplified. * * * The number of authors treated has been much reduced, and the attention of the student centred exclusively on a few great representative figures. * * * More space has been given to biography and descriptive sketches." The result is a brief and compact history of English literature.

Of course little new can be expected in the treatment of English literature, at least of that of the past. For the first time, however, we find Pepys's diary mentioned otherwise than as a source-book.

While Butler and the Cavalier poets were embodying the mood of the aristocracy, Bunyan was writing his "Pilgrim's Progress" for the serious lower class, where Puritanism still survived. Between these extremes, however, we have an order that was to make its presence felt increasingly from this time on, the upper middle class; and as it happens this class had in the late seventeenth century a figure almost as representative as Bunyan. Samuel Pepys was a busy man of affairs, a clerk of the Navy Board and Secretary of the Admiralty under James II. Between 1600 and 1669 he kept a diary, * * * a personal document of great interest.

The authors do not accept the diary as literature, however; but of it they say:

> In its detail the diary reflects the patient, industrious habits by which business and science were to thrive in the next century. * * * In its uniformity of tone, its lack of emphasis and dramatic interest, it illustrates again the sober modernity which the citizen's life was beginning to assume. * * * It shows the bourgeois ideal of life.

With the literature of the nineteenth century the authors have a free field, though of course others have been before them in it. The Victorian era is treated by them with fullness, as is the development of the English novel, the most typical product of modern conditions, "not only a vast and comprehensive picture of life, but a powerful force acting upon society." Of Dickens, to quote but once more, the authors say: "Dickens is remembered not as a dramatic artist in the novel form, but as a showman of wonderful resources." Thackeray is the greatest writer who has used English in fiction. The book is a highly finished work, and we commend it.

THE THREE BEST BOOKS OF FICTION FOR SUMMER READING.

Robert Grant

"Robert Grant is an artist, and THE ORCHID is a finished work of art, in which I have been able to find no flaw." — *Julian Hawthorne in S. F. Examiner.*

"It is in many respects the best thing the author has done."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

E. W. Hornung

"In STINGAREE even the most jaded reader of fiction can count on being diverted."—*Brooklyn Times.*

"Sherlock Holmes may well take off his hat to 'Raffles' and 'Stingaree.'"—*N. Y. Globe.*

F. Hopkinson Smith

"In AT CLOSE RANGE Mr. Smith is 'clear, distinct, picturesque, and singularly effective.'"—*Outlook.*

"It is a fact that not to have read the book is to miss a treat."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

The Orchid

"ROBERT GRANT has given to The Orchid the air and accent of life itself.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"He has never done anything in which his genius as a social satirist, his ability for light and clever dialogue or for etching character, was displayed to better advantage."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Stingaree

"Of E. W. HORNUNG'S Stingaree all can be said that was said of his 'Raffles.' He is distinct and convincing. In fact, he is amazing."—*Phila. Ledger.*

"His exploits are marvellous, undoubtedly, yet they have about them an air of plausibility—even of probability."—*Boston Transcript.*

At Close Range

"MR. HOPKINSON SMITH'S cheery optimism, spiced with characteristic shrewdness and humor, is in refreshing contrast to much of the fashionable fiction of the day."—*Living Age.*

"In this book he has done some of his best work."—*N. Y. Globe.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Robert Grant

"THE ORCHID will be—to those who like to have their breath taken away by what they read—an ideal companion for a Summer afternoon."—*Buffalo News.*

"Robert Grant mirrors the social life of American men and women as no other writer."—*Boston Herald.*

E. W. Hornung

"STINGAREE is undoubtedly a very engaging scamp."—*Review of Reviews.*

"These are tales of swift acting, courage, cool nerve and other admirable things . . . which few men can help liking."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

F. Hopkinson Smith

"In AT CLOSE RANGE every story is a delight."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"The author's point of view—that of sympathy, fun and sentiment—and his touch, at once positive and light, carry the day."—*The Nation.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

1905

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and Including Thursday Afternoon.

History and Biography.

TOLSTOY AS A SCHOOLMASTER. By Ernest Crosby. 12mo. Chicago: The Hammersmark Publishing Company.

CHINA IN LAW AND COMMERCE. By T. R. Jernigan. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS. Delivered at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Nahant, July 14, 1853. By Henry Cabot Lodge. 8vo. Boston: W. A. Butterfield. $1.25 net.

MEMOIRS OF A ROYAL CHAPLAIN, 1729-1763. The Correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D. D., Chaplain in Ordinary to George II., with Samuel Kerrich, D. D., Vicar of Dersingham, Rector of Wolferton and Rector of West Newton. Annotated and edited by Albert Hartshorne. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

NAPOLEON: THE FIRST PHASE. Some Chapters of the Boyhood and Youth of Bonaparte, 1769-1793. By Oscar Browning. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

Poetry and Art.

POEMS. By Julien Gordon, (Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger.) 16mo. London: Sidney Appleton.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED on the Occasion of the Unveiling of the Mural Decorations, "The Burning of the Peggy Stewart," painted by Charles Yardley Turner, and "Religious Toleration," painted by Edwin Howland Blashfield. 12mo. Issued by the Municipal Art Society of Baltimore.

DOWN COUNTRY LANES. By Byron Williams. Illustrations. 12mo. Chicago: International Press.

NUREMBURG AND ITS ART TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. By Dr. P. J. Roe. Translated from the German by C. H. Palmer. 8vo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

Essays and General Literature.

THE AMERICAN JUDICIARY. By Simeon E. Baldwin. The American State Series. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES. The Government and Administration. By William Franklin Willoughby. The American State Series. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

SPANISH INFLUENCE ON ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Martin Hume. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Nature and Travel.

PICTURES IN UMBRIA. By Katharine S. Macquoid. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

WAYSIDE AND WOODLAND BLOSSOMS. A Pocket Guide to British Wild Flowers for the Country Rambler. (First series.) New edition. By Edward Step. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.25 net.

RIFLE AND ROMANCE IN THE INDIAN JUNGLE. A Record of Thirteen Years. By Capt. A. I. R. Glasfurd of the Indian Army. With numerous illustrations by the author and from photographs. 8vo. New York: John Lane.

Fiction.

MISS BELLARD'S INSPIRATION. By William Dean Howells. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

JIMMY BROWN TRAVELING TO FIND EUROPE. Written by Himself and edited by W. L. Alden. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Brothers. 60 cents net.

THE GAME. By Jack London. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

HOSE OF DUTCHER'S COOLEY. By Hamlin Garland. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE WHEELS OF CHANCE. A Bicycling Idyll. By H. G. Wells. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)

THREADS. By Garrett W. Thompson. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

A MAID OF JAPAN. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

THE VENUS OF CADIZ. By Richard Fisguill. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

TERENCE O'ROURKE. Gentleman Adventurer. By Louis Joseph Vance. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

A NEW HUMANITY; OR, THE EASTER ISLAND. By Adolf Wilbrandt. Translated from the German by Dr. A. S. Rappaport. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

Educational.

EXAMPLES IN ALGEBRA. Eight Thousand Exercises and Problems, Carefully Graded from the Easiest to the Most Difficult. By Charles M. Clay. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 90 cents.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. Translated by Theodore Marburg. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

Miscellaneous.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF NEW YORK. April 1, 1905. 12mo. House, Fifth Avenue, corner of East Thirty-ninth Street.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RAILROAD POLICY. Report of a Discussion before the Economic Club of Boston, March 9, 1905. Including addresses by the Hon. Charles A. Prouty, David Willcox, the Hon. Peter S. Grosscup, and Prof. Frank Parsons. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

TUSKEGEE. Its People: Their Ideals and Achievements. Edited by Booker T. Washington. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.

YACHTING GUIDE AND TIDE TABLES, 1905. By Andrew Thomson. 24mo. London: Andrew Thomson. 25 cents.

SOME FUNNY BIBLE STORIES. By W. A. Croffut. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Truth Seeker Publishing Company. (Pamphlet.)

CLASSIFIED CATALOGUE OF THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURG. 4 Vols. Part II., Philosophy and Religion; (10 cents.) Part III., Sociology and Philology; (15 cents.) Part IV., Natural Science and Useful Arts; (35 cents.) Part V., Fine Arts; (15 cents.) Carnegie Library of Pittsburg. (Paper.)

AN ADDRESS. Delivered in 1802 in various towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York by Mrs. Deborah Sampson Gannett of Sharon, Mass. "A Soldier of the American Revolution." Reprinted by the Sharon Historical Society. With an introduction by Eugene Tappan, Corresponding Secretary of the society. 8vo. Boston: W. A. Butterfield. 75 cents net.

THE BOOK OF THE AUTOMOBILE. A Practical Volume Devoted to the History, Construction, Use, and Care of Motor Cars and to the Subject of Motoring in America. By R. T. Sloss. Introduction by Dave H. Morris. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3 net.

A Diary of Colonial Times.

HANNAH LOGAN'S COURTSHIP. A True Narrative. The wooing of the daughter of James Logan, Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania, and divers other matters, as related in the diary of her lover, the Hon. John Smith, Assemblyman of Pennsylvania, and King's Councilor of New Jersey, 1736-1752. Edited by Albert Cook Myers. 12mo. Philadelphia: Ferris & Leach.

James Logan, the father of the object of the Honorable John Smith's affections, was a wealthy and educated gentleman of Scotch parentage. Hannah, his fourth child, is described as possessing great loveliness. John Smith was of Quaker origin. The diary was begun when he was a lad of fourteen, and was continued with but few interruptions for fourteen years, but it is chiefly the record of the last nine years that Mr. Albert Cook Myers has retained in his present edition. It depicts the daily life of a refined and educated gentleman, deeply religious, wealthy enough to take his ease, interested in the business and political life of his day, and very much in love. He was also socially inclined, since nearly every entry is punctuated by an account of some pleasant visit to dinner or tea. Now and then he records an "agreeable conversation"—as, for instance, a "dispute upon inoculation for smallpox," or, again, he speaks fervently of his faults as:

At meeting. I was, as at many other times, favored with a sight of my weakness and the vileness of my natural disposition, which, with the remembrance of the tender mercies I have repeatedly received, bowed me very low and made me abhor myself. Oh, may the same sense always keep me in a humble frame of soul! Drank tea at S. Samson's. Read Pope's Miscellany.

On the 26th of November we find the item, "Bot a Red Bird for 5s. & brot home," while on the 29th we read the tragic sequel—"Read in the Spectator, Tatlers, &c. My Red Bird dyed." The following day, referring to certain affairs at Monthly Meeting, he chides himself thus, "I prated too much, which forwardness often occasions me uneasiness."

His affections for the fair Hannah, for no particular reasons, seem not always to have run smoothly. He finds her first gladly welcoming his advances, then frowning darkly upon his suit. He writes her long "religious letters," repeatedly declares himself unworthy of so "lovely a creature," and on one occasion followed her to Burlington, whither she went on her way from the yearly meeting at Shrewsbury. At this time he was "in a most uneasy disposition of mind, * * * having an eager inclination * * * to go to Burlington, * * * was afraid to do it, Least it should disoblige my dearest Hannah. * * * These different passions contested so Long that they Actually made me sick. However, Love prevailed, and I privately went. * * * I met H. at my Brother's. Had but little of her Company; thought she did not like my coming. O Racking thought!"

On another occasion, despairing of his success, he "used the utmost efforts to conquer" his passion, and "thought the likeliest way to do it was to seek another object." At length, however, he was able to persuade the fair Hannah that her wisest choice lay with him, and thereafter we find him writing with no small pride items concerning his "dear spouse."

He was fond of reading, taking great pleasure in the "reading (of) Paradise Lost, particularly so with the conversation of Adam and Eve in Paradise," or again he pores over the work of Shakespeare, Cervantes, Fielding, The Spectator, and Dr. Sherlock's "Treatise on Death."

As the medium of presenting an excellent picture of Colonial home life the book also has value.

"The Cities of Umbria."

This is a new volume from the pen of Edward Hutton, author of "Frederic Twedale," "Studies in the Lives of the Saints," and "Italy and the Italians." It contains some impressions of Perugia, Assisi, Spello, Foligno and Montefalco, Trevi and the Temple of Clitumnus, Spoleto, Narni, Todi, Orvieto, Citta della Pieve, Gubbio, Fabriano, Cagli, the Furlo Pass, and Urbina, and the smaller towns around Umbria; the Umbrian School of Painting, and the Umbria Mystica. In this last-named section are given short sketches of the lives of Joachim di Flore, St. Francis of Assisi, St. Clare, Brother Bernard, and Brother Elias. The author opens his chapter on the art of Umbria:

In Umbria, that true Italia Mystica, among the hills which in the profound stillness of the sunshine of early Summer, under a calm and soft sky, are really vast precious stones. Painting for the most part was content to be just a religious way to God. She sometimes comes to us in the work of Bonfigli, which is, perhaps, the greatest treasure of the Pinacoteca at Perugia, with something of the sweetness of the nun, the oversweetness of which men have always been so suspicious; finding therein something not quite sane or amiable; troubled in spite of a deep outward serenity by a subtle ugliness that has really only just missed a profound beauty.

The volume will bear the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co., and will appear with twenty-five illustrations in color.

Henry Holt & Co.'s Recent Fiction

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NEW DESCRIPTIVE LEAFLET Sent on Application

COLTON'S "BELTED SEAS" $1.50

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MRS. FRASER'S "MAID OF JAPAN" Decorated by BERTHA STUART. $1.25

By the author of "Letters from Japan," etc. The love story of Hime, the shell-gatherer, who was a daughter of the East and West. This story has been praised by Mr. John La Farge, and Mrs. Fraser's work is much admired by the Japanese themselves. (Just issued.)

FISGUILL'S "VENUS OF CADIZ" AN EXTRAVAGANZA $1.50

An original, humorous, scintillating book, not without heart interest. The quaint characters include the unsophisticated Venus of Cadiz, (Ky.,) a lovelorn six-footer, proprietor of some mushroom caves, Pap, Pup, and Pete. (Just issued.)

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4 Out of 37 Books of Fiction Recommended by Life for Summer Reading.

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FOX, DUFFIELD & CO., 36 East 21st St., New York.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JUNE 17, 1905.

BARRETT WENDELL.

Some time ago we had and embraced the opportunity of paying our disrespects to Prof. Barrett Wendell's book on "The Temper of the Seventeenth Century in English Literature." Since then the professor has been giving "conferences" on English literature in Paris and in French provincial towns, and has stimulated the students of at least one "lycée" to give an English play in the original.

But, in the language of Daniel Webster, "there is an enemy that still exists to check the glory of these triumphs." Our old friend and enemy The London Saturday Review, apparently by the pen of some old-fashioned scholar whom flaunting sciolism makes impatient, has fallen foul of the book of which we fell afoul, and which, as some of our readers may remember, was a collection of lectures delivered at the English Cambridge. His conclusion is the same to which we came, that Prof. Wendell is much better fitted to address (in the English language) lectures on English literature to French than to English audiences, especially to English university audiences.

The Saturday does make it appear, quite in the old-time Saturday way, that a certain degree of self-confidence was required to embolden a man of Prof. Wendell's endowment and attainment to lecture at Cambridge on English literature. We said this generally. The Saturday says it with specification and circumstance. There are professors at Harvard, at least there have been, who could go to old Cambridge and talk about English literature of any period to the edification of their hearers. But The Saturday makes it exceeding plain that Prof. Wendell is not one of them. "The author," observes the critic, "seems wholly destitute of any pretensions to critical discernment." The critic hunts him through three columns to all his fastnesses, and shows up his incompetency to the task he has undertaken, which supposedly is to tell people already fairly well read in the English literature of the seventeenth century something that they do not already know. He has done nothing of the kind.

We have not space to follow the cruel critic through his demonstration. The main trouble with a professor of literature of the Wendellian variety is that it is so difficult to elicit from him a plain statement or proposition to which it is possible to pin him. For a reviewer this difficulty is serious. It is really work for a cross-examiner, from whom the witness would have no legal refuge except in refusing to answer upon the ground that his answers would incriminate or degrade him. Col. Bartlett of the New York bar had that opportunity not long ago in a case in which Prof. Oscar Triggs of the University of Chicago. From the examination it appeared that while Prof. Triggs had announced himself as a lecturer upon "Romeo and Juliet," he did not know in what Italian city the scene of the play was laid, or what were the names of the two families between whom the feud existed which is the motive of the play. The unhappy witness was in much the same position as the applicant for a schoolmastership who was asked of what country Vienna was the capital, and who, after fencing with the question to the best of his ability, was reduced to explaining: "I know of what country Vienna is the capital probably as well as you do. But, you see, I haven't the flow of language to express it."

To read Prof. Wendell is to wish that he were subjected to the same ordeal through which Prof. Triggs had to pass, and to be convinced that he would not come out of it much better. A critic not having the advantage of being a cross-examiner with legal powers of inquisition must "deduce by collection" out of Prof. Wendell the measure of his competency, which was elicited directly from Prof. Triggs. But this The Saturday Reviewer does with much skill and complete success. And he winds up his accumulation of evidence by protesting against the entertainment of this professor as an authority on English literature at the University of Cambridge, where there are persons who really do know about English literature. "The old philological pedantry," concludes the reviewer, "would be infinitely preferable to a pretentious and slushy dilettanteism." Pretentious and slushy dilettanteism—we thank thee, Review, for teaching us that word. The fact that what it denotes is so extensively diffused among American professors of English literature indicates that there is something seriously amiss with the teaching of English literature at more than one American university.

THE STORY OF ART.

With the steady and even in some quarters rapid extension of instruction in art in our country, the question of a relatively succinct and well-proportioned history of art becomes constantly more interesting. It is hardly less so to the amateur—in the old, the etymologic, sense—to the student who desires, with no hope of attaining a mastery of the difficult subject, to acquire a reasonably intelligent notion of the evolution of art in its different branches and throughout its long existence. To these latter especially the use of the more elaborate histories is difficult on account of the time required, and, still more, on account of the labor of comparison and adjustment which is left to his too often vain efforts. He asks for a conveniently brief history which will help him to understand with a fair degree of accuracy the continuity and dependence of the successive periods in art and to classify with general correctness the works with which he can make himself familiar by inspection or by the study of reproductions now so accessible.

It is precisely this sort of a history of art that M. Salomon Reinach undertook a couple of years since in a course of twenty-five lectures at the School of the Louvre. These have been published by the house of Hachette & Cie., Paris, under the fortunate title "Apollo," "a pendant," says the author, "to 'Minerva,' an introduction to the Greek and Latin classics, published in 1889." An English translation by Florence Simmonds, with a few additions approved by M. Reinach, is published by Charles Scribner's Sons, under the title of "The Story of Art Throughout the Ages, an Illustrated Record." The original and the translation have each some 600 illustrations, chiefly half-tone reproductions, of unequal interest and value, but especially useful in the illustration of the work of the earlier and more simple periods. Though those who can enjoy it should not miss the charm of M. Reinach's singularly clear and delicate style in French, the translation is unusually careful and successful, and the reader of it loses nothing of the practical utility of the work.

The distinguishing trait of M. Reinach is his combination of poise and alertness. He is not a partisan, and especially, with a rare gift of generalization, he is not a partisan of his own theories. He is naturally and constantly alive to the existence, the necessary existence, of change and, generally, of progress. To an allusion to Phidias, whose glory it was to be "the highest expression of the tradition of his time," "as the genius of Raphael was the most complete expression of the Renaissance," he adds: "The evolution of art is never finished; to speak of the perfection of art is a dangerous error, since it condemns it logically forever to reproduce the same models, to give up progress. Much rather is it the function of artists of genius to prepare the way for new tendencies by giving a form adequate and definitive to those of their own time." And the purpose of M. Reinach is to examine the tendencies of each period and each region, and so far as possible to trace the effect of each upon the succeeding period, the adjacent region. The element of time is always present in his mind, and by reference to it he weaves the chain that binds his work in a fascinating unity. How long the chain is is indicated by the fact that the first of the illustrations in the French edition is the reproduction of an engraved bone from a Dordogne cavern, the last is a reproduction of St. Gaudens's exquisite and noble memorial to Mrs. Henry Adams in the cemetery of Washington.

Combined with the talent for grouping and connecting, in a word, for synthesis, M. Reinach has an unusual gift for apt and sententious characterization which must have contributed largely to the charm of his lectures for audiences reported to have been large and enthusiastic, and, curiously, composed in great part of women. It is not easy to imagine a more delightful or a more profitable occupation than attendance on these lectures, with such a rich and varied collection of examples of the works discussed near at hand for actual study. What, for instance, could be more interesting than to pass from the lecture room to the Salon Carré, in the Louvre, to reflect in the presence of the masterpiece, on the following passage relating to the Venus of Milo?

While the majority of archaeologists to-day date this statue about 100 B. C., I am convinced that it is nearly three centuries older; I even believe that it represents not Venus, but the Goddess of the Sea, Amphitrite, holding a trident in her extended left arm, and that it is a masterpiece of the school of Phidias. For one reason, it discloses all that makes the genius of Phidias and nothing foreign to it. The Venus of Milo is not elegant, or dreamy, or impassioned; she is strong and serene. Her beauty is fashioned of noble simplicity and calm dignity, as is that of the Parthenon and its sculptures. Is it not for this that she became and remains so popular, despite the much-discussed mystery of her attitude? Troubled and fevered generations see in her the highest expression of the quality they most lack, the serenity which is not apathetic indifference, but health of body and health of mind.

It may be added that M. Reinach has supplied an admirable and full bibliography at the close of each lecture which will enable a student to carry his reading as far as he may choose.

Christian Apologetics.

An authorized translation, by Prof. Alfred Bull Nichols of Simons College, of the second enlarged German edition (1902) of Dr. Hermann Schultz's "Outlines of Christian Apologetics for Use in Lectures," is appearing with the imprint of the Macmillan Company. In enlarging his first edition of the book, the author has also abandoned somewhat more the character of a "dictation." It forms a sketch aiming "neither at giving the material exhaustively and independently, nor at developing fully the reasons for the conclusions reached."

The introduction treats of the problem of apologetics and its history. It is followed by discussions of the nature of religion, postulates, and the reasonableness of the religious view of the world, philosophy of religion, religion in its historical phenomena, the nature of Christianity, the Kingdom of God, Christ, Jesus in history, &c. Throughout the volume are foot notes explaining certain passages and references in the text.

Christy's Pastels.

Moffat, Yard & Co. report that they have had to print a second edition, consisting of 3,500 copies, of Howard Chandler Christy's new set of large half-length drawings in color. This goes to prove the interesting popularity of the artist's work. The pictures are appealing, through their lively sentiment, tasteful color, and brilliant drawing, not only to the East, where Mr. Christy is well known, but also to other sections of the country, where little of his work has been seen.

JIMMY BROWN.

THE reappearance between book covers of Mr. W. L. Alden's juvenile hero, Jimmy Brown, is an agreeable incident. Jimmy does not age or grow tiresome. In his time many other imaginative, restless, humorous small boys of American literature have bounded into the ken of the readers of droll books, have grown up and disappeared. Since Jimmy made his first communications to the public, on the subject of parental control, Chimmie Fadden has come into being, with a new language all his own, has grown to maturity, become a family man, and retired as a philosopher.

Jimmy Brown, if our memory serve, first greeted us about twenty years ago, yet here he is still, not a day older, being of perennial youth like a pixie, as ignorant as ever of the unessential things, like geography and history; as imaginative and inventive, as audacious and as keenly aware of the fun of living.

***

The new book of Jimmy's adventures is entitled "Jimmy Brown Trying to Find Europe," (Harper's,) and it deals with the travels of James and his friend Mike, (a pale, juvenile reproduction of Micky Free,) from West Thompsonville, somewhere in New York State, to Paris, by way of the fields and country roads, the railroad, the canal, a steamboat, and finally a freighter from Montreal to Havre.

Jimmy is in search of his father and mother, whose address, he knows, is "Grand Hotel, Europe." He is disgusted when he learns that the steamer is taking him not to Europe, but to France. However, he finds the Grand Hotel, and his parents, after many vicissitudes, and that, too, without bothering the official quaintly described in the following passage, with a pathetic reminiscence of Mr. Alden's experiences in Rome:

When we got to Paris we could go to the Grand Hotel and see if father was there, and if he wasn't we could go to a man who was called a Consul and was sent to Paris by the President with directions to do everything any American could possibly want, and to lend them money and give them food and clothes and tickets for the circus. I was delighted to hear that there was such a good man in Paris, and Mike and I agreed that if we couldn't find father there we would go and live with the Consul for a few weeks, and then have him pay our fare back to West Thompsonville and give us some nice presents to take back to our friends.

***

As a type of the human boy, and making due allowances for the exaggerations of the professional and habitual humorist, he is a true type. Jimmy belongs exactly to the race of Tom Sawyer. Probably if there never had been a Tom Sawyer Jimmy would never have existed. Yet he distinctly is not Tom Sawyer, but Jimmy Brown, and by virtue of his relationship to Mr. Alden he is, in all his manifestations, incorrigibly Aldenish, and in some of them he is as surely Mr. Alden's self as Pippa, the mill girl, in "Pippa Passes" is the late Mr. Browning in short petticoats. Yet Jimmy is a real youngster, always, in his acts, if not in his narrative of them. Not that the simplicity of the narrative is ever strained. It is all as quaintly straightforward as the boys' stories of Jacob Abbott, of delightful memory. A mid-nineteenth century atmosphere inevitably surrounds Jimmy. He is not exactly of the present moment, naturally enough, and perhaps we like him all the better on that account. Last week we gave homage in this column to the sportive Bevis of the English naturalist; Richard Jefferies; this week our hero is as quaint a juvenile, more of the domain of humor, perhaps, but as wholesome and buoyant a companion for a pleasant hour.

The Lippincott List.

The textbook on physics, by J. A. Culler, Professor of Physics in Miami University, has just been issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is an elementary book intended for the higher grammar grades or the early part of the high school course. It seems to Prof. Culler that the difficulty in teaching physics in the high school arises from the fact that more new ideas and new methods of thought and expression are thrust upon the student at one time than in any other branch. The present book is intended to remedy this difficulty by the gradual introduction of the knowledge of physics in earlier years in the high school course.

E. F. Benson, the author of "The Challoners," has read the last proof of his new novel, which the J. B. Lippincott Company will issue about July 1. The story treats of the occult.

1905

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers — The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 16.—Fridtjof Nansen, the great arctic explorer, who has been conspicuous in the recent political movements in Norway, has finished his promised book on "Norway and the Union with Sweden." Dr. Nansen, in this work, sets forth the state difficulties arising from the political union of the two countries. Messrs. Macmillan & Co. will publish an English translation of the book.

***

Dr. Douglas Hyde, one of the editors, with Justin McCarthy, of "Irish Literature," who, in 1894, compiled "The Love Songs of Connacht," has prepared, as a companion volume, "The Religious Songs of Connacht," which T. Fisher Unwin will publish.

***

The first volume of Dr. Walter Birch's "History of Scottish Seals" will be published by Unwin next week.

***

Messrs. Williams & Norgate will publish soon "The Child and Religion," a volume of eleven essays by English and American celebrities.

***

The first number of the Modern Language Review will be published in October by the Cambridge University Press.

***

John Murray will publish soon the story of an obscure part of the Waterloo Campaign entitled "The Battle of Wavre and Grouchy's Retreat." W. H. Kelly, R. E., is the author.

***

Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s extensive work on "English Goldsmiths and Their Marks" will contain fac similes of more than 11,000 marks that have appeared on English silver and gold.

***

George Allen will shortly publish the "Electra" of Euripides, translated into English rhyming verse, with an introduction, by Prof. Gilbert M. Murray.

***

The Duckworths are publishing a translation of a Polish novel written by Gasiorovsky and founded on an incident in Napoleon's career. Its title in English will be "Napoleon's Love Story."

***

Longmans, Green & Co. are bringing out a book on "Rose Culture in Germany." It is a translation from the German of the late Dr. Julius Hoffmann. W.

Ireland in Words and Pictures.

There are no statistics in the volume on "Ireland," painted by Francis S. Walker, R. A., and described by Frank Mathew, and nothing, too, the author adds, for those "who require political wrangling." It is "no more than a quiet introduction to Ireland," and contains two impressions, the artist's and the author's. The latter's views of his native land are "honest, not consciously distorted by prejudice and quite unconcerned with politics." As an Irishman, he continues, he "can bear witness to the fact that Ireland's people are by no means agreed in their opinions about it (Erin). We are aware how difficult its problems remain, even in these days of enlightenment;" but, there is one point on which they are agreed: they "are convinced that foreigners, and in especial their dear English neighbors, misunderstand them, and not seldom betray a deplorable ignorance." Mr. Mathew's object is to suggest answers to such questions as, For what cause has Ireland been haunted by trouble? Why has it given so much trouble to England? If its people were always rightly renowned for courage, why did that never procure any success? If it was the Island of Saints, why did it produce so many sinners?" &c. He writes concerning his part in the production of the volume:

> A good many people will find that my notion of Ireland is not theirs. Certain it is that all who have borrowed their ignorance from English or American humorists will form that conclusion. We have many accents in Ireland, some of them musical, and all of them characteristic. When we hear a man speak we know whether he is one of the mournful and ruminating people of Connaught, or one of the light-hearted and eloquent natives of Cork. * * * At the same time there is a pervading character common to all. * * * But this is not like the one given to us by English or American humor; neither are any accents of ours heard on the stage.

The illustrations are numerous, and are reproductions, in the original colors, of oil paintings done direct from nature. The book bears the Macmillan Company's imprint.

England in 1729-1763.

A large volume of letters is shortly to be issued by the John Lane Company. It contains the "Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain, 1729-1763," and consists of the correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D. D., Domestic Chaplain to George II., with Samual Kerrich, D. D., the Vicar of Dorsingham and Rector of Wolferton and West Newton. The letters have been annotated and edited by Albert Hartshorne. The memoirs are now brought to light for the first time. Together with the letters they form part of the collection of some 7,000 epistles of the families of Rogerson, Postlethwayt, Gooch, and Kerrich. The editor's father married the younger daughter of Thomas, the only son of Samuel Kerrich. Mr. Hartshorne writes about the contents in his preface, to which he has appended two long biographical chapters on Pyle and Kerrich:

> A marked feature of the correspondence is the almost continuous reference to controversies that were some of them raging and others dying out, and while one welcomes the vindications by men like Gibson, Waterland, Butler, Warburton, and Sherlock, it is rather a relief to turn from the bewildering contests * * * to quiet scholars like Pearce and Jortin. * * * Turning for a moment to the politicians, it may not be doubted that, making due allowance for his party feeling, public life is truthfully presented by Pyle; and that, glaring and true as is the light he streams upon the Church of the time of George II., that which he sheds upon the State is as just and reliable.

The letters are given exactly as Pyle wrote them, except that contracted words have been extended and some of the numerous capitals discarded.

Napoleon's Young Manhood.

What may be called an introductory and companion volume to Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon: The Last Phase," is Oscar Browning's "Napoleon: The First Phase," in which are given some chapters on the boyhood and youth of Napoleon Bonaparte, a brief record of his career from 1769 to 1793. The book is dedicated to the Earl of Rosebery, and it will shortly appear with the imprint of the John Lane Company. This is the first time that the great General's young manhood has been attempted in detail.

Mr. Browning, who is a well-known English writer and author of some histories of England and France, biographies of authors and others, volumes of essays, &c., opens his book with a description of Napoleon as a boy in Corsica and his education at Brienne and Paris; his relations with Paoli, and other matters relating to his early manhood down to Toulon. In the appendices are given three pieces—(1) on the sixty-first birthday of Paoli, (2) on suicide, and (3) on a meeting at the Palais Royal—from Napoleon's writings, and some original documents from the British Museum concerning the siege and evacuation of Toulon.

In his chapter on Napoleon's stay at the military academy in Brienne, Mr. Browning explains the aloofness of the Corsican, which various biographers have misinterpreted. He tells how the [illegible]tion was broken up. Napoleon was given command of one of the companies of cadets into which the establishment was divided. But the other commanders court-martialed him, because he was indifferent to them. He was brave throughout the ceremony of degradation, and did not say one unkind word. The schoolboys felt sorry for him, and he became popular. He became sociable and joined their games. He never went back to his solitude again, whether at the Ecole Militaire in Paris or throughout his career, until he became a General at the early age of twenty-three. The book is illustrated from old paintings and drawings and views of scenes and interiors connected with the story of Napoleon's "first phase."

In the Indian Jungle.

The chapters in Capt. A. D. R. Glasfurd's volume, "Rifle and Romance in the Indian Jungle," which the John Lane Company will soon bring out, are of varying character. Some deal with the real, others idealistic, and one or two entirely fanciful. They have been written, the author points out in his preface, from time to time during a residence in India of some fourteen years, mostly spent in jungly places. A large part of the book has been written in the jungles themselves; some of the stories in the hunting tent; others on the hillside while resting, and several on moonlight nights spent in lonely "machans." He indicates the purpose of the volume in the course of his remarks:

> Its aim is * * * to present an old though still engrossing subject in what is perhaps a novel manner; to carry the reader into more direct contact with the surroundings of the Indian sportsman and naturalist, and, while avoiding as much as possible the recital of personal experience with its stereotyped accompaniments, to lead him into the jungle, with all its fascinating variety of scene and season, hill and plain, where in spirit he may make acquaintance or renew an intimacy with its shy denizens and their habits.

Some of the illustrations are by the author, others from photographs. They are true to nature and do not deal with the popular idea of Indian sport. They do not show gay scenes, being "merely the records of the quiet, solitary 'shikari,'" and are sketches of the life of the jungle as he saw it in his lonely rambles.

A Child in France in 1821.

"The Diary of a Girl in France in 1821" contains the impressions of an English child of fourteen, with the illustrations by herself. The girl was Mary Browne, the second daughter of William Browne of Tallentire Hall, Cumberland, England. She was born the middle of February, 1807, and lived only twenty-six years. Her father's ancestors were sturdy Cumberland yeomen; her mother's forbears were the Stuarts and Plantagenets.

Mary Browne was a naturalist and lover of nature, which she painted with care and minuteness. The visit which she records in the present volume, for which E. P. Dutton & Co. have acquired the American rights, extends from April 25 to Aug. 12, 1821. She went abroad with her parents and five brothers and sisters. Throughout the pages one notices the antipathy she and the other children felt for everything that was not English and the care they took to admire nothing they saw that was foreign to them. The young diarist records the long time it took them to travel, the brief sojourn at school, the people they saw, their customs, dress, and habits, &c. Everything is described in detail, which provides the reader with a picture of French and English child life in the early days of the nineteenth century.

There are about fifty illustrations from the original pencil drawings, and show various French types, scenery, horses, houses, processions, a village fête, &c. The volume is a large 12mo., bound in three-quarters marbled boards and green linen back and corners. An introduction has been written for it by Euphemia Stewart Browne, and the volume is edited by the Hon. H. N. Shore, R. N.

St. Catherine of Siena.

Miss Vida D. Scudder, Associate Professor of English Literature at Wellesley College, and author of "An Introduction to the Study of English Literature," "The Witness of Denial," "The Life of the Spirit in the Modern English Poets," &c., has translated the letters of St. Catherine of Siena. The volume, which will shortly be published by E. P. Dutton & Co., in this country, is also supplied with an introduction by Miss Scudder, in the course of which she writes:

> Catherine Benincasa was probably the most remarkable woman of the fourteenth century, and her letters are the precious personal record of her inner life as of her outer life. With all their transparent simplicity and mediæval quaintness, with all the occasional plebeian crudity of their phrasing, they reveal a nature at once so many sided and so exalted that the sensitive reader can but echo the judgment of her countrymen, who see in the dyer's daughter of Siena one of the most significant authors of a great age. * * * Some of her letters, indeed, are elaborate religious or political treatises, and seem at first sight to have little personal coloring. * * * The society of the fourteenth century passes in review as we turn the pages.

St. Catherine was the daughter of a dyer who lived near the Fonte-Branche at Siena. From her eighth year on she led a religious life. Her refusal to marry caused her many physical sufferings through her parents, which ended when her father saw her at prayer with a white dove on her hair, of which she seemed to be unconscious. She assumed the habit of the Dominican Order, but was not a professed nun. She committed numerous miracles, had a great many visions, and did much for the poor. Her fame spread to Milan and Naples, and she became known as La Santa. She dictated the peace terms between Florence and Pope Gregory XI., was the friend of his harsh successor, Urban VI., and knew many other celebrities of the time, in all walks of life.

First Across the Continent.

The English version by Mrs. Fanny Bandlier of the original journal of "The Journey of Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca and His Companions from Florida to the Pacific, 1528-1536," edited by Ad. F. Bandlier, the distinguished archaeologist, is finally published to-day by A. S. Barnes & Co. in their Trail Makers' Series. To this narrative have been added the well-known report of Father Marcos of Nizza and a letter from Viceroy Mendoza.

This is a story of shipwreck, battle, captivity, strange adventures, starvation, death, and experiences among the Indians of the Southwest, where Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, the first white man to cross the American Continent, learned of the buffalo and other things. Some parts of the narrative, writes the editor in his introduction, may seem exaggerated. But this was caused, he points out, by eight years of constant misfortune and suffering, and it was written from memory after the author got back to Spain. He adds:

> Descriptions of customs and habits of Indian tribes or bands, especially of such as lived east of the Rio Grande, must of course be accepted with proper reserve. Still, many may yet prove to be of ethnologic value. The general picture of the condition of these tribes is very likely to be exact, while, on the other hand, many details are probably misstated through having been misunderstood or superficially observed. It might be worth while to make a special study of these ethnographic data and compare them with whatever material of the kind has been placed on record by subsequent explorers and narrators. In the statements regarding the "faith cures" which the travelers claim to have performed, * * * there is truth as well as honest delusion.

The illustrations consist of fac similes of title pages of previous editions (1542 and 1555) and a map of the country traversed by the explorers.

A GOLFING NOVEL.

It is always unwise to compare one book with another, but perhaps it is not unfair to say that Mr. Frederick Upham Adams' novel, "John Henry Smith," leaves the same feeling of amused satisfaction that followed the reading of "The Lightning Conductor." It is a love story founded on golf as the other book was upon the motor car.

A delightful feature is added in the drawings by A. B. Frost, who knows his golf as well as the author does. We should be glad to send copies on approval, the books to be returned if the purchaser does not agree with our opinion. $1.50.

A LABOR NOVEL.

In the "shop" the Sales Department objects to the practice of calling Mr. Leroy Scott's story, "The Walking Delegate," a labor novel; they say that it should be spoken of as an "absorbing love story"—which it is; but it is also, as the Advertising Department would say,

Absorbing,
Interesting,
Vital.

This is a novel deserving very high praise. Some day—we hope soon—it will come into its own. 2nd Printing. Frontispiece. $1.50.

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D. APPLETON & COMPANY, Publishers, New York.

FROM READERS.

The West Virginia Critic Makes a Few More Remarks About Literary Decadence and Then Lays Down His Pen.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

MANY an American in looking at "Cosmopolitan's" tribute to our New England conscience in a recent number of THE BOOK REVIEW will heave a patriotic sigh of approval. I say "our" because even in West Virginia we at times spread out the map before us, and as we think of the body's obeying the mandates of the brain we look with loving pride at the little corner of our country that is still the centre of intellectuality. In a previous number Mr. Cosmopolitan admired Mr. Remington and Roosevelt. Good! That means the other portion of our country—the great American Desert and the Rockies. Ah, what we Americans sigh for is neither the one nor the other. We wish the great horticulturist evolution would graft the orchid of the East with the big, ruddy, luxuriant flower of the West, and that we might gaze in admiration on the fragrant petals so resulting. We are all waiting for that.

I bid adieu to the little gnomes of controversy and bid them all cease their gamboling. But ere this ship that I am passing in the night moves on I would fain signal to it once more, since soon it will be lost in the splashing waves, confusion from whose watery depths will come

"When You and I behind the Veil are past,
Oh, but the long, long while the world shall last,
Which of our Coming and Departure heeds
As the sea's self should heed a pebble cast."

I was looking up the evidences of the New England conscience in the James books, and they fairly exuded from their sweet-smelling pores, and it came over me how strange it was that any one should admire this sort of a conscience and be blind to the evidences of it in Maggie Verver, Mr. Verver, Maria Gostrey, Milly Theale, and Strether—while in Edith Wharton's sanctuary I concluded that nothing but the New England conscience ever for a moment occupied the scene of action—from first page to last.

I picked up with some amusement "The Ambassadors," and therein read how completely Strether, with his Emersonian beauty of mind albeit sighing for the lemon-colored volumes of Paris, dominated the whole story, and in the end displayed the New England conscience when he said, "But all the same, I must go." He had got it at last. To be right—432. Even Madame de Vionnet is described on Page 415. "She feels she has lost you—yet that she might have been better for you." And to those who say there is no earnest portrayal of character and life in his books I bid them read this very book. Here is an American, Chad Newsome, becoming almost an expatriate through the influences of a charming Frenchwoman. Upon his American characteristics is hung a veneer of Parisian love of the artistic. It comes to dominate him. And yet there comes to him the "Call of the Wild" to go back to America and enter into business. And Chad goes. One year ago to-day Americans might have laughed at this whole thing as spineless—as devoid of life—of action—of plausibility. That it was a tale of nothing.

To-day they have the homologue of the whole story. They can picture Chadwick's return—his carrying out the French idea in balls, outings, draperies, furnishings, and "what not"? They can see him being the ruination of some insurance company or some huge banking concern. The picture is perfect. The prophecy almost supernatural. A supreme test of his being a sincere and earnest historian of facts. And what else is chimed?

To me the lives of James and Whistler are very much akin. They said Whistler's pictures could with equal grace be gazed on upside down. They say one can read James backward and forward with equal results. They said Whistler splashed his paint on this and that and scarcely knew what the results would be except that the colors blended. They say James rambles on for merely harmonious effects and never cares whether a reader understands or not. They cried to Whistler: Oh, paint a house or something. They cry to James: Oh, write a romance and tell us in plain English when the heroine is being kissed. Even Ruskin had to pay his farthing to Whistler—just so some of our critics will hand over their 6 cents to James.

But out of the crepuscle in flesh color and green, out of the harmony in gray and green, out of the purple and rose, out of the symphony in white, "The Little White Girl," has come one of America's few claims to artistic distinction, and so it will be with "The Sacred Fount" and "The Golden Bowl" and "The Wings of a Dove."

Whistler said in the "Ten o'Clock," this man who took no joy in the ways of his brethren, who cared not for conquest and fretted in the field, this designer of quaint patterns, this deviser of the beautiful, who perceived in nature about him curious carvings as laces are seen in the fir, this dreamer apart was the first artist. "We have and again, then, but to wait—until with the mark of the gods upon him there come among us the chosen, who shall continue what has gone on before. Satisfied that even were he never to appear, the story of the beautiful is already complete, hewn in the marbles of the Parthenon and broidered with the birds upon the fan of Hokusai at the foot of Fusiyama."

I read the other day of how the Japanese were warned by wireless telegraphy of the approach of the enemy's ships. How that would have brought a man upon a pile of fagots two hundred years ago to have predicted that! What a fantastic idea it would be were some visionary fool, wallowing in blissful ignorance, to get up and, asking for a hearing, deliver himself of the belief that some day if more of the noble strain of James spread the leaven in the world it might happen that human beings, through deductions quite natural, observations quite commonplace, concentrations quite normal, devoid of the miraculous, the spiritualisms of a cult, or the clairvoyancy of a tribe, be able at last beautifully to discern motive in each other ere the lips gave proof of its conception. Think how all the problems would sink into oblivion and Utopia reign. Is it fantastic? Yes. Is it improbable? No. None in this age will live to see it, and yet it may be Jules Verne has written it to be published as a posthumous story, or H. G. Wells will tell us how it will come about.

The few things one in my position says will not matter one way or the other, but for a fine appreciation of Henry James I would refer you to the very man you admire—Joseph Conrad in North American Review of January, I believe. It's only a matter of time when everybody will have to do like a man's wife about whom I was recently reading in Life. He spoke of her knowing about several languages which she could speak fluently.

"What are they" said his companion.

"French, New Thought, and Henry James," he replied. H. M. HALL.

Wheeling, West Va., June 14, 1905.

Irish Myths and Legends.

New York Times Book Review:

To consider early Irish tradition as historical is to fly in the face of philology. The Fomorians are simply the "under sea"—folk, or mermen. The Tuatha De Danaan are the "people of the gods of the sunset world." Danaan is contracted from Damnaan, by the usual nasalization of "m" to "v" and its elision. It is the same word as the Latin "damnum," which signifies "sinking, shipwreck, loss." In Celtic it is "sunset world's end, wide-world." Caesar's Dumnorix is "King of the western world," as Orgetorix is "silver King," and the Bituriges "Kings of creation." The word supplies the name of the Damnonii of Cornwall, and of Donnell, (Dumnhall,) which is a division of the O'Nial or Cloud family, and means "sunset cloud," as Ronald (Ruvnjall) means "red cloud," and Connell (cain-niall) "fair cloud." As the sun goes to Hades when he sets, the Tuatha De Danaan were the people of Elysium and Hades.

The Fir Bolgs are the cloud folk. Bolg is the same word as German balg, English bulge, and meant a skin sack. The Celts applied it to the clouds, which Job calls "the [leather] bottles of heaven," and it was in skin bags, or wind clouds, that the Homeric Aeolus inclosed his winds. Ptolemy mentions a Blutobulgioi, or "mern bag" town in Southern Scotland. The meal was snow, which the clouds bore over sea to Ireland. When Jack the Giant Killer (the Spring god of Cornwall) kills the Winter giant, he rips him up and lets out the snow meal with which he is stuffed. The Aryans compared their migrations to the irresistible drift of clouds. The Umbrians (Ombroi) of Northern Italy and the O'Nialls of Ulstern Ireland both took their names from this circumstance, but the Fir Bolgs are purely mythical. "Fir" is the Latin "vir," a man.

With the Milesians we reach not history, but nationality. Their name, Miledh, is the same as the Latin "miles," a soldier, from a root signifying "to swarm." They were said to come from Spain, and represent the early Iberian population of Western Europe before the event of the Celts. Agricola, the father-in-law of Tacitus, had been Governor in succession of Aquitania and Britain, and we may rely on the statement of Tacitus that the Silures of Wales were Iberians or Basques. The Celts called them Concan or Gangan. There were Concani in Spain, Gangani in Wales, and a Tir Concain, or "land of the Concani," in Connaught. In the same way, Vasconos, Basques, Gascons, are a Celtic name for "men of the wilderness." The Iberians were the dark-skinned, crisp-haired Irish. It must have been many centuries before the Christian era that the red-haired Gadhaels (spear men) followed them across the narrow strait by which Ireland was populated from Scotland. The adjacent part of Ulster was called the Riada, or "high way," as the fjords of Norway were the north-way of the Scandinavians; and the Gadhaels were apparently differentiated from the other Celts by the stronger Iberian element, as the Scandinavians were differentiated from Teutons by Finnish contact. That they were comparatively barbarous and thinly settled is clear from the Roman idea that the island might be subdued by a single legion. Ptolemy gives a full list of geographical names, which are all clearly Celtic.

The names which have drifted down from this twilight period are still purely mythical. Find "the white" is, like Nereus, the white-haired god of the foam. He is the Irish Lear. Lir in both Irish and British means "sea." McManannan MacLir, the eponymus of the Island of Man, is McMona na navant MacLir, "the son of Mona of the sailors, the son of the sea." Mona is "mons," a mountain. Cucullin is a plain solar deity. His name is reduplicated from "colann," "beauty, flesh"; "colin, colleen," "darling." It correspond to the Greek "kallos," "beauty"; Latin "colere," "to adorn, cultivate"; British "Colania," "Fairfield." Cucullin rolls before him the golden apple, the Druid symbol of the sun. When heated in battle he leaps into a caldron of cold water (the ocean) and makes it boil. He is a northern Hercules. Ossian, Oisein, O'Shane, means simply "grandson of the ancients," i. e., inheritor of tradition, as Homer means "the collector" of ballads. The geography, the civilization of this poetical cycle are as truthful and valuable as those of the Iliad. There may be traces of history. Schlieman made a siege of Troy probable. Theodoric of Verona appears in the Niebelungen Lied, but the great poems are not histories.

Patrick is as clear-cut and noble a figure as Martin of Tours or Alfred of Wessex, and with him history begins, but his historical friend and counselor St. Bridget inherits the myths of her namesake Brigindo, the sky and cloud goddess of the Celts, who fed her fleecy cloud flock in heaven. When Bridget, as shepherdess, has wet her veil, she throws it over a sunbeam, and there it hangs and dries. It is the rainbow, like the mystic girdle of Aphrodite, the Greek cloud goddess; [s] Iris the rainbow, means "necklace, girdle." When Bridget hides loaves of bread for the poor in her bosom, they become roses when her stern father examines them; i. e., the corn-giving raindrops flush crimson before the keen eye of the setting sun. This legend was inherited by St. Elizabeth of Hungary. Brigindo's veil appears again in the garment embroidered with flowers which the mother of St. Columba saw filling the heavens in a vision before her son's birth. Such stories make us regret the loss of the Druid harp.

The blaze of scholarship and missionary zeal which filled Ireland in the sixth and seventh centuries made its history clearer and its hagiography less suspicious than those of the corresponding period in Wales and Brittany, but the terrible tribal conflicts, so vividly described in the life of St. Columba, never ceased. It was under such pressure that the old grammatical forms died into Middle Irish, as Anglo-Saxon melted into Middle English. It was under Angevine Kings that the national epics were at last reduced to writing by unknown penmen.

GEORGE O. HOLBROOKE.

New York, June 15, 1905.

Public Attitude Toward Poetry.

New York Times Book Review:

I note that Mr. Arthur Stringer, himself a maker of verse of which he need not be ashamed, expresses an opinion in THE BOOK REVIEW last week on the ever-fascinating subject of the decline of poetry. Mr. Stringer, of course, particularly refers to the cold indifference so generously lavished on our singers to-day by civic powers that be—yes, and for that matter, by every one else, and he welcomes the recognition recently given Mr. Gilder by the Albright Art Gallery at Buffalo as the sign of better times. He thinks the poet is too self-centred and shrinking, anyway; and the "general public"—they are given over to seven very devils of money seeking and profit grubbing, and wouldn't care a sou, apparently, whether the poet starved in his garret. A mighty bad state of affairs; but Mr. Stringer thinks we may have presently a mending.

Why, oh, why, will persons, many of them acute observers and decent versemakers themselves, continue to write like this on the subject of poets and poetry? Why will they shut their eyes and stub their pens to the fact that, as a matter of circumstance, we are through having poets? Could any demonstration in Euclid be clearer than that there is no longer, and will never be again, the conditions that breed poets? Certain favorable, simpler past ages produced poets; our business to-day is to produce trolley cars and breakfast foods. The man in this age who perfects a corn plaster or an automobile is much more important to us than Sophocles. Why mix—or mince—matters? The poet is as extinct as the dodo. The dear public doesn't want poets, and wouldn't acknowledge them if by a miracle it could have them. Verse we will see, yea, and mighty good verse—some of it such as Mr. Stringer himself doth many a time and oft produce, but poetry!—please spare us the conjecture. Yet vastly surprising it is what good imitations of the real article as produced by Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Milton, et al., can be contrived by some of our poetasters whom it might be truest lese majesté to name, though the naming would give envied relief to discerning ones who are forced to behold the shameless counterfeits. It is these good imitations that perpetuate the innocent aberration that we are able to-day to produce real poets and poetry. Poets? No! Mr. Arthur Stringer doth protest too needlessly.

STEPHEN G. CLOW.

New York, June 13, 1905.

The Older Dramatists.

Five volumes are about to appear through the Macmillan Company in The Temple Dramatists Series. They are "The Return from Parnassus; or, The Scourge of Simony," edited, with an introduction, notes, and glossary, by Oliphant Smeaton; Philip Massinger's "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," edited, with preface, notes, and glossary, by George Stronach, M. A.; Thomas Dekker's "Old Fortunatus," edited, with preface, notes, and glossary, by Oliphant Smeaton; Aeschylus's "Prometheus Bound," edited, with an introduction, translation on opposite pages of the Greek text, and notes, by Janet Case, and Beaumarchais's "Barber of Seville," translated and edited by Arthur B. Myrick, Ph. D.; the lyrics translated by George Allan England, A. M. The books are 16mos, bound in limp leather or cloth, and with gilt tops. Each is also provided with a photogravure frontispiece of the author or some place or scene connected with him, reproduced from old prints.

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1905

CURRENT COMMENT.

FRANK T. BULLEN, the author of "The Cruise of the Cachalot" and other books of life at sea, who has a new volume called "Back to Sunny Seas" now in press, reviews for The London Daily Chronicle Mr. Charles E. Trow's admirable "Old Shipmasters of Salem," which we lately reviewed at length. Mr. Bullen finds much to praise in the book, but something to blame. "It is," he declares, "a record of which any nation should be proud, if only it were not marred by what seems to be an incurable habit among United States historians; brag, even absolute and well-informed mendacity. And this is all the more regrettable because it is unnecessary. The achievements of these splendid New Englanders were so high, in the scale of successful human endeavor, that it is surely a grave error to represent them as demigods, invincible, incapable of a mistake, and to exaggerate continually the undoubted faults of England, as if maliciously bent on impressing upon the world that the nation from which these superhuman heroes derived their origin was entirely peopled by cowards, fools, and rogues. But as this, despite the general talk of 'hands across the sea,' &c., seems to be the keynote of United States history usually, it is surely waste of time to dwell over long upon it."

The Keynote of American History Is Mendacious Brag.

***

Bart Kennedy, an Anglo-Irish journalist, has been contributing to The London Daily Mail a series of piquant articles on Ireland, which he describes as "The Green Sphinx." They will shortly be published in book form with that title. Clement K. Shorter writes in The Sphere of these articles: "Mr. Bart Kennedy's rough-and-ready impressions of Ireland have pleased each party in turn and enraged each party in turn, but there can be no difference of opinion as to the fact that they have been excellent journalism. They have been much quoted and commented upon, and will be more."

The Emerald Isle Is "The Green Sphinx."

***

Hugh Chisholm contributes to The London Academy an article entitled "Mr. Meredith's Revision of 'Richard Feverel.'" He says: "Even among those who find him too 'difficult,' I take it that Mr. George Meredith has been accepted as the greatest English novelist now living, a literary artist, indeed, in a class by himself. This much has at least been effected by the younger generation of critics, who have insisted on his modern pre-eminence, and his assured place among the immortals. But the very tardiness of this recognition of a novelist whose masterpieces were contemporary with those of George Eliot has had one unfortunate result, if we are to attribute Mr. Meredith's repeated changes in the text of his earlier novels to a sense of the want of appreciation shown for them by the public. In the article on Mr. Meredith in the Encyclopædia Britannica, I have already said that it will be the duty of future editors to restore "Richard Feverel" and "Evan Harrington" (and these are not the only ones in question) to their earliest versions"; and it may be interesting to indicate for the benefit of 'Meredithians' generally what is involved in the former of these two instances. It would appear to be none the less necessary because, in spite of a fairly full exposure in 1897 of the drastic revision which had taken place in the new edition then published by Messrs. Constable, a London literary paper recently printed an editorial paragraph naïvely inquiring what were the alterations which 'rumor had it' that Mr. Meredith had made.

"I do not propose to discuss here the changes in 'Richard Feverel' that characterized the 1897 edition. Lovers of Mr. Meredith's novels are pretty well agreed, I fancy, in declining with all respect to consider that latest 'authorized version' preferable to what may be called the textus receptus, previously familiar in the single-volume edition issued by Messrs. Chapman & Hall. But this latter edition itself represented a considerable revision, compared with the original three-volume edition of 1859. Of all the novels, 'Richard Feverel' was the greatest sufferer by this early revision. I look forward to a time when the 1859 version will be restored to the market in a reprint, instead of its being, as now, a rare 'find' for the collector."

George Meredith's Too Frequent Revision of His Best Work.

***

Mr. Henry M. Trollope, the writer of "A Life of Molière," announced by Messrs. Constable, was at one time a partner in the publishing firm of Messrs. Chapman & Hall. This is not his first essay in literature. Mrs. Oliphant chose him for the volume on Corneille and Racine in the Foreign Classics for English Readers Series. He is a son of Anthony Trollope, the novelist.—London Bookman.

Henry M. Trollope Has Been Author and Publisher.

***

To the lastest Cornhill Magazine Mr. Alexander Innes Shand contributes a remarkable paper entitled "Gastronomic Divagations." Such a glorification of game and fish, black-faced Scotch mutton and the brown trout of the Highland streams and lochs, of collops of venison, of sauce vert at Ledoyen's in the Champs Elysées, of cock-a-leekie and haggis, of brandered grouse and Spanish hams, seems to belong to a larger and richer age than this era of dyspepsia and "breakfast foods." Mr. Shand has lived well and long, and this gastronomic essay is likely to form a chapter in his forthcoming volume of reminiscences entitled "Days of the Past: A Medley of Memories." Mr. Shand was long a contributor to The London Times. He was a friend of Kinglake, Hamley, Hayward, Chenery, and others of the famous Athenæum Club coterie. He has written the biography of Sir Edward Hamley, various volumes on sport, travel, and war, and he is the author of two or three novels.

Journalist and Sportsman, Biographer and Bon Vivant.

***

With the death of M. Alphonse Tavan, Mistral is now the sole survivor, as he has always been the most famous, of the seven young men who set themselves to revive Provençal literature. Félix Gras became known a few years ago in England by the English version of "The Reds of the Midi." But the rest have little honor save in their own country. M. Tavan held a post in a railway company. He was the author of two volumes of verse, "Amour et Plour" and "Vivo Vidants," as well as of a comedy, "Le Masc," first played in a coach house in 1854, in the very early days of the Felibrige.—London Globe.

Mistral the Last of the Provençal Writers.

Bryan's Biographies.

BRYAN'S DICTIONARY OF PAINTERS AND ENGRAVERS. New Edition. Revised and Enlarged, Under the Supervision of George C. Williamson, Litt. D. Numerous Illustrations. In Five Volumes. Cloth, 4to. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net per volume.

As the successive volumes of this revised and enlarged edition of Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers" has come from the press under the direction of Dr. Williamson, we have repeatedly taken occasion to praise the work of the editors in their discrimination in excluding unimportant material, in the care they have shown in selecting new names worthy for incorporation in such a monumental work. Moreover, the scheme of classification and alphabetical arrangement has strongly appealed to us, and the pictures noted for their selection, number, and the photographic and artistic care with which they have been reproduced in photogravure and half-tone. Since the first edition was published much documentary evidence has been discovered concerning Dutch, German, and various Italian painters, so that in many cases the artists and engravers interested have been treated afresh in the light of these discoveries. The Russian school has been expanded and the rôles of its members judged.

It may be even repeated here what has been said concerning the mere numerical scope of the work; how 1,200 new biographies have been added, how upward of 4,000 corrections and alterations in names, dates, and other matters of fact have been made by Dr. Williamson and his assistants. We may be pardoned, therefore, in the face of the fulsome praise already uttered, if we make two items of adverse criticism—one is in regard to judgment and the other concerns facts. We are told in the introduction, apropos of American artists, that "the names of H. Sargent, W. Sartain, James Sharples, H. Stone, W. O. Stone, A. W. Thompson, Edwin L. Weeks, R. W. Weir, S. L. Wenban, A. Wright, and E. A. Willis represent this rapidly growing body of workers." What of Lansel, Fuller, Durand, Inness, Martin, and Wyant? The biographical sketches attached to the names actually included in the volumes are meagre, careless, and inaccurate. Why did Dr. Williamson and his assistants seek to kill off William Sartain with the legend: "He died in 1891"? Sartain we believe, has still many years of good work before him.

"Diomed."

The Macmillan Company is publishing a new edition, in cheaper form, of John Sergeant Wise's delightful story of sport and dog life, "Diomed: The Life, Travels, and Observations of a Dog." There are the old illustrations in half-tone throughout the text or on full pages, depicting the sport of the old hunter and lover of game shooting. It was especially written for those who have given up the pastime and to interest some children. The illustrations, by the way, from sketches by J. Linton Chapman, were drawn from specimens in the National Museum of Natural History.

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LIFE OUTDOORS.

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Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

II.—FISH AND FOWL.

Will man ever become so overcivilized and degenerate as to tire of fishing? Will he ever grow so blind and insensate that the glint of flood water rushing between the golden-green willows of April holds no lure for him, or the jewel studded scales of the brook trout of a pound fall to stir his blood and make him feel a king fingering his sceptre, as he lightly detaches the fish from the hook that has at last conquered in the final swift fight, and lays it among the damp grasses in his creel? Will the weary day ever come when all flies appear alike to him and he fails to defend the merits of favorites, such as the red spinner, the coachman, the black gnat, or the red hackle, or lose the knack of "cocking" the fly of his choice? We pray Heaven to put this little globe of ours out of commission and sidetrack it with the cold-blooded moon before all this happens. When man ceases to care for fishing then may woman well tremble at a coming period of domestic monotony as heavy as that under which Isabella suffered in the Moated Grange, for man cannot be wholly man unless at least a few drops of legitimate sporting blood visit his heart at the season's turnings and lead his thoughts toward rod and gun.

Of the two sports, fishing is the more generally possible to the multitude; therefore its literature is far more extensive than that of the gun, and of the recent idyls upon this theme I have chanced across none at once more convincing in narrative and graceful in diction or readable to novice and sportsman alike than "An Angler's Hours," written by H. T. Sheringham, angling editor of The Field, (English.)

In his introduction, in which he artfully declines to apologize for adding another volume to Bibliotheca Piscatoria, on the score that his is such an unpretentious little one, he declares that

> I cannot argue, Sir, but fish I must and will, is a sentiment not unworthy the consideration of most anglers, and it could well be adopted by those of them who are impelled to write of their pastime. In fact, I hereby adopt it, and so an end to this matter of necessity. * * * I have not heard or seen it suggested that anglers are yet weary of reading about their sport. * * * Were I to formulate a wish as to the future of these sketches, it would be that my readers might find in them one tithe of the pleasure that I have had from so many books on angling. There are volumes which I read again and again with never-failing delight, and which are to me an intrinsic part of the contemplative man's recreation. * * * Should some other anglers catch here and there a memory or so, a murmur of streams, a gleam of sunshine, or a thrill of Spring from my pages, I shall be well satisfied.

No one can read these sketches, bubbling over with the poetry of vitality blended with a subtle humor, without following this angler, at least in spirit, through his fisherman's paradise and sharing the wholesome influence of his hours. Let him who seldom if ever sees sunrise read "At Dawn of Day" or the man whose daily outlook, and that partly from choice, is the asphalt pavement, enter "The Inviolable Shade" and the pursuit of the mythical grayling, or May Day on the Exe, and become at once a convert to Charles Kingsley's prescription of "Six weeks every year among crag and heather" for the city man's holiday. Such a one will at once begin to study catalogues of fishing tackle and time tables, for with us it is not as with those self-contained islanders whose smallest meandering stream has both depth and protected angling possibilities. "A February Pike" is commended to both lovers and tellers of fish stories. "So terrible was he, said one, that when he left his lair the river retreated before him, fleeing impetuously over its banks, taking refuge in the water meadows; so ravenous was he, said another, that moorhens and ducks shunned the spot, herons dared venture no nearer than half a mile, and even an otter had been seen in the gray dawn hastening away with every sign of consternation in its countenance."

Between this and the final catching is as spirited a bit of word painting as heart could wish, while in the last paragraph lurks a world of humor:

> "The triumph was not Gargantuan, perhaps, but in such marvelous Spring weather it seemed so. [Spring in February!] It is seldom that one has everything that one could desire, and that holiday was perfection. It made the influenza worth while."

Once more I must quote, this time from the last narrative—A Suburban Fishery—a place affected by the fortunate Londoner who would go a-fishing on his week-end holiday, the difference between his morning and evening attitude, on that day being delightfully portrayed.

> In the morning the brotherhood is brisk and full of hope; it has a long day all its own; it snuffs pure air; it fits together its rod with speed; care and worry are things unknown. But in the evening the brotherhood lingers and dallies with regret; it has spent its long day with inadequate result; it no longer snuffs the pure air—it breathes it in with low sighs; it takes down its rod slowly, almost sadly; the shadow of London seems to be upon it once more. * * * In the case of a fortunate brother who is accompanied by a veteran on his return journey the melancholy subsequent on irrevocable delights is no doubt sensibly lessened, if not altogether removed; and, even for the less successful there is always the consolation of knowing that next Saturday is but a week hence.

Yes, and this is the best part of all outdoor sport, of all one's struggling with the earth and sea, wind and wave. Nature, the unconquerable, always gives us the everlasting hope of "next time" that kept the stone of Sisyphus uprolling.

***

Francis Hobart Herrick prefaces the revised edition of his volume "Home Life of Wild Birds" with the phrase, "Come, let us live with the birds!" but with the recollection of some of the methods of so doing as set forth in the original edition in mind we are very dubious as to whether the birds care to be lived with or whether many of the observations made are of any value save the gratifying of curiosity, which does not count. The old-time way of watching a bird brooding and tending its young, employed by both male and female bird students, Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller being one of the pioneers of her sex, was the obliteration of self as nearly as possible, so that the comings and goings of the bird family might be free and untrammeled.

Frank M. Chapman and many others use a color protective tent or shelter of some sort that represents a tree trunk or other natural object that does not arouse suspicion, from which they make their observations. Mr. Herrick is not content with this only, but brings within range of his tent the nest and, what he calls "its immediate surroundings, such as a twig, branch, hollow trunk, stem, or whatever part of a tree the nest may occupy."

From this point on his arguments in favor of the value of observations made after the altered conditions are illogical. He takes an oriole's nest, swinging in a leafy branch forty feet in the air, cuts off the nesting bough, and sets it up four feet above the ground in a good light, so that the branch and nest shall occupy the same relative positions which they did before.

The very fact that Baltimore orioles never build in such close proximity to the ground is quite sufficient to alter the general plan of life, and action observed under the new conditions can never be considered typical, while if any considerable number of amateurs should undertake this method of transplanting birds and nests for the purpose of study and photography the destruction of bird life must be taken into account, and after all is this game worth the candle? The article on Tent and Camera, the Tools of Bird Photography, contains some good advice, but the author does not evidently fully appreciate the advantage, or rather necessity, of the Graphlex camera in rapid instantaneous work, which alone gives the true portrayal of the living bird, and prefers to force the bird to come to his level and there observe it at leisure.

However, in spite of artificial methods of observation, Mr. Herrick has had many interesting experiences with everyday birds en passant.

The chapter on Life and Instinct, quite the best in the book, is full of good sound advice to the gay and irresponsible throng of fair weather observers, who draw conclusions either upon insufficient evidence or mere hearsay.

The numerous illustrations are sometimes interesting, but fail to develop anything particularly new, and merely as photographs but few rise above mediocrity, for nowadays bird photography, as exemplified by Chapman, Job, Dugmore, and several others, is a fine art, in proof of which statement one only has to turn the pages of H. K. Job's "Wild Wings," rich in its pictures, to be convinced.

How different the spirit and conception of this book from that of the volume previously mentioned! Under a spirited picture of Kittiwakes and other sea birds winging above North Bird Rock that heads the preface, the author writes: "The above picture may serve to suggest the feelings which have animated me in securing the contents of this volume, of enthusiastic love of the outdoor world, and keen delight in its free, wild life—a spirit which I hope may not have been too fugitive to bear the transfer from nature to the printed page. It is a scene instinct with life. Forth from the weather-lashed cliff and out over the heaving, restless deep fly the wild, hardy birds of the sea. As they launch into the cold breeze which sweeps over the lonely northern ocean and wheel off before it with careless abandon, uttering their shrill cries, which are softened in the undertone of the surf, strong wings make them masters of the element. How I thrill as I watch them! They and their lone surroundings are the unsullied handiwork of God. No trace is here of man's vandalism; the wildness of the scene might well have been matched at creation's dawn. * * * In this age of steam and stress some pleasant incentive is needed to drive us from our toil and give the exercise in the pure open air. * * * Added years and serenity of the soul are the reward.

Then again: "Of all the various outdoor recreations which I have tried, when it comes to genuine, exciting sport, give me hunting with the camera."

And so he takes us on his hunting trips, and by the camera shares the game with us to our delight and betterment, while the Cities of the Brown Pelican, the Cape Sable Wilderness, the Great Cuthbert Rookery, Virginia Bird Homes of Beach and Marsh, the Egoist in Nature and in Fashion, Birds of the Sea, and the Elusive Shore Birds, all pass before us, and we become friends with them, and finally we are taken into the fastnesses of the forest to hear Owl Secrets. As to the pictures, they are a delight alike in their quality as in the fact that they are usually taken at the crucial moment. Without doubt this book is a contribution to the world's sanity, while at the same time its science is duly respected.

As Mr. Job ends his book with the owl, so R. Bosworth Smith in "Bird Life and Bird Lore" weaves his peeping chapter about the same topic, about which he quotes the Scriptures, the classics, and Shakespeare in addition to much interesting and curious information of his own collecting. In fact, it is the combination of incomparable historic surroundings, the influence of heredity and tradition combined with conservative personal observation, that make books of this class so readable to those living outside the magic circle they describe.

We love to read of the rook and the raven, and the old thatched rectory and its birds are inexpressibly charming to those whose houses are considered unthrifty unless frequently painted, which necessitates the pulling down of vines and clearing away tempting bird nooks.

A feeling of kinship is awakened when the mallard is dwelt upon. He is our wild duck also, and we revel in the day on a Norfolk mere, and while we do not covet the magpie as a pet we, otherwise, a twinge of envy seizes us at the thought of the old manor house at Bingham's Melcombe. Much can our National pluck give us, but never homes like this, while the picture of the hound pack, gathered outside the gatehouse with its thatched roof and bird-filled hedges, breeds longing or else harks back to the call of heredity—which?

M. O. W.

Fairfield, Conn., June, 1905.

*"AN ANGLER'S HOURS." By H. T. Sheringham, Angling Editor of The Field. Cloth. Small 8vo. Pp. xii.-263. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

HOME LIFE OF WILD BIRDS. By Francis Hobart Herrick. Revised Edition. 160 Original Illustrations from Nature by Author. Cloth. 8vo. Pp. xxv.-255. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

WILD WINGS. Adventures of a Camera-Hunter Among the Larger Wild Birds of North America on Sea and Land. By Herbert Keightley Job. With 160 Illustrations after Photographs from Life by the Author. Cloth. Square 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-336. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $3.

BIRD LIFE AND BIRD LORE. By R. Bosworth Smith. Illustrated. Pp. xix.-434. Cloth. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1905. $3.00.

A Branded Woman.

A KNOT OF BLUE. By William R. A. Wilson, author of "A Rose of Normandy." With illustrations by Charles Grunwald. Three. Pp. 385. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

Old Quebec is a favorite city of refuge for contemporary story writers. Here is one who has made another tale of treason and love with the city of Wolfe and Montcalm for a setting. And he has been liberal of the incidents which are the stock of his trade. First there's a scene aboard ship, a card sharper nobly denounced in the cabin, and hard upon that a crash upon a sunken rock, shipwreck, and the rescue of a pretty maid by a well-set-up young gentleman fresh from the field of Fontenoy, where he has covered himself with glory.

That's the curtain raiser. Then comes the play proper in Quebec, as aforesaid. There the card sharper, who with the hero and heroine is permitted to escape a watery grave, hatches the most elaborate and diabolical plot to ruin the hero—a plot in which he has as ally a wicked lady, who is not only beautiful, but a mistress of that black art which is now (pseudo-scientifically) known as hypnotism. Besides which (like the siren of "The Three Musketeers") she has done things for which she had been branded upon the soft white flesh with the royal fleur-de-lis.

On the other hand is the lovely good girl who was saved from the sinking ship. She plays with the sharper and the she-devil for the soul and body of the late soldier of Fontenoy, who is quite enslaved by the acts already mentioned, and is on the strength of them very near being hanged or shot for a traitor. You may guess if any self-respecting romancer would permit a good girl to lose in a game like the one we have mentioned, and you may imagine brocaded ballroom scenes and oathful gambling scenes, drinking bouts with songs, the setting of traps, the sneers of the wicked, the noble attitudes of the hero, the wild night ride of the heroine, and the last great fight in which the villain is served as he merits and safely skewered to the door-post of his own house.

BEST BOOKS for the SUMMER

From Page's List

Brothers of Peril. (Just Ready) Theodore Roberts, Author of "Hemming the Adventurer," etc.
A romance of Colonial days in Newfoundland.

In the Brooding Wild. (Just Ready) Ridgewell Cullum, Author of "The Hound from the North," etc.
An absorbing drama of the frozen North.

Cameron of Lochiel. (Ready in July) Translated from the French of Philippe Aubert de Gaspé by Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts
A tale of the struggle for the possession of Canada.

Lady Penelope. Morley Roberts, Author of "Rachel Marr," etc.
"An amazingly clever satire."—N. Y. Times.

Return. Alice Macgowan and Grace Macgowan Cook, Authors of "The Last Word."
A tale of the Georgian Sea Islands in 1739.
"A story of distinctive value and excellence."—N. Y. Sun.

Slaves of Success. Elliott Flower, Author of "The Spoilsmen," etc.
"I have read this book with great satisfaction."—Grover Cleveland.

The Black Barque. T. Jenkins Hains.
"Shows the author's mastery of his craft."—Chicago News.

The Winged Helmet. Harold Steele Mackaye.
"Every page holds the reader's interest."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Silver Bells. Col. Andrew C. P. Haggard, D. S. O.
"A delightful romance of the forest."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Castel Del Monte. Nathan Gallizier.
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A Captain of Men. E. Anson More.
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A RADICAL PARSON.

The Rev. W. Tuckwell's Story of His Experiences Among the Workingmen and Agricultural Laborers of England.*

THE name of W. Tuckwell has not resounded very loudly on this side of the Atlantic. But if his own account of his career is to be taken as he gives it, both his name and his words have roused great enthusiasm among the workingmen and agricultural laborers of England, whose hearts he has fired and whose affections he has gained in many years of work, apparently more in political agitation and experiments in social reform than in purely religious ministrations. The title that he claims of "radical" is none too strong. He is a clergyman of the Established Church, an Oxford man, and a scholar, who believes in disestablishment, the abolition of the House of Lords, nationalization of the land, Home Rule for Ireland, electoral and other reforms that include, apparently, nearly everything short of out-and-out Socialism. He has cast his lot entirely with the workingmen in advocating this radical programme. His story of his work throws some interesting side lights on some of the recent political history of England and on the temper and aspirations of the lower classes, from a quarter that is not often so engagingly and skillfully represented as he represents it.

For Mr. Tuckwell writes with a vigor and directness, a positive candor, and an intensity of conviction that make interesting reading. He was brought into contact with many of the foremost personalities of the Liberal Party, especially in the election campaign of 1885. One of his most notable contributions to that campaign was his counsel to laboring voters, that if they had signed or spoken a promise of their votes to any one they should go to the polls and mark their secret ballots for another candidate if they chose; or if they were asked to sign or promise in the future, they should do so, and still consider themselves free to vote untrammeled. Parliament had ordained that all votes should be secret, and signature and promise should go for nothing. An angry controversy arose in the press, in which The London Times took part, refusing, by the way, to print his reply, and the casuistical clergyman was severely handled, but he was also ardently defended, and his "leaflet" was circulated in innumerable copies, translated into Welsh, versified, and copied into American and Australian newspapers.

That electoral battle was won by the agricultural laborer; but his promised reforms were swept aside by the unwise and iniquitous forcing of the Home Rule scheme. It all showed Mr. Gladstone's hostility to the "new democracy." The succeeding years brought Mr. Tuckwell into close connection with the Anglo-Irish alliance in the efforts to maintain Liberal supremacy. All this, as well as his distinctively social reform work, showed him the misery of the English laboring classes at close range. It haunted him with a sense of guilt, and he came to understand the Pauline restlessness—"Woe is me if I preach not the Gospel"; the gospel of discontent and reform. With it all he is an optimist, though some of the stories he tells are by no means optimistic in their significance. They are all full of an intensely burning seriousness; fortunately not without the grace of humor.

There are interesting glimpses of prominent political figures. He discloses the somewhat uncertain and mysterious figure of Frank Schnadhorst, the hidden hand of Liberal strategy for many years, as a person grotesquely misrepresented by his opponents. Instead of being a loud-mouthed demagogue he was courteous, gentle, retiring; rarely speaking in public, he exerted his influence through dexterous persuasiveness, power to convince and educate, wielding a vast secret knowledge because he was entirely trusted by every one. He was as a friend sympathetic and considerate, and his occasional gloomy manner was due to deafness and his severe headaches; and perhaps to the former was due his curious half whisper. Sir William Harcourt, the best of talkers, Mr. Tuckwell shows us telling stories, crisp and scholarly, and correcting his Latin quantity, to which the radical parson replied with a criticism of the Latin on Sir William's grandfather's tomb in York Minster. Sir William took the point to heart, consulted several scholars, and wrote to him long afterward about it. And we are moved to wonder how many American political speakers could engage in a similar discussion.

Richard Henry Hutton, editor of The Spectator, asked Mr. Tuckwell to contribute to that paper, and he was the only one of the contributors who was not of the kind that disposes men to Popery. Hutton was never quite at ease with his firebrand contributor, as a contributor, scanning his articles suspiciously, and sometimes mangling them into orthodoxy. Mr. Tuckwell remembers meeting him one day close to the Trafalgar Square lions:

> He quoted disapprovingly some words which I had written and he had struck out in a review of Westcott's "Christus Consummator," and launched forth, regardless of passers-by, who turned to stare, propounding in vociferant tones the worthlessness of a historic Christ unless based on a metaphysical Logos.

It is not strange that Mr. Tuckwell's radical stand and his persistent political advocacy of radical ideas should cause almost his ostracism by his fellow "clerks in holy orders." There are numerous occasions when he tells us of averted looks, ostentatious avoidance, even the industrious circulation of untrue reports, on their part. On his own, he considers that the clergy of the Established Church, "whose progress through past history is paved with forfeited opportunities, are wasting this, the most fruitful and perhaps the last opportunity," that of fighting the battle of the lower orders. A clergy endowed with excluding prerogative and wealth as appanages to spiritual leadership of a great nation is bound to justify its monopoly by sagacious intervention, by mediatorial adroitness—if necessary by self-sacrificing leadership. This merciless critic of his own denomination sums it up thus:

> I say that the Anglican clergy as a body, tried all by these tests, has failed; failed as it failed in the Lollard upheaval of the fourteenth century; in the Wesley revival of the eighteenth; failed as in the dockers' strike of some years back, in the more recent village movement. If the chance is given again it may come too late to save the Establishment; not too late for the rehabilitation in good men's estimate of a penitent and regenerate Church.

A Lady of Tyre.

A CAPTAIN OF MEN. By E. Anson More. With a Frontispiece by Henry W. Moore. 12mo. Pp. 356. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

In the City of Tyre, in the reign of that Hiram whose name is mentioned in Holy Writ with that of David, the Psalmist, many wonderful things no doubt came to pass. The present author has imagined some lurid characters for that setting, and made a cruel tune for them to dance to. By his invention Merodach is an Assyrian, a descendant of Kings, who, when he has been cast down from his height as Captain of horse in the Assyrian Army, remains in Tyre for the sake of a slave girl of the Jews called Miriam. Miriam, it appears, is the cousin of David, (not yet King in Judah,) but there is a beautiful siren of the Phoenicians, Miriam's mistress, who takes a fancy to Merodach, and with feline charms ensnares him. The lady has a neat way with a dagger—she throws her soft white arms about the neck of her victim, creeps with her roseleaf, caressing hands to his throat, or heart, and drives home the knife with a smile and a will—even as her beautiful lips cling to his. That Sybarite end comes very near being the fate of Merodach, the Assyrian, but he is a stark man and of godlike beauty, and the lady hasn't the nerve to slay him.

The story tells of wild orgies in honor of Baal and Ashtoreth, of mothers dancing about a mechanical Moloch into whose red-hot brazen throat the priests feed their children, of men who rend their own flesh in frenzy, and maids who tear off their garments to clothe these bleeding fantastics. However, the author avoids some of the more suggestive details in the scene. At such a festival Merodach goes dancing along with the daggerish siren until they meet Miriam, and the reproach of her eyes brings the Assyrian to his senses. Him, then, Hiram the King sends away beyond the pillars (later called of Hercules) to discover the route to Britain, the land of tin. Upon that journey Merodach suffers hardships and adventures. Naturally the siren, left behind in Tyre, burns with love and jealousy, and locks Miriam up in a living tomb. You may read of the dreadful things which happened when the hero returned, how with his well-drilled men he mowed down a mob of Tyrians, and how the great brazen Moloch got a new victim—one who walked with Satanic pride into the god's red-hot arms rather than face the scorn of men.

It is the kind of story which is intended to produce excitement of a rather unwholesome character. This one has some effective scenes, with long wastes of dullness.

Books in Demand.

The circulating department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended June 7: Adult Fiction—Mrs. Ward's "The Marriage of William Ashe," May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire," Mrs. Wharton's "The House of Mirth," Mrs. Atherton's "Ancestors," Mrs. Deland's "The Iron Woman," Mrs. Glasgow's "The Deliverance," Mrs. Fowler's "Concerning Isabel Carnaby," Mrs. Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Mrs. Wharton's "The Valley of Decision," Mrs. Deland's "The Awakening of Helena Richie," Mrs. Ward's "Marcella," Mrs. Wharton's "The Touchstone," Mrs. Deland's "Old Chester Tales," Mrs. Ward's "Sir George Tressady," Mrs. Wharton's "The Fruit of the Tree," Mrs. Deland's "John Ward, Preacher," Mrs. Ward's "Helbeck of Bannisdale," Mrs. Wharton's "Crucial Instances," Mrs. Deland's "Philip and His Wife," Mrs. Ward's "Robert Elsmere," Mrs. Wharton's "The Descent of Man," Mrs. Deland's "The Story of a Child," Mrs. Ward's "Eleanor," Mrs. Wharton's "The Greater Inclination," Mrs. Deland's "Dr. Lavendar's People," Mrs. Ward's "Lady Connie," Mrs. Wharton's "The Valley of Decision," Mrs. Deland's "The Old Garden and Other Verses," Mrs. Ward's "Daphne," Mrs. Wharton's "The Hermit and the Wild Woman," Mrs. Deland's "Old Chester Tales

PEERS IN PERFECTION.

Kosmo Wilkinson's Glowing Account of the British Upper Chamber.*

MR. KOSMO WILKINSON has written a book that is neither pure history nor pure gossip, and yet comes near to being both. He proposes to show how the peers of England, from being an estate of the realm, grew into an independent parliamentary assembly; how the hereditary assembly became the parent of the elective chamber and established the House of Commons, and then discovered in the lower house a rival and foe. The plan thus outlined points toward a history; but he hastens to add that the inquiry will be conducted "less in the spirit of a constitutional historian than from the point of view most likely to find acceptance with those who read to be interested as well as to be informed." This opens the way for gossip; and there is, throughout a good part of the book, at least a suggestion of that. But only a suggestion; Mr. Wilkinson admires the Lords too much to write real gossip. He only makes one think how much more might have been said. His admiration for the House is complete, yet sometimes he ventures on strictures, and even criticism. He is not wholly a Jenkins, in spite of the following:

Since 1880 the Peers have only cared to insist on their dissent from the Commons when they could point to some evidence of national opinion being in sympathy with themselves. For the most part, they are content to show their activity and statesmanship within limits, in which the Commons readily acquiesce. * * * The undoubted tendency of the times is to exalt and enlarge the popular estimate of both the monarchy and the peerage. Thus, a parliamentary chamber has been transformed into a real representation of all that is most brilliant or noble in the national life. So real a house of notables, if adequately maintained, must be to the living what Westminster Abbey is to the dead.

In spite of the fact that there was an interval of several hundred years between the Roman Counts of the palace and the Counts of the Saxon shore and of Britain, and the English Earls, Mr. Wilkinson would have us believe that the latter were the successors of the former in more than merely time, and that the English Dukes are the direct descendants of the Roman Dukes who led the Emperors' armies and kept the peace of Rome. He also provides a "parliament" convened by the King in 1081, which "contained purely English Archbishops, Earls, and Barons." We think that Mr. Wilkinson's desire to interest as well as inform is gratified. It must have grieved Mr. Wilkinson to have to write this paragraph:

Great men in English history have sometimes on their death found their representatives in their younger, rather than in their eldest, sons. The second William Pitt, and Charles James Fox, a second and a third son, respectively, were both more distinguished than those who wore the paternal titles. In more recent times, a great leader of the Peers, the third Lord Salisbury, was a second son.

When Mr. Wilkinson gets away from history—we mean, when he gets to the gossipy side of his story—he becomes more interesting in a sketchy sort of way. His later chapters deal rather with the personalities of the principal men of the House of Lords than with the politics of their time, and, though he never tells much about any one of them, he suggests more than he says. Here are some stories of notables of the peerage:

Edward Herbert went to Oxford at the age of twelve. He brought with him to the university when fifteen "a wife just six years older than himself."

At Oxford Lady Herbert (she was Mistress Herbert, really, at the time,) remained with her lord while he was going through his schools. At the coronation of James I. Herbert was knighted. The oath to redress the wrongs of all ladies and gentlemen was with him no mere verbal pledge, but formed a solemn committal to adventures which made Herbert the Don Quixote of the nation. The newly dubbed knight found a young lady just despoiled of a treasure by a French cavalier. Sir Edward Herbert not only regained the treasure, but waited ten years to chastise the thief. * * * In 1610, having joined the English troops under Sir Edward Cecil besieging St. Julliers, Herbert relates how a French officer 'dared' him. In a moment the two had sprung together out of the trenches; thence they rushed to the opposite bulwark. Herbert was the first of the two to fight his way into the beleaguered city; the last to leave it.

He died as Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

Thomas Egerton, afterward Lord Ellesmere, first made his mark in a case whose particulars have been preserved. Three graziers had deposited a sum of money with a Smithfield woman, to be accounted for by her on their collectively demanding it. Shortly afterward one of them returned, and on the plea of being commissioned by his partners to obtain the money, got the cash. Upon this the other two men brought an action against her. Egerton, happening to be in court, received the Judge's permission to speak as amicus curiae. His deliverance was to this effect. "It was not disputed that the money was not to be given up by the woman until demanded by the three men. Then let the trio, and not two members of it, make the demand. Till the two gentlemen now in court bring the third party, the woman, I apprehend, is entitled to remain the custodian of the deposit." The ingenuity of this defense pleased the court, and won the case for the woman; it likewise helped Egerton to preferment.

In connection with the first Earl of Shaftesbury occurs this:

The records of the House of Lords contain a curious story of the way in which the Habeas Corpus act passed. Lord Grey and Lord Norris were tellers; the latter had not noticed the entry of a very fat peer, who, Lord Grey said, ought to pass for ten. Lord Norris took the joke literally, and by adding nine to the true total changed a minority to a majority. The House was surprised, but Shaftesbury, who favored the bill, began to talk against time and soon drove the members out; as the House would not reconvene the vote stood as reported.

Bishop Burnet in William III.'s time was conspicuous for "the best pair of legs that ever wore gaiters"—the probability being, however, that in his time Bishops did not wear gaiters, but rather the usual knee breeches, stockings, and buckled shoes of the day. The "Proud Duke" of Somerset, who would not let his children sit in his presence, was Master of the Horse to George I.; angered because his son-in-law was sent to the Tower, he ordered his servants to take off the royal livery and put on again that of his own family.

He then proceeded to put all the badges of his office in a heap in his courtyard. The insignia of office with other refuse were then thrown into a common dust cart; the Duke superintended the shooting of the rubbish into the yard of St. James's Palace, and returned perfectly satisfied to his own house.

Despite the fondness of Englishmen for classical allusions, Mr. Wilkinson notes that the famous Horse of Troy has been trotted out in Parliament only twice—once by Lord Cowper, the grand uncle of the poet, and again in the debates over the Reform bill of 1867, when Robert Lowe turned the animal out to grass forever, as he said he hoped.

The mere name of Chesterfield suggests associations of grace, elegance, symmetry, and polish. With these nothing can be in less attractive contrast than the personal reality of the man. The trunk of a giant on the legs of a dwarf, limbs so ill-shapen as narrowly to escape deformity, a countenance only redeemable from unsightliness by the play of an intellectual expression over the unlovely features: such in the flesh seems to have been the man who was the cynosure of his own generation, in whom posterity has agreed to see the glass of fashion and the mold of form for all time.

It was Chesterfield who heard a stranger ask an old man in the House of Lords: "Pray, Sir, have you been here lately?" and receive the answer: "Not since I sat in that chair," pointing to the throne. The old man was Richard Cromwell. The Earl of Effingham, who as Earl Marshal had charge of the coronation of George III., expressed to the King his sorrow at the blunders made, and gave the assurance that on the next occasion everything would be found in proper order. This Earl resigned his commission in the army rather than bear arms against America, and called his house Boston Castle because no tea was allowed within its walls.

Lord Bute "was among the best-looking men of his day; his legs especially were the theme of general admiration; he used, it was said, to devote hours daily to admiring them in the looking glass and studying how to show them off to fresh advantage. * * * The matter of his speeches was always poor. His slow and pompous delivery, especially in the debate on the cider tax, won him the name of 'the Minute Gun.'"

In Lord Rockingham Mr. Wilkinson finds the most "typical member of the Senate and of the aristocracy. Most of the characteristic results of aristocratic birth and breeding were combined in him. He had from his earliest years displayed the representative virtues of his order."

Mr. Wilkinson notes that Lord Salisbury complained that he had to give up going to the Athenaeum Club because the Bishops there used to take his new umbrellas; Lord Melbourne, however, was never troubled by live Bishops, but complained that they used to die just to spite him because he had to fill their places.

The Duke of Cumberland was famous for his whiskers and his language. He called on Archbishop Howley once to get him to oppose a certain bill, and on his return told his friends: "It's all right, my lords; I've seen the Archbishop, and he says he'll be d—d to eternity if he doesn't see the bill in h—."

The House of Lords is now practically perfect, according to Mr. Wilkinson. "It has become the meeting ground of men belonging to all classes and schools of thought—"qualified for admission to it," he adds, cautiously.

The two chambers have become business partners rather than political rivals. * * * The modern descendants of the men who came forth conquerors from the long struggle against kingly despotism in the thirteenth century are still the most national among our historic growth. They are also found to be the most universally useful.

*THE PERSONAL HISTORY OF THE UPPER HOUSE. By Kosmo Wilkinson. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. 352. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

Job of Australia.

TOM GERRARD. By Louis Becke. 12mo. Pp. 292. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

Tom Gerrard is an Australian stockman, and this is one of those stories, quite without literary flavor, which are affected by a certain class of British periodical. Tom, of course, is all sorts of a good fellow and a sturdy citizen of the new country of the south. He is kind to children, rides his horse wonderfully, and never loses his temper. Mr. Becke tells how misfortunes overwhelmed Tom—coming hard upon each other's heels as they did in the case of Job, and how Tom bore them with a fortitude quite unlike that of the lachrymose Asiatic.

An alligator spoiled his beauty, a bank faded away with his savings, a fire destroyed his house and his cattle. But he saved a very lovely girl from the alligator, and she in the end rewarded him for all his griefs. Meantime the story tells of "bad men" who broke into the safe of a coasting steamer and nearly killed the purser, of an officer of native police who was Tom's rival in love and went mad for jealousy, of a bush parson who was another rival, but who took his disappointment like a man and got a consolation kiss from the girl. Then, of course, Mr. Becke tells you with enthusiasm of suppers of game out under the stars, of tea and damper from saddle bags, of gold miners and their reckless ways, of plots among the "bad men" to destroy Tom Gerrard, of an affair with a cattle whip in a tavern, and a midnight assault away out upon the plains.

In short, the story contains the usual Australian elements of interest. The peculiarity of it lies in the manner in which everything conspires to hit poor Tom in the face and scar and disfigure that part of his very proper person, without doing him any such serious injury as depriving him of an eye or a nose or the use of his mouth. The girl is a Scottish miner's daughter, and wishes she was a man. Nevertheless she rejects numerous suitors very sweetly—which is not a masculine specialty.

The Star's Daughter.

AS THE WORLD GOES BY. By Elisabeth W. Brooks. 12mo. Pp. 375. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The stage lends something of its glamour to this story of irrelevant title. It begins, in fact, with a doctor hurriedly summoned from his club and his dinner to attend upon a chorus girl who has got hurt somehow behind the scenes and been sacrilegiously carried to the star's dressing room. The poor chorus girl doesn't matter—she serves merely to introduce the star and the star's daughter, especially the daughter, who is the heroine. It is this young lady (not herself an actress) who has dared to put the star's dressing room to uses of common humanity. The story relates that she is the daughter of an ill-advised match between her mother and a rich and respectable young New Yorker. Of course the two are separated.

You are permitted, first, to see something of the life of mother and daughter at home and in studios and such places. You accompany the mother while she exceeds the speed limit in motor cars—herself playing chauffeur; you see the two at fencing lessons together, and observe that the elder is jealous of the younger's charms when men are about. Then a golden-voiced Polish gentleman belonging to grand opera makes love to the girl—sings to her and has her sing to him—writes her horrid high-flown dreary letters. The star, however, frowns and says such a marriage is quite unsuitable—eighteen and forty, Pole and American. She cites her own case, where the incompatibilities were not nearly so great. So the Polish songbird departs sighing profoundly and bowing to match.

Then you see the girl translated to a place among her father's people, and made much of by them, loved and lovable, sad within because of the departed Pole, learning the ways of the Four Hundred, going to college, actually becoming a Doctor of Philosophy, then yachting and traveling abroad in Italy, where she meets the Pole again.

It's rather a dim, inconclusive sort of story, the heroine being particularly dim. However, the star—her province is society plays—seems rather like the real thing. It's a pity the author has seen fit to kill her in an automobile accident about midway of the book.

Classics on Thin Paper.

Two more volumes are about to be added by the Macmillan Company to the India paper editions of Thackeray (in blue) and Dickens (in green.) The books are Thackeray's "Pendennis" and Dickens's "Oliver Twist," each appearing in limp cloth and leather covers. Each also has the original illustrations and other additional matter of the first edition, which has been copied for this pocket edition. There will also be a similar edition of Scott's novels, bound in red.

ATTRACTIVE : SUMMER : READING

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Published by **Houghton, Mifflin & Company** Boston and New York

JUNE

1905

EIGHTY-FIVE BEST BOOKS.

Classified List of American Publications Prepared by the State Library.

A TENTATIVE list of the best books of 1904, numbering 1,000 titles, selected from 8,291 books published in America, was lately prepared by the New York State Library. This list, roughly classified, was submitted to the Librarians of the State, and to other persons for a vote as to which 50 should be first chosen for a village library. The following table of results includes 85 titles, embracing books which received the highest vote in each class, arranged in each group in the order of votes. The former plan of listing the 50 books which actually received the most votes has been far from satisfactory, being often rather an index of popularity than of practical value. The present scheme was adopted in the hope of more useful results. A composite vote on new books, based as it too often is, more on hearsay than on personal acquaintance, and almost certain to show a few widely read novels in the lead, is never satisfactory. Probably no one of the voters will fully approve the list below, which should not be mistaken for the deliberate recommendation of the Librarians of the State. The State Library will issue later its annotated list of 250 books of 1904 recommended to small libraries.

REFERENCE BOOKS.

A. L. A. Catalogue. 8,000 Volumes for a Popular Library.
Granger.....Index to Poetry and Recitations.
Hopkins & Bond. Scientific American Reference Book.

PHILOSOPHY, ETHICS, AND RELIGION.

Wagner.....By the Fireside.
Shaler.....The Citizen.
Hall.....Adolescence.
Deland.....The Common Way.
Griffis.....Dux Christus.
Osler.....Science and Immortality.

SOCIOLOGY, INCLUDING EDUCATION.

Washington..Working with the Hands.
Tarbell.....History of the Standard Oil Co.
Barton.....Story of the Red Cross.
Fiske.....The Modern Bank.
Spearman...The Strategy of Great Railroads.
Cleveland...Presidential Problems.
Briggs.....Routine and Ideals.
Hunter.....Poverty
Johnson.....Old-Time Schools and School Books.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, Including Poetry, Drama, and Humor.

Burroughs..Far and Near.
Child.....English and Scottish Popular Ballads.
Van Dyke...Music, and Other Poems.
Lounsbury..Standard of Pronunciation in English.
Wells.....A Parody Anthology.
Martin.....The Luxury of Children.
Repplier....Compromises.
Aldrich.....Judith of Bethulia.
Phillips.....The Sin of David.
Lorimer.....Old Gorgon Graham.

NATURAL SCIENCE AND USEFUL ARTS.

Hornaday..The American Natural History.
Seton.....Monarch, the Big Bear of Tallac.
Doubleday..Stories of Inventors.
Mathews....Field Book of Wild Birds and Their Music.
McFarland..Getting Acquainted with the Trees.
Roberts....Watchers of the Trails.
Streeter....Fat of the Land.
Niles.....Bog-Trotting for Orchids.
O'Connor...Heroes of the Storm.

FINE ARTS.

Sanford....Art Crafts for Beginners.
Caffin.....American Masters of Sculpture.
Skinner....Little Gardens.
Sturgis....The Appreciation of Sculpture.
Elson.....History of American Music.
Langton....How to Know Oriental Rugs.

AMUSEMENTS AND SPORTS.

Kingsland..Book of Indoor and Outdoor Games.
Barbour....Book of School and College Sports.

DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL.

Adventures of Elizabeth in Rugen.
Muensterberg The Americ
White.....The Mountai.
Knox.....Japanese Life in Town and Country.
Hearn.....Japan.
Johnson....Highways and Byways of the South.
Thwaites...Brief History of Rocky Mountain Exploration.
Compton....Indian Life in Town and Country.

HISTORY.

Dawson....The South American Republics.—Part II.
Elson.....History of the United States.
Brady.....Indian Fights and Fighters.
Colquhoun..Greater America.
Asakawa....The Russo-Japanese Conflict.
Palmer.....With Kuroki in Manchuria.

BIOGRAPHY.

Riis.....Theodore Roosevelt the Citizen.
Spencer....Autobiography.
Lee.....Recollections and Letters.
Conway.....Autobiography.
Pryor.....Reminiscences of Peace and War.
Paine.....Thomas Nast.

FICTION.

Churchill...The Crossing.
Thurston....The Masquerader.
Duncan.....Doctor Luke of the Labrador.
Glasgow....The Deliverance.
Gordon, J...The Prospector.
Howells.....Son of Royal Langbrith.
Herrick.....The Common Lot.
Martin.....Lillie: A Mennonite Maid.
Kelly.....Little Citizens.
Lane.....Nancy Stair.
London.....The Sea-Wolf.
McCutcheon..Beverly of Graustark.
Waller.....The Wood-Carver of 'Lympus.
White.....The Silent Places.
Daskam.....Memoirs of a Baby.

JUVENILE.

Beard, Lina and A. B. Indoor and Outdoor Handicraft and Recreation for Girls.
Beard, D. C. Jack of All Trades.
Peary.....Snowland Folk.
Grinnell....Jack in the Rockies.
Pier.....Boys of St. Timothy's.

"Florentine Palaces."

This book is being hurried through the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. It is by Mrs. Janet Ross, author of "Italian Sketches," "The Land of Manfred," "Leaves from Our Tuscan Kitchen," "Florentine Villas," &c. The numerous illustrations are from drawings by Adelaide Marchi. The first palace considered is that of the Strozzi, who fought against the Medici and were exiled from Florence. The opening paragraphs include a résumé of the origin and history of this house.

THE WILD WEST.

LETTERS FROM AN OREGON RANCH. By "Katharine." With twelve full-page illustrations from photographs. 8vo. Pp. 212. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

When city folk transplant themselves to the real country they are as babes in the woods; they have troubles which no country folk ever have; conversely they have joys in their surroundings which country folk know not, either. This volume contains in the form of letters—the letter business is the merest form—an account humorous and at the same time enthusiastic of how two pairs of middle-aged persons (or so 'tis written) spent their first season of voluntary exile in the Oregon hills.

The author tells how they went out by sodden roads in the rainy season, and set up housekeeping in a queer old building very different from the Colonial mansion of the tidewater East. You have the usual story of the putting up of the kitchen range and the stovepipe that smoked; you read again of those men ignorant of the use of the crosscut saw who went out to fell a great tree; of queer experiences with that most ferocious of all beasts, the common or barnyard cow; of amateur milkers ignorant of the persuasive art; of butter that tasted of all the rank weeds of Spring; of variegated dealings with poultry. The tales and jests are the old familiar tales and jests, but they are very pleasantly and cheerfully told.

You read of rain and landscapes sodden but beautiful, and, to explain the writer's enthusiasm, are provided with some wonderful photographs of wooded Oregon in the rainy season, a mountain stream, say, "rollicking and roystering through a little glen," a placid sheet of shadowed water with a sailboat and trees overhanging, or a bit of bluff coast with the foamy tide coming in upon the white beach at the bluff's foot. Then the author tells you of how the women of Oregon ride, not man fashion, yet without a saddle—only a surcingle with a stirrup, and sometimes a blanket. And in particular she tells of a young woman of those parts who seems very charming, indeed—whom she calls now Di Vernon and now "St. Cecilia the Broncho Buster." Of this paragon it is further related that she was an excellently well-read person, as well as a superlative horsewoman. The author herself quotes variously from writers, ancient and modern, especially scraps of verse—these in the manner of such as do mock heroic (or mock sentimental) "stunts."

Old English Glasses.

The drinking utensil which Percy Bate describes in his volume, "English Table Glass," (medium 8vo. Pp. 130. Illustrated. Gilt Top. In Newnes's Library of the Applied Arts. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.50.), which is the glass of the eighteenth century, has as the author says, "interesting features and individual beauties." In no way does it resemble the delicacy of Venetian work, nor the florid decoration typical of the German maker; nor are there such "lofty" pieces as seen in the Low Countries.

The book has been written, we are told at the beginning, for "such friends of the arts of their own country * * * in the expectation that some of those who feel the individuality of our English drinking glasses, respond to their charm, and care to possess them, may be interested in the experience and the conclusions of a fellow-collector." In his introductory and prefatory chapter he writes of the artistic and human interest of a collection such as he has:

I have already spoken of the pleasure I derived from the growth of my small collection, the enjoyment obtained from the simple beauty of some and the quaint originality of others, and the interest inseparable from the evolution of a series, the elucidation of little problems, and the development of a coherent story. This interest was, of course, both artistic and antiquarian, but as yet the charm of the personal and individual was absent, though soon to appear. There is always to a thoughtful mind a curious fascination about those relics of the past that seem to touch, however faintly, the chord of human feeling, that seem to bear with them some suggestion, however slight, of the personality of the long dead men and women who possessed and cherished them in the bygone years. And gradually glasses came to my hand, frail relics of creed, or character, or emotion, which were eloquent of the ardent humility of our predecessors, each with a tale to tell, each demanding hospitality and harborage, and each affording either a vivid flash of insight or a half-veiled glimpse into the minds, the habits, and identities of our ancestors.

Besides describing the glasses in his own collection, Mr. Bate also tells about the articles possessed by others, notably those in the cabinet owned by Mrs. Rees Price of Glasgow. The author makes no attempt to give a history of glassmaking in England; his object is to tell of the evolution of the art from the pieces with which he is familiar. Glasses for water, wine, rum, ale, &c., and several large drinking vessels, candlesticks, &c., are described and pictured.



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POETRY.

Volumes by Gamaliel Bradford, Jr., Lizzie Twigg, H. E. M. Stutfield, and Anna H. Branch.*

THE series of sonnets from which Mr. Bradford has drawn the title for his new collection of poems is devoted chiefly to the commemoration of writers and cities of the mighty past, thus communicating to the reader a pleasing sense of familiarity with great names. His choice is catholic; we have not only Greek and Roman worthies, but saints and Fathers of the Church, painters, poets, and philosophers, and even critics as the subjects of his discriminating verse. Although he occasionally sinks into such banality as is indicated by the opening line of the sonnet to Theocritus, "The country life of poets is so sweet," his muse is on the whole sturdy and self-respecting. The lines to Menander sufficiently express the best hopes of a later age than his, and with a felicitous manipulation of the sonnet form:

The mighty days were gone and the more lees
Of poetry and song alone were left.
Athens, of glory and high place bereft,
Forgot her Phidias and her Sophocles.
Yet thou, content with lesser palm than these,
Didst frame with careful grace thy comic weft,
With easy raillery and conduct deft
At once couldst charm the sage, the vulgar please.

A mellow wisdom through thy pages flows,
Not shaking laughter, holding both his sides,
But such sweet wit as meditation guides,
Just tempered with the pause of him who knows
That human life and love are light as breath,
Till weighted with the leaden thought of death.

The critic, no doubt, should be grateful for even so cold a reception by the creative mind as that accorded him in the sonnet of Sainte-Beuve, the octave of which is admirable in sentiment and expression. For the answer to the sestet's question

Yet, after all, how much can knowledge give
What have we gained, when thought's pale corrosive
Has soured the palate and made dull the eye?

we respectfully refer the solicitous inquirer to Matthew Arnold's "Essay on Criticism," to the essay by Mr. James on the same rich subject, and to Mr. Morley's "Macaulay".

The final sonnet on the sonnet deserves to rank with Rossetti's "A Moment's Monument," and even with Wordsworth's incomparable

"Nuns fret not at their convent's narrow room"

not for perfection of form or wealth and appropriateness of metaphor, but for the Meredithian tribute to "the star of laughter and the star of love."

The inspiration of Miss Twiggs is altogether different from that of Mr. Bradford. Although she owes an indebtedness to Horace in her free and lyrical "Ad Magistrum" and in a charming paraphrase, "Simplicity," and apostrophizes of all honeyed painters the artful Greuze, her muse belongs frankly to Ireland. The hills, the sea, the bogs, the sunset and dawn, she celebrates in verse that is sincere and frequently moving. She omits the popular impassioned protest against present conditions and the political past, she omits the legends and the myths, and sings only the earthly charms of the green island. The sky and the soil breathe beatitudes for her, and she beholds the flowers and cliffs and fields through an atmosphere of golden sentiment. Canon Sheehan, who writes the introduction, complains with a bitter note of the continual exodus in Ireland from the country to the city. "The Celt," he says, "who could not spend a day on the mountain heather, or beside a silver stream, or on the ramparts of Aran overlooking the eternal sea, is no longer a Celt. And the aversion to country life, the dislike of its peace, the impatience of its innocence, and the ignorance of its blessings and attractions, is the evil and bitter thing that lies at the root of all those sad alterations in the spirit of our people, that are burthening with much pain and foreboding the clearest and deepest thinkers of the times." He welcomes any voice that will call these recalcitrant children of Erin back to their long lonely fields and mysterious hills, and in the verse of Miss Twiggs he recognizes such a voice—a recognition not certainly unjustified by the appealing melodies in her little volume. The "Song of a Bog" is characteristic not only of her spirit but of the simplicity of her technical effort:

The hills are bare and the bogs are brown,
The chilly rain comes falling down,
But dearer to me than tower or town
The sight of a bogland brown!

The winds are wet and the curlews cry,
And dreary and dark the waters lie,
But sweeter than lark in a Summer sky
To me is the curlew's cry!

So, kisses cool of the western wind
A wonderful joy in you I find;
To others so cold, to me so kind,
O breath of the brown bog wind!

Bogs and rain and the chilling wind
All o' the world I'd leave behind,
All o' the world with willing mind
To follow the wand'ring wind!

For I am one with the curlews wild,
And weary am I of manners mild,
And I'm coming forever to rest, your child,
In the heart of the bogland wild,
In my home on the bogland wild!

Miss Twiggs regrets her inability to send forth these songs of Ireland in the Irish tongue, a regret that will be shared by but few of her readers. In this day of imitative verse and scant originality we cannot afford to lose the influence of one whose note is her own, whose joy and whose sorrow are so obviously felt as experience and not as "copy."

It is not, however, in Ireland alone that exodus from country to town and the still more demoralizing exodus from town to country is made the subject of vehement remonstrance. A London writer of "vers de société" sings a vociferous ditty on the various characteristics of a complicated modern civilization, especially enjoying his playful but far from trifling tribute to the genius of publicity and the science of réclame. Together with a good deal of claptrap, slang, and metrical vulgarity, is displayed a sufficiently acute observation supported by a less highly developed talent for satire. The lines entitled "A Look Ahead" refer to the opinion held by certain philosophers that England's future will be social rather than industrial; that culture, gayety, and luxury will abound, and that Great Britain will be in Lord Rosebery's words "the playground and the pleasaance of the plutocrats of all nations." Reflecting on this possibility, the poet depicts the attractions of the new era, to turn from them with this final melodious wail of renunciation:

I cannot but divine with sorrow
The rural England of to-morrow,
When, deserts all the fields and downs,
The laborers huddle in the towns;
No sturdy yeoman plows the land,
Or gathers in the new-mown hay;
His sons have sought some foreign strand,
His farm is falling to decay,
And in the Squire's old easy chair
Reclines the new-fledged millionaire.
The scanty remnants of the peasants
Nor sheep nor cattle rear, but pheasants;
Flunkies, in place of rustic Hodges,
Tenant the cottages and lodges;
The chauffeur with his motor car,
And well-armed guardians of the game—
Of Midas all dependents are:
And, if the little street-bred folk
Contented wear his easy yoke.
Why who shall say they are to blame?
In countryside, upon the shore,
Rise pleasure centres by the score,
And love of bustle, change, and noise
The love of hearth and home expels;
We live in scorn of rural joys,
A nomad life in big hotels.

Some of us, nevertheless, who would most unwillingly own to a scorn of rural joys, have a modicum of sympathy with the cockney spirit and vibrate more or less to the attractions of town pictures. Miss Anna Hempstead Branch is extremely fortunate in her descriptions of life in studios and courts, and strikes a deeply poetic note in her unpretentious drama of the time of Watteau which she calls "The Shoes That Danced." It is tempting to exaggerate her qualities as a poet, so haunting are the pictures she makes of sad and gay humanity and the fleeting pleasures of the world in which dreams and gold continually wrestle with one another. In a poem called "The Riders" she manages to accomplish the miracle of recalling mediæval French poetry without suggesting Browning or Morris; her lines "To a New York Shop Girl Dressed for Sunday" do vaguely bring to mind Rossetti's "Jenny," but have their own charm as well, a certain womanly pitifulness and appreciation of the subtle beauties that assail the heart in the midst of common and vulgar sights. It is not a performance to mutilate by fragmentary quotation, and in spite of its extraordinary, irregular, and personal loveliness we must pass it by in favor of this sonnet called "Sweet Weariness," that shows one delicate side of its author's delicate talent, conspicuous in its sensitiveness to the beauty of shades:

Fatigue itself may be a pleasant thing
And weariness be silken, soft, and fine!
Upon my eyes its little vapors shine,
Trailing me softly like a colored wing!
Tender as when beloved voices sing
It steals upon me and with touch divine
Lulls all my sense till each thought of mine
Is hushed to quiet, unremembering.
Oh, weariness thrice dear, so frailly spun
Of ended pleasure that still shines and glows;
Oh, weariness, thrice dear! What have I done
To earn this delicate and deep repose?
"Child, thou hast worshipped at the setting sun
And looked long, long, upon the opening rose."

*A PAGEANT OF LIFE. By Gamaliel Bradford, Jr. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

SONGS AND POEMS. By Lizzie Twigg. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 60 cents.

THE BURDEN OF BABYLONDON. By Hugh E. M. Stutfield. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 90 cents.

THE SHOES THAT DANCED, AND OTHER POEMS. By Anna Hempstead Branch. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.10

Frank B. Sanborn's Papers.

Frank B. Sanborn, the last of the Concord philosophers, is at work on a series of papers which will first be given publicity in The Critic. The July number of this periodical will have an essay by Mr. Sanborn entitled "Channing and His Table Talk."

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WRITERS OF ENGLISH.

A Canadian-English Novelist and a New York Publisher on Their Brotherhood.

SIR GILBERT PARKER, M. P., the Canadian-English novelist, and Mr. George Haven Putnam, the New York publisher, have been talking, in answer to questions put by Mr. James Milne, editor of The Book Monthly of London, about the brotherhood of writers of English. "A novelist in America, writing of American life and character," said Sir Gilbert Parker, "starts differently from an English writer, and there must emerge from his observations of life around him a color and even a form individual and specific. It must so affect his style and point of view as to inherently differentiate his thought and its expression from that of his English confrère. But the novelist stands by himself. He seldom influences thought or style. I cannot see how the two sets of conditions—the English and the American—can really be compared at all.

"If you go back to the days of Hawthorne, Thoreau, and even of Washington Irving, you will find their style in some sense the same as that of the best English writers. But of late years a more 'American' feeling pervades all that is produced by good men in America. Choose a man to-day who, in point of style, is probably the best writer in the English-speaking world—Goldwin Smith. He is free from preciosity on the one hand or obscurity on the other—clear and fine. Then, if you will, take the work of Mr. W. D. Howells, who is the first of American writers. It has the same lucidity, much the same range, though, of course, his calibre as a thinker is less than Goldwin Smith's. Again, take Mr. John Morley, a master of style, one of the few men in England, since Ruskin and such writers disappeared, who have supreme style. Against him set Henry James. You would not conclude that the one had reacted on the other. On the contrary, they appear to drink from the same fountain of thought, though the style is so different. * * *

"Now I suppose the United States and England react upon each other in some sense, but to my mind the weight of influence, the weight of thought, and the weight of style, still remain with England. For my part I see nothing definite, so far as the higher literature in England is concerned, in any influence from the other side of the water. I am certain, however, that England still influences the United States. For instance, I suppose you would call poetry the highest form of literary expression. It does not strike me that any poet of the United States has influenced any great British poet or British poetry. I think, however, that the general standard of power and beauty set by English poets certainly has influenced and certainly does influence American verse. I believe, at the same time, that a man like Longfellow, though not a great poet, was quite distinctive, owing little to anybody except, it may be, in a far-off way to Wordsworth. Emerson and Walt Whitman are nearer to a distinctively American verse, and they cannot be said to have influenced English verse or poetry in the very least, save in the case of W. E. Henley. * * *

"You have to go back fifty years to find a real American influence upon English literature. You must go back to Edgar Allan Poe, and there you had a genius who not only influenced England but France. His fiction practically established the better form of conte in France. And if you go still further back Washington Irving came nearer to influencing English style than anybody else has ever done."

Mr. Putnam thinks that the recording of history tends to become international, always assuming that the affairs concerned date back of modern problems and controversies. "What is true of history," he said, "is true, with some similar limitations, of historical biography and of literary biography. The English Men of Letters Series is just as valuable for American readers, who claim to have a share in the ownership and usufruct of English literature, as it is for English readers. I am glad to believe also that the contribution to the Heroes of the Nations Series, in biography, and to the Stories of the Nations Series, in history, which have been prepared on either side of the Atlantic, are equally valuable for students and readers in both hemispheres.

"It is my impression that in fiction—of which I have less personal knowledge, because I am not a reader of modern novels—the tendency is possibly rather to strengthen the local characteristics, the local coloring, and the national point of view. It is undoubtedly true that fiction of Germany to-day, as compared with that of half a century back, is stronger in its national prejudices. The national feeling all over the world is finding part of its expression through fiction, and with us in America, particularly since the civil war, this has been very marked. Our most successful American fiction—speaking in the commercial sense—has been that which has been most definitely, most distinctly American in its scenes and in its character studies. But I note that this is the class of fiction which has been very largely claiming the interest of the new generation of English readers. They seem to be rather pleased to get something a little away from the cathedral town or from Piccadilly society, and they are taking an increasing pleasure in the experiences of real life on the prairie, and in events and people hitherto comparatively unfamiliar to them.

"In these several respects there seems to me to be a closer coming together of the literary sympathies and interests of England and America. And I may make reference also to the comparatively new and growing literary market which American publishers, like their English brethren, are finding in Australasia. Our experience is that in Australia particularly there is a noteworthy increase in the demand for representative American fiction, and a steady inquiry for books of American history, biography, and science. There is a sign of this in the fresh and sympathetic treatment which American books receive in Australian magazines and papers, and it all shows the link of certain experiences and feelings which would naturally be common to a new country like Australia and a comparatively new country like America."

NEW ENGLAND WOODS.

HUNTING WITHOUT A GUN AND OTHER PAPERS. By Rowland E. Robinson. With illustrations by Rachael Robinson. 12mo. Pp. 381. New York: The Forest and Stream Publishing Company.

In this volume are included a number of sketches and stories of the late Rowland E. Robinson, who was blind in his later years, and is known as the author of a number of books and articles relating to out-door life and New England folk. The sketches and tales are prefaced by a brief biographical note of the author, who was born in Vermont in 1833, and died in 1900. The first or title paper tells of what glimpses (and more than mere glimpses) of wild creatures a man with a gun misses. That and other papers immediately following dwell lovingly upon the woods and woods' creatures—tell of Spring in the wilds, of blue birds, grouse with muffled drumbeat, robins, blackbirds, squirrels, frogs, and "the biggest woodpecker that lives," who, "in less than half an hour" will separate "the greatest part of the bark from a large pine tree for twenty or thirty feet."

The next papers tell something about fishing from the supposed point of view of the fish, being the memoirs of a bass from his youth up, and the tale of the anglers he met in mortal combat, or the life story of a pike of venerable years.

Further on in the book are stories of rural New Englanders of the familiar type. You have Landlord Phineas Dayton, who upon the day before Christmas put up his daughter for a prize and sent her two suitors to shoot partridges for his table. The man who brought back the biggest bag was to have the girl. But it wasn't exactly left to blind fortune, for another girl put her spoke in the wheel of fate. Again, you have another shooting match, for turkeys this time, in which Uncle Elija (who had fallen down and deranged his sights) failed to get a turkey as the prize of his marksmanship; was then sorely tempted to steal one for the proper Christmasing of his family, but, fleeing from temptation, had his reward. For on the way home he brought down a large fat wild goose.

You'll find reminiscent talk about "Cleaning Old Guns," a yarn of a Thanksgiving dinner in the woods; a story of a Vermont rattlesnake, "Winter's tales" of foxes, weasels, squirrels, mice; tales of old boats, and even a poem called "Antoine's Version of Evangeline."

Books That Sell Well.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce a second edition of James Huneker's "Iconoclasts," a third edition of William Barry's biography of "Cardinal Newman," and eighth editions of A. C. Buell's "Paul Jones," Mme. Waddington's "Letters of a Diplomat's Wife," and second printing of her "Italian Letters," and an eighth edition of Dr. Henry van Dyke's "Music, and Other Poems."

Doubleday, Page & Co. report second editions of Justus Miles Forman's "Tommy Carteret;" "How to Make a Flower Garden;" and Mrs. Gene Stratton-Porter's "Freckles."

Henry Holt & Co. are printing a fourth edition, in popular and cheaper form, of Lucas's "Book of Verses for Children."

The Macmillan Company reports that the paper edition of the late Dr. John William Streeter's "The Fat of the Land" has already gone into a second edition, making the ninth printing for the book in a little over a year.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are publishing a second edition of Ida M. Tarbell's "History of the Standard Oil Company," and a third edition of E. P. Powell's "The Country Home," Vol. I. in the Country Home Library.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. announce the following new printings: eighth of C. Hanford Henderson's "Education and the Larger Life," and second of Dr. Rolfe's "Satchel Guide" for 1905.

Harper's Book News

The Accomplice

"Frederick Trevor Hill has done three effective things in his new story. He has evolved a new point of view in having the narrative of a murder trial told by the foreman of the jury; he has created a new and surprising denouement; and he has written a most absorbing book."—*N. Y. Press.*

"It is within bounds to say that *The Accomplice* is the very best novel founded on a crime and its unraveling that has been published in a decade—and we do not forget Conan Doyle or Raffles, either."—*Nashville American.*

Sanna

As refreshing and delightful as a sea-breeze comes this story of Nantucket and Sanna—wild, romping, wilful Sanna—by the author of *The Wood-carver of 'Lympus.* The critics have all generous praise for this sweet, wholesome story, which is achieving popular favor as triumphantly as its predecessor. "A pastoral of the purest sort," declares one critic;—an ideal book for summer days, "restful, original, and with a peculiar charm of its own."—*N. Y. Times.* Take it along on your vacation.

The Tyranny of the Dark

"Hamlin Garland has woven from his experiences the threads of a most interesting tale which will interest both believers in and scoffers at the life invisible."—*N. Y. World.* It is absolutely different from everything else in modern fiction—with a lovable Western girl for a heroine, such as Mr. Garland knows so well how to draw.

Fond Adventures

"Passages singing the song of the sword and scenes wrapped in soft suggestions of the lute," in the words of one critic, aptly describe these wonderful tales by Maurice Hewlett. Since the publication of *The Forest Lovers* Mr. Hewlett has written nothing so palpitating with the full and splendid life of the middle ages. Each of these four glowing love tales has a beauty and charm distinct from the others. All are romance of the rarest quality.

The Vicissitudes of Evangeline

A sparkling twin sister volume to *The Visits of Elizabeth,* with a dashing heroine such as only Elinor Glyn can picture. "The book is undeniably clever and alluring; the reader will know no dull moment from cover to cover."

—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

BOSTON NOTES.

New Books by Laura E. Richards, Anne Warner, and Others—John Vance Cheney's Collected Poems.

MRS. LAURA E. RICHARDS neglected her aged heroine, Mrs. Tree, in 1904, preferring to write of children, but this year the aged dame will reappear in a book called "Mrs. Tree's Will," the third of the series begun by Geoffrey Strong. There is no doubt as to the willfulness of the will, if will there be, but one cannot forget the remark of the sage Mr. Tiffey to David Copperfield that there is no subject in which men are so little to be trusted as the existence of such a document. The publishers of the book will, of course, be Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., who are preparing new editions of more than one of the author's other stories.

***

The poems of Mr. John Vance Cheney, scattered here and there for almost forty years, are now to be collected and will be published in a few months with the imprint of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Every magazine reader knows their quality, and it is strange that they have waited so long for a place on the book shelf.

***

While Anne Warner is in Europe, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. are preparing her "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary" for Autumn publication. It has undergone a process too often omitted in stories originally intended for use in serial form, and has been rewritten, but Aunt Mary and her student friends remain the same as ever, and her nephew Jack still rightly appreciates his good fortune in introducing her to New York.

***

Messrs. H. M. Caldwell & Co. will present Mr. James Clarence Harvey's "In Bohemia," as a small book with very wide margins and a little square of text, or a Mucha design, a symbol, a joke, or a sprightly vignette, in the centre. The greater part of the book is prose, but it contains some gay verses, including the remarkable true story of the separation of Adam and Eve.

***

Matt. Stan. Kemp, A. M., whose "Andy Trembath" is announced by the C. M. Clark Publishing Company for early Autumn, is known to his parishioners in the Alpha Lutheran Church in Turtle Creek, a suburb of Pittsburg, as the Rev. Matthew Stanley Kemp, but, being only twenty-eight years of age, he is still boyish enough to prefer the abbreviated form for secular use. He is the son of a Cornish miner, who, after some experience in mining for Michigan copper and Colorado silver, settled in the anthracite region while Mr. Kemp was still a boy, so that he is familiar with not only the working, but also the domestic aspects of a miner's life, and fully understands the "company store." Two or three serious mishaps in the mine kept his father idle for a long time, so that his family felt the touch of poverty, but his son was able to accompany him on a long visit to England, and became acquainted with places which his father had described to him. After his father's death, his mother and sister sent him to the high school and to Gettysburg College, whence he went to the Gettysburg Theological Seminary. He was pastor of two churches before he was installed at Turtle Creek. He is a bachelor, chiefly, he declares, because his heart still belongs to the sister who aided him during his college course, assisted his brother through the law school, and made her own way through the Boston Conservatory of Music. Naturally she formed his ideals of womanly excellence, as his father shaped his conception of a workingman.

***

While busying herself with the great number of serious drawings which she has made in France and England during the last two years, Mrs. Mansfield (Blanch McManus) has become much interested in the children of both countries, and has shown the beauty of one and the pretty courtesy and occasional amazing naughtiness of the other in the pictures of two small books to appear in the Autumn in the Little Cousin Series as "Our Little French Cousin" and "Our Little English Cousin."

***

The "Little Colonel" book for 1905 will be especially appropriate for the holidays, inasmuch as its subject is "The Little Colonel's Christmas Vacation." It will introduce some of the other girls of the series. The holiday "Little Colonel" issued last year is to have a comrade in a holiday "Two Little Knights of Kentucky," which will appear as a quarto, illustrated with colored drawings. Two of Mrs. Johnston's short stories, "In the Desert of Waiting" and "The Three Weavers," are to be issued this year as small illustrated volumes in decorated covers.

***

Compared with "Quincy Adams Sawyer," Mr. Charles Felton Pidgin's "Stephen Holton" might be said to have had no advertising, but a preacher-hero and temperance as a subject are always attractive to readers who prefer sober fiction, and the seventh printing is announced by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. Meanwhile the author's name is almost unanimously mispronounced by his fellow townsmen, who persist on styling it Pigeon, as if it were the Anglicized form of the Irish Columan instead of being allied to Pitkin.

***

Messrs. Page & Co. will also issue a book especially interesting to boys. Mr. Burton E. Stevenson's "The Young Section Hand," the story of a youngster who dares to take the place of a discharged man, and suffers as might be expected, but emerges triumphant from all his troubles and quarrels.

***

Mr. Theodore Roberts, the author of "Brothers of Peril," has returned from Barbados after a year's absence and has for the present established himself in New York, thus living near his brothers, Mr. C. G. D. Roberts and Mr. William Carman Roberts; his nephew, Mr. Lloyd Roberts, and his cousin, Mr. Bliss Carman. Two of Prof. C. G. D. Roberts's animal stories are to appear this year as small gift books, decorated and illustrated by Mr. Charles Livingstone Bull.

***

The late Dr. George E. Street's "Mount Desert," which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are issuing this month, has been carefully edited by Mr. Samuel A. Eliot. Dr. Street's researches during his many Summers of residence at Southwest Harbor had given him complete mastery of the history of the island and he had added many interesting genealogical notes. The book is illustrated and, although intended for a history, is an excellent companion for the regular guide books.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, June 16, 1905.

Psychology of the Japanese.

Prof. Okakura-Yoshisaburo's little book, "The Japanese Spirit," (12mo, pp. 127. New York: James Pott & Co. $1 net,) is the result of some lectures read to University of London students. The author shows not only his knowledge of the literature of his native land, but also his acquaintance with Western writers. The lectures, as George Meredith writes in his introduction to the volume, "are compendious and explicit in a degree that enables us to form a summary of much that has been otherwise partially obscure, so that we get nearer to the secret of this singular race than we have had the chance of doing before." And Prof. Okakura writes, in condensed form, much about the origin of the Japanese, their faith, their conceptions of life, and their ideals of duty, as well as their metaphysical doctrines. He deals, in short, with everything that bears upon the physical and intellectual environments of his countrymen which has led to the formation of their character.

He writes about "Bushido," which is the "way of the Samurai," the principle of renunciation on behalf of the welfare of the Fatherland; traces the course of Confucianism, Shintoism, and Taoism in the instruction it has given the Japanese in "Virtue" and shows throughout the book that the "foolish talk," as Mr. Meredith terms it, of the yellow peril, is fatuous.

Uncle Sam's "Children."

The book by Judson Wade Shaw, A. M., Field Secretary Young Citizens' Loyal League, which A. S. Barnes & Co. have in active preparation for early issue, is divided into five parts, viz.: "Uncle Sam's Childhood," in which is told the story of the flight for freedom from England, the Pilgrim and Puritan Fathers, &c.; "Uncle Sam's Growth," with chapters on "a special cause of growth," striking indications of progress, growth through education, &c.; "Uncle Sam's Treasures," his territory, mining resources, mechanical skill, forests, and best resources; "Uncle Sam's Children and Their Ailments—His Perils," the drink habit, vitality, adulterated products, money, trusts, immigration, and the congested city life, and "Uncle Sam's Way to Health," with suggestions and statistics for the training of children in citizenship, the influence of good literature, moral education, home training, the right use of money, closing with a chapter on "The Future of Our Country." The book is illustrated, and will appear in two editions, one for the general market, the other for schools.

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AMERICAN BOOKS ABROAD.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that our English cousins have received Mme. Mary King Waddingtin's "Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" and F. Hopkinson Smith's "At Close Range" very well. New editions have been just sent to London.

The anonymous volume, "A Publisher's Confession," which has created such wide comment in this country, will appear in London in two or three weeks. It is published here by Doubleday, Page & Co.

Archibald Constable & Co. of London have secured the English rights to Prof. Hugo Munsterberg's "The Eternal Life," which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. issue in America. Prof. Munsterberg has just sailed with his family for Hamburg, and they will travel for pleasure in different parts of Germany, returning to America about the middle of September.

Robert Lutz of Leipsic, who brought the German rights of Burton E. Stevenson's "Holladay Case" from Henry Holt & Co., has just bought from the New York firm the rights of this author's "Marathon Mystery."

A German edition of "Forward," Miss Lina Boegli's account of her adventures in a journey around the world alone, is shortly to appear. The book is also reported to be selling well in Austria and other parts of the non-English-speaking world. The Macmillan Company issues the story here.

Prof. George Santayana's "Life of Reason" series is being published by the Scribners in London. His first two volumes, "Reason in Common Sense" and "Reason in Society," have called forth over there expressions of applause which probably no other American philosophical writer, with the exception of Emerson, has ever inspired. Santayana's style, lucidity, and coherence are freely praised —elements which the Britisher never discovered in the Concord sage.

A Lexicon for the Poet.

In his introduction of "The Rhymer's Lexicon," by Andrew Loring, which E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing in this country, Prof. George Saintsbury briefly sets forth what seem to him to be the "general" facts and laws of English versification. His conclusions are the result not of any "antecedent theory," but of a "careful and constant reading of as far as may be the whole body of English verse of all ages, since it really became English." A large number of his statements, he points out in a note, are controversial, and there is no support of arguments. What he has to say in this introduction, he adds, will be embodied in an "elaborate" "History of English Prosody," on which he has been working for some time.

The lexicon is divided into three parts—Finals, Penults, and Antepenults. The words have been grouped according to the accented vowel sound and placed in columns in the alphabetical sequence of the letters which follow this sound, and which letters have been set in dark type. Each part of the lexicon has fourteen vowel divisions, adopted for reference purposes; and the divisions are enumerated in a table of contents, which also includes key words illustrating the vowel sounds. This table has been introduced, the compiler says, "for the reason that it does for the vowels what the columns of rhymes do for the consonants. It completes the record of the vagaries of English spelling." "The Rhymer's Lexicon" is a handbook not only for the poet and specialist, but also for the "spelling reformer." It will, as is shown in the preface, supply him with "most of his illustrations and provide him with his arguments." Mr. Loring is the American Consul at Bristol, England.

"At the Bottom of the World."

Dr. H. R. Mill has prepared a volume on "The Siege of the South Pole," telling of the beginnings of speculations by the ancients concerning this part of the world and through the ages down to the twentieth century explorations. After the opening chapters, the story proper begins with the voyages of Capt. James Cook and the data collected by American whalers during the latter part of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth. Then follow chapters on the work of Bellingshausen, Weddell, the Enderbys, and others, leading up to the interest manifested in antarctic explorations toward the middle of the nineteenth century, and the narrative is subsequently brought down to recent times by the revival of interest through Sir John Murray's work, the voyages of Gerlache, Borchgrevink, and Drygalski, Nordenskjold, Bruce, and Scott. There will be numerous illustrations in half-tone from photographs and engravings, besides colored maps, charts, &c. The Frederick A. Stokes Company is to publish the book.

A New Old Shaw Book.

Brentano's, to whose enterprise is due the revival of Bernard Shaw in this country, are rushing through the press a novel by that author, which, although almost forgotten by him, is, nevertheless, to judge from his letters concerning it, whimsically dear to his heart. "The Irrational Knot," which years ago half completed its aerial existence in an English magazine, is the novel in question. Mr. Shaw has not only completely rewritten two-thirds of the text, but he has added several chapters and has excluded others. Moreover, he has written a delightful preface, of which the following is is the closing passage:

I consent to its publication because I remember that British Colonel who called on Beethoven when the elderly composer was working at his posthumous quartets, and offered him a commission for a work in the style of his "Jejune Septet." Beethoven drove the Colonel out of the house with objurgation. I think that was uncivil. There is a time for the Septet, and a time for the posthumous Quartets. It is true that if a man called upon me now and asked me to write something like "The Irrational Knot." I should have to exercise great self-control. But there are people who read "Man and Superman," and tell me (actually to my face) that I have never done anything so good as "Cashel Byron's Profession." After this there may be a public for even "The Irrational Knot"; so let it go.

The Drill Master.

THE MEDAL OF HONOR. A Story of Peace and War. By Gen. Charles King. Illustrations by George Gibbs and E. W. Deming. 12mo. Pp. 348. New York: The Hobart Company.

In this newest story of his, Gen. King has put his army officer hero through a good many various paces. First, you have him at West Point as instructor there and devoted attendant upon a pretty girl; then you have him torn away from that delightful scene and sent out to fight Indians in Arizona, to make a gallant rescue, get a bad wound, and be cruelly wronged in the report of his commanding officer, a political Major of the vintage of the early sixties, who appears to be a scoundrel and a poltroon of the uttermost.

Next the young officer is assigned as instructor in military drill to one of those colleges aided by the General Government, upon the understanding that a school of the soldier is to be maintained. The authorities of the college think the drill is a nuisance and neglect it. The young officer thinks the contract with the Government should be kept, and insists upon the drill. So there's a dreadful time of it, between a polite President, a conscientious drill master, and shirking students. Besides, the beautiful girl of the West Point episode is at the same college teaching French, and for mysterious reasons will have nothing to do with her old admirer. And it presently appears that the rascally commanding officer of the Arizona post has his finger in the pie—he and a saloon keeping boss in the neighboring town who has vast political influence and a young cur of a son at college. This hopeful, of course, will not drill.

Things get very complicated. The young officer has tiffs with the President. He gets assaulted by roughs, murder is done, and he is accused of it, and clapped into jail. Mysterious lights are seen at night, the "Adjutant's call" is tapped upon the window pane, notes are found beneath the window of the pretty French teacher, a fire is started in a gin-mill, and an unexplained wounded man rescued from a cellar. Of course everything clears up and the drill becomes the saving feature of the college, and the drill master the most popular of instructors. Then there's another Indian war and more gallant fighting for the young officer, and—at last—exactly what should happen at the end in all romances of love and war and teaching.

Prof. Bailey's New Nature Book.

"The Realm of the Commonplace," "Country and City," "The School of the Future," and "Evolution: The Quest of Truth," are titles of the four essays that make up Prof. Liberty H Bailey's new volume, "The Outlook to Nature," which is now appearing through the Macmillan Company. The essays were originally delivered as lectures in the Colonial Theatre, Boston, as a part of the university course, under the auspices of the Education Committee of the Twentieth Century Club. They were given last January, and part of the fourth lecture only has been published, in The Independent. Prof. Bailey explains the title of the book in his first essay:

The outlook to nature is, of course, the outlook to optimism, for nature is our governing condition and is beyond the power of man to modify or to correct. We look upward and outward to nature. * * * By nature I mean the natural out-of-doors —the snow and the rain, the sky, the plants, the animals, the running brooks, and every landscape that is easy of access and undefiled. Every person desires these things in greater or lesser degree; this is indicated by the rapidly spreading suburban movement, by the vacationing in the country, and by the astonishing multiplication of books about nature. * * * The outlook to nature is the outlook to what is real and hearty and spontaneous.

Some Authors Abroad.

From the Fleming H. Revell Company we hear that on the day "The Lure of the Labrador Wild" went to press for a fourth edition, the author, Dillon Wallace, sailed from New York on a second attempt to cross the Labrador Peninsula to map and explore the barren region, which is the scene of his tragic story of the first expedition headed by the late Leonidas Hubbard, Jr. Another writer, who has a book with this firm, "Paths to Power," is Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, President of Armour Institute, Chicago, who has sailed to England for the Summer. He will preach during July and August in the pulpit of the London City Temple.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

R., Bogota, N. J.: I have a reprint of a little book, entitled "The New England Primer," &c., printed by Edward Draper, Boston, 1777. From references, certificates, &c., printed in it as late as September, 1850, it appears that many editions have been printed since 1691. There is a picture of Jobe Hancock in it. The last page is Nathaniel Clapp's Advice to Children. There are 78 pages inclusive of title page to Advice. Is it complete, and has it any value?

Edward Draper's edition of the New England Primer, published in Boston in 1777, is valuable; a copy with portrait of Washington sold for $100 last year. But you seem to have merely a recent reprint of Draper's edition. The New England Primer was published first about 1690 by Benjamin Harrison in Boston; there have been some forty editions, published in Boston, Manchester, N. H.; New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, and elsewhere; and upward of 2,000,000 copies were sold, of which only about 50 are now known to exist. The value of copies of the various editions varies greatly. Quite probably your copy has little value.

MARK ROWE, Woodstock, Ontario.: 1. Is there an English translation of Alfred de Musset's "Rolla"—or is it "Urolla"? 2. Is the authorship of "The Merry Muses," ascribed to Robert Burns, regarded as authentic? 3. Where can I find a description of Fortuny's paintings, "Academicians Choosing the Model" in particular? 4. Where is the original of the painting just referred to?

1. "Rolla" is the proper name. There seems to be no translation of it yet; but it will be included doubtless in the translation of de Musset mentioned in THE BOOK REVIEW last Saturday. 2. Apparently not. 3. It has been described from time to time in the newspapers. The picture shows a gorgeous room; in the left centre are the Academicians of St. Luke, in the full dress of about 1720, old men and younger, inspecting critically the nude model, who stands on a great circular table in the right of the picture. Her back is turned, and she is taking a short dancing step from the spectator. 4. In the possession of Senator William A. Clark of Montana.

EDWIN B. HILL, Lakeland, Mich.: A friend—very much a wanderer—writes me as follows from London: "I was at Edmonton yesterday to visit Lamb's grave, a little London suburb about eight miles out, quaint and dull, and very much the English country place. The grave is well taken care of, although it can easily be seen it has few visitors. There is a marble slab over the grave, erected, as it says by a member of Christ's Hospital Club in 1897. The grave is covered with pansies. The grass is also kept cut, and the surroundings have the appearance of watchful care. Mary, as you probably know, is interred with her brother." Can you inform me the name of this lover of the gentle Ella?

It is probably "Butterworth," who put up "the Butterworth memorial to Lamb and Cowper" mentioned in the latest London guidebooks without further comment.

G. C. H., Montclair, N. J.: I am very anxious to know whether the German novel "Der Grune Heinrich" (The Green Henry) by Gottfried Keller, has ever been translated into English, also any other works by the same author; and, if so, who published them?

None of Gottfried Keller's novels has yet been published in an English translation.

ANONYMOUS, New York City: The lines for which C. L. asked last Saturday are in the apocryphal book of Tobit, viii., 7: "Mercifully ordain that we may become aged together."

E. L. M., Morgantown, West Va.: Could you tell me where I can get a volume of the half-nonsense verse called "Limericks"?

The original Limericks were not fit to print; and if they have been collected the book in which they are printed is not for sale openly. Edmund Lear wrote a "Nonsense Book" and "A Book of Sense" composed of humorous and decent Limericks, and these are published by F. Warne & Co., London and New York. Du Maurier wrote a number of Limericks about English towns, which were published in Punch, but have not been collected to our knowledge.

R. E. K., New York City.: The quatrain about the "Nigger in the woodpile" has from time immemorial, as it were, been sung, hummed, or recited in Louisiana, by the big and little folk, as follows:

"Nigger in the woodpile,
Couldn't count eleven,
Stuck him in a feather bed,
Thought he was in heaven."

This means that a "little nigger," having wandered off from his home, was found sleeping on a woodpile, and when asked to count up to eleven, failed to do so; the very simplicity of the "pickaninny" won the heart of his "finders," they stuck him, i. e., placed him, in a downy bed; overcome by exhaustion, tired, weary, and wanting sleep, the little fellow soon fell asleep, and so blissfully did he rest that on awakening he said, "I'se dout I'se was in heaven."

GEORGE G. CHAMPLIN, Albany, N. Y., in reply to query of R. Musgrave, 90 Bank Street, New York, the recitation or poem, "How Grandma Danced the Minuet," may be found in "Three-Minute Readings for College Girls," by H. C. Davis, (Hinds, N. Y.,) under the title of "The Minuet." The poem was written by Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge. In reply to Miss S. West, One Hundred and Third Street, New York, the "Prayer for Indifference," by Mrs. Frances or Fanny Greville, may be found in A. T. Q. Couch, compiler, "Oxford Book of English Verse," Page 559.

MISS GENEVIEVE KNIGHT, Buxton, Me.: I am trying to make a collection of those passages in literature in which children are mentioned in connection with the celebration of Christmas, and shall be most grateful for any suggestions on the subject.

We suggest some of Dickens's "Christmas Stories," certain chapters of Irving's "Sketch Book," and Thackeray's "Round About the Christmas Tree."

R., B. K., Utica, N. Y.: Kindly inform me where I can find those words: "Praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed."

You will find the correct quotation—"Approbation from Sir Hubert sits as praise indeed"—in Thomas Morton's comedy "A Cure for the Heartache," Act V., Scene 2.

C. A., Forty-first Street, New York City: Can you tell me if there exist any English translations of any of the works of Anatole France? Can you also tell me the real name of this author?

"Le Crime de Sylvestre Bonnard" and "Le Lys Rouge" have been translated into English. Anatole France was the real name of the author.

S. D. S., New York City: Kindly define the words "vortices" and "jokuls," which I find in Carlyle's "Heroes and Hero-Worship." 2. Who is the present poet laureate of England, or who succeeded Tennyson in that office? Did Edmund Burke ever visit America; if so, during what year?

1. "Vortices" is the plural form of vortex, Latin for whirlpool; "jokul" is Icelandic, and means a volcano covered with ice and snow. 2. Alfred Austin. He succeeded Tennyson. 3. Burke never visited America.

C. D., New London, Conn.—"H. L. S.," New York City, in issue of June 10, asks for authorship of poem, "Have you to-day." It is attributed to George Eliot instead of Dr. Babcock.

Miss G. S. SHOTT, Brooklyn—Can you give me the author of the poem called "The Jewels"? The first lines are:

A traveler from journeying in countries far away
Recrossed his threshold at the close of one fair Summer day.
A look of love, a kiss of chaste delight,
Were the first things to welcome him
On that blest Sabbath night.

The poem is "The Household Jewels"; it is by an unknown author, and may be found in Part XIX. of Choice Selections, published by the Penn Publishing Company, Philadelphia.

W. S., Philadelphia.—Will you kindly advise me who published "The Problem of Human Life," by A. Wilford Hall; also where obtainable now, and its present status as bearing on evolution?

We have no record of A. Wilford Hall or his book. Both must be out of print.

SPINACH, Lenox, Mass.—What other examples of the artist as writer can you name besides Whistler, Rossetti, and Beardsley?

George Du Maurier, John Ruskin, Charles Eliot Norton, Frederic Remington, Joseph Pennell, André Castaigne, Mortimer Menpes, Miss A. OE. Summerville, are some examples that come to mind. There are doubtless many others.

M. A. E., Boston, Mass.—In answer to query by H. P. C. on June 10, the lines

Take which-soever way thou wilt,
The ways are all alike

are the heading to a poem called "At the House," in the second series of "The Bard of the Dimbovitza," Roumanian folk-songs, collected from the peasants by Hélène Vacaresco and translated by Carmen Sylva and Alma Strettell. Osgood, McIlvaine & Co., London, 1894.

J. D. HUBERT, New York City.—Will you kindly explain the legend pictured on the old "Willow Pattern" plate?

At intervals during nearly forty years the English Notes and Queries has been discussing this question—the learned editor continually referring to a place where the story may be found, but never giving the story. That place is in Volume I. of "The Family Friend," at Page 124—some time in the thirties. Mark Lemon, in Bentley's Miscellany, III., 61, tells the story humorously. Chou Chou was a wealthy Chinaman, with a daughter Si-so. Ting-a-Ting loved her, but was repulsed by Chou Chou, who chose another husband. On the wedding day, however, Ting-a-Ting appeared, and fell before Si-so, forgetting that his pigtail was stiff and pointed. Si-so was impaled on her lover's pigtail; when Ting-a-Ting saw her dead he slew himself; and the souls of the two lovers turned into doves and flew away. As a critic has pointed out, there are many "willow patterns," of which the earliest is not identified. Any story purporting to tell the tale of the "willow pattern plate," therefore, was probably invented to describe the plate—is eponymous—that is, rather than historically true.

Appeals to Readers.

A. B. C., New York City.—I desire to identify the lines and authorship of a piece of verse beginning:

A mermaid uprose from a golden dream
And said: "Come, follow me."

I shall be obliged for assistance from THE BOOK REVIEW.

W. H. G., New York City.—What other article like "The Poetic Principle," found in Poe's works, can be read and studied to advantage to give one a better understanding and appreciation of poetry?

A. M. CAMPBELL, Manchester, Vt.—Your review of the life of Captain of Brunswick in a late issue of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW leads me to seek information in regard to the eulogy, delivered on the occasion of the death of her daughter, the Princess Charlotte of England. She died in 1818, and I was born in 1824. Some time as I was growing up and before I was twenty a copy of the eulogy fell into my hands and impressed me deeply. Who gave it I don't remember, but suppose it was the Bishop of London, though it might have been Lord Bingham, who was living at that time. I have never seen the eulogy since that time, and should be glad if I could find it.

R. B. K., Utica.—Where can I find the following, a camp meeting chorus: "We'll March Around Jerusalem"? A couple of July 4 sermons or orations of late date, blending patriotic and moral sentiments, or one of each.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

ADMIRERS of the late George Gissing—not alone those who appreciate those meditative, archaeological fragments such as "By the Ionian Sea," in which his later and possibly more promising activity found expression, but those who also like his novels—will be glad to hear that another posthumous piece of fiction has turned up and is being put to press by E. P. Dutton & Co. Unlike the recently published romance of "Veranilda," introduced by that fine scholar and publicist, Frederic Harrison, the forthcoming book is complete. It will be entitled "Will Warburton: A Romance of Real Life." Its scenes pass in metropolitan and rural England.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have secured for Fall publication another novel by the author of "The Darrow Enigma," Melvin L. Severy. It will be entitled "The Mystery of June 13th," and promises to be a most unconventional and extraordinary mystery, which, the publishers assure us, Sherlock Holmes at his best would find extremely difficult if not almost impossible to unravel.

The Macmillan Company is publishing in the Temple Classics Series "The Hymns of Prudentius," translated by the Rev. R. Martin Pope. The English and Latin versions are on opposite pages. Some of the hymns have been translated by Mr. Pope, translator of the "Letters of John Hus," &c., who provided ... notes and a biographical paper; another half dozen having been rendered by R. F. Davis, M. A., who has also translated the Epilogue and supplied the notes on his versions. The text is that of the Dressel edition of 1800. The book may be had in cloth or leather, and is in a size suitable for the pocket, with the leaves uncut and gilt top.

A. S. Barnes & Co. are sending out a brochure containing a list of their recent and forthcoming publications. The catalogue includes books of travel, biography, science, theology, fiction, history, text books, juveniles, &c. It may be had on application.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out early in October a new and illustrated holiday edition of Rudyard Kipling's tale of mysticism, "They." F. H. Townsend is at work on the pictures, and is said to be successful in his portrayal of the old Elizabethan country place which makes the background of the tale.

Following the publication this week of Robert Herrick's "The Real World" in The Macmillan Company's Paper Novel Series, will come, next week, Winston Churchill's "The Celebrity," and on June 28 Gwendolen Overton's "The Heritage of Unrest."

The Fleming H. Revell Company has received from Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall the manuscript of a volume entitled "The Universal Elements in the Christian Religion." It is made up of six lectures delivered by the author before Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., this Spring. It discusses the relation of the Christian church and the world, the recovery of Apostolic theology, &c.

The Macmillan Company is issuing together with "Sturmsee" a new edition of that anonymous author's "Calmire." The authorship has been ascribed to Prof. Josiah Royce of Harvard, but he has denied it.

A. S. Barnes & Co. have acquired the publication rights of "The Winning Run, or The Baseball Boys of Lakeport," a new book in Capt. Ralph Bonehill's Out Door Series. As is indicated in the title, this is an exciting story full of rivalry and battles on the diamond.

Brentano's are about to issue an American edition of "The House of Sin," translated from the French of Marcelle Tinayre by A. Smyth. This is the last book by this anonymous writer and is said to be her best.

"A Résumé of the Early Experiments" is the first of the two papers by Frank J. Sprague on "The Electric Railway," which will appear in the Century, the July number to have the above mentioned article.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that John S. Wise's Reconstruction novel, "The Lion's Skin," has been adopted for crews' libraries in the United States Navy.

James Pott & Co. have down for September publication "The Essentials of Spirituality," a new book by Dr. Felix Adler. It treats of the twentieth century need for more direct cultivation of the spiritual life.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press for early issue a new book by Dr. Frederic Rowland Marvin, whose "Last Words of Distinguished Men and Women," published several years ago, has passed through three editions. The new volume is to be called "The Companionship of Books, and Other Papers." There will be several essays in it which have already appeared in periodicals, while others have never before been given to the public.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are bringing out a new edition of "Sir Roger de Coverly and Other Essays from The Spectator." The book, which is printed on very thin paper, contains over 100 illustrations by H. M. Brock. It is a small 12mo, bound in salmon colored linen boards with a linen back.

"A Victory Unforeseen" is the title of a new story of college athletics by Ralph D. Paine, which Scribner's magazine will include in July. It has to do with a boat race between Yale and Harvard at New London. There is an incident of self-sacrifice in the story. Leyendecker has painted several illustrations, which will be reproduced in their original colors.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are preparing a new edition of Washington Irving's "Rip Van Winkle," which will contain fifty pictures. These illustrations are reproductions in full color of the paintings by Arthur Rackham, which created some attention during their recent exhibit at the Leicester Galleries in London. The late Joseph Jefferson had promised to write an introduction to it.

Charles Scribner's Sons will bring out at the end of the Summer a new volume of the further adventures of "The Amateur Cracksman," by E. W. Hornung.

The autobiography of Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, the well-known scientist and author of "Darwinism," "The Wonderful Century," &c., is to be published by Dodd, Mead & Co. in one octavo volume early in the Fall.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that they will issue early in October Opie Read's new story, "Old Lim Jucklin." The volume contains numerous anecdotes told by this "village oracle," who is described as being between David Harum and Old Gorgon Graham. Old Lim says amusing things about politics, gambling, women reformers, horse traders, first love, lawyers, cock fights, rebels, Yankees, &c.

McClure's Magazine will publish in an early number an article on "Ohio," by Lincoln Steffens. The publishers of the periodical also announce that "Colonel Lumpkin" will shortly have a confession of how he pulled a few millions out of "The Finances of the Shark System," with which will be cartoons by McCutcheon.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that they will bring out in book form in the Fall Mrs. Edith Wharton's new serial, "The House of Mirth."

E. P. Dutton & Co. are issuing in their Miniature Reference Library of tiny 64mo books, in padded leather, "Mottoes and Badges of Families, Schools, Regiments, States, Towns," &c., by W. S. W. Anson, with translations of foreign examples, and "Christian Names, Male and Female," by Helena Swan, author of "Girls' Christian Names: Their History, Meaning, and Association." The names in this second book are those commonly used in the British Empire.

James Pott & Co. have in press for early Fall appearance "The Van Twillers," the new volume by Lillie Hamilton French, author of "My Old Maid's Corner," "Hezekiah's Wives," &c. This is primarily a love story and introduces to the reader many types of New York fashionable and artistic society.

Among the contents of the July World's Work will be an analysis by Baron Kaneko, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce for Japan, of the situation created by Togo's triumph and its effect on the world. It will include a character study of Togo and a discussion of the finances and resources of Japan and Russia.

Thomas Whittaker has in preparation the full official report of the papers, speeches, and proceedings of the Church Congress of the Episcopal Church, recently in session in Brooklyn. The edition will be limited.

"The Escape of Wilkins," to appear in the July Scribner, is the last of the McAllister stories by Arthur Train. It will relate the manner in which McAllister helps his valet to escape and the way he returns to New York in the character of Henry VIII. F. C. Yohn is at work on the drawings to illustrate the tale.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has in press "St. Cuthberts," by the Rev. R. E. Knowles, a well-known Canadian orator and wit. It is stated that the volume will recall the books of Ian Maclaren, and what they did for the Scotch church folk.

The Fleming H. Revell Company has made arrangements with Norman Duncan for the early publication of a novelette. It is entitled, "The Mother." The scenes are laid in New York City. It is believed that Mr. Duncan is here portraying some of the life that came under his observation in the early days when he was a newspaper man in this city. As will be seen, there is nothing in this new story about the life of the fisher folk of Labrador and Newfoundland with which the author's name is connected.

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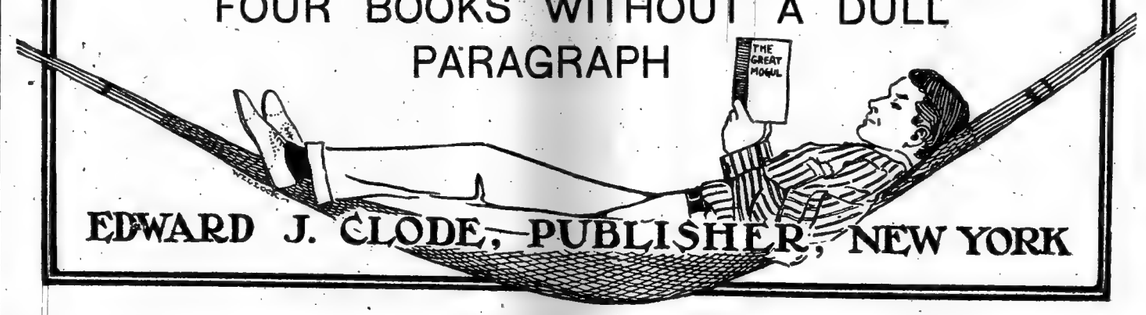
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The New York Times

Pictorial Section, Part 1. Sunday, June 18, 1905.



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Photo Studies by
Rudolf Eickemeyer, Jr.,
of the Campbell Studio.





Miss Laura Moore



Mrs. Philip M. Lydig.

Mrs. Henry Alexander Murray.





"Shepherdess," by Karl Bitter, in the residence of Louis Stern

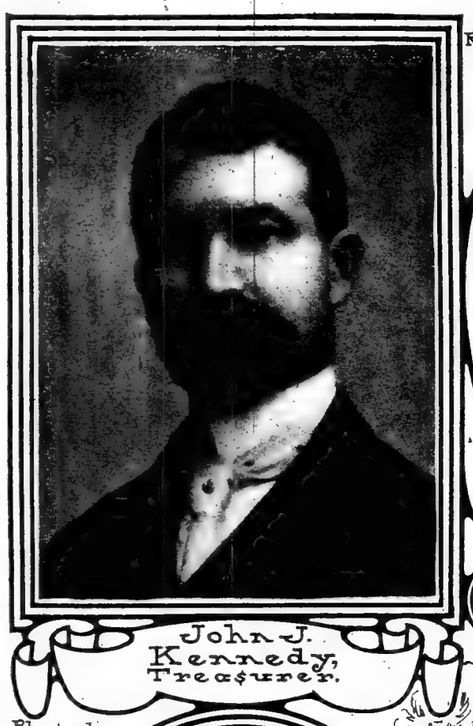




A Cup of Tea, Study by C. H. Davis.



Lady Leicester and Son, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, from Lord Waterpark's Collection (Blakeslee Gallery)



John J. Kennedy, Treasurer.

Photo by Rockwood.



Henry M. Duncan, 1st. Vice Pres.

Photo by Dana.

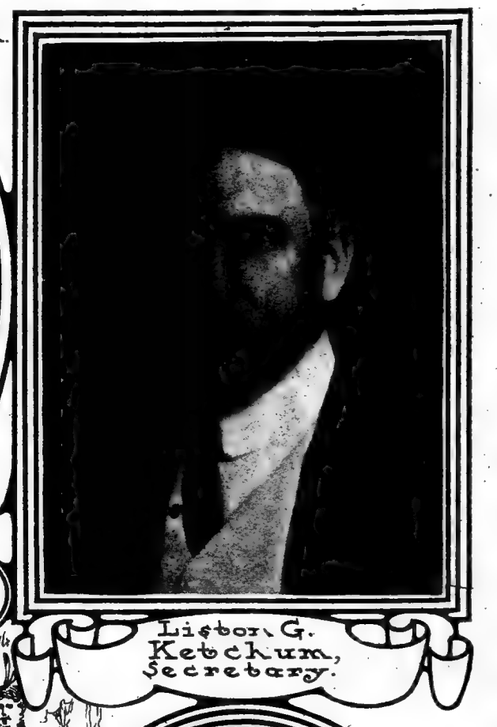


E. J. Gavegan, Counsel

Photo by Newman.



Charles Hauptner, 2nd. Vice Pres.



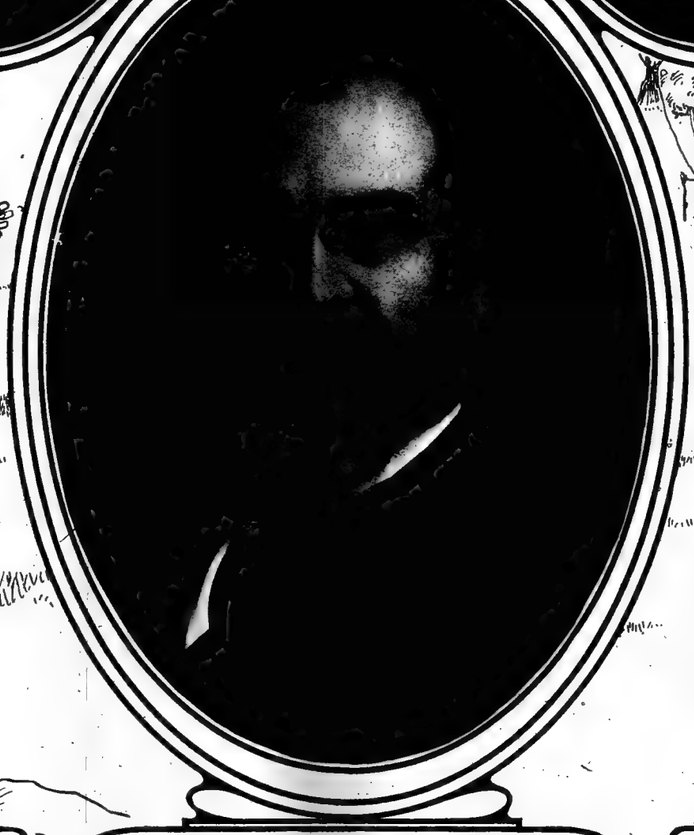
Liston G. Ketchum, Secretary.

Photo by The Misses Selby.



J. A. Heckman, Director





C. C. SHAYNE President.



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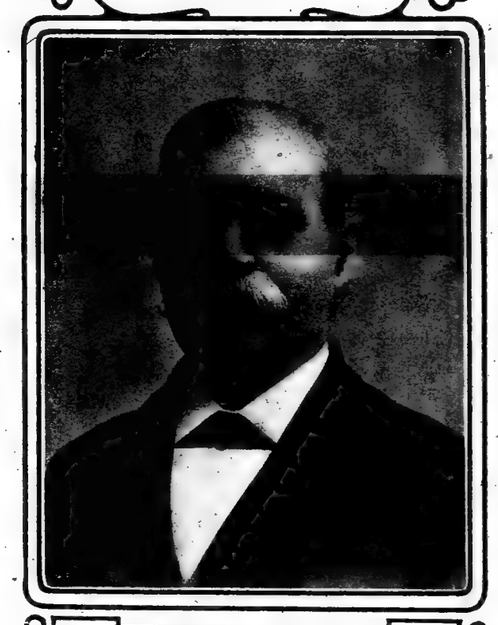
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Board Rooms: Townsend Building,
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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, cooler; light winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,312. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905.—46 Pages, in Five Parts. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

FRANCO-GERMAN CRISIS NOW IS LESS ACUTE

Conference Over Morocco May Be Agreed To After All.

GERMANY IS CONCILIATORY

Negotiations That Were Strained Almost to Breaking Point Brought Within Normal Channels.

PARIS, June 17.—The strained relations between France and Germany reached a culminating stage to-day, and for a time the public mind was distracted between reports that the two countries were on the eve of a war that would set Europe ablaze and reassuring declarations that diplomacy still held a firm grasp upon the situation.

The tension was much relieved to-night after a lengthy conference between Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador to France, and Premier Rouvier, which took place at the Foreign Office. This conference distinctly showed that the diplomatic intercourse had not reached a point of rupture. Moreover, it is known that the negotiations between Prince von Radolin and the French Premier, which seemed on the point of breaking yesterday, were again brought within normal channels.

Alarmist reports had thoroughly aroused public apprehension that grave eventualities were possible, if not imminent. The Government had not sought to check full expression by the newspapers of their views, and this permitted that section of the press opposed to the Government to paint the situation in the darkest colors.

THE PUBLIC VERY CALM.

Nevertheless there is no evidence that France is profoundly moved or that the people seriously apprehend war. None of the exciting scenes that preceded the Franco-Prussian war are occurring. There is no public effervescence, no mob clamor, and no threats against German officials or residents. Indeed, the German Embassy is one of the most serene spots in the French capital, and it has not been necessary to station even a police guard there.

The conference between Prince von Radolin and Premier Rouvier appears to have been decisive in restoring a better state of feeling, besides reopening pourparlers. There is reason to believe that these were of a nature to give strong hope of an amicable adjustment.

France at the outset was not disposed to accept an international conference upon Morocco, while Germany was insistent. The effect of this was to create a direct issue as to whether a conference should or should not be held, but that issue does not now appear to be insurmountable.

France has shown a disposition to consider the question of a conference if Germany will give full assurance that this does not mean a sacrifice of any right which France has acquired or of obligations incurred by other international agreements concerning Morocco. In short, France wants to be assured that the conference project is not designed to limit or discredit the Franco-British, Franco-Spanish, or Franco-Italian agreements so far as they affect Morocco. Once assured of these points, it is likely that the chief objections to a conference will be removed.

Inquiry to-night in highest German quarters show that it is Germany's purpose to give every reasonable assurance on these points. It was said also that Germany sincerely desired to avoid the appearance of placing France in an embarassing or humiliating position, and it was added that this would be made known to Premier Rouvier in the strongest possible manner.

Moreover, Germany is ready to remove, if possible, any apprehension French officials may entertain that she seeks territorial aggrandizement in Morocco or a port upon the Moroccan coast. The chief point Germany would insist upon at a conference is a guarantee that Germany shall enjoy an open door to Morocco, and she does not wish to accept this guarantee through an Anglo-French entente.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

At the same time Germany scouts the idea that she demands guarantees that the Anglo-French entente is not directed against her. An eminent German diplomat said to-night:

"Why should we ask such assurances? Is not France a sovereign nation having the right to conclude such agreements as she desires with other powers, and how would it be possible for a third power to ask guarantees concerning such an agreement? We should naturally be gratified to know that the Anglo-French entente was strictly a pacific document, though such an assurance would have to come voluntarily. We would not ask for it."

There is reason to believe that the conference to-day permitted assurances to be given that Germany did not entertain the various ambitious aims which were alleged to lie behind her actions. There were indications, too, that Premier Rouvier welcomed these assurances as permitting France to consider the acceptance of a conference of the powers without any sacrifice of national self-respect.

The idea of France being driven by Germany is deeply wounding to the national pride, and Germany has been quick to avert this obstacle to a solution of the question. As the matter now stands, Germany has freed the proposed international conference from its possible menacing and humiliating features, and, thus presented, France is disposed to consider the proposition.

If accepted by France the present cloud will blow over, for England's opposition to a conference is merely to strengthen the hand of France and not because England has further political aims in Morocco.

The Temps in its leader reflects the official view in saying that England's loyalty to France in the Anglo-French entente should be equally steadfast in aiding France toward a pacific adjustment of the case. It is probable that this view was conveyed to Sir Francis Bertie, the British Ambassador, during his call at the Foreign Office to-day. At least it is accepted in the best-posted quarters that Great Britain's objections to a conference may be overcome if Germany's assurances show that the conference is not a menace to the Anglo-French entente or a cover for far-reaching German aims.

Ambassador Paul Cambon left London for Paris to-night to confer with Premier Rouvier on the situation, after calling on Lord Lansdowne.

It is noticeable to-night that the jour-

Continued on Page 2.

HAVOC BY CROSSED WIRES.

Brooklyn's Police Telephones Wrecked and Men Stunned by Stray Current.

Four telephone operators were working at the big switchboard at Brooklyn Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock last evening, when a policeman broke in on the special line running to the Flushing Avenue Station to report a broken electric-light wire at Myrtle Avenue and North Oxford Street. Jacob Van Wagner, one of the operators, took the message.

"It's a dangerous thing," the voice went on. "It's swingin' just over me head and whenever it touches anything the air's full of fireworks. It's right up by the other wires now and it's—"

Just at this juncture the charged wire swung against that very telephone wire. Flames flashed across the switchboard and all four men were hurled to the floor, Van Wagner getting the worst shock. He lay unconscious for nearly ten minutes. The others were all stunned. They were Otis Smith, Frank Baptiste, and George Ohly.

Attachés heard the crash of the falling furniture and ran in. They dragged the prostrate men back from the switchboard and then tried to put out the fire with the means at their command. The switchboard, however, was damaged $1,500 before they succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The entire police telephone system of Brooklyn was out of service for nearly an hour while temporary repairs were made. The department took possession of several pay stations near headquarters and transmitted ambulance calls and other pressing matters over the public lines.

The point where the break occurred in the electric light wire is a full mile and a half from Headquarters.

SHEA OFF COMMITTEE.

Chicago Labor Leaders to Talk Peace —One Killed, One Wounded.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Negotiations for the ending of the teamsters' strike were reopened this afternoon, and on Monday a conference will be held between the strikers and J. V. Farwell, Jr., who has been delegated to act for the employers.

President C. P. Shea of the Teamsters' Union will not be a member of the committee which will meet Mr. Farwell, nor will any of the members of the old Strike Committee, which was friendly to President Shea.

One man was instantly killed and two others severely wounded to-day by Deputy Sheriffs who were guarding non-union drivers of express wagons. Frederick Hucksold, teamster, was shot through the heart by Charles Hillman, a Deputy Sheriff, and Frank Davis was fatally wounded by Frank Armstrong, conductor of an American Express Company wagon. Armstrong fired into a crowd that had jeered him, and the bullet struck Davis in the abdomen, passing entirely through his body. William White, a teamster, was shot in the left side by Charles Hillman.

Admission is made by State's Attorney Healy that the Grand Jurors have found important evidence apparently corroborating the report that the strike is partly, at least, the result of a conspiracy directed against the firm of Montgomery, Ward & Co. by other employers and by labor leaders, involving the payment of $30,000 in installments of $10,000 and $20,000. If an indictment is voted as a result, the alleged conspirators are likely to be charged with being responsible for one or more murders growing out of attacks of so-called "wrecking crews."

A GET-RICH-SLOW PLAN.

Chicago Companies Got $1,250,000 on Deposit to Hold Ten Years.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Profits of $1,250,000 in three years from confiding persons are said to have been made by the Continental Finance Company and an allied company known as the Continental Financing Company.

For both concerns the Western Trust and Savings Bank was to-day appointed receiver, under a bill filed in the Circuit Court by attorneys representing State Attorney General Stead. An injunction was prayed for at the same time to tie up the money on deposit to the credit of both companies and their officials in two Chicago banks. A representative of the Western Trust and Savings Bank is in charge of the affairs of the concerns.

The plan of operation of the concerns was for the Continental Finance Company to send out circulars and advertisements offering to receive deposits of $5 a month for ten years, at which time it promised that the deposits, with interest, would amount to $792, and that the depositor's "share of the profits" would be $208, totaling just $1,000.

This result, Attorney General Stead declared in his bill, had been pronounced by eminent financiers to be "quite impossible of performance by any honest, solvent, legitimate business method, scheme, or plan."

HE FOUGHT ON THE MONITOR.

"Dri" Gallagher, a Survivor of the Merrimac Battle, Is Dead.

Darius Farrington Gallagher, one of the crew of the warship Monitor, which he helped to build under Ericsson's supervision, and a veteran of the historic battle between that vessel and the Merrimac, died Friday at the home of his old friend Leander Buck Van Wart at 39 Shepard Avenue, East New York. Gallagher is survived by a widow and three sons, Darius F., William H., and Edward Irving, and two daughters, Mrs. Isabelle Clark and Miss Gertrude Gallagher. Funeral services will be held to-night at the Van Wart residence.

Gallagher and Van Wart have been friends almost as far back as Van Wart can remember. Gallagher was born in the Seventh Ward, Manhattan, and was of powerful build. He was called "Dri" by his friends.

Gallagher was on the Monitor at the fight with the Merrimac. He had been transferred to the Daylight when the Monitor went down off Hatteras. His mother thought he was lost until she received from him a year later the message, "I'm all right, mother."

Minister Stricken in Camp.

MALONE, N. Y., June 17.—The Rev. Dr. J. H. Myers, pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Malone, and one of the most prominent ministers of the Northern New York Conference, was stricken with paralysis to-day at his Summer camp at Lake Titus. To-night he is reported in a critical condition.

17 KILLED AND 21 HURT IN A HEAD-ON COLLISION

Coal and Passenger Trains Crash on a Maryland Railroad.

DOCTORS HURRY TO WRECK

The Dead Were All Either Train Employes or Laborers on Their Way Home—Cause Not Determined.

Special to The New York Times.

WESTMINSTER, Md., June 17.—Seventeen men were killed and 21 injured in a head-on collision between a "double-header" coal train and a passenger train on the Western Maryland Railroad at Ransom, two and a half miles above Finksburg, at 6 o'clock this evening. The dead include:

CAVILLE, GEORGE, of Hagerstown, engineer of Passenger Train No. 5.
CROUSE, JOHN, of Taneytown, engineer of freight train.
DERR, —, Hagerstown, conductor of freight train.
Fireman SCHUMACHER of Hagerstown.
GROSHON, JAMES, Thurmont.
KELLY, CHARLES, Thurmont.
LYNN, GUIS, Middleburg.
MILLER, CHARLES T., Thurmont.
ST. LEDGER, JOHN J., fireman of the passenger train.
SWEENEY, WILLIAM, Thurmont.
SWEENEY, McCLELLAN, Thurmont.
SWEENEY, FRANK, Thurmont.
SWEENEY, HARRY, brother of McClellan Sweeney.
One unknown man.

INJURED.

BENNER, CALVIN, Thurmont, Md.; leg broken, and badly cut.
DAVIS, JOHN, Thurmont, Md.; cut about legs.
FREHERT, PETER, Unionbridge, Md.
FUSS, E., Thurmont, Md.
GRABLE, CHARLES, Thurmont, Md.; badly burned.
HAHN, THOMAS, Thurmont, Md.
MILLER, ELMER, Thurmont, Md.; badly shocked and in precarious condition.
MILLER, C. D., Hagerstown, Md., mail clerk on passenger train; broken leg.
MEYERS, D., High Field, Md.
RUSH, —, Hagerstown, engineer freight; head and legs injured.
STIMMEL, Thurmont, Md.; hand mashed.
STUMBAUGH, MILTON, Double Pipe Creek, Md.; slight injuries.
SWEENEY, WILLIAM, Thurmont, Md.
SHUFF, WILLIAM, Thurmont, Md.
TIERNEY, B. FRANK, Hagerstown, Md., Adams Express messenger; skull believed to be fractured.
WILLIAR, COLUMBUS, Thurmont, Md.; badly cut and may die.
WHITMORE, JOHN, Thurmont, Md.

The wreck, the responsibility for which has not been definitely placed, was by far the worst in the history o fthe Western Maryland Railroad. Passenger train No. 5, west bound, was running at a very high rate of speed when, at the point named, it crashed into the double-header freight running east. All three of the engines were reduced to scrap iron, the express and baggage cars of the passenger train were smashed, and a number of the freight cars were splintered. The passenger coaches sustained little injury, and almost without exception their occupants escaped with nothing worse than a bad shaking up.

The fatalities and injuries were almost exclusively to the crews of the engines and to workmen employed by the railroad. These latter had been at work repairing the damages caused by a recent small freight wreck that occurred at Mount Hope Station, near this city. They were on their way to their homes, in small towns along the Western Maryland, to spend Sunday. Not being regular passengers, they had boarded the baggage car and engine.

When the crash came the more fortunate, who were on the engine, jumped or were thrown from the train and were only injured. Those in the baggage car were terribly mangled, and the crews of all three engines were killed. Their bodies are all believed to be under the wreckage of the engines.

Just before the first relief train taking the injured to the hospitals of Baltimore left the scene the wreckage began to burn.

The first relief train sent to Baltimore took eleven badly injured and one who had died on the trip. Ambulances were ordered by wire to hurry the injured to hospitals as fast as they could be taken from the cars.

As soon as the news arrived the railroad company sent relief trains and as many physicians as could be gathered. An express following the freight acted as a relief from the other side, and the passengers on both trains gave all possible aid to the victims. Fortunately among the passengers of the wrecked train were a few physicians, whose immediate services were invaluable.

OPERATION ON AUTO VICTIM.

Richard S. Sayer, Jr., In Serious Condition—Double Funeral of Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 17.—An operation was performed at the Thrall Hospital to-day on the fractured skull of Richard S. Sayer, Jr., of Englewood, N. J., who was badly injured near Goshen Wednesday, when his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Sayer, were killed in an automobile. His condition is serious. The younger boy, Ray, is doing well.

The double funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Sayer was held at St. James's Church, Goshen, this forenoon, conducted by the Rev. Dr. George W. Dumbell. The interment was in St. James's Cemetery, Goshen.

$55,000,000 IN MONEY MOVED.

Tons of Gold and Silver Carried Through Streets of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Eighty tons of gold, $45,000,000, together with silver and currency amounting to $10,000,000, or $55,000,000 in all, were hauled through the streets from the old Sub-Treasury in the Rand-McNally Building to the new Federal Building this afternoon.

Every coin was counted before it left the vault in the Rand-McNally Building. The gold was sealed in bags, each containing $5,000. Four of these bags were sealed in a larger bag, and as fast as the large bags containing $20,000, were ready, they were sent down a chute into an express wagon and a receipt was given to a Government officer standing at the opening of the chute.

Each wagon was guarded by men armed with rifles.

PAIN'S FIREWORKS FOR THE 4TH. Examine the stickless rockets and other novelties at 17 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

DEATH AND RUIN IN STORM.

Flood and Lightning Cause $1,000,000 Loss in Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, June 17.—High water and lightning have caused $1,000,000 damage in this vicinity in the last twenty-four hours.

South of St. Paul and within fifty miles the Chicago Great Western Railroad lost two bridges and four hundred yards of track, and trains have been abandoned. At Lake City the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul lost one bridge and has been sending its trains south from Chicago via the Burlington at Wabash. At Dover, Minn., the Chicago and Northwestern lost a bridge and was held up for fourteen hours.

At Rhinelander, Wis., the Wisconsin Veneer Factory was struck by lightning and burned to the ground, resulting in a loss of $250,000.

At Hudson and Ellsworth, Wis., and near Eagle Lake, Minn., a tornado swept the farms bare, the wind and lightning destroying upward of $100,000 worth of property, a large part of which was live stock. Four flour mills were also reduced to ashes in this district.

At Menominee, Wis., $20,000 worth of race horses were killed by lightning. At Ashland, Wis., Charles Bartsee was killed by lightning, and at Hastings, Minn., William O'Shaughnessy was killed while standing in the doorway of his barn.

FREE FIGHT IN COURT.

Started by New Orleans Defendant and a Policeman—Spectators Fled.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—A free fight in the First Recorder's Courtroom, and a riot that almost resulted in bloodshed occurred here to-day as a result of the arrest of D. C. O'Malley on a charge of conspiracy to murder Police Chief Whitaker. After his first arrest O'Malley published a statement that he had saved Mayor Behrman from indictment, prosecution, and, very probably, a term in the penitentiary, and to-day he was arrested on a charge of criminal libel. When he appeared in the police station, accompanied by his lawyer, both became abusive and were placed in cells.

Later, O'Malley and his lawyer appeared in the First Recorder's Court to answer to the minor charge of resisting arrest and abusing the police. The lawyer, Capt. Dunn, cursed the officer who had arrested him, and the officer jumped for him with his hand at his hip pocket. Instantly four sons of the lawyer leaped to the rescue. Guns were drawn, the spectators took to the doors, windows, and the under sides of benches, and a free fight lasted for a few seconds.

The Recorder climbed on his desk and yelled "Order!" at the top of his voice. Finally order was restored and the combatants were taken to separate rooms.

Feeling continues very high, and steps have been taken to allow no weapons of any sort to be carried into the courtrooms of the city.

CANADA CAN'T EXPEL ALIENS.

Court's Decision Releases Employes of Pere Marquette Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 17.—That Canada cannot expel aliens is virtually the effect of the judgment in the Père Marquette case handed down this morning by Judge Anglin, from whose decision there is no appeal. Judge Anglin has ordered the release of Everett Carin and James Gilhula, United States citizens, imported to Canada to take the place of Canadians on the Père Marquette line. The men were arrested at the instance of the Attorney General on the charge of violating the Alien Labor act.

To-day Justice Anglin says that the Alien Labor act is not worth the paper it is written on, because it would be a physical impossibility to enforce it without extraterritorial jurisdiction being involved. That means that a Canadian constable would have to perform part of his duty on American soil to make an expulsion complete. As Canadian constables have no authority in the United States, international trouble might follow if a policeman kept his hands on his prisoner a second after he had crossed the border.

NIGHT WATCHMAN MURDERED.

Pennsylvania Village Tragedy Attributed to Burglars.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 17.—Edward Fenner, a night watchman in Troy, Penn., a little village a few miles south of this city, was murdered early this morning, and his assailants are still at large.

Early last evening Fenner found a man prowling around the streets, and locked him up. About 3 o'clock this morning shots were heard, and later Fenner's body was found in a deserted alley. Upon going to the borough lock-up it was discovered that the man placed there last night had been liberated by the use of the watchman's keys.

It is the general belief that the man arrested early in the evening was a member of a gang of robbers, that in the night Fenner detected the others in an attempt to enter a blacksmith shop near where his body was found, and that they murdered him there, took his keys, liberated their companion, and departed on a freight train.

MRS. LANGTRY IN VAUDEVILLE

She Will Get $2,500 a Week for Engagement Here, Managers Say.

Mrs. Langtry is the latest recruit to the ranks of vaudeville. It is solemnly averred, moreover, that she is to receive for her services the highest salary ever paid to a vaudeville star, the sum of $2,500 a week.

The contract was drawn up yesterday by cable, the parties to it on this side being Oscar Hammerstein, F. F. Proctor, and Percy G. Williams. By its terms Mrs. Langtry is to appear for ten weeks, four weeks at the Proctor houses, two weeks at the Victoria, a week each at the Colonial, the Alhambra, and the Orpheum in Brooklyn, and probably the remaining week in Boston. Her vehicle has not been decided upon. She will begin her tour in the early Fall.

Mrs. Langtry was considering a tour of South Africa in a répertoire of her plays when the vaudeville offer was made to her.

THE SECOND EMPIRE, A new fast train on the New York Central, leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M.; arrives Albany 4:22, Utica 6:47, Syracuse, 8:00, Rochester 9:38, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No extra fare.—Adv.

SIX HURT AS TROLLEY SMASHES A CARRIAGE

Party Celebrating Ball Game—One Has Fractured Skull.

MOTORMAN BLAMES GRADE

Injured Give Hotel Address Where They Are Not Known—Conductor Badly Hurt.

A party of five young men passing for college students celebrating Yale's victory over Princeton at baseball on the Polo Grounds met with a serious accident at Third Avenue and Twentieth Street soon after 11 o'clock last night. A carriage in which they were leaving Little Hungary, after having dined there, was struck by a Third Avenue trolley car, and six men were injured, the sixth being the conductor of the car. The names of the injured young men, as given at Bellevue Hospital, follow:

John Robinson, skull fractured; Alfred Johnson, general contusions; Tobias Frieze, cut about face and hands; J. Jones, cuts about face; John Rankin, general contusions.

All gave the Imperial Hotel as their address. At the hotel none of these names was on the register, it was said. No injured students were found about the hotel.

Wesley Stinson, conductor of the car which struck the carriage, had both legs broken and sustained internal injuries. Neither the motorman nor the driver of the carriage was seriously injured.

The celebrating young men hailed the carriage somewhere about Grand Street and Second Avenue. The driver was Samuel Bernstein, who gave his address as 224 East Third Street.

"Drive us somewhere; anywhere," was the order he got.

Bernstein decided to drive toward Third Avenue. He drove north on Second Avenue to Twentieth Street and then turned west toward Third Avenue. His fares kept up a continual din, singing alternately for Nassau and Old Ell.

Bernstein insisted, after the accident, that he did not stop at any saloon. At Third Avenue Bernstein tried to cross diagonally. The car was coming south and struck the carriage in the middle, causing a bad mix-up of horses, carriage, and men. The celebrating youths were thrown in all directions. Conductor Stinson happened to be standing on the running board collecting fares and was struck by part of the carriage.

A large crowd immediately collected. The horses made a dash, but were promptly caught.

The car was full of passengers, including many women, who began to scream hysterically. The police picked up the injured and arrested the motorman, Andrew Glynn of 459 West Forty-ninth Street.

At Bellevue the injured minimized their injuries in efforts to get away, and as soon as their hurts were attended rushed out of the hospital.

Glynn explained that there was a slight grade on Third Avenue near Twentieth Street, and that he tried to stop the car, but could not. He said that the accident was made worse by an elevated pillar, which prevented Stinson from jumping from the car.

DEADLY POISON ON CABBAGE.

Spray Intended for Insects Supposed to Have Killed Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 17.—Arsenic poisoning from a compound used as a spray to kill insects on cabbage is believed to have caused the death of Mary Hayden, aged ten years, the eldest child of Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Hayden of 3 Gate Street.

The Hayden family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Hayden, the latter's mother and four children, and a neighbor's little girl, ate liberally of boiled new cabbage a few days ago. On the same day all were taken ill.

Mary Hayden did not seem so seriously affected as the others, but after thirty-six hours the effects of the illness were still felt, and Dr. John H. Cotter was summoned. At first he attributed the trouble to ptomaine poisoning, but further observation developed that the sufferers had been poisoned by arsenic.

Mary Hayden died last night. All the others affected have recovered. Dr. Cotter said to-night that there is no doubt in his mind that sprayed cabbage caused the trouble.

PASTOR DE LARME MARRIED.

But Not to Woman Who Advertised She Was Engaged to Him.

PATERSON, June 17.—News has been received here of the marriage of the Rev. A. A. De Larme to Miss Ethel Kirkham of the Paterson Young Women's Christian Association in the Allegheny Avenue Baptist Church, Philadelphia. The ceremony is said to have be performed last Wednesday.

A few weeks ago, while the Rev. Mr. De Larme, who was formerly pastor of the First Baptist Church here, was absent in Pennsylvania, an advertisement appeared, announcing his engagement to marry Miss Mary Mathes, a trained nurse.

The pastor sent a telegram denying it, but the engagement was reiterated by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Vanderbreen, brother-in-law and sister of Miss Mathes. Mr. De Larme had previously resigned his pastorate, but the church authorities declined to accept it, and gave him a six months' leave of absence. A few nights ago the resignation was accepted.

BROKE HIP SAVING CHILD.

Man Fell Down Elevated Stairs—No Thanks from Mother.

James B. Gordon, fifty years old, of 806 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, was removed to Lincoln Hospital last evening, suffering a fracture of the hipbone. He was climbing the stairs of the One Hundred and Thirty-third Street Station of the Third Avenue Elevated Road, when a little girl just ahead stumbled and fell.

Gordon caught her in his arms, but lost his balance and fell with her to the sidewalk. The child was not injured and her mother took her away without inquiring about the rescuer's hurts.

Prince Father of 21 Children.

LUCCA, Italy, June 17.—Prince Robert of Bourbon and ex-sovereign Duke of Parma to-day gave a great banquet to celebrate the birth of his twenty-first child, a son, of which Pope Pius X. and the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg are the god-parents.

POPE MAY LEAVE VATICAN.

Apartment Said to Have Been Prepared by Cardinal Merry del Val.

ROME, June 18.—The rumor is growing more persistent that the Pope during the Summer may really decide to leave the Vatican and go to Castel Gandolfo to spend some weeks with Cardinal Merry del Val.

This action would not interrupt the voluntary imprisonment of his Holiness, as he would go directly in a carriage from the Vatican to the villa Castel Gandolfo, which is included among the property assigned to the Pontiff.

It is reported that an apartment is already being prepared, and also that the Italian police have discussed measures to be taken for the safety of the Pontiff during the drive to the palace, a distance of twelve miles.

Such intention on the part of the Pope is denied at the Vatican, however.

BOY TOPPLES OFF BRIDGE.

He Was Watching a Harlem River Boat—Drowned Before Help Came.

Eight-year-old George Scott fell from the Central Bridge into the Harlem River yesterday afternoon and was drowned. He was playing on the bridge with his younger brother, Charles, when he climbed on the railing to watch a passing boat. Losing his balance, he fell.

T. R. Cole and A. D. Croft saw the lad fall and put off in a rowboat, but he had disappeared long before they could reach him. The tide was running swiftly at the time. Charley, two years the junior of George, stood on the bridge crying until Policeman Francis took him home.

The boy's father is Walter Scott of 235 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street. His mother died two weeks ago.

A HERRESHOFF ARRESTED.

Nephew of Yacht Designer Gathered In on a Charge of Speeding.

Francis Herreshoff, who lives at 56 West Ninety-seventh Street, and is a nephew of Nat Herreshoff, the famous yacht designer, was arrested last evening on a charge of speeding his automobile faster than the law allows on Manhattan Avenue near One Hundred and Tenth Street. There were two other men in the automobile with Mr. Herreshoff, who drove.

He explained to the police that he had not been driving about the city much recently and did not clearly realize how fast he was permitted to go. The three men, after searching their pockets, scraped up $90, which was $10 short of the bail required, so Mr. Herreshoff sent to a Harlem friend for the remainder of the money and promptly received it.

KENTUCKY FEUDISTS FREE.

Hargises and French Released by Magistrate—Disarmament in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Ky., June 17.—The Hargis brothers and B. F. French, who were accused of the murder of J. B. Marcum, their feud enemy, were set free to-day by Magistrate Allen, after an exciting examination.

Magistrate Allen to-day ordered a general disarmament in the courtroom where he was conducting the examination. Mrs. Marcum was again on the stand, notwithstanding her exciting experience as a witness all day yesterday, and the excitement in and about the courtroom continued.

County Attorney Blanton, after a sensational attack on the court and the defendants in the case, left the room.

VANISHED AT SCHOOL DOOR.

Neighbors Are Helping Farmer Brewer to Search for His Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

PENNINGTON, N. J., June 17.—The farmers west of this place have turned out to assist Mr. and Mrs. William Brewer in finding their eighteen-year-old daughter, Reba, who disappeared on Friday morning. She went to school in company with friends, and upon reaching the door kissed and bid them good-bye.

She was seen at noon Friday with two bundles of clothing. Her parents are grief-stricken and do not understand her action. They have looked the country over and notified the police in Trenton, but no trace of her has yet been found.

ACQUITTED, STARTS NEW BANK

I. N. Perry, After Arson Trial, Founds Financial Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, June 17.—Chicago is to have a new bank, at the head of which will be I. N. Perry, formerly President of the National Bank of North America. The name will be the American National, and the bank will have $500,000 capital and $125,000 surplus. It is understood that all the stock has been subscribed for at $1,250 a share, and that large packing interests are in the deal.

Mr. Perry has just been acquitted by a jury on the charge of setting fire to car shops at Hegewich, Ill., on which his bank had loaned large sums of money. The evidence went to show that the charge was part of a plot to damage the standing of Mr. Perry, and as a result of the case Mr. Perry's bank was absorbed by another institution.

RIDER KILLED IN RACE.

Horse Stumbled and Threw Maryland Man, Who Died Instantly.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., June 17.—Harry T. Pearce of Manor, Md., was thrown from his horse while riding in the matinée races at Shrewsbury and instantly killed this afternoon.

Pearce was riding Navajo, his favorite horse. Just as the racers were making the second turn, Navajo stumbled and threw his owner over his head. Pearce fell heavily and died almost instantly.

SCHOOL TEACHER A SUICIDE.

Body of Miss Schuster Found in the Surf at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 17.—The body of Mary Schuster, who had been missing from a hotel here since Monday, was found in the surf to-day. It was identified by C. W. Schuster, her father.

Miss Schuster, who was a school teacher in Wilmington, Del., had been sent to the shore to recover from an attack of nervous prostration. She is believed to have committed suicide by jumping from one of the piers. She was thirty-one years old.

CHOOSES THE HAGUE, OPPOSES WASHINGTON

Russia Suddenly Objects to Peace Conference in This Country.

PRESS ATTACKS ON AMERICANS

France Also Wants the Conference in Europe—Kuropatkin Pleads for Continuance of War.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 18, 2:28 A. M.—Whether Washington or The Hague will be the scene of the Russo-Japanese peace conference is not known here. News of Tokio's answer to a request from Russia for a reconsideration of the place of meeting is awaited.

After her ready acceptance of Washington, Russia is exhibiting an unexpected insistence on The Hague. After the announcement that Washington had been chosen Russia expressed a desire to have the choice reconsidered, and exchanges to that end are now proceeding between Foreign Minister Lamsdorff and Ambassador Meyer and Washington.

Russia's preference for The Hague is based on the obvious advantages that it is entirely neutralized, the capital of a small State, and the site of the Arbitration Court, and also by considerations of time, the representatives to whom Russia will probably entrust the negotiations being now in Europe, while it is pointed out that either the United States or Holland is equally accessible to plenipotentiaries coming from Japan. The influence of Russia's ally, France, is also for The Hague, which the Foreign Office announces is the only place under consideration aside from Washington.

Newspapers Attack United States.

The Bourse Gazette this morning drew a gloomy picture of Russia's relations with France, Great Britain, Germany, and Austria, and joined the Novoe Vremya and the reactionary Sviet in sounding hostile notes against the United States.

The Novoe Vremya reiterated that Russia's chief enemies in the Far East are not the Japanese, but the British and Americans on account of their commercial rivalry, while the Sviet objected to Washington as the place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries, declaring that the atmosphere there is unfriendly, and asserting that Russia's representatives will be subjected to prejudicial influences in "the capital of the enemy's ally."

Ambassador Meyer met Foreign Minister Lamsdorff by special arrangement to-day and the question of a place of meeting for the Russo-Japanese conference was the subject of an hour's discussion, which probably will be renewed on Monday, although that day is one of the important religious holidays of Russia, when all but the most pressing business is postponed.

An alleged interview with Ambassador Meyer, which was published in a Paris paper on Wednesday last, quoting the Ambassador at length on peace prospects, is unauthentic. Ambassador Meyer has cabled to the United States Government a disavowal of words put into his mouth by correspondents.

Apprehension Among Diplomats.

Considerable apprehension over Russia's new attitude is manifested in diplomatic circles and among the friends of peace lest there will be delay in case of Japan's being unwilling to consent to the change.

This might prevent the completion of an arrangement before the armies in Manchuria are drawn into a general engagement, which it was the object of President Roosevelt's proposal at this juncture to avoid, especially as the army leaders appear bent again on trying their fortunes in the field.

In view of the immense battle which the postponement of the conference would necessarily involve, Russia is being urged to come to a speedy agreement with Japan in regard to a meeting place, which, when all is said, is not a vital point with either nation.

A telegram from Gen. Kuropatkin to the Marshals of Nobility in Moscow shows that the former Commander in Chief shares the present chief's optimism. Kuropatkin expresses regret at the agitation in favor of peace negotiations, and says: "I am convinced that the hour of success for the Russian arms is now at hand."

The Foreign Office says that the talk of arranging an armistice has not passed the preliminary stage.

The Novoe Vremya's correspondent with the Russian Army in Manchuria telegraphs that the feeling there is against any but a most honorable peace, as the army is better in personnel, armament, and equipment than ever before. It has been steadily reinforced, and the number of bearded reserve men is noticeably decreasing, while Japan has called out eighteen-year-old recruits and forty-year-old reserve men, and is putting her last men in the field.

A dispatch from Vladivostok says the news of the peace negotiations has produced a painful impression there, the fortress being in condition to stand a prolonged siege. The correspondent asserts that it will take a whole army to begin the siege, and many months to capture the place, while the spirit of the garrison is such that many soldiers tiring of the prospect of inactivity have run away and joined the army in the field.

War Talk in the Press.

The note of the Foreign Office announcing that the negotiations for the meeting of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries were proceeding rapidly was printed without comment in the morning papers, but the press of all shades of opinion is discussing Japan's probable terms and declares with practical unanimity for a continuation of the war rather than the acceptance of humiliating conditions.

In this the newspapers are upheld by public opinion, which is veering around to support of the war policy if Japan's terms prove too hard. Only the Nasha Zizen advises Russia that she need not balk at the payment of an indemnity, the cession of the Island of Sakhalin, the renunciation of her right to keep warships in Far Eastern waters, or the surrender of Vladivostok, but the paper holds that Russia

must retain Northern Manchuria and the Vladivostok Railroad.

CZAR CAST DECIDING VOTE.

Council Stood Four to Four on President Roosevelt's Proffer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, June 17.—According to trustworthy information received here from St. Petersburg, the War Council assembled at Tsarskoe-Selo, to which President Roosevelt's peace propositions were submitted, consisted of nine persons, the Czar, four Grand Dukes, and four high officers of State. Only one Grand Duke, Nicholas, recommended the rejection of the American proposal, and only one official, Admiral Avellan, pronounced frankly in its favor.

The council was unanimously opposed to granting an indemnity to Japan or to the dismantlement of the fortifications of Vladivostok, and agreed on the possibility of continuing a defensive war in case the demands of Japan should be found too onerous to be accepted.

The Czar, after the discussion had developed a tie among his advisers, cast his deciding vote in favor of appointing plenipotentiaries to ascertain the Japanese demands.

JAPAN WOULD NOT CONSENT.

Her Objection to a Conference in Europe Was Final.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Inquiries at the White House, the State Department, and the embassies fail to secure either direct confirmation or denial of the St. Petersburg dispatch saying that Russia has asked a reconsideration of the place of meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries. At the Russian Embassy the simple statement was made that Washington was acceptable to Russia and would remain so.

It is said in well-informed circles, however, that, subsequent to the designation of Washington as the seat of the conference, some exchanges were had between the United States and Russia looking, on the part of Russia, to a reopening of the question of the place of conference.

The precise nature of the exchanges is not known, but it is learned here officially that no change in the location of the conference is at all probable. The Hague was the President's own suggestion, and one for which he earnestly contended. No one would be better pleased than he if it were decided to hold it there. It was at Japan's insistence, however, that Washington was selected, and if there is a reconsideration the decision will rest entirely with her.

It is learned on the highest official authority that Japan's emphatic refusal to go to Europe, expressed before Washington was agreed on, is final.

In quarters friendly to Japan there are evidences of a disposition to believe that Russia is not in earnest in wishing an early peace, and is still in hopes that Linevitch may be able to strike a blow which will secure better terms than Rojestvensky's defeat warrants.

Japan never has trusted entirely to Russia's desire for peace, and this is the chief reason why Japan does not respond readily to the suggestion for an immediate armistice. The Japanese distrust of Russia does not go so far as to ascribe the St. Petersburg suggestion about a change of meeting place to a desire to embarrass the negotiations. There are persons friendly to Japan, however, who take that view of it.

The dispatch from St. Petersburg created great interest in diplomatic circles.

BARON ROSEN TELLS PLANS.

Says, However, He Has Not Received Any Advices on Peace.

PARIS, June 17.—Baron Rosen, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, continues to be put forward as a possible peace plenipotentiary. When seen to-day the Baron outlined his plans on arrival in the United States. The Russian Ambassador is a man of distinguished bearing, with white hair and a closely cropped white beard. He has a very agreeable personality and speaks English fluently.

"We will reach New York on July 4," he said, "and will probably go from there to Boston and then to Manchester-by-the-Sea and take possession of the Summer house which has been secured there. Just when I shall present my credentials to President Roosevelt will depend upon the wishes of the American authorities, as perhaps the President may be at Oyster Bay when I reach the United States. However, the question as to the time of proceeding to Washington will depend upon circumstances.

"If when I arrive in the United States an agreement has finally been reached to hold the peace meeting at Washington this is not likely to change my plans, as reports indicate that a prominent Japanese statesman will be chosen as one of the plenipotentiaries, in which case it will take some time for him to reach Washington and for the sessions to begin."

Baron Rosen spoke with satisfaction of his return to Washington, where he had made many acquaintances during four years, when frequently he acted as Charge d'Affaires during Count de Struve's service as Russian Minister to the United States. He recalled the peculiarly cordial personal relations that existed between the Russian and American officials at that period.

Baron Rosen was asked the direct question as to whether he expected to have the responsibility of acting as a peace plenipotentiary, and he replied: "That I am unable to say, as I have not received the slightest information from my Government concerning the meeting of plenipotentiaries."

JAPAN RAISES ISSUE OF RANK.

Wants Russian Plenipotentiaries to Equal Hers in Station.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—A delicate point has been raised in connection with the negotiations over the number of peace plenipotentiaries. Japan, acting on the Russian suggestion of M. Nelidoff as the ranking Russian plenipotentiary, expressed a doubt whether he possessed sufficient rank for a mission of the importance accorded the Washington conference in Japan.

Russia in consequence let it be known that the Russian Ambasador at Paris ranks even the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. Moreover, it was pointed out that as the personal representative of his sovereign a Russian Ambassador could be ranked only by a Prince of the royal family.

Japan has not, of course, objected to the selection of M. Nelidoff, but in view of her expressed intention to select two or three "distinguished personages," she is desirous that Russia choose as plenipotentiaries men of rank and statesmanship who possess the confidence not only of their own Government but of the other powers.

PLANNING AN ARMISTICE.

Japanese Army Extending Its Lines East of the Railway.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, GODZYADANI, Manchuria, June 17.—It is learned from an authoritative source that negotiations toward an armistice are under way.

Although all is generally quiet at the front, and the Japanese are even retiring somewhat southward, it is reported that they are steadily extending their lines eastward. There is no indication of the commencement of a general engagement.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—Gen. Linevitch in a dispatch to the Emperor dated June 15 says the Russian force in the valley of the Tzin River (which as announced yesterday advanced to the village of Vanloungow, pushing back the Japanese advance posts) captured several Japanese dragoons. The latter reported that provisions and cartridges were lacking among the Japanese troops and that the rations of rice had been reduced by order of the commanders.

On June 16 Gen. Linevitch telegraphed: "Westward of the railroad the Japanese this morning attacked the Russian advance posts. One of our posts southward of Palitoun was ousted by two companies of Japanese."

BIDDING FOR THE CONFERENCE.

Atlantic City First in the Field—Organization in Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Atlantic City is the first Summer resort in the field with a bid for the location of the Russo-Japanese Peace Commission. The extreme probability, amounting almost to certainty, that the commission, after organizing in Washington, will adjourn to a Summer resort, has inspired Atlantic City with a determination to capture the attraction.

The Russian Embassy and Japanese Legation were informally approached on the subject to-day, and it was stated at both that no other offer had been received.

A delegation from Atlantic City headed by John L. Sprogle will be here next week to urge the selection of their town. Mayor F. P. Story to-day sent the following telegram to the city's representative here:

"Atlantic City will extend all courtesies to the Peace Commission and will provide every facility for the transaction of their important business in this city, including luxurious accommodations for the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia and their suites."

BAR HARBOR, Me., June 17.—In response to suggestions that an effort be made to attract the Russian-Japanese peace conference to Bar Harbor, a meeting of the Summer residents will be held within a few days to organize for concerted action. Several of the most costly residences will be vacant this season, it is said, and will be available for use by the plenipotentiaries.

Count Cassini has occupied a residence here for several Summers. The Ministers from Austria, Sweden, and Norway also have been Summer residents.

ROOSEVELT, "ANGEL OF PEACE."

Cardinal Gibbons So Says After Call at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Cardinal Gibbons, who is in Washington on Church business, called on the President to-day, accompanied by Dr. D. J. Stafford, rector of St. Patrick's Church of this city. The Cardinal congratulated President Roosevelt upon his success in the negotiations for peace between Russia and Japan.

"He is an angel of peace to the world," said Cardinal Gibbons, alluding to the President, "and the world owes him a great debt. He deserves congratulation and praise for his noble efforts."

FEAR TROUBLE IN WARSAW.

Police Send Out a Mysterious Circular Warning Officials.

WARSAW, June 17.—A mysterious confidential document received by all the higher Russian officials of Warsaw has caused a sensation.

The officials are directed to report to Gen. Boyalubow, chief of the Commissariat Department here, where they wish to go in the event of "the siege of Warsaw" and also how many members of their families they will take with them and what railroad they propose to travel on.

There is much speculation as to what significance is attachable to the word "siege," and every one is at a loss to understand the reasons actuating the circular, but it is known that bands of roughs have been organizing with the view of pillaging the homes of rich citizens, and the police warned the Russian officials to send their families away as a measure of safety.

Numbers of people are depositing their valuables in the banks and are securing passports in readiness to leave at short notice.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 17.—The delay in arranging an audience with the Emperor by the Moscow Zemstvoists is evoking much comment. In connection with this there is a persistent rumor that the Emperor intends to issue an important ukase on Monday and that the audience has been postponed, as this document will settle many grievances advanced by the Zemstvoists.

HAD LETTERS OF ROOSEVELT'S

Crank Arrested on City Hall Steps Thought He Was Mayor.

Haranguing a large crowd on the steps of the City Hall in the belief that he was Mayor McClellan, Joseph T. Raders, a draughtsman, forty years old, who said he lived on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn Borough, was taken to the City Hall Station by Policeman Michael Burke last night. Raders varied his performance by shouting loudly to a crowd of baseball enthusiasts at the bulletin boards that he was a New York baseball manager. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was said he was confined a few weeks ago as a cocaine patient.

"I'm a friend of Teddy Roosevelt," Raders yelled to a crowd that he had attracted to the City Hall Park. At the police station letters were found on the man from Mr. Roosevelt when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

HORSE DANCED TO MUSIC.

Crowe's Buggy Was Smashed and He Was Thrown Out.

JAMAICA, June 17.—If James Crowe's horse had not learned somewhere to perform jig steps to quick music, Crowe would have saved his buggy and might have escaped some bruises.

A day or two ago Crowe was driving along Cherry Valley, in the vicinity of Munson, L. I., when a piano organ suddenly began operations. The horse danced, capered, caracoled, curveted, and cavorted. Crowe was thrown from the seat of the buggy and the vehicle was smashed.

He led his horse sadly home, and will equip him with ear muffs.

TRIPLE TIE AT CHESS.

Leonhardt, the Leader in International Tournament, Is Defeated.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 17.—Much to the surprise of all present at the International Chess Tournament to-day, Leonhardt, the leader, was beaten by Wolf. Burn defeated Tschigorin, Tarrasch defeated Taubenhaus, Maroczy beat Marshall, and Janowski beat Alapin. Schlechter and Teichmann and Marco and Blackburne drew their games.

Janowski, Leonhardt, and Tarrasch are now tied for first place, and Maroczy and Wolf for fourth place. The scores so far are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Leonhardt	3½	1½	Burn	2	2
Janowski	3½	1½	Alapin	2	3
Tarrasch	3½	1½	Blackburne	2	3
Maroczy	3	2	Marco	2	3
Wolf	3	2	Tschigorin	2	3
Schlechter	2½	2½	Marshall	1½	3½
Teichmann	2½	2½	Taubenhaus	1	3

The sixth round will be played in the following order on Monday: Wolf vs. Schlechter, Maroczy vs. Leonhardt, Taubenhaus vs. Marshall, Tschigorin vs. Tarrasch, Blackburne vs. Burn, Janowski vs. Marco and Alapin vs. Teichmann.

MUTINY ON CZAR'S SHIPS WHILE THE FIGHT RAGED

Tales of Cowardice Told by Survivors of Rojestvensky's Fleet.

BRAVERY WITH TORPEDOES

Officers of Mosquito Craft Were Smarting Under Criticism of Togo —Capture of Rojestvensky.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 17.—Many tales of mutiny during the battle of the Sea of Japan on the part of the seamen of Russian ships are told with other incidents of the battle in Japanese newspapers received by the steamer Athenian to-day.

Survivors state that firing had not been long in progress before many of the men on the Russian ships became so panic-stricken that they were unfit for anything like efficient service.

Two gun crews on the Dmitri Donskoi, which had been torpedoed at night, mutinied when the presence of the enemy was suspected, and were only kept at their spiritless tasks under threats of being shot down. A petty officer of the Dmitri Donskoi said the attitude of many on that vessel under fire was cowardly in the extreme, and when the facts were matters of official record many prisoners now in Japan would not seek to return to Russia at the end of the war.

Survivors also praised the work of the Japanese torpedo craft, which, though the Russians were diligent in the use of searchlights, daringly harried them, and with cunning tactics did effective work, being responsible for injuries resulting in the quick disposal next day of ships which escaped destruction by them.

According to Japanese papers, the torpedo craft went into action resolved to wipe out a bad record made earlier in the war. Togo had made stringent comment on the failures of torpedo officers in the first attack at Port Arthur and at the attack on the battleship Sevastapol at Port Arthur. The officers were determined to achieve something to earn the Admiral's commendation on this occasion or die.

The small craft attacked both night and day, upsetting theories on this branch of naval practice. One of the three torpedo vessels lost was disabled at a distance of 400 yards from a Russian battleship, and another torpedo craft darted in and took off her crew while she was sinking without sustaining loss from Russian fire.

The destroyer Sazanami, which won such renown by her fight with two Russian destroyers off Port Arthur when the vessels brushed sides as they fought, won further renown. It was she that found the destroyer Bedovi and captured Rojestvensky and staff. The Bedovi fought desperately, but was finally compelled to surrender to Commander Tsunezo, who has received the Order of the Kite for his capture.

When captured, Rojestvensky wore no tunic. A mangled arm hung useless at his side. Near by, the Captain and Vice Captain of the Admiral Nakahimoff were picked up on driftwood by fishermen with their clothes shredded and their faces burned with powder. Fishermen clothed and fed them and took them to Sasebo.

Japanese papers, in commenting on the victory, point out that Togo has revenged Japan, as many of the vessels sunk were among those gathered at Chefoo when Russia and other nations wrested the fruits of victory from Japan at the close of the China-Japan war.

HERO BRAGS OF RUSS AND JAP.

Brilliant Broadsides in Which Russians Slaughter Japs—and Vice Versa.

During the Spanish war we had not a little in pencil and pen about the "hero." Ensign Cutler, who this year at an advanced rank, has been distinguishing himself for strict discipline on the Galveston, used to call down the hatchway of the Yankee, on which the boys of the New York Naval Reserve were volunteers: "Now, then, tumble up, just one million of them Heeroes, please, to do the work of two able seamen!"

But the hero business in our little war pales to insignificance beside the part it plays in Russia and Japan. Both countries are flooded with extremely cheap colored lithographs depicting the hero bathing his sword in the gore of the enemy, transfixing him with lances, "swatting" him with gunstocks, throwing him overboard from ship or fort, blowing him up with hand grenades, or sinking him by hundreds into the pitiless blue or black sea, as the case is. A goodly number of these Russian and Japanese moves in the great war-nurtured game of brag are to be seen at the Lenox Library in the upper hall; but they are mere handfuls chosen at random from an endless procession of color prints from the presses of Tokio and St. Petersburg.

Early in the war the Russians are comforted by the miserable condition of the Japanese who fall before Russian heroes at the battles of the Yalu, of Pen-Yan, and Vafangow. Fright and liberal streams of blood make yet more hideous the distorted faces of the craven Jap, while the Russian is a handsome young fellow who actually smiles as he makes way with such an "easy" foe. A snowy landscape musters up a certain artistic effect. Here Cossacks are overtaking a party of young Japanese officers, one of whom has a telltale map in his hand. A squad of burly fur-capped horsemen are capturing alive an officer who swings his sabre in vain. Dated May, 1904, is a bloody scene of Japanese regiments throwing themselves on a Russian fortification. At Talien-van the redoubtable Cossacks are making minoemeat of Japanese infantry, and at the battle of Tyurenchen the hero is the priest Shcherbakovsky; he advances holding out the Russian double cross against the demoralized Japs, who fight in vain against the heavenly power assisted by stalwart infantry. A picture more symbolical, perhaps, than realistic, recalls one of the old strong men of Russian folklore, some Little Ilya or Vouk Brankovitch of the days of derring-do. It has the enigmatical title: "Hello! Bravery of the Japs." A fair-faced young Cossack has spitted two scowling Japs with his spear and bears them off writhing, while with his left hand he holds a third Jap by his ear—that organ enormously enlarged, as if of india rubber—while the magnificent steed he bestrides marches along as if unconscious of the added weight. We have the cowboy hero, too. He has lassoed a Jap infantryman in the sea and drags him dripping and terrified from the water.

These are specimens of the Lubochnyya Kartiny, or Popular Broadside, employed to hearten the populace in the war going on across Asia with a malignant kind of monkey-mask only not absurd because so cruel and savage. Sometimes the prints are more comic than bloody and approach caricature. Foma and Jerioma, Russian scouts, are having their breakfast in a remote and savage landscape when they see two Japs approaching. Hastily rigging up their overcoats and shaggy hats on sticks, they retire to the seclusion of a hollow tree. A third scene depicts the Japs crawling up to the unconscious breakfasters; a fourth the slaughter of the stalkers just as they think themselves the conquerors. In eight scenes we have Ivan parting from his bare-footed Arina, then crossing the continent, then seizing four Japs and binding them together by their pigtails, (as M Cabanne,) and finally Arina at home listening to the description of Ivan's perdiam as it is read aloud by an old man in the village street.

The Russian fleet is not neglected by the makers of these patriotic prints. In "Battle Song of the Russian Sailors" two ironclads approach each other, each having a living Jap or Russian sailor as its figurehead. They are near enough to permit the handsome young Russian figurehead to smite the ugrelike Japanese until the blood flows in torrents from his nose and cheeks. There are prints of Port Arthur's fortifications destroying Japanese ironclads and mowing down Jap sailors who land from small boats. "The War Song of the Dontzy" (Don Cossacks) shows forts marked Port Arthur and a symbolical figure of a red-topped Cossack holding a blue-clad Japanese across his knee while he plies the knout to the accompaniment of sinking ironclads. China and the United States look on in marked confusion.

The Japanese are not behind hand in hero worship. Many of their prints have English titles explanatory or otherwise. An immensely muscular nude man in red-striped bathing tights has landed on the banks of the Yalu, clubs his musket, and smashes a Russian under the mouth of his cannon, while the regiment to which the strong man belongs follows across the ford to the attack. The descriptive title reads: "First-class Private Ohashi who Cross the River Al-Ho previously fight Courageously." If you put a comma after "previously" the sense is clear. "One of Heroes" is the boarding of a torpedo-boat by Japanese sailors and the cutting down of a Russian officer on his own deck. Another naval combat in which the Russians appear to play a foolish part, as if they had been caught napping, is described: "The Close Combat of Torepedo-Destroyer Sazanami and its sea-soldier cry out 'idle fellow.'" One Jap is hauling down the Russian flag, while another is cutting down an enemy.

"The Maval Battle Outside of Yen-San" and the "Might Attack on the Russian Geleet by Japanese Torpedo Boats"—lurid sheets of flame, columns of brown smoke, geysers in the water from shells—show the difficulty the native printers had in distinguishing N from M. So in "The Figure of Our Army Capture Teishu" and "The Chivalry Scouts in Our Second Army Shoot the Enemy at Kin Chow" exhibit the danger of trying to translate titles into a foreign tongue.

Curious but rarely artistic are these popular broadsides; often they seem based on wretched European lithographs. The colors are startling and crude, almost as bad, in fact, as the Russian. Compared with the similar productions during the Chinese war, they seem to represent the lowest ebb of art. Only now and then, as in "The Four Heroes of Japan at Yalu" and in one or two night scenes, do we find the touch of Japanese craftsmanship. "Occupation of Golden Hill Fort at Port Arthur" is a bird's-eye view, with moon at the full and a fairly good color scheme. But notwithstanding the loss of art by the cheap lithographic process, in place of the old wood engraving and the artistic use of colors which once characterized popular prints in Japan, the subjects are timely. A visit to the Lenox Library will not be an hour lost. "A Signal of an Aeronaut on Attack of Port Arthur in All Sides" is a naïve picture, but it gives as good a view of what went on there as any of our own magazines have shown; perhaps a better; because the artist has at least attempted to bring together in one small sheet a great many widely separated movements. Big in the foreground is the balloon, with an officer wigwagging red and white from the car.

DRESSMAKERS, SAYS DEPEW.

They'll Delay Him More In Paris Than the Morocco Affair.

Senator Chauncey M. Depew sailed for his annual vacation in Europe on the American liner St. Louis yesterday morning. The Senator held a reception in his stateroom up to the moment of sailing. He said he would be gone about two months, his first stopping place being Paris, and that his sojourn there would, to a great extent, depend on the dressmakers. He smiled at Mrs. Depew as he said this.

The Senator expressed confidence that there would be no trouble between France and Germany. He added that he was still for peace and harmony in all affairs pertaining to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Others on the St. Louis were James Smith, Jr., Mrs. Nevada N. Stranahan, Lord Falconer, and Louis Sherry.

BARS PENNSYLVANIA'S COAL.

New Haven Road Won't Take It, Via the Harlem, After Aug. 13.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 17.—A notice has been issued by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company directing all of its connections to discontinue after Aug. 13 all through rail rates on bituminous and anthracite coal via the Harlem River.

It is stated that the reason for this notice is the congested condition of the New Haven Road on its New York Division, and pending increased track and yard facilities, it is the intention of President Mellen to exclude coal via the Harlem River for more profitable merchandise. The effect of the notice will be to bar coal received over the Pennsylvania lines. There will be no change in hauling coal by way of Poughkeepsie bridge.

JERSEY'S CORPORATION TAX.

Companies Assessed 6,074 and the Total $2,465,164.

TRENTON, June 17.—Irvene Maguire, Secretary of the State Board of Assessors, has filed with the Controller the second schedule of assessments against miscellaneous corporations of this State. It includes 560 companies and the total tax assessed on them is $107,345.58.

The first schedule, which is always the largest, was filed last week, and the two combined give 6,074 corporations, with a total tax of $2,465,164.57. So far 652 more companies have been assessed this year than at this time last year. The total number of companies assessed last year was 10,013, and the tax amounted to $3,603,580.96.

It is expected the total tax this year will be less, although there are more corporations. Many of them have reduced their capital stock and several have been dissolved.

GRIEF DROVE TO SUICIDE.

Vollmer Lost Wife and Three Children on the Slocum.

Joseph Vollmer, whose wife and three children perished in the Slocum disaster, killed himself last night in his room at 342 East Thirteenth Street. Grief over his loss, made more acute by the anniversary of the disaster last Thursday, caused the deed.

With the breaking up of his home by the loss of his wife and children, Vollmer went to live with his sister, Mrs. Katie Lutz. He did odd jobs that offered, but brooded constantly.

When Mrs. Lutz went out to market last night Vollmer turned on the gas and shot himself.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1 A. M.—65 Columbia Street; Morris Schneider; damage trifling.

2:45 A. M.—149 Ridge Street; Phillip Friedman; damage, $100.

3:15 A. M.—236 West Sixty-second Street; R. Adams; damage, $1,000.

3:25 A. M.—25½ Division Street; Samuel Goldman; damage, $1,000.

11:45 A. M.—379 East Eighth Street; Anna Weiss; damage, $100.

A. M.—Pier 4, East River; Ocean Steamship Company; damage unknown.

3:15 P. M.—340 Stanton Street; Bressiin & Rheinthern; damage, $5.

5:30 P. M.—109 West One Hundred and Second Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5:50 P. M.—1,334 Third Avenue; John Aaron; damage, $50.

7:15 P. M.—334 East One Hundred and First Street; John Congor; damage slight.

8:25 P. M.—1,703 First Avenue; Charles Egan; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

RHINELANDER, Wis., June 17.—In a fierce storm to-day lightning struck the Wisconsin Veneer Company's factory. The entire plant was destroyed by fire caused by the lightning. Loss, $250,000.

MARION, Ill., June 17.—Fire has practically destroyed the entire town of Johnston City, five miles from here. Forty buildings, including the entire business section, were burned. Among the buildings destroyed was the First National Bank. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Important Change of Time
ON THE
New York Central Lines.

On and after June 18th, 1905, the Fast Mail will reach New York at 8:15 instead of 10:00 A. M.

The Second Empire will leave New York at 1:57, instead of 2:30 P. M.

The Southwestern Limited will leave New York at 2:04, instead of 1:00 P. M., reaching St. Louis at 5:00 P. M. next day, saving 2 hours and 32 minutes.

The Twentieth Century Limited will leave New York at 3:30, instead of 2:45 P. M., arriving in Chicago at 8:30 the next morning, instead of 9:45. Returning, this train will leave Chicago at 2:30, instead of 12:30 P. M., and reach New York the same as now, at 9:30 next morning.

Making the Time Between New York and Chicago 18 Hours.

This is simply applying on the Lake Shore between Buffalo and Chicago the time the Empire State Express has been making from New York to Buffalo on the New York Central for fourteen years, viz., 440 miles in 8 hours and 15 minutes, and retains for the New York Central Lines the long distance record of the world.

The Twentieth Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours and Minneapolis in 32 hours, from New York.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections the time from New York to Denver will be 52 hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and to Seattle 4½ days.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

Simcox

MONDAY, JUNE 19th,
At Our New House
535 FIFTH AVENUE

IMPORTANT SALE
of High Class, Exclusive
GOWNS AND COATS

which have been recently designed and made in our own shop from the finest materials. The models are extremely smart and desirable for this season. The prices at which these magnificent Gowns and Coats are marked cover about

½ THE ACTUAL COST TO BUILD.

MILLINERY

Balance of our stock of about 75

Smart, Stunning Hats at $9.00

Reduced from $30 and $40.

535 Fifth Avenue—Adjoining Delmonico's.

FRANCO-GERMAN CRISIS NOW IS LESS ACUTE

Continued from Page 1.

nals reflecting the Government's sentiment take a most hopeful view of a pacific settlement and strongly condemn alarmist reports. However, the Nationalist paper, the Presse, continues to present a sinister view of the situation and gives prominence to the assembling of large military forces on both sides of the frontier.

The Journal Officiel to-morrow morning will print the announcement of Premier Rouvier's appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs and that of M. Merlose as Minister of Finance.

The disturbance of feeling in Paris over Germany's policy is thought here to be due to the feeling of weakness that has suddenly arisen in France since Admiral Rojestvensky lost the sea fight and the corresponding relative increase in German confidence since it has become evident that Russia need not for the present be reckoned with.

So fully do the German Ministers feel the strength of Germany's military and political position that the cautious, circumspect policy of recent years has been replaced by a more definite, positive tone toward Russia, toward France, and toward Great Britain also. The spirit of confidence in the army runs immeasurably high. The young officers long for war. That is the constant talk in the regimental casinos.

BERLIN, June 17.—Dispatches describing the uncertainty and concern felt in France over her relations with Germany take first place in the newspapers to-day, with editorials that are mostly unprovocative, the sober-minded journals repeating the desirability of reaching an international agreement on a matter in which many nations are interested, by international conference.

If France persists in refusing to join such a conference, it is suggested that this can only mean that she designs to pursue her aims on Morocco independently of other powers, in which case France naturally would expect other nations to take a similar independent action.

Germany's position is set forth with a certain firmness of tone through the customary channels at the Foreign Office, and in the newspapers without the slightest suggestion of a threat. The general opinion is that France will ultimately accept Morocco's invitation to a conference.

KEEP PRESIDENT ADVISED.

France and Germany Inform Him of Each New Development.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Reassuring advices reached Washington to-day from official sources regarding the Moroccan negotiations at Paris, which, while they indicate that war between Germany and France is improbable, indicate the extreme delicacy of the situation.

Berlin takes a much more optimistic view of the situation than Paris. Germany affirms that the negotiations are proceeding with the utmost good-will on both sides and with the probability of an early settlement of all existing difficulties. Paris also professes good-will and a spirit of extreme friendliness, but is unable to foresee the outcome and is exceedingly anxious to find out "what is back of Morocco and what are Germany's real intentions."

This is the light in which the situation has been presented to Washington. Diplomatists here attach considerable significance to the promptness and frankness with which Emperor William and President Loubet have kept President Roosevelt informed of each development in the situation, and to the care which both have taken to present their respective positions in full at the White House.

In the event of the failure of the Paris negotiations a European Ambassador to-night expressed the belief that the President may be called on for assistance.

Replying to an inquiry regarding Germany's Moroccan policy, Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, to-day said:

"The report that the Emperor's policy in Morocco is aggressive is entirely erroneous. Germany asks that her treaty rights there, and those of the other powers signatory to the Madrid convention, shall be respected and protected without discrimination and in strict accordance with Article 17 of the Madrid convention. This article reads:

"'The right to the treatment of the most favored nation is recognized by Morocco as belonging to all the powers represented at the Madrid conference.'

"Here is a specific guarantee of the most general protection to each of the signatory powers, pledging to each the same rights and privileges, whether with regard to life, property, or commerce. It is interesting to note, too, that in the official 'compilation of treaties' prepared at the State Department this treaty is classed under the head of 'General Treaties.'

"Germany's part in the complications over Morocco arises not from any attempt to seize territory, not from any effort to obtain privileges of any sort except such as are enjoyed by all of the signatories to the Madrid convention, but from her absolute refusal to recognize or participate in any arrangement involving the establishment of a sphere of influence in Morocco. Germany stands for the open door in Morocco as in China; for the maintenance of the status quo in both countries.

"In the present negotiations Germany's trade is a matter of secondary consideration. Overriding treaties established by law, was bound to create a most dangerous precedent, and one which might sooner or later have been followed by a similar condition of affairs in the Far East."

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, said:

"You may be sure that France is conducting these negotiations with sincerity and good-will. We earnestly hope for a satisfactory settlement. The delicacy of the situation precludes a detailed discussion, however."

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.
JEWELERS, IMPORTERS.
We are showing many pleasing articles in Solid Gold or Silver, suitable for
Graduation Gifts
For Young Men and Women.
A diamond ring is always acceptable.
We have them from $15.00.
A Silver Watch at $4.50.
In Gold, $20.00.
Also many new designs in Brooches, Necklaces and Scarf Pins.
38 WEST 34TH ST.
bet. Fifth Ave. and Herald Sq.
Established 1856.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

BEST & CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Needs
For Summer.

Lawn Dresses, Russian style, box plaits with inserting of embroidery; 2 & 3 yrs., $1.50

Pique Coats, cape with hand embroidery scallop; 1 & 2 yrs., $4.75

Serge Coats, trimmed with braid, navy, golf and white; 2 & 3 yrs., $5.50

Infants' Long Cloaks, Bedford cord, $3.00

Lawn Guimpes, good quality, trimmed with tucks and insertion; sizes, 4 to 6 yrs., $1.15; 8 to 12 yrs., $1.25

Cambric Underwaists, good quality, neck and arms trimmed with fine torchon lace and ribbon, two rows of bone buttons put on with tape, for girls 2 to 14 yrs., 50c

Cambric Drawers, ruffle trimmed with lace and lace insertion, headed with beading and ribbon; sizes 6 to 14 yrs., according to size, 70c. to 90c

Nainsook Gowns, low neck and short sleeves trimmed with pretty embroidery and ribbon; 8 to 16 yrs., according to size, 80c. to $1.00

Baby Creeping Aprons, pink and blue checked; 6 mos. to 1 yr. size, $1.00

Baby Swings, $1.00, $1.50

Baby Tenders, $2.50, $3.75

Baby Yards, $2.00, $3.00

Baby Safety Gates, $1.75, $2.50, $3.00

Baby Hammocks, complete with stand, awning, mosquito net, $4.25

Garden Tools, 25c. to $1.00

Fine Line of Stationary, Folding and Reclining Go-Carts, $3.75 to $28.75

Infants' Openwork Spun Silk Sox, 50c. pair

Openwork Sox, English lisle thread, (white only), 25c. pair

Knee Protectors, 18c. & 25c. pair

Extra Quality Cotton Hose, plain and ribbed, 25c. pair

Young Men's Half Hose, plain and fancy colors.

Merino Underwear in all the desirable makes and weights.

Complete lines of Lisle, Silk and Taffeta Gloves.

White Canvas Shoes, button or lace, heavy walking soles, for boys and girls; sizes 7 to 10½, $2.00; 11 to 2, $2.50

Child's White Canvas, first spring heel, walking soles; sizes 4 to 8, $1.35

Child's White Buckskin, first spring heel, walking soles; sizes 5 to 8, $2.50

Boys' & Girls' White Buckskin, heavy walking soles; sizes 8 to 10½, $3.50

Boys' & Girls' Tan Russia Calf, Orthopedic; 8 to 10½, $2.25; 11 to 2, $3.00

Boys' Shield Bows of fancy silks, 2 for 25c

Washable Windsor Ties of imported madras cloth, plain white and colored stripes, 15c

Cambric Night Shirts for boys, 48c

Child's Jacket Sweater, buttoned down side, belt and side straps of contrasting colors; 2 to 6 yrs., $2.85

Boys' Madras Blouses, fancy colorings, military style; sizes 4 to 8 yrs., 50c

Boys' Negligee Shirts of fine madras cloth, light and covered grounds, cuffs attached, 98c. & $1.35

Boys' Golf and College Caps of white duck and brown linen, 50c

Boys' Fisherman Hats and Tam o'Shanters of white duck and brown linen, 50c

Boys' Golf Caps of fancy wool mixtures, unlined, 50c. & 69c

Boys' and Youths' Straw Hats of various braids, $1.50 & $2.50

Boys' Auto Caps, white duck and brown linen, $1.00

Children's Rompers of blue chambray or tan Holland; 1 to 8 yrs., 75c

Boys' Overalls of blue denim or tan covert cloth; 2 to 12 yrs., 50c

"For Roughing It."

Russian Blouse Suits of plain blue seersucker; 2, 3 & 4 yrs. $2.00

Russian Suits of Cadet and navy blue seersucker; 2, 3 & 4 yrs. $2.00

Russian Suits of Cadet and white navy and white or red and white striped galatea; 2, 3 & 4 yrs., $2.95

Russian Suits of tan linen, Eton collar; 2, 3 & 4 yrs., $3.50

Russian Suits of plain navy blue seersucker, Eton collar; 3 to 8 yrs., $3.00

Russian Suits of blue and white striped galatea; 3 to 8 yrs., $3.75

Sailor Suits of Cadet and white, navy and white and red and white striped galatea, fancy sailor collar; 2, 3 & 4 yrs., $3.25

Sailor Suits of blue and white striped seersucker; 5 to 12 yrs., $2.75

Children's Dresses of light blue, navy and red seersucker, tastefully trimmed; 2, 3 & 4 yrs., 98c

Linen Crash Norfolk Suits, 6 to 10 yrs., $4.50; 11 to 18 yrs., $5.00

Boys' Rubber Coats; 4 to 18 yrs., $2.25

60-62 West 23d St.

EXPECT FIGHT ON REPEAL OF SAVINGS BANK TAX

Republican Leaders Regard the Pledge as Higgins's Alone.

MAY RETALIATE IF FORCED

Odell Said to Favor Reintroduction of the Eighty-Cent Gas Bill and Insurance Legislation.

That the demand of the savings bank Presidents for the repeal of the savings bank tax must be considered at the special session of the Legislature called for next Wednesday was the opinion of leading Republican politicians yesterday.

They were also of the belief that a request from the Governor for action on that question was certain to stir up trouble. The bill to repeal the tax failed at the regular session because of the deep-seated opposition of Senators Raines and Malby, Speaker Nixon, and other influential leaders of the majority.

Notwithstanding the fact that Gov. Higgins pledged himself in the campaign in nearly every speech he made to the repeal of the tax, the leaders of his party in the Senate are unwilling that his pledge should be kept.

In the first place, they say that the pledge was extorted by undue pressure in the stress of a campaign. In the next place they assert that the savings bank tax is one of the most equitable revenue-creating measures ever enacted. They deny that the Republican Party is pledged to repeal, even though Gov. Higgins is so pledged. All that the Republican platform promised on the subject was, the say, that "any inequalities which may be found to exist in the taxation system of the State" will be corrected.

Senators Raines and Malby and Speaker Nixon deny that there is any injustice in the savings bank tax. They assert that there certainly would be injustice if the law were repealed and the depositors who have $3,000 or less in a savings bank were permitted to escape taxation, while the man who puts his savings in a home for his family should be compelled to pay taxes on his property. If any exemption is to be made, they say, it ought to be in favor of the man who helped to improve the place in which he resides.

Another argument they make is that, while the total amount collected by the State under the savings bank tax last year was only $720,000, the increase in the surplus of savings bank institutions was $8,000,000. That shows, they contend, that there is no foundation for the assertion of the savings bank Presidents that, unless the tax is repealed, they will be compelled to reduce the rate of interest paid to the depositors from 4 to 3½ per cent.

It is said that if the savings bank Presidents force repeal the Legislature will retaliate by compelling savings bank officials to publish and post the dead deposits from which their surplus largely is made up. The Legislature may even compel a distribution of the surplus. The law at present provides that the surplus shall be distributed whenever it goes beyond a certain percentage of the deposits, but the managers of the savings banks have usually seen that the surplus was cut down by the erection of costly buildings and in other ways whenever there was a likelihood that it would exceed the limit of the law.

If Gov. Higgins suggests to the Legislature the consideration of any subject other than the charges against Justice Hooker, it is generally believed that he will feel obliged to recommend the reopening of the gas question and some action which will tend to restore public confidence in insurance companies.

There is good reason to believe that State Chairman Odell would welcome another attempt to pass the Eighty-Cent Gas bill and the introduction of legislation designed to have a corrective influence on the insurance companies. It is now fairly clear that the Republicans cannot have the support of the Citizens' Union this year except upon such terms as would be altogether too galling for the Republican organization to accept.

Realizing that the Republicans must lose their chief ally in former Fusion campaigns, Chairman Odell, it is reported, is in a mood to throw the responsibility for the result of the municipal campaign upon the administration at Albany. He will declare his confidence in the ability of the Republicans to win in the city, it is said, provided the Legislature gives to the people of New York eighty-cent gas and does something to show to the holders of insurance policies that the Republican Party is concerned for the protection of their interests.

State Chairman Odell said last night at Newburg that he did not know whether any action on the savings bank tax would be taken at the special session or not.

HIGGINS WON'T DISCUSS IT.

Governor Declines to Talk of Chances for Repeal.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 17.—Gov. Higgins, who was the guest of honor at the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle to-night, was asked about the probability of the savings bank tax coming up at the extra sesion of the Legislature.

"I cannot discuss the subject," said he.

His attention was called to the threat of bank Presidents to reduce interest to 3½ per cent. unless this Legislature repeals this tax.

"I shall not at this time or at any time discuss in an interview any matter that may come up at the extra session," said the Governor.

EXTRA SESSION TO BE CHEAP.

To Employ Few Clerks, While Mileage Is All Members Get.

ALBANY, June 17.—When the Legislature convenes here next Wednesday at noon in extraordinary session, summoned by Gov. Higgins, only such clerks and minor employes will be permitted to serve as are specially designated for duty by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly. A dispatch received this afternoon from Speaker Nixon, at his home in Westfield, Chautauqua County, requests the circulation of a notice to this effect.

Members of the Legislature will receive no additional compensation for the extra session. Senators and Assemblymen get $1,500 a year, and their only additional pay for an extra session is in the form of the statutory mileage allowance for necessary travel from and to their homes.

Regents Can't Use Senate Chamber.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 17.—The assembling of the Legislature in extraordinary session has upset the plans of the Educational Department for the Regents' convocation. The sessions of the convocation were to have been held in the Senate chamber, but that being not available, Deputy Superintendent Rogers of the Educational Department is now casting about for a suitable substitute.

CONFER ON MORTON CASE.

President Sees Moody and the Secretary—Santa Fe Prosecution the Issue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The case of Secretary Morton, which is also becoming the case of Attorney General Moody, occupied much of the President's time to-day. He had two conferences with the Attorney General and at the morning conference Mr. Morton was present. It was then announced that on Tuesday both the President and the Attorney General would give out statements covering the case.

The delicacy of the situation is recognized and Mr. Moody in particular is very much perturbed over it. He has received a letter from ex-Attorney General Harmon in reply to Mr. Moody's request that Mr. Harmon should not give out anything for publication except a statement agreed on between them. What the nature of Mr. Harmon's reply is Mr. Moody will not divulge.

The question at issue between Mr. Moody and Messrs. Harmon and Judson is whether Mr. Morton and the other officials of the Santa Fé Railroad shall be prosecuted or whether the prosecution shall be confined to the corporation. Mr. Harmon and Mr. Judson retired from the case because Mr. Moody would not agree to prosecute Mr. Morton and because the President upheld Mr. Moody's position.

BATES TO SUCCEED CHAFFEE.

He Will Be Retired Soon to Make Way for Corbin.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Official announcement was made at the War Department to-day that Major Gen. John C. Bates and Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin will successively serve as Chief of Staff with the rank of Lieutenant General after the retirement of Gen. Chaffee next April.

Gen. Corbin becomes of retiring age in September, 1905, and Gen. Bates in August, 1906, but the present plan contemplates that Gen. Bates, who will be the immediate successor to Gen. Chaffee, will be retired in advance of the regular time in order that he and Gen. Corbin, who will succeed him at the head of the army, may divide the time between the retirement of Gen. Chaffee and the date of Gen. Corbin's retirement equally.

Major Gen. George L Gillespie, Assistant Chief of Staff, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army at his own request. He will be succeeded by Major Gen. John C. Bates.

The War Department also announced that Brig. Gen. John P. Story, Chief of Artillery, is promoted to the grade of Major General, and will be immediately retired, and that Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, the ranking Brigadier General, will be promoted to fill the vacancy in the grade of Major General.

Col. S. M. Mills of the Artillery Corps has been promoted to be Brigadier General and Chief of Artillery. Col. Thomas C. Lebo of the Fourteenth Infantry is promoted to be Brigadier General in the place of Gen. Randall, and retired, and is succeeded by Col. Arthur Wagner of the Military Secretary's office.

FOR OUR FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Five Agents Appointed to Investigate Trade Conditions.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Department of Commerce and Labor has completed preparations for sending five special agents abroad to investigate trade conditions, with the object of promoting the foreign commerce of the United States. This authority was given the department by an act of the last Congress, and becomes operative on July 1, soon after which date it is expected the agents will start upon their mission.

The five agents selected are Prof. Lincoln Hutchinson of the University of California, Charles M. Pepper, Harry R. Burrill, Raymond F. Crist, and Dr. Edward Bedloe. Messrs. Burrill and Crist will go to the Orient. Prof. Hutchinson will go to South America and visit all the seaports on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts of that continent. Mr. Pepper will go to Canada, and subsequently to Mexico. Dr. Bedloe will be sent to the West Indies, Venezuela, and British, Dutch, and French Guiana.

It is expected that the investigation will be completed in the field by the close of the present year and that all of the agents will have their final reports ready for Congress in January.

CANAL ZONE SUPREME COURT.

Gov. Magoon Appoints a Panaman Chief Justice—Court Now Complete.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Gov. Magoon of the Panama Canal Zone has informed the War Department that he has completed the organization of the Supreme Court of the District of the Canal Zone, and has appointed Dr. Facundo Mutis Durna, a Panama citizen, Chief Justice of the court, and Lorin C. Collins of Chicago an Associate Justice.

These two, with the present Justice of the Supreme Court, H. A. Gudger, formerly Consul General at Panama, constitute the complete Supreme Court as authorized by law.

POLICE INSTRUCTOR DEAD.

Ex-New York Sergeant Did Good Work at Panama.

PANAMA, June 17.—Samuel Davis, the American instructor of the Panama police, died here this morning. His death is greatly deplored, as the police had improved greatly under his instruction.

Samuel Davis was formerly a Detective Sergeant of the New York City police. He resigned from the Police Department in 1902, when he was reduced to the rank of patrolman. It was at the recommendation of Police Commissioner McAdoo that Davis was selected last April to organize the police of Panama. Among other qualifications for the post Davis possessed a fluent knowledge of Spanish. He received $3,500 salary.

DAVIDSON SCHOOL EXERCISES

President Finley Expresses Hope of Evening Classes at City College.

The third annual closing exercises of the Thomas Davidson Evening School were held last evening in the auditorium of the Educational Alliance on East Broadway. Isidor Straus, President of the Alliance, was master of ceremonies, and addresses were made by Prof. William E. Neilson of Columbia University, the new President of the Thomas Davidson Society, and John Huston Finley, President of the College of the City of New York.

The greeting was by Miss Rose Moskowitz and the valedictory by Abraham Busch. "The Education of Wage Earners" was the theme of the prize essay by Morris Wweitman.

President Finley said he hoped that in the near future the City College would allow those who are unable to take a regular course to avail themselves at night of the opportunities which it affords.

Engineer Killed by Flywheel.

George Hay, an engineer employed at a piano factory in the Bronx, was killed late yesterday afternoon by becoming entangled in a flywheel at the factory in Brown Place and One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He was hurled across the room. Dr. Dickinson of Lincoln Hospital said death was instantaneous, the skull being fractured and many bones broken.

VESSEL RACES TO PORT WITH A FIRE RAGING

Tugs Stood by the Kansas City to Take Off Passengers.

COTTON ABLAZE IN HER HOLD

Fire Discovered While She Was Anchored Off Barnegat — Crew Checked a Threatened Panic.

With hundreds of bales of cotton in her forward hold on fire and her decks so hot that the water poured on them turned to steam, the Kansas City of the Savannah Line raced into port yesterday morning. There were sixty-eight passengers aboard. The vessel was escorted up the bay by a dozen tugboats, all ready to take off the passengers had the fire got beyond the control of the plucky crew, who for four hours had worked unceasingly to keep the flames from spreading.

Once inside the Hook, Capt. Lewis told the marine observers of his predicament by signal, and then started with as much speed as possible for the Savannah Line pier in the North River.

The Kansas City was anchored off Barnegat waiting the lifting of the fog. About 6:30 o'clock one of the crew saw smoke coming from one of the forward ventilators. The fire was in the forward compartment, where cotton in bales and hundreds of casks of cottonseed oil were stored.

The sailor who first saw the fire rushed to Capt. Lewis's cabin. The skipper ordered the crew to unsling and provision the lifeboats and to man the fire hose. He then summoned the stewards and told them to awaken the passengers and not to forget in doing so to impress upon them the absolute necessity of coolness. Meantime some of the passengers who had staterooms over the forward compartment had dressed and gone on deck, finding it so hot they couldn't sleep.

In a few minutes the crew faced a situation bordering on a panic. The scare was mostly among the women and children. The ship's officers and the cooler heads among the passengers managed to persuade them that the danger was not great and that Capt. Lewis was pretty sure to get the boat to New York in a few hours.

The Kansas City was soon under full headway. As she neared Sandy Hook the decks continued to grow hotter and smoke began to pour out of the crevices. The situation became so serious that First Officer Hamilton volunteered to go into the burning hold and make an attempt to extinguish the flames. Hamilton and his men had no more than got into the compartment when they staggered back half suffocated. The Captain ordered all ventilators closed and every opening to the burning compartment battened down. The engineers then turned great volumes of steam into the compartment in a last vain attempt to conquer the flames.

About 7 o'clock Capt. Lewis sighted the tugboat McCaldin Brothers and signaled to her to come alongside and accompany him to the city.

When the liner rounded the Hook and started on the last leg of its race to safety Capt. Lewis picked up all the tugs in sight. The Kansas City, with her siren bellowing a signal to all craft she met that she was on fire, raced through the Narrows, past Tompkinsville, and up the bay and North River to her pier. There the fireboats McClellan and Hewitt were awaiting. For three hours they deluged her burning compartment.

All the passengers were profuse in their praise of Capt. Lewis and his men for the way they handled the fire. That there was not a serious panic, they all agreed, was due to the coolness of the crew.

The officers of the Savannah Line say they could not estimate the damage for several days. They said it would be several thousand dollars.

DR. HUNTER ON CITY SCHOOLS

He Remembers When a Vanderbilt Was a Pupil.

Dr. Thomas Hunter, Principal of the Normal College, spoke at the meeting of the City College Club, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street, last night.

"From the rise o fthe Free Academy in 1850," said he, "people of influence and wealth began to send their children to the public schools. I remember soon after that the grandson of Commodore Vanderbilt was entered at one of the public schools.

Before that date the children of the best families were not sent to the public schools at all, but since then hundreds of them have attended and parents have recognized the advantage of having their sons prepared, not for Yale or Harvard, but for a college at their own doors which they could attend without leaving the shelter of their own homes and the care of their fathers and still better of their mothers."

DIED TRYING TO GET AIR.

Aged Woman Asphyxiated in Room at New Rochelle Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, June 17.—After struggling desperately to save her life, Mrs. Hannah McMahon, sixty years old, was asphyxiated in her room at 78 Union Avenue last night. Her body in a kneeling position was found this morning by her daughter Mrs. James Reynolds. The gas was escaping from an unlighted jet. Apparently the woman had awakened during the night and went to the window, attempting to open it. The sash had swelled and she did not have strength to raise it. Coroner Wiesendanger pronounced the death accidental.

PLAN TO KILL WHOLE FAMILY.

Reported Confession of Captured Negro as to a Georgia Tragedy.

VALDOSTA, Ga., June 17.—A climax came this afternoon in the Rawlings-Carter tragedy with the arrest of Alf Moore, at Lenox, Ga. Moore is one of the negroes alleged to be connected with the killing of the Carter children.

In a confession he is said to have declared that he was employed to aid in the murder, and said that the programme was to kill the whole family and burn the house. Excitement over the disclosure is high, and a heavy guard will remain at the jail to-night.

SANDS GOES TO ANNAPOLIS.

Rear Admiral Succeeds Brownson as Superintendent of Naval Academy.

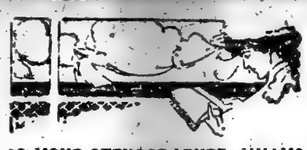
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—Orders have been issued at the Navy Department detailing Rear Admiral J. H. Sands to duty as Superintendent of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis on July 1.

He will succeed Capt. W. H. Brownson, who has been assigned to the command of the armored cruiser division of the North Atlantic Fleet.

Killed Negro Who Insulted Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 17.—John Hemmerslie, a street-car conductor, stabbed and killed William Estil, colored, to-night because of an insulting remark made by Estil to Hemmerlie's wife. The tragedy occurred on a crowded street. Hemmerslie would not submit to arrest and was beaten into insensibility.



IS YOUR STENOGRAPHER AWAY?

We are prepared to supply good and competent stenographers and typewriters for temporary positions during the summer to take the places of girls who are on their vacations. We make a point of supplying dependable operators upon any make of machine and of various degrees of competency and at various salaries according to the demands of business men.

Telephone: 1776 Franklin.

The Smith-Premier Typewriter Co.

330 Broadway, New York.

HIGH BRIDGE BURGLAR DID 4 JOBS IN A NIGHT

Negro Locked a Girl in the Bathroom at One House.

ASSAILED A 14-YEAR-OLD GIRL

Caught After a Fight and Locked Up —Crowd About the Police Station.

After terrorizing the thinly-populated district around High Bridge by a series of burglaries, Thomas Horton, a negro who, the police say, is an ex-convict, was captured last night at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue. It was not until after a lively fight that Horton was taken to the High Bridge Station by three detectives.

All High Bridge was up in arms against the negro soon after his arrest, for it was learned that he had entered the home of Patrick Clancy, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Ogden Avenue early yesterday morning and assaulted fourteen-year-oid Margaret Clancy. The girl is in a critical condition, and the police had been looking for the man ever since morning.

For some time a daring burglar has been at work in the High Bridge section of the Bronx. Every night some house has been entered, and the climax came early yesterday morning, when four houses, all close together, were robbed and the Clancy girl attacked.

In the house of Mrs. J. Kohler, at 1,075 Nelson Avenue, the negro had to lock young Miss Kohler in a bathroom to make good his escape. He had entered the house through a window, searched the first floor, and had gone upstairs. Suddenly a bathroom door opened and out stepped the young woman. Both she and the burglar were too astounded to make any noise. He recovered his wits quickly, shoved her back into the bathroom, and got out of the house in a hurry.

After that he went to the grocery store of John Lisenberg, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Ogden Avenue. There he made a meal of crackers, cheese, and pie. Soda water took the place of wine. The cash drawer came in for attention after the meal.

William Dunn's house, on Woodycrest Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, was next visited. There he got a coat and vest and a few odds and ends. Mrs. Buckler of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Lind Avenue, was the other victim. The burglar got $50 worth of jewelry there.

Soon afterward the negro got into the Clancy home by the window and went up stairs. There he entered the room of the girl and attacked her. Her cries aroused her little brother, George, and he waked the father. When the criminal heard a man coming he jumped out of a second-story window and fled.

The High Bridge police were notified, and Detectives D'Arcy, Foster, and Curran were sent out on a hunt for the negro. They got on the trail in a hurry, and followed it all day. Toward night they caught sight of a big negro standing in front of a pawnshop at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. He had two bundles under his arms and looked nervously into the pawnbroker's windows. D'Arcy walked up to him and said:

"What have you got in those bundles?"

"Clothes, but it's none of your business," replied the negro brusquely.

"Let's take a look at 'em."

"Move away, I tell you it's none of your business."

Then there was a fight. D'Arcy's fellow-detectives came up and took a hand. The negro put up a good fight, but the three were too many for him. He was overpowered and taken to the station.

He was there recognized as the negro who robbed his former employer, Lewis C. Underhill. Mr. Underhill occupies a house at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, which belongs to Richard Croker. The negro returned and attempted another robbery, but was discovered. He began to shoot and killed one of Mr. Underhill's horses.

The man was already captured and in the police station cell last night before Clancy and his friends knew he had been found. A crowd gathered around the police station, and every now and then some one came in and asked the Sergeant questions. Trouble is expected to-day when the negro is carried to the Morrisania Court. Clancy is said to have announced his intention of killing the man at the first opportunity.

JERSEY DRY SUNDAY SCARE.

There'll Be No Obnoxious Enforcement, Though, Inspector Promises.

It was reported in Jersey City yesterday that persons who arose with a thirst to-day would find trouble in quenching it with anything stronger than tea, coffee, milk, or soda water. Rumor had it that the Police Commissioners, owing to their narrow escape from indictment last week for not suppressing poolrooms, had ordered Chief Murphy to enforce the Sunday laws.

Police Inspector Archibald said no such orders had been received. The only order of which he knew was one issued on Thursday to the precinct Captains notifying them that they would be held responsible for any infraction of law in their respective districts. If saloon keepers disobey the law, he said, and the fact comes to the knowledge of the police the offenders will be arrested, but there will be no attempt to render enforcement obnoxious.

DROWNED IN HACKENSACK.

Jersey City Boy Upset from a Canoe—His Companion Saved.

Lester Reed, twenty-two years old, of 110 Kensington Avenue, Jersey City, and Martin Rouse, twenty-one years old, of 166 Virginia Avenue, bought a canoe at the opening of the season. While paddling down the Hackensack River last night the canoe struck a log near the Newark and New York Railroad Bridge and was upset. Rouse was rescued by a boat which put out from the bridge and Reed was drowned. The body was not recovered.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

MONDAY, JUNE THE NINETEENTH.

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale of

High Grade Tailored Suits & Semi-Tailored Dresses for Women

Special at $29.00

Formerly $40.00, $45.00, $48.50, $55.00, $69.00, $73.50, $82.50, $89.00, and a few were $98.00

There are one hundred and fifty garments involved. Both in fabric and in tailoring they are of an exceptionally high character, embracing tailored suits and semi-tailored dresses of imported chiffon taffeta, silk eolienne, imported voile and veiling, clay serges, drap d'Ete and imported checks. The styles include a complete series of long and short coat models, many of which are exclusive.

FOR MONDAY, JUNE THE NINETEENTH.

A Sale of Lingerie Waists

Value $6.00 At $3.95 Value $8.00 At $4.90

Dainty garments, elaborate enough for even formal service. They are fashioned of white chiffon batiste in three long and short sleeve lingerie models beautifully trimmed with valenciennes lace insertions, embroidery and lace motifs, finished with hemstitched beading and band cuffs of valenciennes lace edging.

$3.00 Lawn Waists at $1.95

New surplice models of sheer white lawn with short sleeves and elaborate fronts of embroidery and tucking in various designs.

Important Sale of

Trimmed Hats for Women

From our own collection we have selected a series of about one hundred and fifty hats and subjected the prices to extreme reductions. Hats which were $15.50, $16.50, $17.50, $18.50, $19.50, $22.50 and $25.00 will be offered on Monday.

Special at $6.50 and $10.00.

We invite your attention to a new collection of post-season models, designed for mountain and shore service, many of which will receive their initial presentation on Monday.

ON MONDAY WE WILL OFFER

Ready-to-Wear Hats for Women

Polo, turban, continental and kindred shapes of various braids in desirable colors and effects.

Formerly $4.95 to $5.75. At $1.48
Formerly $2.95 to $4.50. At 98c

Untrimmed Hats

All manner of shapes in hair braids, tuscan and fancy braids.

Formerly $4.95 to $5.75. At $1.48
Formerly $2.75 to $3.50. At 98c

A Sale of Robes & Waist Patterns

Semi-ready-for-service garments of fine lawns, batiste and linens, elaborated with embroideries, at materially reduced prices.

Robes of Lawn, full skirt and waist pattern, elaborated with embroidery and medallions

Formerly $8.75 Special at $6.95

Robes of batiste or linen, full skirt and waist pattern, elaborately hand or machine embroidered in eyelet and blind designs.

Formerly $15.00 to $19.50 At $13.50
Formerly $25.00 to $30.00 At $19.50
Formerly $35.00 to $37.50 At $27.50
Formerly $42.00 to $63.50 At $35.00

Waist Patterns of fine lawn or linen, with hand or machine embroidery in various designs.

Formerly 95c to $6.00 Special, 65c to $4.95

A Sale of Apparel for Infants

The following important offers will be presented on Monday:

LONG COATS, SILK LINED.

Formerly	$12.50,	$15.50,	$18.50,	$25.00	
Special	$7.75,	$9.75,	$12.50	$16.50	

SHORT WHITE COATS.

Formerly	$5.95,	$6.95,	$9.95	up to	$13.50
Special	$3.95,	$4.95,	$6.95	up to	$10.50

SHORT COLORED COATS.

Formerly	$5.95,	$7.50,	$8.50	up to	$10.95
Special	$2.98,	$3.95,	$4.95	up to	$7.95

PIQUE AND LINGERIE COATS.

Formerly	$6.95,	$7.95,	$9.50	up to	$13.75
Special	$4.95,	$5.95,	$6.50	up to	$9.75

LONG DRESSES, FRENCH HAND MADE.

Formerly	$2.75,	$3.50,	$3.95	$5.95	up to $19.50
Special	$1.75,	$1.98,	$2.50,	$3.95	up to $9.50

SHORT DRESSES, FRENCH HAND MADE.

Formerly	$2.98,	$4.50,	$5.50,	$9.95	up to $12.50
Special	$1.98,	$2.98,	$3.95,	$5.95	up to $7.95

LONG DOMESTIC DRESSES.

Formerly	$1.10,	$1.50,	$2.50,	$4.50	up to $10.00
Special	79c,	98c,	$1.39	$2.39	up to $4.95

SHORT DOMESTIC DRESSES.

Formerly	75c,	$1.25,	$1.75,	$2.25	up to $7.50
Special	50c,	79c,	98c,	$1.39	up to $4.50

Important Sale of

Embroideries

At Extreme Price Concessions.

Now and then it is within our province to present high grade, seasonable merchandise at half the standard prices. This is an extraordinary instance. We offer two thousand yards of Swiss and nainsook embroideries in edgings and insertions, in eighty distinctive designs, such as teneriffe, eyelet, solid, floral and geometrical, divided into two classes:

3 to 9 inches.
Value 30c. to 45c. At 17c.
4 to 12 inches.
Value 50c. to 90c. At 25c.

Silk Petticoats

Value $7.50 at $5.45

Generously fashioned garments of high grade taffeta silk in the most favored of the season's new shades, including reseda, Alice blue, French gray, champagne, tan, jasper, navy, white and black. Walking length models with full flare section flounce, finished with ruche.

Special for Monday:

Sale of Corsets

C B & W B Corsets of white batiste with short or long hips, the new tapering waist line, and with or without hose supporters. Models for slender and medium figures.

Value $1.25. At 79c

R & G, Z Z & Augustine Corsets of white batiste or Summer coutil. Models for all manner of figures.

Value $2.50. At $1.45

Corsets of plain or broche white silk batiste daintily finished with lace. Models for all manner of figures.

Value $4.50. At $2.45

White

Linen Suiting

Value 45c yd. At 28c.

Pure linen, every thread woven closely, finished soft. It is thirty-six inches wide. In texture, weight and quality this is a fabric which has found high favor for summer gowns and waists.

For Monday We Announce

A Sale of Silks

White Habutai Wash Silks, twenty-seven inches wide, excellent quality.

Value 50c At 39c

Rough Pongee Silks in a fairly good variety of colors, twenty-eight inches wide.

Value $1.00 At 59c

Black Japanese Silks, twenty-eight inches wide. Lyons die, excellent quality.

Value 50c At 39c

Fancy Mohairs

Value 50c to 65c At 29c

Thirty-six to forty inches, in black, blue, navy, white, gray or brown grounds with minute designs and figures.

Dotted Swiss

Special at 12½c

A sheer, crisp weave which you may launder as often as occasion demands. The variety of patterns and colors is most comprehensive, embracing floral designs in cluster, garland and individual rose, together with small Dresden effects in delicate shades on white grounds.

GANG ATTACKS CONTRACTOR.

Labor Troubles Cause Fight—Bullet Narrowly Misses a Girl.

A gang in East New York attacked Max Braiker, a contractor and boss bricklayer, of 102 Thatford Avenue, and some of his workmen last evening. All were beaten with blackjacks, and one workman sustained a fracture of the skull. Braiker's fifteen-year-old son Solomon tried to rescue his father and was battered about the head. The attack occurred in front of Braiker's home as he was about to pay his men off. The police believe labor troubles prompted it. By the time reserves from the Brownsville Station reached the scene the gang had disappeared.

A dozen or more shots were fired, and a bullet clipped a lock of hair off Flora Frimarck, eighteen years old, as she was running into her home, next door.

Ambulance Surgeon Parker of the Bradford Street Hospital treated the injured.

Dr. Conrad Going to Sing Sing.

Dr. Edward E. Conrad of 145 West Forty-seventh Street, whose conviction for illegal practice the Court of Appeals has sustained, was arrested yesterday on a personal warrant issued by District Attorney Jerome and committed to the Tombs prison, to be sent to Sing Sing in a day or two. Dr. Conrad says he will give up the fight and serve out his sentence of not less than one nor more than two years.

Naval Envoy Back from Abroad.

Lieut. Commander W. S. Sims, who has been in Europe for the Navy Department, arrived home on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday. Commander Sims said he could not talk about his trip. He said, when asked about the war, that he knew Admiral Togo when the latter was a Commander. He told of Togo's prohibition of all literature and newspapers on his ships.

TAFT NOT FOR BENCH; STORY ANGERS FRIENDS

Supreme Court Tale a Trick of Foraker's Friends, They Say.

FULLER WILL NOT RESIGN

Premature Campaign for Presidential Nomination—Fairbanks, Shaw and Foraker Hard at It, Taft Attending to Business.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The story to the effect that Chief Justice Fuller was to leave the Supreme Court for the International Board of Arbitration and would be succeeded by Secretary Taft was denied by both the persons most concerned to-day. The Chief Justice laughed about it and said:

"You know no Chief Justice has ever resigned, and I shall not initiate the practice." Secretary Taft also took a humorous view of the matter.

"I've heard that I was going on the bench a lot of times," he remarked, "but never from an authoritative source."

Despite this good natured treatment of the affair by the Secretary, some of his friends are less disposed to take it lightly. They say that similar reports have been put out regarding the Secretary very often by the friends of other Presidential possibilities, and in particular by those of Senator Foraker.

Mr. Taft has not raised a hand to further his Presidential candidacy, regarding such action so far in advance of the convention as premature. On the contrary, Senator Foraker and Vice President Fairbanks, and, to some extent, Secretary Shaw, have been as busily at work as if the convention were to be held next week. Both Foraker and Fairbanks believe that three years is none too long a time to labor if they are to get the nomination.

Despite Secretary Taft's inactivity and their activity, the Secretary has continued to advance in popular favor in a way that has given serious alarm to them and their friends. This is particularly the case with Mr. Foraker, who hails from Taft's State. Taft went out there to preside at the late State Convention and made a favorable impression. Despite his tariff reform views, the Dick machine leans to him rather than to Foraker, and the latter's efforts to capture his own State, without which he cannot possibly succeed, have been seriously hampered by the increasing popularity of Taft.

Hence a number of times in the past Foraker's friends have permitted rumors to circulate that Taft would be appointed to the Supreme Court and thus taken out of the field. Each time such rumors have been found to be baseless. What is the origin of this latest report cannot be learned, but Mr. Taft's friends regard it as a political trick.

Secretary Shaw is believed not particularly to fear Secretary Taft because he is expected to pose as the stand-pat champion, letting Mr. Taft appear as the tariff reform leader, and to have a stand-up fight on that issue. He would rather have Taft as his opponent than any of the others, for the reason that this issue would be clouded with either Fairbanks or Foraker against him.

All the active working candidates, however, are perturbed over the personal preference which the President seems to have for Taft. The President has pushed the War Secretary ahead at every point. He has not only made him acting Secretary of State, but in some cases Acting President, and has put him forward as the real spokesman of the Administration. The President has given Mr. Taft every opportunity to demonstrate his ability, and he has taken advantage of them.

Of course Mr. Roosevelt is not likely to take sides in the Presidential race. It is certain, however, that he would not be displeased at being succeeded by Taft, for whose ability, judgment, and character he has the strongest regard. Not the least thing that Taft has done to win the President's favor has been his absolute abstinence from any effort to build up a boom, his strict attention to business, and his incapacity for playing political tricks on his rivals of such a stamp as this latest trick on himself.

Mr. Foraker is now in Ohio attempting to repair his political fences. Mr. Fairbanks is in the Far West making speeches.

STREET PREACHER IN A CELL.

Declares He Will Get Out and Convert Everybody, Even the Police.

A crowd was listening to a street preacher at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway last night about 11 o'clock, when Policeman Wickman walked up and touched the exhorter on the shoulder.

"Where is your license?" the policeman asked.

"Oh, I have my license," replied the preacher, pausing in a fiery denunciation of vice.

"Let's see it," suggested Wickman.

The preacher didn't produce the license. He was escorted to the Tenderloin Station by the policeman. Some of the crowd followed. He continued his sermon on the way. Among other things he called down the wrath of God upon the head of the policeman. When he was marched up before the Sergeant's desk he began.

"According to the twenty-first verse of the second chapter of St. Luke—"

"Ah, g'wan," interrupted Sergt. Wall. "Can you show a license?"

"Verily, the Lord—"

"Can you show a license?"

Then the preacher turned his attention to worldly things, and began to hunt around in his pockets. He pulled out a permit signed by Alderman Sturgis to preach at another corner. He had several permits, in fact, but none of them mentioned Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway.

"I will get out," he said, as they led him back to a cell, "and I'll continue to preach on Broadway. I'll convert the gamblers and the saloon keepers, and even the police."

He gave his name as Samuel J. Lubeck and his address as 146 West Thirty-sixth Street. Albert Downe of 120 West Thirty-sixth Street complained to the police about him.

MR. HAY'S RESTFUL DAY.

Remains Within the Gates at the Payne Whitneys' Country Place.

MANHASSET, L. I., June 17.—Secretary of State Hay, who with Mrs. Hay came here yesterday to visit their daughter and son-in-law, the Payne Whitneys, at their country home, the Laurels, passed a very quiet day and did not leave the estate, although he took a short automobile ride through the grounds.

Mr. Hay's failure to appear in the village was a disappointment to the townspeople. They wished to welcome the Secretary, who made himself very popular here on his visit two years ago.

Mr. Hay will remain here over Sunday, but how much longer has not been determined. He probably will go to Washington early next week for a short stay and then return here. Later in the season he may go to his Summer place at Lake Sunapee.

American Priests Ordained.

ROME, June 17.—Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, this morning ordained many priests in the Church of St. John Lateran. They included J. Devlin of Newark, N. J., and I. McGinnis of New York.

NORWAY'S OFFER TO KAISER.

Wanted Him to Allow a Hohenzollern Prince to Occupy Her Throne.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 17.—I learn on high authority that shortly before Norway proclaimed her independence a request was made to the Kaiser to allow a Hohenzollern Prince to become King of Norway.

Emperor William answered that such a thing was utterly impossible, because, in the first place, he had no desire to antagonize the house of Bernadotte, and secondly, Great Britain would never consent to such an arrangement.

By The Associated Press.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 17.—The statement reaching here from Stockholm, indicating that King Oscar personally is not opposed to the acceptance by a Prince of the house of Bernadotte of the throne of Norway is commented upon in the most kindly terms by the Norwegian press.

It is believed that King Oscar's influence will go far with the Riksdag, although it is conceded that the King if he finds that the Riksdag is unalterably opposed to this will not change his official attitude.

New Norwegian stamps will be issued shortly, those having the three highest values, and bearing King Oscar's head, having already been called in.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 17.—Gustavus Strahle of the Foreign Office started this evening for Washington as Swedish-Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires, the legations abroad continuing to represent both countries, as Sweden does not recognize the dissolution of the union. Mr. Strahle was formerly Secretary of Legation at Washington.

VICTORIES FOR HOTTENTOTS.

Two German Strongholds Looted by West African Natives.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, June 17.—Confirmation has been received here of the report that insurgent natives recently captured Warmbad, German Southwest Africa, near the borders of Cape Colony.

The attacking force of Hottentots was led by Abraham Morris. They captured the place June 2 and evacuated it almost immediately afterward, taking away all the ammunition and stores, but releasing their prisoners. The German officers escaped.

The same force of natives also captured Kalk Fontein June 2, looting the place and taking away all the horses, cattle, and provisions.

The German Consul General has no official advices of the capture of Warmbad, and doubts whether it was even temporarily occupied by the Hottentots. He says Warmbad was safe June 15, a thousand men with guns being concentrated there.

BATTLESHIP FOR THE IRISH.

The Hibernia and the Achilles Added to British Navy.

LONDON, June 17.—The battleship Hibernia and the armored cruiser Achilles, aggregating 30,000 tons, were added to the British Navy to-day.

The Hibernia was built at Devonport Dockyard. As befits her name, she will be manned, so far as possible, by Irishmen and fly an ensign which is the gift of Ireland. The Achilles, which was launched at Elswick, is of the Duke of Edinburgh type.

300 KILLED BY EXPLOSION?

Said to Have Perished in Coal Mine Disaster in Russia.

EKATERINOSLAV, Southern Russia, June 18.—An explosion has occurred in the Ivan Colliery at Khartsisk, belonging to the Russian Donetz Company.

It is reported that 300 persons perished.

Accident to Col. Gordon's Yacht.

HOLYHEAD, June 17.—The steam yacht Asteria, owned by Col. Alexander Gordon of the New York Yacht Club, arrived here to-day leaking and with one plate on her port bow cracked. Temporary repairs were made and the yacht proceeded.

POLITICS MUST DEFER TO REFORM, SAYS WEAVER

Calls Plan to Reorganize Party a Trivial Interposition.

POLICE HEADS ARE LECTURED

Must Take Steps to Break Up Philadelphia Election Frauds, Director Potter Tells Them.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Mayor Weaver to-day ordered the dismissal of thirty employes in the Bureau of Health. Within a few hours, however, the Mayor suspended his order, saying that he would investigate the matter further.

It is generally believed that Mayor Weaver has decided that every man who has had any part in the frauds believed to have been perpetrated upon the city in connection with the construction of the filtration system, as well as in other contract work, shall be arrested and prosecuted. The Mayor's advisers are urging upon him the most drastic action against men high in the Republican organization, but no arrests will be made until Elihu Root, private counsel to the Mayor, shall give the word.

The Mayor to-day issued a statement bearing upon the letter signed by twenty-one business men and addressed to Sheriff Miles, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, urging the committee to reform the Republican Party. The letter suggested that new nominations be made for the Fall election. The Mayor said:

"I know nothing about this movement. It is a trivial interposition at this time. Some of the gentlemen whose names appear on the address, I am sure, cannot have understood the true significance and the possible effect of their action. This injection of paltry politics at this time is unfortunate. It would be treason to a holy cause to involve it in partisan politics.

"It makes no difference what persons, what parties, or what organizations fall as the result of their participation in municipal wrongs and crimes of the past. Let them fall. They must fall and be dethroned before the work in hand can be completed impartially and honestly and the affairs of the people placed on a firm and secure foundation for the future. I will consider no politics until this work is done."

Director Potter of the Department of Public Safety to-day addressed the Lieutenants of Police in their assembly room at the City Hall. Among other things the Director said:

"I find it has been a custom for men on the police force to have members of their families registered from their homes, knowing that those same persons were registered from their own homes as well. I rely on you to break this thing up. Preventing election frauds is one way of making this department efficient."

PREMIER DELYANNIS BURIED.

Imposing Funeral Services in Athens Attended by the King.

ATHENS, June 17.—The funeral of Premier Theodore P. Delyannis to-day was marked by an imposing ceremony. The church bells were tolled throughout the day, and immense crowds gathered early in the square in front of the Chamber of Deputies. Along the route to the cemetery all shops and offices were closed. Houses, balconies, and even street lamps were draped with black.

The King, accompanied by Princes Nicholas and Andreas and the entire Diplomatic Corps in uniform, attended the funeral. Twenty youths from the birthplace of M. Delyannis bore the coffin on their shoulders from the chamber to the cathedral. They were preceded by bluejackets carrying hundreds of wreaths. After a requiem mass at the cathedral the coffin was borne in a similar manner to the cemetery, where M. Chatziskos, President of the Chamber, delivered an oration.

Ambassador Reid Very Busy.

LONDON, June 17.—Ambassador Whitelaw Reid has declined invitations to spend next week at Ascot on account of pressure of business at the embassy. He will probably go to Ascot Monday in an automobile and also on Thursday. The Ambassador lunched with te Duchess of Albany at Claremont to-day.

Sir Charles Tupper Ill.

AMHERST, N. S., June 17.—Relatives of Sir Charles Tupper have received word here that the aged statesman is ill in England. While his condition is serious in view of his age, it is thought he may recover.

CONEY HAS A BUSY NIGHT.

Biggest Saturday Evening Crowd of the Season Visits the Resort.

The biggest Saturday night crowd since the season opened thronged Coney Island's streets last night.

Automobiles and sight-seeing cars filled with visitors gaping at the wonders about them threaded their way through the crowd of 200,000 visitors on foot.

The centre of an admiring crowd that followed them everywhere was a party of thirty-one young Chinese students from St. Louis University, under the charge of Soo Chen Len, a Mandarin from Canton Province. The young Chinamen were especially interested in the fall of Port Arthur.

Twelve hundred of Philadelphia's letter carriers walked slowly through the throng, getting points on the real life.

Excitement was caused in Dreamland by the Girl in the Red Hat. In front of the Bostock show there is a figure in armor. One hand points to the ticket office. Visitors have made bets as to whether it was a live man or a wax figure. The Girl in the Red Hat settled the question by a jab with a hatpin. The figure leaped into the air and yelled loudly.

About the same time a tremendous cackling from the newly established Ostrich Farm announced that a hen had laid an egg. Ex-Senator Reynolds purchased the egg, and it will be served at a breakfast which he is giving this morning to celebrate the sale of the Montauk Theatre.

DUNNE PLANS TO BUILD 100 MILES OF RAILWAY

Chicago's Mayor Will Ask Council to Authorize the Work.

MONEY IN IT FOR THE CITY

Can Compete with Other Street Car Lines Profitably, Declares Dunne After Making Inspection.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Mayor Dunne will on Monday night ask the City Council to authorize the Commissioner of Public Works to advertise for bids to construct and fully equip 100 miles of street railway to be operated for and by the City of Chicago.

The Democratic members of the local transportation committee have promised the Mayor that they will support his recommendation on the floor of the Council chamber.

The Mayor desires that the construction of municipal street railways shall be commenced just as soon as the validity of the certificates issued under the Mueller law, from the sale of which the money to finance the street railways is to come, has been determined by the State Supreme Court. It is also his intention to have the voters of the city pass upon the question of municipal operation at the election next November.

The Mayor said to-night that a street car system owned and operated by the City of Chicago as a competitor of the companies that now control the traction situation in this city could be made a profitable investment. The Mayor had just inspected the North Side and West Side lines, during which it was found that over 100 miles of track will be available for a municipal system on lines where franchises have expired or soon will expire.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, A. B. Dupont, the Cleveland traction expert, and Clarence S. Darrow, special counsel on traction matters for the City of Chicago, accompanied Mayor Dunne on the tour of inspection.

"I am sure that we shall have a highly remunerative system," declared Mayor Dunne upon his return to the City Hall. "There is no possible doubt that it will be a practical success if financed properly, and that we expect to be able to do."

Stern Brothers

Will Place on Sale, To-morrow

Women' Summer Dresses

of FIGURED DIMITY at $9.75, 12.50

FRENCH WHITE LAWN DRESSES, trimmed with laces and embroidery, $15.75

WHITE MULL and ORGANDIE DRESSES, with fine tucking and Valenciennes lace, $24.50

NORFOLK COAT SUITS, of White Linen, $11.75

BOLERO and ETON COAT SUITS, of Linens and Reps, $14.50

Cloak Departments

SHOWERPROOF GARMENTS, in tan, olive and oxford, 10.50, 12.75, 15.00

Formerly $19.75 to 29.50

Also a large collection of very desirable

Linen, Pongee, Cloth and Silk Garments

At Greatly Reduced Prices

Final Reductions Have Been Made in High Cost

Lace Robes and Laces

POINT D'ARRAIGNEE, LIERRE, REAL APPLIQUE and SPANGLED ROBES, in all black, black and silver, white and silver, also iridescent effects, at $19.50, 25.00, 35.00, 43.50 and 65.00

Former Prices $35.00 to 115.00

LIERRE, VENISE, CHANTILLY, MALINE and REAL APPLIQUE LACES, VALENCIENNES and VENISE COMBINATIONS, 2½ to 12 Inches wide. at 25c, 30c, 53c, 75c, 95c, 1.25, 1.75, 1.95, 2.25 yd.

Former Prices 50c to $3.75 yard.

NET FLOUNCINGS, 45 inches wide, $3.95, 7.50 yd.

Former Prices $5.25 to 10.50 yard.

Waists and Blouses

To-morrow, on the Second Floor.

Special Sale of New Models

From Their Own Workrooms, with long or short sleeves, Consisting of

LAWN WAISTS, at $1.50, 1.98, 2.95, 3.50, 4.95, 6.50

CHINA SILK WAISTS, with Lace Yoke, at $2.95

ENTIRE WAISTS RUFFLES OF LACE, " $5.98

Greatly Below Prevailing Prices.

Women's Bathing Suits

of Taffeta, Pongee and Gloria Silks, Panamas and Alpacas, Exclusive Models of Their Own Manufacture, Also Complete Assortments of BATHING CAPS, HATS, SANDALS, SHOES and BAGS.

And in Addition, To-morrow,

BATHING SUITS OF ALPACA, at $2.95, 4.50, 5.75

An Important Offering of

Cotton Dress Materials

For Midsummer Wear

At Less Than Half Former Prices

5,500 Yds. { CHIFFON FINISH MULLS, Floral Designs on White Grounds, at 12c

6,500 Yds. { VEILINGS, MOHAIR and MERCERIZED FINISH, in Shepherd Checks, Dots, Figures and Dresden Effects, at 15c

Exceptional Reductions in

Boys' & Young Men's Clothing

NORFOLK SUITS, Domestic Fabrics, RUSSIAN SUITS, Eton or Sailor Collar, SAILOR SUITS, finest serges and mixtures, DOUBLE BREASTED and OUTING SUITS, $5.00 Formerly $6.95 to 9.75

WASHABLE RUSSIAN and SAILOR SUITS, Imported Fabrics, Eton and Sailor Collars, $2.25, 2.75 Formerly $3.00 to 5.00

YOUNG MEN'S OUTING SUITS, single and double breasted, Homespuns, Cheviots and Serges, $9.75, 14.75 Formerly $13.90 to 20.00

Imported Straw Hats

Broad-brim and Middy Shapes. Formerly $1.95 to 3.45, 95c, $1.95

West Twenty-third Street

Semi-Annual

CLEARING SALE

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday,

WOMEN'S APPAREL.

Suits, Dresses, Gowns.

Coats of Pongee, Rajah, Silk & Lace, Waists and Skirts.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVE., 37th and 38th Sts.

No Such Values Ever Offered.

L. P. Hollander & Co.

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Final Clearing Up Sale

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

Genuine Bargains in

Women's Gowns, Dresses, Wraps and Furnishings.

Misses' and Children's Apparel.

Everything reduced to prices that cannot fail to ensure quick sales.

Bills for goods purchased during this sale will not be presented until August 1.

220-222 Fifth Av., Between 26th & 27th Sts., New York.

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS AT 12 NOON.

RUGS, DRAPERIES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

B. Altman & Co. are prepared to undertake the entire or partial fitting of Town and Country Residence, Clubs, Hotels, Apartments, Steamships and Yachts with curtains, and drapery fabrics, upholsterings, oriental and domestic rugs, furniture slip covers, household linens and blankets, also window shades.

STORAGE. Rugs, Portières and Draperies are received for Storage during the Summer months with the usual guarantee for safe-keeping.

DOMESTIC RUGS, including Wilton, Brussels and Smyrna weaves in oriental patterns and designs, Art Squares and Homespun Rugs, Algerian Veranda Mats and Washable Bath Mats.

LIGHT DRAPERY FABRICS, such as Colored Madras, Egyptian and other Nets, China and Surah Silk, Cretonne, Chintz and other materials; Curtains of Madras, Swiss Muslin and Ruffled Net.

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, plain and also embroidered Bed Linens, and Linen Towels and Toweling of the most desirable varieties.

Hammocks, Canopies and Nettings.

SUMMER GOWNS Made to Order.

(Department on Third Floor.)

Attention is invited to the facilities now afforded for the making to order of Afternoon Gowns, Street Suits and Traveling Garments at moderate prices and upon short notice.

Materials such as White and Tinted Linens, French Muslin and Mull, Rajah and other silks, and various woolen fabrics are offered for selection, and a number of designs and model dresses, suggested by the latest foreign styles.

B. Altman & Co. will hold a Special Sale, Monday, June 19th, of

MISSES' SUITS, . $18.00 and 22.00

Formerly $35.00 to $55.00

And a number of very dressy styles, formerly $45.00 to $65.00, at . . $28.00 and $32.00

Also MISSES' and CHILDREN'S JACKETS and REEFERS, at very Great Reductions in Prices.

EMBROIDERED LINEN WAIST PATTERNS.

(Lace Department, First Floor.)

On Monday, June 19th, a sale will be held of French Hand-embroidered Waist Patterns (unmade) of sheer white handkerchief linen or of butchers' linen; the regular prices of which are $5.50 and 6.75, at

$3.50 and $4.50 each.

SUMMER UNDERGARMENTS and HOSIERY.

B. Altman & Co. are showing in various departments, selections of Summer Undergarments for Men, Women and Children. Assortments of Hosiery are also offered in the best grades of silk, lisle thread and cotton.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY. Undergarments of Silk, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan and Natural Wool, and of Silk, Linen and Cotton Meshes, also Night Robes and Pajamas of fine Madras; Bath Robes, and assortments of Men's Hosiery.

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, including an exclusive make of Merino Underwear, the "Betalph," and Imported Swiss Ribbed Underwear of Silk, Lisle Thread, Silk and Wool and Cotton; also Plain Gauze Silk Underwear, embroidered and lace trimmed, and Hosiery in plain, embroidered and openwork styles.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

PRINTING CAN BE AN ART, SAYS IRVING KIMBALL

An Expert's Interesting Talk to the Master Printers.

WHY NOT "ART FOR MY SAKE"

Good Printing in the Old Days When Books Were Known by the Printer's Name.

Irving Kimball, President of the Cheltenham Press, at the dinner on Thursday evening of the Master Printers of this city, spoke on the "Place of Printing Among the Arts," and offered some new ideas for the consideration of the successors of Guttenberg and Faust. Mr. Kimball is known to the trade as the inventor of the only American type face which has been adopted abroad; so his words had more than a mere academic authority.

Mr. Kimball, in his remarks, derided the saying, "Art for art's sake." He told the Master Printers that any one of them who took for his motto "Art for my sake" would come out much closer to success, and, incidentally, closer to the motto of the greatest artists than he who followed the older epigram; in other words, that art was the best policy. He continued:

"Printing merely as a substitute for speech in conveying ideas represents utility. Printed matter, on the other hand, so contrived as to be a delight to the eye, represents art.

"Printing, unlike any of the other crafts, did not grow into an art; it began as one. Early printers devoted all their energies to the reproduction of manuscript books, and toward the end of the fifteenth century, when printing really began, the production of books in manuscript had reached a state of perfection unequaled by any other art. I may say in passing that, quite aside from the mere beauty of arrangement and decoration, the Guttenberg Bible is one of the most amazingly perfect specimens of typography and press work that I have ever seen, and you all know that the Guttenberg Bible is the first printed book of which we have any record.

"This mention reminds me that all the early books were known by the name of the man who printed them, because it was from the way in which they were printed that they chiefly achieved distinction. We rarely hear of publishers of the early days. All of us know Aldus, Jensen, and Elzevir, and all of these men were printers.

"During the nineteenth century, editions of books began to be recognized by the name of the publisher. Pickering, for example, (who made some of the most charming books that anybody ever made,) was distinctly a publisher, and not a printer. To-day the productions of the leading publishers have each an individuality of make-up quite aside from any individuality of the printer.

"In every art there are certain laws which cannot be transgressed. You all recognize a discord on the piano. In the same way there are discords in architecture, in painting, and, alas! in printing. Unfortunately, the laws of art as applied to printing have never been properly formulated.

"Every man must, to a certain extent, learn for himself. All of us have not the time nor the training to learn the laws of good composition, but it is vastly safer to take a few of which we are certain and seek them, than it is to experiment in novelty for the sake of novelty. Don't try to convince yourself, for instance, that curious pinks and greens are the colors with which to embellish typography. You have before you the successes of nearly 500 years in black and red. Don't try to establish new laws of margin and make yourself believe that dead in the centre of the paper is the place for a type page. No good book has ever been made this way, and probably none ever will be.

"The biz printing office is a contracting department; each of you gentlemen is an architect. The value of art is to-day, and always has been, expressed in money. Art has never been more liberally paid than it is in this that they call the age of commercialism. Don't undertake to compete with each other in price, for such competition can only end in turning all your work over to people who, from the very nature of things, can beat you at this game. Compete with each other in the character of the work you turn out as well as its mere quality. Let the price of your work go up as the value of it goes up, and the value of it will go up steadily as long as you improve it in arrangement. Let us have in New York a collection of printers who will not be mere manufacturers of printed matter."

WILL EXAMINE THOUSANDS.

College Entrance Board to Begin Its Work To-morrow.

The College Entrance Examination Board will hold examinations, beginning to-morrow and continuing for six days, at about 100 points distributed throughout the United States and abroad. In the list of places are included the more important cities in almost every State and Territory, besides San Juan, Porto Rico, and Honolulu. In Europe examinations will be held at London, Paris, Geneva, Frankfort, and Dresden.

The number of candidates already registered is more than 2,000, showing a large increase over the number examined last year. The indications are that all of the larger Eastern colleges will have greatly increased entering classes.

The answers of the candidates will be read and rated at the offices of the board in New York City. There will be almost 100 readers who will have to pass upon more than 20,000 examination papers.

HOBOKEN'S NEW INDUSTRY.

Boatmen Make Money on Floral Gifts Cast Off from Liners.

Hoboken boatmen have established a new industry. The curiosity of steamship travelers has been piqued by the multitude of small boats that cluster around each vessel leaving Hoboken piers. At first it was supposed that they were seeking to carry belated passengers to the outgoing vessels.

It was observed, however, that the boatmen never saw a bouquet or a flower thrown or fallen from the vessel without going in pursuit of it. Many tourists make it a point to cast out the floral offerings with which their friends decorate their staterooms, and the gathering of these by the boatmen has grown into an industry. The smartest of the boatmen manage to make $5 or more each sailing day. They carry water tanks in which to keep the rescued floral gifts, and send them to New York, where they are placed in the hands of street vendors.

Another Jersey Post Office Robbed.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 17.—Cracksmen early this morning broke into the Post Office at Sea Girt, blew open the safe, and carried off $600 worth of stamps and $15 in cash. The noise of the explosion aroused several persons, but they thought it the booming of a gun at the State camp near by.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

PRES'T STREET ILL AND OUT.

Says Enemies Have Conspired to Force Him from His Office.

At the Polyclinic Hospital, in East Thirty-fourth Street, James Street, until recently President of the Street Steamship Company of this city, is recovering from an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Street until last Autumn was manager of the Barber & Co. steamship agency, in the Produce Exchange Building. Last Fall when the Street Steamship Company was organized with the backing of J. P. Morgan and other strong financial interests, he was elected President, and remained so until recently, when he was succeeded by C. F. Gregory, New York manager of the International Harvester Company.

Mr. Street is well connected and is related to some of the oldest families in New England. His wife, whom he married nineteen years ago, is a niece of Henry Gassaway Davis, Democratic candidate for Vice President in the last campaign. She is the daughter of the late H. A. Barling, who was a prominent lawyer in this city. Until recently she occupied a handsome cottage at Highwood, a suburb of Englewood. She is now at the home of an unmarried sister at Englewood. Since last Fall, Mrs. Street said yesterday, she has seen her husband only on rare occasions.

At the Gresham Court, Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street, Miss Edna Miller and her mother occupy a handsomely furnished apartment. Miss Miller was until recently Mr. Street's private secretary. Concerning certain widely published stories she said yesterday:

"Mr. Street is a dear friend, nothing more. He has not promised to marry me, and it would be too foolish to think of. I know he has a wife and children, though he has not lived at home for some time. I know whom we have to thank for all this unpleasant notoriety. It is a man whom Mr. Street believed to be his friend, but who has been trying to undermine him in his business."

"It is an effort to force me to resign the Presidency of the steamship company," said Mr. Street. "I have known Miss Miller since she was a little girl, and I knew her father, and what I have done for her in the way of helping her to get employment I have done for his sake. Now that my enemies have adopted such underhand methods, I am not going to allow them to force me out."

FOG HELD 2,300 PRISONERS.

Two "Moonlight" Excursions from Detroit Lasted All Night.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—Eleven hundred persons on the steamer Columbia and 1,200 on the steamer Pleasure, who started out last evening for a moonlight ride on the river, were forced to spend the night aboard ship.

The Columbia went aground at 10:30 o'clock at the foot of Peche Island. A fog hung over the river, and the boat missed the channel while steaming up toward Lake St. Clair. The excursionists made the best of th situation and spent the night dancing and singing. The Detroit, Belle Isle and Windsor Ferry Company sent the steamer Promise to the Columbia's assistance this morning, and after ineffectual attempts had been made to pull the Columbia into the channel the passengers were taken off and brought here.

The Pleasure did not go aground, but spent the night tied to a pier. She was cruising up and down in the lower section of the river when the dense fog fell. As in that vicinity there are a number of low, marshy islands on which there was danger of stranding, she headed for the Tecumseh Salt Block dock. There the Pleasure was tied up from 11:15 last night until about 7 o'clock to-day.

ADDICKS ON WITNESS STAND.

Compelled to Tell About Stocks Sold to Gas Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA June 17.—J. Edward Addicks of Delaware testified to-day at a hearing in the Bay State Gas receivership suit. He had disregarded a subpoena summoning him to a hearing last Monday, but in order to prevent contempt proceedings his counsel had promised Judge Holland of the Federal Court that he would be present to-day.

The hearing was before Henry B. Robb as Master, in the office of George L. Crawford, Addicks's counsel. The object of the suit, which is brought by George Wharton Pepper, receiver, is to show that Addicks unloaded on the Bay State Gas Company a lot of overvalued securities.

Addicks was on the witness stand nearly two hours, but his full examination is expected to take up all of the time of two or three more hearings. His testimony will not be made public until the Master's report is filed. He promised to produce at the next hearing the books of the Queen City Construction Company, one of the corporations in which he was interested.

NEVADA CANAL OPENED.

Beginning of Vast Irrigation Scheme to Cost $9,000,000.

RENO, Nev., June 17.—With the opening to-day of the Truckee-Carson Canal below Reno, constructed by the Government under the Reclamation act, a new era has been opened for Nevada and the entire West.

The main canal runs from Derby, fifteen miles east of Reno, on the Truckee River, to a point ten miles above Leefeville, on the Carson River, a distance of thirty-one miles. The entire system as projected will not be completed for nine or ten years, and will cost about $9,000,000.

The first irrigation system will be used to distribute water over about 50,000 acres of land. During the next two years the system will be extended to cover 150,000 acres more. This will increase the total distributing system to a length of 1,200 miles.

Arrangements are now making to construct a regulating dam at the outlet of Lake Tahoe. As the demand for water increases, five or six other dams on the Truckee River and its tributaries will be constructed, and four reservoirs will be built on Carson River. One of the reservoirs will be eighteen miles in length and will have a surface area of 11,000 acres.

THE TEACHER MAY CHEW.

Whether He Does or Not, Parents Procure Mr. Robinson's Re engagement.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, June 17.—Winfield S. Robinson, who taught in the public school at Little Silver, just below this town, a year ago, but was dismissed, has just been reappointed to his old place.

Mr. Robinson was charged by some of the Little Silver School Trustees with having chewed tobacco in the schoolroom in school hours. He denied the accusation, but the case went against him.

He then took charge of the school at Oceanport. Meanwhile the Little Silver parents urged the Trustees to re-employ him.

They said that, whether he chewed or whether he didn't, he was too capable a teacher to lose; and they made such a demonstration in his favor at the board's meeting last night that he was re-engaged.

UTILIZING CITY'S WASTE FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTS

$550,000 Spent for Sites for New Incinerating Plants.

BUT WOODBURY WANTS MORE

He Expects to Light the Streets and All the Public Buildings Before He Is Done.

An entire block in Manhattan and 120 city lots in the Borough of Queens have recently been purchased by the city authorities in order that Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury may further the elaborate plans he entertains for feeding the city's power plants by burning waste. The Manhattan property is between Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets and Avenue A and the East River. It cost $350,000 and the Long Island City lots cost $200,000.

The incinerating plant at Forty-first Street and the North River, where is generated 250 horse power from rubbish, and of which 200 horse power goes to waste, is no longer an experiment. It is visited every week by persons interested in this form of municipal economy both from American and European cities.

The new incinerating plant under the Williamsburg Bridge is almost ready for operation. It is expected to generate 400 horse power, part of which will be utilized in lighting the Williamsburg Bridge at a saving of $70,000 a year or more.

The smokestack for this power house will be one of the tallest in New York. Several persons who have to cross the bridge twice a day are objecting to having garbage smoke thrust under their nostrils so high in the air. But Commissioner Woodbury insists that the tall chimney is necessary to give adequate draught to his plant.

Even this outfit is not considered sufficient by the Commissioner. The two new plants to be built at Ninetieth Street and the East River and in Long Island City call for the construction of engines and dynamos capable of producing 100,000 horse power, all of which can be put to immediate use for the advantage of the city. When his new plants are completed the Commissioner expects to convert into electricity 150,000 tons of rubbish each year, an equivalent to about 35,000 tons of coal.

The incinerating plants in Manhattan alone will burn up 100,000 tons of waste and get from it a power equivalent to 20,000 tons of coal. Schools, piers, parks, and public buildings will be lighted from the two new plants.

Discarded furniture from the tenements, beds, bedding, packing boxes, barrels, and such stuff are the principal food for these enormous furnaces. According to F. L. Stearns, the engineer, who is attending to the details of this work for the Commissioner, the city collects each year at its waste dumps material which, if there were adequate facilities for disposing of it, would equal from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of coal.

When Commissioner Woodbury's plans are completed he expects rubbish hitherto considered next to useless to furnish power for all the street lighting of Manhattan, as well as for its public buildings and bridges.

WOOD PAVEMENT DOWNTOWN.

Call for Bids for Making Chambers, Vesey, and Other Streets Quieter.

Borough President Ahearn has called for bids for laying wood-block pavement in several of the busiest of downtown streets.

Chambers, Barclay, Vesey, Liberty, Duane, and Reade Streets are to have the new pavement from Broadway to West Street, Greenwich Street from Battery Place to Dey Street, Jefferson Street from East Broadway to Henry Street, East Broadway from Chatham Square to Grand Street, West Tenth Street from Hudson to West Street, and John Street its entire length.

Clearance Oriental Rug Sale.

Before our new importations arrive we must make room, so are desirous of clearing up, regardless of cost, several odd lots.

A few examples:—

85 Small Karabaghs
at $7.25,
reduced from $10.50.

112 Small Guenjes and Daghestans
at $8.25,
reduced from $12.00.

140 Small Kazakji and Daghestan
at $9.25,
reduced from $15.00.

78 Small Kazakji and Daghestan
at $10.50,
reduced from $16.50 & $18.

45 Fine India Carpets
reduced 33⅓%, various sizes.

At Retail Only.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street,
Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

POLICY HOLDERS ON BOARD.

Equitable Trustees Agree That This Can Be Done, Ryan Says.

A representative of Thomas F. Ryan issued yesterday the following statement with reference to the discussion of the question of qualifying Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society who are to be elected under the deed of trust:

"The question of qualifying policy holders selected by the Trustees to serve as Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society was fully discussed with Mr. Cleveland and the other Trustees, and it was agreed that there would be no difficulty in qualifying such policy holders in conformity with the law and the society's charter. There is, accordingly, no ground for anxiety from this source."

This is the first announcement by the controlling interests in the Equitable that other than stockholders would be chosen Directors of the Equitable when the reorganization has been completed. It is expected that the report of State Insurance Superintendent Hendricks, pending which the reorganization of the society is being held up, will be given out to-morrow or on Tuesday.

Western Oil Cut 3 Cents in Kansas.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., June 17.—The price of Western oil was cut 3 cents a barrel to-day. The Standard Oil Company is now paying 50 cents a barrel for high-grade Kansas and Territory oil, and 5 cents less a barrel for each half degree gravity under 32 down to 30 cents a barrel.

Rockefeller Ready for Golf Season.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—John D. Rockefeller and his family have arrived at Forest Hill, their Summer residence, near this city. Mr. Rockefeller will spend the warm weather there and will devote much of his time to golf. He is enjoying good health.

PLAN A 20-MILE PARKWAY.

Bronx Officers Would Connect the Boulevard as Far as City Island.

Some officers of the Bronx have evolved a plan for connecting the parkways and boulevards of Manhattan and the Bronx so as to form a continuous driveway for fully twenty miles, connecting the Plaza at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street with the south end of City Island.

The route as it shortly will be laid before the Board of Estimate follows: Through Central Park from the Plaza to Seventy-second Street; to Riverside Drive; to Boulevard Lafayette; to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street; over Washington Bridge to Aqueduct Avenue in the Bronx; to Featherbed Lane; to Belmont Street and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street; to the Grand Boulevard and Concourse; to and through Claremont Park to Wendover Avenue; to Crotona Park and Crotona Parkway; to the Southern Boulevard; to Pelham Avenue and Pelham Parkway, connecting with both Bronx and Pelham Parks; to City Island and Belden Point.

Aqueduct Avenue would be widened to 150 feet, a duplicate of Seventh Avenue, and Featherbed Lane and One Hundred and Seventy-third Street would be made each 100 feet wide. No estimates of cost of the changes and connecting links have been made.

Brightest Africa for Tourists.

"In Brightest Africa" is the title of a handsome guidebook which has just been issued by the Union Castle Mail Steamship Company, Limited. It gives a vivid description of a country of rare attraction for the traveler in search of novelty and desirous of avoiding the beaten tourist paths. The book is being distributed by the International Sleeping Car Company at 281 Fifth Avenue.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY

Black Silks for Summer Wear

BLACK CHIFFON TAFFETAS, of Lyons manufacture, exceptional values at ..... 1.00, 1.25, 1.50 yard
BLACK "WATERETTE" TAFFETA, 36 inches wide, absolutely waterproof ..... 1.25 yard
PONGEES, HABUTAIS, BURLINGHAMS, MEMSAHIBS AND OTHER ROUGH WEAVE SILKS FOR SUMMER ULSTERS, COATS and SUITS.

MONDAY, JUNE 19

Women's Outer Garments

LINEN SUITS, long coat effects, in white; also black and white mixtures 15.00, 18.50
TAFFETA COATS, long and short models 15.00
LINEN AUTO COATS 10.00
PONGEE COATS, latest models 22.50, 25.50
COVERT COATS, various styles 10.00, 15.00, 20.00
MOHAIR SKIRTS 9.75
LINEN SKIRTS 5.75, 8.75

AN UNUSUAL OFFERING OF

Women's Hosiery and Underwear

IN HIGH GRADE QUALITIES.

WOMEN'S HOSIERY. Black Gauze, clocked ..... 35c. pair
Regularly 50c. pair ..... Box of 6 pairs $2.00
Gauze Lisle, openwork and embroidered, black, tans, white.
Regularly 75c. pair ..... 50c. pair
Gauze Lisle, new lace effects; also elaborate, hand embroidered insteps.
Regularly $1.50 pair ..... 75c. pair
French Lisle, black, with Chantilly lace insertions.
Regularly $3.00 pair ..... 1.00 pair
Pure Silk, French made, black, with openwork and embroidered ankle designs.
Regularly $4.50 pair ..... 2.25 pair
WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. Combination Suits and Separate Garments, in pure Silk, Silk and Lisle, Linen Mesh, Soft Cotton, Merino and Anglo-Indian Gauze.
Gauze Lisle Vests, Swiss ribbed, hand crochet fronts and shoulders. Regularly $1.00 ..... 75c. each
Pure Gauze Silk Vests, Swiss ribbed, low neck, sleeveless.
Regularly $1.50 ..... 1.00 each
Italian Silk Vests, first qualities ..... 2.50 to 6.50 each
LINGERIE at reduced prices to close discontinued styles.
FRENCH HAND MADE CORSET COVERS:
Small sizes, formerly $6.75 and $8.00 ..... 3.75, 5.00
Large sizes, formerly $4.50 ..... 2.50
FRENCH HAND MADE DRAWERS, fine lace trimmed.
Formerly $10.00, $12.00, $15.00 ..... 6.00, 7.50, 9.50

Gowns and Skirts

OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES
WRAPPERS (imported), of washable fabrics, with hand embroidered collars and cuffs; formerly $3.00 ..... 1.25 each
KIMONO SACQUES of White Lawn, colored borders; also, figured Lawn, with plain borders; regularly $1.50 ..... 90c. each

IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS

Wash Dress Fabrics

2,500 yards LINEN SUITINGS, checks and two-toned effects; formerly 75c. and $1.00 ..... 25c. yard
1,000 yards WHITE LINEN ETAMINE; formerly $1.25 ..... 75c. yard
1,500 yards EMBROIDERED FRENCH SUITINGS, 45 inches wide; formerly $1.50 to $2.25 ..... 1.00 yard
LINEN ROBES (Unmade), fine Irish, hand embroidered, handsome design; value $30.00 ..... 16.50

Broadway & 19th Street

Monday, June 19th.

Muslin Underwear Dept.

Gowns, Chemises, Drawers,
98c., $1.25, $1.95.

Odd White Petticoats,
trimmed with lace or embroidery,
at greatly reduced prices.

Lord & Taylor.
Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

SQUAD TO ARREST WOMEN.

This Is McAdoo's Plan to Prevent Further Mistakes.

Police Commissioner McAdoo expressed deep concern yesterday in recent reports that innocent women have been arrested on the streets.

"I am giving my own personal attention to this matter," reads a statement issued by him. "I am going to have all the plain clothes men who have been doing this work down before me on Monday and Tuesday. I will look them over carefully and talk to them, and it will probably eventuate in my making them into a Headquarters squad, directing their movements from the office, so that I can have personal supervision over their work and prevent any possible mistakes in the character of the women arrested."

BIGGEST MOTOR FOR P. R. R.

It Will Weigh 150 Tons and Will Draw Trains Through Tunnel.

Under the personal supervision of Superintendent of Motive Power Gibbs, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is having built the largest electric motor in use anywhere. It will be employed to draw the trains through the North River tunnel. As the tunnel grades will be heavy, a powerful motor is needed.

It will follow the general pattern of the motors in use in the Baltimore and Ohio tunnels at Baltimore. It will also be used in the East River tunnel if found serviceable.

The new machine will not be completed in less than four months. It will be 38 feet long and will exceed 150 tons in weight. This is considerably more than the weight of any passenger locomotive.

Lord & Taylor

SILK SPECIALS

For Monday and Tuesday.

White Washable Habutai, 27 inches wide, an especially seasonable fabric, adapted to a variety of purposes; value 85c. yd., at ..... *50c yd.*

Colored Crepe de Chine. 2,500 yds., street and evening shades, including white, ivory and black; exceptional value ..... *68c yd.*

Black Taffeta Silks. 3,000 yds. Domestic Black Taffeta Silks, strong and reliable; value 75c. yd ..... *50c yd.*

Dress Goods Dept.

For This Week.

Mohair Sicilians. 2,500 yds., 50 in.: new, bright, high lustre fabrics, in navy blue, seal brown, myrtle green, dark plum, steel gray and black; regular price 68c. yd ..... Special *50c yd.*

1,850 yds. Dress Goods.

Ends of the season's business, in desirable lengths; sufficient for waists, skirts or suits; in colors and black; values up to $1.85 yd ..... Special *50c yd.*

Clearing Sale

Wash Dress Fabrics

And Shirtings
at less than ½ price.

Including Organdies, Dimities, Batistes, Printed Silk Mulls, St. Gall Swisses, Ginghams, Madras Cloths, &c.

31 and 44-inch St. Gall Embroidered Swiss,
on white and colored grounds—very desirable for dresses and waists; value 85c. to $2.50 ..... *45c to 75c yd.*

Imported Novelty Dress Fabrics,
in most desirable sheer fabrics for Summer wear; value 50c., at ..... *19c yd.*

Imported Scotch Madras Cloths,
20,000 yards finest quality fancy corded striped Madras, suitable for shirt waists, shirt waist suits, kimonos, pajamas and shirtings; value 40c., at ..... *15c yd.*

Remnant Sale of Imported and Domestic Wash Fabrics. Large Assortment at ½ Price to Close

Fine Irish Damask

Table Cloths and Napkins to Match at Following Reduced Prices:

Table Cloths.

2x3½ yds., regular value $4.75. $3.30
2x2 yds., regular value $2.75. $1.90
2x4, regular value $8.50. $3.80
2x2½ yds., regular value $3.40. $2.35
2½x2½, regular value $6.00. $3.65
2x3 yds., regular value $4.10. $2.85

Napkins.

BREAKFAST SIZE. *$2.00* doz.; regular value $3.00
DINNER SIZE. *$2.80* doz.; regular value $4.00.

Turkish Bath Towels, extra quality and size; regular 37½ and 40c. grades, at, each *25c*

Webb's "Dew Bleached" hemstitched Huck Towels, doz. *$2.85*

Hand Embroidered Shirt Waist Patterns
at less than ½ price,
175 Irish hand-embroidered linen shirt waist patterns; splendid assortment of designs; sold earlier in the season at $3.75 each.
On Sale Monday at $1.50 each.

Children's Outing Shoes.

Children's Tan Russia Lace and Button Boots.
8½ to 10½, spring heels *$1.50*
11 to 2, 1st heels *$1.75*
2½ to 6, low heels *$2.00*
White Canvas Lace, Button and Gibson Ties.
8½ to 10½ *$1.25*
11 to 2 ..... *$1.50*
Tan Russia Barefoot Sandals.
8 to 10½ *$1.25*
11 to 2 ..... *$1.50*

Women's Hosiery

Open Work Lisle Thread in white, tan, black and fancy styles in the new colorings.
Gauze and medium weight cotton and some fine qualities with colored embroidery *35c*
3 pairs for $1.00.

THREAD SILK HOSE.
Black and colored silk hose, value $1.75 ..... *$1.35 pair*

Broadway and 20th, 5th Ave., 19th St.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FORTY-SIX PAGES
IN FIVE PARTS.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to them in any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to the Publication Office.

GERMANY AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

It is a strange and appalling thing to disinterested onlookers, just as the peace of Asia seems likely to be established, that the peace of Europe should seem to be threatened by the insistence of Germany upon being consulted in the question of Morocco. For the question of Morocco is but a detail of the general and chronic "Eastern Question," or perhaps to avoid confusion we should now say Near Eastern Question, and it was BISMARCK who said that Germany's interest in that whole question was "not worth the bones of a single Pomeranian grenadier." What has happened to make this one little phase of it worth, on the part of Germany, an agitation which "with fear of change perplexes nations"?

Most assuredly it is not worth the while of any nation to bring about such a condition on a mere punctilio. And a mere punctilio is almost all that the candid observer can find in the German case, as it is officially presented. All the world knows, of course, what sticklers for etiquette official Germans are. The "new diplomacy" in so far as it regards substance to the disregard of forms is likely to make its way against more obstructions in Germany than in any other of the leading countries of Europe. It is plain that M. DELCASSE has been pursued by Germany with a personal as well as a persistent hostility which could be appeased only when his official head was offered by the French Government as a sop to wounded German pride. One would infer that he had inflicted at least some marked and deliberate slight upon Germany. What was his offense? Nobody can point to any of which he has been guilty excepting only the failure officially to notify Germany of the Anglo-French agreement of April 8, 1904, of which Germany, like the rest of the world, was unofficially notified by the prompt publication of its terms. According to them Great Britain "recognized the right of France to preserve order in Morocco," in return for a like recognition of Great Britain's similar right in Egypt, while the freedom of trade, or the "open door," was guaranteed in Morocco as well as in Egypt for thirty years. France did not officially notify Germany of this agreement. But neither did England, which was equally bound to do so if there were any obligation on the part of either contracting party. The explanation of the failure is very simple. It was an agreement between two of the Mediterranean Powers, that is to say, of Powers having possessions or special interests in the Mediterranean, which concerned none but the other Mediterranean Powers. The other Mediterranean Powers, to wit, Spain and Italy, had already been settled with by France. Germany, which does not own one front foot on the Mediterranean, was no more entitled to be consulted about the settlement than was the United States. All that either nation had a right to demand was that its commercial opportunities should not be abridged by the treaty. As a matter of fact they were not, and as a matter of fact the treaty was no more officially notified to Washington than it was to Berlin, while no American, official or unofficial, has displayed or is likely to display the least soreness on that account.

But this is not all. Germany at the time condoned any informality which might have been committed. Any contention that Germany has a grievance because she was slighted by France is thus shown to be a pretext by being shown to be an afterthought. The German Ambassador at Paris asked explanations from the French Foreign Minister not only after but even before the signing of the Anglo-French agreement, and these explanations were given to him so frankly and fully by M. DELCASSE that within a few days Count VON BUELOW announced to the Reichstag that he saw nothing in the agreement dangerous to German interests in Morocco. This was in April, 1904. In April, 1905, just before the Kaiser started for Tangier, no change whatever having been made in the agreement in the meantime, the same Count VON BUELOW informed the same Reichstag of the anxiety under which the German Government was laboring on account of the dangers which threatened German interests in Morocco. What had happened in the interval?

Of course there is only one answer possible to this question, and that answer will spontaneously occur to everybody. In the interval Russia, France's only formal ally, has been so uniformly and persistently beaten in war that her usefulness to France as an ally and her formidableness to Germany as an enemy are pitiably reduced. Germany may well now see herself in a position to exact her own terms of her western neighbor, untroubled by fears of what may happen on her eastern frontier. One of these terms we have already seen successfully imposed in the enforced retirement of M. DELCASSE, and it is most creditable to the self-restraint of the French people, a self-restraint gained under the republic, that the emotions which such an event, so brought about, is so well calculated to inspire have been expressed with so much moderation.

But it is quite possible for Germany to go too far. It seems that she has not taken sufficient account of her own isolation in the position she has chosen for herself. It seems also that the conduct of Germany, in the events for which this question of Morocco has been the occasion, furnishes a solemn admonition against the dangers of personal government, against any system under which one fallible man has it in his power to sway the destinies of a great nation. It seems like the Nemesis of absolutism to consider that the insistence of Germany on her recent course is likely to array against her those nations in which personal government is reduced to its lowest terms, and which, most nearly of all great nations, have provided themselves with Governments of the people, by the people, and for the people.

BRITISH EXTRAVAGANCE AND TRADE.

Some impressive figures were given to the Institute of Bankers in London by Mr. EDGAR SPEYER of the banking firm of SPEYER BROTHERS as to the extravagance of England and its effects on trade in the address summarized in our dispatches yesterday morning.

Briefly put, Mr. SPEYER'S statement is that the national expenditures, exclusive of the cost of the Boer war, have increased in the last ten years, as compared with the preceding ten years, $1,500,000,000, or 45 per cent. At the same time the municipal expenditures have increased by rather more than $2,600,000,000, or 70 per cent. Taking national and municipal expenditures together, and excluding the cost of the Boer war from the former, we find, according to the figures of Mr. SPEYER, that the total expenditures have advanced from $8,395,000,000 to $12,400,000,000, or, approximately, 65 per cent. Mr. SPEYER sees in this enormous increase of Governmental expenditure and in a corresponding private extravagance the explanation of the marked increase of imports over exports and the marked diminution of investments in foreign and colonial securities. It is, of course, impossible to trace such an influence definitely. All public expenditure is necessarily in some degree economic waste, since it does not and can not yield immediate profits. At the same time a part of it undoubtedly secures certain results without which business could not be carried on. There is no way of drawing a sharp line between the two classes of expenditure.

As for private extravagance and its influence on trade and industry, that is a still more obscure problem, because it is not easy to define extravagance. It is a relative term. Spending beyond one's income must bring personal embarrassment, if kept up long enough, but it does not necessarily check the profitable activity of the community. In any case, the evil, so far as it is one, cannot readily be reached by any legislative action, save indirectly and partially. Mr. SPEYER'S suggestion to tax liquor and obvious luxuries more heavily, and also to tax luxurious dwellings rather than incomes, is practical; but he would probably himself not expect very substantial results from it.

A SUGGESTION FOR RUSSIA.

No observant reader of the replies to the President's invitation returned by Russia and by Japan can possibly have failed to note the wide difference between them. The reply of Japan is brief, dignified, and entirely conclusive. It lays down one condition, and that condition may be regarded as the Japanese ultimatum. The terms of peace, says Japan, must "fully guarantee the stability" of the peace. Just what that condition sine qua non requires is a matter for negotiation—is in fact the matter for negotiation. It is a matter of much detail and much complexity, into which it would be premature and futile to enter, in the course of a note accepting the offer of a common friend to bring two estranged persons or nations together for a settlement of their difficulties. But the note is nevertheless abundantly specific for its purpose. It sufficiently admonishes Russia that a patched-up peace leaving a "war of revenge" available for the future is not at all the object of Japan, and that any settlement to which Japan consents must have the element of a reasonable finality. To be sure, M. LEROY BEAULIEU, writing from a Frenchman's experience of a full generation, reminds Russia that these wars of revenge do not, as a matter of fact, come off. But it would none the less be inadvisable for Russia to enter upon negotiations with Japan intending to patch up a truce till "a more convenient season." The phrase about the "stability" of the peace to be made is evidently an admonition on the part of Japan against the cherishing of any such expectation on the part of Russia.

And there is a very pointed precedent, set by Japan, which conveys the same admonition. The language of the official Russian statement is as follows:

> As for an eventual meeting of Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries charged with ascertaining how far it would be possible for the two Powers to elaborate conditions of peace, the Imperial Government would have no objection in principle to such an attempt if the Japanese Government expressed a desire therefor.

Evidently this does not exclude the appointment of Russian "plenipotentiaries" so called who shall be "charged" merely with ascertaining Japan's terms, with a view of making such use as might seem to be feasible of them in the internal politics of Russia, and with no view of making a peace on the basis of the actual military situation. But in that case Japan is quite sure to notify Russia, at the first meeting of the "plenipotentiaries," that that will not do. Such a notification is exactly what she delivered, by the mouth of Marquis ITO, to China, ten years ago when Chinese agents were appointed, not to make peace with Japan, but to "draw" Japan as to her terms of peace. We reprint the notification elsewhere, for the account of whom it may concern. Mutatis mutandis, and there are not so many conditions to be changed. It is the same sort of allocution which the same statesman might now deliver to Russian plenipotentiaries who might choose to misinterpret President ROOSEVELT'S invitation and Japan's acceptance of it, with a like intent. The Japanese statesman might in that case almost repeat verbatim his little allocution of Feb. 2, 1895. He might remind the representatives of Russia that Japan had "found no reason to approach Russia on the subject of peace," and that she "declined to take part in any fruitless negotiations or to become a party to a paper peace." Russia would be unwise to expose her representatives to a repetition of the rebuff which Japan so justly administered to the envoys of China.

POLITICAL REPARTEE.

The steps of Police Headquarters form advantageous standing ground for political colloquy inasmuch as conversation there is apt to be echoed to a considerable distance and to carry with it the moral weight of a dialectic which officers of the peace in and around the premises on vigilant guard against any intemperance or impropriety of repartee do not feel themselves called upon to suppress.

A recent talk held there by an ex-State Senator and a ward boss plastered over with the familiar tar marks of his kind throws a lot of light on a number of subjects of public interest illuminating the participants therein with a glow, and some of the fragrance superadded, as of two decaying mackerel in the moonlight. Senator and boss were alike loaded to the muzzle with emotional ammunition and their explosions were simultaneous and continuous till their mutual stock of fulminants was exhausted. Then they were hauled off by intervening friends presumably for meditation and repairs.

The ex-Senator asserted that the boss was an ingrate whom he had picked out of the gutter and made an Assemblyman of, while the boss "pointed the moral" that the ex-Senator lied. He paid hard money for his nomination once and again—$500 each time, and the job altogether only brought in $1,500. In the same way an Alderman whom he named had paid into the same hands $500 for "an assignment" which only returned him $1,000 all told—an exploit of Senatorial rapacity which the boss evidently considered lacking in that reserve and moderation which ought to be prescribed, if they be not, in all current editions of the Grafters' Manual.

The inculpated receiver of this tribute asserted that all the money went to the committee and that everything about it was regular as a checker board. He had served the Democratic Party and the people for forty years and was worth two millions, all of which he was prepared to spend in order to get back into the Senate from which the ingrate boss had been able to depose him. The possession of such a large amount of money goes to show that his long services to the people have not been entirely without reward, and on reflection he may determine that he can make a more judicious use of it than the one named. It would take a long time to rake together so considerable a sum again under any code of political practice, if what he has came that way. Having had his day, and a pretty long one, it might be contributory to his well-being and peace of mind to let the boss go into his vacated Senatorial chair, which the latter swears that he will take by storm anyhow, no matter how many millions may be piled up as barricades around it.

Both these civic worthies are of public deserving in a certain measure for having let light in on the kind of politics which patriots of their kind are wont to practice. But if the incoming one gets off after twoscore years of pickings with as much money as the outgone one says he has got he will have little reason to complain that the public he has served has not in one way and another paid him very well for his time and trouble.

ARMY SANITATION.

Major SEAMAN of the Medical Staff of the army is doing a public service in his efforts to emphasize the importance of an entire reorganization of the machinery of army sanitation. The Spanish war is not yet so remote that the horrors of its camps and hospitals are forgotten. Of the 70,000 men sent to Cuba the mortality from bullets and battle wounds was 265, that from disease, largely preventable, was 3,862, not including large numbers of men returned to civil life permanently impaired. The mortality of our civil war may be roughly classified as follows:

Deaths from disease	500,000
Deaths from wounds	100,000
Total fatalities	600,000

In the present war the Japanese have shown that a large mortality other than that due to brave and persistent fighting is wholly unnecessary. They did not always know this. Major SEAMAN has learned from a study of Japanese official records that during the war with Korea a few years ago the mortality was nearly as great as ours during the civil war, and that 45 per cent. of all the sailors engaged were attacked with beri-beri. The difference between the Japanese and ourselves seems to be that they learn from experience, as we do not. Of the practical benefits of wise measures of army sanitation, as exemplified in this present war, Major SEAMAN says:

> I know that the Japanese would never have won that series of brilliant victories from Yalu to Mukden unless they had their army in the most magnificent physical condition, and that it would not have been in that condition if it had not had the most thorough sanitary government and control any army has ever yet had in all history.

The conditions afloat are as good as those ashore. There has been practically no sickness in the navy, and not one case of beri-beri. Major SEAMAN states that he was at Hiroshima last Summer when 9,860 men were brought in wounded from the front. Of this number only thirty-four died. Nearly all the rest recovered and returned to duty. Of 1,106 stretcher cases sent to Tokio, as too severely wounded to be treated in field hospitals, not one died. Of this detail six had bullets through the head, nine had bullets through the chest, and six through the abdomen. Such a record in reparative surgery would be miraculous if the men had not been in a condition to permit nature to exercise her beneficent functions unhampered by poisons which excite inflammation after injury. This means a rational ration, temperance, and good habits generally.

Major SEAMAN discovers the secret of the success of the Japanese system of army sanitation in the high rank and large emoluments of the responsible heads of the medical staff, and the power conferred upon them to enforce orders. It is natural, perhaps, that the army surgeon should regard his function as supreme, and it certainly is important, but the responsibilities of company and regimental commanders cannot be successfully shifted upon the medical staff. A company commander should be held responsible for his men. If his command is depleted by sickness he should be court-martialed; if such depletion is found to be due to causes he could have corrected, he should be dismissed as unfit to command troops. The same rule should apply to regimental commanders. Under such a system the medical staff could accomplish something; without it the best medical organization in the world would fail of satisfactory results.

SARGENT'S TRINITY IN BOSTON.

Opposite Trinity Church, on Copley Square, Boston, stands the public library in which JOHN S. SARGENT has painted two walls with figures illustrating religious ideas of the past which do not find favor in the eyes of many clergymen.

These pictures have been a puzzle to illuminated Boston ever since they were unveiled, and as every cloud has a silver lining the attacks recently made upon them have this in their favor, that perhaps a thorough discussion may bring us nearer to an understanding of their meaning. Neither surviving members of New England's transcendentals nor the boldest of the Browning societarians have fathomed so far what they are all about. One should welcome, therefore, the clear-cut statements of distinguished theologians before the convention of Swedenborgians held in Boston during the late hot week regarding the Trinity part of the mural decorations. Thus the Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTHE held that they inculcate absolute polytheism. This has seemed too cold a statement to the Rev. Dr. FRANK SEWALL of Washington, D. C. Perhaps influenced more than he himself was aware by the rise of the thermometer, he alluded to the paintings as a desecration of ideals held sacred by every monotheistic people. "This is an offense to the youth of the land never equaled in flagrancy, which in no nation, ancient or modern, has been tolerated by public authority, much less displayed to form the ideals of the Divine in the children for generations to come."

Making due allowance for the zeal which exaggerates the harm to young people in these cryptic utterances of SARGENT'S brush, is it not well that bold statements of this kind shall crystallize opinions for or against the underlying thought in the wall paintings at Boston? It is a fascinating topic at any time, but particularly fitted to warm weather, during which odium theologicum may be confidently expected to act like hot tea, only superficially raising the temperature and immediately producing an agreeable coolness. Among the painter guilds there are many experts with the pen who may be relied upon to defend their eminent absentee comrade from Swedenborgian, Socinian, and Antinomian attacks. There are, even in Boston, shameless cynics who whisper that perhaps SARGENT himself does not quite know what he means. After the war-like theologians are disposed of it will be time to deal with these insinuating serpents.

ETHICS OF HUNTING.

The Mexican territory of Tepic is afflicted with a plague of so-called tigers, which come down from its mountain regions into the valleys and carry off the domestic animals. They invade also the haciendas and threaten the security of the population. In consequence the Government has offered a reward for their destruction, paying $10 for every tiger skin brought in. But these predatory beasts, driven out of their native regions in the highlands of Sinaloa and Sonora by floods and cold weather, find the warm valleys of Tepic, with their abundant supplies of food, so attractive that they continue to come in faster than they can be killed off, and there is a kind of local panic in consequence.

Hunters everywhere ought to hear of this new field for their sport with satisfaction. Shooting the Tepic tiger and thus arresting its destructive tendencies would hardly draw on them the reproaches of humane societies, ever ready when their quarry has nothing ferocious about it and is pursued merely as a recreation. Ex-President CLEVELAND'S disquisition on the field rabbit as an object for sport has encountered severe censure in certain quarters, where it is construed as laying down a code of cruelty with as pious an air as if it were a canon of merciful injunctions intended to cast protection around a timorous, innocent animal, instead of pointing out refined ways for its destruction. To be sure, the distinguished ex-Chief Magistrate interposes the generous dictum that no decent sportsman will shoot a sitting rabbit; he will poke him out first and get him on the run, when all is fair between them. But when his argument is finished it does not seem to carry full assurance that he is umpiring an altogether square game. There is too much inequality in the parties to it. On the one side is the hunter with his dog, four or five times as big and powerful as the rabbit, and his up-to-date quick-firing equipments to scatter shot over an expanded area; on the other the timorous animal with only the defense of its terror-winged speed; there is a cruel one-sidedness in the pursuit which no ingenious apologetics can cover up. Sporting ex-Chief Magistrates who aspire to connect their names with the pandects ruling the business ought to occupy their attention with larger game than rabbits and base their decrees on foundations broader than such a small and weak creature can supply. A visit to Tepic and a bout with its tigers would round up the ex-President's hunting career in a dignified, even a heroic, manner, and give him experience with an animal well worth writing about. It is likely that he may feel himself too old to make such a long journey, or try conclusions with a beast so ferocious, in which case we shall be without his authority on the subject of shooting a sitting tiger—whether or not a sportsman may do it and retain good standing in hunting circles. Probably the case is governed by the style of animal interested, and a Tepic tiger, like a Colorado grizzly bear, may with no reproach involved be blased away at in activity or repose, and in any of the changing attitudes which it chooses to assume.

SAFEGUARDS OF THE BENCH.

Their Relation to the Hooker Case and the Legislature.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your notice of to-day on "The Case of Judge Hooker," while commendable for its solicitude for the independence of the judiciary, betrays, I submit, an excessive apprehension of judicial servility from the operation of Section 11, Article VI. of the State Constitution.

Since the Statute of 13 William III., C. 2, Judges in England have been removable "upon an address of both houses" of Parliament; nevertheless, during this period the English judiciary has been as conspicuous for its independence of legislative influence as for its learning and integrity.

You characterize the power conferred by the Constitutional provision in question as "purely legislative in its nature," but surely the requirements of a formal charge against the accused magistrate, of notice to him, and of opportunity to make defense, involve essentially the attributes of judicial procedure. These safeguards, coupled with the condition of a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each house in order to his removal, obviously afford the inculpated officer abundant security for the protection of his rights.

Of course we may imagine the requisite vote for conviction to be determined by sinister motive, but from the possibility of abuse no earthly tribunal is exempt.

ROGER A. PRYOR.

New York, June 17, 1905.

Too Assiduous.

From The Chicago News.

Her—My only objections to Mrs. Pryor is that she's a business woman.

Him—Indeed! What business is she engaged in?

Her—Everybody's.

Togo's Part.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Some credit also should be given to Admiral Togo for his earnest work in bringing Russia into a peaceable frame of mind.

HOW JAPAN TREATS FOR PEACE

As Illustrated by Count Ito's Address to the Chinese Plenipotentiaries.

[Speech addressed by his Excellency Count Ito to their Excellencies Chang In Hoon and Shao Yu Lien at the conference of the 2d of February, 1895.]

The measure which my colleague and myself find it necessary at this moment to adopt is the logical and inevitable result of a situation for which we are in no wise responsible.

China has hitherto held herself almost entirely aloof from other Powers, and while she has in some instances enjoyed the advantages accruing to her as a member of the family of nations, she has perhaps more frequently denied the responsibilities of that relation. She has pursued a policy of isolation and distrust, and consequently her external relations have not been characterized by that frankness and good faith which are essential to good neighborhood.

Instances are not wanting in which Chinese Commissioners, after having formally agreed to international compacts, have refused to affix their seals, and cases might be cited in which treaties solemnly concluded have been unceremoniously and without apparent reason repudiated.

Those unfortunate occurrences find a sufficient explanation in the fact that China was not on those occasions seriously in earnest, but beyond that it might be said with truth that the officials that were designated to carry on negotiations had not been clothed with the necessary authority for the purpose.

It has from the first been the wish of Japan to avoid results which history teaches her are liable to be the outcome of negotiations with Chinese officials who are not clothed with full powers in the sense in which that term is usually understood. Consequently the Imperial Government made it a condition precedent to any peace negotiations that the Chinese plenipotentiaries should be furnished with full powers to conclude peace, and it was only upon receiving positive assurance from the Chinese Government that that condition precedent had been complied with and that the Chinese plenipotentiaries were on their way to Japan, that his Majesty the Emperor of Japan conferred upon my colleague and myself full powers to conclude and sign preliminaries of peace with the plenipotentiaries of China.

That your Excellencies' powers are, notwithstanding that assurance, fatally defective is to me a sure indication that the Government of China is not yet really solicitous for peace.

Criticism is nearly exhausted by a simple comparison of the two instruments which were reciprocally exchanged at this board yesterday; but it is not out of place to point out that one fulfills the definition which is usually given among civilized States to the term full powers, while the other is destitute of nearly all those qualities which are regarded as essential to such powers; it even fails to indicate the subject upon which your Excellencies are to negotiate; it does not authorize your Excellencies to conclude or sign anything; it is silent on the subject of the subsequent imperial ratification of your Excellencies' acts. In short, it would seem that the authority which has been conferred upon your Excellencies would be completely fulfilled by your reporting to your Government what my colleague and myself might have to say. In this situation it would be impossible for us to continue negotiations.

It may be urged that usage has not been entirely ignored in this instance. I cannot admit the sufficiency of such an explanation. I disclaim any right to interfere with the purely domestic customs of China, but I deem it not only my right but my duty to insist that in international concerns affecting my own country the peculiar methods of China shall yield to the superior rules of international intercourse.

The restoration of peace is a matter of the greatest importance. To bring about a re-establishment of amicable relations it is not only necessary that treaties with that object in view should be signed, but it is imperative that the engagements should be fulfilled in good faith.

While Japan has found no reason to approach China on the subject of peace, she nevertheless feels bound in deference to that civilization which she represents to listen to any bona fide overtures which China may advance, but she will decline to take part in the future in any fruitless negotiations or to become a party to a paper peace. The terms which Japan agrees to will be scrupulously observed by her, and she will at the same time insist upon a like observance of the terms by China.

Whenever, therefore, China finds herself seriously and sincerely desirous of peace and will confide actual full powers to Chinese officials, whose names and positions will serve as an assurance that the terms which they may agree to will be confirmed and carried out in good faith, Japan will be prepared to enter upon new negotiations.

WHITE MEN IN THE TROPICS.

Protection from Excess of Light, Says an Expert, Is Necessary.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial comments upon the book I have recently published, "The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," it is stated that the title is misleading. The criticism is just if the reader is more interested in the proof of a proposition than in the proposition itself. The monograph is a military-medical production, and the only practical reason for its existence was to limit, if not prevent, the harm done by the tropic sun to white men, most of whom are in the army.

There were very few men in the world—a beggarly dozen or so—who had the slightest idea that the short rays of light and the ultra-violet were harmful to living tissue if it was exposed to them in excess. It was necessary, then, to prove the thesis conclusively, for it had been announced ten years ago, and yet the university scientists, with that curious inertia so characteristic of men intrenched in official positions, had ignored it. Their natural tendency is to ignore or antagonize new ideas coming from the outside, and they must be forced to accept the truth, as they were finally shamefacedly forced to take up the work started by Darwin.

For these reasons the proofs contained data from every direction, and are necessarily interesting to many other specialists besides the soldiers and doctors for whom they were designed. The book is slowly accomplishing the purpose for which it was written, and I hope soon to see it recognized as an axiom that in the management of our soldiers and the construction of their barracks it will be considered as criminal to expose them to light in excess, as it is now considered a crime to expose them to mosquito bites.

It is to be hoped, nevertheless, that some one will take up the question of the disappearance of races which have migrated to the sub-tropics only to disappear through the effects of excessive light on their unpigmented bodies. It is a great blot upon the record of many teachers of history that they know little or nothing of anthropology, the basis of their profession, and that they are in the same position as a physician ignorant of anatomy. Hence they have not the slightest idea that ancient sub-tropical civilizations are the work of intruding northern immigrants who subsequently died out, leaving their work to decay in the hands of the lower conquered types, as in Greece and Egypt. I have been informed that the matter is now a subject of study in but one university using "The Effects, &c.," as a textbook.

Exception can be taken to your statement that it is "absurd" to consider that our cave-dwelling ancestors were in perfect health, for they must have been normal to have continued the race for so many thousands of years. Their birth and death rates were no doubt dreadfully high, and the weaklings promptly perished, as among present-day savages, but the survivors were strong and healthy. Similarly we can rest assured that the diseases found in crowded dark hovels are not any greater than those of crowded light ones. If the inmates are not crowded, diseases said to be due to darkness will not appear. We have just discovered that American cities can have a very low death rate even if they are in regions where the sun rarely shines, and it is true that, as a general rule, with many exceptions, to be sure, the more sunshine an American city receives the greater is the proportion of deaths, other factors being equal. It is high time that we recognize the fact that we have migrated very far south of our ancestral home.

Indeed, the discovery of the harmfulness of too much light has a vital bearing upon every human activity in America, for it explains, in part at least, the changes wrought in immigrants in so few generations. I thank you cordially for calling attention to this side of the matter, so important to every American, goaded into fatal strenuosity by an unwholesome stimulation of a sunshine stronger than in our ancestral home.

CHARLES C. WOODRUFF.

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 16.

TIMES BUILDING EQUIPMENT.

Electricity Furnishes Power and Promotes Coolness in Summer.

From the New York Edison Company's Bulletin.

In strong contrast with this is the building of THE NEW YORK TIMES. During the Summer months no steam is used for any purpose, and there are no fires in the building; in the Winter low-pressure steam satisfactorily fulfills every requirement.

Electricity does the work of all the rest and does it well. And this electricity is generated from fires miles away on the river front, where there is neither danger from explosion nor any nuisance.

By the cool riverside even the men work with a degree of comfort that is not approached in the inner parts of the city.

A Painting by Dom Carlos.

From The London Standard of June 9.

There will assuredly be a large number of visitors to St. Peter's Institute, Buckingham Palace Road, S. W., during the next ten days to see a picture painted by the King of Portugal. The loan of the work was obtained through the kind efforts of M. de Soveral, the Portuguese Minister, and the painting takes the form of a three-quarter-length portrait in pastels of an Arab chief, who is standing facing the spectator and holding a musket lightly in his hands. The picture, which is in a plain frame, stands about 6 feet high by about 4 feet 6 inches wide. In the lower right-hand corner is the signature, "Carlos, 1904."

Good Society on the Farm.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Mrs. Waldo (of Boston)—I have a letter from your uncle James, Penelope, who wants me to spend the Summer on his farm.

Penelope, (dubiously)—Is there any society in the neighborhood?

Mrs. Waldo—I've heard him speak of the Holsteins and Guernseys. I presume they are pleasant people.

THE TEST OF FAME.

I do not yearn for splendid fame—
A little share will do for me,
And in the busy mundane game
Of life, I'd simply like to see
The time, when, seeing me in print,
Folks would look at my name again,
And, glancing up from it, just hint
Of me: "Oh, yes, I knew him when—"

It really isn't much to ask,
And yet it is a splendid test
Of those, more fortunate, who bask
In smiles Fate gives to those she loves
If when my name, perchance, was read,
Some good soul would arise and then
Not speak some fulsome praise—instead
Just say: "Oh, yes, I knew him when—"

I really wouldn't care, you know,
Just when I had been known before,
Or whether I'd been shoveling snow
Or peddling ice or keeping store,
Just so, whene'er my name was heard
Through some creation of my pen,
Some listening person might be stirred
To say: "Oh, yes, I knew him when—"

So all I ask of fickle fame
Is this, I think, quite modest boon,
I do not ask a brilliant flame,
That lights the world, but dies too soon;
I only ask that some fine day
Those sweetest words of tongue or pen
Old friends of mine be moved to say
Of me: "Oh, yes, I knew him when—"

J. W. FOLEY.

MAXIMO GOMEZ DIES, PALMA AT HIS SIDE

$100,000 Voted by Cuba Received Few Hours Before.

MAN MOST FEARED BY SPAIN

Domingan-Born Commander in Chief of Cuba's Patriot Army Once Served Under the Spanish Flag.

HAVANA, June 17.—Gen. Maximo Gomez died at 6 o'clock this evening at his temporary home in the suburb Vedado. "El Caudillo," (chieftain) as he was called by his countrymen, passed away in the presence not only of his family, but also of his old-time friend, Estrado Palma, President of the Republic, whose tears freely mingled with those of the sorrowing relatives.

Gen. Gomez leaves a widow, five sons, and one daughter. Only to-day the Secretary of the Treasury delivered to one of the sons a check for $100,000, which had been voted unanimously by Congress for the General's benefit and approved by President Palma. This was in addition to the $50,000 previously voted by Congress.

Typical of Maximo Gomez's character was the manner in which he disciplined an officer for selling sugar cakes to the Spaniards during the Cuban war of independence. The man had taken $400 from the Spaniards for the cakes. He was summoned before Gomez, and the General said to the members of his staff:

"You see before you a man who has been a Brigadier in the service of Cuba. He has sold himself for $400. He is hereafter to be known only as 'Brigadier Sugarcakes.' If any man in Cuba addresses him otherwise he disobeys my express orders." Then turning to the culprit the Cuban commander said: "Tear off those stars! Give them to me. You are not fit to command men. You can be bought for a cake of brown sugar. Down to the ranks with you, and try to do your duty as a private soldier, and be thankful if my soldiers will march with you. See that you behave yourself hereafter."

ONCE FOUGHT FOR SPAIN.

It is a curious fact that the man who so ardently fought and so patiently endured for Cuban liberty was once an enthusiastic Spanish soldier. Born in Santo Domingo sixty-seven years ago, he showed his military ardor when a youth by joining the Spanish Army. During the war with Haiti he distinguished himself in the battle of San Tome, where, with only twenty men, he routed a much larger force of the enemy.

After Santo Domingo became free Gomez went to Cuba with the Spanish troops, and was for a while in Santiago. It was there that he became disgusted with the way in which Gen. Villar treated some starving Cuban refugees. The Spaniard had collected the funds for the refugees, but failed to turn them over. Gomez, being near his superior officer one day, became incensed at some extraordinarily savage treatment accorded the Cubans. "You are a coward!" he shouted to Villar, and struck him in the face. Gomez escaped with his life, but from that time on he was the bitter enemy of Spain. Resigning from the service, he settled down as a planter, intending, it seems, to pass his days in peace and quiet.

In the revolution of 1868, when Gen. Cespedes raised the flag of insurrection and started the famous cry, "Cuba Libre!" Maximo Gomez was among the first to gather around him. Under President Cespedes he became Commander in Chief of the revolutionary army. While the Spanish officers were busy spreading the rumors that Gomez and Cespedes had been captured and were about to be executed the two patriots were calmly taking possession of Bayamo, Tunas, Jiguani, and Holquin. In those ten years 300,000 Spanish soldiers died to 20,000 of Gomez's men.

Then came Marshal Martinez de Campos with many promises. The Cubans listened and agreed. It is a matter of history how the promises were broken. Among those who finally made up their minds never to listen to another Spanish promise was Gomez.

When the second revolution broke out in 1895 Campos again went to Cuba, but this time he met defeat. His peaceful overtures were rejected. Gathering Antonio Maceo, Marti, and his other chiefs about him, Gomez sent his ultimatum to Campos: Complete freedom or death. Immense pecuniary rewards, promises of promotion, titles, exalted positions of every kind were offered for Gomez's body. He was reported killed and "positively identified" no fewer than ten times.

SOME OF HIS CHARACTERISTICS.

Gomez was nervous, often petulant. His eyes did not freeze the man who had incurred his displeasure; they burned holes in him. Though below the average height and far from what is usually considered handsome, he possessed a rare magnetism which made men willing to fight and die whenever he said the word. Old as he was when he fought for Cuban freedom, he was always masterly, powerful, intrepid. Surrounded by a group whose uniforms far outshone his own, his personality invariably compelled attention. Once when a youthful American officer, bedecked in all the gold lace and brass buttons at his command, appeared before the Cuban General the latter exclaimed: "How the young men like gold buttons!"

Though in matters of dress Gomez had no vanity, he was exceedingly particular about his photographs; if they were too much like him he was very angry. An American newspaper correspondent, who drew as well as wrote, put true-to-life sketches of Gomez in his book; the old soldier was so enraged that he almost tore the volume to pieces. He would not be mollified, and later, when the correspondent called at the camp, he received the iciest reception from the commander in chief.

One thing Gomez liked to do was to write letters. These sometimes were of the fieriest description. He wrote to Campos and to Blanco, but to Weyler he disdained to write.

During the final struggle with the Spanish Gomez refused to have with him his son Francisco, whom he greatly loved and whom he nicknamed Panchito. Panchito left New York to fight against Spain. His father bade him go with Maceo, for fear the youth's presence with him might divide the attention he desired to devote wholly to Cuba's cause. While with Maceo the young man was killed.

Gomez's wife was near her husband almost throughout the war. Everywhere that it was possible she went with him. She moved her home when he moved camp, and carried along the piano, which she had learned to play in this country. After she was married to him in 1895, she attended to nearly all his important correspondence, patched his clothes, directed the preparation of his meals, and read to him when there were dull times in camp.

It was due largely to her influence that Gomez met the American Commissioners and accepted their terms after the war with Spain was over. At first he was disposed not to welcome the advances of the United States in this country's efforts to bring about a settlement of the turbulent affairs on the island.

It was in February, 1899, that Special Commissioner Robert Porter delivered President McKinley's message and received Gomez's promise to assist in distributing $3,000,000 among the Cuban soldiers. Gomez was sharply criticised by other prominent Cubans for accepting this country's offer. They argued that as Commander in Chief of the army he had no authority to do so, and that it was a matter solely within the province of the Cuban Assembly.

In August, 1901, the nomination for the Presidency of Cuba was offered to him, but he promptly declined it. He advised that all Cubans unite on Palma for President and Maso for Vice President. The same Summer Gomez came to this country and went away greatly affected at the enthusiastic reception he got.

Gen. Gomez's last public appearance was at Havana March 23 last, on the occasion of the visit of the American squadron to that port. He was a speaker at the luncheon given at the National Theatre to the American officers, and eulogized the United States for the sacrifices made in behalf of Cuba.

He wrote various pamphlets on the Cuban revolutions, which were published in Jamaica, New York, and Cuba.

BURGLAR BOUGHT THE SUPPER

Clark Broke Into Friends' House, but the Joke Came Back.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., June 17.—When A. W. Mitchell of Whitford Avenue, who had been away from home from Saturday until Tuesday night, returned with his family, he found that some one had forced an entrance by breaking a window on the lower floor, and had packed up a lot of silverware, ready to carry away. As nothing was missing, the police were not notified, but Mitchell and his brother sat up all Tuesday night, waiting for the burglar to return for the booty.

About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning a man stealthily approached the house and walked up on the stoop. The brothers inside prepared to give him a warm reception. The supposed burglar, however, tried the door, knocked, and called, "Mitchell, let me in."

He proved to be Keith Clark, a New Yorker, who had been a guest of the Mitchells a week previous, and had come from the city on the midnight train.

Clark was told of the situation, but did not appear to take the matter seriously. Mitchell then recalled that Clark was noted for practical joking. The visitor confessed later that he had reached Nutley late Monday night, found the brothers away, and, as there was no means of getting back to the city, had broken a window and entered. In the morning, to give the owners a scare, he had arranged the silverware as found. The fact that several houses in town had been entered recently enhanced the joke.

While Clark was enjoying a smoke on the veranda of the Mitchell home on Friday evening, a messenger boy appeared, and, after asking for Keith Clark, handed him a telegram, which purported to be from a woman friend, requesting him to meet her at the Erie Railway station in Jersey City. He boarded the next train leaving Nutley for Jersey City, but in another car, unknown to Clark, were seated the Mitchell brothers. When the train reached Jersey City Clark, who was a few minutes late, rushed to the station, only to be amazed at the non-appearance of the young woman. Half an hour passed with Clark walking back and forth and watching every one who entered the station, but in vain. The Mitchell brothers, after enjoying the scene from a safe distance for an hour, approached Clark and saluted him. Clark paid for three suppers.

LIVELY DAY FOR GEORGIE.

Five-Year-Old After a Wetting Reviews a Succession of Incidents.

Standing at the door of his mother's kitchen, on the first floor, back, of the tenement at 334 East Thirty-first Street last night, Georgie MacNally, five years old, clad in a union suit of cotton flannel, looked suspiciously through the crack with his little gray eyes, partly filled with suspicion and partly with good humor.

"Aye," he said upon being questioned, "aye, 'tis a deil o' a time I've had this day. Lost at cat, fell in th' river, wet all over, and got licked by dad when I gits home. 'Tis a deil o' a day."

George then told how he and Willie O'Rourke, who lives on the floor above him, decided to go down to the dock at Thirty-fifth Street to play cat with other boys there assembled. About 2 o'clock, when the games were raging and the cats were flying, George's cat flew into the river. He rushed to the stringpiece, and before he could check himself he was floundering in the water.

William Dubeistool of 85 East Seventh Street, who was passing in a boat, took off his clothes, swam to Georgie, and lifted him from the water by the nape of the neck. When the police had finished with him, George went home, where, as described, his father further attended to him.

ST. LOUIS LADY BOARD AHEAD.

Its Male Auditor Finds a Balance of $26,667 in the Treasury.

The Auditing Committee of the Board of Lady Managers of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition completed its work yesterday, with the help of its male auditor. The board will return $26,667.56 of the $100,000 given to it to the Exposition Company. The committee consisted of Mrs. Finis P. Ernest, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Mary Phelps Montgomery, Portland, Ore., and Mrs. Richard W. Knott, Louisville, Ky.

It was said yesterday by one of the members of the board that the board feels gratified with the work it has done and "the economical manner in which the finances have been conserved." Much of the success of the general work done, this member of the committee said, was due to the executive ability and personal attention given to it by Mrs. Daniel Manning, the President.

TO BRING PAUL JONES'S BODY.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee's Squadron Will Sail This Afternoon.

The second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, consisting of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, and the protected Cruisers Tacoma, Galveston, and Chattanooga, which will bring to the United States from France the body of John Paul Jones, will sail for Cherbourg at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee is in command of the squadron, which under favorable conditions should reach the Cherbourg Breakwater about June 29.

The squadron will be met at Cherbourg by a squadron which will represent the French Government in the exercises that will attend the transfer of Admiral Jones's body from a French torpedo boat destroyer to the flagship Brooklyn.

On their arrival at Cherbourg Admiral Sigsbee and the other officers of the escort will proceed to Paris, where they will meet ex-Ambassador Porter, under whose supervision the search for Jones's body was brought to a successful conclusion.

Renew Student Days in Germany.

Twenty members of the Society of Former German Students dined, with their friends, at the Hotel Astor last night and exchanged reminiscences. The suggestion was indorsed to try to collect from every former German student in this country 50 cents for a fund to purchase the home, at Weinsberg, of Justinus Kerner, the writer of German student songs.

MRS. MACKAY ENTERTAINS OVER 500 CHILDREN

They Roam Delighted Over the Lawns of Harbor Hill.

HOSTESS SHAKES EACH HAND

Amusements of Many Kinds Provided and Supper in a Big Tent Ends a Happy Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., June 17.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay, who is a candidate for the office of School Trustee in this village, entertained more than 500 children this afternoon at the beautiful Mackay place, Harbor Hill. It had been reported that Mr. Mackay would not be there, as his presence might be required at the trial for murder of James Byrnes at Mineola. A subpoena had been issued, but it was not served and Mr. Mackay helped his wife.

While Mrs. Mackay is a candidate for an office as School Trustee her husband is also reported to have political ambitions and to wish to go to Congress. He has entered local politics in Roslyn and is President of the Board of Managers of the Roslyn Republican Club. The entire club was invited to-day's party, and most of the members went, although the affair was designed for children.

Mrs. Mackay went as far as the entrance gate to receive her little guests. She took delight in watching the eager little faces as the line marched up the hill. Some of the children had never before been upon the grounds of Harbor Hill and there was wonder as well as expectancy in their little faces.

The children were under the marshalship of Prof. J. E. Clarke, Principal of the Roslyn School. With them were members of the Board of Education, the teachers of the school, the Roslyn Republican Club, headed by its President, Samuel H. Andrews; the Roslyn Colored Republican Club, and the following clergymen: The Rev. A. A. Clarke of the Methodist Church, the Rev. J. Newell Grace of the Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Isaac Peck of the Episcopal Church, the Rev. L. N. Martel of the Catholic Church, and the Rev. T. Ferari of the African Methodist Episcopal Church.

There was a march of one and one-quarter miles for the children from the gates to the mansion on the top of the hill. For the very little ones wagons were sent in order that they might not be tired at the beginning of the festivities. In the line of march were thirty-five colored children, in charge of their teacher, Miss Townsend. They appeared to enjoy every moment of the afternoon.

Arrived upon the top of the hill, from which a magnificent view can be had, the children were told that there would be plenty for them to see, so that they need not all crowd into one place at once.

Several entertainments were in progress at one time. In addition to a Punch and Judy show, which was given out of doors and which appeared to attract most of the children, there was a prestidigitateur who did such wonderful things with guinea pigs and silk hats, with pigeons and custard puddings, that the children could only sit and stare open-mouthed at him. Then there were dancers from New York, who capered to lively music.

Upon the spacious lawns the children played games, such as tag and croquet. No one was idle. The grown guests were invited either to assist in caring for and entertaining the children, or else to retire to a tent provided for their entertainment.

Late in the afternoon supper was served in the large tent erected on the lawn. Then followed more games, and in the early evening Mrs. Mackay shook hands with each of her little guests and they left for their homes.

BOWERY CRASH AT DAWN.

Kilties, Ragpickers, and Pushcart Wheels Mingle in Air.

The first sounds of dawn were heard at the Bowery and Houston Street yesterday morning.

The footfalls of the policeman two blocks away rang out clear and measured, the conversation of two derelicts of humanity in a doorway sounded like half-hushed whispering on the borders of a strange land, the shuffling of feet came from the gloom of a side street.

Then came the rattling of loose wheels over cobblestones, and Italian voices, followed by the drumming of an automobile. Into the half-light of dawn at the corner of the Bowery and Houston Street came the ragpickers, Dominico Zetto, his brother Vincenzo, and Dominico Antonio, pulling a little two-wheeled rag cart. Next moment out of the fading gloom dashed something red, gasping and growling—a dragon.

There was a crash and the air was filled with wheels, rags, Italians, and—men in kilts! A quavering voice said a moment later:

"Fegs, we maun hae hit somethin' an awfu' lick!"

"Conscience, aye," said a second voice.

Then a wail arose from another of the forms on the ground:

"Smasha da cart—smasha da head! O-o-o-oh!"

Then, as the rising sun threw light upon the scene, entered Policeman Schoonmaker of the Eldridge Street Station. He extricated from the pile of wheels, rags, and other débris the three Italians, two of whom were more or less shaken up and bruised, the chauffeur of the automobile, which stood by restlessly snorting and growling, and two red-coated kilties, whose knees were covered with mud.

Schoonmaker arrested the chauffeur, and sent the Italians to Gouverneur Hospital. The two kilties looked at each other as the law thus disposed of everybody.

"Wullie, this is nae place fur us."

"Naw, Alec. Let's gang away."

And they went and were seen no more. At the Eldridge Street Station the chauffeur said he was William Whepley and that he was employed by Alfred K. Bromell, Secretary to the Munson Steamship Line.

Mr. Bromell appeared in Essex Market Court later and said that Whepley had taken out the car without his permission. The chauffeur said that he had gone over to Long Island to have the machine repaired. Mr. Bromell remarked that 4 o'clock in the morning was a good time to start work.

The presence of a couple of Highland-garbed men in the automobile suggested Coney Island and other things. Whepley was held in $500 bail for examination on Monday.

CHAPLAIN TIRED OF MANILA.

Wants to Come Home, He Says, to Thicken Up His Blood.

Special to The New York Times.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 17.—The Rev. E. P. Esterbrook of this city, who for five years has been a Chaplain in the army, having been appointed by President McKinley, writes to friends in Amsterdam that he has made an application to be relieved from duty at Manila and to be ordered to the United States for duty. He adds: "We must get home, where we can get some flesh on our bones and thicken up our blood, which has been thinner than water."

HERE'S A TALE OF A WHALE.

Sliced in Twain on the Main—It Was Sound Asleep When Slain.

The good ship Philadelphia brings to port a stirring tale of leaving in two sections a too-confiding whale. It was three bells on the liner, Lookout Hansen in the "nest," his weather eye a-working north and south and east and west.

"Ship ahoy!" he yelled affrighted, as he sighted dead ahead, a huge black bulk that floated on the ocean's slumb'rous bed. "Are you bark or are you schooner? If I'd only seen you sooner. Put to larboard or to starboard or you'll get it in the neck. Clear the track, or else, I warn you, you'll do business as a wreck."

Skipper Roberts heard the warning, but the liner, as if scorning any outside interference, kept her course as straight as nails. And with scarce a shock or shiver—there was not a full-grown quiver—she halved the thing that blocked her, while the crew hung o'er the rails.

"Great Scott!" quoth Skipper Roberts, "can it be my eyesight fails me, or have we gone in business sub-dividing sleepy whales?"

"Sure we are the vivisector," shouted Hansen from the nest. See its head is heading east'ard and its tail is drifting west."

And the skipper looking duly, knew his eyes had told him truly, and he murmured, low and wondering, "'Twas a mighty thing to do. I've plowed the seas so often that my mind is like to soften when I hear my craft has really sliced a healthy whale in twain. For in five and forty years, sir, I have never known her peer, sir, and now she's made a record for the North Atlantic main."

MEN WEAR WHITE AT WEDDING

Miss Madeline Evans and D. H. McAlpin, 2d, Married at Morristown.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 17.—White dress for the bridegroom's party was introduced at a wedding in St. Peter's Church this evening. The best man and ushers wore double-breasted white serge suits and white shoes and carried white straw hats. The gowns of the bride and her attendants were all of white, and the bridal bouquet was of lilies of the valley and orchids.

Miss Madeline Evans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin F. Evans of this city, was the bride, and David Hunter McAlpin, Second, of New York, the bridegroom. More than 1,200 invitations were issued for the church ceremony. A vested boy choir sang. During the service themes of Parsifal were played.

The maid of honor was Miss Harriet B. Evans, sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids, Miss Clara R. Foster, Miss Gertrude Hall, Miss Cornelia W. Willis, and Miss Gertrude Vernam of Morristown; Miss Elsie G. Robinson of Ossining, and Miss Clara Ogden of Brooklyn. The best man was Kenneth B. McAlpin of New York, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers, Benjamin B. McAlpin, the Rev. E. B. McAlpin, William McClellan Vance, Marshall F. Mills, and Hugh Herndon of New York; T. Butler Duyckinck of Morris, and Otto T. Mallory of Philadelphia.

The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Wynant Vanderpool of this city and the Rev. Philemon Sturgis, rector of St. Peter's.

A reception was held at Twin Oaks, the home of the bride's parents, on Madison Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. McAlpin received in the drawing room.

EMMA CARUS QUITS.

Didn't Get All the Opportunities She Wanted in Wistaria Grove.

No longer will Emma Carus's deep tones resound in the Wistaria Grove atop of the New York Theatre. There has been trouble in the Dr. Osler burlesque, and the singer with the baritone voice has resigned as a member of the cast. The explanation seems to be in that there was not room enough in this company for what are described as "featured" ladies.

Miss Carus was sure that the unexpected success attained by Elsie Janis—the other woman—did much to dim her own lustre. So she went to the management and said she must have better opportunities—more songs and more lines. The management wasn't enthusiastic, so Miss Carus left. She says, however, that she is going to be a star next season.

THE WARREN CONCERTS.

Some of the Programme Numbers for the Coming Week.

The popular Summernight orchestral concerts at St. Nicholas Garden, Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue, will continue under the direction of Richard Henry Warren this week. To-night Mrs. Katherine Fisk, contralto, will be soloist, and the programme will include numerous popular pieces by Mendelssohn, Saint-Saëns, Schubert, Strauss, Wagner, Rubinstein, Tschaikowsky, and a Sousa march. To-morrow will be the first "popular" night, with numerous dance pieces and comic opera selections. Tuesday will be the first symphony night. Beethoven's Fifth Symphony will be played, Weber's "Freischütz" overture, and other lighter pieces. Wednesday will be "American Composers' Night." Thursday the programme will be largely made up of Wagnerian selections.

Madison Square Theatre Plans.

Walter N. Lawrence announces that he will open the Madison Square Theatre with "Mrs. Temple's Telegram," which will remain for two weeks, after which the regular season will be inaugurated on Monday, Sept. 4, with a new play, "The Prince Chap," by an American author, E. H. Pople. A dramatization of Harold McGrath's "The Man on the Box" will be produced later, the dramatization having been made by Grace Livingston Furniss. Martha Morton has written a new farce for this house, and Cyrus Townsend Brady's "A Corner in Coffee" and Edward Ferriss's "The Two Napoleons" are outlined for later production.

To Take Chorus to Ocean Grove.

Tali Esen Morgan has completed arrangements to have the New York Festival Chorus of 300 voices sing with the local chorus at the musical festival to be held at Ocean Grove Aug. 5-17. Among the works to be given will be Handel's "Messiah" and Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Singers familiar with these works can join the New York Chorus any Thursday night at the Hope Baptist Church, Broadway and One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Bunker Hill Anniversary in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—Although this is not a legal holiday, practically all the business activities of greater Boston were suspended to-day in observance of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. Two parades were arranged for Charlestown during the day, one consisting of military, naval, and civic bodies for the afternoon, and an electrical parade for the evening.

Drexel Statue in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—A bronze statue of the late Anthony J. Drexel was unveiled in Fairmount Park to-day. Many men prominent in financial circles attended the ceremonies. The statue was presented to the city by John H. Harjes of the banking firm of Drexel & Harjes, Paris, and is the work of Sir Moses Ezekiel of Rome.

Francis Murphy Seriously Ill.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—Relatives were notified yesterday of the serious illness of Francis Murphy, the temperance apostle, who is living on his California farm. He is sixty-nine years old.

QUIZZED ON HORSE DEAL, PROFESSOR IS PUZZLED

Is Uncertain of Animal's Hue—Knows He Was Blind.

PAID $600 FOR A PAIR

Columbia Instructor Testifies That Dealer Promised to Return His Money if Animals Were Unsound.

How Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward of the Chair of Romance Languages in Columbia University says he was worsted in a horse trade by George Strong, a livery stable man, was retold in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. Prof. Woodward parted with $600 and says the two horses he received had only three eyes between them.

"Strong told me that the two horses belonged to Col. Sanger, ex-Assistant Secretary of War," testified Prof. Woodward. "He said they were worth $1,100 easily, but that he'd let me have them for $600. He generously offered to throw in a silver-mounted set of harness worth $300. I looked over the horses carefully and paid the price for them.

"They were delivered a day or two later and I found, to my astonishment, that the nigh horse was blind in the left eye. I knew it wasn't the horse I had seen before and that an almost exact counterpart had been substituted. I went to Strong's place in Twenty-eighth Street the next day and said to him:

"The nigh horse you sent me is blind."

"'Impossible,' he replied, 'he can see as well as any horse that ever was.'

"I knew the horse was blind and insisted on it.

"'Well, if there's anything wrong with that horse,' Prof. Woodward testified Strong said, 'you just bring him back and I'll give you your money back.'"

The next day Prof. Woodward brought the horse down from his Orange County home and asked in vain to have his money refunded. He then went to the District Attorney's office, and Assistant Appleton took the case. Prof. Woodward was cross-examined by a lawyer for the defendant.

"Was the horse 15.3 hands high or 14.1?" he asked.

The professor looked puzzled.

"I don't know," he said.

"Was it a blooded bay, or just a bay?"

"I really can't say."

"Do you know anything at all about horses?"

"I know enough to know when one's blind and when he's not," answered the professor positively. "When I bought the team they had two good eyes apiece."

An expert on horses testified that a cataract in the horse's eye could not have developed in less than five or six months. The hearing was adjourned.

DEATH FOLLOWS PROMOTION.

Gen. Arthur L. Wagner Dies Suddenly at Asheville.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 17.—Gen. Arthur L. Wagner, United States Army, who came to this city about six weeks ago in search of health, died suddenly this afternoon of consumption. Gen. Wagner had just been promoted from Colonel, his commission being signed to-day. He is survived by his wife, four daughters, and one son.

Gen. Wagner was born in Illinois in 1853, and was a graduate of West Point Military Academy. During the Spanish-American war he saw service in Cuba, and later in the Philippines, where he spent two and a half years.

ENGAGEMENTS ANNOUNCED.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ruth Howard, daughter of Edward Tasker Howard of Brooklyn, and Henri Anthony Louis Hoguet of this city. Mr. Hoguet is the son of the late Mrs. Colby-Moore. Miss Howard is at Howarden, the Howard country place at New Canaan, Conn.

John B. Phillips of 145 Ross Street, Brooklyn, announces the engagement of his daughter, Edna Creighton, to Richard F. Williams of this city.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence E. Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Wilson of Philadelphia and Bonnybell, Great Neck, L. I., to Frederick A. Martens, formerly of Brooklyn but now of Liverpool. The wedding will take place in October.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Dreier, daughter of the late Theodore Dreier of Brooklyn, to Raymond Robins, a Settlement worker, and a brother of Miss Elizabeth Robins, the novelist, will take place on Wednesday morning at 6 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn. Miss Dreier is now at Schawonasee, the Dreier country place at Stonington. She is a prime mover in the Woman's Municipal League of the Heights and a founder of the Barnard Club of Brooklyn.

Miss Elizabeth Robins, who now lives in London, will come over for the wedding. She sailed on the Philadelphia.

To Honor Inventor Holland.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Manhattan College yesterday it was decided to confer the honorary degree of Master of Science on John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat and lecturer in applied mechanics at Manhattan College, and the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the Rev. Dr. Denis J. McMahon, President of the Catholic Summer School of America, and Edward Lauterbach, Regent of the University of the State of New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Unsettled weather with lower pressure continues generally throughout the country with temperatures considerably above the seasonal average, except in the Northwest and the middle and north plateau, where it is considerably cooler. There have been showers and thunder storms over nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, and also local rains in the north plateau.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh southwest, becoming variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh and mostly south, possibly thunder squalls; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east, possibly thunder squalls; on the East Gulf Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the lower lakes fresh and mostly south, probably thunder squalls, and on the upper lakes, fresh to brisk and shifting, probably thunder squalls.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, partly cloudy Sunday, showers in the afternoon or evening, cooler in the interior; Monday probably fair, light to fresh winds, mostly south.

New Jersey, showers Sunday; Monday probably fair, light to fresh south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, thunder showers Sunday, cooler in north and west portions; Monday probably fair, light to fresh winds, mostly south.

New England, showers Sunday, cooler, except in Eastern Maine; Monday partly cloudy, fresh winds, mostly south.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, thunder showers and cooler Sunday, fresh south winds, becoming variable; Monday probably fair.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	67	68	4 P. M.	73	76
6 A. M.	62	68	6 P. M.	70	77
9 A. M.	65	72	9 P. M.	68	74
12 M.	71	78	12 P. M.	64	74

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 74, corresponding date 1904, 67; corresponding date for last 25 years, 70.

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 12:45 A. M. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. at 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

4½ HOURS
NEW YORK
To
BLOCK ISLAND.
"The Summer Resort at Sea."

A new Service to this unique resort at Sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th, a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.—Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M.—daily except Sunday, for Montauk, connecting with the NEW Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30 P. M., Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:36 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week-days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:15 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York 11:40 A. M.

Beginning on above date, the Steamers of the Montauk Line for Sag Harbor, Shelter Island and Greenport will leave New York week-days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport 6:30 A. M., connecting there with new Steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M. On Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island.

Drink
NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S
[LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE.]
High Grade
GINGER ALE and OTHER
CARBONATED
THIRST QUENCHERS
EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 Years' Test.

AMUSEMENTS.

Huber's CASINO. 162d St. and Jerome Av. Ada Jones, Ill. Songs; Katherine Miley, Franklin Wallace, Whalen & West, & Chas. Patterson.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

REED—THOMPSON.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, N. Y., June 17.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Burd Thompson, daughter of William R. Thompson of Sparkill, to Edward B. Reed of New Haven, Conn., took place at the home of the bride's father this afternoon in the presence of nearly 300 guests. The Rev. Edward A. Reed of Holyoke, Mass., the bridegroom's father, was the officiating clergyman. An orchestra from New York City played the Wedding March.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with long point lace. There were eight bridesmaids, classmates of the bride, of the class of 1903 of Vassar College. Lansing Reed of New Haven, a professor in Union College, was best man. President Hadley of Union College and President Taylor of Vassar College, with their wives, were among the guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed, after a trip to Europe, will make their home at New Haven, Conn.

WRIGHT—FIRTH.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 17.—Miss Caroline Lesher Firth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Firth of Heaton Grange, Ridgewood Road, South Orange, was married to-day to Edward Howard Wright, Jr., son of Col. Edward H. Wright of Newark. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. Lewis Cameron, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange. The bride was given away by her brother, J. Malcolm Firth. Her attendants were: Matrons of honor, Mrs. Howard Rockwell Townsend of Boston, a sister, and Mrs. Robert E. Tod of New York; bridesmaids, the Misses Beatrice and Marion Firth, sisters of the bride; Miss Cora Gibson of New York, and Mrs. William A. Barstow of South Orange. Mr. and Mrs. Wright will live in Newark.

CLYDE—McILVAINE.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17. — Mrs. Bloomfield McIlvaine and B. Frank Clyde of the Clyde Line of steamships were married to-day at the home of the bride, 1,521 Walnut Street. No announcement of the engagement had been made. The only guests were bride's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden, Jr.; her sister, Mrs. S. C. Price, and the bridegroom's brother and business partner, William P. Clyde of New York. The bride was a Miss Caroline Frye Burton, daughter of George Burton of this city. She married Lieut. Bloomfield McIlvaine, who died in 1885.

HOWARD GIBB DEAD IN PARIS.

Head of Frederick Loeser & Co. Failed to Find Renewed Health Abroad.

News reached this city yesterday of the death in Paris on Friday of Howard Gibb, head of the Brooklyn department store of Frederick Loeser & Co. Mr. Gibb was a son of John Gibb of the firm of Mills & Gibb of Manhattan. He was born in Brooklyn on Aug. 16, 1855, attended private schools in Brooklyn, and entered the employ of Mills & Gibb when fifteen years old. Hardly five years later he went abroad as a buyer for the firm, and while across the sea had remarkable success in establishing foreign connections for his employers' business.

Howard Gibb and his father acquired a controlling interest in the Loeser establishment in 1887, and the younger man assumed the entire management of the firm till ten years later, when the Loeser interest ceased and his brother, Arthur Gibb, followed him from their father's firm and became associated with him.

Howard Gibb not only successfully carried on the store, but himself devised and put in operation in it many features of store service which are now in general use throughout the country.

Mr. Gibb was always an ardent lover of outdoor sport. He had been known recently as an enthusiastic motorist. He was a good judge of horses, and in previous years was a noted whip, riding and driving exceptionally well. His health began to fail about two years ago, and he gradually left the business more and more in his brother's hands. He spent six months in Europe last year, and before going away so arranged his affairs that in the event of his death the great business would go on without the slightest interruption.

Mr. Gibb sailed for Europe on April 6 and went to the baths at Nauheim. Reports came here that he was deriving much benefit from the treatment. He then leased for the season the Chateau de l'Abbaye at Benerville, near Trouville, France.

Mr. Gibb married a sister of Vice President E. V. W. Rossiter of the New York Central Railroad. Mrs. Gibb, with a daughter, Minnie, who in 1897 married Count Henri de Mog of Paris, and a son, Howard Gibb, now seven years old, survives him. Mr. Gibb's home in this city was at 37 Fifth Avenue. He was not widely known in society, but was, however, a member of the Hamilton Club of Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Club.

Obituary Notes.

State Senator L. D. Hicks of Missouri died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. E. Adams, in Lamar, Mo. He was seventy-seven years of age. It was the vote of Senator Hicks that killed the Breeders' law and prohibited race track betting in Missouri.

Lewis H. Lawrence died yesterday at Utica, aged seventy-two years. Mr. Lawrence once was active in lumbering in Central New York, was principal owner of the Utica and Binghamton Railroad, now leased by the Lackawanna, and had large holdings of Bell Telephone stock.

Mrs. Mary M. Weibel, mother of Mrs. Levi C. Weir, wife of the President of the Adams Express Company, died yesterday at her son-in-law's country residence, at Locust Valley, L. I. She was ninety years old. Besides Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Weibel leaves another daughter, Mrs. J. E. Worth, of Cincinnati, Ohio. The burial will be at Cincinnati next Monday.

HIPPODROME
To-night AT 8:30
SOUSA AND HIS BAND

PROGRAMME:
Overture, "William Tell".....Rossini
Cornet, "Sounds from the Hudson".....Clarke
Suite, "At the King's Court".....Sousa
Aria and Variations for Soprano.....Proch
Grand Scene from "Mefistofele".....Boito
Scenes Espagnole, "Sevillana," (new).....Elgar
(a) Ballet, "The Gipsy," (new).....Ganne
(b) March, "The Diplomat".....Sousa
Fluegelhorn, "Walther's Farewell".....Nessler
Overture, "Poet and Peasant".....Suppe
*** BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL DAY.

USE
Dr. Sheffield's
Crème-Dentifrice
THE ORIGINAL TOOTH PASTE
Removes the Tartar, Cleanses the Teeth, Prevents Decay, and Perfumes the Breath. Put up in Collapsible Tubes. The only Tooth Paste that keeps soft and does not burst the Tube.
Used by the Elite of the World Since 1850.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

CURTIS—McLANAHAN.—At St. Martins-in-the-Fields, London, England, on Wednesday, June 14, 1905, Cornelia Day McLanahan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. McLanahan of

WHERE NEW YORK WILL GET WATER

The Catskills to Feed an Eighty-eight-Mile Aqueduct.

PLANS FOR MAYOR'S BOARD

First Ulster Reservoir Can Be Ready in Six Years to Double Croton Supply.

Now that Mayor McClellan has appointed J. Edward Simmons, Charles A. Shaw, and Charles N. Chadwick to constitute the Municipal Water Commission, which is to take full charge of the proposed extensions of the city's water supply, the first steps for that great work may be said to be completed.

Full plans and specifications for the one-hundred-million-dollar enterprise, it is expected, will be ready before the close of the year, so that contracts may be let for the construction of the great dams and aqueducts which will store the new water supply in the upper Hudson territory and carry it, as is needed, day by day, to the great city. When completed the new system will be the greatest in the world, and its cost will be approximately equal to that of the Suez Canal.

As the great work will take years to construct, the earliest possible use of any part of the proposed great system—that of the Ashokan reservoir and its aqueduct to the city line—being six years in the distance, the city in the meantime will be compelled to depend on the Croton watershed entirely. That watershed already is taxed to its fullest capacity, and could not meet the demands now being made on it had not the rainfall in its area been very plentiful in the last five or six years. Should a dry season come upon the Croton watershed, and one now is due in the ordinary course of events, the city would feel the effects of a water famine before the new sources of supply could be utilized.

The members of the Board of Water Supply, which the Mayor has appointed under authority of the last Legislature, are left with a pretty free hand in the laying out of the plans for the location of reservoirs, and also for the general carrying out of the improvement, but at the same time it is generally understood that the plans of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission, first appointed by Mayor Low to lay out a comprehensive plan of improving the city's water supply and later continued by Mayor McClellan for the same purpose, will be used as the foundation for the great work soon to be undertaken. Only such changes will be made, in all probability, as may be required by conditions which have arisen since the special commission of engineering experts completed its work.

107,000,000,000 Gallons.

This means that the Esopus and Rondout watersheds first will be utilized, with the Catskill watershed taken in later to supplement the original work to supply the needs of the city at the earliest possible moment. There is a probability that the city may be able to use the proposed great Ashokan reservoir in Ulster County inside of six years and the proposed Rondout reservoir in about the same time. The Burr-Hering-Freeman commission estimated that the Ashokan reservoir would provide storage for 66,500,000,000 gallons of water, and that the Rondout reservoir would have an additional storage capacity of 20,500,000,000 gallons. Then, should the city secure additional legislation permitting it to use certain other and adjacent sources of supply in Ulster County, an additional storage of 20,000,000,000 gallons could be secured, making a grand total of 107,000,000,000 gallons which could be stored in the Esopus and Rondout watersheds in Ulster County.

This, carried through the great aqueduct which the commission laid out, eighty-eight miles long by one route, or eighty-one miles by another, would give New York City a new supply of 355,000,000 to 400,000,000 gallons of soft and pure water every day without the absolute need of the new legislation for some years. The magnitude of this supply can be appreciated when it is seen that the old City of New York, now the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx, are entirely dependent on the Croton and Bronx watersheds, which furnish a daily supply of little more than 300,000,000 gallons—in itself fully 15,000,000 gallons more than it could safely be counted on to furnish in any other than "wet" years.

Additional Supply.

In addition to this vast supply to meet the growing needs of the city an invasion of the Catskill watershed would mean a further supply of 24,500,000,000 gallons storage capacity for the Catskill watershed. Storage reservoirs in this watershed could be connected at comparatively small cost with the great aqueduct running from the Ashokan and Rondout reservoirs, and so bring their supplies by the same route into the city.

When he Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission laid out the original aqueduct line, marked No. 1 in the map accompanying its report, the Legislature had not enacted the Smith bill, which prevents the city from using any of the sources of water supply in Dutchess County. Therefore, the proposed aqueduct line was run through Dutchess County, so that the storage dams proposed to be built for the Fishkill and Wappinger watersheds could be tapped before carrying the aqueduct under the Hudson River into Ulster County to tap the Esopus and Rondout watersheds.

This was because the Fishkill and Wappinger watersheds could be developed first and the city secure the benefit of an additional water supply by the earliest possible construction. By following this route the aqueduct would have to be run eighty-eight miles, from Ashokan to Hill View. Later on, after the city was barred by the Legislature from going into Dutchess County for a supply of water, a supplemental aqueduct line was laid out for a part of the route. This is marked on the map as Line No. 3. By this line the aqueduct would be but eighty-one miles in length from Ashokan to Hill View, where it was proposed to put a reservoir to supply directly the water mains of the city.

The Different Routes.

On the face of things this Line No. 3 would be the natural line to follow, because of its shorter distance, now that there is no necessity to run the line into Dutchess County, but such a conclusion cannot be reached safely until a complete survey has been made of the ground covered by Line No. 3 after it leaves the route of the original Line No. 1. When Line No. 1 was laid out it was done with all possible care and detail. Surveys were made of every foot of ground covered, and for nearly ten months there was a staff of approximately 200 men in the field. Maps were made showing every detail of the proposed work, and specifications for the filter plants were prepared.

Line No. 3 was not laid out with the same care as Line No. 1, for the simple reason that no time was available for a survey of the ground, but the topographical maps of the United States Geological Survey were used. Those maps are of great value and are highly accurate, but at the same time a survey of the ground must be made for the purpose of laying out the aqueduct line before any final decision can be reached as to the best line. After going into the matter with all possible care, the commission was of the opinion, at the time it made its last report in January, that one of these two general lines will give the best route.

The members of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission strongly recommended that the aqueduct be of the "cut and cover" plan rather than the deep tunnel type followed in the construction of the new Croton Aqueduct by the Aqueduct Commission. The deep tunnel type of construction cost $500,000 a mile for the Croton line, whereas the "cut and cover" type for the proposed aqueduct would cost, approximately, $325,000 a mile for a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons daily, the capacity of the new Croton Aqueduct being but three-fifths as much. It is well also to call attention to the fact that the new Commission of Water Supply has absolutely nothing to do with the Croton Watershed, which is directly in the charge of the present Aqueduct Commission. The aqueduct of the new commission will run through the Croton Watershed, but it will not connect with the Croton reservoirs or aqueduct in any manner, and the jurisdiction of the two commissions will be separate and distinct.

Dangerously Near Limit.

For some years the average rainfall in the Croton Watershed has been decidedly above what can safely be depended upon. One expert declares that when the dry years come—and they now are overdue—there will have to be a curtailment of the supply to householders and business places generally, and that great personal inconvenience, if not actual suffering, will result. This, too, takes into account only the present population of the city, and makes no provision for its remarkable growth, especially in the Borough of the Bronx, where the growth has been 120 per cent. in the last ten years.

The area of the Croton basin is about 360 square miles, and it rarely is safe to depend upon an average maximum draught greater than 750,000 gallons per square mile per day from such a watershed, even with the storage fully developed. This makes it evident that Manhattan and the Bronx now are drawing from the Croton supply an amount dangerously near the limit of ordinary years so that if there should be one year of low rainfall, or still worse, two such years in succession, as has occurred a number of times in years gone by, the results, it is said, would be serious. Therefore work, it is contended, cannot well be delayed on the proposed extensions into the upper Hudson Valley, and it is to be expected that the city will experience at least a limited water famine before the new sources of supply can be made available.

The quantity of water required for the additional supply of the city within a given period of years will depend largely on the increase of population. An investigation of the probable increase in the entire city has shown that by 1930, if not sooner, it is reasonable to expect a total population of all the boroughs of Greater New York of about 7,000,000, or about double the population in 1903. This would require an additional supply of water for the city approximating 500,000,000 gallons a day, or the full capacity of the Esopus, Rondout, and Catskill Watersheds. At such a time in the future public opinion also may compel the Legislature to remove the embargo it has placed upon the waters of Dutchess County, thus allowing the city to utilize the Fishkill and Wappinger Watersheds.

The acqueduct planned to carry the waters of the upper Hudson region to the city would have a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons a day when running eight-tenths full. The aqueduct is of the usual shape, with its greatest width below mid-depth. The interior vertical diameter is 18 feet 6 inches and the maximum width 19 feet at about one-quarter its height from the bottom. The aqueduct section would not be expected ordinarily to flow more than eight-tenths full, or a maximum depth of 14 feet 10 inches. It could, however, at the depth corresponding to maximum delivery discharge about 550,000,000 gallons a day.

The Esopus Watershed.

The Esopus Watershed, the utilization of which is advocated by the commission as the most available for first work, is ideal for the purposes contemplated. The upper watershed of the Esopus Creek lies on the southeasterly slope of the Catskill Mountains, and no limestone is found in all its area. Its waters therefore are of unusual softness. The site of the Ashokan dam is at a point called Olive Bridge, about thirteen miles westerly from Kingston. This is an excellent site for a large reservoir, larger than ever yet constructed for storage purposes in connection with municipal water supply. This reservoir, as planned, has an area of 5,978 acres, or about 9.34 square miles. The elevation of its high water surface is 560 feet above Croton datum.

This watershed is characterized by extensive, steep mountainous slopes and wooded areas of such character that it is safe to estimate its yielding capacity in connection with this reservoir at 1,000,000 gallons per square mile per day. It may therefore be counted as yielding 250,000,000 gallons a day in the system of additional water supply. By adding to this the softer waters of Rondout Creek a yield of 400,000,000 gallons a day could be obtained to fill within two-tenths of its capacity the proposed aqueduct northward from the city. To obtain full capacity the Catskill Watershed would have to be called upon.

Schoharie Drainage Area.

The upper part of the Schoharie drainage area lies adjacent to and immediately north of the upper portion of the drainage area of the Esopus Creek, although it forms a part of the western slope of the Catskills. As its general elevation is greater than that of the Esopus, it is entirely feasible to divert the upper waters of Schoharie Creek into the Esopus Watershed by means of a tunnel about ten miles long through that ridge of the Catskill Mountains which forms the divide between the two drainage areas. The line of this tunnel is shown on the accompanying map. The total drainage area of the Schoharie Creek available for diversion into the Esopus Valley is 228 square miles. It is a mountainout district of steep wooded slopes, and of such a character as to afford a relatively large run-off. Its high elevation gives it an abundant rainfall, although records to establish the precise yearly amount do not exist. Reconnaissance has shown that reservoir capacity to supply 750,000 gallons a square mile a day from this watershed of 228 square miles can be developed. The average yield to be passed through the diverting tunnel would, therefore, be about 170,000,000 gallons per day. Reconnaissance showed ten reservoir sites affording storage capacity aggregating about 60,000,000 gallons.

The two other streams on the west side of the Hudson available for additional supply are the Rondout and Catskill Creeks, the former discharging into the Hudson at Kingston and the latter at Catskill. The drainage area of Rondout Creek lies adjacent to that of Esopus Creek on the south, while the drainage area of Catskill Creek is immediately north of a portion of the Esopus Watershed and east of the Schoharie. The available part of the upper watershed of Rondout Creek lies above Honk Falls, near Napanock, and has an area of 131 square miles. The available part of the Catskill Watershed lies above East Durham, and has an area of 163 square miles.

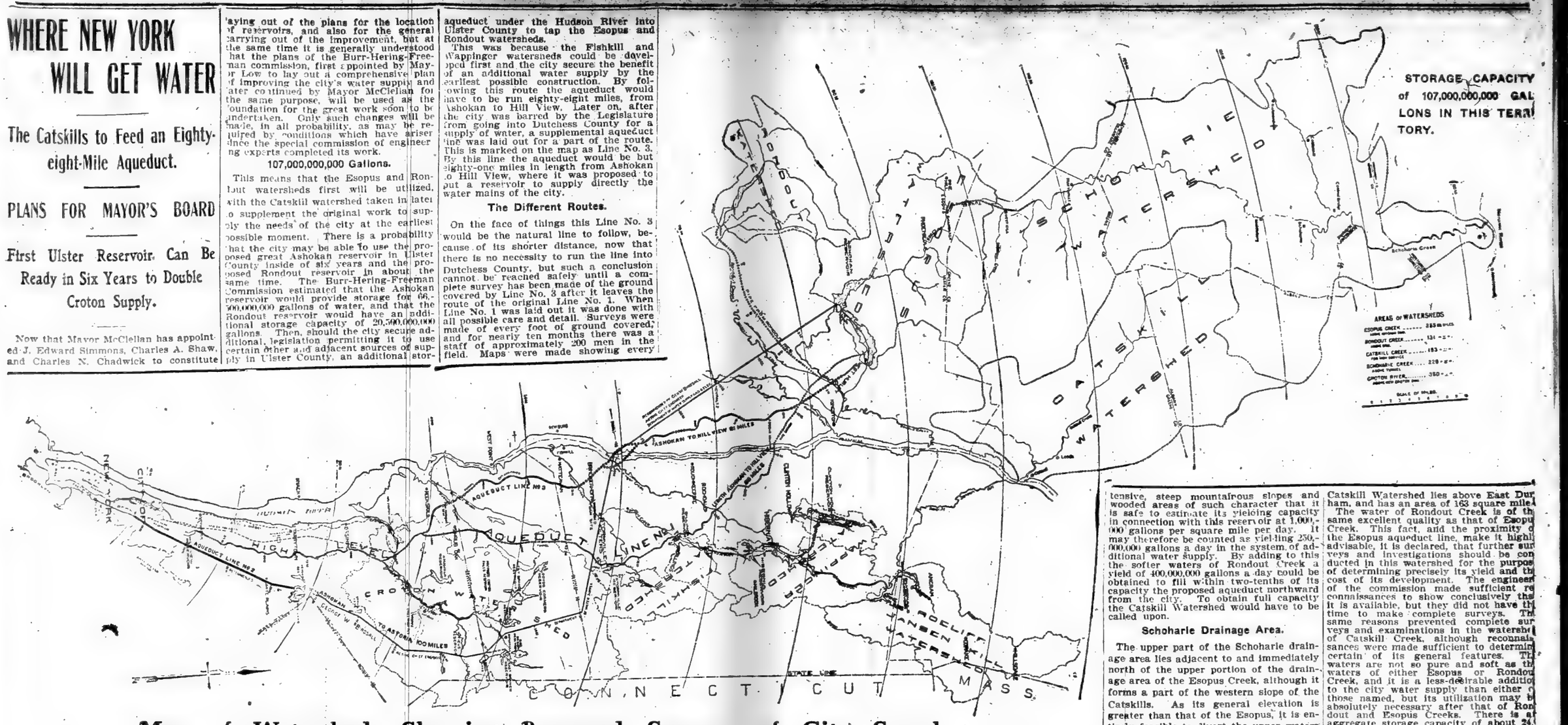
The water of Rondout Creek is of the same excellent quality as that of Esopus Creek. This fact, and the proximity of the Esopus aqueduct line, make it highly advisable, it is declared, that further surveys and investigations should be conducted in this watershed for the purpose of determining precisely its yield and the cost of its development. The engineers of the commission made sufficient reconnaissances to show conclusively that it is available, but they did not have the time to make complete surveys. The same reasons prevented complete surveys and examinations in the watershed of Catskill Creek, although reconnaissances were made sufficient to determine certain of its general features. The waters are not so pure and soft as the waters of either Esopus or Rondout Creek, and it is a less-desirable addition to the city water supply than either of those named, but its utilization may be absolutely necessary after that of Rondout and Esopus Creeks. There is an aggregate storage capacity of about 24,000,000,000 gallons in the Catskill Watershed.

The Adirondack Plan.

The members of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission have expressed the opinion that the high cost of an aqueduct line to the Adirondack region prohibits the execution of any such plan for generations to come. An aqueduct line there would tap a section with a daily supply of 2,000,000,000 gallons, but the aqueduct would have to cover a distance of 180 miles to bring the supply from Hadley to the city line. Such a plan, however, might eventually be worked out under the supervision of the State Water Commission, with provision to supply other cities and towns of the eastern section of the State, such as Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Schenectady, Hudson, Kingston, Poughkeepsie, Newburg, and Yonkers.

The members of the commission also were of the opinion that for city uses the water of the Hudson River, taken from a point near Hyde Park and filtered, would be satisfactory, from a sanitary view, and far more economic for city uses when the watersheds west of the Hudson River should prove insufficient for city needs. This, in effect, would mean after 1930 under present calculations.

According to the calculations of the Burr-Hering-Freeman commission, it will take less than $100,000,000 to complete the development of the Esopus and Rondout Watersheds, and the work would probably not be completed before 1923. The Ashokan Reservoir, however, which would give relief to the city for some years, could be completed in five to six years.



Map of Watersheds Showing Proposed Sources of City Supply.

A MANCHESTER RESCUER TRIES TO KILL HIMSELF

Patrick Melody Fished Out of Fountain in Madison Square.

INSANE FROM STARVATION

Always Denied Helping Kelly and Deasy Escape, but Was Sentenced to Hang for It.

Patrick Melody, who is supposed to have participated in the Manchester rescue in 1867, tried to drown himself in the fountain in Madison Square last night. He was seen by many of the benchers early in the evening walking up and down about the fountain, muttering to himself.

At last he stopped at the edge of the pool, hesitated a moment, and plunged in. A few women screamed and two or three men tried to pull him out, but he resisted. Most of the crowd thought he was only one of the park loungers who felt the heat and wanted to cool off.

Policeman Pierce, after a struggle, got Melody out of the pool and took him to the West Thirtieth Street Station. He was so rambling in his talk that the police concluded to call an ambulance. Dr. Burrows of the New York Hospital advised that he be removed to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity. The surgeon said he was suffering from starvation.

Many letters were found in the prisoner's pocket. Up to this time the police had charged Melody with disorderly conduct. When they read the letters they changed it to attempting suicide. One of the papers was typewritten, and read as follows:

"Mr. Patrick Melody, who spent eleven years in Portland Prison for the Manchester rescue in September, 1867, is now broken in health from the effects of the cruel torture inflicted upon him during his long incarceration. A meeting will be held in the Hoffman House Monday evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock."

This was signed by John Purroy Mitchell, Chairman; Thomas J. O'Brien, Corresponding Secretary; Miles M. O'Brien, Treasurer, and John C. O'Connor, Financial Secretary.

On another paper was a list of subscribers. The total subscription was $95, in sums ranging from $1 to $5.

Melody is about sixty years old. He was poorly dressed, but his white hair and beard were neatly trimmed. Beyond saying that his name was Melody, he seemed unable to give an account of himself.

Melody himself has always denied that he participated in the rescue of Col. Tom Kelly and Timothy Deasy in Manchester, England, by the Fenians in 1867, although he was sentenced to be hanged, and went to jail for his part in the rescue.

He was of a roving disposition and very patriotic. Apprenticed to a coach builder in Dublin, he found life too slow there, and ran away to Manchester, where he became a member of the Coach Builders' Union, an organization which had among its members many Fenians, and which, it is said, furnished several of the rescuers of Kelly and Deasy.

As leaders of the Fenian movement the arrest of Kelly and Deasy seemed almost imperative to the English authorities, and a charge of vagrancy was trumped up against them. Although they had plenty of money, they were held on this charge until a warrant could be obtained from Dublin Castle to legalize their arrest.

Their companions were much wrought up over the arrest, and a plan to rescue them was soon conceived. Volunteers were called for, and eleven responded. It was decided to attack the van containing the prisoners in a lonely part of the road from the prison to the court, and it was accordingly held up near the Hyde Road Bridge, after the driver, who had attempted to get away, had his horses shot. In the fight that followed Sergt. Brett, in charge of the prisoners, was killed.

A few days after the rescue Melody went to London. He was there about four months when he was arrested, an apprentice whom he had befriended giving him away. Emma Halliday, a participant in the rescue, identified him. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged, but the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He was pardoned after serving eleven years and came to America on condition that he would not return for twenty years.

Since his arrival in this country Melody has had rather a hard time of it. At one time he was said to be in the poorhouse at Chicago, but he afterward said that he had been working in the hospital as an orderly.

BLIND WOMAN WINS.

Her Lawyer Son-in-Law Must Give Up Her Property, Court Says.

Mrs. Marie Julie Elizabeth Collins, the aged blind woman who sued her son, Charles H. Collins, and his wife, Marie, in the Supreme Court to get back property she had conveyed to them, has obtained a judgment in her favor. She alleged that at the time she transferred the property she was mentally depressed and feeble, and, knowing him to be a lawyer, thought he could take care of it better than she could. She says he promised to pay her $5,000 and care for her the remainder of her life, but did not fulfill the conditions. Mrs. Collins asked that the property be impressed with a trust in her favor, and that a receiver be appointed.

Justice Fitzgerald, in deciding the case, says that the record discloses a deplorable family quarrel, the recital of the details of which would tend to perpetuate private scandals.

UPHOLDS SUBWAY BUILDERS.

Court Gives No Damages to a Pharmacy in Union Square.

Justice McCall, in the Supreme Court, handed down a decision yesterday that the Linton Pharmacy cannot recover damages from John B. McDonald, the Subway contractor, and the Metropolitan Street Railway for trouble, inconvenience, and annoyance due to the construction of the Subway.

The Linton Pharmacy is in the Westmoreland, at the southeast corner of Seventeenth Street and Union Square. Between Fourteenth and Seventeenth Streets there was solid rock, which had to be removed by blasting. The street railway tracks were raised and a long platform obstructed entrance to the pharmacy for more than a year. The ground of the suit was that the method of digging through the rock was improper and unskilled. William Barclay Parsons and other engineers testified for the defense.

TO INDENTURE APPRENTICES.

Lithographers' Agreement Made to Keep Best Work Here.

The plan agreed to a week ago between the employing lithographers and the Lithographic Engravers' League to maintain the artistic standard of work was approved yesterday at a conference in this city between representatives of the employers and President Kitchell of the league. The plan provides for local apprentice boards and a national apprentice board, composed of an equal number of employers and employes. Part of the agreement declares:

Each local board shall see that the proper form of indenture for apprentices, approved by both organizations, is prepared and used in each case where an apprentice is employed.

No person who is employed as an apprentice, but is not thus indentured, shall be recognized as an apprentice by either organization.

Each applicant before being indentured as an apprentice shall be registered by the employer with the local Joint Apprentice Board, after which said applicant shall serve a probationary period of six months for the purpose of demonstrating his general fitness and ability as an apprentice in the special branch in question."

A statement in behalf of the Employing Lithographers' Association, says in part:

"At present the best lithographic work happens to be done in this country. We want to get the best interests, too. In dexterity and quickness this country surpasses the world. The best men here can do as good work with eight or ten colors as the best men in Europe can with nineteen or twenty colors."

THE BASTILE ANNIVERSARY.

French Societies Plan a Fete at Dreamland for July 14.

The fall of the Bastile will be celebrated on Friday, July 14, by the French population of New York at Dreamland, where a fête has been planned which will include all branches of sport and conclude with dancing. The celebration is being arranged by the Lafayette Guards. Colonel A. Gross, commanding, and his staff have completed the programme. The French societies of New York will assist in making the day a success.

Dreamland will be elaborately decorated, the tricolor predominating. In the afternoon there will be athletic games under the auspices of the Romande (Swiss) Tournament Society. There will be included foot races, throwing the fifty-six-pound weight, a pole vault handicap, and a running high jump handicap. There will also be a two-mile invitation scratch championship race on the hippodrome track. There will be a reproduction of the Grand Prix.

CREDITORS AFTER WICKES.

Stop Return of His $1,000 Bail Till He Has Paid a Bill.

Thomas P. Wickes, the lawyer who was indicted on a charge of blackmail, had some difficulty yesterday getting back the $1,000 which he deposited with the City Chamberlain as bail at the time of his arrest. Since he deposited the cash, William E. D. Stokes furnished bond, giving real estate security.

When Lawyer Wickes went to the City Chamberlain's office he was told that an injunction had been issued by the Supreme Court restraining the return of the $1,000. The injunction had been obtained by Elizabeth A. Fielding, Ellen Lafgran, and K. Freeman, who had a claim against Mr. Wickes for $74,50.

Yesterday Mr. Wickes had a conference with D. W. Rogers, counsel for the claimants, and later it was announced that the claim had been paid. The injunction order was vacated and Mr. Wickes hurried to the City Chamberlain's office to get his money.

HORSES GO THIRSTY; FOUNTAINS LEFT DRY

The Animals Had a Hard Day Downtown Yesterday.

WATER OFFICIALS OFF DUTY

Half Holiday for Two-Legged Everybody, but a Trying Time for Four-Legged Creatures.

"Have you had a drink to-day?"

This question was plumped at Sergt. McCue at the City Hall Police Station yesterday afternoon by a benevolent looking man, whom no one could accuse of intoxication, although he seemed excited. Before the Sergeant could summon help the stranger continued:

"Hundreds of horses are missing their usual drink at the fountain near the Nathan Hale statue, opposite the Post Office. It would break your heart to see them coming up with their heavy loads, only to find that there is nothing to drink there, and the stone fountain bears an invitation—yes, Sir, an invitation carved in stone—to drink.

Whether the Sergeant had had a drink or not, his heart was touched, and he sent a policeman out with the friend of horses to see what the trouble was. They found about two inches of water in the fountain. In this were floating old shoes and banana, lemon, and orange peels. Horses would come up with expectant eyes and tongues hanging out. They would shove their noses forward, gasp, then drop their ears in utter dejection, back away, and struggle on up sultry Broadway, where there is never a fountain.

The policeman and the humanitarian discovered a place where there was a telephone and a man behind a counter which he wiped with a towel after serving foamy, yellow stuff. They called up the Water Department, only to find that business had ceased at noon. The Department of Parks had shut up at noon, too. The Police Department did not seem to know who was responsible for keeping the few drinking fountains for horses in the city filled with water.

Leaving the place, the policeman stumbled over one of the crescent-shaped troughs for dogs and cats set out by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It was filled with cigarette and cigar stumps. A lean dog was drinking out of the gutter near by.

But nobody could tell how to get the fountain filled or the trough supplied with water instead of cigarette butts, and the policeman and the man who liked horses and dogs had to leave them waterless.

President Approves Officer's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The President has approved the sentence of dismissal and imprisonment in the case of First Lieut. Frederick McC. Smith, Artillery Corps, recently convicted at Fort Preble, Maine. He was tried upon the charges of embezzlement. A part of the sentence was a fine of $1,200, which the President has remitted.

COURT STANDS BY POLICE.

Denies a Sunday Baseball Club's Application for an Injunction.

In refusing to grant the application of the Ontario Field Baseball Club for an injunction to restrain the police from interfering with a game scheduled for today Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, yesterday said he was opposed to any interference with the police in the discharge of what they believe to be their duty.

F. H. Boland, counsel for the club, in asking for the injunction, said that Brooklyn Justices had granted such injunctions.

Justice Blanchard said that he had no objection to other Judges granting injunctions, but as far as he was concerned he would not grant an ex-parte injunction restraining a branch of the Municipal Government from performing its duty as it deemed fit. Should the police interfere with the legitimate rights of citizens they would be responsible. He volunteered the information that he would grant an order next week directing the police to show cause why an injunction should not be granted. Mr. Boland said this would be satisfactory. He said that the club issued programmes, but did not charge admission.

Picnic of Oakley's Club.

Ten thousand persons are expected at the summernight's festival which the Tammanyites of the Fourteenth Assembly District, of which Water Commissioner John T. Oakley is leader, are to hold at Sulzer's Harlem River Park to-morrow night. The ensacola Club is managing it. Dancing is to begin at 8 o'clock.

Big Corset Sale

5,000 Samples and Unclaimed La Grecque Corsets,

up-to-date shapes, in all sizes and materials.

Beginning

Monday, June 19th,

and continuing until sold.

Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.50 and $5.00; worth from $2.00 to $25.00 each.

Corsets for every figure, from the very stout to the very thin—all our latest models.

Also

1,000 Samples of

La GRECQUE Tailored Underwear.

Drawers, 75c to $6.00; worth $1.50 to $10.00.

Combination Suits, $1.00 to $10.00; worth $2.50 to $20.00 each.

Many of the above are combination drawers and corset cover and combination skirt and corset cover—all of the finest Nainsook and India Linen with latest patterns of lace and embroidery.

100 Doz. Marguerite Corset Covers 75c, worth $1.50.

20 Doz. Long Skirts $2.75; worth $6.00.

Women of the highest taste will find in this sale something NEW at very small cost.

Van Orden Corset Co.

26 West 23d Street.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

WOMEN'S DEP'T.

Monday's Specials

In Women's Apparel.

Linen Coat Suits

Dainty Frock and Frill mode of white linen; coat elaborately trimmed with white embroidered insertion; full kilted skirt, also trimmed with insertion. **10.00**

A large variety of long, tight-fitting Coat Suits in all the popular colors — white, blue, old rose, champagne and natural color linen. Coat—fly front or buttoned through with pearl buttons.

Values $15.00 to $20.00.

Pleated model Eton Suits of crash voile in white and the new shades of gray, tan royal and Alice blue, trimmed with ruffles of val. lace, collars and cuffs of heavy linen embroidery; elbow sleeves. And full kilted skirt.

Frock and Frill model in white, blue and tan linen. Finished off with self piping and stitched straps; kilted skirt. **6.95**

White Duck Suits — Coat 45 in. long and loose; patch pockets, belt around back. Values $12.50.

Travelling and Cravenette Coats

An excellent variety of assorted models in travelling and cravenette coats — especially designed for driving, automobiling and other forms of outdoor recreation. The fabrics are gloria, taffetas, brilliantines and coverts in all new shades. **18.50**

The models include the redingote with fancy braid trimming, the half fitted coat with belt and the fitted shirred coat in jasper, Oxford, green and black colorings. Formerly retailed at $25.00 to $35.00.

Taffeta Suits and Coats

A choice selection of taffeta suits in a variety of new and effective models, many of the Blouse and Eton effect. All the popular shades and plaids—braid trimming and fancy shirring.

Frock and frill walking suits in Eton models, in green, brown and blue Panama. Jacket made with stitched straps over pleats, giving the loose effect above the girdle. Vest of Pongee with Persian trimming. The new half sleeve, shirred at elbow. Skirt is close fitting with small tucks and box pleats over the hips.

Values $30.00 to $40.00.

Day & Evening Coats & Gowns.

All Over Renaissance Evening Coats, made over an excellent quality of Taffeta and trimmed elaborately with ruffles of lace; value $50.00. Special, **18.50**

Loose Accordion Pleated Pongee and Taffeta Coats of Tan, White and Black; ideal garments for midsummer wear; values $30.00 to $40.00. Special, **18.50**

Copies of imported costumes, retaining all the original beauty of the design and texture, at ½ former prices.

Broadway at 13th St.

SYSONBY EASILY WON $20,000 TIDAL STAKES

J. R. Keene's Colt Led All the Distance in a Fast Race.

BEAT AGILE AND CAIRNGORM

Jacobite Took the Foam in Clever Style from Inquisitor at the Sheepshead Bay Course.

In the best race of the present turf year the English-bred colt Sysonby romped in victor for the twenty-thousand-dollar Tidal Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and regained at a bound his recently disputed place among the great stars of the racing world. Sysonby, one of the biggest winners of 1904 among the two-year-olds, and ranked by many turfmen as the equal if not the superior of Oiseau, Tradition, Tanya, and Artful, opened the eyes of the horsemen who had begun to doubt his merit after his dead-heat with Race King in the Metropolitan Handicap at Belmont Park, for his performance yesterday was in every way one of the most remarkable that ever went to the credit of a three-year-old.

With full weight up, 126 pounds, Sysonby raced out to the front with a splendid burst of speed, and making his own pace from start to finish of a mile-and-a-quarter contest, galloped under a pull before the best colts that have showed this Spring, and won with the utmost ease, by half a dozen lengths, in 2:05, time only just a fraction of a second slower than the track record, though under the rating of the scale, Sysonby was at a disadvantage of twelve pounds as compared with the track record holder. The dazzling pace carried by the winner smothered the opposing field before a mile was covered, and made a hollow contest at the end, with Sysonby the one horse in the public eye at the finish.

The race yesterday was the first that Sysonby has run since his dead heat at Belmont Park with Race King, and he always was a warm favorite for the chief event of the Saturday programme, which drew an attendance of nearly 30,000 visitors, the crowd being about as large as that of Suburban Day. The contest was the fourth of the afternoon's card, and was run on a fast track and under perfect weather conditions. Six horses were named to run, but of these the great filly Tradition was withdrawn in favor of his stable mate Cairngorm, the most prominent of the three-year-old colts that have raced so far this Spring, while Hot Shot was withdrawn in favor of Migraine. The fourth starter was Capt. S. S. Brown's Kentucky Derby winner Agile. In the betting Cairngorm ranked as second choice to Sysonby, with Agile the next in favor. The start, made in the middle of the stretch of the mile and a furlong course, was with Cairngorm first away, Migraine second, and Sysonby third, but in the run to the stand the first time Sysonby was sent to the front by Nicol, who rode him, and took the track with the rush of a quarter horse. From the moment that he showed in front Sysonby went on at a sprinter's pace, reeling off the second furlong in 0:11 4-5, and carrying a rate of speed that fell close about that for an average.

Until the horses turned into the back stretch the riders behind kept their mounts under restraint, in the confident belief that Sysonby must come back to them, but half way through the back straight Cairngorm and Agile were compelled to make after the Keene colt, which was drawing further and further away. On the big turn they closed slightly on the leader and Nicol for the only time in the race let down the favorite for a few strides there. Sysonby promptly began to draw away again, and so clearly having the race at his mercy that Nicol took him up before he turned into the stretch for the run home. To that point Cairngorm had held second place, but he tired in his effort to keep step with Sysonby, and Agile passed him, and was flagged out to the winning post in a vain effort to get to Sysonby's heels, in a gallop by half a dozen lengths, Agile, second, being three lengths in front of Cairngorm, third. The fractional time was 0:12 3-5, 0:23 2-5, 0:36 2-5, 0:48 3-5, 1:01, 1:13 3-5, 1:26 2-5, 1:39 2-5, 1:52, and 2:05, the last mile being run in 1:40 3-5. The time of the mile and a furlong, with another furlong of the race to be run, equaled the track record for the distance.

For the Foam Stakes, five furlongs, for two-year-olds, a small field of five ran, this race being the medium of an attempted killing through the added starter La Sorciere, the $14,000 colt owned by Otto Stifel and C. E. Rowe of St. Louis, which won at Belmont Park. Partisans of the stable had come on from St. Louis expressly to bet on La Sorciere, and the tip on the colt was one of the hottest of the season, La Sorciere being backed down to 6 to 5 within a few minutes after the betting opened. La Sorciere disappointed sadly, however, as after running second for a quarter of a mile, he fell back beaten and finished last, Jacobite, from the Paget stable, winning easily after making all the running, while Inquisitor was second.

In two other races the Western horsemen fared better, two purses going to their representatives, Geranium, heavily backed by T. C. McDowell and his friends, taking the second event and Monsieur Beaucaire, well supported by the W. W. Darden stable, taking the last. Summary.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, Highweight Handicap; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½.	F.
Broomstick, 133, J. Martin, even, 2-5	2	1	1²
Bank, 115, Redfern, 9-2, 7-5	1	3	2½
Zeala, 118, W. Davis, 7-2, 6-5	8	2	3⁵
Celerstrome, 118, L. Smith, 12-1, 4-1	7	4	4
Regal, 122, Nicol, 8-1, 5-2	3	5	5
Tol Son, 108, P. O'Connor, 30-1, 15-1	5	6	6
Sauveright, 126, J. C'Keefan, 30-1, 7-1	4	7	7

Time—1:14. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Ben Brush—Elf. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile.

	S.	½.	F.
Geranium, 106, Lyne, 11-5, even	4	2	1½
Chimney Sweep, 96, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	5	1	2ª
Uncle Urish, 116, Sheehan, 30-1, 10-1	3	3	3¼
Old England, 108, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	1	4	4
Bellatrix, 92, Miller, 8-1, 3-1	7	5	5
Witch Hazel, 91, B. Smith, 6-1, 5-2	10	5	6
Canteen, 108, Hildebrand, 9-2, 8-5	2	9	7
Contend, 100, J. Kelly, 20-1, 8-1	15	10	8
Suffice, 86, Notter, 50-1, 20-1	9	8	9
Rockland, 101, Carroll, 100-1, 40-1	6	7	10
Nereyanus, 101, Diggins, 15-1, 6-1	14	11	11
Iota, 105, Nicol, 20-1, 8-1	11	12	12
Mammula, 101, J. J. Walsh, 10-1, 4-1	13	14	13
Jackstaff, 100, L. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	8	13	14
St. Breeze, 101, W. Davis, 40-1, 15-1	12	15	15

Time—1:40 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. or br. f., 3 years, by Lazzerone—Gaillard III. Owner, T. C. McDowell. Trainer, T. C. McDowell.

THIRD RACE.—The Foam, for two-year-olds; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Jacobite, 124, Williams, 18-5, even	1	1	1²
Inquisitor, 118, O'Neil, 13-5, 7-10	3	2	2ª
Sufficiency, 111, Lyne, 20-1, 6-1	2	3	3¾
Feanfort, 114, Redfern, 8-1, 2-1	4	4	4
La Sorciere, 115, A. W. Booker, 6-5, 1-2	5	5	5

Time—1:01 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Golden Garter—Elora Mac. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE.—The Tidal, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Sysonby, 126, Nicol, 9-10, 2-5	3	1	1²
Agile, 123, J. Martin, 9-2, even	4	2	2
Cairngorm, 126, W. Davis, 3-2, 7-10	2	3	3½
Migraine, 120, O'Neil, 10-1, 2-1	1	4	4

Time—2:05. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Melton-Optime. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½.	F.
Speedway, 105, L. Smith, 7-1, 5-2	2	2	1ª
Consistent, 105, J. Johnson, 3-1, even	4	1	2ª
Aviston, 109, Shaw, 6-1, 3-2	1	3	3¼
Sir Russell, 104, Burns, 6-1, 2-1	8	4	4
Belden, 108, Sheehan, 30-1, 10-1	3	5	5
Lord Provost, 98, Horner, 30-1, 15-1	5	8	6
Bantam, 104, Sperling, 50-1, 20-1	7	7	7
Incorrigible, 94, Diggins, 10-1, 4-1	6	8	8
Miss Gliff, 99, Miller, 50-1, 20-1	11	9	9
High Brush, 108, Lyne, 20-1, 8-1	9	11	10
Elkdom, 108, Travers, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	11
Isadaisy, 97, Moriarty, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	12
Phyllis A., 104, J. J. Walsh, 13-5, even	10	10	13
Cassandra, 94, Myers, 30-1, 10-1	16	16	14
Alice De Gay, 105, W. Knapp, 100-1, 40-1	14	14	15
St. Benedict, 97, J. Kelly, 100-1, 40-1	15	15	16

Time—1:00 2-5. Start poor. Won driving, place driving. Winner br. f., 2 years, by Dieudonne-Speedy. Owner, Speedway Stable. Trainer, Edward Peters.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

	S.	½.	F.
M. Beaucaire, 113, O'Neil, 16-5, even	4	2	1½
Woodsaw, 101, W. Knapp, 5-2, 7-10	3	1	2½
Stamping Ground, 108, Miller, 20-1, 5-1	5	4	3½
Sinister, 106, Nicol, 9-1, 2-1	6	5	4
Hippocrates, 108, Scholl, 100-1, 20-1	7	8	5
Runnels, 113, Sperling, 9-10, 2-5	2	3	6
Senton, 113, Lyne, 60-1, 20-1	1	7	7

Time—1:47 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by MacDuff-Kate Pelletier. Owner and trainer, W. W. Darden.

SUBURBAN RENEWAL WEIGHTS

Impost Announced for $15,000 Sequel to Big Event.

The weights for the Commonwealth Handicap, popularly known as the Suburban "renewal," at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, with an estimated value of $15,000, to be run Saturday, July 1, at the Sheepshead Bay course, have been announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburg. In his adjustment of the weights, the handicapper put the top impost on Hermis, with 132 pounds, Beldame, the winner of the Suburban, coming next with 128 pounds, the equivalent of 133 by the scale, while Irish Lad gets in at 127, and Stalwart, The Picket, and Delhi follow with 125 each. The weights in full are as follows:

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Hermis	132	Adhell	106
Beldame	128	Sysonby	106
Irish Lad	127	St. Valentine	106
Stalwart	125	Oiseau	105
The Picket	125	Waterlight	104
Delhi	125	Monsieur Beaucaire	102
Ort Wells	124	Tradition	101
Africander	118	Tanya	100
Bryn Mawr	118	Artful	100
First Mason	116	Agile	100
Runnels	114	Witfull	100
Proper	114	Israelite	100
Bad News	111	Jocund	99
Broomstick	111	Dreamer	97
English Lad	111	Wild Mint	97
Dainty	111	Leonidas	95
Lord of the Vale	110	Mabel Richardson	95
Alan-a-Dale	108	Ostrich	90
Dolly Spanker	108	Bedouin	90
Burleigh	107	Bartender	87
Graziallo	107		

Penalties accrue from 1:30 P. M. June 17.

Yearling Sold for $10,000.

The sale of the Rancho del Paso yearling thoroughbred horses, the largest single offering scheduled for the season, was concluded yesterday in the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddock at Sheepshead Bay, after three days of selling. Some big prices were realized, the largest being $10,000, bid by Newton Bennington for the Watercress-Queen Bess colt, half brother to Old England, Kenilworth, and Queen Elizabeth. The best sales were as follows:

Ch. c. by Toddington-Osculation, by Salvator; C. McCafferty.....$4,000
B. c. by Mazio-Pas Seul, by Turco; A. C. McCafferty.....2,000
Ch. c. by Watercress-Pearl V., by Salvator; A. J. Joyner.....7,000
Blk. c. by Watercress-Queen Bess, by Marden; N. Bennington.....10,000
B. c. by Star Ruby-Recollection, by Sir Modred; Harry Stover.....3,000
B. c. by The Greek-Ruralia, by Tyrant; A. J. Joyner.....1,250
Ch. c. by Royal Flush-Secretive, by Sir Modred; N. Bennington.....1,600
F. f. by Watercress-Starlight, by Ogondaga; J. Baker.....1,100
Ch. f., by Toddington-Suspicion, by Tyrant; Dr. C. A. McCully.....1,100
B. f., by Toddington-Sweet, by Hanover; E. R. Thomas.....1,500
Ch. c. by St. Gatien-Sycophant, by Sir Modred; Frank Farrell.....1,550
Ch. c. by Royal Flush—Tessa II., by Torso; A. C. McCafferty.....3,300
B. c. by Watercress-Vernette, by Falsetto; N. Bennington.....8,100
Ch. c. by Goldfinch-Vestalis, by Iconoclast; N. Bennington.....3,000
B. f., by Toddington-Miss Woodford, filly by Salvator; E. R. Thomas.....1,000

Forty-five head sold for $60,950; average, $1,285.

BURKE'S TEAM WON TROT.

Beat Col. Floyd-Jones Pair at Empire City Track Matinee.

Trotting in perfect rhythm, the finely matched pair of blacks, El Mora and West Wilkes, won the best of the races yesterday on the Empire City track. They won the feature race of the opening matinee of the New York Driving Club, which drew a larger crowd to the track than has attended any similar meet in a long while. The performance of the blacks, driven and owned by Luke A. Burke, was all the more noteworthy as they got the worst of the start with Col. W. C. Floyd-Jones's team of chestnuts, King Chimes and Governor Holt. To the last turn Col. Floyd-Jones's pair held the lead. Then Burke lifted the reins and El Mora and West Wilkes responded nobly, coming to the wire with a great burst of speed and winning by two lengths.

Invader was scratched in the Class A trotting race, as Swago and Jolly Bachelor were relatively outclassed by the big bay gelding that had won all of his heats in the Spring meeting on the Speedway. With Invader out Swago and Jolly Bachelor made a great race and a thrilling finish in the order named. Summary:

Class A, Trotting, One-Mile Dash.—Won by Swago, b. g., Joseph E. Meyer; Jolly Bachelor, b. g., H. C. Mapes, second; Invader, b. g., Andrew Crawford, scratched. Time—2:15.

Class B, Trotting, One-Mile Dash.—Won by Princess Picque, blk. m., T. B. Leahy; Kitty Giltner, b. m., Joseph E. Meyer, second; Charles Brandon, br. g., William Cahill, third; Mona Wilkes, b. m., Ackley C. Schuyler, fourth. Time—2:18¾.

Class A, Pacing, One-Mile Dash.—Won by Dr. Madora, ch. g., Andrew Crawford; Star Pugh, b. g., C. F. Race, second. Time—2:17½.

Class C, Trotting, One Mile.—Won by Elderin, b. g., William J. Clark; Matzour, blk. g., Charles C. Lloyd, second; Bright Light, br. g., Stewart Barr, third; Kitty Wilkes, b. m., William Scott, scratched. Time—2:23.

Class B, Pacing, One Mile.—Won by Lady Direct, blk. m., Dr. H. G. Gill; Bessie Thompson, b. m., C. Cochrane, second; Roy D., b. g., F. B. Bain, third; Sampson, b. g., Thomas B. Leahy, fourth; Tommy H., b. g., Clarence Ware, fifth. Time—2:19½.

Trotting Teams, One Mile.—Won by El Mora and West Wilkes, blk. g., Luke A. Burke; King Chimes and Governor Holt, ch. g., Col. W. C. Floyd-Jones, second. Time—2:23¾.

DELMAR'S NEW BETTING PLAN

Much Like That Used Here—Courts Will Test It.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Immediately after the sixth race at Delmar to-day, Deputy Sheriff Campbell arrested George Erlich in the old betting ring, on a charge of violating the anti-betting law, which went into effect last midnight. Erlich was taken to a Justice of the Peace and bonds for $1,000 were given for his appearance in court next Tuesday.

A new system of betting was used to-day. It differs slightly from the system in use on the Eastern tracks, no tickets being issued, and all bets being identified by numbers, instead of the names of the horses. Before making the arrest, Deputy Sheriff Campbell says, he made three wagers with Erlich or the latter's representative. The case will be made a test of the betting system under the new law.

AMERICAN POLOISTS LOSE.

French Team Wins International Cup at Bagatelle.

PARIS, June 17.—The match to-day between the American and French polo teams for the International Cup offered two years ago by James Gordon Bennett, resulted in a victory for France by 6 goals to 4. The match took place at Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, and was well attended, despite the slight rain. Among the Americans present were Mrs. McCormick, the wife of the American Ambassador; Mrs. Bradley Martin, and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

The American team was composed of Craig Wadsworth, Frank Mackay, Robert Collier, and J. Insley Blair.

TRAVIS WINS AT GOLF.

Travers Beaten for Chief Cup in Westbrook Contest.

Walter J. Travis met Jerome D. Travers, the ex-interscholastic golf champion, yesterday on the Westbrook Club links, near Islip, L. I., for the third time within a year, and smarting under the memory of two defeats, vanquished the younger player by the high score of 8 up and 6 to play. In the Nassau Country Club's tournament at Glen Cove last Fall Travers defeated Travis for the chief trophy after a 22-hole game, and in the metropolitan championship at Fox Hills, less than a month ago, the school lad defeated Travis by 6 holes in an 18-hole match.

The consolation cup was won by Devereaux Emmet of Garden City, who defeated J. Campbell Phillips of the Hollywood Golf Club.

PONIES OVER HURDLES AT VAN CORTLANDT

Excitement and Interest in Squadron A's Novel Sports.

FROMENT WINS TWO HURDLES

Fisher Injured in Taking One of the Jumps—Big Crowd Cheers the Contestants.

Squadron A inaugurated a decided novelty in the sporting features of Van Cortlandt Park yesterday by giving a series of military horse races on the turf. It was a novelty that took at once. Not only did the Squadron coach go up from the city laden with ladies and members of the Squadron, but a long line of smart traps and automobiles was parked at the extreme north end of the parade ground. In addition to these, the railroad and trolleys carried one of the largest crowds that have ever been seen at Van Cortlandt, and the western side of the field was densely packed with people long before the first race was called at 4 o'clock.

The big polo field was used as the general headquarters. In the centre, at the western edge, a judges' stand had been erected, which, at one time during the proceedings creaked badly and threatened to tumble Col. Charles G. Treat of West Point and the local judges ignominiously to the ground. The defect was soon remedied, and the sport went on uninterrupted.

The sport opened with a quarter-mile run, straightaway. Over a dozen troopers started, and they made the dust fly as they darted down toward the stand. W. S. McGuire was leading by five lengths, as the judges caught the time, 0:30, but he was disqualified because he had not ridden a squadron pony. Honors then went to H. W. St. John, who led Ezra P. Prentice by a half length, while Corp. J. D. Lannon, almost lapping him, got third.

The long hurdle race—1¾ miles—which came next, proved one of the most interesting and exciting events of the day. There were only three starters—L. V. Froment, W. S. McGuire, and J. K. P. Stone. They were well mounted, and started on the east side of the parade ground, opposite the crowd. Froment's horse missed nothing, taking the dozen jumps with perfect ease, and won by a full quarter of a mile. McGuire captured second place, although it was with difficulty that he put his mount over the last jump. The time was 2:59.

Froment distinguished himself a little later in the day by capturing the shorter hurdle race, about five-eighths of a mile. Eight horses started, and Froment held the lead easily, although he was hard pushed by H. W. St. John and did not have anything to spare. At the second jump the only accident of the day occurred when three horses refused to take the bars and H. J. Fisher was thrown off and sustained a badly wrenched knee. The ambulance was hustled to the scene, and the spectators had a lively exhibition of the rapidity with which the Hospital Corps can get to work when necessary. The race occasioned more trouble than any other, because, while H. R. Talbot came in first by two lengths, he was protested for going out of the course. The judges upheld the protest.

The summary of the six events follows:

Quarter-Mile, Flat, Straightaway, open to members riding horses over 15 hands, owned by the Squadron.—Won by H. W. St. John, riding Squadron's No. 11 b. g.; Com. Sergt. Ezra P. Prentice, riding Squadron's ch. g. Captain, second; Corp. J. D. Lannon, riding Squadron's b. g. Ben, third. Time—0:30. Won by five lengths; one-half length between second and third. W. S. McGuire disqualified for not riding a Squadron horse. Walter H. Powers, Loyal Leale, Herbert H. Childs, H. D. Bulkeley, H. J. Fisher, H. C. Learned, Harold C. Lee, R. J. Breckinridge, C. A. Dana, H. W. Cram, and Carl L. Froment started.

Steeplechase Over Water Jump and Fences; about 1¾ miles, open to members or ex-members riding ponies owned by same.—Won by L. V. Froment, riding New Zealand; W. S. McGuire, riding ch. m. Pastime, second; J. K. P. Stone, riding b. g. Barney, third. Time—2:38. Won by one-quarter of a mile. No other starters.

Three-eighths of a Mile Flat, straightaway, open to members or ex-members riding, not over 15 hands.—Won by Corporal J. D. Lannon, riding J. H. Hunt's b. g. Whirlwind; W. J. Tingue, Jr., riding owner's b. g. Jack of Diamonds, second; W. S. McGuire, riding owner's b. g. Lone Star, third. Time—0:38 3-5. Won by two lengths. L. V. Froment, H. W. Goddard, H. J. Fisher, Loyal Leale, and Walter W. Seward started.

Double-Mounted Race, by horse 150 yards, on foot 50 yards and return; open to members of the squadron in teams of two, mounted on one horse, front trooper to dismount, go forward 50 yards, and fire five blank cartridges, returning, and rear trooper doing the same; troopers then remount, changing places.—Won by W. S. McGuire and Alfred C. Borden; Walter H. Powers and W. J. Tingue, Jr., second; H. W. Crain and J. D. Lannon, third. Time—2:14 2-5. Won easily. H. D. Bulkeley and Charles A. Dana and Henry C. Learned and Ronald C. Lee started.

Hurdle Race, about five-eighths of a mile, with one turn; open to members or ex-members riding ponies owned by Squadron or members.—Won by L. V. Froment; H. W. St. John, second; Ronald C. Lee, third. Won by two lengths. Time—1:44. H. R. Talbot finished first, but was disqualified for running out of the course. H. J. Fisher, H. H. Childs, W. S. McGuire, H. W. Goddard, and J. K. P. Stone started.

Bending Contest, for polo ponies, fifty yards and return, between stakes ten feet apart.—Won by Joseph H. Hart, riding Skip. Time—0:23 1-5. W. S. McGuire, second. Time—0:25 2-5. H. W. Goddard, third. Time—0:28 3-5. R. C. Lawrence, L. J. Hunt, H. R. Talbot, L. V. Froment, Alfred Borden, and R. F. Goldsborough started.

MRS. STOUT GOLF CHAMPION.

She Regains Metropolitan Title on Baltusrol Links.

Mrs. Charles T. Stout of the Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, returned to her old-time golf honors yesterday when, on the Baltusrol Golf Club links, near Short Hills, N. J., she regained the women's metropolitan golf championship, which she has held twice in the past. She defeated in the final eighteen-hole round Miss Gertrude Travers of the Nassau Country Club by 3 up and 1 to play. The game was full of interest, and for the first nine holes ran along very evenly. A large gallery was present, as it is a decided novelty to see an old-time golfer who has practically renounced the game get back, not only to creditable playing, but to championship form. Since her marriage, two years ago, Mrs. Stout has played but little, and this is the first big event in which she has competed for over a year.

The first hole was halved in the ordinary score of 6. Mrs. Stout overran her approach shot, and Miss Travers got the second hole, thus taking the first lead. On the third, after both had hit the bunker, Miss Travers did poorly on the green, and lost in 4 to 5 for Mrs. Stout, honors then being even. A long drive by Mrs. Stout started her off well for the fourth hole, but she missed a put to win, and the hole was halved in 7. Mrs. Stout then proceeded to forge ahead by taking two in succession, Miss Travers showing her old weakness in putting on the fifth green, while on the sixth she drove in the woods and had to drive over again. Mrs. Stout had trouble on the next, driving poorly and needing 9, to 8 for her opponent. The eighth was halved, and Miss Travers, by a good 3 for the ninth hole, tied the match at the turn.

Starting with the home holes, Mrs. Stout began to show championship golf, and won three in rapid succession. Her golf was very steady at all points. Two holes were halved, and then Miss Travers reduced the lead by 1 by laying Mrs. Stout a stymie. Mrs. Stout tried to pitch over the ball with her niblick, but failed. The next was halved, and when Mrs. Stout won the seventeenth hole she had the match and the championship tide for the year. The odd hole was played out. The cards:

Mrs. Stout, out..	6	6	4	7	4	4	9	5	4	—49
Miss Travers, out	6	5	5	7	5	6	8	5	3	—50
Mrs. Stout, in...	3	4	4	5	4	7	6	4	5	—42—91
Miss Travers, in.	4	5	5	5	4	6	6	5	6	—48—98

Miss Katherine Travers of the Nassau Country Club won the Consolation Cup from Miss Ruth Badgely of Essex County by 8 up and 6 to play.

TENNIS ON LOCAL COURTS.

Alexander Wins Metropolitan Title—League Series Well Played.

Princeton's veteran lawn tennis player, Frederick B. Alexander, won the title and trophy of metropolitan champion yesterday on the dirt courts of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club, One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue. He defeated Ross Burchard in the final round in brilliant style and then took the championship because of the default of Holcombe Ward, the holder, as the latter is on his way to England with the American challenging team.

The championship in the mixed doubles was also decided, Miss Anna M. Risch and Frederick G. Anderson, the New York and Kings County Lawn Tennis Club's combination, winning the honors. They defeated Miss Helen Homans and her partner, Thomas C. Trask, a former Yale expert, in straight sets. The defeated pair represented the West Side Club.

Because of the splendid form he has been showing Alexander was expected to win the championship, and his performance yesterday was not in any way disappointing. The Princetonian played with an assurance that was ably supported by the manner in which he scored the points and games. He did not strain for the points, and yet he covered his court so carefully that despite Burchard's most frantic efforts he was unable to find even a narrow opening through which he might send the ball for a pass.

Alexander seldom played the net game except when Burchard pushed him in the first set. Then every time he came up he sharply crossed the ball at such an angle that it was impossible for Burchard to make the return. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Final Round—Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Ross Burchard, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—2, 6—0.

Challenge Round.—Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, challenger, defeated Holcombe Ward, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defender, by default.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Second Round—Frederick G. Anderson and Raymond D. Little, Kings County and West Side Lawn Tennis Clubs, defeated Thomas C. Trask and H. P. Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, by default.

Semi-final Round—Frank B. Hague and Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated G. Loraine Wyeth and Dimon E. Roberts, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 8—4, 7—5; Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Frederick G. Anderson and Raymond D. Little, Kings County and West Side Lawn Tennis Clubs, 6—3, 6—2.

Championship Mixed Doubles.—First Round—Miss Helen Homans and Thomas C. Trask, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 8—6.

Semi-final Round—Miss Helen Homans and Thomas C. Trask, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Miss Donnell and J. R. Perkins, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—1.

Final and Championship Round—Miss Anna M. Risch and Frederick G. Anderson, New York and Kings County Lawn Tennis Clubs, defeated Miss Helen Homans and Thomas C. Trask, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—3.

The third series of matches in the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League championship was played yesterday, the teams of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club and the Englewood Field Club coming through with clean scores, as they won both of the singles and the doubles contests. The experts of the New York Athletic Club were in excellent form, and they won two out of the three contests with the New York Lawn Tennis Club on the latter's courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Manhattan Avenue. Summary:

NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB VS. NEW YORK LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Singles.—Samuel M. Cauldwell, New York Athletic Club, defeated Dimon E. Roberts, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—4; Loraine Wyeth, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Roland H. Mallory, New York Athletic Club, 6—3, 6—2.

Doubles.—Samuel M. Cauldwell and Roland H. Mallory, New York Athletic Club, defeated G. Loraine Wyeth and Dimon E. Roberts, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 10—8.

The Knickerbocker Field Club's team met the players of the Montclair Athletic Club on the latter's courts. W. F. Allen of the visiting team engaged in the best contest of the day with Otto H. Hinck. Allen's tricky passing puzzled Hinck considerably, and he was a dozen times within a stroke of winning the match before he scored. Allen was also within a point of victory three times. The summary:

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB VS. KNICKERBOCKER FIELD CLUB.

Singles.—Otto H. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated W. F. Allen, Knickerbocker Field Club, 10—8, 3—6, 7—5; Frank Kidde, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated J. F. Rising, Knickerbocker Field Club, 6—4, 2—6, 6—2.

Doubles.—Otto H. Hinck and A. J. Hinck, Montclair Athletic Club, defeated W. F. Allen and J. F. Rising, Knickerbocker Field Club, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

The Hamilton Grange Club's players lost all of their matches on the courts of the Englewood Field Club. Summary:

ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB VS. HAMILTON GRANGE LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Singles.—T. M. Banks, Englewood Field Club, defeated W. N. Hall, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 3—6, 7—5; Harry Torrance, Englewood Field Club, defeated Arthur Lovibund, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—1.

Doubles.—Harry Torrance and Alexander Torrance, Englewood Field Club, defeated Julio M. Steinacher and R. Chapin, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—0.

On their courts in Brooklyn the team of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club won all of their matches with the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club's team in straight sets. Summary:

KINGS COUNTY LAWN TENNIS CLUB VS. SIWANOY LAWN TENNIS CLUB.

Singles.—Dr. W. N. Frasier, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated S. H. Augur, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—2; Joseph T. McMahon, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. C. Crozier, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—0.

Doubles.—Dr. W. N. Frasier and Joseph T. McMahon, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated S. H. Augur and J. C. Crozier, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—0.

WATERLOO FOR BERMUDA.

Local Cricketers Lead by Score of 269 to 42.

Handicapped by unfamiliarity with a grass wicket and not having fully recovered from the effects of the sea voyage, the Bermuda cricketers were not at their best in the international cricket game against the Metropolitan League of New York, which was begun yesterday on the grounds of the Staten Island Cricket Club at Livingston. The New York team carried all before them and disposed of the visitors for the small total of 42, and then, batting for the rest of the day, ran up the big score of 269 for the loss of only 3 wickets. Only one man made any showing for the foreigners at the bat, E. St. G. Tucker, who scored more than one-half of his side's contribution. M. R. Cobb and F. F. Kelly captured between them all the wickets—one peculiarity being that every man on the team was caught out.

After the fall of the first wicket J. L. Poyer and J. F. Curran ran the score up to 153 before they were separated, Poyer being the first to go with a splendid contribution of 93, which included 11 boundary hits. Curran kept up his wicket until call of time and was credited with 95 not out. A. G. Laurie did some big hitting while at the bat. He was still not out at the expiration of play, with a record of 48 runs. C. P. Hurditch added 18. Play will be resumed to-morrow.

At Prospect Park the meeting of the Manhattan and Essex County teams resulted in a victory for the home team by ten runs, with three wickets to spare. This was brought about through the good work at the bat of R. J. Danly and W. Adam, who played steadily for 34 and 26, not out, respectively. The totals were: Essex County Cricket Club, 72; Manhattan Cricket Club, 82 for 4 wickets.

Team B of Columbia Oval visited Greenville for an association game, and after a close contest defeated the Chadwick Club by the narrow margin of one run. The feature of the game was the splendid bowling of G. Shaw for the winners and W. Tyldesley for Chadwick. The former, in addition to capturing 8 wickets for 24 runs, performed the "hat trick," while the latter took 8 wickets for 30 runs. J. Allen, with 43, was the only Columbia man to make a stand. The totals were: Chadwick Cricket Club, 68; Columbia Oval, 69.

Paterson Team B played the Prospect Park team at Prospect Park, and sustained defeat by the small difference of five runs, after a close and interesting game. The score: Paterson Team B, 63; Prospect Park, 68.

A low scoring game resulted in the match at William's Bridge between Columbia Oval and Union County. After disposing of the Columbia team for 47 the Union County team were all out for 30, giving the victory to the former by 17 runs. The totals were: Columbia Oval Cricket Club, 47; Union County, 30.

The newly organized World Cricket Club played its first game at Prospect Park between Teams A and B, which resulted in a victory for Team A by 44 runs. The totals were: World Team B, 52; World Team A, 96.

The Yonkers team played at Branch Brook Park, Newark, against the O. N. T. eleven in the Association series, and were defeated by 45 runs. Totals: Yonkers, 34; O. N. T., 79.

The Newark and West Indian Clubs met at Newark; and the colored cricketers defeated the home team by 51 runs. Totals: West Indians, 110; Newark, 59.

An unexpected setback was encountered by the Paterson team in their match with the Thistles, who defeated them by 50 runs. The totals: Thistles, 71; Paterson, 41.

LIPTON LOOKING FOR CHALLENGER DESIGNER

Tells Commodore Tod That He Is Watching Myine's Work Closely.

INTIMATES INTENT TO ACT

Irish Baronet Highly Interested in Ocean Race for Kaiser's Cup and Its Results.

The return of Commodore Robert E. Tod, owner of the Thistle, from England throws some interesting side lights on two important topics of interest to American yachtsmen—the possibility of Sir Thomas Lipton challenging again for the America's Cup and the contest for the Kaiser's Cup, which the Atlantic won. When in London Commodore Tod was entertained by Sir Thomas, and he had the opportunity to say a word to him on the subject of another challenger being built to try and lift the cup. While no definite arrangements have been made for a challenge, it is possible that Sir Thomas contemplates sending one. When asked regarding the matter, Commodore Tod replied:

"I had no opportunity to talk with Sir Thomas Lipton at length on the subject of another challenge, as I only saw him for a few hours in London, and during that time we attended the dinner given by him to Wilson Marshall, in honor of the Atlantic's victory. The matter was mentioned and Sir Thomas replied that he was watching the work of Myine, a pupil of the late Thomas Watson, very closely, evidently with the idea of commissioning him to build a boat. He intimated that he contemplated a challenge when he could find a designer

MINEOLA EVENS SCORE AGAINST THE YANKEE

Virginia, W. K. Vanderblit, Jr., at the Wheel, Outsailed by Both.

ELMINA II. AGAIN A VICTOR

Forty-nine Yachts Start in the Larchmont Regatta and Furnish Some Pretty Contests.

W. Ross Proctor's Mineola reversed the order with J. Rogers Maxwell's Yankee yesterday afternoon in the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and made the series of races between the two big seventy-footers two all. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Virginia, with the owner at the wheel, was outclassed in her first start and finished far behind the other two. F. F. Brewster's Elmina II. repeated her victory over Arthur F. Luke's Corona in the class for schooners, winning by nearly five minutes and beating Yankee on elapsed time.

There were forty-nine yachts to start and twelve classes. Charles Lane Poor's Mira had a sail-over in the forties, and Trenor L. Park's Mimosa III. won a fine victory over F. G. Stewart's Regina.

Interest centred, however, in the meeting of the big fellows. When the schooners started they drifted over the line in a zephyr from the east. Corona went over first, with jib topsail set and boom eased off to port. Elmina II. was four minutes behind. She was barely over the line before the southwest breeze sprang up, and, catching it first, she overhauled the Corona in short order in the windward position and turned the first mark after a three-mile reach ahead. On the beat to windward for the next six miles, she showed marked superiority and turned the second mark nearly four minutes to the good. Running home with ballooner set, she made the first round with that comfortable margin ahead.

On the second fifteen miles the Corona did better, but still Elmina II. gained a bit and finished 3:31:24 to Corona's 3:36:10, 4 minutes and 46 seconds ahead.

The sloops caught the breeze just after the three crossed the line together, Yankee to leeward slightly ahead, Virginia in the middle, and Mineola to windward. Virginia and Mineola headed across the Sound to catch the wind, but Yankee held to the course. Mineola got the breeze first and led the way to the mark, and beat the second leg about a minute in the lead. Virginia was left behind in the windward work and rounded the second mark four minutes behind Yankee.

Mineola gained on both the run home and the reach for the second round, and started to beat the next leg two minutes to the good. She gained nothing to windward and but slightly on the second run home, and crossed the line 2 minutes and 22 seconds ahead.

The summary follows:

SCHOONERS.

Start, 1:35 P. M. Course, 30 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Elmina II., F. F. Brewster	5:08.24	3:31:24
Corona, Arthur F. Luke	5:11:10	3:36.10

SLOOPS—70-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:40 P. M. Course, 30 miles.

Mineola, W. Ross Proctor	5:05:40	3:25:40
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	5:08:02	3:28:02
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	5:19:47	3:39:47

SLOOPS—40-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:45 P. M. Course, 22 miles.

Mira, Charles Lane Poor	5:19.54	3:34.54

YAWLS—40-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:45 P. M. Course, 22 miles.

Memory, H. M. Rabogé	5:42:30	3:57:30
Escape, George Mathews	5:56:07	4.11:07
Sakana, Robert McClurdy	Disabled.*	

*Withdrew.

SLOOPS—33-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:45 P. M. Course, 22 miles.

Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	5:26.08	3:41.08
Regina, F. G. Stewart	5:41:37	3:56:37
Nike, V. I. Cumnock	5:42:38	3:57:38

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN 30-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 1:50 P. M. Course, 15 miles.

Banzai, N. D. Layton	4:18:38	2:28:38
Phryne, H. L. Maxwell	4:19:19	2:29:19
Carleta, O. Harriman	4:21:13	2:31:13
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	4:21:35	2:31:35
Cora Mia, S. Wainwright	4:22:10	2:32:10
Minx, Howard Willetts	4:22:28	2:32:28
Adelaide II., Adee Brothers	4:22:55	2:32.55
Fintail, August Belmont	4:23:45	2:33.45
Alera, J. W. and A. H. Alker	4:23:50	2:33.50
Ibis, C. O'D. Iselin	4:24:04	2:34:04
Maid of Mendon, W. D. Guthrie	4:25:46	2:35:46

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:55 P. M. Distance, 11 miles.

Tartan, Allan Pirie	4:12:06	2:07:06
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	4:08:23	2:13:23
Rana, Howard Willetts	4:09:48	2:14:48
*Cricket, Macy Willetts	4:10:30	2:15.30
Nora, C. O'D. Iselin	4:10:54	2:15.54
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	4:11:34	2:16:34
Invader, Jr., R. A. Raney	4:11:34	2:16:34
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	4:15:15	2:20:15

*Disqualified.

SLOOPS—27-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:00 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Thelema, A. E. Black	4:15:54	2:15:54
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT 21-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 2:00 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	4:21:28	2:21:28
Vaquero II., William Stumpf	4:23:37	2:23:37
Houri, J. H. Esser	4:31:29	2:31:29

SLOOPS—22-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:05 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Rogue, A. B. Aller	4:30:17	2:25:17
Kanaka, J. F. Mahlstedt	4:35:35	2:30.35
Paumonak, F. P. Currier	4:40:17	2:35:17
Saetta, G. H. Church	Did not finish.	
Skip, C. M. Pinckney	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—18-FOOTERS.

Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Hamburg, M. F. Goldschmidt	4:55:17	2:45:17
Ace, R. N. Bovier	4:55:28	2:45:28

BAYSIDE ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Runaway, J. E. Hill	5:01:48	2:51:48
Madcap, A. Nesbit	5:03:21	2:53:21
Bedella, C. H. Roberts	5:03:40	2:53:40
Embee, Leo Bugg	Did not finish.	
Kangaroo, H. Wigan	Did not finish.	

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Wawa, G. E. Robinson, Jr.	5:02:32	2:52:32

RACE TO BLOCK ISLAND.

Seven New York Athletic Club Boats Start on 101-Mile Contest.

In a fog and a light wind that scarcely gave them steerage way seven boats were sent away yesterday morning in the New York Athletic Club long-distance race from Huckleberry Island to Block Island, 101 miles. At the hour of starting, 10 o'clock, the fog was so dense and the wind so light that it was impossible for the boats not at the line to reach there. In spite of this, the seven boats on the ground over night towed to the line and went off without waiting for officials or absentees. Edwin C. Ray's Acushla, the Sullivan Brothers' Mopsa, and J. Le Boutillier's Heron were left behind, while W. Durant's Rita and Dr. W. B. Hennon's Flosshilde were withdrawn. The latter was burned and could not be repaired in time to start.

It was 11 o'clock when the preparatory gun was fired, and the boats were off five minutes later, with J. W. Alker's Alert first over the line and Harry A. Jackson's Alyce second; C. D. Mallory's Hanley followed, with L. D. Huntington's Gauntlet, Frank Maier's Tamerlaine, R. W. Rathborne's Saladin, and H. de F. Baldwin's Penekesse following, the last boat crossing two minutes after the gun. The allowances were:

Yacht and Owner.	Length. ft. in.	Handicap. H.M.S.
Hanley, C. D. Mallory	42 3	Scratch
Alert, J. Walker	42 3	0:04:12
Saladin, R. W. Rathborne	41 2	0:22:26
Alyce, H. A. Jackson, Jr.	39 0	0:58:55
Tamerlaine, Frank Maier	38 0	1:17:45
Penekesse, H. de F. Baldwin	29 11	3:31:49
Gauntlet, L. D. Huntington	27 10	4:06:58

Harry Marks's Boat First.

The third race of the series for one-design boats of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club, held yesterday afternoon inside the harbor, resulted in a victory for Harry Marks's boat over six starters. He finished the course after a pretty contest with Fred M. Snyder, winning by one minute, in 2 hours 11 minutes and 30 seconds. W. S. Silkworth's yacht fought out the early part of the race with the two, but was disqualified for fouling the stakeboat and retired. The other starters were the boats owned by John Dillon, Arthur Wildig, and Rupert A. Riley; the latter finished third.

AMERICA'S AUTO CHANCES.

France Favorite for the Gordon Bennett Cup Contest.

With the selection of the French team for the Gordon Bennett automobile race over the Auvergne course in France on July 5, all of the preliminaries have practically been complied with, and little now remains except to speculate upon the possible winners of the great race itself. As Thery won the cup last year with his Richard-Brasier machine, and led a remarkable field of French chauffeurs by so good a margin in the elimination trials last week, he is naturally a strong favorite to retain the cup. It is interesting to note that some time ago, in the betting on the elimination trials, Thery was a prime favorite at odds of 4 to 1. Callois, who won second place, also in a Richard-Brasier car, ranked at 12 to 1, while Duray, one of the de Dietrich trio, was placed at 14 to 1.

The English elimination trials were held about two weeks ago, and the competing cars from the other countries were picked without the necessity of weeding-out trials. The teams as chosen to represent the different countries are:

France—Thery and Callois, Richard-Brasier; Duray, de Dietrich.
Germany—Jenatzy, Baron de Caters, and Salzer, Mercedes.
Italy—Lancia, Cagno, and Storero, Fiat cars.
Austria—Barton, Werner, and Braun, Austrian Mercedes.
England—Clifford Earp, Napier; C. Bianchi and the Hon. C. S. Rolls, Wolseley cars.
America—Lyttle and Dingley, Pope-Toledo; "Joe" Tracy, Locomobile.

In addition to these countries, Belgium and Switzerland will be competitors.

America's interest in the coming international automobile race is heightened by the fact that the best team ever sent from this side of the water will be seen in the contest. Whether it is good enough to win against the aggregation of foreign experts is another question. The foreigners have been making the rounds of the Auvergne circuit for weeks, and with such a difficult course, as it is admitted to be, this perfect familiarity with its many sharp turns is sure to count in the final result. Lyttle and Dingley have been on the course for over two weeks. Their cars, however, had but a perfunctory trying out here and no word has yet been received at the Automobile Club of America from the American representative, Clarence Grey Dinsmore, regarding their trials on French soil.

With Thery as the favorite the impression in foreign circles is that Jenatzy will be his most formidable opponent. Jenatzy won the Gordon Bennett Cup in 1903 and last year he was second, only about ten minutes behind Thery. He is an intrepid, reckless racer, and will strain every point to win back the trophy for Germany. Baron de Caters is also one of the most expert motor car racers. Lancia and Clifford Earp may be dangerous, but apart from the French and German drivers, all the others are regarded as so many dark horses, and their possibilities of success as chiefly based upon unlooked for accidents to some of the favorites.

The French Minister of the Interior has imposed three controls during the race, something novel in Gordon Bennett events.

BOATS HAVE ROUGH TIME.

Races Sailed on Gravesend Bay Tax Skill to Avert Accident.

A strong southeast wind yesterday prevented the sailing of the open races of the Bensonhurst Yacht Club in the lower bay. White caps bobbed around even in protected spots, and over toward the West Bank Light the water was too rough to think of risking small boats in it. However, the Classes Q and RR boats were sent away over an inshore course in a special race for cups given by Commodore A. C. Bellows. Saetta proved best in the rough sea and won.

The course was laid out in a triangle, the boats sailing twice around and covering a distance of five and a half miles. It was remarkable that despite the strong wind and heavy sea the fleet raced in a procession all the way. Not one of them changed position after the start. All of them carried full sail, and it was all they could do to handle it, as the wind kept increasing. From start to finish their decks were awash and constant luffing into the wind was necessary to keep them from going over.

The last leg home was a race to shelter, and not only to the finish line. Rough reefs were tied in several of the boats the moment they crossed the finish and they scampered for the lee of the long docks. The summary:

CLASS Q—NEW BOATS.

Start, 4:00.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Corrected Time. H.M.S.
Saetta, G. H. Church	4:54:07	4:54:07
Cockatoo, Hendon Chubb	4:54:45	4:54:45
Quest, F. J. Havens	4:55:02	4:55:02
More Trouble, W. H. Childs	4:56:27	4:56:27
Ogeemah, A. Mackay	4:59:40	4:54:43

CLASS Q—OLD BOATS.

Start, 4:12.

Wraith, Calvin Tomkins	5:10:40	....
Careless, R. W. Rummell	5:11:47	....
Vanthe, R. Roberson	5:13:30	....
Bab, T. Hamilton	5:16:12	....
Mary, M. Grundner	5:16:30	....

CLASS RR.

Start, 4:15.

Beta, Snedeker and Camp	5:15:45	....
Jamma, A. H. Platt	5:16:37	....

Y. M. C. A. Games at Adelphi Field.

F. De Courcy won the hundred-yard dash at the annual field day sports of the Central Branch Young Men's Christian Association held at Adelphi Field, Brooklyn, yesterday. De Courcy started from scratch, and caught C. D. Teuschler, who had eight yards handicap, about two feet from the tape, and defeated him by inches. W. Pringle finished third, one yard away. The other events resulted:

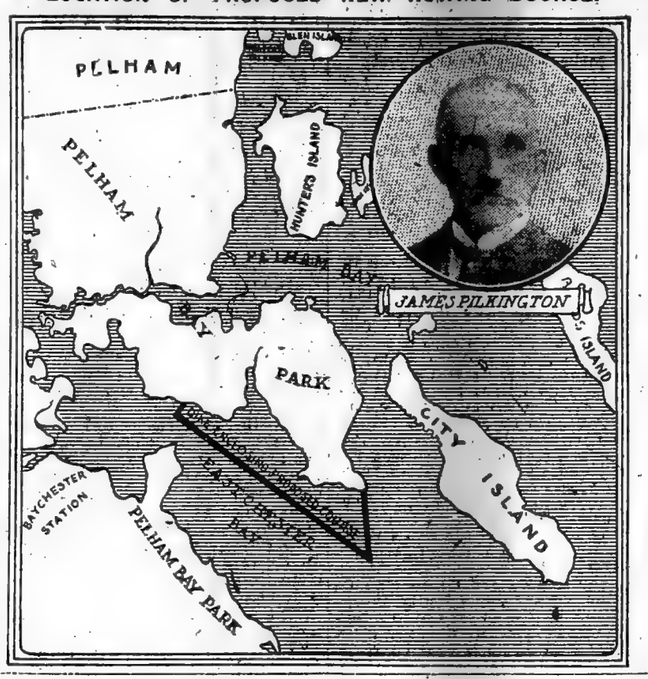
75-Yard Dash, Novice.—Won by F. Hult; W. J. Fotte, second; G. E. Nace, third. Time—0:09.
100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. De Courcy, (scratch;) C. D. Teuschler, (8 yards,) second; W. Pringer, (scratch,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.
440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by W. H. Lentz, (15 yards;) G. E. Middleton, (3 yards,) second; A. Everett, (15 yards,) third. Time—0:56.
880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by A. Wallace, (40 yards;) L. E. Lentz, (10 yards,) second; W. H. Lentz, (35 yards,) third. Time—2:08.
One-Mile Handicap.—Won by T. McCherry, Jr., (100 yards;) W. Van Thun, (scratch,) second; J. D. McCherry, (20 yards,) third. Time—5:32.
660-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by J. Wallace; T. J. Schmidt, second; J. Kyle, third. Time—1:28.
220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Totten, (12 yards;) G. E. Nace, 16 yards,) second; A. J. Cooke, Jr., (18 yards,) third. Time—0:24.
Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by C. H. Perry, (scratch,) with an actual jump of 5 feet 5 inches; A. B. Rowland, (2 inches,) with 5 feet 2 inches, second; F. Martienssen, (5 inches,) with 4 feet 11 inches, third.
Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by J. D. McDonald, (8 feet,) with an actual put of 37 feet 4½ inches; L. C. Kline, (6 feet,) with 33 feet 4 inches, second; P. E. Dennert, (4 feet,) with 34 feet 10 inches, third.
Pole Vault, Handicap.—Won by H. L. Ruggles, (3 inches,) with an actual vault of 9 feet 5 inches; C. H. Perry, (scratch,) with 9 feet 1½ inches, second; L. Sifferle, (2 inches,) with 8 feet 9 inches, third.

Another Victory for Sabrina.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian fifteen-footers raced at Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon in the series races, W. C. Wetmore's Sabrina again scoring a victory over W. Emlen Roosevelt's Fly and F. W. Young's Chipmunk. The start was made at 3:15 with a fine breeze over a triangular course, affording a reach, a run, and a beat. Sabrina finished nearly three minutes ahead of Fly at 4:50:15, while Fly beat Chipmunk one minute and nine seconds, finishing at 4:53:20.

On account of the absence from the city of Vice Commodore Hastings the ocean race around Long Island for thirty-three-footers was again postponed. There are now ten entries for the event, and it will be sailed at an early date, to be determined this week. The competitors will be Francis C. Stewart's Regina, Commodore Hastings's Peggy, Victor I. Cumnock's Nike, F. N. Steele, Jr.'s, Satanita, Colgate Hoyt's Tito, Jonathan Thompson's Nephawin, William Greenough's Fearless, John Hyslop's Tern, and Augustus Smith's Gossoon. The later is the boat which finally beat the Minerva after twenty-one other boats failed.

LOCATION OF PROPOSED NEW ROWING COURSE.



LOCAL CLUBS APPROVE PELHAM BAY COURSE

Thirty-three Rowing Organizations Will Work for Project.

A STONE DIKE ALONG COURSE

Easy of Access for Pleasure Parties, for Whom Special Provision Will Be Made.

Unless all signs fail the oarsmen's speedway at Pelham Bay will in the near future be an assured fact. Probably no project was ever taken up by rowing clubs in the metropolitan district with the unanimity as that suggested by President Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. The principal reason for this is the fact that New York's regatta facilities at present are inferior to any city in the country, and it is because of this that the National regatta has been awarded to New York but once in the past thirty-three years. No stronger argument than this can be advanced, and rowing men who have been out of harness for several years are preparing to enter the campaign to secure for New York a course that will be international in character and superior to any in the United States. With its wealth of rowing material and directory of over thirty clubs, the task of securing a permanent international waterway at Pelham Bay should be a comparatively easy one.

The advantages of Pelham Bay are legion, and disadvantages none. It offers an ideal location, not only for regattas, but also provides recreation for the masses, and with no possibility of a clash by either interest one thing is certain, another decade will find the Harlem River deserted by rowing clubs. Each year finds navigation increasing, and it will be only a few years when it will be impossible for oarsmen to row on the river. Under the most favorable conditions the Harlem River was far from perfect, but when the ship canal was open it became positively dangerous for oarsmen while rowing. The swirls, eddies, currents, and the wash from the passing vessels and tugs make it difficult for the most expert and experienced watermen to row in safety. Sewers have been cut into the river, both above and below the clubhouses, which have driven many of the members away from the headquarters of rowing in New York. Where ten years ago the clubhouse porch was filled with members all day Sunday and many of the evenings during the week, to-day not 10 per cent. of the members of the clubs located on the Harlem are found at the clubhouse. Much of this is directly traceable to the miserable rowing conditions as they now exist. Loud and long were the lamentations of the oarsmen. To preserve the sport and give the clubs a permanent home has been President Pilkington's object in working for the Pelham Bay course. For years he has been inspecting the many waterways in and around New York, and he believes he has now found the ideal location. In this he is supported by the local rowing element.

As the crow flies the proposed course is about sixteen miles from the City Hall. It can be reached by the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad or by some of the finest driving and automobile roads in New York. The Subway plans in a few years to reach Pelham Bay, while the surface cars and elevated roads will eventually run to this point. This fact will do much toward popularizing the movement. As the property is controlled by the Park Commissioners, there will be little or no difficulty in obtaining the necessary sanction. The course is intended to run from the new railroad bridge to a point directly opposite Rodman's Point, a distance of nearly two miles. It is proposed to inclose the stretch of water by the erection of a dike or jetty composed of solid stone, which would be water-tight and make the water an inland lake.

The top of the dike is to be sixty feet wide, which will give two sidewalks and a driveway which could be used by spectators, and from which 50,000 persons could witness the regattas. As contractors are paying $50 a scow to remove rock and dirt from this city to the ocean, enough of this building material could be secured for little or no cost, which would limit the cost to actual labor here. By building a lock, the water could be kept constantly pure and at a uniform height. A few blasts of powder will remove several small rocks and make a perfectly straight, unimpeded course of a mile and a half. The cost of the entire operations would not exceed $150,000. This sum would include the dredging of the shore which lines the course and provide a shaded point of vantage which would accommodate 100,000 spectators. The uniform depth of the course would be about ten feet, and the dike would insure absolutely still water. With the, additional cost of $25,000 an inland lake could be dredged, running back to within 200 feet of the main road to City Island. With this dredged the clubhouses could be built on the water's edge, and a long lawn, shaded with fine old trees, could be run from the porch to the macadamized road which will be built around the entire shore side of the course. This would give a permanent home for rowing clubs, yacht organizations, and canoe clubs, which would eventually locate in the neighborhood. The inside lake could also be used for club regattas, water fêtes, and aquatic entertainments of all sorts. It is safe to say that if the city spent $175,000 on the entire project clubs would erect buildings to the value of $250,000.

One of the most important features of the project is that it would not be confined exclusively to oarsmen. During a National, international, or club regatta regulations could be made for the keeping of the course clear, but at all other times the course would be open to the thousands of persons who enjoy the pleasures of rowing, canoeing, or yachting. Swimming races could also be held over the course, and bath houses could be built on the shore, making it the home of the masses rather than the classes. During the regattas the launches, canoes, and different boats could be moored along the course directly under the dike.

In all probability, a home for the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be built on the shore side of the lake, and with the establishment of a permanent course, oarsmen from Germany, France, England, and Holland would be found competing annually. Germany will send two crews to the National regatta at Baltimore next August. Secretary Fortmeyer has been in correspondence with many foreign rowing bodies, and other countries will speedily follow Germany's example. Many European oarsmen of note have expressed a desire to compete in American regattas, but the disadvantages of New York possessing no National course has deterred them up to the present. With the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia taking part in the English Henley and Mulcahy and Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club and Juvenal and Lockwood of the Vespers competing at the Hamburg Henley, much can be done to establish a series of international contests, which would have a far-reaching effect. To New York belongs the right to entertain visiting oarsmen, and the Pelham Bay course would give them the necessary facilities, which they now lack. The clubs have taken up the project and are working hard for its success, and the following organizations have indorsed the new course:

Active Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Aquatic Boat Club, Brooklyn; Ariel Boat Club, Brooklyn; Atalanta Boat Club, New York City; Atlantic Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Bloomingdale Boat Club, New York City; Brooklyn Rowing Club, Brooklyn; Clifton Boat Club, Staten Island; Crescent Athletic Club, Brooklyn; Crescent Rowing Club, New York City; Dauntless Rowing Club, New York City; First Bohemian Boat Club, New York City; Flushing Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.; Harlem Rowing Club, New York City; Lone Star Boat Club, New York City; Metropolitan Rowing Club, New York City; Nassau Boat Club, New York City; Nautilus Boat Club, Brooklyn; New Rochelle Rowing Club, New Rochelle; New York Athletic Club, New York City; Nonpareil Rowing Club, New York City; Orion Boat Club, Jersey City; Overpeck Boating Club, Englewood, N. J.; Ravenswood Boat Club, Long Island City; Rosedale Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Seawanhaka Boat Club, Brooklyn; Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, Brooklyn; Staten Island Boat Club, Staten Island; Valencia Boat Club, Hoboken, N. J.; Varuna Boat Club, Brooklyn; Wahnetah Boat Club, Flushing, L. I.; Waverley Boat Club, New York City; Wyanoke Boat Club, New York City.

Several efforts have been made during the past five years to interest schoolboys in rowing. Owing to the excessive cost of the sport this has not been attended with much success. The clubs are now willing to come to the assistance of the boys, and will tender them the boats not used for racing purposes. Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of Physical Training of the Public Schools of New York, heartily indorses the proposed course, and believes that with assistance from the clubs a schoolboy league can be formed and intercity races with the schoolboys of Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington arranged. Several prominent oarsmen have offered their services as coaches for the boys, and a systematic course of instruction will be adopted. Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union has also lent his aid to the proposition, and will endeavor to enlist the help of the various athletic organizations. Others interested in rowing and athletics are ready to assist as soon as plans are formulated. President Pilkington will perfect all arrangements, and then lay the matter before the various clubs and organizations for action.

RACE WILL TEST STROKES.

Oarsmen Look on Poughkeepsie Regatta as Ten Eyck-Courtney Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 17.—Aside from the titular honors to the winning crew in this year's intercollegiate regatta here interest attaches to the result in view of the difference of opinion as to relative merits of the strokes taught by Courtney and Ten Eyck. The Ithaca veteran contends for a lower stroke than formerly, with the slides brought up gently and without rushing. The Syracusan favors a rough-and-ready, get-there style, which consists of taking strokes one after the other as quickly as possible, disregarding the slides and the checking of the boat between strokes. In this connection the public verdict will be for the crew winning this year's race.

E. N. Packard, jr., stroke of this and last year's Syracuse crew, in speaking of the ideas that obtain at Syracuse, said yesterday:

"The unexpected outcome of last year's regatta, when Syracuse won both the big events, was not due to a phenomenal exhibition of strength, but to the nature of the stroke taught by Coach Ten Eyck.

"The long and almost uninterrupted series of victories of Cornell has marked the stroke taught by Courtney. Its distinguishing features now are its length and slowness. This does not mean that the oar is pulled through the water slowly. It is in the recovery that time is taken by the Courtney oarsmen. The veteran Cornellian allows his slide to move forward slowly to cause no check in the progress of the boat. Again, at the full reach, instead of dropping his blade immediately in the water, he hesitates a moment. Then, as the blade is 'dipped' the shoulders are applied with great power, the stroke is pulled clean through strongly, the oar is feathered, and the hands shot out quickly, while the body follows as the seat creeps forward up the slide. The blade is then slowly turned for the next stroke. The full reach is not an extreme posture.

"Wisconsin rows as much like Cornell as any crew can. At a distance during practice it is difficult to distinguish between them. Georgetown also has the slow slide and catch, but both crews have at the crucial moment control of their slides in the nervous tension of a race, and shortened their stroke and rushed their slides. This work, hurried and untrained for, causes a check in the boat's speed and exhausts the oarsmen.

"Goodwin of Columbia also teaches the slow stroke. His Varsity crew last June rowed 27 to 29 throughout the race. In my opinion the Columbia oarsmen spend too much time upon the fine details of blade-work and not enough in the acquisition of the endurance and strength necessary for a long and hard pull.

"Coach Ten Eyck's method of rowing is almost exactly opposite to this system. Syracuse oarsmen pay little attention to their slides and the oar is dropped in the water for the catch immediately at the attainment of the full reach. There is no hesitancy in the blade-work. As soon as a stroke is finished the oar is carried quickly back for the next stroke, and as soon as the blade is turned it is dropped in the water with a hard catch. The oarsmen reach far out and finish the stroke with a snap. Without "rushing" their slides, they bring them up immediately and quickly. His purpose is to turn out a crew that can row hard and fast and long, and not one which makes a fine appearance but is worthless in racing. This is the secret of his success."

Vesper Crew Arrives in England.

PLYMOUTH, England, June 17.—The crew of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia arrived here to-day from New York on board of the American Line steamer New York. They were in the best of health and spirits and confident of taking back the Grand Challenge Cup for which they are to compete at the Henley Regatta.

MANY RECORDS BROKEN IN SCHOOLBOY CONTESTS

Manhattan 40 Won the Elementary Schools' Championship.

FAST TIME IN MANY EVENTS

Eleven New Figures Made and Best Previous Time Equaled In Columbia Oval Games.

Athletes in the Public School League had a banner day at Columbia Oval, William's Bridge, yesterday. It was the annual championships of the elementary schools, and in more than half of the events on the programme records were either broken or equaled. Nearly four hundred youngsters donned the spiked shoes and running pants to strive for personal glory and school reputation.

The contest for the school championship was as keen as the struggle for individual honors. Public Schools 40, Manhattan, and 44, Brooklyn, and 18, Manhattan, made a nip-and-tuck race of it throughout the eighteen events, and it was not until the last event was decided that Manhattan, 40, could claim the championship with 23 points. Brooklyn, 44, was second, with 22, and Manhattan, 18, third, 2 points behind.

In all eleven new records were made, and the best previous time equaled in three other events. The most meritorious performances were low hurdles and shot put. In the former N. Volk topped the timbers in 1 4-5 seconds better than the record, while Waldorf Meyer cut the shot-put record 2 feet 7 inches.

With the first event on the programme the records began to go. In the first heat of the 440-yards run James Hart, of Brooklyn, 25, broke the tape in 58 seconds, which was 1 1-5 seconds better than the best previous time. In the next heat this time was cut to 47 2-5 seconds by Henry Kennedy of Manhattan, 77. This was followed by the slaughter of the senior relay race, the figures in which were cut from 1:48 4-5 to 1:46 1-5 by Brooklyn, 3. Suarez, who was the last relay, walked over the finish line fully thirty yards ahead of his nearest opponent. In the final heat of this event Brooklyn, 3; Manhattan, 67, and Manhattan, 40, were eligible. It was another easy victory for Brooklyn, 3, and Suarez once more led his field by a good margin. The time was 1:42 2-5, which is 6 2-5 seconds better than the previous record.

N. Volk of Manhattan made a runaway race of the 120-yards low hurdles. He outclassed his field and clipped 1 4-5 seconds from the record. The contest for the furlong run was a pretty one, Crawford of Brooklyn, 127, winning by a small margin in 24 1-5 seconds, which is 2-5 of a second ahead of the former time. Nathan Rosenberg of Manhattan, 25, hung up the new figures of 7 1-5 seconds for the 60-yard senior dash, and Waldorf Meyer of Manhattan, 10, in the eight-pound junior event, threw the missile 32 feet 6½ inches, which is 2 feet 7 inches better than the best put in championship games.

Records were equaled in the junior high jump by George Ziess, with 4 feet 5 inches, and by Frank Schick in the 50-yards junior dash, the time for the latter being 6 3-5 seconds. In all the other events the time closely pressed the existing records.

Summaries:

50-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Frank Schick, (123, Brooklyn;) Percy Woodward, (166, Manhattan,) second; Thomas King, (18, Manhattan,) third; Harold Butler, (3, Brooklyn,) fourth. Time—0:06 3-5.
60-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Nathan Rosenberg, (25, Manhattan;) H. Kupfer, (40, Manhattan,) second; I. Bugher, (4, Manhattan,) third; W. Cooney, (24, Manhattan,) fourth. Time—0:07 1-5. Former record, 0:07 1-5.
100-Yard Dash, Junior.—Won by Leon Francis, (24, Manhattan;) James Mahon, (6, Manhattan,) second; Charles Vette, (123, Brooklyn,) third; Carl Denrocke, (50, Manhattan,) fourth. Time—0:12.
100-Yard Dash, Senior.—Won by Harry Stark, (24, Manhattan;) C. Nicholson, (15, Brooklyn,) second; Howard Barrett, (31, Bronx,) third; David Weinstein, (40, Manhattan,) fourth. Time—0:11 4-5.
100-Yard Dash, Special.—Won by Leonard Witham, (127, Brooklyn;) W. Lawler, (9, Bronx,) second; George Phillips, (19, Manhattan,) third; Horace Wright, (24, Manhattan,) fourth. Time—0:11 2-5.
220-Yard Run, Senior.—Won by W. Crawford, (127, Brooklyn;) Walter Ringwald, (40, Manhattan,) second; John Bonser, (29, Manhattan,) third; R. Micknas, (9, Bronx,) fourth. Time—0:24 1-5.
120-Yard Low Hurdles.—Won by N. Volk, (77, Manhattan;) Leavitt Sherwood, (40, Manhattan,) second; Charles Burkhardt, (77, Manhattan,) third; Kurt Raner, (108, Brooklyn,) fourth. Time—0:17 1-5. Former record, 0:19.
440-Yard Special Run.—Won by James Hart, (25, Brooklyn;) Elmer L. Rudd, (9, Bronx,) second; Charles Kant, (127, Brooklyn,) third; George Walsh, (6, Manhattan,) fourth. Time—0:58 2-5.
380-Yard Midget Relay Race.—Won by Public School 40, Manhattan; J. Belsler, W. Weinstock, H. Schmidt, and H. Marshall; Public School 77, Manhattan, second; Public School 24, Manhattan, third; Public School 166, Manhattan, fourth. Time—0:45 4-5.
440-Yard Relay Race, (Junior.)—Won by Public School 40, Manhattan,) Charles Walters, George Schilling, John Ryan, and John Wagner; Public School 44, Manhattan, second; Public School 123, Brooklyn, third; Public School 45, Brooklyn, fourth. Time—0:56 4-5.
880-Yard Relay Race, Senior.—Won by Public School 3, Brooklyn; J. Buttner, R. Horn, A. Tuttle, and F. Suarez, Jr.; Public School 67, Manhattan, second; Public School 40, Manhattan, third. Time—1:42 2-5.
Running High Jump, (Junior.)—Won by George Ziess, (18, Manhattan,) height, 4 ft. 5 in.; Thomas Downey, (44, Brooklyn,) second, height, 4 ft. 3 in.; C. Voorhees, (165 Manhattan,) third, height 4 ft. 2 in.; Frank Schwartz, (166, Manhattan,) fourth, height 4 ft. 1 in.
Running Broad Jump, (Junior.)—Won by Curtis Simpson, (44, Brooklyn,) distance 15 ft. 11 in.; Rudolf Stapff, (166, Manhattan,) second, distance 14 ft. 8 in.; Louis Meny, (123, Brooklyn,) third, distance 14 ft. 5 in.; Jack Kirk, (163, Manhattan,) fourth, distance 14 ft. 2 in.
Putting 8-Pound Shot, (Junior.)—Won by Henry Grother, (18, Manhattan,) distance 35 ft. 1½ in.; Humphrey White, (128, Brooklyn,) second, distance 32 ft. 11½ in.; Waldorf Meyer, (10, Manhattan,) third, distance 31 ft. 3 in.; George Waldenberger, (49, Manhattan,) fourth, distance 30 ft. 11 in. Former record, 32 ft. 6½ in.
Running Broad Jump, (Senior.)—Won by Robert McWilliams, (166, Manhattan,) distance 16 feet 10 inches; Walter Shaughnessy, (18, Manhattan,) second, distance 16 feet 6 inches; Joseph Palmissano, (19, Manhattan,) third, distance 16 feet 3 inches; John Anderson, (166, Manhattan,) fourth, distance 15 feet 8 inches.
Running Broad Jump, (Special.)—Won by C. J. Robinson, (18, Manhattan,) distance 17 feet 10½ inches; George Weston, (46, Manhattan,) second, distance 17 feet 3 inches; A. Compton, (165, Manhattan,) third, distance 16 feet 11½ inches; Bartlett Robinson, (15, Brooklyn,) fourth, distance 16 feet 5 inches.
Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Senior.)—Won by C. Walden, (44, Manhattan,) distance 30 feet 5½ inches; Charles Sierichs, (19, Manhattan,) second, distance 30 feet 5 inches; S. Stern, (128, Brooklyn,) third, distance 28 feet 7½ inches; F. Wulf, (44, Brooklyn,) fourth, distance 28 feet 4¼ inches.
Running High Jump, (Senior.)—Won by R. Peterkin, (44, Brooklyn,) jump 5 feet; M. May, (77, Manhattan,) second, jump 4 feet 8 inches; W. Irvine, (128, Brooklyn,) third, jump 4 feet 7 inches; A. Fitzgerald, (166, Manhattan,) fourth, jump 4 feet 6 inches.

Crescents Defeat Crack Canadians.

The Crescent Athletic Club lacrosse team defeated a team representing the Bradford Lacrosse Club of Canada by the score of 2 goals to 1 at Bay Ridge yesterday. It was the fastest game played at the Crescent's grounds this season and the closest.

The Crescent players should have shut out their rivals, but luck gave McInstree a goal. The Canadians were expected to win by a big score. Kennedy, O'Flynn, Dobby, and Wall put up the best game for the home team.

The score was a tie at the end of the first half, but a goal was shot by O'Rourke on a pass from Wall within eight minutes of the end of the game, scoring the victory for Crescent. Line-up:

| CRESCENTS. | Position. | BRADFORDS. |
|---|---

COSTLY FIRST INNING FOR GRIFFITH'S MEN

Chicago Scored 5 Runs by Poor Pitching and Ragged Fielding.

LOCALS LOST THE GAME

New York Nationals Use Their Bats with Telling Effect and Score Easy Victory.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Chicago, 6; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Washington, 2.
Detroit, 7; Boston, 2, (A. M.)
Boston, 6; Detroit, 5, (P. M.)
Philadelphia, 3; St. Louis, 1.

National League.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	2	3	3	5	5	7	30	.682
Chicago	4	..	3	5	4	4	5	6	29	.592
Philadelphia	2	3	..	3	4	5	6	4	28	.581
Detroit	2	3	3	..	4	5	4	5	26	.531
Boston	2	1	3	2	..	7	3	5	22	.468
New York	0	2	1	1	4	..	5	4	19	.413
Washin'tn.	1	1	2	2	6	1	..	2	19	.380
St. Louis	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	..	18	.367
Games lost	14	20	20	23	25	27	31	31		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	4	1	5	5	5	12	37	.712
Pittsburg	1	..	6	7	2	3	3	9	31	.596
Philadelphia	2	3	..	3	3	4	5	7	27	.519
Cincinnati	2	3	4	..	3	5	3	6	30	.556
Chicago	3	5	1	4	..	2	6	5	31	.554
St. Louis	2	3	2	5	3	..	3	5	23	.418
Boston	2	4	2	2	1	5	..	4	17	.321
Brooklyn	3	2	3	1	2	4	4	..	16	.296
Games lost	16	24	22	24	25	32	36	38		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Chicago.
Boston at Cincinnati

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Make Poor Start Against Chicago and Lose.

In contrast to their play on Friday, when they shut out the Chicagos by the score of 3 to 0 in the highest style of the baseball art, the Greater New Yorks yesterday played very poorly, and were beaten by 6 to 3. The game was settled in the first inning, when the Chicagos made five runs, big they were only entitled to two. Four errors in the field and the wild delivery of Hogg were responsible for the three unearned runs, and when the disastrous inning was over the splendid crowd of 10,000 loyal "rooters," although grievously disappointed, gave the local men encouragement in the game fight which they afterward put up.

Eliminating the mistakes in the first inning, the score should have been 3 to 2 in favor of the visitors. After the five runs had been scored Hogg settled down, and until he was relieved in the eighth inning only two safe hits were made off him. The work of the fielders also improved, a sensational catch of a fast line drive off Holmes's bat, which looked good for a home run, being the star feature of the game. The play of the visitors was fast and clean, and Owen, with the exception of two innings, kept the hits of the locals down to a very small number.

The poor work of the New Yorks began after Jones had been caught out by Fultz, and Holmes reached first on called balls. In an attempt to catch the runner napping, Chase allowed Hogg's throw to get away from him, and Holmes reached second. He went to third on Callahan's bounding hit to Yeager well up to third base, which the latter fumbled. Then Davis hit sharply to Keeler, who failed to stop the ball, and two runners crossed the plate. Donahue waited long enough to get his base on balls, and on Sullivan's two-base hit along the left field foul line, three more runs were tallied, the result of a bad throw by Dougherty in an effort to catch Donahue at the plate. Only one Chicagoan got so far as third base in the next six innings, but in the eighth, with Manager Griffith pitching, Davis, after two strikes had been called on him, drove a ball to the outfield for three bases and scored on Griffith's failure, also Kleinow's to stop the return of the ball. Base hits by Hogg and Fultz, Keeler's sacrifice, and Dougherty's out gave the New Yorks their first run, and after two were out in the fourth, Yeager hit for two bases and scored on Kleinow's hit to left. Yeager tallied the third run on a single, a wild throw by Owen to second, and a long fly to right field by Orth, who batted for Hogg.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Fultz, cf	0	1	3	1	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	3	0	1	0
Callahan, rf	1	0	1	0	0	0	D'gh'ty, lf	0	1	1	0	1	0
Davis, ss	2	2	0	7	0	0	Williams, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	0
Donahue, 1b	1	1	13	7	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	1	5	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	1	1	3	1	0	0	Chase, s	1b	0	0	4	0	1
Dundon, 2b	0	0	5	3	0	0	Yeager, ss	2	2	1	1	1	1
Tenehill, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	0	Kleinow, c	0	1	6	2	0	0
Owen, p	0	1	1	1	3	0	Hogg, p	1	1	2	0	1	0
							Orth	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	6	27	17	3	0	Griffith, p	0	0	0	1	1	0
							Elberfeld	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	3	7	27	7	5	0

*Batted for Hogg in the seventh inning.
†Batted for Griffith in the ninth inning.

Chicago	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—6
New York	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0—3

First base by errors—Chicago, 1. First base on balls—Off Hogg, 4; off Owen, 1. Struck out—By Hogg, 4; by Griffith, 1; by Owen, 1. Three-base hit—Davis. Two-base hits—Yeager, Sullivan. Hits—Off Hogg, 5 in seven innings; off Griffith, 1 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen base—Donahue. Hit by pitched ball—By Owen, 1. Passed ball—Kleinow. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—10,000.

CLEVELAND, 3; WASHINGTON, 2.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Cleveland to-day won its third straight game from Washington through the local team's inability to hit. A double and single in the last inning gave the visitors their winning run. Washington put up a ragged game in the field. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 2b	0	0	1	5	2	0	Jackson, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Bay, cf	0	1	0	1	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	0	Flick, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Knoll, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	0	Lajoie, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	0
Hasman, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Brady, 3b	1	2	2	1	4	0
Rhoebe, rf	1	2	2	0	0	0	Turner, ss	0	1	2	5	6	0
Cassidy, ss	0	0	2	4	1	0	Stovall, 1b	0	1	15	1	1	1
Kittridge, c	0	1	2	4	1	0	Buelow, c	1	1	6	2	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	2	2	0	Hess, p	0	0	0	1	3	0
Total	2	4	27	17	5	0	Total	3	10	*26	13	4	0

*Batted for McFarland in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2
New York	1	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0—7

Two-base hits—Shay, Shannon, McGann. Home run—Brain. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. Hits—Off Mathewson, 10 in six innings; off Wiltse, 1 in three innings. Passed ball—Zearfoss. Stolen bases—Donlin, (2,) Bowerman, McGann, Mertes. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Wiltse, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; New York, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Johnstone. Attendance—6,800.

PITTSBURG, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 17.—It took ten innings to decide to-day's game between the local team and Philadelphia, in favor of Pittsburg by 3 to 2. In the ninth inning, when two were out, Clarke batted for Phillippe, and with a two-bagger brought Ritchey in from second with the tying run. In the tenth Leach's three-bagger and Wagner's long fly won the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	0	0	2	2	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	0	3	0	0	0
Bi'mont, cf	0	0	1	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	1	1	7	1	Court'y, 3b	0	1	2	3	1	0
Wagner, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Titus, rf	0	0	1	3	0	0
How'd, 1b	1	1	16	0	0	0	Magee, lf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	2	5	0	0	Brans'd, 1b	1	2	11	2	0	0
McBride, ss	0	1	2	2	5	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	1	1	0	0
Peitz, c	0	0	1	4	2	0	Doolin, c	0	0	1	5	0	1
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	Corridon, p	0	1	0	2	0	0
*Clarke	0	0	1	0	0	0							
Robert'e, p	0	0	0	1	0	0							
Total	3	7	30	20	1		Total	2	7	†29	12	2	

*Batted for Phillippe in ninth inning.
†Two out when winning run was scored.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hits—Leach, Courtney. Sacrifice hits—McBride, Leach, Magee, Corridon. First base on balls—Off Corridon, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Corridon, 1. Struck out—By Phillippe, 4; by Corridon, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bauswine. Attendance—5,815.

CINCINNATI, 5; BOSTON, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Willis held Cincinnati in check until the seventh inning, when two bases on balls, two stolen bases, and two singles gave the locals three runs and a commandind lead. The score.

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	1	1	4	6	0		Abbat'o, ss	0	1	4	2	0	
Barry, 1b	1	2	9	1	0		Dolan, rf	0	0	1	1	0	
Kelley, lf	0	2	1	1	0		Del'h'ty, lf	0	1	1	1	0	
Seym'r, cf	1	1	5	1	0		Cannell, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	3	0		Tenney, 1b	1	1	15	1	0	
Odwell, rf	0	2	0	0	0		Wolv'n, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
Bridw'l, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		Needh'm, c	1	2	1	2	0	
Schiel, c	0	0	5	1	0		Raym'r, 2b	0	1	1	6	0	
Walker, p	1	1	0	2	0		Willis, p	0	0	1	1	7	0
Total	5	10	27	16	0		Total	2	7	24	21	0	

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	1	—5
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Tenney, Kelley. Three-base hits—Odwell, Delehanty, Barry, Seymour. Stolen bases—Needham, Bridewell, Corcoran, Huggins, Barry. Double plays—Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry; Raymer and Abbatichio; Seymour and Schiel. First base on balls—Off Walker, 4; off Willis, 5. Sacrifice hit—Schiel. Struck out—By Walker, 3; by Willis, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—4,526.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City Defeats Rochester Again, with Walter Clarkson Pitching.

Walter Clarkson was a puzzler for Rochester in the game yesterday with Jersey City, and the visitors barely escaped a shut-out. Their only run was made in the ninth inning, and was due to Manning's single and Barclay's long drive to left field. Although Cleary performed well in the box for Rochester, Jersey City managed to make three tallies in a total of five hits. The score:

ROCHESTER.	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Smith, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		Clement, lf	1	1	2	1	0	
Man'ng, lf	0	0	2	2	0		Bean, ss	0	1	5	3	0	
Yancey, cf	1	1	0	0	0		Keister, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Barclay, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Merritt, 2b	1	0	2	5	1	
Carey, 1b	0	1	12	3	0		H'lgan, cf	1	1	2	1	0	
O'Brien, ss	0	0	0	2	0		W'd'grift, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	
Burrell, 3b	0	0	0	1	3		Woods, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	
Payne, c	0	0	1	7	1	1	McAuley, c	0	0	2	5	0	
Cleary, p	0	0	1	4	0		Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	1	6	24	13	4		Total	3	5	27	18	1	

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

First base on balls—Off Cleary, 2; off Clarkson, 2. First base on errors—Rochester, 1; Jersey City, 3. Left on bases—Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 7. Struck out—By Cleary, 5; by Clarkson, 2. Two-base hits—Payne, Barclay. Stolen bases—Yancey, (2,) Vandergrift, Clement, Woods, McAuley. Sacrifice hits—Bean, (3,) Vandergrift. Double play—Bean and Vandergrift. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Conway. Attendance—5,500. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

MONTREAL, 3; NEWARK, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 17.—Laroy's excellent work in the box was responsible for Montreal's victory over the Newarks to-day. The visitors shut out the locals by the score of 3 to 0. In one inning, with the bases filled, Laroy struck out Swander, while Mahling and Conner fanned with runners on first and third in another inning. Score:

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Mahling, 2b	0	1	2	1	0		Meaney, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Connor, c	0	0	5	1	0		Joyce, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Swander, cf	0	0	2	0	0		H'tman, ss	0	1	3	1	0	
C'kman, 3b	0	0	3	3	0		Lach'ce, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	
Jones, lf	0	0	2	0	0		Bannon, cf	2	1	1	0	0	
Gatins, ss	0	0	0	5	1		Miller, 2b	0	0	2	2	1	
O'Hagan, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		Dyer, 3b	0	0	0	2	1	
Murphy, rf	0	0	1	1	0		Gibson, c	0	1	7	0	0	
Hesterfer, p	0	1	0	4	0		Laroy, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	5	27	14	1		Total	3	4	27	11	2	

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1—3

First base by errors—Newark, 2; Montreal, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Montreal, 5. First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 5; off Laroy, 1. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 5; by Laroy, 8. Two-base hits—Meaney, Bannon. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Joyce, Miller, Laroy. Stolen bases—Hesterfer, Miller, Bannon. Double plays—Mahling and O'Hagan; Dyer, Lachance, and Miller, and Hartman. Hit by pitcher—By Laroy, 1. Passed ball—Gibson. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

PROVIDENCE, 8; BUFFALO, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—Providence won to-day's game in the first inning, when it drove Greene out of the box and scored five runs. In this inning, a base on balls, a sacrifice hit, five singles, and two errors netted the local men five runs, and after that Buffalo never was in the running. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Providence	5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	—8	12	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	6	3

Batteries—Nops and Thomas; Greene, Glassburner, and McAllister.

BALTIMORE, 3; TORONTO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 17.—Toronto went down before Baltimore to-day in a well-played game. Mason and McGee both pitched good ball and received fine support. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Baltimore	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	6	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2	9	1

Batteries—Mason and Byers; McGee and Taft.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	27	16	.628	Buffalo	18	21	.461
Baltimore	27	16	.628	Newark	20	24	.455
Providence	24	20	.545	Rochester	17	23	.425
Toronto	19	21	.475	Montreal	15	23	.395

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Newark.
Buffalo at Providence.

HOLY CROSS, 9; HARVARD, 8.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 17.—With the score 6 to 3 at the end of the sixth inning in favor of Harvard, Coburn gave way to Castle, whom Holy Cross hit freely and batted out a 9-to-8 victory. In the last inning Flynn drove in the winning run with a two-bagger when two men were on bases. Spring pitched well, but received poor support. This makes Holy Cross's second victory over Harvard this year. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Holy Cross	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	0	2—9	12	5
Harvard	3	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—8	6	3

Batteries—Spring and Carrigan; Coburn, Castle, and Stephenson. Attendance, 4,000.

COLUMBIA FORFEITS GAME.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 17.—Columbia forfeited to-day's game with Brown University at Andrews Field by leaving the field after a decision by Umpire McAleer in Columbia's half of the eighth inning. The bases were filled, with two out, when Kenney hit to Jones, who threw to second, forcing Collins. The latter, however, knocked Dickinson off the base, causing him to drop the ball. The umpire called the man out, retiring the side without a tally. The visitors, after much argument, finally left the field, forfeiting the game 9 to 0. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Brown	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	—4	8	2
Columbia	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2	6	6

Batteries—Ehmake and Higgins; Tilt and Carter. Umpire—Mr. McAleer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—700.

New England League.

Concord, 4; Lowell, 2.
Lynn, 5; New Bedford, 2.
Lynn, 3; New Bedford, 1.

South Atlantic League.

Jacksonville, 4; Columbia, 0.
Savannah, 4; Macon, 2.
Augusta, 6; Charleston, 2.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 6; Louisville, 2.
St. Paul, 5; Toledo, 2.
Indianapolis, 0; Kansas City, 8.
Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 3.
Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 0.

New York State League.

Scranton, 3; Troy, 2.
Albany, 7; Wilkesbarre, 5.
Syracuse, 4; Utica, 2.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 2; Bridgeport, 1.
Meriden, 7; Holyoke, 2.
New London, 4; Springfield, 0.
New Haven, 4; Norwich, 1.

Southern League.

Birmingham, 6; Atlanta, 0.
New Orleans, 8; Little Rock, 0.
Nashville, 7; Montgomery, 4.
Memphis, 7; Shreveport, 6.

Scores of Other Games.

At Williamstown, Mass.—Amherst, 5; Williams, 3.

At Red Bank, N. J.—Red Bank, 5; Clifton A. C. of Newark, 4.

At New Brunswick—Rutgers, 17; Rutgers Alumni, 7.

At Pennington, N. J.—Pennington, 9; Trenton, 0.

Atlantic Yacht Club Cruise.

It has been determined by the Atlantic Yacht Club to rendezvous for their cruise at Larchmont instead of at Oyster Bay on July 5 and to run to Morris Cove on July 6, to New London on July 7, to Shelter Island on July 8, to Block Island on July 10, after spending Sunday at Shelter Island; to Newport on July 11, and to start the ocean race home from Newport on July 12.

AMATEUR BASEALL LEAGUE.

Keen Interest in the Games of the Associated Brooklyn Clubs.

The Resolute Baseball Club, the successor of the Long Island Business College nine, which last year won the championship of the Brooklyn Amateur Baseball Association, again leads the race for the pennant of the league with a clean score of victories. The Prospect Park Y. M. C. A. is second with three games won out of four. These two teams promise to make a most interesting race for titular honors this season.

There are six clubs in the association, and weekly contests are held from May 30 to Aug. 26. All the games are played on the parade ground in Prospect Park. Judged by the interest which has been manifested in the contest, this, the twenty-fifth year of the league's existence, promises to be the most successful in its history, as the increase in the number of clubs from four to six attests.

The trophy played for is a cup offered by J. G. Jenkins, while the winning club will hold the pennant presented by A. G. Spalding. Three games were played yesterday, the Resolute, Prospect Park, and Acme Council teams winning. The scores by innings follow:

	R	H	E
Bensonhurst F. C.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	6	9
Pr. Park Y. M. C. A.	1	2	5	0	0	1	0	2	—10	4	2	

Batteries—White and N. Hall; L. Tresbach and Stewart.

	R	H	E
St. Paul B. B. Club.	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4—	6	6	5
Acme Council	0	0	2	7	0	6	2	0	0—17	20	8	

Batteries—J. Lynch and R. Turner; J. C. Lewis and G. Hawkins.

	R	H	E
Winnipeg B. B. Club.	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0—	4	7	6
Resolute B. B. Club.	0	0	2	5	4	3	1	1	0—15	19	4	

Batteries—A. Bokee, C. Baker, and A. Cobble; C. Raynor and C. Silvernail.

The standing of the clubs to date is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Resolute Baseball Club	4	0	1,000
Prospect Park Y. M. C. A.	3	1	.750
Winnipeg Baseball Club	2	2	.500
Acme Council	2	2	.500
Bensonhurst F. C.	1	3	.250
St. Paul Baseball Club	0	4	.000

TROUT HUNGRY FOR FLIES.

Fish Running Lively and Anglers Are Having Plenty of Good Sport.

Trout fishing was at its best last week, according to the reports of many anglers, the recent rains and the appearance of quantities of insects in the districts where the trout streams abound making the fish unusually active. At Shohola Brook, Shohola, Penn., the largest catch of the week was reported, a string of ninety being landed. The largest weighed a pound and a half, with the average weight of a half pound. At Beaver Kill and Halfway Brook, both near Shohola, strings of twenty-two and twenty-five were landed by lucky fishermen, the largest fish weighing a pound and a quarter, taken from Beaver Brook. From Pine Kill, near Otisville, on the Erie Road, one fisherman got a string of forty, which averaged three-quarters of a pound.

In both Sands Creek and Beaver Kill, near Hancock, the fish are biting freely, though they are running small. The brooks are in fine condition at Narrowsburg, and that there are plenty of fish is evidenced by the fact that one angler had thirty-two in his creel, with the best one weighing a pound. At Carbondale, Penn., usually a good fishing locality, reports show poor fishing on account of low water. The fish are jumping at almost any kind of a fly.

YALE WON FINAL GAME AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP

Princeton, Outplayed, Lost by the Score of 8 to 5.

BIG CROWD CHEERED TEAMS

Polo Grounds Present Brilliant Scene for Final Diamond Struggle—Byram Knocked Out of Box.

The baseball championship for 1905 between Yale and Princeton has been won by Yale. Yesterday, at the Polo Grounds, before a gigantic horseshoe of enthusiastic collegians and their friends the sons of Eli defeated Princeton in the third and deciding game of the series by the score of 8 to 5.

The result of the game was a tremendous surprise, as it was conceded that the honors would likely go to Nassau. In the first game between these historic rivals Princeton won by the overwhelming score of 18 to 2. One week later Yale turned the tables and made it even, with the score of 3 to 2 in its favor. In the second game Yale won mainly through the wild throws of Byram and Bard, although they were outbatted by Princeton.

Jackson and Byram were the opposing pitchers again yesterday, but Byram had an off day, and after Yale had tallied 6 runs in the first two innings from eight hits, including a homer and two doubles, he was taken out of the box and Doyle substituted.

When Umpire "Tim" Hurst called in stentorian voice "Play ball!" bedlam was let loose. Barnes, for Yale, was the first man to face Byram. His two-bagger was the signal for the first real outbreak. It was Yale's turn to shout, but when Cook threw him out at third the Princeton contingent made matters lively for several minutes. O'Brien and Kinney infused new life, which was renewed when Reed fumbled the ball and Yale tallied the first run with O'Brien. It was a good omen, and the women jumped to their feet and waved their flags to the "Boola Boola" song. The scene was duplicated a few moments later, when Kinney added another run. Princeton men plainly showed their disappointment, and the leaders appealed to the loyal partisans of the Orange and Black to help their favorites with shouts of encouragement.

Yale's next effort was the signal for a second outburst of cheering and singing, and settled the game, as far as the result was concerned. Byram, to the keen delight of the Yalensians, was an easy mark. He sent the first man up to first on called balls, and the second one hit him for a single. A couple of wild throws made matters interesting, and another run was scored amid increased confusion. This was only preliminary to what was to follow. Barnes struck out, and Princeton's hopes were temporarily revived. O'Brien got to first on a gentle hit, then the explosion came. Kinney found one to his liking, and, smashing it the entire length of the field for a home run, scored Jackson and O'Brien. This was the signal for "Boola!" "Tammany!" "Undertaker!" and "Oh, Yale!" Every Yale man was on his feet instantly. Cheers, yells, and every other human noise greeted the play.

Only once after this did the Princeton "rooters" receive a real chance to exercise their vocal powers. For five innings they were unable to do anything but stare vacantly at a row of ominous ciphers. It was not the crowd's fault. Followers of the "Tiger" did their duty nobly, but the team was unable to respond. Jackson was at his best, and after the first inning the Princeton batsmen were unable to touch him. In the seventh inning a couple of singles and a fine double, together with a base on balls, gave Princeton three runs. They were still behind Yale, but near enough to cause worry for the Blue players and supporters. Their efforts were rewarded with shouts of approval from the stand and bleachers. It was the last opportunity, as Yale added two runs, and won the contest by 8 to 5. The score:

PRINCETON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	YALE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Reid, ss	1	1	0	5	2		Barnes, cf	0	2	4	0	0	
Heim, cf	1	1	0	1	0		O'Brien, ss	2	2	3	2	2	
Wells, 2b	1	1	1	1	0		Kinney, 3b	2	2	4	0	0	
M'Lean, 3b	0	0	2	3	0		Cote, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Cooney, c	0	0	15	1	1		Hinsc'p, rf	0	2	2	0	0	
Forsythe, lf	0	1	1	0	0		Bowm'n, 1b	1	1	6	1	0	
Bard, 1b	0	0	6	0	0		Camp, 2b	0	1	1	1	0	
Cook, rf	1	1	1	1	0		Chapin, c	1	0	6	1	0	
Byram, p	0	0	0	0	1		Jackson, p	2	1	1	8	0	
Doyle, p	0	0	1	6	1								
Total	5	4	27	18	5		Total	8	11	27	8	2	

Princeton	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—5
Yale	2	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	0—8

Two-base hits—Barnes, Wells, Reid, Kinney. Sacrifice hits—Cote, O'Brien, Barnes. Stolen bases—O'Brien, Cook. Left on bases—Princeton, 7; Yale, 9. First base on balls—Bowman, Chapin, Jackson, Heim, McLean, Cooney, Forsythe, Cook, Byram, Doyle. First base by errors—Princeton, 1; Yale, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Byram, 1. Struck out—Bard, Barnes, Doyle, (2,) Hinscamp, Chapin, Kinney, Cooney, Forsythe. Passed balls—Chapin, (2,) Cooney. Wild pitches—Jackson, Doyle. Time of game—Two hours and forty-five minutes. Umpire—"Tim" Hurst. Attendance—14,000.

Reid Elected to Captain Tigers.

Samuel Reid, Jr., short stop of the Princeton team, was last night elected to succeed Capt. Wells next year. He is a senior, and has one more year to play. He is regarded in the college world as one of the best men playing the position in the universities this year, and is extremely popular with the men.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOK

MUST SHOW CORPORATION BOOKS, COURT DECIDES

General Paper Co., Sued as Trust, Must Answer Questions.

FEDERAL JUDGE'S RULING

Defendant Will Appeal Case and Meanwhile Refuse to Submit Books or Reply to Questions.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 17.—According to a decision handed down here today by United States Circuit Judge Seaman against the General Paper Company, corporations must submit their books in open court and officers of corporations must answer relevant questions, when such corporations are sued by the Government, under the anti-trust law, on the charge of operating in restraint of inter-State commerce.

The General Paper Company, sued by the United States to determine whether it was a trust in restraint of trade, contended that most of the questions asked its officers before a master in chancery by Federal attorneys were irrelevant and refused to submit the company's books. Judge Seaman to-day ruled that the company must show its books to supply possible evidence for the prosecution, and must answer certain questions put by the Federal attorneys.

Attorney James D. Flanders, for the paper company, says the case will be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals. Pending an appeal, the company intends to continue its refusal to answer.

The Government's contentions were all sustained except that it is held that the books which are to be produced under the court's order shall not pass out of the possession of the defendant, save in case of pressing need. The decision, if upheld by the higher courts, will have an important bearing on future fights against trusts.

In the examination before a Special Master objections as to relevancy were made by the paper company to about two-thirds of the questions asked. The paper company asserted that contracts made with certain newspapers, for instance, were wholly irrelevant, and refused to divulge the terms of such contracts. The prosecution said these contracts were relevant, since they showed the contracts to be made solely by the General Paper Company and not by the constituent mills which furnish the paper, thus aiding in the proof of the trust's existence.

The objection of irrelevancy was raised so frequently that the examination almost ceased to make progress, and the Circuit Court was asked to make the defense answer and produce books, showing the profits made, the expenses of the corporation, the manner of its organization, and similar other information. In his ruling Judge Seaman said:

"In the examination no question of privilege was raised; in fact, it was expressly repudiated in at least one instance, and the general objection of irrelevancy was on the grounds granted for refusal to answer or to produce documents.

"Objections are to be presented, but the materiality is for consideration by the trial court and not the examiner, and the court from which the subpoena issues will rarely pass on such objections by way of supervision. The objections which are thus brought do not impress me as entitled to consideration in detail on the present application, and will be treated as overruled on the grounds stated.

"Those in reference to dividends and contracts with newspapers are earnestly pressed, and if it were unmistakable that the inquiries were in no view relevant, the objections would be sustained. But without intimation in any sense on the merits of the controversy, I cannot so rule.

"As to questions addressed to the witnesses for information within their present knowledge, apart from the production of records and documents, I am of the opinion that the only constitutional privilege which can be invoked is personal, and cannot extend to the corporation or be invoked in its behalf. The fact that he is an officer of a corporation, and in that relation acquired the information sought, whether confidential or not, does not affect the privilege of a witness under consideration.

"The test to be applied is whether the immunity or amnesty granted under the act of Congress in question is as broad as the privilege granted under the Constitution. As the amnesty provision in the act is identical with the like provision in the Inter-State Commerce act, I am constrained to rule that the immunity is sufficient to remove the privilege.

"The contention that the provision of the Inter-State Commerce act which makes the giving of testimony compulsory, (not appearing in the Anti-Trust act,) differentiates its construction, seems to me without force, as that provision merely imposes the duty to testify before a non-judicial tribunal, while the duty to testify in this judicial proceeding arises both at common law and under the general statutes. Under the decisions referred to, the court is not at liberty to consider the interests of witnesses as constituent corporations by way of limitation of privilege or immunity."

GOVERNORS ISLAND CHAPEL.

Trinity Corporation to Replace a Structure in Use Since 1846.

The Trinity Corporation has appropriated $50,000 for a new chapel on Governors Island to take the place of the old frame structure which has served since 1846. The cornerstone for the new chapel, which will be known as St. Cornelius's, will be laid some time in August.

The chapel will stand on a site facing Buttermilk Channel. Several buildings now occupying that plot will have to be removed before ground is broken for the chapel.

The project was laid before the Standing Committee of the Trinity Corporation last December by the Rev. Edmund Banks Smith, vicar of Trinity Parish and Episcopal Chaplain on Governors Island. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix became interested in the idea and put it through without delay after the sanction of Gen. Wade, commanding the Department of the Atlantic, and Gen. Grant, commanding the Department of the East, had been obtained.

Harriman Suspects Held.

The three boys, ranging in age from fourteen to eighteen years, who were arrested after a chase on Friday night from the residence of E. H. Harriman, at Fifty-fifth Street and Fifth Avenue, were held in Yorkville Court yesterday in $1,000 bail for examination on Monday. Mr. Harriman, it is expected, will be present to make a complaint. The youngest prisoner, Alfred Schulmerich, of 976 Third Avenue, was committed to the Children's Society, and the others, William Kennedy of 233 East Fifty-ninth Street and George Miller of 978 Third Avenue, to the court prison. Kennedy and Schulmerich have been arrested before. Kennedy was convicted of petit larceny in the Children's Court in May, 1902, when he was fourteen years old, and spent four months in the Juvenile Asylum, getting out on good behavior. According to Schulmerich, the boys wanted a quantity of copper pipe in the basement.

SMASH IN STALLED TRAIN.

Elevated Passengers Composed, but a Street Fright Calls Out Reserves.

Through the failure of the air brakes on a south-bound Third Avenue elevated train just above the One Hundred and Tenth Street Station yesterday morning five persons were hurt, one seriously. A train was stalled in the station and the trainmen were trying to find out what was the matter with its motors, when the second train struck.

The front platform of one and the rear of the other train were smashed, and all the windows were shattered, showers of glass falling over the passengers.

Gustave Eastman, sixty-six years old, of 632 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, was standing up in the first car of the rear train. He was thrown forward, striking his head on the frame of one of the cross seats. At the Harlem Hospital it was found that in addition to a bad scalp wound he was suffering from severe bruises on his right hip. The others who were hurt, after injuries had been dressed, went to their homes. They were Julius Pelenik of 121 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; C. B. Brownley of 113 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; Charles Renner of 571 East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, and John Heuer of 527 Third Avenue.

The remarkable thing about the accident was that the passengers behaved with great composure, while the crowds in the streets were immensely excited, fearing that many had been killed. It became necessary to call out the reserves to keep order. The passengers of the second train walked over the ties to the station.

A ROMANCE OF THE SLOCUM.

Police Sergeant to Wed a Nurse He Met on North Brother Island.

Sergt. William J. Ennis of the East Fifty-first Street Station will be married in the latter part of this month to Miss May Hurley, a nurse at Bellevue. The Slocum disaster brought them together.

Miss Hurley was stationed at the City Hospital, on North Brother Island, when the burning boat came up the river with its load of passengers. She was not satisfied to wait to attend the injured that might be brought ashore. She swam out into the river and saved eight persons. There may have been more. These were all she counted.

And what she did as a swimmer she more than equaled as a nurse. She has received two medals for what she did.

Sergt Ennis was detailed to North Brother Island for several days after the disaster. He likes now to tell of how he first saw Miss Hurley swathing a burned child in cooling bandages, crying herself with the little one.

"I knew it was all off with me right then," says the Sergeant.

When he had been relieved from duty on the island, Sergt. Ennis was stricken with typhoid fever. At his own request he was sent to Bellevue. He knew Miss Hurley had gone there. She nursed him back to health, and on the day he was discharged he asked her to be his wife. She said she would when she had completed her three years' course as a nurse. She was graduated a few weeks ago.

Sergt. Ennis and Miss Hurley have not definitely decided where the wedding will be, nor exactly when, but they know that Joseph Flam, the Sergeant's chum when both were boys, will be best man.

Sergt. Ennis is thirty-six years old. Miss Hurley, who is younger, is pretty, with big, black eyes, and a wealth of black hair.

THE CAR SHOT HIM.

An Unprovoked Assault That Puts a Policeman in a Hospital.

If Policeman Joseph Sullivan of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station had suspected that Car 810 of the Lenox Avenue line carried concealed weapons, he might have been on his guard and escaped uninjured. As it was, he viewed it with confidence when he saw it rattling up the street toward him, and was totally unprepared when it opened fire. At the first shot he fell with a wound in his thigh.

Sullivan was standing at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-second Street when the car hove in view. As he declared, after he had been attended by a surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital, the assault was entirely unprovoked. A single report rang out, and he was hors de combat before he knew what had happened.

After the shooting the car evidently repented, for it waited while its victim was lifted aboard and carried him to a westbound car, which took him to his station.

Dr. Delafield probed Sullivan's wound and extracted a fragment of a fuse such as is used in trolley car motors. The fuse had blown out, and the force of the explosion sent the soft metal flying thirty feet, until it found lodgment in Sullivan's thigh.

AUTO DEATHS ONLY TWELVE.

Mr. Scarritt Revises the List for the First Quarter of 1905.

Winthrop E. Scarritt, ex-President of the Automobile Club of America and now represented upon its Board of Governors, came to the defense of automobilists yesterday. He said they have been condemned unjustly in the majority of the recent fatal or serious accidents.

"I am not defending the reckless driver," he said. "He should be punished, and the Automobile Club of America stands for the punishment of all those who drive recklessly on the highway."

Mr. Scarritt said the assertion had been made that 793 accidents had been caused by automobiles in the first four months of this year, and that 62 deaths were due to reckless motor car driving.

"From the records of the Police Department and the Coroners' office for the first four months of the year," said Mr. Scarritt, "I find that, instead of 793 accidents due to automobiles, there have been 61, and instead of 62 deaths, only 12.

"It is sad that twelve persons were killed by automobiles in the first four months of this year, but in a great city and a populous surrounding country, accidents will happen. It was a sadder fact that thirty-one persons were killed by horse-drawn vehicles, and ninety-seven persons killed by street cars."

SCHOOL OF PHILANTHROPY.

Eighth Session Will Begin To-morrow and Last Six Weeks.

The eighth annual session of the Summer School of Philanthropy is to be held in the library of the Charity Organization Society, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, beginning to-morrow and lasting until July 28.

The opening meeting will be presided over by Robert W. De Forest, President of the Charity Organization Society, and will be addressed by the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass. The regular meetings of the school convene at 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time a lecture is given on some phase of social work. The programme is divided into three parts. The first two weeks will be devoted to constructive social work, the second two to the care of needy families, and the last fortnight to institutions. The school is designed to interest and develop men and women who are preparing themselves for active philanthropic service.

At the top of the first column of the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES you will find the "Lost and Found" advertisements. The best place to advertise a lost article. The cost is 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

SEVENTH COMES HOME BRONZED AND HEARTY

Never Had a Better Camp, Men Say—Praise New Uniforms.

TWENTY-SECOND IN CAMP

Engineers, 570 Strong, to be Drilled by Regular Army Detail This Week.

Bigger and browner than ever the men of the Seventh Regiment returned to the city yesterday from a week of drill at Peekskill.

Camp was broken at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and the First Battalion, under command of Acting Major Underwood, took train at the camp station about 11:30 o'clock, arriving at the foot of West Sixtieth Street an hour later. There the battalion had to wait until joined by the Second Battalion under Major Fiske, whose duty it was to leave a slick and clean camp for the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers, which followed the Seventh at Peekskill.

In the hour of waiting the first trainload attracted a big crowd of the negro population from the vicinity of Sixtieth Street. Pickaninnies fought for the soldiers' pennies and rolled their eyes at the shiny Krag-Jorgensen rifles. On the arrival of the Second Battalion the entire regiment was marched to the armory at Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street.

"One of the best camps we ever had," said one of the officers last night. "The little rain we had early in the week evidently was good for us, as we had almost no sickness. The hospital was empty all Friday. A fine time."

The sham battle of two years ago between the Seventh and the West Pointers was not repeated this year, owing to a hitch in the arrangements; but a detachment of cadets, mainly first-year men, visited the camp informally on Friday to watch the Cossack drill under Major Lydecker.

The men were enthusiastic over the new regulation uniforms worn to camp for the first time this year.

"I hope there won't be any change again. These uniforms are just the right weight and color to be cool," said one soldier on arriving. "If we had had the old ones this would have been a hot day for sure." He looked hot, but healthy. So did 870 of his fellow-soldiers.

Before departing from camp the regiment received $10,339.84 and an allowance of $500 for bands. They had to make up the difference for Humphrey's sixty-four piece band at $6 a man per diem. Headquarters received $996.37. The Federal Government makes an allowance of $5,075.17 for the week.

The wages of the private of $1.25 a day, 43 cents from the Government and 82 cents from the State, did not seem to overwhelm the lawyers, brokers, and business men of the Seventh. It is tradition that many Seventh Regiment men never cash their checks, but frame them as souvenirs.

The Twenty-second Engineers took train at Eleventh Avenue and Sixtieth Street at 8:45 o'clock in the morning and reached Peekskill at 10:10 o'clock, before the Seventh started for home. There were 570 officers and men in command of Lieut. Col. Treadwell. Col. Franklin Bartlett went up last night to assume command. The Rev. Richard Cobden, the Chaplain, also was unable to go with his regiment, but will be there to hold services at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

The week will be devoted to engineering work, a general plan for which will be laid out at a meeting of the regimental staff to-morrow. The Twenty-second Engineers wil be advised and aided by a detachment of seventy-two United States regular engineers from West Point, Major M. M. Patrick, in command. With him are Lieut. M. J. McDonough, United States Engineers, and Lieut. I. L. Hunt, Nineteenth Infantry. Fourteen pontoons for bridge building were towed into Annsville Creek yesterday morning. Gartland's Albany Band is the post band, as the Twenty-second did not take its own music.

SEVENTH'S TEAM SAILS.

Will Shoot for a Silver Challenge Shield at Bisley.

The Seventh Regiment rifle team, which is to compete with a team of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers at Bisley, England, next month, sailed for Southampton on the American liner St. Louis yesterday morning. On their arrival in England the team will proceed to Bisley, where they will practice until July 1. The match will be shot on July 6 and 7.

The Seventh's team is composed of the following men: Capts. Robert McLean, William J. Underwood, Benjamin B. McAlpin, Lieuts. Howard E. Crail, J. Augustus Barnard, Oswald W. Uhl, Oren M. Beach, Sergts. Harry L. Suydam, William Short, Privates Daniel C. Meyer, Edward Robinson, and Alexander Stevens.

The trophy to be shot for is a silver challenge shield, offered by Col. Sir Howard Vincent.

DEAD IN WIFE'S ARMCHAIR.

Debus, Who Was a Widower, Shot Himself in the Head.

Jacob Debus, an engineer, sixty-three years old, of 386 South Third Street, Williamsburg, was found dead early yesterday morning at his home. He had shot himself in the head with a revolver.

Debus was a widower, and a married son and daughter-in-law kept house for him. He always sat in an old armchair which belonged to his wife.

On Friday night the son and daughter-in-law went out, leaving Debus alone. He was cheerful when they went away. On their return at midnight they found him dead.

ADVISES JEWISH THEOLOGS.

Dr. Asher Delivers Baccalaureate at the Seminary of America.

The commencement exercises at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America at 531 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, began yesterday. The baccalaureate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Joseph Mayer Asher. In discussing the needs of the ministry, he said:

"In ancient times a man was thought fully equipped for the ministry who was physically perfect and possessed the power of expression. Now there are forty-eight qualities necessary, and they include heroic devotion to study and the loving of God. While learning is undoubtedly necessary, yet the great rabbis are not always the men of great learning, and the presence of great learning in a college does not always determine the quality of the rabbis.

"But the man who attempts to put on the toga of a rabbi and is without learning lacks an essential in his make-up. There can be no preaching without thinking, and a man lacking learning will distort the message and be a falsifying medium. He is without power of analysis and of description."

Drowned Woman and Babe Identified.

PITTSBURG, June 17.—The identity of the young woman and baby found dead under a raft in the Monongahela River last evening was established to-day as that of Miss Jessie Bissett, aged twenty-five years, and her four-year-old daughter. The identification was made by a brother. Miss Bissett disappeared ten days ago from the home of Mrs. Margaret Roney, James Street, Verona. It is presumed she jumped into the river with her child.

CONVENTION OF MUSICIANS.

Will Ask Universities to Count Music in Entrance Examinations.

The plan to induce colleges and universities to give more recognition to music as an educational factor by allowing it to count in the entrance examinations will be discussed at the convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, to be held at Teachers College, Columbia University, beginning Tuesday and lasting until Friday.

It will be the twenty-seventh annual convention of American teachers, and will be largely attended. Some of the speakers upon the subject of "The Place of Music in General Education" will be Profs. W. R. Spalding of Harvard, H. E. Dann, Cornell; L. B. McWhood, Columbia; Hamilton C. MoDougal, Wellesley; George Coleman Gow, Vassar; Thomas Tapper, Jr., of Boston; Dr. W. E. Watt of Chicago, Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford; Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick of Brooklyn, Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn, and Albert Ross Parsons of New York.

Edward Morris Bowman, President of the association, in duscussing the question, said:

"For years American educators have regarded music as a faddish accomplishment and of little value as an education, but their views are changing, as improved methods and results of teaching are being secured. The misconception of the educational value of music is due to the lack of results that public education has shown in the past. No subject in education has been so poorly treated as music.

"Students nowadays are making a more intelligent study of the science and art of music, some to such an extent that they give up their school or college life to specialize in music for a career, thus depriving themselves of a better general education. This would not be necessary if the university more thoroughly accepted music in its entrance examinations and course of studies, just as it does French or German or the ancient languages, some of which are seldom studied after the second year in most colleges."

The convention members will have the opportunity of hearing good music. For their benefit the association has engaged seats for the Richard Henry Warren orchestral concerts at St. Nicholas Garden on Wednesday night.

A trip to Brighton Beach for dinner, and a concert by Slafter's Band on Wednesday, and an illustrated lecture on musical instruments by Miss Fannie Morris in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, where the Crosby Brown collection of 3,500 instruments will be on view for the members on the afternoon of Friday, will be among the treats arranged for the members.

PICNIC CAR KILLS A BOY.

The Motorman Not to Blame, but the Crowd Threatened Him.

Seven-year-old Emanuel Masse, while playing in front of his home, at 314 Bushwick Avenue, Williamsburg, was instantly killed by a crowded trolley car yesterday afternoon.

Most of the passengers in the car were women and children on their way to a picnic at Ridgewood Park. The car was going rapidly down a steep incline, and the boy ran directly in front of it from behind an ice wagon. He stood between the tracks paralyzed with fright. The fender struck him, and he was thrown under the wheels.

A dozen women jumped from the car screaming, and several swooned on the sidewalk. A large crowd gathered and threats were uttered against the motorman. He stood with the controller in one hand and the iron switch bar in the other and kept the crowd back. He told them that he did all in his power to avert the accident.

The boy's mother was notified, and while the men were raising the car from the body she arrived. She was told that he was only slightly injured. Mrs. Masse is ill, and it is feared that the news of the boy's death may be serious to her.

The motorman was arrested, but was released after an investigation.

LADS OUTDO A BANDIT SHOW.

Bowery Paraders Hold Up Theatre with Empty Pistols.

Half a dozen youths, every one of them considerably under the age of twenty, wandered down the Bowery last evening, shouting that they were members of the Cherry Hill gang, out "to do things," and set up a rival performance in the lobby of the Windsor Theatre to the Jesse James show inside. The mummer bandits on the regular stage proved no match for the youngsters at the doors, and the audience for once turned backs on the footlights.

The lads had looked in on several of the Bowery sights and had a crowd at their heels when they turned into the lobby of the theatre. Approaching Max Finkelstein, special policeman, they leveled pistols and ordered him to throw up his hands. He says he did not throw up his haids, but laid about him with his night stick until the gang broke and ran.

Another version of the affair is that the crowd following them pressed so hard that persons in the lobby were forced to fight, and that Finkelstein, seeing their presence, used his stick.

With Policeman Myer and a crowd, he chased the youths down to Chinatown, where three were arrested. The police say they found a pistol—unloaded—in the pocket of each. After the boys had been charged with intoxication, disorderly conduct, and carrying concealed weapons, they said they were John Lenahan, sixteen years old, of 27 Monroe Street; George Mahr, eighteen years old, of 194 Madison Street, and John O'Loughlin, sixteen years old, of 154 Madison Street.

ART COMMISSION BALKS PLAN.

Martyrs' Monument Association Could Not Celebrate Bunker Hill Day.

There was great disappointment among the members of the Martyrs' Monument Association in Brooklyn because of their inability to celebrate Bunker Hill Day by laying the cornerstone of the monument to the prison ship martyrs in Fort Greene Park. Plans were upset at the last moment yesterday by the announcement that the Municipal Art Commission had not approved the design for the monument.

Some members of the association were indignant at the failure of the commission to act. It was said, however, that the delay was due to the fact that the architect's working drawings were not in the hands of the commission.

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company reported at 9 o'clock last night that the steamship Ponce of the New York and Porto Rico Line, which left New Yok at noon, was then thirty miles south of Sandy Hook, having been delayed by fog. The steamship City of Columbus of the Savannah Line, which left New York at 3:45 P. M., was sixty-four miles from New York at 8:30. The steamship Concho of the Mallory Line, which left New York at 7:15 P. M., passed Sandy Hook at 9 o'clock. The Maine steamship Horatio Hall, bound for Portland, which left New York at 5:05 P. M., was then fifty-five miles out. Weather, foggy and calm.

Eight Are Ordained Priests.

In the presence of a large congregation and many priests, Bishop McDonnell yesterday, in the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Lewis and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, ordained to the priesthood Patrick Hart, Joseph Curran, Charles Craig, Charles Canivan, Henry Spengler, Gervase Kubec, Stanislaus Rysickiewicz, and James J. Reilly. The new priests will celebrate their first mass in the churches which they attended while students.

MEANT TO KILL LOVER; ENDED HER OWN LIFE

Minnie Stoermer Had Seen Mayer with Another Girl.

TOLD HIM HE MUST DIE

The Pistol Missed Fire, Mayer Ran, and a Moment Later the Caller Shot Herself.

Minnie Stoermer a dressmaker, dressed herself all in white yesterday morning, and then set out from her home at 19 East Eighty-ninth Street to kill her sweetheart, Louis Mayer, in his shoe store, at 1,956 Third Avenue, because she had seen him walking with another girl. Instead of doing it when she got into the store she turned the pistol toward her own breast and killed herself instantly.

The evening before Miss Stoermer met Mayer with another girl on Lexington Avenue. She upbraided him so severely then that he and his companion had to get on a street car to get out of her way. Going home, the dressmaker showed no signs of excitement. She played on the piano, first Chopin's Funeral March and then "rag time." The music went on until the family went to bed.

Yesterday morning the young woman was perfectly cool at breakfast. She told her father that she had one good deed to perform during the day. He asked her what it was, but she refused to tell. Before she left the house, she went to him and kissed him again and again. He waved his hand to her as she passed out of the front door.

Louis Mayer was busy about his work when he heard a familiar voice. He looked up, and saw Minnie Stoermer on the threshold. Since the night before he had been uncomfortable at the memory of his encounter with her and now, he thought, she had come to make it up and be friends again.

She wore a white lawn dress with white shoes to match. A white hat rested on her blond head. Mayer went forward to meet her, smiling and holding out his hand. He got no smile in return.

"Louis," the girl said quietly, "you have just one minute to live. So make your peace with God."

Two clerks and a customer standing near heard these words and were frightened. Before Mayer knew what was happening the girl pointed a revolver at him and pulled the trigger. It missed fire, and Mayer ran to the rear of the store. The customer and the clerks got out in a hurry. Mayer, crouching behind a wooden bench, shouted to Thomas Viechy, another clerk, to save him.

Viechy hesitated a little at first, but, summoning his courage, he rushed toward Miss Stoermer, intending to grab the pistol. He was checked by finding the point of it in his face.

"Tom, you are a good fellow, and I don't want to kill you," she said. "You've got a wife and children. But if you come nearer you'll have to die. I came here to kill Louis, not you."

Then Viechy retreated and stood by the crouching Mayer. A second later there was a loud report. Mayer dashed into the cellar. Viechy followed. After a few minutes they came upstairs again and saw the white figure of Minnie Stoermer stretched at full length on the floor.

Then Mayer and Viechy cried out for the police. By the time Dr. Parmenter came from the Harlem Hospital the woman was dead. Her body was taken home after the Coroner had come. Her parents were heart-broken.

PHYSICIAN HURT IN RUNAWAY.

Dr. J. G. Johnson and a Woman Relative Thrown from Runabout.

Dr. J. G. Johnson of 153 Joralemon Street was injured in a runaway on Brooklyn Heights yesterday afternoon. The physician, with a woman relative, was driving in a runabout drawn by a team in Montague Street, near Clinton, when the horses took fright, throwing both occupants out of the carriage.

The team galloped down Montague Street, to Henry, where they dashed into a car. They continued for another block until caught by Mounted Policeman Byrnes. Dr. Johnson received several painful bruises, but the woman escaped unhurt. Both horses were cut and the runabout was wrecked.

WEEK-END AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., June 17.—The weather to-day being perfect, favored all the social events scheduled for the society people at Tuxedo for their week-end gayeties. Nearly all of the cottages are now occupied, and a crowd came out to-day to pass Sunday. The tennis courts and the golf links were crowded all day, and several very interesting matches were in progress.

Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, who recently arrived from Washington, entertained a house party during the entire week.

Among others who entertained at house parties, followed by dinners to-night, were W. MacNeill Rodewald at his cottage on Tower Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Bradley, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr and Mrs. John G. Elliott, and others.

At the clubhouse dinners were given by Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Pooler, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Gibbs Barnwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Towne, and Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster, who arrived at the clubhouse on Thursday for several days, entertained at dinner on Friday. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Kessler, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Foster.

Mrs. W. H. Young, who arrived last week in the Moore cottage on Wee Wah Lake, entertained a house party during the week, followed by dinner to-night. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. House, the Misses House, and Miss Dalton of Texas.

Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter of New York were the guests of the Rev. and Mrs. George William Douglas at their cottage over Sunday.

Mrs. F. O. French, who has been abroad for several months, arrived early in the week and passed several days as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French at their cottage. Mrs. French will go to Newport for the Summer.

Robert and Peter Gerry, who have leased a cottage at Goshen for the Summer, arrived on their road coach at Tuxedo on Thursday and entertained a party at luncheon at the club, returning late in the afternoon to Goshen. Among the guests were Miss Knowlton, E. Victor Loew, Jr., and others.

The Misses Harriman, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who are summering at Arden, entertained a large party of young people over Sunday at their cottage there.

Seven Drowned in Canoe Accident.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 17.—The worst canoe accident in the history of Northern British Columbia, is reported in a special from Hazelton. The drowned, seven in number, were nearly all miners, who were on their way up the Skeena River from the coast, intending to make Lorne Creek, when their canoe was wrecked.

CLERK'S AIM FOILS HOLD UP.

Dared to Shoot, He Wounds One—Three Take to Heels.

Four men, one known to the police as a Bowery character, went into the office of the lodging house at 13 Bowery yesterday, intent on robbery, the police say. In a fight that followed one of the four was shot by the clerk while defending himself. The wounded man gave the police the slip at the Hudson Street Hospital, where he had been taken to have a wound in his neck dressed.

Robert Douglass, twenty-eight years old, the clerk in charge when the quartet entered and threatened to kill him, told them to "blow away." Several lodgers were standing about, and all but Albert Robinson, a sailor, took to their heels.

One of the four intruders dared Douglass to shoot. He did, and the fellow who gave the dare staggered and fell, while the other three took French leave.

Detective John Lawton, on special duty in Chinatown, heard two shots, and, running into the lodging house, arrested Douglass, while other policemen carried the injured man to a drug store. A well-gowned woman stepped from a street car and took care of the wounded man until the arrival of an ambulance.

When Capt. Murtha of the Eldridge Street Station learned that the victim of the shooting had left the hospital he sent out a general alarm for James Reynolds. Capt. Murtha said:

"I want that man to appear in court in the morning and make a complaint against the arrested man if he chooses. I have not yet received a complete account of what happened. I did not know the man was wanted so badly as now appears."

The sailor Robinson was locked up until he might be able to tell what he knew of the shooting. A charge of felonious assault was lodged against Douglass.

MR. MURPHY SURRENDERS.

Will Let a Road Be Cut Through His Back Lots in Quogue.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST QUOGUE, L. I., June 17.—Charles F. Murphy has decided that he will have a road through his back yard instead of through his front yard. The differences he had with his neighbors along the shore of Tiana Bay have been adjusted, and consequently plans to spoil the view from Mr. Murphy's front windows have been abandoned.

Mr. Murphy gave in just in time to avert the stringing of telephone wires along the beach in front of his residence. The local Riverhead Telephone Company had contracts with several of the Tammany chieftain's neighbors to the south and intended to take advantage of the highway between low-water mark and Mr. Murphy's line in view of the fact that the latter had declined to permit a road granted by the previous owner through his rear lots to be used. The poles, in fact, had been planted to the northern edge of his estate when Mr. Murphy arrived here recently.

After several conferences a compromise was reached. Ex-Judge Wauhope Lynn, who has property to the north of Mr. Murphy, wanted an outlet by road, and an agreement was made whereby a highway should cut across the Murphy estate back in the woods, where it could not be seen from the house, and that other property owners along the beach front should give an outlet to Judge Lynn.

As a consequence of his concession it is probable that Mr. Murphy will be able to get rights along the beach which will permit him to put in a boat landing and make other improvements. A force of workmen has been engaged for several weeks in putting his estate in order, and a large sum is to be spent before all the improvements are finished.

"THE SIMPLE COLLEGE."

To Be the Subject of the Alumni Talk at Rutgers Commencement.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 17.—The exercises of commencement week at Rutgers College will begin with the baccalaureate sermon on Sunday evening in the First Reformed Church by the Rev. Edward A. Reed, D. D., pastor of the Second Congregational Church at Holyoke, Mass., and formerly pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, New York City. Tuesday is class day, and on Wednesday will be held the commencement meeting of the Board of Trustees and the annual meeting of the alumni.

The annual address before the alumni will be given on "The Simple College" in the chapel by Philip Milledoler Brett, LL. B., class of 1892, of New York City. The presentation of a portrait of the late Robert H. Pruyn, LL. D., at one time Minister of the United States to Japan, on behalf of his son, Robert C. Pruyn, of Albany, will be made by Dr. Andrew S. Draper, Commissioner of Education of New York State. Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce of New York, class of 1884, is expected to speak at the alumni dinner.

On Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock the one hundred and thirty-ninth commencement will be held in the Robert F. Ballantine Gymnasium. The honorary degree of LL. D. will be conferred upon Amzi Dodd of Newark and William H. Corbin of Elizabeth, the honorary degree of D. D. on the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, pastor of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, and the Rev. Herman Vanderwart, pastor of the Reformed Church of Hackensack, N. J., and the honorary degree of A. M. on Charles J. Baster, Superintendent of Public Instruction of New Jersey.

FINED FOR FLAT WHEEL.

Orange Wins a Case Against the Public Service Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 17.—Recorder Doremus, in the East Orange Police Court to-day, pleased thousands of residents of the city by fining the Public Service Corporation $50 for operating a trolley car with flat wheels on the Central Avenue line.

For months the residents along the Avenue have been annoyed beyond measure by the terrific pounding of the big cars with flat wheels. Policemen were instructed to get the numbers of the offending cars, and this is the first case brought by City Attorney Gedney. It has been pending for a long time, and, after many postponements, was opened on Thursday. The company offered no testimony in rebuttal of that of Policeman Frank Gardner, who testified that on April 19 Car 705 violated the law by running up and down Central Avenue with flat wheels. Gardner used to be an Inspector in the employ of the traction company.

Myron E. McHenry Divorced.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Myron E. McHenry, one of the best-known drivers of trotting horses in the United States, made no defense to charges brought against him in court to-day by his wife, Mrs. Ida McHenry of Chicago, and Judge Heard granted a divorce to her. McHenry drove the pacers John R. Gentry and Dan Patch when those horses were establishing world's records for speed.

Bowen-Loomis Case Near End.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Secretary Taft continued the hearing of the Bowen-Loomis case to-day. Minister W. W. Russell explained a transaction relating to the distribution of the stock of the Venezuelan Company as trustee, but the transaction had no relation to Mr. Loomis. Secretary Taft expects to have more information Monday and close the case.

THE
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SQUADRON'S FUSILADE ENDS THE WAR GAME

All Admiral Dickins's Ships in Action at the Finish.

AN ATTACK ON FORT MONROE

Guns of the Fortress Replied and a Smoke Bomb Announced the Close of the Manoeuvres.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Rear Admiral Dickins, commanding the squadron which has been engaged in joint exercises with the fortifications of Washington and Baltimore, to-day telegraphed the Navy Department reporting the arrival of his squadron at Newport News and announcing that the exercises had been concluded.

The last day of the war game opened with an attack on Fort Monroe at dawn by the destroyers and the gunboats. Three of the destroyers and two gunboats crept close to the walls of the fort before they were discovered. An incoming steamship also gave protection to the mosquito flotilla, which banked itself in the lee of the big ship and floated close in before being seen. The fusillade was brief, but lively, and at its conclusion the attacking craft departed toward the capes.

The last half hour of the war game between the army and navy ended at noon. The fleet under Admiral Dickins, headed by his flagship Texas, sailed in single column close in shore past every gun of Fort Monroe. Every ship of the fleet was in action. With equal energy and rapidity the forts replied. Every effect was there except the effect of the shells. In the line of battle three of the monitors followed the Texas. They were the Florida, Arkansas, and Nevada, all painted in war color. Then came the cruisers Newark and Atlanta, painted white. The old Hartford was next in line. The monitor Puritan with the naval militia of the District of Columbia preceded the four destroyers, Whipple, Worden, McDonough, and Stewart, while the Hornet, Siren, and Silvia brought up the rear.

The battle flag of the Texas went down, and she ceased firing after she had passed the fort, and her example was followed by the units of the squadron. As the last gunboat went out of action the fort sent up a huge smoke bomb, indicating that the joint exercises of the army and navy were at an end.

CHURCH TO CURE DRUNKARDS.

Sanitarium in an Episcopal Parish House at Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 17.—A clinic where persons afflicted with an uncontrollable craving for strong drink will be treated with absolute privacy is soon to be opened in the parish house of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, at High and Market Streets.

The venture will be supported by several local clergymen and is the result of several months' deliberation. It will be under the personal supervision of the Rev. J. Martyn Neifert, rector of St. Paul's. It will be conducted along non-sectarian lines, although an effort will be made to combine a moral with a medical course of treatment.

A lay reader will be on hand to look after the spiritual welfare of the inmates. The funds sufficient to carry on the plan for three months have been promised, and others stand ready, it is said, to continue it if the venture is a success.

COAL MEN TO BE TRIED.

Ohio Court Overrules Demurrer to Anti-Trust Indictment.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—Judge Stone, in Common Pleas Court to-day, overruled the demurrer of the Cleveland Coal

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The stock market is taking a normal course, to the surprise of most. Everybody knew that crops are planted in Spring or over the Winter, and pursue a checkered course to maturity. There never yet was a harvest season without its setbacks, and resultant checks to the market. But this year was to be an exception, because of the unusual excellence of all intrinsic conditions. These would suffice, as they did last year, to supply momentum to carry the Street over the rough spots if any should develop, such as the wheat shortage of 1904. This was the hope of the inexperienced many, but the old hands were not deceived by the boom which comes with the buds and blossoms. They knew that before the harvest there would come crop scares, such as that now hanging over the cotton market, and they remembered what happened over the Fourth of July holidays in 1901, to go no further back. Every prospect pleased when that market closed, and when it opened quotations ran down by points to a total which dwarfs our recent little falls. Dull days are no novelty at this season, although it may be a little unusual to have dullest days succeed previous dullest until superlatives lose their force. This is not a case of the proverbial happening of the unexpected, but of surprise at the arrival of what was upon the regular schedule. Second marriages are said to prove the triumph of hope over experience. Markets like last week's prove the triumph of experience over hope. They were right who contended that no boom upon the crops could be expected, whatever other conditions promised, until the Spring wheat began to move. Last week the first cars of Winter wheat were sold, but corn is hardly yet all sprouted. That the markets should hesitate is only to say that those who expected anything else lacked experience.

This is just as true of the iron market as of the stock market, for the crop of contracts is dependent upon the agricultural crops. Frequently iron stocks accumulate in the Spring, and are drawn down if trade activity follows the harvest. About this time in May there was disquiet over the accumulation, or addition to stocks, of 17,000 tons of merchant iron. The accumulation in June is 80,000 tons. But last year it was September before the growth of stocks was checked, and in 1903 the increase ran right up to New Year's. The total accumulation now is less than on New Year's, despite the recent increase, and is kept so small by a rate of consumption which bespeaks activity in general trade rivaling the activity in the iron trade denoted by an output exceeding any estimate or any record. The present situation differs in important respects from some others in which accumulations of iron have been used against the stock market. Prices are not high and there are no extravagant premiums for prompt delivery to stimulate the placing of precautionary contracts, only to be canceled later on, causing an apparent slump from conditions of activity rather apparent than real. And there seems no reason why consumption should be checked now as it was when it caused the accumulation which accompanied the stoppage of the Steel common dividend. Iron was not consumed then simply because it could not be bought or used. The labor could not be got either to make it or to work it up, so general were the strikes. Now the labor situation is exceptionally good. The railways then could not borrow, and therefore could not spend. Now the credit of railways is excellent. Then coke could not be got to the furnaces, and iron could not be got away from the furnaces, because of congestion of freight due to lack of facilities now so well supplied that the current movement is unprecedented. Bank clearings and commercial agency reports are so good that references to them have been perfunctory for months. To refer the accumulation of iron to any of these things is an absurdity. It could not be true even were there real cause for anxiety, instead of borrowing of trouble, for the mere momentum would keep things moving for long, even if the facts were worse. But facts are really better. For while stocks have been piling up in the furnace yards consumers' stocks have been depleted. There is no such growth of iron stocks as many apprehend, and such growth as there is is no cause for disquiet.

Nothing occurred during the week to disturb the solid basis of values. The railway traffics, bank clearings, and general trade remain excellent. Crops show rather less deterioration than usual as they mature. But the Street was unable to break away from the influences which so powerfully affect sentiment without directly affecting values. The war entered upon a stage preventing its final adjustment until early Autumn, and the Morocco controversy assumed a delicate if not actually bitter phase. Over all and worse than all hung the Equitable pall.

It seems to be a toss-up in public opinion whether the gentleman who is risking his money in a task which everybody else shunned is to be reckoned a pirate or philanthropist, the latter suggestion, of course, being writ sarcastic. Nothing more monstrous can be imagined than that any sane man would with bad motives force his way into the controversy at its present stage. Piracy in the limelight, and in company with eminent citizens, is impracticable. In the skeptical mood of the Street, however, ingenuity of suggestion runs chiefly in directions reflecting little of generous thought toward a man who must be a fool—and nobody believes that—as well as a rascal to risk millions for reasons of either profit or pelf alone in the schemes attributed to him. Neither is it necessary to revert to the other alternative of philanthropy. Loot and love for fellowmen are not the only motives. Pride in achievement of difficult tasks is one, and that sort of selfishness which grudges no cost in the attainment of desires is another.

So few of us are multimillionaries that naturally the majority can neither conceive nor credit the possibility that a man who has plenty of money may perhaps seek something besides money. An opportunity for favorable comparison with the distinguished names which have been smirched in this Equitable business is seldom offered, and cannot be bought with money alone in whatever quantity. Neither would the profits be computable in dollars. If Mr. Ryan is conducting himself as his critics allege he deserves all they say. But if, on the other hand, he is to be judged by his own professions and his good faith in executing them, and the time should ever arrive when he can point to full redemption of his promise, he will have a profit none the less real because incapable of being lodged in a safe deposit vault. The curious thing is that none of the critics prove anything which is necessarily bad. Neither do they indicate any alternative not obnoxious to criticism. Why not wait for the scheme to develop, always keeping an eagle eye for blemishes? It may be conjectured that not even Mr. Ryan knows his plan in full detail. Presumably he first decided in principle what he wanted to do, for whatever reason, and then set his counsel and assistants to devise ways and means, step by step. It is not his business to reform the laws of the State nor to punish those who have broken the laws. Something may be left to the courts and Legislature. If he provides means for administering the company as well as honest men can under the unalterable conditions of the problem, and according to the laws as they are, or may be amended, he will have done enough. The bitter experience of those who caused the controversy is a wholesome object lesson to the community. That an even bitterer experience should fall to the lot of a man professing good aims, and under every hostage to redeem his professions, is not wholesome. It is an object lesson and warning adequate to deter similar efforts in this or any future case. It is all very well to serve plainest notice upon Mr. Ryan that praise waits upon its desert, but nothing which has yet appeared is warrant for pilloryings him prematurely. If the Policy Holders' Committee so warmly approves what he has done, others may at least take up an observant and critical attitude, rather than one of condemnation of crimes yet to be committed.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

WALL STREET DIRECTORS.

Manner in Which Some Treat Their Properties—The Greene Gold Incident.

The contest waged this past week over the stocks of the companies headed by W. C. Greene, the brunt of which was borne by that of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, has some interesting phases which go to prove that Wall Street methods are at times every bit as bad as they are painted. The friends of Mr. Greene asserted all last week, during the course of which Greene Gold stock, which had been floated at 10, sold down to 2⅝, that, when the flurry was over, it would be found that it was all due to the attempt to repeat in Greene Gold the tactics which last year and the year before were pursued in another company with the definite object of ousting the President of the company from his control of the property. Whatever may be the exact truth in the matter there are ample indications on the surface that the attack on Greene Gold was for the most part inspired by far other motives than the disinterested enlightenment of the public. Granting any respectability at all to the company and its promoters, and apparently the success of the Greene Copper Company, now acknowledged by all, offers some assurance of the good faith of the Greene Gold Company, it is amusing to note the absolutely contradictory statements of the company's officials and those of an expert who was employed by several of the Directors of the company, some of whom it is charged have used the report for the definite purpose of undermining the company. Such an effort on the part of Directors is anomalous, to say the least, and the correctness of the charge would be open to serious doubt were it not for the facts which have come to light in connection with a similar effort made in the case of another company, also a mining company. In that instance the effort of a clique of the Directors to depress the stock and force out the holdings of the President of the company, ended in the retirement of the Directors implicated in the plot. There are suggestions that similar developments may follow the last week's episode in Greene Gold. The seeming repetition of such an effort has caused to be divulged some of the details of the previous incident, which are decidedly interesting as an exemplification of what Wall Street Directors are capable of.

It was learned that the Director at whose instance a report on this company's property was prepared by an expert, after receiving the report himself, entered a meeting of the Directors of the company and secured the passage of a resolution authorizing the payment of $10,000 to this expert for his report, claiming that the report could not be secured until the money was paid, and on the ground that the company should be in possession of such a valuable opinion on its property. The report had been made not for the company, but for this Director, and he knew its contents when he caused the company to assume the cost. Among other things, this report stated that the ore body uncovered by the main shaft that the company was working would run out in a month. The record of the company in question since that time has shown how far from valuable this expert's opinion was. Another Director of this same clique, it is learned, also employed an expert to visit the property, and upon his return secured two reports from him, one placing a high estimate on the value of the property and the other making it out little short of valueless. During the course of the manipulation of the stock, it is claimed, these reports were utilized as the occasion required, the Director in the meanwhile assuming the rôle of supporter or detractor of the company, as suited his purpose at the moment. There was something of poetic justice in the fact that this clique of Directors, besides being ousted from the board, were caught in the stock which for a time they had manipulated with impunity, and lost a large sum, which probably impressed them more than the estimate fair men placed on their conduct.

HANDLING JAPAN'S LOAN

Tremendous Tasks Involved in So Large an Issue.

20,000 INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS

That Is a Conservative Estimate of the Total Purchasers to Date.

The unusual activity of the imperial Japanese 4½ per cent. bonds during the week just closed calls attention again to the remarkable course that the issue has followed from the time when the first offer of subscription was made. It may be said without exaggeration that no similar security ever enjoyed the same degree of popularity in the financial markets of this country, and it might not be beyond the truth to extend the assertion to the European centres where the Japanese bonds have been offered.

Out of total bond sales on the Stock Exchange of a little over twenty millions last week the Japanese 4½ per cents contributed something like $10,846,000, which means that more than one-seventh of the entire American allotment changed hands. In addition, there was considerable American buying of the bonds in London, a slight difference in price making the proposition an attractive one quite aside from the general inclination here to accumulate the bonds on their own account. The obvious result of this demand, taken in connection with the tremendous over-subscription of the bonds when the first offer was made, has been to increase greatly the number of individual holders. That this number would be much above the normal became apparent when the subscriptions were opened a couple of months ago, for the flood of applications fairly swamped the office force of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the bankers, who had the American issue in charge.

Unfortunately for the satisfaction of a natural curiosity, it is impossible to determine exactly, or even within approximate thousands, the number of individual subscribers either in New York alone, or in the country at large, on account of the system which was necessary in handling the applications. In out-of-town cities where subscriptions were received some individual banker was requested to receive applications, which were reported by him in a lump sum to the bankers here. Similarly many of the bids by banking houses in New York represented an aggregation of applications by customers. The effect was to bring about a much wider distribution of the bonds upon allotment than appeared even from the returns to the bankers managing the issue. A conservative estimate, however, has placed the number of original individual subscribers at at least 15,000, and subsequent trading has brought a further increase that may be estimated safely at several thousand, so that it would not be surprising, if the figures were known at the present time, to find that upward of 20,000 different individuals or interests have bought some of the bonds. And all this before the actual bonds are issued, the trading up to this time being in the temporary certificates, which are provided with one interest coupon, to be paid through Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in case the actual bonds are not out by the date when the first interest falls due.

It is quite as impossible to tell what proportion of the bonds, in amount, is in the hands of the general public, as to state how many the investors are. It is more than probable, however, that a majority of the bonds are so held, for with 20,000 individual holders it would require an average of but two bonds per investor to have this the case. The life and fire insurance companies are always large buyers of such issues, and savings banks constitute another group of investing interests with large accumulations. It is perhaps a fair estimate to reckon that from five to ten millions of this latest issue have been taken up by insurance companies of different kinds, for it appears that six such institutions took an aggregate of $3,844,430 of the Imperial Japanese 6s of 1911, which were brought out last year, including $1,450,000 purchased by the Equitable Life and $2,013,000 by the New York Life. That issue was for $50,000,000, all told, and $25,000,000 was offered on this side of the water, as against the seventy-five-million-dollar American offering of the recent 4½ per cents.

There are many incidental features attaching to the handling of a great foreign loan which possess themselves no small amount of interest. The clerical work alone is of tremendous proportions, as will be seen from the fact that some 15,000 notices of allotment had to be sent out by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. when the subscriptions to the last Japanese loan had been all received and tabulated—this latter task of making the allotments themselves one of no small proportions. And when the temporary certificates were ready there came a new proposition involving approximately 160,000 signatures, each certificate being signed by a member of the firm and countersigned by an employe designated for the task.

It happens to be a tradition with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that no one but a firm member shall attach the name in any official capacity. So five of the partners, Otto H. Kahn, Mortimer L. Schiff, L. A. Heinsheimer, Felix M. Warburg, and Paul M. Warburg, spent most of their spare time for a matter of three weeks in this apparently endless toil. If a concrete illustration be needed of the amount of labor involved, one may undertake each day for ten days after he has finished his other work to sign his name on every page of a city directory. That would approximate the number of signatures required from each partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co. who assisted in the Japanese bond matter, for there are some 1,500 pages in the directory, and about 80,000 temporary certificates to be signed by the five men mentioned.

Another phase of the matter comes in the handling of the enormous amounts of money received from subscribers, without undue delay or undue disturbance to monetary conditions here and elsewhere. The total of subscriptions to the Japanese 4½ per cents was about $500,000,000 in this country. The deposit required with each application was 5 per cent. of the amount of bonds subscribed for, and as there were but $75,000,000 of the bonds to be allotted, the initial deposit was sufficient to cover at least the first two payments, with a certain balance which was returned by the bankers. The payments themselves had been completed within six weeks of the allotment, and the next problem was that of so distributing the many millions of dollars that it would not disturb conditions.

Fortunately, the Japanese Government was disposed to co-operate in every way in this matter, and instead of having the American portion of the loan payable in London, as was the case with the imperial 6s, it was arranged that the money should be deposited in several of the larger banks here, to be drawn against either for payments to American creditors, or for the purchase of exchange by the Yokohama Specie Bank, the official agent here of Japan. The result has been almost no disturbance of conditions at all, and according to well-informed banking opinion a large part of the proceeds of the loan still remains here, probably not more than $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 having been remitted up to the present time.

The procedure described is the normal one with a great foreign loan, unless there are extrinsic conditions making it desirable to have actual coin shipped to the borrowing country. The $35,000,000 Cuban loan which Speyer & Co. handled fifteen months ago was a notable example of this latter class. For some unexplained reason, presumably because, as one distinguished Cuban remarked, "Cuba wanted to see what gold dollars really looked like," the Cuban authorities determined in that instance to have the actual gold shipped bodily from this country. It was noted at the time that a good deal of it would come back, for the loan was made for the purpose of paying off soldiers' claims, and there had been a rather brisk speculation in such claims here in New York. The prophecy proved correct, but Cuba had the satisfaction of having $35,000,000 in gold within her borders all at one time.



GEORGE W. PERKINS is credited with this story: A certain banker with whom he is well acquainted was sitting at his desk the other day when a well-known broker came in on business. The broker was carrying a little handbag, and he seemed to be in a great hurry. "I want to borrow a million," he exclaimed before he had even taken a chair. The banker, though a man of long experience with many men, was a bit taken by surprise. "A million-dollar loan is not such a small matter," he replied; "sit down, and we'll talk it over. Let me take your bag." "Not on your life," interrupted the broker, "I've already got three millions in there." And he opened the bag to convince the banker, who made no further delay in granting the loan.

CHARLES KNOBLAUCH of the Stock Exchange left on Tuesday in his motor car on an extended trip. The object of his trip is his country place on Lake George. Mr. Knoblauch is not trying to break any records, but is taking his time, traveling at an agreeable rate of speed. He says business is so dull now that he is not losing anything by staying away for a while.

LUTHER KOUNTZE, according to one of his friends, some time ago had a curious experience with one of the younger stars in the financial sky. He had invited this young man to stay at his country place at Morristown for the week's end, and the young man had accepted with some condescension. Saturday morning his valet arrived with five trunks at Mr. Kountze's house and created much curiosity as to how many suits of clothing might be in those trunks. A little later the maids reported that the valet was changing all the bed linen in the rooms assigned to his master. When he was asked for an explanation the valet stated that his master could not sleep on strange linen, as he was accustomed to sleep on linen washed with the aid of a certain perfume. This explanation caused considerable amusement, but the climax was to come. In the evening when every one had retired, the host, on his way to his room, found the valet of the young guest sitting in front of his master's door. "What are you doing here?" asked the banker. "Why don't you go to bed?" "Well, you see," replied the valet, "master has a habit of turning around in his bed, and as he believes it very injurious to his health to sleep on his left side I have to go in from time to time and turn him over."

CHARLES G. GATES, the son of John W. Gates and head of the firm of C. G. Gates & Co., who recently moved into their new quarters in the Trinity Building, has been touring France for the last two months in his motor car. It is now expected that he will return to this city next week.

F. A. DELANO, who has been placed in charge of the management of the Wabash Railroad, and B. A. Worthington, who was recently elected Vice President of the Wheeling and Lake Erie and of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Companies, were at the Wabash office in this city last week. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who will retire from the Presidency of the Wabash on Oct. 1, will sail for a two months' trip to Europe in a few days.

GEORGE WINCHEL, the specialist in American Can on the curb, went away on Friday for a rest in the country, leaving his brother, Max, in charge of his arbitrage business between New York and Chicago. Yesterday Max apeared as a seller of American Can preferred, and those who bought the stock from him noticed a peculiarly pleased smile on young Winchel's countenance as he sold the stock on the bids. This led to some interested inquiries. The buyers did not see anything to be proud of in the sales, but evidently Winchel viewed them with great satisfaction. Before trading was over for the day he confided to one of those to whom he had sold stock that he had bought it in Chicago three-quarters of a point lower. "What do you think George will say to that when he comes back?" Max asked. "George only makes an eighth or a quarter on his turns."

"What won't he say!" the other broker retorted. "Why, young man, Can preferred is ex-dividend in Chicago to-day. You're out just a hundred dollars." Those who learned of the incident said George was sure to be back from the country by Monday, but Max was praying that he would stay away long enough to cool down.

JOHN E. GARDIN, manager of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank, returned the past week from a two months' trip to Europe. He visited England and several Continental countries. His trip was largely for the purpose of renewing acquaintances among European bankers, his visit abroad thus being a combination of business and pleasure. Mr. Gardin found everywhere he visited a deep interest in American affairs and a general desire to establish still closer relations financially with this country.

ALAN A. RYAN, son of Thomas F. Ryan, who was elected to the Stock Exchange last week, does not intend to become an active broker on the floor, but nevertheless will devote himself to Stock Exchange business as the head of a new firm in which his brother is to be a partner. Perhaps it was knowledge of the fact that he was not likely to appear very often on the floor of the Exchange that made his fellow brokers handle Mr. Ryan as roughly as they did on the day he was initiated.

T. E. GREEN has entered the service of Blair & Co. as manager of the foreign exchange business of that banking house. Mr. Green until quite recently was connected with the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank.

RAILWAYS AT CHICAGO

The Windy City as a Way Station.

NEW THROUGH SYSTEMS

Transcontinental Routes Developing—What Burlington's Acquisition of Chicago Terminal Signifies to Other Railways.

The statement made on Friday that the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy would doubtless buy the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad Company, and the statement that the Rock Island would run a flier to the Pacific in connection with the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania fliers from New York, have called new attention to the railroad situation around Chicago and to its relation to the value of several of the two dozen railroads which terminate at that city. Occasionally the stock market, when not in its present lethargy, reflects the possibilities of deals between railroads centring in Chicago, and in the natural order of things the same subjects will some day come up again. The news developments of the week make this an exceptionally interesting matter to look into, for whatever may occur in future in the shape of changes in the railroad map may be forecast from a correct knowledge of the situation around Chicago.

Something like twenty-four great railroads enter Chicago, and very few pass through the city. Chicago is a terminus and not a way station. That it is a great distributing point will prevent its ever becoming a way station, but the progress of events will not long allow it to remain so peculiarly a terminus. There are a number of developments of the past that have made railroad men for years realize that transcontinental traffic through Chicago would soon force a change in the arrangement of that city's railroads. There are now eight variously located terminals, accommodating twenty-four railroads, and the union station scheme which has been adopted in most cities is impracticable as things are in Chicago. The necessity for shipping merchandise from the city's warehouses to the railroad terminals has built up the teamster's business to a scale seen nowhere else, and has now led to the construction of the Chicago Subway; a wonderful underground system for the distribution of merchandise, ashes, and city refuse, the carrying of telephone wires and like services.

The Western railroads, especially the Union Pacific, have been working along lines which will in the end enable them to send a train from Chicago to the Pacific in three days. The Rock Island now announces a seventy-eight-hour train which will connect with the eighteen-hour specials from New York, to make ninety-six hours from coast to coast—from New York to Los Angeles. The Lake Shore trains run into the Rock Island Station, and can readily connect with the Rock Island trains. But time will be saved by making the through connection south of Chicago at Englewood.

This is evidence of what will be done in other directions, for through routes are demanded in all directions. The acquisition in 1901 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern made the former road one of the most important entering the City of Chicago and brought to it a traffic which its terminals have been absolutely inadequate to properly accommodate. The securing of the large property of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company will put the Burlington in a position to handle more traffic at less cost. There could quite profitably be a still further adjusting of the terminal situation by transferring a number of the other railroads from their crowded terminals to the spacious facilities of the Terminal Company. And this step ought not to be improbable, so well are railroads learning the economy of operation which results from the possession of ample terminal room, even if secured at large cost.

But the local situation at Chicago is not the interesting feature of Burlington's new move. The acquisition of the Terminal Company has a direct bearing upon the transcontinental railroad situation which an understanding of its position will emphasize. The Terminal Company's lines encircle the city, crossing every railroad that enters, and from this encircling mileage, a number of lines run fanlike to the terminals at the centre of the city. The cumbersome method of transferring freight and passengers from one section of the city to the other is too antiquated to remain, and it is not doubted that the lines of the Chicago Terminal Company will eventually be availed of to bring about a greater centralization of railroad terminals, to the certain saving of much money and time.

The natural result referred to will assist materially in the rounding out of transcontinental routes. Burlington will immediately be in a position to make close traffic alliances with the roads to the Atlantic, which would make a through system, as well as with the Southeastern roads, which have long been contributing, after much seeking, toward a valuable interchange of traffic with the Burlington. Only a railroad man can appreciate fully the economies that result from well-arranged traffic interchanges. The long struggle of the Union Pacific to shorten its route and to secure its through line from San Francisco to Chicago has been carried on at a cost of millions of dollars. It would be unnatural, indeed, if, in order to overcome the obstacles in the way of an easy continuance of the route through Chicago, the Union Pacific should not be willing to spend more millions to secure some such advantage as the Burlington has gained.

The long-talked-of final adjustment of the old Northern Securities tangle will become a topic of the moment again, and the partition of the Western railroads will be talked of, and, upon some basis, will be accomplished. There is little doubt that the deal which involves the control of the Chicago Terminal Company bears upon this adjustment, and means more to the future relations of our railroads than Wall Street now thinks. The Terminal Company, with its 750 acres of land and 260 miles of track and sidings, could accommodate most of the railroads which would be likely to make through connections. It at present has as tenants the Baltimore and Ohio, the Chicago Great Western, and the Père Marquette. Its income has been insufficient to meet expenses and charges, and the bond interest has been in default since last January. Nevertheless, the great value of the property, both strategically and because of its vast real estate assets, has caused the stockholders to resist bankruptcy, confident that time would force the overcrowded railroads in Chicago to avail themselves of the ample facilities which were going to waste. It looks now as though the stockholders who have remained with the property have been successful in saving it from bankruptcy.

Those who are figuring upon possible changes in the railroad map, to be made when the next boom in business makes railroad deals involving the issue of new securities possible, will do well to balance their view with the developments in the terminal situation at Chicago, if they would with greater certainty forecast the alliances which may be made. This is not the place to set down what will occur in matters about which there is no certainty, nor to speak of future railroad alliances as though they were assured. But no investor can be misled, who looking at the entire railroad situation of the country, figures that the future will see fewer and longer railroads, with Chicago no longer a converging point from which will radiate a score and more of half-finished systems, but a centre of great railroad activity through which will pass a number of completed transcontinental systems, covering the country in all directions.

CENTRAL LEATHER DISPUTE.

Attempts to Explain Away Its Possibility are Futile.

Attempts to explain away all possibility of a dispute in regard to the proper disposition to be made of the dividend of 1½ per cent. recently declared upon the preferred stock of the United States Leather Company have failed to convince those interested in the Leather securities that there is no ground for such a difference of opinion. It has been stated in support of the opinion that there is no possibility of a disagreement on the subject that the dividend was declared on the preferred stock of the old company and goes necessarily to the holders of that stock or to the holders of the certificates of the Central Trust Company issued against the deposit of that stock. This is well enough as far as it goes. The further assertion has been made that no dividend has been declared on Central Leather preferred, and that in no way can the buyer of that stock, "when issued," lay claim to the dividend that is to be paid July 1 or to any part of it. This contention, however, is disputed by a member of the reorganization committee, who ought in the natural course of events to be possessed of actual knowledge of the facts. This authority states that the procedure in the matter of the payment of the approaching dividend is to be this: The Central Leather Company is the stockholder of record of the great majority of the preferred stock of the United States Leather Company; the dividend will thus, it is claimed, be paid to the Central Trust Company for the account of the Central Leather Company, and that the trust company in turn will use the proceeds of this dividend and the interest on the Central Leather Company's bonds, also payable July 1, to make a corresponding payment upon its certificates representing the deposit of United States Leather preferred stock. Thus in effect the certificate holders will receive the same dividend as the holders of the undeposited preferred stock, but only in a round about way and in a manner that appears to afford some ground for the opinion that the buyers of Central Leather preferred are entitled to their proportion of the dividend. The dividend will doubtless go to the certificate holders, but this, it is claimed, is due to nothing else than accident, inasmuch as the delivery of the Central Leather stocks has been unduly delayed owing to physical obstacles.

A prominent banking house has made a canvass, as was done in the Northern Securities case, of all those with whom the house in question has contracts in the Central Leather stocks, and it is stated that a majority have expressed it as their opinion that the buyer of Central Leather preferred may rightfully expect the seller to turn over at the time the stock is delivered seven-tenths of the dividends received on the certificates of deposit for United States Leather preferred, that being the amount of new preferred stock issued to the holders of the old preferred stock. On the other hand, the position is taken by those who do not agree with this view of the case that inasmuch as the buyer of the new stock "when issued" is not carrying the stock, while the holder of the certificate has his money tied up, the latter is entitled to the dividend as a carrying charge if in no other way. Similar arguments were advanced in the Northern Securities case, and there was so much to be said on either side that it was thought best in that case to settle the matter by a compromise. It is suggested that a similar course might be followed in this instance. The claimants for the dividend on the new stock, however, will probably find it difficult to maintain their point even to the extent of a compromise for the reason that before the new stock will be issued the certificate holders will come into actual possession of the dividend and possession in Wall Street as elsewhere is frequently nine-tenths of the law. Moreover, the position of these claimants is apparently further weakened by the following specific statement in regard to the dividend contained in the circular recently issued by the stockholders' committee:

"The dividend period of the preferred stock of the Central Leather Company will begin July 1, 1905, and the rights of holders of such stock will accrue in respect of the earnings and income of the Central Leather Company after said date."

THE FOREIGN COPPER MARKET.

Rather more life has been seen in the copper market, which seems to have taken a turn for the better, due in great measure to the more encouraging state of business across the Atlantic, where an appreciable revival of interest has manifested itself on the part of leading consumers. These were recently in no hurry to lay in stock owing to the temporary anxiety of some large producers to secure fresh business at a time when Wall Street was in a rather uncomfortable mood, and outside inquiries for the metal exceedingly slack. But the rate at which exports have been proceeding from American ports has apparently been sufficient to enable the big producers to stiffen their backs against further concessions, especially as they regard the needs of the largest consumers as certain to absorb important quantities of metal shortly. Producers have, therefore, reasserted their power of maintaining prices, and their action has had the effect of staying the tide of pessimism, and consumers have veered round to the conclusion that unsold stocks are not so unwieldy as to justify such a policy as that initiated a few years ago, when the wholesale liquidation entered into on this market was brought into prominence. Some substantial orders have already been secured by first hands at rather firmer prices. Business with Germany is poor, but fresh buying for China has helped matters in the speculative market, assisted, too, by the brighter aspect of financial quarters following upon the Japanese success. The price of Standard Copper has been pushed up on large covering purchases by operators for the Fall, who have since displayed no willingness to enter into fresh open engagements. At the same time, the very cheap offers of refined copper have mostly been withdrawn by dealers.—London Standard, June 8.

STOCK VOTING METHODS

Large Holders' Power Restricted in Some Foreign Countries.

LIMITING RIGHT OF CONTROL

French and English Methods of Equalizing Stockholders' Votes—Induces Livelier Interest in Management of Corporations.

The discussion in regard to the voting power of stockholders that has grown out of the Equitable Life controversy and as to the manner of employing such power makes of more than special interest the status of stockholders in other countries in the matter of the voice accorded them in the management of corporations. Under some laws the privilege accorded to stockholders here of casting one vote on each share of stock held is much restricted with the purpose of prevent the lodgment of absolute control of a company in the hands of a single large interest that might be able to secure a numerical majority of the shares of a company. The methods adopted in France and in some other countries to prevent the oppression of minorities indicate a tendency abroad to equalize the votes of the larger holders of stock with those of the smaller holders. In some cases by limiting the number of votes that may be cast by a single holder and in others by requiring an increased amount of stock for each vote over a fixed number the difficulty of controlling a corporation in any other way than by securing the support of a majority of stockholders irrespective of the amount of stock held is much increased.

Complaints without number have been made of the manner in which companies are managed by holders, say, of 51 per cent. of a stock. In such a case the interest of the majority is but slightly larger than that of the minority, and yet the latter under our system is prevented from effectively objecting to the plans of the holders of but a little more than half of the outstanding stock. In some instances means have been found to control a corporation even without a majority of stock, the voting trust being one of the most familiar of the methods chosen to control without owning.

In England and France the rules governing the voting power of stock are much less uniform than they are under the laws, say, of New York State, being fixed in many cases by special provisions of the company's charter or by-laws. Here are some of the forms in which the voting power is limited. Holders of the stock of the Imperial Ottoman Bank are entitled to one vote for each thirty shares up to a maximum of ten votes. In the case of the National Bank of India the voting is fixed as follows: Holders of one to ten shares, have one vote, of 10 shares up to 200 shares, one for every 10; 200 shares up to 400, one for every additional 20, and of holders of 400 shares and upward one vote for every additional 50 shares. The stockholders of the National Bank of New Zealand are entitled to one vote for every five shares up to fifty shares, and to one vote for every additional ten shares up to a maximum of 125 votes. In this case the maximum voting power is attained by the possession of 1,200 shares out of the total of 100,000 shares. The by-laws of the National Bank of Australasia fix the maximum vote of a single holder at ten, to cast which it is necessary to hold at least 1,000 shares. In some of the French banks similar restrictions exist. The stockholders of the Comptoire d'Escompte have one vote for every ten shares.

These numerous instances indicate the effort made especially in England to prevent the centralization of control. One result of this policy is clearly shown in the greater interest taken in England in stockholders' meetings than that which is shown here. When the votes of large holders are so reduced, giving a chance to the smaller holders to express their wishes on something like equal terms with their larger fellow-stockholders, it is natural that the smaller stockholder should take a live interest in the affairs of the corporation of which he is a part owner. Here a stockholders' meeting that is anything but a purely perfunctory matter, cut and dried long in advance of the meeting itself, is such a rare occurrence that it is scarcely surprising that, from time to time when stockholders object to a plan proposed by the management, the Chairman of the meeting should look upon the objecting stockholder as one without standing in the meeting.

Our own bankruptcy laws governing the expression of votes of creditors, requiring to carry a proposition a majority of interest and numbers, to some extent approaches the foreign methods outlined above, but such a principle is yet to be applied to the control of our large corporations. The general claim that the majority should rule is one that in a general way appeals strongly to American ideas, but cases in which such rule has been seriously detrimental to minority stockholders have been so numerous that an intelligent modification of the absolute control of corporations by a bare majority of stock would appear to be a reform that would substantially serve the interests of many investors.

GUGGENHEIM EXPLORATION.

Unusual Terms Which Governed Company's 70 Per Cent. Paid Stock.

The fact that a time has been fixed for the payment of the final installment upon that portion of the stock of the Guggenheim Exploration Company, which is now only 70 per cent. paid, adds interest to the record of this security, which was governed by somewhat unusual conditions. At the organization of the company half of the capitalization of $13,000,000 was made full paid, and the balance only 70 per cent. paid. It was provided that the full paid stock should share in dividends from the start, but that the other class of stock should receive none until it was made full paid. Nor was it within the option of the holder of the 70 per cent. paid stock to make it full paid. The balance could only be paid when called, and the decision as to the time of the additional payment was left, not to the Board of Directors, but to a committee of three members of the board. Thus for a long time it was a matter of much uncertainty when this stock would become entitled to share in the company's profits. This uncertainty resulted in a difference of about ten points in the market value of the two stocks, the 70 per cent. paid being that much below the full paid. Now owing to the approach of the time for the equalization of the two issues by the payment of the remaining 30 per cent., the difference in the price of the two has narrowed down to about 1 point. Meanwhile, however, the company has fared well, and so has its stock. The price has advanced from par to 160 bid, sales having recently been made many points above that figure.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Neglected; Call Money Nominal, 2½ Per Cent.

Substantially No Business—Large Increase of Loans the Bank Statement Feature.

Yesterday's business on the Stock Exchange aggregated a trifle over 80,000 shares. The character of the trading calls for no more attention than the volume indicates. Reading receded ⅞ and Leather preferred rose 2 upon a single sale of 100 shares. There were one or two other fluctuations of more than a fraction, but they were in inactive stocks and deserve no notice.

There was substantially no news. The Morocco incident was disquieting in the telegrams, but the steadiness of consols was inconsistent with any serious friction between France and Germany. The bank statement disclosed an increase of loans of $15,340,000 after the year's dullest week. Doubtless the funds were wanted in preparation for the midyear disbursements, and as the money is gathered without disturbance it may be anticipated that its distribution will be followed by somewhat exaggerated ease. The Treasury, therefore, will be repaid by the banks with no difficulty, and there will be a resource in sight for the demands of the crop-moving season. Presumably also the week's increase of loans reflects preparations by the forehanded to have in stock a goodly supply of bonds wherewith to meet the investors' demand. This is all good business, even if it does reduce the surplus to the smallest figure for a dozen years with the exception of 1901. The surplus now is $1,500,000 smaller than then, but the loans are larger by more than $200,000,000. If the loans are good—and nobody doubts it—it would be unreasonable to expect their arbitrary reduction. Perhaps they never again will shrink below a billion dollars. On the other hand, there is not now the same reason as there used to be for carrying a very large bank surplus. There is a second line of reserves in the trust companies, and loans and reserves can be arranged about as the two classes of institutions desire.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 17, 7905.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change
13⅞	15	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
78⅞	79	2,000	*Amalg. Copper Co.	79⅝	79⅝	79	79	— ½
33	33⅛	200	Am. Car & Foundry	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅜
30⅛	31⅛	300	Amer. Cotton Oil	30½	30½	30¼	30½	— ⅛
63⅝	64	100	Amer. Hide & Leath.	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	+ ¼
47⅞	47¾	800	*Amer. Locomot. Co.	47	47⅝	47	47	— ⅜
24	24⅛	100	*Amer. Malt. Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	...
112	112⅛	900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	112⅛	112⅞	112	112	— ¼
97⅜	97¾	200	*Am. Smelt. 2d pf. B.	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅜
8⅞	9	100	Am. Steel Foundries.	9	9	9	9	...
36½	37	100	Am. Steel Found. pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	— ½
133½	134	100	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	134	134	134	134	— ½
140	141	50	Am. Telep. & Teleg.	141	141	141	141	...
32⅝	32⅞	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	32⅞	32⅞	32⅝	32⅞	+ ⅛
102½	103	180	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103	103	103	103	...
101	102⅛	100	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
81⅛	81⅝	1,120	At., Top. & S. F.	81⅜	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	— ⅜
108⅝	108⅝	200	Baltimore & Ohio	108⅜	108⅝	108⅜	108⅝	— ¼
97	97½	50	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
63⅞	64	2,100	Brook. Rapid Transit.	64	64	63¾	63⅞	— ⅝
90	91	250	Buf. & Susque. pf.	90	90	90	90	...
150½	150¾	800	Canadian Pacific	150½	150½	150¼	150¼	— ½
18⅝	19	100	Chi. Great Western	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	...
173⅝	174	900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	173⅜	173⅝	173⅜	173⅜	— ⅝
190	191	500	Chi. & Northwestern.	190⅞	190⅝	190¼	190½	—2½
36⅛	36¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
41¾	41⅞	300	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	42	42	41½	41½	— ½
36	37	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	36½	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
10⅜	10⅝	10	Corn Products Co.	10	10	10	10	...
92½	93	100	Detroit United Ry.	92⅜	92⅝	92⅜	92⅜	— ⅛
13⅛	13¼	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	13	13	13	13	— ¼
26⅞	27	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅝
40⅜	40⅝	1,200	Erie	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
78⅜	79	200	Erie 1st pf.	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	78⅝	— ⅜
65⅝	66	50	Erie 2d pf.	66	66	66	66	...
159¾	161¼	400	Illinois Central	160⅜	160¾	160⅜	160½	— ½
80	85	100	Internat. Steam P. pf.	80	80	80	80	+11½
18	20	100	Knick. Ice, Chicago	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
143¼	146	400	Louisville & Nash.	145½	145½	145¼	145¼	— ¼
79	79½	500	*Met. Securities	80	80	79	79	—1¼
122½	122¾	1,100	*Met. Street Railway.	122½	123⅜	122½	122¾	— ¼
27⅛	28	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	27¾	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅜
98⅜	98¾	100	Missouri Pacific	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	— ⅜
60½	61⅝	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	60½	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
20	21	550	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	20	20	20	20	...
86⅝	87⅛	800	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	88½	88½	87	87	—2½
43⅝	44⅛	600	*Nat. Lead Co.	44⅜	45	44	44⅛	— ⅜
45½	47	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	45½	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
70	80	100	Norfolk & Western.	80	80	79½	79½	— ½
135¾	136⅛	7,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	134⅞	135⅝	134⅞	135¼	+ ⅛
101¼	101⅝	400	People's Gas, Chi.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	— ⅜
95⅝	95⅞	22,000	Reading	96¼	96¼	95⅜	95⅜	— ¼
91	91⅛	500	Reading 1st pf.	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	— ⅛
27⅝	27⅞	900	Rock Island Co.	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
32	32⅛	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
64	64½	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	65	65	65	65	+ ½
61⅝	62	2,400	Southern Pacific	62	62	61⅝	61⅝	— ⅜
119⅝	120	800	Southern Pacific pf.	119¾	120	119⅜	120	+ ⅛
31⅛	31⅜	100	South. R'way ext.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅛
76⅞	77	300	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	76⅞	76⅞	76⅜	76⅞	— ⅛
37⅜	38	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	— ¼
109½	111	500	Twin City Rap. Trans.	110	110	109⅝	109⅞	—1½
...	...	200	Twin C. R. T. rights.	...	...	...	½	— ½
122¼	122⅜	6,800	Union Pacific	122½	122⅝	122¼	122¼	— ⅝
46⅝	47½	700	United R'ways Inv.	44½	46½	44½	46½	+3
82	83	500	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf.	80⅝	83	80⅞	83	+2½
28⅝	28⅞	200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	...
12⅜	13	210	*U. S. Leather.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
13⅛	13½	600	*U. S. Leather t. r.	13½	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
109½	110	100	*U. S. Leath. pf., t. r.	109½	109½	109¼	109¼	— ½
26⅞	27	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	27	27	27	27	—1
59	60	400	*U. S. Red. & R. pf.	60½	60½	60	60	—2½
36⅞	37	100	U. S. Rubber.	37	37	37	37	...
101⅝	103	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	102½	102½	102⅛	102¼	— ⅜
27⅜	27⅝	6,910	U. S. Steel.	27½	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ¼
94	94⅛	7,010	U. S. Steel pf.	94¼	94¼	93⅞	94⅛	— ⅜
33	33½	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	34	34	34	34	...
94½	94⅝	100	West. Union Teleg.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	+ ⅛
166½	167	500	Westinghouse E. & M.	168	168¼	168	168	+1⅞
23⅞	23⅞	1,100	Wisconsin Central.	23½	23⅞	23¾	23⅞	...
50½	51¼	400	Wisconsin Central pf.	51	51¼	51	51	...

Total sales, June 17, 1905		82,696
From Jan. 1, 1905		30,743,350
Corresponding date last year		48,994,171

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended June 17 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$100,000	$786,200.00	$29,250.00	$31,900	$63,900.00	$129,000.00	$954,100.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	650,600.00	23,200.00	34,600	53,900.00	44,000.00	707,100.00
Colonial	100,000	3,521,400.00	78,800.00	264,800	357,400.00	216,300.00	3,883,600.00
Columbia	300,000	6,018,000.00	340,000.00	228,000	407,000.00	3,600.00	6,411,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	3,788,000.00	271,000.00	52,000	431,000.00	175,000.00	2,312,000.00
Fidelity	200,000	860,200.00	22,165.00	48,750	61,750.00	...	854,000.00
14th Street	100,000	3,451,900.00	109,400.00	187,700	217,900.00	260,000.00	4,061,000.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,394,700.00	194,500.00	144,800	162,800.00	310,000.00	4,896,500.00
Jefferson	400,000	2,979,900.00	8,500.00	123,400	281,900.00	163,500.00	2,998,200.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,693,100.00	155,500.00	78,900	384,400.00	56,200.00	3,479,100.00
Mutual	200,000	3,432,048.00	18,415.00	263,486	186,159.00	56,456.00	3,528,224.00
19th Ward	100,000	28,838.00	211,200.00	2,000	442,202.00	170,220.00	2,857,813.00
Plaza	100,000	3,579,000.00	205,000.00	191,600	182,000.00	...	3,760,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,515,224.82	12,416.43	115,384	95,852.14	212,849.33	1,789,199.43
State	100,000	8,691,000.00	669,000.00	278,000	127,000.00	1,530,000.00	10,508,000.00
34th Street	200,000	1,161,350.00	301,360.00	1,880	139,100.00	11,660.00	1,231,000.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,093,000.00	32,000.00	191,000	246,000.00	75,000.00	2,644,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,731,300.00	54,200.00	143,700	125,800.00	122,400.00	2,101,800.00
Union Exch.	750,000	5,904,800.00	114,000.00	415,800	783,700.00	566,600.00	7,054,300.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	2,223,000.00	247,300.00	54,000	71,900.00	...	1,288,200.00
Wash. Heights	100,000	769,300.00	16,500.00	30,876	79,020.00	...	945,760.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,943,500.00	49,500.00	272,600	219,000.00	138,100.00	3,348,800.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	2,068,800.00	31,500.00	137,000	181,500.00	66,500.00	2,213,800.00
Broadway	150,000	2,531,770.00	13,633.00	220,671	852,718.00	...	2,783,280.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,810,000.00	104,300.00	59,100	235,500.00	48,800.00	1,992,300.00
Mfrs. Nat.	250,000	3,598,500.00	428,700.00	124,200	397,400.00	452,000.00	4,790,400.00
Mechanics'	500,000	10,139,200.00	323,500.00	558,900	1,246,800.00	196,200.00	12,579,700.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,636,952.00	13,719.00	119,699	369,936.00	143,148.00	2,169,631.00
Nassau	300,000	5,290,000.00	256,000.00	459,000	847,000.00	...	5,587,000.00
Nat. City	300,000	3,334,000.00	143,000.00	357,000	640,000.00	233,000.00	4,325,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,433,806.00	21,639.00	87,871	42,820.00	192,887.00	1,570,921.00
People's	100,000	1,909,800.00	80,300.00	180,300	32,800.00	106,600.00	2,074,400.00
7th Ward	100,000	741,226.00	12,054.00	58,729	84,855.00	134,102.00	839,235.00
Union	300,000	3,902,300.00	102,900.00	205,800	177,700.00	978,600.00	4,240,900.00
Wallabout	100,000	944,400.00	67,000.00	39,000	43,000.00	108,200.00	1,018,500.00

JERSEY CITY.

1st National	400,000	4,534,200.00	172,980.00	822,340	3,554,340.00	733,000.00	7,767,940.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,484,708.00	77,903.00	69,645	224,554.00	168,094.00	2,258,697.00
2d National	250,000	903,300.00	55,900.00	15,700	202,900.00	26,300.00	931,300.00
3d National	200,000	1,583,388.78	42,722.04	73,031	452,150.00	14,970.80	1,914,351.91

HOBOKEN.

1st National	110,000	2,603,400.00	146,300.00	28,800	194,600.00	473,100.00	2,823,700.00
2d National	125,000	1,367,575.00	43,933.00	59,556	458,400.00	565,600.00	1,307,821.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,266,037.00	25,836.00	117,345	205,784.00	221,897.00	2,691,992.00

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Post Whitsuntide Advance Is Followed by a Reaction.

Attack of Nerves on the Paris Bourse and Skepticism as to Peace Put Down Prices.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
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LONDON, June 17.—When business was resumed on the Stock Exchange after the Whitsun holidays it looked for a time as though there would be a strong upward movement of stocks, but it looked that way for a few hours only. At the expiration of that period securities that had advanced dropped back to the old figures and dullness resumed its sway.

The cause of the relapse undoubtedly was the continued abstinence of the outside public from the pleasures of speculative and investment buying. This abstinence was due in the first place to skepticism as to the promise of peace in the Far East, and in the second place to an attack of nerves that fell on the Paris Bourse and caused selling in this market for Paris account. It is almost needless to say that it was the Moroccan trouble that disturbed the Frenchmen.

The week closes with more stocks up than down, although the price variations have not been large as a rule, and have been based on decidedly meagre transactions. Consols are off a little, and so are other home and colonial securities.

British railroad stocks, almost without exception, are quoted lower than on last Saturday. American railroads, on the contrary, make a better showing, but it is simply a reflection of the New York change for the better, and not the effect of a large demand for such stocks.

On this market a fair amount of business has been done in the Japanese and Russian loans, and at improved prices, in spite of the apprehension that peace is a long way off.

Mining stocks continue to feel very miserable.

DIRECTORY OF INVESTMENTS.

Insurance List Shows Increase of $125,000,000 Over 1904.

The Investment Directory of Insurance Companies for 1905, just out, is an enlarged and improved edition of useful reference work. The book presents in convenient shape a complete list of investments of insurance companies of $100,000 or more in bonds and stocks, with a compilation of insurance laws of various States.

The investment lists are shown both by classes of securities and by companies, and the book is indexed so that it is possible without undue search to get at any investment of any company in question. In this year's edition the principal companies of Canada are included. The lists included show an increase over 1904 of $125,000,000 par value in investments for the United States.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $321,509,711; balances, $11,301,914. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,207,344.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.8705; cables, $4.8735.

Continental bills were $4.84¾@$4.85¼. Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16 less 1-32; guilders, 40⅝ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, 50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

GOLD PRODUCTION IN JAPAN.

United States Consul General E. C. Bellows, Yokohama, transmits the following extract from the Japan Gazette of the same date:

"Since the opening of hostilities gold mining in Japan has been encouraged by the Government to aid the specie reserve fund. The Government endeavors have proved successful, and about 8,500,000 or 9,000,000 yen [$4,233,000 or $4,482,000] worth of gold was mined in the interior from March to December last. If the amount is added to the output in Formosa during the same period it will reach 10,000,000 yen [$4,980,000,] and if the products in Japan until February this year be included the total will exceed 12,000,000 yen [$5,976,000,] against 6,000,000 yen [$2,988,000] in ordinary years."

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Anaconda	5⅛	102½	102½	...
Atchison	83⅝	81½	81⅝	— ⅛
Atchison pf.	105½	102¾	103	— ¼
Balt. & Ohio	111⅝	108¾	108⅞	— ⅛
Balt. & Ohio pf.	99½	97	...	...
Ches. & Ohio	51	49¾	49⅝	+ ⅛
Chi. Great West.	19¼	18¾	18⅞	...
Canadian Pacific	154½	151	150⅜	+ ¼
Denver	28	27¼	27¼	...
Denver pf.	91	88⅝	88½	+ ⅛
Erie	41⅝	40⅜	40⅝	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81	78¾	78	— ⅜
Erie 2d pf.	67½	65¾	66	...
Illinois Central	165	161¼	161	+ ¼
Kansas & Texas	28¼	27½	...	...
Kan. & Texas pf.	64	62⅜	...	...
Louis. & Nash.	149¼	145¾	...	...
Mexican Central	20¾	20¼	20⅝	— ⅜
N. R. R. of M. pf.	35	34½	...	...
Norfolk & West.	85¼	80¼	80¼	— ⅛
Nor. & West. pf.	95½	93	...	...
N. Y. Central	145	141½	...	...
Ontario & West.	52⅝	51½	51½	...
Pennsylvania	69¼	135½	135	+ ⅛
Reading	49½	96½	96⅜	— ⅛
Reading 1st pf.	46¾	91¼	91¼	— ¼
Reading 2d pf.	45½	88⅝	88⅝	...
Rock Island	28½	27¾	27¾	...
Southern Railway	32¼	31½	31½	...
Southern Ry. pf.	99½	97	...	...
Southern Pacific	63¾	62⅛	62⅜	— ¼
St. Paul	179	178¼	178¾	— ¼
Union Pacific	123⅝	122½	122¾	— ¼
Union Pacific pf.	99½	97	...	...
U. S. Steel	28¼	27½	27⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	96⅞	94½	94½	— ¼
Wabash	19	18½	...	...
Wabash pf.	39½	38½	...	...
Wabash deb. B.	74½	72¼	...	...

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 17.—A quiet tone prevailed on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 17,980,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 940,000 marks, other securities decreased 2,660,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 23,600,000 marks.

PARIS, June 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day had an upward tendency, owing to the belief that the Franco-German situation has ameliorated. Russians were stronger on the announcement that steps are being taken to arrange an armistice. At the close prices were steady. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 75c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	1	8	0
Tomboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

RAILROAD EARNINGS

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
1st week June..	$59,346	$56,029	$52,996
From July 1	3,095,708	2,894,580	2,653,856
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
2d week June	30,993	36,110	37,291
From July 1	1,832,708	1,860,273	1,894,193
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week June..	132,888	121,228	114,110
From July 1	6,869,801	6,316,086	5,676,415
GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,082
1st week June..	643,759	670,758	635,497
From July 1	32,606,013	31,811,437	31,085,315
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	196	196	196
1st week June..	10,408	9,353	6,211
From July 1	588,403	473,785	246,458
UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS—			
May gross	756,357	841,006	.....
11 mos. gross	3,295,083	3,336,378	.....
ATLANTA & CHARLOTTE AIR LINE for March—			
Gross	369,250	332,146	297,894
Exp. and taxes	229,770	228,172	190,988
Net	139,480	103,974	106,908
9 mos. gross	2,804,500	2,706,550	2,405,023
Exp. and taxes	1,904,563	1,738,920	1,566,339
9 mos. net	899,946	967,630	838,686
NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION for May—			
Gross	78,587	74,917	74,258
Net	37,795	35,303	34,027
Surp. over chgs.	14,878	12,836	11,600
5 mos. gross	340,315	316,579	311,011
5 mos. net	149,139	111,594	132,955
Surp. over chgs.	34,655	19,080	24,190

Miscellaneous Earnings.

The report of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company for the first six months of its fiscal year, from Nov. 1 to April 30, shows net earnings of $336,743.56. The fixed charges for the same period, including interest on bonds, sinking fund, and dividend on preferred stock, aggregated $101,250, leaving $235,493 surplus, or at the rate of 18.8 per cent. on the common stock.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1918	104	104½
3s, c., 1918	104	104½
3s, 1918, am.	103½	...
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907	105	105½
4s, r., 1925	132	132½
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
5s, c., 1904	103	...
Philippine 4s	103	...
Adams Exp.	243	251
Alb. & Sus.	235	...
Alle. & W.	151	...
Allis-Chalm. pf.	52	55
Am. Ax.	22	...
A. A. C. pf.	90	95
Am. B. S.	23	26
A. B. S. pf.	78	85
A. C. & F. pf.	95	98
Amer. Coal	160	165
A. C. O. pf.	93	97
Am. D. Tel.	28	31
Am. Exp.	220	240
Chi. G. W.	5½	6¼
A. H. & L. pf.	40½	41
A. I. Co.	5	5½
A. I. Co. pf.	35	38½
A. I. S. Co.	25½	26
Am. L. Co.	18	20
A. L. Co. pf.	40	44
Am. Loc. pf.	111	112
Am. M. Co.	6	6½
Am. S. & R. pf.	118	118½
Am. Snuff.	167	180
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	...
A. S. R. pf.	134	136
A. T. & C.	90	95
Am. Tob. pf.	95½	96½
Ann Arbor.	35	40
Ann A. pf.	75	79
A. Mer. 1st pf.	98¼	100
A., T. & S. F. pf.	102½	103
Atl. C. L.	156	158½
B. A. L. pf.	106	...
B. Un. Gas.	180	185
Bruns. City.	15½	16¼
B., R. & P.	146	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
Buff. & Susq.	58	62
Canada So.	69	70
C. C. & C.	51	52
C. R. R. of N. J.	198	202
C. & S. A. Tel.	120	125
Chi. & Alt.	33	35¼
C. & A. pf.	77	79
C., B. & Q.	200	200
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	61¼	65
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	29	31½
Chi. G. W. deb.	84	86½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	183	190
C., St. P., M. & Om.	172	175
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	200
C. T. & T.	17½	18
Chi. U. Tr.	6	6½
C. U. T. pf.	32	37
C., C. C. & St. L.	95	96½
C., C. C. & St. L. pf.	119	120
C., I. & W.	72	85
C., L. & W. pf.	105	115
Cleve. & P.	152	184
C. & P. sp.	104	...
C. F. & I. pf.	95	115
Col. South.	26½	27¼
C. S. 1st pf.	57	58½
C. & H. C. & Iron	13	13¼
Cons. Coal.	75	...
Consol. Gas.	186	188
C. P. Co. pf.	40½	48½
Del. & Hud.	162½	162½
D., L. & W.	375	384
D. & R. G.	27½	28¼
D. & R. G. pf.	88	88½
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	22
D. So. t. r.	8	12½
D. S. pf. t. r.	41	43
Dia. Match.	138	142
D. Co. of A. pf.	53	60
East. Kod.	...	145½
El. Stor. B.	...	80
Ev. & T. H.	62	70
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	95
F. M. & S.	95	111
F. M. & S. pf.	90	94½
Ft. W. & D. City	69	71
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	63
G. C. Co. pf.	102	104½
Gen. Elect.	174	176
G. & S. C.	120	...
Gt. N. pf.	276	280
H.B.Claflin	106	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	99½	...
Hav. E. Ry.	...	15
Hav. E. Ry. pf.	...	65
Hock. Val.	90	95
Hock. V. pf.	93¼	94
Homestake.	77	80
Ill. C.	103	...
I. P. Co. pf.	18½	19
I. P. Co. pf.	77¾	78½
Int. Power.	55	85
Int. S. P.	27	30
Iowa Cent.	25	26
Iowa C. pf.	48	51
Joliet & Chi.	180	...
Kan. & M.	30	33
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	81½	83
Kan. C. So.	23¾	27
K. C. S. pf.	54½	55
K. & D. M.	11	15
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I. C., pf.	60	73
Lacl. G. pf.	95	105
L. E. & W.	28	30
L. E. & W. pf.	87	90
Lake Shore.	300	330
Long Island.	50	55
Man. Beach.	9½	14
Man. Elev.	161¾	164½

DECLARED DIVIDENDS.

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Alabama Gt. Southern pf. A	4	June 21	Holders of record June	20
Albany & Susquehanna	4½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Allegheny & Western	8	July 1	Holders of record June	21
Ashland Coal & Iron (quar.)	1	June 20	June 15	June 21
A., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com.	2½	July 10	June 23	July 1
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 13
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2½	June 30	Holders of record	June 3
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	May 29	June 3
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn	1	July 1	.....	.....
Buff. & Susquehanna com. (quar.)	1¼	July 1	.....	.....
Chi. & Alton pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 26	July 3
Chi. & East Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 3
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-ann.)	2	July 15	June 15	Sept. 8
Chi., Ind. & Louis. com.	1½	June 28	June 7	June 20
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	2	June 28	June 7	June 20
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-ann.)	3½	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Conc. & Mont., all classes, (quar.)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Delaware River R. R. & Bridge (semi-annual)	2	June 23	Holders of record	June 13
Denver & Rio G'de pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 15	June 27	July 17
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	2½	July 3	June 27	July 17
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 17	June 26	July 18
Hocking Valley pf.	2	July 15	June 26	July 18
Ind., Ill. & Iowa (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 21	Holders of record	July 21
Interborough Rapid Transit	2	July 3	June 12	July 3
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Memphis pf.	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
Lake Erie & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	1	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	2	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Mahoning Coal com.	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Maine Central (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Manhattan (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 16	June 28
Michigan Central (quarterly)	2	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Minneap. & St. L. pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 28	July 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
N. Y., Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 1
New York, N. H. & Hart. (quar.)	2	June 30	Holders of record	June 15
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	July 1	June 26	July 3
Pere Marquette com. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 3	June 19	July 5
Pere Marquette pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 3	June 19	July 15
Phil., Balt. & Wash. (semi-annual)	2	June 30	June 13	.....
Phila. & Erie (semi-annual)	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 22
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	1¾	July 3	June 10	July 6
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (special)	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3
Railroad Securities	2	July 1	June 15	July 3
Rensselaer & Saratoga	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
St. L. & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. com. trust cfs.	5	July 1	June 16	July 3
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. trust cfs.	1½	July 1	June 16	July 3
Southwestern of Georgia	3½	July 3	June 15	July 6
United N. J. R. R. & Canal	2½	July 10	June 20	July 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston & Sub. Elec. (quarter)	50c	July 15	Holders of record	June 15
Boston & Worcester Electric pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Capital Trac., Wash., D. C. (quar.)	1½	June 30	June 15	July 2
Chicago City (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 12	June 19
Cen. & Han. Trac. com. (quarter)	¾	July 1	.....	.....
Col., Buckeye, Lake & Newark Tr. pf.	3	July 1	June 15	.....
Manchester Traction (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Metropolitan (N. Y.) (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 24	July 17
Reading Traction	75c	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
South Side El., Chi., (quar.)	1	June 30	June 19	July 1
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 17	July 3
Union Traction Co., Phila.	$1	July 1	June 9	July 1
United Rys. Investment pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 3
United Traction & Electric, Providence, (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 13	July 3
United Traction of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
West End St., pf., Boston	4	July 1	June 22	July 3

BANK STOCKS.

Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	July 1	June 23	July 1
Jefferson (semi-annual)	2½	July 3	June 24	July 5
Mechanics' National (semi-annual)	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Mercantile National	4	July 1	June 19	July 3
Mutual	3	July 1	June 24	July 5
Nineteenth Ward (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 20	July 1
Plaza	10	July 1	June 24	July 3
State	25	July 1	June 9	July 1
Twelfth Ward (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 15	July 1
Wallabout (Brooklyn)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
West Side (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 15	July 3
Yorkville	5	July 1	June 21	July 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Colonial (semi-annual)	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Fifth Avenue	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 29
Franklin, (Brooklyn) (quarter)	3	June 23	July 1	.....
Girard (Philadelphia)	10	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Guaranty (quarter)	5	June 30	Holders of record	June 30
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	10	July 3	June 20	July 5
Knickerbocker (extra)	10	July 3	June 20	July 5
Long Island Loan & Trust	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
Metropolitan (semi-annual)	8	June 30	June 23	July 1
Real Estate	5	July 1	June 19	July 1
Van Norden (quarter)	2	June 30	Holders of record	June 20
Williamsburg, (B'klyn.) (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 17

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 20	July 1
American Bank Note (quarter)	$1	June 30	July 15	July 1
Am. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
American Can pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 20	July 3
American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
American Car & Foundry pf.	1¼	July 1	June 8	July 2
American Chicle com. (month)	1	June 20	June 15	June 21
American Express (semi-annual)	3	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
American Express (extra)	1	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. com. (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Amer. Pipe Mfg. Co. (quarter)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Amer. Radiator com. (quar.)	1	June 30	June 21	July 1
American Screw (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 20	July 1
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 15	July 3
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. (quar.)	1¾	July 3	May 31	July 5
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	May 31	July 5
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 15
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (extra)	¾	July 15	June 30	July 15
Amer. Typefounders' com. (quar.)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Amer. Typefounders' pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Bates Mfg. (Mass.) (semi-annual)	$5	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Boston & Phila. S. S. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Boston Storage Warehouse (quar.)	$1	June 30	Holders of record	June 15
Boston Towboat	1	June 30	Holders of record	June 20
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	June 23	Holders of record	May 25
Celluloid (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	June 30	July 17
Chic. Junc. Rys. U. Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chic. Junc. Rys. U. Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 26	July 1
Columbus Gas Light & Heating pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Copper Range Con. (quarter)	$1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 22	July 3
Eastman Kodak com. (quar.)	2½	July 1	May 31	June 16
Eastman Kodak pf. (quar.)	1½	July 1	May 31	June 16
Empire Steel & Iron pf. (semi-ann.)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 3
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 21	July 3
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 19
Greene Con. Copper (bi-monthly)	2	June 20	June 8	June 12
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 7	July 3
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	June 26	June 20	.....
Horn Silver Mining	5c	June 30	June 15	July 1
Hudson Realty (semi-annual)	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 20
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 15	July 1
Int. Silver pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
Mackay Companies com. (semi-annual)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Mackay Companies pf. (quar.)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Maryland Coal (semi-annual)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
Maryland Coal (extra)	1	June 30	June 17	July 1
Massachusetts Light Co. (quar.)	1	July 3	Holders of record	June 30
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	June 20	June 17	July 10
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	July 15	June 28	July 17
National Enameling com. (quarter)	½	July 1	June 10	July 3
National Enameling pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 27	July 1
National Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	July 3	June 21	July 5
New Century Zinc & Lead (extra)	1	July 1	.....	.....
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 18	June 30	July 18
N. Y. Mortgage & Sec. (semi-ann.)	3	July 1	June 26	July 3
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 17	July 1
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	June 20	June 9	June 21
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 26
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quar.)	1½	June 30	Holders of record	June 15
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	July 1	June 14	July 3
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 5
Sap F. Gas & El. (quarter)	1¼	June 20	June 3	June 21
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 7
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 3
Standard Coupler com.	1	June 30	June 24	July 3
Standard Coupler pf.	4	June 30	June 24	July 3
Stand. Gas Light (N. Y.) com. & pf.	3	June 30	June 20	July 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 21	July 5
Street's West Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 19	July 3
Tezinthau Copper (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 28
Tezinthau Copper (extra)	½	July 1	Holders of record	June 28
Thompson-Starrett Co.	4	July 1	June 20	July 2
Toledo Home Telep. (quarter)	1	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
Underwood Typewriter 1st & 2d pf.	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 10
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 17
Union Switch & Sig. com. (quar.)	2	July 10	.....	.....
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	2½	July 10	.....	.....
United Fruit (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	50c	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
United Shoe Machine. pf. (quar.)	37½	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
U. S. Title Guar. & Indem. (quar.)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Va.-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	July 15	June 29	July 20
Western Union (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12

*Transfer books do not close. †Two months' dividend on account of change in dividend period.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing June 17. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		
243	251	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	2	246¼	Jan. 7	244	Apr. 6	244	Apr. 6	1905
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1905	4½	.....		.....		228	Dec. 10	1904
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,650,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	.....		.....		*150	Mar. 30	1905
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,213,700	.....	..	23½	Apr. 19	20	Jan. 24	24	June	1904
..	..	American Ag. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1905	3	90¾	Apr. 13	85	Feb. 8	89½	Apr. 13	1905
..	..	American District Tel.	3,845,000	May 15, 1903	1	30	Jan. 10	25	May 23	29	May 23	1905
220	240	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	4	246	Feb. 27	210	Jan. 3	246	May 22	1905
..	..	American Ice tr. rects.	.....	.....	..	6	Apr. 12	4¼	Apr. 20	4¼	June 8	1905
35	38¾	American Ice pf., tr. rects	.....	.....	..	41¾	Apr. 10	34	May 27	37	May 20	1905
167	180	American Snuff	11,001,700	Apr. 1, 1905	2½	170	May 24	165	May 31	165	May 31	1905
101½	..	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	105¼	May 26	99	Jan. 3	105¼	May 27	1905
90	98	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1905	1½	95	Jan. 25	90¾	May 22	90¾	June 1	1905
85	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	..	37½	Feb. 18	25	Feb. 6	37½	Feb. 18	1905
75	79	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	..	76	Apr. 29	66	Feb. 6	76	June 8	1905
98¼	100	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1¾	99¼	May 5	96	Jan. 6	99¼	May 5	1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1905	3	.....		.....		*121	Nov. 28	1904
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1	.....		.....		*104	June 22	1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	.....		.....		*105	Dec. 30	1902
180	195	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1905	2	215	Feb. 14	184½	May 22	184¾	May 22	1905
146	158	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	159	Jan. 16	146	Apr. 29	146	Apr. 29	1905
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	8,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	160	Jan. 31	153	Jan. 23	160	Jan. 31	1905
58	62	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	60⅛	Jan. 18	58	Mar. 1	30	Mar. 21	1905
89	70	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1¼	72⅞	Jan. 31	67½	Jan. 11	69¼	May 25	1905
..	..	Can. Pacific cfs., 3d in. pd.	.....	.....	..	154¾	Apr. 8	120¾	Jan. 9	148¾	May 17	1905
..	80	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1½	71½	Mar. 10	64½	Feb. 4	71½	Mar. 10	1905
127	..	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,600	Apr. 7, 1905	1½	118½	Feb. 14	118¼	Feb. 14	118¼	Feb. 14	1905
33	35¼	Chicago & Alton	19,542,800	.....	..	44½	Mar. 15	31	May 22	36	June 9	1905
240	250	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,839,100	Apr. 1, 1905	1¾	250	Feb. 8	225	Mar. 2	235	Mar. 2	1905
130	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,830,700	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	143	Jan. 11	142	Jan. 21	142½	Feb. 1	1905
84	86½	Chicago & Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1903	2	86¼	Mar. 13	83¾	May 22	86	June 5	1905
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1904	2	88	June 3	88	June 8	88	June 8	1905
183	186	Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	49,327,400	Apr. 24, 1905	3½	192½	Apr. 17	182½	Jan. 13	184¾	May 29	1904
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	Apr. 1, 1905	2	265½	Feb. 1	234	Jan. 13	250½	May 4	1905
..	..	Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	77,836,100	Apr. 4, 1905	2	170	Apr. 25	170	Apr. 25	170	Apr. 25	1904
180	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1903	3½	230	Jan. 31	195	Jan. 17	200	Mar. 15	1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	.....		.....		102¾	May 22	1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	.....		.....		120	June 4	1898
..	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	19½	Feb. 17	7⅝	Jan. 5	17¼	May 25	1905
32	37	Chicago Union Traction pf.	12,000,000	Oct. 25, 1900	1¼	54	Feb. 8	35	Apr. 11	38	Apr. 28	1905
72	85	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	90	Feb. 1	79	Jan. 14	85	June 6	1905
110	115	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1905	2½	110	Feb. 8	105	Jan. 11	110	June 9	1905
103	115	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	June 1, 1905	1	108½	Jan. 10	103½	Jan. 10	106½	Jan. 10	1904
104	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	4	105	Mar. 24	85	Feb. 10	95	May 22	1905
..	75	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905	4	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21	1905
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	.....		.....		22¾	June 20	1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	.....		.....		64	Sep. 18	1903
138	142	**Diamond Match**	15,000,000	June 8, 1905	2½	*140	May 10	*138¼	Mar. 14	*140	May 10	1905
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	.....		.....		120	Jan. 21	1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1, 1905	3	.....		.....		70¼	June 7	1904
..	..	Detroit Southern	10,487,000	.....	..	5⅞	Jan. 24	4⅞	Apr. 25	4½	Apr. 25	1905
..	..	Detroit Southern pf.	6,500,000	.....	..	36½	Feb. 1	31⅜	Mar. 4	34	Apr. 17	1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	.....		.....		3½	Apr. 24	1904
53	60	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,552,491	Apr. 15, 1905	1	55	Mar. 30	50	Mar. 27	53	Apr. 3	1905
..	145¾	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	Apr. 1, 1905	2½	149⅞	Apr. 13	148¾	Apr. 17	148¾	Apr. 17	1905
6	70	Evans. & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	72½	Jan. 16	65	Apr. 7	66	Apr. 7	1905
..	95	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Oct. 15, 1904	2½	90	Feb. 28	90	Feb. 28	90	Mar. 27	1905
102	104½	**General Chemical pf.**	10,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	104	Feb. 15	101	Jan. 18	103	May 18	1905
120	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	.....		.....		*115	June 14	1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905	5	.....		.....		*82	Dec. 1	1904
106	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	3,820,100	Apr. 15, 1905	2	*107	May 5	*100¾	Jan. 17	*107	May 5	1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,606,300	May 1, 1905	1¼	*94¼	Apr. 13	*94¼	Apr. 13	*94¼	Apr. 13	1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,800	May 1, 1905	1½	*101	May 18	*100¾	Apr. 13	*101	May 18	1905
..	..	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 16, 1905	1½	99	Mar. 11	86⅞	Jan. 18	98	June 10	1905
..	..	**Ill. Cent.**, leased line	10,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	2	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Apr. 24	1905
..	..	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	Apr. 1, 1905	½	40⅞	Feb. 27	29	May 20	30	May 24	1905
..	..	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	100	Feb. 23	60	June 3	85	June 7	1905
..	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1¾	*182	Apr. 14	*180	Feb. 7	*182	Apr. 14	1905
..	..	**Kanawha & Michigan**	*9,000,000	.....	..	39	Mar. 17	29½	May 26	30½	June 6	1905
..	..	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	14¾	Feb. 25	13	Feb. 21	14	Apr. 25	1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	.....		.....		*32	Jan. 25	1899
..	..	Kings. Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1, 1905	2	.....		.....		*260	Feb. 17	1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	6	May 19	6	May 19	6	May 19	1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	.....		.....		50	Mar. 13	1901
..	..	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	76	Apr. 6	66	Jan. 9	76	Apr. 6	1905
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15, 1905	1¼	.....		.....		99½	Mar. 14	1903
..	..	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1904	2½	.....		.....		.....		
..	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1905	4	101	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 1	101	Mar. 10	1905
..	..					347	Mar. 13	310	Apr. 29	310	Apr. 29	1905
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14	Feb. 24	9½	Jan. 16	10	Mar. 30	1905
..	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,576,000	Dec. 31, 1904	5	.....		.....		110	Aug. 23	1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1905	2½	.....		.....		*188	July 10	1903
..	..	Met. W. Elev., Chicago	7,495,700	.....	..	.....		.....		16	Jan. 15	1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	.....		.....		67	Dec. 19	1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Apr. 29, 1905	1½	.....		.....		118	Apr. 18	1901
..	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	64¾	Apr. 7	56½	Jan. 12	60	May 2	1905
..	..	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1905	2½	91	Feb. 24	86	Jan. 19	90	Apr. 17	1905
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	Jan. 1, 1905	3½	*190	Mar. 22	*185¼	Feb. 21	*190	Mar. 22	1905
..	..	**Nat. of Mexico** 2d pf.	21,884,000	.....	..	24½	Jan. 10	18½	May 26	18½	May 26	1905
..	..	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	May 1, 1905	.2	42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1	1905
..	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	5	122½	Jan. 20	115	Mar. 13	116	Apr. 5	1905
..	..	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	27	Feb. 28	21½	May 23	24	May 31	1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,038,650	Apr. 1, 1905	2	400	Jan. 17	400	Jan. 17	403	May 9	1905
..	..	New York, Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	1¼	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Jan. 5	*135	Nov. 9	1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	.....		.....		83¾	Nov. 14	1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	Jan. 16, 1905	4	.....		.....		199	Nov. 2	1904
..	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4	Feb. 7	4	Feb. 7	4	Feb. 7	1905
..	..	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	May 1, 1905	1¼	103	Feb. 6	104	Jan. 5	107⅞	Mar. 18	1905
..	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	41¾	Apr. 3	27	Jan. 25	37	May 25	1905
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,200	Feb. 15, 1905	2	87½	Feb. 6	80	Jan. 11	84½	Feb. 28	1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1½	.....		.....		83¼	June 29	1903
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SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Catskill Mountains.



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Churchill Hall	300	Atchison House	45	Terry Homestead	20
New Grant House	75	Westholm	45	Craft Farm House	20
Greycourt Inn	60	Mountain View	45	Rosemont	20
Kendall Place	60	Far View House	30	Hubbel Manor	15
The Hamilton	50	Ingleside	20	Hillcrest	15

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TIME TABLE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE SEASON OF 1905 IN EFFECT JUNE 18TH

to the

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

via the

Ulster & Delaware R. R.

operating the only through car line to this popular resort.

Leave New York:

9:00 A. M. except Sunday, via Hudson River Day Line Steamers, 42d St. Pier. (Desbrosses St. 20 minutes earlier.)

10:00 A. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry. (Franklin St. 20 minutes earlier.) **CATSKILL MOUNTAIN LIMITED.** All drawing room cars. First trip June 26th.

10:20 A. M. except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot.

11:35 A. M. daily, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry. (Franklin St., 15 minutes earlier.)

1:00 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry. (Franklin St., 15 minutes earlier.) **RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER.**

3:45 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry. (Franklin St. 20 minutes earlier.)

The Night Line Steamers from Franklin St. and Steamer Mary Powell from West 42d St., both connect with morning train leaving Rondout at 7:05 A. M.

Four solid through trains in each direction every week day with modern day coaches and Pullman cars. No transfers. No delays.

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IN THE MOUNTAINS,

of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the New York, Ontario & Western Ry.

If you are seeking a SUMMER HOME for your family in a region of absolute HEALTH AT MODERATE COST, 2,000 feet above the sea, with pure air, pure water, pure milk, no malaria or mosquitos, and within Three Hours' Ride from New York—a country heartily recommended by physicians—then send 7 cents for postage to the undersigned or call and get free at offices below the ... PERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "SUM... HOMES," of 125 pages. It gives a list ... over 1,000 Hotels, Farms, and Boarding ... es with their location, rates of board, fa... attractions, &c. Vacation Bureau at ... Liberty, N. Y.

IN NEW YORK—141, 165, 425, 1,354, 1,789 ... ways 3 Park Place; 287 4th Av.; 245 Co... bus Av.; 2,798 3d Av.; 273 West 125th St.; 182 5th Av.; ticket offices, Franklin and West 42d St. Ferries.

IN BROOKLYN—342 and 860 Fulton St.; 390 Broadway, Eagle Office.

J. C. ANDERSON, Traffic Manager, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

TWIN MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Accommodates 75 guests. Elevation, 2,500 ft. Long distance telephone; sanitary plumbing. For terms apply to

EUGENE M. DIBBELL, ELKA PARK P. O., Greene Co., N. Y.

THE GRAND HOTEL COMPANY

ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF

THE GRAND HOTEL

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y., For the Season of 1905, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

This hotel is located on the main line of the Ulster & Delaware R. R., and has through Pullman and Day Coach Service from New York, without change of cars, direct to Hotel Grounds.

The location is superb and the view from the Hotel porches and grounds cannot be excelled. Many improvements have been made to the property recently and the service is strictly first-class.

Mr. H. E. Eder will be at the Savoy Hotel, 59th St. and Fifth Av., New York City, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of each week, and will furnish full information regarding rooms, rates, etc. After June 28th, address The Grand Hotel Company, Summit Mountain P. O., N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

RIGHT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

OPEN JUNE 27.

Capacity 500; every modern improvement and convenience; cuisine and service unsurpassed.

NO MALARIA; NO MOSQUITOES.

Music, golf, bowling, billiards, swimming pool, card parlors, tennis, fishing, boating, bathing; stable connected with hotel. D. PICK, Proprietor, Room 30, World Building, New York.

If you want to spend your vacation in

A Most Delightful Section,

Buy Your Ticket for Village of

NEW PALTZ, N. Y.

In famous Wallkill Valley, at foot of Shawangunk Mountains. Scenery unsurpassed in New York State.

Send for circular and list of boarding houses to

Secretary of Board of Trade, New Paltz, N. Y.

Circulars at Times Bureau.

ROCKWOOD HOTEL,

CAIRO, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

Under new management. $15,000 expended in reconstruction and 70-room addition, with all modern improvements. Baths, hot and cold water on all floors, lighted by gas throughout, new water works; spring water, electric bell system; Casino, bowling alleys, dance hall, fine orchestra; 1,500 feet elevation; open June 15th. GEO. R. JONES, Prop.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE

Pine Hill, N. Y. Opens June 26. Beautifully situated in the heart of the Catskills. All improvements. First-class in every respect. Sports and games, amusement hall, music. Booklet. Freitag & Maier, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 59th St.

Although the rates at Sunset Park Inn are half other first-class hotels, none are better, more select or exclusive, with finer views.

C. A. COX, Proprietor.

"The Waldau," 38 Washington Square West, New York, where rooms can be engaged.

Water Falls Farm House, Cairo, N. Y.

Accommodates 17; high elevation; large rooms; farm attached; $6 per week; guests met at Cairo station; free transportation for guests staying 3 weeks. Mrs. Shubal Finch, Cairo, N. Y.

O'HARA HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Accommodates 125. Central location. Beauty of its surroundings unequaled. Boating, bowling, golf. Booklets. E. O'HARA'S SON, Manager, Lexington, N. Y.

VALLEY HOME.

Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y.—Accommodate 15; unexcelled table; fine location; terms moderate. Information Times Bureau, or write WM. CURRIE, Ashland, N. Y.

MILLBROOK FARM.—Healthiest location in Catskills; airy rooms; good table; scenery unsurpassed; terms moderate. Circular at Times Bureau, or write J. S. COCHRAN, Cairo, N. Y.

HOTEL WELDEN, Tannersville, N. Y.—Kosher; electric lights, long-distance telephone; modern improvements. B. FRIEDMAN.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

ULMER PARK

BROOKLYN'S PLEASURE AND PICNIC GROUNDS

For refined ladies and gentlemen and families, situated on Gravesend Bay, at foot of Twenty-fifth Avenue. Reached by Elevated Railroad direct from New York Bridge and Brooklyn; also trolley cars. Fare, five cents.

ULMER PARK,

THE TWO LARGEST PICNIC GROUNDS IN GREATER NEW YORK.

The park possesses two large platforms, 180x220 feet. Large dining rooms with a capacity of 2,500 seats. Quarter-mile bicycle track. Foot and base ball grounds. Ten bowling alleys. Six long shooting ranges. Bathing houses. Largest pier in America, &c. Books are open for engagements. William Texter. Telephone 27 Bath Beach.

ULMER PARK PIER,

GEO. J. FRANK, PROP.

BOATS TO LET. ALL KINDS OF BAIT.

Refreshments at city prices. Fishing parties leave daily—crabbing, weakfish, fluke, tomcods, eels, and lobsters.

ULMER PARK BATHING BEACH

FOOT OF 25TH AV.

WILLIAM F. SIPMANN, MANAGER. Finest bathing houses in Brooklyn. A fine white sandy beach. Free from shells. All styles of suits. Excellent bath houses.

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.

15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. Finest cement sidewalks and macadam roads. First-class casinos. Wide shelving beach on which bicyclists and equestrians may ride. Garages.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO,

DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN

Open for Guests June 29.

Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

GREENBERGER'S

OCEAN COTTAGES.

SUMMERFIELD AV. OCEAN FRONT. High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. City 'phone 1483—79th St.

MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE MANHATTAN

Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.

MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE REMINGTON.

Adjoining Arverne Hotel. Fifth season. Same successful management. Extra large rooms. 350 feet of piazza. Telephone 5 Arverne. C. E. McBride, Arverne, or Broadway, northeast corner 80th St.

THE ELIZABETH.

Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

THE BRITAIN.

Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.

A. J. BARKER.

The INN

Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long. F. AVERY, Prop.

SEA SHORE

SOUTH HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

Furnished Cottages

TO RENT AT REDUCED PRICES.

I also have special arrangement with the

The Irving Hotel

for meals.

U. R. HAVENS, Agent.

The Irving Hotel

(the largest and best at this resort,)

NOW OPEN.

Situated on high ground, 3 minutes' walk from Agawam Lake and scarcely a mile from the Atlantic.

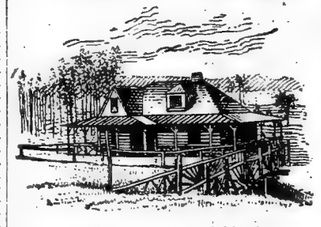
The Irving

is equipped with all modern improvements. 25 miles of new wood drives; beautiful and cool suites of rooms, with baths or double or single rooms. HENRY TERRY, Prop.

Write for booklet.

WARDENCLYFFE INN AND COTTAGES

ARTHUR BAVE, Manager, WARDENCLYFFE-ON-SOUND.



(One of the Log Cabins.)

Wardenclyffe Inn is on the beautiful North Shore of Long Island, on the Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Railroad. The unusual combination of woods, rolling country, nearness to the Metropolis, long water front, with safe, clean, sunny beach; excellent bathing, boating; the high bluffs overlooking the widest stretch of the Sound; the good roads and drives, make Wardenclyffe an ideal place for Summer. Send for free booklet, giving full information regarding

Terms at the Inn.

Cottages for Rent. Lots for Sale.

Wardenclyffe-on-Sound,

Wardenclyffe, Long Island.

Mr. Bave formerly managed Princeton Inn and Briarcliffe Lodge.

Catskill Mountains.

THE REXMERE, CHURCHILL HALL, HOTEL HAMILTON — Beautiful STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS

Now booking at 3 Park Place, New York City. Tel. 6050 Cort. E. GRIFFITH, Mgr.

Pleasant Home Cottage, Prattsville, Greene Co., N. Y.—Hot and cold water baths; all modern improvements; 5 miles from U. & D. R. R.; eatables from our own farm. Circular Times Bureau, or write A. Carman, Prattsville.

INGLESIDE.—House enlarged and improved; beautiful scenery, attractive grounds; tennis, croquet, boating, fishing, livery, piano, sanitary plumbing, bath and toilet rooms. Address Mrs. S. Humiston, Napanoch, N. Y.

AIRY HILL HOUSE PALENVILLE, N. Y. Good board and rooms. Rates from $7 up. Large, shady grounds. James Kraus, Box 49, Palenville, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SIDE COTTAGE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Accommodates 25; ideal location; good table; moderate terms. OTIS VOORHEES, Ashland, N. Y. Information Times Bureau.

BREEZE LAWN, FREEHOLD, NEW YORK. Pleasant farm house. Table and rooms first class. Capacity 30. $6-$7. E. STORY.

Brookside Cottage.—Ideal location; good table; accommodate 20; terms moderate. Information Times Bureau. P. W. DEMING, Ashland, N. Y.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

COLD SPRING HOUSE, Tannersville, N. Y. All improvements. Excellent Hungarian, American, Kosher table. L. BIEBER. Booklet.

GLEN CRAIG HOUSE.

Now open for the season; write for circular. Mrs. C. R. WALKER, Cairo, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

THE EARLINGTON,

Richfield Springs, N. Y.,

OPENS JULY 1ST.

GOLF, TENNIS AND COACHING. THE FAMOUS SULPHUR BATHS OF RICHFIELD SPRINGS are too well known to need description. NEW YORK OFFICE until June 30, THE EARLINGTON, West 27th St.

G. DE WITT, Lessee, formerly of The Thousand Island House.

BERKELEY-WAIONTHA,

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

Now open in connection with the Great White Sulphur Baths. A perfect Summer climate. Tennis, Golf, and all Summer sports. The Hotel is newly furnished and has all modern conveniences. Through parlor cars direct to Richfield Springs, via N. Y. C. and H. R. R. and D., L. & W. R. R. For prices and booklet address E. H. Patrick.

SPEND THE SUMMER ON LONG ISLAND

"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."

The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing.

250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays.

"SUMMER HOMES," a booklet giving list of Hotels and Boarding Houses; postage 4 cents. "LONG ISLAND," a handsomely illustrated descriptive book; postage 8 cents. Free on application or mailed on receipt of postage by HOWARD M. SMITH, Gen'l Passenger Agt., L. I. R. R., 263 Fifth Ave., N. Y. City.

BAY AVENUE COTTAGES, PATCHOGUE, L. I. Near Great South Bay and lakes; still and surf bathing, boating, fishing, etc.; terms reasonable. MRS. G. M. FIELD, Manager.

MANHANSET HOUSE

AT MANHANSET MANOR, SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y.

An Ideal Summer Resort

All attractions of Water and Woodland; Bathing, Fishing, Sailing, Golf, Tennis, Automobiling, Etc.

HIGH CLASS HOTEL REASONABLE RATES

OPEN JUNE 22.

Booking Office, 23 Union Square, New York. ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

Furnished Cottages for Rent.

Villa Thyll.

(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)

Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.

Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.

NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 21st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 6072 Gramercy.

Mrs. L. Thyll.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

30 miles (1 hour) from New York City. Seaside and Country combined.

THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24. Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY, at Victoria Hotel, Wednesdays only.

WALKER HOUSE

EAST QUOGUE, L. I.

Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.

WILLARD S. FRENCH.

PEARSON COTTAGE,

30 Kneer Av., West Arverne, Hammel's Station. Large, airy rooms; thoroughly renovated. All improvements. Excellent table. Mrs. H. W. Pearson, formerly Mrs. Scholl of Cedar Villa.

SHINNECOCK BAY HOUSE,

Sailing, boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; large, light, airy rooms; fine table; commands magnificent view; terms $9 to $12 a week; references exchanged. John H. Corwin, Proprietor.

HERMON'S BELMONT HOTEL, formerly Westernacher's, Rockaway Beach, Hammel's Station. Now open. Excellent rooms. Latest improvements. American or European plan. Shore dinners.

Sherman House, Babylon, L. I.—Select families accommodated at reasonable rates; all vegetables in season; every convenience for guests; superior table; boating, bathing, driving, and fishing. S. Tweedy.

WINYAH COTTAGES, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.—Boarding by the day, week, or month; pleasantly situated near Deering's Harbor; fine boating, bathing, fishing. For rates, L. A. GRIFFING, Prop.

CRYSTAL LAKE HOUSE, FREEPORT, L. I. First-class family hotel, all improvements; boating, bathing, fishing, golf; booklet. A. E. Frost, Proprietor.

Darrow House.—Now open for guests; healthfully located; large, shady grounds; airy rooms; good board. Address S. A. Darrow, Box 23, Patchogue, L. I.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

FAR ROCKAWAY

Queen of Select Seaside Resorts

This famous Summer home of many of New York's social set is only forty minutes from Manhattan.

Far Rockaway offers more advantages to the Summer resident and visitor than most of the high-class seaside resorts. Its close proximity to the city, its wide stretch of beach—the finest on the Atlantic Coast—its fine roads for bicycling, driving, and automobiling, as well as miles of shaded lanes and broad avenues, really make it one of nature's own resorts.

Following is a list of the best hotels and cottages where guests can secure first-class accommodations at moderate rates:

EUREKA HOUSE

Cedar and Carlton Aves.

A SELECT FAMILY HOUSE.

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED.

Boating and Fishing from Private Dock. Five Minutes' Walk from Station.

A. T. TALLEY - Owner.

HOTEL BELVIDERE

BROADWAY, Far Rockaway, SELECT FAMILY HOUSE.

NOW OPEN.

Accommodates 200; 3 minutes from beach; superior table; modern improvements; same management as Windsor. S. J. Campbell.

WINDSOR HOTEL

BROADWAY, Far Rockaway. Six minutes from beach & depot

NOW OPEN.

Select family house; large shady grounds; thoroughly renovated and newly furnished. Same management as 1904. S. J. Campbell.

ASTORIA HOTEL.

Under New Management,

The Hotel is beautifully located within five minutes' walk from beach; accommodates one hundred guests; is thoroughly modern in all appointments, including electric lights and bells in all rooms, also gas. Cuisine service and general management will be as pleasant and homelike as possible. The table will be supplied with the best the markets produce.

SPECIAL RATES TO SEASON GUESTS.

WILLIAM TAETEROW, Prop.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.

The Leading House.

MacCASTLAND & DOWNING.

Booklets.

HOTEL IMPERIAL.

Far Rockaway's select resort. Beautiful dining room; excellent cuisine. Tastefully furnished rooms; shaded grounds; near ocean.

W. E. HAMMOND.

HOTEL MONTAUK,

at College Station and L. I. R. R. Depot. Restaurant table d'hote and a la carte. Inclosed Summer garden for afternoon and evening entertainments. George Ehret's extra lager on draught. GEO. BRENG.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Nicely Furnished Rooms.

EXCELLENT TABLE.

Dinner parties and transients accommodated. Terms reasonable, Near ocean.

JOHN J. BUSHELL.

PALACE HOTEL AND GARDENS.

BROADWAY AND CORNAGA AVE.

Rooms en suite. Private dining rooms. Hungarian music. High-class vaudeville every evening.

S. CASLIN, Prop.

SAGAMORE HOTEL

ELECTRIC LIGHTS THROUGHOUT. FACING OCEAN.

Beautiful view. Upper and lower covered piazzas. Music. Dinner parties and transients accommodated.

FRED. HEUER.

HOTEL WALDORF.

Under new management; newly renovated throughout, located on Central Av., near ocean; first-class rooms; excellent table; permanent and transient guests; reasonable rates. H. SCHRADER.

Hammel Station Rockaway Beach

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT

It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.

HERMANN'S BELMONT HOTEL.

Manhattan Beach

MANHATTAN BEACH HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

T. F. SILLECK, Manager,

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

Will Open Thursday, June 22d

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,

THE PARK INN,

NEW YORK'S MOST REFINED SEASIDE HOTEL.

From Jamaica Bay to Atlantic Ocean. Only 35 minutes from New York. DIRECTLY ON OCEAN FRONT. Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 30 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing; golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and sportsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature. RATES $24.50 AND UP PER WEEK. ROCKAWAY PARK, Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

The CLIFTON

"BONAIRE," PATCHOGUE, L. I.

FAVORITE HOTEL, on Great South Bay.

Now open. Many improvements. Newly decorated suites with new private baths; cottages; sun parlor; golf; orchestra; new garage. Booklets. 'Phone 38. W. M. JENKINS, Prop.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,

FREDERICK ARLT, Prop., Holland's Dock. Rockaway Beach restaurant; city prices; boats to let; Auxiliary Sloop Edith, deep sea fishing; Naphtha Launch Joker; fishing and pleasure parties week days, Sundays, and holidays. CAPT. "SAM" JONES, CAPT. "BILL" PIESCH. Telephone 289—Hammels.

SMITH'S HOTEL,

BOULEVARD, CORNER CENTRE ST., SEASIDE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Nicely furnished rooms. The best of home cooking. Transient and permanent guests. Terms reasonable. Near ocean and bay.

Hotel Elderhurst,

HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.

A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL,

ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.

Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

THE WINDSOR.

Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.

Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL, BATH BEACH, L. I.

600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop.

NEW HOLLAND HOTEL,

Rockaway Beach, Holland Station, L. I. Will be open June 17th; is finely situated on ocean front; connected with board walk; five minutes from R. R. station. Henry Adams. 'Phone 122, Hammels.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL, Automobile Hqtrs.

CASINO HOTEL, (Foot of Clinton Av.)

SHORE DINNERS $1.00.

BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL

AND COTTAGES. Now Open.

New York's Most Popular Family Resort. Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.

A. E. DICK, Manager.

N. Y. address, Hotel Stirling, 210 W. 56th St.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 29.

HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT. GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING. Special rates for the season. Address D. P. HATHAWAY.

THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

WELLINGTON

Select family hotel on the beach. Greatly enlarged; now thoroughly modern. Rooms with private baths. BEN. B. SMITH, Prop. $7 from Fri. din. to Mon. bkfst.

WARNER HOUSE,

BLUE POINT, LONG ISLAND.

Near Great South Bay; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid shade; first-class table; large, airy rooms; fine roads; rates moderate. J. R. Warner.

LA GRANGE HOUSE, BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.

Ideal situation, near station, on country road, fine shade, extra large verandas, five minutes' walk to Great South Bay, excellent cuisine, electric lights, telephone connection, hot and cold water, bath, livery; moderate prices, $8 and upward. MRS. L. A. KIRK.

Pine View House.—Pleasantly situated on Shinnecock Bay; large, airy rooms; broad verandas, surrounded with shade; ideal place for families; surf and still-water bathing, sailing, fishing, golf, tennis; excellent roads for driving and cycling. For terms and booklet address John Loving, Prop., East Quogue, L. I. Telephone 83 W.

GILLEN HOUSE.

Babylon, L. I. All improvements. Large, airy rooms, with good table; terms reasonable and home comforts. Beautiful location. Terms on application.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL. Automobile Parties Accommodated. American and European Plans. Open all year. Cafe and restaurant service at all hours. VAN ALLEN & CO.

BAY SHORE CASINO, foot Clinton Av. Shore Dinners, $1.00. Sailing, boating, fishing, and bathing.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL,

Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach. Direct ocean front. Newly renovated and refurnished. 3,000 ft.; sun parlor and palm garden. J. Wagerer, Prop.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Bayport, L. I.; fronting on Great South Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, and tennis; large airy rooms; all improvements; references. Mrs. Dodge.

GUEBEL'S HOTEL,

Lindenhurst, L. I.—Nicely furnished rooms; good table; all latest improvements; rate $7.00.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT. ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing. Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1½ hours from N. Y., Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.

FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

Announcement.

The "Sea Side House,"

Rockaway Beach,

OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH,

Under the same management as the Hotel Montague, of Brooklyn. Arrangements for rooms and board can be made at either hotel.

HOTEL PASADENA,

Grove Av., on the Beach, Between Hammel and Holland Station, ROCKAWAY BEACH.

First Season—Strictly Modern—Just Erected. Open June 15.

A. S. PIKE and F. A. GRANER.

AVERNE, L. I.

THE PLAZA.

cor. Ocean and Alexander Avs.; can accommodate a few select people for the season; choice rooms. MRS. O. HYAMS.

HAMPTON HALL

Opposite golf links, Bellport, L. I., on Great South Bay. A select family house replete with antique furnishings and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest. Patronage solicited. JAS. B. SHAW.

THE LINWOOD,

ON GREAT SOUTH BAY. SELECT.

Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

Plaza Park Richardson Hotels AND COTTAGES.

Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet. SEA CLIFF, L. I.

THE BAY HOUSE,

ORIENT, L. I.

Overlooking bay and Sound; sailing, fishing; shade trees; good table. C. B. KING.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I. GOLDEN ROD TERRACE.

Near the ocean; fine surf bathing. Large airy rooms. Cuisine Al. References exchanged. MRS. S. H. VAIL.

EUREKA HOUSE,

Bayport, L. I.; on Great South Bay; first-class table; large airy rooms; terms moderate. Geo. T. Carr, Prop.

PINE VILLA, Bay Shore, L. I. Homelike family boarding house; accommodates 30; terms $8 to $10. MRS. J. T. BROWN.

ULMER PARK, Foot of 25th Av., Brooklyn.—Boating, bathing, fishing, music, vaudeville; five-cent fare.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Bathing Establishment

Open June 15.

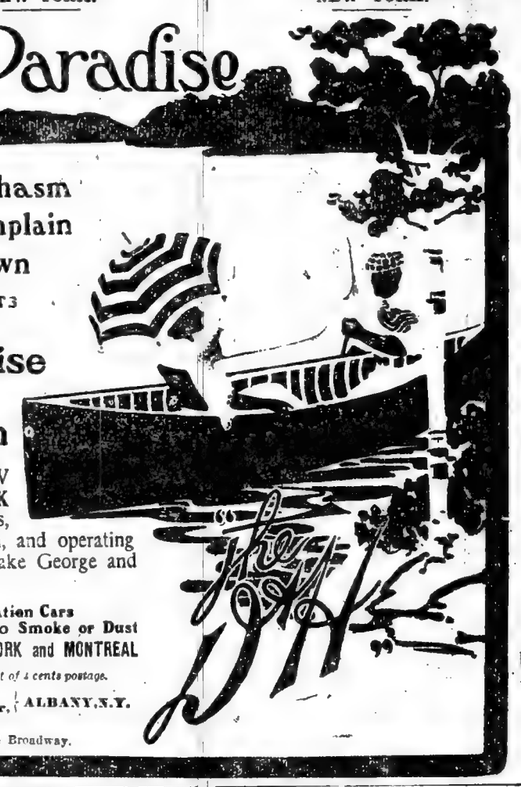
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES. Open June 27.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK.

A Summer Paradise



Lake George — Ausable Chasm
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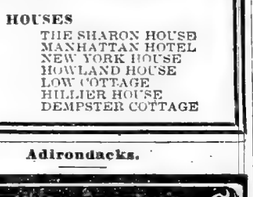
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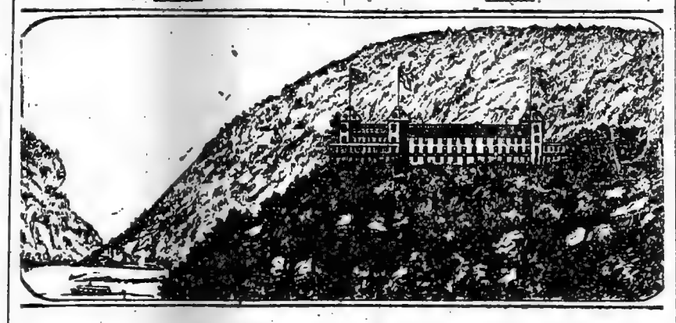
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A whole square on the ocean.

FRANK E. CONOVER.

THE KNICKERBOCKER, 7th & Webb Aves., Asbury Park, N. J. One block from beach. Now open. Terms and booklet. Mr. E. D. MULFORD.

THE VICTORIA,

Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.

Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200. THOS. NOBLE.

THE MARYLAND,

Asbury Park, N. J.; 4th Av., one block from beach. Special Spring rates. E. A. Cropper.

Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL

Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.

A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.

TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY.
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean Front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.

Best location on the Ocean Front.

F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.

JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS as low as $12, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage. Booklet.

J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,

Beach front, Massachusetts Av.

Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

HOTEL SHOREHAM,

Virginia Av., near Beach. Capacity 300. Spec. Spring rates $2 to $3 daily. $10 to $15 weekly. Elevator, steam heat, private baths. Booklet.

Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Now Open.

Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.

FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.

Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Opens in June.

Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Chatham.

FAIRVIEW HOUSE,

Morris County. Chatham, N. J.

Over 7 acres of land and garden.

A place where business men can spend the Summer with their families without neglecting their business.

All amusements. Booklet. Accommodates 125.

J. E. BEERBOWER.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC

BELMAR, N. J.

Opens under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet.

W. H. GROSSCUP, Manager.

Winslow.

WINSLOW INN.

WINSLOW, N. J.

An ideal resort. Thoroughly modern. Fine cuisine. 60 acres private grounds. Extensive verandas. Tennis, boating, bathing, riding, and driving, pool, billiards, bowling, buffet. Attractive rates. Booklet. 100 miles from New York on C. R. R. of New Jersey. S. S. Farnham.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW JERSEY. Asbury Park.

Long Branch.

Where Summer Life is All Pleasure.

Hotel Scarboro

Long Branch, N. J.

Opens Saturday, June 24,

Under the personal management of

ALEC. D. GOLDSMAN,
Late of Arverne Hotel, L. I.

The Scarboro is situated directly on the beach front and commands one of the best locations of any house on the ocean. Appointments are of the highest order. All rooms unusually large.

All desirable and enjoyable seashore resort features are provided on a scale of unequalled liberality.

The clientele of the Hotel Scarboro is itself an assurance of right management. Cuisine and service of the highest standard.

Open for inspection and selection of rooms.

LONG BRANCH,

WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

Situated on bluff facing ocean; unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling. COTTAGES OPEN SATURDAY, JUNE 10. HOTEL OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 21.

GEORGE R. JONES, Proprietor.

Also Rockwood Hotel, Cairo, N. Y., Catskill Mountains, opens June 15.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

THE OCTAGON.

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.

W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Ocean Grove.

INTERLAKEN, 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.

Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.

26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Ocean Grove.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. F. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

The Llewellyn, 33 Broadway, Ocean Grove, N. J.—Unobstructed view; unexcelled table; booklet.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,

Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO

Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Point Pleasant.

ARVERNE COTTAGE,

Point Pleasant, N. J.; a high-grade family house; near ocean; excellent table; rates, $8 and $10. MISS J. PIERCE.

MICHIGAN.

Mount Clemens.

Mt. Clemens

FAMOUS

Mineral Springs

THE GREAT HEALTH, REST AND PLEASURE RESORT.

For RHEUMATISM

and All Blood Diseases,

these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located on Grand Trunk Ry., 20 miles from Detroit, with half hour electric car service. Excellent boating and fishing. Good roads for driving and autos. 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses. Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

CANADA.

CANADA ABENAKIS SPRINGS

GO TO CANADA—KEEP COOL. There are many resorts but if you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, "Sleepy" Beds and the very Best Swimming you ever had, go to ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P. Q., CANADA. The most satisfactory least expensive summer resort in America. Everything for your Comfort and Enjoyment. Boating, Bath

LENOX LIFE OUT OF DOORS.

Golf and Tennis Increasingly Popular —Berkshires to Greet the President.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 17.—Early Summer pastimes in the Berkshire hills are preeminently golf and tennis. The interest in golf, which waned last season, appears to have returned, and morning rounds of the course are now in vogue. William D. Sloane of New York, who is President of the Lenox Golf Club, is now abroad, and the annual election of the club has been postponed until his arrival the last of the month. "Charlie" Thom, a native-bred Scotchman, has been appointed professional at the club, and is instructing Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador; Baron von dem Bussche, and other diplomats. Walter B. Smith of Chicago, a well-known Western golfer, has been playing here this week.

Tennis attracts the younger members of the cottage colony to the courts at the Lenox Club, which have been resodded and rolled for the season's play. Playing on these courts are William B. O. Field, Carlos de Heredia, David T. Dana, Dr. George A. Lung, United States Navy; Marshall Kernochan, Egmont Schermerhorn, Miss Emily Bacon, Miss Constance Bacon, Miss Barnes, Miss Heloise Meyer, Mrs. Samuel Frothingham, and Miss Durand.

Nearly all of the Lenox cottagers have arrived at their country estates. John Sloane, who is at Wyndhurst with his family, has taken to walking as an exercise, and makes two-mile trips into town. William Lummis, a member of the Board of Education of New York, has leased the Scryin cottage, Benjamin Wells of New York has taken a lease of the Curtis cottage, Mrs. John Seely Ward of New York has leased the Smith cottage, and Mrs. Postlethwaite of New York takes Edge Road, Mrs. A. C. Kingsland's country place.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Shields Clarke opened their country villa, Fernbrook, this week.

The most elaborate entertainment of the Summer thus far was a dinner given by James B. Ludlow of New York to his ushers, best man, and friends at Hotel Aspinwall, the evening before his wedding to Mrs. Louise Geary Wood. The table decorations were wild flowers with vases of carnations and roses. The guests included: J. Murray Kay, Brookline; A. M. Howe, Cambridge; H. G. Pickering, Boston; Dr. J. K. Mitchell, Philadelphia; B. H. Wood, J. J. Townsend, A. N. Hand, John Borie, Arthur Morris, Grenville L. Winthrop, George W. Folsom, New York, and the Rev. Prescott Evarts of Cambridge.

Among the exhibitors at the Rose and Strawberry Show next week will be John Sloane, William D. Sloane, John E. Parsons, Morris K. Jesup, Girard Foster, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, Robert W. Paterson, and George G. Haven. The exhibition will be under the auspices of the Lenox Horticultural Society.

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin, Miss Gallatin, and Albert E. Gallatin of New York have arrived at Curtis Hotel for the early Summer. Mrs. Frederick D. Tappan and the Misses Ethel and Margery Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Tailer, Mrs. W. E. Johnson, Miss Ida Schenck, Mrs. James R. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Harkness, Mrs. J. Lawrence Lee, Mrs. Franklin Osgood, Miss Desterrera, Mrs. Fred G. Swann, Miss C. L. Harris, Mrs. W. A. Fraser, and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Keep of New York are among other arrivals.

Large dormitories are being built at Shadow Brook Inn for the overflow of the house in July. The arrivals at the inn are Mr. and Mrs. Theodore B. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. White, J. Douglas White, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen G. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. John Eyrnle, Mrs. J. J. Lapham, New York; Mrs. James L. High, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. Shirley Boyd, Cambridge.

Mrs. Anna Sands of New York has been entertained this week by Mr. and Mrs. M. Dwight Collier at Osceola cottage.

During the week Mrs. Lindsey Fairfax of New York arrived from Paris. Mr. and Mrs. John E. Parsons of New York at Stoneover, and Mr. and Mrs. Clark Voorhees of New York at Sunnyside, the residence of George W. Folsom.

Miss Braxton Ives, New York has been a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup this week at Belvoir Terrace.

George Westinghouse, Jr., is at Erskine Park, where Mr. and Mrs. Westinghouse will shortly arrive for the entire Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Perkins of Jersey City have opened their country place, Brookside, in Lee, and are entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George F. Perkins, Jr., and family of New York.

President Roosevelt will make an address in Pittsfield on the afternoon of Thursday, June 22, on his return from Williams College, where he is to receive a degree. At Williamstown the committees appointed to receive the President consists of Senator W. Murray Crane, Chairman; Congressman George P. Lawrence, William B. Plunkett, George Westinghouse, Justice James M. Barker, Commissioner James R. Garfield, and A. C. Houghton. The Presidential party will include William Loeb, Jr., secretary to the President, and Surgeon General P. M. Rixey of the navy. The party will arrive in Williamstown on Wednesday evening the 21st, and the President will be entertained at the residence of President Henry Hopkins of Williams College. At 9:30 o'clock an open reception will be tendered to the President at Griffin Hall. Thursday at 11 o'clock will occur the one hundred and eleventh annual commencement of Williams College in the Congregational Church. President Roosevelt and ex-Secretary Elihu Root will receive the degree of LL. D. The President will make an address to the people of Williamstown from the steps of the Congregational church.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. Seth Low of New York have been touring the Berkshires this week, and were guests at the Maplewood, Pittsfield is the girlhood home of Mrs. Low.

Old Home Week will be observed in Tyringham on the second week in August. Francis Leupp of Washington, who is a Summer resident, has been asked to give an address, and Richard Watson Gilder and others will take part.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Robinson of New York, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Hapgood, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Williamson, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Wing, South Norwalk, Conn., bridal parties, have been at the Greenock Inn in Lee this week.

President Charles S. Mellen of the New Haven Road is to bring his family to Stockbridge for the Summer. They are to occupy a cottage on Main Street.

The variety of Stockbridge Summer life appeals to every one, and the resort is well filled. Tennis is much in vogue, and new courts have been laid out at Heaton Hall and on private land near Red Lion Inn for hotel guests. The Casino will open July 1 with two beautifully kept courts for the cottagers' use.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg arrived last week with a fine stable of horses, and are busy making explorations of the hills. Howard Lapsley and family of New York, who have been at Narragansett Pier, have arrived at Roadside cottage. Mrs. William H. Scoville of Hampton, Va., is at the Lawrence cottage. Mrs. Mathew D. Field and Miss Katherine Atwater are at Warrin Farm. Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Brownell, and Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Kobbe of New York are other cottage arrivals.

It is expected that President's Roosevelt's special will stop at Stockbridge on the afternoon of June 22, and that the President will be greeted by ex-Ambassador Choate at the station.

Daniel Chester French is adding another wing to his large studio in Glendale, where he will work up a number of important commissions during the Summer.

NEW CASINO THE PIER'S FAD.

Will Be Ready July 10—Great Auto Season at This Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 17.—Following the chill easterly storms of last week fine ocean breezes have swept Narragansett, making outdoor life thoroughly enjoyable at this picturesque Rhode Island resort by the sea. Nature has been generous to Narragansett, and nowhere along the entire Atlantic Coast is a more charming combination of pastoral island country dotted with lakes, and the waters of the bay merging into the ocean to be found.

Driving and automobiling are rival fads among the cottagers here. This will be a great automobile season at the Pier. Already more autos of every kind may be seen than ever before.

Favorite drives at the Pier are along the Boston Neck Road to Sanderstown, which leads to Jamestown and Newport and a ten-mile stretch to the south along the bay to Point Judith Light, always a cool retreat, and an interesting objective point for resorters.

Further on, to the north of the Pier and beyond the banks of winding Narrow River, is a picturesque drive to the old homestead of Gilbert Stuart, the Colonial portrait painter.

If one is fond of the beauties of inland country back from the sea in leafy June, the drives through the sleepy villages of Peacedale (well named) and Wakefield offer a change from the sandy ways of the Narragansett coast. Kingston Hill, about ten miles distant from the Pier, is a drive of woodland glades, bits of lake country, and other pastoral charms.

Work is progressing rapidly on the new Casino, and while the new structure may not be completed as planned on July 1, the place will be finished early in that month, and the actual opening will probably take place by July 10. All Narragansett is interested in the erection of the new edifice, and cottagers and others, upon arriving at the Pier, usually visit the place to obtain a glimpse of the Casino and to compare it with the former building.

In the respect the new Casino will be on a par at least with the resort of early days. The marine view from the plaza of Newport, the intervening bay, and flotillas of passing yachts will be quite unsurpassed along the coast.

The Little Casino up near Earlscourt, which changes hands almost every season, will be managed this Summer by J. D. Young of Providence, and will open on June 22. Among those who have leased Little Casino cottages for the season are Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Blanding, Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Blanding, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers Dickinson. The Little Casino is an attractive spot situated half way between the Pier proper and the Point Judith Country Club.

"The Gables," on Central Street, has been leased for the Summer by Mrs. Joseph C. Hendricks of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mrs. George V. Cresson's villa "Stone Lea," on the Rocks has been rented for the season by Edgar B. Ward of Newark.

The Metotoxet will reopen this week, under the management of E. D. Laugworthy of Daytona, Fla. Mr. Langworthy was formerly at the Revere.

Judge Samuel Gustine Thompson of Philadelphia, who was a prominent cottager here last Summer, has returned to Kirklea, on Central Street, for the season.

Mme. Inez Sprague has opened Canonchet, the old Sprague mansion, and home of Rhode Island's war Governor, William Sprague. This big estate is rich in historic incidents of the civil war period. Many statesmen of note, famous artists, literary folk, and other distinguished guests have been entertained there.

Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia has reopened his villa, Belvoir on the Rocks.

P. S. P. Randolph, President of the Point Judith Country Club, has arrived at Wildfield Farms on Ocean Road.

M. des de la Fosse of the French Embassy, Washington, who was a cottager here last season, has taken a cottage at Newport for the Summer, and will establish headquarters for the French Embassy.

Inglemere, on Caswell Street, has been leased by R. O. Du Bois of New York for the Summer.

The Mathewson will reopen for the season on June 24 under the management of S. W. Mathewson.

Walker Smith of Oswego, N. Y., has leased the South Scofield cottage on Boon Street for the season.

Dove cottage, on Central Street, has been leased for the Summer by the Rev. Arthur Masson of New York.

BUSY ATLANTIC CITY.

The Bathing Season Is Open and Summer Weather Has Arrived.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 17.—It is now almost certain that Reginald C. Vanderbilt and Alfred G. Vanderbilt and their horses will be features at the Atlantic City Horse Show next month.

The shooting tournament of the Seashore Gun Club, which is to take place at the Speedway Hotel on June 22, 23, and 24, will probably be the largest rally of trap shooters ever gotten together in this part of the country, and will far eclipse the big tournament held last Fall on Young's Pier. Handsome prizes will be awarded in addition to purses for the honors.

Frank B. Barrett of the Fox Hills Club won the Challenge Cup, the main trophy of the Eastern Trade Golf Club, at the semi-annual tournament, which was played over the Northfield course a few days ago. The Visitors' Cup was captured by Henry L. Hall of the Plainfield Country Club. The Northfield links are in excellent condition, and good cards were turned in by the players.

The most devoted of the cold-weather prophets hid his head the past week. It was hot at the seashore, but cooling breezes tempered the heat. The bathing scenes were animated, and the season in the surf was officially opened by a number of city life guards going on duty under the direction of Dr. Beckwith, who has entire charge of the beach patrol and hospital tent this Summer. The Boardwalk was thronged daily, and many of the hotels are well filled.

The expectation that June, the month of weddings, would put a premium upon bridal apartments has been fully realized. Never before were there so many of the newly wedded listening to the sad sea waves. They are to be found in every nook and corner of the hotels, and abound on the piers and in the pavilions. The bands and orchestras include a wedding march or two in their repertoires, and every train increases the number of honeymooning pairs here.

Fourth of July at the Atlantic City Yacht Club is to be a jolly one, and as that date this year falls on a Tuesday there will be thousands of visitors here from the previous Saturday to enjoy the Independence holiday. Commodore Kuehnle has appointed a Committee of Arrangements, and the plans thus far mapped out by the yachtsmen call for plenty to do and a liberal amount of entertainment. The club will keep open house all day, and there will be fireworks galore.

The Jackson is one of the busiest hostelries in the city these days. Proprietor John Cruse has completely refurnished and added many attractive embellishments to the Jackson, making it one of the most desirable hotels in Atlantic City.

Gossip in real estate circles is that the Pennsylvania Railroad is acquiring large tracts of property on the meadows with the ultimate object of changing its present Atlantic City terminal. It is an open secret that big enterprises are contemplated by the company here in the near future.

An up-to-date grill is to be a delightful innovation at the Hotel Shelburne, which Manager Welkel will have opened on June 24. The present large smoking room overlooking the ocean will be transformed into a grillroom comparing favorably with any such institution in town. The service will be thoroughly satisfactory, and an orchestra will be in attendance.

Over $50,000,000 in capital and $30,000,000 in product were represented here during the week at the convention of the Association of the American Portland Cement Manufacturers, which held its meeting on the Steel Pier. The annual banquet was held at the Hotel Brighton.

The seventh annual meeting of the New Jersey State Bar Association was held yesterday at the Hotel Chelsea. At the annual banquet the toasts were responded to by President Alan H. Strong, J. Hampden Dougherty of the New York bar, and other noted speakers.

One of the most distinguished as well as one of the most modest visitors Atlantic City has had the pleasure of entertaining for some months was Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou of Washington. The Postmaster General was accompanied by a party of friends, who spent a portion of the week at the Holmhurst.

Among those who have written for accommodations at the Rudolf are ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, Carroll D. Wright, and Booker T. Washington, who expect to attend the National Unitarian Convention, which meets here in September.

Gov. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey spent a day or two during the week at Haddon Hall. When a youth he was a bellboy at this same hotel.

Henry James, the novelist, was the guest during the week of Dr. J. William White of Philadelphia at the Hotel Chelsea.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:28	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises..3:51

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...8:27	Gov. Isl'd...8:49	H. Gate..10:45
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...8:40	Gov. Isl'd...9:06	H. Gate..11:02

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 18.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Hamilton, Norfolk.....	———	3:00 P.M.
MONDAY, JUNE 19.		
Arapahoe, Charleston...	———	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.	———	3:00 P.M.
TUESDAY, JUNE 20.		
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) JUNE 18.

Calderon, Barbados, May 30.
Citta di Milano, Naples, June 1.
El Sud, Galveston, June 12.
La Bretagne, Havre, June 1e.
Maranhense, Para, June 2.
Monterey, Vera Cruz, June 9.
Numidian, Glasgow, June 8.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, June 1.

MONDAY, JUNE 19.

Byron, Pernambuco, June 6.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 14.

TUESDAY, JUNE 20.

Finance, Colon, June 13.
Furnessia, Glasgow, June 10.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, June 13.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

El Siglo, Galveston, June 15.
Nueces, Galveston, June 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 10.
Prinzess Alice, Bremen, June 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 14.

Arrived.

Philadelphia, Southampton, June 10.
Etruria, Liverpool, June 10.
Oneida, Philadelphia, June 16.
Tabor, Tampico, June 8.
Hamilton, Norfolk, June 16.
Kansas City, Savannah, June 14.
El Dorado, New Orleans, June 12.
Earnford, Pilleys Island, June 10.
Potomac, Southampton, June 3.
Erny, Trieste, May 27.
Apache, Jacksonville, June 14.
Tjomo, Progreso, June 9.
Washington, Rotterdam, June 2.
Goldsboro, Philadelphia, June 16.

Sailed.

Cedric, Liverpool.
Minnehaha, London.
Rhaetia, Hamburg.
St. Louis, Southampton.
Columbia, Glasgow.
Verona, Porto Plata.
Vaderland, Antwerp.
Merchiston, Philadelphia.
Koenig Albert, Naples.
Ponce, San Juan.
Maracaibo, Curacao.
Alleghany, Kingston.
Flora, York Harbor, N. F.
Mexico, Havana.
Monroe, Norfolk.
Lucania, Liverpool.
Guyandotte, Philadelphia.
City of Columbus, Savannah.
Calderon, Manchester.
Carlsbrook, Philadelphia.
Gallia, Marseilles.
British Empire, Antwerp.
El Rio, Galveston.
El Monte, New Orleans.
Chesapeake, Baltimore.
Navahoe, Wilmington and Georgetown.
Denver, Galveston.
Korona, Barbados.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

New York, at Plymouth, June 17.
Armenia, at Hamburg, June 17.
Bluecher, at Cherbourg, June 17.
Arkansas, at Christiania, June 13.
Giulia, at Naples, June 13.
British Prince, at Pernambuco, June 15.
Terence, at Manchester, June 13.
Prinzess Irene, at Naples, June 16.
Umbria, at Queenstown, June 17.

Sailed.

Noordam, from Rotterdam, June 17.
La Lorraine, from Havre, June 17.
Celtic, from Queenstown, June 17.
Zeeland, from Antwerp, June 17.
Campania, from Liverpool, June 17.
St. Paul, from Southampton, June 17.
Hamburg, from Boulogne, June 17.
Bremen, from Bremen, June 17.
Billeggio, from Barbados, June 13.
Madonna, from Marseilles, June 14.
Il Piemonte, from Palermo, June 13.
Brilliant, from Hamburg, June 15.

Passed.

Pannonia, from New York, Sagres, June 16.
Noordam, from New York, Dover, June 17.
British King, from New York, Prawle Point, June 17.
Rotterdam, from New York, Dungeness, June 16.
Vandalia, from New York, Gibraltar, June 16.
Barbarossa, from New York, Scilly, June 17.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.; Part II., Dickey, J.; Part V., Howard, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

13780—Chas F Burt, an alleged incompetent
13815—Whitcomb-Cooper
13068—Sharfe-Frank
13164, 13165—Claffy-Leo
13193—Bond-B H R R
12988—McDonald-Winham
7342—Langford-Tompkins
716—Ritter-City of N Y
5094—McKernan-Metal Mfg Co
10123—Colwell-Allen Fy
12850—Masset-Morrison
4742—Walsh-Hyde & Behman
6405—Robertsen-L I R R
12969—Perrett-Meisner
9754—Stackhoff-Howell
9694—Gatto-Flanagan
12979—Corell-L I R R
2345—Rudzinsky-Met L Ins Co
12877—Brooklyn Teachers-Bd of Education
4048, 4422—Lennox-Int S T R R
12030—Coleman-N Y C R R
3922—Wootton-Flatbush Gas Co
12577—Schwartz-Neufeld
7244—McTaggart-N Y
11652—Chinn-Am Bonding Co
7633—Regan-B H R R
7332—Close-Wallace
5360—Busch-Int St R R
13072—Palmer-Excelsior Ring Co
7746—Grauer-C of N Y
5197—Tucker-Dudley
4665—Muller-Beinhauer
13774—Powers-Powers
7025—Jeffrey-Heins
12939—Petersen-Petersen
6131—Gibara-B H R R
5153—De Luze-Straus
13778—Rosenthal-Alschmid
12813—Knowles-Cornish et al

Highest number reached on regular call, 8143.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Smith, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

2187—Butcher-Cinque
2180—Silsbe-Silsbe
2236—Garcia-Cartiano
2209—O'Donohue-Bruch
2222—Moeller-Farnock
2194—Epstein-Fain
2217—Black-Colwell L'd Co
206—Mawbray-Levy
1907—Randall-Schultz
2223—Mulligan-Mulligan
2206—Powers-Waltoff
2233—Stevenson-Mut Res Ins Co
2224—Duddy-Duddy
2420—Zeitz-Zeitz
2238—Cunningham-Pakas
2120—Goodrich-Pratt
1675—Shanks-Nat Casket Co
2311—Shea-Shea
2237—Witton-Witton
2103—Batterman-Forest

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

Te People-Gambino

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

192—Gureki-Doscher
1118—Grossbard-Saperstein
386—Blasius-Hamlin
1180—Squires-Eastmond
399, 400—O'Brien-B H R R
1145—Levy-Kaplan
403, 404—Pereira-Treacy
401—Ferritor-Brady
405—Kelt-B H R R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

402—Hogle-Elliott
406—Landon-B H R R
414—Grissy-Hovenbergh
408—McGrath-same
415—Petterson-B H R R
409—Tominsky-same
417—Walker-same
410—Higgins-same
418—Quigley-same
411—Lowassy-Berger
412—La Forge-City N Y

Queens County.

Calendar for Monday, June 26, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Burr, J.—Held temporarily at the Town Hall in the former Village of Flushing, Queens County, N. Y.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

801—Molloy-Molloy
829—Taylor-same
638—Maimone-Vassalo et al
830—Hipple-same
831—Moeser-same
832—Elkner-same
833—Graham-same
834—Rebhan-Schimmel et al
808—Aufferman-Gloeckner et al
835—Ader-Luce et al
804—Orpheus-The City of New York et al
836—McLaughlin-Ibert et al
805—O'Connor-same
837—Lancaster Sea Bch Imp Co-City of N Y
806—Cannon-same
807—Carroll-same
838—Ibert-The Mtg & Realty Co of N Y
808—McMahon-same
839—Becker-Becker
803—Smith-same
840—Moeller-Moeller
810—Davron-same
841—Fish et al-Stotzky et al
811—Kearns-same
842—Barnett et al-Sussman
812—Willing-same
843—McCorry, admx-City of N Y et al
813—Mundy-same
844—Levy-Levy et al
814—Hogan-same
845—Klee-Heinz et al
815—McGowan-same
846—Eldredge, executor-Stewart et al
816—Baker-same
847—Tiger-Bieling et al
817—Cosgrove-same
848—Bloch-Langling
818—McGuire-same
849—Smith-City of N Y et al
819—Sullivan-same
850—Same-same
820—Cameron et al-White et al
851—Welch-Welch
852—Hartell-Meinikheim et al
821—Timpson-The Quaker Oil Co
853—In the matter of the application of Swift, &c
822—Simons-Leeds et al
847—Tiger-Bieling et al
823—Harkness-Graham
824—Rockaway Pk Imp Co-The City of N Y et al
823—Barbieri-Barbieri et al
826—Brundage-The City of N Y et al
827—Carroll-same
828—Hall-same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Note.—The Court has made an order directing a new calendar to be made up for the October Term, 1905.

No cause on the present calenedar shall be placed on the new calendar, unless a new note of issue be filed with the County Clerk at

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous
Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices.
OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK;
ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

$95 BUYS BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT $10 RENTS FINE UPRIGHT ALL SUMMER.
BIDDLE, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from
FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 143 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

A Great Opportunity!—Magnificent upright piano, latest attachment, powerful tone, 7⅓ octaves, stool and silk cover, all for $100. 34 West 97th St., near Central Park West.

LAST WEEK All Pianos must be sold; contractors take wareroom June 26 for alterations; sacrifice week. BIDDLE'S, 6 West 125th St.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 21 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Home.—45 minutes from New York, Penn. R. R.; frequent trains; good water; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; fresh vegetables and fruit, tennis and croquet ground, private bowling alley and billiard room; fine lawns; ample stable room; telephone; terms reasonable. Address Oak Hall, C Box 121 Times Downtown.

Willowvale Farm, Pine Plains, Dutchess Co., N. Y., one mile from large village; plenty shade; large piazza, commodious rooms, piano; excellent table, plentifully supplied with fresh eggs, milk, cream, chickens, and vegetables; accommodates 30; $6.

THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Bay Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 53 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2123—Gramercy.

WANTED.—Four people as boarders in quiet country place; home comforts and cooking; sleeping rooms light and airy; a restful place. Address MacDonough, High Ridge, R. F. D. No. 80, Conn.

PARK VILLA,
Jefferson, Schoharie Co., N. Y.—Table unexcelled; high elevation; $5 and $6 weekly. Information Times Bureau. Write Mrs. J. H. POLLOCK, Jefferson, N. Y.

Upper Montclair.—Handsome accommodations in private suburban home; couple and gentlemen, $8-$10; large grounds, near golf, tennis; 42 minutes to city; references. Z Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Refined people can be accommodated in physician's home; abundance of pure milk, cream, fresh vegetables; all city conveniences. Physician, The Cedars, Rosedale, White Plains, or 'phone 1518 Madison Square, N. Y.

HEALTHY LOCATION; PLENTY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM FARM; EGGS, MILK, chickens, &c.; free boathouse; shade; piano; $5.50 weekly. Mrs. J. S. TILTON, Keansburg, N. J.

Large country house accommodate 25 guests; beautiful situation; rooms large and airy. Apply Crescent Hill House, Kenoza Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Boarders wanted beautiful country homestead; two hours from N. Y. For particulars inquire Mrs. P. Callahan, P. O. Box 102 Sandy Hook, Conn.

Excellent farmhouse board, 6. Hazel Cottage, West Wardsboro, Vt. Round trip, $5.60. Circulars furnished. Frank Snyder, 8 Bridge St., Manhattan.

Grand View Farm.—On the banks of the Hudson River; a most delightful place to spend your vacation; terms, $5 to $6. Chas. R. Stone, Staatsburgh, N. Y.

Can accommodate a few boarders; $6 weekly; excellent table; good fishing; $5.80 round trip, via Albany boat. Street's Farm, West Wardsboro, Vermont.

$6 weekly, children according to age; fishing and boating near by. Write for information. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Pleasant View Farm House, Sunside, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms; piano, swing, good grounds. Write for terms. E. Field.

Sullivan County.—On large farm; sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

Good board at the seashore at $7 a week. Henry L. Mitchell, Quonochontaug, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Wanted—By family of four, three nice rooms, southern or western exposure, moderate size hotel, boarding house, or private family; good train service to New York; modern conveniences; fine table; near lake, river, or shore. Answer fully and state charge for same to W. T. D., Times, Times Square.

Gentleman, middle age, not invalid, desires comfortable, quiet room, heated when necessary; good, plain table; dry air; mention if trout fishing; state full particulars; if moderate terms and city references omitted, answers ignored. Gentile, Box 310 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

MY FREE BOOK
is called "HOW MONEY GROWS," and tells: How to tell a good investment, how to invest small sums, how you can convert $100 into $538.83, how to guard against poor investments, &c. If you are able to save $10 or more a month from your income you should not fail to own a copy. NOT AN ADVERTISEMENT of any investment, but full to the brim with information that every one should possess before they invest a dollar. Ask for it on a postal card. Do it NOW. FREE by return mail. W. M. OSTRANDER, 625 North American Bldg., Philadelphia.

Be independent. Start a mail order business in your own home. We teach you how and supply catalogues, goods, and every thing you need wholesale. An honorable and profitable business for man or woman. Particulars free. Mur. Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

$10,000 wanted for investment in legitimate medical proposition; not a patent medicine or mail order business; immense profits; money secured and position in management if desired; principals only. Monopoly, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—A man of capacity to join me in marketing a product that is demanded throughout the world; $10,000 required; (no agents.) Van Wagner, 311 Times, Times Square.

A good opportunity for any good energetic man with $5,000 to enter wholesale millinery with a big established retail house. Address P. O. Box 338, Syracuse, N. Y.

Bicycle store, old established, $800, taken for debt; fine corner; no agents; all modern stock; splendid business; East 162d St. and Courtlandt Av.

Services and some money to put in business. Sminion, 206 Times Downtown.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 West 34th St., near 7th Av., is simply headquarters for genuine Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, and other original productions; suites and odd pieces every description; great bargains; the largest collection, the lowest prices; we buy, sell, exchange.

Highest prices for office furniture, desks, typewriters, safes, &c.; write what you have. Stern, 626 3d Av.

Postage Stamps.—Wish to purchase old collection of postage stamps. Muller, 149 West 125th.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

Jamaica, on or before the first Monday of September, 1905.

Such note of issue must contain the additional statement that the cause is still pending and undetermined, and specify its number on the present calendar.

Westchester County.

Day Calender for June 19, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

In re Margaret Roberts
590—Lambert-West End Ry
583—Pinto-Int St Ry
603—O'Neill-Int St Ry
594—Same-same
608—Nason-same
1416—McGown-West Tr Co
637—Same-same
492—Sargent-Dunn
610—First Nat Bk of Ossining-Noxon
550—Mulloy-Village of White Plains
615—Nyche-Yonkers RR
555—Williams-Int St Ry
310—Lynagh-West Elec Ry
—Venutia-N Y, W & Conn Ry

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.

556—Mead-Un Ry Co of New York City
625—Basilio-McDonald
557—Same-same
627—Hinds-Int St Ry
617—Petti-West Lighting Co
628—McKinlay-N Y C & H R R R
619—Lebus-West End Ry
638—Carr-Int St Ry
620—Beals-Evans
641—Reynolds-Yonkers R R
623—Homnyak-Prud Ins Co of Am
51—Subitsky-Egan
624—Kitson Hyd Carb Htg & Incan Ltg Co-Retners
580—Molly-City of New Rochelle
1012—Cullinan-Amend

Receivers Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Isaac Shapiro vs. Joseph Wahrman et al.—Charles W. Ridgway, "Barney" Spatz vs. Adolph Blumenthal—Solon Berrick, Abraham Okun vs. Tobias Goldstein—John W. Ward.

INSTRUCTION.

SAINT JOHN'S
Summer School for Boys
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Opens June 19, 1905. A boy's Summer resort with excellent facilities for Recreation, Physical Training or Study. Special tutoring if desired. Outdoor gymnasium, swimming, military drill, target practice. Camping at Cazenovia Lake.
Regular Sessions at St. John's School and Verbeck Hall begin Sept. 21, 1905.
Apply to WILLIAM VERBECK.

PACKARD
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
4th Av. & 23d St. Phone 101 Gramercy.
SUBWAY POCKET MAP
revised to date, with running time between stations, also Elevated roads, all ferries and steam railway terminals; pocket calendar from June, 1905, to July, 1906, free upon request for Map N.
CALL, WRITE OR PHONE.
SUBWAY STATION AT THE DOOR.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
NEW YORK.
FOUNDED 1880. INCORPORATED 1904.
Highest honors won by Berkeley boys in scholarship and athletics.
School re-opens September 27th
J. CLARK READ, Registrar,
72D STREET AND WEST END AVENUE.

HEBREW TECHNICAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
267 HENRY ST.
The Hebrew Technical School for Girls, 267 Henry St., will reopen September next. Instruction free. Stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping, dressmaking, millinery, sewing, embroidery, drawing, and other branches taught. Apply by mail at once, stating full name and address, to Hebrew Technical School for Girls, 267 Henry St., City.

STAMMERING
And similar nervous affections of speech corrected. Successful methods devised and practiced by physician for many years. Send or call for "Causes and Treatment of Stammering." F. A. Bryant, M. D., 62 West 40th St.

ST. JOHN'S
SUMMER SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
William Verbeck, Manlius, N. Y.

MUSICAL.

Carl L. Praeger, only correct singing teacher on earth. Pupils: "Baby" Lorraine, greatest prima donna; Mrs. McCormick, greatest contralto, &c.

Piano instruction given free to lady for English teaching. Write Decclesiis, 1,626 Madison Av.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M MUSIC.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Last week's reports have given a fair indication as to the character of business which may be looked for during the next three months. Its volume is far above the average for this season, and there is every reason to expect that the record-breaking tendencies of the earlier months of 1905, in large transactions, will be carried out in its Summer dealings in small properties.

There is still a lively interest in speculative opportunities in the midtown section, between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, and within these limits several additional sales of more than ordinary importance are said to be in negotiation. The Pennsylvania district, for the first time in several weeks, figured prominently in the news a day or two ago, with deals for a corner at Eighth Avenue and Thirtieth Street, and a large plot on Thirtieth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. Purchases by operators of part of the old Putnam House property and of dwellings on Twenty-fourth Street, opposite the Metropolitan Life Building, indicate that the Fourth Avenue boom has not yet adjourned for the Summer months, and on Madison Avenue, the quick resale of a corner at Thirty-third Street points to growing ideas on the part of speculators as to the possibilities of that thoroughfare between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets.

For those brokers who devote themselves to flat and tenement properties in the upper parts of the city there is as yet little prospect of declining business. For flats on the upper west side and in Harlem, and even for the newer and more costly elevator apartment houses, there is a steady investment demand. So far as the upper east side is concerned, the remark of an operator that "they can't put 'em up fast enough" was probably not intended to be taken literally, but the fact is that in this territory builders are having no difficulty in disposing of their output, and, in some instances, are so well satisfied with the outlook for a better profit upon the completion of their structures that they are refusing to sell "from the plans." It is also significant that there is to-day a better demand for these newly constructed houses than for those of the older types—a circumstance which, perhaps, may be regarded as the final vindication of the framers of the present Tenement House law.

Mortgage filings for the week were $13,400,000, as against about $9,000,000 for the corresponding week last year. This increase is not so large as has been shown in other weeks recently, but the officers of lending institutions say that the evasion of the mortgage tax law is still engaging a large share of market attention, and that the machinery of these institutions is being severely taxed in the effort to keep up with it.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Pocher & Co. have leased for Edward B. Wesley to Abraham Schwab for ninety-nine years the property 330 and 332 Fourth Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Twenty-fourth Street, two four-story brick buildings on plot 50 by 100. It is understood that Mr. Schwab intends to erect an office building on the plot when he gets possession, May 1, 1906. Maurice B. Blumenthal represented Mr. Schwab in the transaction.

Buyer of Broadway Corner.

The Stanley Court Realty and Construction Company, the buyer of the northwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Sixth Street, 76 by 100, will erect on the site a twelve-story apartment house, arranged for two families on a floor.

Amsterdam Avenue Corner Sold.

Duff & Brown, in conjunction with E. J. Welling, have sold to Nathaniel B. Ellis 1,881 to 1,887 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, four five-story four-family tenements on plot 100 by 100.

Max Marx has, purchased from Randolph Hurry the two five-story triple flats with stores 2,402 and 2,404 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, each 25 by 100, and has resold the properties to a client of W. C. & A. E. Lester.

The Pilgrim Realty Company has sold to a client the two five-story double apartment houses 3,604 and 3,610 Broadway, on plot 75 by 100.

Irving D. Steinhardt has sold for T. J. Meehan the two five-story triple apartment houses 536 and 538 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

West Side and Harlem Deals.

Herman Arns has sold for a client to Mrs. Fannie Weissberger the five-story brick double flat 68 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

D. H. Scully has sold for Charles Forster the five-story double flat 127 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on plot 30 by 100.11.

Dr. Henry Stark has sold, through A. E. Mosher & Co., 83 Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Henry Marks and Casper Levy have sold the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 75 by 80; also, the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 95 by 100; also have bought 2,795 and 2,797 Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats, each 25 by 88 by 100.

House on 60th Street Finds Buyer.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Cornelia P. Nelson to Emile S. Dreux 26 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

Estate Sells Third Avenue Flat.

The Beekman Realty Company has bought from the Friedberg estate 1,855 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on plot 25 by 85.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Weil & Mayer 53 East One Hundredth Street, a six-story double tenement, on plot 33 by 100.

Harrie S Lines has sold 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for Robert A. Roberts to a client.

Reid & Murphy have sold to Anna Maria Hubeny 112 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a four-story brownstone double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co., in conjunction with Louis Cohen, have sold for Weil & Mayer to Liebowitz & Rosefi the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 60 by 100. Liebowitz & Rosefi gave in part payment the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, a plot 100 by 100.

New Houses Sold on 107th Street.

Hyman Manheim and A. I. Weinstein have bought from Abraham Elterman, through Max Bernstein, the two six-story tenements in course of construction at 315 to 321 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 100 by 76. The same brokers have also sold for Hyman Manheim and A. I. Weinstein to Peyser & Bookstaver the irregular plot, 48 by 128, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 235 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Peter A. & Martin Lalor have sold for Henry Dillmann the five-story apartment house 176 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Dessauer & Werdenschlag have sold for the Godspeed Realty Company 242 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for Schoenstein & Wellish to Philip Epstein, 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story tenement and store, with rear building, 25 by 99.

The Lissberger & Jacobs Realty Company is the buyer of 340 East Eighty-fifth Street, sold recently.

Max C. Baum has bought 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 27 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold 113 and 115 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, frame dwellings, on plot 50 by 99.11, for Louis Lese to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Sales on 18th and 19th Streets.

A. Humpfner & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 237 East Eighteenth Street, 22.7 by 100, for Anna M. Graff to Mrs. Anna M. Jansen; also, for the Reilly estate to a Mrs. Noethen, the four-story brick building 143 East Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75. The same brokers have leased the store and basement at 248 Third Avenue to M. Salzman & Co. for ten years; also, the five-story factory 247 to 251 Third Avenue, for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $6,500; also, 811 Third Avenue, for the Hoffman estate, for five years; also, 152 East Twenty-third Street, to the Moriarty estate for five years.

Fleck & Brown negotiated the recent sale of 302 and 304 East Third Street for the New Amsterdam Realty Company to Bernard Solomon.

Isadore M. Levy, as attorney, has bought for Amelia Rubinsky from Seil & Rothschild, as administrators, the property 202 247 to 251 Third Avenue, 247 to 251 Third Avenue, for twenty-one years at an annual rental of $6,500; also, 811 Third Avenue, for the Hoffman estate, for five years; also, 152 East Twenty-third Street, to the Moriarty estate for five years.

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Herman Arns has sold for a client to Mrs. Fannie Weissberger the five-story brick double flat 68 West Ninety-ninth Street, 25 by 100.11.

D. H. Scully has sold for Charles Forster the five-story double flat 127 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, on plot 30 by 100.11.

Dr. Henry Stark has sold, through A. E. Mosher & Co., 83 Lenox Avenue, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100, adjoining the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

Henry Marks and Casper Levy have sold the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 75 by 80; also, the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 95 by 100; also have bought 2,795 and 2,797 Eighth Avenue, two five-story flats, each 25 by 88 by 100.

House on 60th Street Finds Buyer.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Cornelia P. Nelson to Emile S. Dreux 26 West Sixtieth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.

Estate Sells Third Avenue Flat.

The Beekman Realty Company has bought from the Friedberg estate 1,855 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, on plot 25 by 85.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co. have sold for Weil & Mayer 53 East One Hundredth Street, a six-story double tenement, on plot 33 by 100.

Harrie S Lines has sold 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, for Robert A. Roberts to a client.

Reid & Murphy have sold to Anna Maria Hubeny 112 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, a four-story brownstone double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Rubinger, Klinger & Co., in conjunction with Louis Cohen, have sold for Weil & Mayer to Liebowitz & Rosefi the southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, on plot 60 by 100. Liebowitz & Rosefi gave in part payment the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, a plot 100 by 100.

New Houses Sold on 107th Street.

Hyman Manheim and A. I. Weinstein have bought from Abraham Elterman, through Max Bernstein, the two six-story tenements in course of construction at 315 to 321 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 100 by 76. The same brokers have also sold for Hyman Manheim and A. I. Weinstein to Peyser & Bookstaver the irregular plot, 48 by 128, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 235 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Peter A. & Martin Lalor have sold for Henry Dillmann the five-story apartment house 176 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

Dessauer & Werdenschlag have sold for the Godspeed Realty Company 242 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for Schoenstein & Wellish to Philip Epstein, 111 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a four-story tenement and store, with rear building, 25 by 99.

The Lissberger & Jacobs Realty Company is the buyer of 340 East Eighty-fifth Street, sold recently.

Max C. Baum has bought 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story double tenement, on lot 27 by 100.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have sold 113 and 115 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, frame dwellings, on plot 50 by 99.11, for Louis Lese to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Sales on 18th and 19th Streets.

A. Humpfner & Co. have sold the four-story brownstone dwelling 237 East Eighteenth Street, 22.7 by 100, for Anna M. Graff to Mrs. Anna M. Jansen; also, for the Reilly estate to a Mrs. Noethen, the four-story brick building 143 East Nineteenth Street, 20 by 75. The same brokers have leased the store and basement at 248 Third Avenue to M. Salzman & Co. for ten years; also, the five-story factory

AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,

will sell at auction, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Exchange Salesroom,

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, NOON,

50 CHOICE LOTS,

Part of Bussing Estate, Map of Norwood,
GUN HILL ROAD,
WEBSTER, DECATUR, HULL, PERRY AVS.
Just west of Railroad Station,

Williamsbridge,

BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.

Splendid building location; city improvements; convenient to Harlem Railroad Station; on line of Trolley connecting with L at Bedford Park. Liberal terms.

Send for maps and particulars to Gould & Wilke, Attorneys, 2 Wall St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

NEW ROCHELLE LOTS AND ACREAGE.
AUCTION TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH, AT 11 A. M.

H. E. COLWELL, AUCTIONEER, WILL SELL

on the premises, Boston Post Road, fronting New Rochelle and Larchmont trolleys, Valuable Sound Shore Realty in building lots, large and small plots.

A chance of a lifetime to secure restricted residence property at wholesale prices. Absolute sale to highest bidder. Terms, 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fee at sale, balance on taking title, or 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

The four-track Rapid Transit electric road, an extension of the present Subway, has purchased land for roadway and station, and within 20 months this property will be only

30 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.

Sound shore, in view of its natural advantages and proximity to improvements and to salt water, is the best real estate investment now being offered in the Sound district. It is high, rolling, and wooded with native trees. City improvements reach its very threshold. It has been laid out with reference to the needs of the large and small investor, for residence and business alike, and is carefully restricted as a high-class residence park.

For additional information and maps apply to

SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.,
32 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Tel. 995 Broad.
242 HUGUENOT ST., NEW ROCHELLE. 44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r

will sell at auction

Friday, June 30, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

By order of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York

66, 68, 70, 72 Elm St.

ADJOINING LEONARD ST.,

the three 3, 4, and 5 story brick buildings, size 100x90x irregular.

Book maps and further particulars at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICES, 280 B'way, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

665-677 Sixth Av.

AND

102-104-106 W. 39th St.

Southwest Corner.

Silleck Leasehold, 48 Years to Run:

the seven four-story brick buildings, with stores, and handsome six-story brick stable, on 39th st.; size of plot, 98.9x100, by

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., on

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1905.

Maps, particulars, terms, &c., with Messrs. Wesselman & Kraus, Attorneys, 31 Liberty St., or at Auctioneer's, office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r,

will sell at auction

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

TRUSTEE'S SALE,

by order of John Aitken, Trustee,

Northwest Corner

THIRD AVE. AND 162D ST.,

choice plot with the two-story frame building on corner lot; size of lot, 50x94.43.

Maps, &c., at Trustee's office, 229 Broadway, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,

will sell at Auction,

FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

To close the estate of Rebecca Baird, deceased. By order of Edward F. Brown, Esq., Executor.

347 EAST 86TH ST.,

The 4-story brick building, size of lot, 20x100.5½.

B. W. B. BROWN, Esq., attorney for estate, 18 Wall St.

Maps, &c., at attorney's or auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE

to close estate Manuel T. Bolmer, Dec'd, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 27, NOON,

5 VILLA PLOTS

North Broadway, S. E. Cor. Odell Av., NEAR GREYSTONE STATION,

YONKERS, N. Y.

All finely located, opposite handsome residence of late W. F. Cochran. Plots average about 2¾ acres each and command

FINE HUDSON RIVER VIEWS.

Liberal terms. Positive sale. Maps and full particulars with S. H. & S. F. Thayer, Attorneys for Executors, 18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.

By order of Geo. M. Van Hoesen, referee, Estate of JOSEPH MILLER, Dec'd,

at 14 and 16 Vesey St., Real Estate Exchange,

MONDAY, JUNE 26TH, NOON,

22 CHOICE LOTS.

Fronting on Bronx Park,

East 181st and Vyse Av.,

two blocks from L station. Subway. Splendidly located for immediate improvement.

Maps and particulars from John L. Lindsay, Plaintiff's Attorney, Room 40, seventh floor, 120 Broadway; Theall & Bean, 45 Wall St.; Charles P. Hallock, 2,087 Boston Road; Frank W. Arnold, 110 Nassau St., Def'ts Attys.; Anthony J. Griffin, Atty., 140 Nassau St., and the Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE Estate Ann Hanlon, Dec'd, by order of Julius Hochrein, Trustee,

at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom,

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, NOON,

8-story frame store, dwelling, plots, NO. 730

Westchester Av.,

Between Bergen and Brook Avs., near 149th St. Subway and L stations and several trolley lines.

Maps and particulars with Lewis S. Goebel, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

FORECLOSURE SALE

By order of the Supreme Court.

Under the direction of

JOHN J. KENNEY, ESQ., REFEREE.

On Tuesday, June 20th,

at the RICHMOND COUNTY COURT HOUSE, 12 o'clock noon.

ABOUT 60 ACRES

(PART WOODLAND.)

RICHMOND, S. I.

Formerly part of the Meissner Estate.

This property is beautifully situated, with superb view. Trolley runs past property. One mile from Court House. Further particulars of Harold Swain, Esq., Atty., 140 Broadway, New York.

ROE H. SMITH & CO., Auct'r's,

will sell at Public Auction on

MONDAY, JULY 10TH, 1905,

at one o'clock P. M. at the

ASTORIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,

(Junction of Flushing and Newtown Avs.,)

195 VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, DESIRABLY LOCATED ON HOYT and WOOLSEY AVES., CRESCENT, HOWLAND, and MERCHANT STREETS,

ASTORIA, L. I.,

Borough of Queens, New York City, immediately adjoining the very extensive estates recently acquired by a Syndicate of Capitalists who foresee a rapid advance in land values in

THIS CONVENIENTLY ACCESSIBLE SECTION OF GREATER NEW YORK.

10 minutes' walk from ferry to 92d St., one block from 3 trolley lines, connecting with all points, and 50 minutes from N. Y. City Hall. The location of a City Park along the shore of the East River, in the near vicinity, and the construction of the Penn. R. R. Bridge over the river near the foot of Potter Avenue, (the next avenue north of the property,) add to the attractiveness of the lots for residence purposes or profitable investment.

ONLY 25 PER CENT. CASH REQUIRED, BALANCE ON MORTGAGE AT 5 PER CENT.

ONE-STORY DWELLINGS PROHIBITED

in Deeds of Conveyance.

Maps and particulars of Blackwell Brothers, Attorneys, 63 Wall Street, Manhattan, and of the Auctioneers, 152 Fulton Avenue, Astoria, L. I. City.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer

DISSOLUTION SALE,

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,

Tuesday, June 27,

at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

First Ave., S. W. Corner 32d St.

Modern 7-story tenement with stores, on plot 49.4x65, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Station and close to new Subway under 34th St.

First Ave., N. E. Corner 78th St.

Modern 7-story tenement with stores, on plot 52x64. Best Location in Yorkville.

PLATZEK & STROOCK, Attys., 320 B'way.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 B'way.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE

TUESDAY, JUNE 20, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

1935 MADISON AV., near 125TH ST.

3-story and high basement brownstone dwelling, suitable for alteration for business purposes; size 22x85. ITS CLOSE PROXIMITY TO 125TH ST. MAKES THIS AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR SPECULATION OR INVESTMENT.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,

Sells WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH, at 12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

1989 WASHINGTON AV., nr. 178th St. Plot 108x145, with very good stone dwelling, all improvements, renting $60 per month. Fine opportunity to build three new law flats.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 B'way.

J. BARRY LOUNSBERRY, Auct'r.

Lounsberry & O'Connor

Will Sell at Auction on

Tuesday, June 20th, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,

Absolute Partition Sale

OF THE

CHOICE AND VALUABLE JOHN DALY PROPERTY

AT

LONG BRANCH.

The 5 two and three story frame cottages with clubhouse, stables, and large plot of land

ON

OCEAN AVENUE,

Between Cottage Place and South Bath Avenue,

With Valuable Riparian Rights, at Long Branch, New Jersey.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 55 Liberty St.

NEW ROCHELLE

Valuable Building Plots and Acreage at Auction,

TUESDAY, JUNE 20TH,

at 11 o'clock, on the premises, by H. E. Colwell, Auctioneer.

A chance of a lifetime to secure restricted residence property at wholesale prices. Absolute sale to highest bidder. Terms 10% and auctioneer's fee at sale, balance on taking title, or 60% can remain on mortgage at 5%.

The four-track rapid transit electric road, an extension of the present Subway, has purchased land for roadway and station, and within 20 months this property will be only

30 MINUTES FROM CITY HALL.

The home seeker, investor, and speculator will reap the benefit, as this property will more than quadruple in value within two years. Title perfect and guaranteed without cost by the Lawyers' Title Insurance Co. For additional information and maps apply to

SOUND SHORE REALTY & TITLE CO.,
32 Broadway, 242 Huguenot St., 44 Court St.
N. Y. (Tel. 995 Broad.) New Rochelle. Brooklyn.

AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auc'tr,

Office, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,

under the direction of Emil Goldmark, Esq., Referee,

11-13 East 3d St.,

2 five-story brick double tenements and stores, will be sold in separate parcels,

424-426 East 89th St.

plot 50x100, with frame building on same.

To be sold at Public Auction

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., 20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of above attorney or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r,

Office, 258 Broadway, Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL SALE

under the direction of Julius J. Frank, Referee,

369 THIRD AVE.
371-373 THIRD AVE.
(200-202 E. 27th Street)

7-story brick apartment house and stores with steam heat and elevator service, erected on above premises.

204, 206, 208 E. 27TH ST.
209 E. 26TH ST.,

6-story loft building, suitable for factory or storage house.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY, June 27, 1905,

at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

HAROLD SWAIN, Esq., Plff. Atty., 146 Broadway, N. Y. City. EDWIN L. KALISH, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 27 William St., N. Y. City.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

HOW TO INVEST

$8,500 Buy a five-story triple flat, neighborhood Lenox Av. and 125th St.; rent, $3,850; price, $33,500; mortgage, $25,000.

Investments Wanted

Special funds to invest in good flat property. Properties up to $100,000 considered. Small equities preferred.

M. Morgenthau, Jr. & Co
135 Broadway, N. Y.
BRONX BRANCH:
Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Real Estate Mortgages

For Sale—First mortgages netting 4½% and 5%. Not subject to new mortgage tax law. Title company insurance direct to lender.

Usual Lawyers' Fees Allowed

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York

Haslehurst, Weston & Co,

REAL ESTATE

40 WALL STREET

Tel. 6180 John.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$150,000 AT 4%

LOANS TO CLOSE BEFORE JULY 1st.

Also Large Second Mortgage Fund

JOHN FINCK, 141 Broadway

5% money, 4½%, on first mortgages; any amount quickly placed on desirable property. Call to see us before placing your applications elsewhere. Small charges. Klein & Lambert, Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y.

Second mortgages quickly cashed; want also cold-water tenements. Millard F. Kuh, 320 Broadway.

Any amount estate funds to loan New York Realty. W. M. Reynolds, 35 Nassau.

East Side.

116TH STREET NEAR MADISON

Five-story, 30-ft. double, with stores; low rents, $4,800; asking $46,000; easy terms.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN

Estate money; lowest possible charges.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.

Double flat, extra wide; 102d St.; $24,000; rent, $2,700; $5,000 cash; adjoining houses held at $26,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Second Av., Vicinity 79th.—Five-story double flat, five rooms and bath, $28,500; first mortgage $20,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Brownstone two-story and basement dwelling; price, $7,500; mortgage, $5,000, to run five years; caretaker on premises. 352 East 69th St.

Attractive dwelling on Irving Place; estate sale; asking $30,000; want offer; very choice. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

To Lease.—5 lots, 125 ft. deep, near East 53d Street dock, (Manhattan.) Apply Jackson, McGlade & Co., foot Sanford St., Astoria.

Tenement, five-story, with stores; 102d; $23,500; rent, $2,600. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

1st Av., in Sixties.—Two five-story improved tenements, with stores; price, $26,500. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

East 54th; 5-story tenement; $19,000; mortgage $14,000; rents $2,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

First Av.—Double flat, five rooms, stores, $25,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West Side.

WHO CAN APPRECIATE A BARGAIN? West side flat, rent $3,700, all rented; price for quick sale, $31,500; terms easy; talk quick. A. E. Thomson, Times Building, B'way, 42d St.

Near 110th St. "L" Station.—38 ft., 5-story triple; rents $5,100; price $47,000; $7,000 cash; balance on mortgage.

BERT G. FAULHABER & CO., 206 BROADWAY.

Have a great bargain in four-story private house, west side, in absolutely first-class condition; immediate possession; might exchange. A. E. Thomson, Times Building, B'way, 42d St.

For Sale or Exchange—A large private residence, on Central Park West corner; easy terms. Inquire I. Stern, 103 East 86th St.

Choice Investment.—4-family house, adjoining Central Park West; all rented; price, $66,000; rents, $7,530. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

Eighth Av., Vicinity 116th.—Triple flat, large store, $45,000; $10,000 cash; net return 18%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Double flat, 106th, near Columbus; five-story; $25,000; first mortgage, $18,000, at 4½%; net return, $1,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Columbus Av., 80s.—Triple flat, large store; no heat; perfect order; rent, $4,850; price asked, $47,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

141st St., West.—Five-story triple, all improvements; built 4 years; rent $3,572; price $30,500, Fried, 3,160 3d Av., (161st.)

$6,000 Cash.—5-story triple, hot water, West 52d; balance $23,500 mtge. 3 years; rents guaranteed $3,450. Schloss, 256 West 98th.

Three-story brick house, 12 rooms and bath; fine condition. For particulars, Thomas Gill, 324 West 59th St.

For Sale—Private house, between 7th and 8th Avs., 130th St.; price, $16,500. A. B., 124 Times Downtown.

110th St., Vicinity 7th.—32-ft. double flat; four stores; $54,000; rent, $3,800; very reasonable terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

436 St., West Side.—Two five-story tenements; rental $3,700; $32,000; suitable for alteration. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

Little cash buys elegant dwelling, 118th St., near Morningside Park. Wood, 219 West 125th.

Seventh Av.—Modern double flat, stores; price, $40,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Lenox Av.—Modern corner flat, $50,000; $13,000 cash. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av., 90s.—Triple flat, large store, $48,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

ON 34TH STREET

BETWEEN **MACY'S, McCREERY'S & ALTMAN'S**

NEW ESTABLISHMENTS

To be the GREATEST SHOPPING STREET in the WORLD

I am preparing to erect a mercantile building, 50 feet front, running through to 35th Street.

FOR such an exceptional site I want a desirable tenant, and will amend plans to meet his needs.

BROKERS' ATTENTION INVITED. FULL COMMISSION PAID.
AS THERE HAS BEEN SOME MISAPPREHENSION AS TO MY INTENTIONS WITH THIS PROPERTY, I USE THIS METHOD OF NOTIFYING ALL WHO MAY BE INTERESTED.

SAMUEL GREEN, Office 35 Nassau St.

Two double flats, best part of Harlem; no steam; mortgage, $20,000; price $25,000. Ulanov, 132 Nassau St.

West Side.

PICKEN & LILLY,

COR. 118TH ST. AND 7TH AV.

Amsterdam Av., near 179th St.	2 5-story triple, with stores, hot-water supply, only 4½% mortgage; price $33,000.
Amsterdam Av., near 141st St.	5-story double, with store, 6 rooms and bath, 4% mortgage; price $31,500.
Seventh Av., near 148th St.	5-story triple, 25x92x100, hot water only, 5% mortgage; price $33,500.
Eighth Av., near 129th St.	4 5-story doubles, 5 and 6 rooms and bath, steam and hot water; price, together, $200,000.
89th, near Columbus Av.	5-story triple, 27x100, 8 rooms and bath, steam and hot water; price $42,500; 5% mtge.
115th, near Lenox.	5-story double, 6 rooms and bath, steam and hot water; price $31,500.

CALL ON US
For others. We can suit you.

We offer the following 15% to 25% bargains to the interesting public: $14,000 cash buys two elegant five (5) story, basement double flats; store properties on 7th Av., between 132d and 133d Sts., 12 rooms and bath on each floor; all improvements, size 25x90x100 each; can buy one or both. $7,000 cash buys good Amsterdam Av. property, between 99th and 100th Sts., 25x100, 5-story and basement triple, fourteen (14) rooms and bath on each floor; all improvements except steam heat; two (2) stores. $15,000 cash buys elegant west side flat, now about finished, near Lenox Av., in the 140s, 21 rooms and baths on each floor; all modern improvements, electric lights, hardwood all through, marble halls, Dutch shelves, &c.; price $75,000; rents $9,700; this price will hold good only for one week from date. We have many other good investments; also speculation properties. Kindly call to see us.

Klein & Lambert,
Bible House, Astor Place, N. Y.

ONLY $20,000.

$7,000 cash, mortgage $13,000, due 5 years, for a cosy 3-story, 16-foot dining room extension house in good block in 90's; hardwood floors; open plumbing; near "L" and Subway express station.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 Broadway, corner 81st.

PICKEN & LILLY,

COR. 118TH ST. & 7TH AV.

We have for sale a complete list of desirable

Private Houses

IN HARLEM AND VICINITY.

Call on us.

BEATS RENTING.

$7,500 cash (carrying charges $900) will buy a high-grade three-story private house on West End Av., near Subway Express Station; do this and not pay rent.

JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 Broadway, corner 81st St.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE

TO CLOSE ESTATE.

96th St., Near 5th Avenue.

100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.

MAY TRADE EQUITY.

LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

CORNER FLAT.

Modern five-story, extra wide, Columbus Av. corner triple flat; all improvements; price, $65,000; $17,000 cash; balance mortgage five years.

Possession of store May, 1906; no restrictions against saloon; first-class location for any business.

ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

Rents $9,072. Price $85,000.

This is a new law 5-story house, near 110th St. Subway Station; size, 50x100; all improvements; four families on a floor; no vacancies; worth investigating at once.

F. R. WOOD & CO.,
Broadway and 80th St.

FOR CASH OR TRADE.

Owners anxious to sell "L" apartment house for cash or trade for good lots; 3 apartments, 7 rooms and baths; 1 apt. 5 rooms, 1 bath, all improvements; equity $50,000. See Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

15%.

Ideal absolutely modern triple flat; hardwood trim, tiled baths; vicinity 115th, 8th; $35,500; first mortgage, $28,000; net return after allowing 10% for loss of rents and repairs, 15%.

ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

COLUMBUS AVENUE.

Bargain.—Triple flat, with store; no heat; rents, $4,850; 17 per cent. investment.

BERT. G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER,

NEAR 96TH ST., 26.0x90; 4 STORES;

present old rental over $6,100; will be $6,500; splendid building; price $65,000.

Mortgage $45,000;

Will be easily worth $70,000 next Fall.

NATKINS AND COMPANY,
104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

An exceptional chance to purchase two tenements, first-class condition, in the Seventies, paying net 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front; fully rented; might entertain exchange. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

48th St., between 10th & 11th Avs.

75x100, VACANT.

ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

Amsterdam Av. corner, near 125th St., 25x100; rental $6,300; price $65,000; mortgage $50,000; must be sold at once. Meixel Brothers, 1,902 Bathgate Av., near Tremont Av., Bronx.

Washington Heights.

BUILDERS.

For Sale, Several Choice Plots.

Owners anxious to sell to good, responsible builders with loan. Broadway Cor., 75x99.11, vicinity 145th St. Station.

Edgecombe Av. Plot, 125x99.11; Vicinity 145th St. Nicholas Av. Plot, 125x99.11; St., below grade St. Nicholas Av. Cor., 50x100, "L" on 178th St. Audubon Av. Cor., 50x100, vicinity 170th St. West 149d St., 100x99.11, below grade.

See

KEHOE & WHITE,
1,623 AMSTERDAM AV., COR. 140TH ST.

BUILDERS'

LOTS FOR SALE ON

Washington Heights

FOR CASH OR WITH BUILDING LOAN.

W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 144TH ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS,

FOR RENT. FOR SALE.

List on application.

W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

PICKEN & LILLY,

COR. 118TH ST. & 7TH AV.

WE HAVE FOR SALE a complete list of all desirable

Private Houses

IN WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

Call on us.

FIVE LOTS FOR SALE
Corner 171st St. and Fort Washington Av.
BELOW GRADE.
Cheaper plot on Washington Heights,
WANT TO SELL NOW.
Subway station at 169th St.
JESSE C. BENNETT & CO.,
2,259 Broadway, corner 81st St.

A brownstone, 3-story and basement high-stoop single flat in fine condition, (bargain,) on Pleasant Av., (Harlem.) Brettel, 184 East 123d St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Situated between Middletown Road and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK,

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$750 up.

On easy payments.

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.

OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.

We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 13 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.

If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.

See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

SUMMER PRICES
At Harrison, N. Y.

11-room house with all improvements, 3 lots and stable, near depot. Price, $6,500, easy terms, for sale or exchange.

1 Lot Crotona Place, $5,500.
1 Lot on Crotona Park, east, $2,000.
2 Lots on East 196th St., $2,500 each

Finest located plot in Fordham, 82x187.39 from Valentine to Ryer Av., 184th St.

GENUINE BARGAIN.

WM. C. WATT
106 E. 125th St., bet. Park & Lexington Avs.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE.

Ideal combination of city and country home; 4 minutes from station, Morris Heights; 30 minutes from Wall St.; Popham Av., between 176th and 177th Sts.; overlooking Speedway; finest view in New York; reached by five different rapid roads; dwelling about 55x55; nine bedrooms, (three extra large,) library, billiard room, conservatory, tower room; commodious garage, with coachman's rooms above, &c.; replete with every modern improvement; grounds 125x150, beautifully terraced; surrounding property closely restricted.

EMILE UTARD, Owner,
90 5th Av. Phone 1261 Gramercy.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN.

Owner will sell 8 fine building lots on Walton Av., near 183d St., for $25,000 and secure building loan for the erection of two or three family houses; only $1,000 to $2,000 cash required on purchase.

Louis Rodney Berg, 35 Nassau St.

$2,000,000

for building loans in all boroughs.

Full cost of building if we select architect. Fair and liberal treatment. Real Estate Bond Co., 27 William St.

Attention!—Let them go; bargains; 50x100 feet, near Moshulu Parkway, $4,250; 25-foot lot, near elevated station, $1,500; 13-room two-family house, sacrifice, $10,500; two one-family houses, all improvements, $9,750; 13 choice lots, excellent location, sacrifice, $40,000; call, as they must be seen. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx. Open Sundays.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd

Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.

DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

L. REITER,

WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

For Sale—Plot of 24 lots, with mansion and stable, in Unionport, 216 feet on choicest avenue, including two corners, high and dry, and beautifully adapted for building; price $30,000; reasonable terms. Frank Gass, Unionport.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING

Call on **S. COWEN,**

156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Key to corner on Washington Av. in 160s; 3-story store property; $8,750.

LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3d Av.

---

354 FORDHAM ROAD,

close to Jerome Av.; a three-story American basement house, finely built, for sale cheap; full commission to brokers. H. C. Senior & Co., 1,934 Broadway.

Attention.—Unionport, S. S. 2d St., 231 feet east Avenue D, 181x158 feet; controls rear lots; high ground; $4,750; S. S. 13th St., 300 feet east Avenue D, 100x216; $6,250; rips to build on; suitable terms; brokers protected. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

$15,000 will buy 50x100, five-story, new-law 20-family apartment; five rooms and bath; near station; price $61,000; rent $7,100; mortgage 4½ per cent.; will net 20 per cent. H. L. Pheips, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

Bargains.—Two-family house, 13 rooms, lot 26 x136, one block from Subway and L station, $6,700. One-family house, two blocks from Subway and L station, $4,900. Other bargains. Blake, 921 East 163d St.

One and two-family houses in Van Nest, the boom section of the Bronx; $500 to $1,000 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Branch, Morris Park Av. and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sundays.

Lots! Lots!—I have large and small plots, suitable for 4-family tenements, near Rapid Transit Stations and Southern Boulevard; also prominent corners. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Bargain.—Four new three-family frame detached houses, built 21x68, lot 25x100; all hardwood finish; all modern improvements; two blocks from Subway; brokers protected. Owner on premises, 1,149 Hoe Av.

Improved and Unimproved Property,

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,

147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Bargain in Bronx; few left; look at beautiful 2-family brick houses, all improvements; car and L station near houses. Call or write Chas. Cohen, 48 Boone St.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St. Open Sundays.

Two-family house, near Prospect Av., convenient to Subway station; $6,500; four-story double, 5 rooms and bath; full lot; $15,500. John F. Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

Woodlawn Heights.—Woodlawn Av., Yonkers, McLean or Webster Av. trolleys; $4,500 for 10 lots, (25x100;) $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

Unionport.—Builder's chance, plot eight lots, beautifully located, one block from Tremont Av.; $6,000. Hogan & Co., Westchester Av., near Avenue C.

Cottages, 6 rooms, all improvements, $2,900; 2-family houses, 11 rooms, $4,600-$4,800; corner, with stable, $5,200. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

Two inside lots on East 182d St., Belmont, adjoining corner; desirable location; worth $8,000; bargain; make offer. Heine, 2,155 Arthur Av.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Two four-story triple, all improvements, near St. Ann's Av.; rented $4,250; price $39,500. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

A modern 2-family detached house at 184th St., 100 ft. west of Jerome Av.; easy terms. E. M. Tessier, 393 East 184th St.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

GREAT WHITE PLAINS SALE.

WHITE PLAINS HIGHLANDS.

THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, situated in the village of White Plains, N. Y., consists of

257 BUILDING PLOTS

100 FEET FRONT EACH.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auctioneer,

will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises on

SATURDAY, JULY 1st,

Continuing Monday and Tuesday, July 3d and 4th,

at 12 o'clock noon.

This property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within ten minutes walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, &c.

50 TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.

34 Minutes from Grand Central Depot.

For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, 23 East 20th Street, New York City.

A Commuter's Country Home.

50 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL STATION, HARLEM R. R., 5 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION; 10-ROOM HOUSE, IN PERFECT CONDITION; MODERN IMPROVEMENTS; OPEN PLUMBING; HOT-WATER HEAT; GOOD WATER SUPPLY; ELECTRIC LIGHTS; LARGE SHADE TREES; GARDEN; LAWN; FRUIT; ONE ACRE OF LAND. APPLY TO

NORTHERN WESTCHESTER REALTY CO.,
7 EAST 42D ST., N. Y.

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5 LOTS—50c. A WEEK

Price, $100 for the 5.

On Harlem R. R., 50 minutes' ride from 42d St.; ground high and dry; free and clear.

L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.
Open Evenings.

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30 minutes to 42d St.

Three Miles North of City Line.

Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Must Sacrifice at Bronxville

Four beautifully situated lots, near to the station; high, dry ground; will take part cash. R. Halley & Co., 2 East 125th St., city.

At Larchmont.—Fine modern ten-room house; four open fireplaces; steam heated, all improvements; ½ acre; high elevation; shrubbery, shade trees; ideal place; eight minutes to depot; must be sacrificed. Owner, P. O. Box 107, Larchmont, N. Y.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

Nine-room house, all improvements, lot 50x100; first-class condition; must be sold immediately; price $5,500; cash required, $2,500. Wolff & Fairchild, 4,778 3d Av., Pelham Av.

Four-story double cold-water flat, west of 3d Av.; rented $1,920; price $17,000. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

$1,000 buys 2 or 3 family house, best location in the heart of the Bronx. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Fine triangle; below grade; Rapid Transit section; cheap; full commission. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

TO LET.

House, double store, and basement for rent; best location of the Bronx; 2,772 3d Av., 146th and 147th Sts. Inquire on premises.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

SEMI-DETACHED HOUSES.

NEW HOUSES,

NOS. 77 to 85

MIDWOOD ST.,

BETWEEN FLATBUSH AND BEDFORD AVS.

11 ROOMS, 2 BATHS.

One block to Prospect Park and new Subway station; take Kings County elevated (Brighton division) to Prospect Park station, or Flatbush Av. trolley to Midwood St.

F. B. NORRIS BUILDING CO.
12 MIDWOOD ST.

Company's Representative Always at Houses.

2-Family House,

BATH BEACH,

Light and air on FOUR sides. Think what that means in comfort!

PRICE, $9,000; $1,000 CASH.

House is of brick and contains 15 rooms and 2 baths; lot is 25 ft. x 100 ft.; 2 steam-heating apparatus; the same house in old Brooklyn would bring $12,000 because of its beauty of finish.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Within Bowshot of New York,



On the Edge of the Palisades, lies

HUDSON HEIGHTS

recently acquired by us, and already being converted into a MODEL SUBURB,
OPPOSITE 96TH ST., N. Y.,
it is reached from Franklin or 42d St. in 20 minutes.

It commands a superb view of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island

FARE 7½ CENTS.

Several houses already occupied and others being built. To introduce this tract we offer lots from $400 to $800, cash or installments. Liberal terms also to house buyers. Nearness to city insures a big demand for this property as it becomes better known.

Trolley to Jersey City and Hoboken makes Hudson Heights attractive to home-seekers in these towns.

For particulars apply at office on property or

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

Before buying or selling a farm, hotel, or property anywhere, address George H. Reimer, Real Estate, Drexel Building, Philadelphia.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Will rent for one month, after June 20, fully furnished, beautiful house, 11 rooms, Westfield, N. J.; highest location, cool breezes, fine view and surroundings; broad piazza, awnings, screens; pianola, gas, electric light, fan, porcelain bath, running artesian water; 45 minutes to Liberty or 23d St.; leave two servants if required; rent $100 per month. Address Opportunity, 135 Times Downtown.

At Tannersville, Catskill Mountains.—For rent, a cottage containing ten good rooms, fine veranda; splendid view. For particulars apply to George Backman, Tannersville, N. Y., or Charles S. Porter, 34 East 12th St., N. Y. City.

BERKELEY, a historic estate on the James River, Va., 1,400 acres, 600 cleared, 800 in timber; Manor House built in 1725. Address H. G. Whipple, 220 Broadway, New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS, 23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST

PROPERTIES WANTED.
TO MANAGE, SELL AND RENT.
Special attention given to collections, renting and care of houses, flats, and stores.
PEAVEY & DUGAN.
Real Estate Telephone 4746 Columbus.
Room 17 Colonial Building, 101 W. 66th St.

Am authorized to buy for cash any genuine bargain in New York or Westchester County realty; have also money to loan on first and second mortgages, small or large.
ROBERT M. PATTON, 500 5th Av.

Advertiser, with experience and recommendations, desires management of property; will give personal attention to renting, collections, and repairs. Address C., Box 158 Times Downtown.

ANSONIA REALTY CO.
at 2,234 8th Av., will investigate and give immediate decisions on all offerings submitted.

Wanted—A history-private dwelling; about 10 rooms; must be good location; west side, not above 109th St., or more than $25,000. E. Selias, 201 West 141st St.

$25,000, to invest in cold water tenements; must be in good condition and show handsome returns on equity; give full particulars. Investors, care of Times, Times Square.

OWNERS—OWNERS—OWNERS.
Have client who will lease tenements, put toilets in house, attend to all violations. Reed, 40 West 34th.

Want to buy 4 or 5 story double flat in the Bronx for investment; no heat; give full particulars. Address W. H., Box 42 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—18-foot modern dwelling to rent, west side, in 50th or 57th St.
WILLIAM F. NORRIS, 48 West 22d.

Have $25,000 to invest in New York City income property; principal only. Send particulars to C Box 123 Times Downtown.

Manhattan and Brooklyn improved property by an investor of large capital. Send particulars to R. E., Box 394 Times, Times Square.

Property wanted to sell, rent, or manage. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BAILEY BUILDING
27 East 22d St.,
Just Off Broadway.
Offices, Salesrooms and Studios.
NEW 10-STORY MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING
equipped with every modern device for comfort and convenience of its tenants.
EXCELLENT LIGHT.
Rents $21.00 upward.
W. H. CHASE, Room 61, on premises.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars.
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Premises, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDING STEAM HEATING, POWER AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of
Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

ADJOINING BROADWAY,
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.,
THE GRAMERCY,
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS.
R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

109 LENOX AVE.
Elegant store and basements for a term of years; suitable for family liquor, grocer, butcher, restaurant, &c.
H. BRANDSTEIN,
101 West 115th St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect,
4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

45th St., Be. B'way & 6th Av	Two houses, 23.4x100. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Two apartments, one store, and one studio, until Oct. 1; all improvements. 9 East 32d.

Two stores on 5th Av.; one short and one long term. Opportunity, 304 Times Times Square.

Two floors, 80x25, skylight, 84 Elm St. Inquire in saloon.

LOANS.

$10,000 trust fund to loan, first mortgage, on good income producing property. Address "Trustee," care of Times, Times Square.

4 and 5 per cent. money to loan, any amounts. Estate, 309 Times, Times Square.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BOOM
THE GREATEST SHOT EVER FIRED ON LONG ISLAND
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
(Right Opposite Baldwin Station.) 4 miles outside Greater New York.

Lots $25 and Upward
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS $5 DOWN and $2 MONTHLY.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
FINE SCHOOLS, STORES, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING, TROLLEY DIRECT TO NEW YORK. PERSUASIVE ARGUMENT IS NOT NECESSARY. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
For maps and free tickets call or write.
CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY
WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office: J. M. BENNETT, 62 Fourth Avenue.

BAYSIDE ..PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

Send for pamphlet or free tickets.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
Branches: 500 5th Av., N. Y., and 110 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.,
Comprising 1,500 restricted lots, within one block of the station, is the most desirable property on Long Island for a home or an investment.

Twenty minutes to Herald Square when Pennsylvania improvements are completed.

Five minutes from Long Island Sound.

Seventy-five feet above tide water.

Lots $200 to $500. Easy terms.

Money loaned to build.

Send for booklet and free tickets to inspect the property.

BELLCOURT LAND CO.
1 WEST 34TH ST.

SEND POSTAL TO-NIGHT
For Circular and Views of
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City,
on the Hills at Picturesque Flushing Bay.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
Comparison is challenged with every other Town site.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Each lot has water front privileges.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. **Houses sold on easy payments.**
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

JAMAICA
On the Hill, four minutes' walk from railroad station and Post Office; near Normal and High Schools. For further particulars apply to
WALTER H. WINTER & CO.,
44 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.

After constant effort for about one year I have secured the exclusive sale of 27 lots at Eastwood, Jamaica, facing Hillside Boulevard and Speedway, 100 feet wide, the most magnificent drive, everything considered, in Greater New York City. These lots will be sold in pairs on payment of $10 down, and 1 per cent. monthly, putting them in reach of everybody; no more chances like this. Jas. Jay Smith, 355 Fulton St., Jamaica.

SPECULATORS, INVESTORS.
Look at the 115 acre town of Flushing, 9,000 acres south side, over five miles water front; 9,000 acres on north side, large lake front; 111 acres and 155 acres, near Hempstead, L. I. Apply Schneider, 234 East 21st St.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

Patchogue.—3,800 acres, $12 an acre; Wading River, 600 acres, $11 an acre; Westhampton, 200 acres, $6 an acre; bargains. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Setauket, near water; house seven rooms; plot 50x350; $1,500. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COTTAGES TO RENT,
or for sale; Bayport, L. I.; on Great South Bay. Geo. T. Carr, Real estate broker.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

On the shore of Oyster Bay, handsome new residence, 22 rooms, fully furnished; 2 baths; modern plumbing; large plazza; trees, lawns, and gardens surrounding; beach for bathing; fine anchorage for yachts; complete stables; mile from station. Stanton & Hopkins, 31 Nassau St., New York.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Long View, Bay Crest, Huntington.—To let, house of ten rooms, modern improvements; renovated and newly furnished; fine hair mattresses; bathing; superb views. Inquire at Bay Crest, or address "F. D.," Huntington, L. I.

For Rent—Private house, 9 rooms, furnished; all improvements; Holland Station. Apply to M. Abraham, 502 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, L. I.

5 and 10 per cent. investments in Jamaica; will double value on Subway's opening. Jas. Jay Smith, 355 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Forty furnished cottages, $125 up, Bayport and East Quogue. E. R. Pearse, Centre Moriches, L. I.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

ROCKAWAY PARK



On the Atlantic. In Greater N. Y.
35 minutes express from L. I. City Depot.
LOTS & COTTAGES
All modern improvements.
Lots $600 Upward
REASONABLE TERMS. 10 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH.
Apply for Maps and Particulars to
The Rockaway Park Improvement Company,
192 Broadway, (Corbin Building,) N. Y.; or T. B. Robertson, R. E., 43 West 34th St.; or to our offices on the property.

Building Sites
FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
35 MINUTES
Adjacent to the Magnificent Edgemere Club House.
EDGEMERE
LONG ISLAND.
Exclusive Refined Summer Colony.
FROM NEW YORK.
50 private residences have been erected on the property.
WALTER SCHULZE,
1,170 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

RICHMOND HILL
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. **IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS.** The two **EAST RIVER TUNNELS** in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. **NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.**
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., **Richmond Hill, L. I.**
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

MONTAUK
THE COOLEST PLACE ON LONG ISLAND.
DESIRABLE RESIDENCE SITES FOR SALE.
POST & REESE,
16 East 60th St.

For Sale—Fine residence on Long Island Sound, with about 18 acres of land. Address Owner, Box 76, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CRESKILL, N. J.
NEAR ENGLEWOOD.
Owner will sell 48 lots, free and clear, on high ground, with fine views, near depot, 35 minutes from New York, for $9,600, an average of $200 each; will add a few thousands in exchange for improved property in New York City.
LOUIS RODNEY BERG, 35 Nassau St.

Madison Av.—38x110, 6 stories, 3 families on floor, 6-7 rooms, 2 stores; rents, $8,300; price, $73,000; would exchange cold water flats. Bier, 1,623 Madison Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
AT THE "WESTERLY," 103 WEST 54TH ST., centre of club district, one, two, three rooms and bath, furnished or unfurnished; electric light, long distance telephones, valeting; meals served.
McGreal & Lewis, Agents,
194 BOWERY.
Tel. 3691 Spring.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
FOR SHORT TERM OF A YEAR, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Apply to valet at
103 WEST 54TH ST.

Furnished apartment to sublet; two rooms and bath; private hall; two blocks Subway and 6th Av. elevated stations; Summer rates until October 1st. Apartment 509, The Madison Square, 37 Madison Av.

118th St., East, 415.—Near Columbia; highest part of New York; exceptionally cool outside rooms; handsomely decorated; third floor; elevator, telephone; Subway two blocks, Amsterdam one. Seen before 10 A. M.

101 Convent Av., Washington Heights, corner West 146th St.—Six light corner rooms; piano; private street entrance; L and Subway; fine walks along Hudson River; country air; rent, $40 a month until Oct. 1.

To rent at the Majestic Hotel, a beautiful, well-furnished suite of rooms at a very reasonable rent during the months of July, August, and September. Address J. K., care of Majestic Hotel, City.

Will sublet my fine two-room apartment and bath until October; $50 monthly; adjacent to all theatres. Accessible Bargain, Box 148 Times Downtown.

Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, bath, during Summer months. The Franklin, 204 West 94th.

116TH ST., 370 WEST.—Attractive four-room apartment; choice location. Campion.

Brooklyn.

170-172 HICKS ST.
Furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent table.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.



JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON, VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

Hot, sultry, suffocating Summer days are coming—days of humidity and discomfort.

But this is in New York!

Just across the Hudson is Palisade—the most beautiful and most convenient suburb of them all.

Here you will find an Arcadia of gnarled old shade trees, green lawns, cool, invigorating breezes—and home.

If you will write us we will be glad to send you our Palisade book, which tells how we have taken a marvellously beautiful tract of woodland only one mile from New York, 250 feet high, and how by adding winding roads, embodying sewer, water, gas and electric light systems, and by erecting only the best types of country houses we are realizing a standard of suburban production never before attempted on so large a scale.

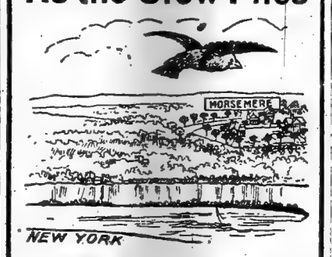
Hudson River Realty Company. Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM, Selling Agents,
Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., N. Y.
Houses Range in Price from $7,500 to $30,000.
An illustrated descriptive book is yours for the asking.

A HOME ON THE PALISADES
AT
WOODCLIFF
ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.



NEW HOUSES
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO THE PROPERTY.
WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS, MAP, PRICES, &c.
Woodcliff Land Impt. Co., Post Office Address Box 88 Weehawken, N. J.
OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.

As the Crow Flies



Morsemere
is but 3 miles from New York via 130th St. Ferry; it is but 20 minutes' run, including ferriage, from New York, or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. All city conveniences amid country surroundings. Fine boating and fishing. Magnificent driveways. Completely equipped modern homes from $5,000 up on terms to suit you.
Unusually careful restrictions.
Superb view of Orange Mountains.
8 new houses ready for occupancy.
Though comparatively new, MORSEMERE has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights, and a fine sewerage system.
Trolley (opened Decoration Day) brings many people daily, and unusual activity and advancing prices result. Office on property.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. $261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

El Mora The New Residential Suburb. A Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

Montclair.—In beautiful Mariboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

AT RIDGEFIELD PARK.—Half hour out; commutation seven cents; new house, seven rooms and bath; all latest improvements; large plot; $4,000. New house, six and bath; lot 50x120; two minutes from depot, $2,300. Number of other bargains, $1,500 to $8,000. Call or send for photos and list. CARL HALLBERG, office near depot, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

For Sale.—South Orange, N. J.—Exceptionally well-situated and well-built residence; fourteen rooms, two baths, on lot 100x200; fine hedge; grounds in excellent order; seven minutes' walk from Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad. Apply to B., 21st floor, Times Building, New York City.

All the Oranges.—Desirable homes, every modern improvement; sale or rent; convenient to all stations; several handsome new houses and fine building sites for sale at decided bargains. Victor W. Voorheese, opp. Brick Church Depot, East Orange, N. J.

A.—A.—Homesteader, Your Opportunity!—Norwood, N. J.; magnificent 15-room country residence, furnished; modern improvements; electric lights; barn, hennery, fruit, shade trees; will rent by year, $50 monthly. Wm. Riehlberg, 729 6th Av., (42d St.)

New bay window, two-family; every improvement; fine neighborhood; $500 cash, balance $15 monthly and interest; one-family; all improvements; $2,200; balance $18 monthly, including principal and interest. Higgins, Owner, 289 Sherman Av., Jersey City.

At East Orange—$6,250.00, near Grove St. Station, new 10-room, one family, four rooms first floor, oak trim and floors, steam heat, large piazza; $350.00 cash, balance easy terms. Chas. G. Fritz, 828 Broad, Newark, N. J.

Eight-room furnished cottage; ¾ acre ground; barn, plenty fruit and shade; 250 feet water front on South Shrewsbury River; 10 minutes from Long Branch; rent, $300. W. E. Demarest, 292 Bleecker St., New York City.

Long Branch cottage, Ocean Av.; 15 rooms, 3 baths; stable, coach house; cost $15,000; must be sold. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Nine-room house; improvements; hardwood floors; $5,500. Wade, 121 Main St., East Orange.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

LINDO BROS., 1,167 Broadway, near 27th St.—Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry bought and sold; old gold bought.

MACHINERY.

Gas engine, 20 horse power; belting, &c., for sale. Sarasohn, 9 Rutgers St.

First-story flat, 5 rooms and bath; $18. Dodd, 851 Broad St., Newark.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch sheet dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Evarts and Senate, 231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., Corner 12th St.—Four, five, six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, hall service, telephone; $29-$47. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

15th St., 338 East.—Elegant apartments, 4 and 6 rooms; elevator service; latest improvements; reasonable.

27 E. 104th St.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all light; rent reasonable. Inquire of janitor, on premises.

27th St., 313 East.—7 large, light rooms; improvements, 3-family house; no children; reference.

4 new, unusually fine two-room apartments; every improvement. 9 East 32d St.

West Side.

"THE LINCOLN,"
308-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Handsome new apartments; suites four, five, and six rooms; elevator; uniformed service; $45 to $65. Superintendent, on premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av. Telephone, 2918—38th St.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD.
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

THE STRATFORD,
(101 W. 115th St., facing Subway Station.)
Elegant apartments, with the latest improvements, of 5, 6, 7 rooms; rent, $480-$660 annually. Superintendent on premises.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Attractive apartment of five rooms, bath, and private hall, $36; free to July 1st. Will redecorate to suit. F. L. Partridge, 49 Wall St., or janitor on premises.

200 West 82d St., corner Amsterdam Av.—Seven rooms and bath; direct light; every improvement; rent $40. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St. Telephone 6140—38th.

110th St., 161 West.—Corner flats, 5 rooms and bath; particularly attractive; all improvements; $33-$36. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

109th St., 102 West.—4 rooms and bath; all improvements; $19 to $20; cozy and attractive; janitor. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

104th St., 53 West.—Station block; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; first-class condition; $33-$36. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

Manhattan Av., 31.—7 rooms and bath; all improvements; particularly attractive and convenient; $30-$33. Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

AA.—A large list of desirable flats and apartments for rent; 4 to 8 rooms; $16 to $60 monthly. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4132—38th.

An elegant and attractive apartment, 8 rooms and bath, to let; only one left; all improvements; exceptionally cheap rent. 4 West 91st St.

66 West 9th St.—Apartment 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Four, five rooms; private hall, bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
Bronx.

THE MELROSE
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. AND ELTON AVE.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY. CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 TO $32.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Fine New Corner Apartments
OF 5 AND 6 ROOMS, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, NO. 1,400 AND 1,404 CLINTON AV., COR. 170TH ST., AND 915 AND 917 170TH ST., CORNER CROTONA AV.; RENT $34 TO $40. APPLY AT JANITOR'S.

ONLY ONE FLIGHT.
100 Convent Av., corner 146th St.; beautifully decorated apartment of 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; hardwood trim; rent $47.50 and $50. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

West Side.



SPENCER ARMS
A Modern Apartment House at its best.
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
TELEPHONE, 3896 COLUMBUS.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
256 W. 143D STREET
5 rooms and bath, $22 to $26.
6 rooms and bath, $27 to $31.
New law house, all light rooms.
Near Subway and Elevated Stations.
A. B. Mosher & Co., Agents
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

Seven Room Flat $40.
Handsome flat of seven rooms and bath; extra large; two rooms front; steam heat; hot water supply; convenient location; handsome entrance. Janitor, 400 St. Nicholas Av., near 135th.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL
60th St. & Columbus Ave.
New Fireproof Hotel.
Beautifully Furnished.
1 block from Subway.
1 " " L Station.
EXCELLENT LOCATION.
200 ROOMS, private bath, **$1.50** daily.
Suite, parlor, bedroom & bath, $2.00 daily.
Restaurant in connection.
JOHN W. WHEATON, Proprietor.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL.
NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates Reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.
Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

The Gerard,
123 WEST 44TH ST.
The Most Convenient Location
IN NEW YORK.
APARTMENTS rented, furnished and unfurnished, by week, month, or year.
RATES REASONABLE.
Excellent accommodations for transients.
UNDER ORIGINAL MANAGEMENT.
T. J. MORRIS, Mgr.

FOR SALE.





AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
PATENT NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,
356 Hudson St., N. Y.
Tel. 2477 Spring. TENTS.

SMITH'S IDEAL WAX
for polishing floors, woodwork, and furniture; the great labor-saving polish; no weighted brush required; sold in department, paint, and phonograph stores.
Smith Manufacturing Co., L. I. City, N. Y.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman,
72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
14 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

FOR SALE AT THOUSAND ISLANDS.
To close estate, NEW LAUNCHES, a 32-foot half-cabin and a 42-foot three-quarter cabin, mahogany and oak finish. Address EXECUTOR, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av abv 22d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
Bronx.

Crotona Av., 1,001, (Cor. Boston Road.)—Five light rooms and bath; toward street; steam heat and hot water; suitable for dressmaking or manicure parlor.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE):
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 6:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night. Sundays, 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10 and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M. Train stops at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 minutes after 34th St. time. Special table to-day.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave N. Y., (Park Row) half hourly from 8:06 A. M. to 10:36 P. M. Special table to-day.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St., 10:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M. hourly; 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 6:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:40 P. M.

NIAGARA FALLS
EXCURSION
VIA ERIE RAILROAD **$9.00**
Tickets good going July 1, 2, 3. Leave Chambers St. 9:00 A. M., 7:30 P. M., and 9:15 P. M.; leave West 23d St. 5 minutes earlier, and

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

FOUND.—Separate waist. Owner can have same by identifying it at Mrs. O'Byrne's, 370 West 118th St.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 14, lady's gold cuff pin, 1¼ inches long, ¼ inch wide, set with nine diamonds. Finder will kindly communicate with J. R. H., Box 1, Madison Square Branch P. O., New York City.

LOST.—6th Av. E. R., Thursday, 10:20 A. M., gold chain, book marked "E. C. P." knife, and pencil; $20 reward. Return to Parker's Livery Stable, 145 East 40th St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 342,430 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Please return book to bank, 51 Chambers St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 141,139, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Fox terrier dog answering to the name of Peter. Return to 430 West 15th St. and get reward.

LOST, Green parrot, speaks German; lost June 15; liberal reward. Goettel, 206 East 15th St.

REWARD.—For return of gun-metal cigarette case lost on Coney Island boat Wednesday evening. S. B. M., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 127 EAST.—Desirable, cool, large and small rooms; cooking unexcelled; telephone. Summer prices.

45TH ST., 221 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; American family; moderate.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing; elevator; telephone.

60TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Large, comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; cool table; Americans; references.

115T ST., 36 WEST.—Pleasant, airy, comfortable furnished rooms; bath; Summer rates.

82D ST., 17 WEST.—Large, sunny front rooms; excellent table; table boarders taken at reduced rate; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

96TH ST., 122 WEST. Pleasant connecting rooms, suitable for 2 or 3 gentlemen; southern exposure; table board; references.

94TH ST., 9 WEST. Pleasant, airy rooms; meals if desired; private family; terms moderate.

100TH ST., 16 WEST.—One double room, with or without board, $14, two persons, with board.

106TH ST., 250 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, with board; table board; Summer rates.

110TH ST., 55 WEST. Second floor, front; also small rooms, with board; near Park.

110TH ST., 346 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; delightfully situated; large and small rooms; table board.

111TH ST., 150 WEST. Very large, cool room; well furnished; excellent board; American family.

116TH ST., 17 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms; excellent table, location; special Summer rates.

125TH ST., 228 WEST.—Large room; running hot and cold water; excellent table and service; also separate meals; near Subway and L.

LENOX AV., 257, (122D St.)—Desirable, large cool rooms. Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.) one block Central Park.—Single rooms, $8, $10; large $18 to $20, two persons; excellent board.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 409 AND 411 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large and small rooms; table board; Americans; reference.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 417.—Large, cool rooms, with board; table board; Americans; reference.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 423.—Large, cool rooms, with board; table board; Americans; reference.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 427.—Large, cool rooms, with board; table board; Americans; reference.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 429.—Large, cool rooms, with board; table board; Americans; reference.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 431.—Large, cool rooms, with board; table board; Americans; reference.

MORNINGSIDE AV.,

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905.

Part Three-
First Magazine Section

Thomas F. Ryan, the Sphinx of Wall Street

Character Study of the Man Who Cut the Gordian Knot of the Equitable Tangle.

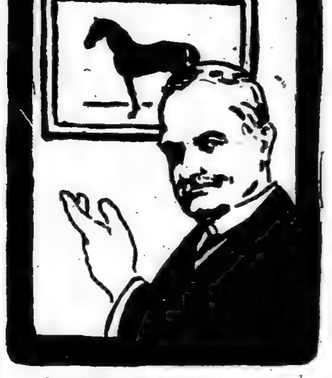


THOMAS F. RYAN.

Inside Story of His Remarkable Rise from a Virginia Farm Boy to the Topmost Rung of the Financial Ladder--His Victories Have Been Those of Peace Rather Than War--A Pacificator and Adjuster in Many Colossal Financial Wrangles--Devoted to the Simple Life and Hard, Self-Contained Work.



MY BUSINESS IS NOT TALKING SO MUCH AS ACTING



I AM VERY FOND OF MY HORSES.

UNLIKE most good things, Thomas Fortune Ryan was easy to reach.

Judging by the surprised faces flitting here and there as the interviewer—in the rôle of the fly—was shepherded through a web of Nassau Street offices to a quiet sanctum wherein sat the forceful financier who at one stroke cut the Gordian knot of Equitable affairs, the foregoing paragraph is quite as sensational as have been the miles of print woven about his name within the past few days. Preceding his sudden advent on the Equitable stage, this present leading man in the spectacular insurance drama was a comparatively unknown quantity to the general public. To-day his name is on every wire radiating from the Street.

Since his dramatic entrance a few days ago no figure in contemporary finance has provoked such general curiosity and interest. Who is Thomas F. Ryan? Whence came he, and from what college of coin was he matriculated? Where and how does he do the things attributed to him—what is the secret of his success? Such queries have been repeated over and over, and never fully answered.

+ + +

Seeking a means of reply the interviewer found a man who, albeit surrounded by a web, conveyed no suggestion of the ogre.

His office was roomy and well lighted, as though concealing nothing, but was remote enough from the street to remind one of a court of final appeal—a sort of up-to-date baronial stronghold. Rising from a substantial leather chair, the single occupant of the room ascended six feet two inches and then abruptly stopped—a lithe, tense, impressive figure, with broad shoulders thrown well back and supporting a head which, for want of a better phrase, suggested the fighting top of a battleship.

His fifty-four years have been distributed with an excellent sense of physical proportion. Despite the tremendous battle he was directing toward peace, the broad brow was unruffled, the blue eyes were genial, every hair was in place save a stubborn copse which bristled mutinously over the brow. A singularly powerful nose led to a blunt mustache of iron gray, the ends of which served to emphasize well-curved jaws and a determined chin cleft sharply in the centre.

He was dressed neatly but plainly in light gray, wore no jewelry except a modest pearl in an equally modest four-in-hand tie which encircled a full 17 collar. His voice never rose above a quiet conversational tone. He is a better listener than talker is Thomas F. Ryan, in spite of the stellar rôle he is playing in the vital industrial affairs of the country.

+ + +

In an adjoining room were some of the foremost financiers of the day—men whose names are synonymous with enough millions to pay off the National debt and still leave them wealthy beyond the dreams of avarice. They were concluding a conference, which itself was sequential to an important meeting of the Equitable Executive Committee. The air was virile with a portentous undertaking, every move of which had to be carefully thought out and every decision weighed scrupulously in advance. Nothing might be hazarded to chance.

"I am afraid," began Mr. Ryan, "that I am not much of a talker. Talking is not my business as much as—acting, for instance," with a merry twinkle, "and I am not much of an actor either. So it will be necessary for us to get through with as few words as possible.

+ + +

"Of course," squaring the powerful jaw and shedding the twinkle, "the public is deeply and rightly interested in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. But we must all possess ourselves with patience for the time being. Certainly the one hope of everybody concerned is that the affairs of the society be adjusted as quickly and satisfactorily as possible, which was promised in my statement made when my connection with the society began.

"As I have already said also, it is my purpose to vest the voting power elsewhere, and to accomplish, in substance and effect, the plan of mutualization already approved by the Superintendent of Insurance. As a first step in that direction, a majority of the fifty-two Directors—twenty-eight of them, to be precise—will be chosen by the 600,000 Equitable policy holders and the remaining twenty-four by the three Trustees already named, Mr. Cleveland, Justice O'Brien, and Mr. George Westinghouse.

"Everything will most assuredly be done in accordance with the best interests of the society, without exception. Beyond this promise there is nothing to be said at present. The time has passed—has surely passed—for talking, and the time for definite action has arrived.

"Let the public—the policy holders—be the umpire," concluded the speaker, rising in response to a summons from the adjoining room.

Pressing a button on the massive mahogany table at which he was sitting, Vice President Ryan, as he is known at the Morton Trust Company, continued: "I am sorry not to be able to discuss things at greater length and more comprehensively than is possible at present. But the interests involved are far too important and extensive to lend themselves to a mere cursory review—to loose discussion, in other words.

"In fact, it is almost premature to say anything now. Next week or a month hence there may really be enough accomplished to satisfy general interest. By that time, however," with a smile which, although expansive, was inspired with confidence to the contrary of his words, "the people may not care so much about my aim and purpose with regard to the present enterprise."

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Relaxing from the stern tensity which had punctuated his sentences—delivered with Gatling gun directness—and in reply to a querying glance directed toward the well-ordered but sparsely covered working table, the Equitable mediator laughed:

"Yes, it does not suggest a busy place, but," glancing at a substantial pocket timepiece, "the busiest part of our day is over, you know. There was quite a bit of animation hereabout on the day of my absorption by the Equitable," with a subdued chuckle, "so much animation, in fact, that it was necessary for me to retreat precipitously to an even more secluded office."

Receiving another summons from the adjoining room, and turning to go, he directed attention to a handsome equine photograph on the wall, remarking with a show of boyish enthusiasm that the original was one of the blue ribbon animals on his Virginia farm.

Whenever business permitted, he concluded, laying a vigorous hand on the doorknob, he was fond of going down to Virginia and counting his horses.

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Probably there is less valid information of Thomas F. Ryan in print than of any contemporary financier of equal stature. Asked himself regarding his career—the rungs he has climbed to one of the most commanding positions in finance to-day—he reluctantly surrendered the following succinct biography:

Thomas Fortune Ryan, financier; born in Nelson County, Va., Oct. 17, 1851. Married Ida M. Barry of Baltimore on Nov. 25, 1873, and has five sons. He began business life in 1868 in a Baltimore dry goods house, from which he graduated into Wall Street in 1870. He became a member of the New York Stock Exchange in 1874, and afterward became interested in consolidating and extending street railway and lighting systems in New York, Chicago, and other cities.

In the reorganization of various railways in the South he also became interested, as well as in coal properties in Ohio and West Virginia and railways in Ohio. He is Vice President of the Morton Trust Company, Trustee in the American Surety Company, Director in the Père Marquette Railroad Company, the Hocking Valley Railway Company, the Consolidated Gas Company, the Consolidated Tobacco Company, the National Bank of Commerce, the Union Exchange Bank, the Metropolitan Securities Company, the Electric Storage Battery Company, and many other corporations.

In 1903-04 he acquired a large interest in the Seaboard Air Line. He was a delegate from Virginia to the Democratic National Convention in 1904, and did much to bring about the cordial acceptance of the Parker gold telegram. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Union, Lawyers', Catholic, and New York Athletic Clubs, and of the Southern Society.

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Such, briefly, is a synopsis—all practically that has hitherto been published—of a man who has been mentioned as a possible successor to the premier financial and industrial dais. In modern economic and corporate development the greater always succeeds the less—greater combinations gather up smaller corporations—and in that process of selection by which the coming richest man will be chosen, Thomas F. Ryan is not handicapped by the weaknesses of many possible competitors. He is not addicted to personal vices such as cripple the willpower of so many men. He has—on the surface—an urbanity undisturbed by remorse—a man, in short, who was summed up by the late William C. Whitney as by far the most adroit, suave, and noiseless of his acquaintance.

His desk, like his mind, is never littered with trash—impediments—since only important matters are ever permitted to absorb his attention and time. As regularly as the city clocks strike 10 of the morning he is to be found at his desk in Nassau Street, and he is generally one of the last to retreat in the evening.

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According to one on the inside, the scene wherein Mr. Ryan absorbed a controlling interest in the Equitable was enacted some two hours after the Morton Trust offices were virtually deserted. Vice President Ryan, James Hazen Hyde, Elihu Root, Samuel Untermyer, and another were the actors. Having realized that a crisis was at hand, young Mr. Hyde had called and proposed selling enough of his own and other holdings to give Mr. Ryan control. The deal, involving the control of some $400,000,000, besides directly concerning 4,000,000 persons as represented by 600,000 policy holders, was actually consummated in less than an hour.

What, is asked, occasioned a resort to Thomas F. Ryan as a man willing and capable in such an emergency? According to the same inside oracle, the Equitable, as matters stood, was an ever-blackening cloud on the financial horizon—a cloud which momentarily threatened to crack with disastrous consequences to the industry and finance of the country. The Ryan interests, being enormous, were jeopardized along with others, added to which, Thomas F. Ryan, by his masterly mediation had more than once prevented trouble in the corporate world. His power as a pacificator was known behind the scenes and acknowledged.

While comparatively new to the public gaze, he was no Fortunatus, his rise having been due to no opportunity which he did not aid in creating. He was known to be a logical product of modern industrial conditions. Every rung of the ladder had felt his tread. He had climbed slowly, but ever upward—skipping no rungs—from the time he was left dependent on two aunts on a Virginia farm which had been a garden of swords during the civil war.

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Shedding his knickerbockers at an age when most boys are yearning toward trousers as a distant vision, he started for Baltimore to clerk for John S. Barry in the dry goods commission business. Two years there equipped him for an ampler sphere, and he set face toward the metropolis. Drawn by the magnet which attracts so many, he associated himself with a stock brokerage concern, and was soon focusing attention upon himself as a broker of superior judgment and resourcefulness. Still climbing slowly, making every position secure before advancing to the next, he went up a couple of rungs when he reached for and plucked a plum known as the Richmond Terminal. He incidentally shook the tree with such a rustle as to draw the watchful eyes of William C. Whitney upon him.

They were found together waging war upon Jacob Sharp and the boodle Aldermen when the Sharp crowd sought to bunko the city out of the Broadway street railway franchise. Largely owing to the generalship of Thomas F. Ryan the boodle ring was routed and the work of giving New York a comprehensive system of transportation was begun. When the Ryan-Whitney forces fused some twenty-horse car lines were in operation, which means that it cost three fares from Harlem to reach the Battery without walking.

Still skipping no rung, the Equitable mediator-to-be advanced from one abbreviated horse car line to all the surface railroads of the city. Then, attracted by the commercial possibilities of tobacco, he advanced from one small cigarette factory to the control of the tobacco trade of the United States. Then he brought order out of chaos in the Seaboard Air Line, whose $60,900,000 capital, added to the $298,620,115 of tobacco interests and the $175,000,000 of Metropolitan Street Railway stocks and bonds, the millions behind the Equitable and those of the Washington Life Insurance Company, those of the National Bank of Commerce, of Bethlehem Steel, and of the Morton Trust Company, made him directly one of the most powerful factors of finance in the country. His wealth reaches well into eight figures.

Yet his progress up the ladder has and had been hand in hand with peace rather than war, as an example of which may be cited his prevention of an international tobacco war five years ago.

Having become interested in tobacco about the time the American Tobacco Company decided to invade England, as my informant pursued, and after Sir Charles Wills and his British allies in the Imperial Tobacco Company had retaliated by invading this country, Thomas F. Ryan was chosen to go abroad and open peace negotiations.

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Disdaining legal assistance and taking not even a secretary, he sought the enemy in London and extended the olive branch.

Scarcely a month had passed when he was back, having persuaded the British invaders to withdraw from the American market, and vice versa. A mutual agreement was signed by which the two countries were to be open competitors in the other markets of the world, for which purpose he organized the $15,000,000 British-American Tobacco Company, two-thirds of the stock of which is owned in this country.

Yet with all these, and as many other, wires radiating from his desk at 32 Nassau Street, one of his dominant characteristics is that he is satisfied with the substance of power and systematically puts the name aside. Seizing upon a situation, it has ever been his custom to remain in the background and permit others to reap the glorification and credit. Which accounts for the general astonishment over his meteoric rise from seeming obscurity a few days ago.

Among the few surface prizes he has won are, besides a comfortable, rather than commodious, home at 60 Fifth Avenue, a fine country-home property at Suffern, this State, and several hundred acres in Virginia, known as Oak Ridge. Yet no better light may be thrown on the quiet-mannered, plain-spoken man who has grasped the Equitable helm than his boyish enthusiasm over a favorite stallion down on his Virginia farm.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

SOME REFLECTIONS OF THE BACHELOR GIRL

THE BACHELOR GIRL is moved to discourse on The Superfluous Woman. Civilization has always produced The Superfluous Woman in great abundance.

There are no superfluous women among savage peoples. There every woman is a wife and mother—which would please our President. Moreover, they are valuable assets. The men pay good round sums to obtain them.

The presence of superfluous women is particularly noticeable in civilization—in those classes which have a social standing. Among those which have no social traditions to maintain the superfluous woman is simply absorbed into the working masses and no one thinks anything about her.

There are also superfluous men in these classes—that is, if inability to marry means superfluity.

But the superfluous man goes off to the colonies, or he drops out of his own class into a lower one, in which he devotes himself to making a living, and is forgotten; or if he has a title for sale he may wait around to catch an heiress.

His sister remains under the parental rooftree, with no independent income and no occupation to justify her existence, and becomes The Superfluous Woman.

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In very old civilizations the dread of this superfluous femininity has led to such horrors as female infanticide, the marriage of hundreds of little girls to one old man, the suttee, and other attractive things.

In France the superfluous woman—that is, the old maid of polite circles—remains in the eyes of the law and her family a perpetual minor, no matter what her age. She never walks out or pays visits alone, never chooses her own reading, amusements, or friends, never has a private purse. Under these conditions it is no wonder she turns thankfully to the convent to the number of many thousands a year. Ten thousand francs, $2,000, paid down, and the superfluous woman is put decently away for life. The step is invariably approved.

The English spinster, if she has money, and particularly if she has family to back it, has a pretty good time of it. John Bull is the most conservative creature on earth, but his regard for property is enormous and unfailing. It is this that has led him to extend so large a measure of suffrage to property-holding women. His sense that property should be represented in the Government has overcome his dislike to interfering with the barriers of woman's true sphere. The English spinster of property may have a handsome establishment, gardeners, carriages, maids, all shipshape and good form. Isabella Bird, who spent a long and cheerful life trotting over the globe and writing delightful books about it, and Amelia B. Edwards, the Egyptologist, are examples of what a good time the English spinster of property may have.

But the English propertyless spinster has not so good a time. A young English woman who is at the head of the advertising department of one of the largest hardware factories in the United States told the bachelor girl that she came to America because there was nothing a woman could do for a living in England except be a barmaid or a nursery governess.

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It is in America that the bachelor girl tribe has been developed; the middle-class unmarried woman without any property, but with brains enough to earn a decent living, and with the unalterable determination to live her own life as she chooses, without dictation from anybody.

This spinster class is by no means an isolated phenomenon of American life. It is apparent wherever civilization has a foothold. Let sociologists or biologists explain it. The bachelor girl is no scientist. The difference in the American spinster is simply in the different use she makes of her life.

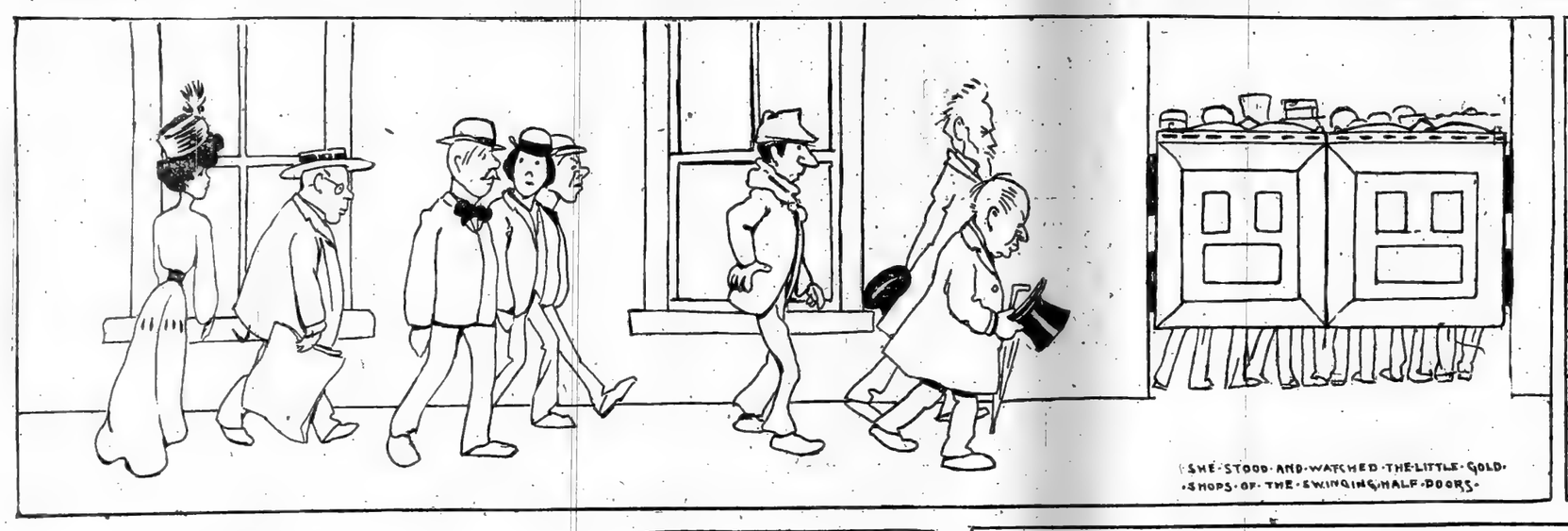
This difference is going to increase, not diminish. Mrs. Herbert Parsons, the daughter of Henry Clews, says that there is a large and growing class of young women who do not marry for from five to ten years after they leave school, and who are engaged in neither gainful occupations nor household labor. They belong to families in which neither of these things is needful.

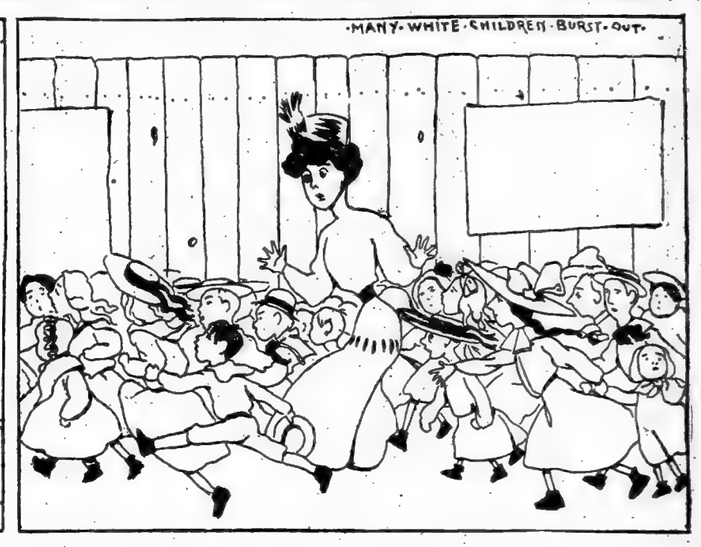
Miss M. Carey Thomas, President of Bryn Mawr, says that in twenty years one-third of all the college-bred people in the United States will be women, and that in thirty years there will be probably as many women as men alive who have been to college.

Does any one think that this mass of women with college trained minds are going to continue to be satisfied with pink teas and opera seasons for five or ten years, while they are waiting for the men to get ready to marry them? They are restless now, and they are going to get more restless. They are taking up serious work, paid and unpaid, now, and they are going to take it up more and more. And the more they take it up the more they will fit into a normal niche in the social scheme and cease to be superfluous. Of course if a woman has no vocation in life except to marry, and fails in that, she is a failure. She is the superfluous woman.

MINNIE J. REYNOLDS.

Land of Wooden Indians Just Across the River





Driven from Manhattan Years and Years Ago, They Fled to a Quieter Refuge, and There, Though Time-worn and Battered, They Are to be Seen To-day, Even by the Least Imaginative.

THE woman came to a great gray spidery bridge that had one spraddling foot on the Island of Manhattan and the other foot so far away that it reached to the mystical land of I Don't Know Where.

In the yellow mist of the early morning through which the shine of the sun seeped hazily it appeared to the eyes of the woman to reach to the Wonderland of the Infinite.

She stood hesitatingly on the giant foot that rested upon Manhattan.

"If I walk across this bridge," she said to herself, "I'll be so tired I won't know what to do. I'll be so tired I can't walk a step further when I get to that country that lies on the other side."

So she concluded to ride.

She therefore took an end seat in a car that was filled to the brim and running over with other people. These people have a strange and wistful and absentminded air of going away without much hope of ever getting back again.

Before she had traveled far in the well-filled car, she felt herself slowly but surely taking on the self-same air.

But it was very beautiful, the going across the long gray bridge that had one big spidery foot upon Manhattan

To the left of her, showing kaleidoscopically between criss-cross railings, she could see the morning river mirroring blue skies.

She could see the shining blue and green and white of the cut-glass water, the little boats rushing frantically up and down, trailing splashing foam in their hurried tracks; the big boats moving more majestically, the early wind bulging out the fine gray-white of the lofty sails, the stubby pointing fingers of the elephantine smokestacks, the three big beer tanks on the Manhattan side, the ferry-houses, the flatboats peeping timidly up out of the water, all mistily dreamlike in the sunshine of the yellow morning.

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Then to the right of her, framed in by top and sides of the iron fence that keeps the walking people from falling into the sea, more boats and sails and tiny tugs, and down toward the restless sea the Statue of Liberty.

But the walking people! How gay they were! Lazy, laughing people sallying slowly along, taking their time or somebody else's, stopping to look out at the boats and the sea and the Statue of Liberty, then walking on again, always taking their time, if it took the livelong day to cross to that other country.

She was sorry she hadn't walked, she was packed so close in the car. No standing room there. No laughing room, even.

Still, after a long while, not too long, packed as she was, the morning was so yellow, she came to the other foot and the land that it rested on.

She called a halt and alighted.

It was a strange enough country that she had come upon. It was, first of all, just where she had seen fit to alight, covered by an elevated road, through the slats of which the sunshine fell in slabs upon the cobblestones.

Now and again a belated wagon interfered with these still yellow slabs, but not too often.

Added to this, flags flew everywhere, the red, white, and blue of the Stars and Stripes so much so that the woman said to herself:

"Have they commenced already to celebrate the Fourth of July in this country, or are they still engaged in celebrating the last?"

Men stood about on corners in quiet groups. Now and again these groups were broken up by their sudden disappearance.

The woman looked quickly here and there to see where they had gone.

At the corner of each street stood a golden shop with glittering plate-glass windows and little half doors that swung readily back and forth upon the insinuating push of hopeful hands.

The men had gone into these brilliant gilt-edged shops through the little half doors.

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When they had got inside she observed that only their legs from the knees down and the tops of their hats were visible.

Before she had gone far into this country the woman came upon an Indian. He held down the corner of a street. He looked steadfastly toward the Island of Manhattan as if he would like very much to go there if he could. He was rather a savage Indian, with a stern, immobile face and short red petticoats and large-calved legs and ten long, curving feathers in his weather-worn cap. She knew because she counted them.

In spite of the sternness of his tout ensemble, the woman advanced and put a question to him.

"Will you kindly tell me, Sir," she asked, "what country this is?"

But the Indian kept on looking straight across the bridge without replying.

Concluding that he was proud because of the feathers in his cap, the woman went sighingly on, for it was seldom she accosted people of whatever nationality or feathers who failed to reply.

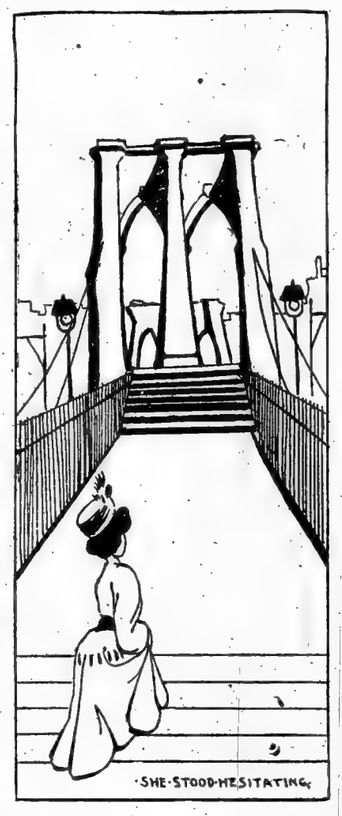
She walked on and on, past windows containing garments of a style which reminded her dimly of some other seasons, and windows of hats that did the same, until she came at length to a shop in front of which stood a fierce brown and apparently somewhat rambunctious lion.

She shied and was upon the eve of breaking into a run when a boy came toward her in a kindly way and said:

"You needn't be afraid of that lion. He is made of wood," but he nevertheless walked along with her for a time by way of protection lest she come upon another wooden animal.

Together they began all at once to pass old, old fountains at which long-necked horses drank audibly, horses hitched to wagons of the fashion of a past decade.

They also passed men on high wagons who, leaning stretchingly forward, drove three pairs of horses hitched in the manner of the double tandem. These drivers carefully held long chariot-like lines.



Moreover, the expression on the faces of them as they leaned stretchingly forward and down was the same as that seen upon the faces of drivers of chariots as they wind the last curve to the finish, though the horses in these instances were scarcely going out of a walk withal.

They then passed some houses above the second stories of which bears reached forth claws and grinned out of toothless mouths, and looked down at her out of faceless faces, from which the smiles had all come off.

As she glanced hastily and a trifle affrightedly up at these strange animals the boy once more fell to soothing her.

"They are bears," he explained, "but don't be afraid of them. They, too, are made of wood."

They then came to a place where over a barren hill the backs of horses stooped as if in the act of grazing. There were many of these stooping horses, in spite of the fact that so far as she could detect the hill was entirely devoid of grass.

"Are these wooden horses," she begged to know, "that they feed so contentedly upon food that is more or less imaginary?"

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"I don't know, I am sure," the boy made reply.

Suddenly strange things commenced to happen. From every door there sprang full dressed in white from tip to toe little girl children. They gathered in clans. They filled the atmosphere. They were of a nature so numerous in fact as to whiten the landscape with the snow of their gloves and hats and shoes and stockings.

Not only that, but there burst upon her ears the braying of a near by brass band. It coughed out a tune and stopped as suddenly as it had begun, if not more so. Added to which the red, white, and blue of flags flashed from each and every door and window.

"What's all this?" she asked of her companion. "Are they still celebrating Decoration Day in this country or have they only just begun? We are through in New York," she informed him.

"I don't know, I am sure," the boy replied, at which the woman began to wonder dimly if there was anything at all he knew he was sure.

* * *

As they went along and went along more and more men stood at corners for a little while, for a very little while, and then disappeared all of a sudden through the swinging half doors into the gold shops, and so many white children burst out of doors that she expected momentarily to see them begin to burst out of windows.

Then all at once they came upon some people who were wildly running.

"What's this?" cried the woman. "A fire?"

And the boy replied quietly:

"No, it is a street car that is coming."

Then they arrived at a shop in the window of which were birds in cages and before the door of which lay a sleeping dog. The woman stopped. So did the boy.

"Is this a wooden dog?" she asked him, wistfully.

"Stick a pin in him and see," advised the boy; but the woman was not so anxious as all that; so she walked along, and the boy, who turned the corner just then, left her to walk along and walk along alone.

She began to pass so many Indians now that she was upon the verge of concluding that the country was that country known as Indian Territory.

They were strange, weather-beaten Indians all, with eyes that invariably turned with infinite longing toward New York.

Once or twice she stopped and asked them questions, but they might have been a nation of dumb Indians for all answer they made.

She was very careful, however, to give those that had tomahawks a wide berth; for once upon a time she had lived in a country that had been planted with cyclones and coyotes and Indians.

Then more children broke loose from everywhere, and she heard a member of a snowy bunch say to another on the wing:

"Where is the parade going to be? Up Clinton Avenue or down Fulton Street?"

And the other replied:

"I don't know, I am sure."

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The woman had walked a long way, long way—so far, indeed, that it was very late in the day, according to the way the sunshine had taken to slanting.

"Unless they begin this parade pretty soon," she suggested to one of the flying paraders, "they'll be parading to-morrow."

"In this country," explained the child, as she sped on and on, "the days run into each other in such a way that they are sometimes two or three weeks long, so it doesn't matter. To-morrow will do just as well," and she kept on running and running till soon she was out of sight.

As the woman hurried, too, to find out about the parade, she came across more and more men who were also running, but not toward the parade. Instead, they were making wild aims at the swinging half doors of the gilt-edged shops and hitting them every time.

The little gold shops of the swinging half doors must have had doors on the other side, the woman concluded; for though she stopped and stood and watched not a man came out again.

Then it occurred that she stood near a perfectly new street, upon which also stood a pompous man with a yellow yardstick swinging in his hand.

Along this street men bent and dug with slow, heavy picks that once in the air seemed loath to come down again. Further on others dug deep and dug deeper until at last as she walked along, clay-colored men sunk to their waists in the street flung the earth all over her from out of large-handled, dark-brown, clumsily-wielded spades.

Another yellow yardstick man stood by.

"What's this?" she queried.

"There's a man who has traveled all the way to this country from an island called Manhattan," he said. "He puts down pavements to see how they look then makes us take them up again. It's the way they do over there, he tells us."

The woman was growing hungry with her long walking.

She therefore entered a restaurant, near which stood another Indian with six long feathers in his cap and the rest of them gone.

In this restaurant there waited upon the people a courteous German youth with a handsome elongated face and auburn hair. When he had finished with his waiting he took a book, put it under his arm, and started out into the street.

"Who is he?" she asked.

"He is a student," they told her. "He pays for his education by waiting on our tables. He is trying to educate himself sufficiently to go to New York," they further elucidated.

"But isn't it rather late in the day to start to school?" objected the woman.

"If he doesn't get there to-day," they indifferently replied, "there'll be plenty of to-morrows."

At the end of the coffee she came out on the sidewalk to find it filled with a still more voluminous swarm of white-footed children hurrying, hurrying.

She hailed a nursegirl who was flying along with a swift baby carriage. The baby carriage was so profusely decorated with Stars and Stripes that the baby hardly showed up at all.

"What are you celebrating?" she implored to know in desperation.

The girl alighted.

"It's our National Sunday school picnic," she explained, and took flight again.

"Ah!" thought the woman to herself, "I see. That's why the men all go in the gilded shops through the little half doors. They are celebrating the National Sunday school picnic, too."

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As she kept on walking she found that the three-story houses were gradually growing smaller and smaller. In many places they had reduced themselves to two-story houses, then one, which gave them a look of exceeding smallness as compared with the Times Buildings and Flatirons she had left behind her in Manhattan.

There were fewer and fewer Indians, too, and these had a more and more weather-beaten look. They had, also, fewer and fewer feathers in their caps. Also the things they carried became alarmingly disheveled. One tomahawk was half in two. Another had entirely disappeared.

More wagons hitched to strings of tame slow horses vanished into vistas of long roads on their way home. Even the fountains showed languid symptoms of giving out.

As she went on and on the houses sank into the ground and did give out, so that at length it came to pass that she looked upon an arid and desolate waste which stretched itself all the way to the horizon and stayed there.

By and by a last Indian, his battered, weather-worn countenance turned longingly in the direction of the Island of Manhattan, broke upon the rim of this far-away horizon.

In his hand was what was left of a tomahawk, but though she looked hard not a feather could she discover sticking in his cap.

She was about to ask him a question or two when she heard the approach of distant footsteps.

She waited until they came nearer. She waited so long that a tall, lean, overgrown youth began to loom up from over the hill she had left behind her.

First came his head, then his shoulders, then the rest of him, finishing finally with the feet that had caused the footsteps.

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Upon closer observation she was amazed to find that he was the same youth who had protected her at the startment of her journey from the wooden bears and lions and the elephantine wooden teeth.

Presently he stood on the same footing with her, looking up at the Indian and trying hard to discover a feather in his cap.

"What sort of Indian is he?" she questioned, "standing here so still and featherless? In the West I have seen Indians and Indians, but never have I seen an Indian who bore a resemblance to this."

The boy opened his mouth to speak. She thought he was going to say, "I don't know, I am sure," but he said instead:

"This Indian is a wooden Indian."

Then the woman, seeing that he was inclined to make answer, put still another question.

"What country is this?" she asked. "Is it the country of the gilt-edged shops with the little half doors, or the country of the National Sunday School picnic, or is it the Land of the Wooden Things and the Wooden Indians. Say?"

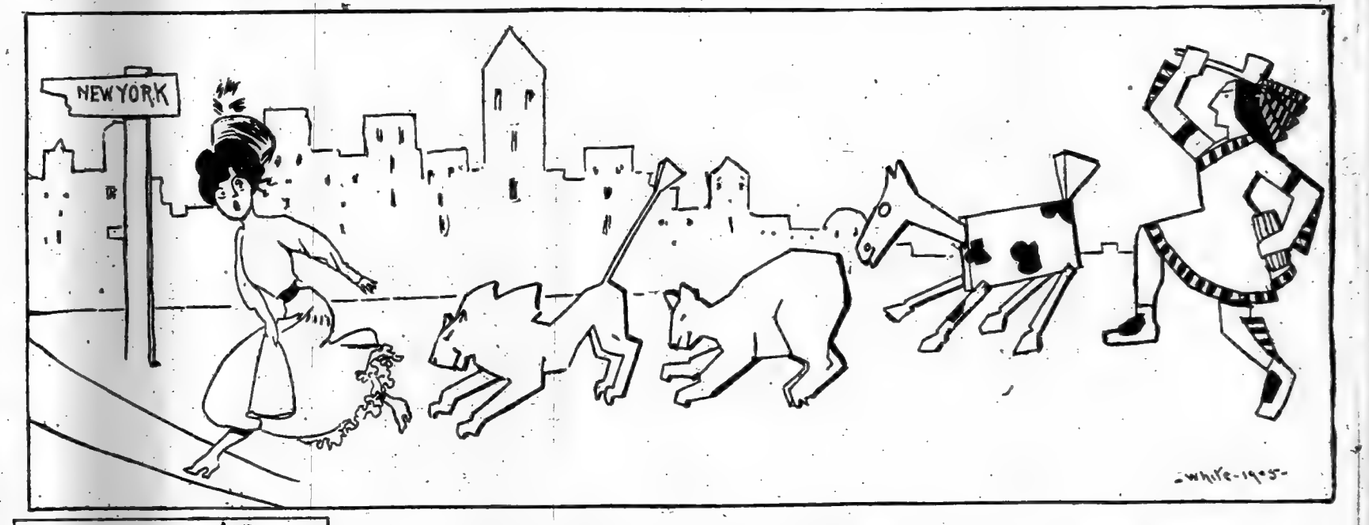
"This country goes by the name of the Borough of Brooklyn," the boy made reply, "and you! It is strange you are not on to the history of these wooden Indians here."

"There are some few things that I do not know," she acknowledged with humility. "Tell it to me," she begged.

And the boy obligingly responded in this wise by telling it to her.

"A long time ago when the Indians were ignominiously driven forth from New York and the rest of the country," he told her, "they hied them here to the Borough of Brooklyn and turned to wooden Indians."

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.





The House That Matches---Woman Decorator Said to Possess an Eighth Sense

ROOMS fitted while you wait.

That is what the modern house decorator will do if she is a woman.

It does not mean that she will furnish the house, put the paper on the walls or the paint on the woodwork, but on a glance at the individual for whom it is to be a home she will give the keynote of the scheme of the establishment even before she has seen the house.

The woman decorator, it is said, has an eighth sense. It is the sense of the fitness of things, and she thinks not only of the size and shape of the rooms and the sun or the lack of it in the windows, but she considers seriously the most-important feature of any house—the people who live in it.

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Send the color of your eyes, a lock of your hair, the tone of your complexion, and don't forget the age when you send the decorator the size of your rooms, and she will arrange a background for you that will make you a part of the color scheme of your own house. It will not be exactly a blond or brunette house, but it will harmonize.

As a matter of fact, she will not exactly match your hair to the wallpaper or the color of your eyes to the draperies, but she will make a clever guess at what will be suitable.

"I suppose," says the girl with red hair, "that I shall have to have a room done up in blues. I am so tired of blues. I have had nothing else to wear or live in since I was born, and I suppose I shall live in blues until I die or get blue ingrained into my disposition."

"Not a bit of it," says the decorator. "Never blues for you. You shall have red-browns and pale yellow, or you can have pale green with a little soft rose color. The color schemes for you will vary infinitely and will always be lovely."

It is the pretty young girl who has her room done up in white muslins and blue ribbons, a spiritual maiden has a room which is all in white, white walls, white draperies, even white rugs on the floors. These have the only touch of color in the room, just an impression of pale yellow.

A jolly kind of a boy has his room done up in yellow, with a picture frieze, hangings and bed valance showing a touch of green; a bride has a room which is a bower of roses; a couple of older married people a house in soft, dull tones, while beautiful rich browns lightened with yellow provide a restful, homelike setting for a lone man of uncertain years. A youthful bachelor, on the other hand, has a sporting frieze topping the walls of his den. You suggest the atmosphere, and the decorator does the rest.

In the centre of an interesting colony in a central part of this city, where are to be found many clever women who do many interesting things, are a couple of artists who are doing some charming work in the way of decoration. They are the women who did the Connecticut building at the St. Louis Exposition, and they have done everything from a golf club house to a church. The latter is a little aside from their usual work, but when the request came that they suggest the color scheme for the decoration of the quaint little hundred-year-old building they gave it, and with its soft yellow-toned walls and brown woodwork it is now delightful.

"Do you really," asked a reporter who had been absorbing decorative atmosphere sitting in a room surrounded by wonderful combinations of colors, deep orange massed with soft browns, mauves in velvets and silks, rose colors and lovely green, old furniture, old brass, old china and old glass—a lovely muddle awaiting the word to be evolved into individual symphonies, "do you really try to fit the houses to the people who live in them?"

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"We certainly do," said Miss Lewis, the senior member of the decorating firm by right of priority in it. "We are doing a house now for a lovely elderly woman, and I wouldn't put a frisky room into her house for the world. No, it won't be sombre, but everything in it will be beautiful, rich, and dignified."

"But the most difficult thing to do," says Mrs. Muchmore, the other member of the firm, "is to try and make something of a house where the people have already furnished it, then are not satisfied and come to you to straighten it out.

"You see, the trouble with people buying is that they buy individual pieces without thinking of how they will go with anything else in the house. The pieces of themselves may be in good taste, but combined they are frightful.

"'The only paper in the house that I like,' said the owner of one of these mismated establishments, 'is in one of the maids' rooms.'

"That was pretty and simple paper, appropriate for a bedroom, while the other papers, much more expensive, were not as suitable. The prettiest and simplest papers are often the cheaper ones, ranging from 15 and 20 to 35 cents a roll. In one of the rooms of this house they had a violet paper on the wall, great, big bunches of hard purple violets that seemed to throw themselves at you, and it was 'awful!' and the decorator clenched her hands and an expression of deep pain came over her face.

"And there are such beautiful possibilities in a violet room that it was cruel they could not have had them."

"How about the men who come to be decorated?" queried the reporter.

"It is usually the women of the family who have most to say about the house decorations in a family," said the decorator, "but occasionally lone men come to have a room, an apartment, or a house decorated. Once in a while they have a pretty taste for decorations, but as a rule they have only a few general ideas. They like rich and expensive things, and they judge more by the expense than by the effect. If you can steer them clear of a red room you can usually do very well with them. But as a rule they like red, though we don't, and we won't do them if we can help it. However, one of the most artistic houses that I know has a red room in it, for one man in the family would not be put off.

"I think," she continued, with an air of commiseration, "that red is one of the colors that men know and feel sure of, and we like the things we are certain about. I know one man who can always tell red, but never knows the difference between blue and pink. Not that he is color blind, but he cannot seem to learn the names, and he invariably calls blue pink, and vice versa. Or men may know a color, but they do not distinguish shades; a man might know blue, but he would not be likely to speak of a pale blue, distinguishing it from other tones. Green is another color that men like in decided tones, because they know it."

One of the dignified rooms for dignified people is a dining room which is a dream. The wood work is done in mahogany, a high wainscoting of it, and above this a wonderful paper, three or four feet of it above the wainscoting, a deep, rich ground of gold, and upon this big bunches of grapes more than natural size, in a deep, rich purple, and with others in pale brown and shades of green in the leaves. There are brown-gold madras hangings at the windows and dull blue portières. The rug on the floor is a thick furze made to order in Ireland, and with the designs of grapes running around it. This room opens into a living room done in Japanese grass cloth in gold, with deep-toned furniture, and the harmony is delightful.

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A bride has a lovely little breakfast room done in ivory white, a high wainscoting of the wood and a mass of trellised roses above it, quaint little three-cornered cupboards, with diamond-paned doors around it, and here, too, is mahogany furniture.

A fairy room in a Sumemr house is a bower of roses. The walls are covered with an exquisite three-toned paper, which the women decorators control. It is a lovely big rose design, the blossoms in soft shades of pink, the leaves in equally pale tones of green, and the woody stems of a lovely soft gray blue. All the furniture in this room has the woodwork toned in the gray blue, and the upholstery is in the pale pink, and the result is a delicacy which is charming.

For the girl with auburn tresses a sleeping room has the walls covered with a pale, narrow, striped green paper, and the furniture is covered with green linen of a deeper shade. The curtains are of green linen, with a broad border of roses in the softest possible colors, and one big, comfortable chair in the room is covered with a rose-patterned fabric. On the deep, cushioned window seat there are many cushions, but these are not flowered, though they give a lovely many-toned effect. They are in plain covers, each cushion a different tone, in the palest shades—green, pink, rose—a handful of pastel tints, a delight to see.

Many of the walls for the sleeping rooms are covered with papers in linen or chambray effects, pale colors, and practically a plain surface, which is cool and restful to the eye, and makes a satisfactory background for pictures. Rugs cover the floors, in preference to carpets, most frequently, but these need not be expensive, for any ordinary floor will be quite satisfactory painted, and with a bit of color mixed with the oil, and they are easier to care for than hardwood.

"It is lovely to go to a room maker as you go to your dressmaker," said the reporter, tentatively, "but it is expensive.

"Not at all," said the decorator stoutly. "If a woman has a few hundred dollars to spend and goes to some one who is buying all the time, who knows where to find the best things, how to combine them, and how to make a certain amount of money accomplish just so much, she will actually save in the transaction. She will pay the same actual prices in shopping with the assistance of the decorator, and I would warrant that, coming into New York from out of town, or even living in the city, she would accomplish more in one day in shopping than she would in ten weeks by herself. You cannot buy to the best advantage unless you are buying continually, and you can't do that unless you are in business. She would find it an advantage if she was only buying a pair of curtains and wasn't sure of what she wanted."

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Decorators have varied calls upon them. Sometimes they go out of town with trunks full of stuffs and papers to match houses and people; sometimes they send these things out, and for one house that they furnished in Chicago, from dusters to dishrags, they took everything on from New York except the china.

They have some prejudices. They do not like cut glass in quantity to shine vulgarly and deaden everything in sight; they won't look at brass bedsteads if they can help it, and they will hunt weeks and months for one little piece of furniture to fit a certain niche for which they think only that thing will do, and finally get it abroad if they can't elsewhere.

Almost Alone.

First Villain (playing in small town)—Hist, are we alone?

Second Villain (glancing at the scant audience)—Yes, almost.

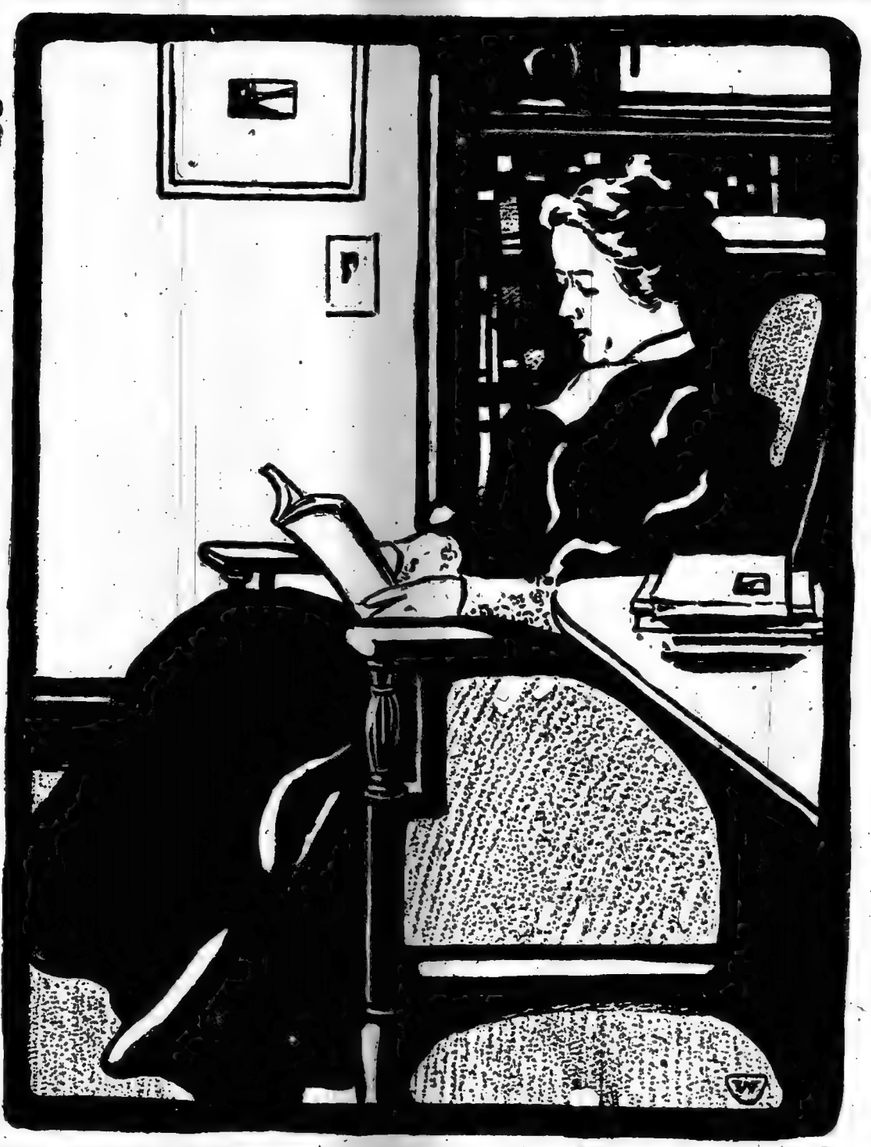
Gave Herself Away.

Mrs. De Style—Bridget, you have stolen one of my new skirts, and you can't get out of it.

Bridget—Yis, Oi kin, mum; it shlips over me hips aisily.

Anne O'Hagan Writes Stories on Business Principles







"I THINK THE EDITOR KNOWS WHAT IS GOOD AND WHAT IS BAD."

Need of Money Is the Root of Inspiration, She Says---Really Much Prefers Golfing----The Gentle Writers and Their Influence on the Gentle Readers.

A READER of THE NEW YORK TIMES in Chicago writes me the following: "Will Pendennis write a bit about Zona Gale, Juliet Wilbur Thompkins, and others among the younger generation of American writers? * * * I am sure there are others like myself eager to read about the home life and ideals of our younger writers."

Perhaps there are.

At any rate from Gramercy Park to Waverley Place, where many of the younger American writers live, there will be a ripple among the newsdealers when they hear of this sweet breath of fame that has been wafted in upon them from far-off Chicago.

"The gentle magazine writers," as they are called by their newspaper friends less known to fame, are really a molding force in modern life to be reckoned with, notwithstanding the fact that the editor of a magazine still likes to think of his subscribers as "gentle readers," as distinguished from sports, barbers, manicurists, and uncultured brokers who read newspapers. That all-pervading spirit of "gentleness" still controls the editorial instinct of a magazine, much to the discomfort of some "younger writers" who have force and facts that embarrass their instructions to be wary of originality, for fear that it be unavailable in the matter of magazine ethics. And, sad and hungry is the path, I am told, of the aforesaid "younger writer" who neglects to keep in idolatrous reverence the "gentle reader" of the magazine.

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The magazine came into existence as the original aspiration of contemporary literature, and, although newspapers have invaded its adopted field, the magazine still retains its assumption of purveyor par excellence to the refined and the cultured. Now, paradoxical though it is, the refined and the cultured are evidently people who must be supplied with refinement and culture. This the magazine has studied out to a minutia of science in fiction, in fashions, in domestic proprieties, and in the big moral upheavals of society. I touch lightly on these general outlines of the magazine policy, that the aspiring young writers for magazines may gauge the scope expected of their talents.

The fact that the popular magazine dodges the profound or the psychologic, or the dialect, or the sordidly impressionistic, is the dominant reason of its success, because, take the "gentle reader" at his best, such things are not to his taste. The "gentle reader" is supposed to have a home, and the magazine would be but a craven and cowardly thing to print anything that might break up that domestic shrine. The "gentle reader" is really one of nature's noblemen, and let him spy out a base motive or a human weakness or a tarnished ideal in the appeal of his magazine story, (the editors say,) and he withdraws his subscription at once. With perhaps four exceptions, the "gentle reader" is still the arbiter of magazine pages.

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Perhaps this restraint upon the younger writers keeps them from running wild, and reacts in their favor when in their maturity they begin to create novels. At any rate, magazine readers are satisfied, judging from the circulation accounts, and the younger writers are perhaps preparing many young people to read books.

The magazine story may be the formative stage for literary taste; of its intrinsic value in this capacity there is always the chance consequence of refinement or aspiration toward an ideal in it.

Contemporary with Zona Gale, Juliet Wilbur Thompkins, Myra Kelly, and many others whose names magazine readers are familiar with, is—Anne O'Hagan.

It is really surprising what a new list one could make of new writers who seize the affections of each new rising generation of magazine readers. The life of a magazine generation is not a long one, books disintegrate them in middle life, but it is ever grateful, especially to its story-tellers and its poets.

Anne O'Hagan has written stories for many magazines, most prolifically, perhaps, for the popular species. Her audience has been a very large one, and her material has been drawn from New York life, from the Western plains, from the theatre, from her experiences among newspaper workers, and among the Irish of the east side. Like all magazine story writers she has a dual literary consciousness, the conscious knowledge of what kind of story a magazine will buy, and the conscious achievement of much better stories which they won't buy. This reflects no criticism on editorial vigilance; it is written for information, because I have already said the nemesis of magazine fiction is the "gentle reader."



DON'T CALL ON THE EDITOR PERSONALLY.

IN HER STUDY

She was born in Washington in the year ——8, studied at a university in Boston, wrote for The Boston Post in its calmer journalistic period, came to New York, did the good woman's work on two of the New York dailies, became associate editor on a popular magazine, and retired into the private life of writing fiction and single blessedness. She told me these biographic details because I demanded them, not because she thought them important.

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In appearance she is tall, robust, without any affectation of outward vanities. Instead of roses on her desk, there was a bunch of white clover, singularly atmospheric of her actual feminine principles, modestly, gracefully utilitarian. She is businesslike in the sensibleness of her relation to her occupation, modern in her accuracy of observation, and above all things womanly in feeling and broadly tolerant toward the world at large. Naturally, like all her race, she has a keen and very kindly humor, and one feels there is a fund of reserve strength in her that is the poise which is gained by character. She has no fads, no feminine manias, no exaggerations. Her voice is soft, her manner is friendliness, and though she has not that most variable of qualities in women, called prettiness, her personality is impressive in its quiet dignity of restraint and in its underlying sincerity and warmth of feeling. She is neither very young, nor very old, a woman in full maturity of equipment, with the promise of more important work than we have seen in the work already done.

She lives in a modest apartment in Waverley Place, a quiet spot, away from the accustomed impression of gayer New York.

In this neighborhood, toward Fourteenth Street, was born one Henry James, an English novelist. Anne O'Hagan has not so far considered it expedient to write in London, and let us hope the "younger writers" will always find material welfare in New York.

From the viewpoint of a culture that takes source at the St. Regis or the Astor, Waverley Place is old-fashioned, although I have met some old-fashioned authors at Sherry's, but they were the old guard, not the volunteer service that is drilled into line by the magazines.

Her study is a large square room, with book shelves, on which were the models (in complete sets) of many standard story merchants, Kipling, Stevenson, Dickens, and good old Shakespeare. Kipling is perhaps the shining example of short stories that the popular magazine would read twice before accepting, but Stevenson was sound and beautifying enough, while Dickens gave suggestions for local color, and Shakespeare invigorated poetic exercise. Without the second sight of a book agent there would be fewer recruits from the newspaper office into magazine work, so let us never forget the book agent after his last payment excludes him from our visiting list.

There were a few engravings and prints on the walls, mostly sombre, shadow studies, dark-toned, dramatic, and serious; big, roomy, old-fashioned chairs, and, close to the window, a flat table desk, with drawers on each side, an inkstand, a pen, a little vase for the white clover, a business blotter, a paper knife, and complete order.

"I have had that desk many years," she said.

A workroom in which writing was a business, conducted in a systematic, businesslike way.

Anne O'Hagan writes her stories not as people who want to write them would go about it. There is nothing picturesquely sudden or violently disorderly about her mood of composition; no array of loose manuscript, no torn sheets, no stains of night-light labor about that desk.

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Just a 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. business desk, a respectful part of a trade methodically learned. It wasn't a studio, it was a comfortable woman's room, plain, simple, airy, and delightfully quiet.

Here Anne O'Hagan lives with her mother, the bread-winner for both.

"We've been renewing our acquaintance," she said, as I interrupted a talk she had been having with the artist. "Years ago we used to do newspaper pathos together. We worked a month in New Bedford once stirring heart interest in a strike for a New York daily."

"Is newspaper work disillusionizing to a woman?" I asked, after the biographic details had established her knowledge of it.

"I have great respect for newspaper work. I think it keeps you always in touch legitimately with things of the moment. You are doing your share in the making processes of every day life. Of course, for a woman, it is hard and rough sometimes, a good many things must go by the board, but it is an invaluable training for the story writer."

"Is some such training necessary for initiation into magazines?"

"Probably very few magazine stories are published that have not been written by writers who have had some training. Usually an editor can tell after reading the first two paragraphs of a manuscript whether it is worth while to read any further. One discerns at once whether the writer can say a thing acceptably, whether there is a normal balance of vision, if there is any vision at all, in fact, and if it is written in readable English. There is an immense quantity of hopeless writing sent in to magazines; even much that is printed is poor.

"In spite of discerning editors.

"Now, I want to keep on selling stories, and as to editors I must be cautious. I have profound respect for the heroism of his task, and I think he usually knows what is good and what is bad. Every magazine considers that its readers are among the cultured and refined; that its pages must be for home consumption."

"Do these aforesaid cultured and refined persons prefer magazines to books?"

"Confidentially, now, I think they do. In fact, I think the magazine reader is a beginner in literature, acquiring a taste for reading, a tendency for fiction especially. The magazine writer must establish a mythical reader, and according to editorial advice must write something that he or she can read aloud in the home circle.

"The home circle being always a magic ring between actuality and aspiring culture.

"Home means refinement."

"According to magazine standards?"

"According to the required proprieties of a magazine story. I sometimes think that the magazine is read by a large number of people who do not care for books, until they have outgrown magazine reading. The refined and cultured are perhaps organized under the influence of magazine pages."

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It was possible that the magazine did not really have an exclusive audience of "gentle readers," but that it reached a class, though unfavored by a preparatory intellectual course, that had in it latent qualities awaiting an emancipation of refinement and culture. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell told me that "readers were born," not made, which if true neutralizes the destiny of writers. At any rate, Anne O'Hagan had thought about the actual influence as much as the characters of her stories, which indicates a reserve capacity that will involve more serious work.

But how was the story conceived, written, sold? Here was the problem that young aspiring writers were getting headache about.

"Shall I tell you honestly how I do it, or shall we conspire to retain the secret in its picturesque veil of uncertainty?" she asked me whimsically.

"Let's tell them honestly, for once!"

"Very well, here goes for a sordid confession of how a magazine story is hatched," she said, leaning forward in her chair in tense concentration upon fact.

"The surest and swiftest inspiration for a magazine story is need of money," she began, sternly; "most anybody has known what that does with one's imagination. Having satisfied myself of this fact, and it is not anything one can be doubtful about, I say to myself, 'Now, Anne, the only way you can get money is to write a story'; then I begin to think, not what I shall write, but where I shall sell. There have been magazines that wouldn't buy; I cross them off the list of my 'rainy days'—my 'immediates.' The market then resolves itself to three or four magazines which have generous characteristics; that is to say, they will read a story in three days for me, and pay in a week. Good; I look them over, and focus my judgment upon the kind of a story they want. Now this is a discretion which saves a great deal of unnecessary labor. I know that one won't take dialect, another does not want gloom, another objects to character studies, and that they all demand a love story. Then I pull out my notebook, where I put down suggestions for stories when I think of it, and I go over these notes very carefully till I have decided upon the story and its ending. Always find out before you write if you know how to finish your story. Then I sit down and I begin to write in pencil on a soft stenographic book. I know it must be preferably a thing of 2,000 or 3,000 words, and that it is almost hopeless if it is 6,000. To the best of my ability I strive for action, but I am not dramatic and find it very difficult. After the story is penciled entirely I copy it on my typewriter and send it on its bread-winning mission. It is often very hard for me to write, because I don't always feel like work. I much prefer golfing, and walking, and boating."

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The most important part Anne O'Hagan had not told, however—the selection of those original notes, and the writing of them out into form and narrative. The gift to assimilate comes with newspaper training very quickly, and the discretion of style, and the constructive instinct, but that awful disturbing element in the making of a story—the plot? We have all had manuscripts read to us that had nearly everything desirable but the plot!

"What about the plot?" I asked her.

"The short story will stand tolerably well on a situation; of course a plot is quite a different matter. It is more elaborate, it depends upon the complicated reaction of characters upon each other, not in one conflict, but a series of interchangeable conflicts leading to a predestined climax."

When Wilkie Collins was failing in health his friends told him that all he would need to do would be to put up a shingle over his door, reading "Plots for Sale," and his income would be as large as ever.

The material out of which magazine short stories are written, according to Anne O'Hagan, was subject after all to certain editorial necessities. The literary requirement of a magazine might not always be in sympathy with the writer, but it was evidently an inevitable check upon him or her.

"There are people who write and ask a magazine story-writer to drop in and see them; that they have a story they could tell the writer that would be mutually profitable. And then there are cripples who write and say that they are sure of the writer's kind heart from the way she writes, and would she send them crutches and things?" There should be possible material even in these revelations of human depravity, but presumably unavailable.

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The "ideals" of the "younger American writer," which my correspondent also thinks our readers would like to know about, are often intimate intellectualities, that must be cautiously secreted from the magazines, from the refined and cultured "gentle reader."

In Anne O'Hagan's case they are psychologic. "The most interesting work I do is perhaps too ambitious," she said modestly, "but still some day it may be printed."

"In a magazine?"

"Magazines don't seem to care for psychologic studies, unless they are done by an acknowledged master, and perhaps that is the reason mine are not yet accepted. I may have a tendency to sadness and gloom in my mere ambitious efforts, which is a fault no doubt. But I really think psychologic writing is very interesting, very difficult, too, but the influence of subtle manifestations, unconscious expression in the movement of character forward or backward, is what I take most pleasure and pride in writing."

Anne O'Hagan's ideals are intellectual, and the skill of trimming them to the dimensions of magazine literature and magazine morals is no small literary distinction. She is writing a novel, without editorial consultation, and when it is finished we shall know how great or small are the limitations of literary ideals in a magazine.

I have known magazine editors who never liked anything they printed in their magazines, but were heroic in their loyalty to the standard of the "gentle reader."

Anne O'Hagan particularly asked me to caution contributors from calling upon the editors personally. In most magazine offices there are psychic young women who station themselves near the outer doors, and penetrate the intentions of all comers. They are the Amazonian army that defend the outworks of a magazine with modern graces.

"By all means have your manuscript typewritten," she says, "and mail it. Inclose a two-cent stamp, and if it is accepted you are only out two cents anyway. Nothing is so embarrassing for an editor as to have to see a contributor personally."

There are various reasons for which this is true; he sometimes refuses even to meet a subscriber.

Such is the "home life and the ideals" of Anne O'Hagan, one of "our younger writers," and a very practical assortment of information it is. Doubtless other young writers have other standards and methods, which remain to be told.

PENDENNIS.

POTATO ALCOHOL VS. STANDARD OIL

WHILE the German Government is doing all in its power to encourage prospectors for petroleum—of which not a barrel is produced within the Empire—in order that the monopoly of the Standard Oil Company, a foreign corporation, may be checked, there is quietly coming into the markets of the empire a substitute for oil which by the best informed and most disinterested is looked upon as the source of the final solution of the oil problem and the means by which the grasp of the great monopoly will be broken. The output of the new substance is capable of almost limitless expansion, its sources of supply are as infallible as time, and the product itself will be most difficult if not impossible to monopolize, since every farmer may, in a sense, dig it from his own soil. It is called potato alcohol, or, more commonly, "spirit."

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The manufacture of alcohol from the potato is by no means a complicated process. It is, in fact, so simple that the dullest can comprehend it, and the most unskillful can perform it. The tuber is grated, ground, or beaten to a pulpy mass and washed over a fine sieve. The starch, which constitutes about 16 per cent. of the substance, is carried away with the washing water, which is allowed to fall through the sieve into a suitable receptacle, where the starch soon settles to the bottom. The water is then poured off, and the wet or "green" starch, as it is called, is spread out and dried.

In the second step the starch is mixed with a large quantity of water, which is constantly stirred and agitated in order that the starch may not settle, but be continued in solution. Boiling water is then added, which at first converts the substance into a paste, but upon the continued addition of boiling water a remarkable change takes place—the entire solution becomes transparent and clear. At this moment a small amount of malt—that is, sprouted barley ground to a meal—is added, and the whole is vigorously stirred for ten minutes. The containing vessel, usually called a vat, is then closely covered and allowed to stand for several hours, during which time the diastase, or active principle contained in the malt, acts upon the starch and completely transforms it into sugar. This saccharine liquid or syrup is then transferred to the fermenting vats, more water is added, and in thirty-six hours the movement of fermentation has been completed and the liquor is ready for distillation.

The process of distilling consists in heating the liquid to the boiling point, so that it arises in the form of vapor or steam; then catching this steam and condensing it so that it is again liquefied. The apparatus complete for the performance of the process is composed of a boiler of copper or other suitable material called the "still," having a movable head or cover, which is fitted with a long spout. This spout leads to and is connected with the upper end of a coiled tube termed the "worm," which is immersed in a tank of water constantly kept cold. Both the upper and lower end of the "worm" is carried through the side of the containing tank. Heat being applied to the still, the liquid in it is volatilized and rises as vapor into the head of the still, whence it passes down the spout and into the worm, in which it is cooled and condensed, and from which it escapes at the bottom in a liquid state—that is, as alcohol. The whole process is exceedingly simple, and may be carried on with the crudest apparatus.

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The matter of chief importance in this connection is that this alcohol, capable of being so limitlessly and cheaply produced, may be advantageously substituted for kerosene and gasoline in all the important spheres in which these oils have shown their serviceability. It is true that the utensils and mechanisms have for the most part to be specially designed, but this also, while it acts as a brake upon the rapid introduction of the substance, will prove an eventual source of wealth, laying as it does additional foundations for commercial transactions. An immense and multitudinous industry is developing throughout the country, manufacturing alcohol-using devices and alcohol heaters, which look a good deal like our gas, gasoline, and coal oil heaters.

Perhaps the matter of deepest interest is the use of the potato spirit for the production of power by means of combustion engines. The first experiments with these motors were unsuccessful because of the difficulty of getting the alcohol to a sufficient state of evaporation. Gasoline and benzine had accustomed users to a simple diffusion of the fuel, and the easy inflammability of these combustibles facilitated the working of the motors. It was only after taking the peculiarity of alcohol into consideration—namely, its slow inflammability—that success was finally attained. It was then found that what was at first regarded as a drawback was, as a matter of fact, an important advantage, for in consequence of the difficulty of exploding the substance, it could be compressed to a greater extent in the engine cylinder, whereby a much greater consumption of heat is obtained, resulting in a greatly increased efficiency.

Alcohol motors are especially adapted to automobiles. At the present price of potato spirit—from 12 to 15 cents a gallon—they are as economical of operation as any other; they are also as light in weight, as efficient, and as easily manipulated. They are safer than gasoline or benzine motors; they are cleaner, and they are odorless—advantages which every one who has had to do with automobiles will readily appreciate. They are especially useful on the farm, as they may be used for driving reapers, mowers, plows, thrashing machines, farm machines of every description, and the farmer may raise the fuel he uses for his motors, just as he now raises the fodder he feeds to his stock.

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For boat propulsion spirit motors have given eminently satisfactory results. The Hamburg-American Steamship Company has in service a harbor inspection launch, the motive power of which is furnished by a twenty-three-horse power motor of this type, and the Russian Navy has several boats similarly equipped. In naval and military circles these motors are looked upon with undisguised favor, and competitions, with valuable prizes for the best alcohol motor vehicle, have been instituted by the Government.

T. BYARD COLLINS.

Dyspeptic Philosophy

The liar is always an enthusiast.

A bigamist is a man who has more wives than brains.

Some people worry so much about tomorrow that they forget all about to-day.

The really strong man never depends on the weakness of others.

Many a natural born fool wouldn't be suspected if he only had sense enough to keep his mouth shut.

Life is a grind if you marry a crank.

A stitch in time may save nine, if you can only find the needle.

It's the economical man who never wastes any words.

The fellow who runs down other people generally manages to save a few words to sing his own praise.

No astronomer has been so bold as to advance the theory that the moon gets full from rushing the dipper.

Some men ask for a job as though they were afraid they might get it.

The average girl feels that her education is wasted if her graduation gown isn't a perfect fit.

Sartorial Squibs

While the Japanese rap the Russians over yonder, fashion's adopting the Japanese wrap over here.

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The alligator's skin is first choice for my lady's toilet bag. Insulted old saurian—forced to hold powder puff and mirror instead of a Hottentot or two!

***

Is my lady of fashion any merrier nowadays since she has plenty of room to laugh in her sleeve?

***

Fashion's cuffs are not always hard—indeed, they often have a softening effect.

***

Come, plait the skirt—and it is complete.

***

The short sleeve is the long suit in this season's game.

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The long, loose glove is the latest wrinkle.

To the Last.

First Burglar—Bill wuz a burglar until he wuz sixty years old.

Second Burglar—Is dat so?

First Burglar—Yep, an' de last t'ing he took wuz chloroform.

Better Than Mere Acting.

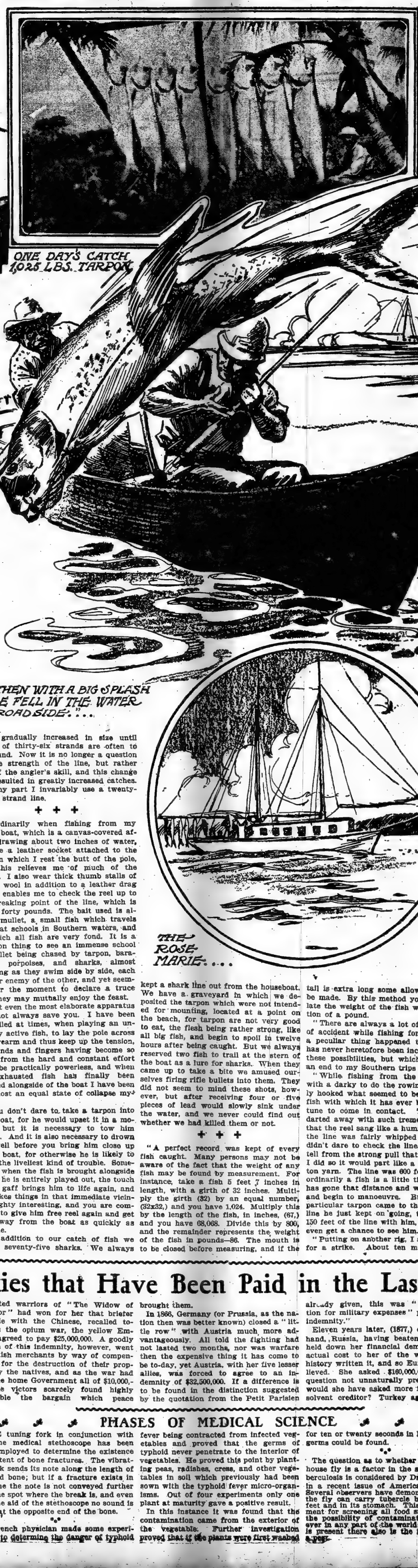
When Amelia Bingham was playing "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," Lloyd Bingham, her husband, asked an old negro who had seen it what he thought of her acting.

"I don't know nuthin' about actin', Sah," he answered. "I ain' no jedge of that, but Miss Amelia, she suah kin switch her train!"

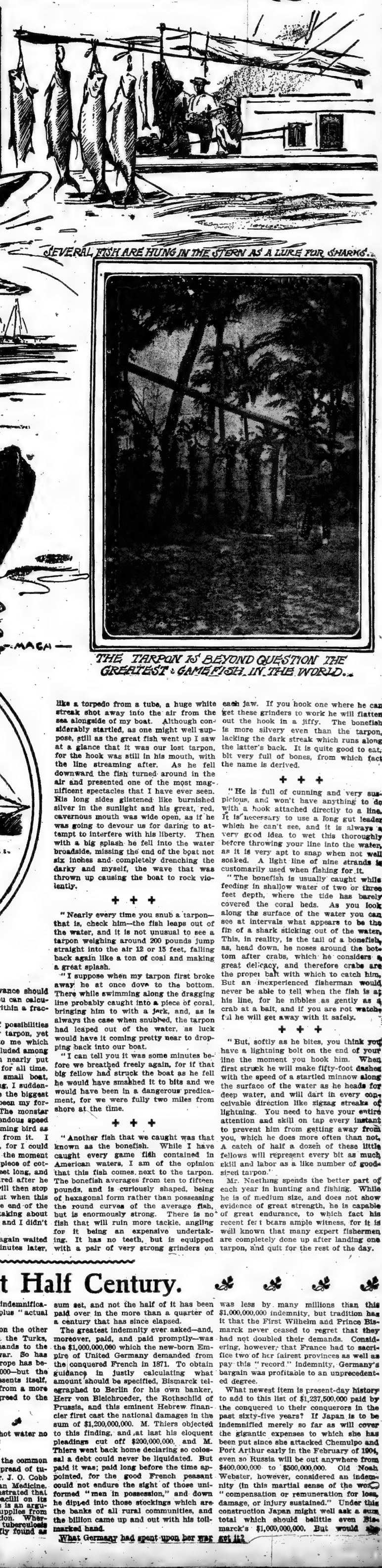
Most Strenuous of Anglers' Sports is Tarpon Fishing



"IN ADDITION TO OUR CATCH OF FISH WE LANDED SEVENTY-FIVE SHARKS..."



ONE DAY'S CATCH 1,025 LBS. TARPON



"SEVERAL FISH ARE HUNG IN THE STERN AS A LURE FOR SHARKS..."

THE TARPON IS BEYOND QUESTION THE GREATEST GAME FISH IN THE WORLD...

To Land One of Them is a Day's Work for Most Sportsmen, but Not for Charles F. Naething, America's Premier Tarpon Fisherman---Catching the Finny Monsters is Not Devoid of Peril.

THIS year is the greatest in the history of tarpon fishing, and big catches are being daily reported from the home waters of the world's gamest of game fish, which lie along the East and West Florida Coasts and throughout the entire length and breadth of the Gulf of Mexico. Hundreds of expert anglers from all parts of the United States, and even a few from abroad, are now in the South enjoying the grand sport. The present season, which is now at its height, having opened with the 1st of May, has already seen the breaking of all previous records for great catches, with bright prospects that more will be shattered before it comes to an end.

Plentiful as the fish are in all Southern waters, off the southeastern coast of Florida, around and between the numerous little islands or keys which there abound, the waters are fairly teeming with the silvery-sided monsters, which are so numerous that they at times actually roughen the water for wide stretches, and expert fishermen are of the unanimous opinion that never before have there been more tarpon in evidence than at the present time.

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This can also be said of the tarpon's most persistent enemies, the sharks, which have gathered in great numbers to attack the unfortunate tarpon the moment he allows himself to be hooked, and thus is rendered powerless to protect himself. It is said the greatest competition exists between the fisherman who has hooked a tarpon and the sharks to see who will ultimately get the fish, for the sharks are so bold and they find the tarpon so toothsome that there are instances where they have snapped a tarpon from the very gaff of the fisherman as the struggling fish has been brought alongside of the boat, and it can never really be said that a tarpon has been caught until it is safely landed on the beach.

The tarpon is beyond question the greatest game fish in the world, barring none, say those who are best able to judge.

Many advocates and admirers there may be of the salmon, the trout, the giant tuna, the drum, the bass, and baracouda, but, after all, the consensus of opinion of expert anglers awards to the tarpon the palm as king of game fish. Exercising every iota of the strength, skill, and ingenuity of the angler from the moment of the first strike, constantly manoeuvring, displaying almost human resource, dashing here, leaping there, he fights to the last ditch and never gives up even when, relentlessly, foot by foot, he has been drawn to the side of the boat, exhausted and powerless, and the gaff takes away from him the little life that is yet remaining.

+ + +

The average angler is satisfied to land even one tarpon, and there are many cases each year where fishermen expert in other branches of the piscatorial art, return empty handed from a trip of nearly 2,000 miles, the only evidence remaining of their quest for the game tarpon being their ruined tackle.

America's premier tarpon fisherman, Charles F. Naething of the New York Athletic Club has this year once more broken all records for big catches by landing thirty-one monster tarpon, ranging in weight from 52 to 175 pounds, in eighteen days, completely outdoing the previous best record of a season's catch of twenty-five, which, by the way, he also held. Mr. Naething is probably the most expert tarpon fisherman in the world, and has been an ardent devotee of the sport for many years, this season representing his fifteenth yearly expedition to Southern waters. He constantly maintains a comfortable power houseboat, the Rose Marie, in Florida waters, which he uses on his fishing and hunting trips.

On his recent record-breaking expedition he was accompanied by a number of New York men, likewise famous for their skill at tarpon fishing. Among these were Edward Vom Hofe, C. L. Webber, Capt. John Laflin, H. Bamfolk, and Capt. Albert Heinkle. The party commenced to fish at Indian Key about the 1st of April, but with little success. On the 28th Mr. Naething arrived from New York, and then the real fishing began. The tarpon season embraces the months of May and June. Up to this time the entire party had landed but six tarpon, but during the following eighteen days a total catch of sixty-nine was recorded, which also is another record catch for one party. Of these Mr. Naething caught 31, Mr. Vom Hofe 20, Mr. Webber 9, Capt. Laflin 6, Capt. Heinkle 2, while Mr. Bamfolk, who was unexpectedly called back to New York, caught 1, so nevertheless was not shut out.

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In addition to his catch of tarpon, Mr. Naething landed two great sea bass. One of these weighed 351 pounds, while the other tipped the beam at 151. The larger fish were mounted as they were caught. The largest tarpon, which was the prize of Mr. Naething, weighed 175 pounds. Its length was 6 feet 2 inches, while it had a girth of 3 feet 2 inches. The largest sea bass was 6 feet 6 inches in length, and had a girth of 5 feet. Even the smallest tarpon captured, which also was caught by Mr. Naething, weighing 52 pounds, would be considered quite a good-sized fish in these waters, for it had a length of 4 feet 11 inches and a girth of 2 feet 2 inches.

"Many times in previous years expert fishermen from different parts of the country would spend a whole tarpon season without landing a single fish," said he. "Now, this persistent lack of success was not so much due to a want of skill as it was to a want of proper tackle. For a long time the majority of the poles were rigged with an eighteen-strand line, which, while perhaps strong enough to hold the most vigorous salmon, still scarcely sufficed to restrain the tarpon in his mad dashes.

"Year by year the fishermen returned with broken lines and no fish, and so the lines gradually increased in size until those of thirty-six strands are often to be found. Now it is no longer a question of the strength of the line, but rather one of the angler's skill, and this change has resulted in greatly increased catches. For my part I invariably use a twenty-seven strand line.

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"Ordinarily when fishing from my small boat, which is a canvas-covered affair, drawing about two inches of water, I have a leather socket attached to the seat in which I rest the butt of the pole, and this relieves me of much of the strain. I also wear thick thumb stalls of heavy wool in addition to a leather drag which enables me to check the reel up to the breaking point of the line, which is about forty pounds. The bait used is always mullet, a small fish which travels in great schools in Southern waters, and of which all fish are very fond. It is a common thing to see an immense school of mullet being chased by tarpon, baracouda, porpoises, and sharks, almost touching as they swim side by side, each a bitter enemy of the other, and yet seeming for the moment to declare a truce that they may mutually enjoy the feast.

"But even the most elaborate apparatus does not always save you. I have been compelled at times, when playing an unusually active fish, to lay the pole across my forearm and thus keep up the tension, my hands and fingers having become so numb from the hard and constant effort as to be practically powerless, and when the exhausted fish has finally been dragged alongside of the boat I have been in almost an equal state of collapse myself.

"You don't dare to take a tarpon into your boat, for he would upset it in a moment, but it is necessary to tow him ashore. And it is also necessary to drown him well before you bring him close up to the boat, for otherwise he is likely to make the liveliest kind of trouble. Sometimes, when the fish is brought alongside before he is entirely played out, the touch of the gaff brings him to life again, and he makes things in that immediate vicinity mighty interesting, and you are compelled to give him free reel again and get him away from the boat as quickly as possible.

"In addition to our catch of fish we landed seventy-five sharks. We always kept a shark line out from the houseboat. We have a graveyard in which we deposited the tarpon which were not intended for mounting, located at a point on the beach, for tarpon are not very good to eat, the flesh being rather strong, like all big fish, and begin to spoil in twelve hours after being caught. But we always reserved two fish to trail at the stern of the boat as a lure for sharks. When they came up to take a bite we amused ourselves firing rifle bullets into them. They did not seem to mind these shots, however, but after receiving four or five pieces of lead would slowly sink under the water, and we never could find out whether we had killed them or not.

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"A perfect record was kept of every fish caught. Many persons may not be aware of the fact that the weight of any fish may be found by measurement. For instance, take a fish 5 feet 7 inches in length, with a girth of 32 inches. Multiply the girth (32) by an equal number, (32x32,) and you have 1,024. Multiply this by the length of the fish, in inches, (67,) and you have 68,068. Divide this by 800, and the remainder represents the weight of the fish in pounds—86. The mouth is to be closed before measuring, and if the tail is extra long some allowance should be made. By this method you can calculate the weight of the fish within a fraction of a pound.

"There are always a lot of possibilities of accident while fishing for tarpon, yet a peculiar thing happened to me which has never heretofore been included among these possibilities, but which nearly put an end to my Southern trips for all time.

"While fishing from the small boat, with a darky to do the rowing, I suddenly hooked what seemed to be the biggest fish with which it has ever been my fortune to come in contact. The monster darted away with such tremendous speed that the reel sang like a humming bird as the line was fairly whipped from it. I didn't dare to check the line, for I could tell from the strong pull that the moment I did so it would part like a piece of cotton yarn. The line was 600 feet long, and ordinarily a fish is a little tired after he has gone that distance and will then stop and begin to manoeuvre. But when this particular tarpon came to the end of the line he just kept on going, taking about 150 feet of the line with him, and I didn't even get a chance to see him.

"Putting on another rig, I again waited for a strike. About ten minutes later, like a torpedo from a tube, a huge white streak shot away into the air from the sea alongside of my boat. Although considerably startled, as one might well suppose, still as the great fish went up I saw at a glance that it was our lost tarpon, for the hook was still in his mouth, with the line streaming after. As he fell downward the fish turned around in the air and presented one of the most magnificent spectacles that I have ever seen. His long sides glistened like burnished silver in the sunlight and his great, red, cavernous mouth was wide open, as if he was going to devour us for daring to attempt to interfere with his liberty. Then with a big splash he fell into the water broadside, missing the end of the boat not six inches and completely drenching the darky and myself, the wave that was thrown up causing the boat to rock violently.

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"Nearly every time you snub a tarpon—that is, check him—the fish leaps out of the water, and it is not unusual to see a tarpon weighing around 200 pounds jump straight into the air 12 or 15 feet, falling back again like a ton of coal and making a great splash.

"I suppose when my tarpon first broke away he at once dove to the bottom. There while swimming along the dragging line probably caught into a piece of coral, bringing him to with a jerk, and, as is always the case when snubbed, the tarpon had leaped out of the water, as luck would have it coming pretty near to dropping back into our boat.

"I can tell you it was some minutes before we breathed freely again, for if that big fellow had struck the boat as he fell he would have smashed it to bits and we would have been in a dangerous predicament, for we were fully two miles from shore at the time.

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"Another fish that we caught was that known as the bonefish. While I have caught every game fish contained in American waters, I am of the opinion that this fish comes next to the tarpon. The bonefish averages from ten to fifteen pounds, and is curiously shaped, being of hexagonal form rather than possessing the round curves of the average fish, but is enormously strong. There is no fish that will ruin more tackle, angling for it being an expensive undertaking. It has no teeth, but is equipped with a pair of very strong grinders on each jaw. If you hook one where he can get these grinders to work he will flatten out the hook in a jiffy. The bonefish is more silvery even than the tarpon, lacking the dark streak which runs along the latter's back. It is quite good to eat, bit very full of bones, from which fact the name is derived.

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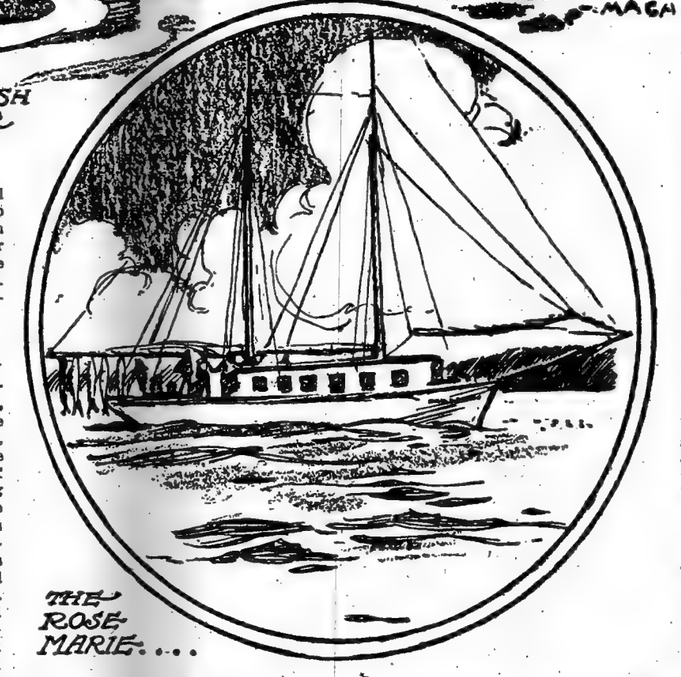
"He is full of cunning and very suspicious, and won't have anything to do with a hook attached directly to a line. It is necessary to use a long gut leader which he can't see, and it is always a very good idea to wet this thoroughly before throwing your line into the water, as it is very apt to snap when not well soaked. A light line of nine strands is customarily used when fishing for it.

"The bonefish is usually caught while feeding in shallow water of two or three feet depth, where the tide has barely covered the coral beds. As you look along the surface of the water you can see at intervals what appears to be the fin of a shark sticking out of the water. This, in reality, is the tail of a bonefish, as, head down, he noses around the bottom after crabs, which he considers a great delicacy, and therefore crabs are the proper bait with which to catch him. But an inexperienced fisherman would never be able to tell when the fish is at his line, for he nibbles as gently as a crab at a bait, and if you are not watchful he will get away with it safely.

+ + +

"But, softly as he bites, you think you have a lightning bolt on the end of your line the moment you hook him. When first struck he will make fifty-foot dashes with the speed of a startled minnow along the surface of the water as he heads for deep water, and will dart in every conceivable direction like zigzag streaks of lightning. You need to have your entire attention and skill on tap every instant to prevent him from getting away from you, which he does more often than not. A catch of half a dozen of these little fellows will represent every bit as much skill and labor as a like number of good-sized tarpon."

Mr. Naething spends the better part of each year in hunting and fishing. While he is of medium size, and does not show evidence of great strength, he is capable of great endurance, to which fact his recent feat bears ample witness, for it is well known that many expert fishermen are completely done up after landing one tarpon, and quit for the rest of the day.



"THEN WITH A BIG SPLASH HE FELL IN THE WATER BROADSIDE."...

THE ROSE MARIE...

War Indemnities that Have Been Paid in the Last Half Century.

BARON SUYEMATSU, writing to The London Outlook, declares that his country will never enter into a peace with Russia the terms of which do not stipulate the payment by the conquered of an indemnity. He "thinks" this should amount to at least $500,000,000. Czar Nicholas II. is reported as having said that he would never agree to any indemnity; that he could not sign such documents and also remain Autocrat of All the Russias.

The Tokio press thinks the very question of an indemnity already closed; all that remains in that direction, in the opinion of these loyal journalists, is the fixing of the amount. The Petit Parisien, regarded in France as well informed upon all Russian matters, "learns" that "the Imperial Government will consent to indemnify Japan only so far as military expenses are concerned; she will refuse to pay any actual indemnity."

Here are the four most available sources of public information upon a question which is day by day looming larger and larger above the troubled political horizon of the Far East. They cannot be said to harmonize. What further light do the written records of past history throw upon the matter?

Only the other day, it seems, (1896,) the latest of the wars upon the European Continent drew to a close with Turkey victor and Greece vanquished. The ancient land of King George was bankrupt, but the Sultan demanded an indemnity of $50,000,000. The powers promptly interposed; said that the sum was ridiculously excessive, and Abdul Hamid II. cut it down four-fifths. In the nine years that have since intervened he has received something more than half of his $10,000,000.

That same sum—$10,000,000—was the payment which China made England at the close of the Taiping rebellion, 1850-1864,) but this was nominal merely, and insisted upon more because of the effect it would have upon the impressionable Orientals than for the actual repayment of Britain's fighting expenses, for she had paid out fully $25,000,000 to win.

Earlier than this (1840-1842) when the redcoated warriors of "The Widow of Windsor" had won for her that briefer struggle with the Chinese, recalled today as the opium war, the yellow Emperor agreed to pay $25,000,000. A goodly portion of this indemnity, however, went to British merchants by way of compensation for the destruction of their property by the natives, and as the war had cost the home Government all of $10,000,000 the victors scarcely found highly profitable the bargain which peace brought them.

In 1866, Germany (or Prussia, as the nation then was better known) closed a "little row" with Austria much more advantageously. All told the fighting had not lasted two months, nor was warfare then the expensive thing it has come to be to-day, yet Austria, with her five lesser allies, was forced to agree to an indemnity of $32,500,000. If a difference is to be found in the distinction suggested by the quotation from the Petit Parisien already given, this was "indemnification for military expenses" plus "actual indemnity."

Eleven years later, (1877,) on the other hand, Russia, having beaten the Turks, held down her financial demands to the actual cost to her of the war. So has history written it, and so Europe has believed. She asked $160,000,000—but the question not unnaturally presents itself, would she have asked more from a more solvent creditor? Turkey agreed to the sum set, and not the half of it has been paid over in the more than a quarter of a century that has since elapsed.

The greatest indemnity ever asked—and, moreover, paid, and paid promptly—was the $1,000,000,000 which the new-born Empire of United Germany demanded from the conquered French in 1871. To obtain guidance in justly calculating what amount should be specified, Bismarck telegraphed to Berlin for his own banker, Herr von Bleichroeder, the Rothschild of Prussia, and this eminent Hebrew financier first cast the national damages in the sum of $1,200,000,000. M. Thiers objected to this finding, and at last his eloquent pleadings cut off $200,000,000, and M. Thiers went back home declaring so colossal a debt could never be liquidated. But paid it was; paid long before the time appointed, for the good French peasant could not endure the sight of those uniformed "men in possession," and down he dipped into those stockings which are the banks of all rural communities, and the billion came up and out with his tollmarked hand.

What Germany had spent upon her war was less by many millions than this $1,000,000,000 indemnity, but tradition has it that the First Wilhelm and Prince Bismarck never ceased to regret that they had not doubled their demands. Considering, however, that France had to sacrifice two of her fairest provinces as well as pay this "record" indemnity, Germany's bargain was profitable to an unprecedented degree.

What newest item is present-day history to add to this list of $1,237,500,000 paid by the conquered to their conquerors in the past sixty-five years? If Japan is to be indemnified merely so far as will cover the gigantic expenses to which she has been put since she attacked Chemulpo and Port Arthur early in the February of 1904, even so Russia will be out anywhere from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000. Old Noah Webster, however, considered an indemnity (in this martial sense of the word) "compensation or remuneration for loss, damage, or injury sustained." Under this construction Japan might well ask a sum total which should belittle even Bismarck's $1,000,000,000. But would she get it?

PHASES OF MEDICAL SCIENCE

THE tuning fork in conjunction with the medical stethoscope has been employed to determine the existence and extent of bone fractures. The vibrating fork sends its note along the length of a sound bone; but if a fracture exists in the bone the note is not conveyed further than the spot where the break is, and even with the aid of the stethoscope no sound is heard at the opposite end of the bone.

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A French physician made some experiments to determine the danger of typhoid fever being contracted from infected vegetables and proved that the germs of typhoid never penetrate to the interior of vegetables. He proved this point by planting peas, radishes, cress, and other vegetables in soil which previously had been sown with the typhoid fever micro-organisms. Out of four experiments only one plant at maturity gave a positive result.

In this instance it was found that the contamination came from the exterior of the vegetable. Further investigation proved that if the plants were first washed for ten or twenty seconds in hot water no germs could be found.

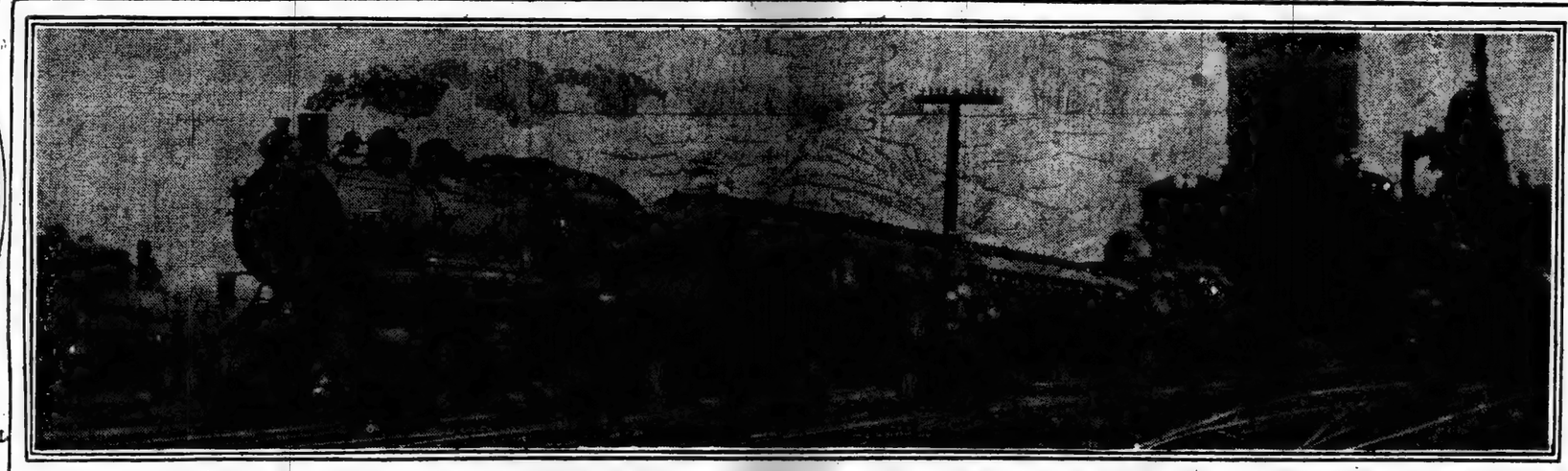
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The question as to whether the common house fly is a factor in the spread of tuberculosis is considered by Dr. J. O. Cobb in a recent issue of American Medicine. Several observers have demonstrated that the fly can carry tubercle bacilli on its feet and in its stomach. This is an argument for screening all food supplies from the possibility of contamination. Wherever in any part of the world tuberculosis is present there also is the fly found as a pest.

Eighteen Hours from New York to Chicago



ALFRED H. SMITH
GENERAL MANAGER N.Y.CENTRAL





CHARLES F SMITH
ASS'T. GENERAL SUPT N.Y.CENT

"20TH CENTURY" LIMITED LEAVING THE GRAND CENTRAL



PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL LEAVING JERSEY CITY.



IN THE HIGHLANDS OF THE HUDSON.

What That Means to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway Companies---How They Prepare for a Fast Train---A Story About the Cost.

BEFORE the great horse races they turn loose a regiment of men on the track. Every foot of it is carefully raked and examined that no loose stone or stray splinter may injure the thoroughbreds which are to thunder over that firm, springy surface.

In the stables, meantime, more men are giving the finishing touches to the training of the horses in whose speed is their owners' hope of fame and profit. Elsewhere the jockeys are figuring out for themselves how to gain a foot here or a yard there. It is a busy and anxious time.

The Pennsylvania Railroad went through something like that a week ago when the road's first eighteen-hour train to Chicago was about to run. Thousands of trackmen were out specially examining its permanent way that not a loose tie might endanger the fliers rushing westward to Chicago and eastward to New York. A sharper watch was set upon engineers and signalmen. There was much more done to the same end.

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The Lake Shore Railroad, which to-day will carry the New York Central's beauty, the Twentieth Century Limited, westward beyond Buffalo to Chicago at an eighteen-hour clip too, has been going through a milder form of the same preparation in the last few days. But the Lake Shore and the Central people take it, on the whole, as a matter of course. They have made a specialty of fast train business for quite a number of years now, and then the new train time on the allied roads is not to exceed the speed of that old-established flier the Empire State Express on the New York Central, anyway. It is simply a matter of extending a fast run over a longer route.

But it is a great occasion all the same, this cutting two hours off the schedule of one of the speediest long-distance trains in the world. The only difference between the popular impression and the actual fact is that everything was foreseen and provided for quite some time ago, and settled in a cool, cut-and-dried, routine fashion that takes out of the preparation all the romance that might be in it.

You could imagine the General Manager at his desk, anxiously poring over the new time table and wondering if the schedule had not been cut perhaps a bit too fine; yardmasters and engineers and dispatchers up and down the line hustling for their lives, and the telegraph wires hot and humming with a song the burden of which was "hurry" and the refrain "take care."

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Well, it may be that way in the story books, but in actual railroading—not a bit.

"It's a very simple proposition," said the Assistant General Superintendent of the New York Central who planned all the details for the running of that road's new eighteen-hour train. "When you want to run fast you take the best horses in your stable, so to speak; you put the best equipment behind them; you get the track clear, and—you send your train along. That's all."

Yet there are a great many very interesting things about the running of these two fliers, the record times they are making, and the conditions under which they are operated—things which have never been told and which a public greedy to hear about feats of speed and mechanical efficiency is anxious to know. And while this is not a race, of course, and neither railroad would take any chances to get to any common terminus a little before its rival, it is interesting to compare the conditions under which each train is run.

Between New York and Chicago the Pennsylvania has rather the better of it in distance, yet rather the worst of it in the character of its route. By the Pennsylvania system the distance is 905 miles; by the Central and Lake Shore about 965; so that the Pennsylvania comes out ahead in distance by some sixty miles. But the grades through the Alleghanies are a severe handicap. Also there is at present twenty minutes to take off the eighteen hours for ferry allowance between New York and Jersey City. So conditions are left about equal, if not in favor of the Central.

The Pennsylvania divides its run into six sections, a fresh engine and crew taking its train through each. Making allowance for stops to change engines, the mileage and actual running time in each section figure out about like this:

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Miles.	Running Time.
Jersey City to Harrisburg	139	202 minutes
Harrisburg to Altoona	131	145 minutes
Altoona to Pittsburg	117	150 minutes
Pittsburg to Crestline	189	267 minutes
Crestline to Fort Wayne	131	182 minutes
Fort Wayne to Chicago	148	188 minutes
Total	905	1,074 minutes

+ + +

That implies that the train has to maintain for rather more than 900 miles a steady speed of about 51 miles an hour. It means more than that, however. A train, to be of any value at all, must be on time. In any but the severest storms, whether it rains and the rails are slippery, or the sun shines and all is favorable to speed conditions, it must turn up on the minute at its destination.

Now an eighteen-hour train is likely to run into all sorts of weather. It makes no difference. The time it loses in one section it must make up in another.

Then there are grades to be considered. It is comparatively easy to maintain a speed of fifty-three or fifty-four miles an hour with the best up-to-date engines on a straight track without a grade. It is quite another matter on such a grade, say, as is found here and there through the Alleghanies. So the train is likely to fall below average speed in one section. It must make it up in a more favorable stretch. Therefore you find the train making its mile a minute or better on more than one stretch in the course of the run.

A Lake Shore train only a day or two ago broke the record by covering 526 miles in exactly 470 minutes, which is a good deal more than a mile-a-minute clip.

Now, take the New York Central's run. The road makes seven sections against the Pennsylvania's six, changing engines between sections like the other road. The usual time allowance for a change of engines is three minutes—not slow work by any means. These are the only stops.

At Buffalo the route changes from the New York Central to the Lake Shore tracks. Altogether on the allied roads mileage and running time come out something like this:

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

	Miles.	Running Time.
New York to Albany	143	160 minutes
Albany to Syracuse	148	165 minutes
Syracuse to Buffalo	149	166 minutes
Buffalo to Cleveland	182	209 minutes
Cleveland to Toledo	108	120 minutes
Toledo to Elkhart	135	135 minutes
Elkhart to Chicago	101	125 minutes
Total	965	1,080 minutes

+ + +

This calls for a steady speed of about 53½ miles an hour for 965 miles, or rather less than one-third of the way to Europe by a transatlantic liner. And as in the other case, delays and bad grades and weather all being factors in the situation, it means a much greater maximum speed in the favorable sections.

Naturaly the equipment with which a railroad sets out to make this speed must be carefully chosen. The train cannot be too heavy, nor must it be too light. On both the New York Central and the Pennsylvania the train is of the most expensive, specially built character.

The Pennsylvania uses six engines of the Atlantic type, with huge driving and of tremendous weight. The particular feature in the construction of these engines is their enormous fire area. It amounts to some 3,500 square feet. Each engine carries about 22,400 pounds (10¾ tons) of Pittsburg coal, of which the average consumption is 22,000 pounds to a run—the amount varying according to the weather—and 5,500 gallons of water. Fully equipped with coal and water the engine weighs about 150 tons.

The train consists of a combination baggage and smoking car, a dining car, a drawing-room and stateroom sleeping car, and an observation car. Exclusive of the engine, its weight is 477,000 pounds, or about 223 tons. In addition to the Pullman car porters, cooks, and waiters it carries a crew of six men—conductor, engineer, fireman, baggageman, brakeman, and flagman.

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The New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited is hauled as far as Buffalo by an Atlantic type of locomotive. Then the special Lake Shore make of engine, the Prairie type, with eighty-inch driving wheels, a heating surface of 3,362 square feet, and a large coal and water capacity takes up the duty.

The Central's Atlantic type of locomotive carries ten tons of coal, 6,000 gallons of water, and weighs, fully equipped, 145 tons, or 290,000 pounds, which is rather less than the Pennsylvania's type. On the other hand, the train itself is heavier. As at present planned it will comprise a combination smoking and baggage car, a dining car, three sleepers, and an observation car. The total weight of this train is 350 tons, which, while it seems heavy, is not to be compared with the weight of most express trains, as, for instance, the Adirondack Express—650 tons of dead weight. The Empire State Express weighs, exclusive of the engine, only 242 tons.

Of course, the most important person on a train of this kind, though he may not be the most conspicuous, is the engineer. The same rule in choosing the men for this post of honor in engineering is followed by all the large railroad companies. When a new run is to be made up, notice is posted in the roundhouse that "bids" for it will be accepted. Now, he who knows no better might think that this would indicate a bidding like that of the waiter for his job. But this is different. A "bid" is railroadese for an application. It means that and nothing more.

The men who want to change to the new run apply. Choice is governed entirely by seniority in the company's service. The oldest engineer has the first refusal of the new run. If he does not want to take it the next man to him in seniority can have it, if he wants; then the next, and so on down the list.

Pay is by mileage, and is the same for all engineers on passenger trains. The point is that the quickest travelling train covers the largest number of miles a day, so the engineer who drives it works the fewest hours for the same pay that his brother on the slower passenger train receives. Naturally, therefore, fast runs are in demand. An engineer working only a few hours on alternate days each month can draw $175 for that short period. It may be said, incidentally, that American engineers are the highest paid in the world.

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Conductors are paid in the same way. They can earn from $100 to $145 a month. The conductor, however, and his subordinates—the brakeman, baggageman, and flagman—go through half of the run of a train like this. The engineer takes the train only over his section, then rests till the return train comes along, and takes that home, arriving too late for duty on the outgoing train.

Thus a New York Central engineer starting out at 3:30 in the afternoon in charge of the Twentieth Century Limited will reach Albany at 6 o'clock, and then, after resting till morning, will guide the return train home over his section, will rest all that day, and only go out on the road again on the following afternoon. Promotion to these choice runs going by seniority, it follows that the oldest men get the easiest jobs, while the railroad puts men of long experience and mature judgment in the posts where they are needed most.

Tom Sherwood is the engineer who will take out the first eighteen-hour Limited to-day. His record, which they can produce in something less than fifteen seconds in the office of his Division Superintendent, says that he is now fifty-five years old, and he has been in the New York Central's service since 1864, when he started as an engine wiper. He has been driving engines since 1867—thirty-eight years—and this is the solitary slip recorded against him:

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On June 17, 1904, he permitted the tank of his engine to run over. Had it been Winter, which it wasn't, this might have resulted in letting water in the switches to freeze. Being June, it didn't, but he was solemnly warned not to do it again. So far as is known he never has.

He is clean shaven, with clear-cut features, keen eyes, and a real chin, and he has had his picture in the newspapers for having made fast runs.

What everybody wants to know is, however, what special precautions in putting on a fast train of this character are taken by the railroad to insure the safety of its passengers. On such a road as the New York Central or the Pennsylvania, practically none that are not taken in the case of any and every first-class train. In the case of the Pennsylvania, which has spent millions of dollars in the last few years in straightening and grading its roadbed for just such a time as this, some extra traffic and permanent way inspection to impress all its employes with the importance of the occasion may be considered desirable. But in a general way none is necessary. A railroad is expected to be always at its best.

The New York Central cut the time on its Twentieth Century Limited as part of the changes necessary in shifting from Winter to Summer train schedules. First of all, the General Manager and Assistant Superintendent got together and found a convenient time for the departure of the train. They set it nearly an hour later in the afternoon.

Then Assistant Superintendent Smith went to his traffic schedules. He changed the time of every inconvenient train, putting one a little later and another a little earlier, shifting this train here and sidetracking that there till there was a clear track for the new flier all the way to Buffalo.

Notice of these changes was sent to every dispatcher. A new time table was drawn up, and then a few days ahead there was posted in every engine house, conductors' room, and operating office a notice which said in substance that on Sunday, June 18, a new time table would go into effect, and that every employe going out on the road after the midnight before that date would be required to take a copy and receipt for the same to the yardmaster, train dispatcher, or whomsoever his superior might be.

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The new time table sets out plainly the new order of things. Train No. 50 starts at such a time, is due here at such a minute, there so much later, and so on. Every employe under the rules of the road must carry a copy with him, and a watch regulated to exact railroad time and inspected daily. Nothing which human ingenuity can provide against can go wrong under these conditions. No explanation is necessary. The time table sets forth the new arrivals and departures. The train dispatcher is at the end of a telegraph wire, knowing exactly the position of each train in his division, ready to amend the schedule whenever anything does go wrong.

That is the simple method of railroading. Plan it all out; order it in enforcement. Have somebody always in communication with every part of his section of the road and knowing what is doing on it. Then only disobedience and willful neglect can bring about a mishap. And disobedience or neglect means dismissal as the lightest punishment. The discipline of a railroad is of steel, as its rails are.

They are always testing and being tested, are the railroad operating force—oral examinations every little while, written examinations at stated periods, and physical examinations becoming more frequent as the employe grows older. It is the only way to insure safety; and the book of rules says: "Take no chances; the safety of passengers is of the first importance."

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It is an interesting feature of the New York Central Railroad that the name of Smith is great in it. The General Manager, who is responsible for the proper carrying out of this new time schedule, is Alfred H. Smith. The Assistant General Superintendent, who arranged all the details, is another Smith, by name Charles F., but no more closely related to Alfred H. than any one Smith to another.

The Central folks are proud of these two Smiths, for the lines in the Vanderbilt system made railroad men out of both of them. A. H. Smith began railroading at fourteen as a messenger in the Lake Shore office at Cleveland. Because he wanted to learn the business from the bottom up he quit being a messenger, and went out to work as a section hand. That was twenty-five years ago. Since then he has built railroads and run them, and can do any part of the real work as well as anybody under him.

His motto is said to be, "I deliver the goods, no matter how much time it takes." To-day he delivers one of the swiftest long-distance trains in the world.

The other Smith has kind eyes, a good-natured smile, and a chin like a rock standing out afar. He started as a messenger, too, in the New York office; but they were never able to keep him down. They wouldn't try now, if they could.

These two have settled all the details of the fast train schedule, and if the new flier comes in to Buffalo to-night thirty seconds ahead of time A. H. Smith is going to plant a new gooseberry bush on his farm at White Plains in celebration of the event. The other Smith says the flier will be on time sure.

What is the cost to a railroad of running a fast train of this character, and does it pay, except in prestige? The New York Central's Limited represents an outlay of $170,000 for equipment. It carries only through passengers, and can carry only forty-five of them—though these pay $30 fare for the ride, exclusive of meals and sleeping accommodation. THE TIMES reporter suggested this to Uncle George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central, who has been long in the railroad business and is very wise in the methods of railroading. Then the reporter modestly asked for a few tentative figures as to cost.

Mr. Daniels put his head on one side, cast his eye to the ceiling, and told a story.

"Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia," said Uncle Daniels, "was Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Committee, and Senator Clapp of Minnesota was a member. I wanted to know very much when the committee would adjourn, and I asked Senator Clapp.

"'Sir,' he said, 'that is known only to two—to God and Senator Elkins. God is not here and Senator Elkins is very reticent.'

"Now, young man," concluded Uncle Daniels, "I can only say that that information involves a great many figures and very many considerations, and would be very difficult, if not impossible, to get at."

Giving the Air a Bath.

Rain as a cleansing agent is considered by a writer in The London Lancet, who says:

"Examination of raindrops caught in the neighborhood of the Strand revealed the presence in varying amounts of common salt, ammonium sulphate, organic ammonia, soot, nitrates, and other substances. The chief origin of the ammonium sulphate is the combustion of coal. The result of washing out the impurities from the atmosphere was determined. During a certain recent rainstorm 6,437,229,880 gallons of water fell on the County of London. Estimating from the known composition of raindrops it was calculated that 3,738 tons of solid impurities were removed from the air of London. It need hardly be added that the purification is also bacteriological."

Leaves from the Notebook of the Times's Commuter.

Extract No. 3.

"THEY'VE got a new fireman on No. 23," said the brakeman the other morning as we pulled across the first stretch of Jersey meadows.

"Is that so?" said I, wishing to appear politely interested, but not too inquisitive.

"They sure have," said he, "and it just knocks this Osler theory—is that what you call it?—into a last year's bird's nest."

"Well, that's good," said I.

"Yes," said he. "It is a good thing, and no mistake. But perhaps you don't know who was firing on No. 23."

I said that I must have forgotten.

"Well," said he, "Bill Hankins was the gent. He's now out on the Santa Fe, I believe. Bill was certainly a Tartar. He never could get along with his engineer somehow. Don't know how it was, but he always managed to get into a row with his boss, no matter how fine a fellow the boss was. And, let me tell you, Mr. Harvey, that there are some very fine men in charge of the machines on this line. The only trouble, if you can call it a trouble, is that most of 'em are pretty well along in years. They aren't quite so spry as they used to be.

"When Bill Hankins got into a row with anybody he always licked him. That was his way. Of course, the engineers, being a self-respecting lot of men, didn't want to go telling tales about such things, because that isn't their way of doing business, but they just simply waited, hoping that some day some one would get a hold of Bill Hankins who could lick him good and proper and stop his blasted ways.

"But black eyes will out, just about the same as murder, I guess, and it wasn't very long before the Division Super heard about what Bill Hankins was doing. Guess you don't know the Division Super. Well, he's pretty well along in years—must be about sixty or so—way past this fellow Osler's mark.

"One day Bill, he drifted into the gymnasium they fixed up for us fellows back there. Between you and me they use the place more for settling rows in the good, old-fashioned way than for playing with parallel bars and such nonsense. The Super he saw Bill going in and he followed him quick.

"'Ever try the gloves?' said the Super in a nice honey way, just like he'd use to a man buying a special train.

"'Well, hardly ever,' said Bill, with a sort of a queer look in his eyes as if he was trying to look ahead and see what was around a curve.

"'Oh, I thought I was going to have some fun,' said the Super. 'I hear, Mr. Hankins, that you have been licking all of my engineers. But I guess it isn't true. Must be some other man. You don't look like a fighting man, anyway, now that I come to look you over.'

"Of course that riled Bill right away.

"'Where's your man?' said he, quick as red-headed tinder.

"'Right here,' said the Super.

"'Thunder, Boss, I can't fight you,' said Bill.

"'Afraid, eh?' says the Super.

"'No, I ain't,' says Bill, 'but I ain't fighting no grandfathers. That ain't my style.'

"'I see that I've got to light you up,' says the Super, and with that he hits Bill a crack on the face, and it wasn't no love tap, either.

"Bill, he simply gets scarlet in his face.

"'Come on then,' says he. 'No man ain't going to hit me in the face and get away with it, not that I know of.'

"With that they walked into the boxing room and put on the gloves—light ones, too—and went at it. Say, that was a fight! Biff! bang! whack! No tedious waits or anything like that; something doing every minute. Give and take it was for a few minutes, and then I'll be hanged if the old Super didn't begin to get the best of it. All of a sudden he hits Bill a crack that sent him clear over to the other side of the room and the crowd cheers something tremendous—you see, about a dozen of us sneaked in to see the fun. Pretty soon the Super hits Bill another welt that must have been worked up by the old gentleman while he was handling freight thirty years ago. Bill goes up against the wall again. It was a great fight.

"'Come and do some fighting,' yells the Super, laughing loud. 'Thought you could fight. Why, you couldn't fight anybody that was within two feet of your size. Any old pill could lick you.'

"Bill came back hotter than a hornet, but his rush didn't do him any good. He got one grand old paste right on the corner of his jaw that put him to sleep as fast as if his machine had hit a load of nitroglycerine.

"When he woke up and saw us fellows grinning he never said a word, but simply walked over and put on his hat and coat and walked out. I hear he got transportation to Albuquerque.

"Nobody's been licking engineers lately."

Of course most of the commuters hereabout have to take a ferry trip to get started home. That's how I happen to have a pretty accurate knowledge of what is going on on the rivers. Ten years of commuting will do that. Why, I can no more get aboard a ferryboat of my line without having a deckhand or some officer speak to me than I can overstay the luncheon hour without the boss putting on a frown. Of course I know all the ferryboat skippers.

"Captain," said I while talking to Capt. Perkins the other morning. "Captain," said I, "why is it that some men choose to go to the pilothouse of a ferryboat rather than to the cab of an engine on the finest road in the country?"

"Well, Mr. Harvey," said he, "I never heard anybody ask that question before, but I have had an answer waiting for some time. It comes right down to collisions. Did it ever occur to you that in the case of two engines running full tilt at each other, both are going to get banged up very considerable? Well, it is so. In other words, there is no such thing as coming out of the smash without a scratch.

"Now let us consider our side of the case. If you will give me a chance and I have the inclination, I can pull off a collision on the river here twice a day, and my old boat will hardly scrape up her paint. It's a mere matter of direction. If I poke the side of another boat with my bow I'm not going to suffer so that it will keep me awake. That's why I whistle sometimes for some dinky tug to scoot, and that's why I don't whistle on other occasions. When I don't whistle it's the other fellow's business to get out of the way and save his carcass.

"Besides, Mr. Harvey, a man can wear a white collar up here in this pilothouse and not feel ashamed of it at the end of an hour. That's worth something."

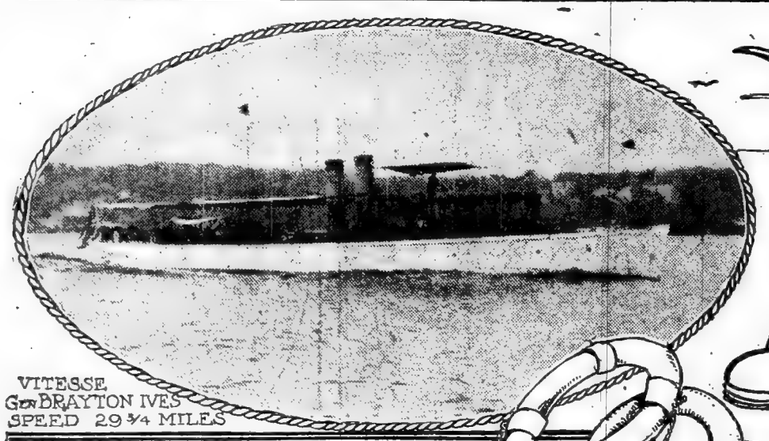
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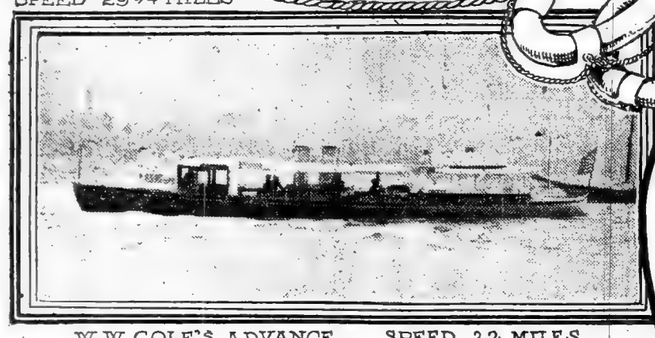
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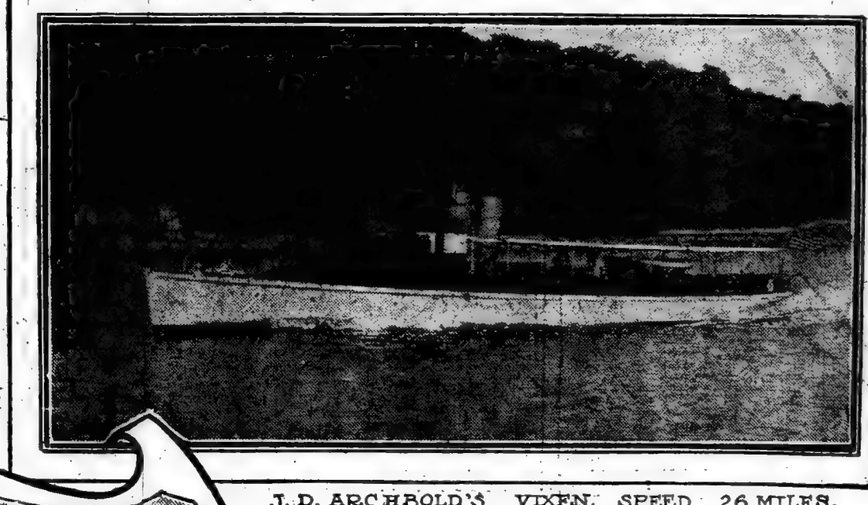
Gen. Ives Owns the World's Fastest Steam Yacht



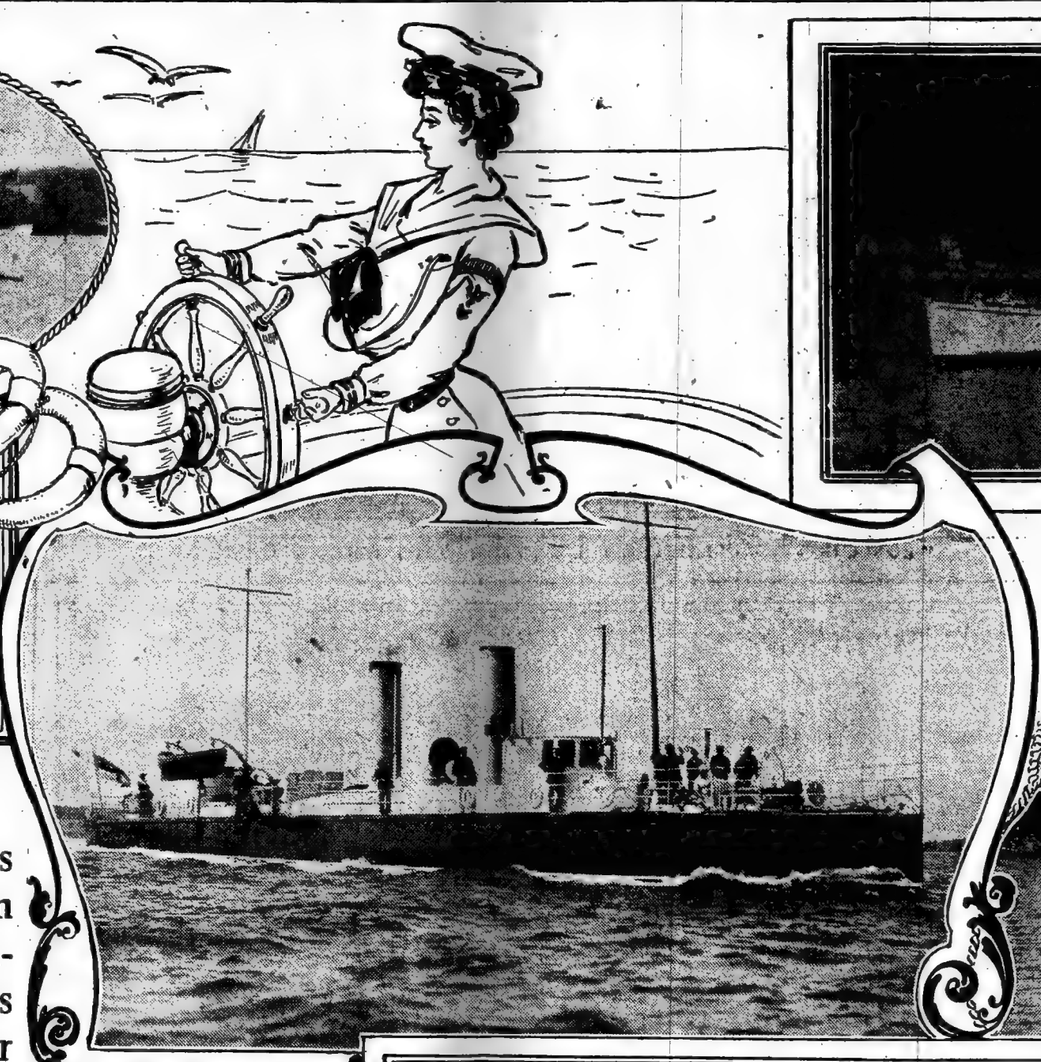
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Gen. BRAYTON IVES
SPEED 29 3/4 MILES.



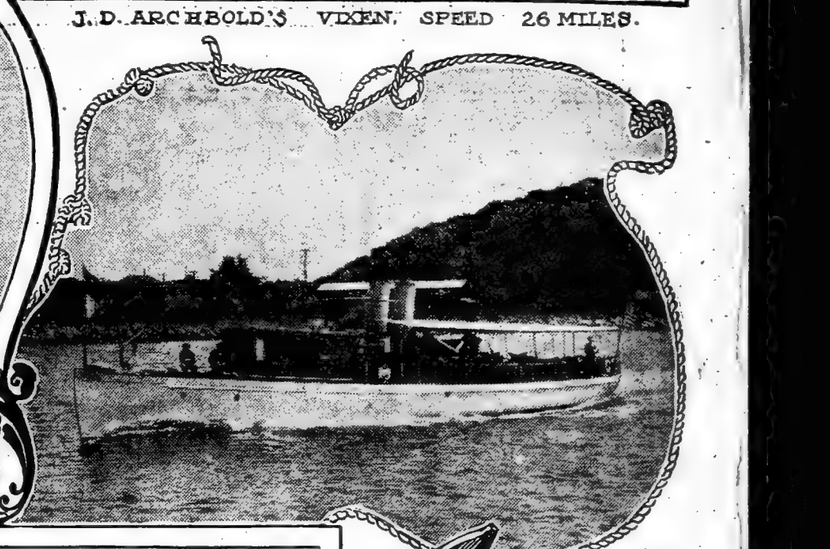
W. W. COLE'S ADVANCE. SPEED 22 MILES.



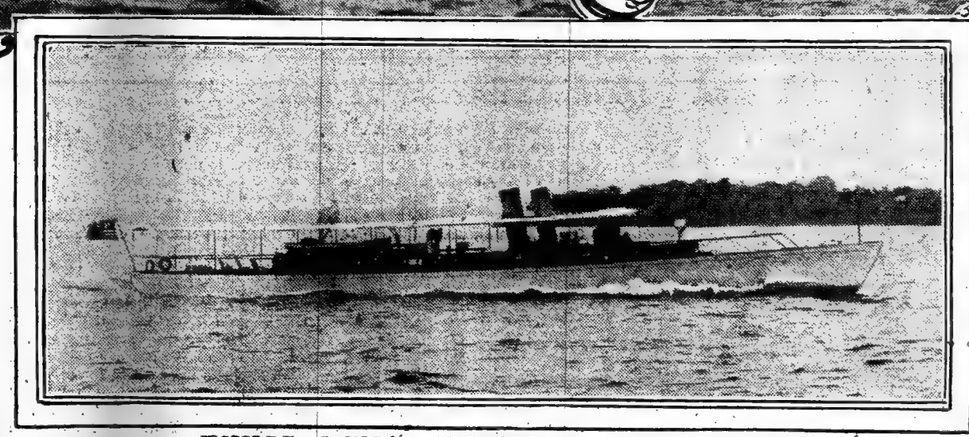
J. D. ARCHBOLD'S VIXEN. SPEED 26 MILES.



W. K. VANDERBILT, JR.'S TARANTULA. CLAIMED SPEED 28 MILES.



ADROIT
FORMERLY VIXEN
ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT.
SPEED 23 MILES.



HOWARD GOULD'S NIAGARA IV. SPEED 27 MILES.

Her Name is the Vitesse and She Has Recently Travelled 29.75 Miles an Hour---Long and Exciting Contests in Developing Speedy Yachts That Have Resulted in Her Developement

GEN. BRAYTON IVES of New York owns the fastest steam yacht in the world. In a recent trial the Vitesse, the product of a New York designer and a New York manufacturer, broke all records in authentic trials for high-speed steam craft, making 29.75 miles an hour. In sustained speed she did over 26 miles an hour, and made an average of 27 miles an hour on nine successive miles.

Such a showing is phenomenal. There has been talk from time to time of steam yachts that could exceed thirty miles in time trials. Extravagant claims of all kinds have been made regularly, but when the time came to test the boats under the watch in expert hands something always prevented them showing at their best.

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There have been power boats that have gone faster. These, however, are racing machines built for a purpose as different from that of the Vitesse as two purposes could be divergent. There is no more reason to compare the two than there would be to compare trotter and thoroughbred in speed trial. The two classes of boats are entirely different.

For two years the premier position among high-speed steam yachts has been held by Howard Gould's Niagara IV. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., brought over from England the three-turbine high-speed Tarantula to dispute his claim. A match race was arranged at $5,000 a side. Niagara IV. won in comparatively slow time.

Since then the Tarantula has been remodeled. There was talk of another meeting between the two boats. But it will now be like producing "Hamlet" without the Dane. The Vitesse must be reckoned with in any race for first honors. Unless Gen. Brayton Ives's boat is admitted there will be empty honors for the victor.

It is possible the three may be brought together. If they are, an epoch-making contest should result—a race in which the highest examples of American and British skill meet to decide superiority.

The desire among wealthy yachtsmen for high-speed steam craft developed about 1900. The Vamoose was the pioneer in 1891, and held sway for several years, till the Yankee Doodle appeared in the field. The Javelin followed and then the Now Then. Each exceeded the speed of its predecessor slightly, the Now Then achieving the unheard-of record of twenty-one miles an hour.

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How the mighty fall in yachting can be illustrated no better than by the fate of this quartet. The Javelin and Yankee Doodle have disappeared. Where the Javelin is none but the most dyed-in-the-wool enthusiast can say. The Yankee Doodle blew up in the Raritan Canal. The Now Then is still in commission, owned by E. F. Luckenbach of this city, while the Vamoose is in the service of W. Lewisohn. Neither, if they were to be seen making twenty-odd miles on the Hudson, would attract more than a passing glance from the men among whom they once were the observed of all observers.

With the appearance of three Hereshoff flyers in 1900 they were all lost sight of. The first of the trio was the Niagara III., built for Howard Gould. It achieved twenty-two miles in trials during its first year. The Scout, owned by August Belmont, followed, and finally the Mirage, built for Cornelius Vanderbilt. The three never met in an actual scheduled race, and their relative merit was a much-mooted question among yachtsmen. Many an impromptu brush they had, however, first one and then the other showing ahead. It was generally accepted, finally, that the Niagara III. was the fastest of the lot, though followers of the other two would likely dispute it to-day.

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The Vixen followed and achieved twenty-three miles in 1902, after several attempts to produce a boat that could excel the Niagara III.'s record had failed the previous year. There was the Sovereign II., built for M. C. D. Borden, which made twenty miles at best; T. H. Newberry's Dawn, which made about the same speed, and E. D. Randolph's Scud, which exceeded twenty-one. After a season's racing Mr. Randolph sold his boat to Samuel Untermyer, who owns her today. The others are still in the service of the men who had them built.

When the Vixen made the new mark she was sought by many. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt bought and owns her still, enjoying a brief supremacy over all rivals for less than a year, when a new Gould flyer appeared to claim premier position.

With the Vixen appeared the Advance, the Ridgemont, and the Express II. The Ridgemont was a comparative failure, making only twenty miles, and being at once out of the competition. She was bought by Louis Herzog, and her name changed to the Grey Fox. The Advance, which William W. Cole had built, did better, making 22 miles, a showing equaled by the Express II. The latter, owned by Commodore Morton Plant, made quite a furore for a time. Great things were promised for her, but she failed to realize them. She has since passed into the possession of W. Ross Proctor, who has refitted her, and it is said that now, as the Mermaid, she has made 25 miles. At that time, however, she was outfooted by the Vixen.

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It was early in 1903 that the new Niagara appeared. She was unheralded, and her record was like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky to the veteran. There had been much talk of the Levanter and the Velthra beating the Vixen's, or, as she was then re-named, the Adroit's, mark. The Levanter was built for Alfred Marshall and the Velthra for Parker Bremer. Each thought his boat was to be the queen of New York waters. They each made 22 miles in trial runs, and were figuring on what this might be increased to reach, when the Gould boat came off the ways and stilled all their ambitions.

In its trial test the Niagara IV. made twenty-four miles. This was thought to be a mistake in timing. When she followed it with twenty-five, every one was mystified, but when she put the figure at twenty-six, there was a loud chorus acclaiming her and testifying to the early recognition of her merit. Howard Gould was the only one, besides her builders, probably, who expected the speed of her. As he contracted for it he had a right to expect it, but it unquestionably cost him a pretty penny to gratify his ambition.

He sold the Niagara III. to Edwin Gould and quietly remarked he would match his boat against any yacht afloat for a round sum if the man could be found who thought he owned her equal.

With the Niagara IV. were launched the second Vixen, for John D. Archbold, and the Editha, for John Henry Hanan. Both of these boats were immeasurably superior to the Adroit, which they were built to beat and either could make twenty-five miles. Probably either might have given the Gould boat a rub, but, barring accident, neither could beat her. A rival did not appear on this side of the water, so one was sought on the other.

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The previous year one had been built in London, the Tarantula, by Yarrow & Co., from designs by Cox & King, that rumor said was faster than anything afloat. She was a new departure, a turbine, having three screws and making tracks through the water at high speed. All kinds of extravagant claims were made for her, and they had the desired effect—produced her sale to an American man of millions. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., bought her and brought her over, and straightway matched her to race Niagara IV.

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There was great excitement over the meeting and endless talk about the boats. The race promised all kinds of speed and new records of every nature. The English boat was a sure winner before the test, but failed to make good her boasts. Niagara IV. won rather easily, making only twenty-three miles to do so.

But Mr. Vanderbilt did not give up hope of defeating her. He had naval architects look over his boat during the Winter, and make extensive alterations in her. One turbine was taken out and new and larger blades were put on her propellers. She was said to have beaten twenty-six miles in a trial some three weeks ago, and he planned a match against the Challenger, W. Gould Brokaw's champion power boat, to test her. The day of the trial proved too rough for the Challenger, and the test was postponed a week.

Meantime the crew of the Niagara IV. was gunning for the Tarantula. The two boats met once or twice and each picked up the other. Finally a good chance presented, and they were off for a fine brush. The Tarantula was let out at full speed, but the new propellers proved too large for the small shafts, and she broke a shaft and had to be towed in by Niagara IV. for repairs, which she has just completed.

The Vitesse appeared, just as the Niagara IV. had, without preliminary fuss or fury. Gen. Brayton Ives, when he first ordered her, had no idea of getting extraordinary speed out of her. One step led to another, until finally the General became so enthused over the possibility of having a boat to defeat Niagara IV. that he is said to have offered a ten-thousand-dollar bonus if she beat all records.

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She was launched about a month ago and sent out on her trial trip. She made twenty-two miles at once, and followed it with twenty-six. Nine different measured miles she was sent, and she averaged for the nine twenty-seven and one-third miles an hour. Her fastest trial showed a mile in 2:01, or a trifle under twenty-nine and three-quarter miles an hour. Since then she has been run from time to time between the General's place on the Hudson and New York City, and has repeatedly done twenty-five miles at sustained speed, and her crew say she can approach thirty miles on a continuous stretch in an hour's time.

The Vitesse has engines that develop between 900 and 1,000 horse power, which, compared with the Tarantula's 3,000 horse power, appears trivial, but there is some secret in her mechanism that drives her at her remarkable speed. She carries forty tons of coal, and can run seventy-two hours at high speed at a stretch without coaling.

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The most surprising fact about her is that she is not built for speed alone, but is a cruiser designed with an eye to the comfort of her guests. She can house ten in her cabins and carry an even larger party for a short trip without crowding.

Experts even say she does not represent the limit of speed possibility in boats of her size and character. When asked as to the mark that might be reached one designer said that thirty-five miles might be gotten out of a steam yacht if all considerations were sacrificed to that end. Charles L. Seabury, who designed Vitesse, Niagara IV., both Vixens, Editha, and Express II., smiled when told of the estimate, and quietly said:

"I do not see them doing it, although all kinds of money has awaited the man who could produce one."



THE MAN IN THE STREET

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AT a review in Berlin the Kaiser once reprimanded old Gen. von Meerscheidt for losing his presence of mind at a critical moment.

"If your Majesty thinks that I am getting too old I beg of you to allow me to resign."



"No, no," relied the Kaiser; "you are too young to resign. Indeed, if your blood did not course through your veins quite so fast you would be a more useful army leader."

On the evening of that day the Kaiser and the General met at a Court ball. The General was talking to some young ladies.

"Ah, Meerscheidt," cried William, "that is right; get ready to marry. Take a young wife; then that excitable temperament of yours will soon vanish."

The General bowed low as he retorted: "I beg to be excused, your Majesty. A young Emperor and a young wife would be more than I could possibly stand."

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BISHOP HENRY C. POTTER of New York recently told the following story illustrating how the barbaric instincts persevere in holding their place in the human heart, even though unencouraged.

"A professor in an eminent American university thought it wise to bring up his children without giving them any religious instruction and acquaintance with the Bible until they should reach the age of understanding. One of these children, a boy, of course, went up to the family garret to amuse himself one rainy day. Out of the rookery there he dug up an extremely dusty and dilapidated volume and devoured a portion of its contents with the greatest possible interest and relish.

"After a time he came running to his mother bubbling over with delight and exclaimed: 'Oh, mummy, I found a great book up in the attic. It's chock full of fighting. I read all about a fellow called Moses that punched the heads of the Malakites, and ther's lots more scrapping in it.'

"'What's the name of the book, Bobby?' his mother inquired.

"'I think it's called the Holly Bibbel,' answered Bobby."

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THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN of Brooklyn tells a story of how a cabman of this city once refused to accept pay for his services. Dr. Cadman had been calling on Bishop Potter. After arriving at the ferry on his way home he tendered the usual fee to the man who had driven him down. The man declined to take it, and a beautiful smile lit up his tanned features.

"I'd like to know why you won't take this money," said the clergyman.

"I'll tell you," came the answer. "I once heard you preach in the Metropolitan Temple, and at the close of the service you laid your hand on my shoulder and said to me, 'For God's sake be a man.' I had been a drunken sot for years, but that set me right about face. I now own this horse and carriage, live with my wife and children in a snug little flat, and have $1,500 in the bank. It's no strange thing that you should forget me, but I haven't forgotten you."

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MIKE MURPHY, Yale's trainer, is a man of peculiar methods. While driving outside New Haven a short while ago he was stopped by a wayfarer who inquired how long it would take him to reach the city.



"Walk on a bit," said Murphy politely.

"Can't you please tell me how soon I'll get there?"

"You just walk on," repeated the trainer rather impatiently.

The other muttered a few things under his breath and went on, while Murphy watched him. He had hardly covered a hundred yards when Murphy hailed him at the top of his voice.

"Hi, young fellow!" he shouted. "If you continue all the way at that pace it will take you just about forty-two minutes to reach New Haven."

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MANY people who have never seen Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, take it for granted that being the head of an organization composed of two million workingpeople, he is a man of large physique. When the delegates from the Interparliamentary Congress and of French labor organizations were entertained at luncheon at the Hotel Astor a few weeks ago, one of them asked to have Mr. Gompers pointed out to him, and the request was complied with. He looked at the small, sturdily built man indicated, and said:

"That Mr. Gompers! Surely you're mistaken. I thought he would be six feet high."

"Yes," said his informant, "and the man sitting beside him is Senator Clark of Montana, the man of millions." Senator Clark is smaller than Mr. Gompers, and the visitor nearly collapsed. When he had talked to both Mr. Gompers and Senator Clark he admitted that size didn't mean much when it came to brains.

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PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT and Mayor McClellan met in Brooklyn on the recent occasion of the dedication of the Gen. Slocum statue. According to reports which had been current for a long time the President and the Mayor had unkindly feelings for each other, but this seemed to be disproved by the cordiality of their greeting. The President shook the Mayor's hand and his face fairly beamed as he said:

"Glad to see you looking so well, Mr. Mayor. Why, only yesterday Mrs. Roosevelt and I were talking about you, and she said she would never be satisfied until she saw you in the White House."

Mayor McClellan smiled, his eyes twinkled, and he was about to make reply, when President Roosevelt hurriedly added:

"See you in the White House as our guest, you know; only as our guest."

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THE Rev. Dr. Rainsford, in talking the other day of the lack of interest in church and charity work shown by those who are regular attendants at church services, told a story about an Irishman, lately arrived, who tried to cross Broadway while a funeral procession was passing. The procession was a very long one, and he finally asked the policeman on the corner whose funeral it was.



"I don't know," said the man in blue, "but whoever he was he must have been a great man to have so fine a funeral."

The Irishman next asked the street cleaner who was working at that point.

"Not a one of me knows," said the sweeper, "but it's a fine man he must have been to have a funeral like that."

Then the Irishman went into a store and asked one of the clerks whose funeral was passing. The clerk didn't know, but made the usual guess as to the prominence and virtues of the deceased. Finally the procession came to an end, and as it did so there was a halt for a minute. The Irishman climbed on the step of the last carriage, stuck his head in through the window, and inquired of the solitary occupant who the great man was who had such a wonderful funeral. He found a compatriot in the carriage who replied:

"Sorra one of me knows. I'm just in it for the ride."

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THE most apropos happening which I remember to have come into my fifty-seven years," said Bishop Brewster of Connecticut the other day, "was a little detail in a church service. It sounds too good to be true, but I heard it.

"It was in the July of 1902, when I chanced to be in England. King Edward's coronation had been postponed because of his illness, and then came the operation, and then the services of rejoicing over his recovery. I attended one of these, and it is a fact that the clergyman in charge, announcing the hymn from the chancel, said to us, 'Let us sing "Peace, Perfect Peace" in the appendix.'

"As the congregation was English, few noticed the joke but me."

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HOWARD ECKERT of the Greylock Hotel, Williamstown, tells a story of a woman stopping in Williamstown last Summer who was deathly afraid of cats. Before entering a drug store she carefully inquired of the soda water boy whether any cats were in the store or not.

"No, Ma'am," replied the boy, "there ain't none. But one bit a lady here last week."

"My!" exclaimed the good woman. "Did they cauterize it?"

"No," replied the boy, "they never caught her. She got away."

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REPRESENTATIVE JULIUS KAHN of California tells a grimly humorous tale illustrative of the guile of "the heathen Chinee."

One day it appears that Dennis Spencer, a prominent criminal attorney of Napa, in the State mentioned, was the recipient of a call from a Chinese, who without circumlocution at once put this question:



"Splose, Mr. Spencer, one Chinaman kill 'nother Chinaman with hatchet. How much you chlarge make him clear?"

"Oh," exclaimed the lawyer carelessly, "I'd take the case for $500."

The Chinaman vanished without a word. In about a week he returned and laid the sum of $500 on Mr. Spencer's desk.

"What's this for?" asked the lawyer.

"You say you take case for $500," explained the Oriental.

A light burst upon Mr. Spencer. Horrified, he exclaimed:

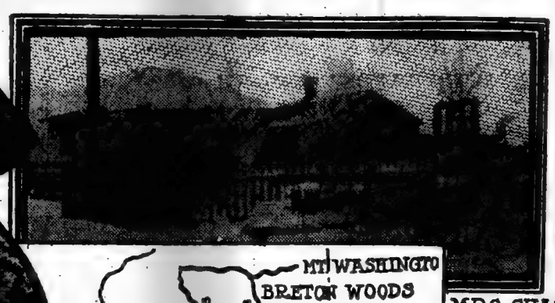
"You mean to tell me that since I saw you last one of your countrymen has been killed?"

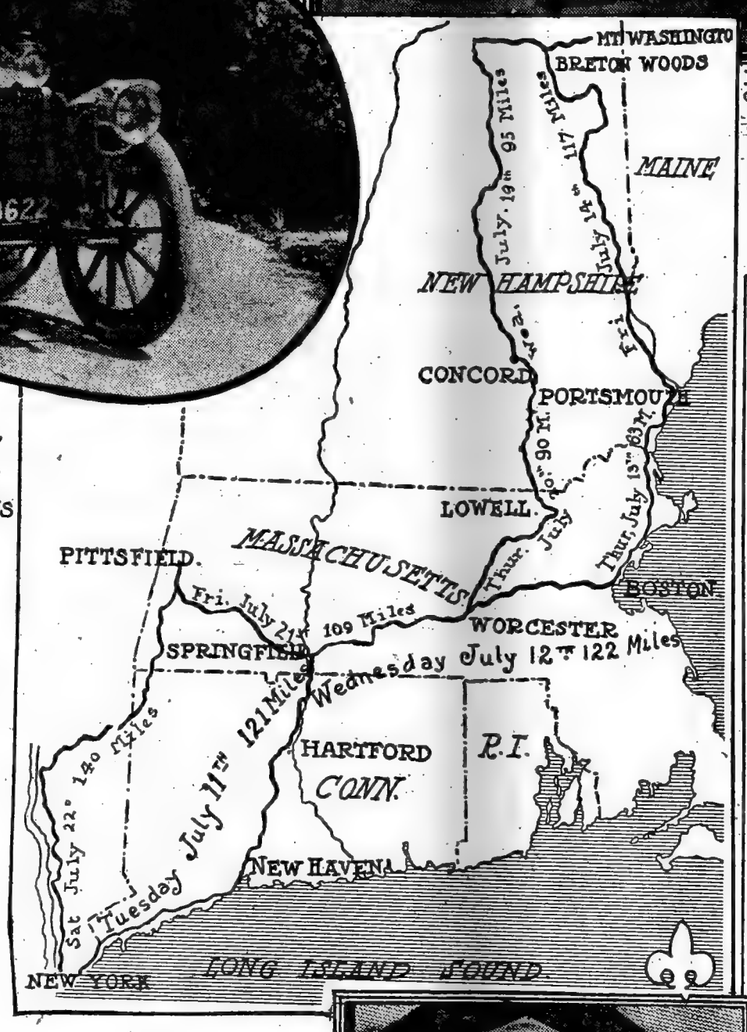
"Certainly," calmly answered the Chinaman, "I kill him last night."

Mr. Glidden Girdling the Earth With an Automobile



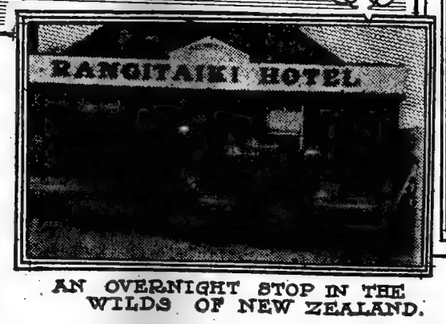
TOURING THROUGH AUSTRALIA. CHAS. J. GLIDDEN AT THE WHEEL, WITH THE RIGHT HON. G. H. REID, K.C. PRIME MINISTER OF AUSTRALIA; IN REAR SEAT, THE HON. JAS. EVANS PRIME MINISTER OF TASMANIA.





MRS. CHAS J. GLIDDEN IN VANCOUVER, 38 DEGREES BELOW ZERO.



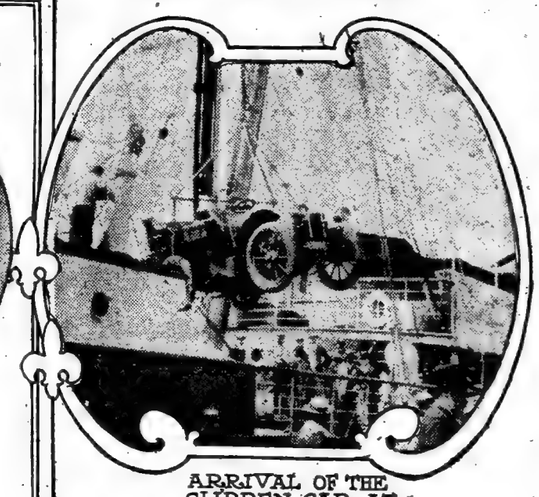


AN OVERNIGHT STOP IN THE WILDS OF NEW ZEALAND.



THE GLIDDEN TOURING CUP

MAORI NATIVES TAKING THEIR FIRST AUTOMOBILE RIDE.



ARRIVAL OF THE GLIDDEN CAR AT SUVA, FIJI ISLANDS.



Celebrated Tourist Has Already Covered 24,000 Miles in Foreign Lands in His Motor Car---Furthest South and Furthest North in an Auto---New England Contest for the Glidden Cup.

GOOD roads, good sport, congenial companions, and the prospect of winning a $2,000 silver cup are among the attractions of the 1,000-mile automobile tour through New England next month for the Glidden Cup. A tour exactly on these lines has never been attempted before. It is the first time in the history of motoring that so valuable a trophy has been offered for a purely pleasure run, but the committee in charge of the cup conditions has formulated rules which, while not detracting from the usual enjoyments of country touring, will embody the elements of an endurance test and the trophy will be awarded for the best all-around work of the competing cars.

The cup very properly takes its name from the donor, Charles J. Glidden. Every one, at least every one who knows anything about automobiling, knows something about Charles J. Glidden. His home is in Boston, but he is just as likely to be found near the Arctic Pole, the Fiji Islands, or Timbuctoo, as in his New England domicile. In fact, for the last two or three years most of his time has been spent in foreign countries.

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Mr. Glidden may truthfully be called the most enthusiastic motor car tourist in the world. He has checked up to his credit at the present time over 24,000 miles of travel by automobile in distant lands. Having finished the more important European countries a year or two ago, Mr. Glidden turned his attention last December to the Far East, and his latest exploits have been in Hawaii, the Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia.

In Australia he toured for over 2,000 miles, and then, remembering that his cup was to be competed for in July, he left his automobile behind him and made a flying trip across Asia and Europe, sailing last week from England for his home land. He will arrive in New York early this week, and he will immediately meet the members of the Glidden Cup Committee to discuss the plans already made for the tour.

This novel tour will be held under the auspices of the American Automobile Association. It will start from this city on Tuesday morning, July 11, and will be concluded with the return of the cars on Saturday night, July 22, lasting almost two weeks. The trophy is a perpetual cup, and will be held by the club whose member wins it. It is to be competed for annually.

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Augustus Post, Chairman of the Touring Committee of the American Automobile Association, completed a trial trip over the entire route a week ago, and he pronounces the selection one of the best that could be picked out for the run. There is scarcely a mile of bad road in the entire thousand miles, and besides the charms of automobiling, the country itself offers a wide variety of picturesque scenes, which, combined with pleasant weather, will make the whole trip one of continued enjoyment.

The tourists will spend four days in the White Mountains, where many of them will take part in the special hill-climbing contests, and the return journey will be through the loveliest sections of the Berkshire Hills. The only hard-and-fast rule laid down by the committee is that the cars must start each morning between 6 and 10 o'clock and finish by 9 o'clock that evening. A daily report will be kept of the number of stops made for repairs or on account of accidents, and at the close of the trip a vote will be taken among the competitors for the car which they believe has made the best showing.

This will be taken into consideration by the Cup Committee in making the final award. About forty cars have already entered, and as the entry fee is $50 all those who pay their money are more than likely to be seen at the starting line. Double that number are expected, and it is quite probable that two or three English tourists will come over to try for the cup, as the committee has received several letters of inquiry from across the water. The trophy is open to the world, but it is stipulated that the contest must be held in America for the first two years.

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Mr. Glidden's purpose in offering this cup is to encourage improvement in the automobile for touring purposes. While so many competitions are being held for track racing events, it is refreshing to see a trophy offered for a contest which will present practical lessons to all who are interested in the general utility purposes of the automobile.

Mr. Glidden loves to travel fast, but he never does so unless he has excellent roads, for he thoroughly believes in sparing his machine for his long tours and he takes pride in boasting that he never has had a serious accident. He enjoys seeing the country through which he passes and makes frequent stops. He is ever ready to explain the features of the motor car to the curious inhabitants and has delivered several hundred impromptu lectures on his hobby.

He is now about fifty years of age and has earned his right to his motor car enjoyment. Twenty-five years ago he was a telegraph operator and newspaper correspondent in Maine. He then became interested in the telephone business and was, until recently, the President of about a score of Western telephone companies with main offices in Cleveland. On his world tours Mr. Glidden uses a forty horse power English-made car. His wife accompanies him, and a chauffeur, for, although Mr. Glidden believes in doing most of his driving himself, he finds it necessary, especially when in distant lands, to have an expert mechanician who can readily adjust any trifling difficulty to the machine.

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Mrs. Glidden is as enthusiastic an automobilist as her husband and is always glad of the opportunity to visit new lands, see strange sights, and gather new experiences as well as the accumulation of more miles.

The remarkable experiences which have fallen to the lot of these American tourists would form a bulky and very entertaining volume. Indeed, Mr. Glidden has been the first man in many instances to give the native inhabitants a sight of the wonderful horseless vehicle. As he and his wife have wended their way through some of the small and seldom visited towns and villages of Europe, the entire population has turned out, lining the roads in mute admiration and surprise at the ponderous vehicle running along so evenly and yet without any apparent means of propulsion.

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When near the Arctic Circle in Finland Mr. Glidden overtook on a lonely country road a poor peasant woman who was laboriously toiling along. Stopping and inquiring through an interpreter whom Mr. Glidden had with him where she was going, the Finnish woman replied that she was on her way to visit her daughter. Every year, she said, she paid a visit to her daughter, and she was now on her journey.

"How far do you have to go to reach your daughter's home?" asked Mr. Glidden.

"Twelve miles."

"When do you expect to get there?"

"Sometime to-morrow," said the old woman smiling, "for I can't walk as fast now as I used to."

"Well, get right in here," retorted Mr. Glidden, "and we'll put you down at your daughter's house long before that."

After some persuasion, in which the interpreter gave material aid, the old woman rather fearfully climbed into the automobile, and as it moved off a look of bewilderment and wonder spread over her features that was a treat to see. In less than an hour the grateful peasant alighted at her daughter's house, surprising her daughter as much by the suddenness of her arrival as by the novel method in which she made the journey.

"It was one of the most interesting incidents of my entire European trip," said Mr. Glidden, in referring to it afterward.

It was Aug. 16, 1903, that Mr. and Mrs. Glidden crossed the arctic circle in their automobile, being the first persons who had accomplished that feat. A short time ago Mr. Glidden's automobile succeeded in a similar feat at the most southerly point in the world where it is possible to drive a motor car. This was at Bluff, New Zealand.

Mr. Glidden keeps a careful record of his travels, jotting down in his tourist book the towns through which he passes and the number of miles he travels a day, so that he can tell exactly how much he has traveled in any country that he has visited. In Austria he has driven his motor car 627 miles. In Switzerland, crossing many of the Alpine passes, he has traveled 1,037 miles. In Sweden he has covered 1,188 miles, in England 1,540, and in Germany 4,565. Besides these countries he has traveled extensively in France, Italy, Denmark, Bohemia, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

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Before starting on his Oriental tour Mr. Glidden spent some time in America, and he signalized his return to world touring by making a 2,000-mile run from Minneapolis to Vancouver on the railroad tracks. His automobile was the first that attempted to travel on steel rails. Special facilities were afforded him. The greater part of his journey was made on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and he frequently covered over sixty miles an hour, traveling faster than the best trains on the road. Mr. Glidden's automobile was equipped for this trip with special steel-flanged wheels, and the success of his experiment was watched with keen interest by railroad men as well as automobilists.

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Mr. Glidden then sailed from Vancouver for the Hawaiian Islands, but he was only able to make a short tour before re-embarking on the steamer for the Fiji Islands. He spent New Year's Day at Suva, the Fiji capital, and astonished the natives beyond measure. He then went to Auckland, New Zealand, and with his wife he traversed the entire length of North Island. On arriving at Wellington, the southern extremity, the motor party crossed Cook Strait and traversed South Island. The most southerly town there is a little place known as Bluff. It has only about 400 inhabitants, but the news of the strange tourist with his wonderful car had preceded him, and Mr. and Mrs. Glidden found a small army of natives drawn up, in holiday attire, eagerly awaiting the appearance of the car that went without a horse.

That was as near to the antarctic circle as it was possible to go, but the car was driven upon the beach and into the water, so that the waves from the Antarctic, only a few miles beyond, literally lapped the wheels of the vehicle.

During his New Zealand tour Mr. Glidden covered 1,145 miles in ten days' travel, over all kinds of roads. Returning to Auckland by steamer, Mr. and Mrs. Glidden sailed for Australia, where they were entertained by the Prime Minister and other officials. He had only time to visit the most important places in Victoria and New South Wales, making, however, a short trip through the Island of Tasmania on his way to Australia. His total Australian tour, including Tasmania, was 2,109 miles. Next Fall Mr. and Mrs. Glidden will return to Australia and resume their globe trotting trip by motor car from the point where they left it a few weeks ago.

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It may be interesting to know that Mr. Glidden has mapped out a seven years' trip around the world, taking different countries from time to time, somewhat on the installment plan. After finishing Australia, Mr. Glidden will start out boldly to invade Japan, and he believes he will be more successful in conquering that country with his automobile than the Russians were with their warships.

The Glidden trophy is one of the handsomest prizes ever offered for automobile competition. Its chief feature is a sterling silver globe representing the earth. The globe is supported on two caryatides standing back to back. Above all will be placed a miniature automobile, typical of the triumph of the motor car in encircling the world, a feat that is now being personally accomplished by Mr. Glidden. The entire height of the trophy will be fifty inches.

The members of the Cup Commission are Elliott C. Lee, President of the American Automobile Association; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Dave Hennen Morris, and Charles J. Glidden. The longest day's run will be on the last day, 149 miles, from Pittsfield to New York, and the shortest day's run will be 63 miles, on the third day of the tour, from Boston to Portsmouth, N. H.

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Among those who have signified their intention to take part in the tour are James Lawrence Breese, Harlan W. Whipple, Elliott C. Lee, W. C. Temple, R. P. Scott of Baltimore, Louis Speare of Boston, R. L. Lippitt of Providence, Augustus Post, Carl Page, Windsor T. White, George O. Draper, Robert Lea Morrell, Major C. J. S. Miller, C. E. Walker, A. L. Pope, Arthur Pope, and A. R. Pardington.

Clyde Fitch Unbosoms Himself in Italy---Writing a Libretto for Puccini

"I don't care about eating; but I like to talk," was the reply made to me by Mr. Clyde Fitch when a few mornings ago he dropped in on me in my Florentine home during one of his annual short flying visits to this city and I had asked him if he would not stay and take pot-luck. And stay he did, and a good talk we got together.

"You come to Italy every year, don't you?" I asked.

"Yes, every year for about two months. I like to get out of the ruck of the theatre life. I like to go where I am not known and where people do not talk theatre. I want to get out of the stage atmosphere to where life is natural, where I can refresh my soul and renew my thoughts and throw off the artificiality of mind that life among such highly civilized surroundings as those of America induces whether we will or no."

"And Italy does that for you."

"Yes; but not the Italy of the cities. I go among peasants and lead their simple lives. I can't speak Italian. I am a bad linguist, like most of my countrymen. I only know English and some French, but I get along right enough and can make the people understand what I want, and I can understand what they say about their simple lives. I like the Italian peasant. He is sound and wholesome. So different from the pretentious middle class and the corrupt aristocracy. I don't know any of them personally, but I know they must be corrupt. It's enough to study their faces at the restaurants. They look rotten in body and mind."

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"Well, you see, they will not work, think it infra dig., and hence their lives are empty, and you know what Dr. Watts said about 'idle hands.'"

"And yet the curious thing is, if I read my Florentine history right, in the best days of Florentine life, like in the time of Lorenzo il Magnifico, it was just like with us in America till quite a few years ago that it was considered a disgrace for a man, no matter how rich he was, not to work. All these old chaps whose names we still hear to-day did something in trade."

"Very true, and now instead their idea of a gentleman is one who can live on his income, and mere pittances they are sometimes."

"That accounts for their decadence, and more's the pity, with such natural ability and brains."

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"Where do you usually go?"

"I go much to Sicily. The neighborhood of Palermo, for instance. I have stayed and worked, too, at Girgenti within sight of those wonderful temples."

"Taormina, too, I suppose?"

"I used to go there, but I did not go this year. Taormina is spoiled. Too many hotels and tourists, too fashionable, the former quiet charm gone, and now the German Emperor will have finished it for such as I. I like to go where I can live out of doors, out of doors all day from 7 A. M. till late at night; meals out of doors, work table put out of doors, just a real healthy life close to Mother Nature, among the flowers and trees and birds and perhaps within sound of the sea."

"Where were you this year?"

"At Ravello. Do you know it? Just above Amalfi. Quite Old World and Saracenic."

"Yes, I know it, and very lovely it is, and fortunately still out of the world. I remember when I was there a little boy plaguing us to let him guide us, and when he saw that did not do, to let him sell us so-called antiquities. When he saw that I wanted nothing from him he tried, as a last resort, with the quick Italian wit and sense of a joke, and in the hope of at least extracting a soldo from me, to draw my attention to the view, which I could see without his aid, by saying, 'This view is very antique.' I confess he extracted his soldo."

Clyde Fitch laughed. "How like them! But I had an amusing adventure near there the other day. I was driving along the coast through some of those dead villages that border it. I can't remember the name of the place. It was a village built in a cleft of rock and quite deserted for ten months every year."

"Positano," I suggested.

"Just so. You know it?"

"Yes, I do. I remember its empty houses, with their eyeless windows, that look like skulls. I was told that you could hire a house and garden there for $5 a year."

"Well, some fellows were playing bowls, and when they saw me they looked up and said 'Good morning' in perfect English. I turned to one. 'You speak English?'; 'Yes,' he said; 'I live in New York. I am in a butcher's shop there in Fortieth Street.' Within a few blocks of my own house! Just fancy! And he told me his friends also came from the States and were in trade there. But every year, if funds allowed, they came back for a few weeks to the old place. I asked if they would like to stay altogether, but found that, like myself, they seemed to need the stimulus of restful suggestion that Italy gives, though, of course, they would not have phrased it thus nor have been clearly conscious of what it was that Italy did for them.

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"Yes, that is what it is about Italy. It pricks your brain. There is so much to see, so much that arouses thought, dreaming, so much that opens out vast horizons of social and philosophical problems concerning the past and its effect upon the present, all things that a young country like ours can't give. And combined with this is beauty, the delightful ease of existence, the sense of soothing one's overwrought nerves get, bestowed by a life that glides so smoothly upon its wheels and where no worry, no haste, no rush exists. I know I can't get along unless I have my couple of months in Italy every year. I know, too, that my plays are the better for this absolute mental change."

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"Where do you go from here?"

"To Germany. What a change of mental atmosphere it is! Lets me down gently. But before I go there I am going on to Lucca. And here is a piece of news for you which I think you will be the first to give to the public. I am going to Lucca to see Puccini, you know the composer of the Tosca and the Bohème. He is going to write the music for a play of mine that Emma Eames will sing in next Winter in New York."

"Which play?"

"An old play, but made over, and it will be put into Italian by an Italian librettist. It's my Career of Betty Singleton. I do so like Puccini's music. It's melodious, but it's no jingle, no barrel organ music. It's modern and descriptive, and it helps to tell the tale. Libretto and music are not divorced as in the old-fashioned Italian opera."

"And are you doing anything else?"

"Yes; I am writing a play to come out in New York next Winter, with Miss Maxine Elliott in the chief part. She is a lovely woman and one of our best actresses. And I am a good deal puzzled about the play, and would like you to give me a few points with your superior knowledge of European conditions and courts. You see, it is rather a new situation, at least for America. I am imagining a charming, pure-minded American girl, of high morality and Puritanical traditions, who falls in love deeply and desperately with the Crown Prince of some German Court, and whose love is returned, but since the Prince cannot marry her, as she is not of royal blood, he proposes a morganatic marriage to her, which to her unsophisticated mind is as good as proposing to her that she should be his mistress. Here develops the psychological drama. Now, are such morganatic marriages still contracted, or do they belong rather to the eighteenth century and somewhat rococo?"

"By no means. Remember that the future Emperor of Austria, the Archduke Franz Ferdinand, has with the Emperor's consent contracted such a marriage. Of course, the lady can never be Empress of Austria or her children reign, but in all other respects she is his wife."

"But does it ever happen that besides the morganatic marriage there is one of equality of birth? And does not the morganatic wife in that case take only the position of a mistress en titre, like the position of those at the Courts of Louis XIV.?"

"No, not quite; she has her position. Of course, such situations are scarcely conceivable to-day, except in some of those petty, stick-in-the-mud, antiquated little Courts such as some European countries still possess, relics of the past and out of accord with their age. I knew such a lady once. She was the morganatic wife of the King of X., and he had a wife besides. Her social position was good, and she made no secret of the left-handed arrangement, nor did she apparently mind it."

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"But an American girl would."

"Rather."

"And there comes in the crux of my situation."

"Which you solve?"

"Which I shall solve, I think, by making the Crown Prince in the end renounce his throne, having learned to see the hollowness of these puerile and false existences, prisoners in a gilded cage."

"There is a subject on which you should write a play," I added, "and in writing it you would not only, I believe, interest your audiences, but you would be doing a good work. That is the theme of international, and especially American and Italian, intermarriages."

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"You are right," he replied. "There is a field for scope; but I think our women are going off from that a bit, and find that, after all, the American makes the best husband." And he quoted a few well-known examples.

"I'm afraid it is not so here, whatever it may be in England," I said. "I see, and I assure you my heart aches often, and I could tell you some sadly cruel tales. If only your American mothers would understand that Continental men, and especially Latin men, are not like American. They do not respect women who are for them mere game, they say man is a hunter, they regard women as mere instruments of pleasure, they do not believe that women can have minds, they do not believe in friendships between men and women, and worst of all, perhaps, they misapprehend the flirting of the American girl and take cruel advantage thereof."

"Some girls in Rome told me frankly that Italian men amuse them. As they said, they are always ready to dance attendance on us, they are not ever busy like our men; it is that that charms us."

"Yes, that's just where the danger lies. There are, of course, exceptions. Now, W. C. Bryant's granddaughter, with whom I was talking on this very subject, said to me, 'Oh, Italian men are all very well for fifteen minutes at teas and half an hour at dinner, but you soon find out that all they say to you they say to the next girl they meet.' Of course, it is a pity our girls flirt so, for the foreigner does not understand it. A Cardinal in Rome was speaking to me and deploring it, and I assured him that American girls knew just how far they might go, and that there was really no harm in it. Then he very wittily asked, 'But among all the Leaning Towers is there not one Campanile?'"

"Very good and how Italian a remark! Well, I hope you will turn my words over in your mind, and write that play. It may prevent much misery. I can tell you a case, for instance, where an American married a man who, she thought, because he wore the King's uniform, was a gentleman, (you see in America an officer and a gentleman is synonymous,) found out too late that his people kept a butcher's shop, and that she was expected to live with his parents (that is usual in all classes) and serve in the shop."

MARGARET HARDY.

Easy.

Down in one of the west-side free kindergartens is an enthusiastic young teacher who, having boastfully vaunted the superior intelligence of her scholars, came a dire cropper recently when an unlooked for visit from the Principal resulted in overmuch testing of this alleged cleverness.

The first child to be selected for quizzing was a bright-eyed little Jew, and to him the question put by his smiling teacher was, "Now, Abraham, how many seasons are there and what are they? Don't be afraid to speak up. I know you can answer correctly."

"Two," came the prompt reply, "the busy season and the slack season."

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Mayer

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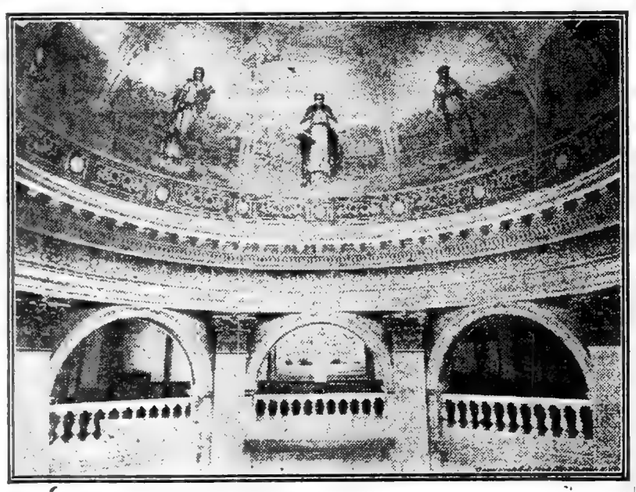
Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

Roswell P. Flower Memorial at Watertown, N. Y.



Copyright, 1904, by J. & R. Lamb, New York.
Mezzanine Gallery and Part of Dome.

Jefferson County Will Make Old Home Week the Occasion for a Celebration of the Completion of the Library Erected by Mrs. E. F. Taylor in Memory of Her Father---A Local Hall of Fame.

THE library which Mrs. Emma Flower Taylor has erected at Watertown, N. Y., in memory of her father, Roswell Pettibone Flower, is one of many buildings rising in all parts of the United States which show the deep importance we attach to education. For great cities, in which there are many distractions, where few people have leisure, the public library is useful enough. But how much more in large towns and small cities. During six coming days Watertown will hold an Old Home Week for Jefferson County, consisting of a series of fêtes to celebrate the completion of the Roswell Flower Memorial.

Watertown is the seat of Jefferson, and lies across the Black River a few miles above the spot where that stream flows into Lake Ontario. A thriving place, with manufactures—pulp and paper mills, carriage factories, lumber and grist mills—but also many miles of homes, each surrounded by gardens and trees. Scarce a hundred years old as village and town, yet is Watertown proud of its beginnings during the war of 1812. This northern county preserves the memory of that war as few other parts of the Union. The Mexican and even the civil war are faint in the memory as compared with what seems to us a small and half-hearted contest with Great Britain waged chiefly on the water, a contest which seemed then unnecessary and now extremely foolish and futile. Not thus, however, does it appear to the county folk of Jefferson, who have been brought up on its memories, owing to the nearness of Canada and to the battles which occurred on and about Lakes Erie and Ontario.

Picturesque points in this contest have been seized for decorations of the new library, so that the traditions handed down from the early settlers and teachings of the school books are now reinforced by mural paintings in which are revived pictorially the old glories of a war fought by raw levies on ships built hastily of green timber cut from the forests by the lake—fashioned while the sap was still running, and put together before the poor ordnance, such as it was, could be brought over forest roads and mounted on the improvised fleet. The Flower Memorial does not merely provide a place for books, but reinforces patriotism; it is not only a home of learning, but in its way a hall of fame.

It is one of the boasts of Watertown that when the place was scarcely larger than Sacket's Harbor on the lake, under the spur of patriotism the frigate Superior was built in eighty days and the frigate Madison in forty-five. But the great memory is the attack which Gen. Prevost of the British Army made on Sacket's Harbor in May, 1813, an attack beaten off with heavy loss to the British, though the means of defense were absurdly inadequate, and the loss of the post would have crippled the little navy completely by the destruction of the ships on the ways.

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Watertown was indeed scarcely more than a hamlet when Henry Eckford brought his train of ship carpenters from the Hudson to fell the trees and make the victories of the lakes possible by building, in an incredibly short time, the ships which were to cope with those the energetic Canadians had made ready, on their side, in no laggard spirit. Small craft, if you will, beside which the modern three and four mast schooners would look gigantic, but large enough to afford room for history and place Commodore Perry in the list of victors and Capt. Barclay in that of vanquished.

The Roswell Flower Memorial Library is named from a man of no small note in the business world of Manhattan, no small distinction in the politics of the State and Nation. But the records of business and those of politics have no permanency, while a building like this carries the name of the eminent citizen down the paths of time, and makes it familiar to coming generations. The donatrix has dedicated the building thus upon a tablet that forms part of the balustrade of the gallery which runs about the rotunda.

> I make this gift in loving memory of my father, to perpetuate his name and love of progress, and to benefit those who delight in knowledge. The City of Watertown, as a condition of this gift, agrees to devote not less than $5,000 annually to the care and maintenance of the premises conveyed, and the library and library building now established there, and all parts and departments of which shall always be known as
> THE ROSWELL P. FLOWER MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

And who shall say that this building will not keep the memory of the late Roswell Flower green when his name shall scarcely be remarked in the long list of the Governors of the State? It supplies a need that grows with the city's growth, and cannot fail to earn the gratitude of coming generations.

It has been stated that Mr. Andrew Carnegie, offering of his largess libraries to various cities of the Union, stood ready to give to Watertown a library on the terms usually allowed. But any city prefers a donor to belong to it, and Mrs. Taylor came forward with her offer of a memorial to her father. It is odd to reflect that the late Roswell Flower always found himself politically out of touch with the majority of his fellow-citizens, for Jefferson County has been Republican time out of mind, while Mr. Flower was a shining light among the leaders of the Democracy. And yet there is no native of Jefferson County who stands so constantly before that public which would neither follow his counsels nor be persuaded to surrender their political dogmas. Bust, portrait statue, library—he is the Eminent Citizen whom his fellow-citizens disregarded while he lived.

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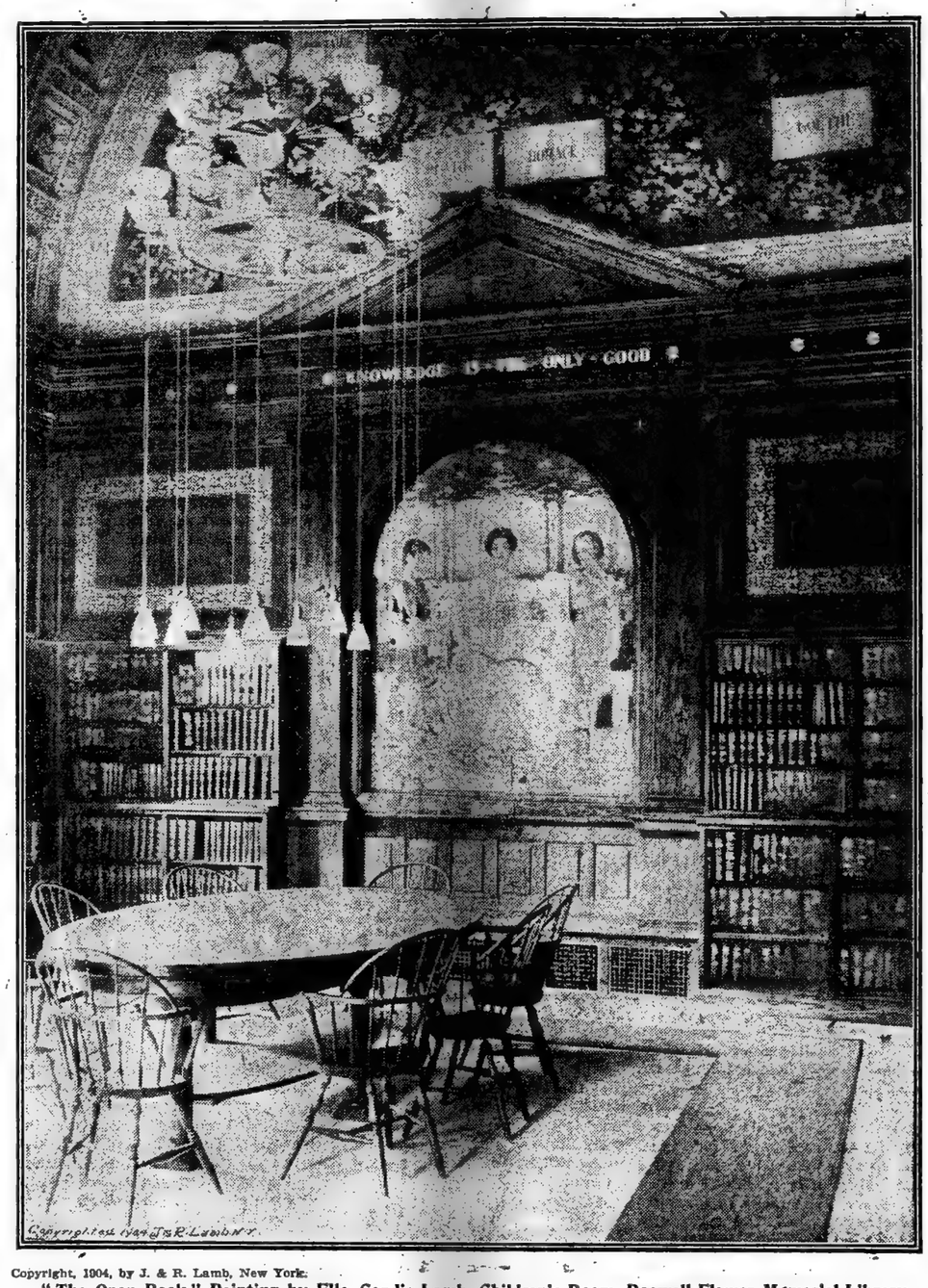
The building stands on the main avenue of the city, not far from the bronze monument by Augustus Saint Gaudens, which repeats in a realistic way the actual appearance of the Governor clad in that garb of the modern citizen so embarrassing to the sculptor—frock and overcoat, square-toed shoes and soft hat. He raises his hand as if speaking as a member from his seat in Congress. Originally designed by the Messrs. Joralemon and Lansing, the final touches were given the building by Mr. Charles R. Lamb of New York, who enlarged and raised the dome, causing it to spring from pilasters rising outside the walls of the rotunda. To him, also, was intrusted the interior decoration throughout; he was made responsible for the color effect and the harmonious relation of all materials used everywhere within. Even the original design for the entrance doors was changed.

The interior of the dome, the stained glass, &c., were intrusted to Mr. Frederick Stymetz Lamb, and the wall painting in the North Reading Room, "The Open Book," the decorations of the Children's Room, viz., the memorial mantel, and the group of children to Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb. In addition to these decorations, Mr. H. Peabody Flagg was commissioned to paint the two naval engagements of Lake Erie and Sacket's Harbor, Lake Ontario, on walls of the mezzanine story visible from the gallery around the rotunda.

Mr. George W. Breck had to depict on the walls of the north stair leading to that story the conference held in 1684 between de la Barre, the French Governor of Canada, and delegates from the Five Iroquois Nations, a conference held within the borders of what was afterward Jefferson County, N. Y., and paint on the wall of the south stair, as a pendant, the first celebration of Fourth of July in Jefferson County, which occurred in 1802 at Independence Point. The fact that Jefferson County had not held a public festival prior to 1802 gives some measure of the primitive condition of the country in northernmost New York during the period between the Revolution and the war of 1812. Indeed, the county seat was not a village incorporated till 1816, nor a city till 1869.

In addition to these paintings Mr. John S. Conway was asked to portray the Indian Chief Caronkonti and the Chevalier de Champlain, whose name clings to the steep banks and exquisite distances of one of the loveliest lakes in all the State of New York. Aids in carrying out the color scheme of the friezes which enliven the Old Watertown apartment, the Historical Room and the room of the Daughters of the American Revolution, were Messrs. Leon and Scott Dabo. In his decoration of the rotunda Mr. Frederick Stymetz Lamb commissioned Mr. J. C. Kindlund to design the floor of the rotunda, the subjects chosen being the twelve signs of the zodiac treated as bronze reliefs. Not to forget any of the persons engaged on the library, one may mention also Messrs. Vernon Howard Bailey and Robert Lansing, historiographers, if so portentous a word be permitted, who searched the records, investigated old prints, and taxed the memories of "oldest inhabitants" in order to avoid errors in the decorations.

Indeed, it may be said that from the wrought-iron and bronze doors to the circular light which illuminates the dome the color scheme has been kept a unit, because all these assistants were required to adjust their work to the harmony of the whole, not, as in the Library of Congress at Washington, break into that harmony with a color cry or some clumsy form which disturbs the effect of the interior.



Copyright, 1904, by J. & R. Lamb, New York.
"The Open Book," Painting by Ella Condie Lamb, Children's Room, Roswell Flower Memorial Library.

An innovation which adds interest to the view of the exterior and the charm of the second floor is the arrangement by Mr. Lamb of the roof of the stackroom as a Summer garden with pergola overhead. It is a step toward making the library attractive, treating it as a club, providing a pleasant spot for reading in Summer. Not only are there green leaves and fresh air, but the sight and sound of flowing water will add to the enjoyment; there needs but a hammock and a "cocktail table" to imagine one's self in a club of the sub-tropics.

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Shining in white marble, the Memorial Library presents a long, low front, severely simple, relieved by a darker dome, which rests on an octagonal drum. It consists of two shallow wings and a central body, which is retired sufficiently in front to permit room for ten Ionic columns, without fluting, to carry the entablature. The lower windows are arched; the upper, in clusters of three narrow lights, are square. The only inscription on the front is engraved above the architrave and reads: "Roswell P. Flower Memorial Library. Erected MCMIII." The doorway, framed by two pairs of columns, is no broader, though higher, than the windows on either side. From the rear the long two-story building, with dome rising above the Summer garden on the roof of the stackroom, only one low chimney breaking the sky line, suggests Italian architecture, which the pergola does not at all belie.

The library is arranged for the utmost comfort of the public. Books are in almost all the rooms, and those procured from the stacks can be taken to any part of the building—in Summer also out on the garden roof. Books may also be taken from the library to the home under the usual conditions of a circulating library. There is not, it is true, a gymnasium; nor do we find a swimming tank, such as exist in one of Mr. Carnegie's libraries at Homestead, near Pittsburg; but what is very suitable to the inhabitants of a town of ironworkers like Homestead might not prove necessary or feasible here.

The entrance has been treated as an openwork door of bronze and wrought iron in handsome verd-antique pattern, backed with plate glass. In the tympanum one sees an open book carrying the name of the library.

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Entering the door one finds the vestibule floored with a light American marble having greenish veins, the trim of colored marbles and natural oak. Where the light falls in the rotunda beyond is a bronze bust of Gov. Flower, by J. Scott Hartley, standing in the exact centre of a wheel, on whose circumference equidistant are the twelve signs of the zodiac let into the mable floor. They are modeled slightly in relief. On the right as one steps toward the rotunda the broad panel of olive-green oak is decorated with formal laurel trees, and this familiar quotation on a scroll, "A little learning is a dangerous thing—drink deep—or taste not the Pierian spring." Below is a water-jet with basin, where the neophyte may drink deep if he choose and imagine he is at those springs of Pieria, where the daughters of Pieros were turned into magpies for scorning the art of the Muses.

The south hall has a decorated wall, and the inscription "Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." Here again the prevailing tone is a light, almost an apple-green for the wood work.

Entering the rotunda and looking up, one perceives that the inner dome has been divided into eight compartments to correspond with the eight sides of the drum, the eight panels of the outer dome. The scene, it is true, forms one continuous circular garden or pleasaunce, with roses and other flowers trained on an open trellis. But the circle is cut from distance to distance, and so divided into eight by slender trees. In each compartment stands a symbolical figure, separate and bearing emblems. Here are Religion and Science, Epic Poetry and Music, the one with book and hand raised in exposition, the next holding reverently a retort, the third with scroll and quill, the fourth with antique lyre. Here are Drama and Fable, History and Romance, telling their meaning with the tragic and comic mask, with the divining branch, with other emblems. The figures at the four cardinal points are accentuated by strong reds, browns, and dark purples in their robes, the other four have draperies in gentler notes of yellow and rose. The key color of the dome is gold, against which these rich figures tell strongly without violence. The metal parts of this rotunda are bronze, with antique green patina like the figures of the zodiac on the floor.

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In the inner dome near the figures just mentioned, on a band along the rose trellis, are such names as Virgil and Milton inscribed near Lyric or Music; Newton and Darwin supporting Science; Shakespeare and Molière by Drama. Scott and Dumas are close to Romance; Herodotus and Gibbon at the back of History; Homer and Dante behind Epic Poetry; St. John and Moses near Religion; Aesop and La Fontaine next to Fable. The rotunda is supported on square pilasters of the green-veined marble, with antique green bronze Corinthian capitals. Below the cornice one reads roundabout in raised letters:

"To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the word of Understanding."

On the main floor the North Reading Room has a color scheme of reds with woodwork in a tone of café-au-lait. A white marble chimney piece stands out from the woodwork; the barrel vault of the ceiling is divided into cofferings. At one end is the Mother and Children, by Mrs. Ella Condie Lamb, called "The Open Book" from the tome spread out on the knees of the mother, the three younger children near by, the two older standing to right and left. She is the Mater Docens who embodies the library as the Alma Mater stands for the university. She sits in a broad marble throne on a terrace. The heads of the standing boy and standing girl, as of the mother, project against a pearly sky beneath the lofty branches of a pine grove in the near background. Attitudes, composition, masses, lines of drapery, and trees are arranged to suit the architectural setting—two Ionic flat pilasters supporting a pediment. To right and left on the wall above the book shelves are panels in tiles with simple floriated borders.

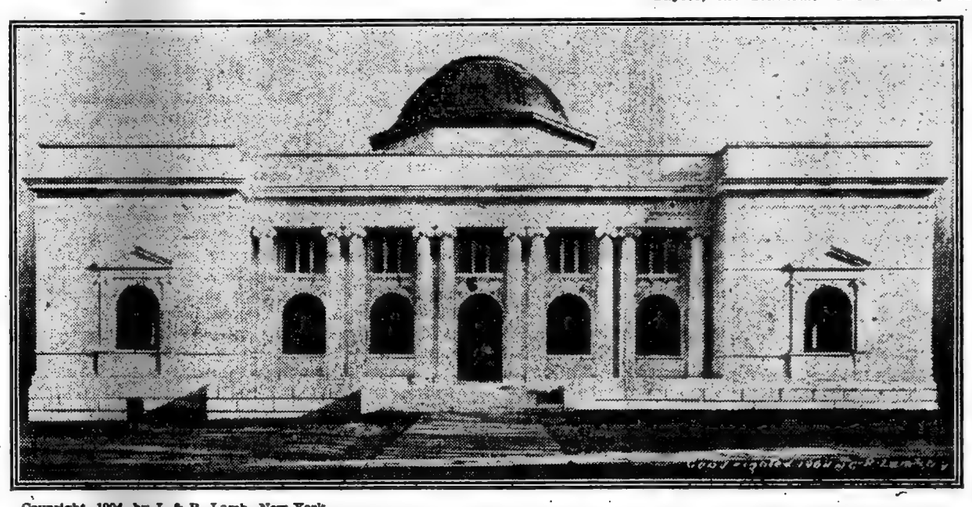
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In this room the upper walls have an interwoven decoration of laurel leaves, on which, as a background, appear scrolls bearing the names of leaders in literature—Plato, St. Paul, Chaucer, Goethe, Voltaire, and Irving; and in another constellation, Isaiah, Thucydides, Livy, Voltaire, Schiller, Hugo, Macaulay, Emerson.

Among the inscriptions in the North Reading Room are "Live and Learn," "Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest," "Wisdom is the principal thing," "A blessed companion is a book," "Reading maketh a full man," "Knowledge is the only good."

In the South Reading Room we have: "Mind is the great lever of all things," "No man is born wise," "In books is the soul of the past," "The sweet serenity of books," "Knowledge is the fountain of human liberty," "The true university is a collection of books."

The South Reading Room has a color scheme of green with woodwork a black green. A conversation room on this floor has the Empire note, shades of red with upholstery to match; another is all Colonial buffs and blues, the woodwork a golden yellow, the walls hung with buff stuffs, the upholstery of the furniture blue.



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Roswell Flower Memorial Library, Watertown, N. Y.

The Children's Room on the main floor has a timbered ceiling with a peculiar style of decoration, a design of roses on the under side of the beams having various shades of red and yellow. Here is a memorial tablet to a grandchild of Roswell Flower in the shape of a mantel. To right and left of the tablet are figures of a boy and girl who approach with roses and other blossoms in their hands to decorate the memorial. They are decorative figures, treated as such, but they are also portraits of two other children who survive, brother and sister, children of Mrs. Taylor, the donatrix. The color key of this room is a peculiar blue-green between jade and turquoise. It is the place for those who ask for juvenile books and its decorations are appropriate.

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The Stack Room is accessible from the rotunda. The stacks for books are entirely of metal, after the Snead system used in the Library of Congress, and just accepted for the New York Public Library. Off the Stack Room is the Librarian's den.

Rising the north stair on one side of the rotunda, to reach the mezzanine and circular balcony, one finds on the wall where it can be seen from many parts of this gallery the painting by Mr. George W. Breck of the pow-wow in September, 1684, held by the French Governor of Canada, de la Barre, with delegates from the Five Nations at La Famine Bay. Both parties to the solemn function have put on their best bib and tucker. There are the tent, the uniforms, the drum, the attendant missionary priest, the banner of France displayed in order to impress the simple redskins. Nearer the spectator sit the Indians, more or less draped in furs and European cloth; one warrior, wrapped in heavy furs, stands forth as the orator. It represents a very important moment when the French were baffled in their attempt to win the Five Nations from their neutrality; for a league between them and the French meant the loss of these unsettled lands to the British colonies.

Entering on the gallery floor one sees framed in apple-green oak and brightly lighted by a skylight directly overhead the naval piece by Mr. H. Peabody Flagg showing the British fleet retreating after the disappointment of the attack on Sacket's Harbor. There are two ships, one brig, and two schooners, all in good condition, since it was not their fate to receive such rough treatment as Perry's squadron gave Barclay's on Lake Erie.

Passing round to the opposite side of the octagon one comes upon the battle scene on Lake Erie by the same artist, the moment chosen being that in which the American flagship is rendered helpless by the British fire and Capt. Oliver H. Perry transfers his flag to the Niagara and wins the fight. It is the battle announced to Congress: "We have met the enemy and they are ours."

Opposite the stair embellished by the scene of Indians and Frenchmen is the south stair decorated with the other painting by Breck, showing the celebration of Independence Day at Independence Point, Sacket's Harbor, in the year 1802. On the staircase landing are the portraits of Champlain and the Indian chief Garonkonti, by John S. Conway.

In connection with the gallery round the rotunda it may be noted that one segment of the octagon is set apart for what is known as the Old Watertown Room, where reminiscences of the early days are in order. Off this come two rooms, one for the clergy, the other for the medical men. Beyond the former one reaches a larger apartment, where the Daughters of the American Revolution hold their meetings, while beyond the latter one comes to a similar apartment given over to the Historical Society, of which Major Sackett is President.

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The French influence was very strong in the seventeenth century and there remain in this region many old mansions built of stone, with their woodwork imported from France, homes of those adventurous emigrants who hoped to plant in the New World the old ideas of rank founded upon territorial possessions, a later feudality, which was somewhat tempered by the philosophical ideas of the eighteenth century, but remained substantially the old plan down to the French Revolution.

In order to make the library a thoroughly local building, attractive to the citizens of Jefferson County, various old residences and houses have been depicted on friezes along the walls by the Messrs. Dabo. Such are, for example, the house built by Augustus Sackett, 1801, after whom the harbor was named; those of Dr. Guthrie and Gen. Brown at Brownville; two built by Count Le Roy at Chaumont and Leroyville, by Count Riall at Cape Vincent, the mansion and grounds of Mme. de Ferist at Independence Point, the ruins on Carlton Island, the "Cup and Saucer" house, and the old La Farge mansion.

In the Old Watertown Room are depicted the State Arsenal in 1800, Watertown Falls and Ruins in 1833, Woodruff's Factory in 1841, the First Train in 1851, the Merchants' Exchange in 1853, the Coffee House in 1856, the Public Square in 1870, also the first iron plow in 1819, the first corn mill, &c. In the room of the Historical Society the decorations include the monument to unknown soldiers killed in the war of 1812; Madison Barracks, at Sacket's Harbor; Ship House, at Sacket's Harbor, 1815; Fort Pike, houses of Elisha Camp and Commodore Woolsey, &c.

So in the Medical Room an appropriate decoration is the series of chiefs in medicine—Hippocrates, Galen, Vesalius, Harvey, Hahnemann, Benjamin Rush, Lister, Fenner, and Pasteur. In the Clerical Room, on the other hand, are the bright lights of the pulpit.

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Compared with the millions who live about the Hudson, East, and Harlem Rivers, the population of Watertown, including farms and villages for fifty miles, is but a handful. And yet it is safe to predict that in proportion there will be far more readers in the Flower Library than in all the libraries of Greater New York put together. It is not merely because the building is accessible, nor that in a city of 20,000 or 30,000 people know each other, and privileges are not likely to be abused as in New York, therefore the library can safely offer every hospitality to readers. The tone of a great city, its varied amusements, its hurry and noise militate against the contemplative mind and leave little room for leisure and study. Hereafter the well read will have to come from small towns equipped as this library is prepared to equip itself with the books that a growing mind craves. Let us hope that in its selection of books it will be governed by no narrow canons of dogma or of personal taste, but fill its stacks and shelves with food for all kinds of minds. What a place it may prove to thoughtful and ambitious youths! Surely the founding of libraries in such localities is a good thing for the future of the Republic!

CHARLES DE KAY.



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"Religion," by Frederick S. Lamb.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD



Aime Dupont, Photo

MRS F.H.BENEDICT

TECHNICALLY one might say that New York is deserted by society. The end of the week proved so torrid as to drive the last few faithful to the seashore or the mountains. The ocean ferries took away, among others, Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and their family and Col. John Jacob Astor. Col. Astor goes to join Mrs. Astor, who has been entertaining in her London house in Portland Place.

Mrs. Astor began with a dinner to the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and she has been at every function of note since. An American débutante of the year in London is Miss Colgate. Miss Colgate was presented two years ago by her mother, Mrs. Kennard, Countess of Strafford. She passed the subsequent season in New York and late last Winter went to London. Miss Colgate was one of the very few Americans present at the ball given by Mrs. Cazalet for the Princess Ena, the daughter of Princess Beatrice. The Princess, it seems, is looked upon as a probable parti for the King of Spain. She is very much like her mother, the Princess Beatrice; is inclined to be stout, and is comely but not a very great beauty.

The most prominent of the American hostesses this year in London is Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, who has not only a new home in Grosvenor Square, but also a country seat, White Lodge, which is historic as the home of the present Princess of Wales when she was Princess May of Teck.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid are being welcomed most royally. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden are among those who are in London, as Miss Gwendolyn Burden will be one of the bridesmaids at the wedding of Miss Phipps and the Hon. Frederick Guest.

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Mrs. Mackay will give London a series of brilliant fêtes for the début of her granddaughter, the Princess Beatrice de Stigliano Colonna. Mrs. Mackay is to give a series of Cinderella dances—these will be a novelty in London—a cotillion with presents—they are called favors over here—quite up to the American standard. This latter entertainment will take place in July, and Mrs. Mackay is also, in the same month, to have an operatic concert with the great stars of Covent Garden. William Waldorf Astor will entertain at a musicale the same month. Miss Caroline Drayton will be a guest of her cousin, Mrs. Spender Clay, during her visit to England.

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Mr. and Mrs. Almeric Paget, who are with Miss Dorothy Whitney in London, are going out a great deal. Mrs. Paget was one of the guests at Mrs. Astor's dinner. Almeric Paget has been recently elected Rear Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, which honor was also his father's before him. Mrs. Arthur Paget, by the way, is still an invalid, and it is doubtful if she is ever seen in society again.

Another American hostess is Mrs. Potter Palmer, who is installed for the season in the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn. Mrs. Bradley Martin has been out a great deal at the opera and elsewhere, and Lord and Lady Cheylesmore have been entertaining. Lady Cheylesmore's mother, Mrs. French, arrived this week from Europe. She is a guest over Sunday of Mrs. Amos French. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, who have been entertaining in the Adirondacks, are to be at Newport this coming week, and Mrs. French will pay them a visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry will not remain in London for the season. They are to go to the Continent. Their sons, Robert L. and Peter Goelet Gerry, are in this country and will not go abroad as yet. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are on the Continent, where are also Mr. and Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Frederick Bell, and other Americans. Mrs. Louis Haggin and the Countess Festetics are en route for this country. Americans are scattered all over Europe, but with the close of the London season they will be sailing for this country. They have only a few weeks more. The Grand Prix has been run and the second week in July will spell finis for the London gayeties, which will be followed by the week at Cowes. A few, including Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, are going to the Kiel regatta.

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While all this is going on abroad those who have remained on this side have not been idle. There have been not a few parties to the theatres and Coney Island, and the roof gardens have been well patronized.

As yet the fashionable set assembles slowly at Newport. The principal arrivals this week have been the Wilson family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor. The latter arrived on their yacht Wanderer. They have been cruising in Southern seas all Winter. Two open air events coming on the same day rather divided the attention of society in the suburbs. The New York Yacht Club's race, however, had quite an attendance, but more of the masculine than of the feminine element.

The Suburban was also a very notable episode. The Meadow Brook set was very much in evidence, and there were parties given by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Livingston Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard were in from Tuxedo and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Alexandre from Staten Island. The attendance was brilliant in a way, but nothing compared to the one which assembled on the first day of the Belmont Park races. The absence of many of the representatives of New York society was owing to the recent thinning of its ranks by travel abroad.

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The June weddings are over. There will be only two this week of interest to New Yorkers, and both of these will take place out of town. On Monday Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, the daughter of Mrs. T. James Bowlker, will marry Orme Clark of England. This wedding will take place at Boston. On Saturday Miss Mary Semmes Forbes, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Forbes, will be married to Edwin B. King of this city. The wedding will take place at St. James's Church, Warington, where is the home of the bride's parents. Stuart W. Jackson of this city will be best man, and the ushers are Frederick Kernochan of this city, Robert Scott Hume of Washington, Julian White of Baltimore, Tunis Forbes of Warington, North Chisholm of Savannah, Thomas Hamilton of Scranton, and John H. Spelman of the United States Navy.

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A town wedding will take place on June 21, when Miss Carolyn Julia Heynes will be married to Edward Bolter of Chicago in St. James's Lutheran Church, Madison Avenue and Seventy-third Street. The ceremony will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 128 East Ninety-third Street. Miss Charlotte Neumer will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids Miss Florence E. Fellows, Julia A. Lindermann of Milwaukee, Elsa von Bremen, and Christine Neumer. Louis G. Henes will be best man, and the ushers are Jeremiah T. Mahony, Louis J. Ehret, Adolph Rado, and Edwin Henes, Jr.

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The colleges have been very much in social prominence this past week, and will be until the close of the month. Princeton has had its festivities and Yale and Harvard follow. The crews have been practicing daily on the Thames at New London for the Yale-Harvard race, and the trains going and coming from Poughkeepsie each morning and afternoon have been crowded with college girls and boys who go up for the day and watch the practice there.

The Columbia exercises also add to the list of scholastic functions. The other colleges are all in the fever of commencement, and proud parents have been gratified at the matriculating of future débutantes and clubmen.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt has paid a short visit to this country to see her sons, and sailed in the middle of the week. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. Roche will be among the Newport set who have sons taking part in some of the college exercises this year. The young Marquis de Mores is also over in this country at college, and has been a guest at different house parties during the Spring. He was also an usher at the Gelshenen wedding on June 1. He is the son of the late Marquis de Mores, who was murdered in Africa. His mother was Miss von Hoffman, a granddaughter of Mrs. Medora Grymes of Grymes Hill, Staten Island.

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Every one who goes abroad takes to the automobile. Mr. and Mrs. Jules Montant are among the latest converts. They sailed this past week and will be met at Havre by their motor and will tour through France and Italy. Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Turner and Mrs. George Griffin Turner sail for Europe on the 24th. Robert L. Cutting has also gone abroad. He is to join Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. Mr. and Mrs. James Brown Potter have also gone abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Ledyard Blair are to motor through the Black Forest.

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James J. Van Alen is to make a very short stay in this country. He has no intention of opening Wakehurst this season. So far no preparations are being made for the reception of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Astor, at Newport. Miss May Van Alen remains abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier are also on the other side. Mr. Van Alen is at his fishing club. His new home in England will not be ready until Autumn. A kinsman, William Waldorf Astor, is also making vast improvements to his latest purchase, a Tudor castle. Commodore Harry Walters is on the high seas homeward bound. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are with him, and they are to arrive at Newport very early next week. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Drexel are already there, and each day sees new-comers.

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Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart did not go abroad, as announced, but has gone instead to South Dakota, which has rather an ominous look just at present. Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are in London and have been at many of the entertainments of the season. Miss Drexel is a débutante and Miss Stewart may also be seen in London before the Summer is over. Lispenard Stewart is at Newport and Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander has gone abroad, while Oakley Rhinelander will be on this side of the water. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander will go to Manhattan Beach for the early part of the Summer and afterward to Saratoga.

Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell have been at Newport visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt, who have been entertaining a family party at their farm near town. Mrs. Frederick Neilson has been with them, and Frederick Gebhard is to make them a visit. Mrs. Neilson is in mourning for William Gebhard, who died recently in Paris.

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The announcement of the engagement of Miss Alberta Sturgis, the daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, to George Charles Montagu, M. P., the son of Rear Admiral Victor Montagu and heir to the Earldom of Sandwich, was a pleasant bit of news, via London. Miss Sturgis is one of the two children of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett by her first husband, the late William Sturgis of Chicago and New York. From her mother she inherits an exquisite complexion and beautiful auburn hair, and, like her, is clever and accomplished. In London society she has been a great favorite. She is an intimate friend of the Duchess of Manchester and of the Marchioness of Granby and her daughter and other English celebrities. The wedding, it is said, will take place in London, where Mr. and Mrs. Leggett have a house in Great Bruton Street, as well as a town house in this city on Madison Avenue and a country estate, Ridgeley Manor.

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Another engagement is that of Miss Henrietta Constable Weatherbee, the daughter of Mrs. Edwin H. Weatherbee, to Clark Potter Read of this city. Miss Weatherbee made her début two Winters ago. She has recently returned from abroad. Mrs. Weatherbee and her daughter have been in mourning for the past few months. There is no date set as yet for the wedding.

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Mrs. Maud Barger Wallach has arrived at Newport and is very busy in arranging for the tennis tournaments which are to be a feature of the Summer. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will take part in them. Mr. Willing, Mrs. Astor's father, is now at Newport. He is very feeble, but holds his own quite well. His daughter, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, will be with him a part of the Summer.

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Morristown is still busy with golf and open-air sports. Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly have been giving various entertainments at Florham. Mrs. Twombly each year has a large card party and this function took place last week. The Twombiys remain at Florham until after the Fourth of July.

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Mrs. Clement C. Moore has been at her estate at Tarrytown and later will go to Newport for the season. Mrs. Frederick Pearson and the Misses Pearson are due at Newport very shortly. The elder Miss Pearson is one of the débutantes of the season. She is a great friend of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong are at Greystone. Mr. and Mrs. Wysong may have to give up their beautiful New York home owing to the proximity of the new dry goods store building opposite and the Subway under Thirty-fourth Street. Other Thirty-fourth Street residents will do the same. Mrs. Wysong has just returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Pollock, at Pittsfield, Mass.

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The second Miss Acosta and third daughter will make her début this Summer and at present is with her parents on the Long Island coast. She will visit her sister, Mrs. Philip Lydig, at Newport in August. Mr. and Mrs. Lydig are now at that resort. The other Miss Acosta is improving rapidly and may go abroad.

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Mr. and Mrs. Walter S. Gurnee are to be in Bar Harbor by the 20th. Mr. and Mrs. Emery are also to open their Bar Harbor cottage very shortly. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson will go to Bar Harbor. Mrs. Oswald Jackson will go to the Berkshires for the Summer and later, with her son, Oswald Jackson, will take a trip to the far West.

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One of the open-air affairs of the near future will be the horse show at Monmouth Beach. Although Mr. and Mrs. Goadby Loew are at their place, they do not intend this year taking any very active interest in equine matters. They will devote much time to motoring through the country. When abroad they purchased a number of fine machines. Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will remain at their estate on Long Island very late this year, as Mr. Vanderbilt is interested in the trials at Morris Park and also in the motor boat races which are to take place weekly on the Sound. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings will go abroad later in the season. E. C. Benedict remains at his place near Orienta Point, where Mr. and Mrs. Bostwick will also be a greater part of the Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt are among the advance guard of the Roosevelt family who are at Oyster Bay. Miss Alice Roosevelt was in Washington last week, having returned from Cincinnati. She goes West in ten days. The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix are to occupy their cottage at Lawrence, L. I., this Summer. The health of Dr. Dix is improving. Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter have opened their Summer home at Cooperstown, N. Y.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer are at Richfield Springs, where they are to spend the Summer. Mr. Tailer will take an active part in the coaching and hunting there. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson will go to Richfield Springs after their visit to Orange, where they have kept open house this Spring.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Claflin, who have been entertaining for their young daughters at Morristown, will go to Southampton later in the season. The season at that resort is really under way, although as yet no large entertainments have been given. Mr. and Mrs. James L. Breese will spend the Summer there, and that augurs well for gayeties during July and August. The dances at the clubs will be in full swing after July 4, on which occasion there will be a display of fireworks and a fête at the Meadow Club.

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Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin are among the late arrivals from Europe. They will be at Bar Harbor a part of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Van Rensselaer Kennedy will join Mrs. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Robbins, at the Isleboro later in te season. Mr. and Mrs. Pruyn will pass the Summer there, and among other young women there will be, for a part of the season, Miss Dix, Miss Webb, and the Misses Sloane, the daughters of Henry Sloane.

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Among those who will sail this week for England will be the Hon. Hugh Northcote and the Viscount St. Cyres, who have been visiting their American relatives in this country. They were the guests last week of Hamilton Fish Webster at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish are to remain at Garrisons until July, when the Newport season begins to get under way. Mr. and Mrs. William Manice are to go abroad this year. Miss Elizabeth Remsen is at Lenox. Mrs. Robert Remsen and Miss Maizie Remsen are at their cottage at New London, and Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Scott have gone to Wave Crest for the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes have ordered their Adirondack camp opened for July and August. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton will arrive shortly from Europe and go to the Adirondacks. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb and Miss Webb and a party have been in the Adirondacks recently at their camp. Other visitors have been Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Fanshawe and Mr. and Mrs. Schuyler Warren are among the recent arrivals at Monmouth Beach for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. McCreery will also occupy a cottage on the Jersey coast in August. Mrs. Schuyler Warren's sister, Mrs. Reginald Francklyn, remains abroad with her children.

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The wedding of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge and the Hon. Lionel Guest, on July 6, at Wookiye Tipi, Sioux Falls, S. D., as announced in Friday's TIMES, is of much interest not only in New York and Newport, where Mrs. Dodge has always been a belle, but in London. The marriage of Mr. Guest's elder brother, the Hon. Frederick Guest, to Miss Amy Phipps, is set for June 28, in London. It would seem from the dates that the Hon. Lionel Guest will sail immediately after the marriage of his brother for New York and then without delay go on to Sioux Falls. The Hon. John Bigelow is coming home from France to be present at his daughter's marriage.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

NOW that the engagement of the Countess Spottswood-Mackin to a foreigner has been announced, those who know her are wondering if she will again change her religion. The Countess, whose title was conferred upon her by the late Pope, is well known in certain sets in New Orleans, St. Louis—her native city—and New York, as well as abroad. She is no longer young; indeed, in the preface to a book entitled "A Society Woman on Two Continents," published in 1898, she says that many of her contemporaries were then grandmothers, and that her age was more her misfortune than her fault.

The Countess was over here a year or so ago, and spent several months. She is a stout woman, with much gray in her hair, and appeared short. She is no longer handsome, but has expressive dark eyes.

Born in St. Louis and educated largely in New York, at Mrs. Macauley's school, where—although many of them were undoubtedly many years younger—she states, were Miss Annie Raynor, now Mrs. Storrs Wells; Miss Laura M. Williams, now Mrs. Clement C. Moore; Miss Clarissa Adee, now Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, and the late Mrs. Mahlon Sands, (Miss Hardpence,) as well as many others. The Countess, then Miss Britton, entered this school to take a finishing course, being older than the rest of the pupils.

The Countess has really been an extensive traveler, not only here, but in Austria, Germany, Italy, Egypt, Palestine, Morocco, and Spain, as well as France, England, and almost every other known country. Originally a Protestant, in the nineties she became a Catholic, and in 1896 the Pope gave her the courtesy title of Countess.

It would appear that the complete self-possession, for years a characteristic of the Countess, was acquired rather than natural. After her graduation she was to make her début at a ball in St. Louis, given for her by a friend of her mother, the latter being in mourning. This affair was given in a residence opposite that of the débutante. After dressing for it she was attacked with stage fright, if one may call it that, and it required much coaxing from her brother, a young Yale graduate, to persuade her to cross the street. On arriving there and seeing the dancers and hearing the music, she became so badly scared that she bolted of the house and across the street to her own home, where she ran to her own room and locked herself in. From that coign of vantage, neither pleadings nor threats were able to move her.

It was this contretemps that led to her being sent to a New York boarding school; her previous education had been in a convent, and, although old enough to be presented, it was thought that a course in a fashionable New York school would cure her of bashfulness. At the school she distinguished herself at once by remarking, on gazing out of the window of the school, which was at the junction of Fifth Avenue and Broadway, at the never ending procession of carriages, "that there must be an epidemic raging, as so many funerals are constantly passing."

Among those connected with the school besides Mrs. Macauley were Miss Hinsdale, Mme. de Silva, and Mlle. d'Ormieulx, and what pleasant memories the recital of these names must bring to many who are to-day matrons!

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It was during her stay at the school that Fagniani, who painted the famous picture "The Nine Muses," representing types of American beauty, was a frequent visitor to Mrs. Macauley's Friday-night receptions, where the pupils displayed their accomplishments. That the Countess must have been a handsome girl is indicated by the fact that she, among several others of the pupils, was trotted out for inspection, with a view to being handed down to posterity on the canvas mentioned above. Fagniani, however, selected a Miss Sullivan of Columbus, who was painted as Terpsichore, Goddess of Song and Dance, clasping a harp. Another in the group is Mrs. Jules de Neuville, then Miss Minnie Parker. Mrs. de Neuville is still a handsome woman of the imposing type, and two of her daughters, Mrs. Lewis Iselin and Miss Stephanie de Neuville, are among the handsomest young women in New York society.

Her experiences in her travels range from presentations at Courts to being sidetracked on the plains in the Far West—her father being a railway Director of the road—on a private train, and being awakened in the night by the war cries of Indians dancing their war dance by torchlight. The car in which the women had been sleeping was separated from the men's coach by a baggage car, and the men were all asleep. Finally the Countess, then Miss Britton, mustered up courage to steal alone across to the men's coach and arouse them. A large quantity of gayly colored beads being presented, the redmen then withdrew.

The Countess was in those years entertained, in company with others on this Western trip, by Buffalo Bill and Brigham Young, and by Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Mills at Milbrae, their California home. While in San Francisco a ball for the railway magnates and their guests was given, at which the guests broke the record of both New York and Newport for late, or early, dances, for not only was a supper served at 4 o'clock A. M., after the cotillion, but a breakfast at 8, and there were still music and dancing going on. It seems the affair was at a country seat sixteen miles from San Francisco, and, it being impossible to give all the guests rooms or for them to conveniently return to town, they were encouraged to dance through the night.

In 1871, when the Grand Duke Alexis visited this country, and a ball was given in St. Louis for him, Miss Britton was one in the quadrille of honor. Her sister, later Mrs. John L. Nisbet of Yonkers, was the first person asked by the Grand Duke to dance with him; Miss Blow, daughter of a former Minister to Brazil, and who married Baron de Smernoff, was the second, and the present Countess the third. He took the latter in to supper, and afterward, meeting her at a subscription ball, he again took her to supper, the guests standing in line and forming a passageway.

In 1878 Miss Britton, whose father, James H. Britton, had been a Mayor of St. Louis, married James Mackin, then State Treasurer of New York, and later boomed by Tim Campbell for Governor of the State.

James Mackin died in 1887, and in view of his widow's engagement to another, it is amusing to read in her book that "For a widow to marry again is the greatest of all mistakes." However, eighteen years have elapsed since then, and it is a feminine right to change one's mind.

In one chapter the Countess says—this was written in 1897—that the prettiest children she had ever seen in real life were Mildred Townsend of this city and Teddie and Jack Stevens of Yonkers. Miss Townsend is now almost a woman. She is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Bliss Townsend, and will make her début in a couple of years.

The book closes with a description of Lourdes, during the pilgrimages there. The Countess of course believes in the miraculous cures. Altogether the book is amusing, containing much of interest.

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The late Baron Alphonse de Rothschild was one of the best-known Parisians of two generations. His style of wearing his whiskers and the fashion of his hat were familiar to all. After his luncheon in his office in the Rue Lafitte he would stroll slowly through the adjacent streets and gaze with interest at old curiosity shops, cheap bazaars, and picture rooms. He would occasionally purchase a boutonniere at some small florists's shop.

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Mme. Melba recently celebrated a birthday by a party at her London house in Great Cumberland Place. The house is filled with artistic and historic pieces, among the latter being a bed draped with rare lace that once belonged to the Dauphin of France, a tortoise shell toilet set with the monogram "N. M." in diamonds and a quantity of Sèvres china.

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The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have recently added some superb plaster panels to Sunderland House, their London residence. All are made so as to frame circular paintings or pieces of tapestry, and their placing has completed the ballroom, for which they were especially ordered a year ago, for it took French sculptors a year to make them. They are in French designs, to be in keeping with the furnishings of the house. The ground floor rooms of the mansion are now completely renovated.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk have also been refurbishing their London home, Norfolk House. The reception rooms are in the early Georgian style of decoration. Norfolk House was the birthplace of George the Third, and has been the ducal house since 1784.

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In these modern days the death of a Highland chief seems almost an anachronism, but a Mrs. Forbes, the mother of Sir William Forbes of Pitsligo, who died this Spring, aged eighty-four, was a daughter of the sixteenth Chief of Glengarry, Alexander MacDonell. This Chief of Glengarry is often referred to by Lockhart in his life of Sir Walter Scott, as he was an intimate friend of the novelist and was the last Highland chieftain to keep up, as far as possible, the feudal customs. He traveled in great State, with a "tail" of clansmen in attendance, and died in 1828, leaving an immense property, but heavily incumbered, as traveling in state costs money.

The son of this famous chief, and his successor, went to Australia, and the ancestral property, consisting of the estates of Glengarry and Glenquoich, was sold in 1840 for about $600,000 to Lord Ward, who later became Lord Dudley, but is now dead. He sold them to Edward Ellice, "The Bear," and they are now the property of his daughter-in-law.

RELIEF ENTERTAINMENT AT NAVY YARD.

THE Navy Relief Society which was recently incorporated in Washington for the purpose of affording relief to the widows and orphans of deceased officers, sailors, and marines of the United States Navy has arranged a novel entertainment which will be given under patronage of the commandant and officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Thursday evening next.

The entertainment will be given in the sail loft of Building 23 in the navy yard. Mrs. Mary E. Hitchcock, widow of Commander Roswell D. Hitchcock and President of the Entertainment Club of New York, has consented to relate stories of her personal experiences while traveling in many parts of the world. She will also tell a number of unpublished stories of well-known naval officers learned from themselves and through her husband, the late commander. Prince Jean Paleologue, better known as "Pal, the Artist," although his title is descended from the Byzantine Emperors, will make sketches of the officers about whom Mrs. Hitchcock tells stories. The sketches will be sold after the entertainment, and the proceeds devoted to the relief fund.

Prince Paleologue is a man of distinguished appearance and distinguished abilities. He was presented with the Bene Merenti decoration by King Charles I. of Roumania, and this order is given only to men of great distinction in science or the fine arts.

Mrs. Hitchcock is a remarkable woman, whom travel has led to no mean fame. She is a woman of culture and refinement, and is well known both as a clever author and a plucky explorer. Her romantic career covers almost everything from the ballroom to the gold fields, and her part of the entertainment alone spells success.

It is proposed that a tug shall run from the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street to the Navy Yard and back to Manhattan after the entertainment. Reserved seats will be $1 and admission 25 cents. Donations may be sent to the Secretary and manager, J. W. Aptommas of 780 Lexington Avenue, while tickets are to be had from all the officers at the Navy Yard.

This is the first charitable organization in the country which has included in its benefits the enlisted force of the navy. It was considered by the promoters that some action should be taken to give charitable persons a chance to show their appreciation of the services of "the men behind the guns."



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GOWNS OF THE PRESENT MOMENT

GUIMPES and stocks, with long cuffs or undersleeves to match, and surplice effects are the fancies of the moment, and, indeed, promise to be worn all Summer. Black gowns in particular in thin materials, with these lace or lingerie accessories, are seen on numbers of smart dressers.

The white guimpes are not only a softening setting for almost any face, but they possess the merit of being removable, so that they may be laundered, as do also the separate undersleeves, and as it is around the neck and the wrists that Summer gowns are usually soiled, several sets of these lingerie accessories enable one to have practically a fresh frock every day.

Freshly cleaned or laundered mulls, laces, and linens appeal to every woman of refinement far more than richer materials and accessories that cannot be cleaned, and so it is more than probable that the present reign of lingerie accessories for runabout, shopping, traveling, and gowns for other than ceremonious or evening wear, will continue.

Short skirts—and they seem to grow shorter every week—with short Etons having elbow sleeves and cut away around the neck to show a V-shaped section of the white underblouse, or else bodices gathered into a belt and with elbow sleeve and deep Vs designed to meet the new guimpe and undersleeves fad are seen on many fashionable women. Sometimes these guimpes and sleeves are of Irish crochet over some thin material. In this case the undersleeves are tight cuffs from the elbows to the wrists, and the stock attached to the guimpe is high and is feather-boned. One such gown was seen the other day on a slim but well formed woman with dark hair and eyes with huge single pearls in her ears.

The gown itself was a thin black silk. The skirt was laid in side plaits stitched down flat nearly to the knees, and the bodice was a tight-fitting surplice, the ends crossing in both the back and the front and ending under a narrow belt of silk folds. The Vs in both the back and the front extended to within four inches of the waist line, but were not very wide. The sleeves were single, moderately full puffs that ended just below the elbows in silk folds running around the arms. The long undersleeves were tight cuffs of Irish crochet over white China silk, and the Vs in the bodice were the same with a high-shaped stock attached; the stock was also silk lined. A small oval toque in black crinoline with white roses at one side and trimmed with tulle topped it, and black suede gloves, one-button affairs, were worn with it.

Another frock, also in black and white, and an example of the guimpe and sleeves mentioned above, was seen at Delmonico's at the luncheon hour. This gown was a fine black pongee.

The skirt was shirred tightly around the hips to a depth of eight inches. It was, of course, quite full and it escaped the floor by two inches. Three tucks, each four inches wide and each four inches from the other, the lowest one four inches above the hem, were its decoration.

The bodice had bretelle sections that formed much of the waist. A stock and very deep vest of fine white net, with large plain polka dots, formed the deep Vs and the stock. The sleeves—elbow sleeves, or, rather, they ended just above the elbows—were apparently gathered slightly at both the inner and outer seams and were finished at the bottom with a bias strip perhaps an inch wide of the silk, edged on both sides by a three-quarter-inch ruffle of dotted lace. From under these sleeves drooped a four-inch section covered with narrow inch-wide ruffles of the dotted lace, just overlapping each other; these lace-trimmed undersleeves covered the elbows and extended over the tops of the elbow-length black glacé gloves.

The bodice itself, as indicated, had a deep V in the back as well as the front. The sides of the bodice were shirred over slightly at the shoulder seams and the shirred sections were brought together in surplice effect, but did not cross, and at the bottom the front sections were shirred into a width of three inches; the ends fell below the waist line over the skirt; these bretelle ends were oval in shape and some seven or eight inches long by five wide. They were edged with inch-wide white lace ruffles matching the lace used elsewhere, and these ruffles, two on each edge, a half inch apart, ran up over the edge of the bretelles and down the back, where similar bretelles ends appeared. The under-arm sections of the bodice were of the silk and were plain. A round black crinoline turban with white ostrich tips topped it.

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Pale blue pongee or Rajah silk is being much worn. It looks cooler than the ecru or other and cleans just as well. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish has an afternoon gown of the material, distinguished by its deep shaped girdle or corselet with sections that extend down the front from the girdle section to the floor.

The skirt more than touches the ground. It is laid in pressed-in boxplaits at the top to below the hips, and then the plaits being released fall in full folds, broken only by two or three very wide tucks, say three or four inches deep. These tucks do not band the skirt like hoops, but are broken, each section of the skirt being so tucked that its tucks come either above or below those on the adjoining section.

The girdle or corselet section is some ten inches wide, and curves out below and above the waist line, hugging the figure like a glove, it being apparently cut on the bias and stretched to fit. On each side of the centre back are three or four dull blue and silver cabochons. In the front the girdle curves downward and terminates in a panel that extends to the hem. This panel is perhaps twelve inches wide. Two groups of cabochons are used on the sides of this panel, there being some ten inches between them, and the lower group is a bit above the knees.

The body of the bodice puffs out the merest trifle at the back above the girdle—that is, it is not quite tight fitting, and a deep lingerie collar in embroidered mull and lace, and having three or four points at the back, extends some six inches below the top, and leaves only four or five inches of the material visible between collar and corselet. In the front the bodice is cut out in a V and shows a lace stock and guimpe. Turned back from this V in the front is a deep band of the silk, with insertions of small blocks of black velvet, the effect of these revers being of rich embroidery with white lace. Just above the top of the girdle, just below the vest, and at each side of the centre front are three of the blue and silver cabochons, placed so as to hold the plaits of the bodice in position. The side section of the bodice front is of folds that taper down from the shoulders and in toward the centre.

The elbow length sleeves are rather small, and are gathered at the seams so as to produce quantities of folds running around the arms. They are finished with silk bands and lace at the bottom, and long gloves meet them.

With this costume Mrs. Fish wore the other day a large black crinoline hat, with undulated but not flaring brim, trimmed with a long black ostrich plume.



Bridal gown of white crepe de chine over brocaded satin petticoat trimmed with point lace.

Miss Parsons's blue pongee is a short, box-plaited skirt and a short, low-necked Eton coat, with especially wide sleeves, so cut as to be very voluminous and to appear to be separated underneath from the sort of skeleton bolero to which they are attached.

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Miss Louise Hollins, now Mrs. Henry C. Cryder, wore a satin gown, but it was an effective one. It had a stock and deep round yoke of old point lace, and the sleeves were scant puffs of chiffon, covered with side plaitings of tulle arranged in ruffle form and in crossing sections that were both novel and pretty. The gown fitted extremely well for satin, and had a long, square train. It was trimmed only by three wide milliner's folds—as the double bias folds are termed—each some three inches wide and some six inches apart, the lowest one fully twelve inches from the gown's hem. These folds went around the skirt, and also outlined the train, emphasizing its squareness. The bridal veil was a long scarf of old point lace, also worn by the bride's mother at her wedding. The effect of the long, straight lines of the scarf veil and the squared train was effective.

Miss Edith Hollins, who is a light blonde, was a good foil for the bride's brunette coloring. Her large, pale-blue hat was rolled up at the left side, and two long, pale-blue ostrich plumes, starting from under a tulle chou, were caught to the turned-up part and drooped to the back. A cluster of pink mossrose buds adorned the other side of the hat, resting against the crown, and also on the brim. Her gown was a blue chiffon cloth, with many insertions of white lace in wide, straight bands going around the bodice, its sleeves, and the skirt.

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One of the oddest light cloth costumes was seen at Sherry's at the luncheon hour. It was a champagne color, a trailing skirt and a bolero with angel sleeves, the whole having richly embroidered and tasseled or "drop" accessories.

The skirt trailed in the back. It was tucked at the top in lengthwise quarter-inch tucks an eighth of an inch apart, but while these extended down to a depth of seven inches, the skirt did not fit closely around the hips, and, despite them, hung almost in folds. Perhaps eighteen inches from the hem of the skirt there was a flat flounce, if it may be termed a flounce. It was a bias section of the cloth, or at least a section so shaped that while there were no tucks or gathers at the top the bottom hung full. It was perhaps eight inches deep at the back and sides, and sloping down the front of the skirt, ended in a pointed section fully eleven inches wide. This shaped cloth section was edged with little balls in passementerie, much like the old-time bugles, that bobbed with every motion of the wearer. The band itself was elaborately embroidered in the eyelet hole and other embroidery in silk, and was apparently joined to the skirt by embroidery stitches. Over a white lace blouse came a little bolero of the cloth, embroidered at the edges and in to a depth of, say, eight inches. It was a loose bolero, with no attempt at fit in either the back or the front, the latter swinging loose and descending in points. The sleeves were, however, the remarkable feature, for never in short jackets has a sleeve of such prodigious droop been seen. Yet it cannot be denied that it had a style of its own. The body of the sleeve ended at the elbow, a bias band of the embroidery finishing it, but in the back the sleeve first widened out and then tapered to long points that, when the arm was carried at the side, extended almost to the knee. These pointed sections were embroidered to a depth of several inches, and both these and the body of the jacket were bordered with the pendant balls.

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Mrs. Charles Hall, who was formerly Mrs. C. Albert Stevens, and before marrying at all was Miss May Brady, was lunching at Sherry's in a pale blue cloth costume, a short skirt, and Eton jacket trimmed with inserted folds and applied bands of the cloth and small gilt buttons, under which are set in evidence. It is on the flat back third. This hat was set straight on the head or tipped forward only the least bit.

The jacket had sleeves to the wrists of the coat order, the jacket itself came to the waist line, and was severely tailored, fitting the figure as to outline, but swinging a bit loose. In the centre back at the bottom were, say, six half-inch straps or folds of the cloth crossing horizontally and ending at the side seams under small gilt buttons. These straps were some six inches long. At each side of the jacket inserted under half-inch folds were plaited sections of the cloth. These sections were perhaps three inches wide and were formed of half-inch folds of the cloth, close together in tuck form, only there was no visible fastening or stitching of them; these tucks ran crosswise. The jacket was edged with half-inch folds and tiny gilt buttons at the bottom of the fronts and the sleeves were finished at the wrists in the same way, i. e., straps ending under gilt buttons. The skirt, a short one, was laid in stitched-in plaits at the top, and otherwise was plain.

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In silks and thin materials in walking and runabout costumes, the decoration most often seen, when there is any, is in the form of deep tucks, and not over four of these. Such skirts are either plaited at the top or shirred tightly in the thin materials, but in heavier goods, of course, the plain top is seen, but then the deep



Frock of white mull with embroidered accessories.

Rose-colored taffeta gown embroidered in black and trimed with narrow plaited ruffles.

the bust ruching. The stock was a boned one of the net over white chiffon, with a white tulle ruche set in the top. The sleeves were of India silk, covered with the net, and were almost tight to the arm, ending at the elbows in a narrow ruching, and over these fell full sleeves of the net, that hung as though a hole had been cut out of the centre to fit them into the armhole, and these ended below the elbows in full deep ruchings matching that on the bust line. From them drooped tucked ruffles of the net.

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A handsome and elaborate white organdy and cluny lace frock for the handsome American bride of an Englishman has a long coat effect and elbow sleeves. The skirt below the coat is composed of three overlapping ruffles ten inches deep, each bordered with a four-inch edge of cluny lace, and each having its top laid in quarter-inch tucks their own width apart, and ending so that they describe points above the lace, seven tucks to the point. Down the front of the skirt and ending over the top of the last ruffle is a panel of the organdy six inches wide at the top and twelve inches wide at the bottom. It is tucked crosswise in quarter-inch tucks a quarter of an inch apart, and the edge is cut in scallops two inches across and bound with fine white silk. A border to the panel is formed by a two-inch ruffle of cluny that goes entirely around it, except across the top. The bodice, to which the coat skirts are attached, has under-arm and side sections of tucked organdy, the tucks slanting down from the under arm seams toward the front and back, and these end in lengthwise insertions or cluny four inches wide. In the centre back there is a panel like that on the front of the skirt that extends down the centre back of the bodice, and ends in a scalloped tab that extends six inches below the waistline over the girdle, which is narrow at the back. The coat skirts that are pointed at the back, rise at the sides, and then taper down to a point at each side of the front, where there is a space of fully twenty-four inches between them. They are formed of tucked organdy and panels of cluny. A four-inch ruffle of cluny finishes the bottom, and extends up the side fronts. There are four insertions of the cluny in the skirt, two down the side fronts and two down the back; they are eight inches wide, and between them is seen the lengthwise tucked sections of the organdy.

There are a high boned stock and a vest of cluny over organdy. A cape or collar section of organdy tucked crosswise is bordered with a four-inch ruffle of organdy. This collar is shaped to form a point in the centre back, but ends in straight ends in the front, the upper corners being caught to the bodice and the lower hanging loose. This collar extends out over each sleeve to a depth of five inches. At the upper edge, where it laps over the cluny vest, there is a ruffle caught so as not to fall back or lose its graceful folds, and covering the edge of this ruffle, next the collar, is a narrow band, pointed at each end, of white satin exquisitely embroidered in silver, and each point ends in the front under a filigree silver cabochon. Starting from the bust line and under this collar is a long lace scarf eight inches wide. In the centre at the top, where it is fastened to the bodice, the upper edge is laid in two three-inch deep plaits turned to the outside, the ends turned by this plaiting continuing down the coat. This plaiting forms a sort of cascade box plait, if the term may be used. The scarf is plaited in tightly at the waist line and is caught to the girdle—which is formed of plaited gauze—by two of the filigree cabochons. The scarf then continues down each side of the coat fronts, being caught

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In town these days hardly anything but walking costumes are seen except at the dinner hour, and in another month fashionables will be seen at the smartest restaurants at even that hour in the day costumes, for they will be merely passing through town, and will not bother to either bring dinner gowns with them or to unpack them from their trunks. July and August are go-as-you-please months for dressing in town.

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A smart black chiffon taffeta frock was worn by a woman of early middle age at Delmonico's at luncheon. The bodice showed deep Vs that extended from the lace stock almost to the waist line, the insertions being of cluny lace over chiffon and thin silk. The overlapping sections of the bodice were embroidered in openwork or eyelet-hole embroidery and the white underneath showed through. These side sections of the bodice were laid in folds drawn in toward the centre and shaped in to fit the outlines of a particularly shapely figure with full bust and tapering waist. The girdle was a narrow fold of black silk slipped through a gun metal buckle. The skirt was laid in graduated box plaits and fitted like a glove from the waist to the knees.

The bodice had elbow sleeves of single puffs of the silk ending in flaring bias sections of the silk in eyelet-hole embroidery with scalloped edges. Full cluny lace undersleeves ending in deep, tight cuffs completed the sleeves. The chapeau was entirely of violets, a toque, with white violet and green leaves at the left.

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The weather has been such that few thin lingerie gowns have been in evidence, and more cloth gowns than any other have been seen. The shepherd's plaid is always with us, and deserves its popularity. Rajah silks and pongees are also much worn. Mrs. William Travers, a sister of the last Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, has a purple or dark heliotrope Rajah skirt and Eton coat. The skirt, of instep length, is plaited to fit the hips closely, and if it has any trimming at all at the bottom it consists of several deep tucks. The Eton coat ends a little above the girdle in a series of small rounded tabs, there being a longer tab at each side of the back. The sleeves are of rather more than elbow length and are finished in the same manner. A white mull underblouse is often worn with it, and the other day her chapeau was a cream-colored straw turned up at the back and trimmed with pale-pink velvet ribbon showing a tinge of mauve. This ribbon was brought from under the back over the turned-up section, across the crown to the front brim, also knocked in a bit, and ended in a coquettish little bow. Across the back next the hair was a line of shaded pinkish mauve roses and foliage.

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Ruched and tucked black net over India silk makes a dressy and light costume for Summer for those who are in mourning or who like black. A delightful frock of this kind was seen at a recent wedding. The skirt was shirred around the hips and had a Spanish flounce with a deep hem and a half-dozen inch-wide tucks near the bottom, and this was headed at the knees by a full irregular ruching of net. This ruching was fully five inches wide and stood out fully four inches in the centre, the side ruchings above and below, forming part of the ruched section, being narrower and flatter. The bodice was shirred tightly and flat at the waist line under a narrow girdle of black Liberty satin, with long ends at the back—the ends of the sash being knotted. At the bust line there was a ruching like that at the head of the flounce, and as the wearer was slim, it rounded out the outline of the figure. From this ruching the top of the bodice was gathered in at the neck, a series of full folds radiating here and there, just back of the lace ruffles, and each end falls perhaps four inches below each coat point.

The sleeves are short, full puffs of cluny over organdy, that are gathered in above the elbows, under folds of silver gauze tied in bows at the outside, and a six-inch cluny ruffle is set in under each band.

The hat to accompany this is a flat white crinoline with an inch-high crown, tilted up very much at the left and back by a bandeau covered with shaded pale pink tulle, masses of pink roses and silvery green foliage being massed at both the side and the back. A twist of silver gauze is wound around the crown and tied in a smart bow at the right side, and a cluster of tiny pale pink roses is arranged carelessly on the right side of the brim.

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A smart little frock seen at Sherry's over long red coats here a Puritanical was a sort of old rose taffeta. The skirt just escaped the ground and was gathered just once at the waist line, most of the gathers being at the back and only a few at the front. Six inches above the deep hem of the skirt was a three-inch, flat puff of the silk, bordered on each edge with an inch-wide double plaiting of the silk, and eight inches above this was another similar puffing. The top looked like a bolero with sleeves; it was really one of the shaped capes, so cut that the side sections fall in deep points over the arms and in at each side of the arm at the shoulders, as sleeves do. It was rounded out at the top and did not come down to the top of the folded silk girdle in the back, but in the front the points came below the belt. This was edged all around top and bottom with an inch-wide puff headed by a half-inch double plaiting. A white mull underblouse with fine lace collar and yoke was worn and a pitched-forward French hat in black straw trimmed with roses and ribbon that matched the color of the gown.

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The bridal gown of Miss Janet Stewart Heath, now Mrs. Robert Forsyth Little, was a white liberty satin, embroidered in orchids, and trimmed with French lace. Her bouquet matched the gown, in that it contained orchids, combined with white sweet peas. A novel arrangement of white leaves, spangled with crystal, and arranged as a tiara, held the tulle veil in place.

The maid of honor, Miss Julia Little, was in white and lilac. The white chiffon cloth skirt was trimmed with bands of lilac satin, and a Directoire coat of white brocade, with lilac collar, turned-back cuffs, and girdle, the latter fastened with rhinestone cabochons, topped it.

The bridesmaids, the Misses Lois E. Tabor and Ferralina Dininny, wore lilac brocade Directoire coats over lilac chiffon cloth skirts. All of the girls wore large Directoire hats, and carried Directoire parasols, having clusters of lilacs tied to the handles.

MARIE WELDON.

FASHION FRILLS.

NOTHING in a material impenetrable by wind or dust has a greater appearance of coolness than the automobile suits of white leather. A long loose coat of the leather is piped with tan and has silver buttons with the centres of the same material. A natty little tight-fitting jacket of white leather has a band of green set into the high turnover collar and into the cuffs. Other colors are also used combined with the white. A skirt of the white leather with a scant flounce forming the lower edge is worn with one of the coats. A stitched cap with a visor matches coats and suits.

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Long pongee coats are among the wraps which with the hats are showing markdown prices, $18, for different styles and colors.

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The warm weather has brought out the bathing suits. One of the prettiest is a black and white shepherd's plaid with a plaited blouse and upper part of the skirt. The square cut neck is finished with folds of pale blue silk outlined with black braid and a black and white heavy silk cord fastens the suit at the waist.

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White horse hair makes the coolest of Summer hats and the lightest. Many are trimmed with white feathers, and a large one which is charming is trimmed with two big pink roses, their foliage, and a couple of big lilac clusters.

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Collars on small children's plaited frocks cross surplice fashion in front.

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A pretty and convenient case for the ribbon-wearing girl is in the form of a leather-covered box. In the lower part is fitted a pair of scissors, a thimble, and an emery. Straps in the cover hold in place three ribbon runners of different widths and a large round needle. Red is popular for the box, but they are to be found in other colors. A case like this with all the implements in silver costs $5. A monogram or initials are always engraved on the broadest needle for the lucky girl who gets the set.

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The ribbon runners alone in small, flat cases of silk, cost $1.50 or $3, as they are plain or engraved. The monogram goes on these also.

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An attractive stiff linen set of collars and cuffs for the shirt waist is pretty. It is of green and white, the body of the pale green and a band of white a little inside the edge. The cuffs are intended to be worn on a band, like those on men's shirts or a shirt waist. They have two buttonholes at the top and the same number at the bottom. The collar is the regular stiff linen turnover. They cost $1.50 a set.

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Hand embroidered sheer white lawn bed spreads with a narrow ruffle around the edge are among the prettiest of Summer bed coverings.

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Where a bowl and pitcher is used in a Summer sleeping room nothing is as pretty as glass. Entire toilet sets are to be found in it. More elaborate, but less attractive, are the sets with the glass striped with gold.

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A black and white checked parasol has a deep Pompadour border of pink roses. So has a sage green parasol and is cool and Summerish.

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Aaron's rod, which flowered, is copied in parasols this year, and from the bark-covered handles the blossoms appear to have come out in thick clusters. They are in different colors, and agree with the silk covering of the parasol, or contrast.

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Broad bands of lace insertion and embroidery are set in across the fronts of the prettiest shirtwaists, surplice fashion, the V at the neck being of the same material as are stock and cuffs. The stock is boned ever so little to keep it upright.

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Pretty low shoes of morocco have a sharp-pointed, tongue-like effect at the top and one strap buttoning at the side below it.

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Leather belts are cut out in conventional flower designs showing the silk lining below. The lining is the color of the leather, and grays and white are popular.

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The woman who carries a hand-painted parasol has the painting signed by the artist if she is particular.

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A full-grown white dove perches upon a pongee traveling hat.

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Small handbags, which are charming and not inexpensive, are made of pheasant's feathers. The dark feathers form the greater part of the bag, and lines of the iridescent green feathers decorate it. The frame, in rose gold color, shows conventionalized heads of the birds.

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Turn-back linen embroidered cuffs are five and six inches deep, and have almost Van Dyke points.

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The babies wearing broad white collars appearance from the resemblance of the collars to those worn in Miles Standish days. They are pointed back and front and slightly on the shoulders.

MEN WITH THE TEAROOM HABIT.

MEN with the tearoom habit are feasting upon strawberry shortcake just now. It is the kind that mother used to make, a real shortcake, with no fallacy of a sweet cake in its place. It is served hot, with a few of the strawberries mashed for the juice, and with plenty of rich cream.

In the vicinity of one of the large Fifth Avenue hotels there are some half a dozen tearooms, all managed by women—gentlewomen who know what good cooking is—and largely patronized by women. That is what the public generally supposes. As a matter of fact, the men have the tearoom habit as strongly as the women. They like the home cooking better than anything to be found at ordinary restaurants. They do not always venture into the tearooms themselves, but it is a regular business sending luncheons out to them.

The strawberry shortcake tearoom has a colored man in uniform whose business it is to go out in the morning with the bill of fare of the place, which is also a lunchroom, to get the orders, which he delivers later. All the regular tearoom dishes are well patronized, but the shortcake in season is a prime favorite, and one firm of brokers with an office in a big hotel building, in Winter sends regularly every day for a big, home-made apple pie. The men are strong on pies, and say there is no coffee like that which goes with them, and also is made after mother's recipe.

Rarebit sandwich is another dainty which is the secret possession of another tearoom. It is sent hot by a man on the run to offices on Fifth Avenue and within a block or so of the place. Pure farm-made sausages had many patrons while there was still a chill in the air, and liver and bacon, cooked to a turn, were other favorites, though many men draw the line at corned beef hash and fish cakes and other homely dishes in which the women delight. They like the home-make cakes, however, and the men who take a light luncheon order lettuce, cucumber, and other fancy sandwiches by the dozen.

One tearoom proprietor boasts that she has counted eighteen men in her establishment at one time. She sends out a steak occasionally to her men customers, and in that case furnishes the accessories and has a cloth spread. These things are for luncheon, but when one of the many brokers with the tearoom habit has a special friend drop in to see him about 4 o'clock he orders tea with hot toasted muffins. Several of the tearooms serve breakfasts as well as luncheons, and business men from out of town, stopping at the hotels, take their wives to them to show them good old-time cooking.

"THE THREE BEST BETS."

MANY ways and means have been devised by the West Side Young Men's Christian Association in Fifty-seventh Street to get young men interested, but none ever worked so well as the latest device called "The Three Best Bets." For a semi-religious organization such a term supposedly would have innumerable horrors, but the Young Men's Christian Association was after results—and it got them.

The device was this: At the bottom of the racing column of a New York newspaper was inserted a tiny advertisement, which read as follows:

"Three Best Bets! Sent for a postage stamp! 318 West Fifty-seventh Street."

The would-be sporting youth read this with gloating eyes. A tip agency free! It was too easy—and only a postage stamp. Anybody could afford that. Before noon of the day the two-line "ad" appeared the requests for "The Three Best Bets" began to load the desk of the Young Men's Christian Association Secretary at 318.

For every letter that came he wrapped up and addressed a brown booklet entitled "The Three Best Bets." This booklet was gotten up in attractive form, with the cover illustration by a well-known artist. From the way it started one would never know but what it was going to end with valuable "inside" information as to the relative swiftness of certain racehorses. But every chapter concluded with assurances of the superiority over racetracks, dance halls, &c., of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The little "ad" got more answers in six hours than any less deceptive offer ever got in six months.

Not for Feminine Ears.

"What would you think, daddy, if Algernon Nocash should suggest becoming your son-in-law?"

"Withdraw from the room, my dear, while I think aloud."

Absurd.

Miss Vassarly—To whom does "caviare to the general" apply, professor?

Prof. Noail—And you one of the brightest members of the class? (P) shaw!

Miss Vassarly—Why not Browning?

FOR TRAVELING DRESSES AND LONG COATS

SEIDE GLACÉ

All the Good Qualities of Silk Pongee at Less Than Half the Cost

Women who want something light and something that will stand the rub in a tub are buying Seide Glacé for traveling dresses and long coats—it takes the place of Silk Pongee, costs less than half, can be had in all colors.

(Write to your dealer for samples.)

For Sale Everywhere.

BEDFORD MILLS,

Corner Third and Mercer Sts., N. Y.

THE NAME BISSELL'S typifies all that's best in carpet sweeper mechanism. Don't accept a substitute.

For sale by all first-class dealers. Price $2.50 to $5.00



Warm Weather Attractions at the Theatres



GROUP OF KAFFIRS AT THE BOER WAR, BRIGHTON BEACH

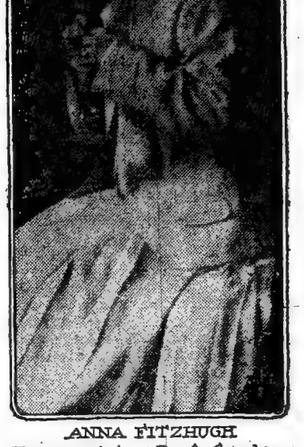




BEVERLY SITGREAVES
in "The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson



IRENE MOORE,
who will appear in George Ade's new comedy, "The Bad Samaritan," which opens at the Garden Theatre in September



ANNA FITZHUGH
Hammerstein's Roof Garden



ERNEST AND CHARLES CLARKE, JOCKEYS AT THE HIPPODROME

THE ROOF GARDENS.

WISTARIA GROVE, on top of the New York Theatre, has become very popular in the one week of its existence. The vaudeville bill of the first part is entertaining, including "The Girl in the Red Domino," La Belle Theresita, Coco, Kelly and Reno, and the Navassar Troupe of girl musicians, while the principals of "When We are Forty-one" have added quite a bit to their reputations by excellent work. Elsie Janis, perhaps, has walked away with the honors in the clever quality of her imitations. Harry Bulger, Emma Carus, Nella Webb, and Nellie Daly, however, all do their full share in the evening's entertainment. A novel and sensational incident to the musical farce is the transition from the first scene in Times Square to the second scene on Riverside Drive, made by kinetoscope pictures showing the entire company in a tally-ho ride.

+ + +

Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden will enter upon its third week on Monday with another entire change of bill. Irene Bentley, the comic opera prima donna and late star of "The Girl from Dixie," will sing a number of popular songs. Ernest Hogan and his twenty-five Memphis students will present a big new musical and singing specialty, the Twelve Woodland Nymphs will be seen in a dancing act, Bedini and his "little black man," Arthur, while Hickey and Nelson, W. R. Rogers, Herbert's wonderful performing dogs, Reno and Richards, the Grand Opera Trio, To-To, the Mysterious Musician, and Dida, "the Creation of a Woman Out of Nothing," the clever tank illusion, will fill out the remainder of a long and excellent programme. Daily matinées continue down stairs in the Victoria Theatre, while night performances take place on the roof garden, which can be entirely inclosed in case of inclement weather. Business at the Paradise Roof Garden for the last two weeks is said to have been greater than on any two opening weeks of preceding seasons since this popular Summer amusement place was instituted by Mr. Hammerstein.

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"Lifting the Lid," the new local travesty on man and things in New York; the Gilbert and Sullivan Review, which includes the principal characters and numbers from five of their most popular operas, and Melies's comically sensational automobile race make up the bill at the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre and Roof Gardens. The travesty seems to take well, and the always delightful melodies of the review add much to the enjoyment of the entertainment. Each of the selection from the operas is presented with appropriate scenery and costumes prepared especially for this feature.

To-morrow night Franklyn Wallace will sing a new song entitled "Good-Bye, Dixie, Dear."

PLAYS THAT REMAIN.

Frank Daniels continues his season of hilarity and prosperity at the Knickerbocker, presenting "Sergeant Brue," which, with its combination of fun, music, and pretty girls, is calculated for a Summer night's diversion.

"Fantana," with Jefferson De Angelis and Katie Barry, goes merrily on at the Lyric, with the two hundredth performance in the near future. For this event unique souvenirs have been prepared.

At the Hudson "The Heir to the Hoorah" little heeds the warm weather, for since the new cooling plant has been installed in the theatre it is possible to keep the house down to 70 degrees.

Sam Bernard and "The Rollicking Girl," with Hattie Williams, Joe Coyne, Aimee Angeles, and the remainder of the big company, are still playing to the capacity of the Herald Square, with a prospect of an all-Summer run.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

A revival of Henry Hamilton's comedy drama, "Love's Young Dream," will be made this week at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. It is now nearly ten years since the play under the title of "Harvest" scored a success at Wallack's Theatre, where it ran several months. Frank Gilmour and Mary Hampton will make their first appearance with the stock company in this piece.

+ + +

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be at the Metropolis this week. The management say that the production will lack none of the old-time features, and that an effective series of stage pictures will leave nothing to be desired. Gussie Hart is to play the part of Topsy.

+ + +

This week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre a production of the domestic drama, "Dora Thorne," will be given. The play is based on Bertha Clay's novel, which has never before been dramatized. Grace Reals and James Durkin will be seen in the leading parts.

+ + +

A double bill is offered this week at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, with a specially arranged production of Robertson's three-act comedy "David Garrick," and the first performance on any stage of a one-act curtain raiser, written by Marion Fairfax, entitled "Mother." William J. Kelley will appear as Garrick, and also as Alan McManus in the forepiece.

VAUDEVILLE.

For this week the B. F. Keith Booking Agency has supplied the New York house with an excellent bill, headed by May Vokes, who will appear in a one-act comedy, entitled "A Model Maid." Others on the bill are the Mysterious Zancigs, J. Francis Dooley, Dorothy Bremmer and Mabel Marsh, Four Avolos, Four Lukens, George Alexander, Three Hickman Brothers, Aurie Dagwell, Ward Baker, Galando, J. Warren Kean, Conway and Held, and the biograph.

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Anna Fitzhugh will make her début in vaudeville at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. Miss Fitzhugh was lately connected with "The Baroness Fiddlesticks," and was also with "Babes in Toyland." Dockstader's Tabloid Minstrels are second on the programme, and the other entertainers are Al. Shean and Charles Warren, Charles Guyer and Nellie O'Neill, Billy Van, Paul Powers's electric marionettes, Charles Bradshaw and company in "Fix in a Fix," Ellis, Nowlin Trio, and the vitagraph.

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It requires but a short stretch of imagination to feel the cooling effect of the water from the "Fountain of Versailles," as shown on the Cinematograph at the Eden Musée. The scene in the garden of Versailles shows the fountains with all the electrical effect on the waters. In colored photography there is no better sample in this country to-day. The electric fans installed through the building and the open roof make the Musée one of the coolest resorts in the city.

THE HIPPODROME.

The success of Sousa's concert at the Hippodrome last Sunday night has caused Thompson & Dundy to persuade the famous bandmaster to appear with his musicians to-night. The soloists will be Estelle Liebling, soprano; Herbert L. Clarke, cornet, and Franz Helle, fluegelhorn. There are nine numbers on the programme, and Sousa and the Hippodrome managers feel sure that every popular and classic taste will be satisfied. For encores the bandmaster will render his spirited marches. Sousa and his band have never been heard to better advantage than in the big playhouse.

The daily matinées and night performances at the Hippodrome continue to be patronized by the crowds, and the "Largest theatre in the world" is the most formidable rival of the roof gardens and out-of-door shows. The circus department will present new and varied features this week, and "A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders" will improve wherever opportunity offers.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

There are many changes in the free circus acts at Luna Park this week, and the programme has been lengthened so that the performance now lasts from 12 o'clock noon to midnight, with only two appearances of each act. Among the additional acts are Caicedo, king of the bounding wire; Josie Ashton in a bareback riding act, Archie Seacor in a jockey act, Chick, Mlle. Sella and her performing dog, and others. An innovation is a band concert from 6 to 7 o'clock in the band stand near the restaurant by Lemlein's Military Band of sixty pieces.

With the advent of the warm weather and the opening of "The Fall of Port Arthur" everything is moving with a rush. All the shows are open, and crowds greater than ever before are witnessing them. In the Igorrote village additional dances are being given, and stone and spear throwing contests, at which the natives of Luzon are particularly skillful, have been added to the programme. The early visitors may occasionally be able to witness one of their dog feasts. Mlle. Louise, who exhibits Seeth's eighteen bears, added another number to her thrilling programme in a musical act, in which the big polar "Frank" is leader. Frederic Thompson has written from Europe that he has engaged one of Europe's greatest animal acts for Luna Park.

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A number of Ogalalla Sioux Indians are giving in Tobin's Novelty Theatre at Dreamland an entertainment consisting of a war dance and other characteristic customs of the Indians. While the Indians are interesting, the feature of the show is Tom Ford, a Westerner who can shoot, and shoot well. His target work is quite remarkable, and he uses the rifle while lying on his back, turning the body in a difficult position, and in other ways that are difficult. Mr. Ford is willing to compete with any rifle shot in straight shooting at either stationary or moving objects. His manager is willing to back him against any rifle shot in this country. If anybody believes he is the best shot in the country, he can have a chance at making a match with Tom Ford, who is willing to meet all comers.

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Not satisfied with the present thrilling and fearless training act which he is presenting at Bostock's animal arena, Coney Island, Capt. Jack Bonavita announces that he has in rehearsal a new series of tricks for his lions. He is working hard to get them into perfection for the Fourth of July, and promises something startlingly novel for the Nation's birthday. He has so fully recovered from his recent illness as to allow of this extra work, and the lions are much more easily handled, as they have lost the crankiness produced by the recent ocean trip from Paris.

Rey, (fils,) the human torpedo tube, has made a sensational hit in his wild animal musical comedy, "The Dust Flecker." He dresses as a tramp and puts his lions, bears, sloths, and dogs through tricks which involve the most reckless daring on his part. The striking feature of his act is a small torpedo of French manufacture, which he is constantly finding among the manes of the lions and then exploding on the ground.

Mme. Morrelli remains supreme as the unequaled queen of the jaguars and leopards; Mlle. Aurora has an excellent act with the polar bears, and the "animal avalanche" is a great favorite with the children; Miller continues to add new tricks to his elephant act, and the twenty others are all in the combination of "best ever Bostock's."

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During the past week wonderful progress has been made in the development of Brighton Beach Park, where the Boer War is being presented to an average daily attendance of 30,000.

After several failures in an attempt to get the Baldwin airship in working order, a contract has been made with Leo Stevens, and the California Arrow will begin making daily ascents perhaps by the end of the week. The boardwalk between Brighton and Manhattan has been completed, and the "Brighton Pike" is rapidly springing into view. Ireland's Own Band is giving three concerts daily, and next Saturday will mark the opening of Thompson's scenic railway, which is to be the longest ever built, covering over a mile and a half of track.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

EDEN MUSEE—Musical programme afternoon and evening.

HIPPODROME—To-night, concert by Sousa and his band.

VICTORIA—Toto, Dida, Maggie Cline, Charles Guyer and Nellie O'Neil, McMahon's Ten Watermelon Girls, Rappo Sisters, Mayme Remington, Sherman and De Forest, Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Gillette's Pantomime Dogs, Reno and Richards, and Patty Brothers.

WISTARIA GROVE—Concert to-night, at which the following will appear: Elsie Janis, Harry Bulger, Emma Carus, Nellie Daly, and Johnny McVeigh.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS
Over the New Amsterdam.
Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.

THE MOST COMPLETE SUMMER AMUSEMENT RESORT IN THE WORLD.
Always Delightful—Always Cool.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S ENORMOUS SUMMER OFFERING

At 8:15, The GILBERT and SULLIVAN REVIEW

A New Local Skit in Two Acts by John J. McNally.
LIFTING THE LID
Lyrics & Music by Jerome & Schwartz.
At 9:30

At 9, THE GREAT Automobile CHASE
A Parisian Novelty.

Introducing
VIRGINIA EARL LOUIS HARRISON CORINNE
Julius Tannen, Eddie Leonard, Diamond Donner, Lillian Hudson, Sue Stuart and Company of One Hundred.
ADMISSION TO GARDENS and THEATRE, $1.00. Seats, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00.

NEW YORK ROOF and Beautiful WISTARIA GROVE

"Transformed into a cooling Fairyland."
"THE GARDEN IN THE SKY."
The Bill of Wondrous Novelty.

TO-NIGHT
GRAND CONCERT
HARRY BULGER
ELSIE JANIS
NELLIE DALY
JOHNNY McVEIGH
EMMA CARUS
CHARLES PRINCE
CO-CO
Wistaria Shetlands
Mosher, Houghton & Mosher
Three Carrolls
Kelly & Reno.
La Belle Theresita
THE NAVASSARS
AND
THE RED DOMINO.

The Talk of All New York.
THE GIRL WITH THE RED DOMINO
at 9 o'clock.

CO-CO at 9:10, Navassar Troupe at 9:20; Mosher, Houghton & Mosher, Three Carrolls, La Belle Theresita, Kelly & Reno, etc., etc., AND AT 9:40

The Sixty-Minute Musical Burlesque,
"WHEN WE ARE FORTY-ONE"
By Smith & Edwards.

With the Company of Popular Favorites, Elsie Janis, Harry Bulger, Dorothy Morton, Charles Prince, Nellie Daly, Johnny McVeigh, Nella Webb, Lucille St. Claire, and Emma Carus, with Beauty Chorus of 41 and THE WISTARIA SHETLANDS.
Entrance, $1.00. Reserved Seats, $1.50.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
INITIAL PERFORMANCE
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.
PAIN'S SPECTACLE
PORT ARTHUR
REALISTIC BATTLES ON LAND AND SEA, FINISHING WITH
GRAND FIREWORKS.
Programmes include the 1905 Novelties and Effects. Every Evening at 8:15 P. M.

Brighton Beach
Daily, 3:00, 7:30 and 9:00 P. M.
Sats. & Sundays, 3:00, 5:00, 7:30 & 9:00 P. M.
Lewis & Fillis's Stupendous Spectacle
With General Cronje AND 1,000 Boer & British Heroes 1,000
BOER WAR
IN THRILLING REPRODUCTION OF WORLD-FAMOUS BATTLES ON THE VELDT.
Admission, 25c. Grandstand, 50c. Box Seats, $1.

NEW YORK Hippodrome
Management THOMPSON & DUNDY
BLOCK OF 6TH AVENUE, 43D TO 44TH STREET.
SOUSA'S BAND AT 8:30 TO-NIGHT
Second and Last Popular and Classic Concert in the World's Largest and Coolest Playhouse, Programme New Throughout.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ALL TO-DAY.
"A Yankee Circus on Mars" & "The Raiders"
Marvels of the Dramatic Year.
DAILY MATINEES AT 2. EVENINGS AT 8.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
Endless Variety of Innovations LUNA PARK World's Wonders There.
STANDS STEADILY SUPREME.

LYRIC 42d St., W. of B'way. Tel. 6570—38.
Popular Priced Matinee Wednesday.
Regular Matinee Saturday.
Extra Matinee July 4.
200th Time July 5th.
Copies of "Just My Style" with photographs and autographs of the Company, as Souvenirs.
JEFF De Angelis In the MUSICAL COMEDY,
FANTANA
Coolest House in Town. 180-87TH TIMES THIS WEEK Swept by Oceans of Laughter.
Others May Say What They Please—This Run Speaks For Itself.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66th St. & Columbus Av.
"QUITE THE THING," EVERY EVENING AT 8:30.
WARREN
Popular Orchestral Concerts
Direction of LOUDON G. CHARLTON.
PRICES, 25c. to $1. Box Office.
Reservations by 'Phone 691 Columbus.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way, 7th Av. PARADISE ROOF GARDENS
TO-DAY (SUNDAY) MAT. TO-NIGHT
Victoria Theatre ENTIRE ROOF BILL AT 8:15 ON THE BIG ALL ROOF. STAR BILL.
Week Beginning To-morrow (Monday): (Entire Change of Bill Weekly.)
MATINEE EVERY DAY Down Stairs in VICTORIA THEATER. Entire Roof Bill 25c. & 50c.
Irene Bentley, Ernest Hogan and His 25 Memphis Students, Hickey & Nelson, Bedini & Arthur, 12 Woodward Nymphs, Will R. Rogers, Dida, Reno & Richards, and others.

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE Bargain Mats. for Shoppers 25c
ANNA FITZHUGH
Late Prima Donna "The Sho-Gun" Co.
Miss Fitzhugh gives Souv. Photos. ev. perf
SHEAN & WARREN. GUYER & O'NEILL.
Annie & Jennie Yeamans
CHAS. H. BRADSHAW & CO POWELL'S MANNIKINS BILLY VAN ELLIS-NOWLIN TRIO MOTION PICTURES
Dockstader's Tabloid Minstrels
TO-DAY—May Yohe & Bradley Strong, Ye Colonial Septette, Cressy & Dayne, Ernest Hogan & 25—Memphis Students—25, Edwin Stevens, Eleanor Falk, Ben Welch, others.
5TH AV. "LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM." Frank Gillmore, Wallace Erskine, H. Dudley Hawley, Mary Hampton, etc.
Souv Mat. Fri., June 23. Photos of Hawley.
TO-DAY—Carleton Macy & Maud Edna Hall, Howard & North, Vernon, Wolf & Milton, etc.
58TH ST. "DORA THORNE." With Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Chas. Arthur, Wm. Norton, etc.
Souv. Matinee Every Day this week, 25c.
TO-DAY—Mr. & Mrs. Harry Thorne Co., Billy Van, Four Emperors of Music, 4 Webbs, Alini's Monkey "Peter the Great," American "4," etc.
125TH ST. "DAVID GARRICK" & Double Bill. With Mr. Kelley, Miss Ryan, Miss Deshon, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Abbe, Mr. Aiken & Splendid Cast. Daily Mats., 25c.
Souv. Mats. Every Tuesday & Thursday.
TO-DAY—Katie Rooney & 8 Girls, Ward & Curran, Wills & Hassan, Cooke & Clinton, Johnson & Wells, Bert Baker, others.

KEITH'S
14th St., n'r B'way
Subway Express Station.
Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
MAY VOKES & CO.
J. FRANCIS DOOLEY and his DANCING GIRLS.
4—AVOLOS—4
HICKMAN BROTHERS
GEO. ALEXANDER
FOUR LUKENS
Conway & Held—Gallando
J. Warren Keane—Aurie Dagwell
MYSTERIOUS ZANCIGS
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.
BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA, CONEY ISLAND.
FEARLESS BONAVITA
fights "Baltimore" and other vicious lions.
REY, (Fils)
MORELLI AURORA, MILLER, 20 OTHERS.
Combination price at Bostock's Surf Av. entrance includes Dreamland, 25c. Children, 10c.

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
MORE FUN THAN ANY THREE SHOWS IN TOWN CAN FURNISH.
SECOND MONTH.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
SAM BERNARD
in the Landslide of Melody and Mirth,
The Rollicking Girl
80 FUNMAKERS, 80 including
HATTIE WILLIAMS—JOE COYNE.
"Full of Fun."—Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way and 38th St.
AL HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors
Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.
"Best ventilated and coolest Theatre in the world."
BIGGEST MUSICAL COMEDY LAUGHING HIT in NEW YORK
FRANK DANIELS
in the glittering musical gaiety,
SERGEANT BRUE
BIG COMPANY OF 75, INCLUDING
BLANCHE RING.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., East of B'way.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
Evenings at 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15.
The notable Kirke La Shelle production of the Reigning Comedy Success,
THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH
By Paul Armstrong.
Third month of Triumphant Prosperity.
Theatre Temperature never exceeds 70 degrees.
Special Mat. July 4th
ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

Most Fastidious of Wild Beasts are the Leopards



"CARTOUCHE" MAKES A HOSTILE DEMONSTRATION.



MME MORELLI WITH HER PETS.

J. C. Fireman



AN UNWILLING PERFORMER.

So Says Mme. Morelli, and She Ought to Know, for They've Tried to Eat Her Several Times--How Bostock Saved the Plucky Woman Trainer--One of Her Pets Died from a Broken Heart.



IDLE MOMENTS



"PRINCE," THE JAGUAR.

MR. SCHWAB, publicity promoter for Bostock, the animal man, and the woman reporter stood before the cages of the leopards trained by Mme. Morelli, the little French animal trainer.

Seven, eight, ten leopards, tawny, lithe, graceful, dangerous, lifting angry yellow heads, opening yawning mouths hungry for human flesh, snarling, then lying still to sleep awhile again.

"They have an innocent enough look," remarked the woman, "if you only knew what they are thinking about."

"We know very well what they are thinking about," returned Mr. Schwab, quietly adding: "It wouldn't make so much difference to us if their thoughts didn't run so constantly in that connection upon trainers," and he told her about the trainer who had just had his arm chewed off.

He turned to the man in charge.

"Come, poke them up a little," he ordered. "I want the lady to see how they look standing."

The man came with a long, sharp stick with which he punctured the spotted flesh of first one leopard and then another.

Some lay still and snarled. Some sprang at the bars, snarling.

The lady recoiled.

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"You needn't poke them up on my account," she said very politely. "Unless you are quite sure of the bars. I prefer them sitting down."

"If we hadn't been sure of the bars," explained Mr. Schwab, "we should long ago have been food for daisies. For leopards first, that is, then daisies if there was anything left. This is the mother of the baby leopard in the box," as a beautiful leopard stood sinuously, showing her teeth in what seemed to be a smile, but wasn't.

"Come back," he beckoned. "The lions are apt to take a bite out of your pompadour ever there. I won't let her hurt you. She is a very affectionate mother, but she hasn't eaten any visitors yet. She has confined herself to her offspring. She has eaten two litters and a half of those. She likes the taste of Mme. Morelli, too," nonchalantly. "She has tried her several times."

At that moment the back door of this cheerful animal's cage opened and Mme. Morelli entered.

The woman had had her own idea as to how a leopard traineress should look.

A large tawny spotted creature she had thought she ought to be, with wild, starling, mesmeric eyes, and hair that flared fiercely after the fashion of the hair of those who eat fire.

She could, therefore, scarcely restrain her astonishment at sight of this pretty, quiet, little woman who wore glasses and a black, glittering gown, with a lengthy, pink-tea-train effect and a low neck without sleeves that left a good deal more flesh bare to chew on than was absolutely necessary.

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"I should think she would dress exactly the reverse of that," she began, excitedly. "Short skirts that would admit of nimble escaping and arms and neck covered thickly with tin or thin iron, or something. If I trained leopards I should appear in a full suit of armor, with only a place left for the eyes to look out. Does she wear a train because she is a trainer, do you think?" irrelevantly.

But Mr. Schwab received this question with a sidelong glance of such amazement as to cause a moment of embarrassed silence upon the part of the woman.

Mme. Morelli meanwhile, with a calm, reserved air, compressed lips, and eyes fixed upon her leopards, had driven them from their cages and disappeared into the little, long, dark hall which leads to the arena where she performs.

"I suppose she has that little, long, dark hall all to herself with her leopards," reflected the woman.

"She has," assented Mr. Schwab. "Nobody has disputed her right to it yet," and as they advanced and took their seats for the performance he told her a story of one trip that Madame had made through the little, long, dark hall.

"She is brave as can be," he said; "but sometimes she makes a terrible fuss over a little scratch. One night she came into the arena with such a scratch on her forehead, the blood trickling. She went through with the performance all right, but after that she went into hysterics.

"'There wasn't enough light in the hall,' she sobbed, 'just at the turn. My Katushka! She sprang at me! She only scratched me; but there wasn't enough light in the hall. Anything might have happened!'

"Lights are important when one is alone with leopards. One night all the lights went out in the arena. She was left alone with her animals for twenty minutes. Pitch dark! Not a ray of light anywhere. She kept them away from her by lashing about her with her long whip until we could get the lights turned on. We could hear the swish, swish of the whip and the frightened tap, tap, tap on the floor."

During the performance one leopard became unruly and refused to take the leap from a perch placed high in the cage to another; another bit at her round bare arm, and the attendants exhibited admirable nimbleness in hauling the stage paraphernalia off by means of long, far-away ropes, and a sudden closing of doors upon her and her animals.

When it was over, the little, long dark hall again, and Mme. Morelli lashed her leopards lightly into their cages.

Then the woman was introduced through the bars and stood watching her as she petted the baby leopard, about the size of a kitten, biting affectionately at her nose and chin, trying to see how it would like her when it grew up.

Then Mme. Morelli went with her to two high-up seats facing the arena and talked a while of her career.

Madame, who is French, talks with a pretty accent, which is slightly fractured, but not enough to detract from the charm.

+ + +

Young, not yet twenty-eight; rosy, fresh, dainty, she is exceedingly fond of animals, she told the woman, who, judging from the scars on her neck and arms and shoulders, concluded that her affection must have been returned.

"No; none of my family ever trained animals before me," she said, in reply to a question. "They have all discarded me because I took to it. It happened when I was fourteen that Mr. Bostock came to Montreal, where I lived, and I saw his animals. I was crazy about them from the first. I ran away with his show. My people came after me and took me back. I cried to go with the animals again. I ran away a second time. Then they gave me up as hopeless and let me have my own way. They will have absolutely nothing to do with me now. But I am very happy with my animals. I like Mr. Bostock, too; he is very kind to me, Mr. Bostock. He saves my life every little while."

Then she told the woman about one particular life-saving time, when her Katushka or her Lillie—it is in this way that she speaks of her leopards—became unruly and caught at her arms as she held her upright on her whip in the last of the performance.

How she had dragged her across the stage before Mr. Bostock could get to her. Then had dragged her into the hall before they could free her, which Mr. Bostock did by firing pistol shots and frightening the animal.

"I was in the hospital after that for several weeks," she finished calmly, "and I talked all the while about my Katushka. It is very strange but the more they bite me the fonder I am of them."

"Something after the manner of a beaten wife," suggested the woman.

"Something like that, I suppose," she assented. "It was a long while before my Katushka recovered from the experience. Even now she sometimes goes sniffing about the floor of the arena where the blood stains were. She had got the taste of blood, you understand. They washed the floor and washed it. They scrubbed and scoured it, but for weeks she sniffed at those places, and we could hardly get her through the hall where she had dragged me, and where most of the bloodstains were.

"I should have been dead now except for Mr. Bostock. Look here and here," and she showed the woman scars, deep scars that had healed in an ugly way, scars on arm and shoulder and face and neck.

"I suppose you expect any moment to be killed," sighed the woman encouragingly.

Madame shrugged her round white bare shoulders.

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"Every time I enter the arena, with them," she acknowledged, "I am not sure that I shall come out of it alive. The little long dark hall! The little long dark hall that I have to go through! Sometimes I am afraid of it, their soft feet pattering back of me, never knowing when they might spring. That is why leopards are more dangerous than other animals. They spring. You never know when they are going to leap upon you. You may be across the stage a long way, but one may fly at you without warning, take you unawares." Another shrug of white shoulders here more expressive than words.

"Still," she resumed presently, "I began first to train lions, but I didn't care nearly so much for them as I do for my leopards. I think the more we are apt to be eaten by them the better we like them. You see my left eye, how it is drawn down? I was in the hospital for weeks that time. It was my Lillie did that. I was delirious with pain. They said that through my delirium I talked of nothing but my Lillie.

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"I saw that you talked to them in French," said the woman. "Will you explain to me how wild animals just out of jungles, or not out so very long, can understand French?"

"It is the language I began talking to them in," explained Mme. Morelli. "They understand everything I say, but I suppose if I had begun talking to them in Choctaw they would understand that, too. Leopards are very intelligent animals. You never knew Prince? A beautiful leopard, a darling leopard. I am broken-hearted about Prince. He died, you know.

"He died of a broken heart. When we crossed, of course, I couldn't be with my animals; so when we arrived, as soon as I could I went to see them, to see how they had fared in crossing, whether they had been seasick or not. Their cages were all near me, with the exception of the one Prince was in. That was too far for me to get to, so I said, 'Hello, Prince, how are you, old fellow?' and threw him a kiss.

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"After that he wouldn't take his food, he was so unhappy and jealous. He died two days later of starvation and a broken heart."

The red lips trembled ever so little.

"I was broken-hearted, too," she sighed.

"I have not quit grieving yet for Prince. They said it was just as well he died, he was getting so jealous of me he would have killed me very soon, but I can't help wishing for all that he hadn't died." This in a pathetic way that was not without charm.

"Look here, and here, and here," she recommenced by and by, showing the woman special scars on arm and shoulder. "These were all made by Prince. If I dared to pet another leopard in his presence he would spring at me. If I patted Katushka or Lillie he would crouch, snarl, and get ready to spring. It was all I could do many a time to quiet him, but I am sorry he is dead, very, very sorry," she finished sadly.

The woman looked once more at the terrible scars on the pretty round arms, on the white bare shoulders, at the pitiful droop of the eye, at the special scars that were precious relics of Prince, then looked away.

"You weren't fond enough of him to let him make a meal of you, were you?" she asked.

"So long as I am destined to make a meal for some one of them sooner or later I think I should have preferred to be eaten alive by Prince," the Madame replied.

His Accomplishment.

The Mother—What a flow of language your father has?

The Daughter—And flowery language it is, too! Yesterday he called me a blooming idiot!

How Are The Mighty Fallen!

ONCE upon a time the manager of a "Marine Band" that had wandered into Waco, Texas, or thereabout, asked the manager of the local opera house if the acoustics of his temple of the drama were good.

"Coo-sticks?" was the reply of the buckskin-clothed impresario; "coo-sticks? Why, stranger," indicating with an eloquent wave of the hand the singularly bare-looking stage of the "Opry House," "why, man alive, there was a 'Tom' show played the town jes' ahead of you folks, an' ef we ever hed any 'coo-sticks' roun' the place I reckin they cleaned 'em out along with ther res' of ther stuff they swiped."

Truly is the hand of every man against the "Tommer" as the interpreters of the characters in the dramatic version of Mrs. Stowe's perennial are professionally called. But equally is the hand of every "Tommer" against every one who is not a genuine U. T. C.

Some maker of epigrams theatrical once remarked that there are three kinds of actors—good, bad, and "Tommers." The last named would be quite content with the definition, if they ever had heard it, for the "Tommer" is as distinct a variant of the genus actor as the dramatic biologist would want to meet with.

The Rialto knows him not. His native haunt is by preference "Far Cohoes" or some equally remote spot. He is one of the few actors who are never out of work. The part he played at the beginning of his career as a "Tommer" he continues to play to the end. Managers of "Tom" shows advertise in the theatrical papers for "a good St. Clair" or "A1 Tom," just as the merchant makes known his wants regarding a bookkeeper or stenographer.

Some of these advertisements are well worth the while of a humorous minded investigator.

"Stewart Bros.," reads one, "want good Marks, with donkey, also Legree, with dogs and sober Topsy." With stern brevity is added "Mashers and boozers save stamps."

Another "call" draws attention to the fact that "salaries must be low," sweetening the bitter, however, by the addendum. "But you get them."

"Barnard's Big Double Tom Show," we learn a little further down the column, "wants good woman for Eliza, who can cook and wash and is a neat dresser, on and off."

"The Solid South Big Syndicate Double Uncle Tom's Cabin Co." finds itself in need of a good St. Clair, who can play the tuba in the band, "double in brass," says the "ad"—"and understands the care of dogs." Surely no sinecure.

The unpopularity of "Tommers," however, is not solely owing to the fact that they will swipe everything from an "Opry House" that isn't nailed down. They in very truth are not the only sinners of this kind. Other and much more pretentious attractions have been caught at the same trick. There is a deeper seated reason for their, to put it mildly, unpopularity with their fellow-craftsmen. Imagine the feelings of the star of the last season's Fitch success who is asked to dress, when the show is on the road, in a room but recently occupied jointly by "the man-eating Missouri bloodhounds" and "The Sunny South Colored Quartet."

As a rule "Tom" shows—there are about 800 of them—play to a good business. Sometimes, however, they get up against it hard. Some time ago a small show was touring Texas with no noticeable results but a lamentable falling off in the available assets. The manager, after a week of this kind of hard luck, went to see the Mayor of the place where they were to play that night.

"What's the matter with the show?" inquired the investigating manager, "that you fellows don't patronize it any better?"

"Well, young feller," was the carefully considered reply, "the boys think there might be less heaven and more action."

The manager thanked him and left. The next day the town was pasted high and low with small bills.

"Something doing at the theatre tonight," they read. The result was gratifying to the show folk. The house was jammed. Nor could the patrons of the drama complain of any lack of "the something doing" promised. They saw a spirited ten-round go, strict Queensberry rules, between Legree and the hitherto meek Uncle Tom; a "double" acrobatic act by Little Eva and Topsy. Last but best a thrilling hurdle race over the ice blocks of the frozen river by Eliza, mounted on Marks's long-suffering donkey. They had no kick on bad business after that night, and the interpolations became regular features of the performance.

Of course the big "Tom" shows, the kinds that travel on the railroad, without having to get off for the trains, don't experience many vicissitudes. It is the little outfit that goes under canvas when the town it is playing in boasts no theatre, or available hall, that experiences the real ups and downs. There is a legend extant in "Tommer" circles of such a show that went to the bad in an inhospitable part of the country. They lived, or rather starved, for days on what they could get by means fair or foul. At last, one day the pangs of hunger became so unendurable that, like shipwrecked mariners, they were forced to resort to cannibalism. One by one did "the ferocious man-eating bloodhounds" disappear, until one morning there were no more left. The resourceful Marks, rising to the emergency, went in search of his donkey, with the intent of dining that evening. Alas! the intelligent animal had, doubtless after seeing the fate of the last dog, nibbled through his tether and vanished. Nor was he ever found again.

Consider, then, the lot of the "Tommer." An outcast among his own kind, he approaches his work with none of the keen creative pleasure of a higher type of actor. He is a thing apart, doing the same thing year in and year out for very little pay and no glory. Nobody ever saw a dead donkey, no one ever saw a "Tommer" who seemed new at the thing. Like Topsy, they seem to have "just growed."

When next you see his somewhat grimy altar of Thespis in your midst go up to the man in the blue-painted ticket wagon and pay your "Ten, twent', or thirt'," and when in the gray of the morning the "Tommers" set their faces toward the next town, as the last wagon dips over the hill, these poor pariahs of the drama shall call blessings on your sleeping community.

Music Teacher's Convention.

THE twenty-seventh annual convention of the Music Teacher's National Association will be held at Teacher's College, Columbia University, in this city, on June 20, 21, 22, and 23. The first day will open with business meetings and a reception at the residence of N. Coe Stewart, Fort Washington Park. Public meetings will begin on Wednesday at 9:30 A. M., at Teachers' College, with an address of welcome by Dean Russell of Teachers' College, with response by E. M. Bowman, the acting President of the association. Waldo S. Pratt of Hartford will give an address on the aim and plans of the association, and Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn will speak on the lack of endowments for education in music. In the afternoon there will be addresses on music criticism and one on concerts, composers, and conductors in America. Thursday will be occupied with a discussion of "The Place of Music in General Education," in which H. E. Dann of Cornell University, W. E. Watt of Chicago, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick of New York, L. B. McWood of Columbia, W. R. Spalding of Harvard, Hamilton C. MacDougall of Wellesley, and Albert Ross Parsons of New York will take part.

On Thursday evening there will be a seaside dinner. Friday morning will be devoted to discussing "The essentials that should be agreed upon for pupils of average musical ability." As to the voice this will be discussed by Frederick W. Root of Chicago and Herbert W. Greene of New York, and as to the piano by Calvin B. Cady, Kate S. Chittenden and Henry Holden Huss of New York; as to theory by Thomas Pepper, Jr., of Boston, Silas G. Pratt of New York, George Coleman Gow of Nassau, and Eva B. Deming of New York.

On Friday afternoon there will be an illustrated lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art at 4 P. M. by Miss Fannie Morris on the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments, numbering 3,500 specimens, representing the instruments of primitive man as well as of civilized nations, and including many rare specimens.

A concert complimentary to the Music Teachers' National Association will be given by Richard Henry Warren with his orchestra at the St. Nicholas Garden on Wednesday evening.

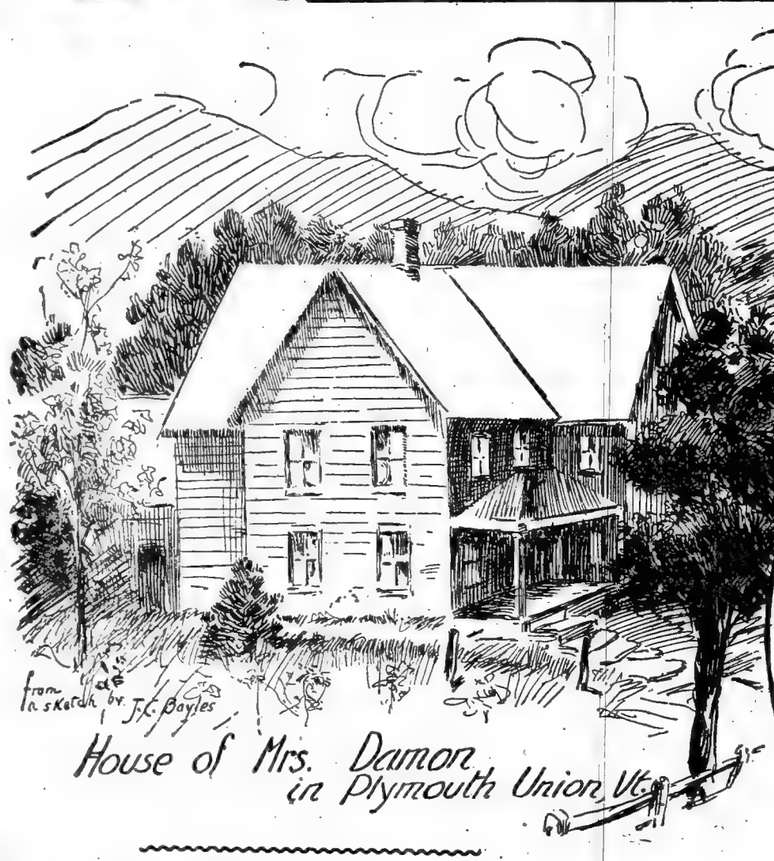
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THE GREAT LAFAYETTE
AND HIS OWN COMPANY.

The Last of the Revolutionary Widows



from a sketch by J.C. Bayles

House of Mrs. Damon in Plymouth Union Vt.



J.C. Fireman

Mrs. Esther Sumner Damon.

Miss Sumner as a "School-ma'm"

Mrs. Esther Sumner Damon the Only Person Now Drawing a Federal Pension for Her Husband's Services to the Colonies--She is, of Course, a Vermonter, and Still Retains All Her Faculties and a Clear Memory.

NEAR the head of Black River Valley, in Windsor County, Vt., ten long miles from the nearest railway station at Ludlow, lies the hamlet of Plymouth Union. The adjective long is applied to miles in this section of the country for the reason that the good people of Central Vermont do not seem to have any clear conception of what a mile is. A Virginia farmer once said to me: "Every place hereabout is a mile and a half or thereabout." In Vermont a mile is "quite a ways," and when the distance is stretched beyond easy computation it becomes five miles or ten miles, as may be.

Plymouth Union can scarcely be called a village. It is one of those apparently accidental clustering of dwellings at a cross roads which may have had a reason for being at some period in the remote past, but has none that is discoverable at the moment except the fact that the houses are already there. There is a tradition that it once had local industries in a saw mill and a tannery. This may be true, but if so neither could now live on the light second growth of the surrounding slopes. Here the mountains draw very close together, making an extremely narrow valley which would be picturesque if there was any point from which it might be viewed. What the little population lives on is a question difficult to answer. Fortunately, it costs very little to live there. I am told that a majority of the population are in one way or another supported by civil war pensions. A tidal wave of patriotism must have swept through this section of Vermont in the early sixties.

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It appears to be the habit of the people of Plymouth Union to live to venerable age. Old people are more numerous than young people. This is probably explained by the fact that young men and women naturally drift away in search of better opportunities of profitable employment than are found there, leaving behind those too old to migrate or whose local attachments are too strong to be lightly severed. In such a leisurely and restful environment, where no one needs to hurry or worry, there is no good reason why life should not be prolonged indefinitely. One who can survive a Vermont Winter should have no difficulty in living the remainder of the year. Hence it is that of the Green Mountain Boys who flocked to the Federal standard during the civil war so many hale and hearty veteran pensioners remain.

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The most interesting inhabitant of Plymouth Union is "Aunt Esther" Damon, the last on the roll of Federal pensioners as a widow of a soldier of the Revolution. This fact alone would make her an object of National interest, but it is emphasized by the fact that she is a remarkable woman, especially when allowance is made for adverse conditions which have made her life a hard struggle from her earliest recollection. Only when her vital spark is flickering in the socket have the conditions been reached which promise a measure of relief from the tension of bitter poverty. Possessing all her faculties, with a clear memory and keen perceptions, she deems herself happy and finds great cause for thankfulness in what for most people would be a barren old age devoid of everything calculated to make old age tolerable.

The life history of "Aunt Esther" is not one which lends itself to romance. She was born in Plymouth Township, not far from her present home, on the first day of August, 1814. She was one of a family of eight or nine, born to a heritage of poverty. Her father is remembered as a "stirring" man, who began life with nothing, married prematurely, and worked hard to provide for his family. In cutting timber to build them a house he was killed by the fall of a tree. His widow was left without resources and found it impossible to hold her family together. One by one they were "bound out" to service, and were never reunited. At a tender age Esther was thus put to work, and remembers this period chiefly as one of neglect and ill-treatment.

Time may have modified, but has not obliterated, the memory of the wrongs of her youth. She grew up a wilful, headstrong, undisciplined girl, difficult to manage, no doubt, but with a strong character and right instincts. There is a tradition that she was "wild," but in a community still dominated by the Puritan spirit and peculiarly intolerant of everything savoring of individuality of thought or action, the term would mean less than it might elsewhere. It is probable she resented the severe and unsympathetic guidance which may have been offered her, and decided to conquer the difficulties of life in her own way.

By one kind of work or another, mostly domestic service, she made shift to live, and finally drifted to Tyson, which then had a charcoal blast furnace and was something of a centre of activity. At a grotesquely misnamed hamlet called Frog City she is said to have taught a district school for one or two terms. Her own education had been very limited, and teaching could not have offered her a successful career. By thus doing whatever came in her way, she managed to support herself until she was twenty-one years old, when she married.

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Her choice of a husband was not well considered. Noah Damon, whom she wedded after a brief courtship, was a widower seventy-five or seventy-six years old, with adult children and a record of good service as a soldier of the Revolution in sundry Massachusetts commands. He is traditionally remembered as an easygoing, honest, improvident man, and not inclined to be industrious. It is said that Esther Sumner was misled as to his ability and willingness to support her, and thought he had some property, whereas he had none. Perhaps he was an optimist by temperament. Their marriage was celebrated on the 6th of September, 1835.

The young wife soon discovered that, for her, the marriage relation meant not only supporting herself by continued hard work for small wages, but supporting her husband as well. He was quite willing to entertain her with stories of the war, but these did not seem to compensate for the added burden she had unwittingly assumed. She insisted that Damon's children should make some provision for him. This led to misunderstandings and family quarrels, and they finally took the old man to a farm in New Hampshire, to which the young wife refused to go.

No separation other than that described was sought or desired. Damon never ceased to crave his wife's companionship; she, in turn, while unwilling to be a dependent upon the Damon family, spared enough from her meagre earnings to keep him clothed, and in other ways to provide for his comfort. In some way Damon got money to make a trip to Boston to visit some friends, and from this outing he never returned. He died on the journey, which was probably too much for his failing strength, but whether in going to or coming from Boston is not clear.

Noah Damon's service as a Revolutionary soldier is shown by the records in the Bureau of Pensions to have been as follows: Six days, from April 19, 1775, in Capt. Tucker's company; twenty-five days, from April 17, 1777, in Capt. Seth Sumner's company, Col. Benjamin Gill's regiment; two months five days, from May 15, 1777, in Capt. Moses French's company, Col. Jonathan Titcomb's regiment; two months twenty-two days, from Dec. 10, 1777, in Capt. Thomas White's company, Col. Edward Proctor's regiment; two months twenty-five days, from April 9, 1778, in Capt. Benjamin Lapham's company, Col. Jonathan Reed's regiment; one month seven days, from July 26, 1778, in Capt. Nathaniel Clapp's company, Col. Benjamin Howe's regiment; nine days, from Feb. 5, 1779, in Capt. Abner Crane's company, Colonel not stated; one month one day, from Aug. 14, 1779, in Capt. Joseph Richard's company, Col. Gill's regiment, and eight months, from May 11, 1780, in Capt. Caleb Champney's company.

Damon was probably born in 1759, and entered the service as a minute man when about sixteen years of age. He was nearly twenty-two when his last recorded service was completed. His period of intermittent enlistment covered a period of nearly five years and seven months. The irregular troops of the Continental Army were assembled and disbanded as occasion required, which explains his frequent changes of assignment to companies and regiments. Tradition has it that he was a brave man and a good soldier.

Esther Sumner's marriage to him at the venerable age of seventy-five or six is believed by those with whom her relations during recent years have been most intimate to have been due more to impulse than to considerations of sound judgment. It is not impossible that the real reason might be found in a blighted romance, and that she listened to the old man's suit to pique one whose infidelity she resented. All this was long ago, and it is not likely the venerable woman would care to tell all she may remember of that period.

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As a young woman she was of a highly emotional temperament, and more than once developed symptoms of religious mania which were only restrained by the hard and practical conditions of her every-day life. At one time she considered herself gifted with prophetic power and practiced "trance preaching." She has been a woman of strong and normal religious convictions for more than seventy years, and her intimate friends recognize that according to her light she has tried to be consistent to her professions. She derives pleasure from recognizing in what she long considered the gravest mistake of her life, her marriage, a Providential provision for an age prolonged far beyond the average, and but for which she would have been in a less honorable and satisfactory sense a public charge.

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After the death of her husband, which in the circumstances cannot have been a very keen bereavement, Mrs. Damon realized that she had other duties than self-interest alone suggested. Her mother was then old and poor and helpless. Esther took her and cared for her to the end of her life. To enable her to do this she leased a little farm near Reading, Vt., and worked it as well as she could with the help of a hired man.

After her mother's death she did not feel equal to continuing this profitless and unsatisfactory enterprise, and returned to Plymouth Union to take up her residence with an old resident of that place, a Mrs. Snow, who had a house but no income. In that house she has lived for the past sixteen or seventeen years, and there she hopes and expects to remain for the rest of her life. During a period of many years she has been in receipt of a Federal pension of $8 per month, and this meagre provision had to suffice in a large degree for the needs of both old women. Even with no charge for rent, an income of 40 cents a day was scant support for two, both too old and too infirm to do anything for themselves. A little help has been tendered from time to time by liberal friends, and the neighbors have been well-disposed and would have relieved any actual suffering had they known it; but money is a scarce commodity in Plymouth Union, and a dollar looms large under all conditions.

Curiously enough, Aunt Esther Damon is the one person in the village with a current reputation for liberality. Her friends describe her as characterized by an open-handed generosity which verges on indiscretion. She has always been ready to help others. She has assisted in the support of the church and its work, and has given what she could ill spare for the support of the causes it fostered.

In an isolated Vermont village the point of view is sharply circumscribed by a near horizon, and the parable of the widow's mite is somehow curiously confused with that of the prodigal son. That a woman as poor as Mrs. Damon could merit a reputation for open-handed liberality was a phenomenon which seemed to possess some of the elements of a paradox. In the last analysis it may appear different.

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Mrs. Snow, with whom Mrs. Damon made her home, died in December, 1903. Through the generosity of relatives Mrs. Damon was assured of a life tenure of the house. It is not very much of a house, but is comfortable except in Winter, and suits her purposes extremely well. The room she occupies has a window which is locally described as "sightly"—meaning that it commands a view of the near-by cross roads and permits one who sits at it to see whatever is going on. An occasional "team" goes by—a team in Vermont meaning a vehicle drawn by one horse. Two horses are known as a "span."

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It is the habit of the neighborhood to recognize the rig, whether the passengers are distinguished or not, and speculation as to where it is going or coming from, and what explains its presence in the road, furnishes the material for about all the local gossip there is. Now that Mrs. Damon cannot sit by the window, her bed is so placed as to command its view, and to deprive her of it would be a heart-breaking cruelty.

Mrs. Damon has been confined to her bed for more than half a year, and during that time, when fatal pneumonia was resisted with great difficulty by the combined efforts of a faithful physician and a devoted nurse, she has lost to a great extent the use of her limbs. Like most old people she suffers from defective circulation. Her gnarled and misshapen hands tell of rheumatism and chalky deposits in the joints. Her heart action is irregular, and is perhaps the gravest of her symptoms. As the season advances and warm weather returns she can probably be assisted to a chair on her little front porch, but it must be confessed that no chair suitable for her occupation is included in the furniture of her house.

With the exception of a slight deafness Mrs. Damon retains her faculties remarkably. She is perfectly consecutive, observant, and gracious in manner. In speech she avoids the mannerisms of the locality, and her language is much above that of her environment. It is grammatical, and her words are well chosen. I am told she has a sense of humor and enjoys a contest of wits, from which she rarely comes off second best.

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From the first of April her pension is to be $24 per month, but she will not receive the first installment of this increase until the quarterly payment in July. It will not be sufficient to provide the comforts and luxuries which a very old person needs, especially in Winter, when firewood is a large and constant item of expense; but to the old woman who has so long lived upon a third of that amount it seems affluence. So likely was she to disburse her income in gifts and benefactions to persons she deemed more in need than herself that a guardian of her person and estate was appointed by the court to be the treasurer and almoner of her pension money. For this purpose an estimable lady living near by, Mrs. Julia Taylor, was selected, and her appointment gives assurance that whatever funds are made available for Mrs. Damon's support will be wisely and lovingly administered.

J. C. BAYLES.

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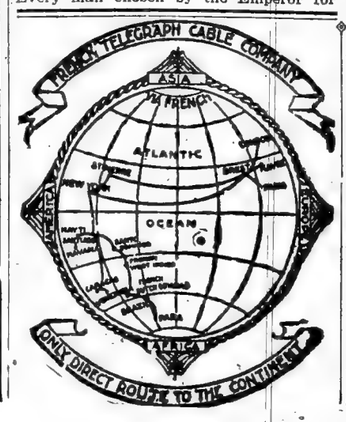
Lunch a la carte on 12 and 1 P. M. trains from New York and Philadelphia

Dinner (table d'hote $1.00) on 5 and 6 P.M. trains from New York and Philadelphia

Japan's First Financier--The Man Who Raised the Money for the War

ALTHOUGH Admiral Togo is at present the biggest figure in Japan, not much less important is Korekiyo Takahashi, Vice Governor of the Bank of Japan, and financial agent of his country, who is now visiting in New York. Indirectly, it was Takahashi, or rather his ability to negotiate loans in London and this country to the extent of $260,000,000 to carry on the war of his country, that made possible Admiral Togo's victories.

Handicapped by early poverty and born in an atmosphere that reflected one of the oldest feudal clans, Takahashi's achievements are all the more remarkable. Japan seems to have been eminently successful in the choice of men for the responsible work it imposed upon them during the uncertain times of war. Every man chosen by the Emperor for high and responsible duty appears to have filled the office with the ease and ripe judgment that comes of many years of preparation. Especially is this true in the case of Takahashi.



At the beginning of the war the prediction was generally made that the Japanese would not be able to continue it for any length of time, owing to insufficient funds. It remained for K. Takahashi, who now ranks as the Pierpont Morgan of Japan; to attend to this matter with the ease of a financier long trained in the manipulation of vast capital. A prominent Japanese official in speaking of Mr. Takahashi's work, said:

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"Being able to float a loan amounting to $260,000,000 at a time when success or defeat for our nation hung upon it, is quite as real efficiency as Togo's work in capturing the Russian battleships."

Most discouraging of all was the ignorance, both in England and here of Japan's resources, physical and commercial.

Prior to this there was little occasion, opportunity, or even necessity in Japan for the manipulation of large sums of money, and the marked innovation in finance in Japan is shown by the fact that a little less than two years ago, at the opening of hostilities, the national debt of Japan amounted to only about $250,000,000, or less than the war loan made since.

Previous to this time Japanese finance did few sums where the ninth, or even the eighth, figure was used, for the simple reason that large fortunes in Japan were not made, and, according to Mr. Takahashi, possibly never will be made. In his own words:

"No great fortunes are made in a day, as they are here. This could not be done in Japan, because the conditions do not exist for it. We haven't the large wheat fields or the big copper properties, for example.

"Of course, we have the tobacco and cotton crops, which yield great incomes, the former amounting to $32,000,000 net profit annually, but we have not the varied resources of America. Silk manufacture and the fine arts have produced some considerable fortunes. I can say this, however—that Americans can find much better fields for investment in Japan, paying in some instances almost double the dividends paid on American investments. Take the railroads, for instance, which pay from 6 to 10 per cent.

"I was amazed by the vast fortunes being made, almost in a day, in this country. Everybody talks in millions. Americans do not bother about small things; everything is built on a big plan. I have observed that if a man talks to another about a small business matter he will not listen; if the thing under discussion is big, he is all attention."

The celerity with which Mr. Takahashi negotiated the loans is one of the remarkable features of his work. In making the last loan for $30,000,000 in March he arrived on a Sunday in London, and the following day arrangements were perfected for the loan which was announced two days later.

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Mr. Takahashi is referred to by his people as a home-made man, having acquired most of his experience and education in Japan. "I am also a self-made man," said Mr. Takahashi, with pride. "When I was nine years old I started out to earn my own living, and I worked my way through school."

Some of the Japanese governmental authorities, who admired the young fellow's pluck and earnestness in his work, were instrumental in granting his wish of coming to America to study the English language. He remained in California for about a year studying, returning to Japan about the time of the inauguration of the new imperial régime. Soon after his official career began as instructor in the school of English language, established after the war of the restoration by the Imperial Government. His official services were represented in various departments—Education, Agriculture and Commerce, the Patent Bureau, Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry and later he was appointed to the office of Vice Governor of the Government bank at Tokio.

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But instead of the American-made mottoes on success by prominent American Successes, the reason he gave was closely allied with the teachings and faith of Old Japan in ancestral devotion—namely, obedience.

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"Don't despise the work given you to do. Be obedient to conditions and watch your chance to improve. I caution my clerks and bookkeepers," added Mr. Takahashi, "who often express a loathing for their work, to guard against such a spirit. If a young man neglects the work given him to do, no matter how menial or how much he despises it, he can never hope to win the confidence of his employer in anything better."

Mr. Takahashi's achievements were so gratifying to the Emperor that he has appointed him a life member of the House of Peers, one of the highest honors he could confer.

While Togo's name will be perpetuated as Japan's greatest Admiral, Takahashi is likely always to be referred to as Japan's first great financier.

Reduced Rates For Telephone Service

Contract Offices:

15 Dey Street—9010 Cortlandt.
136 W. 38th Street—9040 38th.
23 E. 59th Street—9041 Plaza.
220 W. 124th Street—9000 Morningside.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

SANITARIUMS FOR PLANTS

THE latest in New York is sanitariums for plants. They are to be found in the uptown neighborhoods where families are in the habit of going away for the Summer, boarding up their houses and dispensing with the services of a caretaker. Many of these families do not hesitate to leave the cats that have protected their houses from mice all Winter to find either their living in the streets or strangulation in the pound when the house is closed for the Summer; but they would never dream of leaving their pet plants to starve. Fashionable florists do not like the term "boarding places for plants." The signs in their windows read "sanitariums for plants."

Said a florist who has one of these sanitariums: "Many, if not most, of the plants, especially of the rarer house varieties, are delivered to us sadly out of condition. Steam heat and the dust of apartments or parlors that are half the time in gaslight does not agree with them. Such plants need as much care as a sick animal. During the Summer, when our cut-flower business is dull, we take care of them and deliver them in good condition to their owners in the Fall. We charge anywhere from 50 cents to $1 a week, according to circumstances. Some plants that do not require much attention we take for 25 cents a week, but that is the lowest. In Winter we would not take them for any price. Their room is more profitable to us than their company."

"HAPPY TEETH."

LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

The Tooth Powder That Children Need

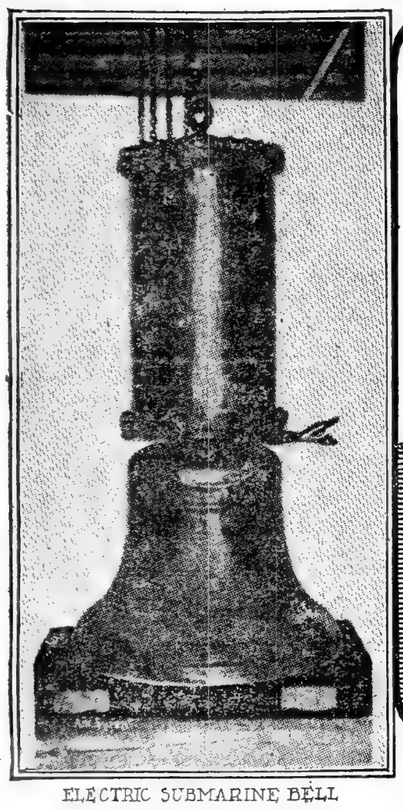
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BILLIARDS.

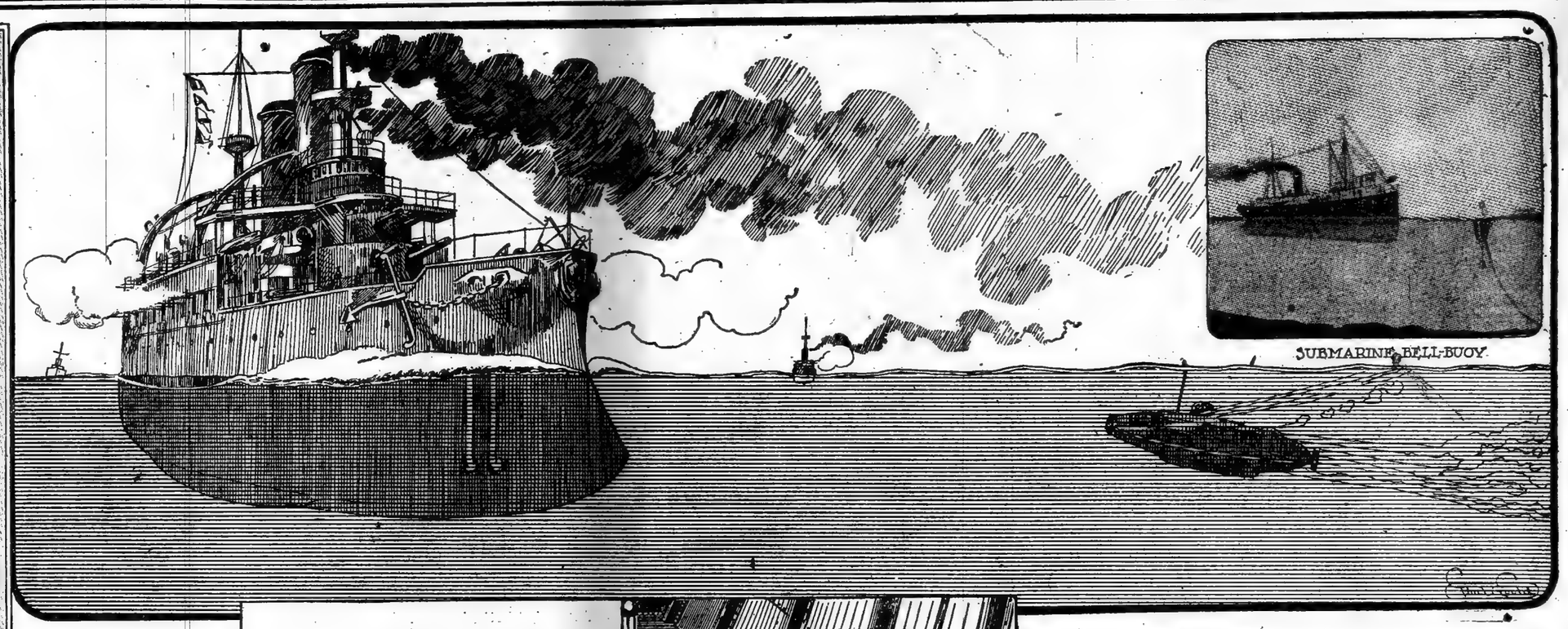


Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

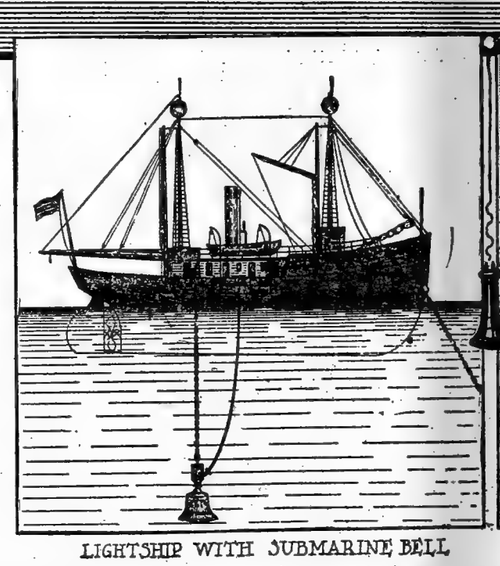
Submarine Signals, Foes of Fogs and Torpedo Boats



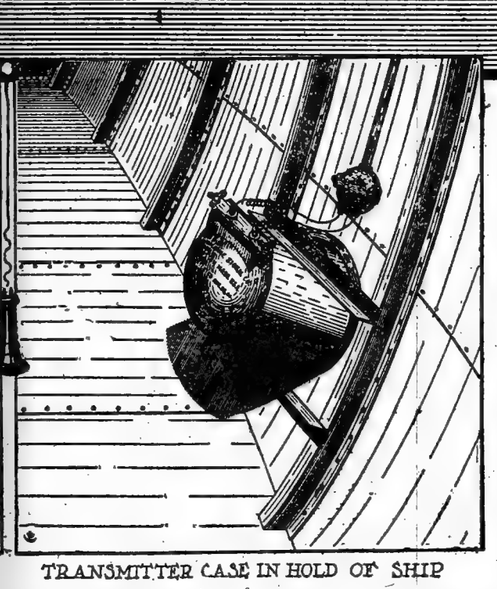
ELECTRIC SUBMARINE BELL



SUBMARINE BELL-BUOY



LIGHTSHIP WITH SUBMARINE BELL



TRANSMITTER CASE IN HOLD OF SHIP

The Rapid Development in Effectiveness of Under-water Telephones May Soon Make Life Afloat Much Less Perilous, Both in Peace and in War---Successful Experiments of Big Transatlantic Liners.

THE success that has attended the introduction of submarine signaling by means of bells underneath lightships, or along shore, to ships far out at sea, is one of the principal topics now engaging the attention of naval experts the world over, for it is believed that the perfection of this system of communication may be the answer to that most perplexing naval problem of modern times, which is the discovery of a method by which battleships, cruisers, and other war craft may be able to detect the approach of submarine torpedo craft in ample time to locate their position and then to destroy or render them ineffective.

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This system of submarine signaling, which has been tested with remarkable success on the great North German Lloyd liners Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kronprinz Wilhelm, and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, as well as on many coastwise liners, the lightships at Sandy Hook, Fire Island, Cape Cod, and elsewhere, is based on the fact that sound travels under water at at least four times the speed that it does through the air. This fact has long been known and utilized by the savages on the African coast, who for centuries have been in the habit of signaling to one another by means of sounding instruments placed close to the edge of the water.

The system as now perfected may be described as a signaling apparatus, consisting of a submerged bell of peculiar design, which is attached to the bottom of a lightship or any other craft or structure, from which the signals are to be sent to a vessel at sea.

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The apparatus through which the signals are received at the bottom of the ship and then transferred by means of wires to the officer on the bridge above, may be described as a pair of sensitive electric transmitters, placed on the inside of the ship against the outer planking below the water line, one transmitter being on the port and the other the starboard side of the vessel. In the pilot-house, or on the bridge, or wherever else above deck it may be desired, there is a telephone receiver, which is connected with the apparatus below the water line.

Alongside the receiving apparatus above deck is a switch by which the officer with the receivers at his ears is enabled to determine on the instant from which side the signals come. Then he shuts off the other side, and in less than a minute is able accurately to locate the bearing of the bell, its distance from the ship, and practically its exact position. The great accuracy of the results achieved by this system was never more admirably illustrated than on the voyage of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse that terminated at New York two weeks ago.

On that voyage Capt. Kueppers said the liner picked up the bells at the mouth of the Weser as she was leaving German waters, and he declared that the signals were as clear as they could possibly be, and that a novice would have had no trouble whatever in distinguishing the numbers by which that point is known in the signal code.

Again, as the great liner neared the American mainland, the bells on Cape Cod, at Fire Island, and on Sandy Hook were just as plainly heard, and the vessel in each case was many miles at sea when the watch officer picked up their tinkle.

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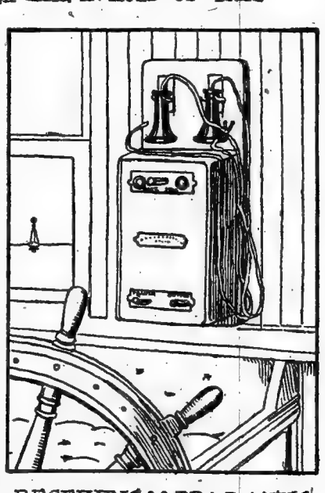
Now that the signal apparatus has been tested so successfully on the great merchant vessels, it was, of course, to be expected that their use in the detection and location of the elusive submarine torpedo would become a serious question in every navy, and it has. The United States Government in the latter part of last year began experiments at Newport to determine the efficacy of the signals in this respect, but the experiments were cut short by the disabling of the submarine boat used in the tests, and later by rough weather, which rendered the yacht used as an observing station practically useless for the purpose wanted.

The tests, however, lasted long enough to show that the approach of submarine boats can be heard by means of this system and the position of the deadly craft located amply.

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The British Admiralty and the German Naval Department are also interested in the system, and, according to a well-known naval authority, the day is not far distant when every battleship, armored cruiser, and other war craft which are designed for action above water will be equipped with the system.

One of the men to whom great credit is due for perfecting the system is A. J. Mundy of Boston, who, with Prof. Elisha Gray of Chicago, worked on the problem for four years. They discovered that sound could easily pass through the walls of a vessel, and Mr. Mundy then invented the device for placing the sound transmitter inside the hull of the ship, thus rendering her safe, so far as being deranged by submerged derelicts and other perils to navigation are concerned. Repeated tests proved that a bell with a lip or "sound bowl" several inches thick and having a high, clear, musical note, was by far the best adapted for the transmission of sound through water, and the result was the perfection of the system which has now been proved serviceable beyond all shadow of doubt.



RECEIVING APPARATUS IN PILOT-HOUSE

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To revert to the merchant marine, the signal bells have minimized by at least 50 per cent. the dangers to ocean-going craft incident to fogs and stormy weather along the coasts. For instance, if the Kronprinz Wilhelm is nearing Fire Island, near which point is Long Beach, whose shores are strewn with the wrecks of vessels that have been driven ashore in treacherous weather, and a thick fog prevails, the officer on the bridge, long before he nears the point, can tell exactly his position at sea and determine within a hundred yards the distance he is from the beach.

The same is true of Cape Cod, Sandy Hook, Vineyard Sound, Nantucket Shoals, and numerous other points along the American coast, the lightships of all these stations being equipped with the submarine bells. The Canadian Government is also interested in the scheme, and already plans are being perfected for the safeguarding of the Atlantic Coast, as well as the St. Lawrence from its mouth to Quebec.

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No better idea of the great gap this invention has filled in ocean navigation can be had than by quoting from naval and merchant marine experts as to its usefulness. Capt. J. R. Selfridge, United States Navy, declares that the invention "is the most valuable aid to navigation, without exaggeration, I may say, which the world has ever seen." C. A. Hutchins, Superintendent of Lights for Nova Scotia, adds that the system is capable of boundless application, while Lieut. Commander B. T. Walling, United States Navy, in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, said that the bells could be distinguished for a distance of at least five and one-half miles by the most inexperienced persons.

"Had the Russians known of this system and equipped their vessels with it," said a naval officer the other day, "there is little doubt that all the havoc reported to have been wrought by submarines would have been reduced at least by half, and for that matter perhaps entirely prevented—that is, provided, of course, the Russian gunners could have hit the things after they located their positions."

BITTER'S BRONZE SHEPHERDESS

AMONG the beautiful sculptured works in the houses of private citizens in New York, one of those which stands pre-eminent is the life-size bronze shepherdess in the handsome residence of Louis Stern at 993 Fifth Avenue.

As will be seen from the illustration in the colored supplement, the bronze, which is of life size, forms a newel post for the bronze and marble stairway in the entrance hall. It is the work of Karl Bitter, who spent six months completing it.

A remarkable part of the work was that the hallway of Mr. Stern's house was turned into a studio for the time being, Mr. Bitter choosing this means of producing a statue that would be in entire accord with the surroundings, and the pose of which would be harmonious with the staircase of which the figure forms the most striking part. A large window facing north made the hall an ideal studio.

Silk Worms May Be Raised on Every Farm

WHEN Mrs. Roosevelt appeared at the Inaugural Ball last March in a dress the silk for which had been woven by American looms it was acclaimed as a patriotic object lesson. But, worthy as were the motives of the First Lady of the Land, there was one serious defect in the example which she set to other American women. The raw silk which went into the making of her dress had been imported.

If the hopes and ambitions of Secretary of Agriculture Wilson are realized, as they give every promise of being, the wife of some American President of the near future may appear at an inaugural ball in a silk dress wholly of American production.

With a little trouble, in fact, the thing could be accomplished to-day, for already the silk-producing industry has secured a foothold in the United States. A considerable number of farmers' wives and daughters are making as much from silkworms as they do from eggs and butter, and they make the money with the expenditure of a great deal less of energy and capital. Secretary Wilson thinks the day is close at hand when a nest of silkworms will be as much an adjunct of the farm as the hive of bees or the flock of hens.

Silkworms can be raised on any farm where there are mulberry trees or Osage orange hedges. If there are no such trees on the farm the Department of Agriculture will supply seedlings or cuttings. The mulberry is a rapid-growing tree, and in three years will produce a sufficient supply of leaves for the feeding of silkworms. Then the department will furnish, free of charge, eggs to the full feeding capacity of the mulberry grove. An ounce of eggs will hatch about 40,000 worms. Each worm, barring accidents, will produce a cocoon. These 40,000 cocoons, when dried, will weigh approximately eighty pounds. They are worth from 75 cents to $1 a pound.

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When the Government started out to encourage silk raising it was confronted with the fact that there was no American market for silk cocoons. American silk weavers import about $50,000,000 worth of raw silk a year, almost half of which comes from Japan. China and Italy are the other largest producers. While the demand for raw silk is thus enormous, none of the American weavers had a reeling plant, because there were no American cocoons to reel. In this emergency the Government determined to create an artificial market for the cocoons until the production reached such a point as would justify American manufacturers in establishing reeling plants. Accordingly, reels were purchased and set up in Washington, and two expert women reelers imported from France.

These women, mother and daughter, didn't want to come; but the offer of high wages and free transportation both ways finally tempted them. When told that they were expected in one season to teach American girls to reel silk the Frenchwomen held up their hands in consternation. They declared the thing impossible. It took years, they said, to learn the art, and even then the only good reelers were women whose mothers and grandmothers before them had been engaged in the industry. Despite this woeful prediction, five American girls learned in one season to reel silk, and now they are as expert as any reelers in the world.

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So, now, the Government is regularly in the business of reeling silk. It buys all the American-raised cocoons that are offered, paying the highest European prices, 75 cents to $1 a pound, according to quality. When the silk is reeled it is sold at current market prices to American mills. Not all the American-raised cocoons are now shipped to Washington, however. Out in Southern California there is an Italian colony that is raising its own silk worms and reeling its own cocoons, and the business has been started on a small scale in other parts of the country.

The Government pays its silk reelers $2 a day. Silk reelers in Europe get 15 to 20 cents a day. Owing to this difference in the cost of labor, the Government's silk-reeling plant is not on a commercial basis. In fact, the Government suffers a loss of about 50 per cent. on every pound of silk it reels. One fact contributing to this loss, however, is that the Government's reeling machines are not of the most modern make. Prof. L. O. Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, is now in Europe studying the question, with a view to securing more improved machinery.

At the present time raw silk is admitted into the United States free of tariff duties, while a heavy rate is imposed on the manufactured article. It is the policy of Congress, which has been much interested in the department's experiments and has appropriated liberally for them, to place a protective rate on the raw silk whenever the production reaches a point to justify such a course.

There are very few places in the United States where silkworms could not be successfully raised. Just now the largest production is in California, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas. New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and even the District of Columbia, are producing small quantities. A few days ago Miss Ethel Lois Pritchett, a sixteen-year-old girl living at New Albany, Ind., sent to the department a sample of her cocoons. They had been raised from eggs imported by the Government from Italy, and Mr. Gillis, the expert in charge, declared the Indiana girl's cocoons superior to those produced from the same eggs on their native Italian soil.

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The labor involved in the raising of silkworms covers a period of only about six weeks, in the Spring of the year. The entire cycle of the silkworm's existence is completed in about sixty-five days. For from thirty to forty days he is a larva, or silkworm proper, and divides his time about equally between eating and sleeping. For from fifteen to twenty days he is a chrysalis, during which period he spins his cocoon and hibernates inside of it. Emerging from the cocoon, he has an existence of from eight to twenty days as a moth or perfect insect. Then he dies. If the cocoon is to be prepared for market, however, the chrysalis is either smothered or killed by heat inside the cocoon, and the third period of his existence, therefore, is cut off.

It is expected that American silk will be produced mainly by the wives and daughters of farmers, as is the case in Europe. The work is not hard, and the only equipment necessary is a grove of mulberry trees and a dry, airy room which can be spared for the purpose six weeks out of the year.

TELLS TALES ON WEAK WINES.

AN apparatus has been devised by which and with the aid of a telephone it is possible infallibly to detect the adulteration of wine with water. This instrument, which was invented by M. Maneuvrier, Assistant Director of the Laboratory of Research of the Paris Faculty of Science, is described in The National Druggist as follows:

"Two vessels, one containing wine known to be pure, the other the same quality of the wine to be tested, are placed on an instrument outwardly resembling a pair of scales. The telephone is in contact with both liquids. If the sample of wine under observation is as pure as the standard used for comparison, no sound is heard; if, on the contrary, it contains water, the telltale telephone 'speaks,' and the greater the proportion of water the louder the instrument complains."

THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.

The heart of the five-year-old heir of the house had been delighted by a present of a train of six cars. He played with them until past his usual bedtime, and then reluctantly went to his crib. His mother went to kiss him good-night, and found his beloved train in bed with him. She remonstrated, and the boy replied: "But, mamma, they are sleeping cars."

NATIONAL PIKE NOW FREE

THE old National Pike, conceived and established by George Washington, has become a free highway. The last tolls on the old highway were collected in Greene and Washington Counties, Penn., on May 31, and the next day the road was opened for free transit to man and beast.

The old National Pike, or, as it is officially known in the archives of history, the Cumberland Road, had its inception in the mind of Washington. In his day and generation, long before the era of steel rails, the wildernesses and rocky passes that stood between the Eastern coast and the budding commercial centres further inland were all too inadequately supplied with means of traffic and transit. Washington conceived the idea of a great highway to extend from the seaboard to Wheeling, to link rich mining, lumbering, and farming interests with tidewater, the advance agent of the mighty lines of railroad which were destined in our day and generation to serve the self-same purposes. After a thorough digestion of the problem it was decided to locate the western end of the highway at Vincennes, Ohio.

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The plans of Washington were laid before Congress, and that body duly passed a bill providing for the construction of the Cumberland Road from Cumberland to the Ohio line. The terms of the measure were explicit. The road was to be four rods wide, and the commissioners who laid it out were to be paid $4 per diem, from which sum they were to provide for their own expenses. The surveyor was allowed $3 per day and his chainmen and markers $1 per day each for such time as they were actually employed. The bill appropriated $30,000 to cover the expense, and the signature of President Jefferson, affixed March 29, 1806, put it into effect. A year later the Senate passed an act permitting the construction of the road through portions of Pennsylvania.

The work was prosecuted so diligently that in 1813 the highway was thrown open for public use. From that time until the construction of the first railroad over the mountains this road constituted the great trade artery connecting the East and the West. It was built in a substantial manner, and its condition to-day, after a century of wear and tear, has won the admiration and wonder of many a modern good roads advocate. Its sound bed, its quaint old iron tollgates, and its rugged milestones stand as imperishable monuments to its conscientious makers.

Two of the age-scarred toll-gate posts have been mounted on handsome granite pedestals at the side of the court house of Alleghany County, at Cumberland, to be preserved as relics of the old pike, and the same county's Commissioners have set up a monument at old Fort Cumberland to mark for all time the point at which the National highway begins.

In 1832 the State of Pennsylvania took under its sheltering care all that part of the pike which traversed that State. This comprised about seventy-four miles, and the revenues of the Commonwealth thenceforth profited by the receipts from the toll collectors stationed at intervals along the road. At the last session of the Legislature of that State a bill was passed abolishing the tolls and placing the pike under the management of the State Highway Commissioner. At the same time an appropriation of $100,000 was made for the maintenance of the road during the ensuing two years.

April 1st of this year witnessed the passing of the last of the old stage inns which lined the pike in its palmy days. On that date the Barton House, at Hancock, Md., ended its existence as a hostelry. Men famous in the annals of the country made this historic house their stopping place in the olden time, dragging their travel-worn forms from the ungainly stage coaches and seeking the hospitality of the worthy innkeeper at the completion of a day's installment of their journey over the mountains. Jackson, Harrison, Clay, Polk, Sam Houston, Taylor, Crittenden, Shelby, Allen, Scott, Butler, Davy Crockett, and many another celebrity passed that way.

Of Henry Clay it is narrated that a carriage in which he was riding along the pike on the Pennsylvania side of the line ran into a stone pile and was upset one dark night. Gathering himself up and brushing from his garments the limestone of the bed of the road to which he had so suddenly and unceremoniously fallen heir, he remarked to his traveling companion, "This is a mixing of the Clay of Kentucky with the limestone of Pennsylvania."

The pike was replete with places bearing peculiar and sometimes most outlandish names, such as the Shades of Death, Negro Mountain, Snake Hill, Woodcock Hill, Big Savage, Little Savage, Turkey's Nest, Eggnog Hill, Coon Island, and a multitude of other equally curious contributions to the geography's nomenclature.

The oldest living man having official connection with the pike is William Gosnell, who had charge of the tollgate at Uniontown for sixty years up to the abolishment of the tolls the first of this month. He was put in charge of the gate by his father when he was but seventeen years old, and has known no other occupation since.

Sure Thing.

Here's a mot we well may treasure,
For with golden truth it burns—
We are sure to get good measure
When our peck of trouble comes.

From Vantine's.



This Vantine Sale of

Oriental Furnishings

Knows No Comparison.

There's nothing to compare it WITH. 'Tis a movement APART from the ordinary—price lowering has been more than great—goods are Oriental and seasonable, making the best of Summer Furnishings.

India Mood] Rugs
Ideal for Verandahs.

Size 3x 4 ft.	$1.00
Size 3x 6 ft.	2.00
Size 4x 7 ft.	3.25
Size 6x 9 ft.	6.00
Size 6x12 ft.	8.00
Size 8x11 ft.	10.00
Size 9x12 ft.	12.00

India Print Table Covers
Special, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

India Print Bed Spreads
Washable Size, 7x8 ft.
Special, $3.00.

Japanese Screens

4 fold, 4½ ft. high	$2.50
4 fold, 5 ft. high	4.00
4 fold, 5½ ft. high	5.00

Bamboo Furniture

Tabourettes	75c.
India Seats	1.00
Tables	2.50
Chairs	2.50

Damascus Mats
Suitable for outdoor wear.

Size 2x4 ft.	$1.25
Size 3x6 ft.	2.50
Size 3x8 ft.	3.00

India Dhurries

Size 6 x 9 ft.	$6.00
Size 7.6x10.6 ft.	9.00
Size 9 x12 ft.	12.00

India Print Cushions
Filled with silk floss,
75c.

Moorish Cushions
24-inch $3.00

Rattan Furniture

Broad Arm Chairs	$4.75, $6.00
High Back Chair	6.75
Reclining Chair	10.00

Draperies

40-in. Damascus Stripe	30c. yd.
42-in. Madras	35c. yd.
50-in. Fancy Nets	35c. yd.

Odd lengths tapestries at ½.

Turkish, Persian and India Rugs

Large sizes suitable for Summer Cottages at low prices.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,

Broadway, between 18th and 19th Streets.

At the Seashore and in the Mountains



LUNCHEON ON TOP OF ST. REGIS MOUNTAIN.

NEW CATSKILL TROLLEYS.

Systems Which Will Open Up New Mountain Country — Resorts Getting Lively.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, N. Y., June 17.—The second week of the season brought an increased number of arrivals to all of the Catskill Mountain resorts and activity is noticeable throughout the streets of the villages. The Gorse musicale here on Tuesday evening brought out a large crowd of music lovers, who thoroughly enjoyed the excellent programme.

Two proposed trolley systems are attracting considerable attention here this season. One is a route from Oneonta through the valley to Cairo and thence to Catskill, and the other from Albany to Catskill. The former route would open up a large number of villages that have no railroad facilities at present, and would tend to make them more prosperous as well as more popular Summer resorts. The right of way has been secured for nearly the entire distance of this line, and a number of prominent business men are confident that the season of 1906 will see the road in operation.

A yachting party, making a cruise up the Hudson, stopped here Monday and spent the day. The party included J. Blackwell of New York, E. H. Boyd of Brooklyn, Mrs. F. M. Donelson, and Capt. E. Burns of Port Washington, L. I.

The Lake Grove Hotel at Leeds has been leased by Robert Rote.

John P. Leo of New York has arrived at his Summer home at Cairo.

The interior of the Antlers at Haines Falls is being remodeled and electric lights are being installed. Among the new features this year will be an improved rathskeller and a card and smoking room.

The Sunset Park Inn will open for the season June 20. This hotel, which is one of the finest in the Catskills, will be managed by C. A. Cox of New York.

Dr. H. C. N. Herold, Collector of Internal Revenue at Newark, N. J., is at his cottage at Sunset Park. C. C. Rich, a well-known cotton broker, with a Summer residence in Twilight Park, was called to New York Tuesday by a burglary at his home, on One Hundred and Thirty-second Street.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, enjoyed a trout dinner at the Antlers last Saturday, returning to Albany in the evening. L. B. Bromfield and family and Horace N. Carlton and family of Brooklyn are at their Summer cottages in Sunset Park. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Cocroft are occupying a Summer cottage in Twilight Park.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hamilton of New York are at Twilight Rest. Gen. and Mrs. George W. Wingate and Miss Wingate are summering at their cottage in Twilight. C. F. Wingate is at Ledge End Inn.

In the Western Catskills a number of the cottagers are in their Summer homes. F. L. Brown and family of Brooklyn and C. C. Sloan and family of Hoboken, N. J., are in their cottage at Grovesmont, near Pine Hill. Adolph Wurzburger and family are occupying Mountain Rest, their cottage at Pine Hill. S. Heller of New York has leased and is occupying the Miller Cottage at Pine Hill. C. R. Standinger and family of Brooklyn have arrived at their cottage at High Mount.

One of the finest cottages in this section has just been completed near the Grand Hotel for S. Mandelbaum of New York.

A large staff of landscape gardeners has been employed at the Grand Hotel for the last month beautifying the approaches to the house.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould and Mrs. W. A. Hamilton of New York spent a portion of last week at Furlough Lake, the magnificent estate of the Goulds. On the return Mr. Gould occupied the fireman's seat in the locomotive cab from Arkville to Kingston.

The most picturesque road in the Catskills is being laid out at the Balsam Lake in the town of Hardenburg, to permit the discontinuance of the old mountain road to Seager. A better grade will be established, and the road will reach a point 3,000 feet above sea level, giving magnificent views of forests and ledges hundreds of feet below.

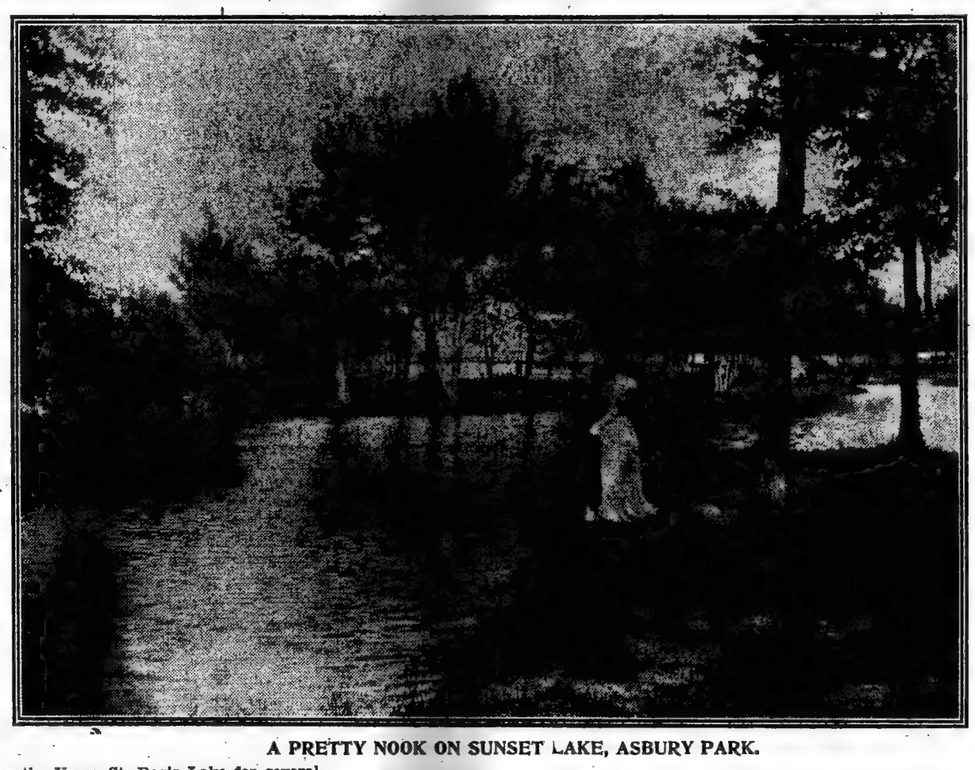
Commodore Gerry's coaching party made their annual pilgrimage to Lake Delaware last week.

The cottage at Margueriteville for the Jewish Working Girls' Society will open June 28.

Preparations are being made at Fleischmann's for the annual Fourth of July celebration, and an attempt is being made to excel all previous celebrations. The affair is under the joint management of the Julius Fleischmann Hose Company and the J. M. Blish Hook and Ladder Company. The Prattsville Band of nineteen pieces will furnish the music, and the programme will include a parade, hose cart and running races, and a ball game on the local ground.

Mrs. Julius Fleischmann of New York arrived Thursday, and opened her home on Fleischmann's Hill.

Of interest to fishermen who resent the private ownership of trout preserves was the decision of the Delaware County courts last week in the case of Frank Crum of Arena. The action against Crum for damages for trespass in trout fishing was commenced by Dr. Henry G. Preston of Brooklyn and others in 1903, and last week a jury decided in favor of the defendant, with a verdict of no cause for action.



A PRETTY NOOK ON SUNSET LAKE, ASBURY PARK.

NEWS OF WESTERN CATSKILLS

Stamford Is Expecting Miss Helen M. Gould Before Long.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., June 17.—As the Summer season in Stamford advances the number of visitors is increasing daily, and there are many interesting social events. As a result of this week's numerous arrivals there are more guests at the hotels and boarding houses than at this time last year, and the town has a prosperous appearance, which indicates a successful season.

Miss Helen Miller Gould is expected soon at Kirkside, her handsome Summer residence, in Roxbury, near Stamford. Each year Miss Gould makes the trip from her home at Irvington in an automobile, accompanied by a party of friends. The Roxbury Library, which was founded by Miss Gould, has been incorporated a State library under the Board of Regents, with Miss Gould and Frank Gould as life Trustees.

At Churchill Hall the more recent arrivals include many young people, who are principally occupying their hours of leisure with golf, tennis, and driving. The first large dance of the season will be given in the ballroom of Churchill Hall Saturday evening, and many out-of-town visitors are expected for this occasion. The Rexmere, in Churchill Park, opens on June 28. This year the seventh annual midsummer ball at the Rexmere will be held Saturday evening, Aug. 19. The Vendome Orchestra of New York arrives this week to furnish the music at the Rexmere and Churchill Hall.

A baseball team has been organized in Stamford this year from the Summer visitors and some residents of the town. Many games have been scheduled with neighboring teams, while the local matches will be played on the athletic grounds near Churchill Park. The New Grant House on Main Street is already entertaining many guests, and all the available rooms have been engaged for the season.

Greycourt Inn, adjoining Churchill Hall, opened for its fourteenth season on June 1, and will again be under the management of S. I. Brown. This house is near the village and convenient to the stores and railway station.

Dr. E. S. M. Bristol has already arrived at Chateau de Navarre, his Summer residence, in Grandhurst Park, and this year will remain until October. Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Becker and family of 22 West Seventy-second Street, New York, are at Craig Gowan, their cottage in Churchill Park. Mr. Becker was one of the first to build a Summer home in Stamford, and has spent many seasons here.

MORGAN BUILDS A ROAD.

Putting a New Highway Through an Adirondack Wilderness.

Special to The New York Times.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., June 17.—Camp Uncas, the elaborate Adirondack place of J. Pierpont Morgan, seven miles southeast of Raquette Lake, will have a new road through the wilderness from Uncas Station on the Raquette Lake Railroad. The distance is about twelve miles.

Mr. Morgan was one of the promoters of the Raquette Lake Road, in company with the late Collis P. Huntington and others, who own camps in this locality. Prior to the construction of the railroad it was necessary to make long drives over corduroy roads from either Big Moose Lake, Eagle Bay on Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, or from Blue Mountain Lake. One of the best highways in the State was the old Durant Road leading to Camp Uncas from Big Moose, for much of it cost $3,000 per mile. Not only was it well made for speeding purposes, but there were also beautiful crooks and turns around the points of the mountains.

The distance between Big Moose and Uncas is about sixteen miles. When Mr. Morgan was expected frequent changes of horses were arranged, and on his latest ride over it Mr. Morgan's drivers made the journey in one hour and sixteen minutes. The driver was satisfied, but Mr. Morgan, as he alighted from the wagon, is said to have said to his secretary:

"Build a railroad."

The railroad was built, and is that stretch of rail between Clearwater and Raquette Lake, nineteen miles, for which the rate of 5 cents per mile is exacted from travelers.

Mr. Morgan has now come to admire highways in the wilderness, and will soon have the road between Eagle Bay and Raquette Lake rebuilt, with important extensions, in the vicinity of his Camp Uncas. The section of the road between Eagle Bay and Raquette Lake has been neglected and practically abandoned for the last several years, or since the completion of the Raquette Lake Railroad.

Mr. Morgan fancies the type of rustic architecture apparent in the older camps, and Camp Uncas is a model in this respect. Mr. Morgan insists upon spruce and birch with the bark on as the detail in all construction within and without, while other recent builders and owners of camps resort to the use of planed and matched stuff, owing to the great expense for the raw product and the cost of labor incidental to the use of rustic work.

As in the construction of his camp, Mr. Morgan directs that the new highway be notable in the preservation of the oddities of nature. When the grading is finished a gang of men will follow in the wake of the pick and shovel carrying bunches of moss and pots of paint. Here and there where a root has been cut to make way for a passage of the vehicles, red paint will be applied to the wounds. Where the natural growth of moss has been disturbed on the boulders it will be restored if possible.

MR. WOODRUFF'S NEW LAKE.

He and A. M. Huntington Get Good Results with Dams.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N.Y., June 17.—Notable among the preparations at private camps for the arrival of their owners or those who have leased them for the Summer are the developments at the estates of Archer M. Huntington in Newcomb and Timothy L. Woodruff in the vicinity of Raquette Lake.

Mr. Huntington has an estate of nearly two thousand acres in the western part of Essex County, where his Camp Arbutus is located. Arbutus Lake is within the confines of the park, which includes some of the wildest scenery of the region, but Mr. Huntington has created four new lakes by placing dams in the streams. He proposes to enter into the propagation of fish and game on a modest scale, and will also develop some beautiful drives in his grounds.

Mr. Woodruff had a dam placed in the outlet of Lake Kora, and has been able to create two large additional lakes on his preserve. All bodies of water within Mr. Woodruff's park are now connected by channels for the navigation of power boats. In connection with his work on his park at Lake Kora, Mr. Woodruff has some new buildings, including a new amusement hall of rustic architecture.

The cabin on the island in Lake Kora, formerly used by Mr. Woodruff and his guests as an amusement hall, has been transformed into a music room, where dances take place.

Mrs. C. G. Mitchell has been at her camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake for several days, during which preparations have been made for the coming of Mrs. Emmons Blaine, who has leased the camp for the season. Mrs. Blaine will support a Summer school in the vicinity of Paul Smith's, where the children of the permanent residents of the district, who in the Summer time get employment in the hotels or camps will receive the benefit of instruction under competent teachers of the school of Mrs. Blaine's indorsement, that is, the school of observation, as fostered by instructors she will send here.

J. J. Hill will arrive early in July to occupy the camp of R. W. Stuart on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Judge and Mrs. W. K. Townsend are among those who came in this week. They are at their new camp, the Rocks, Upper St. Regis Lake.

George H. Earle, Jr., accompanied by his two sons and Harry Bare, reached the Earle camp, Upper St. Regis Lake, this week. Mr. Earle is building a boathouse and casino to cost about $50,000.

Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Coates have opened their camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake.

Simeon J. Drake of New York, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Clifford R. Drake and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Robinson is at Paul Smith's.

BEAR HUNT AT LAKE PLACID.

One of the Beasts Already Trapped Near White Face Mountain.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 17.—G. A. Stevens, ex-Member of the Assembly, and now sole proprietor of the Stevens House, in which he recently purchased the interest of his brother, John A. Stevens, this week modestly asked for a bounty of $10 on a bear that he killed. The fact that the bear was trapped in the forest to the right of the trail leading to the summit of Whiteface Mountain and that there is another bear in the vicinity will add interest to the ascent of Lake Placid's famous height. It is likely, however, that the bear at large will ultimately fall into the hands of hunters, for a number are in pursuit.

Next week the convention of the Superintendents of the Poor of the State will be held at the Stevens House Tuesday and Wednesday. The officials will be accompanied by members of their families, and it is very likely that if the hunters do not get the second bear that has thus far eluded Mr. Stevens, a grand bear hunt will be organized by the visitors. The ascent of Whiteface Mountain is one of the little features of the visit.

The Weiffenback Company of Dayton, Ohio, has arranged to give its patrons an outing that will include a visit to Montreal, and has also planned a stop at the Stevens House three days, beginning with Monday, June 26. There will be about 300 in the party.

Tourists are beginning to proclaim the gates ajar here at Lake Placid. The Stevens House already has a considerable number of arrivals. The Ruiseaumont opened on Thursday, and there is a happy return of many old patrons, including a number of new faces, for the reservations are of the best in years.

ON THE COOL ST. LAWRENCE.

Thousand Island Park Opens To-day for the Summer Season.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, June 17.—With the advance of the warm weather the annual influx of vacation seekers has turned toward the cool breezes of the St. Lawrence. Many of the well-known resorts along the river have formally opened for the season, and are catering to guests that registered during the week. The large number of arrivals booked for the remainder of the month gives promise of an exceptionally prosperous Summer. The cool wave of the last ten days has passed, and cottage owners and steamboat men are busily engaged preparing for the rush of the next two weeks.

The arrangements made by the transportation companies to handle the traffic, which increases steadily, excel those of any previous season. The New York Central officials, acceding to the demand for better facilities from the metropolis to the river, this year for the first time have scheduled a train to leave the Grand Central Station about 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, making connections at Utica with the train for the islands. This train, which is to be known as "the Second Empire," will arrive at Clayton in time to allow passengers to get accommodations at the resorts before midnight. The Summer schedule on the New York Central Railroad goes into effect to-morrow; the club train from Syracuse will make its first daily run on Monday. The large boats of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company made their first trips on the regular Summer schedule this morning. Most of them have been thoroughly overhauled during the Winter, and are in first-class condition for service.

The project to connect Clayton with Alexandria Bay by a boulevard twelve miles in length has at length assumed definite form. Col. O. C. Staples, the owner of the Thousand Island House at Alexandria Bay, has had the plans drawn for some time, and is now engaged in raising the money to carry the matter to completion. About $15,000 of the $75,000 required was raised last year by subscription. The plans call for a road 200 feet wide, bordered on each side with trees. This would make a popular highway for the numerous automobiles and other vehicles of the vicinity.

At Frontenac every preparation has been made for the pleasure seekers. The hotel was opened this week, and the golf and tennis grounds are in prime condition.

Thousand Island Park will be formally opened to-morrow morning with services at the Auditorium. Dr. J. D. Phelps of Syracuse University, the Director of the Auditorium for the season, will preach the first sermon.



THE ARCH BRIDGE AT THE FOOT OF THE PLAATER KILL CLOVE, WEST SAUGERTIES, N. Y.

COSMOPOLITAN ASBURY PARK.

Ocean Bathing Will Begin in a Week—Shakespeare at the Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 17.—A steady stream of cottagers and hotel guests poured into Asbury Park this week, and the cosmopolitan resort is once more teeming with life. Several of the large hotels near the beach opened this week, and the Hotel Monmouth will follow suit next Saturday. The houses now open report the patronage ahead of last Summer at this time.

The General Synod of the Reformed Church in America concluded its annual conference Wednesday afternoon. Many of the Western delegates, a majority of whom had never seen the Atlantic Ocean before coming here, will remain for a protracted vacation. The next convention due is that of the National Educational Association, scheduled for the first week in July, and which will attract at least 15,000 delegates.

Typical Summer weather arrived this week and the visitors have reveled in canoeing, golfing, driving, and other outdoor pastimes. Fishing, too, has been excellent, and a number of big striped bass were captured at the Deal Lake flume.

In another week the visitors can enjoy ocean bathing, it being officially announced that the bathing establishments on the beach will open next Saturday.

A week of Shakespearean drama in the open air is promised by a local manager for the first week in July. The proposed al fresco performances will be given on the large plot adjacent to the Boardwalk at the corner of Ocean and Fifth Avenues. The Asbury Avenue Casino, originally designed for a recreation pier, has been converted into a theatre by the addition of a modern stage, elevated seats, and an additional gallery. The beach theatrical season will open next Saturday evening with "Piff, Paff, Pouf." Rivela's Royal Italian Band has been engaged by the Beach Commissioners for daily concerts until the arrival of Arthur Pryor's American Band on July 1.

E. L. Pearsall of Jersey City, Grand Master of the Order of Oddfellows of New Jersey, is occupying a cottage in Third Avenue. The Rev. Dr. William H. De Hart of Somerville, N. J., and the Rev. Dr. William H. Ten Eyck of New York are registered at the Victoria. The Rev. Dr. James M. Farrar of Brooklyn was here this week with his family. The Rev. A. D. Cunnion of Fordham, N. Y., spent a portion of the week at Sunset Hall. Dr. J. B. Knapp of New York is a new-comer at Edgemere Inn. Dr. S. B. Smith of New York is a Hotel Brunswick patron.

OCEAN GROVE'S MUSIC.

Elaborate Plans for the Season—Religious Plans Outlined.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., June 17.—Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan of New York is organizing an orchestra of sixty-five musicians for the Ocean Grove Auditorium. The Festival Chorus will organize on Friday evening, June 23. There will not be as many oratorio performances this season as last, but more high-class miscellaneous concerts. Besides "Elijah" and "The Messiah" there will be given Stainer's "Crucifixion," "The Nativity," and "Clarice."

The New York Festival Chorus will combine with the local chorus in singing "The Messiah" and "Elijah." The Philadelphia Chorus will assist in the concert to be given on the evening of July 22. Frederick Charles Freemantel will assist in the choral work and Julian Walker with the orchestra.

Evangelist Charles H. Yatman has been engaged to conduct the young people's meetings, which will begin Sunday morning, June 25, and continue daily until Sept. 1. The Temple Orchestra this Summer will number fifteen players, including the Park Sisters, cornetists, and Ray FitzGerald and Cecella Bradford, solo violinists. The Rev. Dr. Leander Whitcomb Munhall of Philadelphia will again have charge of the Sunday afternoon Bible class, and the holiness meetings will be in charge of Bishop FitzGerald and A. E. Ballard.

The Rev. Dr. John A. Gutteridge, Financial Secretary of the American University at Washington, is visiting the Grove. Mrs. W. J. Johnson of New York opened her Abbott Avenue cottage this week, as did Arthur B. Hemlen of Brooklyn, who lives in Pitman Avenue. Charles Crowell of New York is spending his nineteenth consecutive Summer at the Grove. Gen. William H. Skirm of Trenton, N. J., is occupying his Ocean Pathway seaside retreat. The Rev. Dr. George F. Greening of Brooklyn arrived this week at his Broadway cottage.

COTTAGERS AT LONG BRANCH.

Many Fine New Homes Opened There This Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 17.—Summer resort weather, which made its appearance this week for the first time this year, has driven the people from their Winter homes in the city to the seashore in great numbers, and in another week or two, when all the doors of the hotels are thrown open for guests, the 1905 season will start in at a rapid pace. Nearly every cottage at this place is already occupied. The Hollywood, the Elberon, and Parmet Hotels are open and doing business. The West End cottages, which are run in connection with the West End Hotel, are open, but the big hotel will not be open for another week.

The Howland Hotel, at West End, has been leased to M. Blackman of New York for this season, and will open in about a week. The New York and Long Branch Railroad will put the Summer schedule into effect on June 25. The train service will be the best ever offered to the public. There will be plenty of trains to and from New York and Philadelphia. About the fastest time of any train between Long Branch and New York will be one hour and ten minutes, which will be made over the Jersey Central, leaving Long Branch at 7:45 A. M. and arriving in New York at 8:55.

Many New Yorkers who have never owned Summer homes along the North Jersey coast before this Summer are occupying them at present and enjoying the sea breezes. A number of fine houses were built last Winter in different parts of Long Branch, and especially at South Elberon. Oscar Straus has a beautiful home near the corner of Ocean and Jersey Avenues, at South Elberon. Wall Street is very well represented in South Elberon, too. A. L. Meyers of New York has a fine cottage on Pearl Street, and within a few blocks can be found the new homes of Harry Oppenheim, William Regensburger, Philip Goldschmidt, Charles Minzenheimer, James Reinheimer, J. E. Lemon, W. Wolf, Dr. Oppendorfer, and several others, all of New York.

A number of crippled children from the Guild at 20 Montgomery Street, New York, arrived at the Summer home, at 150 Third Avenue, this place, this week, and are enjoying themselves immensely.

Capt. Thomas Riddle of Oceanport is building a new motor boat for N. E. West of Green Gables, Pleasure Bay, where many New Yorkers enjoy clambakes in the Summer months. It has been named the Thomas Patten, and will be launched within a week.

GUESTS AT ARVERNE.

Record-Breaking Summer Is Looked For at This Resort.

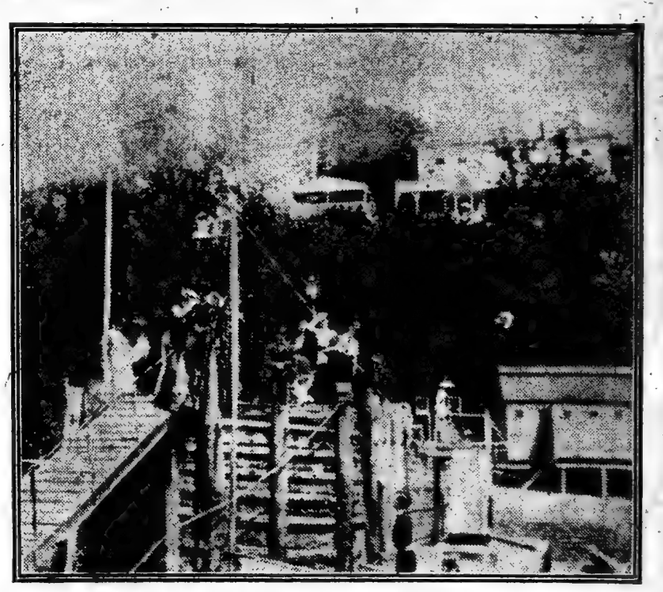
Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., June 17.—Judge Nathan L. Miller of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court is spending the month of June with his family at The Inn. Judge Miller's home is Cortland, N. Y., but he is presiding over the Supreme Court in Brooklyn.

Old patrons of The Inn were delighted to welcome Mrs. C. P. Brundage of Brooklyn. Mrs. Brundage at one time spent every season in Arverne and was considered one of the most beautiful matrons at this place.

Recent arrivals at The Inn are Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Hosier, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Stuart, Miss Marion H. Kein, James P. Kein, Charles Origet, Maurice Origet, Joseph Origet, Miss K. A. Mannion, and Miss Gilliland.

All signs point to one of the busiest Summers in the history of this resort.



AT SEA CLIFF, L. I. SEA CLIFF YACHT CLUB DOCK.

SEA CLIFF'S YACHT RACES.

Saturday Contests Already in Full Swing — Hotels Filling Up.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., June 17.—The arrivals have been quite numerous this week, and the village is livelier than usual at this early stage of the season. At the leading hotels visitors are arriving every day, and social functions are beginning to make things lively.

The most important social event of the week was the marriage of Miss Lucy Boelbel to Charles Leonard Herrington of Brooklyn. This took place at the home of the bride's parents, and a number of the Summer guests, as well as the local four hundred, were bidden to the wedding and the reception which followed. Another event was the return and the "at home" of Mr. and Mrs. Orison Sweet Marden. Mr. Marden, who is the editor of Success, married the daughter of Mr. Evans, who is a resident here. After a honeymoon which took them to the Pacific Coast Mr. and Mrs. Marden returned here, where they will spend the Summer with Mrs. Marden's parents at the Ravine Cottage.

The yacht races on Saturday afternoons are proving very attractive, and it seems fitting that Commodore Silkworth, through whose urgency the racing class of boats was planned and built, should be carrying off honors. In the two races sailed his boats won one first.

On Wednesday next nearly everybody in the village will go to Glen Cove to the annual gathering of the Nassau County Firemen. The Sea Cliff Department is going to send its men, apparatus, and band, and a large contingent of residents and visitors will accompany them. It is expected that 20,000 visitors will be at Glen Cove during the day.

The beautiful evenings of this week have tempted people out on the water. On Wednesday evening Richard Dreyer took out a party of friends on his steamer, the Clytie, for a moonlight sail. There were ten in the party, which spent a pleasant evening on the water.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Gladd of Brooklyn, who have the Hinds cottage for the Summer, there was a pleasant social gathering on Monday evening.

BIG SCHOOLS OF WEAKFISH.

Anglers Already Having Good Sport in Great South Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., June 17.—Large schools of weakfish have appeared in the Great South Bay, to the delight of Manhattan anglers, who are securing large strings. The arrival of these fish is always a boon to the proprietors of Summer resorts, as it stimulates the influx of visitors and fills the hotels at a much earlier date than would otherwise be possible.

The best grounds for the sport are about Fire Island Inlet, which is daily the mecca of scores of happy anglers.

ACTIVITY AT LONG BEACH.

Best Season in Three Years Expected at the Long Island Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 17.—Activity is now in evidence everywhere at Long Beach. Finishing touches are being given to the arrangements of the hotels, and soon the season of 1905 will be fully under way. It is predicted by one of the managers that this Summer will be recorded as highly successful here and at other attractive ocean resorts, in direct opposition to the last two seasons, when, on account of weather conditions, the seaside lost some of its attractions and many guests.

Already boating parties are enjoying the trip from Long Beach through Hempstead Bay to Point Lookout, and thence to Freeport.

A number of guests are now at the Long Beach Hotel. They represent for the most part those who prefer the quiet of glorious June days to the merrier ones in July and August, when the hum of voices and peals of laughter will be an almost constant accompaniment to the music of the waves.

Some of the arrivals are A. E. Dick and family, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin McCormick, Dr. and Mrs. J. N. Beeckman, Andrew Crawford and family, E. J. Deitch and family, Mrs. Bussell and family, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Lemon, Mrs. Joseph Scott, and J. J. Kennedy and family, all of New York.

The Inn opened its doors to the public to-day. This is a homelike hotel situated close to the ocean.

There have been several additions to the cottage colony this year. Here is a list of the cottagers as it stands at present: H. B. Parsons, Charles E. Titus, E. H. Paddock, Henry Irwin, Jr., W. E. O. Beebe, W. D. Murphy, C. H. Paddock, John Schneig, M. R. Snyder, Remsen Johnson, James H. Halstead, Julius F. Workum, A. L. Baldwin, P. A. Hein, William Menke, C. A. Whelan, T. Ellett Hodgskin, V. Nephew King, R. C. Striker, E. H. Dodd, Guy Richards, W. B. Pearson, T. Ludlow Chrystie, J. M. Beady, R. A. Clarke, E. H. Conger, J. E. Dann, T. J. Johnston, and R. J. McKeon of Manhattan; Mrs. John A. Mason, Messrs. O. W. O. Flatt, Paul K. Ames, J. E. Smith, and Dr. W. A. Merkley of Brooklyn, and Mrs. E. N. Anable of Philadelphia and Morristown.

THE SPORTS OF STROUDSBURG

Bowling, Golf, Baseball, and Driving Divide Attention.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 17.—Summer sports have the right of way in this resort town, and the tournaments of the Highland Country Club are creating widespread attention. Crack teams from this club will compete with the strong team from the Caldeno golf links in the near future, and an exciting contest is looked for.

One of the most popular Summer diversions here is bowling, and the formal opening of the Howell Brothers' bowling alleys this week brought together a number of bowlers with some remarkable scoring.

Baseball "fans" are getting their fill with the fine ball which is being played on the smooth oval of the Athletic Association by the fast teams of the Lackawanna League.

Driving parties are everywhere to be seen, with automobiles much in evidence. Scores of motor cars are stopping here daily en route to Water Gap and Mount Pocono.

Rapid strides are being made to complete the trolley route by the latter part of July, and from present indications the hopes of the contractors will be realized. This route will take an easterly course from this town, and Water Gap will be the first station beyond.

The roads were never better than now, and a forty-mile stretch of the Milford Pike, which is considered the best road in the State, is within easy access of the visitor.

WATER GAP'S BRIDAL COUPLES

Eleven of Them in a Single Hotel and More Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, Penn., June 17.—A number of conventions and the carnival of flowers were the features of the week here. The vanguard of what promises to be a more than ordinary crop of June brides and bridegrooms has arrived at the Water Gap. The Kittatinny alone has eleven of the happy couples, two of them from Canada. Nearly every hostelry has its bridal suites occupied, and by the first of the month, unless all signs fail, bridal apartments will be at a premium.

Bowling is comfortably in the lead among amusements thus far, and the women are very enthusiastic over the sport. The links of the Caldeno Golf Club are crowded at this early season, and, with the sudden warm wave which has struck the cities many prominent golfers are arriving daily. The greens this year are in the best possible shape, and the recent rains have done much to beautify them.

There will be a fine bathing beach this Summer, too, where a level stretch of sand affords unusual advantages.

The fine ballroom of the Glenwood House is attracting many guests, and not a few hops are taking place at this early season.

Much has been done up to the present week to put the Kittatinny in better position to handle its many guests.

The River View usually has many New York visitors, and this year is no exception to that rule. The young people are in evidence at this house, and the spirit of enjoyment runs high.

The Mountain House is already catering to a goodly number of city folk. A new feature with the Forest House this season will be the conveying of guests to and from the station and around the surrounding country in a large motor car.

SUMMER GIRL AT POCONO.

She Has Arrived Already — Early Walks Are Her Fad.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, June 17.—June is bringing to this popular resort a large number of guests. Every hotel keeper states that his bookings are much in excess of all previous years. Improvements have been under way since the close of last Summer, and there is no place or region in America where the hotels are more modern or better adapted to the comfort of their guests than the ones on the Pocono plateau.

There are miles of trout streams here, which are stocked yearly. The Analomink, the Broadhead, the Paradise, the Devil's Hole, the West and East Branch Creeks, and the Cranberry afford a wide course of trout fishing. The bass season opened this week, and the fish are biting freely, as are the trout. Many large catches have been made by New Yorkers, one of whom gave a supper with the proceeds of a day's catch.

For the past week the weather has been delightful, cool, crisp, and clear mornings and evenings, affording excellent opportunities for outdoor sports. The Summer girl has made her appearance. Up with the lark in the morning for a walk through those charming bridle paths for which Mount Pocono is famed, she returns to the hotel in time for breakfast, Nature's tonic showing on her cheeks and in her appetite.

James Connors and William Bode of New York have been having excellent fishing. William Harrison and Miss Elizabeth Harrison spent a few days here and will return later in the season. William H. Bruel of New York is numbered among the Pocono guests.

Probably.

Cholly Norox—I achsually believe, Miss Braintree, that the averwage girl would—ah—flirt with anything that woah neatly cweased twousers.

She—Just try it yourself, Cholly, and you will discover your mistake.

A Good Sign.

"There's a notice which, it seems to me, should be posted on every letter box in the land."

"And what notice is that?"

"'Post no bills!'"

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 18, 1905.

JUNE 1905

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1905

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 17. Bid.	Ask	Net Changes	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 17, 1,782,003.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 17. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 17, '05.
21¾	6	19	Feb. 17.	13	May 4.	13¾	15	— ½	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000				13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾		200
71	39½	68	Feb. 17.	46½	May 4.	52	55	— 1⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾		51⅝	51⅝	51¾	51⅝		190
132⅝	43½	80⅜	Apr. 14.	70	Jan. 25.	78⅞	79	— 2⅜	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 29, '05.	1	Q	81	81⅜	78⅝	79	50⅜	121,450
24⅜	13	23½	Apr. 19.	20	Jan. 24.	22½	..	— ½	American Agricult'l Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	....	..	..	23½	23¾	23½	..		100
22	19	54½	Mar. 28.	24	Jan. 17.	25	26	— 2	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,699,000	....	..	..	24	24	24	..		100
80	74	85	Mar. 16.	77	Jan. 9.	78	85	— ⅛	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞		100
35½	14¾	43⅝	Apr. 14.	31	May 22.	33	33½	— 1⅞	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	29,000,000	May 2, '04.	½		34½	35⅛	33	33⅜	17⅛	3,850
94½	67	104½	Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	95	98	— 1	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¾	Q	98	98	97	97	71	800
31⅞	24½	38	Apr. 3.	30¼	May 27.	30½	31⅝	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,227,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1		31	31	30½	30½	24½	500
97	88⅝	97	Feb. 16.	93	Mar. 30.	93	97	— 2	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '05.	3	SA	93	93	93	93	90	200
14	5	14	Jan. 4.	5⅜	June 5.	5½	6¼	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6	6	6	6	5¾	300
11½	2⅝	11½	Jan. 14.	6	June 7.	6¼	6⅝		American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝		700
48⅜	11½	53¼	Mar. 17.	33⅜	June 7.	40½	41	— ⅞	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	Q	41⅜	41⅜	39⅞	40½	17½	3,800
..	..	27½	June 15.	25	June 15.	25½	26		American Ice Securities Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	25	27½	25	25⅜		630
20¾	3	22⅜	Apr. 17.	14¼	Jan. 17.	18	20		American Linseed Co.	100	10,750,000	....	..	..	18	18	18	18	7½	200
42½	22½	48½	Apr. 17.	36	Jan. 19.	40	44	— 1½	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	40	40	40	40		100
36⅝	16½	61¾	Apr. 13.	33	Jan. 25.	47½	47¾	— 1½	American Locomotive Co.	100	23,000,000	....	..	..	48½	48¾	47	47	18¾	8,250
105	75½	122⅜	Apr. 15.	103⅜	Jan. 5.	111	112	+ ½	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	111	112	110⅝	112	83	900
9⅜	2½	8⅜	Jan. 14.	5¼	May 24.	6	6¼	+ ½	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	....	..	..	5⅞	6¼	5⅞	6¼	2½	900
29	16	28½	Mar. 7.	20	June 9.	24	24½	+ 3	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,100,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1⅜	..	23¾	24	23¾	24	17	2,000
82½	46	123⅛	Apr. 13.	79⅜	Jan. 9.	112	112¾	+ 2½	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	114½	114¾	111½	112	53⅜	58,650
115	88⅝	127	Apr. 6.	111¼	Jan. 13.	113⅝	113⅝	+ ¼	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	118	119	118	118⅝	98¼	1,500
..	..	98½	June 5.	97⅜	June 13.	97⅝	97⅞	+ ⅜	Amer. Smelters' Sec. Co. pf. B.	100	30,000,000	....	..	..	97¾	98	97⅜	97⅞	..	1,750
15¼	3½	18⅜	Mar. 20.	8½	June 8.	8⅝	9	— 2⅛	American Steel Foundries	100	17,500,000	....	..	..	11¾	11½	8⅞	9	..	6,110
57½	26	67½	Apr. 4.	35½	June 14.	36½	37	— 6½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1		43	43	35⅜	36¼	..	16,260
153	122¼	140⅝	Mar. 2.	130	May 22.	133½	134	— 1	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	134¼	135¼	133⅞	134	126⅜	4,200
141	125	140	Mar. 7.	133	May 10.	134	136	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	135	135	135	135	126	200
149½	121	147	Feb. 4.	136⅞	May 24.	140	141	..	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	134,551,400	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	141¼	141½	141	141	129¼	55
86	85	90⅝	Feb. 8.	91⅞	Jan. 25.	95½	96½	+ ½	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	98½	98¾	98	98¼	..	1,290
25	10	40½	Apr. 18.	20⅜	Jan. 26.	32¾	32⅞	— ½	American Woolen Co.	100	20,500,000	....	..	..	33	33	32½	32⅞	10	3,330
94⅜	68	108½	Mar. 15.	83¼	Jan. 26.	102½	103¾	+ ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	102⅝	103	102½	103	75½	395
120⅝	61	130	Apr. 13.	100⅛	May 27.	101	102¾	— 3½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	7½	SA	103½	103¾	102⅝	102¾	72	3,550
89¼	64	93⅜	Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	81¼	81⅜	— ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	192,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA	81½	82⅛	80¾	81⅜	72	55,940
104½	87⅝	104½	Mar. 9.	90	Jan. 25.	102½	103	— ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,129,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	103⅝	103⅝	102½	102¾	94⅜	625
155½	104½	170	Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	156	158½	— 1¾	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan.10,'05.	$7½	SA	158	160¾	158	158	108½	8,250
105¼	72⅞	111¼	Mar. 13.	100¼	Jan. 25.	108⅝	108⅞	— ⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	109¾	109¾	108¼	108⅝	80¼	22,850
96½	87⅝	98	Feb. 8.	93⅝	Jan. 2.	97	97½	— ¼	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,975,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	97	97	97	97	91½	170
70½	38	71⅞	Apr. 14.	56⅞	May 23.	63¾	64	— 1	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	....	..	..	64¾	65⅛	63⅝	63¾	43⅝	53,400
12⅞	5	16⅜	Apr. 18.	10⅞	Jan. 13.	15½	16¼	+ 1¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	15	16	15	15⅞	..	1,650
85⅜	83	91½	May 13.	87½	Jan. 4.	..	91	..	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	90	91	90	90	86⅝	338
135⅜	100¼	135⅜	Apr. 7.	130¾	Jan. 25.	150¼	150¾	+ ¾	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	88,588,500	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	149⅝	151½	148¾	150¾	1.04	63,100
194⅜	154½	200½	Feb. 3.	190	May 23.	198	202	— 1½	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q	198	198	198	198	161¾	100
61	25¼	61⅝	Mar. 21.	41¼	May 23.	41¼	43¾	— ¾	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,733,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	50¼	50½	49½	49⅝	30¾	7,450
85½	75	83⅜	Apr. 7.	77½	May 23.	77	79	— ¾	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	81	81	78¾	78½	81	1,100
26¾	12⅞	25½	Mar. 16.	17½	May 22.	18¾	19	— ¼	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	....	..	..	19	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	13¼	6,400
74¾	47½	70⅝	Apr. 17.	60	June 9.	61½	65	+ ½	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	17,572,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	..	60¼	60¾	60¼	60½	55	300
39½	20	37⅜	Apr. 7.	20	May 23.	20	21½	+ 1½	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100	....	..	..	21	21	21	21		100
177⅝	137½	187½	Apr. 17.	166¼	May 4.	173½	174	— 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	175⅝	175⅝	173¼	173⅜	142⅜	35,000
214½	161⅛	240	Jan. 31.	190¼	June 9.	190½	191	— 4	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	SA	191	193¼	190¼	190½	163½	2,630
..	..	14¼	June 1.	13¼	June 6.	..	..	— ½	Chicago & Northwestern rights.	100	....	....	..	..	13½	13⅞	13½	13¾	..	12,716
160	135	225	Jan. 31.	150	Jan. 6.	172	175	— 1½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	121,405,200	Feb. 20, '03.	3½	SA	173¼	173½	173½	173½		100
27⅜	11½	36⅛	Mar. 22.	17½	Jan. 4.	30½	33¾	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	....	..	..	29½	30½	30½	30½	14⅜	100
15¼	4	13⅞	Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	6	6½	..	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	6	6	6	6	5½	400
93⅜	68½	111	Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	95	96¼	— 1⅞	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	96¾	96¾	94	94	69½	1,123
115	100	121⅞	Mar. 14	115	Feb. 23.	119	120	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 20, '05.	1½	Q	118	118	118	118	..	15
181	179	185	Jan. 9.	185	Jan. 9.	182	184	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	50	11,243,700	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q	183	183	183	183		32
58⅝	25¼	59	Mar. 24.	38	May 22.	41¼	41⅝	— ⅜	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,362,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾		42⅝	43¼	41½	42¼	29½	15,610
24⅜	13½	30½	Apr. 26.	22¼	Jan. 20.	26½	27¼	— ¼	Colorado Southern	100	31,000,000	....	..	..	27¼	27½	27	27	15⅛	600
63	48	64½	Feb. 10.	52	May 23.	57	58½	— 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '01.	2	..	58¼	58¾	58	58	43	400
37½	17⅜	39½	Feb. 3.	32½	May 23.	36	37	— ¼	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	....	..	..	37	37½	36	36¼	19	1,200
19½	8	15½	Jan. 30.	11⅜	May 24.	13	13¼	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼		12½	13⅜	12½	13		500
220	185	214	Mar. 3.	184½	May 15.	186	188	— 1¾	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '05.	2	Q	188	188	186	186	193½	1,100
26¼	9⅜	22⅜	Feb. 7.	8⅜	June 8.	9⅜	10¼	+ ⅛	Corn Products Co.	100	43,215,500	Feb. 20, '04.	1	Q	10	10½	10	10	10¾	1,620
82¼	65	79	Jan. 10.	43	June 8.	46½	48½	+ 1	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	Q	48	49	47	48	68	1,820
190½	149	196⅜	Apr. 11.	178¼	May 22.	182	182½	..	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	182	182¼	181½	182	154⅝	1,300
..	..	¼	June 9.	⅛	June 16.	..	..	..	Delaware & Hudson rights.	..	....	....	..	..	¼	¼	⅛	¼		2,450
358⅜	250½	400	Mar. 14.	335	Jan. 25.	375	384	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '05.	2½	Q	380	380	380	380	270	100
35⅞	18	36⅛	Mar. 14.	27¼	June 8.	27½	28¼	— 1	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	138,000,000	....	..	..	28½	28¾	27¼	27½	20	1,000
89	64½	91	Mar. 15.	85¼	May 1.	88	88½	+ 1½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,345,800	Jan. 10, '05.	2½	SA	88⅝	88⅝	88	88⅝	70	980
..	..	42	June 16.	42	June 16.	41	43	..	Detroit Southern pf., tr. r.	100	3,450,300	....	..	..	42	42	42	42		100
70¾	60⅛	93½	June 16.	76½	Jan. 27.	92½	93	+ 1⅝	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	1	Q	92	93½	91	92⅝	60½	3,590
40½	19½	47⅞	Apr. 6.	34⅞	Jan. 25.	42	42½	+ ⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,004,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q	43	43	42¼	42½	20½	3,170
14⅞	5⅛	17½	Jan. 21.	11⅞	May 23.	12½	13¼	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	....	..	..	13	13¼	13	13		750
28½	9¼	37	Jan. 21.	21	May 22.	26	27	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	26	27½	26	26⅜	10	2,500
83⅜	82	80½	Feb. 27.	76	May 23.	..	80	+ 3	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	15,920,200	Apr. 1, '05.	1¼	Q	80	80	80	80	..	200
41⅝	21½	48⅜	Mar. 11.	37½	May 22.	40½	40⅝	— ⅞	Erie.	100	112,378,900	....	..	..	41½	41¾	40¼	40½	23½	50,980
77	55⅜	83½	Mar. 11.	74⅞	May 22.	78⅜	79	— ⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,802,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	79⅜	79⅝	78⅜	78⅝	58⅜	6,975
58¼	33	71½	Mar. 3.	50½	Jan. 3.	65⅞	66	— 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,007,000	....	..	..	67¼	67½	65⅞	65⅝	35	6,310
68	43½	128	Apr. 7.	60	Jan. 11.	95	111	..	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	June 15,'05.	2½	Q	100	100	100	100	..	100
85	71	107½	Apr. 7.	75	Jan. 5.	90	94½	..	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	10,000,000	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	92⅞	93	92⅜	93	..	300
54	38	70	June 10.	44	Jan. 18.	69	71	+ ⅝	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	..	70	70	70	70	..	100
60	43	62	May 8.	56	Mar. 7.	60	63	— 1¾	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	..	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¾		100
194½	151	192	Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	174	176	+ 3	General Electric Co.	100	48,255,200	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	174¾	176½	174¾	176¼	152¼	900
242⅜	170	335	Apr. 17.	236	Jan. 4.	276	280	— 2	Great Northern pf.	100	124,351,800	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	280	282	279	279	..	810
..	....	17	Apr. 14.	15	Apr. 24.	..	15	— ½	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	....	..	..	15	15	15	15	..	100
..	....	62½	Apr. 13.	50	June 15.	..	65	—10	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000	....	..	..	56	56	50	50	..	700
95	77	96⅞	Mar. 13.	90	Jan. 18.	93¼	94	— ¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 10, '05.	2	SA	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	81¼	126
73	50¼	80	Apr. 18.	72	Jan. 31.	77	80	— 1	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	May 25, '05.	50c	M	78½	78½	78¼	78¼	..	100
159	125⅜	170	Apr. 15.	152⅜	Jan. 25.	160½	161¼	..	**Illinois Central.**	100	195,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3½	SA	160½	161⅜	159½	160½	130	8,380
25⅝	10¼	25⅝	Mar. 11.	18⅜	June 16.	18⅜	19	— ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,300	July 1, '89.	1		19	19⅜	18½	18⅝	11	3,020
79⅞	64½	82⅞	Apr. 6.	76	Feb. 6.	77¾	78½	— ⅜	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '03.	1¼	Q	79½	79½	78¼	78¾	68¼	300
87	71½	98⅝	Apr. 14.	78½	May 22.	80	83	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	78½	80	78½	80	70	200
33	14	32	Feb. 3.	21	May 24.	25	..	..	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	....	..	..	24	25½	24	25½	18½	800
59¾	32	58⅜	Feb. 3.	50	May 10.	48	51	..	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	50	50	50	50	33¼	100
83½	64½	84½	Mar. 16.	81¾	Jan. 25.	81¼	83	+ ¼	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1	Q	82¼	84	83½	83⅜	66⅝	600
31⅞	16½	34	Feb. 14.	22⅞	May 22.	25⅜	27	— ⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,993,500	....	..	..	23¾	24½	23¼	24⅜	20½	600
56⅞	31	70	Feb. 14.	52	Jan. 3.	54½	55	— 1⅜	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	....	..	..	56¼	56½	55	55½	40½	300
52	45½	52½	Mar. 15.	40	May 4.	45	50	+ 5	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	May 2, '04.	1½	..	45	45	45	45	..	200
12½	8	21⅜	Apr. 26.	10	Jan. 16.	18	20	..	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 2, '01.	1	..	19⅜	19⅜	19½	19⅝	..	600
43¼	26	44½	Mar. 14.	28¾	June 16.	28	30	— 3	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000	....	..	..	31	31	28¼	28¼	..	850
105	85	106	Mar. 13.	91	June 15.	97	98	— 6	Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	SA	96	96	91	91	85	500
62½	46	65½	Feb. 3.	50½	May 22.	50	55	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '90.	1	..	52	52	52	52	..	140
148¾	101	156⅝	Apr. 26.	134½	Jan. 25.	145¼	146	— 2¾	Louisville & Nashville.	100	100,000,000	Feb. 10, '03.	3	SA	147½	147¾	145½	145¾	105½	17,550
169½	139¾	175	Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	161¾	164¼	+ ½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	164½	164¾	162½	162¼	146⅜	600
96½	72¼	91	Mar. 17.	73	Jan. 9.	79	79¼	— ½	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....	....	..	..	80	81¼	79	79	76¼	20,500
130⅝	104½	125½	Mar. 17.	114	May 11.	122¼	122⅝	— ½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	123	124⅝	121¾	122⅜	112	74,725
23⅜	5	26	Mar. 13.	18¼	May 22.	20½	20⅝	+ ¼	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	....	..	..	20¾	21	20¼	20⅝	7¼	4,490
145	123	152	May 18.	140	Feb. 4.	139	146	..	Michigan Central.	100	18,738,000	Jan. 28, '05.	2	SA	139	139	139	139	129¼	39
95	55	122	Mar. 29.	83¼	Jan. 11.	117¼	117½	+ ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '03.	2	SA	118¼	119	117½	117⅝	62	3,650
150	116	169½	Mar. 29.	148	Jan. 13.	156	158	— ½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3½	SA	157½	157¼	157½	157½	118¼	100
36⅜	19⅝	33¼	Jan. 9.	24	May 8.	27¼	28	— ¼	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300	....	..	..	28	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	18⅜	3,300
65¼	32½	69	Mar. 13.	56¾	May 23.	61½	62⅜	— ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	....	..	..	62⅝	63½	62¼	36¼	1,900
111½	87	110⅞	Mar. 13.	94½	May 22.	98⅜	99	— ⅝	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	SA	98⅝	100⅜	98	98⅝	91⅞	6,570
147⅝	101½	158	Apr. 26.	137	Jan. 12.	144	150	— 2	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	146	146	146	146	110¾	100
59½	36	66⅝	Apr. 3.	54½	Jan. 25.	60¼	61¾	— ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	Q	61⅜	61⅜	60⅝	60¼	45¼	1,250
117	100¾	120⅝	Mar. 15.	115¾	Jan. 10.	110	117	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	117	117	117	117	106⅜	100
23½	14	31⅛	Apr. 5.	18¼	Jan. 20.	20	21	— ¾	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,501,800	Apr. 1, '05.	¾	Q	24	24	20	20	..	2,705
80½	75	94	Apr. 4.	87	June 11.	86	87½	— 4	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	80½	80½	87	87	60¼	600
50¼	14⅛	51⅜	Apr. 7.	24½	Jan. 5.	43⅜	44½	— ½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	45	45	44	44¼	20⅜	2,200
98⅜	80⅜	111¼	Feb. 20.	97⅜	Jan. 7.	104	105	— ½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104¼	104	104¼	94¼	210
45⅛	34⅜	45	Jan. 16.	33¾	May 8.	34	34½	— ½	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,033,600	....	..	..	35¼	35½	34½	34½	26	300
164	120	161⅜	Apr. 15.	140	May 22.	145	150	— ⅝	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 18, '05.	2	Q	147	148⅝	147	148⅜	131¼	670
145½	112⅝	167⅝	Mar. 14.	136⅝	May 22.	142	144	— ⅝	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	143⅜	145½	142¾	143½	116	8,700
47	25	55¼	Apr. 8.	42	Jan. 20.	45¼	47	+ 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000	....	..	..	45	45¼	45	45½	28¾	900
78	60	85	Apr. 7.	74	May 4.	78	80	+ 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	May 1, '03.	3	A	80	80	80	80	60	100
60	40	66	Mar. 8.	59	Jan. 10.	63¼	..	+ ⅝	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	SA	63½	63½	63½	63¼	40	215
199	185¾	210½	Feb. 4.	195½	May 22.	196½	198¼	— 2	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	80,000,000	Mar. 31, '05.	2	Q	198½	199¼	196	196	186⅜	215
47⅞	19⅝	64	Mar. 30.	40⅝	Jan. 5.	50⅞	51	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	Jan. 16, '03.	3		51⅞	52	50⅝	51¼	23½	17,625
80⅝	53⅛	88⅛

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange for the Week ending June 17, 1905.—Continued.

Sales for Year 1905.		Ranges for Year 1905.				Closing Saturday, June 17.		Change since last sale.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid.		Ranges for Week Ended June 17.				Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 17, '05.
Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Bid.	Ask.					Date.	Per Cent.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.		
50	24	49¼	Jan. 4.	33	May 22.	38	39	+ 2	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	38½	39	36½	39	25¼	1,000
140	111¼	147⅝	Mar. 13.	131½	May 22.	135¼	135⅝	— ⅛	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	301,605,300	May 31, '05.	3	SA	136	136	134⅞	135½	115⅝	66,970
112½	92⅝	115½	Apr. 3.	97¼	May 15.	101⅛	101½	— ⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,998,700	May 25, '05.	1½	Q	100¾	101⅛	101	101½	97	3,700
31½	7⅛	106	Feb. 14.	70½	Jan. 5.	..	..	— ½	Pere Marquette	100	14,145,500	Mar. 16, '04.	1	..	100	100	100	100	..	200
..	..	132	Apr. 15.	112¼	June 3.	110	112	— 3	Philadelphia Rapid Transit	50	30,000,000	..	..	..	114	114	114	114	..	200
186½	180⅛	184	Apr. 15.	164	Apr. 5.	182	184	..	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	19,714,200	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	..	182½	185	182½	185	..	32
..	..	21	May 15.	16¾	June 13.	17½	18	— ½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	23,400,000	..	..	..	17	17	16¾	18¾	..	300
..	..	80½	May 15.	73¼	June 14.	73	74	— ½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	23,423,700	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	Q	75½	75¾	73¼	73¾	..	1,400
43½	34¾	46⅜	Apr. 14.	34	May 22.	37¼	37½	— ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	37¾	39½	36½	36½	27	1,500
92	67	90½	Apr. 14.	87	Feb. 16.	91½	92½	— ½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 24, '05.	1¾	Q	92	92	91½	91½	70	300
254	209	254	Feb. 28.	230	May 31.	236	239	+ 7	Pullman Company	100	14,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	Q	237	237	237	237	214	100
3½	⅝	1⅛	Feb. 2.	1	Mar. 27.	..	1	..	Quicksilver	100	5,708,300	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	100
35	16	40⅝	Apr. 17.	30	May 22.	31	31½	+ ⅝	Railway Steel Spring Co.	100	13,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	3	A	31½	31⅞	30⅝	31⅝	..	1,300
98	71⅝	103¾	Apr. 15.	93	Jan. 23.	96½	96⅝	— ⅛	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Mar. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	96	96⅝	95⅝	96⅝	..	300
45⅝	38⅝	96½	Mar. 9.	78	Jan. 13.	95¾	95¾	— ⅝	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1½	..	96⅝	96⅝	94½	95⅛	47	242,000
82	76	94	Feb. 2.	90	May 22.	91	91¾	— ⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	23,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	91½	91¾	91¼	91¼	81¾	1,100
93	85½	92	Feb. 3.	84	Jan. 5.	86	86¾	— ¼	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	88⅝	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝	86½	200
23	15½	22	Feb. 3.	14	Jan. 23.	17	17⅝	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	..	..	..	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17½	6¾	3,000
13¼	6	34¼	Apr. 3.	15	Jan. 3.	73½	74	+ 1	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,300,000	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	72⅝	74¼	72⅝	74	40¾	5,000
73½	37	87¼	Feb. 28.	67	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	Rock Island Co.	100	49,051,600	..	..	..	27⅜	28⅛	27¼	27⅜	21¼	15,870
37⅞	19½	37½	Jan. 18.	24½	May 22.	27¼	27½	— ⅝	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	49,690,200	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	74⅞	75	74	74⅜	64	500
60⅜	57⅜	66	Jan. 4.	71½	May 22.	73	74½	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	33⅜	33⅜	31⅜	32	15½	3,670
25⅝	14⅜	35	May 15.	25	Jan. 25.	32	32½	+ ½	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,460	June 15, '05.	1½	Q	101½	102	101	101½	..	1,980
90	74⅛	105¾	Apr. 1.	94	Jan. 25.	100	102	+ ½												
18	9	17⅜	Jan. 31.	12	June 2.	13	16	+ 2.	St. Joseph & Grand Island	100	4,000,000	..	..	..	14	14	14	14	..	100
30	16	23½	Feb. 3.	20	June 8.	19	23	+ 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	..	..	..	22¼	23	22¼	23	..	300
79⅜	70½	81¼	Mar. 4.	73⅝	May 22.	74	77	..	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1	Q	77	77	77	77	..	35
72⅝	39½	73½	Mar. 6.	61	May 24.	64	64¾	— ½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	64¾	65	64¼	65	46½	430
185	150	194½	June 12.	175	Jan. 30.	190	195	+ 2½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stck ctfs.	100	7,217,800	Jan. 2, '05.	5	SA	193	194½	192	194½	..	700
29	9¾	27½	Jan. 20.	20	May 22.	22	23½	+ 1	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	..	..	..	22½	23¾	22⅜	23⅜	11¼	695
69⅝	23⅝	69¾	Apr. 18.	55½	May 1.	59½	61	..	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	59½	60⅝	59½	60⅞	28¾	1,220
85⅝	25⅝	85¾	Apr. 18.	55½	May 1.	59½	61	+ 1	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	71	73½	72½	73½	36	700
45⅝	41¼	72⅜	Feb. 27.	57⅜	May 4.	61⅝	62	— 1⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200	..	..	..	63¼	63⅝	61½	61⅝	44⅜	30,700
119½	103	121¾	Feb. 15.	115⅝	Jan. 5.	119⅝	120	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	3½	SA	119¼	120	119¼	120	..	1,250
37½	18¼	36⅝	Mar. 18.	28	May 22.	31¼	31½	— ⅝	Southern Railway, extended.	100	110,000,000	..	..	..	32⅜	32⅝	31	31⅝	23¼	15,150
97⅞	77½	100	Mar. 22.	95	May 1.	97	97¼	..	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	97	97	96½	97	84⅜	1,080
5	⅝	3	Jan. 3.	..	⅝ Jan.	28.	⅝	1	— ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	100
77¾	31¾	106¼	Apr. 4.	66	Jan. 23.	75	77½	— ⅝	Tennessee Coal & Iron.	100	22,553,600	May 1, '05.	1	Q	77¾	79	76¼	76⅝	34⅝	3,100
36½	20	41	Mar. 13.	29¾	Apr. 29.	32½	33	+ ¼	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000	..	..	..	33¾	33⅝	32½	33¼	21⅝	2,900
134	115	134⅝	Feb. 16.	124	Apr. 29.	125	131	..	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	129	129	129	129	118¾	130
*17	*17	19	June 12.	19	June 12.	17	20½	..	Toledo, Peoria & Western.	100	4,076,000	..	..	..	19	19	19	19	..	100
37½	17½	37¼	Apr. 12.	22¼	Jan. 13.	33⅞	34½	— ½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34½	34½	34	34	18	400
38	21½	43⅜	Apr. 6.	34½	May 22.	35½	38	+ ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,995,000	..	..	..	37⅜	39½	37⅜	37⅜	23	500
37½	32	66	Apr. 12.	51⅝	Jan. 23.	55	56	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	56½	56½	56½	56⅞	36	300
107⅜	87½	122¼	Apr. 6.	105	Jan. 6.	109½	111	— ½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	110⅝	111¼	109⅝	109⅝	98¼	1,250
..	..	½	June 8.	⅝	June 7.	..	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit rights.	..	..	..	..	..	½	½	½	½	..	9,655
12¾	2⅝	15⅛	Apr. 3.	8⅝	June 6.	9⅝	10⅛	..	Union Bag & Paper Co.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	10	10	9⅝	10	4⅝	600
75¾	48	82	Apr. 4.	66	Jan. 10.	71	72	+ 2	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	71	72	71	72	54	895
117	71	137⅞	Feb. 25.	118	Jan. 3.	122¼	122⅝	+ 2½	Union Pacific	100	163,342,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	124	124⅜	122¼	122¼	87½	201,425
98	86½	101⅝	Feb. 21.	96	May 11.	97	98¼	— ½	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	96⅜	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	93	200
48	6	50	Mar. 30.	21½	Jan. 4.	46¼	47¼	+ 4⅝	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	41⅞	46½	41⅜	46½	9¼	2,400
85	6	89	Mar. 21.	64½	June 11.	82½	83	+ 4¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	81	83	80½	83	47	1,750
30⅝	6⅞	35⅝	Apr. 14.	10¾	Jan. 3.	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	..	..	..	28⅜	29	28⅜	28⅝	..	2,200
81⅝	40	97⅜	Apr. 17.	79½	Jan. 3.	91¼	91⅝	..	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅝	42	900
126	100	134	Feb. 8.	122	May 22.	122	125	..	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	SA	122	122	122	122	103¼	50
30⅜	6½	14⅝	Jan. 16.	11	Apr. 14.	12¾	13	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,989,800	..	..	..	11⅜	12⅝	11⅜	12⅜	6¾	610
..	..	14⅛	Mar. 29.	10⅞	May 23.	13¼	13½	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co., tr. r.	..	..	..	..	..	12¼	13⅜	12¼	13¼	..	10,200
106½	75⅝	109⅞	Mar. 30.	100⅞	Jan. 10.	106¾	108	+ ¼	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,289,800	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	108	108⅜	107½	107½	79½	300
..	..	110⅛	June 14.	103½	Feb. 27.	109½	110	..	U. S. Leather Co. pf., tr. r.	..	..	..	..	..	109⅝	110⅛	109	109½	..	3,100
..	..	40¼	Apr. 18.	18	Jan. 23.	26	26½	27	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100.	5,018,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	26	27	26	27	..	500
..	..	70½	Apr. 18.	35	Jan. 13.	59	60	— 1½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	62½	62½	60	60	..	500
60¾	36½	45¼	Apr. 7.	33⅜	Jan. 3.	38⅝	38	— 1⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,865,000	Apr. 20, '00.	1	..	38½	38½	37	37	16½	800
34¼	10½	45¼	Apr. 7.	33⅜	Jan. 3.	38⅝	38	— 1⅝	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,325,500	May 15, '05.	2½	Q	104	104	102¼	102¾	65½	1,400
100	41	118¼	Apr. 7.	98⅜	Jan. 6.	101¼	103	— 1⅝	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,493,200	Dec. 30, '03.	⅝	..	28½	28½	27½	27⅝	9¼	139,595
33¾	8⅝	38¾	Apr. 7.	24⅝	May 22.	27⅜	27½	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	94⅞	95½	93⅜	94⅞	54¼	123,380
95⅜	51¼	104⅞	Apr. 18.	90¾	May 22.	94	94⅛	— ⅝												
44⅝	22⅜	39	Jan. 3.	31¼	May 23.	34	34½	+ ¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	34	35	34	34	25⅝	2,375
114½	99	110	Feb. 20.	103¾	May 1.	108	109	+ 1	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	106	108½	108	108½	100¼	625
44	18½	52½	Feb. 24.	36	June 5.	..	..	+ 4	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600	..	..	..	40	40	40	40	..	100
25	15	29⅝	Feb. 3.	17½	May 23.	18	19	— ⅛	Wabash	100	38,000,000	..	..	..	19	19	18⅜	18⅝	16¼	700
48½	32¾	48	Feb. 23.	37	May 23.	37½	39½	+ ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	..	..	..	38¾	38¾	38¾	38⅝	37½	500
94½	86	95¾	Jan. 4.	82	Jan. 17.	94½	94⅝	+ ⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	93⅞	94⅝	93¾	94⅜	87½	2,800
185	153	184	Apr. 6.	162	May 20.	166½	167	+ 2	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	Apr. 10, '05.	2½	Q	166	168¼	166	168	156	1,100
22⅝	14¼	19⅜	Mar. 13.	15	May 1.	15	15½	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	15⅜	15⅝	15	15	15	300
52⅜	37	48	Feb. 1.	36	May 4.	38½	39	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,998,000	..	..	..	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	42	100
25	16	25¼	Feb. 16.	20	Apr. 29.	23⅜	23¼	+ ⅝	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	..	..	..	22¼	23⅞	21⅜	23⅝	17	10,810
49⅝	37	54¼	Feb. 17.	45	Jan. 13.	50⅝	51¼	+ 3½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,287,200	..	..	..	48⅝	51¼	48⅝	51	37⅜	4,650

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting pf.	3	Pullman Co.	7
Brunswick City	1¼	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	1
Chi. Gt. Wa. pf.	1½	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st	2
Corn Products pf.	1	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	1
Den. & R. Gde. pf.	1½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. ctfs	2½
Det. United	1⅝	St.-Sheff. S. & Ir.	1
Dul., S. S. & At.	1	Union Bag & P. pf.	2
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	1⅝	Un. Rys. Invest.	4⅜
Elec. Stor. Battery.	3	Un. Rys. Invest. pf.	4½
Gen. Electric	3	U. S. Leather	1½
Int. S. Pump pf.	1½	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	1
Kco. & D. M. pf.	5	Va. Ir., C. & C.	4
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1½	West. El. & Mfg.	2
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½	Wis. Cent. pf.	3½
Pacific Mail	2		

Stocks Declined.

Allis-Chalmers pf.	1⅜	Gt. Northern pf.	2
Amal. Copper	2⅝	Havana Elec pf.	10
Am. Beet Sugar	2	Homestake Mining	1
Am. Car & Fdy.	1¼	Kan. City So. pf.	1⅜
Am. Car & F. pf.	1	Lake Erie & W.	3
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Lake E. & W. pf.	6
Am. Linseed pf.	1½	Louis. & Nash.	2¾
Am. Locomotive	1½	Nash., C. & St. L.	2
Amer. Smelting	2½	Nat. Enameling	3¼
Am. Steel F.	2¾	Nat. Enam. pf.	4
Am. Steel F. pf.	6½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	3
Am. Sugar Ref.	1	Norf. & West.	1¾
Anaconda Copper	3½	Nor. Pacific	1½
Atl. Coast Line	1¾	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	2
Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	1	Phila. R. T.	1
Cent. of N. J.	1½	Pitts. Coal	1¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	Pitts. Coal pf.	2½
Chi. & Northwest.	4	Rubber Goods	1⅝
Chi. St. P., M. & O.	1½	Southern Pacific	1⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	1⅞	Twin City R. Tr.	2
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	Union Pacific	2½
Consol. Gas	1	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	1½
Den. & Rio Gde.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Erie 2d pf.	1½	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅝
Gen. Chemical	1½		

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s.	1	Mo., K. & E. 1st.	1⅝
Buff. Gas 5s.	1	Nat. Starch 5s.	1¼
Chi. & S. I. gen. 5s.	1¼	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	1⅝
Chi. & Erie 1st.	1	N. Y. Dock 4s.	1
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s.	1	Ore. & Cal. 1st	1½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st.	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s	2½
Green Bay deb. B.	2	Rio Gr. W. 1st.	1½
Int. & G. N. 3d.	1	Texas Pac. 2d.	1¼
K. C. El. L. & P. 5s	1½	Third Av. 4s.	1
Long Island unif. 4s.	1	Va. I., C. & C. 5s.	1
Mo. Pac. Cent. Br. Ry. 4s.	1	West. Md. 4s.	1

Bonds Declined.

Eklyn Ferry 5s.	7	Int. Paper 6s.	1
Cent. of Ga. 5d pf. inc.	2½	M. & St. L. con. 5s.	2½
F. & P. M., Pt. H. Div. 5s.	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	3
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1951.	2⅜	Union Pac. conv.	1⅜
		Wabash deb. B.	2

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 19.

Bates Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
General Electric Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
Mercantile National Bank—Books close.
Père Marquette Railway—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Real Estate Trust Co.—Books close.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Railway, Light, Heat and Power—Dividend payable on preferred July 1 to holders of record this date.
South Side Elevated Railroad, Chicago—Books close.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.

Tuesday, June 20.

Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianolo Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Can Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred July 1 to holders of record this date.
American Chicle Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
American Screw Co.—Books close.
Ashland Coal & Iron Railway—Dividend payable.
Boston & Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
Boston Tow Boat Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
Chicago & East Illinois Railway—Annual meeting.
Colonial Trust Co.—Books close.
Empire Steel & Iron Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.—Dividend payable.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
Hudson Realty Co.—Books close.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.—Books close.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Books close.
Railway Steel Spring Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Standard Gas Light Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Thompson-Starrett Co.—Books close.
Union Bag & Paper Co.—Special meeting.
United New Jersey Railroads & Canal Co.—Books close.
Unison Real Estate Co.—Special meeting.
Van Norden Trust Co.—Dividend payable June 30 to holders of record this date.
Wallabout Bank—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Books close.

Wednesday, June 21.

Alabama Great Southern Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Allegheny and Western Railway—Books close.
American Radiator Co.—Books close.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Adjourned annual meeting.
General Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Lead Co.—Preferred books close for special meeting.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
North American Co.—Annual meeting.
Quincy Mining Co.—Annual meeting.
Swift & Co.—Books close.
Trust Company of America—Annual meeting.
Yorkville Bank—Books close.

Thursday, June 22.

Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Co.—Books close.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Books close.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books close.

Friday, June 23.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Books close for dividend on common.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank—Books close.
Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn—Books close.
Metropolitan Trust Co.—Books close.
Star Rubber Co.—Special meeting.

Saturday, June 24.

American Iron and Steel Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
Boston and Worcester Electric Cos.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record June 25.
Catlin & Fewell Co.—Annual meeting.
Jefferson Bank—Books close.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Books close.
Mutual Bank—Books close.
Plaza Bank—Books close.
Standard Coupler Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,608,250	$14,086,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,489,275	23,181,750	20,217,125
Jan. 21	23,733,300	26,072,675	20,414,975
Jan. 28	25,479,550	25,129,050	20,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,036,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,506,600	9,041,975
Feb. 25	14,646,975	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	666,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,316,575	3,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,682,525	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,352,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,303,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,665,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	16,729,425	32,724,200	10,620,625
May 13	16,712,575	32,827,250	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,994,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,095,325	9,845,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,502,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	38,860,875	10,099,575

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$7,209,500	1897	$48,390,950
1904	38,860,875	1896	20,677,050
1903	10,099,575	1895	37,958,900
1902	12,158,250	1894	76,376,575
1901	5,782,125	1893	8,776,600
1900	17,498,750	1892	22,783,825
1899	30,006,200	1891	16,172,225
1898	59,272,800		

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
June 18	$38,809,875	$10,099,575	$12,158,250
June 25	38,452,675	12,923,850	12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,675	10,084,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,008,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,563,350	13,273,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,699,600	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	55,989,600	24,080,075	13,738,125
Aug. 6	56,398,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,563,575	7,126,600
Aug. 20	58,613,075	21,058,300	9,743,350
Aug. 27	57,375,400	20,677,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,296,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,650
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,669,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	12,937,500	1,819,300
Oct. 8	12,636,900	16,577,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,875	17,433,250	5,008,250
Oct. 22	17,953,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,703,650	10,276,150	21,399,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,394,225	17,852,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	16,328,350
Nov. 19	9,589,700	3,911,350	10,529,975
Nov. 26	8,381,375	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,539,075	6,305,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,365,200	8,077,975	8,396,900
Dec. 17	14,540,625	15,025,500	8,093,600
Dec. 24	15,347,225	12,874,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,683,425	9,541,675	10,193,850

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,306,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 26, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,990,400	$1,053,742,700	$1,168,168,600
Jan. 14	304,249,300	1,064,336,900	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,687,600	1,098,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,450,700	1,118,543,800	1,189,828,600
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,122,006,300	1,190,980,300
Feb. 11	311,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,138,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	309,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	305,882,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,970,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,085,800
Mar. 18	298,762,

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 17, 1905

BONDS.

Week ended June 17, 1905.

Sales W'k Ended June 17,$20,042,500

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	5½
Albany & Susquehanna 6s	102	102	102	102	1
American Dock & Improvement 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
American Hide & Leather 6s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼	4
American Thread 4s	88	89	88	89	21
American Tobacco 4s	73¾	75¼	74⅜	74⅞	222
American Tobacco 6s	115	115⅝	114½	114⅝	163
Ann Arbor 4s	100¼	101½	100½	100½	8
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103½	103½	831
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	97	97	96¾	96¾	8
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94	94⅝	94	94⅝	11
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé deb., Ser. G	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	10
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	100¾	100⅝	100½	100⅝	65
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102	102	101⅞	102	39
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96¼	96⅞	96¼	96⅝	62
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104½	104½	104½	101½	14½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅝	41
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	98½	99	98¼	98	21
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞	3
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	45½	49½	48	48	6
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	88½	88½	88	88¼	156
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	108¾	108⅞	108½	108⅞	6
Buffalo Gas 5s	68½	69	68½	69	11
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	120½	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	7
Buffalo & Susquehanna ref. 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	4
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Central Branch Railway 4s	97	97	97	97	9
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113⅝	113⅝	113¼	113⅝	26
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	97	97¼	97	97½	86
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	84½	84½	83¾	83⅝	240
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	72	72	70	70	35
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s reg	134¾	135¼	134¾	135¼	15
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101½	101½	101⅜	101⅝	40
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	87¾	88	87⅝	87⅞	3
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	104	104	104	104	21
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107¾	107¾	107½	107⅝	7
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	117⅝	117⅞	117⅝	117⅝	1
Chicago & Alton 3½s	85½	85½	85½	85½	2
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81	81	81	81	322
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	102¾	102¾	102⅝	102¾	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102	102½	102	102½	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s reg	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	119	120¼	119	120¼	10
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122¼	122½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & Pac. 6s	111¾	111¾	111½	111⅞	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. Pac. & W. 5s	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	2
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 6s	118	118	118	118	1
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1900	104	104	104	104	13
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¼	53
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	93¾	94⅛	93½	94⅛	183
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	80⅞	81⅛	80⅞	81	121
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107¾	107½	107½	107¼	5
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	136	136	136	26
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	95	95	95	95	41
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102¾	102¾	102	102	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	101½	103	101½	102	80
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	70	71	70	71	77
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	59	60½	60	60½	36
Colorado Midland 4s	74⅞	75⅜	74½	75⅜	44
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	94¼	95	94¼	94⅜	15
Connecticut Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	163¾	163¾	163¼	163¼	
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	101⅞	102	101⅞	102	15
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s	97½	98	97½	98	10
Distillers' Securities 5s	78⅞	79¼	78½	78½	129
East. Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Erie 4th extended 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	12
Erie gen. lien 4s	94	94⅜	93⅞	94¼	194
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	95¼	95¼	95	95¼	94
Erie conv. 4s	104½	104¾	103½	103⅞	22
Flint & Père Marquette con. 5s	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. Huron Div. 5s	114	114	114	114	3
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	111	111	111	111	1
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	124⅞	125	124½	125	18
Green Bay & Western deb. B	22¾	24	21⅜	24	42
Gulf & Ship Island 1st 5s	104½		104½	104½	1
Havana Electric Railway 5s	93	93	93	93	
Hocking Valley 4½s	112		112	112	
Illinois Central 4s, 1951	110¼	110½	110¼	110¼	
Illinois Central 4s, 1953, reg	103	103	103	103	5
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	101½	101½	101	101	1
International & Gt. Northern 3d 4s	79	80	79	80	8
International Paper 6s	109¼	109½	102½	109½	17
International Paper conv. 5s	95	95	93¾	93¾	39
International Steam Pump 6s	105½	105½	105½	105½	4
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	88½	89	88½	89	72
Kansas City Southern 3s	71½	71¼	71	71	62
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped, gtd	93¼	93½	93	93	12
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105¼	105½	105½	105½	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109	109	108¾	108¾	14
Lake Shore 3½s	90¼	93¾	90½	93¾	11
Lake Shore deb. 4s	100⅞	101	100½	101	169
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	2
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal 4½s	101¾	101¾	101½	101¾	4
Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Long Dock 6s	134½	134½	134½	134½	1
Long Island unified 4s	101½	101½	101¼	101¾	1
Long Island ref. 4s	101¾	102½	101¾	102¼	158
Long Island gen. 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104⅞	105½	104⅞	105½	54
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98¾	98¾	98½	98¾	25
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	4
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	66
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76½	77	76	77	17
Mexican Central 1st income	19¾	20½	19⅝	20¼	25
Mexican Central 2d inc.	12	12	11¾	11¾	
Midland of New Jersey 1st 6s	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	1
Mil., Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	127½	127¾	127¼	127¼	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	11
Minneapolis & St. Louis ref. 4s	96	96	96	96¼	1
Minn. & St. Louis, Iowa Ext. 7s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101½	101¾	100¾	100¾	37
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88¼	88¾	86	86	91½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106¼	106¾	106¼	106¼	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107¾	107¾	107	107	3
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	128¾	128¾	128¾	128¾	2
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	122	122	122	122	6
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis consol. 5s	114½	115	114½	115	4
Nassau Electric 4s	88	89¼	87¾	89¾	47
National Starch 5s	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	2
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	1
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	100⅞	101	100⅝	101	130
New York Central gen. 3½s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	3
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91¾	92	91¾	91¾	20
N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	2
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	90	90	90	90	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	103¼	103¾	103	103	3
New York Dock 4s	96¾	97	96¾	97	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92¼	92¾	92	92	13
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108½	108½	108¼	108½	5
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	104	104	103	103½	15
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	10
Norfolk & West. Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95¼	95¾	94½	95	20
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77¾	77¾	77	77¾	62½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105⅝	106	105¼	105⅝	41½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	105	105½	105	105½	15
Northern Pacific term. 1st 6s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	2
Ohio River gen. 5s	111¾	111¾	111½	111½	2
Oregon & California 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	26
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125¾	125¾	125¼	125¼	7
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	5
Pacific of Missouri 2d 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	1
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜	31
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	14
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	13
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series C	113	113	113	113	1

BONDS.

Week ended June 17, 1905.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	100¼	100⅜	100	100⅜	15
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	99½	101	99½	101	15
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	3
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South. gen. 5s	116¼	116⅜	116½	116⅜	25
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	95⅜	95⅞	95	95⅞	30
St. Louis Iron Mt. & So., R. & Gulf 4s	94⅜	95	94⅜	95	15
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 6s	115½	115½	115⅝	115⅝	15
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	103	103	103	103	2
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	90⅜	90⅜	90¼	90⅝	78
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98¼	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	7
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81	81	80⅝	81	16
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	103¼	103½	103½	103⅝	3
Seaboard Air Line 4s	87½	87⅝	86⅝	87⅝	51
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103	103	103	103	9
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	3
Southern Pacific of Calif. 6s, stamped	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	6
Southern Pacific 4s	92¾	92⅝	92¾	92⅝	35
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	96⅞	97	96⅝	97	527
Southern Railway 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	97	97½	97	97¼	8
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	51½	51½	51½	51½	1
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R., Tenn. Div. 6s	110	110	110	110	6
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	99	99	99	99	12
Term. R. R. Association of St. L. con. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	3
Texas Pacific 2d income	96¼	98¼	96¼	96¾	10
Third Avenue 4s	98	97	98	97	12
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84½	84½	83¾	83½	1
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	1
Underground El Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s	97¾	98	97¾	98	24
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	58
Union Pacific conv. 4s	124	124¼	122½	122½	325
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	89½	89½	88	88½	37
United States Leather 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
United States Realty & Imp. 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	96	96¾	96	96	52
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	97⅜	98¾	97¾	98	703
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	93⅝	93⅝	93¾	93¼	1½
Vandalia consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	7
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	87½	87½	87	87	4
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	37
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	38⅜	38⅜	37½	38	42
Wabash 1st 5s	117½	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	4
Wabash 2d 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103½	8
Wabash deb. B 6s	73	74	72	72	36
West Shore 4s	109¼	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	23
West Shore 4s reg	108¾	109½	108¾	109¼	327
Western Maryland 4s	83¾	85⅝	83½	83½	19
Western Union Tel. fund. & real est. 4½s	107½	103½	104¾	104¾	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94⅜	94¼	94¼	94¼	20
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	93	95	94⅞	95	26

Total sales $7,660,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1925, coupon	133	133	133	133	1
United States 4s, reg	104	104	104	104	7
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	101¼	101¼	100⅝	100⅝	338
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs., 2d series	99¾	99½	99	99	1,037
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. cts f. p.	90⅜	93½	90⅜	93	10,346
Republic of Cuba 5s	104	106¾	105	106⅜	51
United States of Mexico 4s	93¼	93¾	93¼	93¾	45
United States of Mexico 5s	100½	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	14

Total sales $12,361,000

STATE BONDS.

Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	97½	97½	96⅜	96⅝	12

Grand total $20,042,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104½	Apr. 28	104⅜	Mar. 30	104½	May 23
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅝	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	105½	Jan. 16	104	Jun. 5	104	Jun. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅞	Jan. 11	104½	May 1	104½	May 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132½	Mar. 1	132½	Mar. 1	132½	Mar. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F	133	Mar. 15	132¼	May 15	132¼	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	104	Feb. 16	104⅜	Jun. 7
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm. Q. F.					105⅝	Sep. 29
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104⅜	Apr. 6	103⅜	Jun. 7	104	Apr. 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	110	Mar. 15	109	Jun. 5	109	Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101¾	Mar. 20	100	Jan. 5	100⅝	Jun. 16
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. cts	96	Apr. 4	92	Jun. 5	93¼	Jun. 13
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Feb. 20	103¼	Jan. 3	106⅝	Jun. 16
Imp. Jap. Government 6s	103½	Mar. 13	94½	Jan. 3	100⅝	Jun. 17
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts, 2d ser	101¼	Mar. 30	90¼	Jan. 5	98	Jun. 17
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.	93¼	Jun. 16	86	May 23	93	Jun. 17

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30, 1906
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1903
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1906
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					103¾	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	May 25	90	Mar. 1	97	May 25, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg					95½	Aug. 19, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Dec. 30, 1903
Virginia def. ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs	15¾	Jan. 3	10	Apr 20	11¼	Jun. 7, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97½	Jun. 14	97	Mar. 8	96⅝	Jun. 17, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s. 1991, reg					93	Sep. 23, 1904

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 17, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,227,841,355	$893,016,800	+41.8
Boston	130,758,864	105,981,434	+14.0
Philadelphia	105,235,856	88,805,353	+18.5
Baltimore	19,499,572	18,070,322	+ 7.9
Chicago	162,284,472	154,327,916	+ 5.0
St. Louis	43,863,459	46,294,548	- 7.7
New Orleans	14,784,084	12,745,510	+15.5
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,710,287,082	$1,309,661,882	+29.9
Other cities, 5 days	318,946,271	275,079,373	+15.6
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,029,233,353	$1,584,741,256	+27.5
All cities, 1 day	409,174,227	305,613,681	+30.9
Total, all cities, for week	$2,419,408,220	$1,890,359,917	+28.0

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended	1905.	1904.	1903.
*Ja. 17	$2,419,408,220	$1,890,359,917	$2,104,309,249
Ja. 10	2,470,980,287	1,783,149,026	2,252,044,356
Je. 3	2,411,140,486	1,638,187,338	2,426,946,736
My. 27	2,744,938,127	1,768,972,378	2,441,380,000
My. 20	2,736,716,386	2,007,476,894	2,245,253,639
My. 13	2,845,107,062	1,986,400,348	2,159,595,000
My. 6	3,300,910,769	2,191,781,433	2,124,438,606
Ap. 29	3,190,706,418	1,760,036,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22	3,067,452,960	1,912,899,532	2,153,078,483
Ap. 15	3,003,256,837	1,979,084,800	2,354,962,745
Ap. 8	3,454,950,626	2,062,137,288	1,986,228,814
Mr. 31	3,178,238,903	1,981,711,668	1,984,236,760
Mr. 25	3,060,572,309	1,918,899,549	2,126,488,650
Mr. 18	3,112,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Mr. 11	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Mr. 4	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
F. 25	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
F. 18	3,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
F. 11	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,032,258,370
F. 4	2,895,611,085	2,125,169,916	2,419,347,220
Ja. 28	2,476,919,206	2,081,457,763	2,029,519,081
Ja. 21	2,911,421,096	2,171,685,754	2,252,178,253
Ja. 14	2,749,945,082	2,227,800,081	2,787,127,052
Ja. 7	2,845,381,332	2,413,973,304	2,725,903,[illegible]
		1904.	1903.
D. 31	2,149,506,918	1,946,677,375	2,284,468,619
D. 24	2,576,918,511	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
D. 17	2,908,092,884	2,073,280,121	2,253,508,527
D. 10	3,283,070,562	2,196,056,187	2,307,289,[illegible]
D. 3	3,385,554,749	2,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
N. 26	2,625,958,127	1,746,841,084	2,[illegible]
N. 19	2,144,948,592	2,067,104,987	2,023,[illegible]
N. 12	2,527,322,189	2,094,374,805	2,[illegible]
N. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,[illegible]	1,[illegible]
O. 29	2,827,248,127	1,941,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
O. 22	2,837,736,612	2,015,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
O. 15	2,448,157,983	2,087,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
O. 8	2,671,548,373	1,977,167,677	2,[illegible]
O. 1	2,188,462,298	2,228,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
S. 24	2,022,300,700	1,861,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
S. 17	2,253,977,163	[illegible]40,547,118	2,[illegible]
S. 10	1,712,347,013	1,449,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
S. 3	2,006,916,119	1,727,983,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Au. 27	1,736,512,990	1,540,019,497	2,[illegible]
Au. 20	1,938,942,404	1,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Au. 13	1,749,812,263	1,823,356,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Au. 6	1,785,398,300	2,049,400,230	1,[illegible]
Jl. 29	1,771,350,063	2,030,470,822	2,[illegible]
Jl. 22	2,111,116,974	2,071,472,[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Jl. 16	2,112,442,009	2,205,985,290	2,177,[illegible]
Jl. 8	1,852,253,253	2,152,085,799	2,[illegible]
Jl. 2	2,065,347,454	2,105,691,886	2,[illegible]
Je. 25	1,827,323,186	1,944,861,911	1,[illegible]

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending as this date in 1902 were $1,980,577,972; in 1901 $2,313,921,147, in 1900 $1,24,972,592, and in 1899 $1,736,795,978. Largest clearings last year were $2,565,536,792, in the week ending Dec. 3; smallest, $1,406,081,736, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 17, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	100¾ Mar 30	96½ Jan 5	100½ June 16	100	100½
Atl. T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	105 Mar 29	102½ May 1	103½ June 17	103½	104
Do registered	AO*	102¾ May 26	100½ Apr 3	102¾ May 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97¼ Feb 11	94½ Jan 5	96½ June 17	..	97
Do do registered	Nov.	93½ Feb 1	93½ Feb 1	93½ Feb 1	..	..
Do stamped		98 Feb 9	94 May 19	98⅞ June 17	..	99
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.		103½ Apr 20	100 May 23	100¾ June 16	100⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	90 Au 15, 04	100⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	99⅝ May 2	99⅝ May 2	99⅝ May 2	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 3, 04	98⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	99⅝ Jun 17	99⅝ Jun 17	99⅝ June 17	98⅞	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	99⅛ Jan 10	99¼ Jan 10	99¼ Jan 10	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	98½ No 23, 04	98⅛	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oc 26, 04	97¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	92⅞ No 10, 02	96⅝	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	99¾ Jan 23	98¾ Jun 8	98¼ June 8	..	99
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	103½ Feb 10	100¾ Mar 29	102 June 17	101¾	102¾
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Ba., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	125½ No 30,03	125½	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	112⅝ Ja 26, 04	114½	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	114¼ Oc 18, 04	113⅝	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	93 Jy 14, 04	90¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	J*	.. ....	.. ....	97¾ Oc 5, 04	98¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	96¾ Jun 5	94½ Jan 5	96¾ June 16	96¾	97
Do do registered				96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	105¾ Feb 17	102⅜ Apr 3	104½ June 17	104⅛	104⅜
Do do registered		104½ Jan 13	103 Mar 16	103 May 9	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	110½ Mar 13	105 Jan 19	105 May 22	107	109
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	93½ Apr 11	91½ Jan 9	91¾ May 16	..	..
Do P. L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	101 Feb 27	98¼ May 2	99 June 17	98¼	98¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	93½ Mar 7	92 Jan 3	92¾ June 16	92½	92⅞
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	90¼ Jy 16, 02	..	92½
Moh. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Mr 13, 04	107⅝	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	100 Apr 25	100 Apr 25	100 Apr 25	..	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Mr 7, 04	121	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	98¼ Mar 1	97¾ May 4	97¾ May 4	..	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.		99 May 9	99 May 9	99 May 9	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	121½ May 18	119¼ Feb 9	120⅝ June 12	120½	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	110	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	126½ Jan 17	124½ Apr 28	124½ Apr 28	125½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	128 Feb 18	124¾ Jan 5	126 Mar 25	125½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100½ May 4	98 Feb 18	100⅜ June 14	99½	100½
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104⅝ Jun 5	102¾ Jan 3	104½ June 17	104½	105
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109 Feb 6	105½ May 1	106¾ June 9	106	107
Do do registered	*MS	106 Apr 19	106¾ Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121½ Apr 13	119 May 22	119½ June 8	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	110¾ Apr 24	113 Jan 5	113⅜ June 15	113⅜	114
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		97 Jun 9	90 Jan 10	97 June 14	..	97
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		85 Jun 9	67 Feb 27	83⅞ June 16	..	83⅞
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		73 Jun 9	52½ Mar 8	70 June 17	..	70⅜
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	96 Jan 18	94½ Apr 4	94½ Apr 4	92¾	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	104 Fe 19, 04	112	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	102 Je 27, 99	112⅜	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	107¼ Au 2, 04	113½	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112 Feb 17	110 Jan 3	112 Apr 8	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	J*	136¾ Feb 7	134 Jan 4	136¼ June 9	136½	137½
Do do registered	QJ	135½ Feb 18	133¾ Jan 5	135¼ June 16	134⅝	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	115 Apr 8	112¾ Feb 18	114½ June 14	114⅜	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104½ Mar 17	103¾ Jan 3	104½ Mar 17	..	104
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	107⅞ May 25	101½ Jun 15	101¾ June 17	..	101⅞
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	111 Feb 21	108¾ May 11	108¾ May 15	..	109½
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	122 Apr 24	117¼ May 5	117¾ June 13	117⅝	118½
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	116¼ May 18	116¼ May 18	116¼ May 18	116	..
Do do registered	*MS	110 Feb 21	105¾ Mar 10	107⅜ June 17	107½	107⅝
Do do registered	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 18, 01	103	106¾
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	113 Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113¾	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	104 Jun 16	101½ Jan 25	104 June 16	102	104
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	98½ Feb 16	97 Mar 2	98 Apr 7	98½	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	113¾ Feb 17	113¾ Feb 17	113¼ Feb 17	110½	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	95½ Se 20, 04	97¾	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	86¾ Mar 10	84¼ Apr 6	85⅛ June 12	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83 Jan 19	80¾ Jun 9	81 June 14	80¾	81
Do do registered		80¾ May 4	80¾ May 4	80¾ May 4	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	103 Jun 7	101 Feb 20	102½ June 17	102	102¾
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	98 Apr 28	95½ Jan 4	97⅜ June 8	97⅜	97⅝
Do do registered		96⅜ Feb 24	96⅛ Feb 24	96¼ Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	100⅜ Au 8, 04	100	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	110¼ Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	108¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	103⅝ Feb 20	103 Apr 29	103 June 8	101¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	108¼ Mar 23	106¾ Jan 16	106¾ June 7	..	107
Do do registered	*MN	106½ Feb 4	106⅛ Feb 15	106¾ June 16	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100 Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108½ Apr 14	106 Jun 17	106 June 17	105¾	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	114⅛ May 2	111¾ Mar 17	112¾ June 1	113	113½
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	107¾ May 4	105 Jan 9	107¾ May 4	104½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	128 Mar 31	125¾ Jan 17	127½ June 5	127⅜	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	122 Apr 14	118½ May 3	120¾ June 14	119	..
Do do registered		119½ Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	121¼ Apr 20	120 Mar 29	121¼ Apr 20	120⅝	122
Chi. Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	137 Feb 17	134 Jan 10	135 Apr 28	135	137¾
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	115¼ Feb 23	114 May 10	114 May 10	..	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	110½ Apr 27	100½ Jan 12	110½ Apr 27	110⅜	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	187 Mar 13	178 Jan 7	187 Mar 14	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	111⅜ Jun 5	109¾ Jan 19	111⅜ June 5	110¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	113⅞ Mar 24	112 Jan 23	112½ June 7	112½	..
Do do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	109½ Je 18, 04	111	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	98⅛ Jan 9	98¾ Jan 9	98¼ Jan 9	98½	100½
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾ Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	116¾	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	120 Apr 20	115½ Feb 14	119⅝ May 20	119½	..
Do do registered	*JJ	118¾ Jan 17	118⅛ Jan 17	118⅛ Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111⅞ Mar 30	110 Jan 13	111¼ June 15	111⅛	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117⅛ Mar 16	116 Jan 6	117¼ June 16	117	..
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	112⅜ Jan 24	112⅜ Jan 24	112⅜ Jan 24	112⅜	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	117 Feb 21	114¾ Jan 11	137½ Jy 18, 99	132½	..
Do Ist H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ			115⅝ May 17	115¼	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ			106 Au 3, 04	106¾	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	185 Apr 26	183⅜ Mar 20	185 Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	JJ*	115⅝ May 8	115 Apr 25	115⅜ May 8	114⅜	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	106⅝ Apr 3	106⅝ Apr 3	106⅝ Apr 3	106⅞	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111 Feb 3	110¼ Jan 24	111 June 5	111	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	110 May 19	109½ Jan 30	110 May 19	109⅞	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾ May 16	113½ Jan 9	116½ June 9	116⅜	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	112⅜ Apr 17	112⅜ Apr 17	112½ Apr 17	109¼	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	116⅜ Jan 5	116⅜ Jan 5	116½ Jan 5	114¼	116¾
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129½ Jan 11	126¼ May 9	127¼ May 20	127⅜	129⅝
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	.. ....	.. ....	104½ De 27, 04	103½	..
Do do registered	FA15			102⅝ My 11,04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	101 Feb 7	99½ Mar 9	99½ May 24	99¼	..
Do do registered	QF			103 No 19, 98	99¼	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118 Apr 11	117½ May 22	118 June 13	117	..
Do do registered	AO*	117 Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	113 Feb 16	110½ Apr 3	110½ Apr 3	111⅜	..
Do do registered	AO*			107 Mr 28,04	110½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106⅛ Feb 6	104 Jun 17	104 June 17	103¾	105¾
Do do registered	MN*			104 Mr 3, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	113¼ Feb 17	111½ May 9	112½ June 17	112	..
Do do registered	AO15			108¾ Ja 12, 04	110¼	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	119⅝ Mar 23	117 May 16	117 May 16	117	117⅝
Do do registered	*MN	115½ Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	116	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	104½ No 17, 04	101¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS			104½ My 23,04	103⅝	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	107 Feb 17	104¼ Mar 16	105 May 20	104¾	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	110¼ Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	107	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*MN	130 Mar 18	127¾ Jun 14	127⅞ June 14	128½	..
Do ex. and ref. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	119¼ No 15, 04	120¼	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS			142½ Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	131½ Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	132¼	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	103 Ap 8, 04	101	..
Do Incomes, 1911	*MN			101 Se 5, 03	103	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	126 Feb 2	122½ Jan 6	123⅞ Apr 27	123⅝	..
Do registered	JJ*	123 May 22	123 May 22	123 May 22	123½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	107½ Jun 16	104¼ Jan 4	107½ June 16	106⅝	107½
Do do registered	*JJ			107 Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	99¼ Jan 18	95 May 4	97 June 17	96¾	97
Do col. tr. sc. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN			97 Jy 14, 04	96½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	97½ May 23	97½ May 26	97½ May 26	96	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	96¼ May 26	96¼ May 26	96¾ May 26	94½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	96 My 16,04	91	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	93 My 24,04	93½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	94 De 5, 03	93	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN			90 My 11,04	92¾	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	97¾ Jan 19	90½ May 23	94¾ June 16	94	94½
Do registered		97 Feb 20	97 Feb 20	97 Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	85 Apr 5	79 May 22	81 June 17	80¾	81
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102½ Mar 29	100¾ Jun 9	101¼ June 15	100¾	..
Do do registered				101¾ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. 5s, 1934	*AO	121½ May 22	118¾ Apr 24	119½ June 8	119¼	123
Do do registered	*AO			120½ Mr 16,03	118	..
C. R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*			112½ Se 26, 04	111½	..
Cin., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	110¾ Apr 17	110 Feb 8	110⅛ Apr 17	108¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	115¾ Mar 7	115 Mar 8	115 Apr 20	110¾	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	110¾ Mar 20	109 Apr 4	109¾ May 29	109	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Ap 26, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	138 Mar 17	133¾ Jan 3	136 June 17	136	137½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD			93 De 10, 03	93	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	135¾ Apr 24	135 Apr 13	135⅞ Apr 24	134½	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	129¾ Mr 3, 04	131	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125½ Feb 21	123½ Apr 6	124¾ June 7	124¾	125
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	90 Jan 20	89¾ Jan 3	97 June 2	..	97¼
Do do coupons off		97¼ Jan 21	84¾ Jan 3	95 June 14	96	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	115 Feb 27	115 Feb 27	115 May 16	114	116
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	100 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	104½ De 5, 03	100¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ			112½ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	119 Mar 23	116 May 5	116 May 9	116	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	99½ Jan 21	98 Feb 8	99 May 6	97¼	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	104 Feb 2	101 Jan 9	102 June 17	101¾	102¾
Do do registered				97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101 May 2	100¾ Feb 16	101 May 8	101	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100¾ Mar 21	98½ Feb 3	100⅝ Mar 21	101	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103⅛ Feb 10	100⅞ Jan 12	102 June 13	101½	102
Do do registered	MN*			100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	99⅝ Feb 8	99⅝ Feb 8	99⅝ Feb 8	90	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	94¼ Au 31, 03	100¾	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 22, 04	104	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101½ Apr 18	100½ May 2	101⅜ June 5	101	103
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	114¼ Apr 7	112 Jan 4	114 June 2	114	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	123 De 6, 04	114¼	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135 May 10	134 Feb 11	135 May 10	134⅝	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	105 No 19, 01	98¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101 May 19	98 Apr 1	100¾ June 13	..	100¾
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	84 Mar 27	71½ May 1	73¾ June 16	72½	74
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116½ Jan 23	116¼ Jan 23	116¾ Jan 23	119⅞	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77 Mar 9	73¾ Jan 16	75¾ June 14	..	76
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	95½ Apr 4	90¾ Feb 2	94¾ June 17	..	..
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	110¼ Feb 6	108 Mar 15	108 Mar 15	108	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129¾ Apr 25	126 May 24	127 May 31	126	127
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	131¾ May 22	128¾ Jun 13	128¾ June 15	128½	128½
Do do registered	*JD	130 Jan 17	130 Jan 17	130 Jan 17	130	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	130 May 12	129½ Feb 14	130 May 12	130¼	..
Do do registered				135¼ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115 May 3	112¼ May 9	112¼ May 9	113¼	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	105 Mar 9	103 Jan 4	104 May 10	102½	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	107½ Jan 31	106¾ Jan 3	107 Mar 13	105¾	..
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 4½s, 2000	FA*			102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	134½ May 1	134 May 2	134 May 2	133¾	..
Do do registered	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	103¾ Jun 7	102¾ Apr 19	103¾ June 8	103¾	105¾
Do registered	*AO			122 Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106½ Mar 30	102 Jun 12	102 June 12	102	..
Do do registered	*AO			103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142¾ Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	130¼	..
Do registered	*MN			147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¾ Jun 5	100 Jan 4	102 June 16	..	102
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	109½ Feb 10	108 Feb 24	108 Apr 25	108	108¼
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	110 Feb 9	108 Jan 4	108 June 1	..	..
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	J*	101 Jun 17	98½ Jan 5	101 June 17	100	..
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	94½ Jan 23	89 Jan 3	91 June 9	90	91
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l.g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	.. ....	.. ....	97 Ja 3, 02	93½	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	100 Se 13, 04	97½	99¼
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	97 Mar 20	95 Jan 26	96¼ Apr 17	95	96½
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	84 Feb 3	70 Jan 9	81¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	96½ Feb 23	90 Jan 3	93 May 26	92½	93½
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	*AO	116 May 3	114 Apr 7	116 May 4	..	115
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	115¼ Jun 1	111½ Jan 12	115¾ June 1	115	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	120 Apr 24	117¼ Jan 27	119½ May 20	118¾	..
Eric 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	107 May 3	107 May 3	107 May 3	108½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Jy 11, 04	114¾	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110½ Jun 10	109 Apr 15	110¼ June 10	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	117½ Feb 9	114¼ Jun 14	114¾ June 14	114¼	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103 Feb 17	101½ Jan 3	103 Feb 17	105	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	137 Jan 27	133 Mar 9	134½ May 22	134	136
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	130 Au 7, 03	130½	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	102½ May 25	100¼ Jan 3	102¾ June 14	102	102¾
Do registered	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	94½ Jun 6	91 Jan 3	94¾ June 17	94	94¾
Do do registered				88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	97½ Jan 31	94¼ Mar 22	95¾ June 17	95¼	..
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	111 Mar 13	98¾ Jan 3	103¾ June 17	..	103½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	*JD	126½ Mar 13	123½ Mar 13	126½ Mar 13	124	126⅜
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	J*	110 Mar 3	105 Mar 3	110 Mar 3	107⅜	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	125¼ Mar 6	120½ May 22	122½ June 16	121	123
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	105 Feb 1	102¾ Jun 9	102¾ June 9	107⅝	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	136½ Feb 15	134½ Jun 12	134½ June 12	134½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	118 Jy 25, 04	115	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*	116 Jun 9	116 Jun 9	116 June 9	115¾	..
N. Y. & G'd L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	117 Jan 17	117 Jan 17	117 Jan 17	115	..
N. Y., S. & W. 1st rf. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	116 Feb 9	114¼ Jan 11	116 Apr 1	117¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	102½ May 16	102¾ May 16	102¾ May 16	101½	104
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	FA*	111 Jan 13	109 Feb 24	110¾ May 13	109	110½
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1943	*MN	117½ Jan 19	117½ Jan 19	117¾ Jan 19	117½	..
Mid. R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	*AO	110¼ Jun 15	108½ Apr 6

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 17, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Mr 10,02	113½	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111⅞ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111½	114
Long Island, North Shore, Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	109 No 23, 04	112	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	106⅞ Feb 8	104½ Jan 24	105¼ Apr 14	..	106
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	122 Apr 20	119 Jan 3	119 June 12	119½	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	118⅝ Feb 7	117 Jan 17	118¾ May 23	119	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	106⅛ Jun 13	102½ Jan 16	103⅛ June 17	104⅜	105¼
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	114⅞ Jan 26	114 Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	..
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*AO	100⅜ Feb 9	97½ Apr 12	98¾ June 17	98¾	98¾
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	117 May 18	114¼ Jun 6	114¼ June 6	114½	..
Do L., E. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	100 Mar 6	100 Mar 6	100 Mar 6	109¾	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	131¾ Apr 28	130½ Jan 26	131¾ May 22	..	132¾
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126¾	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	114 Apr 26	112½ Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121¼	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ No 16, 04	113	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	101¼ Apr 4	96½ Jan 23	100⅝ May 26	101	..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g.4½s,1945	MS*	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	109¾	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	97¼ May 6	96 Jan 12	96½ June 7	..	96⅞
Do registered		95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	..	..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	115¾ Jan 4	114½ Feb 1	115 Mar 3	116¾	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd.g.5s,1936	FA*	116½ Jan 18	115¼ Mar 7	115¾ Mar 7	114⅞	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	98⅝ Oc 26, 04	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	107 Feb 4	104 May 5	104¼ June 15	104	104½
Do registered		104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	108½ Jun 2	106¼ Jan 6	108½ June 2	108½	100
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	79 Apr 10	73⅜ Jan 26	77 June 16	..	77½
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	20½ Mar 13	19 May 20	20 June 12	19	20½
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	17¾ Jan 4	11 May 22	11¾ June 16	11	12
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	98 Jan 31	94¼ Jan 14	98½ June 5	..	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	80¾ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	142 De 7, 03	136¾	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	111⅝ Jan 31	108¾ Jun 13	108¾ June 13	108⅝	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	122 Feb 15	120¾ Apr 19	120¾ Apr 19	119¼	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	113¾ Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	117¾ Jan 17	114½ Jun 13	114¾ June 13	114⅛	116
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	98⅝ Jan 19	95½ Apr 14	96¾ June 15	96	..
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	*JJ	98¼ Jun 9	97½ Jun 13	98 June 13	97½	98
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st con.4s,1938	JJ*	101¼ Mar 17	99 Jan 17	101½ May 13	102½	102¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	104¼ May 13	100¼ Feb 4	100½ June 17	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	87½ Jan 27	84¾ May 8	86 June 17	85¼	86
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	108 Mar 27	103¾ Jan 4	105½ June 14	105½	105½
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	AO	91½ Apr 3	87 Jan 17	90¼ June 6	90⅝	92
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ De 22, 04	105¾	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	95¼ Feb 27	94¾ Jan 6	95 Apr 25	95	95¾
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	AO	114 Jun 13	111 Jan 11	114 June 13	112¼	114
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Mar 10	104½ Jan 4	106¾ June 16	106	107
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	100½ Jan 18	106 Mar 1	107 June 7	..	107½
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	JD	107½ Feb 24	107¼ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	106¾	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Apr 1	104½ Jan 16	106 June 5	105	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	107 Apr 3	103¾ May 1	104¼ June 3	104½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	125¾ Apr 24	122¾ May 4	122¾ June 6	..	122¾
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan. '17	MS	110⅝ Feb 14	106½ Apr 25	107 June 15	107	107½
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	110⅜ Jan 31	107 Feb 11	108 June 9	108	108⅛
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	98 Jan 23	95 Apr 20	97 June 16	96⅜	..
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	110 Mar 13	104½ Mar 8	110 Mar 13	107	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	105¼ Jun 12	103 Feb 11	105¼ June 12	105	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	118¾ Jun 13	116½ Mar 29	118¾ June 13	118¾	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	119 Mar 10	116⅜ May 1	116⅜ June 17	116¾	117
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	96⅜ Apr 8	94 Jan 6	95⅝ June 17	95	95⅞
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g.4s,1933	*MN	98 Jan 10	94 May 8	94⅞ June 14	94⅜	95¼
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Mr 8, 04	114½	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	93½ Apr 6	94½	..
Do do small		.. ....	.. ....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	*JJ	98½ Feb 21	95½ May 19	98½ June 2	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	129 Mar 13	125¾ Jun 7	125¾ June 7	125¾	128¼
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	124¾ Apr 5	122 Mar 4	124¾ June 6	124	125
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	99 Feb 28	96½ May 12	96½ May 12	96¾	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	115⅝ Jan 6	113¾ Feb 18	114⅜ Apr 17	114	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 9, 04	100¾	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1950	QF	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	99¼	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	123 Jun 5	120¾ Jan 6	122 June 16	122¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	117 Feb 24	114¼ Apr 1	115 June 14	115	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	121 Apr 19	119 Jan 17	121 Apr 19	120⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Ala.	*JJ	117¼ Mar 6	116⅞ Mar 9	116⅞ Mar 9	116⅝	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	113 Jy 6, 04	115¼	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	*JJ	105⅝ May 11	105¼ May 11	105⅛ May 11	..	105⅛
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	83¼ Mar 30	79¾ May 12	80¾ June 15	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	.. ....	.. ....	108½ Aug., 94	113⅞	119
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	100¾ Jan 20	99⅝ Jan 3	100⅝ June 16	100⅝	100¾
Do do registered	JJ*	100½ Mar 11	99⅜ Jan 5	100 Apr 27	..	..
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	102¾ Apr 27	100¼ May 5	101 June 17	100⅜	101
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93 Jan 23	90⅜ Feb 1	91¾ June 16	91⅜	..
Do do registered	*FA	90¾ Jan 21	89 Mar 16	90¼ June 12	90	..
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91¼ Jan 20	89¼ Feb 27	90 June 12	89⅜	91½
Do do registered	*FA	89½ May 26	89 Mar 14	89¼ May 23	..	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	107½ Feb 2	106½ Feb 1	107½ Feb 2	107⅜	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Mr 31,04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	95 Ap 3, 02	92	..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy. 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 10, 02	104	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	107 Feb 24	103 Jan 24	106 Mar 2	105	106
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	110 Feb 16	108¾ Jan 3	109¾ June 15	110½	110
Do registered	*JJ	109⅝ Jun 7	107⅞ Jan 24	108⅝ June 14	106½	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	102 May 26	99¼ Jun 1	99¾ June 17	99¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	101¾ May 12	99½ May 24	99½ June 2	..	99¾
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	103¼ Feb 28	100 May 4	101 June 17	..	..
Dq do registered		101 Mar 4	101 Mar 4	101 May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	103½ Mar 23	102 May 22	102 May 22	103	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	124 May 22	122 May 22	124 May 22	122¼	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	139 Ja 21, 03	141	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1900	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	120 Mar 9	119 Jun 6	119 June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ Je 9, 04	108	..
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 28, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	96¼ My 30,04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	105¾ Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	105¾ Mar 2	101½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	119½ Mar 31	118 Mar 30	119½ Mar 31	115½	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	AO	119⅝ Feb 3	117½ Apr 1	117⅝ June 17	117¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	113⅜ Ja 25, 02	107	..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	107½ Feb 4	107¼ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	106	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	106 Mar 9	104 Apr 5	105 June 16	105	..
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	101 Mr 28,04	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford— Houstat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	131½ Ap 29, 03	124½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	106⅝ Feb 21	103 May 1	103½ June 17	103⅛	104⅜
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	103¾ Jan 17	103¼ Jan 17	103¾ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111⅛ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	100¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	133¾ Jan 7	133½ Jan 23	133¾ Jan 23	131½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	132⅝ Apr 10	132½ May 16	132½ May 16	132¼	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	132 De 1, 04	129¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	104¼ Feb 9	101 Apr 5	102½ June 15	..	..
Do registered		.. ....	.. ....	96½ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen.g.4s,1944	JJ*	100¾ May 20	97 Jan 4	100 June 8	99½	100⅝
Do Poca. C. & C. 1st 4s, 1941	JD*	97¾ May 10	94¼ Jun 15	95 June 17	94¼	95
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	109¾ Feb 20	109¾ Feb 20	109½ Feb 20	109¾	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN*	108 Feb 1	100 May 8	101¾ June 16	100¾	101½
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106¾ Mar 31	104¾ Jan 3	105¾ June 16	106¼	105¾
Do registered	QJ	105¾ Jan 6	105¼ Apr 24	105¾ June 14	..	105
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	78 Jan 17	75¼ May 22	77¼ June 16	77	77¾
Do do registered	QF	76¾ Jan 17	74½ May 11	74¾ May 11	..	..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	101 Feb 28	100 Mar 24	100 Mar 24	99¼	101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	103¾ May 27	99 Jan 3	102¾ June 17	102¾	102¾
Do do registered		101¼ Jun 2	98¼ Apr 29	101¾ June 2	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	128⅝ Jan 5	123¼ Apr 24	123¾ Apr 24	125¾	..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jy 28, 98	118¼	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	.. ....	.. ....	112¾ Jy 21, 05	113⅞	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	109 Feb 20	107¾ Apr 5	108 Apr 26	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	101 Feb 24	96¾ Feb 14	100¼ Apr 19	99¾	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	92¾ Apr 14	92¼ Apr 14	92½ Apr 14	92¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116¾ Jan 18	115 Jan 23	116⅜ June 14	116⅜	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	118¾ Feb 21	118¼ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	114½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	118¾ Feb 14	111¾ Apr 25	111¾ June 13	111	..
Os. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	AO*	100¾ May 25	99¼ Apr 27	100 June 3	99¾	100⅝
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	115½ Feb 20	112 Jun 7	112 June 7	111⅝	..
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	106 Jan 3	102¼ Apr 8	105 Apr 11	100¼	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	111¾ Feb 27	110¾ Jun 1	111⅜ June 1	..	..
Do registered, 1921	JJ*	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 13	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	FA*	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94 June 7	94	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	98¾ Apr 5	97 May 4	97 June 17	..	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	117⅞ May 16	117⅛ Apr 17	117¼ May 16	120	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Au .. 03	116½	..
Do 3½s, Series B, 1950	FA	.. ....	.. ....	96 Ja 8, 04	97¾	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ap 4, 04	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	AO*	114½ Jan 24	113 Jun 7	113 June 7	..	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	113¾ Jan 10	112½ Apr 10	112¾ June 3	..	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	*MN	113 Jun 12	112½ Jun 12	112½ June 12	111¼	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	103 Jan 14	103 Jan 14	103 June 14	103	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	93⅞ Mar 30	93 May 25	93 May 25	93⅝	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ....	.. ....	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	107 Feb 28	106 Feb 28	107 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	106 An 28, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 3½s, 1912	*MN	107 Mar 11	101¾ Jun 16	101¾ June 16	..	101⅝
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	103⅜	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	111½ May 16	111 Apr 12	111¼ June 5	111	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	108¼ Mar 15	106⅞ May 6	106⅝ May 6	108	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	MS	.. ....	.. ....	110½ Se 28, 04	110¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123¼ Jan 18	123¼ Jan 18	123¼ Jan 18	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ....	.. ....	101 Jy 8, 04	100	104½
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	123 Feb 8	119¼ Apr 13	120 May 26	121	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	114½ Apr 26	112 Jan 16	112¾ June 16	..	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1930	*AO	116½ Mar 31	114 May 24	114 June 15	114¼	115
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	129	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	121	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	112½ De 13, 02	109¾	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	120 Mar 8	112½ Jan 10	120 Mar 8	118½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14, 97	118½	121
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	116 May 24	116 May 24	116 May 24	116	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	JJ	103¾ Jun 17	100¾ Jan 4	103¾ June 17	103⅜	103⅝
Do registered	JJ	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	AO*	101 Mar 23	98¾ Apr 25	100 June 14	99¾	100¼
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	JD	113¾ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	..	..
Do 7s, 1911	JD	.. ....	.. ....	119½ Ap 2, 04	..	..
Do registered		118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	115¾	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	106¼	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	77 Feb 7	75 Jan 18	75¼ Mar 24	75	77
Do guaranteed	JJ*	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	92	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ My 10,04	..	..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	96 May 23	93 Jan 12	96 May 23	..	103½
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	104¾ Apr 3	102 May 16	103 June 14	103	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	104⅝ Feb 3	104 Jan 3	104⅛ Feb 21	103	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	132 May 6	129½ Mar 24	131 May 26	130¾	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	116 May 31	112½ Jan 3	113⅝ June 17	113⅜	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	100¼ Apr 28	98⅜ Feb 10	100¼ May 9	99⅝	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	102 Apr 18	101 May 1	101 May 5	100⅝	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	92¼ Feb 8	88¾ Jan 3	96⅝ June 17	90½	91
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	98 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	126¼ Jan 23	124½ Jun 15	124½ June 15	124½	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	92 Mar 2	88¼ May 1	89 June 17	..	..
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	100¼ Feb 8	96½ May 1	98⅜ June 17	98⅜	98⅞
Do 2d g. 4s, inbd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	87½ May 16	84 Feb 1	87⅝ June 10	85⅝	86¼
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	84½ Apr 17	80½ Jan 7	81 June 17	80½	81
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	111 Jan 12	108⅜ May 5	108½ May 19	109	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	139 Jun 8	136 Apr 11	133 June 9	..	..
Do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	140 My 14,02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	113¾ Jun 5	111 Mar 17	113¾ June 5	..	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	112⅝ Jan 24	110½ May 19	110½ May 19	110¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	105 Apr 17	103 Jun 5	103¼ June 12	104	..
Do do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO*	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	103⅝	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	124 May 4	123 Apr 24	124 May 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	137½	..
Do registered	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	134¾ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	119¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	117 Ja 11, 04	117¾	..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 7, 04	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	108 May 10	108 May 10	108 May 10	108¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	AO*	92 Feb 23	84¾ Jan 3	87⅝ June 17	87½	..
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	104¾ Mar 3	102 May 3	103 June 15	102¾	103½
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	99 Mar 20	98 Feb 9	99 Mar 20	98	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	109¼ Mar 3	103½ Mar 3	103½ Mar 3	110¾	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct., 1945	JJ	108¾ Jan 3	108¾ Jan 3	108¾ Jan 3	112	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110	..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	111¼ My 7, 03	111¼	..
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	102 Ja 20, 03	102¼	..
Southern Pacific Company— Do g. 4s, Cen. Pac. col., Aug., 1949	JD	97

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 17, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935.....*JD	112	Apr 28	110¾	Apr 25	112	Apr 28	..	..	
Kan. & Mich.1st gtd.g.4s,1990.*AO	96½	Feb 28	95¾	Jun 6	95¾	June 6	..	95	97½
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917...JJ*	101	Mar 30	94	Jun 11	94¾	June 14	..	94½	96½
T.,St.L. & W.pr.lien g.3½s,1925..JJ*	91¾	May 9	83½	Jan 11	91¾	May 31	91¾	92	
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950.....*AO	86¾	Mar 20	83	May 17	83½	June 17	85¼	85½	
Tor.,H. & B.1st g.4s,July 1,1946..JD	98¼	Apr 24	97½	Mar 3	98¼	May 23	..	..	
Ulster & Del.1st con.g.5s,1928.*JD	113	Apr 4	110½	Jun 16	110¾	June 16	..	..	
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952.....AO*	95¼	Jan 13	95½	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 13	..	..	
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g.4s,1947.JJ*	107¼	Mar 31	104¾	Jan 16	106¾	June 17	106¾	107	
Do registered.....JJ*	106	May 31	103¼	Jan 16	106	June 1	..	106	
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911.*MN	138½	Feb 25	112¾	Jan 6	122½	June 16	122	122¾	
Do do registered.....MN	121½	Feb 2	116¾	Jan 26	121	Feb 3	..	..	
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946..*JD	104	May 12	102	Jun 8	102	June 14	..	102¼	
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.*FA	127½	Jan 31	124	Mar 30	125¾	June 13	..	126¼	
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.JJ*	120	Mar 14	117¼	Jan 27	119¾	June 9	119¾	..	
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	103¾	De 31, 04	..	..	
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s,1929.JD*	98¼	May 17	95¼	Jun 9	96	June 16	95¾	96	
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908..JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	De 30, 03	110¾	..	
Do g. 5s, 1926.....JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½	Ap 19, 02	..	..	
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955.*FA	104½	Jun 15	104¼	May 13	104½	June 15	..	..	
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s,2003.*JJ	110	Mar 1	107½	Jan 3	110	Mar 1	112	115	
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	119¾	Feb 1	116	May 2	117⅞	June 15	117	117¾	
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939.....*FA	112¾	Jan 21	107	May 3	109½	June 14	109	109½	
Do deb., Series A, 1939.....JJ*	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	..	93½	
Do do Series B, 1939.....JJ*	74¾	Mar 30	69¼	Jan 6	72	June 17	72	74	
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s.f.5s,1921.*MS	103	Jun 7	102	May 2	103	June 7	..	..	
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term.4s,1954.*JJ	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	..	..	
Do 1st g. 5s, Det.& C.ext.,1941.JJ*	112	May 31	103¾	Jan 5	112	May 31	111	..	
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939.*JJ	..	....	..	....	97	No 16, 04	95¾	..	
Do Omaha Div. 1st g.3½s,1941.AO*	88½	Jan 20	86	Jan 4	88	Apr 6	..	..	
Do Tol.& Ch.Div.1st g.4s,1941.*MS	98¾	Jan 19	95	May 18	97	May 27	..	..	
St. L.,K.C.& N.S.C.B.1st 6s,1903.AO	..	....	..	....	100½	Mr 13, 03	..	..	
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954.*JD	95¾	May 29	90¾	Jun 3	93¾	June 16	90	90¾	
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954.....*JD	45½	Feb 25	35	May 23	38	June 16	39	..	
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952...AO*	94	Mar 14	87¾	May 27	89¼	June 16	89	89½	
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g 5s,1937.*JJ	119½	Jun 9	118	Feb 14	119½	June 9	..	..	
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943.....*AO	98¾	Feb 9	96¾	May 5	96¾	May 9	..	..	
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943.....Nov.	..	....	..	....	40	Mr 21,01	..	27	
West Va. Cen. & Pitts.1st 6s,1911.JJ*	112	Apr 12	111	Feb 3	112	May 18	112½	..	
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926...AO*	114¾	Mar 28	114¼	Jan 28	114¾	Mar 28	..	..	
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928.JJ*	114¼	May 27	114½	May 27	114½	May 27	..	..	
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930...*FA	114¾	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	114¼	Mar 16	..	..	
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922.....*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102½	..	
Wh. & L.E.R.R.1st con.g.4s,1949.MS*	95¼	Jan 21	92	Mar 10	94¼	June 15	93½	..	
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949...JJ*	95	Jun 10	90¼	Jan 3	95	June 17	94¾	..	

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945...AO*	123¾	Mar 1	108¾	Jun 16	108¾	June 16	108¼	109	
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002....JJ*	89¾	Apr 17	83¼	Jan 5	88¼	June 1	..	..	
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.JJ*	106⅝	May 17	108⅜	May 17	108⅜	May 17	109¼	..	
B.,Q.C.& S.con.gtd.g 5s,Jul,1941.MN	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106	Feb 9	..	..	
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950...*FA	13¼	Jan 17	10¾	Apr 28	11¼	June 9	..	..	
Do stamped, guaranteed.....	..	....	..	....	11¼	Jy 15, 03	..	..	
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949.FA*	93½	Jan 16	92	Mar 29	92¾	May 26	..	..	
Do stamped, guaranteed.....	96¼	Jan 30	91¼	Apr 20	93	June 15	..	..	
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s,1951.*JJ	91	Jan 30	87	Jan 9	88¾	June 16	88	89	
City & Sub. Ry.Bal.1st g.5s,1922.*JD	..	....	..	....	103¾	Apr., 05	..	..	
Con.Ry.& Ltg.1st& ref.g.4½s,1951.*JJ	101¼	Jun 6	98	Jan 5	101¼	June 14	100¼	102¼	
Do stamped, guaranteed.....	101¼	Jun 16	101½	Jun 16	101½	June 16	100¼	..	
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s,1933.AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..	
Det. City St. Ry. 1st con.g.5s,1903.JJ*	..	....	..	....	103	No 23, 01	..	..	
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g.4½s,1933.*JJ	96¼	May 17	95	May 22	95¾	May 22	95	..	
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952.*FA	95	Apr 17	92¼	Jun 5	93	June 16	..	93½	
Met. St. Ry. gen. col.tr.g.5s,1997.*FA	120¾	Jan 16	114	May 10	118	June 17	114	..	
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002....*AO	94½	Feb 10	90	May 6	90¾	June 17	..	..	
Bway & 7thAv.1st con.g.5s,1943.JD*	119¾	Apr 1	116¾	Jun 9	116½	June 16	..	..	
Do registered.....	..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 01	..	..	
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993.MS*	121¾	Feb 15	118¾	Mar 13	120¾	May 25	119	..	
Lx.Av.& P.Fy.1st gtd.g.5s,1993.MS*	120¾	Feb 14	117	Mar 9	120	June 17	..	..	
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000.*JJ	97¼	Mar 22	94½	Jan 3	97	June 17	96¼	97	
Do 1st 5s, 1937.....JJ*	118½	Feb 24	116½	Jan 17	118¼	Apr 24	119	..	
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g.4s,1938.FA*	104¾	Mar 24	95	Feb 1	104¾	Mar 24	..	..	
Mil. El.Ry.& Lt.con.30-yr.5s,1926.*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	109	..	
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919.....JJ15	..	....	..	....	106½	No 22, 04	108¾	..	
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s,1937.*JJ15	..	....	..	....	110	Jy 8, 04	115	115¾	
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s.....JD	100¼	May 31	97	Jan 4	98	Jun 15	98	98½	
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945...AO	..	....	..	....	109¼	De 14, 99	..	..	
U.Rys.of St.L.1st gen.mtg.4s,1934.JJ*	89¾	Apr 14	85¼	Jan 19	89	MAy 4	88½	..	
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927.*AO	91	Mar 30	87¼	Jan 3	88½	June 16	88¼	..	
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con.g.5s,1936.MN	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..	

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948...*MS	05⅛	Feb 17	103	Mar 1	103⅞	June 17	103½	104	
Am. S. S. Co. of W.Va. g.5s,1920.MN*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..	
Bkn. F. C.of N.Y. 1st con.5s,1948.FA*	58	Apr 14	48	Jun 15	48	June 15	47	..	
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915....JJ*	..	....	..	....	107⅞	No 4, 04	..	..	
D., Mac. & M.l.g.7s,Sr.A,Oc.1,1911.SA	80	Feb 16	71½	Apr 7	74	Apr 16	..	76½	
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931..MS*	..	....	..	....	118	No 14, 99	..	..	
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919..MN	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..	
Man. B. H. & L. Ilm.gen.g.4s,1940.MN	..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..	
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951.FA*	97	Jun 17	94½	Feb 1	97	June 17	96¾	97	
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910...FA	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 3, 99	..	..	
Provdnt. Loan So. N.Y. 4½s,1921.MS*	100	Feb 27	98	Mar 6	98	Mar 8	..	..	
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951.									
Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A..*JJ	..	....	..	....	91¾	De 19, 01	..	..	
So. Yuba Water Co. con.g.6s,1923.JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..	
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s,1906.MS	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	..	..	
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—									
Series G, 4s, 1903-18.....FA	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..	

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s,1945.*MN	118	Apr 27	113	May 22	113	June 10	113	..	
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947..AO*	73	Mar 15	66	Apr 10	69	June 15	65	70½	
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909..JJ*	187¼	Mar 3	169	May 4	169¾	June 13	..	..	
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1948.....*FA	102½	Mar 18	102¼	Mar 18	102½	Mar 18	..	..	
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.....JJ	101	May 16	101	June 2	103¾	June 2	102¾	103	
Equit. G. L. Co. N.Y.con.g.5s,1932.MS	..	....	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 03	113
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co.con.5s,1949.JD	..	....	..	....	..	....	67	Oc 2, 01	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 6½s, 1942.....FA*	92½	May 27	88¼	Mar 3	92¼	May 27	90	..	
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s,1915.*FA	..	....	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 17, 00	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949...MN	109½	Feb 10	103¾	Feb 10	109½	Feb 10	109¾	..	
Kan.City (Mo.) Gas 1st g.5s,1922.*AO	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5	99	..	
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1907.....AO*	127	Jan 26	123	Jun 2	123	Jun 2	122¾	123¾	
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn.1st con.g.4s,1939.*JJ	94¼	Apr 28	94¼	Apr 28	94¼	Apr 28	96	97	
Lac.G.L.Co.St.L. 1st g.5s,My,1919.QF	109¾	Apr 28	108	May 3	109	June 13	108¾	109	
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s,1934.*AO	105¾	Jan 27	105¾	May 20	105½	May 20	105	..	
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927....*MN	92¼	Jan 21	92	May 27	92	June 8	92¼	..	
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.....JD*	111¼	Mar 17	106¾	Jun 9	106¾	June 16	108	108¾	
Do purchase money 4s, 1949.*FA	97¾	Jan 31	92	May 12	92	June 12	92	92¾	
Ed.El.Ill.N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910.*MS	105¾	Feb 14	103¼	Mar 8	104¼	May 31	104½	106	
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1965.....*JJ	119½	Apr 19	118¾	Mar 23	119¼	Apr 19	119	..	
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930.....FA*	108	Jan 24	105	Feb 8	106	May 31	99	..	
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s,1921.*MN	103	May 22	103	May 22	103	May 22	..	..	
Paterson Gas & El. con. g.5s,1949.MS	105¾	May 10	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	107¾	..	
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.*AO	127½	Feb 14	123¾	Apr 11	123¾	May 15	124	125	
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947.....MS*	109	Apr 15	107½	May 9	107½	June 17	..	..	
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd.g.5s,1937.JD*	110	Feb 17	108	Jan 3	108¾	June 2	108¾	109½	
Con. Gas. Chi.,1st gtd.g.5s,1936.JD*	109¼	Mar 28	107¼	Jan 5	109	May 25	106	107¼	
Eq. G. & F. Chi.1st gtd.g.6s,1905.JD*	102	Apr 6	100¼	Jan 11	102	Apr 6	102¼	..	
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g.5s,1947.MN*	107½	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 6	107¼	Apr 25	..	104¾	
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s,1949.*MS	112¾	Jan 27	110	May 3	110	May 13	..	..	
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950..JD	113	Jan 13	111¾	Jan 9	113	Jan 31	100½	..	

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Ny.1,1915.QF	101	Mar 1	98¾	May 5	98¾	May 5	..	..	
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g.6s,1919.MS*	100¼	Jan 6	96¾	May 22	97¼	June 13	97	..	
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915.MS*	97	Jan 3	94	May 15	96	May 26	98	..	
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919.....*JJ	89¼	Jan 16	87¼	Mar 20	89	June 16	..	89¾	
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944...AO*	118¼	Mar 31	110¾	Jan 3	114½	June 17	114½	115	
Do registered.....	116¾	Feb 8	111	Jan 24	111¼	May 8	..	..	
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*	77¼	Feb 9	71	Jan 6	74¼	June 17	74¾	75	
Do registered.....	74¼	Mar 23	74	Apr 17	74¼	June 8	..	..	
Barney&Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942.JJ*	..	....	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951.....FA*	84¼	Jan 27	74	Jan 14	80	June 8	..	..	
Do registered.....	..	....	..	....	..	....	85½	De 3, 04	89
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927...*AO	82½	Mar 31	77½	May 1	78½	June 17	78	79	
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911.*JJ	..	....	..	....	90	Se 16, 03	..	..	
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910....*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	..	..	
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913...*AO	..	....	..	....	92	Fe 23, 04	..	..	
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918...*FA	110	May 16	108	Feb 7	109½	June 14	103½	10	
Do conv. s. f. g. 6s, 1935.....*JJ	95	Apr 28	93	Apr 13	93¾	June 17	94½	95	
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913...*JJ	105½	Jun 15	102¾	Jan 3	105½	June 15	105	105¼	
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928...AO	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 3	..	..	
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con.g.5s,1923.*AO	108	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 10	105¼	Jun 13	103½	..	
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920.*MN	93	Jan 7	85	Jun 7	85	June 7	85	..	
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925.JJ*	70	Feb 16	59	May 27	60¼	June 16	59	65	
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.FA*	59¼	Apr 7	42¼	Jan 28	51½	June 16	48	52½	
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.....	8	Apr 6	1¼	Jan 30	4	May 24	..	4	
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924.....JJ*	103½	Feb 23	93	Jan 14	101¼	June 12	101	102	
U. S. Leath. Co.s.f.deb g.6s,1913.*MN	112½	Apr 4	108½	May 4	109¼	June 13	109	110	
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s f.g.6s,1931.JJ*	97	Apr 14	83¾	Jan 3	96	June 17	..	..	
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f 5s, April, 1963.....MN	98¼	Apr 17	92	Jan 6	93	June 17	92¾	93	
Do registered.....	97¾	Apr 7	92¼	Jan 6	93¼	June 13	..	..	
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f.g.5s,1912.AO	101½	Mar 13	99¾	May 5	99¾	May 26	99¾	..	

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943. *FA	105½	Mar 7	102	Feb 8	105	June 1	..	104½	
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g.5s,1911.FA*	90	Feb 18	85	Jan 30	85	May 16	..	95	
Do do Trust Co. certificates.....	89¼	Feb 23	84	Jan 13	87½	Apr 19	..	..	
Col. I. Co.1st mtg.cv.5s,S.A.,1934.FA*	76¼	Apr 18	68	May 23	70¾	June 13	63	..	
Do do Series B.....	72½	Apr 19	66¼	May 23	68¼	June 13	68½	..	
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co.gtd.g.5s,1909.JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..	
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919...*MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Oc 7, 04	..	..	
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952.FA	..	....	..	....	107½	De 12, 04	..	..	
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919.AO	..	....	..	....	102¼	Jy 26, 04	..	..	
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926..JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..	
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926.....JD	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03	..	..	
K. & H. C. & C.1st gtd.s.f.5s,1951.JJ*	107	May 4	106½	Apr 18	107	May 4	104	..	
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928..JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..	
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951.JJ*	100	Feb 15	93¼	Jan 9	99	June 17	98	99	
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s,Jan.,1917.AO	111	Jan 12	109½	May 22	110	June 15	..	110	
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s,1917.*JJ	112	Feb 27	110¾	Feb 17	112	May 29	112¾	113½	
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd g. 6s,1922.JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	94	..	
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910.*FA	105	May 11	103	Feb 7	104¼	May 29	105	..	
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949.....*MS	93½	Feb 23	86	May 22	87	June 14	86½	87½	

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929..JJ*	98½	May 9	97	Mar 4	98¾	May 9	..	..	
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s,Jan.,2397.QJ	..	....	..	....	92	De 17, 04	..	..	
Do registered.....QJ	..	....	..	....	100¼	Oc 30, 01	..	..	
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s.f.5s,1926.JJ*	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 7, 99	..	..	
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f.g.5s,1918.*MN	103½	May 18	103½	May 18	103½	May 18	110	..	
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920.*MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 2, 03	104¼	..	
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938. *JJ	112¼	May 10	110¼	Jan 9	111	May 29	111½	..	
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950...*MN	107⅝	Apr 24	104½	May 8	104⅝	June 16	104½	105	
Do do registered.....	..	....	..	....	103¼	Ja 23, 03	..	..	
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911...MN	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	..	..	
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934.....*JJ	..	....	..	....	103½	Jy 26, 04	104⅞	..	

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 17, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.....	$200,000	..	..	.....	160	170
America.....	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	272	278
Astor National.	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount.	100,000	..	..	.....	160	175
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Bowery.....	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	175
Century.....	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	370	395
Chelsea Exch....	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat....	300,000	25	..	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	155	165
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	280	285
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	225	245
Colonial.....	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia.....	300,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	400	435
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	204	207
Consol'd Nat....	1,000,000	..	..	.....	155	148
Cooper Exch....	100,000	..	..	.....	135	137
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	380	390
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	160
Fidelity.....	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue....	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 05	3300	3800
Fifth National..	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National..	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St..	200,000	3	S	May 1, 05	140	170
Fourth Nat....	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	205	210
Gall'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	145
Garfield Nat....	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31,05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	190	170
German Exch....	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	355	365
Germania.....	200,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25).	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton.....	200,000	3	S	Dec 31, 04	200	..
Hanover Nat....	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	500	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	585	595
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	155	159
Irving Nat.($50)	1,035,300	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	230	240
Jefferson.....	400,000	2½	Q	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat....	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat....	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1300	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	260	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	280	290
Mech.& Tr' ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 05	165	185
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	270	280
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50).....	600,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	180
Metropolis.....	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe.....	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris...	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual.....	200,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)...	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	192	200
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	485	510
N. Y., (N.B.A.).	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	315	325
N.Y.County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	208
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Last Dividend. Period	Last Dividend. Date.	Quotation June 17, 1905. Bid.	Quotation June 17, 1905. Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 05	92½	95
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	105	106½
Bay State	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	99
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
††Do 5s	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	69	70
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	108½	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	107
††Con. Gas of N.J 1st con. 5,1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	92	93
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Aug 15,0	59	61
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	92	94
Do p.l.6s,1918	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102¼	103½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	101	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	110	112
Do 1st 5s	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	109	109¾
Ind'apolis ($50)	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	65	75
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1926	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 05	280	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	111	112
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	112	115
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	109	112
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	82
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	98	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	96½	98½
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	88	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	103¼	104
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2	5
††Do 5s	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	45	*50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	June 15,05	70	74
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	00	32
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	100	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr.,1905	40	60
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	92	96
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1905	26	30
††Do1st5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	94	97
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth.	$500,000	25	S	Jan., 1905	122	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	80	85
Germ. Alliance	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	540
Germania ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	180	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	400	450
Nassau ($50)	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	..
New York	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	160	..
Niagara ($50)	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	195	..
Pacific ($25)	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix,Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	70	..
Un. States ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10)	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Mar., 1905	71	74
American Can.	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11⅝	11¾
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	69¼	70
Amer. Chicle	6,000,000	1	M	May 20,05	125	130
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	94	99
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	26	..
Do pf. ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
A.Gr'phone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4¾	5
Do pf., ($10)	1,302,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	*8¾	9
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,883,000	2	S	June 1, 05	102	103
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1¼	1½
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	99
Am. Writ. Pap.	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	23	27
††Do1st5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	87½	88½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4¾	5¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1,05	127¾	131
Do 1st 6s,1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	141	147
Do pf., ($50)	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	149	152
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	112	114
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*6⅞	7
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*2⅜	2¾
Casein of Am.	5,492,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	68	..
Celluloid	5,125,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	129	132
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	67	71
Cent. Foundry	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3	3½
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	17½	19
††Do 8s	3,983,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	79	80
Cen. Leath., w.i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	40	45
Do pf., w. i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	100¾	101
Do 1st 5s, w.i.	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	98⅝	99
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B.	3,820,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf.	2,500,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	101
Do 2d pf.	2,570,600	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	100
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅛	⅝
Con. Refrig'ing	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5	6
Con. Rub. Tire	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	23	26
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg.	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100½	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do 1st 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	103	105
Det. & Mack	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	66
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	..	10
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Electric Boat	4,999,600	..	..	.....	30	35
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	75	80
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	15½	16½
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	20	21
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H.Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Apr 20, 05	*22⅝	22¾
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*3¾	4
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid	6,500,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Do full paid	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	160	165
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	23	27
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal	1,585,200	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	24	27
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	39
Do deb. 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Houston Oil	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	24	27
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	90	95
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	201	202
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,333,400	..	..	.....	10¼	10½
Do preferred.	52,366,800	..	..	.....	26⅝	27
††Do 4½s	52,000,000	2¼	S	Apr., 1905	77	79
Internat. Salt	18,750,000	..	..	.....	23	25
††Do 1st 5s	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	62	68
Internat. Silver	9,944,700	..	..	.....	8	12
Do preferred.	6,607,500	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	106	..
††Do deb. 6s	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10)	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	1¼
Lackaw. Steel	34,971,400	..	..	.....	73	78
Lan.M'f'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	17	17¾
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 05	135	..
Mackay Co's.	30,000,000	1	..	Jan 10, 05	39½	39¾
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 05	72¾	73¼
Mad. Sq. Gar.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅝	¾
Marconi W. T. of America	6,650,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¼	5
Mergenthaler	10,000,000	2½	Q	Mar 31,05	187¾	189½
Mex. Gov't 6s	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¾	..
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅞	1
Nat. Sugar pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	108	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	50	58
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	80	89
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*7¾	8¼
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¾
Nor. Securities	325,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	162½	164
Do stub	3,954,000	..	..	.....	235	237½
Otis Elevator	6,250,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	49	52
Do preferred.	5,488,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	100
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	..	½
Phenix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	½	5½
Pope Mfg.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf.	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	21	23½
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	½	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	208
Royal B. Pow.	10,000,000	8	..	1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,05	108	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting	4,840,000	12½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	257	270
Seaboard Air L.	37,500,000	..	..	.....	10¼	10⅝
Do preferred.	24,000,000	..	..	.....	35	38¾
Do bs	5,000,000	1⅛	..	Sep. 1, 04	100	101
Do n. con.w.i.	35,076,830	..	..	.....	24¾	25½
Do n.2d pf.w.i.	17,923,250	..	..	.....	83	84
Do n.1stpf.w.i.	7,625,000	..	..	.....	50	51
Do rights		..	..	.....	¾	1
Singer Mfg.	30,000,000	1⅜	Q	Mar, 1905	650	665
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	20	25
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Dec 23,04	105	120
Stand. Milling	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	30	33
††Do 1st 5s	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	78	78½
Standard Oil	97,500,000	9	Q	June 15,05	615	619
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	107⅞	108¾
Do 1st 5s,1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	100¾	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*24	26
Tmtic Co. ($5)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7¾	8¼
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)	1,000,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*13	13¼
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1903	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	⅞
Un. Typewriter	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	80	85
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	120
Do 2d pf.	4,165,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	120
Un. B. B. & P.	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅞
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	9¼	10½
United Copper	45,000,000	..	..	.....	24¼	24½
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	67	71
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sept. 1, 04	89	92
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	25	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141¾	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1900	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock	900,000	¾	S	Jan., 1905	30	33
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	93	96
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108	111
Do 2d 5s,1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	99½	101
B., B. & W. E gen. 5s, 1933	250,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	101	105
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	236	239
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108½	110
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	112	115
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	103	107
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3¾	Q	Apr., 1905	360	335
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.,N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	180	185
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
Con. Tr. of N.J.	1,300,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	97	100
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	82	83
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock	15,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	103½	103¾
Do 5% scr.1914	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,100,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
42d St.&Grand St	600,000	3¾	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
Do 1st 6s,1909	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
42d St., Man.&St. N.Av.1st6s,1910	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	107	109
Do inc. 6s,1915	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82	86
Grand Rapids Ry.	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	92	95
Do preferred.	2,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	88	91
Int.T. R. of Buf.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Do preferred.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
††Db 4s	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	72
Do inc. 5s, 1911	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	82	83½
J.C.,H. & P.	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	76¾	77⅞
††Nassau Elec. Bkn,con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	86	88
Ninth Avenue	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77	78
Pub. Serv. Corp.	$25,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Do certfs.	1669	..	..	.....	68¾	69½
Rochester Ry.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1905	98	101
††Do c.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108¾
††De2d 5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk. Do 1st con.5s, 1948	1,862,000	2¼	Q	Mar, 1905	208	211
Do 1st 5s,1909	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114½	116
Do deb.5s,1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
Sixth Av. stock	216,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
So. Boul. 5s,1945	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	170	180
So. Ferry 1st 5s	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102	106
Stein'y Ry.1st6s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	105	108
Syracuse R. T.	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	118½	121
Do preferred.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
T'town. W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	98	..
34th St. Crosst'n 1st gua.5s,1958	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
34th St. Crosst'n 1st gua.5s,1958	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	..
42d & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
23d Street	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do deb.5s,1906	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	100	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	98	99
Wash. R. & El.	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	110	112½
Do preferred.	6,340,000	..	..	.....	34½	35¼
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	88	90
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	88½	90
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	106¾
	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	108	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Stocks week ended June 17	1,782,003
Same week last year	1,579,510
To date this year	130,743,350
Corresponding date last year	48,994,171

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$20,042,500
Same date last year	$10,459,500
To date this year	$547,415,700
Corresponding date last year	$283,913,500

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	June 18,'04.	June 17,'05.	Increase.
Railroads	1,330,734	1,171,116	*1,498,668
Industrials	266,728	610,887	352,161
Banks	50	99	99

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	June 18,'04.	June 17,'05.	Increase.
Railroads	$8,479,000	$5,709,500	*$2,670,500
Industrials	1,726,000	1,870,000	144,000
Government	288,500	12,361,000	12,122,500
State	25,000	12,000	*13,000

*Decrease.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended June 16

Sarnia, Kingston, American silver coin	$500
Sarnia, Kingston, American gold coin	50,000
Sarnia, Cartagena, silver ore	940
Alleghany, Cartagena, silver ore	964
Alleghany, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion	2,627
Havana, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	2,749
Havana, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	9,393
Santiago, Tampico, silver bullion	15,019
Santiago, Tampico, gold bullion	2,718
Koroma, Barbados, gold bullion	2,204
Koroma, Demerara, gold bullion	13,581
Maracaibo, Curacao, gold bullion	121
Matanzas, Tampico, gold bullion	417
Matanzas, Tampico, silver bullion	5,714
Seminole, Azua, American silver coin	400
Prinz Irene, Gibraltar, American silver coin	70
Prinz Irene, Gibraltar, American gold coin	148
Pretoria, Hamilton, American gold coin	200
Prins de Nederlanden, Guanta, foreign gold coin	916
Total	$100,051

Exports, New York, June 12 to 17.

June 12, Kaiser Wilhelm II., London, silver bars	$58,206
June 13, Majestic, London, silver bars	140,523
June 16, St. Louis, London, silver bars	117,800
June 16, Lucania, London, silver bars	10,000
Total	$335,619

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 9, New York, London, silver bars	$170,497
June 1, Maraval, Trinidad, silver coin, Mexican	960
Grand total	$507,076

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 17	$1,444,441,068	$70,507,415
June 10	1,472,645,804	72,680,535
*June 3	1,553,302,875	98,396,388
May 27	1,821,904,781	80,549,942
May 20	1,782,317,703	86,976,044
May 13	1,628,894,256	72,677,846
May 6	2,193,294,133	81,619,769
April 29	2,207,778,269	69,949,639
April 22	1,940,652,011	77,865,997
April 15	2,052,178,820	91,091,932
April 8	2,050,003,458	85,673,726
April 1	1,914,962,326	71,196,963
March 25	1,814,981,962	86,196,436
March 18	2,062,627,890	94,006,024
March 4	2,347,244,026	95,536,227
*Feb. 25	1,990,486,210	88,660,567
Feb. 18	1,516,231,268	70,146,158
Feb. 11	1,780,389,800	74,735,269
Feb. 4	1,963,982,049	88,889,465
Jan. 28	1,607,718,769	76,244,931
Jan. 21	1,923,996,445	75,295,058
Jan. 14	1,776,528,682	85,560,622
*Jan. 7	1,855,423,836	78,160,062
Dec. 31	1,382,620,079	58,987,084
Dec. 24	1,836,795,429	79,385,508
Dec. 17	1,960,776,084	69,517,587
Dec. 10	2,245,105,463	77,880,429
Dec. 3	2,299,046,043	92,823,542
*Nov. 26	1,786,061,854	64,691,263
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,614,301,025	66,886,945
Nov. 5	1,933,740,336	75,989,077
Oct. 29	1,931,550,043	74,711,178
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	63,450,800
Oct. 15	1,915,867,030	75,629,127
Oct. 8	1,713,012,786	70,138,705
Oct. 1	1,353,706,062	60,940,535
Sept. 24	1,190,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,637,931	65,006,686
Sept. 10	1,002,286,307	38,267,030
Sept. 3	1,179,331,611	59,788,880
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,533,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,287,906
Aug. 13	992,146,382	49,456,925

JUNE

1905

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MANY wise men have said "Keep Good Company." Can you find better company for a bank than that comprised in the list of 2104 corporations and firms which, in the year 1904, recognized *The New York Times* as the medium for all their financial advertising, thereby securing a recognized, ready and permanent record, where every such notice may be found.

THE CIRCULATION of *The New York Times* exceeds the circulation of any other publication in New York City that makes financial news a leading feature.

THE VOLUME OF FINANCIAL ADVERTISING in *The New York Times* for the year 1904 exceeded that of every other New York morning newspaper.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Gain in Cash Offset by Large Increase in Requirements—Surplus Now $7,209,500.

The increase in cash reported in yesterday's bank statement confirmed the earlier estimates of that item, but the gain in this quarter was more than offset by the large increase in loans and deposits. The latter rose by $16,452,000 and the loans were augmented by $15,340,000. The increase in requirements amounted to $4,113,000, so that the net result of the changes on the surplus was a decrease of $2,618,000. The surplus now stands at $7,209,500 as compared with $38,869,875 at this time last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of June 18, 1904, follows:

LIABILITIES.	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Net prof.	178,953,600	.....	134,321,400
Deposits	1,140,284,800	$16,452,000	1,122,012,500
Circulat'n	47,359,000	783,900	38,752,800
Total	$1,442,570,100	$17,235,900	$1,411,061,400
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,104,860,300	$15,340,000	$1,049,689,800
Specie	265,857,400	364,700	236,366,300
Leg. tend.	86,423,300	1,130,300	83,006,700
Total	$1,397,141,600	$16,835,000	$1,370,062,800
Res. held	292,280,700	1,495,000	319,373,000
Res. req'd	285,071,200	4,113,000	280,503,125
Surp's.	$7,209,500	*$2,618,000	$38,869,875

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE

Lincoln Trust Company

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.		
Bonds and mortgages		$1,276,631.25
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $7,843,409.95,) book value		7,854,341.79
Amount loaned on collaterals		4,252,331.97
Other loans, including bills purchased		2,945,030.12
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $40,000.)		
Overdrafts		1,212.67
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers		267,640.85
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		2,870,594.61
Specie		870,060.76
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		201,350.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Other items carried as cash		11,525.00
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	$4,009.04	
Furniture and fixtures	51,150.00	
		55,150.04
		$20,605,855.12
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $916,097.83; surplus on book value		500,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		427,030.01
Deposits of trust moneys, (not preferred)	$64,146.79	
Individual deposits subject to check, (not preferred)	11,741,240.60	
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:) Time, $1,875,023.84; demand, $3,009,495.62	4,884,519.46	
Amount due trust companies	289,967.38	
Amount due banks and bankers	221,022.24	
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York	130,000.00	
Preferred deposits:		
Amount due savings banks	$1,826,576.23	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee or depositary	21,352.41	
	19,178,825.11	
		$20,605,855.12

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $18,341,687.52; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.60%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.: HENRY R. WILSON, President, and ROBT. C. LEWIS, Treasurer, of Lincoln Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 208 Fifth Avenue and 1,123 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

HENRY R. WILSON, President.
ROBT. C. LEWIS, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 15th day of June, 1905, before me.

JAS. K. CLARK,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, Westchester Co.
Certificate filed in New York County.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, June 17, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,290	Amal. Copper	79¼	79¼	78⅜	78⅜
60	Am. Locomotive	47	47	47	47
30	Am. Smelting	111⅞	112½	111⅞	112⅜
10	Am. Sugar	134	134	134	134
400	A., T. & S. Fe	81⅞	81⅞	81⅝	81⅝
180	Brook Rap. Tr.	64	64	63¾	63⅜
50	Cen. Pacific	150⅛	150⅝	150¼	150⅜
370	C., M. & St. P.	173¾	174	173⅜	173½
130	Col. Fuel & Ir.	42⅜	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝
400	Erie	40⅜	40⅝	40¼	40¼
10	Ill. Central	161¼	161¼	161¼	161¼
20	Louisv. & N.	145⅛	145⅛	145¼	145⅞
70	Met. Street	122⅝	122⅝	122½	122½
50	Mo. Pacific	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜
20	Nat. Lead	44	44	44	44
20	N. Y. Central	140¼	140¼	140¼	140¼
10	N. Y., O. & W.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
380	Pennsylvania	134⅝	135⅛	134⅝	135⅝
5,110	Reading	96¼	96⅞	95⅜	95⅝
20	Rock Island	27½	27½	27½	27½
240	Southern Pac.	62⅝	62⅝	62	62
50	Southern Ry.	31¾	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
10	Tenn. C. & Iron	77	77	77	77
1,010	Union Pacific	122¼	122⅝	122¼	122⅜
180	U. S. Exp., t. r.	13⅜	13⅜	13¼	13¼
220	U. S. Steel	27½	27½	27⅜	27½
1,360	U. S. Steel pf.	94¾	94¾	93⅞	94⅛
11,770					

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NOTICE.

The Central National Bank, located at Troy, in the State of New York, is closing up its affairs, its corporate existence having expired at close of business on the 4th day of April, 1905. All note-holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

E. W. GREENMAN, Cashier.

Dated April 28, 1905.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Partly cloudy; warm; light to fresh south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,313. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

FIRST PEACE HITCH REMOVED BY CZAR

Russia Accepts Washington as Place for Conference.

GEN. LINEVITCH IN PERIL

Japanese Flanking Move West of the Liao River—Several Russian Positions Captured.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—Russia has finally and definitely accepted Washington as the meeting place of the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries, the Foreign Office having waived its request for reconsideration at the personal direction of the Emperor, whose desire to give the fullest and fairest opportunity to President Roosevelt's proposal for a peace conference is thereby manifested.

After his conference with Ambassador Meyer, Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, went last night to Peterhof and laid the matter before the Emperor, who, on learning that insistence on The Hague might endanger the negotiations, directed Count Lamsdorff to inform Mr. Meyer that Russia would accept Washington.

It was after midnight when the Foreign Minister returned from Peterhof, but Mr. Meyer was forthwith notified and a cipher dispatch was prepared and sent to the State Department at Washington at an early hour this morning.

Count Lamsdorff this afternoon issued a public announcement of the selection of Washington. The result is regarded as a decided triumph for American diplomacy.

In certain quarters here envy and jealousy of the United States are ill-concealed. The entire collapse of the negotiations was predicted yesterday, and there was almost open exultation at what was declared to be a "rebuff to Roosevelt." In peace circles there were gloomy faces at the report that Russia would insist upon The Hague; but thanks to the personal attitude of the Emperor and to the well-put representations of Ambassador Meyer, the threatened diplomatic mountain was decreased to a mole hill.

The Gazette, which is known as a mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, asserts that nothing is yet known regarding Japan's terms. It intimates that Russia may not balk at an indemnity, significantly stating that international control of the Chinese Eastern Railroad is a possible means of insuring the payment of an indemnity.

The Gazeta says that the plenipotentiaries will have special powers, and may be authorized to conclude peace.

THREE ENVOYS ON EACH SIDE.

Nelidoff to Head the Russian Peace Mission—No Armistice Yet.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Russia and Japan have tentatively decided each to appoint three plenipotentiaries for the Washington conference. M. Nelidoff, it is understood, has already accepted the chief position in the Russian mission, and is being consulted about the selection of his assistants, but Washington has not yet heard whether Marquis Ito's health will permit him to come as the ranking Japanese plenipotentiary.

The belief here is that Field Marshal Marquis Yamagata will be designated in Ito's place should the latter be unable to serve.

It is expected that the conference will convene here about the middle of August.

Pending the official announcement of the plenipotentiaries, little progress toward the arrangement of an armistice is being made. Japan will not take the initiative in requesting an armistice. It is improbable, however, that she would insist on Russia making the request. It is generally expected that when the missions have been announced, the President will suggest to the belligerents the advisability of a limited truce, and that this suggestion will be accepted. Instructions will then go to Linevitch and Oyama to sign an armistice.

The question of an armistice had been informally discussed at the White House, and the belief in diplomatic circles is that there will not be a hitch on this score. Japan prefers that an armistice should be signed in the field by the Russian and Japanese commanders, and there are indications that this will find approval in St. Petersburg.

Pessimistic reports from Europe about the Washington conference are not shared by the diplomats here. A European Ambassador who has from the outset been in close touch with the negotiations said to-night:

"What Europe does not seem to realize is that in these negotiations the President has been dealing, not with the War Party in Russia, nor with Count Lamsdorff, but with Emperor Nicholas direct. There is a thorough understanding between the President and the Emperor, the latter fully appreciating the motives which prompted the President's appeal for peace, and sending in reply as responsive an answer as he felt Russia could afford to make.

"That Russia does not go into the conference pledged to peace is fully understood, but this does not mean that her plenipotentiaries will not come clothed with full powers to negotiate peace provided Japan's terms be reasonable, nor does it reflect in any way upon the sincerity with which Russia enters the conference."

To-day passed with no signs of diplomatic activity. Neither the Russian Ambassador nor the Japanese Minister called at the White House, Mr. Takahira spending part of the day in a long automobile ride. Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who spent yesterday in the city, returned early this morning to his cottage at Deer Park, Md., confident that the next few days would not bring important developments in the negotiations.

RUSSIANS FLEE IN DISORDER.

Sharp Fighting in Manchuria—Oyama Reports Victories.

TOKIO, June 18.—The following report has been received from the Manchurian armies:

"In the Weiyuanpaomen district at 9

Continued on Page 2.

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Arrivals of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 8.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 8.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

SAW A BATHER SINK.

Boat's Passengers Wept and Prayed for Him—Didn't See His Rescue.

Several hundred passengers on the ferryboat Harry Hollins, making its way up the East River, and having got as far as Eleventh Street, worked themselves into a state of excitement bordering on hysteria yesterday afternoon at the sight of what they believed to be a drowning. The victim was a bather who had ventured beyond his depth without being strong or skilled enough as a swimmer to resist the powerful current at that point.

It happened within a stone's throw of the big ferryboat. The man was crying for his life, and beating the water in his efforts to save himself. Strong men cursed their helplessness as they watched him. Women wept or fainted. Some prayed.

The captain stopped the Harry Hollins, and the deckhands began to shoot lifebelts at the drowning man. All in vain. The waves were seen to close over his head. And there was nothing left for the Harry Hollins than to pursue its course, carrying a sad-hearted lot of excursionists.

Fortunately, the drowning was only apparent. The bather came to the surface again a little further down the river, and just in time to be pulled on board the ferryboat Greenpoint. He was then on the verge of exhaustion, and it took some time to revive him.

But in the end he was none the worse for his adventure. The man said he was Charles Williams, a metal worker of 526 East Thirteenth Street.

"An' a tough job it would have been for me to get drownded," he remarked, when he had recovered; "seein' as what my missus would have 'ad four kids to take care of all by her loneself."

CRAMPS FATAL TO A SWIMMER

Drowned Trying to Swim Across the Hudson at Spuyten Duyvel.

In trying to swim across the North River, from the Spuyden Duyvil railroad bridge to the Jersey shore yesterday forenoon, Malvor Jansen of 223 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, was seized with cramps and drowned. The body was not recovered.

Jansen and two friends, Charles Thompson and Thomas Matson, of the same address, went up to Spuyten Duyvil to fish. Thompson and Matson were fishing along shore when Jansen announced that he was going to swim to the Jersey shore and back.

His friends thought he could do it easily. He was a big, powerful man, six feet two inches in height. They paid no attention to him and went on with their fishing. Jansen walked to the railroad bridge, stripped and jumped into the river. He headed for the Jersey shore.

A few minutes later, Thompson and Matson heard a man on the bridge crying out that some one was drowning in the river. They reached the bridge in time to see Jansen sink. He was 200 yards from shore and no boats were near enough to help him.

Though the searching parties did not recover Jansen's body, they found the body of a man, near the Bronx shore, that had been in the water a long time. It was that of a man about five feet eight inches in height, 175 pounds in weight, with dark complexion and hair.

MAN MISSING AFTER BATH.

Frank Maroney's Clothing Identified by Friends at Bathhouse.

An outfit of clothing found in the Washington Heights bathhouse at North River and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon was identified early this morning as that of Frank Maroney, twenty-three years old, of 15 Jones Street.

Maroney started out early yesterday with a group of friends to go to Fort George for the day. He left his friends near the bathhouse, saying that he wanted to take a dip, and would join them at Fort George.

Maroney did not join them, and when, late last night, the party got home and found that he was not there, they became worried and went to the bathhouse, where they identified the clothing.

There was $3 in bills and 55 cents in change in a pocket. Nobody around the pavilion remembers seeing the man who wore the clothes.

TWO GIRLS SAVED AT PIER.

Policeman Rescues One from Drowning—Man Pulled Out Alive Dies.

Jennie Schecket, twenty-two years old, of 405 East Houston Street, was saved from drowning last night by Policeman Frederick J. Eggers of the Union Market Station, who jumped into the East River and brought the young woman to the East Third Street Recreation Pier, from which she had fallen.

At noon Esther Kerryan, 19 years old, of 71 Pike Street, leaned too far over the pier railing, and a moment later the 3,000 at the pier saw her floundering about in the water. Frank Dolley, a volunteer life saver, rescued the girl.

Joseph McSweeney of 37 Bowery fell off the pier yesterday morning. He was saved alive by David Moses and John Murphy, life savers, but died last night in the Gouverneur Hospital.

PLUCKY TAR SAVES A BOY.

Nine-Year-Old Had Tumbled Off a Bulkhead Into the East River.

The quick action of Arthur J. Barry, seaman of the United States transport Granite State, which is moored at the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street, saved the life of nine-year-old Theodore Regenstiuck yesterday afternoon.

The boy and several companions were playing on the bulkhead at the foot of East Twenty-third Street, when he fell into the water. Barry saw him from the transport and dived from the deck.

Regenstiuck had gone down twice before Barry reached him. The seaman grasped him by the collar and swam with him to the pier. Policeman Neville had arrived by this time. He threw a rope to Barry, who attached it to the boy, and he was drawn up on the pier.

Regenstiuck was unconscious and an ambulance was called from Bellevue. The surgeon soon revived him and the boy was taken to his home, at 157 Allen Street.

SAVE ALDERMAN CULKIN.

Four Men Rescue Him from Drowning at Rockaway.

Alderman Charles W. Culkin was nearly drowned at Hollands, Rockaway Beach, yesterday afternoon. He was seized by an undertow and carried far out. While struggling to get nearer the shore he was seized with cramps. He shouted, and four men who were near him went to his rescue and got him out in safety.

A crowd saw the rescue and cheered the rescuers lustily.

BRITAIN DETERMINED TO STAND BY FRANCE

Will Support Any Policy as to Morocco Her Ally May Adopt.

GERMANY'S CHANGE OF FRONT

French Government, Somewhat Reassured by Explanations, Likely to Agree to a Conference.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 18.—Paris dispatches to-night strongly suggest the probability that France ultimately will accede to Germany's demand for a conference respecting Morocco.

Great Britain is quite willing that France should meet Germany's demand in whatever way her own interests may dictate, the determination of this country being to support loyally any policy as to Morocco the French Nation decides to adopt.

When a conference was first proposed Great Britain, acting in accordance with the wishes of her ally, declined to have anything to do with it. If France changes her mind and decides that the easiest way out of the present somewhat critical situation would be to fall in with the German idea, Great Britain will promptly signify her willingness to be a party to the conference.

The belief here among those who best understand the Moroccan question is that the Kaiser would not be able to control the conference and would emerge from it with little gain to Germany.

The suggestion is made in Paris that Germany and France are likely to come to an agreement on the Moroccan questions and then arrange to have the agreement ratified by the conference. Great Britain would not object to that.

Comment is made in some Paris dispatches that if Emperor William forces the powers into a conference he will by that act deal a strong blow to the Anglo-French entente. This is believed here to be a somewhat superficial view. Great Britain certainly has stood stoutly to the letter of her agreement with France from the beginning of the Moroccan difficulty up to now, and the French Government fully appreciates her loyalty. It is a question, of course, how far she would go in carrying out the spirit of the agreement if France should stand in need of something more substantial than diplomatic support.

There are statesmen in both countries who implicitly believe Great Britain would not idly watch Germany make wanton war on France. To Englishmen the entente cordiale now seems a much more important and impressive thing than it did before the Moroccan trouble arose. There can be no doubt, too, that this view is strengthening in the minds of intelligent people in France.

ASSURANCES OF GERMANY.

Ambassador Gives Definite Information Concerning Her Views.

PARIS, June 18.—The improvement in the Franco-German situation took a more definite turn to-day as the semi-official version of yesterday's conference between Premier Rouvier and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, became known.

This version shows that the Ambassador asked France to accept in principle the plan of an international conference, leaving the details to be adjusted later. Premier Rouvier answered that he desired at first to be advised upon Germany's object in securing the conference and the questions it would be called upon to consider.

As the result of instructions from Berlin, Prince von Radolin was able to respond to these inquiries and to give definite information regarding the German Government's ideas upon the scope and limitations of the conference. More particularly was he able to relieve the conference plan from any appearance of being a menace to France or of being a preliminary step to override French prestige in Morocco.

With these explanations, pourparlers will continue with a good prospect of resulting in a definite agreement. There is, however, a necessity for further exchanges between the Governments with the view of fully defining the extent of the conference.

Premier Rouvier also conferred at considerable length with Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, following the latter's conversations with Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Minister. These conversations showed that the British declination to participate in the conference had been entirely free from the belligerent tone ascribed to it.

BERLIN, June 18.—The expression through a semi-official newspaper of Paris that Great Britain does not support France steadfastly in the Morocco dispute pleases German observers, because that is precisely the view upon which the German Foreign Office presses France to participate in the international conference—that Great Britain offers no serious objection and has informed Germany that she will participate in the conference if France does.

Opinion here to-day is that German diplomacy has inserted a wedge between France and Great Britain and destroyed the growing friendship between them by putting France in such a position that she made demands on this friendship which Great Britain would not meet.

Boy Drowned in Sheepshead Bay.

Thirteen-year-old Arthur Kirk of 106 Kosciusko Street, Brooklyn, while in bathing yesterday afternoon in the Inlet, Sheepshead Bay, was attacked with cramps and sank before assistance could reach him. His body had not been recovered up to a late hour last night.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Eastern Prince, from Santos, anchored in Quarantine last night. The Anchor liner Numidian, from Glasgow, anchored at Quarantine last night.

The Caracas, Venezuela, and San Juan 14th, anchored in Quarantine at 11:59 o'clock last night.

Through Sleeping Cars to Detroit and Mt. Clemens, Lehigh Valley R. R. Leave N. Y. 5:40 P. M., (5:25 Sundays.) Tickets 355, 1,234 B'way, N. Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

TWENTY HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Rear-End Collision of Trolleys at Maspeth, L. I.

In a rear-end collision between two south-bound trolley cars in Grand Street, near Elmenier Avenue, Maspeth, L. I., shortly before 12 o'clock last night, a score or more were hurt, but none seriously.

The cars, one of which was of the Grand Street and the other of the Flushing Avenue line, were packed with the homecoming crowds from the picnic grounds in Queens. The Flushing Avenue car was in front and going at a fast speed. Its trolley pole suddenly slipped from the wire and the car came to a stop.

Before the conductor could get the trolley back on the wire the Grand Street car, which the motorman was unable to stop, crashed into it. Men, women, and children were thrown in all directions.

The police thought from the looks of the wreck that the accident was much more serious than it was, and summoned ambulances from St. Catharine's and the German Hospital in Williamsburg, the Bradford Street Hospital in East New York, St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, and St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica. All the injured were able to go to their homes after being treated by the ambulance surgeons. Both motormen declared the accident was unavoidable.

MASSACRE IN KAMCHATKA.

Seal Pirates Slay 150 Persons and Loot a Village.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18.—Details of the massacre of 150 natives of a Kamchatka village by seal pirates come from Petropavlovsk to Paul Morogravlenoff of this city in a letter from his brother. The letter says the marauders destroyed a coast settlement early in the year, and left no clue to their identity except that several were Japanese.

The letter states that the natives of a small settlement near Petropavlovsk, who had made a good season's catch, welcomed the visit of a sealing schooner. The crew went ashore and feasted, but in the night they rose, massacred the helpless natives, looted all the houses, and then burned the village. Flames were seen from Petropavlovsk, and a party was sent out. It found the bodies of 150 people shot and hacked to death. Robbery was the motive of the massacre, and no valuable skins were left.

Only a few of the natives escaped, and these could give no definite details about the marauders. Even people in Petropavlovsk were fearful of attack.

C. OLIVER ISELIN ILL.

Suffers a Nervous Breakdown—Condition Not Alarming, Family Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, June 18.—C. Oliver Iselin, the yachtsman, is ill at his home, All View, on Premium Point, New Rochelle, and is under the care of a specialist and nurses. He is said to be suffering from a nervous breakdown. Mr. Iselin has not been seen about New Rochelle since he returned from Aiken, two months ago.

According to some of his friends, the yachtsman has never quite got over the criticism he met over the second race against Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II. The recent death of his father, Adrian Iselin, the banker, it is said, has aggravated his condition. At Mr. Iselin's home the statement was made to-day that the yachtsman was under the doctor's care, but that his condition was not such as to cause his family any alarm.

It is expected that as soon as he becomes strong enough to make the trip Mr. Iselin will go to Germany to take the baths.

CLINCH A ROCKEFELLER GIFT.

Washington Heights Baptists Raise Debt to Get His $20,000.

What was termed as a "grand debt-demolishing rally" was held by the Washington Heights Baptist Church, at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, last night. The sum needed to lift the mortgage was oversubscribed by $150.

The Rev. Boardman Bosworth, the pastor, explained that the money must be raised to pay off the last of a twenty-thousand-dollar mortgage in order to get $20,000 from John D. Rockefeller and a similar gift from the Baptist City Mission Society.

In a "triumphal procession and offering of the talents" more than 600 men, women, and children marched through the aisles and deposited envelopes in baskets at the pulpit platform.

The children of the Sunday school gave more than $600 and others swelled the fund to $992. This left $707.92 to be raised last night. As each contribution was announced the givers were reminded that for every dollar they gave a dollar came out of the pocket of John D. Rockefeller. There was no suggestion of "tainted" money.

One man asked the privilege of contributing the last five dollars.

"You will have to watch your chance," said the pastor, "and speak quickly."

Miss Grace E. Palmer, Treasurer of the King's Daughters, and Miss Cecil Michael, a choir soloist, who got on their feet together, beat him out. The church was the old Stanton Street Baptist Church and the parent of the Fifth Avenue and Calvary Baptist Churches. A few years ago it was at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, and the Rev. Thomas Dixon was its pastor.

RALPH PULITZER TO MARRY.

Editor's Son Engaged to Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb.

Formal announcement was made yesterday by Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, to Ralph Pulitzer, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer.

To friends of the persons most directly concerned, the announcement came without any surprise. Miss Webb is a great-granddaughter of the founder of the Vanderbilt family and a granddaughter of the late William K. Vanderbilt.

Her mother was Miss Lila Osgood Vanderbilt until she married Dr. W. Seward Webb, a son of the late Gen. James Watson Webb. Miss Webb made her début in society three years ago. Since then she has been most notable as an ardent devotee of sport and outdoor life. Mr. Pulitzer was graduated from Harvard in 1900 and has since traveled extensively. He has recently been on the staff of his father's newspaper, The World.

The night train from New York to the White Mountains, having Pullman Sleepers, also for St. Albans and Quebec, will this season leave Grand Central Station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., at 9:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays, commencing June 26th.

The day White Mountains Express, with vestibuled through Buffet Parlor cars for Fabyan, Jefferson, and St. Albans, and Dining car, Springfield and White River Junction, will go into service on same day, leaving New York at 8:40 A. M.—Adv.

THREE SPEND NIGHT IN STALLED AUTO CAR

Frank Smith, Wife, and a Friend, of Brooklyn, in Quogue Woods.

A FARMER RESCUES THEM

Owner Indignant at Being Called "Mr. Vanderbilt"—Party Heads Home After a Trying Mishap.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST QUOGUE, L. I., June 18.—After passing last night as unwilling prisoners in a big touring car among the pines and scrub oaks north of this village, a party who said they were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Smith of Brooklyn and a friend were rescued this morning by John Hallock, a farmer.

By some it was said that while the machine was being charged with gasoline at East Quogue, the second man addressed Mr. Smith as "Mr. Vanderbilt." When questioned closely Smith became indignant that his word should be questioned.

The party left Brooklyn yesterday morning for a run to Greenport. It is necessary, in reaching that village, to cross the island at this point. The road, a mere sandpath, stretches for eight miles through a veritable wilderness. The first two miles were covered readily. Then a fork of the road provoked an argument which arm to follow. Mrs. Smith insisted that the left branch was the one they wanted, and the others, with some reluctance, agreed to take it.

After two miles more, in which the obstacles increased rapidly, the machine struck a sand hollow and refused to budge. For an hour the two men, encouraged by Mrs. Smith, worked desperately to assist the engine in moving the automobile. Then hope was abandoned.

The alternatives were to pass the night in the car, persecuted by swarms of mosquitos, or endeavor to trace out the roads in the darkness and seek help from the farmers. Sleeping in the car was chosen as the lesser evil.

Arranging the cushions in the automobile and drawing coats and robes about their shoulders, the three travelers settled down in a futile effort to sleep. The soughing winds through the pine trees and the mosquitos dispelled slumber. Restlessness induced them to march to and fro over the sandy road until, almost exhausted, they again tried to snatch a few minutes' rest.

Stories and jokes failed to evoke even a smile. The hours dragged away with alternate sitting in the automobile and walking along the solitary wood road.

At daylight one of the men walked back to the village, where Mr. Hallock was aroused from bed and drove to the scene of the mishap. The ponderous car was soon dragged from the hollow, and proceeded to the rescuer's house, where a welcome farmer's fare regaled the wearied party.

Mrs. Smith was exhausted from her night's experience, and desired to return home immediately. The car, after receiving a few minor repairs, accordingly was headed toward the city, where the party hoped to be by night.

AMERICANS IN BULLFIGHTS.

Texas Baseball Players Go to Mexico and Delight the Natives.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, June 18.—An American troupe of bullfighters entered the ring against the bulls this evening in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico. The fighters were all baseball players from El Paso, and "Brownie" Chamberlain was one of the matadors.

Before a huge audience the young Americans handled the banderillas, the capes, and the spears with dexterity, and the large audience cheered wildly.

A bullfight by electric light is a novelty, but with Americans in the ring it was a sensation on the border. Many Americans were present and cheered as lustily as the Mexicans.

Some of the Americans did exceptionally well with the banderillas and the sword, and although there were many exciting moments, the fighting was without mishap, except to the bulls.

A large sum was realized for the Benito Juarez Monument, for which the affair was given.

TRACKED BY BLOODHOUNDS.

Alleged Writer of Blackmailing Letter Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRMONT, West Va., June 18.—"Mr. John Mason, we want $500 Friday night. We know you have it, and must turn it over to us. We are to have this money or blow the house and you to pieces, and if you make trouble that night or at any time in the future, you will pay the penalty. Roll this money in a piece of paper, go down the road, and when you hear, 'Drop that pack,' drop it, and go back home. Start down at 10 o'clock.

"You have positively got to keep your mouth shut or take as above stated. We mean business."

This letter, written on an antiquated typewriter, the letters all capitals, was found tied to a gatepost on his place, near Orangeville, in this county, by John Mason, a farmer.

Mason took the letter to Mannington, where the Postmaster advised him to follow the directions, and at the same time the authorities at Moundsville were communicated with and bloodhounds were ordered to Mannington. The dogs took a scent from the letters, as well as from the tracks at the gatepost. They followed to the home of Charles Jones, who was arrested.

MAY BE KING OF NORWAY.

Swedish Riksdag Said to Favor Oscar's Third Son, Prince Carl.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says he learns on excellent authority that the majority of the members of the Swedish Riksdag are ready to accept King Oscar's third son, Prince Carl, as King of Norway, provided the Norwegian Government agrees to demolish the fortifications on the frontier and enter into an arbitration treaty with Sweden.

STOCKHOLM, June 18.—The Government motion for presentation to the Riksdag, when it assembles, June 30, will be ready for final adoption by the Council of State to-morrow. It is a voluminous recapitulation of the history of the union and of Swedish rights under it.

KAISER WANTS A HAND?

Is Said to Plan a Conference to Settle Far Eastern Affairs.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—According to The Daily Mail's Paris correspondent, Emperor William has been sounding the powers with the object of convening an international conference to settle Far Eastern affairs.

EXPLOSION KILLED 500.

Report of Disaster at a Colliery in Russia Confirmed.

EKATERINOSLAV, June 18.—Five hundred persons were killed in the explosion which occurred at the Ivan colliery at Khartsisk, belonging to the Russian Donetz Company.

H. H. ROGERS AIDS TEACHERS.

Gives $2,500 Vacation Money to Those in His Native Town.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 18.—Henry H. Rogers has given $100 each to the twenty-five school teachers of Fairhaven, his native town. This money is for the purpose of allowing the teachers to have a good vacation without drawing on their savings.

The gifts were not made personally by Mr. Rogers, but the money, all in gold, was placed in the hands of Chairman Tripp of the School Committee, who distributed it among the teachers.

SISTER'S KINDNESS FATAL.

Dropped an Iron Toy to Baby, Fracturing Its Skull.

The playful generosity of Esther Jacobson, five years old, of 95 Huntington Street, Brooklyn, caused an accident yesterday afternoon that probably will result in the death of her eight-month-old sister, Martha.

The baby was being held by a neighbor on the front porch of the house while Esther was playing with an iron toy horse and wagon upstairs. Running to a window over the baby, she cried: "I see you!" and picking up her toy, she swung it out, saying: "Play with this."

The iron toy fell on the baby's head, fracturing its skull. The child was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

SUBMERGED IN COAL TAR.

Even Kraft's Eyes Are Covered with the Sticky Stuff.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., June 18.—Charles Kraft of Emigsville last night wandered to the gas works in the city and fell into a pool of coal tar, in which he was completely submerged.

When workmen hauled him out he was covered with coal tar. His hair and mustache were matted with it, and will have to be shaved off. The tar entered his eyes and physicians are at a loss to know how to remove it without injury to the membrane.

FRICK OFFERS $1,000,000.

Wants to See a $2,500,000 G. A. R. Memorial Hall in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 18.—"One million dollars is too little to spend on the old soldiers. Let them have the right kind of a memorial hall, one costing not less than $2,500,000. I'll do my share."

This is what H. C. Frick told a delegation from the Pittsburg G. A. R. which called on him some days ago to ask for a donation to the one-million-dollar memorial hall which it is intended to erect at some point in Pittsburg. The story leaked out only to-day, and it is understood that Mr. Frick explained that by his share he meant $1,000,000.

"I want to see a hall erected of which we will be proud in years to come; as proud as we are of the old soldiers who went forth and saved our country," said Mr. Frick, as he sent the bewildered committee back to their comrades.

POSSE TRAPS FUGITIVE.

Italian Wanted for Asbury Park Murder—Brother Still Free.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., June 18.—After a search for twenty-four hours Emilio Lauro, an Italian, charged with the murder of Frank Rosso, a fellow-countryman, at West Asbury Park last week, was captured to-day by a posse in charge of Chief of Police Steelman of Neptune Township.

Lauro, exhausted by hunger, was rounded up in the woods west of this place early this morning. His brother Michael, also charged with murdering Rosso, is believed to be hiding in the same woods, and search is being kept up.

Policeman Griffin inflicted a flesh wound on Emilio's leg in the chase late last night. Lauro escaped in the darkness, and about midnight tried to break from the woods, but had been surrounded. As he came into the open he was covered with revolvers and surrendered.

John Scott, said to be concerned in the shooting, was captured at Belmar on Tuesday.

A DOWIE SERMON ON GRAFT.

Only Zion, Deserts and Polar Regions Not Infested—Zion in Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—John Alexander Dowie spoke in the Zion City Tabernacle to-day on "Graft."

"When the hosts of God come in an organized body and wage a conflict with the powers of evil in Russia, then will the end of the world come, and Russia will be won over to true Christianity," said Dowie.

"In the whole world there are only the ten square miles in Zion City and a few of the arid deserts and uninhabited polar regions which are not infested with graft, and what a hard time we have trying to keep this ten miles pure."

TROUBLE GREETS ALFONSO.

His Return Home Followed by Defeat of Government.

MADRID, June 18.—A Ministerial crisis is believed to be imminent. The Government candidates for the Vice Presidencies of the Chamber of Deputies were defeated yesterday, and other Government motions were rejected. There is much excitement in political circles.

The Minister of Marine, in the course of an interview to-day, stated that in the event of the fall of the Cabinet the only alternatives were dissolution or a Liberal Ministry.

Pure Food and Burnett's Vanilla are the same. Get Burnett's and take no risks.—Adv.

HUGE BOILER BURSTS; 1 DEAD, SCORE HURT

20-Ton Section Hurled 600 Feet, Mowing Trees Over Picknickers.

YACHT RACE CROWD IN PANIC

Plant of Subway Construction Company at 161st and North River Wiped Out—Tunnel Work Must Halt.

Some twenty persons were seriously injured yesterday afternoon by the blowing up of a monster steam boiler in the compressed air plant of the Subway Construction Company at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and the North River. A twenty-ton section of the big boiler was hurled 600 feet from the plant, which was swept absolutely off its site by the explosion, and ripped down trees on a terrace 150 feet up where crowds of women and children were eating luncheon.

Nearly everything within half a mile of the plant—dwellings, sheds, yachts, and boathouses; was hit by pieces of flying iron from the compressed air plant. That scores were not killed was what surprised the police most. On the terrace were a dozen picnic parties, who were there to look at the races of the West End Yacht Club regatta.

The plant was supplying the power for the drilling of the long Fort Washington tunnel, as it is called, from One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street to Fort George. Work on that section of the Subway will now stop until a new compressor is erected.

Joseph Morgan, the negro fireman at the plant, was so badly injured that he died last night.

The list of injured compiled by the police is as follows:

AMATI, John, fourteen years old, of 2,526 Seventh Avenue; four toes cut off left foot.
ALPENINI, Edward, eighteen years old, of 307 East Seventy-third Street; burns on head and shoulders, also cuts and bruises.
BARRY, Daniel, thirty-eight years old, of 516 West Forty-third Street; cuts and burns on the face; also internal injuries, condition critical.
ELMORE, Edward, fifteen years old, of 142 West Third Street; laceration of right thigh, scalp wound, and bruises.

Eight others were treated in the accident ward of the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital for slight injuries and left without giving their names. Two persons were treated on the spot, and went home without giving their names. Several others who were hurt left without receiving medical attendance.

The compressed air plant, between the landslip, or high natural terrace, and the New York Central Railroad tracks, which skirt the river's edge, consisted of half a dozen one-story frame buildings patched together with sheet iron and covering almost an acre. In these rickety old buildings were the pumps, engines, oil storage rooms, and four big boilers.

Old, Rusty Boilers.

The boilers were old rusty affairs when they were first taken there five years ago when the plant was constructed to supply compressed air to the "sandhogs" working in the Fort Washington tunnel. The air was pumped through underground pipes which extended up to Broadway and along the section of the Subway lying between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street and Fort George.

A hundred feet away, out over the water, is built the West End Yacht Club house. The club's regatta, which had been widely advertised, brought hundreds of men, women, and children to the neighborhood. They went in holiday attire. Many took their luncheon. The holiday crowd had scattered just after the yacht races, some going aboard the yachts, others climbing the steep hills, and finding shelves of rock big enough to accommodate dinner parties of six or seven. Many went bathing in the river, making use of all the bathhouses which dot the shore at this point.

In the engine room of the air plant the assistant engineer, Daniel Barry, was talking with James Morgan, a negro employed there as fireman, when some one shouted for them to look at a yacht passing up the river. Barry and the negro hurried into an adjoining room to look out of the window, Morgan remarking that Farrell the oiler and Ryan the stoker had evidently gone to the boathouse to join the merrymakers. Then came the crash.

With the awful noise came a trembling of the earth, and then a shower of steel, barrels, timber, and bars of iron. The rain of huge pieces of iron fell like shrapnel, the rush of air mowing down the crowd on the hillside, the débris smashing the bathhouses along the shore, and cutting big holes through the sails of the yachts anchored near by. The women in the boathouses fled terror-stricken to a float in the rear. Those who glanced up saw a twenty-foot section of the monster boiler tearing through the air. It clipped off several trees as it glanced to the earth, and dug a ten-foot trench through the ground for fifty feet.

Those aboard the yachts and naphtha launches in the river saw huge timbers thrown high in the air and fall on all sides of the picnickers. They also saw a chunk of iron strike a boy who was swimming. He sank, but was rescued by a boatman. Two other boys who were about to enter a bathhouse were knocked back into the river by a piece of flying timber. They, too, were rescued by boatmen. Those who were picnicking high up on top of the terrace saw two men blown up through the roof of the compressor. One of them fell back in the ruins. He was the assistant engineer, Barry.

Man Blown Half a Block.

The other man, the negro fireman, Morgan, was blown fifty feet into the air, and, coming down, fell through a network of telegraph wires half a block away. His coat and trousers were torn from his body, and he was picked up in a dying condition. Most of his clothing clung to a near-by telegraph pole, while his shirt, torn in shreds, was high up among the telegraph wires. All of the wires of the New York Central and Hudson River

Railroad and all of the Western Union Company's wires at a point 200 feet away were dragged from their poles and carried out into the river in a tangled mass.

The windows in all the buildings far back on Washington Heights were smashed by the force of the explosion, as were the windows in the New York Deaf and Dumb Asylum Building, on the Lafayette Boulevard, more than two blocks away.

The work of rescuing the injured started before the rain of timber and iron had fairly ceased. The rescuers, both men and women, risked their own lives in assisting others. Adam Marshall, who owns several boats, was sitting on the plazza of the clubhouse. He was knocked from his chair by the force of the explosion, but getting on his feet, ran across the railroad track and entered the ruins.

Two Other Boilers Ready to Go.

He found two boilers there filled with steam with the pressure just ready to burst them. Grasping the weights on the safety valves, he dashed them to the ground, permitting the steam to escape from these boilers, thus preventing two more explosions. Although he was severely burned about the face and hands, he dug through the ruins until he reached the negro, Morgan. Marshall shouted to the crowd that a heavy beam was pinning the negro down, and that a fire had started in the pile of timbers about him.

Woman Led in Rescue.

Led by a woman, Mrs. Laura Seifriz, a crowd from the yacht club house dashed into the ruins and proceeded to save Morgan. Mrs. Seifriz tore off one of her skirts and bound it about the head of Barry, whom she discovered further on. She stopped the flow of blood from the wounds in his head until others came to relieve her from this duty.

Among those who went to her assistance were a party of bathers, including Dr. H. C. Batcheller of 921 St. Ann's Avenue. Dr. J. L. Arnster of 2,092 Bathgate Avenue, and three trained nurses. They were Miss Rose Hackett, Miss Jane McPherson, and Miss Lizzie Fogarty. The doctors and nurses immediately got to work and bandaged the bruises of the injured men, and administered to their needs until they could be taken away to the hospitals.

In the meantime two boys and a man who had jumped overboard when the explosion occurred were rescued by the members of the West End Yacht Club.

John Amato, a fifteen-year-old boy who had been knocked into the river by a piece of iron which struck him in the back, was rescued by Andrew Marshall, who was in his naphtha launch the Imp. A third boy, Edward Allensia, who was badly injured, had just come out of the water after having his bath. A section of iron flying in his direction cut off four of his toes.

Many Injured Ran Away.

Men, women, and children who had sustained only slight injuries from the flying debris, ran back to Washington Heights. As these did not return to the terrace, the police could not get a full list of the injured.

The first news the police got of the accident was by telephone in a message to Police Headquarters. A woman living on Washington Heights shouted over the telephone to the operator at Headquarters that a naphtha launch had exploded at the foot of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street. She said she believed many had been injured. She said she had seen several whose heads were cut running from the waterfront. Police Headquarters quickly notified the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Dr. Norton went in the first of three ambulances which were immediately sent out. On the way he met Policeman Delamater of the Amsterdam Avenue Station and took him along. None of the ambulances could get within ten blocks of the place where the explosion happened, as the only road leading to the river was One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, the other cross streets all ending at the terrace far back from the water.

Launch an Ambulance.

When Dr. Norton found that it would be necessary to go along the New York Central Railroad tracks to reach the engine, he ordered the policemen to seize the naphtha launch Shannon, which was tied to the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

The policemen and the ambulance surgeon climbed aboard the launch and got the Captain to convey them in a hurry to the yacht club's float, ten blocks above. There they found the other two physicians and the trained nurses carrying the injured men who were then placed aboard the launch and hurried down river to the recreation pier at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

There another ambulance from the hospital was waiting. In it the injured men were taken away. The other five taken to the hospital were taken to the recreation pier in other launches owned by members of the yacht club and conveyed from the pier in ambulances to the hospital.

Capt. Halpin of the Amsterdam Avenue Police Station turned out all his reserves when he heard of the explosion. The policemen went down among the wreckage and made a search for Farrell and Ryan, who were reported missing. They were found suffering from slight cuts and bruises. Flying pieces of timber had hit them.

The police found another man who said he was employed as a clerk in the plant. He was strolling around the ruins. This man was John Keavenev, thirty-three years old, who lives in West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. Not finding any one else in the place, the police arrested him and entered a charge on the police "blotter" against him of "felonious assault."

When Police Commissioner McAdoo heard of the accident he notified the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, who set one of his assistants to investigate. This engineer collected all the information he could, taking the name of several witnesses.

Then he went away. Later one of the city's Boiler Inspectors appeared and began an investigation on his own hook. He also refused to discuss the explosion, although he made note of the fact that the boilers were old and rusty.

Several pigeons, chickens, guinea pigs, and rabbits, which were cooped up near the compressor, were not harmed in any way. The engineer's dog, known as "Brownie," was blown through the roof to the top of the hill. He landed easily and ran away howling with terror, apparently uninjured.

William Ridley, Commodore of the West End Yacht Club, was aboard his sloop yacht Mavis when the explosion came. He was not injured, although his yacht was damaged.

Archibald Felton, fourteen years old, of 887 Amsterdam Avenue, was struck by a piece of iron while bathing in the river. His friends took him home, where he was cared for by the family physician.

Ethel Stay, sixteen years old, of 513 West Fifteenth Street, was reading a book at the river front when a piece of iron hit her on the right shoulder. She was several blocks away from the plant. She also was taken home by friends.

Where the plant once stood there is hardly anything but a mass of twisted iron and charred timber. Two blocks below a piece of boiler iron struck a tree and clung to it just as though it had been part of its bark.

Police Captain Halpin, late last night, sent a policeman to the hospital to put Barry, the injured engineer, under arrest.

Adam Marshall, who prevented the explosion of the remaining boilers, said that he was looking directly at the plant at the time the explosion occurred.

"I saw the poor negro fly high up in the air," said Marshall, "and I thought it was all over with him, until I found him in the ruins and still alive. One of his socks is still clinging to the telegraph wires with the rest of his clothing, and just how the sock was torn off can only be conjectured. Brownie, the engineer's dog, was blown more than 150 feet away from the plant. Then there were boys jumping into the river and others who had been blown in, and women aboard the yachts shouting and crying, while others ran up the hillside tearing their hair in their excitement. When it was all over the place resembled the scene after a battle."

NEW 18-HOUR FLIER SPEEDING TO CHICAGO

Central's 20th Century Limited Makes Swift Dash to Rochester.

3 MINUTES AHEAD OF TIME

Feat Accomplished Despite 5 Minutes' Delay—Ninety Miles an Hour Made on One Stretch.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 18, ON BOARD THE TWENTIETH CENTURY LIMITED.—After a run of 371 miles the New York Central's eighteen-hour Twentieth Century Limited, on its first trip from New York to Chicago, reached here at 10:24 o'clock to-night, three minutes ahead of time. The run of 371 miles was made in 414 minutes, including all stops.

Between Utica and Syracuse the fast train did its noblest work. Arriving at Utica five minutes late because a storm had tied up the signal apparatus, Engineer A. M. Carroll turned his engine loose and got over the 53.11 miles to Syracuse in 53 minutes. Just west of Rome the flyer, according to the count of Assistant Superintendent C. F. Smith, was going at the speed of ninety miles an hour. Seventy-seven miles an hour was achieved south of Tivoli on the Hudson River section, where four successive miles were reeled off in 47, 46, 47, and 48 seconds.

The limited got to Albany three minutes early, at 6:07 o'clock, and left there on time with a new engine and new engineer.

There were not any "cheering thousands" along the course to stare openeyed at the speeding train, for the very simple reason that the Empire State Express has been doing the same trick for fourteen years or more. It is not a new train, as far as the population between New York and Buffalo is concerned. True, there were a few snap-shot fiends with their cameras ready, but most of these failed to press the trigger till the last car flashed by them.

Every available berth was sold out when the Twentieth Century Limited left the Grand Central. On the huge blackboard at the gate appeared only one word, Chicago. No passengers for intermediate points were taken.

Old Tom Sherwood, who has been in the service of the New York Central as an engineer since 1867, was at the throttle when the train left New York. Through length of service the honor belonged to him, and he was proud of it. He took her to Albany, where Carroll assumed charge.

Around the sharp curve near Spuyten Duyvil, along the bank of the Hudson, through tunnels and occasional cavernous gorges Sherwood carried the huge engine, No. 3,908. Here he slowed down a little to forty miles an hour for an unusually abrupt curve, and then he put on full steam, and at a clip of seventy-seven to the hour, saw five or six mile posts fly by.

The train had to slow up at Garrisons, and passed there at 4:33½ o'clock, one and a half minutes late. The twenty-four miles from there to Poughkeepsie, though, were covered in twenty-two minutes, the flyer reaching Poughkeepsie half a minute ahead of time.

Only one accident caused any delay on the trip. Between Herkimer and Utica the passengers were surprised to feel the brakes suddenly put on and the train come to a full stop in the middle of the woods. It was at signal tower 28. A sharp electric storm, which had been raging for two hours, put the wires out of commission temporarily, and when the limited got to tower 28 the "clear track" signal was not there.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Wolfe, who was in charge of the train, was on the verge of a nervous collapse. To him the seconds seemed like minutes, and the two minutes that passed were as many hours. Finally the "clear track" was given, and the big Atlantic engine roared on toward Utica, pulling in five minutes late.

The engineer had to stop her, even if he did not want to, and in the breathing spell he said things to himself about what he was going to do with his previous records that had been made from Utica to Syracuse. Everything he said to himself came true, too. Twice the train made four miles in three minutes.

About half the passengers, apparently, kept their watches out and peered through the windows at the mile posts. It was a pleasure party aboard the train rather than a group of men and women who simply wanted to get from New York to Chicago. A Buffalo man was the cause of great amusement to his friends, who made fun of him unmercifully by repeatedly reiterating his remark that the train "did not even stop at Buffalo." As the Pennsylvania special leaves out Philadelphia and makes a short cut through North Philadelphia, so does the Twentieth Century Limited deny itself the privilege of going through Buffalo and makes a "cut-off" through East Buffalo.

"Put me off at Buffalo—not this trip," one of the jokers sang, derisively.

"Well, the Empire State Express goes to Buffalo, anyway," retorted the man from that city, and he had to let it go at that.

The new Twentieth Century Limited is composed of a buffet car, two sleepers, and an observation car. A dining car was put on at Albany and taken off at Syracuse. Among those who are on the train are F. Rothschild, G. B. Drew, E. C. Bondy, J. Schneidler, and H. W. Peth.

The officials aboard have no fear that the train will not get to Chicago on time. Mr. Wolfe says the train has been "loafing" between some stations to keep from being ahead of its schedule.

One of the new luxuries aboard the train is a tailor's shop. The library, stenographer, barber, manicurist, and fresh and salt water baths are all on hand.

EAST-BOUND FLIER LOAFS.

Arrives Many Minutes Ahead of Time at Three Places.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 18.—With time hanging heavily on the engineer's hands, the Twentieth Century Limited from Chicago to New York dashed into Cleveland to-night at 8:30 o'clock. It was 21 minutes ahead of schedule, and only loafing at that. Unless the unforeseen happens before 9:30 to-morrow morning the new train will demonstrate its ability to make the trip in less than seventeen hours actual running time.

The train arrived at Elkhart 17 minutes and at Toledo 13 minutes ahead of time. It was compelled to loaf that time away at these places as well as 21 minutes here, in order to keep to the advertised schedule.

The actual running time from Chicago to Cleveland, 341 miles, was 5 hours and 15 minutes, divided as follows: Chicago to Elkhart, 101.1 miles, (11 minutes deducted for stops,) 89 minutes; Elkhart to Toledo, 133.4 miles, (no stops,) 122 minutes; Toledo to Cleveland, 107.8 miles, (no stops,) 104 minutes.

Some remarkable bursts of speed were made on the run. Engineer Fleming, who took the train at Chicago, ran one mile in 41 seconds, Engineer Gullmeyer between Elkhart and Toledo burned up 62 miles in 56 minutes, and Engineer C. C. Robertson, who piloted the flier into Cleveland, tore off 83 miles in 80 minutes.

The passengers who participated in this exhilarating experience numbered sixty-two. There were brokers and lawyers rushing to New York to keep business engagements, there were railroad men, newspaper men, belated holiday folks hastening to make steamer connections, and some who merely went for the ride. There was also a bridal couple, Mr. and Mrs. C. Castendyk of Honolulu, H. I. They landed in San Francisco last Wednesday night and reached Chicago this morning on their way to Europe.

Among the railroad men aboard are Capt. C. J. Grammar, Vice President of the Western New York Central system; Charles F. Daly, Passenger Traffic Manager; Assistant General Superintendent D. C. Monn, General Superintendents S. W. Brown and T. J. Dawson, and J. N. Hill, son of the President of the Great Northern Railway.

The train will stop at Buffalo four minutes to change engines, and then will not stop any more until Syracuse is reached at 3:56 A. M. Albany will be reached at 6:42, and New York at 9:30.

ELECTRIC MOTOR ON L. I. R. R.

Train Made Fifty-seven Miles an Hour on the First Test.

Details of the first electric train test held on the Long Island Railroad with the cars and apparatus to be used everywhere on the line when the electrification of the road is accomplished became public yesterday. The test was made on Saturday afternoon. A maximum speed of fifty-seven miles an hour was attained.

The trial was over a half-mile stretch of track between Springfield and the Locust Avenue shops at Jamaica. This is the only branch of the road that has been fully electrified yet, although such extensive preparations have been made that several miles can be opened for electric trains at short notice.

A five-car train which had been put in readiness by the men at the Locust Avenue shops was used for the test. The train, which had a motor car at each end, like the Subway and elevated trains in Manhattan, was run over the track a dozen or more times. The train was equipped with the Westinghouse multiple control apparatus, which has been selected for the road.

The motorman had absolutely no trouble with the train, and when the run averaging fifty-seven miles an hour had been made the officials said they were amply satisfied with the showing made. The opinion was expressed that the motormen would have no trouble in keeping up an average speed of forty-five miles an hour or better. The ordinary Subway express runs about forty-two miles an hour.

When the work of electrification was started it was predicted that electric trains would be running on the Rockaway Branch by July. It is now said that the work will be delayed possibly a month or more. It is understood that the delay is due to the protests of property owners against the surface third rail, but it is declared that this opposition is pretty soon to be overcome without trouble.

One objection which the road is very desirous of overcoming is that against maintaining high speed with electric trains over grade crossings. It is argued that the crossings will be amply guarded by flagmen. At Saturday's test there were three flagmen at every crossing. One was stationed at the track, and the other two some distance up the highway in each direction, so as to give ample warning of the approach of vehicles—the order being to stop the trial train rather than hold vehicles at the track for more than half a minute or so.

RICE RELATIVES CHAGRINED.

No Money for Pennsylvania Nephews and Nieces of Murdered Man.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 18.—At a meeting held here last evening the local relatives of William Marsh Rice, for whose murder Albert T. Patrick is under sentence of death in New York, were informed that there was little chance of their getting any of his estate.

F. J. Haus, an attorney, spent the week in New York investigating the matter, and had an interview with Surrogate Fitzgerald, who declared illegal the forged will, dated June 30, 1900, which bequeathed the greater part of the estate to Patrick, and admitted to probate as Rice's true will an instrument dated Sept. 26, 1896.

This gives to twenty-one nephews and nieces in Massachusetts and Texas sums ranging from $8,000 to $10,000 each. The rest of the estate, estimated at nearly $10,000,000, goes to the Texas Institute of Literature and Art.

The eighteen nephews and nieces in Lehigh and Northumberland Counties, who spent several hundred dollars investigating their claims, are greatly disappointed. The murdered millionaire was a native of Christian Springs, near here.

OLD SERVANT'S SUICIDE.

Could Not Live Without Master and Mistress He Long Had Served.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 18.—Charles Hoffman, an employe on the Riverside estate of E. H. Brinley, Jr., of New York, committed suicide yesterday afternoon in his room in the barn by firing two bullets into his head.

Hoffman, who was sixty-nine years of age, had been despondent ever since the elder Brinley died a year ago, and he felt worse when Mrs. Brinley, the widow, left for California. He told the younger Brinley that he had been with his parents so long that he could not live without them.

HARVARD MED. FAC. ESCAPES.

Dean Will Announce Compromise on Phillips Brooks House Pillage.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18.—Dean Hurlburt, in a communication to be published in The Harvard Crimson to-morrow, will make the official statement that the Med. Fac. case has been compromised.

Thus the present members of the society, implicated with Joy in the pillage of Phillips Brooks House, will go free, and Joy, who has taken his final examinations, but has resigned from college, will probably receive his degree. In return the college will accept a more or less uncertain promise from the Med. Fac. to disband, and thus give assurance against vandal acts in years to come.

The men engaged with Joy in breaking into the Phillips Brooks House obtained the compromise through virtual threats of continued violence in case Joy was summarily dealt with. As several influential students have ideas who these men are it is thought that additional resignations may be announced soon.

HIGGINS RETURNS TO ALBANY.

He Discusses the Report on the Equitable with Supt. Hendricks.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 18.—Gov. Higgins returned to Albany early this morning from his fortnight's trip to the West and to Cambridge Springs, Penn., and will remain here for the present, especially in view of the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which will convene at noon next Wednesday.

The Governor was with Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks part of the day. He said to-night that he and Mr. Hendricks had talked over some phases of the report on the Equitable trouble. Most of the afternoon and evening he passed with his legal adviser, ex-Senator Cuthbert W. Pound.

Superintendent Hendricks left this afternoon for his home in Syracuse. It is understood that he will return here to-morrow. It is generally supposed that some parts of his report on the Equitable are now in the hands of the State Printer, but the report is not complete even yet.

WILLING TO PAY BURGLARS.

Cohen, Whose Store Was Robbed, Offers $100 Reward, No Questions.

When Henry Cohen's dry goods store at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue was robbed last Tuesday morning the burglars evidently remembering that the police station is but a block away, left this note on the safe:

"Sorry we were not prepared to crack the box. It would be so easy."

They got $500 worth of plunder. The robbery was reported to the One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station. Cohen yesterday offered a reward of $100 for the returns of the goods, "and no questions asked."

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 85 Nassau St.—Adv.

HOTTEST DAY THIS YEAR; RECORD CROWD AT CONEY

It Was 90 Degrees in the Shade in Sun-Baked Manhattan.

4 PROSTRATIONS; 2 DEATHS

Bathing Season Opens with a Rush and Only Folks Who Must Stayed in Town.

Yesterday was the hottest day this Summer in these parts. In certain localities the thermometer registered 90 degrees in the shade. Everywhere else it marked anywhere above 80 most of the day.

Everybody who could get out of the sun-baked city lost no time in getting out to the coolness of the country or seaside breezes.

The mercury in the thermometer began to climb at 8 o'clock in the morning. From that hour it continued to go up until at 5 o'clock it had reached the 90-degree point. That register officially stamped the day as the hottest of 1905.

In the city those unfortunates, who were unable to get away, got what comfort they could in Central and Battery Parks and the other breathing places. The crowds that went to Battery Park, however, did not stay long.

The park was filled with a screaming crowd of Italians, who had congregated there to welcome the 1,500 immigrants arriving on the Mediterranean liner Citta di Milano. That made the park anything but cool.

Up to midnight four persons had been overcome by heat. A fifth, who was overcome on Saturday, died in Bellevue Hospital. The dead man was Low Morris, theatrical manager, of 189 West One Hundredth Street, who was stricken while riding in a Third Avenue car near Twenty-eighth Street.

Mrs. Josie Bernard, forty years old, of 1,416 Avenue A, died at her home yesterday of the heat.

Louis Wolfe, who lives on the third floor of 319 East Eighty-third Street, suffered much from the heat in the afternoon and in the evening began to smash the furniture and throw the crockery out of the windows. When he threatened his wife with a knife, Policeman McDonough gathered him in. He was taken to Bellevue for examination as to his sanity. They said that the heat was responsible.

Three hundred thousand people journeyed to Coney Island and found there a breeze from the ocean which brought some relief. It was uncomfortably warm, though, even on the beach, till evening. At Dreamland and Luna Park the crowd broke all records, including the high-water mark established on the last Fourth of July.

Coney Island did not monopolize the crowds, either. The boardwalk between Brighton Beach and Manhattan Beach was packed, and the hotels at these resorts turned people away. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company practically doubled the number of its trains, and the limit of service was extended by the trolley lines. Yet still transportation facilities were lacking.

The bathing season started with a rush of patronage which delighted the bathing house proprietors. Thousands sought the surf, and there was not a vacant room in any of the establishments from early afternoon until the crowds began to start home.

There was one heat prostration at Coney Island—a woman who was overcome on the beach. She was taken into a near-by hotel and revived. A new show, "A Trip Through Hell Gate," opened in Dreamland and did a rushing business. Four performances of "The Boer War" were given and people were turned away even then.

At Brooklyn Bridge the police had their hands full handling the crowds, but no accidents or losses were reported, although it was estimated that 350,000 persons crossed the structure.

William Kingsbury, a civil war veteran, of 451 Carleton Street, Brooklyn, was overcome while alighting from a Gates Avenue car. He was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Much merriment was caused by the appearance of thirty-eight girls, who used cabbage leaves for headgear. They boarded a train for Brighton Beach.

Fully 100,000 persons sought relief from the heat at Rockaway. More than half of these went to Sea Side, and the rest divided up between the resorts from Far Rockaway down to Rockaway Park. The water was too cold for bathing to be enjoyable.

Not until well toward midnight did New Yorkers get a real breathing spell. The average temperature of 80 degrees for the day was 11 degrees higher than for the same date for twenty-five years.

IN THE RUSH TO CONEY.

Car Rams a Coach—Four Hurt—The Driver May Die.

In two trolley accidents in Brooklyn, because of the rush to Coney Island, yesterday afternoon, one man received very serious injuries and three others were severely hurt.

At Rogers and Linden Avenues an Ocean Avenue car ran into a coach driven by Michael McNally of 229 Twenty-third Street, and occupied by John J. Dunn, his wife Edith of 660 Sixth Avenue, another woman, and a boy.

According to bystanders McNally, the driver, saw the trolley car coming, but tried to cross the street ahead of it. He was not quick enough, and car and coach came together with a crash that could be heard for blocks. The coach was crushed as if it had been made of paper, and the occupants had to be hewn out of the wreck. McNally landed on his head some distance away. He was picked up unconscious. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were jammed in the carriage and unable to get out.

Mr. Dunn escaped with a scalp wound, caused by a piece of the window glass. His wife had a fractured collarbone. Both people also suffered from shock. They were taken, with McNally, to the Kings County Hospital. The woman and the boy were not injured. Father John T. Woods of the Church of the Holy Cross, nearby, saw the accident, and assisted the injured. McNally's condition was so serious that the priest administered the last rites of the church.

McNally's hurts were made the more serious because of the fact that when the collision happened he braced himself, and holding tight to the reins, tried to prevent a runaway. The smashing of the coach threw the horses in a panic, and breaking the traces, they pulled McNally from the seat. His body went through the air for some distance, and when he struck the ground he was face down. His skull is fractured and he is not expected to live.

The trolley car, which was jammed, was not damaged. The motorman was not arrested.

The other accident happened about the same time in Coney Island Avenue, near Avenue U, when a car bound for the island, struck J. Van Ness Smith, an eight-year-old boy, of 2,049 East Twelfth Street, and threw him to the side of the street. His collarbone was broken. He was taken to the Reception Hospital at Coney Island.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—633 First Avenue; Joseph Collins; damage trifling.

8:50 A. M.—296 Cherry Street; Joseph Miller; damage trifling.

12:01 P. M.—261 Bleecker Street) A. Abramson; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—1,225 Second Avenue; Henry Shea; damage, $25.

5:15 P. M.—340 Madison Street; M. Silz; damage trifling.

5:30 P. M.—32 Mulberry Street; L. Perino; damage, $25.

5:35 P. M.—Brook and Westchester Avenues; American Ice Company; damage, $35.

FIRST PEACE HITCH REMOVED BY CZAR

Continued from Page 1.

o'clock on the morning of June 16 300 of the enemy's cavalry advanced against Kuyushu, but were repulsed.

"In the Chamotu district our advanced force, after driving out the enemy stationed at Sumiencheng, occupied that village.

"In the Tasiamotun district our detachment, after dislodging the enemy's cavalry at Souchatzu, eight miles west of Sumiencheng, occupied that village.

"In the Kangpiu district at 1 o'clock on the morning of June 16 our centre column, after routing the enemy's cavalry outposts at Tienchiawopeng, sixteen miles northeast of Kangping, and continuing a vigorous pursuit, attacked the enemy's position at the southern end of Liaoyangwopeng and to the eastward, and at 9 o'clock we completely occupied Liaoyangwopeng.

"Our right column, after driving the enemy's cavalry before it, occupied Lochuanpou, nine miles east of Liaoyangwopeng. This column again shelled the enemy's cavalry, retreating to the northward, inflicting heavy injury. The enemy was finally thrown into great confusion.

"The left column poured a fierce fire upon a thousand of the enemy's cavalry retreating to the northward of Liaoyangwopeng and inflicted heavy damage.

"According to prisoners 5,000 cavalry, with twenty guns, forming part of Lieut. Gen. Mistchenko's army, occupied Liaoyangwopeng. The main force retreated northward, and parts of it to the northeastward and northwestward in disorder. There are evidences that the enemy was panic-stricken and utterly confused.

"Abandoned provisions and clothing indicate the great difficulty the enemy had in carrying off supplies. In retreating the enemy fired a house south of Liaoyangwopeng, and it is presumed that they intended to incinerate their dead.

"Our casualties were thirty killed and one hundred and eighty-five wounded. The number of the enemy's casualties is not certain. Their dead left in front of the centre column numbered eighty, and therefore the total Russian losses in all directions seems to have been great."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—Although the way has been smoothed for a peace conference, the operations in Manchuria appear to be in full march toward a big engagement, the Japanese having pushed forward as far as Liaoyang-chungkeng, (Liaoyangwopeng,) west of the Liao River, 33 miles north of Fakoman.

The Japanese have strong forces here as well as in the rear of Lieut. Gen. Linevitch's advance detachments near Changtufu, and even threaten the flank of the fortified positions at Sipinghai, where Gen. Linevitch intended to offer battle, but from which he purshed far to the southward during the months of inactivity on the part of the Japanese Army.

It is not known here whether Gen. Linevitch will retire slowly on these positions or whether, as he intimated recently in an interview, he intends to meet the Japanese flanking operations to the westward by a counter-offensive movement.

A dispatch from the headquarters of the Russian Army at Godzyadan describes fighting in the vicinity of Liaoyangwopeng from 2 until 8 o'clock on the morning of June 16. The Russian artillery at first forced the Japanese to retire along the whole line. In the meantime another force of Japanese turned the Russians' right flank, compelling the Russian detachment to retire from Liaoyangwopeng. At the same moment a strong Japanese infantry column was observed approaching.

The Russian losses, the dispatch says, were only six wounded.

EXCUSE FOR SINKING STEAMER.

Lamsdorff Ascribes It to Demoralization of Czar's Naval Forces.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 18.—Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, has brought the case of the British steamer St. Kilda, which was sunk by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnieper on June 5 in the China Sea, before Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, asking that reparation be made and that steps be taken to prevent the recurrence of such actions by Russian warships.

Count Lamsdorff replied that Russia's previous assurances still held good and that this was probably an isolated case due to the present disorganization of the Russian naval forces in Far Eastern waters. The Ministry of Marine, Count Lamsdorff said, had no information as to the whereabouts of the Dnieper, but he promised the Ambassador that the matter should be investigated.

The Ministry of Marine denies that the British steamer Oldhamia has been sunk.

RUSSIAN BASE IN MONGOLIA.

Chinese Government Fears Seizure of Territory Is Intended.

LONDON, Monday, June 19.—The correspondent at Tokio of The Daily Telegraph says:

"A Russian cavalry base has been established at Pedue, in Mongolia. Fears are expressed by the Peking Government that Russia, expelled from Manchuria, may seize Mongolia.

"A Yin-Kow telegram states that cholera and dysentery are raging at Harbin, and that the death rate there is 100 daily."

RIOT IN RUSSIAN PRISON.

Troops Called Out at Reval—The Offenders Flogged.

REVAL, June 18.—A riot of 200 prisoners, owing to alleged maltreatment, began in the prison here last night and was only quelled at 3 o'clock this morning with the aid of troops from the garrison.

The rioters, who included women, smashed the furniture and the windows and attempted to escape, but the police and soldiers effectively held all exits.

The offenders were flogged to-day.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WITH the thought in mind that Clergymen no less than laymen appreciate summer comfort, we have prepared large lines of comfortably fitting sack suits in soft finished black worsteds, silk mixtures, and serges, representing medium, summer and tropical weights. They are admirably adapted to vacation requirements.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

FOLK OFFERS SOLDIERS TO STOP TRACK BETTING

Orders Sheriff to Make Arrests at Delmar If Necessary.

BOOKMAKERS FLOUT NEW LAW

Give No Tickets, but Continue to Take Wagers—Not to be Moved by Governor's Threat.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—Gov. Folk gave orders to-day to the Sheriff of St. Louis County to stop all betting at the Delmar race track, no matter at what cost. If necessary the militia will be called out to uphold his orders.

The act repealing the breeders law, under which bookmaking was legalized, went into effect yesterday, but racing did not cease, and neither did betting. At the Delmar track, just outside the city limits, 1,800 persons found it easy to make bets.

No tickets showing the amount and kind of bets were given to the bettors by the six bookmakers who braved the new law, but no mistakes in paying off the winners were reported.

As a consequence Gov. Folk to-night sent the following letter to Sheriff George Herpel of St. Louis County:

"Information having come to me that a number of persons have been openly committing felonies in St. Louis County by registering wagers or bets on horse races in defiance of law, and that it is proposed to continue this felonious conduct, which condition is one that cannot be and will not be tolerated in Missouri, you are hereby directed to summon a sufficient number of deputies to arrest all those participating, either as principals or accessories, in these crimes, and to call on citizens, if necessary, to aid you in suppressing these violations of the law.

"You will kindly give this your immediate attention, and if the local facilities are not enough to enable you to uphold the authority of the State the executive will furnish you such help as will effectually sustain the reign of law."

Gov. Folk was in the city to-night on his way to his old home at Brownsville, Tenn.

"Any violation of the law against betting on horse races will not be tolerated in this State," he said. "If Sheriff Herpel needs militia to enforce the law he can have them.

"Attorney General Hadley informs me that while he is not entirely familiar with the system of betting inaugurated at Delmar race track yesterday, he cannot conceive of any system of wholesale betting that would not be flagrant violation of the new anti-bookmaking law. Of course it is plain to every one that where one man accepts hundreds of bets with other individuals on one race he must keep some sort of record on these bets in order to be able to settle after the race.

"Any sort of recording or registering of bets is a felony in Missouri. The law is plain enough and broad enough to stop this demoralizing practice of betting on horse races, and stop it we will."

Representatives of the Delmar track announced to-night that races would continue to-morrow as usual, with betting under the system so successfully inaugurated Saturday.

It is understood that the association is backing the bookmakers in the fight to test the law and that Sheriff Herpel has legal advice that the present system is not contrary to it.

Sheriff Herpel could not be seen to-night. It is said that he will not take any action unless definitely advised that the anti-bookmaking law is being violated at Delmar track.

Labor Complaint on Street Work.

A complaint was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by Delegate Rock of the Pavers and Rammers' Union that the Metropolitan Street Railroad Company, which is tearing up the streets to make repairs, is paying men doing the work less than the prevailing rate of wages. On a motion by Rock it was decided to send a letter to the Mayor, asking him to direct the Corporation Counsel to give an opinion on the matter that it might be brought before the courts.

Young Woman Shoots Herself.

NAUGATUCK, Conn., June 18.—In a clump of trees off Diamond Street in Union City the body of a young woman was found late to-day by a party of boys. There was a bullet hole in her right temple and a pistol was clutched in her right hand. The woman was apparently about twenty-five years old.

H&I COLLARS ARE LINEN

THE FRONTENAC

Unites the twin attributes of style and comfort.

Having the "Slip-Easy" band, it is admirably suited to the fashionable broad scarfs.

It is linen. Yet it costs you no more than the inferior cotton collars generally sold.

Insist that your dealer supply you with the "Frontenac" Collar stamped H. & I. "Warranted Linen." 2 for 25c.

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen *versus* Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&I BRAND IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York

Gibson's
Pure Rye Whiskey

Every discovery, every improvement in distilling whiskey has been adopted in making Gibson's Pure Rye Whiskey.

For sale by all dealers

GABLER PIANOS

Call or send for particulars showing you how to save

$50

on the ANDERSON PLAN of purchase. A decision in favor of the

GABLER PIANO

will mean lasting enjoyment of a musical instrument of the highest class. Payments may be arranged to suit your convenience.

Anderson & Co.,
370 Fulton St., near Smith St.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

YURTAB

UR BOOK

"Information about Collars"

will tell you everything about collars that is worth knowing, from the "good" and "better" to "best." You will then be able to judge for yourself the difference between linen and cotton. You get a sample of both. We have endeavored to let you know that you are wearing a cotton collar unless the word "linen" is indelibly stamped upon it. Triangle Collars are Linen. They possess all the merits of the 25c. kind, yet sell at half the price.

Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply. 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ½ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.

With Wines & Liquors

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

Excels all others.
"It blends perfectly."

THE NAME
BISSELL'S
Marks the
GENUINE

carpet sweeper that for over a quarter of a century has been the recognized leader throughout the world. A BISSELL saves carpets, time and health, outlasts fifty brooms, and costs only $2.50 to $4.50.

Sold by all Dealers.

INVESTORS
Read The
WALL STREET JOURNAL
Write 44 BROAD ST., N. Y., for Sample Copies and Special Subscription Offer.

CARPET CLEANSING
Largest in the World. Every detail.
35 years' experience.
THE THOS. J. STEWART CO.
B'way & 46th St., N. Y. Phone 376 38th.
Erie & 5th Sts., Jersey City.
STORAGE WAREHOUSE AND MOVING VANS
Write or telephone for interesting booklet.

Over Night to Chicago.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL, the fastest long distance train in the world, takes a man after business hours and delivers him comfortably in Chicago before banking hours. *En route* he may enjoy the conveniences of his club, with the usual service, including barber and bath, and a stenographer, if he wishes. He may land in Chicago in perfect trim for the day's work.

This train is unique among railroad trains.

J. R. WOOD,
Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD,
General Passenger Agent.

Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

ESTABLISHED 1879. 6TH AVE.—19TH TO 20TH ST.

Our free delivery service extends to all adjacent seaside Summer resorts.—You can order by mail also.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905.

The breeze is always cool in our Eighth Floor Restaurant. It's also conveniently located in the centre of the shopping district.

The biggest sensation ever created on the N. Y. Stock Exchange outrivalled to-day by this

Tremendous sale of 3.25 & 3.50 Kneipp pure linen mesh underwear for men at 1.50

TWELVE THOUSAND cool perfect Summer weight garments of absolutely pure linen sold to Simpson Crawford Co. at less than half price by a prominent New York importer, formerly sole agent for the Kneipp underwear in America. The manufacturers transferred the account to another importer. This action impelled the former representative to clear out every garment right at the beginning of the season, and he offered his entire stock to this store because of our mammoth sales in the past.

C. COMMICHAU TRADE Linen Tricot MARK Approved of & recommended by Prelate KNEIPP
KNEIPP-LINEN
MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

EVERY GARMENT MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE PRESENT SUMMER.

$1.50

It is the biggest individual purchase ever made by any house in America. The price concession was greater than any ever granted before. The quality of the merchandise is the highest of any underwear ever sold under like circumstances. Years ago Father Kneipp, a noted German priest, discovered the health-giving properties of linen underwear, and year after year it has been improved, until to-day it has reached a state of perfection. Costs more to manufacture than any other underwear. That is why you will find these same numbers priced at $3.25 and $3.50 in other stores—the former for Nos. 300 and 350 and the latter for No. 400.

$1.50

EVERY GARMENT MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE PRESENT SUMMER.

C. COMMICHAU TRADE Linen Tricot MARK Approved of & recommended by Prelate KNEIPP
KNEIPP-LINEN
MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

Physicians, athletes, physical culture experts and all who have made a study of the human body insist on wearing Kneipp linen mesh underwear, because it keeps the body dry and cool in the Summer, absorbing all the perspiration as no other underwear will do. Recently the makers challenged every noted manufacturer of underwear in the country to produce a quality equal to Kneipp. Expert judges were selected and after due deliberation pronounced the product we offer you at less than half price to-day the finest in the world. Every garment made especially for the present Summer.

There is an abundance of sizes for men of stout build, and all the sizes for men of slender and medium stature. The garments are white and ecru. Even the binding and facing are absolutely pure linen, while the buttons are mother of pearl. The shirts have long or short sleeves, the former having extra fine ribbed cuffs. The drawers have double length bicycle seats.

Do you not think this sale will create a greater sensation than ever occurred on the Stock Exchange? This event is of vital importance to all men. A flurry in stocks concerns only a few. How does this sale impress you? Think of the saving. Remember, the same underwear is never sold for less than $3.25 and $3.50 in other first class stores, and they sell lots of it, too. We have prepared for the greatest day's selling in the history of our underwear department. The weather's right for it. THIS SALE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL EVERY ONE OF THE 12,000 GARMENTS IS DISPOSED OF.

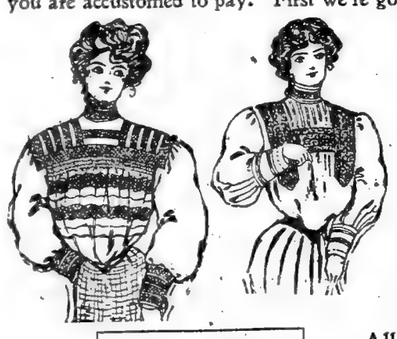
Main Floor.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A sensational shirtwaist purchase adds ten lots--$5 silk waists, $2.98.

QUALITIES that have never been sold below regular prices in the past succumb to weather conditions and a late season and to-day go on sale at fully one-third to one-half less than you are accustomed to pay. First we're going to tell you about the lawn waists, then about the Jap silk waists purchased especially to continue the greatest sale New York has ever known on a broader scale than ever.

Second Floor.



A manufacturer whose stockrooms were filled to overflowing with shirt waists that would have sold long ago if the weather had been warm, came to us last Thursday and offered ten thousand waists at a sacrifice of a third. His reputation for making fashionable shirtwaists extends over the entire continent, and that's one thing that makes this Monday offering so important.

$1.00

They are the prettiest waists you ever laid your eyes upon. The lawns are the sheerest qualities. Hundreds have solid embroidery fronts—hundreds of others have lace insertion and embroidery trimming, and still others are trimmed with fine hand embroidery.

25c. Shirt Waist Shields, 12½c.

A great special sale on the main floor—wash so easily and wear so well that many prefer them to most 25c. shields—made of pure white nainsook covered rubber cloth—special, 12½c.

Notion Dept.

12½c

All the $1.75 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.00.
All the $2.25 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.50.
All the $2.98 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.98.
All the $3.50 lawn shirtwaists are now $2.25.
All the $5.00 lawn shirtwaists are now $3.25.
All the $7.50 lawn shirtwaists are now $5.00.
All the $12.95 lawn shirtwaists are now $7.95.
All the $18.95 lawn shirtwaists are now $10.00.

A thousand regular $5 Jap silk waists at $2.98.

Unprecedented preparations have been made for this sale of Japanese silk waists, for they are the finest lot ever offered in New York—finer than any on sale in New York last week, when the whole town was stirred by the notable waist sales at Simpson Crawford Co.'s and other high class stores. They are trimmed in dainty tucks and laces effectively used; they came to us in the same way we secured the lawn—a perfectly washable quality, real beauties in style and fit.

All $5.00 Jap silk waists are $2.98 | All $15 Jap silk waists are $6.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$6 Judic & Lyra corsets, $2.98.

THEY'LL sell in a twinkling—actually there are several $12 corsets for those who come early. All the very latest styles and all perfect, but they're just a little soiled and we've decided on a one day clearing. The price, coupled with the names, though, will likely make it a half day clearing—Judic and Lyra are far famed. Up to date styles and models in plain batiste, silk broche and coutil—white, blue and pink—all whalebone, short, medium and long deep hips, medium and high busts, gathers attached at front and hip—all sizes.

$2.98

Second Floor.

Stationery sale

A MOST important event for every one who contemplates leaving the city for the Summer. A tremendous movement of fine papers at the price you usually pay for poor quality. Five tons of high grade Writing Papers in pound packages bought at less than cost of manufacture, cut in square fashionable shape with wallet flap envelopes to match. Five special lots:—

Old Mill Bond—225 sheets in pound
Gray Cloth Fabric Finish—100 sheets
London Whipcord Linen—100 sheets
Crushed Vellum—130 sheets
Fine Woven Linen—100 sheets
REGULAR 35C. VALUE, per pound,
ENVELOPES TO MATCH ABOVE, 7c.

CHOICE 15c

Belfast fabric finished linen.

The rough finish which is now so much in vogue is a splendid quality paper and a delightful writing surface. Never sold at less than 25c. per pound; special..... 17c

ENVELOPES TO MATCH, PER PACK, 7c.

Crawfordshire linen.

Positively the finest writing paper produced. Every sheet of purest linen.

Second Floor.

Cabinets containing 50 sheets and 50 envelopes..... 39c
100 sheets and 75 envelopes..... 60c

5,000 boxes Whiting's choice papers, 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, at..... 12c

5,000 boxes Whiting's cloth finish paper, 24 sheets and 24 envelopes, at..... 15c

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Ten thousand cool shirtwaist suits, $2.75, $3.75, $4.50 & $6.50, to-day.

THE values are up to $12 and we've planned for the greatest crowd that ever attended a sale on our great third floor, for in spite of the sensational values announced in New York during the past week they have a way of excelling all rival shirtwaist suits in style, quality, workmanship and originality. The descriptions are the kind smart dressers delight in reading, so don't stop till you've read every line of this money saving story. Remember, you can't be cool and stylishly dressed in any other costume.

$2.75 We got them just as we have secured thousands of shirtwaists during the past few weeks—relieved the manufacturers of surplus stocks, immovable at regular prices because of the late season, at a tremendous sacrifice on their part. Each suit is daintily done up in a separate box all ready for the purchaser.





The finest sheer, white Persian lawns, mulls, dotted Swisses, linens and various other thin materials, including light figured lawns, figured batiste and the new checked chambrays in conventional colors, are here in profusion. You wouldn't see a greater variety in all the other stores put together than you'll see at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day.

Third Floor.

$2.75 for dainty sheer white lawn dresses, beautifully trimmed with insertion and fine tucks, skirt and waist—also shirt waist suit, with 1½ inch tucks and hemstitched; skirt full and plaited, plain Venetian stripe chambrays, piped with white—also dark figured madras, light figured and checked lawns.

$3.75 for elaborately trimmed dresses of fine Persian lawns, in a variety of models. Fastened in back or shirt waist style, in white or small black polka dots.

$4.50 for strictly tailored dresses of fine quality linen, waist and skirt plaited, also dotted Swiss dresses, with openwork embroidery and fine sheer organdie lawn, tucked and trimmed with French knots.

$6.50 for India lawn dresses, shirred and tucked, trimmed with Val. lace or Swiss embroidery—full skirts with knee flounces—also handkerchief linen suits—hand-embroidered in various designs.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Rough all silk colored Shantungs again, 59c

EVERY time we make this announcement it creates a sensation—we've sold out a dozen times, but just bought another ten thousand yards of the $1.25 quality to sell at 59c. Shantung shirt waist suits are fashion's favorites, but my! what a difference between the half silk kind, usually 75c. or 85c., and our ALL silk $1.25 quality at 59c.

Main Floor.

To-day will see all summer silk selling records broken, with such a bewildering display of the new shades as we have ready, including Alice blue, vermilion, marine, navy, champagne, tan, reseda, myrtle, brown, lavender, gray, black and white—27 in. wide.

59c NO SECONDS. ALL PERFECT, NEW WEAVE.

Clearing all $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75 imported hand embroidered Shantungs at 69c

Right out of our regular stock, too—famed as the smartest in all New York—Not more than a few hundred yards left now, but they're as pretty as ever, on colored and natural grounds. We've determined to clear them out in a day at..... 69c

49c a yard for 79c. black dress Habutai, extra heavy, highly finished. Just the thing for Summer waists and dresses, 36 in. wide, 10 yards make a dress.

79c a yard for $1.25 guaranteed water proof and perspiration proof black Habutai—36 inches wide—an extra good value in a much wanted silk.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Mammoth sale of white goods at 10c and 19c

WE'VE just made several immense purchases that will make things livelier than ever in the white goods and wash goods departments to-day. Fifty extra salespeople at the bargain tables. Don't fail to take advantage of the manufacturer's sacrifice, the result of a backward season.

Special at 10c.—value 15c. to 25c.

10c Lace effects, sheer materials, madrases, cheviots, India linon, 40-inch Victoria lawn—40-inch sheer batiste—40-inch Swiss mull—32-inch fine Persian lawn—Ecru madrases—not one worth less than 15c. and many as high as 25c.

38c. white goods at 19c. a yard.

19c 47-inch fine Persian mull—48-inch fine French lawn—white dotted Swisses—mercerized madrases for waists—lace effects with white dots—white voiles with nub effects—fancy Swisses, white embroidery.

12½c. for 19c. plain linen-finish suitings.
19c. for 39c. French organdies—all new designs.
19c. for 38c. French veilings—look like wool.
12½c. for 19c. colored embroidered Swisses.

Wash Goods

15c. yard for 25c. fine American sheer organdies.
6c. a yard for 12½c. well made chambray ginghams.
50c. for 75c. imported wash goods—various kinds.
8c. per yard for 12½c. colored batiste lawns.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$10 to $12.50 sample robes $5



WHAT a wonderful Monday rush there will be at Simpson Crawford Company's when it is remembered that only 400 robes can be had at these prices in New York, while tens of thousands of smart dressers are wanting just such creations for Summer wear. New York's largest fashionable robe maker sold exclusively to us his entire sample line.

$5.00

Main Floor.

$10 and $12.50 robes at $5.00
$15 and $18.00 robes at $9.50
$20 and $25.00 robes at $12.50
$30 and $35.00 robes at $16.50

Summer outing robes in endless variety.

English eyelet robes—white emb'd. robes—emb'd mull robes—emb'd Swiss robes—batiste emb'd robes—Irish linen emb'd robes—French linen emb'd robes.

VERY SPECIAL—62 fine French printed organdie robes, trimmed with fine German Val. laces—we've been selling them right along at $12.75 to $16.50—special today at..... $8.90

Trimmed Leghorn hats

STYLISH CHIP HATS at the same price—Summer styles and values that convincingly proclaim the Simpson Crawford Co. millinery supremacy.



Leghorns and chips are decidedly the smartest hats for Summer, and so inexpensive at $7.50

Untrimmed hat dept.

This department is complete with the Summer novelties. White chip hats and continentals, solid white or with the black tip, which makes an extremely desirable hat. Black chips, black hair hats with white tip, white hair hats and flats. Ready-to-trim made hats in black or white; lingerie hats, white ducks and piques, yachting caps and golf caps, &c.

50 DOZEN WHITE CHIP DRESS SHAPES, $1.35 quality, at a very special price..... 85c

LACE TUSCAN BRAID HATS, in sailor and high back shapes; value $1.45; very special..... 65c

$2, $3 & $4 sample shell & amber combs.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. comb sales are remembered by thousands as the biggest bona fide bargain events in New York two or three times a year, but here's one so far ahead of any we've ever held that the crowd will unquestionably be at least three times as large as the largest in the past. Luckily we have five thousand sample combs to supply the demand. Never had more than two thousand heretofore.



All are absolutely new, perfect combs of the very latest style—fancy mountings, set with stones of every imaginable color—opals, amethysts, sapphires, pearls, rhinestones and a dozen others.

50c

We have gone over them carefully and not one is less than a $2 value — hundreds are $4 combs, handsome shell and amber, never sold before at such a low price as 50c. Make fine gifts.



The importance of this sale is strengthened by the reputation of the importer, who even included his highest priced samples at a price enabling us to show them with the others at 50c. each. They're all samples.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of groceries and Royal Stuart pure foods.

THE MODEL FOOD STORE, acknowledged to be America's finest grocery, to-day will feature specials that have brought the largest crowds during past sales. In many instances prices are lower. Qualities are absolutely the purest and best the world produces.

Sixth Floor.

BACON — ARMOUR'S Climax brand, dry English cured; 4 to 6 lb. pieces; regular price, 18c.; special, lb. 14½c

CEREBOS — NUTRITIVE Table Salt; regular 15c. can.... 10c

FRAGRANT TEAS—Formosa, Oolong, English Breakfast, India-Ceylon and all our regular 75c. green and black varieties; 5 lbs. in Tea Caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

TEAS — MIXED, GREEN or Black and all 50c. varieties; lb., 43c.; 5 lbs... 2.00

MOUNTAIN COFFEES—Simpson Crawford Co.'s special blend of Java and Mocha; lb., 28c.; 4 lbs. 1.00

DUTCH COCOA—Stollwerck's Cologne, Germany; regular 35c. ½-lb. can, 27c.; regular 20c. ¼-lb. can 14c

NEW ASPARAGUS—Royal red fancy California TIPS, new 1905 pack; dozen, $1.70; 1-lb. can..... 15c

OATMEAL—FRESH rolled, large white flakes or old-fashioned STEEL CUT Oatmeal; 5 lbs..... 18c

BOSTON BROWN Flakes—Fresh from the mills for breakfast; large carton, 12c.; 6 cartons.... 70c

SARDINES — ROYAL STUART BEST FRENCH FISH; quarters, with key opener, 25c.; 6 cans..... 1.43

JERSEY TOMATOES—Royal Stuart extras, fine flavor; mammoth 5½-in. can, 12c.; dozen..... 1.40

CAROLINA RICE—Fanciest — White River — WHOLE HEAD, 3 lbs., 25c.; 5 lb. Linen Sack.. 43c

SOAP—ROYAL STUART best family; use it for all household purposes; box 60 bars, $2.85; 10 full lb. bars 49c

SUGAR—H. & E. BEST refined granulated; lb... 6¼c

RUBY PRUNES—GATES' finest, grown in California; lb., 13c.; 2 lbs..... 25c

CORN MEAL—WHITE OR yellow, fresh granulated; 5 lbs., 12c.; 10 lbs.. 22c

TOMATOES—THE CELEBRATED Riverside brand, solid cold packed, dozen, 94c.; full 3-lb. can 8c

SUCCOTASH OF MAINE Sugar Corn—Royal Stuart, the finest packed in Maine; dozen, $1.50; 2-lb. can 13c

CONCENTRATED SOUPS—Libby, McNeill & Libby's Peerless Tomato and eight other varieties; doz., 95c.; can 8c

IN-ER SEAL BISCUITS Social Teas, Sodas or Marshmallow Dainties; carton, 7c.; 6 cartons 41c

SWEET SIFTED PEAS—The Popular Valley brand; dozen, 94c.; 2 lb. can 8c

HAMS — SIMPSON Crawford SPECIAL, delicate flavor; family size; lb. 12½c

FRESH PINEAPPLES — Large ripe Havana Fruit; dozen, $1.40; each..... 12c

MESSINA LEMONS — Large, Bright, Juicy Fruit; doz. 12c

GOLD DUST OR SWIFT'S Washing Powder; 4-lb. carton..... 15c

Wines and Summer beverages.

DONALDSON'S MALT EXTRACT—Dozen 1.00

MEDALLION LAGER BEER—Dozen 75c

GINGER ALE — COCHRAN & CO., Belfast; dozen, $1.15; bottle 10c

PORT, SHERRY, TOKAY or MUSCATEL — Gallon, $2.25, $1.75, $1.25 and 80c.; quart bottle ... 38c

MONTICELLO PURE RYE WHISKEY — 10 years old — Gallon, $3.50; quart bottle 1.00

FRESH BUTTER — Royal Stuart extra creamery, churned fresh daily; the best you ever tasted; 3-lb. pail, 78c.; 5-lb. pail.... 1.25

ICE CREAM SALT—Bushel sack, 49c.; 10-lb. sack..... 9c

NEW POTATOES—BEST large ripe Florida stock; peck, 32c.; bushel 1.24

GUINNESS' DUBLIN STOUT — Bulldog bottling; Imported in glass; dozen..... 1.58

SANDEMAN'S PEMARTIN SHERRY—Gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 bottle.... 74c

TABLE CLARETS AND fine quality Reisling—Gallon, $1.00, 76c. and..... 58c

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—Washburn Crosby's best patent; ¼ bbl. sack 78c

200 page Gold Medal Cook Book complimentary with each sack.

The year's lowest prices in muslin underwear

ALL the women are going to Simpson Crawford Co.'s for those 39c. and 50c. corset covers at 25c., no matter what store they are accustomed to depend upon for their muslin underwear. There isn't a store in New York that has corset covers anywhere near their equal for less than 50c. They're the daintiest, the sheerest and the best to wear with Summer shirt waists. We started out to make them a specialty and have sold tens of thousands. Come to-day — come before the mammoth crowd exhausts the supply. We thought we had enough to last a month, but they're selling so much faster than we expected. Smart shoppers are buying them in half dozen lots. That's a good Summer supply for only $1.50.



25c

Muslin Underwear Department, Second Floor.

A 59c. nightgown for 38c., a 95c. chemise for 50c., $1 petticoat for 75c., 75c. drawers for 50c, and a 39c. short skirt for 25c. are examples of the tremendous saving resulting from months of preparation for the great June Sale. We selected the finest garments at the only time of the year when undermuslins may be bought at one-third to one-half less than regular wholesale prices.

38c for 59c. muslin nightgowns, very good quality, high and V neck, yoke effects, trimmed with tucks and cambric ruffles.

75c for $1.00 nightgowns—A dozen different styles, made of fine cambric and nainsook, some are trimmed with laces, embroideries and tucks in square, high and V neck styles, others are slip-over effects, with dainty lace edges.

1.25 for $1.95 nightgowns, a wide assortment of beautiful styles of fine cambric and nainsook, with pretty trimmings and laces of embroideries, ribbon finish.

Others at $1.95, $2.50 and up to $35.

50c for 75c. corset covers, French or close fitted efects of fine cambric or nainsook; several pretty styles, with fine lace and embroidery trimmings.

68c for $1.00 fine nainsook corset covers, very full front; prettily designed, with deep circular yokes, made front and back of fine laces, beading and ribbon.

50c for 95c. chemises, good cambric, round and square neck styles, with lace and embroidery.

75c for $1.00 nainsook chemises, daintily trimmed with insertion and edges of pretty laces.

75c for $1.00 petticoats of fine cambric, deep flounce, finished with tucks, hemstitching and embroidery.

50c for 75c. cambric and nainsook drawers, trimmed with deep ruffle, lace insertion and edges.

95c for $1.45 drawers, nainsook and cambric, wide umbrella flounce, with deep embroidery ruffle and tucks.

Others at $1.25, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.98, $4.95, $5.85, up to $25.00.

25c for 39c. short skirts of cambric, wide flounce, with hemstitching.

85c for $1.25 short skirts, cambric and nainsook, trimmed with deep lace insertion, ruffle tucks and hemstitching.

Sale Summer curtains

NO MAIL ORDERS.

After selling out dozens of special lots the demand is so great for our remarkable bargains that we've just purchased another great collection to sell at lower prices than ever.

Fourth Floor.

35c a pair for ruffled Curtains in plain or striped organdie.
85c. for ruffled bobbinet Curtains, with Renaissance lace trimming.
65c. for cross stripe Curtains, single or two toned color effects.
$2.75 for ruffled bobbinet Bed Sets, with Renaissance lace trimmings.
55c. a pair for Nottingham Lace Curtains, full width and length.
$1.50 a pair for Irish Point Lace Curtains, suitable for cottages.

COUNTY COUNCIL'S BOATS IN MISHAPS ON THAMES

One Crashes Into a Bridge—Serious Panic on Another.

THE CRAFT MAY BE DEFECTIVE

Prince of Wales on Saturday Opened the Service for the London County Council.

LONDON, June 18.—The Prince of Wales on Saturday opened the new service of the London County Council passenger steamboats on the Thames. To-day there was a tremendous rush of passengers, attracted mainly by curiosity, and, the boats were heavily laden.

There were several accidents. One boat struck a bridge and was so damaged that she was obliged to land her passengers. Another boat developed a serious list near Wapping, which nearly resulted in a calamity.

The passengers were panic-stricken, and many jumped overboard fearing that the boat was foundering. The cause of the list has not been explained. Many rowboats, observing the plight of the steamboat, put off to the rescue of the passengers, all of whom were landed except one, who was drowned.

Fears are expressed that the new steamboats are faulty in design, as in several cases the paddle boxes were noticed to be awash.

The "penny steamers," so popular among visitors to London a few years ago, ceased running in 1901. The company which owned them found that it was impossible to make the service pay. In the Summer the boats were crowded, but during the rest of the year they were run at a dead loss.

Last year the County Council, as the result of persistent complaints following the disappearance of the steamers, obtained Parliamentary sanction for the establishment of a municipal service. The County Council's boats will stop at all the piers or landing places at which the old boats touched. There are about forty-five of these piers between Hampton Court at the west and Southend at the east, the greater number being on the north, or Middlesex, bank.

The greatest traffic on the river was "between bridges," as the stretch of water between London Bridge and Vauxhall Bridge is called. Between these points are the piers at All Hallows, Blackfriars, the Temple, Charing Cross, Westminster, and Lambeth.

PUSHING SEPARATION BILL.

Sixteen of the Thirty-seven Sections of the French Measure Passed.

PARIS, June 18.—The question of the separation of Church and State is still occupying practically the whole attention of the Chamber of Deputies. The debate has lasted since March 20.

The ardor of the discussion appears to have died out since the passage of the first four sections, though the opponents of the measure continue to obstruct its progress to the best of their ability. Despite this and the long interruptions occasioned by the celebration of three religious festivals—Easter, the Ascension, and Pentecost—much has been accomplished. Sixteen sections of the total of thirty-seven have been adopted, the matters settled including the suppression of the public worship budget and the disposal of Church property, the latter being one of the most difficult questions raised by the bill.

It now only remains to settle a system for the formation of parochial bodies for the direction of Government religious edifices, and to provide regulations for the control of the services. These two points will probably arouse considerable argument, but the committee having the measure in charge shows such willingness to accept reasonable suggestions that it is hoped the entire bill will pass through the Chamber before the long vacation, which begins about a month hence.

ALARM FOR MISSING MOTHER.

Orange Woman Disappeared on Wednesday After Starting for Navesink.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 18.—There was a sick baby crying for its mother at 344 Main Street to-day, and the police sent out a general alarm for the woman, Mrs. Myra L. Brower, who has been missing since Wednesday last. The distracted husband, Copeland Brower, has no idea what has become of his wife. Her health has not been good recently, and he fears she may have been seized with an illness somewhere without being able to notify him.

Mrs. Brower left home at 10:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning to go to the Summer home of her father, John Sickles, at Navesink. It was thought that the sea air would benefit her. Yesterday, when the child became ill, Mr. Brower telegraphed for his wife to come home at once. Her father replied that she had not appeared. Inquiry at hospitals in Newark and Elizabeth has failed to bring any information about her. Mrs. Brower is twenty-six years old, five feet six inches tall, and of light complexion.

LEWIS & CONGER

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The "Premier"

Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

SWINDLE BY MONEY ORDER.

A Gang Has Made $4,800 by Raising Figures—Three Arrests.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 18.—In the arrest at Pittsburg recently of John M. Reed, alias J. L. Whitney, who passed a fraudulent money order on E. H. Colyer of this city, the Post Office authorities believe they have rounded up a gang of swindlers which has been operating for some time.

Arrested with Reed were Joseph Stewart and John Whitney, who are believed to be his accomplices. Reed, it is alleged, entered E. H. Colyer's store on May 27 last and bought wearing apparel amounting to $17. He presented a money order for $75, made payable to himself, John M. Reed, and received in return a check on Mr. Colyer for the difference. When the clothier went to the Post Office to cash the money order he was told that it was a raised order, and it was returned. The matter was referred to the postal authorities, and Inspector Gibbons was assigned to the case.

A woman was arrested at Dayton, Ohio, but Reed, who, the Inspector believes, had been operating in that city, made his escape. He was arrested with the other two men in the Duquesne Hotel, Pittsburg, last Wednesday. Stewart says he lives in New York and Whitney gave his residence as Binghamton.

The money order given to the merchant here was for 20 cents, and was raised to $75 so cleverly that only an expert could detect it. It is said that in the past two months the men have cashed about twenty-five fraudulent orders weekly in different parts of the country, amounting in all to $4,800.

The method was simple. One man would call at the Post Office and purchase a money order for a small amount, which he would send to a confederate in another city. By the use of acid the correct amount of the order was erased and a larger sum subsituted. This was done without mutilating the paper, the official signatures, or the printing.

TO FIX PANAMA RAIL RATES.

Secretary Taft Will Settle a Troublesome Problem Before Sailing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Secretary Taft will decide upon a policy for the management of the Panama Railroad before he sails for the Philippines.

He has under consideration the proposition of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company that the rate on trans-Isthmian traffic be made such that American bottoms be given the advantage on through freight. The idea is to have an alternative rate condition on the shipper having his goods transshipped to American vessels at Panama.

This idea is wholly at variance with Secretary Taft's convictions. He desires an open door on the Isthmus and is disposed to let the Pacific side of the haul take care of itself.

The Secretary will wait before deciding the matter until he receives the report by former Fourth Assistant Postmaster General J. L. Bristow, which will be completed this week. Mr. Bristow is inclined to believe that Secretary Taft's open-door policy would work all right and that there would be so many American steamships ready to carry goods from Panama to San Francisco and Seattle that transcontinental rates would be most healthfully corrected and no great harm be done to any interest. The Pacific Mail Company, he urges, itself would be glad to take cargoes at much less than the present protected rates. The arrangement between the Pacific Mail and the Panama Railroad terminates July 16. Secretary Taft will sail for the Philippines July 1.

CRITICISM A SAFEGUARD.

Bowdoin's President Cites Equitable Insurance Affair as Example.

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 18.—The exercises incident to the one hundredth annual commencement of Bowdoin College began to-day when President William De Witt Hyde preached the baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class. President Hyde's subject was criticism.

"Criticism," he said in the course of his remarks, "is moral vaccination to avert more serious disease. No man is safe without it. Life insurance companies contrived to escape the searching criticism to which savings banks are subjected, and as a result one who until recently was a high officer of a great life insurance company stands before the world charged with forms of double-dealing, which amounts to the systematic pilfering of dimes and nickels from thousands of widows and orphans whom he had contracted to protect."

TO USERS OF ELECTRICITY

After July 1st the reduced rate for lighting will not be based on the average hour's use of equipment, as heretofore.

Customers should therefore replace all disconnected equipment.

LIGHTING—10 cents per kilowatt hour formerly 15 cents.

POWER—10 cents per kilowatt hour (equivalent, approximately to 7½c. per H. P. hour formerly 10 cents), subject to schedule of reductions for quantity consumed

The United Electric Light & Power Co.

Telephone 4070 Madison Square 1170 BROADWAY

You don't need a vest these hot days—we won't charge you for it.

Perfect coat and trousers made in faultless style with the Arnheim shape-keeping insurance—**$17.**

Your choice of a dozen popular summertime cloths and a hundred striking patterns.

For the request, samples are yours.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock. — The Wanamaker Store



An Important Announcement To All Owners of Piano Players

An Extraordinary Opportunity to Exchange Your Unsatisfactory Piano Player For a Brand-new ANGELUS of the Latest Model

WE propose conducting a very practical campaign of education, to inform the public about the merits and powers of the ANGELUS.

Naturally, there are a great many thousands of owners of pianos, as well as piano players, who have never heard the Angelus—people who do not realize that such a wonderful instrument exists; or who, having heard of it, thought it to be a similar instrument to others that they had seen, and perhaps bought without further investigation.

Now, for a limited time, we purpose giving the most liberal opportunity of exchange to people who own some other piano player, purchased before they knew about the marvelous new ANGELUS.

There are several reasons for our willingness to sacrifice profits for a time, in order to relieve people of unsatisfactory instruments—chiefest are these:

1. There are several thousand old-style models of the ANGELUS in use, which, good as they were at the time of the purchase, today do not at all display the wonderful powers possessed by the new Angelus. We want to send all these old instruments back to the factory, and put a brand-new Angelus in these homes instead—to delight the owners, and broaden the public knowledge of the infinite superiority of the new Angelus over all other piano players.

2. There are thousands of other piano players—all imitations of the Angelus—which, not possessing its marvelous powers for the control of expression, are giving opportunity for artistic criticism, in which the Angelus also suffers among those who do not know how radically different it is, in all the artistic possibilities for musical interpretation which it possesses. To place an Angelus in these homes instead will silence all critics, and be a revelation to those who have been tolerating the imitation machines.

This opportunity of exchange applies to *any piano player*, of any make, any style, and any condition, if now in actual use. Not only will we make a liberal allowance for the old player, but we will make the easiest possible terms for the payment of the balance of the cost.

Come to the store if you can. If this is not convenient, we will have a competent man come to see you, explain the plan, and give you an estimate of what we can allow for your present piano player.

Remember that this opportunity is limited to a brief campaign of education for the benefit of

The New ANGELUS
"The Human Touch"

It must be acted upon at once; as the offer will be withdrawn, when available supplies of the new Angelus are exhausted.

Special Demonstrations All This Week — Piano Store, Fifth floor.

And Still the Wonder Grows With These New Offerings of

Women's Dresses at Wanamaker's

This morning starts a new week of merchandise marvels at WANAMAKER'S. New York women, and the Dress manufacturing trade, will not soon forget the news of last Wednesday morning, or the almost incredible response that promptly followed it.

Today all reserve lots of the ROYAL Shirt-Waist Suits are brought forward, making a fresh and splendid showing that would be the trade event of the week, if it did not follow the same presentation last week. Sufficient that those women who did not get here previously may revel in such variety as would be unprecedented by any offerings made this season, barring only this present event.

Shirt-Waist Suits regularly $4.50 to $7—now $3
Shirt-Waist Suits regularly $7.50 to $10—now $5
Shirt-Waist Suits regularly $10.50 to $15—now $7

The superb array of materials includes—

Persian Lawns
All pure white Linens
White Corded Dimities
Solid Colored Madras
Plain and Figured Soisettes
Poplins
Grass Linens
Stunning effects in Madras with clipped figures
Black-and-white effects in Madras and Percale
Swiss Muslins
Figured Silk Madras
All pure Linens in blue, gray, tan
White Madras
Printed Lawn in tiny black dots, blue checks, ring patterns, etc.
Plaid Madras. Black Lawns
Black Lawns with pin-dots of white
Striped Lawns

The dresses are prettily trimmed with faggoting, hemstitching and embroidery—in an almost endless variety of effects. All are beautifully laundered, and each suit is neat and perfect, packed in its own individual box. Sizes 34 to 40.

The $3 Suits are in the Basement. $5 and $7 Suits—Second Floor, Broadway.

But the news has only begun. A brand-new event, of even greater interest, remains to be announced—

500 Beautiful SILK DRESSES

Worth $16.50 to $27.50

Go on Sale Today at $9.50 Each

Half of the number comes from one of our high-class manufacturers; the other half is taken from our regular stocks, which can well afford to offer these choice "plums" in winding up a remarkably successful season.

The offering includes practically every silk dress in our stock. All the styles are new and carefully selected. The silks include striped taffetas, plain-colored taffetas, black taffetas, checked taffetas, plain Louisines, and China silks in plain black and plain white.

Not a dress in the lot has been sold for less than $16.50, and scarcely a dozen were so little. Most of them were $22.50, and others were $20 and $27.50. They present the choicest variety of styles offered this season underprice—

Today Choose for $9.50 Each — Second floor, Broadway.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

An Important Sale of

Distinctive Summer Suits for Men

NEW THREE-GARMENT MODELS

Special at $13.50

Formerly $16.50, $18, $20 and $22.50

All you need know relative to the character and style of the garments is this: they are identified by the Saks label.

The Models

Straight edge, single breasted; Rounded edge, single breasted; Long loose double and Long semi-fitted double breasted, full, or half lined.

The Fabrics

Summer Worsteds, Cheviots, Wool crashes, Cassimeres and Homespuns in a most diversified series of exclusive patterns and shades.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

NORTHERN PACIFIC — YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

"The Sign of the Best"

North Coast Limited

"The Comfort Train"

to the

Lewis and Clark Exposition

Portland, Ore., June 1 - Oct. 15, 1905

Two transcontinental trains daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Booklets—Four cents for "Lewis and Clark Booklet 'B,'" six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Information—Address W. F. Mershon, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

Without a Waistcoat

Our Two-piece Outing Suits of Tropical Worsteds are lined only so much as is necessary to hold the shape.

Cool but not costly—$15 to $25.

Outing Shirts of gossamer weight at prices that add nothing to the burden.

Cooper Square and Brooklyn stores open Saturday evening.



"After all," said Beau Brummell, "comfort in dress is the first consideration. So much the better if it combines Style."

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K TRADE MARK — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

Two Trains Daily

PALACE SLEEPING CARS....TOURIST SLEEPING CARS....BUFFET LIBRARY DAY CARS....DINING CARS....COMFORTABLE DAY COACHES....AFFORDING EVERY LUXURY OF TRAVEL

From St. Paul and Minneapolis to Portland, Ore.

VIA THE

Great Northern Railway

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY"

TO THE

Lewis & Clark Exposition

For Rates or Detailed Information, Call on or Address

W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 418 Broadway, New York City.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION" TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

DYING BANK BURGLAR TELLS HIS LIFE STORY

"Big Frank" McCoy, Who Was a Pal of Jimmy Hope.

SHARED IN MANHATTAN LOOT

Although Not in the Actual Robbery—He Doesn't Expect to Leave Bellevue Alive.

"Big Frank" McCoy, a pal of the late Jimmy Hope not only in the famous Manhattan Bank robbery but in many other exploits, and, according to ex-Chief Byrnes, one of the most audacious bank burglars in this country while he was still working, lies on his deathbed in Bellevue Hospital. There he tried yesterday, between spells of fever that rendered his speech rambling but not irrational, to give an account of his adventurous life.

Time and again he seemed to forget entirely that he has been trying—and that, according to his friends, he has succeeded—to live an honest and commonplace life ever since he was pardoned from the Delaware State Prison in 1892. His thoughts dwelt on the earlier part of his long life, that now counts more than three score years, and the days when together with Eddie Goodie and Steve Boyle he originated and played with so much success that most ingenious game known to the police as the "butcher cart business."

It was as simple as it proved effective, and consisted merely in having a butcher's cart or some similar vehicle waiting along the route which was to be taken by the bank messenger who was to be plundered. As soon as the booty had been snatched from the hands of the victim the robber jumped into the cart, which was then driven off at top speed by a pal.

But of his partnership with the famed Jimmy Hope McCoy spoke with more pleasure than of anything else. He admitted almost ruefully that he had not been directly concerned in the descent on the Manhattan Savings Institution, when several millions worth of bonds were carried off. But as a consolation he mentioned that he had helped to work out the plans, and that afterward he took care of a portion of the proceeds. He added that he had been unable to realize a solitary cent on the bonds that fell to his share. What had become of those bonds he would not say. And then he went on to tell of other jobs that he and Jimmy pulled off.

"In 1872 Hope and I broke into the Beneficial Savings Bank of Philadelphia and got away with $60,000. The institution was a Catholic one and the depositors mostly poor persons. The police had pretty strong suspicions that we were connected with the job, but had no proof. However, several prominent Catholics appealed to us to make restitution, for the sake of the poor depositors, who had lost their all. Hope and I returned most of the plunder. I can safely talk about it, now that Hope is dead and I have not long to live at the best.

"I had a hand in many jobs, but am proud to say that I never took a life. Several times I was sentenced to long terms, but I served comparatively little of them. The narrowest escape I ever had from death was in 1877, when with several others I attempted to enter the bank at Suffolk, Va. It was on election day, early in the morning, and we were discovered at work. There was a hot chase, and capture meant instant death by hanging. We all got away.

"I guess most of the old pals are dead and gone now. And if I get away from here—if I don't go out of here with my feet foremost—well, I guess it won't last much longer, anyhow."

McCoy was born in Troy in 1842 or 1845 and began adult life as a cabinetmaker. Bad company led him astray, and for more than twenty years he wandered on crooked paths. But in the last twelve years he has turned no tricks, having had enough of the hunted life of a professional criminal.

Always a striking figure on account of the six feet of height and the width across his shoulders, he looks now like a patriarch, his hair and his long beard being white as snow. Sadly he said yesterday that he had no longer a home of his own or a person to whom he might count himself kin. James Purcell, a saloon keeper, from whose place at Third Avenue and Thirty-third Street "Big Frank" was taken to the hospital, was the friend whose name he gave, according to the rules of Bellevue.

SHOT IN FIGHT OVER A GIRL.

Two Young Men Hurt and Three Arrested at North Beach.

Two young men were shot on the Old Bowery Bay Road at North Beach last night in a fight over a girl. They are Owen Murray, eighteen years old, of 198 Java Street, and Alexander Gregg, sixteen years old, of 189 Greenpoint Avenue, Greenpoint.

Murray was shot in the right jaw, the bullet passing into the neck and down into the body. Gregg was shot in the right leg. A third bullet buried itself in one of his shoeheels. They were taken to St. John's Hospital in Long Island City.

Thomas La Mount, eighteen years old, of 246 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, the Bronx; "Vince" Ceirenaza, nineteen years old, of 329 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, and "Paddy" Leonard, twenty-one years old, of 231 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, were arrested. La Mount was arrested at North Beach. The others reached Hunter's Point, but were arrested as they were about to board the ferryboat for Thirty-fourth Street. La Mount had a revolver, and the injured men identified him as having done the shooting.

The trouble started in one of the back road resorts, and then men went outside to fight. La Mount is said to have drawn a revolver and begun firing.

BOY'S AGONY IN ELEVATOR.

Fell Five Stories with Legs Dangling Between the Car and the Wall.

William Allen, a negro bellboy at the Narragansett Hotel, Ninety-third Street and Broadway, opened the door leading to the freight elevator on the third floor yesterday morning and, pulling the cable, started the car upward. As the car reached the floor where he stood Allen jumped. His body landed on the floor of the car and his legs between the car and the wall.

Upward the elevator shot for five stories, while Allen's cries aroused the guests and attendants. At first they were unable to locate the trouble. As the elevator reached the eighth floor Allen managed to grasp the cable and bring the car to a stop. He was sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. Both his thighs were broken.

E. L. ALLEN MISSING.

Bank Stock in His Pockets When He Disappeared on Saturday.

Police Headquarters sent out a general alarm last night for Edward L. Allen of 273 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, who disappeared on Saturday with some money and stock certificates of the National Bank of Helena in his pockets.

Allen is forty-five years old and is about 5 feet 7 inches tall. His hair is gray. He wore no mustache nor beard. A scar marks the back of his neck. When last seen he wore a gray suit, with a straw hat and button shoes.

At Mr. Allen's home his brother, Dr. W. L. Allen, said that his brother was ill some time ago, and his brain had since seemed befogged at times. He was formerly a lumber merchant in Helena.

Hurt in Automobile Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., June 18.—Mrs. G. Leslie Dexter, wife of a druggist, was riding in an automobile to-day when the machine became unmanageable, and carried her over a steep declivity. She was seriously injured. The automobile is a wreck.

C. F. U. EXTRAVAGANCE.

Investigating Committees About to Clean Out the Treasury.

Financial Secretary Herman Robinson called the attention of the Central Federated Union yesterday to the bills presented by committees appointed to investigate complaints. He reminded the delegates that the central body was not a capitalistic institution and never had much money in its treasury. Unless a halt was called, he said, there would be no money left.

His warning was the result of a bill for $45 for the expenses of a committee appointed to investigate charges that some delegates had used the name of the Central body without authority to protest against the holding up of franchises by the Board of Aldermen. The committee before it made a report promised that there would be a big revelations, but reported the next Sunday that the charges were without foundation. Another bill was $48, for printing fifty-two copies of an agreement made by sixteen unions with the Beer Brewers' Board of Trade, being nearly a dollar a copy.

UNIONS BALK AT SOCIALISM.

Rumpus Started Over Policy of a Proposed Labor Daily.

An attempt to commit the Central Federated Union to Socialism excited that body yesterday. The representative of an association which is trying to get out a daily paper devoted to labor matters in which the unions are to own stock told the meeting that it would take $50,000 to start the paper, of which less than $16,000 had been subscribed. Its editorial policy would be that of the Social Democratic Party. John Bogart, one of the delegates, said:

"My organization agreed to take $500 worth of stock in the paper, but there was no mention then that it would be an organ for the Social Democratic Party. That fact ought to be made known to the unions."

Charles Delany of the Granite Cutters' Union, after several Socialistic speeches, declared that life was too short, while men were starving in labor union fights, to inject politics into the Central Federated Union.

The matter was disposed of by a resolution referring the question to a referendum vote of all affiliated unions. Such a vote would occupy several months.

PLEA TO ARCANUM MEN.

Be Loyal, Says the Rev. Mr. Holloway at Memorial.

Services in commemoration of the twenty-eighth anniversary of the founding of the Royal Arcanum were held last night in the West Thirty-third Street Baptist Church. They were under the auspices of the Past Regents and Regents' Association in the City of New York. The Rev. Edwin S. Holloway, pastor of the church and a member of Standard Council No. 427, officiated. He said in part:

"During the last twelve months there has been a wonderful growth in the ranks of the Royal Arcanum, and let us pray that it will continue. The lesson of brotherhood should be strongly emphasized in the organization. Each member should stand loyal to the other. Of late there has been a great controversy going on in the order because of the advance made in the rate of assessments.

"Men who have always been loyal to the organization are now divided in opinion regarding the matter. They do not know exactly what to do. This is no place, however, to discuss the situation, but let us hope that the decision, when finally reached, will be for the highest and the best."

GOV. HERRICK TO FIGHT LOBBY

Would Exterminate Professional Lobbyists in Ohio Legislative Halls.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 18.—Gov. Herrick at the banquet of the Ohio Associated Dailies at Cedar Point last night declared his purpose to set on foot a movement for the eradication of professional lobbying in the legislative halls of Ohio.

"Lobbying is a deadly poison in the wellspring of legislation," he said. "It is responsible in the main for the low estimate in which our lawmaking bodies are held by many throughout the entire country.

"The professional lobbyist is a criminal. By that I mean the man who offers a fixed bribe to promote or restrict legislation. His great crime lies in the destruction of the faith in the honesty of our citizens and the honesty of mankind.

"We must do more than arrest, we must exterminate the professional lobby. Other communities have risen and eradicated this pernicious practice, and Ohio should move with no laggard step to do likewise. So far as it lies within my power I purpose to set on foot this reform."

BUGGY BLOCKS TROLLEYS.

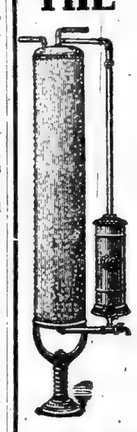
Wheel Caught in the Slot—Forty-second Street Cars at a Standstill.

An insignificant mishap blocked the Forty-second Street trolley line for about fifteen minutes last evening about 11 o'clock.

Two men in a light buggy were driving east along Forty-second Street. About in the centre of the block between Broadway and Sixth Avenue one of the wheels of the buggy slid into the trolley slot and could not be budged. It was necessary to get the wrecking wagon and crew to get the wheel out of the slot. Meanwhile a long string of cars was held up. As the men in the carriage had done nothing which could be construed as a breach of the law the police did not take their names.

THE GAS STORE

THE VULCAN (Gas) WATER HEATER



Can be attached to any kitchen boiler. Furnishes hot water in unlimited quantities. Operating expenses less than coal. Occupies very little space, simple in operation, nothing to get out of order. The striking of a match and the turning of a valve is all that is required to start it. No ashes, no dirt, no heat.

Call and see it or write for Booklet.

W. M. CRANE CO
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, OR POWDER
PROMPTLY CURES
ASTHMA
Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression
Suffocation, Neuralgia
J. Espic, 20 Rue St. Lazare Paris
E. Fougera & Co., New York

CYCLIST NORANIST WINS IN FIFTY-MILE RACE

Beats a Field of Over a Hundred Riders on the Road.

HURAN GETS TIME PRIZE

Seventy-five Contestants Complete the Course in the Century Road Club Event.

J. Noranist of the Finnish Athletic Club won the fifty-mile race of the Century Road Club of America yesterday afternoon at Valley Stream, L. I., finishing scarcely two feet ahead of his clubmate, A. Peanttilla. Noranist started with a thirty-minute handicap, and Peanttilla with twenty-seven and one-half minutes. They overhauled the leaders in the first twenty-five miles and rode behind them for ten miles. Then the two took the lead, alternating in pacing one another until within fifty yards of the tape. In a driving spurt to the line Noranist was first. The third man was J. Ferari of the Navarre Athletic Club, who finished less than a half minute after the winner.

The time prize went to A. Huran of New York, who started from the ten-minute mark and completed the fifty miles in 2:25:53. The best time by a scratch man was made by C. A. Sherwood of the Pelet team, who completed the distance in exactly 2 hours and 30 minutes, but was not in the first twenty men to complete the course.

The race was run over the regular Valley Stream course, and was started at 2:20 o'clock. The forty-minute men were the first away. There were four of them. Over a hundred cyclers had been sent away when the scratch men got the word. There were then fully 1,500 spectators at the mark to follow the riders and to see the finish.

Sam See handled the gun, and took the time at the finish. Seventy-five wheelmen passed him at the finish line, many of them weary and sore, and all of them complaining of the roads.

There were several slight accidents, the most serious of which resulted in the wrecking of Joseph Foy's machine and in shaking up its rider considerably. He collided with a bridge abutment.

A Deputy Sheriff in Freeport thinned out the contestants by protesting against the scant clothing worn by some of the riders, whom he threatened to arrest if they made a second round through the town in the same garb.

There were prizes for the first thirty riders finishing and to the five making the best time, as follows:

	M. S.	Net Time.
J. Noranest, Finish A. C.	30:00	2:33:45
A. Plantilla, Finish A. C.	27:30	2:31:15 1-5
J. Ferari, Navarre A. C.	35:00	2:39:12
G. Gunzer, New York	27:30	2:33:35
W. Grabie, C. R. C. of A.	2:30	2:39:30
E. W. Drewitz, William's Bridge A. C.	27:30	2:39:30 1-5
G. Thorakos, New York	32:30	2:44:30 2-5
E. Koski, Finish A. C.	32:30	2:47:29
F. Morin, Tiger Wheelmen	22:30	2:37:29
W. Davis, C. R. C. of A.	32:30	2:47:29 2-5
A. Huran, New York	10:00	2:25:53
J. T. Halligan, New York	25:00	2:41:57
A. Demarest, National A. C.	20:00	2:36:47 1-5
W. Raleigh, Park Circle Wh.	15:00	2:32:08
J. Freisch, New York	22:30	2:40:56
H. Johnson, New York	22:30	2:40:56 1-5
A. G. Armstrong, C. R. C. of A.	40:00	2:58:26 3-5
J. Eubank, C. R. C. of A.	25:00	2:45:02
J. Harris, New York	22:30	2:47:44
G. McLaughlin, Navarre A. C.	20:00	2:46:20

The time prize-winners were:

	Handicap.	Net Time.
A. Huran, New York	10 minutes	2:25:53
C. A. Sherwood, Pelet team.	Scratch	2:30:00
O. Goerke, National A. C.	Scratch	2:30:00 1-5
W. McEustace, C. R. C. of A.	Scratch	2:30:00 2-5
J. M. Elfler, C. R. C. of A.	Scratch	2:30:00 3-5

GAUNTLET WINS RACE.

Huntington's Boat First to Reach Block Island in 101-Mile Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, June 18.—L. E. Huntington's Gauntlet, built especially by her owner to contest in the ocean race of the Brooklyn Yacht Club to Hampton Roads, won her spurs in the 101-mile long-distance race of the New York Athletic Club from Huckleberry Island to Block Island. Harry De Forest Baldwin's Penekesse was second. All the boats, with one exception, completed the course without accident. The Hanley was disabled and unable to finish. She is owned by C. D. Malory, and was second last year.

The boats started at 11 o'clock yesterday morning and reached Plum Gut at 10 o'clock last night without mishap. Then a dense fog settled on them and they were becalmed for five hours. A breeze came up from the southwest at 3 o'clock this morning, but the fog continued to the finish line.

The first boat arrived at 7 o'clock. The other five followed until at 10 the last was in—the Hanley under tow. J. W. Alker's Alert was third, Frank Maier's Tamerlane fourth, R. W. Rathborne's Saladin fifth, and Harry A. Jackson's Alyce sixth.

The New York Athletic Club prize goes to the winner, the Marshall Cup to the Penekesse, and the Rathborne Cup to the Alert.

Cornell's Football Schedule.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 18.—The Cornell football schedule, with eight games, and, including Princeton, two open dates, was announced to-day. The games arranged are: Sept. 27, Hamilton at Ithaca; 30, Colgate at Ithaca; Oct. 4, Hobart at Ithaca; 21, Western University of Pennsylvania at Ithaca; Nov. 4, Swarthmore at Ithaca; 11, Princeton at Princeton; 18, Columbia at Ithaca; 30, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia. The open dates are Oct. 14 and 28.

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REST FOR COLLEGE CREWS.

Sabbath Was Observed at New London and Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 18.—The college crews here to-day did no training work, going to church in the morning and spending the afternoon reading and lounging around quarters. A ride on the launch for the Pennsylvania and Cornell crews completed the day's activities. The expected arrival of Syracuse to-morrow was the chief thing of interest to the oarsmen, for all are eager to get a look at Ten Eyck's men and have a chance to size them up. Wisconsin and Georgetown soon will be here. The Badgers are due on Thursday, thus giving them three or four days more here than usual in preparation for the races. Georgetown, according to schedule, should be in Poughkeepsie on Wednesday.

YALE QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 18.—The Yale 'Varsity and freshman crew squads were the guests of Walter S. Jennings of New York on board the yacht Tuscarora to-day. As usual on Sundays, there was no practice on the river. All the men continue in good condition.

RED TOP, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., July 18.—Study and idling about quarters made up the greater part of to-day's programme of the Harvard crews. Early this afternoon the 'Varsity men went for a drive in the country and afterward played a game of baseball. Capt. Filley's team won the game, 7 to 6. A graduate four-oared crew rowed down to the Yale quarters and extended a challenge for a race, but as there were only two graduates in the Yale camp the race had to be called off.



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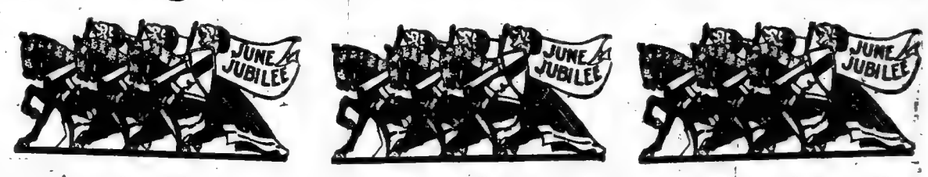
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CONSTANT PREPAREDNESS MAKES THIS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR OF GOOD STORES.

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3.—Always Everything for All Occasions. Whether you want a serviceable Steamer Suit or the more airy sort for a short outing, a "Fete" or a Party Dress; a Shirt Waist Suit of silk or washable materials, an elaborate Costume, or a Walking Skirt in regular or extra size, you will find what you desire here and AT SPECIAL MIDSUMMER PRICES.

FOR TO-DAY'S SELLING WE SPECIALIZE

Steamer and Travelling Suits,
At $10.00, $12.75, $14.75 & $22.50.

Linen Outing Suits,
At $3.95, $4.75, $5.00 & $12.75.

Silk Shirt Waist Dresses. Special groups at these prices:—
$5.75, $8.75 & $10.75.

Washable Shirt Waist Dresses,
At $2.95, $3.75, $4.95 & $5.75.

Party and "Fete" Dresses, made of Lawns, Organdies and Point d'Esprit, At $7.75, $12.75, $13.50 & $16.50.

Summer Skirts of Washable Materials, such as Mohairs, Panamas and Silks, at these prices:—
$1.95, $3.75, $5.00, $10.75 & $12.75.

NO UNREASONABLE DELAYS SHOULD ALTERATIONS BE REQUIRED.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Silks Reduced

White Corded Wash Silks that have been priced all season at 39c. will be closed out at, yard, 22½c

Printed Foulards that have been priced at 45c. will be closed out at, yard, 25c

Natural Color Pongees, 24 inches wide, that have been selling all season at 60c. will be closed out at, yard, 38c

Colored Shantung Pongees, 27 inches wide, that have been selling all season at 68c. and 75c. will be closed out at, yard, 39c

White Habutai Silks, extra fine and heavy quality, that have been selling all season at 98c. will be closed out at, yard, 63c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

Pretty Parasols

To-day's Sale Means $3.00 to $5.00 Parasols for 2.25

Included are EMBROIDERED SHANTUNGS with hemstitched borders to match embroidery, in cardinal, hunter green and royal blue.

WHITE RUFFLED PARASOLS with handsome figured satin stripe ruffles.

Also numerous effects in COACHING PARASOLS of fine Taffeta Silk, hemstitched, in white, black, royal blue, tan and cardinal.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Lawn Waists

WOMEN'S FINE WHITE SHEER LAWN WAISTS, neat and popular model, entire front made of allover openwork Swiss embroidery, side plaits and hemstitching, plaited back, newest sleeves finished with deep tucks and hemstitched cuffs, stock collar and bow tie, 1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

R. & G. Corsets

Now being shown in new styles.

STYLE 250—Tapering waist; made of fine quality coutil; trimmed with lace and ribbon; short hip, long front; especially adapted for medium figures, 1.50

STYLE 671—Tapering waist, dip hip; an excellent model for the average figure; hose supporter on front and side; made of white coutil, 1.00

STYLE 382—Straight front, deep hip; long over abdomen; supporter attached on front and side. Made of fine English coutil, 2.98

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 19th Street.)

Women's Silk Gloves

The Popular Elbow-Length

WOMEN'S SILK GLOVES—Pure silk, in black, white, tan, mode and reseda; perfect fitting elbow lengths in all sizes 5½ to 7; special, pair, 59c

WOMEN'S 16-BUTTON GLOVES—Pure silk, in pink, blue, tan, mode, white or black; all sizes 5½ to 7½; special, pair, 75c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Linen Coats

"Frocks & Frills" Effects

Extremely popular models of the present season product. Considered stylish by women of good taste. Made of fine White Linen, in the new "frocks and frills" effect, neatly plaited, with plaited "angel" sleeves or short sleeves with cuffs. Buttons of pearl. Attractive Summer Coat for 5.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Footwear

Newest Summer Styles.

At 3.00 there are button and lace Shoes with light welted soles made on modern shaped lasts, and Oxfords with either tip or plain toes; large eyelets and wide ribbon laces. Season's prettiest footwear.

At 1.95 are regulation Oxford Ties with welted soles in all sizes and widths. They will fit with as much ease and charm as any high-grade makes.

(Siegel-Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

White Goods

White Lawns 15c. Qualities to-day at 9c. A fine sheer quality of 40-inch WHITE LAWN. Two thousand yards will go on sale at the above low price.

White Madras 20c. Qualities to-day at 12½c. 2,500 yds. of Fancy Figured white imported Mercerized Madras

Fancy White Goods 50c. Qualities to-day at 19c. Fancy White Piques, Fine Imported Madras Novelty White Shirtings, White Piques.

Shirt Waist Patterns 75c. Patterns to-day at 39c. Sheer White Lawn Patterns with embroidered front, cuffs to match; many different styles to choose from. Three thousand in all.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Thousands of Yards of Popular

Wash Dress Fabrics

On Sale To-day at the Lowest Prices Ever Advertised by Any New York Store for Equal Qualities.

THE biggest, most comprehensive, most interesting event of the kind announced this season. A sale that ought to send thousands of eager shoppers flocking to the Siegel Cooper Store to-day.

In Addition to the Displays in the Regular Wash Goods Sections, We Will Have Adequate Representation in the Main Aisle.

Coming just at a time when hot weather is making itself daily more pronounced and the necessity of cooler clothing more emphatic, it is a sale which will be hailed with much enthusiasm. But for the fact that Spring was so long delayed, and several manufacturers much overstocked, these wonderful bargains would not be at all possible.

PRINTED CORDED BATISTES.
Beautiful range of this season's choicest printings; white and tinted grounds, at, yard, 5c

PRINTED PANAMA SUITINGS.
A quality that was made to sell at 18c., at, yard, 9c

PRINTED ORGANDIES.
This season's very latest printing, fine quality. Same designs are shown in 30c. imported goods, at, yard, 10c

KNIB CHEVIOTS.
In all the popular combinations, at, yard, 10c

LINEN FINISH CHAMBRAYS.
A fine dress quality in all the new vigoreaux effects, at, yd. 10c

PRINTED MERCERIZED FOULARDS.
A reproduction of the all-silk printed satin foulards; regularly 20c., at, yard, 11c

MERCERIZED FIGURED PANAMAS.
Very beautiful dress fabrics in the popular dress colorings, 30c. goods at just half, yard, 15c

SILK WARP RIBLETTE.
One of the most desirable as well as beautiful wash fabrics ever produced, pure silk warp, high lustre fabric, in all the most wanted plain shades, 60c. quality at, yard, 29c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, 6th Ave.)

June Jubilee Also Offers Special for To-day

Towels and Table Linens, Linen Suitings, Upholsteries, Silverware, Furniture, Carpets, Refrigerators and Ice Chests, Window Screens, Ice Cream Freezers, Garden Hose, China, Glassware and Lamps, High Class Chateau Red Wines, and Pure Summer Groceries at Tempting Prices.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
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THE JAPANESE AS RIVALS.

With the victory in the Sea of Japan and the united effort of the European Powers, on the initiation of the President of the United States to bring about negotiations for peace, there has been renewed discussion of the rivalry that Japan is able and likely to enter on in the field of trade in Asia.

Nothing can be more natural or more nearly inevitable than that the intelligence, the energy, foresight, system, and gift for organization shown by the Japanese in war and in preparation for war should in time of peace be turned to the development of industry and commerce. Indeed, if we were not so dazzled by the splendor of Japanese achievement in the field and on the sea we should see that the advance made by the nation in the arts of peace is nearly as remarkable. And it is certain that the efforts of the island people will be directed, as those of the English people have been in the past, to manufactures, to ocean-born trade, and to trade in foreign markets accessible to them, in this case primarily to trade with the adjacent countries of Asia. A people so clearly efficient in the protection of their rights and interests by armed force are not likely to neglect the rich opportunities which are opening before them and be counted on to open more and more richly as the political position of the nation is assured. In doing this it is impossible that the Japanese shall not become the rivals of all the other nations which seek the same fields, the rivals, therefore, ultimately especially of our own Nation, which within the next generation is bound to be the most energetic of all the white nations in the trade served by the Pacific Ocean.

This sure advance of the Japanese is regarded in Europe and particularly in England with a certain degree of distrust as well as alarm. In a less degree it is so regarded by some in our own country. Whether rightly or not depends, in our judgment, on the good faith with which Japan maintains the principle of the "open door" to which she has voluntarily pledged herself. If she adheres to that, every commercial nation coming in relations with her, even those entering upon rivalry with her, will profit by her trade expansion. We think that she will. She had no special reason for giving the pledge if she did not expect to carry it out. It is to her own real and lasting interest to carry it out. It will make friends for her instead of enemies and it will open to her readily fields she would otherwise have to struggle for, even to fighting, and in which she can rely on getting her full share of trade. Some of her British critics say that she will keep the door of trade not wide open, but ajar, so that other nations can import into the markets she can control, but must leave all the internal trade to her. Doubtless she will try to do all the trade internal or external that she can, and for the former she will have great natural advantages. But we are persuaded that she will interpose no artificial barriers to the efforts of other nations whatever may be her influence or power.

And this for the simple reason that the Japanese, so far, have distinctly chosen a different view of the nature of trade and the means of developing it from the view of Europe generally or that of the United States. They do not regard trade as a fixed and limited preserve exposed to exhaustion, but as a function of organized society in which every advance makes further advance possible and sure. If they hold fast to that sensible and practical idea of trade they will not try to fence in the fields they have access to, but will keep them open and rely on the natural increase of their fertility from general cultivation. That for a couple of generations has been the policy of Great Britain, and it has prospered mightily. Despite momentary agitation of change, fostered by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—"an old man in fearful haste"—Great Britain will not, we believe, abandon that policy. With so powerful an ally, commercially as well as politically, as Japan is sure to become, the chances are that the policy will be maintained and extended, to the permanent profit of Japan and of the rest of the world.

A LOT OF LAND.

According to our dispatch from Austin yesterday morning, the State of Texas will open for general purchase next September a tract of land embracing some 6,000,000 acres. This land has until now been leased to cattlemen. It will be sold in parcels of from one to eight sections (a section is a square mile) at $1 per acre to purchasers who will live upon the land at least three years. The obvious intent is to secure a body of agricultural residents.

The tract thus placed on the market has an area of some 9,400 square miles. That is to say, it is equivalent to more than four times the area of Delaware, twice that of Connecticut, and is larger than Massachusetts, New Hampshire, or New Jersey. Texas still has some 12,000,000 acres of similar land. When that also is sold the total area placed in the way of direct occupation by owners will be as great as that of the last-named three States, with Delaware thrown in. Of course it may be many years before the occupants of this area will be as numerous or as prosperous as the residents of even the least settled of the States mentioned, but the comparison throws a good deal of light on the undeveloped resources of our country. Taking us "by and large," as the New England phrase is, we cannot be said exactly to be crowded, even with our eighty-odd millions.

THE USELESS ELECTORS.

Mr. J. HAMPDEN DOUGHERTY of the New York bar, in the address which he delivered before the New Jersey State Bar Association at Atlantic City Friday, makes out a good case against that part of our electoral machinery upon which the authors of the Constitution prided themselves, the Presidential Electors, and ably marshals the teachings of experience and the opinions of many great men to show that a Constitutional amendment permitting direct election by the people should be adopted. The devising of the Electoral College is about the only actual creative work performed by the authors of the Constitution, nearly the whole of that noble instrument representing skillful and sound adaptation rather than origination. It is a curious fact, too, that in more than a century the Supreme Court has rendered but one decision concerning the Presidential Electors. The court in the case of McPherson vs. Blacker, arising in Michigan, unanimously declared that the Constitution vests the State Legislatures with plenary power to appoint Electors in such a manner as pleases them. Mr. DOUGHERTY therefore asserts that if the Legislature of the State of New York should pass a law declaring that the Presidential Electors in this State should be appointed by the Court of Appeals or by the New York Central Railroad the statute would be in conformity with the organic law of the Nation.

It is through our good luck, not because of the wisdom of the Fathers, that we have thus far escaped those dangers and serious troubles which seemed to be directly invited by the looseness, obscurity, and incompleteness of the Constitutional and statutory provisions governing the election of the President and Vice President. Only once have we come into serious danger—in 1877, when the extra-constitutional device of an Electoral commission determined the disputed Hayes-Tilden election, and in the judgment of one-half of the Nation determined it wrong. It is astonishing that our Electoral procedure under the Constitution and statutes is so beset with uncertainties and dangers. In every Presidential campaign it happens, as it happened in this State last Fall, that Directors or officers of National banks are placed upon the list of Electors. It is of course absurd to suppose that a bank Director holds an office of profit or trust under the Government, but it is the uniform practice of party committees to avoid all doubt and danger by substituting other names as soon as the supposed disqualification is discovered. Yet nobody knows what would happen or how the law could be enforced if it should be held that an Elector who had already cast his vote was disqualified. What would happen in case the return of the vote of the Electors from any State should be wanting on the day appointed for the count is also uncertain. The count itself is also under a cloud of doubt and obscurity, since the law clearly indicates neither who shall count nor the manner of the count. Under the Twenty-second Joint Rule of Congress the vote of a State might be rejected by either House. This was all very well so long as the Senate and House were in political agreement. But the Hayes-Tilden contest found the Senate Republican and the House Democratic, whereupon the Senate promptly rescinded the rule. The act of 1887 for the regulation of the Electoral count empowers the Senate or the House, or both together, in certain contingencies to disfranchise a State by rejecting its Electoral vote. That there are elements of danger in that will appear to any one who is able to picture forth the complications that might arise should the vote of a State rejected by a Republican Senate be accepted as valid by a Democratic House, or vice versa.

While the Presidential Succession act of 1886 declares the order in which the members of the Cabinet shall succeed to the Presidency in case of the death of both the President and Vice President, there is no clear provision for the death of the President-elect or of both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect. Mr. DOUGHERTY finds good reason for the opinion that Congress has no power to cover this omission by statute. Provision for the death of the President-elect and Vice President-elect, one or both, can be made only by Constitutional amendment. Summing up his conclusions, Mr. DOUGHERTY says:

> Of the various perplexing questions which the Electoral Court has presented not one is solved by the act of 1887. It makes no provision as to what shall happen if constitutionally ineligible Electors should be appointed by a State; it does not declare whether the provision of the Constitution requiring Electors to meet on the same day throughout the United States is mandatory or declaratory; it creates no tribunal for the determination of other difficulties arising in connection with the Electoral vote, but simply empowers the two houses, practically without debate, in certain contingencies to exclude the vote of a State, without prescribing any regulations for the government of their conduct—thus leaving them apparently to judge in any case by ex post facto legislation. Since the Electoral system is concededly obsolete and Electors are merely automata or machines to register party decisions, the dictate of reason is to abolish the system altogether. The plea that, if obsolete, it is harmless cannot stand in the forum of history.

Another objection, not noted by Mr. DOUGHERTY, is that the printing of the names of the Electors upon the ballot is a direct invitation to the unintelligent voter to make a fool of himself. He observes that the first name upon his ballot, or the second name, or some other name, is that of a person he dislikes very much; he therefore "scratches" it, thereby very likely invalidating his ballot altogether, but at any rate committing an act directly contrary to his main intent, which plainly is to cast his ballot for the President and Vice President of the party that has appointed the Elector whose name he erases. The difference between the vote cast for the leading Presidential Elector and for the Elector representing the lowest vote has in this State sometimes been as much as 5,000 votes—in other words, 5,000 voters have done a perfectly idiotic thing. It has happened in some States, too, that by this stupid form of "scratching" one Elector of the opposite party has been chosen. This, however, is one of the very least of the vices of our Electoral system. The difficulties Mr. DOUGHERTY points out are real and serious and grave. They would be met by an amendment providing for a direct election by the people.

LIGHTING IN NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS.

New York is not the only city whose citizens have recently charged extortion against the gas and electric light corporations upon which they are dependent. Chicago had an experience with its lighting companies very similar to that which has caused so much complaint and indignation in this city. For the relief of the gas and electric light consumers of Chicago and other cities in the State, the Illinois Legislature passed an act which empowers the local authorities to prescribe by ordinance maximum rates and charges both to the municipality and to private consumers of gas and electricity. Such rates, it is provided in the act, must be just and reasonable, and fixed for a period not exceeding five years. In case the authorities of the city shall fix unjust and unreasonable charges, the same may be reviewed and determined by the circuit court of the county in which the city or town is situated.

That is real home rule. How differently the Legislature of New York dealt with the lighting situation in this city. Instead of granting the appeal of the people for cheaper gas—an appeal which was amply justified by the findings of the Stevens Committee, which recommended a reduction from $1 to 80 cents per thousand cubic feet—the New York Legislature delegated all of its powers over light, heat, and power corporations of the State to a partisan commission of three. To fulfill that legislation, Gov. HIGGINS has named as members of the State Commission of Gas and Electricity three men the appointment of each one of whom was dictated by political considerations rather than by any special fitness which the nominee possessed to serve on the commission.

It is a mockery that the appeal of gas consumers in New York for relief from rates which a legislative committee found to be extortionate, but which the Republican majority in the Legislature refused to reduce, should be referred to a commission selected through political considerations, and one member of which is JOHN C. DAVIES, the most completely discredited politician in the State?

PHILADELPHIA'S REVOLUTION.

The political revolution in Philadelphia has worked out greater and more complete results than the most sanguine expected. The machine has accepted the demand for its unconditional surrender. It has neither the disposition nor the power to fight. Councils are now free to do what the public interest demands. The corrupt trolley franchises will be repealed, and the way is now clear to place the granting of all public franchises upon a safer and more reasonable basis of definite powers and specific time limitations. In a word, the Government of the City of Philadelphia has been returned to its citizens.

This revolution came none too soon. Had it been delayed even another year the mischief accomplished by the delay would have been irreparable. Its completeness and the rapidity with which it was effected are due primarily to the fact that the right moment was chosen, not because the revolutionary leaders were wise, but because, as always happens, those who invite revolt by misgovernment are certain to do that which makes revolution easy when they deem themselves most completely intrenched against attack. New York has more than once found opportunity for political revolution when the situation seemed least to encourage effort in that direction. Such a revolution as Philadelphia has carried through could have been consummated by public opinion even with a weak and corrupt Mayor. It would have been more difficult and slower of accomplishment, but none the less would it have been effective, and an obstructive Mayor would have been swept into oblivion with the "Boss" and his following.

From the example of Philadelphia every city may take heart and reflect that its misgovernment is its own fault. Whenever the people really and urgently want good government they can have it. The power of local machines rests upon the assumption that, however dissatisfied the people may be with the way in which municipal affairs are managed, they will submit and cast their ballots as directed. When the assumption fails the machine collapses. Of the results accomplished in Philadelphia The Public Ledger says:

> The city has emerged from darkness into light, and has taken its place in the lead of American municipalities, in every one of which all earnest men are now looking to us for an example in civic patriotism, integrity, and persistence in the right. The municipal government has been recovered to the control of the citizens. The corrupt conspirators are ejected. The reign of graft is at an end. The emancipated Councils gladly consent to respect the popular will. The highways have been rescued from the grasp of speculators, and will be made accessible to honest and profitable enterprise. The public service will be redeemed, and those who have prostituted it to their own greed will not only be cast out, but will be made to pay the just penalty of their crime. Above all, the people will be enfranchised, and never again will they be brought into subjection to the corrupt tyranny they have shaken off.

These are results worth working for.

GIVE THEM AN AIRING.

The growth in population of Greater New York will tax the energies of the Children's Aid Society this Summer. Its charities for the hot months are varied and comprehensive. The girls of the industrial schools under twelve years—more than 5,000 of them—visited the home at Bath Beach last Summer; 200 crippled girls were received in a cottage specially fitted, provided with caretakers and trained nurses. Three thousand boys left their not palatial homes for the society's farm, The Sea Side Sanatorium, built in sunshine and sea breezes on West Coney Island, restores to health sick infants and their mothers. Last year 5,000 spent a week there. There are more boys and girls, cripples, mothers, and sick infants to be given an airing this Summer.

Besides, the Sick Children's Mission, at 287 East Broadway, planted right in the centre of the great east side to lessen the misery of children too sick to be removed from the hot tenements, its auxiliary depots set about the packed area, is in a position to do good with its corps of physicians. Calls for aid may be sent in through the industrial schools to its chief office.

Money is well bestowed with the Children's Aid Society, and it needs money. Checks may be sent to Mr. A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, or to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, at 105 East Twenty-second Street, this city.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

The President and Reform.

It is probably true that, with the world in general, President ROOSEVELT is to-day the object of more admiration than ever before in his life, and it is perhaps not a wild exaggeration to call him the most "popular" man alive, but he must expect, as a result of his letter to his Committee on Improved Methods of Doing the Public Business in the Various Bureaus and Departments, to be viewed with crawling horror by a large part of the population of the city in which, for some time he must spend most of his time. For that letter contained opinions and commands nothing less than frightful to the great class of departmental employés, and not much better to the politicians of various grades who have come to look upon the departments as banks on which to draw for the payment of their political debts in the currency of place. The President actually presented the amazing theory that the Government hires men to do work, and, like ordinary employers, wants to get the work done, first, satisfactorily, and, second, cheaply. He ignored utterly the long-accepted theory that the object of the departments is to give comfortable salaries to as many people as possible, and in his madness he suggested all sorts of shamefully simple means of getting more work done by fewer hands. And that he calls by the abhorrent name of "reform"! He says, for instance, that "systems of bookkeeping should conform to the most approved modern business methods," that "as between the adoption of a uniform standard and the actual efficiency of any office, the former must yield," that "a resolute effort should be made to secure brevity in correspondence and the elimination of useless letter-writing." He even said that "in the army and navy the increase of paper work is a serious menace to the efficiency of fighting officers, who are often required by bureaucrats to spend time in making reports which they should spend in increasing the efficiency of the battleships or regiments under them." He even spoke with cynically open disapproval to "a type of bureaucrat who believes that his entire work, and that the entire work of the Government, should be the collection of papers in reference to a case, commenting with eager minuteness on each and corresponding with other officials in reference thereto." And all this in Washington! We cannot help suspecting that the President has wearied of eulogies coming in unbroken sequence, and that he simply had to start up again some of the hostility and denunciation which have hitherto added spice to his life. Washington will give him both for that letter, for its apparent object was to institute changes in departmental employment in comparison with which those which followed the application of the loathsome principles of "civil service" were mere trifles.

Thought First of School.

That the half-famous, half-infamous name of "Cagliostro" should turn up in New York's east side, worn by an honest and fairly prosperous restaurant keeper, is in itself sufficiently interesting and curious as an illustration of the changes worked by time; but inquiry as to whether our ANTONIO CAGLIOSTRO has any ancestral ties with the adroit Count GIUSEPPE BALSAMO would hardly be worth while, and, anyhow, the letter from his little daughter CONCETTA about the tragical disappearance of her brother, which we printed on Saturday, presented an even stranger problem. The letter was evidently the sincere outpouring of a grief-stricken heart, but it is not unfeeling, we think, to note the unconscious and pathetic humor that lay in the child's selection of the fact that seemed to her best to show how profound her sorrow is. "I am fourteen years old," she wrote, "and attend the first year in the high school. I can hardly do any study, for I continually want to cry, as my favorite brother is missing." Now, what does it mean that CONCETTA mentioned this interference with her school work in connection with a family disaster as serious as the prolonged and mysterious absence of a boy who well may have come to some great harm? Does it mean that children like CONCETTA have an immensely higher appreciation of the value of education than is possessed by the children with whom we are more familiar? Certainly it would not have occurred to a boy of native stock to give a thought to his school work in such a case, and it is extremely doubtful if girls of the same stock would have done it. CONCETTA'S father, as our interview with him showed, presents exactly the picture we would have expected; but the daughter is an enigma—an entirely amiable one, as it happens, and full of promises of half a dozen kinds.

Chicago, the Hospitable.

Of course Chicago, hearing that there was a chance that the Japanese and Russian Peace Commissioners, for at least a part of the time while they are here, might meet in some other city than Washington, immediately organized a committee and started a campaign to get this enormous advertisement for herself. The enterprise of Chicago is commendable as well as characteristic—or would be if it were kept within any bounds whatever—but surely nothing could be much more absurd than the suggestion of dragging these elderly diplomats to Chicago to perform their difficult, delicate, and exhausting labors in the heat and humidity which combine to form the weather of that city's late Summer and early Fall. The Northern seashore resorts have more than good excuse for calling attention to their advantages as relief from Washington, for they could really make the distinguished visitors comfortable, and the advertising which the resort chosen would receive would be incidental as well as inevitable. But Chicago! For her urgent invitation there is no reason whatever except her keen appreciation of her own main chance, and it was so very much like her to forget everything else.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE'S GRAVE.

Not Altogether Forgotten Amid the Roar of Wall Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I walked through old Trinity Church yard this afternoon I noticed, lying on a flat stone, sunken several inches in the ground, a large bunch of red roses. They looked so fresh, so bright, in that place of tombs that I stopped an instant to look at them again. Then I saw it was the grave of Charlotte Temple. It was a kind heart, touched in its memory for human sorrows, that placed flowers on that lonely grave.

Poor Charlotte Temple! Back through the decades that have lengthened to a century, to the day when she, neglected, deserted, alone, was carried to her last resting place in that silent yard in the strange land, so far from her home beyond the seas; when old New York's vast meadows stretched away on all sides of the ancient churchyard, human nature would not have seemed so bitter, so blackened by deceit and heartlessness, could she have known that in the future years, when the great city pulsed with life and turmoil around her, some one would remember her sad history, and with the promptings of charity that lives through life's bitterness had scattered flowers above her almost forgotten grave.

Astoria, L. I., June 16, 1905. V. M. D.

Uses of the Census.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have all kinds of cranks in the community, but the persons whose egotism is so pronounced that they fail to comprehend the desirability of the gathering of statistics relative to persons and the industrial conditions existing should hide their heads.

I have been visited by census takers, and have always found them polite and attentive, and have always answered every question asked. If persons of such views would come out to the primaries, register, and vote every year they would learn some of the rights and privileges of American citizens, and they would not display their ignorance by seeking light and information from the public press. A VOTER.

New York, June 17, 1905.

Chinese Immigrants for the South.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Tradesman.

The South is interested in the matter of what China is proposing to do to American goods in the event that the United States does not recede from its policy of excluding Chinese immigrants. No country has been more urgent in its demands for the open door by foreign countries for American commerce than our own, and yet we adopt policies ourselves that drive foreign nations to retaliate in the only way that is available to them, viz.: excluding our products. The markets of the Orient are the ones that can be brought to take the product of all the cotton mills now existing in the South, and if our New England friends wish to be relieved from Southern competition in domestic markets nothing will aid them so much in this direction as the securing of a National policy that will permit the Southern mills to enter those markets and retain them.

If we must have foreign immigrants why not permit a selection of those from China? They will come nearer meeting the labor demand that is going up from the South than all others. They are hard workers, always industrious and not given to strife, and they are as much entitled to come here as any others; more especially is this the case when China is the South's best market for cotton goods, and naturally must resent the discrimination that we are making against her citizens. If the South wants the trade of China we must accept desirable Chinese immigrants.

Owned Up to It.

From The Chicago News.

Blinker—I suppose you have no bacilli away out here, farmer?

Farmer Green—Wa-all, no, we kin give ye plain meat an' periaters an' a few pie trimmin's, but them fancy fixin's has to be looked fer in taown.

ROUGH ON NEW YORK MEN.

Inhuman as Well as Ungallant, Says Woman Critic.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many and varied have been the articles written on the ungallantry of the native New York business man toward women. I am a daily traveler on the elevated, and come in contact with every species of the male persuasion, from the Italian laborer to the well-groomed professional man, and I frequently find the former the more gallant.

Not very long ago I witnessed an inhuman act which prompted me to write this article. I was a passenger on the Ninth Avenue express which leaves Cortlandt Street about 6 P. M. By the time the train reached Christopher Street every seat in the car was occupied, four by ladies and the rest by men. At Christopher Street a number of people boarded the car, among whom was a gentleman, apparently between thirty and thirty-five years of age, who was lame and stood with great difficulty. I waited for a few minutes to see whether any one of the many men who were seated would give his seat to the poor unfortunate; but no, not one arose. I thereupon insisted that he should take my seat, which he positively refused to do. I did not wish to make myself conspicuous, consequently remained seated.

This same incident occurred again a few days later, and again every able-bodied man in the car remained peacefully seated, reading his evening paper. Again I insisted that he should take my seat, which he again refused to do, but upon seeing that I was determined that he should not stand, he asked a man, (very reluctantly, I could see,) to move up, and only then would he sit down, when he saw that I, too, was seated. This proves conclusively that not only is the New York business man ungallant, but he is inhuman as well. J. T. W.

New York, June 17, 1905.

TOKIO FOR PEACE PARLEY.

Suggestion That Russia Now Carry Out Her Threat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are supposed to be able to do almost anything, so why, oh, why, didn't you smooth the path for those so sorely beset, our old friends the "Rooshians," when the place for the negotiations looking toward peace was being discussed?

You must remember that our friends the "Rooshians" stated most positively at the beginning of their dispute with Japan, that while they might be drawing in their outposts, or even changing their base in order to be nearer Moscow or St. Peterburg, which was of course simply to draw the Japs further away from their base, peace would be concluded only at Tokio. Now, I would suggest to humor the "Rooshians," especially as they have had a great deal to vex them of late. Please do suggest to the Japs to invite the Russians to Tokio to conclude peace.

FROM ONE WHO HAS BEEN THERE.

New York, June 17, 1905.

Just What Gen. Lee Telegraphed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The little squib which you culled from The Washington Post and which you printed in Saturday's TIMES in relation to a story said to have been told by Gen. Jack Hayes, a friend of the late Fitzhugh Lee, about the latter gentleman, is not exactly correct. Either Gen. Hayes innocently misquoted the language of the reporter or The Post misquoted Gen. Hayes. The Washington paper has Gen. Hayes saying that when Gov. Pennypacker informed Gen. Lee that the Pennsylvania Legislature had made a generous appropriation to the Jamestown Exposition Gen. Lee telegraphed back to the Pennsylvania Governor:

"Sincere thanks. I solemnly promise never more to draw my sword on the soil of Pennsylvania except in its defense."

As the official reporter of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives I was at my desk down in front of the Speaker's rostrum when Gen. Lee's telegram, transmitted by the Governor to the Legislature, was read by the reading clerk. It was as follows:

"Many thanks. I shall refuse to ever again ride to Gettysburg with a drawn sabre."

Of course The Washington Post's printed quotation of the telegram conveys no different meaning, but I think the message, as I have set it forth, and as I reported it verbatim at the time it was read in the Pennsylvania House, carries with it a ring more in conformity with what we know of the language characteristic of that chivalrous and flowery Virginian. E. G. VAN BAMAN.

Harrisburg, Penn., June 17, 1905.

Side Activity of the Police.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the authoritative statements occasionally made to the public of the necessity of enlarging the municipal police force it is remarkable to be visited by a policeman in uniform at one's place of business in the Brooklyn Borough soliciting the purchase of tickets for a fireworks show to be given for the mutual benefit of the showman and the police pension fund. Is it dignified and proper for the police, who are paid by the public, to be at such work? Does the Commissioner of Police sanction this use of the police influence and effort?

Brooklyn, June 16, 1905. A CITIZEN.

Mr. Choate, Please Answer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Choate omitted to tell his hosts whether he won his first case in the suit about the frozen potatoes. WANT T'KNOW.

New York, June 16, 1905.

How Emerson Impressed the Guide.

From Harper's Weekly.

A New York man fond of passing much of his time in the Adirondacks tells a story with reference to a visit made to that picturesque region by Ralph Waldo Emerson. According to one of the old guides, who remembered the philosopher, Emerson had enjoyed his stay immensely. Once some one asked this guide, known as "Steve," what sort of an impression the Sage of Concord had made upon the natives. "Well, sir," obligingly responded the guide, "he was a gentleman, every inch of him; as nice a chap as you'd care to see—pleasant and kind. And he was a scholar, too, ailus figgerin', studyin', and writin', though we did think he'd had a better time a-huntin' an' a-fishin'; but, sir, I'm here to state that he was the allfiredest homeliest critter for his age that ever came into these woods."

Burglars in Paris Catacombs.

From The London Telegraph.

Part of the catacombs of Paris beyond the Luxembourg have also been invaded by burglars, who were on the lookout, not for loot, but for skulls. The thieves, four in number, did not venture far into the subterranean place of the dead, as they were evidently afraid of the labyrinths of the catacombs. They attacked the first pile of bones which they saw after having effected an entrance, and carried away several skulls. The four catacomb burglars were arrested and tried. They stated in the police court that they wanted the skulls to decorate the rooms of their lodgings. In reality they proposed to sell them to medical students. The four were condemned to fines of 25f. each, and to terms of imprisonment.

Japanese Cadetships.

From The London Chronicle.

Cadetships in the Japanese Navy are open to every subject in the Empire, as are also commissions in the army and all civil appointments under the Government. There is no system of nomination, and the successful candidates are chosen entirely by competitive examination. The naval exploits during the present war have naturally given a strong impetus to the eagerness of high-spirited youths to enter a service which has won such glory for their country, and the applications for naval cadetships during the present year already far exceed in number those of any preceding entire year. In one district of the four in which they are received they already amount to over 9,700, as against 3,000 in 1903 and 5,500 in 1904.

TO LONG ISLAND FOR WATER.

Plenty There for This City, Says an Investigator.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a small pamphlet on a subject of vital importance to New York—the water question. It is a careful study of official reports. The conclusion is that 400,000,000 gallons of water daily may be obtained from Long Island sources. Manhattan uses 320,000,000 and Brooklyn 120,000,000. From later reports from the United States Geological Survey I read as follows: "The volume of water falling on Long Island daily is 2,200,000,000 of gallons. This is the yearly average and is based on a 40-inch rainfall, which is the average for half a century. It may be quite safely estimated that 500,000,000 gallons daily pass underground."

Seeing this to be a fact, and coupled with the additional statements made in the Burr Commission report that practically all of this can be secured more cheaply than from any other source, can you and are you willing to seek and publish a reason why these enormous resources are not fully utilized?

I have examined the United States reports. Full and fairly exhaustive reports are given of the ground waters of every State in the Union—only a few paltry sentences are given regarding the Long Island sources—perhaps the greatest in the United States. What is the explanation for this reticence? I read in this report: "A fairly thorough canvass of the island was made, in part by correspondence and to some extent by a personal visit, and I have learned of the wells given in the following list." Again: "I have not been able to secure extended information regarding the wells which furnish the water for a large part of Brooklyn."

Think of that condition in the twentieth century and a city of 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 crying out a water famine—a city proposing to go hundreds of miles and to spend hundreds of millions, and yet has not examined its own farms' resources. We are politician ridden more mercilessly than any country of Europe was ever priest ridden. When I ask prominent men, "Can nothing be done?" they simply shrug their shoulders and say: "You can't do anything."

It has been hinted to me that there is a Government report in Washington which is extremely favorable to the Long Island water sources, but that it will be withheld until the political powers here get their way with the far-away sources. If true, what a commentary, and on what?

KENNETH F. JUNOR, M. D.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 17, 1905.

POLITICS AND FIREMEN.

A Volunteer Complains of Places Made for Followers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the letters which have appeared in the columns of THE TIMES with considerable interest, especially that one of "A Real Veteran," June 15. As the several writers seem to fail in their efforts to get at the meat in the nut, I trust you will afford me space enough to set this rightly before the public, as summarily as possible, in full justice to the volunteer firemen of the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens.

The writer is in position to state positively that this wholesale rush to the volunteer rolls is a phantom. I will cite the following, viz.:

Two companies, located in the Borough of Richmond, have been granted charters of unlimited character as to number of members. The Richmond Borough Firemen's Association protested most strenuously against the granting of such charters, but were unheeded. Those companies are the pastures to which the political heelers send their understudies, to protect their jobs under the cloak of the volunteer firemen. Those are the companies that the Mayor and Fire Commissioner granted charters to to favor some political heelers in the face of the opposition offered by the firemen of Richmond.

It must not be thought that this influx has become epidemic with all volunteer companies. This is not so. In Queens the majority of the companies will show no increase of members on their rolls since 1900; many will show no increase since 1898. A VOLUNTEER FIREMAN.

Brooklyn, June 17, 1905.

Search for the Armada's Treasure.

From The London Globe.

The search for the sunken treasure in Tobermory Bay has been begun on board a strange-looking craft, all surrounded with awning, and with every precaution to secure secrecy. The Duke of Argyll is represented by Capt. Burns, Glasgow, who is assisted by a foreign-looking gentleman, who is an expert in photographic operations. Two years ago there was recovered a long brass cannon with loaded breech block, the charge of gunpowder not having been exploded, as well as a huge pistol, a cutlass, a ring, and pieces of the timbers of the ship Admiral of Florence. But the main object of the present determined search does not concern such objects. The Admiral of Florence was the treasure ship of the Spanish Armada, and thirty millions of gold were said to have gone down with her in 1588, when the vessel was blown up by an enthusiastic and revengeful adherent of the Chief of the McLeans of Duart Castle. The search now is for this gold, and every effort will be put forth to wrest it from its hiding place.

The Needed Change.

From The Catholic Standard and Times.

Mrs. Woodby—Dr. Price-Price insists that I must spend the Summer at Newport. He says I need a change.

Mr. Woodby—So you do; that's a fact.

Mrs. Woodby—Ah! you agree to that?

Mr. Woodby—Yes, you need a change—of doctors.

Loss No Gain.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Blobbs—Wigwag has a frightfully bad temper.

Slobbs—Well, it doesn't seem to make him any more amiable when he loses it.

JUNE THOUGHTS.

Though June's the month of roses
And weddings, as we're told,
That ever opes and closes
Our doors of fairy gold,

It likewise is the blushing
And fragrant moon when we
Begin to ask if Flushing,
New London, Tappan Zee,

Esopus, Campobello,
Long Branch, Lake Waurematg,
Lake Placid, Monticello,
Red Bank, or Weekapaug

Shall gem our face with freckles
And paint our features brown,
And ship the fringe that deckels
Joy's cuffs when we're in town.

Despite the love and roses
That glad the tide of June,
Our soul it overflowses
With quite another tune.

And then we ask this question,
Most grave and burning deep,
Which knocks our good digestion,
And simply spoils our sleep,

And all our courage collars
And makes us sad at heart—
Where are the shining dollars
To make a flying start

For Saratoga, Guilford,
French Mountain, Cuttyhunk,
Lake Ossipee, New Milford,
Hoboken or Squeedunk?

R. K. MUNKITTRICK.

THEY SANG FOR NORWAY, CHEERED FOR HER FREE

National Sentiment Stirred at a Students' Concert Here.

PRESIDENT TO RECEIVE THEM

Lone Swede There with a Gun, but He Checked It—Came from Hunting.

Fifty young men who will help to build a free and independent Norway in the Far North delivered a thrilling message in song to a Norwegian audience which filled Carnegie Hall almost to overflowing yesterday afternoon.

These young men are members of the Choral Union of the University of Norway. For the last month, while the stirring scenes leading up to Norway's declaration of independence have been enacted on the Scandinavian peninsula, they have been touring this country, giving concerts in the cities where Norwegians in any number are gathered. The tour was started under the patronage of "His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway." That is Gustaf Adolf —but he is Crown Prince of Norway no longer. Yesterday's concert was brought to a close with cheers—three times three —for the dissolution of the union.

Men and women with shining eyes rose in their seats and gave the cheers with a will. Hundreds of miniature flags of the new Norway were waved, filling the air with red and white and blue tints. A moment before the Norwegian national anthem, which was not on the programme, had been sung by the Norwegian students and the local Norwegian singing societies in unison, the entire audience standing. A free translation of the first stanza runs thus:

> We love this land of ours
> That rises from the wave
> With its furrowed mountain towers,
> Home of a thousand brave.

Björnstjerne Björnson, the poet of Norwegian freedom, wrote the original. The stirring melody cast a spell over the audience which was broken only when the students, waving their white caps, withdrew from the rostrum amid a vociferous demonstration. Then a man in an orchestra seat sprang to the platform and proposed three times three cheers for an independent Norway. And didn't the audience whoop!

The programme was composed largely of the works of Grieg, the great Norwegian composer. His hymn, "The Great White Host," with its impressive solo and its final passage ending with a note as clear and strong as a trumpet blast, made a deep impression. But the real hit was made by this queer, old-fashioned Norwegian lullaby, which most of those present had heard in the cradle and which included a clever imitation of a cat by a Bachelor of Theology who wore spectacles and a black beard:

> Translation
> Birch rods thrumming, thrumming—
> Pussy cat a-drumming;
> Four little mice dance to the tune,
> And set the whole earth humming.
> Meouw, meouw.
>
> Tabby on the housetop
> Calling to her daughters:
> What will we do this Winter?
> With frozen feet we'll meouw, meouw.
> Meouw, meouw.
>
> We must go to Denmark,
> Buy shoes for a whole month.
> Thresh, thresh, thresh,
> Thrash, prayer and corn.
> Meouw, meouw.

The Norwegian singers have many Swedish songs in their repertoire, but these for the most part have been tabooed since the break occurred between their native land and Sweden. One was sung yesterday. It has to do with Joachim of Bädjling, and was written by Bellman, Sweden's Beranger. It called forth the first encore at the concert. The Swedish words were not enough to mar the merry tune and the merrier story of Joachim and his wife, Susanna, as the Swedish poet conceived it.

Just four weeks ago the Norwegian students opened their American tour with a concert, which also was in Carnegie Hall. At that time a large percentage of the audience consisted of Swedes, and many of those liked it so well that they immediately engaged seats or boxes for yesterday's concert also. The union crisis had not then come to a head. Yesterday three whole rows in the orchestra and a great many boxes engaged in advance were empty.

The manager of the tour, Gustave Thalberg, said that since the break occurred between the two countries the singers had met with similar experiences in cities they have visited. He said he did not believe there was a single Swede in the audience yesterday. In this, however, he was mistaken.

Just before the concert began an old man with a benevolent smile on his face and a Winchester gun in a leather case came up to the gate and presented tickets for two orchestra seats. His wife was with him.

"I've been away on a hunting trip," said the benevolent-looking stranger, "and I'm afraid it would look sort of unkind to lug this gun into the hall with me, me being a Swede, too."

The man at the gate hustled the Swede, the smile, and the gun to the box office, where the weapon was checked before any of the Norwegians in the lobby had realized what their fellow-countryman had concealed in that case.

The students departed on the midnight train for Washington, where they are to be received by the President to-day. Senator Dolliver of Iowa, who is a Norwegian by birth, will present them to Mr. Roosevelt.

The President, in consenting to receive the singers, expressed himself as very anxious that no political significance should be given to the visit at this time, when the independence of Norway has not yet been officially recognized by the United States.

The fact that the Norwegian singers are to be received at the White House has aroused much comment among the Swedes in this city. They were inclined to recall the fact yesterday that when Mr. Roosevelt was asked to receive the students from the Swedish University of Lund, who toured this country a year ago to provide funds for the endowment of a chair in Norse literature at a Western college, the President, who was then resting at Oyster Bay, sent word that he was too busy to see them.

To-morrow the Norwegian Singing Society will take the students on a trip to Coney Island on a specially chartered steamer. They sail for home on Wednesday on the White Star steamship Baltic.

GREENE STOPS RAILWAY WORK

Construction of Rio Grande Road Extension Suspended.

Special to The New York Times.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, June 18.—Construction work on the proposed extension of the Rio Grande, Sierra Madre and Pacific Railroad has been suspended for some unknown reason. This road was purchased several months ago by Col. W. C. Greene, President of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company. Recently he let the contract for its extension from Casas Grandes to Dedrick, and grading had been in progress for several weeks.

Col. Greene arrived at Juarez to-day, and went on a trip over his road.

First Park Concert in Brooklyn.

The first park concert of the season by the United German Singers of Brooklyn was given yesterday afternoon in Prospect Park, in conjunction with the Twenty-third Regiment Band. More than 10,000 persons enjoyed the singing and the band music. The chorus, which was made up of members of the German singing societies of the borough, numbered about 300 voices. Carl Fique directed the singing and Thomas F. Shannon was bandmaster.

CHILD IN RUNAWAY'S PATH.

Left in Wagon on Williamsburg Bridge, but Policeman Saved Her.

The two horses that were drawing a heavily loaded milk truck across the Williamsburg Bridge from Manhattan at 9 o'clock yesterday morning started to run away at the middle of the centre span when a strap in the harness broke. Isaac Leize, who was driving, and Abraham Jokinsky, who was on the seat with him, made every effort to curb the horses, but were unable, as every few second the whiffletree of the wagon struck the horses' legs. This added to their terror, and away they dashed in the direction of the Brooklyn plaza.

When the team bolted in the centre of the river span there was a funeral about a hundred yards ahead. The hearse and six carriages missed being struck by the flying horses and the truck by a narrow margin.

Thousands of men, women, and children who saw the runaway from the footpath gave the alarm. Policeman O'Rourke, hearing the shouts, sounded the gong to close the runaway gate, and this was promptly done. Meantime the runaway horses were dashing down the incline toward the Brooklyn plaza, increasing their speed as they went along. At Berry Street O'Rourke stood ready to try to stop the team when he saw a man in a wagon about 100 feet ahead of the runaways. A three-year-old child was by the man's side. O'Rourke called to the man to keep to the right to avoid the runaway. The man looked around, and, seeing the runaway team coming toward him, dropped the reins and leaped out of the wagon, leaving the child. The crowd on the footpath yelled at the man.

O'Rourke ran to the vehicle, and, snatching the little one from the seat, jumped between the iron work which separates the roadway from the railroad tracks. He was none too soon, for the next moment the team crashed into the wagon and threw it to one side of the roadway.

The runaways continued to the runaway gate and crashed into it. Leize and Jokinsky were unseated, and went flying over the gate. They landed on their heads and lay unconscious. The horses dropped, stunned, in the roadway.

Dr. Cohn of the Eastern District Hospital was taking a patient named Peter Rodo in his carriage to his home at 459 Bushwick Avenue, and he responded to the request of the police to look after the injured until the arrival of an ambulance from the Williamsburg Hospital. The driver and his companion were taken to the hospital later. Neither was mortally injured.

In the excitement the man who abandoned his child got her again and drove off. The police did not learn his name.

23 LIVES LOST IN WRECK.

Collision in Maryland Follows Disobedience of Orders.

BALTIMORE, June 18.—The death roll of last night's disaster on the Western Maryland Railroad now foots up twenty-three, and this number is likely to be increased from among the list of those grievously injured.

All the dead were employes of the railroad, returning to their homes in the small towns to spend Sunday. With the exception of the train crews they had been at work repairing the damage done to the roadbed ten days ago by a minor freight wreck at Mount Hope station near this city.

The passenger train, west bound, carried a large number of passengers, all the cars being filled. Consequently, as many of the workmen as could do so went into the baggage car, the remainder of the gang finding places on the platforms between the baggage and mail cars.

In the neighborhood of Patapsco station the Western Maryland has many curves, and just west of the bridge crossing the Patapsco River is one. A freight train, made up of heavy coal and provision cars, was running east. It should have taken a siding to allow the passenger train to pass. Why the orders to this effect were disregarded cannot be learned, for all who should have seen that they were obeyed are dead.

The passenger train was running at a speed of thirty miles an hour, and the freight train was making good time, with its two engines. Just west of the bridge they came together with terrific force. The three engines were piled one upon another, but in such a manner that sufficient steam connections were broken to relieve the boilers, and thus prevent explosions.

The impact drove the passenger engine tender into the baggage car, and demolished it and the mail car. Those who had been in the baggage car and on the engines were pinioned in the wreckage out of immediate reach. The damage to the other cars of the passenger train was confined almost entirely to broken windows and doors and the injuries to their occupants to bruises and minor cuts.

Shrieks from the injured quickly brought to the scene the inhabitants of all the farmhouses with in a considerable radius, and these immediately set to work to do what they could. Farmers' wives and daughters made bandages of their clothing and household linen and worked heroically. Some physicians who had been passengers on the wrecked train directed their efforts.

A messenger was hurried to the nearest telegraph station to summon help from Westminster. All the physicians in the town were gathered at the station when the fast mail from Blue Ridge Summit, bound for Baltimore, pulled in. The passengers left the cars, the medical men hurried aboard, and the train made record time to the scene of the wreck. Another relief train ran from Baltimore, bearing more physicians and supplies.

DOCTOR DRUGS WILD BEAR.

Trapped, It Obstructs His Path, So He Operates.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., June 18.—In order to save the life of a man on Friday night Dr. W. E. Delaney was obliged to chloroform a wild and furious bear which barred his path.

Dr. Delaney received a call to go to a Black Forest lumber camp, eleven miles from Slate Run, and started out on a light railroad tricycle on the lumber railroad. In the heart of the forest he found a big bear on the track. It had been caught in a steel trap, and the "drag" attached to the trap had become jammed between the ties.

The doctor had no weapon, and could not carry the tricycle around the bear. He had to go on, or the patient would die. He remembered a pint bottle of chloroform in his medicine chest. Soaking his handkerchief in the drug, he put it on a long stick, and shoved it under the bear's nose. The bear seized it in his mouth and chewed it, then he spat it out. The doctor repeated the operation several times, until the bear became unconscious.

His professional instinct impelled the doctor to release the animal, and dress and bandage its wound before leaving it. When he returned four hours later the bear had disappeared.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

FRILLI—RANDAL.

FLORENCE, June 18.—Elizabeth Belle Randal of Galesburg, Ill., and Umberto Frilli, the sculptor, were married here to-day. The couple started for Liège, Belgium, where the honeymoon will be spent.

MASTURZI—RALPH.

ROME, June 18.—Miss Eleanor Ralph of Louisiana was married here to-day to Capt. Masturzi. Senator Pierantoni and Deputy Baron Derisels were the witnesses. The parents of the bride and her sister, Mrs. Harrison Durant, were present at the ceremony.

MODEL RABBI, HE SAYS, A MAN WHO DOES THINGS

President Schechter Urges Graduates to Work for Judaism.

LAUDS AMERICAN REVERENCE

The Oldest Jewish Minister, Rev. D. B. Felsenthal of Chicago, Made a D. D. at Commencement.

One honorary degree and two degrees to graduating students were awarded at the commencement at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America in West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. D. Bernard Felsenthal of Chicago, the oldest rabbi in the United States.

The two graduates who obtained degrees to "preach and teach in Israel" were Marvin Nathan, B. A., of Buffalo, who was graduated from Cornell University before entering the seminary, and Bernard Calonimus Ehrenreich, Ph. B., of Philadelphia, a graduate of the University of the City of New York.

The Laemmlein Buttenwieser prize of $40 was awarded to Abram Dobrzynski of New York, whose essay was on "Textual Repetitions and Quotations in the Book of Jeremiah."

The Seminary President, Solomon Schechter, in addressing the graduates, said the rabbi should be a man of action, or, as the newest expression went, "a man who is doing things." He added:

"My friends, neither Pharaoh nor his taskmasters are dead. They have a tenacious life, and you will meet them at every step. In some countries they beat the people as in former times; in others they write books. The result is the same —suffering, physical and spiritual.

"It is not sufficient for the rabbi to give a thrilling sermon denouncing intolerance and persecution. This the world expects now from every intelligent and upright person, be he Jew or Christian, and by none was this sacred duty to humanity more conscientiously performed than by the noble men and women of this country of all denominations, who always joined us in our protests whenever there was a 'time of distress' unto Jacob.

"What we expect of the Jewish minister is that he should be in sympathy with the cause for which his brethren suffer, if the cause be religious. We expect that the minister should, both by his life and his teaching, impress us with the conviction that had not his portion fallen on the sweet places of this Republic he would himself be one of the sufferers and not an onlooker. In short, the rabbi should be thoroughly identified with the cause of Israel, its creed and history, its struggles and efforts in the present, and its hopes and expectations for the future. All his aspirations should be bound up with Judaism.

"Our bookcases seldom contain on their shelves the good old family Bible. Our table is rarely sanctified by a word of grace. Everything Jewish has been banished. Our institutions of learning are secular; our English classics are Christian. He is to be pitied who neglects the study of Chaucer, Bunyan, Milton, and Tennyson, because these authors derived their inspiration from a source considered by them most sacred and sublime. The fact, however, remains unaltered, the influence of our literature is not calculated to awaken love for Judaism.

"Unsectarianism has become a sort of religion with us, and is certainly as narrow and short-sighted as the worst of intolerant religions. The only difference is that while the latter refuses salvation to the heterodox, unsectarianism denies sympathy to the orthodox. It takes no trouble to spare their feelings in any way or to sympathize with their scruples.

"Altogether, the longer I live in this country, and the more intimate my acquaintance with its literature becomes, the more the conviction grows that the real American gentleman has very little in common with the public divine who takes special pleasure in startling an unsuspecting public by some ill-digested declaration about God, man, and the world. With the American gentleman, religion is a sacred matter; historical institutions and traditions are a subject for reverence, and the Bible is still the book of books.

"Last Winter there appeared a volume entitled 'The Recollections of Gen. Robert E. Lee.' No man can fail to love the hero of this book, whatever his political convictions may be. The keynote to the man's life was religion. The Bible became an integral part of all his thought and speech; it became his guide both in prosperity and adversity. In it he sought consolation and counsel."

TAKEN DYING TO HOSPITAL.

Italian's Comrades Arrested — Said They Found Him on the Street.

Three Italians solicitously supported a fellow-countryman up the steps of the Harlem Hospital yesterday afternoon. They told the surgeon in charge that they found him wandering about the streets and had volunteered to aid him.

Later they made conflicting statements, and, as an examination of the patient showed that he had been mortally stabbed just over the heart, the surgeon telephoned Capt. Drennan of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. In a short time the self-styled Samaritans were locked up.

The hospital authorities say the wounded man cannot recover. He is Camillo Daton of 50 Spring Street. The men arrested are Frank Datalino, Pietro Giovannia, and Nick Broglio. While Detective Credy was questioning them at the hospital, Broglio slipped to the elevator shaft and tossed something into it.

A blood-stained stiletto was found at the bottom. Daton's money and jewelry were found in Datalino's possession when he was searched at the police station. Daton refused to talk to the police. The Coroner was sent for to take his antemortem statement.

LOST IN STABLE FIRE.

Watchman Perishes — Rescuers of Horses Didn't Know He Was There.

George Ellsworth, a watchman in John Dinkelmeier's large stable at 315 Devoe Street, Williamsburg, was burned to death last night in a fire which destroyed the building, a two-story brick structure. The twenty-five horses that were in the stable were rescued.

The men who rescued the horses declared that they did not know that Ellsworth was in the building. If they had, they said, they would have tried to save him, if they had to let the animals perish.

Policemen Stransky, Dalton, Hart, and Smith and several firemen of Engine Company 113 saved the horses. Some of the animals were badly burned, and four firemen and two of the policemen were overcome by smoke.

After the fire had been put out and the firemen were groping around with lanterns they stumbled upon Ellsworth's body in the loft.

NOTED SHARPSHOOTER DEAD.

Sogar Boasted of Twenty-three Kills in One Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 18.—Andrew Jackson Sogar, a noted sharpshooter of the civil war, was found dead in bed at the South Carolina Reunion Headquarters in this city yesterday morning.

Sogar was seventy years old and his home was at Midway, Ky. He served in a Virginia regiment during the civil war, and since on many occasions he had boasted of having killed twenty-three Federal soldiers at the battle of Manassas.

PEDDLERS MAY RETAIN BLACK

Ready to Fight in Courts When They Hear They May Lose Licenses.

Having heard that Mayor McClellan's pushcart Commissioners intended to recommend in their report that all pushcart peddlers' licenses be revoked, five mass meetings of protest were held on the lower east side yesterday. At the East Side Citizen Peddlers' meeting at 98 Forsyth Street one of the speakers declared that the members of the Mayor's commission were in favor of wiping out the pushcart men entirely, and that an order would be issued on Aug. 1 directing all peddlers to turn in their licenses.

Sigmund Schwartz, the President of the Amalgamated Peddlers, explained to the excited crowd that the members of the Mayor's commission had not yet prepared their report. He said that one of the Commissioners, Mr. Hill, had told him that the commission was in favor of wiping out the notion and dry goods peddlers, who interfered with business in stores, and that the other pushcart men were to be corralled in the square under the Williamsburg Bridge.

Committees reported a total of 106 pushcart men arrested last week, and 86 the previous week. The associations will continue to pay the fine of each man arrested, and each man peddler will be assessed 10 cents a week to go to the fine fund.

President Schwartz said that the Executive Committee had under consideration the plan to engage as counsel for the men ex-Gov. Black if it became necessary to take the push-cart fight into the courts. To retain the ex-Governor Mr. Schwartz said would cost $5,000. Before hiring counsel, though, another committee will probably be sent to see the Mayor to-morrow.

FISH KNOWS OWNER'S FAMILY

Carp Answers Name of John When They Call.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 18.—Lovine Schaeffer, a truck farmer, living at Limeport, has a trained fish. It is a carp, twenty-four inches long, weighing eight pounds. Mr. Schaeffer caught it in a mill dam near his house two years ago, when it weighed six pounds. With two others, he placed it in the spring in his yard.

The fish, which is named John, when called by Mr. Schaeffer or any member of his family, comes to the surface near the shore to be fed and petted.

It eats bread from their hands, and is fond of cake. To retain a piece of cake which it has been allowed to bite, it will permit its body to be raised half way out of the water. It will not respond to the call of strangers, but is not afraid of them if a member of the family is present.

OFF FOR PAUL JONES'S BODY.

Sigsbee's Squadron of Four Ships Sails for Cherbourg.

The second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, under Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, which is to bring the body of John Paul Jones to the United States, sailed for Cherbourg, France yesterday afternoon.

The squadron consists of the armored cruiser Brooklyn, the flagship, and the protected cruisers Tacoma, Galveston, and Chattanooga. Admiral Sigsbee expects to make the voyage from Sandy Hook to the Cherbourg breakwater in about thirteen days.

The signal to get under way was made from the flagship at 2 o'clock, and the squadron, headed by the Brooklyn, steamed in column through the Narrows, and an hour later passed outside Sandy Hook.

The remains of the hero will be carried aboard the Brooklyn amid the salutes of the French and American warships and placed on a flag-draped catafalque erected on the deck forward of Admiral Sigsbee's quarters. The squadron will sail to Annapolis, where the burial will take place.

ADMIRAL COGHLAN'S REUNION.

He Entertains Three Old Shipmates He Hadn't Seen Since Civil War.

There was a jolly little reunion in the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday. Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, the Commandant, entertained three men who were shipmates of his in the civil war, and whom he had not seen since that time. They were James Robins of 78 Murray Street, Newark; A. W. Ward of Rochester, who is connected with the American Express Company, and James McGraw of Sackett's Harbor.

In the war, when Admiral Coghlan was an ensign on the sloop of war Sacramento, the other three men were members of the crew.

Some time after Rear Admiral Coghlan was made commandant of the Brooklyn yard, one of the men sought to get into touch with his old shipmates on the Sacramento. After some little correspondence Rear Admiral Coghlan invited Robins, McGraw, and Ward to visit him.

Yesterday afternoon the little reunion of the shipmates of forty years ago took place, and the four had a happy time of it. After looking over the docks and shops the commandant's guests were taken aboard the various warships in the yard. Later they were entertained at luncheon at the commandant's residence.

ORDINATION BY BISHOP GREER

Don't Wish to Return to the Old Days, Dean Robbins Says.

In the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Bishop Coadjutor David H. Greer ordained one of the largest classes in the history of the Diocese of New York yesterday morning. Despite the intense heat the crypt was crowded throughout the service, which lasted for more than three hours. Assisting Bishop Greer were Dean Wilford L. Robbins of the General Seminary, Archdeacons Nelson of New York, and Van Kleeck of Westchester, Canons Peters and Kimber, and others.

Dean Robbins, in his sermon, said:

"Do not waste time in wishing for a return to the days of the glorious Christian chivalry. There are just as great battles to be won by you over the hard, concrete facts of every-day life as ever Christian crusader won in centuries past."

Ten were ordained to the deaconate, as follows: Raymond C. Knox, Frederick A. Coleman, Archibald S. Winslow, Harold E. Ford, James Bancroft, Edward W. Hall, George D. Hadley, Culbert McGay, and Eric F. Toll. Acting for the Bishop of Washington, Bishop Greer also ordained as deacon Marshall B. Stewart of Washington. Advanced from the deaconate to the priesthood were the Revs. Albert R. Parker, curate at St. George's; John A. Wade, Chaplain at the City Prison; George H. Butler, minister in charge of St. Mary's, Yonkers; Alleyne C. Howell, curate at St. John's, Yonkers; William A. Braithwaite, curate at the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, and Eugene N. Curtis, curate at Holy Trinity, in St. James's Parish.

Funeral of Prof. Mary Duncan.

VENICE, June 18.—The funeral of Prof. Mary Runian Duncan of New York was held here to-day. Many of her friends were present. The body will be cremated.

Look at the top of the first column of the last page of this morning's TIMES. Some one may have found something you have lost, or vice versa. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column costs 10 cents for one line, (7 words.)—Adv.

BASEBALL HOODOO SPOILS A HOT GAME

Something Doing, Said the Umpire, and Called It Off.

THIS AFTER THREE ACCIDENTS

To Say Nothing of a Heat Prostration and an Epileptic Fit Among the Spectators.

In the fifth inning of the baseball game played between the Bronx nine known as the Mercers and a team representing the Interborough Railroad Company, in Crotona Park yesterday afternoon, the umpire declared the game at an end.

"There's a hoodoo over the park," said he, "and to let this match go any further would be little short of a crime."

The "hoo-doo," according to the umpire, was responsible for three accidents that had occurred up to that inning, to say nothing of the prostration of a spectator by heat, and the collapse of another as a result of a stroke of epilepsy.

The game began at 3 o'clock. A great crowd, with every one in it an enthusiastic partisan of one side or the other, was being massed around the diamond, cheering frantically for its favorites. Trouble began in the very first inning, when one of the Mercerites hit a terrific foul down the third-base line. The ball curved outward, striking a girl on the head. She fell as if shot, but regained consciousness and was taken away by friends.

The second accident occurred in the Interboroughs' half of the second inning. James Humboldt, eighteen years old, of 312 East Sixty-sixth Street, was the victim this time. He was behind the first baseman, cheering wildly, when one of the railway men sent a ball in his direction. Humboldt tried to dodge the ball but was not quick enough. A moment later he received it in the solar plexus.

He went down and out and they carried him to Fordham Hospital.

In the same inning, but in the Mercers' half, Henry Stein of 1,461 Third Avenue was prostrated by the heat. He, too, was taken to the hospital.

In the third inning, just after one of the Mercers had made a brilliant catch in centre field, setting the Bronxites frantic with delight, James McDermott, one of the lustiest rooters present, had a fit. A doctor went to his assistance and brought him around. He was taken home by a friend.

The fourth inning passed off without accident. Everybody was beginning to hope the Hoodoo had moved further north, and the cheering was getting warm again, when in the very beginning of the fifth inning Louis Dallinger of 188 East Third Street received the full force of a terrific foul from an Interborough player's bat. The ball hit the boy in the eye. After an examination by one of the doctors he, too, went to the Fordham Hospital.

That settled it for the umpire. He announced the Hoodoo, and forthwith declared the game at an end. The score was then 17 to 6 in favor of the Mercers. Last night all the injured were reported to be doing well.

More Ball Players Arrested.

James Hugo of 132 Audubon Avenue and Harry Towner of 1,437 Amsterdam Avenue, were arrested yesterday afternoon for baseball playing on Sunday. Hugo is the manager and Towner a member of the Manhattan nine, which was booked at Olympic Field, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue. For two weeks the management of the Olympic Club had obtained injunctions restraining Capt. Burns from interfering with the play, but this precaution was neglected yesterday.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William C. Harris.

William C. Harris, an authority on fish and fishing, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of nephritis. He was born in Baltimore, Md., on May 30, 1830, and was a son of James and Susan T. H. Harris. He served through the civil war, and was taken prisoner at Ball's Bluff in October, 1861, and confined in Richmond, Va., for seven months. He commanded Company H of Gen. Baker's California Brigade. He was a member of the Linnaean Society of New York, and from 1876 to 1880 he was the editor and publisher of Afield and Afloat. Later he edited "The American Angler" and "Nature's Realm." At his death he managed the angling department of Outing magazine. Among the books which bear his name are "Prison Life in the Old Tobacco Warehouse, Richmond, Va., 1861." "The Fishes of North America." "The Trout of America," "Game Fishes of the West," "Game Fish of the Atlantic Coast," and "The Sportsmen's Guide."

Lehman P. Ashmead.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—Lehman P. Ashmead, long known to many persons because of his early service in the navy by the title of "Commodore," died to-day from apoplexy in the Episcopal Hospital. He is survived by one son and three sisters, one being the mother of Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, husband of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts of England.

Mr. Ashmead was born in this city in 1823. In 1846 he married in New Bedford, Mass., the only daughter of James H. Howland. Mr. Ashmead was one of the members of the Executive Committee of the first Citizens' Municipal Reform Association of Philadelphia, out of which grew the famous Committee of One Hundred.

The Rev. Charles Beaudry.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, June 18.—The Rev. Charles Beaudry, seventy-six years old, formerly a well-known Methodist clergyman of the New York East Conference, died in the Mount Vernon Hospital today. He was a native of Vermont, although he served through the civil war with the Seventh New York Cavalry. He was Chaplain of Flandreau Post, G. A. R., of New Rochelle, and had filled many pulpits in the New York East Conference. He leaves one son, Dr. C. A. Beaudry, and five daughters.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY LUEHRMAN, aged sixty-three, a well-known hotel man of Memphis, died yesterday in the Knoxville General Hospital at Knoxville, Tenn.

WILLIAM H. SUMMER, President of the Schuyler National Bank of Schuyler, Neb., died at the home of his sister in Belfast, Me., yesterday. He was fifty-six years of age.

EMERSON STONE, Chairman of the Worcester (Mass.) County Commissioners, died at Spencer yesterday, aged sixty-five years. He was a Captain in the Union Army.

PASCAL P. PRATT, merchant and banker, died at Buffalo yesterday. Mr. Pratt was born in Buffalo in 1819. In 1883 Mr. Pratt was one of the Commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court to appraise the value of the property taken by the State for the Niagara Falls reservation. He retired from the Presidency of the Manufacturers and Traders' Bank in 1900.

Bishop Confirms Workhouse Inmates.

At the Chapel of the Good Shepherd, conducted by the New York Protestant Mission Society, on Blackwell's Island, confirmation services were held yesterday afternoon. Bishop Coadjutor Greer administered the rite to thirteen old men, one negro, and nine women, inmates of the workhouse. Bishop Greer went over on the Fidelity of the Charities Department with a party of thirty, including Archdeacon Nelson, Canon Kimber, Superintendent of the society, and the Rev. Dr. Weeks, Chaplain of the City Hospital.

15 AUTOISTS ARRESTED.

August Belmont an Onlooker While Hempstead Justice Tries Them.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 18.—Fifteen automobilists were gathered in on Fulton Avenue here to-day. Ten of them paid fines aggregating $210, while the others demanded a trial. The first two corraled said they were Dr. Clifford C. Moore of 119 Lenox Avenue, New York, and Edmund S. Twining.

Constables Buhler and Smith haled them to the Town Hall lock-up, where Justice George C. Tatem was ready to hear their pleas. Dr. Moore said his machine had become fractious and was temporarily beyond control. When Justice Tatem fined him $25 Dr. Moore asked him if he would fine a man whose horse ran away. Mr. Twining also paid $25.

About this time the services of St. George's Church, which is directly opposite the Town Hall, were concluding, and August Belmont, with his son Raymond, went over to the courtroom to look on. Mr. Belmont naturally sympathizes with the autoists, as on several occasions he has been a victim.

To-day's crusade was inspired by the Village Trustees, who some time ago passed a resolution making the speed limit in the village ten miles an hour. Village President Theophilus Parsons, who is a lawyer, conducted the prosecutions, assisted by Trustee Dr. A. D. Rosenthal. Richard K. Fox was the last victim of the day. He was on his way to New York about 5 o'clock, and, the officers say, he was going at a merry clip. Mr. Fox demanded a trial, as did Frank H. Tyler, James W. Davy, Philip Roxton, and Louis C. Howard, all New Yorkers.

The only Hempstead resident arrested was Howard B. Hutchison, and he got off with the lightest fine, only $5. The others, all of whom gave New York as their addresses, were Edward Sirt, $20; G. B. Speoman, $25; S. A. Bowns, $20; Joseph Fraikin, $25; W. H. Rowe, $25; M. S. McConihe, $15, and John S. Robinson, $25.

STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

Lake Freighters Come Together in a Fog—Crew Has Narrow Escape.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., June 18.—In a thick fog, which has prevailed on the upper lakes for a week, the steel freight steamers Etruria and Amasa Stone came into collision to-day ten miles off Presque Isle Light in Lake Huron. The Etruria was struck on the starboard side and sank within a few minutes. Many of the crew were asleep in their berths, but were awakened by the crash and reached the deck in time to escape.

The Amasa Stone was bound down from Duluth to Lake Erie with a cargo of iron ore, and the Etruria was taking a cargo of soft coal from Toledo to Lake Superior.

The lost steamer, which was commanded by Capt. John Green of Buffalo, registered 4,053 tons and was built at Bay City in 1902. She was owned by the Hawgoods of Cleveland and was valued at $240,000.

The Amasa Stone, which escaped any serious damage in the collision, is a steel steamer of 6,282 tons and went into commission this Spring.

MRS. E. B. ANDERSON DEAD.

Wife of the Writer of School Histories and His Literary Helpmeet.

Mrs. Elizabeth Baldwin Anderson, wife of Dr. John J. Anderson, the writer of school histories, died on Saturday at her home, 343 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn. She was born at Caldwell, Lake George, seventy-seven years ago, and was married to Dr. Anderson at Glens Falls in 1840. The couple moved to Brooklyn, and for twenty years Dr. Anderson was a Principal in the public schools of Manhattan. He retired from this work to devote himself to literary pursuits.

Dr. Anderson's histories have been studied by the children of two generations. Mrs. Anderson assisted her husband in the preparation of most of his works. He is now eighty-four years old, and blind.

Mrs. Anderson was a member of the Long Island Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah. Besides her husband she leaves three sons and a daughter.

Pope Receives American Students.

ROME, June 18.—To-day being Trinity Sunday, the Pope received in private audience in the Throne Room sixteen American students who were ordained during the year. They were presented by Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College. A dinner of 150 covers was afterward given at the American College. Among the guests were Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, Archbishop Keane of Dubuque, Iowa, and Bishop Garvey of Altoona, Penn.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—There will be local showers on Monday in North Carolina, on the New England Coast, in the Upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region, and showers Monday night or Tuesday in the eastern upper lake and western lower lake region. Elsewhere the weather will be generally fair on Monday and Tuesday.

High temperatures will continue in the East, South, and Southwest.

The winds along the New England Coast will be fresh and south, except northeast to east on the Maine Coast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light south; on the South Atlantic Coast light east to southeast; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the lower lakes light to fresh and variable, and on the upper lakes light to fresh and variable.

Steamships departing on Monday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly south, with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy, continued warm on Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Partly cloudy and continued warm Monday and probably Tuesday; light to fresh south winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Monday, showers in east portion; Tuesday partly cloudy; light to fresh south winds, except northeast to east on the Maine Coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	63	71
6 A. M.	61	71
9 A. M.	76	74
12 M.	80	85
4 P. M.	84	89
6 P. M.	83	89
9 P. M.	78	79
12 P. M.	73	73

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 80; corresponding date 1904, 73; corresponding date for last 25 years, 69.

At 8 A. M. yesterday the thermometer registered 73 degrees and at 8 P. M. 83 degrees, the maximum register being 90 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 71 degrees at 3 A. M. The percentage of humidity at 8 A. M. was 91, and at 8 P. M. 60.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
The Discriminating Buyer
of Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., giving careful consideration to what is bought, chooses pieces bearing the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
It's the kind that lasts and is appreciated equally for its wearing quality and for its beauty.
In buying Candelabra, Tea Sets, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

STRIKERS TRY TO LYNCH A NEGRO IN CHICAGO

Mistake Him for Strike Breaker and Nearly Kill Him.

MAY BE PEACE THIS WEEK

Adjustment Expected by Employers and Labor Leaders—Conference to be Held To-day.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Charles Tull, colored, and two companions, who arrived to-day from Iowa, were mistaken for strike breakers while searching for rooms near West Forty-seventh Street and Ashland Avenue and were attacked by a crowd of strike sympathizers. Tull's companions escaped uninjured, but Tull, after being beaten and chased, was rescued by the police, while efforts were being made to lynch him.

When the negroes were first attacked a number of men seized Tull and struck him with clubs. He broke away and ran. The mob followed, and several shots were fired by the pursuers. The shots brought the negro to a standstill, and the mob surrounded him. He was then thrown to the ground and beaten and kicked until he was unconscious.

A boy was sent for a rope, but before he returned the police arrived and the crowd scattered. Tull was so severely injured that he was taken to the County Hospital. He may die.

It was freely predicted to-day by both members of the Employers' Association and the labor leaders that the teamsters' strike would end this week. Efforts are being made in two directions to bring about an adjustment. According to an officer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, the strike will be called off by the strikers. As a step toward this end, it was decided to-day at an executive meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor to begin missionary work to-morrow morning to secure a majority vote of the strikers.

In addition to this the more conservative leaders of the union men devoted the greater portion of to-day in preparing for a conference to-morrow with the representatives of the Employers' Association.

It developed at the meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor this afternoon that there exists a great deal of dissatisfaction among the unions concerning the manner in which the strike is managed. Several members of the strike committee stated that they had never been consulted by President Shea and his lieutenants in any proposed movements. These men wanted to resign, but were finally prevailed upon to remain members

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held Friday, June 2, 1905, the following petition was received

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York:

The petition of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company respectfully shows.

First—Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation, duly organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, and has duly filed, pursuant to Section 90 of the Railroad Law, a statement of the extensions or branches of its road herein proposed.

Second—Your petitioner desires to obtain from The City of New York and hereby respectfully applies for its consent to, and a grant of the franchise or right to use certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within and belonging to The City of New York, for the construction and operation in, through, upon, and along the surface thereof of double or single track street surface railways including the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers and suitable stands and other structures necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railroad, by the overhead or other system of electricity or other motive power which may lawfully be employed upon the same, as extensions or branches of its existing road, and for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation, the following being a description of said certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within or belonging to said The City of New York, to wit:

(1) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company and the tracks of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at their intersection in the Boston Road at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street with said Boston Road; running thence northerly in, through, upon, and along the said Southern Boulevard to its intersection with East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; thence westerly and northwesterly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to its intersection with Crotona Avenue; thence northeasterly and northerly in, through, upon and along said Crotona Avenue to and connecting with the franchise route of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at the intersection of said Crotona Avenue with Pelham Avenue; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc.: Boston Road, Crotona Park East, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Fairmount Place, Elsmere Place, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, Tor Tremont Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Mohegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Marmion Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Mapes Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Garden Street, Grote Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(2) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Cypress Avenue; running thence southerly in, through, upon, and along said Cypress Avenue to its intersection with East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to its intersection with St. Ann's Avenue; thence northerly in, through, upon, and along said St. Ann's Avenue to and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(3) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and Leggett Avenue; running thence easterly, or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along said Leggett Avenue to its intersection with Gleason Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue (or street), all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(4) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and the Hunt's Point Road; running thence southerly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with the westerly approach to the Hunt's Point Road Bridge over the tracks of the Harlem River Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said westerly approach to said bridge and upon, over, across, and along said bridge and in, through, upon, and along the easterly approach to said bridge to the intersection of said bridge with the Hunt's Point Road; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with Garrison Avenue, all in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue, (or street,) all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Provided, and it is hereby understood, that whenever in the description of the routes of the aforesaid extensions and branches of the said Southern Boulevard Railroad Company the names of highways, avenues, streets, and public places to be crossed by said extensions and branches are omitted because such highways, avenues, streets, and public places are at present unnamed or unlocated or not established by The City of New York, the said highways, avenues, streets, and public places shall nevertheless be deemed to have been properly described.

Third—Said corporation proposes to operate said extensions or branches by the overhead electric trolley system, substantially similar to that now in use on its other lines, or by power, other than locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property bounded on the same, as provided by law.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that public notice of the time and place when this application will first be considered be given as required by the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law, and that your Honorable Board will set a date or dates for a public hearing thereon as provided by Section 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 630 of the Laws of 1905, and as may be required or provided by all other laws applicable thereto, and that the desired consent or grant be embodied in the form of a contract, with all of the terms and conditions as to compensation and otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter.

Dated The City of New York, May 31, 1905.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD COMPANY,

[Seal.] By EDWARD A. MAHER, President.

Attest:
REUNE MARTIN, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. That the reason why this verification is not made by the petitioner is that it is a corporation; that deponent is an officer of said corporation, to wit, President, and that the grounds of his information in regard to the matters stated in the foregoing petition, so far as the same are not within his personal knowledge, are statements and reports made by officers or employees of the corporation to him as President thereof. EDWARD A. MAHER.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1905. CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this 31st day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, before me personally came Edward A. Maher, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resided at No. 7 Mount Morris Park West, in The City of New York; that he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation and that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal, that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order. [Seal.] CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

And the following resolutions were thereupon adopted.

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, dated May 31, 1905, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held the second day of June;

Resolved, That, in pursuance of law, this Board sets Friday, the 30th day of June, 1905, at ten thirty o'clock in forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in The City Record immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

June 8, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., June 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of July, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on June 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened June 20, 1905," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

FINANCIAL.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,500,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents.

Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer.
Edmund L. Judson, Secretary.
Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, the **following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6682	8151	9321	10453	11360
4492	5359	6742	8152	9357	10465	11412
4502	5362	6916	8166	9358	10469	11415
4573	5366	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11436
4635	5402	7219	8287	9570	10671	11467
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11560
4696	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573
4737	5465	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575
4745	5506	7302	8587	9765	10905	11587
4770	5660	7833	8603	9766	10910	11613
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631
4847	5750	7671	8660	10020	11038	11638
4890	6141	7716	8722	10024	11067	11643
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701
5021	6432	7880	9018	10095	11149	11722
5062	6440	7888	9052	10103	11159	11743
5065	6486	7891	9068	10115	11164	11758
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791
5231	6648	8084	9217	10378	11359	11839

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2334	2385
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., on the **first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 16, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned. E. K. DOYLE,
City Chamberlain.

BRITISH GUIANA
Gold Con. Stock
Carmen-Guanajuato Stock

Bought and Sold.

WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE
(Members New York Stock Exchange)
25 BROAD STREET.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART I., OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, this 1st day of June, 1905.—Present, Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application of FAIRCHILD & JOHNSON COMPANY for authority to change its name to Fairchild & Company.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Fairchild & Johnson Company, a domestic corporation, duly verified on the 7th day of February, 1905, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name of Fairchild & Company; and also the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying the name that said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and also the certificate of the Secretary of the said company, showing that said petition was duly authorized and directed to be made by the Board of Directors of the said company; and on an affidavit, showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six (6) weeks, once in each week, in The New York Press and the New York Law Journal, each a daily newspaper, published in the County of New York, in which county said corporation has its principal business office; and also an affidavit, showing that a copy of said petition and notice of motion was duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of New York six (6) weeks prior to the date of the adjourned date of such motion; and also showing that notice of such adjournment had been duly filed with the said Secretary of State, and the court being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificates presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed; and that the petition has been duly authorized; and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made; and also proof of the service of said petition and of this proposed order upon the Attorney General of the State of New York,

Now, on motion of Olney & Comstock, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, That said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the petitioner herein, Fairchild & Johnson Company, be and it is hereby authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name of Fairchild & Company, on and after the 10th day of July, 1905. And it is hereby further

Ordered, That this order be entered, and that the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten (10) days of the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the office in which the certificate of incorporation of the said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten (10) days of the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once in each week for four (4) successive weeks in New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, the first publication to be within ten (10) days of the entry of this order. Enter.

S. G., J. S. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

State of New York, Board of Railroad Commissioners.

Albany, June 5, 1905.

Application having been made to this board under Section 59 of the Railroad Law by the New York and Jersey Railroad Company (a reorganization of the Hudson Tunnel Railway Company, the petition alleging that this applicant company has received from the Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners of the City of New York franchises to operate its tunnel railroad under certain streets in said city which are named in the petition) for the certificate required under said section that the provisions of the section have been complied with by the applicant company and that public convenience and a necessity require the construction of the applicant company's railroad, notice is hereby given that a public hearing on said application will be held by this board at its New York office, Room 406, Whitehall Building, 17 Battery Place, New York City, on Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at two P. M.

By the Board,
GEORGE W. ALDRIDGE,
Secretary Board of Railroad Commissioners.

FINANCIAL.

Republican Valley Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July, 1, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a trust mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company by the Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1879, THE FOLLOWING SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1919, of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR PAYMENT, viz.:

Twenty-one (21) Bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers

18	102	255	349	404	533	663	762
50	200	320	379	426	609	690	800
72	206	337	387	448			

And Eleven (11) Bonds, $600 each, Numbers

5	74	120	232	260	322
28	81	124	234	296	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, on THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, AFTER WHICH DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SAID BONDS, in conformity with the terms of the trust deed.

New England Trust Company, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 13, 1905.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, **exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905,** at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds OF THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The Distilling Company of America hereby gives notice that, pursuant to Article XI. of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Indenture of said The Distilling Company of America to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date December 27, 1900, all of said bonds are called in for redemption at par and accrued interest July 1, 1905.

The said bonds with accrued interest will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, on July 1, 1905, and interest thereon will cease on the said first day of July, 1905.

THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.
New York, May 1, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 185, dated 17th day of August, 1886, for 15 shares of stock of the Retsof Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, in the name of Garrett Reilly, has been lost, destroyed, or stolen. Application has been made for a new certificate by John J. Reilly, administrator of said Garrett Reilly, deceased. All persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued.

PAUL REILLY,
Attorney for said administrator,
400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
New York, June 14th, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 147.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next, to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June inst.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th inst. and reopened on the morning of July 1st next. M. T. WILBUR, Treasurer.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 5th, 1905, a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to June 30th, 1905, both dates inclusive. FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 5th, 1905.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 30th inst. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 1st, 1905.

WM. E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.
June 14, 1905.

AMERICAN CAN COMPANY.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) has this day been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business June 20th, 1905. The Transfer Books will be closed as to the Preferred Stock from June 21st to July 1st, 1905, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed. R. H. ISMON, Sec'y.
New York, June 12th, 1905.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. HAS been declared on the preferred stock of the Columbus Gaslight and Heating Company, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business June 30, 1905.

H. H. WORK, Secretary.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO., Transfer Agents, 26 Broadway, New York.

WALLABOUT BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 15, 1905.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

RAPID TRANSIT SUBWAY CONSTRUCTION CO.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 23 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a proposition to extend or alter the powers, purposes, and business of the corporation.

Dated New York, June 10th, 1905.
H. M. FISHER, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors.

PROPOSALS.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,024.33.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.
New York, April 29, 1905.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JUNE 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals for constructing gravel road from Highland Beach, N. J., to Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received until 12 M. June 22, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Gravel Road," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., JUNE 8, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., June 20, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

RAILROAD BONDS
STREET RAILWAY BONDS
AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE BONDS

Special circular describing the principal issues of SHORT-TERM NOTES AND COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

We transact a general banking business: accept deposits subject to draft, and allow interest upon daily balances. We also execute commission orders for stocks and bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

Letters of Credit
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New York, June 13th, 1905.

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JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Agricultural Situation Improved—Manchester Market Firm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, June 18.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The main conditions in regard to business are unaltered. The favorable weather has caused an improvement in the agricultural situation. The grain markets have been quiet and in favor of the buyers with the exception of maize, which is dearer. Linseed and linseed oil are higher; other seeds and oils are lower.

"Business in cotton has been interrupted by the Whitsuntide holidays. Spot cotton at Liverpool has been dull, but prices have been higher. Futures ruled strong. At Manchester business has practically been suspended during the whole week. The tone of the market has been firm all round.

"Domestic wools are in demand at advanced prices. Business in woolens and worsteds is generally unsatisfactory in volume and not sufficient to enable manufacturers to secure an advance in prices.

"Pig iron has been inactive, with light fluctuations. Hematite has been firm. In finished products fair export orders are reported from the Midlands Swansea reports lower prices for tinplate bars under the threatened Continental and American competition.

"Shipbuilding orders continue scarce."

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

A Dull Week, with a Sagging Tendency of No Especial Significance

There Was a Marked Contrast Between the Movements in the Share and Bond Markets Last Week.

The majority of shares fell, while the majority of bonds rose. To be exact, 28 shares declined a point or more and 49 fell. Among the bonds there were 22 advances and 9 declines. Limiting the analysis to the dozen active shares, it appears that Canadian Pacific was the only one to enjoy an advance which reached ⅞. The declines were more serious. The most active—Reading—lost only ⅜, but the second in activity—Union Pacific—fell 2¼. Amalgamated ended the week 2⅞ down. Smelting fell 2½, and Brooklyn Rapid Transit 1. As the week was destitute of news affecting these properties specifically and adversely, the declines are not alarming, reflecting merely the sagging tendency of a market in which there was no especial inducement to do business.

That the week was devoid of important price movements can scarcely be a matter of surprise in view of the extremely professional character of the trading and the low ebb to which trading, even of that character, fell as the week advanced. The total transactions for the six days' trading, although actually small, conveys only an imperfect idea of the dullness which prevailed during the latter part of the week, when whole hours passed without business enough to make even a moderately good showing for a single stock on a normally active day. And limited as the business was, it was largely monopolized by a very few stocks. Reading common, which is among the past week's leaders, on one or two days supplied nearly half of the total transactions, affording ample proof, were any one at present in a mood to controvert the fact, that public interest in the market was practically nil. The market may perhaps be said to come rightfully by dullness at this time of the year, but the general indifference manifested at present has seldom been exceeded.

Such interest as was taken in the market by traders, and none other ventured into the market at all, was centred in the bond list or, to be more specific, in the Japanese bonds, which were notably active and strong. The 4½s in particular benefited by the attention bestowed upon them. It was suggested that the activity in these issues was largely speculative, and that to some extent at least it represented the willingness of traders to operate in bonds, that pay no tax, rather than in stocks, that do. Such influence was probably a factor, but the prospect of peace and the favorable promise of the engagement that appears likely to be fought by the armies in Manchuria, possibly while the plenipotentiaries are on their way to discuss peace, seems a sufficient reason for the prominence of Japanese issues to make it useless to look further for explanation.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bates Manufacturing Company.
General Electric Company.
Mechanics' National Bank.
Mercantile National Bank.
Père Marquette Railway.
Real Estate Trust Company.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Railway, Light, Heat and Power.
South Side Elevated, Chicago.
Street's West Stable Car Line, Chicago, preferred stock.
Torrington Co. pany, preferred stock.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	243	251
Albany & Susquehanna	235	..
Allegheny & West	151	..
Allis-Chalmers	13⅜	15
Allis Chalmers pf	52	55
Amalgamated Copper	78⅞	79
Am. Ag. Chemical	22	..
Am. Ag. Chemical pf	90	95
Am. Beet Sugar	23	26
Am. Beet Sugar pf	78	85
Am. Car & Foundry	33	33½
Am. Car & Fdy. pf	95	98
Am. Coal	190	195
Am. Cotton Oil	30½	31¾
Am. Cotton Oil pf	93	97
Am. Dist. Telegraph	28	31
Am. Express	220	240
Am. Grass Twine	5½	6¼
Am. Hide & Leather	6½	6⅝
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40½	41
Am. Ice Co. tr. rec	5	5½
Am. Ice Co. pf. tr. rec	35	38¼
Am. Ice Securities	25½	26
Am. Linseed Co	18	20
Am. Linseed Co. pf	40	44
Am. Locomotive	47⅛	47½
Am. Locomotive pf	111	112
Am. Malting Co	6	6½
Am. Malting Co. pf	24	24¼
Am. Smelters pf., B	97⅝	97¾
Am. Smelt. & Ref	112	112⅛
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	118⅝	118⅝
Am. Snuff	167	180
Am. Snuff pf	101½	..
Am. Steel Foundries	8⅛	9
Am. Steel Foundries pf	36½	37
Am. Sugar Ref	133½	134
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	134	136
Am. T. & Cable	90	93
Am. Teleg. & Tele	140	141
Am. Tobacco pf	95½	96½
Am. Woolen Co	32⅝	32⅞
Am. Woolen Co. pf	102½	103¾
Anaconda Copper Mining	101	102½
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann Arbor pf	73	79
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	98¼	100
A., T. & S. F.	81¼	81⅜
A., T. & S. F. pf	102½	103
Atlantic Coast Line	156	158½
Balt. & Ohio	108⅝	108⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	97	97½
Boston A. L. pf	106	..
Brooklyn R. T.	63⅞	64
Brooklyn Union Gas	180	195
Brunswick City	15½	16¼
Buff., R. & P.	146	158
Buff., R. & P. pf	150	175
Buffalo & Susq. pf	..	91
Butterick Co	58	62
Canada So.	69	70
Canadian Pacific	150⅛	150½
Central Coal & Coke	..	80
Central R. R. of N. J.	198	202
Cent. & S. A. Tel	120	127
Ches. & Ohio	40¼	49¾
Chicago & Alton	33	38¼
Chicago & Alton pf	77	79
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	200	240
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	130	140
Chicago Great Western	18¾	19
Chicago Great Western pf A	61¼	68
Chicago Great Western pf. B	29	31½
Chicago Great Western deb	84	86½
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf	80	90
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	178¼	174
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	188	186
Chicago & Northwestern	190½	191
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	172	175
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	180	200
Chi. Term. & Trans.	17½	18
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	30½	33¼
Chicago Union Traction

ST. LOUIS WINS GAME IN SEVENTH INNING

McGinnity Hit Hard and Gives Way to Elliott.

CROWD ATTACKS McGRAW

Brooklyn Drops Another Game to Chicago—Cincinnati Has No Trouble to Beat Boston.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

St. Louis, 8; New York, 2.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 11; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs										Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York		5	4	1	5	6	12	7	39	696
Pittsburg	1		2	6	7	5	7	6	34	654
Philadelphia	1	2		4	2	5	8	9	29	569
Cincinnati	2	3	4		4	5	4	6	31	564
Chicago	4	5	3	4		7	5	6	32	561
St. Louis	2	3	2	3	3		6	6	25	429
Boston	2	4	3	2	2	4		4	17	315
Brooklyn	3	2	3	1	1	2	4		16	200
Games lost	17	24	22	24	25	32	37	39			

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.									Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland		2	3	2	5	5	7	7	30	.652
Chicago	4		3	5	2	4	7	4	29	.592
Philadelphia	2	3		4	4	5	6	4	28	.651
Detroit	2	5	2		5	3	4	5	26	.531
Boston	2	1	2	2		7	3	5	22	.468
New York	0	2	3	1	4		5	4	19	.475
Washington	1	1	2	6	3	5		2	19	.396
St. Louis	3	2	2	3	4	3	2		18	.367
Games lost	14	20	20	23	25	27	31	31		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cleveland at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis Hits McGinnity Hard in One Inning and Wins by 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 18.—The National League champions received a rather severe drubbing at the hands of the St. Louis team to-day, losing the verdict by 8 to 2. McGinnity started to pitch, and for five innings did not allow a single hit. Then some of his machinery became disarranged, and the way the locals hit his slants was a fright. The locals started mildly in the sixth, when two singles and a fly netted one run. In the seventh twelve of the locals went to the bat, and a combination of hits and errors netted seven runs. This was the end of McGinnity, and Elliott took his place in the eighth. The latter disposed of the "Cardinals" easily in the half inning he pitched.

The "Giants" started off like winners. Browne hit the first ball pitched to right field for a single, and Donlin hit the next ball pitched for a triple to deep centre field. Browne scoring. McGann, too, hit the first ball offered him, but it went to Shannon. Donlin scoring on the throw home. The only other chance the team had to tally was in the sixth, when, with two out, Donlin again tripled, this time to left. McGann got his base on balls, and in an attempted double steal Donlin was out at the plate on a close decision.

There was some excitement after the game when the crowd surrounded the New York players in their bus, and a riot was narrowly averted. McGraw was hit with an umbrella, following the use of an epithet, and two men were arrested. The crowd dispersed, and the visitors went on to their hotel.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss.	1	2	1	0	0			Browne, rf.	1	1	1	1	1		
Shannon, lf.	0	1	2	0	0			Donlin, cf.	1	2	0	0	1		
Arndt, 2b.	1	1	7	4	0			McGann, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0		
Beckley, 1b.	1	1	6	0	0			Berman, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	1	1	2	1	0			Devlin, 3b.	0	0	4	1	1		
Brain, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	0	0	2	0		
Clarke, rf.	2	1	2	0	0			Mertes, lf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Warner, c.	1	2	6	3	0			Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Taylor, p.	1	1	0	2	0			McGinty, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
								Elliott, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	8	11	27	12	0			*Strang	0	1	0	0	0		
								Total.	2	8	24	10	3		

*Batted for McGinnity in eighth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	0	8
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hits—Donlin, 2. Double play—Arndt and Beckley. Hits—Off McGinnity, 10 in seven innings; off Elliott, 1 in one inning. Hit by pitcher—By McGinnity, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 3; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by McGinnity, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; New York, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Johnstone. Attendance—9,000.

CHICAGO, 4; BROOKLYN, 1.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Chicago to-day won the third straight game from Brooklyn by timely hitting in the sixth and seventh innings. Three bunched singles saved the visitors a shut-out. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	2	0	0			Dobbs, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Schulte, lf.	1	0	0	0	0			Sheck'd, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Maloney, rf.	0	1	2	1	0			Lumley, rf.	1	1	0	0	1		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0			Gessler, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0		
Tinker, ss.	1	0	3	4	0			Batch, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1		
Evers, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0			Maloy, 2b.	0	1	3	2	0		
Casey, 2b.	1	2	2	0	0			Babb, ss.	0	1	3	3	0		
Kling, c.	0	0	4	2	0			Ritter, c.	0	0	3	1	0		
Brown, p.	0	1	1	2	0			Mitchell, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total.	4	8	27	13	0			Total.	1	8	24	11	1		

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 4. Two-base hits—Chance, Evers, Gessler. Three-base hit—Maloney. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Babb. Brown. Stolen bases—Tinker, Dobbs, Brown, Chance. Double plays—Mitchell, Babb, and Gessler; Maloney and Tinker. Struck out—By Brown, 3; by Mitchell, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance, 9,500.

CINCINNATI, 11; BOSTON, 2.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Young was a victim for Cincinnati in to-day's game, three batting rallies making the game a walk-over for the home team. Both runs made off Overall were due to flukes. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	3	3	3	7	0			Ab'chio, ss.	0	0	2	3	0		
Barry, 1b.	3	2	11	1	0			Dolan, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Kelly, lf.	0	0	2	0	0			L'erborn, cf.	0	1	2	0	1		
Seymour, cf.	1	1	3	0	0			D'hanty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	3	4	0			Can'l, rf&cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Odwell, rf.	0	2	1	0	0			Sharpe, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0		
Bridwell, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0			Werden, 3b.	0	0	4	3	0		
Phelps, c.	1	0	3	0	0			Needham, c.	1	0	3	2	0		
Overall, p.	2	2	0	0	0			Raymer, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
								Young, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total.	11	14	27	14	0			Total.	2	4	24	14	1		

Cincinnati	2	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	.	.	11
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	2

Two-base hits—Farry, Needham, Raymer, Overall. Home run—Seymour. Stolen base—Barry. Double plays—Barry and Corcoran; Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry. First base on balls—Off Overall, 4; off Young, 2. Sacrifice hits—Overall, Kelly. Struck out—By Overall, 3; by Young, 1. Wild pitch—Overall. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—9,122.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newarks Play Fast Game, and with Timely Hitting Beat Montreal.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 18.—The Newark team defeated the Montreals to-day by the score of 8 to 2. Mahling made the first run in the third inning, followed by two more on Jones's hit, when Swander and Cockman crossed the plate. Montreal scored its only run in the fourth. Kuhns and Lachance singled and tallied on Bannon's out from Cockman and Miller's hit to short right field. The Newarks added two in the fifth, and three in the sixth easily. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Mahling, 2b.	3	1	2	4	2			Meaney, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Connor, c.	1	0	6	2	0			Joyce, lf.	0	0	2	2	1		
Swander, cf.	1	2	1	0	0			Kuhns, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0		
Cockm'n, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0			Lach'ce, 1b.	1	2	9	1	1		
Jones, lf.	1	2	1	0	0			Bannon, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Gatins, ss.	0	1	7	6	0			Miller, 2b.	0	1	2	1	0		
O'Hagan, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0			Dyer, ss.	0	0	2	4	3	0	
Murphy, rf.	1	3	0	0	0			Gibson, c.	0	0	2	5	1	0	
Moriarity, p.	0	0	0	3	0			McCarthy, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
								Raub, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	1	
								Pappalau, p.	0	1	0	1	0	1	
Total.	8	10	27	18	2			Total.	2	12	24	13	2		

Newark	0	0	3	0	2	3	0	0	.	.	8
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—	2

First base by errors—Newark, 1; Montreal, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Montreal, 8. First base on balls—Off Moriarity, 1; off McCarthy, 3; off Pappalau, 3. Struck out—By Moriarity, 5; by Pappalau, 2. Sacrifice hits—Connor, Cockman, Moriarity. Stolen bases—Swander, Gatins. Double plays—Cockman, Connor, and Gatins; O'Hagan, Mahling, and O'Hagan. Hit by pitcher—By Pappalau, 1. Wild pitches—McCarthy, 2; Pappalau, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

BUFFALO, 6; PROVIDENCE, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 18.—The Buffalos pounded Poole to a finish this afternoon at Rocky Point, winning by a score of 6 to 1, and getting an even break on the series. Milligan was in great form and held the home team down to but four hits—two singles, a double, and triple. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 0 1 0 1 3 0 1 0	6	14	1
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	1	4	2

Batteries—Milligan and McAllister; Poole and Jacklitsch. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—6,000.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City.	27	16	.628	Buffalo	10	21	.475
Baltimore	27	16	.628	Newark	21	24	.467
Providence	24	21	.533	Rochester	17	23	.425
Toronto	19	21	.475	Montreal	15	24	.385

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Providence at Newark.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

New York State League.

Albany, 4; Wilkesbarre, 0.
Binghamton, 5; A. J. and G., 4.
Troy, 4; Scranton, 3.

Waterford Men's Picnic and Games.

The annual picnic and athletic games of the Waterford Men was held yesterday at Celtic Park. Two track events, a 100-yard dash for Waterford men and a half-mile run open to members of the Irish Counties Athletic Union, were contested, and also two football games. There was a third game scheduled, but the Monaghan team refused to wait for the late start of the third game and it went to Galway by default.

The Tipperary team won from Cork, shutting them out, while in a close, exciting game the Waterford team beat Sligo by 5 points to 3, each scoring a goal in addition.

Scores of Other Games.

At Bronx Oval—Franklin Club, of Educational Alliance, 12; Union Club, of Educational Alliance, 3.

At Hebrew Orphan Asylum Field—Hebrew Orphan Asylum, 14; Marathons, 12.

At Skelly's Ground, Brooklyn—Skellys, 5; Yonkers, 2.

At St. Michael's Field—St. Michaels, 7; Trenton, 4.

At Harrison—Harrison A. C., 15; Suburban A. C., 2.

At Bradhurst Oval—Yorkville Colored Giants, 4; Bradhurst F. C., 9.

At Mount Vernon—Y. M. C. C., 12; West End A. A., 9.

At Port Richmond—St. Marys, 4; Carlstadt F. C., 1.

At Bay Ridge—Baltimore Giants, 5; Bay Ridge, 6.

At Brighton Oval—First game: Lake City F. C., 1; Lintons, 8. Second game: Brighton A. C., 0; Maujer A. C., 2. (10 innings.)

At Marquette Field—Marquette, 5; Central Islip, 4.

At Hoboken—Jersey City, 4; Hoboken, 0.

At Bronx Oval—All Nationals, 5; Cedars, 3.

At Perth Amboy—Perth Amboy, 10; Cuban X Giants, 4.

At Paramount Park—Paramount F. C., 7; Brooklyn F. C., 4.

At Visitation Field—Passaic A. C., 4; Visitation Lyceum, 2.

VIEW PELHAM BAY COURSE.

Harlem Oarsmen Say It Is "The Finest in the World."

Local oarsmen are interested in two events, both of which mean considerable to the rowing clubs in the metropolitan district. The Pelham Bay international course has supplanted all other matters in rowing, and a general missionary movement is apparent among the officials of many of the clubs. The other event is the departure of Mulcahy and Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club for Germany, which takes place next Saturday morning. Yesterday many of the oarsmen journeyed to Pelham Bay to look over the proposed course, abandoning the usual College Point trip. There was some doubt as to the actual location, but the publication yesterday of the chart showing the exact spot was responsible for many of the oarsmen viewing the projected course. The return of the men was anxiously awaited at all the clubs, and many were the questions asked of those who took the trip. There was but one reply, "The finest in the world." This about sizes up the general opinion, and from now on the work of securing the waterway will be pushed to completion. To President James Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen belongs most of the credit of locating an ideal spot, and he never tires describing its manifold advantages.

When the time comes for concerted action on the matter of appropriation he can count on the assistance of at least thirty-three clubs in and around Greater New York, representing 10,000 active oarsmen. The action of the Lone Star Boat Club in appointing a committee will be speedily followed by other organizations.

Mulcahy and Varley, the champion double crew of the Atalantas, will leave on the Patricia for Hamburg on Saturday. They are putting on the finishing touches to their work, and will row a time trial some time this week, when a regular course will be measured off and competent timers appointed.

There was a big delegation of oarsmen on the Harlem River yesterday. The Metropolitan junior eight was out in the morning, together with the junior double, J. Sulger and Victor Clement. Both are entered in the Independence Day regatta at Philadelphia. The Harlem Rowing Club will also be well represented on the Schuylkill, as will several other clubs. Something like seventy Harlem oarsmen in all will go to Philadelphia. The Nonpareils will send their intermediate eight-oared shell, and the Nassaus will be represented by the senior eight, which should make the Quaker crews hustle. The Seawanhaka four of Brooklyn have been entered, and the scullers from several clubs will be sent to meet Williamson and Wiesl, the Quaker cracks. Nothing definite has yet been decided about the four-cornered race between Veseley, Fuessel, Titus, and West at a quarter of a mile for a cup offered by the latter. Veseley and Fuessel are willing to enter, but nothing has been heard from Titus.

The Crescent Athletic Club oarsmen have taken on a new lease of life and will again enter the active list. The Spring regatta will be held next Saturday, when a big entry list of the new moon athletes is expected. The preliminary heats will be held on Thursday, so as to allow all the finals to be rowed on the 24th.

ATLAS A. C. ANNUAL GAMES.

Freedman Protested After Winning Six-Hundred-Yard Novice Race.

The sixth annual outing and games of the Atlas Athletic Club were held yesterday at the Cove, Staten Island, when six events drew a big crowd of athletes from the leading New York clubs. The feature of the sports was the mile run, which was won by George W. Hurlburt, the crack De Witt Clinton School long-distance runner. The handicapper gave him a liberal allowance of ninety yards, which he used to good advantage and romped home an easy winner in 4:18 2-5.

The banner for the club winning the most points was withheld owing to a protest being entered against R. Freedman of the Spartan Athletic Club. It was contended that Freedman competed in the New York Athletic Club games at Travers Island on June 10 and was ineligible for the six-hundred-yard novice race, which he won. The case will be referred to the Registration Committee. Should the protest be sustained a tie will result between the Mohawk Athletic Club and the Xavier Athletic Association, with 12 points each, as the latter would receive an extra point through the disqualification of Freedman. If the protest is disallowed the Mohawks will win by 12 points to 11½.

SURPLUS OF HORSES IN EASTERN RACING

Turf Troubles in the West Cause a Rush to New York.

PURSE VALUES MAY BE CUT

Owners Look Ahead to Reduction in Prizes for Meeting Following Brighton Beach Season.

The simple comment in a note following the announcement of entries for to-day's races at the Sheepshead Bay track makes this statement: "The second race having received forty entries, twenty-two were withdrawn by lot."

The race in question is a selling sprint, with conditions in no way out of the ordinary, but more than double the number of horses that the width of the Coney Island Club's course would permit were named, and the fact indicates better than anything else could the effect that the closing of the tracks at important points in the West has had on racing in the East. Where in former years from three to four prosperous meetings were in progress through the Summer in the Middle West, a single race meeting conducted in strict conformity to law is going on at Latonia, while feeble efforts still are being made to continue racing in Missouri in spite of the law which recently went into effect there. The result has been to send Western turfmen hurrying to the East.

Last season the opening of the Buffalo meeting took many of the smaller stables away from the metropolitan tracks and caused something of a scarcity of horses for overnight races, but with the changed conditions for Western horsemen this season so many horses have been kept on the metropolitan courses that it has been hard to find stable room for all. Horsemen estimate that there are 50 per cent. more thoroughbreds in training in the East than ever before in the history of racing, and with the increase in the quantity of material for racing the winning of races has been made proportionately more difficult. As matters stand just at present, with big prizes offered on all the Eastern courses, only the small owners feel the strain, but even in the existing period of $1,000 purses for overnight races and the great stakes that the clubs racing under The Jockey Club rule are committed to, horse owners will be beginning to wonder what may come later in the Fall, for there is no probability that new fields will open in the West to relieve the pressure, and since the cutting away of the racing associations from the bookmakers and the surrender of the big revenue that the betting ring formerly paid to the race fund, many turfmen concur with the veteran manager of race-track property who declared that the surrender of the betting ring's contributions means a return to $500 purses before the season ends.

At the Brooklyn Jockey Club's Gravesend meeting, in spite of the good attendance and the increased rates charged for admissions, the total of the receipts for the eighteen days of the meeting is about $100,000 short of the average receipts for the several years preceding, while there was no appreciable decrease in the expense of conducting the racing. The Brooklyn Jockey Club, by rough estimate, usually earned about $100,000 at the Spring meeting. At the Sheepshead Bay track in the three days that racing has progressed for the June meeting the attendance showed a big increase over that of the Gravesend races, and at the greater prices of admission there so far has not been any great falling off in the total of the receipts. Even should the Sheepshead Bay meeting show better results than did the Gravesend races, managers of race tracks are agreed that the real test of racing without a revenue from the ring and at higher prices for admissions will come at the Brighton Beach Summer meeting, when the first long meeting of the year will be held.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Maiden Race No. 2, for two-year-olds, non-winners of any race excepting Maiden Race No. 1; special weights, with penalty for winner of Maiden Race No. 1; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Timber	123	Nostromo	115
Ormondale	115	Bellsnicker	115
Kinleydale	115	Billy Banastar	115
Old Faithful	115	Jimmy Maher	115
Chancellor Walw'th	115	Eltopia	115
Sir Tristan	115	Luna	112
Lionheart	115	Adonis	112

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; six furlongs on the main course.

Major Pelham	119	*Golden Rule	105
Northern Star	117	Danseuse	103
Renault	110	King Cole	100
Orloff	110	Mart Gentry	97
Jetsam	110	Argos	97
Elsie L.	108	*Grand Duchess	96
Ninnasquaw	108	*Gotowin	96
Consuello II.	105	*Almonte	92
*King Pepper	105	*Miss Modesty	90

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Go Between	125	Uncle Uriah	106
Adbell	124	Maximo	103
Wyeth	118	Brigand	100
Cederstrome	108		

FOURTH RACE.—The Rosebud Stakes, for fillies, two years old; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Sue Smith	120	Passiflora	105
Running Water	110	Belle of Pequest	105
Devilfree	105	Patinitza	105
Zuna	105	Rama	103

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile.

Father D.	115	Angler	115
Jackstaff	115	Chapalia	112
Palmtree	115	Lindale	112
La Golden	115	Rube	112
Maximilian	115	All Right	112
Don Royal	115	Small Lady	110
Jason	115	Aspasia	110
Strephon	115		

SIXTH RACE.—The Grass Selling Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

*Jacquin	111	*Champlain	96
Gold Dome	101	*Martinmas	95
Red Friar	101	*Zamara	91
Mabel Richardson	100	Right Royal	90
*Lord Badge	97	Iota	84

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

SPORT ON THE SPEEDWAY.

Trotters and Pacers in Lively Brushes —Western Horse Wins.

A small but representative gathering of trotters and pacers furnished some lively sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. Interest centered in the pacers, and about the best brush of the day in this class was between the crack Western pacer Free Advice, 2:10½, driven by James Murphy of Chicago, and Col. Green's three-year-old colt Billings, which is credited with having stepped a mile in 2:09¾. The brush was won by the Western horse after a hard race.

The old rivals for championship pacing honors, Fred W., 2:08½, driven by A. Frankenstein, and Mustard, 2:08½, driven by Charles Welland, had two fast half-mile brushes, Mustard winning the first by an open length and the second by a head. Fred W. also won a very pretty race from B. F. Hinds's black pacer David Muscovite, 2:17¼. Nathan Straus drove the black trotter Ted several winning heats, but the performance that pleased his owner most was when he outfooted the pacer Wanda, 2:12¾, and finished a length in front of him. Mr. Straus then took the reins over his dainty little trotter Ida Highwood, 2:09¼, but it was evident that the mare was not in her usual condition, for she lagged in the stretch and was beaten two straight heats by Baron De Shay, driven by Andrew Phillips. Thomas Sharkey drove his trotter Hoppergrass, 2:14¼, a fast heat with Thomas B. Leahy's black trotter Santos, 2:24¼, nosing out a winner in almost the last stride.

The closing heat of the morning was a nip-and-tuck go between the pacer Don Derby, 2:04¾, and the pacer Billings. They stepped like a pair in double harness to the first quarter post and then Don Derby's stride began to tell and he gained an open length before the head of the stretch was reached. Billings's driver used the whip freely and succeeded in closing the gap a trifle, but he was unable to reach his rival.

Athletes to Celebrate Bastille's Fall.

In connection with the anniversary celebration of the fall of the Bastile arranged by the Lafayette Guards to be held at Dreamland, Coney Island, Friday, July 14, an athletic tournament for amateurs, under the auspices of the Romande (Swiss) Tournament Society, has been arranged.

The several events to be contested have been sanctioned by the Amateur Athletic Union. College and club athletes from all parts of the United States will compete. James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, will officiate as referee.

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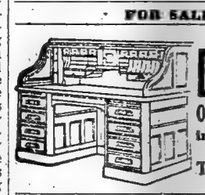
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4th DAY. THE ROSEBUDS and 4 THE GRASS SELLING other races.
Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M. and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn. 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ISABELLE P. ELEBASH, CHARLES L. PARKER, Executors. WELLMAN, GOOCH & SMYTH, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

ROGERS, EDWARD H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD H. ROGERS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting such business, at the banking house of Westchester Trust Company, Getty Square, in the City of Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., on or before the 26th day of June, 1905, next.—Dated 26th day of December, 1904. KATHARINE L. ROGERS, WESTCHESTER TRUST COMPANY, Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys for Executrix, No. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.16-lawsmTu

CUMMINGS, GEORGE W.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, late of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at its place of transacting business, No. 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 10th day of January, 1905.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor.
TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

EIDT, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against

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Ideal absolutely modern triple flat; hardwood trim, tiled baths; vicinity 115th, 8th; $35,500; first mortgage, $28,000; net return after allowing 10% for loss of rents and repairs, 15%.
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Four-story 20-foot dwelling.
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Terms to suit; possession.
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Double flat, 104th, near Columbus; five-story; $25,500; first mortgage, $18,000; at 4½% net return, $1,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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141st St., West.—Five-story triple, all improvements; built 4 years; rent $3,372; price $39,500, Fried, 3,160 3d Av., (161st.)

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$7,000 cash, mortgage $13,000, due 5 years, for a cosy 3-story, 16-foot dining room extension house in good block in 90's; hardwood floors; open plumbing; near "L" and Subway express station.
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Tenement, five-story, with stores; 102d; $28,500; rent, $2,600. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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Call on S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Key to corner on Washington Av. in 160s; 3-story store property; $8,750.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3d Av.

$15,000 will buy 50x100, five-story, new-law 20-family apartment; five rooms and bath; near station; price $61,000; rent $7,100; mortgage 4½ per cent.; will net 20 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

Lots! Lots!—I have large and small plots, suitable for 4-family tenements, near Rapid Transit Stations and Southern Boulevard; also prominent corners. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Nine-room house, all improvements, lot 50x100; first-class condition; must be sold immediately; price $5,500; cash required, $2,500. Wolff & Fairchild, 4,778 3d Av., Pelham Av.

Improved and Unimproved Property,
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St. Open Sundays.

Two-family house, near Prospect Av., convenient to Subway station; $6,500; four-story double, 5 rooms and bath; full lot; $13,500. John F. Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

Unionport.—Builder's chance, plot eight lots, beautifully located, one block from Tremont Av., $6,000. Hogan & Co., Westchester Av., near Avenue C.

Two inside lots on East 182d St., Belmont, adjoining corner; desirable location; worth $8,000; bargain; make offer. Heine, 2,155 Arthur Av.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Two four-story triple, all improvements, near St. Ann's Av.; rented $4,250; price $39,500. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

A modern 2-family detached house at 184th St., 100 ft. west of Jerome Av.; easy terms. E. M. Tessier, 398 East 184th St.

Four-story double cold-water flat, west of 3d Av.; rent $1,020; price $17,000. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

$1,000 buys 2 or 3 family house, best location in the heart of the Bronx. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Crotona Av., near Park, 100x120, below grade, $16 500. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

TO LET.

House, double store, and basement for rent; best location of the Bronx; 2,772 3d Av., 146th and 147th Sts. Inquire on premises.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BOOM
THE GREATEST SHOT EVER FIRED ON LONG ISLAND
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
(Right Opposite Baldwin Station.) 4 miles outside Greater New York.
Lots $25 and Upward
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS $5 DOWN and $2 MONTHLY.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
FINE SCHOOLS, STORES, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING, TROLLEY DIRECT TO NEW YORK. PERSUASIVE ARGUMENT IS NOT NECESSARY. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
For maps and free tickets call or write.
CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY
WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office: J. M. BENNETT, 62 Fourth Avenue.

BAYSIDE PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.
Send for pamphlet or free tickets.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
Branches: 500 5th Av., N. Y., and 110 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

RICHMOND HILL
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

2-Family House,
BATH BEACH.
Light and air on FOUR sides. Think what that means in comfort!
PRICE, $9,000; $1,000 CASH.
House is of brick and contains 15 rooms and 2 baths; lot is 25 ft. x 100 ft.; 2 steam-heating apparatus; the same house in old Brooklyn would bring $12,000 because of its beauty of finish.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

FOR SALE.
One hundred and fifty lots in good location near Hoffman Boulevard and Hillside Av.; near trolley, school, and railroad station; price $300 up. Also cottages, complete with all improvements, for sale.
PETER RIEBLING,
Fulton St. and Hoffman Boulevard, Jamaica.

I HAVE ORDERS TO SELL
255 DECATUR ST. FOR $9,750.
NO BETTER LOCATION in the BOROUGH.
3-story and basement brownstone; lot 20x100; house 20x44; $1,000 just expended upon it to bring it up to date; cheapest house in the 23d Ward.
FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

BARGAIN.
Five 2-family houses, near trolley car, school, and railroad station; will be sold at very low price and on easy terms; houses are in first-class condition; all improvements.
PETER RIEBLING,
Fulton St. and Hoffman Boulevard, Jamaica.

SMALL BRICK HOUSE,
$3,600.
2 story, basement, and cellar; in perfect order; porcelain bath and kitchen sink; new decorations; newly laid cement sidewalk and areaway; new brownstone stoop; owner is crazy to offer for less than $4,200; only $800 cash required.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

SCHERMERHORN ST., BETWEEN HOYT AND BOND.
LARGE BROWNSTONE HOUSE,
$15,000,
WORTH $20,000. FOR BUSINESS.
FRED. M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

LOTS OF LOTS.
About 60 of them in Flatbush; 4 acres, price $3,000 an acre; would take $2,500 if quick, which is less than $175 a lot; two blocks from car line; all dry land on grade. E. V. Brewster, owner, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CLOSING TWO ESTATES.
Ten minutes from Prospect Park; cars close; splendid neighborhood; lots, $350 upward; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled opportunity for home or investment. Executor, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

A HOME OR INVESTMENT.
3-story basement, stone, private house, within 3 blocks of Prospect Park; price $8,500; mortgage $5,000. Edward E. Crawford, 44 Court ...

Prospect Park and 5 Railroads.
Underselling everybody; lots $225 upward; any terms. Call Albert Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL HOUSE, FRAME, $3,000.
Williams Av., between Liberty and Atlantic.
FRED. M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 925 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

To Let—Furnished, Greycliff, (eight rooms and bath) and Willow Dell Mountain cottages; near Lake Mohonk; beautiful scenery, superb drives; spring water. Joseph Graham, Gardiner, N. Y., R. F. D.

Branchport, N. Y.—Nine-room cottage, fully furnished; reasonable for season. Frank Dametz.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.,
Comprising 1,500 restricted lots, within one block of the station, is the most desirable property on Long Island for a home or an investment.
Twenty minutes to Herald Square when Pennsylvania improvements are completed.
Five minutes from Long Island Sound. Seventy-five feet above tide water.
Lots $200 to $500. Easy terms. Money loaned to build.
Send for booklet and free tickets to inspect the property.
BELLCOURT LAND CO.
1 WEST 34TH ST.

SEND POSTAL TO-NIGHT
For Circular and Views of
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City,
on the Hills at Picturesque Flushing Bay.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
Comparison is challenged with every other Town site.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Each lot has water front privileges.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

TO LET.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Forty furnished cottages, $125 up, Bayport and East Quogue. E. R. Pearse, Centre Moriches, L. I.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

AT AUCTION.

J. BARRY LOUNSBERRY, Auct'r,
Lounsberry & O'Connor
Will Sell at Auction on
Tuesday, June 20th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., New York City,
Absolute Partition Sale
OF THE
CHOICE AND VALUABLE JOHN DALY PROPERTY
AT
LONG BRANCH.
The 5 two and three story frame cottages with clubhouse, stables, and large plot of land
ON
OCEAN AVENUE,
Between Cottage Place and South Bath Avenue,
With Valuable Riparian Rights, at Long Branch, New Jersey.
TERMS LIBERAL.
Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 55 Liberty St.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Exchange Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, NOON,
50 CHOICE LOTS,
Part of Bussing Estate, Map of Norwood,
GUN HILL ROAD,
WEBSTER, DECATUR, HULL, PERRY AVS.
Just west of Railroad Station,
Williamsbridge,
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.
Splendid building location; city improvements; convenient to Harlem Railroad Station; on line of Trolley connecting with L at Bedford Park. Liberal terms.
Send for maps and particulars to Gould & Wilke, Attorneys, 2 Wall St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auc'r
will sell at auction
MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
TRUSTEE'S SALE,
by order of John Aitken, Trustee,
Northwest Corner
THIRD AVE. AND 162D ST.,
choice plot with the two-story frame building on corner lot; size of lot, 50x94.43.
Maps, &c., at Trustee's office, 220 Broadway, or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To Rent—At Stonington, Conn., furnished cottage, 14 rooms, all improvements; 1½ miles from R. R. station; trolley service; stable for four horses. Address Samuel Doughty, Box 112 Stonington, Conn.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach; illustrated circular. Caipe, 606 West 124th St.

Furnished, June and July, roomy cottage, shore, near New Haven; large veranda; extensive grounds; moderate rent. L. F. Treadwell, 19 East 89th St., New York.

FARM BARGAINS—LITCHFIELD CO., CONN., AND BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.; 50 FARMS; good markets; fishing and hunting; write for list. J. K. Smith, Sta. A, Winsted, Conn.

For Rent—Finely located furnished cottage at Winter Harbor, Maine. Apply to Ernest G. Grob, New Amsterdam Hotel, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times Square.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOME ON THE PALISADES

AT
WOODCLIFF
ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.
NEW HOUSES
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO THE PROPERTY.
WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS, MAP, PRICES, &c.
Woodcliff Land Impt. Co., Post Office Address Box 88 Weehawken, N. J.
OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.

El Mora The New Residential Suburb, A Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50 x 150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

5 LOTS-50c. A WEEK
Price, $100 for the 5.
On Harlem R. R., 50 minutes' ride from 42d St.; ground high and dry; free and clear. L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.
Open Evenings.

30 minutes to 42d St.
Three Miles North of City Line.
Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

$50 lots at Elmsford; acre plots $450; Westchester Park lots at station $300 up; monthly payments. Jacobs, 245 East 57th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

New Rochelle.—Furnished houses for rent, from $40 up. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.



On the Edge of the Palisades, lies
HUDSON HEIGHTS
recently acquired by us, and already being converted into a MODEL SUBURB.
OPPOSITE 96TH ST., N. Y.,
it is reached from Franklin or 42d St. in 20 minutes.
It commands a superb view of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island.
FARE 7½ CENTS.
Several houses already occupied and others being built. To introduce this tract we offer lots from $400 to $800, cash or installments. Liberal terms also to house buyers. Nearness to city insures a big demand for this property as it becomes better known.
Trolley to Jersey City and Hoboken makes Hudson Heights attractive to home-seekers in these towns.
For particulars apply at office on property or
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS,
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS,
AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

PROPERTIES WANTED.
TO MANAGE, SELL AND RENT.
Special attention given to collections, renting and care of houses, flats, and stores.
PEAVEY & DUGAN,
Real Estate, Telephone 4346 Columbus.
Room 17 Colonial Building, 101 W. 66th St.

ANSONIA REALTY CO.
at 2,234 8th Av., will investigate and give immediate decisions on all offerings submitted.

Wanted—A 5-story private dwelling; about 10 rooms; must be good location; west side, not above 106th St., or more than $25,000. E. Seixas, 204 West 141st St.

Have $25,000 to invest in New York City income property; principal only. Send particulars to C Box 128 Times Downtown.

Manhattan and Brooklyn improved property by an investor of large capital. Send particulars to R. E., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Have cash buyers for flats and tenements. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Property wanted to sell, rent, or manage. John A. McWilliams, 314 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Non-fireproof apartment house for unincumbered country place. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Two small Jersey City private houses, unincumbered, for flats. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

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Non-fireproof apartment house for unincumbered country place. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Two small Jersey City private houses, unincumbered, for flats. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

MORTGAGES.

4½% MONEY TO LOAN
We Will Accept
Applications at this rate up to
Wednesday, June 21st

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL,
Automobile Hqtrs.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. PRIVATE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO.

Announcement.

The "Sea Side House,"

Rockaway Beach,
OPENS SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH,
Under the same management as the Hotel Montague, of Brooklyn. Arrangements for rooms and board can be made at either hotel.

MANHANSET HOUSE

MANHANSET MANOR,
SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.
REASONABLE RATES. Booking Office,
22 Union Square, New York.
Furnished Cottages for Rent.
ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.

HAMPTON HALL

Opposite golf links, **Bellport, L. I.,** on Great South Bay. A select family house replete with antique furnishings and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest. Patronage solicited. JAS. B. SHAW.

Plaza Park Richardson | Hotels AND COTTAGES, SEA CLIFF, L. I.

Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

WANTED—Adults; quiet place; airy rooms; ¼ mile to bay; boating and fishing; rates, $7 to $9. Mrs. E. J. Sprague, Pine Grove Cottage, Islip, L. I.

ULMER PARK, Foot of 25th Av., Brooklyn.—Boating, bathing, fishing, music, vaudeville; five-cent fare.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing. Rowing. Bathing. Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. office, 280 Fourth Av.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS

For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT | HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.

WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 20. SEVENTH SEASON.
ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for booklet.
NAYLER & SANFORD.

THE FRANK LESLIE,

Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Catskill Mountains.

STAMFORD

New York.
The Leading Resort of the Catskills. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Sparkling spring water. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper Information Bureaus, or at Resort Dep't, Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. List of hotels and boarding houses in Sunday's issue.

Although the rates at Sunset Park Inn are half other first-class hotels, none are better, more select or exclusive, with finer views.
C. A. COX, Proprietor.

"The Waldau," 38 Washington Square West, New York, where rooms can be engaged.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y. J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. Conveniences of a modern hotel. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE

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POCANTICO LODGE,

'PHONE 30,

Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN,

Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.,
will open June 1st and remain open all the year; capacity, 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 18 minutes from Grand Central Station; golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED, QUIET, EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long distance telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. Garden City Hotel, L. I.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE.

Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS.

Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

Miscellaneous.

Jersey Stock Farm House.—Elevation, 2,000 feet; shady lawn and piazza; large, comfortable rooms; with all the home comforts; bath, toilet, piano; excellent table, supplied from farm; no style; accommodates 20; one mile from station and Post Office; terms moderate. Apply to M. Mihalko, Hobart, N. Y.

Hubbard House, Among Berkshire Hills, Canaan, 4 Corners, N. Y.—Healthy locality; pleasant rooms, shady piazzas; four hours from New York on Harlem Road. Address Mrs. Samuel Berry.

The Illus. Guide to Northern Resorts, "A SUMMER PARADISE," sent on receipt 2c postage. A. A. Heard, gen. D. & H. Pass. Agt., Albany, N. Y.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Come to Weymouth, Digby Co., Nova Scotia. Wm. W. Jones can accommodate fifteen at "Ashleigh," on St. Mary's Bay, mouth River Sissiboo; beautiful scenery, boating, bathing; direct steamer N. Y. to Yarmouth, thence rail 4 miles.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN

EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino. Golf. Tennis. Bowling. Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R. R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

HAWKHURST HOTEL,

Litchfield, Conn.
Altitude 1,200 feet; spring water; no malaria nor mosquitoes; golf, tennis, and trout and bass fishing; pleasant drives and walks; special rates for June; booklet on application.
New York address, 26 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.

Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H.,
IN THE
WHITE MOUNTAINS.
JUNE TO OCTOBER.
Family Cottages a Special Feature.
Superb Golf Links and Other Attractive Out-of-Door Sports.
Information and booklet A. J. Murphy, Manager Winter Resort, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

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New Castle, R. R. STATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
1½ hours from Boston on North Shore; accommodations for 400. Large orchestra, splendid golf links, grand drives, boating, bathing, swimming pool, fishing. Centre for automobiling. Address
HARVEY & WOOD,
New Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

281 5th Av., New York. Tel. 4630 Madison.

FARRAGUT HOUSE,

RYE BEACH, N. H.

ACCOMMODATING 300 GUESTS.
Situated on the fashionable North Shore, 50 miles from Boston, on the Boston & Maine R. R., Eastern Division.
Attractions: Splendid roads for automobiling, one of the most perfect nine hole golf links in New England, bathing beach one and one-half miles long, pavilion equipped with hot salt baths. For terms, etc., apply to
FRANK C. HALL,
Rye Beach, N. H.

White Mountains, N. H.

PROFILE HOUSE and 20 COTTAGES.
C. H. GREENLEAF, President.
Conducted for the comfort of a refined patronage. Beautiful walks, fine roads. GOLF, TENNIS, BOATING and all popular amusements. Location unsurpassed.
Boston Hotel, The Vendome, Com'wealth Ave.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES,

Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

THE WATER GAP HOUSE,

Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity 350. In the mountains of Pennsylvania. Nature's charming resort; the elevation is high, the scenery is unsurpassed. Purest mountain spring water in all baths and rooms. More than $2,500 spent in improvements. Write for booklet. Every possible modern convenience. 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R.
WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

Milford.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.

Queen of the Mountain Resorts.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

$6 weekly, children according to age; fishing and boating near by. Write for information. Hess Farm, Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Sullivan County.—On large farm; sanitary improvements; June rates $6. Mrs. Ray, Hasbrouck, N. Y.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel St. Andrew.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Broadway and 72d St., New York
Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

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New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day. Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath...$2.00 and up. Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Asbury Park.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK,

ASBURY PARK, N. J. NOW OPEN.
Directly on the Ocean Front.
High Standard of Excellence Maintained.
Booklet, Rates, &c., address
MORGAN & PARSONS.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Virginia Av. and Beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe and grill room attached. Ladies Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates; $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner & Prop'r.

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is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Claims pre-eminence for its location, construction, convenience, and best New York patronage. Capacity 600. Music all year. Golf.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS, Proprietors.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special Spring rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth Spring Lake Beach, N. J. Now Open.

Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR.
85 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ERNEST ZABEL, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, will sell at public auction at No. 113 Leonard Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on this 19th day of June, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, all of the right, title, and interest and the good will of the said bankrupt in and to the places of business known as The Maritime Cafe, situated at Nos. 8-10 Bridge Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and Zabel's Hotel, situated at No. 431 Seventh Avenue, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan.
Dated New York, June 17th, 1905.
EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver.
MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for Receiver, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FEDERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 26, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M. at 82 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock gents' furnishings, clothing, hats, shoes, fixtures, &c. Above stock is open for inspection on the 23d and 24th days of June, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.
JOSEPH S. WOOD, Receiver.
C. H. BROAS, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—CHARLES H. DEMAREST and RICHARD H. HANDY, individually and as copartners, doing business under the name of R. H. Handy, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated June 15th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 19th, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMUEL KANTER, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Kanter, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 5th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on June 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 19, 1905.

NO. 8,074.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN R. ALLEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.
To the creditors of John R. Allen of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of May, A. D. 1905, the said John R. Allen was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
MACGRANE COXE,
June 19, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GARTNER, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 19, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of shoes, mirrors, showcases, fixtures, &c. CHARLES F. LEINING, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRUTH CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 19, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts.
JACOB J. LAZARE, Trustee.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Trustee, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:18, 6:40 P. M.
Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

YACHT "GOLDEN ROD."

NOW IN COMMISSION.
Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises.
ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE. PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED.
FARE EACH TOUR, $1.00.
Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 23d St., Daily and Sunday.
10 A. M. for Indian Head on Hudson; returning in 3 hours. 2:30 P. M. for Sandy Hook Lightship; time 3 hours. 8 P. M., Lower Harbor and Sandy Hook; time 4 hours. Competent lecturer explains points of interest.
Booking offices, Touring New York, Park Carriage Co., Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 'phone 3351 Gramercy, and Room 52, No. 13 Astor Place, 'phone 3686 Spring.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

HUDSON RIVER

BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 8:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 8:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"The New Line."

N. Y. to Fall River, $1.00
" to Providence, $1.20
" to Boston, $2.20
Connections by Rail and Trolley to All Eastern Points.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.



PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week-days, & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE:
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays: 8:00, 8:55 A. M., 12:45 and 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery (nr. S. Ferry), 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M. Saturdays: 8:35, 9:20 A. M., 1:15 and 3:10 P. M.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618.—Large room, attractively furnished, dressing apartment attached; private residence.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh: Weekdays, 6 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

TROY LINE "SARATOGA" or "CITY OF TROY" leaves West 10th St. Pier daily, 6 P. M., except Saturday. Direct railroad connection at Troy for all points north and east. Sunday steamers touch at Albany.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
Direct Route from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 2:30, 2:45, 3:30, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:30 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK AND 1,000 ISLAND SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED.—18-hour train to Chicago via L. S.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED. 23½-hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS LTD. All Pullman Cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONT'L Exp.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND, AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLANDS EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS EXP.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily except Sunday to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415, and 1,216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 273 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. Station, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R R.

(New York Central & Hudson River R.R., Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. Station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot West 42d St., N. R.:
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd, & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det., & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.
Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 16, N. R.
Philadelphia....June 24 New York.....July 8
St. Paul.....July 1 St. Louis.....July 15

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....June 24 Finland.....July 8
Zeeland.....July 1 Vaderland.....July 15

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N.R.
Baltic...June 21, 9 AM Oceanic, July 5, 7:30 AM
Teutonic, June 28, 10 AM Majestic, July 12, 10 AM
Celtic....June 30? 4 PM Cedric...July 19, 8 AM

TRAVELERS' CHECKS

issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz, June 27, 11 AM Kaiser..Aug. 8, 10 AM
Kaiser....July 4, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Aug. 15, 6 AM
K. Wm. II. July 11, 11 AM Kronprinz, Aug. 29, 2 PM
Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM Kaiser...Sept. 6, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst, June 20, 10 AM Friedr'h, July 18, 10 AM
Alice...June 29, 10 AM Kurfuerst, July 26, 10 AM
Bremen, July 4, 10 AM Alice...Aug. 2, 10 AM
Barbar'ssa, July 13, 10 AM Bremen, Aug. 10, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K. Luise, June 24, 11 AM Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM
Irene.....July 8, 11 AM Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert..July 22, 11 AM K. Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM
K. Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene...Sept. 23, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
Deutschland, Je. 22, 9 AM †"Blucher", Jy 6, 8.30 AM
Patricia...June 24, 11 AM †Waldersee, July 8, 9 AM
Hamburg...June 29, 9 AM †Deutschland,

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Wednesday, June 14, lady's gold cuff pin, 1¼ inches long, ¼ inch wide, set with nine diamonds. Finder will kindly communicate with J. R. H., Box 1, Madison Square Branch P. O., New York City.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; American family; moderate.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing, electric lights; telephone.

60TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

96D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

65TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, with board; table board; Summer rates.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

135TH, 226 WEST.—Large room; running hot and cold water; excellent table and service; also separate meals; near Subway and L.

LENOX AV., 257, (123D St.)—Desirable, large cool rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 450 WEST 145TH St.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient to cars; good table.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187.—Furnished rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; convenient to all beaches; telephone.

COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, 104.—Large and small rooms, for gentlemen; river view; good table; convenient to bridge, Wall and Fulton St. Ferries.

COOL BREEZES IN TOWN.—204 Columbia Heights—The Berkshire.—Why put up with country inconveniences when you can find all the comforts and coolest of sea breezes at home? Unobstructed view of entire bay; elevator, electric lights; short walking distance from the bridge and Fulton and Wall St. ferries; attractive suites, double and single rooms, $7 upward, including superior board and service; references. Telephone 3279 Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11, Block from Wall St. Ferry.—Neighborhood, table high class; gentlemen; references; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Pleasant room; first-class table; terms moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front, middle parlor, newly decorated; private bath; near 5th Av.; and rooms for two.

8TH, 25 WEST.—Rooms, $2, $3; suitable two; housekeeping privileges; single rooms, $1.25, $1.50.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located; moderate.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Southern family; cool front rooms; baths; conveniences; Summer rates.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath; also medium size, use of bath; gentlemen.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms moderate prices; transients accommodated.

27TH ST., [illegible] EAST.—Large and small rooms; suite; will divide; reasonable; nicely furnished.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light, telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable cool room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

43D, 125 WEST.—Specially fine, cool rooms, single and double; near Broadway; select surroundings; meals if wanted.

48TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms, well furnished; closets, hot water.

55TH ST.—Refined gentlemen or couple desiring homelike, comfortable room accommodated, $6. Private House, Times, Times Square.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool rooms, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; first-class in every particular.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Doctor, dentist; old-established dentist's office, fully equipped; also attractive double, single rooms; telephone; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

84TH, 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms; bath convenient; L and cars; Summer rates.

96D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room, private house; gentleman or couple; meals if desired; references.

99TH ST., 67 WEST.—Front room and adjoining bedroom; separate entrance; Summer rates. Hanley.

104TH ST., 218 WEST.—Furnished rooms; large, refined apartment; all conveniences; references. Janitor.

138TH, 688 EAST, Near L Station.—Large and small furnished rooms; telephone and elevator service; $2-$4; seventh floor, No. 4, south.

COOL, clean rooms; breakfast optional; low rates Summer months; location ideal. 187 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (104th St.)—Superior rooms, suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Cool, attractive rooms, facing Park; particularly desirable for Summer residence. Anderson.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

HICKS ST., 170-172.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent table.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

LAFAYETTE AV., 98.—Alcove and two connecting rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; references; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Corner suite; seven windows; spacious; exceptionally comfortable; magnificent vistas; accessible; reasonable.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high class neighborhood; apartments, rooms; meals optional; references.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Nurse for child two years old; must be competent, also assist with chamberwork and sewing. Address E., Box 120 Times Downtown.

Males.

WANTED—Umbrella salesman; splendid territory open for first-class man; no beginners need apply; correspondence strictly confidential. Consolidated, Box 47 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in wholesale jobbing house; one just from school preferred. Address, stating age, &c., School, 160 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man as light porter in wholesale house; $7 week to start. Address, stating age, references, &c., Porter, 154 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boys to work after school. Call or write Saturday, Yankee Pub. Co., 501 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARETAKER.—Refined couple will take charge city residence; no remuneration. Responsible, 1,364 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady closing her house desires to find a situation for her chambermaid. Call Monday at present employer's, 25 East 39th St., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

COOK.—A lady closing her house desires to find a good situation for her cook. Call Monday at present employer's, 25 East 39th St., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

COOK, &c.—As first-class family cook or gentleman's housekeeper. Please, 71 Central Park West, corner 67th St., (present employer's.)

INFANT'S NURSE.—American, Protestant, 25 years' experience; wages from $25 to $30; doctor's personal city reference; last employer doctor. S. C., 10 W. 43d St. Answer by mail.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady closing her house desires to find a good situation for her laundress. Call Monday at present employer's, 25 East 39th St., between 9 and 2 o'clock.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 201 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, punctual; desires position where attention to business will be appreciated; references; $12. Miss Beech, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Three years' experience; neat, rapid, accurate, willing, obliging, trustworthy; reference; $10. J. Mathews, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A bright, wideawake young lady with a few months' experience; willing to learn; good education; refined; references; $7-$8. Capable, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; intelligent, active, wide awake; excellent speller, grammarian; references; moderate salary. Miss Dumary, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, and understands law, commercial work; well educated; references; $15. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST.—Three years' experience; accurate, neat, reliable; $8. Delevan, 841 East 137th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—High School graduate; rapid and accurate; start $6. C. B., Box 187 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; permanent position; $6. Steno., Box 186 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady who is closing her house would like to place her waitress and chambermaid; country preferred. Apply Monday and Tuesday at 357 Lexington Av.

Males.

A CONSCIENTIOUS and ambitious worker (21) desires position with good prospects; thorough knowledge of stenography, typewriting, double entry bookkeeping; understands every detail of office work; can take entire charge of correspondence; 5½ years with present employer. Stability, 205 Times Downtown.

ABLE investigator, credits, claims, accidents, commerce, and labor, open for engagement. Confidential. 117 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

BOOKKEEPER—Accountant; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—First class; excellent reference; care fine horses and carriages; 16 years in last place; last employer can be seen. Pierce, 203 East 48th St.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, as salesman, clerk, tutor, or companion. A. G., Box 135 Times Downtown.

LITERARY WORKER of large editorial experience seeks occupation. Jameson, 276 West 132d St.

SALESMAN or AGENT.—Resident for Philadelphia for manufacturer or mercantile house; salary or commission; aged 39; business experience. Thos. H. P. Todd, 1,737 Wylie St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTORING or clerical work for July and August; highest references. Accuracy, 305 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 22, desires position at anything; rodman, chainman, timekeeper for construction company preferred; A1 references. Bayer, 619 East 12th St.

EMPLOYES SEEK TERMS TO END OLD LOCK-OUT

Associated Building Trades Send a Committee to Employers.

ARBITRATION PLAN APPROVED

Unions Working Under a New Agreement Now Advise Electricians, Plasterers and Others to Get In.

A supreme effort is to be made this week to bring about a settlement between the trades which are still locked out and the Building Trades Employers' Association. A committee of five from the Associated Building Trades, to try to bring about a conference with the employers, was appointed yesterday.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 3, one of the largest of these trades, through its delegate, James Armstrong, reported yesterday that since it had made a contract with the Thompson-Starrett Company other independent firms had opened negotiations. This is to be used as a lever in the new efforts to save the locked-out unions.

The National officers of the locked-out Plasterers' Union are expected this week to make another attempt to bring about the settlement with the Employers' Association which they have twice tried to effect and failed. It was reported yesterday that the locked-out union had appointed a conference committee of twenty-five to arrange a settlement.

The Associated Building Trades last week made an unsuccessful attempt to get some of the unions which are working under the arbitration agreement to take up the cudgels on behalf of the locked-out unions. The Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union made a report yesterday of a conference held with the Associated Building Trades, showing that the unions now under the arbitration agreement consider that it works well and are not willing to take any new risks.

Delegate Paulitsch of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers declared that his union had overcome the difficulty of working with members of the new union by the process of "eating up" the non-union men, by which he meant either getting rid of them or forcing them into his union. He recommended that the plasterers, electrical workers, and other trades do the same.

The Carpenters' Brotherhood in the lockout, which lasted eight months, spent $200,000 in strike benefits. While the Brotherhood men were idle and getting $6 a week strike benefits the rival union was prospering and some of its members were earning from $60 to $70 a week, including overtime.

OPTICAL UNION STRIKE OFF.

Manufacturers Refused to Grant Demands and Won the Fight.

Eyeglasses will be made in New York, beginning to-day, with the same promptness as before the Optical Workers' Association declared a strike, which has just come to an end unfavorable to the organization. Of the 200 men who were idle, all except 20 or 25 will be back at their benches to-day.

The manufacturing opticians, who refused to grant the demands of the union, won the fight by having the clerks and apprentices do as much of the work as they could and sending the rest to other cities.

The demands of the union were for a reduction in weekly hours from fifty-four to fifty-two and recognition of the union. In several shops the employers granted the demands, but the majority refused. The only inconvenience was that a few persons had to wait longer for their lenses. When the trouble began the men expected that if lenses were sent to other cities for grinding the workers would decline to handle them, but in this they were disappointed.

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company was in communication at 9 o'clock last night with the steamship Caracas from Venezuela, then forty miles southeast of Sandy Hook, and with the Savannah liners City of Columbus and City of Atlanta. The former was 150 miles south of Sandy Hook at 8:50 A. M., and the latter 132 miles southeast of the Hook at 5:30 P. M. At noon the Ponce, bound for Porto Rico, signaled, her distance from the Hook being 190 miles.

AUTO A SHUTTLECOCK FOR TWO LOCOMOTIVES

Hurled by One Engine to Another at Fordham Landing.

FIVE MEN HAD JUMPED OUT

They Lay Flat on Gravel Between Express and Freight Train—Their Touring Car a Complete Wreck.

A big touring car which had just contained five men employed by the De Dietrich Motor Car Company of 1½ West Thirty-fourth Street was struck by a New York Central and Hudson River Railroad express train at the crossing at Fordham Landing, in the Bronx, early yesterday morning. The men had just time enough to jump from the machine, when it was stopped in the middle of the tracks, before the express engine struck it.

The express engine hurled the ponderous car across to another track, before the pilot of a freight engine. The freight engine tossed the car, reduced to a tangle of scrap iron, to the side of the tracks.

Meanwhile the five men, who had thrown themselves flat on the gravel between the tracks, lay still as the freight and express rushed past them. All of them escaped without harm. They refused their names to the police, and went downtown in a trolley car.

That the automobile was on this crossing was due to a mistake in the route by a negro chauffeur who was driving the car. The party had come from New Haven, and intended to cross the Harlem at King's Bridge, so as to reach Broadway. In the darkness and their ignorance of the streets the party went too far down the river, and turned down the steep, short section of Fordham Road from Sedgwick Avenue, across the railroad tracks to the Fordham Heights station, and ending at the Fordham Landing pier. Had they passed the crossing and escaped the trains they might have plunged off the end of the pier into the river and suffered as bad a fate as they escaped on the tracks.

There are gates at both sides of the crossing at the Fordham Heights station, and a bell rings at the approach of a train either way. According to Patrolman Donovan of the High Bridge Station, who was on post at the crossing, the gates were down, as trains were due in a few moments, both southbound and northbound, shortly after midnight, when the automobile came tearing down the steep hill from Sedgwick Avenue. The negro driver steered the machine so that it passed the end of the gate and went on across the four tracks. Donovan shouted to the automobilists to back out, that a train was coming, and at this moment the warning bell began sounding, indicating the near approach of a northbound express. At the same time, the freight approached on the inner southbound track, and was within a hundred yards of the crossing when the party in the automobile realized the danger.

The chauffeur, who was not a thoroughly experienced driver, put on the brakes, and then, either because of fright or lack of acquaintance with the machine, was unable to move the car either forward or backward. It remained fixed across the inner northbound track, with the headlight of the express lighting up the terrified occupants of the machine. Several saw them plainly as they leaped, and expected that they would be killed.

When the two engines had finished their Brobdignagian game of battledore and shuttlecock with the automobile the wooden and steel body was smashed into kindling wood and the engine and running gear were junk.

YOUNG HERRESHOFF HELD.

Yacht Designer's Nephew Admits 25-Mile Speed in His Auto.

Francis Herreshoff, a nephew of Nat Herreshoff, the yacht designer, was held in $200 bail for trial on a charge of speeding an automobile by Magistrate Steinert in the West Side Court yesterday.

Bicycle Policeman Mallam of Headquarters, who made the arrest, charged Herreshoff with driving at the rate of twenty-eight miles an hour. The young man admitted that he was going at a twenty-five-mile clip.

JERSEY CITY SEMI-DRY.

Five Arrests for Open Liquor Selling—Police Hot After Ball Players.

Jersey City had a semi-dry Sunday yesterday. That is, the saloons were supposed to be closed, but a man with an honest thirst had not much difficulty in slaking it. Saloon shades were drawn, but side doors were open.

Five arrests were made, two on the Heights and three in lower Jersey City, one a woman, all of whom disregarded all precautions. Customers taking beer from their saloons were held as witnesses, the pails of beer were taken as exhibits, and the saloonkeepers admitted to bail for hearing to-day.

The saloonkeepers received orders on Saturday at midnight to close, but only one obeyed it.

He was Harry, Rose, whose place is directly opposite Police Headquarters.

The pail and pitcher business generally was suspended, though a few saloonkeepers took the risk, provided the customers wrapped the receptacle in papers.

James J. Waylett, President of the Hudson County Liquor Dealers' Association, when told that he must close his saloon, ordered the policeman out, and Thomas Jackson, the bartender, attempted to eject him. Waylett and Jackson were arrested for disorderly conduct.

The police displayed greater activity in suppressing baseball. Even amateur games, where no admission was charged, were stopped. None of the players was arrested.

BABY FOUND IN THE WOODS.

Picnic Party Picks Up Month-Old Boy—Saved from Mosquitos.

A party of men and women, alighting from a trolley car on Avenue C, near the Morris Canal, Bayonne, yesterday, started to walk through Curry's woods to picnic grounds, and were attracted by the cries of a child.

They found a baby boy, about a month old, curled up on a pink worsted shawl under a clump of bushes. He was well clothed, but the mosquitos were making it uncomfortable for him. He was taken to the General Hospital.

Holy Name Society Meets Here.

More than 400 delegates attended the quarterly meeting yesterday of the Holy Name Society of the Archdiocese of New York at the Church of St. Martin of Tours, One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and Cambreling Avenue. Father O'Gorman welcomed the guests. Only routine business was transacted, and the meeting adjourned until September at New Rochelle.

Young Bather Is Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 18.—Abram Hawkins, eighteen years old, was drowned in Seneca Lake to-day. He was seized with cramps while bathing. His companions, none of whom could swim, were on shore, and they got out in boats too late to save him.

COURTROOM TOO HOT FOR HIM

So the Prisoner Left Word That He Would See the Judge Later.

Philip Smith of 164 Delancey Street was to have appeared before Magistrate Cornell in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was arrested Saturday night with two companions by Policeman Fifner of the Delancey Street Station for fighting near the new Williamsburg Bridge. He was bailed out.

Yesterday he went to court with his companions and took a seat among the waiting witnesses. He stayed for two hours, and then told a friend that the court was too warm and he was going home. When his companions were arraigned Magistrate Cornell wanted to know what had become of Smith. His friend arose and said:

"Smith told me to tell you, Judge, that he got tired of waiting, and he was going out to get the air. He will see you later."

"Well, I'll be hanged," remarked Magistrate Cornell, "well, his bond is forfeited."

The Magistrate said later he would consult the District Attorney about the matter.

POCKETS FULL OF TIME.

Pawn Ticket, Too, on Manz, Who Offered to Repair Watches Cheap.

On testimony of seven complainants, who, the police say, are only a few of the victims, Eugene Manz, forty years old, of 1,782 First Avenue, was held in Harlem Court yesterday in $500 bail for examination to-day on the charge of stealing watches. According to John Hollman of 1,786 First Avenue and J. Geiserman of 456 East Sixty-sixth Street, the method was to obtain watches on the pretense that he would repair them for a small fee.

More than twenty complaints reached Capt. Stephenson of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station last week, and all accused Manz. A dozen watches and as many pawn tickets for other watches were found in his pockets. None of the timepieces was of great value.

MUST SUPPORT YOUR WIFE.

Even If She Has Money, Declares Magistrate Steinert.

"You desired the luxury of a wife, and now you must pay for it as you should expect. It makes no difference if she has money," said Magistrate Steinert to Bruno Kestler of 155 West One Hundred and Sixth Street in the West Side Court yesterday. His wife charged him with non-support. The husband protested that he had no money, while she enjoyed an income. Mrs. Kestler declared that she was without means of support, and that her husband had spent $3,000 which she had received from a former husband, from whom she was divorced.

Kestler was directed to pay his wife $2 a week.

REVIVAL IN A THORNY FIELD.

Neighborhood Jars Greet the Opening of an Evangelistic Tent.

Tent No. 2 was opened yesterday afternoon by the Evangelistic Committee of Greater New York. The tent is on the south side of Sixtieth Street, a little east of West End Avenue.

An incident that happened across the street just before the services began illustrates the promising character of the neighborhood. A dweller in one of the tenement houses there objected to the prsence of several negroes in front of the house, and dispersed them with a can of hot water. It happens, too, that the very next house is occupied by negroes, and for a time there was an interchange of extremely vigorous language.

A little later the wife of the man who had thrown the water emerged from the house carrying a "growler." She partly concealed it under her cloak. The tent service attracted her attention, though, and she walked over and took a seat. She threw her cloak aside, and the growler rested peacefully on her lap.

HIGH BRIDGE BURGLAR HELD.

Worked with a White Woman, He Says—Search Made for Her.

Thomas Horton, who is charged with having committed five burglaries on last Thursday night in the High Bridge neighborhood, in the Bronx, and, in addition, with having attacked the fourteen-year-old daughter of Fireman Patrick J. Clancy, was held yesterday for another examination on Tuesday.

Another burglary laid to the negro was committed on Friday night, when the home of William N. Read, at 93 Woodycrest Avenue, Bronx, was entered, and jewelry and precious stones valued at $1,500 were stolen.

Mr. Read is a member of the firm of Read & Keller, dealers in florists' supplies at 122 West Twenty-fifth Street. Some time between midnight and 3 o'clock on Saturday morning the house was entered and ransacked. Every room was searched except that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Read, bureaus being rifled and everything of value being taken.

The High Bridge police say that Horton has confessed to them that he worked in conjunction with a white woman, to whom he took the proceeds of his operations. She disposed of them, sharing the profits. They are now searching for the woman.

The police say that Horton is an old offender, having been released from the Elmira Reformatory last April. He had been sent there in 1903 for robbing his employer, L. C. Underhill of 50 St. Nicholas Avenue, and for a burglary at the house of Mrs. Michael Meyer of 48 East Ninety-eighth Street.

Loving Cup for Advertising Man.

Thomas Balmer, whose resignation as advertising manager for the Butterick Publishing Company will take effect on July 1, was the guest at a dinner given by the officers and business associates of that company on Saturday night at the Café Martin. A loving cup was presented to him, which, according to report, will hold three gallons. It is said to be the largest loving cup ever made by Tiffany, and was exhibited at the St. Louis Fair.

His Wife Finds George Vitty.

KEARNY, N. J., June 18.—George Vitty, a contractor, formerly of Newark, who was reported missing some time ago, was found yesterday by his wife at an address in Kearny. When he left home on May 22 he told his wife he was going to Walton, Ill., to attend the meeting of the Directors of the American Manufacturing Company. His wife reported him missing, fearing he had met with foul play.

Park Avenue Hotel Not Sold.

William A. White & Sons, representing the owners of the Park Avenue Hotel, denied yesterday the rumor that the hotel property had been sold to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and added that there had been no negotiations for its sale.

Biggest Cargo of Oil Ever Sent Out.

The largest cargo of case oil, 270,000 cases and 12,000 tons dead weight, that has ever left an American port will go on the Monarch, chartered by the Standard Oil Company. The boat is expected to leave here early in July, for delivery at three Japanese ports.

Death of a Long Island Hunter.

Leopold Pausewang, who had for years been known as a successful hunter and innkeeper in the Long Island woods, died at his home, a little north of Sayville, on Saturday night, of cancer of the throat. For nearly fifty years his home has been the rendezvous for hunters from various parts of the country.

COUNTRY SHOE DEALERS LEAGUED WITH DUMMIES

Wholesalers Get Evidence of Swindles Aggregating $20,000.

DETECTIVES ON THE HUNT

Systematic Game Worked in Pennsylvania Towns to Defraud Local Houses.

Robberies of which the shoe merchants of this city have long been victims have just been investigated by E. A. Harting, the mercantile collector for the houses belonging to the Shoe and Leather Protective Association, who returned yesterday from a ten-day trip through Western and Northern Pennsylvania. As a result of his investigation Mr. Harting will be able to proceed crimminally against the swindlers, many of whom are said to be engaged in legitimate business in small country towns. Detectives supplied by a private agency will start to-day along the route followed by Mr. Harting to collect more evidence. The total amount of the swindles so far investigated exceeds $20,000.

The first intimation to the local dealers that they were victims not of individual cases of dishonesty but of a systematic game, practiced on a large scale, came to them through the arrest recently of Jacob Lichtman, who was found to have used trumped-up judgments to dispose of stock worth $2,500 obtained on credit from half a dozen wholesale shoe houses in this city. The arraignment of Lichtman before a Magistrate and his release on bail in the sum of $4,000 was followed last Friday by his indictment by the Grand Jury. The charge was grand larceny in the sum of $285. The complainants were A. J. Bates & Co. The prisoner was then arraigned before Judge Foster in the General Sessions Court and held in the same amount of bail.

Lichtman is not supposed to have been directly connected with the gang just investigated by Mr. Harting, but his methods were the same. Judgments obtained by relatives or friends of the men who perpetrated the swindle have been employed in a number of cases, but in a still greater number other and more subtle tactics were resorted to. Mr. Harting said yesterday that the game had been played on a large scale by men who own stores in the towns visited by him and who have been long in business, enjoying good standing and credit. He thinks he will be able to prove that these men have been using "dummies" for the purpose of making orders in their own names, and that they later repudiated the orders.

An order received by a local wholesale house from one of these storekeepers would, naturally enough, be honored at once, said Mr. Harting. At the expiration of the term of credit granted a dunning letter would be forwarded. This would bring back an indignant reply from the dealer, declaring that he had never ordered and never received any goods of the kind mentioned in the bill.

In each case investigation would show that the shipment had reached the town where the dealer was doing business and had been received at the railroad station by a man representing himself as his agent. The dealer always declared that the man who got the goods was an imposter, trading falsely on the dealer's name. The task accomplished by Mr. Harting involves a proved connection between the "dummies" and the dealers.

CRAZY OVER "HER."

Or from Heat—It Took the Form of Dish-Throwing in a Restaurant.

Angelo Cavello, a dishwasher in White's restaurant, at 1,162 Broadway, suddenly began to smash the dishes last evening. Then he ran out into the dining room and frightened the score or more persons who were eating dinner.

Cavello had a sweetheart in Italy, and he was saving his money so that they might marry. It is believed by John Chenesco, with whom he boarded at 217 West Twenty-eighth Street, that his fiancée had deceived him. For several days his actions have been strange.

Last evening he became violent. The first thing he did was to throw a pan filled with dishes at a waiter. Then he hurled crockery at the kitchen force. Some one summoned Policeman O'Flaherty of the West Thirtieth Street Station, but he was driven back by the fusillade of dishes. While a waiter went for reinforcements, the policeman tried to soothe Cavello, who amused himself pouring a pan of grease on the floor. As he was about to set fire to the grease, Policemen Reardon and Glynn entered by a rear window, and after a struggle overpowered and handcuffed him.

He was taken to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity. There Cavello declared that he was in Hades and burning up. Then he would take the picture of a woman from his breast pocket and press it to his heart. He murmured many endearing epithets. The physicians said the heat might have affected him.

$2.50 FOR A $20 LOAN.

Then the Loan Was Refused—Clerk, Withholding $1 Deposit, Arrested.

NEWARK, June 18.—Miss Cora Smith of 216 Bellevue Avenue has been summoned to appear before Judge Sweeny in the First Criminal Court to-morrow morning and answer to a complaint by Mrs. Hannah Cooper of 98 Eighth Avenue, who said she went to Daniel H. Tolman's loan office and asked to borrow $20. She was told by Miss Smith there that she would have to pay $2.50 to have the necessary papers for the loan drawn. After questioning Mrs. Cooper about her income Miss Smith told her she must pay $1 down and she would receive her application for the loan.

When Mrs. Cooper called yesterday to see whether she could get the money she was told the loan could not be made. She demanded her $1 back, and when Miss Smith refused to give it up she went before Justice of the Peace Pigot and swore to a complaint. He issued a warrant and sent the papers to Judge Sweeny for disposition.

STICK TO PALESTINE PLAN.

American Zionists Reaffirm the Basel Programme of 1897.

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.—The eighth annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, which began its sessions here to-day, decided that Palestine was the best place for the colonization of the Jews.

The convention adopted a resolution to the effect that the International Zionist Congress, to be held at Basel this Summer, be asked to reaffirm the Basel programme of 1897, the convention of American Zionists pledging itself to the Basel programme in its entirety.

Two hundred and thirty delegates are attending the convention. The first session was held this morning. The report of the Secretary, Dr. J. L. Magnes of this city, showed that there are 237 Zionist societies in this country. Letters of greeting from prominent Zionists in different parts of the world were read.

The greater part of the afternoon session was taken up by the discussion of the resolution for the reaffirmation of the Basel programme.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

T. R. Kenny's band will play in Corlears Hook Park and McAuliffe's Military Band in Washington Square Park to-night.

CARPETS

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE!

We will place on sale Monday, June 19, all odd pieces of Wilton Velvets, Axminsters, Body and Tapestry Brussels; also 150 MADE IN THE ABOVE VARIOUS RUGS FABRICS AND IN ALL SIZES.

All at Remnant Prices.

(Bring size of room.)

RUGS.

Our line of Domestic Rugs, in all sizes and grades, is the largest to be found in the country.

Special!
A Miscellaneous Lot ROYAL WILTONS, WILTON VELVETS, HIGH GRADE AXMINSTERS, Size, 9x12 ft. At the Uniform Price of $30.00 Each
Value, $37.50 to $42.50.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AVE., 13TH & 14TH STS.

LAST SUNDAY PARADE IN CAMP AT PEEKSKILL

Carriages Three Deep About the Parade Ground in the Evening.

BRIDGE WORK FOR ENGINEERS

Pontoons First and Trestle Work Later in Thorough Course of Instruction Laid Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 18.—As this was the last Sunday for the State Camp this year, more than a thousand visitors, many of them from New York City, were here for evening parade of the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers.

The day had been exceedingly sultry and everybody had been driven to shelter, but by evening a cool breeze had sprung up, and at parade the air was pleasant. When Col. Bartlett had the men brought out the parade ground was almost inclosed by vehicles of many kinds, standing three deep. The men made a stirring spectacle as they marched to the "Onward, Christian Soldier" and "How Firm a Foundation."

After the parade came guard mount. During the engineers' encampment guard mount will take place in the evening at 7:10, instead of 9 A. M., as heretofore. This is done so as not to interfere with the engineering drill, which will occupy the time from 8 to 11 A. M. A number of other changes in the day's programme have been made.

Several religious services have been held to-day. A song service in the Young Men's Christian Association at 9 A. M. opened the day. At 11 A. M. in the mess hall the Rev. Richard Cobden of St. John's Church, Larchmont Manor, the regimental Chaplain, conducted an Episcopal service, largely attended.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Young Men's Christian Association held a praise service in their tent.

Father Paul of the Paulist Fathers, Graymoor, later made his third Sunday visit to camp, and drawing a crowd about him near Quality Row, preached and sang for some time. Father Paul has a rich voice, and his preaching in the open air attracts many people here every Sunday.

The engineering work of the Twenty-second laid out for the week at a meeting to-night provides for a daily drill from 8 to 11 A. M. in practical instruction in the construction of military bridges. To-morrow morning the regiment will begin a pontoon bridge across Annsville Creek from a point near the outpost to Roa Hook. Wooden and canvas pontoons will be utilized. Later on trestle bridges will be constructed. In the afternoon there will be schools of instruction for officers and squads in reconnoisance, sketching, and map work.

The field, staff, and line officers are eating at one mess this week, a new experiment in camp life.

There was a fire call at 2 A. M. to-day, which aroused the men out of a sound sleep and gave them a good drill.

DIDN'T MAKE NEGROES WHITE.

Fake Lotion Concerns Barred from the Use of the Mails.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The Post Office Department has begun a raid on the concerns that dupe colored people by advertising patent stuffs supposed to change the black man into a white one. Magazines and weekly papers published exclusively for colored people, especially in Maryland and Virginia, have for years contained the advertisements of these fake concoctions, and the manufacturers of the compounds have done a thriving business. Postmaster General Cortelyou has decided to bar these concerns from the use of the mails.

The first to be ruled out is a Dr. Herlihy of Chillicothe, Ohio, and the Rev. Winfield Company of Richmond, Va. Both advertised that they could furnish a prescription for turning colored people into white. The department detectives sent for the stuff, had it analyzed, and found it to be made up of bichloride of mercury, tincture of benzoin, glycerine, and water.

There are a number of firms offering to supply a drug that will take the kinks out of the hair of negroes and make it as straight and fine as that of the Caucasian. The department is making an investigation of these compounds with a view to throwing them out of the mails.

CITY OWNERSHIP APPEAL.

To Have the Extra Session Submit the Question to the People.

The Executive Committee of the Municipal Ownership League last night made public a letter which they had forwarded to Gov. Higgins requesting him to urge the Legislature at the special session to give the people of New York the right to vote at the coming election on municipal ownership of future subways and gas and electric lighting plants.

Attention is called to the fact that contracts for building of subways soon will be let, and that under the law they will go to the highest bidders, which, the League contends, will place the city at the mercy of the local traction interests. The League wants the city empowered to go into municipal ownership of public utilities on a large scale with a referendum, which would make the issue the live one in the coming city campaign.

FRANTIC AT CHILD'S DEATH.

Mother Tries to Dash Out Her Brains at Bellevue.

Mrs. Katherine Crossman's three-year-old daughter Josephine, who had been in Bellevue Hospital for many weeks with spinal meningitis, died yesterday just as the mother entered the ward.

The frantic mother tore her hair, and, despite efforts of nurses to quiet her, tried to dash out her brains against the walls of the ward. Removed to the court in front of the hospital, she threw herself on the pavement, while sympathizing visitors crowded about and tried to console her. A physician attended her, and finally her husband took her to their home, at 422 East Tenth Street.



This can't be one of our low shoes—they hold up their own end.

To be sure, if anything goes wrong we stand back of them—guarantee every pair as not only perfect but satisfactory too.

$3.50 and $5.

Ready to serve tennis players with every good sort of tennis shoes—men and boys.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.



Let Us Clothe You.

My Walker St. Store on Broadway would cost a fortune in rent. Then, too, I am a manufacturing clothier. Can't you see where the 33⅓ more value is possible here?

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
Luna Park

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15.
FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, cooler; fresh east winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,314. * * * NEW YORK. TUESDAY. JUNE 20. 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

MORTON, TOO, WILL HAVE AN EQUITABLE INQUIRY

Engages Public Accountants to Go Over the Society's Books.

FOR A FULL INVESTIGATION

Wants It to Cover Points of Hendricks and Frick Reports, Expenses, Investments, and Surpluses.

Paul Morton, the newly elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has determined to have an investigation all his own. To this end he addressed yesterday to Price, Waterhouse & Co. and Haskins & Sells, two firms of public accountants, a letter outlining the scope of the inquiry that he desires made. This is the letter:

"As Chairman of the board of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, I want to know the exact condition of the society as of June 10, 1905, the date of my election as Chairman. With that end in view you will please make jointly an examination of the accounts of the society. You will have access to all books, papers, and records.

"I desire that your report should be as complete and exhaustive as possible. Particular attention should be paid to ascertaining the facts upon the following subjects:

"1. The society's annual expenses, including legal expenses, advertising expenses, agency expenses, and cost of securing business.

"2. The real estate investments of the company, including in the case of each particular parcel the value at which it is carried upon the books of the society, the income which it yields, and the fair valuation of the property, whether above or below the value at which it is carried upon the books of the society. (If necessary, real estate experts may be employed in ascertaining the value and income of the real estate, subject, of course, to my approval as to men and terms.)

"3. The other investments of the society, their character, and the circumstances under which they have been made.

"4. The society's surplus and the manner in which it is carried upon the books of the society.

"5. The methods of keeping the society's accounts, and the respects in which its accounting may be improved.

"6. The relations between the society and the trust companies, banks, safe deposit companies, and other institutions with which the society is affiliated by ownership or considerable amounts of stock or otherwise. (In the case of every corporation in which the society has a dominant or important interest, or with which the society has special relations, the ownership of stock other than that owned by the society should be ascertained so far as practicable.)

"7. The subjects covered by the report of the investigating committee of which Mr. Frick was Chairman should be fully investigated.

"8. When the report of the New York Superintendent of Insurance has been made, that report should be carefully studied, and every matter covered by it, or by the recommendations of the Commissioner should be carefully examined.

"The foregoing suggestions are not intended to limit the scope of your inquiries, which should be as broad as may be necessary in order to ascertain the precise condition of the affairs of the society. I shall from time to time designate other subjects which seem to call for special investigation.

"It is important for all concerned that your investigation should be completed as promptly as possible, and you will accordingly inaugurate it at once and carry it forward with all possible vigor.

"I suggest that each one of your firms place in general charge of this work one particular man with whom I may confer from time to time.

"It is very essential that the entire matter should be treated confidentially, and I wish to confer with you as to when you shall begin this work, and how you shall proceed. Very truly yours,

"PAUL MORTON."

The announcement that Mr. Morton would have an investigation of his own put rather a different phase on the Equitable situation from that in which it has been during the days of waiting for the report of Superintendent Hendricks. Men in touch with the present administration of the society said that the new Chairman of the board, without casting reflections upon either the work of the Frick investigating committee or that of the State Superintendent, desires to be in a position where he may know of the conditions from independent sources. In this way, it was said, the personal element entering into the Frick investigation and the political element attributed to the later stages of the Hendricks inquiry will both be eliminated from the findings upon which Mr. Morton will base his judgment of the Equitable affairs.

The Hendricks report is not expected to be made public until toward the end of the week, private advices from Albany having it that conferences and counter-conferences between Gov. Higgins and politicians were being held for the purpose of a careful consideration. Yesterday Deputy Insurance Commissioner Vanderpool and ex-Congressman Driscoll, Superintendent Hendricks's personal counsel, had a session with Thomas D. Jordan, the Controller of the Equitable, and with H. C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust Company.

President James W. Alexander, who was to have been examined further yesterday, did not go to his office, and it was learned that, with the exception of a few minutes on Friday, had not been downtown since Thursday of last week. Mr. Alexander is at the house of his daughter, Mrs. John W. Alexander, at 116 East Sixty-fifth Street. It was said there last night that he was "not very well." At Mr. Alexander's office, his secretary said that he was only slightly indisposed, and would probably be downtown to-day or to-morrow.

The Executive Committee of the Equitable held a meeting yesterday, but did not take any definite action toward reorganization. Mr. Morton said that only routine business was done.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 19.—Gov. Higgins said to-day that Superintendent Hendricks's Equitable report was a lone one, and that it would not be ready for several days. This will bring the report out after the Governor's message has gone into the extra session, and will make it impossible for any consideration by the Legislature unless the Governor anticipates the report and adds the subject to his recommendations. Superintendent Hendricks will return to this city from Syracuse to-morrow.

After all, CHIVAS, the Scotch that made the Highland famous. It is the best.—Adv.

CZAR, HELPLESS, CHAGRINED.

Feels Keenly Germany's Browbeating of France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, June 19.—A small item of information that I have received from a trustworthy source tends to the conclusion that the Czar is impatient that Russia should recover the position she has temporarily lost in European politics.

Nobody has felt more keenly than the Emperor Nicholas the significance for Russia of the recent browbeating of France by Germany. He is exasperated with the whole diplomatic campaign culminating with M. Delcassé's resignation from the French Foreign Office. Indeed, it may confidently be stated that if Russia had not been in the sorry plight to which the war in the Far East has reduced her Germany would never have treated France as she has done.

The exact words in which the Czar expressed his sentiments only a few days ago have been repeated to me and are such as to leave no doubt that he is profoundly mortified at the altered status of Russia in European affairs, which implies that he is anxious for an end of the war.

It is perhaps not to the interest of either Great Britain or France that Russia's power and influence in Europe should be materially diminished. While the Franco-German incident has been connected only with Morocco, it is but the first consequence of the disturbance of the balance of power in Europe resulting from the collapse of Russia in the Far East.

Other incidents may be expected. The efforts of German diplomats in certain minor European capitals sufficiently indicate that a general plan of German action exists. If it is carried out it will establish German preponderance, political and economic, on the Continent of Europe.

PATRICK WRITES TO HIGGINS.

Asserts His Innocence, and Says He Will Fight for Vindication.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 19.—Gov. Higgins has received a letter from Albert T. Patrick, who is in Sing Sing Prison, under sentence of death on Aug. 7 for the murder of William M. Rice. The letter reads:

"I have been convicted of murder in the first degree, as will appear by reference to the records in your office. On the 9th inst. the Court of Appeals affirmed the judgment of conviction.

"I have never asked and do not ask for clemency. I have asked and shall continue to ask for strict justice and due process of law only. Any application to you to lessen the penalty adjudged me will be without my authority.

"William Rice was not murdered. I have committed no crime, but my conviction has been brought about by a criminal conspiracy to deprive me of due process of law. The remedies open to me are as follows:

"First—A petition for reargument in the Court of Appeals.

"Second—An appeal to the United States courts.

"Third—A motion for a new trial upon newly discovered evidence in the trial court.

"Fourth—An application to the Governor for full pardon upon proof of innocence.

"I may apply to you for the appointment of a medical commission to examine the testimony, consider new evidence, &c., as to how Mr. Rice came to his death. I may also apply to you or the Legislature for an investigation into the methods of administration of criminal justice in New York County, and as to the manner of my conviction.

"I will accept no compromise. I may apply to you for a modification of the solitary confinement which hampers me in my fight for justice."

Gov. Higgins said to-night that he did not understand the letter as asking for any action at his hands.

SUICIDE IN ERIE OFFICES.

Clerk Reprimanded Just Before He Sent Bullet Into His Brain.

Harry Bencke, twenty-five years old, an Erie Railroad clerk, shot himself in the offices of the company, at 15 Church Street, just before going-home time yesterday, and died in the Hudson Street Hospital within an hour. The only cause assigned for his act was that he had been reprimanded by one of his superiors. He lived at 921 Willow Avenue, Hoboken.

The other clerks in the room were preparing to leave at the close of the day's work. Bencke, who had been particularly industrious, walked from his desk in the centre of the room to ask a question of Mr. Scott, who was in charge of the department. Then he returned to his desk. He stood for a moment, seemingly debating something. Suddenly he opened a drawer, took from a well-worn holster a revolver, and pulled the trigger. The bullet entered the right temple and he fell to the floor beside the file at which he worked.

On the way to the hospital with Bencke the ambulance at West Broadway and Chambers Street ran down Henry Ingraham, fifty-six years old, a salesman, living at Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. Mr. Ingraham started to cross the street. He did not see the vehicle, which was making the best time it could. He was knocked down and badly bruised. Mr. Ingraham was removed to the hospital in another ambulance.

Mrs. Bencke said last night that she knew no reason why her son should kill himself. She insisted that the shooting must have been accidental. She said his only recreation was baseball and the Young Men's Christian Association and that he had no love affair.

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HIS HEART SEWN UP, PATIENT STILL LIVING

A Remarkable Operation in Harlem Hospital.

IT MAY SAVE AN ITALIAN

Right Auricle Punctured Doctors Have Sawed Through a Rib and Sewed the Wound.

Physicians in this city are watching with great interest the case of Camillo Detano, a young Italian, who last Sunday night was taken to the Harlem Hospital suffering from a stab wound which had punctured the wall of the heart and penetrated the right auricle. A rare and difficult operation was immediately performed by three of the surgeons attached to the hospital, all of whom are young men, and the wound in the heart was sewn together. At a late hour last night the man was still alive, and there was hope, although a slim one, that he might recover.

That Detano reached the hospital alive was in itself bordering on the miraculous. He was stabbed in a saloon at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue. He was left for about five minutes sitting in a chair. Then three other Italians walked him up to the Harlem Hospital, about twelve city blocks away. In that walk the man lost so much blood that, according to all preconceived notions of medical science, the loss in itself ought to have been sufficient to kill him.

Finding the man still alive in spite of everything he had undergone, Dr. S. G. Burns and L. A. Parmenter, assisted by Dr. Hazzard, hurried him to the operating room, and began preparations for the operation at once, knowing that every second lost made their task less hopeful. Under the most favorable circumstances the operation they propose to perform does not leave the patient alive after its completion in one case out of a thousand.

While they made their instruments and other paraphernalia ready, a messenger was rushed to the neighboring Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, returning with the Rev. Father F. Cardi. The priest administered the last rites to Detano and stayed with him through the operation.

To get at the heart the physicians had to saw off an inch and a half of the third right rib. Their next task was the ligation of two arteries, an operation that in itself involves life and death. Having got that far, and still finding the man breathing, they were able to give their attention to the heart itself.

They found that the right auricle had been seriously punctured, the width of the wound being about one-quarter of an inch. This wound was closed with a single stitch, and the usual dressings applied.

The entire operation consumed thirty-five minutes. Anaesthetics were used. Detano not only survived, but regained partial consciousness during the next night. Last evening he was resting with some ease considering the circumstances, and the physicians were beginning to entertain hopes of his final recovery.

W. E. WOODEND ARRESTED.

Held in Philadelphia Accused of Getting $21,700 by Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—On his arrival at Broad Street Station to-day, Dr. W. E. Woodend, head of the firm of Woodend & Co., brokers, 50 Broadway, New York, was arrested on a charge of obtaining $2,700 by false representations from the firm of Gessler & Smith, brokers, 1414 Penn Square. He was committed on default of $2,500 bail.

W. N. Smith and A. Gessler, members of the firm, testified at a hearing before Magistrate Gallagher that Woodend went to them several months ago and asserted that he had organized a new company to do a general stock business in New York City under the name of W. E. Woodend & Co. He said the capital would be $100,000, of which amount $25,000 had been paid in, and that the concern had been chartered. Woodend assured the brokers that he had arranged to have deposits to his account made in this city and that prompt return would be made on all business recommended to him by Gessler and Smith.

On the strength of his representations, the witnesses said, accounts were opened with Woodend & Co. and the money of customers forwarded to New York in stock transactions. Since about June 8, however, the witnesses said, they had been unable to obtain a settlement from Woodend, and had been obliged to make personal settlements with their customers who demanded their money. There is still $2,700 due from the Woodend firm.

Woodend was sent for to come to Philadelphia to make an explanation and straighten out matters, and was arrested upon his arrival. The witnesses said it had been found that his assertions about the financial status of his firm were untrue.

On cross-examination by Woodend's attorney Mr. Gessler said he had not made any personal research at Albany to discover whether Woodend's declaration about the incorporation of the firm was true.

When asked to make a statement about the matter, Woodend replied:

"This is all a mistake. They got me over here to talk over matters, and then had me arrested. That is all. What I have done has only been in the regular course of business. It's all a mistake and will be adjusted."

KILLED ON HOTEL ROOF.

Scores See Lineman Burned by Live Wire at Brighton Beach.

Walter H. Brown, a lineman of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, was killed by a live wire yesterday while he was working on the roof of the Brighton Beach Hotel and while scores of guests of the hotel, out on the boardwalk, were watching him.

He was at the very top of the roof when he picked up the wire. He shouted and then fell, rolling to the eaves. The iron roof of the hotel had helped to make nearly a perfect circuit for the current, and he had been killed instantly.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New York Central, leaves Grand Central Station 1:37 P. M.; arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse, 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

THUG ROBS W. T. WALTON.

Dry Goods Man Felled at Fort George —Taken to Hospital.

William T. Walton, proprietor of a dry goods store at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, and living at 333 West End Avenue, was found, apparently dazed, at Fort George and Audubon Avenue at 1:45 o'clock this morning.

He had a gash on the back of his head which it took eight stitches to close in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, to which the police took him.

He told the police that as he was leaving Fort George to take a car some time before that some one came up behind and felled him with a blow on the head.

The footpad, whom he could not describe, got $75, a gold watch, and his scarf pin.

There have been several hold-ups in this neighborhood in the last few weeks.

AUTO BOAT SPILLS PILOT.

E. R. Thomas's New Craft Drops Him in Its Speed Trial.

In trying out E. R. Thomas's new auto-boat, guaranteed by the builders to make at least forty miles an hour, the pilot was thrown into the North River yesterday afternoon in turning the stakeboat at One Hundred and Eighth Street. Mr. Thomas was in the bow of the stakeboat. So great was the speed of the boat that the pilot miscalculated in attempting to make as short a turn as possible, the wheel veered, and threw him headlong into the water. The boat was traveling at such a rate that the pilot was left far behind before the accident was more than noticed.

V. C. Vanham, in the launch Liberty, who was watching the trials, turned at once to the assistance of the man in the water and picked him up. He was almost exhausted. With Mr. Vanham in the Liberty were Charles Zimmerman, a member of the Life-Saving Corps, and three other men belonging to the Hudson River Yacht Club.

After picking up the pilot the Liberty put off after Mr. Thomas's new boat, which had been stopped by this time, overhauled her, and put the pilot aboard.

The test was under the supervision of the builders, Smith & Mabley, and the designer, Clinton Crane. It is understood that the contract for the boat called for one which would beat the Challenger, owned by W. Gould Brokaw.

TO SELL BRUNSWICK SITE.

Plans for Erection of a New Building Have Been Abandoned.

All plans for the erection of a new hotel on the Brunswick site on the east side of Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, it was learned yesterday, have been abandoned by the owners of the property, the Brunswick Construction Company, and if their present plans are carried out the site will be offered at auction in the near future.

The Brunswick Construction Company, of which Henry R. Hoyt is President, and in which Charles T. Barney is interested, bought the property in January, 1903.

The site for the proposed new hotel includes not only the old Hotel Brunswick property, but also the adjoining Fifth Avenue properties, and the I. Townsend Burden and Stephenson residences at the rear—making in all a plot with a frontage of 200 feet on Fifth Avenue and about 150 feet on both Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets.

According to reports at the time the land alone cost in the neighborhood of $2,750,000, while the projected twenty-story hotel called for the investment of $4,000,000.

The site was cleared of old buildings in the Spring of 1903, but throughout that year and the early part of 1904 the unsettled condition of the building industry was assigned as the reason for the delay in beginning work on the new structure.

Since then there have been frequent rumors that the property would be sold under private contract, and that new interests would undertake the building operation.

With the expenses of carrying the property in an unproductive state, it is said to have cost its owners up to date about $3,500,000. It was assessed for taxation last year at $1,977,000.

BALLOONIST IN THE RIVER.

Had to Drop Near Newark Because His Balloon Was Weak.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—The balloon ascension at Hillside Park, in Belleville, did not take place to-day owing to an accident there yesterday, when the aeronaut, Joseph Bush, was compelled to drop from the trapeze into the Passaic River.

When Bush had reached a fair height yesterday he noticed that his balloon was not moving satisfactorily. When it reache the river he let go with his parachute and dropped into the water. The balloon was found some distance away so badly damaged that it was impossible to repeat the performance. A new one was sent for, but it did not arrive in time.

Several thousand people saw the aeronaut drop.

ENGINEER DIES IN HIS CAB.

Fireman at Throttle Couldn't Attend Heat Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 19.—Hiram Bossert, a veteran engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, died in the cab of a locomotive while southbound over the mountains, with a train running at sixty miles an hour, this afternoon. Exhaustion by heat, it is believed, caused death.

Bossert, who was fifty years old, seemed in perfect health when he started on his trip at Scranton. At Mountain Park he told his fireman he was feeling ill, and asked for a drink of water. Starting his locomotive for the last time, as it proved, he continued to complain. The fireman relieved him at the throttle.

The train being scheduled for high speed, the fireman was compelled to give his undivided attention to the locomotive. When he stopped at Laurel Run, the next station, Bossert lay dead on the floor of the cab. The body was carried to Bossert's home, at Mauch Chunk.

AMMONIA TANK BURSTS, DORILTON TENANTS FLEE

Policeman Runs Elevator Upstairs and Arouses Many.

ONE WOMAN IS OVERCOME

Apartment House Engineer, in Diver's Suit, at Last Shuts Off Fumes in the Basement.

An ammonia tank attached to the refrigerating plant in the basement of the big Dorilton apartment house, at Broadway and Seventy-first Street, exploded shortly after 11 o'clock last night, sending fumes of ammonia through the forty-seven apartments in the building and penetrating the rooms of the 250 persons living there.

The nego elevator boys left their cars as quickly as they could, but Policeman Sexton put a handkerchief over his nose and ran one of the cars to the top floor.

He opened an airshaft there and then went back through the building, arousing the tenants and directing them to open their windows, piloted many to the street. Some of the tenants were found ill in their rooms.

A messenger was hurried to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and the reserves were sent to the house. The police aided in quieting the tenants, and sent for an ambulance. The doctor who came with the ambulance cared for Mrs. J. R. Josephs, a tenant on the third floor, who was carried downstairs by her husband.

In the meantime all the employes of the house seemed to be afraid to tell the police just where the explosion had occurred. They said that the engineer of the building would shut off the leakage of ammonia, and that he would do so as soon as he got the chance.

At last, when many of the tenants threatened to cause somebody's arrest, the engineer William Hayes, did go into the basement.

He donned a diver's suit and went down into the engine room, where he shut off the flow of ammonia, and then got to work with a hose spraying the floors with water. It was long after 1 o'clock when he succeeded in driving out the fumes from the building, but even then many of the tenants declared they would sit up all night rather than risk going to bed.

Among the tenants are Henry Havemeyer, F. P. Addicks, and M. L. Armstein.

Like the others, they were driven out of their rooms. Many of the guests did not even take time to dress when they discovered what had happened, but rushed into the halls in their night clothing.

ASK A CARNEGIE PEACE FUND.

Philadelphians Would Have Him Give $30,000,000 for Institutes Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Andrew Carnegie has been asked by the Universal Peace Union to contribute $30,000,000 to promote a hard and fast international alliance between the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany in the interest of peace.

If France, Germany, and England agree, he is to promise $10,000,000 each for the establishment of a Carnegie Institute in Paris, London, and Berlin. These, it is proposed, shall be run on the lines similar to the Carnegie Institute at Washington. The letter says the gift would appeal to the intellectual element of the three nations.

Other innumerable benefits all leading to peace and prosperity are pointed out in the letter to Mr. Carnegie, which concludes:

"Among all your benefactions none could compare with this in grandeur and fruitfulness. It would be an antidote to the remnant of resentment against Britain still lingering on the Continent; a graceful acknowledgment of America's debt to Britain, France, and Germany for the colonists sent to develop her resources and for the training given to American scholars. By conciliating German-Americans it would tend to remove one of the most serious obstacles to the reunion of Britain with her lost Colonies."

POLICE ON A ROOF HUNT.

Magistrate Crane Sounded the Alarm —Skylarker Arrested.

City Magistrate Leroy B. Crane, who lives at 139 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, telephoned to Police Headquarters shortly before midnight last night that he saw men on the roofs of houses in One Hundred and Twentieth Street in the rear of his home. Headquarters notified the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street police, and Capt. McGlynn and half a dozen of his men hurried to capture the supposed burglars. When they reached Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street they found a lot of excitement.

After a while Capt. McGlynn, with his revolver drawn, went up on the roof of one of the houses and arrested sixteen-year-old Jerome Scheuer on the roof of his own house at 140 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. His father protested against his arrest, but Magistrate Crane sustained the police, and the boy was held for disorderly conduct.

He had apparently been only skylarking.

MAN AND BABIES CAUGHT.

Fathers Went Armed to See Alleged Kidnapper in Jersey.

Josephine Destephan, five years old, of 132½ Sullivan Street, Manhattan, whose father is a court interpreter, and Annie Donbriosio, four years old, of 192 Prince Street, Manhattan, whose father is a woman's tailor, were recovered in New Durham, N. J., last night by their fathers, after they had been taken away by a man who is under arrest at New Durham. It is charged that the children were kidnapped.

The prisoner said he was August Tepsch of 110 Charles Street, Manhattan, a polisher. He said he had simply taken the children into the country to give them a breath of fresh air.

Before the fathers of the children were allowed to see the prisoner they were searched. On one father was a loaded revolver and on the other a long knife. Six or eight friends, who went to New Jersey with them, were also armed. The children were taken home.

$7,500 Verdict for Son's Death.

A verdict for $7,500 was found by a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in favor of Harmon S. Hall, father of Richard Hall, who was killed in the basement of the Greenwood Baptist Church on March 8 last by the explosion of the boiler. Mr. Hall sued the church for $25,000 as administrator of his son's estate.

GENERATION BY RADIUM.

Cambridge Professor Reported to Have Produced Artificial Life.

LONDON, June 20.—According to The Daily Chronicle, experiments conducted for six years in the Cavendish Laboratory at Cambridge University by J. Butler Burke, a young professor, who for a long time worked with Prof. Thomson, have almost certainly demonstrated the possibility of spontaneous generation.

By means of radium and sterilized bouillon placed together in a test tube, Prof. Burke obtained cultures presenting many appearances of vitality, such as growth and subdivision.

Toward the close of February, this year, Dr. Jacques Loeb of the University of California announced that he had made discoveries along lines similar to those announced in the London dispatch.

"It is obvious," said Dr. Loeb, "that we are now able to imitate the process of sexual fertilization in the egg of the sea urchin completely and in all its essential features by purely physical and chemical means."

CHASED PRESIDENT'S AUTO.

Two Policemen Accused His Chauffeur of Going Too Fast.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—It developed to-day that President Roosevelt's chauffeur was overhauled for speeding yesterday afternoon while carrying the President, his son Theodore, and two of the latter's friends along the Conduit Road to Great Falls.

Two policemen, considering that the chauffeur was going at a speed greater than that allowed by law gave chase, and after pursuing it for half a mile, overhauled the auto and notified the chauffeur that he would be required to appear in the police court to-day. The President, who was in the rear seat, inquired the reason. His identity by this time becoming known, the matter was dropped, and the policemen hastily withdrew.

ENGINEER WALLACE TO QUIT?

Reported in Colon That He Will Not Return to the Canal.

COLON, June 19.—It was publicly announced that John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the canal zone, who sailed for the United States June 16, was going home by order of Secretary Taft for the purpose of a consultation on important matters prior to the sailing of the Secretary for the Philippines. Since the departure of Mr. Wallace, however, it has been said, in influential circles that he does not intend to return to the Isthmus to resume his position of Chief Engineer, but that he has gone home to confer with Secretary Taft on the subject of his resignation.

Shortly before he sailed Mr. Wallace was the recipient of a memorial from the heads of departments on behalf of the canal employes, expressing deep appreciation of the benefits resulting from the new schedule of hours and wages, and from the betterment in the general welfare of all connected with the work on the canal.

The fact that Mr. Wallace went home accompanied by his wife and his two secretaries seems in some quarters to lend credence to the rumor that he does not intend to return.

HAY GOES TO WHITE HOUSE.

Spends Evening in Conference with President and Taft.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Hay arrived here at 6:30 o'clock to-night. Two hours later he called at the White House, and was at once received by the President, with whom he spent the greater part of the evening.

The Secretary expects to remain in Washington until the end of this week, and will spend the Summer at his home on Lake Sunapee, N. H.

Secretary Taft joined the President and Mr. Hay at the White House to-night. Secretary Hay will attend the Cabinet meeting to-morrow. He looked improved, and remarked as he left the White House that he was feeling well.

MRS. T. F. RYAN GIVES $50,000.

Adds to Recent Gift of $300,000 to Georgetown University.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, wife of the new owner of Equitable stock, has given $50,000 to Georgetown University to provide a new gymnasium. Mrs. Ryan recently gave $300,000 for the construction of the new refectory.

President Dolgherty announced to-day the gift of the $50,000 for the gymnasium, and said he had hopes that the sum would be augmented from other sources, so that $150,000 or $200,000 would be available, and a building similar to the gymnasiums of Harvard, Princeton, and Yale could be built.

FATAL WISCONSIN TORNADO.

Much Damage Done to Farms—Heavy Hail Falls Elsewhere.

BLUE MOUNDS, Wis., June 19.—A farm hand was killed, several other persons were injured, more than $150,000 damage was done to crops and farm buildings, and scores of head of stock were destroyed by a tornado that passed through Dane and Iowa Counties and over the townships of Barneveld and Blue Mounds last night.

Telephone and telegraph wires are down and the full extent of the damage can only be estimated. The storm broke after an extremely sultry day, and through a tract eight miles long and one to two miles wide the destruction of property was almost complete.

Parties were sent out from Blue Mounds and helped rescue people pinioned in the wreckage.

Highland, Wis., reports a severe hailstorm, which wrecked barns and windmills and ruined crops. The path of the storm was two miles wide and hail piled up a foot in depth. Similar reports come from Dodgeville and Mount Horeb.

RUSSIANS FAIL TO STOP ADVANCE OF JAPANESE

Rumors in St. Petersburg That Linevitch Is in Dire Peril.

BIG MOVEMENT FROM KOREA

Three Columns Said to be Moving to Complete Oyama's Line to the East.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Official telegrams received at the War Office this afternoon report the continued development of the Japanese offensive, which Gen. Linevitch is apparently unable to check.

Grave doubts are aroused among the partisans of peace by the evident determination of the Japanese to force a general engagement. They profess to see therein an intention of Japan not to conclude peace until the Russians are driven west of Lake Baikal.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Latest news from the front leaves little doubt that Gen. Oyama's columns are in motion and disquieting rumors are current here regarding the position of the Russian Army, according to which Oyama has succeeded in pushing both his flanks far forward respectively opposite Kuanchengtsu and Kirin, whence he can draw a noose around the troops below this line.

Gen. Linevitch, under date of June 17, telegraphed to the Emperor as follows:

"From 2 A. M. until 8 A. M. June 16 our force engaged in the neighborhood of Liaoyangwopeng a Japanese force consisting of infantry and two batteries of artillery which approached from the south to about five miles of Liaoyangwopeng. Our detachment southward checked the offensive movement and the Japanese retired:

"At about 8 A. M. a turning movement on the left flank executed by a battalion of Japanese infantry and three squadrons of cavalry was also reported. Our right flank was turned by a regiment of infantry, several squadrons of cavalry, and some artillery. The commander of our detachment consequently was forced to evacuate Liaoyangwopeng, and a Japanese force entered Liaoyangwopeng with a division of infantry, thirty squadrons of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. Three Japanese squadrons occupied Simlaochen, but our detachment forced them to evacuate the place.

"At dawn to-day a company of Japanese infantry resumed the offensive eastward of the railway, but were dislodged by a detachment of Volunteer Sharpshooters.

"According to reports from Korea the enemy is advancing in the direction of Kongchen and Munsan."

Telegraphing June 18, Linevitch said there had been no change in the situation.

LIDIAPUDZY, Manchuria, June 19.—The Japanese are advancing from the centre and westward and are driving in the Russian screens south of Palitun. Further west they turned the Russian extreme right at Liaoyangchungpeng Saturday night, (Liaoyangwopeng?) flanking the Russians out of position after a night-long fight.

The Japanese force consisted of an infantry division, four batteries of artillery, and thirty squadrons of cavalry.

General Mistchenko's cavalry subsequently retrieved some of the lost ground. During Mistchenko's operations Prince Frederick Leopold of Prussia (representing Emperor William with the Russian army) received his baptism of fire.

According to information received at headquarters the Japanese are moving northwest from Korea in three columns which include 50,000 infantry and corresponding forces of cavalry and field and mountain artillery. These columns are heading for Chutsami, Kmesan, and Kenshan, to complete the line of Oyama's army stretching from the Mongolian frontier to the Sea of Japan.

WAR PARTY AGAIN ACTIVE.

Czar Being Urged by Powerful Faction Not to Assure Peace.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—The war party has by no means surrendered. On the contrary, backed by the military element, it is making a concerted effort to dissuade the Emperor from concluding peace.

Even with the two armies already clinching they are filling St. Petersburg and Peterhof with optimistic views, and Lieut. Gen. Linevitch and his lieutenants are reinforcing their arguments with roseate reports of the strategic situation.

Many Russian correspondents at the front, evidently inspired from St. Petersburg, are flooding their papers with dispatches in the same strain. The Novoe Vremya's correspondent, in his zeal against the conclusion of a humiliating peace, points to the hazards for the Government in disbanding an army of half a million men without giving them a taste of success, and expresses the fear of dangerous consequences.

The same correspondent, however, chronicles the fact that the rank and file are indifferent, and concludes: "If peace can be obtained without the cession of Russian territory or blood money, then peace by all means."

CZAR PROMISES REFORM.

Authorizes All Russia to Expect a National Assembly Soon.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.—Emperor Nicholas received the delegation from the Moscow Zemstvo Congress at noon in the Alexander Palace at Peterhof.

Prince Troubetskoy, in behalf of the Moscow delegation, addressed the Emperor in a long speech, in which he described the serious conditions existing in Russia, which have cause the Zemstvos to approach the Emperor directly. Prince Troubetskoy spoke for half an hour, and the Emperor was evidently much impressed. M. Fedoroff, representing the St. Petersburg delegation, also spoke.

The Emperor replied, saying:

"'I am happy to have heard you. I have no doubt you are guided by an ard-

ent sentiment of love for the fatherland in addressing me directly.

"I have been grieved in my whole soul with all my people at the calamities the war has brought upon Russia, and at all those which may still be feared, as well as at our internal disturbances.

"Dissipate your doubts. My will is sovereign, and it is my unalterable will that the admission of elected representatives to the works of state shall be regularly accomplished. I watch daily and devote myself to this work. You may announce that to all your friends in country and town.

"I am firmly convinced that Russia will emerge strengthened from the trials she is now enduring and that there will be established soon, as formerly, a union between the Emperor and all Russia—a communion between myself and the men of Russian soil. This union and communion must serve as a basis for the original principles of Russia.

"I have faith in your desire to help me in this task."

Upon completing his remarks the Emperor greeted the individual memoers of the delegation, shaking hands with them and having a few cordial words for each, even such Radicals as M. Petrunkevitch, (President of the Moscow Agricultural Society,) who has spent many years in exile as the result of his liberal views; M. Rodicheff and Prince Shakoffskoy, known as the "Anarchist Prince," being greeted without the slightest evidence of displeasure.

The fact that the Emperor not only received the bold, plain-spoken address of the Zemstvo Congress without so much as an indication of disapprobation, but expressed full sympathy with the efforts to ameliorate the deplorable state of affairs depicted therein, and in the most direct and explicit fashion renewed his promise to summon the representatives of the people, made the deepest impression on the delegation.

Princes Troubetskoy, Lvoff, and Dolgorukoff, whom the correspondent saw, not only showed by their manner their delight at the result of the audience, but expressed themselves as fully satisfied with the imperial assurances. So far as they are concerned they indicated that they are now ready to await the fulfillment of the Emperor's promise, which it is believed will not be long delayed.

The delegation is now preparing an account of the audience which will be presented to the St. Petersburg Douma tomorrow, and in accordance with their instructions as well as the imperial wish, will be communicated to all the zemstvos and Mayors of Russia.

COSSACK RAID ON HOSPITAL.

Bullets, Swords, and Bayonets Used Despite Red Cross Flag.

LONDON, June 20.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, describing a Cossack attack on a Japanese field hospital, which occurred during an attack on a Japanese convoy at Taipoushin, May 20, as the most disgraceful incident of the war, says:

"Despite the prominent display of Red Cross badges, the Cossacks fired volleys at close quarters and then charged with drawn swords, with the result that many non-combatants were killed or wounded.

"Some of the Russians dismounted and used their bayonets. The steel was thrust down their the mouths of the Japanese and their heads were nearly cut off and their bodies disemboweled. Finally the Cossacks burned and otherwise destroyed all medicines and medical appliances."

DEADLY RIOTING AT LODZ.

Socialists Fire on Cossacks, Who Charge Into a Procession.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, June 19.—Two persons were killed and thirty-six were wounded in a conflict between troops and Socialists at Lodz yesterday.

A procession of 2,000 Socialists carrying red flags was stopped by Cossacks. The Socialists thereupon fired, and the Cossacks replied, and then charged with drawn swords into the thick of the procession.

The disturbances were renewed this morning at a factory in the suburbs of Baluty, which the troops have cut off from communication with Lodz.

PROTEST FROM CZAR'S ARMY.

Several Hundred Officers Declare They Cannot Do Police Duty.

LONDON, June 19.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Reuter Telegram Company says that several hundred officers held a meeting June 15 at Krasnoye-Selo (sixteen miles from St. Petersburg) to discuss the situation created by recent events and to protest against their constant employment in the rôle of police.

Gen. Rehbinder, commanding the guard, ordered the meeting to disperse on the ground that it was illegal.

A group of officers stepped forward and declared that they were all faithful subjects of the Emperor, but could not remain in the position of military policemen. It was a position, they said, which completely isolated them from society, toward which they practically sustained the rôle of butchers.

Gen. Rehbinder still insisted that the meeting disperse, but promised the officers a speedy opportunity to meet legally.

STOLEN JEWELS RESTORED.

Lost at Smith College Commencement, Found by Detective.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 19.—Miss Maie Elmendorff Hackstaff of New York and Easthampton, L. I., a guest at the commencement exercises of Smith College, was robbed of $3,500 in jewelry while staying at Plymouth Inn.

A private detective from Springfield, who was set to work on the case on Saturday to-day delivered the stolen jewelry to Miss Hackstaff and her lawyer, Charles E. Gross, of Hartford, in the parlor of the inn. The detective declined to say where he found the jewelry or who took it, merely saying that the valuables were taken by one whose presence in the hotel or in the girl's room would not arouse suspicion.

Miss Hackstaff left the jewelry in a chamois bag, hanging among her clothes in the closet of her room. When she looked for it some hours later it was gone.

A score of thefts, many petty and some large, have been reported by the students at the college recently.

A BOY HERO'S BODY FOUND.

Skipper of Vanderbilt Yacht Recovers It in the East River.

Capt. William Kirby, in command of W. K. Vanderbilt's Tarantula, lying off Twenty-third Street in the East River, saw a body floating past the yacht yesterday morning. He put out in a launch and landed the body on shore. At the morgue it was identified by Mrs. Mary Irwin as that of her nephew, Lawrence Irwin, twelve years old, who lived at 332 East Fortieth Street.

The boy disappeared on Feb. 14. At the time his companions reported that he had fallen off a pier at the foot of Forty-second Street. He was the sole support of a widowed mother and three little sisters. When the news spread in the neighborhood that the body had been found many children took flowers to the Morgue and asked the keeper to place them on the coffin. The boy had been quite a hero in the neighborhood because he had rescued several children from drowning. For this reason the story that he had been drowned was not credited until his body was recovered yesterday.

PNEUMONIA CLAIMS BRIDE.

Mrs. Mangels of Brooklyn, Wed Three Weeks Ago, Is Dead.

Mrs. Edward H. Mangels, a member of a well-known family of the Hill district of Brooklyn, who was married only three weeks ago, died on Sunday at her home, 229 Washington Avenue, of pneumonia. She was the daughter of Henry von Glahn of the wholesale grocery firm of von Glahn Brothers.

She married Mr. Mangels on May 31. The funeral services will be held this evening, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. J. J. Heischmann of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, who married the young couple.

PRESIDENT AGAIN TRIES TO AVERT GREAT BATTLE

Warring Powers, However, Are Not Seeking an Armistice.

JAPAN DESIRES A FREE HAND

Suspects Russia Is Not Sincere and May Treat Her as China Was Treated.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—No armistice between Russia and Japan is likely until the armies of Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linevitch have met in another battle. This unfortunate outcome is largely the result of the evasive and unsatisfactory character of the Russian note accepting President Roosevelt's note of June 8.

The exchanges now going on between the Governments of the belligerent powers relate chiefly to the date of meeting. Both are evasive on the subject of an armistice.

In view of the impending battle in Manchuria, the President to-day sent for Count Cassini and Minister Takahira to take up discussion of an armistice. The President is well aware that this is a matter with which he cannot interfere. He practically promised in his note of June 8 to keep his hands off and let the two powers settle matters for themselves. The question whether another battle shall be fought is a military one, and as such the President has no right to take an active hand in settling it.

He has not interfered, but he has sounded the two diplomats on the question and has met with no encouragement. Japan distrusts Russia so thoroughly that she is not willing to tie her hands by an armistice until she is thoroughly convinced that the Russian representatives will really be plenipotentiaries.

The Japanese note was an unreserved acceptance of the President's suggestion. The Russian note implied certain reservations. At no time has Japan been fully convinced of Russia's sincerity, and the tone of this note did not reassure her. Hence Japan wishes a free hand until convinced that Russia will enter the conference with no reservations, and Russia on her side will not ask for an armistice.

The Japanese, it can be stated authoritatively, do not intend to lose a single trick, no matter how unimportant it may seem. Their determined insistence on Washington or Che-Foo, places outside the atmosphere of European politics, as the scene of meeting was merely an evidence of this.

Their terms may not be severe, but upon those terms the Japanese will resolutely insist. They mean to have no more trifling than they permitted in 1895, when Marquis Ito unceremoniously dismissed the Chinese negotiators because there was a reservation in the powers granted to them.

The determination with which the Japanese insisted during the negotiations at Shimoneseki in 1895 that their military positions should be maintained is pointed to by the diplomats most concerned in the present labors toward peace as a precedent for the similar attitude of the Japanese now.

Li-Hung-Change, with all his finesse and with a persistence that endured all manner of rebuffs, struggled to secure an armistice. The whole interview the first day of the negotiations was devoted to this contention.

Japan demanded that Japanese troops should occupy Taku, Tien-Tsin, and Shan-Hai-Kwan, that all arms and munitions held by the Chinese at these points be surrendered, and that China pay an indemnity commensurate with the length of the armistice. Li pronounced these conditions impossible.

Marquis Ito refused to change them. Over and over Li demanded a general armistice, and as often Ito dangled before him the prospect of terms of peace to divert him. Finally, worn out with his efforts and the immovable determination of the Japanese diplomat, the great Li-Hung-Chang gave up, utterly beaten, and proceeded to arrange the terms of the treaty.

Even during these negotiations Li was told by Ito that the Japanese forces should proceed at once to attack Formosa. The same day Li was wounded by a Japanese assassin. Japan promptly offered an unconditional armistice as amends for the assassin's attack. A convention for the armistice was at once made, and both Governments were bound to maintain unchanged the military positions they then had.

It is believed that in the present instance the Japanese will strive to thwart every effort of Russia to secure an armistice until they have convinced their adversary of their absolute mastery.

They have no doubt whatever of the issue of the impending battle and believe that it will be such as to insure sincere action on the part of Russia when the negotiations begin. They mean to have a settlement that will permanently establish the relations between Russia and Japan, and if Russia has not yet been sufficiently beaten to bring about such a result, they are willing to beat her again.

It is stated officially that the first questions to be settled are the date of meeting and the names of the plenipotentiaries, and that it is probable neither will be announced before June 26, if then. After these announcements the armistice question may be taken up seriously.

Minister Takahira to-day informed the President that the Japanese plenipotentiaries would be able to reach Washington the first part of August, if it was deemed desirable for them to be here by that time. The President later informed Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, of this conversation, and Count Cassini is calling his Government to-night to find out when the Russian mission will arrive. When this is known it will be possible to decide upon a date for the conference.

ITALIANS PRAISE ROOSEVELT.

Deputies Discuss a Petition of 400,000 for Intervention for Peace.

ROME, June 19.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day discussed a petition bearing 400,000 signatures for a movement on the part of the Italian Government to intervene for the cessation of the Russo-Japanese war.

In the course of the debate the action taken by President Roosevelt in bringing the two countries together in a peace conference was warmly approved.

Premier Fortis, although admitting that Italy had not taken any initiative toward mediation, assured the Chamber that the Government had constantly striven to secure the desired end.

SHERIFF AT DELMAR TRACK.

No Attempt Made to Interfere with Betting at St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—Sheriff Herpel of St. Louis County visited the Delmar race track to-day, accompanied by several deputies, but he made no attempt to interfere with the betting on the races openly conducted there. Asked if he had received the Governor's orders to suppress gambling on races, Sheriff Herpel said:

"Yes, but I don't know what course to pursue. I must depend upon my legal advisers. I wish the Attorney General would render an opinion on the matter. I think I had better await the outcome of the test case against Bookmaker George Ehrlich, who was arrested on Saturday."

Prosecuting Attorney Johnson of the county was also at to-day's races.

"I am investigating the system of betting in vogue here," he said. "If it is in violation of the law it will be stopped. That is all I care to say at present."

O. K.'D EXPLODING BOILER.

The Coroner Will Want to Hear from City Inspectors—Subway Delay.

As a result of the boiler explosion in the compressed air plant at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Hudson River on Sunday afternoon, work on the northern section of the Subway, between One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Fort George, will be delayed a week or ten days.

Three of the four boilers are still intact. It will take a week to replace them on their foundations and reconnect them, and until this is done no work can go on in the Subway, as all the drilling machinery and ventilators are operated by compressed air. A gang of twenty-five men went to work yesterday morning to clear away the wreck, and by nightfall had made substantial progress.

John Keaveney, the clerk at the plant, who was arrested after the explosion and charged with "felonious assault," was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday morning before Magistrate Mayo. He disclaimed all responsibility for the accident and was remanded to the Coroners' office, where Coroner Scholer released him in $1,000 bail. Daniel Barry, the assistant engineer of the plant, is still in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, a prisoner. His condition is too serious to allow him to appear in court for several days. The other victims will be able to leave the hospital to-morrow.

M. J. Flynn, foreman of repairs in the Subway, who is in charge of the men employed in clearing away the wreck of the plant, says that the explosion was altogether unaccountable to him. The fires were banked under all four boilers, and in the boiler that burst there could not have been more than twenty pounds of steam. He did not explain how such a comparatively weak force of steam could have done so much damage.

Coroner Scholer visited the scene of the explosion yesterday preparatory to the inquest into the death of Joseph Morgan, the fireman. He was accompanied by Chief Engineer Miller of the plant.

"Miller told me," said Coroner Scholer later, "that the boiler which exploded had been purchased from the Erie Railroad and that the three others had been bought from the New York Central. All four of them, Miller told me, were inspected by a representative of the Bureau of Boiler Inspection connected with the Police Department on May 22 and were passed.

The Coroner will not begin his investigation until Barry is able to leave the hospital. He had at least fifty men hunting for the gauge of the boiler, but no one was able to find it. It is believed that it was blown into the river, or so shattered that it will be unrecognizable. In the absence of the steam gauge the Coroner will wait for Barry's testimony.

HIGGINS FOR SHORT SESSION.

May Ask Legislature to Consider Only the Hooker Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 19.—Gov. Higgins spent his first workday after his two weeks' absence between cleaning up his desk and callers. He gave the impression that unless there was something urgent he would ask the Legislature at its special session to consider only the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker. He will prepare a message, which will be submitted to the Legislature when it convenes Wednesday noon. This will state the object of the call for the session, which he desires shall be a short one.

Gov. Higgins said this evening that he had received requests to ask the Legislature to consider in its extraordinary session nearly every measure of importance that failed at the regular session; to repeal the stock transfer and mortgage tax laws, and to act on his recommendation to repeal the savings bank surplus law, as well as several local option bills for cities and the cheaper gas bill for New York City.

The Governor said he believed that James R. Sheffield would decide to accept the post of State Lighting Commissioner, for a time at least. Mr. Sheffield, it is known, aspires to succeed Gen. Burnett as United States District Attorney, but he may continue as Lighting Commissioner until such time as his desires in this direction are satisfied.

THREE TRIES AT SUICIDE.

Noisy Spectator from Proctor's Keeps the Police on the Watch.

While locked up in a cell in the Tenderloin Station last night a middle-aged woman, who said she was Annie Potter of 87 Sixth Avenue, made three attempts at suicide. In each instance she was detected in the nick of time by Matron Green. Finally the matron got tired of watching for more suicidal attempts, and had the women sent to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue.

The woman was arrested in Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre because she insisted on singing at the top of her voice while the performance was going on. Soon after her arrival at the Tenderloin Station and her confinement to a cell she was found hanging to the door by a noose which she had made of her corset strings.

She was cut down and seemed none the worse for the act. Not many minutes later she made another and more nearly successful attempt by stuffing a part of her skirt into her mouth. She was all but choked when discovered. The third and last effort was a hanging again.

TOO FAT TO RUN WELL.

200-Pound Williamsburg Youth Faints After a Mile Police Chase.

Nineteen-year-old John Wendlinger of 965 Willoughby Avenue, Williamsburg, weighs 200 pounds. Also, according to his mother, he has shown an aversion to work and has depended upon her for support. Yesterday she had a warrant issued for his arrest on a charge of vagrancy.

When Policeman Tonery of the Lee Avenue Court squad went to the Wendlinger home yesterday to arrest the boy, Wendlinger ran out on the fire escape on the fourth floor and sprinted down the fire escape to the yard, with the policeman in pursuit. The youth reached the street and ran for nearly a mile. Then, because of his weight, he was stricken with a fainting spell and fell. He didn't recover for nearly half an hour, and he was then so weak he had to be assisted to court. He was held in $300 bail for a hearing.

CAR BUMPS A FIRE ENGINE.

Driver Thrown, but Clings to His Horses—Passengers Only Scared.

In Third Avenue, while on the way to a fire last night, Engine No. 58, with quarters at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was struck by a south-bound Third Avenue car and thrown against an elevated railroad pillar. Stephen Sullivan, the driver, and another fireman were thrown out. In clinging to his horses, Sullivan was cut about the face and head. He refused medical assistance, and tying a handkerchief around his head went on to the fire, which was found to be a heap of burning rubbish in a lot at 246 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. The car, which was filled with passengers, was badly damaged. None of the passengers was injured.

SEEK BUTLER AND JEWELS.

The New Servant and the Valuables Disappeared at the Same Time.

LAWRENCE PARK, N. Y., June 19.—Byron E. Eldred has heard nothing of his butler who disappeared just before between $2,000 and $3,000 worth of jewelry and other articles were missed.

The man had been with Mr. Eldred only a week when he disappeared. He gave the name of Arthur Bennoit, and appeared to be about thirty-seven years old.

Mr. and Mrs. Eldred went to New York a week ago last Saturday, leaving the house in charge of the servants, of whom there were four besides the butler. That afternoon Bennoit left the house, saying he was going to a tailor's. He did not return.

The articles missing include a diamond ring with three stones, a wedding ring marked "M. C. and B. E. Eldred," one diamond brooch, thirty-two stones; a diamond sunburst, five small rings, one with a centre sapphire and diamond border; one white diamond solitaire, and several less valuable trinkets.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 37 Nassau St.—Adv.

FRANCE AND GERMANY AGREEING ON MOROCCO

International Conference Is Now Practically Assured.

GERMANS FEAR BRITISH NAVY

Great Britain Seeking an Excuse to Check Germany's Sea Armament.

PARIS, June 19.—An international conference for the consideration of the affairs of Morocco is now practically assured, as the result of the conversations between Premier Rouvier and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, and attention is now directed to defining the scope of the conference. Details are being rapidly arranged, and the officials expect to be able to announce the plans for the conference in the course of four or five days.

Although the acceptance of the conference gives a certain measure of success to German diplomacy, yet M. Rouvier emerges from the controversy with the advantage of having brought Germany to exactly define the scope of the conference, and so to rid it of the objection of being a menace to French interests.

Although the basis of the conference has not yet been settled, it is understood that the two Governments substantially agree on some of the main features involved. Germany had suspected that France had designs on the sovereignty of Morocco, but the negotiations disclosed that France had not questioned this sovereignty. Similarly it was disclosed that France had not designed to interrupt the present territorial or political status quo of Morocco. This appears to have been one of Germany's chief apprehensions, as any change in Morocco's status quo might involve an ultimate French protectorate similar to that over Tunis.

With both Governments favorable to the sovereignty of Morocco and to her territorial and political status quo, it remains for the conference to adjust the equality of commercial rights, as Germany desires this assurance from an international conference instead of through the operations of the Anglo-French agreement. Therefore the conference is not likely to consider changes in the political status of Morocco, but rather internal reforms and commercial privileges.

A dispatch to the Temps from Metz says that the Sixteenth German Army Corps is showing less activity than the Twentieth and Sixth French Army Corps, as the Sixteenth German Army Corps has been continually on a war footing and is prepared for immediate mobilization.

BERLIN, June 19.—Premier Rouvier has informed Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, that France is inclined to accept the invitation to take part in the proposed conference on Morocco, provided the German and French Governments can reach a mutually satisfactory agreement as to the precise points to be considered by the conferrees. Although differences of view are yet to be reconciled, the authoritative judgment of the Foreign Office is that they will all be overcome by negotiation.

M. Rouvier has thus yielded to Prince von Bülow on two essential points on which M. Delcassé, the former Foreign Minister, had refused the invitation to take part in a Morocco conference. M. Rouvier first consented to reopen the question and, second, agreed to take part in the conference provided the protocol is in conformity with French interests. This will be accepted by Germany, which will limit the deliberations of the conference.

No adequate view of the German feeling at this time can be presented without making note of the very general belief in naval circles that Great Britain is seeking an excuse to check the great progress that is being made in the German sea armament. This belief is widely expressed among naval officers of all classes. It is their view that Great Britain would be willing that France should suffer defeat on land if thereby a chance were given to Britain to destroy the German Navy.

As a result of this feeling there is great activity in the German Navy, and it has never been so alert or so perfectly ready for defense as now.

NEW WRIT FOR MRS. ROGERS?

United States Judge Said to Have Reopened Case of Condemned Woman.

WINDSOR, Vt., June 19.—It is reported here to-night that a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who is to be hanged for the murder of her husband on Friday next, had been granted late to-night at Brattleborough by Judge Wheeler of the United States District Court.

According to the report the prison officials will be required to produce the woman in court in this town at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, only forty-eight hours before the time set for her death.

E. B. Finn, an attorney of Springfield, visited the woman to-day and obtained her consent to appear before Judge Wheeler and file an application for the writ. Mr. Finn declined to discuss the grounds upon which he would base his application.

A dentist visited Mrs. Rogers to-day and extracted a tooth that had been giving considerable pain.

ARRESTED ON HONEYMOON.

Bridegroom Taken from Trolley Car on a Charge of Forgery.

While Edward A. Brunner was on his honeymoon with his bride, who was Miss Lillian Fitzroy, daughter of the late Sheriff Fitzroy of Greenwich, he was arrested in Port Chester yesterday by Sergt. Devanny on a warrant sworn out here charging him with forgery. The couple were married in Mount Vernon on Saturday, and were returning from a trip to Rye Beach when the bridegroom was arrested. He was taken from a Port Chester trolley car to Police Headquarters and turned over to New York detectives. The bride wept bitterly when her husband was arrested, but she told the police she would stand by him. Before her marriage she was a telephone operator in the Port Chester Exchange.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:30 A. M.—2,215 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

1:35 A. M.—34 Avenue B; Daniel Green; damage, $500.

2:45 A. M.—2,623 Eighth Avenue; Fred Behnke; damage, $500.

4:30 A. M.—Sixteenth Street and East River; Willard Parker Hospital; damage, $10.

9:25 A. M.—67 East One Hundred and Third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—1,900 Broadway; Clamone & Mitchell; no damage.

11:30 A. M.—86 Sheriff Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

12:15 P. M.—42 West Twentieth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

5:20 P. M.—Pier 35, North River; Savannah Line; damage trifling.

6:15 P. M.—526 Brook Avenue; M. Jacobs; damage, $200.

6:15 P. M.—27 West Seventy-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

6:55 P. M.—227 East Ninety-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

7:15 P. M.—206 East Eighty-first Street; Ed. Schoner; damage, $50.

7:50 P. M.—247 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—96 Cannon Street; Morris Twillinger; damage, $10.

YACHT QUICKSTEP BEACHED.

Commodore Havens Aboard with Guests When She Sprang a Leak.

The steel schooner yacht Quickstep, while cruising off Sea Gate Sunday evening sprung a leak. Her owner, Rear Commodore E. B. Havens, of the Atlantic Yacht Club, ran her back to Sea Gate, and after discharging his guests, beached the boat. The pumps were kept going all the time. Yesterday afternoon she was towed to the Coney Island Basin for repairs.

The Quickstep has a steel centre board, which corroded and caused the leak. Mr. Havens said last night that the damage to the boat was $2,000.

"What I regret most," he said, "is that I will miss the annual cruise of the yacht club, which is scheduled for July 5."

The Quickstep is of 55 tons register. She was designed by Burgess and built in 1889. She measures 83 feet over all and is 65 feet on the water line. Her breadth is 19.9, and she has a draught of 7 feet.

SUMMER RUSH IN STEEL.

Plants in Pittsburg District to Continue at Full Blast.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—For the first time in the history of the iron and steel industry in the Pittsburg district there will be no curtailment of the production during the Summer months. Contrary to the annual custom the mills will continue operating to the limit during July and August. Owing to the unprecedented demand for finished material manufacturers find it impossible to shut down their plants, and in many cases improvements to the mills will be made while the wheels are revolving at record-breaking speed.

Thousands of skilled workingmen will benefit by this latest decision of the United States Steel Corporation and independent manufacturers, announcement of which was made to-day.

BREAK IN CHICAGO STRIKE.

Many Teamsters Apply Individually for Former Places.

CHICAGO, June 19.—A pronounced break in the ranks of the strikers occurred to-day. For the first time since the strike began many weeks ago, there were numerous instances where teamsters applied individually for former places. This was especially true at the lumber yards.

George K. Wenig of the Wenig Teaming Company said to-day:

"Many of the old teamsters have asked for their jobs. Not one of them said anything about deliveries to the boycotted firms. I have done nothing yet in the matter, and shall not do anything until I consult with other employers."

When the joint council meets a "peace party" in the ranks will endeavor to force an end of the strike. The plan is to refer the question to the executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with full power to act. If the effort to this end is unsuccessful, an attempt will be made to get a new council committee, leaving Shea out, with plenary powers.

Opposes City Ownership in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The Civic Federation of Chicago, at its biennial meeting to-day, adopted a special report made by the Executive Committee advising against municipal ownership, the reason given being that the city's operation of Chicago's waterworks system has not been successful enough to warrant a belief that the city could successfully operate a street-car system or other public utility.

FOLK AND BREWER SPEAK.

Governor and Justice at Vanderbilt University's Commencement.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 19.—The commencement address at Vanderbilt University will be delivered to-morrow night by Justice Brewer of the United States Supreme Court. Gov. Folk of Missouri delivered the alumni address to-night.

Justice and Mrs. Brewer visited the Hermitage to-day, accompanied by Mrs. J. H. Kirkland, wife of the Chancellor. A public reception was held at the Maxwell House in honor of Justice Brewer and Gov. Folk.

WASHINGTON BRIDGE CARS.

Trolley Tracks Being Laid on the Fine Structure.

The work of laying trolley tracks across Washington Bridge, which has often been called the finest structure of its kind in or about the city, was begun yesterday morning. Permission to use this bridge was contained in a blanket franchise obtained by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company on March 31, 1903.

Opinion among the residents of Washington Heights and the vicinity of Washington Bridge is divided as to the advisability of laying tracks and erecting trolley poles on the bridge. Many consider it a desecration, while others say it is a good thing, and will not only increase property values, but give residents in the westerly section of the Bronx a better chance to reach the Subway.

DIVORCE QUESTION BEFORE THE CABINET

Archbishop Farley Says So in Address to Graduates.

PRAISES THE PRESIDENT

And Tells the Class of St. Francis Xavier That Other Schools Are Adopting Catholic Standards.

Archbishop Farley praised President Roosevelt last night to the graduating class of the College of St. Francis Xavier at the commencement exercises in Carnegie Hall. In urging the class to keep alive their ideals he said that the Catholic standards of religion were being adopted by other than Catholic societies and organizations. Certain colleges, he declared, required for matriculation a knowledge of the Ten Commandments and certain parts of the Bible, which indicated that the Catholic idea that education should include religious training was gaining ground.

"I cannot forego the opportunity to speak to you of another Catholic standard of morality which the world at large is beginning to recognize. I mean the sacredness of the marriage tie. It is being recognized that the laxities which have existed in this country concerning the sacred institution of marriage are disintegrating our social life. Our President, of whom we have a right to be proud, has taken a firm and very creditable stand on this subject. [Applause.]

"It is likewise gratifying to find that the President has not confined his labors in this direction to his own circle wholly, but the fact is made known to me that the Cabinet has taken this question up and will deal with it.

"When the heads of our Government take up a problem of this grave nature, there can be no need for the people doubting that the question must be gravely considered, and we feel that much good will be done, if effort is properly directed."

"I was pleased to note the tone of idealism which pervaded the speeches of the graduating students," the Archbishop said further along in his speech, "and was profoundly impressed with what was said about our responsibility for what appears in public print.

"You will remember that we were told that the papers in a great measure reflect the lives we live. It is equally certain that if it were made plain that we did not relish certain kinds of matter, that it was offensive to us, the papers would not print it.

"Now we, as a religious body, are very well organized. In every district there are Catholic societies, some of which have as many as 2,000 or 3,000 members. It would seem to me that the thing to be done when some paper is offensive in any particular would be to notify the editor of the fact, and if the unpleasant publications are persisted in, simply to cut off the subscription.

"You must bear in mind that our responsibilities here in New York are especially great, because, as I am informed, the New York papers are patterned after by the papers of other cities and towns in this country."

Dr. Conde B. Pallen also addressed the graduating class. He emphasized the necessity of keeping alive idealism.

"You will be told that certain things are facts which in reality are lies," he said. "Drunkenness, theft, and other crimes in life are not real: They are the faults and the foibles of humanity. Against these you as idealists are to present the real and true, the higher mode of living, and which is the only real and creditable one."

The graduating orations and the subjects chosen were: "The Literature of Fact," by Francis M. J. O'Reilly; "The Literature of Fancy," by John R. Rafter, and "The Literature of Force," by D. D. Field Malone.

The graduating class consisted of twenty young men, of whom five received the degree of Master of Arts and fifteen the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The highest honor of the graduating class, a purse of $50, was awarded to two students conjointly, Charles E. J. Boyd and Thomas J. Chales.

The valedictory was delivered by D. Field Malone, who at its conclusion had to rise again and again to bow his appreciation of the applause.

MAN'S BODY FOUND IN WOOD.

May Point to Murder Done Two Months Ago.

Hidden in the wood east of the Jerome Park Reservoir where it had lain probably for two months, the body of an Italian, with his skull crushed in, was found yesterday by the police. Both Coroner Berry and Acting Capt. Schlottman of the King's Bridge Police Station believe that it is a case of murder, and detectives have been put to work.

The body was first seen on Sunday by several Italians. Instead of informing the authorities they returned home and told their friends what they had seen, and it was yesterday afternoon before the news reached the police. They have little hope of tracing the murderer. The body has not been identified.

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"La Vida" Corsets, for average and well developed figures. The very latest cut and outline. Stayed with genuine whalebone,

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New Jersey Central
BETWEEN
New York and Philadelphia

Breakfast a la carte on 7 and 8 A. M. trains from New York and Philadelphia
Lunch a la carte on 12 and 1 P. M. trains from New York and Philadelphia
Dinner (table d'hote $1.00) on 5 and 6 P. M. trains from New York and Philadelphia



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TENANTS, CHEER UP!

True, you have suffered year after year because of leaky faucets or roof, inoperative furnace or range, sagging doors or cracked walls so often found in poorly built rented houses and apartments.

You have looked upon your landlord as an unfeeling wretch, but, remember, he owns your house to make money out of it. He is not interested in your comfort.

Consider yourself! Stop suffering! Stop moving! Buy a home.

HOUSE NO. 9.

Colonial—contains 12 rooms and bath. Spacious piazza faced right to get the afternoon shade. Trimmed throughout in hard woods. Bathroom tiled as to floor and walls. Dining room is restful, with a beamed ceiling and paneled walls.

Ready for occupancy. Grounds 75 x 129. Terms to suit.

Palisade lots—safe as Government bonds, and a better investment at present lot prices.

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Houses Range in Price from $7,500 to $30,000.
An illustrated descriptive book is yours for the asking.

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SEPARATE ROOMS FOR STORAGE
of furniture, pianos, pictures, &c.
Vans for Removal of Furniture City or Country.
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TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

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Simpson Crawford Co—Daily Bulletin

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

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Simpson Crawford Co.'s store is the coolest place in New York.

COOL atmosphere, a comfortable rest room, where you may read or write to your heart's content, a palatial restaurant, way up on the roof, where there's music, polite attention, refreshing viands and confections, and plenty of light and air. These are a few of the warm weather features of America's finest retail store, that have gained for it the name of New York's popular place of recreation during the Summer months.

Above all tower the wonderful bargains assembled at about half the regular prices as a result of the advantage taken of a backward season, that has compelled manufacturers to make unprecedented sacrifice of the highest class of warm weather merchandise. Our saving on recent purchases amounts to thousands of dollars, and that's what we're saving the people of New York in the sales in progress to-day, to-morrow and until every dollar's worth of merchandise is in the hands of an appreciative shopping public.

New York's most attractive shirtwaist value—our $1.75 lawn waist at $1.

TO-DAY'S showing is as large as Monday's, equally new and refreshing. No woman should remain away thinking the collection is less desirable because yesterday's crowds were heralded throughout New York and vicinity as the largest ever seen in a shirtwaist department in New York in one day. We're going to repeat the story that broke all records for shirtwaist selling in New York, and tell you how, because of a backward season, qualities that were never sold under price before are ⅓ and ½ less than regular prices. Second Floor.



A manufacturer whose stockrooms were filled to overflowing with shirtwaists that would have sold long ago if the weather had been warm, came to us last Thursday and offered ten thousand waists at a sacrifice of a third. His reputation for making fashionable shirtwaists extends over the entire continent, and that's one thing that makes this offering so important. $1.00

They are the prettiest waists you ever laid your eyes upon. The lawns are the sheerest qualities. Hundreds have solid embroidery fronts—hundreds of others have lace insertion and embroidery trimming, and still others are trimmed with fine hand embroidery.

25c. Shirtwaist Shields, 12½c.

A great special sale on the main floor—wash so easily and wear so well that many prefer them to most 25c. shields—12½c made of pure white nainsook covered rubber cloth—special, 12½c. Notion Dept. Main Floor.

All the $1.75 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.00.
All the $2.25 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.50.
All the $2.98 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.98.
All the $3.50 lawn shirtwaists are now $2.25.
All the $5.00 lawn shirtwaists are now $3.25.
All the $7.50 lawn shirtwaists are now $5.00.
All the $12.95 lawn shirtwaists are now $7.95.
All the $18.95 lawn shirtwaists are now $10.00.

A thousand regular $5 Jap silk waists at $2.98.

Unprecedented preparations have been made for this sale of Japanese silk waists, for they are the finest lot ever offered in New York—finer than any on sale in New York last week, when the whole town was stirred by the notable waist sales at Simpson Crawford Co.'s and other high class stores. They are trimmed in dainty tucks and laces effectively used; they came to us in the same way we secured the lawn—a perfectly washable quality, real beauties in style and fit.

All $5.00 Jap silk waists are $2.98 | All $15 Jap silk waists are $6.95.

To-day and all This Week

From 10.30 a. m. to 12 m.
From 2.30 p. m. to 4 p. m.

AN extraordinary series of Piano Concerts will take place in our fourth floor piano sales room.

Master Willie Eckstein

will make his first appearance in New York.

Only eleven years old, yet his musical skill is the marvel of all who have heard him.

Played the piano with proficiency when but three years of age—played six different instruments and appeared in concerts when four—his diligent study and wonderful natural ability won for him the free scholarship in McGill University, Montreal, out of 200 opponents.

Reads everything that's music—his fingers fly to the rollicking song, or the stately music of an opera.

This concert is an added attraction to our piano department, where the June sale is now in progress.

Lisle Gloves, 29c.

THE regular value of these dressy Summer gloves is 50c and 75c, and it's only owing to our purchasing a quantity that this opportunity is afforded you. Main Floor.

The lisle glove is affected by all well dressed women this Summer

Paris point backs, black, white, gray, mode, beaver and biscuit color—pearl clasps

Imported to sell at 75c—to-day 29c.

Another stylish glove for hot days.

Milanese and Venetian lisle—black, white and colors.

1.00 values at 29c.

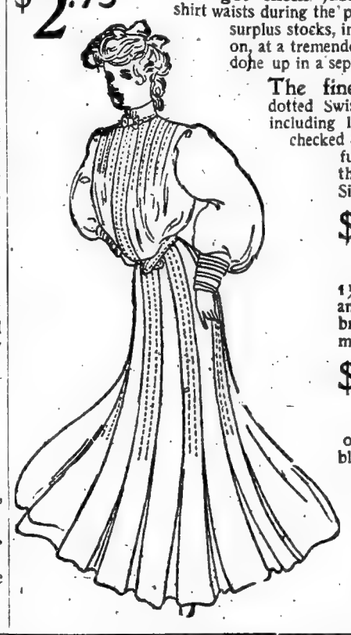
Monday clearly proved these to be the shirt waist suits smart dressers want

THE whole town has been aroused by the shirt waist suit sales during the past week or ten days, but the enthusiasm reached the highest pitch at Simpson Crawford Co.'s yesterday, when

Ten thousand cool Summer suits were placed on sale at $2.75, $3.75, $4.50 and $6.50

To-day finds the variety as attractive as when the doors opened Monday morning. Read again how we secured these suits to sell for such small prices.

$2.75



We got them just as we have secured thousands of shirt waists during the past few weeks—relieved the manufacturers of surplus stocks, immovable at regular prices because of the late season, at a tremendous sacrifice on their part. Each suit is daintily done up in a separate box all ready for the purchaser.

The finest sheer, white Persian lawns, mulls, dotted Swisses, linens and various other thin materials, including light figured lawns, figured batiste and the new checked chambrays in conventional colors, are here in profusion. You wouldn't see a greater variety in all the other stores put together than you'll see at Simpson Crawford Co.'s to-day. Third Floor.



$2.75 for dainty sheer white lawn dresses, beautifully trimmed with insertion and fine tucks, skirt and waist—also shirt waist suit, with 1½ inch tucks and hemstitched; skirt full and plaited, plain Venetian stripe chambrays, piped with white—also dark figured madras, light figured and checked lawns.

$3.75 for elaborately trimmed dresses of fine Persian lawns, in a variety of models. Fastened in back or shirt waist style, in white or small black polka dots.

$4.50 for strictly tailored dresses of fine quality linen, waist and skirt plaited, also dotted Swiss dresses, with openwork embroidery and fine sheer organdie lawn, tucked and trimmed with French knots.

$6.50 for India lawn dresses, shirred and tucked, trimmed with Val. lace or Swiss embroidery—full skirts with knee flounces—also handkerchief linen suits—hand-embroidered in various designs.

This store was headquarters for bathing suits last Summer and now again asserts its unquestionable supremacy.



New shirtwaist bathing suits.

THE largest exposition of bathing suits ever shown in New York is ready at Simpson Crawford Co.'s at amazingly low prices, and there's no possibility of your getting a style that isn't strictly up-to-date, because our sale of last season was so heavy that they simply cleared out every suit we had in the house.

It costs less in the long run to own your own bathing suit, and we can't understand why anybody should rent those old styles at the beach that have been worn by hundreds of different persons they know nothing about.

Two special values for women.

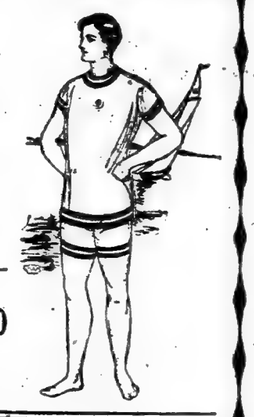
$5.75 for the new shirtwaist style bathing suit—box plaited, with detachable stock and belt—shirt sleeves and full skirt—trimmed with narrow black or white soutache braid and small buttons; also a new blouse—box plaited style, round neck, fancy white brilliantine collar, embroidered with silk braid—dainty design.

$2.95 for choice selection of bathing suits—regulation style, in blue, black and brown—also the new Dutch neck style, $2.95 elaborately trimmed with braid—and the loose blouse style, with black and white polka dot sailor collar, and separate shield—full skirts. Several other styles.

The "Tam o' Shanter" and "hood" bathing caps, 75c. to $1.50.

Men's 2.50 bathing suits at $1.50

Exceptional values in men's suits.



Also $3 and $3.75 suits at $1.95. Men's fine pure wool and worsted bathing suits—very best makes, the well-known Brooklyn Knitting Companies and Philadelphia made goods.

They are pure wool and worsted—all in two pieces, skirts and trunks—they come in light weight—plain colors, with the quarter sleeve or sleeveless—athletic style—black or navy—also many with combination striped borders—black, navy, Oxford and gray, with the prevailing fast colored striped borders—a few of these have the allover horizontal striped shirt and plain trunks—these lots come with or without the short sleeves, and all are warranted fast colors and all wool. $1.50

Values up to $2.50 each at $1.50 suit. Values up to $3.75 each at $1.95 suit.

Embroidered robes.

Limited importation.

Prices excite enthusiasm.

ONE of these lace robes to every ten thousandth woman, that is exactly the state of exclusiveness that every one of the fortunate wearers of these Robes enjoys.

They are the entire sample line of a prominent importer, include less than 400 robes, and each one is a beautiful foreign creation. Just read the values and selling prices, then contemplate your saving. Main Floor.

$10 and $12.50 robes at $5.00
$15 and $18.00 robes at $9.50
$20 and $25.00 robes at $12.50
$30 and $35.00 robes at $16.50

Now is the season for filmy dresses—whether in the city or at the seashore, there are so many occasions where they are the most appropriate costume—cool, dainty and stylish—with all these qualities, don't lose sight of the wonderful values of this sale. This department is renowned for values, and this is the leader of them all.

The Outing Robes vie in popularity with their sister offer of above. The

English eyelet robe

has created a fashionable flurry this season, and our prices have occasioned tremendous selling.

Endless variety Summer outing robes, white embroidered robes, embroidered mull robes, embroidered Swiss robes, batiste embroidered robes, Irish linen embroidered robes, French linen embroidered robes.

The Kneipp underwear sensation was greater than we expected, but you can't exhaust 12,000 garments in one day.

THE proverbial "always room for one more" was shattered yesterday. Simpson Crawford Co. exhausted all their facilities to wait upon the largest crowd ever in attendance upon a sale in our men's furnishing department.

And still the selection of men's $3.25 and $3.50 Kneipp pure linen mesh Summer weight underwear is unbroken.

Our mammoth sales in the past influenced the importer to turn over his entire stocks to Simpson Crawford Co. at less than half price when the manufacturers transferred their account to another importer. Twelve thousand cool perfect garments of absolutely pure linen were secured. Main Floor.

C. COMMICHAU TRADE MARK Linen Tricot Approved of & recommended by Prelate KNEIPP

KNEIPP-LINEN MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

$1.50

It is the biggest individual purchase ever made by any house in America. The price concession was greater than any ever granted before. The quality of the merchandise is the highest of any underwear ever sold under like circumstances. Years ago Father Kneipp, a noted German priest, discovered the health-giving properties of linen underwear, and year after year it has been improved, until to-day it has reached a state of perfection. Costs more to manufacture than any other underwear. That is why you will find these same numbers priced at $3.25 and $3.50 in other stores—the former for Nos. 300 and 350, and the latter for No. 400.

$1.50

C. COMMICHAU TRADE MARK Linen Tricot Approved of & recommended by Prelate KNEIPP

KNEIPP-LINEN MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

Physicians, athletes, physical culture experts and all who have made a study of the human body insist on wearing Kneipp linen mesh underwear, because it keeps the body dry and cool in the Summer, absorbing all the perspiration as no other underwear will do. Recently the makers challenged every noted manufacturer of underwear in the country to produce a quality equal to Kneipp. Expert judges were selected, and after due deliberation pronounced the product we offer you at less than half-price to-day the finest production in the world.

There is an abundance of sizes for men of stout build, and all the sizes for men of slender and medium stature. The garments are white and ecru. Even the binding and facing are absolutely pure linen, while the buttons are mother of pearl. The shirts have long or short sleeves, the former having extra fine ribbed cuffs. The drawers have double-strength bicycle seats. All seams are double felled, preventing irritation and their pulling apart.

Extraordinary sale of men's $1 negligee shirts at 68c; $1.50 white plaited shirts at $1, and 65c fine, cool cambric night shirts at 39c.

Another Val. lace offer.

ANY one can sell seasonable merchandise at regular prices, but no one has been able to sell $1.00 Val. laces at 55c a dozen yards.

Genuine $1.00 Vals. at 55c a dozen
Genuine $1.50 Vals. at 75c a dozen

We hold undisputed key to the situation—and thousands of discriminating shoppers are profiting by this offer—to-day's new lot comprises several thousand dozen yards at 55c a dozen yards. Main Floor.

French & German Vals.	The very latest ever displayed—just the creations style has sanctioned for this season's wear.	1.00 value 55c a doz.	Yds.

Low shoe price assertions.

TO delve deep into the question of shoe values would be to strengthen the desirability of these walking pumps—especially at $2.50. For you have always paid more for the very same. Second Floor.

Our shoe department is full of unusual values, but this one is the most exceptional, hence the announcement.



The thousands of other values range from 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, and 5.00—all have their points of merit that investigation reveal.

Ladies' walking pumps 2.50.

Russia calf, gun metal kid, or patent leathers, with wide, flat bow.

Russia calf Blucher oxfords, black glazed kid or tan glazed oxford, hand-welted soles or hand-turned soles,

White canvas Blucher oxford, wide laces, large eyelets..... 2.50

Patent leather oxford ties in Blucher or straight lace effects, all styles of lasts, high or low heels, pair..... 2.50

Seven articles positively needed now—often overlooked till the last minute—a money saving reminder

A durable trunk.

$15.00 value at $9.50.

ONE that will stand the wear of many trips—exceptionally roomy—a dress trunk.

Covered with heavy sail duck—protected with hard wood slats and frames, vulcanized fibre binding, brassed trimmings—heavy steel clamps along edges of trunks top and bottom, two sole leather straps around body of trunks and brassed excelsior lock, cloth lined, deep tray with hat box and packing compartment. Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Traveling necessitates a suit case.

AND when an offer like this is announced those experienced in the purchasing of traveling requisites will avail of it.

7.00 value 5.00.

Sole leather suit case, built on a steel frame, Irish linen lined, inside straps, solid brass lock, body of case is one piece of leather, heavy sole leather corners, turned edges, handle cannot pull out; russet or brown shade Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Lawn swing prices.

WELL made swing of hard wood—painted red and varnished—the kind that will stand hard usage and still remain rigid—8 feet high and 9 feet spread—size of seat 18x30 inches wide.

$5.00 for lawn swing for two

$6.50 for lawn swing for four

Everybody enjoys a swing, and these are adapted for the porch or lawn—they are an absolute necessity where children are around. Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Hammocks.

As a representative offer from our hammock assortment. Basement Salesroom.



$3.25 for fancy hammock, twilled weave, beautiful colors, wide valance and lay back to fit pillow with wood bar.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Folding go-carts.

THESE little go-carts are the embodiment of all that is handy—they fold up so you can take them on a train—in cars anywhere—weight only ten pounds, price $7.65, and if you were to go anywhere else the price would be $11—it's a clear saving of $3.35.

Fancy reed body, adjustable reclining back, rubber tired wheels, springs, etc.—stands alone when folded. Basement Salesroom.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Low priced ice cream freezer offer for to-day.

ON this occasion we offer the Peerless ice cream freezer. It is accredited by those that are familiar with household requisites to be all that its name implies—making cream in 3½ minutes. The special prices for to-day are:

1 qt., $1.35; 2 qts., $1.65; 3 qts., $1.95; 4 qts., $2.45; 6 qts., $2.95.

Simpson Crawford Co.

Window screens.

INVESTIGATION will reveal to you that our window screen values are not approached by any other store—it is because of our firmly establishing price conditions.

The "Fyler" extension screens have good quality screen cloth frame—is constructed of hardwood—special at—

Height.	Extension	Special at
15 inches	22 to 33 inches	12c
18 inches	22 to 33 inches	18c
24 inches	26 to 47 inches	28c
28 inches	24 to 37 inches	25c
30 inches	26 to 41 inches	33c

Simpson Crawford Co.

COMMERCE COMMISSION AFTER THE GOULD LINES

Will Investigate Charges of Rebates and Exorbitant Rates.

SOME HEARINGS IN ST. LOUIS

Study of Southwestern Field Made by Commissioner Cockrell—Special Agent Makes Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Railroad abuses in the Southwest, rebates said to have been allowed, and the alleged exorbitant rates charged by private car lines in the territory tributary to Kansas City and St. Louis, are the subject of an investigation which has been begun by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. The Gould lines are the ones aimed at.

Inter-State Commerce Commissioner F. M. Cockrell of Missouri and another member of the commission, probably Commissioner Clements, will visit St. Louis in July to push the inquiry along these lines. The date for the trip has not been decided, and it is possible that a third member of the commission will go with Gen. Cockrell. Several hearings will be given.

The immediate occasion of the visit by the Commissioners grows out of the case brought by the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company against the Illinois Central Railroad. This involves the question as to the fairness of rates cited by the Illinois Central. The issues involved in the hay company's complaint, however, are of minor importance compared with the other matters which the Commissioners will take up.

In investigating the operations of the private car lines in Michigan, California, and the Southwest, the attention of the commission has from time to time been drawn to the situation in the fruit belts of Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, and many charges of extortionate icing fees and of unfair discriminations have arisen from that quarter. It now develops that a special agent of the commission has been at work in that territory. This agent, Frank Barry, has now returned to Washington and has submitted a partial report to the commission.

Mr. Barry to-day refused to discuss the evidence as gathered by him. It is known, however, that in a general way it covers chiefly the operations of the Gould lines and the 'Frisco system. The Gould lines use the cars of the American Refrigerator Transit Company, itself a Gould concern. The 'Frisco has been using Armour cars, but now plans to cancel its relations with the Armours and use its own, or, rather, Rock Island cars.

As it is presented here, the shipper in Southern Missouri or in Arkansas, in shipping to Kansas City or to St. Louis, or to other points through St. Louis or Kansas City, has had little to choose from between the Gould and the Armour cars. Icing charges, it is declared, are high beyond all reason. From Van Buren, Ark., to Kansas City, the figure is named at about $40 per car, and to Omaha $60, there being only one re-icing necessary during the trip to Omaha, and ice obtainable at from $2.50 to $3 a ton.

It is understood also that charges of rebating have been made. These involve the Gould lines, principally the Iron Mountain, in its relations with the A. R. T. For instance, it is cited that at St. Louis the practice of the Iron Mountain on delivering St. Louis consignments is to turn them over to the A. R. T. people and to allow the latter to collect the total for freight and icing. Thus payment on an Iron Mountain bill of lading is made to another, though a Gould corporation, and, it is declared, the A. R. T. is thus enabled to knock off a percentage of icing charges to favored shippers and do it in such a way that the offense does not show upon the Iron Mountain books.

The completion of all the refrigerator lines has been that as the Inter-State Commerce law now stands they are not subject to its provisions. It is believed by members of the commission, however, that it could be proved that such practices exist they could be made to come within the law as illegal rebates. That they are in fact rebates is said to be obvious.

This investigation is yet in its preliminary stages. Though Commissioner Cockrell will not discuss the subject for publication, it is learned that he has made the Southwestern field his especial study since he became a Commissioner. His visit to St. Louis will provide the first opportunity for looking into the facts officially.

NO CHESAPEAKE IN OUR NAVY.

Blacklisted by Capt. Schroeder—Training Ship Now the Severn.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Announcement was made at the Navy Department to-day that the Chesapeake, the training ship at the Naval Academy, had been renamed the Severn. The new name is that of the river flowing past the Academy grounds. Capt. Schroeder, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence, suggested the change, saying:

"In our early history we had a Chesapeake, whose career was most unfortunate. Many other ships which flew our young flag handed down imperishable records, but not one name among them has been revived in our new navy until very recently in the cases of three schoolships now building. How doubly is it to be regretted, then, that the name should be perpetuated of the vessel which furnished a unique instance of a United States ship lowering her flag to an enemy of equal strength. None of the associations which cluster about that unfortunate craft is such as to foster the enthusiasm which would be felt in our ships, and most especially in the midshipmen's training ship."

FREDONIA BANK CLOSED.

Examiner Reports It Is Insolvent—Receiver Appointed.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The Fredonia National Bank, Fredonia, N. Y., to-day was closed by order of the Controller of the Currency on information received here from the examiner that it is insolvent, J. W. Schofield has been appointed receiver.

The following is a statement of its resources and liabilities as shown by its sworn report for May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$705,527
Overdrafts	7,239
United States bonds	50,000
Bonds, securities, &c.	64,400
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures	8,000
Other real estate	22,816
Due from banks and bankers	47,653
Cash and cash items	17,612
Total	$923,250

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$100,000
Surplus and profits	50,471
Circulation	50,000
Due to banks and bankers	20,366
Deposits	614,992
Rediscounts and bills payable	87,220
Total	$923,250

Resigns as University President.

NASHVILLE, June 19.—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Vanderbilt University to-day Bishop R. K. Hargrove tendered his resignation as President. No action was taken. Bishop Charles B. Galloway is mentioned as probable successor to Bishop Hargrove.

For Feeble Children

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A pleasant-tasting, effective tonic for sickly, ailing or feeble children with weak digestion. -Adv.

A ROMANCE OF A STEAMER.

Englishman Met Miss Bladworth at Sea and Won Her by Wire.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 19.—Paul Sidney Cauldry of Liverpool, England, member of a gold mining company of Liverpool, is at Sound Beach awaiting the coming of June 28, when he will wed Miss Daisy Bladworth, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bladworth of New York City.

Miss Bladworth was en route to Scotland on the Umbria a year ago last May, and during the voyage Mr. Cauldry, returning from British Columbia on a vacation, met the members of her party. Mr. Cauldry contrived to return to America on the same steamer with her in September. On the voyage he proposed, but Miss Bladworth would give no definite answer.

Mr. Cauldry went back to the mines in British Columbia, but in the Autumn Miss Bladworth went to Chicago and the young man got away from the mines for two weeks and visited her there. He went back with nothing more substantial than encouragement, but kept the wires busy with messages in a code of his own. In the Winter it became necessary for Mr. Cauldry to go to Australia. He sent a renewal of his proposal by wire, and just as he was about to sail he received the favorable reply.

PIUS'S VIEWS ON POLITICS.

Encyclical Encourages Catholics to be Active and Free.

ROME, June 19.—The Pope has issued an encyclical encouraging Catholics to participate in public affairs.

While seeking the advice of the ecclesiastical authorities, the encyclical says Catholics should retain complete liberty of action regarding their temporal interests.

Members of the clergy are recommended to refrain from participation in party strife.

The encyclical has created a sensation. Its object is to induce Catholics to enter public life so that they may be a force against the threat of Socialism.

In the last election for members of the Italian Chamber of Deputies the participation of the Clericals was pronounced, even priests and monks in ecclesiastical robes going to the polls, while in Rome numerous persons attached to the Vatican voted against the Socialists' leader, Ferri. This was at the time considered a tacit but definite abandonment of the famous rule of Pope Pius IV., under which Catholics were forbidden to vote at Italian elections.

CHINESE PRESSING BOYCOTT.

Important Meetings in Tien-Tsin to Aid Anti-Americanism.

TIEN-TSIN, June 19.—Two important meetings were held yesterday in the native city in connection with the anti-American propaganda. The meetings were attended by 600 students representing 26 colleges.

Ten resolutions were passed, of which the most important were the following: To boycott American goods, to stimulate Chinese manufactures, to circulate anti-American literature, and to record results.

Other bodies representing 200 members from the commercial guilds of 17 provinces have signed an agreement under a mutual bond to forfeit 50,000 taels if any member is reported purchasing American goods.

The Peking guilds are circulating 10,000 copies of the agreement.

H. RIDER HAGGARD REPORTS.

Praises Salvation Army's Colonies and Suggests Government Imitation.

LONDON, June 19.—The report of H. Rider Haggard, who, as Commissioner of the Colonial Office, has recently investigated the agricultural and industrial land settlements organized in the United States by the Salvation Army, was issued as a Parliamentary Bluebook this evening.

The report speaks in the most favorable terms of the settlements, and says that similar settlements might be successfully established in the colonies as a means of providing for the surplus agricultural population of the United Kingdom.

Canada, according to a letter received from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier, is prepared to set aside 240,000 acres for this purpose.

NORWAY ANSWERS KING.

Storthing Expresses Good-Will—Swedish Papers for War.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 19.—The Storthing to-day adopted, in the form of an address to the King and the Swedish people a reply to the letter which King Oscar sent on June 13 to M. Berner, its President. The reply, while expressing the utmost good-will, adheres to the action taken by the Storthing in dissolving the Union. It will be made public to-morrow.

A great meeting of representatives of Swedish residents of Norway was held here to-day. It adopted an impressive address to King Oscar, requesting him to use every influence to secure a peaceful settlement, with the view of maintaining the friendly relations of all Scandinavian peoples. The address points out that Swedes residing in Norway enjoy the best treatment at the hands of the Norwegian people, and says that the vast inter-State interests involved demand an amicable adjustment of the differences between the two countries.

It is believed here that an extraordinary session of the Riksdag, to be held on Wednesday, will take action looking to the prevention of a further rupture.

LONDON, June 20.—The correspondent of The Standard at Stockholm says that the Swedish conservative papers now openly advocate war. They urge mobolization of the troops and demand the cession of Northern Norway as compensation to the Swedish people for the dissolution of the union.

Mass Meeting of Norwegians.

Invitations have been issued by a committee of Norwegian residents of this city to Norwegian societies, churches, and prominent men in greater New York to attend a mass meeting of Norwegians in Prospect Hall, Brooklyn, next Saturday evening. It is the intention to adopt a set of resolutions and forward them to President Roosevelt, expressing sympathy with the Norwegian movement, together with a petition that the United States be the first of the powers to recognize Norway as a sovereign State.

Norwegians Sing for the President.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—President Roosevelt to-day received a call from about thirty members of the Norwegian Students' Choral Union, which has been making a tour of this country. The students were introduced to the President by F. H. Gade, Mayor of Lake Forest, Ill. The visitors sang their Norwegian national anthem and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

TARRASCH LEADS AT CHESS.

Leonhardt, Defeated by Maroczy, Goes Back to Fourth Place.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 19.—Tarrasch took the lead in the international chess tournament to-day, defeating Tschigorin. Leonhardt, who had been the leader from the first, met his second defeat at the hands of the Hungarian expert, Maroczy. Marshall at last won a game, Taubenhaus being his victim. Alapin defeated Teichmann. Blackburne and Burn and Schlechter and Wolf played to draws, and Janowski and Marco had to adjourn their game over until next Wednesday. The results so far are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Tarrasch	4½	1½	Burn	2½	2½
Janowski	3½	1½	Blackburne	2½	3½
Maroczy	4	2	Marshall	2½	3½
Leonhardt	3½	2½	Teichmann	2½	3½
Wolf	3½	2½	Marco	2	3
Alapin	3	3	Tschigorin	2	4
Schlechter	3	3	Taubenhaus	1	4

The schedule for the seventh round, to be played to-morrow, is: Burn vs. Janowski, Tarrasch vs. Blackburne, Marshall vs. Tschigorin, Leonhardt vs. Taubenhaus, Schlechter vs. Maroczy, Teichmann vs. Wolf, and Marco vs. Alapin.

IMMIGRATION THE TOPIC OF CIVIC FEDERATION

Question of Its Restriction Discussed at Special Meeting.

IT SHOULD, SAYS WATCHORN

Other Speakers Do Not Agree with the Commissioner—Declare There Is No Cause for Alarm.

The question of the restriction of immigration having been discussed a good deal recently by the labor unions, the New York Civic Federation called a special meeting yesterday at 203 Broadway to discuss the matter, with a view, if it is thought necessary, to ask that the present laws be amended. The call for the meeting said:

"The questions to be discussed are very important to the citizens of New York. Especially is this problem serious to the city if the popular belief is correct that 1,000,000 immigrants will arrive in this country this year, two-thirds of whom will stop in this city; and, further, that a great majority of these arrivals are from the jails, asylums, and poorhouses of Europe."

Among those at the meeting were Jacob Riis, Charles A. Moore, President of the New York Civic Federation; Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration; ex-Commissioner Joseph Senner, Nathan Bijur, Vice President of the United Hebrew Charities; Emil M. Boas, President of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company; M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway Company, and many others.

There was a long list of speakers, but some of the union men, especially a man whom no one seemed to know, asked so many questions that some of the speakers had no chance to be heard. The first speaker was Nathan Bijur.

There was a good deal of talk about the evils of immigration and its depressing effect on labor, he said. Personally, he was not aware of these evils, if they existed.

Mr. Bijur said that as a matter of fact while the volume of immigration was increasing in numbers it was decreasing in proportion to the population. The statistics from 1851 to 1860 showed that there were 110 immigrants to 1,000 of population. The statistics for the next ten years showed that there were 104 to the thousand, and from 1891 to 1900 the immigrants figured up only 59 to the thousand. As to the distribution of the immigrants, he said, the state of Texas could provide room for all that would come for years.

"If you put up the bars against people from other countries," he continued, "you would shut out Vice President Straus of the Civic Federation and Thomas F. Ryan. You would also have had to shut out the best known iron master in the country. No one can say that these people are a burden on the community."

It was a question of sifting the people who came, he said. When criminals come here they do not come of their own accord. They are sent.

J. W. Sullivan, editor of the official organ of the United Garment Workers, spoke at length in favor of the restriction of immigration. The number of Japanese who were coming here he considered a menace to the workingmen. He denied that there was a dearth of common labor in America.

Joseph B. Senner said there was a wrong impression in the public mind, which was stimulated by some of the newspapers, to the effect that there was cause for alarm in the increase of immigration.

"The statement that the great majority of immigrants are from the jails and poorhouses is erroneous," he said. "There is no such proportion, and if there was such a proportion it would be not among the steerage passengers, but among the first and second class passengers. [Applause.] We have the greatest home market in the world. This is undoubtedly due to immigration. As Commissioner of Immigration, I have seen thousands of poor people come to this country, dressed in all sorts of fantastic ways. A year or so later I have seen the same people well dressed and prosperous."

He said there should be some sort of a clearing house on Ellis Island for the distribution of immigrants throughout the country, so that the cities would not be congested.

Emil M. Boas denied that the steamship companies were offering inducements to the people to come to this country. The figures given as to the number of immigrants were in one sense erroneous, he said. He gave figures to show that of 700,000 who came here 322,000 returned.

"Do they take back any money, and how much?" asked a union man, who declined to give his name.

"I don't know," said Mr. Boas, "but if they do they have earned it. [Applause.] The Commissioner General of Immigration last year stated that the immigrants had at Ellis Island $20,000,000 to prove they were not destitute, and this did not mean all that they had. It showed that they were not paupers, and it was an increase of $4,000,000 over the previous year."

J. W. Sullivan asked if they came here to become citizens.

"The steamship lines are not in a position to know that," said Mr. Boas, "but they are not scouring the country to get people to come here or sending any circulars to people to come to this country. We would be punished by your laws if we did so."

Mr. Boas was subjected to a running fire of questions. He said he had been told by the agents of railroads that if it were not for the constantly arriving number of immigrants they could not construct their railroads. He had been told also that even the Chinese were of great value in this respect.

"That's not true," shouted a union man.

The Chairman then took a hand. He said that this kind of thing could not go on, as the meeting was not called for badgering the speakers, and that the time was limited.

Robert Watchorn, Commissioner of Immigration, was called on for a speech. He said that he did not believe the present laws were efficient in keeping out all undesirable people. They were rigidly administered, however, and if undesirable people got in, the fault was in the laws.

Mr. Reid Endows a Bed for Sailors.

LONDON, June 19.—The Union Jack Club, which is being erected under royal auspices for the benefit of sailors and soldiers, has received $500 from Ambassador Whitelaw Reid for the endowment of a bed for the use of American sailors.

Gov. Magoon Only Had Malaria.

PANAMA, June 19.—The rumor that Gov. Magoon was sick with fever was contradicted to-day by Secretary Reed. The Governor suffered a slight attack of malaria, he said, but was well to-day and expected to be in his office to-morrow.

Reduced Rates For Telephone Service

Contract Offices:
15 Dey Street—9010 Cortlandt.
115 W. 38th Street—9040 38th.
23 E. 59th Street—9041 Plaza.
220 W. 124th Street—9000 Morningside.
NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

REVIVE DANISH ISLAND SALE.

Citizens Petition Mother Country to Sell to United States.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The report is revived here through official advices from Porto Rico that another effort will be made by the United States to purchase the Danish West Indies. The price mentioned is $7,000,000, the same as proposed three years ago, when the Danish upper house refused to sanction the sale.

The citizens of the islands are petitioning the mother country to let them become part of the country with which, by reason of trade alliances and natural means of communication, they are most intimately connected. Under present conditions the people are in poverty. Except for bay rum, exports have almost ceased. The mail steamships that formerly stopped at the ports have no occasion to go there now, and capital and labor are practically paralyzed.

SENTENCE OF SCOUT OFFICER.

Dismissal from Army, and Sixty Years in Prison for Carrington.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The proceedings in the case of Major F. De L. Carrington, tried by court-martial in the Philippines, have arrived at the War Department for review by the President.

Major Carrington was in charge of the battalion of Philippine Scouts at the St. Louis Exposition and his trial was based on charges of misappropriation of funds and the duplication of accounts. The court sentenced him to dismissal.

Carrington was tried also by the civil authorities of the Philippines and sentenced to a total imprisonment of sixty years and five days.

BARRETT A DOUBLE DRAGON.

China Confers an Order Upon American Minister to Colombia.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The State Department has been informed that the Chinese Government has conferred upon John Barrett, Minister to Colombia, the Order of the Double Dragon, Second Class, First Grade.

This order is in recognition of his services with the Chinese exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

TO TAKE KANSAS OIL AGAIN.

Standard Company Will Resume Work and Relay the Pipe Line.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., June 19.—General Manager O'Neill of the Prairie Oil and Gas Company made the announcement to-day that the Standard Oil Company will resume work in the Kansas oil fields, relay the pipe line to the heavy oil district, and pay 25 cents a barrel for all oil grading between 22 and 29 degrees in quality.

This order affects the heavy grade oil output at Wayside, Drumm Creek, Coffeyville, Cherryvale, and Chanute, which was cut off by the curtailment order issued last Spring following the passage of stringent laws by the last Legislature. The Standard Oil Company did not stop taking high-grade oil in Kansas, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

Ex-Congressman White's Son Drowned

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 19.—Virgil White, a young lawyer, was drowned in the river here to-day by the capsizing of a canoe. He was the son of ex-Congressman Fred E. White.

BELMONT MAY LEAVE STATE RACING BOARD

Higgins Likely to Appoint J. W. Wadsworth in His Place.

TOO MANY TURF OFFICES?

Then If Wadsworth Is Chosen a Way to Congress Will Be Cleared for Senator Stevens.

Information came from Albany to the politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that the pressure which has been brought to bear upon Gov. Higgins to influence him not to reappoint August Belmont as a member of the Racing Commission probably would prove effective. It was said that the Governor's mind practically was made up to name Representative James W. Wadsworth as Mr. Belmont's successor.

The terms of the three Racing Commissioners, August Belmont, Edwin D. Morgan, and John Sanford, expired on May 17. The terms for which the new Commissioners will be appointed will be five years. The present Commissioners have held office for ten years. They were originally appointed by Gov. Morton, and were reappointed by Gov. Roosevelt. Messrs. Morgan and Sanford, it is understood, are to be reappointed.

While there has been considerable objection to the reappointment of Mr. Belmont on the ground that he took too active a part in the recent Presidential campaign on behalf of Alton B. Parker to permit of his being appointed by a Republican Administration to a place coveted by many Republicans, the argument against his selection which, it is understood, has weighed most with Gov. Higgins, is that Mr. Belmont's holding of the Presidency of The Jockey Club and the Chairmanship of the Board of Stewards is incompatible with his duties as State Racing Commissioner.

As things stand now, an appeal from Mr. Belmont as President of The Jockey Club or Chairman of the Board of Stewards must be made to a racing commission of which Mr. Belmont is also the head.

Notwithstanding the great interest which Mr. Belmont takes in racing and his liberal expenditures to uphold it, there are not a few who have urged Gov. Higgins that he ought to keep the Racing Commission free from connection with the institutions which it is supposed to supervise.

James W. Wadsworth, who is said to be slated for Mr. Belmont's place, is Representative of the Thirty-fourth District. He is Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and is himself a raiser of fine stock and a breeder of horses.

If he is appointed his selection may have a political significance. Mr. Wadsworth has served several terms in Congress. It is well known that Senator Frederick C. Stevens of Attica, who headed the Gas Investigating Committee, has been anxious to succeed him.

As long as Mr. Wadsworth desired to go back to Congress from the Thirty-fourth District, Senator Stevens probably would be unable to realize his ambition.

Senator Stevens and Gov. Higgins are good friends. The Governor is said to feel that the services rendered by Senator Stevens as head of the Gas Investigating Committee entitle him to further recognition from the party. He would like, therefore, it is said, to help Senator Stevens to achieve his ambition to go to Congress and may decide to clear the way for him by appointing Mr. Wadsworth.

Another consideration which may have weight, if it is the Republican programme to put Mr. Wadsworth on the Racing Commission and have Senator Stevens succeed him in Congress, is that such an arrangement would end talk of Senator Stevens as the Republican candidate for Governor.

From the present outlook, Senator Stevens is the man whom Gov. Higgins would have most reason to fear if Gov. Higgins should be deemed unavailable by the organization for renomination.

State Chairman Odell is due in Albany to-day. He and Gov. Higgins are expected to confer about the special session and reach an understanding as to programme which the Governor will advise be carried out.

Wages Raised at Borden Mills.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 19.—An increase of about 5 per cent. in wages has been granted to the ring spinners in the Iron Works cotton mills here, of which M. C. D. Borden of New York is proprietor. About 300 or 400 hands are affected. The management declined to explain the action. It is understood that other manufacturers will not, for the present, follow the lead.

A small cigar that you can smoke seven days a week with satisfaction and that you can offer to your friends with confidence.

Royal Bengals

PACKAGE OF TEN
15 CENTS

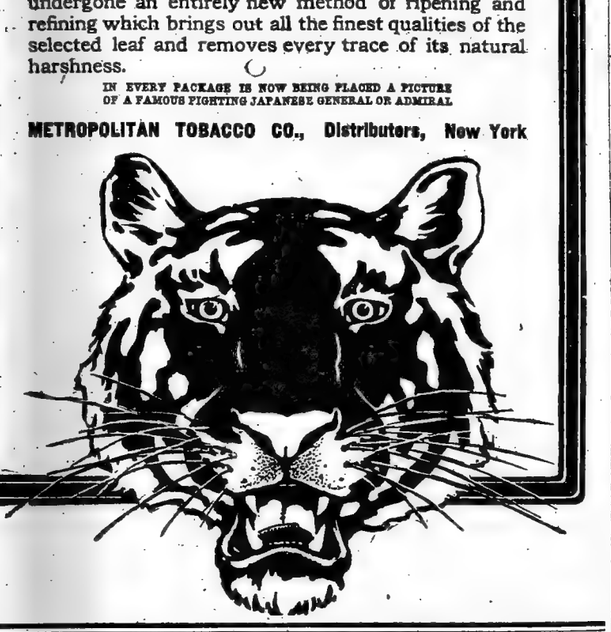
You may *try* it just because thousands of others are smoking it, but you'll likely keep on smoking it simply because it's a *good smoke.*

Good because of ideal factory conditions that insure its perfect cleanness.

Good because it is made from tobacco that has undergone an entirely new method of ripening and refining which brings out all the finest qualities of the selected leaf and removes every trace of its natural harshness.

IN EVERY PACKAGE IS NOW BEING PLACED A PICTURE OF A FAMOUS FIGHTING JAPANESE GENERAL OR ADMIRAL

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., Distributors, New York



Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS



Quarter-Lined Serges

No Fabric for Men's Summer wear is so becoming and comfortable as Serge.

Our quarter-lined Coats are practically as cool as the skeleton-lined and as shapely as the full-lined.

$15 to $35.

Every thread is warranted true blue wool—or black or gray, as the case may be.

"There is as much of grace and style as of comfort," said Beau Brummell, "in a becoming negligee."

Broadway at 32d Street — B & C TRADE MARK — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Exchange Your Old Piano Player For a Brand-New ANGELUS

"*The Human Touch*"

For a few weeks, during the Summer season, we are offering unusual inducements to owners of old-model Angelus Piano Players, or any other piano player, to exchange the old instrument for one of the wonderful new models of the ANGELUS—*the only player that enables the performer to artistically express human feeling.*

You will not be able to realize the wonderful powers of the New ANGELUS until you hear it, and see it in operation. So, we announce, during the next few weeks,

DAILY ANGELUS DEMONSTRATIONS

Presenting:

Popular and Classic Music Played with the ANGELUS.
Duets on two Chickering Grand Pianos—one instrument played by Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich, the other with the Angelus.
A remarkable and delightful performance.
Also additional entertainment by frequent playing of the large Austin Pipe Organ, by expert performers.
Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Sale of Women's Coats And Tailor-Made Suits

We're winding up the stocks—bringing out the most staple garments for final price-reductions. This means end-of-Summer advantages for those who are just now preparing vacation supplies.

Plain Black Jackets, fine Covert Jackets and beautiful Linen Coats compose the offering—rare good luck for those who get them:

About fifty black Jackets of broadcloth, cheviots and unfinished worsteds. Formerly $15 to $25; **now at $10 each.**

Thirty fine Covert Coats. Formerly $15 to $22.50; **now at $10 each.**

Forty Linen Coats, slightly mussed, though you'll hardly notice it. Formerly $12.50 to $22.50; **now at $10 each.**

One hundred and ten Tailor-made Suits of cheviots and gray homespuns. Worth $15 to $20; **at $10 a suit.**

Forty-one Linen Suits, with long coats and plaited skirts; slightly mussed. Formerly $18.50 and $20; **now at $13.50 a suit.**

Twenty-eight Tailor-made Suits of checked canvas cloth and homespun, with long, loose or tight-fitting coats. Formerly $25 to $27.50; **now at $16.50 a suit.**

Seventy-two Tailor-made Suits of various desirable materials, in broken sizes. Formerly $30 to $37.50; **now at $20 a suit.**

Second floor, Broadway.

An Early Round-Up Of Boys' WASHABLE SUITS

$1.85 Each, worth $2.50 to $3.50

Our stocks of Washable Suits for Boys were the victims this season of an early and steady onslaught by appreciative parents. That makes possible the saving of from 65c to $1.65 on every one of the suits concerned in this sale.

Linens, Galateas, Chambrays—every material. These styles:
Sailor-collar Sailor Blouse Suits. Eton-collar Sailor Blouse Suits. Eton and Sailor-collar Russian Blouse Suits.

Sizes for between 3 and 12 years.
The lots and sizes are broken.

196 Suits in All

Here is the schedule:

SIZES.....	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SUITS.....	55	25	20	36	15	20	15	5	3	2

At $1.85 each, worth $2.50 to $3.50.

Boys' NORFOLK SUITS—A Two-dollar Saving

All wool—mixed cheviots. Stylish, durable Suits.
Bloomer trousers. Sizes for 12 to 16 years. **$6.50 each, worth $8.50.**

Second Floor, Ninth street.

One Hundred and Thirty-five Iron Bedsteads Under-Price

This offering presents about a dozen different patterns of White Enamel Bedsteads, which we wish to discontinue from our regular stocks. All are of approved designs, and of the best construction and finish. At their regular prices they were the best values to be secured; at today's prices they are certainly most exceptional, and mean handsome savings to furnishers of Summer homes. The details follow:

At $5.50, from $6.50—Six 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; good design and finish, with continuous pillars.

At $5.50, from $7.50—Ten 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; continuous pillars, fancy iron scrolls.

At $6.75, from $8—Nine 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; continuous pillars, "T" ball connections.

At $7, from $8.50—Twenty-two 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; bow foot, brass top-rail and vases.

At $7.50, from $10—Eight 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; continuous pillars, brass scrolls, bronze decorations.

At $7.50, from $10.50—Two 4 ft. 6 in. cream enameled Iron Bedsteads.

At $9.50, from $12—Twenty-five 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; continuous pillars, with brass top-rails.

At $9.75, from $12—Two 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; extended foot, brass top-rails, spindles, mounts and vases.

At $9.75, from $12.75—Ten 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; 1¼-inch pillars, bow foot, brass top-rails, mounts and vases.

At $11, from $14—Fifteen 4 ft. 6 in. white enameled Iron Bedsteads; 1¼-inch pillars, brass top-rails, spindles, mounts and vases.

Fourth floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts

RING PLEDGE TO REFORM MADE IN PHILADELPHIA

City Committee for Registration Law and Ripper Repeal.

NEW TICKET WILL BE NAMED

Answer to Committee of Twenty-one's Protest—Ministers Ask Pennypacker to Remove Durham.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—The Republican City Campaign Committee at a secret and extraordinary meeting held today to consider a demand from citizens that the party ticket to be voted for in November be changed adopted its first official expression since the present fight for reform began. The resolution follows:

"The Republican Campaign Committee hereby declares that we fully realize the responsibilities of the present emergency and have the single desire to take such action as may best preserve the integrity and future usefulness of our party. This committee derives its existence and authority from the Republican electors under the laws of Pennsylvania and the rules of the Republican Party. This is the body legally constituted to manage the present campaign. It is the only body legally constituted under the laws and the rules of the party to fill vacancies on the ticket.

"And we must meet the duties imposed upon us under the law, so that nominations for the important county offices to be filled in November may be legally made to have a place upon the official ballot. We welcome at all times suggestions and co-operation from prominent and influential members of our party not officially connected with the party organization.

"We receive the communication signed by Mr. Joseph G. Darlington and his associates, laying down certain suggestions for a change of candidates and reform within the party, with a desire to co-operate on the lines suggested. In sincerity and good faith, we pledge this organization to make every effort to secure the enactment of a personal registration law, and generally to bring about reforms on the lines laid down in the communication referred to.

TO ASK CANDIDATES TO QUIT.

"With this end in view, the Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee is directed to communicate with the candidates and ascertain whether they, or any of them, are willing to withdraw from the ticket, and be further directed to appoint a committee of two members of the Republican Campaign Committee, who, with him as ex-officio member, shall confer with a similar committee on the part of the signers of the communication, to consider the question of candidates, and all other matters referred thereto."

It was announced that the Conference Committee, appointed in accordance with the resolution, comprised Chairman James L. Miles, David Martin, and David H. Lane. They will meet a similar delegation from the Committee of Twenty-one which signed the citizens' protest demanding a new city ticket. The nominees to whom they took exception are the following: For Sheriff, Henry C. Ransley; for Coroner, John R. Lukens; for City Commissioners, Hugh Black and Jacob Wildemore.

While the resolution does not specifically commit the city organization to repeal of the "ripper" law that was the most urgent recommendation in the letter of protest. The promise in the resolution "generally to bring about reforms on the lines laid down in the communication," therefore, is taken to include this repeal. The "ripper" law was passed in the last days of the Legislature and took from the Mayor the power to appoint the Director of Public Safety and Director of Public Works, vesting the appointive power in the City Council.

The letter which caused to-day's action was written on June 13, and the signers, all Republicans prominent in local business, urged the leaders to co-operate in naming a new ticket that would have the confidence of the Republican voters of Philadelphia. Of the candidates Ransley is President of the Select Council and a mercantile appraiser, Lukens is also a mercantile appraiser, and Black and Wildemore are candidates for re-election. All are ward leaders and were active in pushing through Councils recently the legislation to extend the United Gas Improvement Company's lease of the gas works, which Mayor Weaver's stand eventually blocked.

The Methodist preachers at their weekly meeting to-day adopted a resolution asking Gov. Pennypacker to remove from office State Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham. The resolution declares:

"The long-standing complaint has been his long absence from his office and his drawing a large salary for which no service is rendered to the State. The daily record in the public press of his whereabouts for the past six months makes further comment unnecessary.

"The recent exposure is his being a member of the firm of D. J. McNichol & Co., by which enormous profits have been made in contracts from the city under conditions which would have been impossible but for his power to control contracts and the officers appointed to supervise the execution of the same."

THE TWENTY-ONE CRITICISED.

There had been so much criticism of the action taken by the Committee of Twenty-one in suggesting that reform in the city and State be undertaken by the Republican Party that twelve of the twenty-one held a long meeting this afternoon to consider action in view of the criticism. After the meeting a statement was given out, in part, as follows:

"We have carefully reread our letter to the Chairman of the Republican Campaign Committee, and see nothing in it which in our judgment requires either apology or explanation.

"There was only one object in view, and that was the purification of the Republican Party and the elimination of the men in the party organization responsible for the present deplorable conditions in our city.

"If the Republican Party is to regain the confidence and respect of the people it can only be accomplished by a thorough, radical, sincere, and absolutely honest reorganization, and this we believe can best be done upon an enduring basis by the Republicans themselves."

The statement also declared that the Union League Club, of which the twenty-one are members, is in no manner associated with the letter.

The Committee of Nine which was appointed at a mass meeting to fight the gas lease, and has since pledged itself to assist Mayor Weaver in his effort to reform municipal affairs, also held a meeting today and announced the following conclusions:

"That any compromise between the people and the Republican organization as at present constituted is impossible.

"That this corrupt organization should be opposed by the City Party (an independent party backed by the Committee of Seventy) by every means in its power.

"That the organization of the City Party should be perfected in every division and every ward in this city to the end that a convention may be called within ninety days to prepare a platform of principles and to take action upon the subject of nominations for the November election."

The commission to examine the work on the northeast boulevard, which will cost several million dollars and is being constructed by D. J. McNichol & Co., of which State Senator J. P. McNichol and Insurance Commissioner Israel W. Durham are members, has reported to the Director of Public Works. The report declares that the work already done on the boulevard "has not been done in accordance with the contract and specifications at points examined by us."

"Lost, Found" advertisements in The Times are not buried in a jungle of miscellaneous advertising. Top of the first column of the last page. Cost is only ten cents per line, (7 words,) and less for 3 and 7 time orders.—Adv.

TRIED TO BUY OFF WITNESS.

Woman Who Was Stabbed in Hotel Tells of Refusing a Bribe.

Miss Frances Flanagan of 303 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was found stabbed in the Hotel Regent, in Sixth Avenue, on June 3, after Policeman Edward Riker, who had accompanied her there and had left the hotel by jumping from a window, was arrested, appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday. She then told Magistrate Breen that since she was stabbed two men had approached her and had offered her $150, then $250, and then $500 to leave town until the affair blew over. When she refused and declared that no amount of money would stop the prosecution as far as she was concerned, she said, the men threatened to kill her.

Magistrate Breen obtained the names of the men and at once issued summonses for them. It was said that they were in court when the case was called, but that they heard what was coming off and disappeared before the summonses could be made out. The hearing was later adjourned by Magistrate Breen until July 1.

John Boyle, a friend of the policeman, was arrested with Riker at the hotel by Policeman Willemse of the Tenderloin Station.

It was said in court yesterday that Riker recently fell heir to $25,000, and that he did not care whether he kept his place on the police force or not. He is desirous of escaping prosecution by Miss Flanagan. Both he and Boyle are out on bail.

SAYS PRAYER SAVED SIGHT.

The Rev. Mr. Scofield Declares He Heard the Voice of God.

The Rev. Frank A. Scofield, pastor of the People's Church in East Sixty-first Street, was the speaker at the last session of the Methodist Preachers' Meeting at 150 Fifth Avenue yesterday. He said:

"Have any of you ever been told that you had but three months to live? I have had that experience, and tried to make up my mind to the inevitable. Have you ever been on the operating table for hours, and had it thought several times that you were dead? I have been through that ordeal, and afterward lay for ten days suffering intense pain with my eyes bandaged, and was told that it was feared I would never have my sight restored.

"I well remember one Sunday morning in March a year ago, when I lay there in that situation, and I called upon God for help. And I heard as truly as any prophet ever heard the voice of God speaking to me, telling me that I should be restored to health and strength, and be enabled again to labor for the Kingdom. Ah! God does answer prayer."

When Mr. Scofield ended a chorus of "Amens" went up from the other preachers.

After Mr. Scofield had taken his seat a hearing was given to the Rev. E. Dingman of the West Hoboken Evangelical Lutheran Church on a plan for co-operative insurance by churches on their properties. No action was taken.

SHE'D AID PAT MELODY.

After His Service for the Cause a Charity Hospital? Never!

"Could I see Mr. Patrick Melody?" asked a sweet-faced old woman at the gate of Bellevue Hospital last night. "I want to see if I can do something for him."

Melody was taken to Bellevue on Saturday night after he had leaped into the pool of the fountain in Madison Square. It is said that he was associated with the Manchester rescue of 1867.

His visitor, who was Mrs. Mary Downing of 406 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, had a bunch of flowers in her hand. She was permitted to go to the prison ward to see Melody. She stayed by his cot for a few moments, left the bouquet, and tripped away, promising to return with assistance.

"I read in the papers about Patrick Melody being in this charity hospital," she said, in a tone of indignation, "and I think it's a shame if a man like that has to go to such a place in this big city after what he did for the cause. If my husband and my boys that sleep on Marye's Heights were here now, they wouldn't see Patrick Melody in a place like this, and I guess I can help some."

WILL ROPE OFF THE CURB.

McAdoo Is Going to Apply His Traffic Rules to Noisy Brokers.

Police Commissioner McAdoo met the special committee of the Broad Street curb brokers yesterday to discuss the complaints against the noise and the hindrance to traffic caused by the brokers and their messenger boys. He laid before them a plan of relief, which they approved.

It is to rope off that part of Broad Street now used by the curb brokers at a distance of fourteen feet from each curb. In each of these fourteen-foot belts traffic is to be undisturbed, while between the ropes the brokers may transact business as before. All boys except those regularly employed by the brokers are to be kept away. Extra policemen, mounted and foot, will see that the regulations are carried out.

The Commissioner has treated the problem as a traffic problem only, but it is believed that the confinement of the brokers to the centre of the street will do away with the noise. The new plan will go into effect in a few days.

JOEL M. MARX RESIGNS.

He May Run Against Mr. Jerome for District Attorney.

Much surprise was expressed yesterday in the Federal Building when it became known that Assistant United States District Attorney Joel M. Marx had resigned. His resignation is to take effect June 30.

In his letter to the Attorney General in which he tenders his resignation Mr. Marx gives press of private practice as his reason for leaving the service of the Government. It was said, however, that he will be the Republican nominee for District Attorney of New York County this Autumn. He will resume the practice of law at 220 Broadway, in partnership with Hugh Gordon Miller, formerly of Virginia.

Mr. Marx has been remarkably successful in prosecuting naturalization fraud cases, and has received a letter from United States District Attorney Burnett congratulating him upon his work.

2 COLON PASSENGERS HELD.

They Probably Haven't Yellow Fever, but Will Be Observed.

When the Panama liner Finance, in yesterday afternoon from Colon, arrived in Quarantine, Robert Burke, a passenger, and William Pritchard, the ship's butcher, were removed to the detention hospital on Swinburne Island for observation. Both had temperatures above the normal. It is not believed that they have yellow fever.

While in port the Finance will be surveyed and repaired. She was rammed on June 8 by the Spanish liner Montevideo, while lying at her pier in Colon.

SENATOR MITCHELL IN COURT.

Personally Pleads Not Guilty in Land Fraud Case.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 19.—For the purpose of insuring the Government against any technical objections to the plea of United States Senator John H. Mitchell of not guilty, as entered by his attorneys last week, United States District Attorney Heney to-day had Senator Mitchell appear in court in person to make his plea.

The Senator pleaded not guilty to the charges preferred against him in connection with the land fraud cases in this State. The trial will open to-morrow.

VANDERBILT REOPENS SUCCESS LAKE FIGHT

Board to Report on W. K., Jr.'s, Plan to Close the Lake Road.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD SAYS NO

Has Already Refused $50,000 for Property and Is Raising Fund for New Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 19.—Another commission has been appointed on the application of William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to investigate and report upon the propriety of closing the Success Lake Road. The commission will report to Judge Edgar Jackson of Nassau County, and he may approve or disapprove its findings. His predecessor appointed a similar commission and approved its findings, which were that the road should be closed. Then, acting upon a vigorous protest made by Lieut. Gov. M. Linn Bruce, who was counsel for many residents of North Hempstead, Judge Seabury reversed himself and set aside the report.

The present commission is made up of men not residents of North Hempstead. Ex-Senator Townsend D. Cock, President of the Oyster Bay Bank; ex-Supervisor Frederick E. Willets of Glen Cove, and John Lyon, a lawyer of Rockville Centre, are the members.

Several years ago Mr. Vanderbilt determined to include Success Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, as part of his Deepdale property. He made a proposition to the people of North Hempstead, offering to purchase the lake for $50,000. A vote was taken and Mr. Vanderbilt's offer was declined by a big majority.

Following the rejection of the proposal to sell the lake Mr. Vanderbilt bought nearly all the land surrounding it. That left the lake and its approach the property of the people, but those who desired to take a row on the lake could land nowhere except at the one approach.

There was a bill introduced in the Legislature in February, 1903, empowering the Town Trustees in Nassau to deal with a possible purchaser of land-locked waters. Mr. Vanderbilt denied at the time that the bill had any reference to Success Lake, or that it was inspired by him or any of his agents.

Last year the commission appointed by County Judge Robert Seabury at Mr. Vanderbilt's request reported favorably upon his application to have the old road closed. At first the people of the town paid no attention to it, but after several hearings there was a vigorous protest, notwithstanding which the commission reported favorably. Then M. Linn Bruce was employed to fight the matter and it was aired all over again.

Mr. Vanderbilt offers to construct a new and better road if the old Success Lake Road which leads from the Hyde Park-Manhasset Road north to the lake is closed. The new road will lead to the lake from a different direction.

Supervisor Edwin C. Willets of North Hempstead says that while Mr. Vanderbilt would build a better road it is planned to have it connect with the highway in a place not nearly so accessible as the present road. That, he said, would result in the people having practically no use of the lake.

The people are preparing to make a vigorous fight before the present commission. A fund is being raised to employ counsel.

THE ERIE'S $8,000,000 PLANS.

Ordinances Introduced in Jersey City to Carry Out Improvements.

Ordinances were introduced yesterday at the meeting of the Jersey City Street and Water Board vacating parts of streets running through property acquired by the Erie Railroad Company for carrying out its proposed eight-million-dollar improvements, which include a new station and ferry and an open cut to replace the present tunnel through the Heights.

In return the Erie agrees to give the city a school site at the Hudson Boulevard and St. Paul's Avenue valued at $12,000, to construct a new street to parallel its open cut through the Heights; to give the city the right to construct a sewer under its property, and to lay no tracks over the sewer, which will save the city $20,000; to join the city in the construction of a sewer in Collard Street and Beacon Avenue, and also to join in the improvement of Monmouth Street when that work becomes necessary, and to buy water from the city for two years at the current rate, which is $90 per million gallons. The ordinances will come up for final passage next Monday.

LECTURE FOR DETECTIVES.

Policemen Sent Out to Arrest Women Warned by McAdoo.

The detectives detailed by precinct commanders to arrest women offenders in the streets were summoned before Police Commissioner McAdoo at Headquarters yesterday and lectured by him.

Mr. McAdoo intends to weed out more than half of these men and put them back on patrol. Out of the remainder he will form the nucleus of a new plain-clothes squad, that will use more care in making arrests of women on the streets and between whom and the professional bondsmen there will be no affiliations.

The men were warned to take the utmost care not to subject innocent persons to the indignity of arrest.

FIVE HURT BY SIGN'S FALL.

Crashed Upon Crowded Sidewalk from the Third Story.

Five persons were hurt yesterday afternoon by the fall of a wooden sign, 25 feet long and 3 feet wide, from the third floor of 199-201 Greene Street. The sidewalk upon which the sign fell was crowded with people, and it is remarkable that more were not injured or that some one was not killed. Those injured are:

Annie Cohen, seventeen years old, of 58 East Fourth Street; James Shaw, twenty-eight, 509 Greenwich Street; Joseph Hoff, forty, 931 Garden Street, Hoboken; William Engel, twenty-four, 124 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn; and Rose Braverman, sixteen, 58 East Fourth Street. Annie Cohen and Shaw were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. The rest went home.

The sign which fell bore the inscription "New England Pants Company."

WICKES AFFIDAVIT CUT OUT.

"Scandalous and Impertinent," Court Says—Not Guilty Plea for "Jarvis."

Justice Greenbaum, in the Supreme Court, yesterday made an order striking out an affidavit made by Thomas P. Wickes, on the strength of which the lawyer had obtained from Justice Dugro an order requiring his former law partner, Edward S. Hatch, and others to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, pending the trial of a suit for dissolution of partnership. The court declared the affidavit to be scandalous, impertinent, and improper.

The affidavit was made by Wickes on May 24, and covers 256 pages. A part of it is devoted to Wickes's legal career and the rest to his former partners. Justice Greenbaum said:

"It seems to me too evident to require discussion that the court has inherent power to maintain its own dignity and to protect the rights of suitors when they are unnecessarily subjected to harassing or scandalous attacks, and there is authority for the exercise of such power. The affidavit complained of is of extraordinary length, and to attempt to dissect it would be a needless expenditure of energy.

"It is sufficient to say it contains so many assertions of the affiant affecting the reputation of the defendants, which are his conclusions and not allegations of fact, and so many matters wholly unnecessary and extraneous to a motion for a receiver, that good practice and due regard for the proprieties to be observed in making such a motion justify the suppression of the affidavit."

Wickes, who is under indictment for writing blackmailing letters under the pseudonym "Lewis Jarvis" to Dr. Edward Weston, President of the Western Electrical Instrument Company of Newark, was arraigned yesterday before Justice Davy, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to plead.

Mr. Wickes, who was indicted as "Lewis Jarvis," pleaded not guilty. His counsel, Job E. Hedges, asked Justice Davy to delay the fixing of a day for trial until Thursday, when, he announced, he might have some motions to interpose. There was no objection on the part of the District Attorney's office, and the request was granted.

COLVIN OFFER ACCEPTED.

Merchants' Trust Sells Its Hudson Valley Securities for $850,000.

After a meeting of the Directors of the Merchants' Trust Company yesterday afternoon it was announced that the offer which the Colvin syndicate made for the securities of the Hudson Valley Railway held by the trust company as collateral and as investments had been renewed and accepted. The amount offered for the securities was $850,000, as before. This, with $350,000 cash on hand, $500,000 in New York City bonds, and $300,000 which some of the Directors will put up on the securities of the Rutland public service companies, will enable depositors to be paid off in full as soon as the approval of the court is obtained for the settlement.

The Directors intend, when the payment of depositors has been arranged, to apply for an order directing the receivers, Otto T. Bannard and Douglas Robinson, to turn over the Rutland and other securities to a committee to be named by the stockholders and approved by the court, with power to market them as best they can. It is hoped that enough will be realized on these securities to bring the stockholders out without loss.

At the stipulation of the Attorney General, the charges that illegal loans were made by the trust company and that deposits were accepted after the company was insolvent have been stricken out of the complaint in the receivership suit, which is being heard at Hudson. In place there have been inserted simply allegations that on May 23 the company was unable to pay its debts. Further action in the receivership case was postponed on Saturday for one week to enable the Directors to do what they could to straighten matters out.

JEFF MORRELL MAY QUIT.

The Morgue's Faithful Policeman Prepares to Retire.

Policeman Jefferson Morrell, who has been stationed at the Morgue for sixteen years, will probably retire within the next three weeks. Morrell went on a twenty-day vacation on Sunday, and yesterday went to Police Headquarters and secured an application blank, ostensibly to fill it out for retirement.

Morrell is one of the old men of the department, having been a policeman for nearly thirty-five years. Prior to his appointment he was a boatman, and is known as an expert in judging how long the bodies of drowned persons have been in the water.

He was born on Dec. 29, 1847, and was appointed to the force on Oct. 10, 1873. In his sixteen years at the Morgue he has handled thousands of bodies. Morrell distinguished himself at the Slocum disaster. He made an accurate check list of the 900-odd bodies that were taken to the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, and his records are the most important of the disaster in the archives of the Department of Public Charities. "Jeff" Morrell, as he is known, has a record for honesty in the searching of the clothes of bodies.

NEW JERSEY FERRYBOATS.

Two Twin-Screw Craft Ready for Central's 23d Street Line.

When the Central Railroad of New Jersey vacates its Whitehall ferry slip at midnight Saturday and begins to use the West Twenty-third Street pier, the patrons of the line will find at the west side pier a fine and big station.

Two large twin-screw double-deck ferryboats, the Elizabeth and the Wilkesbarre, have been built expressly for this line, and two more of the same type have been ordered from the Harlan-Hollingsworth Company of Wilmington, Del. When the operation of the new line begins tickets of every kind, including Pullman and parlor car, may be had at the Twenty-third Street ferryhouse.

The road has also just placed in commission six new dining cars of a novel type, where meals will be served both à la carte and table d'hôte.

That Personal Touch

That part of himself; that strife for perfection which every true craftsman puts into his work—that is the signature which Stein-Bloch artisans have been putting upon Wool Tested material for fifty years—the final touch of art which lends supreme distinction to all Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors REGISTERED 1606

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Write for "Smartness," an education in correct dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Test and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
130-32 Fifth Ave., New York. Tailor Shops, Rochester, N. Y.

Registered. Trade Mark.

Dr. Deimel (LINEN-MESH) Underwear

Its absorbent properties keep the body dry and cool, and its soft mesh finish is invigorating and delightful to the skin. It promotes both comfort and health.

"THE LINEN STORE."

James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.

HONORS GODDARD'S MEMORY.

The Civic Club, Which He Founded, Testifies to His Services.

In the Civic Club, which he founded and endowed, the memory of Capt. F. Norton Goddard was honored last night at a memorial meeting which brought out the full strength of the organization.

William J. Graham, President of the club, presided, and after the singing of the late leader's favorite hymns, "Old and New" and "An Independent and Happy Life," there were eulogistic addresses by Charles P. Blaney, Joseph R. Duryea, Representative Herbert Parsons, the Rev. Father Southwell of the Carmelite Parish, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer.

Letters praising Capt. Goddard for his many fights for civic betterment were received from Jacob H. Schiff, Marcus M. Marks, Robert W. De Forest, Nicholas Murray Butler, Charles Sprague Smith, David Blaustein, and P. Tecumseh Sherman.

NEW POWER CO. ORGANIZES.

Formed to Push the Ganz Traction System in This Country.

Announcement was made yesterday of the formation of the Railway Electric Power Company, with a capital of $1,500,000, for introducing into the railway service of this country the three-phase alternating current electric traction system which the engineering firm of Ganz & Co. of Budapest has developed in Europe. The company has $60,000 first preferred stock, $440,000 second preferred, and $1,000,000 common stock.

The Directors of the new company are John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company; William L. Bull of Edward Sweet & Co., Henry Seligman of J. & W. Seligman, H. R. Duval, Stephen Peabody, Leopold Wallach of Wallach & Cook, Henry L. Sprague of Stetson, Jennings & Russell, Gustav Lindenthal, ex-Commissioner of Bridges, and Gustav Leve, L. B. Stillwell, electrical director of the Interborough system, and Frank N. Waterman are the consulting engineers of the company, which has acquired all the Ganz patents for the United States, Mexico, Cuba, and such of the West Indies as are not under British supremacy.

It was made known recently in THE TIMES that the company is negotiating with one of the great trunk lines for the electrification of a part of its system.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

ONE experience with a cheap Bathing Suit that gently spreads its color over you the first time you take it into the surf, is a sufficient suggestion, to inspire interest in the fine line of fast-color bathing suits which we are now showing at prices from $3 to $7.50.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

The Coward Shoe

Outing Shoes.

Much of the comfort and enjoyment of your Outing Season will depend upon proper footwear.

And in whatever way or place your vacation is to be spent there is always a Coward Shoe that just fills the bill.

Modish in style, correct in shape, and easy in use, it will help to make every minute a keen pleasure and to bring you back healthy and content.

Oxford Shoes. White Canvas Shoes.
Golf & Tennis Shoes. Walking Shoes.
Riding Boots & Leggings.
Fishing & Hunting Boots. Dress Shoes.
Coward Good Sense Shoes.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE.

JAMES S. COWARD,
268-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET.)

Mail Orders Filled. Send for Catalogue.

WARM WEATHER COMFORT

FRONT 1¾ BACK 1½

BELLECLAIRE "LION BRAND" Collars & Cuffs

2 FOR 25c. 25c. A PAIR

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

MEN'S HOSIERY.

B. Altman & Co.

will place on sale this day (Tuesday), June 20th, a selection of Three Hundred Dozen Pairs of MEN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE, usually sold for 50c. per pair, at 32c per pair. Per box of six pairs, $1.75

Store will be closed daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 12 Noon.

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring & Dressmaking (Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats

made to order, for a limited period, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices

New Models in Tailor-made Gowns

Linen, $37.50, 47.50 Woolens, 49.50, 55.00
Pongee, embroidered, $75.00

West Twenty-third Street

Repairing Safes.

THE SAFE is a most important feature of the business office and it is essential that it should be kept in good repair. Like the complicated human machine, it may need the assistance of a skilled "doctor."

We keep a force of experienced and competent workmen for the special purpose of removing, repairing, refinishing, etc.—always ready for your call.

Telephone to-day—3093 Franklin.

Send for Catalog "A."

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 BROADWAY.

Liberal Allowances Made for Old Safes in Exchange for New Ones.



No connection with any other Store.

SIEGEL COOPER & CO. NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

To-Day's June Jubilee Specials.

Merely hints of some of the sales outlined for to-day.

All opportune. All noteworthy. Most attractive of popular prices.

Summer Walking Skirts

Made of fine quality white Pique, also Linen Duck in white and shepherd check—15 gore plaited style, neatly finished—correct skirts for Summer outings. 1.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, 6th Av. "L." Entrance.)

Men's French Four-in-Hands

Pure white and washable; made with silk figures and stripes; 200 dozens of 25c. grades at, each, 15c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Handkerchiefs For Women at One-third Regular Prices.

Twelve hundred dozen SWISS EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, which represent the seconds and sample lots from a prominent importer of Women's Handkerchiefs.

There are scalloped and hemstitched handkerchiefs in very desirable effects of embroideries. Over 400 designs to choose from.

Some of these Handkerchiefs have slight imperfections, but the majority are perfect, new crisp Handkerchiefs. Each. 12½c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

24-Inch Dress Suit Cases of Russet Color Leather, 3.00

These Dress Suit Cases are extra deep, with shirt fold inside; heavy straps, with brass lock and brass catches, all corners reinforced with heavy leather, and stitched handle. 3.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

Women's $2.00 Oxfords To-day Only, at 69c

Just to illustrate the remarkable bargains in footwear to be had in the Shoe Store on the second floor, we shall, to-day, place on sale 1,000 pairs White Canvas Oxfords in two attractive styles.

Made either all white or white with the new blue trimmings. These Oxfords are regular $2.00 grades and exceptional values at 69c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, East.)

"Victory" Sewing Machines.

A value unequalled in New York. A trifle less ornate than the newest models, but every machine has our 5-year guarantee, which vouchsafes their superiority. Woodwork is solid oak, highly polished, has drop head and is equipped with all the customary attachments. 11.95

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

20th Century Ice Cream Freezers.

They require no labor whatsoever in freezing cream. It has no crank to turn, no dash to remove, requires no spooning, repacking or remoulding. Just put in the ice, cream and salt, then forget about it until you are ready for the cream. It makes delicious cream, ices and sherbets—in fact, anything that can be frozen in a cream freezer. Demonstration and sample of Ice Cream free in the basement.

2-qt.	3-qt.	4-qt.	6-qt.
1.50	1.75	2.00	3.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

Electric Fans.

THE FIDELITY ELECTRIC FAN; direct current; 116 volts; has regulating and starting switch, giving 3 speeds; 12-inch blades; made of solid brass highly polished and is protected by heavy guard; at full speed it will make about 1,900 revolutions per minute and will cool a large size room or office. The electrical and mechanical parts of this fan are perfect in construction and very latest type, using very small amount of current. This fan complete with 6 feet of flexible cord and attachment plug ready to connect, 9.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

HICKEY, POLICEMAN, TURNS IN HIS POLICY

Takes His Revolver, Too, Down to the Equitable's Office.

THE CLERKS PROMPTLY DUCK

Robert McNaught, ex-Detective, Helps to Smooth Over a Somewhat Embarrassing Situation.

Up to the cashier's desk in the main office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at 120 Broadway yesterday afternoon walked Patrick J. Hickey, policeman. In his left hand he held an Equitable policy. His right hand rested upon the rim of his hip pocket. Hickey was in plain clothes, but he wore his badge, No. 6,467, on his suspenders, and his coat was thrown back. Hickey waved his policy before the cashier's clerk.

"Gimme the money on this policy," he said.

The cashier's clerk looked the policy over and directed Hickey to the little window nearby marked "Surrender Values." Hickey walked over to the window and repeated his demand, at the same time passing out receipts showing that he had paid in $435 on his $2,000 twenty-year tontine policy. There was something in his tone that made Daniel Webster Jones, the stately negro who guards the approach to the room where the Directors meet, draw near. But Hickey is six feet and over, and of a breadth to match, so Daniel Webster Jones kept at a distance, taking the additional precaution to summon his associate attendant from his stand by the main elevators.

Meanime the clerk at the "Surrender Value" window had taken the policy and figured out what was coming to Hickey. Smilingly the clerk passed out a printed form, the burden of which was that Hickey could get $208 at the cashier's window, and a receipt discharging the society from its obligation to him. This latter Hickey was supposed to sign before he presented the printed form to the clerk of the cashier. He looked the documents over, and then asked mildly enough:

"Where's the rest of my money?"

The surrender value clerk explained that Hickey had all that was due him, and D. Webster Jones attempted to convey some well-guarded assurances to the same end.

"I'm a policeman," exclaimed Hickey, throwing back his coat and exhibiting his badge. "And I know the law. And if I don't get what's properly my due from this company I'll arrest three or four of you. Where's Mr. Hyde?"

Hickey made a demonstration with his right hand in the direction of his right hip pocket.

"I've got a revolver, too, he continued cheerfully. "Where's Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander?"

D. Webster Jones and his associate were not around at the moment to answer. The surrender value clerk had ducked behind the counter. There were not many other heads showing over the red marble barrier that shuts off such as Hickey from the people inside. Hickey looked around, seemed contented, and said:

"Well, I won't shoot, but I will arrest this man Hdye if I don't get that money. I've tried to find him all day, and they won't let me at him, and now I guess I'll wait here until he comes out and then nab him."

Somebody inside the barrier called up the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company on the ground floor of the Equitable Building and told Robert McNaught, the old Detective Sergeant who has now retired to be an investigator of crime for the Mercantile Trust, that a policeman with a revolver was making requests up stairs. A similar message went to the Old Slip Station. McNaught went up the elevator in a jiffy. He looked Hickey over once and approached him with gentle words. Hickey repeated his story, and McNaught turned diplomatist.

"Come on," he said, "let's get what we can on the policy today, and then come back after the rest some other time."

The idea appealed to Hickey, and he went mildly enough over to the cashier's window, signed his receipt, and got a check on the National Bank of Commerce calling for $208. Then he turned to McNaught and to Roundsman Lyons of the Old Slip Station, who had just come in on the run, and said:

"I'll come back after the rest of that money; sure, I'll do that." He then went to the elevator and into the car, and the clerks in the main office of the Equitable Life breathed more easily. McNaught and Lyons went with Hickey over to the National Bank of Commerce, where Hickey had the check certified, and then Lyons went with him down to the Old Slip Station to talk matters over with Capt. Gallagher, McNaught going back to the Equitable Building, and leaving behind him a parting bit of advice to the effect that if Hickey knew what was good for him he wouldn't go back for the difference between the $208 he had got and the $436 he had paid in.

At the Old Slip Station, Capt. Gallagher lent a sympathetic ear. It didn't appear that Hickey was other than a worried policy holder, who had been reading lurid accounts of the Equitable affair.

After leaving the Old Slip Station Hickey went back on duty at the Williamsburg Bridge.

"When they told me that they would only give me $208 for what I had paid $438 for," said Hickey last night, "I made up my mind that I would not be bunkoed and determined to arrest somebody. It is plain larceny to beat a man out of money. I didn't intend to arrest the employe with whom I was dealing, but to get at the head of things, and, meaning to get either Hyde or Alexander, I tried to enter behind the railing.

"I had my revolver in my pocket but did not draw it. I did not make the arrest because Roundsman Lyon came in and told me there must be some kind of misunderstanding. I am not afraid of the result should Commissioner McAdoo order an investigation, as I did nothing I would not do again under similar circumstances."

FOR A MARITIME EXHIBITION.

The Mayor Appoints a Committee to Estimate the Cost.

Mayor McClellan notified the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday that he had appointed a committee to report on the estimated cost of a maritime exhibition to be held in this city in 1908 in celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the beginning of steam navigation.

Some time ago the board asked the Mayor to name a committee of 100 to prepare plans. Such action, the Mayor thought, would commit the city to the cost of the proposed exhibition, which might amount to $1,000,000. In his letter Mr. McClellan says he does not think it wise to inaugurate the enterprise until it has been considered carefully. Furthermore, the Mayor believes that the expenditure should be left to the next administration, as the exposition would take place within the terms of the officials to be elected this Fall.

The members of the committee named by the Mayor are Oscar Straus, William McCarroll, Aaron Vanderbilt, Frank S. Gardner, Thomas Clyde, Herman A. Metz, Arthur English, James H. Kennedy, Gustav Schwab, Hugh Kelly, and James A. Wright. They will report to the Mayor next January.

McCarren on City Convention Votes.

Senator P. H. McCarren, the Brooklyn Democratic leader, said yesterday that in the coming City Convention of the Democracy the basis of representation would probably be one delegate for each 500 Democratic votes cast in the last Gubernatorial election. This, he said, would give Brooklyn 238 votes in the convention, Manhattan and the Bronx 392 votes, Queens 37 votes, and Richmond 14 votes.

MILES OF NEW ASPHALT.

The Biggest Street Paving Job the City Has Ever Undertaken.

In addition to the wood block pavements to be laid in many of the downtown thoroughfares, Borough President Ahearn has advertised for bids to replace many of the old cobblestone pavements uptown with sheet asphalt. These are the streets to be so improved:

West Thirty-sixth Street, from Tenth to Eleventh Avenue.
West Thirty-seventh Street, from Sixth Avenue to Broadway.
East Thirty-eighth Street, from First to Second Avenue.
East Twenty-fifth Street, from First to Fourth Avenue.
Forty-second Street, from Park to Seventh Avenue.
East Fifty-ninth Street, from Avenue A to Park Avenue.
East Sixty-sixth Street, from Lexington to Park Avenue.
East Sixty-seventh Street, from Avenue A to Third Avenue.
The intersection of Seventy-second Street and West End Avenue.
East Ninety-ninth Street, from Fifth to Madison Avenue and from First to Second Avenue.
West Ninety-ninth Street, from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue.
East Eighty-third Street, from East End to Lexington Avenue.
East Ninety-eighth Street, from First to Third Avenue.
West One Hundred and First Street, from Central Park West to Columbus Avenue and from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway.
West One Hundred and Second Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway.
East One Hundred and Tenth Street, from Third to Lexington Avenue.
East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, from First to Second Avenue.
East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, from Fifth to Pleasant Avenue.
West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, from Fifth to Lenox Avenue.
East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, from Park to Fifth Avenue.
Amsterdam Avenue, from One Hundred and Fifth to One Hundred and Sixth Street.
The triangle at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.
Manhattan Avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, from Fifth to Lenox Avenue.
West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, from Fifth to Lenox Avenue and from Eighth to St. Nicholas Avenue.
West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, from Eighth to St. Nicholas Avenue.
One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, from Amsterdam Avenue to Broadway.

Asphalt block pavement will be laid on West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street from Lenox to Seventh Avenue, and sheet asphalt on Broad Street from Exchange Place to Beaver Street, and on Houston Street from Norfolk to Sheriff and from the Bowery to Eldridge Street.

The pavements now under way, together with those on which bids are asked, constitute the biggest job in the way of new asphalt streets the city has ever undertaken.

GLOVER GUILTY.

The Man Who Burned His Children's Fingers with Matches.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 19.—Magistrate Andrew S. Taylor to-day announced that he had found William S. Glover of South Orange guilty of willful cruelty to his two children, Muir, aged five years, and Lucille, aged three years. Glover burned their fingers with matches as a punishment for playing with fire. The children's fingers were so badly injured that it has taken weeks for the healing process.

Glover will be sentenced later.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alnay, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; A. F. Ellis, toys; 2 Walker Street.
Adam, J. N., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Jones, jewelry; A. W. Brost, notions, leather goods; L. S. Keeler, dry goods; R. Barnes, cloaks; 37 Wilte Street.
Bradley & McClure, Denver, Col.; H. N. Bradley, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; F. D. Crawford, dress goods; J. Wilson, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Street.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; B. L. Danforth, cloaks, suits, and waists; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Brandeis, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; W. C. McKnight, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Breger, A. A., Baltimore, Md.; J. Cowan, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Breslin.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. L. Root, gloves, hosiery, and underwear; O. F. Robinson, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Walcott.
Bryce Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; A. C. Bryce, hats; Hoffman House.
Curran Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; J. O'Donnell, domestics; Hotel Normandie.
Cox-Johnson-Dimond Company, Wichita, Kan.; T. Cox, dry goods; T. Blodgett; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Cook, L. W., Hartford, Conn., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Jackson, toys; 2 Walker Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; E. N. Storer, linens; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; W. H. Dwyer, cloaks, hosiery, and gloves; G. Rognetto, clothing, notions, and house furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Dreyfous Company, New Orleans, La.; J. W. Fourrier, ready-to-wear garments; 41 East Seventeenth Street.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; F. J. Sefranka, books; M. Kelly, prints; H. Fehl, domestics.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss E. O. Malley, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Troy, N. Y.; Miss M. O. Malley, cloaks and suits; Victoria Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Schryver, underwear; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; D. S. Betts, ribbons; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Astor.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, underwear; 2 Walker Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. O. Hill, silks; F. L. Morgan, waists; H. C. Odell, hosiery; 104 Worth Street.
Friedman, M., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. Friedman, dress goods, silks, hosiery, and underwear; 320 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; H. F. Fletcher, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Seville.
Greene-Joyce Company, Columbus, Ohio; J. C. Smith, dress goods and silks; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldsmith, J., Sons, & Co., Memphis, Tenn.; E. H. Eldredge, clothing; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Guggenheimer, C. M., Lynchburg, Va., hosiery and gloves; 493 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Gronman-Henchey-Cross Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. T. C. Cross, hosiery and gloves; 350 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Gross & Strauss Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. F. Campbell, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.
Hargadine & McKittrick Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. Ruenzi, laces and white goods; 72 Leonard Street.
Hill, J. W., Company, Manchester, N. H.; J. W. Hill, dry goods; Mrs. E. C. Dunbar, ladies' wear; Hotel Astor.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. N. Goldsmith, carpets; 55 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Lewis, A. T., Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; A. J. Woodley, domestics; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Lindlike, Warner & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.; R. Warner, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Vickers, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
McCarthy Company, Baltimore, Md.; F. W. McCarthy, laces and white goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Michaels, Stern & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Michaels, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Miller, D., Company, Baltimore, Md.; R. K. M. Easter, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Clancy, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre; J. Mahedy, carpets; 320 Church Street.
McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; S. U. Sheep, dry goods; 320 Church Street.
Marler-Dalton-Glimer Company, Winston, N. C.; J. L. Glimer, notions and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. J. Shaw, boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street.
Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. S. Raleigh, millinery; 621 Broadway; Holland House.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Y. Fowler, house furnishing goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Sisson Brothers & Weldon Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; W. W. Sisson, cloaks and suits; Hotel Seville.
Samuels, J., & Brothers, Providence, R. I.; H. G. Robinson, hosiery and underwear; Criterion Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Mortimer, laces; 487 Broadway; Hotel York.
Strauss, Levi, & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; H. W. Brant, white goods, ribbons, and laces; 196 Broadway; Hotel York.
Simon & Mosenfelder, Rock Island, Ill.; L. Simon, clothing; Hotel Imperial.
Solomon Brothers & Lempert, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Solomon, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Selig Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; P. Selig, cloths; Hotel Cumberland.
Schaffner Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Schaffner, clothing; Hoffman House.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; W. E. Finlayson, hosiery, underwear, gloves, and ribbons; 51 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Weill Brothers & Wile, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Weill, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Johnson, hosiery and underwear; Miss M. Curran, gloves and parasols; 428 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Weil, Pflann & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Weil, cloths; Hotel Wolcott.
Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

VESPER EIGHT SHOWS GOOD FORM AT HENLEY

First Practice on Course Creates Favorable Impression.

PRAISE FROM LEANDER MEN

Crew Is Comfortably Housed and Well Pleased with Conditions—Is Splendidly Received.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 19.—The Vesper eight-oared crew of Philadelphia, which arrived at Southampton yesterday to compete for the Grand Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta, had its first try out over the course on the Thames today. The eight were on the river in the morning and in the evening, paddling to acquaint themselves with the shell after their absence from training for ten days, and then putting in some hard practice rowing. A big gallery watched them and were inclined to make light of them before the start, but were not so chipper after they had watched them work for an hour or more. Experienced oarsmen, among them several Leander crewmen, expressed admiration for their handling of their boat, though confidence still prevails that the Englishmen will be able to hold the trophy.

Their working in the open with no evidence of the secrecy that marked the practice of some of the American crews that have visited Henley was particularly favorably commented upon. There is no doubt that if there is any criticism of them here it will be on their style of rowing, and not upon the personnel of the crew.

Manager Thorn said to me after they returned from their morning row:

"You can say to our friends in America that we expect to give a good account of ourselves in the coming race. We have ideal living quarters, and are very happy in them. We have taken a large house on a quiet road that affords us excellent sleeping accommodations, while the arrangements for our training table are admirable. The facilities for practice are all that could be desired.

"Our shell is quartered in the tent with the Trinity College eight, while we use the Leander's larding stage. There will be no secrecy in our training such as marked other American crews here. We have thrown ourselves in with the English oarsmen, and we will welcome all of them on the river as cordially as we would in our quarters. As many as want to can watch us come in and go out, and can follow us up and down the river while we row if they wish to.

"I may say everybody has been as good to us as they could be. We have met with the kindest of treatment everywhere.

"There is no doubt that the Leanders are rated as the best English crew. They are a fine lot of oarsmen. We saw them work to-day, and, while they showed splendid form, there was nothing that we saw to shake our confidence in our own chances.

"I will say this—if we are beaten we will cheerfully acknowledge that we ran up against a better crew. We will have nothing to say about climatic conditions or poor physical shape.

"We trained in Philadelphia, and anybody who can thrive in Philadelphia will do well anywhere else in the world. There's no climate worse than a Philadelphia climate on this side of the grave.

"I must say as I watched the crew at work that they showed exceptionally good form considering the length of time they had been out of the shell. It was a pleasure to see them speeding in the afternoon. All the comment that I heard at the landing stage and along the banks was highly complimentary. Several Leander men admired the way the men handled themselves. This is most unusual, for the comment on previous crews that have come here from America has been unfavorable as regards the American methods of rowing, though I think everybody has welcomed them personally. This crew has made a very favorable impression as to its personnel.

"It is a bit early to judge the calibre of the eight and its capabilities, but from what I saw and heard to-day I should say this crew promises to give the hardest contest for the Challenge Cup of any visiting crew we have ever had row for it."

SUNDAY BALL ALL RIGHT.

Even If Score Cards Are Sold, Court Says—When There's No Disorder.

Harry W. Blackburne of 850 Morris Avenue, who was arrested on Sunday afternoon by Detective Lonergan and charged with violation of the Sabbath law in permitting a baseball game at Bronx Oval between the Cedars and All Nationals, was arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday.

Lonergan said he bought a score card from Blackburne. Magistrate McAvoy asked if there had been any disorder or if any complaints had been made by citizens. Lonergan said there had not, and Blackburne was discharged.

"If there was no disorder or complaint no violation was committed," said Magistrate McAvoy to the detective. "You didn't need to buy score cards unless you wanted to."

POSTUM.

FEED YOUNG GIRLS

Must Have Right Food While Growing.

Great care should be taken at the critical period when the young girl is just merging into womanhood—that the diet shall contain all that is upbuilding, and nothing harmful.

At that age the structure is being formed, and if formed of a healthy, sturdy character, health and happiness will follow; on the other hand unhealthy cells may be built in and a sick condition slowly supervene which, if not checked, may ripen into a chronic disease and cause lifelong suffering.

A young lady says:

"Coffee began to have such an effect on my stomach a few years ago that I was compelled to quit using it. It brought on headaches, pains in my muscles, and nervousness.

"I tried to use tea in its stead, but found its effects even worse than those I suffered from coffee. Then for a long time I drank milk alone at my meals, but it never helped me physically, and at last it palled on me. A friend came to the rescue with the suggestion that I try Postum Coffee.

"I did so, only to find at first that I didn't fancy it. But I had heard of so many persons who had been benefited by its use that I persevered, and when I had it brewed right found it grateful in flavor and soothing and strengthening to my stomach. I can find no words to express my feeling of what I owe to Postum Food Coffee!

"In every respect it has worked a wonderful improvement—the headaches, nervousness, the pains in my side and back, all the distressing symptoms yielded to the magic power of Postum. My brain seems also to share in the betterment of my physical condition; it seems keener, more alert and brighter. I am, in short, in better health now than I ever was before, and I am sure I owe it to the use of your Postum Food Coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

You may not appreciate or care for the moral influence of clothes; but that doesn't change it any.

If you are satisfied with "mercerized cotton" you make an admission as to your quality standard that no man ought to make.

You may think nobody will know that it's "mercerized cotton"; but the dealer knows and profits; and what's worse, you know and don't profit.

With all-wool you make no admissions nor apologies; our label is a mark of quality—a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

NEW WEST STREET GRAB, CITY OFFICIALS DECLARE

Bridge Company Asks for a Viaduct from 59th Street.

GROUT DENOUNCES THE PLAN

Delany Declares Charter of Jersey Bridge Concern Has Lapsed—Attorneys Say They Will Fight.

What was declared to be the old "West Street grab," only disguised in slightly different form, to construct an elevated railroad along the river front under the pretext of a "bridge approach," has come up again in an application which the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company now has before the Sinking Fund Commission for permission to construct "approaches" to its proposed Fifty-ninth Street bridge over the North River.

Corporation Counsel Delany, to whom the application was referred by the commission, rendered an opinion yesterday declaring it as his belief that the franchise of the company has expired, and that the charter is dead because the bridge contemplated was not completed in 1897, as provided in the original acts which gave the construction rights. Attorneys for the company, however, declare that this is not so, and say they will fight.

According to the application the company intends to build its Fifty-ninth Street bridge, and wants to build a viaduct railroad from the bridge south along West Street to the Battery, this structure being styled the "approach." A similar application, backed by Pennsylvania Railroad interests, was made to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment some months ago, and was pronounced by Mayor McClellan and Controller Grout as "monstrous" at that time, when it promptly was pigeonholed. The Controller yesterday declared that the rights now sought by the New York and New Jersey Company never would be granted by the present Board of Estimate or Sinking Fund Commission.

William Sutphen of 11 Broadway, attorney for the bridge company, said later:

"It makes no difference. The Pennsylvania people wanted their bridge to land at Twenty-third Street, and ours is to land at Fifty-ninth, so it is an entirely different bridge we propose. The Court of Appeals has sustained our charter in all essential points. We have the right to build a proper approach to our bridge, and we want the Sinking Fund Commission to let us extend the approach along West Street."

Controller Grout smiled when he heard this.

"Well, they never will get permission from the Sinking Fund Commission or the Board of Estimate as now constituted," he declared. "Neither Congress nor the Legislature has the right to grant a franchise over city streets, and the bridge company cannot extend any approach along West Street without getting the consent of the city authorities."

The entire matter will come before the Sinking Fund Commissioners to-morrow.

St. Paul Minneapolis Duluth

There are four magnificent fast daily trains via the Chicago & North-Western Railway from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis and two to Superior and Duluth, including the famous electric-lighted North-Western Limited to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and the electric-lighted Duluth-Superior Limited to the Head-of-the-Lakes.

$16.00

Round-trip summer tourist tickets on sale daily from Chicago at the rate of $16.00 round trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis, and $20.00 round trip to Superior and Duluth, with correspondingly low rates from all points.

All agents sell tickets via this line.
D. W. ALDRIDGE,
Gen'l Eastern Agent,
461 Broadway, New York

THE NORTH-WESTERN LINE

NW540

For Weddings

THE choice pieces of hand-wrought Sterling Silver and exquisite creations in Diamond Jewelry made expressly for the Opening of our New Store, afford a rare opportunity for the selection of Wedding Gifts.

Watches, Cut Glass, Canes and Umbrellas, Leather Goods and Art Stationery are also features.

REED & BARTON CO.
Silversmiths and Jewelers
Fifth Avenue and 32nd Street

4 NEW INSPECTORS TO-DAY.

Lally, Flood, Sweeney, and Hogan Likely to be Promoted.

Police Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that this afternoon he would make public the names of the men he has selected to fill the four vacant Inspectorships.

The first four men on the list of civil service eligibles are Capt. John F. Flood of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, Capt. Dennis Sweeney of the West One Hundredth Street Station, Acting Inspector William G. Hogan, temporarily in charge of the Second Inspection District, and Capt. William F. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station, ranking in the order named. Seventh on the list is Capt. James F. Lally of the Leonard Street Station.

Capt. Lally is the only veteran among the aspirants, and, as under the law the Commissioner must give preference to veterans, it is almost a sure thing that he will be the first one named. Around the Mulberry Street Headquarters this was the slate fixed up: Lally, Flood, Sweeney, and Hogan, leaving Hodgins to wait until a later period for his promotion.

Commissioner McAdoo has received several complaints from Captains who took the examination that they were unjustly treated and unfairly marked. Mr. McAdoo called up the Civil Service Commissioner on the telephone and asked if he might inspect the examination papers of the Captains complaining. He was informed that if he would make his application in writing it would be considered. The Civil Service Commissioner did not think, however, that the law would permit such an examination.

Car's Jerk May Cost a Life.

Mary Saphka, nineteen years old, of 399 East Eighth Street, Manhattan, was thrown from the running board by the sudden starting of a Reid Avenue car at Pulaski Street, Brooklyn, yesterday. Her skull was fractured and she probably will die.

ENGINEER REGIMENT AT WORK

Few Spectators at Evening Parade—Rainy at Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 19.—The work of the Twenty-second Engineers began this morning with company drill from 6:45 to 7:45. Then came a three-hour engineering drill. Two companies built forms of trestles on the parade ground. The others, on the shore of Annsville Creek, unloaded canvas pontoons and put them together, stretching canvas and floating them. They also erected an approach from the shore to the first section of the bridge, a floating portion, so that the flooring would be continuous no matter how the tide was. Two spans of a trestle also were built.

This afternoon there was little work, but a few officers and squads were instructed in drawings, calculations, &c. Evening parade was purely a business function. The sun had not shown since a heavy shower at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the air was raw. The spectators consisted of a young man with a straw hat, four young women, one little girl, and a Gordon setter. Guard mount followed. The Young Men's Christian Association gave a special entertainment tonight. Rain fell heavily, accompanied by thunder and lightning.

Corn Rise Breaks Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Fyfe, Manson & Co., a grain commission firm prominent on the Chicago Board of Trade, went voluntarily into the hands of Ulrich King, President of the Grain and Stock Protection Company, as receiver to-day.

The firm, it is said, is involved to the extent of between $70,000 and $80,000. The failure is attributed to the fact that the firm has recently favored the bear side in corn. The bulls in May delivery were successful.



You Look Cool And Feel Cool

no matter how warm the day, when you wear Bengal Tropical Worsteds. The fabric is light and porous, but very strong, so that it does not pull out of shape. The color is a refreshing gray in several shades.

Bengals are outing suits—¼-lined coats and trousers—woven and tailored expressly for us, and guaranteed to retain their shape and style permanently. They are the most comfortable and practical summer suits in America under $20. Exclusively here, $13.50.

Outing suits of higher grade, more expensively finished, silk lined, &c., $20 and $25.

Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers
UNION SQUARE
14th Street, Near Broadway,
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

Special Value.
All Silk Parasols.

The newest colorings in tucked, hemstitched, pongee and plain effects; also white and black, with plain colored and dresden borders, handles of natural wood, also enamel handles to match silk,

$1.95, $2.50, $2.95,

value $3.00 to $4.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street, Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

Welch's Grape Juice

is the standard of purity in grape juice. It is the one that the doctors know and use. You only need to drink one glass to see the difference between it and other kinds.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N. Y.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAZELTON PIANOS

The soul of a Piano is TONE. The HAZELTON-TONE is simply delightful—deep, powerful, soft and delicate as the sentiment or passion of the player may require.

Hazelton Pianos

have magnificent case designs represented in all the handsomest woods and desirable finishes.

Call or send for particulars showing you how to SAVE $50 ON THE ANDERSON PLAN OF PURCHASE.

Anderson & Co.
370 Fulton St., near Smith St.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

I HAVE 1,000 CASES

of the Best Peas grown in this or any other country to sell. Want to make room. Price reduced from $1.90 to $1.70 per dozen to clear them out.

L. J. CALLANAN,
41 and 43 Vesey Street.



CHICAGO WINS AGAIN FROM GRIFFITH'S MEN

Visitors Hit Freely, but Locals' Fielding Is Poor.

CHAMPIONS BADLY BEATEN

New Yorks Use Four Pitchers and Cincinnati Scores 17 Runs to 7, Chiefly Through Errors.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Chicago, 9; New York, 6.
Philadelphia, 5; St. Louis, 4.
Cleveland, 12; Washington, 3.

National League.

Cincinnati, 17; New York, 7.
Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis, 10; Boston, 6.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	2	3	3	2	5	6	7	31	.689
Chicago	4	..	5	4	4	5	5	7	4	30	.600
Philadelphia	3	3	..	4	4	5	3	5	5	29	.592
Detroit	2	2	2	..	3	4	5	4	5	28	.531
Boston	2	1	2	1	..	4	7	3	5	22	.468
New York	0	2	3	1	4	..	5	4	4	19	.404
Washing'n	1	1	0	2	2	1	..	2	2	19	.372
St. Louis	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	..	1	18	.360
Gms. lost	14	20	20	23	25	28	32	32			

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Cincinnati	Chicago	Philadelphia	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	1	5	4	5	12	7	39	.684
Pittsburg	3	..	7	5	6	7	2	3	33	.579
Cincinnati	3	3	..	7	4	5	4	6	32	.571
Chicago	3	5	4	..	2	7	6	6	33	.569
Phila'phia	3	3	4	2	..	5	6	9	32	.558
St. Louis	3	5	3	2	2	..	4	5	25	.439
Boston	2	4	2	2	2	1	..	4	17	.309
Brooklyn	3	2	1	1	3	2	4	..	16	.286
Gms. lost	18	24	24	25	23	32	38	40		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
St. Louis at Washington.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Poor Judgment of Chase and Lively Batting Causes New York to Lose.

All indications pointed to a victory for the Greater New Yorks over Chicago yesterday at the end of the fifth inning, the score at that time standing 5 to 1. Chesbro had done splendid execution, and but for Kleinow's poor throw to first on Manager Jones's bunt the visitors would not have had a run. The sixth inning took on a serious aspect from the start, as the first two batsmen, Jones and Holmes, hit safely. Davis, always a dangerous batsman, hit between second and first bases, and Chase easily stopped the ball. With poor judgment, or, at least, with poor coaching, he instantly threw to second to catch Holmes, who reached first base safely. If he had thrown to first he would have found Williams there ready to receive the ball and Davis would have been retired. This mistake filled the bases.

Without the loss of a man, the outlook was discouraging to the local team. The next two batsmen were put out, however, but McFarland placed a difficult ball into Chesbro's hands, which the latter stopped, and eventually tossed it wide to Kleinow. The result was two runs. Then came a field one-base hit by Dundon to right field, which scored two more men, and Tannehill's safety placed Dundon on third. After Tannehill had stolen second, Smith, who had supplanted Dr. White in the second inning, hit sharply to Conroy, who fumbled the ball so badly that two more Chicagoans crossed the plate. This was the end of the disastrous inning, for Manager Jones put an end to the suspense by going out on a fly to Keeler. Six runs were a handicap which Griffith's men could not overcome.

Dr. White's delivery was easily gauged by the local batsmen, but after five successive hits in the second inning, with only one man out, he was succeeded by Smith, who, while giving five men bases on balls, kept the hits against him down to three.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	2	2	2	5	0	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Davis, ss	1	2	1	1	4	0	0
Donahue, lb	0	0	0	8	0	0	0
Isbell, rf	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Sullivan, c	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McFarland, c	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Dundon, 2b	2	2	2	2	4	0	0
Tannehill, 3b	1	2	1	2	1	0	0
White, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	9	11	12	27	8	2	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hogan, lf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	2	0	1	1	4	1
Williams, 2b	0	0	0	2	3	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	1	1	9	0	0	0
Yeager, ss	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Foltz, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Klepow, c	0	0	1	4	0	1	0
Chesbro, p	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
*Orth	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puttm'n, p	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Total	6	8	8	27	7	7	4

*Batted for Chesbro in sixth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	2	0	—9
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—6

First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 1; off Puttmann, 1; off Smith, 5. Struck out—By Chesbro, 3; by Puttmann, 1; by Smith, 3. Left on bases—New York, 6; Chicago, 5. Three-base hit—Conroy. Two-base hits—Foltz, Dundon, Tannehill. Hits—Off Chesbro, 8 in six innings; off Puttmann, 3 in three innings; off White, 5 in one and one-third innings; off Smith, 3 in seven and two-thirds innings. Stolen bases—Dundon, Tannehill. Double plays—Williams and Chase; Davis, Dundon and Donahue. Wild pitch—Smith. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—2,000.

CLEVELAND, 12; WASHINGTON, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Cleveland to-day took the fourth straight game from Washington. The visitors drove the ball to every corner of the field, sending Hughes to the bench after two innings and hitting Townsend viciously. Jackson was put out of the game in the eighth inning for disputing a decision by the umpire. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	1	4	3	1	4	1
Knoll, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	0	0
Heiel'n, lf	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ryegber, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Cassidy, ss	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Heyden, c	0	1	5	4	0	0	0
Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Town'd, p	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	11	27	9	2	5	1

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	3	3	0	0	0	0
Bay, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	3	5	4	3	3	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	1	0	2	3	0
Turner, ss	2	2	4	4	0	0	0
Stovall, 1b	3	3	9	0	0	0	0
Buelow, c	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Clarke, c	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Rhoades, p	0	3	0	1	0	0	0
Vincent, lf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	12	19	27	14	5	3	0

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0—3
Cleveland	3	1	0	1	4	2	1	0	0	—12

Two-base hits—Mullen, Cassidy, Rhoades. Three-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Bay, Buelow. Double plays—Turner, Lajoie, and Stovall; Turner unassisted. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 2; off Rhoades, 1. First base on errors—Cleveland, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Townsend, 1; by Rhoades, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Townsend, 3; by Rhoades, 1. Left on bases—Washington, 4; Cleveland, 12. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in two innings; off Townsend, 13 in seven innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelly. Attendance—1,512.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; ST. LOUIS, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis in a close and exciting game to-day. The visitors had a batting rally in the ninth, which was broken up by a double play on a most sensational one-hand jumping catch by Murphy. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	2	3	3	0	0	0	0
Moran, 2b	0	0	1	3	2	1	0
Van Zant, rf	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
Koehler, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, 1b	0	0	0	8	2	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	1	0	1	0
Gleason, 3b	0	1	2	1	1	2	0
Sugden, c	0	0	1	7	2	0	0
Howell, p	0	0	0	1	4	0	0
*Frisk	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	24	13	11	5	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	2	3	1	0	1	0	0
Lord, rf	0	2	1	1	1	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	2	14	2	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	4	5	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf	0	0	2	3	0	0	0
Knight, ss	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Barton, c	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Henley, p	1	1	0	5	0	0	0
Total	3	10	27	20	2	0	0

*Latted for Howell in ninth

St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	..—5

Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Van Zant, Hoffman, (2,) Davis. Two-base hits—Moran, Koehler, Davis. Three-base hit—Stone. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Hartsel. Double plays—Howell, Jones, and Sugden; Murphy and Davis. Struck out—By Henley, 2; by Howell, 2. Bases on balls—Off Henley, 5; off Howell, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Koehler. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—3,925.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Beaten in a Heavy Batting Game by a Score of 17 to 7.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 19.—In the presence of the largest Monday crowd that ever attended a baseball game in this city the champions of the National League were overwhelmingly defeated by the Cincinnati team to-day, the score being 17 to 7. The New Yorks were without the services of Bresnahan, who stopped over at his home in Toledo. The visitors evidently were not in the best of condition, as was shown by the work in the field, the long trip from St. Louis affecting their play.

It was a terrific batting game from the start, the New Yorks getting sixteen hits, with a total of twenty-one, off Ewing and Hahn, while Cincinnati was credited with fourteen and a total of twenty-three. Taylor started in the box for the champions, but his delivery was touched up so freely that Wiltse succeeded him in the second. The newcomer performed as if he might last out the game, but in the sixth inning the local men got the hang of his curves and pounded him almost as hard as they did Taylor. Wiltse did not finish the inning out, and McGinnity succeeded him. To the surprise of the rooters the "Iron Man" was not himself, as the Cincinnatians found no difficulty in hitting him. Before the inning had closed Elliott, the former Cincinnatian, was put in the box, and he remained until the close of play. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ins, 2b	1	1	3	2	1	3	0
Barry, 1b	3	2	8	0	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	2	1	3	0	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf	3	3	1	2	0	0	0
O'Con'an, ss	3	3	2	3	0	0	0
Odwell, rf	3	3	2	0	0	0	0
Schiel, c	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Bridw'l, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hahn p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	14	27	8	1	3	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
Donlin, cf	1	2	2	0	2	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	1	1	15	0	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	2	0	3	3	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	3	1	3	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	2	0	2	0	2	1
Bow'm'n, c	1	2	5	0	0	0	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Strang	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Wiltse, p	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
McGinn'y, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elliott, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	7	16	24	11	5		

*Batted for Taylor in second inning.

Cincinnati	5	0	2	0	6	0	3	1	..	—17
New York	0	3	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—7

Two-base hits—Donlin, Corcoran, Seymour, Dahlen, Devlin. Three-base hits—Gilbert, Corcoran, Barry. Home run—Odwell. Stolen bases—Odwell, Schiel, Browne. Double play—Huggins, Corcoran, and Barry. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off McGinnity, 2; off Elliott, 1. Sacrifice hits—Bridwell, Hahn. Hit by pitcher—By Ewing, 1; by Hahn, 1. Struck out—By Wiltse, 3; by Hahn, 1. Hits—Off Taylor, 4 in 1 inning; off Wiltse, 4 in 3 2-3 innings; off McGinnity, 2 in 1-3 inning; off Elliott, 4 in 3 innings; off Ewing, 6 in 2 innings; off Hahn, 10 in 7 innings. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—6,825.

CHICAGO, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The locals stopped Pittinger's winning career to-day by hitting him safely nine times, six of the hits coming at opportune times. They also stole bases as they pleased. Kling's catching and five double plays were the features. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Schulte, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Malon'y, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	2	3	2	4	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	1	2	0	4	0	0	0
Kling, c	0	1	6	4	0	0	0
Reulb'h, p	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	9	27	15	2	0	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	0	0
Court'y, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Titus, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Magee, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Br'n'd, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
Pitt'ger, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	3	24	10	1		

Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	..—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Maloney, Chance, Tinker, Casey, and Kling. Double plays—Evers, Tinker, and Chance; Evers and Chance; Kling and Tinker; Kahoe and Bransfield; Magee and Kahoe. Struck out—By Reulbach, 5; by Pittinger, 2. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 3; off Pittinger, 2. Hit with ball—By Reulbach, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—4,800.

ST. LOUIS, 10; BOSTON, 6.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—St. Louis won an easy victory over Boston to-day by scoring seven runs on seven hits in the third inning. Wilhelm was effective after this period, while Thielman seemed to lose vim. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	1	1	3	6	1	0	0
Shannon, lf	2	2	2	0	0	0	0
Arndt, 2b	1	3	0	2	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b	1	3	15	0	0	2	0
Smoot, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Brain, 3b	1	2	3	1	0	0	0
Clarke, rf	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
Warner, c	1	1	2	0	1	0	0
Thielman, p	1	2	0	5	0	0	0
Zearfoss, c	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	10	15	27	15	4		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	2	3	5	1	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canneli, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	12	1	0	1	0
Wilton, 3b	3	2	0	1	0	0	0
N'dham, c	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Raymer, 2b	0	2	2	3	0	0	0
Wilhelm, p	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Total	6	10	24	15	2		

St. Louis	1	1	7	0	0	0	0	1	..	—10
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	—6

Two-base hits—Raymer, Abbatichio. Three-base hits—Arndt, Beckley. Home runs—Clarke, Warner. Sacrifice hit—Shannon. Stolen bases—Shay, Brain, Beckley, Arndt, Wolverton. Wild pitch—Thielman. Bases on balls—Off Thielman, 1; off Wilhelm, 2. Struck out—By Thielman, 2; by Wilhelm, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bauswine. Attendance—2,300.

PITTSBURG, 7; BROOKLYN, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—In the sixth inning to-day Brooklyn made four hits, scoring two runs, which was the only time there was any life in the game. Pittsburg got more than value for every hit. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	2	4	2	0	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Bmont, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Leach, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	4	0	0	2	0
Howard, 1b	0	2	6	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	0	3	3	0	0	0
Carisch, c	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
Leever, p	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Total	7	9	27	9	1		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	1	1	4	0	0	0
Sh'kard, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	3	2	0	0	0	0
Gessler, 1b	0	1	8	1	1	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Malay, 2b	0	0	5	5	0	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	1	1	2	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Eason, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	2	7	24	13	1		

Pittsburg	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	..	—7
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Beaumont, Lumley, and Babb. Three-base hits—Clymer, Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Beaumont, and Carisch. Stolen bases—Wagner, (2,) Lumley. Double play—Batch and Gessler. First base on balls—Off Leever, 2; off Eason, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Leever, 1. Struck out—By Leever, 6. Passed ball—Carisch. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—1,900.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City Shuts Out Baltimore and Is Now in First Place.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 19.—Nearly four thousand loyal supporters of the Baltimore team to-day saw the Jersey City nine "whitewash" the locals and take a clear lead in the Eastern League race. Olmstead's curves and shoots were too hard for the Baltimore batsmen in several innings. The Baltimores' fielding was ragged in addition to their slump in batting. Four of the Jersey City's runs were the result of poor fielding. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, lf	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
McAl'se, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Kelley, cf	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Jordan, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	0	0
Neal, ss	0	0	0	5	2	0	0
Loudy, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Sylv'r, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Byers, c	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Adkins, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Hearne	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Wiltse	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	3	27	15	3		

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clem'ts, lf	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
Bean, ss	1	1	0	4	0	0	0
Keister, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Merritt, 2b	1	3	2	4	1	0	0
Hal'gan, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Van'gt, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	0	0
Woods, 3b	0	1	0	5	1	0	0
M'Cauly, c	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Olmstead, p	1	2	1	1	0		
Total	5	8	27	14	2		

*Hearne batted for Sylvester in the ninth inning. †Wiltse batted for Adkins in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Jersey City	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1—5

Three-base hits—Halligan, Olmstead. Sacrifice hits—Neal, Keister, (2.) Stolen base—Merritt. First base on balls—Off Adkins, 2; off Olmstead, 7. Struck out—By Olmstead, 4. Left on bases—Baltimore, 13; Jersey City, 7. First base by errors—Baltimore, 2; Jersey City, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Attendance—3,993.

PROVIDENCE, 5; NEWARK, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 19.—Poor playing on the part of the locals gave Providence the opening game of the series to-day. Joslyn was wild, and with Pardee's good form the Newarks should have won. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Mahling, 2b	0	0	3	1	1	2	0
Connor, c	1	1	2	2	0	1	0
Swander, cf	1	1	1	1	0	0	0
C'kman, 3b	0	0	0	6	2	2	0
Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gatins, ss	0	2	3	3	1	3	0
O'Hagan, 1b	0	0	15	2	1	0	0
Murphy, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Pardee, p	1	2	1	1	0	0	0
Total	4	5	27	16	5		

PROVIDENCE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b	0	1	2	0	1	2	0
M'F'land, lf	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Dunn, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Thomas, c	2	2	5	1	0	0	0
Ball, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Conn, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
Rock, ss	1	2	1	4	1	0	0
Joslyn, p	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Total	5	9	27	9	2		

Newark	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	0—4
Providence	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	1—5

First base by errors—Newark, 2; Providence, 4. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Providence, 7. First base on balls—Off Pardee, 2; off Joslyn, 1. Struck out—By Pardee, 1; by Joslyn, 4. Two-base hits—Murphy, (2,) Thomas. Sacrifice hit—Joslyn. Double plays—Gatins and O'Hagan; Swander and Connor; Mahling and O'Hagan; Conn, (unassisted.) Hit by pitcher—By Joslyn, 3. Wild pitches—Joslyn, 2. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

TORONTO, 4; MONTREAL, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, June 19.—In slow baseball this afternoon Toronto beat Montreal by a score of 4 to 3. Heavy rain just before the game made the field soggy, but each team held the other well in check. The batteries were well balanced. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3	6	2
Toronto	2 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 .—4	5	3

Batteries—Crystal and Toft; Barber and Raub.

BUFFALO, 7; ROCHESTER, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—The local team lost to Buffalo to-day in the first game these teams have played together this season. Walters was touched up in the sixth inning, and with the aid of errors Buffalo scored five runs and a lead which Rochester failed to overcome. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0 0 0 0 1 2 0 1 0—4	10	3
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 5 0 1 0—7	10	0

Batteries—Walters and Payne; Yerkes and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	28	16	.636	Buffalo	20	21	.488
Baltimore	27	17	.614	Newark	21	25	.457
Providence	25	21	.543	Rochester	17	24	.415
Toronto	20	21	.488	Montreal	15	25	.349

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Providence at Newark.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

Scores of Other Games.

Holy Cross, 3; Brown, 0.
At New Bedford, Mass.—Boston Americans, 12; New Bedford, 6.

Connecticut League.

Bridgeport, 5; Norwich, 3.
New London, 4; Springfield, 3.
Me

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second class matter.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication ..... Times Square
Downtown ..... 8 Spruce Street
Harlem ..... 123 West 125th Street
Wall Street ..... 39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON: ..... Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA: ..... Public Ledger Building
LONDON ..... 100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0 75
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DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8 50
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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1 00

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AS TO AN ARMISTICE.

It is rather shocking to the moral sense of mankind that, after both Russia and Japan have announced their consent, however much on either side qualified, to entering upon negotiations for peace, they should still be pursuing with as much ardor as ever not merely their preparations for war but actual hostile operations. It is possible that neither Marshal OYAMA nor Gen. LINEVITCH has authentically and officially heard from his Government that negotiations for peace are under consideration. It seems certain that neither commander has received instructions to suspend military movements.

The military situation in the neighborhood of Kirin is easily understood, in view of the previous battles of Lian-Yang and Mukden. The Japanese are again undertaking to "envelop" the Russian Army. The Russian Army is again attempting not to be enveloped. The Japanese have the advantage of a numerical superiority, which may or may not be in danger of diminution from the reinforcements that Russia can forward. That depends upon whether Japan has still as large a force remaining at home and available for hostilities as has her more populous and numerous enemy. Evidently Japan has every advantage in forwarding reinforcements over a shorter line than that of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, and in supplying them when forwarded, provided she has them to forward.

If the combatants could and would trust each other not to improve their respective military positions during negotiations for peace, then evidently the consent to negotiate should be the signal for a cessation of hostilities. The fact that hostilities are in progress after the negotiation has begun indicates that they can not or will not. The Russian commander may sincerely believe that he sees his way to reversing the record of uniform Russian defeat. The Japanese commander may sincerely believe that he sees his way to the "bagging" this time of the Russian Army which has twice been badly beaten, but each time has succeeded in evading his efforts to make an end of it. If OYAMA succeeds fully, Russia will no more have "an army in being" in the Far East than she now has a fleet in being. But it is the fact that Russia no longer has a fleet in being which has enabled the President to elicit from Russia so much of a consent as he has elicited for the beginning of negotiations. If Russia still retains so much hope of the success of LINEVITCH as two months ago she entertained of the success of ROJESTVENSKY, then she will naturally delay the negotiations in that hope. If Japan sees as good a prospect of the utter destruction of the Russian Army as she has been justified in then expecting of the Russian fleet, Japan would naturally prefer to postpone the negotiations until she could conduct them with that additional advantage.

The conclusion seems to be that not until negotiators with full powers, real "plenipotentiaries," meet and exchange credentials is it likely that there will be an actual and honest cessation of hostilities.

A COUPLE OF DISPUTES.

The very emphatic and almost impassioned statement of Secretary TAFT about the needless ill-treatment of Chinese gentlemen and even officials is reported to have aroused the resentment of Mr. METCALFE of the Department of Commerce and Labor. That gentleman is represented as protesting that the regulations of the department are reasonable in themselves and reasonably enforced, having regard to the avowed aim of the law. Probably he is right. The trouble is that the avowed aim of the law is not reasonable or decent. It was the pretty plain intention to put it in the power of the administrative officers to shut out all Chinese practically at discretion, and the decision of the c[illegible] is made by law conclusive. The courts have determined that. Whether the President can infect some humanity into a scheme that was meant to be inhuman remains to be seen. As the matter stands there is an open and not pleasant conflict of sentiment and opinion between two Cabinet officers.

It is also reported that the Secretary of War is disinclined to accept the opinion of the Attorney General as to the eight-hour law applied to the employés on the Panama Canal. Here again the Secretary is clearly sustaining the interests of the Government against the demands of the trades unions, as, substantially, he is in the Chinese matter. The President will have to decide. The opinion of the Attorney General is not necessarily conclusive, and if the Secretary, with the approval of the President, should act on his own interpretation of the law as to hours of work, his course could be changed only by direct intervention of the courts in case arising under the law. We regret to say that the opinion of the Attorney General is likely to be sustained by the courts if appealed to, but it is possible that the matter would not be carried to the courts. It would certainly be a deplorable thing that the cost of the canal should be enormously increased without the slightest real advantage to any considerable class in the Union.

WOOD PAVEMENTS DOWNTOWN.

Ten downtown streets are to be paved with wood blocks. As soon as Subway construction work is finished, lower Broadway from Vesey Street to Bowling Green will have wood pavement.

Borough President AHEARN is convinced that in thus returning to a paving material already once somewhat extensively used in New York and rejected because of its failure, the city is making no mistake. A petition signed by some five thousand business men and property owners was presented to Mr. AHEARN urging the selection of wood instead of asphalt. The Truck Owners' Association, it appears, gives its indorsement to wood blocks in preference to asphalt. The cost of asphalt is $1.60 a square yard, while wood blocks cost $2.30.

It is a matter of no great importance that wood pavement is not controlled by a trust while asphalt is open to that objection. Mr. AHEARN mentions this matter as if it were of moment. It is better to get a good pavement at the hands of a trust than a poor pavement by free competition. The things to be determined are, whether wood blocks will stand the wear of heavy traffic, whether they will afford a better foothold for horses than other pavements in wet weather, and whether they can be so treated chemically as not to be offensive and unhealthy. It is to be supposed that the art of manufacturing wood pavements has advanced since our unfortunate experiments with this material a generation ago. In theory it would seem that pavements should be made of inorganic substances, like stone or asphalt, of material not in itself subject to decay and not capable of absorbing liquid or solid street filth.

If Borough President AHEARN is satisfied that the old objections to wood pavement have been removed, undoubtedly he is wise in determining upon the use of wood in the downtown streets. The example of London is, of course, to be quoted in favor of his decision. Moreover, wood pavements are not noisy, and for that reason would be in high favor with the public. We hope it is not an experiment upon which Mr. AHEARN is embarking.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

Prof. DELBRUECK declared some years ago that in all Germany England had but one friend, the Kaiser. Inasmuch as that one friend was the most powerful man in the empire and in full control of its foreign policy, the professor felt that the two nations would remain at peace. A few months ago Prof. FRIEDRICH PAULSEN of the University of Berlin in an article in The Contemporary Review, protested that the German people are not hostile to the English, but friendly to them. Instead of making war on England they would be glad to give friendship and their sense of common interests the permanent expression of an alliance. The Kaiser's Morocco escapade and the resulting disquietudes have given to Prof. PAULSEN'S words a timeliness and depth of interest they hardly possessed at the time of their publication. This passage notably has a bearing upon the situation created by the supposed desire of Kaiser WILHELM to upset the Anglo-French agreement:

> The assertion that the German people desires a war with England in order that it may build up its own position in the world out of the ruins of the island kingdom is an outrage at once upon truth and upon humanity. Germany desires to live and to prosper side by side with England. She desires, as every growing and progressive people must desire, to maintain and extend her position in the world, and therefore she would make herself strong that she may be prepared for all eventualities and remain mistress of her own destiny. But she desires no war with England. * * * This inner attitude of the German people toward a war with England would undergo a change only in one contingency—if England should feel herself bound to oppose by force the natural growth of Germany, as imperial France did a generation ago, when for the sake of her political prestige she took up arms against Germany.

This has the high significance of unconscious prophecy. Do the German people believe or could their Kaiser for his own ambitious purposes by a few stirring words make them believe that their commercial interest in Morocco is really so vital as to make the tearing up of the Anglo-French convention of April, 1904, an object of German policy, even at the cost of war? Impartial outside observers like ourselves fail to see any commercial interest of Germany in Morocco that is imperiled by the agreement, or that would be worth making a fuss about, even if it were imperiled. Hence the pretty general conclusion that Morocco is the Kaiser's pretext, the checking of the growing friendliness between England and France his real purpose, which he has seized the favorable moment of Russia's calamities to achieve.

Prof. PAULSEN declares that he is not dealing with dreams or with purely moral considerations, but is discussing "a problem of political forces." His solution of the problem, and one he thinks the German people would welcome, is an Anglo-German alliance. England is all-powerful at sea but destitute of military force at home. Germany lacks a navy, but she has the most efficient armies of any nation on the globe. The professor thinks that the force of reason and plain considerations of advantage should therefore drive Germany and England into each other's arms. It strikes us that he here ventures into the realm of dreams. An understanding of the Kaiser's motives in his Morocco move and the means of knowing whether in spite of their love for England the German people would unhesitatingly accept their Emperor's views about the policy that the Germans should adopt toward their English friends would be of higher value and utility to the world to-day than any academic theorizing about the advantages of an Anglo-German alliance.

Prof. PAULSEN'S assertion that Germany would have a cause of quarrel with those who oppose by force her natural growth at sea and over sea, somehow, taken in connection with current events, tends to create the belief that Germany may possibly consider it a part of her business to oppose by force the natural growth of other countries that some time might stand in her way. If the theory that National greatness is maintained only by thwarting the aspiration of other nations still obtains, it is evident that the world has made no real progress in political wisdom in the last two hundred years.

CATHOLICS AND THE SCHOOLS.

A warm discussion of high license for the sale of liquors is going on in New Orleans, with a fair prospect that the system will be adopted. A peculiar element in the situation at present is the share taken by earnest Roman Catholics to promote the reform. The Times-Democrat publishes an interesting and able address in support of the movement made before the Louisiana Federation of Catholic Societies by Mr. C. S. HEBERT. It seems that some effort had been made to influence the Catholics against high license on the ground that the revenues obtained would be used for the public schools, and, it was urged, "the Catholics are opposed to the public schools." Against this idea Mr. HEBERT strongly protested:

> Undoubtedly part of the revenue will be devoted to public schools. Individually, I believe no better use can be made of it. I was born and reared amid Catholic influences, and I was educated in Catholic schools and colleges. I have never been taught that the Catholic Church opposed public schools. The Catholic Church is the friend of education, but it believes that religion and education must go hand in hand. Its opposition is not to the public schools; its opposition is to the godless school.
>
> Now, I am not here to discuss this question at all, but it seems to me I may be pardoned if I say that the sooner Catholics realize this distinction the better. The public school system is inlaid with our Government, and is part of our Constitution and laws. You might as well go "bid the main flood 'bate his usual height" as try to abolish it. So long as it is generally believed that Catholics are opposed to public schools, just so long will the friends of public education refuse to give us a representative voice in the direction of those schools. "It must follow as the night the day" that just that long our ideas as to what the public schools should be will not obtain.

That is a manly stand to take. Probably in this country the public schools will always remain devoted to purely secular instruction, but the introduction of religious instruction into them certainly never can be accomplished by those who are in opposition to the schools themselves.

HOT WEATHER.

Those who suffered inconvenience and experienced unhappiness by reason of the unseasonable cold of the Spring, with its accompaniment of snow flurries in mid-May, and who longed for the coming of what our ballad literature has taught us to speak of as "the good old Summer time," probably had all the solar radiation they desired on Saturday and Sunday.

It is the fault of our climate that it is impulsive, and that its transitions are both sudden and extreme. For the next three or three and a half months we are likely at any time to have periods of extreme heat and high humidity. They are not likely to exceed sixty to seventy-two hours in continuous duration, and they will be chiefly objectionable for the reason that the heat is likely to be even more oppressive at night than in the daytime. Experience has shown that there is but one way in which the discomfort of very hot weather may be mitigated, and that is by enough physical activity to start and maintain a wholesome perspiration. Absolutely the most uncomfortable way in which to pass a hot day is to be sluggish, and by that means pile up, so to speak, latent heat in muscles and tissues. The vaso-motor nerves and the secretory nerves of the sudoriferous glands are the thermostats of the body. Anything which starts an abundant perspiration carries off latent heat and minimizes the discomfort suffered. An estimable lady living in New York, who feels the heat very much, has a method of finding relief which she thinks infallible. When it becomes so hot that she "cannot possibly stand it," she puts on a dressing-sack, wraps a handkerchief around her head, and proceeds to sweep a room. This done, a bath and change of clothing leave her as comfortable as circumstances admit of for the remainder of the day and evening. There is a reason for this procedure. The sudoriferous and sebaceous glands are excited by labor, and with active perspiration the temperature of the body is sensibly lowered by the passing off of latent heat. It is a safe generalization that those who are active feel heat less than those who are sedentary.

Summer comfort also depends in large degree upon diet. About one-fifth of the fuel value of the food taken into the system appears again in the form of energy applicable to mechanical work, and four-fifths takes the form of heat. A light diet, consisting largely of fruits, and a discreet avoidance of fats and carbohydrates, will greatly promote comfort. The average person eats too much at all seasons, and especially in Summer. The relation of clothing to comfort in very warm weather is too obvious to require explanation and too far beyond the reach of academic discussion to invite it. In matters of dress our conventions are paramount to our convictions. The fact that the average person living in the north temperate zone reaches the Autumn of each year heavier and in better general health than is experienced in any other season warrants the conclusion that a large part of the exhaustion of the Summer season is imaginary.

W. J. BRYAN has come out for conscience. Municipal ownership can do much, he says, to regenerate and ennoble the human race, "but even municipal ownership cannot go as far as the conscience." Conscience existed and was in common use long ago—before the campaign of 1896. Its nature and operations were well understood before the days of KARL MARX, LA SALLE, and HENRY GEORGE. In putting conscience into his platform Mr. BRYAN, therefore, runs some risk. The thing is too old-fashioned for the faddists. They demand something new, something they have got up themselves, something that will make steady-going elderly people positively sick. Besides, Mr. BRYAN'S friends the Socialists have no use for conscience. They positively abhor it. It would get in their way and continually rebuke them in their main business of devising ways to secure for themselves some or all of the money that other persons have earned by their industry and abilities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Light on Togo's Dispatch.

When Admiral TOGO ascribed his victory to the "brilliant virtues", of his Emperor and to the protection of the Emperor's "divine ancestors," it seemed to us Occidentals as if we were in the presence of something extremely Oriental and fantastic, and we couldn't, or at least didn't, refrain from smiling at such nonsensical talk, coming from a man in most ways thoroughly up-to-date and practical. The only explanation of his absurd archaism that suggested itself was the assumption that the Admiral did not indicate beliefs of his own, or of other progressive and educated Japanese, but that it was designed for effect on the unenlightened mass of his fellow-countrymen. A passage in Prof. GARDNER'S admirable "Grammar of Greek Art" provides, if not a better explanation, at least a kinder one, and hints the probability that if we had not been misled by the frequent description of the Japanese as "the Yankees of the East," we would have seen more easily that they are rather the Greeks of that part of the world. Prof. GARDNER notes that when the Athenians dedicated at Delphi a great bronze group in memory of Marathon, chief place was given, first, to figures of Apollo and Athena, representing the divine favor without which the battle would not have been won; next were portrayed the ancestral ancestors of the Attic tribes; and finally, as a rare and exceptional honor, MILTIADES was introduced. Again, the "Persians" of AESCHYLUS, who had himself fought at Salamis, was presented in the presence of many who were familiar with the personages and incidents of that battle. "But," says Prof. GARDNER, "he does not dwell on the achievements of the Greek heroes; he does not even name the leaders; his treatment of the subject is purely ethical. AESCHYLUS pays the victory of Salamis the great compliment of treating it in his play as if it had been one of the divinely ordained triumphs of mythical heroes of the Greek race. To the modern individualistic mind it seems that the honor ought to be given to one 'man' or another 'man'; but that is not the Greek view." The case of the Japanese is complicated by the fact that they have found it convenient for some reason or other to claim—in a way which probably none but themselves exactly understands—that their Emperor, as well as his so-called ancestors, is something more than human. Of course only the most ignorant of them really believes in the literal truth of the claim, but what they say on the subject is not a bit more absurd than what the most intelligent of the Greeks said about their "divine ancestors" and about deities they perfectly well knew to be merely metaphors or personifications.

A Poser for the Eddyites.

People who find it amusing, even if it is utterly useless, to argue with the followers of Mrs. EDDY should read an equally admirable and novel presentation of the logical case against her "philosophy" which has been contributed to The Medical Record by Dr. A. C. MCCLANAHAN of Chicago. Admitting that the unreality of everything except mind can in a way be demonstrated to intelligencies of a certain order, he in turn demonstrates that the unreality of mind itself can as well be proved by the same line of reasoning, since the existence of mind as of matter is evidenced only by the phenomena which it exhibits to consciousness and the testimony in the one instance is quite as good as in the other. He adds that the idealist is altogether incompetent to establish the utility of idealism, and then makes this particularly neat statement—which we hope will be as embarrassing to the Eddyites as it will be delightful to people of sanity: "You will not be likely to attach much weight to the testimony of a witness who proclaims the improvement which he has perceived in his own person, after he has admitted to you that the whole content of his perception is a tissue of groundless illusions. If his senses are always wholly false, they have apprised him no more falsely of his illness than of his recovery. If their testimony is to be rejected in determining the existence of illness, it is to be rejected likewise in establishing the occurrence of a cure." That brings the Eddyites up against a stone wall with a beautiful crash, but alas! they will never know it, and if anybody tries to bring their shattered state to their attention they would calmly talk on about the "ignorance" of everybody who disagrees with them. Theirs, it must be confessed, is not a bad plan in its way. It saves a lot of trouble and is very, very safe. And, anyhow, Dr. MCCLANAHAN might be a fiercer foe of Eddyism than he is, for in the same article he says: "A doctrine which teaches men that every ill is purely imaginary and will surely be recovered from undoubtedly stimulates cheerfulness, courage, and hope; and these emotions, with as little doubt, exert an actually beneficial influence on the bodily tissues and sometimes enables them to throw off ailments to which they might otherwise succumb." Then he spoils it all—from the Eddyite point of view—by adding, "but things have not yet come to so bad a pass that one must first become a raving maniac in order to have courage or look with hope into the future."

Facts at Odds with Conventions.

Apparently in part punishment for his past carelessness in distinguishing between "mine" and "thine," the demise of big FRANK MCCOY promises to be as unedifying as his life. Twelve years ago, it is said, this once brilliantly successful robber of banks abandoned his profession and has since lived honestly. Whether the abandonment was due to realization of failing powers or to appreciation of the fact that the school of bank robbery to which he belonged is out of date, is not stated, but apparently repentance had nothing to do with the change, and even now, when he is at the end of the road—a cot in Bellevue—he looks back not to the twelve honest years, but to the more numerous years when he associated as an equal with the great JIMMY HOPE in "pulling off big jobs." And the backward view does not seem to be at all sorrowful, while the tone of regret in Mr. MCCOY'S deathbed reminiscences seems to be entirely due to the fact that the past is past, not at all to the fact that the past was bad. The moralist, therefore, will get little direct profit out of this reformed brigand, and he doesn't even adorn a tale. His calmness, however, may not be, after all, any more shocking on last analysis than that with which men of his sort, when in his state, are viewed by the general public. Nobody hates him, nobody regrets that his last days are as comfortable as those of better men, and we have had recent evidence that when he is dead he will not be hurried to his grave as unworthy of the common honors. It's puzzling, but it's all strangely human in its inconsistency with accepted notions.

Thinks Mr. Wickes Misused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to the "Lewis Jarvis" letters, which have engrossed public attention during the past week, if all of the letters so far published can be traced to Mr. Wickes I fail to see what there is in them to warrant the venomous and malignant attacks that have been made upon him through the public press.

To the reader of cold facts it would appear that an attaché of the District Attorney's office who has been defeated in his private practice in the courts by Wickes, and having discovered a questionable incident, has enlisted the District Attorney's office and the newspapers in his effort to crush his opponent. One paper has likened Wickes to Hugo's tragic hero Javret. To my mind the likeness fits more nearly his opponent—the unconscionable, unexorable law hunting its victim.

The only redeeming feature in the situation is the splendid self-control of Wickes in the face of his traducers and the generous friendship of Mr. Stokes for his old college chum.

B. N. RINALD.

New York, June 18, 1905.

Shall the "Toot Toot" Be Stopped?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The motorist with his horn and his headlights regards them as his safeguard against accident and his relief from responsibility, moral or legal. He places the responsibility for accident on the hapless pedestrian. He toots his horn and expects a clear track, and quickly, too.

Obviously, if there was no horn to toot the motorist would lower his speed and drive carefully. He would look out for pedestrians instead of their being compelled to look out for him. And since the automobile can be manipulated so dexterously, almost absolute safety would result. In Toronto, Canada, bicyclists use neither bells nor lights, yet accidents are extremely rare. The bicyclist gives the pedestrian the right of way; he looks out for him and takes the responsibility for his safety, which, of course, is involved with his own.

Brooklyn, June 18, 1905. OBSERVER.

An Italian National Industry.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, June 7.—The approaching Postal Congress, which is to be held in the Eternal City, has already had an influence on the Italian postal rates, as it is considered impossible that the nation should continue to charge a twopenny rate for home letters should the international rate—as is proposed—be reduced to that figure.

One of the serious ideas has been to reduce the rate for letters circulating in Italy to three-halfpence, and increase that of the illustrated postcards from 2 centimes to a halfpenny. But this, it seems, will not be acceptable to the nation at large, who would like the reduction on the one without the increase on the other. They protest that to raise the postcard rate would be to suffocate what is now a national industry, which brings in immense sums. They even go so far as to declare that it is an educational influence, as an uneducated person receiving a card with a view on it will have the curiosity to ask about it, and thus knowledge of the country and its art is diffused.

Besides this, what a mangnificent advertisement—gratis, as it were—they are for Italy, which gains so much every year from the foreigners, so that anything which attracts them should not be discouraged. Picture postcards have superseded the photographs, and fifty of the former leave Italy for one of the latter, so that the Minister of Posts will have to find another way of making up the deficit.

The Gain of Years.

From Judge.

"Yes," said the old man to his young visitor, "I am proud of my girls, and would like to see them comfortably married; and as I have made a little money they will not go penniless to their husbands. There is Mary, twenty-five years old, and a really good girl. I shall give her $1,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who won't see thirty-five again, and I shall give her $3,000. And the man who takes Eliza, who is forty, will have $5,000 with her."

The young man reflected a moment and then inquired:

"You haven't one about fifty, have you?"

Her Duty to Make Up.

From The Boston Christian Register.

Little Tommy Ray quarrelled with his sister, and would not kiss and be friends. His aunt said: "Oh, don't you remember what papa read at family prayers this morning, that we were to forgive seventy times seven?" "Yes," replied Tommy, "but I tickerlarly noticed it was your brother, not sister."

RUSSIAN UNFITNESS.

Rojestvensky's Fleet Officered by Youths and Badly Demoralized.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A prominent naval officer who returned from the Orient to-day has just given me the following information about the late Baltic fleet which may be of interest to your readers:

As far back as last February, when the squadron was at Nossi Be, Madagascar, the demoralization of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet was so great that discipline could only be preserved by the severest measures. Rojestvensky was thoroughly hated on account of his arbitrary orders, and his officers had lost all faith in his strategical competence.

Among other brutal orders given by him was one that anthems and chants for the dead should be performed day after day on board the hospital ship Orel, a measure which exercised a terribly depressing effect upon the invalid sailors and marines.

The majority of the officers were young students whose education was incomplete, and whose character had not yet been formed.

When Admiral Nebogatoff was at Jibuti in the China Sea he is known to have expressed the opinion that he could not be of much use in the present war, considering the nature of the fleet he commanded. An old officer said that the voyage of the third Baltic squadron was not a crusade, but a voluntary suicide to which those young officers in their teens were going. It was heroic, but useless.

I am the last one to wish to detract from the magnificent Japanese victory, as I consider Togo the greatest Admiral the world has seen since Nelson, but these few inside facts simply show the utter demoralization of Russia and the hopelessness of the Russian struggle against a nation which ranks with the very first in the world's civilization.

Honolulu, May 29, 1905. M. C. S.

POPULARITY OF BICYCLING.

As a Fad It May Be on the Wane, but Not as Wholesome Sport.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In yesterday's issue of THE TIMES there appeared an able and well-written communication signed "R. B.," relative to the sport of cycling.

The average human being is a "faddist." When cycling saw its most roseate days one half of the persons who rode wheels then simply did so because it was the fashion—everybody rode. With the advent of the automobile conditions changed perceptibly, and this genus of the human family quickly forsook the old for the new, because it was a novelty. But the class of people who rode the bicycle because of the benefits that accrued from it have still remained true disciples of the sport.

As to the decadence of the sport, those sycophants who persist in making erroneous statements that cycling is dead are sadly mistaken. To-day, in New York City, for example, the cycling clubs were never more prosperous than now, both in membership and finances. People are realizing their mistakes and are fast returning to their first love, the bicycle, and it is no uncommon sight to see men and women past the half-century mark even now learning to ride the bicycle. I have traveled in other sections of the United States and I find that cycling is nearly as popular now as it was seven or eight years ago. Especially is this true in the West—there nearly everybody rides—and they seem to realize keen enjoyment from it.

If New Yorkers would take to riding the bicycle again, that is, those who do not already, and my statement will be verified by any physician in New York City, there would be less sickness and less of that "tired feeling," which is so characteristic of the average "Manhattanite." Take the advice of others who have learned by experience, if you want to realize the full benefits of existence, buy or borrow a bicycle and ride.

New York, June 18, 1905. F. L. V.

Conan Doyle In Trouble.

From The London Times.

Sir A. Conan Doyle was summoned at the Guildford County Petty Sessions on Saturday, June 3, for having driven a motor car at a speed greater than twenty miles an hour on the Portsmouth Road, Shalford, on May 20; also for failing to produce his license when requested. Mr. Owtram appeared for the defense. Inspector Jennings said he timed Sir Conan Doyle's car over a measured quarter of a mile, and found that it covered the distance in thirty seconds, which was equal to a rate of thirty miles an hour. When told the speed at which the car was traveling, Sir Conan Doyle said he did not think his car was capable of doing thirty miles an hour, because he had often tried to make it do it and had failed. When asked for his license, the defendant said he had left it at home. P. S. Devine gave corroborative evidence. Mr. Owtram submitted that it was very difficult for a motorist in going down a slope to tell whether or not he was exceeding the limit by a fraction. Sir Conan Doyle was a very considerate driver, and did not exceed six or seven miles when passing through a town or village, and the effect of fining a considerate driver in such a case as that would be to make motorists keep up to the full twenty miles an hour even when going through villages. The Chairman (Sir William Chance) said motorists must make some allowance for hills, and the bench would inflict a penalty of £5. In regard to the summons for not producing his license, the bench would not take any notice of it on this occasion, but it should be clearly understood that it was the duty of a motorist to produce his license.

Where Infants Lose Their Names.

From The London Mail.

Some curious light was thrown on a little-known act of Parliament at an inquest held at St. Pancras on the body of Susan Estall, a child of six, and an inmate of the Foundling Hospital. The child died of tetanus resulting from a broken arm, and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

The evidence showed that "Susan Estall" was the name bestowed upon the child by the governors of the hospital on admission, under an act of Parliament passed in 1739. This act obliged the governors to discard the name given to the child by its parents at baptism, and to give the infant a new Christian name and surname.

The stewards of the hospital added that the records of the correct names of children were kept under lock and seal by the governors. The hospital was the parent of all foundlings admitted until they reached the age of twenty-one. Overseers and other local officials had no powers in the hospital.

Another curious piece of information supplied by the steward was that "the property of all soldiers who die at war passes to the possession of the hospital."

Copyright Row Ends in War.

From The London Chronicle.

Copyright questions are grave enough nowadays, but they no longer threaten to end in war, as in the case of St. Columba, the Irishman who settled in Iona, converted North Britain, and is commemorated on June 9. He had a passion for fine manuscripts and copies of them, and among others copied a certain Latin psalter belonging to an Irish abbot; whereupon King Diarmaid condemned Columba at Tara, ruling that "to every book belongs its copy, as to every cow its calf." Columba appealed against the verdict in the practical form of inciting his kinsmen to revolt, and they defeated Diarmaid in the Battle of the Psalter. The book is claimed to be the one which, in a silver cover, was carried into battle by the O'Donnells during more than a thousand years, and may be seen at the Royal Irish Academy to-day.

OPEN DOORS IN THE SUBWAY.

A Simple Means of Keeping the Air in Motion for Comfort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the numerous and various discussions concerning the ventilation of the Subway, one important element making for the present discomfort has been almost entirely overlooked. It will be observed, when one stands on the platform of a moving Subway train that when the door windows are closed the air is just as stuffy on the platform as inside the car, but if these windows happen to be open, as they sometimes are, riding near them becomes a pleasure.

In other words, the air in the cars is stuffy and disagreeable for the same reason that it is so in a surface car without a current of air moving through it, and the same applies to the elevated cars.

I beg to offer as a temporary solution of the ventilation problem, the simple one of opening the front door of the first car of the train, and also the rear door of the last car. In this simple way a current of air will pass through the car, and the faster the train moves the more perfect the ventilation.

Objection might be offered by the company to the effect that opening the doors might lead to accidents. To this I would reply that it is not necessary to have the entire door open; it is sufficient if the glass plate be removed, and for reasons of safety a few brass rods stretched across, thereby retaining the safety of the closed door.

Some passengers will complain of the draught. Some people refuse to open their bedroom windows for the same reason. With these people one cannot reason. He can merely issue the dictum that fresh air never killed anybody.

Let us have the open door and the open window in the Subway and also on the elevated trains. Meanwhile let the engineers devise some scheme of ventilation for the Subway, but until that is ready let us see what result will follow the open door, front and rear. A. L. W., M. D.

New York, June 18, 1905.

A CALL FOR JUSTICE STOVER.

Plea for His Renomination to the Supreme Court Bench.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have within the past few days noticed an item in some of the newspapers referring to the coming judicial convention for the Fourth District, in which it was stated that there were doubts as to how the voters of Clinton County, the home county of Secretary of State John O'Brien, felt toward the renomination of Justice Martin L. Stover of Montgomery County.

I am not to any extent interested in political matters, but I am quite interested in the outcome of the convention to be held at Saratoga Springs on June 29, when a Justice will be nominated to succeed Justice Stover. If there is any county in the district, barring perhaps Montgomery County, where Justice Stover resides, where there is a strong sentiment for the renomination of Justice Stover, it is in Clinton County, where Justice Stover is looked upon as one of the able Judges of the State. Not only do the lawyers of Clinton County, nearly all of whom have expressed themselves in interviews, favor the renomination of Justice Stover, but hundreds of others. Not to renominate Justice Stover will be a serious political mistake of the Republican Party.

Throughout the northern part of the district, which includes St. Lawrence, Clinton, and Franklin Counties, there is an urgent demand of the political leaders that they use their efforts in bringing about the renomination of Justice Stover. If Justice Stover is not renominated, it will be a great disappointment to the people generally. Justice Stover is a man of great legal ability, and has made a most creditable record on the bench. He has served the people for nearly fourteen years, and should be allowed to continue to do so for fourteen years more, or until he is disqualified by the age limit.

NORTHERNER.

Plattsburg, N. Y., June 17, 1905.

"What About Me?" Asks Loubet.

From The London Chronicle.

Another Paris anecdote of King Alfonso. Returning from the review at Chalons, the King asked M. Doumer, President of the Chamber, if he had to be severe in the exercise of his authority. "Not exactly ferocious," said M. Doumer. "Since I have been President I have had to apply the censure only twice." "And for what reason?" asked the King. "Because the deputies concerned had spoken ill of the Republic." "Oh," said Alfonso, with a smile, "if I applied the censure to all who speak ill of me I should have nothing else to do." Upon this M. Loubet, lifting his hands to Heaven, exclaimed, "And what about me?"

No Rain Could Keep Him Away.

From The New York Weekly.

Kathlene—It's little ye love me, or ye wud niver stay away from me as ye did last evening, jist because av a wee bit o' rain.

Dudee Mike—Sure it wor a pourin' down floods, mavourneen, but it wor not th' rain that kep' me away from th' loight av yr hivenly eyes.

Kathlene—An' wot wer it?

Dudee Mike—It wor th' lack av an umbrella.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Aspirations of Youth.

Ide ruther bee a pirut cheef thann go
too skool awl day ann lurn wi things are so
ur bee a capten uv sum robber band
knone farrannwide awl over thee brodd land
ann help too capchure sum ritch bankur hoo
had robbed thee widdose ann thee orfuns too
ann kepe him in sum dungen till he toald
ware he hadd hidd his gronen horde uv goald
ann afftur wee hadd robbed him uv his stoar
uv welth tel him too go ann sinn no moar.
Ur iff u are a pirut u kann ride
thee waivs inn ure stowt shipp ann gett a bride
frum sum old inglish friggut filled with rumm
ann misshunaries awl a goen frum
thare nativ shoars too heethen lannds to talk
theese blessens too thee heethen fore thee saik
uv thare deer soles wich are nott saifved.
Ann wenn
ude drunk thee rumm awl upp ann maid thee menn
awl walk thee plank ude skuttel hur ann fli
ure skulanncroasbones too thee suthern ski.
Thenn wenn ude maid ure forchune u kood bi
sum rair old country plais sumware ann di
with frends ann naburs sitten awl abowt
ure bedd ann rellitivs a findem owt
how mutch ure wurth ann wunderan iff u foargott um inn ure will like ritch menn doo
wenn ure inn nede uv munney. Butt ude hide
ure welth upon sum iland att lo tide
inn a bigg chest befoar u past away
soze no wun finds itt till thiss verryday.

J. W. FOLEY.

CONCETTA HAS FOUND HER BROTHER AT LAST

The Young Runaway Brushed Up Against Her on the Street.

HE KISSED AND HUGGED HER

Then Tried to Run Away Again, but a Policeman Stopped That—Now There's Rejoicing.

Concetta Cagliostro, who had been searching for her twelve-year-old brother, Vincent, ever since he ran away from his home, at 141 Mulberry Street, on June 6, after a scolding from his father, found him yesterday. Vincent was held last night at the Children's Society because he had run into a policeman's arms, but to-day Concetta and her father, who keeps a restaurant and does banking for his Italian neighbors, will tell the Magistrate that Vincent is a good boy. They doubt not that Vincent will be allowed to go home with them.

When, on Friday last, Concetta's search had failed and she was unable to do her lessons at the High School right because she was thinking of Vincent all the time, she wrote to THE TIMES asking for aid in her search.

Vincent had meanwhile found employment, asserting that he was sixteen years old, whereas he is only twelve. His employer read Concetta's appeal and questioned Vincent. For answer Vincent ran away again. After that he got only odd jobs. While looking for work he, too, read of his sister's sorrow and her faith in her brother.

Yesterday morning Vincent went to church and prayed for those at home. As he went out he resolved not to go back to his father and sister until he was rich. Had not his clothes grown shabby and soiled from his hard work? It would not do to let them see that. At the same time he must get a glimpse of Concetta as she went to the High School in East Sixty-eighth Street. How he did this Concetta told last night.

"This morning," she said, "I was on my way to school, when a rough-looking boy with his cap over his eyes sort of brushed against me. I was thinking of my lost brother, and turned to see if there was anything I might do for that other boy, but he ran away. I made many mistakes in my lessons, because I could not help wondering about Vincent and where he might be. You see, papa and I had put on mourning clothes, because we thought that Vincent might be dead.

"When I came out of school with a girl friend I saw the same rough-looking boy, and then knew at once that it was Vincent. I called him by name, and he grabbed me and kissed me. Then he asked me if it was really true that father wanted him home and back again in his sight. I assured him it was so, and, taking him by the hand, started for the car. He pulled away and insisted that he would not return until to-morrow. He said I was to bring him clean clothes in the morning and then he would come home. I told him that would not do, and that he must come at once. He started to run, but tripped, and I caught him again. I think he was hungry and weak, because he could always beat me running.

"Then I thought of a scheme. I called my girl friend to me and whispered in her ear to find Policeman Brown, who sees us safely across the street. Vincent started to run again, with me after him. I had dropped my school books and was gaining, when he doubled on me, and in a minute ran straight into the arms of the policeman."

The policeman said that he couldn't let Vincent go until a Magistrate had heard the case, but there was rejoicing in the restaurant-bank of Antonio Cagliostro yesterday when the news of Vincent was received, and everybody was treated to what he wanted. Every toast was to Little Concetta. In the evening she took fresh clothing to her brother at the society's rooms. In the morning Concetta and her father will appear in the Children's Court to swear before the Magistrate that there was never a better boy than Vincent, and then there will be a big feast at 141 Mulberry Street.

MAY QUIT HOWARD UNIVERSITY

President Gordon Refuses to Meet Colored Teachers Socially.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19. The committee appointed to investigate the reasons for the recent closings of the colored students of Howard University against the President of the institution, Dr. Gordon, began its work to-day. It found that the main cause for the trouble was the refusal of Dr. Gordon to meet his fellow-teachers socially. The resentment of the colored teachers extended to the colored students, and has become so intense that it is believed there can be no other way out of the difficulty than by the retirement of Dr. Gordon.

The latter also has urged that it is better to teach colored young men and women manual trades by which they can earn their living and help their fellows than to teach them Latin and Greek. The colored professors of the university object strenuously to this change, and declare that they do not want the ideas of Booker T. Washington to dominate the institution. The colored people interested in the university insist that there shall be one institution in the South where a colored boy or girl may get a classical education.

J. B. FISHER COURT REPORTER.

Elected for Supreme Court to Succeed Marcus T. Hun.

ALBANY, June 19.—The Justices of the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, in convention here to-day elected Jerome B. Fisher, County Judge of Chautauqua County, to be Supreme Court reporter, succeeding Marcus T. Hun of this city, who has held the office since 1874.

Mr. Hun was not a candidate for re-election. The election took place pursuant to a law enacted by the last Legislature, abolishing fees and providing a five-year term at an annual salary of $5,000.

There were three candidates, the others being Charles C. Lester of Saratoga Springs and R. R. Morse of Elmira. On the formal ballot Judge Fisher received 18 and Mr. Lester 8 votes. The election of Judge Fisher was made unanimous. He will enter upon his duties on Nov. 10.

HEARS OF LOOMIS'S CHECKS.

Secretary Taft Concluding Examination in Asphalt Case Charges.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Secretary Taft to-day heard additional witnesses in the Bowen-Loomis controversy, but the only development was the fixing of the amount of money exchange between Mr. Loomis and the asphalt company at $6,000 in two checks, one for $5,000 and the other for $1,000.

The Secretary to-night heard H. W. Bean of New York, who was manager of the asphalt company in Caracas while Mr. Loomis was Minister there. No statement about this hearing was made to-night.

Decrease in the Death Rate.

The death rate for the week ending Saturday was gratifyingly low, according to the statistics of the Department of Health. The percentage was only 16.77, as against 22.59 for the corresponding week in 1904. One cause was a falling off in the deaths due to spinal meningitis.

NORWEGIAN HOPES DASHED.

Patriot Skipper Finds No Consul to Suit Him Here.

Capt. Nielson of the Norwegian steamship Tjomo, just in port, and himself a Norwegian, entered Collector Stranahan's office yesterday and walked up to Deputy Collector Barrett. The skipper said that he wanted to file his papers. A foreigner is obliged to file his papers with his own Consul, and Mr. Barrett repeated this port regulation for the Norwegian skipper.

"I know," replied Capt. Nielson, "but how can I do it when there be no Norwegian Consul here?"

"Well, what's this?" said Mr. Barrett. "When did he die?"

"Die," repeated Capt. Nielson. "He isn't dead—don't you know we've started business on our own hook. That fellow you're thinking of is just an ordinary Swedish Consul. I can't have anything to do with him, Norwegian though he be by birth and tongue."

"Oh, I see," said Mr. Barrett. Then he took the skipper and his problem before Collector Stranahan.

"Officially," decided Mr. Stranahan, "we don't know a thing about their little troubles over there. The hyphen still holds the two countries together as far as we are concerned. Sorry, Captain, but you'll have to go to the old stand if you want to do business with us."

Capt. Nielson accepted the inevitable.

"But it'll be the last time," he declared, solemnly, as he left the office, "or I'll never come to this port again."

"Surely," said Mr. Stranahan. "We'll have it all straightened out by the time you come here again, Captain."

HO! FOR THE LOBSTER UNION.

If There Are Any Local Gatherers of the Shellfish They'll Be in It.

There's going to be a union of the New York lobstermen. Chicago says so. An organization from the Lake Michigan Amalgamated Association of Lobstermen is about due here now to make one.

"It'll be a fine big union," said Rockaway Burke, the sage of Fulton Market, yesterday, with a deep-sea look in his weather eye. "Mebbe there is six New York lobstermen—if you count 'em in a fog where nothin' looks small. Mebbe not.

"If them swell restaurants uptown counted on New York to furnish 'em home-made lobsters, they'd cross that item off'n their logs, I guess. Lobsters that is eaten here comes from Portland, Me., which ain't even a rapid transit suburb of this city—or wasn't when I went to school. The lobsters come down to Mott Haven every morning by the carload, more or less, on the New Haven Railroad. Then they're loaded aboard the steamboat Fulton Market, which steams right down here to the foot of Fulton Street an' gives the product to the dealers.

"Mebbe you're mistaken about that new union. Ain't it a union of Harlem sperm oil gatherers?"

DANCED ON JAP FLAG.

But the Russian Stage Sisters Waved It Afterward.

Two Japanese sat in the left-hand box at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden last evening, and, though not on the programme, did their share toward the evening's performance.

When the Rappo Sisters, who are Russians, came on to do their dance, and after a minute or two had passed so that the audience could grasp the situation, the Japs threw a small flag of their own country on the stage.

Just by chance, of course, one of the sisters danced upon the silk, not at all aware of what she did. The audience howled. The Japs looked outraged, but only for a minute. One of the dancers seized the flag and flung it on her staff, from which already floated the colors of Russia. Then the Japs stood up and yelled—and the press agent telephoned the newspapers.

HIPPODROME MAY CLOSE.

If the Heat Keeps People Away—Preliminary Precautions.

If the warm weather continues the Hippodrome may close for the Summer in a few weeks. Notice was given to the members of the company yesterday that they might leave if they so desired at the end of two weeks, in accordance with the clause in their contracts.

The management, however, has no intention of ending the season at any definite time. In fact, should the attendance warrant it, the Hippodrome will keep open until Fall. It has been thought best, however, to be on the safe side.

The management will now be able to terminate the run without any financial embarrassment to itself, and as to any of the actors or performers leaving at the end of the two weeks, it will be easy to supply their places.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

There were many visitors to the roof gardens last evening. At Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens there was an excellent bill, including Irene Bentley, Ernest Hogan, the twelve Woodland Nymphs, together with seven other good acts; while on the Aerial Roof Garden, atop of the New Amsterdam, the Gilbert and Sullivan Review and "Lifting the Lid" served to make a pleasant evening's diversion.

Anna Fitzhugh made her début at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday afternoon and made quite a "hit." The other features on the programme was Dockstader's Tabloid Minstrels. Other acts were given by Al. Sheau, Charles Guyer, and Neille O'Neill, Billy Van, Charles Bradshaw, and the Ellis-Nowlin Trio.

Heading the programme at Keith's is the name of May Yokes. Miss Yokes made her appearance in a one-act play, "A Model Maid," in which she did good work. The Mysterious Zanchigs gave an amusing act, while Francis Doney, the Four Avolos, the Four Lukens, George Alexander, Hickman Brothers, Aurie Dagwell, and J. Warren Kean completed the list of entertainers.

Henry Hamilton's comedy drama, "Love's Young Dream," was revived at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. Frank Gilmour and Mary Hampton made their first appearance with the company yesterday afternoon in the piece.

A scene of the Gardens at Versailles is portrayed on the Cinematograph at the Eden Musee, showing the fountains in full play. The pictures, which are in color, give a beautiful effect.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" opened at the Metropolis. From the attitude of the audience, which seemed to mind not a bit the age of the incidents, the week should be a success financially.

A double bill was the offering at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, consisting of "David Garrick" and a new curtain raiser, entitled "Mother." Both plays were well acted and staged. William J. Kelly perhaps deserving the honors of the performance.

At the Hippodrome two large audiences yesterday witnessed the big entertainment, which has lost none of its well merited popularity. "A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders" continue to make up the bill.

"Dora Thorne" was given by the stock company at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, with Grace Reals and James Durkin in the leading roles. The production, which is entirely new, seemed to please.

The plays that remain in the city are: "The Heir to the Hoorah," at the Hudson; Frank Daniels in "Sergeant Brue," at the Knickerbocker; Sam Bernard in "The Rollicking Girl," at the Herald Square, and Jefferson De Angelis in "Fantana," at the Lyric.

The seaside amusements report good business. At Luna Park, the free circus has become very popular, while the band concerts are pleasant features. "Creation" and Tobin's Novelty Theatre have many visitors at Dreamland. Capt. Jack Bonavita, the star trainer at Bostock's, is preparing a sensational act for the Fourth of July. At Brighton Beach the Boer War has made an unusual impression with its realistic war effects.

Dorothy Morton in a New Part.

Dorothy Morton entered the cast of "When We Were Forty-one," at the Wistaria Grove last evening, playing the rôle of Lady Longgreen. She received a hearty welcome from the audience, which must have given her inspiration, for she sang her song, "The Man That Leads the Band That Leads the Army," in fine style. Her other two songs, "The Board Walk" and "Sweet Killy Kellaires," also seemed to please.

FROM JUNE TO APRIL ALL IN HALF AN HOUR

Northeast Breeze Sends the Ambitious Mercury Down Fast.

ONLY THE SUBWAY LEFT HOT

There, Alas! Nobody Could Have Told That the Warm Wave Had Been Cut Quite Short.

One of the sudden weather changes for which New York is notorious was hailed with sighs of relief yesterday when the hot wave which had baked and sizzled for three days suddenly ended, with the temperature dropping from 88 to 70 degrees within thirty minutes, beginning at 12:30 P. M.

The change was accompanied by and was mainly due to a breeze which sprang out of the northeast and quickly swept the sultry atmosphere out of the streets and away. Two hours after the sudden change of temperature, unlike the earlier hours of the day, when the city was mopping its brow, the afternoon was tinged with a chilliness, which in the high buildings was something to be thankful for without being enthusiastic except with one's coat on

From 1 o'clock up to a late hour last night the mercury continued to drop, at first rapidly, but later in the afternoon with a steadiness that left the temperature falling below 60 degrees at 11 P. M., with humidity at 90. The weather man said that he expected showers, with possibly a thunderstorm before morning, and felt sure that the city would have a good night's rest and wake up fresh and cool.

It looked for a time yesterday morning as if the city was going to have not only another hot day, but one that would break all records for the season. Up to noon the humidity steadily decreased, but heat figures went up. Sunday's temperature of 85 degrees was beaten, just a few minutes before the change came, by three degrees. The fact that at 12:30 New Yorkers were resigned to another very warm June day made the change seem like the approach of an iceberg.

Even the rain which threatened, and was still threatening at a late hour last night, did not make a Catskill resort of the city, however. The heat generated in the pavements and the asphalt during the forenoon seemed to stick in the Subway to such an extent that the homegoers forgot that there was any such thing as frigidity. Many who traveled in the crowded express trains last evening were glad to get out and take to surface cars.

Several heat prostrations were recorded early in the day. A seven-year-old girl was overcome on a North River pier and an old man on Prince Street. Fallen horses were reported all through the day. These, however, were attended to by their owners, to whom the Fire Department lent assistance by opening hydrants.

Early in the day the Inspector of Fire-escapes could have found much to interest him had he explored the back yards of the Allen Street tenements and looked up to the little streak of sky between the sky-lines. The escapes were festooned with humanity, and the bedding, which had been there all night under recumbent forms, was still there sunning.

In other parts of the city the hall-marks of torrid weather were upon the land. The "ice-cold-lemonade-5-a-glass" man was doing a roaring business everywhere, while all over the soda fountains could not gush fast enough.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. James B. Eustis, who was Miss Nina Floyd Crosby, is the guest of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., at Roslyn. Mrs. Eustis has lived in the City of Mexico since her marriage a year ago. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Floyd Crosby (Miss Sutton) of Colorado Springs, but made her début in New York at the home of her grandmother and spent the Winter here. Miss Gladys Crosby, who spends much time in New York, is her sister.

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Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies is in Paris, and is not expected to return to this country until the late Autumn.

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Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee and Mrs. Chaffee arrived in town yesterday en route to Boston. The honorary title of LL. D. is to be conferred on Gen. Chaffee to-morrow by Tufts College, and the same title will at the same time be conferred upon the Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira.

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Almeric Hugh Paget, who married Miss Pauline Whitney, daughter of the late William C. Whitney, has been elected Commodore of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and has also been nominated as Unionist candidate for Cambridgeshire. The Pagets have leased Lord Ribbesdale's house in London for the season and are giving a series of dinners there.

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Mrs. Francis Stevens and Miss Lotta Robinson have been the guests of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrison.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer are at their Madison Avenue house, and will sail to-morrow for Europe.

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Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Duval and their family will sail for Europe on Friday, to be absent until September.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are booked to sail on July 1.

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Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Mrs. Richard Gambrill are both in Paris. Mrs. Goelet will soon be in London with her daughter, the Duchess of Roxburgh. The Duchess will spend part of the Summer at Bournemouth, where there is one of the Duke's country places.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel, who are entertaining during Ascot week, have Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James and Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Greville.

Gilbert & Sullivan Eclipse.

The Gilbert & Sullivan review will be eliminated from the bill at the Aerial Roof Garden next Monday. In its place a musical skit by John J. McNally, entitled "The Whole Damm Family," will be presented. The new principals engaged for this production include Estelia Mayhew, Maude Lambert, D. L. Donn, Catharine Hayes, and Wilfred Gardes.

Symphony Night at Warren Concerts.

To-night is the first Symphony Night in the series of Warren concerts at the new St. Nicholas Garden. The programme will include Kretschner's "Coronation March," the prelude to "The Deluge," by Saint-Saëns; De Koven's Fifth Symphony in C Minor, Strauss's "Blue Danube," and a Weber number.

Wireless at Boer War Arena.

A De Forest wireless telegraph station is being set up in the rear of the arena of the Boer war show at Brighton Beach. Two section poles, each 220 feet high, are nearly ready. Wireless messages will be received from ships at sea, and coast communication will be carried on.

MOORE OWES $2,000 ALIMONY.

Has $1,100 a Month and Swears He Needs It All.

Henry G. Moore, son of the late Andrew M. Moore of Philadelphia, was again in court yesterday to explain why he should not pay $2,000 arrears of alimony to his wife, Gertrude L. Moore, who obtained a judgment against him in the City Court. Mr. Moore was brought up in supplementary proceedings.

Mrs. Moore was not in court. She is a resident of Philadelphia, where she obtained a separation from her husband some years ago.

In 1903 Mrs. Moore applied to the Supreme Court to have a committee appointed to examine her husband, alleging that he was under the control of a woman known as Anna Deegan, or Belmont. Moore defeated this move.

Yesterday, when Moore appeared before Judge O'Dwyer in the City Court, Mrs. Moore's attorney, George L. Lewis, asked him if it was not a fact that he had inherited part of $2,000,000 from his father's estate, and that his income now was $15,000 a year.

"Not quite that," said Mr. Moore. "It is only $13,200 a year—$1,100 a month."

"With whom do you live now?" asked counsel.

"I board with a Mrs. Anna Belmont," answered Mr. Moore.

"How much do you pay a month for board?"

"About $100 a month for my board."

"Is that your regular payment?"

"No; there is no particular sum. Sometimes I pay more, sometimes less."

Mr. Moore explained that he received his income monthly by check. As soon as he received the check he said he sent it to his cousin, Mr. Fox, in Philadelphia, and Mr. Fox would pay judgments in Philadelphia and send to him whatever was left. Sometimes there was not much left, but usually $200, and this he needed to support himself.

"How long have you known this Mrs. Belmont?" asked Mr. Lewis.

"Must I answer?" asked Moore, appealing to his counsel. He was told that he must answer, and said:

"Well, I won't. I'll decline to answer on the ground that it might incriminate me."

After that counsel could get very little out of Moore, and the hearing was adjourned.

Before Mrs. Moore sought the aid of the Supreme Court in 1903 Mr. Moore caused the arrest of a truckman named James Deegan, whom Moore charged with assault. He told the Police Magistrate at that time that Deegan had forced his way into his apartments, and, demanding to see Mrs. Belmont, seized him by the throat and threatened to kill him unless he told where she was. Deegan declared that Moore had stolen his wife.

Deegan was tried in the Court of Special Sessions and sentenced to the penitentiary for two months.

GOT MR. VAN NORDEN.

Trust Company President Among Motorists Accused of Speeding.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., June 19.—The Rye police yesterday evening rounded up seven automobilists who were alleged to be exceeding the speed limit, which is fifteen miles an hour in the village limits.

One of the captured was Warner M. Van Norden, President of the Van Norden Trust Company of New York. His examination was set for Saturday. The hearings will take place before Judge Wakefield in Rye.

Others taken into custody were Charles S. Towle of New York, who lives in Rye in the Summer and is civil engineer of the village; Mrs. Blanche Radcliffe of Mamaroneck, F. W. Phillips, E. B. Eichell, and Louis Crawford, all of New York.

Mr. Towle has an office in the municipal building in Rye, and Judge Wakefield was holding court there when Mr. Towle was brought in. Mrs. Radcliffe will have a hearing on Saturday. Messrs. Phillips and Eichell were fined $15 each and Mr. Crawford $10.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

CLARKE—ROOSEVELT.

BOSTON, June 19.—Orme Clarke of London and Miss Elfrida Roosevelt, cousin of President Roosevelt, were married at Emmanuel Church this afternoon by Bishop William Lawrence. Miss Katharine L. Roosevelt acted as her sister's maid of honor, and the bridegroom was attended by Clarence Nichols of London.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Thomas B. Kennedy.

CHAMBERSBURG, Penn., June 19.—Thomas B. Kennedy, President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, died at his home here this evening. Mr. Kennedy was born in Warren County, N. J., on Aug. 1, 1827, and was graduated at Marshall College in 1844. In 1849 he headed a party of Pennsylvanians to California, but returned in 1851 to practice law here. He was a Cleveland Elector in 1884. He succeeded Frederick Watts as President of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company in 1882. One of his sons, M. C. Kennedy, is Vice President and General Superintendent of the road.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM B. CONSAULUS, formerly member of Assembly from Saratoga County, died on Sunday at West Charlton. He was fifty-nine years of age. Mr. Consaulus was a farmer.

PHILEMON O. DICKINSON, a member of the silverware manufacturing firm of Unger Brothers of Newark, is dead at his home, 18 Waverly Avenue, in that city, at the age of forty-seven. He leaves a widow and one son.

MRS. SARAH M. RIKER, widow of William Riker, is dead at her home, 659 Clinton Avenue, Newark, aged seventy-nine years. She had, for more than half a century resided at the family homestead on Clinton Avenue. Five sons survive her.

MASON CRUGER HASELL, whose funeral was held yesterday at St. James's Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue, was the only son of Lewis Cruger Hasell and Mary Mason Hasell. He was a great-grandson of Mary Mason Jones, a great-great-grandson of John Mason, founder of the Chemical Bank of New York, and a direct descendant of Nicholas Cruger, one of the first Mayors of New York.

American Heads Relief in India.

Word has been received here that the Rev. Dr. J. C. R. Ewing, President of the Forman Christian College, Lahore, India, has been appointed by the British Government Chairman of the Relief Fund for the earthquake sufferers. Dr. Ewing is an American, a native of Pennsylvania, and has been for twenty-four years a missionary in India for the American Presbyterian Board.

President Disappoints Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 19.—Congressman Ebenezer J. Hill of Norwalk has received a message from Mr. Loeb, Secretary to the President, to the effect that President Roosevelt cannot undertake to speak or to take part in any public programme on June 29, when he goes through this city on his return from the Harvard commencement exercises at Cambridge, Mass.

Republican Club Declines Fusion.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Republican Club last evening the letter of the Citizens' Union was read asking the club to join in the selection of a municipal ticket. A by-law of the club forbids the Republican Club from joining any fusion movement, and a letter to this effect was sent to the Citizens' Union.

Yacht Warrior Off to Gibraltar.

LEGHORN, Italy, June 19.—The American steam yacht Warrior, with her owner, F. W. Vanderbilt of the New York Yacht Club, and guests on board, left here to-day for Gibraltar.

MAYOR OF AVE. D FAILS; THE SUBWAY BROKE HIM

His Tiger Cafe, Now Closed, Was a Politicians' Resort.

A BRIDGE BARRED THE DOOR

So Hanover and His Partner Now Include a Suit Against the City in Their Assets.

Aaron Hanover, known on the lower east side as "the Mayor of Avenue D," and his partner, George Grau, who owned a saloon at 12 Centre Street named "The Tiger Cafe," filed a petition in bankruptcy yesterday afternoon.

Earlier in the day politicians about the public buildings who were in the habit of visiting the Tiger Café found the place shut. A sign on the door read: "Closed for repairs."

This caused surprise, for it was believed that Hanover would have notified his intimate friends if he really intended to repair the Tiger.

Then came a rumor that the Mayor of Avenue D and his partner were in difficulties, but those who heard it did not believe it, for Hanover was known to have many friends in Tammany Hall who it was believed would stick to him in case of financial trouble. The next rumor arrived about noon, when it was said that Hanover and his partner had actually gone broke.

"Was it playing the ponies?" asked one of the Mayor's friends, and another answered:

"No, the Subway broke him. He was compelled to stand for a bridge in front of his door while the work of building the Subway was going on, and he lost so much trade that he finally went broke. He has a suit for $25,000 against the contracting company and against the city."

"Before the Subway work began he was offered $50,000 for his saloon," chimed in another of Hanover's friends.

The news that the Mayor of Avenue D had failed was not generally believed until the petition of bankruptcy was filed later in the day. It set forth that the firm's liabilities amount to $28,341, and the nominal assets to $42,203.

Included in the assets is the suit for damages due to the construction of the Subway.

The stock of wines and liquors remaining is valued at $100. Then there is a debt due the firm amounting to $403.

Among the creditors are George Ehret, the brewer, who holds a $10,000 mortgage, and many wine and liquor and cigar merchants. In the list is Thomas F. Foley, to whom the firm owes $271.

It was only a short time ago that Hanover and his partner, Grau, were reputed to be worth $100,000 each. The Mayor of Avenue D accumulated money in a saloon which he conducted for eighteen years at Sixth Street and Avenue C. Grau amassed a fortune in saloons which he conducted in the Bowery and Third Avenue.

POINT FOR LAWRENCE MOTT.

Federal Court Sets Aside Service in Breach of Promise Suit.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, signed an order setting aside the service of a summons and complaint made without the State upon Lawrence Mott, a grandson of Jordan L. Mott, the founder of the Mott Iron Works.

An action for breach of promise was brought in the Supreme Court by Christiana Agnes Marsh, who declared that young Mott had agreed to marry her. As he was then a student at Harvard, and was living in Boston, Judge Dowling ordered the papers in the case served upon him there. The plaintiff's attorney later learned that when Miss Marsh said Mr. Mott promised to marry her he was married and living in Boston with his wife, and that legally he could not enter into a contract of marriage. The original suit was dropped, and a new damage action asking for $25,000 was started. Judge Dowling on March 8 ordered the papers served upon Mr. Mott in Boston. The defense then moved the case to Federal jurisdiction, as it was shown Mr. Mott was a citizen of Boston. It was contended that a Supreme Court Justice had no authority to order such a service. Judge Lacombe's order will make it practically necessary for the suit to be started all over again.

LEARNING PHILANTHROPY.

Forty Students Enrolled at the Summer School's First Session.

Nearly forty students have enrolled themselves in the Summer School of Philanthropy, the opening meeting of which was held last evening in the United Charities building. They are social workers from all over the country.

Last night Robert W. De Forest presided, and introduced the Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass.

"Social science or philanthropy is a fine art," he said, "one of the very finest of the fine arts. There is a real danger of letting scientific methods usurp positions to which they do not belong. Science is an excellent servant, but a poor master, and we need the spirit of the artist.

"We should not use facts either as springboards from which to spring into the boundless sea of theory, nor should we determine everything by mere facts. We want a man to have a clear eye for facts and see things and people as they are, and yet regard all this as the mere preliminary to the glorious work the soul sees that there is an opportunity to perform."

HE PREFERS BURGLARS.

Mr. Mount Complains of an Alarm That Rings All Night.

Before Magistrate Breen in Jefferson Market Court yesterday appeared Morris Mount of 33 Eighth Street. He looked as if he had not slept for nights.

"It's that burglar alarm," said he savagely. "It rings all night. I tell you, Judge—"

"Yes," said Magistrate Breen, "but please remember I don't live on your block. What burglar alarm? Who owns it? Why—"

"This burglar alarm," said Mount, "is owned by a tailor named Feldstein, who lives next door. I forget the number, but I can't forget that Feldstein lives there.

"The blessed thing rings all night, your Honor. Of course, burglars don't come within a mile of the place. We neighbors were grateful at first for that, but recently that burglar alarm has been getting on our nerves. It goes 'tr-r-r-ring' all through the night. Cats are bad, and so are burglars, but a continuous burglar alarm is worse."

"Well, well," said Magistrate Breen, "what would you have the court do?"

"Well, I was thinking you might summon that tailor, and either tell him to stop it or make an order that he get a cuckoo clock or chiming bells. Maybe for a change he might get—"

"I'm afraid you'll have to complain to the Board of Health," said the Magistrate.

"All right, Judge," said Mount, after a pause. "You needn't be in the least afraid. I'll do it."

TENNIS PLAYER'S FALL FATAL.

Hurt on May 20, but Was Not Seriously Ill Till Eleven Days After.

NEWARK, June 19.—J. Winthrop Fales, twenty-three years old, who was a clerk in the Essex County National Bank, in this city, died last night at the home of his father, Charles E. Fales of 25 Ninth Avenue, East Orange. Paralysis of the heart was the direct cause of death, which resulted from injuries received on May 20 in a tennis game at Branch Brook Park.

He slipped, and as he went down he put out his right hand to break the force of the fall. His weight dislocated the shoulder blade, so that the bone pressed upon the spinal cord. He had congestion of the brain, and later developed symptoms of spinal meningitis. He did not become seriously ill, however, until eleven days after the accident.

No New York Lawyer for Him.

Patrick McClark, lawyer, of El Paso, Texas, faced Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court yesterday.

"I hear that you have been hitting it up a little too lively," said the Magistrate. "Sort of overcelebrating."

"I will not dispute it, Suh," McClark admitted.

Magistrate Whitman gazed about the courtroom, and, his glance resting upon the police court lawyers, he suggested that one of them should take their fellow-member of the bar in charge.

"With all respect," protested the Texan, "such a step would grieve me. In short, youah Honah, I don't want to be placed in the chahge of any of these gentlemen. Keep me in custody youahself, youah Honah, until I can telegraph home for money."

"All right," agreed the Magistrate. "We'll keep you here until you're yourself again."

Later in the day Mr. McClark was able to proceed under his own steam and was liberated.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The pressure has risen generally except in the extreme West and Northwest with much lower temperature in New England and some moderation in the Middle Atlantic States, the Lower Ohio Valley, and the Southwest. In the extreme West temperatures have risen, except on the Pacific Coast. There have been showers and thunder storms over nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains except the lower lake and the north upper lake region and the West Gulf States.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh to brisk northeast; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh east to southeast; on the South Atlantic Coast and East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh west to northwest; on the upper lakes, light to fresh west to northwest, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh to brisk east winds, becoming variable, with showers north of the thirty-eighth parallel.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WESDESDAY.

Eastern New York, showers Tuesday, cooler in west portion; Wednesday fair, fresh east winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Delaware, showers Tuesday, followed by clearing; Wednesday fair, variable winds.

New England, showers Tuesday, fresh to brisk east winds; Wednesday warmer, except in Eastern Maine.

Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Tuesday, showers and cooler in north and west portion; Wednesday variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York, partly cloudy and cooler Tuesday, probably showers; Wednesday fair, light to fresh west to northwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	55	73	4 P. M.	61	73
6 A. M.	57	73	6 P. M.	60	69
9 A. M.	55	76	9 P. M.	57	64
12 M.	60	87	12 P. M.	55	60

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 74; corresponding date 1904, 58; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 71.

The thermometer registered 75 degrees at 8 A. M. and 66 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 87 degrees at 12 noon and the minimum 60 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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Peppermint
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"The Summer Resort at Sea."

A new Service to this unique resort at Sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th, a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.—Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M.—daily except Sunday, for Montauk, connecting with the NEW Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30 P. M., Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:36 P. M., arriving at Block Island 5:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week-days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:15 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York 11:40 A. M.

Beginning on above date, the Steamers of the Montauk Line for Sag Harbor, Shelter Island and Greenport will leave New York week-days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport 6:30 A. M., connecting there with new Steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island 9:30 A. M. On Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island.

THE ITALIAN CONSUL DINED.

Guest of His Countrymen at a Banquet at Coney Island.

A. Rayboudi Massiglia, the new Italian Consul General, was the guest of honor at the banquet of the Italian Society of New York last night in the dining hall at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island. He received a warm welcome.

"I realize that the duties of the Consul General are arduous," he said, "by reason of the vast number of our people who are coming to this land to make it their home. I shall strive to see that they adapt themselves to their changed conditions as rapidly as possible and become imbued with the spirit of law and citizenship which flourishes here."

Other speakers included Chevalier Gustavo Posti, assistant Italian Consul; the French Deputy Consul, Lucien Louis Vornson, and ex-Coroner Zucca.

245,382 at Oregon's Fair.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 19.—A total of 245,382 persons have passed through the gates of the Lewis and Clark Fair since the opening day, according to the official statement, including June 16. During the last seven days the total number of admissions was 101,420. Wednesday, "Flag Day," had the largest attendance.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At her residence, 470 West 144th St., on June 19, 1905, Helene, beloved wife of John E. Allen, M. D.

Funeral from Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, 142d St., near Amsterdam Av., on Wednesday, June 21, 1905, at 10 A. M. Interment private.

ALSBERG.—To the officers and members New York Lodge, No. 1, B. P. O. Elks: You are hereby summoned to attend the funeral services of our order over the remains of our late brother, Simon Alsberg, on Wednesday, June 21, at 98 Morningside Av., near 123d St., at 9:30 A. M.

WM. T. PHILLIPS, E. R.
B. J. FAGAN, Sec'y.

BOHLMANN.—On June 18, Carl Bohlmann, age 63 years.

Funeral services from the chapel of the Stephen Merritt Burial Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., on Tuesday at 11 A. M.

BORTREE.—Maurice R. Bortree, June 18, at his residence, Highland Park, Ill.; born 1837 at Sterling, Penn.; resident of Chicago since 1856.

Funeral services at residence, Highland Park, Ill.,

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Tuesday, June 20.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
36—In re Barge Tommy, &c.—J. C. Stock Yards-
165—Marsteds-ss El Cid — Stic Kaaterskill
157—Hagan-Tug A. J. — Meyers-Yacht Hudson — Electra

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, June 20.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J., Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
1—People, &c.-Welf — 67—Alexander-
56—Pike-N. D. Lloyd — Hollender
57—Sewell-Fechan — 44—Kelly-City N Y
60—McDonald-Met Ry — 58—Parridge-
61—Valentini-Met Ry — 45—Redington-Gilman Ins Co — Kingsmor-Met Ry
62—Schmidt-Met Ry — 50—In re De Vaugrig-house
63—Schwab Mfg Co — Alzenman 67—Dooley-Union Ry
64—Bier-Bash

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigation motions
1—Batrel-Barret — 27—Jarvis-Parish
2—Lilienthal-Parr — 28 to 32—In re Metz
3—Carell-Carell — 33—In re Turl
4—Farmers' L & T Co — 34—Klener-Reinhardt
Quinn — 35—Same-Murphy
5—Jacks-Isaacs — 36—Fidelity-Hitchcock
6—Twomey-Rankin Del — 37—Otis-Hestle
Co — 38—Starr-Douglas
7—Kirkwood-Smith — 39—Murphy-Met Ry
8—Clarkson-C & O Ry — 40—Kohly-Fernandez
9—Feder-Ascher — 41—In re Weeks
10—Osborne Co-Osborne — 42—F S Cassidy Co
11—Sanes-Sanes — Hammerstein
12—Judson-Judson — 43—Same-Murphy
13—Tarpy-N Y City Ry — 44—In re Campbell
14—Adams-Mayor, &c — 45—Spalone-Warren
15—Hillsboro Club — 46—In re Boccobel Av
McAdoo — 47—Rudbling Const Co
16—Blumenholm-same — Hall & Grant Co
17—Clarkson-Mc. K & T Ry — 48—Hillsboro Club-McAdoo
18—Same-U P Ry — 49—In re Bonner
19—Wolff Mandelstein — 50—In re Wilson
20—Batchelder-Man Life Ins Co — 51 to 78—Dowling et al-City of New York
21—Naphtali-Spielmann — 79—In re Smith
22—H N E F & Co — 80—In re Maple St
23—Cohen-Naumoff — 81—In re Wentzel
24—In re Mellovern — 82—In re 10th St
25—Morawetz-Morawetz — 83—In re 41st St
26—City of New York-Brown — 84—In re East 205th St

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Case on. Motions
Demurrer — 3110—Waterbury-
819—Hamlin-Pawtucket Wm. Mills — Depew
Preferred causes — General Calendar.
2037—Chiffen-Trust — 2681—Morris - Clinton Realty Co
2998—St. John-Andrews Inst for Girls — 2688—J R & J M Corbett Co-Morgan
3061—A. G. Hyde & Sons-Osborne — 2694—Pitts Amusement Co-Ferguson
2706—Met Trust Co-Carpenter — 2702—Greenbaum-Jelenko
3141—Russell Realty & Imp Co-Cochran — 2708—Hughes-N Y C Co
3120—Beals-Schlecht' — 2297—Lord-Hull
3126—Mulr-Greene — 2193—Maynard-Maynard
3054—Thompson-Montgomery

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2906.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Chadwick for the People
1—Benjamin Raff, — Edwin B. Gernea

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.
5030—Giveen Mfg Co-Geistein — 4724—Waddell-Hanover Nat Bank
4927—De Guelle-Weir — 4484—Katz-Michael
4406—Etton-Hill — 1782—Stronge-Sup
4301—Lynch-Ed of Ed — 4131—Geneva State Bk-Shimer
5046—Am. De Dietrich Motor Car Co — 1922—Garry-Lehr
Thomas — 4936—Germ-Am Button Co-Schlansky
4997—Anglo-Am Pub Co — 1956—Gullinette-Mann
4942—Lonergan-Gregory-Lonergan E & B Co — 5033—Swift & Co-Grisbeschock — 4275—Hamburger-Tim

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
2317—Knapp-Mer R — 1982—Neafrey-Int Ry
1028—Robinson-same — 1980—Murphy-Int Ry
1029—Ruttnick-same — 1981—Campbell-same
1025—Same-same — 1993—John-same
1041—Bergman-same — 1992—Haubner-Met St Ry
1042—Rothenberg-same — 1994—Dunn-same
1032—Stoddart-Int St R — 1995—Allen-same
1033—Underwood-Man R — 1996—Same-same
1034—Same-same — 715—Scheu-Int St Ry
1035—Finneran-N Y C & H R R R — 1998—Same-same
1036—McCarthy-Int St Ry — 1983—Oppe-same
1037—Goldstein-Met Ry — 1984—Fregenzer-same
1038—Taylor-Int St Ry — 1985—Esman-same
1039—Whitford-Int Ry — 1986—Same-same
1072—Levy-Int Ry — 1987—Same-same
1075—Schwenck-Un Ry — 1102—Greenwald-same
1077—Ryan-Int Ry — 1111—Bloudire-N Y C & H R R R
1078—Holgrove-Int Ry — 1112—Goldberg-Met Ry
1084—Allen-Union Ry — 1113—Scher-Int St Ry
1085—Barnett-Ind Co — 1115—Scher-Int St Ry

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1220.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
1851—MacCoy-Chi Rawhide Tool Co — 1999—Heyman-Mfg Co — 1998—Mfg Galbis
4751—McDermott - City of New York — & Co — 1997—Howard-H Hood
1732—Weckoff-Felt — 1501—Schrieber-Dawson
1780—Claflin Co — 4483—Schlesinger-Bell Cavanagh — 1708—Fleischman-
4652—Beadleston & Woerz-Furrer — & Hayman Schlesinger
4823—Hawes - Corporation Liquidating Co — 1858—Strauss-Eder
1712—Perry-Walsh — 1774—Barnay-Price
1714—Klinker-Lieberman — 3624—O'Rourke-City of New York
1721—Press Pub Co-Whitman — 3634—Havanagh-same
1714—Bahrenburg-same — 3455—Reynolds-same
1643—Mitchell-St John — 3636—Crowley-same
1047—Gilroy-Hickok — 2167—Stern-Wabash R R Co
1743—Schober-Daugherty — 877—McTurck-City of New York
504—Markham-D Stevenson Brew Co — 711—De La Vergne-Ref Mach Co-Auerbach

1710—Cowen-Rossi — 322—Cuny-City of N Y
1997—Flynn-Smith — 1811—Dunn-City of Mt Vernon
4827 to 4841—Arlington Co-Ins Co of N Y and 14 others — 1799—Same-same — 329—Pohalski-Levy
2854—Hutchinson-Perkins — 330—Barth-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
1—Wm. H. Montague — 32—Miles Dodge
2—Catharine Van Ness — 33—Douglas Gordon
3—Hudson Hoagland — 34—Bridget Clavlen
4—Harry E. Cox — 35—Julia Fleming
5—Henry G. Fisk — 36—William Moss
6—Lemuel P. Burnett — 37—Frederick Shepley
7—Sarah Rosenberg — 38—Gertrude Schworer
8—John Meyer — 39—Anna Duffy et al
9—Demetrius De Cerkez — 40—Francis Duffy
10—Lizzie Briody — 42—James P. Tilley
11—Elizabeth Urkwitz — 43—J. G. Williamson
12—Mary Hannagan — 44—Thomas McMullen
13—Wm Kerrigan et al — 45—James Kirby
14—Charlotte Miller — 46—Ashbel P. Fitch
15—Hudson Boatland — 47—George Widder
16—Dora Landsberger — 48—Kate R. Bannan
17—Louisa C Phelan — 49—Morris L. Lawrence
18—Wolf Horowitz — 50—Thomas G. Rigney
19—Florence E. Mathews — 51—Felix Kucielski
20—Eva Weaver — 52—Anna W. Ferris
21—Mary A. Lee — 53—Felix Kucielski
22—John Hasset — 54—William Sander
23—Solomon M. Swartz — 55—Wood Gibson
24—Louis Jackson — 56—Eugene F. J. Gutgsell
25—John G. Williamson — 57—Catherine Van Cortlandt
26—James Holmes — Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
27—Alonzo C. Monson — Erhardt B. Hoenninger,
28—Eliza Ann Morris — William B. Willey,
29—Ellen Morgan — Regina C. Walgering,
30—Margaretha Hess — John H. Hinton
31—John E. Fitzgerald — Elijah P. Leonard

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar. Cases to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Calendar clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4630—Finkler-Lenhardt — 4616—Blume-Kresser
4667—Martin-Lippner — 3225—Corn Exch Bank-Jokel
4435—Smith-Borden — Murdoch
4025—Montifore

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
4069—Lopatrilin-Int Ry — 4071—Geck-Arnold
4615—Read-Int Ry — 3820—Learie-Terry & Tench Co
4068—Spiro - Weitzenblum — 4567—McNally-Fuller
4092—Colucci - Oppenheim — 3419½—Kavanagh-N Y Transp Co
3771—Gross-Feit — 4569—Newman-Int R T Co
4587—Flanders-Hawke
4620—Enge-Met Ry

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
12276—Vincent-Stearns — 13557—Adler-Steinfeld
13581—Am Miniature, &c. Co-Jaeger — 14036—Kremer-Am Cred Indem Co
8829—Lehfeld-Kremer — 10817—Hirschkind-Doyle
12072—Russell-Leo — 12487—Jacobsohn-Moore
9175—Abrahams-Finkelstein — 13548—Seidenberg - Fellerman
13506—Alden-Robinson — 13351—Ullmann-So Ry
539—Wallenstein-Ressler — 13165—Fininger-Pottle
12013—Di Rienzo-Morton — 13583—Land-Societe, &c
13571—Pollock - Spiers Hat Co — 13564—Same-same
13313—Redmond-Levi — 13565—Same-same
13382—Groff-Plunkett — 13566—Same-same
13521—Filkins-Allison — 13567—Same-same
13139—Cohen-Kumf — 13580—Deignan-Nat Surety Co
13541—McCook-Kreischer — 13029—Hasso-Heilman
13408—Machiz-Shapiro — 13679—Spektorsky-Schilling
13409—Same-same — 10859—Nusbaum-Levy
13425—Bettman-Zuckner — 13626—Ashtabula Mills-Simons
13346—Cohen-Santegelo — 13705—Engel-Gens
10943—Rabuchin-Steglitz — 12712—Schulich-Dick
13197—Abrams-Haupel — 11713—Wallenstein-Browning
13559—Raff Iron Wks-Hotel Florence Co — 13655—Englander-Taylor
13341—Bernstein-Fick — 13710—Gash-Orme Co
13442—Winthrop Press-Bassett

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
4312—Wilkes-Gallagher — 4696—Dehenham-Int Ry
4584—Frick-Eisentadt — 4236—Slattery-Met Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 4735.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.
1—Frank Stern — 2—Charles Bettran
2—Charles Beaghen — 3—Maria Murray
Joseph Daly — 4—Joseph Schuler
James Markey — 5—Harry Rosenfeld
3—Alfred Mucci — 6—James E Buckley
4—Franc'co Capparelli — 7—Benjamin Baron
Florina Capparelli — 8—Edwin F Cavanagh
5—Nicola Morro — 9—Herb't O Tompkins
6—Joseph Williams — 10—John Holmes
William Campbell — 11—Agatino Bono
George Smith — 12—Geo S Reardon
7—Thomas Lench — 13—Clara Weldon
8—Edward Dalton — 14—John Brescher
Louis Schwartz — 15—Joel Roseff
9—Brister Bright — 16—Junge Beygh
Pleadings — 17—Nelson St Germain
1—John McCabe — 18—Philip Kivent

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Lord for the People.
1—Saml P Epstein — 9—Thomas G Carr
2—Hyman Katz — Edward Kinneagh
3—Michaele Bartelen — 6—James Farrell
4—Elbert Williams — 1—Michael A Cavnott
5—Isaac Silber — 2—Herman Hoffman
6—Edgar A Whitney — 3—Llewellyn Jones
7—John Clark — 4—Edmond Biadi
James Smith — 5—Tony Krasni
John Henry — 6—Thomas Gorman
Thomas J Brady — 17—Charles Hoffman
8—Joseph Adler — T Lyman Kest
Saml Oberleder

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.
1—Edward Pekrz

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Kretel for the People
1—Frederick F Fleck — 4—Thomas Fleming
2—Frank Wachwski — 5—Harry Schwartzman
3—Francesco Sanchez — 6—James S Alderdice

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Woodward, Jenks, and Miller, JJ.—Non-enumerated day calendar. Opens at 1 P. M.
145—Bailly-Smith — 1170—Schlaerth-Dept of Health
150—Baldwin-McAdoo — 1171—Iselin - Village of Cold Spring
151—Vroom-Tilly — 172—Lord-Equit Life Assurance Society
153—Matter of the City of New York, &c — 173—Hagerty-McClellan
159—Shouts-Thomas — 174—Same-same
166—Matter of Remeke — 175—Bird - Village of Tarrytown
167—Matter of Sullivan — 176—Same-same
166—Lawson-Wittenberg — 177—Witton-Witton
169—Crotty-De Dion Co — Johnson
SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Marean, J.: Part V., Howard, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
7342—Langford-Tompkins — 7032—Regan-B H R R
4742—Walsh-Hyde & Behman — 5569—Busch-Int St R R
7024—Jeffrey-Helms
9754—Stackhoff-Howell — 6431—Gibara-B H R R
5170—De Ugarte-Straus
2345—Rudzinsky-Met Ins Co — 12813—Knowles-Cornish
13175—Whitcomb-Cooper
3922—Wootton-Flatbush Gas Co — 13164, 13165—Claffy-Leo
7244—McTaggart-N Y Transp Co

The balance of the day calendars will stand over until Wednesday, June 21

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
2236—Garcia-Cartiano — 2224—Duddy-Duddy
2222—Moeller-Warnock — 2238—Cunningham-Pakas
1905—Randall-Schultz — 2216—Johnson-Johnson
2120—Goodrich-Pratt — 2227—Witton-Witton
2217—Black-Colwell Ld Co — 2218—Johnson-Johnson
2225—Mulligan-Mulligan — 2418—Mahnberg-Mahnberg

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
The People-Scott — Same-Ross
Same-Nelson

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
Inquest, 401—Ferriter-Brady — 402—Hogle-Elliott
1118—Grossbard-Saperstein
Inquest, 403 and 404—Perrira-Treacy — 408—McGrath-B H R R
257—Consumers' Park — 409—Tominsky-same
Breaking Co-Bratisch — Higgins-same
380—Blasius-Heralin — 411—Lowassy-Berger
409, 409—O'Brien-B H R R — 412—La Forge-City N Y R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day
414—Grassy-Novemberg — 121—Luketkin-Bieber
417—Walker-B H R R — 122—Jahr-B H R R
418—Quigley-same — 125—Lippman-E. Q Co & Sub R R
419—Urbanovicz-Sharolit Mfg Co — 424—Ganz-B H R R
420—Faron-Jones — 425—Goldstein-same

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for June 20, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
492—Sargent-Dunn — 1936—Nason-same
—Venutta-N Y, W — 1837—Same-same
W & Conn Ry — 610—First Nat Bk of Ossining-Noxon
590—Lambert-West El Ry — 615—Nyche-Yonkers RR
596—Schober-Fifth Av Coach Co — 310—Lynagh-West Elec Ry
599—Ward-N Y Trans Co — 617—Petti-West Lighting Co
603—O'Neill-Int St Ry — 619—Lebus-West El Ry

The following causes, if answered ready, will

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.		P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:33	Moon rises..10:17	

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..10:05	Gov. Isl'd..10:26	H. Gate..12:22
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..10:14	Gov. Isl'd..10:35	H. Gate..12:31

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
	*10:30 A.M.	
El Dia, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Adirondack, Haiti, &c.	9:30 A.M. *10:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Baltic, Liverpool	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
Citta di Milano, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hellig Olav, Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Prins Willem IV., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Seminole, Santo Domingo	12:30 P.M. *1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Caslida, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	5:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
El Cid, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples		11:00 A.M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Matanzas, Tampico	11½@12 noon	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Numidian, Glasgow		2:00 P.M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (TUESDAY,) JUNE 20.

Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen, June 13.
Morro Castle, Havana, June 14.
Prinz Oskar, Naples, June 1.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, June 17.
Sibiria, Kingston, June 15.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 18.
El Siglo, Galveston, June 15.
Nueces, Galveston, June 14.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 10.
Princess Alice, Bremen, June 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, June 14.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22.

Carpathia, Liverpool, June 13.
Koenigin Luise, Naples, June 10.
Pretoria, Hamburg, June 10.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

Grangense, Para, June 11.
La Lorraine, Havre, June 17.
Sardegna, Naples, June 8.
Ultonia, Gibraltar, June 14.

Arrived.

Kroonland, Antwerp, June 10.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 18.
Manna Hata, Baltimore, June 18.
Proteus, New Orleans, June 14.
City of Atlanta, Savannah, June 16.
Matanzas, Havana, June 15.
Usk, Sama, June 14.
Olinda, Matanzas, June 3.
Caraus, Puerto Cabello, June 9.
Uller, Barbados, June 10.
Minnetonka, London, June 10.
Finance, Colon, June 13.
El Sud, Galveston, June 18.
Northman, Port Arthur, June 11.
Furnesia, Glasgow, June 10.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, June 16.
Rotterdam, Shields, June 7.
Bradford, Port Antonio, June 12.
Florence, St. John, N. B., June —.
Potsdam, Rotterdam, June 10.
Martello, at Hull, June 19.
Harry Luckenbach, Key West, June 15.

Sailed.

Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville.
Goldsboro, Philadelphia.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Bluecher, at Hamburg, June 18.
Barbarossa, at Bremen, June 19.
Finland, at Dover, June 19.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Plymouth, June 19.
Georgic, at Liverpool, June 17.
Cape Antilles, at Newport, June 16.
Parisian, at Glasgow, June 19.
Barbarossa, at Cherbourg, June 18.
Adana, at Shanghai, June 19.
Astoria, at Moville, June 19.
Calabria, at Naples, June 17.
Arkansas, at Copenhagen, June 15.
Italia, at Leghorn, June 17.
Afghan Prince, at Colombo, June 19.

Sailed.

Graf Waldersee, from Boulogne, June 18.
Turbo, from Hamburg, June 16.
Slavonia, from Palermo, June 18.
Parima, from Demerara, June 16.
Albana, from Liverpool, June 17.

Passed.

Kentucky, from New York, Dunnet Head, June 18.
Prometheus, from New York, Prawle Point, June 19.
Nord America, from New York, Gibraltar, June 18.
Tonawanda, from New York, Perim, June 18.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.
556—Read-Un Ry Co of New York City — 627—Hinds-Int St Ry
557—Same-same — 628—McKinley-N Y C & H R R R
620—Beals-Evans — 638—Carr-Int St Ry
621—Schuman-City of New York — 641—Reynolds-Yonkers R R
624—Kitson Hyd Carb Htg & Incan Ltg Co — 581—Subitsky-Egan
580—Molloy-City of New Rochelle Co-Reiners
625—Basilio-McDonald

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Rettig—Thomas F. Donnelly, Ripley vs. Knickerbocker Trust Company—Hamilton Odell, Johnstone vs. Johnstone—Charles W. Dayton.

SUPREME COURT—Dowling, J.—Brown vs. Brown—James O. Farrell.

SUPREME COURT—McCall, J.—Myers vs. Knatz—William F. Bolger.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Hein vs. Schachne—Eugene N. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Maybee vs. Todd—Arthur D. Truax.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Dugro vs. Herter—Arthur F. Cosby.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06¼ nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.60¾
Oats, mixed	.35½@.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	9.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.55
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20¼@.21

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.06@$1.06½, elevator and free on board, afloat, both nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.18½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.09, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	94½	93¼	93½	93¾
September	89¼	88	88	85⅞
December	89⅜	88	88	88¾
Corn—				
July	59⅜	58¾	58¾	58⅜
September	58	57⅜	57⅜	57½

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	89½	87⅞	87⅞	89⅛
September	85¼	83¾	83¾	85
December	85¼	83⅞	83⅞	85⅛
Corn—				
July	54½	53 7-16	53½	54¼
September	52¾	52 1-16	52¼	52⅝
December	51	50¼	50¼	50¼
Oats—				
July	31½	30⅝	31	31⅜
September	29½	29⅛	29⅛	29⅝
December	30⅛	29⅜	29⅜	30⅛
Lard—				
July	$7.27	$7.25	$7.25	$7.32
September	7.47	7.45	7.45	7.52
Ribs—				
July	7.65	7.60	7.62	7.62
September	7.87	7.82	7.82	7.85
Pork—				
July	12.95	12.65	12.67	12.77
September	13.07	12.97	12.97	13.10

CHICAGO, June 19.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08@$1.10; No. 3, 98c@$1.03; No. 2 red, $1.02@$1.05½; No. 2 corn, 51@51½c; No. 2 yellow, 54½@54¾c; No. 2 oats, 31⅜c; No. 2 white, 32½@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@32c; No. 2 rye, 78c; good feeding barley, 36@42c; fair to choice malting, 45@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $2.95; mess pork, per bbl, $12.65@$12.70; lard, per 100 lb, $7.2½@$7.22½; short-ribs sides, (loose,) $7.60@$7.70; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
June	8.50	8.50	8.48@8.52	8.55
July	8.72	8.56	8.56@8.57	8.62
August	8.82	8.62	8.62@8.63	8.69
September	8.73	8.68	8.68@8.70	8.73
October	8.90	8.74	8.75@....	8.80
November	8.93	8.91	8.78@8.79	8.84
December	9.00	8.84	8.84@8.85	8.91
January	9.02	8.87	8.88@8.87	8.94
February	....	....	8.89@8.91	8.97
March	9.07	8.92	8.94@8.95	9.01
April	....	....	8.97@8.99	9.04
May	....	....	9.01@9.03	9.08

LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Receipts, 58,000 bales; American, 52,000 bales; middling upland, 4.99d. Futures opened excited, 16 points higher on near positions and 14 points higher on distant positions. Closed steady, net 13@16 points higher. June, 4.86; June-July and July-August,

NOVA SCOTIA THE LAND OF EVANGELINE

The Ideal Vacation Country with All the Charms of Foreign Lands.

A Direct Weekly Service Between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX & ST. JOHN'S

WILL BE INAUGURATED SATURDAY, JUNE 24TH, BY

THE DOMINION ATLANTIC RY.'S

SUPERB TWIN-SCREW

S. S. PRINCE ARTHUR.

Sailing from the Munson Line S. S. Pier 14, East River, 11 A. M., and every Saturday thereafter.

This offers tourists an opportunity of visiting the most beautiful of the Maritime Provinces and the far-famed "Land of Evangeline" under the best and most delightful conditions, as the Prince Arthur is one of the staunchest, fastest, and most luxurious steamships in the Atlantic trade.

N. Y. to Yarmouth, Round Trip, $28 Halifax, Round Trip, $32.

Including Meals and Berth. Staterooms, $2.00 and upward, according to location.

With privilege of rail trip between Yarmouth and Halifax if desired. For full particulars apply to Thomas Cook & Sons, 261 and 1,185 Broadway; Raymond & Whitcomb, 25 Union Square West, and all general tourist agencies.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Services and some money to put in business. Sminion, 206 Times Downtown.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY LILLY, AUCTIONEER
79-81 READE ST.
ANOTHER BIG TRADE SALE OF
SHOES
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21,
10:30 A. M.

Book auction, 579 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8 o'clock to-night. James W. Law, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALE.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB FEDERMAN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 26, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 62 West 1st St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock gents' furnishings, clothing, hats, shoes, fixtures, &c. Above stock is open for inspection on the 23d and 24th days of June, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Receiver.

C. H. BROAS, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAZARUS BROTHERS, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, June 26, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 46 East 10th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, machinery, tools, &c. GEORGE F. DARRELL, Receiver.

HENRY LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE GREENWICH DAIRY CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, June 20, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of outstanding accounts.

JULIEN T. DAVIES, Jr., Trustee.

BREWSTER & FARRIES, Attorneys for Trustee, 198 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COUR

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

JACOB FRIEDMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Jacob Friedman, dealer in house furnishings and furniture at 306 Tenth Avenue, show liabilities of $5,742, to eighty-two creditors, and nominal assets of $1,702, consisting of stock, $550, and accounts, $1,152.

JOSEPH GELBAND.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Gelband, a baker of 58 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, by Julius Kamber, a creditor, for $272, and Jacob Rosenberg for $270. It is alleged that he is insolvent, made payments to certain creditors to prefer them, and on June 10 transferred the business to Kate Dickman.

HARRY M. LEVY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Harry M. Levy, doing business as the Eureka Supply Company, painters' supplies at 811 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $15,772 and nominal assets of $11,200, consisting of stock, $6,000; fixtures, $1,000; accounts, $4,000, and a claim of $200. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $2,085; Union Exchange Bank, $1,240, secured, James A. Mollaffety, $1,875, and the National Lead Company, $920.

SAMUEL SMITH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Smith, cloak and suit manufacturer at 61 West Fifteenth Street, by Lewis H Lazarus, a creditor for $355. It is alleged that he is insolvent, and between June 6 and 17 removed merchandise worth $1,000, and made payments to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt appointed George E Leonard receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $600 in stock and machinery.

JOSEPH MULLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Muller, dealer in dry goods and men's furnishing goods at 87 Avenue C, by the following creditors: A. H. Fleischer, $475; Jeronovec & Scubelitz, $275, and Rosenblum & Lubell $87. It is alleged that he is insolvent and made payments of $1,000 to certain creditors to prefer them. He was for eight years a peddler, selling on the installment plan, and opened a store on Oct 1, 1901. Judge Holt appointed Samuel M Hitchcock receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,500. The liabilities are about $12,000.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

Louise M. Wickes, boarding house, 48 West Twenty-seventh Street; liabilities $11,646.

Terence J. Tirdale, formerly hats, 510 Third Avenue; liabilities, $11,259.

Herman J. Ries, salesman, 3 Avenue D, formerly of Wolner & Ries, trunks and leather goods, 414 Broadway; liabilities, $8,421.

Fritz Freedman, restaurant manager, 86 Second Avenue; liabilities, $5,100, went through bankruptcy before in March, 1899.

Ignatz Neumayer, restaurant, 89 Second Avenue; liabilities, $1,874.

J. & P. Steiger, saloon, 1,625 Second Avenue; liabilities, $6,584.

Fanny Loomer, cafe, 1,647 Second Avenue; liabilities, $1,944.

Schanzer & Levittan, formerly men's furnishing goods; liabilities, $2,405.

Isaac Ringer, 9 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, formerly dry goods; liabilities, $1,300.

John F. Brandt, 1,974 Webster Avenue, formerly a builder; liabilities, $1,436.

Nathan M. Garland, agent for railroad supplies, 146 Liberty Street; liabilities, $5,378.

George F Yerick, hotel clerk, Fishkill, N. Y.; liabilities, $1,122.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AHERN, John—City of New York	$152
ATKIN, Edgar M.—Rufus Darrow, Jr.	71
ANSLEY, John—Met. St. Ry., costs	107
BOYLE, Jane, &c.—Benjamin Gordon	49
BRESLIN, Cornelius A.—City of N. Y.	156
BRICKER, Charles—H. B. Claflin Co.	60
BEAUHAM, Clayton J.—John W. Perilli	113
BERKOWITZ, Morris—Warren Ross et al.	98
CONEY, Wm. M.—Daniel Leonard et al.	158
CERRU, Vincenzo—New Amsterdam Gas Company	10
CREERY, Lawrence J.—Same	12
CARROLL, John D.—Excelsior Brewing Company	126
CANAVAN, Julia—Int. St. Ry. Co., costs	107
DUMONT, Charles W.—Elizabeth L. Ely et al., costs	79
DULL, Daniel—City of New York	152
DALY, Charles A.—Swift & Co.	889
DWYER, James—James R. Mack	140
EBERHARD, Ernst—Daniel Leonard and others	70
EATON, Lemuel Smith—Geo. F. Funk	87
ERNST, Bruno—Osias Durst	352
FASANO, Angelo—Alfonzo Pizzarelli	1,489
FOY, Edwin—Santi Amoroso	294
GELSTON, Geo. F.—Walter Eveleth and others	810
GUTHMAN, Alex., &c.—Peter Pinkert	29
GARDSTEIN, Leon and Samuel, &c.—Max Rubinsky and others, &c.	204
GERRY, Henry—The City of New York	552
GROTEN, Roger C.—Same	285
GARDNIER, Matthew—Same	167
GEIN, George—Same	136
GREEN, Jerry H.—Same	285
HECKLEY, Chas.—The City of N. Y.	156
HENSCHEL, Julius—Same	156
HARDLOFER, Lincoln C.—The Weaver Coal and Coke Co.	90
HORWEDEL, Frank—City of N. Y.	507
HANDEL, Sol.—The H. B. Claflin Co.	174
HUNTER, Ed.—Robt. J. Horner et al.	65
JENKINS, David—The City of N. Y.	311
JARRETT, Annie M.—Isabella Lippincott	360
JEFFERS, Warren H.—Joseph Shyer	142
KAUFMAN, Isaac—The People, &c.	1,000
KING, Ernest J.—Marion L. C. Rice	79
KEARNEY, Clara—New Amsterdam Gas	10
KEUTSTELET, Robt.—City of N. Y.	157
KUHNE, Edward F.—Same	311
KUNZ, Fred.—Same	157
KIRSTON, R. J.—Margaret Rohrs et al.	435
KURTZ, S.—The H. B. Claflin Co.	60
KATZENSTEIN, Chas.—H. W. Mitchell	59
KELLY, Walter C.—W. L. Cummings	205
KELLEY, James E. F. and William D. Caldwell Bradley	488
LOWTHER, Chas. S.—C. L. Lowther	240
LONGMAN, A.—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	13
LIEGKO, A.—City of N. Y.	107
LEIER, George—Same	47
LEE, James J.—Same	15
LEVENSON, Morris—Simon Steiner	255
LIPCHITZ, Wolf—The People, &c.	1,000
MAY, Stella—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	37
MAYER, Samuel—William Mendel	30
MORAN, John—Central Crosstown R. R. Co., costs	107
MEUCHEL, E.—Abraham Taube	414
MUCKLE, J. H.—The H. B. Claflin Co.	40
MILLER, Lawrence I.—Same	46
MULLER, Chas. W.—The City of N. Y.	162
MULLIN, John—Same	156
MILLER, Gordon D.—Same	552
MAEDER, F. J.—A. Wexler, costs	341
McLAUGHLIN, Patrick—Same	156
McGINNEY, James and Owen—The Excelsior Brewing Co.	128
NEUS, John and Henry—Margaret Rohrs et al.	1,535
NEWMAN, John—City of New York	156
NEWMAN, John—City of New York	107
NAFEW, Samuel—Walter Eveleth et al.	810
O'ROURKE, Thomas and Frank—Oreste Brogioni, &c., costs	642
PHILLIPS, Effie M.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	12
PARTRIDGE, William T.—Charles Francis Rabell	149
PAYNTER, Bert—City of New York	156
POSNANSKY, Paul—Max Weiss	105
POSNER, Max—The People, &c.	1,000
ROTH, Ignatz—Robert B. MacLea Company, costs	160
RICHARDS, Warren W.—Wallace Stevens	172
REEF, Robert—City of New York	156
REEF, Robert—City of New York	107
ROSENTHAL, Rebecca, as administratrix, &c.—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	132
ROSENBLOOM, Herman—Henry W. Mitchell	51
ROBERTSON, Wm. and J.—City of N. Y.	596
SAIDAH, Khalle D.—Mark H. Frank et al	578
STRICKLER Charles F.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	44
SWEETSER, Warren C.—Richard J. Scott	225
SKIDMORE, Henry B.—Isaac V. Schravier	31
SILVERMAN, Moses—Max Fein	48
SCHLESINGER, Isaac—Peter Pinkert	29
SILVERSTOCK, David—City of N. Y.	152
STEVENS, George H.—City of N. Y.	185
SIMON, Frederick W.—City of N. Y.	107
SPATZ, Fern—City of N. Y.	77
STUTZ, J.—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs	107
SALIK, C.—The H. B. Claflin Co.	113
SHEARER, E. B.—Jacob Barton et al.	851
SCHAEL, J. C.—Wm. T. Koch et al.	144
SOLINSKY, M.—Le in Silverstein	72
SAUNDERS, F. E.—Wm. Sturmdorf	2,669
SMITH, Eli—The H. B. Claflin Co.	40
STEINBULL, J. P.—City of N. Y.	45
THEOBOLD, S.—Nat. Cash Register Co.	362
TILLMAN, Usher, as administrator, &c. —Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	103
VOGEL, Leo—City of N. Y.	552
VAN CLIEF, Jacob—Kennedy & Murphy Brewing and Malting Co.	138
WEEKS, Wm. F.—Joseph H. Wright	93
WHEELER, J. A.—Insurance Press, (a corporation)	134
WARD, P.—P. W. Cullinan, as Commissioner, &c.	2,057
WATTER, Geo. B.—City of N. Y.	165
WERNBERG, Jerry A.—Same	156
WHEELER, Mary A. C.—Same	435
WENDELL, Frederick C.—Same	156
ZIMMERMAN, Herman—Same	285
ZALUD, Rosa—Ame Hamburger	34
U. S. GUARANTY CO.—P. W. Cullinan, as Commissioner, &c.	2,057
THE BRACKETT REALTY CO.—Jacob Barron et al.	854
OCEAN VIEW CEMETERY CO.—Wm. E. Hough	534
INTERNATIONAL COOLING CO.—Geo. Murray Brooks	421
STANDARD SIGN CO.—City of N. Y.	156
YELLOW FINE CO.—Jenny Crolly	1,169
THE NATIONAL YARN CO.—Roswell Manufacturing Co.	248
MET. ELEVATED RY CO. AND Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Ernest Molwitz, costs	122
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—L. Ehrlich	855
ELECTRIC BOAT CO.—Wm. J. Howey, costs	113
CITY OF N. Y.—Pierre P. Pullis	1,097

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor. The date is that when judgment was filed.

BRUST, Josef, Louis Halperin, and Wolf Rois—State Bank, Aug. 23, 1900	$362
GENS, Sarah—L. Engel, June 8, 1905	1,523
HOLM, Chas. F.—The Parmele-Eccleston Lumber Co., July 3, 1903	89
SAME—Same, Feb. 10, 1896	72
HENRY B. HARRIS CO. and Joseph A. Physioc—Scenic Studio—R. Hyman, June 9, 1905	474
KING, Wm.—T. Sanders, Nov. 8, 1897	137
KARASIK, Louis, and Newton McGovern—L. W. Buck, Feb. 25, 1905	165
JUNGMAN, Julius—L. Gottschalk, June 22, 1903	1,878
SAME—Same, July 22, 1903	2,472
KATZ, Lydia—C. Schnaier, June 20, 1895	87
KEHOE, John and Anna M., also Elias Kranz—J. B. Phillips and others, May 16, 1899	190
LEVENSON, Morris, and John Katzman —City of N. Y., May 12, 1904	82
LITTLEWOOD, Geo. H.—J. F. Littlewood and others, Feb. 16, 1898	132
PARK & TILFORD—Met. St. Ry. Co., Jan. 29, 1903	12
STOUT, James N.—Security Trust and Life Ins. Co., Nov. 18, 1903	1,080
TULLY, Michael—E. E. Cooley, April 27, 1905	29
SAME—J. E. Ware et al., March 6, 1905.	1,473
SAME—W. E. Pruden Hardware Co., May 12, 1905	389
SAME—Isley & Held Co., April 7, 1905.	361
TULLY, Michael, and Maria S. Clinchy—J. Sullivan, Nov. 17, 1904	640
MULLENS, Dennis—Dept. of Health, Oct. 7, 1904, vacated	283
BROWN, Max—R. Richards, May 11, 1905, vacated	249
FELTENSTEIN, Abraham, and Simon Jaffe—L. M. Heyman, May 29, 1905	509
BRUDER, Abram—The People, &c., April 20, 1905	300
REYNOLDS, Geo.—N. Langler and others, March 9, 1905	61

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S. S. MINNESOTA WILL SAIL EARLY AUGUST.
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MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA
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All tickets include admission to
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Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 8:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *9:10, 10:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, 5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 9 A. M., Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Lunch and tackle on board. Fare (Government Tax, 1 cent) 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 6:30, 8:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40 (not days) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:20, 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:00 A. M. to 4:00 P. M. and 7:00 to 10:30 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:40 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

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NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

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Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises.
ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE.
PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED.
FINE EACH TOUR, $1.00.
Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 23d St., Daily and Sunday.
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MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only.) 1:50, 3:50, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

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Including Hotel Accommodations, &c.

Niagara Falls	3 days	$15 75
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Open for Guests June 29.
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Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.
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Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long. F. AVERY, Prop.

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High-class resort. Hot and cold water, electric light in rooms; unobstructed ocean view; special rates for June. City 'phone 1483—79th St.
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It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.
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THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
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High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
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Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.
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CONVENIENCES—All comforts and conveniences, including hot and cold sea-water in all baths. Long Distance Bell Telephones and running ice water in the rooms. Valet and ladies' maid service.
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Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illust

FINANCIAL.

Montreal & Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited.

To the Stockholders:

You are hereby advised of the completion of the Sale of your properties to The Dominion Copper Company, Limited, made necessary by the past due obligations of the Company, at present amounting to upwards of $320,000, and the immediate cash requirements of the Company for betterments and improvements. As both corporations are organized under the laws of Ontario the sale has been effected and the Stock of the purchasing company has been issued under the advice of Canadian counsel.

Pursuant to the Agreement of Sale, there is now deposited with The National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, 3,166,000 shares of the stock of The Dominion Copper Company, Limited, out of a total of 3,200,000 shares of said Stock outstanding, of which **sufficient has been reserved to be exchanged, share for share, for the Stock of the Montreal & Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited.**

The Agreement, among other things, provides for an issue by the Dominion Copper Company of $1,000,000 of "First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds," of which Bonds $700,000 are to be issued immediately for the payment of the past due indebtedness of the Company and its immediate requirements for betterments. All of these Bonds are offered for subscription to the Stockholders at 90% and accrued interest, of the par value of the Bonds. The Bonds are to be issued in denominations of $1,000, $500.00 and $100.00 each, and **with each purchase of $100.00 par value of Bonds the subscriber will receive $200.00 in par value of the Stock of The Dominion Copper Company. The right to subscribe for all said $700,000 Bonds has been reserved to the Stockholders. The entire bond issue has been underwritten.**

Each Stockholder may subscribe for as many Bonds as he may desire, but no subscription shall be received for less than one (1) Bond. In the event of the Bonds being over-subscribed they may be allotted in proportion to the holdings of Stock; provided, however, that every subscriber for only one (1) Bond of $100.00 shall be allotted his subscription in full.

Certificates of Stock for exchange and subscription for Bonds must be received by The National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, not later than JUNE 30, 1905. Subscriptions for Bonds must be accompanied by a cheque for fifty per cent. (50%) of the subscriptions payable to the Trust Company, the balance to be paid upon call of the Trust Company.

Copies of the Agreement of Sale, Application Blanks for Bonds, and any other information may be had on application to the Office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, or to the Trust Company at Toronto, Canada.

June 19th, 1905.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, W. W. MILLER, Z. A. LASH, Toronto, } Counsel.

WARNER MILLER, President.

Guaranty Trust Company

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Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

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Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. 5s.
Louisiana Western Railroad Co. 6s.
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. 5s.
Austin & Northwestern Railroad Co. 5s.
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (of Arizona) 6s.
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of New Mexico 6s.
Northern Railway Company 6s.
Southern Pacific Coast Railway Co. 4s.
Oregon & California Railroad Co. 5s.
Southern Pacific Company First Mortgage Steamship 6s.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 4s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 4½s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 2d Mortgage 4½s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 3d Mortgage, Series "A."
California Pacific Railroad Co. 3d Mortgage, Series "B."
Galveston, Houston & Northern Railway Co. 5s.
Houston & Shreveport Railroad Co. 6s.
Carson & Colorado Railroad Co. 4s.
New York, Texas & Mexican Railway Co. (Matagorda Division) First Mortgage 6s.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. 5s.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. (Lampasas Division) 5s.

ALSO ON SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS UPON PRESENTATION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE FOR ENDORSEMENT OF SUCH PAYMENT THEREON.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY COMPANY.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE AMERICAN CAR AND FOUNDRY COMPANY.

The Stockholders of the American Car & Foundry Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held in its offices, No. 243 Washington Street, Jersey City, New Jersey, on Thursday, the 29th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before the meeting.

Stock Transfer Books of the Company will close Thursday, June 8th, and reopen Monday, July 24, 1905. D. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

June 15th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at three P. M. on June 26th, 1905, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 3, 1905. W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

Catasauqua, Pa., June 15, 1905.

EMPIRE STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 13.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 1½ (ONE AND ONE-HALF) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company out of the earnings for the six months ending June 30th, 1905, payable July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will close at 3 o'clock noon June 20th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. July 3d, 1905.

J. S. STILLMAN, Secretary.

Office of Wells, Fargo and Company,
51 Broadway.
New York, June 20, 1905.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1905, and reopen July 17, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 19th, 1905.

The semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the guaranteed stock of the ALLEGHENY & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY will be paid on July 1st, 1905, to the stockholders of record June 21st next at 3:00 P. M. Checks will be mailed to the stockholders.

J. H. HOCART, Assistant Treasurer.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.

222 Broadway.
New York, June 13th, 1905.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the capital stock, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record on June 20th, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from June 20th, 1905, to July 1, 1905.

E. L. JUDSON, Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS BANK.

New York, June 16, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4%, free from tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 P. M. Monday, June 19, 1905, reopening July 1, 1905.

A. M. DEDERER, Cashier.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST CO.

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$13,700,575.68
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $1,412,445.00,) book value	1,578,638.75
Amount loaned on collaterals (Amount due from Directors, included in items 3 and 4, $350,000.)	4,162,042.92
Real estate: Banking house, $1,146,549.49; other real estate, $246,056.75	1,393,506.04
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	2,235,452.14
Specie	25,230.54
U. S. legal-tender notes and notes of National banks	11,240.00
Cash items, viz.: Other items carried as cash	76.20
Accounts receivable for searching and examining titles	309,832.63
Total	$23,216,623.90

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$4,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $640,610.36; surplus on book value	5,000,000.00
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value	606,814.11
Deposit of trust moneys (not preferred)	133.95
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	8,899,253.23
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys)	
$3,000.00; demand, $856,449.04	859,449.04
Amount due trust companies	1,100.58
Amount due banks and bankers	1,078,342.84
Preferred deposits: Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee, or depositary $692,846.72	
Deposits otherwise preferred, if any, namely: 1,814,000.00	2,506,846.72
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:	
Unpaid dividends	$161,900.00
Reserved for taxes	71,611.16
Accrued rent	3,000.27
Reserved for expenses	25,333.02
	265,148.45
Total	$23,216,623.90

Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date of this report, none.

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $3,999,091.77; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.00%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

E. W. COGGESHALL, President, and T. STALLKNECHT, Treasurer, of Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, located and doing business at No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says, the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

E. W. COGGESHALL, President.
T. STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the 17th day of June, 1905, before me.

WM. J. WILSON,
[Seal of Notary.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY JUNE 21ST.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Membership N. Y. Society Library.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

95 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$30,000 Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909, Sept., 1904, Coupons on.
50 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
15 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
30 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
5 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
5 shs. City Club Realty Co.
$7,000 Utica, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1939.
14 shs. N. Y. National Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
5 shs. 34th Street Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Casualty Co. of America.
$4,000 Coro & Lavela R. R. & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1920, Jan., 1900, Coupons on.
25 shs. American Tobacco Co. common.
$5,000 Albany & Hudson R. R. 1st Mtge. 4-5s, 1943.
350 shs. International Banking Corp'n (Hypd.)
2,500 shs. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. common (Hypd.)
2,500 shs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. (Hypd.)
Right, title, and interest of Pierre Dedieu in Letters Patent No. 959,504, for improvement in broilers.
50 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
$5,000 American Writing Paper Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.
100 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R. common.
50 shs. Nat'l City Bank.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
10 shs. Morton Trust Co.
25 shs. Coal & Iron Natl. Bank.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
$8,000 Richmond Light & R'way 4s, 1951.
$1,000 National Starch Manufg. Co. 6s, 1920.
$5,000 Rutland Street Ry. 1st 5s, 1932.
150 shs. Rutland Street Ry. Co.
22 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Co.
$4,000 Chic. & No. Western R. R. Skg. Fd. 5s, 1929.
$1,000 Lake Erie & Western R. R. Skg. Fd. 5s, 1937.
$1,000 Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (Iowa Extn.) 7s, 1909.
$1,000 Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Equip. 5s, Series B, 1906.
$3,000 N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1944.
$1,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Deb., 1913.
25 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6682	8151	9321	10453	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8132	9357	10465	11412	11869
4502	5362	6916	8166	9358	10469	11415	11955
4573	5366	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11436	12037
4635	5402	7219	8297	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11560	12046
4698	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5463	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575	12065
4745	5506	7302	8557	9763	10905	11587	12115
4776	5680	7333	8603	9766	10910	11613	12120
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624	12223
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8680	10020	11038	11638	12251
4861	5811	7716	8722	10024	11067	11643	12270
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7860	9018	10095	11149	11722	12370
5062	6440	7868	9052	10103	11159	11743	12385
5065	6466	7891	9066	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6555	7965	9175	10293	11247	11814	
5231	6648	8084	9217	10378	11339	11839	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2334	2355
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1873	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1505						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned. E. K. DOYLE, City Chamberlain.

Republican Valley Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July, I, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a trust mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company by the Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1879, THE FOLLOWING SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1919, of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR PAYMENT, viz.:

Twenty-one (21) Bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers

18	102	255	349	404	533	663	762
50	200	320	379	426	609	690	800
72	206	337	387	448			

And Eleven (11) Bonds, $600 each, Numbers

5	74	120	232	260	322
28	81	124	234	296	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, on THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, AFTER WHICH DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SAID BONDS, in conformity with the terms of the trust deed.

New England Trust Company, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 13, 1905.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, **exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905,** at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD, Assistant Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JUNE 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals for constructing gravel road from Highland Beach, N. J., to Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received until 12 M. June 22, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Gravel Road," addressed ABE. S. BICKHAM, Q. M.

DIVIDENDS.

WALLABOUT BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 15, 1905.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Western Union Telegraph Co.

4½

BONDS.

The net earnings, as shown by last statement, were Eight and one-half times the interest on bond issue. Issue limited to $20,000,000.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

BANKERS.

Conservative Investments

LIST ON REQUEST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

27 WILLIAM ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE,
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BERTRON, STORRS and GRISCOM

BANKERS

40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

..Investment Securities..

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.

LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Investment Securities.

1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES

Bonds, Stock and Scrip
Dealt in

Wm. H. Burger & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad. **52 Broadway**

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,

Members New York Stock Exchange,

71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.

Offering

West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. Buy and sell U. S. Gov't Bonds.

N.W.HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,

100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

MACKAY & CO.

Investment Securities

Nassau and Pine Streets, NEW YORK. 13 Congress Street, BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $5,000,000 15 Nassau Street.
Surplus, $9,000,000 Equitable Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Certificate No. 10,183 for 100 shares of the capital stock of the General Electric Company in name of W. G. Street; all parties are cautioned against negotiating sale of this certificate, as transfer on same has been stopped. If found, please notify Halsted & Hodges, 7 Wall St., New York City.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 18.—New York exchange was 15 cents premium; time and call loans, 3½@4½ per cent.

While local issues ruled calm to-day here and there some small buying developed. Metropolitan Elevated preferred was firm, selling at 67. Subway was steady. Swifts, which sold early at 108⅛, firmed up to 109.

In the afternoon Biscuit common moved up to 61½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
410..	American Can com	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜
410..	Chicago Subway	70½	70	70
5..	Chicago Telephone	136	136	136
100..	Chi. & Oak Park com	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
50..	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45	45	45
50..	Chicago Title & Trust	100½	100½	100½
22..	Diamond Match	139½	139	139½
45..	Metropolitan L	24½	24½	24½
575..	Metropolitan L. pf	67½	66	67½
70..	National Biscuit	61½	60½	61½
1..	National Biscuit pf	116	116	116
40..	National Carbon com	62¼	62½	62½
5..	National Carbon pf	120	120	120
115..	Northwestern L	23	22	23
25..	Northwestern L. pf	63	62½	63
85..	Swift & Co	109¼	108⅝	109
150..	Stock Yards Stable pf., ex div.	97⅜	97¼	97¼
20..	Un. Box Board pf	9¾	9¾	9¾
10..	West Chicago	42¾	42½	42½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 19.—Prices were fractionally irregular to-day, with gains in the market leaders and small losses in the inactive issues. The bond list was rather quiet, with the exception of the activity in United Railways free incomes. These bonds opened ⅛ per cent. above Saturday's closing at 62¼, and sold up ⅛, but later reacted to the opening price and sold firmly at that figure. The Consolidated 4s were steady at 94.

The different Seaboard stocks made up the small business done in shares, and the new common and second preferred were strong and active at 25¼ and 50½, respectively. The new common sold up to 25½ in small lots.

The close was dull. Shares, 1,457; bonds, $28,800.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$300	Baltimore City 5s	117	117	117
500..	Atl. Coast Line of Conn. 4s, ctfs	93	93	93
1,000..	Atl. Coast Line of Conn. 4s, ctfs, 5-20	95½	95½	95½
2,000..	Seaboard 4s	88	88	88
3,000..	United Rys. 4s	94	94	94
17,000..	United Rys. incomes	62⅜	62	62
2,000..	United Rys. tr. ctfs	61½	61½	61½
1,000..	Citizens' Ry. & Lt. 5s	83	83	83
2,000..	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼

STOCKS.

80..	Seaboard	19⅝	19½	19⅝
470..	Seaboard new com	25½	25¼	25¾
475..	Seaboard 1st pf	84	83½	84
325..	Seaboard new 2d pf	50½	50½	50½
500..	Seaboard rights	1	1	1
100..	United Rys. tr. ctfs	14	14	14
7..	Bank of Baltimore	121	121	121

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 19.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
15..	Crucible Steel	10	10	10
45..	Crucible Steel pf	61	61	61
237..	Fireproof pf	34½	34½	34½
5..	Ind. Brewing	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
50..	Ind. Brewing pf	40	40	40
10..	Manufrs. L. & H	35½	35½	35½
214..	Pittsburg Brewing	26¼	26¼	26¼
35..	Pittsburg Brewing pf	47	47	47
45..	Pittsburg Coal pf	74	74	74
50..	Pittsburg Oil & Gas	64	64	64
10..	Pittsburg Plate Glass	119	119	119
10..	River Coal pf	27¼	27¼	27¼
15..	Sewer Pipe	37½	37½	37½
5..	U. S. Steel pf	94	94	94
5..	Westinghouse Air Brake	144	144	144
50..	W. El. 2d	83½	83½	83½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
2d week June	$161,651	$160,727	$161,588
From July 1	7,728,660	7,162,582	7,056,147
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,902	1,350	1,350
2d week June	84,800	67,900	84,400
From July 1	3,650,100	2,959,200	2,158,350
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	8,563	8,163	7,590
2d week June	992,000	987,000	908,000
From July 1	47,988,723	44,031,641	41,638,761
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,845
2d week June	165,100	147,500	145,530
From July 1	9,725,117	9,032,448	8,795,274
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	929	929
2d week June	140,394	144,791	98,338
From July 1	7,218,879	7,791,093	7,354,863
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,398
2d week June	344,000	308,700	309,200
From July 1	15,868,800	15,382,100	16,489,634
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	578	574
2d week June	54,026	51,469	63,548
From July 1	2,550,846	2,406,751	2,625,465
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,007
2d week June	107,260	87,440	88,406
From July 1	6,019,413	5,511,687	5,273,716
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week June	52,191	49,506	43,238
From July 1	2,463,834	2,272,843	2,304,086
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
2d week June	66,258	54,475	56,280
From July 1	2,888,294	2,713,761	3,118,634
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,629	1,469	1,452
2d week June	329,407	256,671	145,264
From July 1	8,208,668	6,574,570	6,905,179
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
2d week June	14,488	12,314	11,138
From July 1	653,261	560,167	530,969
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	2,991	2,632
2d week June	341,792	325,386	222,252
From July 1	19,273,534	16,914,529	16,530,078
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,718	5,718
2d week June	730,000	676,000	565,000
From Jan. 1	17,2[illegible]8,503	17,676,759	37,316,106
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week June	31,000	22,000	14,000
From Jan. 1	680,166	734,275	1,149,100
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	874
2d week June	143,063	126,383	84,053
From July 1	7,822,002	7,362,606	7,153,563
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week June	7,580	8,725	.....
From July 1	452,677	441,647	.....
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,202	7,188	7,189
2d week June	838,732	796,666	756,441
From July 1	45,935,520	43,258,193	40,536,655
TOLEDO PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week June	23,560	25,995	23,141
From July 1	1,171,798	1,212,483	1,177,223
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week June	71,809	60,704	32,900
From July 1	3,562,659	3,151,880	2,975,275
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week June	90,102	84,559	83,981
From Jan. 1	1,850,641	1,753,632	1,646,014
WABASH—			
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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull and Firm; Call Money Easy, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

More Improvement in the News Than in the Market—Tone Good, Volume Small.

There was improvement in nearly all the news which was said to account for the dullness of last week's market, but there was no corresponding alteration in the market itself. Over Sunday disappeared all danger—if there had ever been any danger—of war between France and Germany over Morocco. There is no longer any dispute whether or not there shall be an international conference. The only point is regarding the protocol which shall make the conference a formality, and England, which had been represented as even more opposed than France to a conference, turns up assenting to whatever France wishes. Russia over Sunday withdrew her opposition to Washington for the peace parleys, and, although there are reports of another battle, if its results shall fail to deepen Russia's perception of the loveliness of peace, it will be the first time of such an occurrence in this war. The Hendricks report still hangs over the Equitable situation, and there was gossip regarding the chance of its necessitating resignations of other Directors upon fresh disclosures. This is interesting from a personal point of view, but it is difficult to see how it can or does much affect the stock market aspect of the matter.

Possibly the best news of the day was the softness of all commodity markets. The grains yielded upon the crop news, and the Traffic Agents' Monday reports were full of the new courage farmers are feeling as the harvest approaches. The traffic reports of the day were excellent, especially for Southern and Missouri Pacific. The money market was easier for call money, as was natural enough with the accumulations for the July first payments eating their heads off until they are disbursed, and with the receipt of $680,000 from San Francisco, in further proof of the futility of sending money where it would not go in the natural course of trade. It will be seen that it was a day of small things, and the price movement deserves but a word or two. All active stocks—that is to say, all selling to a total of 10,000 shares or more—advanced, conspicuously Pennsylvania, Reading, and the tractions. With the declines extending only to the inactive stocks, and limited to fractions, their significance was small. In the bond market the Japanese issues retained their activity, but lost some of their aggressive strength, doubtless upon realizing sales merely. The first sixes were the only ones to advance from the opening prices, but the alterations were only eighths.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co. preferred stock.
American Can Co. preferred stock.
American Caramel Co. preferred stock.
American Chicle Co. common stock.
American Screw Co.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.
Best Towboat Co.
Col Trust Co.
En Steel and Iron Co. preferred stock.
Hudson Realty Co.
Knickerbocker Trust Co.
Mine Hill Railroad.
Nineteenth Ward Bank.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. common stock.
Pittsburg Railway preferred stock.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co. preferred stock.
Standard Gas Light Co. common and preferred.
Thompson-Starrett Co.
United New Jersey Railroads and Canal Co.
Van Norden Trust Co.
Wallabout Bank.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Ashland Coal and Iron Railway.
Greene Consolidated Copper Co.
Railway Steel Spring Co. on preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Union Bag and Paper Co.
Unison Real Estate Co.

WOULD EXCHANGE STOCK.

Chicago Great Western and Mason City and Fort Dodge Plan.

President A. B. Stickney of the Chicago Great Western Railroad has issued a circular descriptive of the purposes for which stockholders will be asked in September to authorize an issue of $14,000,000 preferred B stock of the company. It is proposed to exchange the new stock for $14,000,000 of the 4 per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock of the Mason City and Fort Dodge Road, which is under a 100-year lease to the Chicago Great Western. The Mason City and Fort Dodge forms an important link in the line carrying heavy traffic between Chicago and Omaha and St. Paul and Omaha.

Under the terms of the lease of the Mason City and Fort Dodge the Great Western agrees to pay out of the earnings of the controlled road, but not otherwise, 4 per cent. interest on $19,840,000 of its first mortgage bonds. There have been issued $12,000,000 of such bonds for construction and improvement work. Instead of issuing the balance provided for, the Mason City and Fort Dodge Road is prepared to issue the $14,000,000 preferred stock and transfer it to the Great Western in exchange for the latter's preferred B stock.

AN EXTRA HOLIDAY ASKED.

But Exchange Governors May Not Stop Trading on July 3.

A resolution was adopted on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday petitioning the Governing Committee to grant a holiday on Monday, July 3, closing the Exchange from noon on Saturday, July 1, to Wednesday morning, July 5. Those who claimed knowledge of the probable attitude of the Governing Committee toward the question of granting this extra holiday said that it was not very likely that the petition would be acted upon favorably.

Last Easter, when the Exchange was closed from Thursday to Monday, the money market was more or less disturbed by the fact that call loans ran from Thursday to Monday and there was a sharp advance in the money rate and a substantial reaction in the stock market in consequence. This experience was responsible for the refusal of the Governors of the Exchange to grant a holiday on the day before Decoration Day, and it is thought that the same influence may prevent the closing of the Exchange on July 3.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, June 17th, averaged 7.25 cents per lb.—Adv.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Stronger, but the Public Apparently Keeps Away.

Transactions in the stock market yesterday maintained a fairly even pace of about 40,000 shares an hour, the total for the day being 204,000 shares, as compared with 83,000 shares on Saturday. Even traders, however, took very little interest in the market, and many of them left the floor of the Exchange for the day before the noon hour. Many believed that the market, despite the fair amount of strength which it displayed, failed as much yesterday as it has on other recent days to attract the public, who for the time being appear to be carefully avoiding the invitation to come back into the market. This invitation has been extended by the traders first by putting the list down and then by putting it up, but in neither case with any great success.

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No Fear of Lawson.

One of the matters discussed yesterday, although it could hardly be called one of the factors in the market, because it exerted so little influence, was the expectation of another manifesto to-day from Thomas W. Lawson. The Street has gradually become so indifferent to the proclamations from Boston that many believe that even Lawson himself must be thinking by this time that he has lost his skill so far at least as his power to affect Wall Street is concerned. It was said that advance copies of what Lawson would have to say to-day were seen by a favored few yesterday, but the Street took this news of a Lawson leak philosophically.

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If Russia Pays Japan.

In banking offices one of the topics that is being discussed with growing interest is the probable effect upon this market of the payment of a large indemnity by Russia to Japan should such payment be made one of the terms of peace. In some quarters it is thought that it would result in heavy selling of American and other foreign securities by France, where the loan to provide the funds for an indemnity would naturally be floated, and that this would serve to depress security values here, and at the same time bring about an advance in foreign exchange rates which might necessitate the shipment of gold to Paris.

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Call Money Freely Offered.

The feature of the money market yesterday was the free offering of call money at 2 per cent., at which rate most of the day's loans were made. Time rates remained firm, but with only a small amount of business transacted. Ninety-day money lent at 3 per cent., and six months' funds were quoted at 3¾ per cent. to 4 per cent. There was received through the Sub-Treasury from San Francisco $680,000, which was paid out to banks here. Foreign exchange rates were firm, demand sterling closing at 4.8720.

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A Further Advance Likely.

Some observers of the market came to the conclusion yesterday that the advance shown yesterday was likely to be carried still further on the ground that, in going up, the market would be following the line of least resistance, and on the theory that a substantial short interest existed in the market. This short interest must naturally be confined to the professional element, who have long had the market to themselves, but the opinion was expressed that many of these had gone short in the hope of being able to depress the market and that, as they had failed to get their stocks back at a profit, they are now standing by the position they have taken, hoping for something to turn up to throw stocks their way. It is thought that this short interest may serve to advance prices further if the "something" the shorts have been waiting for does not turn up very soon.

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Houston Oil.

A banker identified with the reorganization of the Houston Oil Company said yesterday it was expected that in about ten days it would be possible to work out the details of the plan of reorganization, and that it would then be published. There are still difficulties to be solved, but it is thought that a satisfactory solution of them all is within reach. The plan, it is said, does not contemplate the wiping out of non-assenting stockholders.

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Railway Dividends.

A letter was bulletined in Wall Street yesterday attributing the dullness of the market to the very cause to which many attribute its strength, namely, to the excess of railroad earnings above dividends. These have been reported so many years, and the promised increase of dividends is so very tardy in arriving, that only the actual arrival of the larger distributions will revive the somewhat shaken confidence that the excess of earnings above dividends is available for dividends. So runs the letter.

BUYS MONTREAL & BOSTON.

Dominion Copper Company to Reorganize the Concern at Last.

The new management of the Montreal and Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has issued a circular announcing the sale of its mines and properties to the Dominion Copper Company. With this announcement is the statement that the Dominion Company is about to bring out a bond issue that will take care of all the debts of the Montreal and Boston properties and provide working capital for development and improvement work.

The circular marks the final "reorganization" of the Montreal and Boston Company, the affairs of which have dragged along in different stages ever since the failure of Munroe & Munroe, who conducted the "washing" operations in its stock last Fall.

The Dominion is the only property in the old Montreal and Boston Company in shape to earn much of anything. The Montreal and Boston also owed more than $320,000 to the former Dominion interests.

Dominion copper stock, share for share, is given in exchange for the Montreal and Boston stock, without assessment.

The Dominion Company, to provide for the payment of the debts and capital requirements, has authorized an issue of $1,000,000 bonds, of which $700,000 are to be put out now at 90, with a 200 per cent. bonus of stock. The right to subscribe to the bonds is reserved to Montreal and Boston stockholders, and the issue has already been underwritten. Samuel Newhouse and men interested with him in the Cactus Mine, including Samuel Untermeyer, who put through the reorganization, are to take charge of the reorganization. M. M. Johnson, Mr. Newhouse's Superintendent at the Cactus, has gone to British Columbia to supervise the work.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Comstock sold at .08½, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 500 Jim Butler at .80, 1,000 Leadville at .06, 400 Potosi at .12, 150 Quicksilver at 1.00, and 200 Sandstorm at .56.

John D. Ryan to Head the Anaconda.

John D. Ryan has been elected President of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation some time ago of William Scallon. Mr. Ryan is raised to the Presidency from the position of Managing Director, a post which he has held in the Anaconda Copper Company as well as in the other subsidiary companies of the Amalgamated Copper Company. He will retain the managing directorship of the other companies. The other officers of the Anaconda Copper Company, including H. H. Rogers, Vice President, have been re-elected by the Trustees.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent. closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, 3¾ per cent. for six months, and 4 per cent. for eight months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $136,836,118; balances, $6,704,958. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $834,376.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8725; cables, $4.8750.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅝. Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraph, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 19.—Money was in demand in the market to-day, stimulated by a call of $11,250,000 for the Japanese loan, but the effect was not marked, as the proceeds were relent. Discounts were quiet.

Operators on the Stock Exchange generally were idle, prices sagged, and the market closed undecided. Consols were dull owing to the uncertainty regarding the monetary outlook.

Americans were stagnant at the opening, the changes were trifling at mainly above parity, and the tone was steady. They closed quiet.

Foreigners moved fractionally. Russians went up and Japanese were fairly steady.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

Bar silver was steady at 27d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32; Lisbon, 8.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £44,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅝	...	...	— ⅛
Consols, account	90 7-16	...	...	— ⅛
Anaconda	5¼	102½	102½	...
Atchison	83½	81⅝	81⅝	...
Canadian Pacific	154¼	150¾	150¾	+ ½
St. Paul	178	173½	173⅝	— ⅛
Erie	41⅝	40⅜	40¼	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	80⅜	78⅝	78⅝	...
Illinois Central	164½	160¾	160½	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash	149½	146	145¼	+ ¾
N. Y. Central	143¾	140¼	...	...
Pennsylvania	69½	135⅝	135¼	+ ⅜
Reading	49¼	96	95¾	+ ¼
Southern Pacific	63⅝	62	61⅝	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	126	122⅝	122¼	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	28¼	27½	27⅜	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	96½	94	94⅛	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 19.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was listless, being affected by reports that a general engagement is beginning in Manchuria.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, owing to the progress of the Moroccan negotiations, but later trading became dull and stocks at the close were heavy. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.12 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 70c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.—Decided weakness developed in United Gas Improvement in the early trading, the price receding 2 points to 91, which was ascribed to forced liquidation of politicians' account. As soon as the supply of stock from this source ceased the price rallied 2⅝ points and carried the general list with it. Philadelphia Rapid Transit rising 1¾, Philadelphia Electric 9 1-16, American Railways ½, Pennsylvania Salt ½, and Union Traction ½. Westmoreland coal receipts were off ½ and West Jersey and Seashore dropped a point. Reading was the active feature, contributing one-half of the day's business. Total sales, 29,916 shares, $43,400 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
80	Am. Railways	51	50⅞	51
4	Am. Fire Insurance	150	150	150
300	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	85⅝	85¼	85⅝
20	Cambria Steel	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
5	De Long Hook & Eye	11	11	11
45	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
200	Erie	40½	40½	40½
100	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64	64	64
300	Marsden	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
925	Pennsylvania R. R.	68	67⅝	68
58	Pennsylvania Salt	106½	106½	106½
20	Philadelphia Traction	99½	99½	99½
3,675	Philadelphia Elec.	8 15-16	8⅞	8⅞
932	Philadelphia Co.	42½	42⅜	42⅜
142	Philadelphia Co. pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
1,100	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	27⅜	25⅝	27¼
14,925	Reading	48 3-16	48	48
100	Reading 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½
10	Tonopah Mining	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
8	United Cos. of N. J.	271½	271½	271½
4,410	United Gas Imp.	93⅜	91	93
470	Union Traction	50¼	50¼	50¼
1,070	U. S. Steel	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛
700	U. S. Steel pf.	94⅞	94⅜	94⅞
100	Western Union	95	95	95
23	W. Jersey & Sea. R.R.	61	61	61
80	Westmoreland Coal receipts	85	85	85

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 19.—Incorporated to-day:

Harmony Music Publishing Company, New York; capital, $26,000. Directors—D. R. Almi, J. A. Hilton, E. L. McClure, New York.

The Brentmoor Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. S. Clarke, Thomas Drysdale, New York; W. M. Rousey, Jersey City.

Miller and Hannah Company, Buffalo, (drugs;) capital, $15,000. Directors—L. W. Miller, G. F. Bigham, Buffalo; T. F. Young, West Seneca.

C. H. Evans and Sons, Hudson, (brewery;) capital, $100,000. Directors—R. W. Evans, C. H. Evans, Carrie S. B. Evans, Bessie B Evans, Hudson.

American Food Inspection and Warranty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. E. Frank, Julius Gross, Hugo Mock, New York.

The Vignet Company, New York, (automobiles;) capital, $1,000. Directors—H. H. Havemeyer, Greenwich, Conn.; Arthur Havemeyer, Fair Haven, N. J.; C. F. Jaeger, New York.

Hotel Purveyors' Alliance, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. F. Davidson, Alfred Yonkaver, Philip Davidson, New York.

The Orange Hat Works, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—Nathan Melind, Benjamin Robinowetz, Harris Moed, New York.

Carleon Importing and Milling Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Blasies Menendino, Cora Menendino, Cornelia Auricheco, New York.

The Geiszler-Haas Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—Martin Geiszler, C. H. Haas, Joseph Havender, New York.

New York and Rockaway Telegraph and Messenger Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—S. E. Ostrom, C. F. Young, Thomas Miller, Brooklyn.

Heyward Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—F. Von Der Geest, O. C. Starck, William Busch, Brooklyn.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINCTON, June 19.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Minnesota Trust and Investment Company of Minneapolis, to carry on a general real estate business, paying special attention to suburban realty; capital, $100,000.

International Banana Company of Philadelphia, to cultivate and develop tropical fruits on plantations owned or to be acquired by the company in the tropics; capital, $150,000.

Rogers-Shear Company of Warren, Penn., to deal in all kinds of goods, wares, and merchandise; capital, $25,000.

National Cast Steel Company of Alleghany, Penn., to deal in steel, iron, and other metals; capital, $300,000.

Park Auto Company of Wilmington, to deal in auto vehicles of whatsoever motive power or various motor systems other than street railways, capital, $20,000.

Inter-Shore Freighting Company, to engage in transportation by boats. Incorporators—William A. Wheatley, H. Bennet Foed, R. Bennett Darnell, and Herbert Stimpson, all of Maryland, and Harry W. Davis of Wilmington.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, June 19, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan 100⅝
5,000 100⅝
7,000 100⅞
10,000 100⅝
1,000 100⅞
500 101
4,000 100⅜
10,000 100⅞
2d series
7,000 99½
6,000 99¼
3,000 99⅜
15,000 99½
2,500 99⅝
3,000 99½
12,000 99⅜
1,000 99⅛
10,000 99
Imprl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan
100,000 93
500 93¼
126,000 93
500 93¼
500 93⅛
50,000 93
8,000 93⅛
368,000 93
8,500 93¼
6,000 93
30,000 92⅞
500 93
35,000 92⅞
1,000 92⅜
500 92⅞
25,000 92⅞
500 93
2,500 92⅜
3,000 92⅞
57,000 92⅜
80,000 92⅞
500 92⅞
5,000 92⅜
5,000 92⅞
5,000 92⅜
1,000 92⅞
500 92⅞
7,500 92⅞
Repub of Cuba 5s
7,000 106⅞
U S of Mexico 4s
18,000 93¼
25,000 93¼
2,000 93¼
10,000 93⅜
Adams Express 4s
1,000 103⅜
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 97½
Am Tobacco 4s
12,000 75
5,000 74⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
500 103¼
2,000 103⅜
2,000 103⅜
adjustment 4s
10,000 96⅜
stamped
2,000 94⅜
1,000 94½
Atlan Coast L 4s
11,000 102
Balt & O pr in 3½s
7,000 96⅜
gold 4s
1,000 104½
So Wn div 3½s
1,000 93¼
1,000 93⅛
Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s
1,000 88
2,000 88⅛
18,000 88⅜
15,000 88⅝
25,000 89
Bklyn Un Elv 1st
2,000 110⅝
Central of Ga Ry cons 5s
2,000 113½
2d inc 5s
26,000 82
5,000 83
15,000 82
3d inc 5s
15,000 67
2,000 66¾
10,000 68⅜
20,000 68
8,000 68¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s
2,000 101⅜
10,000 101⅜
15,000 101⅜
4,000 101⅞
Ches & O gen 4½s
4,000 107⅝
C & O, R & A div 1st con 4s
1,000 103⅜
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
44,000 102⅜
91,000 102⅞
registered
2,000 101
Ill div 3½s
10,000 97⅜
Nebr Ext 4s
1,000 106⅜
Chi, Mil & St Paul, C & P Wn 5s
3,000 117⅛
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
10,000 90⅜
5,000 90⅜
4,000 90⅞
D & R Gde con 4s
10,000 100
2,000 102⅞
Det Sou Cor 5s
20,000 —
30,000-3 —
1,000 —
3,000 —
15,000 —
25,000 —
Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st cnv 5s
4,000 —
1,000 104⅝
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 —
5,000 102⅞
Erie 1st ren 4s
2,000 94⅛
Erie gen 4s
50,000 —
51,000 103⅜
Evans & Tom Hte 1st con 6s
3,000 124
Ft Wth & R G 1st
1,000 91½
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
61,000 24
6,000 24⅝
5,000 24½
12,000 24¼
5,000 24
Int & G N 2d 5s
2,000 101¼
Int Paper cnv 5s
10,000 94
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 89¼
10,000 89¼
15,000 89⅝
15,000 89½
Kans City So 3s
7,000 71
Lacka Steel 5s
1,000 105½
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 108⅞
8,000 109
L S & M S deb 4s
15,000 101
1,000 101¼
12,000 101
Lo & Jeff Bge 4s
2,000 99¼
Mex Cent con 4s
19,000 76¾
Mex Cent 1st inc
10,000 19½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
5,000 100⅝
5,000 101
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
5,000 86
Mo P 1st col 5s
2,000 108⅛
Mob & O ext 6s
4,000 126
Nas Elec R R 4s
10,000 89
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934
1,000 101
3,000 100⅞
1,000 100⅜
gen 3½s
1,000 100⅜
L S col 3½s
21,000 92
N Y C & St L 4s
4,000 105
N Y G, E L H & P pur money 4s
2,000 92¼
1,000 92⅜
2,000 92
5,000 92
Nor & Wn con 4s
2,000 102
1,000 102¼
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
3,000 95
Northn Pac 4s
1,000 105⅛
Northn Pac gen 3s
4,000 77½
5,000 77⅝
Ore R & N con 4s
5,000 102¼
Ore Sh L 1st 6s
2,000 125⅜
1,000 125⅞
Pac of Mo 1st
1,000 105⅛
Reading genl 4s
19,000 104
7,000 103⅞
45,000 103⅝
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
1,000 116½
Rio & Gulf 4s
5,000 95
1,000 94⅞
50,000 94⅜
2,000 95
St L & San F R R refundg 4s
11,000 90⅜
14,000 90⅝
St L, Shwm 1st 4s
105,000 98¼
St Paul, Min & M Mont ext 4s
5,000 103⅛
St P & Sx City 1st
8,000 125
San An & Ar P 4s
1,000 90
Seab Air Line Ry gold 4s
7,000 88
1,000 88
Southn Pac 4s
500 99¼
5,000 93
16,000 92⅜
So Pac of Cal 6s, Series B, 1905
1,000 103
Southn Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
30,000 97
10,000 97¼
35,000 97¼
Southn Ry 1st 5s
10,000 121
15,000 121¼
Southern Railway, St C div 4s
3,000 100¼
Third Av con 4s
1,000 96⅜
Underard Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s
10,000 98¼
1,000 98½
Un Pac 1st 4s
5,000 106⅜
500 106⅜
registered
6,000 106
U S Leather 6s
4,000 109½
U S R & Imp 5s
25,000 101
U S Steel, Corpor sk'g fund 5s
137,000 93
10,000 92⅞
10,000 92⅝
88,000 93
10,000 93¼
10,000 93¼
5,000 93¼
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 117⅜
Wabash deb B 6s
2,000 72
Wah, Ptts Ter 2d
3,000 38½
17,000 38
West Shore 4s, reg
6,000 107
Western Maryland 4s
5,000 89
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s
4,000 97½
West Un funds & real est 4½s
23,000 105
1,000 103¾
1,000 105
W U T col tr 5s
1,000 113
Wis Cen gen 4s
10,000 93
1,000 94⅞

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Chi, St L & P 1st 2¼
Mob & Ohio ext 6s 1¼
West Un col tr 5s 2
West Shore 4s, reg 1⅞
Cen of Ga 2d pf inc 1¾
Cen of Ga 3d pf inc 1¾

DECLINED.

Total sales June 19, 1905 $4,871,500
From Jan. 1, 1905 351,787,200
Corresponding date last year 285,921,000

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,823,679
Gold	67,955,852
Silver	31,472,954
United States notes	13,514,497
Treasury notes of 1890	42,211
National banknotes	14,785,608
Total receipts this day	1,968,386
Total receipts this month	27,879,041
Total receipts this year	523,352,123
Total expenditures this day	1,280,000
Total expenditures this month	21,170,000
Total expenditures this year	553,292,762
Deposits in National banks	82,784,047

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$514,106,969
Silver dollars	463,047,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,502,000
Total	$986,655,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$514,106,969
Silver certificates outstanding	463,047,000
Treasury notes oustanding	9,502,000
Total	$986,655,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$38,881,052
Gold certificates	29,124,900
Silver coin and bullion	25,647,741
Silver certificates	5,825,213
United States notes	13,514,497
Other assets	29,325,068
Total in Treasury	$142,268,371
Deposits in National banks	82,784,047
Total	$225,052,418
Current liabilities	88,228,739
Available cash balance	$136,823,679

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 15 0	Esperanza	1 8 0
Tomboy	1 0 0	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 3		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, June 19, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
79⅝	79¾	6,700	*Amalga. Copper Co.	79¾	79¾	79	79¾	+ ⅝
33¼	34	1,300	Am. Car & Found. Co.	33¾	33¾	32½	33¼	— ⅞
92½	96	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	95	95	95	95	...
35	35½	200	*Am. Ice Co. pf., t. r.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
27	28⅜	100	Am. Ice securities	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+1
17	18	190	*Am. Linseed Co.	18	18	18	18	...
47⅜	47⅝	1,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	47	47⅜	46⅞	47⅜	+ ⅜
112⅝	112¾	1,500	*Am. S. R. Co. pf.	112¾	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	+ ⅜
119½	119¾	1,000	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	118⅞	119¼	118⅝	119¼	+ ⅝
97⅜	97⅝	100	*Am. Smel. Sec. pf., B.	97½	97½	97½	97½	— ⅛
9¼	9½	2,020	Am. Steel Foundries.	9	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
38¼	39	1,700	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	37	38¾	37	38⅜	+2¼
134½	134¾	400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	134⅜	134½	134⅜	134⅜	+ ⅜
32⅜	33	300	*Am. Woolen Co.	32⅝	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
103	103½	400	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103½	103¾	103¼	103⅜	+ ⅜
103	103¼	600	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	103	103¼	103	103¼	+ ⅜
81¾	81⅞	1,700	Atch., Top. & S. F.	81½	82	81½	81⅞	+ ½
102⅝	103	500	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102¾	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ¼
159	160	200	Atlantic Coast Line.	159	159	159	159	+1
108⅞	109¼	1,300	Baltimore & Ohio.	109	109¼	109	109	+ ⅜
65½	65⅝	18,905	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	64	65⅞	64	65⅝	+1¾
150½	150⅝	3,500	Canadian Pacific	150⅜	150⅝	150¼	150⅝	+ ⅜
49⅝	50	700	Chesapeake & Ohio.	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ¼
75	78¼	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	78	78	78	78	— ½
18⅞	19	1,500	Chicago Great West.	18⅝	19	18⅜	19	+ ⅛
173¾	174¼	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	173⅝	174½	173⅝	174⅜	+ ⅝
191	192½	300	Chicago & Northw.	192½	192¼	190⅝	190⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	2,000	Chi. & Northw. rts.	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
30¾	32	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	...
9½	96	100	C., Cl., C. & St. L.	95	95	95	95	+1
41¾	42	600	Col. Fuel & Iron.	41½	42	41½	42	+ ½
9¾	10¼	410	Corn Products Co.	10	10	10	10	...
48½	49	125	Corn Products Co. pf.	48	48	48	48	...
93	93½	350	Detroit United Ry.	93	93¼	93	93	+ ⅜
42	42⅞	300	*Distillers Securities	42¼	42½	42¼	42¼	— ¼
26½	27½	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	27	27¼	27	27	+ ⅜
40⅜	40⅝	6,900	Erie	40¼	40⅝	40¼	40½	+ ¼
79	79¼	100	Erie 1st pf	79	79	79	79	+ ⅜
65½	66	300	Erie 2d pf	65¾	65¾	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
172	174	400	General Electric, x d.	173	173	172½	172½	—2
280	282	200	Great Northern pf.	279	281	279	281	+2
94	95	300	Hocking Valley	93¼	94	93¼	94	+ ⅝
161	161¼	342	Illinois Central	161	161	161	161	+ ½
25	26	100	Iowa Central	25½	25½	25¼	25½	...
81⅝	82¼	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—1¼
24	24½	100	Kansas City Southern.	24	24	24	24	— ¼
54½	55	600	Kansas City South. pf.	54⅞	55	54⅜	55	— ¼
22¼	22¼	1,700	Knick. Ice, Chicago.	19½	22¼	19½	22	+2⅜
145⅜	145⅝	1,100	Louisville & Nash.	145⅜	146	145½	145⅝	+ ½
163½	165	200	Manhattan Elevated.	164¼	164¼	164¼	164¼	+2
80⅜	80⅞	3,200	*Met. Securities	80	80⅞	80	80½	+1½
123½	124	13,000	*Met. Street Railway	123	124½	122⅝	124	+1¼
20⅜	20⅝	400	Mexican Central	20⅜	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	+ ¼
118	118½	700	M., St. P. & S. S. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Printing House on East Twenty fourth Street—Purchases on Morningside Heights—Deal for First Avenue Block Front—Auction Room Results.

William Henry Folsom has sold for John H. Duff, to Joseph J. Little of J. J. Little & Co. the plot 150 by 98.9, on the north side of Twenty-fourth Street, 330 feet east of First Avenue. A printing house, to be occupied solely by Little & Co., will be erected on the site.

Morningside Heights Purchases.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Charles T. Barney to Hellner & Wolf four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and two lots on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Matthew B. Larkin has sold for Charles T. Barney to Horwitz & Lefkowitz the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The buyer owns adjoining property and will improve the whole plot.

Deal for Seventh Avenue Corner.

Moe Levy is reported to have resold 481 to 489 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, a plot 100 by 75, with three-story buildings, which he bought at auction on May 24 for $230,000.

William Buhler has sold to Mrs. Minnie Sheehan, for about $200,000, the three five-story store and loft buildings 153, 155, and 157 West Twenty-third Street, on plot 60 by 98.9.

Block of Houses Sold from Plans.

Bernstein & Feinberg have sold for the Hamburger-Kleinfeld-Rothfeld Realty Company the block front on the east side of First Avenue, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets, five six-story apartment houses in course of construction, each 40 by 100.

Operators Buy on 49th Street.

William L. Sutphin and Andrew F. Gilsey have bought from Daniel B. Freedman the four-story dwelling 108 West Forty-ninth Street, 21.4 by 100, adjoining the new Hotel Maryland.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Annie Bruns the four-story brownstone dwelling 80 East Fifty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 75. The buyer will occupy the house.

Quick Resale on Amsterdam Avenue.

Duff & Brown have resold for Nathaniel B. Ellis 1,883 to 1,887 Amsterdam Avenue, corner of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, three five-story four-family tenements, on plot 75 by 100.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold for J. F. Lemon 453 and 455 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam Avenues, a new five-story apartment house, 50 by 74.11.

Louis Becker has sold for Mary E. Magnus, as trustee, 543 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, a three-story limestone-front dwelling on plot 14.9 by 99.11. The buyer, Hugh McGowan, will occupy the house.

To Alter Sherman Square Buildings.

Plans were filed yesterday by James Butler and Peter McDonnell for alterations to the dwellings on the north side of Seventy-third Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, at the northerly end of Sherman Square. The houses will be converted into store, office, and studio buildings at an expense of $50,000.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for a client 210 West Eightieth Street, a five-story apartment house, on plot 25 by 102.2.

J. E. Briggs has sold for the Hudson Realty Company the northeast corner of Ninety-third Street and Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story apartment house, with stores.

Irving Judis has sold one of two six-story apartment houses, each 45.10 by 100.11, which he is erecting on the north side of One Hundred and Second Street, 150 feet west of Columbus Avenue.

Nathan Kirsh has bought, through M. Sturtz, from Samuel T. and David Slater the properties 54 and 56 West Ninety-ninth Street, 50 by 100.

Benjamin Natkins of Natkins & Co., in conjunction with Herman Arns, has sold for Golda Kaufman 425 West Fifty-sixth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 100.

Buyer for 128th Street Properties.

Harry Goodstein has sold to William H. Rogers the three five-story double flats 218, 220, and 222 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 100 by 100. Mr. Goodstein bought these houses from the United States Trust Company in December, 1903.

Benedict & Co. have sold for Erlanger & Reis to John Bonnert the five-story double flat 129 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 26 by 100.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for Abraham Silverson to Rosa Englander and Amalia Brach 256 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a six-story apartment house, with stores.

Max Gompprecht & Son have sold for a client to John McLoughlin 305 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a five-story flat, on plot 23.4 by 100.11.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for John C. O'Connor, as attorney, to a client of Joseph D. Cronin 249 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Builder Buys on 138th Street.

Levy & Friedman have sold to a client, for improvement, the plot, 125 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 120 feet west of Fifth Avenue.

M. Nasanowitz & Son and A. Weiss have sold 2,195 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat, on plot 25 by 75, for Louis Aaron and Kaliman Cohen to Isidor Kraushaar; also, 223 and 225 East Seventy-third Street, two five-story tenements, to Weil & Mayer.

Builders Sell on 109th Street.

C. & H. Friedman, builders, have sold 306 and 308 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a six-story apartment house, in course of construction, 42.6 by 100.11; also, 303 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, a four-story brick dwelling, 25 by 126. The buyer of the latter property is the industrial school which now occupies it.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story stone-front flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

A. H. Levy & Co. have sold for Isaac Shapiro to Samuel Cohen 416 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11; also, for Elias and Katie Randel, 453 and 455 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, two similar houses, on plot 52 by 98, to Isaac Shapiro; also, for George F. Krumm to Isaac Shapiro 53 East Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

A. M. Kirtland has sold for Peter Fornoff the four-story brick tenement, with store, 2,250 First Avenue, 20 by 80.

Nathan Kirsh has bought from Samuel Wacht the properties 1,685 and 1,687 First Avenue, 40.3 by 100.

Bloch Brothers have bought 437 and 439 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, each 25 by 100. A. Gappiolla was the broker.

Deal on East 110th Street.

Bernstein & Feinberg have sold for John Kafka to Joseph Lichtenstein the six-story apartment house, 46.10 by 100.11, at 35 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and will have their offices in the building.

M. Sturtz has sold to Samuel T. and David Slater the northeast corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 30 by 100.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for Louis Lese 330 and 332 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, two four-story buildings, on plot 49 by 100.11.

The Lissberger & Jacobs Realty Company has sold the five-story triple flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100, at 340 East Eighty-fifth Street, to Mrs. G. H. Hyman. Max Blau was the broker.

Joseph Klein has sold for Samuel Levin to Joseph Schiff the five-story double flat 110 East One Hundred and Second Street, 25 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Nathan Kirsh has bought from Lipman & Gold the three six-story new-law tenements at 92 to 100 Cannon Street, on plot 103 by 100.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Julius Weinstein 222 and 224 Thompson Street, a new six-story tenement, on plot 50 by 85.

Nathan Kirsh has sold the tenement 416 and 418 East Tenth Street, on lot 45 by 100.

Edward T. Kingsley has sold, in conjunction with S. Goldberg, 176 Second Avenue, a four-story brownstone single flat, on lot 25.10 by 100.

Builder Buys on St. Ann's Avenue.

Kronenberger & Hoexter sold for Philip Freudenmacher the five-story apartment house known as the Helena, on Courtlandt Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-sixth and One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Streets; also, four lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, near St. Ann's Avenue, to a builder for improvement.

Inter-State Park Changes Hands.

The McNulty and Fitzgerald Company has bought the Inter-State Park property at Hollis, L. I., near Jamaica and the Belmont Park race track. The property consists of about forty-six acres fronting on the Jericho Turnpike and the Long Island Railroad. The purchase price was about $100,000.

I. Garfunkel has sold for a client to J. Orenstein and M. Schwarz the five-story double flat 220 Union Street, Brooklyn, 35 by 85 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8d Av, n e corner of 162d St, 50x90.5, two-story frame building; trustee's sale, to Sarah F. Georgi.....$42,000

130th St, 110 and 112 East, s s, 100 ft e of Park Av, 50x99.11, two three-story frame dwellings; all right, title, and interest of Frederick Marx, Jr., on May 18, 1896, assignee's sale, to Philip Sugarman 100

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

72d St and Avenue A, n w corner, for a six-story tenement, 25.8 by 99; Morris O'Kern of 90 Canal St, owner; Brown & Timendorfer of 165 East Broadway, architects; cost, $42,000.

4th Av, e s, 88 ft n of 225th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x48; John and Ruth Barker of 225th St, near 4th Av, owners; George P. Crosier of 92 East 10th St, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $4,000.

Park Av, s w corner of 176th St, for an eight-story brick storage warehouse, 57.7x120; Tremont Fireproof Storage Warehouse Company, premises, owner; John E. Kerby of 452 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Park Av, s w corner of 176th St, for a three-story brick stable, 50x25; same owner and architect; cost, $20,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

73d St, n s, between Amsterdam Av and Broadway, to five five-story buildings; James Butler of 390 Washington St. and Peter McDonnell of 2 Battery Place, owners; Meynicke & Franke of 298 5th Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Bowery and Bond St, n w corner, to a five-story bank and loft building; German Exchange Bank, Bowery and Bond St, owner; John H. Friend of 148 Alexander Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

50th St, 111 East, to a five-story building; Cornelius L. Poillon of 125 East 70th St, owner; Charles A. Rich of 255 West 91st St, architect; cost, $20,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, June 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80x100; Sterling Realty Company to Reliance Construction Company, (mtg $40,790) 100

AVENUE B, e s, corner of 72d St, 25.2x98; Joseph Silberstein and others to Wolf Bloom, (mtg $29,500) 100

AVENUE A, 238 and 240, e s, 51.6x95.6; Samuel Greenfeld and others to Abraham J. Gottlieb, (mtg $46,000)..... Nom.

BARKER AV, e s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125, Ottsville; John Hauser to Della E. Flannery..... 2,250

BECK ST, n e corner of Prospect Av, 138.10x irregular; Leon Garfunkel to Prospect Avenue Realty Company, (mtg $71,000)..... Nom.

BEDFORD ST, n, 40 ft s of Downing St, 18.9x75.1; William Bachrach and others to Robert Bader, (mtg $5,000).. 100

BELMONT AV, n w corner of 179th St, 81.7x11.9x80.9x1.8; Michael J. McCormick to Nathan N. Cohen, all liens... Nom.

BLEECKER ST, 252, w s, 19x75; John H. Sanders to Joseph H. Thomas ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, e s, 225 ft s of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Frank H. Bocquet.. 800

BROOK AV, 1,514, e s, 25x100.11; Max I. Klein and others to Michael Erlanger and another, (mtg $10,690)..... 100

BROOK AV, 1,360, corner of St. Paul's Place, 36.9x80; Charles H. Bernard and others to Alexinor P. Warner..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,374 and 1,376, e s, 48.10x100; Max Brock to Isaac Syrop, (mtg $18,000) 100

CHERRY ST, n s, 416 ft e of Catharine St, 23.4x127; Martin Garone to Rachela Paladino, ½ part, all title, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, Lot 13, map of Francis McDonald, 22x95.3; Margaret L. McDonald, individually and executrix, to William Bradford, all title 7,500

CLAY AV, 1,340, e s, 25x90; Fray L. Busch to Marie Engman..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, e s, 26.8 ft n of 82d St, 25.2x100; George Schwegler to Louis W. Weill, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

COLUMBUS AV, e s, at n e s of 209th St, 99.11x irregular, 210.3 ft n e s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 285x106.7; John H. Koelsch to Max Marx, (mtg $52,000).. 100

CORNELL AV, n e corner of Birch St, 100x25; Patrick Guina to Henry Rick. 100

COURTLANDT AV, 922, e s, 20.4x100; Anna Hensle to Charles Galewski..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, 924, e s, 20.4x100; Gertrude Burkard to Charles Galewski. 100

DIVISION ST, 252 and 254, n w corner of Ridge St, 44.4x84; Samuel Strassbourger to Hene Cooper, (mtg $65,000).. 100

EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 102.2 ft s of 159th St, —x—; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 158th St, 40.5x113.2; Hene Cooper to Samuel Strassbourger, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 158th St, —x—; William A. Spencer and others, trustees, to Jacob Scheer and another, quitclaim 2,250

FRONT ST, 130, w s, 21.4x72.1; Elizabeth H. Williams to Isaac Newlin..... Nom.

INTERIOR PLOT, 340 ft s of White Plains Road, 325 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Pauline Rosenzweig and another..... Nom.

JENNINGS ST, 986, s s, 19.1x100; Grace Levy to George S. Lomer..... Nom.

LAFAYETTE ST, n e s, 102.7 ft n of 10th Av, 27x100; Lawrence St, n e s, 102.7 ft w of 10th Av, —x—; Hortense Boll to George Boll, all title..... Nom.

LAWRENCE ST, n e s, 77.7 ft n of 10th Av, 52x100; Annie A. Shepard and others to Sheltering Arms 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 40.11 ft n of 110th St, 20x70; Margaret Walsh to Margaret Julius and others, (mtg $5,000) 100

LORILLARD ST, 41, e s, 25x98; Solomon Rosenblatt to Harvey Rennecker, (mtg $2,700) 100

LOT 25, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Joseph Roberts 100

LOT 223, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to John E. Pollion..... 100

LOT 100, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to William H. Kephart..... 100

LOT 267, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to William Forbes 100

LOT 154, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Stephen G. Still..... 100

LOT 80, map of Arden property, East Chester and Westchester; Jorgen F. Mortensen to Emma L. Shirmer, (mtg $425) ..... Nom.

LOT 504, map of Arden property, East Chester and Westchester; George Mortensen to Emma L. Shirmer, (mtg $425) ..... Nom.

LOT 76, map of Clarson's Point; William Gilbert to James M. Davis..... 6,000

LOT 103, map of 125 lots, Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Louis L. Wells and another ..... Nom.

LOT 62, map of land of William O. Giles [illegible] to James A. Mahony, (mtg $1,000) 100

LOT 62, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Emma L. Shirmer to Elinor O. Mortensen, (mtg $600)..... 100

LOT 157, second map of Neill estate; Morris N. Dartch to Joseph Diamond, (mtg $3,000) 100

LOT 121, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Bronxwood Realty Company to Charles A. Hall, (mtg $400)..... Nom.

LOT 121, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Charles A. Hall to Orry H. Hoag, (mtg $4,800) 1,450

LOT 473, map of Van Nest Park; Sarah Mechler to Mary Wittekind..... 100

LOTS 33 and 84, map of 483 lots of Haight estate; Natalie Meyer and another to Carl Lentz..... Nom.

LOTS 180 to 184, second map of Neill estate; John H. Schroeder to Edward Harding, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

LOTS 423 to 425, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Nettie J. Jones to Anton Kurdelski ..... Nom.

LOTS 560 and 562, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Joseph Hahn ..... Nom.

LOTS 26 to 28, map of 125 lots, Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to John Foy ..... Nom.

LOTS 105 to 108, map of Maria Shrady at King's Bridge; Bertha Bernauer to James A. Mahony, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

LOTS 86 and 87, map 125 lots Ruser estate; Robert Illwitzer to Hudson P. Rose Co..... Nom.

LOTS 23 to 28, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Louis Lese 100

LOTS 62, 63, 137 to 190, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Louis Lese..... 100

LOTS 154 to 188, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Louis Lese..... 100

LOTS 257, 258, and 294 to 300, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to William Forger..... 100

LOTS 142 to 145, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Emil B. Zumbuehl..... 100

LOTS 273 to 275, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Bernard C. Murray..... 100

LOTS 9 to 18, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Emil S. Levi..... 100

LOTS 37 to 89, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Solomon Jacobs 100

LOTS 5, 6, 19 to 22, 72 to 74, 64 to 71, 82 to 85, 191 to 200, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Michael Levi to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $107,500)..... 100

LOTS 44 to 53 and 118, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Crotona Realty Company to Alex. Kahn et al..... 100

LOTS 157 to 169, map of building lots, 24th Ward, near William's Bridge Station; Joseph Schneider to Jennie Runkel, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

LOUISE ST, w s, 175 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x95, Van Nest; August Dienst to Marie Uthenwoldt, (mtg $1,250) ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, w s, 50.11 ft s of 114th St, 50.6x irregular; Maurice Beckon to George W. Herzig, (mtg $49,250)..... 100

MADISON AV, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, 25x100; Catherine Whirtley to Harry Bick..... 100

MADISON ST, 377, n s, 25x94.10; Max Rodt et al to City of New York.. 20,000

PROSPECT AV, n e corner of Beck St, 307.4x irregular; Morris Bernstein and others to Leon Garfunkel, (mtg $71,000) Nom.

THOMPSON ST, 222 and 224, e s, 50x85; Julius Weinstein to Rosa Perniacro, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

TIFFANY ST, 1036, e s, 25x100; Christian Rapp to Elizabeth M. Walski, (mtg $3,500) 100

TRINITY AV, n w corner of Teasdale Place, 28x100; Carl Witzel to Jacob Weber, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 100 ft n of 173d St, 100x150; Henry O. Heuer to Urry Goodman, (mtg $12,500)..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, 1,341, w s, 20x80; Mary E. Stanton and others to Joseph M. Stanton, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w cor of 226th St, 93x126; Charles J. Chapman to Patrick Cuffy..... 100

1ST AV, w s, 50.10 ft n of 118th St, 50x100; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Saul Wallenstein, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

1ST AV, 1,026 and 1,030, n e corner of Fifty-sixth St, 60x94; Leo A. Goldstone to Julius B. Fox..... 100

1ST AV, 1,028 to 1,030, n e corner of 56th St, 60x94; Julius B. Fox to Leo A. Goldstone, (mtg $35,000)..... 100

1ST AV, s e s, at centre line of block, lots 120 and 121, streets run e 100x s 21.8x w 100x n 25.8; William G. De Witt to Charles Schaeffer, (mtg $10,000) 100

2D AV, n w corner 93d St, 25.8x80; Louis Livingston et al to Charles Jacobs, (mtg $30,000)..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, 202.3 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x121.11; Louis Rudinsky to Joseph Rudinsky, (mtg $43,000)..... 100

3D ST, s s, lot 291, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Charles S. Diller to Harry Feller, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

5TH AV, 1,363, e s, 25x100; Louis P. Holzwasser and another to Rae G. Holzwasser, (mtg $33,500)..... 100

5TH AV, 2,225, e s, 99.11x25; Millie Claman and others to Israel Friedus, one-third part..... Nom.

5TH AV, e s, 75.10 ft n of 119th St, 25x81; Baumann-Morz Realty Company to Ray Anspacher, (mtg $24,500)..... 100

6TH AV, 45, w s, 22x irregular; Henrietta Blau and another, executors, to David Fry and another..... 18,000

9TH AV, s e s, at n e s of 209th St, 215x irregular; 9th Av, s e s, at n e s of 210th St, 385x irregular; Dexter R. Rumsey to John H. Koelsch, ½ part..... Nom.

9TH AV, s e s, at n e s of 210th St, 99.11x100; John H. Koelsch to Isaac Moss and another, (mtg $17,500)..... 100

10TH AV, n s, Lot 904, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Catharine Kane and others to James F. Moore..... 3,800

11TH ST, s s, lot 271, map of Wakefield, 100x214; Henry C. Schaefer et al to Morris Haber et al..... 100

14TH ST, s s, 155 ft w of Prospect Terrace, 50x114, Wakefield; Frederic E. Gunnison to William Burke..... Nom.

18TH AV, s s, Lot 1,024, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Catherine B. King and others to William S. Jutten..... 100

23D ST, 163 to 157 West, 60x98.9; William Buhler to Minnie Sheehan... 100

26TH ST, 326 East, 24.8x98.9; Julius Miller to Max Kotzen..... Nom.

28TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of 4th Av, 20.10x98.9; Jennie Beam and others to Arthur W. Sanders, (mtg $8,000)..... 40,000

28TH ST, n s, 162.6 ft w of 4th Av, 20.10x98.9; Arthur Saunders to Hector H. Havemeyer, (mtg $32,000)..... 100

29TH ST, 210 East, 25x98.5; Mabel E. Brennan to Banned Friend, (mtg $12,000) 100

32D ST, s s, 231.1 ft e of 7th Av, 18.11x72.8; 32d St, s s, 213.1 ft e of 7th Av, 18.11x73.6; Paul D. Lavigne to William E. Sutherland..... 7,500

38TH ST, 102 West, 20x98.3; 6th Av, 645, w s, 24.2x60; Eliza Slater to James Slater 100

38TH ST, 102 W, 20x98.3; 6th Av, 645, w s, 24.2x60; Louise Livingston to Eliza Slater 100

53D ST, 12 East, 37.6x irregular; Eliza C. Oakman to Mary L. Fisk, (mtg $85,000) 100

61ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Mary T. Rafferty to M. Groh's Sons, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

68TH ST, 75 West, 20x100.5; Frederick E. Wuerz et al, executors, to John T. Bermingham, (mtg $25,000)..... 4,795

68TH ST, 75 West, 20x100.5; Herman Wuerz and others to John Bermingham, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

70TH ST, 58 West, 23x100.5; Anton Schwartz to Samuel L. Hyman, (mtg $30,000) 100

78TH ST, n s, 188.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x102.2; William Klenert to Bertha Lehman, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

83D ST, 133 and 135 West, 50x102.2; William Engel to Nanette Weber, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 16x102.2; Isaac Haff and others to Joseph Liebenthal and others, (mtg $28,000).. Nom.

87TH ST, 432 East, 20x90; August Essberger to Isidor Simon, (mtg $6,500).. 25,000

87TH ST, 108 and 110 East, 55.10x100.8; Solomon A. Arnstein to Peter Korn, (mtg $18,000) 48,500

97TH ST, 301 to 305 East, 75.8x100.11; Beaconsfield Realty Company to Sophia Clug, (mtg $49,785.71)..... 100

97TH ST, 228 East, 25x100.11; Rosa Marino to David Feld and another, (mtg $5,000) 17,500

100TH ST, 127 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Mayer to Israel Schneider and another 100

102D ST, 60 East, 30x100.11; Ida Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and another, (mtg $29,000)..... 8,500

102D ST, 306 East, 25x100.11; Herman Margulies and others to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $15,500)..... 100

110TH ST, 27 East, 16.10x100.11; John Kafka to Henry M. Bloch and another, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 343 East, 25x100.11; W. C. Hughes to Antonia Ubriaco, (mtg $9,000) 100

114TH ST, 343 East, 25x100.11; Rocco D'Onofio and others to W. C. Hughes, (mtg $9,000) 100

116TH ST, s e corner of Forest Av, 23x118; Max Cohen and others to Arthur Realty Company, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

122D ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 50x irregular; Isidore Jackson et al to Joseph Isaacs, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

127TH ST, s s, 421 ft e of Lenox Av, 53.3x99.11; Peter Korn to Solomon A. Arnstein, (mtg $75,750)..... 100

129TH ST, 132-134 East, 25x99.11; Max S. A. Wilson to Hyman Horowits, (mtg $41,500) ..... Nom.

130TH ST, 250 West, 15x99.11; Albert Bentley to Charlotte E. Hall, all title. Nom.

133D ST, 66 West, 25x99.11; Franziska Elsert to Isaac Acker and another, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Max Peaty and others to Peaty-Edelson Construction Company, (mtg $20,100)..... 100

143D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 87.6x99.11; Lena Wilson to Charles Bolte, (mtg $35,000) 100

143D ST, n s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 87.6x99.11; Charles Bolte to Franklin L. Groff, ½ part, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

156TH ST, 735 East, 24.11x99.11; Leopold Hutter to Josephine Klar, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

167TH ST, 838 East, 25x92.1; John McGown to Sophie Steinberg, (mtg $18,000) 100

174TH ST, w s, Lot 119, map of Gleason property, 25x100; Joseph J. Gleason to Sarah Rutherford, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.

180TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; Louis Garfiel to Simon L. Moll, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

210TH ST, s w s, 100 ft s e of 9th Av, 150x99.11; John H. Koelsch to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 6 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACKER, Isaac, and another to Franziska Elsert; 133d St, s s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 4,000

AFRO-AMERICAN REALTY COMPANY to Helen D. Adams; 134th St, n s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, as per bond.... 22,000

ANDERSON, A. G., to C. Hitchcock; plot 195 ft n of White Plains Road and 625 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

ARKENBURGH, William H., to Charles E. Appleby; Broadway, n w corner of 07th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

BECKER, I., to H. P. Rose; Lots 29 and 30, map of Ruser estate, 3 years..... 500

BERGEN, B., to P. Lowenfeld; 2d Av, s w corner of 117th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BERMINGHAM, John T., to H. Hirschman; 68th St, 75 West, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BERMINGHAM, John T., to G. E. Shannon; 68th St, 75 West, 3 years.... 25,000

BICK, Harry, to C. Whirtley; Lot 827, map of part of Hunt estate, installments, 6 per cent..... 800

BICK, H., to C. Whitney; Lot 827, map of Hunt estate, 5 years..... 3,000

BLOCH, H. M., and another to J. Kafka; 110th St, 27 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 11,750

BONNER, James, and others to M. C. O'Brien; 52d St, 180 West, as per bond. 8,200

BRASCH, Samuel, and another to P. Lowenfeld and another; 11th St, n w corner of Avenue B, installments, 6 per cent..... 72,000

BUEK, Charles, to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Fulton St, 66 and 68, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 50,000

BURKE, William, to F. E. Gunnison; 148th St, s w s, 155 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 2,000

BURKE, William, to F. E. Gunnison; 14th St, s w s, 180 ft n w of Prospect Av, 2 years..... 2,000

CALLAHAN, William H., to E. B. Levy; plot 840 ft e of White Plains Road and 700 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years 1,200

COLBY, Mary T., to Bowery Savings Bank; Hoe St, w s, 122.3 ft s of Home St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,500

COOPER, Hene, to S. Strasbourger; Division St, n w corner of Ridge St, installments, 6 per cent..... 10,000

D'AMBRA, Annie, to Samuel Keese; Emescliff Place, 5 years 6,500

DANZIGER, K., to Jefferson Bank; Avenue C, equidistant from 6th and 7th Sts, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 19,000

DANZIGER, Adolph, to Jefferson Bank; Avenue D, 44 and 46, 1 year, 6 per cent. 21,000

DAVIS, James E. and W., Gilbert; Lot 1, map of Classon's Point, as per bond 4,500

DAVIS, Lydia, to S. Riker; 77th St, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, due Nov. 1, 1910.... 500

DIAMOND, Thomas, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 50th St, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av; 50th St, s s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 9,000

DILLON, Daniel J., to C. I. Hitchcock; Lot 286, map of Hunt estate, 3 years. 3,000

DOELGER, P., to German Savings Bank; 116th St, n s, 45 ft e of 8th Av, two mtgs, $20,000, 3 years, 4 per cent. 40,000

DOELGER, P., to German Savings Bank; 116th St, n s, 90 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

DREYFOOS, T. J., to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 134 to 138, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 13,650

EASTERN UNION REALTY COMPANY to J. McGown; Jackson Av, n w corner of 156th St, demand, 6 per cent.... 20,000

ELY, Smith, to A. K. Ely; 13th St, s s, 56.9 ft s e of 4th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,500

ENGMAN, M., to L. H. A. Schneider; Clay Av, 1,340, as per bond..... 4,500

FELD, David, and another to R. Marino; 97th St, 223 East, installments..... 3,000

FELLER, H., to Charis S. Diller; 3d St, s s, Lot 291, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FEUST, S., to L. Loewenthal; Willis Av, w s, 75 ft s of 135th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 20,000

FICHTER, H., to New York Mortgage and Security Company; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 121st St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 70,000

FISCHEL REALTY COMPANY to Charles Griffen; 29th St, 316 to 320 East, 1 year 50,000

FISK, M. L., to E. Oakman and another; 52d St, 12 East, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 40,000

FLANNERY, Delia E., and another to J. Hauser; Barker St, e s, 100 ft n of Elizabeth St, 3 years..... 11,850

FORBES, William, to Crotona Realty Company; Lot 287, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 1,600

FORGER, William, to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 257 and 258, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,400

FORGER, William, to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 274 to 300, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 11,025

FOX, Julius B., to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, 1,028 and 1,030, 2 mtgs $10,000, 5 years..... 20,000

FOX, Julius B., to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, 1,028, 5 years..... 15,000

FOY, John, to H. F. Rose Company; Lots 26 to 28, map of Ruser estate, 2 years 1,050

FRY, David, and others to H. Blau, executor; 6th Av, 45, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 16,000

GALEWSKI, Charles, to G. Burkard; Courtlandt Av, 924, 2 mtgs $6,000, 3 years 12,000

GOODMAN, Urry, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Washington Av, w s, 200 ft n of 173d St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 12,500

GOLDSTONE, Leo A., to J. L. Buttenwieser; 1st Av, 1,028 and 1,030, installments, 6 per cent..... 6,000

GOTTLIEB, Abraham J., to S. Greenfeld; Avenue A, 238, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GOTTLIEB, A. J., to J. Spirach; Avenue A, 240, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

GREEN, Samuel, and another to Germania Life Insurance Company; 20th St, n s, 302 ft w of 5th Av, as per bond. 210,000

HABER, Morris, and others to H. C. Schaefer; 11th St, n s, Lot 271, map of Unionport, 3 years..... 2,000

HONER, John A., to Charles Cashman; 187th St, 661, 1 year..... 1,000

HOPPER, T. F., to Empire City Savings Bank; 107th St, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent.... 25,000

HOROWITZ, H., to M. S. A. Wilson; Lexington Av, s w corner of 120th St, 5 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg $41,500 12,000

ILLWITZER, Robert, to H. P. Rose Company; Lots 31 and 32, map of Ruser estate, 3 years..... 500

ISAAC, Joseph, to I. Jackson and another; 122d St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... Nom.

ISAAC, Joseph, to I. Jackson and another; 122d St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 11,000

JACOPS, Solomon, to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 137 to 139, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,350

JACOBS, Charles, to L. Livingston and another; 2d Av, n w corner of 93d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

JUTTEN, William S., to C. B. King and others; 18th St, Lot 1,024, map of Wakefield, 3 years..... 2,000

KAHN, Alexander, and others to Crotona Realty Company; Lots 44 to 53, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 28,000

KAHN, Alexander, and others to Crotona Realty Company; Lot 118, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 7,000

KATZEN, M., and others to F. A. O. Schwarz; 26th St, 328 East, 5 years..

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
East Side.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
96th St., Near 5th Avenue.
100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.
MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

116TH STREET NEAR MADISON
Five-story, 30-ft. double, with stores; low rents, $4,800; asking $46,000; easy terms.
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An exceptional chance to purchase two tenements, first-class condition, in the Seventies, paying net 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front; fully rented; might entertain exchange. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

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Estate money; lowest possible charges.
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BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$750 up.
On easy payments.
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ON TREMONT AV.
Lots on Tremont Av., between Aqueduct, Jerome, and Morris Avs., $3,000 to $3,500; easy terms.
J. CLARENCE DAVIS,
149th St., 3d Av.; Jerome and Burnside Avs.; Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
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Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

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CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

Attention!—Three four-story double flats, 5 rooms and bath, price $16,300 each; 135th St., 5-story double flat, price $22,000; 149th St., near 3d Av., 25x90, 4-story double house, price $22,000; 148th St., 50x100, 5-story, 6 families on floor, price $49,500, rent $5,700. Trottner, 714 East 138th St.

For Sale—Plot of 24 lots, with mansion and stable, in Unionport, 216 feet on choicest avenue, including two corners, high and dry, and beautifully adapted for building; price $30,000; reasonable terms. Frank Gass, Unionport.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on S. COWEN,
136th St. & Westchester Ave.

Key to corner on Washington Av. in 160s; 3-story stone property; $8,750.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3d Av.

$15,000 will buy 50x100, five-story, new-law 20-family apartment; five rooms and bath; near station; price $61,000; rent $7,100; mortgage 4½ per cent.; will net 20 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

At $5,300, $1,200 cash, two-family house, extra large, fronting two streets, all improvements, just built, near Bronx Park elevated station. Apply Levy, 1,323 Tremont Av., West Farms.

One and two-family houses in Van Nest, the boom section of the Bronx; $500 to $1,000 cash. Peters, 2,021 F. n Road, West Farms. Branch, Morris Park Av., and Taylor St., Van Nest. Open Sundays.

Lots! Lots!—I have large and small plots, suitable for 4-family tenements, near Rapid Transit Stations and Southern Boulevard; also prominent corners. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th St.

Nine-room house, all improvements, lot 50x100; first-class condition; must be sold immediately; price $5,500, cash required, $2,500. Wolff & Fairchild, 4,778 3d Av., Pelham Av.

Improved and Unimproved Property,
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500, lots 41x100; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St. Open Sundays.

Two-family house, near Prospect Av., convenient to Subway station; $6,500; four-story double, 5 rooms and bath; full lot; $15,500. John F. Dowd, 724 East 140th St.

Two inside lots on East 182d St., Belmont, adjoining corner; desirable location; worth $8,000; bargain; make offer. Heine, 2,155 Arthur Av.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Two four-story triple, all improvements, near St. Ann's Av.; rented $4,250; price $39,500. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

A modern 2-family detached house at 184th St., 100 ft. west of Jerome Av.; easy terms. E. M. Tessier, 398 East 184th St.

Four-story double cold-water flat, west of 3d Av.; rented $1,920; price $17,000. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

$1,000 buys 2 or 3 family house, best location in the heart of the Bronx. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

A Bargain.—Two-family house, 1,050 Stebbins Av., near 166th; asking $8,500; on premises.

$400—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To Rent—At Stonington, Conn., furnished cottage, 14 rooms, all improvements; 1½ miles from R. R. station; trolley service; stable for four horses. Address Samuel Doughty, Box 1112 Stonington, Conn.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms, bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach; illustrated circular. Caipe, 505 West 124th St.

Furnished, June and July, roomy cottage, shore, near New Haven; large veranda; extensive grounds; moderate rent. L. P. Treadwell, 19 East 89th St., New York.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

New England Coast.—Seashore cottages and farmhouses for rent and sale. Cruttenden, Norwich, Conn.

MORTGAGES.

4% Money
A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.
A. W. McLaughlin & Co.,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

Prompt for second mortgage on New York City real estate within 48 hours after application. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, New York.

Eleven trust funds to loan on Bronx property sums to suit, at 5%. Neuteck & Pusher, 483 Willis Av., (147th.)

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

AT AUCTION.

GREAT WHITE PLAINS SALE.
WHITE PLAINS HIGHLANDS
THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
situated in the village of White Plains, N. Y., consists of
257 BUILDING PLOTS
100 FEET FRONT EACH.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auct'n'r,
will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises on
SATURDAY, JULY 1st,
Continuing Monday and Tuesday, July 3d and 4th,
at 12 o'clock noon.
This property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, &c.
50 TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.
34 Minutes from Grand Central Depot.
For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, 23 East 20th Street, New York City.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, the Exchange Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 20, NOON,
50 CHOICE LOTS,
Part of Bussing Estate, Map of Norwood,
GUN HILL ROAD,
WEBSTER, DECATUR, HULL, PERRY AVS.
Just west of Railroad Station,
Williamsbridge,
BRONX, NEW YORK CITY.
Splendid building location; city improvements; convenient to Harlem Railroad Station; on line of Trolley connecting with L at Bedford Park. Liberal terms.
Send for maps and particulars to Gould & Wilke, Attorneys, 2 Wall St., or James L. Wells, Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE Estate Ann Hanlon, Dec'd, by order of Julius Hochrein, Trustee, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 27, NOON,
3-story frame store, dwelling, plots,
NO. 730
Westchester Av.,
Between Bergen and Brook Avs., near 149th St. Subway and L stations and several trolley lines.
Maps and particulars with Lewis S. Goebel, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Friday, June 30, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
By order of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York.
66, 68, 70, 72 Elm St.
ADJOINING LEONARD ST.,
the three 3, 4, and 5 story brick buildings, size 100x90x irregular.
Book maps and further particulars at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICES,
280 B'way. or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

TO-DAY, TUESDAY,
AT 11 A. M.,
AUCTION OF 332 LOTS
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

2-Family House,
BATH BEACH.
Light and air on FOUR sides. Think what that means in comfort!
PRICE, $9,000; $1,000 CASH.
House is of brick and contains 15 rooms and 2 baths; lot is 25 ft. x 100 ft.; 2 steam-heating apparatus; the same house in old Brooklyn would bring $12,000 because of its beauty of finish.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

LOTS OF LOTS.
About 60 of them in Flatbush; 4 acres, price $3,000 an acre; would take $2,500 if quick, which is less than $175 a lot; two blocks from car line; all dry land on grade. E. V. Brewster, owner, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

I HAVE ORDERS TO SELL
255 DECATUR ST. FOR $9,750.
NO BETTER LOCATION in the BOROUGH.
3-story and basement brownstone; lot 20x100; house 20x44; $1,000 just expended upon it to bring it up to date; cheapest house in the 23d Ward.
FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CLOSING TWO ESTATES.
Ten minutes from Prospect Park; cars close; splendid neighborhood; lots, $350 upward; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled opportunity for home or investment. Executor, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL BRICK HOUSE,
$3,600.
2 story, basement, and cellar; in perfect order; porcelain bath and kitchen sink; new decorations; newly laid cement sidewalk and areaway; new brownstone stoop; owner is crazy to offer for less than $4,200; only $800 cash required.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

A HOME OR INVESTMENT.
3-story basement, stone, private house, within 3 blocks of Prospect Park; price $8,500; mortgage $5,000. Edward E. Crawford, 44 Court St.

SCHERMERHORN ST.,
BETWEEN HOYT AND BOND.
LARGE BROWNSTONE HOUSE,
$15,000,
WORTH $20,000, FOR BUSINESS.
FRED. M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Prospect Park and 5 Railroads.
Underselling everybody; lots $225 upward; any terms. Call Albert Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL HOUSE, FRAME, $3,000.
Williams Av., between Liberty and Atlantic.
FRED. M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 23K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

To Let—Furnished, Greycliff, (eight rooms and bath) and Willow Dell Mountain cottages; near Lake Mohonk; beautiful scenery, superb drives; spring water. Joseph Graham, Gardiner, N. Y., R. F. D.

Branchport, N. Y.—Nine-room cottage, fully furnished; reasonable for season. Frank Dametz.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BOOM
THE GREATEST SHOT EVER FIRED ON LONG ISLAND
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
(Right Opposite Baldwin Station,) 4 miles outside Greater New York.
Lots $25 and Upward
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS $5 DOWN and $2 MONTHLY.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
FINE SCHOOLS, STORES, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING, TROLLEY DIRECT TO NEW YORK. PERSUASIVE ARGUMENT IS NOT NECESSARY. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
For maps and free tickets call or write.
CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY
WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office: J. M. BENNETT, 82 Fourth Avenue.

BAYSIDE PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.
Send for pamphlet or free tickets.
NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
Branches: 500 5th Av., N. Y., and 110 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Within Bowshot of New York,



On the Edge of the Palisades, lies
HUDSON HEIGHTS
recently acquired by us, and already being converted into a MODEL SUBURB.
OPPOSITE 96TH ST., N. Y.,
it is reached from Franklin or 42d St. in 20 minutes.
It commands a superb view of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island.
FARE 7½ CENTS.
Several houses already occupied and others being built. To introduce this tract we offer lots from $400 to $800, cash or instalments. Liberal terms also to house buyers. Nearness to city insures a big demand for this property as it becomes better known.
Trolley to Jersey City and Hoboken makes Hudson Heights attractive to homeseekers in these towns.
For particulars apply at office on property or
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

5 LOTS—50c. A WEEK
Price, $100 for the 5.
On Harlem R. R., 50 minutes' ride from 42d St.; ground high and dry; free and clear.
L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.
Open Evenings.

30 minutes to 42d St.
Three Miles North of City Line.
Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

$50 lots at Elmsford; acre plots $450; Westchester Park lots at station $300 up; monthly payments. Jacobs, 245 East 57th.

Mamaroneck.
MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.
Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 50x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.
New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.
New Rochelle.—Furnished houses for rent, from $40 up. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.
HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36, Tribune Building.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.,
Comprising 1,500 restricted lots, within one block of the station, is the most desirable property on Long Island for a home or an investment.
Twenty minutes to Herald Square when Pennsylvania improvements are completed.
Five minutes from Long Island Sound.
Seventy-five feet above tide water.
Lots $200 to $500. Easy terms.
Money loaned to build.
Send for booklet and free tickets to inspect the property.
BELLCOURT LAND CO.
1 WEST 34TH ST.

RICHMOND HILL
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

SEND POSTAL TO-NIGHT
For Circular and Views of
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City,
on the Hills at Picturesque Flushing Bay,
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
Comparison is challenged with every other Town site.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Each lot has water front privileges.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

TO LET.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.
CHOICE BLOCK—10 HOUSES,
St. Ann's Av., vicinity 138th St.; mortgages, $110,500; equity, $50,000. Jonas, 2,234 8th Av.

Equity of $15,000 in five 2-family brick houses in Bronx, for flats or apartment house; will add cash. Nathan Weiss, 757 Broadway.

Desire to exchange seven-story apartment, near Riverside; equity $80,000. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.
TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x82; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

109 LENOX AVE.
Elegant store and basements for a term of years; suitable for family liquor, grocer, butcher, restaurant, &c.
H. BRANDSTEIN,
101 West 115th St.

45th St., Bet. B'way & 6th Av. | Two houses, 33.4x100. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Two floors, 80x25, skylight, 84 Elm St. Inquire in saloon.

APARTMENT HOTELS.
CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.
GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
Lady leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 31st St. and Manhattan Square.

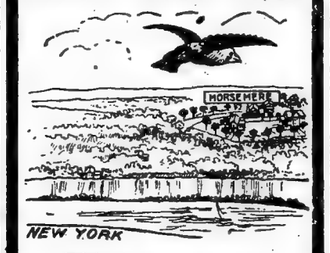
A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, bath, during Summer months, The Franklin, 204 West 94th.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOME ON THE PALISADES

AT
WOODCLIFF
ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive at 79th Street.
NEW HOUSES
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS, BALANCE SAME AS RENT.
TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO THE PROPERTY.
WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS, MAP, PRICES, &c.
Woodcliff Land Impt. Co., Post Office Address Box 88 Weehawken, N. J.
OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.

As the Crow Flies


Morsemere
is but 2 miles from New York via 130th St. Ferry; it is but 15 minutes' run, including ferriage, from New York, or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. All city conveniences amid country surroundings. Fine boating and fishing. Magnificent driveways. Completely equipped modern homes from $5,000 up on terms to suit you.
Unusually careful restrictions.
Superb view of Orange Mountains.
8 new houses ready for occupancy.
Though comparatively new, MORSEMERE has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights, and a fine sewerage system.
Trolley (opened Decoration Day) brings many people daily, and unusual activity and advancing prices result. Office on property.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS,
WEST NUTLEY, N. J.
For sale, choicest building sites in Greater New York district; carefully restricted; fine old shade; parklike; extended views, highest residence ridge between New York and Orange Mountains; convenient to railroad stations and electric cars; best location to own one's home; plots 50x150; only $850; titles perfect; terms easy; houses erected to suit purchasers; money loaned to build.
NEW HOUSES
to the value of over quarter of a million have been erected on this property, and are occupied by owners; $100,000 worth more now under way; values are increasing rapidly; investigate now; illustrated booklet free.
NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
OWNERS,
West Nutley, N. J. 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
8 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.
EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, TILED BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, LARGE, RESTRICTED GROUNDS, FOR RENT $25.00. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

Avon by the Sea, "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS,
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Wanted—Two-family house, modern in every detail, in refined neighborhood, within easy access to City Hall, Manhattan; price $6,000 cash; don't answer if you have only trash. Griffin, 200 West 132d St., Manhattan.

Slater Studios and Offices, 7 West 42d St., at 5th Av.—Attractive rooms, rates $35.00 to $45.00, to be vacated shortly; prompt applications advised. Brokers please address Joseph P. McHugh & Co., 9 West 42d St.

ANSONIA REALTY COMPANY
at 2,234 8th Av., will investigate and give immediate decisions on all offerings submitted.

Offices, moderate rents; $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric light; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

Manhattan and Brooklyn improved property by an investor of large capital. Send particulars to R. E., Box 394 Times, Times Square.

Owners.—I lease tenements and flats; give cash security and keep them in best condition personally. Emil Seldis, 216 East 102d St.

Wanted—A house in Brooklyn; mention car of elevated passes nearby. Send lowest price J. Rosenbaum, 85 Second Av., N. Y. City.

Elevator apartment for cash; must be cheap. Nathan Weiss, 757 Broadway.

Property wanted to sell, rent, or manage. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

Wanted—To buy a good-paying property. M. L. Cohen, 734 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
256 W. 143D STREET
5 rooms and bath, $22 to $26.
6 rooms and bath, $27 to $31.
New law house, all light rooms.
Near Subway and Elevated Stations.
A. B. Mosher & Co., Agents
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

"THE LINCOLN,"
306-310 WEST 51ST ST.
Handsome new apartments; suites four, five, and six rooms; elevator; uniformed service; $45 to $65. Superintendent, on premises, or ALEXANDER WILSON, 489 5th Av. Telephone, 2918—38th St.

THE STRATFORD,
(101 W. 115th St., facing Subway Station.)
Elegant apartments, with the latest improvements, of 5, 6, 7 rooms; rent, $480-$660 annually. Superintendent on premises.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Attractive apartment of five rooms, bath, and private hall, $36; free to July 1st. Will redecorate to suit. F. L. Partridge, 49 Wall St., or janitor on premises.

106th St., 161 West.—Corner flats, 5 rooms and bath; particularly attractive; all improvements; $33-$36. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

15 St. Nicholas Av., Near Central Park.—5-room apartment; all improvements; hardwood trim; opposite Subway station; rent, $35. Inquire janitor.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $2.00; moving, $2.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; five rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. 509 West 112th St.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

El Mora
The New Residential Suburb. At Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.
CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 3 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

43 5TH AV.
at the Northeast Corner of 11th St.
AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE
FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Just completed.
Telephone, 4031—Gramercy.
Superintendent on premises.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Four, five rooms; private hall, bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

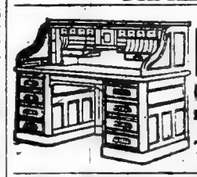
The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., Corner 12th St.—Four, five, six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, hall service, telephone; $29-$47. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

370 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 129th St.—7 and 8 extra large rooms, 2 toilets; formerly $65 per month; for considerable less to responsible parties. Apply Janitor.

15th St., 338 East.—Elegant apartments, 4 and 6 rooms; elevator service; latest improvements; reasonable.

27 E. 104th St.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all light; rent reasonable. Inquire of janitor, on premises.

Bronx.
The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

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ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
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DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS
1868 The Mark of Quality
AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO.
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AWNINGS! AWNINGS!
PATENT NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
Get the Best.
JOHN SULLIVAN & SON,
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Tel. 2477 Spring. TENTS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
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RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange.
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FOR SALE.
Typewriters—All standard makes rebuilt and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

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TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 6986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

$95 BUYS BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT
$10 RENTS FINE UPRIGHT ALL SUMMER.
BIDDLE, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS,
AT 143 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

LAST WEEK All Pianos must be sold; contractors take wareroom June 26 for alterations; sacrifice week.
BIDDLE'S, 4 West 125th St.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 ped

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Small brown purse; between 78th St. and Amsterdam Av. and entrance to Manhattan Sq., 79th St. and Columbus Av. Please return to owner, 136 West 78th St.

LOST.—174th St. "L" station; lady's gold watch; liberal reward. Lutz, Room 406, 24 State St.

LOST.—Ruby bar pin, lost West 93d near station; heirloom; reward. H., 134 West 93d St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; American family; moderate.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing; electric lights; telephone.

69TH ST., 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms, attractive house; excellent table; private family; gentlemen only; references.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, with board; table board; Summer rates.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; delightfully situated; large and small rooms; excellent table.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

126TH ST., 318 WEST.—Single room in private house, with board; very reasonable; references.

LENOX AV., 257, (123D St.)—Desirable, large cool rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Rooms; private baths; board optional; Summer prices; telephone.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, 450 WEST 145TH St.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient to cars; good table.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187.—Furnished rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; convenient to all beaches; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11, Block from Wall St. Ferry.—Neighborhood, table high class; gentlemen; references; telephone.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front, middle parlor, newly decorated; private bath; near 5th Av.; and rooms for two.

8TH, 25 WEST.—Rooms, $2, $3; suitable two; housekeeping privileges; single rooms, $1.25, $1.50.

16TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located; moderate.

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Southern family; cool front rooms; baths; conveniences; Summer rates.

26TH ST., 51 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; moderate prices; transients accommodated.

57TH ST., 161 EAST.—Large and small rooms; suite; will divide; reasonable; nicely furnished.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light, telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable cool room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms, well furnished; closets, hot water.

52D ST., 65 WEST.—Exceptionally cool back parlor; large mirrors, wardrobes; pleasant rooms, with private bath; telephone; breakfast; Southerners accommodated.

55TH ST.—Refined gentlemen or couple desiring homelike, comfortable room accommodated, $6. Private House, Times, Times Square.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner

84TH, 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms; bath convenient; L and cars; Summer rates.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room, private house; gentleman or couple; meals if desired; references.

99TH ST., 67 WEST.—Front room and adjoining bedroom; separate entrance; Summer rates. Hanley.

103D, 216.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, cool and light, ground floor. Jeroimon.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; private house; near "L"; telephone.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; near L; references.

COOL, clean rooms; breakfast optional; low rates Summer months; location ideal. 187 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (104th St.)—Superior rooms, suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

MORNINGSIDE AV., 54.—Cool, attractive rooms, facing Park; particularly desirable for Summer residence. Anderson.

TRAINED NURSE can have furnished rooms in doctor's home, upper west side. Physician, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

HICKS ST., 170-172.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent table.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

LAFAYETTE AV., 98.—Alcove and two connecting rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; references; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Corner suite; seven windows; spacious; exceptionally comfortable; magnificent vistas; accessible; reasonable.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high class neighborhood; apartments, rooms; meals optional; references.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618.—Large room, attractively furnished, dressing apartment attached; private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young women, between 17 and 23 years of age, to learn the telephone business; permanent positions in central offices for those who qualify; salary paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at 122 East 18th St. New York Telephone Company.

WANTED—Young lady in subscription department of a newspaper office; must be bright, good penman, and American. C Box 205 Times Downtown.

Males.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT DRAUGHTSMAN WANTED IN DESIGNING ROOM OF A PROMINENT FIRM OF INTERIOR DECORATORS; GOOD PROSPECTS FOR SUITABLE PARTY. APPLY, BY LETTER, STATING AGE AND QUALIFICATIONS, TO INTERIOR DECORATOR, BOX 30, STATION O, NEW YORK CITY.

GERMANIA LIFE has opening for two experienced solicitors in its city department at the home office, under favorable terms; references required; policies issued with annual or deferred dividends under same premium and guarantees. New Child's Endowment. Call mornings, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—Bookkeeper by importing house; must be a gentleman, have experience, and be able and willing to furnish bond if required. Please answer in your own handwriting, V. C., P. O. Box 1,051, N. Y.

WANTED—Young man to learn banking business; graduate of high school or business college preferred; must reside on Washington Heights. Address in own hand writing, Bank, Box 1,020 Times, Harlem.

WANTED—A single man, about 30 years of age; must be a Protestant of good character and able to do office and other work. Apply Superintendent, 155 Worth St.

WANTED — Watchmaker; must know his business; no shoemaker need apply; best of references required. Trigger, 275 8th Av.

WANTED—Experienced office boy; apply in writing only. F. A. Stokes Co., 7 East 16th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARE OF INVALID, housekeeper, companion, mother's helper, or position of trust by cultured young woman. Mrs. M. Fletcher Davis, King's Bridge, city.

CARETAKER.—Refined couple will take charge city residence; no remuneration. Responsible, 1,364 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Hungarian woman, speaking English, as cook; wages $20 to $25. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.; 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

COOK, &c.—As first-class family cook or gentleman's housekeeper. Please, 71 Central Park West, corner 67th St. (present employer's.)

COOK.—As first-class cook; best references; city or country; wages $30. Advertiser, care of Reilly, 1,557 3d Av.; letter only.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. Cook, 446 2d Av.

DRESSMAKER—Whose lease expired May, not taking house before October, desires engagements by day; will bring assistant. 116 East 58th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker wishes work by the day. Mlle. Marguerite, 143 West 97th St.

DRESSMAKER late with leading house would like a few customers by the day; $2.50. L. L., 90 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—General housework by a young German girl; wages $14; a small family preferred. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.; 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

HOUSEWORK or NURSE.—By a colored woman, to do housework or as nurse. A. Moore, 244 West 61st St., care E. White.

MAID.—Lady desires to find situation for maid she can most highly recommend, light chamberwork or waiting with family going to the mountains. Call Tuesday and Wednesday, 123 East 71st St.

NURSE.—Experienced Scotch Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best city references. MacIval, 1,456 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—Experienced; take entire charge from birth; doctors' references and ladies. M 308 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARIAL work wanted by liberally educated woman; position demanding more than mere verbal reproduction and requiring a trained mind rather than the charms of youth. Ph. D., Box 301 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—A bright, wideawake young lady with a few months' experience; willing to learn; good education; refined; references; $7-$8. Capable, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; intelligent, active, wide awake; excellent speller, grammarian; references; moderate salary. Miss Dumary, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, and understands law, commercial work; well educated; references; $15. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, OFFICE Assistant.—Six months' experience; willing and obliging; salary $6. Address F. L. M. 427 44th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITIST. — Three years' experience; accurate, neat, reliable; $8. Delevan, 841 East 137th St.

STENOGRAPHER with experience desires position with good firm; $6 start. Miss B., 209 Times Downtown.

WAITRESS.—A lady desires a situation for an excellent waitress, whom she can recommend; quiet home preferred to high wages; will do some chamberwork. Apply at 9 Gramercy Park, between 10 and 12, this morning.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By several first-class waitresses and chambermaids; positions out of town; salary $18. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.; 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, speaking English, in boarding house or hotel. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.; 'Phone 2051 Orchard.

WAITRESS.—By young girl; first-class; best city reference. 288 West 19th St.

WANTED — Positions as chambermaid and waitresses and general housework by young German and English speaking girls; prefer the country. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone, 2051 Orchard.

WANTED—By a young woman a position as general housework; wages $18 to $20. Apply at Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone, 2051 Orchard.

WANTED—By a first-class cook a position in a family; wages $22 to $25. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone, 2051 Orchard.

WANTED—By several young women positions as nurse girls to go to country. Apply at Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. 'Phone, 2051 Orchard.

Males.

ABLE investigator, credits, claims, accidents, commerce, and labor, open for engagement. Confidential, 117 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

BOOKKEEPER—Accountant; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 17, any position; has worked in store. McCahon, 130 West 19th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sober, single, and reliable; understands repairing. Kay, 117 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

LITERARY WORKER of large editorial experience seeks occupation. Jameson, 276 West 152d St.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN. — German-American; 10 years' experience in machine shop; salary expected, $75. Holle, 129 East Houston St.

OFFICE BOY.—Neat, punctual, and willing; start $4. D. N., 208 Times Downtown.

PAINTER and PAPERHANGER.—German; paints rooms $1; papered, $1.75; references if required. Painter, 246 1st Av.

POSITION by young college man on shipboard, European service preferred; has had thorough practical experience with electrical machinery. Address R. W. C., 355 West 57th St.

SALESMAN or AGENT.—Resident for Philadelphia, for manufacturer or mercantile house; salary or commission; aged 39; business experience. Thos. H. P. Todd, 1,737 Wylie St., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—19; four years' experience, legal and commercial; references. Active, Box 119 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTORING or clerical work for July and August; highest references. Accuracy, 305 Times, Times Square.

VALET and ATTENDANT.—Can shave and give massage. Valet, 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, knowledge of French, German, and Spanish, desires permanent position. A., Box 118 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 18, as bill clerk or stock clerk in wholesale house; references. George H. Heyman, 300 East 57th St.

YOUNG MAN, 18, college attendant, good writer, wishes good position. J., 135 8th Av.

New York Arcanum Council Called.

The special meeting of the New York Council, Royal Arcanum, to consider action on the increase of rates has been called at Masonic Temple for next Saturday evening. Only members of New York Council will be permitted to attend. The council is one of the largest in the country.

$100,000 Extension of Brooklyn Armory

The Armory Board met in the City Hall yesterday and awarded the contract for the extension to the Thirteenth Regiment Armory in Brooklyn to Walter E. Parfitt. The cost, including architect's fees, will be less than $100,000.

On Arising

drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi János

to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from

CONSTIPATION

Ask for it by the full name

Hunyadi János

SIXTY-SIX MILES AN HOUR ON CENTRAL'S NEW FLIER

East-Bound Limited in Five Minutes Ahead of Time.

SCHEDULES BEATEN ALL WAY

And We Hardly Tried, Says Daly of the Lake Shore—Time Could Be Shortened.

For every foot of the 960.52 miles which divide Chicago and New York the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited train which reached the Grand Central Station yesterday morning on its maiden trip from the West, beat a mile a minute. Excluding stops, the journey was made in 15 hours and 56 minutes, an average of 1.0047 miles a minute, or 60.282 miles an hour.

Vice President Grammer of the Lake Shore, Passenger Traffic Manager C. F. Daly of the Central's lines west of Buffalo, Assistant Superintendent Charles F. Smith, and General Passenger Agent George H. Daniels, were all aboard when the train ran into the station at 9.25 o'clock yesterday morning, just five minutes ahead of its schedule. Mr. Grammer and Mr. Daly made the run from Chicago. Mr. Hill boarded the train at Buffalo and Mr. Daniels at Albany. The faces of all four were wreathed in smiles as they stepped off the train.

"It was too easy," said Mr. Daly. "There was nothing of a test trip, no excitement, no strain, about our run. It was simply an easy, swinging clip, with time to loaf at every stop we made. Why, we jumped over the 101 miles from Chicago to Elkhart in 89 minutes, actual running time, or at the rate of more than 66 miles an hour. We were in Elkhart 17 minutes ahead. It was the same story at every one of our stops."

This table shows at a glance just what the train accomplished, according to the figures given by Mr. Daly:

	Miles.	Schedule Run Including Stops.	Actual Run in Minutes, Excl'g Stops.
Chicago-Elkhart	101.10	125	89
Elkhart-Toledo	133.40	135	122
Toledo-Cleveland	107.80	120	104
Cleveland-E. Buffalo	182.07	209	175
E. Buffalo-Syracuse	145.48	166	153
Syracuse-Albany	147.73	165	158
Albany-New York	142.94	160	155
Total	960.52	1,080	956

"We came into New York with every berth taken," Mr. Daly said, "and everybody convinced that a sixteen or even a fifteen hour shedule would be no trouble at all. We started out of Chicago with a four-car train—a buffet-library-smoking car, a dining car, and two standard Pullman sleepers. We picked up a sleeping car at Elkhart, and took on the Cincinnati sleeper at Cleveland, so we reached New York with six cars.

"We passed the westbound limited at Silver Creek, about thirty-five miles west of Buffalo. There was a blur and it was gone.

"It seemed as if all the people aboard had stop watches, and while I did not time any miles myself, I heard of any number reeled off in the neighborhood of forty seconds. As I said in the beginning, though, there was no particular burst of speed, and no effort at all. Several of the passengers told me that they didn't believe we were running an eighteen-hour train, everything was so absolutely devoid of sensation."

Without a twinkle in his eye Mr. Daly told of four highball glasses, filled to the brim, from which not a drop was spilled between Chicago and Buffalo.

The train left Chicago on Sunday afternoon promptly on time. Engineer Fleming took it to Elkhart. Engineer Gullmeyer from Elkhart to Toledo. Engineer Robertson brought her into Cleveland. On every division the Division Superintendent made the ride.

Buffalo was reached at 1:13 yesterday morning, 22 minutes ahead of schedule, after a stop of 12 minutes at Dunkirk, for water. From Buffalo to Syracuse there was another record run, Syracuse being reached 13 minutes in advance of the scheduled time. There was not a stop between Syracuse and Albany. At Albany a big Atlantic type flier was coupled on ahead. The engineer fairly made things hum, making one run of twenty miles in eighteen minutes and another of thirty-one miles in twenty-one minutes.

"And I never had to crowd her at all," he said in discussing the feats.

"While no record so far as I know was kept between stations," said General Passenger Agent Daniels yesterday afternoon, "I understand that any number of stretches were covered at an eighty-mile-an-hour clip. The fastest running was done on the Lake Shore. The schedule from Albany is unchanged."

Passenger Traffic Manager Daly returned to Chicago by the Limited yesterday afternoon. He denied the report that this run was an effort by the New York Central to demonstrate to the Pennsylvania that it would be inadvisable further to reduce the time between New York and Chicago, and that the phenomenal runs between division terminals, with the corresponding lay-overs when the ends of the divisions were reached, for scheduled starting time to roll around, were designed to this end.

"We made no especial effort," he persisted in declaring. "But while we were at it we showed that it would be the simplest thing in the world to chop down the time between Chicago and New York two or three hours more."

"After this demonstration, do you think still further reductions in the time of the Limited are probable?" Mr. Daly was asked.

"I do not," was the reply. "There is no demand for any faster train—no reason for one."

IN CHICAGO AHEAD OF TIME.

Twentieth Century Flier from New York Held Back Most of the Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Very different from the matter-of-fact manner in which the Twentieth Century Limited took its departure from the Grand Central Station in New York was its arrival in Chicago. When it rolled into the La Salle Street Station this morning at 8:25 o'clock, five minutes ahead of time, there were crowds of people to meet it, despite the earliness of the hour. These peered between the iron bars, waved handkerchiefs, and then stared at the dismounting passengers.

Over the Lake Shore from Buffalo to Chicago the flier rarely went to its full limit of speed. The engineers were itching to turn the machine loose, but the officials aboard the train instructed them to adhere to the schedule, and they had to obey. Whenever the train pulled into a station five, six, or seven minutes ahead of time there was a wait, and the Limited moved out at the instant set for it. The actual running time between New York and Chicago, counting out all stops, was 17 hours and 9 minutes.

"We could have done it in sixteen easily," said Assistant General Passenger Agent Wolfe, "but our aim was to keep as near the schedule as possible. We got into Toledo four minutes ahead, and into Elkhart five minutes ahead, and then we were only loafing. Whether we shall make the trip any quicker depends entirely upon the public demand for the speed."

Mark Floyd was the engineer who brought the train into Chicago, and as soon as the big driving wheels had come to a stop there was a rush to see him and ask him what he thought of it. Floyd, begrimed and smiling, took the congratulations modestly.

"It was easy all the way," he said. "I wanted to turn her loose, but they would not let me do it. I crept up on them, anyway, though, and we are five minutes early."

John Stanton Moore, six weeks old, was the youngest passenger aboard. He was not particularly interested in the speed the train made, and he was about the only one that did not fire questions at the conductor and trainmen. With his father and mother, Dr. and Mrs. Moore, he is on the way to Montana.

"He did not mind it a bit," said Mrs. Moore, speaking in behalf of John Stanton. "It's the first time he ever traveled, and he has started out with a rush."

In the section ahead of John Stanton Moore was a man well into the eighties. He said it was the most comfortable trip he ever made, and was as good as being at home.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

June 20th.

Do you notice the well deserved popularity of Young's "College" and "University" straws this season? If you would get away from stiff, conventional shapes, one of these distinguished looking hats of fine straw with flat crown and wide, slightly rolling brim, will fill the bill. $2.00 and $3.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

A PERFECT $15 MADE TO ORDER SUIT.

OUR name don't mean much to you in clothes-making now. Perhaps you never heard of us before. But we're going to be mighty well known in "tailordom." To gain friends, we're going to give clothes such as never honored the price before.

Suit tailored to your measure out of the choicest and newest fabrics and in fashion's newest way for $15.00.

We'd like to meet your friends and show you what's what.

THOMAS H. LOGAN,
243 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite City Hall

MACKAY GROOM FREED ON CHARGE OF MURDER

Swore He Shot in Self-Defense, Not to Kill.

THREE MEN ATTACKED HIM

Mrs. Mackay Learns by Telephone of Byrne's Acquittal—She Had Closely Followed the Trial.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 19.—Joseph Byrne, groom in the polo stables of Clarence H. Mackay of Harbor Hill, Roslyn, L. I., was to-day acquitted of murder. He shot Alexander Klukuskie the night of March 18 and Klukuskie died three days later in the Nassau Hospital here. The defendant's plea was justifiable homicide, which was vigorously pressed by his attorney, George B. Stoddart.

When court opened this morning Byrne took the stand in his own defense. He swore that he was set upon by three men after leaving a saloon, and that he shot Klukuskie only after he had been severely beaten. He said that he tried to hit Klukuskie's hands and not to kill or even seriously injure him. Klukuskie attacked him with a knife, he swore.

Patrick Breen, keeper of the saloon, testified that Klukuskie said to him: "I fix." He replied: "You'd better do no fixing here." Then the man said, he testified: "No, I no fix in here—I fix afterward."

Then Klukuskie and the others left the saloon and started along the road toward the Whitney estate.

Richard Tweedy, formerly a workman on the Mackay estate, said that Klukuskie had bothered him the evening of the shooting, and that he had finally ejected him from the saloon. As Tweedy left the saloon Byrne called to him:

"Keep away; that man is going to do me up."

Michael Donohue, a Mackay workman, found a knife lying on the ground near the scene of the scuffle Sunday morning, March 19. It was displayed in court, but was not shown to have belonged to Klukuskie.

J. Winslow Clarke, manager of the Mackay estate, testified to the general good character of the groom.

"Did you ever drink with Byrne?" said District Attorney Coles.

"Certainly not," said Clarke.

"Have you ever met him socially?"

"Certainly not," emphatically responded Clarke.

After the evidence was all in Byrne's counsel moved for a dismissal of the case or for a ruling reducing the degree of crime charged. Failing to obtain either he requested the Judge to direct an acquittal.

"I'll leave it all in the hands of the jury," said Judge Keogh.

Judge Keogh's charge was confined largely to definitions of the various degrees from which the jury must choose if it found Byrne guilty.

The jury deliberated for forty-five minutes and then rendered a verdict of not guilty.

The defendant's sister-in-law, carrying Byrne's little child, and her mother, who had wept almost throughout the trial, rushed to embrace the liberated man.

Mrs. Mackay, who kept in telephonic communication with the court house, expressed pleasure at the verdict.

HANGED ON THE BEDPOST.

Mrs. H. F. Colvin of Philadelphia a Suicide in Orange.

Mrs. Henry F. Colvin, wife of a well-to-do resident of Philadelphia, and mother of Frederick H. Colvin, President of the Derry-Collard Publishing Company at 256 Broadway, was found dead early yesterday morning in a room at her son's home, 30 Maple Avenue North, East Orange, N. J. She had hanged herself from the bedpost. Mrs. Colvin had gone from Philadelphia to Orange on a short visit to her son. She had been suffering from brain trouble for the last seven years.

The Sixty-ninth Honors McAdoo.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday received notice that he had been elected an honorary member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, commanded by Col. Edward Duffy. The Commissioner is especially proud of the honor, for he is the first high police official who has ever been so elected. He intends to have his certificate of election framed and give it a prominent place in his ofice at Headquarters.

Magistrate Finn Sick Abed.

City Magistrate "Battery Dan" Finn, who was obliged to quit the bench in Jefferson Market Court on Saturday owing to an attack of stomach trouble, was confined to his bed at his home, 569 Broome Street, under the care of a physician yesterday. Magistrate Finn believes he got ptomaine poisoning at a picnic about two weeks ago.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Cool underwear at half regular prices



1.50 Lisle Thread at 79c
Shirts or Drawers
White Lisle at 49c
Worth Double
Nainsook Knee Drawers 49c
cool and durable
2.00 American Silk at 1.19
Blue, Pink, Novi Shirts or Drawers
75c Sox (Plain colors) 49c
50c Black Lisle Sox 25c
Pure Linen Collars (2100 fine) 10c
over 60 different up to date shapes.



LOOKED LIKE MURDER.

"O. C. T." Found Drowned in the Bay—Probably Accident.

The body of a middle-aged man was found in the bay near Governors Island yesterday morning by a patrolling soldier on the island, and its appearance caused the police to think at first that they had a murder on their hands.

An autopsy by Coroner's Physician Lehan disposed of the murder theory. He found that what looked like stab wounds were only superficial and that everything indicated death by drowning. The body must have been in the water about a fortnight.

The only thing about the body which might prove helpful for identification was a tattooing on the right arm showing the letters "O. C. T." The dead man must have been about forty years old, of medium height, and slender. Last night he had not been identified.

THOMAS M. MULRY DENIES

That He Will Succeed T. C. T. Crain as Tenement House Commissioner.

With regard to a rumor circulated yesterday that he had been asked by Mayor McClellan to take the Tenement House Commissionership, lately vacated by T. C. T. Crain, and had agreed to fill the place, Thomas M. Mulry said last night:

"The place has not been offered to me, and you can deny absolutely that I am to be the Tenement House Commissioner. I saw a published statement this afternoon that I had accepted the post, but that is not so. I do not know who is going to get it, but, so far as I am concerned, I am out of it."

Oscar Wilde Books Sold at Auction.

Among a number of rare books sold at auction by the Anderson Company, in West Twenty-ninth Street, yesterday, "Lord Arthur Saville's Crime," by Oscar Wilde, sold for $6, and the same author's "Intentions: The Decay of Lying," &c., brought $7.

New Italian Liner Launched.

The new Mediterranean liner Argentina of La Veloce of Genoa was launched at Leghorn Sunday at noon. The Argentina is 450 feet long and registers 6,000 tons. She will have accommodations for 180 first-class and 1,500 steerage passengers. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co. are the New York agents of La Veloce.



Business suits.

For ex-custom tailor men who want fine quality and individuality our higher price mixture suits hit the mark.

Every pattern confined to us.

Silk and serge linings—many half-lined.

$28 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.



Bathing suits.

Patterns as different as possible from the ordinary sort.

All worsteds.

All fast colors; guaranteed.

"Swimming" and "bathing" styles.

$3 to $5.

Bathing belts, white, 50 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.



Youths' Suit Bargains

A remarkable Clearing of Youth's Suits far below their former value.

All possess a correctness of detail and the proper fit in lasting fabrics. Sizes—31-36-Chest.

Previously priced at 12.00, 16.00 & 18.00

$9.00

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

VINCENT says

PACKING your bag and thumbing your timetable? Heigho! for blue skies and green fields.

The blue of the fairest sky is no truer than the blue in my Summer Serges. Linings the thinnest, cloth the most wearful, cut authoritative to the very fraction of an inch. $15 to $35.

For a "loaf" in the country give me easy-breezy Flannels. Mine have a softness that'll make you stretch your arms in luxurious abandon. $15 to $25.

Other fabrics, too, as light in weight as a politician's promise and as callous to usage as a camel's foot. Fit and Style are my "ism" and "ology." $15 to $35.

Broadway 22d Street. | Sixth Avenue 12th Street

TRADE E.W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

MATTINGS.

Summer Clearance Sale!

CHINA AND JAPANESE STRAW MATTINGS.

Regular $10.00 Rolls at $7.00
Regular $12.00 Rolls at $9.00
Regular $15.00 Rolls at $12.00

Inlaid Linoleums

PRINTED LINOLEUMS, 65 PIECES. Regular 65c., at..... $1.25 per square yd.

SPECIAL SALE OF 65 PIECES. Regular price $1.65, at.. 45c per square yd.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.
SIXTH AV., 13TH & 14TH STS.

2-Piece Suits,

Meaning Coats and Pants for men for Summer wear. Thin goods in many patterns, the pants made with belt straps and turned up bottoms. Prices

6.90 & 9.80.

You will be pleased with them.

King's,

Cor. Broadway & Park Place.

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

Wallach's News

880 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

NEVER before has there been so much adulteration of wool fabrics with mercerized cotton. Every thread in every inch of every HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suit—be it serge or fancy—is WOOL. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Suits. From $15 $40 down to

Summer underwear.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase.
Beginning Next Monday, "THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY," Presenting Stella Mayhew, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don & 100 others. Also 2d Edition "LIFTING THE LID."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. Every Evening 8:15, Including Sunday. Red Domino at 9. Co Co and Genuine Novelties. "WHEN WE ARE FORTY-ONE," 9:45. GLASS ENCLOSED. Table Seats $1.00. Reserved Seats $1.50. HARRY BULGER ELSIE JANIS DorothyMorton, &c.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. New American Comedy, The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. ANNA FITZHUGH, DOCKSTADER'S Tabloid Minstrels, Annie & Jennie Yeomans, Shean & Warren, Guyer & O'Neil, others.
5TH AV. "Love's Young Dream," Frank Gillmore, Wallace Erskine, Mary Hampton.
58TH ST. "DORA THORNE," with JAS. DURKIN, GRACE REALS, AGNES SCOTT, etc.
125TH ST. "DAVID GARRICK" and DOUBLE BILL. MR. KELLY, MISS RYAN, etc.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
"YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" and "THE RAIDERS."
MATINEE EVERY DAY.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
Luna Park

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH Daily, 3:00 and 8:30, Sat. and Sunday, 3:00, 5:00, 7:30, and 9:00.
Entire Original St. Louis Exposition Production with Gen. PIET CRONJE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. 'Quite the thing.' To-night 25c to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

BOSTOCK'S Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA. REY (flis.)

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. Irene Bentley, Ernest Hogan, Hickey & Nelson, Bedini & Arthur and many others. Drily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

CREAMLAND
The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free. RACES 5 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

DEN MUSEUM WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Scenes

AMUSEMENTS.

LYRIC. 181st time to-night, 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, Saturday, & July 4th. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in FANTANA

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, cooler; fresh east winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,315. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

A RADIUM PRODUCT THAT SEEMS TO LIVE

But Prof. Burke Does Not Say He Has Solved the Great Secret.

LIKE BACTERIA, LIKE CRYSTALS

Meanwhile the Discoverer Calls the Minute Objects Radiobes, and Is Making Further Tests.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 20.—It is a question whether Prof. John Butler Burke, at Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, has unveiled a great scientific truth in his experiments with radium or has simply observed a curious chemical phenomenon. In one of the newspaper accounts the statement is made that Prof. Burke has "almost certainly" demonstrated that spontaneous generation is possible, but it hardly needs to be pointed out that one "almost certain" demonstration does not demonstrate anything.

Prof. Burke himself is not quite sure what value should attach to the results of his experiments. He does not say, nor does he actually believe, that he has solved a problem that has baffled physicists and physiologists for centuries. He does not say that he has made plain the origin of life on the face of the earth. He modestly remarks:

"What has been done has suggested vitality. Do not put it higher than that."

Placing radium with sterilized bouillon, Prof. Burke got cultures, but what those cultures are he is unable to state with any degree of confidence. He does not think they are crystals, and Dr. Sims Woodhead of the Cambridge Chair of Pathology does not think they are bacteria.

Prof. Burke is content to leave the question open. He may have discovered that a cultivating medium treated with radium will generate living organisms, and if so he has won immortal fame, but he does not profess to have made that discovery. All he says is that he has produced manifestations previously unknown, and has brought into existence objects which seemed to be alive and which divided and multiplied.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, whose name is known in America as that of a writer on scientific topics, says that Prof. Burke's discovery, whatever it may amount to, was made while he was seeking to ascertain whether radium could so alter the chemical properties of certain organic substances as to produce unstable molecular aggregates. He used gelatine and radium, and so remarkable was the result that he set to work to devise a series of experiments to check and amplify it. He boiled tubes of bouillon containing radium and tubes of pure bouillon. Nothing happened in the plain bouillon tubes, but in the others was a growth like that seen when bouillon is inoculated with bacteria. This growth, grown in a medium absolutely lethal to all known forms of life, consisted of minute rounded objects which looked like bacteria, though not corresponding to any known kind. Prof. Woodhead decided that the objects were not bacteria, yet they seemed alive.

It was suggested, rather than accept the idea of spontaneous generation, that the objects might have been contained in the radium from the first, and have been protected by the radium from the action of the heat and pressure, but it was found that when the microscopic slides on which the objects were placed were exposed to daylight they disappeared, to reappear after a few days in the dark.

"Plainly, then," says Dr. Saleeby, "the radium caused some change in the medium whereby these things were produced."

The largest of these objects was less than one sixty-thousandth of an inch, and the smallest could only just be seen. They had what looked like nuclei, but this feature did not cause Prof. Woodhead to withhold his judgment that they were crystals, nor did he change his view when it was pointed out that the objects lacked the characteristics of any known form of crystal, while at the same time they possessed a property possessed by no known crystals, a property that, Prof. Burke thought, might well fall in with Herbert Spencer's dictum that life is a continuous adjustment of internal to external relations.

But while, in Prof. Burke's view, there were a number of reasons why he should not accept the proposition that his new-found objects were crystals, he was free to admit that there were also a number of facts that opposed themselves to the proposition that they were bacteria. For instance, Prof. Burke did not quite feel like calling things bacteria that were soluble in warm water. Eventually he made a name for the puzzling things, and called them "radiobes," which, being partially interpreted, means things produced by the action of radium.

The rest of the interpretation must wait on further experimentation, which Prof. Burke will proceed with. He promises as soon as possible to issue a report on his observations and he hopes that it will definitely settle what a radiobe is.

Prof. Burke is a young Irishman. After being graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, he lectured at Mason College, Birmingham, and Owens College, Manchester. He took a degree in research three years ago at Cambridge. In recent months he has given popular lectures in the United Kingdom on the latest discoveries in connection with radium

FORGERIES FOR $1,000,000.

Banks Heavy Losers by B. H. Gaskill's Operations.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Disclosures of wholesale forgery were made to-day when it was announced that certificates for small numbers of shares of stock had been raised to hundreds of shares, causing a loss to banks and trust companies ranging from $750,000 to $1,000,000. The forgeries involve the name of Benjamin H. Gaskill, who died four weeks ago. Gaskill was the sole member of the banking and brokerage firm known as Benjamin H. Gaskill & Co.

At the time of Gaskill's death he was believed to be worth about $500,000. He left no will, and administrators began to close up his business. A patron of the firm bought from the estate 100 shares of Philadelphia Traction Company stock and 100 shares of stock of the United States Steel Corporation. He turned his account over to E. C. Miller & Co., which firm sent the 100 shares of Traction stock to the Philadelphia Traction Company's office to have the transfer recorded. The certificate did not agree with the company's books, and an investigation showed that the certificate had been raised from six shares to 100. The Stock Exchange at once notified its members not to receive stock certificates from the Gaskill estate.

Further investigation revealed that Gaskill had credited himself on his books with 6,000 shares of Philadelphia Traction stock, valued at $600,000, while the Traction Company's books showed he had only 400 shares. It was also discovered that he had raised stock certificates of the United Railways of New Jersey from 2 to 200 and the certificates of the Frankford and Southward Street Railway Company of this city from 2 to 20.

Gaskill kept two accounts—one recording the transactions of his customers which was correct, and another giving his own transactions. His books showed that he was losing from $15,000 to $25,000 a year in his business. His method was to obtain certificates of gilt-edged securities calling for a small number of shares, raise the figures, and give them as securities for large loans. At least six banks and trust companies of this city admit holding fraudulent securities for large loans. It is believed that little will be recovered from the estate.

Gaskill was a member of the Manufacturers' Club, and was favorably known in financial circles.

The Stock Exchange a few days ago paid $5,0000 as life insurance to Gaskill's widow.

FOUGHT TO HONOR GOMEZ.

Cuban Patriotism Amounted to Disorder at the Funeral.

HAVANA, June 20.—The body of Gen. Maximo Gomez was buried this evening after a funeral which was marked by scenes of general disorder. The trouble started while the procession was passing Central Park, when some young Cubans rushed toward the gun caisson on which the General's body was borne, demanding permission to carry the body. They were pushed back, and then a bigger crowd pressed forward, interfering with the procession, and disorganizing the division, which included President Palma, members of the Diplomatic Corps, and the Cabinet and Senators.

As most of the policemen were in the procession there were few to enforce order, but the disturbance was soon quelled.

At the cemetery there was more trouble. The bulk of the crowd was kept outside the cemetery gates until the arrival of the procession. This resulted in crowding, and in several charges by mounted police. Later the crowds struggled to enter the chapel where the funeral services were held. The arrival of rural guards put a stop to this, and the burial took place at sunset.

DIVIDEND 160 PER CENT.

Fifth Avenue Bank's Distribution Now the Highest in the City.

The Fifth Avenue Bank on July 1 will pay to its stockholders in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 25 per cent. an extra dividend of 120 per cent. declared out of the profits of 1903 and 1904. The payment will be made to stockholders of record on June 23. The Fifth Avenue Bank has for several years paid regular dividends at the rate of 100 per cent. a year, and on July 1, 1903, a special distribution of 100 per cent. was made to the stockholders.

The payment to be made July 1 this year will bring the return on the stock for the past two years up to 180 per cent. a year.

This is the largest per cent. in dividends paid by any New York bank. The Chemical National regularly pays 25 per cent. every two months, making an annual rate of 150 per cent., which for a long time was much in excess of the dividend rate paid by any other bank.

The Fifth Avenue Bank is capitalized at $100,000, and, according to the last statement of its condition, has undivided profits amounting to $1,769,500. Its deposits aggregate $10,706,900.

FIREMEN FELLED BY SHOCK.

Steel Ladder Hits Electric Wire at a Brooklyn Blaze.

Several firemen and a team of fire horses received electric shocks at a fire in the four-story double apartment house at 445 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The fire started in the cellar, and when the first firemen arrived the building was all ablaze.

While the fire was in progress the firemen ran a steel extension ladder up to one of the windows. It came in contact with an electric light wire and was charged. The firemen who were raising the ladder were knocked down. The truck horses were also shocked and one fell to the pavement.

Latest Shipping News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—Steamer Majestic from New York for this port and Liverpool, was reported by wireless telegraph at 2 o'clock this morning.

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Real Estate.—Page 12.
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Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

High power and correct definition attained by Spencer's eyeglasses, 12 Maiden Lane, N. Y.—Adv.

JAPANESE MOVE ON VLADIVOSTOK

An Army in Korea, and Transports Sail for Possiet Bay.

OYAMA'S FRONT OVER 400 MILES

Russians Wonder Where Blow Will Be Delivered—The War Party More Hopeful.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—Three Japanese columns are moving parallel to the coast of Northeast Korea and are apparently converging on Possiet Bay, (sixty miles southwest of Vladivostok,) whither a large fleet of transports has sailed from Gensan.

The confidence felt in the efforts which are being made to bring about peace is distinctly impaired by the persistence of the Japanese offensive. The Jingo organs are delighted. The Novoe Vremya publishes long telegrams from correspondents in Manchuria asserting that the army is ready to go on fighting for another year if necessary.

The General Staff has no information. This is usual when events of importance are in progress. Private telegrams depict the situation in alarming colors. The Japanese are operating along a front of over 400 miles, extending from the Mongolian frontier to Northern Korea.

Gen. Mistchenko, outflanked from Liaoyangwopeng, is said cleverly to have outmanoeuvred the Japanese, but even if this is confirmed it would not affect the general situation. The Russians are completely in the dark as to what point in the 400 miles will be selected for the decisive blow.

TOKIO, June 20.—The Japanese offensive movement against Liaoyangwopeng was designed to forestall a powerful outflanking operation which Gen. Mistchenko had been preparing for some time. The Russians appear to have been taken entirely by surprise and the main body retreated hastily through Mongolia to Chengkiatun.

The Russians in Northeast Korea have returned to the Tumen since the destruction of the Baltic Fleet.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 21.—London displays an ever-lessening belief in the possibility of an armistice being concluded before Gen. Linevitch and Field Marshal Oyama have tried conclusions.

It seems to be believed here that the next important news will be that the Japanese armies under Gens. Hasegawa and Kawamura, in co-operation, have seized Ninguta, (near the railroad, about half way between Vladivostok and Harbin,) thus cutting the railroad between Harbin and Vladivostok.

A Japanese correspondent of The Morning Post says he thinks that neither belligerent will now pay attention to territorial boundaries, and adds that it is quite probable Oyama has sent a large force on a wide détour to the westward through Mongolian territory.

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Tokio sends the following:

"The Japanese are continuing their victorious advance in Manchuria. The Russians have been completely outflanked on both wings, and news of Japanese victories may be expected shortly.

"The Japanese have considerably over half a million men in the field. Their preliminary operations began as far back as May 20.

"Two significant announcements have been made. The first, that the Japanese Consul General has informed the Viceroy of Liangkiang that Admiral Uriu's squadron intends to cruise in the Yanktse River, and the second, that the British squadron at Hongkong will proceed to Wei-hai-Wei and begin gun practice off Shantung province on June 22.

"Your correspondent with the Japanese headquarters reports that Cossacks were repulsed with heavy losses near Lianhuapao June 16, but were considerably reinforced at Teikaton, and that another raid is expected. In the direction of Hailincheng the Russians have been reinforced by three divisions. Gen. Nadolaroff commands the advance lines and is trying to check the Japanese northward advance. The Japanese expect good news shortly."

LINEVITCH WANTS TO FIGHT.

Again Begs for a Chance, and Says Victory Is Almost at Hand.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 21.—Diplomatic measures for the peace conference are continuing in the face of steady pressure brought to bear by the militant factions. Gen. Linevitch has wired to the Emperor saying that victory is almost at hand, and again begging that an opportunity be given to himself and his army to restore the prestige of Russian arms.

Minister of War Shakharoff yesterday had an audience of the Emperor at Peterhof, and it is said that he presented to his Majesty measures for another mobilization of troops and urged the advisability of their adoption.

Gen. Linevitch's telegram seems to show that negotiations for an armistice are not proceeding between the Russian and Japanese commanders, and other news from the front indicates that the Japanese advance has already begun.

The only hope for an armistice pending the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries seems to rest with President Roosevelt, and even that is considered to be slender. So far as is known, the President has not taken a positive step in this direction.

The impression here continues strong that Japan could only with great reluctance be induced to forego the advantages of her strategic position, which, in spite of the tone of the official advices from the front, is regarded as being alto-

Continued on Page 2.

SHOT, ALONE WITH WIFE.

Edward W. Crane Mysteriously Wounded Early This Morning.

Edward W. Crane, twenty-seven years old, was shot in the back of the head while alone with his wife, Nellie Crane, thirty years old, on the second floor of their home, 16 Williams Place, East New York, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. Crane is unconscious in Bradford Street Hospital, and the doctors say he probably will die.

Policeman Herbert Greene of the Liberty Avenue Station heard the shot half a block away. As he ran up the steps a heavy revolver was thrown from the window and fell at his feet.

Crane was lying on the floor. He refused to say who had shot him.

"Ask her. She knows all about it."

Mrs. Crane, crying and begging for a doctor, said:

"It was an accident. He threatened to shoot me. I tried to get the pistol away from him and it went off in the struggle."

"It's strange for the wound to be in the back of his head," said Greene. "What were you quarreling about?"

"I won't tell you," she said. "He will tell you."

Mrs. Crane was locked up.

PITTSBURG'S HEAT WAVE.

Twenty Deaths Since Sunday—Mills Forced to Shut Down.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—Twenty dead and fifteen others prostrated is the result of the hot wave which swept over Pittsburg Sunday and which has continued until this evening. The hot weather showed some sign of abatement to-day, the mercury reaching only 88 degrees, while 92 was officially recorded yesterday. This evening, shortly after 6 o'clock, there was a slight shower of rain, but after that the heat seemed even more intense. The only consolation that the Weather Bureau offers is that there may be additional showers during the night.

In the mill districts the suffering was greatest. The heat from the furnaces, added to the rays of the sun, made it almost unbearable. Many plants were compelled to shut down entirely because the men were unable to work.

The City Physician announces that the hot wave has completely wiped out spotted fever in Pittsburg.

WOMAN CHARGES BRIBERY.

Mrs. Rodney B. Swift of Chicago Arraigns Harvester Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Mrs. Rodney B. Swift, who says she owns 225 shares of the International Harvester Company's stock, filed a bill in Chancery to-day charging the company with bribing three State Legislatures, paying large sums of money to labor leaders, and evading taxation by contributing to the campaign funds of tax officers.

The bill charges that the company killed the bill in the Illinois Assembly, establishing a binder twine plant in Joliet Prison. It also charges that 46 spent $8,000 in defeating bills in the Kansas and South Dakota Legislatures.

Mrs. Swift charges that $15,000 was paid to labor leaders to prevent strikes in late years. Swift was sued some time ago by the company for the return of $80,000 in stock.

BANKRUPT FUGITIVE CAUGHT.

Gustave Jacoby, Jr., of This City Lodged in Jail in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Gustave L. Jacoby, Jr., nephew of Gustav Jacoby of 20 Morningside Avenue, New York, a cigar dealer, was arrested here this afternoon by a United States Deputy Marshal on a contempt charge sent from New York. Jacoby is involved in voluntary bankruptcy proceedings in New York. He is charged with having sold out a stock of cigars and gone away with the proceeds, $1,200, which he says he lost playing the races. His bond was fixed at $1,500, and, having no bondsman he went to jail.

Attorney Otto Droege of 65 Park Row followed Jacoby to Florida, and then here, where he found him working in a cigar store. Droege made the complaint against him and had him arrested.

REFORM REACHES DEADWOOD.

Gambling Houses Closed for First Time in Town's History.

Special to The New York Times.

DEADWOOD, S. D., June 20.—For the first time since gold was discovered in the Black Hills there is no gambling in Deadwood and the other mining towns and camps in this county. All gambling houses are closed by order of the Mayor and county authorities. Deadwood without gambling is like a river without water.

RESCUED AT MIDNIGHT.

Princeton Student Was Nearly Drowned at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 20.—A young man, who, the police say, is James B. Smith of Baltimore, a Princeton student, 23 years old, was nearly drowned in the surf at midnight. E. Millard and Sydney Sherin, two New Yorkers, jumped in the surf and pulled him out. He was taken to the hospital revived. He gave his name as "John Smith," and would not say why he was in the water at that late hour.

Several letters were found in his pockets. The police say they believe a girl jilted him to marry another man here to-night.

THE MOROCCAN INVITATION.

United States Will Not Accept Until Other Powers Act.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The Government to-day received from the Sultan of Morocco an invitation to attend the international conference regarding the affairs of his country. The matter was discussed at the Cabinet meeting and it was decided to await the action of other powers.

Should any of them decline—France in particular—the invitation the United States will also decline. If France should decline the conference will assume the aspect of a council to consider a question of European politics, in which America could not interfere.

The American representative to the conference would occupy a peculiar position. His instructions would preclude his taking any part in most of the deliberations. The only question on which he could speak would be the open door.

IMPROVED SCHEDULE TO AND FROM UPPER NEW JERSEY COAST RESORTS.
Beginning June 25, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Fast trains at convenient hours.—Superior service.—Adv.

ALEXANDER AND HYDE OUT OF EQUITABLE

Morton Accepts Their Resignations as Officers.

HYDE ASKED TO BE RELIEVED

May Have the Courts Pass on Syndicate Profits Now—Hendricks to Report To-morrow.

Paul Morton, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, announced yesterday that he had accepted the resignations of President James W. Alexander and Vice President James H. Hyde, which were tendered to him ten days ago, when he was elected to his present office. Mr. Morton declined to make any explanation of his reason for accepting the resignations at this time.

The announcement came at the close of the day's business, and was made by Mr. Morton personally as he left the offices of President Alexander, where he has his headquarters. He was asked whether he would accept the resignations of the other high executive officers which are in his hands, and he replied that he would decide that question later. To a question about the investigation of Equitable affairs, which he has asked two firms of accountants to make, he said:

"The investigation is already under way. I would like to have it understood that it was undertaken purely at my own initiative."

Influenced by Hendricks?

Mr. Morton declined to say whether an intimation of the findings of State Insurance Commissioner Hendricks had anything to do with his acceptance of the resignation on the eve of the publication of that report. A rumor to this effect was current in Wall Street after the announcement was made, but it lacked confirmation.

Neither Mr. Hyde nor Mr. Alexander consented to talk about the matter last night. The latter is ill at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John W. Alexander, at 116 East Sixty-fifth Street, and it is expected that he will soon join his family at their Summer home in the Adirondacks. It was intimated that the condition of his health might have something to do with the fact that his resignation was accepted at this time, although it was said at his office on Monday that his condition was not serious.

Hyde Asked to be Relieved.

Samuel Untermyer, Mr. Hyde's chief counsel, returned from Boston last night. At his Yonkers residence he said that the acceptance of the resignation did not come as a surprise either to Mr. Hyde or to those of his friends who had been aware of his wishes. Mr. Untermyer said that the action of Mr. Morton was in compliance with Mr. Hyde's expressed wish when he parted with his controlling interest in the stock, and that since the sale of the stock Mr. Hyde had repeatedly asked that action be taken on the resignation, that he personally might be relieved of the duties of his office, and that the new administration might be relieved of any possible embarrassment.

This, Mr. Untermyer added, was a part of the plan under which the stock was transferred to Thomas F. Ryan, although Mr. Hyde and his friends, as large stockholders, would still take an active interest in the society. In connection with the acceptance of the resignation some of Mr. Hyde's friends pointed out that he has not yet been heard judicially in regard to the charges that have been brought against him. It was said that Mr. Hyde had been awaiting the time when he would be in a position to seek for himself a determination of the charges in the courts, and that he had realized that the investigations thus far held had been of the "star chamber" order.

It is understood that this assertion refers to the suit that Mr. Hyde has already declared he would bring to have the courts determine his right to retain his share of the syndicate profits of "James H. Hyde and Associates" accruing from participations in issues of which the Equitable purchased some part. The amount of these profits, about $61,000, was turned over by Mr. Hyde to the cashier of the Equitable when the controversy concerning the propriety of his retaining them began.

Hendricks Report To-morrow.

It was announced yesterday that the report of Superintendent Hendricks would be given out here and in Albany to-morrow at noon. The report will probably be long, and the financial district is expecting some findings of a stringent nature about past conditions in the society. It is known that Mr. Hendricks has also made inquiry concerning the purchase of the Hyde estate shares by Thomas F. Ryan.

In the Supreme Court yesterday Justice Greenbaum vacated the order recently obtained by counsel for Herbert G. Tull of Philadelphia for the examination of the officers of the Equitable Society before trial of the suit to obtain a distribution of the Equitable's surplus. The order was asked that the plaintiff might file an amended complaint to establish his contention that the charter of the society as amended could not be legally adopted by the board, because there were not enough legally qualified Directors.

Justice Greenbaum says in his opinion: "It seems to me, without considering any of the other points raised, that no examination can be permitted where the avowed purpose is to enable the plaintiff to frame a complaint that he would not be permitted to serve in this action."

The appeal from the decision of Justice Maddox restraining the society from making effective the mutualization plan that the Directors adopted was on for argument in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday, but was adjourned by consent of counsel until the fourth Monday in September.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is prepared from selected Vanilla beans.—Adv.

HOOKER LOSES FORTUNE.

His and His Wife's Money Swept Away in Fredonia Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20.—Misfortunes are crowding thick upon Justice Hooker. On the eve of his trial by the Legislature on charges of misconduct comes the news that his and his wife's fortunes have been swept away in the failure of the Fredonia National Bank, which closed its doors yesterday.

Chauncey Abby, the father of Mrs. Hooker, was the founder of the bank and was its President up to his death, in 1894.

GEN. C. W. DARLING VERY ILL.

Stricken with Apoplexy at Asbury Park—Relatives Summoned.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 20.—Gen. Charles W. Darling of Utica, N. Y., is very ill at the Fifth Avenue House, where he had engaged rooms for the season. He was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday, and his condition has grown so grave that relatives have been summoned and are now here. The doctors in attendance have little hope of his recovery.

GOV. LUBBOCK A PARALYTIC.

Aged Texan Was a Member of Jeff Davis's Personal Staff.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, June 20.—Ex-Gov. Frank H. Lubbock, who is eighty-nine years old, is in a critical condition from a paralytic stroke. He was on the personal staff of Jefferson Davis during the civil war, and was with Mr. Davis when he was captured.

Gov. Lubbock married his third wife about three years ago.

BASEBALL KILLS WOMAN.

She Was Hit on the Head While Passing Young Players.

The police of the Classon Avenue Station, Brooklyn, are investigating the death of Mrs. Sarah Swanboam, fifty-eight years old, of 310 Classon Avenue, who died at her home on Monday as a result of having been struck upon the head with a baseball.

Mrs. Swanboam was passing some boys playing ball at De Kalb Avenue and Graham Street on June 12, when a ball, accidentally thrown in her direction, hit her on the head. She was able to go home, but collapsed when she reached there and died from concussion of the brain.

STOKES-PASTOR WEDDING.

Set for July 18 at the Home of the Bridegrooms Parents.

The wedding of J. G. Phelps Stokes, son of Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, to Miss Rose Harriet Pastor, the settlement worker and former cigarmaker, will take place on July 18 at the Point, the country home of the bridegroom's parents, at Noroton, Conn. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, brother of the bridegroom, and relatives only will be present.

Mr. Stokes and his bride will sail soon after the ceremony for a European tour, in which they will go to Russia to visit the village where Miss Pastor was born.

On their return they will resume settlement work on the east side.

SEARCH FOR DIAMOND ROBBER

Hungarian Workman Gone from Maiden Lane with $400 in Gems.

Maiden Lane was agitated yesterday by a search for a Hungarian diamond mounter who disappeared with the goods upon which he was working. There were rumors that detectives were on the track of the Tiffany gems. Later a description of the missing man was sent throughout the country by the Jewelers' Association and Board of Trade.

The man for whom this search is made is not the Tiffany robber. Police Headquarters was called in by a representative of one of the Maiden Lane houses, who said that a workman, after being employed two days, had gone with diamonds valued at $400.

MORE BOOKMAKERS ARRESTED

St. Louis Deputies Seize Paraphernalia at Delmar Track.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 20.—Three arrests were made at the Delmar race track this afternoon by Deputy Sheriffs after the day's racing. George Ehrlich, E. B. Kent, and K. Miller were charged with violating the anti-pool-selling law. They were released on bonds of $1,000 each. The Deputies seized all the paraphernalia of the bookmakers, to be used as evidence.

Ehrlich appeared in Justice Stoble's court this morning to answer to a similar charge preferred against him late Saturday, when he was arrested, but the case was continued until next Tuesday.

DO NOT WANT PROF. LOVELL.

Civil Engineering Alumni of Cornell Protest New Dean of College.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 20.—President Schurman of Cornell University recently announced the appointment of Prof. E. B. Lovell of Columbia to the position of Dean and Director of the Cornell College of Civil Engineering. Prof. Lovell accepted the appointment.

Civil engineering alumni in reunion here to-day protested the appointment to the Board of Trustees, which meets to-morrow. The protest is in the form of a petition, and is signed by thirty prominent alumni of fifteen or more years' standing. It declares that Prof. Lovell is unpopular and lacks executive capacity.

Prof. Lovell is now in Morris, Conn., where he is superintending the Columbia Summer School of Engineering. Students in his department at Columbia were indignant last night when they heard of the protest of the Cornell alumni, and declared that he was exceedingly popular and exceedingly able as an executive.

Caronia Couldn't Land at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, June 20.—Owing to a gale which prevailed here at 10 o'clock to-night when the Cunard liner Caronia from New York arrived off the port, the vessel was unable to land mails or passengers, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool.

Keep the Firecrackers.

"I want to warn the boys," said Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday, "that any boy found firing a firecracker before the Fourth will suffer severely."

BOWEN DISMISSED, LOOMIS REBUKED

President Acts on Venezuela Diplomatic Scandal.

MONOMANIA IN BOWEN'S CASE

Animus Against Loomis So Called by Mr. Roosevelt—Loomis May Get a Minor Post.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The dismissal of Minister Herbert W. Bowen from the Diplomatic Service and the retention of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, although after such a scorching rebuke as has seldom been administered to an officer of his rank, are the results of Secretary Taft's long investigation of the scandal affecting the two men. The report of Mr. Taft and the President's reply were made public at the War Department to-night.

Mr. Bowen's departure from the service was anticipated, but it was supposed that he would be permitted to resign. Mr. Bowen made his dismissal necessary by telling the President that he would regard a resignation as an admission of misconduct. The President in his letter says that until this scandal came up he had intended to promote Mr. Bowen.

The action taken with regard to Mr. Loomis is more of a surprise. It had been expected that the Assistant Secretary would escape either scot free or with a light rebuke. Instead, Mr. Taft, while acquitting him of the charges brought against him by Bowen, scores in strong language his behavior in mixing up in business investments in Venezuela. The President adopts this language as his own.

Mr. Loomis is a candidate for an embassy. The view of his conduct taken by the President and Mr. Taft makes it unlikely that he will get it. Mr. Taft's language, however, is taken here as indicating that he may be let down with a less important post.

Secretary Taft's letter is fully reviewed in the President's letter, which is as follows:

President Roosevelt's Letter.

To Secretary Taft:

Sir: I have read your report of June 19 on the Bowen-Loomis matter. I agree with all your findings and conclusion regarding Mr. Loomis, and have nothing to add thereto.

There remains to be considered the case as affecting Mr. Bowen, against whom Mr. Loomis has made counter-charges. Mr. Bowen has denied that he made "charges" against Mr. Loomis. This is a mere matter of terminology. In his letter to Secretary Taft, of April 2, beginning "My Dear Bill," and signed "Herbert," he writes:

As I understand you to be the head of the Department of State during the absence of Mr. Hay, I feel that I ought to see that you are fully informed as to the terrible scandal in the situation here. Consequently I inclose herewith copies of papers which have been in Mr. Hay's hands, and which will furnish you with the facts that I think you should know.

Then follow certain cablegrams, including a report that Mr. Loomis was paid a check and that the custodian of the Bermudez Lake had in his possession this check and also a letter promising that the United States would not intervene and that the President of Venezuela felt safe, because of these facts; a copy of a letter to Mr. Hay of Feb. 18, 1905, in which Mr. Bowen distinctly states his belief that this alleged, and as it turns out wholly fictitious, check and wholly fictitious letter, were in the hands of President Castro, who, because he had them, undoubtedly had not feared to refuse arbitration with the United States.

He then furnishes documents, which he says were found by him in the legation safe a year ago, and were sent by him to Mr. Hay, together with many other documents; and Mr. Bowen states that Mr. Hay intimated in return that he had performed his whole duty by sending these documents to him.

Bowen's Statements Declared False.

Mr. Bowen makes certain comments on the documents as follows: "To Mr. Russell, now Minister to Colombia through the influence of Mr. Loomis," (which statement, incidentally, is untrue.)

Mr. Bowen again says: "Mr. Loomis collected the Mercado claim from the Venezuela Government, got a share of it for a small sum, and never reported the case to the Department of State." And again he says: "He dealt with Buchanan, whom Loomis subsequently got appointed Minister to Panama." (Which is again an untruth. Mr. Loomis had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of either Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Russell.)

In Mr. Bowen's statement dated at East Orange May 10, he says: "I have never preferred charges against Mr. Loomis," yet three lines further down he says that to his mind it has been proved conclusively that Mr. Loomis is "a dishonest official"; and a few lines further down says that he had not preferred charges against Mr. Loomis and that "none were needed. The documents themselves were charges, evidence, and proof."

The documents, Mr. Bowen explains, were submitted to Mr. Hay in the Spring of 1904, and that a year had passed without further action by Mr. Hay, (which, by implication at least, looks as if Mr. Bowen were accusing Mr. Hay also of misconduct.)

In this same communication of May 10 Mr. Bowen goes on to say "that I was justified in so doing [that is, in securing the publication of the attack on Mr. Loomis] I have but to show how Mr. Loomis abrogated the agreement that President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had authorized me to make with the Venezuelan Government; how he thus ruined our whole case, and how he seemed likely to bring still further disgrace on our Government."

Mr. Bowen then goes on to state that, after he had received by cable, Jan. 10, from Mr. Hay, one telegram of which he approved, "a protocol arrived by cable from Mr. Loomis," and that this protocol, as he calls it, and of which he complains,

he answered by a telegram to Mr. Hay." He adds: "I was, of course, even more astounded than the Venezuelan Government was that Mr. Loomis should thus destroy my work and influence, override the decision of President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay, and derogate our prestige as a strong and straight nation."

HAY DRAFTED THE LOOMIS CABLE.

And he ends his letter by the following statement:

"If the newspaper representatives were influenced by me, I was justified in trying to influence them, because Mr. Loomis was dishonest while Minister at Caracas, and as Assistant Secretary of State was guilty of abrogating the agreements President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had authorized me to make with the Venezuelan Government, and because he deceived and seemed likely to continue to deceive the Government and people of the United States."

It is disingenuous for Mr. Bowen repeatedly to use such language, and at the same time to insist that he has "made no charges" against Mr. Loomis. Moreover, it is quite impossible that Mr. Bowen can believe that the telegram signed by Mr. Loomis, as Acting Secretary of State, which he calls a protocol, really proves that Mr. Loomis "was guilty of abrogating the agreements President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay had authorized me to make with the Venezuelan Government."

Mr. Bowen's statement is shown to be absolutely untrue by the statement of the Solicitor of the Department of State, Mr. Penfield. But his own statement bears within itself its own refutation on this point. He shows in this statement that he at once answered this cable of Mr. Loomis's by a cable to Mr. Hay, who would thus have had his attention specifically called to the Loomis "protocol," even if he had not known of it before, and even if he had been so neglectful of his duty as not to inquire what cables had been sent in the matter with which he was dealing.

As a matter of fact, the Loomis cable in question was sent by direction of Mr. Hay, with the assistance of Mr. Penfield, and was signed by Mr. Loomis simply because on the day that it was sent it happened that Mr. Hay was confined to his house and could not get down to the State Department.

It is on its face an absurdity to suppose that Mr. Hay, who returned to his duties in the State Department within a day or two, and who was repeatedly going over this whole Venezuelan matter, and cabling to Bowen about it and receiving cables from him in return, could have been ignorant if such a cable had been sent by Loomis during his (Mr. Hay's) absence. Mr. Bowen's allegation on this point is in reality a charge against Mr. Hay rather than against Mr. Loomis.

Bowen Talked to Reporters.

Mr. Bowen furnished his charges against Mr. Loomis and some of the documents in reference thereto to representatives of a New York newspaper. The names of the representatives of the newspaper to whom he furnished this information were John Grant Dater and Nicholas Biddle. Mr. Dater testified as follows:

Secretary Taft—That you subsequently saw Mr. Bowen, and that in the course of the conversation Mr. Bowen, possibly without your invitation, confirmed the statements that you had theretofore heard rumored with respect to Mr. Loomis and his relations to the asphalt company?

Mr. Dater—Yes, Sir, and other matters.

Secretary Taft—That Mr. Bowen was very full of the subject?

Mr. Dater—Absolutely.

Secretary Taft—And talked about it with a great deal of earnestness?

Mr. Dater—He certainly did.

Secretary Taft—And he expressed the hope that some day his side of the story would be printed?

Mr. Dater—Yes, Sir.

Secretary Taft—Mr. Bowen showed you no letters?

Mr. Dater—No, Sir; he showed me no letters.

Secretary Taft—Did he show you a copy of the letter which he sent to me?

Mr. Dater—He did not. I did not know that he had communicated with you. I understood that was left, Secretary Hay's.

Secretary Taft—Or any of the documents upon which he based his claim of Mr. Loomis's guilt?

Mr. Dater—I do not think I could answer that directly. I would rather not answer.

Bowen Gave Out Mercado Letter.

The testimony of Mr. Biddle is as follows:

Secretary Taft—In one of those articles you wrote appeared a statement concerning a letter written by Mr. Loomis asserting an interest in the Mercado claim.

Mr. Biddle—Yes, Sir.

Secretary Taft—Did you get that from Mr. Bowen?

Mr. Biddle—I did.

Secretary Taft—You requested it from him, or did he hand it to you in the course of a casual conversation?

Mr. Biddle—I spoke to Mr. Bowen about the charges in a general way and he told me he would give such information as he had and set me right on the entire thing, and he would show me certain letters that he had forwarded to the State Department.

Secretary Taft—And they included this Mercado letter—the letter of Mayers to Loomis?

Mr. Biddle—Yes, Sir.

Secretary Taft—I suppose you saw the same letters that Bowen gave me—one was the Mercado claim; second, the Mayers letter, and the third has slipped my mind. There was a letter to Mr. Hay written by Bowen.

Mr. Biddle—I saw that at different times.

Secretary Taft—Just run your eye over those letters. [Letter of Mr. Bowen to Secretary Taft dated April 2, 1905, inclosing copies of papers which had been in Mr. Hay's hands, as follows: Telegram to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen dated Feb. 20, 1905; telegram to Bowen from Mr. Hay, dated Feb. 24, 1905; telegram to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated Feb. 25, 1905; letter to Mr. Hay from Mr. Bowen, dated Feb. 15, 1905; letter to W. W. Russell from F. L. Loomis, dated Aug. 25, 1900; letter to Mr. Loomis from Mr. Mayers, dated July 9, 1900.]

Mr. Biddle—I have seen all of these, and it seems to me there were some additional letters.

Secretary Taft—Did Mr. Bowen know that you were a correspondent?

Bowen Wanted His Side Stated.

Mr. Biddle—Yes, Sir. I first met Mr. Bowen at the time of the blockade in Venezuela, and I obtained information from him at that time. He knew who I was, of course. I told him what I had heard, and he was frank about giving me further information.

Secretary Taft—Did he express a desire, one way or the other, to have the truth known?

Mr. Biddle—He told me a great many times that he thought he was in a very unfortunate position, that, being the United States Minister, he could not put forward and be quoted when anything occurred so as to set himself right. He thought the instructions that he was receiving from the department were very unfortunate, and that he was getting the blame for the entire thing.

Secretary Taft—And, therefore, that he would like to have his own side stated some time.

Mr. Biddle—He told me a great many times that he could not be quoted, but would like to, if his side could be stated. I think he was most anxious to have certain facts come out.

Mr. Bowen himself admits that he showed these letters and made these statements to the representatives of the newspaper in question. I have already quoted his remark in his statement of May 20, "If the newspaper representatives were influenced by me, I was justified in trying to influence them, because Mr. Loomis was dishonest while Minister at Caracas."

In the same statement he says that Mr. Loomis's friends asserted "that I instigated the publication of the scandal with which his name is associated. That charge may be true. Whether it is or not, the newspaper correspondents who were in Caracas alone know. As the scandal was generally known throughout the whole community I talked with them about it. I certainly never attempted to keep them silent. On the contrary, I urged them to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth."

Bowen's Letter to the President.

In his letter to me of June 8 he says: "I had several private interviews with both Mr. Dater and Mr. Biddle in regard to information which they were sending to The Herald. In order to make my side of the case perfectly clear I explained to them confidentially how Mr. Loomis's record in Caracas, and the influence to which he must consequently bend, balked me in my work.

"I felt that I could safely trust them. In all Governmental and diplomatic circles it is customary to trust and use the press. In no other way can information be got before the public that the public should possess. What I wanted our people to know was not the Loomis scandal alone, but the whole situation in Venezuela.

"I did not believe for a moment that either Mr. Dater or Mr. Biddle would quote me, or attempt to reproduce from memory any paper I showed to them, and I supposed, of course, that they would present the whole case to our people, and not merely the Loomis scandal. In fact, they assured me that the interviews would be regarded by them as entirely confidential. If my name is associated with the scandal it is only because there was a breach of faith somewhere."

Again, in his letter of June 14 he says: "I talked with The Herald men because they said they would not betray my confidence. They did betray me, and one of them even tried to produce from memory the Mercado claim which I showed to him confidentially."

Furtive and Underhand Attack.

In short, it appears from Mr. Bowen's own statement, as well as from the statement of Messrs. Dater and Biddle, and the letter from Mr. Wright, that Mr. Bowen, while Minister at Caracas, instigated and requested and actually secured the publication of attacks on the Assistant Secretary of State and furnished to the press copies of documents believed to reflect upon the Assistant Secretary of State, which documents were already before the Secretary of State for investigation. Mr. Bowen's excuse for this conduct so far as it can be made out seems to be that he expected the newspaper men to keep his connection with the charges secret.

In other words, he apparently regards his case as improved, in that he secured this attack upon his official chief in a furtive and underhand manner, and that he did not intend that his connection with the attack should be divulged.

Of course, such conduct is inexcusable, and shows Mr. Bowen's entire unfitness to remain in the diplomatic service, without regard to whether the charges he has made against Mr. Loomis are true or false.

Even if Mr. Loomis had been guilty Mr. Bowen's conduct would be unpardonable, inasmuch as Secretary Taft's careful investigation of the charges shows them to be false, his attitude appears in an even worse light. But it must be kept in mind that his unfitness for the service is clearly established by his own conduct, without any reference to the question of Mr. Loomis's actions.

Disobeyed a Roosevelt Order.

The Department of State has explicitly forbidden just such conduct, in a general circular issued over three years ago, reading as follows:

CHARGES AGAINST DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICERS.
Department of State, Washington,
April 23, 1902.

To Diplomatic and Consular Officers of the United States:

Gentlemen: I append for your information and guidance copy of an executive order, dated April 25, 1902, prohibiting diplomatic and consular officers from preferring charges against or criticising any other officer in either service except confidentially to the Department of State.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
JOHN HAY.

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Whereas, The publication of alleged charges and criticisms against officers of the diplomatic and consular service, without an opportunity being given for due consideration of both sides of the question at issue, has led to injustice to the persons attacked and to embarrassment to the Department of State in its disposition of the public business;

It is hereby ordered that hereafter no officer of the diplomatic or consular service of the United States shall attack or prefer charges against or publicly criticise any other officer in either service except in a communication to the Department of State.

Whenever any such officer deems that his duty compels him to prefer charges against any other officer in either service he shall communicate such charges confidentially to the Department of State, which will, upon due consideration of all the circumstances, make such disposition of the case as in its discretion seems wise in the interest of the public business.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
White House, April 25, 1902.

Caracas Seething with Scandal.

It appears from the testimony that Caracas is seething with scandal, and that all kinds of accusations are rife, not merely against Mr. Loomis and Mr. Bowen, but against practically every other diplomatic representative now residing, or who has recently resided there. There is no excuse whatever for repeating the injurious and malicious gossip circulated about these men.

Mr. Bowen himself, however, has not only furnished and brought forward a great deal of such gossip about Mr. Loomis, but has evidently been one of the main sources from which it originated.

He tried to tamper with the cable operator through our Consul at La Guayra, Mr. Goldschmidt. In order to secure what he hoped would be incriminating telegrams against Mr. Loomis. Mr. Goldschmidt's reply was: "It would be dishonorable to do what you ask of me." Mr. Goldschmidt, in his letter of May 3, 1905, says: "Mr. Bowen never lost an opportunity to belittle Mr. Loomis's character, ability, &c., when he spoke to me of him, and seemed to bear an extraordinary animus against his predecessor."

Mr. Bowen asked one of the men he himself produced as a witness, Señor Pastor, to enter into the employ of a certain company for the purpose of obtaining (in plain words, of stealing) documents which he hoped might incriminate Mr. Loomis.

He has evidently for many months, indeed, for the last two years, devoted himself to hunting up every piece of scandal or gossip of which he heard affecting Mr. Loomis, until it has seemingly become a monomania with him, and has caused him to show complete disloyalty to the service to which he belongs, and therefore to the country which he has represented.

It was his duty to make known to his superior officers any facts reflecting on the honesty of Mr. Loomis or any other official, but it was a breach of his duty to make loose and reckless charges, and especially to give these charges public currency after their submission for investigation by the department.

Mr. Bowen's conduct is especially reprehensible because of the damage it has undoubtedly done to the interest of this country. We hold a peculiar position toward our sister republics lying south of us. In all our dealings with these republics we should endeavor not merely to act courteously, justly, and generously, but to make it evident that we are thus acting.

Any corrupt dealing, any misconduct by one of our representatives to those countries calls for the sternest punishment, and save only corrupt dealings, the worst and most flagrant misconduct of which one of those representatives can be guilty is to give currency to or secure the publication of scandalous attacks upon the service of which he is a member, or upon one of his superiors, a responsible head of that service; for such attacks are certain to be circulated to the discredit of our Government and our people, and not only in the newspapers of our own country, but in the newspapers of the various Latin-American republics.

No matter how baseless they are, no matter how complete the refutation of the charges, they do a damage that cannot be wholly repaired.

Mr. Bowen has been a long time in the Consular and Diplomatic Service; during much of that time he has done good work, and until recently I had hoped to promote him; if I could condone his misconduct in this case I would gladly do so; but his usefulness in the diplomatic service is at an end.

I do not desire to punish him; save for the great risk to the service which would be involved in his retention I would be willing to let his conduct go unpunished save by a severe admonition; but I feel that it is impossible to retain him without exposing the interests of the Government to a risk so great that it cannot justifiably be incurred.

Accordingly I would direct that his resignation be requested, were it not, for the statement made on his behalf, in your presence and mine to-day, that he would consider a resignation an admission of misconduct; accordingly I direct that he be dismissed from the service.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Loomis Indiscreet, Says Taft.

The letter of Secretary Taft to the President, reporting on his inquiry into the case, says that the evidence shows that the only transaction which Mr. Loomis ever had with the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company was a mere transfer of funds from Caracas to New York, in which Mr. Loomis was indiscreet in becoming personally interested in the Mercado claim.

In another transaction, in which President Castro regarded Mr. Loomis as acting on behalf of an American syndicate, Mr. Taft says that Mr. Loomis was "certainly treading on dangerous ground in bringing his official life so close to a transaction in which he must have expected to have a great personal interest."

After exonerating Mr. Loomis of other charges Secretary Taft says:

"These transactions of Mr. Loomis show what seems to me is apparent, that he was not discreet in withholding personal participation in enterprises in furthering which he might find his position as Minister useful.

"Caracas is full of concession holders and concession hunters. The gossip of the town is full of charges of corruption against every diplomatic representative. Under these circumstances it seems to me that it was the business of the Minister of the United States to keep his skirts especially clear of personal participation in any business which might bring him into contact with the Government.

"Mr. Loomis says that he was intensely interested as American Minister in encouraging investment of American capital in Venezuela with a view to assisting both countries and bringing them together; that this was known to many in Caracas and attracted to him all kinds of propositions, and that for his efforts to further American business interests he received the thanks of an association of American merchants.

"While this was all doubtless true, it did not justify Mr. Loomis in becoming personally interested in any of the schemes either with a mere nominal interest, because that would mislead others, or with a substantial interest, because it would surely in the end make his public duty and private interests conflict.

Loomis Most Cruelly Slandered.

"No one can read this evidence without being convinced that Mr. Loomis has been most cruelly slandered in the charges against his integrity and sincerity as a public official and as a man, but in the very great satisfaction that we find in his complete exculpation from all charges of dishonesty, we cannot be blind to the fact that his failure to hold himself utterly aloof from any personal participation in plans for investments and exploitation of the country to which he was accredited, and from allowing himself to take personal interests in transactions in which he or his legation might also have to act as in a trust capacity, have possibly lent color to the aspersions upon his character, which his enemies have been only too willing to make and support.

"I cannot close this without commending the dignity and self-restraint with which Mr. Loomis has met the charges which have been made against him, charges made, I am sorry to say, with recklessness and epithet likely to have provoked from one of less self-control counter insult and attack.

"I cannot say, because I do not think that the record of Mr. Loomis as Minister in Venezuela, as shown in this record, is such as to disqualify him from service as Minister in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, but I sincerely hope that his bitter experience in this case makes it unnecessary further to point the moral that one who occupies the position of Minister of the United States cannot afford, in any country to which he is accredited in which business enterprises must more or less be affected by Government favor and concession, to make personal investments of any sort or to leave the slightest doubt as to the absence of all personal interest in any matters which he may bring before the Government to which he is accredited."

BOWEN AT EAST ORANGE.

He Says the President's Letter Calls for a Full Reply.

Herbert W. Bowen, who has been dismissed from the diplomatic service, returned to East Orange, N. J., late last evening, unexpectedly to his family, who did not expect him until to-day. He is stopping at the home of Arthur Clegg, 124 Prospect Street.

"I will say nothing to-night," said Mr. Bowen, after listening to a synopsis of the President's letter. "Such a document calls for a careful and full reply."

NO REPLY FROM REPUBLICANS

Citizens' Union Nominating Committee Members Feel Slighted.

Members of the Citizens' Union Nominating Committee held a conference yesterday afternoon at the office of R. Fulton Cutting. Owing to the fact that the resolutions recently adopted by the Republican County Committee asking for particulars as to the Union's plans before replying to the co-operation circular had not yet reached the committee, no action was taken.

Some of the members of the committee expressed themselves as slighted by the failure of the Republican County Committee to forward its resolutions officially after having given them to the newspapers.

"I have read the resolutions in the papers," said Mr. Cutting, "but I do not see how we can act upon them until they come before the committee officially. In a day or two I may have something to say on the subject."

President J. Sergeant Cram of the Tammany General Committee was asked yesterday when he would inform the Union whether or not Tammany was willing to co-operate with that body.

"When the General Committee meets we will reply to the Citizens' Union," he said. "As yet no time has been set for the meeting, but when we have some business to transact we shall make the invitation of the Union a part of that business."

SAYS IT'S VERMONT'S SHAME.

"Hang a Woman; Turn Admiral's Picture to Wall," Says Brother.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., June 20.—Capt. Lloyd Clark of the United States Supply Station here, brother of Admiral Clark, United States Navy, to-day sent the following telegram to Gov. Bell of Vermont, protesting against the hanging of Mrs. Mary Rogers:

Governor Bell, East Hardwick, Vt.:

Vermont is again threatened with the horrible disgrace of twenty-two years ago. The reputation and honor of the old Green Mountains is in your hands alone, and every true Vermonter believes in that highest justice that is the sister of mercy. Should this poor, weak woman meet her doom on Friday in a State where my brother has been so greatly honored, please face his portrait to the wall. Every real Vermonter would hang his head in shame before the world. Have the mercy of the Master, and may that peace of the bravely merciful be always yours.

LLOYD and ALICE CLARK.

Soon after Admiral Clark's performance of bringing the Oregon to Cuban waters during the Spanish-American war, the Vermont Legislature placed a life-size portrait of him on the Capitol walls. It is with his brother's consent that Capt. Lloyd Clark makes his request. The Captain declares he will see that it is carried out in the event of the hanging of Mrs. Rogers.

May Delay Mrs. Rogers's Death.

WINDSOR, Vt., June 20.—Attorney E. B. Flinn, who got a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Mary M. Rogers to-day, visited the condemned woman in the jail and told her he believed there was still chance of a further stay. It was explained to Mrs. Rogers that new proceedings might bring about another postponement of the court's sentence.

THREE TIMES A BRIDE.

Mrs. Davis, Who Was Twice Married to Dr. Davis, Weds Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Mrs. Bertha Winter Davis, former wife of Dr. William A. Davis of this city, was married last Saturday in New York to Alfred Tile, according to a statement made to-day at the home of the bride, on West Lanvale Street. Mrs. Davis was twice divorced from Dr. Davis and the latter was married May 25 to Mrs. M. K. W. Apperson, who was also a divorcee.

Dr. Davis married Miss Bertha Winter in this city Nov. 16, 1899. They lived together about two and a half years, when divorce proceedings were instituted. A decree was granted in March, 1902, and the wife returned to her parents. Shortly afterward Dr. Davis and his former wife eloped and were remarried. The couple returned to their former home, but they could not agree, and the second divorce was granted in February, 1904.

ELEVATED OFFICE ROBBED.

Brooklyn Woman Was Asleep While the Thieves Worked.

While Mrs. Leona Kelly of Richmond Hill, the ticket agent, was asleep at the turnstile in the Kings County Elevated Railroad station at Fulton Street and Elm Place, Brooklyn, early yesterday, $123.66 was stolen from the cash drawer. Mrs. Kelly first told the police that she had been imprisoned in a side room by two robbers, but when she calmed down she admitted that she was dozing at her post when the robbery was committed.

When she told her second story she said she had told the first for fear that she would be discharged.

Detectives are hunting for the sneak thieves who, it is believed, got the money.

BURGLARS AND SNEAK THIEVES and dishonest servants can be insured against by a policy of THE AETNA INDEMNITY COMPANY. Equitable rates. Prompt adjustments. Particulars at No. 68 William St., New York City.—Adv.

JAPANESE MOVE ON VLADIVOSTOK

Continued from Page 1.

gether favorable to Marshal Oyama, and to agree to a suspension of hostilities for at least six weeks, during which thousands of reinforcements would reach Gen. Linevitch and Vladivostok, would be strengthened with munitions and supplies to withstand a siege.

Indeed, it is suggested that Japan deliberately planned to postpone the peace meeting long enough to give Oyama a chance to administer a fresh defeat to the Russians in order to rob the War Party in Russia of its last card and facilitate acquiescence in her terms. Considering the situation, therefore, President Roosevelt's triumph would be all the greater if he succeeded in crowning his work by an agreement which would at least prevent another bloody battle pending the show of hands at Washington.

Brig. Gen. Barry and his colleagues, in view of the prospects of a general engagement, are hurrying their rounds of official visits in order to get to the front in time to witness something of the fighting. To-day the American officers will be received in audience by the Emperor at Peterhof.

The Radical Nashashisn asserts that the "phantom of financial exhaustion hanging over Russia" is really the greatest friends of peace, and draws the harrowing picture of 90 per cent. of the empire's population living as their forefathers did in the sixteenth century and groaning under the constantly increasing debts piled up by militarism and the adventures of the autocracy, which clever bookkeeping can no longer conceal.

"Russia," the paper says, "is reaching the end of her ability to borrow for the purpose of prosecuting the war. Here is the real secret of the hope of peace. Russia's poverty must decide the issue when the plenipotentiaries meet."

ENVOYS TO MEET AUG. 1.

Russia to Accept Japan's Suggestion —Conferences at Tokio.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—Russia, it is officially stated, finds no objection to Aug. 1, as suggested by Japan, for the date of the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries.

Instructions will be sent to Ambassador Cassini to accept that date.

TOKIO, June 20.—Discussion regarding the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries continues through Washington, with indications of an early completion of the details.

There has been a series of conferences between the Elder Statesmen and the members of the Cabinet to consider the conditions and discuss the selection of plenipotentiaries. It is thought that it will be possible to complete the details, appoint the plenipotentiaries, and organize a staff of assistants in time for them to sail on the steamer Empress of India on June 30 from Yokohama for Vancouver, a voyage of about two weeks. It is expected that the party will number a dozen.

In the meantime military activities will continue. Important developments in various directions are expected speedily.

LITTLE HOPE OF A TRUCE.

Russia Does Not Want to Ask It and Have the Request Refused.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The peace negotiations are practically at a standstill. Communications between the powers regarding details continue to pass, but there is no longer any serious discussion of an armistice. The indications today point to the continuance of the war until shortly before the peace commission meets.

Russia's strong desire to avoid anything that looks like suing for peace prevents her from asking an armistice, which she sees Japan is disinclined to give. Japan's action at the close of the Chinese war, when she would not even grant an armistice while the peace commission was in session, has been studied by the Russian Foreign Office, and there is no desire on its part to make a false step by asking for an armistice, as Li Hung-Chang did, and having the request denied.

The President has not entirely given up hope of an early armistice, but even he does not expect one before his departure for Oyster Bay in the latter part of the month. The indications multiply that nothing can prevent a decisive battle between the armies of Linevitch and Oyama.

Russia herself is not adverse to such an action. Linevitch has been receiving reinforcements, and the Russians here say that his latest accessions are of a better class than those which Oyama first encountered. It is said that the early victories of the Japanese were won over raw troops, and that even at the end Kuropatkin did not have the best troops in the Russian Army. It is asserted here that Linevitch is being reinforced by veterans, who will give a better account of themselves and Russia is not unwilling to abide the chance.

It is understood that if the peace plenipotentiaries adjourn to a Summer resort, as it is expected they will do, unless Washington has unprecedented August weather, none of the diplomats representing the neutral powers will follow them. There have been informal exchanges on the subject between the Ambassadors here, and it is their unanimous opinion that it would be in bad taste for any diplomat not directly interested in the conference to go to a Summer resort for the purpose of following the negotiations.

This unanimous decision upon the part of the diplomats commends itself to the belligerents, who have already expressed a wish to conduct their negotiations without any interference. It is also in accordance with the President's wish, as understood in diplomatic circles, that the plenipotentiaries have a free hand. In case there should be an irreconcilable point of difference calling for outside assistance the plenipotentiaries will apply to the President for help. Otherwise they will conduct their deliberations entirely between themselves.

The renewed activity of the War Party in Russia does not cause alarm here, because of the general realization that the President in his initial representations and in subsequent communications has dealt directly with the Emperor, and that Count Lamsdorff has served only as a means of communication. No doubt is felt here that the Emperor will stand firm in his decision to discuss peace with Japan in good faith and in an earnest effort to bring it about.

Minister Takahira left here to-day for Boston, and will deliver an address and receive the degree of Doctor of Laws at the commencement of Tufts College. He will be back on Friday. The President also went away to New England to-night, and will not return until Friday.

BRITAIN ANGRY WITH RUSSIA.

Very Serious View Taken of the Sinking of the St. Kilda.

LONDON, June 20.—Premier Balfour, replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said correspondence with the Russian Government was proceeding in regard to the sinking of the British steamer St. Kilda.

The Government, said Mr. Balfour, took a very serious view of the matter because it had received the most specific assurances that no such action would again be taken.

The recent movements of British cruisers in the Far East are taken to mean that the Admiralty has again undertaken to notify the Russian cruisers of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's instructions that there is to be no further sinking of neutral ships. At any rate ship owners are much relieved.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—Neither the Admiralty nor the Foreign Office is able to furnish any explanation of the sinking of the St. Kilda by the auxiliary cruiser Dnieper, for which Ambassador Hardinge has already demanded payment, except that it may have been due to the demoralization following Admiral Rojestvensky's defeat, as specific orders were issued a year ago to avoid a repetition of the Knight Commander incident.

Great Britain offered through Ambassador Hardinge to deliver instructions to the Dnieper and Rion, which are on their way to Port Said, by means of British ships.

TRIED TO SINK THE OREL.

Russians Did Their Best to Prevent Her from Reaching Japan.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 20.—The steamer Empress of China to-day brought an account of the experience of the Japanese prize crew on board the Russian battleship Orel in taking the captured vessel from the scene of battle to Japan.

Officers and men of the battleship Asahi and the cruiser Kasuga, although they had fought for two days and two nights without sleep, were placed on the shot-riddled battleship, and the Russian crew endeavored continually to obstruct the navigation of the prize, and if possible to destroy it.

Half the Russian crew were transferred to the Asahi and the Kasuga, but the remainder outnumbered the Japanese placed on board. Lieut. Nakagawa, in charge, ordered Japanese marines with loaded rifles to stand over the Russian sailors herded forward, and bluejackets were placed at other points to guard the ship.

When night came a Russian seaman dropped an anchor pin into the electric dynamo, wrecking it, and causing all the lights to be extinguished. Great excitement followed, during which the Russians opened the sea valves. Water flooded in, causing the ship to list to port. Several men tried to jump into the sea, thinking the Orel was about to capsize.

Under cover of the darkness a party of Russians tried to rush the guards, who fired several times into the thick onrushing crowd, and then used bayonets and clubbed rifles. The mutiny was finally beaten down, and at daylight the Asahi and the cruiser Asama came to act as escorts. These escorts cowed the mutineers, already frightened by the threats of summary execution if another threatening move were made.

MR. CASEY'S JUNE WALK.

With Nice New Clothes for Which He Didn't Pay Mr. Friedman.

For nearly three hours yesterday the inhabitants of that part of the east side near Catharine Street gazed upon Lawrence Casey, Irishman, of 21 Bowery, who strolled along swinging a cane, humming an air, and dressed as if about to attend a wedding.

By his side walked Isaac Friedman, clothing dealer, of 80 Catharine Street, wringing his hands, threatening, pleading, and protesting. At last, unable to get the Irishman to listen, Friedman had him arrested on a charge of stealing clothes.

In the Essex Market Court later, Friedman told Magistrate Cornell that Casey had gone into his store in Catharine Street and ordered a new suit, a pair of patent-leather shoes, a pleated shirt with floral design, a collar to match, a tie that didn't match, and a straw hat. He put them on in the store, left his old clothes, then the store without paying.

According to Friedman, who followed him, Casey said that he had left his purse at home. When Friedman started to go home with him to get the money or the clothes, the Irishman, it was alleged, led his creditor through many streets without paying the least attention to the merchant's supplications.

Magistrate Cornell was about to sentence Casey when the Irishman offered to give the new clothes back. Friedman agreed to this, and a few minutes later both left the court quite happy. Friedman had the new clothes under his arm, while Casey was garbed in the tatters which he had discarded at the clothing store. The Irishman also wore a broad grin.

ERIE TO SHORTEN ITS LINE.

Plans Forty-two-Mile Cut-Off to Better Chicago Service.

Plans for shortening the haul on the Erie Railroad between New York and Chicago were laid before the State Railroad Commission yesterday, in the Whitehall Building, accompanying an application of the Erie and Jersey Railroad Company for permission to construct an extension branch and cut-off from Guymard to Highland Mills, forty-two miles. A $10,000,000 bond issue is proposed for the work.

Joseph M. Graham of 2 West Eighty-eighth Street, Fourth Vice-President in both companies, made affidavit that the Erie Road would be able to give a far better service from this city to Chicago. There was no opposition, but decision was put off until June 28.

The application of the Bronx, Yonkers and White Plains Railway Company for a franchise for an electric road from the Bronx to White Plains and Yonkers, at the request of the opposition, was adjourned to Aug. 15. It was alleged that a franchise covering the same territory had been granted to another company.

The Board granted a certificate to the New York and New Jersey Railroad Company to operate its tunnel under the Hudson River from Jersey City to Christopher and Greenwich Street and up Sixth Avenue to Thirty-fourth Street.

WILL ACT AS COURT'S FRIEND.

Rapid Transit Commission to Intervene in Wilcox Suit.

The Rapid Transit Commission yesterday intervened in the taxpayers' suit, instituted in the name of Clermont H. Wilcox against Mayor McClellan and others, testing the constitutionality of the law passed by the last Legislature, which transfers from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate all power over public service franchises.

The Rapid Transit Commission does not intervene as a party plaintiff or as a party defendant, but as amicus curiae, an unusual proceeding, for which permission is only granted by the court in cases involving great public interest. By it George L. Rives and Albert B. Boardman, as counsel for the commission, are given permission to appear and enlighten the court as to what is behind the taxpayers' suit.

Printed briefs yesterday were submitted to Justice Blanchard, before whom is pending the application for an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from acting on franchises until the main action is determined.

SIX MONTHS FOR MELODY.

Was Accused of Attempting Suicide in Madison Square Fountain.

Patrick Melody, who it is said was concerned in the Manchester rescue of 1867, and who was charged with trying to drown himself in the fountain in Madison Square Saturday night, was sentenced yesterday to serve six months in the workhouse by Magistrate Baker in the Jefferson Market Court.

Melody had been a prisoner in Bellevue Hospital until his arraignment. He would say nothing in court. If friends of Melody interest themselves in his behalf he may be released. He spent last night in Jefferson Market Prison.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



imparts a sensation so exquisite and lasting. It cleans the teeth and gives tone to the mouth. Ask your dentist.

WEAVER CAUSES ARREST; ANNULS BIG CONTRACT

Forgery Charge Against ex-Chief Hill, Who Held $17,000 Place.

REFORMER GOES HIS BAIL

D. J. McNichol & Co. Lose $700,000 Contract on Which Prisoner Is Said to Have Reported Falsely.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—John W. Hill, who resigned last week as chief of the Bureau of Filtration, was arrested today on charges of forgery and of falsifying certain books and papers belonging to the city. That and the annulment of a seven-hundred-thousand-dollar contract held by D. J. McNichol & Co. were the developments in Philadelphia's political upheaval. Hill entered bail in the sum of $10,000 for a hearing to-morrow morning.

An interesting feature of the case is that Stuart Wood of the firm of R. D. Wood & Co. became Hill's bondsman. Stuart Wood's concern has furnished iron piping for the filtration system, and he is a member of the Committee of Seventy, which is fighting the Republican organization. The arrest of Hill is the third that has been ordered in connection with city contracts since the Mayor began his fight for municipal reform.

The arrest of ex-Chief Hill was not a surprise, as it had been rumored for several days that he would be taken into custody on charges preferred to be by the Mayor. The warrant was issued late in the day, and Hill appeared at a Magistrate's office this evening and entered bail. The warrant charges him with having commited forgery, in that he made, or caused to be made, a statement giving a false estimate of the work done by the firm of D. J. McNichol & Co. on the filtration plans, and also with falsifying certain books and papers of the city for the purpose of defrauding the city.

Ex-Chief Hill received a salary of $17,000, the highest compensation received by any city employe. Up to a few weeks ago Mayor Weaver had the highest regard for the ability of Chief Hill as an engineer. So well did he think of him that last April he urged City Councils to raise his salary from $12,000 to $17,000. With the political upheaval, Mayor Weaver began an investigation of all bureaus, with the result that Chief Hill resigned last week.

The rescinding of the $700,000 contract held by D. J. McNichol & Co. caused consternation in political circles. In revoking the contract the Mayor notified the Director of Public Works to immediately take steps to advertise for bids for the work and material remaining to be done and supplied. The contract held by McNichol & Co. was for furnishing filter sand and gravel and terra cotta lateral connections for the Torresdale filters.

The original value of the contract was $500,000, but on March 17 this was increased to $700,000 by a supplementary contract. Up to date $213,477 has been paid for work done under the contract. The McNichol firm sublet all of the work to James Caven & Son. Last week Councilman Frank H. Caven of the latter firm was arrested for violating his Councilmanic oath in being interested in city contracts. He was held in bail for court for a hearing.

The McNichol firm has had contracts for about two-thirds of the work in constructing the filtration system. So far the system has cost the city upward of $22,000,000, and it is estimated that it will cost about $5,000,000 more to complete the work. Mayor Weaver said to-night that he issued the order rescinding the contract because he felt that the city's interests would not be safeguarded unless he did it.

The Broad Street Boulevard, which is being constructed by a firm composed of State Senator George A. Vare and Recorder of Deeds William Vare, and which will cost about $5,000,000, is now under investigation.

PRESIDENT OUSTS RINGSTER.

Meeser, Alleged Philadelphia Repeater, Loses Deputy Collectorship.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President decided to-day on the report of the Civil Service Commission to remove from office Clarence Meeser, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia, on the ground that he is morally unfit to hold office under the Government.

Mrs. Eleanora Parks, a charwoman who was used as a witness to prove an alibi on the trial of Meeser for implication in the ballot stuffing case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs. Salter, and who was also charged with being unfit to remain in Government employ, was allowed to continue in her place.

A statement was given out by the Civil Service Commission to-day to explain the action taken against Meeser. It gave the results of the investigation made in Philadelphia by W. A. Cooley and H. F. Greene, members of the commission. The statement says:

"It appeared from the evidence in the Salter case that George Kirkland, a Washington detective, learning in 1899 that a gang of repeaters was going from Washington to Philadelphia, joined this gang, went to Philadelphia and watched its proceedings there.

"According to his statement, the party, of which Clarence Meeser was a member, put up at the Hotel Scott, near the Broad Street Station in Philadelphia, and early on the morning of the day of the election they visited the house of Magistrate Harrison, a prominent Republican leader of the Seventh Ward, and thereafter proceeded, headed by Meeser and Rodgers, from one polling place to another, in a manner which left no doubt that the party was engaged in systematic repeating.

"Kirkland's story was borne out by Graham, night clerk at the Hotel Scott, and Hugh O'Donnell and Charles M. Smith, reporters, who had followed them.

"Salter, Rodgers, Meeser, and others were indicted on the strength of the above and other evidence for conspiracy to commit fraud at the election of Nov. 7, 1899. One of the defendants, Scullin, pleaded guilty and served a term in the penitentiary. The rest of them disappeared from Philadelphia and were absent for two years. Meeser, who was a clerk in the Copyright Division, Library of Congress at Washington, first resigning his position therein.

"At the end of two years the entire party returned to the City of Philadelphia, stood trial, and were acquitted. At the trial Meeser did not go on the stand. Meeser never denied any of the testimony until he appeared before the Civil Service Commission last Wednesday morning.

The commission reported to the President that the evidence at the trial made a prima facie case of guilt against Meeser, and that it believed from that evidence and from Meeser's story to the commission that he was guilty. His excuse was pronounced absurd.

FLOOD CUTS OFF A TOWN.

Bridges Washed Away, Mains Burst, and Lights Out in Troy, Penn.

ELMIRA, N. Y., June 20.—Late telephone reports from Troy, Penn., say that five bridges were washed away by a flood. The town is cut off from the Northern Central Railroad Station, and a passenger train is stalled eight miles south of the town. A quarter of a mile of track is covered with débris. The water mains burst and the town is without light or water.

The

HOOKER'S CASE ALONE FOR SPECIAL SESSION

Gov. Higgins Tells Leaders Nothing Else Is to be Considered.

ODELL HAS NOTHING TO SAY

Governor Lets It Be Known That He Was Controlling Factor in Conference—Legislature Meets To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 20.—Nothing will be considered at the extra session of the Legislature which will be convened at noon to-morrow except the charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker, unless Gov. Higgins can be moved by the pressure of public opinion from the ground upon which he planted himself to-day at his conferences with Republican State leaders.

There had been an impression in some quarters that State Chairman Odell was throwing all his influence against any investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society or reconsideration of the eighty-cent gas bill. It can be stated absolutely that Mr. Odell has not advised against the Legislature taking up other matters than the Hooker case.

So far as the Equitable situation is concerned, Mr. Odell, it is understood, has two reasons for wishing that the Legislature give it attention. The first is his belief that legislative action which would satisfy the policy holders of the Equitable would be helpful to him in the New York City campaign, and the second reason is that a legislative inquiry is desired by his personal friend, E. H. Harriman.

After listening to all that was to be said in favor of insurance legislation, reconsideration of the gas question, and the repeal of the savings bank tax, Gov. Higgins decided "to sit on the lid."

The first conference to-day was held in the room of Speaker Nixon and was participated in by Chairman Odell and Senators Raines and Malby. Mr. Odell at its conclusion went down to the Executive Chamber, his first visit since the inauguration of Gov. Higgins. He and the Governor were together for some time, and were joined later by Senators Raines and Malby and Speaker Nixon. After they had conferred for an hour or more they went to luncheon at the Ten Eyck Hotel, and were joined by Secretary of State O'Brien and Superintendent of Public Works Franchot. After luncheon an adjournment was taken to the Executive Chamber, and the second conference there lasted throughout the afternoon.

Chairman Odell went back to Newburg to-night. He refused to make any statement about the conferences, saying it had been agreed that Gov. Higgins should do the talking.

"Whatever is satisfactory to the Governor is satisfactory to me," said the Chairman with an air indicative of chagrin rather than exultation.

When Gov. Higgins was seen as the conference broke up about 6 o'clock he wore a self-satisfied air, and he appeared to desire to dissipate any notion that he was not the controlling influence in the discussion. Asked if he had finished his talk with the leaders, he replied quickly and with emphasis:

"They have finished talking with me."

"Will anything besides the charges against Justice Hooker be taken up at the extra session?" he was asked.

"No," he replied. "The charges against Justice Hooker will be all that I will submit. I see no necessity at present for recommending the consideration of anything else. An extra session is not called to reconsider anything defeated at the regular session. It is for extraordinary emergencies. I do not wish to say absolutely that I will not recommend anything else, because something unforeseen may make it necessary for me to do so, but so far as I can see now, I will not call upon the Legislature to consider anything besides the Hooker case."

"If the report of Superintendent Hendricks should recommend legislation to correct abuses in the insurance business would the legislation be urged be accomplished at this session?"

"I will cross that bridge when I come to it. I will say, however, that the report of Superintendent Hendricks is not connected in my mind at present with the special session of the Legislature. It's coming in at this time is just a mere coincidence."

"When will it be made public?"

"I understand it will be out on Thursday."

"Will you transmit it to the Legislature?"

"No; the members of the Legislature will have to glean its contents from the newspapers."

The Governor said that the investigation made by Superintendent Hendricks had not been made on request of any body in the Equitable, but as the result of conferences held between Mr. Hendricks and himself.

The Governor was asked whether or not he had been requested by anybody in the conference to have the Legislature take up other matters.

"I don't care to say," he replied. "It was a general discussion of all matters pertaining to party policies. I told them of various matters to which my attention had been called, and what I thought about them. Our main discussion, however, was over the procedure in the Hooker case."

Counsel for Justice Hooker said to-night that they would demand that the testimony taken in the case be read before the full Legislature. It is understood their request will be granted, and that the Senate and Assembly will sit jointly in the Assembly Chamber.

When the Assembly meets to-morrow the resolution of the Judiciary Committee setting forth the findings in the Hooker case will be presented and adopted. They will be then sent to the Senate. After the Senate has agreed to them there will then be a joint meeting of the Judiciary Committees of the two houses to agree upon a form of procedure. Counsel for Justice Hooker will make a formal protest against the constitutionality of the proceeding to remove him by concurrent resolution.

ENGINEERS BUILD BRIDGES.

Hard Work in Cool Weather at the State Camp.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 20.—It has been a day of work at State Camp, and the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers have seen few visitors.

After an infantry drill for an hour this morning there was three hours of engineering drill, part of the regiment being engaged at the Annsville Creek rendezvous, the remainder over on the green grass between Newspaper Row and the guard tents.

At the latter site a very clever though crude suspension bridge was started, and was well under way when the drill ended. An imaginary river and chasm were laid out on the green sward. Two piers were built of lumber and sticks, the cables were stretched, and a very creditable structure resulted.

Down on the creek the pontoon bridge work of yesterday was continued. The men made a landing stage of rafts supported on barrels, and continued their pontoon flooring further out in the river.

To-morrow the bridges will be finished, and Thursday a different line of work, earthworks and fortifications, will be taken up.

The morning was just right for hard work. The sun did not shine and it was really cold, if one was not employed. To-night promises to be as cold and unpleasant as one could imagine.

Major Patrick this afternoon took a squad of officers out for reconnaissance work, making maps and sketches. It was an interesting trip and productive of much good.

FAST LINE FROM NEWARK.

Electric Subway-Elevated Route Promised by Public Service Corporation.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 20.—Thomas N. McCarter, President of the Public Service Corporation, announced to-day that his corporation had determined on the construction and operation, through the agency of a subsidiary company shortly to be formed, of a modern high-speed electric road from this city to New York. Work will be started at an early date. Thirty-minutes from the centre of Newark to the business part of New York City is promised, and possibly better time.

Mr. McCarter's statement, which assures the public that the scheme has passed beyond the tentative stage, explains that a route has been laid out, a terminal in Park Place, this city, secured, and plans adopted that eliminate grade crossings. A subway through this city, a tunnel under the Passaic River, bridging or tunneling the Hackensack River, and possibly a tunnel under the Hudson are part of the plans. In Jersey City the line will be part elevated and part below grade. Mr. McCarter says:

"If the Morris Canal should ever be abandoned as a waterway it will be practicable to make a sub-service connection between the new line and the bed of the canal at or near Broad Street, in which case the line could be extended west as far as desirable."

Mr. McCarter evidently means that in case the plan to abandon the canal, which recently was defeated, should be eventually adopted, the road could be extended to take in all the Oranges.

Much of the real estate needed and the right of way across the Hackensack Meadows have been secured. The location of the terminal on the New York end has not been decided on, but the Hudson River tunnel may be selected, carrying passengers to Ninth Street or to the Sixth Avenue shopping district.

Running from this city the line will be gradually depressed to the level at which it will pass under the Passaic River. It then will run through the old Sayre property, which adjoins the Public Service power houses on the Passaic north of the Market Street drawbridge of the Pennsylvania Railroad. In regard to the Hackensack River, it was announced that if the engineers could avoid a steep grade by having the roadbed from the Passaic to the Hackensack rise to the surface, a bridge would be constructed.

INSANE WHEN HE WED.

Allegation of Wife, Suing Brinsmade for Annulment.

Alleging that Charles L. Brinsmade was insane at the time he married her, Jessie M. Jones Brinsmade began an action yesterday in the Supreme Court for the annulment of her marriage to him. He has put in a general denial, and declares he is sane. The couple were married on Feb. 8, 1898, at Livingston, S. I.

When a jury had been obtained before Justice Greenbaum, Mrs. Brinsmade testified that immediately after her marriage Mr. Brinsmade began to act strangely. He objected to having a fire in the house, she said, quoted texts from the Scriptures, and addressed her as "Woman."

Mrs. Brinsmade was studying art at the time and had planned a trip abroad. She took her husband with her, and his physician advised that he live in the country, so they went to reside at a little village near Paris, France.

"One night he jumped suddenly out of bed," testified Mrs. Brinsmade, "and, seeing a flashlight from the window of our room, declared that an enemy was coming to insult the American flag which was in our room. Later he got up again and secured a razor, declaring that he intended to defend the flag with it. After that the doctors gave him a powerful opiate."

Later, Mrs. Brinsmade said, she and her husband returned to America and went to Maine. There he spent his time chopping down trees, declaring that that was what Gladstone had done. Then, when they went back to Paris, she said her husband wasted much time drawing, and declaring that he was to be a great architect. While riding his bicycle, the witness said, Mr. Brinsmade labored under the delusion that a little devil was sitting on his left shoulder.

In driving the devil away, she said, he struck her several times, and she had to have him taken back home by peasants. When they got back to the village, the witness said her husband stampeded the villagers by chasing devils from their shoulders, and the Mayor had to order the people into their houses.

Emily Hopkins, sister of Mrs. Brinsmade, testified that Brinsmade's manners at the dinner table were very bad, and that he often whistled.

The trial will be continued to-day.

DEATH FOLLOWED ANTITOXIN.

Health Commissioner Sure Diphtheria Preventive Is Not to Blame.

Yetta Green, seven years old, died at 49 Forsyth Street fifteen minutes after an inspector of the Department of Health had given her an injection of antitoxin to prevent her from contracting diphtheria. Yetta's four-year-old sister Gussie had the disease. She received an injection of 5,000 units. Injections of 1,000 units each were given to Yetta and a third sister.

Morris Green, Yetta Green's father, said that the child had been perfectly well until the injection was given.

Dr. Thomas Darlington, Commissioner of Health, said yesterday that he was convinced that the antitoxin had nothing to do with the death. He submitted the report of his inspector, which suggested that the child died of heart failure, and that she frequently had had convulsions.

"I regard the death as an unfortunate coincidence," said Dr. Darlington yesterday. "I fear that it may create a prejudice against the use of antitoxin, and if it does it may cost many lives."

Coroner Sholer will hold an autopsy.

Estate Left to Church Society.

Although two brothers and three nieces survive her, Lucretia A. Tooker, by her will filed yesterday leaves the bulk of her estate to the New York Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Miss Tooker died on June 7, at her home, 318 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. The estate is valued at "more than $10,000." Elizabeth A. Hays is named as executrix. To one niece the will gives the testator's India shawl.

THE GAS STORE
THE VULCAN
(Gas)
WATER HEATER
HOT WATER In Summer



This is a perplexing question. We have a little booklet that solves this problem, which we will gladly send you free. It tells how to obtain an abundant supply of hot water at short notice. No need to take cold baths; no need to keep the kitchen range going and overheat the entire house.

MAY WE SEND YOU THIS BOOK?

W.M. CRANE CO
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

SHOWED FIJI ISLANDERS THEIR FIRST MOTOR CAR

Natives Called Mr. Glidden's Auto Father of Devils.

FINE ROADS NEAR ANTARCTIC

Those in Australia, He Says, Resembled the Route from Albany to Utica—Pause in His World Tour.

Charles J. Glidden, the world-touring automobilist, who has traveled more than 25,000 miles in his motor car in foreign lands in the last four years, arrived home yesterday on the steamer Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mrs. Glidden accompanied her husband. She has been with him in every mile of his trip in his big gasoline touring car.

They ran over nobody, had no accidents, and were only delayed one hour for repairs.

"There is nothing more delightful than viewing the wonders of distant lands from an automobile, but I am glad to get back to American civilization," said Mrs. Glidden, while awaiting the inspection of their baggage on the pier. "We have been associating for so long with the natives of the Fiji Islands, the Maoris, and the natives of Java and the Malay Peninsula that it is a real treat to get back to American ways once more."

"Automobiles have had some pretty hard names given to them," said Mr. Glidden, "but the natives of Fiji, who are only one generation removed from cannibalism, devised a name for my machine which is fully as good as those originated by more civilized individuals. They styled it the 'Father of all Devils.' As it was the first automobile that ever entered the Fiji Islands, I don't blame them.

"When they saw that it did not scatter death and ruin in its wake they eased up on the name a little and called it the 'boat on the road.'

"It was sometimes with difficulty that I could drive the car, the natives crowded around it in such numbers, clamoring for a ride. If I had gone into the rapid transit business I might have paid my expenses, for they offered me an English shilling for a ride.

"The King of Fiji and the Princess, his sister, couldn't understand what made the car go. I gave them a ride, and the King wanted to go faster. By the way, you might like to know his name. I got quite adept at pronouncing it, but it was a hard task at first. His subjects call him Ratu Peniakadavu Levu Roko Tuitailevu. His costume was a queer mixture of European and native styles. He wore a coat and waistcoat, around his hips was wound a colored piece of cloth, and his legs were bare. The Princess wore a loose silk garment reaching to her ankles."

Mr. and Mrs. Glidden went from the Fiji Islands to New Zealand. When 600 miles from land the steamer caught fire in the hold, and there was excitement among the passengers until the fire was got under control. At Auckland Mr. Glidden had to pay $680 deposit to take his automobile into New Zealand.

"It is the largest sum I ever paid to take my car into a foreign country," said he, "but all except $15 was refunded when I left. I toured 1,145 miles in New Zealand. Crossing rivers gave the most trouble. There are few bridges, and the water at some of the fords was so high that it covered the wheels. In the south island of New Zealand is a fine road known as Ward's Parade. It is the most southerly road in the world, and I drove to its end, getting as near to the antarctic circle as it is possible to reach.

"We then crossed to Tasmania by steamer. In Tasmania are magnificent roads. They are made by convicts, and are built of small stones, put together like mosaic, with a top dressing of soil. When we got to Australia we found a marked contrast. Half of our tour of over 2,000 miles was over some of the poorest roads in the world—about as bad as the roads from Albany to Utica.

"Then we went to Java, the most wonderful country for motor car travel. Its roads, people, volcanoes, hotels, ruins, and scenery are all interesting. We stopped under a tree one day to watch some monkeys at play. They evidently did not take kindly to the motor car, for they pelted us with cocoanuts.

"The Sultan of Java took a ride, but he was not so courageous as the Fiji King, and only allowed me to go four miles an hour. His bodyguard preceded the car, and a big force of retainers brought up the rear.

"Our next touring place was the Malay Peninsula. There we had another festive time, the Sultan of Johore being our host. He gave us a luncheon, and everything was served on gold dishes. Talk about the effete civilization of our own country! We can't equal some of those Eastern Princes yet.

"Singapore saw the end of our automobile trip. We went direct to London, and my car is there now, undergoing some slight repairs. I expect to resume the trip by Nov. 1 and to make a tour of India and Egypt."

In Mr. Glidden's present tour, which began July 12, 8,899 miles have been traveled by motor car and 23,617 by steamer. Mr. Glidden does not try to go fast or cover a great deal of ground a day. His highest day's run was 150 miles.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Glidden looked in perfect health.

Mr. Glidden's chief object in coming home at this time is to take part in the two weeks' tour through New England in July for the Glidden Cup. Mr. and Mrs. Glidden will remain a few days at the Waldorf-Astoria, and then go to their home in Boston.

Jaeger
POROUS WOOLENS

Somebody said:
Happy the man who doesn't know it's hot till he looks at the thermometer. In a Summer weight of Jaeger underwear you won't know it's hot till you see others sweltering in their linens and cottons.

Don't go on vacation without this safeguard of Health and Comfort.

DR. JAEGER'S CO. STORES:
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
167 BROADWAY.

WHEN IN TROUBLE TRY THE OLD TUTORS

Archbishop Farley's Advice to College Graduates.

REVIVED DROOPING SPIRITS

John P. Holland Made a Master of Science and Lauterbach LL. D. at Manhattan Commencement.

Thirty-five young men, graduates from the Manhattan College, which is conducted by the Christian Brothers, lined up before the speakers' rostrum in Carnegie Hall at the commencement exercises last night. After receiving their diplomas and prizes from the hand of Archbishop Farley they listened to the customary address to the graduates, delivered on this occasion by Congressman Charles A. Towne, who drew a rather gloomy picture of the world they were to enter and the difficulties that would beset their way through life.

According to the programme, the Congressman's address should have been the last word spoken to the young men before they were sent on their way. Some of them looked as downcast as they possibly could on such a happy occasion. Possibly Archbishop Farley noticed this, for just as the gathering was to be dismissed, he arose, advanced to the front of the rostrum, and delivered an antidote which must have fallen like manna on their perplexed spirits.

"Even though you are leaving college," said the Archbishop, "you must not imagine that your Alma Mater has cast you off. In your hours of triumph, as in your hours of trouble, you should always turn to her. Especially in your hours of trouble.

"I give you this advice and invitation solemnly. If any of you should get into trouble or be in doubt regarding the next step to take, let him go back to his old tutors at the Manhattan College. If you are within walking distance of the institution, go right there and tell them. If not so near, communicate with them by all means, anyhow. They have studied your character, they know your weaknesses and have as much solicitude for your welfare in life as your own parents. May God bless you all."

Rafael Hildalgo, an alert little Filipino, was the honor man among the commercial students. He received besides his diploma a gold medal for general proficiency and merit mention for stenography and religious instruction. James Raymond Fennell was honor man in the academic class, and Paul Victor O'Dwyer in the science class.

The honorary degree of Master of Science was conferred on John P. Holland, inventor of the submarine boat, who knelt before the Archbishop to receive his diploma amid great applause. The Rev. Denis J. McMahon, President of the Catholic Summer School, and Edward Lauterbach were made LL. Ds.

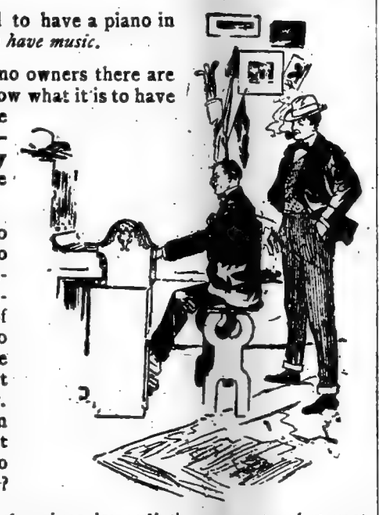
Congressman Towne, in his address, had something to say regarding methods of education.

"There has been much discussion," he said, "as to whether things or methods should be taught, whether it is better to fill the young mind with facts or to equip it with faculties. If we take into consideration how few things can be learned in the years devoted to elementary and secondary education, it would seem better if only a few well selected subjects were thoroughly taught and the rest of the time was devoted to imparting methods for the training of mind and faculties to amplify the knowledge later on in life as this might be required.

Vacation Time Is PIANOLA Time

ANYONE who can afford to have a piano in the home *can afford to have music.*

Yet how many piano owners there are to-day who do not know what it is to have music in the home—*music* in the full significance of the word—the masterpieces that are wholly beyond the reach of the average performer.



To bring real music into such homes, to cause the piano to give the full measure of enjoyment for which it was constructed, such is the mission of the Pianola. The value of a piano to its owner is measured by the amount of actual pleasure that is derived from it day by day. Why keep in the house such an unprofitable form of investment as a silent piano or a piano which is only drummed upon?

The purchase of a Pianola gives immediate access to that vast wealth of piano literature, a knowledge of which is essential to a well-rounded education.

The Pianola costs $250 & $300

It may be purchased on easy monthly instalments.

It may be rented for the summer months in connection with a short term subscription to the circulating library.

Or your present piano will be accepted at a fair valuation in part payment for the new Piano'a Piano—a combination in a single instrument of a Metrostyle Pianola and an upright piano of the highest type.

The Aeolian Co., AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York

Simpson Crawford Co.
SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

All Monday sales continue to-day.

STOCKS were so vast that collections are unbroken, and another record-breaking crowd like Monday's is sure to come to-day for such unprecedented bargains as

$3.25 and $3.50 for Kneipp pure linen mesh underwear for men at $1.50
$1 negligee shirts at 68c. and $1.50 white plaited shirts at $1.00
$5 Jap. silk shirt waists $2.98 and $1.75 lawn shirt waists, each, $1.00
39c. and 50c. corset covers at 25c. and 25c. dress shields at 12½c
5,000 more cool lawn shirt waist suits at $2.75, $3.75, $4.50 and $6.00

$6 to $12 Lyra and Judic corsets at $2.98
$2 and $3 shell and amber combs at 50c
15c to 25c white goods 10c—38c quality, 19c
$1.25 all silk rough shantungs, a yard, 59c
$1.25 cool, large mesh voile dress goods, 59c
$12.50 to $18.50 sample emb. robes, $7.50

Also hundreds of other warm weather bargains, insuring a remarkable saving on Summer articles positively necessary now, to those depending upon this simple statement. You wouldn't wait if we could give details. It's useless to attempt, for we've so many bargain revelations that a double page wouldn't describe all. Don't miss the money saving opportunities.

Tremendous sale on the main floor.

5,000 25c shirt waist shields at 12½c.

ABSOLUTELY INVISIBLE, worn with those sheer, Summer waists—white as snow—easily washed—made of rubber cloth covered with pure white nainsook—short flap crescent shape—positively impervious to perspiration—equal to the best known 25c. shield there is—the greatest sale of the season at half price. A dozen pairs will not be too many—you may never buy them so cheaply again.

Extra saleswomen for bargain tables—notion dept.

Half price sale of small ocean shell Shirt waist buttons on a bargain table at 10c a dozen.

Bathing caps and shoes on the main floor—25c. Tam o'Shanter caps guaranteed fast color, strictly waterproof.

Hair nets—25c. a dozen, made of silk. Real hair nets, back and front styles, three for 25c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

100 rolls of $11 and $12.50 mattings at $6.75

YOU can wait for all the other Matting clearing sales in New York, but you won't find ONE quoting such a low price on this quality, according to what other stores have done in past seasons. Third Floor.



There are plenty of people wanting Mattings to clear out these 100 rolls in an hour, but, of course, we'll make every effort to supply all the demands for this unique bargain to-day. The price is lower than wholesale, and they're all the finest, coolest Mattings, fresh and pliable, from China. $6.75

All the desirable block and striped designs are waiting for you in a wide range of colorings. Not less than a roll will be sold to any customer. That's 40 yards, and if it's too much, some friend will gladly share in such a wonderful bargain.

29c sq. yard for Sampson's 40c oilcloth
39c sq. yard for Wild's 55c linoleums

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Reduction sale of Summer curtains at 49c.

CLEARING a manufacturer's stock of Summer curtains, couch covers and upholsteries always means extraordinary bargains, but they're rarely as sensational as to-day's at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. Fourth Floor.

Ruffled Muslin Curtains. A big range of new designs at these prices, per pair:— 49c.—79c.—98c.—$1.25

Ruffled Bobbinet Curtains. Dainty Spring creations at these prices, per pair:— 98c.—$1.25—$1.75—$2.50

Nottingham Lace Curtains. Many attractive styles at just half the regular price, pair:— 98c.—$1.50—$1.95—$2.50

Couch covers under-priced. An importer's sample line augmented by many rare values, secured at unusual price saving, make this sale a noteworthy event.
$3.95 for $6.50 values. $6.90 for $10.50 values. $9.75 for $15.00 values.
$4.85 for $7.90 values. $8.90 for $13.75 values. $10.50 for $18.75 values.

Also these three banner offerings:

$16.00 Jute Velour Couch Covers for to-day only, each $9.50.
$2.00 Washable Linen Couch Covers, for to-day only, $1.00.
$1.00 Oriental Tapestry Couch Covers, for to-day only, 50c.
Limit one to a customer, and no Mail Orders.

Unusual table cover offerings.

A good selection at low prices and several very remarkable offerings that will crowd this section to-day,

Brocaded Tapestry Covers, rich designs in lustrous, two-toned colorings, very specially priced to-day: 8-4 size, $2.50; 10-4 size, $2.95; 12-4 size, $3.75.

Ottoman Tapestry Covers, heavy reversible quality, richly fringed—rare values to-day at the following low prices: 8-4 size, $2.25; 6-4 size, each, $1.35.

Velour Table Covers, dining table size, of Red or Green Imperial Velour, magnificently embroidered; usually priced $29.75, $35.00 and $37.50—for this sale, each, $15.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A mammoth clearing of Summer furniture and $35 brass beds $19.75

HUNDREDS, like you, have not bought their Summer furniture as yet. At these remarkably low prices all the bargains we can possibly assemble will sell in a day or two. The Simpson Crawford Co. clearing is now, as in the past, the Summer furniture event of the season. Fifth Floor.



No other store sells a $35 brass bed at $19.75

Simpson Crawford Co. sells 50 every day by special arrangement with the manufacturer—massive and artistic—so inexpensive as to be favored over all other beds for the Summer home, and as handsome as could be desired for the city home. $19.75

$10.50 for $13.50 settee—glazed cane seat.
$5.50 for $7.25 arm chair—glazed cane seat.
$6.00 for $7.50 arm rocker—glazed cane seat.
$3.25 for $4.00 side rocker—glazed cane seat.
$2.75 for $4.00 side chair—glazed cane seat.
$12.50 for $16.00 settee—cane seat and back.
$6.75 for $8.75 arm chair—cane seat and back.
$7.00 for $9.25 arm rocker—cane seat and back.
$3.75 for $5.00 side rocker—cane seat and back.
$3.50 for $4.75 side chair—cane seat and back
$1.65 for $2.25 reed rockers.
$1.75 for $2.50 reed rockers.
$1.75 for $2.50 reed chairs.
$2.25 for $3.00 reed rockers.
$2.25 for $3.00 arm chair.
$10.50 for $13.50 cane settee.
$12.50 for $16.00 cane settee.
$9.50 for $12.00 rattan settee.
$12.00 for $15.00 rattan settee.
$19.50 for $23.50 settee

Braided rush settees.
$12.50 for $15.75 settees.
$14.00 for $17.25 settees.
$16.70 for $19.00 settees.

Braided rush arm chairs.
$7.75 for $10.00 arm chairs.
$8.75 for $11.25 arm chairs.
$9.25 for $11.75 arm chairs.

Braided rush rockers.
$8.00 for $10.50 rockers.
$9.25 for $11.75 rockers.
$10.25 for $12.50 rockers.

Reed arm chairs.
$4.85 for $7.75 arm chairs.
$9.50 for $12.00 arm chairs.
$12.25 for $15.50 chairs.

Reed settees.
$16.75 for $21.00 settees.
$17.00 for $22.00 settees.
$19.50 for $23.50 settees.

Reed rockers.
$4.00 for $6.00 rockers.
$6.25 for $9.00 rockers.
$8.25 for $10.50 rockers.

$17.75 for $25.00 Brass Beds.
$29.50 for $44.00 Brass Beds.
$30.00 for $42.00 Brass Beds.
$44.00 for $68.00 Brass Beds.
$59.00 for $85.00 Brass Beds.



Silver gray arm chairs.
$4.00 for $5.75 arm chairs.
$5.25 for $7.50 arm chairs.

Silver gray rockers.
$4.00 for $5.75 rockers.
$5.75 for $8.50 rockers.

Silver gray settees.
$9.50 for $13.75 settees.
$10.50 for $18.00 settees.

Silver gray tables.
$3.00 for $5.25 tables.
$5.25 for $7.50 tables.

Special sale—the Ostermoor mattress.
4x6, $15.00. 4x0, $13.35.
3x6, $11.70. 3x0, $10.00.
$10.00 for $15.50 X mattress—very special.

Prairie grass rockers.
$8.50, $11.00, $11.25, $12.00.

Prairie grass arm chairs.
$6.75, $9.00, $10.75, $11.00, $12.00, $14.00.

ACCIDENT SWINDLERS TO HAVE POWERFUL FOE

Casualty and Street Railway Men Will Organize Against Them.

DECIDE ON PLAN AT DINNER

Mr. Waters, Who Investigated the Subject, Says a School for False Witnesses Exists.

Insurance men started last night a campaign against hired witnesses, "shyster" lawyers, ambulance chasers, and professional accident claimants. More than a hundred leading officials of casualty companies gathered at Sherry's and listened to Theodore Waters tell how he had gone about the country investigating the system of graft.

A body corresponding to the American Bankers' Association will be formed so that a concerted effort may result in the incarceration of those who get "fake" injuries and then mulct insurance companies and public service corporations. The organization will extend all over the United States. A committee of ten traction and insurance officials was appointed to take preliminary steps.

Illustrating the ease with which swindlers can win damage suits, Mr. Waters, in his illustrated lecture, related how he had purposely thrown himself from street cars in order to get at the methods of the lawyers and their accomplices.

"In Philadelphia," he said, "the newspapers mentioned my name in connection with an accident that never occurred. Ambulance chasers besieged me before I was out of bed next morning. When I told them I had no witnesses they said: 'Oh, that's easy; we'll get you a hundred witnesses.' In Chicago the chasers came running after me the same way. In Brooklyn and New York I took headers off cars and again they came.

"There is ample evidence that in Chicago there exists a regular school of witnesses. They are trained to give false evidence and are brought forward whenever required. Even when patients get to the hospitals the ambulance chasers reach them. Here in New York I saw a note signed by a Bellevue doctor and given to a patient; it contained the name of a lawyer who 'would be glad' to take the patient's case. The Superintendent of Bellevue assured me that he did all he could to keep the evil out of the hospital, and I believe he does make an honest effort. It is impossible to keep it out entirely, though."

Mr. Waters illustrated his lecture, and showed letters from "shyster" lawyers soliciting damage cases. He showed a photograph of an acrobat who held a position unique among accident fakirs.

"This man," said Mr. Waters, "didn't mind letting street cars bump him all over the street. He would be picked up by a confederate and carried to a furnished room. Then the confederate would be bandaged up and the acrobat would go out again to get bumped. Again a confederate would go to bed with the injuries the acrobat was supposed to have received. Getting of witnesses was easy. The gang had little trouble in collecting damages. Finally they were caught and punished."

Andrew Freedman was among those at the meeting. He is interested in perfecting the protective organization. Men representing traction interests came all the way from Philadelphia and Baltimore to give their encouragement.

"The situation now is just this," said one of the casualty insurance officials. "The honest men have to pay premiums to make up for the thieves. It is to the interest of everybody to help us defeat the fakirs. It will mean a material reduction in premiums to honest men."

MUST PAY LAWYER YEARLY.

Robert L. Cutting Held to a Percentage Agreement in a Will Contest.

Justice Davis in Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision awarding ex-Surrogate Rastus S. Ransom an annuity of $400 from Robert L. Cutting as long as Mr. Cutting lives. The suit was brought to enforce a contract entered into when Ransom was retained to break the will of Cutting's father.

Mr. Cutting, who married Minnie Sellgman, the actress, was disinherited under the will, but a settlement was made with the estate later by which Cutting received $30,000 cash and $4,000 a year annuity. Cutting's attorney then sued him for compensation.

According to the testimony at the trial Cutting on Feb. 1, 1894, agreed that Ransom, in return for the disbursements necessary to carry on the contest, should receive 10 per cent. of whatever he might recover from the estate. The settlement was reached the following October. The courts ratified the arrangement. Cutting paid the attorney $3,000 cash and for nine years paid 10 per cent. of the $4,000 income, but in 1903 stopped this payment. His defense was that the agreement was champertous and unenforceable. Justice Davis says the evidence showed that Cutting went to Ransom with the proposition, and Ransom then took up the matter of upsetting the will.

ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT FRAUD

Arrest of an Agent for Robbing Poor Men Out of Work.

William Kent, calling himself a real estate broker, was arrested last night at 325 West Eleventh Street, on a charge of grand larceny and locked up in Police Headquarters. Three complainants charge him with procuring from them sums of money under the guise of getting them employment.

They answered advertisements, inserted by Kent, promising lucrative employment. Charles Rosenberg of 294 Lexington Avenue posted a forfeit of $145 to insure his faithful performance of duties as watchman on a salary of $12 a week. Another man put up $100, and still another $145.

Rosenberg had two children ill at home and gave up all his earnings to get the place Kent offered. He had the privilege, according to the contract, of withdrawing the deposit on ten days' notice, the deposit to draw 6 per cent. interest.

All three say they were paid for short periods and then Kent moved.

JUST DROPPED HIS FIRE.

Tinker's Coals, Down Ventilator Shaft, Smoke Out a Business College.

On completing his work of repairing the roof of the Horton Building, 108 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday, a tinker emptied the live coals from his portable furnace down a ventilator shaft.

The ventilator opened in the Walworth Business College, on the fifth floor. Seventy-eight young men and women were studying there, when the room became filled with smoke. To prevent a panic Principal Walworth dismissed the class, and the pupils made their way to the street.

The firemen, who were soon summoned, poured water down the shaft and later opened it and removed the smoldering charcoal.

CALLS FIVE YEARS CRUEL.

Counsel for Indicted Bank President Demurs to Embezzlement Penalty.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 20.—An act of Congress is attacked here in a demurrer filed in the case of Dr. Westry R. Wales, ex-President of the defunct Cape May City Bank, who was indicted in the United States District Court for misapplying $10,000 of the bank funds in that he is accused of forging the name of the Cape May Ice Company to notes and discounting them for his personal use.

The demurrer contends that it is unconstitutional for Congress to pass an act making bank officers liable to a greater punishment for embezzlement than other classes of citizens.

It is set forth that to lay down "five years at hard labor in State prison" as the minimum penalty for embezzlement by bank officers is to inflict a cruel and unusual punishment. The demurrer will be argued Monday morning next.

EMBEZZLERS AND DISHONEST EMPLOYES
can be insured against by fidelity bonds of THE AETNA INDEMNITY COMPANY guaranteeing employers against loss. Particulars at No. 60 William St., New York City.—Adv.

THE CHINESE ARE DRILLING.

And in Chinatown—Awful Revelation of a Story Ten Years Old.

Ex-Gov. Odell received recently a letter from some person not in this State, who brought information that, not only in this city, but all over the country, the Chinese were organizing into military companies with swords and guns and other implements of modern warfare.

Mr. Odell sent the letter to Gov. Higgins, who at once recognized the action of the Chinese as a violation of the Military Code, especially as the letter further informed the recipient that the Chinese soldiers proposed to return to China when they had mastered the fine art of battle to stir up a healthy rebellion in their native land.

Post haste to Commissioner McAdoo then went the information. The Commissioner sent out Capt. Eggers to find out about the military peril of Chinatown.

Capt. Eggers knew a man who knew his Chinatown—Detective Ward. Ward, having no subordinate, investigated, and presently he reported to Eggers, who reported to the Commissioner, who reported to the Governor.

This was the substance of the Ward-Eggers-McAdoo report:

The Chinese cadets drill at 7 and 9 Mott Street every Thursday evening in the hall of the Chinese Reform Association, of which Chin Non Sing—English fashion, J. N. Singleton—is President. The cadets have been drilling there for the last ten years.

The cadets drill with discarded National Guard muskets and wear a uniform like that of our militia. Incidentally Kang Yu Wei, said to be President of China's "new military board," is touring the country at present and is expected to review the cadets any day in Chinatown.

MR. WALTON HAS NO CLUE.

Merchant Robbed at Fort George Still in the Hospital.

W. T. Walton, Jr., the dry goods merchant of 851 Eighth Avenue, who was held up at Fort George early yesterday morning, assaulted and robbed of his jewelry and $75 in cash, was still at the J. Hood Wright Hospital yesterday. He will leave this morning for his home, at 333 West End Avenue.

Mr. Walton was unable to furnish the police with any clue as to the identity of those who robbed him. He was attacked from behind, and so suddenly, that he was unaware of danger until the blow was struck.

When he had recovered consciousness he struggled to his feet and started to walk toward Broadway. There was no policeman in sight, and he had to sit down by the roadside to rest. There two men found him.

This hold-up was the third one reported from that vicinity within a few weeks. The Police Commissioner will detail extra men to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station for the Summer, and posts will probably be laid out around the amusement district. The Commissioner is inclined to hold some of the proprietors of places in that district partly responsible for conditions there, and will call on them to assist him.

SOBS AND STORY GOT A MEAL.

Runaway Willie Bird Awoke a Benefactress, but Gerry Man Knew Him.

William Bird, nine years old, of 90 Diamond Street, Williamsburg, sobbed so loudly on the stoop in front of Mrs. Rose Bloodgood's house, at 453 Bedford Avenue, early yesterday morning that he awoke her. She took the boy in and he told a story to the effect that he lived in Manhattan, and, after being sent out by his mother on Monday night to find a doctor for his sister, he had got lost and wandered across the bridge.

Mrs. Bloodgood lost no time in setting a substantial meal, which the boy ate ravenously. Then she took him, much against his will, to the Clymer Street Police Station. There the boy repeated his story. The police were skeptical and sent the lad to the Children's Society.

The agent instantly recognized the boy as an incorrigible runaway. He had disappeared from his home a week ago, it was learned, and was last seen by persons who knew him on the dock at the foot of Noble Street. His parents feared he had been drowned. There was joy in the Bird family yesterday morning when Willie was returned alive and well.

ENGINEER'S FATAL ERROR.

Three Trainmen Die in a Freight Wreck on the New Haven Line.

NEWINGTON, Conn., June 20.—An engine running west collided with a heavy east-bound freight train early to-day near the junction of the Highland and Hartford divisions of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad in Newington. Three trainmen were killed instantly and two others seriously injured.

The dead are Louis C. Stratton, brakeman; George J. Schladenhauffer and Benislaw, firemen. Those injured are Engineer F. F. Pruett and Engineer Wilcox.

The freight train was two hours late, and an engine in charge of Engineer Pruett was sent out to push the train over the heavy grades. It is thought that Engineer Pruett misinterpreted his orders. He had been instructed to let two trains go by while he was at the junction. He let one train pass and then started out on the main track and ran into the east-bound freight.

It is believed that Engineer Pruett's injuries will result fatally.

HER OWN SKIN GRAFTED.

Strips Transferred from Uninjured Parts of a Patient's Body.

An interesting skin-grafting operation was successfully performed yesterday afternoon on a young woman in the Williamsburg Hospital. The patient was Maggie Murphy, twenty-three years old, of Laurel Hill, L. I. Her arm was burned last February and the operation was decided on to save it.

Dr. Edward Hodges, assisted by Drs. Lorne, Lipold, and Sangler, performed the operation.

It was decided to take the skin from the patient herself, because it would heal more quickly. Strips were accordingly transferred to the burned surface from uninjured parts of the body. Several nurses had offered to give cuticle to be grafted. The undertaking was pronounced a success.

Pupil Slashes Woman Teacher.

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSTOWN, N. Y., June 20.—Miss Carrie Misner, a teacher in the Dolgeville public school, was badly cut yesterday by Charles Barnes, a pupil, fourteen years old. Miss Misner reprimanded Barnes, and he drew a large pocketknife and slashed her over her right ear. Miss Misner fainted and the boy fled. He has been arrested.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Major General John C. Bates is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps.

Major John L. Phillips will report to the Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission for duty in Panama.

Col. William H. Clapp, retired, is relieved from duty with the organized militia of the State of Connecticut.

Lieut. Col. Frank Heath will report to the Chief of Ordnance for consultation on business pertaining to the Ordnance Department.

Major F. J. Kernan is relieved from station at Fort Sam Houston and will report to the Chief of Staff for duty.

Capt. William G. Haan is relieved from duty in Washington and will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty.

Lieut. Col. James B. Hickey and Major Edward Burr are detailed as members of the board at the Army Medical Museum, Washington.

The retirement of Major Gen. John P. Story at his own request, he having served forty years, is announced.

The Navy.

Paymaster T. H. Hicks from the Illinois to the navy yard, Mare Island.

Paymaster F. G. Kennard from the Newark to the naval hospital, Norfolk.

Paymaster G. W. Reeves from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts to the Illinois.

Paymaster J. R. Sandford from the navy yard, New York, to the Newark.

Commander D. W. Coffman is commissioned Commander from June 16.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Hist and Yankton at Newport; Des Moines at Santo Domingo City.

Sailed—Denver from Santo Domingo City for Monte Christi; Lawton from Guam for Cavite.

Lost articles are often recovered through THE TIMES'S "Lost and Found" column. Cost but 10 cents a time (7 words), and less for 3 and 7 time orders.—Adv.

U. S. STEEL EXPECTS PART OF RUSSIAN WORK

Negotiating Now for Share of Reconstruction of Czar's Navy.

SCHWAB ALSO IS EXPECTANT

Be Sure, He Says, That United States Will Be Well Represented In the Work.

The management of the United States Steel Corporation through the company's London office is engaged in negotiations with the Russian Government to secure for the Steel Corporation a share in the work of the reconstruction of the Russian Navy which is expected to follow quickly upon the restoration of peace in the Far East. Charles M. Schwab in the interest of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation recently visited Russia with the object of securing some of this business for his company, and it is understood obtained a $1,000,000 contract for armor plate with the hope of getting more later.

Dispatches from St. Petersburg yesterday reported that the United States Steel Corporation had obtained supervision of the shipbuilding works on the Baltic for ten years. This particular report was denied by an officer of the Steel Corporation, but another Director while casting doubt upon the accuracy of this specific report confirmed the statement that negotiations were under way to secure a share of the business.

Just what form the proposition may take is still unsettled, and, as the details are in the hands of the company's London office, it was said that no definite information was had here of the exact status of the matter, though confidence is felt that the outcome of the negotiations will be favorable to the United States Steel Corporation.

During the recent dull period the company built up considerably its export business, but with the return of activity in the iron trade here the output of the mills was so readily disposed of in this market that the efforts of the company to secure business abroad were modified. The field in Russia, however, is very large, especially in view of the expected rebuilding of the Russian Navy, and the success of the Steel Corporation's present plans in this direction would doubtless add largely to its profits. The management of the company depends largely upon the superior ability of American direction in the manufacture of steel to secure for itself a share in the work that the Russian Government will have to undertake.

That the plans of Charles M. Schwab in connection with the development of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, in which his effort to secure from the Russian Government orders for a number of new naval vessels is believed to have played a large part, included the consolidation of other companies with the Bethlehem Steel Company, was yesterday denied by Mr. Schwab.

He characterized as "absolutely without foundation in fact" the report that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation was seeking control of other properties, or that he, together with John W. Gates, was seeking to make the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Republic Iron and Steel Company the centre of a great combination that would be second to none but the United States Steel Corporation, as had been rumored on several occasions recently.

As to the outlook in the steel trade, Mr. Schwab said:

"Steel conditions look exceptionally sound, and I see nothing in sight that would warrant the statement that the prosperity the industry is now enjoying will not be lasting. There has been a falling off in the demand for pig iron and certain classes of light finished steel, but there is no significance in this. It is seasonable. Of course one can always look for adverse developments in any branch of business, but I can see nothing in sight at present that would warrant the least apprehension so far as steel is concerned."

Mr. Schwab also said:

"You may be sure that the United States will be well represented in the building of new Russian ships."

TEN-YEAR LEASE REPORTED.

St. Petersburg Story of Steel Trust's Work at Russian Yards.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 20.—The sensational announcement appears in the newspapers that the Steel Trust has secured a ten years' lease of Russian Government and private yards in the Baltic in order to build a new Russian Navy.

I am unable to obtain confirmation of the statement at the Admiralty. On the contrary, a high official informs me that no shipbuilding plans have been decided upon, and that probably the question will be deferred until the meeting of a National Assembly, which will have to discuss the question of expenditure.

GRAPE-NUTS.

A WORKING BRAIN.

Can Be Made Successful on Right Food.

A busy man in one of America's largest watch factories tells how by change of food he gained a clear brain and steady nerves and averted a mental and physical breakdown. He says:

"I was accustomed all my life to the ordinary diet of the average table. I thought that meat, potatoes, and other vegetables and fruit were necessary, and that tea, coffee, and pastry in moderate quantities were not injurious.

"But I found in course of time that my dietary was affecting my health seriously. For four years I continued to run down. In time my nerves became seriously affected, they seemed constantly keyed up to the highest tension, and I became subject to the most violent bilious attacks, which used to leave me in a weak and nervous condition for several days. The climax seemed to have been reached a few years ago, when I found myself about as near a physical wreck as a man could well be and live. Physicians, tonics, and other medicines, visits to the country, etc., etc., were of no avail.

"In sheer desperation I concluded a few months ago to see what effect a diet of Grape-Nuts food would have. I had often heard of it, but had little hope it would help me. I at once cut out all the heavy dishes, with the tea and coffee that I had always used, and began to eat Grape-Nuts with cream and a pinch of salt. Afterwards I added fruit, with occasionally an egg beaten up in milk, and entire wheat bread. This has been practically my diet for more than two months.

"I found that with the new diet I gained complete relief almost immediately from all the distress that used to follow every meal, my bilious condition was speedily regulated and cured, my nerves have grown healthy and steady—in short, my run-down constitution has been reconstructed and built up. As to the effect upon my mental powers, I have only to point to the fact that I have recently been placed in a responsible position in our establishment, where complete concentration of mind is required to deal with complicated records and reports, and that I have been enabled to keep my accounts absolutely correct, which my numerous predecessors uniformly failed to do.

"I think these things speak volumes in favor of Grape-Nuts food as a nerve and brain builder. I ascribe all my improvement, mental and physical, the fact that I am possessed of steadier nerves, a clearer brain, a fine appetite, and have gained healthily in weight, to the cutting out of heavy food and the systematic use of Grape-Nuts food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; O. R. Rick, notions and jewelry, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. K. Hill, flowers and feathers, 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Bunce, J. H., Middleton, Conn.; Mr. Schaefer, jewelry, 75 Spring Street.
Crump, E., Lynchburg, Va.; notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. C. Cope, linens, 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. M. McClung, dry goods, 17 White Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Cherry & Webb, Providence, R. I.; W. S. Cherry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Cohn, H. C. & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; Victoria Hotel.
Connolly & Wallace, Scranton, Penn.; H. C. Wallace, dry goods and notions; Hotel Breslin.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; S. H. Dyott, leather goods, jewelry, &c.; 487 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Hunt, E. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Hotel York.
Howe & Stetson Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. E. Kivlon, laces; 75 Spring Street.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. S. Greening, rugs; W. W. Randall, black goods; H. Hicks, prints and ginghams; 75 Spring Street.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; M. P. Murray, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.
Heus & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Vetter, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Izard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; A. R. Edwards, leather and toilet goods, toys, &c.; Hotel Normandie.
Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Londy, clothing; Miss Mack, waists; Miss Jackson, skirts; 8 Greene Street.
Jonap, H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; D. Feldman, hosiery, fancy goods, laces, &c.; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Astor.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; A. D. Kaufman, silks; 648 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Carl, Knit & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; S. S. Carl, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; E. W. Lewellen carpets, furnishing goods, &c.; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Engelhart-Brittain Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; A. Quentin, millinery, flowers, feathers, &c.; 320 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Edson, Moore & Co., Detroit, Mich.; S. J. McCarnac, notions; 51 Leonard Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. J. Grund, notions; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Miss K. Coakley, wrappers and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stevens, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Seville.
Goldberg Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; G. S. Miller, upholstery goods, &c.; 9 West Twenty-second Street; Hotel Empire.
Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; A. W. Rickmeyer, furs; 377 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; O. Van Dyke, carpets; 55 White Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Long, J. H., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; E. H. Long, dress goods, satines, linings, &c.; Hotel Astor.
Levy & Gonsenhein, New Orleans, La.; M. Levy, hosiery, underwear, furnishing goods, &c.; 320 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Lyman Brothers, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; O. W. Lyman, millinery; F. A. Lyman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Long, I. S., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. S. Armstrong, millinery; Hotel Astor.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; I. Marks, gloves and white goods; Hotel Navarre.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; W. E. Mills, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Robertson, linens; A. Hammell, dry goods; 320 Church Street.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; C. B. Harris, silks; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.
Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Trimmer, dress goods, silks, and wash goods; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.
O'Gorman, Company, Providence, R. I.; W. J. McGuire, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Plant & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Peacock, C. O., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; C. O. Peacock; dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Pitts-Fimball Company, Boston, Mass.; G. W. Reidrath, books; Hotel Imperial.
Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; O. Rittenberg, silks, ribbons, laces, &c.; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. Forster, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; C. E. Bucher, dry goods; F. B. Rathbun, domestic dress goods, hosiery, and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; C. D. Parmelee, dress goods, silks, &c.; 320 Broadway; Everett House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery, furnishing goods, &c.; 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Geissler, waists, suits, and skirts; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Siegel Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Metz, hosiery and underwear; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Spalding.
Schvenon, William H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Schvenon, linens, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. A. Mester, notions, 320 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. A. Hunter, domestics, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Rosenbaum, piece goods; Hotel Wolcott.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Kilburn, art goods; T. H. Blindell, dress goods; A. J. Mollenkoff, domestics; 874 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Schoul Brothers, Hornellsville, N. Y.; E. Schoul, clothing; Union Square Hotel.
Weill, R., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. E. Yates, linings, &c., 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marie Antoinette.
Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; W. F. Schell, shoes, rubbers, &c., 377 Broadway; Ashland House.
Ward & Miller, Detroit, Mich.; E. F. Ward, millinery, laces, and ribbons; Hotel Empire.
Wallace Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

BLACK-HAND MAN FREE; HIS PURSUER ARRESTED

Blackmailer Has Two Marked $50 Bills.

POLICEMAN UPSET THE TRAP

Held Saloon Keeper While He of the Black Hand, Disarmed, Sped Away.

The Harlem police had another experience with "Black Hand" conspirators last night, and when it seemed that the trap, which they had laid for the chief offender had him secure, he slipped through their fingers and got away. For reasons unexplained they then locked up the man who had warned them of the plot, and who was to be the victim.

Jack Vigereto, a character well known in Little Italy, keeps a saloon at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Second Avenue, where he has made lots of money. He received a note yesterday from the "Black Hand" to the effect that it would be advisable for him to be at the corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue at 10:30 o'clock last night with $100.

"I will wear a red rose," said the anonymous writer, "and you know what the consequences will be if you don't come."

Vigereto is a large man, and he laughed. He decided to go and see this fellow with the red rose. He first told Police Captain Brennan, however, and asked that two detectives be sent along in case of emergency. The Captain suggested that, as he was determined to go, he had better be useful to the police by marking the money, say, two fifty-dollar bills.

When Vigereto arrived at the rendezvous he was accosted by an Italian, bigger than himself, who wore a red rose, a black coat, and a slouch hat.

"Good evening," said the "Black Hand."

"Same to you," said Jack Vigereto.

"Got it?"

"Sure," said Jack.

He passed over the marked bills. Then the "Black Hand" pulled a revolver, and shoving it under Vigereto's nose, said:

"If you squeal, or have already squealed, I'll blow your brains out."

By way of retort Vigereto knocked the man of the "Black Hand" down and secured the revolver which fell from his hand. Before he could secure the mystic with the red rose, however, that man was off, with Vigereto and Capt. Brennan's two detectives in hot pursuit.

The chase led up East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, to Second Avenue, where "Black Hand" turned north, and disappeared into the hallway at No. 118. Just as Vigereto tried to follow, after having fired five shots at the flying figure, a policeman stepped out, and, embracing Vigereto, said:

"What you shootin' that gun for?"

The man of the "Black Hand" was still beng sought for at an early hour this morning, the police reserves and frightened tenants in the neighborhood assisting. Meantime Vigereto was in a cell in the One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. The charge against him is carrying a revolver without a permit.

SWEDEN MAKES BEST OF IT.

To Negotiate with Norway with a View to Amicable Relations.

STOCKHOLM, June 20.—The Council of State to-day adopted a proposition which will be presented to the Riksdag to-morrow. According to the best information, the main points are that Sweden refuses to recognize the one-sided dissolution of the union by the Norwegian Storthing, but the Government asks the Riksdag for authority to enter into negotiations with Norway in order to establish the basis for a dissolution on which both countries can mutually agree and by which their amicable relations can be maintained.

CHRISTIANIA, June 20.—The address to King Oscar, the Riksdag, and the Swedish people generally, adopted by the Storthing yesterday, in reply to the long letter which the King sent on June 13 to the President of the Storthing, is of a conciliatory character, but at the same time it indicates the unalterable determination of the Storthing to adhere to the action taken in dissolving the union with Sweden.

Takes Judgment Against Gov. Black.

Bernard Goldman, the private detective who sued the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge for work he did, and obtained a verdict on Monday in the City Court, filed his judgment, which was for $785.38, yesterday. He filed the claim against ex-Gov. Frank S. Black.

Tumwater Canyon
Is Considered One of the Grandest Scenic Places in The West.....The
Great Northern Railway
Traverses It for 16 Miles; this is One of the Features of Your Journey
TO THE
Lewis and Clark Exposition
For Rates or detailed Information Call on or Address
W. M. Loyrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 413 Broadway, New York City.
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r. Traffic Mgr. ST. PAUL, MINN.

Alexander
Largest trade in the City in Men's Fine Shoes, the result of years of persistent effort.
$5.00 and $6.00 Shoes
that appeal to fastidious people, young and old.
Men's Shoes.
Sixth Avenue. 19th Street, N. Y.
No Branch Store.

NO CORN PRODUCTS DIVIDEND.

Earnings to be Used to Open New Plants, It Is Asserted.

The dividend on the preferred stock of the Corn Products Company, which last quarter was reduced from 1¾ per cent. to 1 per cent., was passed altogether by the Directors of the company at a meeting held yesterday. It is asserted that the Corn Products Company intends to use the money that has been earned to open some of the plants of the company that have been idle, the object being to decrease the cost of production by manufacturing on a still larger scale.

The company for a time paid 4 per cent. on its common stock and 7 per cent. on its preferred.

LEWIS & CONGER
Eddy Refrigerators
Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
The "Premier"
Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.
Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Give New Life
To YOUR DEAD PIANO

Place it beside an ANGELUS—"The Human Touch"—and YOU, any member of your family, or any friend, can play the piano perfectly.

Do you know of anything that will add so much to the general enjoyment?

Do you know that the Angelus is the ONLY Player that enables the performer to artistically express human feeling?

Do you know that the Angelus can be purchased for a very small cash sum, and very easy monthly payments afterward?

Do you know that we are now offering exceptional inducements to owners of old models of the Angelus, and all other piano-players, for the purchase of an ANGELUS of the latest model?

Special DEMONSTRATIONS all this week, with the addition of informal Recitals on the Austin Pipe Organ.
Piano Store, Fifth Floor.

CANOES and SKIFFS
Ready for Delivery

All the Boats and Canoes we handle are unquestionably the best that are made—best in material, and best in honest and know-how workmanship.

Canvas-covered Canoes

Built of thoroughly seasoned white cedar; covered with one piece of high-grade, closely-woven canvas, stretched by a special process, making it perfectly smooth. Absolutely water-tight:

Grade A—16 feet, at $39.50. 16½ feet, at $41.50.
Grade B—16 feet, at $32.50. 16½ feet, at $33.50.
18 feet, at $40.

St. Lawrence River Skiffs

Grade No. 2—16 feet, at $85. 18 feet, at $100.
Grade No. 3—16 feet, at $55. 17 feet, at $60. 18 feet, at $65.
Basement of New South Building.

Summer Dress Fabrics
Make a Sensation

As to prices. Behold—

25c and 37½c Linen Suitings, 18c a Yard
Two smart weaves. 1. Plain—woven one way of fine linen, the other of mercerized cotton. White, cadet blue, light gray, natural linen, brown and black. 2. Mixed—woven of irregular linen and cotton yarns to give the air of homespuns. Light or navy blue, black, pink, light gray, tan, brown and cardinal, all with white woven through or all-white. 27 inches wide. Rotunda.

37½c Silk-and-Linen Organdy, 15c a Yard
Silky, filmy, dainty and inexpensive. 32 inches wide. Basement.

25c Half-Linen Suiting, 10c a Yard
Natural linen color. Serviceable and very stylish. 27 inches wide. Basement.

10c Fancy Chambray Ginghams, 6c a Yard
Striped and checked patterns in neat arrangements. Blue-and-white and pink-and-white. 26 inches wide. Fourth avenue.

Six Hundred Summer Shawls
At 75c Each, worth $1.50 to $3
This is a beautiful collection of Shawls for cool mornings or evenings in the country. Exceedingly pretty. And just protective enough for a cool breeze on the veranda.
Silk Shawls in white and Persian colors.
Shetland Shawls in black only.
Ice-Wool Shawls in black and white.
At 75c each, worth $1.50 to $3. Basement.

Dinnerware of Exceptional Value
The Wanamaker stocks are exceptionally broad in the variety they present for selection. We have at the present time ninety-one distinctly different open stock patterns, in which any number of pieces desired can be selected. We have almost an equal number of patterns in made-up sets. Today we give brief descriptions of the number of dinner sets that are particularly suitable for furnishing Summer homes.
The story is finished by the offering of open-stock dinnerware in the lines that we are closing out:
At $7.50, worth $10—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces; in neat underglaze decorations. Set is complete for twelve persons.
At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in three floral designs; with all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.
At $16, worth $22.50—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces; two fine underglaze decorations, with all pieces gilt; soup tureen and three platters.
At $25, worth $35—French China Dinner Sets of 100 and 101 pieces; with soup tureen and three large platters; several fine flower decorations, with all handles heavily gilt.
At $35, worth $50—Pouyat French China Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with soup tureen and four large dishes; two fine flower decorations, and all pieces gilt; two shapes, one festoon, one plain.
At $40, worth $60—Theodore Haviland Dinner Sets of 114 pieces, with soup tureen and four meat dishes; spray flower design; festoon shape; continuous gold stippling on every piece.
At $6.50, worth $8—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in neat underglaze designs. Complete for twelve persons.
In addition to the above, we will close out one of our fine
English Porcelain
Open Stock Patterns
in a dark blue underglaze design, a third under-price—
The 113-piece Dinner Sets, including soup tureen and four meat dishes, which we have always sold for $25, we will sell today for $16.75 a set.
The balance of the stock as follows:
Dinner Plates, at $1.70 a dozen, from $2.60.
Breakfast Plates, at $1.50 a dozen, from $2.25.
Tea Plates, at $1.30 a dozen, from $2.
Bread-and-Butter Plates, at $1.10 a dozen, from $1.50.
Fruit Saucers, at 75c a dozen, from $1.10.
Individual Butter Plates, at 48c a dozen, from 70c.
Tea Cups and Saucers, at $1.60 a dozen, from $2.80. Basement.
JOHN WANAMAKER
formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

VICTORY FOR DETROIT IN TENTH INNING

Combination of Hits and Errors Gives Visitors Three Runs.

AMES CHECKS CINCINNATI

Champions Wield the Bat with Telling Effect and Win by Eight to Three.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Detroit, 3; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
St. Louis 12; Washington, 3.

National League.

New York, 8; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 9; Pittsburg 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	3	2	5	7	6	32	.696
Chicago	4	..	3	5	2	5	4	7	30	.600
Philadelphia	2	3	..	4	4	5	5	6	29	.580
Detroit	2	5	2	..	5	4	5	4	27	.540
Boston	2	1	2	2	..	3	5	3	22	.468
New York	0	2	3	1	4	..	4	5	19	.396
St. Louis	3	2	3	6	2	2	..	2	19	.372
Washington	1	1	6	2	6	1	2	..	19	.365
Games lost	14	20	21	23	25	29	32	33		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	4	2	5	5	12	7	40	.690
Pittsburg	3	..	6	1	5	7	2	3	33	.569
Philadelphia	1	2	..	4	3	5	6	9	30	.566
Cincinnati	3	4	..	..	7	5	4	6	32	.561
Chicago	3	5	2	..	..	7	6	6	33	.550
St. Louis	3	3	2	5	3	..	4	5	25	.439
Boston	2	4	2	2	2	1	..	4	17	.309
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	1	2	4	..	17	.298
Games lost	18	25	23	25	26	32	38	40		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Takes First Game from New York After Ten Innings' Play.

The Detroit team, which beat the Greater New Yorks three out of the four games played during the latter's recent tour in the West, began a four days' series with Griffith's men at American League Park yesterday, and the local men were again beaten by a score of 5 to 3. Ten innings were required before a decision was reached. Barring two fumbles of Yeager, the fielding could not have been very well improved upon. Coughlin's display at third base being of the highest order. In the sixth inning he stopped an almost impossible hit of Fultz's with the left hand, throwing the runner out at first, and he duplicated the feat on the next man at the bat. Kleinow, but in this instance the runner was declared safe, the umpire contending that Hickman's foot was off the base when catching the ball. It was a close decision, and the visitors made a vigorous protest.

The New Yorks began the run getting in the second inning, when Williams hit safely to right field for one base. He was advanced on Chase's out and reached third on Yeager's hit to Crawford. Then came a perfectly executed "squeeze" play, in which Williams scored, while Fultz bunted safely. Kleinow hit to O'Leary, who missed a double play by a wild throw to first, and this mistake resulted in Yeager's scoring.

The Detroits evened up matters in the fourth inning on a base on balls, a single, and a sacrifice, and Drill's good hit to left field, which sent two runners across the plate. It was not until the tenth inning that they scored again, and before the side was retired three runs were tallied, which settled the game. After Cooley had gone out Hickman placed the ball to the extreme right field for three bases, and Crawford was sent to first on called balls. Coughlin scored Hickman with a single, and on Schaefer's out to Fultz, Crawford reached third. He scored a moment afterward, when Yeager fumbled the veteran Lowe's hit. Drill tallied Coughlin, and Kitson ended the inning by hitting up a foul fly to Kleinow.

Five local men went to the bat in the last inning, Keeler making his third safe hit of the game. Williams scored him on a triple to left field.

The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	0	0	1	7	0	0
Cooley, cf	0	1	1	3	0	0
Hickman, lf	1	2	1	2	0	0
Crawford, rf	1	0	3	0	0	0
Coughlin, 3b	2	1	0	1	4	0
Schaefer, 2b	1	2	1	2	0	0
Lowe, lf	0	2	3	0	0	0
Drill, c	0	1	4	0	0	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	5	11	30	11	0	0

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Keeler, rf	1	2	2	1	0	0
Conroy, 2b	0	0	2	2	4	0
Williams, 2b	1	2	3	3	5	0
Chase, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	0
Yeager, ss	1	2	2	3	2	2
Fultz, cf	0	2	5	0	0	0
Kleinow, c	0	1	5	1	1	0
Orth, p	0	1	0	1	4	0
Total	3	11	30	15	16	2

Detroit	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3—5
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

First base by errors—Detroit, 2. Bases on balls—Off Orth, 3; off Kitson, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 3; by Kitson, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Detroit, 9. Three-base hits—Hickman, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Stolen bases—Coughlin. Double plays—Yeager, Williams, and Chase; Williams and Chase. Hit by pitched ball—By Orth, 1. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Attendance—2,000.

CLEVELAND, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Cleveland took the first of the series with Philadelphia to-day in a well-contested game. Both Joss and Wadell did superb pitching. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bay, cf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	3	5	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	0	1	1	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	3	4	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	0
Bemis, c	0	1	7	1	0	0
Joss, p	1	0	1	1	0	0
Total	3	6	27	15	1	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	0	1	0	1
Lord, rf	0	1	1	2	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	1	3	2	1	0	0
Magee, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Bransfield, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	0	2	3	0	0
Doolin, c	0	1	3	0	1	0
Duggleby, p	0	0	0	0	5	0
*Barton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	27	8	6	1

*Batted for Waddell in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—3
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 9. Stolen bases—Lord, Murphy, Bradley. Two-base hit—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Hoffman, Murphy, Barton, Flick, Joss. Double plays—Knight, Murphy, and Davis; Stovall, Turner, and Stovall. Struck out—By Waddell, 11; by Joss, 6. Balk, Waddell. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 6; off Joss, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Waddell, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—8,252.

ST. LOUIS, 12; WASHINGTON, 3.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Washington added another link to its chain of defeats to-day by losing to St. Louis, and dropped to last place in the championship race. St. Louis began a batting streak in the third inning, and Wolfe was sent to the bench. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	0
C. Jones, cf	1	0	3	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	0
Knoll, rf	0	2	3	0	1	0
Hisman, lf	0	2	2	4	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	1	4	4	0	0
Cassidy, ss	0	0	3	6	1	0
Kittridge, c	0	0	4	0	1	0
Wolfe, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Patten, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	27	15	3	0

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	2	3	1	0	0	0
Moran, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Van Z'nt, rf	2	2	2	0	0	0
Koehler, cf	1	1	3	2	0	0
T. Jones, 1b	2	3	11	0	1	0
Wallace, ss	0	2	5	4	0	0
Gleason, 3b	1	2	0	0	0	0
Sugden, c	0	1	5	6	0	0
Pelty, p	2	2	0	2	0	0
Rinfeld, 2b	2	1	0	2	0	0
Total	12	17	27	8	1	0

St. Louis	0	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	3	—12
Washington	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Stone, Sugden. Three-base hits—Huelsman, Nill, T. Jones. Stolen bases—Koehler. Double plays—Cassidy and Stahl, 2. First base on balls—Off Patten, 2. First base by errors—Washington, 1; St. Louis, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Pelty, 1. Struck out—By Patten, 2; by Pelty, 4. Left on bases—Washington, 7; St. Louis, 8. Hits—Off Wolfe, 4 in three innings; off Patten, 13 in six innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance, 1,200.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

With Ames Pitching, New York Easily Defeats Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—The batting strength that enabled the Cincinnatis to land eight successful games in a row deserted them to-day, with Ames in the box for the champions. The game wound up in a flashing finish that worried Manager McGraw to the extent of sending McGinnity out for a warm-up. It looked in the ninth as if Ames would need help. The locals were a long way behind in runs, but the bases were full and Ames was plainly unsteady. Bridwell got a base on balls, which created the congested condition, and Steinfeldt was sent up to the bat for Chech, when two were out. The Texan was over-anxious to send out a safety that might have meant a fighting chance for the game and struck out.

The "Giants" were away above the fielding form they showed yesterday, and they drove Jack Harper into retirement by hitting him opportunely. Harper's control was good after the disastrous first inning, for which the pitcher was not entirely responsible. Eight hits in five innings, though, caused Manager Kelley to put Chech in.

Pitcher Luther Taylor of the New Yorks was put off the grounds and fined $10 by Umpire O'Day.

The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	2	0	2	1	0
Barry, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	1	5	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	2	0	0
Odwell, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Bridwell, 3b	0	0	3	0	3	0
Phelps, c	0	1	2	5	0	0
Harper, p	0	1	0	1	0	0
*Sebring	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chech, p	0	0	0	0	1	1
†Steinfeldt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	7	27	12	5	2

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	0	1	2	1	1	0
Donlin, cf	1	2	2	0	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	1	0	14	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	2	3	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	3	6	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	0	0	2	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	2	4	0
B'w'man, c	2	2	4	0	0	0
Ames, p	1	2	0	2	0	0
Total	8	12	27	13	2	

*Batted for Harper in fifth inning.
†Batted for Chech in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	—3
New York	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	—8

Hits—Off Harper, 8 in five innings; off Chech, 4 in four innings. Two-base hit—Dahlen. Three-base hits—Mertes, Huggins. Home run—Bowerman. Stolen base—Devlin. Double play—Dahlen and McGann. First base on balls—Off Harper, 2; off Ames, 2; off Chech, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Harper, 2. Struck out—By Harper, 1; by Ames, 4; by Chech, 4. Wild pitch—Ames. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Klem. Attendance—7,425.

BROOKLYN, 9; PITTSBURG, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 20.—The Brooklyn team showed a great reversal of form to-day by beating the Pittsburgs by 9 to 2. The local men were totally unable to hit Jones, and he was finely supported in the field, the work of Dobbs and Lumley particularly being of the gilt-edged order. On the other hand, Hanlon's representatives batted good and hard, collecting fifteen hits, one of which was a triple, and four doubles. Case started in to do the pitching for Pittsburg, but in the third inning he was supplanted by Lynch. The latter was effective up to the eighth inning, when the visitors had another batting streak and scored three runs. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clancy, 1b	0	0	9	2	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	0	5	0	1	0
Beaum't, cf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	1	3	0	0
Howard, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0
Carisch, c	0	0	4	3	0	0
Case, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lynch, p	0	0	2	3	0	
*McBride	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	6	27	14	1	

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	1	1	5	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	4	0	0	0
Gessler, 1b	1	2	7	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	0
Malay, 2b	1	2	3	2	1	0
Babb, ss	1	1	0	2	1	0
Hall, lf	2	3	2	0	0	0
Ritter, c	1	2	8	1	0	0
Jones, p	1	3	0	0	0	0
Total	9	15	27	5	2	

*Batted for Lynch in the ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Brooklyn	1	1	4	0	0	0	0	3	0	—9

Two-base hits—Wagner, Howard, Dobbs, Batch, Malay, Ritter. Three-base hit—Gessler. Sacrifice hits—Dobbs, Babb, Hall. Stolen bases—Hall, Ritter. First base on balls—Off Case, 1; off Lynch, 2; off Jones, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Lynch, 1. Struck out—By Case, 1; by Lynch, 3; by Jones, 5. Wild pitch—Lynch. Hits—Off Case, 6 in two and a half innings; off Lynch, 9 in six and a half innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,720.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago to-day in a short and snappy game by 3 to 2. The visitors' runs were all scored on clean hitting and fast work on bases. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	5	1	0	0
Schulte, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	1	6	0	0
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	1	6	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	0	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	1	6	2	0
Wicker, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	27	10	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	4	3	0
Cr'ney, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	0
Titus, rf	0	1	4	0	0	0
Magee, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Br'sf'ld, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	0	2	3	0	0
Doolin, c	0	1	3	0	1	0
D'gleby, p	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	3	8	27	13	1	

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Evers, Courtney, Bransfield. Home run—Chance. Sacrifice hits—Courtney, Maloney. Stolen bases—Gleason, Magee. Double play—Slagle and Evers. Struck out—By Wicker, 4; by Duggleby, 1. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1. Hit with ball—Chance. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—5,100.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City Loses to Baltimore by Bad Throw of Capt. Bean.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 20.—The Baltimores defeated Jersey City in an exciting finish to-day by 3 to 2. The score was a tie in the ninth inning, when Neal hit a grounder to Bean, who threw the ball to the right field "bleachers," and by the time it was returned Neal was safe on third base. Loudy then singled to centre field, and Neal scored the winning run. Clarkson pitched the last inning for Jersey City. The score:

BALTIMORE	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hayden, lf	0	2	1	0	0	0
McAleer, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Kelley, cf	1	1	4	0	0	0
Jordan, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	0
Neal, ss	1	0	1	3	0	0
Loudy, 2b	0	1	5	1	0	0
Griffin, 3b	0	0	3	3	0	0
Byers, c	0	0	4	0	0	0
McNeil, p	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	3	6	27	8	0	

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clements, lf	0	0	2	3	0	0
Bean, ss	0	0	2	1	0	0
Keister, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0
Merritt, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	0
Halligan, cf	1	2	1	0	0	0
V'grift, 1b	0	0	2	9	0	0
Woods, 3b	0	1	3	5	0	0
McAuley, c	1	1	3	3	1	
Lindem'n, p	0	0	0	4	1	0
H. Thiel'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	8	24	17	2	

*Batted for Lindeman in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	—3
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

Two-base hits—Hayden, Halligan. Three-base hit—Hayden. Sacrifice hit—Griffin. Stolen bases—Kelly, Loudy, Clements, (2,) McAleer, McAuley. Bases on balls—Off McNeil, 4; off Lindeman, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Lindeman, 1. Struck out—By McNeil, 3; by Lindeman, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Jersey City, 6. First base by errors—Baltimore, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Attendance—3,582.

PROVIDENCE, 4; NEWARK, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 20.—The Newarks were shut out by Providence to-day by the score of 4 to 0. The exciting feature of the game was a quarrel between Outfielder Ball of Providence and Capt. Gatins of Newark. As Gatins was about to get a thrown ball Ball gave him an apparent jab, and there was a mix-up. Several other players interposed, and no damage was done. There was more excitement in the next inning when Brodie was ordered from the coaching line by Umpire Moran. Both men feinted at each other, but no blows were struck. Brodie was escorted from the grounds by an officer. The score:

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conner, c	0	0	2	2	0	0
Swander, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cockm'n, 3b	0	1	2	6	0	0
Jones, lf	0	0	1	3	0	0
Gatins, ss	0	0	4	2	1	0
O'Hagan, 1b	0	0	12	1	1	0
Murphy, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
McP'son, p	0	0	1	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	0	3	27	16	2	

PROVIDENCE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b	0	1	1	2	0	0
McF'nd, lf	1	0	3	0	0	0
Dunn, 2b	0	4	4	2	3	0
Thomas, c	1	0	6	1	0	0
Hall, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Conn, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	0
Brodie, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Rock, rs	0	0	2	6	0	0
Cronin, p	0	1	0	3	0	0
Dillard, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	14	0	

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Providence	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—Providence, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Providence, 7. First base on balls—Off McPherson, 3; off Cronin, 2. Struck out—By McPherson, 1; by Cronin, 6. Three-base hits—Murphy, Conn. Two-base hits—Dunn, 2. Sacrifice hits—Conn, Brodie. Double plays—Cockman and O'Hagan; Dunn and Conn. Hit by pitcher—By McPherson, 1. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

ROCHESTER, 2; BUFFALO, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 20.—Buffalo lost to the locals to-day in a ten-inning game. Smith opened the tenth with a two-bagger. The next two men were easy, and then McConnell drove the ball out to left field, scoring Smith. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Rochester	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1—2	9	1
Buffalo	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	7	1

Batteries—Fertsch and Steelman; Kissinger and McAllister.

TORONTO, 9; MONTREAL, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 20.—Toronto beat Montreal to-day at every point of baseball, winning by a score of 9 to 2. The visitors could not hit Currie, while the homesters struck Laroy as they pleased. Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Montreal	0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2	5	5
Toronto	0 0 1 3 0 0 1 4 .—9	9	4

Batteries—Currie and Toft; Laroy and Raub.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	28	17	.622	Buffalo	20	22	.476
Baltimore	28	17	.622	Newark	21	28	.447
Providence	26	21	.553	Rochester	18	24	.429
Toronto	21	21	.500	Montreal	15	29	.341

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Baltimore.
Providence at Newark.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 4; Birmingham, 2.
Birmingham, 4; Atlanta, 1.
Memphis, 6; New Orleans, 3.
Montgomery, 4; Nashville, 0.
Montgomery, 4; Nashville, 2.

New York State League.

Utica, 6; Binghamton, 5.
Syracuse, 1; A. J. and G., 0.
Troy, 5; Wilkesbarre, 0.
Scranton, 3; Albany, 2.

Connecticut League.

Meriden, 4; New Haven, 2.
New London, 2; Bridgeport, 1.
Hartford, 1; Holyoke, 0.

American Association.

Columbus, 2; St. Paul, 1.

South Atlantic League.

Charleston, 2; Jacksonville, 1.
Augusta, 15; Savannah, 2.
Macon, 9; Columbia, 5.

Scores of Other Games.

At Pennington, N. J.—Pennington, 2; All Trenton, 1.
At Easton, Penn.—Lafayette, 13; Carlisle Indians, 1.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY.

New York Well Represented in Opening Tournament.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—The nineteenth annual lawn tennis tournament for the championship of the United States in women's singles and doubles and the fourteenth annual in mixed doubles began this afternoon under the auspices of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights. The tournament also includes an open event in men's singles.

Eighteen players were entered in the women's singles, the list including Miss Elizabeth Moore of the Kings County Tennis Club, New York, the ex-National champion, and who ten days ago won the Pennsylvania State championship; Miss Helen Homans of the West Side Tennis Club, New York; Mrs. Clarence Hobart, Miss Carrie B. Neely of Cincinnati, the Western champion, and Miss Clara T. Chase, the ex-Philadelphia champion. The present holder of the women's singles championship, Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., is playing in England, and the title will therefore go by default to the winner of the tournament. The results follow:

Women's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Mrs. Clarence Hobart beat Miss Eleanor Cohen, Merion Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—0; Mrs. Benjamin Coates, Merion Cricket Club, beat Miss Helen A. Rodgers, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1.

First Round—Miss Margaret Le Roy, Philadelphia Cricket Club, beat Miss E. V. Maule, Merion Cricket Club, 6—2, 6—2; Miss Clara T. Chase, Merion Cricket Club, beat Miss Helen Hodge, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—4, 6—1; Miss C. B. Neely, Cincinnati, beat Miss Katharine M. Morris, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—0, 6—1; Mrs. Benjamin Coates, Merion Cricket Club, beat Miss Lucy Duhring, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1; Miss E. V. Howell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, beat Miss Wimer, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 7—9, 6—2; Miss Helen Homans, West Side Tennis Club, New York, beat Miss Gertrude Fetterman, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 8—6, 6—0.

The special event in men's singles has an entry list of twenty-four, including E. B. Dewhurst, the University of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania State champion; J. R. Carpenter, Jr., H. F. Allen, E. Stille, T. Ridgway, W. S. Johnston, P. B. Hawk, R. Thayer, Jr., H. M. Tilden, A. Thayer, S. H. Collom, Dr. Bayard Knerr, George Willing, Jr., W. Jordan, M. B. Colket, J. B. Bartow, Oswall Chew, W. H. Trotter, G. H. Brooke, W. F. Johnson, F. Mackie, J. S. Morris, W. L. Landreth, and R. Morrison, Jr.

The women's doubles and mixed doubles will be started to-morrow.

AMERICAN TEAM SHOWS FORM.

Yankee Tennis Champion Easily Defeats New Zealand Crack.

LONDON, June 20.—At the Queen's Club to-day the members of the American lawn tennis team, who will compete in the forthcoming international matches, tuned up their rackets in the early rounds for the London championship.

All showed capital form, Holcombe Ward greatly impressing the spectators by a bewildering variety of service and by easily walking around the New Zealand champion, H. F. Parker.

AMERICAN YACHTS AT KIEL.

Five of the Ocean Racers, Including Atlantic, Arrive for Regatta.

KIEL, June 20.—The American yachts are beginning to gather here for the Kiel regatta. The auxiliary schooner Atlantic, with Wilson Marshall and party of friends aboard, came through the Kiel Canal to-night. Her double honors as the winner of the transatlantic race for the Kaiser's Cup and as the winner of the race for auxiliaries from Dover to Helgoland, made her the cynosure of all eyes. She certainly presents a fine appearance under sail and appears to justify her reputation for speed in her nattiness.

The schooners Endymion, Commodore George Lauder's Indian Harbor Yacht Club flagship, Edward R. Coleman's Hildegarde of the Corinthian Yacht Club fleet, and Dr. Lewis Stimson's Fleur de Lys of the New York Yacht Club arrived early in the day in company with the yawl Alisa, with Henry S. Redmond and Grenville Kane aboard. The English schooner Satanita, owned by Sir M. Fitzgerald, Sir J. K. E. Baird's yawl Formosa, and Col. T. F. A. W. Kennedy's yawl Lethe accompanied them from Helgoland. All these racers are expected to enter the Kiel regatta.

Lord Brassey's auxiliary schooner Sunbeam was a late arrival in the afternoon, with Lord and Lady Brassey aboard. The Earl of Crawford's Valhalia and the auxiliary schooners

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....125 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions, mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE JAPANESE AND VLADIVOSTOK.

Last night's dispatches indicate that the new Japanese army of which we have heard vaguely since April is operating on the Russian left flank with the object of lending aid to OYAMA'S pressure on the position of LINEVITCH, and possibly surrounding it, and the further object of cutting off Vladivostok. Both objects are important, and each is in a sense necessary to the other, but there are advantages to be had from the isolation and ultimate capture of the Russian seaport that well may be regarded as conclusive.

In the first place, at Vladivostok is the only chance for the Japanese to seize actual Russian territory, and that, if peace negotiations assume a serious character, would be of immediate and substantial value. In the second place, Vladivostok would be a second base of supplies for the Japanese land operations. It would give the Japanese command of the 200 miles of railway from the seaport to Kirin, and make far more secure any further operations that may be necessary in Northern Manchuria. The very great advantage in this regard can be understood by picturing the situation in which the Japanese commanders would be, were they compelled to operate against the Russians solely along the line of the Siberian Railway as the Russians withdrew. Then every mile of the road traversed would make the case of the Russians better and that of the Japanese worse. With a railway in their own possession connecting with a base like Vladivostok, open to safe communication with home, the Japanese could bring in men and supplies with much greater ease than the Russians could, with only the trans-Siberian road at their disposal. It is therefore highly probable that the objective of Japan at this stage embraces Vladivostok and that every effort will be made to cut it off from the reach of the main Russian force.

Clearly nothing will be done in that direction that will unduly weaken the movement against LINEVITCH'S army, but the surrounding of that force is at best a tremendously difficult and doubtful achievement. Even if it should not be accomplished, the possession of the sole remaining Russian stronghold on the Pacific or its complete isolation, with the certainty of ultimate capture, would form a makeweight of incalculable importance in the negotiation of terms of peace.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The meeting of Chinese students at Tien-Tsin is extremely significant, if it be true, as reported, that it was attended by 600 students, representing twenty-six different colleges. Still more significant is the report that some 200 members of commercial guilds from seventeen provinces have bound themselves and their guilds to abstain from buying American goods. The plans of the students embrace not only such abstention but the circulation of anti-American literature, the effort to stimulate home manufactures and a systematic recording of results.

The immediate aim of this movement is to secure the repeal of the more oppressive provisions of our anti-Chinese laws and fair fulfillment of the terms of the treaty with China. Professedly the movement is not directed to the general admission of all Chinese to this country, including laborers, but only to the admission under decent conditions of the student and merchant classes, which was guaranteed by treaty. Once under way, however, it is not possible to say where it will stop. That will depend entirely on how far the American spirit may obtain in China. For it is to be noted that nothing proposed by the Chinese boycotters is without precedent and incitement in the legislative and executive action of our own country. We boycott Chinese laborers specifically because they come into competition with our own. We practically boycott Chinese merchants and students because laborers may get in by pretending to belong to those classes. We should boycott Chinese goods, as we do those of other nations, if they competed with American goods. And the stimulation of home manufactures is the avowed purpose of our fiscal system. The Chinese students and merchants are using, or threatening to use, only the weapons of which our arsenals are full.

Clearly the best possible policy for our Government would be to repeal the oppressive features of our laws which are in contradiction to our treaty pledges, which we could do with very little harm to the interests of even the most violent foes of Chinese workmen. This the mercantile bodies who have trade with China urge, and the President has, it is reported, substantially promised to recommend it to Congress. Whether Congress will pay any attention to it depends on the force and direction of public opinion, and that is as yet uncertain.

THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE.

That Russia and Japan while upon this side of the globe, through the mediation of President ROOSEVELT, continuing an interchange of views preliminary to the negotiation of a treaty of peace, should upon the other side of the globe be hurling their embattled legions at each other is a proposition repugnant to every just mind. It is as easy to imagine that a man in the same breath should pray and blaspheme; that he should announce his intention upon a given day of starting for Liverpool by sea and San Francisco by land; that he should become a candidate for two offices; that with serious and matrimonial intent he should pay simultaneous attention to two women, or at one and the same time do any other things not only incompatible but mutually destructive one of the other. As war for the most part sets aside treaties, however, so it abrogates the laws of logic, of reason, and of ordinary common sense.

It is not right that Russia and Japan should go on fighting, if they have by their acceptance of Mr. ROOSEVELT'S good offices indicated common willingness to make peace. The desire to follow up or at least not to lose a military advantage, the natural if not altogether noble impulse of the conqueror to administer further chastisement to his foe, or a want of confidence in the sincerity and good faith of one of the parties to the tentative negotiations are among the reasons which may account for the new activities of OYAMA and for the advance of HASEWAGA'S army toward Vladivostok. Nevertheless it cannot very well be denied that Japan's suggestion and Russia's acceptance of Aug. 1 as the date for the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries in Washington, together with what has gone before since Mr. ROOSEVELT'S generous, wise, and tactful efforts began to bear fruit, constitute a commitment on the part of both Powers. They are committed to attempt negotiation of a treaty of peace.

That at such a moment it is the custom of civilized nations to agree to an armistice or cessation of hostilities will be learned by any one who will take the trouble to consult the leading text writers. LAWRENCE declares that "such an armistice is generally concluded as the first step toward entering upon negotiations for peace"—a statement which doubtless errs upon the side of overpositiveness. CALVO says that "in most cases the signature of a definitive treaty of peace is retarded by numerous pour parlers and works of preparation; therefore in order to assure an immediate restoration of peace recourse is had to a provisional convention known generally under the name of preliminaries of peace."

The practice of nations, however, counts for more than the observations of text writers. The procedure observed at the end of our War of the Revolution, at the end of the Franco-Prussian war, and at the end of our recent war with Spain serves to put beyond doubt the present duty of Japan and Russia. JOHN ADAMS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, JOHN JAY, and HENRY LAURENS on the part of the United States, and RICHARD OSWALD on the part of Great Britain on the 30th of November, 1782, agreed to provisional articles of peace "to be inserted in and to constitute the treaty of peace proposed to be concluded between the Crown of Great Britain and the said United States." This instrument was the preliminary treaty of Paris, confirmed by the later definitive treaty of peace concluded on the 3d of September, 1783, nine months later. In the provisional treaty GEORGE III. acknowledged the thirteen States to be free, sovereign, and independent; boundaries were laid down, the right to the fisheries conceded, and provision was made for the recognition of private debts. This treaty could not go into effect, however, until Great Britain had made peace with France. On the 20th of January, 1783, the cessation of hostilities between Great Britain, France, and Spain was proclaimed, and simultaneously a cessation of hostilities against the United States. The news arrived in the United States on the 23d of March, Congress ordered a proclamation to be made of the treaty of peace on April 11, and on April 19 WASHINGTON communicated it to the army. As a matter of fact, however, there had been no hostilities of serious moment since the surrender of CORNWALLIS. In this case the preliminary treaty antedated the definitive treaty by a period of nine months.

The preliminary peace which put an end to the Franco-Prussian war was agreed to at Versailles on Feb. 26, 1871. BAZAINE had surrendered at Metz on Oct. 27, Verdun was taken on Nov. 8. On the 18th of January, 1871, King WILLIAM was crowned German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors of the Versailles Palace. The capitulation of Paris with permission to the German troops to enter the capital was provided for in the Versailles convention, which also established a general armistice. In this preliminary treaty of peace it was agreed that France should pay to Germany 5,000,000,000 francs, the evacuation of her territory depending on the payments; she was to cede to Germany Alsace and part of Lorraine. The definitive treaty was agreed to at Frankfort on May 10, 1871. In this case the preliminary convention antedated the final treaty by two and one-half months.

It was on the 12th of October, 1898, that Secretary of State DAY, on behalf of the United States, and Ambassador CAMBON, the representative of Spain, signed at Washington the "protocol of agreement between the United States and Spain, embodying the terms of the basis for the establishment of peace between the two countries." This brief protocol provided that Spain should relinquish her sovereignty over Cuba, cede Porto Rico to the United States, and that the United States should occupy the bay and harbor of Manila "upon the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition, and government of the Philippines." Spain was to evacuate Cuba and Porto Rico at once, and hostilities between the two countries were at once suspended. Gen. MILES in Porto Rico received the news of the signing of the protocol in time to avert a battle, but military operations against Manila continued for twenty-four hours on account of the time required for the transmission of the news.

It will be noted that in each of these preliminary treaties the final terms and conditions of peace are set forth with fullness and precision. If it be true, as has been often quoted in the press dispatches, that Japan is distrustful of the good faith of Russia, it will be surmised that she will be unwilling at this juncture to put before her foe the terms of peace which must be the basis for the definitive treaty. That would explain any reluctance she might exhibit to take part in preliminary negotiation with a view to an immediate armistice. It is therefore to the interest of neutral nations, and it is plainly to the interest of Russia herself, that the Czar and his advisers by an irrevocable commitment make known their willingness and serious purpose to come to a peace agreement. Humanity, the interests of the civilized world, and, in the light of quite recent events, it may be said, the peace of Europe demand that there be a speedy cessation of hostilities in Manchuria. Japan must in some fashion "get on" with Russia after peace has been declared. She will get on better if she do not now insist upon the absolute crushing of her adversary. Her repute among nations will be higher. Besides, respect for President ROOSEVELT, whose beneficent offices have been employed to bring the belligerents together, demands that as a first evidence of their assent to his peaceful designs they stop fighting.

VENEZUELA.

The published correspondence between the United States and Venezuela gives cumulative and superfluous proof that President CASTRO is a very difficult man with whom to do business. Other nations have made that discovery, and have attempted to apply to him some effective coercion to behave himself within the recognized proprieties and limitations of international law. He has as often taken refuge in his inaccessibility. From his mountain eyrie he can witness with comparative equanimity the bombardment of the ports of Venezuela, which are the only vulnerable parts of his republic. No exasperated foreign State has yet considered the feasibility of tracking him to his fastnesses and there doing justice upon him. Even though an exasperated Colombian has professed to see his way to leading an expedition from Bogota up the Isthmus and subjugating the United States, neither the United States nor any other aggrieved nation has seen its way to a military expedition either to Bogota or to Caracas.

But it seems that our Government has plainly intimated to President CASTRO the reasons it has for distrusting the quality of the justice dispensed by the Venezuelan courts under his immediate direction, and has even gone the length of mentioning that before a really disinterested tribunal, the nature and extent of the pressure exercised upon his courts by that remarkable Chief Magistrate would necessarily come to light. It is not to be supposed that the cheerful CASTRO would be much moved by the prospect of such an exposure. But the whole incident sufficiently indicates the Herculean nature of the labors which the President of the United States has shown his willingness to assume in not only guaranteeing but enforcing the good behavior of all the republics to the south of us, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn.

ARMIES AND "CONSTABULARIES."

The situation in the Island of Samar has become extremely serious. Outlaws numbering several thousands have terrorized districts amounting to a third of the whole area of the island. The Philippine constabulary is theoretically in full force and effect throughout Samar. But nevertheless the Civil Government has been compelled to apply to the army to restore order in Samar. Gen. CORBIN has complied with the application and has ordered Gen. CARTER, in command of the Department of the Visayas, in which Samar is included, to take measures accordingly. Gen. CARTER has undertaken the work, but with the stipulation that the constabulary force in the disaffected districts shall be entirely withdrawn. So competent and discreet an authority as The Army and Navy Journal declares that this stipulation, accompanied by previous evidences in the same direction, goes to show that "the Philippine constabulary, as a military organization, is a failure."

The special conditions of the Philippine Islands in this relation are matters of expert knowledge with which it does not behoove an inexpert outsider to meddle. But the moral of the remarks of The Army and Navy Journal "runs at large." It is applicable to matters within the knowledge of every citizen of the United States, or at least of every inhabitant of one of their great industrial centres. That moral is that against "domestic violence" of a kind and on a scale impossible to have been forcseen by the framers of the Constitution, neither the regular police nor the organized militia any longer provides an efficient safeguard. The regular police, appointed for the preservation of order under ordinary circumstances, is much too small to cope with organized insurrection against order. The organized militia is in the first place composed of men who have something else to do than to respond to every call that may be made for the preservation of order against organized assaults, and in the second place of men who may be, as they have been, "marked for identification," by organizers of disorder. The only National police upon which we can rely, in such emergencies as we may be sure will increasingly confront us, is the United States Army, which has no local connections, and which "knows nothing but its orders." It is by no means too strong for its function as a National police, to say nothing of its still more important function as the nucleus and first line of the National defense.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Old Flags in a New Battle.

Human nature is certainly queer, and the way it works out is an unfailing source of interesting surprises. Take, for instance, the matter of battle flags captured in the course of the civil war. For many years there was a large collection of those trophies carefully preserved in Washington, where they were viewed with intense satisfaction by one part of our population and with cruel irritation by the other. The former, for at least three decades, breathed fire and slaughter—in a purely conversational way, of course—whenever anybody made a suggestion that perhaps the flags might as well, or better, be returned to the survivors of those who had borne them in battle, while the survivors themselves gave every reason to believe that they would never be happy until the return was effected, and that when it was they would be perfectly content. Recently it became apparent that the North had changed its unchangeable resolution on the captured battle flag question, and by ones and twos and threes they have been given back to their former owners without exciting the slightest protest from anybody except a few men of no account, and even their remonstrances lacked entirely the ancient fire. That was queer enough, but vastly queerer is the fact that the South, which thought it wanted those flags so much, finds their possession full of embarrassment, and seems likely soon to regret the granting of its often-expressed desire. For not a few of the Confederate veterans have discovered that, little as they liked the display of their banners in Washington as reminders of the great victory that was for them a great defeat, they enjoy still less their exhibition in their own State capitals, where they not only still recall the results of the war, but are also evidence of a state of mind on the victors' part which, while kind, is not quite so complimentary, on last analysis, as was that which made so much of these flags as evidence of the Nation's invincibility to the attack of any of its parts. In Columbus, S. C., a strong and vehemently expressed desire to burn and get forever out of sight some of the returned banners has already developed among the veterans who were expected to weep for joy at their recovery. There was, indeed, a little weeping of that sort when the flags first came, but second thought has proved to be a different thought, and now a Charleston paper tells us that some of the surviving veterans refuse, not without a show of scorn, even to look at the tattered relics and decline to discuss them beyond forcibly declaring that they have no interest in battle flags captured by force and returned through generosity. Wrong on the surface, deep down these men are right. Perhaps originally it was a mistake of policy to preserve and exhibit these flags in Washington or elsewhere in the North, but at the National capital they do no harm now, for we are all agreed as to their meaning there, but they can still do harm in the South, and it was another mistake of policy to ask for or accept them.

Is This Law or Is It Humor?

All of the law's large capacity to be—well, let us call it "amusing"—is illustrated in the statement by means of which Mr. Justice ANGLIN of Toronto explained his recent refusal to permit the expulsion from Canada of two American railway officials who had been arrested, really because they had taken places wanted by Canadian engineers and nominally because their employment was held to be in violation of Canada's contract labor statute. The learned Justice seems to have taken great pains to make the prosecution ridiculous, or, rather, to make its ridiculousness apparent, and in accomplishing this purpose he did not hesitate openly to declare and laboriously to prove that the statute under which the action had been brought is of no force because the expulsion for which it calls cannot be enforced without the illegal exercise of force beyond the Canadian border. If such force, he says, is continued until the subject is upon foreign territory, its extra-territorial exercise cannot be denied. Even if the expelling official took the culprit to the dividing line, and, himself carefully standing within it, pushed the other over into the United States, in Justice ANGLIN'S opinion, "the application of the propelling force operating upon the person of the alien, while wholly or partly within the foreign territory, is an extra-territorial constraint of such alien by the Canadian officer, and as such cannot be authorized by the Dominion Parliament." Then the Justice takes up the suggestion that the unwelcome alien could be put on a ferryboat at Windsor and sent over to Detroit, and he solemnly pronounces against the scheme as too dangerous for trial. "If the custody," he says, "ceases when the alien is placed on the ferryboat, it cannot be said that he is returned to the United States by the officer charged with the execution of the warrant. If the custody is continued until the ferryboat reaches midstream—apart from the difficulty in determining the precise moment at which the boat crosses the imaginary line beyond which any constraint by Canadian authorities is admittedly unwarranted and the danger of an involuntary violation of the United States territory—it is impossible to say that the deposed subject is not under actual constraint imposed by Canadian authority until the boat reaches the Detroit docks. In theory his imprisonment may cease at the instant his body is carried across the border; in fact he is carried, not to the border, but to the City of Detroit, in United States territory, by compulsion of Canadian law." We cannot for the life of us see why any immigrant sentenced to deportation here cannot, if he has the money to hire a lawyer, raise the same points against our contract labor law and with equal success.

They Want a Few Millions.

For a modest demand the demand of the Universal Peace Union that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE give $30,000,000 for the establishment in London, Paris, and Berlin of Institutes bearing his name is certainly a modest demand. The Universal Peace Union we have heard of before, though we do not know just exactly what it is or for what people or for how many it speaks, but evidently it has a touching confidence in its own wisdom and a beautiful generosity in promising immortal fame to rich men who are willing to "give up." We sincerely trust that none of its members read the essay on "The Morals of Mendicancy" which was contributed to our columns a few days ago by an inhabitant of Colorado. The essay pleased us, to be sure, but it would be almost sure to hurt the feelings of those who ask for $30,000,000 all in a lump, and the last thing we desire is that anybody's feelings should be hurt. Of course it doesn't count that we are ourselves subjected to constant suffering by the frequently recurring demonstration of the existence of American individuals, groups, congregations, corporations, societies, and municipalities that are willing or eager to give empty honors and cheap titles in order that good causes may be supported without any expense to themselves. When we try real hard we can forget our pain and persuade ourselves that thus is "public spirit" developed in the millionaires. The Universal Peace Union, however, goes a little far, and when it talks to the amiable Mr. CARNEGIE of the charming opportunity he has for "conciliating German-Americans" and so helping "to remove one of the most serious obstacles to the reunion of Britain with her lost colonies," we—well, we could almost wish that our Colorado essayist would get after that society just once, when in good humor and very gentle.

CHARLOTTE TEMPLE.

Her Case Described as Commonplace and Her Example as Pernicious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

According to my observation, what should be called Charlotte Temple-itis becomes acute twice a year. The admirers of a certain type of heroines then write to the newspapers letters inviting mankind to weep over her, her life, and her tomb.

I never have been able to discover what there was in the career and end of that woman which entitles her to any special sympathy or the perpetuation of her memory, and the newspapers should discourage these periodical—I might say perennial—attempts to keep alive her name and history. It is more than probable that to the average young woman the lamentations over her make her more "a pattern to imitate than an example to deter." Her alleged or actual betrayal and subsequent abandonment have no features which distinguish them particularly from the cases of hundreds and even thousands of other women from her day to now, and we might with equal propriety go to our police courts any morning and offer flowers and tears of sympathy to the female members of the morning watch. Mawkish sentimentality over them will be more sensible and far less pernicious in its consequences. I repeat that this gushing over Charlotte Temple is silly and dangerous. CLENA.

New York, June 19, 1905.

British Newspaper's Semi-Centenary.

The Sheffield (England) Daily Telegraph completed on June 8 the fiftieth year of its publication, and it commemorates the occasion by the publication of a beautifully printed and illustrated souvenir of nearly 100 pages. The Telegraph claims to have been the first of the daily papers of England as well as a pioneer of daily journalism in the provinces. There was certainly no penny daily newspaper in London when its publication was begun. The souvenir traces its history in a most interesting manner from its foundation, and the illustrations are copious and most attractive.

Forcing Spiders to Spin.

From The London Globe.

Certain green ants in Queensland, which also make their nests of leaves and flowers spun together, are said to keep spiders to spin for them. Whether these latter do it spontaneously, or require to be held as the larvae of the other species, does not seem to have been determined. In the devices of these ants there is surely one of nature's hints to human inventors. Since the days of the spider artist in the University of Lagado, spider silk has been a dream. The difficulty of its realization has been chiefly the pugnacious nature of the spider, which prevents them being kept together. But a machine has been invented which seems to overcome the difficulty. It is described as a sort of frame containing twenty-four miniature guillotines, the blunt knives of which descend on the waists of the spiders and hold them fast. A number of the threads are secured together on a hook and slowly drawn out.

Atchison's Pride.

From The Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Mrs. W. W. Guthrie of Atchison, who has "entertained" a great deal during the forty years she has lived in Atchison, has never even borrowed or rented a teaspoon for her parties. She seated sixty-six guests at the same time at a luncheon Saturday afternoon, and did not borrow or rent a thing. There were two silver teaspoons and one silver fork at each plate. Two plates for each guest were used, besides the napkins and glasses. This is about the best non-borrowing record in Atchison.

First Oriental Graduate.

From The Washington Post.

Dr. Yung Wing of Hartford, Conn., was the first Oriental who was ever graduated from an American college. He took his degree at Yale in the class of 1854. In 1876 he was the Chinese Minister to the United States. Dr. Yung Wing is in his seventy-sixth year, but is still in good health, and his intellectuality is as bright as in his younger days. He has a host of friends in Washington.

Already Economizing.

From The Chicago News.

Maud—Do you think you and Jack will ever have enough to get married?

May—Oh, yes. Dear Jack has already given up smoking cigarettes before breakfast.

SPANISH CABINET OUT.

Vote of Confidence in Chamber Defeated by Large Majority.

MADRID, June 20.—The entire Villaverde Cabinet has resigned and its resignation has been accepted by King Alfonso. The resignation followed the rejection of a vote of confidence in the Cabinet introduced in the Chamber by Deputy Llorens.

Señor Besada, Minister of the Interior, in supporting the motion, said that the Cabinet had the confidence of the Crown and was backed by public opinion, but it remained to be seen whether it had the requisite parliamentary majority. The Ministry severely attacked Señor Maura, ex-President of the Council, charging him with clandestinely fighting the Government.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 204 to 45.

FRAUD IN ARMY CONTRACT.

Philadelphian Furnished Poor Shoes—Contract Canceled, Inspectors Out.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The contract of John MacBrearty of Philadelphia to makes shoes for the army was canceled to-day on the ground of fraud.

McBrearty agreed to furnish 18,000 pairs of shoes of a certain grade of leather. When he had furnished 1,329 pairs it was discovered that an inferior kind of leather was being used. Col. George E. Pond and Major J. W. Wood of the Quartermaster General's office were sent to investigate and on their report submitted to-day W. G. Berry and J. H. Dickinson, who were employed by the Government as inspectors, were removed.

No action will be taken by the Government to recover from McBrearty. The investigating board recommended that his 10 per cent. deposit for the faithful performance of his work be refunded.

LED TO SUBMARINE DISASTER.

Rivet Was Out of British Boat—Ante-Mortem Burns on Crew.

LONDON, June 20.—Capt. R. H. S. Bacon, R. N., who is Chief of the Submarine Flotilla, testified to-day before the court-martial at Devonport, which is inquiring into the cause of the sinking of the submarine boat "A" 8. He said he found one rivet out of the foremost petrol tank of the boat, leaving a hole sufficient for a ton of water to enter her in ten minutes.

Capt. Bacon considered that this accounted for the fact that while steaming the submarine boat was gradually going down by the nose. An explosion occurred an hour and forty minutes after the boat sank. The burns on the bodies of the crew were ante-mortem, showing that the victims were still living at the time of the explosion, but experiments showed that the victims must have been insensible for a considerable time.

A WORD FOR THE MEN.

Reasons Why Generalizations from One Case Are Not Always Justifiable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suppose your columns are open for those who disagree with your critics. I refer to the articles written by J. T. W. on Monday regarding the ungallantry of our New York men. I am also a daily traveler on the elevated, and want to say I manage to secure a seat at all times, for if I see one train is crowded I wait for the next one.

If this crippled man could not find a seat on the express why did he not take a local, as I and many others have done in the same emergency? S. C. S.

New York, June 19, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to J. T. W. I wish to say that she has not proved conclusively that the New York business man is ungallant and inhuman. I have seen girls stand near the doorway of the car while there were vacant seats in the middle of the car. Then again there are often plenty of seats in the front or rear cars of the elevated trains, but women go right into the crowded cars.

When J. T. W. claims that Italian laborers are more gallant than New York business men, she is entirely mistaken. I notice daily Italian women carrying packs on their heads, from ten to fifty pounds in weight, while the husbands walk beside carrying pipes in their mouths. H. G.

Brooklyn, June 19, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having perused in this morning's edition of your paper an article reflecting on the apparent inhumanity of passengers on the Ninth Avenue elevated toward a gentleman, in the thirties, by allowing him to stand up, what would J. T. W.'s conclusion be were she to witness my experience, in the seventies, with one leg over an inch shorter than the other, occasioned by a fall down a flight of stairs? I, a veteran of the civil war and one who, when I was in my prime, always relinquished my seat to a lady or an aged passenger, and now they let me stand and hang on to the strap. VETERAN.

New York, June 19, 1905.

Fleet Trains of the Future.

From Leslie's Weekly.

The New Yorker can ride to Chicago as quickly in 1905 as he could to Albany a little over half a century ago. He can go to Salt Lake as quickly to-day as he could to Chicago in 1854, just after through-rail connection between New York and the lake city was first opened. Yet the work of annihilating time has only started. From the speed attained by electricity recently in experimental trips there is a prospect that twelve-hour trains from New York to Chicago will be commoner by 1915 than eighteen or nineteen hour trains are in 1905. When we get the 150-mile-an-hour gait which some of our railway experts predict for a quarter of a century hence, if not earlier, seven-hour trips between New York and Chicago, and twenty-four-hour trips between New York and San Francisco will be familiar.

Mother's Instructions.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Hostess—Shall I help you to the cake, Tommy?

Tommy—No'm. Let me help meself first. Ma told me not to help meself more'n onct. You can help me all you please afterward.

THE STONE'S JOKE.

On Guernsey's Island, [illegible]
Before a cavern lay a stone,
Upon its surface, carved, a screed
In antique letters none could read.

At length a stranger scaled the cliff,
In ogham, rune, and heiroglyph
Well schooled. He bent his learned head
Above the stone, and thus he read:

"To him who turns me o'er, I say
His toil shall not be thrown away."

They came with lever, jack, and chain.
They heaved and hauled with might and main.

They plied the stone with rope and crow
To find the hoard concealed below.

At last it turned. The mottled, pied
And soil-discolored under-side

Another ancient legend bore;
And thus the scholar read once more:

"Kind friends, attend! Through year and year
On one poor side I've languished here
And begged the boon for which I yearned—
That some one turn me. Thanks. I'm turned."

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

WASHINGTON PUZZLED OVER WALLACE'S RETURN

Department Heads in Dark as to Canal Engineer's Mission.

MAY BE LABOR QUESTION

Wallace Is Said Not to Favor Applying Eight-Hour Law If Coolies Are Employed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—No one in Washington is more mystified by the sudden return to the United States of Chief Engineer John F. Wallace than his superiors in the department. They all profess to have no knowledge of the cause of his return or of the purpose he may have in mind. The fact that Mrs. Wallace and Mr. Wallace's two secretaries are coming with him gives color to the belief that he intends to offer his resignation.

The further fact that Capt. Edward L. King of the Second Cavalry, his chief aide, will remain on the Isthmus in charge of the work causes some to believe that Mr. Wallace is only coming here to insist on certain conditions which he regards as vital to the success of the project. It is known that Mr. Wallace has been disappointed in the failure of many of the arrangments made under the reorganization to expedite the work of construction. Machinery that is much needed is not on the ground, and it is said that the sanitary and commissary features are not what they should be.

At the offices of the Canal Commission to-day it was stated that if there was any friction between the Chief Engineer and his assistants no word of this had come to the commission. Secretary Taft said he did not know why Mr. Wallace was coming to Washington at this time. In some quarters it is regarded as likely that the question which calls Mr. Wallace here is to decide how to get the labor needed for immediate operations. Japanese or Chinese coolies must be secured, and Mr. Wallace is said to be opposed to doing so under any contract that recognizes the eight hour law.

Mr. Shonts, President of the Canal Commission, declares he does not know why Mr. Wallace is coming home. Mr. Shonts said to-day that in all correspondence between himself and Mr. Wallace in regard to contracts and various plans for the canal work there had been nothing to suggest any need for Mr. Wallace coming home, and no intimation that he desired to come.

ROOSEVELT QUITS CAPITAL.

Scheduled to Pass Through New York Early This Morning.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—President Roosevelt left here at 9 o'clock to-night for Massachusetts to attend the commencement exercises of Clark University at Worcester and Williams College at Williamstown. He traveled in a special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad. From the Harlem River the route will be over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. The President is accompanied by Secretary Loeb, Dr. P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the navy; M. A. Latta, his personal stenographer; two secret service officers, and representatives of the press associations.

The Presidential party will arrive at Worcester at 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Soon afterward the President will be escorted to Clark University, where at commencement he will deliver the principal address. He also expects to visit Holy Cross College at Worcester, and probably will deliver a brief address there. The party will proceed to Williamstown early in the afternoon, where the President will be a guest of President Hopkins of Williams College. At the commencement exercises on Thursday he will receive the degree of Doctor of Laws and deliver an address. Afterward he will make an address to the general public, and leave in the afternoon for Washington.

President Roosevelt was scheduled to arrive in Jersey City at 2:30 this morning. Detective Sergeants Schneider, Funston, Aikman, and Downing were detailed to meet him and escort him through the city waters. The train was to be run on the Maryland, the float of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad and was to reach the Mott Haven yards about 4 o'clock. A detail of police from the Alexander Avenue Station was ordered to meet the train there.

PLAN TO HONOR PRESIDENT.

New Jersey Troops to Receive Him on Asbury Park Visit.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 20.—Gov. Stokes held a conference to-day with United States Senator John Kean and heads of the New Jersey State Government to arrange for the reception of President Roosevelt July 7, when the President will address the National Educational Association in Asbury Park.

Secretary Loeb has informed Gov. Stokes that the President will arrive in Jersey City from Oyster Bay at noon July 7. The party will be met by Adjt. Gen. Breitnal and Quartermaster Gen. Murray and hurried in a special train to Asbury Park. There the President will be met by the Third Regiment and the New Jersey Second Troop.

Gov. Stokes will welcome the President to New Jersey, and the whole party will then take carriages for the Ocean Grove Auditorium. While the President is speaking the Third Regiment will maintain order about the Auditorium.

After dinner the President will leave Asbury Park at 4 P. M.

WANT ROOSEVELT PORTRAIT.

Carlton Club of London Accepts an Offer by John Wanamaker.

LONDON, June 20.—The Carlton Club to-night accepted the offer of John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General of the United States, to present a portrait of President Roosevelt to the club in appreciation of the honor conferred upon Mr. Wanamaker in electing him an honorary member. The portrait will be painted by Sargent.

Mr. Wanamaker was elected a member of the club in 1904, that being the first time such an honor had been conferred upon a foreigner. In a recent letter to the Governing Committee of the club Mr. Wanamaker said he desired to show his appreciation, and with the approval of the club would present a portrait of the President of the United States and give Mr. Sargent a commission to paint it.

Oxford Degree for Dr. Butler.

OXFORD, England, June 20.—The degree of Doctor of Letters will be conferred by the University of Oxford on Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, in convocation July 10.

Raili Forming a Greek Cabinet.

ATHENS, June 20.—King George has intrusted M. Raili with the formation of a Delyannist Cabinet.

BRITAIN NEVER TO WAGE WAR ON AMERICA---DILKE

Statesman Writes of Changes in Naval Policy.

DISPUTES TO BE ARBITRATED

Limitation of Armament in the Pacific May Be the Outcome of Japan's Triumph.

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The recent remarkable changes in Great Britain's defense policy, officially explained in various ways, or as strikingly left unexplained as vague Ministerial statements, have a real meaning of widest international moment at this time, when a new grouping of the powers seems imminent, and of more particular interest and importance to the two great English-speaking peoples.

These changes mean, as is proved by facts which can be set forth, that the present British Government frankly and profoundly believes that Great Britain will never again wage war with the United States.

In the case of Venezuela, a most dangerous complication between the United Kingdom and the United States, by which the opinion of both nations had been exasperated, melted away, and the arbitration on the Venezuelan question contributed to the happy relations which now exist between the two greatest naval powers of the future.

BALFOUR'S SIGNIFICANT SILENCE.

Mr. Balfour's recent statement of the results arrived at by the Imperial Defense Committee of his Cabinet was divided by him into three parts. The first, home defense, resting on the predominant fleet, he expounded at great length; the third, the defense of India and the future of Afghanistan, he sufficiently explained. The second he omitted. It was to have been concerned, he told us both before and afterward, with colonial defense. The heading "Colonial Defense" stands in the middle of the speech, and covers about one-twentieth part of its contents.

All, however, of substance that is found under it is an answer to my inquiries on the single case of the abandonment of St. Lucia as a defended station, and this answer does not contain a policy, but only asserts that Jamaica "would be better." As, however, the dockyard at Jamaica has been closed, as the whole of the West India garrisons have been reduced to the lowest point consistent with the maintenance of social order in time of peace, it is obvious that Mr. Balfour felt himself unable to give the reasons which govern policy in this part of his speech.

When the memoranda of the Admiralty explaining the new distribution of our fleets appeared, when the naval stations at Halifax and Esquimalt were virtually abandoned, we were only told that "concentration" had become desirable.

It seems mere idle burying of heads in sand to pretend that we are unaware of the real meaning of this great change.

At a still later date we had a debate on navy estimates, in which the Secretary of the Admiralty said a few words which were more important in the information shed upon the subject than was the Prime Minister's speech, but which, unlike that speech, attracted no attention.

NAVAL POLICY UNCHANGED.

It was explained that the Admiralty had not given up the policy of possible protection of trade routes by local patrol, and that Bermuda, alone of our transatlantic naval stations, was to be maintained.

This fact shows that the withdrawal of the garrison from St. Lucia, formerly considered most important on account of its convenience for the future Panama Canal, the closing of the dockyard in Jamaica, and the similar steps which have been taken generally throughout our American stations are based on policy rather than upon mere strategy. As patrol bases they would still be useful.

It is clearly the view of the present Government, and the matter is one in which their decision cannot be reversed by their successors, and is, therefore, final, that all future differences between ourselves and the United States will be settled by arbitration, or at least without resort to arms.

When the alliance of the three Emperors was in its strongest force, and at a moment when the rulers of Russia and of Prussia were acting together in everything and swearing eternal friendship, Russia built her quadrilateral in Northwestern Poland and Prussia expended vast sums upon the fortifications of Königsberg.

The military and naval advisers of Governments take, indeed, but little account of temporary friendships, however close. It is their duty as prudent men to prepare for a future which may be very different, and not to be caught napping by the formation of new groupings of the powers.

Our Government has stated in both Houses of Parliament that "when war breaks out," or, less clumsily, "when need arises," men and machinery for our West Indian and American dockyards "will be sent out." Every sailor knows that the navy will never undertake such convoy at such times, and that this explanation does not meet the possibilities of dangerously strained relations between ourselves and the United States.

COLONIES AMERICA'S WEAK POINT.

It would be an exaggeration to pretend that we have entirely disarmed toward the United States, any more than we have toward any other country. The United States is a power which has become vulnerable by setting up colonies across the seas. No one suggests, however, either that we covet these colonies or that the loss of them would weigh heavily in the terms of peace that might follow any possible collision.

Canada, as a self-respecting State, has an excellent military college, and is slowly improving her militia, without, however, either setting up a regular force or buying arms on a scale which can for a moment compare with the establishments of her great neighbor.

Substantially, the fact remains that the British Government has shown its profound belief in the stability of the present friendly and, indeed, excellent relations which exist between ourselves and the United States and in the community of interests between the two great English-speaking powers.

As one who wrote in favor of this policy in Greater Britain in 1868, when circumstances made its adoption far more difficult, I cannot but welcome the stupendous change. It is far less than a quarter of a century since Great Britain and France were still discussing measures to prevent the United States controlling the waterway between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The sudden revolution in British opinion seems to have occurred between the commencement and the end of the Venezuela frontier dispute. How complete the change in opinion is may be discovered by a comparison of the language used on all sides as to the later Canadian frontier difficulty with that commonly employed on all sides before the Venezuela arrangement.

AMERICAN GIBRALTAR GIVEN UP.

It may, of course, be pointed out in answer to my contention that, although it is true that St. Lucia is abandoned and the Jamaica dockyard closed, at all events Halifax and Esquimalt have merely been "taken over" by the Dominion.

This reply, however, would not be exactly true. Halifax and Esquimalt, considered as "dockyards abroad" of our navy estimates, are reduced to "cadres"—i. e., left to caretakers or closed. The military defense of Esquimalt, such as it is, and of the strong fortress of Halifax is taken over by the regulars of the Dominion.

But it had always been assumed by British and by foreign writers on politics and strategy that Halifax would remain a British "Gibraltar," even if the ultimate decision of Canada in some distant future were to sever her direct dependence on the crown and to become "an allied nation." The change at Halifax points, therefore, in the same direction as regards Government policy as do the other changes which I have mentioned.

The Times naval critics and other high authorities have so frequently drawn from the fate of Port Arthur the moral that fleets are lured to destruction by fortified naval bases that it ought, perhaps, to be added to what has been said of our American bases that the Port Arthur argument may apply to a fortress such as Halifax, but does not affect bases such as those in the West Indies.

Even as regards Halifax, a British fleet, with its fine traditions of never being caught by war in port, but of putting to sea whenever international relations become strained, would not be bird-limed by such a place as Halifax. The present war, so far from diminishing the importance attached to naval bases, has once more demonstrated their absolute necessity to fleets.

NAVAL BASES STILL A NECESSITY.

We shall never be able to count on the benevolent neutrality of European powers, and must either have our own coaling stations or be in a position to seize and occupy temporary bases. Temporary bases far from home are, however, not always easy to find—witness our blockades of Brest and of Toulon—and are always a drag to the fleet at the commencement of a war. Everything has to be conveyed and convoyed to them, and it may be asserted that the need for protected coaling stations is still as great as it was shown to be in a previous state of naval policy by the Carnarvon Commission.

The argument of the British Admiralty that circumstances have changed through the greater radius of action of modern ships may affect some bases, such, for example, as Wei-hai-wei, but does not affect our West Indian stations, when considered all together. These facts once more show that the grounds for the change made must be political rather than strategic.

The belief, then, of our Government as to the permanence of good relations between ourselves and the United States stands established by the facts, as does their confidence in the friendliness and love of peace of the French Republic by the conventions recently concluded.

SOME EFFECTS OF JAPAN'S VICTORY

The completeness of the Japanese naval victory gives ground for hope that these understandings between ourselves, on the one hand, and France and America on the other, will not be exposed to the strain to which Continental intervention, nominally for peace, but really on behalf of Russia, would have subjected them.

Japan may think it necessary to continue the war until, by the taking of Vladivostok, she has deprived Russia of the temptation to renew the struggle after a few years. However friendly we may be to peace, it is not for us to weigh upon Japan in a decision with regard to which the Japanese may plead that continuance of war at the moment may in the long run tend to lasting peace.

Had there been any hope that Russia might regain the command of the sea against Japan, it would have been difficult for France to have been behind Germany in support of her ally, and friction between France (determined though she is on peace) and ourselves would have resulted.

So, too, any dismemberment of China to the advantage of Russia or Germany, protested against by the United States in pursuance of the policy of the open door, maintained by the United Kingdom and Japan, but followed by a declaration that America would not go beyond the mere expression of a wish, might also have caused a certain coldness between the press and people, though not between the Governments, of the English-speaking powers.

As things stand, however, the success of the Japanese arms does not seem likely to cause the Government of Japan to change its policy or to set up demands inconsistent with the trade objects which, as regards China, the United States and Great Britain pursue in common with Japan.

DISARMAMENT IN THE PACIFIC.

I am not, as a rule, among the most sanguine of the observers of the policy of nations, but on the present occasion may, for that very reason, allow myself to express the hope that the new groupings of the powers which may follow the close of the Far Eastern war may rather be in the nature of alliances of guarantee of status quo, combined with simultaneous reduction of armaments, at least in the Pacific, than fighting alliances looking toward war.

That Germany would refuse to bind herself not to station more than a certain limited force in the Pacific ought not to form a bar to such an arrangement as I suggest, inasmuch as the powers who were parties to the undertaking might take note of the facts concerning the distribution of the powerful German squadrons, and set them against mere theory.

It is so certain that Germany will keep the bulk of her fleet in home waters, as the best means of strengthening her diplomacy, that her refusal to come into an international arrangement might safely be treated as having little bearing on the naval situation.

America has hitherto shown a most laudable reserve in the matter of alliances. She has, however, become what we style a Far Eastern power; she is deeply interested in the commerce of the China coasts and an agreement to limit local naval expenditure ought not to be beyond her conception of her future sphere.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

SIR HENRY IRVING COMING.

Signs a Contract with Charles Frohman for a 14 Weeks' Tour.

LONDON, June 20.—A contract between Charles Frohman and Sir Henry Irving for fourteen weeks' tour of the latter in the United States, beginning in January, was signed to-day.

The tour does not include California as previously contemplated.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Daniel Frohman will add Lawrence D'Orsay to his list of stars next season. He made the arrangement by cable through Charles Frohman's New York offices. Mr. D'Orsay is to appear in a new play by Augustus Thomas.

H. S. Northrup, Robert McWade, Clifford Leigh, Norah Lamison, Lucille York, Florence Robinson, Mercita Esmond, and Ida May Bradley have been engaged to support Florence Roberts in "Ann La Mont," the new play by Paul Armstrong, author of "The Heir to the Hoorah." Miss Roberts will begin her tour at Salt Lake City about Oct. 1.

Charles Frohman has arranged by cable with Mrs. Kirke La Shelle for the English rights of Paul Armstrong's successful comedy, "The Heir to the Hoorah," now in its fourth month at the Hudson Theatre. Mr. Frohman intends to present the comedy in London, as he has "The Dictator," with an entirely American cast—probably that now appearing at the Hudson.

RATIONS VERY SCANTY, BELLEVUE INTERNES SAY

Preparing a Complaint Soon to be Sent to the Trustees.

40 CHOPS FOR 51 DOCTORS

Also One Chicken for Twelve Hungry Men, It Is Declared—Dietitian Denies Scarcity of Food.

The food question is just now all-absorbing at Bellevue Hospital. The 51 doctors, 50 clerks, and 250 orderlies, to say nothing of the trained nurses and other employes of the institution, do not attempt to hide the fact that they are displeased, both with the quality and the quantity of the viands served them, and there is now in process of preparation a formal complaint which is soon to be presented to the Board of Trustees.

The complainants declare that they will ask questions something like these:

"If fifty-one hungry doctors are asked to breakfast upon forty small chops, will there not be eleven dissatisfied men at the end of the meal?

"Is it pleasant to eat at a second table when those who were fortunate enough to secure seats at the first get away with all the meat in sight?

"Have the milk supply and the sugar supply been cut off so that neither milk nor sugar can be served with coffee?

"Is one roast chicken enough for twelve healthy men to make a dinner on?

"Is not a minimum of meat necessary to make palatable a modicum of potatoes?"

There is perhaps more dissatisfaction among the orderlies than among any other class of employes.

"Things would not be so bad," said one of them yesterday, "if there was a sufficiency of food. There never is, and frequently those of us who do not get to the first table lose a meal. There is room to feed but 125 of us at a time, and there are 250 orderlies. There is never enough meat to go around, and the second shift is invariably compelled to make a meal of bread, butter, and coffee, with perhaps a vegetable thrown in at dinner."

The orderlies complained to Acting Superintendent Gregory on several occasions. Each time he promised them to see that conditions were bettered. Discontent, however, has not yet been allayed among them.

In the civil service dining room, where the fifty members of the clerical force eat, the clerks and stenographers declare that they get too little meat and too much potato. They further assert that the vegetables served them are not in every instance as fresh as they might be, and that there is a superabundance of canned stuff. The members of this mess complained to Mr. Gregory Monday, and were advised by him to place their grievance in writing for submission to the Trustees.

The doctors, although they are less ready to talk than the orderlies and clerks, say that there is not always enough food to go around. What there is, they say, is good enough.

"It is an absolute fact," said one malcontent yesterday, "that at breakfast a morning or so ago there were only forty chops for fifty-one doctors, so you may imagine that some of us failed to connect. When four roast chickens, of medium size, were given us for dinner there were some of us who couldn't even get a neck. We took our troubles to the Acting Superintendent about two weeks ago, but things are not yet all that we would have them in the eating line."

Miss Harriet Gordon, Bellevue's dietitian, said last night that there was no ground for the complaints which were made.

"The food is of excellent quality," she declared, "and there is no scarcity. The difficulty, to my mind, is that the facilities for its distribution is anadequate. It is necessary in some instances to send cooked food through the open air to reach some parts of the hospital, and this necessarily results in deterioration. I have appealed to the Board of Trustees to remedy this, and have strong hopes that the needed improvements will be made soon. I maintain, though, that the very best food on the market is purchased, and that there is an abundance for all."

S. P. SHEERIN DROPS DEAD.

Passes Away While Making Speech at Chicago Telephone Convention.

CHICAGO, June 20.—Simon P. Sheerin, ex-Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, dropped dead on the floor of the convention hall in the Auditorium Hotel to-day while making an address before the convention of the National Interstate Independent Telephone Association. Death was due to apoplexy.

Mr. Sheerin was President of the new telephone company of Indianapolis, and had been selected to reply to an address of welcome by a representative of the city of Chicago. As he went to the speaker's table he jokingly remarked that he was unable to make a speech without notes, and asked the pardon of those present while he read a response. He had read several minutes when he suddenly stepped backward and fell to the floor, expiring within a few moments. The convention was thrown into intense excitement by the collapse of the speaker.

S. P. Sheerin, Jr., a son, who was present, immediately took charge of the body, which will be sent to the family home in Indianapolis to-night. Mr. Sheerin apparently had been in good health.

Mr. Sheerin was born in Dublin, Ireland, Feb. 14, 1848. His father, an Irish revolutionist, left Ireland for the United States in 1849, landing at New Orleans. Later the family located at Dayton, Ohio. In 1875 Mr. Sheerin became the editor of the Logansport Pharos, one of the important Democratic papers of Indiana.

In 1888, at the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis, Mr. Sheerin was elected a member of the National Committee, and in the same year in Washington was elected Secretary of the National Committee. He was re-elected Secretary of the National Democratic Convention in 1898.

In recent years he had been identified with large enterprises, such as natural gas and telephones.

Music Teachers in Session.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Music Teachers' National Association began in this city yesterday, and will continue through Friday. One hundred delegates from thirty-two States met at the home of Prof. N. Coe Stewart, Fort Washington Park. Meetings will be held to-day, to-morrow, and Friday in the Teachers' College.

PICKPOCKET A BURGLAR, TOO.

So Mr. and Mrs. Coffey Found When They Got Home.

Customs Inspector C. J. Coffey, who had not been feeling exactly well for a couple of days, returned to work yesterday and told his associates a robbery story.

Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, who live at 2,134 Amsterdam Avenue, went to Midland Beach on Sunday afternoon. Mr. Coffey met his wife at the Battery. There she reported the loss of her pocketbook, which contained $18, a ring, the keys to her house, and one of Mrs. Coffey's cards, on which was written "Lost by Mrs. C. J. Coffey, 2,134 Amsterdam Avenue. Please return."

"Oh, I'll certainly get it back," said Mrs. Coffey to her husband. "I must have dropped it on the elevated train coming down. Now, there was the nicest young man and young woman in the seats next to me. They were in the surface car, too, before I took the train. They have certainly found the pocketbook, and when we get back we'll find a nice little note from them in our letter box."

"I guess that's right," said Mr. Coffey.

Then they went to Staten Island for the afternoon.

When they reached their home the janitor said a nice-looking young man had called at the house to see the Coffeys. Perhaps he was around still.

The young man laughed and said he had Mrs. Coffey's key," said the janitor.

"I told you," said Mrs. Coffey.

The young man, however, had not waited. But he had taken from the Coffey apartment nearly everything portable and valuable. The place had been ransacked. In the loot were several pieces of jewelry, heirlooms of the family. The thief had also taken a luncheon and some of Mr. Coffey's best whisky.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT HEARS OF GOATS.

Protest a New Hampshire Farmer Sent to the President.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The President has received from a New Hampshire farmer the following letter:

"Mr. President: I regret to call your attention to the Angora Goat Department of the Bureau of Agriculture. It has spread broadcast a document commending Angoras to the farmers of the country. This contains three specious landscapes. 'Before goating' shows a dense jungle, suggesting the average New Hampshire pasture. 'One year after goating' shows the same land producing a valuable crop of bean poles. 'Two years after goating' shows a lawn suitable for golf links. The appetite of Angoras is described in a way that led me to hope they might even effect a saving in blasting powder, the chief source of expense in farming hereabouts.

"I produced a flock at considerable cost. The result of the first interview of my dog and the buck caused me to name the latter Togo. His views on the subject of race suicide I think would receive your approval. The does, on the other hand, neglect their kids so shamelessly that I fear they belong to a female goat club.

"I inclosed the flock with a fence highly recommended to me by the American Steel and Wire Company. I now suspect that this company may be a trust, and should be investigated. The fence was no barrier to the goats.

"I make no complaint that they ate a valuable rose garden belonging to a neighbor, but their conduct in my own vegetable garden entitles me to relief. When pursued their rapidity of movement might suggest ideas to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in connection with its Chicago-New York service. If interested, it can obtain the flock on easy terms.

"I leave the matter, Mr. President, to your sense of justice."

The letter has been referred to the Department of Agriculture.

BUTTER-AND-EGG MAN WINS.

Widow Berrian's Will Upheld by Surrogate Noble at Jamaica.

A woman may wear different-colored stockings and may place one foot in a shoe and the other in a slipper and parade through the snow, clad in a thin muslin dress, without involving her testamentary capacity, Surrogate Noble of Jamaica has decided. She may warm her hands at a cold grate on a frosty Winter day and wear her dresses up to her knees after she is eighty-one years of age if she likes. Her relatives can do nothing more than engage lawyers in an attempt to break the will by which she gave all her property to an almost total stranger, a man who sold her butter and eggs.

Surrogate Noble handed down the decision yesterday in the case involving admission to probate of the will of Mrs. Berrian of Flushing. He concludes:

"I find no evidence of undue influence or want of testamentary capacity on the part of the deceased. I therefore dismiss the objections and admit the will to probate."

By the decision Elmer Augustine Holden of Franklin, N. Y., who has been variously described as a traveling salesman, a butter-and-egg man, and a man of leisure, comes into the entire property left by the widow, of whose eccentricities during the latter part of her life her relatives have told at protracted hearings in the Surrogate's Court.

Mrs. Berrian died about three months ago. She was well known because of her wealth and meagre manner of living. Her relatives testified that she was in the habit, after her husband died, eight years ago, of dancing about the room each evening with a chair, asserting that she was gilding about with the spirit of her

She formed the acquaintance of Holden, who is fifty-eight years old, ten years ago. She was then seventy-one. Holden says it must have been love at first sight, although he knew nothing of it until he learned the contents of the will. From time to time Mrs. Berrian went to Franklin to see Holden. She was always careful not to let her relatives know where she was going. She confided in a Mrs. Patterson of Franklin, a mutual friend of hers and Holden's.

At her death a large number of relatives appeared to take a hand in the contest for the estate. At one time court had to adjourn from Jamaica because ex-Judge Harrison S. More, counsel for Holden, had subpoenaed so many residents of Flushing in support of the will. Holden testified that he was earning $1 a day.

Edwin B. Woods of 220 Broadway, Manhattan, chief counsel for the contestants, says the contest will be carried to the Supreme Court. There is, he avers, evidence not yet produced to show that Mrs. Berrian was of unsound mind, and that her fascination for Holden was but one evidence of it.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The outward going steamers on each sailing date are taking to Europe prominent New Yorkers. Many are going across the Atlantic for the various "cures" at the spas, some others for pleasure pure and simple, and still others in quest of Parisian and Viennese frocks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who returned from Europe in the late Spring, after an entire Winter abroad, and a trip up the Nile, are booked to sail again to-day. Their beautiful country place, Waldheim, opened in the middle of May, has again been closed.

***

Mrs. Benjamin Knower and her daughter, Miss Margaret Knower, are booked to sail on Saturday. After several weeks in London they will visit Mr. and Mrs. H. Coleman Drayton (Miss Constance Knower) at their apartment in Paris. They were booked to sail in May, but Miss Knower was attacked by appendicitis and was taken to a sanitarium. She has quite recovered.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Barnes Boardman have gone to Southampton. Mrs. Boardman is in deep mourning for her young daughter, whose tragic death by falling through a roof in Italy ended their purposed long tour in Europe.

***

The death of Mason Cruger Hasell, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Cruger Hasell, throws his family into mourning. Miss Alice Hasell, his sister, was one of the prominent débutantes of last Winter. For months Mr. Hasell had been living in the Adirondacks, where his death occurred. Mrs. Hasell spent much time with him there last Autumn and in the Winter. He was a Columbia graduate and an athlete.

***

Hugh Northcote, son of Baron Northcote and a first cousin of the Misses Marion Fish and Janet and Rosamond Fish, sailed yesterday for England after a visit here of some weeks. With him sailed his cousin, the Viscount St. Cyres, son of Lord Iddesleigh.

***

The Rev. Dr. E. Parker Morgan and Mrs. Morgan are booked to sail to-day to remain abroad till Fall.

***

Booked to sail yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Poor and their little daughter, Miss Pamela Poor. They will meet their son-in-law and daughter in England, and later, on their return to this country, will bring their little grandchild with them.

***

Mrs. Nelson Perin of Baltimore has opened her cottage at Watch Hill, R. I., and, with the Misses Perin, is occupying it.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Clark Voorhees, (Miss Mary Folsom,) who spent the Winter abroad, have returned to this country and are the guests at Lenox of Mrs. Voorhees's parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Folsom.

NO SALMON OR SALOON AT PRESBYTERY SESSION

Mrs. Baird Forgot the Fish for West Orange Luncheon.

BUT SENT A MARCONIGRAM

This Message, as the Rev. Mr. McGregor Hastens to Explain, Contained an Unfortunate Error.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 20.—Neither saloon nor salmon was there to-day at the opening session of the Presbytery of Morris and Orange in the beautiful little St. Cloud Church at West Orange. There was plenty of food, though—sandwiches, cake, and ice cream—and plenty of liquid—tea and ice water.

It is said that a letter containing this information has been sent to Mrs. Robert Baird, a member of the Entertainment Committee, who is now crossing the ocean with her husband for a trip in Europe.

When it was announced that the clergymen would meet in the St. Cloud Church there was appointed a Committee of Entertainment, consisting of Mrs. Robert Gardner McGregor, wife of the pastor of the church; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, a sister of President Roosevelt; Mrs. Everett Colby, whose husband is engineering the limited franchise movement in Essex County; Mrs. Winthrop D. D. Smith, Miss Williams, Mrs. Augusta Klemm, Miss Timms, Mrs. Baird, Miss Delano, and Miss Brown. Each of the members applied herself industriously to her share in providing food for the visiting parsons, who were expected to bring voracious appetites up the mountainside.

"I'll tell you what I'll do," said Mrs. Baird at the organization meeting. "I'll get our guests a good succulent salmon, and it shall be a twenty-five-pounder, all wrapped up in fern leaves with the odor of the woods and rills clinging to it, and I'll warrant you they'll all be so glad they came to our little stone church on the mountain with its romantic surroundings."

All the members of the committee thought a fine, succulent salmon would be perfectly lovely. In the excitement the Chair forgot to put the motion. Mrs. Baird was in high feather, and as her friends told of their preparations she shook her finger and laughingly said:

"Just you wait until you see my salmon!"

A few days ago Mrs. Baird and her husband sailed for Europe. The preparations for the meeting went on. One day the Rev. Mr. McGregor, who had been smelling planked salmon for about a week, called on the committee. He asked how the preparations were progressing, and then timidly asked what day the salmon was expected to arrive.

A blank stare from the Chair was followed by a rapid-fire volley of questions. Had not Mrs. Baird delegated the salmon job to the pastor on her departure? The only answer from Mr. McGregor was a stammering one. Then he said:

"This is exceedingly embarrassing, is it not?"

The committee thought it was. Each member had already ordered cake, or Washington pie, or something. Then a messenger boy rushed up with a Marconigram sent from sea by the Bairds. It read:

"Kindly order us large saloon. Both enjoying splendidly. Thank letters.

"BAIRD."

The message was read to the visiting clergymen to-day. A member from Morris frowned heavily.

Mr. McGregor then explained. He said the Marconi operator had made a mistake in sending the word "saloon." It should have read "salmon," of course.

"Haste and modernity," said the member from Morris, speaking to himself, "are, I firmly believe, not the least of the drawbacks from which our too-hurried American civilization often suffers in the extreme."

ART AT ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

Nucleus of the Art School for the Coming University at Fordham.

A course of art instruction under Mr. Ferdinand Danton was begun last Winter at St. John's College, Fordham, and the first steps have been taken to teach the young artistic idea in the Bronx how to shoot. At present instruction has to be given in the assembly room, where the stage for college exercises is arranged and the Fordham Cadets keep their accoutrements and guns.

The work in drawing by three of the class has been hung at the back of the stage in preparation for to-day's ceremonies. Fordham College was founded by the Jesuit Brethren and is still under their charge, but it became non-denominational in the course of time, and the bronze statue of Archbishop Hughes before the Administration Building now looks down on youths belonging to Protestant and infidel families with the same benevolence as on Catholics.

Students, whose work during the short Winter term has been selected for exhibition are Louis A. Barr, drawings from the cast; J. Curry, drawings in pencil and ink, and Alfred J. Rigny, portraiture and drawing of the figure from the life, school exercises which do not vary notably from the work exhibited in a hundred halls this June, the month sacred to college commencement.

From this class as a nucleus Mr. Danton proposes to build up a school of art in connection with the college, which shall be worthy of the new title of university which St. John's is about to obtain. Mr. Danton is at work on a very large religious picture for which he has a commission, using as a temporary studio the coachhouse attached to the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Unsettled weather still persists over the greater portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, with a trough of low pressure extending from the West Gulf States northeastward through the Ohio Valley and a minor disturbance over eastern South Dakota. Showers and thunderstorms have been general in the central valleys, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the middle slope, and the Northwest, with lower temperature. In the extreme Northwest and in New England temperatures are from 10 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh east, becoming variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east, becoming variable; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly south, and on the Great Lakes, light and variable.

Steamers departing for European ports will have fresh east winds, becoming variable, and unsettled, showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy; cooler Wednesday in west portion; fresh east winds, becoming variable.

New Jersey and Delaware—Partly cloudy Wednesday and Thursday, with occasional showers; light to fresh east winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Wednesday and probably Thursday; slightly cooler Wednesday in north and west portions; variable winds.

New England—Cloudy Wednesday, with rain in south portion. Thursday, partly cloudy; fresh east winds, becoming variable.

Western New York—Unsettled and cooler weather Wednesday; probably showers. Thursday, partly cloudy; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Thunder showers Wednesday. Thursday, partly cloudy; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
8 A. M.	67	58	4 P. M.	84	66
6 A. M.	66	57	6 P. M.	80	64
9 A. M.	68	59	9 P. M.	81	61
12 M.	80	62	12 P. M.	72	60

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 62; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for last 25 years, 71.

The thermometer registered 59 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 68 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 67 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 62 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FLIERS GREAT AID TO MAILS.

Letters Now Reach Trans-Mississippi Points Twelve Hours Earlier.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The expedition of the mails resulting from the new fast trains is announced in the following statement issued to-day by the Post Office Department:

"The limited trains recently established between New York and Chicago on the Pennsylvania and the New York Central and Hudson River and Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroads, which clip practically five hours from the running time between the two cities, have enabled the Post Office Department to expedite very materially the dispatch and delivery of mail from points in New England, New York City, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington for Chicago and nearly all points in the West and Southwest.

"Under the new arrangement commercial paper deposited in the Post Office at New York in time to catch the fast trains leaving at 3:30 and 4 P. M., is in Chicago the next morning in time to pass through the Clearing House. Mails are delivered in St. Paul, Omaha, and all points beyond, twelve hours in advance of their former arrival at those points. This means, where the arrival is in the morning, a gain of one business day.

"Naturally the facilities on these fast trains are limited, and the department is not attempting to expedite anything but letter mail. Pouches are made up by the larger offices in the East and by clerks working in the stations in New York for Chicago, and lines running out of Chicago and sent forward by the fast trains."

CENTRAL FLIER'S FAST RUN.

Arrives on Time After Leaving Buffalo Twenty-five Minutes Late.

The Twentieth Century Limited, the New York Central's new eighteen-hour New York-Chicago train, which got into the Grand Central Station yesterday morning, was held up by a hot box near Springfield, Ohio, while speeding along at seventy miles an hour to Cleveland. The hot box made the train twenty-six minutes late. When the train left Buffalo it was twenty-five minutes behind time.

On the stretch from Buffalo to Syracuse the Limited raced to catch up. Between Batavia and Syracuse 113 miles were covered in 104 minutes. Albany was reached only two minutes late, and this was easily made up on the river section. The flier rolled into the Grand Central on time at 9:30 o'clock.

CAP'N BRECK TO KEEP HIS JOB

In Spite of an Infraction of the Rule Against Lighted Cigars on the Pier.

James Henry Breckenridge of West Street, known to 'longshore fame as "Cap'n Breck," sauntered across West Street yesterday afternoon with a huge cigar in his mouth to the American Line pier. The watchman called his attention to the rule against smoking on the pier just as "Cap'n Breck" with a swift inturn of the right hand put the cigar out of sight. A curl of smoke, however, indicated the presence of burning tobacco. The watchman called the boss, and the boss said to "Cap'n Breck":

"You'll lose yer job, anyway, but in the meantime you got to leave the pier if you carry that smoke."

"Indeed!" said "Cap'n Breck."

As he made no move, the boss called Detective Sergts. Leeson and Moody, who happened to be on the pier. At this the eyes of Capt. James Henry Breckenridge flashed fire.

"'Is that the way gen'l'men settle their diff'rences?" he asked quietly.

Then he turned up his hand, displaying the cigar and a big white blister on his wrist.

"You mean to say," gasped the boss and the watchman, "that you let it burn you to save a rope-end weed?"

"No, Sir," said "Cap'n Breck," removing his battered straw hat, "not to save the cigar, nor to save breakin' a rule which you know I never bruk before, nor to save me job, either, but because Griselle, over in the beanery, hez named the day and guv me that torch as a pledge."

"Cap'n Breck" will probably keep his job.

HAY AT CABINET MEETING.

Secretary Warmly Greeted by the President and His Associates.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Secretary Hay attended a Cabinet meeting to-day for the first time in several months. He was warmly received by the President and members of the Cabinet. The meeting was to consider the peace negotiations, the invitation from Morocco for an international conference, and the Loomis-Bowen case.

During the day Secretary Hay attended to a large amount of correspondence which accumulated while he was absent. He expects to leave in a short time for his New Hampshire home.

MR. DILLINGHAM'S PLANS.

Three Additional Stars to be Under His Management.

Charles B. Dillingham, the theatrical manager, who arrived in this city on the Kronprinz yesterday, announced his plans for the coming season. He will have three new stars under his direction this year—Robert Loraine, Olga Nethersole, and Thomas W. Ross. Mr. Loraine will appear in Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," Miss Nethersole in "Le Dedale," besides a number of her old rôles, including "Camille," "Sapho," "Carmen," and "Magda," and Mr. Ross in a new play, entitled "A Fair Exchange," to be written by Henry M. Blossom, author of "Checkers."

For the stars now under his management Mr. Dillingham has these plans: Fritzi Scheff will have a new operetta entitled "Mlle. Modiste," the book by Henry M. Blossom, and the score by Victor Herbert. Maxine Elliott is to begin the season Sept. 4 at the Criterion Theatre in the new Clyde Fitch play, "My Girl Joe." Lulu Glaser has a new musical play, and Louis Mann will appear in a play adapted from the French.

In association with George Edwardes, Mr. Dillingham has obtained the right to the opera "Les Dragons de L'Imperatrice." He has also arranged for a play by Paul Kester, and a musical farce by Harry B. Smith.

Hippodrome to Close July 1.

Thompson & Dundy announced last night that they had decided to close the Hippodrome for the Summer on July 1. The big theatre will remain dark until the latter part of August, when it will again open with "A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders." Late in the Fall a new spectacle will be put on.

Autos to Carry Actors to Brighton.

Automobiles will carry 500 members of New York theatrical companies now playing here to the professional matinée at the Boer War show at Brighton Beach to-day. The actor-folk will be the guests of the Boer War Company.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

TIFFANY & CO.
Diamond and Gem Merchants
Gold Cigar Protectors for Automobilist and Yachtsmen
A novel device to permit smoking while traveling at high speed
Union Square, New York

WON'T DELAY THE WEDDING.

Bride-to-Be Hurt in Runaway Declines to Postpone Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 20.—Miss Edna West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George West, is to be married to Dr. John Roswell Hasbrouck of 172 West Seventy-first Street, New York, at the home of her parents June 26, the original date set for the wedding, notwithstanding the fact that Miss West is suffering from a compound fracture of the left leg. The marriage ceremony will take place in the bedroom of the bride.

Elaborate preparations for a church wedding had been made when Dr. Hasbrouck sent a horse as a present to his sweetheart. Miss West and her father were driving the animal when it ran away and Miss West was thrown out of the trap and injured. Miss West was an invalid for several years and recovered her health by sleeping out of doors. When the bride recovers the couple will go to Europe for a wedding trip.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Lewis Wallace.

Lewis Wallace, head of the import department and member of the wholesale grocery firm of Austin, Nichols & Co., 61 Hudson Street, died yesterday at his home in the Navarro apartments, 170 West Fifty-ninth Street. He was born in 1840. He leaves a wife and two children.

Moses Strauss.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Moses Strauss, senior member of the dry goods firm of Strauss Brothers, died to-day from an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Strauss was born in Germany seventy-four years ago, and came to this country in 1854, settling in Baltimore. He was President of the Shearith Israel Congregation and connected with various Jewish charities.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES J. MCCARTHY died at his home, 28 Lembeck Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday, of Bright's disease, at the age of fifty-eight. He entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1872, retiring two months ago. He leaves a widow and two sons—George M. McCarthy, President of the Hudson County Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and James McCarthy, a lawyer.

WILLIAM F. DEAN, the oldest clerk in the United States Treasury Department, died at Auburn, N. Y., yesterday. He was graduated at Union College in 1837. At the close of the civil war he entered the service of the Government, remaining until his death.

BUSIN

OISEAU WON THE SWIFT FROM START TO FINISH

Added Starter, at Odds-On, Easily Captured Stake Event.

GALLAVANT TOOK THE ZEPHYR

Favorites Were Successful in Three Races on a Heavy Track at Sheepshead Bay.

A nice problem for patrons of racing was provided at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday when James B. Brady scratched Waterlight from the race for the Swift Stakes, and substituted Oiseau, which went on and won the race in easy style. Oiseau took the place of favorite from the moment that he was named as a starter, and was well backed by his stable, but in spite of the fact that he won with ease, and that his owner showed every confidence in him, horsemen were set to guessing as to the relative merits of Oiseau and Waterlight, and it was stated by some close observers that the owner had come to believe that Waterlight was the better horse, and Oiseau had been sent out to win a race that either might have won, in order to save Waterlight from penalties for future events. Oiseau got into the race with five pounds less than Waterlight would have carried.

The race in which the substitution was made was the fourth on the Coney Island Jockey Club's programme, and was at seven furlongs down the Futurity straight, for three-year-olds. Of the nine horses originally named to run, only five started. Oiseau, the added starter, bringing the field up to six horses. In view of the dissatisfaction of Trainer M. M. Allen with the ride Odom gave to Oiseau when the colt was beaten at Gravesend, O'Neill had the mount on the Brady colt, and the change in jockeys brought an entire change in the management of the horse. The track was muddy from rain of the night before, and the going may have had some part in causing altered tactics with Oiseau, for from the lifting of the barrier Oiseau was sent on, and raced in front all the way, slipping off from his opponents, and after making all the pace, winning very easily in the fast time, considering the condition of the track, of 1:26.

In the one other stake fixture of the day, the Zephyr, at five and a half furlongs, for two-year-olds, there were nine runners, with the pair started in the name of E. E. Smathers, Security and High Chance, the favorites, at odds on, throughout the betting. Security, second away from the starting post, went out to the front at once, and raced in the lead into the last furlong, where Gallavant, which closed from fourth place, went up to him, and, hustled out, won by a length, while Vagabond, which made a strong effort for the race in the last quarter of a mile, got up in time to beat Security a head for second place. Summary:

FIRST RACE. For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six and a half furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Keator, 97, J. J. Walsh, 7-10, 1-3.....	6	7	14
Wheeler, 101, Sperling, 20-1, 7-1.....	1	2	25
Confessor, 95, Miller, 8-1, 2-1.....	2	3	3½
Duke of Kendal, 113, W. Robbins, 30-1, 10-1.....	7	4	4
Pretension, 110, McLaughlin, 7-1, 5-2	5	5	5
Little Woods, 98, L. Smith, 20-1, 6-1.10	3	6	6
Sinicardo, 96, Baird, 40-1, 12-1.....	9	7	7
Wild Irishman, 95, Aubuchon, 12-1, 4-1.....	4	8	8
Viona, 98, Murphy, 30-1, 10-1.....	8	9	9
Old England, 105, Crimmins, 8-1, 5-2	3	10	10

Time—1:19 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Characta-Generine. Owner, Frank Farrell. Trainer F. D. Weir.

SECOND RACE.—The Zephyr, for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Gallavant, 115, Redfern, 4-1, 3-5.....	4	1	1½
Vagabond, 105, L. Smith, 50-1, 15-1.....	7	4	2½
*Security, 112, Lyne, 4-5, 1-3.....	1	2	3½
Cottage Maid, 103, Baird, 15-1, 6-1.....	8	4	4
Ken, 98, L. Smith, Baird, 15-1, 6-1.....	2	5	5
Cabin Boy, 105, Nicol, 30-1, 10-1.....	5	7	6
Burtons, 105, Hildebrand, 5-2, even...	13	6	7
Ismailian, 86, Miller, 11-5, 9-10.....	1	8	8
Frank Tyler, 89, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1..	8	9	9
Lou Ida, 96, J. J. Walsh, 7-1, 3-1.....	7	10	10
Sensible, 96, H. Smith, 8-1, 3-1.....	9	11	11
Characta, 103, Sheehan, 40-1, 15-1....	14	12	12
Onward, 98, J. Johnson, 150-1, 60-1...	6	13	13
Odom, 114, Odom, 20-1, 8-1.....	4	12	14

Time, 1:34. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Top Gallant-Sister Molly. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, John Shields.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling; allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Honeywell 104	Sweetheart 94
Caledonia 102	*Hector 99
Eldorn 102	*Comedian 97
Gentian 102	*There Now 97
Viavigny 102	*Lord of the Forest. 95
Isadelsy 102	*Provost 95
*Gleaner 102	*Pepper Pod 94
*Tambeau 102	*Doding 94
*Cats Eye 102	Jeannie F. 94
Miss Shift 99	*Evelyn Griffin 94

SECOND RACE. For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; handicap; six furlongs on the main track.

Lady Amelia 124	Klamesha 102
Bonemia 111	Diamond Flush 100
Astarita 111	Druid 100
New Mown Hay 102	Graceful 96
Mirl 102	Ancestor 95
Incantation 103	

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Astronomer 117	Yankee Consul 115
Gold Badge 115	Confederate 115
Old Faithful 115	Whimsical 112
Arkilla 115	Deuxtemps 112
Cassini 115	Last Cherry 112
Merry Boy 115	

FOURTH RACE.—The Mermaid Stakes, for fillies three years old; penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Tradition 121	Coy Maid 111
Zelia 111	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners of $1,000 in 1904 or 1905; special weights, with penalties and allowances; one mile.

Uncle Crigh 123	Ocean Tide 103
Santon 118	Chieftain 102
Pepo 118	Little Woods 102
Jesund 118	Klamesha 100
Workman 105	Black Prince 100
Cedarstrome 105	Bellatrix 100
Fabric 105	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; all winners; one mile and a half on the turf.

Possession 104	Novena 84
Miss Rillie 103	Voladay 95
Elwood 101	*Glisten 95
Bronze Wing 101	*The Veiled Lady.. 92
The Southerner 101	Bellatrix 86
Cagnera 101	Modena 84

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

MAHER ON GOLD VASE WINNER

Bachelor's Button Again Takes the King's Trophy at Ascot.

LONDON, June 20.—At the Ascot race meeting to-day the Gold Vase (valued at 200 sovereigns, given by King Edward, with 400 sovereigns in specie for the winner, two miles) was again carried off by Bachelor's Button, last year's winner of this event, ridden by "Danny" Maher, the American jockey. Mark Time was second and Hammerkop third. Ten horses started.

King Edward, Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, and most of the leaders of society attended the meeting. The royal procession, with the house party at Windsor Castle, consisted of eight carriages, preceded by scarlet-liveried outriders, with postilions in the Ascot state livery—dark blue and gold. The course was reached in a drizzling rain, but an immense crowd gathered to welcome the royal family.

Ambassador Reid and the staff of the American Embassy went from London to Ascot in automobiles. Many Americans are staying in the vicinity. The guests of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe include Mr. and Mrs. George Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel are entertaining a house party, while Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester; Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and others are staying in the neighborhood.

Among the Americans invited to the Royal Inclosure to-day were Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Ogden Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, Mrs. F. J. Mackay, Col. and Mrs. Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Pell.

THE STROLLERS MAKE MERRY.

Big Roister Held Mark Close of Pool Tournament.

Several hundred members and friends of The Strollers attended the twenty-sixth roister at the clubhouse last night. The programme consisted of a pool match between William S. Fraley of the Rochester Club, winner of the pool tournament last week, and Kirby, the club professional; a vaudeville entertainment, presentation of prizes, and a buffet supper. The usual club talent was augmented for the occasion by several prominent theatrical stars. At the conclusion Edward Fales Coward presented the prizes to the winners of the biggest amateur pool tournament ever held in the East. The first prize, a solid silver punch bowl, and high run prize were won by William S. Fraley of the Rochester Club; second, a drawing by Archie Gunn by Evan A. Gamble, New York Athletic Club; third, B. B. Tilt, The Strollers, and fourth, E. F. Gray, The Strollers.

YEARLINGS AT AUCTION.

Harry Payne Whitney Pays $4,700 for a Brother to Blue Girl.

The feature of the auction sale of Kentucky-bred yearling race horses at the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddocks at Sheepshead Bay yesterday was the purchase by Harry Payne Whitney for $4,700 of the brother to the great winner in the W. C. Whitney colors, Blue Girl. H. E. Duryea bought the brother to Eugenia Burch for $3,900.

Tompkins Square Park Athletic Meet.

The formal opening of the Tompkins Square Park athletic grounds will take place on July 1. A quarter-mile cinder track has been built, and the oval leveled and sodded. A permit has been issued to the East End Athletic Club to hold an athletic meet on the opening day. The Mayor and city officials have been invited to attend the opening ceremonies. A programme consisting of ten events has been arranged, all of which will be confined to schoolboys. The programme of events follows: 440-yard run, high school boys only; 50-yard dash, junior; 100-yard dash, junior; 220-yard dash, senior, and 440-yard run, public school-boys only; 50-yard dash, junior; 100-yard dash, junior; 220-yard dash, senior; 440-yard run, senior, and four-lap midget relay race for parochial schoolboys only.

NATIONAL BANK INCREASES.

337 More—Loans Have Been Expanded by $47,000,000.

The report of the condition of all the National banks in the United States on May 20 shows that since the previous report, made on March 14, the number of National banks in the country has increased by 337, to 5,668, while the increase in capital stock amounts to $9,079,346.

In the same period loans expanded by $47,311,855, and individual deposits by $6,184,488. The Government funds on deposit with the National banks were smaller by $17,924,049 on May 29 than on March 14. The principal items of the report (000 omitted) compare as follows with the figures in the March report and those of June last year:

	May 29,'05.	Mch. 14,'05.	Ju'e 9,'04.
Loans and discounts	$3,899,170	$3,851,858	$3,795,013
Bonds, securities, &c	669,345	642,778	586,252
Due from banks and agents...	1,607,027	1,046,716	879,848
Specie and legals	649,265	641,153	658,393
Surplus and profits	615,291	602,555	581,638
Due to banks and trust cos.	1,547,168	1,585,627	1,312,149
Individual deposits	3,783,658	3,777,474	3,312,439

Another Stormy Arcanum Meeting.

After the stormiest session in its history, Manhattan Council of the Royal Arcanum, at a special meeting last night in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, decided to wait until next Wednesday night before acting on resolutions protesting strongly against the new increase in rates. The meeting lasted until midnight.

Manhattan Council was organized twenty-six years ago and has 900 members.

WILCOX SCHEDULES FILED.

Bankrupt, Who Had Many Banks, Has More Than 1,200 Creditors.

Schedules in bankruptcy of Albert C. Wilcox, who did business as A. C. Wilcox & Co. at 55 Liberty St., and operated a chain of banks throughout this State, show liabilities of $210,063 and nominal assets of $491,754, consisting of cash on hand and in banks, $10,920; office fixtures, sixteen safes, and 500 little banks, $8,100; notes, $58,887, of which $15,000 are pledged as collateral; overdrafts, $397; real estate, $45,000, being 500 acres near Roseland, N. C., and stocks and bonds, $410,450, many of which are pledged as collateral.

The stocks and bonds are of the Manganese Corporation of Virginia, Pennsylvania Development Company, Fayetteville and Albemarle Railroad Company, Birmingham, Columbus and St. Andrew's Railroad Company, Moore County and Western Railroad Company, Silkworth-Lantry Company, State Bank of Ovid, N. Y.; First National Bank of Cornwall, and the North American Underwriting Company.

Of the notes, $15,000 are of the Manganese Corporation and $2,000 of the Fayette and Albemarle Railroad Company.

There are more than 1,200 creditors who are depositors in the chain of banks which Wilcox owned at Central Valley, Highland Falls, Nanuet, Newark Valley, Montgomery, Downsville, Nicholville, Roscoe, Fort Covington, Tupper Lake, Au Sable Forks, and Rouse's Point. Among the creditors are the North American Underwriting Company, $28,039; Ovid State Bank, $14,254, partly secured; First National Bank of Cornwall, $11,552, of which $2,000 is secured; First National Bank of Shenandoah, Penn., $9,000, secured; Barbara Silkworth, $10,000, secured; Pennsylvania Development Company, $10,000; Samuel E. Miller, Quincy, Fla., $5,640; John L. Caven, Painted Post, $5,216; Mrs. A. C. Wilcox, $3,718, and U. S. Pierce, $2,700, secured.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

LOUIS MYERS.—Louis Myers of Myers & Hoffman, shirt manufacturers, formerly at 97 Wooster Street, filed schedules in bankruptcy yesterday, showing firm liabilities of $4,592 and nominal assets of $800 in debts due.

C. G. SCHWARTZ COMPANY.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Stephen F. Thayer of Yonkers receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the C. G. Schwartz Company, manufacturers of house trim at White Plains, on the application of Edward P. Barnett, a creditor for $3,375.

ARTHUR TURNER.—Arthur Turner, a driver, of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street and Anthony Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,350, and no available assets. He has $20,000 stock of the Commercial Transportation Company, which he organized in 1898, and was President, but the stock is of no value. The debts were contracted in 1897 and 1898, all for cash loans, except $25, for gas. It is said he was Treasurer of the Empire Stone Crushing Company in 1898.

WALTER D. YAGER.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Walter D. Yager, filed yesterday by M. H. Wurtzel, show liabilities of $6,553 to five creditors and assets of $2,300 in cash, in the hands of the receiver, Mr. Yager was bookkeeper for Julius Cahn, theatrical manager, at Fortieth Street and Broadway, and left the city in January last. Among the creditors are Julius Cahn, $2,788; Felix Iswan, $2,500, and the Metropolitan Printing Company, $1,117.

Columbia

Electric Carriages.

Exclusive Designs. Finest Construction.

LIGHT RUNABOUT	$900
VICTORIA PHAETON	1,350
"ELBERON" VICTORIA	1,600
SURREY	1,500

BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, HANSOMS, PRIVATE BUSES. Special Electric Carriage Catalogue on request.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY, 134-136-138 West 39th Street, Opp. Metropolitan Opera House. Member Assn. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AUTENREITH, F.—City of N. Y.....	$72
ANDERSON, Samuel J.—Same.....	72
ABRAMS, Louise—Louis Singer, costs..	104
BLACK, Frank S.—B. Goldman.....	785
BONYNGE, Wm. R.—Same.....	785
BEVELT, H. F.—J. P. Stevens.....	94
BUNTING, E. M.—G. H. Hickok, costs.	103
BERKOVITZ, Morris—Andrew O'Neill..	34
BLOOM, Rosa L.—A. Shulman.....	305
BRADY, Wm. G.—Joseph Kratky.....	1,574
BIDWELL, Geo. R.—Gansevoort Bank..	2,843
BLOTTO, Victor—F. Bisieri, costs.....	613
CALLAGHAN, F. F.—W. M. Kimball....	112
CAMPBELL, A. C.—Blenlo Fireproofing Co.....	74
CHAPMAN, E. O.—City of N. Y.....	152
CLARKE, Thomas F.—Same.....	156
CHRYSTIE, J. A.—A. S. Parker.....	255
CAPPARELLI, Fiorino—People, &c.....	3,500
CHIGNARES, John and Gregory—Benjamin S. Slinn, Jr., and another.....	219
DAUGLER, Morris—City of N. Y.....	156
DRISCOLL, John D.—Same.....	156
DIVITA, Patty—Same.....	156
DAVIDSON, Isaac—Henry E. Fox.....	8,711
DRESHER, Hersch—New Amsterdam Gas Co.....	13
EGAN, Laura—New Amsterdam Gas Co..	11
EASTON, John T.—Pine Hill Crystal Spring Water Co.....	37
GRUHER, Abroham—Bernard Goldman..	785
GRIFFITH, Laurence—Frank L. Dodgson and another, cash.....	229
FISCHER, Valentine—B. C. S. Parks....	262
FISHER, F. W.—Isaac Mayer.....	1,032
FREED, David and Carrie—Morris Stern et al.....	120
GELSHENEN, John—H. M. Gescheldt...	99
GILSBY, Lucy B.—Wm. H. Folsom.....	585
GRAFENECKER, C.—City of N. Y.....	45
GARRIGAN, Peter—Same.....	73
GLAVIN, Eugene—Same.....	155
GRAY, Arthur—Same.....	162
GREENBAUM, Alex—New Amsterdam Gas Co.....	13
GALBRAITH, A. G.—I. K. Bernstein....	33
HARCOMB, James D.—Jacob H. Demenholz	84
HILL, Henry—New Amsterdam Gas Company.....	21
HORN, Isidor W.—Frederick S. Myers..	189
HOTCHKISS, Frederick W.—Robert C. Watson and others.....	844
HOWARD, Dayton—City of New York..	155
HENNESEY, Delia—City of New York..	46
HAGENCAMP, Charles—City of N. Y..	45
HELLERSGERS, William—City of N. Y.	205
HOLSTTE, Frederick C.—City of New York..	45
HERSCH, Minnie—Morris Stern et al...	120
HYMAN, Louis—Isaac Simchovitz and another	187
HART, Max—Tenement House Dept....	55
JOHNSON, Caroline—David I. Hoage...	62
JUNGER, Esther, John—Abe M. Elsenberg..	524
JACOBIE, Samuel C.—City of New York	155
JOHNES, Thomas B.—City of New York	165
JOHNSON, John F.—City of New York.	45
KOHL, Samuel—People, &c.....	500
KAHN, Max—Charles Reimer.....	182
KIRSHENBAUM, Manuel—M. Frederic Werner and another.....	59
KARPOWITH, Eugene M.—Same.....	29
KATZMAN, Adolph—Tenement House Department	59
LOWY, Max—Frederick Riese and another	72
LAMPERT, L.—Frederick S. Myers.....	
LAUBERSON, William A.—City of New York	8,358
SAME—Same	8,910
SAME—Same	9,241
MOORE, Jennie R. B.—Geraldine H. Hickok, costs	103
MITCHELL, Thomas R.—City of New York	45
MUNDT, William—City of New York....	596
MYER, Henry—City of New York.....	165
MANEE, Benjamin F.—City of New York	155
MILLER, Henry—City of New York....	98
MURPHY, Peter, and Bridget—Annie Hurley, costs	113
MacCRUM, Robert A.—George R. Cooper	380
MacGREGOR, Mary R.—Emma Butler, costs	77
NICOL, John M. and James S.—Daniel A. Shaw	4,666
NORCROSS, Charles P.—Frank H. Norcross	1,511
OLCOTT, William K.—Bernard Goldman	785
O'NEIL, Nellie J.—Thomas E. Greacen..	905
OLIVER, Garritt H.—Louis H. Selebert, costs	70
PENNACHIO, Rose—People, &c.....	3,500
PURDY, Charles J.—Charles A. Lutz....	90
RITTER, Nathan, Joseph, and Isaac—Morris Stern and others	120
RIVERS, George—Peter Tivnan Lunch Company	70
RADISHA, Dominico—People, &c.....	500
SOHOL, Levy—Morris Berger, costs.....	145
SIMONSON, Edward S.—City of N. Y.	155
SYKES, Walter F.—Same.....	156
SOMERVILLE, Julia J.—New Amsterdam Gas Company.....	107
STEINBER, David—Jacob Morrison et al.	39
SAWYER, Joseph D. and Lilla A.—Gansevoort Bank	2,843
SMITH, Philip—People, &c.....	500
SMITH, Thomas F.—Same.....	155
SMITH, Mary—Interurban Street Railway Company, costs.....	107
SROKA, Louis—Tenement House Dept.	39
SCHMALTZ, Elizabeth—Same.....	39
TAYLOR, Thomas W.—City of N. Y....	155
TUTTLE, Thomas W.—Same.....	155
TARKAZEKIS, John — Benjamin S. Stinn, Jr., and another.....	293
THORPE, John B.—Ella O'Connor.....	210
ULRICH, Max J.—City of New York....	5,256
USCHERMANN, August A.—Same.....	72
ULMER, Joseph—William A. Ross.....	39
VOLPE, John—P aple, &c.....	155
WARD, Robert—City of New York.....	500
WALKER, Harry H.—Same	156
WILSON, Gilbert H.—Same.....	46
WELCH, Alpha—Same	156
WHITMAN, John M.—Same.....	156
WADSWORTH, Eugene M.—Same.....	285
WINEGLASS, Moses B.—New Amsterdam Gas Company.....	45
WEISCERBER, John—Barbara Mehlhof.	11
WINTERS, John C.—John Dais.....	122
WALLOWITZ, Fannie—Tenement House Department	295
YATKOWSKY, Jacob—Harry Abberbock and others	59
ZOZULY, Mallia—Tenement House Department	117
BRANDT MANUFACTURING COMPANY—City of New York	59
CONSOLIDATED ELECTRIC SUPPLY Company—Same	419
M. M. CANDA COMPANY—Same.....	115
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Lina Nordhouser	124

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BURNETT, Gertrude A.—D. P. Burnett. March 2, 1905.....	$130
BLISS, Cornelius N.—G. Palliser, Sept. 5, 1901, (released).....	1,311
CURTIN, James H.—M. Mensching, Nov. 22, 1899.....	442
DININNY, Ferral C.—T. Westendorf et al., Sept. 22, 1904.....	6,390
HOFFMANN, Michael A. and Anthony —M. Goldstein, June 13, 1905.....	1,800
PHILLIPS, Louisa A.—W. Daniels, June 9, 1905.....	761
QUINN, Melvin J.—B. K. Bloch, May 8, 1905.....	228
HILL BROS. CO.—M. Baker et al., May 24, 1905.....	118
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—T. H. Meehan, May 31, 1905.....	94
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—L. Jones, May 24, 1905.....	
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—J. McCarthy, May 20, 1905.....	2,235
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—R. Gilbert, May 5, 1905.....	3,632
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—C. Rivers, April 13, 1905.....	2,138
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—T. H. Meehan, Jan. 12, 1905.....	908
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—M. Sax, May 4, 1905.....	392
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—L. Hammel, Jr., May 5, 1905.....	4,000
INTERURBAN ST. RY. COMPANY—L. M. Perry, May 29, 1905.....	340

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.06½ nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed..... 61½
Oats, mixed ..... 35½@37½
Flour, Minnesota patents 6.15
Cotton, middling 9.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio..... .07 11-16
Sugar, granulated 5.85
Molasses, O. K., prime..... .35
Beef, family 13.75
Beef, extra mess 21.00
Tallow, prime ..... .04¾
Pork, mess 13.57½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb..... .07½
Lard, prime 7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 16.75
Butter, Western creamery ..... 20¼@21

CHICAGO, June 20.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08@$1.12; No. 3, 98c@$1.06; No. 2 red, $1.03; No. 2 corn, 55½@55½c; No. 2 yellow, 55¾c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32¼@33c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 70@70¼c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 45@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per bbl, $12.50@$12.55; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@$7.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.55@$7.65; short clear sides, boxed,) $7.50@$7.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, $1.06½, elevator and free on board, afloat, both nominal; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.19½, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.09, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
July	94 5-16	92 13-16	94½	93½
September ..	88⅞	87 9-16	88¾	88
December ...	88⅞	88⅜	88¾	88
Corn—				
July	60	59⅜	60	58⅞
September ..	58½	58⅛	58½	57⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
Wheat—				
July	89 5-16	87¾	89⅛	87⅞
September ..	85⅛	83¾	84⅞	83¾
December ...	85	83⅞	84⅝	83⅞
Corn—				
July	55	53½	54¾	53½
September ..	53	52½	53	52¼
December ...	50⅝	50	50¼	50¼
Oats—				
July	31½	30⅞	31½	31
September ..	29⅝	29⅛	29¾	29½
December ...	30⅜	29⅞	30⅜	29⅞
Lard—				
July $7.22		$7.22	$7.22	$7.25
September .. 7.42		7.40	7.40	7.45
Ribs—				
July 7.60		7.55	7.57	7.62
September .. 7.85		7.75	7.75	7.82
Pork—				
July 12.65		12.52	12.52	12.67
September .. 12.95		12.82	12.82	12.97

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
June			8.42@8.45	8.48
July	8.67	8.49	8.50@8.51	8.56
August	8.72	8.55	8.55@8.56	8.62
September	8.71	8.70	8.62@8.64	8.68
October	8.84	8.68	8.69@ ..	8.75
November	8.80	8.80	8.73@8.75	8.78
December	8.94	8.78	8.70@8.80	8.84
January	8.90	8.88	8.81@8.82	8.86
February	8.88	8.88	8.83@8.85	8.89
March	8.97	8.86	8.86@8.87	8.94
April	..	..	8.88@8.90	8.97
May	..	..	8.92@8.95	9.01

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Spot Cotton—Moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 21,000 bales; American, 20,000 bales. Middling upland, 4.95d. Futures opened quiet and steady, 7 points lower on near and 6 points lower on distant positions; closed firm, net 1@2 points lower; June, 4.85d; June-July and July-August, 4.84d; August-September, September-October and October-November, 4.83d; November-December, and December-January, 4.82d; January-February, 4.80d; February-March, 4.84d; March-April and April-May, 4.85d. Manchester—Yarns quiet. Cloths firm.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon. Close.
June	..	..	6.15@6.20	6.30
July	6.35	6.20	6.20@6.25	6.35
August	..	..	6.30@6.35	6.45
September	6.50	6.40	6.40@6.45	6.55
October	6.60	6.50	6.50@6.55	6.65
November	..	..	6.55@6.60	6.70
December	6.80	6.65	6.65@6.70	6.80
January	..	..	6.70@6.75	6.85
February	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.90
March	6.90	6.80	6.80@6.85	6.95
April	..	..	6.85@6.90	7.00
May	7.00	6.95	6.90@6.95	7.05

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of J. WALTER LABAREE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt, and consisting of office furniture and fixtures, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of June, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., for not less than 75% of their appraised value. The said property will be open for inspection at the aforesaid address from June 19th, 1905, to June 21st, 1905, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Dated New York, June 8, 1905.

DUDLEY DUPIGNAC, Trustee.

JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of J. WALTER LABARRE, bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, June 21st, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of screens, roll top desks, desks, coat trees, couches, leather chairs, quotation boards, letter press and stand, safe, fixtures, etc.

DUDLEY DUPIGNAC, Trustee.

JAY C. GUGGENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 52 William Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAURO TIZZUTIELLO, bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Wednesday, July 12, 1905, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock, at 113-115 Leonard Street Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the property, house and lot known as Nos. 525-527 West 47th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. JAMES MURRAY, Trustee.

JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Attorney for Trustee, 99 Nassau Street, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS

Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board.

Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.

Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St. BRANCHES AT 007 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.

128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y. (BROOKLYN BRANCH, 857 FULTON ST.) For over 00 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 8 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

$95 BUYS A BEAUTIFUL NEW UPRIGHT $10 RENTS FINE UPRIGHT ALL SUMMER.

BIDDLE, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

WISSNER

Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment.

$90 $100 $125

WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, No. 143 LEXINGTON AVE., 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

LAST WEEK

All Pianos must be sold; contractors take wareroom June 26 for alterations; sacrifice week.

BIDDLE'S, 6 West 125th St.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

AUCTION SALES.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the provisions of the Lien Law of the State of New York that the undersigned, Theodore E. Schulz, to satisfy his lien for storage and work and labor performed and materials furnished, will sell at public auction at his place of business at No. 2,824 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on the 6th day of July, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 21.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.
38—J. C. Stock Yards-Stbt Kaaterskill
190—Meyers-Yacht Electra
177—Dailey-City of N Y
178—Blakley-same

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J.—Opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.
28—Haight & Freese Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, June 21.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J., Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.
68—Schwab Mfg Co-Alzenman
64—Bier-Bash
65—Alexander-Hollender
44—Kelly-City N Y
45—Redington-Gilman
33—Raynor-Met Ry
67—Dooley-Union Ry
2—People, &c-Regan
3—Same-Restiano
8—Weiss-Levy
6—Weizenger-Erie R R
70—Wallace-Purcell
71—Webster Realty Co-Thomas
72—Druckleb-Universal Tobacco Co
73—Davitt-Met Ry

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions
1—Green-Gies
2—Toop-Smith
3—De Marco-Mion
4—Bradley-Libman
5—Lowe Drug Co-Berrar
5½—Same-same
6—Kneeland-Henry
7—People, &c-Reise
8—Schonberg-Perlman
9—People, &c-Wooten
10—In re Adjustment Co
11 to 15—In re Mayor &c
16—Hargrave, N Y Cont Co
17—Beardsworth-Whitehead
18—In re Mayor, &c
19—In re Holbrook Co
20—Cohen-Naumoff
21—In re Mayor, &c
22—In re Reeves
23—In re Hopper
24—Seaman-Seaman
25—Du Fais-Lawson
26—Rosseau-Rouss
27—In re Christi-Piano Co
28—Lederer-McElroy
26—Ripley-Knicker-bocker Trust Co
30½—Same-same
30—People, &c-Levin
31—Coleman-Firemen's Ins Co
32—Same-Fire Ass'n
33—O'Keefe-Maxell
34—Cullinan-Busse
35—Oatman-Watrous
36—In re City of N Y
37—Life-Crain
38—Class-M F D Co
39—Carolan-O'Donnell
40—Gingold-Kaufman
41—Von Seyfried-Sarasohn
42—Lamprecht-Bien
43—Katz-Freeman
44—Greenhouse-Greenhouse
45—Same-Same
46—Searing-Soc Dem Party
47—Sutherland-Parker
48—La Marea-La Marea
49—Koitler-Cenwell
50—Southon Co-same
51—Donn-Southern Ry
52—In re 41st St

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.
Preferred causes.
2141—Russell Realty & Imp Co-Cochran
2126—Muir-Greene
General calendar.
2681—Morris - Clinton Realty Co
2610—Pitts Amusement Co-Ferguson
2603—Greenbaum-Jelenko
2708—Hughes-N Y C Co
2297—Lord-Hull
2193—Maynard-Maynard
2405—Himmelstein-Himmelstein
2234—Preston-Arthur
2235—Same-same
2236—Same-same
2237—Same-same
Undefended divorces.
3177—Blackburn-Blackburn
3178—Frankel-Frankel
3180—Haas-Haas
3183—Curley-Curley
3184—Shaw-Shaw, Jr.
2945—Walling-Walling
3158—Keane-Keane
3161—Brigadier-Brigadier
3166—Butvillaitis-Butvillaitis
3171—Denhami-Denhami
3173—De Fillipe-De Fillipe
3174—Colosino-Colosino
3175—McGurn-McGurn
3176—Hoppe-Hoppe
3181 Lumsden - Lumsden
3182—Wilson-Wilson
2955—Smith-Smith
2264—Duffield-Duffield
2947—Cohen-Cohen
2990—Boye-Boye
3154—Hay-Hay
3172—Richardson-Richardson
3186—Wolf-Wolf
3187—Raebiger-Raebiger
3188—Antignani-Antignani
3189—Dunn-Dunn
3190—Duthu-Duthu
3191—Fluegel-Fluegel
3192—Kokes-Kokes
3068—McNutt-McNutt.
2340—Schwartz-Schwartz
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 2990.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.
1—Joseph Naso
2—Thomas Cullen

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.
5006—Am De Dietrich Motor Car Co-Thomas
4997—Anglo-Am Pub Co-Eldridge
4720—Waddell-Hanover Nat Bank
4035—Kaufman Adv Agency-Klee
4028—Friedsam-Gibson
4029—Moore-Blimline
4023—Crimmins-Casey

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
1042—Rothenberg - Met St Ry
1058—Underwood-Man R
1059—Same-same
1084—Finnegan-N Y C & H R R R
2295—Arcieri-L I R R
1072—Levy-Int Ry
1075—Schwenck-Un Ry
1078—Holsgrove-Int Ry
1084—Behn-Union Ry
1088—Barnett-Int Ry
1089—Neafrey-Int Ry
1090—Murphy-Int Ry
1091—Campbell-same
1093—Quinn-same
1096½—Haubner-Met St Ry
1098—Dunn-same
1099—Allen-same
715—Scheu-Int St Ry
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 12324.
716—Same-same
1093—Oppe-same
1096—Fregenzer-same
807—Goldstein-Met Ry
851—Tawlin-Int St Ry
1102—Grunewald-same
1113—Goldberg-Met Ry
1115—Seber-Int St Ry
1122—Reitzes-same
1126—Tpke-Man Ry
1124—Same-same
1125—Robinson-Int St R
1128—Deighen-same
1130—Ryer-same
1137—Coogan-same
1138—Cottrell-same
1139—O'Grady-N Y C & H R R R
1140—McGuire-Int St R
1141—Fonzo-same
1144—Fuller-same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
2581—Stuart-City N Y
885—Colontoni - Tidewater Bldg Co
949—Espaumberger-Stanley Hod El Co
987—Evans-Jackson
806—Rathbun-Strauss
963—Poweika-Velebil
940—Shakespeare-Richardson
943—Mendelson-Webb
958—Barnett-Peck
957—Same-same
857—Cusick-Ernst-Marx-Nathan Co
8211—Noyes-City N Y
3212—Corcoran-same
215—Speiss-same
875—Lovett-Tiffany & Co
3388—Brienza-Rofrano
884—Busick-Smith
886—Johnson-Tiegarthen
859—Snyder-City N Y
890—White-Bohde
892—Murphy-Cooney
894—Demartini-Kresner
903—Beraurdini-City of N Y
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."
4632—Beadleston & Woerz-Furrer
1712—Perry-Walsh
1714—Klinker-Nieman
1663—Mitchell-St John
1047—Gilroy-Hickok
1745—Schober-Daugherty
1800—Miles-Galbis
1806—Dowd-R H Hood & Co
1806—Schrieber-Dawson
4483—Schlesinger-Bell
1768—Fleischman-Hayman
1799—Heyman-Schlesinger
1838—Strauss-Egler
1874—Bormay-Price
3633—O'Rourke-City of New York
3834—Havanagh-same
3835—Reynolds-same
3836—Crowley-same
2167—Stern-Wabash R R
877—McTurck-City of New York
711—De La Vergne Ref Mach Co-Auerbach
1907—Flynn-Smith
4827 to 4841—Arlington Co-Ins Co of N Y and 14 others
282—Carey-City of N Y
1744—Oxley Enos Co-Glass
787—Meserole-Butler
1821—Bell-Berkeley
1735—Conner-Gen Tunnel Erg Co
1734—Zeller-Leiter
1745—Gould-D Haynes & Co
1747—Bliss-Kohler
1752—Lee-Clifton Silk Mills
1765—Stiles-Wheaton
3855—Carolan-Yoran
1340—Chambers-Boyd
Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Elizabeth A Babcock
Thekla Tischer
William Samson
Rebecca Sanford
Katharina Slezak
George Tormey
Caroline M Luqueer
Samuel A Clemons
At 2:30 P. M.
Della Sheridan
Jennie Rheinstrom

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar. Cases to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Calendar clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4630—Fiqkler-Lenhardt
1025—Montifore Murdoch
4632—Williams-Int Ry
3920—Griffin-Mayer
4610—Blume-Kresser

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.
4615—Read-Int Ry
4608—Spiro - Weitzenblum
3771—Gross-Felt
4587—Flander-Hawke
4567—McNally-Fuller
4736—Am Nat Bank-Albany Ins Co
4737—Same-Buffalo Ger Ins Co
4738—Isenberg-Schlesinger
4740—Searles-Int Ry
4741—Cohen-Lubin
4742—Holstein-Strouse
4743—Jasper-Int Ry
4745—Steinhardt-Int Ry
4746—Dodd-Sadlier
4748—Kuschel-Bowe

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.
13276—Vincent-Stearns
13382—Groff-Flunkett
13521—Filkins-Allison
13541—McCook-Kreischer
13408—Machiz-Shapiro
13409—Same-same
13346—Cohen-Santegelo
13197—Abrams-Haupel
13442 Winthrop Press-Bassett
13050—Kremer-Am Cred Indem Co
10817—Hirschkind-Doyle
13351—Pilmann-So Ry
13580—Deignan-Nat Surety Co
13029—Hasso-Hellman
10889—Nusbaum-Levy
13712—Schulich-Dick
13710—Nash-Orme Co
13393—Shepard-Ajax Co
13561—De Turckheim-Lewis
13627—Kessel-Chodoff
1443—Stephens-Vogel
1383—Hpuston-Webster
10914—Jackson-Ins Co
13047—Sutton - Fraunfelter
13594—Buell-Rowe
13361—Silberstein-Schlesinger
13648—Rothman-Kosower
3640—Galef-Empire Co
13675—Penn Rubber Co-Brown
13596—Burnstein-Fried
13294—Tailer-Downing
9430—Same-same
13661—Thorer-Bloom
13398—Konig-Fischer
13639—Finck-Smith
4678—Fox-Hawke
13701—Houston-Oakley
13154—Randall - Elliott Co
13568—Schwartz-Rdg Co
522—Danson-Garafola

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.
4364 Frick-Eisentadt
4696—Debenham-Int Ry
4236—Slattery-Met Ry
Highest number reached on regular call, 4748.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys O'Connor and Lord for the People.
1—John Daly
2—John F. Walsh
3—Alfred Anderson, Raymond Bradford, George Smith
4—Antonio Le Taso
5—Humberto Amatura
6—Charles O'Farrell
7—Albert Smith
8—George Callahan
9—Isaac Silber
10—Hyman Katz
11—Lizzie Williams
12—Thomas Gorman
13—John Clark, James Smith, John Henry, Thomas J. Brady
14—Joseph Adler, Samuel Oberlieder
15—Thomas G. Carr, Edward Kinneagh
16—James Gannon
17—Michael Cavnoti
18—Herman Hoffman
19—Llewellyn Jones
20—Barney Guarino

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.
1—Edward Pekrz

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Kretel for the People.
1—Richard S. Lipsey, John Zuligar
2—Thomas O'Brien
3—George Newman
4—David Hochberg
5—Pietro Labozzetti
6—Walter Fitzpatrick
7—Lena Stewart
8—James S. Alderdice

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Frederick H. Cone, vs. Peter Whitney et al.—Eugene N. Robinson. Nettie Ogden Trezise vs. Egbert F. Fritz et al.—Arthur D. Truax.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Onward Construction Company vs. Theodore E. Tomlinson—Marcel Levy. Herman Birnbaum et al. vs. Isidor Epstein—Julius Blumberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—In re Nauss—Walter T. Stern.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Katzenberg—Edward B. La Fetra. Carell vs. Carell—Algernon S. Norton.

SUPREME COURT Blanchard, J.—In re One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street—Eugene N. Robinson.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Trezise vs. Fritz—Thomas F. Murtha. Cone vs. Whitney—Thomas C. O'Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company vs. Lohon—Edward B. La Fetra.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department — Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Jenks, Rich, Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.
165, N. E., 498—Mayer-Nat Bk Commerce
537—O'Connor-Wortman
536—Rooney-Brogan Construction Co
181—Carman-Harrigan Coal Co
298—Motzing-Excelsior Brewing Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marean, J.; Part V., Howard, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
4742—Walsh-Hyde & Behman
9754—Stackhoff-Howell
2345—Rudzinsky-Met L Ins Co
3922—Wootton-Flatbush Gas Co
7244—McTaggart-N Y Transp Co
7833—Regan-B H R R
5569—Rusch-Int St R R
4665—Muller-Reinhauer
12813—Knowles-Cornish
13175—Whitcomb-Cooper
13161, 13165—Claffy-Lee
7716—Ritter-City N Y
10123—Colwell-Allen
12850—Massel-Morrison
6705—Robertson-L I R R
12909—Perrett-Meisner
6894—Gatto-Flanagan
12579—Corell-L I R R
4826—Reil-City of N Y
12577 Schwartz-Neufeld
11653—Chinn-Am Bonding Co
7522—Close-Wallace
13072—Palmer-Excelsior Ring Co
5197—Tucker-Dudley
13774—Powers-Powers
12939—Petersen-Petersen
2637—Kellner-City N Y
6913—Osborne-Doherty
13162—Stelzenmuller-Stryker
6931—Palmer-Kelly

No further causes will be added this term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J. Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.
2184—De Longe-Connolly
1967—Randall-Schultz
2217—Black-Colwell L'd Co
2223—Mulligan-Mulligan
2224—Duddy-Duddy
2418—Malmberg-Malmberg
2026—Hampson-Skelly
2421—Langstaff-Langstaff
2161—Baeder-Baeder

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
People-Schulman
Same-Shields
Same-Campbell
Same-Dehm
Same-Haefflay
Same-Visconte

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.
401—Ferritor-Brady
402—Hogle-Elliott
1118—Grossbard-Saperstein
408—McGrath-B H R R
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.
414—Grissy-Hovenbergh
417—Walker-B H R R
418—Quigley-same
419—Urbanoviez-Shadbolt Mfg Co
409—Tominsky-same
410—Higgins-same
412—La Forge-City N Y
1144—Sachs-Fuchs
If answered ready, will be passed for the day.
420—Faron-Jones
421—Lubkestkin-Birrer
423—Lippman-B, Q Co & Sub R R.
424—Ganz-B H R R
425—Goldstein-same

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for June 21, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
1416—McGown-West Tr Co
590—Lambert-West El Ry
603—Nason-Int St Ry
637—Same-same
615—Nyche-Yonkers R R
310—Lynagh-West Elec Ry
617—Petti-West Lighting Co
610—Lebus-West El Ry
610—First Nat Bk of Ossining-Noxon
599—Ward-N Y Trans Co

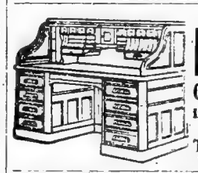
The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call.
556—Mead-Un Ry Co of New York City
537—Same-same
620—Beals-Evans
621—Schuman-City of Yonkers
624—Kitson Hyd Carb Htg & Incan Ltg Co-Reiners
625—Basilio-McDonald
627—Hinds-Int St Ry
628—McKinlay-N Y C & H R R R
638—Carr-Int St Ry
641—Reynolds-Yonkers R R
580—Molloy-City of New Rochelle
322—Duncan-N Y & Stamford Ry
324 Yeo-N Y City Ry
377—Baxter-Connor

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.
415—Rodrigues-Pres & Trus of the Village of Ossining
358—J. A. Mahlstedt L & Coal Co-Burnetts
51—Subitsky-Egan

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PERSONAL.

IDA LOWN will please send her address to P. O. Box 180, Highland, New York, Ulster County.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EMMA BODENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against IDA NAFTALI, Mary Tropp, Rose Silberstein, Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown, Dora Katzenberg, Joseph Silberstein, Michael Silberstein, William Silberstein, Edward Silberstein, Gertrude Silberstein, Florence Silberstein, and Rose Silberstein, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Morris Silberstein, deceased. Defendants.—Summons:

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, December 20th, 1904.

A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown. The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905.

The object of this action is to obtain a partition of the real property of which Morris Silberstein, died, seized, and the said real property is briefly described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the south side of Madison Street, distant 150 feet 2 inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets, containing 33 feet 2 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street numbers 190 and 192 Madison Street; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant 75 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of 85th Street and 1st Avenue, containing 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 75 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 1643 First Avenue; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the northwesterly side of Third Avenue, distant 75 feet 8 inches southwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of 3rd Avenue and 39th Street, containing 25 feet 3 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 590 Third Avenue.

A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, POCANTICO LODGE, 'PHONE 30, NOW OPEN

Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS. Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE. Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES, FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK. A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND. They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink! All tickets include admission to DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND. Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World. TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE). Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M. Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St. Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:35, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH. Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y. foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

YACHT "GOLDEN ROD." NOW IN COMMISSION. Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises. ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE. PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED. FARE EACH TOUR, $1.00. Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 23d St., Daily and Sunday, 10 A. M. for Indian Head on Hudson; returning in 3 hours. 2:30 P. M. for Sandy Hook Lighthip; time 3 hours. 8 P. M., Lower Harbor and Sandy Hook; time 4 hours. Competent lecturer explains points of interest. Booking offices, Touring New York, Park Carriage Co., Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 'phone 3351 Gramercy, and Room 52, No. 13 Astor Place, 'phone 3686 Spring.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. MANHATTAN BEACH. Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:40, and half hourly from 1:10 to 3:10, and 10:10 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH. Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

Charming Excursions By Hudson River Day Line Steamers. NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M. Daily Except Sunday. See Steamboat Column for Other Piers. Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Louisiana, Texas VIA THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC. Best route to All Points in these States. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

Mirror Lake The STEVENS HOUSE, Lake Placid. On an eminence between the two. No more ideal location could nature bestow, and hotel service in keeping with the surroundings. Special terms for June. Booklet. GEORGE A. STEVENS, Sole Proprietor, LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS. For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Under Cliff on Lake Placid, ADIRONDACKS. Live in your own camp without care. Clubhouse; casino; boathouse; agreeable neighbors. L. M. BURNHAM, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR Schroon Lake, N. Y. All outdoor sports. Airy rooms. Fine cuisine. Booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Greenwood Lake.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF. GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y. Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet. E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Richfield Springs.

THE EARLINGTON, Richfield Springs, N. Y., OPENS JULY 1ST. GOLF, TENNIS AND COACHING. THE FAMOUS SULPHUR BATHS. NEW YORK OFFICE until June 30, THE EARLINGTON, West 27th St. G. DE WITT, Lessee, formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX. WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. OPENS JUNE 20. SEVENTH SEASON. ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for booklet. NAYLER & SANFORD.

THE FRANK LESLIE, Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

HOTEL RITA, New, modern house. Sullivan Co. White Lake. Let us

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President
CHARLES H ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, D. O. Mills, Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Charles H. Allen, G. G. Haven, Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan,
George F. Baker, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Jacob H. Schiff,
Edward J. Berwind, Walter S. Johnston W. G. Oakman, John Sloane,
Frederic Cromwell, A. D. Juilliard, Samuel Rea, Valentine P. Snyder,
James B. Duke, Joseph Larocque, Elihu Root, Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, EDWARD J. BERWIND, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, G. G. HAVEN, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN. JAMES N. JARVIE. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905. A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

THE SECURITIES COMPANY,

No. 24 Broad Street.
New York City, June 8th, 1905.

The Board of Directors of THE SECURITIES COMPANY has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the capital stock of the company, payable July fifteenth, 1905, to the stockholders of record June thirtieth, 1905. The books for the transfer of stock will be closed on the thirtieth day of June, 1905, and reopened on the seventeenth day of July, 1905.

ANDREW J. MILLER, Secretary.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

71 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1905.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the common capital stock of the company, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on July 5th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the common stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M. July 5th, 1905, and reopen July 17th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

71 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1905.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred capital stock of the company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. June 24th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M. June 24th, 1905, and reopen July 5th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (semi-annual,) payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on that day. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 24th, 1905, and remain closed until 10 A. M. on July 3d, 1905.

J. M. STODDARD, Secretary.

25TH REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

The Union Bag & Paper Company.

17 Battery Place,
New York City, June 10th, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Union Bag & Paper Company has this day been declared, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1905. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 30th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 17th, 1905.

W. L. SPARKS, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

TEFFT WELLER COMPANY,
326-328 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from that date until the morning of July 1st, 1905.

MORTON D. BOGUE, Secretary.

June 20, 1905.

82 Beaver Street, New York.
35 Congress Street, Boston.
June 7, 1905.

The **Tesiutlan Copper Mining & Smelting Company** has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½%, or $1.50 per share, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1905.

It has also declared an extra dividend of ½ of 1%, or 50 cents per share, payable to stockholders of record of the same date at the same time.

ROBERT S. TOWNE, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.

New York, June 13, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable July 15, 1905, at the Central Trust Company, to stockholders of record on the 30th day of June, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PLAYER COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 30th inst. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 1st, 1905.

WM. E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.

June 14, 1905.

The National Park Bank of New York.

June 20th, 1905.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d to June 30th, inclusive.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

146 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1905.

By resolution of the Board of Trustees a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. is payable on June 30th, 1905, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 22d. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on July 1st.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

N W corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS NILLIE, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 20th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1905. W. M BENNET, Cashier.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from June 29th, 1905, to July 15th, 1905, both inclusive.

F. E. BUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 20th, 1905.

A dividend of ten per cent., free of tax, has to-day been declared by this Bank, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed till that date.

H. H. POWELL, Cashier.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. UPON the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS,
Cashier.

WALLABOUT BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 15, 1905.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Twenty-fifth Quarterly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1905.

Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 1, 1905, and will be reopened July 17, 1905.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1905.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the preferred stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 17th day of July, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of June, 1905. Stockholders who have not already done so are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK

OF NEW YORK.

June 20, 1905.

Eightieth Consecutive Dividend.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (4%) free of tax, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record to-day.

Transfer books will remain closed until 10 A. M. July 1, 1905.

BENJAMIN F. WERNER, Cashier.

The German Exchange Bank.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG,
Cashier.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric and Manufacturing Company.

New York, June 20, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks of the company was declared, payable July 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record June 26th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 26th, 1905, and opened July 11th, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

REPORTS OF TRUST COMPANIES.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF

THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business on the 7th day of June, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$132,750.00
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value, $461,000,) book value	$461,842.27
Amount loaned on collaterals	27,000.00
Other loans, including bills purchased	316,739.84
(Amount due from Directors, included in Items 3 and 4, $8,000.)	
Due from banks, bankers, and brokers	81,387.16
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	501,117.85
Specie, U. S. legal-tender notes, and notes of National banks	55,518.21
Cash items, viz.:	
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges...$2,577.33	
Other items carried as cash	78.07
	2,655.40
Amount of assets not included under any of the above heads	20,421.37
Furniture and fixtures	10,974.10
	$1,610,406.20

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash	$500,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $; surplus on book value	50,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)	575,256.98
Certificates of deposit, (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys:) Time, $2,526.29; demand, $18,806.54	21,332.83
Amount due trust companies	37,080.46
Amount due banks and bankers	362,329.65
Preferred deposits:	
Amount due savings banks	50,299.07
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads	14,107.21
	$1,610,406.20

Whole amount of deposits on which interest is paid, $832,744.36; average rate of interest paid thereon, 2.21%.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

CELESTINO PIVA, Vice President, and ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary, of THE ITALIAN-AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY, located and doing business at No. 529 Broadway, in the City of New York, in said county, being duly sworn, each for himself, says the foregoing report, with the schedules accompanying the same, is true and correct in all respects, to the best of his knowledge and belief, and they further say that the usual business of said trust company has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 689, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 7th day of June, 1905, as the day on which such report shall be made.

CELESTINO PIVA, Vice President,
ARTHUR BAUR, Secretary.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 17th day of June, 1905, before me,

VICTOR J. CAROLI,
Notary Public, No. 165, N. Y. Co.
[Seal of the Notary.]

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY.

108th Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 13, 1905.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.

FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.

CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

Tie interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.

CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

THIRD AV., NEAR 148TH ST.

The Interest Dividend July 1st, 1905, will be FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on accounts from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

JOHN HAFFEN, President.
WILLIAM M. KERN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

The Greene Consolidated, The Treadwell and The San Luis.

Professor Treadwell stood sponsor for the three properties, and it was on the faith of his well-earned fame that the stocks of all three were sold through the same office. His friends had already made some three thousand per cent. on their investment, made on his recommendation, in the United Verde. All the four properties have fully justified the faith of their founders.

The United Verde is now producing copper cheaper than it is produced in any other district in the world. The Greene Consolidated is paying to its stockholders who first bought their stock through Mr. Logan's office dividends equal to about fifty per cent. annual interest on their investment. The TREADWELL is fast following on the heels of its near but smaller neighbor, the United Verde, and the San Luis is earning now more than twelve per cent. on its entire capitalization, and its earnings are increasing steadily, although only a small percentage of its very large and rich properties is yet opened up. When all are in full operation its earnings are likely to exceed the Greene and may equal the United Verde. It has certainly justified Professor Treadwell's statement, deliberately made after his examination of the property,

"I have never seen its equal."

To open up the rest of the rich properties of the SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY, and to provide additional machinery and equipment for its largely extended operations, and to enable it to pay as it goes, it is temporarily devoting its earnings to betterments, and in addition offering a limited amount of its Treasury stock for sale at $5 a share.

The total capitalization is $2,250,000 and the par value of the shares $10. A million dollars in cash has already been spent on the property.

With the Company's low capitalization, its rich and extensive properties, the large amount already so well expended in development and equipment, and with its present earnings and future prospects, the stock is believed by many conservative investors to be the best purchase on the market to-day. It and the TREADWELL are friendly rivals for primacy among investments.

Make checks payable to SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY and send to

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANGIE, Asst. Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Capital and Surplus . . $1,200,000

TRUST ESTATES

The funds of a Cumulative Trust Estate are not subject to the trustee's obligations.

Explanatory Booklet on request.

FINAL NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

A final decree of foreclosure of the above mortgage has been entered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a foreclosure sale of the property of the company will take place under such decree at an early date.

The undersigned committee represent about seventy-five per cent. of the General Mortgage Bonds, and have determined to extend the time, **until thirty days from date of this notice,** within which bondholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the reorganization may deposit their bonds. The depository is the Investment Company of Philadelphia, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

HENRY M. TRACY,
F. G. HOBSON,
GEORGE W. NORRIS,
Committee.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, Fourth Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905, at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the termination of the corporate existence of THE GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of June, 1905, that all persons having claims against the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the said bank for payment, at the office of the bank, Nos. 354-356 West Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Gansevoort Bank, No. 27 William Street, New York City.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The co-partnership of TRUEB & ISAACS, 21 and 23 East Houston Street, in the City of New York, was terminated May 31st, 1905, by mutual consent, and JACOB ISAACS & CO. have acquired the business and all assets and assumed all contracts and liabilities by the terms of the dissolution.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.

RAILROAD BONDS
STREET RAILWAY BONDS
AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE BONDS

Special circular describing the principal issues of

SHORT-TERM NOTES AND COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks-Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES

Bonds, Stock and Scrip
Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad. **52 Broadway**

High Grade Investment Securities.

G.W.Walker&Co.

BANKERS

Telephone No. 3945 Broad — 25 Broad St., New York

KINNICUTT & POTTER,

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

W. A. WILLIAMSON,

Dealer in

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES.

Telephone 6020 Broad — 42 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska

Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds

Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6652	8151	9321	10353	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8152	9357	10465	11412	11869
4502	5362	6916	8168	9358	10469	11415	11955
4573	5366	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7053	8273	9535	10570	11436	12035
4635	5402	7218	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11560	12046
4696	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5465	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575	12098
4745	5506	7302	8587	9763	10905	11587	12116
4776	5660	7333	8603	9766	10910	11613	12120
4819	5673	7381	8618	9785	10992	11624	12223
4835	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8660	10020	11038	11638	12251
4890	6141	7716	8722	10024	11067	11643	12270
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7860	9018	10096	11149	11722	12370
5062	6440	7868	9052	10103	11159	11743	12338
5085	6508	7893	9061	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6555	7965	9175	10293	11247	11814	
5231	6848	8064	9217	10378	11359	11839	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2234	2385
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1358	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned. E. K. DOYLE,
City Chamberlain.

Republican Valley Railroad Company

Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July, 1, 1919.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a trust mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company by the Republican Valley Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1879, THE FOLLOWING SIX PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, DUE JULY 1, 1919, of said Railroad Company, secured by said deed of trust, HAVE BEEN DRAWN FOR PAYMENT, viz.:

Twenty-one (21) Bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers

18	102	255	349	404	533	663	762
50	200	320	379	426	609	690	800
72	206	337	387	448			

And Eleven (11) Bonds, $800 each, Numbers

5	74	120	232	260	322
28	81	124	234	296	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, on THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, AFTER WHICH DATE INTEREST WILL CEASE ON SAID BONDS, in conformity with the terms of the trust deed.

New England Trust Company, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 13, 1905.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

N.W.HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

Bonds for Investment.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.

49 WALL ST., NEW YORK

Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK

Investment Securities.

Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.

Letters of Credit.

O'Connor & Kahler,

BANKERS,

49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE THE SAFEST FORM OF INVESTMENT.

We own and offer bonds of municipalities, to yield 4.25% to 5.25%. Descriptive circulars, showing prosperity of Texas, mailed on application.

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,

ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.

41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

WE OFFER

Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis, Mo., Refunding 5s, 1934.

CLARK & CHAFFEE

Phone 6515-6516 Cort. — 10 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET

WEDNESDAY JUNE 21ST.

At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.

Membership N. Y. Society Library.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

95 shs. Irving Natl. Bank.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$30,000	Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909, Sept., 1904, Coupons on.		
50 shs.	Equitable Trust Co.	7	
15 shs.	Union Exchange Bank.	23	
30 shs.	Mercantile Trust Co.	27	
5 shs.	N. Y. National Exchange Bank.	30	
5 shs.	City Club Realty Co.	27	
$7,000	Utics, Clinton & Binghamton R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1939.	103	
14 shs.	N. Y. National Exchange Bank.	105	
10 shs.	Union Exchange Bank.	103	
5 shs.	34th Street Natl. Bank.	105	
10 shs.	Casualty Co. of America.	103	
$4,000	Coro & Lavela R. R. & Impt. Co. 1st Mtge. Bds., 1920, Jan., 1900, Coupons on.	2	
25 shs.	American Tobacco Co. common.	105	
$5,000	Albany & Hudson R. R. 1st Mtge. 4-5s, 1943.	105	
550 shs.	International Banking Corp'n (Hypd.)	105	
2,500 shs.	American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. common (Hypd.)	105	
2,500 shs.	De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co. (Hypd.)	105	
Right, title, and interest of Pierre Dedieu in Letters Patent No. 359,504, for improvement in broilers.			
50 shs.	Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	105	
100 shs.	Woodlawn Cemetery.	105	
$5,000	American Writing Paper Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1919.	105	
100 shs.	Detroit & Mackinac R. R. common.	105	
50 shs.	Nat'l City Bank.	105	
1 sh.	Adirondack League Club.	105	
10 shs.	Morton Trust Co.	105	
25 shs.	Coal & Iron Natl. Bank.	105	
25 shs.	International Banking Corp.	105	
$8,000	Richmond Light & R'way 4s, 1951.	105	
$1,000	National Starch Manufg. Co. 6s, 1920.	105	
$5,000	Rutland Street Ry. 1st 5s, 1952.	105	
150 shs.	Rutland Street Ry. Co.	105	
22 shs.	Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.	105	
100 shs.	Lawyers' Mortgage Co.	105	
$4,000	Chic. & No. Western R. R. Sktg. Fd. 5s, 1929.	105	
$1,000	Lake Erie & Western R. R. Sktg. Fd. 5s, 1937.	105	
$1,000	Minn. & St. Louis R. R. (Iowa Extn.) 7s, 1909.	105	
$1,000	Chic. & Eastern Ill. R. R. Equip. 5s, Series B, 1906.	105	
$3,000	N. Y. & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1944.	105	
$1,000	Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Deb., 1913.	105	
25 shs.	Guaranty Trust Co.	105	
25 shs.	Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.	105	
50 shs.	Equitable Trust Co. of N. Y.	105	

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the mortgage or deed of trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said deed of trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1905, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said deed of trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium; to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

M. ZIMMERMANN COMPANY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of M. ZIMMERMANN COMPANY will take place on the 5th day of July, 1905, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the office of said Company, No. 318 East Houston Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company from $250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $500,000, to consist of 5,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated Manhattan, New York City, June 20, 1905. MOSES ZIMMERMANN, President.

SOL. ARONSON, Secretary.

SAMUEL D. LEVY, of Counsel.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Public Opinion Company will be held at the office of the company, 44 East 23d Street, New York City, at 11 A. M., Thursday, July 20th.

D. T. PIERCE,
Secretary.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market in Rut, with Activity Confined to a Few Issues.

Greene Gold Rumor—Leather Stocks Less Active—Northern Securities No Longer Dealt In.

New features of interest were altogether lacking in the outside market yesterday. The bulk of the day's transactions were again supplied by the mining shares, and even in these novelty was wanting. The Greene stocks were reactionary, and the other mining stocks showed little net change in price. The Leather stocks maintained their position, but were less active than on the previous day. Northern Securities stubs sold as low as 212½, but there were no sales of the old stock. It is now several days since any Northern Securities has been dealt in. Apparently the amount of stock still undeposited is so small that none finds its way into market channels.

***

GREENE CONSOLIDATED GOLD.—Reports were current yesterday to the effect that it was planned by certain

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

A Larger Volume and Excellent Tone Without Any Decided Alteration in Current Intelligence.

Yesterday's news was less positively good than Monday's, but its tendency was cumulative along recent lines. There was something of a lull in the foreign situations, nothing developing except details in connection with either the Morocco controversy or the war. The only contribution to the Equitable matter was the demand for another report. This one happily is not to be an inquiry into methods and motives, with personal aspects and distressing scandals, but is to be an accountants' study of facts. It will be refreshing to have some firm ground for the reassuring statements which have been made by every authority regarding the company's adequacy of assets and certainty of solvency upon the highest standards. With this established instead of asserted, the agitators will lose one of their weapons.

Probably none of the day's news was more influential than the crop report, which was interpreted favorably, although both wheat and corn advanced upon the day's business. Wall Street has so often seen stocks act contrary to the tenor of the news that it perfectly understands that facts adapted to depress may be followed by an advance, if there exists a sufficient buying demand through an outstanding short interest. This is what happened in the produce market, "generally satisfactory progress" for Spring wheat and "favorable conditions" for Winter wheat not being adapted to raise prices. Corn also rose, despite "good progress" throughout the corn belt. Cotton has experienced "further improvement, and is now in a good state of cultivation." Yet influential circulars a day or two ago were hinting at alarming disclosures upon anonymous authority, and some inferred that new leaks existed in the department reports before the old leak was proved. Corn Products announced the passage of its preferred dividend, but this was more than offset by Tennessee Coal announcing a distribution establishing a 4 per cent. rate on its common stock. The appearance of another chapter of "Frenzied Finance" with the usual advertisement was notable only for its neglect, and for the publication of a bantering advertisement chaffing the Boston gentleman in a manner quite as effective as a more ponderous treatment.

It will probably seem that this is a slight basis for doubling the volume of Monday's business and producing a general rise of prices. Western Union being the chief exception. The tractions were still strong, but the Steel stocks showed fresh vigor, accompanied with much encouraging talk about the trade. If the day's news was hardly adequate to the observed effect, the inference is all the stronger that the market is taking the course of least resistance, and will accelerate its pace with slight encouragement.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Allegheny and Western Railway.
American Radiator Co.
Broad Exchange Co. preferred stock.
General Chemical Co. preferred stock.
National Bank of Commerce.
National Lead Co. preferred stock.
National Sugar Refining Co. preferred stock.
Revere Rubber Co.
Swift & Co.
Yorkville Bank.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Alabama Great Southern Railway on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway, (adjourned.)
North American Co.
Quincy Mining Co.
Trust Co. of America.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Week Favorable for Their Cultivation and Improvement Shown.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The following is the general summary of crop conditions as shown by the weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau:

With the exception of the Upper Missouri Valley, where low temperatures prevailed, all districts east of the Rocky Mountains received ample heat during the week ending June 19. The rainfall was very unevenly distributed, being ample in most northern districts, but insufficient in portions of the central valleys and of the Middle Atlantic and the Southern States. The week was favorable for the cultivation of crops.

Except in Eastern Missouri and Central and Southern Illinois, corn has made good progress throughout the corn belt. Cultivation has been brought up to date, except in portions of Michigan, Wisconsin, and South Dakota.

Winter wheat has progressed under favorable conditions, and harvesting is now well advanced in Kansas, Missouri, and Southern Illinois, and has begun in Indiana and Maryland. The reports from the southern portion of the wheat area generally indicate yields lighter than were anticipated. Fair yields of good quality are reported from California, and in Oregon and Washington the crop has made good progress.

In portions of Wisconsin and Minnesota dry weather is needed for Spring wheat, but this crop has generally made very satisfactory progress throughout the Spring wheat region and is beginning to head in the southern portion. Very favorable reports respecting Spring wheat also continue from the North Pacific Coast.

The oat crop has suffered to some extent from excessive moisture in Wisconsin and Minnesota, rust in Southern Iowa, rank growth in Northern Illinois, and drought in Southern Illinois, but in these States and generally elsewhere the condition of the crop is promising. Oat harvesting is in progress as far north as Missouri.

Further improvement in the condition of cotton is very generally indicated throughout the cotton belt. While, as a rule, good growth is reported, the plant continues small. Lice are still prevalent in North Carolina, but are less numerous in South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Considerable damage by webworms is reported from Oklahoma and Indian Territory, where some fields are being devoted to other crops. Boll weevils are spreading in Northeastern Texas, but generally the damage is not great.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 20.—The transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	American Can pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
200	Am. Shipbuilding	54	54	54½
5	Am. Shipbuilding pf	105	105	105
435	Chicago Subway	70¾	69¾	70¾
120	Chicago Telephone	135	135	135
100	Chi. Title & Tr. ex div.	100	98¼	100
255	Chicago & Oak Park L.	5⅞	5½	5⅞
28	Chi. & Oak Park L. pf.	20¼	20¼	20½
10	Diamond Match	140	140	140
330	Metropolitan L.	25	24¾	25
10	Metropolitan L. pf.	68	68	68
180	National Biscuit	61¾	61¾	61¾
100	National Biscuit pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼
112	National Carbon com.	63	63	63
225	Northwestern L.	23¼	23	23¼
50	Northwestern L. pf.	63½	63½	63½
241	Quaker Oats com.	78	78	78
80	Street's pf.	97¾	97¼	97¾
41	Swift & Co.	109	108½	108½
15	United Boxboard pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	West Chicago	43½	43½	43½
100	Western Stone	33	33	33

BONDS.

$5,000	Ind. Brew. 6s	107⅝	...	...
10,000	Pittsburg Brew. 6s	114¼	...	...
5,000	Pittsburg Buf. 5s	104	...	...
10,000	P., McK. & C. 5s	104	...	...

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $225,175,206; balances, $14,271,865. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $658,822.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8750.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅝. Francs, 5.18¾@5.18⅝ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅝ and 95 8-16@95¼; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c. discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—40@50c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 20.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, following the release of Japanese Government disbursements, and there was no special demand for supplies.

Discounts were weak in anticipation that the Bank of England will absorb the week's gold arrivals, amounting to about $2,500,000.

The operations on the Stock Exchange were mostly uninteresting. Stocks were not materially benefited by the improved monetary outlook, though later there was generally a better tendency. The public was apathetic. Consols hardened.

Americans opened steady, improved in many instances to a fraction above parity, became inactive, and closed quiet.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.02; Lisbon, 8.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiv.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Change.
Consols, money	90 7-16	...	...	+1-16
Consols, account	90¼	...	...	+1-16
Anaconda	5¼	102⅛	103¼	+ ⅛
Atchison	84¼	82¼	84⅞	+ ¼
Can. Pacific	154⅜	151	150⅝	+ ⅜
St. Paul	176¾	174¾	174⅝	+ ⅛
Erie	41¾	40⅜	40⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	81	78⅞	79	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	165½	161⅝	161	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	149½	146	145⅜	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	145¼	141⅜	141¼	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	69¾	138½	135⅞	+ ¼
Reading	49¼	96	95⅞	+ ⅛
So. Pacific	64	62⅜	62	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	126⅝	123¼	122⅞	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	28⅞	28¼	28⅛	...
U. S. Steel pf	97½	95	94⅝	+ ¼

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 20.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was generally inactive.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, June 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened steady, but became heavy. Later there was a slight improvement, owing to the belief that the Moroccan situation had improved.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 89.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent rentes, 98f. 87½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 17c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	15	3	Esperanza	1	8	3
Tomboy	1	0	0	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 1.05, 200 Chollar at .18, 500 Goldfield B. & B. at .07, 500 Little Chief at .06, 1,000 Work at .08½, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .14.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 20.—New York exchange was 20 cents premium. Time and call loans, 3½@4½ per cent.

Early business on the local Exchange was marked by minor activity. Trading in Metropolitan Elevated issues continued at an advancing level. Fair weather and outdoor amusement attractions are making for heavy increases in local elevated traffic.

The White City is having its influence as a traffic gainer on other roads than the South Side Elevated. Chicago Subway was about steady around 70. Title and Trust made up the dividend of 1½ per cent., which came off to-day, selling from 98½ up to 100. Western Stone lost 2 points, at 33, probably from disappointment over absence of dividends expected for July. Can issues were fairly active and firm, the preferred running up to around 69. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
500	American Can pf	68⅞	68¾	68⅞
200	Am. Shipbuilding	54	54	54½
5	Am. Shipbuilding pf	105	105	105
435	Chicago Subway	70⅜	69¾	70⅜
120	Chicago Telephone	135	135	135
100	Chi. Title & Tr. ex div.	100	98¼	100
255	Chicago & Oak Park L.	5⅞	5½	5⅞
28	Chi. & Oak Park L. pf.	20¼	20¼	20½
10	Diamond Match	140	140	140
330	Metropolitan L.	25	24¾	25
10	Metropolitan L. pf.	68	68	68
180	National Biscuit	61¾	61¾	61¾
100	National Biscuit pf.	116¼	116¼	116¼
112	National Carbon com.	63	63	63
225	Northwestern L.	23¼	23	23¼
50	Northwestern L. pf.	63½	63½	63½
241	Quaker Oats com.	76	78	78
80	Street's pf.	97¾	97¼	97¾
41	Swift & Co.	109	108½	108½
15	United Boxboard pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾
25	West Chicago	43½	43½	43½
100	Western Stone	33	33	33

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,488,810
Gold	67,302,412
Silver	31,097,860
United States notes	13,775,632
Treasury notes of 1890	43,173
National banknotes	14,186,566
Total receipts this day	1,459,277
Total receipts this month	29,338,318
Total receipts this year	524,811,400
Total expenditures this day	1,280,000
Total expenditures this month	22,430,000
Total expenditures this year	554,552,729
Deposits in National banks	81,937,988

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$513,294,969
Silver dollars	463,186,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,475,000
Total	$985,938,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,294,969
Silver certificates outstanding	463,186,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,475,009
Total	$985,938,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$40,082,632
Gold certificates	26,219,780
Silver coin and bullion	25,449,469
Silver certificates	8,848,391
United States notes	13,775,632
Other assets	28,818,839
Total in Treasury	$140,904,743
Deposits in National banks	81,937,988
Total	$222,,32,731
Current liabilities	26,493,921
Available cash balance	$136,455,810

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, June 20, 1905.

U S 3s coup, 1908-18 10,000 ..... 104¼
Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan 12,000 101
2,000 ..... 100⅝
13,000 ..... 100⅜
2,000 ..... 100⅞
4,000 ..... 100⅝
2,000 ..... 100⅝
2d series 25,000 ..... 99⅝
500 ..... 99½
12,000 ..... 99⅛
500 ..... 99½
1,000 99
23,000 ..... 99¼
20,000 99
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co cfts full paid for 4½s sterling loan 54,000 ..... 92⅝
7,500 ..... 92⅞
8,000 ..... 92⅞
500 93
1,500 ..... 92⅞
40,000 ..... 92⅞
70,000 ..... 92⅝
12,500 ..... 92⅝
2,500 ..... 92⅞
40,000 ..... 92⅜
1,000 ..... 92⅞
14,000 ..... 92⅝
28,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92⅝
127,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92⅝
42,000 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92⅜
14,000 ..... 92⅝
28,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92½
5,000 ..... 92⅝
140,000 ..... 92½
60,000 ..... 92⅝
10,000 ..... 92⅞
25,000 ..... 92⅝
6,000 ..... 92½
20,000 ..... 92⅞
115,000 ..... 92¼
500 ..... 92½
2,500 ..... 92⅝
2,500 ..... 92⅝
33,000 ..... 92¼
28,000 ..... 92½
500 ..... 92⅝
2,000 ..... 92⅝
7,000 ..... 92½
500 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92½
Republic of Cuba 5s 2,000 ..... 106½
2,000 ..... 106⅝
U S of Mex 4s 1,000 ..... 93½
Adams Express 4s 5,000 ..... 108⅝
Alabama Cent 6s 1,000 118
Am Thread 4s 1,000c 89½
Am Tobacco 6s 10,000 115
Am Tobacco 4s 10,000 75
A, T & S F gen 4s 75,000c 103½
10,000 ..... 103⅜
500 104
1,000 ..... 103¾
A, T & S F cons 4s 1st inst 25% pd 10,000 ..... 100⅝
Atl Coast Line 4s 7,000 102
B & O pr lien 3½s 1,000 ..... 96⅜
3,000 97
Gold 4s 3,000 ..... 104½
S W Div 3½s 3,000 93
P J & M 3½s 3,000 ..... 90¼
Blyn R T ref conv 4s 11,000 89
5,000 ..... 89¼
5,000 ..... 89⅜
7,000 ..... 89½
1,000 ..... 89⅛
Cen of Ga 1st inc 5s 2,000 97
2d inc 5s 10,000 82
5,000 ..... 82½
3d inc 5s 15,000 ..... 68¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 10,000 ..... 101⅞
C & O gen 4½s 1,000 ..... 107½
1,000 ..... 107⅝
C, B & Q jt 4s 35,000 ..... 102⅞
4,000 103
C, R I & P gen 4s 20,000 107
Refunding 4s 1,000 ..... 96⅜
11,000 ..... 96¼
1,000 ..... 96½
C, R I & P R R 4s 67,000 81
22,000 ..... 81⅛
43,000 81
40,000 ..... 81⅛
1,000 81
Coll trust 5s 21,000 ..... 94¼
Col Indus 1st 5s, Series B 5,000 ..... 69¾
10,000 ..... 69½
7,000 ..... 69½
5,000 ..... 69¼
2,000 ..... 69¼
Col & So 1st 4s 4,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94¾
5,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94⅝
2,000 ..... 94½
Det U'n Ry con 4½s 10,000 95
Dist Sec Corp 5s 21,000 ..... 79¼
5,000 ..... 79⅝
10,000 ..... 79½
1,000 80
15,000 ..... 79⅝
21,000 ..... 79½
3,000 ..... 79⅝
Erie 1st con 4s 8,000 s15f. 102¼
10,000 ..... 102¼
3,000 s15f. 102⅞
Erie 1st gen 4s 1,000 ..... 94¼
1,000 ..... 94¼
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 1,000 ..... 95¼
Ft W & R G 1st 7,000 91
G B & W deb ctf B 5,000 24
10,000 ..... 23⅞
10,000 ..... 23⅝
5,000 ..... 23⅝
25,000 ..... 23½
1,000 ..... 23½
6,000 23
Havana El Ry 5s 3,000c 93
Int Paper conv 5s 15,000 94
K C, Ft S & M 4s 18,000 ..... 89¾
Kan City So 5s 10,000 71
Kings Co Elev 4s 2,000 93
Stamped gtd 3,000 93
5,000 ..... 93¼
2,000 ..... 93⅝
1,000 ..... 93½
Lacka Steel 5s 2,000 ..... 105¼
Lac Gas Light of St L 1st 5s 1,000 ..... 103½
1,000 ..... 100½
L S & M S deb 4s 1,000 101
84,000 ..... 101¼
Long Isl ref 4s 10,000 ..... 102¼
L & N col tr 4s 3,000 ..... 98¾
Mex Cent 4s 1,000 ..... 90¼
Mex Cent con 4s 5,000 ..... 76⅜
Mex Cent 1st inc 10,000 20
10,000 ..... 20¼
8,000 ..... 20⅜
9,000 ..... 20⅝
25,000 ..... 20¼
Mex Cent 2d inc 18,000 12
10,000 ..... 12½
Mo, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 ..... 100⅜
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 15,000c20f 86
1,000 86
15,000s20f 86
10,000 ..... 86¼
Mo Pac trust 5s 4,000 107
1,000 ..... 107⅜
N Y C & H R gen 3½s 8,000 ..... 100⅝
Deb 4s, 1934 4,000 101
L S col 3½s 45,000 82
10,000 ..... 91⅞
Registered 2,000 ..... 90⅜
N Y, O & W ref 4s 3,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅝
Norf & W con 4s 4,000 ..... 102¼
Northern Pac 4s 20,000s18f 105½
Ore S L gtd ref 4s 4,000 ..... 96¼
Penn conv 3½s 17,000 ..... 101¼
5,000 ..... 101⅜
People's Gas & C of Chi 1st con 6s 16,000 124
Reading gen 4s 18,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103½
St L, Ir Mt & So, Riv & Gulf 4s 10,000 ..... 94⅞
St L & S F ref 4s 10,000 91
2,000 ..... 90⅜
18,000 ..... 90⅞
St L S W con 4s 10,000 81
Scioto V & N E 4s 1,000 ..... 101¼
Seab A L gold 4s 2,000 88
2,000 ..... 88½
Southern Pac 4s 15,000 93
So Pac certs for 1st refunding 4s 10,000 ..... 97⅛
8,000 ..... 97¼
1,000 97
Southern Ry 1st 5s 10,000 ..... 121¼
2,000 121
Stand R & T 6s 1,000 52
Tenn C, I & R gen 5s 5,000 99
Und El Rys of Lon profit shar 5s 1,000 ..... 98¼
Un Pac 1st 4s 2,000 ..... 106¼
1,000 ..... 106⅜
500 ..... 106¼
1,000 ..... 106⅜
Un Pac conv 4s 15,000 123
2,000 ..... 123¼
U S Steel Cor s f 5s 8,000 ..... 98¼
12,000 ..... 98¼
14,000 ..... 98⅜
96 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 98¾
1,000 ..... 98¾
5,000 ..... 98¾
15,000 s 98¼
80,000 ..... 98¼
5,000 ..... 98¼
4,000 ..... 98¼
1,000 ..... 93¾
Va I, Coal & C 5s 10,000 ..... 87½
5,000 88
Va Mid gen 5s gtd stamped 2,000 ..... 114¼
Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 109
Wab Pitt Ter 1st 1,000 ..... 90¼
West Maryld 4s 5,000 89
W & L E 1st con 4s 16,000 ..... 94½
Wis Cent gen 4s 20,000 95

Total sales 63,070

BONDS.

$20,000 ..Japanese 4½s. 92¾ 92⅞ 92⅞ 92⅞

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Activity in the local trading to-day was limited to United States Steel and Reading, with the former leading. A lively arbitrage business was carried on in both during the greater part of the day. There was little doing in other parts of the list, but prices ruled generally firm to strong. Total sales, 27,399 shares; $48,100 bonds. The list follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Alliance Ins. Co.	19	19	19
30	American Railways	51	51	51
100	American Cement	7	7	7
100	Brook. Rapid Transit	65⅞	65¾	65⅞
12	Cambria Iron	49¾	49¾	49¾
90	Cambria Steel	26¾	26¼	26¾
10	Electric Storage Bat.	78	78	78
1,100	Erie	41	40⅝	41
105	General Asphalt pf.	38¾	38¾	38¾
36	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	26	26	26
115	Lehigh Valley R. R.	84¼	84¼	84¼
75	Marsden	8 15-16	8 15-16	8 15-16
958	Pennsyl. R. R.	68 3-16	68 1-16	68 3-16
161	Philadelphia Trac.	99¼	99¼	99¼
1,200	Philadelphia Electric.	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
262	Philadelphia Company	42¼	42¼	42¼
190	Philadelphia Co. pf.	47	46¾	47
1,060	Phila. Rapid Transit.	23¾	23¼	23¼
8,325	Reading	48¼	47 11-16	47¾
502	Reading 1st pf.	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
200	Reading 2d pf.	44¾	44¼	44¼
400	Tonopah Mining	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1	United Cos. of N. J.	271½	271½	271½
562	United Gas Improve.	84	83¼	83¼
1,035	United States Steel	29¾	29¼	29¼
1,400	U. S. Steel pf.	96¾	96	96¾
200	U. S. Leather	14	14	14

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 20.—The local money market is a shade firmer. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3¾@4¼ per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 8 per cent. New York funds, 5c discount. Clearings, $24,207,480. Balances, $1,850,947. Sub-Treasury debit, $108,710. New York Clearing, $225,175,000.

Quite an improvement was to be seen in speculation in the local market to-day. The firm tone of yesterday developed a few buying orders, which found very little stock in sight, and prices moved up easily. Traders were in more of a bullish trend and helped things along by bidding up various issues. The strength was not confined to the copper stocks alone. Local issues were also in good demand at advancing prices. The general tone is very much improved, and a better market is being looked for. Closing prices were strong. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96¾	96⅜	96⅜
1,000	Cent. Vermont 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½
6,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101	101	101
19,000	Japanese 4½s	92¾	92¼	92¼
2,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104½	104½	104½

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison pf.	103	103	103
148	Boston Elevated	157	156	156
17	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
15	Boston & Maine	178	176¾	178
120	Mass. Electric	19¾	19¼	19¼
50	Mass. Electric pf.	62½	62¼	62¼
16	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	197½	197½
50	Pennsylvania	68	68	68
280	Union Pacific	123¾	123¼	125⅝
1	West End pf.	117	117	117

TELEPHONES.

273	American	142	141	142
32	New England	140	139¼	139¼
884	Western	19	16½	19

MISCELLANEOUS.

800	American Ag. Chem.	23¼	23	23¼
4	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90	90
1,175	Am. Pneu. Service	6	5¾	5¾
1,517	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28	27	28¼
513	American Sugar	135½	135	135½
25	American Sugar pf.	135¾	135	135¾
1,575	American Woolen	33⅜	32¾	33⅜
280	American Woolen pf.	103¾	103¾	103¾
50	Gn. Ry. & Elec. Light	81	81	81
70	Mass. Gas pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾
46	Mergenthaler	186	185½	185½
161	Mergenthaler rights	8⅝	8½	8⅝
4	Reece	10	10	10
10	Rubber pf.	102	102	102
6	Swift & Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾
25	United Fruit	108¾	108	108
334	United Shoe Machine	87¾	86¾	86¾
30	United Shoe Mach. pf.	31¾	31¾	31¾
19½	Un. Shoe M. temp. ctf.	60	60	60
500	U. S. Leather rects	13½	13½	13½
1,226	U. S. Steel	28¾	28¾	28¾
677	U. S. Steel pf.	96¾	96½	96⅝

MINING.

740	Allouez	28	23½	23
1,365	Amalgamated	80⅜	79¾	80⅜
100	Atlantic	12⅞	12¾	12⅞
1,100	Bingham	25¾	25½	25⅝
200	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c
12	Calumet & Hecla	635	630	635
150	Centennial	18	17¼	18
800	Cons. Mercur	50c	50c	50c
250	Copper Range	69¼	69¼	69¼
783	Dominion Iron & Steel	24	23½	23¾
105	Dominion Coal	80½	79	80½
50	Elm River	2½	2½	2½
250	Granby	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,465	Greene Consolidated	22¼	21¾	21¾
695	Michigan	13⅝	13	13⅝
100	Old Colony	1	1	1
850	Old Dominion	25¼	24¾	25¼
30	Osceola	91¾	91¼	91¾
25	Parrot	22	22	22
850	Phoenix	1 1-16	1 1-16	1 1-16
200	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
3	Tamarack	106	106	106
6	Trinity	8	8	8
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,178	United States	29	28¼	28¾
150	United Copper	24¾	24¾	24¾
2,085	Utah	45	44¾	44¾
350	Victoria	3¼	3	3
110	Winona	10	10	10
10	Wolverine	110	110	110
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼

*Ex dividend. †First instalment paid. ‡Ex rights.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, June 20, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,450	Amal. Copper	79⅞	80½	79⅞	80½
10	Am. Car & Fy.	34½	34½	34½	34½
110	Am. Locom.	47¾	48	47¾	48
1,000	Am. Smelting	113	113½	112½	113½
1,710	Am. Sugar	135	135¾	135	135¾
680	A., T. & S. F.	82	82½	82	82⅝
300	Balt. & Ohio	109½	109½	109½	109½
4,660	Brook. R. T.	65⅞	66¼	65⅝	65⅞
170	Can. Pacific	151½	151¾	150⅜	150⅝
160	Ches. & Ohio	50	51	50	51
90	Chi. Gt. West.	19	19	19	19
1,590	C., M. & St. P.	174⅝	175¼	174⅝	175½
700	Col. Fuel & I.	42½	43	42¼	42⅞
850	Erie	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41
10	Ill. Central	163	163	163	163
350	Louis. & Nash.	146¾	147¼	146	147¼
560	Met. Securities	81	81¾	81	81¾
7,100	Met. Street	124½	125¾	124½	125¾
20	Mex. Central	21½	21½	21½	21½
230	Mo. Pacific	99½	100	99¼	99⅞
310	N. Y. Central	142	142¼	142	142⅜
320	N. Y., O. & W.	51¼	51¼	50⅝	50⅞
30	Norf. & West.	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
3,660	Pennsylvania	136⅜	136¾	136⅜	136⅝
10	Pres'd St'l Car	37	37	37	37
11,940	Reading	96	96¼	95¾	95¾
310	Rock Island	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28
660	South. Pacific	62¼	62⅝	62¼	62⅝
250	Southern Ry.	31⅝	32	31⅝	31⅞
500	Tenn. C. & I.	78¾	79¾	78	79½
40	Texas Pacific	33⅝	33¾	33¼	33¼
5,580	Union Pacific	123¾	123⅞	123¼	123⅞
470	U.S. Leath. tr.	18⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜
3,460	U. S. Steel	28¼	28⅝	28¼	28⅝
10,730	U. S. Steel pf.	95	96¼	95	96⅛
20	Wabash	19	19	19	19
50	Wabash pf.	38¼	39	38¼	39
30	Wis. Central	24½	24½	24½	24½

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase on Thirty-third Street near Broadway—Chambers Street Building Changes Hands—King's Bridge Lots Sold to Builders—Buyers for Bronx Lots at Auction.

Thomas Dimond has made a large addition to his holdings in the block bounded by Broadway and Seventh Avenue, Thirty-second and Thirty-third Streets, the westerly end of which is owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad. He has bought, through Thomas & Eckerson, 116, 118, and 120 West Thirty-third Street, about 250 feet west of Broadway, a plot 50 by 70 by 78 feet wide at the rear, upon which there are now two two-story stables. Mr. Dimond also owns 128 West Thirty-third Street and 137 to 140 West Thirty-second Street. The Pennsylvania Railroad property extends east from Seventh Avenue up to Mr. Dimond's plot on either street.

Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co. have sold for Elizabeth Schmieder Fenrich and Margaret Fenrich Schmieder the property 147 West Thirtieth Street, and for the heirs of George Kreiter the adjoining property, 145 West Thirtieth Street, a plot 50 by 98.9, with old buildings. The buyer is an investor.

Chambers Street Building Sold.

St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church has sold to Royal L. Nicholson, for $105,000, the old five-story building on lot 24.11 by 75.2 at 79 Chambers Street, 142 feet west of Broadway, and opposite the new building of the Chemical National Bank, for which plans were filed yesterday. The property was part of the original Trinity Church farm, and was deeded to St. Michael's Church by Trinity early in the nineteenth century.

Buyer for Columbus Avenue Corner.

John R. Davidson has sold for John Casey the five-story flat with stores at the southwest corner of Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, on plot 50 by 105.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for the Douglas Realty Company the Cameron, a seven-story apartment house at the southeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, on plot about 100 by 100.

P. D. Benson has sold for Miss R. McCabe 51 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Sale of New Dwelling on 141st Street.

Duff & Brown have sold for G. L. Lawrence to a client, for occupancy, 452 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a new four-story American basement dwelling, 18 by 80 by 99.11.

The Harvard Realty Construction Company has sold to Rosa Stern 2,089 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story, four-family flat, with stores, on lot 40 by 111. This is the seventh house sold out of a row of eight built by the company.

Moore & Landsiedel have drawn plans for two five-story fifty-foot apartment houses to be built at the southeast corner of Wadsworth Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street.

The Pitkin & Holdsworth Company has sold to L. Miller & Sons the factory buildings, on plot 125 by 190.10, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, extending through to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 100 feet west of Broadway.

Builders Buying at King's Bridge.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for the King's Bridge Real Estate Company the plot of three lots on the west side of Heath Avenue, about 115 feet south of King's Bridge Road; also, to a builder, six lots on the west side of Heath Avenue, about 365 feet south of King's Bridge Road; also, a triangular plot at the junction of Heath Avenue and Emmerich Place, about 170 by 144 by 200; also, to a builder, nine lots on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

Deal for Bradhurst Avenue Flats.

Millard Veit has resold for Harry Goodstein the two five-story double flats 122 and 126 Bradhurst Avenue, each 25 by 75. The same broker has also sold for Mrs. Helen V. Levy the similar house 124 Bradhurst Avenue; also, in conjunction with S. I. Siegel & Co., for Harry Shwitzer the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. The buyer of all these properties is Julius Levy.

A. B. Mosher & Co. have sold for Dr. Henry Stark to Isaac Wolf 83 Lenox Avenue, a five-story apartment house with stores on plot 25 by 100.

Bernard Blumberg has bought, through David W. Rockmore, 5 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 27 by 110, from Mrs. R. L. Schneider.

Benedict & Co. and A. Rothmiller have sold for Harriet Buehler to Clementina Rothmiller 287 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street and 288 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, abutting, two four-story double flats, each 25 by 99.11.

Shaw & Co., brokers in the recent sale of the southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Lenox Avenue, report that the buyer is a Mr. Minahan.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold, through Philip A. Payton, to Meta B. Fink 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 99.11.

New Owners for 71st Street Houses.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Alice E. Longley to a client, for occupancy, the five-story American basement dwelling 304 West Seventy-first Street, 17.2 by 84.5.

Mack & Tuthill have sold 128 West Seventy-first Street, four-story brownstone dwelling on plot 19 by 100, for Louis Blum to an investor.

Operators Sell Fifth Avenue Flat.

Hellner & Wolf have sold to R. Ansbacher, through M. Goodman, 1,487 Fifth Avenue, a five-story double flat with store, on lot 25 by 91.

Goodwin & Goodwin negotiated the recent sale of the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, for Henry Marks and Casper Levy.

L. Kramer and S. Ehrenfreund have sold for Glucklich & Laighold 18 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

West 37th Street Houses Sold.

Ferdinand Marx has bought from Henry Hughes, through Henry S. Hewson, 260 and 262 West Thirty-seventh Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 33.4 by 98.9.

Charles E. Duross has sold the six-story new-law tenement 505 West Twenty-seventh Street for the Prudential Real Estate Corporation to Jacob Schneewiss.

Upper Second Avenue Purchases.

Kassel & Goldberg bought 1,956 and 1,958 Second Avenue, two five-story double tenements, each 25 by 100.

Joseph E. A. O'Donnell has sold for the Thomas Lenane estate the northwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue, a five-story flat, with store, 25 by 90, to Charles A. Wingert.

William Wolff's Son has sold for Uhlfelder & Weinberg to Haft, Grodginsky & Wolff 1,105 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

Arnold Adler has resold the property 69 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street through Goldman & Burnett.

B. Newmark has sold to Louis Lowenthal the five-story tenement 325 East Seventy-fifth Street.

Herman Rosenberg and S. Stern have resold for Silber Brothers 54 Pike Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 86.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Mann & Samuel have sold for L. I. Harris the four-story double flat 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, to A. Cahn.

Henry M. Ribeth & Son have sold for Charles B. Gumb 1,278 Union Avenue, two-story frame building, 20 by 40.

Livingston, Wolf & Cohn have sold for Block Brothers to Samuel Aultman the southeast corner of Courtlandt Avenue and One Hundred and Sixtieth Street, a five-story building, on plot 60 by 92.

William Peters & Co. have sold for Paul Reiling to Joseph Frankenthaler and Robert Mitchell the two-family dwelling on the east side of Taylor Street, 100 feet south of Columbus Avenue; also, in conjunction with Julius H. Haan and Martin Geisler a plot 53 by 115, at the southeast corner of Morris Park Avenue and Van Buren Street.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to J. Paulo a plot 50 by 100 on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, east of Sixth Avenue; also, to G. Donafirio, a lot 25 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue; also, to D. C. Pio, a lot 25 by 100, on the south side of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue; also, a lot 25 by 100 on the south side of Two Hundred and Fourteenth Street, east of Maple Avenue.

No Auction Sales Scheduled To-day.

There are no sales at auction scheduled to-day at the Real Estate Salesroom.

The Auction Room.

Auctioneer James L. Wells conducted yesterday a successful sale of part of the Bussing estate property at William's Bridge. Fifty lots were sold for a total of $81,950. The highest price of the day, $13,800, was paid by M. J. Gilhooley for a plot 45 by 100 at the southwest corner of Webster Avenue and Gun Hill Road.

Details of this offering and yesterday's other auction sales follow:

By James L. Wells.
Public Auction Sale.

Webster Av, s w corner of Gun Hill Road, 45x100, together with three adjoining lots on Webster Av, each 25x90; to M. J. Gilhooley $13,800
Webster Av, w s, 402 ft s of Gun Hill Road, four lots, each 25x90, to Edward J. Murray 2,600
Webster Av, w s, adjoining the foregoing, four lots, to the Sagamore Realty Company 2,900
Parkside Place, w s, 95 ft n of 209th St, two lots, each 25x90; to J. L. Weinberg .. 1,100
Decatur Av, e s, 95 ft n of 209th St, two lots, each 25x100; to J. L. Weinberg .. 3,850
Decatur Av, e s, 345 ft n of 209th St, plot 156x100; to the Sagamore Realty Company 10,350
Decatur Av, w s, 98.10 ft s of Gun Hill Road, lot 25x100; to Charles Leopold .. 1,600
Gun Hill Road, s e corner of Decatur Av, plot 50.4x105x50x111.4; to R. R. Maslen 5,850
Decatur Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing, plot 50x100; to Charles Leopold .. 3,850
Gun Hill Road, s w corner of Decatur Av, plot 50.3x98.10x50x93.4; to Charles Leopold 5,350
Gun Hill Road, s s, adjoining the foregoing, plot 50.3x93.4x50x87.9; to Martin Walter 4,150
Decatur Av, s w corner of 209th St, plot 50x100; to J. Chapman 4,400
Decatur Av, w s, 150 ft s of 208th St, plot 100x100; to Sagamore Realty Company 6,900
Hull Av, n e corner of 209th St, plot 75x100; to J. L. Weinberg 5,925
Hull Av, e s, 75 ft n of 209th St, plot 50x100; to Timothy F. Sullivan 3,400
Perry Av, e s, 200 ft s of 209th St, plot 50x100; to H. W. Knopf 2,650
Perry Av, w s, 25 ft n of 209th St, plot 75x100; to Green & Harding 3,750
Webster Av, e s, adjoining the William's Bridge station of the Harlem Railroad, lot 75x25; to Elizabeth Farrell 1,500
Webster Av, e s, about 200 ft n of 207th St, lot 25x100; to R. Knopf 925

By Philip A. Smyth.

Madison Av, 1,935, e s, 136 ft s of 125th St, 22x85, three-story brownstone-front dwelling; partition sale; to Reckling & Vallender 20,325

By Joseph P. Day.

Clay Av, n e corner of Crescent Av, 45x60 and irregular, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, William A. Snelling 1,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Audubon Av, s e corner of 178th St, for a six-story brick tenement, 40x88; Levington & Ravekes and 6 Sullivan St, owners; L. F. Welher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $145,000.

12th St, n s, 293 ft w of Avenue B, for two six-story brick tenements, 25x88.8; M. Wimpie of 204 East 72d St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Broadway, 270, for a four-story brick bank building, 24.11x100.11; Chemical National Bank, premises, owner; Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 5th Av, architects; cost, $350,000.

Lind Av, e s, 114.3 ft s of 165th St, for eight two-story frame dwellings, 21x50; Joseph H. Jones of 950 Ogden Av, owner and architect; cost, $40,000.

Crotona Av, w s, 95.47 ft n of 183d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6x50; Charles Lemback of 183d St and Crotona Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,000.

Beaumont Av, e s, 93.1 ft s of 183d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.6x50; Charles Lemback, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jefferson St, e s, 105 ft s of Barnet Place, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Alpherie Cacher of 36 Victor St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Garfield St, w s, 100 ft n of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x52; Anna Remington, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $5,000.

Garfield St, w s, 130 ft n of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Adelaide Grosman, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

148th St, 781 East, for a one-story brick stable, 25x70; R. I. Krahmer of 781 East 148th St, owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, 4th Av, 9th St, and 10th St, to a six-story brick store; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor of 31 Nassau St, owners; D. H. Burnham & Co. of Chicago, architects; cost, $50,000.

11th Av, 687 and 689, to three-story brick stores and lofts; A. Smith, premises, owner; F. C. Browne of 140 West 125th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

5th Av, s w corner of 44th St, to a ten-story brick apartment hotel; I. V. Brokaw of 1 East 79th St, owner; G. F. Rose of 1 Madison Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, June 20.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 146th St, 50x75; Alva S. Walker and another, trustees, to Stanwall Realty and Construction Company 67,000
ANDREWS AV, w s, 200.10 ft n of 183d St, 50x99.11; Thomas Haddock to Cyrus C. Miller ..... Nom.
ANTHONY AV, e s, 218 ft s of Burnside Av, 25x100; Wilhelmine K. Becker to Gertrude Lauerman, (mtg $4,500) 100
AVENUE A, n w corner of 87th St, 26x80; Louis Meryash to Jennie Meisteries 100
AVENUE A, s e corner of 1st St, 117.2x458.6, Unionport; Frances Murphy to Joseph E. Rutterworth 100
AVENUE A, 1,020, e s, 25x80; Joseph Horowitz to Ernest Graf, (mtg $15,000) 100
AVENUE C, n e corner of 5th St, 72.8x75; Meyer Frank to Simon Ginsburg and another, (mtg $100,000) 100
BEACH AV, w s, 150.ft s of 152d St, 150x100; Sarah Solomon to Ignatz Florio Co-operative Association Coriconesi, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.
BELMONT AV, 2,503, w s, 18.9x87.6; Philip Bryman to Herman Paradise and another, (mtg $3,500) 100
BROADWAY, w s, 103.7 ft n of 54th St, 50x irregular; Ellen Y. Scott to Kip's Bay Realty Company, (mtg $250,000) 100
BROADWAY, 1,721 and 1,723, w s, 50x irregular; Adelaide R. Hastings and others, executors and trustees, to Ellen Y. Scott 300,000
BROADWAY, w s, 265.7 ft n of Tremont Av, 25.6x87.6; Bankers' Realty & Security Company to Helen M. H. Horan 750
BRYANT ST, s e corner of Jennings St, 125x100; Elizabeth A. F. Randolph to Jacob Wildberg, ½ part 100
CHRYSTIE ST, 228, e s, 25x75; Valentine Yehling to Ida Machiz, (mtg $13,000) 100
CLINTON AV, s e corner of 170th St, 31.6x100.2; Wahlig & Sonsin Company to Clara Lang, (mtg $42,000) 100
COLES ROAD, w s, 133.6 ft n of Samuel St, 16.5x282; Edward O. Tree to John H. Keller ..... Nom.
COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lots 9 and 10, map of 211 lots Downing estate, 50x73.10; Theodora B. McCleland to Elizabeth W. Gwynn, (mtg $1,700) 100
CRIMMINS AV, w s, 48.4 ft n of 141st St, 239x80, map; Lipmann and others to Moritz Klein and another, (mtg $26,000) 100
CROTONA AV, 1,419, w s, 25x89.11; Karl Kleinhenz to Hermann G. Unger, (mtg $5,700) 100
DALY AV, n w corner of 180th St, 35.2x96; Daly Av, w s, 35 ft n of 180th St, 150x180.10; Raphael Kurzrok to Max Kurzrok 100
DECATUR AV, n e corner of Oliver Place, 100x100; Frederick P. Fox to Mina M. Edison 100
DELANCEY ST, 28, n s, 25x80; Barnet Michalover and another to Louis Haims, (mtg $20,000) 100
FRANKFORT ST, 59, w s, 19.6x71.9; Gold St, 98, e s, 21.1x58.3; Carrie G. McClellan to William H. Harkness 100
FULTON ST, s e s, Lot 104, map of Washingtonville, 33x151.5; George Hill to William W. Penfield ..... Nom.
GRAND ST, 206, n e corner of Mott St, 23.7x100.2; S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Company to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 100
GRANT AV, w s, 55.6 ft s of 162d St, 50x113.2; Margaret O'Rourke to the Noble & Gauss Construction Company 100
JACKSON AV, s e s, lot 93 and part lot 92, map of Belmont, 100x118; Abraham Oberstein, referee, to Cath. A. McGuire, executor and trustee, all liens 5,700
JAMES ST, 6, e s, 17x54.1; Dyanis Shea to Frank Sanfilippo ..... Nom.
JEFFERSON AV, s s, 50 ft w of Seton Av, 25x100; Land Company A of Edenwald to Frank McGowan ..... Nom.
JEROME AV, w s, 110.6 ft n of Anderson Av, 271x irregular; Regina Abrahams to Celia Lowenstein, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.
LAWRENCE ST, n e s, 56.10 ft n w of 10th Av, 20.9x100; James O'Meara to the Sheltering Arms ..... Nom.
LEROY ST, 60, s s, 25.5x90; Moses K. Wallach to Florence L. Bailey and another, (mtg $21,000) ..... Omitted
LOT 57, map of part of Hunt estate; Moore Realty Company to Charles Knauf, (mtg $500) 100
LOTS 281 to 284, map of Seton homestead, Westchester; Seton Homestead Land Company to Alice J. Merriam and another, executors ..... Nom.
LOTS 502, 503, and 529, map of Gleason property; Joseph J. Gleason to Rebecca Del Gaudio ..... Nom.
LOTS 196, 197, 224, 225, 248, and 249, map of land of S. Cambreling and others at Fordham; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Charles Bjorkegren. Nom.
LOTS 68 and 69, map of Van Nest Park; Augusta Baerenklau to Concetta Totero, (mtg $1,700) 100
LOTS 3 and 4, Plot 1; Lots 1 and 2, Plot 2; Lots 6 to 9, Plot 3; Lots 4, 5, 10, and 11, Plot 4; Lots 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, Plot 5; Plot 6, all on map of land of Francis Scofield estate, City Island; Katherine D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company ..... Nom.
MADISON AV, s e corner of 35th St, 24.8x100; Maria V. A. Jesup to Thomas G. Evans ..... Nom.
MADISON AV, s e corner of 35th St, 24.8x100; Thomas G. Evans to Morris H. Jesup ..... Nom.
MAIN ST, w s, 100 ft n of Washington Av, 510x irregular, City Island; Kath. D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company 100
MAIN ST, lots 655 to 657, 353 to 355; Mineford Av, lots 376 to 378, map of land of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Kath. D. Mackenzie to City Real Estate Company ..... Nom.
MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 109th St, 145.10x irregular; Harris L. Rosenthal to William T. Hookey, (mtg $225,000) 100
MAPLE ST, w s, 75 ft s of Seton Av, 25x100; A. O. Salter to Adelaide Burlando. Nom.
MAPLE ST, w s, 75 ft s of 1st Av, 25x100; Adelaide Burlando to Frank Peltinato, all liens ..... Nom.
MELROSE AV, n e corner of 162d St, 100x22.7; Eleanor Goll to Carl G. Tiemann, (mtg $21,000) ..... Omitted
MELROSE AV, n e s, 50 ft s of 162d St, 100x22.7; Eleanor Goll to Carl G. Tiemann, (mtg $21,000) 100
NEW HAVEN RAILROAD AV, n w s, Lots 59 and 60, map of central part of Village of Westchester, 100x100; Margaret A. Tallman and others to John T. Shaw 2,800
OAKLEY ST, s s, 100 ft w of Kepler Av, 50x100; Katie Frey to Richard Webber 100
PARK AV, 1,680, w s, 25.11x90; Morris Levy to Simon Uhlfelder and another, (mtg $25,300) 100
PARK AV, n e corner of 105th St, 80x50; Sarah H. Wentworth to Eugene Elsworth, all liens ..... Nom.
PARK AV, n e corner of 105th St, 80x50; Eugene Elsworth to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100
PLEASANT AV, 352, e s, 25.3x76; Esther Davis to Joseph Isaac, (mtg $14,000) 100
PLEASANT AV, w s, s ½ of lot 49, Map No 1 Ollnville; Gennaro Pisanelli to Andrew Hickhardt ..... Nom.
PERRY AV, w s, 110.4 ft s of 208th St, 50x107.7; Sam F. Ball to John P. Mitchel 100
PROSPECT AV, 831, w s, 25x100; Mary Folks to Anne Cohen, (mtg $3,500) 100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, 272.4 ft n w of 158th St, 205.11x257.6; North Riverside Drive Improvement Company to Henry Corn 100
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e s, 478.4 ft n w of 158th St, 110.11x irregular; City Real Estate Company to Henry Corn, (mtg $33,000) 100
ROSELLE ST, s w corner of Poplar St, 31.8x97.5; George P. Baisley to Susan Duryea, (mtg $840) 100
SCOFIELD AV, s s, 100 ft e of Main St, 307x irregular, City Island; Sadie M. Begen to City Real Estate Company .. Nom.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 79.11 ft s of 148th St, 50x200; Angeline Hickok to Seth M. Milliken ..... Nom.
ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 79.11 ft s of 148th St, 50x200; J. Fred Cowperthwaite and another, executors, to Seth M. Milliken, (mtg $18,000) 27,000
TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, 158.3 ft s w of 149th St, 26x100; Maria Dunn to August A. Metz, (mtg $2,500) 100
WALNUT AV, n w corner of 141st St, 139.5x275; Edmund Hendricks to John H. Shipway and another 100
WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 60x100; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weill and another, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.
WEST END AV, s e corner of 97th St, 60x100; Jonas Weil and others to Leopold Kaufmann, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.
WEST ST, s e corner of Albany St, 33.4x47.3; West St, e s, 33.4 ft s of Albany St, 25.4x irregular; Emma C. Spear to Margaret M. Spear, 1-5 part, all title, (mtg 1-5 of $19,740.65; also mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.
1ST AV, 1,498 and 1,498, e s, 82.2x irregular, Yorkville Realty Company to Pinkus Nathan, (mtg $45,000) 100
1ST AV, s w corner of 32d St, 49.4x65; Yorkville Realty Company to Pinkus Nathan, (mtg $32,000) 100
1ST AV, 2,370, e s, 23x37; Sophia Michael to Max C. Baum and another, (mtg $10,000) 100
2D AV, 2,147, e s, 25.2x100; Cyrille Carreau to Lavinia Pulvermacher, (mtg $13,500) 3,500
3D AV, e s, 50.5 ft s of 65th St, 25x105; Fred Spiegelberg, refree, to Simon Uhlfelder and another 14,650
3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 105th St, 50.6x100; Samuel Greenfield and others to Leopold Barth and another, (mtg $40,000) 100
3D AV, w s, 50 ft s of Lot 32, 25x111.6, being part of Lot 24, map of Morrisania; August Kuhn to Joseph Hahn, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.
3D AV, s s, 100 ft w of Fort Morris Branch of the New York and Harlem Railroad, 51x49.10x57x77; George H. Burns to Asher Cohen, (mtg $3,000) 100
3D AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 105th St, 50.6x100; Lena Ehrmann to Samuel Greenfeld and another, (mtg $40,000) 100
3D AV, 3,611 and 3,613, w s, 24.11x102; Eugenie M. Hilbert, individually, to Gustav Damm and another, 1-3 part. 8,000
4TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Avenue D, 125x103, Unionport; Francis Murphy to Charles MacCarthy 100
5TH AV, e s, 28.9 ft n of 31st St, 28x150; Augustus Healy to the City Investing Company 100
7TH AV, 2,187, e s, 25x96; Lawrence Delmour, individually and as executor, to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $20,000) 33,000
7TH ST, s s, 128.5 ft e of Avenue C, 45.5x90.10; Bertha Wolkenberg to Joseph Wikenberg, (mtg $300) ..... Nom.
8TH AV, w s, 25 ft s of 133d St, 25x irregular; Theresa Proops to Lena Wilson, (mtg $22,000) 100
8TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of Avenue D, 50x60; Lena Michelson to Solomon Salovinsky and another, (mtg $33,000) 100
11TH ST, 242, s s, 25x98.9; Harris Cohen and others to Samuel Harris, (mtg $24,250) 700
18TH ST, e s, 95.6 ft w of Avenue B, 175x92; Germania Realty and Mortgage Company to Paul Hellman and others, (mtg $51,000) 100
22D ST, 142, s s, 20.4x98.9; Margaretta A. Love to Patrick Harte, (mtg $16,000) 100
24TH ST, 15, w s, 26x98.9; Amelia Callender to Mary E. Strong, 1-6 part, all title 100
24TH ST, 13 West, 26x98.9; Buller Williamson to Mary B. De Witt and others ..... Nom.
24TH ST, n s, 577.6 ft e of 6th Av, 26x98.9; Mary B. Williamson et al to Mary E. Strong ..... Nom.
32D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av, 50x101.6; Fischer Realty Company to Thomas Dimond 100
34TH ST, 152 West, 26x98.9; Philippa H. Rogers et al to Mary E. Strong, 5-6 part 100
46TH ST, 102 and 104 West, 40x irregular; Stanley Y. Ranger to Robert Taggart, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.
53D ST, 430 West, 25x100.5; Beatrice Davis to Berenice Y. Singerman, (mtg $22,000) 100
53D ST, 430 West, 25x100.5; Philip Liberman to Beatrice Davis, (mtg $17,000) 100
54TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 6th Av, 13x100.5; Caroline L. Foley to Netherlands Corporation, all liens ..... Nom.
56TH ST, 407 West, 25x102.11; Simon Lefkowitz to Mary E. Mulvihill, (mtg $23,750) 100
58TH ST, 36 West, 25x100.5; Mary Herter to Marie E. Hyde 750
59TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 124.8x100.5; Frederic J. Fuller to William T. Hookey, (mtg $27,750) 100
72D ST, n s, 249.6 ft w of 3d Av, 50.5x102.2; Peter A. Menakakis, individually and trustee et al to Hellenic Eastern Orthodox Christian Church, (mtg $52,000) 100
76TH ST, 365 East, 25x102.2; Irving Bachrach to Benjamin Guth and another, (mtg $11,000) 100
78TH ST, n s, 358.4 ft e of 4th Av, 16.8x102.2; Martha S. Huribut to Edward R. Kock 100
80TH ST, 316 East, 25x102.2; Charles C. Baake to Otto C. Baake 100
84TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of West End Av, 30x46; William Carroll to Marie L. Curtis, (mtg $23,000) 100
89TH ST, 225 East, 25x100; Julia Levy to Benjamin Jacobs and another, (mtg $18,000) 100
92D ST, 62 East, 15.11x100.8; Minnie B. Walker, executrix, to Alice J. Walker. 100
92D ST, 60 East, 15.11x100.8; Minnie B. Walker, executrix, to Isabella Wallace 100
92D ST, 68 East, 15.11x100.8; Minnie B. Walker, executrix, to Robert G. Abercrombie 100
92D ST, 68 East, 15.11x100.8; Robert G. Abercrombie to Minnie B. Walker.... Nom.
92D ST, 64 East, 15.11x100.8; Minnie B. Walker, executrix, to Jeannette Kayser 100
97TH ST, 16 East, 37.6x100.11; 97th St, 20 East, 37.7x irregular; Eugene Vallens to Annie Davis 100
102D ST, n s, 227.6 ft e of Park Av, 100x100.11; Abram Bachrach to Max Ginsberg, (mtg $28,000) 100
106TH ST, 175 East, 25x100.11; Harris Binimovich to Isidor Damrauer, (mtg $21,300) 100
106TH ST, n s, 249 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 49x100.11; Eugene Vallens to Annie Davis, (mtg $70,000) 100
108th St, 108 and 110 East, 50.10x irregular; Anna Horowitz to Sam G. Heyman, (mtg $23,000) 20,000
109TH ST, 143 and 144 West, 80x106.11; William Shrestki to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $20,000) 100
109TH ST, 142-144 West, 50x100.11; James H. McHeffey to Harry Goodstein and another, mtg $48,000) 100
114TH ST, 51 West, 25x100.11; Rosanna McCabe to Sabina Price, (mtg $20,000) 100
116TH ST, 130 West, 32x100.11; Louis Bernstein to George E. Falle, (mtg $37,500) 100
118TH ST, 22 East, 25x100.11; Abram Abrahams to Julius Weinberg, (mtg $6,500) 100
126TH ST, 231 East, 25x99.11; Myer Koch to Addie B. Franklin, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.
126TH ST, 241 East, 20x99.11; Dorothea Koster to Jacob Channowitz and another 100
128TH ST, s s, 172.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 37.6x99.11; Davis Karp and others to Julius Feinberg, (mtg $43,000) ..... Nom.
129TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 53.5x99.11; John Allan to Philip Enler, (mtg $20,500) 100
129TH ST, n s, 147.2 ft e of 11th Av, 151.4x100; Albert Caganagh to William Gunn and another, (mtg $50,000) 100
133D ST, 214 West, 27x99.11; James W. Thompson to William Nelson ..... Nom.
137TH ST, 121 and 123 West, 50x99.11; Bertha Goldstein to William M. Engel and another, (mtg $44,000) 100
201ST ST, n e corner of Marion Av, 78x117, George Schmitt to Charles H. Weigle 100
215TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100, Laconia Park; Irving Realty Company to Vito L. Carello, (mtg $750) 100
226TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of Bronxwood Av, 100x114, Wakefield; George Meier to Jacob Lubin, (mtg $1,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARONSON, Rose, to the Dollar Savings Bank; Mapes Av, e s, 195 ft n of 170th St, 1 year 3,300
AARONSON, Rose, to J. Leitner; Mapes Av, e s, 195 ft n of 170th St, 1 year 1,000
ANSORGE, M. P., to Morris Bach; 132d St, s s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years 10,000
AVATAR REALTY COMPANY to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 56th St, s s, 50 ft w of 4th Av, per bond 20,000
BAAKE, Otto C., to Charles C. Baake; 80th St, 316 East, 7 years 14,000
BAILEY, F. L., and another to M. K. Wallach; Leroy St, 60, installments, 6 per cent 500
BECHHARDT, A. L., to M. A. Koch; 13th St, 220 and 222, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 6,000
BERKOWITZ, M., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Delancey St, 186 and 188, 5 years, 4 per cent 2,800
BERKOWITZ, M., to State Bank; Delancey St, 186 and 188, secures notes 40,000
BREAULT, Edward, to E. J. Ryer; lot 389, B. & L., map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 6 per cent, gold 6,000
BUTTERWORTH, Joseph E., to F. Murphy; Avenue A, s e corner of 1st St, 5 years 1,600
CARELLI, V. L., to Irving Realty Company; 215th St, n s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, due Sept. 17, 1906 2,500
CHAINOWITZ, Jacob, to D. Koster; 128th St, 241 East, 2 years 250
CHURCH OF ST. MONICA to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 80th St, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year, 4 per cent 7,000
CITY AND SUBURBAN HOMES COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 78th St, n s, 111 ft e of Avenue A, per bond 200,000
CITY INVESTING COMPANY to A. A. Healy; 5th Av, e s, 28.9 ft n of 131st St, 3 years, 4 per cent 150,000
CLARE, M. P., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 109th St, 114 West, 1 year, 4 per cent 80,000
COHEN, A. N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, e s, 45.5 ft n of 52d St, per bond 16,000
COHEN, Anne, to M. Folks; Prospect Av, 831, 3 years 28,000
COHEN, Asher, to George H. Burns; 3d Av, s s, 100 ft w of Port Morris branch of New York and Hartford Railroad, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500
COLEMAN, M. A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 31 Av, 1,904, as per bond 3,000
CONKLIN, E. C., to E. Snedeker; Bank St, 126 and 128, 1 year, 6 per cent, gold 27,000
CONNOR, Gerald C., to M. Archer and others; Lorillard Place, e s, 91.5 ft s of 187th St, 3 years 1,000
CORN, Henry, to North Riverside Drive Improvement Company; Riverside Drive, n e s, at s s of 160th St, per bond 3,000
CORN, Henry, to City Real Estate Company; Riverside Av, n e s, 478.4 ft n w of 158th St, per bond 72,000
CORN, Henry, to North Riverside Drive Improvement Company; Riverside Drive, n e s, at line 675 ft w of Broadway, per bond 39,000
COWMAN, E., to Robert H. Oakley; 134th St, 314 West, 3 years 72,000
COWMAN, Ellen, and another to C. A. Ruck; 134th St, 314 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 23,000
CURTIS, Marie L., to William Carroll; 84th St, n s, 70 ft w of West End Av, per bond 1,500
CURTIS, Marie L., to William Carroll; 84th St, n s, 70 ft w of West End Av, per bond 18,000
DALAS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to the State Realty and Mortgage Company; 138th St, s s, 375 ft w of Broadway, prior mtg $45,000 .. 48,000
DAMRAUER, Isidor, to Samuel Grossman; 105th St, 175 East 4,700
DAVIS, Annie, to E. D. Lincoln; 105th St, n s, 249 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 3,450
DAVIS, Annie, to E. D. Lincoln; 105th St, n s, 249 ft e of Amesterdam Av, 2 years 10,000
DAVIS, A., to E. D. Lincoln; 116th St, 338 East, per bond 20,000
DAVIS, A., to E. D. Lincoln; 97th St, 20 East, 4 years, 6 per cent 2,000
DAVIS, Annie, to E. D. Lincoln; 97th St, 16 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 15,000
DAVIS, Annie, to E. D. Lincoln; 76th St, 160 West, installments, 6 per cent. 15,000
DAVIS, B., to E. Pfund; 53d St, 430 West, 3 years, 6 per cent., prior mtg $17,000 10,000
DEL GAUDIO, R., to J. J. Gleason; Lots 502, 503, 529, map of Gleason property, 3 years 5,000
DIAMOND, Thomas, to Dry Dock Savings Institution; 32d St, n s, 250 ft e of 7th Av,

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$750 up.
On easy payments.
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 500 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

LOTS AND HOUSES
Adjacent to White Plains Ave. Trolley and Rapid Transit Extension.
Healthiest section Bronx. Water, sewers, gas. Elegant corner, 4 lots.....$4,000
Another just as good, 105x114..... 4,000
Desirable single lot, 22d St., near White Plains Avenue..... 950
2 directly opposite..... 2,100
7-room house, near Boston Road; 4 corners, Arden Estate, 30x100..... 2,500
Near N. Y. & Boston Ry.; will double in value in 2 years.
Many other lots, $450 upward.
Call, write or 'phone BEHRMANN, 222d St., White Plains Ave., Williamsbridge.

INTERBOROUGH NOW BUILDING
ON TREMONT AV.
Lots on Tremont Av., between Aqueduct, Jerome, and Morris Avs., $4,000 to $5,500; easy terms.
J. CLARENCE DAVIS,
149th St., 3d Av.; Jerome and Burnside Avs.; Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

Attention!—Three four-story double flats, 5 rooms and bath, price $16,300 each; 135th St., 5-story double flat, price $22,000; 149th St., near 3d Av., 25x90, 4-story double house, price $22,000; 148th St., 50x100, 5-story, 6 families on floor, price $49,500; rent $5,700. Trottner, 714 East 138th St.

For Sale—Plot of 24 lots, with mansion and stable, in Unionport, 216 feet on choicest avenue, including two corners, high and dry, and beautifully adapted for building; price $30,000; reasonable terms. Frank Gass, Unionport.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.
Key to corner on Washington Av. in 1608; 3-story store property; $8,750

LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3d Av.

Attention! Unionport, s. s. 2d St., 231 feet east Avenue D, 14x158 feet; controls rear lots, high ground; $4,750; s. s. 13th St., 300 feet east Avenue D, 100x216, $6,250; ripe to build on; suitable terms; brokers protected. Weber, 634 East 149th St.

$15,000 will buy 50x100, five-story, new-law 20-family apartment; five rooms and bath; rear station; price $61,000; rent $7,100; mortgage 3½ per cent.; will net 20 per cent. H. L. Phillips, 105 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KLONENBERG & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $7,500; lots 40x100; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St. Open Sundays.

Two inside lots on East 182d St., Belmont, adjoining corner; desirable location; worth $8,000; bargain; make offer. Heine, 2,155 Arthur Av.

Private house on two lots; 10 rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 170th St., near Claremont Park.

Attractive 2-family detached house at 184th St., 100 ft. west of Jerome Av.; easy terms. I. M. Tessler, 298 East 184th St.

Fine triangle, below grade, rapid transit section, cheap; full commission. Keller, 129 West 125th St.

[illegible] Sharkey, corner 170th St. and 3d Av.

A Bargain—Two-family house, 1,050 Stebbins Av., near 166th; asking $8,500; on premises.

[illegible] corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

[illegible] maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

2-Family House,
BATH BEACH.
Light and air on FOUR sides. Think what that means in comfort!
PRICE, $9,000; $1,000 CASH.
House is of brick and contains 15 rooms and 2 baths; lot is 25 ft. x 100 ft.; 2 steam-heating apparatus; the same house in old Brooklyn would bring $12,000 because of its beauty of finish.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

LOTS OF LOTS.
About 60 of them in Flatbush; 4 acres, price $3,000 an acre; would take $2,500 if quick, which is less than $175 a lot; two blocks from car line; all dry land on grade. E. V. Brewster, owner, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

I HAVE ORDERS TO SELL
235 DECATUR ST. FOR $9,750.
NO BETTER LOCATION in the BOROUGH.
3-story and basement brownstone; lot 20x100; house 20x44; $1,000 just expended upon it to bring it up to date; cheapest house in the 23d Ward.
FRED. M. SMITH.
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

CLOSING TWO ESTATES.
Ten minutes from Prospect Park; cars close; splendid neighborhood; lots, $350 upward; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled opportunity for home or investment. Executor, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL BRICK HOUSE,
$3,600.
2 story, basement, and cellar; in perfect order; porcelain bath and kitchen sink; new decorations; newly laid cement sidewalk and areaway; new brownstone stoop; owner is crazy to offer for less than $4,200; only $800 cash required.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

A HOME OR INVESTMENT.
3-story basement, stone, private house, within 2 blocks of Prospect Park; price $6,500; mortgage $5,000. Edward E. Crawford, 44 Court St.

SCHERMERHORN ST.,
BETWEEN HOYT AND BOND.
LARGE BROWNSTONE HOUSE,
$15,000,
WORTH $20,000, FOR BUSINESS.
FRED. M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Prospect Park and 5 Railroads.
Underselling everybody; lots $225 upward; any terms. Call Albert Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL HOUSE, FRAME, $3,000.
Williams Av., between Liberty and Atlantic.
FRED. M. SMITH
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

1ST & 2D MORTGAGE **LOANS** SMALL & LARGE.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., B'klyn.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BOOM
THE GREATEST SHOT EVER FIRED ON LONG ISLAND
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.
(Right Opposite Baldwin Station.) 4 miles outside Greater New York.
Lots $25 and Upward
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS $5 DOWN and $2 MONTHLY.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
FINE SCHOOLS, STORES, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, GAS LIGHTING, TROLLEY DIRECT TO NEW YORK. PERSUASIVE ARGUMENT IS NOT NECESSARY. EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE.
For maps and free tickets call or write.
CARROLLTON REALTY COMPANY
WORLD BUILDING, NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office: J. M. BENNETT, 62 Fourth Avenue.

BAYSIDE ..PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
$5,500 to $8,500.
10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.

Send for pamphlet or free tickets.

NORTH SHORE REALTY CO.,
202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
Branches: 500 5th Av., N. Y., and 110 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

CEDARCROFT,
on the North Shore of Long Island, offers sites for delightful Summer or all the year round homes. Bluffs with an elevation of 280 feet, from which magnificent m rine and land views can be had; in plots of from five to ten acres, at $1,250 and up per plot.
Cedarcro't is first station east of Huntington on the L. I. R. R., and five minutes from stat on.
Dean Alvord
277 Broadway, New York.

SEND POSTAL TO-NIGHT
For Circular and Views of
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City,
on the Hills at Picturesque Flushing Bay.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
Comparison is challenged with every other Town site.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Each lot has water front privileges.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x130. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

7-room house, all improvements, 4 blocks depot; price, $2,650; terms easy. Apply L. M. Denno, 83 11th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

House, 7 rooms, large lot; price, $1,250; bargain. Apply L. M. Denno, 83 11th Av., Whitestone, L. I., N. Y.

TO LET.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS.
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Wanted to buy under $40,000 or rent under $2,000, four-story private dwelling, not less than 18 feet wide, between 35th and 75th Sts., 3d to Madison Avs. No brokers. Address Attorney, Box 211 N. Y. Times Downtown, giving full particulars and street number.

Wanted—Within forty miles of New York, not on Long Island, small country property; price moderate; or will purchase 5 or ten acres unimproved. Address Clinton, 1205 Times Downtown.

ANSONIA REALTY COMPANY
at 2,234 5th Av., will investigate and give immediate decisions on all offerings submitted.

I WILL BUY COLD WATER TENEMENTS FROM OWNERS ONLY. M. JACOBS, 235 W. 103D ST.

Manhattan and Brooklyn improved property by an investor of large capital. Send particulars to R. E., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—A house in Brooklyn; mention car or elevated passes nearby. Send lowest price J. Rosenbaum, 85 Second Av., N. Y. City.

Property wanted to sell, rent, or manage. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

A Bargain.—3 houses for sale, $1,400.00, $1,600.00, and $2,700.00. Apply L. M. Denno, 83 11th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

LOANS.
Ariston Realty Company, (Inc.)—Loans at 6 per cent. on furniture, pianos, store fixtures, automobiles, &c., without removal, and all other good securities. 110 West 34th St., Room 909.

$300,000 to loan on first mortgage 4% and 5%. M. Jacobs, 235 West 106d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HILL
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

$2,500 and Upward.—The money you pay for rent will purchase a home, ready for occupancy, small payment down, at Beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I., 45 minutes out, South Shore, near station and bay; elegant cottages; eight rooms, bath and attic; open plumbing, handsome halls, hardwood floors, spacious verandas, window seats, stone tubs, concrete cellar, perfect heating; plot 75x125. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Within Bowshot of New York,



On the Edge of the Palisades, lies
HUDSON HEIGHTS
recently acquired by us, and already being converted into a MODEL SUBURB.
OPPOSITE 96TH ST., N. Y.,
it is reached from Franklin or 42d St. in 20 minutes.
It commands a superb view of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island.
FARE 7½ CENTS.
Several houses already occupied and others being built. To introduce this tract we offer lots from $400 to $500, cash or installments. Liberal terms also to house buyers. Nearness to city insures a big demand for this property as it becomes better known.
Trolley to Jersey City and Hoboken makes Hudson Heights attractive to homeseekers in these towns.
For particulars apply at office on property or
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

MONEY TO LOAN
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
on Bond and Mortgage
AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Charges Reasonable.
WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

5 LOTS-50c. A WEEK
Price, $100 for the 5.
On Harlem R. R., 50 minutes' ride from 42d St.; ground high and dry; free and clear. L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.
Open Evenings.

30 minutes to 42d St. **Three Miles North of City Line.**
Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

$50 lots at Elmsford; acre plots $450; Westchester Park lots at station $300 up; monthly payments. Jacobs, 245 East 57th.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments, No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nine-room open attic dwelling, all improvements, plot 80x105, fruit, lawn; all assessments paid; $6,000.
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

New Rochelle.—Furnished houses for rent, from $40 up. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful **Crestwood** (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. **PLOTS $250 UP**
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36, Tribune Building.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars. A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

TO LET.
To Rent for Summer—In New Rochelle Park, estate, garden, horses, etc. Telephone, 481 J, New Rochelle.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

As the Crow Flies



Morsemere
is but 2 miles from New York via 130th St. Ferry; it is but 15 minutes' run, including ferriage, from New York, or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. All city conveniences amid country surroundings. Fine boating and fishing. Magnificent driveways. Completely equipped modern homes from $5,000 up on terms to suit you.
Unusually careful restrictions.
Superb view of Orange Mountains.
8 new houses ready for occupancy.
Though comparatively new, MORSEMERE has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights, and a fine sewerage system.
Trolley (opened Decoration Day) brings many people daily, and unusual activity and advancing prices result. Office on property.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS, WEST NUTLEY, N. J.
For sale, choicest building sites in Greater New York district; carefully restricted; fine old shade; parklike; extended views, highest residence ridge between New York and Orange Mountains; convenient to railroad stations and electric cars; best location to own one's home; plots 50x150; only $850; titles perfect; terms easy; houses erected to suit purchasers; money loaned to build.
NEW HOUSES
to the value of over quarter of a million have been erected on this property, and are occupied by owners; $100,000 worth more now under way; values are increasing rapidly; investigate now; illustrated booklet free.
NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
OWNERS,
West Nutley, N. J. 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

El Mora
The New Residential Suburb. A Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Charming furnished cottage, 13 airy rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; wide porches fronting ocean and river; boating, bathing, fishing; three minutes from station. Owner, Room 417, 141 Broadway.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
8 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$800 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, TILED BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, LARGE, RESTRICTED GROUNDS. FOR RENT $25.00. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CHOICE BLOCK—10 HOUSES,
St. Ann's Av., vicinity 138th St.; mortgages, $110,500; equity, $50,000. Jonas, 2,234 8th Av.

Wanted—Flats, tenements, elevator apartments to trade for vacant property; best location, with or without loan. Wm. Lemberg & Co., 180 Broadway.

Non-fireproof apartment house for unincumbered country place and cash. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Elegant farm, Harlem Riv unincumbered and cash, for apartment house. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Desire to exchange seven-story apartment, near Riverside; equity $80,000. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.
TO LEASE OR FOR SALE, 6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St., Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906. Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

45th St., bet. B'way & 6th Av. Two houses, 33.4x100. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

To let, or will sell leasehold, about 17,000 square feet of ground space near new Chelsea dock improvements. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Offices, moderate rents; $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric light; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.

$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Corner store, with rooms; rent, $35; any business. 574 Union Av., East 106th St.

Two floors, 80x25, skylight, 84 Elm St. Inquire in saloon.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

BACHELOR APARTMENT
FOR SHORT TERM OF A YEAR, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
103 WEST 54TH ST.

Lady leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, bath, during Summer months. The Franklin, 204 West 94th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

434 WEST 23D ST.,
PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1075—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

72d St., 154 East.—Nice 4-story and basement brownstone dwelling, 14 rooms, 2 baths, $1,600; elegant order. Caretaker, on premises. Or Bellamy, 3d Av. and 61st St. Tel. 1286 Plaza.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.

Family desires small furnished house in desirable location near city for three months or less; state rental (which must be low) and fullest particulars. Responsible, 22 William St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

521 West 156th St.—Six light rooms; bath; every improvement; convenient to Subway. Rents, $29-$32.

65TH, 56 WEST.—Four, five rooms; private hall, bath, hot water; $30-$36; reference.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

43 5TH AV.
at the Northeast Corner of 11th St.
AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Just completed.
Telephone, 4031—Gramercy.
Superintendent on premises.

SPENCER ARMS
A Modern Apartment House at its best.
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
TELEPHONE, 3996 COLUMBUS.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
256 W. 143D STREET
5 rooms and bath, $22 to $26.
6 rooms and bath, $27 to $31.
New law house, all light rooms.
Near Subway and Elevated Stations.
A.B. Mosher & Co., Agents
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building,
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

THE PORTSMOUTH,
38-44 WEST 97TH ST.
Choice light modern apartments of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, &c.; elevators run all night.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
128-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

THE ALBEMARLE,
361 WEST 27TH ST.
5 rooms and bath, $36 to $40; modern building; all improvements; elevator.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.

69th St., 174 and 176 West.—Attractive apartment of five rooms, bath, and private hall, $36; free to July 1st. Will redecorate to suit. F. L. Partridge, 49 Wall St., or janitor on premises.

370 St. Nicholas Av., corner of 129th St.—7 and 8 extra large rooms, 2 toilets; formerly $65 per month; for considerably less to responsible parties. Apply Janitor.

15 St. Nicholas Av., Near Central Park.—5-room apartment; all improvements; hardwood trim; opposite Subway station; rent, $35. Inquire janitor.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

AA.—A large list of desirable flats and apartments for rent; 4 to 8 rooms; $16 to $60 monthly. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; five rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. 509 West 112th St.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat, hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., Corner 12th St.—Four, five, six rooms, bath, steam, hot water, hall service, telephone; $29-$47. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

27 E. 104th St.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all light; rent reasonable. Inquire of janitor, on premises.

Bronx.

The Melrose APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9. $1.

GANOGA HOTEL,
35-37 EAST 27TH ST.
TWO ROOMS AND BATH.
FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED,
$50 TO $60.
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR BACHELORS.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE vs. MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK.
Take notice that I, Charles D. Robinson, receiver of the above-named Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court granted in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1904, will sell at public auction at the brokers' board, Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 7th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following judgments, the same having been credited with the distributive share to which the stock in said Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pledged as collateral to the loans or advances for which the said judgments were obtained would be entitled upon the final distribution of the assets of said Mercantile Co-operative Bank in my hands:

Name of Judgment.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Fred Hagestedt	$79.17
William Hogan, (2)	914.38
William C. Menuel	565.87
Howard J. Timmons	326.41
Henrietta Timm	76.84
Emanuel Lyons, (2)	231.12
"Andrew" W. Strong	551.07
James Gallagher	89.74
Charles Casselman, (2)	236.64
Fred C. Cooper	145.24
Montgomery Queen	124.58
Augustine Smith	117.94
Mary Morrison	431.21
Oscar Waring, Trustee	729.86
Julius Caselman	262.02
Edward and Esther Camerick	2,159.91
Conrad and Fredericca Goll	1,976.61
Peter Campbell	1,612.51
Margaret and David Geary	1,612.51
Frank Farnaboy and Michael Lafata	863.20
Mary Sesnan	1,927.98
Alexander W. Kyle	353.55

I will also sell at such time and place the following promissory notes, the same having credited thereon as payments the amounts to which the stock in said corporation pledged as collateral to said notes would be entitled upon said final distribution of said assets:

Maker.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Carrol B. Adams	$105.20
Henry C. Bibeau	98.49
Dora Butts	140.00
N. A. Cittle	114.60
A. V. D. Collier	26.36
Thomas I. Creighton	9.02
Matthew Davis	8.43
Frederick W. Denson	43.30
Thomas Dunwoodie	23.88
Oliver D. Drew	25.80
Charles Dunn	35.00
Wellington Feller	42.50
William E. Flood	230.26
Margaret Geary	10.56
Louise Goeringer	26.32
Robert Harris, Trustee	586.60
Amos D. Hart	110.40
L. C. Hodgkins	80.80
Mattie L. Hoyt	39.80
Stephen B. Hoyt	149.80
Annie Hurd	54.36
John T. Keefe	181.41
James B. Keeler	36.20
Urbane Larrivere	486.01
B. J. McGrane	93.20
Launcelot McGrath	136.71
Cornelius Maloney	266.40
Eugene L. Peabody	63.80
Norman Provost	27.60
C. Nelson Raymond	31.80
Mary Reilly	164.00
Thomas Rosevere	34.00
Marie A. Schmidt	60.00
Herman Schwenke	60.00
William E. Sheehan	34.00
Gideon M. Shott	115.85
Matthew J. Smith	13.95
L. H. Wilmot	34.00
Jennie E. L. Wiltsie	504.00
Wilmer H. Yerkes	77.40
Emanuel Gritz	55.04

I will also at said time and place sell every other claim against whomsoever it may be now held by me as such receiver. The sale and transfer of such judgments, notes, and other claims, however, are not to carry or transfer any collateral whether of stock or of other character pledged as security to the loans or advances made upon which the said judgments, notes, or other claims are based.—Dated June 20, 1905.
CHARLES D. ROBINSON, Receiver,
44 Third Street, Newburgh, N. Y.
JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 258 Broadway, New York.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE OF SALE.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the Application for a Voluntary Dissolution of HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
To All Whom It May Concern:
As Receiver of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, I shall sell at public auction at 103 East 125th Street, on June 29, 1905, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, (by Edward Schott, Auctioneer,) and the following days until all are sold, certain household goods, personal effects, merchandise, &c., subject to sale, upon which are due storage charges for more than one year, stored under the names following:
Atlas M. M. Co.; Aubrey, S. C.; Bible, F. W.; Braun, Carl F.; Burke, V. E.; Bauman, A.; Barr, F. G.; Burtnett, L.; Babcock, J. W.; Bloomingdale Bros.; Berrell, Alice J.; Bowen, Louise; Bradley, Mrs. T.; Beatley, Miss M. A.; Clark, G. I.; Catrevas, T. N.; Clark, H. C.; Cole, M.; Cunningham, A.; Clark, Irene; Dodge, C. C.; Denham, C. E.; Delavan, F. E.; Eardley, Mrs. Fr.; Freund, M.; Feder, Mamie; Feder, Isaac; Grossman, A. J.; Gedney, A. G.; Grave, L. H.; Goldstone, A. M.; Guibert, Mrs. L.; Goelet, Sarah; Hamilton, Mrs. J.; Harris, Mrs. Leroy V.; Hubbe, B.; Hungleman, M.; Hahr, Mrs. M.; Hobbie, A. B.; Izor, H. B.; Jenkins, H. C.; Jones, Henry; Jungenfeld, Mrs. G.; Kletter, C.; Kerbel, Samuel; Kinch, W. M.; Kelly, Miss Minnie; Lemay, Mrs. M.; Lieb, John L.; Mullen, W. F.; Murray, William; McCook, George; Miller, J.; Matthews, H. W.; Mook, W. H.; Miller, ——; McKenzie

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,259 for $67.85; preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—Sunday morning, gold filigree bracelet, with green stones, on Madison Av. or 34th St. cars or Long Island ferry. Reward for return to 63 East 52d St.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Jerome or 8th Av., photo films and prints, from automobile. Reward at Room 6,009, 1 Madison Av.

LOST.—Sunday, Subway express, 12:30, Brooklyn Bridge, Poco camera, Brownie camera and photos. Reward. Communicate with Box C213 Times Downtown.

LOST—Sunday, Broadway car; match box; serpent design. Reward, return, 146 West 48th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

218T ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables, table guests accommodated; telephone; references

44TH ST., 217 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with exceptionally good table board; references.

45TH, 221 WEST.—Large and small handsomely furnished rooms; superior board; American family; moderate.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing; electric lights; telephone.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Large, pleasant room, all conveniences; excellent table.

98D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, with board; table board; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

125TH ST., 318 WEST.—Single room in private house, with board; very reasonable; references.

LENOX AV., 257, (123D St.)—Desirable, large cool rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Rooms; private baths; board optional; Summer prices; telephone.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187.—Furnished rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; convenient to all beaches; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11, Block from Wall St. Ferry.—Neighborhood, table high class; gentlemen; references; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Alcove, also hall room; excellent table; moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 14 WEST.—Large front, middle parlor, newly decorated; private bath; near 5th Av.; and rooms for two.

8TH, 25 WEST.—Rooms, $2, $3; suitable two; housekeeping privileges; single rooms, $1.25, $1.50.

18TH ST., 118 EAST.—Large, small, nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; centrally located; moderate.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized room; very comfortable; suitable lady, gentleman. Select house

23D ST., 361 WEST, (Langtry Residence.)—Southern family; cool front rooms; baths; conveniences; Summer rates.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; moderate prices; transients accommodated.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric lit, telephone; week, month; breakfast usual.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $3, parlor for business; others $1 50 upward.

43D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable cool room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

48TH ST., 210 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms; all improvements; select neighborhood; Summer rates.

52D ST., 65 WEST.—Exceptionally cool back parlor, large mirrors, wardrobes; pleasant rooms, with private bath; telephone; breakfast; Southerners accommodated.

55TH ST.—Refined gentlemen or couple desiring homelike, comfortable room accommodated, $6. Private House, Times, Times Square.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family, Owner.

84TH, 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms; bath convenient; L and cars; Summer rates.

84TH ST., 130 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; terms, $6. Bloodgood.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Front room, three windows; smaller room; running water; private house; references.

99TH ST., 67 WEST.—Front room and adjoining bedroom; separate entrance; Summer rates. Hanley.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room, select house; gentlemen or couple; meals if desired.

103D, 216.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, cool and light, ground floor. Jerolmon.

104TH ST., 79 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; private house; near "L"; telephone.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; near L; references.

COOL, clean rooms; breakfast optional; low rates Summer months; location ideal. 187 Madison Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (104th St.)—Superior rooms, suitable for two; refined; cleanliness, $4, $5

TRAINED NURSE can have furnished rooms in doctor's home, upper west side. Physician, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

HICKS ST., 170-17 Furnished rooms; all conveniences, excell table.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient

LAFAYETTE AV., 98.—Alcove and two connecting rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; references, telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 218.—Corner suite; seven windows, spacious, exceptionally comfortable magnificent vistas; accessible; reasonable.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high class neighborhood; apartments, rooms; meals optional; references.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618.—Large room, attractively furnished, dressing apartment attached; private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

ELDERLY COUPLE want to rent a floor in a private house, unfurnished. C., Box 203 Times Downtown.

Elderly couple wish to rent floor in private house, Harlem. C., 203 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young lady living in Brooklyn (not too young) for bookkeeping, typewriting, and general office work; must have a knowledge of bookkeeping and be a fair stenographer; one having some experience preferred. Address, giving age and salary expected, C., Box 202 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Office assistant and stenographer; good handwriting and accurate figuring essential; Protestant; salary, $8. C. D., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

Males.

DRIVERS WANTED.—Only strong healthy young men need apply; written references required; heavy work. Box C, 212 Times Downtown.

GERMANIA LIFE has opening for two experienced solicitors in its city department at the home office, under favorable terms; references required; policies issued with annual or deferred dividends under same premium and guarantees. New Child's Endowment. Call mornings, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Insurance brokers and men well connected; if life or fire business is slow, here is quick money; salary or commission; also opportunity live industrial men; cash down; no deductions, no lapses; sells at sight; new proposition; no competition, no restrictions; covers every accident, every sickness; free medical and surgical treatment, free identification, and dozen big selling points; ages 18 to 65; men and business women insured; merchants, professional men, mechanics. General Accident Assurance Corp., Perth, Scotland; ready talk business to good men; best territory. A. A. Mosher, Manager Industrial and Factory Department, 135 Broadway.

WANTED—Young man to learn banking business; graduate of high school or business college preferred; must reside on Washington Heights. Address in own hand writing, Bank, Box 1,026 Times, Harlem.

WANTED—Bookkeeper familiar with cost keeping and estimating, (high grade;) machine line; excellent opportunity; other positions on file. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED — Watchmaker; must know his business; no shoemaker need apply; best of references required. Trigger, 275 8th Av.

Young healthy men wanted in large mercantile house dealing in paper; only those anxious to learn the business need apply; written references required. Box C, 212 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARE OF INVALID, housekeeper, companion, mother's helper, or position of trust by cultured young woman. Mrs. M. Fletcher Davis, King's Bridge, city.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid, willing to assist with other work. Call at 18 East 40th St.; best references.

COOK, &c.—By competent, reliable woman as excellent cook, housekeeper, or caretaker in small family; excellent reference. McGrath, 224 East 78th St.

COOK.—First class; wages, $45. Call present employer's, 19 West 37th St.

LAUNDRESS, $25; cooks, $22; chambermaid and waitresses, cooks and laundresses, waitresses, nurses, general houseworkers, useful maid. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 211 East 42d St.

NURSE.—Experienced; take entire charge from birth; doctors' references and ladies. M 308 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' broad experience; commercial, electrical; thoroughly competent and rapid; accustomed to technical dictation; salary $13. Marion S., 258 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — A bright, wideawake young lady with a few months' experience; willing to learn; good education; refined; references; $7-$8. Capable, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; intelligent, active, wide awake; excellent speller, grammarian; references; moderate salary. Miss Dumary, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, and understands law, commercial work; well educated; references; $15. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Willing to assist bookkeeper and be generally useful; one year's experience; salary $6 to $7. Willing, 290 East 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Willing to be generally useful; six months' experience; salary $6 to $7. Advertiser, care of Simon, 227 East 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER desires position with good firm; experienced; start, $6. A., 187 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

BOOKKEEPER—Accountant; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

BUYER of printed supplies, expert in compiling catalogues, and other advertising literature; 15 years' experience; perfect system; will improve service and reduce cost; prominent financial and mercantile reference; no experimenter; a practical man in the business from youth up. C., 209 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Understands repairing, &c. Young, 218 Times Downtown.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; understands care of fine horses and carriages; 17 years' first-class references; will be found willing and obliging; disengaged at present. Coachman, 203 East 48th St.

MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN.—German-American; 10 years' experience in machine shop; salary expected, $75. Holle, 129 East Houston St.

PAINTER and PAPERHANGER.—German; paints rooms $1; papered, $1.75; references if required. Painter, 246 1st Av.

POSITION by young college man on shipboard, European service preferred; has had thorough practical experience with electrical machinery. Address R. W. C., 355 West 57th St.

REFINED BOY, 15, wishes farm work; good home; experienced. Summer, Times, Harlem.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR, former Brown instructor, desires permanent position or coaching for Summer; best of references. E. T. Williamson, Tuckerton, N. J.

TUTORING or clerical work for July and August; highest references. Accuracy, 305 Times, Times Square.

VALET and ATTENDANT.—Can shave and give massage. Valet, 1,304 Broadway.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, knowledge of French, German, and Spanish, desires permanent position. A., Box 118 Times Downtown.

ANDREWS WILL NOT SETTLED.

Justice Reserves Decision in Suit Brought by Relatives.

Supreme Court Justice Dowling reserved decision yesterday in the suit brought by relatives of the late Wallace C. Andrews for a proper construction of Mr. Andrews's will. Mr. Andrews was burned to death at his home in East Sixty-seventh Street on April 7, 1889. His wife was burned to death in the same fire.

When his will was opened it was found that $2,500,000 had been left to his executors, with instructions to use it in organizing an institution to be known as the Andrews Institute for Girls. The sum of $500,000 was left to be distributed among the testator's relatives.

Norman C. Andrews, a half-brother, with Emma H. and Edith Andrews contested the will, alleging that under an act of 1860, still in force, a testator who leaves a wife and child cannot bequeath more than one-half of his estate to charity. It was contended that before the institution could receive the bequest mentioned in the will it would have to prove that Mrs. Andrews died before her husband.

Surrogate Thomas admitted the will to probate, but the case was appealed, and it was referred back to the Supreme Court for a judicial construction of the will.

$1,000,000 FOR PLAYGROUNDS.

All the Boroughs Except Manhattan Will Be Benefited.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday appropriated $1,000,000 for playgrounds and $300,000 for athletic fields in all of the boroughs except Manhattan. The appropriations have been long delayed.

Alderman McCall, Chairman of the committee, explained that on previous occasions the board had not been informed as to the probable locations of the playgrounds and athletic fields, but that since then assurances had been given that they would be placed in the thickly populated districts.

The board also voted $90,000 for repairs to asphalt paving. An attempt was made to pass an appropriation of $12,000 to meet the increased expenses of the College of the City of New York, but it lacked one vote.

Other appropriations passed include $2,000,000 for the extension of the paid Fire Department in Queens and Richmond, and $70,000 for the construction of new buildings for the Department of Correction. The workhouse and the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island are to be improved under this appropriation.

BELMONT AND PETERS BUY QUEENS TROLLEYS

Pennsylvania Back of a Big Long Island Deal.

UNDERSTANDING WITH B. R. T.

As to a Metropolitan-Interborough Alliance, None Is in Sight Yet.

Contracts were signed yesterday between August Belmont, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, by which these two corporations jointly purchased the New York & Long Island Traction Company for approximately $1,500,000.

With the news of the purchase by these companies for joint account came a formal announcement that the lines of the traction company would be operated in conjunction with the Queens County trolley lines of the New York & Queens County Railroad, which the Interborough owns, for the general development of Queens County and as feeders for the Long Island Railroad.

As the Pennsylvania Railroad is the owner of the Long Island Railroad, the announcement of the transaction was taken in the financial district as an indication that a close community of interest had been formed between the Pennsylvania and the Interborough.

It also gave rise to reports that both the Pennsylvania and the New Haven Road were linked with the Interborough and that a consolidation of the Interborough and Metropolitan systems was likely at an early date because the Pennsylvania and Metropolitan had been looked upon as allies in the city's new rapid transit plans.

The first indication of a change in the Pennsylvania-Metropolitan alliance came when representatives of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Road, affiliated with the Pennsylvania, appeared before the Rapid Transit Commission recently to urge the improvement of the Interborough's Second and Third Avenue elevated lines for an outlet to the New Haven Road's Willis Avenue station, now under way, as part of its Harlem River Railroad improvements.

When the report of a possible Interborough-Metropolitan alliance was repeated at the office of August Belmont & Co., it was officially stated that there was absolutely no ground for any report of a consolidation of the Interborough and Metropolitan systems.

Under the terms of purchase of the New York and Long Island Traction Company by the Interborough and the Long Island Railroad, each of the latter companies has an equal interest in the corporation, and each company is equally represented in the new Board of Directors, which was announced yesterday from Mr. Belmont's office. Arthur Turnbull, who already was President of the Interborough's New York and Queens County Railroad, becomes also President of the New York and Long Island Traction Company, while the General Manager of the company is F. L. Fuller, now General Manager of the Queens County Electric Line.

The new Directors of the Long Island Traction Company are Messrs. Belmont and Peters, E. P. Bryan, Vice President of the Interborough; David C. Green, Assistant Secretary of the Long Island; Gen. James Jourdan, a Director of the Interborough; A. L. Langdon, Traffic Manager for the Long Island Railroad; Alfred Skitt, Manager of the Interborough's elevated lines; C. L. Addison, General Superintendent of the Long Island, and Mr. Turnbull. The other officers of the company now are Frank E. Haff and Jordan J. Rollins, as Secretary and Treasurer, respectively.

The New York and Queens County Railroad, already owned by the Interborough, operates nearly all the trolley lines running from Long Island City to Flushing, Elmhurst, Corona, Astoria, Whitestone, and College Point. Operated with the New York and Long Island Traction Company the combination controls practically all trolley franchises for the counties of Queens and Nassau. The New York and Long Island Traction Company owns 30½ miles of double track trolley road in the rapidly growing sections of Queens Borough. It has a completed line from Mineola to Freeport, running through Garden City, 8½ miles. The Hempstead and Queens Division runs through Hempstead and Belmont to Queens and connects with the Belmont Park race track. The South Shore Division runs from Freeport to Rockville Centre, five miles, with a continuation from Rockville Centre to the Brooklyn border line of 11 miles.

There is an extension under construction to Woodhaven and the company has other franchises for double track trolley lines from Freeport along the South Shore through Merrick, Seaford, Amityville, and Lindenhurst to Babylon, as well as a line from Queens to Creedmoor, and from New Hyde Park to Mineola. There are other important franchises for connecting links to the various systems which will be of great value to the New York and Queens Railroad in completing a trolley system for Queens County and as feeders to the Long Island Railroad.

The far-reaching effect of the agreement between the Interborough and the Pennsylvania, as owner of the Long Island, is made clear by a study of the traction situation in Queens. In the first place the Pennsylvania now is constructing four tunnels under the East River to connect the new Pennsylvania station at Eighth Avenue and Thirty-third Street with Long Island City. By these tunnels through trains will be run from all parts of Long Island direct to the Pennsylvania station in Manhattan, and thence under the Hudson River to points on the main Pennsylvania system. Under the franchise granted by the city the Pennsylvania Road is empowered to carry local passengers through its East River tunnel.

One of the Interborough Directors was asked yesterday if the Interborough-Pennsylvania combination would not bring the roads into direct competition with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

"Nonsense," he declared. "The Pennsylvania Road has had a working arrangement with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit for some time and the agreement between the Interborough and the Pennsylvania will not affect the Brooklyn Rapid Transit territory in the slightest degree."

ENGINE DODGED CHILDREN.

Driver Golden's Alternative Was the Smashing of a Milk Wagon.

Hugh Golden of Engine Company No. 9 is known as one of the most skillful drivers in the Fire Department, as well as one of the "nerviest." He has been hurt several times in avoiding cars that got in the way of his three fine horses. Yesterday he again gave proof of his skill and courage by wrecking a milk wagon to avoid running down a bevy of little children.

Mrs. Harris Simon accidentally set fire to a mattress at 141 Monroe Street yesterday morning while looking under her bed with a candle. Some one turned in an alarm, and Engine 9 turned out with Golden guiding the horses.

Swinging into Jefferson Street from Henry, Golden saw on one side a milk wagon and on the other half a hundred children dancing about a hurdy-gurdy. Turning the horses into the wagon, he avoided the children and demolished the wagon. The driver, Joseph Mathers, was thrown on the back of his black nag in a shower of milk and broken bottles, but was not hurt.

The fire had been put out when the engine at last arrived.

E. J. BUTLER APPOINTED.

St. Vincent de Paul Worker Is the New Tenement Commissioner.

Edmond J. Butler, Vice President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, was named by Mayor McClellan yesterday to be Tenement House Commissioner to succeed Thomas C. T. Crain, who resigned recently. Commissioner Butler will assume the duties of his office to-morrow. His salary will be $7,500.

In making the announcement Mayor McClellan said he was extremely gratified at having Mr. Butler's acceptance of the post. It is understood that the Mayor had offered the place to Thomas M. Mulry, President of the society of which Mr. Butler is Vice President. Mr. Mulry, however, was unable to accept. Both Mr. Mulry and Robert W. De Forest, who was the first Tenement House Commissioner, are understood to have suggested the name of Mr. Butler, having been associated with him for many years in tenement house reforms inaugurated by the Catholic societies of the city.

The new Commissioner is a Democrat, but is not affiliated with Tammany Hall. He is fifty years old, lives at 138 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, and has a real estate office at 140 West Forty-second Street. In addition to being Vice President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society Mr. Butler holds a similar office in the National Council of the body. He was Secretary of the State Conference of Charities and Correction last year, and a couple of weeks ago was appointed by Gov. Higgins to the Board of Managers of the Islip State Hospital. He also is a member of the local Board of Parole, Vice Chairman of the Home Bureau for the placing out of dependent children, Chairman of the Supply Committee of the Fresh Air Work, and a member of the Dependent Children's Aid Charities Organization Society.

HE WANTS THAT TIGER.

Ornament of the Cafe of That Name Coveted by an Alderman.

Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Henry W. Sykes of 346 Broadway receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Hanover & Grau, proprietors of the Tiger Café, at 12 Centre Street, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on Monday, on the application of Herman H. Oppenheimer of Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $500, and the order says that he can continue the business for ten days if he deems it favorable, and can purchase such supplies as are necessary to keep the business running. The goodwill is considered valuable, and Mr. Oppenheimer believes there may be a purchaser who will be willing to pay a large sum for it.

Mr. Sykes took possession of the place at 1 o'clock yesterday and posted notices on the door reciting his appointment as receiver.

After inspecting the place he locked the doors again and said that he did not care to take the responsibility of opening the place for business and purchasing new supplies. He would be responsible for the rent if he opened it; there is $1,166 rent overdue, and dispossess proceedings are to come up on the 23d inst. He thought it would be better to sell the business as a whole at private sale.

A Tammany Alderman was exceedingly anxious to buy the big stuffed tiger in the window of the place, but the receiver did not care to fix a price on it now. It is inventoried in the schedules at $300.

AWARD TO A HIGH BIDDER.

Cross River Dam Contract Goes to MacArthur-Winston Concern.

The contract for the construction of the Cross River masonry dam in the Croton watershed was awarded by the Aqueduct Commissioners yesterday to the MacArthur Brothers Company and Winston & Co., who put in the joint bid of $1,246,000, which was $166,000 higher than the lowest bid submitted by the Barton-Dunn Company, and next to the highest of the seven bids submitted.

The award of the contract either to the Dunn Company, to Naughton & Co., or the Parker-Ryan concern, the three lowest bidders, was opposed both by the engineers of the Aqueduct Board and the Finance Department on the ground that none of the contractors except the MacArthur-Winston combination had facilities to insure completing the work satisfactorily on time. Action on the award was delayed a month on account of the recommendation.

HAWLEY LIBRARY SOLD.

Francis Wilson and John Hay Among the Authors Represented.

A number of books from the library of the late United States Senator Joseph R. Hawley were sold at auction yesterday by the Merwin-Clayton Company, 20 East Twentieth Street.

Among the rarities in the sale were the following:

Wemyss's "Chronology of the American Stage," extended to six volumes by the insertion of rare views, &c., $27.

"History of the Indian Tribes of North America," by McKenney and Hall, colored plates, folio, Philadelphia, 1837, $81.

Francis Wilson's "Recollections of a Player," royal 8vo., boards, uncut, one of 120 copies, on hand-made paper, with portrait of author, signed, $6.50.

The first edition of Secretary John Hay's "Pike County Ballads" realized only 60 cents.

NO DUCES TRUCKLOADS.

Court Labels as Grotesque a Big Subpoena for Life Insurance President.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday handed down an opinion on the application of William Miller and others for a subpoena duces tecum against the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, wherein he designated the subpoena asked for as "grotesque," and refused to punish President Burnham of the company for contempt in not obeying it.

So many were the papers and books asked for that several trucks would have been required to haul them from the company's building to the courtroom. The plaintiffs, policy holders, brought an action against the company, asking among other things for an accounting.

LONG BRANCH PROPERTY SOLD

A. B. Wolf Pays $50,500 at Auction for John Daly's Place.

The John Daly property at Long Branch was sold yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, by Auctioneer J. Barry Lounsberry. Alexander B. Wolf was the successful bidder at $50,500.

The property consists of the entire block front on Ocean Avenue, between Cottage Place and South Bath Avenue, a plot 455 by 330, together with a clubhouse and five frame cottages.

It is understood that the purchaser has no immediate plans for dealing with the property.

Chemical Bank's New Building.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new banking house to be erected by the Chemical National Bank in Chambers Street, just west of Broadway. The new building will be four stories, with a façade of granite. That part of the old building fronting on Broadway will be remodeled into an entrance corridar to the new structure. The main banking room will be 75 feet wide and 100 feet long. An arched ceiling will support the central dome, which is to be lighted by windows of ornamental lattice work. The building will cost $350,000, according to the estimate of Architects Trowbridge & Livingston.

A 500-FOOT TOWER TO REPLACE CHURCH

Metropolitan Life's Plans for a New Structure.

PARKHURST'S CHURCH THERE

The Company Will Raze It and Erect There One of the Tallest Buildings in the World.

On the site of Dr. Parkhurst's Madison Square Presbyterian Church the Metropolitan Life Insurance Campany is about to put up one of the tallest buildings in the world. It will go more than 500 feet into the air. Napoleon Le Brun & Son made the preliminary plans.

The company already owns the rest of the block and will raze the church as soon as the new edifice on the opposite corner of Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street is finished. The lofty tower will bear somewhat the same relation to the Metropolitan Life building as the tower on the Madison Square Garden does to the Garden.

"Five hundred and sixty feet is a little exaggeration," said Mr. Le Brun yesterday, when one account of the plans was shown to him, "but it will not be so very far from that. I am sure it will be a great ornament to the city.

"It is really too early to speak of the plans in detail. Work can't be begun until the church is taken down, of course. But the tower will have offices in it and elevators running up to the top."

The structure will have a frontage of 75 feet on Madison Avenue and 150 feet on East Twenty-fourth Street. Its base will cover something like 10,000 square feet, which is twice as large as the space covered by any one of two or three skyscrapers in New York. The St. Paul Building stands on only about 6,000 square feet.

The whole block owned by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company measures approximately 450 feet by 200 feet. To get it the Company had to buy the Lyceum Theatre and the Academy of Design as well as Dr. Parkhurst's church. The theatre and academy have been torn down and the ground occupied by part of the recent addition to the Metropolitan Life Building.

Though the tower will not be as high as the Washington Monument, 555 feet, and perhaps not as high as the tower on the Philadelphia City Hall, 537 feet, it will be higher than the Statue of Liberty, some of the loftiest cathedrals of the Old World, or the Pyramid of Cheops.

The problem for the architects in a building of this sort is harder than the engineering problem. It is hard to make such a building, particularly if the base is square, look like anything but a big box on end. Tall towers all over the world have been studied with diligence before planning it.

PASTOR'S WIFE A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Keevil Victim of Overwork in Second Avenue Baptist Parish.

In an attack of acute melancholia brought on by ill-health and overwork Mrs. Pauline Keevil, wife of the Rev. Charles J. Keevil, pastor of the Second Avenue Baptist Church, ended her life yesterday morning by inhaling illuminating gas. So carefully did she set about her plan that, although left alone by her family only twenty minutes while they were at breakfast, life was gone when they returned to her side.

Mrs. Keevil had closed windows and doors before burying herself under blankets on the bed. Then she put to her mouth a tube leading from a gas jet that she had opened. As soon as the husband discovered her he sent for the nearest physician, Dr. J. Edward Grant, who responded within a few minutes. She was beyond medical assistance.

The Second Avenue Baptist Church is one of the large institutional churches on the lower east side, standing between Ninth and Tenth Streets. It carries on a very extensive work among the poor. The headquarters for that work is in the New York Baptist Mission Society Home, adjoining the church, which also contains the pastor's residence. One of the principal patrons of the church is John D. Rockefeller, who once caused a former pastor, the Rev. Daniel Potter, to be ousted from his charge. At that time the parsonage, after a two weeks' siege, was surrendered to police and Deputy Sheriffs.

Mr. Keevil left his former pastorate at Woodside, L. I., about three years ago to take charge of the Second Avenue Church and its institutions. His wife put all her energies into the parish work at the start, giving particular attention to the children. She was even then in poor health, and the additional tax on her strength soon brought on serious illness. Not long ago she had to take to her bed. The rest brought improvement, and yesterday it had been decided that she was to go to her parents' home at Hawkensville.

The prospect of a change seemed to have raised her spirits. She seemed so well that, contrary to their custom, the entire family, including her husband, her mother-in-law, two small children, and two nieces, ventured to take breakfast at the same time. Mr. Keevil was the first to leave the table to hasten back to his wife.

Mrs. Keevil was a descendant of a family that has lived in this State almost 300 years. She was the daughter of the late John Harrer, a dealer in furniture. She was forty years old. The two children are six and three years old, respectively.

'PHONE COUPLE WED HERE.

Came from Philadelphia — Bachelor Magistrate Ties the Knot.

John Henry Rareshide, thirty-three years old, of 1,618 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Superintendent of one of the telephone exchanges in that city, and Miss Irene Maria Clark, twenty-four years old, of 614 Mountain Street, an operator in the same exchange, came to New York to be married yesterday. They were not married at home because of parental opposition, which the couple now think will be easily overcome.

The couple were married by Magistrate Whitman in the Yorkville Court. Magistrate Whitman is the only bachelor on the Board of City Magistrates, and he confesses to a certain shyness, but the bride was so charming that he surrendered at once and quickly maried the pair. It was his first marriage in court, and, in fact, his first anywhere.

After the ceremony the couple sent the news to Philadelphia by telegraph.

CITY COLLEGE CLASS DAY.

A Skit, with Professors Caricatured, a Feature of the Exercises.

Class day at the College of the City of New York was celebrated yesterday afternoon in the chapel of the college building, at Twenty-third Street and Lexington Avenue. The feature of the exercises was a play, "The Cannibal Isle," which was written by Mark Eisner and Herbert Walsh, and the leading characters of which were caricatures of the professors.

The average of the class is twenty years and two months. The favorite occupation is teaching. Engineering, medicine, and law came next in the order named in the voting.

President Finley has instituted an innovation at the college this year. The sub-freshmen beginning this year will have their own graduation from the academic department to the college itself, thus cutting off the sub-freshman classes from the college proper.



We turn on the hose to-day.

15573 pairs of men's fancy socks.

Mostly French lisles, with a few cottons—every pair imported.

Patterns—a maze of 'em, both quiet and roaring loud.

Quantities in shades of brown for wear with russet shoes.

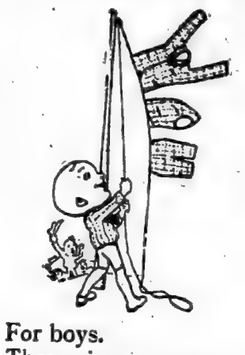
Fully two thirds are regular 50 cent socks—the balance 35 cent quality.

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.



For boys.

Three piece summer suits; just a handful, but all we've left.

All new this year—every one.

Were $13, $12.50, $12, $11, $10, $9.50 and $8.50.

All $7.50 now.

For men.

At Warren St. and 32nd St. stores only.

Another handful—Norfolk jackets with long trousers.

77 young men's sizes, 32, 33, and 34 chest. $5; were $14 to $18.

60 men's sizes, 34 chest and up. $10; were $16 to $22.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.



Let Us Clothe You.

I'm selling Outing Suits for **$10**, that clothiers will be making a big hullabaloo about "in August sales!" It's their $15 value now.

Moe Levy & Co.,

119 to 125 Walker St.,

Three Blocks East of Broadway.

Branch at 1457 Broadway

FOUR NEW INSPECTORS ARE NAMED BY M'ADOO

Police Captains Hogan, Flood, Nally, and Sweeney Promoted.

ADVISERS PASS ON THEM

One of the New Inspectors, Flood, Was Once a Teacher—Nally a Civil War Veteran.

Acting Inspector Hogan and Captains Flood, Nally, and Sweeney were made Police Inspectors yesterday by Commissioner McAdoo after the Advisory Committee on Promotions, Col. George R. Dyer, John D. Crimmins, Walter T. Oakman, R. A. C. Smith, and David McClure, and ex-officio, Chief Inspector Moses W. Cortwright had recommended the promotions.

The new Inspectors were sworn in by Chief Clerk Kipp, and will be assigned to-day. They and the other candidates, Captains Hodgins, O'Connor, Formosa, and Gallagher, appeared before the committee singly before it announced its choice to fill four vacancies from the Civil Service eligible list.

John F. Flood is perhaps the most popular and best-known of the new Inspectors. He has been chiefly distinguished by his suavity and tact, keeping out of trouble, superiority among the clerical staff at the Central Office, and activity as a police precinct commander. He was a school teacher and became a policeman on Sept. 11, 1886, and his advantages in education made him valuable to Chiefs Byrnes, Conlin, McCullagh, and Devery at Police Headquarters. He was promoted to a Captaincy by the York-Sexton board and went to the West Forty-seventh Street Station from the Eldridge Street command, that has been so rocky to many police captains.

James F. Nally, as a veteran and an "eligible," controlled his own promotion. He has been on the force since June 1, 1877, and did duty up to the rank of Sergeant in the Madison Street command. He was advanced to Roundsman and Sergeant by the Roosevelt board, and Commissioner Partridge created him a Captain. Much of his time in this rank was served on Staten Island. He was transferred to the West One Hundredth Street command shortly before his son became involved in a brawl in "Little Coney Island," in which a "bouncer" for a resort was shot. His war service was in the Sixty-ninth New York State Regiment, and lasted three months.

William G. Hogan has always been classed as a sterling good fellow and an excellent policeman. He went into police service on Oct. 20, 1888, and was made Roundsman and Sergeant while serving on the staff of Chief McCullagh. Commissioner Greene gave him his Captaincy. Much of his duty as Sergeant was done in the Harbor Squad command. Hogan has done duty in the Second Inspection District since Inspector Titus and Captains O'Connor and Tighe were tried for neglect of duty in the matter of poolrooms and disorderly resorts in the district. As a Captain he first did duty in the Bronx, Park, and later in the East Sixty-seventh Street command.

Dennis Sweeney first did duty as a patrolman on Nov. 17, 1888, and his ranking dates are: Roundsman, 1892, and Sergeant, 1897. Commissioner Greene made him a Captain in May, 1903. As a Sergeant he commanded the bicycle squad. Recently he was in command in Leonard Street, and while there handled the Nan Patterson case. He kept this dry goods district bailiwick clean, and when Capt. Nally was removed from West One Hundredth Street he was sent there to remedy evils there that sprung up under Nally, and made a success of his commission.

Arrivals on the Kronprinz.

Among the passengers who arrived on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday were ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, Gen. Victor L. Baughman of Baltimore, Mrs. Avery D. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Damrosch, ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin, and Gen. and Mrs. T. M. Schofield.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase.
Beginning Next Monday, "THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY," Presenting Stella Mayhew, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don & 100 others. Also 2d Edition "LIFTING THE LID."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. Every Evening 8:15, Including Sunday. Red Domino at 9. Co Co and Genuine Novelties. "WHEN WE ARE FOR

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cool and showery; westerly breezes.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,316. * * * * NEW YORK. THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

CENTRAL'S 18-HOUR FLIER IS WRECKED

Switch Open and Locked at Mentor, Ohio----Eleven Killed.

JOHN R. BENNETT IS A VICTIM

Cars Are Burned Up—Eighteen or Twenty Persons Injured—Fourth Trip of the Train.

By Long-Distance Telephone to The New York Times.

MENTOR, Ohio, June 21.—The Twentieth Century Limited, east-bound, the new eighteen-hour flier from Chicago to New York, over the Lake Shore and New York Central Railroads, was wrecked and partly burned opposite the passenger station of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway in this village to-night at 9:30 o'clock. Eleven of the passengers and trainmen were killed and eighteen or twenty injured.

The identified dead and injured are:

The Dead.

BENNETT, JOHN R., lawyer, New York; burned to death.
BLAIR, ——, brakeman, Detroit.
FRENCH, ——, colored barber.
McKAY, D.,
MORGAN, T. R., Secretary of Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company, Rocky River.
NICKEY, W. D., New York; identified by Y. M. C. A. card.
GIBSON, J. H., Chicago, passenger.
RODGERS, ——, fireman, New Rochelle, New York.
TYLER, ALLEN, engineer, Collingwood, Ohio; crushed under engine.
WALTERS, N. B., baggage master, Hamburg, N. Y.
One unidentified man.

Injured.

ARTHUR, ALVIN, Milwaukee, Wis.
BRYANT, J. F., Toledo, Ohio.
BRECKENRIDGE, Mrs.
BEDSMITH, S. C., 115 East Seventy-fourth Street; slightly.
CORDUA, R. C., salesman, Brooklyn; slightly.
HEDD, A. F., London, England, of Otis Steel Company; mortally.
KENNEDY, J. A., San Francisco; slightly.
LANGDON, J. H., Chicago; probably mortally.
MORGAN, T. R., Cleveland, Ohio.
ROGERS, ——, Dayton, Ohio; probably mortally.
WELLMAN, C. H., Cleveland; probably mortally.
WRIGHT, H. H., Chicago; dying.

Missing.

GRAHAM, ——, fireman of train
MORGAN, THOMAS R., Cleveland.

This was the fourth trip of the new flier, the first having been made on Sunday last. The train left Cleveland, twenty miles west of Mentor, a few minutes late, and was running at full speed, about seventy miles an hour, when the accident occurred.

In front of the passenger station here a new switch had just been put in. When the engine struck the switch it left the rails, dragging after it the first three cars of the train and dashed at full speed into the Lake Shore freight station on the opposite side of the track from the passenger station.

The engine dashed into the freight house and turned over on its side, pinning the engineer in the wreckage and killing him instantly. From the coals of the firebox fire started at once, and the first two cars of the train—the combination baggage and smoker and a sleeper—were destroyed, together with the freight station.

The people of Mentor flocked to the scene within a few minutes after the accident occurred. Among the men and women of Mentor and those who were uninjured there were many deeds of heroism. Women vied with the men in the work of rescue. When the work was begun one man in overalls, whose name is unknown, heard a moan near the engine.

Snatching a blanket from one of the women, he wrapped it around his head and shoulders and rushed into the hissing steam and heat. For a few moments it was thought that he was lost, but he soon appeared, dragging out one of the wounded passengers. There was a cheer from the crowd, and when the doctors had taken care of the passengers he calmly held out two scalded hands and arms, and laconically remarked:

"Doc, I reckon there is a little oil coming to me."

The doctor dressed his wounds and some one asked him his name. "Oh, I'm just a farmer and happened to be going through the town," he replied.

"You're a hero," remarked one of the women.

"No," he said, when his arms were bandaged, "Just a farmer," and getting on his wagon he drove homeward, holding the reins in his burned and bandaged hands.

Perhaps the only injured man who could tell a coherent story of his experience in the combination car was Mr. Corduay, a traveling salesman, who was among the first to be taken from the car.

"The combination car was crowded," he said, "and I was discussing the speed of the train when suddenly there was a terrible crash.

"There were hoarse shouts of men, a great rending of timbers, a terrible upheaval, and then all turned black. I felt something pressing my head with agonizing force and then came the awful heat of the engine, and I gave up there and then. There were cries from what seemed to be the outside world, and then I saw the face of a man, who told me to hang on, that help was coming.

"'Can you move?' he shouted. 'My head is caught,' I replied. He cut away with his axe and then taking me by the legs jerked me out."

Pullman Conductor O'Neil checked up his berths and found that there were exactly sixty-seven passengers on the train. Of this number at least twenty must have been in the combination car.

Henry Bomberger, a Mentor gardner, was the first man to enter the buffet car, then a mass of smoldering ruins. He climbed through the window with the assistance of station operator Liner.

"I found the car crowded with screaming men," he said. "The first man cried, 'My God, my legs!' as I tumbled him through the window. I think I shoved and pulled eight men from the car into the hands of Italian trackmen, who carried them into the depot.

"Just then came the cry of fire and at the same time a wailing cry for help from a big man in a corner of the car. I rushed over, but found the man pinned down by the seats.

"I pulled at his arms after trying to lift the seats, but it was no use. Then came a roar of steam and I was forced to leave the car, which was then ablaze. The body of the man whom I tried to pull out was removed from the car hours later."

The question of the open switch was quickly solved. Train hands reported that immediately after the wreck they inspected the switch and found it locked open. H. C. Brodway is the railway agent here and A. C. Liner the night operator.

Brodway said that when he left the station for home at 6 o'clock the switch was open and Liner said that when No. 10 Eastbound had passed through, 45 minutes before, the switch was closed and there was no difficulty. No train passed East after that. The fact that the switch was open and locked open seems to indicate that the wreck was due to malice.

Assistant General Passenger Agent Moon made this statement:

"The switch was open and locked open, and you can form your own conclusion. No one has a key except an employe of the company, unless it was a discharged employe, or the key had been stolen.

Fire apparatus was summoned from Painesville, Ohio, but the cars and the freight station could not be saved. A special train was promptly made up and the dead and injured were taken to Cleveland.

Every doctor and nurse in Painesville and the entire Fire Department went to the scene.

The train consisted of five cars, four Pullman cars behind the buffet car. The engine was of the Atlantic type. The equipment throughout was the best that money could buy, and cost the company over $200,000.

FREIGHT CREW IS BLAMED.

Supposed to Have Left Switch Open—Panic on Sleeping Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 21.—Running at a rate of at least sixty miles an hour, the east-bound Twentieth Century Limited train on the Lake Shore Railroad dashed into an open switch at the passenger station at Mentor, twenty-two miles east of this city, shortly before 10 o'clock to-night.

Four or five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen badly injured. The combination baggage and smoking buffet car and the car behind it caught fire and were destroyed.

It is believed that the switch was left open by the crew of a freight train, which had occupied a siding some time before the limited came along.

When the engine struck the switch it left the rails and plowed into the ground, tearing up the track. The two cars following it jammed into it with great force and were crushed, the fire from the engine setting them aflame.

Those in the rear coaches who were not injured set about at once to rescue those in the burning cars. The fire spread with great rapidity, and it was with much difficulty that passengers were pulled from the debris.

About sixty passengers in the four Pullman cars behind the combination car were thrown into a panic. Men, women, and children who had not retired rushed wildly through the cars. Several are believed to have been injured in the mad rush to get out of the cars after they left the rails and were overturned. The train carried more people on this trip than at any time since it started on the faster schedule.

The Lake Shore officials at once summoned all the doctors within reach, a number coming from Cleveland. Fire Departments from Mentor and Painesville were called and set to work on the burning cars.

The combination car was burned completely and cooled off at 11:30, so that rescuers could get to work. About fifteen passengers were known to have been riding in this car, and at least six of the number are dead. Four unidentified bodies were taken from the car while it was burning.

Engineer Tyler was taken from under the side of the engine dead about two hours after the wreck.

The nine injured people were taken from the combination car and sent to Cleveland on a special train leaving Mentor at 11:30. Wrecking crews arrived on the scene at 11:45 from Collins, Wood and Ashtabula. All traffic was blocked.

Pullman Conductor J. J. O'Neil took from the sleepers assisted by his porters, the blankets and bedding and laid them out on the lawn near the depot. The injured were rescued within ten minutes. After that the fire became so intense that further efforts at rescue were futile.

Dr. Ingersoll and Dr. Lowe of Mentor were on the scene in a short time with a corps of nurses. In an incredibly short time the work of dressing the scalded and mangled was begun. Relief trains from Willoughby and Painesville followed

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After all, USHER'S, one Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

STEAM PIPE BURSTS IN HOTEL MANHATTAN

Woman Dead and Hotel Fireman Badly Scalded.

LIGHTS OUT, ELEVATORS STOP

Street Cars Couldn't Run for Escaping Steam—Panic Among the Guests.

A steam pipe burst at 11 o'clock last night in the second sub-cellar of the Manhattan Hotel, under the Madison Avenue sidewalk. All the lights on the ground floor and through the middle section of the hotel went out. Steam poured up through the grilled openings into Madison Avenue and up the elevator shafts into the body of the Manhattan. Guests became excited and rushed to and fro frantically asking what was the matter.

A woman servant of the hotel was killed by the bursting of the pipe. She was standing in the cellar, talking with James McQuade, a fireman, when the accident occurred. The steam enveloped them and burned them horribly. All that was known of the woman was that her name was Norman.

Policeman Kennedy of the East Fifty-first Street Station was near the hotel. He made a rush for the cellar to bring out whoever was hurt. Hotel employes carrying the unconscious man and woman met him, and he was told that his services were not needed.

Policeman Cook ran up just after Kennedy and ordered an ambulance from Flower Hospital. Some one had already sent to Bellevue, though, and it turned out that somebody else had summoned a private ambulance. The Bellevue ambulance beat the others out and started with the two victims. The woman died on the way to the hospital. McQuade has a fair chance of recovery.

The steam escaping into Madison Avenue put a stop to traffic temporarily. It was so thick that cabmen could not see ten feet through it. Surface cars and all other vehicles had to stop. The reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Station were ordered to the hotel.

Some of the guests at once decided to move out; they had their baggage carried to other hotels that cluster around the Grand Central Station. They were frightened at first, and then indignant when they discovered that there was no reason to be frightened.

McQuade and the woman were cousins. They were standing close to the boiler and had no time to get out of the way when the pipe, which was inside the boiler, burst. The woman's body was found at the bottom of the elevator shaft, where she had run in an effort to escape. Not only did the lights go out, but the elevators stopped for lack of power.

One of the most exciting incidents following the accident was the stopping of a passenger elevator between the fifth and fourth floors of the hotel. The fifth floor was in darkness. The car, filled with passengers, was descending. It had passed the fifth floor, where the lights were out, when it suddenly stopped. The passengers became excited. Several shouted for help.

One man demanded that a ladder be brought to take them out to the fourth floor. A bellboy who was about to put up the ladder was stopped by another employe, who said there was no danger, and the passengers would be released in a few minutes. They were held between floors for twenty minutes, and all that time kept up a continuous shout to be released.

The appearance of the police reserves from the East Fifty-first Street Station had a great deal to do with calming and quieting the guests and preventing the possibility of thieves getting into the hotel.

Edward H. Patch, manager of the Manhattan, said to a TIMES reporter that the accident was similar to that which occurred at the hotel on May 22, except that this time the trouble occurred in another boiler.

"So far as I have been able to learn from a hurried investigation," said Mr. Patch, "it was caused by a rupture of a six-inch steam tube in one of the five steam boilers in the sub-cellar. There was really no explosion. The steam shot out from the ruptured piping, filling the boiler room.

"McQuade, who was one of fifteen men employed on the floor, was in the boiler room, but managed to get out and make his way to the next floor to the cafe. The woman was also an employe named Noonan. I have been informed that in passing up stairs from the laundry, which is on that floor, she stopped at the boiler room to talk with McQuade. While they were talking the pipe burst.

"Mr. Stewart, the engineer in charge, immediately telephoned up to the hotel office, telling what had happened and asking that an ambulance be called. Before he got through telephoning the lights began to go out on the main floor and on the second and fifth floors.

"As the steam left the boiler, which was a twin of another adjoining, the power weakened in the dynamo plant, and this caused the lights to go out. The power operating the elevator cars also ceased, and the cars were stopped for about twenty minutes.

"One of the clerks telephoned for an ambulance, another supervised the work of lighting up the candelabras on the main floor and on the second and fifth floors. In the meantime the employes went about informing the guests that they were in no danger. Then Engineer Stewart went into the boiler room and succeeded in shutting off the steam, and got the auxiliary plant at work, so that within half an hour we had the hotel lighted as usual.

"The guests who left their rooms went back satisfied after we explained that they were in no danger. When the ambulance arrived McQuade and the women were taken out by way of the delivery entrance in the rear, and few of the guests knew that any one had been injured.

"Just what caused the pipes in the boiler to break is a matter that I cannot understand. The five boilers were recently inspected by Inspectors from the Maryland Casualty Company and by the city's inspectors. Within thirty days an official inspection of this particular boiler had been made, and it was reported in proper shape."

The accident on May 22 last resulted in the death of James Doran, a fireman, who, with eleven others, was at work in the cellar where last night's accident occurred. Doran was shoveling coal into one of the furnaces when there was an explosion, followed by the hissing of steam. The boiler room and the rooms in which the refrigerating plant and dynamo are situated, were quickly filled with steam, driving out all of the employes but Doran.

On this occasion Engineer Stewart acted as he did last night, going into the boiler room and shutting off the steam, although he risked his life in doing so. In searching about the place with a lantern he stumbled over the body of Doran, who had been scalded to death by the escaping steam.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New York Central, leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse, 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

ITHACA SUFFERS BY FLOOD.

City Dark and Railways Suspend—Cloudburst Caused Havoc.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, June 21.—It is estimated that $100,000 damage was done by floods in this city to-day. Heavy rain fell for twelve hours, beginning at dawn.

East of Ithaca, at the headwaters of the three creeks which flow through the city, there was a cloudburst. Many road and railway bridges were washed away. Both the Lackawanna and Lehigh Railroads are crippled, the Elmira and Cortland division of the latter being out of commission.

Half the city lying below the College Hill, but not including the business section, is under water. The city is in darkness, and street railway traffic is suspended owing to damage at power houses. The high-water mark seems to have been reached.

GASKILL WRECKED TRUST CO.

Philadelphia Institution Lost $80,000 Through His Forgeries.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The City Trust, Safe Deposit, and Surety Company, at 927 Chestnut Street, closed its doors to-day after several months of precarious existence, because of the discovery that it was a victim of the Benjamin H. Gaskill forgeries to the extent of $80,000.

This sum in itself ordinarily would not have affected the institution, but the discovery came just as the company was emerging from under a load of financial troubles, and J. Hampton Moore, only three weeks ago elected its President, was forced to acknowledge insolvency. Albert L. Taber, a State Bank Examiner, was made temporary receiver.

The company will liquidate, and it is the belief of the Board of Directors, as well as Receiver Taber, that all depositors will be paid in full.

Explaining the failure, President Moore said:

"Beginning in 1898 this company loaned to B. H. Gaskill & Co., upon most excellent securities, until the aggregate of the loan reached $155,000. Of this amount $70,000 was paid after Mr. Gaskill's death. That left a balance due the company of $85,000, for which it was believed the collateral security amounted in value to $127,000. These securities left with the company several years ago were found, upon examination yesterday, to have been forged. Their actual value was a little over $5,000, making the loss to the company nearly $80,000."

The last statement of the company, issued May 29 of this year, showed the total resources to be $2,286,591 and the total liabilities to be $1,337,060, but the assets included the $80,000 of fictitious Gaskill securities and some Appleyard paper, the amount of which could not be learned. The call loans upon collateral amounted to $786,556 and the deposits subject to check aggregated $1,385,814.

Further investigation to-day of the operations of Gaskill reveals the fact that Gaskill borrowed money from certain New York financial institutions, security for which he gave in "raised" stock certificates. It is also believed that Gaskill obtained loans from banks in small towns on fraudulent certificates. The amount that New York banks and trust companies will lose has not yet been ascertained.

The administrators to-day issued this statement:

"The liabilities of the Gaskill estate, so far as ascertained, should not exceed $600,000. There are substantial assets, including about $75,000 in cash, seats on the New York and Philadelphia Stock Exchanges, worth together $100,000, and valid securities, the amount of which should be considerable, but cannot at present be exactly ascertained."

100 WORKMEN SHOT DOWN.

50,000 Paraders at Lodz Suddenly Attacked by Troops.

LODZ, June 21.—Eighteen persons were killed and 100 were wounded to-night by volleys fired by dragoons and Cossacks on a procession of 50,000 workmen which had been organized as a demonstration against the Government.

The demonstration had been quietly arranged. At 8 o'clock the workmen, 50,000 strong, with thirty flags, marched through Piotrokowska Street, shouting "Down with despotism!" They gathered in the old market place, where speeches were made by Socialists.

Up to this point the police had not interfered. At 9 o'clock the procession reformed and marched up Glowna Street, when suddenly the Cossacks and dragoons rushed from side streets and fired a number of volleys.

The crowd fled panic-stricken, leaving the dead and wounded.

BATH BEACH TRAIN PANIC.

Women Fainted When Flagman Was Killed Near Brooklyn Bridge.

A man was killed and a panic caused yesterday afternoon when a Bath Beach and Coney Island train, running on the elevated railroad tracks through Adams Street from Brooklyn Bridge, struck a misplaced switch just after it had passed Concord Street.

The train was not running at a high rate of speed or there would have been a more serious accident. It happened at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the homeward rush had just begun.

Joseph Brooks, twenty-two years old, a flagman employed by the company, who lived at 1,083 Decatur Street, was the man killed. He was standing in the middle track, where cars are stalled when occasion requires, just beyond the switch.

The train had ust turned the curve leading from the bridge, and Brooks, who did not see the open switch, signalled the motorman to proceed.

Suddenly the forward car swerved, and before the motorman could halt the train or the flagman could get out of the way, he was struck and knocked under the wheels. William J. Cole, the motorman, who up to this time had retained his presence of mind and had done everything in his power to avert an accident, became panic-stricken, and, jumping from his post, ran away. He was later arrested and taken to the Adams Street Police Station.

When the train swerved the several hundred passengers on board were thrown to one side. Several women fainted.

Gen. Stoessel Vindicated.

LONDON, June 21.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from St. Petersburg says the commission appointed to investigate the capitulation of Port Arthur finds that the surrender of the fortress was justifiable.

ROOSEVELT SEVERE ON THE EQUITABLE

Crooked Methods, He Says---Wants Federal Supervision.

INDORSES MORTON AS CHIEF

Letter Included in Correspondence Over Santa Fe Prosecution—Moody Upheld.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—President Roosevelt, in a letter to Paul Morton, has declared that "crooked and objectionable practices have hitherto prevailed" in the Equitable Assurance Society, and has also declared that the Equitable trouble has furnished another argument for Federal supervision of insurance.

This letter was written in reply to one from Mr. Morton after his resignation of the post of Secretary of the Navy. Mr. Morton defended himself against the charges that he had been concerned in the granting of illegal rebates while Vice President of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway.

The whole correspondence between Attorney General Moody and Messrs. Judson Harmon and Frederick N. Judson, the special counsel who resigned because they were not permitted to prosecute the officers of the Santa Fé, and Messrs. Moody and Morton and the President, was made public here to-day.

Roosevelt's Letter to Morton.

President Roosevelt's letter to Mr. Morton was dated June 12 and was as follows:

"I have received your letter of the 5th inst. in reference to your action concerning the rebates which the Inter-State Commerce Commission have found to have been granted by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad to the Colorado Fuel Company at the time you were Vice President of the railroad.

"Not a shred of testimony, so far as I know, has been presented from any source, whether by the Inter-State Commerce Commission or by the special counsel employed by the Department of Justice, which personally implicates you in granting these rebates. In your letter you show not only that you were ignorant of the existence of such rebates, but that you had taken every possible step to see that neither in this case nor in any other were any rebates granted, and you quote documents which show that your subordinates were repeatedly and explicitly warned to obey the law as regards these rebates, as well as in all other respects.

"With this showing on your part, and in view of the fact that, as I have said, not a shred of testimony has been produced against you from any source whatever, I do not think that you need pay any further heed to the accusations that have been made against you.

"I do not myself need any corroboration of any statement you make, but if I did need it, it would be furnished by the boldness and frankness with which over three years ago, and before any of the proceedings with which we are now dealing took place, you testified to the entire truth in connection with the taking of rebates from the railroads; and it is deeply discreditable that this testimony should not only now be quoted against you, but with shameless perversion of the truth should be quoted as having been given by you in this case.

Railroad Men Opposed President.

"At the time when you gave this testimony the Inter-State Commerce law in the matter of rebates was practically a dead letter. Every railroad man admitted privately that he paid no heed whatever to it and the Inter-State Commerce Commission had shown itself absolutely powerless to secure this heed.

"When I took up the matter and endeavored to enforce obedience to the law on the part of the railroads in the question of rebates, I encountered violent opposition from the great bulk of the railroad men, and a refusal by all of those to whom I spoke to testify in public to the very state of affairs which they freely admitted in private.

"You alone stated that you would do all in your power to break up this system of giving rebates; that you strongly objected to it; but that as long as the law was a dead letter the railroads which preferred to obey it were forced to disobey it if they were to continue in business at all, under the competition of their less scrupulous fellows.

"I agreed with you cordially that the only way in which it would be possible to secure the enforcement of the law would be by making it effective against all railroads alike, as, if some were allowed to violate it, it necessarily meant that the others in self-protection would be driven to violate it also; and I cannot too heartily commend the fearless and frank way in which you (and you alone) came forward and in the interest of the Government and the public gave legal evidence of the facts which every one in interest privately admitted to exist, but which, the Inter-State Commerce Commission had previously been unable legally to establish.

Morton's Service to the Nation.

"It was primarily due to this testimony of yours that we were able to put so nearly effective a stop to the system of rebates as it then existed. You rendered a great public service by your testimony. You enabled the Government to accomplish in the interest of the public what it could not otherwise have accomplished, and you showed yourself to be, more than any other railroad man with whom I came in contact, zealous in your endeavor to see that the law should no longer remain a dead letter, but that all the railroads alike should be required to obey it.

"Your manliness and frankness in this matter attracted my particular attention. It showed you to be, in my judgment, a man whose word could be trusted absolutely, and whose desire to do full justice and to have it done could likewise be trusted.

"When a vacancy occurred in the Navy Department I made up my mind that I wished you in my Cabinet—where, permit me to reiterate, you have shown yourself to be one of the most faithful and devoted public servants with whom it has ever been my good fortune to be connected. You came in at my urgent request and in spite of your natural reluctance to accept the very heavy financial loss in which taking the position of Secretary of the Navy necessarily involved you.

"I certainly would not shield you because you are in my Cabinet; but equally certain I shall not sanction an attack upon you which I would not dream of sanctioning if you had not become a member of my Cabinet.

Great Work in Equitable.

"Since I accepted your resignation as a member of my Cabinet you have undertaken perhaps the greatest and most important work now open to any business man, in assuming control of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. You do not need to be told again the confidence I have in you and my belief in your absolute sincerity of purpose and your unflinching courage.

"I know that the mere fact that you have consented thus to take control of the society means that there will be a genuine attempt to make a new, clean management, a control really and honestly in the interest of the policy holders, and one which will make impossible the crooked and objectionable practices that have hitherto prevailed in the society.

"Ex-President Cleveland, in consenting to act as one of the three Trustees to hold the stock of the society and to use the voting power of such stock in the selection of Directors, concludes his letter by saying: 'We shall be safer if we regain our old habit of looking at the appropriation to personal uses of property and interests held in trust in the same light as other forms of stealing.'

"In other words, you and Mr. Cleveland intend to see that the affairs of the society are managed not merely with the honesty requisite in order to keep clear of criminal proceedings, but with the fine sense of honor which recognizes in the trustee—and that is what the man responsible for the management of any great business corporation is nowadays—the duty of managing his business affairs with a high sense of obligation not only to the stockholders and the policy holders, but to the general public.

Square Deal for Policy Holders.

"Mr. Cleveland has especially stipulated that he is to be absolutely free and undisturbed in the exercise of his judgment; you have especially stipulated that you are to be absolutely free and undisturbed in the exercise of your judgment. I have faith not only in your will to do right, but in the judgment which will enable you to do right.

"As I understand it, the majority of the stock is to be put in the hands of a Board of Trustees, of which Mr. Cleveland has accepted the Chairmanship, and they will have absolute control, subject, as to the majority of the Directors, to exercising their own judgment without control.

"Your own policy will be, I know, to give the policy holders a square deal and to clean house thoroughly. You would not take such a position if you did not have a perfectly free hand, and if you were not unhampered by commitments to anybody.

"I do not congratulate you upon entering upon this work, for I do not wish to congratulate any man when he puts his harness on, but rather to wait until he takes it off. But I do wish to express to you not only my belief in you and in your success, but my strong feeling that you have undertaken one of the most important public duties that can befall any man just at present.

Effect of Equitable Trouble.

"The scandal which has been so deplorable for the Equitable Life Assurance Society has also had effects far beyond the society itself. Not only is it lamentable to think of the condition of the hundreds of thousands of poor people all over the country who have had their confidence shaken in the provision which they have made for their families and for their old age by putting the savings of years in this society, but the loss of confidence thereby created affects the whole insurance business of the country and weakens that great tendency for the promotion of thrift and providence.

"Your success in your new position will mean not only a great achievement for you, but a great achivement for the American public. In business conditions as they are to-day, the head of one of these great insurance socities should be regarded as just as emphatically a public servant as if he were occupying any office through the direct vote of the people.

"He should be held to the same strict accountability if he does wrong, and he is entitled to the same meed of praise if, by doing his duty fearlessly, honestly, and intelligently, he increases the stability of the business world, raises its moral tone, and puts a premium upon those habits of thrift and saving which are so essential to welfare of the people as a body.

"Incidentally, it seems to me that what has occurred furnishes another argument for effective supervision by the National Government, if such supervision can be obtained, over all these great insurance corporations which do an inter-State business.

What Harmon and Judson Wanted.

The other letters made public throw light on the reason for the retirement of Messrs. Harmon and Judson from the Santa Fé case.

Messrs. Harmon and Judson on Feb. 28 wrote to the Attorney General, reviewing the evidence in the Colorado Fuel case. They declared that it had been shown plainly that the Santa Fé Company from August, 1902, to December, 1904, transported coal for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at less than the tariff for other shippers. This was done, they said, with the evident intention to create a monopoly of the coal supply.

The letter recited that only one of the chief officers of either company had been called as a witness, and no immunity from prosecution could be claimed by any of the others. The lawyers therefore recommended that the railroad company and all of its principal officers and agents be arraigned for contempt of court in making and carrying out the agreement.

Attorney General Moody, in a letter of March 6, expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the investigation, and said that upon its completion he would confer with the counsel regarding the action to be taken.

Messrs. Judson and Harmon, in reply, suggested that contempt proceedings could be brought without further investigation. They were willing to continue, however, and asked that an order issue for the taking of further testimony before an examiner in Kansas City.

They wrote again on March 20 saying: "We can go no further without the use of process to secure formal evidence and other proof, and therefore again recommend contempt proceedings and the taking of testimony before the master appointed for that purpose in the case pend-

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HENDRICKS REPORT CENSURES MANY

Elder Hyde for Equitable's "Outrageous Leases."

SON FOR EXTRAVAGANCES

And Syndicates---Alexander and Directors Blamed.

MAYER TO ACT AT ONCE

Attorney General Will Try to Remove Directors.

ELIMINATE THE STOCK

Insurance Superintendent Says Cancer Can't Be Cured by Treating Symptoms—Doubts Efficiency of Ryan Trust.

State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks made a preliminary report on the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday. He sustains most of the charges of mismanagement and extravagance made against the society's Directors and officers, with the exception of Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell. He also traced conditions back to the days of Henry B. Hyde, when "outrageous leases," as Mr. Hendricks calls them, were made.

Following this word came from Albany last night that Attorney General Mayer would start actions at once for the removal of every Director of the society who had been a party to any violations of the insurance law, and for the recovery of all moneys obtained wrongfully by officers and Directors of the society by virtue of their connection with it.

This programme is understood to have the unqualified support of the Republican administration in this State, on the theory that it is the only thing that can save the party from disaster in the Fall. The Hendricks report supplements it by declaring that, in the opinion of the State Superintendent, not even the change of control instituted by the new management after the purchase of the stock by Thomas F. Ryan will go far in restoring the confidence of the present policy holders or in procuring new business. Mr. Hendricks concludes all his findings by asserting that nothing but the elimination of "Wall Street control" and a complete mutualization of the society by the elimination of the stock at a price only commensurate with its dividends, will afford a sure measure of relief.

The report was given out at the office of the State Superintendent here last night. It is addressed to Gov. Higgins and contains recommendations that the Legislature at its next session consider the advisability of creating a standard of investments by life insurance companies, the propriety of their investing their funds in the stocks of so-called subsidiary companies and the wisdom of their carrying large balances with such concerns.

The report has been submitted to Attorney General Mayer together with the testimony on which it is based. He came to the city last night, but declined to discuss it further than to say that he had the authority to compel the restitution of funds obtained improperly by Directors, as Directors of the society, and to force the removal of officers or Directors who may have violated the insurance laws.

To the question of the relations between the Equitable and the financial institutions which it controls wholly or in part the greater portion of the report is devoted. After remarking that the society is financially sound, it takes up at the very outset the formation of the various safe deposit companies in which the Equitable has been interested. The Mercantile Safe Deposit of this city, which was founded in 1876, and the Security Safe Deposit of Boston, founded in 1880, are the first two mentioned, under conditions which Mr. Hendricks remarks, "no one would anticipate would prove profitable to the society." And then he adds: "And the expected has happened."

The basis of the criticism of these companies as well as of the others is the leases under which they occupied room in buildings belonging to the Equitable Society.

"These leases," Mr. Hendricks says, "were all so one-sided, unfair, and unjust that it is practically impossible to convey a clear idea by any extract that may be made," so he includes them as exhibits to his report, making the incidental comment upon the lease to the Missouri Safe Deposit Company of St. Louis that "the late Henry B. Hyde, who, by this time (1888) had become a firm believer and an expert in the safe deposit business, concluded that he could improve on the Boston lease by $4,000 a year for himself and his friends and to the loss of the society." The "friends" in this instance are enumerated as Henry Marquand, Henry G. Haartsick, D. K. Ferguson, George W. Allen, George D. Capen, William Nichols, James Jauncey Hoyt, William Alexander, and Louis Fitzgerald.

The balances carried for agents in the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia and the Equitable Trust of this city come in next for censure, and then the conditions attending the formation of the Equitable Trust, its various stock increases, and the sale of the stock to different persons and to the society at varying prices leads Mr. Hendricks to remark

that "the simple statement of the transaction, directed by the officers of the Equitable Society and approved by their Executive Committee, demonstrates that they were not solicitous for the society's welfare, but active in promoting their own interests."

The formation of the National Bank of Commerce is thoroughly reviewed to the end that Mr. Hendricks remarks: "This is a brief statement of a few of the transactions; but the facts here stated disclose a decided tendency on the part of some of the officers and Directors of the society to sacrifice its interests in order that they may reap the profits through the media of these corporations."

Syndicate Operations.

Then the report takes up the syndicate operations of "James H. Hyde and Associates" which were recounted in the report of the Frick committee. There are enumerated profits of $183,107.14 accruing to James H. Hyde, James W. Alexander, George H. Squire, William H. McIntyre, H. C. Deming, Valentine P. Snyder, Alvin W. Krech, Louis Fitzgerald, the Equitable Trust, the Western National Bank, (now in the National Bank of Commerce,) the Commercial Trust of Philadelphia, the Franklin National Bank of that city, and the Mercantile Trust Company of New York.

Taking for example a participation of $1,000,000 in the Metropolitan Street Railway 4 per cent. bond syndicate, from which the Equitable Society purchased a like amount, Mr. Hendricks says:

"This participation was allotted to these men because it was known that they would dispose of them, and when they accepted the participation they knew where they could sell them. Why should the officers of the society make a 3 per cent. profit? Why not allow the society itself this participation, since it was the intention that it should buy back the bonds at its own risk? * * * All these men should be compelled to pay back to the society the several amounts, with interest."

Remarking that, although the ordinary clerks and employes of the society are not overpaid, extravagance and waste appear in the salary list of the high executive officers and their immediate and favored assistants, Mr. Hendricks notes that from 1900 to 1904 there has been an increase in salaries of 41.43 per cent. He makes passing comment on the richness of Directors' fees for some of the favored ones in the society, giving a table showing that the society alone disbursed in fees a total of $44,995 in 1904, as against $32,670 in 1900. Of Mr. Hyde's service in the boards of many railroads the report says:

"It appears that Mr. Hyde is a member of the boards of a number of the great railroad corporations of the country, in most of which he states that he is not a stockholder. Mr. Hyde is not an expert in railroad matters, having had no training in that direction, has had no wide experience, and has never demonstrated his ability as a business man, and consequently I conclude that the great railroad managers did not put him on the Directorate of their companies for either of these reasons, and the inference is that he was put on the boards for the reason that he was the financial head of a great insurance company whose assets were so large and whose ready money was always available for the purchase of securities which these great corporations are largely in the market to sell."

The report contains a table in which it appears that besides the employment as counsel of the firms of Alexander & Colby and Alexander & Green, Chauncey M. Depew has been under a retainer of $20,000 a year, David Bennett Hill of $5,000 a year, and Elihu Root, of Mr. Hyde's and Mr. Ryan's counsel, has received $25,000 so far in 1905. It is added: "The bills for services of the attorneys who were retained by the President of the society in the matter in relation to the amended charter and the litigation that followed it have not been presented yet, but will be a charge upon the society."

The thirty-six Directors named during the controversy as qualified by the stock of the Hyde estate are next enumerated, and then four more, James B. Forgan, H. Rogers Winthrop, Bradish Johnson, and Alvin W. Krech, who were qualified by stock owned by the resident Alexander and Controller Jordan. Thus, according to the report, the only Directors actually qualified when the investigation began were Messrs. Hyde, James W. Alexander, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas D. Jordan, Charles R. Alexander, T. De Witt Cuyler, H. M. Alexander, J. F. De Navarro, William Alexander, and John J. McCook. The report deals unsparingly with the Executive Committee, suggesting that nearly all of its members have been dependent upon Mr. Hyde, its Chairman, for their salaries and positions in the society.

The findings of the report regarding the officers of the society are confined to President James W. Alexander, Vice President Hyde, and Second Vice President Tarbell. Of the first it says that it is an open question whether he is not disqualified under the insurance law from holding any office in a life insurance company, as well as all other officers and Directors who participated in the unlawful transactions.

Mr. Hyde is censured on all the charges made against him in connection with the society. Some of the findings are:

"He exacted salaries out of all proportion to his age, ability, or the value of his services."

"In fact, he has not seemed to consider himself accountable to any one for the expenditure of the society's funds."

"He introduced and conducted the syndicate transactions."

"He forced himself on boards of directors, and into business relations with prominent men."

"He proceeded to use the society and its assets more and more as if they were his own until he was checked by the demand for mutualization and his retirement. The policy holders are under great obligations to Mr. Alexander and the other executive officers for taking this step."

The charges against Gage E. Tarbell are dismissed in toto, Mr. Hendricks finding "no substantial evidence" in support of them. The report closes with a brief discussion of the new system of control, through the three Trustees named in the transfer deed of the Hyde stock to Thomas F. Ryan. Mr. Hendricks does not question the honesty of the motives of the new interests, but, remarking, as has been noted, his doubts of the success of any plan that does not eliminate "Wall Street control," he asserts further his belief that all surplus accretions of the society over and above 7 per cent. on the stock belong to the policy holders. He concludes:

"No superficial measures will correct existing evils. A cancer cannot be cured by treating the symptoms. Complete mutualization, with the elimination of the stock, to be paid for at a price only commensurate with its dividends, is, in my opinion, the only sure measure of relief."

Counsel for James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander would make no comment on the report last night. Gage E. Tarbell alone of the persons directly involved was willing to talk. He said:

"I have not seen all the report, but I have read that part of it which relates to Tarbell and I look on it more as an indorsement of my actions than as a criticism."

MAYER TO ACT QUICKLY.

Before the Legislature Reconvenes—To Try for Restitution and Removals.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 21.—Within the next few days actions will be begun by Attorney General Mayer against officers and Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to compel the restitution of every dollar which the report of Superintendent Hendricks declares was wrongfully diverted from the policy holders. This is the pledge which the Attorney General is understood to have given to his friends. It is probable, too, that action will be begun looking to the removal of any and every Director who has been a party to the violation of any provision of the insurance law.

Mr. Mayer, it is said, is entirely willing to take all of the responsibility for action placed upon him by the Hendricks report. He has been in frequent consultation with Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Hendricks about the Equitable situation, and is believed to be prepared to act upon the findings of Superintendent Hendricks without delay. The exact nature of the proceedings which he will institute are not disclosed, but Mr. Mayer, Gov. Higgins, and Superintendent Hendricks are said to be confident that they will be effective and of a nature and scope to satisfy all of the policy holders who have been clamoring for action by the Legislature.

It was definitely ascertained to-day that at the conference on Tuesday between Gov. Higgins and the Republican leaders about the extra session, State Chairman Odell gave it as his opinion in strong language that the remedy applied to the Equitable situation should be drastic. He favored a legislative investigation, but when he was told of the plan to turn over the whole matter to the Attorney General he yielded to that suggestion. He made it clear that, in his estimation, there must be a complete straightening out of the company's affairs or the Republican Party would be courting disaster in the State as well as in the City of New York.

Superintendent Hendricks was not here when his report was given out this evening. He went to Syracuse on an afternoon train. The report was given out by one of his deputies.

FULL TEXT OF THE HENDRICKS REPORT

Henry B. and J. H. Hyde, Alexander and Directors Censured.

LEASES UNJUST, SALARIES HIGH

No Substantial Evidence Against Tarbell, Superintendent of Insurance Says—Syndicate Deals Attacked.

Here is the full text of the report of State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks on the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society:

To the Hon. Frank W. Higgins, Governor of the State of New York:

Sir—The Equitable Assurance Society of the United States is one of the largest insurance companies of the country. It was examined by the Insurance Department in the year 1901 and found entirely solvent. Its annual report for the year 1904 shows that it was financially sound, had a large surplus and was in a prosperous condition. It was therefore a great surprise to me as well as to the public generally when internal dissension arose in this institution. It started in the Equitable Building, the home office of the Society, in the City of New York, and among its Directors and highest officers.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 8th day of February, 1905. At that meeting the President of the Society, Mr. James W. Alexander, presented a petition, dated Feb. 2, 1905, signed by himself and thirty-three other officers of the Society, praying that policyholders, holding policies of $5,000 or upward, may be empowered to vote for Directors as provided for in the charter, which amounted to partial mutualization. He filed with that petition an opinion signed by five eminent lawyers, to the effect that the Directors had the requisite power and authority to confer upon such policyholders the right to vote at the annual election of Directors.

He also submitted a draft of a proposed amended charter and with it filed a written opinion of these same lawyers, dated Feb. 7, 1905, advising that it could be lawfully adopted by a vote of a majority of the Directors. At the same meeting the President submitted another petition, dated Feb. 7, 1905, and signed by himself and thirty-eight other officers of the society, protesting against the re-election of Mr. James H. Hyde as Vice President.

The Board of Directors took these petitions and opinions under advisement, and at a subsequent meeting all the officers of the preceding year were re-elected, committees were appointed, and the board adjourned. The proposed amended charter was not adopted, and while some effort in that direction was made, nothing was accomplished toward the mutualization of the society.

In the meantime Mr. Alexander submitted to a committee of the board, known as the Committee of Twelve, a long statement in favor of mutualization and criticising certain actions of James H. Hyde as Vice President. Mr. Hyde quickly replied with a long communication to the Board of Directors, defending his rights as the owner of the majority of the stock and explaining his conduct as Vice President. Thereupon the Board of Directors divided into factions, also the officers of the society, charges and counter-charges were made, criminations and recriminations followed.

The press took up the controversy and continued to publish startling statements as to the management of the society, to such an extent that the policy holders of the society became alarmed as to its solvency, and their fears excited as to the assets of the society being dissipated by the officers. The Superintendent of Insurance thereupon determined to make an examination of the society to determine its financial condition, and for that purpose appointed Robert H. Hunter, First Deputy of the department, and Isaac Vanderpoel, chief examiner of the department. Later, on account of charges that were made by the President of the society of misconduct on the part of some of its officers, it was determined to make an investigation of these charges and of its business management, which I personally conducted with the aid of the Hon. H. E. Driscoll as special counsel.

The Law on the Inquiry.

Section 39 of the insurance law of the State of New York provides as follows:

> The Superintendent of Insurance shall, as often as he deems it expedient, appoint one or more competent persons not officers of or connected with or interested in any insurance corporation doing business in this State, other than as a policy holder, as examiners to examine into the affairs of any such corporation. Such examiners may examine under oath the officers and agents of any such corporation and its books with reference to its business. Such corporation, its officers and agents, shall produce its books and all papers in its or their possession relating to its business or affairs for the inspection and examination of such examiners whenever required, and shall facilitate such examination and aid the examiners in making the same so far as it is in their power to do so.

Many of the officers and Directors of the society were thereafter from time to time examined by me under oath and their evidence reduced to writing. I examined many of the society's deeds, mortgages, leases, records, and accounts, and in short all papers and documents which seemed to me necessary or pertinent to the inquiry, and in addition copies of all reports, proceedings, letters, and papers of every kind which were furnished to the Frick Committee from time to time, were submitted to me for examination.

After reading such papers and documents and the evidence taken before me, and after due consideration, I respectfully submit the following report:

Charter of the Society.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was incorporated in the year 1859 pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies, and in relation to agencies of such companies," passed June 24, 1853, and the amendments thereto. The provisions of its certificate of incorporation, commonly known as its charter, which are pertinent to this inquiry and may be interesting to its policy holders, are:

> Article 3.—The capital of said company shall be $100,000 in cash, divided into 1,000 shares of $100 each; which shall be personal property, transferable only on the books of the company, in conformity with its by-laws. The holders of the said capital stock may receive a semi-annual dividend on the stock so held by them, not to exceed 3½ per cent. of the same, such dividends to be paid at the times and in the manner designated by the Directors of said company, over and above the dividends, losses, and expenses, shall be accumulated.
>
> Article 4.—* * * The Board of Directors shall consist of fifty-two persons, a majority of whom shall be citizens of the State of New York, each of whom shall be a proprietor of at least five shares of the said capital stock.
>
> The Board of Directors may, previous to any annual election, and after giving notice at the previous meeting of the board, provide for diminishing the number of Directors to not less than twenty-four, in which case one-fourth of the total number, as thus diminished, shall be elected annually, in the same manner as hereinafter provided, in regard to the fifty-two Directors above named; and the same powers and authority shall vest in said Board of Directors thus diminished as were previously exercised by the former Board of Directors.
>
> In the election of Directors every stockholder in the company shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock held by him, and such vote may be given in person or by proxy. At any time hereafter the Board of Directors, after giving notice at the two previous stated meetings, may by a vote of three-fourths of all the Directors, provide that each life policy holder who shall be insured in not less than $5,000, shall be entitled to one vote at the annual election of Directors, but such vote shall be given personally and not by proxy.
>
> The Board of Directors shall have power to declare by by-law what number of Directors, not less than seven, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
>
> Article 6.—The insurance business of the company shall be conducted upon the mutual plan.

This charter has never been amended. By-laws were adopted in pursuance of the provisions of the charter and have been amended from time to time. Fifty-two Directors were named in the society's charter and the same number has been continued until the present time.

Its Beginnings and Growth.

With this charter and Board of Directors the society started in business. The late Henry B. Hyde, father of James H. Hyde, was its founder and leading personality in its creation and growth until the time of his death, which occurred in May, 1899. Early in the history of the society he secured a majority of the stock, which he constantly held and transmitted by deed of trust to his son. By reason of his stock control and his commanding ability he absolutely dominated the society in all directions. He was possessed of untiring energy and zeal. He worked early and late and inspired others with much of his own enthusiasm and enterprise. He watched over its affairs in all directions, and even solicited insurance on the streets.

Under his direction and management the society grew in public confidence, and before his death it became one of the largest and most extensive insurance companies in the world. But he did not neglect his own interests or those of his immediate associates and dependents in the society. As business increased and money began to flow into the treasury, and the real or apparent surplus began to grow, he conceived the idea of constructing or buying office buildings in the larger cities in this country and also in Europe. They were claimed to be a useful advertising medium, in impressing the policy holders and general public with the large surplus, substantial property, and wise conservatism of this institution. But they incidentally served another and more selfish purpose.

Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

The present home office building at 120 Broadway, New York City, was the first of these, and it occurred to Mr. Hyde that its lower floor would be a convenient and desirable place for safe deposit vaults, and that such business would be profitable. He therefore, some time prior to Jan. 1, 1876, organized a corporation known as the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, and on the 1st day of January, 1876, the society leased to this Mercantile Safe Deposit Company rooms and accommodations in the Equitable Life Building. The lease was for twenty-five years, from Jan. 1, 1876, until Jan. 1, 1901, with the privilege to the lessee of renewing it for twenty-five years more at the expiration of that period. The annual rent reserved was as follows: The first $15,000 received by the tenant as net rental for said vaults, safes, places of deposit, after the payment of all expenses, went to the landlord; the second $15,000 went to the tenant, and the balance was equally divided between the landlord and the tenant.

This lease was executed on the part of the society by H. B. Hyde, President, and attested by Samuel Borrowe, Secretary. Thereafter and on Jan. 9, 1883, seventeen years before the expiration of the lease above referred to, the society made a new lease with this same tenant with no apparent reason, unless it may be to extend the term and have another officer than H. B. Hyde execute it on the part of the society. This second lease provides for the same rent, and contains substantially the same conditions as the one for which it was substituted. It was to terminate on Jan. 1, 1901, but provided for two renewals at the option of the lessee of fifty years each, which will continue it until the year 2001, on the same terms and conditions contained in the old lease. This lease was signed on the part of the society by James W. Alexander, Vice President, and William Alexander, Secretary. (See Exhibit 1, Addenda.)

Thereafter and on April 14, 1888, the society leased to this same tenant several additional rooms and extra space of large rental value with no additional rent. This instrument was executed on the part of the society by James W. Alexander, Vice-President, and William Alexander, Secretary.

Again and on Oct. 8, 1900, the society entered into another lease with this same tenant, which was really the exercise of a renewal option contained in the former lease. This instrument was executed on the part of the society by James W. Alexander, President, and George T. Wilson, Third Vice President. The Safe Deposit Company is now in possession under this last lease. All these leases provide that the lessor must make all improvements, alterations, and repairs, and must light, heat, water, janitor, watch, and clean the premises and incur all expenses for care and maintenance. Yet the receivers only one-half of the net rental from the vaults, boxes, and places of deposit, whereas it should receive all. It may be claimed that the Safe Deposit Company ran some risk in agreeing to pay $15,000 per annum in any event. Not so. It took no chances, for the net rents received by it from these vaults, &c., during the first year were $66,474.92, and the lowest net rental since that time was $47,414.18. Besides the landlord paid all expenses, so that there was no chance to lose and every chance to win, on the side of the tenant.

From 1877 to 1904, both inclusive, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company paid to the society as rent the sum of $1,033,846.46 in annual payments ranging from $23,707.09, the lowest, to $46,535.04, the highest. The statements which we received from the society do not show the payments made or expenses incurred for alterations in, and additions to, the premises occupied by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company prior to Sept. 17, 1890, but they do show an outlay by the society on the vaults, boxes, rooms, &c., leased by this tenant from Sept. 17, 1890, to Dec. 31, 1904, inclusive, of $479,909.45. The rents received from the Safe Deposit Company for the same period were $483,372.94, showing a balance in favor of the landlord of only $3,463.49. But when we take into account the expenses for heat, light, water, janitors, watchmen, cleaning, elevators, &c., it is manifest that the society suffered a great loss, whereas the gentlemen interested in the Safe Deposit Company have been reaping enormous profits. The capital stock of $300,000 has been paying 29 per cent. dividends, all at the expense of the parent company; and this will continue for ninety-six years to come.

Security Safe Deposit Company.

Manifestly, Henry B. Hyde was pleased with the safe deposit business and concluded to extend and improve it. The Equitable Society, therefore, bought or erected a building in Boston, Mass., and leased an adjoining building from one Charlotte A. Johnson for the use of the society. He and his assistants organized a corporation under the laws of Massachusetts and named it the Equitable Safe Deposit Company, and on Jan. 1, 1880, The Equitable Life Assurance Society leased to this company an outfit of rooms, vaults, boxes, and general accommodations for safe deposit business, partly in the building which it owned and partly in the building which it leased.

This lease is better—$16,000 a year better—to the tenant than the one to the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. By it the Safe Deposit Company rents out or sublets the vaults, safes, boxes, and places of deposit and pays all expenses incurred in the same. The balance or net rental is divided as follows: The first $100 go to the Equitable Society, the next $16,000 go to the Safe Deposit Company, and if the net income exceeds $16,100 per annum, the Equitable Society gets half the surplus until one-half of such surplus together with the $100 reaches $20,000, when the rights of the Equitable Society cease, and the tenant gets all the remainder.

The maximum amount which the society can receive is $20,000 in any one year, and when it receives that amount the tenant receives $36,000 and all surplus. The lease provides for three renewals of twenty-five years each at the option of the lessee, which will continue it in force until Jan. 1, 1980, and then for a renewal of 100 years from that date, at the option of the lessee, which will continue it in force until Jan. 1, 2080. It was executed on the part of the society by Henry B. Hyde, President, and Samuel Borrowe, Secretary.

Security Deposit's Successor.

It seems that on or before Nov. 8, 1888, another corporation, known as the Security Safe Deposit Company, was organized under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, which succeeded to the rights of the Equitable Safe Deposit Company, and that the Equitable Society had constructed a new building in the City of Boston. Therefore on Nov. 8, 1888, the society entered into a new lease of the basement and ground floor of the new building in addition to the space already occupied by the Equitable Safe Deposit Company. The Equitable Society simply added the ground floor and basement to the space occupied under the old lease, without receiving or apparently asking any additional rent or compensation. This lease was executed on the part of the society by James W. Alexander, President, and William Alexander, Vice President.

Again on Dec. 20, 1904, the society, by a supplemental lease, added some new space and accommodations to the rooms and space occupied by the lessee without any additional rent or compensation, and this instrument was executed on the part of the society by James W. Alexander, Vice President, and William Alexander, Secretary.

No one would anticipate that such an arrangement would prove profitable to the society, and the expected has happened. According to a statement furnished us by the officers of the society, the receipts of rent from the Equitable Safe Deposit Company and the Security Safe Deposit Company, its successor, from the year 1878 to the year 1904, both inclusive, amounted to $168,285.26. This statement contains no items of expenditure prior to Jan. 9, 1891; but the expenditures and payments made by the society on account of alterations and additions in and for the Security Safe Deposit Company from that date to and including May 16, 1904, was $162,045.96, very much more than the rent received during that period. The Safe Deposit Company has received $168,285.26, the same as the Equitable Society, and the additional sum of $16,000 a year since Jan. 1, 1880, amounting to $300,000, or a total of $468,285.26, while the Equitable Society has paid out many thousands of dollars for additions and improvements in these vaults, safes, places of deposit, more than it has received, and has also incurred all expense for light, heat, water, elevator, janitors, watchmen, cleaning, &c. With this sort of a "jug-handled" lease it is not surprising that the real estate pays the society only 1.58 per cent. on the whole building, while the stock of the Security Safe Deposit Company pays its owners 18 per cent. on its capitalization of $200,000.

Missouri Safe Deposit Company.

The late Henry B. Hyde, who by this time had become a firm believer and an expert in safe deposit business, concluded he could improve on the Boston lease by $4,000 a year in favor of himself and his friends and to the loss of the society. Therefore, prior to the ninth day of November, 1888, he caused the Equitable Society to purchase an office building in the City of St. Louis, Mo., and organized a corporation under the laws of that State, and named it the Missouri Safe Deposit Company, and on Nov. 9, 1888, he caused the Equitable Society to make a lease to this corporation. This lease was executed by James Alexander, President, and William Alexander, Secretary.

By this lease the Missouri Safe Deposit Company rents out or sublets the vaults, safes, boxes, and places of deposit and pays all expenses incurred in the same. The balance or net rental is disposed of as follows: The first $100 go to the Equitable Society, the next $20,000 go to the Safe Deposit Company, and if the net income exceed $20,100 per annum, one-half of such excess goes to the Equitable Society and one-half to the Safe Deposit Company, until such one-half, together with the $100, amount to $20,000, which is the maximum amount which the Equitable Society can receive, and all excess above that goes to the Safe Deposit Company. Let it be understood that the society receives nothing under this lease except $100 a year until after the Safe Deposit Company has received $20,000 per annum, above all expenses, while the society keeps up all additions and improvements at its own expense. Thereafter and on Dec. 20, 1894, the Equitable Society leased to this Safe Deposit Company two additional rooms without any additional rent.

Under this lease the society received in rents from 1898 to 1904, for these premises, which were worth many thousands of dollars annually, the magnificent sum of $100 a year, and from 1895 to 1904 it received $300 a year. There is no apparent reason why the rent was jumped from one to three hundred dollars at once, except possibly to give these gentlemen an opportunity, in case of a superficial inquiry, to say that the rent was increased 200 per cent.

From 1886 to 1904, inclusive, the society received the total rental of $3,900, while from Feb. 16, 1891, to May 9, 1905, inclusive, it paid out on account of alterations, additions, repairs, &c., for these premises occupied by this safe deposit company the sum of $33,131.40, and in addition thereto, during the whole term of the lease, the society incurred the expense of heat, light, water, janitors, watchmen, elevators, and cleaning. The amount expended by the society on these leased premises prior to Feb. 16, 1901, does not appear. The society has realized only 1.86 per cent. on its valuation of this building, (much less than the investment,) while the tenant had its premises practically rent free, and received very large profits from the time of its organization until the stock of the Missouri Safe Deposit Company was sold to the society in the year 1902.

Leases All Unfair.

The leases by the Equitable Society to these three safe deposit companies are very much alike. They all contain provisions with reference to arbitration in case of a disagreement between the parties as to the expenditures of the lessee. Three arbitrators are to be chosen, one by the lessee, one by the lessor, and the third by the two so chosen, and the decision of such arbitrators shall be final and conclusive upon the parties. When it is clearly understood that the gentlemen who caused the society to make these long leases at great loss to the society are the same men who reap the profits from the leases, it is manifest that if ever an arbitration question should come up as a matter of form, the society's interests would not be looked after. That is all that need be said.

These leases are all so one-sided, unfair, and unjust to the society that it is practically impossible to convey a clear idea of all their provisions by any extract which may be made; for it is difficult to believe that trustees of a sacred trust would make such contracts against the welfare of the society and in their own interests. In order that the policy holders may read for themselves, if they desire, and see the kind of leases which the society has been making, copies of them are appended to this report.

Who Got the Profits?

But who were the gentlemen who realized these profits? The Missouri Safe Deposit Company was capitalized at $200,000, consisting of 2,000 shares of $100 each, and the following is a list of the original subscribers to that stock and the amounts of their subscriptions:

	Shares.
Henry G. Marquand	200
Henry G. Haarstick	5
D. K. Ferguson	5
George W. Allen	5
George D. Capen	5
William Nichols	5
James Jauncey Hoyt	5
William Alexander	25
Louis Fitzgerald	1,715
	2,000

Two hundred shares appear in the name of Henry G. Marquand. The six following seem to be qualified Directors holding five shares each. William Alexander, the Secretary of the Equitable Society, took 25 shares, and Louis Fitzgerald took the great bulk of the stock, 1,715 shares. This gentleman was the intimate friend of the late Henry B. Hyde, and for many years was Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees of the Equitable Society. We have sent for Mr. Fitzgerald to tell us who the real owner of this stock was, but he has not appeared. It may be assumed that most of it was owned by Henry B. Hyde himself, for while he favored his intimate friends on the inside at the expense of the society he kept the lion's share himself.

President James W. Alexander and other officers who appeared before us explained that in the year 1902 the society was negotiating the sale of this St. Louis building, but that the proposed purchaser refused to take it on account of this long and one-sided lease. It was on that account deemed wise on the part of the society to purchase all the stock of the company so that it might own both the building and the stock and terminate the lease at will. It was therefore agreed upon to pay the stockholders $250 per share, which was estimated on a basis of 4 per cent. The stock was paying dividends of 10 per cent. per annum. All of the stock was bought in by the society at that figure. James H. Hyde was the owner of a large majority, for on June 2, 1902, he sold to the society 1,410 shares at $250 a share and received in cash $352,500.

James W. Alexander says he signed these leases under the direction of Henry B. Hyde. I believe that to be the fact, and it is the most charitable construction which can be placed upon his acts.

Receipts and Expenditures.

The following statement submitted to us by the officers of the society is here inserted. It tells the story how the officers of the society profited through these safe deposit companies.

Rents received from Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of New York, Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston, Mass.; Missouri Safe Deposit Company of St. Louis, Mo.:

	Mercantile Safe Dep't Co.	Security Safe Dep't Co.	Missouri Safe Dep't Co.
1876	.....	.....	.....
1877	$33,237	.....	.....
1878	23,707	$1,787	.....
1879	32,065	.....	.....
1880	34,079	100	.....
1881	42,208	100	.....
1882	43,321	145	.....
1883	46,535	936	.....
1884	45,206	1,693	.....
1885	45,706	2,415	.....
1886	45,851	4,046	$100
1887	43,066	5,296	100
1888	41,042	6,526	100
1889	42,111	7,698	100
1890	41,910	8,744	100
1891	44,493	5,619	100
1892	32,695	5,941	100
1893	34,989	7,137	100
1894	34,447	6,095	100
1895	29,815	5,858	300
1896	32,021	7,257	300
1897	32,645	8,805	300
1898	28,189	9,390	300
1899	38,197	10,469	300
1900	36,439	11,029	300
1901	37,063	11,530	300
1902	38,954	12,993	300
1903	29,966	12,418	800
1904	23,870	14,346	800
	$1,033,846	$168,285	$3,900

PAYMENTS MADE ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS, MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

New north vault:	
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 18th and final payment, Feb. 15, 1905	$500
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 17th payment, April 27, 1904	5,000
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 16th payment, March 7, 1904	7,500
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 15th payment, Jan. 21, 1904	10,000
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 14th payment, Dec. 16, 1903	15,868
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 13th payment, Sept. 18, 1903	5,968
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 12th payment, July 27, 1903	5,874
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 11th payment, July 1 1903	5,867
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 10th payment, May 8, 1903	7,220
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 9th payment, April 8, 1903	7,309
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 8th payment, March 27, 1903	10,000
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 7th payment, Feb. 20, 1903	8,710
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 6th payment, Jan. 14, 1903	8,043
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 5th payment, Dec. 10, 1902	7,311
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 4th payment, Nov. 12, 1902	14,013
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 3d payment, Oct. 15, 1902	22,020
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 2d payment, Sept. 4, 1902	45,031
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 1st payment, Aug. 20, 1902	13,090
Total	$198,800
J. M. Mossman, 4th and final payment, Oct. 26, 1904	$3,232
J. M. Mossman, 3d payment, Sept. 15, 1904	52,500
J. M. Mossman, safe deposit boxes, tin boxes and locks, 2d payment, May 13, 1904	9,678
J. M. Mossman, safe deposit boxes, tin boxes and locks, 1st payment, March 25, 1904	40,000
Total	$105,411
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, iron shutters, March 7, 1904	$490
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, steel plates, &c., Feb. 15, 1905	183
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, in addition to contract, iron lintels, &c., Feb. 15, 1905	88
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, in addition to contract, bronze ceiling, Feb. 15, 1905	3,601
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, in addition to contract, dragon sign, Feb. 15, 1905	450
Total	$4,813
New Vaults Nos. 1, 2, 3:	
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 5th and final payment, Dec. 4, 1903	$2,017
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, 4th payment, July 27, 1903	4,708
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 3d payment, June 10, 1903	5,048
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 2d payment, May 8, 1903	3,873
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, vault work, 1st payment, April 8, 1903	12,922
Total	$28,565

PAYMENTS MADE ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS, MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

	Paid.	Am'nt.
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, iron work	Oct. 8, 1890	$2,284
Vault work	Nov. 17, 1890	25,000
Vault work	July 8, 1891	25,000
Safe deposit boxes	Sept. 1, 1891	20,000
Safe deposit boxes	Feb. 12, 1892	18,132
Guards	Jan. 6, 1895	945
Safe deposit boxes	Sept. 25, 1897	1,148
Iron grilles	May 31, 1899	349
Two safes	June 20, 1900	640
J. M. Mossman, time lock, Vault V	Feb. 26, 1890	275
Combination locks	July 2, 1890	300
Door guards	Sept. 17, 1890	135
Five safes	June 27, 1891	1,960
Safe deposit locks	Sept. 1, 1891	7,800
Refinishing	Dec. 22, 1891	2,330
Door and vestibule	Jan. 8, 1892	2,005
Safe deposit boxes	Feb. 12, 1892	2,403
License for two alls.	Aug. 17, 1892	200
Door and vestibule	May 20, 1892	525
Iron closets	May 17, 1893	225
Closets	Feb. 28, 1894	1,095
Safe deposit boxes	Aug. 29, 1895	3,813
Number plates	Aug. 29, 1895	500
Safe deposit locks	Aug. 29, 1895	2,220
Safe deposit boxes	Nov. 11, 1896	1,891
Safe deposit locks	Nov. 11, 1896	208
Safe deposit locks	Sept. 1, 1897	1,263
Safe deposit boxes	Sept. 13, 1899	4,196
Safe deposit boxes	Aug. 15, 1900	3,054
Safe deposit boxes	Aug. 15, 1900	2,468
Safe deposit boxes	Aug. 15, 1900	585
Time locks	April 25, 1900	650
Safe deposit locks	April 23, 1902	360
Safe deposit locks	April 23, 1902	282
Safe deposit boxes	April 23, 1902	2,937
Safe deposit locks	March 18, 1902	104
Safe deposit locks	May 20, 1902	423
Safe deposit locks	Oct. 11, 1899	2,578
Safe deposit locks	Aug. 17, 1904	358
R. Hildebrand, cabinet work	Dec. 19, 1890	398
Cabinet work	Dec. 19, 1890	480
Cabinet work	Jan. 13, 1891	341
Cabinet work	March 9, 1891	652
Cabinet work	Oct. 24, 1891	2,974
Charles Wolff, pneumatic tubes	Nov. 9, 1891	500
F. Graves, ventilating work	Aug. 17, 1892	2,230
R. J. Clash, lining vault	May 12, 1893	670
F. Beck & Co., decorating	May 24, 1893	3,320
J. Williams, bronze sign	Nov. 29, 1899	325
Total		$147,543

PAYMENTS MADE ON ACCOUNT OF ALTERATIONS AND ADDITIONS, SECURITY SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF BOSTON, MASS.

	Paid.	Amount.
R. Hildebrand, cabinet work	April 6, 1891	$2,500
Cabinet work	May 12, 1891	2,000
Cabinet work	July 8, 1891	1,733
J. M. Mossman, safe deposit boxes	Jan. 9, 1891	1,012
Safe deposit boxes	Mar. 21, 1900	3,618
Smith & Lovett, iron-work	Jan. 29, 1891	1,761
Ironwork	April 10, 1891	2,113
Gratings and steel door	Sept. 21, 1891	350
Batterson & Elsle, marble work	April 13, 1891	2,500
Marble work	July 9, 1891	882
Marble work	Oct. 31, 1894	3,033
G. H. Pride, burglar alarm	July 21, 1891	1,250
J. B. & J. M. Cornell, safe deposit boxes	Feb. 12, 1892	4,800
New vault	July 27, 1894	50,000
New vault	Oct. 25, 1894	36,134
J. F. Cushing Co., burglar alarms	July 14, 1892	1,219
Electrical work	Jan. 7, 1893	981
Damon Safe and Iron Co., safe deposit boxes	June 2, 1893	4,541
Safe deposit boxes	Nov. 21, 1894	4,000
Safe deposit boxes	Jan. 9, 1895	3,500
Cottier & Co., decorating	Oct. 26, 1894	2,250
Decorating	Nov. 23, 1894	2,500
Decorating	Dec. 20, 1894	2,805
J. P. Perry, electrical supplies	Jan. 22, 1895	1,046
Poulsen & Eger, tablet	Jan. 23, 1895	365
Andrews, Jaques & R., commission	Jan. 30, 1895	2,061
L. D. Willcutt & Son	Jan. 30, 1895	15,999
J. B. Cashman, plans and details	Jan. 8, 1895	1,000
Mosler Safe Co., vault doors and boxes	Oct. 15, 1902

with the increased scale of present financial and mercantile transactions and supported by powerful interests capable of sustaining and extending its growth, viz., The Equitable Life Assurance Society, The Mutual Life Insurance Company, The Morton Trust Company, and various allied interests.

Accordingly the principal stockholders of this bank have named Messrs. James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, and Valentine P. Snyder as a committee to effectuate this plan, and said committee has requested your board to inform you that said committee is authorized, in the event that the capital stock of The National Bank of the United States in New York is increased, as above, to make the following alternative offers to the stockholders of this bank, namely:

(1) To deliver to each stockholder for every $100 par value of stock $70 in cash and $140 at par in the stock of the consolidated bank; or

(2) To pay to every stockholder who does not elect to join in the consolidation for each $100 in stock of this bank, $600 in cash.

This offer is conditioned, of course, upon its acceptance on or prior to Jan. 6, 1903.

A majority of the shareholders of this bank, as well as a majority of the shareholders of the National Bank of the United States, have signified their approval of the above plan, and its acceptance is recommended as highly advantageous to every shareholder by the respective Boards of Directors.

You are therefore requested to deposit your stock, indorsed in blank, with The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 25 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before Jan. 6, 1903, in exchange for a negotiable receipt entitling you, upon the consummation of the above plan, to either cash or cash and stock, as you may have elected.

You are also requested to sign and return in the inclosed envelope the accompanying form of proxy, signed in the presence of a witness, to vote your stock in favor of the foregoing plan.

J. W. ALEXANDER, GEORGE J. GOULD,
H. M. ALEXANDER, THOS. H. HUBBARD,
CHAS. T. BARNEY, JAMES H. HYDE,
C. LEDYARD BLAIR, BRAYTON IVES,
J. M. CEBALLOS, OTTO H. KAHN,
WM. N. COLER, JR., LUTHER KOUNTZE,
C. M. DEPEW, JOHN H. LATHAM,
JOHN F. DRYDEN, DAVID H. MOFFAT,
MARTIN ERDMANN, SIDNEY F. TYLER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD, J. H. PARKER.
VAL. P. SNYDER. Board of Directors.

RESOLUTIONS OF DIRECTORS.

WHEREAS It is proposed by the holders of a majority in amount of the shares of the capital stock of The Western National Bank of the City of New York, and of the National Bank of the United States in New York, that the said banks be consolidated by the purchase by The National Bank of the United States of all the assets of this bank at the book value thereof, as shown by this bank's statement of its assets and liabilities on the date of such sale, and the assumption by The National Bank of the United States of the liabilities of this bank, of the date of such sale, as shown by such statement;

RESOLVED, That in the opinion of this board it is desirable, and for the best interests of the shareholders of this bank, that such proposed consolidation be made, and accordingly that this bank be placed in voluntary liquidation, under the provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221 of the United States Revised Statutes, such liquidation to take effect on the 31st day of January, 1903;

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That a special meeting of the stockholders of this bank be and is hereby called, to be held at its banking house, 15 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 15th day of January, 1903, for the purpose of voting on the following propositions:

To place this bank in voluntary liquidation under the provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221 of the United States Revised Statutes, such liquidation to take effect on the 31st day of January, 1903, and to authorize and approve the sale of all the assets of this bank at the book value thereof, as shown by the bank's statements of its assets and liabilities of the date of such sale, and the assumption by the National Bank of the United States of all the liabilities of this bank, as shown by such statement.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That thirty days' notice of the proposed meeting be given to each shareholder of record by publication in at least one newspaper published in the City of New York.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That William A. Wheelock, Thomas D. Jordan, and Bainbridge Colby, (neither of whom is a Director or officer or employe of this bank,) be and they are hereby authorized to request each stockholder to constitute them and either of them as proxy, agent, and attorney, to vote and act at said meeting of the stockholders upon the foregoing propositions, and that a proxy be inclosed with the notice of the meeting, to be mailed to each stockholder, in the form submitted to and approved by this meeting.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That the transfer books of the shares in the capital stock of this bank be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 6th day of January, 1903, and remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. on the 15th day of January, 1903.

Promises vs. Hard Cash.

It appears from this circular that the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society accepted the conditions for this merger, which in substance were to deliver to each stockholder for every $100, par value, of stock, $70 in cash and $140 at par in the consolidated bank, or to pay to each stockholder who did not come into the consolidation for each $100 in stock, $800 in cash. The Equitable Society, through its Executive Committee, voted to accept the offer of $70 in cash and $140 in the stock of the consolidated bank. The Western National Bank of the United States was afterward merged into the National Bank of Commerce.

It also appears from this statement that what the society really received for its stock in the Western National Bank of New York was $210 per share, and it would have been much more profitable to the society to have disposed of its holdings at the offered $800 per share, or better still to have sold its controlling interests for $700 a share, and it appears further that in the merger the book value of the stock of the Western National Bank of New York being $245 per share, it received $35 a share on its 12,000 shares or holdings less than the book value, which Mr. Snyder stated was a correct statement. Mr. Snyder was asked what the Equitable Society really gained by the merger, and he answered: "Nothing but promises and prospects," which I conclude did not materialize, as he afterward stated that the present book value of the National Bank of Commerce stock was between 145 and 150. The merger and the organization of this great bank seems to have been effected to gratify the ambition of the officers of the Equitable Society, without regard to the financial interests of the society and its policy holders.

Society's Interests Sacrificed.

This is a brief statement of a few of the transactions between the Equitable Society and seven of the ten corporations which are advertised as affiliated companies. Time has not permitted even a partial investigation of its business relations with the other three, viz.: The Lawyers' Title Insurance Company, the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance, and the Franklin National Bank. But the facts here stated disclose a very decided tendency on the part of some of the Directors and officers of the society to sacrifice its interests in order that they may reap the profits through the media of these corporations. The opportunity was there as well as the disposition, and it would require a much more thorough investigation than I have been able to make to determine the full amount of the loss that the society has suffered at their hands.

Syndicate Transactions in Metropolitan.

The syndicate transactions conducted by "James H. Hyde and Associates" have been so well advertised through the press that they have become notorious. According to the evidence of William H. McIntyre, the letters of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to Mr. Hyde and Mr. Hyde's correspondence, copies of which he submitted to us, the following are the material facts relative to these transactions:

Metropolitan Street Railway 4 Per Cent. Bonds of 2002, Syndicate.—On June 11, 1902, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates a participation in this syndicate of $1,000,000 at 94 and interest. June 18, 1902, the Executive Committee of the Equitable Society recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds at 97½ and interest. June 20, 1902, the purchase of these bonds was reported to the Executive Committee at 97½ and interest, less ½ per cent., and on July 8, 1902, the bonds were delivered to the society by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. From this transaction James H. Hyde and Associates realized profits of $30,210.38, which were divided according to the following sub-allotment:

	Allotment.	Profit.
Equitable Trust Co.	$100,000	$3,021.63
Western National Bank	100,000	3,021.63
Commercial Trust Co., Philadelphia	100,000	3,021.63
Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia	100,000	3,021.63
V. P. Snyder	50,000	1,510.52
H. C. Deming	50,000	1,510.52
C. H. Squire	100,000	3,021.63
James W. Alexander	150,000	4,531.58
James H. Hyde	150,000	4,531.58
W. H. McIntyre	100,000	3,021.63
		$30,210.38

Four Other Cases.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington 4 Per Cent. Bonds, and Long Island Railroad 4 Per Cent. Bonds Syndicate.—On Oct. 28, 1903, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates a participation in this syndicate of $600,000. On Oct. 30, 1903, the matter of buying some of these bonds was referred to the President and Vice President, with power. On Nov. 18, 1903, the committee recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington bonds from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 104 and interest, and on Nov. 20, 1903, the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds at 104 and interest was reported. By the purchase of $1,000,000 of the Long Island Railroad refunding bonds the cost of the former bonds was reduced to 102½.

From this transaction James H. Hyde and Associates realized a profit of $11,930.35, which was divided according to the following sub-allotment:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$150,000	$2,982.64
James H. Hyde	150,000	2,982.64
George H. Squire	150,000	2,982.64
W. H. McIntyre	150,000	2,982.63
Total		$11,930.55

Oregon Short Line Refunding Mortgage 4 per cent. 25-Year Gold Bonds Syndicate.—On Oct. 28, 1904, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates a participation in this syndicate of $1,250,000, at 96 and accrued interest. On Nov. 2, 1904, the Executive Committee of the Equitable Society recommended the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds at 97 and interest, and soon thereafter $1,250,000 were purchased from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at 97 by the society. Mr. McIntyre explains that the syndicate made some profit in the way of commissions on the sales.

From this transaction James H. Hyde and Associates realized a profit of $25,047.46, which was divided according to the following sub-allotment:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$625,000	$12,523.73
James H. Hyde	625,000	12,523.73
Total		$25,047.46

P., C., C. and St. Louis Railway Consolidated Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds Syndicate.—On Sept. 26, 1904, Speyer & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and associates a participation in this syndicate of $500,000 at par and interest. On Oct. 14, 1904, the Equitable Society bought from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $1,000,000 of these bonds at 103.

From this transaction James H. Hyde and associates realized a profit of $10,261.46, which was divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$250,000	$5,130.73
James H. Hyde	250,000	5,130.73
Total		$10,261.46

Norfolk and Western Divisional First Lien and General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds Syndicate.—On Oct. 14, 1904, Brown Brothers & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and associates a participation of $250,000 in this syndicate at 94½ and interest. On Oct. 17, 1904, the Executive Committee of the Equitable Society recommended the purchase of $250,000 of these bonds at 96½ and interest, less ¼ per cent. commission.

From this transaction James H. Hyde and associates realized a profit of $3,758, which was divided as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$125,000	$1,879.00
James H. Hyde	125,000	1,879.00
Total		$3,758.00

Japanese Bonding Syndicate.

Imperial Japanese Government 6 Per Cent. Sterling Loan Guaranteed Syndicate, (First Syndicate.)—On May 6, 1904, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates a participation in this syndicate of £400,000, ar about $2,000,000, par value. On the same day the Executive Committee of the Equitable Society left the matter of subscribing for these bonds to Messrs. Alexander and Squire with power. Within a reasonable time thereafter (the exact date does not appear) the society bought substantially the same amount of these bonds from Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

From this transaction James H. Hyde and Associates made a total profit of $25,635.41, which was divided according to the following sub-allotment:

	Allotment.	Profit.
Equitable Life Society	$750,000	$9,613.26
James W. Alexander	250,000	3,204.43
James H. Hyde	250,000	3,204.43
George H. Squire	250,000	3,204.43
W. H. McIntyre	250,000	3,204.43
H. C. Deming	125,000	1,602.22
A. W. Krech	125,000	1,602.21
Total		$25,635.41

Second Syndicate.—As a part of the same transaction Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and associates a participation in a second syndicate of these Japanese bonds of $1,200,000. By this transaction James H. Hyde and associates realized a profit of $23,424, which was divided according to the following sub-allotment:

	Allotment.	Profit.
Equitable Life	$450,000	$8,784.00
J. W. Alexander	150,000	2,928.00
James H. Hyde	150,000	2,928.00
George H. Squire	150,000	2,928.00
William H. McIntyre	150,000	2,928.00
H. C. Deming	75,000	1,464.00
A. W. Krech	75,000	1,464.00
Total		$23,424.00

Imperial Japanese Government 6 Per Cent. Sterling Loan (Second Series) Syndicate.—On Nov. 3, 1904, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates a participation in this syndicate of £400,000, or about $2,000,000 par value. On Dec. 5, 1904, the Equitable Society purchased $1,600,000 par value of these bonds at 88. It does not appear at what price the syndicate got them, but by this transaction James H. Hyde and Associates realized a total profit of $62,815.13, which was divided according to the sub-allotment as follows:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$160,000	$28,266.81
James H. Hyde	160,000	28,266.81
Mercantile Trust Company	20,000	3,140.75
Equitable Trust Company	20,000	3,140.76
		$62,815.13

A Bonding Deal in Atchison.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé 4 Per Cent. Serial Debenture Bonds Syndicate.—On Jan. 10, 1902, J. P. Morgan & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates a participation in this syndicate of $500,000 at 94½ and accrued interest.

On Jan. 13, 1902, the matter of buying these bonds was brought up for consideration before the Executive Committee of the society, and on or about Jan. 15, 1902, the purchase of $1,000,000 of these bonds at prices ranging from 97 to 98½ was reported.

By this transaction James H. Hyde and Associates realized a profit of $11,422, which was divided according to the following sub-allotment:

	Allotment.	Profit.
James W. Alexander	$100,000	$2,284.40
James H. Hyde	100,000	2,284.40
George H. Squire	100,000	2,284.40
Louis Fitzgerald	100,000	2,284.40
W. H. McIntyre	100,000	2,284.40
		$11,422.00

Profits of the Syndicators.

By simple addition it appears that the gentlemen and corporations associated in these transactions made the following profits:

James H. Hyde	$63,731.32
James W. Alexander	63,731.32
George H. Squire	14,420.50
William H. McIntyre	14,420.50
H. C. Deming	4,576.74
Valentine P. Snyder	1,510.52
Alvin W. Krech	3,006.21
Louis Fitzgerald	2,284.40
The Equitable Trust Co.	6,161.70
The Western National Bank	3,021.63
Commercial Trust Co. of Phila.	3,021.63
Franklin National Bank	3,021.63
Mercantile Trust Co	3,140.75
Total	$186,107.14

The corporations mentioned were taken in and given a small participation because they were "affiliated" with the Equitable Society, and the other associates were interested in their dividends. All of these gentlemen who divided these profits were Directors of the society, and six of them members of the Executive and Finance Committees. As syndicators they took these several allotments of securities and as Directors of the society they caused it to purchase of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. substantially the same amounts which were allotted to them. To illustrate from the first transaction above set forth:

On June 11, 1902, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates a participation of $1,000,000 in the Metropolitan Street Railway 4 per cent. bond syndicate at 94, and one week thereafter the Equitable Society bought the same amount at about 97. This participation was allotted to these men because it was known they could dispose of them, and when they accepted the participation they knew where they could sell them.

Society Took Risks for Nothing.

Why should the officers of the society make this 3 per cent profit? Why not allow the society itself this participation and save this $30,000, since it was the intention that it should buy the bonds and take the risk? That was not contrary to its rules, for it was given a small participation in some of these syndicates. The simple truth is that they preferred to make these several profits themselves.

Mr. Hyde and associates raise the point that the society did not lose by the purchase of these bonds, but that is no excuse for them. If the market went down the society would have lost, and if it went up the society should get the profit. They were Trustees. Their first obligation was to the trust estate which they represented. They should not be permitted to make money for themselves at the loss or even at the risk of the society. The profits which they and each of them realized belong to the society. Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander seem to have thought so, or were so advised by their counsel after the trouble began, for one of these gentlemen turned over to Mr. Murray as Trustee all, and the other a large part, of his profits from these transactions. All of these men should be compelled to pay back to the society these several amounts with interest. This is only very mild punishment. And the affiliated companies should also pay to the society the several amounts received by them less any portions thereof which the society has received in the form of dividends.

Defense of the Syndicators.

This question was put to Mr. Alexander on the witness stand: "Were you in the syndicate?" And he answered: "Mr. Hyde managed these matters on his own voluntary part and put me down for a share. When the matter came complete I turned what I made over to the cashier. Whether there is any legal question about it or not, it seemed to me a questionable thing for an officer to participate in a syndicate that was making money by selling bonds concurrently to the company." He further explains that he did not know at the time that the Equitable Society was buying any portion of the bonds or securities in which James H. Hyde and Associates were allotted participation, and he claims he was conscious of no wrong or a violation of his duty as an officer of the society.

Mr. Hyde insists that Mr. Alexander was aware of the transactions which were being made and knew from what source the profits came. He put in evidence photographs of eight checks drawn by himself to Mr. Alexander in payment of Mr. Alexander's profits in these eight transactions, and he produced letter and states other facts by which he claims that Mr. Alexander was not in ignorance as to the character of the business being done. He does not plead ignorance of the facts on his own part, but insists that they were entirely legitimate and proper business transactions.

Mr. McIntyre, who was a very candid and exact witness, stated all the facts fully and completely. He has not returned to Mr. Murray, Trustee, or to anybody else, any part of his profit, but makes the argument that since he was not at that time a member of the Executive or Finance Committee he is entirely blameless, and that his part in the transaction was entirely honorable and legitimate. His comprehension as to the duties of a Director toward his trust estate is not surprising, for he was reared in the society since the age of fourteen, and under the immediate tutelage of the late Henry B. Hyde.

Other Stock Transactions.

The schedules prepared and verified by the Financial Secretary of the Society of the purchases and sales of the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company and of the Equitable Trust Company disclose some peculiar and unusual business transactions. During the years 1903 and 1904 it appears from this schedule that the Equitable Society was a frequent purchaser of the stock of the Equitable Trust Company at from $640 to $750 a share, and during the same period of time it was disposing of these securities to various individuals at about $500 a share.

In the schedule furnished of the stock transactions of the Mercantile Trust Company it appears that as early as 1900 the Equitable Society was a purchaser of the stock of that company at $800 a share, and during the years 1904 and 1905 it has been a frequent purchaser of the stock of that company at about $1,000 a share. In the record of sales in 1900, on Jan. 4 is a sale of 100 shares to George J. Gould at $500 a share, and upon the same day 50 shares to Mr. Frick at $850 a share, and on Dec. 20, 1901, 100 shares to M. L. Schiff at $900 a share, and on Jan. 3, 1902—fourteen days later—100 shares to E. H. Harriman at $500 a share. These purchases and sales, it appears from the record, were nearly all approved by the Finance Committee of the Society.

A Loss on Japanese Bonds.

There is one other transaction covering the sale of securities which I call attention to. On Nov. 18, 1904, the Equitable Society resold to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $1,123,308, par value, of the first issue of Japanese bonds at 91¼ flat. With the interest which had accrued on them at that time it was practically 91 net. These bonds were purchased from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. May 25 and June 30, 1904, at 93½ and interest, a loss in the sale to the Equitable Society of 2½ per cent., amounting in the aggregate to $28,062.70. If they had been held they could have been sold at a very much higher figure.

When the inquiry was made of Mr. Schiff in his evidence as to the reason for this sale of bonds, he stated that possibly the society was preparing to purchase the second issue of Japanese bonds, which I find was correct, for on Dec. 5, 1904, the Equitable Society purchased $1,600,000, par value, of the second issue of Japanese bonds, and the total profit realized by James H. Hyde and Associates in this transaction was $62,815.13, not a very advantageous transaction for the Equitable Society but a very profitable one to the James H. Hyde and Associates syndicate.

Mr. Schiff in his evidence was also referred to the matter of the sale of Dec. 25, 1904, to the Equitable Society of $1,000,000 of the Missouri Pacific gold fours of 1945 at 94 and interest by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. He was asked if those were not collateral bonds secured by the stock of the Iron Mountain Railroad and if he thought a collateral bond of that character was a fit investment for a life insurance company. He replied that he thought that ought to be said to the members of the Executive Committee who decided upon the purchase. He stated, though, that he was perfectly willing to risk his reputation as favoring the purchase, and stated that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would be willing to take the bonds back at their cost at any time within a week. Later, on my advice, the Executive Committee of the Equitable Society resold the bonds to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

An inquiry was also made of Mr. Schiff in reference to the sale to the Equitable Society of $1,000,000 of the Metropolitan Street Railroad 4s of 2002 at 97½ and interest, less one-half of 1 per cent., and he was asked if they were an underlying bond of the Metropolitan system, and he said, "No, they were a refunding bond." He was asked if he thought that a refunding bond of a traction company was such a bond as a life insurance company could safely invest in. His reply was that he was very much mistaken if not all life companies had them. An inquiry was then made as to what the present worth of these bonds was, and the answer was he believed about 91. The facts are that within the last ten days a reputable firm has offered for sale a large block of these bonds at 89 and interest.

These transactions are referred to simply to show the manner in which the executive officers have conducted the business of the society.

Salaries.

An examination of the society's salary lists convinces me that the ordinary clerks and employes are not overpaid. So far as I have been able to learn or observe they are faithful and competent and earn their money. The extravagance and waste in the form of personal compensation appear in the salary list of the high executive officers and their immediate and favored assistants.

The following schedule shows the salaries of the executive officers since 1900:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Name.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.
James W. Alexander, President	$75,000	$75,000	$75,000	$100,000	$100,000	$100,000
J. H. Hyde, Vice President	30,000	30,000 Aug. 1.	75,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
G. E. Tarbell, Second Vice President	50,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
G. T. Wilson, Third Vice President	25,000	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
W. H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President	10,000	12,000	20,000	25,000	25,000	30,000
W. Alexander, Secretary	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
H. R. Winthrop, Assistant Secretary	....	....	2,500	3,000	3,000	6,000
J. G. Van Cise, Actuary	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500	17,500
T. D. Jordan, Comptroller	25,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	35,000
S. D. Ripley, Treasurer	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
W. D. Bremner, Assistant Treasurer	....	....	....	....	3,600 July 1.	4,800
F. W. Jackson, Auditor	10,000	10,000 Oct. 25.	10,000	10,000	12,500 May 1.	12,500
S. C. Bolling, Supt. of Agencies	....	15,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	18,000
J. B. Loring, Registrar	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
E. W. Lambert, Medical Director	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000
Edward Curtis, Medical Director	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	15,000
W. R. Bross, Medical Director	....	....	....	....	12,000	12,000
Arthur Pell, Medical Director	....	....	....	....	10,000	10,000
M. Murray, Cashier	10,000	10,000	10,000	12,000	12,000	15,000
R. G. Hann, Assistant Actuary	7,500	7,500	7,500	7,500 Sept. 18.	7,500 June 1.	7,500
Robert Henderson, Assistant Actuary	....	....	....	3,200	5,000	5,000
S. S. McCurdy, Assistant Registrar	....	3,000	3,600	3,800	4,000	4,200
A. W. Maine, Associate Auditor	10,000	10,000 March 22.	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
H. R. Courseh, Asst. Auditor	....	7,500	7,500	7,500	10,000	10,000
W. P. Halsted, Collector	6,000	6,000	6,000	3,600	3,600	3,600
W. E. Johnson, Mort. Registrar	....	....	7,500	10,000	10,000	10,000
Samuel Frost, Recorder	2,600	2,800	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
George H. Squire, Fin. Man.	15,000	15,000	15,000	20,000	20,000	20,000

The following schedule shows the total amounts paid for salaries to executive officers during said period:

1900	$380,100	1903	$558,600
1901	422,300	1904	613,600
1902	491,100		

These figures show an increase in salaries of executive officers of the society in 1904 over 1900 of 61.43 per cent.

Hyde Rose Most Rapdily.

Mr. Hyde was advanced in salary the most rapidly. He graduated from college in 1898 at the age of twenty-two. In 1900 he drew a salary of $30,000, also in 1901; in 1902 his salary was advanced to $75,000, and in 1903, at the age of twenty-seven, it was jumped to an even $100,000.

The salaries of the President and Vice President were fixed by the Executive Committee. In this case the matter of these salaries was referred to a sub-committee composed of the Hon. Chauncey M. Depew and Valentine P. Snyder. The following is a copy of the recommendation of this sub-committee:

The Equitable Assurance Society of the United States,
120 Broadway, New York,
Dec. 22, 1902.

Vice President's Office.

The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Executive Committee, for the purpose of acting upon the salaries of the officers of the company, have made a careful examination of the subject and decide that, in view of the greatly increased labor and responsibility upon the executive officers, the salaries of the President and Vice President be increased $25,000 per annum from and after Jan. 1, 1905.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.
V. P. SNYDER.

Mr. Snyder says all he remembers of the transaction is that one day when the members of the Executive Committee were at lunch in the society's dining room Senator Depew placed a paper before him and asked him to sign it, and he did, and that he thought it recommended the increase of Mr. Hyde's salary only. The evidence shows that President Alexander did not ask for an increase, but that Mr. Hyde did, and in order that his salary might be raised the advance in the

Willie Eckstein.

A SERIES of piano concerts will be given all this week by Master Willie Eckstein—eleven years—his feet just touch the pedals.

Plays everything, reads music perfectly—musical skill rivaled only by those celebrities who have spent a lifetime in study. Fourth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Coast deliveries.

LONG ISLAND COAST—Deliveries will be made to all points to and including Rockaway Beach and Far Rockaway division.

NEW JERSEY COAST—Deliveries will be made to all points between and including Atlantic Highlands and Asbury Park.

Ten sensational shirtwaist sales all going on at once.

ALL the shirtwaists in these sales were bought at a tremendous price concession, because of the backward season, and it is absolutely reasonable that we should offer them at these prices, even if they are lower than any ever quoted in New York on equal styles and qualities. The manufacturer's sacrifice is in proportion to the following reductions:— $1.00

Second Floor.



All the $1.75 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.00.
All the $2.25 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.50.
All the $2.98 lawn shirtwaists are now $1.98.
All the $3.50 lawn shirtwaists are now $2.25.
All the $5.00 lawn shirtwaists are now $3.25.
All the $7.50 lawn shirtwaists are now $5.00.
All the $12.95 lawn shirtwaists are now $7.95.
All the $18.95 lawn shirtwaists are now $10.00.

The lawns are the sheerest qualities. Hundreds have solid embroidered fronts—hundreds of others have lace insertion and embroidery trimming, and still others are trimmed with fine hand embroidery. Each great offering is a proven bargain sensation in itself. Monday and Tuesday again demonstrated that Simpson Crawford Co. are doing the shirtwaist selling of New York. We have bought every surplus stock and sample line in stock. There are tens of thousands of waists, but at the rate they're selling it's only a question of days until all these phenomenal values will be gone. You can't afford to put off buying. We do not know of a single lot of waists any other store can obtain and offer such bargains.

We sold 1,000 Jap silk waists at $2.98 Monday.

That's all we had, but we've another thousand just like them for to-day. Trimmed in dainty tucks and laces—a perfect washable quality—real beauties in style and fit.

All $5.00 Jap silk waists, $2.98. All $15.00 Jap silk waists, $6.95.

25c. shirt waist shields at 12½c pair.

Especially created to supply the demand made by our tremendous waist sales. Not only are these shields reasonable—they are guaranteed, also invisible under thin garments. Wash easy and wear so well that many prefer them to any other shield.

12½c. Ordinarily you can't buy them for less than 25c., to-day 12½c. This is a sale of great importance to all wearers of shirt waists—crescent shaped and short flaps—made purposely for shirt waists—snow white nainsook covered rubber cloth. These shields are the kind to be worn with thin waists, because invisible and priced at half their regular selling price, discriminating shoppers will see the wisdom of securing a supply large enough to last this Summer if not longer.



Notion Dept., Main Floor.

$22.50 Summer costumes, $14.75. Beautiful silk finished mull.

A SALE of utmost importance to all smart dressers desiring fashionable gowns for afternoon, evening and reception wear during the Summer. Very opportune event.

THE manufacturer who made up these stunning costumes, especially for Thursday's sale, so that we might easily excel a record sale a year ago to-day, guaranteed every costume to be equal in style, fit, quality and finish the $25 and $35 dresses of exclusive dressmakers. If you are hesitating about attending the event THAT should decide the matter for you in time for you to secure a costume before they are all sold. There's just one thing about it—if you could see them you'd have one SURE. It's a woman's nature to wish for pretty things, especially pretty clothes, and these are decidedly the prettiest Summer Creations in New York.

Copied from the French in a soft silk finished mull, the daintiest fabric for after noon, evening and reception. Pink, blue, tan and violet are the shades; could you imagine any more becoming or delicate?



Here's the way they're made: Solid lace yoke, finished with Swiss embroidery, pointed effect, extending down over full waist of 5 1-inch tucks, short sleeves with several rows of lace, and finished with a deep soft satin girdle of same color—skirt made full with nine deep tucks, made over fine white organdy drop—also cotton voiles in the newest shades, with little figures and beautifully trimmed with German Val. insertion and fine lace—also a pretty new model of plain organdie—all shades. The large number we've been selling at $22.50 indicates that we'll not have a single costume left at 6 o'clock this evening. Special, $14.75.

$14.75

Third Floor.

A surprise in store for all at $10.

Another model especially for to-day's sale.

Several new stylish models in white and colors. Fine, sheer organdies in all the pretty pastel shades and elaborately trimmed with plat Val. lace and insertion—made over entire white organdie slips—also dainty Persian lawns in plain white, full bodice, entirely trimmed with lace and insertion—full skirt, tucked and lace trimmed—costume is finished with crush girdle of taffeta—also a new model of dainty flowered organdies. $10.00

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.



The Amsterdam pure silk glove, double tipped, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.25

HAVE you read about this newest and coolest of Summer Gloves? We're ready to vouch for everything said in its favor and there's a guarantee ticket in every pair to bind the bargain. When you see them, it will not take you long to decide that the Amsterdam is the glove you want. Of course you want to make a selection where the showing is largest.

Simpson Crawford Co. have a full line, and are making a specialty of *The Amsterdam Glove.*

Another 3-day wine sale

Six-year-old pure California wines, always $2 a gallon. Sale price, $1.25; qt. bot., 38c.

ANOTHER great purchase from the Los Gatos Vineyards Co., Santa Clara, Cal., enables Simpson Crawford Co., sole agents for this famous vintage, to offer to-day, Friday and Saturday pure six-year-old a gallon $1.25 Port, Sherry, Tokay, Muscatel, Madeira, or Malaga 38c a quart

at less than you'd pay for three-year-old wines—also New York State Sweet Catawba and Blackberry Wine—$1.25 a gallon; 38c. a quart bottle. Sixth Floor.

OLD BURGUNDY—Superior Zinfandel and Johannisberg; gallon 1.10
FINE TABLE Claret; gallon 60c
OLD HERMITAGE RYE or Bourbon Whiskey; 12 years old; gallon, $5.50; full quart 1.35
MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY, 8 years old; gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle 75c
MONTICELLO—Pure Rye Whiskey, 10 years old; gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle 1.00
OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; case, 12 full quarts, $7.50; full quart bottle 72c
BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKEY; gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle 64c
HOLLAND GIN—Meder Swan for fine medicinal and family use; gallon, $3.10; large one-third gallon, white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1 size bottle 69c
GETREIDE KUMMEL—Feiner Doppel; large bottle 68c
DOUBLE STOUT—Medallion—Special Brew; dozen 86c
10c. dozen rebate for empty bottles.
JOHN JAMISON & SON—Old Irish Whiskey—Rich and Mellow—12 years old; gallon, $5.50; ½-gallon jug, $2.80; ¼-gallon jug 1.50
SCHLITZ MILWAUKEE Lager Beer; dozen 90c
ST. JULIEN—Nat'l Johnston & Son; Bordeaux, France; imported in glass; case, 12 qt. bottles, $6.50; qt. bottle 60c
HAUT SAUTERNE—Superior—Jules Mormann & Co.; Bordeaux, France; case, 12 qt. bottles, $7.50; qt. bottle 65c
IMPORTED GINGER ALE—Cochran & Co., Belfast, Ireland; regular price, $1.35; special 1.18
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT—Bulldog Bottling; imported in glass; dozen 1.53
PEMARTIN SHERRY—Sandeman, Buck & Co.; regular price, $4.00; reduced to, gal., $2.60; reg. ular $1.00 bottle 75c
GINGER CHAMPAGNE—(Ginger Ale) Hewitt's Celebrated Cold Blast, dozen 75c
10c. dozen rebate for empty bottles.
COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co., 1896. Case 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 size bottle 1.00
COOKING BRANDY—Fine quality; gallon $2.25; bottle 50c
TARRAGON PORT—regular $2.75 wine; gal., $1.50; bottle 50c
HEATHER GLEN—Extra Special Reserve Scotch Whiskey; gallon, $6.50; case 12 bottles, $15.00; bottle 1.35

Sale of hammocks and lawn swings.

THIS hot weather and these low prices will enthuse hundreds over this offering of lawn swings and hammocks. They're the best mediums of Summer comfort. Basement Salesroom.



$3.35 for hammocks that should be $5.

Fancy twilled weave, handsome colors, wide valance and layback tufted pillow, with wood bar—special, $3.35. Even if you live in the city you need a hammock every time you go picknicking, and if you're in the country for the Summer can use it every day.

President's salary was made necessary. It should be borne in mind that in addition to this salary which Mr. Hyde has been drawing from the Equitable Society he has been drawing a salary of $12,000 from the Equitable Trust Company, $2,500 from the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia, $12,500 from the Mercantile Trust Company, and $1,000 from the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company; all told $128,000 a year, although he has spent several months in each year in Europe.

In passing it may not be inappropriate to mention a little matter of Directors and committees' fees. Mr. McIntyre says he is a Director in thirteen corporations. A Director in the Equitable Society who is on the Executive Committee receives $25 for each meeting, of which there are three each week, amounting to $3,900 a year. He is on other committees, which all told make his fees from the society $4,480. His committee fees from six of the society's affiliated companies (three of them in the Equitable Building, and all in New York City) amount to $3,960, making a total of $8,440 from the society and its affiliated companies. The ordinary policy holder, I imagine, would consider this a pretty fair income.

Mr. Hyde is a Director in about fifty corporations, and if he attends to his duties as well as he represents, his committee and Director fees would amount to many thousands of dollars per annum.

Fees the Society Paid.

The society has disbursed the following totals in fees to Directors and members of committees:

1900	$32,670.00
1901	35,390.00
1902	38,805.00
1903	43,805.00
1904	44,995.00
1905 (to date)	11,200.00

Mr. Hyde prepared a verified statement of his Directorships in different corporations, with the dates of his elections. It appears from this paper that he is a member of the boards of a number of the great railroad corporations of the country, in the most of which he states he is not a stockholder. Mr. Hyde is not an expert in railroad matters, having had no training in that direction, has had no wide experience, and has never demonstrated his ability as a business man, and consequently I conclude that the great railroad managers did not put him on the Directorate of their companies for either of these reasons, and the inference is that he has been put on these boards for the reason that he was the financial head of a great insurance corporation whose assets were so large and whose ready money was always available for the purchase of securities which these great corporations are largely in the market to sell.

Expenses of Officers.

Mr. Hyde's expense account appears as follows: 1900, $7,176.82; 1901, $6,971.89; 1902, $2,588.24; 1903, $20,517.09; 1904, $15,285.70. These are several times larger than those of any other officer. He did not submit any itemized statements. These lump sums were paid on his vouchers. That seems to have been his practice, for when he gave the celebrated Cambon dinner he drew from the society's treasury $12,800 to pay the bill with no other authority than his own.

Pension to Mrs. Hyde.

An examination of the society's pension list discloses the fact that Mrs. Hyde, mother of the Vice President, has been drawing a pension of $25,000 a year since 1900. If Mr. Henry B. Hyde, who certainly worked hard to build up the society, had died poor, or comparatively poor, possibly no objection should be raised to this pension. But it is generally understood that he left a large estate, and his son, James H. Hyde, from the evidence produced in this inquiry, has large holdings of valuable stocks and other securities. It does not appear clearly by whom this pension was authorized, nor is any reason given why it should be allowed. I doubt very much if the officers of the society have any legal right to give away to Mrs. Hyde this money, which rightfully belongs to the policy holders.

The following is a schedule of the fees paid attorneys in New York by the society during the past five years:

	1900.	1901.	1902.
Alexander & Green	$25,200	$27,200	$15,200
Alexander & Colby	15,000	15,000	24,000
Chauncey M. Depew	20,000	20,000	20,000
C. B. Alexander	.....	.....	12,000
D. B. Hill	7,500	5,000	5,000
	1903.	1904.	1905.
Alexander & Green	$15,200	$43,200	$43,200
Alexander & Colby	24,000	24,000	24,000
Chauncey M. Depew	20,000	20,000	20,000
C. B. Alexander	12,000	.....	.....
D. B. Hill	5,000	5,000	5,000
Elihu Root	.....	10,000	25,000

Several smaller fees have been paid during these years which are not on this schedule.

The following is a schedule of fees paid to attorneys outside of the State of New York during the last five years:

1900	$47,668.50
1901	60,257.02
1902	51,121.32
1903	62,652.53
1904	80,965.11

The bills for services of the attorneys who were retained by the President of the Equitable Society, in the matter in relation to the amended charter and the litigation which followed it, have not yet been presented, but will be a charge upon the society.

Why Was It Allowed?

Why were these officers during a long series of years permitted again and again to violate their obligations and perpetrate so many wrongs against the interests of the society for their own profit? A little consideration of the organization of the company and its methods of doing business will explain. Henry B. Hyde was an able, far-seeing insurance man. The fifty-two Directors whom he selected in the first instance were respectable men of prominence in their several communities. This larger number was not necessary for the transaction of business, but they were useful to give the young society tone and character. The same class of men was continued as Directors until the present time, and a little analysis of their personnel and interests may not be inappropriate.

The following thirty-six Directors were a few months ago qualified by Hyde stock, viz.: Louis Fitzgerald, William A. Wheelock, H. C. Deming, Cornelius N. Bliss, George H. Squire, Charles S. Smith, V. P. Snyder, C. Ledyard Blair, Brayton Ives, M. E. Ingalls, A. J. Cassatt, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John Jacob Astor, Sir William Van Horne, Gage E. Tarbell, Marvin Hughitt, Henry C. Frick, M. Hartley Dodge, John A. Stewart, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Levi P. Morton, D. O. Mills, Robert T. Lincoln, George J. Gould, John Sloane, George T. Wilson, Thomas T. Eckert, William H. McIntyre, Samuel M. Inman, H. C. Haarstick, David H. Moffatt, Joseph T. Low, and August Belmont.

The following four Directors were qualified by Alexander and Jordan stock, viz.: James B. Forgan, H. Rogers Winthrop, Bradish Johnson, and Alvin W. Krech.

To qualify a Director Mr. Hyde assigned him five shares of stock and immediately took a re-assignment in blank and an order that the dividends on that stock be paid to Mr. Hyde. In the stock book those five shares appear in the name of the Director. In the dividend order book an order is entered that the dividends be paid to Mr. Hyde. The Director, therefore, has no beneficial interest in the stock which appears in his name. The charter provides that each Director "shall be a proprietor of at least five shares of said capital stock." The legal question presented here is for the lawyers and courts to decide, but in my judgment this is not the kind of qualification contemplated in the charter.

These Owned Stock.

The ten Directors who actually owned stock in their own right were as follows: James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Chauncey M. Depew, Thomas D. Jordan, Charles B. Alexander, T. De Witt Cuyler, H. M. Alexander, J. F. De Navarro, William Alexander, John J. McCook.

There were two vacancies.

The Executive Committee for the years 1903 and 1904 were James H. Hyde, Chairman; James W. Alexander, William A. Wheelock, Chauncey M. Depew, Valentine P. Snyder, H. C. Deming, Thomas D. Jordan, and George H. Squire.

Of these Mr. Alexander was drawing a salary of $100,000 per annum, Mr. Depew a salary of $20,000 per annum, Mr. Jordan a salary of $30,000 per annum, Mr. Squire a salary of $15,000 per annum; Mr. Snyder was President of the National Bank of Commerce, an affiliated company.

Mr. Deming was President of the Mercantile Trust Company, of which the society own the stock control. Therefore all of these associate members except possibly Mr. Snyder were absolutely dependent upon the Chairman, Mr. Hyde, for their salaries, for he dominated the society by reason of his stock control. Mr. Wheelock was one of Mr. Hyde's qualified Directors.

He is an elderly gentleman, about eighty-seven years of age, and is now paralyzed and unable to do any work or business. On Feb. 16, 1905, after the internal dissensions had arisen, the Board of Directors undertook to infuse some new blood into this committee, and made it up as follows: James H. Hyde, Chairman; James W. Alexander, Gage E. Tarbell, George T. Wilson, William H. McIntyre, Thomas D. Jordan, W. A. Wheelock, C. M. Depew, V. P. Snyder, H. C. Deming, A. W. Krech, H. C. Frick. The new men on the committee are Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President, and dependent on Mr. Hyde for his position; George T. Wilson, Third Vice President, and dependent on Mr. Hyde for his position; W. H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President, and dependent on Mr. Hyde for his position; A. W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, and dependent on Mr. Hyde for his position, for Mr. Hyde and the Equitable Society own a majority of its stock. Mr. H. C. Frick is the only man who on the record is not under obligations to Mr. Hyde, and he is qualified by Hyde stock. He was Chairman of the Committee which submitted the Frick report, and resigned from the Board of Directors immediately thereafter.

Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee transacts all the important business of the society. The Finance Committee is composed of exactly the same men as the Executive Committee, with one additional Director, viz.: Mr. Jacob H. Schiff, senior member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., which has sold to the Equitable Society, according to its reports, since Jan. 1, 1900, $47,522,000 of bonds and $1,780,000 of stock.

The duties of the Finance Committee are perfunctory.

The Executive Committee votes to buy or sell real estate, make leases, raise salaries, buy or sell bonds or stocks. Those transactions are closed before they reach the Finance Committee. The same men as members of the Finance Committee approve their action as members of the Executive Committee. The only power they have is to advise that the bonds or stocks already bought and paid for be sold at a profit or loss, according to the condition of the market. Of course they cannot repudiate or revise ordinary contracts which are closed.

Little Attention to Duties.

The Board of Directors at the beginning of this year was composed of prominent and distinguished men, who are successful in their various fields of activity. But most of them paid little attention to their duties and obligations as trustees of this very important trust. The annual and quarterly meetings were not largely attended. They seem to have taken no very active interest in the affairs of the society. The mildest thing which can be said of them is that they were indifferent and careless in the discharge of their obligations and responsibilities.

Alexander Blamed.

President Alexander has been connected with this society for almost a lifetime. He has heretofore had the respect and confidence of all who knew him. In his testimony he stated that he was not conscious of any wrongdoing and that he was led to participate in the syndicate transactions of James H. Hyde and associates by Mr. Hyde without giving the matter such serious consideration that it deserved. The uncontroverted testimony was that he was a participant in them and accepted his share of the profits. He executed the leases that proved to be so detrimental to the society's interests. He was cognizant of and approved the various subsidiary undertakings which we have criticised, and by reason thereof has failed to meet the obligations imposed upon him as chief officer of the society, and it is an open question whether he is not disqualified under Section 36 of the insurance law from hereafter holding any office in a life insurance company, as well as all the other officers and Directors who participated in these unlawful transactions.

Hyde Blamed.

Mr. Hyde, on the death of his father, became the owner of 502 shares of the Equitable Society stock and acquired 35 additional shares, making a good working majority. He knew this and others were quickly made aware of it. He did not hesitate to extract from the society's treasury $352,500 for his stock in the Missouri Safe Deposit Company, made valuable only by the outrageous leases with the parent society. He permitted the society to lose heavily in its business transactions with the Commercial Trust Company, of which he is a salaried officer and a large stockholder. He was very active in promoting the transactions by which the present Equitable Trust Company was developed, and he thereby profited largely and became Vice President at a liberal salary. By reason of the Equitable Society's control of the Mercantile Trust Company he became Vice President of that institution with a good salary. He has been accustomed to buy large amounts of securities and involve the society in other important ventures without authority. He has carried large holdings of the society's stocks in his own name. He exacted salaries out of all proportion to his age, ability, or value of his services, and caused those of his immediate friends and favorites to be unduly advanced.

He is mainly responsible for the extravagant salaries allowed many executive officers. He has been accustomed to draw large sums for expenses on his own unitemized vouchers. In fact, he has not seemed to consider himself accountable to any one for the expenditure of the society's funds. He introduced and conducted the syndicate transactions and involved others with himself. He forced himself on Boards of Direction, and into business relations with prominent men, by the aggressive assertion of his stock control of the Equitable Society, and by those means he gradually assumed domination of the society's affairs until the Presidency was reduced to a position of secondary importance. His authority continued to increase and he proceeded to use the society and its assets more and more as if they were his own, until he was checked by the demand for mutualization and his retirement.

The policy holders are under great obligations to Mr. Alexander and the other executive officers for taking this step.

Tarbell Exonerated.

The following charges have been made against Mr. Tarbell by some of the other executive officers:

That he has been extravagant in the administration of the Agency Department.

That he has encouraged or connived at rebating.

That during several months last past he has been allowing to agents $4 a thousand for new insurance in addition to the regular percentage without consulting the Executive Committee.

That just before this controversy he received from the society $135,000 cash in settlement of his claim for commuted commissions in the Chicago agency.

That he encouraged insubordination by inducing executive officers and heads of departments and even clerks to sign a petition against the Vice President, and that he has been instrumental in circulating literature criticising and slandering certain officers of the society, in direct violation of a resolution of the Executive Committee.

On these charges I find that in the year 1900 a new system was inaugurated, by which the percentage of first premiums on new business allowed to agents was reduced from 60 to 50 per cent. This made it very difficult for the field agents to compete with those of other large companies, who allowed their agents larger percentages, and therefore the advances to them were increased in order that they might live and continue in the service of the society. I doubt if the increased advances amount to as much as 10 per cent. of the first premiums on new business saved, and therefore the society is not a loser.

Mr. Tarbell swears that he has not even connived at rebating, but that on the contrary he has always denounced and tried to stop it, and no evidence has been adduced in support of this allegation by those who made it.

Mr. Tarbell admits that during the last few months he has been allowing to agents $4 per thousand on new insurance in addition to the regular percentage, and says this was done after consultation with and approval of the President. It does not appear to be a bonus in the ordinary sense of that word, but an extra compensation to sustain the agency force during these trying times. That may have been an error in judgment, but there is much excuse for Mr. Tarbell in striving to keep up the business of the society and retain its agents.

It appears that the sum of $135,000 paid Mr. Tarbell was computed in the Auditor's department as the amount due him for his commuted commissions, and no evidence has been adduced showing that he was overpaid.

Mr. Tarbell denies that he was instrumental in or encouraged the circulation of literature in criticism of other officers of the society, and no substantial evidence appears in support of this or the other charges preferred against him.

I think it important that the next Legislature should take into consideration the question of the investment of the funds of life insurance companies and establish a standard of investment. As to just how far or to what extent they should be restricted in their investments I am not prepared to offer an opinion at this time. Doubtless that question will be studied and thought out by the time of the next annual meeting of the Legislature. There can be no question, however, of the wisdom of prohibiting the investment of the funds of life insurance companies in subsidiary moneyed and business corporations controlled by life insurance companies, which occasion the carrying of large balances for the benefit of those companies and for the stockholders who are largely associated in the management of the society. The suggestion that these large balances were carried for the purpose of enabling the society to avail itself of the opportunity to purchase securities at a low price is not sustained from the fact that large balances were carried during the years 1903 and 1904, when securities could have been purchased at a much lower level or the money loaned at much higher rates than were being paid by the affiliated companies. If life insurance is to commend itself to the people to provide for those who are left behind, it is important that the business of the insurance companies be conducted on strictly business lines and that extravagance of management and large salaries should be reduced within proper limits.

Eliminate Stock Control.

During the progress of this investigation a change in the stock control of the society has been made, and three trustees have been empowered under a deed of trust to partially mutualize the society; that is, it is provided that twenty-eight of the Directors should be elected by the policy holders and twenty-four by the stockholders, with the promise that there would be a reduction in the expenses of the company, and that the managers would institute other reforms in the management of the society which would inure to the benefit of the policy holders. I do not question but what this is the honest intention of those who have acquired the control of the stock of the society. I do not think, however, that this will go far toward restoring the confidence of the present policy holders or aid in procuring new business for the society. In my opinion the only thing that will restore that confidence and benefit the company will be the elimination of stock control, and what I deem of equal importance, the elimination of Wall Street control.

I early came to the opinion and so expressed myself to the Legislature in the department's annual report this year, that all the surplus accretions of this society beyond the 7 per cent. dividends on the stock belong to the policy holders. The charter provides that the business of the society should be conducted on the mutual plan, and provides that each policy holder shall be credited with an equitable share of the surplus. And I am confirmed in my opinion by an examination of the statements that were made early in the existence of this society to the Insurance Department, verified under oath by the President of the society, that it was a purely mutual company and that all its surplus should be divided in an equitable manner among the policy holders, and still further by an examination of the affidavits made on behalf of the society to the Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New York, containing the statement that no surplus earnings belonging to the stockholders, and that all the accumulations of the society are held for the benefit of the assured and are free from taxation.

Complete Mutualization.

No superficial measures will correct the existing evils in this society. A cancer cannot be cured by treating the symptoms. Complete mutualization with the elimination of the stock, to be paid for at a price only commensurate with its dividends, is, in my opinion, the only sure measure of relief.

This report, with a copy of the evidence taken on this investigation, will be transmitted to the Attorney General for such action thereon as he may deem proper.

Respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

THE SOCIETY'S LEASES.

To Superintendent Hendricks's report there are appended twenty-eight pages of addenda, consisting of five exhibits, so-called. Three of the exhibits are copies of leases made by the Equitable to safe deposit companies. One other is an "agreement" similar to a lease. The fifth is an amendment of a lease.

The first lease was dated Jan. 9, 1888. By it were rented to the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company of this State rooms in the basement of the Equitable Building, rooms in the cellar of the Equitable Building, vaults under the sidewalks of the Broadway and Cedar Street sides of the Equitable Building, also the cellar of the building owned by the Equitable and known as the Law Library Building.

The lease extended twenty years, beginning with July 1, 1881, with the privilege of renewal.

For the property the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company agreed to pay "the yearly rent or sum of $15,000 during the whole term, * * * and if the net amount received by the lessee as rent or compensation for the use or hire of safes in the great iron vaults * * * shall

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—AEOLIAN HALL

For the Sale of

Exchanged Pianos and Pianolas

THE Exchange Department at Aeolian Hall is a permanent clearing-house for used pianos, Pianolas and Piano-players of other makes. Since the great May Sale of exchanged instruments, this process of exchanging old instruments for new has been steadily going on.

In view of the policy of *liberal allowances* for instruments offered in exchange, there has now been accumulated at Aeolian Hall an exceptional assortment which cannot fail to interest owners of summer homes as well as all intending buyers with whom economy is an object.

Pianos, $90 and upwards
Pianolas, $150 and upwards
Miscellaneous Piano-players as low as $7
All purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

The Aeolian Company's Exchange Department is of vital interest to two classes of persons: First, those already owning instruments who wish to exchange them for others of the latest type, and second, those who being without either a piano or Piano-player wish to secure the maximum value for their money.

Mail inquiries as to the allowance to be made on used instruments in exchange for the Metrostyle Pianola or Pianola Piano will receive prompt attention.

The Aeolian Company Aeolian Hall, 362 5th Av., near 34th St., New York.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianos.

Tailor Shops: 110 Fifth Avenue

Here's a monumental chance for 155 men to get the best ready-for-service garments made. We've taken that number of suits of

Atterbury System Clothes

which sold for $35 and marked them $25

These 155 suits are the new Naples Blue or fashionable Quaker Grey; and they make the custom tailor fidget

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them"

Sole Agent

LAMBERT

Salesrooms 39 & 41 CORTLANDT STREET New York City

Also at New Haven Connecticut

NOW IS THE TIME

to wire and purchase Electrical Equipment



Send for Our Bulletin

Reduced EDISON RATES for Electric LIGHT and POWER

¶ The Installation No Longer a Discount Factor ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1905

¶ New retail rate — **10** cents a kilowatt hour instead of **15** cents

THE NEW YORK EDISON COMPANY
Telephone 1930 Franklin — 55 Duane Street

390 GRAND STREET, Telephone 1960 Orchard
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CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK'S *new novel*

The Storm Centre

is a pleasing picture of flirtation, courtship and love, with a war background. Its scenes have the charm of the old life of a Southern household within the Federal lines at the time when the burden of the Civil War lay heavy on the hills of Tennessee. The old mansion, the Judge, and "the ladies," the pretty girl who would flirt with a Yankee officer rather than not flirt at all, the officers themselves and "old Ephraim" are characters in as entertainingly readable a story as one could wish. Actual fighting does not enter the story, but the war is its background of mystery and dramatic adventure.

The Storm Centre *by*

CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK, author of

"The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains," etc., is published in cloth, at $1.50, postpaid by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 64 & 66 5th Av., N.Y.

What's the Difference?



GENUINE

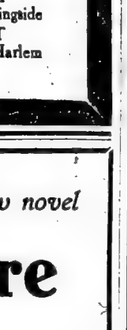
The **GENUINE** is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE .....WATER.....

Insist on having the Genuine

The **IMITATION** is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties, and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by PLASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — *The Wanamaker Store* — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock



Your Old Piano Player Taken In Part Payment For a New ANGELUS

During the next few weeks we offer the most tempting inducements, in exchanging your old piano player,—*any make, any style, any condition* if in actual use—for a brand-new ANGELUS.

In our own interest, we want to get all the old models of the Angelus out of the market, for they no longer represent the Angelus of today. Wonderful improvements have been made in the Angelus recently. So responsive is the present Angelus to the impulse of the performer, that it has been called "The Human Touch." It is the only piano player that enables the performer to artistically express human feeling.

If you have an old player—of ANY make—that rattles when you play it, that has squeaky bellows, that works hard, or that fails to give the expression to the music that you desire, NOW is the time to exchange it to the best advantage—

For a Superb NEW ANGELUS *"The Human Touch"*

The marvelous instrument that responds to every shade of feeling, that phrases so beautifully, that brings out the melody so clearly—the only piano player that ever succeeded in making a jury of musicians believe that the playing was done by hand. They could not tell when the Angelus ceased and the pianist began.

The ANGELUS was the first piano player ever made—all others were copied from it—the Patent Office will prove that absolutely. Today it is still pre-eminent, because the same genius that invented it is still adding constant improvements that are marvels to the musical world. All its imitators are a year or more behind the wonderful New Model of the ANGELUS now being demonstrated; and which we wish to get into the homes of New York and vicinage, instead of the old models, which while still better than the imitations, are not to be compared with the superb New Angelus of Today.

Special Inducements for Exchange—with the easiest terms of payment of balance of price
Specially EASY TERMS for those who have no piano player at all.

Come to the Store, if you can. If not convenient to do so, write us—telling what instrument you have, and its condition. IN ANY CASE, do not fail to learn all about this midsummer opportunity which could only occur in an otherwise dull season. It may mean more to you than you think.

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATIONS EVERY DAY

Popular and Classic music played with the Angelus—
Duets—one piano played by Mr. Ferdinand Himmelreich, the other with the Angelus.
Also informal Recitals during the day on the Austin Pipe Organ.
A few of the beautiful, new EMERSON-ANGELUS PIANOS are now here, though they are being sold more rapidly than we can get them from the factory. The "Sweet-voiced" Emerson, with an Angelus inside of it—a superb combination Upright Piano that anyone can play. $700. But they'll be sold quickly—we're almost afraid to announce them, for fear of disappointing many, hence this brief word of them.

Piano Store, Fifth floor.



Fifteen Hundred Parasols At Half Price

This is one of the largest and finest collections of Parasols that we have ever offered so radically under-price. The designs and colorings of the silks, the effects in which the Parasols are made up, are all of the present season's most popular styles, and the variety is almost unlimited. The collection is in four groups, as follows:

$3 Parasols, at $1.50 Each
$4 Parasols, at $1.90 Each
$5 Parasols, at $2.50 Each
$6 Parasols, at $2.90 Each

Ninth street aisle.

Fancy Mohairs at Little

Staple. Timely. Stylish. Reduced.
The point is made. The advantage clear. Be prompt.

At 37½c a Yard, regularly 50c
Striped Mohairs, in black grounds with white pin stripes. 42 inches wide.
Metal-figured Mohairs, in black with white metal polka-dots in various sizes. 38 inches wide.

At 50c a Yard, regularly 60c
Striped Mohairs, in navy blue, and black with pin stripes of white, with some of the patterns showing self figures. 38 inches wide.

At 50c a Yard, regularly 75c
Sicilians, in navy blue, and black with white pin stripes. 44 inches wide.

At 50c a Yard, regularly 65c
Polka-dot Mohairs, in self-colored and white pin-dots on black; and Mohair Sicilians, in black with white pin-dots. 38 inches wide.

At 75c a Yard, regularly $1
Black Mohairs, with self-figures and white pin stripes. 42 inches wide.

At 50c a Yard, worth 65c
Navy blue Mohair Brilliantine. 38 inches wide.

At 60c a Yard, worth 75c
Navy blue Mohair Brilliantine. 38 inches wide. Fourth avenue.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

amount to so much in any year of the term hereby created that one-half thereof shall exceed $15,000, then and in every such case said lessee agrees to pay to said lessor as rent at the end of such year so much in addition to the said rent of $15,000 per annum as shall with the said $15,000 make such rent for such year a sum equal to such one-half."

To this was added:

"And it is hereby understood and agreed, that if at any time or times during the continuance of this lease the said lessor shall be of the opinion that the expenses of the said lessee above allowed to be deducted from the rental of the safes in the aforesaid iron vaults for the purpose of measuring the amount of rent payable hereunder are too large, on the demand of the said lessor there shall be appointed three arbitrators, one to be selected by the said lessor, one by the said lessee, and one, an umpire, by the two persons so chosen as aforesaid, whose duty it shall be to thoroughly investigate all said expenses and outgoings of the said lessee, and who shall report with all reasonable promptitude what action shall be taken by the parties hereto with reference to the matter. And it is hereby expressly understood and agreed that the decisions and recommendations of the said arbitrators so chosen shall be accepted and faithfully carried out by the parties hereto without delay."

Seventh in the list of agreements was:

"It is further understood and agreed that there shall be a monthly statement rendered by the said lessee to the said lessor, which shall give a full statement of the number of safes under rental and the amount of income derived from the rental or compensation for the use of the safes in the two great vaults aforesaid, and the total expenses calculated as hereinbefore provided to be deducted in measuring the rent."

The second lease is an indenture made on Jan. 1, 1880, between the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the Equitable Safe Deposit Company of Massachusetts. By it the big company leased rooms, vaults, fixtures, and furniture in the basement and cellar stories of the building known as the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Building on the southeast corner of Milk and Devonshire Streets, and other premises adjoining thereto in Boston.

The Safe Deposit Company agreed to lease these premises for $100 a year, "provided, moreover, that in each and every year during the term of this lease in which the net income from the rental of boxes, safes, and places of deposit in the two interior great vaults of the company, calculated as hereinafter set forth, received by the lessee shall exceed the sum of $16,000 one-half of said excess over said $16,000 shall be paid as additional rent to the lessor until the said one-half excess amounts, with the $100 aforesaid, to the sum of $20,000, which sum shall be the maximum rent to be paid to the said lessor in any one year."

The third lease is merely an extension of the second, and covers rooms in a new building which in 1888 the Equitable Life Assurance Society had built at Federal and Milk Streets, Boston. It was dated Nov. 8, 1888, and was made with the Security Safe Deposit Company, which had succeeded to the rights of the Equitable Safe Deposit Company. The consideration for the lease of the basement and ground floor, it was provided, were to be "of the same character and to the same extent in regard to said basement and ground floor as are provided for in said lease of Jan. 1, 1880. * * * And the party of the second part, in consideration of the agreement of the party of the first part herein contained, agrees to accept the lease of said basement and ground floor of said new building upon the same terms and conditions with regard to the payment of rent and of all other matters as are contained in said lease of Jan. 1, 1880."

The fourth exhibit is a lease running twenty-five years, signed Nov. 9, 1888, of parts of the Equitable Building in St. Louis to the Missouri Safe Deposit Company. The rent named was $100 a year, with the same allowance for additional rental as in the case of the Boston building.

The fifth exhibit is an amendment of the St. Louis lease to include more rooms.

HYDE SECRETARY OUT.

Hyde to be Executive Chairman "Temporarily," Morton Says.

Paul Morton, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, continued his reorganization work yesterday by accepting the resignation of Charles F. Williamson, who drew a salary of $7,500 a year as a secretary to James H. Hyde in connection with the foreign business of the society. Mr. Morton repeated his assertion of the night before, that no action had been decided upon with regard to the resignations of Second Vice President Tarbell, Third Vice President Wilson, Fourth Vice President McIntyre, and Financial Manager Winthrop, which are in his hands.

Mr Morton was asked whether James H. Hyde, whose resignation was accepted along with that of President Alexander, on Tuesday, would remain Chairman of the Executive Committee, a post which he held in connection with his Vice Presidency. He replied that Mr. Hyde would continue "temporarily," but would not say how long this might be. Asked about reports that he was forthwith to institute actions against Directors of the society to recover profits that they might have wrongfully made through their connection with the Equitable, Mr. Morton said that he had authorized no statement to that effect. He would not discuss the matter further. It is believed, however, that such action is contemplated by the Ryan interests as one of the steps of the housecleaning that is now on the slate.

There was a meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, at which Mr. Hyde, as Chairman, presided. Only routine business was done.

MENTOR GARFIELD'S HOME.

Scene of Famous Political Conference —Train Recently Put On.

Mentor, where the wreck occurred, is famous as the home of James A. Garfield, and the scene of the notable "conference of Mentor," held in 1880, by which Garfield, then the candidate of the Republican Party for President, finally won to his support Roscoe Conkling, and turned the tide of the great contest from defeat to victory.

Mentor is situated on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway twenty-two miles east of Cleveland and 161 miles west of Buffalo. It has only about 500 inhabitants. The nearest place of any importance is Painesville.

The wrecked flier was the east-bound train, running on the revised schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited, which went into force last Sunday, when the new eighteen hour service between this city and Chicago was first inaugurated by the New York Central. That road, in putting on its new trains for a long-distance run never before equaled in the history of the road, followed the lead of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which inaugurated a similar service a week prior to that day.

The first east-bound train on the fast service which reached the Grand Central Station last Monday morning on its maiden trip beat a mile a minute for every foot of the 960.52 miles which constitutes the distance between this city and Chicago.

At that time officials of the road declared that the last train had only been loafing, and that before long a fifteen-hour service might be inaugurated to Chicago.

FEDERAL CLERK ARRESTED.

Charged with Certifying a Payroll Which Was Padded.

Frederick H. Wilson, a financial and special disbursing agent of the Government at the Indian Warehouse in this city, was arrested yesterday by United States Marshal Henkel and arraigned before Commissioner Shields on an indictment charging him with causing a false claim to be presented to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He pleaded not guilty and was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

The indictment charges that on Jan. 9 last Wilson certified to a pay roll on which was the name of Herbert L. Sayers, a laborer, who received $75. Wilson knew, it is charged, that the claim was false and that Sayers had rendered no service whatever to the Government. Wilson's counsel said the entire matter could be easily explained and intimated that an error in bookkeeping might be responsible.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

CENTRAL'S 18 HOUR FLIER IS WRECKED

Continued from Page 1.

the first work of rescue, and on the arrival of the latter the local fire brigade was reinforced by the Painesville firemen and a corps of physicians.

The burning and scalding of the victims made applications of oil imperative and a paint shop was broken into. Linseed oil was secured and with this the first comfort was given. The alarm had spread to the country house of Cleveland's wealthy citizens and before the fire had been under control, automobiles were scurrying into the village laden with medicine, bedding and anything which could be of use.

Horace E. Andrews and E. W. Moore were among these automobilists from Cleveland, and Mr. Andrews, leaning over the body of one of the injured, found one of his closest friends, Charles H. Wellman. His first inquiry was of his partner in business, Mr. Morgan, who was on the ill-fated train and who, as this dispatch is filed, is still missing. There is a possibility that one of the charred bodies is that of Mr. Morgan.

The agony of the injured was pitiful. All were badly scalded, and the doctors enveloped them in oil-soaked cotton. Some of the injured men beat their heads together in their pain, while volunteers and nurses did everything possible for their relief. None of the men killed or injured in the wreck had wives, sisters, or women relatives in that part of the train which was destroyed.

In less than an hour the first relief train had arrived, and physicians from Cleveland aided in the work. The list of the injured then numbered nineteen. Mr. Bennett, the New York patent attorney, had died in the ruins.

When the work of dressing the wounds had been completed the hospital train which had been made up at Cleveland backed down and the work of loading on the injured began. Before the wounded were all put aboard calls were heard for Horace E. Andrews. He knelt by his side. "Come near," said Mr. Wellman, and when his friend leaned close he said: "I'm terribly hurt, Horace, and I am dying. I want you to take this message to my wife."

Mr. Wellman then asked after his friend and partner, and was told that he still lived.

When the nineteen injured were sent to Cleveland with two of the dead bodies the work of clearing the wreck began. Claim Agent Whiting and Assistant General Superintendent Moon began holding a preliminary investigation. Wrecking trains had arrived, the fire was under control, and the last of the wounded bodies had been laid out in the station.

JOHN R. BENNETT KILLED.

Legal Representative of the City and Large Concerns in Patent Matters.

John R. Bennett was one of the best-known patent lawyers in New York. His office was at 31 Nassau Street, and he lived at 38 West Fifty-third Street. He was fifty-five years old, and had been concerned in several important pieces of patent litigation. He was a member of the Law, Manhattan, Crescent Athletic, and Metropolitan Clubs, and a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and of the New York Botanical Gardens. He was married, but had no children.

A representative of Mrs. Bennett said last night that Mr. Bennett went to Chicago on business last Saturday, and was expected home this morning. Mrs. Bennett could hardly believe the news of her husband's death.

Mr. Bennett acted for the United States Steel Corporation and for several of the large electrical concerns in patent litigation. He was also the legal representative of the city in patent matters. He had a Summer home and estate at Dansville, Penn.

ADVERTISING MAN HURT.

S. C. Beckwith Is President of the Special Agency of That Name.

Samuel C. Beckwith, who is injured in the wreck, is the President of the Beckwith Special Advertising Agency, in business in The Tribune Building. Associated with him are his brothers. He had been in Cleveland on business and had sent word that he would be home this morning by the Central's new flier.

SWITCH TAMPERED WITH.

Traffic Manager Thinks Attempt Was Made to Wreck the Train.

CHICAGO, June 21.—C. F. Daly, General Passenger Traffic Manager, gave out the following statement to-night:

"Mr. W. C. Brown and I have been getting all the information from the scene of the wreck. The terrible tragedy has been a severe shock to us both, and it is impossible at this time fully to account for the accident. However, from the best information that we have been able to secure we are both of the opinion that the disaster must have resulted from someone tampering with the switch.

"The evidence seems to point to a deliberate and malicious attempt to derail the train. It seems hard to believe that any person could be guilty of such a fearful crime, but we are forced to this opinion by the evidence.

"Train 10, which left here this morning at 10:30, passed this switch less than an hour ahead of 26, the Twentieth Century Limited. The switch was all right then. There was no train between the two. The information leads us to think that some time between these two trains the switch was tampered with.

"The accident occured twenty-two miles east of Cleveland, and the train was going at the customary rate of speed, which is about sixty to sixty-five miles an hour. This speed we do not believe was the cause of the accident. The same accident would have befallen any train going at a much less rate of speed and in the case of a long heavy train the fatalities would have been even greater."

Will Continue 18-Hour Trains.

When asked if the accident which had befallen the train would lead to the abandonment of the eighteen-hour schedule between Chicago and New York, Mr. Daly denied that any such result would follow. He said:

"We do not believe that the rate of speed is a factor to be considered in the disaster. If we were to blame the speed of the accident and should seek to eliminate all possibility of such catastrophes we would have to reduce the running time of trains to fifteen or twenty miles an hour. This the public would not tolerate."

NO OFFICIAL REPORT HERE.

Vice President Gets an Estimate of Ten Killed in Wreck.

No official report of the accident had reached the Grand Central Station at a late hour last night.

A dispatch from Chicago says that Vice President W. C. Brown of the New York Central has received this bulletin from Mentor:

"Twentieth Century Limited went into the ditch in front of the station here. All cars left the track except the observation car. Ten persons killed."

PASSENGERS ON THE TRAIN.

Names of Some of Those Who Bought Tickets in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Tickets for the Twentieth Century Limited were sold at the Auditorium Annex and at the Palmer House here. The diagrams do not show the names of the purchasers of the tickets. The following persons, however, are known to have been on the train:

Henry Zibblee of Chicago, brother-in-law of Marshall Field.

T. A. Valentine, of Armour & Co.

Samuel Sinsull, of the Chicago Edison Light Company.

R. E. Dickenson of Chicago.

—— Hewett, of the Hewett Manufacturing Company, of which D. C. Hewett is President.

A man by the name of Arthur and another named Carlin, both of Milwaukee.

It is not positively known whether the last two were on the train or not, nor are their first names obtainable here.

These Are Saved.

These are among the saved:

Amen, Nathan, Kenosha, Wis.
Beal, Wood, 1,200 Colony Building, Chicago.
Bembar, Z. I., Chicago.
Bird, Esther, Chicago.
Colvin, W. H., Evanston.
Countess, S. D., Chicago.
Calentine, P. A., Chicago.
DANIELS, W. H., 139 Fifth Avenue, New York.
DEVONS, ARTHUR L., Hamilton, Mass.
Diblee, B., 135 Adams Street, Chicago.
Dilman, A. J., 1,518 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.
Dickinson, A. E., 645 Marquette Building, Chicago.
Fauntleroy, F. F., Lake Forest.
Harwood, ——, San Francisco.
Harwood, Nancy, San Francisco.
Horton, Mr. and Mrs., Chicago.
Insull, Mrs. Samuel and child, Chicago.
Katz, ——, Forty-first Street and Armour Avenue, Chicago.
Kingsmith, Miss Anna, Chicago.
Kuhl, T., 178 Randolph Street, Chicago.
Lowe, Henrietta C., Chicago.
Lowe, Elizabeth, Chicago.
PARDEE, WILLIAM, Secretary of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and son.
Peck, F. L., 545 Jefferson Avenue, Scranton, Penn.
Peck, Charles, Cleveland, Ohio.
Turney, Miss. H. D., Cleveland.
Turney, D. T., Cleveland, O.
Treat, E. M., 415 Locust Street, St. Louis.
Trott, Kate, maid of Miss. Turney.
Watt, R., Pittsburg.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Cures Nervous Disorders, Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion and Restlessness. Rebuilds the nervous system.—Adv.

The chief objection to the "mercerized cotton" cheat is not so much the "mercerized cotton" as the cheat.

The belief in the superiority of all-wool clothing fabrics is universal and well-established; it is based on facts, not theory; and on many years of actual wearing test; there's no question about it, in anybody's mind.

No well-informed person chooses a "mercerized cotton" mixture; he buys it for what it looks; he thinks it is good.

The cheat is that it isn't good; not even as good as it looks.

Buy reliable clothes; our label is an assurance of it; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

James McCreery & Co.

Shirt Waists

For midsummer dress. Made of mulls, sheer linens, batistes and lawn. Trimmed with embroidery and lace. Latest models.

On June the 22d.

300 dozen Shirt Waists. Numerous models,—tailor-made or finished with embroidery and lace insertion. Medium or sheer fabrics.

95c, 1.50 and 2.25

Twenty-third Street.

For
Camp,
Picnic
or
Summer
Home

the ready-cooked food

Grape-Nuts

eaten dry or with a little cream or condensed milk. 3 or 4 teaspoonfuls give one a

"GO"

for hours.

"There's a Reason."

SIEGEL COOPER CO. THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK

10,000 Pairs of Shoes and Oxfords

At 1-3 to 1-2 Less Than the Usual Prices.

An Immense Sale of Summer Footwear for Men, Women and Children



It is unquestionably a most decisive and radical transaction in handsome Summer Footwear, and coming with such hot weather as has characterized the earlier part of this week fully emphasizes its timeliness and importance.

There have been busy scenes in the Receiving Department during the past few days.

Fast as the cases of shoes arrived from the various factories they were hurried to the Receiving Department, unpacked, marked and otherwise made ready for this Sale.

To-day the vanguard of the offerings will appear in the Shoe Store on the Second Floor. Reserve forces will be brought out as fast as circumstances require.

Best Shoes Ever Seen on Sale Underprice

The Shoes themselves constitute the very best evidence of this fact broadly sustain the sweeping assertion.

In some instances the savings are more than 1-2; in others they are 1-3 less than the prices that would be asked regularly.

You will find the subjoined descriptions of particular interest and much helpfulness. The Shoes and Oxfords are precisely as represented. We never tolerate misrepresentations.

Women's $2.00 Oxfords. 95c
Soft Vici Kid in three good styles, all sizes of each style; also White Canvas and Patent Leather Oxfords at the same price,

Women's $2.00 Tan Oxfords. 95c
Tan Oxfords made of real Russia Calfskin on good style lasts; all sizes,

Women's $2.50 Oxfords. 1.50
Fine, thin, tan Vici Kid with hand turned soles. These are made as good as any high grade low shoes,

Women's $3.50 Oxfords. 1.95
In this lot are twenty-eight distinct styles. We only mention six of the best ones here—tan calf Bluchers with large eyelets and wide lace; extension soles; the same style in patent coltskin (all sizes and widths of each); vici kid with either light hand turned soles or with half extension edges; handsome white Oxfords made of either smooth duck or basket cloth and several lines of samples,

Children's Tan Barefoot Sandals. 49c
Tan barefoot Sandals; well made for looks as well as wear; all sizes up to 11s at this low price,

Children's Tan Shoes. 50c
2 shades, one the dark tan, other champagne color; soft vici kid, button or lace; sizes 2 to 6,
Larger sizes, 85c

Children's White Shoes. 69c
White canvas shoes in button or lace styles. These are regularly $1.00 and $1.25. We offer all sizes up to 11 at

Infants' First Shoes. 15c
Fine kid, soft sole, button and lace, sizes 0 to 4, several delicate shades,

Children's Tan Oxfords. 69c
Tan kid and calf, spring heels, sizes up to 11,

Boys' $1.50 Shoes. 98c
Tan lace shoes with good stout soles that will wear well; sizes up to 13½; black satin calf lace shoes in all sizes up to 5½,

Men's $5.00 and $6.00 Sample Shoes and Oxfords. 2.50
Samples of a factory making high grade shoes for men. All the best leathers in both tan and black. Best shoes are in sizes 6½ to 7½,

Men's $3.00 Shoes. 1.90
Vici kid and velour calf lace shoes, welted soles, good fitting styles, all sizes,

Men's $2.00 Oxfords. 95c
Black kid with light soles, suitable for waiters, nurses or butlers; also some tan Oxfords suitable for street wear.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8.30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

10,000 Negligee Shirts for Men at 79c.



Regular $1.50 to $2.50 Qualities in a Superior Assortment of Colors and Designs.

The Sale comes just in time to supply the needs that the Fourth of July usually keenly emphasizes. The man who wants a dressy Negligee Shirt will find this a most opportune and agreeable opportunity. The shirts are such as you would have to pay $1.50 to $2.50 for if you went to an exclusive haberdasher's,

The Shirts are in White or Colored materials. Plain or pleated bosoms. Cuffs attached or detached. Sizes range from 14 to 17½. **79c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

Cool Clothes for Hot Days At 10.00



There are soft-finish Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns in Coat and Trousers Suits, some 1-8 silk lined, others 1-4 lined, but majority are "skeleton" or unlined. Every new effect in fabric and style.

Sack Suits that are stylish, comprising Summer mixtures in new fabrics and correct shading and color combinations. Full or half lined. Either single or double breasted coats.

Correctly tailored Suits of every thread pure worsted Navy Blue Serge, color absolutely fast, every seam tested, every style of coat, full or half lined, and models perfect for every build of men.

Also Men's Serge Coats and Wash Vests.

SERGE COATS in blue or black, fast color, acid tested, seams guaranteed to hold, perfect fitting and all sizes, 3.00

WASHABLE VESTS in every correct style and all the best selected washable fabrics. Sizes for young and old 1.50

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East, 18th St.)

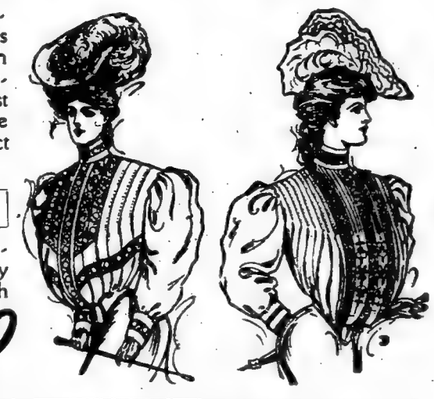
Groups of Popular Summer Waists at 1.00



We have told you of each of these remarkably attractive creations in Women's Waists on several previous occasions, and each time intense interest was evinced by remarkable scenes of busyness in the popular Waist Store. We have assembled them into one immense group from which you can select at random at $1.00 each.

"A"—The Beauty Waist. "B"—The Charmer Waist.
"C"—The Lily Waist. "D"—The Panel Waist.

Each one of the models is artistically fashioned from Sheer White Lawn, in the very smartest of prevailing styles. Finished with open back and front and daintily trimmed with lace and embroidery. Every woman of good taste will concede that they are exceptional values at 1.00



(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

A Special Sale of Used Pianos and Organs.

Also New Pianos on Terms So Easy as to be Distinctly Noteworthy.

This is not a collection of old Pianos and Organs that have outlived their usefulness and now defy all efforts to repair and renovate.

Rather, it embraces instruments that have been only ordinarily worn. We have made thorough repairs, and they are now in excellent condition.



We do not claim them to be "good as new," but we do claim every instrument listed to be a phenomenal bargain at the very little cost.

Each of the Pianos is well known; makes that have enviable reputations for reliability and lasting qualities—Pianos you will like to own.

You will find here Pianos suitable for Summer homes, for beginners, or for your home when vacation days have passed and you are back in New York.

Any instrument purchased in this sale will be taken in exchange for a new piano within a year, and the full amount paid will be allowed. Further, we will sell you any of these instruments on the easy payment plan, asking you to pay down a nominal sum, the rest in monthly amounts.

Here Is the Interesting List:

Upright Pianos.

When New.		Now.
$800.00	John Bond & Son, Rosewood,	15.00
500.00	Schuman & Sons, Ebony,	125.00
400.00	Grovesteln & Fuller, Rosewood,	120.00
450.00	Wheelock, Ebony,	120.00
165.00	Bailey, Mahogany,	125.00
225.00	Kingsbury, Mahogany,	145.00
225.00	Criterion, Mahogany,	145.00
225.00	Newton, Mahogany,	150.00
225.00	Thayer, Mahogany,	150.00
185.00	Caldwell, Oak,	150.00
185.00	Caldwell, Oak,	160.00
225.00	Cable, Oak,	175.00
400.00	Wissner, Walnut,	175.00
275.00	Cable, Walnut,	195.00
225.00	Brooks, Mahogany,	195.00
225.00	Brooks, Oak,	195.00
400.00	Hardman, Ebony,	195.00
250.00	Brooks, Mahogany,	200.00
275.00	Lester, Oak,	200.00
300.00	Henry & S. G. Lindeman, Oak,	200.00
250.00	Brooks, Oak,	230.00
350.00	McPhail, Oak,	250.00
350.00	Henry & S. G. Lindeman, Mahogany,	250.00
375.00	McPhail, Mahogany,	275.00
400.00	McPhail, Oak,	275.00
400.00	McPhail, Mahogany,	300.00
450.00	McPhail, Mahogany,	350.00
550.00	Erard, Ebony,	350.00
Also several almost new $195 Kingsbury Pianos for		127.00

Organs.

When New.		Now.
$125.00	Princess,	10.00
150.00	Mason & Hamlin,	15.00
140.00	Estey,	25.00
200.00	Needham (Church Organ),	50.00
175.00	Farrand & Votey,	50.00

Square Pianos.

When New.		Now.
$375.00	Thompson,	10.00
400.00	Woodward & Brown,	10.00
450.00	Lord & Cumster,	15.00
600.00	Chickering,	25.00
600.00	Gordon & Son,	25.00
550.00	Stodart,	25.00
500.00	Raven & Bacon,	25.00

Grand Pianos.

When New.		Now.
$650.00	Kranich & Bach Baby Grand,	325.00
600.00	McPhail Mahogany Quarter Grand,	400.00
950.00	Erard Ebony Baby Grand,	750.00

A few $225.00 new Playanos at $150.00—the best piano player. This also includes 6 rolls of music and bench to match player.

And the following remarkable special value, which only one person can secure:

A combination consisting of a mahogany Caldwell Piano and a Lyraphone Piano Player, with six rolls of music complete for..... $200.00

We repair, polish and tune pianos. Only experienced and capable workmen employed, and all work guaranteed.

New Pianos on Easy Terms!

The incomparable "ERARD," of Paris.
The matchless "BOARDMAN & GRAY," of Albany, N. Y.
The sweet-toned "McPHAIL," of Boston, Mass.
The beautiful "J. T. BROOKS," $225.00 and upwards.
The famous "CALDWELL" at $185.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Again:---Exceptional June Jubilee Features!

FAR EAST COMMITTEE ABOLISHED BY CZAR

Step Believed to Indicate Loss of Hope in Manchuria.

ROOSEVELT SEEKS A TRUCE

Trying to Persuade the Belligerents to Suspend Hostilities—Difficulties in the Way.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, June 22.—An imperial ukase issued last night announced that, owing to the necessity of reconciling the principles of Far Eastern administration with the general scheme for the solution of the legislative affairs of the empire, the special committee on the Far East had been abolished.

Nothing could be more significant of the Emperor's recognition that the Manchurian adventure is a thing of the past than the formal dissolution of this famous committee, of which Admiral Alexieff was the leader and M. Bezobrazoff one of the members, and which, before the war, was in undisputed control of all affairs in the Far East, reporting directly to the Emperor and overriding the Ministers at St. Petersburg.

The dissolution of the committee, which was virtually Admiral Alexieff's chancellery, and the announcement by the Emperor that the administration of the Extreme Orient will hereafter be unified with that of the rest of the empire, are believed to indicate the abolition of the Viceroyalty and have given rise to a report that Admiral Alexieff will be one of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries.

A Washington telegram received early last evening stating that negotiations for an armistice were in progress brought the first definite intimation that an actual step in this direction had been taken. All that had previously been known here was that Ambassador Meyer went unexpectedly to the Foreign Office late on Tuesday night and had an interview with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, at which, it is believed, the Ambassador communicated an important message from President Roosevelt, but at neither the Foreign Office nor the American Embassy was the slightest light thrown on what transpired.

No additional information is obtainable up to this hour concerning the character of the communications on the subject of an armistice passing between Washington and Tokio and St. Petersburg, nor is there the slightest clue as to the manner in which the President is seeking to effect the conclusion of hostilities.

Among the diplomats it is universally agreed that President Roosevelt has set himself an extremely difficult task, the accomplishment of which would not only crown the triumphs he has already achieved but would materially advance the chances of peace, as it would be regarded as tantamount to the mutual avowal that both countries were seriously resolved to try to find a basis for settling their quarrel without further bloodshed.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—It is intimated in official circles here that negotiations are proceeding looking to an armistice between Japan and Russia.

The stumbling block in the way of an armistice appears to be that neither belligerent is willing to take the initiative. The present negotiations, it is understood, consist of an effort to sound one or both Governments as to their willingness to agree to an armistice.

There will be no official announcement here regarding the probabilities of an armistice before the President returns, nor is it certain that even then there will be anything to make public. The feeling in official circles here is strongly in favor of a cessation of hostilities, as it is believed that a clash before the convening of the peace conference would hamper the work of the plenipotentiaries and might prove a serious menace to their efforts for peace.

TRUCE MAY COME TOO LATE.

Belief in St. Petersburg That Another Great Battle Is Beginning.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable, Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—The news from Manchuria puzzles even the General Staff. The officers cannot understand the withdrawal of the Japanese south. Gen. Linevitch does not explain the extent or character of the enemy's movements, but it is evident that the Japanese retreated voluntarily.

One of the officers told me that the advance of the Japanese in Northeastern Korea might not imply an offensive, but merely a desire to occupy all the Korean territory before the peace negotiations began.

Private advices continue to bring reports of Russian reverses. Prices on the Bourse to-day fell slightly as a result.

By The Associated Press

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, June 22.—The public, which has no idea that negotiations for an armistice are on foot, believes that a great battle in Manchuria is now beginning, and official dispatches from both sides bear out the idea that the Japanese have commenced their main advance, though as yet there has been no heavy collision.

The Japanese, following the check to their demonstration to the westward, are now pushing forward in force along the railroad and the Mandarin and Mainakai Roads, their front now stretching from Singlungchuan, fifteen miles north of Changtufu, and east through Shuanmaoztu Station to Yaoma Pass, on the Mandarin Road.

The Russians are evidently retiring to their first line of intrenchments, which, it is believed, crosses the railroad at Sipinghai. They have a number of other fortified positions before reaching their ultimate line of defense at Kirin and at Changchunfu, eighty miles in the rear.

NELIDOFF A PLENIPOTENTIARY.

His Appointment as a Member of the Peace Commission Announced.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 21.—M. Nelidoff, Ambassador at Paris, has been definitively appointed one of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries.

M. Nelidoff is a skillful diplomat, who, as Ambassador at Constantinople for a number of years, handled some of the most delicate problems connected with Russia's Near Eastern policy. He and Sir Philip Currie, then the British Ambassador to Turkey, had some historical tilts on the field of diplomacy, and it was reported that Sir Philip charged his Russian colleague with double dealing.

STOPPED BY THE DNIEPER.

German Steamer Overhauled by Russian Auxiliary Cruiser.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., June 21.—The German steamer Prinz Sigismund reports that when north of the Island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, on June 1, she was stopped by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnieper, which fired blank shots.

She was overhauled by the cruiser, which, after examining her papers, allowed her to proceed.

ROOSEVELT SEVERE ON THE EQUITABLE

Continued from Page 1.

ing in the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City.

"We have no doubt that the laws have been violated by the traffic officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company and those of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The formal proof required to punish them for contempt of court and also criminally if it shall be thought best to do that, too, can be had only by judicial process."

They asked that his letter be considered their final report.

An order to take further testimony as requested by special counsel was issued by the Attorney General March 21. He stated that he preferred to have all the recommendations of the special counsel before him before considering the question of the proper action to be taken. He reiterated this statement in a letter of March 27.

The next letter from Messrs. Harmon and Judson, on April 11, reviewed their recommendation of March 11, that further testimony be taken in contempt proceedings, and added that this testimony was desirable "not so much with a view of procuring proof of the violation of the injunction as a basis for an attachment for contempt against the railroad company and its officers, as with the view of procuring detailed proof of unlawful shipments, so as to have a proper basis of proceeding under the criminal provisions of the Elkins act against the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and its officers."

Moody Declines to Prosecute.

In a letter dated May 19 the Attorney General disapproved of contempt proceedings as suggested by special counsel. In it he said:

"In passing upon your recommendations, I have not been unmindful of the great weight which is added to them by your personal and professional standing. Nor have I forgotten that you were invited to exercise the broadest discretion as to persons as well as corporations in dealing with the subject committed to you by this department. Nevertheless I cannot escape my responsibility by substituting the discretion of others for my own.

"If proceedings are taken against the corporation or individuals, they must be taken in my name, and, what is infinitely more important, with the authority that belongs to the office which, for the time being, I hold. I am, therefore, brought face to face with my own personal and official responsibility, and must discharge it under the embarrassing circumstance that one of the persons affected by my decision is a colleague in the performance of public duty.

"I do not find any testimony relating to the conduct of any except minor officials and Mr. Biddle, who may claim to have obtained immunity by testifying fully before the commission.

"There is not a syllable of testimony that Mr. Ripley, the President of the road, or Mr. Morton, then one of its Vice Presidents, had any connection whatever with the departure from the published rates in favor of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, or that they knew or suspected that transportation was furnished to this company in any manner different from that prescribed by the open and published rate.

"I am of the opinion that some evidence ought to precede the accusation and that an accusation so grave in its character ought not to be made unless there appears before it is made some evidence in support of it.

"I have submitted the foregoing to the President, and he authorizes me to say that he approves the conclusion which I have reached, and directs that proceedings for contempt of the injunction be begun against the railroad company only."

Counsel on Corporation Immunity.

Messrs. Harmon and Judson, in a letter dated at Cincinnati, June 5, resigned as counsel, saying:

"We appreciate the very great weight to be given your conclusion, but we are deeply impressed with the gravity of the matter and its importanee as a precedent.

"The violation by a corporation of an injunction directed against it and its officers always calls for a rule against such of them as had control of its conduct to show cause why they should not be held personally responsible. They are prima facie guilty of disobedience. It was their duty to see that the acts forbidden were not done as well as not to do them.

"Except in cases so rare that they may be called accidental there are no means of discovering the facts except by such a proceeding as we have advised.

"What we have said is peculiarly true of the great corporations of our day. They cannot be imprisoned, and punishment by fine is not only inadequate, but reaches the real culprits only lightly if at all. The evils with which we are now confronted are corporate in name, but individual in fact. Guilt is always personal.

"So long as officials can hide behind their corporations, no remedy can be effective. When the Government searches out the guilty men and makes corporate wrongdoing mean personal punishment and dishonor the laws will be obeyed."

The resignations were accepted by the Attorney General in a letter dated June 13. In a letter to the President, under date of June 3, the case was reviewed by the Attorney General, in which is reiterated his views that proceedings for contempt should be begun against the offending railroad company, but not against its officers.

President Upholds Moody.

President Roosevelt upholds this view in a reply under date of June 12, as follows:

"I have received and carefully considered your letters of the 31st ultimo and 3d instant. I entirely agree with your conclusions. In my opinion, you would be wholly without justification in proceeding individually against the officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway for contempt when neither the Inter-State Commerce Commission nor the special counsel you have employed have developed a single fact of any kind beyond the holding of their offices tending to implicate any one of these officers.

"One of the officers, Mr. Morton, is a member of my Cabinet. This fact is not to be allowed to shield him, nor, on the other hand, is it to be allowed to cause him to be singled out, or the officers with which he is associated to be singled out for attack.

"At about the same time that the injunction was obtained against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé an injunction was obtained against several other Western railroads. Subsequently it was developed by the Inter-State Commerce Commission that under the guise of a division of rates unlawful rebates were given by these railroads to the International Harvester Company, just as a rebate was given by the Atchison in the case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"Upon attention being called to the cases by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, the unlawful practice was abandoned in the Harvester case, as it was abandoned in this case of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The two cases stand precisely on a par.

No Excuse for Discrimination.

"No one has suggested, and, as far as I am aware, no one has thought of suggesting, that we should proceed individually against the officers of the roads engaged in this International Harvester Company affair; yet the case is exactly parallel to this Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé case, and if such action as you have refused to take was taken against the officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, it would also have to be taken in the case of the International Harvester Company against the officers of every railroad running west of Chicago. There is, of course, no possible excuse for discriminating one case from the other.

"You advise me to direct the submission of the printed evidence taken by the Inter-State Commerce Commission (the only evidence before the special counsel) to Judge Phillips, who had issued the injunction, to see whether on this published evidence, in which there is not a syllable directly bearing on Mr. Morton or any one of his colleagues in the management of the road, action could be taken against any one of them personally. I did not take this advice for two reasons:

"First, if it were not for Mr. Morton's being in my Cabinet, neither you nor I would dream of following such a course in this instance and, we could not follow it save on condition of also following it in the case of the Harvester Company, and in all similar cases—which, in my judgment, would put us in a wholly untenable position.

"Second, I have received from Mr. Morton a letter, of which I inclose you a copy, together with a copy of my reply. In it you will see that Mr. Morton not only states in the most unequivocal manner that he had no knowledge whatever of the unlawful practice complained of, but also shows by the quotation of documents issued under his direction that all such unlawful practices were specifically forbidden by him, and that the attention of his subordinates was repeatedly called to the necessity of complying with the law in this respect.

"When there is thus not one shadow of testimony against him, and when whatever evidence has been submitted shows explicitly that he is not guilty, it seems to me that there is no warrant whatever for our proceeding against him.

Praises the Course of Moody.

"The course that you have followed in dealing with all these corporation matters has been coherent and resolute, and has had my heartiest approval.

"The aim of the Administration has been in the first place to stop the unlawful practices. We have not proceeded personally against any of the officers unless there was legal evidence showing that their conduct had been willfully of such a nature as to render it our duty to try to punish them personally no less than to try to put an end to the objectionable practices.

"You perhaps remember that when the Administration brought the Northern Securities suit there was much criticism of us for not undertaking criminal proceedings against the principal Directors in the Northern Securities Corporation. The view of the Administration at that time was that such a proceeding would be unjust to the men concerned and not to the advantage of the public. Events have, I think, shown this view to be correct.

"In the same way, when a year or two ago injunctions were obtained against the corporations known popularly as the Beef Trust, no effort was made at the time to proceed personally against the individuals in those corporations. Since then testimony has been offered us to show that the packing companies have violated this injunction, and that the violation was deliberate and willful on the part of a number of individuals.

"Of the weight and sufficiency of this evidence it is not for me to judge. With my approval the Department of Justice, with the assistance of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has for some months been endeavoring to find out whether or not they can obtain legal evidence of such willful and deliberate violations of the injunction by any individual.

"If the Grand Jury now sitting in Chicago find indictments against any individual connected with the packing corporations, it will be because in their judgment such legal evidence of the violation of the injunction has been laid before them.

Orders Prosecution of Railroads.

"If you at any time get legal evidence of any such willful and deliberate violation by any officer of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé or of any other railroad running west of Chicago, of the injunction in the Colorado Fuel case or of the injunction in the International Harvester Company case, you will, of course, proceed as you have already proceeded in the Chicago beef packing cases.

"But at present not only has there been no such evidence produced, but there has been no attempt to produce such evidence; and, as regards Mr. Morton, there is seemingly conclusive testimony to the contrary. You will not, however, take action against any official of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad which you do not take against the official of any other railroad under precisely similar circumstances.

"In both the Colorado Fuel case and the International Harvester case I direct that proceedings for contempt against the companies be taken by the Government. Whether, as the cases develop, proceedings against individual officers become necessary must depend in each instance upon whether testimony is obtained showing that such individual officer has either by act or connivance been personally guilty in the matter.

"If there are any railroads guilty of the practices which we have enjoined other railroads from following, but which have not themselves been enjoined, proceedings should be begun to put them under a similar restraint.

"You have expressed your doubt as to whether the injunction granted is in sufficiently explicit terms to cover either the case of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé or the similar case of the International Harvester Company. I agree, however, with your feelings that even though there is such doubt, an effort should be made to obtain the judgment of the court on the question."

Morton Denies He Gave Rebate.

Mr. Morton's letter to the President was written on June 5, after he had retired from the Navy Department. He reviewed at great length the reasons for the Santa Fé-Colorado Fuel rebate provision.

"The arrangement referred to," he said, "was entered into in 1901, prior to the time that the restraining orders enjoining the Western railroads from cutting rates or departing from published tariffs were issued and prior to the passage of the Elkins bill.

"The following year, or in 1902, the injunctions were issued. I suppose it was not known to you, certainly not to the public generally, that it was the testimony which I gave before the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the practices of Western railroads, so far as grain, dressed beef, and provisions arrangements were concerned, that made it possible to secure the injunctions.

"When the injunction order was issued by the court, positive instructions were given by me verbally to my subordinates to comply in every respect with its terms. These instructions were issued to everybody concerned, in writing, and are a matter of record, as is my correspondence on the subject, all of which will confirm what I say.

"When the Elkins bill became a law early in 1903, all of my instructions were reiterated, and the most positive orders issued that under no circumstances or conditions would any deviation from the law be permitted.

Rebate Was a Misplaced Switch.

"Notwithstanding all of these precautions, the old arrangement of billing the coal and coke at a delivered price and not separating the freight rate from the price of the commodity in the tariff, was not corrected until some time last November. It was evidently not regarded in the tariff printing bureau as an irregular arrangement, and entirely escaped attention.

"It might be considered that it was a 'misplaced switch' in that bureau, and neither the President of the road nor Mr. Biddle, the Freight Traffic Manager, nor myself, was any more responsible for it personally than is the President or Vice President or General Manager of any great railroad for the train service which may result in a bad wreck.

"At the time this contract was made I had no interest whatever in the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

"I have been a railroad man for over thirty years, and a railroad officer for most of that time, and I have done my utmost to bring about decent railroad practices. I have always been opposed to rebates and all kinds of 'graft' in the business, and I do not believe there is another railroad officer in the Western country who has tried to be fairer in his relations to the public or more fearless in denouncing and trying to prevent the evils and abuses of railroad management. At the same time, I have been just as insistent in demanding that the railroads should have fair play."

DEANE MILLER TRIES TO DIE.

Stock Exchange Member Shoots Himself in Head at Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, June 21.—Deane Miller of New York shot himself this evening in his room at the Hotel Touraine, on Delaware Avenue, where he had been stopping for two days. About 8 o'clock a shot was heard in his room, and when the door was opened he was found with a bullet wound over the right temple.

Miller left a note asking that his brother, Dr. C. G. Miller of 157 East Sixty-second Street, New York, be notified, and stating that ill-health caused the desire to end his life. He was taken to the Emergency Hospital, where it was said that he probably would die before morning.

At the home of Dr. Charles G. Miller it was said last night that Dr. Miller had started for Buffalo upon the receipt of a telegram informing him that his brother had met with an accident. Before leaving Dr. Miller said he was ignorant of the nature of the mishap.

Deane Miller was a member of the Stock Exchange and of the University, Tuxedo, and several other clubs. He lived at the Waldorf-Astoria up to a couple of years ago, when he moved to 12 West Forty-fourth Street.

His friends last night were unable to explain his suicide. They knew of neither financial worries nor sickness to account for his act.

1,000 Girls in a Crush at a Fire.

Over 1,000 tailor-shop employes, at 47, 49 and 51 Pine Street, mostly girls in their teens, were thrown into a wild panic yesterday afternoon. It was all caused by a foolish cry of "Fire." At times it was necessary to pull some of the girls from the wedge which constantly formed at the door. The excitement was caused by Ichi Smelki, a rabbi, who discovered fire on the altar of the synagogue, which is on the second floor. The fire was extinguished with little damage.

THREE STUDENT BODIES WELCOME THE PRESIDENT

Mr. Roosevelt at Williamstown to get Second Degree of Trip.

TELEGRAPHS TO GALE'S FERRY

Good Wishes for Harvard; Yale Left to Taft—Clark University Confers LL. D.—Girl Poet Arrested.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., June 21.—The entire student body of Williams College, headed by Henry Hopkins, the President of the college, greeted President Roosevelt on his arrival here from Worcester at 6:30 o'clock to-night.

The rain, which had been falling heavily all day, ceased just as the President arrived. The streets were lined with townspeople. At President Hopkins's residence on the college grounds the President dined with the family. To-morrow he will receive the degree of LL. D. from Williams College at the commencement exercises.

Among those who met the President on his arrival at Mr. Hopkins's house were Joseph H. Choate, formerly Ambassador to England; Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of War, and Morris K. Jesup of New York.

At 9 o'clock this evening an informal reception was held at the house for the trustees of the college and members of the Faculty. About an hour later the President retired for the night.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 21.—Steadily falling rain drenched the festal draping of the city and disappointed the people of Worcester, but did not lessen the enthusiasm of the reception given to President Roosevelt to-day on the occasion of his visit to Clark University and Holy Cross College. The President responded to the cordiality of the people by riding through the streets in an open carriage, his head frequently bared to acknowledge cheers.

Clark University conferred on the President the honorary degree of LL. D. At Holy Cross he addressed a large company on the athletic field, many of whom stood in the rain, the canvas shelter being inadequate. At the home of Congressman Rockwood Hoar, the President had luncheon and departed soon afterward for Williamstown.

A feature of the trip to Worcester was the sending of telegrams by the President to the Captains of the Harvard and Yale crews at Gale's Ferry, Conn. The message to Howard was:

Captain Havrard Crew, Red Top, Conn.: I expected to pass through New London much earlier, or I should have been up to greet you. I wish I could see the race. Good luck to you.

The message to Yale varied from the other as follows:

Captain Yale Crew, Gale's Ferry, Conn.: Hope you will not think I am an offensive partisan if, under these particular circumstances, I do not wish you good luck. I would at any other time, but Taft, I am sure, is praying for you.

The police announced this afternoon that, while the President was in this city, they had arrested Jennie G. Hirsch in the waiting room of the Union Railroad Station. She had been writing bits of verse on the top of a bandbox, which she declared was to be given to the President. She was taken home in a carriage after friends had promised to keep her under surveillance.

Ontario and Western's Dividend.

The Directors of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company yesterday declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock out of the earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30. In January last there was paid a dividend of 3 per cent. in connection with the dissolution of the voting trust, but this dividend was not declared for any specific period, and therefore yesterday's declaration does not represent a decrease in the rate. The earnings of the road for the present fiscal year just about equal 2 per cent. on the stock, and payment of 1½ per cent. leaves about $400,000 available for improvements.

Home of John Harvard's Mother Sold.

LONDON, June 21.—Harvard House at Stratford-on-Avon was sold to-day for $4,700 to a local resident. The house changed hands a few years ago for $2,500. The house was the early home of the mother of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University.

THE "Second Empire"

Is the NEW FAST TRAIN BETWEEN New York and Buffalo VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL & Hudson River R. R.

Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

See time table in daily papers.

H. O'Neill & Co.

We Have Secured 5,000 More of the Famous "Griffon Brand" MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS



All made of the finest Imported Fabrics, among which are many pure Irish Linens, and they come from one of the best sanitary shops in the world. They equal in every detail of material, finish and fit custom made shirts that cost $30.00 and $36.00 per dozen.

Neat patterns on light and dark grounds.
Plain and pleated bosoms, cuffs attached and detached.
Sizes 14 to 18.

$1.00 to $1.50 grades at	$2.00 to $2.75 grades at	$3.00 to $3.50 grades at
75c.	$1.00	$1.50

On Sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

A splendid chance to lay in a summer's supply of the finest kind of shirts at about half price.

Sixth Avenue, 20th and 21st Streets

Philipsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP.

Will Offer on Thursday, June 22d,

94 Pedestrian Skirts

Suitable for Mountain and Seashore Wear.
Various models of light weight summer fabrics,
Including Homespuns, Scotch Mixtures, Panamas, Cheviots,
Worsteds and Shepherd Checks,
Recently sold for $7.50, $9.50 and $12.00.
All sizes.

$4.90

Also

72 Linen Shirtwaist Dresses

Four Stylish Models Tailor-made and Embroidered.
Skirts side plaited, box plaited and plaited flounces.
Recently sold for $9.00, $10.00 and $12.00.
All sizes.

$5.90

12 West 23d St., Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, through to 22d St.



The Ideal Suit for Summer—Vogel Bros.' Two-Garment Suits $11.50 @ $15.

Give a man a suit that will be comfortable on the hottest day, put into that suit snap and dash and style, invest it with all the little knacks of fine tailoring to lift it above the commonplace—and you've reached the ideal, so far as the summer man's clothes are concerned. Grant us this and we'll show you a series of new suits that define the very letter and spirit of these words—fashioned in long single and double breasted models with angular lapels and deep side or centre vents.

At $11.50. Two-garment Suits of light colored crashes and homespuns.

At $15. Two-garment Suits of flannel in gray with patterns of stripes, overplaids and broken checks, also blue serge in single and double breasted models ¼ and ½ lined.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Stern Brothers

Ladies' Tailoring & Dressmaking (Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats

made to order, for a limited period, at

Large Concessions from Regular Prices

Advance Styles in Tailor-made Gowns

of the Latest Woolen Fabrics, $49.50, 55.00
Linen, $37.50, 47.50 Rajah, $75.00

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you lose business. The remedy will be furnished by

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WARM WEATHER COMFORT



FRONT 1¾ BACK 1½

BELLECLAIRE "LION BRAND"

Collars & Cuffs

2 FOR 25c. 7½c. A PAIR

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

I HAVE 1,000 CASES

of the Best Peas grown in this or any other country to sell. Want to make room. Price reduced from $1.90 to $1.70 per dozen to clear them out.

L. J. CALLANAN, 41 and 43 Vesey Street.



It's Easy to Wash with MILLER'S SOAP

made with Naptha

Because the soap does most of the work. The naptha cuts and loosens the dirt better than all the boiling and rubbing you could do. It's better for you—better for the clothes. There is one thing about *Miller's Soap made with Naptha* that is different from ordinary soap—you can use *HOT* water or *COLD* and get equally good results. 5c at your grocers. Try it.

For everything but clothes use Miller's Powerine with Ammonia.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOAP CO. Factories: Lancaster, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y.

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A single journey, at moderate expense, may be made to include all four summer outings. An unusual opportunity. Very low rates. A chance to enjoy the comforts of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

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Double daily transcontinental service between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Send four cents for Lewis and Clark Booklet "B," and six cents for "Wonderland" to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul, Rates and information—W. F. Mershon, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

SAVINGS SURPLUS TAX UPHELD BY MR. RHOADES

Bank President Condemns Agitation for the Law's Repeal.

MAY BRING A WORSE EVIL

Denies That Banks Must Reduce Their Dividends, and Shows What a Cut Would Mean.

There is a decided difference of opinion among the members of the State Association of Savings Banks over the necessity for or wisdom of the agitation for the repeal of the tax on the surplus of the savings banks.

John Hansen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, speaking for himself, yesterday came out flatfooted against the agitation, and answering William H. S. Wood, President of the Bowery Savings Bank, said that the bank Presidents in their threat to make political capital out of the refusal of Gov. Higgins to urge the repeal of the tax had not a leg to stand on, and that unless they proceeded with caution they might have to face a much greater evil—a tax on savings banks deposits instead of on the surplus.

Mr. Rhoades says other bank Presidents are with him in his contention that the tax is not an unmixed evil.

Several days ago in an interview in THE NEW YORK TIMES Mr. Wood, whose bank, the Bowery Savings, has deposits of more than $80,000,000, said that the savings banks, through their State Association, had served notice on the Governor and the members of the Legislature that unless the party in power made good the promise of the last campaign to repeal the tax on savings bank surpluses the bankers might go into politics on their own account.

In this assertion he was sustained by President Smith of the Bank for Savings, who said that the bankers had kept clear of politics in the past, but that unless the tax was repealed they would warn their depositors that a 4 per cent. dividend rate could not be maintained, and that it would be necessary, if the tax held, to reduce it to 3½ per cent. He said that the political effects of such a declaration could be imagined.

"All this talk of having to reduce the dividends on deposits one-half of 1 per cent. if the tax of 1 per cent. on surplus is maintained is rubbish," said Mr. Rhoades yesterday. "I can't imagine how Mr. Wood and his associates can put forward such an argument.

"I propose now to come forward with the actual facts in regard to this tax on the surplus of savings banks. I will not allow the public to be misled, and I hope that Gov. Higgins and the Legislature will give heed to what I say.

"I am desirous of averting a much greater evil—a direct tax on savings banks deposits—and I believe that if the bank Presidents persist in their course and try to make this public question that the non-repeal of the tax on surplus will cause them to decrease their dividend rate, the Legislature will retaliate by imposing the direct tax, which would work serious harm.

"In the first place, I have no recollection of any pledge by the Republican Party to repeal the tax law, but if there was then I agree with Gov. Higgins that it is impossible to cut off from the State Treasury of revenue until some other plan for making up this amount is figured out. I believe that the Governor would repeal the tax if he could, but on the other hand I believe and others believe with me that the tax is a just one and should stand. It would be for the best interest of all concerned to have the tax continued.

"Let me ask why the State should not receive this small tax on the surplus which has been gathered under its protection? A similar tax is maintained in many other States, and I maintain that it is not a tax on the savings of the poor as a direct tax on deposits would be.

"Commercialism of the most sordid kind, coupled with politics, is at the root of the demand for the repeal. It is ridiculous for bankers to say that unless the tax is repealed the dividend rate must be decreased half of 1 per cent. Take my own bank as an illustration. The tax on our surplus amounts to $25,000 a year. Our deposits are about $50,000,000. Now one-half of 1 per cent. on that would be $250,000.

"If we cut our rate half of 1 per cent. to meet the surplus tax, what would we do with the other $225,000.

"If we can pay the tax now and keep up a 4 per cent. rate, how could we justify cutting off dividends of $250,000 to pay a $25,000 tax? The Bowery Bank's surplus is about $10,000,000, on which it pays a tax of $100,000. Its deposits are more than $80,000,000. A reduction of one-half of 1 per cent. in dividend would mean $450,000. Can any one justify cutting off half a million to meet one-fifth of that sum?

"The same thing holds good throughout the State. The tax paid by the savings banks of New York amounts to about $800,000, while they carry deposits of nearly $700,000,000, on which a cut of one-half of 1 per cent. in dividends would mean $3,500,000.

"I am glad to see that Mr. Wood does not deny that the tax dodgers are using the savings banks to escape their obligations.

"The best thing for the general run of depositors would be a decrease rather than an increase in the dividend rate. Savings banks were intended for savings and not for the millions which rich persons put into them at 4 per cent. to escape tax liability.

"Little banks cannot afford to pay 4 per cent. on deposits. Some of the savings banks are violating every principle upon which they were founded by endeavoring to make themselves the largest in the world. I am not in sympathy with any such schemes and I desire it to be known."

Charles E. Sprague of the Union Dime Savings Institution, which has deposits of more than $25,000,000 and a surplus of $1,250,000, and which pays at the rate of 3½ per cent., said yesterday that the question was a very delicate one, and he did not care to make any statement regarding it.

William H. S. Wood of the Bowery Savings Bank said that he would not reply to Mr. Rhoades until he had had time to consider his utterance.

ROW AT CLASS DINNER.

Son of Rutgers President Leaps Over a Table to Hit a Speaker.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 21.—The one hundred and thirty-ninth commencement of Rutgers College took place this evening in the Ballantine Gymnasium. No action was taken on the resignation of President Austin Scott at the Trustees' meeting, held earlier in the day.

A distressing incident marred the reunion of the class of 1902 at its banquet last night. Frank W. Russum of 48 Reid Street, Elizabeth, made some disparaging remarks in a speech concerning President Scott.

Dr. Scott's eldest son, Jonathan F. Scott, who was at the banquet, jumped over the table and struck at Russum. Classmates separated the men, and a number of them, incensed at the speaker's indiscretion, left the banquet with young Mr. Scott. He is a teacher in Brown School, New York City.

YELLOW FEVER IN PANAMA.

Four New Cases—Canal Authorities to Build Hospitals.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Gov. Magoon of Panama has reported four new cases of yellow fever on the Isthmus. Charles J. Neal, an American rodman at Empire, and Ernest W. Haverstick, an American engineer at Christobal, are victims.

PANAMA, June 21.—The Panama Canal Commission has decided to build new hospitals, one at Empire with 500 beds, one at Colon with ninety-six beds, and one at Taboga with 100 beds, and also to build a sanitarium.

The commission will also take charge of the hospitals at Panama, which will be rebuilt and equipped with modern accommodations and appliances.

AN EXPRESS BARELY SAVED.

Signal Wires Cut on N. Y. Central—A Suspect Arrested.

By the arrest of John Ward, who has been living in the Empire Lodging House, 168 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, the officials of the New York Central Railroad believe they have the man who nearly caused a disastrous wreck at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street early last Thursday morning.

Four signal wires—two on the express line and two on the local—were cut, and 2,300 feet of copper wire stolen. Careful patrolling and luck just saved a New Haven express from crashing into a local train at the curve at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street while the wires were down.

Although Ward is charged on the blotter of the Tremont Station merely with malicious mischief, the police and the railway officials say he is the man who cut the wires. He was first arrested late on the night of June 14 by Policeman Kipp in Claremont Park with a coil of copper wire, the presence of which he could not satisfactorily explain.

The next morning Ward was discharged in the Morrisania Court, as there was no complainant against him. After he was discharged Hiram Williams, Superintendent of Signals for the New York Central, reported to the police the loss of the 2,300 feet of wire.

Comparisons of the wire at the station house were made with that used on the signal poles, and the police began the search for Ward. He denies that he had any part in the cutting of the wires.

CLUB FOLK FIGHT AUTO FIRE.

Owner Steered the Blazing Car to the Street to Save the Barn.

C. R. Steen of 268 West Ninety-sixth Street took a party of friends to dinner at Fordham Club last evening in a touring car. About 8 o'clock Mr. Steen, who was his own chauffeur, went to the shed to get the machine.

As he threw over the starting lever there was a cannon-like detonation and in a second the forward part of the auto was in flames. Mr. Steen, realizing the danger to adjoining buildings, ran the blazing machine into the middle of Morris Avenue before he jumped out.

Bicycle Policeman May, who heard the explosion, came scorching up and the crowd rushed from the clubhouse. All hands got busy heaping sand upon the blaze from a convenient heap. A fire alarm was turned in and a single stream from the first engine to arrive did what the sand failed to do. The damage was about $500.

A RESTAURANT BLOWN UP.

Gas Leak Sought with Lighted Candle —Bowery Strewn with Food.

Some of the patrons of Edward H. McDonald's restaurant at 304 Bowery called his attention last evening to the odor of gas that seemed to be escaping in the basement. McDonald went in search of the leak with a lighted candle and found it just under the show window. Then there was a terrific explosion that sent him back fifteen feet with his face and hands badly scorched. Nearly the entire front of the restaurant was torn out, and pies, oysters, and canned goods, which were artistically piled up for display were scattered for a block along the Bowery.

The shock of the explosion was so great that Mrs. Aaron Weinberg, on the third floor of No. 308, over her husband's store, was thrown from her chair and her children were thrown to the floor. The guests of the Defender Lodging House, above the Lyceum Music Hall, at No. 302, were badly frightened and fled from the building.

The interior of the restaurant was pretty well wrecked. Dishes and food were scattered in every direction, and the patrons knocked from their chairs.

Named by Folk to Stop Gambling.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Gov. Folk to-day appointed John Kennish, Assistant Attorney General of Missouri, to enforce the law against race track gambling in St. Louis County. The Governor referred to this as a "sore spot in Missouri's side."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

7:20 A. M.—871 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:30 A. M.—630 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1 P. M.—471 West One Hundred and Fifty-third Street; Herman Greenwald; damage, $5.

1:45 P. M.—1,803 Third Avenue; H. Einmer; damage, $25.

2:20 P. M.—47 and 49 Pike Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—198 Elizabeth Street; Nestro Cononi; damage trifling.

6:25 P. M.—304 Bowery; Edward H. McDonald; damage, $500.

7:20 P. M.—High Bridge Road and Morris Avenue; Larchmont Motor Company; damage, $5.

7:25 P. M.—195 Division Street; Benjamin Haff; damage trifling.

8:50 P. M.—122 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:30 P. M.—68 West Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $2,000.

9:55 P. M.—71 Suffolk Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; H. P. Edgecomb, ladies' and infants' wear; 2 Walker Street.

Brown, A. B., Pittston, Penn.; dry goods; A. B. Marcus, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Brunschild, J. A., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Navarre.

Bowland, Morehouse & Martens Company, Columbus, Ohio; M. Morehouse, silks and dress goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Butler-Schutze Company, San Francisco, Cal.; F. Schutze, millinery; 949 Broadway; Belvedere House.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; S. W. Gerhart, notions and jewelry; 24 Washington Place; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Burnham-Stiegel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Harvey, domestics; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Cordes & Mosby, Richmond, Va.; E. A. Dietrich, notions, leather goods, and ribbons; Victoria Hotel.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. H. Graham, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; T. O'Brien, buttons and braids; Hotel Navarre.

Frear, William H., & Co.; Troy, N. Y.; C. E. O'Reilly, boys' clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Company, Memphis, Tenn.; M. B. Johns, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.

Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss M. Bosse, ladies' neckwear; Miss T. Steifel, ladies' and infants' wear; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.

Hens, Kelly & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss S. Alexander, millinery; Hotel Imperial.

Iszard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; G. Matthews, furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Jonas Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. Kaufman, white goods; Hotel Albert.

Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. T. Kennedy, dry goods; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Kennedy & Macinnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; D. C. Macinnes, domestics; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.

Krouskoff Millinery Company, Savannah, Ga.; S. Krouskoff, millinery; Hotel Albert.

Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Lewis, hosiery; Hotel Seville.

Lorsch, George E., & Brother, Pittsburg, Penn.; G. E. Lorsch, cloaks, ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Astor.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. T. Gaynor, manufacturing department; 81 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Meldrum, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. A. Foote, cloaks, suits, and waists; 320 Church Street; Hotel Albert.

Mayer, Alfred, Washington, D. C.; E. D. Mayer, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.

Nordhoff & Co., Seattle, Washington; G. A. Getty, shoes; 74 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Rothschild, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenthal, M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Rosenthal, domestics; 360 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Reeves-Luffman Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; P. F. Duff, ladies' and infants' wear; J. C. McKinney, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Strauss, B. J., & Somish, St. Louis, Mo.; E. G. Somish, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Snellenberg, N., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; M. E. Snellenberg, dry goods; 683 Broadway; Holland House.

Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Weinstock, Lubin & Co., Sacramento, Cal.; S. W. McKim, linens and laces; 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; E. P. Sayres, clothing; F. Williamson, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Whitner, C. K., & Co., Reading, Penn.; W. H. Keck, furnishing goods; 493 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

VESPER CREW PRAISED BY ENGLISH EXPERTS

Believe Race Will Lie Between American and Leander Eights.

GERMANS MAY WITHDRAW

It Is Possible That Belgians Will Be the Only Other Contestants In the Race.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 21.—English rowing opinion was veered markedly in its sentiment toward the Vesper eight-oared crew of Philadelphia and its chances of winning the Grand Challenge Cup in the Royal Henley Regatta. Prior to the advent of the visitors on the Thames they were not thought to have a particularly good chance of winning the historic trophy in spite of their fine record in previous regattas. After their first practice they were viewed with more respect, though not with any particular uneasiness. Now rowing experts who have followed their work in the three days' practice are ready to admit that they are a dangerous crew.

I had a long talk to-day with one critic after he watched the crew row. He was profuse in his expressions of admiration for their work in all its particulars. He said:

"I have seldom seen such blade work. That shown by the Pennsylvania crew in 1901 was fine, but the Vespers show to even better advantage. Besides this they are more seasoned oarsmen. That is a big factor in any race. You remember what a hard pull the Pennsylvania eight gave the Leanders in the final of that year. Well, I look for an even hotter finish this year. These men are a fine lot, uniformly powerful, well balanced, and apparently excellent watermen. Judged by their work so far, I should say they can sustain in an undeniable pace.

This appears to be the general opinion along the river. Every one says the race will practically be between the two crews, Leanders and Vespers. It is barely possible that after the Belgians arrive on the river and show their calibre this opinion may be remodeled, but it would be contrary to the expectation, at all events.

It is Leander with whom the Vespers compare themselves, and it is Leander and Leander only that they believe stands between them and victory. I asked several of the men to-day what they thought of the English boat, and all said frankly that it was a better crew than any that they had ever rowed against. When I asked Manager Thorn if he thought his men could outrow Leander he answered:

"We thought so in America or we wouldn't have come so far to meet them, and if you ask me if I have lost any of my confidence, after seeing them row in their shell, I'll answer that we still expect to win."

Both yesterday and to-day the Vespers have shown improvement in their work. They appear to be more easy since they have again become accustomed to the boat, after the long break in their training, and have shown evidences of speed in the few times they have let themselves out. Aside from the fact that two or three of the men are suffering somewhat with sore hands they are all in fine condition. There is no indication that any of them are inconvenienced by the change of climate and diet.

Not until Friday night will it be definitely known what crews will start in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup. It is rather expected that the Berlin crew will not start. The Belgian crew is expected to row, and Leander and Vesper, but it is possible that neither of the two college crews that have entered will race. So far the Vespers and the Leanders are only crews on the Thames.

CREWS PRACTICE IN RAIN.

Rough Water Handicaps College Oarsmen on Thames and Hudson.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 21.—Although the rains made conditions on the river very disagreeable this morning and continued throughout the day, the wind calmed down and left the water smooth for evening practice. All the crews were out.

The Columbia 'Varsity came down the course on the launch with their shell in tow. At the finish line the men got into the boat and were sent over the course under the watch, Coach Goodwin keeping alongside in the launch. Before the end of the first mile a steamboat passed, making a swell which retarded the boat somewhat, but the crew kept on rowing. They started at 36 strokes to the minute, but dropped to 34, and then to 30 1-2 the steamboat swells. The time for the four miles was not made public, but appeared good. The eight finished strong and seemed fit for a hard race. The start of Columbia's trial was watched with interest by Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse crewmen on the lower end of the course.

All of the crews of the colleges received hard practice. Syracuse, with Stroke Packard in his seat, rowed four miles down stream and returned. Cornell did about the same on the opposite side of the river. The Pennsylvania 'Varsity went over the full course up stream.

GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 21.—President Roosevelt's train did not stop here on its way to Worcester over the Norwich and Worcester Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad. Many of the Yale and Harvard oarsmen were at the station expecting that the President would appear on the platform, and they had planned to give him a cheer. But the train went through without slackening speed and a trainman on the rear platform signaled that the President was in bed.

HARVARD'S HEADQUARTERS, RED TOP, Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 21.—A distinct improvement in form was shown this afternoon by the Harvard 'Varsity eight, the crew rowing better than for some time. Coach Wray said it was the best work the crew has done this season. This afternoon the 'varsity and freshmen eights went down to the navy yard and then turned back and paddled up stream for a mile. From that point they raced the last mile of the course. The freshmen, who started half a length ahead of the 'varsity, finished a length and a quarter behind. The 'versity's team for the first half mile was 2:50, and for the mile 5:34, which was fairly fast considering the water and head tide up.

Fahnestock was put back to-day in his old placed at No. 3 in the freshman eight, Parke going back to No. 4. It is settled that Gill will row at No. 3 in the four-oar.

PRINCE RACES AT KIEL.

Kaiser's Son Sails His New Yacht Against Crack Thirty-Footers.

KIEL, Germany, June 21.—The annual regattas of the Imperial Yacht Club were inaugurated to-day in the presence of Emperor William with a race for thirty-footers, in which Prince Eitel Frederick contested, sailing his new racer Elizabeth, and finishing third. The prize was won by the Wansee Y., flying the burgee of the Wansee Boat Club and sailed by Otto Protzen. The Georg, representing the Berlin Yacht Club, was second, 27 seconds behind the winner, and 1 minute and 9 seconds ahead of the Prince's yacht. The ten-mile course was made by the three boats in the following times: Wansee Y., 2:23:09 1-5; Georg, 2:23:36; Elizabeth, 2:24:45. There were seven other boats in the race to finish behind the royal yacht.

The Americans were interested spectators. Besides those yachts that arrived yesterday the morning brought the steam yacht Nahma, owned by Mrs. Robert Goelet. It followed the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern through the canal, leaving Cuxhaven immediately after the Emperor's departure. As guests of Mrs. Goelet were Ambassador Charlemange Tower and Mrs. Tower. The Utowana followed the Nahma, with Allison V. Armour aboard and Mr. and Mrs. Jordan L. Mott. On the Atlantic, with Wilson Marshall, were F. M. Hoyt, L. B. Ostrander, and C. H. Seeley.

Prince Henry of Prussia was aboard the imperial yacht, and when she anchored ordered a gig and visited Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on board their steam yacht North Star.

In the bay watching the regatta were fully forty warships and over a hundred yachts of varying sizes. All were in gala array and presented a fine spectacle. The regatta programme for to-morrow includes five races.

Jockey Ruled Off Turf for Life.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—In the steeplechase handicap at Latonia to-day Belle Dodson, which finished first, bumped into Varner after going over the last jump, and Jockey Dupee, who had the mount on Varner, claimed a foul, which was allowed. On the way to the jockey room Archibald, who rode Belle Dodson, struck Dupee. Archibald later was ruled off the turf for life.

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ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

TRADITION MADE PACE AND WON, PULLING UP

Filly with Top Weight Romped In for the Mermaid Stakes.

THE SOUTHERNER'S VICTORY

Horse Ran Kindly for Jockey Miller and Won Away Off at the Sheepshead Bay Race Course.

That something in racing which technically is termed "class" was demonstrated, but remained unexplained, when the great filly Tradition, conceding ten pounds each to her opponents, romped in front all the way for the Mermaid Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday and won with her mouth wide open in her fight against the restraint of her rider. A better exemplification of what class may do in making the result of a race rarely has been provided, for Tradition, with 121 pounds up, simply had the race safe from the moment that the barrier rose.

The race was the fourth on the programme and was run over a course deep and slow from the effects of the rain that fell through the greater part of the afternoon, as aid to the soft going left from the day before. Originally three horses were named to run for the stakes, one of the chief events of the season for fillies three years old, and a race which called for a mile and a furlong contest. With the care for possibilities in winning, which is characteristic of the J. B. Haggin management, the S. Paget Stable, a branch of the Haggin breeding farms, named Zeala with Tradition as starters, and as only one other horse was named in the overnight entries, Coy Maid, it looked like two shares of the prize for the Haggin farms.

Schulamite was added yesterday, however, and was a factor in the place betting, though the race was conceded to Tradition, who, coupled with Zeala, started at 6 to 1 on, the figure being only nominal, however, as the layers refused to bet against Tradition, and kept the price up only as a means of getting in possible bets on the opposing horses at the shortest price possible. Coy Maid last season was one of the fastest horses in training, but her speed was met with the queer quality known as class when she ran against Tradition, and, though Davis, who rode the favorite, made no especial effort to keep the lead when the race started, Tradition was forced to go on in front and galloped there all the way. Zeala, Schulamite, and Coy Maid alternated in the second place for seven furlongs of the mile and a furlong distance, but Coy Maid was the only one that ever made a serious effort to beat Tradition, and then the effort fell only a little short of being ludicrous.

The other races were rather remarkable for the present season, in the fact that not once did a Western horse get to the winning post first, though Western animals were favorites in two races and were well backed in several other events. Only two post favorites won in the course of the afternoon, Tradition in the fourth and Workman in the fifth event. Workman closed from far back in the crowd, and got up in actually the last jump of the contest, and won, splendidly ridden by the light boy Miller, by a scant nose before Jocund, who might have finished first had Sperling persevered with him.

In the last race the biggest surprise of the afternoon was provided when The Southerner ran kind for Miller. He braced against the bit for the first three-quarters of a mile, went on in the last three-quarters on the grass, and won far away from Possession, who was second. In the allowance race for two-year-olds Yankee Consul was the post favorite, but seemed to tangle up in the soft and muddy going and dropped out at the bend into the stretch, where Astronomer went on in front and won cleverly by a length and a half from Whimsical. In the opening event Trainer A. J. Joyner achieved a rather sensational success by running first and second with the two horses that he started, Lord Provost, with the Paget colors up, winning at 15 to 1, while Lord of the Forest, from August Belmont's stable, was second, at odds of 30 to 1. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling; last five furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Lord Provost, 95, Horner, 15-1, 6-1, 4-1	1	1	1½
Lord of the Forest, 95, Muth, 30-1, 10-1	5	2	2½
Evelyn Griffin, 94, J. Kelly, 8-5, 4-5	3	3	3n
Gentian, 102, W. Daly, 30-1, 10-1	2	4	4
Pepper Pod, 94, B. Smith, 50-1, 20-1	8	5	5
Flavigny, 102, Miller, 18-5, 8-5	1	6	6
Isadaisy, 102, Moriarty, 100-1, 40-1	6	7	7
There Now, 97, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1	9	8	8
Cat's Eye, 100, Scholl, 20-1, 8-1	13	9	9
Sweetheart, 100, Sperling, 30-1, 10-1	14	10	10
Comedian, 97, Baird, 15-1, 6-1	16	11	11
Elkdom, 106, McLaughlin, 50-1, 15-1	7	12	12
Miss Giff, 99, L. Smith, 50-1, 20-1	11	13	13
Gleaner, 102, Macey, 50-1, 20-1	12	14	14
Calabogue, 102, Crimmins, 15-1, 6-1	18	15	15
Honeywell, 102, Lyne, 20-1, 8-1	10	16	16
Nannie F., 94, Diggins, 100-1, 40-1	15	17	17
Dodina, 94, J. Johnson, 30-1, 10-1	17	18	18
Tambeau, 100, Huestis, 50-1, 20-1	19	19	19
Hector, 99, J. J. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	Left at post.		

Time—1:01 1-5. Start bad. Won handily, place driving. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Bathampton-Heart of Midlothian. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

SECOND RACE.—For mares, three years old and upward, handicap; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Druid, 100, W. Knapp, 13-5, 7-10	3	1	1½
Bohemia, 111, Nicol, 4-1, even	1	2	2n
Diamond Flush, 100, Baird, 7-1, 2-1	6	3	3n
Graceful, 96, Aubuchon, 6-5, 1-2	4	4	4
New Mown Hay, 109, Moriarty, 40-1, 10-1	5	5	5
Mimi, 105, L. Smith, 60-1, 15-1	2	6	6

Time—1:14 4-5. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Merdin. Owner, A. L. Aste. Trainer, W. McCann.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Astronomer, 117, J. Martin, 4-1, 6-5	2	1	1½
Whimsical, 112, W. Knapp, 11-5, 4-5	3	2	2n
Yankee Consul, 115, Lyne, 8-5, 7-10	1	3	3n
Cassini, 115, Miller, 15-1, 5-1	4	4	4
Last Cherry, 112, Nicol, 8-1, 3-1	6	5	5
Arklirta, 115, Shaw, 30-1, 10-1	5	6	6
Gold Badge, 115, O'Neil, 15-1, 5-1	7	7	7
Merry Boy, 115, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	8

Time—1:07 1-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Dieudonne-Star Chime. Owner, D. Gideon. Trainer, Thomas Murphy.

FOURTH RACE.—The Mermaid, for fillies three years old; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
*Tradition, 121, W. Davis, 1-6, out	1	1	1n
Coy Maid, 115, Odom, 10-1, 4-5	2	2	2n
Schulemite, 112, Redfern, 8-1, 3-2	4	3	3n
*Zeala, 111, Hildebrand, 1-6, 5-2	3	4	4

*Coupled in straight betting only.

Time—1:58 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Reclare. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Workman, 105, Miller, 6-5, 1-2	7	2	1h
Jocund, 118, Sperling, 16-5, 6-5	5	1	2n
Little Woods, 102, L. Smith, 15-1, 6-1	4	3	3n
Kiamesha, 100, Baird, 4-1, 6-5	3	4	4
Ocean Tide, 115, Odom, 6-1, 2-1	1	5	5
Black Prince, 100, W. Knapp, 40-1, 10-1	6	6	6
Rubric, 105, Scholl, 100-1, 25-1	2	8	7
Santon, 118, Lyne, 20-1, 6-1	8	6	8

Time—1:43 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place driving. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Fatherless-Network. Owner, W. A. Stanton. Trainer, James Fitzsimmons.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a half on the turf.

	S.	1¼	F.
The Southerner, 101, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	6	1	1n
Possession, 105, Hildebrand, 16-5, 6-5	1	2	2n
Bellatrix, 86, J. Johnson, 15-1, 6-1	2	2	3½
Bronze Wing, 101, L. Smith, 5-1, 2-1	7	4	4
Voladay, 97, Crimmins, 7-1, 5-2	1	4	5
Caqueta, 101, Breeden, 150-1, 60-1	8	5	6
Miss Rillie, 104, Nicol, 3-1, 6-5	4	5	7
Glisten, 97, Baird, 15-1, 6-1	12	10	8
Elwood, 101, Moriarty, 6-1, 2-1	3	9	9
Novena, 84, [illegible]er, 15-1, 6-1	5	8	10
Modest, 84, Chandler, 500-1, 200-1	9	11	11
The Veiled Lady, 93, Diggins, 30-1, 10-1	7	12	12

Time—2:35 3-5. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner br. c., 4 years, by The Commoner-Vie. Owner, M. Corbett. Trainer, J. D. Odom.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special weights, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main course.

Arabo	130 Dinah Shad	110
Cannon Ball	117 Sparkling Star	107
Jocund	116 Von Tromp	101
Kessar	117 Jim Beattie	107
Kurtzmann	112 St. Beliane	104
Big Ben	117 **Idle Dream	102
Line of Life	110	

**Formerly May M.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Duke of Connought	133 Coligny	146
Grandpa	133 Graceaway	144
Judge Fulton	151 Knobhampton	132
Pagan Bey	146 Champs Elysses	142
Castalian	146 Phantom	132
Snuff	146 Merry Moments	130

THIRD RACE.—The Surf Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Jacobite	126 East End	114
Voorhees	122 Sir Tristan	114
Inquisitor	118 Calabogue	114

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, second race of the June Serial Handicaps; one mile on the main course.

†Delhi	132 †Woodsaw	99
†Hamburg Belle	122 Bedouin	98
Colonial Girl	115 Leonidas	98
Graziallo	111 Dandelion	98
Dolly Spanker	112 Race King	97
Outcome	109 Pasadena	97
Jacquin	108 Marmee	95
Broadcloth	105 Lady Prudence	90
†Israelite	100	

†J. R. Keene's entry. ‡S. Paget's entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Top Sail	108 Belden	102
*Cinchona	107 Abe Meyer	99
Sir Russell	104 *Anodyne	99
Little Ben	103 *Leon'd J. Hayman	99
Leiber	102 *Swagger	99
Dr. Hellsworth	102 *Ambitious	94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

Wotan	125 Right Royal	111
Ostrich	110 Amberjack	87

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BOOKMAKERS WANT PEACE.

Have Authorized E. J. Burke to Treat with Race Track Managers.

The Metropolitan Turf Association, the organization of the bookmakers, who, for a dozen years, have had control of the betting privileges of the New York race tracks, has begun overtures for a settlement of the one-sided dispute which the association has been engaged in with the race track managers since the early Spring. Up to date the fight of the Metropolitan Association has been for recognition from the track managers, and a renewal of the old exclusive privileges that the body for years enjoyed, George Wheelock, the President of the association, having been the most active figure in the contention. As Wheelock failed in all his efforts; the bookmakers, tired of the useless fight, have agreed to put the entire management of their claims in the hands of E. J. Burke, who is authorized to represent and act for the association in any way that may be agreed upon by the race track managers.

Young Thoroughbreds at Auction.

The sale of yearling thoroughbred horses in the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddock at Sheepshead Bay yesterday drew only a moderate attendance. The horses from half a dozen prosperous and successful studs were offered. The bidding was slow and the average was rather small. The best sales were:

Bay. colt, by Bridgewater-Cambria, by Billet; Frank Farrell $1,150
Bay colt, by Ben Strome-Over the Water, by Sensation; Simons & Gannon 1,100
Brown filly, by St. George-Nettie B., by Iroquois; M. L. Hayman 1,100
Brown filly, by Sir Dixon-Queen Regent, by Regent; S. L. Look 2,100
Chestnut colt, by Ogden-Queen Quality, by Pirate of Penzance; Delaware Stable 1,025

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....3 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT DOUBLE STANDARD.

There are two standards of official conduct in the State Department, it appears, one standard for BOWEN and a very different standard for LOOMIS. Minister BOWEN, performing with abundant indiscretion a service to his country which he appears honestly to have believed it owed his duty to perform, and a needed service, too, is dismissed by the President in terms of ruthless severity, such as would be appropriate in the case of a wanton and willful offender. Acting Secretary LOOMIS, although found guilty of grave improprieties and of acts that officially compromised him, is exculpated by the Secretary of War and emerges from his trials with Mr. TAFT'S certificate that he is a fit person to represent us as Minister in foreign capitals.

The Bowen-Loomis controversy thus ends—if this be the end—in a most distressing moral mix-up. What improprieties of conduct constitute in the judgment of the President and the Secretary of War disqualification for the Diplomatic Service appears plainly enough in the case of Mr. BOWEN. In that gossipy capital, Caracas, Mr. BOWEN heard many tales injurious to the reputation of his predecessor, Mr. LOOMIS. The errors and misdeeds charged against him were so serious that Mr. BOWEN appears to have become inspired with a violent dislike of the man, insomuch that his prejudiced mind accepted as true every kind of slanderous accusation, and he was betrayed into the manifest impropriety of retailing the scandal to a representative of the press. It was Minister BOWEN'S plain duty to take some action about the case of LOOMIS; his fault was that he took the wrong action. A full, truthful, and dispassionate report of the facts to the State Department would have discharged his duty. In his zeal and his hostility to LOOMIS he went far beyond his proper sphere of official action, and so exposed himself to just punishment. It is not to be denied that his acts and the temper in which he did them have diminished or totally destroyed his usefulness in the Diplomatic Service of his Government. It is only when we consider the very different fate of LOOMIS that the punishment of Mr. BOWEN seems unduly severe.

It is impossible to reconcile Secretary TAFT'S findings of fact in the Loomis case with his conclusions and final judgment: There is nothing in the charge that Mr. LOOMIS accepted a "bribe" of $10,000 from the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. That transaction is satisfactorily explained. But Minister LOOMIS did get financially mixed up with the Porto Rican, MERCADO, in a transaction involving a claim against the Government to which he was accredited, scrip or bonds of which were deposited as a security for money advanced by him. Minister LOOMIS also permitted an American promoter to offer him a one-seventh share of a prospective profit of $10,000,000 in a Venezuelan bond refunding or converting scheme, and he accepted the offer, conditioned on the acceptance taking effect after his resignation. Minister LOOMIS furthermore interested himself in the organization of a West Virginia corporation formed for the purpose of operating mines in Venezuela, and he became interested as partner in a firm engaged in the construction of a railroad upon the banks of the Orinoco, for which his partners were to obtain a concession while he was to raise the capital, he having one-fourth and they three-fourths of the capital stock.

These are the facts as Secretary TAFT finds and declares them. Yet he says: "I do not think that the record of Mr. Loomis as Minister in Venezuela, as shown in this record, is such as to disqualify him for service as Minister in the Diplomatic Service of the United States." We are altogether at a loss to understand where Mr. TAFT draws the line. "A nicer sense of propriety" would have prevented Mr. LOOMIS from getting mixed up with MERCADO and the Venezuela torpedo-boat scrip. In the refunding scheme the Minister "was certainly treading on dangerous ground in bringing his official life so close to a transaction" in which the offer provisionally accepted of over a million dollars of profit certainly appeared to give him "a great personal interest." Again, had the railroad undertaking in which he engaged been successful "it is probable that he would have been drawn into some such scheme of obtaining Government aid, or at least a Government concession." But at most, says the Secretary of War, he was "not discreet in withholding personal participation in enterprises in furthering which he might find his position as Minister useful." But if the lack of a "nice sense of propriety," if "treading on dangerous ground," if "bringing his official life so close to a transaction" in which he was to make a million dollars personally, if indiscreet "personal participation in enterprises in furthering which he might find his position as Minister useful" do not disqualify Minister LOOMIS for the Diplomatic Service of the United States, pray what in Heaven's name would disqualify him? Would it not be an affront to the head of a friendly State to send to him an American Minister who had acquired the habit of personal participation in jobs which his associates would expect him officially to put through? If an American Minister who had just presented his Government's views upon some matter of a business nature in a foreign office should be met with the inquiry: "What is your 'rake-off' in this thing?" the incident would be regarded as highly disagreeable, would it not?

Notwithstanding Secretary TAFT'S certificate of good, or at least not very badly damaged, character issued to "Loomis, Acting," we are of the opinion that that gentleman will never again occupy a post in the Diplomatic Service to which appointment by the President requires confirmation by the Senate.

MR. HENDRICKS'S REPORT.

It is a matter for general congratulation that the special report of the Superintendent of Insurance on the investigation into the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society states at the outset that the company is found "entirely solvent," and that its last annual report "shows that it was financially sound, had a large surplus, and was in a prosperous condition."

It is a further and quite different cause for congratulation that the present Superintendent of Insurance has made a thorough investigation, apparently fearless and impartial, and has exposed faults and vices of management which could not have existed, and certainly could not have accumulated as they have done, had previous inquiries on the part of the department been as efficient and searching as those of Mr. HENDRICKS. The misconduct of officers of the company, holding places of trust, bound in honor to serve only the avowed beneficiaries of the trust, and amply compensated for their labors, is lamentable and deserving of the severest censure.

As to the future the Superintendent sees no way of dealing with the society save by "complete mutualization and the elimination of the stock, to be paid for at a price only commensurate with its dividends." That is a process involving a good many legal complexities and practical difficulties, including the uncertainties of legislation at Albany. Meanwhile there is substantial encouragement in the fact that the immediate future of the society, which has prospered so signally despite the misconduct of some of its managers now disclosed, will be in the hands of Directors chosen in part by the policy holders and in part by three Trustees enjoying and deserving the implicit confidence of the public as to both their absolute honor and their ability. That gives assurance double sure that the errors and evils of the past cannot be repeated.

WHAT IS THE USE?

Borough President AHEARN has in hand large schemes of public improvement in new and better pavements for many parts of Manhattan. Lower Broadway and ten important side streets are to be paved with wooden blocks, and miles of other streets are to be asphalted.

The value of good pavements is, of course, almost beyond estimate in a crowded city with congested thoroughfares. We understand that in the case of the new pavements to be laid this year especial care is to be taken with the foundations, and the work is to be done so well as to give some promise of reasonable permanence under the wear of traffic. This would also seem to be wise at first glance; but it is difficult to resist the conclusion that Mr. AHEARN would do well seriously to ask himself, What is the use of providing good pavements for New York? The better the foundation under them the more certain it is that irreparable injury will follow the inevitable longitudinal and transverse excavation required to give access to the tangle of buried pipes under them. Above pipe galleries, no pavement could be too good; over pipes which have to be frequently uncovered, the dirt road would really be much better, and incomparably cheaper.

To those who are looking forward with satisfaction to the resurfacing of the streets on which they live or do business, forgetting how shortlived their pleasure will be and how soon the gangs of irresponsible and destroying workmen will fall upon them with pick and crowbar, we commend a thoughtful reading of the following paragraph from a recent bulletin of the Municipal Art Society:

Mr. A. BROWN, Borough Engineer of Nottingham, England, reports that one of the main thoroughfares of that city is Victoria Street. On it stand the General Post Office and many of the principal business buildings, and it has a heavy traffic. In 1866 it was provided with a pipe gallery, in which were grouped the water and gas mains, the sewer, and all the high and low tension wires of that thoroughfare. Mr. BROWN has assumed professional responsibility for the statement, in a paper before a very critical audience, the British Association of Municipal and County Engineers, that, in the twenty-five years following the completion of this work not a stone was lifted from the pavement of Victoria Street, and during that time not a penny was spent on repairs of roadway.

Think of what that means! Think of what anything like it would mean to New York! If a pavement in this city remains undisturbed for twenty-five hours it is cause for congratulation; if it should stay so for twenty-five days it would "break the record."

LIFE BY CHEMICAL ACTION.

The story of the experiments of Prof. BURKE of Cambridge University in producing in sterilized bouilion by the action of radium what he modestly describes as the "appearance of life" in what seem to be unicellular organisms with the capacity for subdivision and multiplication is full of interest, but it would easily be possible to reach mistaken conclusions concerning it by hasty generalizations. By other means Dr. LOEB of the University of California appears to have successfully imitated the process of sexual fertilization of the eggs of the sea urchin by physical and chemical means. Still earlier results pointing to like conclusions were reached in weak saline solutions stimulated by electricity. The only approximation to a law which could be formulated from such experiments appears to be that under suitable conditions chemical and physical agencies working in conjunction may favor the generation of life in matter supposed to be sterile. As will be seen, this is not a law at all, but scarcely more than such a speculation as might have been ventured before Prof. BURKE'S results were announced.

If it were shown that what has hitherto been regarded as the creative miracle of the vitalization of matter is possible of performance as the result of such conjunction of materials and forces as may be brought together in the laboratory, its significance would probably be found to depend a great deal upon one's concept of the nature of life. Those for whom speculations of this kind are of interest will be instructed and probably fascinated by the discussion of "What Is Life?" contributed by Sir OLIVER LODGE of Birmingham to the current issue of The North American Review. The question is not answered, for the excellent reason that it does not admit of answer with our present knowledge of natural phenomena. But from what we do know, or at least accept as true from the best evidence obtainable, the conclusion is inevitable that the life with which the earth now teems came either from the joint action of chemical and physical forces, or from some ultra-terrestrial source or sources.

We believe that at one time the earth was nebulous, and consisted wholly of matter in the gaseous form; that it was subsequently molten and inorganic, and that in the changes through which it has passed there have been periods of indeterminable length when matter could exist only in the form of inorganic elements. This points to the conclusion that the earth was effectually sterilized in the beginning, and that for a long time the conditions must have continued destructive to life, however generated. The fact remains, however, that the earth is now instinct with life, superficially at least; but Sir OLIVER LODGE does not think that this fact proves that the earth generated the life it now has. This conclusion is no more obvious than that it generated all the gases in its atmosphere or the meteoric dust which lies upon its snows. This eminent authority is of the opinion that all attempts thus far made to effect spontaneous generation have been failures. The inference from this might be that the vital principle in some form survived the process of sterilization. Sir OLIVER does not deem this a necessary conclusion; but if the experiments referred to had been successful we should then be reproducing in the laboratory a process which in some past age may have occurred upon the earth. His nearest approach to a generalization is this:

Life may be something not only ultra-terrestrial, but even immaterial, something outside our present categories of matter and energy; as real as they are, but different, and utilizing them for its own purpose. What is certain is that life possesses the power of vitalizing the complex material aggregates which exist on this planet, and of utilizing their energies for a time to display itself amid terrestrial surroundings, and then it seems to disappear or evaporate whence it came. It is perpetually arriving and perpetually disappearing.

This is not exactly the conclusion which the materialist seeks when he essays to explain the phenomenon of life. Indeed, Sir OLIVER reproves the materialistic tendency of thought in modern science by reminding the student of evolution that there are those who recognize in the higher developments of life—as displayed, for example, in conscious human individuality—

a contact between this material frame of things and a universe higher and other than anything known to our senses; a universe not dominated by physics and chemistry, but utilizing the interactions of matter for its own purposes; a universe where the human spirit is more at home than it is among these temporary collocations of atoms; a universe capable of infinite development, of noble contemplation, and of lofty joy, long after this planet—nay, the whole solar system—shall have fulfilled its present spire of destiny and retired cold and lifeless upon its endless way.

To the possible objection that this is not science but speculation—not physics but metaphysics—the proper answer would be: Well, so it is; but the scientist is lacking in imagination who stops with the phenomena he can observe and fails to follow them to the conclusions to which they point but cannot lead. To find a fossil bone is the work of an excavator who is skilled with pick and shovel; to build around that bone the complete anatomy of an extinct giant saurian is the work of a genius whose imagination is closely allied to that of a poet.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Anarchy in Vermont.

A more grossly impertinent—not to exaggerate its importance by calling it insolent—message was probably never received in his official capacity by the Governor of a State than that about the execution of the ROGERS woman which reached Gov. BELL of Vermont this week from "LLOYD and ALICE CLARK." Gov. BELL'S course in regard to Mrs. ROGERS has from the beginning not only been beyond reasonable criticism, but it has constantly exhibited him to all sensible observers as a man with a thorough understanding of the duties of his position and of the obligations of his oath of office. Yet he has for months been subjected to all sorts of illegitimate pressures—to the truculent denunciation and maudlin tears of sentimentalists in their alternating moods—to the unmanly appeals of minor officials who have found out that the enforcement of the law occasionally involves something less pleasant than the drawing of a comfortable salary—to the crazy arguments of people who, because many of us disbelieve in capital punishment and almost everybody now has serious doubts alike of its propriety and of its utility, would have a Governor, on his own responsibility and authority, repeal, as regards women alone, a law which all Legislatures have made applicable to both sexes. Gov. BELL has stood his ground firmly, calmly, and with dignity. Loathing, doubtless, as much as any of his persecutors could, the performance of his part in a repulsive task, he has given Mrs. ROGERS the benefit of every colorable technicality that could be raised in her favor by well-paid and ingenious attorneys, and his one offense has been his determination that the law should take its course in the punishment of one whose guilt of a peculiarly atrocious murder has never been denied or even questioned. And yet Capt. LLOYD CLARK, himself in the public service and sworn to do any killing at home or abroad that his country deems essential to its protection or its interests, telegraphs to Gov. BELL that Vermont is threatened with a "horrible disgrace," and making the truly ludicrous demand that, if Mrs. ROGERS be hanged, the portrait of Admiral CLARK, the Captain's brother, be turned face to the wall in the State Capitol! This is bad business—disgraceful business—and we call to it the immediate and earnest attention of Capt. LLOYD'S superior officers. When Vermont or any other State wants to exempt women or men or both from paying the death penalty for murder it has only to say so with due formality and the thing will be done—with the approval of most people in most parts of the world whose approval is worth getting, but until it does say so there is no reason at all why Vermont women who yearn to murder their husbands should not be obliged to remember, before the act, that they will be held to the same responsibility that is incurred by Vermont men who yearn to kill their wives—and do it.

A Lesson from Dollars.

Excuse for a thrill of patriotic pride was recently found by a traveling Bostonian in a place usually provocative of somewhat different emotions. (For the benefit of those to whom understatement is a snare, let us at once explain that "somewhat" really means "extremely.") The place was a gambling house in the City of Mexico, and The Washington Post, after allowing its Bostonian informant to explain laboriously that he "strolled" into the abode of vice merely "out of motives of curiosity"—how familiar is that explanation from all sorts of travelers!—thus quotes his edifying tale. "One of the players called out in Spanish to the man who was operating the wheel to give him a dollar's worth of chips, and handed over a silver dollar, whereupon the other gave him four twenty-five-cent tokens. At this the gambler shook his head and cried out that he had tendered gold, and the man behind the wheel nodded, and, smilingly, acknowledging his mistake, added four more counters to his customer's stake. For a moment I was puzzled, for I knew that it was not a gold dollar that had been used, and then all of a sudden it flashed over me that it was a United States silver dollar, which is the equivalent of gold anywhere in the civilized world. This was indeed the case, and while the bigger Mexican coin, with really more metal in it, only got four checks, the American dollar procured eight. Here was a pretty fair object lesson, it seemed to me, on the beneficial effects of having a monetary system which precludes all danger of a discounted dollar." It was, indeed, a touching incident, and no wonder the Bostonian thrilled—particularly as he doesn't seem to have been very familiar with the present status of Mexican silver and therefore made the mistake of assuming that "the man behind the wheel" illustrated the "danger of a discounted dollar" when he gave only four twenty-five-cent "tokens" for the Mexican variety and eight of them for one from the United States. Now that the gold value of both is fixed, the difference in bullion value is not a difference of principle or even of policy. It is a mere accident of circumstance.

Charlotte Temple's Memory.

We sympathize just a little with the correspondent who yesterday expressed his weariness of CHARLOTTE TEMPLE and her admirers—especially her admirers. It is a fact that the woman so successfully exploited by the most eminently respectable Mrs. RAWSON was unfortunate, as well as "an unfortunate" in the sense which quotation marks give to that phrase, and, therefore, an occasional tear would not be wasted on the grave with which legend connects her name, but to keep the ground in its vicinity constantly moistened in that way does seem to be an extravagant use of emotional energy. For, as our possibly too hard-hearted correspondent said, CHARLOTTE TEMPLE'S fate had no peculiar pathos, and, while precisely similar cases are by no means as numerous as he intimated, they have never been at all rare, and if the world mourned as much and as long for every such victim of weakness and cruelty, it would have to let many more important tasks go unperformed. The truth is that CHARLOTTE TEMPLE owes her tribute of abiding sorrow in sentimental hearts not at all to her woes or her death, but altogether to the choice of her as heroine by a fairly competent writer at a time when the product of romance in this country was extremely small. Appearing to-day, the book would not attract the slightest attention, and would be "dead" in a month, and while it does still have a sort of life, it is little more than the life of a name. The story is mentioned vastly oftener than bought, and bought vastly oftener than read, and if it had depended on literary merits alone it would long since have ceased to be mentioned or bought.

THE JOKE WAS ON THE NEPHEW.

A Confederate Veteran's Frank Opinion of Fitzhugh Lee.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the amusing and interesting stories about Gen. Fitzhugh Lee appearing recently in your paper, I beg leave to recall the late General's favorite story as told by himself.

"The most pleasing incident of my career," he used to say, "was, although at my expense, an undying tribute of the love and respect to my illustrious uncle, Gen. Robert E. Lee. It was immediately after Appomattox, and myself and staff were riding sadly along the road. As we galloped we came upon an old lame North Carolina soldier who, dragging his rifle on the ground, saluted respectfully. I returned the salute and questioned the veteran as to his destination. He proudly remarked that he had been on furlough and was 'returning to join Gen. Lee.' I rejoined, that as Gen. Lee had surrendered he might return to his home and family. 'Naw, Suh!' said he. 'I won't. If anybody has surrendered it's that damned Fitzhugh Lee; Gen. Bob Lee'll never surrender.' And again saluting us he resumed his tired gait."

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was proud of this incident, and although his own record was a brilliant one this intrepid, chivalrous officer always recalled it to offset any outburst of enthusiasm in his honor.

G. M. DORSEY.

New York, June 19, 1905.

Who Charlotte Temple Was.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There were probably other people besides myself who read the communication in your Monday's issue entitled "Charlotte Temple's Grave" who felt that they should know exactly what Charlotte Temple's place was in the history of our city, but did not. Prompted by the pathetic story of the roses placed on the grave of one more than a hundred years dead, I have been looking up the history of the woman made famous as the heroine of the novel "Charlotte Temple; or, a Tale of Truth," by Mrs. Susanna Rowson, London, 1790.

Montraville, one of the characters in this book, was the author's kinsman, Col. John Mortimer, who, while serving in the British Army, persuaded Charlotte Stanley, a descendant of the Earl of Derby, to embark with him in 1774 to New York, where he abandoned her. She died in what was known as the Old Tree House, in Pell Street, near Chatham Square, at the age of nineteen years. In addition to the inscription the stone in Trinity Church yard bore the quarterings of the house of Derby, and in after years, when Mrs. Rowson's novel had become very popular, the name of Charlotte Temple was substituted for that of Stanley.

CHARLES D. BAKER,

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1905.

"War Nothing but a Means."

Yves Guyot in The London Chronicle.

War is nothing but a means. The goal is peace. At certain moments war is necessary. If I had been a Japanese Minister, however, I should have declared war. Every Frenchman should wish for peace, because the war which was brought about by the will of Russia, can only be profitable to Germany in weakening Russia. Now Russia is defeated, it is she who must sue for peace, and not Japan. All intervention on the part of Christian and white powers will have the appearance of being directed against Russia, and will recall the faults committed over the war of 1895. Peace depends on the influences which surround the Czar. As for him, he remembers that Nicholas I. died after the fall of Sebastopol, and that memory should weigh more than anything else on him who bears the name of Nicholas II.

Protection Against Yellow Fever.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The last steamer from the Panama Canal had a number of people who were removed to Lower Quarantine as suspects. Yellow fever is prevailing there, as was told by a passenger who came on the same steamer and landed. England is quarantined against Panama. If our State Health Board, through Dr. Doty, does not take action, it seems our city authorities should. We are nearly 4,000,000 strong, and should yellow fever start here it would be hard to control, owing to our thickly settled sections. This is a serious matter and should be looked into.

A CITIZEN.

New York, June 20, 1905.

Speed Caution and Safety.

From The Baltimore American.

The question has always been mooted among railway experts whether increase of speed increased the accident risk. To the lay mind, whether scientific or unscientific, there will probably be little question that beyond a certain limit the risk is increased in a constantly accelerating ratio. Until some catastrophe occurs, however, it is not probable that the public will be alarmed; and it is a matter of record that accident to the flyers is rare, possibly because of the greater caution which attends their running.

The Providence Journal.

The Providence Journal, which for very many years has been a credit to the State of Rhode Island, has removed from the building which it has occupied since 1890 into a new structure being erected for its use and not yet completed, but which, it claims, will be unexcelled by any newspaper building in this part of the country save only that of THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Journal is now printed on a new and improved press and looks neater than ever.

Appreciated Himself.

From The Washington Star.

"I suppose that statesman felt very proud and happy when our ovation was tendered him."

"Yes," answered the disagreeable person. "He felt almost as proud and happy as the Chairman of the Reception Committee."

Willie's Reward.

From The Chicago News.

Mrs. Upperswell—Ah, Dorothy, why isn't brother Willie at our party, too?

Dorothy—He was a good boy all day, so ma said he needn't come.

PLAYING HOOKEY.

I remember when in boyhood,
Just a step advanced from toyhood,
When in through the schoolroom windows floated sweet the wild birds' call,
I would close my desk at dinner
Like a hardened little sinner,
And the after-nooning found me playing hookey from it all.

What to us the far-off sorrow
Of the whipping on the morrow,
For the day seemed all the future—'twas a hundred hours long,
And each hour we were enjoying
By the wood and pool—just boying,
While the wild birds caught our laughing tones and wove them into song.

And to-day a robin twittered
Through the window, and my littered
Desk became the ink-bespattered one my schooldays used to know,
When the voice of Spring was crying
And some voice in me replying
To its every note and echo—and some yearning bade me go.

But a sterner duty fetters
Me to these unanswered letters
While through half-opened shutters sweet the wild birds cry and call,
And I'm wishing, wishing, wishing,
I might steal off somewhere, fishing,
Lock up every care and worry—just play hookey from it all.

J. W. FOLEY.

ITALIAN FAVOR TO AMERICA.

Removal of Prof. Fiske's Treasures Reluctantly Permitted.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

BERLIN, June 21.—Prof. White of Ithaca, N. Y., has arrived here from Florence, where he went to take charge of the valuable collection of books and art objects left by the late Prof. D. W. Fiske, the well-known Danish scholar, to Cornell University.

The Italian Government seriously objected to the removal of the collection because it contained a number of precious relics of Dante and Petrarch. According to the Italian law, no such objects can be taken from the country without special permission.

It was only when representations were made by the American Embassy that the removal of the collection was made possible.

SWEDEN NOT TO FIGHT.

Decides to Let Norway Go and Maintain Friendly Relations.

STOCKHOLM, June 21.—The separation of Norway and Sweden seems likely to be amicably arranged by a modus vivendi between the two countries. While to-day's session of the Riksdag was marked by a determination not to admit the right of the Norwegian Storthing to proclaim the dissolution of the union, the Moderates prevailed and the request of King Oscar and the Council of State for authority to grant the wish of the Norwegian people and dissolve the union, but to preserve the friendly relations between the two countries so as to ensure co-operation in the future will be granted.

Immediately after the Riksdag met the Government introduced a bill asking for authorization to enter into negotiations with the Norwegian Storthing and to draw upa constitutional settlement of the questions involved in the separation.

THE POPE TO LEAVE ROME.

Positive Assertion That He Will Go to Castel Gandolfo.

ROME, June 21.—The Italia says it is in a position positively to assert that the Pope has finally decided to go to Castel Gandolfo for the Summer.

The state of the health of his Holiness and the necessity for air are given as reasons for this step.

Castel Gandolfo is a village thirteen miles southeast of Rome, on the west side of the beautiful Lake Albano. It takes its name from the papal villa there, which has belonged to the Popes since 1596.

BALFOUR IN DANGER AGAIN.

Army Scandal May Force Him Out—Vote of Censure to be Moved.

LONDON, June 21.—The belated scandal in connection with army stores during the South African war, involving losses to the Government of several million pounds, is being used with considerable effect by the Opposition in the House of Commons, and the Government is being bombarded with questions concerning insinuations against high authorities.

Premier Balfour is showing irritability, and makes no attempt to disguise his disgust with the entire affair. It is intimated that the scandal may force a dissolution of Parliament before the end of the session.

In the House of Commons to-night the Opposition gave notice of a vote of censure, for which Premier Balfour was asked to set an early day.

LONGFELLOW LETTERS SOLD.

First Thanksgiving Proclamation and a Survey by Washington.

Many interesting letters written to Bayard Taylor by Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Whittier, Bryant, Bret Harte, and other distinguished authors were included in an important autograph sale by the Merwin-Clayton Company, 20 East Twentieth Street, yesterday afternoon.

Twelve Longfellow letters brought a total of $207.

Five Lowell letters went for $97.

Some of the other letters to Taylor sold as follows: Washington Irving, accepting Taylor's dedication of a volume, $21; John G. Whittier, saying: "I rejoice at thy deserved honors. They were delayed too long, but thy future is secure," $13.50.

There was also sold the original manuscript of the proclamation for a day of thanksgiving issued by Congress Oct. 18, 1780, upon the escape of Gen. Washington from the plot formed by Benedict Arnold. It brought $205.

An original survey, with plan, drawn, written, and signed by George Washington, brought $60.

NEW VICE SQUAD PICKED.

Nineteen Men in It and a Card Index Will Be Kept of Their Work.

Commissioner McAdoo selected yesterday the men for the special squad which will arrest women in the streets. There are nineteen men in the detail squad, which will be in charge of Patrolman Robert E. Watts, with the rank of Acting Roundsman.

The names of the nineteen will not be divulged. They will begin work to-day at noon. The squad will be stationed at Police Headquarters, and will be directly under the Commissioner's eye.

By means of a card system, a complete record and description of each woman arrested will be made and kept for future reference. It is hoped by this method to avoid arresting innocent women.

Six of Capt. Cottrell's Tenderloin detectives will report to Capt. Eggers this noon for duty on the Vice Squad. There was much grumbling among them last night. Some of them said they would prefer to be in uniform to becoming a part of the new squad. Others declared they would give up their jobs before they would soldier against vice under the new Captain.

WEDS A SETTLEMENT WORKER

Marriage in Chicago of Miss Drier of Brooklyn to Raymond Robins.

Miss Margaret D. Drier, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Drier of Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Raymond Robins, a well-known settlement worker in Chicago. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, in private. Only members of the family and intimate friends were present, and there was neither bridesmaid nor best man.

Miss Drier organized the Women's Municipal League on the Heights, and was its Secretary. She was influential in starting the investigation of employment agencies in New York City, and succeeded in improving conditions. She also organized a Woman's Trades Union League and became its President. She was President of the New York Committee of Household Research and Treasurer of the Barnard Club of Brooklyn.

Mr. Robins was born on Staten Island, was graduated from Columbia University, and has traveled in California and Alaska. For four years he has been head worker in the Northwestern University Settlement of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Robins will live in Chicago.

Join Anti-American Boycott.

SINGAPORE, June 21.—The Cantonese merchants here to-day initiated a movement in support of their compatriots to boycott all American products.

AVARICE MENACES US, THE MAYOR DECLARES

We Need Fear Not Tainted Money but the Money That Taints.

PRIZES FEW FOR THE HONEST

He Tells Fordham Graduates What Public Men Must Endure—LL. D. Degree Again for Him.

"The besetting sin of Americans is avarice," said Mayor McClellan yesterday afternoon to the graduates of Fordham University.

"Our mad rush for wealth is not an honest effort to increase the products of nature or the avails of human effort, but a hideous vice of ever-increasing and insatiable greed. Year by year we see it invading the Government with ever-increasing audacity. Men cry out against tainted money—that has its vile record behind it. What we have to fear is money which taints, which brazenly tempts men to sell their honor and then buys it."

In all its history Fordham University has had no more memorable commencement than its sixtieth, which was celebrated yesterday. The list of graduates was large, and the crowd in attendance, despite the miserable weather, packed the hall in which the exercises were held. Archbishop Farley presided.

Father Hollahan, Vice President of the university, introduced the Mayor after the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws had been conferred upon him.

Mayor McClellan, in his address impressed upon the graduates the necessity for purity in civic life.

"It may not be your fortune to enter public life," he said. "I am not advising you to enter it, for it is not the Garden of the Gods. The prizes are few, the temptations many, and it has been said that even republics are ungrateful. In our country, too, public men must endure the bitterest detraction and the most scurrilous abuse, while public office affords no adequate pecuniary compensation for the able and honest. I do not think that I exaggerate the case when I say that almost any other way is an easier road to the stars.

"Every age has its evils. Our particular evil, as I have told you, is avarice. Let us not shut our eyes. This evil menaces us. It is destroying our patriotism. The heart of the worshipper of Mammon loses every sentiment of love for God or country. With its harmful influence in private life I am not now concerned. I speak of its baneful effects upon the institutions of our country, when it succeeds in debauching the representatives of the people's right for the enrichment of the unlawfully privileged few.

"Let us not delude ourselves with sophistry. The man who betrays his public trust for money, by comparison, makes the crime of Benedict Arnold sink into insignificance and lends a respectable hue even to piracy. [Applause.]

"Do not think me unduly pessimistic. Our evil has not spread so far that our destruction is at hand. But the danger is here, and good citizens must ward it off." [Applause.]

The honorary degree of LL. D. was also conferred upon Louis F. Haffen, President of the Bronx, a member of the class of '75; John J. Delany, Corporation Counsel; Dr. James N. Butler, '84; Dr. John J. Aspell, '82, and James M. Kieran.

President Collins distributed A. M. degrees to three persons, and A. B. degrees to nine. Archbishop Farley bestowed the prizes. Charles J. Malhami, it was announced, had carried off the highest honors in the senior class for the degree of A. B., and Homer V. Sullivan in the senior class for the degree of B. S. These were the prize winners:

Jouin prize in philosophy, Charles J. Malhami; Hughes' medal, and biographical essay, Francis V. S. Oliver, Jr.; purse of $50 in gold for the best essay on English literature, Loring M. A. Black; purse of $50 in gold for the best poem in English, Stanley J. Quinn; gold medal for essay on the Blessed Virgin, Loring M. A. Black; gold medal for oratory, Stanley J. Quinn; silver medal for elocution, Henry T. Hartman; two gold medals for debating, Richard J. Baker and Francis V. S. Oliver, Jr.; prize of $25 for excellence in German, George V. Duffy; silver medal for military drill, Homer V. Sullivan, Captain of the Cadet Battalion; class medals, William H. Gill, juniors; Edward P. O'Toole, sophomore; and in the B. S. course, Harold J. Quinlan, sophomore, and Thomas G. Mernin, freshmen.

At the close Archbishop Farley spoke briefly in eulogy of the Jesuits and in praise of the institution.

ATTENTION, MR. CARNEGIE!

Endowments for Musical Education Are Needed, Gen. King Says.

The second day's session of the Music Teachers' National Association was productive of a broad hint to Andrew Carnegie to do something for music. The convention is being held at Teachers College, on Cathedral Heights. The hint to Mr. Carnegie came at the close of a paper by Gen. Horatio C. King of Brooklyn on "The Lack of Endowments for Education in Music."

"The art of music," he said, "receives scant attention in the public schools compared with other studies. The field is full of incompetent teachers of music. What a chance there is for the really gifted. Why not establish in this great American centre a great conservatory of music? It will be established in time, but what are we to do in the meantime?

"There are now many fairly good schools, dignified with the name of conservatories, supported by private means. It is not invidious to say that Mr. Andrew Carnegie is one of the greatest givers in his laudable endeavor not to die rich. It is grand not to die rich; that is, not too rich. We must remember that it is more blessed to give than to receive."

ALVORD'S QUICK PROMOTION.

Jumps from Captaincy to a Lieutenant Colonelcy in a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The experience of Lieut. Col. Benjamin Alvord of the Military Secretary's office in receiving promotion recently has probably had no parallel in years.

A week ago last Friday he was a Captain detailed for service on the General Staff. Saturday he was made a Major by the promotion of Major Alexander O. Brodie to be a Lieutenant Colonel to succeed Lieut. Col. John Tweedale, who was retired.

By the death of Col. A. L. Wagner and the consequent promotion of Lieut. Col. James T. Kerr to be Colonel, Major Alvord was on Saturday last, just one week from his first promotion, advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

PACKING TRUST AT AUCTION.

Original Stockyards Combination to be Sold Under Foreclosure.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The property of the International Packing Company has been ordered sold under foreclosure to satisfy claims of $3,977,000.

The company was formed a dozen years ago to take over the business of several smaller concerns at the stockyards. It was the original combination in the packing industry, but it did not pay. The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank represented that no interest had been paid on the $3,300,000 bonds issue since 1896.

BOWEN HITS BACK AT ADMINISTRATION

Gives His Reasons for His Actions Against Loomis.

ONCE REFUSED A PROMOTION

Thinks It Was Offered to Bribe Him to Hush—Loomis's Reputation Tainted, He Says.

A reply by Minister Herbert W. Bowen to the censure contained in President Roosevelt's letter ordering his dismissal from the Diplomatic Service was made public yesterday. It was set up in the composing room of The Independent, the weekly review long owned by the Bowen family, and in the office of that publication Mr. Bowen met the reporters and handed to them printed copies of the document.

Mr. Bowen refused to add anything to the prepared statement beyond explaining that he had come away from Caracas on the briefest notice and without being aware of the full scope and nature of the charges against which he would have to defend himself. This, he said, had prevented him from gathering any additional evidence to back up his criticism of the conduct of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis. Asked what his next move would be, Mr. Bowen replied that he would spend two or three months in the country with no other thought than to get a rest. To the question whether he would endeavor to secure the appointment by Congress of a commission of inquiry to investigate the Loomis charges, he replied: "The meeting of Congress is far off. No one can tell what I may do when we get that far."

That another diplomatic post was offered to him last February, with the understanding that it was to serve as a stepping stone to an ambassadorship, and that he had refused the offer because he regarded it as a bribe to get him away from Caracas, is one of the most important revelations in Mr. Bowen's statement. Another is the presentation of letters purporting to show Mr. Loomis's purchase of the Mercado claim against the Venezuelan Government and participation in concessions from that Government.

What Mr. Bowen Says.

Here is Mr. Bowen's statement:

The Venezuelan scandal constitutes a national disgrace. The recent departmental inquiry should not prevent an open, impartial, fearless, and thorough investigation into all the facts. Suppression of the truth will never establish it. Tolerance of evil will never crush it. No office, however high, should shelter a wrongdoer.

When I went to Venezuela in 1901 as the successor of Mr. Loomis as American Minister I found both in governmental and private circles in Caracas many rumors current seriously affecting the honor and integrity of my predecessor both as a man and as a representative of our Government. Soon after my arrival, however, Venezuela became involved in difficulties with France, Germany, the United States and other countries of so serious a character that for a long time these occupied the entire attention of the public. My share in adjusting these difficulties, including the securing of the submission to the arbitrament of The Hague Tribunal of those most gravely threatening international peace, was generally recognized at the time.

When the acute stage of the controversies had been safely passed and I was free once more to take up with the representatives of President Castro the specific questions at issue between Venezuela and the United States, reports of the alleged corrupt conduct of Mr. Loomis while representing our Government at Caracas again pervaded the diplomatic circles there. To one who felt a pride in being the representative of a strong and straight Government these scandalous aspersions so persistently made and so generally believed were a continual source of mortification. Especially was this the case because Mr. Loomis had been promoted since leaving Caracas, and was now First Assistant Secretary of State at Washington and was at times Acting Secretary in full charge of the department.

How Loomis Was Regarded.

Mr. Loomis, while Minister, was reported to have used his public position to fill his private purse by obtaining interests in concessions and in various claims against the Venezuelan Government. He was commonly thought also to have been in the pay of the Bermudez Asphalt Company and to have made use of his own official position to give color to the belief that the United States Government was especially favorable to the side of that company in its controversy with the Venezuelan authorities. I had no means of refuting these scandalous statements. Their substantial truth was assumed by my diplomatic colleagues as well as by the general public at Caracas.

This was the situation in Caracas when, in February, 1904, while rearranging the archives of our legation, I found among them a number of documents left by my predecessor. They were in no way marked private or personal, and were presumably legation papers. These documents bore on the character and conduct of Mr. Loomis while Minister to Venezuela, and I transmitted them at once to Washington. I cannot better express my own feelings in regard to their contents than in the words of the Secretary of State, who, in his letter acknowledging their receipt, said: "I have been greatly surprised and pained in reading the documents you sent me."

About three weeks later the Secretary wrote me: "I think your responsibility in the case was discharged when you brought the matter to my attention."

Made No Charges, He Says.

I made no charges against Mr. Loomis, but simply transmitted the documents to the Secretary of State as my superior officer. This I felt in duty bound to do. The documents themselves, however, constituted very grave charges against the probity of Mr. Loomis's conduct, and even impeached his official integrity. I include some of them later. After the discovery of these documents I was even more helpless than before to refute the scandalous reports concerning Mr. Loomis, though I had reasonable grounds for hoping that, if any effective means of doing so were available, they would be communicated to me after I had sent to Washington the documents referred to, which seemed to me to furnish a tangible basis for the reports. But I never received any further instructions or information in regard to them.

Protocol Bowen Proposed.

By Jan. 7, 1905, I had been so fortunate as to secure from the Venezuelan Government the authority to send this cablegram to the Secretary of State at Washington:

President Castro, in order to settle pending questions, will fix at 5,000,000 bolivars the annual sum to be paid to the allied and peace powers from the customs revenues, and when they are fully paid he will continue to pay that sum to the German and British bondholders. Furthermore, he will agree to make an arbitration treaty with the United States for the settlement of all questions, which, having a diplomatic character, cannot be settled by mutual consent. In other words, he is willing to submit the asphalt case and our other cases to arbitration, and to make provision for future arbitrations. I asked to have it added that he would submit to arbitration the unsettled claims of all the other powers. He will do that, I think, when he sees that the American Government insists, and I earnestly hope it will insist. If our sister American republics will make treaties to submit to arbitration disputed claims, the Monroe doctrine will not be likely to be attacked. I advise that you accept the 5,000,000 offer; that you insist that a protocol be signed at once submitting our own questions and the disputed claims of other nations to arbitration without delay, and that then a permanent treaty of arbitration of claims be made that will be satisfactory to all Venezuelan creditors.

On Jan. 10, 1905, Secretary Hay answered by cable:

The President approves acceptance of 5,000,000 bolivars annually to be paid to all creditor powers from customs revenues, provided said powers assent. The President could not interfere in any way in relation to German and British bondholders, that being a question in which this Government is not concerned. The President approves the suggestion of an arbitration treaty with the United States for settlement of all questions, which, being of a diplomatic character, cannot be settled by mutual consent; also of the provision to settle by arbitration unsettled claims of all the powers, except contractual claims and bonds held by citizens of other Governments. The department will cable you bases of protocol for arbitration of all disputed claims of the United States and other nations, except bonds and all other claims of a contractual nature. The department will take under advisement the question of a permanent treaty of arbitration.

What Loomis Assented To.

The two countries were therefore practically agreed on the terms of a general settlement of all disputes, and I awaited the promised protocol. When it came, in a cable signed by Mr. Loomis, it covered only the asphalt case. President Castro indignantly refused to accept it. I cabled to the Secretary of State's office:

The Venezuelan Government was astounded to receive the protocol about the Bermudez case after being assured, in conformity with your cablegram, that you would send bases of protocol for arbitration of all disputed claims. The Minister of Foreign Affairs says he sent the correspondence as to the matter to Washington by the last mail. The Venezuelan Government evidently thinks your said cablegram was an invention of mine.

The Check Reports.

This was in January, 1905. Not long afterward a report become current in Caracas that an incriminating check to Mr. Loomis and a letter from him to the Governmental custodian of the asphalt property promising that the United States would not intervene in Venezuela were in the hands of one of President Castro's friends. This report was finally brought to me by two of my diplomatic colleagues, in the presence of the military attaché of the American Legation at Caracas. It was so definite in its statements and was later so strongly supported by certain persons who had had at least opportunity to know whether its alleged facts were true or not, that I deemed it my duty to transmit the report to the State Department at Washington.

In effect, it was charged that a certain check that had been paid to Mr. Loomis and certain letters that had been signed by him in connection with the Bermudez asphalt business had been found in the files of the asphalt company, and were under the control of President Castro, and that because he had these documents and Mr. Loomis was the First Assistant Secretary of State, and often the Acting Secretary, he, Castro, was now in a position where he could afford to disregard the wishes and representations of the American Government.

Offer of Promotion.

I transmitted this information by letter on Feb. 18 and also cabled. Shortly afterward I received a cable from the State Department offering to me a post that was intended to be my stepping stone to an Ambassadorship. It seemed to me that in the circumstances my duty to the United States demanded that I should stay, for the present at least, in Caracas, and I declined the offer, personally advantageous as it was to myself.

Concurrently with the report in Caracas that President Castro had possession of documents directly incriminating the First Assistant Secretary of State, President Castro dispatched a special agent to Washington. Concurrently with my refusal to leave my post at Caracas there began to appear from Washington such false and misleading statements in our papers as Bowen has asked to be recalled; he wants to sever diplomatic relations with Venezuela; he advises that a naval demonstration be made in Venezuelan waters; he is at swords' points with Castro.

False reports of this sort are ordinarily contradicted by the Department of State. In this instance they were not. Any one at all familiar with diplomatic negotiations with Venezuela will understand without further explanation the manifold embarrassments of such a situation. It demanded a full, impartial, and thorough investigation by some competent accredited representative of our Government sent to Caracas with instruction to secure information from the various legations there, the principal residents and bankers, and the Venezuelan Government, and to show favor to no man, but to ascertain the truth as to Mr. Loomis's business transactions and his reputation while United States Minister there. This was not done. Mr. Loomis was the Acting Secretary of State.

Roosevelt's Heated Imagination.

The Loomis scandal grew worse and worse at Caracas. It would be a very slight exaggeration—if indeed it would be any exaggeration—to say that in Caracas the Loomis scandal was as well known and as constant a topic of conversation as, in its time, the Dreyfus case was in France. A Paris paper, Le Temps, published an article relating to it on April 1, 1905, THE NEW YORK TIMES of the next day published a cable from Paris in regard to it.

In the meantime The New York Herald had sent down two representatives to Venezuela, who published their report on April 28, after interviewing Mr. Loomis at Washington. When news of the publication of the Herald article reached Caracas one of my diplomatic colleagues called on the Venezuelan Minister for Foreign Affairs, and reported the conversation to me in the presence of our military attaché and two Chargés d'Affaires in these words:

"I have seen the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I said to him, 'This Loomis affair is a calumny, is it not?'

"'No,' he answered; 'it is true.'"

To say that I instigated these charges is the product of a heated imagination.

Disproof, Not Denial, Needed.

It was right after this that I was summoned by the State Department to Washington, and a departmental inquiry was made into Mr. Loomis's conduct in Venezuela, and I was dismissed from the diplomatic service. Yet I am neither responsible for Mr. Loomis's unsavory reputation in Caracas nor for the circulation of scandalous reports about him. He established his reputation himself while living there as American Minister from 1897 to April, 1901, and the statements charging him with dishonest and dishonorable conduct were made with such detail of circumstance that mere denial by me was useless. What was needed was not their denial, but their disproof.

I admit that after I found, in February, 1904, in the Legation archives the documents I transmitted to the State Department in Washington, I believed Mr. Loomis to be a dishonest man. I admit that after I received no explanation of these documents, and no further investigation was made, though I reported the scandal to be still current in Caracas and most embarrassing to the interests of the United States, my belief in Mr. Loomis's dishonesty was not diminished. I admit that after I had notified President Castro of the promise by the Secretary of State at Washington to cable me the bases of a protocol for settling by arbitration all the disputes of all the creditor nations, and secured President Castro's assent to enter into such a protocol, when the actual protocol cabled by Loomis as Acting Secretary proved to be confined to merely the asphalt claim, my belief in Mr. Loomis's dishonesty was strengthened.

Asphalt Lawyer Drew Protocol.

In Caracas that protocol was attributed to the lawyer of the Asphalt Company, and he, in fact, did draw it up. The impression it caused there was the same as the impression produced on the United States by the report that the Venezuelan tribunals are controlled by outside influences. And when, shortly afterward, I sent to the Department of State the detailed circumstantial statements current in Caracas that a check and letters showing improper dealings between Mr. Loomis and the Asphalt Company had come into President Castro's control, and this was followed by a cabled offer from Washington of diplomatic promotion that would remove me from Caracas, I admit that I regarded the offer as an attempt to bribe me, veiled under an offer of a higher position and inspired by Mr. Loomis. I make no doubt that in the course of the recent inquiry it has been sufficiently plain that I did not think Mr. Loomis an honest man, and that I did not believe that his conduct as Minister to Venezuela had been honorable.

The statement that I attempted to steal or otherwise improperly procure information is unwarranted. I made use of confidential agents only, and of our Consular offices in Venezuela. The State Department on at least two occasions provided me with money to procure secret information.

Loomis Stories Needed No Mitigation.

I am perfectly aware that Mr. Loomis knows that I do not regard him as honest, and that I believe his influence as acting head of the department has been used to remove me from the diplomatic service. I know that an effort has been made to show that I was in some way an instigator of false aspersions against the character and conduct of Mr. Loomis, when the fact was that Mr. Loomis's name was not likely to be heard in Caracas without some mention of his alleged bad character. While the recent inquiry was going on in Washington I received a letter from Capt. Parker, our Military Attaché at Caracas, dated May 13, 1905, saying:

"I see Loomis has denied everything. I lunched with Mr. Wallace the other day, and he told me that Loomis, himself, and a third party, whose name I have forgotten, were in together on the purchase of the Mercado claim, and that everybody knew it."

His Part in Mercado Claim.

"The Mercado claim was against the Venezuelan Government. It is referred to in the following letter, which was among the papers I found in the Legation archives in February, 1904, and forwarded to the State Department at Washington:

Legation of the United States,
Caracas, Aug. 25, 1900.

W. W. Russell:

Dear Sir: In reference to the portion of Mr. Mercado's claim, which I bought, I want to state that the only terms of settlement which I will accept other than a full cash payment of about 30,400 bolivars in gold are the following: I will accept 20,000 bolivars in gold and 10,400 bolivars in salt bonds at the rate of 82 per cent., or 5 per cent. below the quoted market rate, provided it does not go below 80 per cent. F. B. LOOMIS.

If the matter is settled, please deposit the cash and bonds to my credit with H. L. Boulton & Co. F. B. LOOMIS.

I received for Mr. F. B. Loomis the amount of 30,000 bolivars in cash and 12,000 bonds of the salt, amount which I have this day delivered to Mr. W. W. Russell.

Caracas, Sept. 27, 1900.

A. F. JAURETT.

The name of Jaurett was frequently coupled with that of Mr. Loomis in Caracas and sufficiently characterizes the transaction. Jaurett was a fugitive from justice from Mexico. Mr. Russell was then Secretary of Legation at Caracas and is now Minister to Venezuela.

Participation in Contracts.

There is not space for all the documents, but I make room here for one more, a letter from Mr. Charles R. Mayers:

Legation of the United States,
Caracas, Venezuela, July 9, 1900.

Francis B. Loomis, United States Legation, Caracas, Venezuela:

Dear Sir: In consideration of the services rendered by you to me and my associates in the matter of securing the contract for furnishing the Government of Venezuela with a loan to refund or convert certain of its standing debts, I beg leave to assure you that it is agreed and understood by me and my associates that you are to receive one-seventh of the gross profits when the contract is fully complied with and the deal consummated, which may be realized by us on this transaction as a whole and on all of its parts and phases, said profits at this time being estimated at about ten million dollars. It is further understood and desired by us that you shall continue to render us all the assistance you properly can while in Caracas till the transaction is brought to a conclusion and the loan duly ratified and issued. It is also understood that you will have a general supervision in Caracas of any publication we may deem it necessary to have in connection with the proposed bond issue.

Mr. Loomis explains that if this contract, which was to give him a million and a quarter, had gone through, he intended to resign!

Punishments Compared.

The conduct of the man who as American Minister was willing to participate in such transactions as the foregoing is considered by his official superior as merely "indiscreet" and he is retained in the public service.

My personal fates and fortune are of slight interest to the public. But it does concern the whole country that its diplomatic representatives abroad should be men of clean character and unsullied reputation, and every American citizen should be especially concerned when a man, who, as Minister to a foreign State, has been the cause of grave scandals affecting his personal integrity and the honor of his Government, is promoted to the high office of First Assistant Secretary of State and controls important negotiations with the very Government at whose capital he caused the scandals and gained a tainted reputation. HERBERT W. BOWEN.

June 21, 1905.

SECRETARY TAFT IS DOWNCAST.

Sorry for His Old College Chum—Loomis Is Not Cheerful.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—Francis B. Loomis was at the office to-day as usual, and received with a wan and misgiving smile the congratulations of his friends on the President's disposal of his trouble with Herbert W. Bowen. It is understood that the Assistant Secretary of State does not relish the situation.

There is no sadder or more downcast man connected with the affair than "My Dear Bill" Taft. The big-hearted Secretary had a sore job to do when he tore his old college chum to pieces with fine old Roman stoicism.

"I was like the father," said the Secretary to-day, "who, instead of whipping his boy, put the whip in the lad's hands and made him do the whipping."

HORSE DEALER NOW AUTOIST.

Done with the Animals, Says Man Whom Prof. Woodward Accused.

The case in which Prof. Benjamin D. Woodward, Professor of Romance Languages and Literature at Columbia University, has appeared twice in the Jefferson Market Court as complainant against George Strong, a horse dealer of 5 East Twenty-eighth Street, whom he charged with substituting a "blind" horse for a good one, was adjourned yesterday by Magistrate Baker for a hearing next Wednesday.

There was a considerable array of "horse talent" in court, expecting to participate in the hearing. Strong whirred up in a small electric runabout. Strong's sudden discarding of his own trotter made Assistant District Attorney Appleton, David Neuberger, counsel for Strong, and Prof Woodward smile. Strong did not smile as he jumped out of the runabout.

Jerking his hand in the direction of the electric runabout, he remarked:

"She ain't blind."

"Any indications of threatened spavins?" inquired Attorney Neuberger.

"Swollen tendons?" asked Prof. Woodward.

"Warranted kind and gentle?" asked Mr. Appleton.

Strong wiped his brow and said:

"I'm done with hosses. That's got 'em beat."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A. H. Woods has arranged to star Elfie Fay next season in a musical comedy to be entitled "The Belle of Avenue A." It will go on in the last week in August at Atlantic City.

Oscar Hammerstein has just engaged for the Paradise Roof Gardens a demonstration of wireless telegraphy by Capt. Bloom, who has worked the system in the Chinese War and has been illustrating Marconi's invention at the Empire Music Hall, London.

Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, who is now in London, has completed arrangements with Marion Crawford for the production of his new romantic play founded on his novel "Zoroaster," to be presented next season. Mr. Klaw will bring with him from London the models of all the scenes, which are said to be unusually elaborate.

Joseph Brooks, who returned from Europe on Saturday, brought with him the models and other data to be used in the coming production of J. I. C. Clarke's dramatic version of Gen. Lew Wallace's, "A Prince of India." The scenes are all laid in and about Constantinople at the time of the capture of that city by Mohammed.

Corinne, now playing in "Lifting the Lid," at the Aerial Roof Gardens, will be the leading woman in support of the Rogers Brothers in "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland" next season. She is temporarily taking the place of Fay Templeton in the roof garden attraction.

SOLD AT AUCTION ONE TOMBSTONE, $15

Auctioneer Didn't Find It Easy to Get That Much.

NO DEMAND IN COURTHOUSE

Law Clerk and an Undertaker the Principal Competitors—Former Thought It Might Be Handy.

Men with long, thin faces, sad-eyed men with sunken cheeks, and wet, rain-soaked men who looked as if they had just been fished out of the river, crowded about the Sheriff's auctioneer, James P. Day, in the dreary old County Court House at noon yesterday when a Deputy Sheriff shouted from the balcony that it was time for the sale to begin.

"It is my painful and wearisome duty to announce that we have a tombstone to auction off," explained the Sheriff's deputy, Max Porges. "Yes," he added, "a tombstone, for as the Sheriff is not a dead one he doesn't want it."

"Gentlemen," said the auctioneer solemnly, "you may not need a tombstone, but we are about to satisfy the execution by selling the finest tombstone ever chiseled by human hand."

Some of the old-time politicians who have held down city jobs since Tweed was a boy glanced about nervously and dodged past the door of the Surrogates' Court.

"Don't run away, gentlemen," said the auctioneer; "stay here and get a bargain."

"That—Sir—is—w-h-a-t—I—w-a-n-t," drawled a weary-looking man up in front. "I—b-i-d—a—dol-lar."

"And a quarter," added another bidder.

"One-an-aquarter-ater!" yelled the auctioneer, "Do I heaf the half?"

"Von dollar undt sebenty!" shouted a little German near the bootblack's stand. "I vould like dot cravestone for my second's vife's first husband."

"One and a half I'm bid," continued the auctioneer. "One and a half. I won't take no twenty-cent bids. I never saw such a dead crowd in all my life."

"Five dollars!" shouted a clerk from a Broadway law office.

"Five dollars I'm bid!" yelled the auctioneer. Going at five; six do I hear, six?"

"Six," answered the little man.

"S-ev-e-n dol-l-a-r-s," sighed a tall undertaker.

"Gentlemen," shouted the auctioneer, "I'm not selling a common piece of rock. I'm selling a real stone—one of the finest stones ever cut."

"Auctioneer!" interrupted a fat man who just arrived on the scene. "Auctioneer! How many karats do dot stone veigh?"

"It's not a diamond," explained the auctioneer, "it's a tombstone."

"I don't buy tombstones," remarked the fat man as he moved out of the crowd. "I buy only diamonds on auctions."

"Seven-I-have, seven," continued the auctioneer, "who'll give me eight?"

"Eight," answered the law clerk, and then came bids of nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen.

"Wa-a-a-a-a-al," drawled the undertaker, "I'll go f-o-u-r-t-e-e-n and no more, as a bargain for a customer."

"Fifteen," yelled the law clerk, and he added aside that he intended to go as high as eighty-five before stopping.

"Fifteen-teen-teen," shouted the auctioneer, "going at fifteen dollars. Some of you fellers who need tombstones 'll be sorry if you don't hurry. Last call! Fifteen dollars. Going, going, gone to Mr. Lewis for fifteen dollars."

Mr. Lewis explained that he was in the office of Kneeland, Lafetra & Glaze, attorneys for James E. Hodges, doing business under the name of the Manhattan Monumental Company in Harlem. He said that Mr. Hodges had obtained a judgment for $249.31 in an action brought against Mrs. Mary A. Davidson, whom Hodges sued for breach of contract when she refused to accept the tombstone in question. The case had been tried three times in the Eleventh District Municipal Court, the jury on two occasions disagreeing.

Hodges had cut the tombstone for the grave of Mrs. Davidson's husband in Woodlawn Cemetery, but she notified the cemetery authorities not to permit Hodges to put it on her husband's grave. The tombstone was sent up to Woodlawn, and is now at King's Bridge Road and Nineteenth Avenue. The Sheriff levied on it there last week to satisfy the judgment, and the auctioneer went up there to sell it, after proper advertising, but only two goats and some chickens put in an appearance. So the Sheriff ordered the sale to take place in the corridor of the County Court House yesterday.

Mrs. Davidson's attorneys explained that it was a case of ordering a tombstone which was refused because it was not built according to orders.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Baltic, sailing yesterday, carried a number of prominent New Yorkers. Among them Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, who is to receive an honorary degree from the University of Oxford on July 10. William A. Duer will visit England and the Continental watering places. He will not return until Autumn. His daughter, Mrs. Clarence Mackay, and Mr. Mackay were at the pier to see him off. The Duke of Sutherland, who arrived some two months ago and has spent much time in Canada, was another passenger. Judge John Clinton Gray and Mrs. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. McCreery, Mme. Nordica, and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer also sailed on the Baltic, as did Mrs. George T. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss.

***

M. des Portes de la Fossee, counselor of the French Embassy, and the Count de Perretti will go to Newport on July 15. The Viscount de Chambrun will arrive about the first of next month. The French Embassy is to be at the Berkeley, Newport, this Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will not go to Newport until late in the season, and then will visit friends only. They are now abroad.

***

C. Wentworth Dilke, who arrived recently from Europe, and is at the Holland House, is the son of Sir Charles Dilke, and is unmarried. His cousin, son of the late Ashton Wentworth Dilke, M. P., married a daughter of Dr. William Phelps.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Gurnee and the Misses Gurnee are at their Bar Harbor cottage for the season.

***

The Henry D. Babcocks have taken the Stow place at Roslyn for the Summer, and are occupying it. Their children, Miss Alice Babcock and Samuel D. Babcock, are with them. Miss Babcock will visit Newport later in the season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Seth Barton French will spend most of the Summer in Europe. They have been at their cottage at the Hot Springs of Virginia since the late Spring.

***

The marriage of Miss Cornelia Millar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock Millar, and Cameron Blaikie will take place next Wednesday at Trinity Church, East Orange. Miss Corinne Millar is to be maid of honor and Stuart Blaikie his brother's best man.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Goelet Gallatin (Miss Edith Post) have returned from Europe.

***

Mrs. Daniel Bacon and her daughter, Miss Lucille Bacon, are spending the Summer abroad, having sailed several weeks ago.

***

The entertainment for the benefit of the Navy Relief Society takes place at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The tugs Narkeeta and Pawtucket will convey holders of dollar tickets from the foot of East Twenty-fourth Street to the yard. They will leave at 7:30 P. M. Holders of 25-cent tickets will have to go to the yard in other ways.

BULLET TO STOP AUTO.

Constable Accused of Firing at Car Must Stand Trial.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 21.—Two complaints were sworn out before Justice of the Peace Kelly here to-day against Charles R. Van Houten, a constable of Union Township, who is said to have fired at the automobile of Frederick H. Levey on Monday while the machine was speeding along Morris Avenue in charge of Stanley Reed, a chauffeur employed by Mr. Levey.

In the car besides the driver were Mrs. Levey, Miss Madge Levey, and Miss Chetwood. The bullet struck a spoke in the wheel and glancing off fell into the machinery of the car.

It is said that Van Houten admitted firing at the party, but said he did so because the car was running too fast, and that he did not intend to hurt anybody. The warrants sworn out by Reed charge assault with intent to kill and assault with intent to do bodily harm. Justice Kelly held Van Houten in $1,000 bail.

DECISION FOR MRS. MORGAN.

Separation from Her Husband and Custody of Children.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., June 21.—Supreme Court Justice Keogh granted a separation to-day to Mrs. Edith T. Morgan, daughter of John H. Parsons, from her husband, David Percy Morgan. The couple were married in Lenox, Mass., in October, 1886, and have four children. Mrs. Morgan under the decision will retain their custody.

The findings signed by the court are substantially as follows: That on May 29, 1904, Mr. Morgan deserted his wife and carried off their daughter Edith and their two sons, obtaining the consent of the children to leave their home by deception, and that for a long time prior to October, 1904, he was guilty of cruel and inhuman treatment of his wife.

In conclusion the findings say that the children are now residing with their mother, and that it is for their welfare and best interests that they should continue to reside together at home.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

RABELL—TAGGART.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 21.—The wedding of Miss Alice Robinson Taggart, daughter of Mrs. Phillips Taggart of Newport, and Burlock E. Rabell of New York was celebrated at 6:30 o'clock this evening in the Central Baptist Church, the Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley officiating. Dr. Wendell C. Phillips, the bride's brother-in-law, escorted her to the altar. Mrs. George F. Cozzens (Myra Reynolds) acted as matron of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Jean Eleanor James of Albany, Miss Rosamond Roberts of Brooklyn, Vassar classmates of the bride, and the Misses Marion and Lucy Washburn and Grace Hodson of New York. Dr. Charles Francis Rabell was the best man, and the ushers were George F. Cozzens, Frederick Shear, William Horton Rabell, Julian S. Tylrick, and Robert W. Crawford.

MURRAY—MORRIS.

Miss Florence Morris, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Morris, was married last night to William J. Murray, son of Joseph Murray, Commissioner of Immigration, in St. Jerome's Church. The Rev. Father Richard Cushion officiated.

The bridesmaids were the Misses Viola Morris and Anna Maloly, and the maid of honor was Ruth Murray, sister of the bridegroom. Little Geraldine McConaughy was the flower girl. The best man was Edward Shelly, and the ushers were J. Donald Norris, John F. Bussell, T. Jefferson Shelly, Walter J. Morris, William J. Ryan, Joseph Caldwell, and Theodore Roosevelt Murray. Following the ceremony there was a large reception at the residence of the bride's parents, 662 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street.

President Roosevelt sent a letter of congratulations and good wishes. On their return from their wedding journey Mr. and Mrs. Murray will make their home on Riverside Drive.

JOHNSON—STURGES.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., June 21.—Clara Sturges, youngest daughter of the late Mrs. M. D. Sturges, and W. Templeton Johnson of New York City were married at Snug Harbor, the Sturges Summer home, this afternoon, by the Rev. James Stone of St. James's Episcopal Church, Chicago.

Andrews-Cramblett Wedding June 28.

Miss Lydia Jane Cramblett, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Ezra Cramblett, will be married to Edgar Russell Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Andrews of Boston, at noon on June 28 by the Rev. George Wolffe Shinn of Newton, Mass., at Tangle Birch, the camp of Edgar Van Etten, Vice President of the Boston and Albany Railroad, near Saranac Inn. Mr. Andrews is twenty-eight years old, a graduate of Harvard, a member of many clubs and an excellent musician. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Andrews will start in the private observation car of Mr. Van Etten for Boston, and from there to Ohio for a week with the bride's parents. They will pass a week in Woodstock, Vt., a week at the Hotel Aspinwall, Lenox, Mass., and the remainder of the Summer at Tangle Birch Camp. Miss Cramblett is a sister of Mrs. Edgar Van Etten.

Held Exercises in Laboratory.

Class day was celebrated yesterday morning by the seniors of Stevens Institute of Technology in Hoboken in the Carnegie Laboratory. In the afternoon President and Mrs. Alexander C. Humphreys received the Faculty, seniors, and undergraduates at the laboratory. The main hall of the laboratory has been artistically decorated with Southern smilax and potted plants, so as to conceal the various machines in the hall.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 21.—Temperatures have risen slightly in the Atlantic States and the extreme Northwest and have fallen decidedly in the middle slope, Central Rocky Mountain region, and Eastern and Southern Texas.

Frost warnings have been issued for the cranberry marshes of Wisconsin and flood warnings for the Mississippi River at Hannibal, Mo.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh east, becoming variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light south, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and mostly south; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh and variable, possibly thunder squalls; on the lower lakes, light to fresh north, becoming variable Friday, and on the upper lakes, fresh north, becoming variable Friday.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh southeast to south winds, showers followed by fair weather Friday to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Occasional showers Thursday; Friday, fair; cooler in the interior; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Showers Thursday; Friday, fair; light variable winds, becoming northwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Occasional showers Thursday; Friday, fair, cooler; light to fresh southwest to northwest winds.

Western New York—Showers Thursday, cooler in west portion; Friday, fair; light to fresh north winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday; cooler in north portion; Friday, fair; light to fresh north winds, becoming variable.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	59	57	4 P. M.	75	65
6 A. M.	59	60	6 P. M.	72	65
9 A. M.	63	64	9 P. M.	67	64
12 M.	68	65	12 P. M.	63	64

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 62; corresponding date 1904, 65; corresponding date for last 25 years, 72.

The thermometer registered 64 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 66 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 57 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 97 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A YARN FROM JERSEY FULL OF DYNAMITE

How Jersey City Was Not in Danger of Being Blown Up.

SOME ONE FEARED A DISASTER

But There Was Not Enough Explosive on Pier C to Do Much Harm.

Jersey City had a dynamite scare yesterday. Edward A. Ransom, Jr., clerk of the First Criminal Court, told Chief of Police Murphy that ex-Senator William D. Brinkerhoff had told him that there was dynamite enough stored on Pier C, at the foot of York Street, to blow the town "higher than Gilderoy's kite." The Chief said he thought the matter had been exaggerated, but as Pier C adjoins the station of the Pennsylvania Railroad he notified the Fire Commissioners, who have jurisdiction in such matters.

They informed him that the Hudson companies, which are sinking a shaft at the foot of York Street for the twin tunnels from Jersey City to Cortlandt Street, had a permit to keep fifty pounds of dynamite on the pier. The Fire Commissioners said they did not believe the law had been violated.

The officials in charge of the tunnel shaft denounced the report as an outrage. They threw their premises open to inspection and showed that there was less than fifty pounds of dynamite there. The explosive is kept in a shanty with only one door. This has a spring lock, which can only be opened from the inside. Watchmen occupy the shanty day and night by turns, and only open the door in response to a private signal. The boxes which were said to contain from 800 to 1,000 pounds of dynamite proved to be filled with tamping sand.

ANDREW ONDERDONK DEAD.

Contractor for Subway's East River Tunnel Victim of Overwork.

Special to The New York Times.

OSCAWANA, N. Y., June 21.—Andrew Onderdonk, General Manager of the New York Tunnel Company, which is constructing the East River section of the subway extension to Brooklyn, died at his Summer home on the Hudson near here this morning. Mr. Onderdonk had been ill for some time owing to overwork. He was fifty-six years old.

For more than thirty-five years Mr. Onderdonk had been in the contracting business. One of his early undertakings was the harbor improvement in San Francisco. In the early eighties he built 400 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia for $18,000,000. The construction of the Entre Rios Railroad in South America occupied 1886 and the following year.

He built nine miles of the Chicago Drainage Canal and erected the Northwestern Elevated Railway in Chicago. The New Amtrose Channel in the lower bay and part of the Jerome Park Reservoir were among his contracts in New York. His latest work, the East River tunnel, Mr. Onderdonk took after John B. McDonald had underbid him substantially for the construction of the Subway.

Mr. Onderdonk was born in New York City. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. He was a member of the Rideau Club of Ottawa, the Metropolitan Club, New York, and the Ardsley Country Club.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry Pruett Share.

Henry Pruett Share, newspaper artist, died on Tuesday at his home, 16 Winthrop Street, Flatbush. He was born fifty-two years ago in Los Angeles, Cal., and was at one time art editor of The New York Herald and later of The New York World.

He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter. His funeral will be held this afternoon at his home. The burial will be in Trinity Cemetery, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan.

Edwin C. Talcott.

SYRACUSE, June 21.—Edwin C. Talcott, a thirty-third-degree Mason, died at his home here to-day, aged sixty years. He was for many years Secretary of the Scottish Rite bodies of the Valley of Syracuse. He was secretary to Mayor J. B. Kline from 1902 to 1904.

Obituary Notes.

Gen. EDWARD M. HENRY, formerly Mayor of Norfolk, and once on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon of the Confederacy, died at Norfolk, Va., on Tuesday night.

JOSEPH L. HERWIG, four times President of the New Orleans Stock Exchange and Director in a number of banks and institutions, died at New Orleans yesterday. He was sixty-one years old. He was born in Port au Prince, while his father, then of Baltimore, was United States Consul there.

WHERE CHARITY IS NEEDED.

Two Renewed Appeals from the Charity Organization Society.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for the following cases:

For $100 to provide for the care of a young mother in a mountain sanitarium for tuberculosis patients. Her husband's earnings are just sufficient to support himself and provide good care for his four children, all under twelve years of age, during their mother's absence. There is a good prospect of the mother's recovery if she can remain away for some months.

For $75 for a widow with six children, all under nine years of age. Her husband died suddenly last January while undergoing an operation for appendicitis. She is anxious to keep her family together, but finds it impossible without some outside aid. Her three rooms are clean and her children are well cared for.

Any money for these cases sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be acknowledged.

Dr. Woodend Goes to Jail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Dr. W. E. Woodend of New York, who was arrested Monday on the charge of obtaining money by false representation, at his own request was sent to the county prison to-night, no bail having been entered for his release. Since his arrest he had been in the custody of a constable. He expects his friends to go on his bond to-morrow.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The

CHAMPIONS' GOOD START GAVE THEM THE GAME

Hit Cincinnati Pitcher Hard and Scored Four Runs.

MATHEWSON IN GOOD FORM

Rain Stopped All American League Contests Except the One at Philadelphia.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 3.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Chicago, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 9; St. Louis, 3.

American League.

Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	5	4	3	5	12	7	41	.695
Pittsburg	3	..	5	6	7	7	2	4	34	.579
Chicago	3	5	..	3	4	7	6	6	34	.567
Philadelphia	2	3	4	..	4	5	6	6	30	.517
Cincinnati	3	3	7	4	..	5	4	6	32	.552
St. Louis	3	3	3	2	5	..	4	5	25	.431
Boston	2	4	2	2	2	2	..	4	18	.321
Brooklyn	3	3	1	3	1	4	4	..	17	.293
Games lost	18	25	26	24	26	33	38	41		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	3	2	5	7	6	32	.681
Chicago	..	..	3	2	3	4	6	8	30	.600
Philadelphia	3	3	..	4	4	5	5	6	30	.588
Detroit	2	5	2	..	5	4	5	4	27	.540
Boston	2	1	2	1	..	3	7	4	25	.446
New York	0	2	3	1	4	..	4	5	19	.306
St. Louis	3	2	2	3	6	2	..	2	20	.372
Washington	1	1	0	2	2	1	2	..	9	.265
Games lost	15	20	21	23	25	29	32	33		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Takes Next to Last Game in the West by 6 to 3.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—An unintentional informal benefit was tendered to the New Yorks to-day by Pitcher "Tom" Walker. The latter was sent to the side track and Ewing started on the main line after the first inning, but the relief was too late. From the moment that Ewing began the game was great, but Walker had started the visitors too well. Four runs had been counted against Thomas, and the locals only came within one of reaching this mark, while the "Giants" were swelling their total by two.

The finish of the game was brought to a parallel of Tuesday's. The last hope was blasted after three hits and one run had been made in the ninth, with the bases full, and Steinfeldt as the emergency man at the plate. "Steiny" lost his chance by a single step. He chopped a Mathewson drop ball, but Dahlen, the short stop, had to hurry for all that was in him to get back to gather the ball and get the shut-off throw over to McGann. With Steinfeldt safe a single would have tied the game.

Walker was a delight to the New Yorks, and Devlin, especially, the offering he received, a slow outcurve, being hoisted over Seymour's head for three bases. For once Walker dispelled the almost accepted fact that he is not really good until men are on the bases. He was not good for a minute to-day. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	2	3	0
Barry, 1b	1	1	6	1	0
Kelley, lf	1	2	1	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	2	3	1	0
Corcoran, ss	1	0	2	2	1
Odwell, rf	0	1	4	0	0
Bdwell, 3b	0	1	0	2	0
Schlei, c	0	0	1	1	0
Walker, p	0	0	0	1	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Steinfeldt	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	12	1

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Browne, rf	1	1	1	0	0
Donlin, cf	1	2	1	0	0
McGann, lb	0	0	10	0	0
Mertes, lf	2	2	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	1	6	3	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	0
Van'g't, lb	0	0	14	1	0
Woods, 3b	1	1	2	4	0
McAuley, c	0	2	3	2	0
Clarkson, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	6	8	27	12	1

*Batted for Ewing in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
New York	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Gilbert, Kelley. Three-base hits—Devlin, Seymour, Mertes. Stolen bases—Bowerman, Donlin. Double plays—Seymour and Barry, Mathewson, Dahlen, and McGann; Corcoran and Barry. Bases on balls—Off Walker, 2; off Ewing, 1; off Mathewson, 2. Sacrifice hit—Mathewson. Left on bases—By Walker, 1; by Ewing, 1. Struck out—By Mathewson, 4; Hits—Off Walker, 4 in one inning; off Ewing, 4 in eight innings. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and O'Day. Attendance—5,631.

PITTSBURG, 4; BROOKLYN, 2.

PITTSBURG, June 21.—The Brooklyn team made a splendid effort to duplicate its performance of yesterday, and at the end of the fifth inning Hanlon's men led the ex-champions by 2 to 1. McIntyre had been pitching good ball and his team mates gave him perfect support. In the sixth inning, however, the local men gauged the visiting pitcher's delivery, and before they retired had collected two three-bagers and a double, all of which produced three runs more than was needed to win the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Bonnet, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	2	3	2	1
Leach, 3b	1	2	2	3	0
Howard, rf	2	2	0	1	0
Clancy, lb	0	1	12	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	1	0
Phelps, c	0	1	4	0	0
Phillippe, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	8	27	8	1

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	2	3	0	0
Hall, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Gessler, lb	0	1	6	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	2	1	1	0
Maloney, 2b	0	0	0	2	0
Babb, ss	0	1	0	2	0
Bergen, c	1	2	7	2	0
McIntyre, p	0	0	0	2	0
Total	2	9	24	10	0

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Wagner. Three-base hits—Leach, Howard. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Clancy, Maloney, McIntyre (2.) Stolen bases—Clarke. First base on balls—Off Phillippe, 2; off McIntyre, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Phillippe, 1. Struck out—By Phillippe, 4; by McIntyre, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—1,780.

BOSTON, 9; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, June 21.—Boston hit Nichols hard in two innings to-day and won easily. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	0	5	3	2
Shannon, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Arndt, 2b	2	1	3	4	0
Beckley, 1b	0	2	8	0	0
Sweed, cf	0	1	1	0	2
Brain, 3b	0	1	2	3	0
Clarke, rf	0	2	1	0	0
Warner, c	0	0	4	0	0
Nichols, p	0	0	0	1	0
*Grady	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	11	4

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Ablatt'o, ss	0	1	2	4	0
Dolan, rf	2	1	2	0	1
Delehity, lf	2	1	1	0	0
Cannell, cf	0	3	3	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	0	13	0	0
Wilson, 3b	0	2	1	3	0
N'dham, c	1	2	3	6	0
Raymer, 2b	1	1	2	2	0
Frazer, p	2	2	0	5	0
Total	9	13	27	14	1

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—3

*Batted for Nichols in ninth inning.

Two-base hit—Cannell. Home run—Arndt. Sacrifice hit—Brain. Stolen base—Cannell. Wild pitch—Nichols. Bases on balls—Off Nichols, 3; off Frazer, 1. Struck out—By Nichols, 2; by Frazer, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 9. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—3,200.

CHICAGO, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

CHICAGO, June 21.—Coakley's wildness and wide throw helped Chicago to its three runs to-day. A one-handed catch by Maloney, depriving Titus of an almost sure home run, shut out the visitors. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	1	0	0
Schulte, lf	1	2	3	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Tinker, ss	1	1	3	5	1
Evers, 2b	0	1	1	3	0
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	2	0
Kling, c	0	0	4	1	0
Briggs, p	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	7	27	12	2

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	2	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	0	3	5	0
C'tney, 3b	0	0	3	3	0
Titus, rf	0	0	3	0	0
Magee, lf	0	1	0	0	0
Br'sf'ld, 1b	0	1	2	1	0
Doolin, ss	0	1	4	4	0
Doolin, c	0	0	2	1	0
Corridon, p	0	1	0	4	1
Total	0	5	24	18	1

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hit—Maloney. Three-base hit—Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Thomas, Evers. Stolen base—Maloney. Double plays—Evers, Tinker, and Chance; Gleason, Doolin, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Briggs, 3; by Corridon, 3. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 2; off Corridon, 2. Wild pitches—Corridon, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Corridon, 1. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance, 5,900.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Outplays Cleveland and Wins by Score of 7 to 3.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—The Cleveland leaders for the American League championship were outclassed to-day by the Athletics both at the bat and in the field. Up to the seventh inning it was anybody's game, but after that the local men hit Moore freely, while Plank held the visitors at his mercy. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	2	2	0	1
Bay, cf	0	1	4	0	2
Flick, rf	1	1	4	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	0	2	3	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	1	0
Turner, ss	0	0	0	2	0
Stovall, lb	0	1	7	0	1
Bemis, c	0	0	4	0	0
Moore, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	3	5	24	7	4

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Lord, rf	1	1	2	0	1
Davis, 1b	0	0	9	3	0
Cross, 3b	1	2	0	2	0
Murphy, 2b	2	2	1	0	0
Hoffman, cf	1	2	4	0	0
Knight, ss	0	2	3	3	1
Schreck, c	0	0	5	1	0
Plank, p	1	1	2	1	0
Total	7	9	27	10	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	1	—7

Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Stovall, Hoffman. Two-base hits—Hoffman, Hartsel, Bay. Home run—Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Hartsel, Lajoie, Davis. Double play—Lajoie and Stovall. Struck out—By Plank, 3; by Moore, 5. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; off Moore, 4. Passed ball—Schreck. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 5,585.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Clarkson's Unsteadiness and an Error Cost Jersey City a Game.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 21.—The Baltimores, in the third game with Jersey City to-day, scored a victory that again placed them at the head of the Eastern League. Two bases on balls, a single, an error by Merritt, and Griffin's timely but unexpected hit to centre field in the third inning gave the local men four runs and the lead in the race. In all the other innings Walter Clarkson kept the Baltimores guessing. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hayden, lf	1	1	3	0	0
McAvoy, rf	1	0	1	0	0
Kelly, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Jordan, 1b	1	2	7	1	1
Neal, c	0	0	4	2	0
Loudy, 2b	1	0	3	1	1
Griffin, 3b	0	2	4	1	0
Byers, c	0	0	6	2	0
Mason, p	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	5	27	7	3

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clem'ts, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Bean, ss	1	1	1	2	0
Keister, rf	0	1	2	0	0
Merritt, 2b	0	0	1	3	1
Halligan, cf	1	1	0	0	0
Van'g't, 1b	0	0	14	1	0
Woods, 3b	1	1	2	2	0
McAuley, c	0	2	3	2	0
Clarkson, p	0	1	0	4	0
Total	3	7	24	14	1

Baltimore	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—4
Jersey City	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Keister, McAuley, (2.) Three-base hit—Griffin. Sacrifice hit—Neal. Bases stolen—Ludy, McAleese, Jordan, Mason. Bases on balls—By Mason, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Clarkson, 1. Struck out—By Mason, 2; by Clarkson, 4. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 8. First base on errors—Baltimore, 1. Jersey City, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Attendance—3,525.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	29	17	.630	Buffalo	21	22	.488
Jersey City	28	18	.609	Newark	21	26	.447
Providence	26	21	.553	Rochester	18	25	.419
Toronto	21	22	.488	Montreal	18	29	.356

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo.

American Association.

St. Paul, 4; Columbus, 0.
Kansas City, 2; Louisville, 0.
Louisville, 7; Kansas City, 0.
Indianapolis, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
Toledo, 10; Milwaukee, 3.

AMERICAN AUTOS QUALIFY.

The Two Cars Shipped to France Accepted for International Race.

Clarence Gray Dinsmore notified the officers of the Automobile Club of America yesterday from Paris that he had accepted for the James Gordon Bennett race the two American Pope-Toledo racing cars that were shipped without being officially passed by the committee here. The cars had a preliminary trial near Cleveland, and, owing to a misunderstanding, the machines were shipped before the committee made its final report.

They are both fifty horse power cars. The one entered by Col. Albert A. Pope will be driven by Herbert H. Lytle and the second car, which is entered by W. T. Muir, will be driven by Charles Dingley. Mr. Dinsmore, who is the American representative in the international race, states that the cars passed the tests satisfactorily. The big event will be held over the Auvergne course July 5.

ONLY ONE AMERICAN BEATEN.

Yankee Tennis Players Do Well in Contest for London Championship.

LONDON, June 21.—The American lawn tennis players are more than holding their own in the matches for the London championship at the Queen's Club. Holcombe Ward to-day beat M. J. Ritchie, the present holder of the championship, by 6—1, 6—1, 10—8. In the third round Beals C. Wright beat A. F. Wilding, winning each game by 6—3. William J. Clothier was beaten by Walter Dunlop after a stubborn match, by 6—4, 3—6, 6—1, 6—1.

In the second round, open doubles, Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright beat Puckle and Milward, by 6—2, 6—1, 6—0. In the third round William A. Larned and William J. Clothier beat F. W. Lowe and F. J. Watt, by 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

A. A. A. Gets Glidden Cup.

Charles J. Glidden made an informal presentation of the Glidden touring cup yesterday to the American Automobile Association. The trophy was accepted by August Post, Chairman of the Touring Committee, in the absence of President Eliot C. Lee, who was unable to come up from Boston. A more formal presentation will probably be made at the meeting of the Directors of the American Automobile Association early in July.

Mr. Glidden will go to his home in Boston to-day. He said yesterday that he was well pleased with the plans that have been made regarding the conditions of the New England tour next month for the cup and had no changes to suggest in the rules. Mr. Glidden will witness the start of the tour, which will be on July 11 from the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street.

Foy Wins Class C Billiard Prize.

Eddie Foy won the Class C 14.2 billiard tournament, which was finished last night at Daly's Broadway Billiard Academy. He defeated in the final game De Young by 200 to 187 points. Foy's average was 2 64-68, and his high runs 22, 15, and 10. De Young's average was 2 53-67, and his high runs 15, 13, and 11. The afternoon game was played between Wefers and Wormser. Wefers won by 200 to 166 points, making the excellent average of 4, with high runs of 23, 12, and 10, while Wormser's average was 3 19-49, and his high runs 24, 17, and 16.

Foy's record in the tournament was five victories and one defeat. Ditman, De Young, and Wefers tie for second place with three victories and three defeats.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of ALBERT C. WILCOX, bankrupt.

To whom it may concern:

Please take notice that, pursuant to an order of this court, duly made and entered herein, on June 15, 1905, the undersigned, receiver of the estate of said bankrupt, will sell property belonging thereto, consisting of furniture, fixtures, typewriters, &c., all now located in the premises, 55 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Sealed bids for the said property above described may be submitted to Alfred R. Conkling, receiver, at his office, 76 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before Monday, June 26th, 1905, at 4 P. M., at which time and place they will be opened by him, and each bid must be accompanied by cash or a certified check for at least 10% of the amount thereof. The receiver hereby reserves the right to reject all bids submitted. Said property may be inspected on the premises stated on June 21st, 22nd and 23rd, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Should the receiver reject all bids submitted in accordance with the foregoing, then the said property will be sold at public auction, on the premises stated, notice of which will hereafter be given.

By order of
ALFRED R. CONKLING, Receiver,
76 William Street, New York City.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M., American League Park, N. Y. Americans vs. Detroit.—Adv.

MISS MOORE VICTOR IN TWO TENNIS GAMES

Ex-National Champion Defeats the Western Title Holder.

GOOD SPORT IN DOUBLES

Miss Homans Only New Yorker Left in Singles at Philadelphia—Men's Matches Begin.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—Play in the women's National championship lawn tennis tournament at Wissahicken Heights to-day was brought to the semi-final round of the singles. Miss Elizabeth Moore of New York, the ex-National champion, distinguished herself by winning twice, her opponents being Mrs. Clarence Hobart of New York and Miss Carrie B. Neely of Cincinnati, the Western champion. She will meet in the semi-final round to-morrow Miss Margaret Le Roy of the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Mrs. Benjamin Coates of the Merion Cricket Club was also a double winner to-day, defeating Miss Duhring and Miss Howell in straight sets. She will meet in the semi-final Miss Helen Homans of New York, who won to-day from Mrs. C. R. Wainwright by default.

Two matches were played in the doubles. Mrs. Clarence Hobart and Miss Clara T. Chase, after a hard struggle, succeeded in putting out Miss Le Roy and Mrs. Wainwright, while Miss Maule and Miss Oberturfer defeated easily Miss Lucy Duhring and Miss Rodgers.

The mixed doubles will be started to-morrow. In this event the most prominent pairs are Miss Moore and E. B. Dewhurst, Miss Homans and H. F. Allen, and Mr. and Mrs. Hobart.

In the open event in men's singles the most spirited match of the day was in the first round between H. F. Allen and J. R. Carpenter, Jr., the latter winning by 8—6, 7—3. Allen's service was most effective, but he seemed out of practice, and at critical times was unable to cope with Carpenter's well-placed drives. The summary:

Women's Singles.—First Round—Miss Elizabeth Moore, Kings County Tennis Club, New York, beat Mrs. C. Hobart, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. Benjamin Coates, Merion Cricket Club, beat Miss Duhring, Philadelphia Cricket Club, 6—1, 6—1; Miss Evelyn Howell, Philadelphia Cricket Club, beat Miss Wiemer, Washington, D. C., 6—1, 7—9, 6—2.

Second Round—Miss Moore beat Miss C. B. Neely, Cincinnati, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2; Mrs. Coates beat Miss Howell, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Helen Homans, West Side Tennis Club, New York, beat Mrs. Wainwright by default.

Women's Doubles.—Preliminary Round—Miss Chase and Mrs. Hobart beat Miss Le Roy and Mrs. Wainwright, 6—3, 4—6, 6—2.

First Round—Miss Maule and Miss Oberturfer beat Miss Duhring and Miss Rodgers, 6—3, 6—2.

Men's Singles.—First Round—J. R. Carpenter, Jr., beat H. F. Allen, 8—6, 7—5; P. B. Hawk beat H. M. Tilden, 6—3, 6—4; W. H. Trotter beat W. F. Johnson, 7—5, 7—5.

Second Round—E. B. Dewhurst beat T. Ridgway, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2.

Bankruptcy Petition.

Ernest A. Lange, grocer, at 2,032 Madison Avenue has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities, $1,423, to twelve creditors, and nominal assets, $1,150, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $600, covered by a chattel mortgage of $600, and outstanding accounts, $50. He has been in business fifteen years.

SPORTING GOODS.

TAKE NOTICE
GOVERNMENT AUCTION
ARMY and NAVY GOODS.
Complete New Summer Uniform $1.60
NAVY LIFE PRESERVER, Learn how to swim .... .60
Navy Canvas Hat from fire sale ..... .10
Old Army Revolver ..... .50
Leather Holster, fit any revolver ..... .10
Old Springfield Calibre 45 Rifle 1.00
Gold Medal Cot 1.50
World's Fair Wall Tents, 9x9 ..... 6.85
Boer War Knife Bayonets 1.00
Springfield Rifle Bayonets ..... .10
Civil War Officer's Sword, new 3.50
2nd quality New Campaign Hat ..... .55
Tan Duck Leggings ..... .25
176 page Illustrated Catal'e mailed .10
FRANCIS BANNERMAN, 579 Bway, N.Y.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

7TH DAY June 15 to July 4. 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine. **The Surf, Sheepshead Bay Handicap** and other races.

Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50 (1:00 Parlor Car Train), 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander.

GRAND STAND, $3. FIELD STAND, $1.

AUTOMOBILES.

AUTOMOBILES at Rock Bottom Prices.

Mercedes, forty horse, side entrance, A1 order, (cost $16,000,) asking $6,000; another Mercedes, $3,000, (both like new;) Charron-Girardet-Voigt, with top, five in tonneau, complete, perfect, $2,000, (owner may trade;) four-cylinder Panhard, top, $1,200; Decauville, $650; Pope-Toledo, $650; Mors, $750; four-cylinder Walters, $1,500; steamers for a song; two business wagons, Toledo and some others, your price; Dedion Motorettes, $150-$250; Oldsmobiles, $250 upwards; Cadillac "Bs," side entrance, $550-$650; King Beigium body auto swell, $550; besides many other unusual opportunities.

Pioneers and largest establishment in America.

Broadway Automobile Exchange,
137 to 143 West 48th, ("The Church.")

AUTO BARNS

Portable and with Architectural Design, PRICE $100 AND UP.

Fitted with turn-table, work bench, and gasoline storage, at an additional moderate cost.

C. & A. Patented Building Construction Co., 170 Broadway, New York.

For Sale.—Latest model Knox runabout, with top; carries four passengers; very little used; better than new; cost $1,335; selling price reasonable, but cash only; owner intends purchasing larger car. Dr. M. J. Synnott, Montclair, N. J.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 West 34th St., near 7th Av., is simply headquarters for genuine Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, and other original productions; suites and odd pieces every description; great bargains; the largest collection, the lowest prices; we buy, sell, exchange.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8065.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JAMES CLYNE, bankrupt, in bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3d day of May, A. D. 1905, the said James Clyne was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned, referee in bankruptcy, No. 80 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
June 19, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7,938.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New York. —ALEXANDER F. BELLOWS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander F. Bellows, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 20th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 20, 1905.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...4:29	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises..11:24

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook..11:43	Gov. Isl'd..12:00	H. Gate...2:02
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook..11:47	Gov. Isl'd..12:05	H. Gate...1:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 22.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Castilla, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Deutschland, Hamburg	6:30 A.M.	9:00 A.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Koenig Albert, Naples	——	11:00 A.M.
La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Monterey, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Numidian, Glasgow	——	2:00 P.M.

FRIDAY, JUNE 23.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville	——	3:00 P. M.
Equita, Argentina	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile	——	3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
Uller, St. Kitts, &c	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Yumuri, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24.

Caracas, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Minnetonka, London	——	11:30 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Oranje Nassau, Parimaribo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patricia, Hamburg	——	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sibiria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) JUNE 22.

Algonquin, Jacksonville

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 22.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 86, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

58—J. C. Stock Yards-Stbt Kaaterskill
177—Dalley-City of N Y
178—Blakley-same
20—Luckenbach - Home Ins Co
21—Same-U S Fire Ins Co

STATE COURTS.

Calendar for Thursday, June 22.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J., Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

71—Webster Realty Co-Thomas
72—Druckleib-Universal Tobacco Co
73—Davitt-Met Ry
74—Haddam Granite Co-B H R R
75—Ullman-Rothschild
76—Hart-Met Ry
78—Bach-Kidansky
79—Le Gendre-Ins Co
80—Yeamans-Liebler
81—Durkin-Markus
82—Somers-Jacobs
83—Loss-McCormack
84—Fuehrman-McCord
88—Smith-Irvin
89—Mitterwallner-Egan
Sup Lodge
2603—Larney-Larney
2706—Met Trust Co-Carpenter
2707—Hughes-N Y C Co
2707—Lord-Hull
3035—Smith, Gray & Co-O'Donnel
2703—Maynard-Maynard
3035A—Same-Wells
2405—Himmelstein-Himmelstein
2328—Belden-Belden
2805—Swadback-Law

Highest number reached in regular call of this calendar, 2800.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Dowling, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand, Ely, and Thorne for the People.

1—Joseph Nase
2—Thos F. Wickes, alias Lewis Jarvis
3—John W. Wooten

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to, prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

5006—Am De Dietrich Co-Motor Car Co
4032—Schlessinger-Thomas
4750—Doelger-Considine
5028—N Y & Penn Co-Era Press
3701—Graham-Stelle
2112—Katcher - Empire Life Ins Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1005—Underwood-Main R
1050—Same-same
2295—Arcieri-L I R R
1075—Schwenck-Un Ry
1084—Allen-Union Ry
1092—Quinn-Int St Ry
1096½—Haebner-Met St Ry
1098—Dunn-same
1090—Allen-same
715—Scheu-Int St Ry
716—Same-same
1082—Oppe-same
1084—Pregenzer-same
807—Goldstein-Met Ry
854—Taylor-Int St Ry
2102—Grunewald-same
1113—Goldberg-Met Ry
1115—Scher-Int St Ry
1122—Reitzes-same
1123—Tpke-Man Ry
1124—Same-same
1125—Robinson-Int St R
1137—Coogan-same
1138—Cottrell-same
1140—McGuire-Int St R
1141—Donzo-same
1144—Fuller-same
1145—Ryer-same
1147—Cohn-same
1151—Jakobi-42d St. &c. R R
152—Hagenbuchle - Int St Ry
1153—Wands-same
1154—Madden-Met St R
1156—Nyzgard - Pelham Park R R
1162—Enlver-Int St Ry
1163—Murray-same
1165½—Cumming-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1225½.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII, VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for the counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

885—Colontoni & Tide-water Build Co
940—Espaumberger-Stanley Hod El Co
967—Fraas-Jackson
880—Rathelm-Strauss
902—Same-same
983—Powelka-Velebil
950—Shakespeare-Richardson
945—Mendelson-Webb
956—Barnett-Peck
957—Same-same
837—Cusick-Ernst-Marx-Nathan
3211—Noyes-City N Y
3212—Corrcran-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X. at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

4652—Bead le a t o n & Woerz-Furrer
1712—Perry-Walsh
1043—Mitchell-St John
1047—Gilroy-Hickok
1090—Miles-Galbis
1806—Dowd-R H Hood & Co
1686—Schrieber-Dawson
1708—Fleischman-Hayman
1790—Heyman-Schlesinger
1858—Strauss-Egler
1874—Bormay-Price
3835—O'Rourke-City of New York
3834—Havanagh-same
3835—Reynolds-same
3836—Crowley-same
2167—Stern-Wabash R
877—McTurck-City of New York

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Thomas, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of—
Isaac and Louis Youngerwald, infants,
Jane McKown,
Jane McKown,
Jane McKown,
Augustus P. Greene,
Louisa Emden,
Christian Jaeger,
Rebecca Sanford

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
At 2:30 P. M.
Andrew C. Coddington,
Thomas K. Fletcher

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Seabury, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. No day calendar. Cases to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4630—Finkler-Lenhardt
4616—Blume-Kresser
4406—Fiveswald-Koch
4633—Hall-Lange
4634—Davison-Lange
4491—Scully-Bucki
3305—Landon-Kiely
1350½—Sexsmith-Siegel-Cooper Co
4219—Richard-Nat Distilling Co

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

3771—Gross-Felt
4387—Flander-Hawke
4367—McNally-Fuller
4741—Cohen-Lubin
3914½—Kavanagh-N Y Transp Co
440—Heller-3d Av R R

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Delehanty, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear. Short causes.

13197—Abrams-Haupel
13351—Ullmann-So Ry
13580—Delgnan-Nat Surety Co
13029—Hasso-Hellman
10889—Nusbaum-Levy
13710—Gash-Orme Co
13568—Schwartz-Bdg Co
13627—Kessel-Chodoff
14433—Stephens-Vogel
13380—Houston-Webster
4675—Fox-Hawke
13487—Jacobsohn-Moore
13426—Royal Bank-Silverman
13575—Schmitt-Mut Res Life Ins Co
13479—Bernstein-Hause
9175—Abrahams-Finkelstein
13713—Wallenstein-Browning
13535—Silberstein-Marrus
4123—Hunter-Snell
13647—Baumann-Heath
13647—Newmark-Wacht
13532—Engel-Bang
13696—Stich-U S Mailing Tube Co
10842—Bush-Bush
13665—Cooke-Williams
1370½—Colon-Cooper
13669—Kirkpatrick-Smith
13259—Acker-Darrah
13638—Bahr-Solomon
13657—Glackens-Quinby
13694—Finn-Cooper
13141—Scharndorf-Aiten
13419—Spektorsky-Pallos
13067—Lederer-Hannes

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

4564—Frick-Eisentadt
4336—Slattery-Met Ry

Highest number reached on regular call, 4748.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—McMahon, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Smyth for the People.

1—Brister Bright
2—Joseph Williams, William Campbell, George Stern
3—Frank Stern
4—James J. Callahan
5—Alfred Tallman, Joseph Payden
6—Charles Johnson
7—William Lignon
8—J. F. Reece
9—George Bell
Michael Grogan
10—Tony Fedele, Salvatore Giolano
11—Jacob F. Behlert
12—Salvatore Moresco
13—Abraham Hirschman
14—Jennie Brown
15—Michele Barsoleno
Pleadings.
1—Antonio Di Pasquale
2—Charles H. Waller
3—Herman Ernst
4—Thomas Ditton
5—Kate Henry
6—Charles Clark
7—Louis Schneider
8—Richard Carney
9—James Bruce
10—Morris Leonard
11—Thomas Kavanagh
12—Jacob Lictman
13—George Glick
14—Cornelius McCarthy
15—Louie Wing
16—George Kowlch
17—Oscar Fuldner
18—Jacob Silverman
19—Bernard Garten
20—Patrick Mannion
21—James O'Hare
22—Daniel Macklin
23—Edith Anderson
24—Louis Herman
25—Harry Tankenbaum
26—George Huston
27—Loomis Mackey
28—William E. Wells
29—Bernard Levin
30—Harris Rosen
31—Ralph Berry
32—John T. Bannon
33—Thomas Mattina
34—Chas. B. Bonner
35—Giuseppe Constantiello
36—John Santore
37—Joseph Rickles
38—Frank Goldstein

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, O'Connor, and Lord for the People.

1—Samuel Keller
2—Rosario Como
3—Fred H. Willmont
4—Morris Koch
5—John Parker
6—Israel Klein
7—Daniel Howard
8—Frank Moore, James Cahill
9—Bernard L. King, alias M. E. King
10—Harry Rosenfeld
11—George Rea
12—Samuel Rosen
13—John Carrieci
14—George Argiros
15—John J. Smith, alias John Joseph MacDonald
16—Sallie Cohara
17—John McKernan

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Train and Appleton for the People.

1—Edward Pekarz

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Kretel for the People.

1—Marion Breakey
2—Jacob Salamon
3—Anthony W. Lawrence
4—Frank Wachyski
5—Francesco Sanchez
6—Thomas Fleming
7—George Angelo
8—James S. Alderdice

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Lewis O. Risser vs. Lynn Jones—John W. Jones.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Lena Philippe vs. Julius Adelphi Gottlieb—Miles M. O'Brien, Jr.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Alfonso vs. Vincenzo De Vito—William McCloskey.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Seely vs. Marcet—Paul L. Kiernan. In re Craft—Edward L. Parris.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Samplers vs. Connolly—Emil Goldmark.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re adjustment County of New York—Sidney L. Teven. Kneeland vs. Henry—Emanuel I. Silberstein.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department — Hirschberg, P. J.; Bartlett, Jenks, Rich, Miller, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar. Court opens at 1 P. M.

298—Motzing-Excelsior Brewing Co
405—Thomas-McWilliams
405—Matter of Gall
340—Kay-Monroe
406—Nelson-L I R R
408—Kerby-Ruegamer
409—Menzies-Int State Paving Co
410—Same-same
411—Oppenheimer-Moone
412—Menzies-City of N Y
413—Matter of Keenan
415—Mapledoram-Cole Medicine Co

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Marean, J.—Part V.: Howard, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

13781—Amelia Von der Luhe, an alleged incompetent
3922—Wootton-Flatbush Gas Co
7633—Regan-B H R R
5569—Busch-Int St R R
4065—Muller-Beinhauer

The remainder of the day calendar will be held ready for first Monday in October, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Trials—Dickey, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

2238—Cunningham-Pakas
2418—Malmberg-Malmberg
2026—Hampson-Skelly
12813—Knowles-Cornish et al
13175—Whitcomb-Cooper
13164, 13165—Claffy-Leo
4710—Ritter-City N Y
10123—Colwell-Allen Fy
12850—Masset-Morrison
2151½—Denton-Bennett
2511—Shea-Shea
2269—O'Donohue-Bruch
2205—Korman-De Bar

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

The People-Boutcher
Same-Conselyea
Same-Smith
Same-Cona
Same-O'Neil
Same-Goldberg
Same-Rosenblum

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Crane, J.

1175—Atterbury-Crescent Chem Mfg Co
1180—Squires-Eastmond
1118—Grossbard-Saperstein
408—McGrath-B H R R

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day.

414—Grimsey-Hovenbergh
417—Walker-B H R R
418—Quigley-same
419—Urbanoviez-Shadbolt Mfg Co
409—Tominsky-same
410—Higgins-same
412—La Forge-City N Y
1144—Sachs-Fuchs
1169—Bennett-O'Shea
1119—Watters-Watters
420—Faron-Jones
421—Luketkin-Rirrar
422—Lippman-R, Q Co & Sub R R
424—Ganz-B H R R

Westchester County.

Day Calendar for June 22, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Burr, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

1416—McGown-West El Ry Co
590—Lambert-West El Ry
608—Nason-Int St Ry
637—Same-same
610—First Nat Bk of Ossining-Noxon
619—Lebus-West El Ry
—Venutta-N Y, W & Conn Ry

The remainder of the calendar goes over until the next term.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Platt, J.—Opens and calendar called at 10 A. M.

403—Gestone-Bell
77—Gorham-Horton

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALTMAN, Julius—Robert H. Jones..... $89
ARNOLDI, G.—Adams Dry Goods Co.... 29
AUSPITZ, M. W.—J. Trounstine et al.. 161
ANTINOZZI, A.—J. Palmieri, costs..... 123
BEARMAN, T. R.—J. Plunkett and ano. 127
BLAKE, A.—New Amsterdam Gas Co.. 12
BRETHERTON, G. C.—The Alcolm Co. 1,256
CONLEY, Wm. K.—Joseph P. Elliott.. 80
COHEN, Moses—Jacob Bernstein..... 455
CARPENTER, T. B., receiver—Chas. R. Saul, costs..... 07
SAME—Joseph P. Mulholland, costs.... 108
SAME—N. Y. Elevator Supply and Repair Co., costs..... 107
COLLINS, R. J.—Commercial Envelope and Box Co..... 39
COOPER, R. L.—N. Y. Telephone Co... 94
COURTNEY, B. P.—New Amsterdam Gas Co..... 14
DOOLEY, M.—Degnon-McLean Contracting Co., costs..... 449
EZEKIEL, Benjamin—Frank L. Moore and others..... 51
EVANS, Oscar J.—Richardson & Boynton Company..... 81
ELMER, Irving—Louis Levin and another, costs..... 70
EFFRAY, John A.—Melanie Effray.... 1,303
FARRELL, Mary F.—The Alsoim Co.... 25
FREY, Anna—Isaac Dankowitz..... 62
FOY, Edward J.—New York Preparatory School, costs..... 110
GOLDMAN, Simon—Israel Gelberg..... 31
GILLETTE, J. Edwin—City of N. Y.... 99
GLASBERG, Otto H.—Harry Overington..... 111
GROSSMAN, Samuel—John Palmieri, costs..... 123
GERST, Charles—Fanny Lehrfeld..... 587
GOLDWATER, Dora—Searle Mfg. Co.. 37
GALINDO, Anna J.—Nicholaus Althous. 44
GRIFFITH, Eugene H.—First National Bank of Cumberland, Md..... 242
HOLDEN, Lawrence E.—The Alsoim Co. 18
HAMMER, Julius—Isidore Klatzkie.... 53
HAGAN, Ambrose—Roebling Construction Company..... 113
HILL, Gustave—Albert Elton and others. 2,080
HELPING, Ernest A.—City of N. Y.... 45
HARRINGTON, Charles F.—Same..... 45
HADLEY, Edison P.—Same..... 1,087
HART, Frank W.—Same..... 419
HART, Theodore—Same..... 149
HANDSCHAR, Frank—Same..... 2?5
HARRY, Charles F.—Same..... 819
HIGGINS, Anthony—Same..... 45
HIGGINS, Thomas W.—Same..... 156
HUNER, John T.—Same..... 156
HANDY, James H.—Same..... 419
HATFIELD, Albert S.—Same..... 152
HENRICH, Conrad—Pratt & Lamberti.. 79
HUNT, Emma—James M. Hamblet.... 79
HARCOMBE, James and James D.—Isabella E. Tangemann..... 490
JAEGER, Herman J.—American Miniature and Decorative Lamp Co..... 1,968
JACOBS, Nathan—City of New York.... 45
KREMER, Charles—Fanny Lehrfeld.... 587
KIMBALL, John H.—City of New York.. 45
KAISER, John—City of New York..... 45
KANTOR, Isaac—Israel Gelberg..... 31
KNUDSON, Alfred W.—Wm. S. Thomas 50
LEVY, Julius, John—Benjamin Getzoff.. 163
LUST, Richard—Benjamin Getzoff..... 163
LOGAN, Charles T.—Henry A. Truxillo. 44
LIGHTBOURNE, Albert W.—Wm. T. Parker..... 282
MARTIN, Charles P.—The Alcolm Co... 11
MULLER, George J.—Adolph Klein..... 496
MARCUSSON, Samuel—Philip Sievering. 42
MERRIKEU, John E.—City of New York 156
MEGLIER, Patrick—City of New York. 156
MARTIN, Patrick—City of New York.. 11
McLAUGHLIN, Thomas H.—The Alcolm Co..... 490
METZ, Harry W.—Isabella E. Tangamann..... 17
NORDEN, Sallie—New Amsterdam Gas Co..... 41
O'BRIEN, Thomas—Joseph A. Rauth.. 44
O'BRIEN, Catherine—Jacob A. Rauth.. 163
OTTENBERG, Simon and Henry—Clara E. Fromer..... 215
O'CONNELL, John J.—Francis De Jorio 31
OSBORN, Frank S.—Victor de La M. Earle..... 99
PEARSALL, Paul S.—Forrest, Macee and another..... 879
POWDERLY, Thomas E.—City of N. Y. 156
PARSONS, James C.—Same..... 54
PETSCH, Frederick—Same..... 45
PROCTOR, Geo. W.—Jeannette P. Brown 1,457
PROCTOR, Geo. W.—Same..... 1,460
PROCTOR, Geo. W.—Same..... 1,455
PROCTOR, Geo. W.—Same..... 673
PAYTON, Corse—Philip Masterton..... 235
ROSENBURGH, Johanna—William Wagenbach..... 59
REGNEY, William—City of N. Y..... 1,457
ROSMARIN, Henry—Same..... 152
RAINS, Jacob L.—Oscar R. W. Worm.. 109
SALWEN, Harris—Nathan Rosenberg... 80
SACKE, Adam—New Amsterdam Gas Co. 16
SHARKEY, Wm. J.—Same..... 12
SWEENEY, James J.—N. Y. Preparatory School, costs..... 70
SMITH, Geo. H.—Herman Joveshof..... 419
ROSS & CO.—The Alcolm Co..... 30
JAS. H. LANCASTER CO.—Alcolm Co... 172
GEN. MFG. CO.—Emil Behringer..... 112
THE CITY OF N. Y.—The Snow Melting Co..... 617
BRISTOW-WEISS CIGAR MFG. CO.—City of New York..... 44
GREENFIELD BOX & LUMBER CO.—Same 285
GOODRICH POLISH CO.—Same..... 162
GLOBE MFG. CO.—Same..... 730
INT. GAS SAVING MFG. CO.—Same... 1,968
L. R. HARSHA MFG. CO.—Same..... 307
RENOVA MEDICAL CO.—Same..... 152
THERMO OZONE CO.—Same..... 739
LOEB RESPIRATION CO.—Same..... 98
W. TORITCH CO.—Same..... 285
COLORADO MAID MINING CO.—Same. 307
MOMAND LIGHT CO.—Same..... 285
HUDSON RIVER ICE CO.—Same..... 646
N. Y. AUTOMATIC SYST. CO.—Same.. 1,276
AM. TOOL & MACHINE CO.—Same.... 214
MERRITT ELECTRIC AIR BRAKE CO. —Same..... 285
THE MERCHANTS' SAFEGUARD—N. Y. Tel. Co..... 25
EVERSON-HICKOK CO.—Same..... 18
SOLOMON H.—Alcohn Co..... 18
SCHIREMAN, R.—Same..... 75
STEMBLER, D.—Morris Wisoff and another..... 139
STEINWAY, C. H. and F. T.—Ottilie C. Recknagel, costs..... 109
SCHOENBAUM, S.—L. Blumm..... 185
SCHNITZER, M.—A. Reitlinger..... 2,000
SCRIBNER, S. A.—A. Elton and others. 2,080
SHATTUCK, C. R.—City of New York.. 152
SEVIN, S. and I.—W. Seligman..... 598
SHAFFER, M. B.—F. Hipsch..... 161
SICKEWITZ, I.—M. Krisovsky..... 82
SPURRIER, Clara—J. W. Hamblet.... 15
SARGENT, Elisa A.—J. M. Scoble..... 2,000
SCHERTLE, Barbara—V. Loewer's Gambrinus Brewing Co..... 270
TREBING, Anna E., administratrix—W. A. Franze..... 255
TESORO, J.—Lisette Loos..... 885
VON BERMUTH, Louis and Paula T., executors, &c.—Ottilie C. Recknagel, costs..... 139
VAN BERGEN, C.—New Amsterdam Gas Co..... 19
WOLFENSOHN, Nathan, Esther, and Morris—The Jefferson Bank..... 63
WEISS, Same—Same..... 63
WILCOXON, L. O.—F. W. Hamlin..... 121
WINELANDER, E.—Carpenter Steel Co. 370
WEINBERG, D.—Newton Annis..... 82
WOLFSOHN, Clara—A. Zadek and others..... 247
WESTON, H.—J. L. Wall..... 186
WEBBER, Letta M.—L. P. Weber, costs. 40
ZEICHNER, L.—I. Bettman..... 517

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when judgment was filed.

BLACK, Max—H. E. Kingsley, Jan. 26, 1904..... $275
BUNTING, Elizabeth—G. H. Hickok, Oct. 12, 1903..... 5,180
BOYES, Blanche O.—E. L. Ely and another, Oct. 21, 1904..... 635
DEAN, Frank—J. W. Stern and another, May 24, 1905..... 110
GRATNON, Charles G. A.—C. F. Hubbs, Oct. 3, 1895..... 393
HIGGINS, James and Jennie—V. Havlina, Feb. 4, 1905..... 68
HENNING, James W.—C. Muller and another, Feb. 16, 1905..... 72
LOCKWOOD, Agatha—People, &c., May 20, 1903, (vacated)..... 500
MAEDER, Frederick J.—A. Wexler, June 19, 1905..... 341
MOORE, Jennie R. B.—G. H. Hickok, Oct. 12, 1903..... 5,180
PALZER, Joseph—S. Fein, Dec. 28, 1904. 61
PETERS, Theresa—W. D. Kilpatrick, June 7, 1905..... 26
ROBERTS, Peter—H. L. Friedman and another, Dec. 31, 1904..... 89
SOHNS, Henry J.—D. J. Ambros, Nov. 14, 1904..... 409
WEILER, Frank M.—I. H. Ford, Feb. 7, 1899..... 497
SHYFO, Joseph—W. H. Jeffers, June 19, 1905..... 142
TRAUBER, George E.—The Third Ave. R. R. Co., June 12, 1905..... 121
VILLAFME, Henry—J. F. Richartz, May 26, 1905, (vacated)..... 65
NEW YORK BANKNOTE CO.—C. E. Wemple, May 25, 1905..... 375
THE MILLER ADVERTISING CO.—H. B. Sonneborn, June 10, 1905, (vacated). 625

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05¼ nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61⅛
Oats, mixed	.35½@.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	9.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07 11-16
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.57½
Hogs, dressed, 190 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20⅛@.21

CHICAGO, June 21.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08@$1.11; No. 3, 98c@$1.06; No. 2 red, $1.03@$1.04; No. 2 corn, 53¼c; No. 2 yellow, 55¾c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 31½@32½c; No. 2 rye, 78c; good feeding barley, 39@42c; fair to choice malting, 45@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; timothy seed, $3.00; mess pork, per bbl, $12.45@12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@7.17½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.55@7.65; short clear sides, (boxed) $7.50@7.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.75@12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.04 in store and $1.05¼ free on board, afloat, latter nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19⅛, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.11½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
July	94 11-16	93¾	94⅛	94⅛
September	88⅞	88 7-16	88⅝	88⅞
December	88 11-16	88	88	88⅝
Corn—				
July	60	60	60	60
September	58¾	58⅛	58⅜	53½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
Wheat—				
July	90	88⅝	88⅞	89½
September	84⅛	84⅝	84⅛	84⅝
December	84⅞	83⅞	83⅞	84⅜
Corn—				
July	55½	54½	54⅝	54¾
September	53 9-16	52⅝	53⅛	53
December	50⅝	50	50	50¼
Oats—				
July	31⅝	31 7-16	31⅜	31⅛
September	30	29⅝	29⅜	29⅛
December	30⅞	30½	30⅜	30⅝
Lard—				
July	$7.22	$7.20	$7.22	$7.22
September	7.42	7.40	7.42	7.40
Ribs—				
July	7.55	7.52	7.52	7.55
September	7.77	7.72	7.72	7.75
Pork—				
July	12.50	12.47	12.47	12.52
September	12.82	12.77	12.77	12.82

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tues. Close.
June			8.32@8.35	8.42
July	8.53	8.35	8.40@8.41	8.50
August	8.62	8.43	8.46@8.47	8.55
September	8.68	8.35	8.54@8.55	8.62
October	8.76	8.56	8.60@8.61	8.69
November	8.76	8.64	8.65@8.67	8.73
December	8.85	8.66	8.71@8.72	8.79
January	8.87	8.69	8.74@8.75	8.81
February			8.77@8.79	8.83
March	8.94	8.77	8.81@8.83	8.86
April			8.84@8.86	8.88
May			8.87@8.90	8.92

LIVERPOOL, June 21.—Spot cotton in moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 18,000 bales; American, 12,000 bales; middling upland, 4.83d. Futures opened quiet, 6 points lower on near and 7 points on distant positions. Closed quiet, net 5@6 points lower. June, 4.73; June-July and July-August, 4.78; August-September and September-October, 4.77; October-November, November-December, and December-January, 4.76; January-February, 4.77; February-March, 4.78; March-April, 4.79, and April-May, 4.80. Manchester—Yarns quiet; cloths quiet but steady.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
June			6.20@6.25	6.15
July	6.20	6.20	6.25@6.30	6.20
August	6.35	6.30	6.35@6.40	6.30
September	6.45	6.40	6.45@6.50	6.40
October			6.55@6.60	6.50
November			6.60@6.65	6.55
December	6.75	6.65	6.70@6.75	6.65
January			6.75@6.80	6.70
February			6.80@6.85	6.75
March	6.80	6.80	6.85@6.90	6.80
April			6.90@6.95	6.85
May	6.95	6.95	6.95@7.00	6.90

SUMMER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and THE HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

NEW YORK.
Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S
ADIRONDACKS

THE ADIRONDACKS.
ADIRONDACKS.
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 24th. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

Under Cliff on Lake Placid,
ADIRONDACKS.
Live in your own camp without care. Clubhouse; casino; boathouse; agreeable neighbors. L. M. BURNHAM, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massaweple.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD
Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr. New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., N. Y. Telephone 5530—38.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.
THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.
NOW OPEN
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.,) or New York City Office, 289 4th Av., Town and Country Bureau.

THE COLUMBIAN.
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N.Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amus

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

107th Semi-Annual Dividend

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 17th, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

366 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1905.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
New York, May 9th, 1905.

PREFERRED CAPITAL STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 25.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of 1 1-6 Per Cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the Company be declared, and paid on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 8th, 1905. Transfer books will close on Thursday, June 8th, 1905, and reopen on Monday, July 3d, 1905. S. S. DE LANO, Treas.

D. A. BIXBY, Secretary.

AMERICAN CAR & FOUNDRY CO.
New York, May 20, 1905.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on May 9th, 1905, a dividend for two months at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum, (being One and One-sixth Per Cent.,) was declared on the Preferred Capital Stock, and made payable July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will close June 8, 1905, and reopen July 3d, 1905.

This action was taken to bring the quarterly dividend periods and reports in conformity to the fiscal year and annual statement. On account of the difficulty in taking inventory during a Winter month, the fiscal year was changed to end April 30 instead of February 28, the Company having begun operations March 1st, 1899, and the first fiscal period, therefore, was fourteen months. This change made it necessary to include the earnings for March and April in the annual statement and those for May in the subsequent quarterly report. As these three months have heretofore covered one dividend period, this separation of the earnings caused some misunderstanding, which will be avoided hereafter, as the quarterly report will then cover the same period as the dividend.

The first dividend on the Preferred Capital Stock was paid in July, 1899, and quarterly dividends have been paid on same since that time during each subsequent November, February, May, and August. After July 1st, 1905, however, the regular quarterly dividend on the Preferred Capital Stock of One and Three-quarters Per Cent. (being at the rate of Seven Per Cent. per annum,) when declared, will be paid on the first day of October, January, April, and July, of each year, and on the same day a report of the result of the operations of the Company for the dividend period will be mailed to the stockholders.

It will be apparent that the dividend of One and One-sixth Per Cent., payable July 1st, 1905, is declared solely to make the dividend periods and the quarterly reports conform to the fiscal year by paying two months' dividend before the regular time, and does not in any way affect the dividend rate to be paid on the Preferred Stock.

Respectfully submitted,
F. H. EATON, President.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric and Manufacturing Company.

New York, June 20, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks of the company was declared, payable July 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record June 26th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 26th, 1905, and opened July 11th, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 5th, 1905, a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to June 30th, 1905, both dates inclusive. FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 5th, 1905.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., June 21st, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both common and preferred stocks, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26th. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Catasauqua, Pa., June 15, 1905.

EMPIRE STEEL AND IRON COMPANY.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 13.

The Board of Directors have declared a dividend of 3½% (ONE AND ONE-HALF) PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company out of the earnings for the six months ending June 30th, 1905, payable July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will close at 12 o'clock noon June 20th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. July 3d, 1905.

J. S. STILLMAN, Secretary.

JEFFERSON BANK.

Canal and Forsyth Sts.,
New York, June 7th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable July 3d, 1905.

Transfer books will close June 24th and reopen July 5th, 1905.

W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

LAWYERS' MORTGAGE COMPANY,

59 Liberty Street,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable July 1st next to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905.

O. EGERTON SCHMIDT, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,

25 Broad Street.

The Board of Trustees has declared this day the usual quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable June 30th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 24th, 1905. The transfer books will close June 24th and reopen July 1st, 1905.

HENRY E. AHERN, Secretary.

New York, June 21st, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska

Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6852	8151	9321	10453	11360	11841
4402	5359	6742	8152	9357	10485	11412	11869
4502	5362	6916	8166	9358	10489	11415	11925
4573	5366	7021	8180	9362	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11436	12032
4635	5402	7219	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11560	12040
4696	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5465	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575	12068
4745	5506	7302	8587	9763	10905	11587	12115
4776	5686	7333	8603	9768	10910	11613	12121
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624	12223
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8660	10020	11038	11638	12251
4890	6141	7716	8722	10024	11067	11643	12270
4946	6274	7756	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5023	6472	7869	9018	10095	11140	11722	12370
5062	6440	7868	9052	10103	11159	11743	12385
5085	6466	7891	9086	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6555	7965	9175	10293	11247	11814	
5231	6648	8094	9217	10378	11359	11839	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2334	2385
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1440	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., on the first day of July, 1905, with accrued interest to that date, after which date interest on said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

The First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.

80th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.
Morristown, N. J., June 17th, 1905.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%), payable on and after July 1st next.

The transfer books will be closed from June 17th, 1905, to July 2d, 1905, inclusive.

J. H. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of this Company will be closed permanently at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of the Ohio Corporation will be opened July 1, 1905.

D. B. GAMBLE, Secty.

June 16th, 1905.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day a semi-annual dividend of 2½% was declared upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 5th, 1905, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26th. Transfer books will be closed from June 26th to July 5th, inclusive.

FRANCIS M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock, payable July 1st, and a dividend of ONE PER CENT. (1%) on the Common Stock, payable July 20th, have this day been declared.

Transfer books for both Preferred and Common Stocks will close June 26th at 3 P. M., and reopen July 21 next at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

June 21st, 1905.

THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY.

22ND QUARTERLY DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.

New York, June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1905. The books will close June 26th and reopen July 5th, 1905.

R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

No. 120 Broadway.

A regular dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of The Mercantile Trust Company has been declared payable at the office of the company of the thirtieth instant.

The transfer books will be closed on June 23rd and reopen on July 1st, 1905.

GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

New York, June 21, 1905.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY,

26 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable July 15th, 1905, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 30th, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30th, 1905, at 3 P. M., until July 17th, 1905, at 10 A. M.

WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

The National Park Bank of New York.

June 20th, 1905.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d to June 30th, inclusive.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.

June 21, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

5 Nassau Street, New York, June 19, 1905.

The coupons due July 1, 1905, on the Birmingham Division Bonds and General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

HAMILTON BANK OF NEW YORK CITY.

New York, June 21st, 1905.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 21st to July 1st, 1905, inclusive.

JESSE C. JOY, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, June 20, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

WALLABOUT BANK, BROOKLYN, N. Y., June 15, 1905.—A dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of this bank has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905.

JOHN B. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

The Market & Fulton National Bank.

New York, June 20, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

J. STEVENS Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MISCELLANEOUS SUPPLIES.—Office of Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, June 22, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M., June 28, 1905, for furnishing furniture, photographic material, laundry outfit, surveying instruments, etc. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. Alfred Anderson, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

FORT HANCOCK, N. J., JUNE 12, 1905.—Sealed proposals for constructing gravel road from Highland Beach, N. J., to Fort Hancock, N. J., will be received until 12 M., June 22, 1905. Information furnished on application. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Gravel Road," addressed ABE. S. BECKHAM, Q. M.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
45 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

4 1/2 %

We will submit upon request a list of railroad bonds that we can recommend to pay above rate.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

NEW LOAN
$410,500
STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS

Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
Special Circular on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

BERTRON, STORRS and GRISCOM
BANKERS
40 Wall Street, NEW YORK.
Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

..Investment Securities..

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
issued available the world over.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY,
Members New York Stock Exchange,
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK.

Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.
BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Bonds for Investment

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

MACKAY & CO.
Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets — NEW YORK
13 Congress Street — BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

$200,000.
3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,
Of the City of
OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. E. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned. E. K. DOYLE, City Chamberlain.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MANHATTAN General Agency Company of New York.—Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Manhattan General Agency Company not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the stockholders of said corporation is called for the purpose of electing Directors thereof and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting, which will be held at the offices of said corporation, Room 701, No. 66 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of June, 1905, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated June 15, 1905.

J. DE LYON HOWTH,
One of the stockholders of said corporation.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$136,495,651
Gold	65,969,018
Silver	31,451,948
United States notes	13,723,202
Treasury notes of 1890	45,325
National banknotes	13,857,627
Total receipts this day	1,921,328
Total receipts this month	31,259,646
Total receipts this year	526,732,728
Total expenditures this day	1,630,000
Total expenditures this month	24,060,000
Total expenditures this year	556,182,762
Deposits in National banks	83,356,528

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$513,344,969
Silver dollars	463,169,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,475,000
Total	$985,988,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,344,969
Silver certificates outstanding	463,169,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,475,000
Total	$985,988,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,180,008
Gold certificates	24,819,010
Silver coin and bullion	25,395,594
Silver certificates	6,056,353
United States notes	13,723,202
Other assets	28,534,006
Total in Treasury	$139,708,174
Deposits in National banks	83,356,528
Total	$223,064,702
Current liabilities	86,569,051
Available cash balance	$136,495,651

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 21.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Crucible Steel	10¼	10¼	10¼
285	Crucible Steel pf.	62¼	61⅝	61½
155	Luster	24	23¾	24
12	M'Clure Hide & Leath.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
200	Marsden	4	3⅞	4
500	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅜	136⅛	136⅜
304	Pittsburg Brewing	26¼	26¼	26¼
25	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
150	Pittsburg Coal	16¼	16¼	16¼
195	Pittsburg Coal pf.	73¼	72½	72½
250	Oil & Gas	64	64	64
75	River Coal	25½	25	25
490	Sewer Pipe	36	35¼	35½
595	United States Steel	29⅞	29	29⅞
615	U. S. Steel pf.	97⅜	96⅞	97⅛

BONDS—$3,000 Independent Brewing 6s, $107½; $5,000 Pittsburg Brewing 6s, 114½.

Low Rates for Michigan Central.

CHICAGO, June 21.—The railroad Board of Arbitration, on the application of the Michigan Central for a differential, decided to-day "that the Michigan Central is entitled to as low rates, first and second class, through and from Chicago to Buffalo, New York, and Boston points affected thereby under the recognized rules for constructing fares, as are now enjoyed by any other line." The rates apply to all connections east of Buffalo.

Paper Common's First Dividend.

An initial quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, on the common stock of the Continental Paper Bag Company was announced yesterday. Dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. a year have for five years been paid on the company's preferred stock. The transfer books of the company close June 25 and reopen July 1.

FINANCIAL.

OPEN FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION
$100,000 TREASURY STOCK
of the
L. A. THOMPSON SCENIC RAILWAY CO.
OF NEW YORK

At a par of $100 per share, earning and paying regular 10% annual dividends for the last eight years, besides accumulating large surplus yearly. The net cash receipts for the last four years after paying all operating expenses have been $519,199.80, or over 18 per cent. on present outstanding stock of $700,000. Total authorized capitalization, $1,000,000, and the proceeds of the sale of Treasury Stock is to cover the cost of new plants installed this year and others projected, which will add largely to cash earnings. The existing $700,000 verified active assets of the company have been accumulated solely from the surplus earnings during the last ten years, besides paying regular 10% cash dividends.

The earning power of this stock may be seen by observing lines now operating at Rockaway Beach, Coney Island, Willow Grove Park, Phila., and other points throughout the U. S.

Prospectus on application. Subscriptions may be made through responsible bankers or direct to

The L. A. Thompson Scenic Railway Co.,
302-304 Broadway, N. Y.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905, at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital,	$3,000,000	15 Nassau Street.
Surplus,	$9,000,000	Equitable Building.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1905.—Present, Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Frank Storrs, Joseph M. Halsey, and David C. Bogart, as Directors of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at 103 East 125th Street, City, County, and State of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 29th day of March, 1905, and on motion of Richard T. Greene, counselor for the petitioners, it is

Ordered: That all the persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court before Arthur D. Truax, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office in the City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered: That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 10th day of July, 1905, in the New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the City of New York, and in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York, County of New York, wherein this order is entered. Enter: V. M. D., J. S. C.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, June 21, 1905.

Impri Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan		Met St Ry ref 4s	
8,000	100½	105,000	91
4,000	100¾	10,000	91¼
2,000	100⅞	Mex Cent con 4s	
3,000	101	9,000	77¼
1,000	100⅜	Mex Cent 1st inc	
1,000	100⅝	20,000	20½
5,000	100⅝	5,000	21⅛
1,000	100⅝	16,000	21½
4,000	100⅝	12,000	21⅜
11,000	100½	2,000	21¼
2d series		10,000	21½
500	99½	Mex Cent 2d inc	
32,000	99¼	5,000	12⅜
2,000	99⅜	1,000	12⅜
11,000	99⅛	5,000	12½
4,000	99⅛	5,000	12⅜
11,000	99⅛	10,000	12
Impri Japanese Gov,		20,000	12⅜
Kuhn, Loeb & Co certifs full paid for 4½ sterling loan		M, St P & S S M 1st cons 4s	
38,000	92½	2,000	102½
150,000	92⅝	Mo, K & Ok 1st 4s	
90,000	92¼	5,000	103⅞
100,000	92⅜	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
151,000	92⅜	2,000	100⅝
7,000	92½	Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s	
15,000	92½	10,000	86½
2,000	92⅝	13,000	86¼
7,500	92½	5,000	86⅜
2,000	92⅜	Mob, Jck & K C 5s	
2,000	92⅛	9,000	98
2,000	92½	2,000	98½
110,000	92⅜	3,000	98¾
2,000	92⅜	5,000	99
30,000	92⅜	Nassau Elec R R 4s	
2,500	92½	10,000	89
5,000	92⅜	Natl Starch 6s	
30,000	92½	8,000	85
1,000	92⅜	Natl Starch 5s	
5,500	92⅜	1,000	64
105,000	92⅜	1,000	65
5,000	92⅜	2,000	67½
4,000	92⅜	2,000	70
2,500	92⅜	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
5,000	92⅜	3,000	100⅞
3,000	92½	deb 4s, 1934	
Repub of Cuba 5s		10,000	100⅞
36,000	106⅝	L S col 3½s	
U S of Mexico 4s		10,000	91¾
1,000	93½	2,000	92
Am Hide & L 6s		registered	
2,000	97½	20,000	90¾
Am Tobacco 6s		1,000	90⅝
32,000	115	4,000	90¼
8,000	115⅛	M C col 3½s	
Am Tobacco 4s		1,000	90¼
20,000	74⅞	N Y C & St L 4s	
50,000	75	1,000	104½
1,000	75¼	2,000	105
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s	
19,000	103¾	3,000	108¼
1,000	103⅝	2,000	108½
adjustment 4s		pur money 4s	
1,000	96½	1,000	92¼
stamped		1,000	92
14,000	94⅝	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
Atl Coast Line 4s		5,000	103⅞
36,000	102	Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	
Balt & O pr in 3½s		2,000	95
14,000	97	Nor & W con 4s	
gold 4s		500	102¼
1,000	104⅝	Northn Pac 4s registered	
1,000	104½	20,000	104⅝
20,000	104½	Nor Pac gen 3s	
20,000	104½	11,000	77⅝
P, L E & W V 4s		Oreg Short Line	
5,000	99¼	gtd refg 4s	
S W div 3½s		2,000	96¼
7,000	93	1,000	96¼
Bklyn Rapid Transit		5,000	96¼
refg conv 4s		Penn conv 3½s	
11,000	89¾	11,000	101⅞
20,000	89½	10,000	102
1,000	89⅝	10,000	102¼
13,000	89½	3,000	102
Bur, C R & N 1st		Peo & E inc 4s	
500	101¾	15,000	73¾
3,000	101	Reading gen 4s	
Canada So 1st 5s		2,000	103⅜
1,000	104⅝	73,000	103½
Canada So 2d 5s		25,000	103⅜
1,000	107	1,000	103¾
C of Ga Ry cons 5s		5,000	103⅞
2,000	113½	Rio Gde Wn 1st	
2d inc 5s		5,000	20F 100
13,000	83	St L & San Fr R R refundg 4s	
1,000	84	1,000	90¾
3d inc 5s		1,000	90⅞
29,000	70	115,000	90¾
51,000	70½	100,000	90⅞
10,000	70⅝	St L Southwn 1st 4s	
15,000	71	2,000	98¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s		con 4s	

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

The Advance Makes Further Progress Despite Intelligence of Mixed Character.

Yesterday's market was strong in the face of news adequate to have caused weakness, if the temper of the traders and the character of the buying had not been of a better quality than that recently displayed. The inference is toward a growing robustness of market sentiment accordant with the accumulation of substantial factors which are pursuing their way steadily regardless of what prices are made by the room traders who have had matters so much their own way. The foreign news was less discussed yesterday, as there were other topics, among them fresh phases of the Equitable matter. Nothing resulted from the attempt to pursue the subject in the Legislature, but to-day is promised the Hendricks report, with recommendations for action upon facts already known. Unless the position be taken that the reforms ought not to be made, every step toward making them ought to be reassuring, by whomever taken and whoever suffers. To this was added the failure of the City Trust Company of Philadelphia. The failure is a considerable one for that city, and the loss of some hundreds of thousands through forgeries by a previously reputable citizen is unsettling anywhere. It is different from bad crop news or deficient earnings, in that it has no direct effect upon values, but it disturbs sentiment at a time when that result is inapropos.

The good news of the day included Reading's increase of its dividend by 1 per cent. to a 4 per cent. rate, and Ontario's declaration of 1½ per cent. out of the year's earnings. As the 3 per cent. previously declared was not for any period, and was rather the adjustment of a dispute than a distribution proportioned to earnings, this declaration is neither an increase nor a decrease. It is, however, a liberal, possibly a too liberal, declaration, for the balance is small and allows little for contingencies. Doubtless it is justifiable by the expectation of better business, but this must be taken upon faith. The day's developments in the money market were in the direction of ease. Money is still coming back from San Francisco, and the local banks have already gained some four millions of reserves this week, while banks in other cities are anticipating their payments to the Treasury which they were authorized to postpone until July 15. The dreaded mid-year season is losing its terrors and rather taking on attractive features as it approaches. Wheat and cotton were lower, but corn was steadier.

The day's price movement shows but one significant decline, Corn Products preferred reflecting the loss of its dividend by a fall of 4¼. Ontario improved more upon its dividend than Reading, which closed 1 down from the day's best upon the usual selling on the good news. The market was neither so active nor so strong in the later as in the earlier business, but the City Trust failure caused only a momentary check, and the final prices were at an average advance of a point or more.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cumberland Telegraph and Telephone Co.
National Park Bank.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
West End Street Railway, Boston.

TRUST COMPANY ELECTION.

Stockholders Complete Reorganization After a Triple Merger.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Trust Company of America was held yesterday, at which the reorganization incidental to the merger with the North American and City Trust Companies was completed. The following Directors were elected:

Charles T. Barney,	Frank H. Platt,
James Campbell,	J. J. Riker,
W. H. Chesebrough,	Edward C. Schaefer,
John D. Crimmins,	George R. Sheldon,
James M. Donald,	Henry F. Shoemaker,
Ashbel P. Fitch,	Samuel Spencer,
H. B. Hollins,	Oakleigh Thorne,
James S. Kuhn,	R. B. Van Cortland,
Frank R. Lawrence,	W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Emerson McMillin,	Warner Van Norden,
Hosmer B. Parsons,	P. A. B. Widener,
Marsden J. Perry,	B. F. Yoakum.

A meeting of stockholders will be held early next month to vote on a proposition to increase the number of Directors from twenty-four to thirty. The branch of the company at 149 Broadway, in the quarters formerly occupied by the Trust Company of America is shortly to be discontinued, but the branch at 36 Wall Street, where the City Trust used to be, will be continued for the present. The Directors will meet to elect officers to-day.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

95 shares Irving National Bank, 230.
15 shares Union Exchange Bank, 218¼.
5 shares New York National Exchange Bank, 201¼.
$7,000 Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1939, interest January and July, (guaranteed by Delaware and Hudson Canal Company,) 127¾.
10 shares Union Exchange Bank, 219¾.
5 shares Thirty-fourth Street National Bank, 260.
10 shares Casualty Company of America, 140.
$4,000 Coro and Lavela Railroad and Improvement Company first mortgage gold bonds, due July, 1920, coupons January and July, (January, 1906, coupons on,) $80 per bond.
550 shares International Banking Corporation, (hypothecated,) 168½.
2,500 shares American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company common, (hypothecated,) $260 lot.
2,500 shares De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company, (hypothecated,) $500 lot.
All the right, title, and interest of Pierre Dedeu in and to a certain invention for an improvement in broilers, for which letters patent were granted to him by the Patent Office by letters patent dated May 10, 1904, and numbered 959,504, and assigned to Jules Hot by assignment dated June 7, 1904, and recorded June 20, 1904, $10.
10 shares Woodlawn Cemetery, 149¼.
$5,000 American Writing Paper Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1919, interest January and July, 87 and interest.
100 shares Detroit and Mackinac Railroad common, 60.
50 shares National City Bank, 281.
10 shares Morton Trust Company, 920½.
25 shares Guaranty Trust Company, 590½.
25 shares Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, 314½.
25 shares International Banking Corporation, 168.

Jersey Exchange Claims 100 Members.

It was announced yesterday that the membership of the New Jersey Stock Exchange now numbered approximately 100. At a meeting of the Membership Committee yesterday A. Barturius of 20 Broad Street and F. W. Pelzer of 44 Broadway were elected members.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $217,128,342; balances, $13,802,485. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $698,897.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8710; cables, $4.8740.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅜. Francs, 5.18⅛ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16@95¼; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—40@50c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 21.—Rates for money and discounts were easy in the market to-day.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were fairly cheerful owing to the money outlook and the absence of disquieting political reports. Later prices hardened in places, but trading generally was inactive. Consols and home rails improved.

Americans opened firm and advanced a fraction, but there was no increase in business. Philadelphia and Reading was comparatively neglected pending the dividend announcement. After some reactions stocks closed easy.

Russian and Japanese securities were weak. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Gold premiums are quoted at Madrid at 32.02; at Lisbon at 8.50.

Bar silver firm, 27½d per ounce.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	N. Y. Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅛	...	...	+1-16
Consols, account	90 9-16	...	...	+1-16
Anaconda	5⅜	105	104	+ 1
Atchison	84½	82¾	82¼	+ ½
Canadian Pacific	155	151¼	150⅞	+ ⅜
St. Paul	180	175¼	175¼	...
Erie	42⅛	41⅛	41	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	81½	79⅜	78½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	167	163	163¼	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash.	151¼	147⅞	147½	+ ⅜
N. Y. Central	146	142½	142¼	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	69⅞	136⅝	136½	+ ⅜
Reading	49¼	96	95⅞	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	64⅝	63	62¼	+ ¼
Union Pacific	127⅜	124	123⅝	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	30	29¼	28¾	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf	99⅝	97⅞	96⅞	+ 1

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 21.—Business on the Boerse to-day was very quiet. Prices were scarcely changed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs.

The rate of discount for three months' bills, 2⅝, and short bills, 3 per cent.

PARIS, June 21.—Trading on the Bourse to-day displayed favorable dispositions throughout.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 89.80 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 508.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 82½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 18½c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 15 6	Esperanza	1 9 6
Tomboy	1 0 0	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 3		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 21.—The local money market is extremely dull. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York, 5c. discount. Clearings, $26,463,802; balances, $2,250,132. Sub-Treasury debit, $85,778.

This Boston market was a little slow in getting started on the upward swing. Traders were inclined to work for higher prices, but were disappointed at finding so many stocks for sale. The persistent strength of the New York market soon made itself felt locally, and the Copper shares began to get in line and commission houses became bidders and the market gained strength and broadened, a slight reacting following the announcement of the failure of the Trust Company in Philadelphia. The closing was firm and with stocks in good demand. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Central Vermont 4s	87	87	87
1,000	C. B. & Q. joint 4s	101	101	101
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	107	107	107
18,000	Japanese 4½s	92⅝	92½	92½
3,000	U. S. Steel 5s	95⅛	93¼	93¼

RAILROADS.

30	Atchison	82⅞	82⅝	82¾
5	Atchison pf	103	103	103
36	Boston Elevated	157	156½	157
7	*Boston & Albany	255	255	255
43	*Boston & Lowell	241	241	241
5	Boston & Worcester pf	77¼	77¼	77¼
400	Chi. N. W. rights	4 1-16	4 1-16	4 1-16
1	*C. J. Ry. & S. Y. pf.	125	125	125
45	Conn. & Pass. pf	165	165	165
5	Fitchburg pf	145½	145½	145½
50	Mass. Elec. pf	62¾	62¾	62¾
25	Northwestern rights	14	14	14
28	*N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	187½	198
13	*Old Colony	208	208	208
100	*Pere Marquette pf	78	78	78
1,257	Union Pacific	124⅝	124	124
10	Union Pacific pf	98¼	98¼	98¼
157	West End pf	116½	116½	116½

TELEPHONES.

941	American	143	142¼	143
50	New England	140	140	140
34	Mexican	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Western pf	101	101	101

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,200	Am. Ag. Chemical	24	23¼	24
50	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	90	90
500	Am. Pneu. Service	6	5¾	6
315	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	28	27	27
2,756	Am. Woolen	34⅝	34	34⅜
843	Am. Woolen pf	104½	103⅜	104
100	Am. Smelters	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
1,219	*Am. Sugar	136½	136	136½
53	Edison	245	244¾	244¾
4	*Gen. Electric	174	174	174
10	Gn. Ry. & Elec. L. pf.	83	83	83
100	Mass. Gas	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
70	Mass. Gas pf	84⅞	84¾	84¾
18	Mergenthaler right	8½	8¾	8¾
10	Nat. Biscuit pf	117¾	117¾	117¾
101	Pullman	237½	237½	237½
5	Savannah Elec. pf	89	89	89
3	Seattle Elec. pf	98	98	98
25	*Swift & Co.	107¼	107¼	107¼
165	United Fruit	108¾	108¼	108¼
190	United Shoe Mach.	89	88½	88½
510	United Sh. Mach. pf	89	88½	88½
424	U. S. M. temp. ctfs.	60	59	59
6,516	U. S. Steel	30	29	29⅝
3,762	U. S. Steel pf	98⅞	98¾	97⅜

MINING.

50	Adventure	3¾	3¾	3¾
4,437	Allouez	24⅜	23¼	24¼
100	Am. Zinc	8	8	8
5,582	Amalgamated	81¼	80¼	80⅜
5	Arcadian	1	1	1
500	Atlantic	13½	13½	13½
800	Bingham	28⅞	28¾	28¾
310	Boston Cons.	8¼	8	8¼
15	*Calumet & Hecla	645	640	645
340	†Centennial	18¼	18	18¼
945	*Copper Range	70	69½	70
270	Daly-West	13½	13	13½
350	Dominion Iron	23¾	23½	23½
200	Dominion Coal	81¼	81	81
5	Franklin	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Granby	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
2,973	*Greene Cons.	22¾	22¾	22¾
850	Isle Royale	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
1,125	†Mass	8¼	8	8
1,695	Michigan	14½	14	14½
785	Mohawk	51	50	51
305	Old Dominion	25½	25	25½
182	Osceola	92½	91¼	92
1,095	Parrott	24¼	22½	24¼
710	Phoenix	1 5-16	1	1
50	Quincy	97	97	97
100	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
160	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
45	Tamarack	110	106	110
10	Tecumseh	3	3	3
705	Trinity	8¼	8	8
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,750	United States	29¼	28¾	29
410	United Copper	25	24¾	24¾
1,785	Utah	45⅝	44¼	45⅝
50	Union Land	3	3	3
700	Winona	10⅝	10	10⅛

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, June 21, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
80	80¼	29,600	*Amal. Copper Co.	80¾	81⅛	80½	80⅝	− ⅛
23⅞	24	420	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	23½	24	23½	24	+ ½
78½	84	100	*Am. Beet Sug. Co. pf.	83	83	83	83	−1⅛
34⅛	34⅜	1,200	Am. Car & Found. Co.	34	34⅜	34	34⅜	+ ⅛
98	99	940	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98	98½	98	98½	+1½
32	32½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	30⅞	32¼	30⅞	32¼	+1⅜
29	32	100	Am. District Tel	29	29	29	29	...
7	7⅜	400	Am. Hide & Leather	6¾	7	6¾	7	+ ¼
41¼	41¾	1,500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41	42¼	41	41¾	+ ⅞
4⅜	5	400	*Am. Ice Co., t. r.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
48½	48⅝	8,850	*Am. Locomo. Co.	48⅛	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	+ ½
113¼	113⅝	510	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	113	113⅝	113	113⅝	+1¼
5½	6	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅝	5½	5½	5½	− ⅜
115¼	115½	53,000	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	113⅞	116¼	113⅞	115⅝	+2
121	121⅝	1,200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	121	121½	121	121	+1
97⅞	98¼	700	*Am. Smelt. Se. pf., B.	98	98⅝	98	98	+ ½
10	10¼	2,400	Am. Steel Foundries	9¾	10⅛	9¾	10	+ ⅛
41¼	42	3,150	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	39½	42	39½	42	+2¾
130⅞	136½	5,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	136	136¾	135⅝	136	+ ⅞
96	96⅛	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	+ ¼
34¼	34½	2,400	*Am. Woolen Co.	34	34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅜
104½	104¾	400	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103¾	104½	103⅜	104¼	+ ⅜
105½	106⅛	1,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	104¾	106⅛	104¾	105	+1
33½	35	10	Ann Arbor	34	34	34	34	...
82⅛	82¼	7,300	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅝	82⅝	82¼	82¼	...
103¼	103¾	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅜	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	+ ⅝
162	163	4,600	Atlantic Coast Line	161¾	162⅞	160	162⅞	+1⅝
110¼	110⅝	29,100	Baltimore & Ohio	109½	110⅞	109½	110¼	+1
66⅛	66⅜	31,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66½	67¼	66⅝	66⅜	+ ½
15⅞	16¼	400	Brunswick City	16⅛	16⅛	16¼	16¼	+ ¾
151⅛	151¼	11,000	Canadian Pacific	151	151⅜	151	151¼	+ ⅛
200	201	300	Central R. R. of N. J.	202½	202½	201	201	-3
51⅜	51½	10,350	Chesapeake & Ohio	50½	51⅝	50½	51⅜	+1¼
75	79	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	78⅝	78¾	78⅝	78⅝	...
19⅛	19¼	11,100	Chicago Great West.	19	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
175⅜	175⅝	12,000	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	175¼	176⅛	175¼	175½	+ ⅛
194¼	195½	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	194⅝	196	194⅝	195	+1
...	...	1,700	Chi. & Northw. rts.	14⅛	14¼	14	14⅛	+ ⅝
177¼	180	100	Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	177	177	177	177	+2
95¼	95⅜	600	C., C., C. & St. L.	95⅜	95⅝	95⅛	95⅜	− ⅛
43½	43¾	5,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	43¼	43⅝	42⅞	43⅜	+ ⅛
27½	27¾	1,200	Colorado & Southern	27⅜	27⅞	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
57½	58½	300	Col. & South. 1st pf.	58½	58⅝	58	58	...
37	37½	1,000	Col. & South. 2d pf.	37	37½	37	37½	+1
13½	13⅝	100	Del. & H. C. & I. Iron	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅝
188	188½	3,200	Consolidated Gas	188¼	188½	186½	188½	+2½
9¼	10	200	Corn Products Co.	9⅝	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	− ⅛
44½	46½	700	Corn Products Co. pf.	45½	46	45½	46	−3½
183⅜	184	700	Delaware & Hudson	183¾	184½	183¾	184¼	+1
370	384	400	Del., Lack. & West.	380	381	380	381	+1
28	29	250	Denver & Rio Grande	27⅞	28½	27⅞	28½	+1¼
88½	89	100	Denver & R. G. pf.	89	89	89	89	+ ⅛
17	22	10	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	22	22	22	22	...
94	94½	1,700	Detroit United Ry.	93¾	94½	92¾	94½	+1⅜
43	43¾	500	*Distillers Securities	42¾	43	42¾	43	+ ⅜
13¼	14	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅜
41	41½	15,300	Erie	41⅛	41½	41	41⅛	+ ⅛
79⅝	79¾	1,500	Erie 1st pf	79½	79¾	79½	79½	...
66⅜	66½	600	Erie 2d pf	66⅜	66⅝	66½	66½	+ ¼
92	93½	1,000	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	92½	93½	92	93½	+1⅜
174	176	900	General Electric	174	174¾	173¾	174¾	+2
280	282	200	Great Northern pf	283	283	281	281	−2
95	95½	100	Hocking Valley pf.	95	95	93	93	+1
165	165½	19,200	Illinois Central	163	166¼	163	165½	+1⅞
19	19½	2,000	Internat. Paper	18¾	19⅜	18¾	19	...
78	78½	84	Internat. Paper pf.	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	...
27	30	100	Inter. Steam Pump.	30	30	30	30	...
25	26	100	Iowa Central	25½	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅛
24⅜	25	100	Kansas City South.	24	24	24	24	...
54¼	54½	100	Kansas City South. pf.	54¼	54½	54¼	54½	+ ⅛
21½	22⅜	700	Knick. Ice, Chicago	22⅞	24	22⅞	24	+1⅝
55	57	600	Long Island	53	55	53	53	+3
147	147¼	6,800	Louisville & Nash.	147½	148	146⅞	147	− ⅛
164	165	500	Manhattan Elevated	165	165	164⅝	165	+ ⅜
81⅛	81⅜	10,900	Met. Securities	81⅛	82⅜	81⅛	81⅛	...
125⅞	126	30,050	*Met. Railway	125½	126⅜	125⅜	125⅞	− ½
21⅛	21⅜	1,100	Mexican Central	21⅛	21⅜	20⅞	21	...
119⅝	120	3,380	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	119⅝	121	119½	120½	+1½
159¼	161	1,200	M., S. P. & S. S. M. pf.	159¼	161	159¼	160¾	+ ½
28	28⅝	1,400	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	28⅝	28	28⅝	+ ⅜
63	63½	800	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63	63½	63	63½	+ ½
99¾	100½	3,650	Missouri Pacific	99¾	100½	99¾	99¾	+ ⅛
145	148	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	147½	147½	147½	147½	+1½
...	...	...	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	...
116	117	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	117	117	117	117	...
21⅞	22¼	900	Nat. Enam. & Stam.	21	22	21	22	+2
44¾	45½	2,800	*Nat. Lead Co.	45⅛	45⅝	45	45	...
104	105	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
150	155	200	*New York Air Brake	151	152	151	152	+1½
142¼	142⅜	3,900	New York Central	142⅛	143¼	142½	142½	+ ½
47	47	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	46½	48⅜	46½	46⅞	+ ⅜
51⅛	51⅜	25,100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	51⅛	53	50⅝	51⅝	+ ⅞
81	81¼	7,000	Norfolk & Western	80½	81⅝	80½	81¼	+1⅜
99⅜	100	3,362	North American	99¼	100¼	99½	100¼	+1
185½	186½	700	Northern Pacific	186½	186½	185½	186	...
88¼	92	1,000	Pacific Coast	87½	89½	87½	88⅞	+3⅞
37⅜	38⅞	1,350	Pacific Mail	39	39	38⅝	39	...
136⅜	137½	54,400	Pennsylvania R. R.	136⅜	137⅝	136⅝	137½	+1½
101⅝	102¼	900	People's Gas, Chicago	101½	102¼	101½	102	+ ½
75	76	400	P., C., C. & St. L.	76	76	76	76	−1
16⅞	18	500	Pittsburg Coal	16⅞	17⅛	16¼	16¼	− ¼
72⅜	73	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	73	73	72½	73	...
37½	38	1,350	Pressed Steel Car	37½	38½	37½	38	+ ½
92	93	400	Pressed Steel Car pf.	92¼	92¾	92¼	92¾	+ ¾
32¼	33	1,800	*Railway Steel Spring.	31¾	32½	31¾	32¾	+1⅜
96½	96⅞	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	96½	96⅞	96½	96⅝	+ ⅛
95¾	96¼	131,000	Reading	95¾	97	95¾	96	+ ⅛
91	91½	100	Reading 1st pf	91½	91¾	91½	91½	...
18	18¾	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18	18⅝	18	18¼	+ ¼
75¼	75½	2,400	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	74¼	75½	74¼	75½	+1½
28⅜	28½	8,200	Rock Island Co.	28⅛	28¾	28⅛	28½	+ ½
74	74¼	600	Rock Island Co. pf.	74	74¼	74	74	...
32	32¼	100	Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	32	32	32	32	...
100	101½	100	*Rub. Gds. Mfg. Co. pf.	101	101	101	100	...
66	67	800	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	65¼	67	65¼	66½	+1½
22⅝	23	800	St. Louis Southw.	23	23⅜	23	23	...
61	61½	1,400	St. Louis Southw. pf.	60⅞	61½	60⅞	61¼	+ ¼
79½	80¼	2,800	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co.	75	80¼	75	79	+4¼
100	108	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	+1⅝
63½	63¼	16,500	Southern Pacific	63	63⅞	62⅞	63¼	+ ⅜
120½	121	400	Southern Pacific pf.	120⅜	121	120⅜	121	...
32⅛	32¼	5,300	Southern Ry., ext.	32⅛	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ⅜
96½	97	400	Southern Ry. pf., ext.	97	97	97	97	...
81⅝	81⅝	12,440	Tenn. Coal & Iron	80	81⅝	80	81½	+2½
33½	33⅜	2,100	Texas & Pacific	33½	33⅜	33½	33⅜	+ ½
131	131⅜	1,400	Third Avenue	130	132	130	131½	+2½
34¼	34⅜	100	Tol., Rys. & Light	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅜
111	111½	550	Twin City R. T.	111	111⅜	111	111	+1
...	...	520	Twin City R. T. rts.	½	¾	½	¾	...
10½	10⅞	2,300	*Union Bag & P. Co.	10⅞	11½	10⅝	10⅝	− ½
71	72	2,540	*Union B. & C. Co. pf.	72	73½	72	72	...
124	124⅛	64,200	Union Pacific	124⅜	125⅞	123⅜	124⅝	+ ⅝
81¼	81½	1,100	United Rys., St. L. pf.	81¼	81¾	81½	81½	+ ⅜
50	51	1,000	United Rys. Invest.	49⅜	50¼	49¼	50	+ ⅛
85	85½	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	85	85¼	85	85¼	+ ⅛
28⅜	29	3,100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe	28⅜	29⅞	28⅜	29	+ ⅝
91¼	93	1,300	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf.	92½	93½	92½	93¼	+ ⅝
12⅝	13	100	*U. S. Leather	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	− ⅛
13⅜	13⅞	3,500	*U. S. Leather, t. r.	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
111⅞	111¾	900	*U. S. Leath. pf., t. r.	110¾	111	110½	111	+ ⅛
27⅜	28¼	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	27½	28¾	27½	28¾	+1¼
59	60¼	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	60	60	60	60	...
36½	37	400	U. S. Rubber	36⅜	36⅞	36⅜	36⅞	+ ⅝
102	103	700	U. S. Rubber pf.	102	102½	102½	102½	...
29⅝	29⅞	71,850	U. S. Steel	29	30	29	29⅝	+1
97⅜	97⅝	84,843	U. S. Steel pf.	96½	98	96½	97⅜	+1⅝
34	34⅜	300	Va.-Caro. Chemical	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅜	+ ⅜
109	109¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109	109	109	109	...
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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Building on Broadway Near Twenty-eighth Street—Sale on Lower Madison Avenue—Downtown Deals on Cedar and Chambers Streets—Many Minor Transactions.

The property 1,180 to 1,184 Broadway, adjoining the new Hotel Breslin, old buildings on a plot 71.3 by 85 by 74 by 113.4, has been bought from the Anderson estate by Charles E. Johnson and Andrew J. Connick. The buyers intend to erect a ten or twelve story office and loft building on the site. F. & G. Pflomm were the brokers in the transaction.

Lower Madison Avenue Purchase.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have sold for Flora Isham to William L. Sutphin and Andrew F. Gilsey the four-story dwelling 154 Madison Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Thirty-second Street, on lot 16 by 100.

Harry B. Cutner has sold for George J. Humphrys 39 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 25 by 92, to Sidney Nordlinger.

Samuel Green and Daniel W. Richman, who will erect a new building on the north side of Twentieth Street, 302 feet west of Fifth Avenue, have secured from the Germania Life Insurance Company a building loan of $210,000 on the property.

Resale of Cedar Street Corner.

Theodore Allen has resold for William H. Halsted to Edward F. Robinson the property, 58.11 by 34.4, at the northeast corner of Greenwich and Cedar Streets, which Mr. Halsted recently bought from the George W. Cottrell estate. Mr. Robinson is the owner of the Beard Building, adjoining, and running through from Cedar to Liberty Street.

Henry S. Hoyt has sold to Henry F. Heuer 113 Chambers Street, a six-story building on plot 25.1 by 150.10, running through to 95 Reade Street. The property adjoins the Irving Savings Bank Building, between Church Street and West Broadway.

More Metropolitan Life Building.

Plans have been filed for the third section of the Metropolitan Life Building, to be erected at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. It is to be eleven stories high, with a façade of marble to harmonize with the main structure. It will cover a plot fronting 53.6 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street. The cost is estimated at $400,000 by Architects N. Le Brun & Sons.

Buyers for East Side Dwellings.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold to C. A. Wingert the three-story dwelling 216 East Eighty-second Street, 17 by 100.11.

Henry E. Zittel has sold for the Bradley estate 156 East Seventy-second Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 18 by 75. The same broker recently sold 154, adjoining, to the same buyer.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Otto Strack to John L. Martin 157 East Seventy-first Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2.

Builder Buys 150th Street Plot.

Max Feldman has resold for Ravitch Brothers the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 250 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 286.4 by 99.11, to a builder for improvement.

Max Feldman has resold for Maisel & Rohman 108 and 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a six-story apartment house on lot 50 by 99.11.

John J. Mahoney has sold to A. M. Engel the five-story single flat 502 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, 25 by 100. Thomas & Son and M. Yussim & Co. were the brokers.

Joseph Polak has sold for David Lubelsky to John H. Grabau 306 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Edward Stein, in conjunction with P. D. Benson, has sold for a Miss McCabe the five-story double flat 51 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100. He also negotiated the recent sale of 261 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street.

Isaac Wolf is the buyer of 83 Lenox Avenue, sold recently by Dr. Henry Stark.

Goodwin & Goodwin negotiated the recently reported sale of the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

House on West 89th Street Sold.

Lucius Pitkin has resold to O. P. Bouant 810 West Eighty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.8.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Amelia Smith 71 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 16.8 by 50 by 100.

Prominent Corner Changes Hands.

Abram A. Weigert sold to Herman and Martin King the southwest corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story brownstone apartment house, with stores, 44 by 100. The price is reported to have been about $100,000.

S. Lefkowitz has bought the three six-story apartment houses in course of construction at Ninety-ninth Street and Park Avenue, on plot 100 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the five-story three-family tenement 228 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 90.11.

O. D. Dike and L. Price were associated with G. Brettell & Son as brokers in the sale of 203 East Ninety-seventh Street.

Deals for Third Avenue Corners.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager the five-story apartment house, with store, at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street.

Harry E. Zitter has sold for the August estate 1,403 to 1,409 Third Avenue, southeast corner of Eightieth Street, four five-story double flats, with stores on plot 80 by 73.

Fleck & Brown have sold for Flam & Kaftiz, builders, to Hyman Levy, 114 to 120 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, two six-story apartment houses in course of construction, on plot 80 by 100.11.

Salvatore Soraci has sold for F. G. Sturken to S. Rosenblatt the five-story double flat, with stores, 2,252 First Avenue, 25 by 95.

Kittenplon & Rubinger have sold the five-story double tenement 208 East Twenty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Middle West Side Transactions.

Folsom Brothers have sold for the Rev. Henry E. Hovey of Portsmouth, N. H., the two five-story double tenements 525 and 527 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 50 by 100.5.

Frank E. Davidson has sold for Philip Liberman to Mrs. Beatrice Davis 430 West Fifty-third Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Myer Frank has sold to Wolf Aaron the tenement in course of construction at the northwest corner of Avenue C and Third Street, 42 by 96; also, the adjoining house on Third Street, 48 by 96.

A. C. Weingarten and Morris Weingarten have sold 36 Avenue B and 198 East Third Street, being the southwest corner, four and five-story tenements, 24 by 80, to Friedman Brothers. D. Bernstein was the broker.

Cohen & Glauber have sold 27 Ludlow Street, a six-story building, with store, on lot 22 by 110.

Max Heyman has sold to a Mr. Goldstein 389 East Tenth Street, a six-story four-family tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 97.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have bought from Harris & Timble, through Heller & Co., the seven-story tenement, 88 and 90 Catharine Street, on plot 31 by 100.

Moses K. Wallach has sold the six-story double tenement, with stores, 60 Leroy Street, 25 by 90, to Florence L. and Zaidee Bailey.

To Improve Brown Place Plot.

Max Feldman has sold for Max Gold the block front on the east side of Brown Place, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Streets, 200 by 90, to a builder for immediate improvement.

Baturin, Weissman & Henschel have sold for Dr. J. C. Easterbrook the three-story two-family dwelling 1,728 Washington Avenue, on lot 25 by 89, to Mrs. J. C. Fagen. The buyer will occupy the house.

The Powell-Steindler Realty Company has sold the following properties: 512 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, to Miriam V. and Birdie V. Lincoln; also, 530 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a five-story triple flat, to Mary Weber; also, 541 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, to Lena Miller; also, 543 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to John J. Weber; also, 545 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street to August J. Herrlich; also, 641 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, to Ellen Furrer.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 765 and 767 Courtlandt Avenue, a five-story flat, 45 by 98; also, 143 Willis Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 90; also, through Neubeck & Busher, 604 to 610 Union Avenue, four-story flats, on plot 93.6 by 90.

The same operators have also sold, to a builder, the plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, between Lincoln and St. Ann's Avenues, 100 by 100; also, 3,496 and 3,498 Third Avenue, a plot 47 by 117; also, 827 Westchester Avenue, a five-story double flat, with store; also, 608 and 610 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, two four-story double flats, 50 by 100; also, 761 to 765 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, similar properties, on plot 75 by 100.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

96th St, 44 West, for a six-story brick flat, 39x86; L. W. & E. Morrison, 5th Av. and 45th St, owners; Dehli & Howard of 1,193 Broadway, architects; cost, $50,000.

101st St, s s, 154.9 ft e of Broadway, for a six-story brick flat, 75x87.9; A. B. Kight of 1,947 Broadway, owner and architect; cost, $130,000.

53d St, 33 and 35 West, for a six-story brick dwelling, 31.10x80; A. Rogers of 340 Madison Av, owner; Robertson & Potter of 160 5th Av, architects; cost, $60,000.

126th St, 165 East, for a three-story brick factory, 20x100; O. Stahl of 339 East 46th St, owner; A. G. Koenig of 210 East 83d St, architect; cost, $40,000.

Lincoln St, w s, 225 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Lott Deegan, Lincoln St., Van Nest, owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $4,000.

4th St, 175 ft s of St. Raymond's Park, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x52; Adolph Landon of 545 Broadway, owner; Eugene J. Stern of 147 West Twenty-third St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Garfield St, s w corner of Columbus Av, for a three-story frame dwelling and store, 24x54; Joseph Gamache, Van Buren St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,500.

Garfield St, s w corner of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 24x32; Joseph Gamache, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $2,500.

116th St, 247 to 253 West, to four five-story brick tenements; E. Glauber of 165 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, 89,000.

Nassau St, s e corner of Spruce St, to a twenty-three-story brick office building; American Tract Society, premises, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architect; cost, $6,800.

Henry St, 190, to a five-story brick tenement; Schneidler & Bachrach of 203 Broadway, owners; O. Lowinson of 18 East 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, June 21.

ALLEN ST, 2, e s, 24.10x27.7; Samuel A. Cassell to Aaron Goodman ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 87th St, 25.8x80; John Healey to Robert Gordon and others, (mtg $50,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, n w s, 87.4 ft n e of 1st St, 18.6x80; Philip Rupp and others, executors, to Lena Rupp 22,100

BELMONT ST, n e corner of Townsend Av, 5.8x133.3x93.10x100; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to George W. Moody 3,500

BOWERY, 170 and 170½, w s, 25x100; Filippo Macchiaverna to Emma L. Clinton, (mtg $21,000) 42,000

BRIGGS AV, n w s, 152.4 ft n e of Travers St, 25x100; Blanche Duffy to John R. Ross, (mtg $3,360) 100

BROOK AV, s s, 74.11 ft n of 149th St, 25.10x133.11; Joseph Wiener, Jr., to John Novak, (mtg $18,000) 100

CEDAR ST, s s, 61.2 ft w of Washington St, 40.9x irregular; James Benedict and others, executors and trustees, to West Street Improvement Company 81,000

CHERRY ST, s s, 71.3 ft e of Scammel St, 45.9x irregular; Jacob Binder and others to Abraham Wechsler, (mtg $54,000) 100

CHERRY ST, 391 and 393, s s, 45.9x irregular; Jacob Binder and others to Abraham Wechsler, (mtg $44,000), quitclaim ..... Nom.

CROSBY ST, e s, 53.2 ft s of Prince St, 20.6x64.2x20.10x54.3; Mary E. Benton, trustee, to Pincus Lowenfeld and others 10,750

ELM ST, 162 and 164, w s, 50.2x100.6; Emily H. Chrystie and others to Michele Scangarello ..... Nom.

GAINSBORG AV, w s, 200 ft n of Tremont Road, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Louis Markel 2,000

GARDEN ST, n s, part of Lot 84, map of South Belmont, 25x100; Gus C. Odell to Mary E. Bird, (mtg $500) 100

GILES PLACE, w s, 50 ft s of Montgomery Place, 175x irregular; Bertha Bernauer to James A. Mahony 100

GILES PLACE, w s, 50 ft s of Montgomery Place, 175x irregular; Charles H. Platt to Bertha Bernauer 100

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Cedar St, 58.11x40.11; William H. Halsted to Edward F. Robinson, (mtg $52,000) ..... Nom.

GREENWICH ST, n e corner of Cedar St, 58.11x40.11; Charles S. McLoughlin and another, executors, to William H. Halsted 69,500

GROVE ST, s e s, at s w s of Woodruff Av, 100x150; Andrew Forrest to Jennie C. Schenck 500

GROVE ST, s e s, at s w s of Woodruff Av, 100x150; Barbara C. P. Forrest and another, trustees, to Lydia A. Spencer.

GROVE ST, s e s, at s w s of Woodruff Av, 100x150; Jennie C. Schenck to Lydia A. Spencer 500

HOUSTON ST, 402, n s, 20x58.1; Daniel Sommer to Leonora Klinger 100

JAMES ST, 98 and 100, e s, 40x75; Elizabeth McGinnis and others to Edward A. Driscoll 15,750

JEROME AV, w s, 125 ft n of North St, 141.8x103.3; Herbert J. Cochran to John J. Glynn, (mtg $20,000) 100

JEROME AV, e s, 87.4 ft n of 165th St, 106.8x108.9; Jane Vause to Edward F. Robinson ..... Nom.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, n e s, 100 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, runs n e 99.7x s e 25x s w 98.2x n w 25; Fordham Realty Company to Julia E. Farley, (mtg $5,000) 10,000

LEWIS ST, s w corner of 6th St, 20.4x irregular; Isaac Cohen to Sender Gordon and others, (mtg $12,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,590 to 1,594, w s, 51.2x75; Harris Mandelbaum and others to Lasar Wallenstein, (mtg $23,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 2,143, e s, 20x60; Richard M. Martin, referee, to Michael J. McGrath 21,750

LEXINGTON AV, 1,592 and 1,594, w s, 33.2x75; Herman Kahrs to Harris Mandelbaum and another 100

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 47th St, 100.5x irregular; Samuel L. Goldenberg and another, trustees, to Sali Simonson, 1-6 part, all title, (mtg 1-6 part of $72,000) 3,000

LEXINGTON AV, 2,143, s e corner of 129th St, 20x80; David McKown to Michael J. McGrath ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 47th St, 100.5x irregular; Samuel L. Goldenberg and another, trustees, to Sali Simonson, 1-6 part, all title, (mtg 1-6 part of $72,000) 3,000

LOT 49, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate; George H. Taylor, Jr., referee, to James M. Davis, (mtg $2,300) 1,400

LOT 49, Block A, amended map of Mapes estate; James A. Davis to Hudson P. Rose, (mtg $2,800) ..... Nom.

LOT 102, map of Van Nest Park; Maria Lettieri to August Laarts, (mtg $3,500) 100

LOT 245, map of Unionport; Edward Height, individually and as executor, to Henry Worms 81

LOT 245, map of Unionport; Frank Goss to Henry Worms 20

LOT 245, map of Unionport; James B. Crosby to Henry Worms 20

LOT 63, map of land of Mary C. P. Macomb at Yonkers; Charles B. Meyer to Martha E. Geer ..... Nom.

LOT 62, map of land of Mary C. P. Macomb at Yonkers; Martha E. Geer to Charles B. Meyer ..... Nom.

LOTS 233 to 235, map of Undercliff Terrace; John E. Smithers to Herman Scheideberg 7,350

LOTS 142 to 145, map of 300 lots controlled by Henry Morgenthau, 23d and 24th Wards; Emil B. Zumbuehl to Van Cortlear Realty Company ..... Nom.

LOTS 128 to 132, 2d map of Neill estate; James D. Gagan to Chester Mortgage Company ..... Nom.

LOTS 748, 749, 750, 757, and 758, amended map of Section C, Vyse estate; William K. Rose to Louis J. Jacques 100

MADISON AV, 1,824 to 1,828, w s, 60x75; Golde & Cohen to Louis E. Klebau, (mtg $31,000) 100

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, Lot 104, map of 211 lots, part of Downing estate, 25x100; Martin Waldron to Elizabeth Cramer, (mtg $1,000) 100

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, s w corner of 122d St, 100.11x100; Jeremiah C. Lyons to Harlem Presbyterian Church, (mtg $50,000) 87,500

PLEASANT AV, 267 and 269, w s, 24.6x 69; Catharine Hall to Louisa Garofalo. 10,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 111.8 ft n of 168th St, 40x irregular; Otto J. Schwarsler to Katharina Neumann and another, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 169.8 ft s of 166th St, runs n 75 x w 144 x s 74 x e 144; Harris Friedman and others to Isaac L. Shapiro, (mtg $44,500) 100

SILVER ST, n s, 25 ft w of Roselle St, 25x98.11; George P. Baisley and others to Mary E. Lane, (mtg $2,300) 100

TOWNSEND AV, w s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 100x100; Townsend Av, e s, 100 ft n of Belmont St, 25x irregular; Townsend Av, e s, 130 ft s of 174th St, 125x 100; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Charles Kaeppel 14,600

VALENTINE AV, e s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 16.6x88.7; Catharine Hoffman to John Gautier 100

VESEY ST, 35 and 37, s s, 42.9x88x other property, 1-8 part, all title 100,000

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 225.6 ft s of Westchester Av, 35.3x101.3; William J. Hyland to Thomas F. McGinnis and another, (mtg $2,250) 100

WEST BROADWAY, 422, 25x69.11; Jeremiah W. Dimick to Earl G. Pier, (mtg $25,000) 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 71st St, 204.4x 200; Improved Dwellings Association to Domenico Abbate and another 375,000

2D AV, 1,983, w s, 25.11x75; Justus Pfeiffenschneider to Henry A. Wingert 100

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x 105; William R. Page to Joseph Auerbach ..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x 105; Joseph Auerbach to William R. Page ..... Nom.

3D AV, s e corner of 117th St, 75.6x 100; Joseph Fox to John H. Degelman, (mtg $95,000) 100

5TH ST, n s, 225 ft s e from corner of 2d Av, 25x91; Jacob Dieter to Mendel Singer, (mtg $18,000) 100

5TH AV, n e corner of 22d St, — x —; Fifth Avenue Building Company to Island Realty Company, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, 1,452, w s, 25x100; Jacob Schneider and others to James J. Meune, (mtg $28,900) 100

6TH ST, s s, 449.7 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 97; Simon Gun to Leopold Snider, (mtg $19,000) 100

6TH ST, n e s, 244.3 ft s e of 1st Av, 21.10x90.10; Charles Schleiermacher to Harry Maurer ..... Nom.

7TH AV, 2,187, e s, 25x95; James H. McHeffey to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $28,000) 100

13TH ST, 333 to 337 East, 85x103.3; Julian G. Buckley to Bernard Naumberg, (mtg $84,000) 100

13TH ST, 333 to 337 East, 85x103.3; Bernard Naumberg to Minsker Realty Company, (mtg $117,000) 100

13TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 56.8x103.3; Minsker Realty Company to Max Kadisch, (mtk $78,000) 100

20TH ST, s s, 303.8 ft w of 6th Av, 75x 92; 6th Av, n w corner of 20th St, 23x irregular; Sixth Avenue Realty Company to Island Realty Company, (mtg $1,700,000) ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 325 and 327 East, 50x100; Samuel Parnass and others to Isaac A. Benequit, (mtg $48,000) 100

25TH ST, 220 and 222 West, 31x98.9; David L. Griffiths and others to Raymond S. Wood, (mtg $15,000) 100

33D ST, s s, 250 ft w of 6th Av, 50x irregular; Amelia C. Schaefer to Thomas Dimond, (mtg $33,000) 100

33D ST, 116 and 118 West, 50x irregular; Thomas Diamond to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $100,000) 100

34TH ST, 240 and 242 East, 30x98.9; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Ella F. Woodford 100

47TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.5; James W. Furman to Max Epstein and others 100

50TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 90x 90.8; Samuel L. Goldenberg and another, trustees, to Sali Simonson, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $36,000) 3,000

50TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 60x 90.8; Samuel L. Goldenberg to Sali Simonson, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $36,000) 3,000

51ST ST, 525 and 527 West, 50x100.5; Henry E. Hovey to Samuel D. Folsom, (mtg $41,000) 1,000

52D ST, n s, 176 ft e of 3d Av, 16x 110.10; Helen Svensson to Catharine Totten, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

53D ST, 105 and 107 East, 50x100.5; Tillie M. Rush to Analeata Rush ..... Nom.

60TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 20x 100.5; Henry L. Goodwin to Cornelia T. Goodwin, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

82D ST, 216 East, 17x102.2; Charles A. Wingert to Justus Pfeiffenschneider, (mtg $7,000) 100

89TH ST, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.8; Lucius Pitkin to Osmyn P. Conat, (mtg $22,000) 100

97TH ST, 209 and 211 East, 49x100.11; David Berkman and others to Israel D. Schlachetzken, (mtg $38,000) 100

98TH ST, 46 and 50 East, 50x100.11; Henry Male and others to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $45,000) 100

98TH ST, 112 to 116 East, 75x100.11; Benjamin Rosenfeld to William Shretski, (mtg $58,000) 100

100TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Solomon Wigdor and others to Morris Peck, (mtg $13,000) 100

100TH ST, 54 and 56 East, 40x100.11; Adolph S. Miller to Edward Rubin, (mtg $38,000) 100

101ST ST, 313 East, 25x100.11; Bernat Springer and others to Nathan Holzman, (mtg $16,000) 100

102D ST, 106 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Solomon to Moses Matthews, (mtg $14,000) 100

103D ST, n s, 335 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; David Belsky and others to Celia Stockman, (mtg $19,000) ..... Nom.

104TH ST, 302 East, 25.6x100.11; Jacob Cohen to Antonio Trella and another, (mtg $12,000) 100

111TH ST, n s, 124.6 ft w of Park Av, 15.3x100.11; Realty Transfer Company to Isaac Kleinfeld and another, (mtg $6,500) 100

113TH ST, 554 West, 18x100.11; Adela M. Hees to Isabel D. Lockwood, ½ part, all title 100

113TH ST, 554 West, 18x100.11; J. L. Hees and others, trustees, to Isabel D. Lockwood 100

113TH ST, 5 East, 25x100.11; Adolph S. Miller to Edward Rubin, (mtg $18,500) 100

115TH ST, 270 West, 25x100.11; Joseph Wertheimer to Joseph L. Klein ..... Nom.

115TH ST, 270 West, 25x100.11; Joy Wertheimer and another to Joseph L. Klein, all title 22,900

116TH ST, 128 West, 32.6x100.11; Daniel J. Riordan to Milton C. Henley 100

116TH ST, 405 East, 20x86; Max Maites to Ernest Miller, (mtg $8,000) 12,000

116TH ST, 405 East, 20x86; Ernest Miller to Home Garden Corporation, (mtg $10,000) 12,000

120TH ST, 15 West, 20x100.11; N. L. Zabriskie to Edward M. Williams 11,250

120TH ST, 19 West, 20x100.11; Edwin V. Morgan and others, executors, to Edward D. MacMannus 11,250

121ST ST, 254 West, 18x100.11; William Fisher to Henrietta Nathan ..... Nom.

121ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x 100.11; Morris Schonholtz to Louis Milgrim, (mtg $16,000) 100

122D ST, s s, 300 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.11; Eugene P. Cleary and others to Nora Cleary ..... Nom.

123D ST, 154 East, 25x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Benjamin Berger, (mtg $7,500) 100

131ST ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Edward M. Smith to Emanuel Rannheim, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

132D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x 99.11; Sundel Hyman to Max Gold, (mtg $6,000) 100

135TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Broadway, 305x irregular; James D. Gagan to John V. Signell Company, (mtg $136,000) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 25x99.11; John O. Baker to David L. Block 100

136TH ST, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 125x 99.11; Louis Nieberg and others to Pincus Konglinsky, (mtg $55,800) 100

136TH ST, n e corner of Brown Place, 90x200; Max Gold to Jacob Maisel and another, (mtg $36,000) 100

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 25x100; Jacob Schmidlapp to Adam Brinker, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

138TH ST, n s, 339.6 ft e of Willis Av, 40.6x100; Harry Matz to Partia Horwitz, (mtg $46,500) 100

138TH ST, 108 and 110 West, 50x99.11; Max Gold to Sundel Hyman, (mtg $48,000) 100

138TH ST, 108 and 110 West, 50x99.11; Jacob Maisel and others to Max Gold, (mtg $48,000) 100

142D ST, n s, 500 ft e of Alexander Av, 18x50; Salomon Sinshelmer to Abraham Epstein ..... Nom.

153D ST, s s, 250 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; William H. Rahman to Louise Chanoine, (mtg $12,000) 100

169TH ST, n s, 80.10 ft e of Washington Av, 45x86.7; John O. Baker to Charles Brogan 100

187TH ST, n s, 43.10 ft e of Bathgate Av, 16.4x72; Martin Geiszler to William H. Schwenk, (mtg $3,500) 100

218TH ST, s s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 114, Wakefield; Sarah M. Cahoon to Joseph De Polo and another ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ABBATE, D., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1st Av, n w corner of 71st St, as per bond. 280,000

ANSTEY CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to City Mortgage Company; 160th St, s e corner of Forest Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 33,000

RAY, F. A., to Edward A. Price and another, executors; 20th St, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, due Nov. 1, 1910, 6 per cent. 62,000

BEEDER, Anna V., to W. Belden; St. Nicholas Place, s w, 140.1 ft of 152d St, due May 23, 1903, 6 per cent 14,000

BENEQUIT, Isaac A., to Samuel Parnass and another; 21st St, 325 East, 5 years, 6 per cent 16,000

BERGER, B., to P. Lowenfeld and another; 123d St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 5,000

BERGER, B., to P. Lowenfeld and another; 123d St, 154 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,000

BERNAUER, B., to Charles H. Platt; Giles Place, w s, 50 ft s of Montgomery Place, 3 years 10,000

BERNARD, H. H., and another to E. G. Barnard; Avenue A, n e corner of 10th St, Unionport, 5 years 50,000

BIONDI, N., to J. & M. Haffen Brewing Company; 149th St, n s, 300.3 ft e of Morris Av, 1 year 40,000

BINDER, Jacob, and another to National Academy of Design; 391 and 393 Cherry St, 4 years, gold 38,000

BRINKER, Adam, to J. Schmidlapp; 137th St, s s, 150 ft e of Lincoln Av, 6 years 5,000

BLOCK, David L., to J. O. Baker; 135th St, s s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year. 10,380

BRENNAN, Margaret A., and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 84th St, 202 and 204 West, 1 year, 4½ per cent 80,000

BROGAN, Charles, to J. O. Bank; 106th St, n s, 80.10 ft e of Washington Av, 1 year 7,800

BUCKLEY, J. G., to American Mortgage Company; 15th St, n s, 165 ft w of 3d Av, 3 mtgs, $23,000, 5 years 84,000

BUCKLEY, D., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Columbus Av, n w corner of 100th St, 1 year, 4 per cent 35,000

CANTON, Emma L., to Madison Square Mortgage Company; Bowery, 170 and 170½, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

CANTON, Emma L., to F. Macchiaverna; Bowery, 170 and 170½, due Sept. 20, 1905 7,000

CHEORA, T., to M. Fleischman; Clinton St, w s, 79.9 ft s of Grand St, 2 years, (rerecorded from Feb. 24, 1905,) 6 per cent 1,500

COHEN, Jacob, to Mary J. Mondorf; 104th St, 302 East, 3 years 12,000

COHEN, M., and another, to E. Cohen and another; 5th Av, n e corner of 114th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 30,000

DAVIS, James M., to A. Bruckner; Lot 49, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,700

DAVIS, James M., to S. Williamson; Lot 49, Block A, map of Mapes estate, 2 years, 5½ per cent 100

DEGELMAN, John H., to J. Fox; 3d Av, 2,135 to 2,141, 2 years, 6 per cent 20,000

DE POLO, Joseph, and another to S. M. Cahoon; 218th St, s s, 280 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 700

DIMOND, T., to Bowery Savings Bank; 33d St, 116 and 118, as per bond 100,000

DRISCOLL, E. W., to J. C. Gulick; James St, 98 and 100, 3 years 12,000

EPSTEIN, M., to A. H. Jackson; 47th St, n s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,500

EPSTEIN, M., and another to H. H. Jackson and others, 3 years 24,000

ESPAUMBERGER, J., and another to J. Wicks, Jr.; Marion Av, e s, 189 ft n of 194th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

FARLEY, Julia E., to the Fordham Realty Company; King's Bridge Road, n e s, 100 ft s e of King's Bridge Terrace, installments 3,500

FISKE, A. C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 10th Av, s w corner of 45th St, 3 years, 4 per cent 30,000

FOLSOM, S. D., to H. E. Hovey; 51st St, 325 West, 5 years, 6½ per cent 5,000

FOLSOM, S. D., to H. E. Hovey; 51st St, 527 West, 5 years, 5½ per cent 4,750

FRANK, Louis, to P. Lowenfeld and another; 146 Clinton St, 1 year, 6 per cent 14,000

FRANKEL, S., to I. Cohen; Lewis St, s w corner of 6th St, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

FRIES, L. P., to A. E. Wills; Lot 116, map of William Adee, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,800

GAROFALO, L., to C. Hull; Pleasant Av, 267 and 269, 5 years 6,900

GAUTNER, J., to C. Hoffman; Valentine Av, e s, 50 ft n of 179th St, 3 years 1,000

GEHLERT, E. L., to E. L. Fuldner and another; 204 East 18th St, 1 year. 6,000

GLUCK, Samuel, to G. C. Stone; Madison Av, 1,041, 5 years, 4 per cent 20,000

GLYNN, J. J., to J. Hamershlag; Jerome Av, w s, 266.8 ft n e of North St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

GODWIN, Harold, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 26th St, 34 West, as per bond 30,000

GOLD, Max, to S. Lachman; 49th St, 326 and 328 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 30,000

GORDON, Robert, to J. Healey; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 87th St, 3 years 3,000

HALSTED, William H., to Charles S. McLaughlin; Cedar St, 127, as per bond 52,000

HARNED, Almira A., to J. Y. Hallock; 230th St, s s, 100 ft e of Kepler Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

HAYNES, Charles M., to George N. Renshaw; 95th St, 124 West, 3 years. 13,000

HERZ, H., to H. Hart; Bleecker St, 245, 3 years 7,000

HIERS, William F., to New York Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 169th St, s s, 871, 1 year 2,000

HOLZMAN, N., to B. Springer; 101st St, 313, due Dec. 20, 1907, 6 per cent.. 2,000

HORWITZ, Vincent, to H. Matz and others; 138th St, n s, 339.6 ft e of Willis Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 20,500

HUSSEY, A. W., to C. Recke; Lots 38 and 39, map of Lott G. Hunt, 2 years, 6 per cent 600

JACKSON, A. H., to S. H. Jackson; Lexington Av, 5 years 55,000

JACONES, L. J., to William R. Rose; Lots 748 to 750, 757, and 758, map of S. C. Vyse estate, 3 years 100

JOHNSON, John A., to William Eichman; Lot 148, map of Mapes estate, per bond 14,000

JONES, Louis M., and another to Seamen's Bank for Savings; Duane St, 54 and 56, 5 years, 4½ per cent 3,100

KADISH, Max, to Minsker Realty Company; 13th St, 335 and 337 East, 2 mtgs $2,400, installments, 6 per cent. 50,000

KAEPPEL, Charles, to J. C. Levi; Townsend Av, w s, 175 ft s of 174th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 4,800

KANE, Louisa L., to W. Kane; Vesey St, 35 and 37, and other property, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

KATZ, M., and another to New York Savings Bank; 1st Av, s w corner of 50th St, per bond 68,500

KITE, M., and another to New York Savings Bank; 80th St, 423 East, as per bond 40,000

KITE, M., and another to C. Eltinger; 80th St, 423 East, due Nov. 9, 1907, 6 per cent 13,000

KLEBAN, L. E., to Golde & Cohen; Madison Av, 1,824 to 1,828, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KLEINFELD, Isaac, and another to Realty Transfer Company; 111th St, n s, 124.6 ft n of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 13,500

KLINGER, Loonora, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; Houston St, 402, 3 years 4,000

KORN, F. H., to R. R. Cane and another; 122d St, n s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent 14,000

LAARTZ, August, to M. Lettier; Lot 102, map of Van Nest Park, installments 22,000

KYLE, Josie B., to Charles M. Adams; Chrystie St, 221, 5 years, 4½ per cent.. 900

LEWIS, Samuel, to F. L. Klam; 108th St, 206 East, per bond 1,000

LINDER, L., to S. Grun; 6th St, 532 East, 4 years, 6 per cent 12,000

LOWENFELD, P., and another to American Mortgage Company; 103 Cresby St, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,

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On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
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On easy payments.
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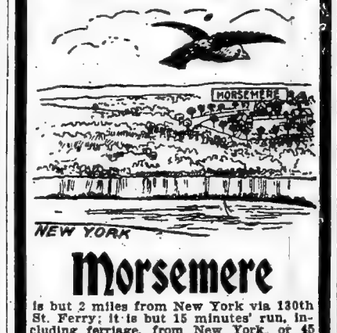
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LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

$2,500 and Upward.—The money you pay for rent will purchase a home, ready for occupancy, small payment down, at Beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I., 45 minutes out, South Shore, near station and bay; elegant cottages; eight rooms, bath and attic; open plumbing, handsome halls, hardwood floors, spacious verandas, window seats, stone tubs, concrete cellar, perfect heating; plot 75x125. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

As the Crow Flies


Morsemere
is but 2 miles from New York via 130th St. Ferry; it is but 15 minutes' run, including ferriage, from New York, or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. All city conveniences amid country surroundings. Fine boating and fishing. Magnificent driveways. Completely equipped modern homes from $5,000 up on terms to suit you.
Unusually careful restrictions.
Superb view of Orange Mountains.
8 new houses ready for occupancy.
Though comparatively new, MORSEMERE has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights, and a fine sewerage system.
Trolley (opened Decoration Day) brings many people daily, and unusual activity and advancing prices result. Office on property.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

PROSPECT HEIGHTS, WEST NUTLEY, N. J.
For sale, choicest building sites in Greater New York district; carefully restricted; fine old shade; parklike; extended views, highest residence ridge between New York and Orange Mountains; convenient to railroad stations and electric cars; best location to own one's home; plots 50x150; only $850; titles perfect; terms easy; houses erected to suit purchasers; money loaned to build.
NEW HOUSES
to the value of over quarter of a million have been erected on this property, and are occupied by owners; $100.30 worth more now under way; values increasing rapidly; investigate now; illustrated booklet free.
NUTLEY REALTY CO.,
OWNERS,
West Nutley, N. J. 99 Nassau St., N. Y.

El Mora
The New Residential Suburb. In Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $690 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Charming furnished cottage, 13 airy rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; wide porches fronting ocean and river; boating, bathing, fishing; three minutes from station. Owner, Room 417, 141 Broadway.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.
EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED. TILED BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, LARGE, RESTRICTED GROUNDS. FOR RENT $25.00. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.
Avon by the Sea, "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.
Long Branch.—Nine-room cottage, fully furnished; reasonable for season. Frank Dametz.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 98K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

LOANS.
Ariston Realty Company, (Inc.)—Loans at 6 per cent. on furniture, pianos, store fixtures, automobiles, &c., without removal, and all other good securities. 110 West 34th St., Room 30c.
$300,000 to loan on first mortgage 4% and 5%. M. Jacobs, 235 West 103d St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.
TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Bsc. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

45th St., nr. B'way & 6th Av
Two houses, 38.4x100. Will alter to suit responsible tenant. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St., N. Y.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.
Offices, moderate rents; $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric light; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.
$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.
$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.
A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.
A.—Large Sixth Avenue store near 30th Street; long lease. Address Mack, 1,364 Broadway.
Two floors, 80x25, skylight, 34 Elm St. Inquire in saloon.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Within Bowshot of New York,


On the Edge of the Palisades, lies
HUDSON HEIGHTS
recently acquired by us, and already being converted into a MODEL SUBURB.
OPPOSITE 96TH ST., N. Y.,
it is reached from Franklin or 42d St. in 20 minutes.
It commands a superb view of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island.
FARE 7½ CENTS.
Several houses already occupied and others being built. To introduce this tract we offer lots from $400 to $800, cash or installments. Liberal terms also to house buyers. Nearness to city insures a big demand for this property as it becomes better known.
Trolley to Jersey City and Hoboken makes Hudson Heights attractive to home-seekers in these towns.
For particulars apply at office on property or
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

43 5TH AV.
at the Northeast Corner of 11th St.
AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Just completed.
Telephone, 4031—Gramercy.
Superintendent on premises.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
256 W. 143D STREET
5 rooms and bath, $22 to $26.
6 rooms and bath, $27 to $31.
New law house, all light rooms.
Near Subway and Elevated Stations.
A. B. Mosher & Co., Agents
71 West 116th St., near Lenox Av.

THE HAMPSHIRE,
46-50 West 9th St.
A very desirable light apartment of four rooms and bath, without kitchen, adapted for two bachelors or gentleman and wife; rent, $600; possession Oct. 1. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.
$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.
89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Attractive apartment of five rooms, bath, and private hall, $36; free to July 1st. Will redecorate to suit. F. L. Partridge, 49 Wall St., or janitor on premises.
15 St. Nicholas Av., Near Central Park.—5-room apartment; all improvements; hardwood trim; opposite Subway station; rent, $35. Inquire janitor.
66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT 2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE
your furniture, $3.00; moving, $2.00 van load. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED
3c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.
Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; five rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. 509 West 112th St.
521 West 156th St.—Six light rooms; bath; every improvement; convenient to Subway. Rents, $29-$32.
65TH, 56 WEST.—Four, five rooms; private hall, bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

A.—CHOICEST APARTMENTS.
North of 86th St.; 1,261 Madison Av., corner 90th St.; commodious suites of eight and nine beautiful rooms, two baths, and butler's pantry; large laundry in basement; two elevators; first-class service; house has air of quiet refinement; rentals from Oct. 1.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, corner 86th St.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE PALACIO
N. W. COR. PARK AV. AND 65TH ST.
High-class elevator apartments; suites eight large rooms; every room has direct outside exposure; private house location; $1,500 to $1,900. Superintendent.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.
27 E. 104th St.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all light; rent reasonable. Inquire of janitor, on premises.
Apartment, 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.
Lady leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.
A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.
Furnished apartment of 2 rooms, bath, during Summer months. The Franklin, 204 West 94th.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

434 WEST 23D ST.,
PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1075—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.
A four-story brownstone dwelling; best part of Madison Av.; close to Park; size, 20x52; fourteen rooms and bath; rent, $3,000; possession July 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.
A.—159 East 63d St., a three-story brick dwelling to let; size 20x50; has 11 rooms and bath; rent reasonable. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.
Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

YACHT "GOLDEN ROD."
NOW IN COMMISSION.
Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises.
ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE.
PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED.
FARE FOR EACH TOUR, $1.00.
Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 23d St., Daily and Sunday.
10 A. M. for Indian Head on Hudson; returning in 3 hours. 2:30 P. M. for Sandy Hook Lightship; time 3 hours. 8 P. M., Lower Harbor and Sandy Hook; time 4 hours. Competent lecturer explains points of interest.
Booking offices, Touring New York, Park Carriage Co., Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 'phone 3351 Gramercy, and Room 52, No. 13 Astor Place, 'phone 3686 Spring.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
MANHATTAN BEACH.
Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

BELLEWOOD
Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A.M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.
EXCURSIONS Up the Sound
Every Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Morning
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Returning leave N. Y. 9:35 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 9:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Special Trips for
JULY FOURTH
Including Hotel Accommodations, &c.

Niagara Falls	3 days	$15.75
Atlantic City (Hotel Rudolf)	4 days	14.00
Thousand Islands	6 days	21.00
Catskills	4 days	15.50
St. Lawrence and Montreal	5 days	32.50
Nova Scotia	7 days	37.00
Bermuda (July 5)	10 days	44.50

Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

EVERY SUNDAY
$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

BILLIARDS.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1860. 105 E. 9th St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.
SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—HELEN M. VAN DE WATER, plaintiff, against ALLAN G. MACDONELL and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 12th day of November, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by D. Phoenix Ingraham, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that part of that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Village of Williamsbridge, now the City, County, and State of New York, designated as Lot No. 43 on a certain map entitled "Map of Bronxwood Park," situated at Williamsbridge, Westchester County, New York, belonging to Duncan & Shirmer," made by Henry C. Thompson, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, datod September 12, 1889, filed in the office of the Register of Westchester County by the number 917, which said part of said Lot No. 43 is bounded and described as follows:
Beginning at the point formed by the junction of the southwesterly boundary line of said lot Number 43 with the southeasterly boundary line thereof; thence running northeasterly along said southeasterly boundary line one hundred and seventeen and ninety-nine one-hundredths (117 99-100) feet to the southerly boundary line of North Oak Drive as laid out on said map; thence running westerly along said southerly boundary line to a point thereon midway between the points where the said southwesterly and southeasterly boundary lines of said Lot Number 43 respectively meet the said southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive; thence running southerly in a straight line and partly through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning, being approximately the easterly one-half of said Lot Number 43. Also all that certain other part of said Lot Number 43, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point formed by the junction of the southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number 43 with the southeasterly boundary line thereof; thence running northerly in a straight line and partly through a party wall one hundred and eighteen (118) feet, more or less, to a point on the southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive midway between the points where the said southwesterly and southeasterly boundary lines of said Lot Number 43 respectively meet the said southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive; thence running westerly along said southerly boundary line to a point thereon where an imaginary straight line running parallel with said northerly or first-mentioned course, and distant thirty (30) feet westerly therefrom would meet said southerly boundary line of said North Oak Drive; thence running southerly along said imaginary straight line and parallel with said northerly or first-mentioned course and distant thirty (30) feet westerly therefrom eighty-four (84) feet, more or less, to the said southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number 43; thence running southeasterly along said last-mentioned boundary line forty-three (43) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Also all those parts or portions of those certain pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, (formerly the Village of Williamsbridge, Town and County of Westchester, in said State of New York,) designated as Lots Numbers Forty-three (43) and Fifty-four (54) on a map entitled "Amended Map of Bronxwood Park," situate at Williamsbridge, Westchester County, New York, February 9, 1892, and on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, N. Y., by the Map No. 1,038. Said part or portion of said Lot Number Forty-three (43) is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point where the southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number Forty-three (43) touches the southerly line or side of North Oak Drive as laid out on said map; thence southeasterly along said southwesterly boundary line of said Lot Number Forty-three (43) seventy-two (72) feet, more or less; thence northerly along a straight line eighty-five (85) feet, more or less, to the southerly line or side of said North Oak Drive at a point distant sixty-three (63) feet, more or less, northeasterly from the point or place of beginning, measured along the southerly line or side of said North Oak Drive; running thence southwesterly along said southerly line or side of said North Oak Drive sixty-three (63) feet, more or less, to the point or place of beginning. Being all of said Lot Number 43, except that portion thereof heretofore conveyed to Walter W. Taylor. Said part or portion of said Lot Number Fifty-four (54) is bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the point on the southerly line or side of North Oak Drive on said map where the boundary line between Lot Number Forty-three

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Central Trust Company's certificate No. 1,259 for $67.85; preferred stock scrip of the United Rubber Company in name of John H. Price, Jr., or bearer. Please notify Central Trust Company, 54 Wall St., New York.

LOST.—Lady's small open face Tiffany silver watch, with gold serpent fob attached. Reward if returned to Dr. MacAlpine, 2,131 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Jerome or 8th Av., photo films and prints, from automobile. Reward at Room 6,009, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, near Union Square.—Desirable rooms, exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 217 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with exceptionally good table board; references.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing; electric lights; telephone.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Large, pleasant room, all conveniences; excellent table.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, with board; table board; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

126TH ST., 318 WEST.—Single room in private house, with board; very reasonable; references.

136TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

LENOX AV., 257, (123D St.)—Desirable, large cool rooms; Summer rates; table guests; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Rooms; private baths; board optional; Summer prices; telephone.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187.—Furnished rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; convenient to all beaches; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11, Block from Wall St. Ferry.—Neighborhood, table high class; gentlemen; references; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Alcove, also hall room; excellent table; moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH ST., 25 WEST.—Rooms, $2, $3; suitable two; housekeeping privileges; single rooms, $1.25, $1.50.

10TH ST., 43 WEST.—Desirable large and small rooms, furnished; bath accommodation; fine parlor floor.

12TH ST., 45 WEST.—Second floor front and back rooms; private bath; together, separate; references.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large, small, nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; centrally located; moderate.

25TH ST., 31 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; moderate prices; transients accommodated.

26TH ST., 110 EAST.—Nice front room for gentleman; bath on same floor; reference.

28TH, 363 WEST.—Large comfortable front room; airy; private family; gentlemen; conveniences; sanitary plumbing.

34TH, 213 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom; telephone; private entrance; Summer rate. Moross.

35TH ST., 74 WEST.—$3 for very desirable small room; just off Herald Square.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light, telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable cool room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

48TH ST., 219 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms; all improvements; select neighborhood; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished square rooms; hot water; transients accommodated.

52D ST., 65 WEST.—Exceptionally cool back parlor; large mirrors, wardrobes; pleasant rooms, with private bath; telephone; breakfast; Southerners accommodated.

65TH ST.—Refined gentlemen or couple desiring homelike, comfortable room accommodated, $6. Private House, Times, Times Square.

68TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

68TH, 122 WEST.—"Bachelors"; fine, cool rooms; attractive Summer furnishings; select house; club centre.

81ST, 16 WEST.—$2 up; high ground; very cool; Central Park, Subway, elevated. Brock.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

84TH ST., 130 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; terms, $6. Bloodgood.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Front room, three windows; smaller room; running water; private house; references.

90TH ST., 67 WEST.—Front room and adjoining bedroom; separate entrance; Summer rates. Hanley.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room, select house; gentlemen or couple; meals if desired.

105D, 216.—Nicely furnished suite of rooms, cool and light, ground floor. Jerolmon.

204TH ST., 79 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; private house; near "L"; telephone.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; near L; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see for yourselves; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (104th St.)—Superior rooms, suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

TRAINED NURSES can have furnished rooms in doctor's home, upper west side. Physician, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 2 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

HICKS ST., 170-172.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent table.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

LAFAYETTE AV., 98.—Alcove and two connecting rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; references; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Corner suite; seven windows; spacious; exceptionally comfortable; magnificent vistas; accessible; reasonable.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high class neighborhood; apartments, rooms; meals optional; references.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618.—Large room, attractively furnished, dressing apartment attached; private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young lady living in Brooklyn (not too young) for bookkeeping, typewriting, and general office work; must have a knowledge of bookkeeping and be a fair stenographer; one having some experience preferred. Address, giving age and salary expected, C., Box 202 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young women between 17 and 21 years of age to learn the telephone business; permanent positions in central offices for those who qualify; salary paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at 122 East 18th St. New York Telephone Company.

WANTED—Office assistant and stenographer; good handwriting and accurate figuring essential; Protestant, salary, $8. C. D., Box 303 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Chambermaid and waitress; young Protestant girl for country; lately arrived. Apply to-day between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., 58 West 11th St.

Males.

GERMANIA LIFE has opening for two experienced solicitors in its city department at the home office; under favorable terms; references required; policies issued with annual or deferred dividends under same premium and guarantees. New Child's Endowment. Call mornings, 20 Nassau, Room 24.

INSPECTORS.—Experienced in Subway, concrete and sewer work; give experience and reference. B. B., 1,364 Broadway.

TICKET WRITER. APPLY 14TH ST. STORE, SUPERINTENDENT.

HELP WANTED.

Males.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Bookkeeper by importing house; must be a gentleman, have experience, and be able and willing to furnish bond if required. Please answer in your own handwriting, Y. C., P. O. Box 1,051, N. Y.

WANTED—Bill clerk in large advertising agency; must be quick and accurate in figuring and very neat, plain writer; good chance for smart young man. Bill Clerk, Box 1,816, New York, N. Y.

WANTED—Agents to sell the only perfect system of identification and accident insurance; a cash proposition; absolutely new; sells at sight; liberal commissions paid. Stewart & Hencken, Managers, 52 Broadway.

WANTED—Office boy, about 16; must be neat and willing; wanted for office and errands in downtown import and export house. Address, in own handwriting, C. R., 101 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Architect who can take off bluestone items and can keep set of books; young man. Call 533 West 48th St., 8 A. M. or 5 P. M. James McCarthy & Co.

WANTED—Real estate company desires assistant bookkeeper and stenographer; other positions on file; call for free list. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED.—Watchmaker; must know his business; no shoemaker need apply; best of references required. Trigger, 275 8th Av.

WANTED—Several first-class architectural draughtsmen. Apply 9 A. M. Thursday, 780 Broadway, Mr. Carman.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARE OF INVALID, housekeeper, companion, mother's helper, or position of trust by cultured young woman. Mrs. M. Fletcher Davis, King's Bridge, city.

DRESSMAKER.—Refined French dressmaker wishes work by the day. Mlle. Marguerite, 143 West 97th St.

MAID.—Irish girl, going to Europe, would give services on voyage in return for passage paid; excellent references. L. F., 350 Columbus Av.

NURSE.—First class, settled; competent, reliable, painstaking; successful with delicate children; take entire charge infant, young baby; understands all branches of feeding; three years last place; highest city references. M. A. L., 1,364 Broadway.

NURSE.—Experienced Scotch Protestant woman as infant's nurse; best city references. MacIval, 1,456 Amsterdam Av.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent infant's nurse; excellent references. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Tel. 11,263.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—By young girl as seamstress and young lady's companion. 118 West 48th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer and office assistant; accurate, capable, willing; Underwood and Remington operator; salary $18; trial solicited. B. A., 150 East 37th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A bright, wideawake young lady with a few months' experience; willing to learn; good education; refined; references; $7-$8. Capable, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; intelligent, active, wide awake; excellent speller, grammarian; references; moderate salary. Miss Dumary, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, and understands law, commercial work; well educated; references; $15. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, desires position, permanent or temporary. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—By thoroughly experienced, capable young woman, possessing business ability. Box 177 Times, Harlem.

Males.

ARTIST.—HIGH-CLASS COMMERCIAL WORK ONLY; SEND A CARD, I WILL CALL. BIEHL, 438 WEST 57TH.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

A COMPETENT investigator desires permanent position with law firm, insurance or bond company; many years' experience as private detective; references. Fidelity, Box 216 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER—Accountant; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. "Accountant," 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Licensed; references. Gilpin Summers, 56 West 17th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Thorough workman; English; 34; single; medium height; willing, competent all 'around; absolutely sober, respectable; family, city or country; good references; expectations reasonable. John, 305, Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Married, age 45; thoroughly competent; first-class references; country preferred. W. J. B., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

DO YOU WISH TO EMPLOY HIGH-SCHOOL BOYS?—A committee of teachers wishes to find positions for about 50 3d and 4th year high-school boys; positions are desired as follows: Permanent positions, vacation positions, Saturday positions, afternoon positions; salaries $4-$8 per week. Employment Committee, 140 West 102d St.

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes work at anything; is willing and not afraid to make himself useful. William J. Kirwin, 277 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 23, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, (20;) well qualified; three years' experience; energetic; $13-$14. C., Box 219 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTORING or clerical work for July and August; highest references. Accuracy, 305 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG COLLEGE GRADUATE, knowledge of French, German, and Spanish, desires permanent position. A., Box 118 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, wishes position with opportunity of learning outside salesmanship; references. Martin, 246 West 26th St.

ARMY OFFICERS' AUTO ROAD.

From the Hook Along Jersey Coast—Government to Pay for It.

Seven miles of automobile road is to be the latest investment of Uncle Sam. It is to run from Sandy Hook through the Government reservation south to Highland Beach under the Navesink light. It will be used exclusively by army officers and their friends. Bids for the construction of the road, which is to be built of yellow shingle, are to be opened at noon to-day at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, by Quartermaster Abe S. Bickham.

The road will have a minimum width of fifteen feet, and for its entire distance will parallel the New Jersey Coast. It will connect with the broader country road that runs from Highland Beach to Seabright. This is one of the finest roads for automobiling in New Jersey.

None of the officials at Fort Hancock would admit yesterday that the proposed seven-mile road is intended for automobiling, but a road builder who applied for specification blanks was told that the road must have special qualities for automobile travel.

"We are a little shy on automobiles just now, but we won't be when we get the new road," is what the road builder said a Hook army officer told him.

NEW BUSINESS MAN HELD.

Just Send a Dollar, His Circular Said, and Make $300 a Week.

What the postal authorities say is one of the many schemes to separate a confiding public from its money resulted in the arrest and arraignment before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday of Eugene B. Watt, who was conducting at 373 Broadway what he called "The New Business." Watt was held in $1,000 bail for examination on a charge of having used the mails to assist him to defraud.

Attached to the complaint is a circular, copies of which it is said Watt scattered broadcast throughout the country. It offers to show the recipient a "new business," by which the circular says from $100 to $300 a week can be made. No capital, says the circular, is needed except $1, which must be mailed to "The New Business" as an evidence of good faith. The dollar, the circular adds, will also help pay for "two valuable samples" that will be sent free.

HOOKER TRIAL DELAYED, GRADY AIDING BRACKETT

Senate Takes a Week to Examine Issue of Jurisdiction.

PLANS OF LEADERS UPSET

Democrats Stand with Minority of Republicans in Support of the Justice—Assembly Adopts Charges.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 21.—The Legislature met at noon to-day in extraordinary session to consider the charges against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker. The Assembly was ready to proceed with the trial, but the Senate, having meetings during the afternoon, concluded after 6 o'clock this evening that it was doubtful whether the Legislature had authority to remove Justice Hooker by concurrent resolution.

The Senate accordingly voted for a week's adjournment to permit its Judiciary Committee to examine fully the question of jurisdiction and also whether the charges preferred against Justice Hooker constituted, if proved, proper cause for his removal. The Assembly, whose members had been held within call since early afternoon, at 8 o'clock to-night concurred in this action.

This course was pursued in defiance of the advice and plans of the Republican organization leaders in the Senate, Raines and Malby. The Democrats really carried the proposition through. Their thirteen votes with eleven Republicans, for delay, made a total of twenty-four, against nineteen Republicans. Chairman Brackett of the Judiciary Committee, aided by Grady and McCarren of the Democratic side, led the battle for postponement.

The Democrats also gave help at the secret meeting of the Judiciary Committee to put over the question. The vote was very close, seven to six in favor of deferring action until next week. The three Democratic members of the committee all voted for delay.

When the Senate's resolution for an adjournment until next Wednesday at 3 o'clock reached the Assembly to-night Assemblyman Charles H. Francisco of Brooklyn was the only member who seemed satisfied. When it was suggested that the tactics of the Senate made it probable that the Legislature would be in session throughout the Summer, he said:

"That suits me all right, Mr. Speaker; I am willing to stay here until next December if I can help Judge Hooker by doing so, for I am for Hooker first, last, and all the time."

If the Senate Judiciary Committee should report that in its opinion the Legislature has no jurisdiction to try Justice Hooker, and that decision should be concurred in by the Senate, the whole matter would have to be dropped. There is scarcely a probability, however, of such a report.

The charges against Justice Hooker, which were adopted by the Assembly to-day, 100 to 4, are now tied up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, pending the report on jurisdiction. These charges embody the same points as were made in the report of the Assembly Judiciary Committee in the Spring. They charge the Justice with being guilty of corrupt, unlawful, and immoral acts, which have tended to bring his office and the administration of justice into contempt.

Besides adopting a concurrent resolution approving the statement of cause and ordering its services on Justice Hooker, the Assembly passed a concurrent resolution designating a committee to prepare a form of procedure. The Senate concurred in this action. The Senate Judiciary Committee will meet next Tuesday to consider the question of jurisdiction.

The proposition to invite the State, New York City, Brooklyn and Jamestown Bar Associations to be represented in the proceedings was defeated in Assembly, 62 to 20.

HOOKERS NOT BIG LOSERS.

Mrs. Hooker Had Sold Most of Stock in Fredonia Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 21.—Justice and Mrs. Warren B. Hooker, it is declared, did not suffer seriously, as was feared, in the failure of the Fredonia National Bank. Mrs. Hooker is a daughter of the founder and former President of the institution, Chauncey Abbey, and has held several shares of the stock, but, it is understood, sold a part of it in recent years. If it becomes necessary to collect from the stockholders there may be some loss from the stock interest she retains.

The money of Judge and Mrs. Hooker was invested in real estate and oil property, and but a small amount was on deposit here. Only in one other way, securities which he may have had in the bank as collateral for loans, is there probability of Justice Hooker sustaining loss. An effort to raise money among the stockholders of the bank to take up the liabilities and resume operations was started this afternoon.

HUSBAND SAT IN THE DARK.

Mrs. Brinsmade Tells of His Alleged Eccentricities in Paris.

Mrs. Jessie M. Brinsmade was again on the witness stand yesterday, when the trial of her suit to annul her marriage was resumed in the Supreme Court. She alleges that when she married Charles Lyman Brinsmade in February, 1898, he was insane. His relatives will attempt to prove that any eccentricities which he may possess were developed at least a year after his marriage. He was studying architecture, and she was studying art when they became acquainted. They separated in March last.

Mrs. Brinsmade testified that while her husband was studying architecture in the Ecole des Beaux Arts, in Paris, he insisted on sitting there in the dark, and that she was compelled to take him candles and luncheons.

Counsel for the husband showed Mrs. Brinsmade a set of plans which Mr. Brinsmade had drawn and cross-questioned her about them. She admitted that she could see nothing wrong in them, although she believed her husband insane. Mrs. Brinsmade also said that out of a class of 283 at the Paris school her husband had passed thirteenth in the examination for architects. When he was coming back on a steamship up the Bay here, she said, Mr. Brinsmade waved his hand to the shore and shouted:

"This is the land I have come to conquer."

"Well," said Mr. Brinsmade's attorney, "you remember what Dantes, the hero of Dumas's 'Monte Cristo,' said when he recovered his liberty?"

William E. Delano, who was a classmate of Brinsmade while they were studying in Paris, and at Yale, and was also his best man at the wedding, testified that Brinsmade was nervous, irritable, excitable, and argumentative. The trial will be continued to-day.

TO TRY WOOTEN HERE.

Justice Greenbaum Denies a Motion for a Change of Venue.

On behalf of John W. Wooten an application was made yesterday to Justice Greenbaum in the Supreme Court for a change of venue for the trial of the indictment against him in connection with the administration of the estate of John Weisell. Wooten was indicted with Armitage Mathews and Samuel Ferguson.

Counsel for Wooten said that so much publicity had been given to the case that a fair trial could not be had in this county, especially as the District Attorney had gone beyond his powers in obtaining the indictment.

Mr. Jerome denied this, and Justice Greenbaum decided that Wooten must be tried here.



Getting out from under.

The boom in brown suits has about petered out, and we don't need any souvenirs.

So all our brownish mixtures, about 300, have been marked down to a price that ought to attract any man whose complexion can stand the color.

$15, instead of prices from $22 to $28.

In young men's sizes, 32, 33, 34 chest, all brownish suits as well as a number of other mixtures are $12.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.



Much better to get a raincoat than to get a wetting.

Featherweight raincoats of imported silk and wool mixture. $25 and $28.

Lots of men would have worn one of those $15 tan topcoats this week if they had known about them.

Something doing still in the fancy lisle socks put on sale yesterday at 25c.

We had 15573 pairs.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

HE BLAMES ANTITOXIN FOR A HUNDRED DEATHS

Dr. H. Everett Russell, Homeopath, Considers Its Use Deadly.

OTHER PHYSICIANS DISSENT

It Is the Only Cure for Diphtheria, Says Dr. Delafield—Serum Did Not Kill Yetta Green.

Speaking of the case of little Yetta Green, who died soon after taking an injection of diphtheria antitoxin on Monday, although previously well, Dr. H. Everett Russell, a homoeopath and specialist on children's diseases, said yesterday that he considers antitoxin extremely dangerous and a frequent cause of death to patients. Among physicians he is decidedly in the minority in his opposition to antitoxin.

Anti-toxin is manufactured and used by the Department of Health, and has the sanction of nearly every eminent physician in New York. One admitted to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had heard of deaths resulting from its use, but said he had never seen such a case himself.

"I have known of a hundred or more deaths that have been caused by anti-toxin," said Dr. Russell yesterday afternoon at his home in West Seventy-sixth Street.

Dr. Joseph E. Winters stated in the Medical Record a few years ago that it had produced blood poisoning in several cases.

"When a well child receives an injection of antitoxin because its brother or sister has diphtheria and then dies within an hour there is nothing to conclude but that the antitoxin killed it. A woman died in Brooklyn some time ago ten minutes after a dose was given to her. Another case was that of a boy under whose scapula the usual prophylactic dose of antitoxin was injected. The boy died in five minutes."

"Are not a majority of physicians against you in this opinion?" the reporter asked Dr. Russell.

"The majority do not agree with me, it is true," he replied. "I should say about three-fourths of the best physicians are in favor of antitoxin as compared with one-fourth against it.

"There have not been many malignant cases of diphtheria since antitoxin was put on the market—a few, but not many. How successful it would be in malignant cases, therefore, is not known; but I do know that many deaths have been caused by it, both well persons and those already infected."

Dr. Francis Delafield was asked last night for an opinion on the efficacy of antitoxin.

"I can tell what I think of it in a very few words," Dr. Delafield said. "I think it's the only sure remedy for diphtheria."

"Is that the belief of most competent physicians?"

"So far as I know, it is the belief of the civilized world. Of course there are a few who do not agree with the rest of us. For that matter, there are many people who are bitterly opposed to vaccination.

"I remember very well Dr. Winters's opposition to it. Dr. Winters, of course, is a splendid physician and an excellent man. He has a right to his opinion; we just don't agree with him."

"Did you ever know of death being caused by antitoxin?" Dr. Delafield was asked.

"Not of my own personal experience. I could not say positively that antitoxin has ever caused death or that it has not—only that I have never seen such a case.

"Antitoxin is the only remedy, and even if it did kill one patient in very many, it is our duty to do the greatest good to the greatest number."

A high official of the Department of Health, who would not allow his name to be used because he did not want to be "mixed up in any controversy," said:

"Antitoxin is the only cure for diphtheria."

Coroner's Physician Lehane yesterday announced the result of the autopsy on Yetta Green. Her death, he said, was not due to the anti-toxin but to the narcotic due to the antitoxin, but to the narcotic of excitement and fear on account of the injection. Dr. Lehane said an injection of water would have been fatal under the circumstances.

Billiards in Y. M. C. A. Building.

A large billiard room and a grillroom, features almost unknown in the buildings of the association, are now being arranged on the lower floors of the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The restaurant is being transformed into a grillroom with no bar, and the floor above that is being changed into a billiard room. The object, according to the new Secretary, Walter Diack, is to make the association building as much of a social club as is compatible with the purposes of the association.

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company's 9 o'clock reports last night showed that the steamship Bermudian, which left New York at 11:30 o'clock yesterday for Bermuda, was 120 miles south of Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock. Fancy hat clearing.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY PROPERTY SOLD FOR TAX

But It Was a Mistake and the Sale Was Canceled.

A MIXUP IN BUILDINGS

Charge Should Have Been Against the Baptist Missionary Society for Second Avenue Lot.

By an error on the tax books a piece of property at 170 Second Avenue belonging to the New York Historical Society was sold at auction by the city yesterday for $26.10, taxes and water rent for 1897.

Charles A. Sherman, Treasurer of the society, was asked about the sale and seemed very much surprised. He said he had the receipts for the water rents for 1897. An investigation revealed the fact that the charge had been canceled on June 13. The charge for the water rents had been made against Lot 6, which was the society's building, whereas it should have been made against Lot 2, owned by the New York Baptist Missionary Society. The sale was canceled. Several pieces of property belonging to the missionary society were sold yesterday.

There was a decided falling off at yesterday's sale. Two hundred and fifty pieces of property were disposed of out of 530 parcels. The other 280 parcels had been cleared by their owners. A total of $350,000 in back taxes was yielded to the city, and $81,000 more was paid at the Finance Department for property included in the six sections which have not yet been reached.

In addition to this two important payments were made yesterday for arrears on franchise taxes. The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn paid $254,461.27 and the Kings County Electric Light Company $27,705.

The most valuable parcel of property scheduled for sale yesterday was the University Building at Waverley and Washington Places. The property is valued at $325,000, and $6,701.30, the tax for 1898, was due. When it was reached on the schedule it was announced that the property would not be offered.

For the benefit of bidders Collector Slattery announced at the beginning of the sale yesterday that the buyer does not take possession of the property until two and a half years after the sale, although the day of his term bid commences the day of the sale.

The most valuable parcel sold yesterday was the Grosvenor in Fifth Avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh Streets. There was a claim of $931 against it for 1893 taxes. S. M. Barber of 1,109 Madison Avenue got the property on a three and a half years' bid. The home of the Salvation Army at 124 West Fourteenth Street was also sold, going to I. Roth of 9 Nassau Street on a seven-year bid. There is an 1899 tax charge of $404.58 against the property.

The property in the third section of the schedules between Fourteenth and Fortieth Streets, from river to river, will be auctioned on Wednesday next.

Bullet Is in Her Lung for Life.

Mrs. Mollie Meisel of 200 Hopkins Street, Williamsburg, who was shot twice a month ago by a supposed burglar, was removed yesterday from the Eastern District Hospital to her home. She will carry the rest of her life a bullet which is lodged in her right lung. Efforts were made to extract it, but the woman's condition became so serious each time that the attempt was abandoned.

Will Free Melody from the Workhouse

Magistrate Baker in the Jefferson Market Police Court will sign an order this morning releasing Patrick Melody, the Irish patriot, from the Workhouse. The application was made yesterday afternoon by Lawyer Michael O'Sullivan, who said that Melody's friends would contribute to his support.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be a concert to-night in Madison Square Park by the New York Harmony Military Band, and another in Hamilton Fish Park by Buhl's Military Band.



Much better to get a raincoat than to get a wetting.

Featherweight raincoats of imported silk and wool mixture. $25 and $28.

Lots of men would have worn one of those $15 tan topcoats this week if they had known about them.

Something doing still in the fancy lisle socks put on sale yesterday at 25c.

We had 15573 pairs.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. | 842 near Union Square. | 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

Youths' Suit Bargains

There's a splendid lot of our Youths' Suits left from Tuesday's sale. Sizes 31-36 chest.

All the garments are smartly designed in fabrics adapted for this changeable weather.

$9.00

Previously sold at 12.00, 16.00 & 18.00.

Outing Trousers—Specials at 3.50 & 5.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

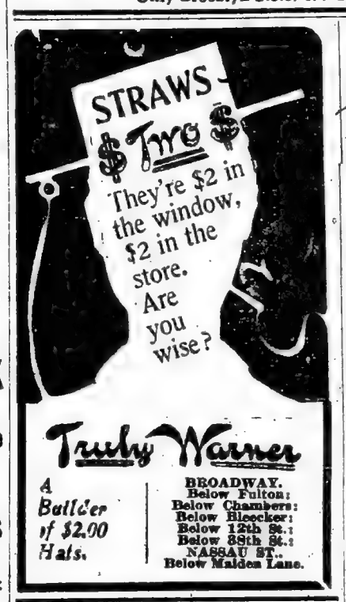
Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

June 22nd.

A much finer straw for $2.00 than you think two dollars will buy, a $3.00 hat that is well worth the difference, and the very extreme of summer luxury in a $4.00 hat that carries its own evidence of value. The widest choice all along the line.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1339 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.



Truly Warner

A Bulger of $2.00 Hats.

BROADWAY, Below Fulton; Below Chambers; Below Bleecker; Below 12th St.; Below 28th St.; NASSAU ST., Below Maiden Lane.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Swell Sennet Hats at 1.49

This is Broadway's Two Dollar Hat



4.00 Fine Split Hats 2.75

Very fine soft Brim Macknaws at 2.75 in swell shapes for young men.

3.00 Swell Straws at 1.90

In fine split and Sennet Braids

You buy direct from the factory and save 1.00 to 1.50 on each hat.

1.00 adjustable college bands, 50c.

Light Colors

in Men's Two-piece Suits—worsteds, cassimeres and tweeds. All the new plaid patterns. Pants made with turn-up bottoms.

$6.90 & $9.80.

We save you $5 on the price

King's,

Cor. Broadway & Park Place.

Don't wait until Saturday, we can wait on you better to-day.

Wallach's News

$30 Columbus Av $4 Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

UP TO-DAY; down to-morrow; when the mercury is jumping about as it is just now—

Don't take chances. Have a Sack Suit (single breasted or double) that may be worn with its own vest, with a washable vest, with no vest at all.

Three degrees of comfort, the highest degree of Fit and Style.

HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made)

Sack Suits upward of $15.

Soft Shirts.

NO SEWING FOR BOYS.

Several Changes in the Elementary School Course Adopted.

All doubts as to whether boys should be taught to sew in the public schools were eliminated at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Education, when the report of the Committee on Studies and Textbooks, relative to a revision of the course of study, was adopted. This report declared emphatically that sewing shall be taught in the elementary schools only to girls.

The report also makes general changes in the amount of time hitherto allotted to the so-called "fads and frills."

The most important changes in the course of study in the elementary schools include the introduction of Spanish and the dropping of Latin and stenography.

The course in mathematics has been lightened, algebra being confined to the last year, instead of the last three, as heretofore. Nature study has been modified and made practically elective. History and geography have been revised to give the pupils more practical knowledge of their country. Sewing has been entirely eliminated from the earlier years.

These changes met with the approval of all the Commissioners present, and the report was unanimously adopted.

Special Squad for Firecracker Boys.

The little boy or the big boy who shoots firecrackers off in the street before the Fourth may be arrested by Roundsman William Maher or one of the five men whom Commissioner McAdoo yesterday selected to serve under him. The firecracker nuisance started much earlier this year, and as it did not abate despite two orders sent by Commissioner McAdoo to the police force, the plan of organizing a special squad was adopted yesterday.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT at 8:15, Gilbert & Sullivan Review LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase. Beginning Next Monday, "THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY," Presenting Stella Mayhew, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don & 100 others. Also 2d Edition "LIFTING THE LID."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. Red Domino at 9. Co Co and Genuine Novelties. Every Evening 8:15, Including Sunday. "WHEN WE ARE FORTY-ONE," 9:45. GLASS ENCLOSED. Table Seats $1.00. Reserved Seats $1.50. HARRY BULGER ELSIE JANIS Dorothy Morton, &c.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. New American Comedy. The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

HIPPODROME Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY. SEASON ENDS JULY 1. Last chances to witness the theatrical sensation of the age. MATINEES EVERY DAY. THOMPSON & DUNDY'S Luna Park

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY. 23D ST. ANNA FITZHUGH, DOCKSTADER'S Tabloid Minstrels, Annie & Jennie Yeamans, Shean & Warren, Guyer & O'Neil, others. 5TH AV. "Love's Young Dream." Frank Gillmore, Wallace Erskine, Mary Hampton. 58TH ST. "DORA THORNE," with JAS. DURKIN, GRACE REALS, AGNES SCOTT, etc. 125TH ST. "DAVID GARRICK" and DOUBLE BILL. MR. KELLY, MISS RYAN, etc.

BOER WAR BRIGHTON BEACH Daily, 3:00 and 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 3:00, 5:00, 7:30, and 9:00. Entire Original St. Louis Exposition Production with Gen. PIET CRONJE

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-NIGHT. PAIN'S PORT ARTHUR GRAND FIREWORKS AT 8:15.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. To-night 25c to $1. Wagner Night. WARREN CONCERTS

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. Irene Bentley, Ernest Hogan, Hickey & Nelson, Bedini & Arthur and many others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

NORTH BEACH Free Fireworks Thursday

DREAMLAND The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free. RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

LYRIC. 144th Time To-night, 8:15. Matinees Saturday and July 4. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in FANTANA

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Bureau

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; cool north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,317. * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MAYER PREPARING EQUITABLE SUITS

To Recover Wrongful Profits, to Debar, to Get Accounting.

CRIMINAL END FOR JEROME

With the Aid of the Governor and Republican Administration Promised—Depew and Hill Fees Discussed.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, upon his return from Washington last night, announced the legal programme which the State administration is determined to carry out in regard to the Equitable Life Assurance Society affair with, it is declared, all the power at its command. Under this programme the Attorney General will institute suits forthwith as follows:

1. To recover from officers and Directors of the Equitable Society all profits wrongfully made by reason of their connection with it.

2. To debar from ever holding office in any insurance company of this State all Directors who may have been false to their trust or who may have violated any sections of the State insurance laws.

3. To obtain an accounting for any waste or misapplication of funds for any reason by anybody. This will involve a careful inquiry into the use of funds for the employment of various counsel, including the retainer of $20,000 a year which United States Senator Depew has enjoyed for many years, and the retainer of $5,000 a year which has been paid at least since 1900 to ex-Gov. David B. Hill.

Jerome Studying Case.

The criminal end of the matter will be left for the present in the hands of District Attorney Jerome. This will take the immediate form of an investigation by him into the possible bases of criminal action. For the purpose of such an investigation copies of the report of State Superintendent Hendricks of the Insurance Department, which was made public Wednesday, have been sent to Mr. Jerome by Gov. Higgins, and Mr. Jerome has already begun his study of the case. The civil suits, however, will be instituted just as soon as the papers can be prepared. As Mr. Mayer is intending to remain in the city over Sunday working on this end of the situation is not unlikely that the next few days, or at most the next week, will see definite developments in this line.

The visit of the Attorney General to Washington yesterday was in connection with the improvement of the harbor of Buffalo. He said last night that he had not, of course, seen President Roosevelt, who was in New England, or any one else connected with the Administration. Upon his arrival here on the Congressional Limited he went immediately to the Republican Club, where he is making his headquarters, and gave out the following statement:

Mayer's Statement.

"Primarily I believe that an official should not predict what he will do. Performance is preferable to promise. It is manifest, however, that the people of the entire country are profoundly interested in the affairs of the Equitable Society. Therefore I think it is fitting to say that appropriate steps will be speedily taken by me:

"First—To accomplish the return of any profits wrongfully made or retained by reason of trust relations or otherwise;

"Second—To debar from holding office in this company any person who has been faithless to his trust or who has violated any provision of the law.

"Third—To obtain an accounting of any waste or misapplication of funds for any reason whatsoever or by anybody.

"There are certain other matters of importance which I am studying, but to which it would be premature to refer in detail. It might, for instance, be to the interest of the policy holders to have determined the character and occasion for some of the legal services paid for during the past few years.

"But above all inquiries in regard to alleged delinquencies the greatest necessity of the situation is that the rights of the policy holders in all respects should be ascertained clearly and completely, and as quickly as is legally possible. In this and other particulars I shall try my best to attain results."

An Administration Plan.

Behind this formal announcement, it may be said upon authority, lies the united purpose of the Republican leaders, from Gov. Higgins and State Chairman Odell down, to thrash out Equitable affairs in the courts to the last straw, whether by civil or criminal proceedings, and finally to place the policy holders of the society in a position where they may know absolutely their rights and be able to enforce them.

The administration is prepared to take issue with the reorganization contemplated in the appointment of trustees to vote the majority stock purchased by Thomas F. Ryan, if necessary, and it is understood that the criticism passed by Superintendent Hendricks on this development of Equitable affairs, when he said that the rehabilitation of the society could never become complete until all "Wall Street" control is eliminated, is joined in without substantial exception by the Governor and his advisers.

It is not at all likely that legislation will be called for at the present session of the Legislature, despite the recommendations of the Hendricks report and the demand of members of both houses for action.

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KITCHENER FEARS RUSSIA.

Says She Wants to Conquer India, and Thinks War Inevitable.

LONDON, June 22.—Gen. Lord Kitchener, Commander in Chief of the British forces in India, seems to regard as inevitable a great struggle with Russia for the possession of India and to believe that the existing arrangements for the defense of the Indian Empire are altogether obsolete and ineffective.

These views form the striking and central points of interest in a bulky Blue Book issued to-night dealing with the recent conflict of opinion between Viceroy Curzon, the Indian Council, and Lord Kitchener, which the Government has just settled by a compromise giving Lord Kitchener the extended powers in the direction he desires.

Lord Kitchener, in an important minute addressed to the Home Government, speaks in the plainest possible terms in denouncing the faulty system prevailing in India, which, he points out, has not changed since the time of the Mutiny and which was framed to meet peace requirements instead of the possibility of a great war. He describes the system as one entailing endless discussion and delay as well as great expenditure with poor results. In a pregnant paragraph Lord Kitchener says:

"Slowly but surely the deserts of Central Asia, once believed to be an impenetrable barrier, have been crossed by a great European power. They are now spanned by railways which have only one possible significance, and we have every indication that our northern neighbor is pushing forward her preparations for a contest in which we shall have to fight for our existence."

In conclusion Lord Kitchener instances Japan as having shown what is possible by thoroughly modern methods in army administration, while the disastrous consequences to Russia give the other side of the picture. He urges that there is danger in hesitating to break the chains of custom and in tolerating admitted defects.

The Viceroy and the Council strongly criticised Lord Kitchener's views, but in the end the Home Government, overriding the views of the Indian Government, decided in favor of Lord Kitchener's reorganization plans in all the essentials.

BUTCHERY IN THE CAUCASUS.

A State of Civil War—30,000 Combatants of Various Races.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—Harrowing details have been received of massacres in Transcaucasia.

Indiscriminate slaughter is proceeding, in which Armenians, Tatars, Persians, and Kurds are engaged. There are said to be 30,000 combatants.

There appears to be no means of unraveling the causes of these butcheries except that they are the result of a long period of misrule. It was this which led to the sanguinary outbreak at Stavropol between the members of the orthodox church and the old faith.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—Bands of insurgents in the Province of Erivan, Transcaucasia, recently sacked and burned four Armenian villages. Subsequently the insurgents surrounded and attacked Owlianoraschau. The inhabitants of the town repulsed the besiegers, killing a hundred of them.

Cossacks and other troops stationed at the village of Khouloundian also repulsed an attack by the insurgents on that place, inflicting enormous losses on them and capturing 870 prisoners, a quantity of arms, and a black standard. The insurgent chiefs and mullahs were executed. Proclamations were found exhorting the Sunnites and Shiites to join in a war against the common enemy.

The agitation is spreading. A number of Armenian villages, containing about 7,000 inhabitants, have been surrounded, and skirmishes between Tatars and Kurds and the Russian troops are frequent.

Five thousand Cossacks are expected from Baku to aid in suppressing the rising.

170 CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

New Outbreak in Armenia—Eighteen Villages Pillaged.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, June 22.—Reports of massacres in Turkish Armenia have been received in this city. In one town, it is said, 170 Christians were killed by Mohammedans.

Crops have been destroyed, eighteen Christian villages have been pillaged, churches have been plundered, and sanctuaries desecrated.

Numerous Christians, including priests, have been compelled to profess Mohammedanism in order to escape death.

CORTELYOU STOPS GRAFT.

Post Office Employes Mustn't Sell Uniforms to Letter Carriers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The petty graft connected with the sale of uniforms and supplies to letter carriers is to be stopped summarily. Postmaster General Cortelyou has issued an order to employes of the Postal Service forbidding them to act as agents for firms which supply uniforms to letter carriers.

It has been the practice, it is said, for some employe in every large office to be connected with a firm of clothing manufacturers and to influence new carriers to buy uniforms through him. The inside agent always received a fee from the sale. Such transactions are said to have been in general practice throughout the offices of the country.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Pretoria, from Hamburg, June 10, was reported south of Fire Island at 9:30 o'clock last evening. The United States battleship Massachusetts, from Philadelphia, anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I., at 8:30 o'clock last evening.

The steamer Carpathia, from Trieste, Fiume, and Palermo, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the station at Babylon, L. I., at 10:20 o'clock last night, when the vessel was twenty-five miles east of Fire Island. Weather very thick.

NEW FAST TRAIN ASBURY PARK TO NEW YORK
via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning June 25. Leave Asbury Park 8:10 A. M., weekdays; arrive New York 9:45 A. M. Eleven other trains; superior equipment.—Adv.

DISASTER THREATENS GEN. LINEVITCH'S ARMY

Both the Right and Left Are Already in Grave Peril.

RUSSIAN RETREAT REPORTED

German Prince Nearly Captured in the Fighting Between Mistchenko and the Japanese.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—According to a telegram from Gunshu Pass the Japanese advance is developing all along the line.

Competent military critics here no longer doubt that Marshal Oyama has definitely assumed the offensive. The question is, What will Gen. Linevitch do?

He is menaced by two grave dangers—one tactical, the outflanking of his right; the other strategical, the envelopment of his left. Against the latter the Russians have been shown to be powerless, so that if Linevitch, contrary to the dictates of prudence, declines to retreat, he must either send an army into Mongolia in an endeavor to make a counter-flank movement against the Japanese, which certain indications seem to show he already intends, or he must trust to the strength of his defenses at Gunshu Pass and Changchun.

In either case Linevitch's position appears even now seriously if not hopelessly compromised, and unless the Russian army promptly falls back on Harbin another disaster is inevitable.

GEN. NOGI'S HEADQUARTERS, Via Fusan, June 22.—It is supposed that Gen. Mistchenko's movements indicate an intention to make more effective employment of the Russian cavalry throughout the quiet period imposed by the rainy season, which is now well established, although the heavy rain has not yet seriously impeded communications.

The military situation is likely to remain unaltered for a considerable period.

Gen. Mistchenko was recently reinforced by a mixed division of cavalry from the Caucasus, with the consequence that his activity was greatly increased. The Japanese, in order to check an impending raid by the Russian cavalry, dispatched two columns on June 17 against Gen. Mistchenko's advanced base on the right of the Liao and drove him to the other side.

In the course of the movement a German Prince was nearly captured and a charge of shrapnel burst among a party of Attachés. Two horses were killed, and Col. Pertav Bey, the Turkish Attaché, was wounded, but not seriously.

GEN. LINEVITCH RETREATING?

Rumors in St. Petersburg—Russian Troops Expected to Advance.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, June 23.—News from the battlefield is exceedingly meagre. A press telegram of Tuesday's date speaks of a "rear-guard action," and there are rumors in this city that the Russion Army is retreating; but the latest dispatches received from Gen. Linevitch, bearing the same date, declared briefly that the Japanese advance had paused.

It is probable that the Russian advanced lines are crossing the railroad and will continue their retirement more or less hurriedly in order to avoid being flanked and pocketed until the positions at Sipinghai are reached. The main forces seemingly are not yet in collision.

Col. Lodygensky, one of the correspondents of The Associated Press, has died at Harbin from blood poisoning.

GUNSHU PASS, Wednesday, June 21—(Delayed.)—The operations of the Japanese during the last five days, which at first were thought to be portentous, apparently ended after the last fight. The Japanese appear to be merely clearing their immediate front.

There is now no reason for any further delay in beginning a great battle, as the opposing armies are essentially equal.

The Russian troops are under the impression that an advance is about to begin.

RUSSIAN GENERALS BELLICOSE.

Correspondents Mustn't Say What the Men Think About Peace.

GUNSHU PASS, June 21, (Delayed.)—Correspondents are not allowed to refer to the sentiments of the army concerning the peace proposals.

The heads of the various Russian armies have adopted a bellicose attitude, especially since the opening of peace negotiations was reported here.

WITTE MAY BE AN ENVOY.

Likely to Head the Russian Peace Plenipotentiaries.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 22.—It can now be regarded as settled that the peace plenipotentiaries will number three on each side. An important consideration requiring adjustment is the desire of each country to appoint negotiators of equal rank, and this increases the probability that M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, will head the Russian plenipotentiaries if Japan names the Marquis Ito, President of the Japanese Privy Council.

It is possible that M. Nelidoff, the Ambassador at Paris, will not go to Washington. His health is not robust, and he is a bad sailor.

The Russ says it is authorized to announce that Count Cassini, the retiring Ambassador at Washington, will not participate in the peace negotiations, but will leave the United States immediately on the arrival of Baron Rosen. This statement is confirmed from other sources.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—In diplomatic circles the return of the President is awaited with great interest because of the understanding that in case there has been any new definite step in the peace negotiations it will be announced in a statement from the White House.

There is a strong belief that it would greatly further the cause of peace if the belligerents would avoid a battle pending the Washington conference, but the President and Secretary Hay are aware of the wish of Japan that before assenting to an armistice she receive more definite assurances regarding Russia's intentions.

PROF. RAMSEY ARRESTED.

Held Here for Relatives—Formerly of Leland Stanford Faculty.

M. M. Ramsey, formerly Assistant Professor of Spanish at Leland Stanford University was arraigned before Magistrate Baker, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon by Detective Sergeant John J. Fogarty, on a technical charge of vagrancy, and was committed to await examination this afternoon.

Fogarty arrested Prof. Ramsey as a missing person while he was on the floor of the Produce Exchange. He admitted his identity, and went with the detective to Police Headquarters, where he was questioned and afterward taken to Jefferson Market Court.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Prof. Ramsey is well known in this city. He entered Johns Hopkins University as a graduate student and studied the higher branches of Spanish. He received the degree of S. B. from Columbian University, Washington, in 1894, and the degree of A. M. in 1895. He was Assistant Professor of Spanish at Leland Stanford Junior University from 1901 to 1903.

Police Marshal Farnan said to-night that some time ago he was requested to assist in finding Prof. Ramsey by a professor of the Johns Hopkins University. The professor informed him that Mr. Ramsey was in New York. To a telegram from New York asking on what charge Prof. Ramsey should be held, the Marshal replied that the police had no charge against him.

CHILD 48 HOURS IN COMA.

Stricken After Eating an Ice Ball She Bought in the Street.

Five-year-old Tessie McBride, whose parents live at 32 Division Avenue, Williamsburg, had been unconscious in the Eastern District Hospital for nearly forty-eight hours at midnight. All efforts to restore her to consciousness have been in vain.

What brought about the condition the doctors are unable to determine. She has always been in good health. On Tuesday night her mother gave her a penny with which she bought a crushed ice strawberry ball from an Italian vendor near the house. After eating it she went home, and her mother noticed that she was unusually quiet. The girl said she felt all right, but during the night she was very restless.

Mrs. McBride noticed a pallor in her face Wednesday morning and told her to go out for an airing. The child had been on the sidewalk only a short time when she suddenly fell forward. She was picked up unconscious. An ambulance surgeon from the Eastern District Hospital thought she was suffering from ptomaine poisoning. At the hospital the doctors made an examination and decided that she was not suffering from ptomaine poisoning, and neither did she appear to have cerebro-spinal meningitis. The case was all the more puzzling because respiration was normal and her heart beat regularly.

MUSTN'T SNAP MURPHY HOUSE

Leader's Secretary with a Great Dane and a Gun Routs a Camera Man.

EAST QUOGUE, L. I., June 22.—Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, who is staying here for the Summer months, has determined that no one shall take photographs of his fine house here without his permission. This morning Lewis Morris, a photographer of Riverhead, was ordered off the grounds by Mr. Murphy's secretary, backed up by the chieftain's Great Dane and a gun.

Morris came here this morning and tried to get a photograph of the house from the town road, but because of the high ground on which the house is situated he could not get a good picture. He decided to move the camera nearer. He got within a short distance of the house, and when he had everything about ready to push the button, the secretary appeared, and behind him the Great Dane. The secretary carried a gun. He ordered the photographer off the grounds. Morris didn't hesitate. He packed up his camera and left.

HORSE HOLDS UP A TRAIN.

Runaway Animal Blocks Bridge Ahead of the Boston Express.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 22.—A runaway horse attached to a telephone supply wagon tried to cross the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad bridge near Coscob to-day. The animal slipped and fell between the crossties of the bridge and hung there, the wagon being overturned and obstructing the track. The Boston express, which leaves New York at 1:01 P. M., was due at that point, and its whistle could be heard beyond a curve a short distance away. Engineer Williams and Fireman Guthrie of a freight train, which was on another track, saw the horse floundering on the bridge and heard the approaching express train.

Guthrie sprang from his cab and running down the track flagged the passenger train in time to prevent a wreck. Trainmen cut the harness which held the horse and dropped the animal into the river. The horse swam ashore unhurt.

PROF. LOVELL DECLINES.

Hearing of Opposition, He Refuses to Accept Place at Cornell.

ITHACA, June 22.—Prof. Earl B. Lovell of Columbia University, to whom was recently tendered the appointment as Dean of the Cornell College of Civil Engineering, to-day asked for the withdrawal of his nomination.

In a letter to President Schurman Prof. Lovell said he had learned that there was opposition to his appointment among certain alumni. He feared this would hinder his administration, and he deemed it unwise to accept the appointment. His request was granted.

Ex-Congressman Bliss Injured.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Col. Archie Bliss, ex-Congressman from Brooklyn, was thrown from his buggy on Pennsylvania Avenue last night and suffered severe bruises. He was attended at a hospital and later was taken to the Arlington Hotel.

Gen. Rios Forms a Spanish Cabinet.

MADRID, June 22.—Gen. Montero Rios announces that he has completed his Cabinet, and that the names of its members will be presented to King Alfonso to-morrow morning.

Pure food laws are good. The purity of Burnett's Vanilla has never been questioned.—Adv.

BIG NAVY OR NO CANAL ROOSEVELT DECLARES

Rather See Waterway Given Up Now Than Not Protected.

FORCE AND MONROE DOCTRINE

In Speech at Williams College, President Refers to Beef Inquiry and Upholds Garfield.

WILLIAMSTOWN, June 22.—The zigzag journey of President Roosevelt among the colleges of Western Massachusetts ended to-day with his departure from Williamstown for Washington, after he had received from Williams College the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters. In thirty-two hours the President attended three college commencements, delivering an address at each, besides making a number of speeches from his car platform. He will arrive in Washington early to-morrow morning.

In his address here Mr. Roosevelt said he desired the assistance in the working out of all Government problems of all the colleges and college men in the country. "We have a right to expect from the colleges," said he, "efficient leadership."

He discussed, by way of illustration, the Santo Domingan question. He said that in that Government the bonds of society were on the point of dissolution. The United States was appealed to to help the weaker brother. There was apprehension that Santo Domingo might become involved in trouble which would involve the United States.

"All I asked on behalf of the people of the United States of Santo Domingo was that it should be good and happy. Affairs grew into such shape down there that it was evident that the bonds of society were on the point of dissolution, and the Government of Santo Domingo made an appeal to the Government of the United States, and asked that this Nation out of the abundance of its strength should strive to help a weaker brother. In the interest of the peace of the world and in the interest of justice we yielded to Santo Domingo's request to help her.

"If this Nation does not do its duty because it thinks the duty will necessitate encountering some trouble, some bother, then let this Nation cease to claim to be great. I demand that the Nation do its duty, accept responsibility that must go with greatness. I ask that the Nation dare to be great. In daring to be great it shows that it knows how to do justice to the weak no less than to exact justice from the strong.

"Therefore see to it that the navy is built up and kept up to the highest point of efficiency. I ask that, not in the interest of war, but as a guarantee of peace. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine; I believe in the building and maintaining the Panama Canal. I had a great deal rather see this country abandon the Monroe Doctrine and give up all thought of building the Panama Canal than see it attempt to maintain the one and construct the other, and refuse to provide for itself the means which can alone render its attitude as a Nation worthy of the respect of the other nations of mankind. Keep on building and maintaining at the highest point of efficiency the United States Navy, or quit trying to be a big Nation. Do one or the other.

On law, order, and economics, the President said:

"Any attempt to override the law by individuals or by mobs, whether the attempt comes in connection with labor difficulties or in any other way, must in the interest of the Nation be met fearlessly at the earliest opportunity and the lawlessness put down. On the other side, just as we must never allow this Government to be changed into a Government by a mob, so we must never allow it to be changed into a Government by a plutocracy.

"Another question of which I wish to speak is that of a closer supervision by the Government of great industrial combinations. I think that it has been a great mistake to act on the theory which has shaped most of our legislation, National and State, for the last thirty years; that it is possible to turn back the hands of the clock, to forbid combinations, and to restore business according to and under conditions which have absolutely passed away. That cannot be done. What we can do is to put an efficient supervision over the combinations, so as to see that they are employed in the proper way."

Mr. Roosevelt went on to express the hope that in the end means would be found by which the exercise of control over all great industrial corporations doing an inter-State business would be lodged in the hands of the National Government. As a first step he hoped to see the passage of legislation which would give as an executive not as a judicial function to the National Government power to change unjust rates.

"The fear expressed by excellent people who no doubt feel it genuinely that you could not get a commission who could fix all the rates of the railroads of the country, is to my mind," he said, "much as it you should express fear that you could not get Supreme Court Justices who would be able to fix all the laws.

"I think measurable good will come, but it can only come if the officers intrusted with the administration of the law remember that it is as much their duty to protect the railroad from the public as to protect the public from the railroad.

"Resolutions have been passed by very important bodies demanding the investigation of what is called the Beef Trust and of the Standard Oil Company. The Beef Trust had to be investigated partly by the Department of Justice acting through the District Attorney of Chicago. The Commissioner of Corporations was to report upon the facts of the case, and the District Attorney was to act on the legal evidence he could obtain.

"If the District Attorney can collect legal evidence which will show that there has been willful and intentional violation of the law by any man, no matter how high he stands socially and financially, he will be indicted, and, if possible, convicted. If he does not secure such legal evidence, no amount of popular feeling is to be allowed to be substituted for the legal evidence.

"So in investigating the Beef Trust and the Standard Oil Company I have been content to leave it absolutely in the hands of Mr. Garfield, because I know that he was as incapable of being swayed by popular demand on the one hand as by popular sympathy on the other."

At North Adams the President addressed a large gathering, including many school children.

The President's train reached Jersey City at 7:55 o'clock last night and left for Washington at 8:15 o'clock. He was cheered by the crowd at the station as the train steamed out.

BALTIMORE, Friday, June 23.—The President's train passed through this city at 12:56 this morning.

CASTRO BALKING CREDITORS.

Orders the Opening of a Port Which Will Take La Guayra's Trade.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The State Department has received official advices of the establishment of a custom house at Carenero, Venezuela, about seventy-five miles east of La Guayra, by decree of President Castro, dated May 22.

This action has aroused intense interest here in view of the fact that it will very materially diminish the hypothecated customs revenues of La Guayra. The port of Porto Cabello was affected in less degree by the recent establishment of Tucacas as a port of entry, and its returns will be still further lessened by the expected opening of a custom house at Ocumare de la Costa.

Thirty per cent. of the customs revenue of La Guayra and Porto Cabello is pledged to the creditor nations of Venezuela.

ATTEMPT TO KILL MITCHELL?

Obstruction Ahead of Train Bearing the Miners' Leader.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., June 22.—An attempt was made to wreck the Erie train on which John Mitchell, President of the Miners' Union, left Forest City at 9:45 o'clock last night. Many persons think the effort at wrecking was an attempt on Mitchell's life.

John Yeager and a man known as Castle Garden Jake were walking on the track below the Forest City breaker when they found a pile of ties placed across the rails. They removed the ties a few minutes before the passenger train came along. Mitchell was returning from Forest City, where he spoke at a miners' rally.

DIES AT THE AGE OF 107.

Fifty Years Ago Doctors Said "Aunt" July Would Die in a Few Months.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 22.—"Aunt" July, said to be the oldest person in West Tennessee, died to-day in Tipton County, aged 107 years. On her deathbed she prayed for a new lease of life.

Two doctors who fifty years ago predicted that she would not live a year have long since died.

20 YEARS AWAY FROM HER.

Father at Pier to Meet His Daughter Learns She Missed the Boat.

Because he thought his daughter, whom he had not seen in twenty years, was a passenger on the White Star liner Teutonic, which docked yesterday morning, W. G. Lewis, a contractor of Washington, waited on the pier for over two hours, scanning the faces of all the young women passengers. His daughter was not on board, and Mr. Lewis at last left the pier, concluding that she had missed the liner at Liverpool, and would follow on the next boat.

Mr. Lewis left Wales twenty years ago. A few weeks ago he sent his daughter a ticket for the Teutonic and asked her to wear a red ribbon tied round her arm, so that he could recognize her. She was a baby two months old when Mr. Lewis came to America.

DIED AFTER BIBLE TALK.

Lawyer Stricken While Extolling Scriptures at Prayer Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 22.—Daniel Finn, a well-known attorney, died of apoplexy at his home here to-day. He was stricken Wednesday evening while speaking on "The Value of the Bible" at a prayer meeting in the First Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Finn was sixty-one years of age, and was a graduate of Hamilton College, class of '68. He was elected President of the General Alumni Association of the college in 1903, and was succeeded by Elihu Root.

HER FAITH ABOVE MONEY.

Woman Refuses $30,000 Rather Than Change Her Religious Belief.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, June 22.—Mrs. Lucin da Ganson of this place has refused to accept $30,000 left to her by Charles Simpson, a Sacramento (Cal.) wealthy friend of her family, the bequest being made on condition that Mrs. Ganson become a Catholic. In the event of her refusal of the money on this condition the will provides that the money shall go to a Catholic orphanage in Sacramento.

"Thirty thousand dollars is an immense sum to refuse," said Mrs. Ganson to-day, "but I cannot think of changing my religion or belief for any amount of money."

WED ON A MERRY-GO-ROUND.

St. Louis Couple Whirl Around the Circle as Ceremony Is Performed.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Miss Grace C. Mullery and Nelson C. Shannon were married on a merry-go-around at Delmar Garden this afternoon by Justice Frank L. Stoble. The couple had got a marriage license early in the day, and had gone with a party for a day's outing at the Garden. The bride's sister suggested the novel wedding, and dared her sister to be married in the merry-go-round.

Justice Stoble was sent for, and to the strains of "Wearing of the Green," and in full view of hundreds, the ceremony was performed, while the bride and bridegroom and the wedding party whirled around the circle.

BEN COLBERT INDICTED.

President's Rough Rider Friend Accused in Indian Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The Federal Grand Jury at Muskegee, Indian Territory, has indicted a number of United States officials, including Benjamin Colbert, United States Marshal, who is a "Rough Rider" friend of President Roosevelt.

The principal charge is that United States warrants have been duplicated in large amounts and placed in St. Louis and Kansas City. Secretary Hitchcock said he thought Colbert was indicted because he allowed Kirby Purdon, charged with duplicating warrants, to escape his jurisdiction.

Not a Fire Alarm in Eighteen Hours.

From 9:58 o'clock on Wednesday evening until 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon the gongs in the engine houses of Manhattan and the Bronx were quiet. Not a hammer struck except for occasional practice operations. Such a thing has not happened for almost a year.

CENTRAL ABANDONS 18-HOUR SCHEDULE

Result of Mentor Wreck—19 Killed on Flier.

WAS SWITCH TURNED BY A BOY?

Railway Officials Declare Some One Opened It as Flier Came Along—Lad Seen Near Wreck.

The Twentieth Century Limited, which left this city at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, to run on the new eighteen-hour schedule, will be the last train of the kind to be run by the New York Central Railroad. This announcement was made late yesterday afternoon by President Newman.

In making this announcement of the return of the Central to the twenty-hour schedule, Mr. Newman says that the wreck of the train at Mentor, Ohio, Wednesday night, was in no measure due to the speed of the train, and there is no physical reason why the eighteen-hour schedule should not be continued.

Nineteen persons altogether died as a result of the wreck, and twelve are injured.

Investigations made at the scene of the wreck have established to the satisfaction of the railroad authorities concerned that the train was wrecked by some crank or malicious or mischievous person.

According to the reports received, officers of the road and trainmen who made an investigation immediately after the wreck found that the switch at the point where the train left the main track was open and locked open. The light at the switch, which should have shown red to the engineer, did not show.

Two men have come forward who saw a boy going from the wreck, who said he had been attending to a switch.

All of the killed and injured were men who were in the buffet part of the combination car immediately behind the engine. The dead from New York were John R. Bennett, a patent attorney; Samuel C. Beckwith, a well-known advertising man; H. C. Meckling, and A. L. Rogers, who lived in New Rochelle. Rudolph C. Cordua, who is lying injured in the Cleveland Hospital, is a traveling salesman and lives at 328 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

Among those who were in the train was William Barclay Parsons, the engineer of the Subway, who escaped without a scratch. This is the fifth wreck he has been in.

SWITCH TURNED AS TRAIN CAME

Perpetrator of Outrage Evidently Waited Until the Last Moment.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 22.—That the terrible wreck of the Lake Shore Twentieth Century Limited, which cost nineteen lives, was caused by some one who wanted to see a big disaster is now the belief of the officials of the road.

It was the work either of such a maniac or of some one who had a grievance against the railroad company and was willing to see many innocent persons suffer in order to have his revenge.

One thing is certain. The train did not jump the track. It was wrecked by striking an open switch, and that switch was evidently thrown open just a few minutes before the flier arriver at Mentor.

Superintendent Storrs has heard of a boy who was seen around the switch Wednesday evening. William Usher, ticket agent of the Nickle Plate Road, and James Barnes of Willoughby, hurrying to the wreck met the same boy coming away. They asked him what he was doing, and he said he had been attending to a switch.

Storrs will investigate the matter further to-morrow. He thinks the boy may have opened the switch thinking a freight train was coming and wanted the siding.

When Passenger Train No. 10, east bound, passed Mentor at 8:31 P. M. the operator at the station, Samuel Curtis, and James Collins and William Leuders were standing on the platform. All three remarked about the switch being all right for the Twentieth Century Limited, and the two then went to their homes. There was no other Lake Shore employe in the vicinity of the switch so far as known between the time that No. 10 passed and No. 26 was wrecked.

Fireman Gorham says that both he and the engineer, Allen Tyler, who died at his post, saw a white light at the switch when they approached Mentor. The operator at the Mentor station, several hundred yeards away, also looked and saw the white light, and had entered the station to report the train as having passed.

With the signal for an open track the fast train rushed on at its mile-a-minute clip. When the engine was within a few yards of the switch, Fireman Gorham says, he and Tyler both noticed there was no light at all, and an attempt was made to stop the train, but of course it availed nothing.

If this statement is correct, and the officials believe it is, the switch was thrown just as the train was coming into Mentor, and the man who did it escaped in the darkness. There are some trainmen who say it is possible that the engineer and fireman did not see the switch light, but another white light that appeared just beyond the station. The fireman and conductor, however, insist that it was the switch light, and that it showed white.

Statement for the Lake Shore.

A statement for the Lake Shore road was given out by D. C. Moon, Assistant General Superintendent.

"It looks like malicious interference," he said. "Three-quarters of an hour before the Twentieth Century Limited was due, Train No. 10, a fast passenger, went through. The switches were all right then, and the train went through without stopping.

"At 9:20 o'clock the wrecked train struck an open switch in front of the station at Mentor and crashed through the freight station. The conductor rushed back and found that the switch was open and locked open. I have no theory as to how the switch became open, but the wrecked train showed that some one tampered with the switch."

C. L. Pack of this city, one of the pas-

sengers, says that the air brakes were thrown on suddenly and that there was an attempt to stop the train just before the crash came. This substantiates what Fireman Gorham says, that the engineer saw the white light in the switch when several hundred yards away and as he drew nearer it had disappeared.

Alexander Campbell, the conductor, said: "I rushed back to the switch immediately after the wreck. It was open and locked open. I tried it and found that it worked all right. The switch light was out. Not a wheel rolled over the switch since No. 10 went through forty-five minutes before."

H. T. Storrs, General Superintendent, and W. H. Marshall, General Manager, arrived at Mentor in a special car shortly after noon to investigate the wreck. They made a careful inspection of the switch. No fault was found with it.

Mr. Marshall will remain at Mentor and make a thorough investigation of the affair. The officials of the Lake Shore Road have put a large force of detectives at work on every possible clew with the desire to run down the perpetrator of the crime.

Number of Fatalities Grows.

The extent of the disaster was realized only to-day. The highest estimate of the dead last night was eleven, but this almost doubled. So complete was the annihilation of the forward buffet car, which bore the brunt of the shock, that it was impossible to tell who had perished until the list of missing passengers had been made. When the roll was completed it contained the names of several prominent men in New York, Cleveland, and Chicago.

L. M. Eirick, manager of Keith's Theatre, Cleveland, was known to have been on the train. He was missing when his family heard of the accident, and the absence of any word from him told the story all too plainly. It was not until nearly noon that Mrs. Eirick, his widow, recognized his body lying at Abell's Morgue.

Abell's Morgue contains two unidentified bodies, one of whom is supposed to be Arthur L. Johnson, the well-known Cleveland manufacturer. Mr. Johnson's family have taken it for granted that one of the lifeless forms is his, but it is doubtful if it will ever be known which it is. The fierce fire that raged in the wreckage almost robbed the victims of human semblance. The other body in the morgue is believed to be that of W. H. Abbott of Boston.

A suspender button led to the identification of one of the badly charred bodies as E. E. Naugle of Chicago, who conducted a railway supply business in that city. This body was taken from the wreck a totally unrecognizable remnant of what had once been a human being. A scrap or two of underclothing bore the monogram "E. E. N." the only other bit of evidence being a half melted suspender button. This button bore the name of a Chicago tailoring firm, Carver & Wilkie. Communication between Glasier's Morgue, where the body was taken, and the tailoring company brought about the identification and made it complete.

It is believed that all the dead have been removed from the scene of the wreck. The railway company is bending every effort toward clearing away the wreckage. This work has proceeded so far that the possibility of additional bodies being found is slight.

Victims Terribly Burned.

A distressing feature of the rescue work was that the injured were so crazed when they were taken out from under the mass of wreckage that they could not reveal their identity.

H. H. Wright of Chicago, who died in the hospital here to-day, was pinioned in the train and was partly extricated by his own efforts when the flames overtook him. His arms and head were burned so that he was hardly recognizable.

A. P. Head of London had inhaled flames and smoke. His tongue was swollen and his lungs were seared so that the doctors declared he could live only a few hours. He also died in the hospital here.

James H. Gibson of Chicago, a passenger on the train, who died at a Cleveland hospital early to-day, was conscious up to within a short time of his death and spoke calmly of his experience.

"I can tell very little about it," he said, "for I soon lost consciousness and saw but little of what occurred after the crash came. I was seated in the smoker, pretty well back, and the first realization I had of an accident was when I felt myself suddenly hurled over the backs of the seats and found myself in darkness among a shrieking mass of human beings.

"There was a frightful roaring and hissing of steam, and I seemed to be stifling in a dense cloud of it. I grabbed at the hissing of steam, and I seemed to be me up hill, above me what I realized was a window frame. With my hands I broke the glass and managed to drag myself through the window.

"There was such a cloud of steam everywhere that I scarcely knew which way to run, but I had the instinct to stagger away from the blinding, stinging steam that I could feel was scalding my flesh.

"I must have lost consciousness about this time, for I have only a confused recollection of people coming to help me, and the impression that my hands and arms were bleeding where I had broken the glass. Then I remember nothing more until I was on board the train coming to Cleveland."

S. C. Beckwith of New York lived until 7:50, but he died without regaining complete consciousness. The other victims dropped off one by one about the same time. As fast as death came, the bodies were removed to Abell's Morgue. At noon to-day only two of those who were brought to Cleveland on the relief train last night were living.

These are Aaron Gorham of Norwalk and Rudolf Rickardau of New York. The former was fireman on the wrecked train, and may recover, although his chances are slim. Rickardau is not expected to live. Both men are at the Cleveland General Hospital.

Vandals at Scene of Wreck.

At the scene of the wreck to-day there was a great crowd, many coming for miles. Hundreds aided in the search for bodies, but many more dug the ruins for relics, laughing and rejoicing as they pulled out ghastly souvenirs of the worst disaster the Lake Shore has suffered since the Ashtabula horror, many years ago.

These people, all of them strangers to Mentor, caused great indignation by their heartless actions, and some of them came near suffering bodily harm from the people who were searching for remains of relatives and friends. Much valuable jewelry was found in the debris, but the money was evidently destroyed, though the police and trainmen think ghouls looted the bodies before sufficient men arrived to guard the place.

A double investigation of the wreck will begin here next week. On Monday Coroner York of Lake County will begin an inquest at Painesville, and on the day following Coroner Siegelstein of Cuyahoga County will begin an inquest on the ten victims who were brought to Cleveland. Prominent trainmen and officials, as well as a few of the survivors, will be called as witnesses.

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Four New Yorkers Perished in the Wreck of the Limited.

CLEVELAND, June 22.—The official list of the killed and injured in the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited is as follows:

The Dead.

ARTHUR, D. E., of the American Appraisal Company, Milwaukee, died in hospital.
BENNETT, JOHN R., patent attorney, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
BRADLEY, JOHN A., of the law firm of Rowley, Rogers, Bradley & Rockwell, Akron, Ohio.
BECKWITH, S. C., President of the S. C. Beckwith Advertising Agency, New York.
BRANT, F. J., head brakeman, 2,012 Ash Street, Erie, Penn.; died in hospital.
EIRICK, L. M., manager of Keith's Theatre, Cleveland.
GIBSON, J. H., Secretary of the American Foundry and Machine Company, Chicago; died in hospital.
HEAD, A. P., of Jeremiah Head & Son, London; representatives of the Ullman-Seavers-Morgan Company.
JOHNSON, L. A., of Comey & Johnson, Cleveland, Ohio; died in hospital.
MORGAN, T. R., Second Vice President of the Wellman-Seavers-Morgan Company, Cleveland.
MECHLING, H. C., New York, Eastern manager of the Wheeling Corrugated Iron Company.
MICKEY, W. D., Chicago; porter on the buffet car.
NAUGLE, E. E., Chicago; manager of a railway supply house.
ROGERS, A. L., New Rochelle, representing the Platt Iron Works of Dayton, Ohio; died in hospital.
TRINZ, Henry, barber on the train.
TYLER, ALLAN, Collinwood, Ohio, engineer of the train; died in hospital.
WELLMAN, C. H., general manager of the Wellman-Seavers-Morgan Company; died in hospital.
WALTERS, N. B., baggageman, Hamburg, N. Y.; died in hospital.
WRIGHT, H. H., Secretary of the Featherstone Foundry Company, Chicago; died in hospital.

The Injured.

ALLEN, NATHAN, Kenosha, Wis.
CORDUA, R. C., 328 Clinton Street, Brooklyn.
COLVIN, W. H., Chicago.
COUNTISS, F. D., Chicago.
DICKINSON, A. E., Chicago.
GORHAM, A. P., fireman on train, Collinwood, Ohio.
KATY, S. T., Chicago.
KEUHL, THEODORE, Chicago.
LANGDON, J. H., Chicago.
MURRAY, GEORGE, St. Louis.
TURNERI, Mrs. H. D.
TROTT, KATE, Chicago.

It is stated that none of the injured is in a serious condition.

FAMOUS LAWYER KILLED.

Mr. Bennett Saved Millions to City—Mr. Beckwith's Career.

John R. Bennett, the lawyer, who was killed in the Mentor wreck, was a well-known New Yorker, and an associate of H. D. Macdonna, one of the counsel of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, both occupying the same office at 31 Nassau Street.

Mr. Bennett was born at Phillipsburg, N. J., in 1851. After leaving Princeton he entered the law office of George Harding, in Philadelphia, in his day the most celebrated patent attorney in the United States. He established in New York under the firm title of Harding & Bennett a branch of that firm's business, which, owing to his energy, soon outgrew the home concern.

Later Mr. Harding virtually retired from the practice of the law, and Mr. Bennett continued the business. He has represented at one time or another every great manufacturing concern in this country the making of whose products was in any way connected with the use of machinery. He was the patent attorney of the United States Steel Corporation and its constituent companies among others.

Although it is impossible for foreigners to practice before the courts of European countries, Mr. Bennett was almost continually called upon to participate in the preparation and discussion of cases to be presented to the tribunals of England, France, and Germany.

The last great litigation in which he was involved, and in which he saved for the City of New York something over $20,000,000, was the case of Campbell against the Mayor. At the instance of Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, who was then Corporation Counsel, he was induced to take this case, which had been dragging through the courts for twenty years, and which then stood in the form of a judgment against the city for this great sum.

In the eight years he was at work upon this Campbell suit, which involved the heating apparatus applied to steam fire engines, Bennett succeeded not only in obliterating the judgment, but in obtaining costs for the city, which may ultimately be collected.

S. C. Beckwith, who died in the Cleveland General Hospital from injuries received in the wreck, was one of the best-known advertising men in the country, and maintained large offices here at 154 Nassau Street, and in the Tribune Building in Chicago. He represented some thirty newspapers, and was the President of the company which bore his name.

Immediately on receipt of the news of Mr. Beckwith's death, his brother, R. W. Beckwith, Vice President of the company, took the first train to Cleveland, and Mrs. Beckwith, the widow of the dead man, who was prostrated at the shock, followed on the next train.

Mr. Beckwith began his newspaper career as a reporter on The Baltimore Bulletin. Some years later he went with The Kansas City Times, and twenty-five years ago opened his advertising agency. He traveled frequently between Chicago and New York, and had used the Twentieth Century Limited since the train was first put into commission. Mr. Beckwith was a member of the Manhattan, Hardware, Suburban, Riding and Driving, and Colonial Clubs.

A. L. Rogers, who died in the Cleveland Hospital, was a widely known mechanical and civil engineer and assistant to the President of the Pratt Iron Works of this city and Dayton, Ohio. Mr. Rogers had been on a visit to the factories of the company. He was about forty years old, and lived, with his wife and child, in New Rochelle. He was a member of the Engineers' Club.

Mrs. Rogers, who has been ill, and who was at first told that her husband was only injured, was prostrated when the truth was finally told to her, and was said last night to be in a serious condition. The company with which Mr. Rogers was connected has taken charge of the funeral arrangements.

H. C. Mechling was the local manager for the Wheeling Corrugating Company. He had been in Cleveland with a number of other Eastern representatives of the company to attend a business conference. He was fifty-one years old.

Charles H. Wellman and F. R. Morgan of the Wellman-Seavers-Morgan Company, who lost their lives in the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited, were among the best-known men in the iron and steel trades in this country, and A. P. Head, who also was killed, was the London representative of the same company. All were on their way to this city to close a contract involving many millions of dollars for iron mill machinery in India.

The machinery of the Wellman-Seavers-Morgan Company was in every large steel plant in this country, and the company also had large contracts abroad for the Americanizing of British steel plants. The firm had also taken large contracts recently for the equipment of Japanese arsenals and shipyards.

Speaking of Mr. Wellman, John W. Gates said last night: "Charles Wellman, in my opinion, was absolutely the best steel engineer in the country. I had every opportunity of knowing his work, as he was manager of the Illinois Steel Company while I was its President."

ORDER FOR 20-HOUR RUN.

Pennsylvania, However, Will Continue Its 18-Hour Service.

When President Newman of the New York Central was seen at his office yesterday he said that he had opposed the reduction of the running time of the Twentieth Century to eighteen hours. Later he gave out the following statement officially announcing the withdrawal of the eighteen-hour schedule:

"Since the sad accident which has happened on the Lake Shore I have had a consultation with the operating officials, who have explained that the accident was caused by a misplaced switch, and was not due to the speed of the train, and they assure me that the present schedule can be safely and easily maintained.

"While I agree with the operating officials that there is no physical reason why the schedule should not be continued, nevertheless in my judgment the time of the Twentieth Century Limited should be restored to twenty hours, and it will be done at once."

Officials of the New York Central and the associated lines west of Buffalo over which the Twentieth Century ran have made no secret of the fact that the shortened schedule was not popular and that there was no real need for an eighteen-hour train.

Upon the arrival of the first eighteen-hour train from the West on Monday last C. F. Daly, general traffic manager of the lines west of Buffalo, who had come east on the train, said that while the train was one of the smoothest running on which he had ever ridden, yet the cut of two hours in the time was unnecessary and was made only "to meet existing conditions."

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad were astonished at the action of the New York Central management in withdrawing its 18-hour trains between New York and Chicago.

They asserted to-night that no such action had been considered by them in reference to the Pennsylvania special which ran in competition with the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited.

One officer of the operating department of the Pennsylvania said there was no reason why his road should withdraw its fast trains. He said accidents will happen, but every precaution known to railroading is taken with all fast trains operated on the system, and there is no greater reason why an accident should befall the Pennsylvania Special than the slowest accommodation train.

SURVIVORS REACH NEW YORK.

William Barclay Parsons and Others Tell Stories of Wreck.

Those of the survivors of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited who decided to continue their trip to New York arrived on the second section of the St. Louis express, due at the Grand Central Station at 2:35 yesterday afternoon, but which did not arrive until 5:16.

All during the afternoon a great crowd of persons waited in the station anxiously asking the dispatcher for news about the train. A notice had been posted that this section would bring to the city the uninjured from the Twentieth Century wreck. Those who came to the city were:

William Barclay Parsons and William P. Daniels of New York.

M. J. Kennedy of San Francisco.

C. E. Pichard and S. T. Katz of Chicago.

Houston Lowe, wife, and two daughters of Dayton, Ohio.

W. Beal of New Orleans.

Mrs. H. D. Tierney and Miss E. Tierney of Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Inzull, Miss E. Bird Inzull, and Samuel Inzull, Jr., of Kenilworth, Ill.

Miss Anna King Mills of Kenilworth.

Miss K. Pratt of Columbus.

William Barclay Parsons was the first person to leave the train, and as he strode down the platform he was greeted by several friends, with whom he hurried off to his Summer home in Locust, N. J. Mrs. Inzull and her daughter and young son were rapturously greeted by friends, as were Mrs. and Miss Tierney and Mr. and Mrs. Houston Lowe.

The most enthusiastic greeting was accorded to Mr. Kennedy. Several men who had been anxiously inquiring about the train and Mr. Kennedy during the afternoon rushed up to him, threw their arms around his neck, and kissed him repeatedly.

William Barclay Parsons talked of his experienced while riding downtown in the Subway:

"I was in the last car of the train—the observation car—when the crash came," said Mr. Parsons. "This is the fifth train wreck I have been in, and I knew the symptoms. In the car with me were three men and three women, whom I did not know, and while there was a terrible lurch which threw us all down, there were none of the panicky scenes which would have occurred had the car been injured. That car was so little injured that it was brought on here to New York on the train I arrived on.

"When we had recovered our equilibrium we lost no time in getting out of the car and rendering what service we could to the dying and injured, all of whom were in the first car. I noticed that the train had stopped in its own length as the switch was directly behind the last car. The screams of the injured and panic-stricken passengers in the cars ahead of ours were awful.

"The combination car in which all the fatalities occurred was pitched on top of the engine, which had plowed its way through a freight house, and in a few minutes the wrecked car and the barn were on fire. The next car stood on end at an angle of about thirty degrees, and the others were partially lifted from the tracks.

"I can't say enough of the heroic work of the women on the train who turned to like Red Cross nurses to help the wounded. They tore off their skirts to bind up the wounds of the men. I saw the engineer stagger out of the wreck of his engine and reach the station platform, where he was tended by willing women, but he was so frightfully injured that he soon died. There were no physicians on the train that was wrecked, but a regular train from Cleveland soon followed on which there were several physicians, and these did good work until the relief train bearing doctors and nurses arrived."

Mr. Parsons said he could not explain the cause of the accident, and that the railroad men at Mentor were better acquainted with the situation than he was. He said he did not think of examining the switch.

"I will say this, however," he added. "Where the accident occurred there was a perfectly straight road. Had it happened on a curve, I would not be here talking to you now, and I doubt if there would have been a survivor left."

Charles E. Pickard of Chicago said that not one person in the first car escaped death or injury. He said that he doubted if any were burned to death, as the smash was enough to kill them. "The smash killed my friend Bennett, for here are some bills and papers which I took from his pockets, and you can see that they were not touched by fire," said Mr. Pickard.

"Bennett and I had been in the buffet car talking and smoking until the train reached Cleveland, when we got out on the platform and walked about a bit. When the train started again I declined Bennett's invitation to go in and smoke again, and went back to the second car. I never saw Bennett alive again."

IMPORTANT MAIL DESTROYED.

Letters of an Urgent Character Were Carried on the Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—A highly important class of mail was carried by the wrecked Twentieth Century Limited. Numerous inquiries were received at the Post Office here to-day to discover whether any of the mail had been saved.

The train carried nothing but first-class mail matter, usually of an urgent character, and the Post Office Department made special provision daily to catch the train in order to reach the larger cities east of here in the quickest possible time.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF WRECK.

Lake Shore Superintendent Says Switch Was Intentionally Misplaced.

Soon after his arrival at his office, at the Grand Central Station, yesterday, General Superintendent J. B. Bradfield of the New York Central received a report of the accident to the Twentieth Century Limited from H. S. Storrs, General Superintendent of the Lake Shore. The report reads:

Train No. 26, consisting of Lake Shore and Michigan Southern engine No. 4686, buffet car, and four sleeping cars was on time when derailed last night at a switch at Mentor, twenty-two miles east of Cleveland.

Train No. 10, Boston Special, passed Mentor at 8:35 P. M., about fifty minutes ahead of the Twentieth Century; at which time all switches were properly set for the main line. No. 10 passed there safely. There were no trains or engines that passed Mentor in either direction between the passing of Train No. 10 and the arrival of the Twentieth Century, No. 26.

The telegraph operator at Mentor was on the platform with two men named James Collins and William Landers, both of whom live in Mentor. After No. 10 passed the operator went into the office and remained until about the time for No. 26, when he passed out on to the platform and saw No. 26 coming about two or three miles away. The operator states he noticed the switch lights and they were all white, indicating that everything was safe for the passage of Train No. 26.

Train 26, when it reached the siding leading to the freight house, instead of continuing on the main track, entered the sidetrack, which derailed the engine and threw it over on to the freight house. Fire from the locomotive firebox communicated to the freight house, which in turn communicated to the buffet car.

The conductor of No. 26, immediately after the train stopped, examined the switch and called the attention of General Passenger Agent Warren J. Lynch of the Big Four, who was on the train, to the fact that the switch was set and locked for the sidetrack, and the light extinguished. The switch is reported as not being damaged, and worked perfectly after the accident.

The engine turned clear around and telescoped the buffet car, which was burned. All other cars in Train 26 remained upright.

It is conclusive from the present testimony that there had been some malicious interference with the switch, for the reason that there was no need for and no one used the switch after the passage of No. 10 until the passage of No. 26, and after the accident the switch was in perfect working condition. The Twentieth Century was right on time, and the result would have been practically the same had any of the through trains encountered this open switch.

None of the officials at the Grand Central Station yesterday doubted that the wreck was due to the work of some crank or malicious person.

MR. BENNETT'S LAST MESSAGE.

Don't Wait Breakfast, He Telegraphed to Wife in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKHART, Ind., June 22.—"Don't wait breakfast for me, as train may be late."

This is the message sent by John R. Bennett, one of the Mentor victims, to his wife in New York while the train changed engines here.

MAYER PREPARING EQUITABLE SUITS

Continued from Page 1.

This does not mean, however, that no legislation at all will be sought because no investigation is to be allowed or action taken at the present session called to try Judge Hooker.

The proposition is, rather, that the report of the State Superintendent of Insurance furnishes plenty of material for such legal action as may be demanded now in the interests of the policy holders, and that action by the Legislature should wait upon the fuller findings of the final report of the State Superintendent. This is made clear by an interview which Gov. Higgins gave out in Albany last night. He said:

"This is only a preliminary report. In my judgment the Legislature should not and would not act before receiving the final report. The investigation of the New York Life InsuranceCompany occupied between four and five months, and Mr. Hendricks tells me that he believes the Equitable investigation will take as long. This, you see, would make it out of the question to submit the Equitable matter to the present extraordinary session."

Shalt Not Steal—Higgins.

Earlier in the day the Governor had made this comment in announcing his transmission of the report to District Attorney Jerome:

"We at the present time have many laws that it would seem from a casual examination of the Hendricks report have been violated—some very old, older than our own 'Thou shalt not steal,' for instance. I have sent a communication to District Attorney Jerome inclosing a copy of the report and stating that if there was sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of any one connected with that company I should be pleased to co-operate, giving any assistance I might be able.

"Honesty and a fair deal are the things much needed in insurance management. Mutualization may improve conditions in the Equitable, but it cannot correct them altogether. I think that the investments of life insurance companies should be standardized."

Not Dodging Responsibility.

The general laws provide that the Attorney General may intervene anywhere in the State that he sees fit in a criminal prosecution, but, it was explained last night, it has been the custom, as a matter of courtesy to local prosecuting officers, to allow them the first chance, as it were, and then to have the Attorney General step in, should the local District Attorney be unable, for any reason, to accomplish the desired result.

It is said that neither Gov. Higgins nor any of the other leaders desires to avoid the responsibility of a full probing of the Equitable case in the civil or criminal courts as may be, and that the reference of the case to Mr. Jerome is made in the belief that he is quite capable of handling that end of the matter.

The text of Gov. Higgins's letter to District Attorney Jerome is as follows:

"I herewith inclose for your consideration a copy of the preliminary report of the Superintendent of Insurance upon the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. The findings set forth in the report are based on evidence taken by the Superintendent, under the insurance law. If, in your judgment, any of the alleged facts established by legal evidence would constitute criminal misconduct in the County of New York on the part of any person, I will, if you desire, request the Superintendent to submit to you the evidence taken before him."

May Be Another Report.

From Syracuse yesterday came authoritative information that the final report of Superintendent Hendricks, which it will require four or five months to complete, will contain many matters relating to the management of the society that are still under investigation and not covered in the preliminary report.

The full report will contain an appraisal of all the assets of the society, whether securities or mortgages or real estate, and there is a possibility that another preliminary report may be presented if matters of sufficient importance are developed before the final report is ready. Mr. Hendricks said yesterday at his home in Syracuse:

"You may notice that this is a preliminary report on the investigation of the Equitable Society. At a meeting in New York in the month of May I stated to a number of Insurance Commissioners from different States that I would be able to present a report on its management by June 15. In consequence of this statement I felt obliged to submit this report before I had fully completed the investigation. There are several matters in reference to the management that are not finished and of which I was unable to get the facts for this report, which will be gone into during the examination which is now in progress as to the financial condition of the society."

Dead Man on Salary List.

Discussion of the Hendricks report in Equitable circles yesterday developed several interesting facts about the salary list of the society not specifically commented upon by the State Superintendent and unexplained by the Equitable officials under whose jurisdiction they came.

The first of these was that Dr. E. W. Lambert, formerly chief medical examiner, who died last Fall, was, according to the Hendricks report, carried on the salary roll of the society for 1905 at a salary of $25,000 a year. George H. Squire, too, who used to be financial manager, and gave up the position on account of ill-health last November, appears, according to the report, to be drawing a salary of $20,000 a year for 1905; J. B. Loring, who resigned as Register, is down in the report for $3,500 a year from 1900 to 1905, inclusive, and Edward Curtis, who retired as Medical Director eighteen months ago, is down for a salary of $15,000 for the current year.

Paul Morton, the new Chairman of the Board of Directors, had no statement to make on these or other Equitable topics yesterday, and as ex-President James W. Alexander is seriously ill nothing was forthcoming from him. James H. Hyde was uncommunicative, and Michael Murray, the cashier of the society, and Thomas D. Jordan, the controller, declined to make any explanation.

Harry W. Knowles, who used to be Superintendent of Agencies, appeared at the Equitable building yesterday and said that he had volunteered to give Mr. Hendricks some information about the department of Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell, at whose request Mr. Knowles was removed, but that Mr. Hendricks declined to take his testimony on the ground that Mr. Knowles was not an officer of the society. Mr. Knowles said that he talked to Congressman Driscoll, Mr. Hendricks's counsel, but that nothing ever came of it.

August Belmont Resigns.

The resignation of August Belmont was placed in the hands of ex-President Cleveland yesterday for action by the Trustees. Mr. Belmont's motive in taking the step is understood to have been a belief that all of the Directors who were qualified by the stock of the Hyde estate can serve the interests of the society best by giving the Trustees a free hand regarding the reorganization of the board, and it is believed that the resignations of several other Directors will be similarly tendered within the next week or two. It is not understood in these cases that the Directors in question will decline absolutely to serve in the board again, but rather that they will allow the Trustees to make such determination of their cases as may be deemed wise.

None of the principals in the Equitable affair consented to talk at any length for publication yesterday. Gage E. Tarbell, whom the Hendricks report exonerated, said, however:

"Though it would not be fitting for me to make any extended comment, I may say that I knew all along it would be proved that I had never expended a dollar of the Equitable's money wrongfully, and that knowledge made me confident even when things looked darkest. The Equitable has been my first love, and I have given her my best efforts for twenty years."

"What action do you think will follow the report?" Mr. Tarbell was asked.

"I do not know," he replied. "That remains for the higher powers. My idea of it is that no guilty man should be allowed to escape the punishment he deserves."

Hendricks Report Attacked.

A statement was issued, supposedly on behalf of James H. Hyde, yesterday, which said in part:

"The report was principally an attack on a dead man. It is a political document and full of clap-trap and rubbish. If the Attorney General does not bring suit for the determination of the ownership of the syndicate profits, Mr. Hyde certainly will bring a suit against the Equitable Society for the $61,000 that he deposited with it and to which he claims proprietary rights. The report of Mr. Hendricks attacking the father of Mr. Hyde certainly went a long way from the present issue, inasmuch as the leases spoken of were in part made before James H. Hyde was born and in part when he was in knickerbockers.

"The renewals were all provided for in the original leases, and Mr. Hyde is not responsible for them. It is remarkable that in Mr Hendricks's report nothing is said about certain gentlemen of more or less political prominence.

"Mr. Hyde does not intend to dispose of a dollar of his stock in the subsidiary companies. In regard to that part of the report in which it was said that these subsidiary companies were making a larger profit than the Equitable itself, it may be said that the character of their business easily explains this. Mr. Hyde, by maintaining his substantial holdings of stock, will still exercise in the Equitable Society an influence proportionate to these holdings, even though he is not an officer or Director.

"It may be admitted that legitimate criticism might be passed on him for the amount of his salary, but as regards his expenses, the fact is that he has gone to Europe every year in the society's business interests, and has been entitled to spend such money as was necessary for these trips."

Hyde and Advisers Silent.

Subsequently the following statement was authorized on behalf of Mr. Hyde:

"Mr. Hyde and his advisers want it understood that certain comments in the afternoon papers made as on behalf of Mr. Hyde on the report of Superintendent Hendricks were wholly unauthorized, and neither Mr. Hyde nor his counsel has any comment to make on the report.

"As the matter might become subject to legal determination hereafter, Mr. Hyde prefers to conduct his case in the courts rather than in the newspapers."

It was said further that, although Mr. Hyde was deeply grieved that the Superintendent should have seen fit to drag into the controversy the question of the safe-deposit leases, one of which was made before he was born and another while he was still in school, he felt that his father's reputation had been such that in the end it would take care of itself.

Brayton Ives, a member of the Frick investigating committee, who resigned at the next meeting of the Equitable Directors after the committee's report was turned down, said yesterday:

"If the Frick committee erred, it was on the side of leniency. I think our position is more than supported by the findings of the State Superintendent."

Henry C. Frick would only say that he was glad that the findings of the Frick report were substantiated. It was learned yesterday that the insurance firm of Crane & Curran of Chicago, in which Gage E. Tarbell was formerly a partner, was contemplating a suit against the Equitable to get a settlement of a renewal claim similar to the one for which the society paid him $137,000 about the time that the present controversy began.

Hendricks Report Indorsed.

BOSTON, June 22.—The New England Policy Holders' Protective Committee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at a meeting here to-day indorsed substantially all of the report of Superintendent Hendricks of the New York State Insurance Department. State Insurance Commissioner F. L. Cutting says that the Hendricks report supports his own opposition to stock life insurance companies.

Reprieve for Mrs. Rogers.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., June 22.—A reprieve until Dec. 8 for Mrs. Mary Rogers, who was to have been hanged at Windsor to-morrow, was signed this afternoon by Gov. Bell.

SAFEGUARDS ON LAKE SHORE.

Every Possible Precaution Taken to Avert Wreck of Limited.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Vanderbilt policies, which are those of the Lake Shore system, have always been to safeguard human life on their railway lines. Roadbeds, switches, signal systems, motive power have all had the highest mechanical and scientific attention, with the result of producing, so far as human safety is concerned, an almost perfect method of operation.

In preparation for the inauguration of the 18-hour trains, the entire right of way between Chicago and New York received a careful inspection. Track walkers, tower men, station operators, division Superintendents, engineers, and conductors all received special instructions.

The line is semaphored and blocked its entire distance. Modern safety switches are used and guarded. The locomotives and cars are of the highest steel construction and bases. All that human ingenuity and money might procure to prevent such a wreck has been installed on the Lake Shore, according to railway authorities here.

Receiver for the St. Paul Hotel.

The St. Paul Hotel, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, in which Nan Patterson lived at the time of the death of Bookmaker "Caesar" Young, went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. On application of the Hamilton Bank, which is a judgment creditor for $871, Justice Greenbaum appointed Benjamin H. Stein to take charge of the hotel's affairs.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

4:35 P. M.—235 Cherry Street; William Berkowitz; damage, $5.

FOR THE GREAT

Railroad Wreck

ON WEDNESDAY

$96,000 in Death Losses

WAS INCURRED BY THE

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY

Under accident policies carried by victims

The cost of Insurance was only $220

Great and Numerous Disasters Repeat the Old Moral

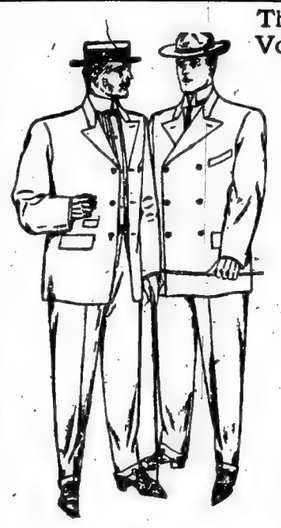
Insure in

The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford

Oldest and strongest of all accident companies, selling the best unrestricted accumulative accident policy.

BRANCH OFFICES:

31 Nassau street **1 Madison Square**



The Smartest for Summer Wear, Vogel Bros.' Two-Garment Suits,

$11.50 @ $15.

At $11.50—Two-garment suits of light colored crashes and homespuns

At $15—Two-garment suits of light gray flannels in overplaid and broken check patterns, also blue serges, ¼ and ½ lined with thin alpaca.

That style as well as comfort may be expressed to the highest degree in summer suits our tailormen have demonstated in these two-garment suits at $11.50 and $15.

Note the long, easy, swinging lines of the models reproduced alongside, note the graceful peaked lapels, the shapely shoulders and well defined snap and dash that summer style demands—and you'll see exactly how the garments will look on you. Can a tailor do the same for you under $25? You know and we know he can't.

We Place on Special Sale the New Extreme Style Oxfords



at **$2.60** a pair.



In Tan, Patent Leather and Black Calf; Blucher, Button and Lace Models

Every young man knows the lowest price for these Oxfords at any other store is $3.50 a pair. Two of the models are shown herewith. There are eight other different styles to choose from.

Vogel Brothers

42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

Open Saturday Night Till 10:30

To Refill a Brain Use....

Grape-Nuts

Brains are Made and Repaired by Food. USE GOOD FOOD.

"There's a reason."

LOOK FOR THE LABEL on every bottle of

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

and **avoid substitutes.**

Registered Trade Mark.



Dr. Deimel (LINEN-MESH) Underwear

Its open mesh weave allows the perspiration to evaporate freely, and gives perfect ventilation of air to the body. This keeps the pores of the skin active and the body cool and comfortable. The Dr. Deimel Underwear contributes more to real solid comfort than any other article of wearing apparel.

"THE LINEN STORE"

James McCutcheon & Co.,

14 West 23d Street.

James McCreery & Co.

Misses' Suits.

Lace trimmed, Dresden Dimity or white Linen Shirt Waist Suits. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

7.50

White Lawn Suits, finished with embroidery. Short pleated Coat, pleated Skirt. Sizes 14 and 16 years.

12.50

Taffetas Silk Walking Suits. Tucked and pleated Skirt. Short Coat with elbow sleeves.

18.50

Pleated washable Skirts.

3.25

Twenty-Third Street.

PALISADE



JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON, VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

WE WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE TO FIT YOUR FAMILY

By which we mean it will contain just the rooms you want, arranged as you want them, and we will combine in its construction all the most up-to-date ideas of the best architecture. It will be distinctive in style, comfortable to live in, and will wear well. It will bear the "Palisade" hall mark which ranks in architecture with Bell and Worth in suits and gowns.

HOUSE NO. 3.

Most graceful in outline. Can appropriately take shingle or pebble dash treatment.

Contains living, reception, dining room and kitchen; seven bedrooms and bath. We can finish this as you wish by the time you return from your Summer's outing.

Grounds 75x105. Terms to suit.

Palisade lots—safe as Government bonds, and a better investment at present lot prices.

Hudson River Realty Company. Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000.

W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM, Selling Agents,

Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., N. Y.

Houses Range in Price from $7,500 to $30,000.

An illustrated descriptive book is yours for the asking.

HIGGINS REJECTS DADY, WHOSE FRIENDS PROTEST

Governor Pledged to Name Railroad Man for Railroad Board.

DADY WAITS IN A CORRIDOR

The While Adhearents Go to Plead for Him—Now Come Threats of Reprisal.

Special to The New-York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—Gov. Higgins to-day informed a delegation of friends of Col. Michael J. Dady of Brooklyn, who called upon him relative to the aspirations of Col. Dady for a place on the State Railroad Commission that he could not make the appointment. He gave as his reason a pledge made to railroad employes during the campaign to appoint one of their number to the commission in case there should be an increase in the commission.

Col. Dady not only had the backing of the Kings County organization for the appointment, but was also favored by the Republican Committee of New York County.

The delegation of Col. Dady's friends consisted of D. H. Ralston and Senators Drescher and Cooper. Col. Dady awaited the result of their visit in a corridor. He took his defeat philosophically, but his friends were highly indignant and talked freely of their interview with the Executive.

The refusal of Gov. Higgins to make the appointment came as a shock to them. They had been led to believe at previous interviews, they said, that if the bill providing for two additional places on the commission went through, Col. Dady was certain to get one. The other place, they understood, had been pledged to George W. Aldridge as far back as the Saratoga Convention.

What made the friends of Col. Dady more indignant, even than the Governor's refusal to appoint him, was the alleged fact that to-day for the first time the Governor acknowledged that he had given a pledge to the railroad employes during the campaign to appoint one of their number to the commission. Moreover, the Governor is said to have stated that the pledge was in writing. It was said by Col. Dady's friends that in all their previous interviews with the Governor he never even intimated that the matter was foreclosed.

D. H. Ralston, who is one of the district leaders in Kings County, and regarded as Col. Dady's right-hand man in the organization, is said to have upbraided the Governor for concealing the fact that the office was promised.

"Why, if I had known that," Mr. Ralston is reported to have said, "I could have beaten the bill making an increase in the Railroad Commission. It only got 27 votes in the Senate, three of which were those of Brooklyn Senators. I could have beaten it easily."

"I wish you had," Gov. Higgins is said to have replied. "You would have saved me a great deal of trouble."

Gov. Higgins did not tell who was to be named as Commissioner. They did not even learn whether or not he would come from New York City.

H. S. GILLETTE MISSING.

Broker Disappears from the Waldorf-Astoria.

Friends of H. S. Gillette, a broker, who hails from Chicago, but has lived in New York for several years, are anxious on his account because for several days they have been unable to find him. Mr. Gillette had apartments, until two weeks ago, at the Waldorf-Astoria. His offices were at 20 Broad Street. When he left the Waldorf he gave no intimation that he contemplated giving up his rooms, and as he did not return after several days his baggage has been stored and the rooms were placed at the disposal of other patrons.

Mr. Gillette is said by his friends to be worth several million dollars. For some time he has not been in the best of health. Recently he told a friend about a midnight cab ride he had taken through New Jersey to escape an overwhelming fear which had seized him in his bedroom in the Waldorf.

"I felt convinced," Mr. Gillette said to his friend, according to the story told by his friend last night, "that if I remained in the room I would throw myself out of the window. I dressed, called a cab, and told the cabman to drive me to the nearest Jersey ferry. I crossed the ferry. It was a bad night, and I had on no top coat. I drove all night, and was chilled through when I got back to the hotel."

Only a few weeks ago Mr. Gillette's friend saw him exhibit bonds aggregating $20,000 in value.

"I don't know what to make of the case," said the friend, last night. "Mr. Gillette was a man not given to excesses, and I am unable to understand why I can find no trace of him. I rang up his Broad Street office and was told that his telephone had been disconnected. He had been stopping at the Waldorf regularly."

At the Waldorf-Astoria last night Proprietor Boldt's representative declined to say more than that Mr. Gillette had been stopping there at intervals for the last four or five years. He has not been seen about the hotel for two weeks.

TIMES SQUARE REALTY DEAL.

Shanley Brothers Add to Their Plot Between 46th and 47th Streets.

Thomas J. and Michael J. Shanley, the restaurant keepers, have added to their holdings in the block front in the west side of Times Square, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, by buying 1,559 Broadway from the Fox estate. John P. Kirwan and William A. White & Sons were the brokers in the deal.

The Messrs. Shanley have also bought from Mrs. Ella A. Gray 224 and 226 West Forty-seventh Street, two three-story brick dwellings, on a plot 32.10 by 100.5, about 141 feet west of Broadway. They already owned 1,555 and 1,557 Broadway and 203 to 217 West Forty-sixth Street, all adjoining properties, so that they now control a plot of 24,000 square feet, with frontages of about 72 feet in Times Square, 139 feet in Forty-sixth Street, and 32.10 feet in Forty-seventh Street.

Ever since the Shanleys made their first purchases at this point, four or five years ago, it has been assumed that they had some improvement of the property in view. Thomas J. Shanley said last evening that no plans for a building operation had yet taken definite form.

No price was made public in connection with the sale of 1,559 Broadway, but it is believed that the transaction affords additional evidence of the high scale of values prevailing around Times Square. For 1,555 Broadway the Messrs. Shanley paid $125,000, and for a parcel of about the same size as 1,559 an offer of $150,000 was refused not long ago.

The Fox estate had owned No. 1,559 since 1858, when the property was sold for less than $5,000.

No Crawford Verdict.

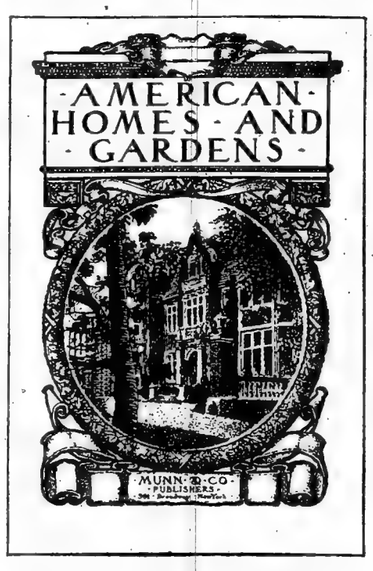
WASHINGTON, June 22.—No verdict was reached in the case of William G. Crawford, charged with conspiring with August W. Machen and George E. Lorenz to defraud the Government, and after deliberating forty-seven hours the jury was discharged to-day.

No Greater Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Supreme Court to-day made permanent the injunction restraining the merging of the Cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny City. The court holds that the law providing for the consolidation is special legislation.

OUT TO-DAY—BUY IT TO-DAY

American Homes and Gardens



COLORED COVER
25 cents

A MAGNIFICENT PERIODICAL

¶ The House: Inside the Home, Outside the House. This new magazine fills an entirely new field. It deals with some of the most important phases of modern life. 70 pages, richly illustrated, beautifully printed.

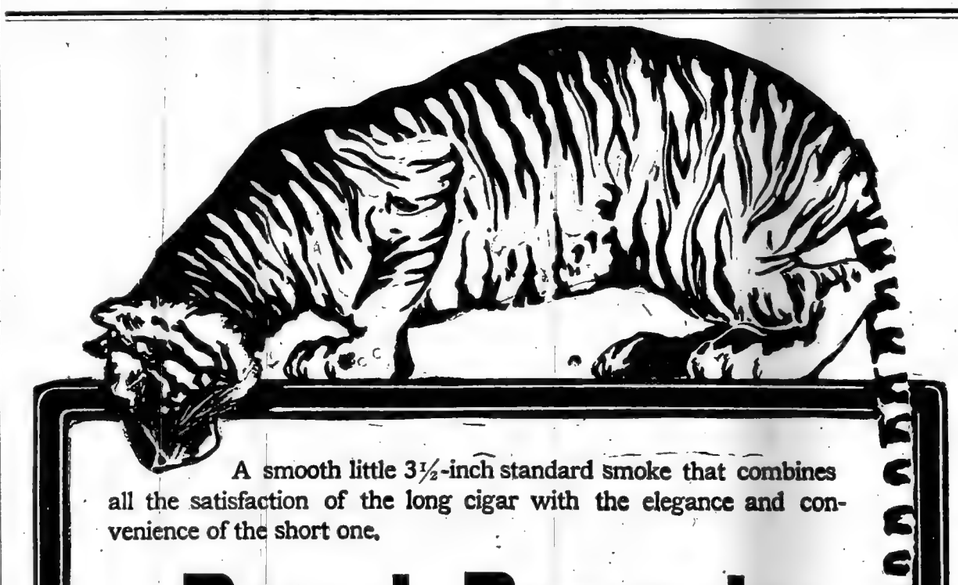
Special Offer

¶ To introduce this new periodical, we will enter subscriptions for one year for $2.50, if we receive the remittance before July 1st. After that date the price will be $3.00 to all. Write to-day for an illustrated prospectus, free, or send 25 cents for a sample copy, or

Ask Your Newsdealer for a Copy

¶ Buy a copy to-day before the first edition is exhausted.

MUNN & CO., Publishers
Scientific American Office
357 Broadway, New York



A smooth little 3½-inch standard smoke that combines all the satisfaction of the long cigar with the elegance and convenience of the short one.

Royal Bengals

PACKAGE OF TEN, 15 CENTS

Now being made from selected tobacco that has been for two years undergoing newly-perfected refining processes; and these new processes have produced a *"blend"* that any lover of high-grade Domestic leaf will pronounce delightful.

If you haven't smoked a Royal Bengal during the last few weeks you will get a pleasant surprise for your 15 cents that will be well worth the price.

IN EVERY PACKAGE IS NOW BEING PLACED A PICTURE OF A FAMOUS FIGHTING JAPANESE GENERAL OR ADMIRAL

METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., Distributers, New York

PARIS SCARE OVER MOROCCO.

Alarmist Reports Send Prices of Stocks Down—Are Later Denied.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, June 22.—It hardly looks as though the Franco-German pour parlers in regard to Morocco would lead to a speedy result. An official and formal intimation has now been given to the German Government that certain preliminary matters must be settled in regard to the programme of the proposed conference before the assent of France can be given.

It stands to reason that the French cannot expose themselves to having a mine sprung by Germany at the conference with the object of the revision of the agreements which already bear France's signature. In other words, the French must acquire the certainty that the conference is not going to be called upon to revise the Anglo-French entente or the convention which France signed with Spain.

Nothing that has taken place between the two Governments tends to show that Germany is inclined to restrict her proposals at the conference to such matters as do not affect the engagements already made by France.

PARIS, June 22.—The gloomy sentiment regarding the Franco-German situation increased to-day owing to the circulation of alarmist reports. These had a marked influence on the Bourse, where rentes suffered the unusual decline of over 40 centimes, closing at 35 centimes below the last quotations of yesterday. Much excitement accompanied the trading.

One of the reports was that Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, had left Paris for Berlin, the intimation being that his departure was due to the unsatisfactory nature of the French note on the Morocco question.

Reports from the frontier continue to describe marked military activity. The influential press, evidently in accordance with the wishes of the Government, refrains from discussing the military aspect of the situation.

Bricklayers Strike to Collect Wages.

The bricklayers on an apartment hotel in East Twenty-eighth Street near Fifth Avenue have gone on a strike because, they say, they have been unable to collect their wages. The present contractor is the Gotham Construction Company, which took the building over under foreclosure proceedings. The brick work is being done by Contractor Roche.

MANTELS FIREPLACES ANDIRONS TILES.
Wm. H. JACKSON COMPANY
UNION SQ. NORTH - 29 E. 17TH ST.

Eade's GOUT Pills

Instantly Relieve and rapidly Cure GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHEUMATIC GOUT, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO and all pains in the head, face and limbs.

At all Druggists or
E. FOUGERA & CO., Sole Agents, N. Y.

MUST BE GOOD TO INHERIT.

Codicil to Falconer Will Makes Conditional Bequest to a Son.

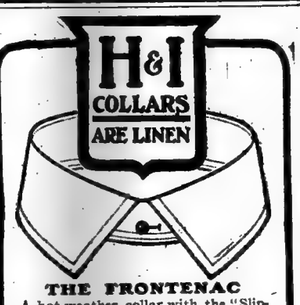
The will of James H. Falconer, who died at his home, 240 West Seventy-fifth Street, on May 29 last, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday.

The estate, which is valued at $35,000, is to be divided into four equal parts, one part to go to the testator's son, James H. Falconer, Jr., another to a daughter, May Georger Falconer, and the remaining two parts to be placed in trust for the testator's sons, Cornelius V. B. Falconer and Stuart W. Falconer.

While the will provides that these sons shall receive the income from the trust estate until they each attain the age of thirty-five years, a codicil revokes the clause relating to the son Stuart, and provides that he must not receive any of the principal, but simply the income from his share of the estate during his lifetime. Then follows the explanation that this is in "consequence of the habits of improvidence which I have observed in him," and that "he is easily led by evil companions."

If Stuart settles down, however, the executors are empowered to give him his share of the estate when he reaches the age of thirty-five years.

H&I COLLARS ARE LINEN



THE FRONTENAC
A hot-weather collar with the "Slip-Easy" band.

Linen does not retain moisture so freely as cotton. It's "up to you" whether you wear spongy cotton or cool linen.

It costs no more to wear a cool Linen Collar than a warm cotton collar.

The "Warranted Linen" stamp on H. & I. Collars tells the tale. Look for it—demand it.

Your dealer can get the "Frontenac" if you insist on having it. 2 for 25c.

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen versus Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S Hel BRAND IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York

THE HIGHWAYMAN MUST GO,

Says Justice McMahon, and Imposes a Heavy Sentence on One Aged 17.

Alfonso Sica, seventeen years old, was sentenced yesterday to fourteen years and six months in State prison by Justice McMahon in Part I., General Sessions Court.

Sica, with five other boys, held up and robbed James Kirkpatrick, an old man, from Linden, N. J., on Bleecker Street on May 26. Sica was caught; the others ran away. In sentencing the prisoner, Justice McMahon said:

"The prisoner, although only seventeen years old, has already served a term in prison, and has been arrested five times for offenses similar to that of which he has just been convicted.

"The idea that an intoxicated man cannot walk the streets of New York without being robbed must be discouraged. The highwayman must go."

That Important Sale of
Summer Suits for Men
DISTINCTIVE THREE-GARMENT MODELS
Special at $13.50
Formerly $16.50, $18.00 & $22.50
ENDS WITH SATURDAY.

Perhaps you know the high character of our garments, both in tailoring and in fabrics—perhaps you know that a Saks suit is the highest expression of the tailormen's craft. Then you will grant us that this offer is quite extraordinary.

The Models
Straight edge, single breasted; Rounded edge, single breasted; Long, loose double and semi-fitted double breasted, full or half lined.

The Fabrics
Summer Worsteds, Cheviots, Wool Crashes, Cassimeres and Homespuns in a diversified series of exclusive patterns and shades.

Outing Trousers for Men at $3.50
Trousers of that high character for which most shops ask four dollars and even four-fifty. They are tailored with all the little innovations and knacks that the edict sactions. A new series of peg top and wide hip models of flannels, wool crashes and homespuns in ten new and exclusive patterns from light to sombre gray or brown. All sizes.

Suits for Young Men at $8.00
DISTINCTIVE THREE-GARMENT MODELS.
Formerly $10.00 and $12.50.

Through the perfection of trifles and certain exclusive innovations do our suits for young men find the source of their distinctiveness. Through the exercise of the higher phases of the tailormen's craft they are invested with a permanency of form and character wholly foreign to the average garment ready for service.

Three-Garment Suits, in straight edge and rounded edge, single-breasted models and loose and semi-fitted double-breasted models, fashioned of good, serviceable homespuns, tweeds, cheviots and wool crashes, in conservative and daring patterns, lined or half lined with alpaca or mohair serge.
Sizes 30 to 36 breast. Formerly $10 and $12.50. At $8.00

Serge Suits for Young Men at $10
Not even the elements can influence the color—the suits are blue for all time. At ten dollars we present three distinctive models—straight edge, single breasted; rounded edge, single breasted, and long, loose double breasted—invested with all the little knacks that fashion and your comfort can demand.
Exceptionally good value at $10.00.

Half Hose for Men
Value 50c. At 25c.
This is a twice-told tale. The initial announcement, modest enough, left us without a pair at the end of the day, and there were more than three thousand five hundred with which to begin. For to-day and Saturday there are about two thousand eight hundred pairs in black and shades of tan, with the sheen and crunch of silk, yet far more serviceable.

FOR TO-DAY
Men's Balbriggan
Shirts or Drawers
Value 75c. At 50c
Light, summer undergarments fashioned of soft, long-fibre Sea Island yarn, which is only to be found in the garments of a higher grade. The shirts are silk tipped at the neck and cuffs; the drawers have a double gusset and are exceptionally well finished.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Straw Hats for Men
Special at $2.00
Value $3.00 and $3.50
One thousand eight hundred fine splits of the very highest grade which came to us "across the fields." Instead of three and three-fifty we can afford to say two dollars.

From a hatman who stands high in the craft we have received a collection of sample hats in coarse and fine sennit, split, milan and mackinaw braids, which we would sell
Regularly at $2 & $2.50
Special at $1.50

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Pajamas for Men
Special at 95c
Value $1.50 to $2.00
Well tailored pajamas which promise a full measure of comfort without penalty to your vanity. They are fashioned of white nainsook with a wide crossbar design and of colored madras. Two models—military and collarless, with large buttons or mercerized frogs.

A Sale of Straw Hats for Children
A diversified collection of high grade milan, fancy Swiss split and mackinaw straw hats, many of which were imported. The models include English middy, continental, Prince Charlie, Napoleon and sailor styles.
Formerly $3.95, $4.75 and $5.75.
Special at $1.85.
Children's Hats of rough and fine straws in various models.
Formerly $1.65 to $2.50. Special at 95c.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

H. DE B. PARSONS AS EXPERT.

New York Engineer Called Into Philadelphia Water Investigation.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—At Mayor Weaver's office to-day it was announced that H. De B. Parsons of New York had been selected as engineer to take charge of the investigation of the physical work on the Philadelphia filtration system. Mr. Parsons will have authority to pick the men to assist him in that investigation, and as soon as his choice is made the actual inquiry will begin.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 55 Nassau St.—Adv.

Patrick Melody Is Free Again.

Patrick Melody, the aged Irish patriot, who attempted to end his life in a fountain in Madison Square on Saturday night, was discharged yesterday from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island. The discharge was granted upon the application of Lawyer Michael O'Sullivan, who told Magistrate Baker that Gen. O'Beirne, Roderick J. Kennedy, and others had agreed to see that Melody did not want for proper care.

Incorporated in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 22.—The Trolley Electric Vehicle Company of America of this city was chartered at Dover to-day to carry persons, freight and express; capital $1,000,000.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

NOTHING is quite equal to a Serge for general service—if it is a good serge. The latest fancies of fashion are not in better form than this smart blue fabric, old, yet new every season, and the fine twisted yarns from which good serge is made offer more resistance to wear than any other form of wool.

Single breasted suits $16 to $35.
Double breasted suits $18 to $34.
Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Santa Fe
All the Way
West

Colorado
California
Portland Exposition
Grand Canyon
Yosemite

Very low excursion rates this summer

Go Santa Fe, the cool and dustless way.
Luxurious trains.
Harvey serves the meals.
Ask for books about the trip—"A Colorado Summer," "To California Over Santa Fe Trail," "Titan of Chasms."

The Santa Fe agent is at 377 Broadway, New York City

White Rose
CEYLON TEA

Drink Good Tea and you will enjoy it and be benefited by it. It is warming, and thus opens the pores, is a tonic, and while stimulating, has no bad effect—if it is the right tea, rightly prepared. Ceylon, the home of famous teas, has none to compare with White Rose.

One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.
Large package 30 cents, generous trial package 10 cents.

Gibson's
Pure Rye Whiskey

Purity and Quality—
"Blended" or "Straight."

For sale by all dealers



HER CHILD, THOUGH WELL, IN CONTAGION HOSPITAL

Mrs. Hoe May Ask Brooklyn Court to Free Him.

THINKS SPITE RESPONSIBLE

She Had Complained to Health Commissioner Darlington Alleging Neglect by Local Officials.

The Supreme Court in Brooklyn may be asked to-day to order the release from the Kingston Avenue Hospital for Contagious Diseases of a child who her mother asserts is entirely well, but is confined because she complained to Health Commissioner Darlington in Manhattan of alleged neglect on the part of the local health office. The child was taken to the hospital last night against the protests of the mother, Mrs. Margaret Hoe, a widow, of 2,031 Fulton Street, and after a physician whom she had called in had pronounced it to be well.

Mrs. Hoe is employed to care for the office of Alfred Holsten, an undertaker, and lives in rooms in the rear. About two weeks ago she noticed that her seven-year-old son George did not seem to be well and called in Dr. Hubert Nichols of 738 Decatur Street. Dr. Nichols found the child suffering from a mild attack of scarlet fever, he explained last night. He seemed to be recovering, Dr. Nichols said, but, as usual in such cases, he reported the matter to the local health office.

The following day an officer from the department visited the house and placed Mrs. Hoe and the boy under a six weeks' quarantine.

In a few days the child, however, seemed to the mother to have recovered, and on Tuesday she called in Dr. George H. Palmer of 92 Hancock Street. Dr. Palmer said last night that he found the child to be well and so informed the mother. Mrs. Hoe then decided to appeal to Commissioner Darlington against the further quarantining of herself and the child.

She said last night that she did this because of an experience she had had with the local health authorities. For months, she said, she had been complaining of unsanitary conditions existing in the neighborhood, but that no attention whatever was paid to the complaints by the local health office. In her letter to Dr. Darlington, she said, she called his attention to this alleged neglect, and stated her belief that her child's illness was due to the conditions complained of.

She received yesterday morning a reply from the Commissioner saying that her complaint would be at once investigated. The next development was last evening, when a man who said he was a physician from the Health Department, and who was accompanied by a policeman, drove up to the house in an ambulance. According to the story told by Mrs. Hoe, without giving her any explanation they took the child away in the ambulance to the hospital.

Mrs. Hoe, who is without means, appealed to her employer, Mr. Holsten.

"I think this proceeding is one that requires official investigation," said Mr. Holsten last night. "I don't like to call it that, but it looks to me very much like a bit of spite work. Mrs. Hoe is a poor woman and I intend to see that she gets justice. I shall consult my attorney in the morning about applying to a Supreme Court Justice to have the child examined by physicians selected by the court."

Dr. Thomas L. Fogarty, head of the local health office, could not be seen with regard to the case last night.

NEW TIE IN CHESS TOURNEY.

Janowski and Maroczy Pass Tarrasch on the Eighth Round.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 22.—Janowski and Maroczy now lead in the international chess tournament. Tarrasch and Leonhardt coming next with half a point difference.

In the eighth round Maroczy beat Teichmann, Schlechter beat Taubenhaus, Leonhardt beat Tschigorin, Janowski beat Tarrasch, Blackburne beat Marshall, and Marco and Burn and Alapin and Wolf drew, their games. The standing of the players now is:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Janowski	5½	2½	Marco	4	4
Maroczy	5½	2½	Wolf	4	4
Leonhardt	5	3	Burn	3½	4½
Tarrasch	5	3	Marshall	3½	4½
Schlechter	4½	3½	Teichmann	3½	4½
Alapin	4	4	Taubenhaus	2	6
Blackburne	4	4	Tschigorin	2	6

COLLEGE CREWS COMPLETE.

Wisconsin and Georgetown Take Up Quarters at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 22.—The crews of Wisconsin and Georgetown arrived here to-day, thus completing the representation of the six universities which will compete in the regatta next Wednesday. Wisconsin's contingent arrived at 1:30 P. M., and their boats were at once housed. Andrew O'Dea, the coach, spent the afternoon rigging the boats and the men did not go out. Wisconsin has a 'Varsity eight and 'Varsity four with substitutes, but no freshman crew. They will take their first practice to-morrow morning. Wisconsin brings a new shell. They have heretofore felt that one of the causes of their poor showing was unsuitable boating, and this year particular pains have been taken to secure a boat constructed to carry a heavy crew.

Georgetown sends only a 'Varsity eight, with substitutes, in charge of Coach Dempsey. They arrived at 6:30 P. M., too late to row this evening, but will be on the water early to-morrow morning. The crew is handicapped by two of the men being out of condition. Steward, the stroke, wrenched his leg yesterday and is limping badly to-night, although he declared he will row to-morrow. Mudd, No. 5, is ailing.

Water conditions were good this evening, and Columbia, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Cornell did routine work. It was moderated somewhat on account of all the crews having had time rows over the course in the morning. The Syracuse coach, James Ten Eyck, denies the report that the stroke of his men had been changed since last year. He says they are rowing precisely the same.

E. M. Packard, stroke of the Syracuse 'Varsity, became ill this evening returning to quarters, complaining of severe pains in his back. He was put to bed. Packard stroked the winning Syracuse crew last year and is considered the best man in the eight.

KIEL YACHTS UPSET.

While Racing in Regatta Contests for the Emperor's and Other Cups.

KIEL, Germany, June 22.—While 115 men-of-war, cutters, pinnaces, and gigs were racing in the outer harbor to-day the wind rose and half a dozen of the racers capsized. All their crews were rescued, but the races were thrown into considerable confusion.

The first of the series of thirty-footer races for cups offered by Emperor William, Crown Prince Frederick Wilhelm, Princess Henry of Prussia, and Allison V. Armour was sailed to-day over a short (eight mile) course because of the rough weather. The Georg, which came in second in the first race yesterday, was the winner of to-day's event. Time—1:20:20. Tilly VI. was second and Wansee V. was third. Prince Eitel Frederick sailed the Elizabeth in this race, but she did not finish. One Belgian, three Spanish, and three French yachts were among the twenty starters.

The American yacht Apache and the British yacht Valhalla have arrived here.

Joins U. S. Mortgage and Trust.

John W. Platten, who has been Second Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, was elected Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company yesterday to succeed George M. Cumming, who recently was chosen President of the company, succeeding George W. Young. Mr. Platten will sever his connection with the Lehigh about Sept. 1. The Directors of the company yesterday declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. and an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

Bottled only at the Apollinaris Spring, Neuenahr, Germany, and Only with its Own Natural Gas.

YALE'S BEST OARSMAN CHARGED WITH CRIBBING

Cornelius E. Daly, Who Rows at 2, Is Accused by Prof. Farr.

MAY LOSE SEAT IN CREW

If Found Guilty, Expulsion from College May Follow—Friends Say Mistake Has Been Made.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 22.—Cornelius E. Daly, No. 2 in the Yale 'Varsity eight and the most experienced oar in the boat, is under charges of cribbing in his examinations at Gales Ferry. A Faculty meeting has been called for to-morrow to hear the case, and if found guilty there is little doubt that Daly will be removed from the crew, necessitating a shake-up at the eleventh hour. The Faculty may also drop him from the university. Friends of Daly say the case was due to a misunderstanding, and that he was not guilty of cribbing.

The charges are brought against Daly by Dr. Hollon A. Farr, and the examination paper which caused the upset was one in psychology, a course offered by Prof. George T. Ladd. This is an abstruse subject, and the examination papers in it are given in a peculiar way.

Capt. Whittier and Coach Kennedy of the Yale crew were informed of the charges against Daly before Dr. Farr, who has been in charge of the examinations, left New London with the papers. They are awaiting anxiously the action of the Faculty, and the whole crew is on its nerves over the incident.

Oarsmen who take their examinations at New London are put especially upon their honor, for the privilege of taking the examinations away from New Haven is granted only as an especial favor.

Daly is a senior from Worcester. He made the 'Varsity crew in his freshman year, and previously rowed in "Ned" Ten Eyck's Wachusett four that captured the world's championship.

SQUALL HITS RACING YACHTS.

Boats Drift in a Storm with Bare Poles in Seawanhaka Contests.

A squall that came up out of the northwest and blew great guns for a few minutes spoiled a pretty lot of races yesterday afternoon in the opening regatta of the three days' series held by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club at Oyster Bay.

The yachts had completed one circuit of the course and had started on the second round when the blow struck them. Rain fell in torrents and deluged every one. Sails were shortened in a jiffy, for delay meant danger of carrying away rigging. All but two of the yachts drifted about before the wind with bare poles, buffeted by the white-capped waves. Harry L. Maxwell on Phryne and A. C. Bostwick's Mystral tempted fate and the elements by carrying reefed mainsails, and they reaped the reward of their daring by winning in their classes as a result when the squall passed and a steady sailing breeze set in.

There were twenty-two boats entered for the series of races. Sixteen started in the first day's events. The New York Yacht Club Herreshoff one-design thirty-footers were the stellar performers, and there were seven on the line when the warning gun sounded. Nautilus and Phryne were the only former winners, but in no previous race had as light a wind prevailed, and there was a chance for the others to show what they could do in the new conditions. Summary:

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.
Start, 1:35 P. M. Course, 15½ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Turn. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Nike, V. J. Cumnock	3:18:30	5:18:23	3:23:23
Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	3:18:42	5:19:21	3:24:21
Regina, F. G. Stewart	3:17:30	5:19:48	3:24:48
Snapper, F. S. Page	3:38:18	Did not finish.	
Tito, Colgate Hoyt	Did not start.		

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 2:05 P. M. Course, 13½ Miles.

Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	....	5:13:34	3:08:34
Nora, Adrian Iselin, 2d.	....	5:14:09	3:09:09
Opossum, T. M. Raborg	Did not finish.		
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleeker	Did not start.		
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	Did not start.		

SLOOPS—THIRTY-FOOTERS. NEW YORK YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN.
Start, 2 P. M. Course, 15½ Miles.

Phryne, H. L. Maxwell	3:20:25	5:19:20	3:18:20
Alera, J. W. Alker	3:17:50	5:19:49	3:16:49
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	3:18:05	5:20:17	3:20:17
Atair, Cord Meyer	3:30:52	5:20:28	3:20:28
Carlita, O. Harriman	3:31:40	5:21:55	3:21:55
Nautilus, Hanan Bros.	3:15:55	5:22:32	3:22:32
Minx, Howard Willets	3:31:40	Did not finish.	
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	Did not start.		
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	Did not start.		
Adelaide, Adee Brothers	Did not start.		
Maid of Mendon, W. D. Guthrie	Did not start.		

SEAWANHAKA FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 2:30. Course, 7¾ Miles.

Chipmunk, F. S. Young	4:59:00	2:29:00
Imp, S. L. Landon	5:01:19	2:31:19
Nit, F. B. Pizey	Did not start.	
Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	Did not start.	
Fly, W. E. Roosevelt	Did not start.	

To-day the same classes race, while, in addition, the seventy-foot Herreshoff sloops will contest. W. Ross Proctor's Mineola will be sailed by Frank Bowen Jones, J. Rogers Maxwell's Yankee by her owner, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s Virginia by Clinton H. Crane to comply with the requirement that a Corinthian shall handle the wheel.

Will Sell the Vendome.

Justice Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Arthur D. Truax referee to sell the Hotel Vendome property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street. The corner is a leasehold and the adjoining parcel is owned in fee by Louis L. Todd, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on April 21, in foreclosure proceedings brought against Mr. Todd by Florence Louisa Mabee to foreclose a mortgage of $475,000, on which there is now due $525,519 for taxes, water rent, and interest, which mortgage was given July 25, 1902.

BELLEVUE DIETICIAN OUT.

Trustees Asked Her to Resign After the Complaints About Food.

As a result of the revolt of the internes, orderlies, and members of the clerical force of Bellevue Hospital Miss Harriett Gorton, who for ten months has been in charge of the dietary department, handed in her resignation yesterday. President John W. Brannan of the Board of Trustees had requested the resignation.

Before she was installed as dietician at the hospital, it is said that many complaints had been made about the food, and her appointment was made with the idea that she would improve it.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Importers Lose Protest Regarding Tare—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Waite, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Lekas & Drivas of New York, it being held that the customs officials had made a correct return of the tare to be allowed on importations of cheese. It appears that the United States Weigher allowed thirty-four pounds and three-sevenths of an ounce as tare per barrel. It was maintained by the importers that fifty pounds should have been allowed.

Other importers' claims overruled were by F. W. Myers & Co., Plattsburg, N. Y.; J. D. Zien, Duluth, Minn.; Hiram Walker & Sons, Detroit, Mich.; L. Emrich & Co., La Manna, Azema & Farman, Isler & Guye, A. S. Rosenthal & Co., and I. P. Frink, New York.

A claim by Mills & Gibb, New York, was sustained.

Adjustment Company to be Wound Up

The Adjustment Company of New York of 17 Battery Place, which was incorporated on July 11, 1901, to adjust fire insurance losses, has applied to the Supreme Court for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. Justice Giegerich has appointed Sidney L. Teven referee in the matter. The company ceased active business some time ago. It has no liabilities and has assets of $575.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 22.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

New York Hemstitching Company, Brooklyn; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. T. McFall, H. G. McCaughey, Brooklyn; J. B. Hanna, Arlington, N. J.

Patent Security Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—J. O. Venino, R. D. Geswein, William Scully, New York.

Lee Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $24,000. Directors—C. E. Manierre, O. L. Manierre, New York; Ellen M. Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Parkmox Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. W. Vogel, W. D. Hoxie, William Peters, New York.

Mohawk Valley Brewing Company, Schenectady; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. F. Bartels, Rochester; F. F. McIver, New York; A. J. Quakenbush, Schenectady.

European Amusement Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Isaac Rosenzweig, Moritz Faerber, D. A. Schultz, New York.

Heran - Marshall Company, New York, (plumbers' supplies;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. J. Heran, Troy; A. B. Marshall, Brooklyn; W. T. Shields, Albany.

Universal Screen Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—T. A. Ryer, G. J. Pickell, Jersey City; G. E. Shaw, New York.

W. P. Taylor Company, Buffalo, (metals;) capital, $150,000. Directors—W. P. Taylor, F. J. Abel, Grace Taylor, Buffalo.

Aster Company, New York, (automobiles;) capital, $250,000. Directors—A. J. Myers, O. B. Kull, Alfred Epstein, New York.

Midway Construction Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—G. W. Munro, M. J. Wightman, G. W. Schofield, New York.

The Zamboni Company, New York, (patents;) capital, $100,000. Directors—Lawrence Zamboni, Philadelphia; A. S. Wiley, F. W. Baldwin, New York.

New York and New Brunswick Transportation Company, New York, (operating boats about New York and on Newark Bay and Raritan River;) capital, $10,000. Directors—G. R. Bidwell, O. C. Frost, William Plimley, New York.

Dolph Valve Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—J. R. Dolph, J. J. Echle, J. E. Timmons, Buffalo.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Ellis Adding Typewriter Company, Jersey City; capital, $800,000. Incorporators—Bertrand Paradise, William B. Witson, and Alexander Nicholson.

Economic Power and Pump Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—Thomas J. Howe, Frank D. Tice, William Lawden, and Thomas Dempsey.

Monroe Glass Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, William L. Schaef, Robert C. Fulton, George W. Romaine, and J. B. Wohlfarth.

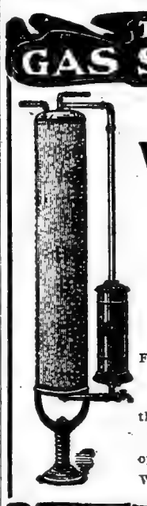
Gorham Dispatch and Express Company, Camden; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—William Kleinert, Samuel Eichenfield, and Jacob N. Dimont.

International Trade Coupon Company, Paterson; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—Hugo von Reitzenstein, Henry King, John C. Tomlinson, Jr., E. F. Jarvis, and John C. Tomlinson.

The Root Securities Company, East Orange; capital increased to $1,500,000.

Sloan & Co. of Newark increased their capital from $50,000 to $75,000.

THE GAS STORE



The VULCAN (Gas) WATER HEATER

Assures an Abundant Supply of HOT WATER

For Bath or Domestic Use at All Times.

Operating expense less than coal.

Call and see it in operation, or WRITE FOR BOOKLET

W. M. CRANE CO
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

Moving Safes.

WE MAKE the careful and expeditious moving of safes a special feature of our business.

The importance of proper skill and workmanship in this department cannot be overestimated.

We have a competent corps of skilled workmen always ready to send out on a moment's notice.

Telephone 3093 Franklin to-day. A call is all that is necessary.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE "A."

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 BROADWAY.

Largest Builders in the World of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vaults.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Men's Bathing Suits

Everybody has read of the enthusiastic beginning of the bathing season. Bath houses were overcrowded, and all the old bathing suits that could be raked up were put into commission.

The man who is particular about his appearance wants a bathing suit that properly represents him, as well as one that fits him properly. The only way to be sure and safe is to go to the shore provided.

The Wanamaker stocks are most complete, with every desirable variety, at any price a man wishes to pay. Here are a few suggestions:

At $1—Cotton; plain navy blue, or navy blue with white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $2—Wool; plain navy blue or black, or navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, and black-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $2.50—Wool; navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, black-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $3—Wool; plain navy blue or black, or navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, black-and-white end stripes, quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $3.50—Wool; navy blue-and-white, black-and-red; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $5.50—Wool; full regular made suits; plain navy blue or black, or black-and-red end stripes.

At $7.50—Wool; two-piece suits for large men; chest measurements, 48, 50 and 52; navy blue with white end stripes.

The Union Bathing Suit will be appreciated by men who wish to dispense with the string tie at the waist that is so uncomfortable in two-piece suits. Made in gray with white, and navy blue with white. Price, $3.50.

These suits are better for the addition of a white canvas belt, which adds to their appearance as well as comfort. The belts are 50c extra.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

Women's Suits at $16.50
Were $23.50 to $30

The Suits desired—traveling and outing suits in the fitted long coat or jaunty jacket style. Tailored.

Checked canvas suitings, striped flannels and rainproof worsteds. Smart trim styles, beautifully shaped.

At $16.50 each—normally $23.50, $25, $27.50 and $30. Not very many—speed!

$50 to $75 Silk or Lace Coats at $37.50

Imported Coats of Pongee silk and lace—exclusive models. None like them in America. Only twenty-five left of a large importation. Therefore **$37.50 each**, instead of $50 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

A Stirring Offering Of Dresses for Girls

Today we announce half prices on a fine collection of Girls' Silk Suits, another lot of Girls' Washable Dresses, and a group of Girls' Bathing Suits.

This is a clean-up of our regular stocks, and the new prices are direct reductions from the original figures at which the same garments were sold by us. It is an opportunity that rarely comes twice in a year. The groups are as follows:

Silk Suits in a wide variety of styles and colorings, in sizes for 14 to 18 years, as follows:

$20 Suits at $10 — *$30 Suits at $15*
$25 Suits at $12.50

Girls' Washable Dresses of white pique, lawns and linens, in Russian effect, many of the dresses being slightly soiled; in sizes ranging from 6 to 12 years:

At $1.50, from $3 — *At $5, from $10*
At $3, from $6 — *At $7.50, from $15*

Girls' Bathing Suits in blue and black, with sailor collar or low neck and short sleeves. Sizes for 6 to 16 years. These also slightly soiled:

At $1.50, from $3 — *At $3.50, from $7*
At $2, from $6

Second floor, Ninth street.

Two Popular Offerings Of Taffeta and Pongee Silks

The first is a fine lot of $1 quality all-silk Black Taffeta, 35 inches wide, perfect in weave, and wear guaranteed. Particularly desirable for foundations, linings and petticoats.

Today at 75c a Yard

The other offering is a 27-inch, heavy, all-silk, domestic Pongee at half price. This is an extremely desirable silk for shirt-waist suits, outing suits, separate waists and coats. Part of the silk is in the dark linen color, the rest is in the lighter biscuit shade. Washable, of course, and of a strong, serviceable quality. Regularly $1.

Now at 50c a Yard — Rotunda.

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The steady rise in favor of Oxfords this season is now at its height. They're cool and comfortable—so that it's only natural, this Oxford boom. Wanamaker Oxfords fit, feel comfortable, look stylish, and retain their shape. In all leathers.

And are very moderately priced.

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Made to our order on special lasts. As good as many shoes sold at a half more.

Tan kid Oxfords, with welted soles and narrow toes.

Black kid Oxfords, with welted soles and patent leather or kid tips.

White duck Ribbon Ties, with welted soles and Cuban heels.

Kidskin Oxfords, with turned soles and medium heels.

Patent leather Blucher Oxfords, with welted soles and Cuban heels.

Girls' Oxfords at $1.50

Brown and black kid Oxfords, with flexible soles. Sizes 8½ to 10½, at $1.30; sizes 11 to 2, at $1.50.

Fourth avenue.

Men's Oxfords at $3

Made to the "Wear-Well" specifications, with whole vamps, oak leather soles, best linen thread, improved Goodyear sewing.

Black kidskin Oxfords; medium round toes, extended soles, square heels.

Velour calf Blucher Oxfords; custom-looking last—smart and comfortable.

Patent colt Blucher Oxfords; pointed toes, flat last, for the extreme dresser.

Tan Russia calf Blucher Oxfords; both pointed and medium toes.

Brown kidskin Oxfords; straight form, medium toe-last. Neat style for conservative men.

Boys' Oxfords at $2

Tan calf Blucher Oxfords; straight-form last with welted and stitched soles. All sizes, 13 to 5½.

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Rich and beautiful designs, some very unusual and intricate—even the most severe are novel.

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Imported—that shows at a glance. Galoons, eyelet and irregular patterns. The proper trimming for smart linen suits.

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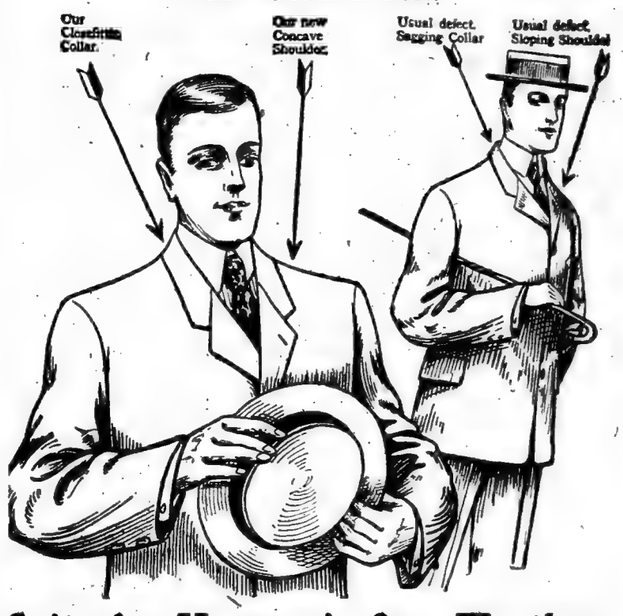
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Summer Suits for Men at $15.

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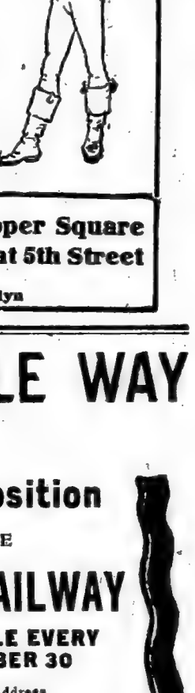
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Negligee shirts, light and attractive, **$1 to $3.50.**
Socks in cotton, lisle or silk, **25c. to $3.**
Every good new style of Summer Collar.
Too much to wear? Then, Bathing Suits.

Serge Suits, as little lined as is worth while, **$15 to $35.**

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INQUISITOR WON IN A HARD THUNDERSTORM

Two-Year-Olds Ran Through Blinding Rain at Sheepshead.

WOODSAW TOOK HANDICAP

Four Favorites Were Beaten on a Sodden and Sloppy Track—Pagan Bey's Steeplechase.

In a thunderstorm that tried the memories of the oldest racegoers for a parallel, seven surprised and frightened two-year-olds finished for the Surf Stakes at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday in one of the most remarkable contests of the season, with Andrew Miller's Inquisitor first at the finish far off before Sydney Paget's Jacobite, while the post favorite, P. H. McCarren's Voorhees was lost in the mud spattered field that trailed on behind.

The race was one of the two features that drew a big attendance to the Coney Island Jockey Club's track and was the one which caught the full force of the storm which threatened all the afternoon. The clouds grew black and rain began to fall as the colts went to the post, at the five and a half furlongs pole up the Futurity straight, and they had just passed the stand in the trip when the storm burst. About 12,000 visitors in the grand and field stands, huddled back as far as possible to escape the driving rain, and awaited the running of the race, while thunder crashed, and rain fell in sheets, water collecting at once on the track which looked like a river within five minutes after the downpour began. Women shrieked at each clap of thunder while the betting crowd waited for the race to decide the money bet, the betting ring in the meantime having become so dark that cashiers gathered up their cash and got ready for possible attempts at robbery.

The ringing of a bell announcing a start prepared the waiting spectators for the race, but nothing of the contest could be seen until the horses were close on the post, the official timer being unable to take the time of the race, so obscuring was the rainfall. As the horses came into sight, the alarm over the storm took second place in the minds of the crowd, but the horses actually had passed the winning post before the spectators were able to distinguish the rain soaked and muddy colors, and though the storm abated from that moment there was no chance for enthusiasm, when Inquisitor galloped in first far off before Jacobite, with the added horse Gallavant third. The rain continued through the remainder of the afternoon, but something could be seen of the later races, though the last three were run on a water covered track.

For the second stake of the day, the Sheepshead Bay Handicap, at one mile, twelve horses ran, with Dolly Spanker the top weight, after Delhi, Hamburg Belle, and Colonial Girl had been withdrawn. The contest was a singularly open betting affair, with five to one on offer at almost any time of the speculation against any horse in the race, though Dolly Spanker finally went to the post as a slight favorite over Jacquin. Woodsaw, carrying the Paget jacket, broke well up with his field and went to the front at once, racing in the lead all the way and winning finally well in hand, and five lengths away from Dolly Spanker, which closed from the middle of the crowd and was second, after a smart finish for the place with Jacquin. Summary.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward: six furlongs, main course.

	S	½	F.
Big Ben, 112, O'Neil, 1-3, 1-7	2	1	1½
Von Trump, 107, Nicol, 8-1, 9-10	3	2	2
St. Bellane, 105, J. Martin, 20-1, 4-1	5	3	3h
Jim Beattie, 107, W. Robbins, 15-1, 13-5	1	3	4
Cannon Ball, 115, Odom, 30-1, 8-1	4	4	5

Time—1:14 3-5. Start good. Won cleverly, place driving. Winner br. g., aged, by Ben Strome-Mint Julep. Owner, M. Tennes. Trainer, J. J. McCafferty.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; short steeplechase courts, about two miles.

	S	½	F.
Pagan Bey, 148, Ray, 12-5, even	6	1	1h
Snuff, 146, Mr. Page, 6-1, 2-1	9	2	2h
Knobhampton, 138, J. O'Brien, 10-1, 4-1	5	3	3h
Phantom, 132, Palmer, 30-1, 12-1	2	4	4
Duke of Connaught, 153, E. Heider, 8-1, 3-1	10	5	5
Giveaways, 144, Tuckey, 20-1, 8-1	8	6	6
Judge Fulton, 151, Bernhardt, 30-1, 10-1	7	7	7
Castaltan, 146, Finnegan, 4-1, 8-5	3	*	
Merry Moments, 130, Grantland, 50-1, 15-1	1	Fell	
Grandpa, 153, Donohue, 18-5, 7-5	4	*	

*Throw rider.

Time—4:40. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Hazan-Panoma. Owner, W. G. Brokaw. Trainer, C. F. Rockett.

THIRD RACE.—The Surf, for two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

	S	½	F.
Inquisitor, 118, J. Martin, 5-1, 8-5	*	1	1h
Jacobite, 124, W. Davis, 2-1, 7-10		2	2
Gallavant, 127, Redfern, 7-1, 2-1		3	3h
Voorhees, 122, O'Neil, 13-10, 1-2		4	4
East End, 114, Baird, 50-1, 12-1		5	5
Sufficiency, 111, Shaw, 30-1, 12-1		6	6
Sir Tristan, 114, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1		7	7

*Unable to see horses until the last furlong. No time taken. Start good. Won easily, place same. Winner b. c., by Inspector B.-Vultanda. Owner, Andrew Miller. Trainer, Thomas Welsh.

FOURTH RACE.—The Sheepshead Bay Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

	S	¾	F.
Woodsaw, 93, Miller, 6-1, 5-2	2	1	1h
Dolly Spanker, 112, Redfern, 4-1, 2-1	6	2	2½
Jacquin, 108, O'Neil, 5-1, 5-2	8	5	3h
Dandelion, 98, Bain, 15-1, 8-1	3	3	4
Broadcloth, 105, J. Martin, 5-1, 5-2	9	6	5
Bedouin, 98, Diggins, 15-1, 6-1	4	7	6
Pasadena, 97, W. Daly, 7-1, 3-1	7	8	7
Race King, 97, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	12	9	8
Outcome, 100, Lyne, 12-1, 5-1	7	9	9
Leonidas, 98, W. Knapp, 12-1, 4-1	1	4	10
Grazialio, 111, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-1	10	11	11
Israelite, 107, Nicol, 15-1, 6-1	11	12	12

Time—1:42. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Octagon-Woodvine. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

	S	½	F.
Sir Russell, 104, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5	4	1	1h
Anodyne, 99, Baird, 6-1, 2-1	2	3	2h
Ambitious, 94, J. Johnson, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	3*
Belden, 102, Sheehan, 10-1, 4-1	9	4	4
Abe Meyer, 99, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	5
Top Sail, 108, Shaw, 30-1, 15-1	5	7	6
Lieber, 102, Aubuchon, 8-1, 3-1	8	8	7
L. J. Hayman, 99, J. Kelly, 3-2, 3-5	3	6	8
Swagger, 97, Myers, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	9
Dr. Hellsworth, 103, McLaughlin, 50-1, 15-1	10	10	10

Time, 1:07 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Russell-Springtime. Owner, Dudley Hollis. Trainer, S. McNaughton.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

	S	¾	F.
Ostrich, 113, W. Knapp, 7-2, 7-10	1	1	1½
Right Royal, 111, J. Martin, 7-2, 7-10	4	3	2h
Wotan, 126, O'Neil, even, 1-3	2	1	3h
Amberjack, 91, W. Daly, 9-1, 2-1	3	4	4

Time, 1:57. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Order-Plumage. Owner, Boston Stable. Trainer, F. Lightfoot.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by jockeys who have never ridden a winner; selling allowances; last six and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds
*Arabo	107	*All Right	100
Yoladay	108	*Lipton	100
*Whorler	106	*Rubric	98
Consideration	105	*Grace Curtis	97
Renault	105	Siglight	95
*Marriage Bell	104	*Mart Gentry	91
*Arsenal	104	*Otsego	90
*St. Breeze	100	Goldcraft	87
Mettle	100	*Blackball	87
Maid of Timbuctoo	100	*Miss Bessie	85
*Little Johnson	100		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile.

Broomstick	126	Lord Badge	103
Jake Sanders	114	New Mown Hay	102
Oarsman	113	Sparkling Star	97
Uncle Uriah	113	Incantation	97
Migraine	112	Cedarstrome	97
Action	107	Consideration	93
Jonquil	104	Sinister	93

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs on the main course.

Cassini	122	Kinley Dale	112
Confederate	122	Vino	112
Phidias	119	Bellsnicker	112
Sly Ben	112	Muffins	112
Accountant	112	Old Faithful	112

FOURTH RACE.—The Thistle Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

St. Valentine	106	Geranium	96
*Go Between	106	*Gamara	96
Wilful	105	*Dekaber	95
The Southerner	103	Uncle Charley	91
*Jacquin	101	Bank	88
Mabel Richardson	100	*Masaniello	86
Lord Badge	100	*Gold Ten	84

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; special weights; selling; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Eileen Burn	110	Andria	110
Busy Bee	110	Mary Morris	110
Edith James	110	Tickle	110
Isolation	110	Miss Point	110
Myrtle D.	110	Zuna	110
Abjure	110	*Consistent	105
Edna Jackson	110	*Speedway	105
Aviston	110	*Cousin Kate	105
Evening	110	*Goldie	105
Lady Valentine	110	*Little Sphinx	105

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; special allowances; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Alan-a-Dale	118	Sonoma Belle	111
Wyeth	118	Migraine	107
Action	118	Jonquil	104
Dr. Saylor	*118	Ken	102

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Narragansett Park's Stakes.

The stake programme for the inaugural meeting on the Narragansett Park track at Providence, R. I., under the management of the Narragansett Breeders' Association, has been announced with a list of ten events, including the three sections of the Providence Serial Handicaps, all to close on July 3. Of the stakes opened, the most valuable is the Rhode Island Handicap, of $2,500, at one mile and a sixteenth, for three-year-olds and upward, the other stakes including five races for three-year-olds and upward, one for three-year-olds, and three for two-year-olds. The meeting will begin July 17 and will continue eighteen days, under indorsement by The Jockey Club, all purses to be of $800 or more, with at least one race of $800 on each day on which there is no stake event run.

Zinfandel Won the Gold Cup.

LONDON, June 22.—"Cup Day" drew a record crowd to Ascot. King Edward and Queen Alexandra again attended in state. The procession from Windsor Castle to the course was the same as on Tuesday. The race for the Gold Cup (value 500 sovereigns, with 3,500 sovereigns in specie in addition, for entire colts and fillies, two miles and a half) was won by Zinfandel. Maximum 11, was second and Throwaway third. Five horses started.

Yearlings at Auction Sale.

The first public sale of yearling thoroughbred horses from J. E. Madden's Kentucky farm, Hamburg Place, by auction was held yesterday at the Sheepshead Bay paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company. Heretofore it has been Madden's custom to train and develop his horses and dispose of them at private sale. His determination to retire from racing, with the view of giving all his attention to breeding, was the cause of the offering yesterday. Madden's sale, which he called the "Futurity Sale" because he offered yearlings by four Futurity winners, Ogden, Yankee, Ballyhoo Bey, and Requital, was in connection with the offerings of several other successful breeders, but the Madden lot monopolized attention. The best prices of the sale were as follows:

Chestnut colt, by Yankee-Royal Gun, by Royal Hampton; Oscar Lewisohn $5,000
Bay or brown colt, by Mirthful-Imp, by Wagner; Kirkland Stable 2,000
Chestnut colt, by Plaudit-Ida Pickwick, by Mr. Pickwick; Oneck Stable 800
Brown colt, by Yankee-Partridge, by Longfellow, H. P. Whitney 5,100
Chestnut colt, by Mirthful-Helen Thomas, by Hanover; T. Welch 1,100
Bay colt, by Mirthful-Greenwich, by Himyar; Fred Burlew 3,700
Bay colt, by Sandringham-Dorothy Hampton, by Royal Hampton; H. B. Duryea. 3,300
Chestnut colt, by Mirthful-Marita, by Hindoo; H. B. Duryea 4,700
Bay colt, by Requital-Par Excellence, by Kantaka; R. T. Wilson, Jr. 1,600
Brown colt, by Ballyhoo Bey-Passan, by Hamburg; R. T. Wilson, Jr. 1,000

GOLFERS FLEE FROM STORM.

Many Players Drenched on Englewood Links—Laird's Long Brassey Shot.

A storm, almost cyclonic in fury, burst over the links of the Englewood Golf Club yesterday afternoon toward the close of the medal play qualifying round in the club's open tournament, and for the time being put an effectual quietus to driving, approaching, and putting. Of the ninety-two golfers who started in the play, the largest number, by the way, that has taken part in a club event this season, seventy-eight finished the round. The others were not far from the clubhouse, but although golfers do not usually stop playing on account of rain, they did yesterday, and there were a number of merry sprints varying from 100 yards to a quarter of a mile for shelter. Their more fortunate companions on the piazza shouted encouragement, but more than one man bounded up the steps soaked to the skin.

Archibald Graham, the New Jersey champion, and Ralph Peters, Jr., a Princeton student, tied at 79 strokes for the low score prize. Those who qualified for the first two cups, with results of the match play rounds, are:

Class A.—Archibald Graham, North Jersey, 79; Ralph Peters, Jr., Princeton, 79; Oswald Kirby, Country, 80; J. D. Fox, Apawamis, 86; D. H. Burrows, Plainfield, 87; Duncan Laird, Princeton, 87; H. V. Knep, Englewood, 87.

Class B.—F. Snare, Englewood, 87; St. John Wood, Essex County, 88; C. H. Blake, Jr., Englewood, 88; G. G. Baxter, Forest Park, 88; D. F. Lefferts, Englewood, 89; E. P. Parrish, New Haven, 89; Lynn Johnson, Ridgewood, 89; G. Bach, Inwood Country, 89; G. A. Graham, Englewood, 91; G. D. Ryall, Yaumatah, 91; W. C. Freeman, Montclair, 91; S. V. Beckwith, Montclair, 91; C. A. Nesmith, Flushing, 91; O. Woodward, Marine and Field, 92; A. Van Vechten, South Orange, 92.

Class A.—First Round A. Graham beat Clarke, 3 up and 2 to play; Peters beat E. Freeman, 4 up and 3 to play; Travers beat Marcellus, 2 up; Fownes beat Tainter, 1 up; Kirkby beat Olyphant, 3 up and 2 to play; Laird beat Burrows, 4 up and 3 to play; Sloan beat Keep, 1 up; Lawson beat Foot, 5 up and 3 to play.

Class B.—First Round—Snare beat Lefferts, 6 up and 5 to play; Bach beat Ryall, 5 up and 3 to play; Parmelee beat Johnson, 5 up and 4 to play; G. Graham beat Nesmith, 4 up and 3 to play; Baxter beat Freeman, 4 up and 2 to play; Blake beat Moore, 2 up and 1 to play; Beckwith beat Woodward, 3 up and 2 to play; Van Vechten beat Wood, 2 up and 1 to play.

WARD WINNING IN LONDON.

American Tennis Team in Form Defeat English Experts Easily.

LONDON, June 22.—The American International lawn tennis team is playing in top-class form at the Queen's Club, easily defeating all comers. The skill that the Americans are showing preceding the All-England championships, international matches, and the other events in which they are entered is already causing nervousness among the English, Continental, and Colonial experts. The games in which the Americans are playing at the Queen's Club are attracting much attention, almost entirely drawing off the galleries from other matches.

Favored with perfect lawn tennis weather the Queen's Club has been well patronized by fashionable society since the opening of the tournament, notwithstanding the counter-attraction of Ascot week. The service and net play of the Americans seems to be a revelation to English players. This has been particularly noticeable in the doubles in which Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward completely dazed their opponents with their in-play and brilliant crosses, eliciting almost continuous applause.

In the Gentlemen's Championship fourth round to-day Holcombe Ward beat E. M. Hall 6-1, 6-2, 6-4. Beals C. Wright of Boston in the same round of the singles beat McNair 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Playing their usual brilliant game in the open doubles, third round, Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, (Americans,) beat A. J. Malcolm and S. G. Walker, 6-2, 6-0, 6-1.

New York Women Win at Tennis.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Showers marred to-day's play in the woman's champion lawn tennis tournament on the grounds of the Philadelphia Cricket Club at Wissahickon Heights, interrupting many of the contests and making the court soggy.

The most important matches were those in the semi-final round of the singles. Miss Elizabeth Moore of the Kings County Tennis Club, New York, the former National champion, defeated Miss Margaret Leroy of the Philadelphia Cricket Club in straight sets. In the other semi-final match Miss Helen Homans of the West Side Tennis Club, New York, beat Mrs. Benjamin Coates of the Merion Cricket Club, who secured but one game in two sets. Miss Moore and Miss Homans will fight it out for the championship, which this year will go by default to the winner of the tournament in the absence of the holder, Miss May Sutton, who is in England.

CHAMPIONS' TOUR ENDS WITH EARNED VICTORY

Outbatted by Cincinnati, but Hits Fail to Count.

BOTH PITCHERS EFFECTIVE

Seventh Postponement for New York Americans Out of Nineteen Contests Scheduled.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 1, (10 inn.)
Washington, 3; St. Louis, 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 10; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	3	2	5	6	7	32	.667
Chicago	4	..	3	5	4	5	7	4	30	.600
Philadelphia	4	5	..	2	4	5	6	5	31	.596
Detroit	2	2	2	..	2	5	4	3	27	.540
Boston	2	1	2	2	..	2	7	3	22	.468
New York	0	2	1	3	2	..	4	5	19	.396
Washington	1	1	2	2	6	1	..	5	20	.377
St. Louis	3	2	2	2	6	2	2	..	19	.365
Games lost	16	20	21	23	25	29	33	33		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	4	5	4	5	12	7	42	.700
Pittsburg	3	..	6	5	7	7	2	4	24	.576
Philadelphia	1	2	..	4	4	5	6	9	31	.564
Chicago	3	5	3	..	4	7	6	6	34	.557
Cincinnati	3	3	4	7	..	3	4	6	32	.342
St. Louis	3	3	2	5	5	..	4	5	25	.424
Boston	2	4	2	2	3	3	..	3	19	.333
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	1	2	4	..	17	.293
Games lost	18	25	24	27	27	34	38	41		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at New York.
Chicago at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Two Fine Hits and a Sacrifice Enabled New York to Beat Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 22.—Though outpitching Joe McGinnity by a clear margin, Overall lost the verdict in the last game with the champions to-day, by 2 to 1. The California recruit, who has been showing more quality each time he has been in the box, gave the best sample of his worth to-day. A low throw by Phelps that allowed Mertes a steal of third cost the extra run and the game.

Bowerman offended against McGinnity as did Phelps against Overall. The big New York catcher threw wild to second, Phelps stole that bag and let Bridwell in from third. Eliminating the offenses of the two receivers, the local men still would have lost, 1 to 0, for the "Giants" earned one run. McGinnity allowed seven hits and Overall four, but the pair of solid strokes against the native son were reinforced by a sacrifice that was a direct aid to the scoring in the eighth.

Three hits, an error, and a stolen base yielded but one tally for Cincinnati. Phelps was thrown out at the plate trying to score from second on Huggins's infield hit that Gilbert could not have handled in time to retire the batsman. Phelps's dash for the plate was made because of Gilbert's momentary juggling of the difficult hit, but a lucky and quick recovery and a fast throw turned Phelps's sprint for a tally into failure.

The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	0	0	1	0	3	0	Browne, rf	0	1	1	6	0	0
Barry, 1b	0	0	16	0	0	0	Donlin, cf	0	0	1	4	0	0
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	M'Gann, 1b	0	1	5	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf	0	2	1	1	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	1	1	3	0	0
Corcran, ss	0	1	2	4	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	1	3	0	0
Odwell, rf	0	0	2	0	1	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bridw'l, 3b	1	0	0	2	2	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	1	1	0
Phelps, c	0	0	2	4	2	0	Bow'm'n, c	0	1	4	1	0	0
Overall, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	McGin'y, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	1	7	27	18	2		Total	2	4	27	7	1	

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Corcoran. Stolen bases—Mertes, Devlin, Phelps. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Sacrifice hit—McGinnity. Hit by pitcher—by McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 3; by McGinnity, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Klem. Attendance, 5,287.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, June 22.—Pittinger was effective at critical points of the game to-day and easily shut out Chicago. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	3	1	0	
Schulte, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	
Malon'y, rf	0	0	2	2	2	0	Court'y, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	
Chance, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	0	Titus, rf	0	0	1	1	0	
Tinker, ss	0	0	0	0	6	2	Magee, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Evers, 2b	0	0	1	2	4	0	B'nsf'd, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	2	4	0	Doolin, ss	1	1	3	4	2	
Kling, c	0	0	5	0	0	0	Dolan, c	1	2	3	1	1	
Brown, p	0	0	2	0	0	0	Pitt'ger, p	0	1	0	1	0	
Total	0	0	27	16	2		Total	4	9	27	16	3	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 4. Two-base hit—Evers. Three-base hit—Courtney. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Maloney, Chance, Bransfield. Double plays—Maloney and Casey; Thomas, Gleason, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Brown, 3; by Pittinger, 3. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Pittinger, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—5,500.

BOSTON, 10; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Boston drove St. Louis's new pitcher, Brown, out of the box to-day, gaining an easy victory. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shay, ss	0	1	5	4	0			Abbat'o, ss	1	4	2	3	1		
Shan'n, 1b	0	0	2	2	11			Dolan, rf	1	2	1	1	0		
Arndt, 2b	1	1	2	2	0			Deleh'y, lf	1	0	1	3	0		
Beckl'y, 1b	0	1	10	0	1			Cannell, cf	2	0	2	0	0		
Brain, cf	0	1	2	0	0			Tenn'y, 1b	3	2	12	0	0		
Clarke, rf	0	1	2	0	0			Wolv'n, 3b	1	2	1	3	0		
Burke, 3b	0	0	2	2	0			N'dham, c	1	2	3	0	0		
Brady, c	0	0	2	0	0			Rymer, 2b	0	2	3	3	0		
Brown, p	1	1	0	4	0			Willis, p	1	1	1	4	0		
Egan, p	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	2	8	27	12	2			Total	10	16	27	14	1		

St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Boston	0	2	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0—10

Two-base hits—Needham, Beckley, Willis. Three-base hits—Brown, Abbaticchio. Home run—Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Delehanty. Double plays—Abbaticchio, Raymer, and Tenney; Shannon and Arndt. Stolen bases—Clarke. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 2; off Willis, 3. Struck out—By Willis, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 8. Hits—Off Brown, 11 in six innings; off Egan, 5 in three innings. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance, 1,100.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington, After Seven Straight Defeats, Wins from St. Louis by 3 to 1.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—After seven straight defeats the Washington team today broke its losing streak and changed places with St. Louis in the championship race. The visitors were unable to solve Hughes. Sudhoff showed considerable wildness, and in the fourth inning Washington pounded out three hits. Morgan went in in the fifth inning and checked the scoring, but his team mates failed to respond at the bat. Rain terminated the game at the end of the eighth inning. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0			Stone, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0			R'k'feld, 2b	0	2	1	0			
Stahl, 1b	0	0	8	0	0			Frisk, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Knoll, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Koehler, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
H'lsman, lf	1	2	2	0	0			Jones, 1b	0	1	6	3	0		
Mullen, 2b	2	1	3	3	0			Wallace, ss	1	1	2	6	1		
Cassidy, ss	0	0	2	3	0			Gleason, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Heiden, c	0	2	4	1	0			Sugden, c	0	0	8	2	0		
Hughes, p	0	0	1	2	0			Sudhoff, p	0	0	2	2	0		
								Morgan, p	0	0	0	2	2	0	
Total	3	6	24	10	0			Total	1	4	24	16	1		

Washington	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Huelsman, Frisk. Three-base hits—Huelsman, Mullen, Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Stolen bases—Nill, Knoll, Mullen. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 4. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Sudhoff, 5; off Morgan, 2. First base by errors—Washington, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3; by Sudhoff, 2; by Morgan, 5. Passed ball—Sugden. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and McCarthy. Hits—Off Sudhoff, 4 in four innings; off Morgan, 2 in four innings. Attendance, 1,610.

BOSTON, 1; CHICAGO, 1.

BOSTON, June 22.—Rain stopped to-day's game between the champions and Chicagos at the end of the tenth inning, the score standing 1 to 1. Both Young and Altrock were in rare form, the former striking out eight men and the latter holding Boston to four scattered singles. Boston scored in the first inning on three errors and a single, and Chicago tied in the eighth on three successive hits. Catches by Parent and Isbell were features. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	1	0	1	0	0		Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	1	
Parent, ss	0	1	5	2	0		Holmes, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Burkett, lf	0	0	4	0	0		Davis, ss	0	0	2	1	0	
Stahl, cf	0	1	1	1	0		Donahue, 1b	0	0	11	2	0	
G'mish'w, 1b	0	0	6	1	0		Isbell, rf	0	0	4	1	0	
Collins, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		McF'land, c	0	0	5	0	0	
Ferris, 2b	0	1	3	1	0		Dundon, 2b	0	0	3	2	1	
Criger, c	0	0	9	0	0		T'nehill, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	
Young, p	0	0	0	1	1		Altrock, p	0	1	3	5	0	
Total	1	4	30	6	1		Total	1	3	30	13	3	

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Sacrifice hits—Parent, Criger. Two-base

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.00
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1 10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

MR. MORTON'S CASE.

Eliminating altogether from the case of Mr. PAUL MORTON the President's letter of vindication, as being for the most part irrelevant and unconvincing, the position in which the publication of the correspondence leaves that gentleman may be made clear to the apprehension by a statement of the charge brought against him, and an examination of the reply and defense made in his behalf.

It is charged and has been admitted by Mr. MORTON himself, that from August, 1902, to December, 1904, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company transported coal for the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at less than its published rate schedule then in force, which was a violation of the Inter-State Commerce act and was also in contempt of the enjoining order of the Federal Court. In his letter to the President Mr. MORTON says that under the agreement between the Colorado Fuel Company and the Atchison Road the Fuel Company was to supply the coal at the very low price of $1.15 a ton, the railroad company was to haul it to El Paso and Deming at the low rate of $2.90 a ton, and was to deliver it at El Paso and Deming to the El Paso and Southwestern Road at the price of $4.05 per ton. "The tariff covering this arrangement," writes Mr. MORTON, "was published so as to show the freight to be $4.05 per ton, and did not separate the freight rate from the cost of coal at the mines, as it should have done." While $4.05 per ton was the road's published rate for this service, and while it collected $4.05 per ton from the El Paso and Southwestern it secretly paid over $1.15 upon each and every ton to the Colorado Fuel Company, being the price of the coal, so that its actual freight charge was less than its published rate and less than the rate given and charged to other shippers.

During a part of the time when this rebate arrangement was in effect Mr. PAUL MORTON was Vice President of the Atchison, and, as Mr. MOODY admits, "among his duties was the management of the freight traffic of the system." Ex-Attorney General JUDSON HARMON and Mr. FREDERIC N. JUDSON, appointed as special counsel in this matter, reported to Attorney General MOODY that contempt proceedings should be had against the officers of the road in order that their testimony before the Master appointed by the court might be available as evidence to enable the Attorney General to determine whether criminal proceedings should be had. Attorney General MOODY declined to order proceedings in contempt against the officers of the Atchison Company, declaring that he did not find "a scintilla of evidence taken before the Inter-State Commerce Commission which tends to show that either of these officials had the slightest connection with the misconduct complained of or any knowledge of its existence." To this position he adhered to the last, and the President gives him full support. In reply to Mr. MOODY'S objection that no evidence is disclosed showing knowledge of the unlawful practices on the part of Mr. MORTON and his associate officers the special counsel point out that a verified copy of the testimony before the Commission would be a sufficient basis for the contempt proceeding under the perfectly well-established rule of law that when a corporation violates an injunction its officers in responsible control must be called upon to show cause why they should not be punished for the contempt. To an experienced and able lawyer like Mr. MOODY this point must have been in the highest degree embarrassing. But it did not change his resolve, and feeling that the value to the Government of their services and their inquiry had been destroyed by the decision of the President and his Attorney General the special counsel resigned.

We come now to Mr. MORTON'S explanation, which is the important part of this correspondence. He now declares that when the injunction order was issued early in 1902 he gave positive verbal instructions to his subordinates "to comply in every respect with its terms." Also "these instructions were issued to everybody concerned in writing, and are a matter of record." Upon the passage of the Elkins law in 1903 all of his instructions "were reiterated, and the most positive orders issued that under no circumstances or conditions would any deviation from the law be permitted." Thereupon Mr. MORTON makes this statement:

Notwithstanding all of these precautions, the old arrangement of billing of coal and coke at a delivered price and not separating the freight rates from the price of the commodity and the tariff was not corrected until some time last November. It was evidently not regarded in the tariff printing bureau as an irregular arrangement, and entirely escaped attention. It might be considered that it was a "misplaced switch" in that bureau, and neither the President of the railroad nor Mr. BIDDLE, the Freight Traffic Manager, nor myself was any more responsible for it personally than was the President or Vice President or General Manager of any great railroad for the train service which may result in a bad wreck.

Mr. MORTON said that this coal traffic was worth to the Atchison system nearly a million dollars a year, and his letter to the President shows that the Atchison received $2.90 a ton for transportation. It is evident from these figures that the Atchison received from the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and transported some 344,827 tons of coal a year. At the secret rate of $2.90 this traffic would yield to the road approximately the $1,000,000 stated by Mr. MORTON. But at the published rate of $4.05 a ton, the business received from the Colorado Company would have yielded the Atchison $1,396,548. The Elkins law and the court's injunction commanded the company to charge its full published rate of $4.05. Mr. MORTON positively instructed all his subordinates to obey the injunction and the law—that is, to charge $4.05 per ton for transporting this coal. According to Mr. MORTON his "subordinates," in charge of the "misplaced switch" in the tariff printing bureau, in violation of his written orders "carefully issued," continued in force the arrangement under which $1.15 on each and every ton was paid over to the Colorado Fuel Company, thereby diminishing the income of the Atchison by $396,548 annually, being nearly one-half of 1 per cent. on its common stock. Any protestation that the enforcement of the published rate would have diminished the volume of traffic may be disregarded as quite irrelevant to the question whether the road and its officers were in contempt of court.

That a candid world will accept at its face value Mr. MORTON'S explanation that his subordinates in the tariff printing bureau, in spite of his diligent efforts and positive instructions, put the Atchison Road in contempt of the court and of the statutes, continued an illicit and expressly forbidden traffic arrangement, and deprived the owners of the railroad property of nearly $400,000 of annual income, is a matter as to which he and Mr. MOODY and the President may well have their doubts. Yet it is a very serious matter for Mr. MORTON. In his career of high promise it is vital that no blight should rest upon his reputation. He owes it to himself, and most certainly he owes it to the vast interests of which he becomes custodian in the new post to which he has been called as Chairman of the Equitable Board, to clear his name of all shadow and suspicion, and to reestablish himself in the public confidence. His wisest course, his best course, the only straightforward and saving course before him is now to ask the Attorney General to take such proceedings as will judicially determine whether he must be held personally guilty of the unlawful acts and the contempt of court charged against him, or whether he was in no case personally implicated in the Atchison rebate matter. If the court exonerates him, then indeed he will be in the position which Mr. ROOSEVELT with heroic devotion to a friend now declares him to occupy, that of having no need to pay any further heed to the accusations that have been made against him.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

The occasion of the German Emperor's insistence that the Anglo-French agreement in respect to Morocco shall be superseded by the work of a general conference of all the Powers having commercial or other interests, actual or prospective, on the southern shore of the Mediterranean is, upon the face of it, a remote contingency. The convention concluded at Madrid provided that all the signatory Powers should receive at the hands of the Sultan the treatment of the most favored nation—in other words, guaranteed equality of treatment to them all. The Anglo-French agreement appears to contain a condition extending this arrangement for thirty years. After that, as France is the Power intrusted with the supervision of Moroccan administration, it is conceivable that she might avail herself of the implied option to put other nations at a disadvantage.

In other words, the German Government has put effective pressure upon the French Government to dismiss a French Minister of Foreign Affairs, as "persona non grata" to Germany, and has otherwise so conducted itself, about an agreement a year old, of the terms of which Germany was fully apprised when it was made, as to bring about present disquiet throughout Europe, by reason of a threat against German commercial rights which cannot possibly become operative before 1934. How can impartial witnesses of these proceedings help believing that this remote contingency, with which Germany would presumably be fully able to deal when it actually arose, is a mere pretext, and that the purpose of it is to take advantage of the present weakness of France caused by the military defeat of her ally.

In the old days when European statesmen made no pretense, or at least made no more than a pretense, of paying any attention in international procedures to moral considerations, the present action of Germany would have excited no wonder. It is quite in the line of the precedents set by FREDERICK the Great, and for that matter by most of the monarchies and Courts with which he had to deal. It is true that the "concert of Europe," organized for the purpose of checking the individual rapacities of the Powers which constituted it, has frequently seemed to be as insensible to considerations of right and justice as those Powers when acting each for itself. But it does denote an appreciable stiffening of the standards of international morality when we see the civilized world puzzled and shocked at what, on the surface, is merely an exhibition of that cynical opportunism which used to be expected of monarchs as a matter of course. And, indeed, it is a tribute to the admiration of himself as an impulsive and erratic but at the same time generous and chivalric man which his monarchical career has instilled that the German Emperor should be capable of giving such a shock to "the opinions of mankind."

If we should be compelled, in spite of ourselves, to look upon the German Emperor as the current embodiment of the cynical opportunism of the eighteenth century, and to revise the beliefs which it would be so much more agreeable to us to entertain, the next question would be as to his competency as an opportunist, or, as the phrase used to be, as a "tidewaiter." It may be doubted whether this estimate can be altogether favorable, even after we have agreed to waive ethics for the sake of the argument. It is quite true that Russia appears to be weak, and that so far as Russia is concerned France appears to be quite friendless. The question is how much importance Great Britain attaches to the French "entente" and how nearly that understanding approaches the character of an alliance. It is certain that in this newly sprung issue of the Mediterranean Germany cannot rely upon the support of her partners in the Dreibund. Austria-Hungary is not to be counted on for very much and Italy is not to be counted on at all, Italy being in effect committed in favor of the Moroccan settlement of 1904, and against the unsettlement proposed by Germany. And, as to Great Britain, it is by no means to be assumed that she will fail to support France in maintaining an agreement which she joined France in making. The dynastic influence which was freely and publicly charged, even upon the floor of the House of Commons, with being so largely instrumental in the joint intervention in Venezuela, cannot be reckoned on at all when the question is of a virtual breach of faith with France, since it is known that King EDWARD prides himself, and with justice, upon being the author and chief promoter of the Anglo-French understanding. It seems that Germany would be apt to find herself virtually isolated if she attempted to "push things" at the expense of France, while France would find herself in possession of powerful friends. It may well seem that the German Emperor has been precipitate in demanding the head of M. DELCASSÉ, "on a charger" or otherwise, and that M. ROUVIER has been precipitate in delivering that gage of submission.

THE FUTURE OF THE EQUITABLE.

The plan for delivering the Equitable Society out of its tribulations devised and put in operation by Mr. THOMAS F. RYAN has on various grounds been much criticised, but none of the critics, so far as we have observed, has suggested a better plan. Rather than trust the fortunes and funds of the Society to the hazards of no plan at all, it might be wise to let a fair trial be made of Mr. RYAN'S plan. At least there is reason to believe that the critics and disturbed policy holders would not be altogether satisfied should Mr. RYAN, in humble deference to his censors, retire from the transaction altogether and restore the stock to Mr. HYDE—which, so far as we can make out, is the only present alternative to continuance in the path he has marked out.

Superintendent HENDRICKS remarks in his thoroughgoing and able report that the only thing that will restore public confidence and benefit the company is "the elimination of stock control." He further observes that he deems it of equal importance that there should be an "elimination of Wall Street control." In this reference to Wall Street control Mr. HENDRICKS has evidently made use of a common and rather vague expression that seems out of place in an official report. The voting control of the Equitable now rests with GROVER CLEVELAND, Mr. WESTINGHOUSE, and Judge MORGAN J. O'BRIEN, who are not in Wall Street. The Equitable must continually be "in Wall Street" as a buyer of safe investment funds. It will be there with the assent of the three Trustees we have named. But anybody who attempted in the more familiar sense of the word to put the Equitable into Wall Street, meaning to make use of its funds in Wall Street promotion schemes, would have to reckon with Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. WESTINGHOUSE, and Judge O'BRIEN. Candid men giving real thought to the matters of the Equitable are pretty generally agreed that the deed of trust shields the company from any possible involvement in the pits and perils of Wall Street. The opinion is quite generally held, also, that this deed of trust "eliminates" stock control. The owner of the shares cannot elect the Directors—they are elected by the Trustees and by the policy holders. If any more complete process of elimination can be suggested it should not be kept from the public.

THE WRECK OF THE "FLIER."

The news which comes from Mentor, Ohio, relative to the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited on the Lake Shore Railroad shows that the train was derailed by a misplaced switch opposite that station. Officials of the company express the belief that this misplacement was malicious.

It would therefore be unjust to rush to the conclusion that the wreck was due to the fact that the train was run faster than formerly. But other inferences are warranted, and one of these is that so fast a train suffers more from an accident than one which is run slower. Perhaps the difference is not great, but that there is a difference, great or small, would seem to show that the development of railroad equipment has not reached a point which warrants spasmodic train acceleration through long distances. A selected mile may be run as fast as the engine wheels will revolve; a run of 800 or 1,000 miles through towns and villages, over switches, and with the constant liability to hot boxes and broken axles is a very different matter. It is hardly probable, therefore, that the decision to restore the "eighteen-hour flier" to its old schedule of twenty hours will encounter serious disapproval.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

We gladly make room for the letter of a correspondent of Norwegian birth, who is evidently as sincere as he is well informed, who resents the view we have felt compelled to take respecting the secession of Norway from the confederation with Sweden under a single monarch, a confederation which has lasted for nearly a century, and under which both countries have thriven and prospered more than ever before. No American can fail to feel kindly toward both of the countries which divide the Scandinavian peninsula. For no American can fail to know that they contain, both of them, the very best material for American citizenship. If no other than Scandinavian immigration were in question there would be no question of the restriction of immigration. The more of such immigration we have, we all agree, the better.

It is because the Scandinavian peoples are morally and intellectually so valuable that the disinterested observer is fain to hope that they may be so governed as to make of their united force the greatest possible agency of civilization. It is plain that union is in this case strength, plain that Sweden and Norway united under one Government and under common counsels are more powerful and more secure than Sweden and Norway separated, and liable to separate attacks from powerful and covetous neighbors. Every lover of civilization must desire to see their union, including with them Denmark, as close and as far-reaching as possible. Every such person must have viewed with regret the raising of pretensions on the part of Norway to which neither Sweden nor the common monarch of the two countries could accede without, on the one part, entering into unlimited engagements without the power to rectify them or the right to be consulted in regard to them, and on the other part without a virtual abdication of the throne. It was, in truth, impossible for Sweden or for King OSCAR to accept the independent system of Consulates upon which Norway insisted. The friends of a united Scandinavia were really bound to dissuade Norway from the insistence.

But Norway has chosen differently, and such friends of Scandinavia can only hope that she has chosen for the best. The Swedish people have from the first avowed that they had no wish or intention of keeping Norway in a forced union. The Swedish Legislature has now ratified that decision, even while protesting against the means which Norway took to break up the union by declaring its willingness to enter into negotiations with a view of dissolving that union in a more regular and less objectionable way. We still cannot help thinking that the dissolution, on any terms, is less desirable for the peoples concerned than the mutual sacrifices that would be necessary "to form a more perfect union." But the case between a society essentially aristocratic and a society essentially democratic seems to be a case of divorce for incompatibility of temper. Since it had to be, it is most gratifying that it should have been conducted on both sides with so much dignity and with so much good feeling. The display of these qualities on both sides is the best augury which could be given or desired for the future relations of the countries of which the past relations have thus been ruptured. But the rupture of the past relations must nevertheless be a matter for regret to the well-wishers of Scandinavia.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Two Reasons for Progressiveness.

Fault is found by The Electrical Review with contractors who, when engaged in extensive works of excavation or construction, fail to utilize the method of transmitting and applying energy which produces the best results at a minimum cost of time, labor, and material. It refers, of course, to the various forms of electrically driven machines, and as a case in point it cautiously refers to "a large railroad terminal now under construction in a city where an ample supply of electricity is a matter of course." The meaning of this expression is not so deeply veiled as not to be instantly seen, and therefore there is a particular interest for New Yorkers in what follows: "The vast area of ground covered by the contractors' operations is marked by the presence of half a hundred uneconomical, steam-eating donkey engines; the materials used are being painfully hauled over parts of the narrow-gauge trackage by horses, and there is no evidence of telephonic communication between the various executive shanties in different parts of the field. It would seem that electricity could be used with immense profit upon so important a work, replacing the steam-driven derricks by motor hoists, and establishing telephone connections between every important section of the ground. Temporary trolley lines could easily be erected for the haulage of materials with dispatch and convenience, the current for the entire work being drawn from a near-by central station particularly suited to the encouragement of a large day load. Certainly the electric locomotive has established a record in mining work which warrants its more extended use in a field at present so largely served by steam dummies and animal power." In the motives which lead The Electrical Review to write in this way the public has little concern, but the subject has another side where the public's interest is considerable—is, indeed, very large. When operations are in progress that cause much interference with the ordinary conduct of city life, inflicting inconvenience upon many thousands and direct losses upon not a few hundreds, it certainly behooves the contractors and the corporations employing them to shorten the work in all practicable ways. Self-interest, according to the high authority we have quoted, does not always impel them to use the best methods, and, if that is so, somebody else should apply the necessary compulsion.

A Cell-Killer as a Cell-Maker.

In considering the probability whether Prof. BURKE has really originated life in his sterilized "bouillon" by subjecting it to the action of included radium, there is some reason for ascribing weight to the known facts as to the effect of such action upon vitalized cells, both animal and vegetable, when they are separate entities as well as when aggregated into higher and more complex individuals. Now, so far as yet observed, this action is not constructive, but destructive. Even when radium is used as a healing agent, it cures, if at all, by destroying the abnormal and therefore weaker cells that form a pathological growth or condition, and, if its application is continued too long, the normal, healthy cells in the surrounding tissues are attacked and injured or destroyed. It does not seem likely, therefore, that what Prof. BURKE sought could be obtained by the means he used, and it does seem likely that it couldn't, unless, indeed, after homeopathic analogy, it be assumed that what will kill cells already started may start them where they do not exist—which is pretty fairly absurd. The question, however, while in its present shape, is not one for reasoning, deductive or inductive, but for experiment and observation, and the professor apparently possesses competency in both directions. He has not exaggerated his achievements, does not claim to be sure as yet that he has done anything at all important, and, what is perhaps his highest recommendation, he has not so described his work as to inspire unscientific reporters with rash confidence in it as a sensational success. Some other investigators in the same field have not been so lucky. While their own public statements have been as sane and modest as could be desired, they have somehow or other set in circulation stories that filled the judicious with grief and the cynical with amusement. What Prof. BURKE says is not much more than that something queer has happened in his "bouillon," and that it seems to have developed life out of unlife. The present indications are that his "radiobes" will be best seen by the "N-rays," about which there was not long ago a hot dispute, now quite died away, but as the professor is not too sure one way, other people will be most safe if they refrain from being too sure the other.

Censorship of a New Sort.

According to a report from Philadelphia the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has sent through all its purveyors of literature—more commonly known as news agents—to the traveling public an edict or ukase to the effect that detective stories and blood-curdling tales in general can no longer be sold in the company's trains and stations. "High officers of the company declare," the report continues, "that, in their opinion, these stories are one of the chief sources of crime in America, and they are determined to do what they can to remove this one cause. The new order is to go into effect immediately." It is delightful to see the officers of a great corporation so considerate of public morals, so desirous of removing a cause of crime. There is some room for doubt, however, that highly spiced fiction ranks so near the top among demoralizing influences, and a lot of room for doubting that the Pennsylvania Company commands or can secure the services of a man competent to draw a line between good books and bad—to draw one, that is, which will be to the satisfaction of all of the American population except a minority small enough to be negligible. We have ourselves seen sold on railway trains some books that we regarded as of high quality and others that we took to be amusing. The worst fault that we remember to have noticed in any of them was lack of interest, and that is a fault which gets sufficiently punished without the exertion of energy by a censor. Our own impression is that the railways can safely leave their news agents and the public unassisted in the selection of books to be sold and bought—under the limitations, of course, of the general laws that put a ban upon what all are agreed in calling harmful. "Les Misérables," we suppose, would, or could, be described by some as a "detective story," and "blood-curdling tales" abound among the works of the best authors, ancient or modern. There is no rule to go by in dividing books, and no judgment is final except in extreme cases, and even those cases are altered by circumstances.

Too Good to be True.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your news is probably too good to be true, but if not the imprisonment of reckless automobile drivers and the forbidding of firecracker shooting on the streets before the inevitable first of July are the greatest strides in civilization that we have taken since the emancipation of the slaves forty years ago.

New York, June 21, 1905. A. C. H.

Must Be an Invalid.

From The Chicago News.

Uncle Hiram—I'm afraid our Summer boarder mus' be kinder sickly.

Mandy—Why so?

Uncle Hiram—He says he's afeard breakfast at half-pas' four ain't goin' to agree with him.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Reasons for the Rupture from the Norwegian Point of View.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has surprised and pained your many Norwegian readers and admirers to notice the very one-sided manner with which your editorials deal with the recent developments on the Scandinavian Peninsula. Taking as your authority Dr. Sven Hedin's letters on the questions at issue in The London Times, you arrive at conclusions which even in Sweden have few followers, and these only of the most extreme, reactionary party. Should that party and its policy, a reminiscence from the ancient time, when Sweden had its era of greatness, be able to control the soon convening Riksdag and the Swedish people, the world would undoubtedly witness the horrible crime of a war disastrous and ruinous for both countries on the Scandinavian peninsula.

Dr. Hedin says, however, that the union is not worth a drop of Swedish blood, which probably means that he knows that his party will not be able to lead the honest and peaceful Swedish people, whom we Norwegians love and admire, to such madness. The reactionary party in Sweden would certainly long ago have disappeared if Sweden, like the United States and Norway, had enjoyed universal suffrage and a sound democratic form of government, and Sweden would long ago have ceased to persist in her more or less veiled attempts to restrain Norway's freedom of action in her own matters every time negotiations have been going on to settle the differences between the two nations.

The Swedish people do not at all share this official aim to supremacy over their neighboring people, but the nation is politically little developed, lacks skill, parliamentary spirit, the formation of distinct parties, and, as stated above, universal suffrage. In this respect Norway is far ahead. The people are singularly politically interested, and nobody who is familiar with the social and political conditions of Norway can fail to recognize her as one of the foremost nations in the world in regard to political development and sound democracy.

In this difference between Norway and Sweden as to political institutions, class feeling, and customs we surely have to seek the main explanation of the stubbornness with which Sweden has failed to comprehend the conceptions as to the rights of national individuality and sound national development which are due an enlightened and vigorous nation. After the union has lasted nearly one hundred years, it has by no means proved to be a means of close approach for the two peoples; on the contrary, it has been a source of endless strife and bitterness. And so the union has not at all been able to strengthen the solidarity which should exist in order to offer the most powerful resistance against a possible Russian invasion of the peninsula. Such solidarity, which truly makes for strength and united power in time of danger, can exist only between two independent and liberty-loving people in mutual respect and recognition.

The Norwegian people valued and sincerely desired an intimate frindship and a strong union with the Swedish people, so long as Sweden would respect and recognize Norway's freedom and independence, as it is assured her in her Constitution, and also was assured her in the treaty of union with Sweden. Norway is traditionally a monarchical country. She is one of the oldest monarchies in Europe, and has always been loyal to her dynasty. It is no small amount of humiliation and irritation which at last has brought the whole people together without regard to parties in a determined and firm effort to put an end to the long and expensive strife with Sweden and the Bernadotte dynasty, which never has been Norwegian in anything but name, has never tried to understand Norway or the character of her people and their institutions, has always been an outsider and a stranger in the country, and has always been a ready tool in the hands of the governing classes in Sweden, every time they saw fit to humiliate and hurt the sensitive national feelings of the Norwegian people.

These conditions have led to the gradual fading away of the traditionally royalistic sentiment of the Norwegian people, and resulted in this remarkable and significant crisis, which was the direct cause of the rupture of the union, when the irresponsible King, who, according to the Constitution, can act only with the advice of his responsible Cabinet, upon the resignation of the Cabinet declares himself unable to get a new one to take the responsibility of advising his actions. As the resigning Cabinet declared at this meeting, "any Norwegian who countersigned the King's action would from that same moment be without a fatherland."

BERGE B. FURRE.

Brooklyn, June 19, 1905.

Doctor of Letters at Oxford.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Are you quite sure your news from Oxford that the degree of Doctor of Letters is to be conferred by the university upon President Butler of Columbia University, New York, is correct? When I obtained my B. A. degree over thirty years ago I never heard of any degree in "Letters." Examinations had to be passed "In literis humanioribus," but the degree was that of "Arts," not "Letters."

Oxford confers on divines the D. D., and on laymen the D. C. L. degrees, "causa honoris." Outside the B. A. and B. C. L. degrees, except in medicine, music, &c., no examinations occur, the M. A. and D. C. L. being conferred as a matter of right upon those who hold the Bachelor degrees, many not proceeding to the higher degrees because the holding of the lower implied the right to the higher. H. SMITH.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 21, 1905.

Economy.

From Harper's Weekly.

The following letter was received from his sister by a New Yorker who was away from home on a visit:

"I am sending by mail a parcel containing the golf coat you wanted. As the brass buttons are heavy I have cut them off to save postage. Your loving sister, "J——

"P. S.—You will find the buttons in the right-hand pocket of the coat."

LITTLE JACK HORNER.

No, he ain't smart, I guess. He's jus'
A quiet, thoughtful little cuss,
That boy. But it does beat four kings
The way he seems to notice things!
I kinder think he'll be, some day,
A sort o' nater'list. Why, say!
Las' Friday, when she come to bake,
His ma she made the son a cake
Chock full o' plums; and out he trots
An' sets among his flower pots
An' picks them plums out, one by one,
An' eats 'em, jus' the way you done
When you was little; while his eyes
Keeps busy watchin', butterflies
Afloat above the four-o'-clocks
An' bees among the hollyhocks,
So good, so quiet, not a sound—
You'd never dreamt a boy was round,
When, jus' as if he'd struck a pin
He jumps, an' comes a'toddlin' in
(A-rubbin', puzzled-like an' slow,
The place where all his vittles go)
To where his ma is beatin' eggs:
"Oh, ma!" he chirps; "hez plums got legs?"
"Why, no!" sez she. "Well, then," sez he,
"I—guess—I—must—have—et—a—bee!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

BALFOUR UNDER HOT FIRE.

Hail of Questions on the Army Scandal—A Government Concession.

LONDON, June 22.—Under pressure from all sides, Premier Balfour has made a further concession in regard to the investigation into the army stores scandal. He announced in the House of Commons to-day that the Government would immediately introduce a bill creating a statutory commission to inquire into the scandal. This commission will be armed with powers to compel the attendance of witnesses and to enforce penalties for perjury, &c., which the previously proposed royal commission would not have possessed.

No question has excited so much interest in the House for many years. The Government to-day was subjected to a perfect hail of queries openly suggesting Ministerial responsibility and the Government's desire to prevent an investigation.

After a great deal of heckling Mr. Balfour declared, amid ironical Opposition cheers, that he was no party to dilatory tactics and agreed to the creation of a committee armed with full powers.

Mr. Balfour also agreed to give June 26 for the debate on the vote of censure proposed by Sir Robert Threshie Reid, (Liberal.)

KING CHRISTIAN VERY WEAK.

Kaiser Gets Alarming News—Copenhagen Hears the King Is Better.

KIEL, June 22.—Emperor William has received a telegram announcing that King Christian of Denmark (who is eighty-seven years old) is in a state of great weakness, which is giving his entourage much concern.

Reports from Wiesbaden a few days ago described, the King as well enough to drive out and take part in small entertainments.

COPENHAGEN, June 22.—A telegram received here to-night from a member of King Christian's suite says his Majesty will next week terminate the course of treatment he is undergoing at Wiesbaden, and will then go to the village of Gmünden, in Upper Austria, to visit the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland. (the Duchess is a daughter of King Christian.)

The King's health, the telegram says, has been much improved during his stay at Wiesbaden, where he has daily participated in excursions and has attended many dinner parties.

CHINESE BOYCOTT GROWING.

But Yuan-Shi-Kai Issues a Proclamation Against It.

PENANG, June 22.—The Chinese are convening a meeting here to discuss the adoption of a boycott of American manufactures until the Chinese Exclusion act is repealed.

It is said that the Chinese of the Malay States will probably follow suit.

TIEN-TSIN, June 22.—Viceroy Yuan-Shi-Kai has prohibited students from holding meetings in reference to the boycotting of American manufactured goods.

The Viceroy has also issued a strong proclamation against merchants interfering with affairs in the hands of the Government.

FEJERVARY TO RESIGN.

It Is Said He Is Empowered to Offer Concessions to Hungary.

BUDAPEST, June 22.—Premier Fejervary left here for Vienna to-day to submit the resignation of his Cabinet to the King-Emperor in consequence of the votes of want of confidence passed by both houses of the Diet yesterday.

Baron Fejervary announced to-day that he was negotiating with the leaders of the United Opposition with a view to the formation of a Cabinet by that coalition.

It is understood that the Premier is empowered to offer certain concessions on the army question, and there is therefore some prospect that the present political dead-lock will soon end.

MAY NOT LET NORWAY GO.

Swedish First Chamber Likely to Reject Government Plan.

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—The Aftonbladet declares that discontent over the Government's proposal to agree to the secession of Norway is so strong that the First Chamber will probably refuse to vote the necessary authority to try out the proposed negotiations. The paper says the Second Chamber will agree to the main proposals, but will severely censure the Cabinet.

The Nya Dagligt Allehanda thinks the Cabinet will resign after the debate on June 27, and urges the formation of a new Cabinet, to be composed of members of all parties.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

News Developments of a Day Rich In Suggestion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The news of this morning is rich in suggestion:

1. The officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, found by the Superintendent of Insurance to have lined their own pockets at the expense of their company, and the Directors of the same company, "all honorable men," constituting collectively a considerable section of that body of capitalists to whom we look up, similarly found to have been indifferent to their trust.

2. An Assistant Secretary of State, formerly a United States Minister abroad, engaged in a controversy with his successor as Minister, in which it appears as one of the tolerable and venial features of the case, that while Minister the former confessedly planned to make millions out of assisting a claim against the Government to which he was accredited, supposing that he was saving his honor merely by reserving an intention to resign if the thing went well through, the supposition being now shared apparently by the President and Secretary of War.

3. Mr. Paul Morton, called in to heal the woes alluded to in (1) above, confessing that in a former occupation as Vice President of the Atchison Road he saw to it that certain "traffic was secured to the Atchison rails," and throwing upon subordinates the responsibility for violating the law in carrying out the details of the arrangement; and Mr. Paul Morton further alleging that when the court had enjoined that violation of the law, he gave orders that the terms of the injunction be complied with, but failing to allege that he did not know, or that it was not his business to know about the subsequent violations of the injunction by his subordinates, which took place just the same.

"These be thy gods."

"The love of money is the root of all evil." ERNEST S. MORTON.

New York, June 22, 1905.

Uriu Hoped to Make the Stir.

From The Detroit Free Press.

Admiral Uriu is among the officers of the Japanese Navy who began acquiring honors early in the fight with the Russians. A Detroit "boy," who has advanced rapidly in our own navy, writes this home:

"Uriu received his nautical education at Annapolis. No one was ever a harder student or more conscientious in the performance of the manifold duties imposed upon a cadet.

"One day he was ill. The surgeon examined him and made a report that Uriu was not in condition to perform his daily work. But the little fellow had a sense of obligation beyond this and wrote thus to his favorite instructor:

"'You have seen that I do not to-day stand before you. I am inclosed in the room by much sickness. I do not feel like making the stir. To-morrow I hope greatly to find it easy to make the stir.'"

LIGHTS OUT AT TWELVE IN MIKE LYONS'S NOW

Reform on the Bowery Has Hit Its Famous Restaurant.

A MIDNIGHT STREET NO MORE

'Twas a Bad Past Maybe, Says Mr. Lyons, but It Had Good Points—He Regrets the Old Days.

Michael F. Lyons, proprietor of the most famous restaurant on the Bowery, has decided to close it at midnight from now on. Nothing could tell better the change in the character of perhaps the most famous thoroughfare in New York.

"Yes, Sir, it's true," said Mr. Lyons, leaning across the white counter of the restaurant yesterday afternoon, "this restaurant, which hasn't been closed since 1872, where the best and the worst—none of them too good and none of them too bad—gathered in the old days, shuts up from now on between midnight and 6 in the morning. And I tell you I feel mighty sorry. It hasn't had a key for thirty years.

"You see, times have changed since I came to the Bowery and opened a little corn beef and cabbage house soon after the war. Then there was something doing at every corner and between the corners there was a blaze of light, a blare of music, and good sport and fine fellows—hard, but fine—all around. But for some time the lights have been going low. The candle has been guttering, if you catch my meaning, and now the lights go out.

"Many a night in the old days I've seen the boys gathered here. Over at that table—yes, that's the one—the Mayor of the Bowery, Johnny Matthews, used to swap yarns with Broken-Nose Burke, while California George sat by and snorted and said he could tell a better one with his feet.

"Next to that table—in fact, at all these tables, for this is the original restaurant the other half was tacked on when the crowd came from Broadway—there has sat the biggest aggregation of smart men—smart with the pasteboards, clever with their tongues in politics, and brawny men of the brawniest police the city ever had. There was Thorn and Byrnes. Remember—well, you're too young—but it was Byrnes that drew the 'dead line' at Wall and said to the crooks: 'Thus far, no farther.'

"Then there was the original leader of Tammany Hall, John Kelly, and another Kelly who went by the name of 'Honest John'—the original 'Honest John.' They've all gone the way of men, and I think I'm right in saying that when the lights go out at Mike Lyons's at midnight the old Bowery turns over in its grave and settles down for the long sleep.

"They say they were bad. Well, we'll let that pass. But you folks of now didn't know the boys of then. They were hard men, but they played an honest game according to their lights, and in those days to gamble was no sin, and to take a fool's money was no crime, for the fool was buying the experience that made a man of him. And I never knew a row among those boys that rose beyond an angry word, for here they all met in truce. The bad man rubbed elbows with Byrnes, while Thorn offered the hand of present good-fellowship to the man he might pick up next day. There aren't many of the boys left. In fact I guess Mike Lyons might add himself together and get the grand total."

Mrs. Lyons stopped talking and looked at the table in the corner. The reporter waited.

"That was in the old days. I can remember every detail of the rise and fall of the Bowery. In the beginning there were more than 500 concert saloons along here and on Broadway between Fourteenth Street and Canal. Twenty-third Street was away up—nearer the Bronx than Fourteenth Street, which was the outpost of the little kingdom down here. The Bowery boys had their own laws, and their own ways of observing them; their own ideas of justice and their own ideas of treating each man according to his lights.

"Close by here was the old Olympic, Tony Pastor's, Niblo's, and Harrigan & Hart's shows. Right here thirty years ago were fashionable hotels, too—the St. Nicholas, the St. Charles, and the Metropolitan. Well, the lights are all out now, but you're too young to realize how the lights did shine then.

"Thirteen years ago the change began. I'm not saying whether it was for good or ill—but it killed the old Bowery. The theatres shut up. The gambling halls stopped business, and you couldn't hear any more the fiddles and pianos thrumming in the basements under the sidewalks as you walked along. Reform, they called it. Far be it from me to discuss it. I just know that the lights began to grow dim.

"Still, they could kill out the Bowery, but they couldn't kill off the men and the memory of the old days. The boys still came around here, but gradually they dropped off—for good. Still the folks from far and near wanted to see the Bowery and Mike Lyons's—the famous old Bowery, and it has only been in the last few years that the crowd has dropped to nothing, for by and by people got to understand that the Bowery was not as it had been, and that the town had moved north. There they went, and there they go still—steering north all the time.

"That's the reason why the lights go out at midnight in my old place. I still have the boys come around in the daytime not those who used to come, but those who knew them before they dropped off. All the big men in Tammany come here and the police and a few others I could name. Over by the pillar there Chester A. Arthur used to sit, and right in the same place President Roosevelt ate many a dinner when he was Police Commissioner. In that safe there I've had from $50,000 to $100,000 tucked away for the boys in the old days when they'd bring their rolls after a night's play. And in that safe, too, I've put away $40,000 a year for myself, although I don't make as much as that now, nor did I in the beginning, when it was corned beef and beans.

"In the palmy days of the Bowery I've opened as much as 400 quarts of wine in a night. I've no complaint to make, but I can't help feeling sorry to see the lights go out and digging down in the cellar for the key that I threw away thirty years ago."

Mr. Lyons carefully refrained from any mention of the little charities that he has extended to the "boys" when they needed help, nor to the fact that every morning, sultry or frosty, raining or snowing, his waiters have handed out left-over food to the poor women of the Bowery.

Asked what he thought of the future of the Bowery, he shook his head.

"Wholesale houses," he said. "It used to be the city's Sixth Avenue, but the Italian blocks shut it off from all hope of a renewal of that trade, and even the wholesale houses are slow at coming. The elevated railway helped to kill the place, too. Only lodging houses pay nowadays, and so far as I'm concerned, folks in lodging houses don't order many birds or cold bottles at 2 o'clock in the morning. I have hopes for the old Bowery, but I'm afraid they won't be fulfilled in my time."

A PERRY SURVIVOR DEAD.

Thomas Nichol, Who Was with the Expedition to Japan.

Thomas Nichol, said to be the sole survivor of the Perry expedition to Japan in 1850, is dead at his home, 583 Lorimer Street, Williamsburg. He was seventy-nine years old and was born in England.

In early life he moved to America, and on enlisting in the navy he was assigned to the frigate Susquehanna. This vessel with six others comprised the fleet which Commodore Perry took to Japan for the purpose of having the ports of that country opened to the trade of the world.

He was present when the treaty of commerce between Japan and the United States was signed. After his enlistment expired he became a ship carpenter, and at the time of his death was connected with the White Star Line. Apoplexy caused his death. He leaves three sons.

MOUSE UPSETS GIRLS' SCHOOL

A Real Live One Appears in a Bronx Classroom.

For creating commotion in school, Mary's little lamb cannot compare with a nice, sleek little mouse that walked into Public School No. 5, at Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, in the Bronx, yesterday, and broke up the morning session.

Miss Hattie Wheatley was giving instruction in zoology to Grammar Grade A, which is composed of about fifty girls ranging from twelve to sixteen years, when the mouse was first announced by a scream from one of the pupils.

"Look!" cried the terrified girl pointing to the floor just below the teacher's desk. "Oh, help."

The she jumped on top of her desk still screaming.

The lesson had been about lions and tigers and other ferocious beasts, but the teacher knew from the girl's behavior that she must have seen something far more terrible. Consequently, when she saw the mouse she was not as much surprised as she was pained and frightened.

Miss Wheatley, too, thought it well to step upon a chair. Regarding the wisdom of this there was practical unanimity in the schoolroom. The girls swiftly followed Miss Wheatley's example. They all jumped on desks or chairs and screamed. The mouse had the floor all to itself, but was almost as scared as the girls in the classroom. Some one opened the sliding doors, and the mouse ran into the adjoining classroom, where it caused a new fright. The teachers finally held a council of war.

They sent for the Principal. Dr. William Kennard sat with gravely knit brows in Miss Shelly's classroom for ten minutes. He talked to the pupils, while the janitor was sent to look for the mouse which by that time had retired. The Principal's talk was all about the folly of getting frightened by a mouse, but he was not certain when he left that he had been convincing enough.

The mouse is still at large.

BABY JUST RAINED DOWN.

Danny Finnegan Gave the Pushcart Foundling a Seasonable Name.

"Come out here an' see what has fell from de clouds," said a little boy yesterday afternoon, just after the rain, to a group of shoppers huddled in the door of a Sixth Avenue department store. Mrs. Jennie O'Connor, the store detective, was standing behind the crowd, and she hurried with the boy to a pushcart by the curb.

Mrs. O'Connor and Danny Finnegan of 320 West Thirty-second Street there found a five days' old baby. Her very neat, clean clothes were dry; she had evidently been put there just a few seconds before. Nobody claimed the baby. Mrs. O'Connor took her to the Tenderloin Police Station, and then to Bellevue Hospital.

"We've got our annual baby now at the store," said Mrs. O'Connor. "We get one a year. Last year it was a black one. We are due to get a black one next year; the colors alternate."

Danny Finnegan saw the baby as far as the Tenderloin Station. As Mrs. O'Connor rode away in the patrol wagon, Danny yelled at her:

"Say, if dere's any reward offered fer findin' de kid, you'll lemme in on it, won't yer?"

"What name would you give the kid, Danny?" he was asked.

"Rain-in-de-Face," he answered.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and her three little daughters sailed yesterday on the Deutschland, and will be absent most of the Summer. Miss Wilhelmine Claflon also sailed on the same ship, as did Mrs. Isaac Brokaw, George Brokaw, J. Roosevelt Roosevelt, Charles Templeton Crocker, and F. Hopkinson Smith.

***

Miss Roosevelt, who is to sail from San Francisco on July 8 with Secretary Taft's party, is to arrive there on the 5th, and will be the guest of Mrs. Victor Metcalf, wife of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, until she sails.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William A. Burden (Miss Florence Twombly) are to spend most of the Summer at Vineland, the Twombly cottage on the cliffs at Newport.

***

Ex-Commodore Gerry, Mrs. Gerry, and the Misses Gerry are going to Homburg for the waters. Mrs. Peter Moller and Miss Moller are also to be there. Mrs. George B. McClellan, Sr., has been at the Spa for some time. Mayor McClellan was born abroad, in Dresden, and his mother has always been fond of foreign life.

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Mrs. John W. Mackay is to entertain Mme. Nordica on her arrival in London.

***

Mme. Emma Eames and her husband, Julian Story, the artist, are now occupying their Vallombrosa villa near Florence.

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Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Gertrude Sheldon, who sailed for Europe early in the month, purpose to remain in Europe until September.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eben B. Knowlton, (Miss Richardson,) who were married in May, and the latter's mother, Mrs. Thomas Richardson, are at the Garden City Hotel. They will remain there some weeks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Van Wyck, who sailed some days ago on the Cretic for Italy by way of the Azores, have planned an extensive tour in Europe. They will travel through Italy, Austria, Saxony, Germany and France, visiting the principal cities of each.

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Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Barnes have opened Westlawn, their cottage at Washington, Conn., and will remain there until the end of September.

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Mr. and Mrs. Flamen B. Candler of 20 Fifth Avenue are at the Seaside Inn, Seal Harbor, Me., and will remain there until the 1st of October.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

AGATE—SMITH.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 22.—Miss Helen Woolsey Smith, daughter of Eugene Smith of New York, and Frederick Joseph Agate of New York were married by Dr. Joseph Twitchell of Hartford in Christ Congregational Church at Norfolk at noon today. The maid of honor was Miss Alice Smith, a sister of the bride, and the best man was Harold Payson. The bridesmaids were Miss Helen A. Bangs, Miss Louise Hopkins Twitchell, Miss Sarah Blair Cole, Miss Beatrice Wight Bell, and Miss Viva M. Pupin.

MASON—PETERSEN.

BERLIN, June 22.—Vice Consul General Dean B. Mason, son of the American Consul General, Frank H. Mason, and Miss Alice Petersen of Berlin were married to-day.

Henry T. Sloane Contradicts a Rumor.

The Associated Press received the following last night from A. C. Brown, an attorney, of 120 Broadway:

"Mr. Henry T. Sloane authorizes me to say that the article printed to-day in a weekly publication, announcing his matrimonial engagement, is a tissue of malicious falsehoods from beginning to end as to all parties named, and he desires that if it be noticed at all by reputable newspapers it be only to contradict it."

New Chick Every Fifteen Minutes.

"Chicks Every Fifteen Minutes," the latest and last of the Luna Park shows to open this season, is now on exhibition. The first of the hatch started yesterday. Every quarter of an hour little Leghorns broke their way out of their shells. This is said to be the first time that "continual hatching" has been shown to the public.

THE SKY'S FLOODGATES OPENED ON THE TOWN

Record Rainstorm of the Year and a Picturesque One.

.65 IN. FALL IN 13 MINUTES

Black Night at Midday and Broadway Like an Empty Street—Phenomenal, Says the Weather Man.

The record rainstorm of the year, in point of violence, swept over Manhattan yesterday afternoon, clearing the streets as if by magic, drenching the passengers on open surface cars, and giving the pavements such a cleaning as they have not had for many a day. The floodgates opened at 3:19 o'clock, and in thirteen minutes, according to the measurement of the United States Weather Bureau, .65 of an inch of rain had fallen. This is at the rate of more than three inches an hour.

From the upper stories of the Times Building the marshaling of the elemental forces presented a spectacle as imposing as it was full of menace. Just before 3 o'clock a bank of clouds, black as night, gathered over the Jersey shore. Momentarily it grew in size till the whole of the western sky was darkened.

Then the opposite shore of the Hudson River was blotted out. It was as though a veil had fallen, hiding the shoreline behind it. Against the sombre curtain the three United States warships lying at anchor in the river were limned as if painted in white upon a pall.

Higher and higher the cloudbank rose. As if some unseen commander had signaled, it headed for Manhattan, hanging, it seemed, not more than 400 or 500 feet above the surface of the river. Daylight died with almost the sudden transition from light to darkness that a man might bring in his bedroom by switching off the incandescent lamps.

Driven before the darkness was a fringe of rain, descending in long slants which danced and broke in millions of globules on roofs and pavements. The path of the storm could be clearly discerned. As the cloud scudded over the tower of the Times Building it hardly seemed to clear the flagstaff. Within its recesses lightning played incessantly. The rain, in solid sheets, cascaded from façade and wall in veritable waterfalls. In windows and sheltered doorways about Times Square gathered many onlookers.

Five minutes before the storm broke Broadway was throbbing with traffic and its sidewalks were crowded. Thirty seconds after the first drop splashed upon its pavements it resembled a street in a deserted village.

Until 3:32 o'clock there was no abatement in the downpour.

PRANKS BY THE LIGHTNING.

Windows Shattered—Brooklyn's Tallest Building Struck—One Death.

In the yesterday afternoon's storm lightning exploded some high explosive, which had been left in a vacant lot at One Hundred and Twenty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue. In the Winter blasting was done at this point, and some of the blasting material may have been accidentally left about. The explosion blew out all of the windows in the Marquette, a new apartment house being erected at 417 to 421 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Joseph Rose, a painter, was stunned, his hair was singed, and his face was burned. Windows were broken in the Cragsmore, another new apartment house, in One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, and several windows in the dormitories of Teachers' College were shattered.

Lightning shattered the flagpole of the Langdon Apartment House in West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and running down the wire cable in the elevator shaft gave John Harris a shock. In Brooklyn the flagstaff on the Temple Bar, Brooklyn's tallest office building, was shattered and a section twenty feet long hurled across the street, landing on the roof of the Borough Hall. In the Temple Bar Building vari-colored flames ran along the radiator pipes.

The cupola of Public School 73, Rockaway Avenue and McDougal Street, was struck about the same time, but the classes had been dismissed for the day.

Several wooden buildings were struck at Coney Island. In Montclair Michael J. Byrne, a plumber, was killed in the cellar of a house on the Orange Road while he was packing the joints of a vent pipe which extended through the roof.

The flagstaff on Public School 23, on Claremont Avenue, Jersey City, was shattered, but no other damage was done. The electric light plant at Snake Hill, N. J., was damaged, and the Hudson Boulevard from Bayonne to Weehawken was in darkness. No one was injured.

Trenton Storm-Swept; Roof Blown Off

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 22.—A whirlwind swept over Trenton this afternoon and wrecked the roof of the Trenton Milling and Elevator Company. The remains of the roof were hurled into the street, four stories below. A part of the roof struck a house and demolished one side. No one was hurt, but the mill was damaged $5,000.

HAS CHINESE SACRED JEWEL.

Mrs. Conger Wears a Parting Gift from the Empress Dowager.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, June 22.—Mrs. E. H. Conger, wife of the ex-Minister to China and present Ambassador to Mexico, reached Des Moines to-day after her long absence in the Orient.

It is evident that the Chinese Empress Dowager entertains a strong feeling of friendship for Mrs. Conger. The latter wears a jewel that, it is said, was long a sacred treasure of the Chinese imperial house. When Mrs. Conger bade farewell to the Empress at her last audience in Peking the Empress followed her to her door, took the jewel from her dress, and gave it to Mrs. Conger as the highest mark of regard that she could show.

Mrs. Conger denies the story that, under her influence, the Empress Dowager became a Christian Scientist. She says the Empress has her own religious convictions, and that "no one in my position would trouble to change them."

LIVED ON SUGARED WATER.

Poverty of a Mother and Four Children Kept from Neighbors.

Mrs. Jeannette Hammer, who was until yesterday janitress at $5 a month in the tenement house at 235 East Twenty-ninth Street, was forced to give up a secret she has been guarding for weeks. It was that she and her four little children were starving.

She was removed to Bellevue Hospital; her children to the rooms of the Children's Society. Mrs. Isabelle Graham, who lives just across the hall from Mrs. Hammer, gave the children a good meal before they were sent away. Mrs. Graham said no one in the house had any idea Mrs. Hammer was in such circumstances.

Three days ago, according to the story, the wife took stock of the purse and the larder. She found no money, but a pound or so of sugar, and a few crusts of bread. Since then the little family of five has sat down three times a day to a feast of sugar and water, with bread crumbs for dessert.

Yesterday Mrs. Hammer broke down, and was sent delirious to the hospital.

TWO PERRY SURVIVORS DEAD.

Thomas Nichol of Williamsburg and Dr. Steele of Maryland.

Thomas Nichol, one of the survivors of the Perry expedition to Japan in 1850, is dead at his home, 583 Lorimer

CAMBRIDGE, Md., June 22.—Dr. Thomas B. Steele, one of the surviving officers of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853, died here to-day. He was eighty-three years old.

SAID THE TELEPHONOGRAPH.

Hpargonohpelet S'nesluop—And the Ladies Thought It Queer.

The alumni of Stevens Institute had a reunion in the auditorium last night, at which Prof. Ganz exhibited for the first time the telephonograph, an invention by Prof. Poulsen of Copenhagen. The audience was largely feminine, so the professor, in explaining the wonders of the telephonograph, tried to do so as simply as he could.

"The machine," said the professor, "is a combination of the graphophone and the telephone. By it a person may receive the record of a telephone message sent while he or she is absent. Briefly: somebody calls. You are not in, but the message is recorded. When you do come in the dial above the machine tells you that there is a message for you in the telephonograph. Now, there is a message in this machine. It was put there before we met. We will now receive it."

Prof. Ganz started the instrument, which clearly uttered the following:

"hpargonohpelet s'nesluoP .forP si siht ,nemeitneg dna seidaL."

"Goodness!" cried the women, and said the men:

"Choctaw!"

"Malay, I think!"

"No, Swedish!"

"No," laughed Prof. Ganz, "there is a little mistake. I should have told you that the message is received on a sensitive steel wire, which winds up as the instrument is working. In order to get the language from the right end it is necessary to unwind the wire and begin at the beginning."

While explaining the professor unwound the sensitive recording wire. Then spake the telephonograph:

"Ladies and gentlemen, this is Prof. Poulsen's telephonograph."

A $50,000,000 CAR MERGER.

Twenty Big Manufacturing Plants Said to be in a Combination.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.—Twenty leading car manufacturing plants of the United States have, according to report here to-day, been merged with a capital of $50,000,000.

Included in the list are the St. Louis Car Company of St. Louis, the American Car Company of St. Louis, the Newark Car Company of Newark, N. J.; the Niles Car Company of Niles, Ohio; the Cleveland Car Company of Cleveland, Ohio; Cummings Car Company of Paris, Ill.; Cincinnati Car Company of Cincinnati, Ohio; Brill Car Company of Philadelphia, Stevenson Car Company of Elizabeth, N. J.; Wasson Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass.; Bradley Company of Newburyport, Mass.; Jones & Co. of Troy, N. Y.; Beckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.; McGuire Manufacturing Company of Chicago, Laconia Car Company of Laconia, N. H.

It is understood that the companies will be under one central management in the near future. James Stewart is now in the East closing the final details of the deal. It was through him that options on the various plants were obtained. It is understood that the consolidation will be perfected before July 1.

WILL MARRY MISS BARCLAY.

S. Oakley Vanderpoel Wins a Debutante of Last Season.

The engagement of Miss Mildred Barclay, a daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, and S. Oakley Vanderpoel, Jr., has been made known to a few of their intimate friends, and a formal announcement is to follow.

Miss Barclay and her fiancé are both members of old families. She is the eldest unmarried daughter of the late Henry A. Barclay, who died in March last at their Washington Square house, and is a sister of Miss Gertrude Oldfield Barclay, who married J. Stevens Ulman. She was one of the handsomest of last Winter's débutantes and was as much admired for her unaffected manner as for her beauty. Through her mother, who was Miss Clara Oldfield Wright of Baltimore, she is related to many prominent Southern families, and through her father to as many more important New York families.

Mr. Vanderpoel is a son of Dr. S. Oakley Vanderpoel and Mrs. Vanderpoel, who was Mary L. Halstead. He was graduated from Yale in 1903, is an athlete, and is a member of several clubs.

Like his fiancée, he is related to a number of old families and has been prominent in the younger set in society.

Mrs. Barclay and her daughters, the Misses Mildred and Clara Barclay, are in deep mourning, and are at present at the Schieffelin cottage, Southampton.

No date has been set for the wedding.

GOLDFOGLE'S WATCH STOLEN.

Fob He Got in Congress, Too—And All This on Broadway.

"To think that any one should have the nerve to pick my pocket! Me! And on Broadway in broad daylight!"

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle, who presided over the House at Washington one day when Speaker Cannon was away, made these remarks in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon when he appeared as the complainant against Dennis Driscoll of 324 East Twenty-fourth Street and charged him with having robbed the Congressman of his watch, worth $500, and of its fob, worth $1,000. Driscoll asserted that he was innocent.

The Congressman lost his watch and fob as he strode down Broadway yesterday afternoon. The watch is a fine gold timepiece given the Congressman by the Masons of the First Masonic District when he was Deputy Grand Master. To it was the fob given him by Democratic members of Congress when "Goldie," as he is familiarly called in Washington, presided over the House for his single day. It was the first time a Democrat had presided in ten years.

As the Congressman from the east side strode along he accidentally bumped against a man at Broadway and Leonard Street.

"Pardon me, Sir," said the Congressman with a Chesterfieldian bow.

"The same to you, Sir," responded the other, who was Driscoll.

But at that moment Mr. Goldfogle reached for his pocket suspiciously. The Congressman found that his watch was gone.

"Help! Police! My watch has been stolen!" shouted Mr. Goldfogle as he grabbed Driscoll.

William Knoblock of 39 West Twenty-fourth Street helped the Congressman, and Driscoll was held until Patrolman Gorman arrested him and took him to the Tombs Court. The watch and fob were not found on him. Mr. Knoblock said in court that he had seen Driscoll pass the watch to a confederate, who had escaped.

Driscoll was remanded to Police Headquarters without bail pending an investigation.

Seek Pardon for Death.

PATERSON, N. J., June 23.—A petition is being circulated here asking for the pardon of William A. Death, who, with three other men, was convicted in 1901 of causing the death of the mill girl, Jennie Bosschieter.

To find a lost article without advertising for it is as difficult a proposition as was that of Diogenes. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES costs but 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

WOMEN NOT SO ANXIOUS FOR CAREERS--SCHURMAN

Cornell President Sees Lessening Desire for Higher Education.

CHARACTER IN THE EQUITABLE

Henry B. Hyde's Created the Society and Grover Cleveland's Will Restore It, He Says.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 22.—That the movement of women into professional fields had passed its flood tide was the opinion expressed by President Jacob G. Schurman at the commencement exercises of Cornell University to-day.

Mr. Schurman said he believed a growing social conservatism in the country was reflected by the fact that while the total attendance of students is constantly and largely increasing the number of women entering Cornell is steadily declining. In 1901-2, when 2,845 students were enrolled in the university, there were 400 women students, while in 1904-5 there were only 348, when the total attendance was more than 1,000 greater.

Mr. Schurman referred to the Equitable trouble. He said he had recently seen "two splendid illustrations of the influence of moral character." One was the success of President Roosevelt in bringing Russia and Japan into touch.

"Or, let me take another example," continued the speaker. "Here is a vast corporation, holding in trust for widows and orphans unimaginable millions of dollars. But the best asset the Equitable Life Assurance Society ever had was the spotless reputation of Henry B. Hyde, the man who created the business. So long as he lived the company was as solid as Gibraltar.

"Within the past six months we have seen it become an object of universal distrust, its business paralyzed, its officers severely condemned by its own Directors, its organization rapidly disintegrating, and the spectre of a receivership or of bankruptcy confronting it in a future apparently not very remote.

"Now, what saved the Equitable Society? I say it has been saved by the grace and potency of character which built it up. Stronger than all the forces of criticism, of disintegration, of personal rivalries, even of faulty and therefore dangerous organization, is the name of that sturdy, honest, tried and tested, and absolutely reliable American, Grover Cleveland."

Mr. Schurman said he saw no reason to despair of liberal education because its constituents have changed and its symbolic certificate—the A. B.—has suffered depreciation because of the reduction in time of study for the degree from four to two years by some educational institutions.

"All A. B. degrees soon will be worthless as symbols of a liberal education," he added. "The American A. B. is gone, or is going; let it go; the American remains."

DEGREES FOR TWO STEVENSES.

A Son and a Grandson of the Founder of Stevens Institute.

Two descendants of the late Edwin Augustus Stevens, founder of the Stevens Institute of Technology, in Hoboken, both namesakes, and one his oldest son and the other his grandson, were recipients of honors at the commencement exercises of that institution held yesterday.

President Humphreys, in introducing Col. Edwin A. Stevens, the well-known consulting naval engineer, on whom the honorary degree of Doctor of Engineering was conferred, drew attention to the influences of heredity in connection with the achievements of the Stevens family in naval architecture and marine engineering.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Gov. F. R. Lubbock.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, June 22.—Ex-Gov. F. R. Lubbock died at Austin to-night in his ninetieth year. He came to Texas more than sixty years ago.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN E. JENNAN, a vaudeville actor who came originally from Denver, died yesterday in Belleville, N. J., at the home of John Perry, with whom he had been associated in vaudeville for thirty-five years as the Perry Brothers. He leaves a widow and two sisters.

Mrs. ELLEN MURPHY died last night at her residence, 334 West Forty-second Street. She had lived in City Hall Place for over forty years before moving to the west side. She was the widow of Bartholomew Murphy. She leaves three sons and three daughters. One son is the Rev. William G. Murphy, vice rector of the American College at Rome, Italy, who returned to this country owing to his mother's illness. Another son is James J. Murphy, a former President of Typographical Union No. 6.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Showers and thunderstorms have been general in the East and South. Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the Northwest. They have risen in the Middle Slope and Central Rocky Mountain region.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh westerly to northwesterly, on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh, becoming northwesterly; on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and variable, on the East Gulf Coast light and variable, on the West Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly southerly, on the lower lakes fresh northerly, and on the upper lakes fresh northeasterly, becoming southeasterly by Saturday.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have fresh west to northwest winds, with clearing weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, partly cloudy and cooler Friday and Saturday, light to fresh north winds.

Western New York, fair Friday; Saturday partly cloudy, showers in afternoon or night, light to fresh north to northwest winds.

New England, partly cloudy Friday, showers in Maine, cooler in west portion; Saturday partly cloudy, light to fresh winds, becoming northwesterly to northerly.

Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Friday; showers Saturday afternoon or night, light to fresh north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	80	65	4 P. M.	73	66
6 A. M.	80	66	6 P. M.	71	73
9 A. M.	72	71	9 P. M.	94	71
12 M.	78	80	12 P. M.	62	70

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 74; corresponding date 1904, 67; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 70.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 3 P. M. The humidity was 94 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 88 per cent. at 8 P. M.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Fine Silver
Appearances count in silverware as in everything else. Unsightly silver will spoil an otherwise well-set table.
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.
excel in beauty of design, artistic workmanship and wear.
In buying Coffee Urns, Baking Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

GEN. C. W. DARLING DEAD.

He Served on Gen. Butler's Staff—Was Honored for Historical Work.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 22.—Gen. Charles William Darling of Utica, N. Y., died early this morning at his Summer home in Fifth Avenue. He was stricken with apoplexy on Sunday and never regained consciousness. He leaves no immediate family.

Gen. Darling was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1830. He became a member of the military cabinet of Gov. E. D. Morgan of New York, and later acted as aide to Gen. Benjamin F. Butler in the civil war. At one time he was military engineer in chief of New York, and was in charge of the enlistment of volunteers from that State during the civil war.

At the close of the war Gen. Darling made a tour of the world. When the Egyptian Exploration Company was delving into the history and archaeology of Egypt Gen. Darling acted as Secretary of the fund provided for the work. He wrote many papers and volumes of historical matter. For the gratuitous services rendered in historical literature he was decorated by the London Society of Science, Letters, and Art. In his collection is a very full set of early translations of the Bible.

Gen. Darling was for several years the President of the Utica Young Men's Christian Association.

WOULDN'T LET JURY EAT.

Alderdice Case Had Made the Recorder Miss His Dinner.

The jury in the case of James S. Alderdice, who has been on trial before Recorder Goff in General Sessions on a charge of forgery, went out at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and had not agreed on a verdict at midnight last night. They were then locked up for the night.

The jury sent three notes to Recorder Goff before 10 o'clock pleading for "something to eat." The Recorder, having missed his own dinner, could not see why the jury should eat until they agreed upon a verdict. He denied their request. Meanwhile they ate some sandwiches in his room. The jury had eaten dinner at 5 o'clock.

It was reported at midnight that the jury stood 11 to 1 for conviction.

SUMMER TOPICS AT LAKE PLACID

A Conference to Consider the Problems of Domestic Science.

A general meeting for the discussion of what is being accomplished in the new science of home economics will be held from June 26 to July 1 at the Lake Placid Hotel, in the Adirondacks. This is the seventh annual meeting of what is known as the Lake Placid Conference, a gathering which began with an attendance of ten, and which has now so far outgrown in importance other similar associations that they have disbanded and left it alone in its field.

The programme brings out all the present phases of the great advance which domestic science is making, both as a feature of education in our schools and of personal improvement in the home. There is a wide range between such subjects as the teaching of home economics in the country schools of Maryland and "Protein Metabolism in Its Relation to Dietary Standards," but the interval is crowded with matters of interest.

Yale and Harvard send reports of their investigation of the value of diet, as they have recently experimented with it in the university commons; how to manage routine work of an ordinary home is to be told by Mrs. Morse of the Household Aid Company of Boston; how to attend to that of an institution implying larger numbers will be the subject treated by Mrs. Melvil Dewey, President of the Lake Placid Club. Food fads will be discussed. So will protein metabolism, as above remarked. Apparently all the problems of living, both plain and high, will have attention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

JENKINS—FORD.—It is announced that owing to the illness of Miss Ethel C. Ford, daughter of Mrs. William F. Ford of Stamford, Conn., her marriage to Mr. George Alston Jenkins, which was to have taken place at St. John's Church, Stamford, has been indefinitely postponed.

THOMPSON—VAN VLIET.—At the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. G. Everitt Candee, Leonia, N. J., on Wednesday, June 21, by the Rev. W. R. Ackert, Florence Van Vliet to Mr. John James Thompson of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WOOLF—TRUMAN.—Edith S. Truman, daughter of the late Mumford M. Truman, and Samuel J. Woolf, March 1, 1904.

DIED.

BACON.—At Goshen, N. Y., on Tuesday, June 20, Helen, wife of Henry Bacon and daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Brandreth.
Funeral services at her late residence on Friday morning, June 23, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Ossining. Friends will kindly not send flowers.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 22, Samuel Corner Beckwith.
Notice of funeral later.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, on June 21, 1905, John R. Bennett.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 38 West 53d St., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, June 26, 1905. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BROADDUS.—At St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, June 21, at 10:15 P. M., Lucy Rosseau Broaddus, aged 14 years, daughter of Paul and Mary R. Broaddus and granddaughter of the late Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Broaddus.
Interment private.

DARLING.—Suddenly, at Asbury Park, Thursday, June 22, 1905, Gen. Charles W. Darling of Utica, N. Y.
Funeral services at the New Hackensack Cemetery, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Saturday, 24th inst., at 12:30 o'clock.
Utica papers please copy.

EVERETT.—At Goshen, N. Y., June 21, 1905, Charles J. Everett, aged 70 years.
Funeral services from his late residence Saturday morning at 11:30 o'clock.

FREEMAN.—At Garden City, on June 22, 1905, Beatrice Paulding, wife of George Albree Freeman of New York.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEEVIL.—Suddenly, on June 20, Paulina M. H., beloved wife of the Rev. Charles J. Keevil, aged 38 years.
Funeral services at the Second Avenue Baptist Church, near 10th St., on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at the convenience of the family.

LEVY.—Thursday, June 22, at St. Louis, at 10 A. M., Joseph Levy, aged 63 years, beloved husband of Rachel Levy and father of Louis and Samuel Levy.
Funeral from family residence, 1,121 Dolman St., Sunday, June 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MITCHELL.—T. M. L. Mitchell, beloved husband of Mary E., in his 64th year, passed away on Wednesday, June 21, 1905. He was for forty-eight years with the Consolidated Gaslight Company; he was also a brother of Fraternity Council, No. 504, Royal Arcanum.
Funeral services will be held from his late residence, 1,141 40th St., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Friday at 8:30 P. M.

MONK.—On Thursday, June 22, Sarah Jane Ross, wife of James W. Monk. Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Eben Miller, 63 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday at 10 A. M.

MURPHY.—On June 21, 1905, at her residence, No. 334 West 42d Street, Ellen, beloved wife of the late Bartholomew Murphy, and mother of Rev. William G. and James J. Murphy.
A solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul, on Saturday, June 24, at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of the Holy Cross, West 42d Street. Kindly omit flowers.

MURRAY.—On Monday, June 19, at her residence, 331 West 85th St., Anna Dowdney Murray, widow of Michael Murray.
A solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul on Friday, June 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, 59th St. and Columbus Av. Interment private.

SKELDING.—At New London, Conn., at 1:30 P. M.,

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, June 23.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 100, Post Office Building, at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—D. & W. Fuse Co
Underwriter Salvage Co
2—Iron Clad Mfg Co
Sugar Loaf Dairy Co
3—Same-T. O. Smith's Sons
4—Same-Levy
5—Same-Beakes Dairy Co
9—J. A. Scriven Co
Bennett
10—Same-Rouss
11—Same-Schnakenberg
12—Millard-Remington Typewriter Co
13—A. Waltham Watch Co-Livingston
14—Same-Robinson
15—Same-Rogers
16—Int. T. & T. Co-Int R. T. Co
17—J. A. Scriven Co-Frank
18—Vobach & Co-Mercantile Underwriting Journal Ass'n
19—Van Epps-Grove Mills Paper Co
20—Searls Mfg Co-Metal Stamping Co
21—Parks-U. S. Bankers' Corporation
22—Kiggins & Tooker Co-Scharfuss
23—Am. Fine Art Co-John Elchler Brew Co
24—Brock-Page
25—In re Dornblaser
26—Bowker-Haight & Freese Co
27—Same-same
28—Same-same
29—Same-same
30—Munter-Princess of Wales Co
31—Miller-Dodge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty.

20—Luckenbach-Mohle Ins Co
21—Same-U. S. Fire Ins Co
136—Tweedie Trad Co-Western Ins Co
186—Old Dom SS Co-The No 32

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

Appeals from orders of the City Court.

Schiller vs. Weinstein.—Orders affirmed, with costs and disbursements. Opinion by MacLean.

Kinsey vs. American Hardwood Manufacturing Company.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

Duell vs. Leslie.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Appeals from judgments of the City Court.

Solomon vs. Cosmopolitan Range Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam. Concurring memorandum by MacLean, J.

Fletcher vs. Merritt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hirschberg vs. Marx.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Dean vs. Sire.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Feldman vs. Britt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Duell vs. Bixler.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Perrott vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Harris Automatic Press Company vs. Demorest.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Seska vs. The Frankfort Insurance Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Concurring memorandum by MacLean, J.

Nicolino vs. Forty-second Street, &c., Railroad Company.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and verdict restored and judgment entered accordingly. Opinion per curiam.

Dunbarton Company vs. People's Hygienic Ice Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Appeals from Municipal Court.

Lucarsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Mahon vs. Wright.—Judgment affirmed, costs. No opinion.

Thiel vs. Greene.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Byrne vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, &c., unless the appellant stipulates to reduce the judgment to $202.67, in which event the judgment as modified will be affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

McDermott vs. The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam. Concurring opinion by MacLean, J.

Patterson vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hamilton vs. Doll Manufacturing Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

National Discount Company vs. United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Jaffe vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Kirby vs. Sullivan.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Stutzky vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Ellenbogen vs. Berkwith Special Agency.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Memorandum per curiam.

Gelsung vs. Greenwald.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Atkins vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Brandgerd vs. Engel.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hoffman vs. Smith.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Schaffer vs. Ind. Radom Aid Association.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Solomon vs. Cohen.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Maggio vs. Ocean View Cemetery Company.—Judgment reversed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Von Bierkom vs. Anderson.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hollister vs. De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam. Concurring opinion by MacLean, J.

Thieken vs. City of New York.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Kounge vs. Fine.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Weil Sons & Co. vs. Lippard.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Goldfetter vs. Interborough Rapid Transit Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion. MacLean, J., taking no part.

Goldschmidt vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Tiger vs. Interurban Street Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

West End Dry Dock Company vs. Behrens.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Spiro vs. Kalman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. MacLean, J., writing on modification.

Wray vs. Mandelsohn.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Feinberg vs. Cohen-Levenson, Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Sweetman vs. Hoffberg.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hennion vs. Henry B. Harris Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Koster vs. Siems.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Fay vs. The Coughlin-Sandford Switch Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Woodman vs. Needham Piano and Organ Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Jelalian vs. Mamin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Auld vs. Keiser.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Miller vs. Menken.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Memorandum per curiam.

Altschul vs. Koven.—Judgment modified by reducing the amount to $30, with costs in the court below, and as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal.

Pisgane vs. Kanser.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Hebron vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Scott, J.

Kasnowitz vs. Pronin.—Judgment reversed as to the defendants other than Pronin, and a new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event, and judgment as to Pronin affirmed, with costs.

Sobel vs. Fleischman.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

De Nigris vs. Brill.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Scott, J. Dissenting opinion by MacLean, J.

Livingston vs. Weiss.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Kelly vs. Bullock.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Gennrich vs. Atlas Construction Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Slater vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Margolys vs. Mollenlick.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Campiglio vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Goldstein vs. Monzo.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Swain vs. American Bill Posting Company.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Kniffin & Dimorest Company and another vs. Fleischer.—Judgment reversed, &c., unless the respondent stipulates that the judgment be reduced to $215.05, in which event the judgment will be affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Ranalli vs. Zeppettolli.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Shaw & Eldredge vs. Brady.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Winthrop vs. Ballenzweig.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and the cause remitted to the Municipal Court for trial and disposition. Opinion per curiam.

Schenkel vs. Lischensky.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Sullivan vs. New York City Railway Company.—Judgment reversed, &c., unless the plaintiff stipulates that the judgment be reduced to $250, in which case judgment as modified affirmed, without costs of this appeal to either party.

Lippman vs. Hauben.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgments ordered for the appellant, with appropriate costs in the court below. Opinion by Scott, J.

Goldberger vs. Morris.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by MacLean, J.

Sadaliah vs. Mandour.—Judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

King vs. Williams.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Calendars for Friday, June 23.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—O'Brien, P. J.; Patterson, Ingraham, McLaughlin, and Hatch, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Motions.

1—People, &c.-Goldfarb
2—Same-Snyder
3—Same-Smith
4—Bernhellger-Hartmayer
5—Mell-Met Ry
6—Brady-Powers
7—Am De Forest Co-Hollister
8—Hartman-Greene
9—In re Arthur Av
10—Purcell-Met Ry
11—Wendell-Wendell
12—Kemp-Kemp
13—Jones-Ins Co
14—Saul-Swartz
15—N Y Fireproof Association-Stanley
16—Caldwell-N Y & H R R
17—Hallmark-Seacoast Packing Co
18—Delaney-Flood
19—Sundheimer-City of New York
20—McKnight-same
21—Carolan-O'Donnell
22—McCarthy-Rockard
23—Dubuc-Lazell
24—Bean-Edison Co
25—Corbiere-Fried
26—Colvin-Fargo
27—Cohen-Parnass
28—O'Reilly-Erlanger
29—J. McCreery Realty Co-Equit. Cat. Bank
30—Ernst-Wheatley
31—Peabody-Anthony
32—Lorge-C N Bank
33—People, &c-Martin
34—In re Fumids, &c
35—Sinclair-Sinclair
36—Rogers-Clyde Co
37—In re Meade
Non-enumerated motions.
66—Pope Mfg Co-Rubber Goods Co
67—Fraas-Jackson
899—Rathelm-Strauss
902—Same-same
983—Powelka-Velebil
940—Shakespeare-Richardson
945—Mendelson-Webb
956—Barnett-Peck
957—Same-same
857—Cusick-Ernst
3210—Marx-Nathan Co
3211—Noyes-City N Y
3212—Corcoran-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

4632—Beadleston & Woerz-Furrer
1586—Schrieber-Dawson
1768—Fleischman-Hayman
1799—Heyman-Schlesinger
1858—Strauss-Egler
1874—Bormay-Price
3633—O'Rourke-City of New York
3634—Havanagh-same
3635—Reynolds-same
3636—Crowley-same
2167—Stern-Wabash R R
711—De La Vergne Ref Mach Co-Auerbach
1907—Flynn-Smith
1821—Bell-Berkeley
1734—Zeller-Leiter
1752—Lee-Clifton Silk Mills
1765—Stilles-Wheaton
5037—John A. Roebling's Sons-City N Y
1450—Nat Meter Co-Peter Conley Mfg Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Hold on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Harkins
2—Samuel Parks
3—John F. Rohler
4—Louisa C. Phelan
5—Mary A. A. Bell
6—T. V. J. Christopher
7—Solomon M. Swartz
8—Wm. R. Cushman et al
9—Clarence A. M. Codrington et al
10—Jas. E. Humphrey
11—Adele B. Acker
12—Edith E. F. Deacon
13—Wm. H. McAuley
14—Same
15—Chas. H. Parmelee
16—Catharine Jonson or Jansen
17—Emily Corell or Schwab
18—Samuel Parks
19—Bartholomaus
20—Julia Campbell
21—Felge Siegel
22—Alice F. Seabury
23—Solomon M. Swartz
24—James Holmes
25—Denis H. Harrigan
26—Edward M. Brown
27—Catherine A. Sayer
28—Behringer-Corrigan
29—Green-Green
30—Gold-Weinfeld
31—Caffry-Caffry
32—Ross-Ross
33—Coleman-Firemen's Ins Co
34—Same-Fire Ass'n
35—Williamson-Stowell
36—In re Nelson
37—Harris-Schapino
38—Astor-De Stuers
39—Goldberg-Willits
40—People, &c-Levin
41—Block-Altman
42—Levy-Arbohnol
43—Schrank-School
44—Ulman-Ackerman
45—Le Marcis-Le Marca
46—Fertig-Blum
47—Rosenthal-Palmer
48—Miller-Collins
49—Worms-Preston
50—Same-same
51—In re Pistone
52—Gleason-Byrnes
53—Schaap-Van Dyck
54—Dushinsky-Dushinsky
57—Hartman-Greene
58—Williams-Buckley
59—Gibson-Widman
60—Hillis-Garrett
61—Same-same
62—Gause-C T Co
63—Cero Co-Haggin
64—Stephan-Butcher
65—In re Meighan
66—Cansilio-Lenox Co
67—Partridge-Rabell
68—In re Devin
69—Reich-Dyer
70—Mastroberti-Woodbury
103—Norden-Duke
104—Kent-Schmitt

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Benjamin-Harris
2—Nebling-Nebling
3—Ames-No Never
4—Lowe Co-Berrian
5—In re Hertle
6—Seaman-Seaman
7—Falle-Falle
8—Edw Thompson Co-Smith
9—St John-N Y C Ry
10—In re Madden
11—Fertig-Blum
11½—Same-same
12—Cohen-Aaronson
13—Coolidge-City N Y
14—Carter Co-Ager
15—Morawitz-Morawitz
16—In re Schlobohm
17—City N Y-Gillies
18—Bartindale-Bleasby
19—In re Hassell
20—Frost-Brandt
21—Zwanzig-Zwanzig
21½—Same-same
22—Evans-Robertson
23—Connor-Allmayer
24—De Turckheim-Zanige
25—Minton-Minton
26—Weber-Sugarman
27—McQuaid-Eason
28—Behringer-Corrigan
29—Green-Green
30—Gold-Weinfeld
31—Caffry-Caffry
32—Ross-Ross
33—Coleman-Firemen's Ins Co
34—Same-Fire Ass'n
35—Williamson-Stowell
36—In re Nelson
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58—Williams-Buckley
59—Gibson-Widman
60—Hillis-Garrett
61—Same-same
62—Gause-C T Co
63—Cero Co-Haggin
64—Stephan-Butcher
65—In re Meighan
66—Cansilio-Lenox Co
67—Partridge-Rabell
68—In re Devin
69—Reich-Dyer
70—Mastroberti-Woodbury
103—Norden-Duke
104—Kent-Schmitt

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

4876—Rossow - Lilliputian Co
4052—Schlessinger-Ahearn
4131—Geneva State B'k-Shimer
4036—German-Am Button Co-Schlansky
4275—Hamburger-Tim
4353—Schneider-Schneider

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1058—Underwood-Man R
1059—Same-same
1075—Schwenck-Un Ry
1093—Quinn-Int St Ry
1098—Dunn-Met St Ry
1099—Allen-same
1115—Scheu-Int St Ry
1116—Same-same
1083—Oppe-same
1086—Bregenzer-same
807—Goldstein-Met Ry
854—Taylor-Int St Ry
1102—Grunewald-same
1117—Goldberg-Met Ry
1115—Scher-Int St Ry
1122—Reitzes-same
1123—Tpke-Man Ry
1124—Same-same
1125—Robinson-Int St R
1137—Coogan-same
1138—Coffrell-same
1140—McGuire-Int St R

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1232½.

1141—Ponzo-same
1144—Fuller-same
1147—Cohne-same
1151—Jakobl-42d St, &c, R R
1153—Wands-Int St Ry
1154—Madden-Met St R
1156—Nygaard - Pelham Park R R
1162—Enlver-Int St Ry
1163—Murray-same
1168½—Cumming-same
1170—Rosenthal-N Y, S & Wn R R
1171—Upson-Cen Cr RR
1176—Allen-N Y C & H R R R
1180—Gover-Int St Ry
1181—Candia-N Y C & H R R R
1184—Gullicksen-Int Ry
1185—Hook-same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

967—Fraas-Jackson
899—Rathelm-Strauss
902—Same-same
983—Powelka-Velebil
940—Shakespeare-Richardson
945—Mendelson-Webb
956—Barnett-Peck
957—Same-same
857—Cusick-Ernst
3210—Marx-Nathan Co
3211—Noyes-City N Y
3212—Corcoran-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

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1768—Fleischman-Hayman
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1752—Lee-Clifton Silk Mills
1765—Stilles-Wheaton
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Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

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14—Same
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49—Worms-Preston
50—Same-same
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52—Gleason-Byrnes
53—Schaap-Van Dyck
54—Dushinsky-Dushinsky
57—Hartman-Greene
58—Williams-Buckley
59—Gibson-Widman
60—Hillis-Garrett
61—Same-same
62—Gause-C T Co
63—Cero Co-Haggin
64—Stephan-Butcher
65—In re Meighan
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68—In re Devin
69—Reich-Dyer
70—Mastroberti-Woodbury
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104—Kent-Schmitt

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

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6—Seaman-Seaman
7—Falle-Falle
8—Edw Thompson Co-Smith
9—St John-N Y C Ry
10—In re Madden
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11½—Same-same
12—Cohen-Aaronson
13—Coolidge-City N Y
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15—Morawitz-Morawitz
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17—City N Y-Gillies
18—Bartindale-Bleasby
19—In re Hassell
20—Frost-Brandt
21—Zwanzig-Zwanzig
21½—Same-same
22—Evans-Robertson
23—Connor-Allmayer
24—De Turckheim-Zanige
25—Minton-Minton
26—Weber-Sugarman
27—McQuaid-Eason
28—Behringer-Corrigan
29—Green-Green
30—Gold-Weinfeld
31—Caffry-Caffry
32—Ross-Ross
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SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made.

4876—Rossow - Lilliputian Co
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4036—German-Am Button Co-Schlansky
4275—Hamburger-Tim
4353—Schneider-Schneider

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 1.—To be called in Trial Term, Part III., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 1 shall be sent to Parts IV., V., and VI. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

1058—Underwood-Man R
1059—Same-same
1075—Schwenck-Un Ry
1093—Quinn-Int St Ry
1098—Dunn-Met St Ry
1099—Allen-same
1115—Scheu-Int St Ry
1116—Same-same
1083—Oppe-same
1086—Bregenzer-same
807—Goldstein-Met Ry
854—Taylor-Int St Ry
1102—Grunewald-same
1117—Goldberg-Met Ry
1115—Scher-Int St Ry
1122—Reitzes-same
1123—Tpke-Man Ry
1124—Same-same
1125—Robinson-Int St R
1137—Coogan-same
1138—Coffrell-same
1140—McGuire-Int St R

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1232½.

1141—Ponzo-same
1144—Fuller-same
1147—Cohne-same
1151—Jakobl-42d St, &c, R R
1153—Wands-Int St Ry
1154—Madden-Met St R
1156—Nygaard - Pelham Park R R
1162—Enlver-Int St Ry
1163—Murray-same
1168½—Cumming-same
1170—Rosenthal-N Y, S & Wn R R
1171—Upson-Cen Cr RR
1176—Allen-N Y C & H R R R
1180—Gover-Int St Ry
1181—Candia-N Y C & H R R R
1184—Gullicksen-Int Ry
1185—Hook-same

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—No. 2.—To be called in Trial Term, Part VII., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 2 shall be sent to Parts VII., VIII., and IX. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

967—Fraas-Jackson
899—Rathelm-Strauss
902—Same-same
983—Powelka-Velebil
940—Shakespeare-Richardson
945—Mendelson-Webb
956—Barnett-Peck
957—Same-same
857—Cusick-Ernst
3210—Marx-Nathan Co
3211—Noyes-City N Y
3212—Corcoran-same

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1004.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term, Day Calendar—No. 3.—To be called in Trial Term, Part X., at 10:15 A. M. The attention of the bar is called to Rules VI., VII., and VIII. of the Trial Term of the Supreme Court in the First Judicial District in reference to adjournments, which in part provide: "Causes on the day calendar from Calendar No. 3 shall be sent to Parts X., XII., and XIII. for trial. Not more than two causes shall be held ready on the day calendar for one counsel in addition to the cause in which he is engaged, and in all causes the counsel who is to try the same must be designated, if required by the court, on the call of the day calendar."

4632—Beadleston & Woerz-Furrer
1586—Schrieber-Dawson
1768—Fleischman-Hayman
1799—Heyman-Schlesinger
1858—Strauss-Egler
1874—Bormay-Price
3633—O'Rourke-City of New York
3634—Havanagh-same
3635—Reynolds-same
3636—Crowley-same
2167—Stern-Wabash R R
711—De La Vergne Ref Mach Co-Auerbach
1907—Flynn-Smith
1821—Bell-Berkeley
1734—Zeller-Leiter
1752—Lee-Clifton Silk Mills
1765—Stilles-Wheaton
5037—John A. Roebling's Sons-City N Y
1450—Nat Meter Co-Peter Conley Mfg Co

Highest number reached on regular call of this calendar, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Thomas, S.—Hold on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Mary Harkins
2—Samuel Parks
3—John F. Rohler
4—Louisa C. Phelan
5—Mary A. A. Bell
6—T. V. J. Christopher
7—Solomon M. Swartz
8—Wm. R. Cushman et al
9—Clarence A. M. Codrington et al
10—Jas. E. Humphrey
11—Adele B. Acker
12—Edith E. F. Deacon
13—Wm. H. McAuley
14—Same
15—Chas. H. Parmelee
16—Catharine Jonson or Jansen
17—Emily Corell or Schwab
18—Samuel Parks
19—Bartholomaus
20—Julia Campbell
21—Felge Siegel
22—Alice F. Seabury
23—Solomon M. Swartz
24—James Holmes
25—Denis H. Harrigan
26—Edward M. Brown
27—Catherine A. Sayer
28—Behringer-Corrigan
29—Green-Green
30—Gold-Weinfeld
31—Caffry-Caffry
32—Ross-Ross
33—Coleman-Firemen's Ins Co
34—Same-Fire Ass'n
35—Williamson-Stowell
36—In re Nelson
37—Harris-Schapino
38—Astor-De Stuers
39—Goldberg-Willits
40—People, &c-Levin
41—Block-Altman
42—Levy-Arbohnol
43—Schrank-School
44—Ulman-Ackerman
45—Le Marcis-Le Marca
46—Fertig-Blum
47—Rosenthal-Palmer
48—Miller-Collins
49—Worms-Preston
50—Same-same
51—In re Pistone
52—Gleason-Byrnes
53—Schaap-Van Dyck
54—Dushinsky-Dushinsky
57—Hartman-Greene
58—Williams-Buckley
59—Gibson-Widman
60—Hillis-Garrett
61—Same-same
62—Gause-C T Co
63—Cero Co-Haggin
64—Stephan-Butcher
65—In re Meighan
66—Cansilio-Lenox Co
67—Partridge-Rabell
68—In re Devin
69—Reich-Dyer
70—Mastroberti-Woodbury
103—Norden-Duke
104—Kent-Schmitt

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Benjamin-Harris
2—Nebling-Nebling
3—Ames-No Never
4—Lowe

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON—William Clark, a wool manufacturer of Adams, Mass., filed in the United States District Court there yesterday a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, showing a total indebtedness of $56,517.09, with $45,231.53 assets.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ISAAK MAIERHOFF.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Isak Maierhoff, wholesale and retail dealer in butter and eggs at 92 Avenue C, show liabilities $2,612 to six creditors and nominal assets $1,450, consisting of accounts, $1,444, and cash, $15. The largest creditors are Wright & Windsor, $1,181, and Long Brothers, $744.

SAJUN & TAHELRAM.—A meeting of creditors of Sajun & Tahelram, importers of embroideries, tapestries, and rugs, at 55 East Twentieth Street, was held yesterday before William Allen, referee in bankruptcy, at 67 Wall Street, and Edward S. Thomas was elected trustee with a bond of $5,000. Neither of the bankrupts was present, and Stern, Singer & Barr, attorneys for creditors, said they had been unable to find them, and it was supposed they had gone back to the East Indies where they came from.

ROSARIO ANNATASI.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Rosario Annatasi, importer of Italian produce, at 273 Mott Street, by the following creditors: German-American Provision Company, $262; G. H. Hammond Company, $128, and Omaha Packing Company, $448. It was alleged that he is insolvent, on June 21 suffered an attachment to be levied against him, and turned over to a creditor property valued at $1,000 to satisfy a claim of $60. He has been in business six years, and in February last claimed to have stock on hand in storage worth $30,000, accounts for $12,000, and liabilities of $4,000.

STANLEY A. DENNIS.—Stanley A. Dennis, architect, at 234 Broadway and at Arlington, N. J., has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $11,422 to 113 creditors and no assets. The debts were contracted from 1890 to 1904 in this city, Brooklyn, Arlington, Newark, Boston, and Philadelphia. Among the creditors are the American Tract Society, $420 rent; Wood, Harmon & Co., $500; Arthur F. H. Watling, $1,000; John J. Padmus, Arlington, $1,618, and Crawford & Smith, Arlington, $900. Mr. Dennis has been an architect for the last ten years, principally for suburban houses, and was formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the Unique Home Building Company. He lost money in a building operation near Coney Island a few years ago.

CHISWICK PRESS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Chiswick Press, printer, of 21 and 23 Rose Street, by the following creditors: Stephen A. Powell, $657; Oscar J. Maigne, $50, and Lasher & Lathrop, $104. It was alleged that the corporation is insolvent, has transferred merchandise and accounts, and also made payments of $5,000 to certain creditors to prefer them. The business was established six years ago, and was incorporated on March 31, 1904, with a capital stock of $20,000. William L. Addison, the President, resigned on April 18 last, and was succeeded by Samuel D. Mershon. Harry L. Herzog, attorney for the creditors, estimates the assets at $10,000. There are chattel mortgages on the plant for $6,700.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASHMEAD, James L.—City of New York	$152
ATHA, Benjamin—City of New York	285
AUSPITZ, Julius—City of New York	285
AVERY, George H.; George Bechtel Brewing Company	442
BEHR, Herman—City of New York	552
BRADY, Cyrus T.; Frederick Peterson	288
BRANDON, Addie—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	10
BRUCKHEIMER, Albert—Florian Krug	308
BENNETT, John—City of New York	155
BAXTER, Wm. E.—City of New York	155
BLUMBERG, Herman—City of N. Y.	155
BOULTON, William—City of New York	156
BLASS, Charles F.—City of New York	72
BALL, George N.—City of New York	285
BEARHOPE, George—City of New York	285
BALTON, George F.—City of New York	552
BRADY, Michael—City of New York	90
BARCLAY, Thomas—City of New York	419
BAIRD, Patrick T.—City of New York	285
BIRENBAUM, Isaac—City of New York	419
BUNN, Jennie C.—Mildred Blaisdell	88
BROCKMÜLLER, Hans Oliver Typewriter Company	34
BLANK, Max—Mortimer Rouse and another	124
BURT, Edward L.—Elmer E. Sanborn	113
COFFIN, Henry—City of New York	133
CAVART, Victor P.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	14
CONNELLY, James M.—Harper & Bros.	112
CRAMSEY, Edward—Charles A. Sterling, Jr.	153
CLARKSON, Walter B.—Patrick Maher and another	1,048
CAMPION, Michael J.—City of N. Y.	152
CONROY, Robert E.—Sonn Bros. Co.	508
CAREY, Robert E.—Theodore E. Conklin	562
DOYLE, Joseph—City of New York	205
DE SOTO, Joseph B.—City of New York	167
DE SOTO, Thomas—City of New York	167
DALY, Catherine, administratrix—H. Clay Paddack	287
DEXTER, Cyrodon J.—American Ice Co.	383
DUKE, Nellie Inglis Stuart et al., costs	104
DE QUELLE, Lina—Levi C. Weir, costs	58
EDWARDS, Vernon A.—Fredk. Peterson	131
ELSNER, Edward—City of New York	15
FELDSTEIN, Morris—City of New York	285
FULLER, A.—H. L. Walker and another	105
FILLOTT, August C.—City of New York	45
FARLEY, Joseph—Same	45
FEINBERG, Celia—Paul Weidmann Brewing Company, costs	108
FRITZ, Egbert P. and Adrian—Nettie O. Trezise, costs	357
FENNEBRESQUE, Louis—Samuel C. Stoughardt	64
GUTMAN, Lena—Max Roth	52
GARDNER, John M.—Harper & Bros.	99
GARTEN, James D.—New Amsterdam Gas Company	17
GARTEN, Morris—Same	11
GARDNER, May—Same	72
GULICK, Richard M.—City of New York	552
GUILLERMO, Geswein G.—Same	572
GLASS, Henry M.—Nettie O. Trezise, costs	357
HUCKEY, John J.—Arthur J. McCarten	324
HUNTSMAN, Robt. F. E.—City of N. Y.	307
HALSTED, Frederick—Same	685
HECHT, Max—Same	596
HOYT, Nancy H.—Caroline B. F. Moser	51
HARRIS, Isaac—Mortimer Rouse and another	124
HEALY, Michael F.—Fitzgerald Brothers Brewing Company	331
HARVEY, Melissa Nettie O. Trezise, costs	357
IKNES, Jennie—New Amsterdam Gas Company	11
IVERSON, John—City of New York	156
JOYCE, James—Isaac Goldberg	284
KISSELBURGH, W. E., Jr.—Frederick S. Stedman and another	309
KRANZ, R.—City of New York	156
KOHN, A.—N. Y. City R.	99
KIEL, Josephine F.—Esposito, costs	156
LANDAU, Sallie—Israel Goldenberg	171
LANFILIPPO, A.—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	15
LEVINE, I.—Mizel & Brownell	112
LOUIS, I.—I. Lichtenauer	90
LIVINGSTON, W.—J. Kissinger	1,888
MAGUIRE, Eleanor T. W.—E. Fair and others	37
MORRIS, Sarah—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	15
MANDELBAUM, I.—Same	10
McILHARE, F. J.—H. Cohn	41
MAY, William and Ada—Coleman Stable Co.	216
MOSSOP, R.—City of New York	156
MAYS, Julia W.—Helen B. D. Apery	420
MOREHOUSE, S. Margaret Monroe	867
McNAMEE, J. H. Baum	35
OSTEN, Emma V. G. L. Lowenthal, costs	80
OLSEN, J. E.—J. Lederer and others, costs	88
O'CONNOR, T. F., receiver—Nettie O. Trezise, costs	357
PRATT, F.—New Amsterdam Gas Co.	18
POTTER, F. H. F. J. Barnes and another	140
PERMEZEL, M. K.—F. C. Hollister	43
PENMAN, E. T. B. Hapgoods	169
PORTMAN, L.—Simon Machiz	1,712
SAME—Same	1,712
POMEROY, S. H.—J. Kissinger	1,888
SANTANGELO, Michael—Isaac Cohen and another	551
SCHLOSSBERG, Nathan—City of N. Y.	72
SKAMAN, Oscar—Isaac Goldberg	270
STOSS, Julius—Department of Health	262
SCHAPIRO, Isaac—Simon Machiz	1,712
SAME—Same	1,712
SEARLES, Caroline A.—Mettie O. Trezise, costs	357
SMITH, Thomas A.—City of N. Y.	419
THORN, Stephen S.—Ellis G. Welch and another	246
VIGHETTO, Jack—Wm. A. Schutz et al.	115
VAN GELDER, Frank M.—William H. Carlisle	93
WARREN, John E.—Peter W. Rouse	44
WILINSKI, Ella—Edward J. Kornfeld	78
WHITE, Edward R.—William H. Rotjer	123
WILLIAMSON, William—City of N. Y.	311
WERTHEIMER, Nathaniel S.—Same	285
WEINER, Rosh—Isaac Goldenberg	111
WILSON, Charles B.—Henry White et al.	85
WARRINER, Willard F.—Abbott Hardware Company	34
WYKS, Joseph W.—City of New York	152
WELLS, James—Same	152
WHITE, Charles W.—Alfred B. Iles	2,035
WILINSKI, Ella—Edward J. Kornfeld	78
WARREN, John E.—Peter W. Rouse	44
CONDENSED MILK COMPANY—Addie E. Smith	424
AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY OF Baltimore—Patrick Maher and another	1,048
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—Frederick H. Jury	144
THE NEW YORK FIREPROOF TENEMENT Association—George L. Patterson, costs	81
INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Pietro Salamone	1,654
WRITING MACHINE CO.—City of N. Y.	285
GENERAL BUILDING AND CONstruction Company—Otis Elevator Company, costs	20
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Fanny Zipkes, costs	118
MICHAEL PRINTING COMPANY—Borough Bank of Brooklyn	2,679

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

BEEKESER, Charles—G. H. Knaust, April 17, 1905	$214
BURNETT, David H.—J. F. Harrington, June 14, 1905	139
BRAUN, Frank and Eva—E. C. Hecht and another, July 23, 1902	159
BARON, Paul—J. E. Linde Paper Company, Oct. 13, 1895	160
COHEN, Julius—American Lithographic Company, Sept. 30, 1902, (vacated)	29
DANIELS, James J.—H. C. Faught, May 11, 1899	1,256
MACKINTOSH, Bella—G. H. Ehrgott, May 29, 1905	99
NELSON, Bengt—Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Jan. 12, 1904	95
SAME—I. M. Barton, Jan. 11, 1906	52
RING, Lewis G.—H. Welbrook, Sept. 25, 1896	867
STEVENSON, Vincent K.—G. Battell, Oct. 7, 1895	47
SAME—M. Moore, Nov. 18, 1895	349
STRAUS, Isidor and Nathan—J. Cohn, April 22, 1905	1,148
SAME—A. Cohn, April 22, 1905	709
SCHIAFFINO, Pellegro—A. Aisene, Dec. 3, 1901	349
VIAN, Benjamin—City of New York, May 22, 1899	135
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company—The Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, April 11, 1904	98
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY Company—Same, April 12, 1904	98
MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS Railway Company—Same, July 22, 1903	318
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY Company—Same, July 22, 1903	275
DRY GOODS ALLIANCE—City of New York, May 31, 1905, (vacated)	553
THE MANHATTAN TRANSIT COMpany—P. J. Moran, Dec. 3, 1904	2,600
THE FREDERICK J. QUIMBY COMpany—C. B. Lichtenstein, April 24, 1905, (vacated)	1,155
AUTOMATIC MANUFACTURING COMpany—P. M. Brown, Jan. 12, 1905	1,276

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.05¼ nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61⅝
Oats, mixed	.36@38
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	9.20
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07 11-16
Sugar, granulated	5.55
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.57½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.21

CHICAGO, June 22.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.08@1.12. No. 3, 98c@$1.07. No. 2 red, $1.03. No. 2 corn, 55½c; No. 2 yellow, 55¾c; No. 2 oats, 32c; No. 2 white, 32½@33½c; No. 3 white, 32@33½c. No. 2 rye, 78@80c; good feeding barley, 36@42c; fair to choice malting, 40@48c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per barrel, $12.45@12.50; lard, per 100 lb, $7.15@7.17½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.55@7.65; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@7.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.75@12.25.

BREADSTUFFS. WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.04, in store, and $1.05¼, free on board, afloat, latter nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.11½, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	95 3-16	93⅜	94½	94⅝
September	88⅞	88¼	88½	88⅝
December	88⅜	88¼	88⅝	88
Corn—				
July	60⅜	59⅞	60⅜	60
September	58⅜	58 9-16	58¾	58⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	90⅜	88⅞	90	88⅛
September	84⅞	83⅛	84⅜	84⅛
December	84 9-16	83½	84	83⅜
Corn—				
July	55⅛	54¼	54⅞	54⅝
September	53 9-16	53	53⅝	53⅜
December	50½	50¼	50⅜	50
Oats—				
July	32	31¼	31⅞	31⅜
September	30½	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝
December	31¼	30½	31¼	30⅝
Lard—				
July	$7.27	$7.22	$7.22	$7.22
September	7.45	7.42	7.42	7.42
Ribs—				
July	7.57	7.55	7.55	7.52
September	7.80	7.42	7.75	7.72
Pork—				
July	12.37	12.47	12.47	12.47
September	12.90	12.80	12.80	12.77

COTTON. Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
June			8.65@8.68	8.32
July	8.73	8.47	8.74@8.74	8.40
August	8.80	8.53	8.79@8.80	8.46
September	8.87	8.64	8.86@8.87	8.54
October	8.94	8.67	8.92@	8.60
November	8.88	8.76	8.96@8.98	8.65
December	9.03	8.78	9.02@9.03	8.71
January	9.08	8.83	9.06@9.07	8.74
February			9.06@9.10	8.77
March	9.12	8.86	9.10@9.12	8.81
April			9.13@9.15	8.84
May			9.16@9.18	8.87

LIVERPOOL, June 22.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000, American 9,000. Receipts, 20,000, all American. Middling upland, 4.91d. Futures opened steady, 3 points lower on near positions and 4 points lower on distant positions, closed strong, net 6 to 7 points higher. June and June-July, 4.86; July-August, 4.85; August-September and September-October, 4.84; October-November, November-December, and December-January, 4.83; January-February and February-March, 4.84; March-April, 4.83; April-May, 4.86. Manchester—Yarns, quotations barely supported; cloths quiet but steady.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
June			6.20@6.30	6.20
July	6.25	6.20	6.25@6.30	6.25
August			6.35@6.40	6.35
September	6.45	6.40	6.45@6.50	6.45
October			6.55@6.60	6.55
November			6.65@6.70	6.60
December	6.75	6.70	6.75@6.80	6.70
January			6.80@6.85	6.75
February			6.90@6.95	6.80
March	6.85	6.85	6.95@7.00	6.85
April			7.00@7.05	6.90
May			7.00@7.10	6.95

EXCURSIONS.

BELLEWOOD

Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions Every Sunday.

BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A.M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

PEOPLES LINE

SPECIAL EXCURSION
EVERY SATURDAY TO ALBANY

Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave Saturdays from Pier 32, N. R., at 6 P. M., West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. Return from Albany, Sunday evening, 8 P. M. Full day at the Capital. Battleship searchlight and orchestra.

Round Trip, $2.50

EXCURSIONS Up the Sound

EVERY Saturday Afternoon Sunday Morning
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" will leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) on Saturdays at 1:30 P. M.; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:30 P. M. On Sundays, leave Pier 13, 8:30; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 A. M. Returning in the evening.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1. N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all-day on beautiful Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe service. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children 50c.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

SPECIAL LOW RATES
TO
Colorado Points,

in connection with the Epworth League Convention. Special train leaving New York, July 1, via New York Central Lines, including visits to Niagara Falls, Denver, Manitou, Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, etc. Price of tickets, including all expenses to Denver and Railroad ticket returning, $63.50. Proportionate rates from other points. Send for descriptive circular.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.
23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK.
Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn, side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:18, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:58 A. M. to 4:06 P. M. and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

YACHT "GOLDEN ROD."

NOW IN COMMISSION.
Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises.
ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE.
PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED.
FARE EACH TOUR, $1.00.
Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 23d St., Daily and Sunday.
10 A. M. for Indian Head on Hudson; returning in 3 hours. 2:30 P. M. for Sandy Hook Lightship; time 3 hours. 8 P. M., Lower Harbor and Sandy Hook; time 4 hours. Competent lecturer explains points of interest.
Booking offices, Touring New York, Park Carriage Co., Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 'phone 3351 Gramercy; and Room 52, No. 13 Astor Place, 'phone 3686 Spring.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH,
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

EVERY SUNDAY
$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.5, and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Briarcliff Manor.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, NOW
POCANTICO LODGE, 'PHONE 30, OPEN
Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Bronxville.
HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Oortpalatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Sullivan County.
HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 20. SEVENTH SEASON.
ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for booklet.
NAYLER & SANFORD.

THE FRANK LESLIE,
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Sharon Springs.
Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Fisher's Island.
MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Dutchess County.
MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Ulster County.
Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Hudson River Counties.
MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
FINEST VIEW OF THE HUDSON.
Central Hudson Boats (daily and Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line (Ret. Central Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1562 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.
HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Elevation 3,000 Feet.
ALWAYS COOL.
Top of the Catskill Mountain.
3½ hours from New York
Pullman Cars direct to hotel.
Opens Thursday, June 29th.
Most aristocratic and leading hotel in the Catskills.
Under same management as in former years
Accommodates 1,200.
Vegetables and Milk from Kaaterskill Farm
Water from a famous spring of purity.
Golf Links (remodelled) Tennis, Canoeing, Magnificent Parks, Beautiful Drives. Livery. German Rathskeller. Orchestra. Bookings, Floor Plans, and Further Particulars of F. C. HUMPHREY, 500 Fifth Ave. (42d St.) 'Phone 1061 38th St.

STAMFORD
NEW YORK,
The Leading Catskill Resort. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper bureaus, or at Resort Dep't., Pearsall Agency, 205 B'way. Hotels and houses in Sunday's issue.

Although the rates at Sunset Park Inn are half other first-class hotels, none are better, more select or exclusive, with finer views.
C. A. COX, Proprietor,
"The Waldau," 38 Washington Square West, New York, where rooms can be engaged.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. Conveniences of a modern hotel. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

Long Island.
A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.
HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
The Irving Hotel
(the largest and best at this resort,)
now open. Write for booklet.
HENRY TERRY, Prop.
FURNISHED COTTAGES
to rent at reduced prices. Special arrangement with The Irving Hotel for meals.
U. R. HAVENS, Agent.
See announcement in Sunday's Times.

Have you been to the "Imperial," Freeport, L. I.? Not to stop at this Hotel will be your greatest misfortune, a Summer badly spent, and an opportunity missed for a complete rest. No expense has been spared to make it famous for its table, not mentioning its attractive bedrooms.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL,
Automobile Hqtrs.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
New York's Most Popular Family Resort. Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. E. DICK, Manager.

MANHANSET HOUSE
SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.
REASONABLE RATES.
Furnished Cottages for Rent. Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, Manhanset Manor, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
Seaside and Country combined.
THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24.
Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY.

WALKER HOUSE
EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.
WILLARD S. FRENCH.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY.
THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop.

Plaza Park Richardson
Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.
Hotels AND COTTAGES.
SEA CLIFF, L. I.

WANTED—Adults; quiet place; airy rooms; ¼ mile to bay; boating and fishing; rates, $7 to $9. Mrs. E. J. Sprague, Pine Grove Cottage, Islip, L. I.

ULMER PARK, Foot of 25th Av., Brooklyn.—Boating, bathing, fishing, music, vaudeville; five-cent fare.

Richfield Springs.
THE EARLINGTON,
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
OPENS JULY 1ST.
GOLF, TENNIS AND COACHING.
THE FAMOUS SULPHUR BATHS.
NEW YORK OFFICE until June 30, THE EARLINGTON, West 27th St.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Greenwood Lake.
HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet.
E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Putnam County.
FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application.
OPENS MAY 27TH.

Orange County.
WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.
THE HOTELS THAT HAVE HELPED TO MAKE FAMOUS
The Queen of Health and Pleasure Resorts,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY,
BY THEIR HIGH STANDARD OF METROPOLITAN EXCELLENCE
Are as follows:

H

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 23d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (semi-annual,) payable July 1st 1905, to stockholders of record on that day. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 26th, 1905, and remain closed until 10 A. M. on July 3d, 1905.

J. M. STODDARD, Secretary.

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.
Columbus, Ohio, June 1st, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock and a semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Common Capital Stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable July 15th 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Company, New York, to stockholders of record at 3.00 o'clock P. M. June 26th, 1905, at which time the transfer books will be closed.

The books will be reopened July 18th, 1905.

WM. N. COTT, Treasurer.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of the Treasurer, New York, June 8, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, under the provisions of the contract between the two companies, at this office on the 1st day of July next to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 15th inst.

EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.
FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.
Chicago, Ill., June 21, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this Company, payable July 3, 1905, to stockholders of record of June 22, 1905. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed June 22, and remain closed until July 3, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders by the Central Trust Company of New York.

WILLIAM A. WALTER, Secretary.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York
June 22nd, 1905.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric and Manufacturing Company.
New York, June 20, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks of the company was declared, payable July 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record June 26th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 26th, 1905, and opened July 12th, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividende of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14, 1905, both days included.

WM. H. DRIVER, Treasurer.

THE AEOLIAN, WERER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 30th inst. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 1st, 1905.

WM. E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.

June 14, 1905.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Detroit, Mich., June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, July 15th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, until Wednesday, August 2, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) for the quarter ending June 30th, 1905, on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 29th, 1905.

Transfer books close July 8 at 12 o'clock, and reopen July 31st, 1905.

MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY.
Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., June 21st, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1½% from the net earnings of the Company, on both common and preferred stocks, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company.
Hanover Bank Building,
5 Nassau Street, New York, June 21, 1905.

Quarterly dividends of ONE PER CENT upon the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record July 12th.

Transfer books will be closed July 12th and reopened August 2d, 1905.

L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the Bank has this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of three per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from June 24 to July 1, 1905.

C. C. THOMPSON, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. Y., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905.

C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 26 Wall Street.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1905.

W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.
Spokane, Wash., June 15th, 1905.

The usual quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

The Market & Fulton National Bank.
New York, June 20, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum, on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905. Interest payable on and after Monday, July 17. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The Trust Company of America

135 BROADWAY

BRANCHES

36 WALL STREET | 149 BROADWAY

STATEMENT AT OPENING OF BUSINESS JUNE 22D, 1905

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$13,228,667.17	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	13,073,258.54	Surplus	9,600,000.00
Real Estate	1,050,000.00	Undivided profits	79,851.77
Bonds and Mortgages	1,329,163.14	Accrued Taxes	115,300.00
Demand Loans	19,861,963.61	Interest	85 834.43
Time Loans	16 189,370.10	Acceptances	829,571.62
Bills Purchased	3,664,128.37	Deposits	55,939,096 95
Interest	253,103.84		
	$68,649,654.77		$68,649,654.77

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY, JAMES CAMPBELL, W. B. CHESEBROUGH, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, JAMES M. DONALD, ASHBEL P. FITCH, H. B. HOLLINS, JAMES S. KUHN, FRANK R. LAWRENCE, EMERSON McMILLIN, HOSMER B. PARSONS, MARSDEN J. PERRY, FRANK H. PLATT, J. J. RIKER, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, GEORGE R. SHELDON, HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL SPENCER, OAKLEIGH THORNE, ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., WARNER VAN NORDEN, P. A. B. WIDENER, B. F. YOAKUM.

OFFICERS

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

W. H. Leupp,	1st V. Pres.	A. L. Banister,	Asst. Sec.	W. J. Eck,	Asst. Sec.
Heman Dowd,	2d V. Pres.	Carleton Bunce,	Asst. Sec.	S. D. Scudder,	Treasurer
Raymond J. Chatry,	Sec.	W. W. Lee,	Asst. Sec.	John G. Boston,	Solicitor
F. L. Hilton,	Asst. Sec.	F. C. Prest,	Asst. Sec.	Frank W. Black,	Auditor

$23,859,000

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Illinois Division, Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds.

Principal payable July 1, 1949. Interest January 1st and July 1st.

These bonds are the balance of an issue of $85,000,000, of which $50,835,000 have already been issued as 3½ per cent. bonds and $10,306,000 as four per cent. bonds, and are subject to retirement as a whole but not in part at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day after July 1, 1929, upon six months' notice.

The bonds are issued to retire $19,699,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds which matured in 1903 and were extended to July 1, 1905; and for corporate purposes. In a letter under date of June 21, 1905, from Mr. A. G. Stanwood, Assistant Treasurer of the Company, it is stated "that upon the payment of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds on the first of July ensuing and the discharge of the mortgage securing the same, the Illinois Division Bonds will become an absolute first mortgage on the terminal property of the Company in Chicago and all of its main lines and branches east of the Mississippi River, consisting of 1,641.73 miles of single track and 204 miles of "second track."

We offer the above bonds at 108 and accrued interest.

We will receive in part payment for bonds purchased the maturing bonds at par and interest to July 1st.

Copies of the mortgage and further information may be obtained on application.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

New York, June 23, 1905.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Three Million Dollars.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF

MONTREAL & BOSTON

Cons. Mining & Smelting Co.

Communicate with me before exchanging old Montreal & Boston stock.

W. W., P. O. Box 1,912, N. Y.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Nos 644 and 646 BROADWAY.

108th Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 13, 1905.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3rd St., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17th, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1905.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY,

New York, April 27th, 1905.

In accordance with the provisions of an indenture executed by the

"BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY,"

under date of January 19th, 1900, to Union Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, the following numbered PRIOR LIEN BONDS:

28	144	206	431	478
38	170	256	433	479
39	171	258	434	480
81	190	259	435	481
82	196	260	436	482
84	197	401	437	483
85	198	403	455	484
87	199	404	467	485
88	200	405	468	486
104	201	406	469	494
105	202	407	471	496
109	203	408	474	
110	204	409	475	
143	205	419	477	

of $1,000 each, and the following 31-YEAR MORTGAGE BONDS:

28	80	168	263	323	382
31	81	194	264	333	408
32	82	229	279	348	422
37	90	239	280	354	425
74	116	246	292	380	430
75	120	251			

of $1,000 each, and Nos. 452, 480, 481, 484, 494, 506, 513, 549, 557, and 559 of $500 each, have this day been drawn for redemption, and on behalf of the **BIRMINGHAM REALTY COMPANY** notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be redeemed at the office of Union Trust Company of New York, No. 80 Broadway, on July 1st, 1905, and the interest on said bonds will cease on that date.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

STOLEN.

500 shares Rock Island Common Stock certificates numbered—

C19452,
C20259,
C20467,
C23205,
C23206,

for 100 shares each.

Persons dealing with same do so at their peril. Communicate any information concerning the stock to

PERCY S. DUDLEY,
26 Liberty St., New York.

The Cleveland & Marietta Railway Company.
Office of the Treasurer.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 1, 1905.

First Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the extent of Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars ($12,500.00) will be purchased for the Sinking Fund July 1, 1905, from the lowest bidders at a price not to exceed par and interest.

Sealed proposals to sell bonds must be in the hands of The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, New York City, before three o'clock P. M. Friday, June 30, 1905.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska

Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment, viz.:**

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6852	8151	9321	10453	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8152	9357	10465	11412	11869
4502	5362	6816	8166	9368	10469	11415	11955
4573	5386	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11438	12035
4635	5402	7219	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11560	12046
4696	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5468	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575	12068
4745	5606	7302	8557	9763	10905	11587	12115
4776	5660	7333	8603	9766	10910	11013	12124
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624	12223
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8660	10020	11038	11638	12251
4890	6141	7716	8722	10024	11067	11648	12270
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7860	9018	10095	11140	11722	12375
5062	6440	7868	9052	10103	11159	11743	12385
5065	6466	7891	9086	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6555	7965	9175	10203	11247	11814	
5251	6648	8054	9217	10378	11359	11839	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1684	1838	1928	2136	2384	2385
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1458	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 55 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

$6,585,000

Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co.

1st Consolidated Mtge. 5% 10-Year Bonds.

DUE JULY 1, 1905.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, July 1, 1905, on which date interest will cease.

Detroit United Railway,
By G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% GOLD BONDS DUE 1932, issued to replace the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co. bonds above mentioned, and would be pleased to submit the terms under which holders of the DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY BONDS may exchange their bonds for the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY 1ST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% GOLD BONDS

FULL PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned.

E. K. DOYLE,
City Chamberlain.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, **exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905,** at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET,
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

STAR RUBBER COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the said Company:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Star Rubber Company, held on the 16th day of May, 1905, at 12:45 P. M., at 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED, That, in the opinion of the Board of Directors it is deemed advisable to dissolve the Star Rubber Company forthwith; and it was further

RESOLVED, That a meeting of the stockholders for the purpose of voting upon the proposition that Star Rubber Company be forthwith dissolved be held on the 23d day of June, 1905, at No. 32 Nassau Street, (Room 707,) Borough of Manhattan, New York City, at twelve o'clock M., and that notice of such meeting be given and published, according to law; and it was further

RESOLVED, That the officers of the Company be, and they hereby are, authorized and directed to take such action as may be necessary to carry into effect the foregoing resolution.

And you are further notified that a meeting of the stockholders of the Company will be held on the 23d day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock, noon, at No. 32 Nassau Street, (Room 707,) Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to take action upon the said resolution.

Dated May 25th, 1905.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
By F. P. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The J. C. Miner Lithographing Company for the election of officers for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting will be held at the office of the company, No. 342 West 14th Street, in the City of New York, on the 3d day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon. Transfer books close on the 24th day of June, 1905, and will open on the 4th day of July, 1905.

THOMAS A. O'BRIEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Spencer Trask & Co.

RAILROAD BONDS
STREET RAILWAY BONDS
AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE BONDS

Special circular describing the principal issues of

SHORT-TERM NOTES AND COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

High Grade Investment Securities
List on Request.

Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

Telephone 3945 Broad

25 Broad St., New York

G.W.Walker&Co.

BANKERS

O'Connor & Kahler,

BANKERS,
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE THE SAFEST FORM OF INVESTMENT.

We own and offer bonds of municipalities, to yield 4.25% to 5.25%. Descriptive circulars, showing prosperity of Texas, mailed on application.

John Hansen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks-Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

AMERICAN ICE SECURITIES

Bonds, Stock and Scrip
Dealt in

Wm. H. Burger & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad. **52 Broadway**

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
1908UE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

WE OFFER

Cincinn., Hamilton & Dayton

General Mtge. 5s, 1942.

CLARK & CHAFFEE

Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

To the creditors of Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, northeast corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock P. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named corporation at my office, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to ascertain and adjust, as far as may be, all accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and of its open and subsisting contracts and to declare the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver of said corporation, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 19th, 1905.

HOLMES V. M. DENNIS, Jr.,
Receiver for Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
my26-1aw8wF

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF CRESTI & CO., 177 Worth St., City of New York, was terminated May 31, 1905, by mutual consent, and V. R. Cresti has acquired the business and all assets and assumes all contracts and liabilities by the terms of the dissolution.

A NEW TEXAS ROAD.

Yoakum-Hawley Syndicate to Extend the Colorado Southern.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 22.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Trinity and Brazos Valley Railroad will be held tomorrow at which the resignation of R. H. Baker as General Manager will be submitted. M. Sweeney probably will be elected to the place, and Mr. Baker will be elected Vice President of the company. The Colorado Southern will take formal charge of the Trinity and Brazos Valley July 1.

The Yoakum-Hawley syndicate contemplates building a direct line from Vernon, Texas, to connect with the Fort Worth and Denver City and the Blackwell, Enid and Southwestern Division of the Frisco to San Antonio. It will traverse the heart of the cattle country of West Texas.

Detroit Street Railway Bonds.

The Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company gives notice that the $6,585,000 of its first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. ten-year bonds which mature on July 1, 1905, will be paid upon presentation at the Guaranty Trust Company here. Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co. announce that they have purchased the Detroit United Railway first consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds, due 1932, issued to replace the bonds maturing on July 1, and will submit terms under which the holders of the old bonds may exchange them for the new.

Burlington Bonds Offered.

J. P. Morgan & Co. and Clark, Dodge & Co. offer to investors at 108 and accrued interest $23,859,000 of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, Illinois Division, mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1949, with interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1. They are part of an issue to retire $19,699,000 of consolidated mortgage bonds which matured in 1903 and were extended to July 1, 1905.

Cotton Crop, 10,285,000 Bales.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 22.—Reports from the correspondents of the Southern Cotton Association throughout the cotton belt, based upon existing conditions, indicate that the yield for the season will be 10,285,876 commercial bales.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Prices Fairly Well Maintained in Less Active Market.

Effort to Have Central Leather Cleared —Greene Gold Dividend Rumors —Seaboard Strong.

Dealings in the outside market yesterday were only moderately active, and in most instances the changes in prices were in keeping with the volume of business. There was little change in the stocks that held the places of prominence, the Leather issues and the mining shares being the most active. The upward movement in Seaboard Company first preferred, which occurred on Wednesday, was maintained yesterday, but the other Seaboard issues were not at all active. Northern Securities stubs held their advance of the previous day, or at least most of it, the sales even at the hundred-point advance not being sufficient to force the price back.

***

CENTRAL LEATHER.—An effort is being made to obtain permission from the Clearing House Committee of the Stock Exchange to have the Central Leather stocks cleared through the Stock Exchange Clearing House. The stocks are expected to be out about July 10, and it would facilitate matters to have the contracts cleared instead of putting them through in the usual fashion. It is recalled that the Exchange granted such permission in the case of the United States Steel stocks when they were issued, although they were then traded in on the curb and not on the Exchange, but the trading in the Central Leather stocks has been insignificant compared with the dealings in the Steel stocks at that time, and there is therefore much less reason to have them cleared.

***

GREENE COPPER.—Rumors were publissned yesterday to the effect that an increase in the dividends on both Greene Copper and Greene Gold might be made within the next few months. This suggests the answer of the Greene forces to the charges made against the Greene companies, particularly Greene Gold. The dissenting stockholders say the dividends already paid have not been earned; the friends of the property say not only have they been earned, but they could have been made even larger than they were, and that this will be proved by an increased declaration in the near future.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2,200	Algoma Copper	5⅝	5	5⅜
600	American Can	12	11⅞	11⅞
500	American Can pf.	69¾	69½	69½
550	American Marble	66⅝	66	66⅛
100	Am. Writing Paper	*4½	*4⅝	*4⅝
100	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	29	29	29
100	American Nickel	1	1	1
200	American Tobacco	270½	*270	270½
400	British Col. Copper	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	Buffalo Gas	6½	6½	6½
320	Central Foundry	3½	3¼	3⅜
20	Central Foundry pf.	19	19	19
1,500	Central Leather, w. i.	46⅜	45	45
5,000	Cent. Leather pf., w. i.	105	103	104
1,000	Chicago Subway	70¼	69½	70
2,000	Gold Hill Copper	4½	4⅜	4½
3,000	Greene Con. Copper	22⅜	22½	22½
35	Granby Copper	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜
400	Guanajuato Mining	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
40	Hackensack Meadows	20	20	20
200	Havana Tobacco	25	24½	24½
500	Inter. Rapid Transit	202⅝	202⅜	202⅜
500	Inter. Mer. Marine	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	Inter. Mer. M. pf.	*26⅞	*26⅝	*26⅝
400	Mackay Companies	40	40	40
850	Manhattan Transit	3¼	3¼	3⅜
100	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
450	Northern Securities	165	164¾	165
18	Northern Sec. stubs	325	300	312½
200	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	107½	107½	107½
125	Sea. Air Line ctfs.	19⅝	*19½	19⅝
200	Sea. Air Line pf. ctfs.	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜
2,100	Seaboard Co. rts.	1 1-16	1	1 1-16
1,150	Sea. Co. 1st pf., w. i.	*86	85½	85⅝
100	Sea. Co. 2d pf., w. i.	50½	50½

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

The Hendricks Report on the Equitable Society Fails to Interrupt the Tendency to Advance.

Neither foreign nor domestic news was stimulating yesterday, yet for the second day the market was active and strong nevertheless. The foreign situation included a phase of the Morocco dispute which sufficed to depress rentes 35c. and set Paris to selling Kafirs in London. Paris exchange upon London was also lower, and this has been a danger signal recently. London was sympathetic with Paris, and sent here lower prices for Americans. Independently of these considerations, the advance of Wednesday had put many local operators within reach of profits very tempting in a market so unstable as this has been. To these moderating considerations was added the Hendricks report, with passages which, as the day wore on, it appeared had attracted the attention of District Attorney Jerome and Attorney General Mayer, whose action, if taken, might be assumed more consolatory to Equitable policy holders than reassuring to market confidence. The commodity markets were not of a character to arouse stock market enthusiasm. The strength in corn was not very marked and the rise in wheat was mostly in the option for the present crop, or the early options, upon the appearance of something like a "hold-your-wheat" sentiment. It was in cotton that the price movement pointed most positively to disturbing crop considerations. A crop circular by a market operator is not exactly the last word of evidence, but it was part of the market yesterday, and is likely to be more so to-day as its contents become better known. A fractional improvement in condition is reported during the month, but it is left, according to this authority, several points below the Government's last reported condition, and indicates a crop of 9,439,000 bales. The next Government report is shortly due, and if it shall prove confirmatory there is likely to be another cry of a leak. More probably it is a market manoeuvre, but a real crop scare could hardly more have affected prices yesterday.

None of these things disturbed the market's new serenity. Doubtless there was nothing in the day's news adequate to induce sales of stocks nor to disturb the confidence of those who have steadily thought conditions good. But they have been in an uninfluential minority, and certainly, if the day's news failed of being disturbing, at least it could hardly have been expected to inspire fresh and general interest. Yet the volume was large, the tone confident, and buying tips were on every tongue. The favorite stocks were the best, the established dividend payers, and those respecting which reports of dividend increases have been most persistent and most justified. It was a cheerful and welcome market, and lacked nothing of being convincing except its suddenness. It seemed a trifle too much like a market produced by a mot d'ordre to be wholly responsive to conditions alone. However, this is a mere matter of opinion, and if so there are worse reasons for buying stocks than that people who make the market advise it. The problem in such cases is to know when to sell, and that tip is seldom passed around.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Smelting and Refining Co. preferred.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Beech Creek Railroad.
Fifth Avenue Bank.
Franklin Trust Company.
Mercantile Trust Co.
Metropolitan Trust Co.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Star Rubber Co.

DETROIT SOUTHERN PLAN.

Terms of Arrangement to Get Control of the Ann Arbor Announced.

Circulars were issued yesterday by the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railway Company, the reorganized Detroit Southern, giving the details of the arrangement by which it is proposed that the road acquire a controlling interest in the Ann Arbor Railroad Company. The stockholders of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton are to meet on June 26 to act on the proposition.

Under the terms of the contract the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton is to secure 30,010 shares of the preferred stock and 21,000 shares of the common stock of the Ann Arbor Railroad and $500,000 in cash, for which there will be issued $5,500,000 collateral trust notes secured by $5,000,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton and all the Ann Arbor stock acquired through the issuance of the notes. A further issue of notes to the extent of $1,500,000 may be made to acquire the balance of the Ann Arbor stock. In addition to these notes there is to be an issue of $2,070,000 of equipment trust notes, which together with $225,000 in cash are to be paid for additional equipment.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Thursday, June 22, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,540	Amalg. Copper	86¾	88	86¼	87½
70	Am. Car & Fy.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
180	Am. Locomot.	49¼	49¾	48	48
1,640	Am. Smelting	115⅜	117½	115⅜	117
550	Am. Sugar	136⅜	137¾	136⅜	137
2,310	At., T. & S. F.	82⅝	83¼	82⅛	83
1,700	Balt. & Ohio	110¾	111⅝	110¾	111⅜
1,840	Brook. R. Tr.	66¼	66⅞	66¼	66⅝
430	Can. Pacific	151¼	152⅝	151¼	152
780	Ches. & Ohio	51⅜	52¼	51⅜	51⅝
180	Chi. Gt. West.	19¼	19½	19¼	19½
2,700	C., M. & St. P.	175⅜	176⅜	175⅜	176⅛
1,620	Col. Fuel & I.	43½	44¼	43⅝	43⅝
2,010	Erie	41¾	42	41⅜	41⅞
40	Erie 1st pf.	79½	80	79½	80
200	Illinois Cent.	165¾	166⅝	165⅝	166⅜
550	Louis. & Nash.	147	148¾	147	148
2,520	Metro. Street.	125¾	127	125⅝	126⅞
120	Metro. Secur.	81½	81⅝	81½	81⅝
10	Mo., K. & T.	28½	28½	28¼	28¼
670	Mo. Pacific	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅞
1,150	N. Y. Central	143¾	145¼	142⅞	144½
1,880	N. Y., O. & W.	51⅛	52⅜	51⅛	51⅞
190	Norf. & West.	82¼	82⅝	82	82½
10	Pacific Mail	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝
11,820	Pennsylvania	137⅜	137⅞	137½	137½
190	People's Gas	101½	102¼	101⅜	102¼
15,380	Reading	96⅛	97¼	96	96⅞
70	Republic Steel	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
2,890	Rock Island	29⅝	30⅜	29⅝	30¼
590	Southern Ry.	32⅜	32⅝	32¼	32⅜
470	Tenn. C. & I.	81⅝	82¼	81½	82
100	Texas Pacific	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	34
11,050	Union Pacific	124	125⅞	124	125⅝
70	U. S. L. & t. r.	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝
10,350	U. S. Steel	29⅝	30⅝	29⅝	30⅜
15,065	U. S. Steel pf.	97⅜	98¾	97⅜	98
80	Wabash	19⅜	20	19¾	19¾
70	Wabash pf.	40	40	40	40
60	Wis. Cent. pf.	23⅜	23¾	23¾	23¾

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $234,120,718; balances, $10,526,393. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $509,898.

Foreign exchange was easy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days, and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515; demand, $4.8710; cables, $4.8740.

Continental bills were $4.84⅜@4.85⅜. Francs, 5.18¼ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 22.—Supplies of money were fairly plentiful in the market to-day, and the demand was moderate. Discounts were firmer, and revived on the demand for gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were firm, with occasional advances. They closed below the best quotations of the day. Consols were a shade easier.

Americans opened generally harder in sympathy with New York, were quietly maintained, and closed firm.

Japanese hesitated. Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

Kafirs were distinctly weak in view of the approaching settlement.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged to-day at 2½ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.23; Lisbon, 8.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £783,000, circulation decreased £40,000, bullion increased £743,255, other securities increased £600,000, other deposits increased £678,000, public deposits increased £724,000, notes reserve increased £864,000, and Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 51.06 per cent. as compared with 50.91 per cent. last week.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva.	Previous N. Y. lent.	Net Closing Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅜	...	...	— ⅛
Consols, account	90 7-16	...	...	— ⅛
Anaconda	5⅜	112½	105	+ 7½
Atchison	84⅞	82⅞	82¼	+ ½
Can. Pacific	153	151¼	151¼	...
St. Paul	180	175½	175½	— ¼
Erie	42⅜	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	81⅜	79⅝	79½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	169¼	165¼	165⅛	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	151¼	147⅝	147	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	146	142½	142½	...
Pennsylvania	70⅜	138	137⅛	+ ½
Reading	49¼	96	96	...
So. Pacific	64⅜	62⅞	63¼	— ⅜
Union Pacific	127⅛	123⅞	124⅜	— ½
U. S. Steel	30⅜	29⅞	29⅜	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	100⅜	97⅞	97⅜	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 22.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. United States Steel shares were active on New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, June 22.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, French rentes falling 35 centimes upon a report of the aggravation of the Moroccan situation and a rumor of a Russian defeat. Toward the close there was a slight improvement, denials being given of the pessimistic reports. The report of the approaching issue of French Treasury bonds was also contradicted.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 89.15 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 62,125,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 45,775,000f, general accounts current increased 20,575,000f, gold in hand decreased 18,625,000f, bills discounted increased 4,500,000f.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Dolores	1	9	0	Tomboy	1	0	0
Esperanza	1	8	10½	Camp Bird	1	15	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The feature of to-day's market was the exceptionally heavy trading in the arbitrage stocks, particularly Reading, Pennsylvania, and the Steels, but Erie was also active, and there were trades in Atchison, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Southern Railway—something unusual. Commission houses had more business than for some time, especially the larger ones, who bought freely of the stocks named, not only at the local Exchange, but in Wall Street as well.

In the home shares the only point of interest was in the General Asphalts, both of which advanced sharply, the Bowen-Loomis case being construed as a bull card on the stocks. Total sales, 65,629 shares, $88,100 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,000	Atchison	83⅛	82	83
331	Cambria Steel	26⅞	26¾	26¾
800	Chi., M. & St. Paul	176¼	176	176¼
10	Cons. Lake Sup. Corp.	19	19	19
30	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	82½	82½	82½
29	Diamond Steel pf.	1¼	1¼	1¼
848	Elec. Co. of America	11½	11⅜	11⅜
5	Elec. Storage Battery	80	80	80
2,500	Erie	42	41⅜	41⅞
400	Gen. Asphalt	12⅜	11	12¼
773	Gen. Asphalt pf.	41	40	41
410	Lehigh Valley R. R.	83	82	83
50	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	103½	103½	103½
14,118	Pennsylvania R. R.	69 11-16	69	69 11-16
4	Phila. Traction	99¾	99¾	99¾
286	Phila. Electric	8 11-16	8 11-16	8 11-16
225	Phila. Co.	43⅝	43	43⅜
292	Phila. Co. pf.	47	47	47
200	Phila. Rapid Transit	27⅝	27¼	27½
10,975	Reading	48 9-16	48	48 5-16
14	Reading 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½
570	Rock Island	30¼	28⅝	30¼
100	Southern R. R.	32¾	32¾	32¾
350	Tonopah Mining	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
22	United Cos. of N. J.	280	280	280½
328	United Gas Imp.	94	94	94
200	United R. of S. F. pf.	85½	85½	85½
113	Union Traction	59⅞	59½	59⅜
14,870	U. S. Steel	30½	29⅝	30½
6,781	U. S. Steel pf.	98⅝	97⅝	97⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 22.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
431	Crucible Steel	11	10½	10⅝
180	Crucible Steel pf.	62¼	61⅝	62¼
10	Fire-proof pf.	34½	34½	34½
147	Ind. Brew. pf.	40	39½	39½
5	Lustre	24¼	24¼	24¼
139	Mfrs. L. & H.	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛
1,500	Ohio Tor.	36	35	35
1,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	139⅜	139⅜	139⅜
10	Pittsburg Brewing	26½	26½	26½
58	Pittsburg Brewing pf.	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
200	Pittsburg Coal	16	16	16
591	Pittsburg Coal pf.	72	72	72
850	Sewer Pipe	36½	35⅜	36½
835	U. S. Steel	30⅝	29⅝	30¼
50	U. S. Steel pf.	98	98	98
51	W. Elec. 2ds	84	83½	84
30	W. Glass pf.	30	30	30
10	Mer. S. & T.	55	55	55

BONDS.

$3,000	L. Brewing 6s	107½	107½	107½
10,000	P., Mc. K. & C. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
10,000	P. S. & L. old 5s	110½	110½	110½
550	Brewing 6s	107	107	107

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, June 22, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s sterling loan
7,000 ..... 100⅞
7,000 101
500 ..... 101¼
2,000 ..... 100⅝
500 101
1,000 101
2d series
15,000 ..... 99¼
15,000 ..... 99½
500 99
8,000 ..... 99⅝
11,000 ..... 99¼
37,000 ..... 99⅜
12,000 99
Imprl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan
15,000 ..... 92⅝
7,000 ..... 92½
53,300 ..... 92⅝
5,000 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 92⅝
160,000 ..... 92¼
9,000 ..... 92⅜
10,000 ..... 92¼
11,000 ..... 92⅝
20,000 ..... 92¼
5,000 ..... 92⅝
4,000 ..... 92½
3,500 ..... 92⅝
100,000 ..... 92⅝
2,500 ..... 92⅝
11,500 ..... 92⅝
1,000 ..... 92⅝
500 ..... 92⅜
5,000 ..... 92⅝
10,000 ..... 92½
12,000 ..... 92⅝
21,000 ..... 92¼
U S of Mexico 5s
10,000 ..... 100¼
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ..... 97¼
Am Tobacco 6s
7,000 ..... 115½
Am Tobacco 4s
20,000 73
15,000 ..... 75⅛
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
3,000 ..... 103⅜
Atlan Coast Line 4s
65,000 102
Balt & O pr in 3½s
4,000 ..... 97⅛
gold 4s
2,000 ..... 104½
3,000 ..... 104⅝
P, J & M 3½s
1,000 91
P, L E & W V 4s
19,000 ..... 99½
Bklyn Rap Transit gold 5s
5,000 109
ref conv 4s
1,000 ..... 89⅝
21,000 ..... 89½
5,000 ..... 89¾
5,000 ..... 89⅝
Bklyn Union Gas 5s
1,000 114
Bur, C R & N 1st
3,000 ..... 101⅛
Buff, R & P gen 5s
5,000 ..... 122½
Cen Br Ry 4s
10,000 98
Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s
2,000 ..... 83½
30,000 84
15,000 ..... 83⅝
5,000 84
3d inc 5s
15,000 ..... 71½
23,000 72
6,000 71
10,000 ..... 71⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
Cen Pac gtd 3½s
11,000 88
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 ..... 117⅝
Ches & O gen 4½s
10,000 ..... 107⅝
1,000 ..... 107⅞
2,000 108
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
54,000 103
Ill div 3½s
5,000 ..... 97⅜
Iowa div 4s
1,000 ..... 101¾
Chi G L & C 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 100½
1,000 ..... 100⅝
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
8,000 ..... 96⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000 ..... 81⅜
23,000 ..... 81¼
110,000 ..... 81⅛
10,000 ..... 81⅜
25,000 ..... 81⅞
30,000 ..... 81⅜
15,000 ..... 81⅝
30,000 ..... 81⅜
3,000 ..... 81¼
20,000 ..... 82⅜
5,000 ..... 81⅛
10,000 ..... 81⅝
70,000 ..... 81⅞
55,000 ..... 81⅞
35,000 82
50,000-3 82
40,000 82
48,000 ..... 82⅛
10,000 ..... 82⅛
10,000 ..... 82⅛
20,000 ..... 82⅜
1,000 ..... 82⅝
20,000 ..... 82⅜
10,000 ..... 82½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
2,000 ..... 94½
2,000 ..... 94⅜
20,000 ..... 94⅜
10,000 ..... 94⅝
Chi, St L & N O gold 5s
3,000 124
Colorado Industrial
1st 5s, Series A
7,000 71
5,000 ..... 71⅓
10,000 71
8,000 ..... 71⅜
2,000 ..... 71⅜
12,000 72
20,000 ..... 71⅞
1st 5s Series B
17,000 ..... 68⅜
2,000 ..... 69¾
10,000 ..... 69⅝
50,000 70
6,000 ..... 70⅜
5,000 ..... 70⅛
37,000 ..... 70½
5,000 70
3,000 ..... 70⅜
2,000 ..... 70⅜
3,000 ..... 70½
25,000 70
Col & So 1st 4s
5,000 ..... 94½
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
10,000 ..... 171½
20,000 ..... 172½
Consol Tob 4s
1,000 ..... 80½
20,000 80
3,000 ..... 80½
6,000 ..... 80¾
Denv & Rio Gde con 4s
5,000 ..... 102½
5,000 ..... 102½
Des Moines & Ft D 1st gtd 4s
10,000 98
Erie 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 103¾
1,000 ..... 103⅜
2,000 ..... 103¼
Erie 1st gen 4s
21,000 ..... 94¼
9,000 ..... 94⅜
Erie conv 4s
5,000 ..... 104⅝
Erie Penn col tr 4s
21,000 ..... 95½
Flint & P Marq 6s
3,000 ..... 121½
Ft Wth & D C 1st
4,000 ..... 110¼
Gen Elec 3½s
2,000 91
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
2,000 ..... 23¼
18,000 ..... 23½
5,000 ..... 23¾
2,000 ..... 23⅞
10,000 ..... 23¾
1,000 ..... 23½
10,000 ..... 23⅜
14,000 24
10,000 ..... 24¼
15,000 24
H & Tex C gen 4s
1,000 ..... 99⅝
2,000 ..... 100¼
1,000 ..... 99¼
Int Stm Pump 6s
5,000 ..... 105½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
15,000 ..... 89½
Kans City So 3s
5,000 71
Kings Co Elev 4s
2,000 93
stamped gtd
3,000 93
L S & M So deb 4s
23,000 ..... 101¼
Lg Isld refg 4s
1,000 ..... 102¼
Lo Nash col tr 4s
85,000 99
unified 4s
9,000 103
2,000 ..... 105½
Met St gen 5s
1,000 116
Met St Ry ref 4s
4,000 ..... 91¼
6,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91½
Mex Cent con 4s
16,000 ..... 77¼
2,000 78
Mex Cent 1st inc
5,000 ..... 21½
5,000 21
M, St P & S S M 1st cons 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅜
Mo, K & Ok 1st
1,000 101
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 103⅜
Nor & W con 4s
3,000 ..... 102½
North Pac 4s
3,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅝
10,000 ..... 105⅞
Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ..... 77¼
1,000 77
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s
1,000 ..... 96¼
Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ..... 102¼
10,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102¾
7,000 ..... 102¾
11,000 ..... 102¼
50,000 ..... 102¼
Peo & East inc 4s
1,000 ..... 73⅜
40,000 74
Peo & East 1st 4s
144 ..... 144½
47 ..... 47½
66½ 67½
82½ 82¾
100⅝ 100½
185⅞ 187
84 88
39½ 39¾
102⅝ 103
Reading gen 4s
12,000 ..... 103⅜
St L Ir Mt & So, River & Gulf 4s
5,000 93
5,000 ..... 95½
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
15,000 ..... 90⅞
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 98½
con inc
4,000 ..... 80⅜
40,000 81
San An & Ar P 4s
1,000 90
Sea Air Line Ry gold 4s
13,000 ..... 88½
Southn Pac 4s
5,000 93
So Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
12,000 ..... 97½
Southn Railway, M & O col 4s
8,000 ..... 97½
Tenn Coal, Iron & R gen 5s
6,000 99
Tx & Pac 2d inc
2,000 94
Tor, Ham & B 4s
2,000 97
Undergrd Elec Rys London, profit sharing 5s
3,000 ..... 98⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s
16,000 107
2,000 ..... 106⅞
10,000 107
5,000 ..... 107⅛
Un Pac conv 4s
51,000 124
20,000 ..... 124½
37,000 125
10,000 ..... 125¾
5,000 125
Un Rds of S Fr 4s
4,000 ..... 89½
U S Rub & Imp 5s
5,000 102
U S Red & Ref 6s
4,000 ..... 97½
7,000 97
6,000 ..... 96⅜
U S Steel Corpor s&cking fund 5s
113,000 ..... 94¼
28,000 ..... 94½
23,000 ..... 94¼
1,000 ..... 94½
18,000 ..... 94⅜
6,000 94
2,000 ..... 94⅝
7,000 ..... 94¾
Wabash 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 117⅝
Vandalia con 4s
11,000 ..... 104⅝
Wabash deb B 6s
35,000 ..... 73¾
5,000 ..... 73¾
15,000 74
10,000 ..... 74⅛
10,000 ..... 74¼
20,000 ..... 74⅜
Wab, Pitts Ter 1st
10,000 ..... 90½
10,000 ..... 90½
4,000 ..... 90⅜
16,000 ..... 90½
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d
2,000 ..... 38½
1,000 ..... 38⅜
20,000 39
2,000 ..... 39½
West Shore 4s
2,000 ..... 109⅞
registered
5,000 107
Westn Maryl 4s
5,000 89
West Un fundg & real est 4½s
4,000 105
Wheel & L E ext 5s
1,000 114
W & L E 1st con 4s
1,000 91
Wis Cent gen 4s
2,000 ..... 95¾
2,000 ..... 95½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Buff, R & Pitts 5s, 1¾. Col. Ind 5s, A, 1½. C, R I & P col 4s, 1½. Consol Gas 6s, 1. Chi G L & C 1st, 1. Flint & P Mar 6s, 1½. Gen Branch Ry 4s, 1. U S Realty 5s, 1.

DECLINED.

Gen El deb 3½s, 1½. Texas Pac 2d, 2⅜.

Total sales June 22, 1905 ..... $3,416,000
From Jan. 1, 1905 582,014,200
Corresponding date last year 293,533,500

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 1.25, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .06, 200 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.55, 500 Elkton at .43, 1,000 Gold Sovereign at .10½, 200 Jim Butler's at .85, 200 Mexican at 1.15 @1.20, 300 Sandstorm at .65@.67, and 1,500 Work at .08½@.09.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9½	Lexington	4⅝	5
American	9	11	Little Buck	2⅜	3
Anchor	1	1¼	Little Bessie	1½	1⅞
Anaconda	11	11¾	M'n Anchor	4¼	5
Banner	1⅜	2	Mollie Gib	⅝	5¼
Bluebell	4	5	Missouri	1	2
C., K. & N.	9	12½	Nevin	4⅜	5½
C. C. Consol.	3	7	New Haven	2⅞	3
Dante	4⅜	4⅝	Old Gold	4½	5
Dr. Jackpot	3	3½	Pilgrim	2¼	2½
Elkton	41¾	42½	Pharmicist	5⅜	5¾
El Paso	181	185	Portland	233	240
Findlay	72	73	Rattler	1	1⅝
Gold Bond	3¼	3⅝	Rose Maud	3¾	4½
Gold Coin	15	30	Rose Nicol	2⅞	3
Gold Dollar	5½	8¾	Sample	4½	4½
Golden Cycle	50	70	Sunset Eel	1½	2
Sovereign	11¼	11¾	United Gold	20	23
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	85	90
Isabella	29½	30	Work	8¾	9
Jackpot	3¼	4	Independent	14	15¾
J. Johnson	17	20	Teutonic	4	5
Keystone	3½	3¾			

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 22, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
51	55	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	51	51	51	51	— ½
81¼	81½	33,900	*Amal. Copper Co.	80⅜	81¾	80⅜	81¼	+1½
23	24	120	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	24	24	24	24	...
34½	34⅝	1,000	Am. Car & F. Co.	34½	34⅝	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	200	Am. Cotton Oil.	32¼	32¼	32	32	— ¼
92	99	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	— ¾
5⅞	5¾	1,100	*Am. Grass Twine.	5½	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ¼
6½	6¾	300	Am. Hide & Leather.	7¼	7⅜	6¾	6¾	— ¼
37⅞	38	2,900	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41½	41½	37⅞	37⅞	— 3⅛
47⅝	48	7,030	*Am. Locomo. Co.	48½	49¼	48	48	— ½
113	113⅝	600	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	113¾	113⅝	113	113	— ⅝
5½	6½	200	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
23½	24½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	...
117	117¼	31,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	115½	117⅛	115⅝	117⅛	+1¾
121½	122¼	1,300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	121⅝	122	121⅝	122	+1
97⅞	98	300	*Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B.	98	98	98	98	...
10	11	800	Am. Steel Foundries.	10½	10⅝	10½	10½	+ ⅛
41½	42½	1,200	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	41⅝	42⅝	41⅜	42¼	+ ¼
136⅞	137	4,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	136	137⅝	136	137	+1
96	96¼	800	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	96½	96½	96	96	— ¼
33½	35⅜	3,100	*Am. Woolen Co.	35	35⅝	35	35⅛	+1⅛
104⅜	105	400	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104⅜	105⅛	104⅜	105⅛	+ ⅞
107½	107⅝	6,800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	106⅝	107⅝	106½	107⅛	+2¼
98¼	100	235	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	+1
83¼	83½	20,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	82⅝	83½	82½	83¼	+1
103½	104	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	103⅜	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞	+ ½
162½	163½	700	Atlantic Coast Line.	163	163⅜	163	163	+ ½
111	111¼	30,950	Baltimore & Ohio.	110¼	111⅝	110¼	111⅛	+ ⅛
66⅜	66⅞	14,230	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	66¼	67⅛	66¼	66⅞	+ ½
190	195	100	Brooklyn Union Gas.	192	192	192	192	+7½
152⅛	152¼	20,500	Canadian Pacific	151	152⅝	150⅞	152⅛	+ ⅞
51¾	52	6,900	Chesapeake & Ohio.	51¼	52⅛	51¼	51⅞	+ ⅛
33	37	100	Chicago & Alton	36	36	36	36	+ ⅜
78	78¾	600	Chicago & Alton pf.	78¼	78¾	78½	78¾	— ⅛
19¼	19⅝	1,800	Chicago Great West.	19¼	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
176½	176⅝	12,800	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	175⅞	176¼	175⅞	176¼	+ ¾
195⅞	196	1,700	Chicago & Northw.	195½	196½	195½	196	+1
..	..	100	Chi. & Northw. rts.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
..	..	190

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Large Plot on Amsterdam Avenue Bought by Builder—Hotel Vendome to be Sold—Buyer in Recent Deal for 501 Broadway — Day's Sales by Brokers.

Max Feldman has sold for Geiger & Braverman the ulot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 24.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, 150 by 100. The buyer is a builder who will erect four six-story flats with stores.

Potsdam & Levin have sold for a client to Seigel Brothers a plot of eight lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 325 feet east of Lenox Avenue.

Buyer of Broadway Building.

Francis Bannerman of 579 Broadway is the buyer of the five-story building 501 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street, recently reported sold.

Amsterdam Avenue Transactions.

W. D. Morgan has sold for a Mrs. Newberg 1,650 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story apartment house with store.

H. Douglas Potter has bought from Simons & Harris the five-story apartment house 1,465 Amsterdam Avenue.

I. Kuhn has sold 287 to 293 Amsterdam Avenue, four four-story brownstone flats, on plot 80.4 by 100, for Louis P. Sefton to Patrick Kiernan.

H. L. Sonand has sold for Daniel Daily the five-story tenement at the northeast corner of West End Avenue and Sixty-first Street, 26 by 100.

Hotel Vendome to be Sold.

Judgment in foreclosure proceedings for $525,519 was filed yesterday in a suit brought by Florence L. Mabee against Louis L. Todd and others to foreclose a mortgage of $475,000 on the Vendome Hotel at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-first Street, on plot 53.10 by 173.9 and irregular. Part of the property is a leasehold. Arthur D. Truax has been appointed referee to sell the property.

Sale of Seventh Avenue Apartments.

H. Wiesstock has sold for Levinson & Goll to W. Frank 2,468 and 2,470 Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, a six-story apartment house, with stores, 50 by 100.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for Maurice Rupp and Lewis S. Marx 2,579 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple apartment house, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

H. L. Sonand has sold for David Mainzer to John Moran the five-story double flat 308 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 25 by 100.

Buyer for 45th Street Dwelling.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Joseph J. Little 23 West Forty-fifth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, with dining room extension, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Deal for Madison Avenue Corner.

Abraham Phillips, in conjunction with S. Stern, has sold to Dr. B. Gordon the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Westheimer & Rothschild the five-story double tenement 203 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, on plot 25 by 100.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold to Anna Strull the five-story double flat 233 East Ninety-fourth Street, on plot 25 by 100. Emanuel Ehrenfeld was the broker.

M. Kite has sold for Charles Stegman the dwelling 306 East Eighty-second Street; also, for the Schneider estate, 355 East Eighty-second Street, a five-story double flat, 27.4 by 102.2.

Upper Second Avenue Buying.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has sold to C. A. Wingert for Justus Pfeiffenschneider the southwest corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 75.

S. Bergman and W. Rosenberg have sold to Nathan Gulick the five-story double flat 1,927 Second Avenue, 25 by 87.

Hiram Rinaldo & Brother have resold for Mandelbaum & Lewine to Cohen & Epstein 113 and 115 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, two frame buildings, on plot 50 by 99.11. The buyers will erect a six-story flat.

Moses Kinzler has sold to a Mr. Soloman 311 East Ninety-first Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Third Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Steinman Jackson & Polak have sold for B. Ellinger 1,695 to 1,701 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, four five-story tenements, on plot 100 by 100.

Israel Pearlman has sold for Charles and Henry Friedman one of the two apartment houses in course of construction on the south side of One Hundred and Twelfth Street, east of Second Avenue, on lot 42.8 by 100.

Pollak & Deutsch have sold the five-story tenement 338 East Fifty-fourth Street. The buyers will remodel the building.

John F. Demmerlein has sold for G. F. Sturken the five-story apartment house, with stores, 2,252 First Avenue, 25 by 95.

Goldman & Barnett have sold for Lisman & Siegel to I. Schindler 55, 57, and 59 East Ninety-eighth Street, a six-story apartment house, on lot 50 by 100.11; also, to H. Levin 344 Pleasant Avenue, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 75; also, for Sandowitz Brothers to Schindler 158 Stanton Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100; also, for A. Adler 69 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25.9 by 100.11; also, to H. Levin 145 Columbia Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.

Lower East Side Dealings.

J. Fennig & Co. have sold for Mickaloff Brothers to L. Heimes the five-story tenement 28 Delancey Street, 25 by 80.

Sokolski & Son, in conjunction with Elias Epstein, have sold for a Mrs. Blumenthal the two five-story tenements 61 and 63 Cannon Street, each 27 by 100. The buyer is L. Blismkoff.

Fleck & Brown have sold to Meyer Vesell for Robert Friedman the northeast corner of Delancey and Essex Streets, three buildings on plot 51 by 70.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Michael Schiavone the six-story double tenement 359 Front Street, running through to 382 South Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $25,000; also, for Wechsler & Posner the six-story double tenement 328 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $23,000; also, for William Potter the two five-story double tenements 301 and 303 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $15,750; also, for Samuel Strauss the five-story front and rear tenement 740 Second Avenue, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of $12,000.

Architect Adolph Mertin reports that he submitted plans yesterday to the Tenement House Department for a six-story tenement to be erected by Robert J. Hoguet on a plot 50 by 100, on the south side of Thirteenth Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue.

Big Building Operations in Bronx.

Daily & Carlson filed plans yesterday, through Architects Neville & Bagge, for five five-story apartment houses to be erected on the north side of Longwood Avenue, between Fox Street and the Southern Boulevard, at a cost of $270,000.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for Harris & Timble a plot of six lots, 150 by 100, on the west side of Beach Avenue, 100 feet from One Hundred and Fifty-second Street.

S. Markowitz has sold for the Prescott Realty Company the plot, 150 by 200, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, extending through to One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 101 feet east of Cypress Avenue.

C. C. Hotteroth has sold for Frederick Schuler to Patrick Geoghegan 660 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 17 by 68.

The Wakefield Park Realty Company has bought 151 lots adjoining its previous holdings in Wakefield Park.

Bronx Board of Trade to Build.

A noteworthy building operation in the Bronx is foreshadowed by the announcement of the North Side Board of Trade concerning the plans for its purposed new structure facing the plaza at the junction of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. The building will have frontages of 40 feet on the plaza, 180 feet on Third Avenue, and 175 feet on Lincoln Avenue, and will cover a plot of 10,500 square feet. It will be seven stories high, and will contain, besides stores, offices, and lofts, a large hall with a seating capacity of 1,200. The estimated cost of the land and building is $275,000. Of this amount $100,000 in cash will be raised by subscription and $175,000 secured by a mortgage loan.

New Rochelle Lots at Auction.

Owing to the unfavorable weather on Tuesday the auction sale of property at New Rochelle and Larchmont, owned by the Sound Shore Realty and Title Company, was adjourned until to-morrow. The company has sold within the last few weeks 120 parcels for about $40,000.

The purchases on Times Square by Shanley through John P. Kirwan and William A. White & Sons are referred to in more detail in another column.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Avenue B, 205, e s, 53.5 ft s of 13th St, 24x95, four-story front and rear brick tenements; partition sale, to Morris Salzman $18,250

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

North Oak Drive, s s, Lot 43 on the map of Bronxwood Park; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, H. M. Van De Water..... 9,300

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Hudson St, w s, 503.5 ft s of North Moore St, for a six-story brick factory and store, 50.5x89; S. J. Valk and others of 2,883 Broadway, owners; H. Fouchaux, Broadway and 162d St, architect; cost, $40,000.

171st, n s, 120 ft e of Audubon Av, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x83; D. C. Kee, premises, owner; H. Fouchaux, architect; cost, $80,000.

Park Av, s e corner of 114th St, for a six-story tenement, 25x96.8; H. Levin of 1,411 Madison Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

111th St, s s, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, for four six-story brick tenements, 37.6x93.2; H. Schiff of 52 West 112th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $160,000.

135th St, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, for ten six-story brick tenements, 40x86.11; D. Schiff of 256 East 61st St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $420,000.

Union Av, n s, 60 ft e of 4th Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 25x50; S. Lepanto of 647 6th Av, owner; A. Bendrasso of 143 Brook Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

St. Ann's Av, e s, 112.9 ft s of St. Mary's St, four two five-story brick tenements, 37.7x88; J. K. McAndrew of 239 West 84th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

139th St, s s, 47.4 ft e of Brook Av, for nine six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87; Steinman Realty Company of 198 Broadway, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $360,000.

Bonner Place, n s, 200 ft e of Morris Av, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x50; William Simpson, 1olst St and Ghrard Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $6,500.

176th St, s s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, for five five-story brick tenements, 47x96; Sommer Construction Company of 1,244 Fulton Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $65,000.

Union Av, w s, 70.3 ft n of Home St, for a five-story brick tenement, 42.6x75.1; Rosenthal & Co. of 221 East 68th St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 145th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $50,000.

Bainbridge Av, w s, 100 ft n of College Place, for three three-story brick dwellings, 17x32; William C. Bergen of 2,110 Anthony Av, owner; Charles F. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $21,000.

158th St, s s, 250 ft w of Courtlandt Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; Henry T. Buthman of 1,135 Broadway, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $40,000.

Longwood Av, n s, from Fox St to Southern Boulevard, for five-story brick tenements, 72x100; Daily & Carlson of 594 East 136th St, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $270,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n w corner of 53d St, to a four-story brick store and offices; Mrs. L. Lee of 138 West 129th St, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $7,000.

Madison Av, 4th Av, 23d and 24th Sts, to an eleven-story building; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, premises, owner; N. Le Brun & Sons of 1 Madison Av, architects; cost, $400,000.

62d St, 322 East, to a five-story brick factory; C. A. De Peyster of 11 William St, owner; M. Allen of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Madison Av, 327, to a four-story brick store; Charles & Co. of Vanderbilt Av and 43d St, owner; F. M. Wright of 489 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

St. Ann's Av, 612, to a four-story brick tenement, 25.3x67.9; Alexander Gemgraf of 570 East 151st St, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, June 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 78.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 35.7x100; Moses Mendelsohn and others to Albert J. Donellan..... 100

AVENUE A, w s, 50 ft n of 87th St, 25x77; William Schwartz and others to Jacob Rubin and another, (mtg $16,450) 20,500

AVENUE B, w s, 115.5 ft n of 2d St, 24.2x80; Fanny Rosenblum to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $27,700)..... Nom.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 17th St, 22x68; George Gruenewald to Ida Machz, (mtg $14,500)..... 100

BOSTON ROAD, n w s, at n e s of 168th St, 137x140.3; Samuel Grossman to Fannie Feder, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

BOSTON ROAD, e s, 28 ft s of 146th St, 28x97.7; Sarah Grossman to Frank Feldman, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

CATHARINE ST, n w s, Lot 250, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Edward H. King to Robert Ghames..... 100

COMMONWEALTH AV, w s, 125 ft n of Merrill St, 50x100; Adolphus L. Rake to Cornelius E. O'Grady..... 100

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 200 ft w of Grand Av, 28x100; George Lynn to George R. Kent, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

CLINTON PLACE, 64, s s, 25x100; Lochinvar Realty Company to William H. Johnston, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

EAGLE AV, w s, 272.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 24.8x115.4; Stephen Schetz to Edward Fichter, (mtg $2,000)..... 100

EDGEWATER ROAD, w s, 672.7 ft n of Westchester Road, 25x100; John McGovern to John Baumiller..... 100

FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 7 ft n of 175th St, 312.9x0.9x314.3x0.3; City of New York to Elizabeth S. Potter, all title 136

FOX ST, e s, 407.5 ft n of 163th St, 18.9x100; Amelia Renischmidt to Kate Murtha, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

FREEMAN ST, s s, 48 ft w of Chisholm St, 24x75; Adolf Lang to Adolf Lang, (mtg $5,700)..... Nom.

FREEMAN ST, n e s, at s e s of West Farms Road, 181.6x153x298.4x318.7, ¾ part; Leon Garfunkel to Adolph Siegel and others, (mtg $31,500) 100

FULTON AV, e s, part of Sub-division 1 of Lot 94, of map of Morrisania, 18x211; George E. Huether to Marie L. Hilbert 100

GAY ST, 16, w s, Lot 139, map of land of A. S. Pell; Sandford Realty Company to Emma R. Harbaugh..... 100

HAMILTON ST, 3, n s, 20.4x51.5; Abraham Samuels to Harry Samuels, all title ..... Nom.

HAMILTON ST, 3, n s, 20.4x51.5; Jacob Samuels to Harry Samuels, ¼ part, all title ..... Nom.

HAMILTON ST, 3, n s, 20.4x51.5; Harry Samuels and others to Annie E. Mahoney, all title, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

HUGHES AV, 2,538, e s, 14.2x87.6; James B. Kilsheimer, Jr., to Mary Laub, (mtg $2,700)..... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, begins 96.5 ft s of 71st St and 125 e of Park Av, runs s 4x to 21.8 n 42 e 21; Morgan J. O'Brien to Douglas Robinson, 1-3 part, all title Nom.

INTERIOR PLOT, 580 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,100 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 125x w 100x s 125; Ephraim B. Levy to Franklyn J. Studley ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, s e corner of 174th St, 380x100; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to John H. Bodine..... 76,200

JEROME AV, s e corner of 174th St, 380x100; John H. Bodine to Charles M. Rosenthal, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $53,340) ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, s e corner of 174th St, 380x100; John H. Bodine to Charles J. Kroehle, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $53,340) ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, s e corner of 174th St, 380x100; John H. Bodine to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, 1-3 part, (mtg 1-3 of $53,340) ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, 50 ft n of 175th St, 90x100; August Schroeder and others to John H. Schroeder, 1-3 part, all liens 100

West, 75x100.5; William N. Heard to William J. Taylor, (mtg $200,000)..... 100

70TH ST, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Karl M. Wallach to Michael Kramer, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

76TH ST, 432 East, 25x102.2; Frank Fiala to Frank Beck, (mtg $15,000)... Nom.

81ST ST, 125 East, 17x102.2; Samuel W. Lippman and others to Morris W. Lippman and another ..... Nom.

85TH ST, 139 West, 18x97.6; Violet H. Getty to John E. Van Nostrand..... Nom.

93D ST, s s, 258.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 118.10x100.8; William Einstein to William H. Tompkins, quitclaim..... Nom.

93D ST, s s, 256.2 ft w of Columbus Av, 118.10x100.8; Edward St. J. Hays, trustee, to Francesco B. Tompkins.....130,000

98TH ST, s s, 235 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Lippman and others to Oscar Aronovitz, (mtg $21,250)..... 100

103D ST, 303 to 307 East, 75x100.11; Kalman Goldman and others to Charles Gerst, (mtg $34,000) 100

116TH ST, 81 East, 16.8x100.11; Nevrick Serallian to E. H. Griffin, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, 418 East, 25x100.10; Isaac Shapiro to Samuel Cohen, (mtg $26,500) 100

117TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.10; Frank Beattie to Samuel Mandle, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 184 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Michael Erlanger and others to Isaac Shapiro, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

120TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; N. L. Zabriskie to Charles J. Weinstein 11,250

120TH ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Edwin V. Morgan and others, executors, to Charles J. Weinstein..... 11,250

134TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; John J. Callahan to Annie E. O'Connor, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

138TH ST, n s, 339.6 ft e of Willis Av, 49.6x100; Portia Horwitz to Ignace Gruber 100

143D ST, 744 East, 25x100; Julius Snyder to Louis Lese..... 100

146TH ST, 305 West, 25x74.11 Eva Franklin to George R. Leach..... 18,000

147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 50x99.11; Leopold Kantor to Jacob Levy, (mtg $9,000)..... Nom.

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Sebastian Fischer to Henry J. W. Vanderminden, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

152D ST, 765 East, 26.10x100; Nicholaus J. Unger to Wilhelmine Fuhr, (mtg $19,000) 100

176TH ST, s s, part of Lot 50, map of Fairmount, 0.4x200; Mary C. Vernon to Andrew J. Vernon, all title..... 50

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ADLER, Cora, to George W. Eggers; Tremont Av, n s, Lot 50, map of Kingsland estate, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

ALDRICH, John, to Bowery Savings Bank; 81st St, s s, 218.9 ft e of 10th Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF THE CITY of New York to Trustees of Exempt Firemen's Benevolent Fund; Broadway, 351, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 2,000

BAUMGARTEN, John, to A. McGovern; Edgewater Road, w s, 672 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 6 per cent... 1,000

BECK, Frank, to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 76th St, 432 East, as per bond..... 16,000

BECK, Frank, to F. Fiala; 76th St, 432 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BECKER, G., and others, to H. Friedman and another; Prospect Av, w s, 20.7 ft s of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 1,875

BECKER, Gustave, and others to H. Friedman and another; Prospect Av, w s, 245.6 ft s of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 22,000

BENSON, John A., to H. G. Peters; 160th St, 300 ft from 4th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

BLANCK, Max, to New York Savings Bank; West End Av, w s, 31.5 ft n of 101st St, as per bond 25,000

BODINE, John H., to J. C. Levi; Jerome Av, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,037

BODINE, John H., to J. C. Levi; Jerome Av, n e corner of Belmont Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,125

BODINE, John H., to J. C. Levi; Jerome Av, s e corner of 174th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,348

BODINE, John H., to J. C. Levi; Jerome Av, s e corner of 174th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 15,295

BODINE, John H., to J. C. Levi; Jerome Av, e s, 105 ft n of Belmont Av, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 9,660

BROWN, John, to East River Savings Institution; Jurnel Place, e s, 113.7 ft s of Edgecombe Road, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 3,000

BROWN, Moses M., to S. E. Brown; Webster Av, s s, 1,125 ft n e of Woodlawn Road, 6 years..... 500

BURGER, L., to William L. Condit; Ludlow St, 123 to 125, 3 years..... 45,000

CARO, Sadie, to S. Siskind; 359 West 36th St, 4 years..... 12,000

CLUB BUILDING COMPANY to A. Smith; 136 and 138 West 44th St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 27,000

COHALAN, Denis O'L., to K. Warner; 41st St, 40 and 42 East, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 14,000

COHEN, Harris, and others to Grand Lodge of United States Independent Order Free Sons of Israel; East Broadway, 129, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 25,000

COHN, Salo, to F. de P. Foster; Lenox Av, s e corner of 113th St, 5 years..... 55,000

DAY, Joseph P., Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 142d St, 548 East, as per bond..... 13,000

DONELLAN, A. V., to M. Mendelsohn and another; Amsterdam Av, e s, 78.1 ft n of Washington Bridge Park, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 14,000

DOUGHERTY, D. S., to Thomas Kenneally; 62d St, 437 West, 3 years..... 15,000

DOUGHERTY, D. S., to Thomas Kenneally; 62d St, 437 West, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

DWORSKY, A. J., to A. T. Keiener; Clinton St, 208, 7 years, 6 per cent.... 20,000

ECONOMY BUILDING AND REALTY Company to Title Insrance Company; 114th St, s s, 95 ft e of Manhattan Av, due Oct. 1, 1910..... 60,000

EPSTEIN, M., to Minnie Bothers; 1st Av, s e corner of 49th St, due Aug. 20, 1908, 6 per cent..... 7,000

EPSTEIN, M., to M. Brothers; 49th St, s s, 73 ft e of 1st Av, due Aug. 20, 1908, 6 per cent..... 2,000

EPSTEIN, M., to M. Brothers; 1st Av, e s, 25.5 ft s of 49th St, due Aug. 20, 1908, 6 per cent..... 5,000

EYDENBERG, A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 26th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 2 mtgs, $52,000, as per bond..... 104,000

FEINBERG, Harry, and another to H. Friedman and another; Prospect Av, w s, 207.7 ft s of 166th St..... 2,375

FEINBERG, Harry, and another to H. Friedman and another; Prospect Av, w s, 207.7 ft s of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 22,000

FINK, M. D., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 144th St, 1 year, 4 per cent. 75,000

FIORAVANTI, G., to City Mortgage Company; Grand Av, w s, 275.3 ft n of 184th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,750

FORREST, M., and another to Franklin Savings Bank; 45th St, 430 West, as per bond..... 7,500

FOX, Julius B., to J. Klingenstein; Avenue B, w s, 115.5 ft n of 2d St, due July 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FOX, Julius B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 48th St, 136 to 140 East, 3 mortgages, $36,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent... 108,000

FOY, E., to T. O'Rorke; 1,028 King's Bridge Road, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 3,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue B, w s, 67 ft s of 2d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 28,000

FRANKENTHALER, Louis, and another to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Avenue A, w s, 27 ft s of 9th St, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 14,000

FUHR, W., to N. J. Unger; 162d St, 765 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

FURMAN, James W., to H. H. Jackson; 17th St, s s, 100 ft n w of 5d Av., 5 years..... 200,000

GEHLERT, Emma L., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 18th St, 204 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 22,000

GERST, Charles, to K. Goldman and another; 103d St, 303 and 305, two mtgs, $11,250, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

GERST, Charles, to K. Goldman and another; 103d St, 307 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,800

GHAMES, Robert, to E. H. King; Catharine St, n w s, Lot 250, map of Washingtonville, 3 years 700

GIBSON, James, Jr., to United States Saving Bank; Maiden Lane, 57, 3 years 110,000

GLANTZ REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to City Mortgage Company; 79th St, s s, 194 ft w of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 41,500

GRABEDUNKEL, H., to German Savings Bank; Willis Av, w s, 50 ft n of 140th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

GRATHWOHL, Paul, to A. Kurzman; 1,404 Prospect Av, 5 years..... 6,000

GREENBERG, Annie R., to Joseph C. Levi; Townsend Av, s e corner of 174th St, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 3,185

GROSSMAN, A., to K. C. Davis; Morris Park Av, s s, at n e s of Rose St, 3 years 1,000

HEARD, William N., to William Rau; Market St, 91, 3 years, 4½ per cent.... 7,000

HEARD, William, to A. C. Williams; 16 West 16th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 25,000

HEARD, William N., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 67th St, 11 to 15 West, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 200,000

HEINLEIN, C., to C. Frankenberg; 8th Av, 2,454, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 4,500

HIRSCH, Leon, to J. Solomon; Division St, 33 and 35, installments, 6 per cent. 2,500

HOGUE, Robert J., and another to Title Insurance Company; 214th St, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years..... 9,000

HOGUET, Robert J., and another to Title Insurance Company; 9th Av, s w corner of 206th St, 3 years..... 10,000

HOGUET, Robert J., to Title Insurance Company; 214th St, s s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 9,000

HOGUET, Robert J., to Title Insurance Company; 9th Av, s e corner of 214th St, 3 years 7,000

HOROWITZ, Rose, to M. Kotzen; 26th St, 326 East, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,250

HOWKINS, R. H., to J. C. Green and another; Lots 144 and 145, map of Neill estate, as per bond..... 7,000

HUBERTH, M. F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Forest Av, 1,045, per bond 5,500

JOHNSTON, William H., to Lochmoar Realty Company; Clinton Place, 64, installments, 6 per cent..... 3,000

JORDAN, John, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 61st St, 306 to 316 East, as per bond 110,000

KASKEL, Paul, and others to M. Klein; 46th St, 446 West, 5 years..... 13,500

KELLER, H. F., to William R. Rose; Lots 646 to 663, map of S. C. Vyse estate, 3 years..... 58,000

KEMPNER, E., to H. Mandelbaum and others; 62d St, n s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 4,150

KINGSTON, George D., to S. Katz; Marion Av, n e corner of 199th St, 3 years 6,000

KINGSTON, George D., to Robert W. Todd; Marion Av, n e corner of 199th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 5,500

KRAMER, M., to K. M. Wallach; 70th St, s s, 256 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 18,000

KUGLER, Joseph, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 15th St, 227 West, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 20,000

KUGLER, Joseph, to J. L. Huttenwieser; 15th St, n s, 312 ft w of 7th Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 12,000

LAUB, Mary, to J. B. Kilsheimer; 2,538 Hughes Av, installments, 6 per cent..... 1,050

LAURIA, P., and another to Rosehill Realty Company; 29th St, s s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 52,500

LEVIN, S., to J. Catler; Madison St, 392, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LEVY, Isaac, to Joseph Ruff; 115th St, 62 West, due March 28, 1906, 6 per cent 3,000

LEVY, Jacob, to L. Kantor; 147th St, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, due Feb. 17, 1906, 6 per cent..... 3,500

LEVY, Isaac, and another to L. Leaman; 115th St, 62 West, 2 years..... 35,000

LEWIS, Sadie, to M. Rosenthal; Prospect Av, e s, 281.6 ft s of 180th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

LIVINGSTON, George S., and another to E. A. Diller; 4th St, s s, Lot 649, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

LOEB REAL ESTATE COMPANY to M. Cohen; 3d Av, e s, 103.9 ft s of 168th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

LUBETKIN, Max, to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 124th St, s s, 180.6 ft e of 3d Av, as per bond..... 21,000

LUHE, Sarah, to George Y. Renshaw; 32d St, 310 and 312 East, 5 years..... 42,000

MACHIZ, Ida, to George Gruenewald; Avenue B, 291, 5 years..... 14,500

MANDEL, Samuel, to F. Beattie; 117th St, s s, 350 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 5,000

MARK, Margaret W., to Bowery Savings Bank; 235 East 54th St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 8,000

McCARTHY, F., and another to Irving Savings Institution; Union Av, w s, 220 ft s of 165th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 42,000

McCARTHY, F., and another to Irving Savings Institution; Union Av, w s, 175 ft s of 165th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 42,000

McCUSKER, Thomas, to H. P. Rose; Lot 50, map of Ruser estate, 3 years.. 300

McGILL, John E., to Teachers' Co-operative Building and Loan Association, installments, 6 per cent..... 4,080

McGOVERN, A., and another to Joseph T. Case; Edgewater Road, w s, 547.7 ft n of Westchester Av, &c., two mtgs, $4,000, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 8,000

McGOVERN, A., and another to Joseph T. Case; Edgewater Road, w s, 572.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

McGOVERN, A., and another to J. T. Case; Edgewater Road, w s, 622.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 4,000

McKENNA, Thomas, to George Hauser; 173d St, e s, 134.11 ft s of Westchester Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 3,000

McLEAN, Harry, to J. McLean; 42d St, s s, 133 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years 12,000

MILLER, F. L., to H. L. Goldberg; Stanton St, 318, due March 20, 1908, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MILLER, F. T., to Citizens' Savings Bank; Stanton St, n s, 25 ft w of Goerck St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 17,000

NEWIRTH, L., to B. Friedman; Columbia St, 109, 8 years, 6 per cent... 10,500

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to P. Weinberg; Avenue St. John, n e corner of Kelly St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 7,000

O'BRIEN, J., to H. P. Rose; Lot 87, map of Ruser estate, 3 years..... 300

O'GRADY, C. E., to M. Kuchler; Commonwealth Av, w s, 125 ft n of Merrill St, 3 years..... 500

O'GRADY, C. E., to A. L. Rake; Commonwealth Av, w s, 125 ft n of Merrill St, 3 years..... 500

OSMANSKY, Morris, to R. W. Davis; Washington Av, e s, 125 ft n of 166th St, 2 years 420

PENFIELD, William W., to A. A. Jakobi; White Plains Road, e s, 50 ft n of Sommer Place, 3 years..... 2,200

PIRNER, John, to Kate B. Belloni; Fairmount Place, s s, 322.9 ft w of Marmion Av, 3 years..... 500

POMPONIO, Vito, to T. Scott; Lot 485, map of Mapes estate, 3 years..... 850

PRESINGER, A., to H. Anderson; Lafontaine Av, 2,016, per bond..... 2,500

QUINN, Thomas J., to City Mortgage Company; Forest Av, e s, 225 ft n of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 65,000

REILLY, Thomas J., to E. Herrmann; 60th St, 350 East, 2 years..... 4,600

RENO, Sara M., to D. A. Pilsner; 74th St, s s, 442 ft w of 9th Av, (prior mtg $28,000,) 6 per cent..... 2,000

ROLLNICK, Max, to A. D. Clark and others; Clinton Av, e s, at s s of Lot 50, map of Fairmount, 3 years..... 5,600

ROSEHILL REALTY CORPORATION to American Mortgage Company; 33d St, 242 East, 1 year 24,000

ROTHFELD, Isaac, to Elizabeth C. McQuade; 1st Av, w s, 22.11 ft n of 11th St, 5 years..... 30,000

SALKIN, A., to George Y. Renshaw; 101st St, 305 East, 5 years, gold..... 14,000

SANDBERG, Louis, to Greenwich Savings Bank; 148th St, 142 East, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 30,000

SCHMIDT, L. L., to J. Eichler Brewing Company; Madison Av, s w s, 78 ft w of King's Bridge Road, 1 year..... 1,500

SCHOENZEIT, M. H., and others to George Wolf; 2d Av, 1,986, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCHOENZEIT, M. H., to George Wolf; 1,986 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCHOENZEIT, Meyer H., and another to George Wolf; 2d Av, 1,988, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

SCHULTZ, Samuel, to B. Hershfield and another; 1st Av, 1,777, installments 1,250

SCHWARTZ, Annie, to I. Campion and others; 9th St, s s, 163 ft w of Avenue A, 5 years..... 14,500

SCOTT, E. Y., to County Holding Company; 34th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, 2 years..... 375,000

SEGAL, M., to A. Hague; 20th St, 23 East, 5 years..... 25,000

SHAPIRO, Isaac, to M. Erlanger and another; 117th St, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 2,500

SHIPIRO, Isaac, and another to J. D. Sturges; 117th St, s s, 194 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years..... 22,000

SILVERSON, J., and another to S. H. Stern and another; 128th St, n s, 260 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years..... 55,000

SIMON, P., and another to S. Simon; 7th Av, s e corner of 136th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 55,000

SIMON, P., and another to S. Simon; 7th Av, s e corner of 136th St, prior mtg $55,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

SIMON, P., and another to S. Simon

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.

HIGH GROUND. LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK,

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$750 up.

On easy payments.

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

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OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.

We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices; which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.

If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.

See our property and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars

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Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

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Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

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WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

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AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

Attention!—Three four-story double flats, 6 rooms and bath, price $16,500 each; 135th St., 5-story double flat, price $22,000; 149th St., near 3d Av., 25x80, 4-story double house, price $22,000; 148th St., 50x100, 5-story, 6 families on floor; price $49,500, rent $5,700. Trottner, 714 East 138th St.

ELEGANT CORNER, 40x100,
Third Av., foot "L" station; 5-story; 4 families on floor; 6 stores; rental $7,440; after May, $7,740; price $71,000—cheapest corner in Greater New York. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

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156th St. & Westchester Ave.
Key to corner on Washington Av. in 160s; 3-story store property; $8,750.

LOUIS E. BLISS,
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$15,000 will buy 50x100, five-story, new-law 20-family apartment; five rooms and bath; near station; price $61,000; rent $7,100; mortgage 4½ per cent.; will net 20 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 168 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 571 Melrose.

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KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St. Open Sundays.

$1,200 Cash.—Price, $5,300; two-family house; extra large; fronting two streets; near Subway station. Levy, 1,325 Tremont Av., West Farms.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

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Price, $100 for the 5.
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Easy Payments, No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

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ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and booklet.
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White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36, Tribune Building.

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Wanted—Apartment, unfurnished; 3 to 5 rooms; very large parlor; old-fashioned dwelling preferred; bath. Address Mrs. Oliveur, Hotel Lafayette, Brevoort, 8th St. and 5th Av.

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ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.

25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

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Light and air on FOUR sides. Think what that means in comfort!

PRICE, $9,000; $1,000 CASH:

House is of brick and contains 16 rooms and 2 baths; lot is 25 ft. x 100 ft.; 2 steam-heating apparatus; the same house in old Brooklyn would bring $12,000 because of its beauty of finish.

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NO BETTER LOCATION in the BOROUGH.

3-story and basement brownstone; lot 20x100; house 20x44; $1,000 just expended upon it to bring it up to date; cheapest house in the 23d Ward.

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Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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2 story, basement, and cellar; in perfect order; porcelain bath and kitchen sink; new decorations; newly laid cement sidewalk and areaway; new brownstone stoop; owner is crazy to offer for less than $4,200; only $800 cash required.

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RICHMOND HILL

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST. RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.

Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on

FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

$2,500 and Upward.—The money you pay for rent will purchase a home, ready for occupancy, small payment down, at Beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I., 45 minutes out, South Shore, near station and bay; elegant cottages; eight rooms, bath and attic; open plumbing, handsome halls, hardwood floors, spacious veranads, window seats, stone tubs, concrete cellar, perfect heating; plot 75x125. Carrollton Realty Company, World Bldg., N. Y.

House.—22 rooms; block depot; price, $3,500; house, 9 rooms; price, $2,300; easy; must be sold. Denno, 83 11th Av., Whitestone, L. I.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

As the Crow Flies



Morsemere

is but 2 miles from New York via 130th St. Ferry; it is but 15 minutes' run, including ferriage, from New York, or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. All city conveniences amid country surroundings. Fine boating and fishing. Magnificent driveways. Completely equipped modern homes from $5,000 up on terms to suit you.

Unusually careful restrictions.

Superb view of Orange Mountains.

8 new houses ready for occupancy.

Though comparatively new, MORSEMERE has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights, and a fine sewerage system.

Trolley (opened Decoration Day) brings many people daily, and unusual activity and advancing prices result. Office on property.

Booklet and Transportation Free.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

El Mora

The New Residential Suburb
IN Natural Park
NEW JERSEY

35 Minutes to Broadway

Desirable building plots, 50 x 150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.

El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.



Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.

Charming furnished cottage, 13 airy rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths; wide porches fronting ocean and river; boating, bathing, fishing; three minutes from station. Owner, Room 417, 141 Broadway.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.

3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, TILED BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, LARGE, RESTRICTED GROUNDS, FOR RENT $25.00. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

New Jersey's health centre, Northern Bergen County; building sites; high elevation; $100 to $300 per acre. Merritt, 335 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Modern residence at Hackensack Heights for sale. C. L. G., Box 164 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

—REAL ESTATE WANTED.—
Want flat for cash buyer, 110th to 120th St., on block east or west of 5th Av., A. E. Thomson, Times Bldg., Broadway and 42d St.

ANSONIA REALTY COMPANY

at 2,234 8th Av., will investigate and give immediate decisions on all offerings submitted.

—REAL ESTATE WANTED.—
What have you got you are anxious to dispose of? I will get you quick offer. Give me a try. A. E. Thomson, Times Bldg., B'way and 42d.

Want flat properties, all descriptions, for ready cash customers; no dull season here; customers waiting. A. E. Thomson, Times Building, 42d St., Broadway.

I WILL BUY COLD WATER TENEMENTS FROM OWNERS ONLY. M. JACOBS, 235 W. 103D ST.

Manhattan and Brooklyn improved property by an investor of large capital. Send particulars to R. E., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—A house in Brooklyn; mention car or elevated passes nearby. Send lowest price J. Rosenbaum, 85 Second Av., N. Y. City.

Property wanted to sell, rent, or manage. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Two-family Bronx dwelling; want Long Island property. Handsome country residence, Kingston, N. Y.; what is offered? Elegantly furnished cottage, Long Branch; want private house. Handsome house and stable, Spuyten Duyvil; what is offered? Choice gentleman's country home, Rutherford, N. J.; want income. Fine corner dwelling, Mount Vernon; want private house. Choice residence, Nyack, five acres; want private house. Choice residence, West Orange; want income, N. Y. A. E. Thomson, Times Building, B'way and 42d St.

CHOICE BLOCK—10 HOUSES,

St. Ann's Av., vicinity 138th St.; mortgages, $110,500; equity, $50,000. Jonas, 2,234 8th Av.

Wanted—Flats, tenements, elevator apartments to trade for vacant property; best location, with or without loan. Wm. Lomberg & Co., 180 Broadway.

Choice private house, Harlem; want moderate-priced flat; no objection to colored; quick deal. A. E. Thomson, Times Bldg., Broadway and 42d.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Within Bowshot of New York,



On the Edge of the Palisades, lies

HUDSON HEIGHTS

recently acquired by us, and already being converted into a MODEL SUBURB.

OPPOSITE 96TH ST., N. Y.,
it is reached from Franklin or 42d St. in 20 minutes.

It commands a superb view of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island.

FARE 7½ CENTS.

Several houses already occupied and others being built. To introduce this tract we offer lots from $400 to $800, cash or installments. Liberal terms also to house buyers. Nearness to city insures a big demand for this property as it becomes better known.

Trolley to Jersey City and Hoboken makes Hudson Heights attractive to home-seekers in these towns.

For particulars apply at office on property or

Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach; illustrated circular. Caipe, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale.—Great sacrifice; choicest site of eight acres on Lake Waromang, Conn.; meadow, garden, fruit, and lovely lawn and 750 feet of beach front; large house; running water from spring in rooms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen. Box 101 Times, Times Square.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

For Sale.—A choice farm of ninety acres just above the city limits, on high ground; fine situation for an institution; must be sold to close an estate. Maps at S. M. Brown, Executor, 43 West 125th.

LOANS.

$300,000 to loan on first mortgage 4% and 5%. M. Jacobs, 235 West 103d St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

265 WEST BROADWAY.

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

To let, or will sell, leasehold about 17,000 square fet of ground space near new Chelsea dock; improvements. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Offices, moderate rents; $240, $360, $450 yearly; suites; fireproof construction; twelve stories; electric light; (desk rooms.) Beard Building, 120-122 Liberty.

$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.

$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Two floors, 80x25, skylight, 84 Elm St. Inquire in saloon.

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
846 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

4% Money

A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co.,
128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

$100,000 for second mortgage on New York City real estate within 48 hours after application. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, New York.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St.
Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

27 E. 104th St.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all light; rent reasonable. Inquire of janitor, on premises.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

43 5TH AV.

at the Northeast Corner of 11th St.

AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

Just completed.

Telephone, 4061—Gramercy.

Superintendent on premises.

EARLSWOOD COURT

Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

Most Central Location in New York

THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.

Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.

89th St., 174 and 176 West.—Attractive apartment of five rooms, bath, and private hall, $36; free to July 1st. Will redecorate to suit. F. L. Partridge, 49 Wall St., or janitor on premises.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

15 St. Nicholas Av., Near Central Park.—5-room apartment; all improvements; hardwood trim; opposite Subway station; rent, $35. Inquire janitor.

AA.—A large list of desirable flats and apartments for rent; 4 to 8 rooms; $16 to $60 monthly. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; five rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable, 509 West 112th St.

65TH, 66 WEST.—Four, five rooms; private hall, bath; hot water; $20-$24; reference.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,

142-146 WEST 49TH ST.

Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 9, $1.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Lady leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 31st St. and Manhattan Square.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACK, SAM T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma W. Jack Winters, Rebecca Clark, Susan Clark, Thomas Clark, Arthur Clark, Victoria Clark, Eleanor Clark, Sam J. Brigham, Charles F. Brigham, 2d; Richard D. Brigham, Catherine Baer, Alberta M. Davis, Elena Jack, Louis S. Jack, Jules V. Jack, Manhattan Railway Advertising and News Co., Wm. Morton, Simon Baruch, Mail and Express Co., L. J. Finch, Wm. Holmes, Jr., C. S. Hardy, D. H. Tolman, C. H. Dupres, J. L. Hanna, American Bonding Co., and to Charles F. Brigham, 1st, with whom Richard D. Brigham resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of Sam T. Jack, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James C. Jack, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, the 8th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

LOHMANN, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Otilie Degenhardt, Helene Present, Carl Morich, George Morich, Louisa Lohmann, George Lohmann, Anna Lohmann, the heirs and next of kin of WILLIAM LOHMANN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Regina T. Lohmann of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of William Lohmann, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the said county, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

DUBOIS, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental citation.—To Edward Olt, Blanche DeGrau, Margaret Benfield, the next of kin of ELIZA DUBOIS, deceased, send greeting:

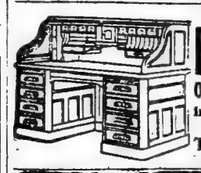
Whereas, George Olt of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Dubois, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at the said county, the 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FOR SALE.



ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS

1868 The Mark of Quality
AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO.
20 HOWARD ST., 2-10 CROSBY ST.
1067 EAST 43d BROADWAY

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired.
YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,
formerly J. M. Mossman.
72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

A gentleman going to Europe will sell his handsome 20 horse power Haynes-Apperson; canopy top; extra tire, full equipment; speedometer and stop clock; cheap for cash; rare opportunity; can be seen any morning. W., Hotel Webster, 40 West 45th St.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

FOX 174-5 Av above 22d St
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 6986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 162-154 West 54th St., near 7th Av., is simply headquarters for genuine Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, and other original productions; suites and odd pieces every description; great bargains; the largest collection, the lowest prices; we buy, sell, exchange.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Capital wanted for manufacturing business; no agencies; have stores in New York and St. Louis. M Box 308 Times, Times Square.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CHRISTINA REMPE, plaintiff, vs. MARY CHRISTMAN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 3d day of June, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Third Street, distant three hundred (300) feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Third Street with the westerly side of Second Avenue; running thence northwardly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-three feet and nine inches (83 ft. 9 in.); thence westwardly, parallel with Third Street, twenty-five feet and six inches, (25 ft. 6 in.,) more or less; thence southwardly, parallel with Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, eighty-three feet and nine inches (83 ft. 9 in.) to the northerly side of Third Street, and thence eastwardly, along the northerly side of Third Street, twenty-five feet, (25 ft.,) more or less, to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises heretofore conveyed to the said Louis George by Edward Muller and Caroline Muller by deed dated April 1, 1872, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 1,202 of Conveyances, Page 589, April 2, 1872. Said premises being now known as and by the Street Number 11 East 3d Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Also all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land and the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Seventeenth Ward of the City of New York, (Borough of Manhattan,) and bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Third Street, distant two hundred and seventy-five (275) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Third Street, and Second Avenue, and running thence westerly along the northerly side of Third Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence northerly and parallel with the Second Avenue eighty-seven (87) feet; thence easterly and parallel with Third Street twenty-five (25) feet; thence south

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Last Sunday, in Brooklyn, on Fulton or Putnam car lines, Delta Upsilon Fraternity pin, containing 4 diamonds, 11 rubies; one ruby missing; initials and date on back; $7.50 reward for information leading to recovery from pawnshop or other place; $15 reward for return. E. B. Whitman, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

LOST.—Lady's small open face Tiffany silver watch, with gold serpent fob attached. Reward if returned to Dr. MacAlpine, 2,131 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Jerome or 8th Av., photo films and prints, from automobile. Reward at Room 6,009, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, near Union Square.—Desirable rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

17TH, 44 WEST.—Double rooms; ample baths; abundant table; parlor dining; Summer rates; transients.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references

44TH ST., 217 WEST. Handsomely furnished rooms, with exceptionally good table board; references.

58TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing, electric lights; telephone.

60TH ST., 218 EAST.—Large, pleasant room, all conveniences; excellent table.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, with board; table board; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST. Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (51st.)—Rooms; private baths; board optional; Summer prices; telephone.

Brooklyn.

AMITY ST., 187.—Furnished rooms, with board; table guests accommodated; convenient to all beaches; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 11, Block from Wall St. Ferry.—Neighborhood, table high class; gentlemen; references; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Alcove, also hall room; excellent table; moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

6TH ST., WEST.—Rooms, $2, $3; suitable two; housekeeping privileges; single rooms, $1.25, $1.50.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; moderate prices; transients accommodated.

26TH ST., 119 EAST.—Nice front room for gentleman; bath on same floor; reference.

34TH, 213 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom; telephone; private entrance; Summer rate. Moross.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light, telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable cool room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Select furnished single and double rooms, refined surroundings.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms, gentlemen or ladies, high-class house, breakfast; telephone; references

48TH ST., 219 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms; all improvements; select neighborhood; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished square rooms; hot water; transients accommodated.

51ST ST.—Refined gentlemen or couple desiring homelike, comfortable room accommodated, $6. Private House, Times Square.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

58TH, 122 WEST.—"Bachelors"; fine, cool rooms; attractive Summer furnishings; select house, club centre.

61ST, 16 WEST.—$2 up; high ground; very cool; Central Park, Subway, elevated. Brock

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner

84TH ST., 130 WEST. Newly furnished parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; terms, $6. Bloodgood

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Front room, three windows; smaller room, running water; private house; references.

98TH ST., 67 WEST. Front room and adjoining bedroom; separate entrance; Summer rates. Hanley.

123D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room, select house; gentlemen or couple; meals if desired.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

124TH ST., 321 WEST. Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; near L; references.

136D ST., 207 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.—Beautifully furnished room; near Subway, elevated. Higgins

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; board optional; Southerners accommodated; central

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms, see for yourselves; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (104th St.)—Superior rooms, suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms, telephone.

HICKS ST., 170-172. Furnished rooms; all conveniences, excellent table.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

LAFAYETTE AV., 98. Alcove and two connecting rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; references; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Corner suite; seven windows; spacious; exceptionally comfortable; magnificent vistas; accessible; reasonable.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., River; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high class neighborhood; apartments, rooms; meals optional; references.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618.—Large room, attractively furnished, dressing apartment attached; private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young lady living in Brooklyn (not too young) for bookkeeping, typewriting, and general office work; must have a knowledge of bookkeeping and be a fair stenographer; one having some experience preferred. Address, giving age and salary expected, C., Box 202 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young women between 17 and 23 years of age to learn the telephone business; permanent positions in central offices for those who qualify; salary paid while learning. Apply after 9 A. M. at 122 East 18th St., New York Telephone Company.

WANTED—Office assistant and stenographer; good handwriting and accurate figuring essential; Protestant; salary, $8. C. D., Box 303 Times, Times Square

WANTED—Five expert typewriters, acquainted with legal forms, short service; good pay. Room 304, third floor, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter, beginner; neat, quick. Apply to Rhinstrom Bros., 78 Broad St.

Males.

A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, ACCUSTOMED TO MEET STRANGERS, APPLY BETWEEN 1 AND 3; ASK FOR MR. MURRAY, SUITE E, 129 WEST 125TH ST.

HAPGOODS has a constantly increasing demand all over the country for AI department store managers, superintendents, and buyers. Fifth floor, 309 Broadway.

INSPECTORS.—Experienced in Subway, concrete and sewer work; give experience and reference. B. B., 1,364 Broadway.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1 50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A large fire insurance company wants a bright boy to file papers and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting to Post Office Box 2,077, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers by the day; terms reasonable. Dressmaker, 408 West 58th St.

FITTER of experience for Fall with first-class house. F. E., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman, light housework; small private family adults; city, country; economical worker; best reference; home preferred to high wages; car fare. H. G., Box 106, 617 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—A bright, wideawake young lady with a few months' experience; willing to learn; good education; refined; references; $7-$8. Capable, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; intelligent, active, wide awake; excellent speller, grammarian; references; moderate salary. Miss Dumary, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, secretary, having executive ability, seven years in one position, desires make change; salary $15. Integrity, Box 157 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, and understands law, commercial work; well educated; references; $15. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, desires position, permanent or temporary. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; intricate dictation; verbatim transcription; good grammarian. Box 717 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; permanency; 10-12; salary moderate; copying home. G., 260 West 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking charge of correspondence department; good grammarian; salary, $18. Box 217 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent and refined, rapid and accurate; $6 start. Miss B., Box 212 Times Downtown.

Males.

ARTIST.—HIGH-CLASS COMMERCIAL WORK ONLY; SEND A CARD, I WILL CALL. BIEHL, 438 WEST 57TH.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) fairly well educated, 10 years' experience in advertising department Southern daily, desires to come East; good moral habits, sober, honest, and good solicitor; excellent references. Arkansas, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

CHAUFFEUR.—Licensed; references. Gilpin Summers, 56 West 17th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

CLOTHING BUYER.—By an experienced clothing buyer for department stores or large clothing house; has 15 years' experience. A., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

COACHMAN.—Thorough workman; English; 34; single; medium height; willing, competent, all around; absolutely sober; respectful servant; private family, city or country; good references; expectations reasonable. John, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Married, age 45; thoroughly competent; first-class references; country preferred. W. J. B., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes work at anything; is willing and not afraid to make himself useful. William J. Kirwin, 277 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTORING or clerical work for July and August; highest references. Accuracy, 305 Times, Times Square.

WOMAN SUICIDE'S PLEA.

Help the Children Is Last Message of a Mother of Six.

Mrs. Emily Griffiths, whose husband is incurably insane, and whose six children range in age from fourteen years to nine months, committed suicide yesterday morning. She fell dead beside the bed on which the three younger children were sleeping. The last thing she did before ending her life was to nurse the baby and to croon it to sleep.

The eldest child, a boy, discovered what had happened. Kind neighbors stepped in promptly to help, as they would have helped long before had their offers not been declined by the struggling mother. Special attention was given to the children by the Vice Principal of Public School No. 10, Miss Anna Peterson, who had long been a friend of the family, and to whom the following note had been directed by Mrs. Griffiths before she killed herself:

Don't do anything else for me. What you do, let it be done for the children. They can help nothing. Me and John are to blame. I see the error of my way for ever listening to him. I should have taken older people's advice. The kindness of every one is appreciated. EMILY.

Although the mother of a boy of fourteen years, Mrs. Griffiths was only thirty-four. Her husband, now an inmate of the Manhattan State Hospital, on Ward's Island, is John A. Griffiths, formerly sexton of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, on West Twelfth Street, and assistant janitor of Public School No. 10. While still a well man he was highly respected in the neighborhood and took excellent care of his family. Three years ago the Citizens' Union ran him for Alderman, but failed to elect him.

Mrs. Griffiths had been acting recently in a manner which made those who knew her fear that brooding over her misfortunes was gradually robbing her of her reason.

CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY ENDS.

Local Board Attempted Violations, State Board's Secretary Says.

The State Civil Service Commission completed its inquiry yesterday into the workings of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, which was started by the filing of charges by the Civil Service Reform Association. A decision is expected in July.

Commissioner Tally of the local board, at the close of the examination, tried to make the State board admit that no violations of the law and no attempted evasions had been discovered. When Chairman Milliken declined to make such an admission Commissioner Tally called Secretary Birdseye of the State board as a witness. He was asked what evidence he had found in his eleven days' examination into the local board's affairs.

Commissioner Brown objected to this question and Chairman Milliken voted with him, although Commissioner Kraft was willing to have the answer given. Secretary Birdseye said he had found evidence of attempted violations and evasions, but did not say what they were.

FOR NEW ERIE TERMINAL.

Jersey City Gives Up Streets Necessary for the Improvements.

The obstacles the Jersey City authorities threatened to throw in the way of the Erie Railroad's $8,000,000 terminal improvements have all been removed by the passage, by the Street and Water Board, of resolutions vacating the streets the company needs. Even Barnum Street, the vacation of which, when it was first proposed, provoked so fierce a discussion, is given up without a murmur.

The city yields to the company the right to close about a dozen thoroughfares that have existed thus far only on paper, and permits it to make an "open cut" through Bergen Hill.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts to-night in Battery Park, Bayne's Sixty-ninth regiment Band; Seward Park, Schwartz's Band; Hudson Park, Moore's Band, and in Washington Park, Stapleton.

Every one of the 100,000 readers of THE TIMES will see your Lost or Found advertisement, because it is placed conspicuously at the top of the first column of the last page. Cost only 10 cents per line, (seven words.)—Adv.

Columbia

GASOLENE CARS FOR 1905
PROMPT DELIVERIES.
New Model 35-40 H. P. 4-Cylinder Car With Side Entrance Tonneau, Royal Victoria Landaulet or Limousine Body, $4,000 to $5,500;
Bodies of special types to order.
NEW MODEL 2-CYLINDER, 18 H. P., SIDE ENTRANCE TONNEAU, $1,750.
IMPROVED 2-CYLINDER, 12-14 H. P., TONNEAU, $1,500.
ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY,
134-136-138 West 39th Street,
Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
Member Association Licensed Auto Mfrs.

CABMEN HAD A FROLIC WITH SUBWAY DYNAMITE

Ran with It to Keep Warm, Explosion Suit Witnesses Say.

CAPT. STUART'S CASE ON

He Was a Guest at the Murray Hill in 1902, Was Hurt, and Asks $75,000 Damages.

Testimony that the cab drivers outside the Murray Hill Hotel used to pitch in and have a merry frolic every day carrying dynamite for the Subway builders was given in the Supreme Court yesterday at the trial of a damage suit growing out of the dynamite explosion opposite the hotel on Jan. 27, 1902. The cab drivers, several witnesses said, ran with the dynamite to keep warm in cold Winter days, and carried the boxes, each of which contained fifty pounds of explosive, "as if they were carrying timber or coal."

The suit is the first to be tried of several damage suits that have grown out of the explosion, and is regarded as a test to determine who was responsible. It is brought by Capt. Marlin Stuart, formerly of the British Navy, who was a guest at the hotel, and who sustained injuries which, according to his counsel, Franklin Pierce, resulted in his having nervous prostration and in his being forced to leave the navy. He asks $75,000 damages.

Capt. Stuart has named as defendants John B. McDonald, the Subway contractor; August Belmont, the Subway Construction Company, and the city. Mr. McDonald was represented by Austen G. Fox and De Lancey Nicoll. Hawes & Metcalfe and Franklin Pierce appeared as counsel for Capt. Stuart, while Mr. Belmont's interests were looked after by Strong & Cadwalader. Corporation Counsel Delany and his assistant, Mr. Burr, appeared for the city.

John Seery, the engineer who had charge of the hoisting engine, said that the engine was adjacent to the dynamite house. He said that whenever his engine was started up the uprights upon which it was vibrated. He added that the vibrations were sufficient to explode the dynamite.

Then several witnesses told of the cabmen and the dynamite.

WALLACE HERE TO SEE TAFT.

Friend of Panama Canal Engineer Says He Hasn't Resigned.

John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, whose departure from Colon a week ago started a report that he had resigned his post, arrived here last night on the Panama liner Orizaba.

While Mr. Wallace refused to be interviewed, it was said by one of his friends who met him down the bay that the report that he has resigned is untrue.

The friend added that the principal reason for Mr. Wallace's visit at this time is to consult Secretary Taft concerning the canal. Secretary Taft will sail for the Philippines shortly, and it was to see him before he goes that Mr. Wallace decided to leave Colon a week ago.

It was said that Secretary Taft knew all along the real reason of Mr. Wallace's home coming, as he had requested a leave of absence by cable a week ago. Mr. Wallace will probably be in the country two or three months, and before he goes back it can be said that definite plans for the construction of the canal probably will be completed and ready for submission to the Isthmian Commission, and by that body to Congress.

When the Orizaba stopped at Quarantine late in the afternoon Glen W. Dolloff, one of her forty-three passengers, was removed to Hoffman Island for observation.

Mr. Wallace it is said believes that the greatest causes of delay in the canal project at present are red tape and too many bosses. It was reported that his trouble with Gen. Davis, former Governor of the Canal Zone, was over red tape, and there are some who believe that his present visit may be to protest against too many bosses.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Chairman Shonts of the Isthmian Canal Commission has gone to New York to meet Engineer Wallace. Secretary Taft will be in New York Sunday, and has arranged for a conference with Mr. Wallace.

SAYS MR. RHOADES IS WRONG.

President McMahon Disagrees with Him on Savings Bank Tax.

President James McMahon of the Emigrants' Savings Bank and First Vice President of the Savings Banks Association, said yesterday after reading an interview with John Harsen Rhoades of the Greenwich Savings Bank, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that Mr. Rhoades, in favoring the retention of the tax on the surplus of savings banks, was in a decided minority.

"Mr. Rhoades makes this matter a question of politics," said he, "and in this I think he is entirely wrong. I think the consensus of opinion among the officers of savings banks in this State, without reference to politics, is entirely opposed to the taxation of savings banks in any form.

"Mr. Rhoades's contention in favor of retaining the tax, because savings banks are used by well-to-do people in order to avoid personal taxation, as well as to secure a 4 per cent. dividend on their money, is entirely misleading. The percentage of such persons is so small that it is insignificant."

Mr. McMahon denied that banks will reduce their dividends if the tax is not repealed.

BIG TRANSIT MERGER PLAN.

Takes In All the Lines from Jersey to This Big City.

Rumors that a great transportation syndicate is forming for the operation of all the transit facilities to New York from adjacent New Jersey sections follow on the heels of the announcement that the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey is to build a high-speed electric line that will carry passengers from the heart of Newark into the heart of the metropolis in thirty minutes.

It is said to embrace among the Jersey factors the Fidelity Trust of Newark and the trolley investments of the Prudential Insurance Company, in both of which President McCarter of the Public Service is a Director.

There is apprehension that the projectors will find many obstacles in carrying their line through Jersey City. Mayor Fagan and the Public Service chiefs are not on speaking terms, and the trolley officials are said to have inspired the collapsed movement for the defeat of Mayor Fagan's third candidacy. They expect the Mayor, if he is re-elected, to stand in their way with exactions they say they cannot stand. Their plan is to carry the road through the city on an elevated trestle.

There is little doubt that the new line will pass into New York through one pair of the McAdoo twin tunnels, two of which are almost completed.

PUMPS AND ICE PLANTS FOR THE SUBWAY'S AIR

Engineer Rice Instructed to Install Some Device at Once.

WHOLE LINE TO BE EQUIPPED

Experiments to Begin in About Three Weeks at Express Stations—Bacteriologist at Work.

Refrigerating plants and forced-air apparatus are to be installed in the Subway to cool the air and improve the ventilation. This was announced by Controller Grout yesterday after the Rapid Transit Commission had discussed various ventilation plans for more than an hour at its regular meeting.

Tests are to be made as soon as possible at two or three of the stations, and then, if the apparatus proves efficient, the entire Subway will be equipped with the plants. Chief Engineer Rice was instructed at yesterday's meeting to install some device "at once," and later it was determined to make the first test with refrigeration and forced air, the impression of the engineers and of the Commissioners being that the air in the Subway was pure enough, but that it needed cooling.

"The first move will be made by placing a refrigeration plant at one or two of the stations," said the Controller after the meeting. "Then the forced-air apparatus will be tried at another point, and it is possible that other good suggestions will be tried out before the Commissioners reach a decision as to what means of air improvement will be adopted for the entire system."

The subject of Subway air came before the Commissioners when the Secretary read a letter from Dr. Darlington, Health Commissioner, requesting the Rapid Transit Commission to consult with his department before taking any steps toward the ventilation of the Subway, and also submitting to him any and all plans for the ventilation of future subways.

Controller Grout immediately announced that action should be taken at once to improve the condition of the Subway air, and on his motion the resolution was passed instructing the Chief Engineer to act.

Commissioner Starin said he had been riding in the Subway to see if he felt any sickness such as he knew he would feel if the air was bad. He said the air had not made him at all ill.

Mr. Rice said he already had engaged George A. Soper, a bacteriologist, to make a scientific investigation of the Subway to ascertain just what the defects are. Mr. Rice will seek to have drip pans installed on cars so as to catch the surplus oils.

JAMAICA'S WOMAN ROBBER.

Her Burglar Gang Hauled Away a St. Bernard, Doghouse and All.

A woman is supposed by the police to be the leader of a gang of thieves who have been robbing houses in and around Jamaica, L. I., for the last two weeks. They have made many good hauls. In almost every instance the prints of a woman's shoes have been found on the grounds of the places robbed. The prints are of dainty size, and the shoes were high heeled, say the sleuths of the Jamaica station.

Some time ago John H. Higby, who lives on the Merrick Road in the Springfield section, purchased a St. Bernard dog, and installed him in the rear yard. The animal was chained to his doghouse. The family slept in peace of nights, confident of Caesar's ability as a guardian.

When the household awoke yesterday morning Caesar and his house were missing. There were the prints of a woman's shoes and men's shoes about the kennel and deep ruts in the ground, where something heavy had been dragged out of the yard. Prints of wagon wheels were in the roadway.

A boarder in the family of Mrs. Cornell, nearby, was awakened by noises resembling canine howls and saw a man slipping out of a window of his room. His trousers, containing $6, were taken. Mrs. Cornell lost her gold watch and chain.

RECORDS DO NOT INFRINGE.

Manufacturers of Automatic Musical Apparatus Win a Victory.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Judge Hazel in the United States Circuit Court of importance to manufacturers of mechanical piano players, phonographs, and automatic musical apparatus generally. Judge Hazel holds that records and perforated paper rolls used in the reproduction of musical compositions are not infringements of the composer's copyright.

The decision, which was won by the Apollo Company, was in an action brought by the White-Smith Music Publishing Company, owners of the copyright of the "Little Cotton Dolly" and "Kentucky Babe Schottische" charging an infringement.

It was contended that the reproduction of the compositions on the perforated rolls of the defendant company was as much an injury to the publishers as if a regular score had been sold.

BAR TO STOCK FORGING.

Gaskill's Operations Move Philadelphia Exchange to Change Its Rules.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—The Listing Committee of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange to-day made changes in the rules so as to defeat any further attempts to "raise" certificates of stocks. Hereafter all certificates of stock shall have engraved on them "100 shares," or "for less than 100 shares," and shall contain a device of two rows of numerals which are to be punched to indicate the number of shares called for on the certificate.

The Exchange will send the new rules to all corporations having listed securities on the Exchange. The Philadelphia Traction Company and the United Gas Improvement Company have already decided to change their certificates.

SAYS PASTOR JILTED HER.

Miss Boose Asks $10,000 Damages from the Rev. Mr. Leinbach.

READING, Penn., June 22.—Because he is alleged to have jilted Miss Martha B. Boose of Lancaster the Rev. H. Jerome Leinbach, pastor of Olivet Reformed Church, this city, was sued to-day for $10,000 for breach of promise. The pastor a month ago married Miss Mary Swavely.

Miss Boose met Mr. Leinbach while he was attending Franklin and Marshall College. She alleges that their wedding date was fixed and that she had prepared an elaborate trousseau, when she heard of Mr. Leinbach's marriage. She sets out in her petition that she had even bought kitchen utensils preparatory to housekeeping, and that Mr. Leinbach had presented an engagement ring to her.

To New Haven by Boat on Sunday.

The steamboat Richard Peck of the New Haven Line will make her first Sunday trip of the season this Sunday. She will leave Peck Slip, East River, at 9:30 A. M., stopping at East Thirty-first Street at 10 A. M. She is due at New Haven at 2:30 P. M. Two hours in New Haven will be at the disposal of the passengers. The boat is due back at East Thirty-first Street at 8:45 P. M. and at Peck Slip at 9:15 P. M.

Dr. Woodend Out on Bail.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22.—Dr. W. E. Woodend of New York, who was arrested charged with obtaining money by false representation, got bail to-day and left for New York. The bond was furnished by a surety company.

Long and Short

The Scotch, Without a Doubt!
At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealers
The Cook & Bernheimer Co., Sole Agents.

TENDERLOIN SEPARATED FROM NEW TENDERLOIN

Two Police Inspection Districts Are Formed of Old Territory.

NEW MEN ARE ASSIGNED

Flood Takes Control of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct Among His Other Stations.

A redistribution of police inspection districts in Manhattan and Brooklyn, adding one to the total number into which the greater city is divided, was announced by Commissioner McAdoo yesterday, in connection with his assignment of the newly appointed Inspectors. Manhattan from Fourteenth Street up to the Harlem River now has four districts instead of three, as before.

The original Tenderloin (West Thirtieth Street Station) and the so-called new Tenderloin, (West Forty-seventh Street Station,) which were formerly part of the same inspection district, the Fourth, running from Fourteenth to Ninety-sixth Street on the west side, are now separated. The change in Brooklyn was the transfer of Coney Island from the Eighth, now the Ninth; to the Ninth, now the Tenth, Inspection District. All the districts, beginning with that made up of the Bronx, which was the Sixth, move up one number in designation. The old First and Second Districts, consisting of Manhattan below Fourteenth Street, remain as before.

The most important of the assignments of Inspectors is that of Inspector Flood, one of the new appointees, to the new Third District, which includes the Tenderloin. Inspector Hogan, who was Acting Inspector of the Second, retains his command there. Inspector Sweeney, also new, goes to the new Sixth, comprising the west side of Harlem. The fourth new appointee, Nally, goes to the Tenth District, in Brooklyn. The Bronx remains as before, with McClusky as District Inspector and Titus as Borough Inspector.

The new Manhattan districts include the following stations:

Third District—West Twentieth Street, East Twenty-second Street, West Thirtieth Street, and West Thirty-seventh Street; Inspector Flood.

Fourth District—East Thirty-fifth Street, Grand Central, West Forty-seventh Street, East Fifty-first Street, and West Sixty-eighth Street; Inspector McLaughlin.

Fifth District—East Sixty-seventh Street, Central Park, East Eighty-eighth Street, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, and East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; Inspector Walsh.

Sixth District—West One Hundredth Street, West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; Inspector Sweeney.

MORTON'S REBATE TESTIMONY

He Was Not Alone, but Was the Ninth of the Truth Tellers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—There is considerable criticism of the President's assertion that Paul Morton was the only railroad man who gave evidence on the subject of rebates. The assertion in question reads as follows:

"I cannot too heartily commend the fearless and frank way in which you, [and yon, alone,] came forward, and in the interest of the Government and the public, gave legal evidence of the facts which every one in interest privately admitted to exist, but which the Inter-State Commerce Commission had previously been unable legally to establish."

As the case is generally understood, the facts are that the Inter-State Commerce Commission began its investigation of the Santa Fé case by summoning subordinates, who all denied the existence of rebates. The commission announced its intention of summoning the high officers. Upon this these officers held a meeting, and, it is alleged, decided that it would be policy to tell the truth about the case. Thereupon they all went on the stand and admitted the existence of rebates. Paul Morton was the ninth man to go on the stand and tell the truth.

TANNER ACCUSES MITCHELL.

Senator's Law Partner a Witness at the Trial in Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 22.—On his seventieth birthday John H. Mitchell, senior United States Senator from Oregon, to-day listened to the testimony of Judge Albert H. Tanner, his life-long friend and law partner, at the trial of the Senator on charges connected with the land frauds. When court adjourned for the day Judge Tanner was still on the stand.

Tanner identified letters that passed between himself and Mitchell relative to their practices before the Land Department. Letters showing that Mitchell received each month his share of the firm's earnings, which was half of the net receipts, were offered in evidence.

The following day, Tanner testified, the Senator went to the office, and in company with Tanner looked over the books, page by page. According to Tanner, Mitchell expressed surprise at the way the entries had been made and demanded that the order books be destroyed, saying entries in regard to Kribs's transactions would not only indict him, but would convict him, if they fell into the hands of the Government.

Judge Tanner testified that he had told the Senator that, though it would require perjury and he had never done such a thing in his life, he would stand by his partner and do what he could to help him. Tanner said he had agreed to destroy the books if necessary and had called the Senator's attention to the clause in the partnership agreements by which the Senator was to receive all the fees for work done before the departments.

Tanner declared he changed the agreements, and that the new agreements had been dated back to March 1, 1901, and had been signed by both.

The subsequent letters passing between the two men were also entered in evidence as tending to show still further the knowledge of the defendant that he had been violating the law.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher



Most clothiers are in a tight fix this summer—

Serges have advanced so in price that either inferior grades must be substituted or normal profits badly slashed.

Luckily our consumption of serge is so large that our mill orders, going in very early, escaped the worst of the advance.

As a result we can offer, this season at least, precisely the same grades at the same prices as last year.

Serge suits, $18 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.



However enthusiastic we may be over our straw hats, we don't want to go up in the air.

You can get just as good straws as ours, but you'll have to get them from exclusive hatters and pay for the hatters' label over and above our price.

Straw hats $2.50 to $4.

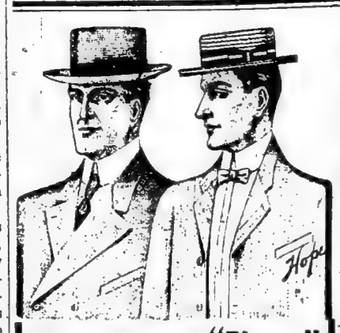
Bathing suits are mostly swimming suits this year—the sort without sleeves.

$3 to $5.

Boys' sizes, $2 and $2.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
opposite	near	opposite
City Hall.	Union Square.	Greeley Square.



Revelations at "Eleven"

We are being complimented by some of the best retailers by "their copying of some of our methods." For instance, our SPECIAL "HOPE" PRICE, $11. has been "utilized." We have neither patent nor copyright on the figures $11. but OUR VALUES ARE INIMITABLE.

WE OPEN TO-DAY A
Special Suit Sale
which will further impress the value-giving at the Hope Corner—particularly at this moderate and popular price.

"Ultra Marine" Blue Serge Suits
This Serge is of fine texture — pure Worsted—rich coloring—fully tested by wear in the Tropics—single and double-breasted Sack Suits. Plenty of sizes for Big Men in this offering.

Summer Suits
(Coats & Trousers)
Full Tailored
These are clothes that show character at a glance—that are as perfect fitting as a "full-lined." Coats that hug the neck and give ample room and grace at the shoulder, breast and back—Trousers that are "symmetrical." Fabrics: Worsteds, Serges and Tropical Weaves.

200 Mixed Suits
(Coats, Vests and Trousers.)
We have made a grouping of all the 2s, 3s and 4s of a kind in the Suit stocks of the "upper" grades and marked them

$11.

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY
SIG. HIRSH, PRES.
Broadway, Corner Chambers,
City Hall Park North.



Let Us Clothe You.

The brick-in-the-hat trick is an injurious thing. We don't give you a chance to kick. You can have money back for goods back.

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

VINCENT says

WHY LOITER in town over Sunday, when all Nature lisps, "Come!" Lock your troubles in the office safe and fly as fast as wheels can skim over rails.

But before you fly, listen. Being rightly dressed for it is half the fun of a trip, a game or just heel-kicking on a breeze-kissed porch.

Blue Serge Suits as "comfy" as a pair of pajamas, as light as a strain of distant music, and as distinguished looking as a grenadier. $15 to $35.

Flannels, too, and other fabrics a-plenty to make you smile back contentedly at smiling skies, $15 to $25.

Fit and Style from dawn to dusk.

Broadway, 22d Street — Sixth Avenue, 12th Street

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase.
Beginning Next Monday, "THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY," Presenting Stella Mayhew, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don & 100 others. Also 2d Edition "LIFTING THE LID."
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. Every Evening 8:15, Including Sunday. GLASS ENCLOSED. Table Seats $1.00, Reserved Seats $1.50. Red Domino at 9. Co Co and Genuine Novelties. "WHEN WE ARE FORTY-ONE," 9:45. HARRY BULGER, ELSIE JANIS, Dorothy Morton, &c.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.
HUDSON, Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. New American Comedy, The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

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MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
SEASON ENDS JULY 1.
Last chances to witness the theatrical sensation of the age.
MATINEES EVERY DAY.
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PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. ANNA FITZHUGH, DOCKSTADER'S Tabloid Minstrels, Annie & Jennie Yeomans, Shean & Warren, Guyer & O'Neil, others.
5TH AV. "Love's Young Dream." Frank Gillmore, Wallace Erskine, Mary Hampton.
58TH ST. "DORA THORNE," with JAS. DURKIN, GRACE REALS, AGNES SCOTT, etc.
125TH ST. "DAVID GARRICK" and DOUBLE BILL. MR. KELLY, MISS RYAN, etc.

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BRIGHTON BEACH, Daily, 3:00 and 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 3:00, 5:00, 7:30, and 9:00.
Entire Original St. Louis Exposition Production with Gen. PIET CRONJE

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. Quite the Thing. To-night 25c to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

LYRIC. 185th Time To-night, 8:15. Matinee To-morrow and July 4. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in FANTANA

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, cooler; northeast breezes.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,318. * * NEW YORK. SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

POLICY HOLDERS MAY PROSECUTE

Their Action Will be Independent of the District Attorney's.

EQUITABLE HOLDS COURTS OPEN

Jerome Asks Delay Pending His Inquiry—Mayer Busy With Hendricks Testimony.

District Attorney Jerome obtained the consent of two Judges of the Criminal Court yesterday to sit during the Summer, so that if criminal action is warrantel in the Equitable case there may be no delay.

It was also learned yesterday from persons in a position to know that a new group of policy holders of the Equitable has been formed to insure a thorough investigation into the possible criminal phases of the case independently of the action that Mr. Jerome may decide to take. To this end counsel has been retained and the grounds of action thoroughly canvassed. It is not improbable that warrants will be applied for within the next few weeks for the individuals who are believed to have rendered themselves liable to prosecution.

Details of the plans on which these actions may be instituted were not obtainable yesterday. It was pointed out, however, that the violation of any of the insurance laws by officers or Directors of a company was in itself a misdemeanor under the Penal Code. Such violations are freely charged in the report of State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, and would themselves constitute a possible cause of action, no matter whether criminal proceedings could or could not be taken on the ground of misapplication of funds or conspiracy to defraud the society for individual gain. It is not the intention of these interests to forestall action by the District Attorney, but, rather, to place policy holders of the society in a position to secure judicial determination of the criminal possibilities of the Equitable case should the investigation of the District Attorney be delayed or hampered for any reason.

Jerome Asks Courts to Hold Open.

District Attorney Jerome himself appeared before Justice Davy of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court and Recorder Goff in Part IV. of General Sessions yesterday to ask them not to adjourn sine die the courts over which they preside as is usually done at the close of the June term. In both cases the request, which was in the form of a legal motion, was granted, and the courts will therefore not close for the Summer vacation. Mr. Jerome made it clear that he took this step in order to be in shape to press immediately any criminal action growing out of the Equitable affairs that might arise.

The District Attorney said that he had received yesterday from Gov. Higgins a letter asking that a thorough examination be made of all the testimony which had been placed before Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, and on which Mr. Hendricks's report was based, in order to determine if the law had been criminally violated.

Mr. Jerome said he had been investigating some phases of the Equitable disclosures for some time. He said that he would not have asked two parts of the court to remain in session for three months unless he felt fairly well justified in doing so.

In making his motion for an extra session of the courts before Recorder Goff Mr. Jerome said that he would ask for a copy of the testimony taken by Mr. Hendricks in the Equitable matter.

"The attention," he said, "which has been directed to the management of this concern, in which so many people, not alone in this community but in fact all over the world, are interested, makes it a peremptory duty that I should look carefully into everything that may afford any light on this subject, with a view of determining whether in the conduct of the affairs of that concern a crime has been committed.

Had Already Made Some Inquiry.

"I am not in a position now to know whether there has been any crime or any violation of the statutes of this State or not; but it is, of course, obviously my duty, even regardless of my attention having been called to it by the Governor, to make such an inquiry. In fact, I had already, before the receipt of the communication from the Governor, taken the matter under consideration and was making some inquiry in regard to it. It may be that there is nothing that will require my official action or the action of this court.

"The somewhat unusual course of calling the District Attorney's attention to such a matter by the Executive, while, of course, highly proper and perfectly in the line of his duty, focuses public attention upon such an inquiry.

"It may be that in the course of this investigation I shall require the assistance and the counsel of this court and also its assistance in the discharge of its judicial functions. Now, as your Honor is aware, during the heated period, the Summer months, there are but two Parts of this court in session, and in order to prevent undue congestion in the prison of this city it is necessary that those two Parts should be practically exclusively occupied in the disposition of cases in

Continued on Page 2.

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SCORE HURT IN BRIDGE CRUSH

Homegoers Jammed Between Cars at Rush Hour.

The rain pattering down on Park Row at 6 o'clock last night sent the street crowd in a rush to the shelter of the bridge entrance, where it swelled the tide of home-going Brooklynites waiting for trolley cars. Around and between Tracks 1, 2, and 3, which are nearest the entrance and where the cars come in most frequently, men and women stood in a solid mass. There was hardly room to breathe where persons could safely stand, and the crowd overflowed to the tracks.

Into this mass, a minute or two before 6 o'clock, a Flatbush Avenue car slowly pushed its way on Track 2, the outermost but one of the bridge loops, forcing the crowd back into the mass on either side of the rails. Those spaces, if spaces they could be called—were full already, but somehow thirty or forty persons more wedged in.

It was an open car, and men and women elbowed each other, climbed over each other, shoved and pushed to get any foothold on it. Before the arriving passengers were off or more than a score of would-be passengers were on groans and shrieks arose from the struggling mass.

Following the Flatbush car across the bridge, barely a dozen yards behind it, had come a Putnam Avenue car, which uses Loop No. 1, the one nearest Park Row, and lying between the Flatbush Avenue loop and the street. The fender of this second car, sweeping wide around the loop as it came on at a brisk pace, pushed the mass of humanity in its path into the crowd between Track No. 1 and the waiting Flatbush car.

There had not been an inch of room to spare before the Putnam Avenue car came in. When its fender began to press more persons still upon those crowded within, the suffering was serious.

The screams of the women could be heard out in City Hall Park. Men and women were heaped up in a solid mass, the centre of which was raised clear of the ground by the awful pressure. And still the car pressed on. It had been going at a good pace, and Charles Place of 698 Halsey Street, the motorman, seemed powerless to stop its headway in a moment.

One woman's voice was heard clear above all the din. It shrieked:

"I'm dy—ing!"

Policeman Renpie of the Bridge Squad, who was standing in the wide entrance, has seen many bridge crushes and knows just what to do. Around the outskirts of the crowd he ducked, upsetting one man and sending a woman flying. In an instant he had reached the rear of the Putnam Avenue car, had sprung over the tailboard, and stopped the juggernaut by the expedient of yanking down the pole from the trolley wire.

The car stopped. Policemen who seemed to spring up from everywhere and nowhere at all forced the curious who thronged to see what was the matter, hauled men and women out of the heap, and slowly the struggling mound of bodies disintegrated. Two men and two women were lying on the ground, a score were limping away, scarce able to walk. Shirtwaists and coats were torn, hats trampled to shapeless bundles. But no one was killed.

Men and women alike refused medical attendance. The women wouldn't even give their names. One man said he was Benjamin Ibbertson, a clerk of 80 St. James Place, Brooklyn. A friend volunteered for the other man the information that he was George H. Heinbockel of 15 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn. Mr. Heinbockel took a cab home, vowing that it would be a long time before he was caught in another bridge crush.

Both the men and the women complained of pains in the chest, back, and sides. Said one of the women as she was helped up the stairs to the elevated:

"I know I have a rib broken. I'm going to see my doctor, and then I'll send for my lawyer to sue this company."

Sergt. Donohue of the Bridge Squad stationed a policeman at the loop to prevent a further crowding there. No arrests were made. A TIMES reporter met a patrolman walking back to his post at the signal box in the bridge entrance.

"What's happened?" asked the reporter.

"Oh, one of them annual crushes," answered the policeman.

"Anybody killed?"

"Naw. Only another of those jams," said the policeman.

MILK DELUGE SAVED HIM.

Lad's Supply of Fireworks for Fourth Exploded Inside Blouse.

Hurriedly walking west on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night a small boy suddenly emitted a shower of sparks and fiery flashes. Fire crackers that he had put in his blouse because there was no room for them anywhere else sputtered and exploded loudly. The boy yelled frantically.

There was not any water at hand, so a milkman emptied a big can of milk over the lad, and when little Otto West of Edgewater, N. J., emerged from the flood he was a strange sight.

The boy came over from Edgewater yesterday morning on the Fort Lee ferry to lay in a supply of fireworks for the Fourth of July. He had been saving money for weeks and he expected to astonish the town when his fireworks should go off on Independence Day. When he started for home he had more explosives than he could carry.

He had reached St. Nicholas Avenue when the trouble began. With the first explosion he yelled for aid. It was a warm night, and hundreds of persons were out taking the air. They saw the boy afire, but didn't know what to do. Women screamed and the men ran about aimlessly.

Then the driver of a milk wagon belonging to the Beakes Dairy Company proved himself the man for the emergency.

After Otto West had been taken to a drug store Dr. Bartram came from the J. Hood Wright Hospital in an ambulance and took him away. The boy is painfully but no dangerously injured, and will be able to celebrate on the Fourth.

$50,000,000 Western Pacific Mortgage.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Pacific Railway $50,000,000 of first mortgage bonds were authorized and a mortgage was made of all the property of the railroad to the Bowling Green Trust Company of New York as trustees. The 11 rectors called a meeting of the stockholders to increase the capital stock of the road from $30,000,000 to $75,000,000. The meeting will be held Aug. 23.

THE SECOND EMPIRE,
A new fast train on the New York Central, leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M.; arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse, 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.

LOOMIS IS AMBASSADOR TO RECEIVE JONES' BODY

Honor for Diplomat Recently Rebuked by President.

SAILS TO-DAY FOR FRANCE

Secrecy Maintained in Washington Regarding Appointment—Bowen's Friends Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, will sail to-morrow for France as special Ambassador of the United States to participate in the ceremonies attending the delivery of John Paul Jones's body by France to this country.

Mr. Loomis's selection for such a post at a time when he has been officially reprimanded for using his position as a diplomat to advance his personal fortunes in a business way has astonished the few persons to whom it is known. Still more surprising to them, however, is the secrecy with which Mr. Loomis's appointment has been invested.

He was chosen to represent the United States in this mission at the very time when his official conduct was under investigation. Secretary Taft knew of it at the time when he penned his rebuke to Mr. Loomis, and the President knew of it when he indorsed that rebuke. Mr. Loomis, of course, knew all about it when he received the rebuke, and it is believed that his knowledge tended to make him bear the reprimand with more complacency than would otherwise have been the case.

Yet nothing has been made public about it. Mr. Loomis's departure has been reported to be a mere vacation. It was not intended that anything should be published concerning it before Mr. Loomis arrived in France. The only explanation offered for this secrecy is that it was thought best not to invite criticism by making the facts known while Mr. Loomis's conduct was still under criticism in the newspapers.

Those of Mr. Bowen's friends who knew of the honor now given to Mr. Loomis are disposed to contrast it with the severity with which Mr. Bowen was treated. They point to his dismissal from the service in a scathing letter and to Mr. Loomis suffering a reprimand, the effect of which was nullified by his impending appointment to a mission of high honor and dignity. One of them also pointed to the fact that the offenses of both men were in the nature of indiscretions, but Mr. Bowen's indiscretion was in the way of overzeal, while Mr. Loomis's was in the way of using his official position to make money.

In Secretary Taft's review of the case he used language which at the time had a curious sound but is now fully explained. He said in the course of his criticism of Loomis: "I cannot say, because I do not think, that the record of Mr. Loomis as Minister to Venezuela, as shown in this record, is such as to disqualify him from service as Minister in the Diplomatic Service of the United States," and added that he hoped, nevertheless, that Mr. Loomis's "bitter experience" would be a lesson to him not to combine business with diplomacy.

In diplomatic circles the opinion has several times been expressed that Mr. Loomis's appointment as Ambassador anywhere would be unfortunate, for the reason that a man under a cloud would not be welcome in a post where he would deal directly with sovereigns, as Ambassadors do and Ministers do not. This was said because of rumors that Mr. Loomis aspired to an Embassy. A good deal of interest is expressed by diplomats in the feeling which Mr. Loomis's arrival will excite in Paris when his mission becomes known.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis will sail for Europe on the American liner Philadelphia this morning. On the same vessel will be ex-Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne, Consul at London; Joseph Gregg Stephenson, Consul at Plymouth; F. C. Havemeyer, Prof. and Mrs. H. A. Garfield, and Ogden Mills Reid.

VAULT FOR JONES BODY.

Work on Temporary Structure Hindered by Bad Weather.

ANNAPOLIS, June 23.—Owing to bad weather work on the temporary vault for the reception of the body of John Paul Jones is progressing slowly. The walls probably will be completed within the next few days.

It is thought that in six months the crypt in the chapel will be completed and the body will be finally placed there.

INTRUDERS SCARED, TOO.

Lads Found in Cellar Had Upset Neighborhood and Police.

"Somebody's in Mrs. Josephine Dworsack's cellar," whispered a boy to a policeman early last night. Detectives Marion and Giery were standing there, and so they took up the case.

They went to see Mrs. Dworsack at 136 East Fifty-sixth Street. They found the house in confusion. Some one had broken into the cellar from the street. No one dared descend.

Giery stood guard at the cellar door, Marion went down into the cellar from inside. He could see two shadows by the dim gas light and pulled his revolver.

"Come out of there," he yelled, "or I'll bore you full of holes."

They came, creeping—two crying little boys. George Burk, eleven years old, of 344 East Sixty-second Street, had in his hand a paper cap pistol. Peter McDermott, twelve years old, of 1,073 First Avenue, was pushing forward little Billy Dworsack's tricycle. A third lad was found a few minutes later in another tenant's cellar in the same building. He is Frank Vavarra, thirteen years old, of 317 East Sixtieth Street.

The three prisoners were locked up, charged with an attempt to steal little Billy Dworsack's tricycle.

Rockland County Official Acquitted.

NYACK, N. Y., June 23.—William W. Wyhard, the first of several officials of Rockland County to be tried for the presentation of alleged false claims against the town and county, has been acquitted.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE TO ASBURY PARK
via Pennsylvania Railroad, beginning June 25. Twelve trains in each direction on weekdays; thirteen on Saturdays; four on Sundays to and from North Asbury Park.—Adv.

ONE KILLED IN AUTO CRASH.

Seven Hurled from Machine When It Hits Iron Pole.

A big automobile, speeding south on Jerome Avenue, in the Bronx, just before midnight last night, ran into an iron trolley pole in the middle of the avenue, and the seven occupants were thrown in as many different directions. All were men. One of them, Paul Foster, whose address was given as the Commonwealth Hotel, Boston, died in Fordham Hospital. Two others have internal injuries. Another has many cuts and bruises. Three of the seven disappeared soon after the accident.

The accident occurred near the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, at Two Hundred and Twentieth Street and Jerome Avenue. There the road takes a sharp turn and the chauffeur was unable to dodge the pole, which is ten inches in diameter. It is of iron, but the automobile's momentum was so great that the pole was bent double.

Just behind the automobile, coming south, was a Jerome Avenue trolley car, filled with passengers. The car was in charge of Motorman Pine. When he heard the crash in front of him he put on the brakes in a hurry and stopped his car. The men and women hurried out to assist the victims of the smash-up, four of whom were unconscious.

In a few minutes two automobiles drove up and their occupants also helped to care for the injured. A woman got out of one machine and helped lift Foster into it. She told her chauffeur to put on top speed, and they raced off to the Fordham Hospital. John Robinson, another of the victims, of 644 Sixth Avenue, was carried in the other automobile. He received internal injuries and many cuts and bruises.

Meanwhile a policeman had called an ambulance from Fordham Hospital. It took William Krause, who afterward gave his address as 75 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, and Arthur C. Dodge of 425 Scotland Road, Jersey City, to the hospital. Dodge's right leg was fractured. He also received internal injuries.

Three of the men who were carried into Miller's Hotel, near by, soon recovered. They were gone when the police went to look for them.

The gasoline tank in the automobile exploded after the collision with the trolley pole. The first explosion did not do much damage, but there was a second, and that set the machine on fire. The passengers who had alighted from the Jerome Avenue car stood around and watched the big car slowly burn up.

Traffic on the Jerome Avenue line was blocked for twenty minutes.

CAR BLEW UP IN FIFTH AVE.

Auto's Gasoline Tank Exploded Opposite the Buckingham.

The explosion of the gasoline tank of an automobile in front of the Buckingham Hotel, at Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street, at 11:45 last night, followed by the clanging of fire engine bells, gave patrons of the hotel and the members of the Democratic Club, just below, a little scare.

Henry H. Shearson of 221 West Fifty-seventh Street, with his wife and a friend, were returning down Fifth Avenue from a drive when something got out of order and the machine was stopped on the west side of the avenue, opposite the hotel. The passengers alighted, and John Hines, the chauffeur, tried to find out what was wrong. While he was at work the tank exploded, and he was thrown to the sidewalk, but not burned.

Some one turned in an alarm. Bell boys were sent through the hotel to explain that there was no danger, and employes of the hotel helped to extinguish the flames with buckets of water.

SIGHT-SEEING AUTO SMASH.

Knocks Car from Track in Chicago—Five Persons Hurt.

CHICAGO, June 23.—One woman was seriously injured and four others were hurt in a collision this evening at Michigan Boulevard and Thirty-first Street, between a large sight-seeing automobile and a street car.

The automobile had forty passengers when it struck the street car squarely in the side, pushing it from the track across the boulevard. The car was partly demolished. The passengers in the car and in the automobile made frantic efforts to reach the ground.

Mrs. Mary Bingenheimer suffered a fractured leg and a broken rib in leaping from the automobile. Four other persons were cut and bruised.

C. T. ESTABROOK KILLED.

Boston Banker's Son Falls with Auto—Three Companions Hurt.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., June 23.—Charles T. Estabrook, son of the Boston banker, was killed and three others were injured in an automobile accident here to-night.

A heavy touring car containing Estabrook, T. F. Rhoades, Miss B. Bassett, and Miss Rose Lamoreaux, all of Newton, was accidentally backed over the edge of the dock at the Boston Yacht Clubhouse and fell to the beach fifteen feet below. In its fall the automobile turned over and struck the rocks. Estabrook was caught under the steering wheel and crushed. The other occupants were bruised and severely shaken up, but were not seriously hurt.

Estabrook was in charge of the machine, and in endeavoring to turn on the narrow pier it is supposed that he grasped the wrong lever, which caused the car to shoot backward over the edge instead of going forward.

PREACHER SHOT DEAD.

Fired at from Ambush on His South Carolina Farm.

FLORENCE, S. C., June 23.—H. D. Granger, a local Baptist preacher, was shot from ambush and killed while working on his farm near here to-day.

He lived in the district known as the "Dead Stretch," where it is said that negroes are not welcome, and he had two negroes to work on his farm. Bloodhounds have been sent for to track the assassins.

SPECIAL TRAINS TO ASBURY PARK AND POINT PLEASANT
via Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday, June 24. Leave West 23d St. Station, 7:40 and 10:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:55, 2:55, and 6:55 P. M. —Adv.

RACEGOERS SEE TRAIN RUN CHILDREN DOWN

Scrambling for Pennies Thrown by Sheepshead Crowd.

TWO DYING AND TWO HURT

Youngsters Swarmed About Race Train in East New York—Didn't See the Other Train Approaching.

In their eagerness to get the pennies thrown from the windows by the passengers of a race track train, four children were run down by another Long Island train in East New York yesterday afternoon. Two of them were removed to St. Mary's Hospital, in a dying condition. The accident was witnessed by several hundred persons, including many women, who rushed from the train as soon as it came to a stop to aid the injured children.

The children fatally hurt are Bennie Lowry, seven years old of 225 Belmont Avenue, and his cousin Katie Spellman, eight years old, of the same address. Bennie Lepofski, eight years old of 98 Liberty Avenue, was badly bruised, and another youngster, who got a gash in his scalp, was so frightened that he ran home before his name could be ascertained.

Those who saw the accident regard it as almost miraculous that no more children were injured. Since the racing season opened in Gravesend hundreds of children have watched every day for the return of the trains. The passengers usually throw them pennies, enjoying the scramble that follows. There was the usual crowd of youngsters at Belmont Avenue yesterday afternoon when the first race train came slowly up Vesta Avenue.

Parallel with the tracks of the Long Island Railroad on Vesta Avenue are the tracks of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad. The children, who numbered a hundred or more, were running along these tracks after the race train watching for the usual shower of coins. In the excitement they did not see a rapidly moving Rockaway train until it was almost upon them. Engineer John Bebbense was blowing his warning whistle furiously and set the brakes hard.

The Lowry boy and the little girl were struck by the cowcatcher of the locomotive. The boy saw the danger in time to escape, but stopped in an effort to pull his companion from the track. They were dragged and bumped along the ties for a short distance before the train was brought to a stop. Lepofski and the other youngster were thrown to one side of the track.

Pandemonium reigned among the passengers on the race train. Somebody pulled the bellrope, and as the train came to a stop the crowd rushed out. The women tore their underskirts into strips and used them as bandages for the injured children. Young Lowry and his little girl companion were unconscious when picked up. As best they could the women stanched the flow of blood until the arrival of Ambulance Surgeons Murphy and McNulty of St. Mary's Hospital. Dr. Murphy hurried to the hospital with the boy and little girl, while Dr. McNulty remained behind to dress the injuries of young Lepofski.

Engineer Bebbense, who lives at Avenue G and East Ninety-fifth Street, and Conductor John French of East Ninety-second Street were not arrested. Engineer Bebbense said that the accident was unavoidable.

TEAM LEAPED FROM BRIDGE.

Two New York Women Injured in Accident at Avon.

Special to The New York Times.

AVON, N. J., June 23.—Mrs. W. C. Palmer of New York City, a patron of the New Monmouth Hotel, Spring Lake Beach, was seriously injured to-day in a peculiar accident.

Accompanied by Mrs. William Harrington of New York City, who is also spending the Summer at Spring Lake Beach, Mrs. Palmer went driving.

While crossing a bridge over the railroad tracks at this place an automobile passed.

The chauffeur tooted his horn several times, and the noise frightened the team, which leaped over the railing of the bridge to the ground below, a distance of fifteen feet. The carriage and occupants followed the frenzied animals.

Mrs. Palmer fell heavily and received a bad scalp wound. Mrs. Harrington escaped with but slight injuries. The driver of the carriage, Morris Layton, was also injured.

TELLS OF MITCHELL'S FEES.

Senator's ex-Law Partner Continues Testimony Against Him.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 23.—In the trial of United States Senator John H. Mitchell, charged with practicing before Federal departments while a Senator, the prosecution's chief witness, ex-Judge A. H. Tanner, Mitchell's law partner, to-day told of alleged offenses against the Federal statutes committed by Senator Mitchell.

Judge Tanner told of agreements made by himself with Krebs and John A. Benson to expedite timber claims through the General Land Office in Washington, and the application of the fees received therefrom to the earnings of the firm and the division of the fees at the end of each month, Mitchell receiving half of the net income.

In introducing evidence showing similar offenses to those charged in the Krebs indictment the prosecution was besieged with objections from the defense, but Judge De Haven allowed the testimony to be given on the ground that one offense might be charged to carelessness, but other offenses of a similar nature went to prove that the acts were premeditated.

Hotel Awning Ablaze.

An awning fire on the Marie Antoinette Apartment Hotel, at Sixty-sixth Street and Broadway late last evening, caused great excitement before it was extinguished by a fireman, who happened to be on hand. The awning was at the fifth floor on the window of an empty apartment, and there was some difficulty in getting to it. Some guests were frightened by the noise of the engines, but none left the house.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO. will discontinue all service from Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, in connection with its trains on and after June 24, 1905.—Adv.

Every Sunday during Summer to New Haven. Steamer Richard Peck. See adv.—Adv.

WARNED FROM VESUVIUS.

People Living Near the Mountain Ready to Leave Their Homes.

NAPLES, June 24.—The Prefect has ordered the population in the vicinity of Mount Vesuvius to prepare to leave their houses owing to an alarming increase in the discharges from the crater.

A RADIUM CLOCK.

Coming To-day on the Campania—Will Run 2,000 Years, Makers Say.

Arrangements have been made for facilitating the passage through the customs examination of a radium clock, the first ever brought to this country. It is being imported by George B. Selden of Rochester, and will reach here on the Cunarder Campania to-day.

The purser has charge of the precious timepiece, and will deliver it into Mr. Selden's hands.

W. H. Stiner, a customs broker of 27 William Street, acting for Mr. Selden, called upon Collector Stranahan yesterday and made arrangements about receiving the clock. The clock was manufactured in London, and it works by means of the peculiar force which is emitted from radium, a small tube of which forms its most important part. It is calculated to go for 2,000 years, so inexhaustible are the radium rays. What value the customs authorities will place upon it is problematical. Mr. Stiner could make no estimate of its worth.

MOVE OR BE BLOWN UP.

Only Negro Resident of Pelham Receives Letter Threatening Dynamite.

Special to The New York Times.

PELHAM, June 23.—Spencer Miller, the only negro who lives in North Pelham, has been warned to leave town before July 1, or, the threat is made, his house will be dynamited and he and his family killed. Miller received the letter to-day, and turned it over, to Chief of Police Marks. It reads:

Spencer Miller—Notice is hereby given to you and your family to leave town before July 1, or else your house will be dynamited and you and your family killed.

(Signed.) BLACK HAND SOCIETY.

Miller is a hard-working negro. He has lived for a number of years with his family in Third Avenue, near Fourth Street. It is said he recently made a number of enemies when his dog bit David Petit, one of Pelham's pioneer residents.

HURT GOING TO DYING SISTER.

Mrs. Warner of New Haven and Chauffeur Injured in Auto Accident.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 23.—While hurrying to the bedside of her dying sister, in Waterbury, early to-day, Mrs. Warner, a widow, of New Haven, was badly injured by the overturning of her touring car on Cider Mill Hill.

In the car with Mrs. Warner was Walter H. Mead, also of New Haven, the machine being driven by Harry C. Wentworth, whose home is in Fort Wayne, Ind. Mr. Mead escaped injury, but the chauffeur was knocked senseless and hurt internally.

BOY BEHEADED BY TRAIN.

Jumped for a Passing Flat Car and Missed It.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 23.—Thomas Cassin, aged eighteen, of 591 Robbins Avenue, New York, who, with Arthur Hills of 1,028 Tiffany Street, and Ernest Gross of 628 Robbins Avenue, started out this morning for the purpose of going to South Norwalk and picking cherries, was killed by a freight train this afternoon.

The three were put off a train at East Port Chester and decided to go home. They waited in the cut west of Greenwich station for a freight to come along. Cassin made a jump for a flat car but missed and rolled under it. His companions saw him beheaded before their eyes.

WANTS BETTING RING RAIDED.

Missouri Attorney General's Plan to Suppress It at Delmar Track.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 23.—Attorney General Hadley of Missouri stated to-day that he had given instructions to Assistant Attorney General Kennish, assigned to assist the Prosecuting Attorney of St. Louis County in the suppression of alleged violations of the anti-betting law at the Delmar race track, to strongly advise Sheriff Herpel to raid the betting ring at Delmar at once and continue raiding until it closes and stays closed.

"This is a police regulation," said the Attorney General, "and it is not necessary to wait for information to be issued. That is the way to close a poolroom and stop race track betting. Bookmakers will be put out of business if they are relieved of their cash and paraphernalia persistently."

SHEFFIELD WILL NOT SERVE.

Declines Appointment on the Lighting Commission.

James R. Sheffield, nominated by Gov. Higgins as a member of the State Commission of Gas and Electricity, has written a letter to the Governor declining the appointment. Mr. Sheffield puts his declination on the ground that he would not be justified in surrendering his law business. Mr. Sheffield was to have been the Chairman of the commission.

The position pays $8,000 a year and the Republican organization of New York County has recommended eight names to Gov. Higgins for the place.

ALBANY, June 23.—This was set as the day for the organization of the Public Lighting Commission, and James R. Sheffield of New York, Lucien L. Shedden of Plattsburg, and John C. Davies of Camden, who were appointed its members by Gov. Higgins, were in the city.

To the surprise of the Commissioners, as well as State officers, it was discovered that these nominations are not recess appointments, because the persons named failed to qualify before the Legislature met in extra session. The Governor neglected to send the names of the new Commissioners to the Senate for confirmation on Wednesday, and the appointments are not effective.

The Governor announced that he would send the names of the Commissioners to the Senate next Wednesday, and believed that action would be taken on Thursday.

The West Shore Railroad is the $3.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

After all, USHER'S, the scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

50 SLAIN AT LODZ; BARRICADES BUILT

Desperate Fighting Between the Strikers and the Troops.

CITY IN A STATE OF PANIC

Liquor Stores Sacked by the Mob—All the Shops and Factories Closed.

LODZ, June 23.—Troops have stormed barricades erected at many point in the streets by the strikers.

It is known that 50 persons have been killed and 200 wounded.

Rifle volleys and revolver shots are heard continually.

Since early this morning Lodz has been in a state of panic. The strike is general at all the factories and the shops are closed.

The mob has sacked a number of liquor stores and has broken the street lamps. Street railroad traffic is interrupted.

Martial law will be declared.

WARSAW, June 23.—A man carrying a bomb was arrested this morning in front of the Malewki Police Station. He refused all information regarding himself.

Disturbances are anticipated here in consequence of the occurrences at Lodz.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, June 24.—According to advices received here the situation in Poland is again exceedingly serious. Censored dispatches from Lodz, though giving few details, indicate that fierce street fighting was in progress yesterday between the military and the striking workmen, who barricaded the thoroughfares in various quarters of the city and offered resistance which the troops met with volleys.

The list of the dead and wounded is presumably heavy, but not even an estimate has been received here. Russian correspondents telegraphing that the streets are entirely in the hands of the military and the mob and that it is unsafe to venture out to obtain details.

It is not known whether the fighting was continued last night, but it is feared that order can be restored only at heavy sacrifice.

Lodz has been in a turmoil for the past three days. The strike, which embraces 60,000 workers, appears to have entirely lost its economic character and to be now a vast political manifestation. All forms of public and business activity have been suspended, the peaceful inhabitants remaining indoors in fear of their lives.

At Warsaw a strike has commenced and disorders are looked for, and the trial of the man who threw a bomb at a police station on March 26 will probably result in other bomb outrages. A man arrested yesterday morning was armed with a bomb, which he evidently intended to use in court while the trial was going on yesterday.

In the meanwhile the Government has publicly disclaimed all designs as to the "Russification" of Poland, the Committee of Ministers in the report of its deliberations on the school question, which was published yesterday, saying:

"The committee considers it absolutely necessary to establish the fact that the Russification and denationalization of the Poles cannot possibly lie within the intent of the Russian Government. The aim must rather be the amalgamation of the Polish Government with the Russian administration and the welding of the Polish people with the general body politic of Russia by peaceful ties, which will preserve Polish individuality, culture, and language."

A story is current here that the day before the Grand Duke Alexis resigned the post of High Admiral he received a formal warning from the Terrorists that unless he retired within twenty-four hours sentence on him would be passed and executed.

The Governor General of the Caucasus has telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior that order has been restored in the City of Erivan, but that excitement still prevails in the villages of the Province of that name.

HARD TO GET AUTO JURY.

Dr. Jacoby's Lawyer Finds Babylon Talesmen Prejudiced.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., June 23.—Dr. J. R. Jacoby of New York, who is a member of the Summer colony here, is in hope that he may be acquitted of the charge of violating the automobile speed law on which he will be tried before Justice Cooper to-day. Others in the Summer colony, who know the Long Island temperament better, are not so sanguine. Two adjournments already have been taken in the case because of difficulty in selecting a jury.

One talesman who was asked if he entertained a prejudice against automobiles replied:

"Au-to-mo-biles? I wish they was all swamped ten miles off Fire Island."

Another said:

"I would like to see all them red devils sent back—"

"You are excused," interrupted Roy M. Young, who has been retained by Dr. Jacoby.

CHICAGO STRIKE NEAR END.

Question of Displaying the Union Button Settled at Conference.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Indications to-night are that unless something unforeseen develops the teamsters' strike will cease within a short time.

At a meeting to-day between a committee of strikers and J. V. Farwell, Jr., for the Employers' Association, the question of a conspicuous display of the union button, which has been opposed by the employers, was settled. This question is to be left to the employers individually, the association agreeing to withdraw its demand for the elimination of the union emblem. The button has been a stumbling block during the latest efforts to reach a peaceable settlement of the difficulty. All the other terms of settlement made by the employers have been tentatively accepted by the representatives of the strikers. President Shea says he is satisfied.

CZAR OUSTS WAR PARTY, BUT MOBILIZES TROOPS

Two More Army Corps to be Ready for Emergencies.

TAKAHIRA AT WHITE HOUSE

Belief That Japan Will Not Grant an Armistice Till the Plenipotentiaries Are Appointed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—In view of the evident determination of Japan to proceed with the war until she has attained the fruits of victory Russia is continuing her military preparations and has now decided to mobilize two more army corps, which, with the two already announced, will provide another 100,000 men for emergencies.

These preparations do not imply that the Government has reverted to the policy of war à outrance. On the contrary, the Ministers remain strongly in favor of peace, and the Czar is no longer under the influence of the War Party.

In a conversation with a leading member of the Council of the Empire to-day I was emphatically assured that the Government was anxious to liquidate its ill-starred Far Eastern business.

The weighty reasons for this change of front must be sought in appreciation of Russia's effacement in Europe and the tardy realization of the superiority of Russia's interests in the Near and Middle East, to which is added the unpleasant thought that Germany is certain to reap advantage from Russia's blunders.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The Viceroyalty of the Far East having been abolished by the imperial ukase of June 21, Admiral Alexieff has been appointed a member of the Council of the Empire and will continue to hold his position as Aide-de-Camp General to the Emperor.

The announcement of Admiral Alexieff's retirement, however, was not accompanied by the usual rescript of praise, and it bears all the earmarks of imperial disfavor.

The resignation by the Grand Duke Alexis of the post of High Admiral, the abolition of the Viceroyalty of the Far East, and the suppression of the Far Eastern Committee, coming in quick succession, form the best evidence that Japan could ask that the Emperor has washed his hands of the while Manchurian adventure.

The Liberal press greets the demise of the Far Eastern Committee with a howl of exultation as being the final blow to the policy which led to the present war. The Slavo, M. Witte's organ, traces the origin of the war to the late M. de Plehve, and concludes:

"The black page which preceded the bloody pages of the book of our Far Eastern affairs has at last been torn out by the Emperor, and all Russia will rejoice."

A prominent Russian statesman, who is convinced that peace will be the outcome of the Washington meeting, said to-day:

"Japan surely can no longer doubt the sincerity of the Emperor's desire to conclude peace. Admiral Alexieff's retirement marks the final rout of the war party. For Japan to refuse an armistice and to force another big battle now would make her responsible for the wanton sacrifice of thousands of lives."

There is not likely to be any further move in the direction of an armistice until the peace plenipotentiaries are appointed and the time of their meeting is definitely fixed. Japan seems unwilling to discuss any new issue until these two questions are settled. This does not necessarily mean that all hope of arranging a suspension of hostilities before the Washington meeting has disappeared, but as an indication of Japan's mood it increases the doubt whether she could be induced to relinquish temporarily the strategic advantages which she evidently believes she enjoys.

Both countries seem to be perfectly willing to name negotiators, but each evidently desires the other to show its hand first. On account of Foreign Minister Lamsdorff's illness Ambassador Meyer was unable to have a personal interview with him either yesterday or to-day, but it is believed that communications from Washington are passing in writing. It appears that Count Lamsdorff has had a touch of heart trouble, and his physician to-day again forbade him to leave his room, but promised to allow the Minister to go to the Chancellery to-morrow.

Count Lamsdorff's illness has naturally created gossip to the effect that he is about to retire, but as yet there is no evidence that the rumors have more foundation than those of similar character some time ago.

There is strong reason for saying that the Russian plenipotentiaries will include a military man of high rank, though as yet there is no clue to his identity except that it will not be Gen. Kuropatkin. The downfall of Admiral Alexieff and the suppression of the Far Eastern Committee materially increase the likelihood that M. Witte will also represent Russia, since he is an inveterate enemy of the "War Cabal," which now seems definitely to have fallen under imperial disfavor. M. Witte had a long audience of the Emperor on Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, returned to Washington this afternoon after his visit to New England, and to-night called at the White House, where he was received by the President, and remained for three-quarters of an hour. The Minister would have nothing to say about his conference or the situation at this time, beyond remarking that "some matters must be settled first," when asked about an armistice.

The fact that the Minister could give no assurances regarding an armistice prior to the convening of the Washington conference tends to confirm the belief in official circles here that little headway has yet been made by the President in this direction.

Up to a late hour this afternoon the Russian reply to the President's suggestion regarding an armistice had not been received, and until this reply is received the result of this phase of the negotiations cannot be known. In view of the fact that the President has thus far addressed himself simultaneously to both belligerent powers, there is a disposition to believe that Mr. Takahira took to the White House to-night an expression of Japan's views regarding an armistice. It has all along been understood that Japan would be unwilling to grant an armistice at this time unless thoroughly assured that Russia was seriously desirous of peace. Whether such assurances have been forthcoming is not known.

OYAMA STAYS HIS ADVANCE?

Idea at Russian Headquarters That His Offensive Was a Feint.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The General Staff cannot say whether the operations in Manchuria are progressing or have been momentarily suspended on account of the rains.

It is pointed out, however, that Marshal Oyama may well delay the tactical envelopment of the Russian right so as to make Gen. Nogi's advance on Hualtehsien coincide with Gen. Hasewaga's arrival at Omoso.

According to the opinion of one eminent critic the Japanese will doubtless astonish the world by the rapidity of their advance when the general movement of their armies is developed. They have no doubt utilized the long interval since the battle of Mukden to prepare material for repairing the railway as fast as the Russians destroy it in their retreat. They have also recruited a large force of coolies for intrenching, thus leaving the troops fresh for the long march to Gunshu Pass, where the main armies will join issue.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—According to to-day's news from the front, the Japanese, after driving in the Russian advance posts, paused yesterday, and doubt seems to exist at the Russian headquarters as to whether Marshal Oyama has yet put his columns in position to strike or is assuming a false offensive for its effect on the peace negotiations.

A dispatch from Gunshu Pass says:

"Belief in the prompt conclusion of peace is weakening.

"The heat is intolerable. Even the nights afford little relief."

TOKIO, June 23.—The following official dispatch was received to-day from headquarters in Manchuria:

"In the vicinity of Yingecheng on June 21 a thousand of the enemy's infantry, pressing our scouts, advanced. Our forces repulsed them with heavy loss and pursued them to the vicinity of Weiyuanpaomen.

"The enemy, consisting of three battalions and four squadrons, with twelve guns, advanced through the districts east of the Kirin Road and moved southward on June 21. Their infantry gradually appeared on the heights between Chapengan and Lichiatun, and their artillery, posted on the heights of Lienhuachies, shelled the northern heights of Nantechendzy. Our force, after a few hours' engagement, assaulted this offensive and completely repulsed the enemy, captured the heights, and pursued the enemy."

TO STOP RUSSIAN RAIDERS.

British Warships Will Search for Them and Tell Them to Go Home.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Count Lamsdorff this morning handed to Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador, instructions from the Admiralty to the Russian auxiliary cruisers ordering them to abstain from sinking neutral ships and to return home.

The instructions will be delivered by British warships.

DAMPER ON RUSSIAN JOY.

The Czar Didn't Mean That He Would Grant a Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The official interpretation of the Emperor's speech to the delegation of the Zemstvoists and Mayors at Peterhof on June 19 is given in the following circular sent by the Ministry of the Interior to all the newspapers:

"The words pronounced by the Emperor in the course of the reception of the members of the Zemstvos and municipalities have been incorrectly interpreted by a portion of the periodical press, and several newspapers have gone so far as to deduce therefrom the arbitrary conclusion that the Emperor's words implied an extension of the imperial rescript of March 3 to the Minister of the Interior in the sense of a convocation of representatives of the people based on the existing constitutions of the countries of Western Europe, whereas it was clearly shown by the Emperor's words that the conditions of such a convocation were to be based on an order of things responding to Russian autocratic principles, and his Majesty's words contain absolutely not the least indication of the possibility of modifying the fundamental laws of the empire.

"Consequently the Central Administration of Press Affairs, by order of the Minister of the Interior, informs all publications appearing without censorship that the Emperor's words can be published only in the form in which they were reported in the Official Messenger without additions or abbreviations, and in order to prevent distortion of the significance of the imperial words it is found necessary to prohibit the publication in the press of any kind of deduction or interpretation which does not accord with the direct and clear meaning of the Emperor's utterances."

The Minister of the Interior has prohibited the publication of the Russ for a month. The paper was suspended upon the recommendation of Assistant Minister of the interior Trepoff. Latterly the Russ, which enjoys an immense circulation, has been the Government's most severe critic, waging unceasingly a war against the bureaucracy and printing exposure after exposure.

WE LET SICK RUSSIANS GO.

Ill and Wounded May Leave Manila on Giving Their Parole.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—A request has been cabled to the War Department by the Governor General of the Philippines on behalf of Admiral Enquist, who asks that he be allowed to send his sick and wounded officers and men home upon their giving their parole not to engage in hostilities during the war, and that he be allowed to obtain certain material for repairing the damaged Russian ships. In reply, the Secretary of War has sent the following cablegram:

"You may allow Russian Admiral to embark his sick and wounded officers and men on Russian hospital ship, daily expected, upon their giving parole not to engage in hostilities during the war. You may also allow them to bring from Shanghai material for repairing vessels other than munitions of war, such as cordage, sailcloth, waste, and oil for machinery, &c., but the vessels are still to remain in internment."

SMOKE NUISANCE AGAIN.

Mount Vernon and Other Towns Complaining of New Haven Trains.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, June 23.—Complaints are made again in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and other Westchester towns against the use of soft coal on the passenger trains of the New Haven Railroad. They make particular objection to the Merchants' Express, between New York and Boston, which, they say, is an habitual offender.

Mayor Brush served notice to-day on President Mellen that unless the company stopped using soft coal on its engines while passing through this city, the engineers and firemen will be taken from their cabs and prosecuted, under the village ordinances. A similar notice was served a year ago, but it resulted in only temporary relief.

WHEN SLEEP FAILS

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.—Adv.

FRENCH CONCEDE LITTLE; GERMANS ARE ALARMED

Believe Intrigues Are Going On with the Object of War.

GREAT BRITAIN IS ACCUSED

Premier Rouvier Continuing M. Delcasse's Policy—Panicky Sentiment on the Paris Bourse.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 23.—I am informed on excellent authority that the Foreign Office regards Premier Rouvier's note on the proposed conference on Moroccan affairs as very unsatisfactory. In fact, the note is said to be merely a continuation of M. Delcassé's policy.

It is believed here that M. Rouvier allowed himself to be influenced by Chauvinistic colonial circles.

The reported warlike sentiment in Paris has produced consternation here, where there is no desire to proceed to extremities.

It is asserted that Great Britain has deliberately attempted to induce France to offend Germany.

BERLIN, June 23.—The French note on the subject of the proposed Moroccan conference was handed to the Foreign Office this morning. Owing to its great length the note had to be sent by mail to Berlin instead of by telegraph.

The Foreign Office admits that the note leaves the situation where it was before. The points of disagreement between Germany and France have not been removed. It is expected that the negotiations will continue for a long time before a positive result is reached.

Germany's answer to Premier Rouvier has not yet been considered. It will require considerable time in order to meet all the points raised.

While the delay might under ordinary circumstances be of advantage in affording time for the excitement to subside, German Government circles note with some concern that powerful intrigues are going on having for their object war between Germany and France.

The evening newspapers frankly express disappointment with the French note. Much had been staked upon Premier Rouvier's ostensible wish to come to an understanding with Germany, but the Vossische Zeitung, discussing the note, says M. Rouvier is continuing M. Delcassé's policy without M. Delcassé.

It is remarked that M. Rouvier has just succeeded in leaving room for an acceptance of the conference if this becomes absolutely necessary. But, as the Post remarks, the French Premier takes a stand that looks strikingly like a polite but shamefaced refusal, and the Vossiche Zeitung agrees with the Post in saying that his answer comes nearer a refusal than an acceptance of the conference.

PARIS, June 23.—An official communication issued after the meeting of the Council of Ministers to-day said that Premier Rouvier acquainted his colleagues with the status of the negotiations with Germany, and that these followed the normal course.

In spite of the reassuring tone of the official communication public uneasiness was accentuated. This produced a panicky sentiment on the Bourse, where heavy offers of rentes sent down the price to the unusual figure of 97.90.

Parliamentary circles also continued to show a feeling of apprehension. This was increased by the publication in the sensational afternoon papers of maps showing the dispositions of the French and German military forces along the frontier, accompanied by interviews setting forth the gloomy nature of the situation and the belief that Germany's reply to the French note would increase the difficulties of the Government.

A semi-official statement sums up the main features of the French note. According to the statement, the note, instead of seeking to avoid a conference, invites an exchange of views, thus distinctly showing that France does not reject the principle of a conference. The note further explains French policy in Morocco, thus meeting Germany's complaint that she has been deprived of information relative to the development of Morocco. The statement seeks to show that the Government's course has advanced a settlement of the difficulties.

Notwithstanding this view a large element of the public is convinced that Germany will not accept the note as tending toward an adjustment. This unofficial view is strengthened by an intimation from German diplomatic quarters that Germany is likely to decline to give details of the proposed conference, insisting that acceptance of the conference be not conditional upon any limitation of its scope.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

BERLIN, June 23.—The view now prevails in Berlin that the German negotiations with France will be more prolonged than was anticipated. On the other hand the fear of future complications which appears to have influenced the Paris and Berlin Bourses to-day was undoubtedly exaggerated.

The loyalty with which Great Britain fulfills the letter of the Anglo-French Convention and maintains the spirit of the entente cordiale is felt to be a pacific factor of the first importance, though not from the first adequately reckoned with in various quarters. The growing evidence of the attitude of well-informed Russian opinion is also beginning to command attention, since, in spite of the present embarrassments of Russia, Germany cannot afford to ignore the future character of her relations with that power.

PRESIDENT LOBB HELD.

Head of Continental Finance Company Arrested in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 23.—Justus W. Lobb, President of the Continental Finance Company, was arrested to-night on a Federal warrant charging him with using the mails to defraud and for a lottery. Henry Wulff, Treasurer of the company, and formerly Treasurer of Illinois, was made the object of a warrant, but was not taken into custody, as he agreed to appear in court in the morning with bondsmen.

The Continental Finance Company several days ago was placed in the hands of a receiver on complaint of persons who had invested money in the concern on the promise of quick and large returns which they had, in many instances it is said, never received.

T. S. DARLING ROBBED AGAIN.

This Time in St. Petersburg—A Russian Countess Accused.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—Theodore S. Darling of New York and several other guests at the Hotel de l'Europe have been robbed of all their valuables. Mr. Darling lost a diamond necklace and quite a sum of money.

Subsequently the necklace was discovered in a pawnshop. With the assistance of the American Embassy, efforts are being made to recover the stolen property.

Considerable mystery surrounds the robbery. Suspicion fell on a Russian Countess, but when accused she boldly threatened to sue the proprietors of the hotel, and no attempt has been made to prosecute her.

Theodore S. Darling when in New York lives at the Victoria Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-ninth Street. He is President of the Pneumatic Torpedo and Construction Company, with offices at 62 William Street. He left this country on May 11 to sell war material to the Russian Government. As he was about to board the steamer Bluecher at Hoboken a thief grabbed his pocketbook.

Mr. Darling pursued and captured the thief, appearing against him in Recorder Stanton's court. Mr. Darling hurried back to the pier with his property and the satisfaction of having heard the man sentenced to three months' imprisonment. At the pier he found that the steamer was already outward bound, but managed to catch up with her and board her from a fast tug that he chartered.

Last September Mr. Darling brought suit against Charles R. Flint for a commission on the sale of rapid-fire guns and ammunition to Russia.

SWEDISH PREMIER RESIGNS.

King Oscar Wants Him to Stay—The King Not to Abdicate.

CHRISTIANIA, June 23.—A dispatch from Stockholm to the National Tidende says that Premier Ramstedt has tendered his resignation, but that King Oscar, backed up by many members of the Cabinet, has requested him to withdraw it.

The feeling aroused in Stockholm against King Oscar and the Swedish Government has caused some uneasiness here. There is anxiety lest the Riksdag should yield to this feeling and negative the conciliatory policy outlined by King Oscar, but among those best informed it is believed that the majority of the members of the Riksdag will remain firm and follow up the policy of peace.

The movement among Norwegians in the United States to petition President Roosevelt to recognize the independence of Norway, is favorably commented on here. It is pointed out that a million American citizens who were born in Norway are now anxious to rally to the support of the old country.

STOCKHOLM, June 23.—There is no foundation for the rumors at Copenhagen and elsewhere that King Oscar is likely to abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince in consequence of the dissatisfaction of some factions with the Government's pacific attitude in the crisis caused by Norway's action.

WEYLER AGAIN A MINISTER.

Has the War Portfolio in Gen. Montero Rios's Cabinet.

MADRID, June 23.—King Alfonso to-day approved the new Cabinet as follows:

Premier—Gen. MONTERO RIOS.
Minister of the Interior—GARCIA PIETRO.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—SANCHEZ ROMAN.
Minister of Finance—Senor URZAIZ.
Minister of War—Gen. WEYLER.
Minister of Marine—Senor VILLANUEVA.
Minister of Agriculture—Senor ROMANONES.
Minister of Justice—GONZALEZ PENA.
Minister of Public Instruction—Senor MELLARDO.

MAROCZY STILL AHEAD.

Three Tied for Second Place in International Chess Tourney.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 23.—At to-day's sessions of the international chess tournament Maroczy kept the lead over Janowski, Leonhardt and Tarrasch, who all are tied for second place with six games won and three games lost. The records of the competitors to date follow:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Alapin	5	4	Marshall	4	5
Blackburne	4	5	Schlechter	5½	3½
Burn	3½	5½	Tarrasch	6	3
Janowski	6	3	Taubenhaus	2	7
Leonhardt	6	3	Teichmann	4½	4½
Marco	4	6	Tschigorin	2	7
Maroczy	6½	2½	Wolf	4	5

The tenth round will be played to-morrow.

NEGRO GETS 1,001 YEARS.

Texas Case Where Verdict Was Reached in Twelve Minutes.

Special to The New York Times.

WACO, Texas, June 23.—"We, the jury, find the defendant guilty as charged and fix his punishment at confinement in the State Penitentiary for 1,001 years."

This was the verdict given by a jury in the case of Lee Robertson, a negro, charged with attempting an attack on a white woman living near here. The Judge charged the jury at 2:40 P. M., and at 2:52 the verdict was ready. The offense was committed a little more than a week ago, and the negro was saved from lynching by being sent to Corsicana to jail.

Gen. Lyttelton Has Not Resigned.

LONDON, June 23.—When questioned in the House of Commons to-day regarding the statement that Lieut. Gen. Sir Neville Gerald Lyttelton, Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Army Council, had resigned as a result of the South African stores scandal, War Secretary Arnold Forster denied the report.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night:)

3:40 A. M.—300 East Fifty-fourth Street; Bleecker Iron Works; damage, $5.

12:20 P. M.—98 Cannon Street; Isadore Strauss; damage, $100.

4:30 P. M.—210 East Ninth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:40 P. M.—209 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; R. Cohen; damage trifling.

5:53 P. M.—752 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

6:25 P. M.—96 Gold Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:45 P. M.—109 West Tenth Street; the Haven Social Club; damage trifling.

Over 900 Miles of Stone Ballast.

Nine hundred and twelve miles of heavy steel track doubled the entire distance, trebled for much of it, and quadrupled for several hundred miles, ballasted from the banks of the Hudson to the shores of Lake Michigan with the hardest stone ballast, is the highway of the Pennsylvania Railroad System. It is the longest stretch of stone-ballasted railroad in the world It is safe and clean, and it is the speedway of THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. New York to Chicago over night.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

MR. REID AT BANQUET OF PILGRIMS' SOCIETY

American Ambassador Honored at Great Gathering in London.

BALFOUR EXTOLS ROOSEVELT

Premier Declares the President's Efforts for Peace Were Right and Timely—Lord Roberts's Toast.

LONDON, June 23.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, who has been officially received by King Edward and the members of the Cabinet, made his first public appearance as Ambassador to-night at a dinner given in his honor by the Pilgrims' Society of Londoh. The gathering included many of England's most famous men, with a sprinkling of American residents of London, all of whom gave the heartiest welcome to the American representative.

The large hall at Claridge's was crowded and presented a brilliant scene. The decorations were entwined American and British flags and huge bells of American Beauty roses. Field Marshal Lord Roberts presided.

Among those at the dinner were Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, Lord Ashbourne, C. F. Moberly Bell, H. H. Benedict, Harry E. Brittain, Sir A. Conan Doyle, the Earl of Denbigh, Granville A. Ellis, J. N. Ford, Lord Fairfax, Lord Goschen, Rider Haggard, Anthony Hope Hawkins, Lord Iveagh, Sir Henry Irving, Henry Arthur Jones, John S. James, Rudyard Kipling, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Thomas Lipton, E. B. Lawford, the Lord Mayor, Dr. William Osler, Whitelaw Reid, Lord Roberts, Lord Rothschild, Timothy L. Woodruff, John Walker, Henry Watterson, Elbridge T. Gerry, Prof. Gildersleeve, Col. Ashley Cole, and Bishop Doane of Albany.

Letters and cablegrams of greeting to the Ambassador and the society were received from Bishop Potter of New York, Joseph Chamberlain, Minister Lansdowne, Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador at Washington, ex-Ambassador Choate, and Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford.

Lord Roberts, in proposing a toast to King Edward and President Roosevelt, said:

"The first toast on this vast programme is one which cannot but appeal to every one in this room. It is that of King Edward and President Roosevelt.

"When we reflect on the happy results of King Edward's Continental journeys, upon the friendly relations of Great Britain with other powers, and, indeed, on all and every phase of the King's reign, King Edward's success as a promoter of peace and good-feeling stands out pre-eminent. The same might be said of President Roosevelt, who even now is giving the world the strongest proof of his love of peace, and who may be considered to be one of civilization's truest friends.

"I ask you all to drink to the health, long life, and prosperity of the King and of that distinguished American gentleman, President Roosevelt."

Premier Balfour proposed the toast to Ambassador Reid. He said the sentiments with which they regarded the American Ambassador differed from those accorded the representative of any other power. The American Ambassador represented not an alien power, but one of whose greatness Great Britain was proud and whose progress Great Britain had watched with interest. Each succeeding year made the two great heirs of Anglo-Saxon civilization feel how much they had in common.

He declared that Mr. Reid's predecessors had indicated that America wished to be little entangled in the politics of the Old World, but he doubted whether that doctrine in its extreme purity would be much longer maintained. It was not reasonable, he said, to think that some great planet could be suddenly introduced into the solar system and remain there without having an effect on the other planets. This, the Premier said, was seen in President Roosevelt's efforts toward peace. In this great crisis President Roosevelt had taken the right time and used exactly the right means of initiating negotiations which every man in Great Britain and every man in the civilized world desired should end in the termination of the war.

Ambassador Reid received an enthusiastic reception on rising to reply, the company singing "America" and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Mr. Reid said in part:

"Of course, we ought to be on good terms. We are on good terms. What conceivable reason is there now why the two great branches of the English-speaking family should not be as they are enjoying friendly relations? That is their normal state. That has been increasingly for a good many years their historical state. The opposite is what would be unnatural and difficult, against instinct, monstrous. Who can think of any subject the wide world round on which Great Britain and America have real causes for serious difference or dispute?

"The chief duty of the American Ambassador has been to raise himself to the demands of British welcome and British hospitality, which have given a new meaning to the words. He has had to be equal to the fascinating and bewildering task of making in a few days or weeks the graciously offered acquaintance of half the men whose names mean to him the world and its history for the century.

"This business of keeping up the struggle for friendly relations between the two countries is no longer so urgent as to demand all your attention. Now if the Society of Pilgrims finds one of its tasks happily accomplished, and to that extent its mission gone, if it no longer needs to exert itself in bringing about the good-will of either branch of the English-speaking people toward the other it still has left a great work, as this good-will will reach down to deeper foundations, and its wider growth and absolute permanence will be assured if you can increase the intercourse between us and bring about more intimate knowledge of each other. These are the only guarantees of perpetual peace we need. In this view and indeed for all reasons it is a great pleasure that Lord Roberts is going to America. He will find there an enthusiastic welcome which will spring spontaneously from every branch of our composite citizenship. We want more such men to come to us.

"The old unhappy, far-off times, when meetings were an opportunity for friction, have disappeared. Give us now the widest personal acquaintance. Give us frequent meetings on each other's soil. Give us visits of friendship, trade, study, observation, travel, and sport. Give us intimate and constant personal correspondence, and may I add without indiscretion, give us facilities for the transmission of our correspondence somewhat less archaic than the two countries now provide—more nearly up to the demands of the wideawake twentieth century.

"Let me interject here an example of this international co-operation in literary matter. Some time ago a few young American authors temporarily in Rome—Mrs. Edith Wharton, Agnes Repplier, Norman Hapgood, Robert Underwood Johnson, and others—determined on an effort to rescue the house in which Keats lived and died and convert it into a permanent memorial for the two great English poets, Keats and Shelley. They selected as Chairman one of those English public servants who adorn both diplomacy and literature, Sir James Rennell Rodd, and under these joint auspices the movement was launched.

"After all this talk about the beneficent effects of intercourse in causes of common interest let me say that whatever brings the Church and philanthropy of the two countries together clasps the whole English-speaking family on whatever continents or lands it may be scattered in a single bond, the strongest that has ever held them or ever will—the bond of the historic reverence of the race for conscience and duty."

Sir Henry Irving read a poem written for the occasion by Alfred Austin, the Poet Laureate. It is in five stanzas, the third of which follows:

Now, once again, our Western kindred send
One whom grave thought and virile speech adorn;
Not for whose sake alone we hail him friend,
But for the manly land where he was born.

The last stanza reads:

Our homes be one wherever we abide,
Ours yours, yours ours, a free-giv'n, time-long lease,
Bound by no fragile parchment, but allied
By fearless love in world-embracing peace.

Field Marshal Sir George White, Governor of Gibraltar, proposed the toast of "The Pilgrims." Speaking of the new United States fleet, he said it was to guard the coast of America and the neighboring countries from evildoers. Sir George also referred to the good relations of the two countries, which, he said, were growing closer and closer.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, former American Minister to Spain, replied for the American Pilgrims, and Dr. Conan Doyle for the British Pilgrims.

POLICY HOLDERS MAY PROSECUTE

Continued from Page 1.

which the defendants are in prison, not admitted to bail.

"Therefore, if your Honor concurs, I shall ask that instead of adjourning the Part IV., June term, of the court sine die, as would occur some day next week, that you continue it until it shall be possible to ascertain whether there is any matter requiring the action of this court or any matters in which it will be necessary for the District Attorney to call upon you in the discharge of your judicial duties for assistance.

"I should say that I have made arrangements with Mr. Justice Davy, now holding the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, to continue his term also during the Summer months, though not for the purpose of sitting during those months unless an occasion should arise which would require it, so that the prosecuting officer of the county may be in a position, if it is necessary, to invoke the powers of this court and the powers of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. I believe, Sir, that it is desirable that this should be done.

Says Caution Is Necessary.

"It is highly important that the District Attorney should make no mistake, that he should move cautiously, and should not move until he is fully apprised of the facts. It will take some time, I am satisfied, to know whether I shall need the services of the court, but if the court should adjourn it would then be impossible to obtain them in the way I have indicated. I ask, Sir, that when you adjourn next week you do not adjourn sine die, but continue the term from time to time, as you may deem proper."

"Of course you know," said Recorder Goff in reply, "that at the close of this term my vacation begins, but I recognize the importance of the matter you have called to my attention, and the urgency which might possibly arise under these circumstances. The question of personal inconvenience must not be allowed to militate against the public interests, and I therefore grant your motion."

Mr. Jerome will go to his country home in Lakeville to-day. He will take with him a copy of the testimony taken before Superintendent Hendricks and the preliminary report.

Hyde Will Not Bring Suit.

Attorney General Mayer gave out yesterday a copy of a letter which was sent to him yesterday by Samuel Untermyer, and in which Mr. Hyde's attorney says that he will not bring a contemplated suit in his client's interest to obtain restitution of the syndicate profits which Hyde returned to the society, but will allow the Attorney General to take the initiative in determining to whom the money belongs. Mr. Untermyer in his letter called attention to the fact that about March 22 Mr. Hyde forwarded a check to the cashier of the Equitable Society for $83,233.51, and at the same time wrote to President Alexander about the syndicate profits indicated by the check. Mr. Untermyer's letter continues:

"At the time of the deposit of this check (which was before my connection with Mr. Hyde's affairs) he had been advised by eminent counsel, and this advice has since been repeated, that the society has no just claim upon this money, and that Mr. Hyde is morally and legally entitled to its return.

"Some time ago Mr. Hyde announced his intention of instituting a friendly suit against the society, and against Mr. Murray as the custodian of the fund, to determine the ownership of this money, and I was instructed some weeks ago to begin such a suit.

"You are reported in this morning's newspapers as contemplating suit for the recovery, among other things, of these moneys if on further examination of the report of the Superintendent of Insurance you find that any cause of action exists. Inasmuch as any such action by the Attorney General would be entitled to a preference, and it could therefore be more speedily tried, we would very much prefer if agreeable to you that this course be taken, as Mr. Hyde is most anxious for an immediate determination of the question of the ownership of this fund, and if he is right, as he believes himself to be, to relieve himself by the judgment of the court from the criticisms that have been leveled against him in the report of the Superintendent, which he regards as most unjust and as based upon a total misapprehension of the law and facts.

"We are prepared on behalf of Mr. Hyde to accept service of papers in any such suit contemplated by you, to waive all technical questions as to time of pleading, &c., to expedite an immediate determination upon the merits of the case, and to facilitate you in every way as a public official in the judicial settlement of the questions involved.

"We shall accordingly suspend the beginning of our intended suit until we hear from you."

Attorney General Mayer replied that he would avail himself of the offer and bring the suit as soon as possible.

Attorney General Mayer's Suits.

There is no doubt that Mr. Mayer will within a short time bring actions against other Equitable officials who are alleged to have figured in syndicate profits.

"Action will be taken," said the Attorney General, "as soon as it is physically possible, and I believe it will be but a matter of days. I must go over the testimony taken before Mr. Hendricks, as well as his report. Whether suits will be brought singly or a number of persons joined in the same issue it is too early to determine.

"This is a novel action, and the first time in the history of the State where debarment proceedings will have been taken against the officials of an insurance company. Under the law, the application of which has not yet been put into practice, the Attorney General has the power to debar officers of an insurance company who have been derelict in their duties, and if debarred as officers they cannot serve as Directors either in the insurance company in question or in any other doing business in the State."

It was said yesterday by a person in close touch with the Attorney General's office that some of the persons accused of taking syndicate profits would turn over their shares to the Attorney General rather than have any publicity through actions to be brought by him.

Can Leases Be Broken?

Various features of the Hendricks report are coming in for discussion in financial and legal circles, in view of the expressed determination of the State administration to leave no stone unturned in righting abuses in the society. What Mr. Hendricks has to say about the leases of space in buildings owned by the Equitable Society to companies in which Equitable officers have had large stock holdings has attracted considerable attention among lawyers, the question being raised whether or not some of the existing leases which the Superintendent of Insurance declares are unprofitable to the Equitable could not be broken.

Attorney General Mayer said yesterday that he had not examined that phase of the case as yet and could express no opinion. One lawyer who is conversant with such matters declared that the leases could certainly be set aside, and cited a case that arose early in the history of the Great Northern Railroad, when the courts declined to uphold the legality of a lease made by officers of the company of its property to another company in which the same officers were large stockholders.

Inquiries As to Counsel Fees.

It is said that the suits now in contemplation for the recovery of money improperly obtained by officers and Directors of the Equitable will take a wide scope and that no one who is believed to have made such illegal profits will escape. In the suits for an accounting the propriety of expenses charged up, salaries, and legal retainers may be taken up.

Such inquiries are definitely contemplated in regard to the twenty-thousand-dollar annual fee paid to Senator Chauncey M. Depew, the five-thousand-dollar retainer that David Bennett Hill received annually, the $25,000 that has been paid to Elihu Root of Mr. Hyde's counsel since the controversy over mutualization began, and possibly in regard to some of the retainers received from the society by other lawyers who have been engaged in the contest of the past six months.

It is believed in legal circles, however, that an attempt by the State Superintendent, in the absence of the consent of all stockholders, to eliminate the stock would be met by so many difficulties that it could hardly help proving abortive. It is pointed out that the Legislature could not provide for the retirement of the stock by any special act, even if the Maddox decision were disregarded, for the reason that the Equitable was incorporated under a general act, and that an alteration of the general corporation laws that would make it possible to retire the stock in this instance would affect the rights of stockholders in so many corporations that it would be out of the question.

Chairman Paul Morton went to Washington yesterday, but is expected back to-day. His personal investigation into the affairs of the society is going into the most minute details, and, as one officer said yesterday, "he is carrying an axe in each hand."

M. Gofflot, one of the secretaries of James H. Hyde, whose work was principally in connection with the Cercle Français, although he was regularly on the Equitable's pay rolls, tendered his resignation yesterday. Charles F. Williamson, another of Mr. Hyde's secretaries, resigned a few days ago. Other subordinate heads are expected to fall soon into Chairman Morton's hopper.

August Belmont, whose resignation was announced on Thursday, got back from Boston yesterday and explained that he had placed his resignation in ex-President Cleveland's hands on June 16. He sent to Mr. Cleveland at that time the following letter:

"I have been a policy holder of the Equitable Life Assurance Society since 1887. I was elected a Director in 1892, and have served ever since, and from the year 1892 to 1895 I served on the Finance Committee. My election, however, although qualified for Directorship as a policy holder, was affected by the majority holding of the stock of the company.

"Inasmuch as this particular amount of stock has now passed into a trust, of which you are to act as trustee, with a full understanding that you will have complete and unquestioned exercise of your judgment in the selection of the Directors, I place my resignation in your hands, to use when and in what manner you may see fit."

A Letter to Policy Holders.

THE TIMES received yesterday from a man holding policies amounting to $7,500 in the Equitable the following letter which he had received from the insurance firm of Julius Bohm & Brother, general agents of the Equitable Society, with offices at 452 Fifth Avenue:

"New York, June 17, 1905.

"Dear Sir: Under the rules of the reorganization just adopted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which gives the power to the Board of Trustees to elect twenty-eight Directors from the policy holders, and whereas the Trustees, composed of ex-President Grover Cleveland, Chief Justice O'Brien of the Appelate Division of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Westinghouse of Pittsburg, have requested the policy holders of the society to suggest names of men best fitted to fill the existing vacancies on the Board of Directors, we respectfully recommend to you the name of Mr. Max Radt, Vice President of the Jefferson Bank, a man of high reputation and good standing, as one of the Directors of the society.

"If you desire to adopt our suggestion we would ask you to be kind enough to fill in the inclosed postal and forward same without delay.

"Mr. Radt is a man well fitted for this sacred trust, and would certainly do his utmost to further the interest of policy holders, as he carries considerable insurance with the society himself, and his influence among the merchants of this city would prove very beneficial to the society."

Accompanying the letter was the following comment by the policy holder:

"This is the 'mutualization' of the Equitable. The same old story."

The postal card inclosed in the letter was addressed to Mr. Cleveland, Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

The most serious manifestation of the feeling existing among the agents of the Equitable came to light yesterday in a conference called by Archibald C. Haynes, a general agent, with offices at 25 Broad Street. Mr. Haynes had before him most of the 100 soliciting agents under his control. He told them frankly that the conditions under which business had to be conducted were such that he would not entertain hard feelings if any of them felt it necessary to resign. It is said that several of the agents tendered their resignations.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 23.—Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks said to-day, regarding the comment that his department should have earlier ascertained irregularities in the conduct of the Equitable Society, that he anticipated such criticism and that he had an answer for publication which he will give out next week. He believes his answer will be satisfactory to the public.

A letter that cannot be found may block the wheels of an entire corporation, cost thousands of dollars, lead to the discharge of blameless

GASKILL'S DIARY TELLS OF CAREER AS FORGER

Philadelphia Broker Sent It to His Brother as Confession.

DULL IF SOBER; KEEN, DRUNK

Liquor Gave Him Courage to Pass Worthless Stock Certificates—Laughed at His Victim.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Benjamin H. Gaskill, the broker whose forgeries of stock certificates caused the collapse of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, shortly before his death gathered together the slips of paper upon which he had jotted down the incidents of his career, pinned them into diary form, and sent them to his brother, E. George Gaskill, at 5212 Catherine Street. Now George Gaskill is dying. He has Bright's disease, but the shock which attended the revelations of his brother's duplicity is believed to have brought his end closer.

Strong efforts have been made to keep the existence of the diary from becoming public, but it became known to-day that Gaskill in odd moments during his life had scribbled his defense and his acknowledgment of the charges which he must have known would develop after his death.

"Never once did I do wrong when I was sober," he wrote. "When I was sober remorse made life a hell. Therefore, George, I was seldom sober. But when I was drunk I was not Ben Gaskill; not the Ben Gaskill who was born in me. Who or what I was God only knows. I only know that there was no crime of intellect I would not commit, no debauchery of the brain and soul before which I would hesitate. Drunk, I was brilliant, unscrupulous, successful, happy. Sober, who would have known me? I cowered before my conscience, with trembling hands, with loose lip and jaw, with fear and shame and sorrow in my soul.

"After I die much will be said of me. You will know—and you are the only one in the world I really care for—that it was not Ben, your brother. What it was, I say, God alone knows."

Every forgery, every daring deal swung upon the floor of the Stock Exchange, and every act that brought shame to his relatives and misery to others, he declares was done under the influence of his other nature—the nature that took hold of him as soon as the first drink of liquor passed his lips.

The diary tells an incoherent but fairly complete story of the life of Gaskill, beginning when he left Princeton under a cloud fifteen years ago, coming down to his employment by the Warthman Provision Company and running through a maze of subsequent events.

It merely touches upon the reason for his dismissal from the Warthman Company, although it is now known that he was charged at that time with having forged storage certificates for provisions and obtained large loans upon them.

"I made restitution," wrote Gaskill. "I had to. It was that or jail. I paid cash and I had my life insured for $30,000 in the name of Lawyer Samuel P. Rotan as trustee for Whartman. I'll get it all back some day."

Thus he solves himself the mystery of the recipient of the insurance money. At times in the diary there are long intervals between entries. Finally upon the backs of some envelopes is written the most dramatic portion of the story.

"Now I took the devil's hand," he wrote. "How easy to take it, it was." He was about to make a deal on 'Change. It was for more than $100,000. He had just started his brokerage business and was virtually unknown in the field, and had to have the money to put the deal through or he would be ruined.

"In my sober senses," he writes, "I am not subtle; I am, in fact, rather heavy. Let drink touch my brain and it awakes to keenness. I cannot plan a cunning move sober. I thought and thought and thought. I was baffled. I had not tasted liquor since my days at Princeton. I walked out from my rooms and brought back with me whisky. I drank and drank.

"Then my brain became illumined. The thought came to me like a flash. It was so simple that I sat back and laughed and laughed that the whole world was so stupid as never to have thought of it.

"I had a rare old stock certificate, seldom seen in those days even. It called for one share of stock. I saw how easy it would be to raise the numeral from one to one hundred. I did it.

"I drank more whisky. I drank all that night and the next day. I went out and got from the first banking house I went into a loan that showed me how easily it could be done. And then for days and days I suffered. When whisky left me I became Ben Gaskill. I suffered. After I had suffered for a while I drank again."

Other certificates were raised and then Gaskill prepared to swing his big deal on 'Change. He swung it and lost every cent. When he stopped drinking and paused to consider what he had done, continues the diary, he was filled with remorse, and he resolved never to drink again and to make up his losses by sheer force of will and tireless work.

But the life that Gaskill was leading was full of temptations. Another period of drinking, another forgery, and Gaskill went on with his crimes until death came.

TRAIN ROBBER FOILED.

Tried Vainly to Run Locomotive, Became Scared, and Escaped.

TAKOMA, Wash., June 23.—Train robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up the North Coast Limited from the Twin Cities early to-day, three miles west of Puyallup.

A man boarded the train at Puyallup, and when the train was three miles from the station ordered the engineer to stop the train at a fire which was burning near the tracks. Engineer Woods did not stop the train until a half mile beyond the fire. Brakeman Harkins ran up to the engine to see what the trouble was and the bandit shot at him, whereupon Harkins threw his lantern into the ditch and started back for the train.

The bandit then ordered the engineer and the conductor to get out of the way while he made an attempt to back the train to the fire, where his confederates were stationed. He failed to get the engine started, and called for the engineer to come back, but beginning to realize his position, he fired twice as the engineer stepped into the cab, one bullet flattening on the boiler head. The bandit then jumped to the ground and ran into the brush.

Heads Grand Army in New Jersey.

TRENTON, June 23.—Capt. Charles Curfe of Paterson was unanimously elected to-day to succeed James M. Atwood of this city as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New Jersey, by the State Encampment. The other officers chosen are: Senior Vice Commander—Josiah F. Kirkbridge; Junior Vice Commander—J. Newton Tyrell.

CHILD DRUDGERY IN CHICAGO.

Little Inmates of Institutions Farmed Out as Servants.

CHICAGO, June 23.—A system of virtual child slavery, in which children under fourteen years of age are "farmed out" into households in an attempt to solve the "servant girl problem," is a state of affairs that has been brought to the attention of the Department of Compulsory Education. Superintendent W. L. Bodine, who has secured the conviction of Mrs. Ottilie Krosnick, in Justice Prindiville's court, on the charge of violating the compulsory education law, said to-day:

"This is the tenth case of its kind that I have had in the last three weeks. Judging from the testimony of various witnesses at the trials of these cases, I am convinced there are hundreds of children from institutions who are drudging as servants in many households of the city, without being sent to school."

MURDERER'S GALLANT RECORD

Totterman Has Three Medals—May Save Him from Death.

ALBANY, June 23.—Strong effort is being made to induce Gov. Higgins to commute the sentence of Emil Totterman, who was condemned to death for the murder of Sarah Martin in New York City on Dec. 19, 1903.

Totterman's good record in the United States Navy has impressed the Governor, and he spoke of it to-day as a circumstance which deserved consideration.

"I have learned," said the Governor, "that Totterman received three medals for bravery, including a life-saving medal by Congress and a Santiago medal for brave service on the Iowa."

Frederick E. Goldsmith, Totterman's counsel, told the Governor that his client committed the crime while under the influence of liquor.

PRISON FOR FREEHOLDERS.

Two Are Convicted at Paterson of High Misdemeanors.

PATERSON, June 23.—Judge Scott in the Sessions Court this morning sentenced Freeholder Charles Newman of Little Falls Township and Freeholder Albert C. Mickler of Manchester Township to one year each in State prison. Both were convicted of high misdemeanors. The amounts in both instances are small.

Freeholder Newman was convicted of selling old planking which had been taken from roads and bridges in the township to private individuals and keeping the money. Albert C. Mickler was a Freeholder of Manchester Township. He was also tried about two weeks ago and convicted of increasing bills for service from $25 to $55.

Writs of error will keep the men from prison until their cases are reviewed.

LAST NIGHT OF STATE CAMP.

Twenty-second Regiment Enjoys Itself—Company at Bachelor Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

PEEKSKILL, June 23.—The last night of the Twenty-second Regiment in camp as well as the last night of the camp itself was devoted to visiting and general enjoyment. Among the visitors were ex-Congressman Cornelius A. Pugsley and Capt. John F. Luther of the Old Guard, who for many years was Captain of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment.

The West Point Engineers marched through each company street of the regiment, giving the West Point cheer. Company F was entertained at a bachelor's dinner given by Julius Tobias of that company, who is to be married in September. Nearly every company had an entertainment of some kind.

STEAMERS CRASH AND SINK.

Two Lives Lost in Accident on the St. Clair River.

DETROIT, Mich., June 23.—The wooden steamers City of Rome and Linden collided early to-day in the St. Clair River opposite Tashmoo Park, and both were sunk.

Two members of the crew of the Linden, the cook and his wife, were drowned. The other members of the crews escaped.

The City of Rome, which carried a cargo of iron ore, sank almost immediately. The Linden struggled along until off the head of Russell Island, where she sank in the channel. The cabin and upper works broke away from the hull as the steamer went down, and with the Captain on it drifted some distance down stream, where it grounded on a shoal.

Confirms R. R. Stock Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 23.—United States District Court Judge Lanning has confirmed the sale to Mortimer N. Buckner of New York City of $21,652,300 bonds and certificates, stock of the New Orleans Railway Company, which were sold to Buckner Thursday afternoon here for $10,000,000, this latter sum being above the minimum which Special Master and Receiver Elvin C. Foster reported the property should bring.

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DALY DISMISSED FROM UNIVERSITY AND CREW

Yale 'Varsity Oarsman Dropped on "Cribbing" Charge.

FORCED FROM SEAT IN BOAT

Ortmayer of Four Selected to Replace Him—Rowing Gossip from New London and Poughkeepsie.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—Cornelius E. Daly, who rowed No. 2 in the Yale 'Varsity eight and is one of the best oarsmen in the country, has been dismissed from Yale University by the Faculty for "cribbing" an examination in New London last week. The expulsion from the university carries with it the loss of his seat in the 'Varsity boat. Daly has been replaced by Ortmayer, who has been rowing in the four-oared shell.

This is the first time in the history of Yale rowing that an incident of this nature has occurred, and one of the very few times that it has happened to a Yale senior. Daly had but one week left of his four years at Yale, but by the action of the Faculty he is deprived of his degree. The case against Daly was brought by Professor Farr, who conducted the examinations at Gales Ferry. He charged that the dismissed oarsman used illegal methods in passing an examination in philosophy. Daly appeared before the Faculty Board and denied the charges. He was supported by Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., and several others. The Faculty was divided on the question, but voted to dismiss Daly.

The official announcement was made by Julian W. Curtiss, graduate advisory coach in Yale boating, and was as follows:

In accordance with the decision of the Faculty, Mr. Daly has this day been taken out of the university boat and Ortmayer, now rowing No. 2 on the university four, will take his place. The examination was held last Saturday at Gale's Ferry. At that time I investigated the matter fully, and, to put it mildly, there was an honest doubt in my mind in regard to same. I am convinced that Daly thought he was acting well within his rights. Had I believed otherwise I most certainly would have taken him out of the boat instantly. I regret more than I can express that this should have happened. Mr. Daly has worked his way through college, and my admiration for this kind of a man is always unbounded.

YALE QUARTERS, Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 23.—With Daly out of the boat because of the action of the Faculty in dropping him from the college roll, the Yale 'Varsity eight had only routine practice this afternoon. Ortmayer, who has rowed in the four-oar, was put in Daly's place in the big boat, and Hoppin was seated at No. 2 in the four-oar in place of Ortmayer. The crew paddled up stream for a mile and a half, and then practiced racing starts with the freshmen.

RED TOP, Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 23.—The Harvard 'Varsity and freshman eights went out together for their afternoon practice to-day, rowing to the Navy Yard and back, but not racing. The form of the boat as a whole seemed to show improvement. In the race between the 'Varsity and freshman four-oared crews, the 'Varsity was a winner by two or three lengths. The time was 5:55.

Arrangements were made to-day for a race next week between scrub crews in four-oars from the Harvard and Yale quarters. The Harvard four will include the following: Stroke, Wray; No. 3, Shepard; No. 2, Judd; bow, Pleasanton. The following will probably be the Yale crew: Stroke, Bogue; No. 3, Cross; No. 2, Hartwell; bow, Auchincloss.

Boys' "Cat" Injures Woman.

Mrs. Prudence Brader, sixty-seven years old, of 220 East Sixty-fifth Street, was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital last night, suffering concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull, as a result of being struck in the mouth by a "tip cat," a block of wood, with which some boys were playing in front of her home. One of the lads struck the "cat" with a bat and it hit Mrs. Brader in the face. She fell, her head striking the pavement. Frank Ollelo, seventeen years old, of 252 East Sixty-fifth Street, was arrested on a charge of assault.

SUBSTITUTE STENOGRAPHERS.

We make a specialty during the summer months of supplying stenographers and typewriters for vacation vacancies. We have all grades of stenographers, using all makes of machines. Telephone to us, stating salary you pay, and we will supply you with a stenographer suited to your business. Telephone, 1776 Franklin.

The Smith-Premier Typewriter Co., 339 Broadway, New York.

The Rev. Dr. Grant to Go to Cincinnati

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—The Wyoming Presbyterian Church to-day extended a call to the Rev. Dr. John Grant of New York, to succeed the Rev. Dr. John Horton. Dr. Grant will assume his new charge Aug. 1.

This store will be open all day to-day---complete line of bathing suits.

Silk gloves at 39c.

IMPORTED to sell at 50c. and 75c.—2-clasp, white Milanese silk gloves—the kind all followers of fashion are wearing this Summer. Main Floor.

29c for Milanese lisle gloves—black and colors—one large pearl clasp—value 50c. Thousands are already wearing this glove.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Smart neckwear, 25c.

ALL the season's latest ideas in 50c. neckwear at half price to-day. Main Floor.

Embroidered batiste stocks, English eyelet effects, Lace and embroidery, Hand embroidered effects, St. Gall embroidered stocks, Hand-made stocks. 25c

Mammoth clearing of men's straw hats, selling up to $2.50, take your choice at $1.

Take your choice of all the $20, $25 and $30 men's suits at $15



OUR great semi-annual clearing starts at 8:30 o'clock to-day—a time when all $20, $25 and $30 suits from America's best known manufacturers are assembled at one price to all—no matter what your choice may be:

If it's a $30 suit, take it at
If it's a $25 suit, take it at
If it's a $20 suit, take it at

500 of the widely advertised Kuppenheimer suits included at $15.00.

$15

The demand for these suits at regular prices has been so heavy that we are compelled to announce our clearing a month earlier than usual, as it is against our policy to put off such an event until the selection is not complete.

These are the suits you would choose now at regular prices in order to realize the best service from your purchase, and at $15 they are the trade sensation of the year. They are made of the finest imported and domestic fabrics, such as blue serges, the popular gray worsteds, Scotch tweeds, fancy cheviots, silk mixed worsteds and the like—single and double breasted—an abundance of either style. Everything in our vast regular stock that sold as high as $30 is included at the one low price of $15. Come to-day; your choice at $15.

Finely tailored suits at $9.50

This department will be crowded with men selecting these suits at $9.50—one of the greatest clearing sales New York has ever known. The best worsteds, thibets, tweeds and homespuns are the materials; styles are single and double breasted, sizes for everybody; you couldn't be too stout or too slender to secure a perfect-fitting suit, exactly like you would get for $25 at a good merchant tailor's; special..... $9.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Ten stunning styles of $1.95 lawn waists at $1.00

and a clearing of China silk waists at $2.95.

THE crowd in the waist department yesterday equalled Monday's, the marvel of all New York, and to-day it will surely be greater than ever, with four remarkable new collections of smart waists not shown heretofore—styles never before sold for less than regular prices.

All the $4.00 China silk waists are $2.98
All the $12.00 China silk waists at $6.95
All the $1.95 lawn shirt waists are $1.00
All the $2.95 lawn shirt waists are $1.95



Ten styles of $1.95 Persian lawn waists to choose from at $1.00—trimmed with inserted yokes—trimmed front with lace or embroidery insertion—very special at..... $1.00 Second Floor.

$1.95 for $3 sheer lawn shirt waists with exquisitely designed fronts of solid rows of insertion or designed yokes—trimmed collar and cuffs.

Now for the China silk waists.

All the China silk waists we've been selling so many of at $4 to $12 will be cleared out to-day at $2.98 and $6.95—and it's been a common saying that we had the finest showing in New York. Don't be surprised if you find a few slightly soiled, but remember they're about half price.

$2.98 for $4 China silk waists—extra well made and beautifully trimmed with insertions, tucks and side tucks and shirring; trimmed collar and cuffs; special $2.98.

$6.95 for $12 China silk waists—exquisitely designed with medallions, insertions and French shirring—new sleeves and inserted cuffs.

All day Saturday
Two ideal millinery specials

WE keep crowds coming to our Millinery Department every day by offering new, seasonable merchandise at special prices, whether given publicity in the papers or not. We wish to announce this Saturday offering to be a most exceptional value-giving event.

VERY FINE QUALITY
Trimmed lingerie hats, Trimming of white satin ribbon, $2.95

200 ABSOLUTELY NEW
Sailors and continentals, with an extremely stylish trimming of silk and birds, breasts or quills, $3.75

The greatest self-advertised sale New York has ever known.

$1 shirts, 68c. $3.50 Kneipp underwear, $1.50



ALL who have attended these sales will concur in that statement. What we NOW desire is to impress upon the public that selections are unbroken. All who come to-day will have the same opportunity as the mammoth crowds that hurried to Simpson Crawford Co.'s on the first day. Remember— Main Floor.

$1.50 The sale of Kneipp pure linen mesh $3.25 and $3.50 underwear at $1.50 started with 12,000 garments, and a new lot of 5,000 has just been added.

The sale of $1 Negligee shirts at 68c started with 10,000 shirts, and a special new lot of 2,000 is ready for to-day at the same low price 68c

C. COMMICHAU TRADE Linen Tricot MARK Approved & recommended by Prelate KNEIPP

KNEIPP-LINEN MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

Kneipp Underwear is the coolest, healthiest underwear made, because it is the only perfectly absorbent underwear. There is an abundance of sizes for men of stout build, and all the sizes for men of slender and medium stature. The garments are extra well made in ecru and natural. Even the binding and facing are absolutely pure linen, while the buttons are mother of pearl. The drawers have double-strength bicycle seats. All seams are double felled, preventing irritation and pulling apart.

America's finest dollar shirt is the best way to describe these dollar values at 68c. They are woven and printed madras cloths, all new 1905 patterns, light, medium and dark colorings, beautifully made and laundered. Fit is excellent, workmanship is of the best, made with plaited and plain fronts, a large assortment of patterns to select from, both with attached and detached cuffs to match; each shirt is perfect, colors are fast and absolutely reliable—designs are good. The very finest $1.00 shirt at 68c.

Girls' and misses' linen suits reduced to $5.75.

THEY were $8.50, and after selling several hundred at that price we've secured a very special lot to sell at $5.75 to-day—just about enough for one day. Third Floor.



Those smart Kaffee jacket models for misses and girls are the season's smartest. Pure white or blue, short plaited style, dalutily trimmed with several rows of narrow, white soutache braid, collarless jacket—plaited skirts—sizes 14, 16 and 18, all at the same bargain price, $5.75.

$5.75

At regular prices our Summer apparel for girls and misses is about half as expensive as the high-class dressmaker-made creations—it equals in style, quality, fit and finish—at to-day's special prices this complete showing forms a number of irresistible bargains.

Graduating costumes, suits & dresses for all occasions, specially priced.

$3.75 for girls' $7.50 light-weight woolen reefers for Summer wear over thin dresses, in blue and golf red; also fancy light mixtures in ¾ length and various other materials; 6 to 14 years.

$2.75 for dainty sheer organdie dresses for girls, lace trimmed and made with fine tucks and large bertha, full sleeves and skirt, over organdie slip; 6 to 14 years.

$1.95 for girls' frolic frocks of Anderson ginghams, madras, linens, chambrays and various other materials, in all colors and a number of different styles, made especially to sell at this price.

$9.75 for misses' $12.75 linen tub dresses, hand embroidered waist with round plaited skirt, made with panel embroidered front.

$7.50 for misses' regulation suits of pure white linen, light weight, made with detachable shield and tie—hand worked emblem on sleeve and shield. Round length plaited skirts.

$10.00 for misses' silk shirt-waist suits and dresses of various models and beautiful colorings—fancy shot silks—hairline stripes in blue, red, brown or black.

America's finest grocery.

JUST the place in which you naturally desire to select a delicious luncheon for picnic, outing or a quiet Sunday at home—especially when priced this way: Sixth Floor.

Saturday's grocery specials

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—Social Teas, Butter Thins or Marshmallow Dainties; regular 10c carton..... 6c

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart extra creamery; 1-lb. print, not delivered, 24c; 5-lb. pail, delivered..... $1.18

SOUPS—LIBBY'S CONCENTRATED, all varieties, regular 10c, can..... 7c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM BOILED Ham, machine sliced; per pound..... 25c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM Frankfurters, lb..... 12c

PRIME CORNED BEEF—PERFECTLY corned; machine sliced; pound..... 22c

MESSINA LEMONS—EXTRA large, juicy fruit; dozen, 25c, 19c and..... 12c

PREPARED MUSTARD—ROYAL Stuart, extra quality; large jar..... 15c

SARDINES—LAROZE & CIE—Finest Fresh Fish, with key opener; quarters; can, 10c; six cans..... 58c

SALMON STEAKS—ROYAL Stuart, finest Chinook Fish; ½-lb. can, 12c; six cans..... 70c

GRAPE NUT WAFERS—New carton, 15c; 3 cartons..... 43c

DEVILED CHICKEN AND Turkey—Underwood's ½-lb. can..... 32c

CORNED BEEF HASH—LIBBY, McNeill & Libby's 2-lb. can, 28c; 1-lb. can..... 15c

NEW LAID EGGS—EVERY one guaranteed strictly fresh; not delivered; dozen..... 22c

CHEESE—HERKIMER COUNTY, sharp and mild; lb., 14c; 2 lbs..... 25c

QUEEN OLIVES—ROYAL STUART Extra Quality Large Queens; bottle..... 18c

HILL'S SWEET PICKLE chips; regular 25c bottle, 18c; 3 bottles..... 50c

NEW TEAS—SPECIALLY blended for icing; regular 60c varieties; lb..... 50c

JAVA AND MOCHA COFFEE—Simpson Crawford Co.'s Special Blend; lb., 28c; 4 lbs..... 1.00

Coast Deliveries.

LONG ISLAND COAST—Deliveries will be made to all points to and including Rockaway Beach and Far Rockaway Division.

NEW JERSEY COAST—Deliveries will be made to all points between and including Atlantic Highlands and Asbury Park.

Summer footwear $2.45.

IT takes only a small announcement of such values as these to keep our shoe department active to-day. Second Floor.



At $2.45 all the new styles in pumps, blucher oxfords, white canvas, patent leather, Russia calf, tan kid, glazed kid low shoes are offered. More than 20 styles—values up to $3.50..... $2.45

$1.69 for white canvas oxford ties—hand turned soles—Cuban heels—special..... $1.69

Barefoot sandals are the thing for the children, genuine Russia calf—hand sewed soles—value $1.50—special at..... $1.00

$2 Akabro razor at $1.

Doesn't pull—it shaves, and your face feels fine. The selling agent gave me one to try so I could write better ads, and I must say it treats my face better than any barber ever did. Have used it every day for several months, and the edge seems to get keener and keener every time I strop it. Tell you, it saves a man a lot of money and time, too.



Main Floor.

$1.00 Sold exclusively by Simpson Crawford Co.—made of the best German steel—a famous razor sold all over America at $2, and universally used by high class barbers; special, $1.

50c for regular $1 horse hide razor strop with leather covered handle. 50c

PRESIDENT WOULD LOWER BARS AGAINST CHINESE

Cabinet Meeting Considers Boycott on U. S. Goods.

OPPOSITION BY METCALF

Roosevelt and Taft, However, Insist That Existing Statute Must Be Interpreted Leniently.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—The bars against the Chinese are to be let down as much as possible under the law; Congress is to be asked to let them down further, and Secretary Metcalf is on the horns of a dilemma. This sums up the Chinese exclusion situation as it stands to-day after a prolonged session of the Cabinet, in which the President and Secretary Taft upheld one view and Secretary Metcalf the other.

No orders have yet been given to the Immigration Service to moderate their treatment of the Chinese, but this is because of Mr. Metcalf's opposition to the President's policy. Between his duties as a member of the Administration and his knowledge of the opinion held in his own part of the country, Mr. Metcalf is in a difficult position.

The President is determined, however, and made it clear at the Cabinet meeting that he would insist on fair treatment being given to Chinese coming to this country. The matter was left open for final settlement at a later meeting, but the President gave no indication that he could be moved from his position, and an order to the Immigration Service after the next Cabinet meeting is highly probable. It will not, in any case, be long delayed.

At the Cabinet meeting Mr. Taft declared the situation to be vastly more serious than had been supposed, and so did the President, who produced a telegram he had received from an American business agent, Mr. Rennie, in Hongkong. Mr. Rennie cabled that something must be done immediately or a general boycott which would result in great damage to American industry would surely be declared.

Secretary Metcalf is from California and represents the sentiments of his State on the subject of Chinese exclusion. He feels that his political future is in serious danger if he complies with the President's wishes on the subject. He argued stoutly that the laws against the Chinese were not enforced with rigor. The President did not agree with him, and the upshot was a decision that pending the convening of Congress the exclusion law should be enforced with leniency.

Secretary Hay was instructed to communicate to China this Government's intention to do the fair thing by Chinese arriving on these shores, and to assure her that only persons whose coming is illegal will be excluded. Mr. Metcalf says that is what is done now, but the complaints of mistreatment of persons entitled to come to America are numerous. The President took the view that fair treatment of the Chinese was necessary not only in the interest of American business, but in compliance with the ordinary principles of justice.

Hundreds of Chinese guilds already have entered into an agreement that whoever buys so much as a dollar's worth of goods from the United States shall pay a heavy forfeit, and the movement is rapidly spreading. The whole Administration, except Secretary Metcalf, takes the view that something must be done at once to prevent the United States from losing the whole of its great and rapidly increasing business with China.

After the conference Mr. Taft and Mr. Metcalf, who as a general rule are not to be interviewed on subjects relating to Cabinet meetings, gave statements on the subject. They were from diametrically opposite viewpoints. "This is getting to be a serious matter," said Secretary Taft. "The Chinese are slow in getting a thing into their heads, but once there it is hard to get it out. That is going to be our trouble, if the Chinese come to the conclusion that we are not treating them right they will resort to nearly anything in the shape of a boycott, and it will take us years to change their minds. The trouble is due to the mistakes made in the administration of the law more than to the law itself. If less time were spent in trying to find evidence against innocent Chinamen it would be better, as many Chinamen have been arrested who ought to have been allowed to enter.

"We did not come to an agreement this morning," he added. "I think, however, that something can be done."

"The law is not harshly administered," said Secretary Metcalf. "This is shown in the fact that out of seventy-three students who claimed admission last year seventy-one were admitted. The trouble lies largely with the student class. Many Chinese come to America as students who are not really students at all. The Immigration Inspectors have been taken in so often that they have grown strict in their examinations of the students."

It was suggested to Mr. Metcalf that the trouble lay in the treatment, not of students, but of merchants who are held up and required to furnish proof that their certificates are not fraudulent.

"It is true," he said, "that there are hundreds of fraudulent certificates in use by Chinamen, but I do not believe it is true that merchants are held up as coolies. Any man experienced with Chinamen can tell a coolie by looking at him. His shoulders are callous from hard labor. So are his hands, and he has a different face from an intelligent merchant.

"I realize that we want to have amicable commercial relations with China, and hope that this matter will be adjusted. For the first ten months of the present fiscal year our trade in cotton goods with China amounted to $21,000,000, against just a little over $3,000,000 for the same period of the previous fiscal year. It will be a loss to disturb this trade, and I hope it will not be done."

AN EPIDEMIC OF LAZINESS.

A Whole Region in Porto Rico Afflicted with the Lazy Worm.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—According to the report of Capt. B. K. Ashford, head of the Port Rico Anemia Commission, 95 per cent. of the 1,000,000 Porto Ricans in the vicinity of Aibonito, near the centre of the island, are afflicted with the "lazy worm." A hospital has been established at Aibonito and $15,000 will be expended in eradicating the disease.

Capt. Ashford's medical force treated 4,500 cases last year, with an appropriation of $5,000. The treatment has proved successful in nearly every case. The Porto Ricans never have understood the disease and believed it incurable. The many cures have aroused the population to great enthusiasm and the afflicted are applying in great numbers for treatment.

JENKINS FOR THE CABINET.

Friends of Wisconsin Man Propose Him as Metcalf's Successor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—The friends of Judge John J. Jenkins of Wisconsin, Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, do not intend to be caught napping if there is to be any changes in the Cabinet which would give the President a chance to take Judge Jenkins into his official household.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 26 of Washington has adopted resolutions indorsing Judge Jenkins for Secretary of Commerce and Labor in case Secretary Metcalf should be made Secretary of the Navy.

INJURED, BURIED AN HOUR.

New Building Elevator Fell with Laborers—Cries Not Heard.

After falling three stories on a temporary elevator in a new building at Broadway and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street yesterday, two laborers remained, half buried, and unable to move, an hour before they were rescued. They were Luigi Broccollo of 231 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, who had several ribs fractured, his scalp ripped open, and received internal injuries from which he may die, and Harry Wallace, a negro, of 615 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, whose condition is serious. The men were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

Broccollo and Wallace were taking a load of bricks and cement kegs up to the fourth story of the building. At the third floor the cable parted under the strain, and the flimsy car plunged down to the basement. Both men were buried in the scattered débris of the load. Though a gang of iron workers were on the top floor they were making so much noise in their work that it was an hour before the cries of the victims were heard. The foreman, John Rafferty, wondering why the elevator was apparently idle, investigated and found the men at the bottom of the shaft.

MURDERER GLAD OF VERDICT.

"Let Me Go to the Chair," Says Old Woman's Slayer.

Edward Pekarz, twenty-four years old, was found guilty, in Part III., General Sessions, yesterday, of murder in the first degree, and remanded for sentence next Monday. Pekarz had been boarding with Sarah Rosenberg, an elderly woman, at 332 East One Hundred and First Street. On the morning of April 26 Mrs. Rosenberg was found dead in her apartment. Pekarz was missing.

The next day he was arrested at work at his trade of harnessmaking in Brooklyn. He laughed and said:

"Well, I done it, and I don't want any fuss made about it. Just kill me as soon as you want to."

He told the Coroner that he had taken $12 from the woman's clothing and spent it for liquor.

The defense offered by Pekarz's attorney was insanity. When the verdict was returned Pekarz turned to his attorney and said:

"That's all right. You've done all you could for me. Just drop the case. I don't want you to appeal nor nothing. Just let me slide to the electric chair."

BRIDE-TO-BE A SUICIDE.

Hannah Felix, Despondent, Leaps from a Window at Fiance's Home.

Hannah Felix, aged twenty-three, who was to have been married next Sunday, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday from injuries received, the police say, in a leap down an airshaft at 21 Avenue C.

Although her bridal outfit was ready and invitations for the wedding were out, Hannah Felix had been melancholy for the past few days.

Up to a week ago the young woman had been living with her sisters at 111 Cannon Street, but then, following a Jewish custom, she went to live with the mother of her fiancé, Max Bernstein. Shortly before noon yesterday she remarked to Mrs. Bernstein that she had nothing more to live for. She left the room, and was gone so long that Bernstein became alarmed and followed her. A window leading to an airshaft was open. Bernstein looked out and saw his fiancé lying at the bottom.

Miss Felix, Bernstein said, had been under the care of a physician for some time.

SHE ABANDONS BABIES.

Subpoena for a Woman Said to Make a Living That Way.

A story of a woman who makes a living by abandoning babies was partly told in the Tombs Court yesterday. The woman's name was not made public, but a subpoena was issued for her. She lives in a tenement house in Mott Street and calls herself a midwife.

On June 6 a baby dressed in clothes furnished by Bellevue Hospital was found in a basket on the Brooklyn Bridge. On the clue furnished by the clothes Policeman Howe of the Oak Street Station arrested Mrs. Marie Varico and Mrs. Antoinette Tonella, both of 35 Madison Street. They were held for examination to-day.

Mrs. Varico was discharged from Bellevue on June 2, and in court yesterday she said that Mrs. Tonella stole her baby. Mrs. Tonella said she took the child with the consent of the mother to the woman in Mott Street. Mrs. Tonella said this woman made a business of disposing of babies. She said the woman told her afterward that the baby had been sent to a friend in Brooklyn and was alive and happy.

ALDERDICE IS GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Him of Forgery After Sitting Twenty-one Hours.

The jury in the case of James S. Alderdice, indicted for forgery in having executed false deeds of the property of the late Mary J. Oliver, brought in a verdict of guilty in the first degree at 2:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after being out more than twenty-one hours. They had arrived at their verdict an hour and a half earlier, but Recorder Goff was absent.

Alderdice was remanded until next Wednesday for sentence.

Mary J. Oliver was a Harlem recluse, who had been a friend of Alderdice's father.

Recorder Goff told the jury that he regretted keeping them together so long, but it was a public duty which demanded it. Because of their attention to the case, he said, he would discharge them for the remainder of the term.

LIGHTNING CIRCLED WOMAN.

Struck Her Foot, Ran to Her Head, and Down Again.

PURDY'S STATION, N. Y., June 23.—During an electrical storm last night, a Mrs. Chambers, who came from Danbury, Conn., yesterday to be housekeeper for Joseph King of Somer's Centre, was struck by lighting.

Mrs. Chambers was frightfully burned, but retained consciousness. The electric fluid made a furrow from her left foot up through her side, burned off part of her hair, crossed over the shoulders, and went down the right side, going through the floor and out into a stream that runs a few yards east of the house. The woman's left shoe was partly burned. She will recover. Seven cows were killed on a farm just east of this place.

SETTLEMENT'S SUMMER HOME.

Twin Island Opened for Poor Families —More Money Needed.

The Jacob A. Riis Neighborhood Settlement of 48 and 50 Henry Street has opened its Summer Home at Twin Island for the season. Twin Island is a part of Pelham Bay Park, and, with the large house on it, is loaned every Summer to the Settlement by the Park Board.

Whole families go there, the mothers and children for two weeks and the fathers for over Sunday. About fifty persons are invited up at a time, and more could be accommodated if the Settlement could afford to send them. Contributions for this work may be sent to Clara Field, 48 Henry Street.

A Successor to Mgr. Doane.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 23.—The Triennial Synod of the Newark Catholic Diocese was held at Seton Hall College, South Orange, today. The Rev. Patrick Cody, rector of St. James's Church, Newark, was chosen Dean of Essex County, succeeding the late Mgr. George M. Doane.

NOTHING MORE LEVEL THAN WATER.

The New York Central Lines are congratulating themselves and their patrons on the water level on which their tracks run between New York and Chicago.

The Hudson River, New York to Albany; the Mohawk, Albany to Utica; the valleys of the outlets of the lakes of Central New York, Utica to Buffalo, and along the level of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, Buffalo to Chicago, contributing to the comfort of every mile.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

The Oppenheimer Treatment For Alcoholism

No Suffering. No Injection. No Detention from Business.
No Bad After Effects.
Alcoholic Craving Overcome in Forty-eight Hours.
All Drug Addictions Successfully Treated.

A Special Committee of the Legislature of New York Reported in May, 1905,

"Recognizing that many of these persons (DEPENDENT INEBRIATES) are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee, the best treatment therefore is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly endorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems."

Endorsed by many prominent men and women throughout the world.

Lady Henry Somerset, of London, England, writes:

(Watch this series.)

"I have carefully watched the cases which during these past few months passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies; but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

For autograph letters endorsing the Oppenheimer treatment, cut out this coupon and mail to the

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE,
159 West 34th St., N. Y. C.

DOWNTOWN OFFICE: 170 Broadway. BROOKLYN OFFICE: 44 Court St.

(7) Name..... Address.....

SAXE WILL NOT VOTE FOR HOOKER'S REMOVAL

Senate Probably Will Lack Vote Necessary to Oust Justice.

BAR ASSOCIATION OFFERS AID

Will File a Brief Maintaining That Legislature Has Power to Remove a Judge by Resolution.

That the two-thirds vote necessary to remove Justice Warren B. Hooker may not be obtained in the State Senate is regarded as probable. In fact, Justice Hooker's counsel are quite confident that his removal cannot be brought about under the present procedure.

Senator Saxe announced yesterday that he was one Republican Senator who would vote against removal. If all the Democratic Senators should vote in Hooker's favor the vote of Senator Saxe would leave the Republicans one vote short of the two-thirds necessary.

There are thirty-six Republican Senators, but two of them, Senators Hill and Barnes, are in Europe, and will not return for the extra session. Thirty-four votes are two-thirds of the Senate, and as the Democrats have fourteen votes, if they voted solidly for Judge Hooker Senator Saxe's vote would be the only Republican vote necessary to save him.

However, Senators Elsberg, Fancher, and Davis, all Republicans, are understood to hold the same views as Senator Saxe as to the Legislature's power of removal. In defining his position Senator Saxe said yesterday:

"I have no comment to make on the merits of the case against Justice Hooker, but I do not believe that the Legislature has the power, under the Constitution, to remove a Justice from office for something he did before he was elected.

"The Legislature has the right to impeach a Judge for unlawful or improper acts committed while he is in office, but I do not believe it was ever intended that the Legislature should have the power to fix a moral standard for Judges, and if it was so intended, then, in my judgment, the power is one which the Legislature ought not to exercise."

Fearful lest the Senate Judiciary Committee should decide that the Legislature has no constitutional authority to remove Hooker by concurrent resolution, the New York City Bar Association has obtained permission from Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the committee, to file a brief upholding the contention that the Legislature has such power. The Bar Association will set forth in its brief that in some form the power of the Legislature to remove Judges has been included in the Constitution of all the States of the Union and that it has been supported in this State by the greatest legal authorities, from Chancellor Kent in the Constitutional Convention of 1821 to Samuel J. Tilden in the Legislature of 1872.

So far as can be learned, the apprehensions of the Bar Association as to the probable action of the committee have no good foundation. One of the prominent members of the Judiciary Committee, who was among those who voted for delay, said yesterday it was certain the committee would report that the Legislature has the power to remove Justice Hooker.

The Judiciary Committee is composed of the following Senators: Brackett, Davis, Elsberg, Armstrong, Allds, Warnick, Lewis, Cobb, Page, Raines, McCarren, Marks, and Grady. All but the last three named are Republicans.

For the committee to decide that the Legislature has no jurisdiction, it is said, would put Gov. Higgins in a ridiculous plight. Before the Governor called the extra session of the Legislature he had the best legal advice that he could obtain, according to his own declaration, that the Legislature had full power in the premises.

If the Senate Judiciary Committee should take the position that the Governor was ill-advised and that the calling of the extra session was a mistake it could not be otherwise than humiliating to the Executive, and politicians at the Fifth Avenue Hotel said yesterday that such a proceeding was most unlikely.

HALL OF RECORDS BIDS.

Lowest Tender on Proposed Alterations Is $1,328,426.

Four bids for the proposed changes in the new Hall of Records were opened yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Estimate.

Remington & Sherman of New York bid $1,328,426 for the work, Richard E. Pennington of Brooklyn $1,363,500, John Pierce of New York $1,449,000, and the Van Doren Iron Works of Cleveland $1,490,000. No awards were made, and none will be made until the bids are tabulated.

The board adopted the resolution for the widening of the Lafayette Boulevard between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Streets. An issue of water bonds to the amount of $5,640,000 was authorized for improvements of the water service in Manhattan, Bronx, Queens, and Brooklyn. Superintendent Hopper of the Bureau of Buildings requested an appropriation of $122,000 for new Inspectors for the Bureau of Buildings because of additional work imposed by the new Raines law. No action was taken on the request.

ST. PAUL CO. RECEIVERSHIP.

Has Nothing to Do with the Present Management of the Hotel.

The St. Paul Hotel, at Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street, is not in the hands of a receiver as was published in THE TIMES yesterday. The receiver was appointed for the St. Paul Hotel Company, which formerly conducted the hotel. The present lessee is John W. Wheaton, who is not concerned in the receivership proceedings.

Quality and Form

Grace, symmetry and clean-cut tailoring—these are the ideals of the Stein-Bloch Artists.

In improving weak points, lighting up strong ones, and imparting carriage and character to the wearer, no garments can surpass Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors REGISTERED 1865

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

Write for "*Smartness*," an education in correct dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Test, and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors
130-32 Fifth Ave., New York. Tailor Shops, Rochester, N. Y.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes Today at 5:30 P. M.

EARLY CLOSING begins July First.
On and after which date store will close at 5 o'clock daily—Saturdays at 12 o'clock, Noon.

Women's TAILORED SUITS Of Summer Homespuns and Flannels For Less Than the Making Would Cost

After a remarkably successful season, we are willing to sell out the few remaining dozens of these popular suits—the odd lots of as many thousands—for these very littlest prices.

They are exactly the suits that you would see in largest numbers down at the piers, where women are going aboard for ocean trips; or at the railway stations, where they are starting for mountain or seashore. They are the suits that have been selling as rapidly as we could get them during the recent weeks.

The suits are made with long coats, tailored in the smartest styles. The materials are homespuns, in light gray effects, and heather mixtures of various kinds, men's wear flannels, and other like materials. All of the skirts are full-plaited. The suits are skeleton-lined, cool, serviceable and stylish. We have divided them into two groups, as follows:

Eighty-eight SUITS worth $15 and $18
Now at $7.75 a Suit
Forty-five SUITS worth $20 to $30
Now at $12.75 a Suit

It is just possible that the entire collection may be sold out before noon. This is simply by way of suggestion. Come promptly this morning to avoid disappointment. Second floor, Broadway.

The White Sale Never Grows Old

Three June weeks over—three weeks of vigorous, unceasing, enthusiastic selling. Yet the White Sale is still fresh, varied, new each day.

Muslin undergarments of the finest character keep arriving, to be sold at White Sale prices.

The Paris-American Lingerie—embroidered in France, made here—is still in charming array.

So it will be until June is over—but that's only one week more.

NIGHTGOWNS of cambric, nainsook or muslin; high, V or low neck, trimmed with embroidery or lace and ribbon. At 75c, 85c and $1.

LONG PETTICOATS of cambric, with deep ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertion, or embroidery; others with plain or hemstitched plaits. At $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.75.

CHEMISES of nainsook, trimmed with embroidery or lace and insertion; plain or trimmed skirt; some with ribbon. At 85c, $1 and $1.25.

CORSET COVERS of nainsook or lawn, with lace and insertion, blind embroidery and ribbon; draw-string at waist. At 85c, $1 and $1.25.

DRAWERS of cambric; with ruffle, trimmed with embroidery or lace; some with ribbon. At 75c, 85c and $1.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Standard Cameras at Small Cost

Merit established. Prices reduced.

It's not often that one gets a snap shot at this sort of opportunity:

CAMERAS

Premo Folding Film Pack Cameras, No. 2; 3¼ x 4¼ inches. Fitted with double lens, automatic shutter; can be loaded in daylight, carries twelve films. Regularly $13.50; **now at $6.25.**

4 x 5-inch Tele Photo Poco B Cameras; fitted with planatograph lens, automatic shutter, extension bellows; with plush-lined tan leather carrying case and one double plate holder. Regularly $33; **now at $18.25.**

No. 5 Pony Premo Cameras, 5 x 7 inches; double lens, automatic shutter, exceptionally fine rack and pinions; 1904 model. Regularly $31.50; **now at $21.**

Complete line of Eastman Kodaks, Blair Hawkeye Cameras and Premo Film Pack Cameras.

SUPPLIES

Aluminum-finished Stereoscopes, including fifty colored views, at $1.50.

Zinc Wash Boxes, for any size plate up to 5 x 7 inches, at 65c.

Double glass Ruby Lamps, at 40c.

Rubberoid Fixing Boxes, for 4 x 5 or 5x7 inches, at $1.25.

Acid Fixing Powder, 20c a pound.

Brownie Tank Developing Machines, at $2.50.

5-inch Tank Developing Machines, for 5 x 4-inch films, or any size smaller, at $5.

Photograph and Postal Card Albums, Films, Plates, Paper, Chemicals, Printing Frames, Tripods, Plate Holders, Film Pack Adapters, and, in fact, everything the amateur can desire.

The interesting demonstration of Japanese Photo Tints—a remarkably simple process for coloring photographs—will be continued today. Color one of your own prints here, if you like, or see us do it for you. Rotunda, facing Fourth avenue.

LILLIAN CORSETS Have Distinction

Two equally pretty women might dress exactly alike and only one have tone, distinction, style. The woman who wears a Lillian Corset will always be that one.

The famous corsetiers who make them for us know how to put in character, grace and bearing.

New models:

At $4—Beautiful model, of fine imported batiste, for tall figures, high bust and small tapering waist; long from waist-line down.

At $6.75—Of white figured silk batiste; designed for well-developed figures; long over hips, long bust, and small waist.

At $9—For medium and full figures; made of light-weight batiste; long over hips and abdomen; supporters attached.

At $12.50—Of fancy-figured silk batiste, beautifully finished with lace and ribbons; for medium figures.

Fitters to assist you. Second floor, Tenth street.

Girls' BATHING SUITS

The first dip.

Surf-loving maidens—of 6 to 16 years—will go wild over the stylish Bathing Suits we are showing.

Their simplicity, girlishness, naivete—with their distinctive stylishness—will appeal forcefully.

Well-fitting.

These temperate prices:

At $4—Brilliantine in navy blue and black; deep sailor collar with trimming of white braid. Box-plaited skirts.

At $4.50—Brilliantine in navy blue and black; round neck, with trimming of braid; short sleeves; box-plaited skirt.

At $5—Brilliantine in navy blue and black; square neck, side-band and sleeves, trimmed with white brilliantine and black braid. Box-plaited skirt.

At $5.50—Brilliantine in navy blue and black; deep sailor and shield of white, trimmed with black braid; double-breasted blouse effect with white pearl buttons. Box-plaited skirt. Second floor, Ninth street.

The SHOES You Want Today

Outing Shoes, of course. And here are the stocks to meet every taste and requirement of men, women and children:

Barefoot Sandals for children, $1 to $1.50.

White Canvas Button Shoes for children, $1.25 and $1.50.

Tan and Black Kid Oxfords for children, $1.30 and $1.50.

Tan and Black Calf Lace Shoes for small boys, $2.

Oxfords for women, tan, black, and white, in all shapes and styles, $2 and $3.

Tennis, Boating, and Shore Shoes for women, $1 to $3.

Tan Calf Oxfords for men, the smart Blucher cut with receding pointed toes, at $3, $3.90, and $5.

Shoes for a day's outing; white, of course, for seashore, dinner, or boat ride, $1 to $3. Fourth avenue.

Safe-Keeping Your Valuables

Meilink's Safes—small, convenient, compact, practical.

Papers, silverware, jewels—all valuable possessions—will it not make your vacation happier to know them absolutely safe?

These safes for the home or office are damp-proof, waterproof, fireproof. Neat-looking and ornamental. Reliable, every way.

The little cost of safety:

Dimensions of interior:

9¾x5½ inches. No. 1, key lock, at $7; No. 1½, combination lock, $10.

9¾x6x7 inches. No. 3, combination lock, with compartments, $13.50.

13½x9¾x10 inches. No. 4, combination lock, with compartments, $18.50.

15x10x12 inches. No. 6, combination lock, without compartments, $23. No. 7, with compartments, $25.

18½x14x12½ inches. No. 8, combination lock, without compartments, at $35. No. 9, with compartments, at $37.50. Basement.

The Glorious Fourth

The Fourth of July is just around the corner.

Our Candy and Favor Store is an outburst of patriotism and fun. Never were such ingenious, striking, decorative trinkets!

Oh, say can you see:

Favors to be filled—Fire-crackers, Cartridges, Knapsacks, Drums, Flag Boxes, 5c to 20c each.

Red-white-and-blue Bells for cream, 25c each.

Red-white-and-blue Tents for cream, 20c each.

Boxes with cannons, 10c, 25c, 35c ea.

Red-white-and-blue Baskets, 10c, 20c each.

Cannons, 20c each.

Shield Boxes, 15c, 40c, 50c each.

Silk Flag Boxes, 25c, 40c, 75c each.

Chocolate Fireworks, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c each.

Appropriate Jack Horner Pies, 6 strings, $1.50; 12 strings, $5 and $7 each.

Flags, 10c each to 10c a dozen.

Fire-cracker Dinner Cards, hand-painted, $1 a dozen.

Flag Dinner Cards, 25c a dozen.

Mottoes with cap and favors, 50c, $1 and $1.50 a dozen.

Large Fire-crackers for decorating, four feet high, $2.50 each.

Flag Napkins, 35c a hundred.

Liberty Bells for cream, 50c each.

Red-white-and-blue Garlands, 10c, 15c each.

Paper Bells, for decorating, 15c each. Basement.

$12 Electric Fans, $8.75

A good, steady breeze, the air kept stirring—what office or home can resist that comfort if July and August live up to their reputation?

Here are fifty fans—energetic, dependable—made to sell at $12, borne to you on a good trade breeze for **$8.75 each.**

12-inch Fans; nickel-plated blades, japanned base and guard; complete with eight feet of cord and plug, ready to attach to any electric light fixture. Direct current, and 110 volts. Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Panama Hats

Special at $5.75

Value Eight and Ten Dollars.

Infinitely more regular and uniform in weave than the average Panama hat. We have had them blocked in telescope, alpine and planter models. Even though we would, we could not send you to a shop that would ask less than eight or ten dollars for a hat of this character.

Summer Scarfs

Value 50c. At 25c.

An eccentricity of French genius—instead of weaving the cloth and making the scarf, they have woven the scarf in one piece. The material is noille, heavily mercerized, in white, which may be laundered, and blue, bordeaux, brown or black. Four-in-hand models, two and a quarter inches wide.

Summer

Bath Robes FOR Men

Value 5.00 & 6.00,

At $3.75.

Big, generously fashioned robes of fine terry cloth in black, blue, reseda, red and pink stripes on white grounds or jacquarded stripes and figures on colored grounds. Two models—with large collar or hood and heavy girdle.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33rd to 34th St.

Remember that the only way to tell a genuine

"Cravenette" RAIN COAT

is by this circular trade-mark stamped on the cloth and this label at the coat collar or elsewhere:

REG. Cravenette TRADE MARK. RAIN PROOF

Write for interesting booklet—FREE.

B. PRIESTLEY & CO.

Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.

71-73 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY

CAREY & SIDES

Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors.

A "Purse"-onal appeal—your pocketbook, even though full, cannot turn a deaf ear to the earnest plea of our matchless credit system.

MEN'S AND BOYS'

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

Ready-made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $15 and $20. MADE TO ORDER, $20, $25 and $30. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $15 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35 and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Write for terms, fashion book and price list.

Open Saturdays until 10.30; Mondays, 9. WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

80-824th Ave., Just Above 10th St.

WARM WEATHER COMFORT

FRONT 1¾ BACK 1½

BELLECLAIRE "LION BRAND"

Collars & Cuffs

2 FOR 25c. TRADE MARK 2 1/2 C. A PAIR

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

The Smart Clothes Shop

154 to 164 EAST 125th STREET

You'll be dressed fashionably, feel satisfied and at ease with yourself and your pocket-book—if outfitted by us. Try it!

See our "Tilbury" Flannel Suits—Exclusive $15

BYCK BROS.

AMERICAN YACHTS WIN IN THE KIEL REGATTA

Emperor William Sails Meteor III. and Beats the Hamburg.

AILSA DEFEATS THE ORION

Navahoe First in Her Race, While Robert Goelet Sails Swan to Victory.

KIEL, Germany, June 23.—American yachtsmen, owners, and builders triumphed again in European waters to-day, winning all the important events in the regatta of the Imperial Yacht Club this afternoon. The principal race was between the Emperor's racer, Meteor III., and the Hamburg, winner of the second prize in the ocean race across the Atlantic for the Kaiser's Cup.

With Emperor William at the wheel most of the time, the Meteor beat the Hamburg, crossing the finish line three minutes in the lead, in spite of the fact that she had a bad start. On board her with the Emperor as his guests were the American Ambassador, Charlemagne Tower; Wilson Marshall, owner of the Atlantic, and Commodore George Lauder, Jr., owner of the Endymion. The three comprised part of the crew and hauled at ropes and assisted in trimming sails with as much zest as any on the race?.

She had to allow time to the other boat, so that on corrected time she was first by 1 minute and 2 seconds.

This was not the only victory for American yachting. Henry S. Redmond's Ailsa sailed against the Orion, Prince Henry's boat, and beat her over the course. There was no entry against the Prince, and he invited the American to sail, and Mr. Redmond accepted. The Ailsa crossed the line ahead of the gun and had to return. She gave an exhibition of her shiftiness in turning the stakeboat, almost touching her spars. She went away to windward after the Orion quite a distance astern of her.

At the first mark the American yacht was 2 minutes behind the Prince, but she made this up on the run to the second stakeboat, and came home 1 minute and 10 seconds to the good. On board the Orion with Prince Henry was Allison V. Armour, owner of the Utowana, and Jordan L. Mott of New York.

A third American victory was won by Robert Goelet with the Swan. She was left badly at the start, but her owner at the tiller gave a splendid exhibition of seamanship, and ran right through the fleet. He got up to windward and ran home away ahead of all the others, covering the 22-mile course in 4:15:45, 4 minutes and 45 seconds ahead of the Thyra, the second yacht, and as much more ahead of the Capri, which was third. The Alexander and Brand did not finish.

The American-built Navahoe finished off the day, beating the Comet over a 33-mile course, while the British schooner Suzanne, winner of the Dover-Heligoland race, won a luffing match with the Clara by less than 10 feet, after being practically even all the way.

At an imperial dinner on board the yacht Hohenzollern, given last night to the yachtsmen who had taken part in the transatlantic race for the Kaiser's Cup, Emperor William presented to Wilson Marshall, owner of the Atlantic, the winner of the race, the $5,000 cup, which he offered as a trophy. The cup stood one meter high and was designed by the Emperor himself.

To the Earl of Crawford, owner of the Valhalla, which finished second; to Herr Tietjins, managing owner of the Hamburg, which finished third, and to Commodore George Lauder, Jr., owner of the Endymion, which finished fourth, he presented the supplemental trophies provided in the conditions for the race—one trophy for each three entries competing.

To the other yachtsmen who participated, Henry S. Redmond, owner of the Ailsa; Dr. Louis L. Stimson, owner of the schooner Fleur de Lys; Edward R. Coleman, owner of the schooner Hildegarde; Ellison V. Armour, owner of the auxiliary schooner Utowana; Edmund R. Randolph, owner of the bark Apache, and Lord Brassey, owner of the topsail schooner Sunbeam, the Emperor gave a simply framed photograph of himself with his Majesty's autograph as a souvenir. A similar photograph will be sent to Commodore Robert E. Tod of the topsail schooner Thistle, who returned home to America.

In discussing the race his Majesty complimented Wilson Marshall on the magnificent showing of the Atlantic. He closed his remarks by saying that, inasmuch as there were more Americans present than any other nationality, he would, with the consent of Lord Brassey, propose the health of the President of the United States, which they would drink standing.

To the toast Ambassador Charlemagne Tower was called upon to respond. After complimenting the Emperor, he said that the Americans felt obligated to recognize that the success of the race had in a large measure been due to Commander H. G. Hebbinghaus, the Naval Attaché of the German Embassy at Washington, who had handled all questions concerning its government with tact and judgment. Admiral von Tirpitz, Secretary of the Admiralty; Lord Brassey, Allison V. Armour, George Lauder, Jr., and Wilson Marshall spoke briefly.

FOUGHT TO SAVE PRISONER.

Police Had Battle with Crowd in West Thirty-eighth Street.

After a fight that for a time threatened to become a riot the police of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station locked up last night Edward Brown, a negro, more than six feet in height, who was charged with highway robbery.

Brown stopped in front of 525 Ninth Avenue last night and asked David Hammell of that address for a chew of tobacco. Hammell put his hand in his pocket for the tobacco and Brown, it is said, snatched his watch and ran toward Thirty-eighth Street.

Brown was caught by Patrolmen Kelly and Gray in Thirty-eighth Street near Eighth Avenue. An angry crowd gathered, and taking bricks from an unfinished building, rained missiles upon the policemen and their captive. There were many cries of "Lynch him!" and the police sent for the reserves. When the patrol wagon arrived the prisoner was stowed under a seat to keep him out of the mob's sight.

At the police station Brown was removed from the wagon with difficulty, and it took a squad of policemen to drive the crowd from the station steps. There was more fighting in the neighborhood afterward.

Hammell's watch was not found.

Girls Are Drowned; Men Saved.

PETOSKEY, Mich., June 23.—Three girls, Alma Kurcher, Edna Van Amber, and Gladys Howe, were drowned in Pine Lake to-day. They were members of a picnic party and had gone out with two men in a boat, which sprung a leak. The men were rescued.

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

WOOTEN SENT TO THE TOMBS.

Sudden Action of Jerome at the End of First Day of Trial.

At the end of the first day of the trial before Justice Davy, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday, at which the jury was completed, Lawyer John W. Wooten, indicted for having converted to his own use a check for $1,000 given to him by David Rothschild as President of the now defunct Federal Bank, was committed to the Tombs at the request of District Attorney Jerome.

Wooten was until yesterday at liberty on $5,000 bail. The request of the District Attorney came as a surprise. It was granted by the court in the face of determined opposition by George Gordon Battle and Ernest E. Baldwin, as counsel for the defendant. The trial will go on to-day, although as a rule the court does not sit on Saturday.

Wooten is also indicted together with Armitage Mathews and Samuel I. Ferguson on five different counts for looting the Weisell estate, of which David Rothschild was temporary administrator.

Before the trial of Wooten began a motion by the firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge, as counsel for Mathews, to get permission to inspect the Grand Jury minutes was denied by Justice Davy. Immediately afterward the court called on Mathews and Wooten to plead to the conspiracy charges. Attorneys for both defendants entered demurrers, which will be argued next Monday. At that time Ferguson will also be called on to plead.

TO OUST MAGISTRATE MEADE.

Mr. Jerome's Petition Comes Up Before the Appellate Division.

The petition of District Attorney Jerome, made as a citizen only, and not in his official capacity, for the removal of City Magistrate Clarence W. Meade, who has been prevented by illness from performing his duties on the police court bench for the last three years, was argued before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday. Assistant District Attorney Gans appeared for the petitioner. Edward Lauterbach represented Magistrate Meade. The Magistrate himself, who is suffering from partial paralysis, was present in court.

The brief submitted by Mr. Gans cited the facts, not disputed by the other side, that Magistrate Meade, since June 1, 1902, had held the bench only twice, and for periods aggregating only twenty days.

The court will take the case under advice and will decide at some future date whether to act summarily or to call for evidence. A decision is not expected before the middle of next month.

Magistrate Meade is the only member of the present board who is not a lawyer, having served as Police Justice before the reorganization of the police courts, in 1895. He was one of the nine Magistrates then appointed by Mayor Strong under the new law.

It was said by some of his friends yesterday that the general impression that Mr. Meade is fairly well to do is an error. He is the father-in-law of the late Frederick S. Gibbs, the Republican leader.

THE FLAW IN TRADES UNIONS.

Don't Watch Clock, Says F. B. Thurber to School Graduates.

The second annual commencement of the New York High School of Commerce, on West Sixty-fifth Street, was held last night with a large assemblage in the auditorium. The greeting was by Lloyd M. Cofer, a negro who was graduated with the February section. Two medals were awarded—one for excellence in French, given by the Alliance Française to T. Warner Bishop, and the Dreyfous medal, for excellence in all studies, to John Jaburg, Jr.

Francis B. Thurber, President of the United States Export Association, in an address to the class said:

"Above all, make your employer's interest your interest. Work as long as there is any work to do. Do not watch the clock and you will find that you will get on faster than those who do watch the clock.

"The Trades Unions and the Socialists do this; and as a result the speed of the column is that of the slowest horse. Individualism, as distinguished from socialism, is what is needed. The United States is now leading the world because of the opportunity a new nation has afforded for the development of individual character. President Roosevelt is a concrete example of this.

"Industry, honesty, and sobriety are a foundation trinity. Supplement these with brains and sand, and success is certain."

TO CLOSE THREE HOTELS.

Building Department Reports to Excise Deputy—Long List Preparing.

Edward H. Healy, Deputy Commissioner of the State Excise Department, yesterday received reports on three of the six Raines Law hotels inspected by the Building Department. Superintendent Hopper's men found that the trio of establishments did not comply with the building laws respecting hotels. Under the Ambler law the Excise Commissioner will now revoke the licenses.

There are other adverse reports to be made by the Building Department. Deputy Commissioner Healy said yesterday that each one would be acted on as fast as it came in. The places to lose licenses are 115 Mott Street, 119 Bowery, and 2,314 Third Avenue.

The Committee of Fourteen yesterday afternoon decided upon numerous complaints to be made to the Building Department against Raines law establishments. Its members have several hundred such houses on their lists.

BIG PANE HIT SAILOR.

He May Die—Glass Fell from Seventh Story Into Crowd.

While passing the Clark Building, at 1 Park Row, last evening Oscar H. Hjemdahl, a Norwegian sailor, was struck on the head by a pane of glass measuring 42 by 36 inches which fell from the seventh story of the structure while the janitor was closing a window. Hjemdahl was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital in an unconscious condition, and the doctors despaired of his life until an operation was performed at 10 o'clock last night. Shortly afterward he recovered consciousness. He was still in a critical condition late last night.

A crowd was going up Park Row when the sailor was hurt, but no one else was struck by the glass.

CUSTOMER ROBS POST OFFICE.

Sent Lynbrook (L. I.) Postmaster to the Cellar for Vinegar.

LYNBROOK, L. I., June 23.—While Postmaster Sylvester Pearsall was in his cellar getting a quart of vinegar for a stranger this morning the stranger robbed the Post Office of $1,200 worth of postage stamps.

At about 7:30 o'clock the man walked into the store carrying three quart bottles. Handing one to Mr. Pearsall he asked that it be filled with vinegar. The Postmaster started for the cellar. The only person in the store except the stranger was Agnes Foster, the fourteen-year-old daughter of a neighbor. As soon as Mr. Pearsall had descended the cellar stairs the stranger went behind the partition and came out again just as the Postmaster returned. The little girl thought it was queer that the man should have gone behind the partition, but said nothing about it. After sniffing at the vinegar to see if it was all right the stranger said he guessed that he would take a bottle of kerosene and he handed over another bottle to Mr Pearsall. The Postmaster again startedfor the cellar. This time the stranger did not wait for him to return, but left the store.

Postmaster Pearsall is one of the prominent Republicans in the county. He was one of the "President's Neighbors" who went to Washington last March and took part in the inaugural parade.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

LEWIS & CONGER
Eddy Refrigerators
Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century
"The "Premier"
Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.
Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

"NO ORDINARY CRIMINAL," SAYS HILL'S COUNSEL

Philadelphia Prosecutor Indorses the Remark.

SECOND CHARGE OF FORGERY

Deposed Chief of the Bureau of Filtration Accused of Further Falsifying Books and Papers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—For the second time this week John W. Hill, former chief of the Bureau of Filtration, was arrested to-day on charges of forgery and falsifying books and papers for the purpose of defrauding the City of Philadelphia. After a hearing lasting nearly six hours he was held in $2,000 bail for trial. This second arrest was a great surprise, coming so closely on his statement of innocence of forgery and falsification of records on which charges he was held in $8,000 on Wednesday.

When the hearing was about to begin Mr. Magill, counsel for Hill, addressing the court, said:

"Mr. Hill is no ordinary criminal. To press for a hearing at this time partakes of persecution. I appeal for a continuance."

In reply Lawyer Gordon for the prosecution said:

"I agree with Mr. Magill as to his saying that his client is not an ordinary criminal. He is an extraordinary one—extraordinary in the manner in which he has continued to perpetrate his crimes. He deserves all of the superlatives that can be applied to him. This charge is the same as the former one, except that it deals with another instance. At the last hearing he was charged with forgery under contracts Nos. 17 and 19, aggregating about $30,000. I wish now to show independently a series of forgeries amounting to $40,000 that were brought directly home to Chief Hill and to show it by entirely new witnesses."

The principal witness against Mr. Hill to-day was H. G. Garrett, a former employe of the filtration bureau. Evidence was produced tending to show that estimates of the work done by Daniel J. McNichol, a contractor, were padded.

In summing up the prosecution called attention to five bids received in July, 1901, at which time a Mr. Wallace was the lowest bidder. These bids were rejected, and bids were again asked for, and three were received. Although D. J. McNichol's first bid was $3.18 a cubic yard, his second was $4.50, said Mr. Gordon, and, notwithstanding he was the highest bidder, he received the contract for ten cubic yards. Mr. Gordon said Hill raised it to 2,630.4 cubic yards without any authorization. "This," he declared, "shows the length, breadth, and depth of this conspiracy."

Mr. Magill, in summing up for the defendant, said that nothing had been produced to show that his client was guilty of the offense charged.

FIREBUGS IMPERIL MANY.

Investigation on Two Tenement Blazes in Williamsburg.

Fires in two tenement houses in Williamsburg yesterday were so suspicious that the police called in the Fire Marshal for an investigation. Both, it is believed, were incendiary. Many lives were imperiled, but the firemen and police succeeded in rescuing all. The first fire started in the cellar near an airshaft of the four-story double frame house, 62 Tompkins Avenue, swept up the airshaft to the roof, and communicated to 60 Tompkins Avenue, also a four-story tenement.

Half an hour later another blaze started in the cellar of the four-story double-decked brick tenement, 1,067 Myrtle Avenue, just four blocks away. It started in the cellar and spread in much the same manner as the first fire, to the roof. A number of tenants were affected by smoke and required the attendance of a doctor.

NO RIGHT TO BOYCOTT.

Court Grants Injunction Against Western Labor Unions.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—United States Circuit Judge Morrow has granted the application of Dietrich E. Loewe & Co., of Danbury, Conn., for a temporary injunction against the California State Federation of Labor and the San Francisco Labor Council, which have been boycotting a local firm of jobbers in the hats manufactured by Loewe. The injunction was granted on the ground that the unions had conspired not only to protect themselves, but to destroy the property and ruin the business of the complainants.

"All employes have the right to quit their employment," said the court, "but no right to combine to quit in order thereby to compel their employer to withdraw from a mutually profitable relation with a third person for the purpose of injuring the third person when the relation thus sought to be broken had no effect whatever upon the character or the reward of their services."

MORE LAND FRAUD CHARGES.

Arrest in New Mexico the Beginning of Many Prosecutions.

ROSWELL, N. M., June 23.—Benjamin H. Tallmadge was arrested here to-day on the charge of subornation of perjury. He was taken before United States Land Commissioner Carl Snyder, and gave $5,000 bond for his appearance. The warrant was issued by Commissioner Snyder upon complaint of Grosvenor Clarkson, special agent for the Government, who has been working in this district several months.

It is understood that this is the first of many prosecutions that are to be brought for alleged fraud in land entries and deals in this part of New Mexico.

Boynton Declines Guiana Post.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., June 23.—W. S. Boynton of this city, who was appointed United States Consul at Georgetown, Guiana, yesterday, announced today that he would not accept.

Hay Leaves for His Summer Home.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Hay left Washington late this afternoon for his Summer home at Lake Sunapee, N. H., where he will remain probably until the Autumn.

SPECIAL LOW
ROUND TRIP RATES

The New York Central and West Shore Railroads will on specified dates during the season 1905 sell round trip tickets from New York as follows:

To DENVER, COLORADO SPRINGS, etc., and return	$36.35	to	$46.00
To SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, etc., and return	79.85	to	88.50
To PORTLAND, SEATTLE, etc., and return	74.50	to	77.50
To NIAGARA FALLS AND BUFFALO and return	9.00	to	10.25
To TORONTO and return	10.50	to	12.85
To INDIANAPOLIS and return	18.00	to	20.00

For pamphlet giving full information call on any New York Central or West Shore Ticket Agent, or address

H. B. JAGOE, G'n'l East. Pass'r Agt. MILTON C. ROACH, Ass't. Gen. Pass'r Agt. West Shore R. R., 415 Broadway, N.Y. New York Central, 1216 Baoadway, N.Y.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 8 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor, inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

McCLURE'S IS ON THE STANDS



Buy McClure's for July and

Read the Serious Personal Study By Ida M. Tarbell Of a Great Public Character

John D. Rockefeller

During the five years that Miss Tarbell has studied the history of the Standard Oil Company, her work has necessarily been a study of John D. Rockefeller.

In this article she sets down her personal estimate of Mr. Rockefeller's character. It is a singularly interesting and illuminating study of the man, his methods and career and their effect upon his character and conscience. To understand the moral and business principles, as well as the almost resistless power of the Standard Oil Company and its allied and supporting institutions, including banks, trust companies, life insurance companies and railroads, it is necessary to know the man who is its soul, its founder and its human prototype.

The article contains a great collection of portraits, including pictures of Mr. Rockefeller, his father, his mother and brothers.

AT ALL STANDS TEN CENTS

CASHIER GREEN SURRENDERS.

Accused of Making False Entry in Fredonia Bank Books.

BUFFALO, June 23.—Fred R. Green, cashier of the Fredonia National Bank of Fredonia, New York, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, surrendered himself to-day and gave bail for a hearing on Monday in the sum of $10,000.

The warrant issued against Green charges him with making a false entry to the effect that the Fredonia National Bank had a credit in the Forrestville Bank, when such credit did not exist. It is alleged that the books of the Fredonia National Bank show that the State Bank of Forrestville is indebted to the Fredonia institution to the amount of $24,216.49, whereas the books of the Forrestville Bank show that that bank has $14,000 due it from the Fredonia National Bank.

INDIAN FRAUD INDICTMENTS.

Governor and ex-Governor of the Chickasaw Nation Accused.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—It was learned to-day that, in addition to Ben Colbert, United States Marshal and Rough Rider friend of the President, the persons indicted for alleged frauds in connection with the government of the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, include Treasurer Ward, Gov. Johnston and ex-Gov. Moseley of the Chickasaw Nation, and Banker Purdom. They are accused of reissuing school and general fund warrants.

Gives Building to Tuskegee School.

TRENTON, June 23.—Miss Margaret W. Tantum of this city has notified Booker T. Washington of the negro school at Tuskegee, Ala., that she will provide money for the erection of a building at the institute in memory of her father, the late Dr. James B. Tantum of this city.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO
SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Women's Rainproof Coats
Good for Sunny Days, Too—An Ideal Garment for Seashore or Mountain.

At the price we name, 100 RAINPROOF COATS will be on sale to-day. If sold at the price that would be asked regularly, they would be marked $12.75.

Exceptionally Stylish Coats.

Made of excellent quality "GARREN-TEAD" rainproof worsted in Oxford gray or tan; collarless with tailor stitched outline and epaulettes; plaited full sleeves with fancy cuffs; side and box plaited back and tailor stitched belt; carefully tailored throughout. EVERY COAT GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY RAINPROOF. 8.95
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front.)

Men's $15 Suits, Final Day of This Sale. $10.

Coat and Trousers Suits.
An excellent assortment of dapper, two-piece suits—Coats and Trousers—in every new effect in fabric and style. Tropical Worsteds, soft finish Flannels, Wool Crashes and Homespuns. Some ½ silk lined, others ¼ serge lined and majority "skeleton" or unlined 10.00

Fancy Cheviots & Tweeds
Some of the brightest and most attractive colorings ever seen in a clothing store, except at higher prices. Many of the fabrics have only appeared at a merchant tailor's this season. All sizes in both single and double breasted, 10.00

Blue and Black Serges.
Serge is such a handsome and dressy fabric that the most careful dresser will be interested. Soft finish in blue or black, single and double breasted sacks. Sizes to fit all builds of men. 10.00

Fancy Worsteds.
In gray, brown and slate in stripes, checks and overplaids; single and double breasted sacks. Coats are along the lines of the newest models and are absolutely correct in fit. All sizes. 10.00
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Negligee Shirts for Men at 79c.
Regular $1.50 to $2.50 Qualities in a Superior Assortment of Colors & Designs.

Fact 1. It is the largest gathering of high-grade Negligee Shirts ever seen anywhere at anything like the price named.
Fact 2. Such a variety of neat colors and handsome, stylish designs was never before equalled at any special sale.
Fact 3. The workmanship in each instance is distinctly superior, as every man who examines the Shirts will at once perceive.

A Good Time to Provide for 4th of July Needs.
Three Tables in the Main Aisle Show These Shirts.

Additional assortments will be found in the Men's Regular Shirt Section.

These Negligee Shirts are distinctly dressy. In exclusive shops you would have to pay $1.50 to $2.50; and you would do so without hesitation. The Shirts are in White or Colored materials. Plain or pleated bosoms. Attached or detached Cuffs. Sizes range from 14 to 17½. Price, 79c

Vacation Suits For Boys, $3.00.
Just the attractive little suits for the boys, 7 to 16 years old, who now are about to begin their Summer vacations. Fabrics and making intended for rough-and ready wear. Excellent values throughout.

Norfolk Jacket Suits.
In all the new mixtures and overplaids in light and dark colorings; also navy blue serge, with plain or knickerbocker trousers, 3.00

Single-Breasted Jacket Suits.
Comfortable Summer Suits for boys; trousers made with belt; in fancy homespuns, plaids and mixtures. 3.00

Double-Breasted Jacket Suits.
In mixtures, stripes and overplaids, in both light and dark colors; also navy blue serge or cheviot. 3.00

Eton Sailor and Russian Suits
Serges of all colors, fancy cheviots and homespuns. Nobby and dressy suits for the little fellows; sizes 2½ to 8 years. 3.00

Also Boys' Washable Suits.
Fabrics that will please the most fastidious; all colorings and styles; sizes 2½ to 10 years. 95c and 1.45
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, E., 18th St.)

Bathing Suits For Men and Boys.
MEN'S TWO-PIECE BATHING SUITS, made of select pure worsted and contains the best of dye and workmanship; dainty patterns and combinations of colors, sleeveless or quarter sleeves; will last at least three seasons; it is the kind that never sells for less than $3.00 1.95
MEN'S TWO-PIECE FINE WORSTED BATHING SUITS, same as above only closer knit, a grand choice of styles and patterns, some trimmed at the edges of shirts and tights, some with chest stripes, others trimmed with silk stripes at the edges; some of these suits are also in the V neck style regularly $4.00. 2.95
OTHER SUITS, ranging in qualities from 95c to 5.00
BOYS' BATHING SUITS, from 75c to 2.25
WATER WINGS; will support a man of 250 pounds; the greatest appliance with which to learn to swim, 18c
(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, East, 18th St.)

Books for Graduation Gifts.
Offering Exceptional Values.

Magnificent collection of standard books in choice gift editions, sets of famous authors, poets in fine bindings, dainty sets of masterpieces specially bound for gifts. Attractive editions of stories for young people by the best authors, etc. Nowhere can such variety be found, and prices are made unusually low.

Standard Works in English Half Calf, usually selling at $1.25 and $1.50, at 85c
Among the 100 titles are:
Longfellow's Poems. Last Days of Pompeii.
Browning's Poems. David Copperfield.
Lowell's Poems. Thelma.
Uncle Tom's Cabin. John Halifax.
Vanity Fair. Ivanhoe, etc.

Standard Works in Library Cloth.
Former Retail Price Everywhere, $1.00, 39c
A choice selection of 20 masterpieces in very handsome bindings. Among them:
Tale of Two Cities. Tom Brown's Schooldays.
Jane Eyre. Last of the Mohicans.
Irving's Sketch Book. Robinson Crusoe.
Emerson's Essays. First Violin, etc.

Miscellaneous Gift Books.
Two Little Savages. Seton-Thompson. 1.45
Works of Edgar Allan Poe. 10 dainty volumes, 1.85
Shakespeare, handy cloth edition. 13 volumes. 2.50
My Commencement, a record book. 1.25
(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

Popular Summer Reading.

Most popular fiction of recent years at these remarkable cut prices. We do not claim, as others do, that they are the regular $1.08 and $1.50 editions. They are special popular editions published to sell at 75c. Our prices are far lower than elsewhere in New York.

At 29c. Each.
Among the 50 Titles:
Heart of Rome.
Crisis.
Choir Invisible.
History of David Greeve.
Cecilia.
Conqueror.
Four Feathers.
Calumet K.

At 39c. Each.
Among the 100 Titles:
Right of Way.
Honorable Peter Stirling.
Call of the Wild.
Letters of Self-Made Merchant.
Soldiers of Fortune.
Hound of the Baskervilles.
The Christian.
(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Floor, Centre.)

REWARD FOR PERSON WHO WRECKED FLIER

Lake Shore Offers $2,000 for Clue to the Guilty.

SEEK MAN WITH GRIEVANCE

Jewels Belonging to Mr. Beckwith, Valued at $32,000, Found in Wreckage.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—The cause of the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited is still a mystery, notwithstanding investigations made by the State railroad officials as well as the Lake Shore officers. To-night the Lake Shore Company offered a reward of $2,000 to any one furnishing information leading to the arrest of the guilty person. State Railroad Commissioner Morris and his staff are trying to unravel the mystery. Mr. Morris said to-night:

"That the switch was open and locked that way is a certainty. That it was thrown open about two minutes before the train came is also clearly shown by the statements of the conductor and fireman and by the operator at Mentor. If the switch had been open before that time the block signal west of the station would have indicated it when the train drew near that point. Whoever threw the switch did it just as the flyer came in sight of the Mentor station, and then escaped in the darkness."

General Superintendent Storrs said to-night that he believed he knew the man who threw the switch, and that an arrest might be made to-morrow. Mr. Storrs says the man had a grievance against the road and had been seen in the vicinity of the switch early in the evening. This man had a key to the switch, and the officials declare that whoever threw the switch must have had a key.

The detectives are searching for a boy who was thought to have thrown the switch, thinking a freight wanted to go in on the siding. There is also a belief in some quarters that some man who thought he was doing the railroad men a favor may have thrown the switch.

There is considerable belief among railroad men that the engineer and fireman may not have seen a white light at all; that the red light might have shone, and that the train jumped the track. After the wreck it is said some employe of the road, hoping to save the company from the blame, opened the switch and locked it.

While officials of the road pronounce this story ridiculous, there are many who give it credence.

There is considerable discussion here over President Newman's order discontinuing the eighteen-hour train. The limited to-day made the run in nineteen hours each way. The twenty-hour schedule will go into effect to-morrow.

Many here believe that Mr. Newman will see that he acted hastily in discontinuing the fast train and will install it again.

A bag containing jewels valued at $32,000, the property of S. C. Beckwith of New York, supposed to have been stolen from the wrecked train at Mentor, was found this morning. It had been picked up in the wreckage and brought to the Lake Shore claim agents' offices in Cleveland. As Mr. Beckwith lay wounded he called to Miss Elise Hagenburger, a daughter of Philip Hagenburger, and gave her his coat, watch, money, and papers. Miss Hagenburger says he said nothing of the jewels. Some one found the gems and handed them over to railway officials.

Marked improvement was reported today in the condition of Rudolph Cordua of Brooklyn and Fireman A. A. Gorham, the only victims of the Mentor accident who remain in Cleveland hospitals. It is believed that both men will recover.

The body of Arthur L. Johnson of Gomey & Johnson, wholesale milliners, of this city, has been positively identified. The body was identified by his watch and by a scar resulting from an operation.

WICKED NEW YORKERS.

Pry Open the Lid at Yonkers on Sunday, Police Head Says.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, June 23.—A joint committee of clergymen and temperance workers called on Mayor John E. Andrus and the Board of Police Commissioners this evening to urge a more strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law. At times the discussion was rather warm.

Mayor Andrus is a trustee of the First Methodist Episcopal Church and Treasurer of the Ocean Grove Association, which conducts Monmouth camp meetings in the Summer at the New Jersey seaside resort. This, however, the preachers say, has not prevented the City of Yonkers from being a hilariously "wide-open" town.

About a month ago the local Anti-Saloon League began to sit up and take notice. The organization caused an investigation to be made by its own Inspectors with the result that on Sunday, June 4, out of a total of 200 drinking places 106 were found wide open.

The Rev. Dr. C. D. Allison, President of the Yonkers Clerical Association, asked President Osterheld of the Police Board why the Sunday law was not enforced.

"Well," said President Osterheld, "we have only fifty-one policemen to cover twenty-one square miles of territory. The population of Yonkers is 60,000 on week days and double that on Sunday, when people from New York come here in droves with their tongues hanging out."

"Well, supposing the saloons were closed—would those New Yorkers break them open and insist upon being served?" asked the clergyman.

"God only knows what they would not do," replied the Commissioner.

One of the ministers said the Grand Jury would be asked to look into the failure of the authorities to enforce the law.

BIG GOVERNMENT DEBIT.

$1,789,270 Due Clearing House Owing to a Foreign Check.

When settling time came around at the New York Clearing House yesterday it was found that there was a debit balance against the Government of $1,789,270, a larger balance than has been held against the Government for a long time.

This was due to the drawing of a check by the Sub-Treasury of more than $1,000,000 in payment of foreign exchange in settlement of balances from foreign money order business, as much more money goes abroad than comes in. Such a settlement is made twice a year.

Fire in an Almshouse.

MUSKEGON, Mich., June 23.—The Muskegon County Poorhouse burned to-night as the result of the explosion of a gasoline tank. Most of the 100 inmates were gotten out without injury. In the general confusion, however, Mrs. Carl, aged seventy-five, was badly crushed, and owing to her advanced years her injuries may prove fatal. The loss on the building was $75,000; the insurance $48,000.

FLYING AUTO HIT POLICEMAN.

He Was Leading His Horse Across Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn.

While leading his horse across Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, at Avenue L late last night, Mounted Policeman Peter Bessemer, attached to the Parkville Station, was struck by a big touring car containing three men which was rushing in from the direction of Coney Island. Two of Bessemer's ribs were broken and his skull may be fractured.

At that part of the parkway it is rather dark, and the car was upon Bessemer before he could move. After striking him it traveled half a block before it could be stopped. Just as it had returned to where Bessemer was lying unconscious Frank Bailey, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, at 146 Broadway, passed in his automobile on his way home from Brighton Beach.

"What's the matter?" he inquired.

"Policeman run down, and we don't know how badly he is hurt," was the answer.

"Put him right in here," said Mr. Bailey. This was done, and the three miles to Seney Hospital were covered in a short time.

At the police station the chauffeur gave his name as Percy Heath, nineteen years old, living at 205 East Thirty-first Street, Manhattan. The other two men disappeared in the darkness after the accident.

SHOT HIMSELF ON A DARE.

Wife's Sarcastic Remark Leads to Suicide in Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Dared by his wife to kill himself, William Brodet, a boss carpenter fifty-nine years of age, shot himself at his home in Covington shortly before 7 o'clock to-night.

Brodet with his wife and a friend had sat down to supper when an argument arose between Brodet and his wife about $2 he got from her to buy a saw. Brodet finally became angry and said:

"I'm tired of this, and I'm going to get a gun and shoot my head off."

Mrs. Brodet sarcastically retorted:

"Oh, you don't have to do that. There's a gun upstairs."

Brodet rushed upstairs, his wife vainly attempting to stop him, and before he could be overtaken procured a revolver and sent a bullet through his brain.

NEW AUTOMOBILE RECORDS.

Guy Vaughn Changes Figures in 1,000-Mile Run at Empire City.

Judging by the speed that Guy Vaughn was going around the Empire City track last night in his forty horse power Decauville car, a new 1,000-mile track record will be established to-day before the start of the first race in the Empire City meet. Vaughn began his record-breaking attempt at 1:35 yesterday afternoon. He set a fast pace, and the first fifty miles were done in 58:37. Charles Wridgway's record is 1:04:04. He finished his first century in 1:36:39, being 13 minutes and 5 seconds ahead of the record.

Vaughn's speed did not slacken as he got into higher figures and the strain began to tell. He completed his 450th mile at 10:55:21 o'clock, his actual running time being 9 hours 20 minutes and 21 seconds, which was 1 hour 30 minutes and 35 seconds ahead of Wridgway's record. The spectators cheered the plucky automobilist as he passed the judges' stand, for this time meant an average per mile of nearly 1:12, remarkably fast for so long a distance. Vaughn made one stop of 9¼ minutes early in the evening to take on gasolene and fill his water tanks. That was the longest stop he made up to midnight. At this rate of speed he will finish his 1,000 miles well within the twenty-four hours.

The present 1,000-mile record is 25:50:01, made by Charles Wridgway on May 6 at the Brighton Beach track with his twenty-four horse power Peerless car. Vaughn is accompanied by a mechanician, but he intends, if possible, to do all the driving himself.

Barney Oldfield visited the track early in the day and made a few practice rounds preparatory to the racing to-day. Paul Sartori also went up to the track with Alfred G. Vanderbilt's ninety horse power car, but as Vaughn had started, Sartori did not try to run his machine. Webb Jay, in his fast steam car, and Chevrolet, in his record-breaking Flat, will be among the other racing stars to-day.

WILL PLAY SUNDAY BASEBALL.

Brooklyn Club and New Yorks to Meet at Washington Park To-morrow.

President Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club announced last night that baseball playing on Sundays would be resumed at Washington Park, beginning to-morrow, with a game between the New Yorks and Brooklyns, the contest being originally scheduled for June 29 at Washington Park.

President Ebbets contends that the playing of games as conducted at Washington Park on Sundays is not in violation of the law, and he cites the cases of the Brooklyn players and score-card sellers that were brought before the Court of Special Sessions as showing that no one has the right to prevent baseball games on the Sabbath provided they conform to the law. That court, said President Ebbets, after a full hearing decided there was no violation of the law, and the men were discharged.

"The game between the New Yorks and Brooklyns will certainly be played on Sunday," said President Ebbets. "There are games all over Greater New York on that day; then why can't we play at Washington Park? If the law can stop playing at one place it can stop play at other places. The matter stands just as it did when we first began to play on Sunday at Washington Park, and I fail to see why we cannot continue, inasmuch as we have been sustained in every case that has been brought to the attention of the courts."

GOLF CHAMPION BEATEN.

Travers Puts Jersey Title Holder Out of Englewood Tournament.

Young golfers carried off the honors yesterday in the open tournament of the Englewood Golf Club. The defeat of the New Jersey champion, Archibald Graham, in the semi-final round was the sensation of the day. He met the ex-interscholastic champion, Jerome D. Travers, who has been beating Travis and other notables this season, and the match proved the downfall of Graham. The latter put up a stiff game, but on the home holes Travers secured a slight lead, which he managed to hold, and brought the game to a conclusion on the sixteenth green, winning by 2 up. The results for the first two cups are:

Class A.—Second Round—Archibald Graham, North Jersey, beat Ralph Peters, Jr., Princeton, 1 up; Jerome D. Travers, Nassau, beat W. C. Fownes, Oakmont, 3 up and 2 to play; Douglas Laird, Princeton, beat Oswald Kirkby, Englewood, 1 up, (20 holes;) F. J. Sloan, Princeton, beat W. P. Lawson, Montclair, 4 up and 3 to play.

Semi-final Round—Travers beat Graham 2 up, Sloan beat Laird 1 up.

Class B.—Second Round—F. Snare, Englewood, beat J. Bach, Inwood, 1 up; E. P. Parmelee, New Haven, beat G. A. Graham, Englewood, 2 up; C. H. Blake, Jr., Englewood, beat G. G. Bahler, Forest Park, 2 up and 1 to play; S. V. Beckwith, Montclair, beat A. Van Vechten, Montclair, 7 up and 6 to play.

Semi-final Round—Parmelee beat Snare 2 up and 1 to play, Beckwith beat Blake 1 up, (19 holes.)

GOOD GOLF BY WOMEN.

Miss Van Boskerck Captures Prize in Nassau Links.

Miss Maude Van Boskerck of the Plainfield Country Club won the special medal play tournament yesterday for the women of the local association, which was played on the links of the Nassau Country Club, Glen Cove, L. I. There were nearly thirty entries, but owing to the severe rain of the previous day, the greens were very heavy. Miss Van Boskerck turned in the net score of 88 strokes from 12 handicap. Miss Helen Bishop of Brooklawn and a sister of the National champion was only 1 point behind her, but Miss Bishop made the best gross score of the day, 95 strokes.

SUIT NO LONGER BARS RAPID TRANSIT PLANS

Justice Refuses Both Injunction and Stay Pending Appeal.

ALDERMEN'S NOT SOLE RIGHT

Legislature Has Ample Power, the Court Holds, to Pass Laws Affecting Franchise Control.

The Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate can now go ahead with their rapid transit plans, which have been held up for several days by the action brought in the Supreme Court by Clermont H. Wilcox. Wilcox applied to the court as a taxpayer for an injunction restraining the Rapid Transit Commission and the Board of Estimate from acting upon any franchises looking to the extension of present rapid transit facilities.

The case was brought to test the law enacted at the last session of the Legislature, which deprived the Board of Aldermen of control over franchises.

Yesterday Justice Blanchard handed down a decision, denying the application of Wilcox. Justice Blanchard holds that the public interest would be damaged by the granting of a temporary injunction, and he refused even to grant a stay, which was asked pending appeal, and which might be used to tie up indefinitely the granting of franchises. The vital question to be determined, says the court, is this:

"Under the Constitution, has the Board of Aldermen, as the legislative body of the City of New York, the exclusive right to control the streets of the city, and is the State Legislature prevented from changing such control?

"I do not think so," continues Justice Blanchard. "The Constitution nowhere commands or directs that such control be vested solely in the Board of Supervisors. Such board has only such powers and duties as the Legislature may confer upon it. In this city the Board of Aldermen stands in the place of the Board of Supervisors. The reserved power of the State Legislature to modify or take away these delegated powers and duties in whole or in part is established by abundant authority.

"I find no authority for the proposition that the control of the streets of this city and the power to grant franchises to use them for street railway purposes must necessarily be given to the Board of Aldermen as the legislative body.

"The terms of the Constitution do not require this to be done, and, as the Legislature has the permanent control of the streets of the city, there seems to be no reason why it, in its wisdom, should not delegate the control to any local board, administrative or legislative, under such provisions of law as will permit it to be best exercised for the public welfare."

An appeal will be taken.

WARD LONDON CHAMPION.

American Tennis Title Holder Wins on Queen's Club Courts.

LONDON, June 23.—The American tennis players swept everything before them at the Queen's Club to-day, defeating the Englishmen in the singles and the Australians in the doubles in the semi-final rounds. Wright scratched to Ward for the finals in the singles, thus creating Ward champion of the City of London.

In the doubles Larned and Clothier secured three sets to their opponents' one, while Wright and Ward won three straight sets, one of which went twice to deuce sets, the Australian pair, Brooks and Dunlop, making a desperate fight for at least one set. This leaves nothing but America in the first big tournament in which international teams are represented on this side of the water.

Ward is playing an especially fine game, his varying screw service being particularly puzzling, while the careful placing of volleys by both Wright and Ward elicited continuous applause from the galleries, notwithstanding the fact that the flower of England's tennis-playing talent was going down in defeat.

The perfect weather favored the Americans because it approached nearer that to which they are accustomed. It also brought out a brilliant attendance at Queen's Club. Ward and Wright will be partners in the All-England championship tournament at Wimbledon next week, in which Larned and Clothier are also entered. Wright and Ward will compete in the singles. The summary:

Gentlemen's London Championship Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Beals C. Wright, American, defeated N. E. Brooks, Australia, 3—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—4, 6—1; Holcombe Ward, American, defeated A. W. Gore, England, 6—1, 6—8, 6—4, 2—6, 6—4.

Final and Championship Round—Holcombe Ward, American, defeated Beals C. Wright, American, by default.

Gentlemen's London Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, American, defeated N. E. Brooks and P. Dunlop, Australia, 6—1, 9—7, 6—3; William A. Larned and William J. Clothier, American, defeated Flavelle and Ritchie, England, 5—7, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4.

WOMEN TENNIS CHAMPIONS.

Miss Neely and Miss Homans Win Doubles in Philadelphia Tourney.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The women's championship doubles in the tennis tournament in progress on the Philadelphia Cricket Club courts at Wissahickon to-day went to Miss Homans of New York and Miss Neely of Cincinnati. They beat Misses Maule and Oberteuffer of the Merion Cricket Club for the honor in straight sets by showing splendid team work and losing but one game.

This was the only final reached. Summary:

Women's doubles, final round.—Miss Helen Homans, New York, and Miss Carrie B. Neely, Cincinnati, beat Miss Virginia Maule and Miss Marjorie Oberteuffer, Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—1.

Mixed doubles, semi final round.—Miss Elizabeth Moore, New York, and E. B. Dewhurst, Philadelphia, beat Miss Claire Johnson and H. W. Johnson, Philadelphia, 6—3, 6—1; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Hobart, New York, beat Miss Homans and H. F. Allen, Philadelphia, 8—6, 6—3.

Men's singles, semi final round.—E. B. Dewhurst beat J. R. Carpenter, Jr., 6—2, 1—6, 6—2; M. B. Colket beat J. S. Morris 6—2, 6—3.

ROUGH WATER FOR CREWS.

Time Trials by College Oarsmen at Poughkeepsie Postponed.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 23.—The river was so rough this evening that all the crews deferred rowing until an unusually late hour, and then the practice was very much restricted.

The Pennsylvania crews were out first for a practice of six miles. On the way back the 'Varsity and freshman eights had a mile brush, in which the junior crew won by two lengths. Although the prevailing opinion of the Pennsylvania 'Varsity is not high, there has been a boom in their freshman stroke in the last few days, as well as in their 'Varsity four.

Up at Crum Elbow the sheltered cove afforded an opportunity for the Columbia crews to paddle a few short runs. Coach Goodwin was disappointed in the bad weather, as he had planned to give the 'Varsity a time trial this evening.

The Syracuse, Wisconsin, and Georgetown crews, having their quarters on the east shore, got the worst of the sea, nevertheless all three attempted to row. The Georgetown crew made a mile and a half. Stuart, No. 4, in the Georgetown crew, who has a lame leg, is under a doctor's care, and Rusk is taking his place.

The Wisconsin crew started up the river, but after going two lengths in the heavy sea were called back by Coach O'Dea.

The Syracuse crews, whose boats are well protected with washboards, made two miles down the river and return. Packard, the 'Varsity stroke, was again in his seat, feeling very much better.

The Cornell crews were the last to appear. They managed to cover the two-mile stretch to Blue Point, but were forced to retreat.

There is no betting of any account, but what little there is makes Cornell and Syracuse favorites on about even terms.

To find a lost article without advertising for it is as difficult a proposition as was that of Diogenes. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES costs but 10 cents a line. (7 words.)—Adv.

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FOUR ATHLETIC FIELDS FOR SCHOOLBOY MEETS

Committee of Board of Education Preparing to Purchase Sites.

GEN. WINGATE TELLS PLANS

Several Locations Available and Public School League Will Have Tracks Ready for Fall Contests.

Plans for the securing of the fields for the Public School Athletic League are being carefully considered now that the Board of Estimate and Apportionment has passed upon the matter of giving the athletic schoolboys of the city $300,000, with which to purchase four tracks upon which they may hold their competitions. Gen. George W. Wingate, President of the league, said that several meetings had already been held, and that the fields would certainly be ready by the beginning of the Autumn term in the schools. "Only the signature of Mayor McClellan is needed to have the money turned over to us," said Gen. Wingate, "and that is likely to be done any day now, as the Mayor is as anxious as we are to push the work of the league, which has been considerably handicapped because of the impossibility of securing fields on which to hold the sports and train the boys."

The Committee of the Board of Education which has this matter in charge is composed of Frank Harvey Field of Kings Borough, Chairman; Fred W. Jackson of the Bronx, Samuel M. Dix of Richmond, James A. Renwick, representing Queens; Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., representing Manhattan, and Gen. Wingate, as representative of Kings.

One of the athletic fields will be situated in the Bronx, one in Kings, one in Queens, and one on Staten Island, which is the Borough of Richmond. There is a possibility that two of the fields will be situated in the Bronx, and the field in Richmond dispensed with for the present. All of these fields will be situated near to the main lines of transportation, so that it will be possible for them to be reached by the transfer system for one fare of 5 cents from any part of the borough in which they are situated.

The sum that has been appropriated by the city is only for the purchase of the land, and does not in any way include the equipment of the fields for athletic purposes nor the laying out of the tracks. These tracks will probably measure four and five laps to the mile, so that some idea of the size of the plots needed can be ascertained.

The fields are not only for the use of the public school boys and the older boys of the High Schools, but also for the use of the parochial schools. The expense of fencing, keeping in order, and the necessary equipment is to be borne by the league, and it is to this end that so many of the public spirited men of the city, J. Pierpont Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, August Belmont, S. R. Guggenheim, Cornelius N. Bliss, Henry Seligman, Jacob H. Schiff, and a great many others equally prominent, have so liberally contributed. It is expected that when the fields are actually open in one or two of them the dressing houses and baths will be presented as memorials.

The appropriation for the playgrounds in the more congested sections of the city also benefits the work of the league, for it is on these grounds that many of the boys and girls will be able to prepare for the more important competitive games to be held on the larger fields.

In any event all possible haste will be made to have the fields ready by Autumn, and competitive contests will be held on them until the season is too cold for outdoor sports. Then the league will rely upon the kindness of the commanding officers of the various National Guard regiments to allow the school boys to use their armories for their sports and to use the Madison Square Garden for the annual championships, as has been done for two seasons past.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

The sale of J. E. Madden's Hamburg Place yearling horses in the Fasig-Tipton Company's paddock at Sheepshead Bay was concluded yesterday, when a total of $53,825 was realized for fifty-nine head. The biggest price of yesterday's offering was $2,000, paid by H. B. Duryea for the half sister to Hyphen. The best sales were as follows:

Ch. f. by Yankee—Semaphore by Onondaga; H. B. Duryea, $2,000.

B. f. by Yankee—Sister Cheerful by Petrarch; F. Burlew, $1,150.

B. f. by Sandringham—Hypatica by Woodlands; Oneck stable, $1,000.

B. f. by Meddler—Auricama by King Ernest; C. E. Rowe, $1,500.

Grant's Smashing Tennis Won.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 23.—Playing a forceful game at the net, Wylie C. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club to-day defeated Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University Captain and intercollegiate lawn tennis champion, for the final round of the open tournament on the turf courts of the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club. Le Roy used his passing strokes with telling effect through Grant's court, and although he was successful in winning many points, he could not check his opponent's smashing play at the net. Both of the sets went to deuce, Grant finally winning at 9—7 and 8—6.

Grant has yet two of the foremost of Yale's tennis players to face. He will meet Clapp in the final round to-morrow morning, and in the event of victory he will meet Colston in the challenge round for the trophy in the afternoon.

In the semi-final round of the doubles Grant and Le Roy, the ex-indoor National champions, defeated an old-time Yale pair composed of Frank Butterworth, the former famous football guard, and H. N. Hooker, 6—4, 7—5.

H. O'Neill & Co.

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Men's Suits at $12.00

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CHESBRO'S PITCHING TOO MUCH FOR DETROIT

Greater New Yorks Shut Out Western Team by 7 to 0.

CLEVELAND BEATEN AGAIN

Pittsburg Victorious Over Brooklyn, the Only Game Played in the National League.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 7; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; Cleveland, 0.
Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 1.

National League.

Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	3	2	5	7	7	32	.653
Chicago	4	..	5	3	4	5	6	4	31	.608
Philadelphia	5	3	..	4	4	5	6	5	32	.604
Detroit	2	5	2	..	2	4	4	4	23	.523
Boston	2	1	2	2	..	4	7	3	21	.457
New York	0	2	3	3	4	..	5	4	20	.408
Washington	1	1	0	2	2	1	..	4	11	.380
St. Louis	1	2	0	2	0	2	2	..	9	.333
Games lost	17	20	22	24	20	26	33	34		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	5	4	5	12	7	5	42	.700
Pittsburg	2	..	3	4	4	9	5	4	31	.585
Philadelphia	1	3	..	4	4	8	6	5	31	.564
Chicago	2	2	2	..	4	7	6	6	29	.537
Cincinnati	1	2	2	2	..	7	4	6	24	.522
St. Louis	3	1	1	3	3	..	5	4	20	.426
Boston	2	4	2	2	2	3	..	4	19	.358
Brooklyn	1	2	1	1	2	4	3	..	17	.288
Games lost	12	22	24	27	27	34	36	42		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia. (2 games.)
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Chicago at Detroit.
St. Louis at Cleveland.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chesbro Pitches Finely and the Detroits Are Shut Out by 7 to 0.

For the first time this season Chesbro was in his best form in the last game of the series with Detroit yesterday, and as a result the visitors were completely at his mercy, and were shut out by a score of 7 to 0. The threatening weather kept the attendance down to small proportions, but those who were fortunate enough to be present not only witnessed a crack team overwhelmed by the wet delivery, but saw a good fielding game and a batting streak on the part of the local team that has hardly been excelled this season.

So well did Chesbro handle the ball that only four hits were credited to the Detroits, and they were confined to the first two men on the batting list. The hits were rather of the scratch order, not one of them going to the outfield. Only two runners got so far as second base, and there was but one man to reach first on an error, Conroy making a wild throw in the fifth inning in an effort to put out the veteran Lowe. Barring this mistake the fielding of the New Yorks was of a high order, the display of Chase at first base being the best that he has shown since he joined the team.

Mallia was responsible for one of the two runs scored by the New Yorks in the first inning. Dougherty was sent to first on four bad balls, stole second, Drill allowing the pitched ball to drop, and on Conroy's fly out to right field Dougherty reached third. A wild pitch allowed him to cross the plate. Williams then hit safely to left, and he, tallied on Chase's solid hit to right field for three bases. Crawford's throw in was fumbled by Coughlin, and Chase thought he could tally, but failed. In the six succeeding innings Mullin's pitching was so effective that the local men got but three safe hits, and not a runner made third base.

The New Yorks' eighth inning changed the complexion of things materially. Eleven men went to the bat, and all but two secured safe hits, not altogether of the clean variety, but of sufficient calibre to card all the five runs that were tallied. Keeler started off with a good hit to left field, followed by another one by Conroy. Williams's hard stroke was too difficult for O'Leary to handle, and Keeler scored. Conroy and Williams moved up a base on Chase's sacrifice. Then came safe hits in succession by Yeager, Flitz, and Kleinow, topped off by a triple to right field by Chesbro. Three infielders were on duties when Conroy went to the bat again, one he retired the side on a fly to centre field.

The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	0	1	0	1	2	0	Keeler, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Conroy, cf	0	0	0	3	0	0	Conroy, cf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Rossman, 1b	0	0	0	5	1	0	Williams, 3b	1	2	1	0	4	1
Crawford, lf	0	0	0	1	0	0	Chase, 1b	0	1	2	11	0	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	0	2	2	0	Yeager, ss	0	1	0	2	3	0
Lowe, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0	Flitz, c	1	1	0	0	0	0
Drill, c	0	0	0	4	1	0	Kleinow, c	1	2	1	0	1	0
Mullin, p	0	0	0	1	2	0	Chesbro, p	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	0	24	11	1	Total	7	13	7	27	16	1

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	..—7

First base hits—Detroit, 1; New York, 1. Passed balls—Drill, 1; Flitz, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; New York, 8. Three-base hits—Chase, Chesbro. Sacrifice hit—Chase. Stolen bases—Dougherty, 2; Chase, 1. Double plays—Williams (Yeager and Chase). Wild pitches—Mullin, 1; Chesbro, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Mullin, 1. Passed ball—Drill. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 600.

CHICAGO, 3; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, June 23.—Ferris's fumble in the ninth inning cost Boston to-day's game, as two runs were batted in after there was a chance to retire the side. In Boston's half of the ninth Burkett tripled to center but was left, Stahl and Freeman going out on fly balls. The score

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0	Selbach, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Hilmes, lf	1	2	1	2	1	0	Parent, ss	0	1	1	2	2	0
Davis, ss	0	0	2	2	4	1	Burkett, lf	0	1	2	1	0	0
Donahue, 1b	1	1	11	1	0	0	Stahl, cf	0	0	1	4	0	0
Isbell, rf	0	0	2	1	0	0	Grimshaw, 1b	0	0	8	1	1	0
Sullivan, c	1	0	2	1	0	0	Collins, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0	Ferris, 2b	0	0	3	1	1	1
Tannehill, 3b	0	1	1	1	0	0	Unser, c	0	0	3	1	1	0
Owen, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	Dineen, p	0	0	0	0	3	0
							*Freeman	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	4	27	13	8	1	Total	1	4	27	10	8	2

*Batted for Grimshaw in the ninth inning.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Sacrifice hits—Collins, Dundon, Grimshaw, Isbell. Two-base hits—Selbach, Parent, Sullivan. Three-base hit—Burkett. Double plays—Davis, Dundon and Donahue. First base on balls—Off Owen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Dineen, 1; by Owen, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—3,281.

WASHINGTON, 4; ST. LOUIS, 1.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Washington to-day solved Glade's pitching in the eighth inning, and by four singles, with the assistance of an error, scored four runs. Wolfe pitched well, and had it not been for an error would have shut out St. Louis. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	Stone, lf	0	1	2	0	1	0	0
Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	Rock'd, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	9	0	0	0	0	O'Zant, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Knoll, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	Koehler, cf	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Hasman, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	Frisk, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	Wallace, ss	1	0	1	2	3	1	0
Cassidy, ss	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	Gleason, 3b	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Heyden, c	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	Jugden, c	0	1	8	0	1	0	0
Wolfe, p	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	Glade, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	7	27	11	1			Total	1	3	24	7	3		

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	..	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1

Two base hits—Sugden, Gleason. Stolen bases—Stahl, Huelsman, Stone. Left on bases—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Glade, 1. First base by errors—Washington, 3; St. Louis, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Wolfe, 1. Struck out—By Wolfe, 5; by Glade, 8. Wild pitch—Glade. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance—2,105.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; CLEVELAND, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Philadelphia shut out Cleveland to-day in a well-played game. Both pitchers did good work, but Waddell kept the hits more scattered than Rhoades. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	3	2	0	0	0		Hartsel, lf	0	2	4	0	0		
Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0		Hoffman, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Flick, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0		Davis, 1b	0	0	5	1	0		
Lajoie, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	0		Cross, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Bradley, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	0		Seybold, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Turner, ss	0	1	0	6	1	0		Murphy, 2b	0	1	4	2	0		
Stovall, 1b	0	0	13	0	1	0		Knight, ss	0	1	1	0	0		
Buelow, c	0	0	1	2	0	0		Schreck, c	2	2	8	1	0		
Rhoades, p	0	1	0	7	0	0		Waddell, p	1	0	0	3	0		
Total	0	6	24	18	3			Total	3	6	27	7	0		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen base—Hoffman. Two-base hits—Schreck, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Waddell. Struck out—By Waddell, 7. Base on balls—Off Waddell, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—6,229.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg's Timely Batting Wins Game from Brooklyn by 5 to 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 23.—The Brooklyn team stopped over here to play a postponed game with the ex-champions to-day, and Hanlon's men were beaten by five to nothing. There was not an error made by either team in the field, and, while the visitors were credited with the most number of hits, those of the home team were the hardest and were made at the proper time. Of the five runs scored by Pittsburg four were earned. A singular feature in connection with the fielding was that not one of the local outfielders received a chance for a put out or an assist.

The Brooklyns' solitary run was scored in the third inning after Stricklett had been thrown out by Flaherty to Clancy. Dobbs made two bases on a difficult fly to left field, and tallied on Hall's hit to left field.

The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, lf	1	1	0	0	0			Dobbs, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Beaumont, cf	2	1	0	0	0			Hall, lf	0	2	2	0	0		
Leach, 3b	1	1	2	3	0			Lumley, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	7	0			Gessler, 1b	0	1	16	0	0		
Howard, rf	0	1	0	0	0			Hatch, 3b	0	0	3	3	0		
Clancy, 1b	0	0	11	1	0			Malay, 2b	0	1	1	3	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	0			Grabb, ss	0	2	0	5	0		
Foltz, c	1	1	3	0	0			Ritter, c	0	0	2	0	0		
Flaherty, p	0	1	2	4	0			Stricklett, p	0	0	0	3	0		
Total	5	8	27	17	0			Total	1	9	24	16	0		

Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Dobbs, Malay. Three-base hit—Howard. Sacrifice hit—Leach. Stolen base—Clarke. Struck out—By Flaherty, 2; by Stricklett, 2. Time—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—1,230.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City and Providence Battle for 12 Innings, the Score Being a Tie.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, June 23.—Jersey City and Providence batted for three hours to-day, and finally had to stop on account of darkness after playing twelve innings, the score then being 6 to 6. The visitors played all around the local team for the first six innings, but Dunn's men tied the score in the seventh and eighth. Jersey City had men on the bases in the ninth, eleventh, and twelfth innings, but good fielding prevented runs. The features were home runs by Clement and McFarland, each one sending a runner around ahead of him. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	I	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b	1	2	2	1	2	0	Clem't, lf	2	2	0	0	0	0
McF'l'd, lf	3	1	3	0	0	0	Bean, ss	1	1	2	5	1	0
Dunn, 2b	0	2	2	1	0	0	Kelster, rf	0	2	3	0	0	0
Thomas, c	0	2	6	2	1	0	Merritt, 1b	1	2	10	1	0	0
Fall, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Halligan, cf	0	1	5	0	0	0
Conn, 1b	0	1	13	2	1	0	Carter, 2b	0	0	3	6	6	0
Brodie, cf	1	1	3	0	1	0	Woods, 3b	0	1	4	3	0	0
Rock, ss	0	0	5	3	0	0	McAuley, c	0	0	5	1	0	0
Poole, p	1	1	0	0	0	0	Linden'n, p	0	2	1	0	1	0
Jossl'n, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	Pfann'r, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	6	11	36	13	8		Total	6	10	36	18	8	2

Providence	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	—6
Jersey City	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—6

Two-base hits—Lindeman, Thomas. Three-base hits—Keister, Poole. Home runs—Clement, McFarland. Stolen bases—Merritt, 2. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Rock, Bean, Keister, McAuley. First base on balls—Off Poole, 4; off Josslyn, 4; off Lindeman, 3; off Pfannmiller, 2. Struck out—By Poole, 2; by Lindeman, 2; by Pfannmiller, 1. Double plays—McFarland and Dunn; Carter, Merritt, and McAuley. Passed balls—McAuley. Left on bases—Providence, 12; Jersey City, 12. First base by errors—Providence, 2; Jersey City, 3. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—Three hours. Attendance, 1,800.

NEWARK, 5; BALTIMORE, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 23.—Short Stop Neal lost to-day's game for Baltimore by a wild throw in the third inning. The visitors rolled up five runs, and, owing to the effective work of Pitcher Moriarty and the sharp fielding of the visitors, the local men were unable to overcome Newark's substantial lead. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Burchell, lf	0	1	3	2	0	0		Mahl'g, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
McAl'se, rf	0	0	4	0	0	0		O'Hag'n, 1b	0	0	14	0	0		
Kelly, cf	0	0	3	3	0	0		Swand'r, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Jordan, lf	0	1	2	1	0	0		Jones, lf	1	2	4	0	0		
Neal, ss	0	1	1	2	3	1		C'kman, 3b	1	0	0	5	0		
Loudy, 2b	0	0	1	1	2	0		Murphy, rf	1	1	0	0	0		
Griffin, 3b	0	0	2	2	2	0		Wagner, ss	0	1	2	1	0		
Hearne, c	0	0	1	5	2	0		Shea, c	0	0	3	1	1		
McNeil, p	0	0	1	0	0	0		Moriarty, p	1	0	0	5	0		
*Byers	1	0	0	0	0	0									
Total	2	3	27	18	9	1		Total	5	5	27	14	1		

*Batted for McNeil in the ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0—2
Newark	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0—5

Two-base hit—Neal. Three-base hit—Jordan. Sacrifice hits—McAleese, Mahling, O'Hagan. Stolen bases—Jones, 2; Murphy, 2; Swander, Wagner. Double play—Mahling, Wagner and O'Hagan. Bases on balls—Off McNeil, 3; off Moriarty, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McNeil, 1. Struck out—By McNeil, 4; by Moriarty, 1. Wild pitch—McNeil. Left on bases—Baltimore, 1; Newark, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Attendance—1,582.

MONTREAL, 3; TORONTO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 23.—The local team won in the eleventh inning to-day, when Joyce went to first on called balls, Bannon sacrificed, and Dyer drove a fast ball that O'Brien could not hold and Joyce scored. Up to the ninth inning Crystal held the locals to one hit. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2	5	3
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3	5	4

Batteries—Crystal, Toft, and Barber; Le Roy and Raub.

BUFFALO, 4; ROCHESTER, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 23.—Buffalo won the second game of the series with Rochester this afternoon by 4 to 1. The first inning was Cleary's bad one, after that he pitched a good game. It was too late, however, Buffalo having made enough runs to win in the first.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	8	0
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	8	1

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister; Cleary and Payne.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	30	18	.625	Toronto	21	24	.467
Jersey City	28	18	.636	Newark	22	27	.449
Providence	26	21	.553	Rochester	19	26	.422
Buffalo	22	23	.480	Montreal	18	29	.383

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Providence.
Newark at Baltimore.
Toronto at Montreal.
Rochester at Buffalo, (two games.)

American Association.

Louisville, 7; Indianapolis, 0.
St. Paul, 2; Milwaukee, 1.
Columbus, 2; Toledo, 1.

GO BETWEEN WAS FIRST FOR THISTLE STAKES

Meddler Colt Cleverly Took Feature Race at Sheepshead.

FAVORITES WON IN THE MUD

Best-Backed Horses Were Successful in Four Events on a Heavy and Slow Track.

With big fields engaged in all the races at the Sheepshead Bay course yesterday and a heavy track, the picking of winners looked vastly more difficult than was proved by results, for not a race of the six on the card escaped the well-backed horses, while four events went to the post favorites.

The nearest that the betting crowd came to being in error was in the third race, for which Phidias, Kinleydale, and Old Faithful were the choices in that order, and Old Faithful won, after plainly fouling Phidias at the turn into the stretch, while Kinleydale virtually was left at the post and was pulled up by his rider, in the belief that he had no chance.

In one other race, the last of the card, the favorite failed, the beaten choice here being Alan-a-Dale, which was sent on from the West as a Suburban hope, but which so far in his racing in the East this Spring has been a disappointment.

The feature race of the card—nominally, at least—was the contest for the Thistle Stakes, selling, at a mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds and upward, for which eight horses ran, about half of the number being regarded by stable partisans of the several runners as "good things." From first to last the stout Meddler colt Go Between, which was known to be at home in the going and which was in light, with 106 pounds, an apprentice allowance having been claimed for him, was the favorite, but so much money was bet on Geranium, St. Valentine, and Gamara that at times in the betting 5 to 2 was laid against Go Between. The favorite broke back in the crowd, and, ridden by Diggins with remarkable confidence, trailed his field for seven furlongs, Gold Ten, with 84 pounds up, rushing out in the lead at the start and setting a fast pace to the far turn, with Masaniello second and St. Valentine third to that point, where Masaniello took command and Gold Ten dropped back beaten. Geranium then moving up to St. Valentine. On the bend into the straight for the run home Masaniello stopped and went back into the crowd just as Go Between brushed up into the front division. In the run through the straight Go Between showed to be far the best horse, and, drawing clear in the last half furlong, won easily, with Geranium second and St. Valentine third. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by maiden jockeys; selling; last six and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Wheeler, 106, Greene, 3-1, 7-5	1	1	1½
Arabo, 107, Burton, 8-1, 3-1	4	2	2¹
Arsenal, 104, Reardon, 4-1, 2-1	2	3	3½
Ark Ickle, 100, Malcolm, 40-1, 12-1	3	4	4
Rubric, 98, Scholl, 15-1, 6-1	15	6	5
Sigilight, 95, McKee, 6-1, 5-2	9	7	6
St. Breeze, 103, Ashworth, 40-1, 15-1	6	5	7
Voladay, 106, Mooney, 8-1, 3-1	5	8	8
Renault, 105, Keogh, 200-1, 80-1	7	10	9
Maid of Timbuctoo, 102, J. Taylor, 15-1, 6-1	S	9	10
Otsego, 90, Curren, 200-1, 50-1	11	12	11
Miss Bessie, 85, P. Kelly, 50-1, 15-1	10	11	12
Blackball, 87, White, 60-1, 20-1	12	13	13
Goldcroft, 87, Heatherton, 15-1, 6-1	13	17	14
Mart Gentry, 91, Ogilvie, 25-1, 10-1	14	16	15
Little Johnson, 100, Roche, 200-1, 80-1	17	15	16
Mettle, 100, Huestis, 100-1, 40-1	18	17	17
Marriage Bells, 104, Reed, 100-1, 30-1	16	Fell.	

Time—1:20 1-5. Start fair. Won handily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Inverness-Whyota. Owner and trainer, W. H. Snyder.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Broomstick, 126, J. Martin, 9-5, 7-10	2	2	1²
Sinister, 95, L. Smith, 4-1, 7-5	5	1	2²
Cederstromo, 97, Miller, 12-1, 4-1	1	3	3ª
Jake Sanders, 114, O'Neil, 2-1, 7-10	6	4	4
Uncle Uriah, 113, Sheehan, 7-1, 11-5	4	5	5
Lord Badge, 103, Crimmins, 20-1, 6-1	3	6	6

Time—1:42. Start good. Won handily, place easy. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Ben Brush-Elf. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, K. Tucker.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs, on main course.

	S.	¾	F.
Old Faithful, 112, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-5	4	1	1h
Phidias, 119, Odom, 8-5, 3-5	6	2	2ª
Cassini, 122, Lyne, 20-1, 7-1	1	4	3ª
Accountant, 107, Martin, 2-1, 5-2	2	3	4
Bellsnicker, 112, O'Neil, 15-1, 6-1	5	5	5
Confederate, 122, Sheehan, 20-1, 7-1	7	6	6
Sly Ben, 112, Aubuchon, 100-1, 40-1	9	8	7
Muffins, 112, Crimmins, 200-1, 80-1	5	7	8
Vino, 112, Burns, 60-1, 20-1	8	9	9
Kinley Tom, 107, Davis, 5-2, even	10	10	10

Time—1:09 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Hamburg-Semper Fidele. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Thistle, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾	F.
Go Between, 106, Diggins, 8-5, 7-10	1	1	1ª
Geranium, 96, Miller, 12-5, 6-5	1	2	2ª
St. Valentine, 108, O'Neil, 4-1, 7-5	2	3	3ª
Uncle Charley, 93, Aubuchon, 15-1, 6-1	7	5	4
Masaniello, 86, Myers, 60-1, 20-1	6	4	5
Gamara, 96, Sperling, 3-1, 2-1	3	6	6
The Southerner, 103, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	8	7	7
Gold Ten, 84, J. Johnson, 10-1, 4-1	5	8	8

Time—1:53. Start good. Won easily, place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Meddler-Indigo. Owner, C. F. Fox. Trainer, F. Brown.

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies two years old; last five furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	¾	F.
Consistent, 105, Baird, 3-1, 6-5	1	1	1½
Speedway, 105, Moriarty, 8-1, 3-1	2	3	2ª
Aviston, 110, Shaw, 3-1, 8-5	1	2	3ª
Andria, 110, A. W. Booker, 15-1, 6-1	6	5	4
Miss Point, 110, W. Davis, 20-1, 8-1	5	8	5
Evening, 110, L. Smith, 40-1, 4-1	7	7	6
Edith Jane, 105, Diggins, 100-1, 40-1	10	9	7
Abjure, 110, Aubuchon, 12-1, 5-1	8	6	8
Tickle, 110, Miller, 6-1, 5-2	4	4	9
Myrtle D., 110, Sperling, 100-1, 40-1	12	10	10
Isolation, 110, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	11	11	11
Lady Valentine, 110, J. Martin, 7-1, 2-1	9	12	12
Colleen Kane, 105, Macey, 100-1, 40-1	13	13	13
Mary Morris, 110, Raynor, 100-1, 40-1	14	14	14
Little Sphinx, 105, Murphy, 100-1, 30-1	15	15	15

Time—1:00 4-5. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner br. f., 2 years, by Galore-Conjectrix. Owner, Mrs. R. W. Walden. Trainer, R. J. Walden.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on turf.

	S.	¾	F.
Migraine, 107, O'Neil, 2-1, 2-5	2	2	1½
Jonquil, 104, W. Knapp, 5-1, even	3	1	2²
Alan-a-Dale, 118, Miller, 4-5, 1-4	1	3	3ª
Ken, 102, L. Smith, 60-1, 10-1	5	4	4
Sonoma Belle, 111, J. Cochran, 40-1, 8-1	4	5	5
Doctor Saylor, 118, J. Kelly, 200-1, 30-1	6	6	6

Time—1:47 4-5. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner, blk. c., 3 years, by Top Gallant-Cinderella. Owner, Fred Burlew. Train

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

AN EXPLODED DOCTRINE.

President ROOSEVELT should discontinue his public advocacy of the Federal control of corporations, for his acts destroy his arguments, and in his own official person he demonstrates that his theories of Government supervision are illusory and worthless.

In his address at the Williams College Commencement Mr. ROOSEVELT spoke for the hundredth time in favor of a law empowering the Federal Executive to fix railroad freight rates, and again expounded and advocated "a closer supervision by the Government of great industrial corporations." We quote from his address:

> What we can have done is to put an efficient supervision over the owners of the combinations, so as to see as far as possible that they are employed in the interest of and not against the interest of the general public.
>
> I do not believe that such supervision can come effectively through the State, nor that it can effectively come through the municipality, but ultimately in the great majority of cases to be effective it must be exercised by the National Government.

But in a most conspicuous manner President ROOSEVELT has just given the country public proof that it is useless to expect of the National Government an effective supervision and control of corporations. We have upon the statute book laws forbidding railroads to give secret rebates, or to accept and transport freight at rates other than those printed in their published schedules. The violation of this law is a misdemeanor. The officers of one of the great railroad systems of the country, the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, have confessed that that railroad violated the Inter-State commerce law by accepting from a favored shipper and transporting coal at $2.90 a ton when its published rate was $4.05 a ton. The matter is so serious that the Attorney General employs special counsel to investigate and report upon it. The special counsel employed, two lawyers of high reputation, report to the Attorney General that proceedings for contempt of court must be brought against the officers of the road in order to enable him to determine upon the basis of sworn evidence whether criminal proceedings should be undertaken.

Instantly the strong compelling hand of the President of the United States is extended, not to enforce the law but to nullify it, not to punish the offenders but to shield them. Why? Because the officer of the Atchison Road most closely identified with the violation of the law is Mr. PAUL MORTON, a member of the President's Cabinet. Because his friend and his Secretary of the Navy is involved in the charges Mr. ROOSEVELT forbids a resort to legal proceedings which would disclose the truth, and might thereby make a criminal prosecution imperative. And his compliant Attorney General, putting his name to an opinion full of shockingly bad law, calls off the hunt along this trail that leads into the President's Council Chamber.

It is a spectacle to make Beelzebub laugh, the spectacle of a good man tempted, fallen, turning his back on duty and shielding the wrongdoer. If THEODORE ROOSEVELT drops from a nerveless hand the weapon of Federal control which he has so insistently demanded for the Executive, from what President can the people hope for an effective upholding of their rights against the insolence of corporations? Shall we ever have a President more honest, more fearless, more resolute in the performance of duty than Mr. ROOSEVELT? Shall we ever see a man in that chair whose ideals are nobler, whose public exhortations to right living will be more frequent or more eloquent, whose standards of official conduct will be higher, or whose devotion to principle and the Ten Commandments will be more conspicuously manifested? It were almost vain to hope for such a President. Is it not then a futility and a delusion to look for any considerable public benefits from the Federal supervision of industrial corporations and the regulation of railroad policy and traffic by a Federal Commission?

Mr. ROOSEVELT already has in the Inter-State Commerce laws a tremendous power over the railroads, but he refuses to exercise it. He forbids the prosecuting officers of the Government to take the necessary steps to enforce the law. What hope can there be that if new laws were enacted conferring further powers upon him he would not flinch, and fail in his duty as he has flinched and failed in the Atchison Railroad rebate case? Against Mr. ROOSEVELT's theories of Federal supervision there were valid arguments before, he has now supplied one that is unanswerable. We trust that Mr. ROOSEVELT will not continue to force upon the country's attention the distressing difference between his professions and his practice by further public utterance upon this subject.

THE CHINESE COUNTER-BOYCOTT.

The Chinese counter-boycott becomes increasingly serious. It is all very well for demagogic legislators from the Pacific Slope to demand, for the benefit of their hoodlum constituents, that the policy of the United States toward China shall be one of injury with insult added. But in fact it is precisely that Pacific Slope which is most deeply and immediately interested in the extension of our trade with China. If the Chinese refuse to trade with us on any terms, that is an end of any prospects we may have in that direction, even though we should manage to secure the recognition of the open door throughout the Chinese Empire.

It seems that it is not alone a question of the Chinese Empire, important as the trade of that vast empire must be to us. It is a question of the whole trade of the East, which is everywhere carried on by the Chinese merchants whom we have taken pains to annoy and insult. We hear that the Chinese merchants at Penang have joined the counter-boycott proclaimed by the Chinese merchants of China. We hear also that it is confidently expected that the Chinese merchants of the whole Malay Peninsula will join the counter-boycott. Against such evidence as this the official denouncement of the counter-boycott by the Viceroy of Tien-Tsin goes for nothing. That eminent Mandarin appears simply as a chimera bombinating in a vacuum.

When the trampled Chinaman turns to this extent it will become a serious question for the Congressmen of the Slope whether the pleasure of passing laws for the annoyance and insulting of Chinamen may not be too dearly bought. There is reason to expect that those Congressmen, in view of these procedures of the Chinese traders throughout the East, may see a great light.

THE BRITISH IN INDIA.

That Lord KITCHENER is not a typical, in the sense of being a usual, British officer is a fact which redounds not to his discredit but to that of the British Army. He is a serious, well-equipped, and modern student and practitioner of his profession. There are others. The staff departments of the British Army are in many respects excellently manned But in the line of the army it is probably true that the British officers are the most frivolous amateurs of their profession in the world. Gen. BADEN-POWELL's remark that "it is not good form to be keen" explains many things.

It is not fortunate for anybody concerned that the belated publication of Lord KITCHENER's memorandum on the defense of India should exactly coincide, in point of time, with the "heckling" of Mr. BALFOUR in the House of Commons concerning the "army stores scandal." Already the horse buying of the British Army during the South African war had furnished the material of a scandal of the first magnitude. But the admirable instincts of decency of the British people prevented that scandal from having its perfect work. If the same thing had happened in the United States, and we do not unduly flatter the officers of the regular army in assuming that it could not have happened, the lid would undoubtedly have been taken off. In Great Britain the lid was quickly replaced, as Mr. BALFOUR indicates a desire to replace it in the case of this later scandal. To vary the metaphor, it is to be suspected that the whitewash brush has been freely and not too scrupulously employed. In fact, when you get a class of men who have very little professional pride, and still less justification for any, of whom a large number are living and feel that they must live beyond their means, since they do not even pretend to live on their pay, and who are confronted at once with pecuniary difficulties and pecuniary opportunities, you necessarily have all the materials ready for a first-class scandal.

It is not this aspect of the case with which Lord KITCHENER deals. If he did deal with it, it would suffice to say that whatever of corruption there might be in the British Army, it was not to be compared with the corruption which pervades the whole military, naval, and civil service of Great Britain's probable or possible enemy in Asia. But it cannot be said that Great Britain has been rendered immune to Russian attack by the defeat which Russia has received at the hands of Japan. On the contrary, it is entirely conceivable that the Grand Ducal ring should meditate a policy of adventure in what may seem to them safer quarters in order to restore their own prestige at home. Lord KITCHENER plainly indicates his reasons for believing that British India may seem to them a safer quarter. And he points out that the organization of the British Army, upon which Great Britain must rely for the defense of India, is obsolete and absurd. It always has lagged far behind the existing "state of the art" on the Continent of Europe, insomuch that the Duke of WELLINGTON eighty years or so ago declined to allow the organization of the British Army to be described for the behoof of a foreign inquirer, on the ground that the foreign inquirer would only laugh at it. But, in view of the showing which the organization of the British Army made in South Africa, and in view also of the position which Lord KITCHENER has made for himself as an authority, it may well be that the British public will be moved to demand that that organization shall "mend or end."

THE CIVIL SERVICE INQUIRY.

It does not seem that Commissioner TALLY of the Municipal Civil Service Commission was well advised in asking the State Commission to declare offhand that the inquiry just closed had revealed no violation and no evasion, actual or attempted, of the law or the rules.

This was not exactly the form taken by the request of Commissioner TALLY, but it is the substance of what he sought. Naturally, the State Commission declined to make any such declaration. Even had the testimony taken in the long series of sessions warranted so sweeping a certificate of goodness to the Municipal Commission, it would have had more weight if made after the careful collation and study of the testimony which it is the duty of the State Commission to undertake. It is highly improbable that after such study the State Commission can reach such a verdict. It is impossible without access to the complete record to say precisely what it shows, but enough has been made public to justify the opinion that the city administration can be improved. That should be, and we assume is, the aim of the State Commission.

Party politics should have nothing to do with this work, and the fact that the majority of one Commission is Democratic and that of the other is Republican should have no effect except to guard against partisan action by either. The general principle of the merit system is engrafted on the Constitution; it is more and more accepted by intelligent public opinion; it is asserted with consistency by the courts; all officers intrusted with its application, in the various commissions or in the administrative service, should do their best to apply it fairly and sensibly. We sincerely trust that the result of the State Commission's inquiry will tend to this end.

THE ADVANCE IN COTTON.

It is not surprising that the report of Mr. THEODORE H. PRICE on the prospects of the cotton crop should have caused some excitement in the market. That gentleman is careful to say that "the indicated yield" of 9,349,000 bales as contrasted with the yield of 12,000,000 bales last year, "is not intended as in any sense a crop estimate." But he adds that "if the production per acre is the same as it was two years ago it cannot be much exceeded."

What the dealers, and especially the speculative dealers, see in such a report is the obvious drop of over 21 per cent. in the possible crop, and make their calculations accordingly. Of course if such a shrinkage were certain, the demand remaining substantially the same, a more marked change in prices would be expected. At present, as is inevitable, the immediate calculations relate not so much to the probable effect of a shrinkage on supply and demand during the year as to the actual effect of the prediction upon the minds of those interested. If the quasi-prediction comes true, it would be a misfortune to the country, as is every falling off in the natural production of raw materials, but the variation is not an extreme one, and is of a sort to which the trade in the long run adjusts itself without serious disturbance.

SUBWAY VENTILATION.

Those who have taken quite seriously the announcement that the technical staff of the Rapid Transit Commission propose to install an ammonia refrigerating plant in the Subway to cool it have done scant justice to the intelligence of those gentlemen. As a matter of fact they have no such intention, and while it is quite possible that the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners may instruct them to do this, it is quite certain they will never reach the conclusion that it is a wise thing to do. Of all the suggestions thus far made this is the most futile.

Meanwhile, however, expert assistance has been secured to study the subject from the bacteriological point of view. The value of this is limited to establishing on acceptable authority the fact that no bacteriological problem is involved. The air of the Subway is not impure in the sense of being loaded with pathogenic organisms. Probably it is less so than air taken from near the street level. It is warm, for the reason that a great deal of electrical energy is converted into heat. It is disagreeable to the sense of smell for the reason that a great deal of oil in the motor boxes and axle boxes is vaporized, imparting a "sickish" odor to the air of the tunnel. It is "stuffy" for the reason that a great many thousand people help to make it so.

The ventilation of the Subway is a mechanical problem, and that alone. The man who thinks he can solve it by a panacea may have the courage of his convictions, but he may be quite sure no one else has. Each section must be studied by itself, since no two present similar phenomena. But this much is certain; what is least wanted is refrigeration of dead and odor-laden air.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

More Time for Mrs. Rogers.

Gov. BELL of Vermont, having been provided by the still unexhausted ingenuity of Mrs. ROGERS's lawyers with another "colorable" excuse for prolonging the forfeited life of that wretched woman, has again reprieved her, this time until Dec. 8. That he is not eager for her life, as might be deduced from some of the threats and denunciations that have been raised upon him so long by one group of the sentimentalists interested in the woman's case—or in advertising their own peculiar sensitiveness—is shown plainly enough by the fact that the excuse which he accepted has so little color that the adjective "colorable" fits it with almost amusing accuracy. The latest plea made in behalf of Mrs. ROGERS was quite apart from the question of her guilt or innocence. It practically amounted to nothing more than the claim that by the Governor's previous reprieves of Mrs. ROGERS she had been kept in solitary confinement longer that the three months allowed under Vermont law. The effort to get her entirely and immediately free because she had suffered this dreadful wrong proved a failure, but Judge H. H. WHEELER, sitting as a Justice of the Federal Court, who himself seems to have been looking for "colorable excuses," held that the point raised was big enough to be settled by the United States Supreme Court, and so he allowed an appeal to that dignified body. No doubt this is all right, as a legal process, but it is not calculated to increase the public respect for such processes, for to the ordinary mind the basis of argument is a nonsensical quibble of the kind that could not possibly receive a moment's consideration anywhere else than in court. That the quibble will ultimately be swept aside is probable almost to certainty, for, after all, the law, when driven into its last corner, is merely common sense. But before it gets there it is all too often most uncommon sense. Meanwhile the murderess lives and hopes, though the fate which she has escaped so long approaches as surely as slowly. In discussing her a few days ago The St. Albans (Vt.) Messenger, after saying that, while it did not believe in capital punishment, it did believe in the enforcement of the law, added, "If this woman could have been saved from the scaffold, not by hysterical appeals to a weak-kneed sentimentality but through some dignified judicial review of her case that would have taken her peculiar degenerate mental cast and depraved nature more into account and given her the benefit of the doubt as one not to be holden to the highest degree of moral responsibility, this paper would have been glad to see her sentence commuted to one of imprisonment for life." So would everybody else have been, if not glad, at least content. Throughout the whole campaign, however, the one cry made with any sincerity has been that women should not be hanged, even for murder. They certainly should be, if men should be, and strange indeed is the respect for womanhood that would claim for it the irresponsibility and immunity of animals and imbeciles.

Do Women Really Fear Mice?

We have had repeated proofs in the last few months that the women teachers in our public schools have both the calmness and the courage required for meeting sudden emergencies full of appalling peril, for in every case when fire has broken out in a schoolhouse the women teachers have "kept their heads" admirably, have suppressed the very beginnings of panic among their charges, and have directed swift but orderly processions from the building with an efficiency that could not be surpassed by men in the professions where the power to maintain discipline in all circumstances is the first requirement. Why is it, then, that a single mouse was enough this week to throw the girl pupils in two big schoolrooms into a wild confusion—a confusion which the women teachers certainly did not prevent, and which, according to report, they largely, if not fully, shared? Now, a mouse, even for its size, is a particularly harmless animal—just capable, perhaps, of giving a nip with its teeth that would be slightly painful to unusually sensitive skins, but the very reverse of eager to do anything of the sort, and more than willing to run away from every enemy. And yet a large fraction of the more interesting sex obstinately persist in presenting the conventional evidences of frantic terror whenever one of these animals appears in their vicinity. Why? It is quite certain that they are not really afraid. Even the obscure relevancy of skirts to the mouse question does not give more than a remote semblance of sincerity to the pretense of fear. Some ungallant observers insist that every one of these absurd and irritating demonstrations is due to an incomprehensible survival in some mysterious corner of the feminine brain of the delusion that fear of mice is an added charm in women—that men like to calm their apprehensions while exhibiting a noble superiority to weakness. We, for our part, refuse to accept that theory of the phenomenon, but we confess complete inability to offer any other.

Roosevelt's Popularity in Russia.

St. Petersburg, June 12, Correspondence of The London Times.

It is not an exaggeration to say that President Roosevelt is the most popular man in Russia to-day. The strong peace sentiment in the country and the persistent reverses had certainly predisposed Tsarskoe Selo to listen to his counsels, but the President's rare insight, aided by the skill and tact of his Ambassador, enabled him to gauge the proper moment to offer advice which the initiator of The Hague conference could not refuse.

Conquering Hero's Three Wishes.

From The Washington Star.

"You have served your country nobly," said the Mikado. "Anything you may ask will be granted."

"I have but three requests," answered the Japanese naval hero; "don't erect a triumphal arch, don't present me with a house, and don't let the girls kiss me."

A PLEA FOR MUSIC.

Mr. Carnegie's Attention Called to New Field of Philanthropy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is to be greatly deplored that Mr. Andrew Carnegie has never deemed it essential to consider the musical branch of education. Gen. Horatio C. King's words needs must be welcomed by all music students and all who are interested in music. It is indeed difficult for a sincere music student to pursue his education with any fair chance of success as the situation now stands.

There is a lack of endowment in this direction. Although we have orchestras upheld by endowment funds, we still have no conservatory. Those few private institutions now existing are insufficient for the proper musical growth of this great city, as well as the country itself. It is absolutely necessary that there be more interest taken in the line of musical education if it is hoped that the United States will ever be able to boast of a school of music with true American musicians.

It remains for the people to be educated and initiated into the true realm of music, and to gradually discard their taste for the trash they all cry for now and get in overwhelming quantities.

If steps were taken in this direction; if, in other words, Mr. Andrew Carnegie would include in his noble gifts a share equal to the portion utilized for literature to the music end of art it goes without saying that his act would be appreciated to an extent impossible to conceive, and there would be ere long a marvelous outcome. Music would increase in popularity, and the world be bettered thereby. Music is yet young, and needs but steps upon which to rise.

ALFRED B. SMITH.

New York, June 22, 1905.

HE THOUGHT HE WAS A SOLOMON

So Pulled His Revolver Evidently to Test Ownership of a Stray Dog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My daughter and I were walking in the Park this morning, and a stray dog followed us some distance. We were careful not to encourage him, as he had a loose muzzle on. When we were coming out a policeman called from across the loop at One Hundred and Sixth Street for us to put a strap on the dog. We waited until he came across and told him the dog did not belong to us. He remarked, "It does not belong to you?" and instantly drew a revolver, as we thought with the intention of shooting it.

His intention may have been to try Solomon's test, but surely any woman would plead not to have a dog shot in her presence.

I became a little hysterical, and he said: "There is no necessity for all this excitement; I won't shoot the dog."

I would like to know if he had the right to shoot the dog in our presence. I thought all stray dogs were taken to the pound, and if not claimed painlessly put to death.

The man was not rude in anything he said, but his manner was very different from the policemen who are generally in this end of the Park, and are very considerate of women and children.

AN UPPER WEST SIDER.

New York, June 16, 1905.

IDEALISM AND UNREALITY.

Contention Over a Definition Rather Than the Substance of an Argument.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was surprised and sorry to find in your editorial columns this morning an unfortunate misstatement in regard to the status of the sect whose members you have so admirably characterized as "Eddyots." The article in question referred to these strange intellectual freaks as "idealists," and made rather contemptuous allusion to arguments appealing to "a certain order of minds" to convince them that all existence is within the mind. This seems to me unfortunate, because, it tends to corroborate the impression that "idealism" in philosophy leads to such mental depths as so-called "Christian Science."

The doctrine that real existence is ideal is one which has been affirmed (and, I think, demonstrated) by the "certain order of mind" found in Jonathan Edwards, Bishop Berkeley, David Hume, and Prof. Huxley, among others. It seems a pity that this doctrine should be confounded in public estimation with the contention of Mrs. Eddy—that since existence is entirely ideal it is all delusion—all unreal.

"Idealism" in metaphysics is so much older than the Eddy cult, and is supported so respectably both by authority and argument, that the term should not be smirched by association with the money-making copyrighted "religion" in question.

IDEALIST.

New York, June 21, 1905.

Unprotected Facing-Point Switches.

From The Railroad Gazette.

As we go to press the daily newspapers report that the eastbound Twentieth Century Limited, making its fourth trip on the eighteen-hour schedule, met with a terrible disaster at Mentor, Ohio, on the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern, Wednesday night at 9:25. Occurring at this time, when the newspapers are full of the exploits of fast trains, this disaster will attract universal attention; and if it leads to an adequate realization of the danger connected with unprotected facing-point switches, it may not have occurred in vain. On roads running trains at the highest speeds the existence of switches of this kind not provided with a distant signal is, of course, utterly indefensible.

Rostand's New Play.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 14.—At last M. Rostand has finished the new play on which he has been at work ever since he wrote "L'Aiglon." He has been paying a flying visit to Paris from his Pyrenean abode at Cambo, and has brought the completed manuscript with him. "Chanteclair" is the name of the play and of the hero. All the characters are birds. As was obvious from the beginning, Coquelin the elder will be Chanticleer himself, and we shall see "Cocq," as his friends call him, playing the cock of the walk. The lively and nimble M. Galipaux will be the Blackbird. Mme. Simone le Bargy, full of life, may be the chirping Quail, and the Perroquet will be impersonated by a clever actress, Mme. Augustine Leriche. There are sixty characters in the piece, all feathered. It is not surprising to be told that the play, in verse, is satirical in an Aristophanesque vein. "Chanteclair" will be brought out by M. Coquelin as his second novelty next season, after a drama, "L'Attentat," for which two very different writers, MM. Alfred Capus and Lucien Descaves, have collaborated. M. Rostand is reported to have stipulated beforehand that his work must be rehearsed for three full months.

A Cheap Lot of Millionaires.

From The Detroit Free Press.

An amusing thing happened while Judge Swan of the United States District Court was hearing a case in which a number of lumber magnates and ship owners were interested.

One of the litigants, who could drop a million without having to avail himself of the bankrupt law or go to the poor house, was approached by a newsboy who had taken advantage of a lull in the proceedings.

"Please, boss," piped the urchin, "kin youse change a quarter?"

Obligingly the man who has both boats and pine lands went through his pockets and the net result was a nickel and three pennies.

"Don't bodder yerself," scornfully. "Youse is de fort' man dat couldn't flash as much as a dime. I'll give de ole guy"—another millionaire—"his paper. But day is certingly a cheap lot o' skates floatin' 'round dese yours."

STILL WORRIED OVER "LIKE."

"Diction" Returns to the Attack on Dr. Butler's Usage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that, in your self-assumed defense of Dr. Butler's diction contained in this morning's "Topics of the Times," you failed to make your point. References to "the solemn bow-wow school" and "dimly remembered rules of grammar learned in distant schooldays" do not constitute arguments any more than do cleverly drawn metaphors dealing with linguistic pebbles and rivers of speech. These do not tend to disprove the fact that good usage does not sanction the diction of Dr. Butler, considering the occasion upon which it was used.

You attempt to justify the vulgarism in question by citing the expression "he talks like a fool." You overlook the fact that your citation is not in point. The two expressions are not parallel. "He talks like a fool" is analogous to "he looks like a fool." Both expressions indicate a likeness between the persons compared, without conveying any idea of action. Dr. Butler's idea necessarily entails a comparison of actions. In the case given by you, "like" is properly a preposition. Its use need not be justified on your ground of idiom. In the other case "like" is used as a conjunctive adverb, and I repeat that such use is a vulgarism.

A commencement address by the President of a great university would seem to call for dignified diction and the elimination of all idiomatic and vulgar expressions which can find their sole justification in the fact that they are "handy" or enable the speaker to make short cuts. If an expression in its correct form impresses the speaker as being stiff or cumbersome, he has always open to him the course of avoiding the construction. I can hardly believe that you and the gentleman to whose defense you have seen fit to fly would choose to revise the Golden Rule so as to make it read, "Do unto others like you would have them do unto you." DICTION.

New York, June 17, 1905.

REGULATING MEDICAL PRACTICE.

Present Laws Said to be Adequate If Properly Enforced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of yesterday on Dr. Hopkins's resolution before the Erie County Medical Society you fly a bit wide of the exact mark. In effect, there is but one Medical Board in this State, except on the subjects of materia medica and therapeutics. All "eclectics," "homeos," and "allopaths" must pass the same questions in chemistry, anatomy, obstetrics, physiology, hygiene, surgery, pathology, bacteriology, and physical diagnosis. These are the fundamental principles of the art of healing.

With these principles misunderstood the method adopted to attain the desired result is secondary. We have no objections to Christian Scientists and osteopaths practicing this art provided they show a proper fitness and thorough possession of those rudiments which are absolutely essential and which the State requires of us before granting a license.

It seems to me manifestly absurd to demand a college (or equivalent) and four years' medical course of us and allow a class ignorant in the foundation of medicine to compete on equal terms.

No, Mr. Editor, we need no new legislation, but an honest interpretation and rigid enforcement of the spirit of the law as it stands. So long as the laity is willing to be deluded into believing that the practice of medicine and surgery consists in the giving or applying of drugs and the delay entailed by rubbing bones or saying soothing but useless prayers, is harmless, so long will those impostors on human confidence "wax rich and grow fat."

But when the public does realize that the real secret lies not in the end, but the means, and that intelligent and successful treatment cannot exist without a thorough preliminary education and understanding of medical principles the present law will be found sufficiently large to cover all the "fakirs" that happen to come along. I. M. HELLER, M. D.

New York, June 17, 1905.

More "Old-Time Currency."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in an article in your issue of June 12, entitled "Old-Time Currency."

I have a three-dollar bill, similar to the one owned by Dr. Carpenter of Trumansburg. The double circle, containing the birds, is on one side, and in the circle are the words: "Extus in Dubio Est."

On the reverse side is something which, I think, was intended for a map of some locality.

The number of the bill is 3,839. The reading is the same, except "Congress called at Baltimore Feb. 26th, 1777."

The ink with which the bill was signed is still bright, the name looking like Wiwy or Wiley. This bill has descended to me from my great-grandfather, but I am not sure that he was the first owner.

MARY CARPENTER DUTCHER.

Sorrento, Fla., June 16, 1905.

Italian Nobles as Farmers.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, July 14.—Among the Roman nobility there is a tradition that they are necessarily at one and the same time great aristocrats and passionate agriculturists. The three Princes Colonna, who are brothers, the eldest of whom is Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, the second Senator of the kingdom, and the last, until a few months ago, Mayor of Rome, never let a week pass without spending some days on their estates to direct and personally superintend the agricultural work. Duke Caetani and his sons lead every year for some time the life of the butteri, (cowboys of the Campagna Romana,) while Prince Rospigliosi for forty years never missed a day in looking after his estates like a real farmer. Duke Leopoldo Torlonia, who was removed from the position of Syndic of Rome by Crispi, when, on the occasion of the jubilee of Leo XIII., he officially sent the greetings of the city to the Pontiff, does not remain behind the others. He has just started, in the very heart of the Campagna Romana, a tobacco plantation, with the view of gradually freeing Italy from foreign importation.

The peninsula is dependent on America for cigar and pipe tobaccos, and on Turkey and Egypt for cigarette tobacco, consuming on the whole 11,440,000 pounds yearly, with a tendency to increase, as the average augmentation amounts to 320,000 pounds a year. The voluntary tax on smoking tobacco, being a Government monopoly, represents one of the chief incomes of the State, but the larger part of it has now to be paid abroad for the purchase of the tobacco, while if home production could be substituted the gain would all remain in Italy.

Electric-Fan Sore Throat.

From The Philadelphia Record.

The reason the "electric fan cold" is so often accompanied by sore throat is, according to a doctor whose downtown location brings him many such cases, that the draught made by the fan carries so much dust with it. "The fact is," says this authority, "that the air stirred by the fan is not fresh air, unless the fan is backed up against an open window. When operating in an inside room or in similar places, where it is most appreciated, the fan uses the same air over and over, and this air gathers up and keeps in motion all the available dust. People who don't catch cold are sometimes affected by this dust, show symptoms either of sore throat or nose troubles akin to catarrh. The right way to use a fan is to so arrange it with relation to an open window that all the air with which it is supplied comes from outside."

TOO MUCH FALSE SYMPATHY.

Murder Is Safer Than Braking on a Railroad Train.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the United States it is safer to be a murderer than a brakeman. The percentage of deaths in the former class is smaller than in the latter. The reason for this is made plain by the hysterical letters that have been appearing in the papers in regard to Mrs. Rogers.

Here is a woman who commits a deliberate, cold-blooded murder. She is found guilty after a fair and impartial trial. Under the criminal law of this country, as administered by our courts, every possible advantage is given to the guilty party. The maxim is that it is better that a hundred guilty persons should escape than that one innocent person should be convicted. It may fairly be said, therefore, that the advantage to the guilty is a hundred to one. Notwithstanding all this, she was convicted.

Certainly it would be a disgrace to our justice if she were not to suffer the penalty of her crime, and thereby protect the innocent persons who still live, and who certainly are entitled to some consideration. It seems to be forgotten that the object of punishment is to protect the innocent members of society. The reason why murderers are put to death is because they have shown a willingness and a skill sufficient to enable them to kill with premeditation those whom the law should protect. The only way to insure this protection is by making it impossible for this particular guilty person to commit the crime again. Mistaken clemency in this respect has often caused the death of innocent persons, as in the very recent case of the Greek Premier.

So far as the question of sex is concerned, all experience shows that, while really good women are more generous and self-sacrificing than the best of men, bad women are worse and more dangerous to society. They are more sly, more crafty, and when they have played their game and been detected, find it easy to appeal to the same false sentiment which is leading many in the present instance to ask for a remission of the just consequence of a deliberately chosen course of conduct. Men may talk of inhumanity, as Wellington said, but there is nothing so inhuman as impunity.

EVERETT P. WHEELER.

New York, June 21, 1905.

ACCLIMATIZING SONG BIRDS.

Wonders How Far the Skylarks in Brooklyn Have Traveled.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of June 4 you tell of the introduction of the English skylark forty years ago. There are millions of people in America who have heard the skylark in Europe and would be delighted to hear that it is acclimated in America, and thousands in New York alone who would go on pilgrimages to Long Island to enjoy its song. It would be interesting to hear from some of your subscribers how far it has traveled from the vicinity of the city in forty years.

In 1889, and again in 1892, a few public-spirited men in Portland, Oregon, released many larks and other songbirds. The skylark is now found in Oregon, California, and Washington, and is rapidly spreading over the whole West coast. Bird dealers in New York City offer skylarks imported from Europe for $1.50 per pair, male and female. If they were liberated in the Gulf States in the Autumn they would rapidly spread over the whole continent.

The European goldfinch (Carduelis elegans) is another famous European songster that has long been naturalized in the vicinity of New York City.

MOUNTAIN TEXAS.

Kerrville, Texas, June 10, 1905.

Lesson Drawn from Wreck of Flier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reflecting upon the wreck of the Central's 18-hour flier at Mentor, Ohio, following, as it does, so soon after the statement of an official of that road that the fast train had only been loafing, it would appear that railroad officials do not fully recognize the dangers attendant upon this extraordinary fast running.

The newspaper reports state that the train ran into an open switch. Is there not some doubt as to the accuracy of this statement? A switch is a weak point in the track; less, perhaps, in a straight track than in a curved one. The ordinary switch consists of two movable rails 15 feet in length, planed to a point on one end. Being movable, the switch rails are not spiked to the ties for their entire length. A switch even in a straight track forms something of an angle in the track, so that the shock due to the passage of a train over it can be felt in the coaches. The destructive force of a 70-ton locomotive passing over such a weak point at a speed of 60 miles an hour is obvious.

A switch with points facing the direction of the traffic is bad practice in track construction. Switches properly safeguarded by interlocking signals cannot be opened without the display of a danger signal, and switches newly constructed are usually spiked closed until the interlocking device is completed and in operation.

Deterioration under heavy traffic is constant. Speed reduction is enforced on all structures, curves, switches, and other weak points. With a sustained speed of 60 miles per hour, this reduction is almost eliminated, and the consequent track deterioration is increased enormously, particularly on curves and switches.

A Governmental supervision of the railroads by a board of experts would insure a uniformity of the highest form of safety appliances and methods of operation where the volume of traffic is similar, and such a supervision would check the tendencies toward reckless speed competition.

TRACKMAN.

New York, June 22, 1905.

If T'other Fair Charmer Were Gone.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The whole thing—the whole two things, Loomis and Morton—shows again how jauntily we of the Executive would get along, if outworn participation by the Legislative were only permanently and in all of its forms withdrawn.

New York, June 23, 1905. FATF.

No Depending Upon Them.

From The Washington Star.

"It's hard to tell whom you can trust," said one grafter.

"Yes," answered the other. "Sometimes I think there is no such thing as honesty. You never know who is going to turn State's evidence next."

MY OUTING.

Underneath a spreading oak
Is a grassy spot,
And around it bloom the rose
And forget-me-not;
Through the boughs a bit of sky
Sends its blue to me,
And the songsters of the trees
Gather round to see;
And the songsters of the trees
Sing their sweetest lay,
As I lie upon the ground
Dreaming time away;
All forgetful of the world
And the city's heat,
And that I must soon return
To the busy street.

FRANK H. SWEET.

RACE TRACK JOYS MAR STUDIES OF SCHOOL 98

Blinds Close When Starter's Bell Rings at Sheepshead Bay.

WOES OF A YOUNG PLUNGER

Bet Ten Cents on Delhi in the Suburban and His Contortions Led to Discovery.

Put down six and carry two.
Then "ting-ling" at Sheepshead track.
Gee! but this is hard to do
With that "ting-ling" at the track.
You can wink and wink and wink,
But still that race is run,
I don't care what teacher says—
This sum can't be done!
—Ballad of Public School 98.

"And you can hardly blame the boys," Principal Tappan admitted yesterday when asked if it was true that the excitement of Sheepshead Bay race track, which is right under the windows of Public School No. 98, distracted the attention of the school boys from their studies.

"Boys will be boys," said the Principal, "and you cannot expect anything else to happen. The moment the starter's bell begins to ring over on the track every boy cranes his neck for a glimpse of the start. Naturally they want to see the progress and finish of a race. Still, it sometimes annoys the teachers, and the moment the bell begins to clang 'get ready,' why we just draw the blinds until it is all over."

That was all Principal Tappan had to say about the matter, except that the police had been asked to chase away a number of cheap bookmakers who made their headquarters in the lee of the race-track fence which skirts the school grounds.

"I have no means of telling what the boys do out of school," said the Principal. "But I know that it is almost amusing the way they shoot across the grounds to the race track fence as soon as school is over.

DOESN'T KNOW ABOUT BETS.

"I don't know whether the boys bet or not, although I admit that it has come to my ears that some of them have secret ways of getting under or through the fencing and over to the grand stand after school hours."

At the point of the race track fencing at which the school boys are supposed to stray from the path of thrift, a group of men, said to be bookmakers, were found yesterday afternoon, on the top of the ruins of a burned house. In the crowd were several boys of the public school who were evincing the liveliest interest in the races.

As the reporter came up, one small boy rushed breathlessly from the opposite direction and cried:

"Hey, Reddy, who got the second race?"

"Broomstick," he replied.

The inquirer flung up his hands and groaned:

"I knew that hoss was a mutt!"

A few minutes later, as the starter's bell was clanging across the track to the ears of the watchers on the fire ruins, another small boy strolled up with his cap slewed over his left eye.

"Say, Hicky, what's your feelin' in the four' race?'

"Oh—I dunno," said "Hickey" scratching his chin, thoughtfully. "I've got a hunch on 'Go-Between.' Fancy it?"

"Nope! Geranium!" snapped the other.

The reporter saw no bets placed by the boys of Public School 98. This was explained later by a communicative small boy, who said:

"Yestiddy de police chased de bookies away—chased 'em four blocks. But they come back after a while. To-day the plain clothes men come along. De bookies knows 'em, an' things is being done very quiet."

SOMETIMES RISK A TEN.

The same youthful informant said that some of the boys occasionally risked a "ten" or "mebbe more," but explained with some surprise that he meant cents, not dollars. Parenthetically he remarked that the Suburban was a great race and forthwith launched into a story about the misfortune of one James Harrison Hicks of Grade A.

James, it appeared, had laid his all—10 cents and a lead pencil—on Delhi. The race was run while James Harrison Hicks was doing "parsin' an' 'alysis" on his slate. Miss Wilcox, teacher, hushed the tumult inside the schoolroom and made every boy resume work while she drew down the window shades.

While outside the grand stand was roaring itself hoarse, Miss Wilcox was attracted by a peculiar moaning sound from the direction of James Harrison Hicks. Upon investigation she found him pantingly over his slate as if in a fit, scoring the floor with his feet and drawing forked lightning all over his "parsin' an' 'alysis." He was "rootin'" for Delhi, explained the youthful narrator. Miss Wilcox made him stand up, and the interruption to his incantation may have cost Delhi the race.

This youthful narrator, whose name, like the real one of James Harrison Hicks, is withheld for obvious reasons, also volunteered the information that "Reddy," the boy on the fire ruins, was "not in the game" any more.

"He's a welcher," said he fluently. "We got up a pool in Grade B. There was 17 cents, a baseball mitt, an' a busted dollar watch, an' Reddy was holdin' the stakes. Night afore the race Reddy's mother found him with the goods. She thought he had stolen 'em, and took 'em from him. At least that's what he says, but he's not in the game now."

A girl with a bundle of school books under her arm came up and said:

"Say, Harry what horse won in the fourth race?"

"I t'ink it was Geranium," said the boy; "but we got mixed on the colors at the end."

"Aw, pshaw!" said she.

The boy sportsmen of Public School 98 first attracted attention on the day of the Suburban, when enthusiasm carried them through the fence next to the school. They advanced across the track in a body, much to the astonishment and amusement of the grandstand.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Madison Corey has obtained the rights of "The Sultan of Sulu" and "Peggy from Paris," and will take the two attractions to the Western coast.

Perry Williams is making extensive alterations at the Colonial. The entire balcony is being remodeled and there are to be a number of minor changes. Architect McElpatric is doing the work.

"Easy Dawson" has been selected as the title of Edward E. Kidder's play, which will usher Raymond Hitchcock into straight comedy on Aug. 15 at Wallack's Theatre.

John Drew closes his season in "The Duke of Killicrankie" at Sacramento to-night, and the Sothern-Marlowe company closes at Wheeling. Miss Marlowe will sail at once for Europe. Sothern and Marlowe next season will appear in "The Merchant of Venice," in which Miss Marlowe will take Portia, her first association with the part. "Twelfth Night" and "The Taming of the Shrew" are to be in the Shakespearean repertoire.

Cecilia Loftus in a Show Play.

Cecilia Loftus has been engaged to play the part of Anne in Bernard Shaw's "Man and Superman," the play in which Charles Dillingham will star Robert Loraine next season. Miss Loftus has recently closed a tour in vaudeville.

German Actress Dies in Michigan.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., June 23.—Miss Johanna [illegible]ge, a German actress, who recently came to the United States from the Royal Theatre at Berlin, died to-day at the home of her mother in this city. She was taken ill while filling an engagement in Cincinnati.

MR. SHIELDS'S NEW SHOES.

They're the First in Fifty-eight Years, and He Prefers His Boots.

United States Commissioner Shields put on a new pair of shoes yesterday, the first shoes he has worn in fifty-eight years. Since boyhood the Commissioner, although particular in his choice of suits, collars, and ties, has stuck to the old-fashioned boots such as were worn a generation ago.

The same bootmaker in Brooklyn made them until he died, and since then his son has continued their manufacture. Notwithstanding all efforts to induce him to wear shoes, the Commissioner stuck to his old-fashioned boots, with their soft morocco legs. He said they prevented pneumonia.

Yesterday morning when the Commissioner appeared at the Federal Building he seemed hardly able to walk.

"It's these shoes," he explained; "they won't stay tied."

All day it was rumored about the building that the Commissioner had discarded his boots, and Marshal Henkel and the others came to see and wonder. Twenty times in the day some one had to tie the shoes for him.

"Seems as if I am walking about in my stocking feet," he complained last night. "My son, Archie, got me to buy them, but I think I'll send him out of town to-morrow and put my boots on again."

CLASS DAY AT HARVARD.

Battle of Confetti in the Stadium a Feature of the Festivities.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 23.—Class day was observed at Harvard University to-day. Literary exercises by the senior class were held in Sanders's Theatre. The class orator was Harold S. Deming of New York City. The class poem by Swinburne Hale of Chicago was read, and John H. Lathrop of Jackson, Mich., read the class ode.

The ceremonies at the Stadium and Soldiers' Field attracted a very large number of alumni and friends. Seniors, graduates, and lower classmen marched into the Stadium and seated themselves on the ground. A song by the Glee Club was followed by the ivy oration, by Whitcomb Field of Milton. The Senior President then presented a banner to the freshman class. During this presentation an immense amount of confetti was distributed, and a brilliant scene followed, as all present pelted each other with the bits of colored paper and streaming tapes.

The college yard presented a beautiful spectacle to-night. Japanese lanterns were strung among the trees, while electrical effects were also introduced. University Hall was lighted up. A reception to all graduates and officers of the university was held at the residence of President and Mrs. Charles W. Eliot. A musical programme was carried out in Sanders's Theatre, and there was dancing in the Hemenway Gymnasium and Memorial Hall.

CITY COLLEGE REUNION.

Alumni Association Holds Last Meeting in the Old Chapel.

Several hundred members were present at the annual reunion of the Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York last night in the chapel of the college, at Lexington Avenue and East Twenty-third Street. Ex-Judge W. M. K. Olcott presided, and introduced Abraham H. Harvick, President of the class of '05.

Addresses of a reminiscent nature were delivered by Edward Lauterbach, '64, and Prof. Alfred G. Compton, '53. Prof. Compton, who was a member of the first class to be graduated from this institution, is Professor of Mathematics and Physics at the college.

The Rev. Charles S. Wightman, pastor of the Baptist Church of Oyster Bay, responded in behalf of the class of '55. Nelson S. Spencer, Civil Service Commissioner, spoke for the class of '75, Charles Henry Smith for '65, Dr. G. B. McAuliffe for '83, and Everett B. Hyman for '95.

The reunion was the last which will be held in the old building, which was erected in 1849.

MILES NOT ENGAGED.

General Says He Is Not in Marrying Mood at Present.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 23.—A story has been started in Philadelphia that Gen. Nelson A. Miles is engaged to marry a Mrs. Huidekoper, a widow of that city, and sister-in-law of Gen. Huidekoper. When asked about the matter this morning, Gen. Miles laughed heartily, and said:

"There is not an iota of truth in the story. It is not true either in regard to any other lady. I am not in that mood at present."

TALBOT-BROWN ENGAGEMENT.

Miss Nannie Wright Brown to be Married to Dr. Talbot's Son.

The engagement is announced of Miss Nannie Wright Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown, and Harold Richmond Talbot, son of Dr. Robert Bancker Talbot and Mrs. Talbot. The date for the wedding has not been set.

Miss Brown was one of last Winter's debutantes. She is a niece of John Crosby Brown. One of her sisters, Miss Julia Post Brown, married Benjamin C. Fincke. Wright Brown is her brother. The country place of the Browns is Brenda Lodge, at Shrewsbury, N. J.

Mr. Talbot is a Yale graduate, Class of 1901, a member of Squadron A and of the St. Anthony Club. His mother was Miss Mary C. Thomas. The Talbots usually spend the Summer at Narragansett Pier.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, with her two little children, will go to the White Mountains about the first of July. They will stay at the Profile House. Mr. Mackay is going to Saratoga, where Mrs. Mackay and the children probably will join him in August.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Messervy are booked to sail for India, to return in October.

***

Mrs. Don Cameron and her daughter, Miss Martha Cameron, are to spend the season at Newport. Miss Cameron is a grandniece of the late Gen. Sherman.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auerbach are booked to sail for Europe on July 14

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Mrs. J. Madison Taylor of Philadelphia and Mrs. William Disston have arrived at Bar Harbor for the Summer.

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Miss Frances Spencer of Baltimore, whose engagement to Stewart Symington Janney, son of Mrs. John J. Janney, has just been announced, is a cousin of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 24. Mrs. Perry Tiffany has taken apartments at the Muenchinger King cottage for the season.

The Misses Brice have arrived at the Stone Cottage, on Bellevue Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Wood have arrived at the Cliff cottages, and Mrs. Henry Dupuy has arrived at the Riggs cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Preston of New Orleans are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong at Greystone.

Miss Gwynn of Washington is the guest of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater.

Miss Ella F. Mason opened her cottage on Rhode Island Avenue to-day.

Miss Fanny Foster has arrived at her cottage, on Leroy Avenue.

Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., entertained at dinner this evening.

Lloyd Phoenix's steam yacht Intrepid and Eugene Tompkins's steam yacht Idaho arrived this evening.

CAPT. NEILSON MARKS SWEDEN OFF HIS CHART

Scratches Country's Name from His Papers and Sails Away.

HOISTS NORWEGIAN FLAG

Vice Consul Didn't Notice the Change —Customs Officials Did, but Decided to Say Nothing.

Capt. Nielson of the Norwegian tramp steamer Tjomo got his revenge on the shipping authorities yesterday by sailing away with a Norwegian flag over his taffrail and openly declaring his independence of Swedish dominion.

When the doughty and patriotic Captain reached this port a few days ago Collector Stranahan compelled him to file his papers with the Consul from "Sweden and Norway," notwithstanding Nielson's heated assertion that the same man could not represent both countries, since they were no longer one.

The skipper went about the task of proclaiming the independence of Norway in a skillful way. When it became necessary to get clearance papers before sailing yesterday he got a blank at the Consul's office, bearing the words "Norway and Sweden." This is for the use of Norwegians, and there is another blank for Swedes, with the words in reverse order, "Sweden and Norway." However, having the name of his native land first was not enough for Capt. Nielson. He carefully crossed out the "and Sweden" on the blank.

"Daeveln gale mej"—that is some mild Norwegian profanity—said the Captain to his fellow-seamen as he prepared his trick, "if that feller, who's born and bred in old Norway, just as I am myself, acts like a lobster I'd telegraph to Christiana for instructions. And you bet I'd get them, too, and pretty hot ones at that."

When everything was written out and the "Sweden" was eliminated Capt. Nielson held out the blank to the Vice Consul who was in charge yesterday, and said in Scandinavian:

"Sign."

The Vice Consul was in a hurry. He didn't notice the scratched out name and he signed. Capt. Nielson, before the "Sweden and Norway" representative could take a second look, gathered up the papers, shoved them in his pocket and was out of the room.

From the Consul's office the Norwegian skipper went on the run to the Custom House. He took out his papers, poked them out to the deputy in charge of the Marine Division, and said again:

"Sign."

The deputy noticed the crossed-out "and Sweden." He consulted two or three other officials. They scratched their heads and pondered. The Captain waited impatiently. The customs officials decided that they would sign the papers.

"If they're good enough for the Consul, what right have we to kick?" asked one of them, and the others had no answer to make.

So Capt. Nielson went out with his clearance papers signed and countersigned and the word "Sweden" not on them. There was a broad smile on his face. For fear the Vice Consul might change his mind and pursue him, the skipper lost no time in getting on his ship and getting under way. But he was not yet through with his demonstration of Norway's independence.

Over the stern of the Tjomo he raised the "clean flag"—this means the Norwegian colors, white-bordered blue cross on red ground, without the union jack in the corner. The Norwegian Storthing adopted it for the merchant marine. Now it is the national flag of Norway.

CAR HIT WILLIE'S AUTO.

Just a Soap Box Affair Not Used to Slopes—Owner's Leg Broken.

In Broadway, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Eleventh Streets there is a gentle slope. Willie Samnitz of 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street saw it yesterday, and, getting into his automobile, started to coast down the hill.

Willie's automobile is made of a soap-box and cotton spools. It is a two-legpower machine. Near the foot of the gentle slope Willie got alarmed, backpedaled with all his might and shouted to a north-bound car to get out of the way. As the car came straight on, however, Willie manipulated his string steering gear to avoid a crash.

But there was a collision. The car was not damaged, but the soap box automobile went to pieces. The chauffeur-owner shot through the air and landed in front of a candy store at One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

When informed by a surgeon of the J. Hood Wright Hospital that he had a broken leg, Willie turned to the owner of the candy store, who had been helping to make him comfortable, and said:

"Well, gimme a stick o' chocolate."

He got the chocolate stick and went to the hospital with it firmly clasped between his jaws.

GOATS FOR UNCLE SAM.

An Agent to Tour the World in Search of Good Milchers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Secretary Wilson has decided to aid and abet the perpetuation of the American goat joke. He has set aside a generous part of the department's regular annual appropriation to provide for sending an expert goat man around the world in search of fine goats. The aim is to get milch goats, which Mr. Wilson is convinced would be a great help to the poor of the large cities who are not able to get good milk and cannot afford to keep a cow.

The Secretary will buy 100 milch goats. He expects to get specimens of the Maltese, Swiss, Spanish, Italian, and African goats. Physicians have urged Mr. Wilson to introduce milch goats in the interest of those who desire pure and wholesome milk for infants and invalids. The fact that milch goats are almost universally free from tuberculosis is regarded by Mr. Wilson as sufficient to recommend the course he has adopted.

Fishkill Car Crash Victim Dies.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 23.—Miss Lillian Moore of this city, whose skull was fractured when two cars filled with excursionists crashed together at Fishkill Landing early to-day, died without regaining consciousness. The twenty other persons injured are said to be doing well.

Austrian Honor for David R. Francis.

VIENNA, June 23.—The Government has decorated David R. Francis of St. Louis, President of the St. Louis Exposition, with the Commander's Cross of the Order of Francis Joseph with the Star. Other high decorations have been given to the following officials of the exposition: Frederick J. V. Skiff, Milan Hulbert, Halsey Ives, Edwin Cooley, and Adolph Kraus.

New Brooklyn Postal Station.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Postmaster General Cortelyou to-day ordered the establishment on July 1 of a new postal station in Brooklyn, to be known as the Vandever station. It is to be at the corner of Flatbush and Nostrand Avenues.

PANAMA'S MINIATURE COIN.

Two and a Half Cent Silver Piece Is Honest Value, Though.

"No, I don't want to gaze at Jupiter, neither do I desire to see the rings of Saturn, nor the canals on Mars, nor the extinct volcanoes in the moon," explained a stranger in a broad-brimmed Panama hat and the lightest of Summer flannels, as he walked up to the telescope man in front of the Hotel Albemarle.

"Well, what can I do for you, then?" asked the purveyor of vistas in other worlds. The stranger held up a small shining object that looked like a pellet.

"I'd like to have a good long look," he said, "through the spyglass at this here thing. It isn't a planet—looks more like a pill. Will you hold it at the other end of the tube while I take a peep at it?"

The telescope man did as asked. The stranger looked long and intently.

"Looks kind of far away," said the stranger at the business end of the telescope. I don't seem to be able to get a right focus on it. Guess I better give up and go to a bacteriologist. I suspect it is one of them money germs I've heard the ministers speak of."

But it wasn't. The stranger had just accepted a job on the Panama Canal, and had gone to a house of foreign exchange in Wall Street, prior to sailing, to procure some currency of the little Republic of Panama. He had a quart of the new two-and-a-half-cent silver pieces which the republic has just put into circulation.

The little silver coin is pellet shaped, thick as an American silver dollar, but hardly more than a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Nor is this the smallest of Panama coins. With an eye to eternal fitness, one of the smallest of nations has gone in for miniatures in its money issue. There is a gold coin worth only 48 centavos which is so small that its inscription can hardly be seen without a magnifying glass.

John S. Scully of the banking firm of Zimmermann & Forshay, at 11 Wall Street, said yesterday that his house had a lot of the little coins on hand for purposes of exchange.

"They were all made at the Philadelphia Mint for the Panama Government," said he. "The little coin is as honest as the day is long. No 16-to-1 business about it; it is 32 to 1, and not a fraction less. Yes, I suppose a copper or nickel coin would be more convenient, because it would be larger, but they would not do for foreign credit and exchange. Nor would paper, for it is a well-known fact that it is a fad with the South American republics to issue all sorts of bills to big amounts and then start a revolution and repudiate them if the Government is overthrown."

ETRURIA HELD FOR MAILS.

Sacks from Australia Rushed Across the Continent.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—In order to catch the steamship Etruria, which is to be held four hours overtime in New York at the request of the United States Post Office Department, 316 sealed sacks of mail, originating in Australia, are being raced across the continent, so as to make up two days lost through a delay in the arrival of the Venturia at San Francisco.

It is not known what delayed the Venturia, but the steamship reached port two days late. The mail sacks, the seals of which are not broken from the time they leave Australia until they arrive in England, weigh 10,000 pounds. They left San Francisco a few hours after the vessel reached port, but it was found they could not make connection with the Burlington fast train at Council Bluffs.

Traffic Manager Eustis of the Burlington agreed to run a special train for the mail sacks. They left Chicago at 8:27 o'clock this morning.

FLOATING DOCK A SUCCESS.

Tested with a Cruiser, the Dewey Worked Perfectly.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—The immense floating drydock Dewey, built for the navy by the Maryland Steel Company, was tested to-day and worked perfectly. The cruiser Colorado, 14,000 tons, was raised and will remain in the dock twenty-four hours.

The Dewey was sunk until the deck was twenty-eight feet under water. This required an hour and six minutes. The Colorado was then towed in by tugs, and at 3:15 P. M. the pumps started. At 5:30 the keel of the cruiser was out of the water, and half an hour later the deck of the dock showed clear.

Capt. Adolph Marix, in charge of the test, pronounced it a perfect success. Tomorrow the Colorado will be floated out of the dock, and on Monday the battleship Iowa will take her place.

ASKS COURT TO RESTORE SON.

Mrs. Hoe and Brooklyn Health Officers in Dispute.

The controversy between Mrs. Margaret Hoe of 2,031 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and the Department of Health over the removal of her young son on Thursday night to the Hospital for Contagious Diseases in Kingston Avenue, reached the Supreme Court late yesterday afternoon. Counsel for Mrs. Hoe obtained from Justice Kelly an order directing Health Commissioner Darlington and the Superintendent of the Kingston Avenue Hospital to appear this morning to show cause why the Hoe child should not be released.

Mrs. Hoe declares that her boy is perfectly well, and that taking him to the "pest house" was a bit of retaliation on the part of some one in the Health Department because she wrote Commissioner Darlington that complaints she had made about sanitary conditions in her neighborhood had not been acted on. Dr. Thomas L. Fogarty, in charge of the Health Office in Brooklyn, asserted that the boy had not recovered from an attack of scarlet fever, and the mother had violated quarantine by allowing him to go out to play.

BISHOP POTTER ON MASONRY.

At Utica Celebration, He Urges All to Follow the Order's Precepts.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., June 23.—Thirty-six members of Herkimer Masonic Lodge received medals this evening from Past Grand Master John W. Vrooman for twenty-five years' membership. The presentation took place at a meeting of Herkimer Lodge, which was attended by a large number of Masons. Bishop Henry C. Potter spoke of the great work of the order and urged all to follow the teachings of Masonry.

The medals bear a figure of the Herkimer Monument, and the date of the institution of the lodge. The design is particularly appropriate, as Gen. Herkimer was a member of St. Patrick's Lodge of Johnstown and Col. Vrooman, who gave the medals, was Chairman of the commission which erected the Herkimer Monument.

Plans for Mammoth Sewer.

One of the largest sewers ever built in the United States is to relieve the upper Williamsburg district and a large portion of Queens. Borough President Littleton and Public Works Commissioner Brackenridge yesterday accepted the map. The sewer is to be four miles long, 17 feet in diameter, and will drain 2,500 acres. Brooklyn's share of the cost will be $1,017,000 and that of Queens $3,000,000.

Woman Dies at Elevated Station.

As Mrs. Helen Little, forty-five years old, of 130 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, was about to step on a north-bound train at the Fifty-third Street station of the Third Avenue elevated line last night at 6:35 o'clock, she tottered, fell into the arms of her son, and died. Dr. Stranahan of Flower Hospital said heart disease was the cause.

4½ HOURS
NEW YORK
To
BLOCK ISLAND.
"The Summer Resort at Sea."

A new Service to this unique resort at Sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th, a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:20 A. M.—Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M.—daily except Sunday, for Montauk, connecting with the NEW Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30 P. M., Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:36 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week-days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:15 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York 11:40 A. M.

Beginning on above date, the Steamers of the Montauk Line for Sag Harbor, Shelter Island and Greenport will leave New York week-days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport 6:30 A. M., connecting there with new Steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island 8:30 A. M. On Saturdays and July 3d at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island.

PUGILIST IN CONEY DISPUTE.

A Ballyhoo's Eye in Mourning and McGovern's Fortune Left Untold.

Terry McGovern saw Coney Island yesterday with his wife and little boy.

Terry was on the Bowery near Steeplechase Park when the ballyhoos smiled at him and passed the time of day.

"Sahib," said the Boss Ballyhoo, "we'll tell you your name, and charge you nothing."

Seeing he had the long end of the bargain, the pugilist entered the fortune-telling tent. Then the Boss Ballyhoo, Professor M. Tasso, changed his mind.

"It will cost you 25 cents to learn what your name is," he told Terry.

"I know it already," said McGovern. "But if you guess right I'll give you a dollar."

The ballyhoo insisted on an advance payment, and when the pugilist refused he said:

"Sahib, you are not a very expensive skate, and you may get right out. Your company is distasteful to us."

The assistant ballyhoo, Zante Ramboroso, seeing McGovern hesitate, caught him by the arm and prepared to whisk him out. Then there was some trouble.

The Sahib put Ballyhoo Ramboroso's right eye into mourning. Ramboroso brought a chair, but instead of inviting McGovern to sit down, he smashed him over the head with it. Then a policeman came and McGovern ran away. Ramboroso went to the police station with his eye in a bandage and asked for McGovern's arrest. The Coney Island police were looking the other way last night when they met the McGovern family party.

JOHN HAY WHITNEY.

Payne Whitney's Boy Named After His Grandfather.

MANHASSET, L. I., June 23.—John Hay Whitney is the name bestowed on the youngest son of Payne Whitney. The boy, who is nine months' old, was christened at the Whitney country home by the Rev. Charles L. Newbold, rector of Christ Church, Manhattan.

It was intended that Secretary of State Hay, the child's grandfather, after whom he is named, should be present, but official business kept him in Washington. Mrs. Hay, the baby's grandmother, however, was one of the sponsors.

Many friends of the family from Success Lake, Port Washington, Great Neck, Westbury, and Wheatley Hills were at the ceremony. Following the christening there was a reception in the Italian gardens on the estate.

WIFE WANTED PHILOSOPHY.

W. H. Dixon Says She Contrasted Him with Mr. Budd.

NEWARK, June 23.—During the taking of testimony before Vice Chancellor Stevens to-day in the habeas corpus proceedings begun by William H. Dixon of New York to recover possession of his two children, now in custody of their mother, Josephine, at Madison, N. J., Mr. Dixon took the stand. He told of a yachting trip to Garrison's on a yacht owned by Mrs. Dixon's uncle. In the party was Kenneth Budd, who had proposed marriage to Mrs. Dixon before she and the witness became engaged.

Mr. Dixon testified that during this yachting trip his wife complained to him that he was not like Mr. Budd; that he did not "talk philosophy to her."

Taking of testimony was completed today and counsel began to sum up.

GOV. CARTER RESIGNS.

Will Leave Hawaii for Washington to Confer with the President.

HONOLULU, June 23.—Gov. Carter mailed his resignation to President Roosevelt on Wednesday. He will leave on June 28 for Washington to discuss the matter of his retirement from the Governorship.

His resignation was the culmination of a long series of events which led Gov. Carter to the conclusion that he could be of more service to the Territory of Hawaii out of the Gubernatorial chair.

JUDGE STEPHEN NEALE DEAD.

Made Draft That Formed Basis of Fourteenth Amendment.

LEBANON, Ind., June 23.—Judge Stephen Neale, whose draft was used as the groundwork on which to build up the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution, died at his home today.

He had been ill for several months.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Arthur Ford MacKenzie.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 23.—Arthur Ford MacKenzie, the chess player, problemist, and author, died at his father's residence here this morning. He was forty-five years old.

Capt. John W. Shackford.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Capt. John W. Shackford, ex-Superintendent of the International Navigation Company, died here to-day. He was a native of Maine, and was 66 years of age.

Obituary Notes.

FRANKLIN HAYES DAVIS, Superintendent of the Midvale Steel Company of Philadelphia, died yesterday of heart disease at Great Barrington, Mass., where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He was thirty-five years old.

PETER KIOLBASSA, who was the first City Treasurer in Chicago to renounce interest fees in connection with the office, died yesterday at St. Mary's Polish Hospital there. He was a member of the Illinois Legislature, and for a time President of the National Polish Union of America.

S. S. STEVENS, father of Assemblyman Frank L. Stevens, died on Thursday at his residence near North Hoosick, N. Y., in his seventy-seventh year. He was President of the Stevens & Thompson Company, incorporated, of North Hoosick; President of the Stevens & Thompson Paper Company of Middle Falls, Director of the First National Bank, and a stockholder of the Noble & Wood Machine Company.

District Attorney's New Deputy.

Michael H. Cardoza, Jr., son of the senior member of the old-time law firm of Cardoza & Nathan, was appointed a Deputy Assistant District Attorney yesterday.

HARPER'S

For July

The Search for Men

An article which reveals some astonishing facts showing that the demand for high-class employes is always greater than the supply, the difficulty in securing men, and the unparalleled opportunities for men of ability to-day.

With Greek Sponge-Divers
Charles W. Furlong, the artist, recently spent some time with the Greek sponge fleet off the coast of Tripoli. He tells of the curious life of the sponge-divers, and has painted graphic pictures of it.

W. D. Howells Abroad
Mr. Howells has wandered about London among those localities which are intimately connected with the early history of this country, the homes of those who became the first notable Americans, their churches, &c. He writes delightfully of it all.

The Real Fourth of July
Some people do not know that in celebrating the Fourth of July we are, in reality, perpetuating an error—that the celebration should actually come earlier, on the 2d. An interesting and instructive paper.

New York Harbor
In this James B. Connolly graphically describes the crowded waterways of the metropolis and the varied types of craft which range them.

8 SHORT STORIES
By Emery Pottle, van Tassel Sutphen, Grace Ellery Channing, Nelson Lloyd, Annie Hamilton Donnell, Etc., Etc.

Francis Drake in California
Agnes C. Laut, the historian, writes most vividly of the dramatic adventures of Sir Francis Drake and of his visit to this country on his famous voyage. Illustrated from old prints.

A Great American Painter
Mr. J. J. Shannon, A. R. A., is an American better known in England than in his own country. He is now recognized among the first of living American portrait painters. Eight of his brilliant portraits are reproduced.

Agricultural Ants
Dr. H. C. McCook, the naturalist, tells of the agricultural habits of the ants and of the methods of their farming.

A Southern Experiment
An astonishing effort to reclaim from the Everglades of Florida land rich in industrial opportunities.

Gravitation and the Ether
An intensely interesting scientific paper by Dr. C. W. Saleeby, giving a new view of the force of gravitation.

PAINTINGS IN COLOR
By Edwin A. Abbey, R. A., C. W. Furlong, Clarence Underwood

Booth Tarkington's New Novel

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE MADE B.



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
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THE PARISH SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK STATE

provide free education for one hundred and fifty-eight thousand children. The value of property and buildings represents several millions of dollars with a large outlay for annual expenses. Fair-minded citizens should read the new pamphlet containing the latest statistics. Valuable for the data which it presents, this pamphlet will be found most useful by both clergy and laity.

Published by
THE COLUMBUS PRESS,
120 West 60th St., New York City.
$10 per thousand, $6 per 500, $2 per 100.
Single copies, five cents each.

MARSE SYDNEY MUDD CALLS.

Drops In on President and Tells Morton He Wants an Equitable Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—"Marse Sydney" Mudd of Maryland, was in town to-day, and contributed his usual quota to the happiness of public officers. First he visited the President, to ascertain whether or not he could have the naming of a postmaster. The political situation in Maryland has been mixed ever since the civil service reformer Bonaparte was invited to the Cabinet.

"I'm a reformed man, Mr. President," said Marse Sydney. "I'm a Bonapartist now."

"Name your man," said the President.

Then Marse Sydney went to the Navy Department to get a favor for one of his constituents.

"I think, Mr. Secretary," he observed, "that we Congressmen are still entitled to an equitable policy."

"I'll send one of my agents to see you in the morning," said Mr. Morton.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Local showers and rain continued quite generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except in the lake region. Temperature has fallen in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Middle Atlantic and East Gulf States, interior of North Carolina, the Northwest, and over the district generally west of the Rocky Mountains. In the northwest and the north plateau they are seven to twenty-nine degrees below the seasonal average.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh northwest to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast light to fresh northeast to north; on the South Atlantic Coast and East Gulf Coast light to fresh and variable; on the West Gulf Coast fresh southeast to south, and the lower lakes light to fresh northeast to east; on the upper lakes fresh east to southeast, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Sunday for European ports will have light to fresh north winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably showers on the coast; Sunday partly cloudy; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably showers; Sunday partly cloudy; light to fresh northeast winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; cooler Sunday on the coast; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday; probably showers in south portion; Sunday partly cloudy; light north to northeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	61	71	4 P. M.	71	77
6 A. M.	61	72	6 P. M.	68	77
9 A. M.	66	74	9 P. M.	65	73
12 M.	74	76	12 P. M.	66	71

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 74; corresponding date 1904, 66; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 70.

The thermometer registered 74 degrees at 8 A. M. and 75 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M.

MARRIED.

RABELL—TAGGART.—At the Central Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., June 21, 1905, by the Rev. John T. Beckley, Alice Robinson Taggart to Burlock Edkin Rabell of New York City.

SCHWARTZ—FEINBERG.—At the Synagogue Zichron Ephraim, on Thursday, June 22, by the Rev. Dr. Drachman, Ray, daughter of Mrs. Hannah Feinberg, to Mr. Leon Schwartz, all of New York City.

THOMSON—CRISTY.—In Providence, R. I., on June 22, 1905, at the bride's home, 102 Wayland Av., by the Rev. A. B. Cristy, assisted by the Rev. Henry Thomson of Hartford, Conn., Clarence M. Thomson of Hartford, Conn., and Martha P. Cristy. No cards.

WALDEN—WHITTELSEY.—At the residence of the bride, 367 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn., on Thursday, June 22, 1905, by the Rev. Newman Smyth, Sarah Scovill Whittelsey, daughter of the late Joseph T. Whittelsey, to Percy Talbot Walden of New York City.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—On Friday, June 23, 1905, George Whiting Baldwin, aged 77 years.
Funeral services from his late residence, 71 Pennsylvania Av., Newark, N. J., on Monday, June 26, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Interment Fairmount Cemetery.

BECKWITH.—Suddenly, on Thursday, June 22, Samuel Corner Beckwith.
Notice of funeral later.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, on June 21, 1905, John R. Bennett.
Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 38 West 53d St., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, June 26, 1905. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CHURCH.—On June 23, 1905, at his home in this city, Edward W., son of the late William and

DIVIDENDS. | DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

66 Broadway, New York City.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1905

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Albany Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s
Amhurst County, Va., 4½s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Atlanta Water & Elec. Power Co. 1st 5s.
Batavia Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Bay Shore, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1 4%.
Boone Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Brook, The, 5%.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp. 1st 4s.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
Corning, N. Y., General Fund 4%.
Corning, N. Y., River 4%.
Corning, N.Y., School District No. 13 4%.
Corning, N. Y., Sewers 4%.
Corning, N.Y. Sewers Second Series 4%.
Corning, N. Y., Water 4%.
Continental Coal & Coke Co. 1st 6s.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Fishkill & Matteawan Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Green Bay Phosphate Co. 1st 5s.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. Gen'l 5s.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. Gen'l 5s.
Independent Union Tel. Co. 1st 5s.
Johnson, Isaac, G. & Co. 1st 5s.
Leggett, Francis H., & Co. 1st 6s.
Liberty Silk Co. 1st 6s.
Lumber Securities Co. Coll. Trust 6%.
Manor Club 2d 5s.
Marion City Water Co. 1st 4s.
Moore Texas Rice & Canal Co. 1st 6s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Naumkeag Street Ry. Co. Cons. 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R.R. Co. 1st 5s.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ltd., Deb. 6%.
N. Y. Cab Co. Reg. 4%.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. Cons. 5s.
Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas & R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Raleigh & Pimlico Sound R. R. 1st 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Rhinebeck Water Co. 1st 5s.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Ass'n Reg. 6%.
Ruby Basin Mining & Tunnel Co. 1st 7s.
Schenectady Home Tel. Co. 1st 6s.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6s.
Springfield Coal Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co. 1st 6s.
Tide Water Trap Rock Co. 1st 6%.
Victor Fuel Co. 1st 5s.
York Silk Mfg. Co. 1st 6s.

Southern Pacific Company,

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest due July 1, 1905, on the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, namely:

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. 6s.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. 5s.
Louisiana Western Railroad Co. 6s.
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. 5s.
Austin & Northwestern Railroad Co. 5s.
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (of Arizona) 6s.
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of New Mexico 6s.
Northern Railway Company 6s.
Southern Pacific Coast Railway Co. 4s.
Oregon & California Railroad Co. 5s.
Southern Pacific Company First Mortgage Steamship 6s.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 4s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 4s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 2d Mortgage 4s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 3d Mortgage, Series "A."
California Pacific Railroad Co. 3d Mortgage, Series "B."
Galveston, Houston & Northern Railway Co. 5s.
Houston & Shreveport Railroad Co. 5s.
Carson & Colorado Railroad Co. 4s.
New York, Texas & Mexican Railway Co. (Matagorda Division) First Mortgage 6s.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. 5s.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. (Hampasas Division) 5s.

ALSO OREGON-GREEN PACIFIC COMPANY TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS UPON PRESENTATION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES AT THE COMPANY'S AGENCY FOR EXCHANGE OF SUCH CERTIFICATES FOR PERMANENT BONDS.

PAYMENT THEREON WILL BE ENTERED.

A. N. ANDRY, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Twenty-fifth Quarterly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾ per cent.) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th day of July, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1905.

Transfer Books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 1, 1905, and will be reopened July 17, 1905.

WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

New York, June 15, 1905.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 14) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1905, out of the surplus net earnings of the lessors of PREFERRED Stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company. The transfer books for the PREFERRED Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 30, 1905, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on August 2, 1905.

Dividend Checks will be MAILED to holders of PREFERRED Stock who file suitable orders at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer, 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half (3½) Per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 23d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD

New York, June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.

146 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1905.

The resolution of the Board of Trustees a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. is payable on June 30th, 1905, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 23d. The transfer books will be opened at 10 A. M. on July 1st.

EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

YORKVILLE BANK.

New York, June 1st, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, payable July 1st to Shareholders of Record.

Transfer Books will be closed from June 21st to July 6.

WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 23, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of Three Per Cent. payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 23, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DE REMUS, Cashier.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

New York, June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable July 15, 1905, to shareholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 21, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed from June 29th, 1905, to July 15th, 1905, both inclusive.

F. E. DUGBEE, Treasurer.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

48 Wall Street,

New York, June 15, 1905.

A Semi-Annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of June 19th.

FRANK O. ROE, Cashier.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 20th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock June 29th and reopened at ten o'clock July 3d.

WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

June 15th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at three P. M. on June 26th, 1905, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 3, 1905. W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,

New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK,

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric and Manufacturing Company.

New York, June 20, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks of the company was declared, payable July 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record June 26th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 26th, 1905, and opened July 11th, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo and Company,
51 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1905.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1905, and reopen July 17, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY COMPANY,

Allegheny Avenue and 19th Street,
Phila., Pa., June 21st, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of 1¾% from the net earnings of the Company, on both common and preferred stock, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26th. Checks will be mailed.

WALTER G. HENDERSON, Treasurer.

New York, June 21st, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. upon the common stock out of the earnings for the year ending June 30th, payable on July 21st, 1905, to stockholders of record on July 21st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on July 21st, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 31st, 1905.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Common Capital Stock, payable at this office July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

The Market & Fulton National Bank.

New York, June 20, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER CODGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,

74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1905.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1905.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Opened for Business March 30, 1903

Statement of Condition June 7, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City 4½% bonds at par	$1,000,000.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	6,380,120.39	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand Loans	7,731,228.55	Undivided profits	236,121.31
Time loans and bills purchased	8,862,484.41	Deposits	24,899,785.18
Accrued interest receivable	76,664.46	Certified and other outstanding checks	1,563,076.87
Cash on hand and in banks	4,299,318.22	Reserved for taxes	14,634.24
		Reserved for interest on deposits	136,198.43
	$28,349,816.03		$28,349,816.03

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N.Y.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice Pres. Fourth National Bank, N.Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
WALTER E. FREW, Vice Pres. Corn Exchange Bank, N.Y.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank, N. Y.
THOMAS W. LAMONT, 2d Vice President.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President Mechanics' National Bank, N. Y.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice Pres. Liberty National Bank, N.Y.
FRANCIS H. SKELDING, President First National Bank, Pittsburg.
EDWARD F. SWINNEY, President First National Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
ROBERT WINSOR, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Pres. Gallatin National Bank, N. Y.
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, Pres. First National Bank, Jersey City.

Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent and as Trustee for individuals and corporations.
ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

E. C. CONVERSE, President.
J. F. THOMPSON, V. P. T. W. LAMONT, 2ND V. P.
D. E. POMEROY, Treas. B. STRONG Jr. Secy.
H. W. DONOVAN, Asst. Tr. F. N. B. CLOSE, Asst. Tr. Off.

The Trust Company of America

135 BROADWAY

BRANCHES

36 WALL STREET 149 BROADWAY

STATEMENT AT OPENING OF BUSINESS JUNE 22D, 1905

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$13,228,667.17	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Bonds and Stocks	13,073,253.54	Surplus	9,600,000.00
Real Estate	1,050,000.00	Undivided profits	79,851.77
Bond and Mortgage	1,329,163.14	Accrued Taxes	115,300.03
Demand Loans	19,861,963.61	Interest	85,834.43
Time Loans	16,189,370.10	Acceptances	829,571.62
Bills Purchased	3,664,128.37	Deposits	55,939,096.95
Interest	253,103.84		
	$68,649,654.77		$68,649,654.77

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY, JAMES CAMPBELL, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, JAMES M. DONALD, ASHBEL P. FITCH, H. B. HOLLINS, JAMES S. KUHN, FRANK R. LAWRENCE, EMERSON McMILLIN, HOSMER B. PARSONS, MARSDEN J. PERRY, FRANK H. PLATT, JOHN J. RIKER, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, GEORGE R. SHELDON, HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL SPENCER, OAKLEIGH THORNE, R. B. VAN CORTLANDT, W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., WARNER VAN NORDEN, P. A. B. WIDENER, B. F. YOAKUM.

OFFICERS

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

W. H. Leupp,	1st V. Pres.	F. L. Hilton,	Asst. Sec.	F. C. Prest,	Asst. Sec.
Heman Dowd,	2d V. Pres.	A. L. Banister,	Asst. Sec.	W. J. Eck,	Asst. Sec.
Raymond J. Charry,	Sec.	Carleton Bunce,	Asst. Sec.	John G. Boston,	Solicitor
S. D. Scudder,	Treasurer	W. W. Lee,	Asst. Sec.	Frank W. Black,	Auditor

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1st, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918**, of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment**, viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416 5296 6682 8151 9321 10453 11360 11841
4492 5359 6742 8152 9357 10465 11412 11869
4502 5362 6916 8166 9358 10469 11415 11935
4573 5396 7027 8180 9382 10562 11435 11970
4625 5376 7055 8273 9535 10670 11486 12032
4635 5402 7219 8287 9370 10671 11497 12035
4649 5412 7220 8412 9377 10710 11500 12041
4696 5415 7246 8443 9689 10773 11573 12051
4737 5465 7281 8448 9703 10785 11575 12082
4745 5508 7302 8557 9763 10905 11587 12115
4778 5590 7333 8603 9766 10910 11613 12120
4819 5673 7581 8616 9785 10992 11624 12223
4838 5737 7648 8621 9834 11004 11631 12246
4847 5750 7671 8660 10020 11038 11638 12251
4890 6141 7716 8722 10024 11067 11643 12270
4946 6274 7786 9008 10094 11105 11701 12281
5021 6432 7860 9018 10095 11149 11722 12370
5062 6440 7868 9052 10103 11159 11743 12385
5065 6466 7891 9066 10115 11164 11758 12391
5160 6473 7950 9110 10258 11201 11791
5220 6555 7965 9175 10293 11247 11814
5231 6648 8094 9217 10378 11359 11839

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217 1384 1664 1838 1928 2136 2334 2383
1222 1434 1690 1854 1944 2155 2341 2443
1312 1449 1804 1856 2038 2200 2357 2457
1321 1459 1819 1875 2053 2321 2373 2500
1356 1595

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905**, with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease**, in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

FINAL NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

A final decree of foreclosure of the above mortgage has been entered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a foreclosure sale of the property of the company will take place under such decree at an early date.

The undersigned committee represent about seventy-five per cent. of the General Mortgage Bonds and have determined to extend the time **until thirty days from date of this notice**, within which bondholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the reorganization may deposit their bonds. The depository is the Investment Company of Philadelphia, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

HENRY M. TRACY,
E. G. HOSSON,
GEORGE W. NORRIS,
Committee.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1905.

35 Wall Street, N. Y., June 23rd, 1905.

The interest of George J. Weaver, deceased, in this firm ceases as of this date.

B. L. SMYTH & COMPANY.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of stockholders of American Chicle Company will be held at the company's office, 15 to 21 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., on Tuesday, July 18th, 1905, at 12 Noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as shall come regularly before it. The transfer books of the company will close Monday, June 26th, at 3 P. M., and reopen Friday, July 21st, at 10 A. M.

HENRY ROWLEY, Sec'y & Treas.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 33,321, FOR ONE hundred (100) shares Common Stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, in the name of "De Haven & Townsend." All parties are cautioned against negotiating same. Notify Marshall, Spader & Co., 74 Broadway.

Delaware Securities Company.

Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Securities Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement of October 1, 1902, between the Delaware Securities Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, the following 124 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1, 1905:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 15, 51, 52, 84, 88, 92, 93, 186, 193, 270, 365, 419, 420, 433, 490, 580, 595, 606, 607, 661, 662, 694, 726, 768, 794, 888, 890, 907, 960, 972, 985, 1601, 1057, 1062, 1100, 1167, 1190, 1203, 1284, 1297, 1308, 1358, 1399, 1410, 1471, 1495, 1514, 1578, 1625, 1633, 1682, 1702, 1720, 1735, 1736, 1787, 1840, 1949, 1960, 1997, 2006, 2070, 2117, 2162, 2166, 2182, 2191, 2196, 2210, 2227, 2266, 2849, 2367, 2379, 2601.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 4, 24, 59, 60, 70, 72, 132, 183, 214, 220, 233, 316, 319, 320, 433, 552, 559, 569, 570, 650, 662, 754, 785, 786, 785, 842, 854, 880, 895, 922, 1005, 1048, 1074, 1080, 1131, 1196, 1206, 1207, 1305, 1345, 1388, 1414, 1431, 1460, 1519, 1554, 1387, 1597, 1655.

That on July 1, 1905, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which under the said agreement the said Delaware Securities Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 15, 1905.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Delaware Investment Company.

Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Investment Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement of October 1, 1902, between Delaware Investment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, the following 76 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1, 1905:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 21, 31, 33, 43, 105, 163, 272, 275, 297, 323, 330, 356, 394, 407, 476, 486, 516, 518, 520, 550, 600, 626, 666, 708, 706, 777, 781, 794, 845, 861, 882, 885, 890, 908, 925, 958, 968, 1038, 1045, 1066, 1071, 1139, 1206, 1378, 1400, 1409, 1528.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 31, 45, 46, 47, 66, 74, 79, 102, 208, 215, 216, 227, 272, 301, 355, 359, 370, 504, 520, 524, 553, 634, 645, 739, 773, 886, 884, 912, 921.

That on July 1, 1905, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which under the said agreement the said Delaware Investment Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 15, 1905.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, **exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905**, at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

Capital, $3,000,000 15 Nassau Street,
Surplus, $9,000,000 Equitable Building.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$23,859,000

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Illinois Division, Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds

Principal payable July 1, 1949. Interest January 1st and July 1st.

These bonds are the balance of an issue of $85,000,000, of which $50,835,000 have already been issued as 3½ per cent. bonds and $10,306,000 as four per cent. bonds, and are subject to retirement as a whole but not in part at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day after July 1, 1929, upon six months' notice.

The bonds are issued to retire $10,699,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds which matured in 1903 and were extended to July 1, 1905; and for corporate purposes. In a letter under date of June 21, 1905, from Mr. A. G. Stanwood, Assistant Treasurer of the Company, it is stated that upon the payment of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds on the first of July ensuing and the discharge of the mortgage securing the same, the Illinois Division Bonds will become an absolute first mortgage on the terminal property of the Company in Chicago and all of its main lines and branches east of the Mississippi River, consisting of 1,641.73 miles of single track and 204 miles of "second track."

We offer the above bonds at 105 and accrued interest.

We will receive in part payment for bonds purchased the maturing bonds at par and interest to July 1st.

Copies of the mortgage and further information may be obtained on application.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

New York, June 23, 1905.

To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941**, the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bond, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as additional security for the new bonds.

Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

Baltimore, June 1, 1905.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

15 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. pref'd.
10 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
10 shs. First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$30,000 Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bds., 1909, Sept., 1904, coupons on.
$30,000 Rockstone Mills Co. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bds., 1924, Dec., 1904, coupons on, (hypd.)
15 shs. American Express Co.
75 shs. Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
$2,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern 1st 4s, 1952.
$45,000 Rockstone Mills Co. 1st mtge. 6s, 1924.
70 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
12 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y. Natl. Exchange Bank.
159 shs. Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Ltd.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned.

E. K. DOYLE,
City Chamberlain.

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the mortgage or deed of trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, in accordance with the terms and provisions of Article Four of said deed of trust, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 7, 1905, at its office, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, of bonds secured by said deed of trust, at a rate not exceeding par and ten per centum premium; to such amount, with the premium, as shall not exceed $25,000.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE.

By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

Guaranty Trust Co. OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

HARRIMAN QUITS BURLINGTON

Resignations of Directors in Accord with Merger Decision.

The changes effected in the Directorate of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad at the adjourned annual meeting of the stockholders and announced in this city yesterday shows a further elimination of Harriman-Union Pacific Directors from the roads formerly combined in the Northern Securities Company. The Northern Securities decision was accepted as rendering it illegal for the same men to be Directors in competing lines.

The Directors who have retired are E. H. Harriman, E. T. Nichols, Jacob H. Schiff, H. McK. Twombly, and George J. Gould. They have been succeeded by George F. Baker, George C. Clark, Samuel Thorne, James N. Hill, and John J. Mitchell. From the Directors of the holding company, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company, James Stillman, E. H. Harriman, W. H. McIntyre, and Mortimer L. Schiff retired, and George C. Clark, A. T. French, Samuel Thorne, and James N. Hill were elected.

SPLENDID INVESTMENTS

For July Investors. Dividend-pa

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm; Call Money Easy, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

The Market's Advancing Tendency Again Rises Superior to Moderating Foreign and Domestic Considerations.

Yesterday's market acted best when it had most to contend with, the show of strength in the early business under large foreign selling being impressive. There was reason enough for the foreign selling of Americans, for foreigners sold their own stocks almost savagely. The Moroccan situation was the cause, and it sufficed to carry rentes down to the year's lowest, to shade off consols, and to make weak markets for speculative favorites in both the English and Continental markets. The selling of Americans aggregated almost as much as on the previous days of the week together, and Union Pacific especially was poured out in a flood. That it was all taken and more wanted was proof of a quality of buying too long a stranger.

Outside of the market itself domestic factors were none too encouraging. President Roosevelt's Williamstown speech contained a passage asserting his intention to press for legislation giving the Executive power to name railway rates according to his familiar ideas. The Street may be wrong about it, but its ideas are as firmly rooted as the President's, and any such legislation, or even remote prospect of it, would have unfortunate results. The commodity markets were such as ordinarily sympathetically depress stocks. Cotton continued strong, reaching the year's highest. Business was erratic, however, with no fresh influence, beyond Thursday's estimate of yield inadequate to consumptive demand. There was a fresh output of predictions regarding the wheat crop, and the strength of the market denoted a preference for the disturbing minority rather than for the favorable majority of expert opinions. The chief sustaining influence was the tone of the money market, which yielded with indications of superabundant supply. Receipts of currency from the interior are on an exceptional scale for the current week, with promise of being even larger in the closing days of the month. Even time money felt the influence of prospective large increases of bank reserves, upon a scale large enough probably to protect the surplus against the demands of the sudden activity and strength in the market. No summary of the day's influences could be complete without mention of the Equitable business. Interest in it is keener than ever, but its market influence is waning.

The day's declines were limited either to fractions, or to specialties like Hide and Leather, Steel Foundries, or Pittsburg coal. The more representative and substantial stocks closed below their best, but at an advance for the day. This is truly remarkable, since it was the fifth consecutive day of strength, under conditions not too favorable for such sustained vigor.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Iron and Steel Co.
American Smelting and Refining Co., preferred stock.
American Sewer Pipe Co.
American Steel Shipbuilding Co. preferred.
Boston and Worcester Electric Co.
Boston Wharf Co.
Continental Paper Bag Co. common and preferred.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.
H. C. Miner Lithographing Co.
Jefferson Bank.
Mackay Companies.
Metropolitan Street Railway.
Mutual Bank.
New York Trust Co.
Peoples Bank.
Plaza Bank.
Seaboard National Bank.
Standard Coupler Co. common and preferred.
Tefft-Weller Co. preferred.
Washington Trust Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Catlin and Powell Co.

COMPANY LEFT TO RECEIVERS.

Merchants' Trust Directors Think That the Best Plan.

It was announced yesterday afternoon at the close of the meeting of the Directors of the suspended Merchants' Trust Company that there would be no further opposition to the motion to be argued in Hudson, N. Y., to-day, to make permanent the receivership. The Directors are convinced that the affairs of the institution can be wound up by receivers better than by any one else.

The offer of the Herbert-Colvin syndicate of $850,000 for the securities of the Hudson Valley Railroad held as security or loans is still before the receivers, and if the necessary cash is forthcoming will be accepted. But the proposition that some Directors made to take up the securities of the Rutland public service companies at about $200,000 and hold them until a price could be realized which would give something over for the stock of the Merchants' Trust Company has fallen through. It will be necessary to realize about $200,000 on those securities to pay depositors in full. It is understood that the largest one set of bidders is in the market.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movements of currency during the week The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $5,514,000. There received from the interior $6,057,000, and sent to the interior $4,185,400, including $2,370,000 National banknotes to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $2,480,000.

Receipts of new gold were $1,908,700, namely: $57,900 on New York Assay Office checks, $60,100 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $361,700 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $23,170,000, payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 3 cent. fund, &c., were $21,717,000. The gain by Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,452,000.

There was no loss on any account. The total gain—from the interior, $2,180,000; new gold, $1,908,700, and Sub-Treasury, $1,422,300—was $5,511,000.

Gross receipts from the interior were the largest since the week ended Feb. 24, when they were $7,300,000 and were nearly $1,000,000 more than last week. The increase is chiefly due to the fact that corporations and municipalities all over the United States which have interest and dividends payable in New York city are sending funds here to meet these payments. Shipments to the interior were light, nearly half of them being National banknotes to Washington for redemption.

The gain on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due in great part to the increase in pension payments, which were $2,787,000, comparing with $1,010,000 in the preceding week. Redemptions of National banknotes were large, and transfers of internal revenue collections fell off because many interior banks need their New York balances for exchange. There was a small increase in customs collections, which were $3,055,800, a daily average of $505,000, comparing with a daily average of $494,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,962,000 of outlawed currency.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,623,377; balances, $15,438,485. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,789,270.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515; demand, $4.8710; cables, $4.8740.

Continental bills were $4.84½@4.85¾; Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅝; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 23.—Rates for money and discounts opened steady in the market to-day, but the indifference of the public minimized operations, and they closed irregular.

Prices on the Stock Exchange weakened in view of the uncertainty of Continental politics and on Paris selling. Americans opened firm, but later there were fractional, mixed changes from parity, and stocks were mostly lower. The tone was unsettled and the dealings were restricted. The market rallied somewhat later, but at the close prices were easier.

Continental securities were heavy. Russians were lower.

Colombian bonds were weak on the report that a hitch has ocurred in regard to the claim against Panama.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 22.23; Lisbon, 8.50.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £7,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Change.
Consols, money	80 1-16	..	..	—5-16
Consols, account	80⅝	..	..	—5-16
Anaconda	47⅝	105	107¼	— 2⅝
Atchison	85	82⅞	83¼	— ⅜
Canadian Pacific	155¼	151⅞	152⅞	— 1
St. Paul	180½	175⅝	176¼	— ⅝
Erie	42⅝	41⅝	41⅞	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	81¾	79½	80⅝	— ⅝
Illinois Central	139½	136	136⅝	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash.	151¼	148	148	— ¾
N. Y. Central	143⅞	144	144¼	— ⅛
Pennsylvania	71¾	139½	139½	+ ⅛
Reading	50	97½	98⅜	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	64¾	62⅛	63⅝	— ⅛
Union Pacific	128⅝	125½	125⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	31	30½	30⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	100	97⅝	97⅞	— ⅜

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 23.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were weaker, upon the reception of Premier Rouvier's note in Berlin and the rumored mobilization of French troops. Americans were firm upon New York advices.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¾ per cent.

PARIS, June 23.—The Bourse was much agitated to-day by apprehensions regarding the Moroccan question, causing a heavy decline in rentes. Threes went off 35c at the outset on many offers. Later calmness was partially restored by purchases in behalf of the Government. After a period of inactivity renewed offers of rentes caused a further decline in those securities, which closed badly at 97.90. Other securities were sympathetically affected. Rio Tintos losing 22f.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f 90c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	15	3	Esperanza	1	10	0
Tomboy	1	1	3	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, June 23, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,300	Amal. Copper	81	82¼	80⅝	81½
20	Am. Car & F.	34⅝	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
40	Am. Locomo.	47⅝	48	47⅝	48
3,310	Am. Smelting	117	117⅝	117	117⅛
250	Am. Sugar	137⅛	137¼	136⅞	137
2,840	A. T. & S. F.	82⅝	83½	82¼	83
490	Balt. & Ohio	110¾	111	110⅝	111
4,450	Brooklyn R. T.	66⅜	67⅝	66⅜	67⅝
80	Can. Pacific	153⅛	152	151½	151½
220	Ches. & Ohio	51⅜	51⅞	51⅜	51⅝
90	Chi. Gt. West.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5,300	C. M. & St. P.	176	177¼	175⅞	176¾
2,980	Col. Fuel & I.	43⅝	44⅝	43¾	43¾
6,550	Erie	41⅝	42¼	41⅜	42
20	Ill. Central	167	167½	167	167½
340	Louis. & Nash.	147⅜	147⅞	147½	147½
2,950	Met. Street	125⅜	125⅞	124½	125⅛
50	Met. Securities	81½	81½	81½	81½
1,040	Mo. Pacific	100½	101⅜	100¼	101
250	N. Y. Central	144⅜	144⅝	144	144
4,080	Pennsylvania	139⅜	139⅝	139⅛	139⅝
80	People's Gas	102	102¼	102	102¼
25,950	Reading	96⅞	98½	96⅝	97⅝
2,430	Rock Island	30¼	30⅝	30⅛	30⅛
6,870	Southern Pac.	63⅞	64⅜	63⅛	64
800	Southern Ry.	32⅜	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞
280	Tenn. C. & I.	81⅞	82⅛	81⅝	81⅞
110	Texas Pacific	34¼	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
16,080	Union Pacific	125⅝	126⅞	125	126⅛
20	U. S. Rubber	13½	13½	13½	13½
5,620	U. S. Steel	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
14,220	U. S. Steel pf.	97½	98⅜	97½	98
50	Wabash pf.	40	40⅝	40	40½
135,490					

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Trading on the floor of the local Stock Exchange was fairly active and at times almost buoyant. Interest, however, was confined chiefly to such arbitrage stocks as Reading, Pennsylvania Railroad, and the United States Steel issues, which advanced rather sharply in sympathy with the higher prices made in New York. The strength of this department later extended to the local public utility stocks, all of which enjoyed substantial advances under the lead of United Gas Improvement, which made an extreme gain of 2 points and closed near the top. Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and Philadelphia Company of Pittsburg were other issues to benefit by the general improvement in tone.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
30	American Cement	7	7	7
100	Atchison	83½	83½	83½
150	Bell Telephone	88¼	88	88
225	Cambria Steel	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
10	Catawissa 1st pf.	61½	61	61
10	Con. Lake Sup. Corp.	19	19	19
1,471	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅝	11¼	11½
3,900	Erie	42½	41	42¼
827	General Asphalt	12	12	12
710	General Asphalt pf.	42¼	42	42
2	Girard Nat. Bank	248	248	248
20	Hunt. & Br. Top. pf.	49	49	49
140	Ins. Co. of No. Am.	26	26	26
368	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63	63	63
12	Lehigh Nav., tr. ctfs.	103¼	103	103
500	Marsden	4 3 15-16	4	4
23	Minehill R. R., ex div.	65¼	65¼	65¼
8	North. Penn. R. R.	105	105	105
4,090	Pennsylvania R. R.	69⅞	69 9-16	69⅝
18	Philadelphia Traction	100	99¾	100
3,462	Phila. Electric	8¾	8 11-16	8¾
670	Philadelphia Co.	44½	44	44½
1,325	Phila. Rapid Trans.	27⅞	27½	27⅝
34,343	Reading	40½	38 15-16	40
300	Rock Island	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝
100	Southern Pacific	64	64	64
160	Southern Railroad	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
142	United Cos. of N. J.	269	269	269
1,572	United Gas Improve.	96¼	95½	96¼
100	Union Pacific	126⅝	126⅝	126⅝
230	Union Traction	59⅝	59½	59⅝
11,695	United States Steel	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
2,710	U. S. Steel pf.	98¼	97½	97⅝
12	Westmore. Coal rcts.	85	85	85

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Quiet Market, Showing a Number of Reactions.

Decline in United Copper—Some Trading in Northern Securities—Mining Shares Less Prominent.

Reactions occurred in a number of outside stocks yesterday and at the same time there was complaint among the brokers that the promise of fair business which was afforded by the increase in activity several days ago was not being fulfilled. Very few issues that found a place in the day's transactions were dealt in to any considerable amount, and probably a majority found a place in the list by reason of only one or two transactions. Owing rather to lessened transactions in the mining shares rather than to increased dealings elsewhere the preponderance of those issues was not so marked yesterday as on the earlier days of the week. United Copper dropped off more than a point, but most other issues in the group about held their own. Northern Securities supplied nearly 1,000 shares despite the small percentage of that stock still outstanding.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Algoma Copper	5½	5⅛	5⅜
200	American Can	11⅝	11½	11½
350	American Can pf.	69½	*69	*69
600	American Marble	66¾	66⅛	66⅛
100	Amer. Writing Paper pf.	29½	29½	29½
400	American Nickel	1⅜	1	1
100	Arizona Con. Mining	29	29	29
200	British Columbia Cop.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
100	Buffalo Gas	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
130	Bethlehem Steel	*77½	77¾	*77½
100	Consol. Refrigerating	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
1,200	Central Leather, w. i.	46	45½	45⅞
600	Cent. Leather pf., w. i.	103¾	103½	103⅝
1,125	Chicago Subway	70	69½	69½
10	Electric Vehicle	15	15	15
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	20½	20¼	20½
1,800	Greene Consol. Copper	22⅝	22½	22½
150	Granby Copper	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
2,300	Greene Consol. Gold	4½	4⅜	4½
400	Guanajuato Mining	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
100	Havana Tobacco pf.	38	38	38
200	Houston Oil, ctfs.	3	3	3
100	Houston Oil pf., ctfs.	22	22	22
225	Hall Signal	90	90	90
35	Lord & Taylor	110½	110½	110½
20	Lord & Taylor pf.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
10,000	Montreal & Boston	11-16	9-16	⅝
150	Mackay Companies	*39½	39½	39½
1,000	Mitchell Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6½
200	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
1,000	Northern Securities	165	164	165
7	North. Securities, stubs	300	275	275
10	Royal Bak. Powder pf.	108	108	108
400	Seaboard Air Line ctfs.	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
500	Sea. Air Line pf. ctfs.	23½	23	23
7	Standard Chem.	62000½	620	620
5,900	Seaboard Air Line rts.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
425	Seab'd Air Line (new)	*25	24⅝	*25
1,000	Seab'd Co. 1st pf., w. i.	85½	85½	85½
55	Treadwell Mining	8½	8½	8½
700	Union Copper	⅞	11-16	11-16
3,100	United Copper	23	22	23
100	U. S. Rubber 2d pf., w. i.	60	60	60
2,300	White Knob Copper	⅞	¾	¾
300	White Knob Copper pf.	2⅝	2½	2⅝

BONDS.

$5,000	American Marble 5s	94	94	94
5,000	Atchison 4s, w. i.	100	100	100
$8,000	Cent. Leather 5s, w. i.	99¼	99	99

*Less than 100 shares.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 23. Bid.	Asked.	June 22. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5½
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅝
American Can pf.	69½	69⅝	69¼	69⅝
American Chicle	125	129	125	129
American Chicle pf.	98	98½	98	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf.	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜
Am. Ice Sec. deb., w. i.	74	76	74	76
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	⅜	1	⅜	1
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	97½	98	97½	98
American Tobacco	265	270	265	270
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	4¾	4	4⅜
Am. Writing Paper pf.	28½	29½	28	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	80½	80	80½	80½
Arizona Com. Mining	29¾	29¾	29¼	29⅜
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29	30½	29	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	76½	78	77	78
Borden's Cond. Milk	150½	153	150½	153
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	112	113½
British Col. Copper	6⅝	6¾	6¼	6⅜
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3½	4	3⅝	3⅝
Central Foundry pf.	20	21½	19½	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Central Leather, w. i.	45¼	46	44⅜	45½
Cent. Leather pf., w. i.	103¼	104	103½	104¼
Cent. Leather 5s, w. i.	98⅜	99	98⅜	99
Chicago Subway	69½	71	69½	71
Con. Refrigerating	5	6	5	6
Compressed Air	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of 1905	100½	102	100½	102
D. & H., A. & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	102	101¼	102
Denver Union Water	65	68	65	68
Denver Union W. pf.	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	103	105	103	105
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	99	90	99
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	20	21	20	20½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	22	22½	22	22⅝
Greene-Con. Gold	4¼	4	4	4⅛
Greene Gold-Silver	7½	9	7½	9
Guggenheim Exploration	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 7% pf.	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	20	23	20	26
Hackensack Water	94	96½	94	98½
Hall Signal	90	91	90	91
Havana Tobacco	24	27	24	27
Havana Tobacco pf.	33	39	33	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	73	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105	..	105	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	96	98¾	96	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..	100	..
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston Oil pf.	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202⅞	203½	202	202¾
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	11	10¾	11
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26½	27	26½	27
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
International Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kansas City Light	42½	43½	42½	43½
Kansas City Light pf.	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
Lackawanna Steel	73	78	73	78
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	109½	115	109½	115
Lord & Taylor pf.	102	104	102¾	104
Mackay Cos., ex div.	39	39½	39¾	40
Mackay Cos. pf., ex div.	71¾	72½	73	73½
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	7	8	7	8
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6½	7	6½	7
Montreal & Boston	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	8	8¼	8	8½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	50	55	50	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	80	89	80	89
North. Securities stubs	300	325	325	350
Northern Securities	165	165½	164	165
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf.	103	108	105	108
Pittsburg Coal	100	100½	99½	100¼
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 50% pd.	96¼	100	99½	100
Penn. R.R. 3½s, f.p., w.i.	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	½	½	½	½
*Phoenix Mining	4	5	4	5
Pope Manufacturing	7	8	7	8
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	74	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	21	22	21	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	108	109	108	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co. com.	24¾	25½	24¾	25½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	85	85	85	86½
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	50	51	50	53
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	8	8¼	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf.	80	33	80	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	620	625	620	625
Tennessee Copper	26	27	25	26
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13½	14	13	13½
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	70	70	70
Union Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	116	120	115	120
Union Type. 2d pf.	116	120	115	120
United Copper	22¾	23½	24¼	24¾
United Copper pf.	65	70	66	72
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s	15	15	15	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	65	69	65	69
White K. C. new, w. i.	⅝	¾	1	1¼
White K. C. pf., n.w.i.	2	3	3	3½
Worth. Pump pf.	118	122	118	122
STREET RAILWAYS.				
Broadway & 7th Av.	240	245	240	245
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s.	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d.	104	107	104	107

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	..
2s, c., 1930	104¼	104½
3s, r., 1918	104¼	104½
3s, c., 1918	104	104¼
3s, 1918, sm.	103½	..
4s, r., 1907	104½	..
4s, r., 1907	105½	..
4s, c., 1925	132½	..
4s, c., 1925	133½	..
Philip'ne 4s	103	..
Adams Exp.	243	250
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	148	..
Allis-Chalm.	13¾	14½
Allis-Ch. pf.	51	55
Am. Coal	160	195
Am. Ice Co.	4⅜	5
A. I. Co. pf.	34	38
Am. Ice Sec.	25	27
A. L. Co. pf.	41	44
A. M. Co. pf.	23½	24
A. Smelt. pf. B	97¾	98
Am. Snuff	167	175
Am. Sn. pf.	102	106
A. S. R. pf.	135	136
A. T. & S. F.	90	93
A. T. & T.	142	144
Ann Arbor	33	35
Ann A. pf.	77	80
B. & O. pf.	96½	97½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. U. Gas	185	195
B., R. & P.	145	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.	88	90½
Butterick Co.	58	60
Canada So.	69¼	70
C. C. & C.	..	80
C. R. R. of N. J.	200	202
C. & S. Tel.	120	127
Chi. & Alton	33	36
C., B. & Q.	200	240
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
C. G. W.	8	87
C., I. & L. pf.	80	95
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	180	200
C. & T.	17	17½
C. & T. pf.	31¾	32½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
C., L. & W.	72	90
C., L. & W. pf.	105	115
Cleve. & P.	182½	..
C. & P. sp.	104	..
C. F. & I. pf.	90	..
Consol. Coal	73	380
D., L. & W.	370	380
D. & R. G. pf.	88	89
Det. So. pf.	42	..
Dia. Match.	138	142
East. Kod.	143½	..
El. Ster. B.	80	90
Erie & T. H.	62	70
Erie & T. H. pf.	83	90
Ft. W. & D. City	69	71
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	65
G. C. Co. pf.	102	104½
G. & S. T.	120	..
H. B. Claflin.	106	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	99½	..
Hav. E. Ry.	15	..
Hav. E. Ry. pf.	49¼	60
Hock. Val.	91¼	95
H. Val. pf.	93¾	..
Homestake.	77	79
Ill. C.	103	..
Int. Power.	37	85
Int. S. P.	29	30
Int. S. P. pf.	81½	..
Iowa Central	23	26
Iowa C. pf.	50	..
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	30	32
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. L. G., pf.	71	73
Lacl. G., pf.	147	148
L. E. & W.	29	35
L. E. & W. pf.	88	97
Lake Shore.	300	340
Man. Beach	9½	13
Md. Coal pf.	112	140

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 23.—New York exchange was 25c. premium. Time and call loans, 3¾@4½ per cent. Trading in securities on the home exchange much of the day reflected a better demand for stocks for investment. This was noticeable especially in National Biscuit common and Quaker Oats preferred. The former on small lot purchases ran up briskly to 63½ during the morning, while the latter, which closed yesterday at 93, sold early at 94¾. Carbon common and Can preferred was steady.

Afternoon dealings were marked by a setback in Chicago Subway shares to 69½, compared with 70⅝ at the close yesterday. Shipbuilding, which sold off early to 53½, rallied to above 54. No sales were made in Union Traction, which in New York opened down 4 points at 34, and rallied to above 36.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
350	American Can	11⅝	11½	11⅝
350	American Can pf	69¼	69¼	69¼
145	Am. Shipbuilding	54¼	53½	54¼
100	Chicago & Oak Park	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
475	Chicago Subway	70⅜	69½	69½
25	Diamond Match	140½	140½	140½
50	Illinois Brick	62	62	62
35	Metropolitan Elevated	25⅞	25½	25⅞
150	Metropolitan Elev. pf	67½	67	67
202	National Biscuit	63¼	62½	63¼
190	National Biscuit pf	117	117	117
50	National Carbon	65	65	65
10	Quaker Oats	85	84	84
5	South Side Elevated	95	95	95
100	Swift & Co	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
130	Union Box Board	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
150	Union Box Board pf	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 23.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
214	C. S. pf	62⅝	61⅝	61⅝
110	I. B. pf	39⅞	39¼	39¼
130	Luster Mining	25	24	25
30	M. L. & H.	35½	35½	35½
50	Marsden	4	4	4
200	O. Tonopah	35c.	35c.	35c.
90	Phila. Co.	43¾	43½	43½
80	Brewing	26½	26⅜	26½
475	Pitts. Coal	16¼	15½	15½
2,019	Pitts. Coal pf	70	67¾	68½
50	P. O. & G.	62	61	61
1	P. C. pf.	91½	91½	91½
65	Sewer Pipe	36	36	36
500	Ton. Ext.	4.70	4.70	4.70
20	U. S. Glass	60	60	60
750	U. S. steel	30⅝	30⅛	30⅜
102	U. S. Steel pf	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
5	West. Air Brake	145	145	145
45	West. Elec.	84½	84½	84½
	BANKS.			
10	Bankers' Tr.	..	75	75
15	Iron City Tr.	..	130	130
	BONDS			
$2,000	Mon. L. & P. 5s	101	..	..
4,000	P. McK. & Y. 5s	104½	..	..

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 23.—There was active trading in Seaboard new common and rights at unchanged prices. Shares, 3,329; bonds, $80,100.

Sales	BONDS	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Atl. Coast L. con. 4s	102	102	102
9,100	Atl. C. L. new 4s	94½	94	94½
28,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	112½	112½	112½
6,000	Seaboard 4s	88¾	88¾	88¾
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103	103	103
1,000	Augusta St. Ry. 5s	104½	104½	104½
2,000	Unit. U. Rys 4s	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝
2,000	United Rys. incomes	81⅝	81½	81½
12,000	No. Elec. Ry. & D. 5s	98	98	98
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	77¼	77¼	77¼
6,000	Ga. Coal & Iron 5s	90	90	90
5,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	60	60	60
	STOCKS.			
18	Atlantic Coast Line	160	160	160
16	Seaboard	15½	15½	15½
10	Seaboard pf	38½	38½	38½
2,025	Seaboard new com	25¼	25⅛	25
100	Seaboard new 1st pf	85½	85¼	85¼
4,225	Seaboard rights	1 3-16	1¼	1 3-16
40	United Railways	15	15	15
100	United Rys. inc. ctfs.	14	14	14
100	Farmers & Mech. Bk	55	55	55

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,662,103
Gold	65,756,699
Silver	31,782,429
United States notes	15,876,704
Treasury notes of 1890	60,027
National bank notes	14,392,690
To redeem notes this day	1,854,568
Total receipts this month	35,310,483
Total receipts this year	520,787,366
Total expenditures this day	1,770,000
Total expenditures this month	27,420,000
Total expenditures this year	559,542,762
Deposits in National banks	85,394,080

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$513,428,069
Silver dollars	463,147,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,467,000
Total	986,042,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,428,069
Silver certificates outstanding	463,147,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,467,000
Total	986,042,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,248,149
Gold certificates	24,518,460
Silver coin and bullion	25,275,969
Silver certificates	6,486,453
United States notes	13,876,794
Other assets	28,870,934
Total in Treasury	$140,266,760
Deposits in National banks	82,789,425
Total	$223,056,185
Current liabilities	85,394,080
Available cash balance	$137,662,105

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	736	736
2d week June	$111,579	$126,600	.....
From Jan. 1	2,024,321	2,984,776	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,684	1,517	1,376
2d week June	214,779	214,342	$206,652
From Jan. 1	3,514,091	3,590,014	5,084,848
WABASH for May—			
Gross	1,880,192	1,889,104	1,928,672
Expenses	1,087,565	1,097,280	1,500,174
Net	186,834	451,824	428,498
11 mos. gross	22,701,735	20,995,504	19,430,917
Expenses	15,867,124	16,196,677	14,214,871
11 mos. net	3,504,629	4,795,837	5,216,046

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 23.—Incorporated to-day:

Martha and Schmohl Company, New York, (building material) capital, $24,000. Directors—E. B. Martha, W. H. Schmohl, W. H. Schmohl, Jr., New York.

Metropolitan Construction Company, (real estate), capital, $25,000. Directors—John Shanley, E. F. Roach, J. H. Wood, New York.

Lockstone Manufacturing and Supply Company, New York, (mechanical and electrical appliances) capital, $50,000. Directors—R. L. Woolen, W. J. Robinson, New York; Emma K. Chettle, Brooklyn.

Grand Hotel Company, Kingston; capital, $15,000. Directors—Edward Coykendall, H. S. Coykendall, N. A. Sims, Kingston.

Cairo Electric Light and Power Company, Cairo; capital, $80,000. Directors—C. E. Hewitt, M. G. Hubbard, Chatham, N. J.; F. G. Walters, Cairo.

Excelsior Automobile Company, New York; capital, $6,000. Directors—Samuel Labovits, M. H. Fuchsort, Joseph Rubin, New York.

The Booklovers Press, Scarsdale; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. H. Boyesen, 2nd, C. R. Granter, H. A. Yoemans, New York.

McLean Publishing Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Sarah E. Varner, Elkton, N. J.; J. E. McLean, F. P. Pollard, New York.

Albert Rankin Company, New York, (hotel;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Albert Ranken, O. H. Ranken, C. B. Ranken, Brooklyn.

The Michael Ring Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charon Bernstein, J. C. Michael, Samuel Feltman, New York.

The Sanitary Plumbing Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Allan Black, Samuel Dominik, Joseph Falk, Brooklyn.

By-Products Coke Corporation, Solvay, (manufacturers iron, steel, coke, copper;) capital, $3,000,000. Directors—R. G. Hazard, Peacedale, R. I.; W. H. Coggswell, Syracuse; J. Morgan Wing, New York.

Glasco Point Boat Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Clinton Stephens, Sr., Clinton Stephens, Jr., Christian Stephens, New York.

Hollister and Seebeck Company, Brooklyn, (real estate) capital, $5,000. Directors—S. T. Hollister, E. M. Hollister, Brooklyn; Henry Seebeck, Long Island City.

Zarken Manufacturing Company, New York, (food products) capital, $250,000. Directors—Alex. McElroy, L. M. Waldo, Frederick Holman, New York.

Carri-Neebler Company, Rochester, (millinery supplies) capital, $30,000. Directors—E. D. Carri, Max Newberger, Hugo Hermann, New York.

The Buffalo, Lockport, and Rochester Railway Company, consolidation of the Albion Electric Railway, the Albion and Rochester Railway, and the Albion Lockport Railway, Buffalo; capital, $500,000. Directors—F. B. Griffith, Jr., Charles B. Hill, Buffalo; Lorenzo Burrows, George B. Church, Albion; R. A. Adams, Rochester.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks Moved Upward, but the Advance Was Not Sustained.

For three days now the market has maintained about even activity, each day's transactions totaling about 900,000 shares. Yesterday the movement of prices was upward most of the session, although the final prices in most cases showed some falling off from the best of the day. The general tone of the market was not quite as good as on the earlier days of the week, the effort to advance prices in some stocks being too evident to gain much support. Brokers credited with acting for important interests were found bidding for large blocks of various stocks just under the market. This gave the impression that an effort was being made to sell some of the stock that had been bought within the past few days. The professional element was inclined therefore to a more bearish attitude than had been assumed since the beginning of the week.

Periods of Dullness Shortlived.

The awakening of the market has once more shown that periods of dullness such as the market recently experienced are usually shortlived. Yesterday several traders who had gone into certain active bonds, notably the Japanese issues, because of the dullness of stocks, were selling their bonds to get back into stocks.

Lower Prices in London.

London sent over lower prices for American stocks. On balance about 40,000 shares were sold for foreign account. Early in the day one of the arbitrageurs sent word to his London correspondents that the market here looked good. The reply came back that neither did the market look bad there, but that everybody was thinking more of the rates than of stocks. At the same time the political situation abroad was doubtless more of a factor in the foreign markets than it was here. Paris was again reported as a seller in the London market, and the weakness of French rentes indicated that there was still some fear lest the Moroccan question should become serious.

Exchange Seat Brings Only $70,000.

A Stock Exchange seat sold yesterday at $70,000, a decline of $2,500 from the last price at which a seat changed hands. There was a decline in the price at the beginning of this month just after the transfer tax went into effect.

Union Pacific Rumors.

Reports were current yesterday that a new $20,000 share pool was operating in Union Pacific. It was said, among other things calculated to benefit Union Pacific, that a meeting of the Southern Pacific Directors would be held within a week, at which a dividend of 4 per cent. a year would be declared. A banker who is in touch with the situation dismissed the rumor with the remark that it was a safe bet that action on the matter would not be taken within the time named. Both Union and Southern Pacific were strong with the rest of the market, but in the reaction fared as the other stocks.

Winter Wheat Crop Estimates.

H. V. Jones wired his estimate of the Winter wheat crop from the West yesterday, and in accordance with predictions made early in the day, it was very bullish. His estimate places the size of the crop at 370,000,000 bushels at the outside, with a suggestion that it may be as low as 340,000,000. The latter figure is nearly 100,000,000 bushels below the yield based on the last Government report, as figured by the New York Produce Exchange. Other estimates made public yesterday said that the crop would at the lowest amount to 400,000,000 bushels. Some were inclined to couple the Jones estimate with certain recent heavy purchases of wheat, the sale of which would be materially helped by the acceptance of the 340,000,000 estimate.

Mercantile Marine Delay.

The annual meeting of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which was postponed until June 28, is likely to be postponed again. It is said that more time may be needed to prepare the report to be presented to the stockholders.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE'S OUTPUT

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company's statement of the output of instruments for May and the year to date, compares as follows:

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross output	$198,784	$134,897	$64,867
Net output	115,552	52,176	63,376
From Dec. 21 to May 31:			
Gross output	717,005	508,372	208,633
Net output	545,930	305,206	240,624
Total outstanding May 31	5,026,514	4,084,843	941,671

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 157 failures in the United States during the week against 175 for the previous week and 215, 171, 153, and 196 for the corresponding weeks of 1904 to 1901. The Middle States had 41, New England 27, Southern 30, Western 28, Northwestern 10, Pacific 20, and Territories 1. Canada had 23 against 24 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failed had capital of $5,000 or less and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Stetson Company Dividend.

The John B. Stetson Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on its preferred stock, for the half year ending on May 31, and an additional dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock, payable on July 15. The transfer books will be closed on July 8.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Seaboard Iron Corporation, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Charles W. King, Henry H. Graff, John French.

The Provident Realty and Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John J. Heatherton, Robert A. Heatherton, Thomas Heatherton.

The De Bamars Copper Refining Company; capital increased from $2,000,000 to $3,100,000.

The Bellman Brook Bleachery Company, Fairview; capital, $300,000.

The Southern Power Company, Jersey City; capital, $7,500,000. Incorporators—R. B. Harrington, E. B. Sperry, W. R. Journeay, Jr.

The Compania Guayuliera Mexicana, Jersey City; capital, $10,000,000. Incorporators—T. W. B. Middleton, R. S. Tully, C. A. Cole, A. S. Garbe, H. A. Bingham.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Arnstein, M. B., & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; M. B. Arnstein, dress goods, and silks; Miss Franklin, corsets and underwear; J. G. Paulus, linens; 7 Mercer Street.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Eisenberg, A., Baltimore, Md.; D. Adler, house furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Toothe, Wheeler & Motter, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. C. Motter, piece goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Evans, Johnson, Sloan & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. A. Alden, carpets; 530 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Fiek, C. M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Normandie.

Flint, Bridgman & Co., Flint, Mich.; W. O. Smith, notions and carpets; Hotel Astor.

Grinsfelder, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; S. Grinsfelder, ribbons; Hoffman House.

Gutman, N. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. N. Gutman, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. W. Hundley, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Hale Brothers, Sacramento, Cal.; F. A. Lyon, notions, hosiery, gloves, and laces; 395 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Somish, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Marx & Haas Jean Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; H. Marx, jeans; Hotel Astor.

Mohr, L., & Sons, Savannah, Ga.; S. Mohr, furnishing goods; 288 Church Street; Hotel Savoy.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. A. Spaulding, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; I. Palmer, flannels; 31 Union Square; St. Denis Hotel.

Owen, Moore & Co., Portland, Ore.; A. G. Rollins, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Astor.

Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. F. Sweeney, dry goods; P. J. Sweeney, notions; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Scarborough & Hicks, Austin, Texas; E. M. Scarborough, notions and furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...4:30	Sun sets...7:34	Moon rises..12:00

High Water—This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...12:35	Gov. Isl'd..12:55	H. Gate...2:51
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...1:20	Gov. Isl'd...1:48	H. Gate...3:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 24.

Caracas, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	———	3:00 P.M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Etruria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Furnessia, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Koenigin Luise, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Kroonland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Minnetonka, London	———	11:30 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Orinoco, Nassau, Parimaribo	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Patricia, Hamburg	———	11:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
Rosalind, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Sibiria, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.

Equita, Argentina	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Maranhense, Barbados	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Uller, St. Kitt's, &c.	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 24.

Celtic, Liverpool, June 16.
El Paso, New Orleans, June 19.
Hamburg, Hamburg, June 15.
Neustria, Naples, June 7.
Saratoga, Nassau, June 20.
St. Paul, Southampton, June 17.
Ultonia, Gibraltar, June 14.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25.

Caledonia, Glasgow, June 17.
Coamo, San Juan, June 20.
Maracas, Trinidad, June 17.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

Comus, New Orleans, June 21.
El Mar, Galveston, June 20.
Noordam, Rotterdam, June 17.
United States, Copenhagen, June 17.
Zeeland, Antwerp, June 17.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

Armenian, Liverpool, June 17.
Bremen, Bremen, June 1.
Denver, Galveston, June 21.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, June 21.
Mesaba, London, June 17.
Mexico, Havana, June 24.
Texas, Copenhagen, June 10.

Arrived.

Wells City, Bristol, June 3.
El Alba, Galveston, June 11.
Graecia, Jeremie, June 8.
Koenigin Luise, Genoa, June 9.
Grangense, Para, June 11.
La Lorraine, Havre, June 17.
Campania, Liverpool, June 17.
Winnipeg, Port Arthur, June 12.
Carpathia, Liverpool, June 14.
St. Andrew, Antwerp, June 10.
Comanche, Jacksonville, June 20.
Victoria, Hamburg, June 10.
Pallanza, Hamburg, June 8.
Cleveland, Baltimore, June 22.
Ponce, Leigh Bra., June 20.
Jefferson, Norfolk, June 22.
Benefactor, Philadelphia, June 22.
Dorothy, Port Tampa, June 18.

Sailed.

Tjomo, Campeche.
Algonquin, Charleston.
Jamestown, Norfolk.
Pallanza, Philadelphia.
Rio Grande, Brunswick and Mobile.
Yumuri, Santiago and Cienfuegos.
Goldsboro, Philadelphia.
Corinto, Philadelphia.
Vera, Port Antonio.
Yumuri, Port Antonio.
Washington, London.
Castilian Prince, Pernambuco.
J. M. Guffey, Port Arthur, Texas.
Margaretha, Havana.
Kybfels, Cape Town.
Aberfeldy, Miramichi.
Princess Anne, Norfolk.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

Bermudian, at Bermuda, June 23.
Hazelwood, at Montevideo, June 22.
Prometheus, at Cuxhaven, June 21.
Lucania, at Queenstown, June 24.
Moltke, at Plymouth, June 23.
Korona, at St. Thomas, June 23.

Sailed.

Montserrat, from Genoa, June 22.
Lowther Castle, from Algiers, June 18.
Emilia, from Trieste, June 18.
Bluecher, from Dover, June 23.
Parisian, from Glasgow, June 22.
Crosby Hall, from Algiers, June 22.

Passed.

Welmar, from New York, the Lizard, June 23.
Ryndam, from New York, the Lizard, June 23.
Koenig Albert, from New York, Fayal, June 23
Bovic, from New York, Holyhead, June 23.

For Latest Marine Intelligence See Page 1.

STATE COURTS.

Appellate Court Decisions.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday announced the following decisions:

James Barry, respondent, vs. Union Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Patrick Davin, plaintiff, vs. Catherine Davin, defendant. — Submission dismissed, without costs. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Matter of Alexander C. Hutchinson, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Theodore H. Converse, recr., respondent, vs. John A. Stewart, appellant.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered before another referee, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J., Patterson, J., and Laughlin, J., dissenting.)

Rebecca Schwalbe, respondent, vs. Morris Schwalbe, appellant.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

People ex rel. St. John Wood, respondent, vs. Frank O'Donnell et al., Commissioners, appellants.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, on opinion of court below.

People ex rel. Commissioner of Charities, respondent, vs. Nathan Abrahams, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

John E. Roosevelt and another vs. Romeo H. Schile et al., respondents.—Julia H. Lange et al., appellants.—Same vs. Same.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin, J., dissenting on former opinion.)

G. Edgar Allen, as trunstee, appellant, vs. William H. Gray and another, respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Matter of Charles J. Warren in re Thomas V. J. Christophers, deceased.—Order reversed, with costs of appeal to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Matter of Jacob Wall, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs and disbursements. No opinion, (Ingraham, J., dissenting.)

The O. H. Davis Company, appellant, vs. Ely J. Reimer, respondent; Leo Schlesinger, as receiver, respondent, vs. James N. Bell, impleaded, appellant; Ada B. Bloomer, appellant, vs. Coughlin Sanford Switch Company, respondent; Henry M. Earle, appellant, vs. United States Mortgage and Trust Company, respondent; Henry Gardner, appellant, vs. Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, respondent; same vs. same; Emily E. Craig, respondent, vs. John A. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, appellant; Leo Schlesinger, appellant, vs. James M. Bell et al., respondents; Frank W. Muller, appellant, vs. George J. Muller et al., respondents; Isabel S. Cunningham, respondent, vs. Joseph T. Cunningham, appellant.—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Edward W. Duryee, appellant, vs. James H. Parker, respondent.—Judgment modified as directed, and as modified affirmed without costs. Opinion per curiam.

Matter of Mary A. Dunn.—Order affirmed without costs, without prejudice to renewal as stated in opinion. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Matter of Tonopah Trading Company.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

William Tudor vs. William Ebner.—Motion for leave to go to Court of Appeals granted, and motion for resettlement denied.

William W. Davidson vs. Elizabeth S. Arnold, Eva V. Conlon vs. Mission of Immaculate Virgin, Amelia S. Meinrenken vs. New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Celia Moskowitz vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company.—Motions denied, with $10 costs.

Matter of Geisszler, Kahrs & De Vinne.—Motions granted; time extended to Dec. 1, 1905.

William McMullin vs. City of New York.—Motion for reargument granted.

People ex rel. A. H. Hummel vs. John M. Davy, a Justice, &c., and the People, &c.—Alternative writ vacated, and peremptory writ refused. Opinions by McLaughlin, Patterson, Laughlin, and Ingraham, JJ.; (Ingraham, J., and O'Brien, P. J., dissenting.)

Calendars for Saturday, June 24.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Thomas, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.: Dorothea Lohm.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Progress Realty Company vs. Annie C. Levett—Charles E. Rensel.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Max Brown vs. Elias Rosenthal—J. Fairfax McLaughlin.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Louis Stone vs. Louis Cohen—Matthias Radin.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Scott, J.—Hinsdale vs. Douglass—James W. Treadwell. In re Carpenter—Frank D. Arthur.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Brown vs. Rosenthal—Peter Schmuck.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Bass vs. Lawrence—Henry W. Bookstaver. Oakley vs. McMahon—Timothy P. Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Burrill vs. Hoffman—Edward G. Whitaker.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Pontiac Realty Company—Alexander V. Campbell.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Hand Mirrors Not Dutiable as Toys—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Adolph Strauss & Co. of New York, it being held that certain hand mirrors imported by the firm are not toys, as contended by the importers. When the merchandise reached the Custom House, Collector Stranahan classified the mirrors as manufactures of glass, with duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. This is upheld.

Other importers' claims overruled yesterday were by George Borgfeldt & Co., Moses Norris, Baltimore, and Emilo Utard, Kaufmann & Strauss, Dingelstedt & Co., and F. S. Pilditch, New York.

The board partially sustained protests by George Borgfeldt & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., the C. Wildermann Company, Dingelstedt & Co., and others, New York, and George Borgfeldt & Co., Newport News, Baltimore, and Boston. A claim by Zucker & Josephy of New York was sustained.

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

Total Visible 3,572,965 Bales, Against 2,162,868 Last Year.

NEW ORLEANS, June 23.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton issued to-day shows:

The total visible supply, 3,572,965 bales, against 3,715,631 bales last week and 2,162,868 bales last year. Of this, the total of American cotton is 2,249,965 bales, against 2,354,631 bales last week and 1,070,868 bales last year. Of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,323,000 bales, against 1,361,000 bales last week and 992,000 bales last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe, 1,855,000 bales, against 1,239,000 bales last year; in Egypt, 140,000 bales, against 121,000 bales last year; in India, 921,000 bales, against 483,000 bales last year, and in the United States, 657,000 bales, against 320,000 bales last year.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

EMERY ROTH.—Emery Roth, architect, of 92 Fifth Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $69,104 and assets of $150, consisting of three shares of stock of Stein, Cohen & Roth, Incorporated, architects, of which he is Secretary. The liabilities are principally for loans and money advanced. Among the creditors are Gutwillig Brothers, $24,000; Theodore G. Stein and E. Yancey Cohen, $18,000; Stein, Cohen & Roth, Incorporated, $5,400; estate of John Bird, $10,766; Mary W. Rogers, $7,396, and the Market National Bank of Cincinnati, $5,600.

MARCUS SCHNITZER.—Marcus Schnitzer, a lawyer of 21 Park Row, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $29,551, and assets consisting of 800 books, of little value. The liabilities are for loans, on notes, rent, printing, and advertising. Among the creditors are the German Exchange Bank, $2,200; State Bank, $1,000; receiver of the Federal Bank, $228; Mutual Alliance, $650; R. M. Haan, $1,343; Charles A. Bryan, $500; Park Row Construction Company, $1,725; I. H. Rosenfeld, $4,000, and Ferdinand Strauss, $3,400.

LOUIS WOLFGANG.—Louis Wolfgang, a clerk of 308 East Seventieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,049 and no assets. Stephen M. Weld & Co. obtained a judgment against him for $1,049 on June 14.

ROSARIO ANNATOSI.—Judge Holt has appointed James P. Davenport receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Rosario Annatosi, importer of Italian produce at 273 Mott Street. It was alleged that a lot of merchandise had been removed from his store to a place near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and First Avenue. There is about $1,000 worth left at 273 Mott Street.

CHISWICK PRESS.—Judge Holt has appointed Harry G. Kimball receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Chiswick Press, printer at 21 Rose Street, on the application of Thomas & Oppenheimer, attorneys for Isaac H. Cary, a creditor for over $10,000.

HENRY J. ROBERT.—Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge have obtained an order from Judge Holt permitting Thomas Allen, third, the receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Henry J. Robert, a lawyer, of 132 Nassau Street, against whom Alfred R. Goslin filed a petition in bankruptcy on March 15, to sell the yacht Ondawa, which Mr. Robert owns, for $1,500 cash. The yacht is now at City Island.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AIELLO, Tomaso—Charles Engelman	$169
APPLEBY, T. Randolph—Jonesville Manufacturing Company	402
ANGRIST, Morris—Levy Goldstein	159
BROMBERG, Bernhard B.—Mina Bitterman	274
BRETERMAN, Charles—Wolf Lazarus and others, costs	281
BERSHAD, Nathan—Same, costs	281
BIDWELL, Geo. R.—Elec. Launch Co.	2,477
BOOM, Maurice—Carey Show Print	232
BROWN, Woolston R.—City of N. Y.	1,411
BANTA, Peter—Same	156
BUTLER, Jacob D.—George D. Wass	76
CHESTERMAN, Geo.—And. J. Connick	723
COHEN, Chas. J.—H. Blumenfeld et al.	280
COMERLY, Louise H.—J. Stillman, costs	102
CHODOFF, Morris and William—Louis Kessel and another	1,000
CHAPMAN, Henry G.—Winthrop Press	2,139
COLLETT, Joseph—City of New York	157
CLARK, Edward—Same	295
CHAMBERLAIN, Claude F.—Same	167
CAMPBELL, Michael—Same	162
CARPENTER, Alfred C.—Same	156
COHEN, Max—Same	152
CHRIST, Sebastian—Piss, Doerr & Carroll Horse Company	535
DUYER, Alexander—Agnes Kerwick	157
DEMPSEY, Patrick—City of New York	419
DODNEY, William A.—Same	156
DENNISON, Hugh J.—Same	156
DREYFUS, Henry—Louis W. Nussbaum	716
DAYCOUPAY, John—Gustave Thiele	2,044
EDISON, Abraham—Max Litowitch	183
EMILLE, Chris—Henry L. Weill	274
EGGERT, Charles H.—City of New York	49
EARLY, Joseph N.—Oscar S. Flash	227
EARLY, Joseph N.—Oscar S. Flash	277
FIKER, M.—E. L. Dow	169
FEIST, A.—M. Kapiloff	229
GEORGE, S.—City of New York	156
GRASSHAM, H.—Same	74
GRAVES, H.—Same	156
GEIS, Mary R.—H. Tishman	252
GEORGE, Mary—J. D. Murphy	352
GOODMAN, I.—A. J. Bates and another	388
GANS, J. H.—The Hills Bros. Co.	7,794
HIRSCH, A.—S. Weitzenblum	68
HYMAN, S.—A. L. Holihan	48
HUTH, B. M

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase on Twenty-first Street Near Fifth Avenue—East Eighty-second Street House Sold for $200,000—Deal for 236 Fifth Avenue—Many Minor Transactions.

The two four-story dwellings, 12 and 14 West Twenty-first Street, on plot 50 by 92, have been sold by Samuel Sloan and John E. Cowdin, respectively, to Kaye & Einstein, furriers, who, it is understood, will erect a new building on the site. The properties are said to have sold for about $120,000.

Fine Residence Sold on 32d Street.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for McCafferty & Buckley the five-story American basement white stone dwelling 24 East Eighty-second Street, on lot 27 by 100. The buyer is John L. Crawford of Pittsburg, and the price about $200,000.

Deal for Fifth Avenue Building.

Tucker, Speyer & Co., in conjunction with Webster B. Mable, have sold for Irving I. Raymond to Edward F. Rapallo 236 Fifth Avenue, a five-story business building, on lot 28.2 by 100. The buyer owns 238, similar and adjoining.

Operators Buy 135th Street Plot.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from the Baumann estate four lots on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

William E. Baker has sold for William Buhler the five-story single flat 2,600 Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Buhler has owned this property since 1890.

Max Marx has sold through I. Freidus the three five-story triple flats, with stores, 2,568, 2,570, and 2,572 Seventh Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, each 25 by 100.

Buyer for Fifth Avenue Corner.

Abraham Scheinberg has bought, through Moses Scheinberg and the Globe Realty Company, the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, a five-story double flat, 20 by 100.11.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Leo Bishop to Simon Schey 306 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Goilberg & Smith are the buyers of the plot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirtieth and One Hundred and Thirty-first Streets, sold recently by Geiger & Braverman.

Geiger & Braverman have bought 516 and 518 West One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, a two-story frame dwelling, on plot 50 by 85.

New Owners for West Side Houses.

Frank H. Dodd, of Dodd, Mead & Co., has bought from the Humphrey estate 333 West Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 102.2.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Cecilia Powtosky 17 West Ninetieth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.6 by 100.8.

The Lexington Avenue Company has sold to H. S. Brayton the four-story dwelling 253 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, on lot 19 by 99.11, one of the King model houses.

Quick Resale on 31st Street.

Ames & Co. have sold for Ranald H. McDonald 146 and 148 West Thirty-first Street, two three-story dwellings, on plot 49.6 by 98.9. Mr. McDonald bought the parcel last month at the Snyder estate sale for $65,000.

Gilsey Brothers & Co. have resold for William L. Sutphin and Andrew S. Gilsey 108 West Forty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 21.4 by 100.5, to Clifford C. Goodwin.

Voorhees & Floyd have sold for Silas B. Brownell 126 West Fifty-third Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18 by 100.5.

F. Morris & Co. have sold to Justus H. H. and Mary K. E. Lauer the five-story tenement 342 West Forty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 100.5.

H. G. Rouse has sold the five-story flat 812 West Sixty-ninth Street for Michael C. Baum to Solomon Antokoletz.

Big Deal on East 108th Street.

Osk & Edelstein have sold the twelve four-story tehements 213 to 235 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, each 25 by 100, to Vincent and Frank Garafalo. The brokers in the transaction were G. Tuoti & Co.

Geiger & Braverman have sold 211 and 213 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, a new six-story tenement, to Dr. J. Wiener.

I. Pearlman and M. Levy have sold for P. J. Curry the five-story double flat 20 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, 31 by 100, to Schallek & Weil.

M. Levy & Co. have sold to Harris & Timbie the two five-story triple flats 335 and 337 East Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 60 by 100.8.

M. Aikus has sold 227 and 229 East Ninety-fifth Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100.8.

Jacob Greenfield has bought 534 East Eighty-second Street, a three-story brick dwelling, on lot 13.6 by 102.

Builder Buys on 117th Street.

Rouse & Tomback have sold for Levy & Friedman to Louis O. Cohn 519 and 521 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a plot 43.6 by 100. The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

Orentlich & Selig have sold the property at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 100 by 25.6, for S. Curlan to S. Cohen.

Louis Kovner has bought 209 East One Hundred and Second Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25 by 100.

Harris & Timbie have sold to E. Wolf 235 and 237 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a six-story flat, on plot 37.6 by 100.11.

Max Heyman has sold 120 and 122 East One Hundred and Second Street, two five-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100.11, adjoining the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, to a Mr. Williams.

Simon Fine has sold for Mrs. Hannah Bierhoff to Louis Lese 336 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a two-story building on lot 20 by 100.11.

Cuozzo, Gagliano & Berman have leased for Israel D. Shlachetzki the two five-story tenements 209 and 211 East Ninety-seventh Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $25,000.

First Avenue Flats Change Hands.

William H. Appleton has sold for Edward A. Davis 637 and 639 First Avenue, two five-story four-family flats, with four stores, on plot 50 by 80.

Morris Kahn has sold for Charles Laue to Henry Riffel 713 to 717 Second Avenue, three five-story flats, with stores, each on lot 20 by 85, and 237 and 239 East Thirty-eighth Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 98.9.

Herman Feinberg has bought from Jennie Keefe and another 336 East Forty-seventh Street, a four-story building, on lot 20 by 100.5.

S. Kadin has bought from Oransky, Borenstein & Simberg, through I. Rabuchin, the two new six-story apartment houses, with stores, at 321 to 327 East Twenty-eighth Street, on plot 82 by 99.

Estate Sells 34th Street Houses.

M. H. Beringer & Co. have sold for the Kohlman estate 317, 319, and 321 East Thirty-fourth Street, three four-story dwellings, on plot 64.2 by 98.9.

Dr. H. Freeman has bought the two five-story double flats 142 and 144 East Fifty-second Street, each 25 by 100, and has resold them to J. Weinberg.

Mark Katzman, as attorney for a Mr. Tillman, has bought the five-story tenement 519 East Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 25.8 by 102.2. The new owner will make extensive alterations to the house.

Sale of Grand Street Properties.

William E. Baker has sold for William Buhler the two five-story double flats 411 and 413 Grand Street, 50 by 75 by 100.

Mergardt, Brown & Weintraub have sold for Elizabeth A. Whitemore and Agnes M. Scoville 187 Spring Street, a six-story tenement and two five-story rear tenements, on plot 25 by 100 by 42 feet wide at the rear. Justice John Palmieri is the buyer.

Newman Grossman and Frank Feldman have bought 33 Willett Street, a five-story tenement, and have resold the property to Abraham Lantzman.

Joseph R. Scheinberg and A. Goldfarb have sold for Abraham Scheinberg to Harris Bernstein the six-story tenement and stores 292 Monroe Street, on lot 37.2 by 97.10. This completes the sale of a row of new buildings.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold 264 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 99 by 100, to A. Kasso; also, 54 and 56 West Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story double flats, 51 by 100, to H. Makels; also, 270 and 272 East Broadway, two four-story single flats, 40 by 66, to Pincus Roginsky, who has resold the property.

Bronx Flats Sold from Plans.

Kandell & Weissmann have bought from Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum, from the plans, the five six-story apartment houses with stores, each 40 by 100, to be erected on the block front on the east side of Brook Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets.

Newman Grossman and Frank Feldman have sold 560 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, to Moritz Sondberg.

Moses Wigder has bought for a client from Posner & Goldfein the property 153 and 155 Beach Street, 50 by 100.

Richard Dickson has sold for William Emelin and Leon Zysman to William H. Seibert 950 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, a three-family dwelling, on lot 20 by 143.

The Northwestern Realty Company has bought from a Mr. Gordon the southeast corner of Washington Avenue and St. Paul's Place, a plot 120 by 140.

Kellum Brothers have sold for a client four lots on One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 225 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue.

Mark Katzman, as attorney for William Baily, has sold two lots, 50 by 113, on the north side of Cleveland Avenue, 170 feet east of White Plains Road.

Deal for Bronxville Acreage.

Burke Stone has negotiated the sale of a tract of nine acres in Bronxville to John S. Bates, who represents a syndicate. The property will be subdivided and placed on the market.

Sale on Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for a client of James S. James & Sons the property 289 and 291 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Burrill Brothers have sold for Martin Suckenick four double flats in course of construction on Forty-fourth Street, between Third and Fourth Avenues, Brooklyn, each 25 by 100; also the two-story brownstone dwelling, 358 First Street, near Sixth Avenue, for Mrs. A. Huhlhausen.

F. R. Wood & Co. have sold for John V. Signell six dwellings on the south side of Fifth Street, between Eighth Avenue and Prospect Park West, Brooklyn; also the Lakewood, a six-story apartment house, at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Stokes & Knowles report sales of the following Brooklyn properties: Southeast corner of Bedford and Tilden Avenues to Morris Schwartz; also, 1,690 Nostrand Avenue, a three-story brick single flat, for John C. Rust to a client; also 875 and 877 Driggs Avenue, a four-story double apartment house, for Etta Fine to a client; also 863 East Thirty-fifth Street, a two-story detached frame dwelling, to Mr. Neil.

Isaac Sprung has sold to Monroe Rosenfeld one lot on Grove Avenue and two lots on Hammels Avenue, Rockaway Beach. The buyer will build three dwellings on the property.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Broome St, 156, n s, 50 ft e of Attorney St, 25x100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Bannon..... $33,600
Crotona Av, 2,107, s w corner of 181st St, 50.2x100.1, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Harry Mayer..... 6,050

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

16th St, 408, West, for a three-story brick stable, 25x38; W. W. Strasser of 9th Av and 13th St, owner; W. A. Boring of 82 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

105th St, 235 and 237 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 32.6x87.11; Siegel & Lipman of 58 East 98th St, owners; E. A. Meyers of 7 Union Square, architect; cost, $32,000.

North Brother Island, s w side, for a three-story brick hospital, 114x73; Department of Health of 55th St and 6th Av, owner; Smith, Westervelt & Austin of 7 Wall St, architects; cost, $150,000.

175th St, s s, 115.72 ft w of Washington Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.8x85; Thomas F. Mulligan, Riverdale, N. Y., owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $60,000.

Boston Road, w s, 242.7 ft s of 169th St, for four five-story brick tenements, 37.7x94 and 37.7x100.4; Triboro Realty and Construction Company of 986 Boston Road, owners; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $160,000.

Webster Av, e s, 140 ft s of city line, for a two-story brick stable and dwelling, 130x30; R. H. Macy & Co. of Broadway and 34th St, owners; De Lemos & Cordes of 130 Fulton St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, 282 to 286, to a four-story brick loft building and store; E. Brice and others, premises, owners; F. Jacobson of 1,204 Broadway, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, June 23.

AMSTERDAM AV, 643, e s, 27x100; Rudolph W. Fick to Eugenia Wolf, (mtg $18,000)..... 100
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 220.10 ft n of 185th St, 573.9x irregular; John C. Baker to James R. Hay, (mtg $110,000)..... 100
AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 125th St, 20.11x100; Abraham Eydenberg to Moses Crystal, (mtg $52,500)..... 100
ARTHUR AV, w s, 133.9 ft n of 178th St, 16.9x90; Minnie E. Randall to Clara A. Blauvelt, (mtg $2,000)..... 100
ARTHUR AV, w s, 133.9 ft n of 178th St, 16.9x90; John M. Blauvert to Minnie E. Randall, ½ part, (mtg $2,000)..... omitted
AVENUE A, s w corner of 77th St, 82.9x25; Sophia Taussig to Ignatz Wersberger, (mtg $26,000)..... 100
AVENUE B, 1,001, s e corner of 17th St, 22x68; Ida Machiz to David Gordon and another, (mtg $14,500)..... 100
AVENUE C, e s, 48 ft n of 4th St, 26x64.3; Hayman Wallach and others to Gusti Langer, (mtg $20,000)..... 100
BEDFORD ST, n e corner of Morton St, 43x69; Abraham Goodman to Samuel Miller, (mtg $28,000)..... 100
BROOME ST, n e corner of Varick St, 100x48.2; Julius Weinstein to the Mechanics and Traders' Realty Company, (mtg $68,000)..... 100
BROOME ST, n w corner of Sullivan St, 37.8x irregular; State Bank to Abraham Nevins and another..... Nom.
CAMBRELING AV, 2,491, w s, 25.6x100; William Wainwright to Bartholomew Tranello, (mtg $2,000)..... 100
CATHARINE ST, w s, 150 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100, Wakefield; Matilda Svenson to Adolph Hertsch..... Nom.
CENTRAL PARK WEST, 243, w s, 22.2x100; Frederick Beck to Bertha Beck, all liens..... Gift
CENTRAL PARK WEST, w s, 25.2 ft n of 98th St, 48x100; William Rankin to Mary R. McAfee, (mtg $75,000)..... Nom.
CHRYSTIE ST, 228, e s, 25x75; Ida Machiz to Albert E. Lowe, (mtg $20,000)..... 100
COURTLANDT AV, 705 and 707, w s, 43.10x98; Philipp Freudenmacher to Max Cohen and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100
EDGECOMBE AV, w s, 475 ft s of 145th St, 285x irregular; Hyman D. Baker and others to Fernando C. Candee, Jr.
EDGECOMBE AV, n w corner of 145th St, runs n 42.7x e 10x s 42.7x w 10; Thomas H. O'Connor to Harris Mandelbaum and another, all title..... 100
ELM PLACE, w s, 185.7 ft n of 188th St, 25.3x106.6; Elm Improvement Company to Mary Habeck, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.
ELM ST, n e corner of Howard St, 112.4 x27.10; Thomas Gilleran, referee, to Helen M. Knickerbacker..... 70,000
FORDHAM AV, n w s, 746.6 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 38x100; Fordham Av, n w s, 710 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 36.6x100; Ida M. Randall to Ernest Freise, (mtg $4,000)..... 8,000
FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 204.5 ft s of 163d St, 30.8x—; Loyal L. Smith to William J. McClellan..... 100
FORT WASHINGTON AV, e s, 204.5 ft s of 163d St, runs e — x n 68.9 x w 187.10 x s —; Loyal L. Smith to Henry R. Clark..... 100
FRONT ST, 338, n s, 20x70; James F. Murray to Hannah A. Murray, 1-6 part, all title (mtg $1,000)..... 500
HOFFMAN ST, w s, n ½ of Lot 105, map of heirs of William Powell, 25x95; s ½ of Lot 106, same map, 25x95; Antonio Ragone to Filomena A. Ragone, (mtg $4,100)..... Gift
JACKSON AV, n e corner of Orchard St, 125x100; Lester C. Hebberd to Isaac N. Hebberd..... Nom.
JACKSON AV, 1,182, e s, 24.11x87.7; Anna C. Gobber to Rosalie Stern, (mtg $4,000)..... Nom.
JEROME AV, w s, 266.8 ft n e of North St, runs s w 141.8x n w 100x n 115.10x n e 103.3; John J. Glynn to Whitehall Realty Company, (mtg $24,500)..... 100
LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 97th St, 25.11x80; Jonas Weil and others to Julius Brahn..... Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, w s, 18.5 ft s of 56th St, 37x90.6; Emmy Becker to Annie M. Keenan..... Nom.
LOT 3, Map 1,089, surveyed, by Francis K. Ford, 24th Ward; Solon L. Frank and others to Harold A. Frank..... Nom.
LOT 4, Map 1,089, surveyed by Francis K. Ford, 24th Ward; Solon L. Frank to Mary Walsh..... Nom.
LOT 50, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Myron W. Cuddeback.. Nom.
LOT 80, map of Van Nest Park; Myron W. Cuddeback to John B. Marion..... 850
LOT 250, partition, map of Lott G. Hunt estate, Van Nest; Katie Flynn to Carrie S. Wesmann..... Nom.
LOT 259, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt; Carrie S. Wesmann to Frank Menz..... Nom.
LOT 281, map of Van Nest Park; Elizabeth W. Gwynne to De Witt Clocke, (mtg $2,000)..... Nom.
LOTS 32 to 35, map of William's Bridge, land of W. F. Duncan; Hyman Kaplan to A. Shatzkin & Sons, (mtg $1,800).. 100
MADISON AV, 154, w s, 16.1x95; Flora E. Isham to William L. Sutphin and another..... 100
MANHATTAN AV, 471, w s, 16x82; Bridget Clare to Morris Schinasi, (mtg $9,000)..... 100
MONROE AV, 1,688, e s, 25x100; Nettie S. Perkins to Paul Richter, (mtg $3,500)..... 100
MORRIS AV, e s, 225.8 ft s of 196th St, 100x115.1; John W. Smyth to Abraham Nelson..... 100
OPDYKE AV, n s, 450 ft e of Keppler Av, 75x100; Maurice Katz to Philip Melillo..... Nom.
PARK AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 70th St, 40x88.11; Park Av, e s, 20.5 ft n of 69th St, 60x88.11; Charley T. Barney to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $19,000)..... 100
PARK AV, s e corner of 111th St, 100.11 x52.6; Jacob Eluestein to Abram Brothers, (mtg $62,350)..... 100
PRINCE ST, 176, s s, 23.7x101; Jonas Weil and others to Julius Braim..... Nom.
PROSPECT AV, w s, 50 ft n of 152d St, 75x95; Louis Weinstein to Harris Sacks and another, (mtg $51,500)..... 100
RAILROAD AV, e s, 250 ft s of Fletcher St, 25x141; George F. Moody to Leopold Hutter, (mtg $1,500)..... 100
THOMPSON ST, 143 and 145, w s, 49.4x 100; Louis Gordon and others to Ida Machiz, (mtg $46,500)..... 100
TOWNSEND AV, w s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 50x100; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Emma Dreyfus..... 3,150
TRINITY AV, w s, 209 ft n of 156th St, 39.10x101; Trinity Av, w s, 248.10 ft n of 156th St, 39.10x irregular; Sophie Rothschild and others to Herman Lahnstein..... Nom.
TRINITY AV, w s, 288.7 ft n of 156th St, 79.7x100; Sophie Rothschild and others to Herman Lahnstein..... Nom.
UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 446.10 ft s of Sedgwick Av, 25x100; Margaret E. Jones to Bertha Dieffenbach..... Nom.
WASHINGTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of Fletcher St, 48x110; Samuel Rosenberg and others to Benedicta Vetter, (mtg $6,000)..... 100
WILLARD AV, n s, 200 ft w of Kepler Av, —x—; Rachel Bailey to Maurice J. Katz..... Nom.
WILLARD AV, n s, 200 ft w of Kepler Av, —x—; Philip Melillo to Maurice J. Katz, quitclaim..... Nom.
1ST AV, 961, w s, 25.2x100; Birdie Herzberg to Roland A. Zilin, (mtg $16,000)..... 100
1ST AV, 1,108, e s, 25x100; Richard G. Wiener and others, executors, to Edward Bolger..... 10,000
2D AV, 2,207, w s, 25.2x100; Joseph Isaac to Harris Kahn, (mtg $12,250).... Nom.
2D AV, 2,443, w s, 25x75; Mary F. Stanley to Edward N. Bloomberg, ½ part, (mtg $14,300)..... 100
3D AV, 1,680 and 1,682, w s, 50x100; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen..... Nom.
3D AV, s e corner of 37th St, 24.9x100; Emma C. Sippel to Ehler O. Wettyen and others..... Nom.
3D AV, s e corner of 37th St, 24.9x100; Ehler O. Wettyen and others to George W. Wettyen..... Nom.
3D AV, n s, part of Lot 399, map of Wakefield, 33.4x114; William A. Woodworth, referee, to G. De W. Clocke and another, trustee..... 3,275
3D AV, 364, w s, 24.6x112; Bessie Kittenplan to David Bick, (mtg $47,000).. 100
3D ST, s s, 273.8 ft w of Av D, 45.2x 100.6; Bernald Solomon to Leah Solomon, ½ part (mtg $24,000)..... 100
3D ST, n s, 100 ft e of Av D, 25x100; Courter S. Goodwin to Robert C. Fox, all title..... Nom.
4TH AV, e s, Lot 34, map of Briggs estate, at William's Bridge, 55x95; Filomena Cipolla to Max Germansky (mtg $500)..... Nom.
13TH ST, 139 East, 25x103.3; Giuseppe Didato and others to Paul Didato, ¼ part, (mtg $13,200)..... 100
14TH ST, 227 West, 25x120; Albertine Michaud to Catherine Letellier de St. Just, (mtg $18,000)..... 29,000
15TH ST, 332 and 334 East, 42x103.3; Kalman Rosenbluth and others to Gerson Jarmulowsky, (mtg $40,000)..... 100
21ST ST, 204 East, 30.1x90; Maria Berliant and another to Rose Weinhandler and another, (mtg $44,000)..... 100
21ST ST, s s, 320 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 92; Wright E. Post to the Realty Holding Company..... Nom.
27TH ST, 33 East, 25x98.9; Ellen Y. Scott to Kips Bay Realty Company..... Nom.
27TH ST, 449 West, 25x98.9; Arthur W. Saunders to City of New York..... 15,750
28TH ST, 136 and 138 West, 50x98.9; Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, trustee, to James U. Engman..... 75,000
29TH ST, 225 East, 25x67.4; Millie Segal to Morris Kittenplan and another..... 100
29TH ST, s s, 240.6 ft e of 11th Av, 25.6 x irregular; Edward Siedle to Caroline F. Seidle..... Nom.
34TH ST, 316 West, 16.8x98.9; Caroline M. Wood to Elizabeth Hafner, (mtg $15,000)..... 100
43D ST, 352 West, 25x—; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius B. Fox (mtg $8,000) 100
44TH ST, 522 West, 23x100.5; Charles Marrin to Thomas Carroll, (mtg $12,000)..... 100
55TH ST, 106 to 120 West, 150x100.5; Charles T. Barney to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $135,000)..... 100
56TH ST, 430 and 432 West, 50x100.5; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen 100
58TH ST, n s, 550 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 100.5; George Ehret to the City of New York..... Nom.
64TH ST, 51 and 56 East, 25x irregular; Josephine Lazarus to Robert I. Jenks. 100
79TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of 1st Av, 17x102.2; Wellesley W. Bowdish to Jennie C. Day..... 100
85TH ST, 328 East, 19.6x102; Lambert Suydam to Jacob F. Liebler..... 2,200
86TH ST, 230 to 234 East, 80x102.2; Gustave Gross to Ida K. Levy, (mtg $72,000)..... 100
86TH ST, 236 to 240 East, 80x102.2; Gustave Gross to Annie L. Levy, (mtg $72,000)..... 100
86TH ST, 230 to 240 East, 160x102.2; George F. Johnson to Gustave Gross (mtg $120,000)..... 100
88TH ST, 413 and 415 East, 40x irregular; interior lot and tenure line of block between 88th and 89th Sts, 216 ft e of 1st Av, runs s 5.3x w 10x n 5.3x e 10; Simon Uhlfelder and others to Samuel Wolchok and another, (mtg $9,000)... Nom.
93D ST, 237 East, 25x100.8; Flora Lang and another to Carl Witzel, (mtg $15,750)..... 100
94TH ST, 174 West, 17x92.5; Isaac Helfer to John D. Karst (mtg $13,000)... 100
97TH ST, s s, 124.6 ft e of 9th Av, 19.6x irregular; George A. Hayimga to George E. Hayimga, (mtg $17,000). Nom.
103D ST, s s, 158.6 ft e of Park Av, 146.6 x100; Simon Machiz to Benjamin M. Gruenstein and others, (mtg $16,000).. 100
103D ST, 167 East, 25x100.11; Jacques Ellner to Moritz Kurzrok, (mtg $14,750)..... Nom.
103D ST, s s, 158.6 ft e of Park Av, 146.6x100.11; Benjamin M. Gruenstein to Simon Machiz..... Nom.
112TH ST, s s, 295 ft e of 3d Av, 20x 100.10; Raphael Kurzrok to Jacob Siegel, all title, (mtg $8,000)..... 100
112TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 8th Av, 50x 100.11; Nathan Mayer to Donald B. Toucey (mtg $75,000)..... 100
112TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 50x 100.11; Antonio C. Astarita to Giuseppe Molea, (mtg $20,000)..... 100
114TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Stephen R. Rintoul and others to the Church Building Trust Association..... 100
115TH ST, 19 East, 25x100.11; 115th St, 16 East, 25x100.11; David Steckler and others to Samuel Silverstein and another, (mtg $41,200)..... 100
116TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 90x 100.11; Abraham Samuel to Joseph Rinaldi, (mtg $45,000)..... 100
117TH ST, n s, 204.6 ft e of Avenue A, 18.6x100.10; John Franz to David Levy and another..... Nom.
117TH ST, 521 East, 25x100.10; Cornelia B. Greenebaum to David Levy and another (mtg $6,300)..... 100
122D ST, 447 and 449 East, 45x100.10; Charles H. Wallas to Jennie R. Waker, (mtg $36,000)..... Nom.
122D ST, 447 and 449 East, 45x100.10; Jennie R. Baker to Samuel Wolf, (mtg $36,000)..... Nom.
135TH ST, s s, 285 ft e of Lenox Av, 75 x99.11; Max Klein and others to Adolph Hollander, (mtg $70,000)..... 100
137TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x 99.11; Joshua Silverstein to Abe Schwalbe, (mtg $15,500)..... 100
139TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 123x99.11; Moses I. Siegel and others to Bendit Jarmulowsky e (mtg $33,000). 100
144TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Isidore Jackson and another to Raphael Kurzrok, (mtg $13,500)..... 100
146TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of Whitlock Av, 25x100; Wilhelmine K. Loning to Catherine Gerlich..... Nom.
147TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x 99.11; Abraham Silverson to Perry Sperling, (mtg $8,000)..... 100
147TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 8th Av, 50x 99.11; Jacob Levy to Perry Sperling, (mtg $12,500)..... 100
147TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Max Cohen and others to Philip Freudenmacher, (mtg $13,500).. 100
156TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x105; Leslie R. Palmer to John L. Falconer (mtg $4,500)..... 100
164TH ST, s s, 111 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 38x irregular; Edward Osserman and another to Simon A. Wind, (mtg $43,000)..... 100
164TH ST, 825 East, 16.8x100; Patrick G. Mahony to Julia A. Walsh, (mtg $4,000)..... 100
173D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 11th Av, 75x 100; 1173d St, s s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 75x100; John E. Simon and others to Mutual Construction Company, (mtg $44,000)..... Nom.
174TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Jerome Av, 25x100; Townsend Av, w s, 150 ft s of 174th St, 25x100; Townsend Av, e s, 100 ft s of 174th St, 30x100; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Florence L. Newhouse..... 5,000
176TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Jackson Av, runs n 125x w 123x s 125x e 123; Isaac N. Hebberd, individually and as executor, to Alexander Johnston..... 100
198TH ST, n s, 108.10 ft w of Valentine Av, 17.3x128.6; Mary A. Costello to Irene M. Harvey (mtg $2,700)..... Nom.
225TH ST, n s, Lot 927, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Morris Steinbock to Samuel Erdreich, (mtg $1,600)..... 3,200
236TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av; Philip Melillo to Samuel L. Lincoln.. Nom.
238TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av; Maurice J. Katz to Samuel L. Lincoln. Nom.
236TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av; Rachel Bailey to Samuel L. Lincoln.. Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ADELSTEIN, H., and others to Germania Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, n w corner of 119th St, as per bond...175,000
ADELSTEIN, H., and another to Germania Life Insurance Company; 7th Av, s w corner of 120th St, as per bond.175,000
BADER, Robert, to the Citizens' Savings Bank; Bedford St, e s, 40 ft s of Downing St, 5 years, gold..... 12,000
BARBER, Meyer, to Joseph Schimer; 106th St, 210 East, 1 year, 6 per cent. 3,000
BEACONSFIELD REALTY COMPANY to M. Bailie; 97th St, 309 East, 3 years 9,000
BEACONSFIELD REALTY COMPANY to A. H. Atterbury; 97th St, 313 East, 3 years..... 8,700
BELLEVUE REALTY CORPORATION to Bowery Savings Bank; 1st Av, w s, 24.9 ft n of 26th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 150,000
BERRY, E. J., to H. E. Jones; 203th St, n e corner of Duncombe Av, 3 years..... 5,250
BLAUVELT, C. A., to R. R. Randall; Arthur Av, w s, 133.9 ft n of 178th St, 1 year..... 600
BOLGER, Edward, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 1,108 1st Av, as per bond..... 6,000
BROTHERS, Abram, to J. Bluestein; 111th St, s e corner of Park Av, due Feb. 9, 1908, 6 per cent..... 6,350
CANDEE, F. C., Jr., to H. D. Baker; Edgecombe Av, w s, 475 ft s of 145th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 73,000
CANDEE, F. C., and another to H. D. Baker and another; Edgecombe Av, w s, 475 ft s of 145th St, due Dec. 14, 1906, 6 per cent..... 175,000
CARROLL, Thomas, to C. Martin; 44th St, 522 West, 3 years..... 1,500
CLARK, H. R., to L. L. Smith; Fort Washington Av, e s, 204.5 ft s of 163d St, due Aug. 3, 1907..... 32,000
CLIG, 877, to Charles H. Pheips; 97th St, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years.. 8,666
COHEN, Isaac, and another to S. H. Stern; 143d St, 260 and 262 West, 5 years..... 50,000
CROTONA REALTY COMPANY to George H. Church; Lot 201, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 6,000
CROTONA REALTY COMPANY to George H. Church; Lot 222, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 3,560
CROTONA REALTY COMPANY to George H. Church; Lots 202 to 221, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 3 years..... 80,000
CRYSTAL, M., to I. Jackson and another; Amsterdam Av, n w corner of 135th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 22,250
DAFFOL, Louisa, and others to G. Agne; Avenue B, e s, 48.1 ft n of 3d St, and other property, 3 years..... 10,000
DEAN, W. J., to Elba A. Maring; 1,166 169th St, 5 years..... 6,000
DIAMOND, A., to G. S. Page; 24th St, 406 East, 5 years..... 15,000
DIEFFENBACH, B., to M. E. Jones; Undercliff Av, w s, 446.10 ft s of Sedgwick Av, 1 year..... 8,500
EAGAN, E. J., to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 28th St, 136 and 138 West, per bond..... 55,000
ELFENBEIN, to L. Whitestone; Orchard St, w s, 125 ft n of Stanton St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000
ENGEL, M., to Bowery Savings Bank; 2d Av, n w corner of 3d St, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 40,000
EYDENBERG, A., to H. Jackson and another; 26th St, s s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, (2 mtgs $10,000,) due Oct. 1, 1910, 6 per cent..... 20,000
FAIRCHILL, George J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, 1,780, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,000
FAIRCHILL, George J., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, 1,778, 1 year, 4 per cent..... 3,500
FALCONER, J. F., to Leslie R. Palmer; 156th St, n s, 80 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,300
FISCHER, H., to M. Frank; 146 Essex St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 25,000
FISCHER, H., and another to F. Mansbach and others; 146 Essex St, 5 years. 25,000
FITSCHEN, J. L., to Joseph C. Levi; East 93d St, as per bond..... 15,000
FONZO, G. and A., De Salvo; Lot 23, map of Daily estate, 1 year..... 500
FOX, Julius B., to J. L. Buttenwieser; Lexington Av, s e corner of 48th St, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 50,000
FOX, Julius B., to J. L. Buttenwieser; Lexington Av, s e corner of 48th St, due Sept. 1, 1910, 4½ per cent..... 100,000
GAETJENS, Charles, to R. F. Carman; Chrystie St, 77, 3 years..... 17,000
GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Franklin Savings Bank; 163d St, s e corner of Union Av, as per bond..... 36,000
GAINES-ROBERTS COMPANY to Franklin Savings Bank; 992 to 996 East 163d St, &c., as per bond, 4 mtgs, aggregate..... 109,000
GALLAGHER, James F., to M. A. Handes; Jackson Av, e s, 25 ft s of Columbia Av, 3 years..... 2,000
GERMANSKY, M., to F. Cipollo; 4th Av, e s, Lot 34, map of Briggs estate, 3 years..... 700
GOLDING, Sam, to the Jefferson Bank; 114th St, 202 to 210 East, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 40,000
GREENBERG, Jacob, and another to C. M. Shonnard; 120th St, s w corner of Manhattan Av, demand, 6 per cent. 5,000
GREENEBAUM, C. B., to F. Greenebaum; 521 East 117th St, due April 30, 1907, 6 per cent..... 2,000
GROSS, Gustav, to George F. Johnston; 230 to 240 East 86th St, (6 mtgs $20,000,) 4 years..... 24,000
HAGENLOCHER, Grace F., and another to J. H. Myers; Hull Av, s e corner of Woodlawn Road, 3 years... 2,100
HARVEY, Irene M., to J. B. Stevens; 109th St, n s, 108.10 ft w of Valentine Av, as per bond..... 1,075
HAYUNGA, George E., to George A. Hayunga; 97th St, s s, 124.6 ft e of Columbus Av, installments..... 7,200
HERTSCH, Adolph, to L. Menhaus; Catharine St, w s, 160 ft n of 237th St, 3 years..... 3,000
HOBERG, M. F., to New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Terrace, n e corner of 127th St, as per bond..... 34,500
HOBERG, M. F., to New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Terrace, e s,

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

A policy of title insurance is an endorsement that makes real estate negotiable.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $9,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
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Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$750 up.
On easy payments.
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our property and convince yourself; write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

AWAKE, YE SLEEPERS,
And join the numerous band who are buying at Wakefield Park, opposite 241st St., New York City.
$50 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS.
Lots flew by selling at double our prices; can't wait; lots must go. We still have choice lots, but they're going fast. Great improvements under way; churches, schools, macadamized streets, water, gas.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
Special Sale Saturday and Sunday.
Take 133d Avenue "L" to Bronx Park Station, transfer to West Mount Vernon trolley, get off at Wakefield and Webster Avenues.
WAKEFIELD PARK REALTY CO.,
314 Madison Av., corner 42d St.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
For Sale—Apartment house, 37½x80x100; built according to new law; in the finest section of the Bronx; the easterly side open just like a corner; will not be built up; full particulars given by letter; no agent. Address H. M. H., Box 306 Times Times Square.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

ELEGANT CORNER, 40x100,
Third Av., four "L" station; 5-story; 4 families on floor; 6 stores; rental $7,410; after May, $7,710; price $71,000; cheapest corner in Greater New York. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on
S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Key to corner on Washington Av. in 160s; 3-story store property; $8,750.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3d Av.

$15,000 will buy 50x100, five-story, new-law 20-family apartment, five rooms and bath; near station; price $61,000; rent $7,100; mortgage 4½ per cent.; will net 20 per cent. H. L. Phelps, 108 Willis Av., near 135th St. Telephone, 371 Melrose.

Attention!—Unionport, s. s. 2d St., 231 feet east Av. D, 181x158 feet; controls rear lots; high ground; $4,750. S. s. 13th St., 300 feet east of Av. D, 100x216; $6,250; ripe to build on; suitable terms; brokers protected. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

Here Is Your Opportunity!—Choice building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Av. station; price, $25.-500; cash, terms, full commission to brokers. Eisenberg & Co., 150 Nassau St.

Bargain!—Two new three-family houses, detached on both sides; full lots; all hardwood trim; between Simpson and Freeman Sts.; rapid transit stations; easy terms; owner on premises, 1,149 Hoe Av.

Choice Bronx Av. corner; 6-story new building, just completed, 50x100, with 5 stores, all rented; will sell cheap or exchange for smaller property and part cash. Apply Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Elegant residential or apartment corner, 100x100, overlooking Southern Boulevard; also 9-room brick house, 175th St., lot 27x113; parquet floors, bath, laundry, modern improvements. Owner, 1,098 Fairmount Place.

Improved and Unimproved Property,
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Little cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park, 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100, $1,500; easy payments. Polak, 2d Av., corner 174th St.

Corner lot, 50x75, Bronx, on 149th, or will add cash for store property in Manhattan. Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Private house on two lots, ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St. near Claremont Park.

A modern 2-family detached house at 184th St., 100 ft. west of Jerome Av.; easy terms. E. M. Towsen, 358 East 184th St.

Why not buy direct from builder, who is obliged to sell 1-2 family houses? No agents. Write 2,000 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400—$500 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Hardwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach. Illustrated circular. Caipe, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale—Great sacrifice; choicest site of eight acres on Lake Waramaug, Conn.; meadow, garden, fruit, and lovely lawn and 750 feet of beach front; large house, running water from spring to rooms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th.

Farm, 20 acres; house, 10 rooms; barn; fruit; lake; ½ mile from village; mail delivered daily; 9½ miles from Norfolk; price, $1,000. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

For Rent—Finely located furnished cottage at Winter Harbor, Maine. Apply to Ernest G. Grob, New Ainsterdam Hotel, 4th Av. and 21st St., New York.

To Let, Two furnished cottages in East Harpswell, Me.; good bathing and fishing. Apply to C. E. Sawyer, Brunswick, Me.

To Rent—Seven-room cottage, furnished, at Heron Island, Maine Coast; $100 season. Lichen, Box 101 Times, Times Square.

Berkshire Hills—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

Bargain—New 6-room house, improvements, only $2,100; $300 cash; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

2-Family House,
BATH BEACH.
Light and air on FOUR sides. Think what that means in comfort!
PRICE, $9,000; $1,000 CASH.
House is of brick and contains 15 rooms and 2 baths; lot is 25 ft. x 100 ft.; 2 steam-heating apparatus; the same house in old Brooklyn would bring $12,000 because of its beauty of finish.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

$1,600 DOWN, BALANCE INSTALLMENTS
Nine elegant brownstone 2-family houses on 43d St., between 4th Av. Parkway and entrance to Sunset Park; 12 rooms and 2 baths, just completed; elegant handwork decorations, hat-rack, consol glass, steel ranges, etc.; last in street; 3 sold this week; price, decorated, $7,900.
ABRAMS & STOCKTON,
OWNERS, ON PREMISES.

LOTS OF LOTS.
About 60 of them in Flatbush; 4 acres, price $3,000 an acre; would take $2,500 if quick, which is less than $175 a lot; two blocks from car line; all dry land on grade. E. V. Brewster, owner, 26 Court St., Brooklyn.

I HAVE ORDERS TO SELL
255 DECATUR ST. FOR $9,750.
NO BETTER LOCATION in the BOROUGH.
3-story and basement brownstone; lot 20x100; house 20x44; $1,000 just expended upon it to bring it up to date; cheapest house in the 23d Ward.
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"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

A SNAP 10,500 FOR 8,500
BEAUTIFUL TWO-FAMILY HOUSE
in the heart of Flatbush, 15 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, and all modern improvements, on lot 60x100, near L station and 5 trolley lines, terms to suit.
VANDERVEER PARK REALTY CO.,
1,534 Flatbush Av. Sunday, any day.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

SMALL BRICK HOUSE,
$3,600.
2 story, basement, and cellar; in perfect order; porcelain bath and kitchen sink; new decorations; newly laid cement sidewalk and areaway; new brownstone stoop; owner is crazy to offer for less than $4,200; only $800 cash required.
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BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE
New two-family house, just completing, ready for inspection; all improvements; only $6,500, on easy terms; would be bargain at $7,000.
VANDERVEER PARK REALTY CO.,
1,534 FLATBUSH AV.

CLOSING TWO ESTATES.
Ten minutes from Prospect Park; cars close; splendid neighborhood; lots, $350 upward; small monthly payments if desired; unparalleled opportunity for home or investment. Executor, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SCHERMERHORN ST.,
BETWEEN HOYT AND BOND.
LARGE BROWNSTONE HOUSE,
$15,000,
WORTH $20,000, FOR BUSINESS.
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"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Prospect Park and 5 Railroads.
Underselling everybody; lots $225 upward; any terms. Call Albert Edwards, 848 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

SMALL HOUSE, FRAME, $3,000.
Williams Av., between Liberty and Atlantic.
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$275 Up.—Lots in Richmond Hill; easy terms; 15 minutes to Manhattan by Pennsylvania tunnel when completed; triple in value; ideal home sites. Levy, 247 West 125th St.

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FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
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MONEY TO LOAN
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
on Bond and Mortgage
AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Charges Reasonable.
WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

5 LOTS—50c. A WEEK
Price, $100 for the 5.
On Harlem R. R., 50 minutes' ride from 42d St.; ground high and dry; free and clear. L. Tannenbaum, 184 East 73d St.
Open Evenings.

30 minutes to 42d St.
Three Miles North of City Line.
Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

$50 lots at Elmsford; acre plots $450; Westchester Park lots at station $300 up; monthly payments. Jacobs, 245 East 57th.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
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Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
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New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and school; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

New Rochelle.—Furnished houses for rent, from $40 up. Downey, 20 North Av.

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HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS P.O.)
30 minutes to 42d St.
PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC., Address Dept. F, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36, Tribune Building.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

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Yonkers.—Elegant nine-room cottage; all improvements; delightful and healthful location for children and convenient for commuters; $8,000; cash required, $4,250. Thorn, 1,008 Flatiron Building, New York.

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To Rent for Summer—In Rochelle Park, estate, garden, horses, etc. Telephone, 431 J, New Rochelle.

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THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
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For Sale.—A choice farm of ninety acres just above the city limits, on high ground; fine situation for an institution; must be sold to close an estate. Mars at S. M. Brown, Executor, 43 West 125th.

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$100,000 for second mortgage on New York City real estate within 48 hours after application. A. Appel, 119 Nassau, New York.

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FOR SALE.

EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
Between
ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,
Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.
LOTS, $25 UP.
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.
Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. For maps and free tickets apply to
CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
85 WORLD BLDG., NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office (J. M. BENNETT),
62 Fourth Av. (Open Evenings.)
Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKETS in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn), 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

BAYSIDE PARK
Beautiful, Complete
SUBURBAN HOMES
with every modern improvement and city convenience, large plots of ground and Water Front privileges for
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10 PER CENT. DOWN, BALANCE IN MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

ALSO RESTRICTED BUILDING PLOTS FROM $250 UPWARD, WITH MONEY ADVANCED TO BUILD.

BAY SIDE PARK is on Little Neck Bay, on the North Shore of Long Island Sound, ten miles from 34th Street Ferry, and five miles from 92d Street Ferry; 46 trains daily. Commutation fare 10c.; 20 minutes by train.
Send for pamphlet or free tickets.
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202 EAST 23d ST., N. Y.,
Branches: 500 5th Av., N. Y., and 110 Greenpoint Av., Brooklyn.

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Landscape Treatment,
By Dean Alvord,
A delightful combination of the picturesque North Shore of Long Island with the artistic lay-out of Prospect Park South.
5 Minutes from Station.
ONE HOUR OUT.
CEDARCROFT lies between the historic old towns of Huntington and Northport, on an elevation of 280 feet, from which magnificent land and water views are had. Plots from 5 acres up and from $1,250 up per plot.
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277 Broadway, New York.

SEND POSTAL TO-NIGHT
For Circular and Views of
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City,
on the Hills at Picturesque Flushing Bay.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
Comparison is challenged with every other Town site.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQUARE.
Each lot has water front privileges.
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FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
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Long View, Bay Crest, Huntington.—To let, house of ten rooms, modern improvements; renovated and newly furnished; fine hair mattresses; bathing; superb views. Inquire at Bay Crest, or address "F. D.," Huntington, L. I.

Splendidly located in Richmond Hill's choicest section; house, nine rooms, bath, all improvements, decorations, and in excellent condition; plot 75x100. Charles T. Gritman, Jr., Forest Parkway, Woodhaven.

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Furnished Country Seats and village places, Water fronts, acreage, rent, sale, exchange; list. JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22A.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N.Y.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Up-to-date cottages, four-bed, bath, open; nickel plumbing, hot and cold; garret, dining, parlor, kitchen, hall; electric lights, bells; dry cellar; furnace; piazza back and front; plots 75x150; more if required. Shore property, overlooking bay; private sandy beach; boating, fishing, bathing; 50 minutes Battery; commutation, including ferry, $5.75; Eltingville, S. I. John Hales, 138 Front St., New York City, or on premises, Eltingville Beach.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Premises, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDING. STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of
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Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect,
4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.

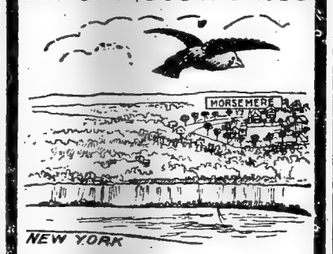
$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

Two floors, 80x25, skylight, 84 Elm St. Inquire in saloon.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HILL
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

As the Crow Flies


Morsemere
is but 2 miles from New York via 130th St. Ferry; it is but 15 minutes' run, including ferriage, from New York, or 45 minutes from Chambers or 23d St. All city conveniences amid country surroundings. Fine boating and fishing. Magnificent driveways. Completely equipped modern homes from $5,000 up on terms to suit you.
Unusually careful restrictions.
Superb view of Orange Mountains.
8 new houses ready for occupancy.
Though comparatively new, MORSEMERE has macadamized streets, cement sidewalks, water, gas, electric lights, and a fine sewerage system.
Trolley (opened Decoration Day) brings many people daily, and unusual activity and advancing prices result. Office on property.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

El Mora The New Residential Suburb. A Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

$4,800.00 will buy a modern one-family house in East Orange, conveniently located in every way, containing 8 rooms and bath; all improvements; 1st floor—reception hall, parlor, library, dining room, pantry, and kitchen; 2d—4 large bedrooms and bath; 3d—1 bedroom and open attic; house in first-class repair inside and out. Lot 32x100. Terms easy.

To close an estate will sell at a very low price property on one of the finest avenues in East Orange; lot 75x240; a very good house of 12 rooms and bath; exposed plumbing, hardwood floors, all improvements; good stable and carriage house; this is one of the real bargains; lot alone worth more than $4,000.
Address C. R. Nerius, opp. Grove St. Station, East Orange, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 and $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Charming furnished cottage, 13 airy rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; wide porches fronting ocean and river; boating, bathing, fishing, three minutes from station. Owner, Room 417, 141 Broadway.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

Business and a home on easy terms; only $500 down, then $25 monthly; splendid double plate-glass windows, store and 10 rooms above, opposite depot Palisades Park; baker, butcher, cafe and boarding house, delicatessen, other useful business. Call in forenoon, music store, 20 8th Av., New York.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, TILED BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, LARGE, RESTRICTED GROUNDS, FOR RENT, $25.00. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

Branchport, N. J.—Nine-room cottage, fully furnished; reasonable for season. Frank Dametz.

Modern residence at Hackensack Heights for sale. C. L. G., Box 164 Times Downtown.

Long Branch.—Nine-room cottage, fully furnished; reasonable for season. Frank Dametz.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Young man, with experience and recommendations, desires management of property; will give personal attention to renting, collections, and repairs. Address C., Box 217 Times Downtown.

ANSONIA REALTY COMPANY
at 2,234 8th Av., will investigate and give immediate decisions on all offerings submitted.

Manhattan and Brooklyn improved property by an investor of large capital. Send particulars to R. E., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

Wanted—A house in Brooklyn; mention car or elevated passes nearby. Send lowest price J. Rosenbaum, 85 Second Av., N. Y. City.

Property wanted to sell, rent, or manage. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

CHOICE BLOCK—10 HOUSES,
St. Ann's Av., vicinity 138th St.; mortgages, $110,500; equity, $50,000. Jonas, 2,234 8th Av.

Wanted—Flats, tenements, elevator apartments to trade for vacant property; best location, with or without loan. Wm. Lemberg & Co., 180 Broadway.

Choice farm on Harlem Road, unincumbered, and cash for apartment house. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Two Jersey City private houses, unincumbered, and cash for Harlem flat. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Non-fireproof apartment house for unincumbered country residence. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Within Bowshot of New York,


On the Edge of the Palisades, lies
HUDSON HEIGHTS
recently acquired by us, and already being converted into a MODEL SUBURB.
OPPOSITE 96TH ST., N. Y.,
it is reached from Franklin or 42d St. in 20 minutes.
It commands a superb view of the Hudson, New York, the Sound, and Long Island.
FARE 7½ CENTS.
Several houses already occupied and others being built. To introduce this tract we offer lots from $400 to $800, cash or installments. Liberal terms also to house buyers. Nearness to city insures a big demand for this property as it becomes better known.
Trolley to Jersey City and Hoboken makes Hudson Heights attractive to homeseekers in these towns.
For particulars apply at office on property or
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.
(Tel. 6261—38th.) Times Building, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.

43 5TH AV.
at the Northeast Corner of 11th St.
AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Just completed.
Telephone, 4031—Gramercy.
Superintendent on premises.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

Attractive Apartments, 45 5th Av.
Opposite Presbyterian Church; seven rooms and bath; heat, hall boy; improvements; Oct. 1. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Six rooms and bath, sunlight apartment; new-law house; polished oak trim, white porcelain sink, &c.; convenient to "L" and Subway; rent, $32. 257 West 143d St.; ring Bolte's bell, owner. No sign on house.

$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

15 St. Nicholas Av., Near Central Park.—5-room apartment; all improvements; hardwood trim; opposite Subway station; rent, $35. Inquire janitor.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; five rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; reasonable. 509 West 112th St.

56 West 48th St.—Four-five rooms; private hall; bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.
East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS,
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 144-8 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $50. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

27 E. 104th St.—6 rooms and bath; hot water supply; all light; rent reasonable. Inquire of janitor, on premises.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Gentleman leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment, with bath, in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

To Let for Summer.—7-room apartment; all outside windows, 640 West End Av.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

CAMBRIDGE COURT,
142-146 WEST 49TH ST.
Excellent location. SUITES OF 1 TO 4 ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; cuisine a special feature; table d'hote or a la carte; special inducements for those looking for ACCOMMODATIONS BY THE DAY, SEASON, OR YEAR. TABLE D'HOTE, 6:30 TO 8. $1.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE to DINE
Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, A la carte; T, Tabled'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN
26th Street, Broadway and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest & best-ventilated room in N. Y. Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c. Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

CAFE DES **BEAUX-ARTS**
80 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
Musique et Chants Des Troubadours.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th.

Hotel Lafayette Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte.
University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 PM. Amato Orch.

CAFE DES AMBASSADEURS,
Thirty-eighth St. West, near Broadway.
Cuisine Francaise. Specialties a la carte.
DINNER, $1.25.
Royal Hungarian Orchestra. Tel. 5518—38th St.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.
Alc. Tdh. Orchestra
6 to 8, $1.00. **KALIL'S** noon and evening.
Famous Restaurant, Rathskeller and Cafe, 14-16-18 Park Place, near Broadway.

Healy's Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Av., 66th St. Music.

Cafe Francis 53-5 West 35th St. "Bohemian rendezvous."

THE ARENA,
39 West 31st St. Telephone 1299 Madison.
DINNER, $1.25.
RESTAURANT a la Carte.
Private Rooms for parties. Music 6 to 9—11 to 1.

Little Hungary 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Hungarian Gypsy Band & Royal Neapolitan mandolinists & Singers. Evs.

Herald Square Hotel 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

NEW GRAND B'way & 31st St. Music. Sunday Tdh. $1.25. Alc.

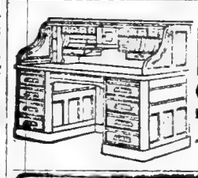
ON THE PIER AT DREAMLAND.

MOTOR CARRUNS
Delightful drives from N. Y. Touring Cars Supplied. Road maps ($2). "Automobile Tours" (10c.). Booklets (gratis). Travelers' Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y. Tel. 6050 Cortlandt.

Arverne Hotel, 15 m. Garage adjoining hotel. **Arverne, L. I.**

Arverne L. I. 15 miles from N. Y. **The Inn**
Atlantic Inn S. I.—Fine run from St. George ferry. Alc. **Grant City.**
Bay View Hotel 12 m. 42d St. Shore dinners. **City Island**
Blossom Heath Inn Boston Rd. N.Y. 18 m. fr. 42d St. **Larchmont**
Edgewood Inn 28 miles. Greenwich, Conn. Fine road. On the Sound.
Francfort's So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh. Alc.
Garden City Hotel L. I. Fine road. 18 miles. **GARDEN CITY.**
Gramatan Hotel, 15 miles. Fine drive. **Bronxville, N. Y.**
Harlem Casino Seventh Av. Drive, Cor. 124th St. Music.
Highcliffe Inn Park Hill (Yonkers), N.Y. 13m. Overlooking Hudson. Now open.
Hotel Breslin Lake Hopatcong, N. J. 45 m. Perfect roads all the way. Open June 24. Private Dining Rooms for Parties.
Hotel Bristol South Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. Alc. Sundays—Table d'Hote.
Hotel Brooklyn, 67 m. Garage. L.I. Merrick Road. **Cen. Moriches.**
Htl. Glenwood Open all yr. 20 m. Hungaria, L. I. **Glenwood**
Hotel St. George 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. **Nyack, N.Y.**
Hugot's Hotel, Open all year. S.I. Hdqts. Auto. Club. **St. George**
Hunter's Island Inn 15 m. East Entrance Pelham Park. N. Y.
Long Beach Hotel L. I. 24 m. Always cool. **Long Beach**
Manhattan Beach Hotel 9½ m. Garage and Charging Station.
Mansion House 24 m. L. I. Elegant drive. **Roslyn**
Mitchell House Annex **Larchmont, N. Y.** 18 m. Overlooking the Sound.
New Point Hotel 30 miles. L. I. Fine drive. **Amityville**
Oriental, 9½ m. Garage & Charging Sta. **Manhattan Beach**
Palatine Hotel 60 miles N. Y. Fine drive. **Newburgh**
Roselle, N. J. via Staten Island. 24 m. **Van Court Inn**
Shore House At South Term. N. J. Boulevard. Sea Food. **Bergen Point**
(OLD-FASHIONED SHORE DINNERS.)
Somerset Inn, Fine drive. 37 miles **Bernardsville, N. J.**
Stauch's High-class Rest. A la carte. Music. **Coney Island**
The Seabourn, Sea Gate, Coney Island A la carte. Music.
The Waldmere 65 m. Alc. N. J. Newton. Lake Centre of Sussex Co.
White Mountains By Conn. River Valley to BRETTON WOODS.
Woodcleft Inn On Merrick Road, L. I. Auto Dinners a Specialty. **Freep't**
ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
John W. Wheaton, Prop.

FOR SALE.


ROLL TOP
DESKS
OF

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red.....$1.06 nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed.....61
Oats, mixed.....36@38
Flour, Minnesota patents.....6.15
Cotton, middling.....9.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio.....07 11-16
Sugar, granulated.....5.45
Molasses, O. K., prime.....35
Beef, family.....13.75
Beef hams.....21.75
Tallow, prime.....04¾
Pork, mess.....13.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.....07¾
Lard, prime.....7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry.....16.50
Butter, Western creamery.....20½@.21

CHICAGO, June 23.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.16@$1.17; No. 3, $1.08@$1.08; No. 2 red, $1.05; No. 2 corn, 54½c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 2 white, 33@33½c; No. 3 white, 32@33c; No. 2 rye, 78c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3. Mess pork, per bbl, $12.55@$12.60; lard, per 100 lb, $7.22½@$7.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.65@$7.75; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.75@$7.62½. Whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.05, store, and $1.06, nominal, free on board, afloat. No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.20½, and No. 1 hard, Manitoba, $1.12, free on board, afloat. Final prices in the option market showed 1@1⅛c net advance.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	95 7-16	95⅝	95¾	94½
September	90	89	89⅝	88½
December	89⅜	88⅝	89⅛	88¼
Corn—				
July	60¼	59½	59½	60¾
September	58⅝	58¼	58¼	58¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	91⅜	90⅝	91⅛	90
September	85¾	84⅞	85¼	84⅜
December	85½	84⅝	85	84
Corn—				
July	55⅞	53⅝	53⅝	54⅜
September	51⅛	52 9-16	52¾	51¾
December	50⅝	49½	49⅝	50⅜
Oats—				
July	32½	32	32¼	31⅞
September	30⅝	30 5-16	30⅜	30¼
December	31⅝	31 5-16	31⅜	31¼
Lard—				
July	$7.27	$7.22	$7.27	$7.22
September	7.50	7.42	7.50	7.42
Ribs—				
July	7.67	7.57	7.67	7.55
September	7.99	7.77	7.87	7.75
Pork—				
July	12 60	12.47	12.60	12.47
September	12 95	12.80	12.95	12.80

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close
June	....	....	8.62@8.65	8.75
July	8.81	8.60	8.63@8.70	8.73
August	8.85	8.73	8.75@8.76	8.79
September	8.93	8.81	8.83@8.84	8.86
October	9.00	8.86	8.89@ ..	8.92
November	9.06	8.96	8.94@8.95	9.00
December	9.10	8.99	8.99@9.00	9.02
January	9.11	8.99	9.03@9.04	9.06
February	....	....	9.04@9.06	9.08
March	9.18	9.08	9.07@9.08	9.10
April	....	....	9.08@9.10	9.12
May	9.18	9.12	9.11@9.13	9.16

LIVERPOOL, June 23.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 23,000 bales; American, 22,000 bales; middling upland, 5.05d. Futures opened steady, 7 points higher; closed steady, net 4@5 points higher. June and June-July, 4.89; July-August, 4.89; August-September, September-October, October-November, November-December, December-January, and January-February, 4.88; February-March, 4.89; March-April and April-May, 4.90. Manchester—The higher price asked checks business in yarns and cloths.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
June	....	....	6.35@6.40	6.20
July	6.40	6.30	6.35@6.40	6.25
August	....	....	6.50@6.55	6.35
September	6.60	6.50	6.60@6.65	6.45
October	....	....	6.70@6.75	6.55
November	....	....	6.80@6.85	6.65
December	6.95	6.80	6.90@6.95	6.75
January	....	....	6.90@7.00	6.80
February	....	....	6.95@7.05	6.90
March	7.00	7.00	7.00@7.05	6.95
April	....	....	7.05@7.10	7.00
May	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15	7.00

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Capt. G. S. Gibbs is detained to attend the encampment of the militia of Massachusetts at Westfield, commencing July 1.

Major Thomas Cruse will proceed to East St. Louis, Ill., and Lathrop, Mo., on official business in connection with the purchase of animals for shipment to Fort D. A. Russell and the Philippines.

Major Granger Adams is detailed as a member of the board appointed to meet at East St. Louis to inspect animals being purchased under contract for the army vice Major H. M. Andrews.

Major R. K. Evans is detailed as a member of the examining board at Vancouver Barracks vice Major J. S. Parke, Jr.

Major G. N. Whistler is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Monroe vice Major G. L. Anderson for service during the examination only of Capt. E. H. Catlin.

Capts. H. C. Davis and Johnson Hagood are detailed as members of the examining board at Fort Monroe vice Lieut. Col. J. A. Lundeen and Capt. C. C. Hearn for service during the examinations only of Second Lieuts. H. G. Millar and C. F. Donnohue.

Capt. R. P. Johnson is relieved from further treatment at the general hospital, Washington Barracks, and will report to the Chief of Engineers for temporary duty in his office.

The Navy.

Changes in the Asiatic Fleet: Lieut. E. P. Jessop from command Chauncey to home; Lieut. M. H. Sigsor from Cincinnati to home; Lieut. C. M. Tozer from Oregon to home.

Assistant Paymaster S. E. Barber from Cincinnati to home.

Lieut. E. T. Pollock from Ohio to Cincinnati.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 23.—Arrived—Standish at Newport News; Blakely and Talbot at Norfolk; Alabama at North River; Morris at Sag Harbor; Marblehead at Tacoma; Culgoa at Guantanamo; Hannibal at Bradford.

Sailed—Caesar from Lambert Point for Gibraltar; Illinois from Boston for New York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Large, spacious private house, directly on ocean, will accommodate few people desiring hotel attention with environment of private home. Telephone connection. The Towers, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Catholic family can accommodate few boarders; elegant scenery, shady lawn, piano, piazzas, fishing; own produce; two hours only from N. Y. Mrs. P. Callahan, Box 102, Sandy Hook, Conn.

Bayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y. —Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6-$12. Illustrated booklets.

Two young men wanted after July 1; modern country house; first-class table; 40 minutes from city; terms reasonable. Apply Box 145, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Summer, Winter; comfort; conveniences; sun parlor; also cottage on grounds, with board; healthful; reference. Address above.

An ideal place, "Overlook," Morristown, N. J. (Telephone 438.) Mile and a half from station; 25 acres; gardens, orchards; terms $10 to $15 weekly.

East Orange, N. J.—40 Burnett St.—Pleasant large and small rooms with first-class board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

NEW YORK.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Large furnished cottage on East shore, opposite Sabbath Day Point, to let to private family for season; seven chambers and bathrooms; place contains several acres woods, with 500 ft shore front; private wharf, boating facilities, launch house, ice house now full; wood in cellar; location excellent and retired. W. C. COGSWELL, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Open June 15.
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Open June 27.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

SUMMER RESORTS.

California
The Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers,
REACHED BY
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
OPERATING DIRECT LINES FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

Through tourist car service to
LAKE GEORGE
1234 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 280 Fourth Av.

CHILDWOLD HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
Lake Massawepie, Adirondack Mountains.
Private preserves of 6,000 acres. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, etc., address
C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr.,
New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St. Telephone 3330—38.

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ADIRONDACKS.
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Under Cliff on Lake Placid,
ADIRONDACKS.
Live in your own camp without care. Clubhouse; casino; boathouse; agreeable neighbors. L. M. BURNHAM, Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS.
Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

ADIRONDACKS,
STEVENS HOUSE, LAKE PLACID.
BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

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STAMFORD
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The Leading Catskill Resort. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper bureaus, or at Resort Dep't. Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. Hotels and houses in Sunday's issue.

Although the rates at Sunset Park Inn are half of other first-class hotels, none are better, more select or exclusive, with finer views.

C. A. COX, Proprietor,
"The Waldau," 38 Washington Square West, New York, where rooms can be engaged.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. Conveniences of a modern hotel. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.
NOW OPEN
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

Westchester County.

ROYAL VICTORIA
LARCHMONT-ON-SOUND
—NOW OPEN—
M. C. WILCOX (Phone 103). Larchmont, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL,
On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicsville, N. Y. 22nd Season.

Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn,
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Sullivan County.

PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter, P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bassett, Prop. P. Schmid, Mgr.

THE EDGEMERE, C. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Dutchess County.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

A Summer Resort at Sea, WHERE A WEEK'S SOJOURN GIVES ALL THE BENEFITS OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE, WITHOUT ITS DISCOMFORTS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
4 1-2 Hours from New York.

A new service to this charming resort in the sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

Beginning June 29th, Steamers of the Montauk Line will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., for Block Island, Orient, Shelter Island, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.

On Saturdays and July 3d, Steamer will leave New York at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island, arriving at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.,
open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. L. PLUMB, Prop.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.
HERMANN'S BELMONT HOTEL.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Reduced to 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
The Irving Hotel
(the largest and best at this resort,)
now open. Write for booklet.
HENRY TERRY, Prop.
FURNISHED COTTAGES
to rent at reduced prices. Special arrangement with The Irving Hotel for meals.
U. R. HAVENS, Agent.
See announcement in Sunday's Times.

Have you been to the "Imperial," Freeport, L. I.? Not to stop at this Hotel will be your greatest misfortune, a Summer badly spent, and an opportunity missed for a complete rest. No expense has been spared to make it famous for its table, not mentioning its attractive bedrooms.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Villa Thyll.
(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 21st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 807,2 Gramercy.
Mrs. L. Thyll.

WALKER HOUSE
EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.
WILLARD S. FRENCH.

Plaza Park Richardson | **Hotels** AND COTTAGES. SEA CLIFF, L. I.
Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

HAMPTON HALL
Opposite golf links, Bellport, L. I., on Great South Bay. A select family house replete with antique furnishings and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest. Patronage solicited. JAS. B. SHAW.

THE LINWOOD,
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
SELECT.
Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

PEA-SUN COTTAGE.
30 Kneer Av., West Arverne, Hammel's Station. Large, airy rooms; thoroughly renovated. All improvements. Excellent table. Mrs. H. W. Pearson, formerly Mrs. Scholl of Cedar Villa.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Beach Cottage, Wavecrest.—Ocean shore; ideal surroundings; near Edgemere Club and railroad station; refined American family; accommodates a few guests; references.

ULMER PARK, Foot of 25th Av., Brooklyn.—Boating, bathing, fishing, music, vaudeville; five-cent fare.

Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
FINEST VIEW OF THE HUDSON.
Central Hudson Boats (daily and Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line (Ret. Central Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1552 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

Lake Champlain.

WESTPORT INN
Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Jersey Stock Farm House.—Elevation, 2,000 feet; shady lawn and piazza; large, comfortable rooms, with all the home comforts; bath, toilet, piano; excellent table, supplied from farm; no style; accommodates 20; one mile from station and Post Office; terms moderate. Apply to M. Mihalko, Hobart, N. Y.

INN AT HIGH POINT.
Fishing, boating, music, tennis, pure mountain air, grand scenery. Send for booklet.
LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Hubbard House, Among Berkshire Hills, Canaan, 4 Corners, N. Y.—Healthy locality; pleasant rooms, shady piazzas; four hours from New York on Harlem Road. Address Mrs. Samuel Berry.

Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

New Hampshire.

The Wentworth
New Castle, R. R. STATION, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
1½ hours from Boston on North Shore; accommodations for 400. Large orchestra, splendid golf links, grand drives, boating, bathing, swimming pool, fishing. Centre for automobiling. Address
HARVEY & WOOD,
New Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
281 5th Av., New York. Tel. 4630 Madison.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS
PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages.
Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric lights. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE 'VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous. All ways Entertainment. For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.
Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.
BANTAM LAKE. HOLIDAY HOUSE.
Accommodates 30. Rates $7 to $10.
M. H. GLOVER, BANTAM, Conn.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Route Orchestra. Special rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

CHALFONTE
is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY.
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av., Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front.
Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,
Beach front, Massachussetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Now Open.
Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; cottage annex now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.
Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
THE OCTAGON.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.
Now open; 2½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200. THOS. NOBLE.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J.
Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

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HOTEL LA TOURETTE.
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Ocean Grove.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Gresco, Henryville, Pocono Summit
in the
Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains of Monroe County, Penn.
Reached in from 2½ to 3½ hours from New York, by special fast trains over Lackawanna Railroad. Fourth of July excursions from New York at one fare for round trip. Tickets sold July 1, 2 and 3, limited for return to July 5, inclusive. Booklets about hotels and boarding houses at Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

THE COLONIAL,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.
This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

The German-American Farm House.—1,600 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap; Boating, Bathing, Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Lve. Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. RICHARD PECK leaves 4:00 P. M., Sundays, 5:30 A. M. (E. 31st St., 10:00 A. M.), returning, due New York 8:45 P. M. Two hours at New Haven.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M. PAYNE 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at foot East 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier. Connects for Thimbles and Stateerooms. All Lines, at 96, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 860 Fulton St. and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"The New Line."

N. Y.	to Fall River,	$1.00
"	to Providence,	$1.20
"	to Boston,	$2.20

Correspondingly Low Rates to All Eastern Points.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week days & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK.—

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LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7d., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Last Sunday, in Brooklyn, on Fulton or Putnam car lines, Delta Upsilon Fraternity pin, containing 4 diamonds, 11 rubies; one ruby missing; initials and date on back; $7.50 reward for information leading to recovery from pawnshop or other place; $15 reward for return. E. B. Whitman, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

LOST.—Lady's small open face Tiffany silver watch, with gold serpent fob attached. Reward if returned to Dr. MacAlpine, 2,131 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday, evening, Jerome or 8th Av., photo films and prints, from automobile. Reward at Room 6,009, 1 Madison Av.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 153,006, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST. Bank book of Greenwich Savings Bank, 14th St. and 6th Av. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7d., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, near Union Square.—Desirable rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

17TH, 34 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; ample baths; abundant table; parlor dining. Summer rates; transients.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 West. The Savage, Near 5th Av. Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families, public dining room, separate tables; table guests accommodated, telephone; references.

23D ST., 20 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room, with exceptionally good table board; private.

26TH ST., 15 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; board optional; open plumbing, electric lights; telephone.

33D ST., 122 WEST.—Pleasant connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

34TH ST., 15 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

36TH ST., 150 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure; with board; table board; transients.

39TH ST., 15 WEST.—Pleasant cool rooms; convenient to Subway express and parks; reasonable. Murray.

41ST, 150 WEST. Very large, cool room, nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

42D ST., 12 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 672, cor. 63d (61st).—Rooms; private baths; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,146.—Desirable rooms with bath; transients accommodated.

BROOKLYN.

MONTAGUE TERRACE 11, Block from Wall St. ferry—High school, table high class; gentlemen; references, telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Alcove, also hall room, excellent table; moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7d., 42c.; 7 words to line.

34TH ST., 130 WEST.—Rooms, $2, $3; suitable two, housekeeping privileges, single rooms, $1.25, $1.50.

35TH ST., 30 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; moderate prices; transients accommodated.

36TH ST., 110 EAST.—Nice front room for gentleman, bath on same floor; reference.

37TH ST., 213 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom, telephone; private entrance. Summer rate. Moross.

37TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light, telephone, week, month breakfast optional.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $2; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

50TH ST., 51 WEST.—Most convenient location for office, Herald Square; attractive small room.

42D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Desirable cool room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

43D ST., 153 WEST.—Select furnished single and double rooms; refined surroundings.

45TH, 18 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen or ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 209 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms, all improvements; select neighborhood. Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished square rooms, hot water; transients accommodated.

50TH ST.—Refined gentlemen or couple desiring homelike, comfortable room accommodated $6. Private house. Times Times Square.

56TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country.

58TH ST., 121 WEST.—Square, furnished room, suitable for one in small private family; gentleman preferred.

59TH ST., 142 WEST.—Bachelors' fine, cool rooms; attractive Summer furnishings; select neighborhood; Subway express and parks; reasonable. Murray.

71ST ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room, nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

72D ST., 12 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

MADISON AV., 672, cor. 63d (61st).—Rooms; private baths; board optional; Summer rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 1,146.—Desirable rooms with bath; transients accommodated.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

HAVE YOU A POSITION FOR ME in your office?
I have had several years' experience in charge of a correspondence department and as private secretary; am rapid and accurate in shorthand and typewriting; have a fair knowledge of bookkeeping; understand general office work, and can keep your papers in good order. Margaret G., 182 9th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—A bright, wideawake young lady with a few months' experience; willing to learn; good education; refined; references; $7-$8. Capable, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing to be generally useful; neat, accurate, and refined; excellent references; salary, $8. C. W., 231 East 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing to be generally useful to bookkeeper; neat and accurate; excellent references. Advertiser, 1,541 Third Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, and understands law, commercial work; well educated; references; $15. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; capable business woman; good education; excellent grammarian. 127 Delta, Times, Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN, highly recommended, desires employment for mornings; dainty breakfasts prepared; apartments kept in order. Miss M., 780 Park Av.

Males.

ARTIST.—HIGH-CLASS COMMERCIAL WORK ONLY; SEND A CARD, I WILL CALL. BIEHL, 438 WEST 57TH.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) fairly well educated, 10 years' experience in advertising department Southern daily, desires to come East; good moral habits, sober, honest, and good solicitor; excellent references, Arkansas. Box 305 Times, Times Square.

CARETAKER, BUTLER, or JANITOR for office building or private house; German, 32; speaks and writes English; able to do all housework, including painting and paperhanging, &c.; knowledge of steam heating and gas motor. Address A. Engel, 5 Albany St., New York.

CARPENTER FOREMAN.—Experienced; engagement. Foreman, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR.—Licensed; references. Gilpin Summers, 56 West 17th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work, commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

CLERICAL WORK.—By young man, 26; nine years' office experience as clerk, assistant bookkeeper, biller, &c.; references. G. W., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

CLOTHING BUYER.—By an experienced clothing buyer for department stores or large clothing house; has 15 years' experience. A., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

HAVE YOU A PLACE in your office for a young man, (20;) knowledge of typewriting and can furnish machine if necessary; hustler; Christian; has office experience. H. R. Samuells, 358 West 38th St.

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes work at anything; is willing and not afraid to make himself useful. William J. Kirwin, 277 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN, &c.—German, age 33; able to write and read English, good clear hand, chief steward in steamer Campagnie, bookkeeper, is looking for permanent position as salesman or storekeeper in retail business or for copying letters. E. H., Box 150 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTORING or clerical work for July and August; highest references. Accuracy, 305 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, as broker's clerk or detail man. Address W. Kuehn, 380 West 123d St.

JUDGES SIT ON ACCUSERS.

But Philadelphia Lawyers Fail to Appear for Punishment.

Judges Townsend, Holt, and Coxe, forming a United States Circuit Court of Appeals, sat in judgment yesterday on an order requiring George W. Watt and J. W. Dohan, Philadelphia lawyers, to show cause why they should not be suspended or otherwise punished for presenting to the Court of Appeals a pamphlet attacking the personal character and judicial integrity of these Judges and Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court.

The two Philadelphia lawyers did not appear, and no decision was rendered. W. C. Arnold, a lawyer of Du Bois, Penn., pleaded for permission to be heard, though not a member of the New York bar, on the strength of his acquaintance with Mayor McClellan and Congressman Sulzer.

The case grew out of the trial of an action in which John E. Du Bois of Du Bois, Penn., asked $985,000 damages from the cities of New York and Brooklyn for alleged infringement on a patent for a cofferdam in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge. Watt and Dohan were his attorneys. Decision went against them and the two lawyers filed complaints with Congress, charging that they did not have a fair hearing. Subsequently they filed a pamphlet in court.

Mr. Arnold, when asked by the court if he represented the two attorneys, said he had never talked to them, knew nothing of the contents of the pamphlet, and represented first of all Mr. Du Bois. He would not be pinned down to entry as counsel for the accused. The contents of the pamphlet was not made known.

PROF. RAMSAY IN BELLEVUE.

Magistrate Sends Him There to Await Arrival of His Friends.

Prof. M. M. Ramsay, Assistant Professor of Spanish in the Leland Stanford University and a Fellow of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, was a prisoner before Magistrate Baker in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a technical charge of vagrancy. He was committed to Bellevue Hospital for five days until friends can arrive to care for him.

Prof. Ramsay has been living in this city for some time, doing odd jobs along the Bowery. He lived for a while at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Eleventh Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street.

He disappeared some time ago from his home and the efforts of the police and his family to find him were fruitless until Thursday when a detective found him on the floor of the Produce Exchange.

Prof. Twitchell of Johns Hopkins University, who has been instrumental in the search, is expected here in a few days. Mrs. Ramsay is said to be in San Francisco.

"This whole case is a farce; it is a farce," was all Prof. Ramsay would say when questioned.

Justice O'Gorman and Family to Sail.

The passenger list of the American liner Philadelphia, which sails for Southampton this morning, contains the names of Justice and Mrs. O'Gorman, the following members of their family: Miss O'Gorman, the Misses Ellen, Edyth, Dolorita, Alice, Anna, and Agnes, James A., Jr., and Robert E. O'Gorman. Several trucks carried the baggage of the party to the pier.

"Buster Brown's" Mother Held.

Mrs. Loris-Vera Grimm of 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, mother of Loris Grimm, the child actor, who originated the part of "Buster Brown," and John Ayres of Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre were arrested yesterday by August Bohn of the Gerry Society for permitting the boy, who is not sixteen years old, to act without a permit from the Mayor. He has been appearing in the prologue to "Love's Young Dream." The mother and the manager were held for Special Sessions.

Fatal Epidemic of Measles at Sea.

Nine cases of measles developed in the steerage of the German steamship Pallanza on the voyage that ended at New York yesterday morning. Two of the victims, who were brothers, died at sea. Their bodies were brought to port for interment.

TEN CAPTAINS MOVED IN SHIFT BY M'ADOO

Gallagher Comes from Brooklyn to New Tenderloin.

ACTING RANK IS ABOLISHED

Eggers and O'Brien Back to Old Pay Under Civil Service Ruling— Advisory Board Delay.

Commissioner McAdoo yesterday made changes in the command of ten police precincts. In two cases vacancies had been created by promotions to Inspectorships, and in one other case the shift was made "for police reasons."

The transfers of Captains follow: Bernard Gallagher, from Adams Street, Brooklyn, to West Forty-seventh Street, Manhattan; Bernard Shaw, Madison Street, Manhattan, to Adams Street, Brooklyn; Cornelius Hayes, West Thirty-seventh Street to Madison Street; Denis Ward, Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, to West Thirty-seventh Street; Robert A. Tighe, Borough Hall, Brooklyn, to Alexander Avenue, the Bronx; James E. Dillon, Central Park to King's Bridge; Patrick Byrne, Grand Central Station to Leonard Street; Henry Halpin, West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street to Charles Street; John J. O'Brien, Charles Street to Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, and Patrick Summers, Greepoint Avenue to Bath Avenue, Brooklyn.

The senior Sergeant will be designated as commander for the present at the Central Park, West One Hundredth Street, and West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Stations.

Gallagher and Byrne fill the vacancies created by the promotion of Flood and Nally to Inspectorships. The transfer of Gallagher from Adams Street, the Tenderloin of Brooklyn, to the New Tenderloin of Manhattan is a decided promotion. Commissioner McAdoo considers that he has found a Captain admirably fitted for Flood's successor in that station. Gallagher was appointed Captain by Commissioner Greene, and first assigned to the Elizabeth Street Station, from which he was shifted to the most difficult precinct in Brooklyn.

The transfer of Capt. Shaw to the Adams Street Station is a promotion. Commissioner McAdoo said to-day that he would give Capt. Shaw any precinct he wanted in Manhattan, so great was his confidence in him, but Capt. Shaw wanted to go to Brooklyn, because he lives there.

Capt. Halpin's transfer from the Washington Heights-Polo Grounds district is said to be due to Little Coney Island conditions at Fort George. Tighe, recently fined a month's pay for overlooking poolrooms, and who is suing to recover the amount, is moved up close to his home from a command that is universally detested. Dillon and Summers relieve two Acting Captains, Schlottman and Martin. Dillon's new precinct includes Van Cortlandt Park, and the work is similar to that at his old station.

The transfer from West Thirty-seventh Street to Madison Street, which falls to Capt. Hayes, is not usually considered a promotion from most points of view.

Commissioner McAdoo received word from the Municipal Civil Service Commission yesterday that it was illegal, and that he must no longer designate any of his officers as "acting," whether Sergeants, Captains, or Inspectors. An officer so designated would not receive pay of the higher grade. The Commissioner announced, therefore, that he will designate his temporary commanders as "Sergeants in command." This will mean that Acting Inspector O'Brien, Acting Captain Bourke, and Acting Captain Eggers will return to the use of their former titles.

Mr. McAdoo said yesterday that he was waiting for a detailed report from Sergt. Eggers before taking any action against police officers on account of the raid on a prize fight at Fort Hamilton on Thursday night.

Commissioner McAdoo's advisory committee did not meet yesterday to consider the eligible list of Sergeants for Captain's rank. Mr. McClure has planned to go to Europe in a few days, and his place on the committee will have to be filled. There appear eighteen vacancies, but the Central Office official quota is short but sixteen Captains. The old eligible list, dated June 6, 1902, is still operative, but it contains only twenty-three names. It is not yet settled whether a new eligible list may be had.

The official quota of June 23, 1905, is short 16 Captains, 52 Sergeants, 15 Detective Sergeants, 52 Roundsmen, and 400 patrolmen.

DIDN'T BELIEVE DETECTIVES.

Special Sessions Judges Acquitted Accused Raines Law Hotel Keeper.

Loyal Stanion of 169 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, proprietor of a Raines law hotel, on lower Lexington Avenue, was acquitted in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday of the charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Detective Sergeants Joseph M. Evans, Henry J. Standish, and Joseph J. Bath were the witnesses against Stanion. Evans gave the principal testimony. After hearing the evidence, Justice Zeller said:

"I place no confidence whatever in the testimony of these officers. I do not believe them at all."

Justice Deuel said:

"I do not believe the testimony of Officer Evans in the slightest in this case."

Presiding Justice McKeon merely said: "The defendant is acquitted."

Counsel for Stanion informed the Justices that he would ask District Attorney Jerome to make a charge of perjury against Evans.

KELLOGG SENTENCE AFFIRMED

Appellate Court Calls Him the Genius of the E. S. Dean Company.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday affirming the judgment convicting James B. Kellogg of grand larceny in connection with the E. S. Dean Company. Kellogg received a sentence of seven years and six months at hard labor. The decision was unanimous.

Justice Hatch, who writes the opinion of the court, refers to Kellogg as the "inspiring genius" of the concern. He conceived the idea of inducing the unwary to invest in "wheat pools" and he wrote the alluring literature with which the country was flooded.

The E. S. Dean Company was incorporated in New Jersey, the capital being put at $1,000,000. Myron L. Bernard, a brother-in-law of Kellogg, was the President.

The indictment charged Kellogg with the larceny of $97,830. His real name is Keller.

Blames Park Rowers for Death.

Little light was shed on the drowning in Central Park lake on May 30 of Alfred Bergman of 525 East Thirty-eighth Street, and Josephine Tauber of 441 East Seventy-fourth Street, at the inquest held by Coroner Scholer yesterday. The Coroner declared his opinion that the boat had been upset by another craft and that at the cries for help the other boat was hurried away. The jury returned a verdict of "drowning with attending circumstances unknown."

Every one of the 100,000 readers of THE TIMES will see your Lost or Found advertisement, because it is placed conspicuously at the top of the first column of the last page. Cost, only 10 cents per line, (7 words.)—Adv.

CLEARS McDONALD COMPANY.

Justice Says Sub-Contractor Was in Control at Park Avenue Blow-Up.

Supreme Court Justice White probably will hand down a decision to-day to the effect that neither John B. McDonald nor the Subway Construction Company can be held liable for injuries resulting from the Park Avenue dynamite explosion, which occurred opposite the Murray Hill Hotel, on Jan. 27, 1902. His Honor intimated this during the trial yesterday of Capt. Marlin Stuart's action to recover $75,000 damages for injuries received at that time when he was a guest at the Murray Hill Hotel.

Austen G. Fox, counsel for the defendants, moved to dismiss the case on the ground that, if any negligence had been shown, it was all on the part of the subcontractor. Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, on behalf of the city, made a similar motion.

Justice White said he had been waiting to hear some testimony tending to connect either Mr. McDonald or the Subway Construction Company with the accident, adding:

"The City of New York occupies an entirely different position in some respects, and as to the city I am not going to make any disposition this evening.

"As to Mr. McDonald and the Subway Construction Company, unless you can point out to me clearly some ground upon which they can be held, I am going to let them out. There is no evidence to show that they had the control or management over this dynamite. That portion of the work was being done by Gen. Shaler, the sub-contractor who had absolute control of it at that point."

Gen. Shaler died soon after the accident. The city may be left sole defendant in the case. There are many other suits, in which an aggregate of $5,000,000 damages is claimed.

MR. GILLETTE IN ALABAMA.

Has Not Mysteriously Vanished from the Waldorf, Says Manez.

H. Stimson Gillette, banker and broker, formerly of Chicago, and more recently of New York, has not mysteriously disappeared from the Waldorf-Astoria, as his friends feared last night. Mr. Gillette's friends, having missed him since June 8, and knowing that he had a large sum of money with him, said on Thursday night that it was possible he had met with foul play. This seemed probable, as Mr. Gillette had business engagements in New York this week and did not cancel them.

Charles Manez of the Phoenix Security Company of 82 Wall Street said yesterday that when he read the accounts in the morning papers he was surprised, as he was in daily telegraphic communication with Mr. Gillette, who is in Alabama attending to important business.

Mr. Manez added that the last telegram from Mr. Gillette said that he would soon return to New York.

LAWYER G. A. LAMB DISBARRED

Appellate Division Punishes Peter Power's Counsel in Merger Case.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision disbarring George Alfred Lamb, an attorney, on the ground of perjury and subornation of perjury. He was counsel for Peter Power in his suit against the Northern Securities Company to prevent the merger. The court, in a unanimous opinion per curiam, declared:

"There is no escape from the conclusion that not only did Lamb permit his client Power to swear to a false statement, but reinforced it by his own affidavit, which, with respect to the ownership of the stock, was equally false.

"Considering the purpose for which the suit was instituted and the serious consequences resulting from its institution, and the deliberation with which the whole fraudulent scheme connected with that litigation was concocted and carried out by the respondent, we are convinced that he is unworthy of being continued as a member of the legal profession.

"It appears beyond dispute that Power was a dummy, who, taking the respondent's own statement, had been brought into the litigation by him in response to the suggestion made by Weidenfeld that he should get some one who in his (Weidenfeld's) interest would bring the test suit. As matter of fact Power never became a stockholder of record, nor was there a transfer to him of the certificate which it is claimed represented his interest."

INJUNCTION ON SUNLIGHT.

Manufacturer Would Stop Boys Flashing Rays at Work Girls.

Herman Harris, a manufacturer of umbrellas at 147 Centre Street, yesterday applied to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain Schapiro & Silverman, manufacturers of reefers and jackets, and Schapiro & Silverman's employes from "reflecting the sun's rays by mirrors into the eyes of the plaintiff and his employes."

Harris employes a large number of girls and, it is alleged, boys employed in the reefer factory annoy the girls by flashing mirrors at them. Justice Giegerich reserved decision.

STRIKE STOPS BRIDGE WORK.

Construction of Blackwell's Island Structure at a Standstill.

A general strike of the structural iron workers on the Blackwell's Island Bridge against the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has the contract for the work, went into effect yesterday, tying up all the iron work on the bridge. The strike, according to President Buchanan, of the International Association of Structural Iron Workers, is in sympathy with one now on at the company's main plant, at Harrisburg.

The company says it was the result of its refusal to discharge the riggers at the bridge and employ members of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union in their places.

The company intended to put several hundred more iron workers on the job, but the union will not allow them to work until the Harrisburg trouble is ended.

CAPT. HODGINS'S $500 FIND.

Sees Valuable Horse in East River and Tows Him Ashore.

From the pier at the foot of Beekman Street late yesterday afternoon Capt. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station saw a horse swimming about in the East River. The Captain got a small boat and rowed out to where the animal was slowly treading water amidstream. The horse was towed ashore.

George Rickert, an employe of the Dock Department, told Capt. Hodgins that he had seen the horse leap from a cattle boat. According to Rickert the cattle boat did not stop. The horse is said to be worth $500.

Capt. Hodgins may develop the animal for police business unless the horse is called for by its owner.

Music Teachers Elect Officers.

The Music Teachers' National Association in session at Teachers College elected officers yesterday and selected Oberlin, Ohio, as the place of the next convention. The new officers are: President—Waldo S. Pratt, Hartford; Vice President, C. Morrison, Oberlin; Secretary—F. Riesberg, New York; Treasurer—Walter Spry, Chicago; Executive Committee—George W. Andrews, Oberlin; James H. Rogers, Cleveland, and W. H. Dana, Warren, Ohio.

Rain Postpones Port Arthur's Fall.

Continued unfavorable weather has caused a further postponement of the initial performance of the spectacle "Port Arthur" at Pain's Fireworks inclosure, Manhattan Beach, until this evening.

WILL NOT BAR JEROME FROM TRYING HUMMEL

Appellate Division Split, However, on Question of Procedure.

LAWYER TO SEEK NEW DELAY

Effort May Be Made to Carry Dodge-Morse Conspiracy Case to Federal Supreme Court.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, yesterday dismissed the alternative writ of prohibition restraining District Attorney Jerome from proceeding with the trial of Abraham H. Hummel, the lawyer, on three indictments charging him with conspiracy and subornation of perjury in connection with the annulment of the divorce obtained by Mrs. Dodge-Morse from her first husband, Charles F. Dodge.

The decision not to make the writ permanent in so far as it enables Mr. Jerome to bring the cases to trial before Justice Davy, in Criminal Branch, Supreme Court, is a defeat for Hummel and those indicted with him, but so divergent were the opinions expressed by the five Justices that his counsel, De Lancey Nicoll and John D. Lindsay, declared it virtually a victory.

Four Justices wrote separate opinions, representing almost every possible shading between opposed views.

Justices Ingraham and O'Brien held, in effect, that the indictments were invalid, and the writ, therefore, should be made permanent. Justices McLaughlin and Patterson held that the indictments were good, and that the writ should not be granted. Justice Laughlin expressed the view that, while the indictment should have been dismissed by the Supreme Court, the higher court did not have the right of interfering until the trial had been finished. This gave a majority of one to those who held that a writ of prohibition should not lie.

District Attorney Jerome was present, and made an argument devoted exclusively to the point that the remedy applied for by the defendants could not be granted by the court. The merits of the case he refused to discuss on the ground that it had been settled once for all by the decision in the Molineux case that the court had no right to enter into that phase of the case on a preliminary motion.

He called attention to a case pending before the court, where right to discuss the merits had been granted, although the court already had declared itself without jurisdiction. The District Attorney told the Justices that, by thus changing their position, they brought into court a crop of cases that had no place there, and that only served to clog the court.

It was impossible to learn yesterday what counsel for Hummel intended to do next, but it was generally understood that they would lose no time in carrying the case to the Court of Appeals. Even if an appeal be granted, this does not bring with it a stay, and lawyers are divided whether the court has a right to grant a stay by special order. This has been done on several occasions, however, and the impression prevailed among those conversant with the case that in this case the privilege would not be withheld.

One member of the Appellate Division expressed the opinion yesterday that not only did the defendant have grounds for an appeal from the decision to the highest State court, but that he would be able to get a hearing before the Supreme Court of the United States. This view was combatted by Mr. Jerome, who said there were a score of decisions to be quoted supporting the contention that the case could under no circumstances be brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Mr. Jerome could not tell yesterday whether he would be able to place the case on trial next Monday, but he said that he would do so with the least possible delay, unless stopped by the higher court.

Music in the Parks To-day.

There will be concerts in Central Park to-day and to-morrow by Henri Morin's band, and to-day at 4 o'clock in Morningside Park by Eugene A. Johnson's military band.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

June 24th.

Most of us will wear straw hats every day, rain or shine, for the next two months, and it takes a hat with a good constitution to bear up under the strain. We have called the "Young" label a life insurance policy. It guarantees long and satisfactory service in straw hats. $2.00 up.

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

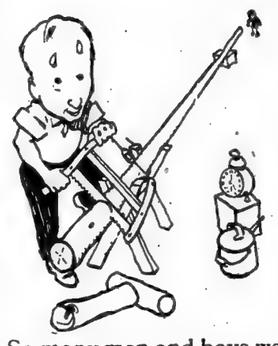
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Hat & Cap Specials.

COOL, COMFORTABLE ALPINES IN MILAN, FRENCH PALM AND PORTO RICAN STRAW. 1.00
Formerly sold at 2.00, 2.50 & 3.00.

OUTING CAPS IN FANCY PATTERNS. 25c
Values 50c. & 75c.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.



So many men and boys want the best sort of clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes today, that it's all day for us.

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Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

WE FIT THE HARD-TO-FIT
FOUNDED 1892
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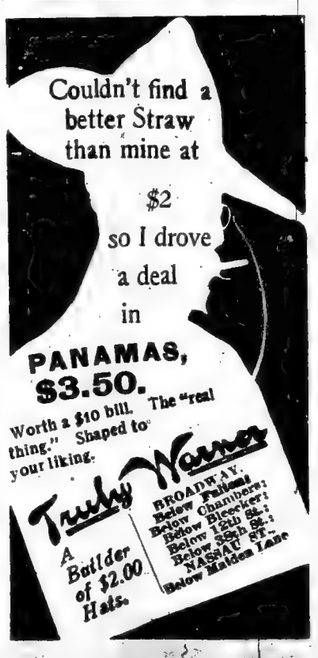
Every hard-to-fit man in town should TEST the remarkable *fitting-power* of Pickwick System clothes—the "Clothes of Science."

No other ready-for-service garments in the world approach them in scientific accuracy.

Our moderate prices are made possible because of the modern economies peculiar to Pickwick System methods.

Serge Suits $15—Value $21.
Serge Suits $20—Value $27.50.

PICKWICK SYSTEM CLOTHES FOR MEN
743 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE



TRADE E.M. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

To-day's Sale.

Men's two-piece suits, Blue Serge Suits, Flannels, Crashes and Cheviots, at

$6.90 and $9.80.

The pants of these suits with turn up bottoms and belt straps. We save you $5.00 on the price.

King's,

Cor. Broadway and Park Place.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE VAUDEVILLE. Opens To-night ALL STARS

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. Request Night. To-night 25c to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. Irene Bentley, Ernest Hogan, Hickey & Nelson, Bedini & Arthur and many others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

BOSTOCK'S Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA. REY (flis.)

DREAMLAND The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free. RACES 4 AND 8 P. M. DAILY.

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes

LYRIC. 187th Time To-night. 8:15. Matinees To-day and July 4. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in FANTANA

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Hot Weather Comforts



White Lisle Sleeveless Undershirts, 49c.
Knee Drawers, at 49c.
Balbriggan & Nainsook
1.50 Lisle Thread at 98c.
Brown and plain white, short and long sleeves, all lengths in drawers.
2.00 American Silk, 1.19.
Shirts or Drawers, Pink, Blue, Novi.
Swellest Negligee Shirts in town at half regular prices.
1.50 Scotch Madras, 98c.
Solid colors and white pleated bosoms
2.00 Solid Linen, 1.19.
Light Tan, cuffs separate or attached
2.00 Swimming Suits, 98c
Heavy cotton, fast colors with mercerized stripped edges.

Alford
THAT'S THE HAT $2.
NEWEST STRAWS 7 ASTOR HOUSE
FINEST VARIETY OF WALKING STICKS IN THE WORLD

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens over the New Amsterdam
TO-NIGHT Curtain 8:15. Gilbert & Sullivan Review at 8:15, to be followed by LIFTING THE LID at 9 o'clock and introducing The Automobile Chase.
Beginning Next Monday, "THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY." Presenting Stella Mayhew, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don & 100 others. Also 2d Edition "LIFTING THE LID."
NEW YORK ROOF and Wisteria Grove. Ted Domino at 9. Co Co and Genuine Novelties.
Every Evening 8:15, Including Sunday. "WHEN WE ARE FORTY-ONE," 9:45.
GLASS ENCLOSED. Table Seats $1.00. Reserved Seats $1.50. HARRY BULGER, ELSIE JANIS, DorothyMorton, &c.

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MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
SEASON ENDS JULY 1.
Last chances to witness the theatrical sensation of the age.
MATINEES EVERY DAY.
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Luna Park

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. TO-NIGHT, 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. FRANK DANIELS "SERGEANT BRUE."
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. t-dy & Wed. 2:15. New American Comedy, The Heir to the Hoorah
ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

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23D ST. ANNA FITZHUGH, DOCKSTADER'S Tabloid Minstrels, Annie & Jennie Yeamans, Shean & Warren, Guyer & O'Neil, others.
5TH AV. "Love's Young Dream." Frank Gillmore, Wallace Erskine, Mary Hampton.
58TH ST. "DORA THORNE," with JAS. DURKIN, GRACE REALS, AGNES SCOTT, etc.
125TH ST. "DAVID GARRICK" and DOUBLE BILL, MR. KELLY, MISS RYAN, etc.

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PAIN'S PORT ARTHUR Grand Fireworks

JUNE

1905

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1905. 16 PAGES.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

Centenary of Giuseppe Mazzini—The Ethics of Biography—Did Shakespeare Read "Don Quixote"?

THE celebration this week of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Giuseppe Mazzini has been primarily, of course, a tribute to a great patriot and liberator; but the natural bent of Mazzini's mind was toward literature, and he left a large volume of writings, in English as well as Italian. Circumstances directed his efforts early in life toward political action, but if he had not been drawn into the Young Italy movement, and thenceforward made the liberation of Italy the one great aim of his life, he might have achieved a high place in Italian letters. His early essays on life and literature were of a good quality. During his exile in England in the late thirties and early forties, he contributed admirable articles on historical and literary subjects to The Westminster Review, The British and Foreign Review, and The Monthly Chronicle. His autobiography is a work of rare interest, and he planned a great deal of literary work which he never had time to execute. A few days before his death, in March, 1872, he finished an essay on Renan's "Moral and Intellectual Reform," which was published in The Fortnightly Review two years later. A man of letters himself, Mazzini also inspired other authors. Clough, Carlyle, Jowett, Morley, Meredith, (in "Vittoria,") and Swinburne have written eloquently of the liberator. The latest number of The Dial of Chicago contains a noteworthy article on the literary side of Mazzini, comparing his character and influence with those of Schiller.

A reviewer of The London Times raises a curious question in his remarks on Mrs. Russell Barrington's newly published "Reminiscences of G. F. Watts," which is a book, it seems, of positive value, as it contains new information about Watts's methods of painting, his experiments with pigments, his fondness for old brushes and the like. Mrs. Barrington tells how Watts "contrived to get a bloom of atmosphere" into his pictures, and how he frequently spoiled good work by not letting well enough alone. She also reveals some facts of importance to collectors regarding copies of some of Watts's works made by his assistant, Cecil Schott—facts which have already set the reviewers wondering. Wherefore, Mrs. Russell Barrington's book, which contains, also, a great deal of agreeable gossip, and is the result of a long acquaintance between the painter and the author's family, seems to be one well worth writing. But the reviewer of The London Times is puzzled to decide, in his own excellent mind, whether Mrs. Russell Barrington should not have handed over her notes to the authorized biographer who has been deputed by Mrs. Watts to write the life of her husband. This, it seems to us, is a point in literary ethics almost too fine and shadowy for consideration. Doubtless many unauthorized biographies are shallow, valueless things and soon forgotten. Doubtless the "authorized biography," even when it is a bit heavy, deserves the distinction generally accorded it. But, in this case, with a vast mass of material to select from, the authorized biographer could scarcely have been expected to look at Mrs. Barrington's notes from her own interesting point of view, and to incorporate all of them in his book. There seems to be plenty of room for her book, for which we bespeak a cordial welcome when it is published in America.

Mr. Henry W. Boynton of The Atlantic Monthly, who frequently contributes admirable articles to THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, is the author of a sketch of Bret Harte and his literary career, recently published in London as a volume in a biographical series. The little book seems to offend some of the London reviewers because of its moderate tone. Mr. Boynton, as our readers know well, is not given to panegyrics. Much of the English appreciation of Bret Harte's work is due to the fact that the American of the British imagination is raw, uncouth, and extravagant. There always seemed to be some lack of reason in the English excessive adulation of Harte, and probably he felt it himself, as he was a man of modesty and discrimination, as well as an excellent literary artist in his limited range.

In the address of the Trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace to the Royal Academy of Spain, touching the Madrid celebration of the tercentenary of "Don Quixote," which we print on another page, the most striking passage is the statement, signed by such men as Sidney Lee, Sir Henry Irving, and Sir Theodore Martin, that "there is good reason to believe" Shakespeare himself read "Don Quixote." What good reason? every one who reads this statement must ask. The Spaniards, in replying, avoid all such preludes of controversy. "Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra," they exclaim, "and William Shakespeare are two supreme geniuses who symbolize in the loftiest degree the power and splendor of the literatures of the nations of which they were the glorious ornaments." That is all eloquent, appropriate, and safe.

George Herbert Thring, who contributes to the July number of The North American Review an article on "United States Copyright and International Relations," is the Secretary of the British Incorporated Society of Authors, a post to which he is excellently fitted by business and legal training. The Society of Authors is a contentious body, and Mr. Thring, as its executive head, keeps a sharp lookout in the publishing world to protect the rights of authors. He is not an author himself, has no manuscripts to sell, and no personal axe to grind in discussing international copyright complications. He visited Canada some years ago on behalf of his society to place its views on copyright before the Dominion Government.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books
One Dollar Per Year.

NEAR THE SOUTH POLE.

Dr. Nordenskjold's Story of the Thrilling Experiences of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

BOOKS of polar discovery in recent years have often been expanded to two volumes by diluting the narrative to make it fit an excessive number of pages. From the reader's point of view the practice has nothing to commend it, and it is worthy of note that the popular account of his two years in Antarctica, which Dr. Nordenskjöld now offers to the public in one volume, discloses all the merits and advantages to be gained by keeping a book within proportional limits. Few explorers ever had a story to tell more crowded with novel experience and exciting adventure than that of this little band of Swedish men of science; and that the book is marked throughout by fullness of matter and sustained interest is due, most of all, to the fact that it contains no padding.

In 1895 the leading geographers of Europe succeeded in stimulating a great revival of interest in south polar discovery. The field had been almost wholly neglected for over fifty years and was now the largest unexplored area in the world. The movement culminated, during the Summer and Autumn of 1901, in the departure from Europe of three expeditions, which attacked the mysterious southern land mass at three points on the coasts of the supposed great frozen continent. The region of Victoria Land, south of the Pacific Ocean, was assigned to the British. The Germans entered the unknown area south of the Indian Ocean. The Swedish field of research was the lands and seas to the south of South America and the Atlantic Ocean. A Scottish expedition somewhat later took part in the quest to the east of the Swedish field. Thus four expeditions encircled the unknown area, and by this international collaboration, all the parties working in accordance with the same plan, large additions were made to our knowledge of the south polar regions. They settled the question of another continent. There is no longer any doubt that a land mass, probably as large as Australia, surrounds the south pole, and by common consent it has been named Antarctica.

Outfitted in a modest and inexpensive manner, the Swedish party could not hope to vie in completeness of equipment with its richer sister expeditions. It lacked, for example, the series of self-recording instruments with which the Germans and English were provided. They are labor-saving apparatus and automatically record many results such as those which in the Swedish camp had to be specially observed at all hours of the day and night. Other appliances were inferior or lacking; for men of means in Sweden could not richly endow such an enterprise, while in England and Germany both private purses and the national Treasuries contributed even lavishly to supply all the needs of their explorers.

But what the Swedes lacked in equipment they were eager to make up in hard work and tireless energy, for they had assumed an important part in this quest for facts. What was this mysterious Graham Land pushing far north toward South America? It was discovered by accident eighty-six years ago, when Capt. William Smith, with no other intent than to outflank the fierce winds around Cape Horn, put his brig on a southerly tack and bumped into this land. Half a dozen explorers had been there since, but failed to discover what Graham Land really is. How far does it extend south? Is it a continuous stretch of country or a group of islands? The Swedes were seeking answers to many such questions as these.

Part of the mystery is still unsolved, but Dr. Nordenskjöld cleared up many points. He revealed the unknown eastern coastline for about 300 miles, discovered that a great land mass which we had called Louis Philippe Land and mapped as an island is really the northern extension of Graham Land, and that other great masses which we thought were a part of the mainland are islands. From our present knowledge it seems probable that Graham Land is an enormous peninsula of the Antarctic Continent narrow in the north and gradually widening in the south. The Swedish party corrected the mapping of

*ANTARCTICA, OR TWO YEARS AMONGST THE ICE OF THE SOUTH POLE. By Dr. N. Otto G. Nordenskjold and Dr. Joh. Gunnar Andersson. With 315 illustrations and 4 maps. Pp. xviii.-638. Large 8vo cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

its northwest coast and traced its east coast to the southwest through three degrees of latitude, but there is work here still for several expeditions. Only a little part of it will henceforth be known as Graham Land, for the name West Antarctica has been applied to the whole mass.

The English traveled 1,000 miles due south of New Zealand to cross the threshold of their field, but the Swedes had a short journey. Their two years were spent at the most northern outpost of all the anthracite lands. Their Winter camp on the little island of Snow Hill was nearer to the equator than Central Norway. They were only four days on the journey from Terra del Fuego to Graham Land, nd yet, so far as we know, polar frost has no tighter grasp on any other part of the world than on this region.

The complete climatic transformation in a few hundred miles is astonishing. Four days earlier Nordenskjöld had seen the humming birds and the evergreen forests of Terra del Fuego, where the natives go almost nude in Summer; then he suddenly came upon a coast in the bright early Summer where the snow and ice were deeper than he had ever seen them on the shores of Greenland. Graham Land is so far north that it is never wrapped in the gloom of the long polar night. At Snow Hill camp the sun was above the horizon at least four hours every day in Winter, and yet the six explorers who lived there were overwhelmed by the fiercest and longest storm recorded in polar annals. The antarctic has the sternest type of Winter weather we know, and it is felt to the northern confines of this bleakest of all regions.

The explorers were early impressed with the fact that the chart of these wild coasts, made by earlier expeditions, was of little value. It had not many points of resemblance to the reality. They saw before them large islands unmapped; channels laid down where none exist; coast lines whose trend was not that of the charted coasts; and one of the great geographic results was the discovery of Crown Prince Gustav Channel, about one hundred miles long and ten to twenty miles wide, cutting off into two big islands a part of the land mass that had been mapped as a portion of the mainland. There is nothing surprising in this. It is only a recent illustration of the fact we knew that a new region is rarely well known till a number of explorers have rectified one another's work.

At one place Nordenskjöld observed three nunataks or hills rising above the ice, and he wondered why Ross had not mentioned them, for he had minutely described that very place sixty years before. Could it be possible that they were buried from view when Ross was there, and were now revealed by a diminution in thickness of the snow and ice cap? It is an interesting coincidence that the British expedition to Victoria Land, south of the Pacific, discovered many evidences that the glaciers and ice cap of that region were formerly much larger than at present, and they came to regard the vast ice formations they saw as the wasting remnants of a former age.

With the advent of March, 1902, there were signs of approaching Winter. It was time to suspend the eager and successful quest for unmapped islands and the rectification of badly charted coastlines and seek some favorable place for a Winter camp further south, near the field of the coming sledge work. This place was found at Snow Hill, now first discovered to be an island instead of a promontory of the mainland. Here supplies were landed for Nordenskjöld and five companions, and the Swedish exploring steamer Antarctic sailed away to study the sea further north and east, to winter in South America, and to return in a year to take home the handful of pioneer Winter sojourners in Graham Land. The plan, alas! went the way of many a well-laid scheme that has come to naught amid polar ice and snow.

Men, instruments, and supplies were scarcely housed when Winter broke loose with indescribable fury. We have heard of nothing like it before. For six weeks from May 1, 1902, the south wind blew with almost incessant hurricane force. It was thick with snow dust, and, moving at from thirty to seventy miles an hour, had almost the impelling power of Mont Pelée's blast. At forty-four miles an hour the men could barely stand erect against the impact of millions of ice crystals; at sixty-two miles they crawled on hands and knees to take their observations at the instruments. Small stones were caught up and hurled out upon the sea ice, the rowboat was carried to a new lodgment on the flank of a mountain, and the cabin and instrument huts, though stoutly built and braced, were badly damaged. The temperatures were not very low for that region, but think of living for six weeks in a hurricane, with the thermometer ranging from —22 to —25 Fahrenheit! The mean velocity of the wind for the last two weeks was 41.5 miles an hour.

At the British camp that Winter the gales were very severe, but they were shorter, and the worst of them came in July. No wonder that Lieut. Royds, the meteorologist of the British expedition, wrote, "The winds are the worst part of the antarctic regions." The wind at Snow Hill found every crack in the little cabin, and in spite of the stove the interior temperature sometimes fell several degrees below zero. In his sledge journeys Nordenskjöld found an essential difference between the conditions in the arctic and the antarctic, and that is that sledge parties cannot cover in the same time nearly as much ground in the south as in the north for the reason that the low temperatures and prevailing hurricanes of the south compel an expedition to lie still in camp about half the time, so that they not only make less distance, but must also haul a much larger quantity of supplies to cover the same area of exploratory work.

In his longest sledge journey to the south, in the antarctic Spring of 1902, Nordenskjöld with two companions and a small team of dogs made a round trip of 400 miles, mapping a large extent of coast and making a remarkable discovery. The snow was so deep that it was many days before the party was convinced that it had left the sea ice and was marching over the land. The purpose was to make a correct delineation of the coast, and it was found that in many cases the shore line was miles to the east of its position as laid down on the chart. Many great rocks that had been mapped as islands were really nunataks or mountains lifting their heads above the great ice cap of the land, and the edge of the land ice was marked for scores of miles by an ice terrace with a precipitous face, so that in most places it was impossible to ascend it, a phenomenon different in some respects from that observed along other south polar coasts.

The numerous results of the shorter expeditions cannot be mentioned here except to indicate the most surprising and important of them. This was the discovery in many places of plant and animal fossils, the first ever brought home from the antarctic excepting a few found by the sealer Larsen. They included petrified tree trunks and the well-preserved imprint of leaves belonging to fossil families of South America and Europe as well as specimens of the beech and other trees of the present day; and numerous forms of mollusca and other sea life and one land animal, the whole showing that this was once a land of luxurious vegetation and that at some time much of it was buried under the sea; and here, it is thought, a number of types of plants and animals may have developed and found their way to northern lands. These rich discoveries of fossils are among the most important revelations yet made concerning the south polar lands.

We had supposed that icebergs necessarily had their origin on land, and this seems always to be the case in the arctic regions; but facts discovered by this expedition seem to prove that many of the antarctic icebergs come from the heavy snowfalls on the sea ice, the snow solidifying into ice and layer being added to layer till the typical south polar iceberg is produced.

With the approach of the second Winter came the dramatic phases of this history, and they give to the latter half of the book an interest more absorbing than is often found in works of exploration. A second Winter in the antarctic had not been contemplated or provided for; but the nights lengthened, the heavy sea ice, unbroken all Summer, extended everywhere beyond the range of vision, and the conviction deepened that no relief was possible that season. Then came the busy days of killing hundreds of penguins and a few seals to eke out the failing supplies.

Before the Winter storms began Nordenskjöld knew that his men would not starve; but he little dreamed that his stanch ship, famous in arctic discovery, had been crushed in the ice and sunk while trying to force her way to his camp, and that the Antarctic's staff of scientific men and the crew, in two parties, were ashore in most miserable plight, neither knowing the fate of the other. So these three detachments of one expedition spent that terrible Winter within fifty and sixty miles of one another, six men in a fairly comfortable wood cabin, but three in the second and twenty in the third party sheltered only by rude structures of stone and snow and almost absolutely dependent upon the game they killed.

In its way the story of that Winter, with its privations, its fight for life, its many ingenious expedients for making the best of a tragic situation, and mix, if possible, a little comfort with misery, and its sublime hope and courage, is one of the most thrilling ever penned. Dr. Andersson contributes thirteen chapters and Mr. Skottsberg and Capt. Larsen one each to this part of the history.

The Antarctic had been successful in her deep sea work, had wintered in Argentina, and went south in due time for the Nordenskjöld party. After fighting the ice for weeks, three men were put ashore to make their way by land to Snow Hill camp. They were victims of the inaccurate map; for instead of being on the mainland, as they supposed, they were on an island and, marching south, soon found a channel filled with wide leads of water. Before they could escape Winter came on, and they built their stone hut. Meanwhile the Antarctic had gone to the bottom, and the crew sought refuge on Paulet Island.

There is no flagging of interest in the chapters that describe Winter life in those camps. We may here mention only a few facts showing how truly necessity is the mother of invention. Sealskin with the blubber attached was a very smoky but not bad fuel. There was flour at Snow Hill, but baking powder had given out. An organism was discovered under the microscope that resembled a yeast fungus. It was cultivated, actually made dough ferment, and the party was supplied with properly leavened bread. Effective fish hooks were made out of the bone handle of a knife and shoe buckles. Mixed tea leaves and snuff were endured, but were voted to be mighty poor smoking tobacco. One man declared that all he needed to make him happy was "cigars, music, and books."

In October, 1903, the Spring of the year, Nordenskjöld had just completed his survey of Crown Prince Gustav Channel, when he saw one morning three men on the ice. When they met he found them black as negroes, and did not recognize the three castaways from Vega Island, who were now making their way to his camp. There were joy and despair in that meeting, for they had every reason to fear that the Antarctic party was lost. But the red letter day of the Swedish explorers came soon after they reached Snow Hill, for Larsen arrived with good news from the party on Paulet Island only a few hours after the whistle of the Argentine gunboat Uruguay announced that relief had come.

The book has been produced in a style worthy of the notable history it records. The maps are excellent and most of the illustrations are from good, clear photographs, together with a few fine reproductions of paintings by the artist Stokes. The detailed scientific results of the work are soon to be published at the cost of the Swedish Government.

C. C. A.

New York, June, 1905.

Iowa as a Territory.

IOWA, THE FIRST FREE STATE IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE. FROM ITS DISCOVERY TO THE ADMISSION OF THE STATE INTO THE UNION, 1673-1846. By William Salter. Illustrations and plans. One volume. Pp. 285. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

Mr. William Salter, who has lived in Iowa for more than sixty years, has produced a very agreeable book. It is not, he insists, a history of Iowa after its admission as a State, but simply a record of the incidents that made it "the first Free State in the Louisiana Purchase." He has recorded those events with fullness, but without prolixity.

Iowa certainly had a varied career which is strikingly shown by its place-names. Marquette and Joliet were the first whites to behold its shores on June 17, 1673; Hennepin and Du Luth explored it slightly. The Sioux, the Foxes, and the Sacs were the chief Indian tribes with whom the French came into contact. Mr. Salter quotes a French Captain as describing a battle between these tribes and the Illinois Indians. The Captain wrote: "I was a spectator of the slaughter, and had an opportunity of saving the life of a girl, who came to bring me strawberries. The savages did not venture to shoot at her for fear of hitting me." Jonathan Carver of Connecticut was "the first American" in Iowa. He went there in 1766. In 1768 a Spanish Governor replaced the French commander, and Iowa came under the rule of Spain.

Julien Dubuque came to Iowa under the Spaniards, though he was a French Canadian by birth. He was a man of parts, "cunning, adroit, a charmer of rattlesnakes," and secured the confidence of the Indians, and made the first settlement in Iowa. In 1804 the present State was turned over to the French, and by them the next day transferred to the United States. Capt. Amos Stoddard, United States Army, represented Napoleon on March 9 and Jefferson on March 10, 1804. For the first seven years Iowa remained in the Territory of Louisiana, then for nine years it formed part of Missouri Territory. For thirteen years after Missouri became a State, Iowa was part of the unorganized territory, remaining so until 1834. During this period occurred the Black Hawk war. Then for two years, from 1834 to 1836, the Territory of Michigan claimed Iowa; for a like period, from 1836 to 1838, Wisconsin Territory included the present State. At last, in 1838, the country was organized as the Territory of Iowa.

For eight years its people discussed the question of Statehood. In October, 1844, a convention prepared a Constitution, but Congress narrowed the boundaries proposed by the Iowans, who refused to accept Statehood under the new conditions. They waited until the end of December, 1846, before they compromised with Congress and saw their home become a State of the Union. They sent two representatives to Congress at once, but for two years, because of factional quarrels, could not agree on Senators.

John Plumbe of Dubuque, as far back as 1837, began to advocate a railroad across the continent, and Asa Whitney was the first to explore the route for such a road. Iowa was as progressive then as now.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—The Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 23.—The Cambridge University Press will soon publish photogravure fac similies of two fifteenth century books, "The Temple of Glass," by John Lydale, and "A Profytable Tratyse, Compendiously Drawn Out of Many and Dyvers Wrytynges of Holy Men," by Thomas Betson.

***

An account of recently rediscovered Bodleian copy of the First Folio Shakespeare (1623) has been prepared by F. Madan, G. M. R. Thurbutt, and S. Gibson. This will be published, with seven collotype illustrations, and will be sold only on application to F. Madan, Brasenose College, Oxford.

***

Prof. Flinders Petrie has finished his six-volume "History of Egypt." The last volume will be issued in a few days.

***

The Walter Scott Company announces "The Tragic and Comic in a Parson's Life." The author is said to be one of the best-known ministers in England.

***

William Heinemann will publish tomorrow M. Ular's "Russia from Within," which deals unsparingly with the policies of Pobiedonstseff, Plehve, and Witte.

***

A new magazine regularly devoted to the record and review of religious books and pictures will be published by Messrs. Mowbray & Co.

***

Messrs. Isbister & Co. promise a new book by the Rev. Hugh Benson, who wrote "The Light Invisible."

***

Henry J. Drane will publish a story by Lady Napier of Magdala, called "As the Sparks Fly Upward." The objection is made that the title has been used before.

***

Fisher Unwin will publish in July a novel by Margaretta Byrde entitled "The Interpreters." It is a story of love and life in a spiritual atmosphere.

W.

A Primer of Motoring.

MOTORS AND MOTORING. By Henry J. Spooner, C. E. Diagrams. One volume. Pp. xiii.-103. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents.

Prof. Spooner's book might properly be called a Primer of Motoring. It does not tell you what car to buy—the agents will tell you that variously; but it undertakes to instruct you in the elements of present-day motor machinery, to enlighten you as to the different systems used in automobiles, and to fit you to battle intelligently with the persuasive salesmen. It reaches its end, too, and if a man who has studied the book intelligently and knows the style of machine he wants, thereafter allows himself to be overpersuaded into buying one he does not want, he need blame himself only.

As a rule, says Mr. Spooner, a motor car costs—the purchaser—$100 for each horse power, plus $1 a pound. There are exceptions, he admits, but the rule is a pretty good one to go by. Ninety per cent. of the cars, American and foreign, now on the market are driven by the gasolene explosive engine, and for that reason Mr. Spooner restricts his book to a study of such cars. It is pleasing to have him say that, while not long ago it was hard to choose a satisfactory American car, it is not so now. "Cars more perfect in design, materials, workmanship, construction, finish, and durability are not to be found anywhere in Europe than those which are turned out by our most famous makers."

The book should prove especially useful to persons buying second-hand cars, who are not benefited by the instruction of the makers' agent.

This Week's Publications.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week: "The Storm Centre," by Charles Egbert Craddock; "The Little Hills," by Nancy Huston Banks; "A History of the United States for Grammar Schools," by William C. Doub, and "The Celebrity," by Winston Churchill, in the Paper Novels Series.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are issuing: "The Jordan Valley and Petra," by Prof. William Libbey of Princeton University and Dr. Franklin E. Hoskins; "Bushido: The Soul of Japan; Being an Exposition of Japanese Thought," by Inazo Nitobe, A. M., Ph. D., Professor in the Imperial University of Kyoto, and "Two Moods of a Man," by Horace G. Hutchinson.

1905

A PERSIAN TOWN.

A Missionary's Description of a Residence in Yezd, Its People, and Their Customs.*

THE Rev. Napier Malcolm has written a very interesting book descriptive of a certain part of Persia. He declares that it is not a book of travel. "Stopping five years in one place is not traveling, and the experience of such a stay is not a traveler's experience," is his modest disclaimer. But, though his book is about Yezd, in the very centre of Persia, it is not unlikely that his descriptions fit other Persian cities more or less closely. Even if they do not, but refer wholly and exclusively to Yezd, they show a place with manners and customs so different from our own that they are interesting even in the narrower limits of their applicability.

Mr. Malcolm is a missionary, and he is also a fair-minded man, who finds some good in everything, like a veritable Banished Duke. Of Islam and Christianity he remarks in his preface:

> There are really not many resemblances to note. An officer of Indian troops replied to a Mussulman's suggestion that there were resemblances between the two religions: "There is hardly a single practical point where Mussulmans and Christians are not entirely at issue"; whereupon the Mussulman said: "Sahib, you have read your Bible, and have also read the Quran. I always make that remark to Christians. I made it to a padre the other day, and they almost always say, 'Very true; Mohammedanism has a great deal in common with Christianity.' Well, Sahib, when they say that, I know that they have not read the Quran and that they have not read their Bibles.

Persia is mostly desert, but desert in Persia is of many kinds. The ordinary desert is good soil, and where it can be watered is extremely fertile. Generally it has a hard but rather gravelly surface. The oases are not really very different in character from the desert, however, Mr. Malcolm says. Water is brought from the mountains in a most curious manner. It is found near the hills at depths varying from 60 to 100 yards below the surface.

From the hills to the centre of the plain there is a considerable though very gradual declivity. So when the original shaft has been sunk and water found, perhaps at 300 feet below the surface, a long line of similar shafts is sunk toward the centre of the plain at distances varying from 20 to 40 yards, the line sometimes stretching for more than 40 miles, until a point of desert has been reached that lies as deep down as the original water level. Then all the shafts are connected at the bottom by burrows just big enough to afford passage to a man; the water is let in, and appears in an open ditch in the centre of the desert.

These aqueducts are called qun'ats. The cost of making one ought to compare not unfavorably with the cost of our own new Croton aqueduct. The Yezdis use their streets much more than we do, according to Mr. Malcolm. The streets are bordered by brick walls, the tops of which are generally in bad repair, and pieces of mud and sun-dried bricks lie in the street. Where the surface has not been taken up by bricks, which are left to bake in the sun in the middle of the road, it is generally used for drying manure that has been kneaded with a modicum of earth. The dyers also use the street for hanging up their cloths to dry, and also for arranging their skeins of silk, which they twist around wooden pegs stuck into the walls about forty yards apart. The road surface is a little irregular, and occasionally it is made more interesting by a shaft leading into a qun'at.

The Yezdi house is of mud, with a porch, often covered with a dome. Back of this are two or three courts, in the larger of which the family lives. In the courts will be found a tank and flower beds. The house consists of two sets of buildings, with perhaps some upper rooms; these, however, do not form a real second story, being built over the lowest of the ground-floor rooms, so that the roof is on one level. There is a Summer portico, opening to the north, with an air shaft. For five months of the year this Summer portico and the room below it are the only habitable rooms in a Persian house.

Houses that are not very new are always more or less tumble-down; but no Yezdi wants his house to last forever. "Nobody can realize the damage that can be done in a town like Yezd by a really wet day. Some while ago we had twenty-four hours of rain, which destroyed, I believe, about a couple of hundred roofs, and, what is worse, caused the older qun'at pits to fall in, blocking the water supply in some parts of the town for three months. Is there any other town in the world where a little extra rain causes a three months' drought? There is a story in Teheran about a Dutch Ambassador, who was so afraid of the roof falling that in wet weather he invariably slept under the table. However, he was a very tall man, and when the catastrophe happened he got his foot crushed."

The houses are built only for protection against heat; in Winter the Yezdis "grin and bear it," the merchants close their offices and stay at home, and only the smaller tradesmen and artisans go to the bazars. The heating arrangement consists of a wooden stool, under which a charcoal brazier is placed; over stool and brazier a heap of rugs and quilts is placed, and the family tuck their legs under the wraps, squatting on the floor.

Yezd, with about 30,000 inhabitants, is insular beyond the insularity of islands. When you send a letter to Isfahan, if your friend writes by return mail you may get an answer in a month. It is a great pity that they have got rid of the native telegraph line. The poles were rough sticks, like what a washerwoman uses in England to prop her clothesline, I suppose, taking the good line with the bad, there was on the average about one insulator to every three poles—this is without counting the insulators which hung midway between the poles, apparently by way of ornament. In a good many places the line lay on the ground; at others it crossed the road about the level of a horseman's chin. One day in Yezd a European wanted to send a telegram, and sent to ask when the line would be up. They sent him a polite message that the line was always down—that was not the trouble; but a camel had stepped on it.

The insularity of the town, and the atmosphere of the place, remind Mr. Malcolm of a preparatory school for little boys. The so-called fanaticism of the Yezdi he diagnoses as two-thirds non-religious. "There was an element of turbulency, a real religious element; and an element of insularity, utterly unconnected with creed and doctrine." In a chapter on Islam in Persia, Mr. Malcolm says:

> As for the favorable views of Islam lately brought forward by Europeans, I can only pass on the story told me of an educated Mussulman in India who had been shown a book on the subject. "This gentleman, Sahib," he said, as he handed back the volume, "appears to know very little about his own religion, and absolutely nothing about ours." In Zoroastrianism (Parsiism) it is not unteaching but teaching that is required to lead the people to Christ; but in Mohammedanism, in spite of its greater pretensions, almost every apparent truth crumbles into mere truism or actual falsity the moment you try to make it the basis of anything practical. * * * I firmly believe that the difficulties in the Islam of to-day are due rather to the essential wrongness of the system than to its corruption by the masses.

The religion of the Mussulman Yezd is largely superstition now. The most popular edition of the Quran is a very minute round one in two parts, absolutely illegible, and only suitable for wearing in a sewn-up case. The mullas, or priests, will divine in the mosques with the Quran—for a fee. "The commoner form is with a rosary, rather on the plan of 'Two, four, six, eight, Mary at the cottage gate.' Persians will consult the beads as to whether to send for the doctor, and after he has come, to see if they shall buy the medicine he has prescribed, and finally, after buying it, to see if the patient shall take a dose." On the subject of lying, Mr. Malcolm says, among other things:

> Never forget that the jokes of W. S. Gilbert are the facts of Persia. In the Yezd bazaars, probably not less than one-third of the speeches made by Mussulmans are falsehoods. * * * One day a cook of a European went to the bazaar, and after the usual haggling, fixed the price of some meat at 12 krans for thirteen pounds. "But," said the cook, "you've got your thumb on the scales." "Did you think," retorted the butcher, "that I would give you meat at thirteen pounds for a krans unless I kept my thumb on the scales?" * * * We had a neighbor who was considered a fairly respectable man, whose sole business was the forging of seals. But the fact is that every class, from the highest to the lowest, is thoroughly permeated by the leaven of dishonesty. A Mohammedan assured me that truth-speaking and honesty had nothing to do with religion, but were purely a matter of climate. "In that case," said I, "the people of Persia ought to speak the truth very well, for one of the Greek historians who lived before the Mohammedan era, declared that the Persians were famous for speaking the truth." "But who does not know," replied the Mohammedan, "that the climate of a country changes entirely every 2,000 years?"

Mr. Malcolm thinks that the language is responsible for the Yezdi's inaccuracy of ideas, and one may well agree with him. He says:

> The words one uses in a letter are almost entirely different from those used conversationally, and those in an ordinary prose history are again different. Then it is almost impossible to distinguish the tenses; and lastly the adjective is generally indistinguishable from the substantive, and the link between an adjective and the term which it qualifies is the same as the sign of the possessive. For instance, the text, "This is My beloved Son," may be read in the Persian Bible, "This is the Son of My beloved," without the slightest violence to the grammar.

Mr. Malcolm's book, it is evident, affords an interesting and novel picture of a curious country. He tries to be fair to the people, among whom he worked for five years, and we think he succeeds. His chapters on the Islam of Yezd are detailed and analytical; his book should be read by any one who intends to visit Persia, and will prove interesting to those who do not intend to do so. The colored pictures, by a Persian artist, are not the least attractive part of an unusually pleasing book.

*FIVE YEARS IN A PERSIAN TOWN. By Napier Malcolm. Map and illustrations. One volume. Pp. xv.-272. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50.

Insects of America.

An idea of the scope and aim of the volume on "American Insects," by Prof. Vernon L. Kellog of Stanford University, is given in the course of his preface:

> This book is written in the endeavor to foster an interest in insect biology on the part of students of natural history, of nature observers, and of general readers; it provides in a single volume a general systematic account of all the principal groups of insects as they occur in America, together with special accounts of the structure, physiology, development, and metamorphoses, and of certain particularly interesting and important ecological relations of insects with the world around them. Systematic entomology, economic entomology and what may be called the bionomics of insects are the special subjects of the matter and illustration of the book. An effort has been made to put the matter at the easy command of the average intelligent reader.

"American Insects" will appear through Henry Holt & Co. the end of the month or early in July. The author is already known through the volumes written in collaboration with Profs. Comstock, Jordan, and Jenkins, "First Lessons in Zoology," monographs in systematic entomology, and numerous papers on insect morphology and life history. The forthcoming book will be illustrated from drawings and photographs by Miss Mary Wellman and others.

The Snare of Politics.

THE ULTIMATE PASSION. By Philip Verrill Mighels. 12mo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

Mr. Philip Verrill Mighels, who will be remembered as the author of "Bruvver Jim's Baby," has gone far afield in this new story of his. The war between honor and politics, the love of woman and the love of power, wage fiercely in this story, and poor John Hakon is tossed about in the seething current of affairs like a rudderless ship. An absolutely incorruptible Senator, determined to expose the blackness of the ring of vile politicians that encircled affairs at Washington, John Hakon soon found himself shelved by this same ring because of his non-support of it. After it had drawn his fangs, it was like it to again seek to place John Hakon high in public favor—for had not his record of five years before been stainless? Therefore insidiously began an undercurrent of gossip and hint of Hakon's name for the nomination for President at the Chicago Convention.

But John, still high of ideal and strong of faith, believed by leaguing himself with the devils—in this case Greystone the mighty and his minions—he might learn their own methods wherewith to fight them fairly. Besides, there was that overmastering political ambition implanted deep in John's nature which made the more thought of the Presidency send his blood dancing madly through his veins. But if Greystone thought to place a figurehead in the Presidential chair, he had also thought of the personal price John was to pay for his high position. Greystone's daughter Clara was past thirty and possessed of few charms, but it was her father's wish to become father-in-law to a President. Since Hakon cared for no one else the bargain was made.

That Mr. Mighels has improved greatly since the writing of his former story needs scarcely be said. A simple reading of the dramatic incidents which follow thick and fast upon John's indifferent acceptance of Greystone's terms, his meeting with Ruth Sherwood, the antithesis of the feeble-brained Clara, her almost breathless eagerness for the highest political honors for Hakon, the snares and sensuous charms of Mrs. Meshe, one of the strongest tools in the hands of the unscrupulous Greystone, Hakon's scorn of her thereby arousing the sleeping tiger within her to the fury of a woman scorned—all these characters and incidents rushing heedlessly to their several ends combine to make a brilliant stageful. Greystone as the imperious magnate, the Czar of corruption in state affairs, yet had his weak spot as other men, and it was there that Hakon was able at last to strike and turn the knife. Yet, if it was a personal triumph for him in that last hour when he stood before his chief and Mrs. Meshe and denounced them both, at the same time he signed the death warrant to all future political aspirations. As for poor Clara, Mr. Mighels seems to have been rather pitiless with her, who, after all, was more fool than knave.

Greek Influences.

THE PROGRESS OF HELLENISM IN ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE. By John Pentland Mahaffy, C. V. O., D. D., D. C. L., sometime Professor of Ancient History in the University of Dublin. 12mo. Pp. 154. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.

Prof. Mahaffy, who has written such a vast number of books on the several aspects of Greek life, and who has devoted himself especially to the period beginning with Alexander the Great, the period of diffused, and in a measure diluted Greek culture, called specifically Hellenism, presents in this little volume a sort of summary of the results of his lifetime of study. The six chapters which compose it were originally six lectures delivered at the University of Chicago in the Summer of 1904. Their content is a rapid survey of the three Macedonian kingdoms into which the empire of Alexander resolved itself at the conqueror's death—Macedon proper, Egypt, and Syria—with a tracing of what the Greek civilization did for the peoples of those regions, none of them Greeks to start with.

Macedonia served chiefly to pass Hellenism along—as a centre of Hellenistic influence it ceased to exist with the Roman conquest. In Egypt the immemorial civilization of the oldest of lands was too strong for it in the end, but meanwhile it furnished Alexandria the university of the Hellenistic world. It was in Syria—a name which includes in this case most of Asia Minor, Judea, and Mesopotamia—that the Hellenization of the various peoples was most widespread and complete. And it was here that Greek ideas encountered Jewish ideas and Buddhist doctrines coming from India. All three, Dr. Mahaffy somewhat cautiously suggests, contributed to the making of Christianity as we know it, but he does not suggest (as so many do) that this making was purely human and evolutionary.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY,

Publishers, 64-66 Fifth Ave., New York.

MOTHER OF CZARS.

An Attempt to Aggrandize the Cheerful Princess Who Was the Mother of Two Russian Emperors.*

THE mother of Czars" was the Princess Dorothea of Würtemberg, niece of Charles Eugene of that Grand Duchy. She was born in 1759, and on Oct. 18, 1776, was married to the Grand Duke Paul of Russia, son of Catherine II. "the Great," who had usurped his throne and thereafter kept him in the background until her death. The Romanoff family, of which he was supposed to be a son, was descended from Michael Romanoff, son of the Metropolitan of Rostoff, himself of German descent; it gave Peter the Great to Russia, but died out in the male line in 1727. Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, then seized the throne. She kept it for twenty-one years, and was succeeded by a nephew, who was soon put to death when his wife ascended the throne, Catherine the Great. Her liaisons were countless; the "Cleopatra" or "Semiramis" of the North was the best name her admirers could give her. Paul, whom Dorothea married, was her son; historians agree with Catherine's husband that Paul was the son of Prince Orloff, one of Catherine's lovers.

Although Dorothea's grandfather had become a Roman Catholic, her father and brothers were Lutherans. She and her sisters, however, "though instructed in religion, were members of no church. This plan was adopted in view of their marriages, that they might adopt the beliefs of their future husbands." For this reason Dorothea did not have to abjure and curse her former religion when she became an Orthodox Catholic and married Paul, in 1776, but could take her new name of Marie Feodorowna without even a royal pang of conscience.

Catherine of Russia disliked and distrusted her son, who with his wife spent most of his time in retirement at Gatschina. Their first child was born in December, 1777, and was baptized Alexander. A second son, born in May, 1779, was christened Constantine. But the Empress would not let her hated son and his wife bring up the children; she took them herself, compiled a "Grandmother's A B C" and the "Alexander-Constantine Library" for their use, and even devised their baby clothes. This was one of their costumes, from her own description:

> All the things are sewn together and put on in one piece, and the garment is fastened behind with two or three hooks. There are no strings or bands, and the child is hardly aware when he is dressed. The nurses thrust in his arms and legs as they put the suit over his head, and there it is—finished.

Other royalties were pleased with this costume, and asked Catherine for the pattern—just as non-royalties do to one another nowadays, if seeing is believing.

In the Summer of 1780 Paul obtained permission from his mother to travel incognito through Europe. She hesitated long about giving permission, for she hated to have Paul near her, and equally feared his influence if out of her sight. She gave it at last, however, and the Grand Duke and his wife started out under the name of Comte and Comtesse du Nord. A full hundred pages of the less than three hundred in the book are given up to the account of their stay in France, taken chiefly from the letters and diary of the Grand Duchess's friend, the Baroness d'Oberkirch, who went with her as lady in waiting. The details of their trip through Austria, Poland, Italy are not given, and almost all dates are equally ignored.

The Court life of France was one long round of amusement. At the same time, foreign royalties seldom enjoyed it, because of the etiquette of the Court. "They could not sit down at table with the King and Queen, nor was any personal notice taken of them by the sovereign. Those among them who did visit Versailles always remained incognito and took feigned names, so that their rank should not be called in question. Even relations of the Queen appeared at her receptions in this fashion." Being incognito, then, the Grand Duke and his wife were able to make the most of what they saw. And they did. They stayed at the Russian Embassy. Paul at once began to go about in disguise, visiting the Court before he made his formal appearance, and seeing and hearing much that otherwise he might not have seen or heard. At last the King and Queen received them, gave them a State dinner, a picnic at the Petit-Trianon; they went to the Gobelins tapestry factory, and "did" Paris much as one does it now. Then "the rest of the royal family," as the English say, entertained them lavishly, and they went constantly to the Opera. Mrs. Grant tells this story, apropos of the Opera:

> One evening, on returning from the Opera, M. de Beaumarchais appeared and offered to read to them his new play, "The Marriage of Figaro," which had not yet been made known to the public. As the Comte du Nord had already declined to give an audience to M. de la Harpe, he hesitated and said: "I don't wish to embroil the great powers." His wife insisted, and Beaumarchais read his new play, which they thought inferior to his "Barber of Seville." M. de la Harpe was not going to let himself be put aside. He arrived the following evening to read aloud an epic poem in praise of the Comte du Nord. It was full of flattery, wanting in taste, and much too long.

The royal Dukes made much of the Grand Duke and his wife, who visited the Duc d'Orleans, the Duc de Chartres, the Prince de Condé, and many others. A saying of the day was to the effect that "the King had received the Comte du Nord as a friend, the Duc d'Orleans as a commoner, the Prince de Condé as a sovereign." At a party at Versailles one of the ladies with the Grand Duchess wore a coiffure devised by M. Leonard, the chief "tonsorial artist" of the time. "Round this lady's head was placed a number of small flat bottles, each filled with water, in which were the stems of natural flowers wreathed in her hair. They used to declare that the effect of Spring among the powdered locks was ravishing." After this party, the royalties took supper with the Princesse de Lamballe, murdered early in the French Revolution. Of one of the hosts of the Russian couple, the Duc d'Aumont, this story appears: "His father was the most original and the most slovenly man in France. Once when looking at himself in a mirror, he said, 'D'Aumont, God made you a gentleman; the King made you a Duke. You might do something in your turn—at least, you might go and shave.'"

From Paris they went through the chateaux country. At Musillac, in Lower Brittany, the party was forced to stop at a small inn. The Grand Duchess found that "all the hangings and embroideries on the shrines of the Virgin for miles around had been collected and heaped on her bed."

From France they went through Flanders and Holland, and then to the Grand Duchess's home at Montbeliard, whence they returned to Russia.

In 1796 the Empress died and Paul became Czar. His eldest son had already been married by his grandmother to Princess Louise of Baden, who had received the name Elizabeth. Paul himself, during his long, Hamlet-like relegation to obscurity, had become a changed man. "Though still full of intelligence and activity of mind, he had become eccentric almost to the point of mania," writes Mrs. Grant; "his moments of kindness were succeeded by moments of ferocity. Anger would replace benevolence and caprice take the place of justice." He banished Souvaroff for criticising the adoption by the army of the Prussian pigtails and buckled shoes, and had the tongue cut out of a man accused of originating an epigram about him.

In 1801 Paul's rule had become unbearable, and his chief advisers decided to compel him to abdicate. Like the shillalah of fame, which was "bent in an argument," Paul got the worst of the discussion over his abdication; in fact, he was murdered. Alexander, his eldest son, whom Catherine had wished to place on the throne at her own death, then became Czar.

He helped defeat Napoleon, and caused the allies to enter Paris that the French nation might understand that the Napoleonic rule had ended. Like his father, he became more or less of a monomaniac in his later years, and died in 1825 at Taganrog, on the Sea of Azov. He was succeeded by his brother, Nicholas, and in 1828 the Empress-Mother Marie Feodorowna died.

Mrs. Grant strives to exalt Marie's place in history. It is true that she was the mother of two sons who became Czars of Russia, but the title of the book implies much more than that. It implies that she influenced them as Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, influenced her sons. As a fact, she did not. Catherine brought up Alexander, whom his mother rarely even saw, and Nicholas's reign was but two years old when she died. The value of the book, or, rather, its interest, lies in the views it offers of the French Court just previous to the Revolution—and those may be had elsewhere, and in the scanty glimpses given of Russian manners in the days of serfdom. For instance, Mrs. Grant tells of one lady of Catherine's Court who for three years kept her hairdresser in a box in her boudoir, letting him out only that he might arrange her hair, in order that no one should learn that she wore a wig.

The author quotes in large type Napoleon's remark: "Scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar," but relegates to a footnote a much more interesting saying: "Ill betide the Russian Empire if ever it has a Czar who grows a beard." The present Czar grows a beard.

*A MOTHER OF CZARS. A Sketch of the Life of Marie Feodorowna, Wife of Paul I. and Mother of Alexander I. and Nicholas I. By Mrs. Colquhoun Grant, author of "The French Noblesse of the Eighteenth Century." One volume. Pp. xii.-292. 8vo. Cloth. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

"Black's Medical Dictionary."

The Macmillan Company announces that it will publish in this country "Black's Medical Dictionary." This volume, which is said to be about as large as "The Statesman's Year-Book," will be a compendium of diseases and matters pertaining to medicine and surgery, presented in popular form with illustrations.

A LITERARY PLAY

The First Performance on Any Stage, at Cambridge, Mass., of Miss Josephine Peabody's Tragedy, "Ma lowe."

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

ABBY FARWELL BROWN.

THE first performance on any stage of Miss Josephine Peabody's tragedy, "Marlowe," which took place at Cambridge this week, was an event not merely of local interest but of universal literary significance. Miss Peabody is acknowledged to be, if not the first, at least in the front rank of American poets. But the most enthusiastic admirers of her poetry as such have been anxious to see one of her plays given the test of an actual performance before predicting her future as a dramatist.

It is now nearly four years since "Marlowe," her second play, was published, and although there have been several suggestions for a dramatic presentation, it has remained for Radcliffe College to have the honor of "setting" this dramatic jewel.

It was eminently appropriate, Miss Peabody herself being a former Radcliffe student, that her play should have been chosen to dedicate the new college stage and auditorium. But it is more significant that the choice was the suggestion of Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard, one of the heads in the English department of the university, and a noted connoisseur of the drama; moreover, that Prof. Baker should enthusiastically have assumed the part of Marlowe, while two other Harvard professors were prominent in the distribution of rôles.

The play was beautifully set and admirably acted, and its cordial reception by a sympathetic and cultured audience was assured. But taken solely on its own merits, "Marlowe" was a brilliant surprise to every one, even to those who knew it best, between pasteboard covers. The careful stagecraft—acquired intuitively it would seem, since Miss Peabody can know little of the actual stage—the glowing situations and clever "business;" the steady growth of interest and powerful climax produced a thrilling effect. It is not, as some have prophesied, a mere clever psychologic study exquisitely phrased and dramatic only in form. It is a strong and vital play, based upon deep human interest and showing much insight into character, moving with virile force to the inevitable end.

Where the simple little Boston maid should have acquired the wide range of human knowledge from which this play is drawn is a mystery. Nay, it is your greatest mystery—Genius, which is acquainted with neither time nor place nor experience. The production of "Marlowe" has proved that the outlook of poetic drama for the twentieth century is safe. While we have one such poet among us we need not despair.

"Marlowe" is a five-act tragedy, in six scenes, and is very long—too long for practical professional use. To shorten it some of the most effective scenes would have to be cut, some of the most beautiful lines lost. But it might be done without, at least, injuring the dramatic effectiveness; probably to the contrary, especially in the first and second acts. These same acts contain some of the loveliest poetry in the play, as well as one of the most telling scenes, that in which Alison, the sweet and simple little country maid, is enchanted by her first glimpse of life and poesie and love in the player's verse, as he sings for her the famous madrigal—

> "Come, live with me and be my love."

The scenes of the reveling playwrights and the clever characterization of each are remarkable bits of reconstruction, while the subtle and delicate humor here, as throughout the play, shows Miss Peabody's versatility, and like all else gains in the actual presentation.

The third act, with its wonderful variety of tone and temper, has one of the finest dramatic episodes, coming unexpectedly, yet naturally evolved from previous "business"; that in which Marlowe the denier is jestingly accused of being plague-infected, and is scored with the sacred sign, which is also the warning mark of those smitten with the dread disease.

> Here is warning for good honest folk—
> The man is stricken. "Lord have mercy upon us!"

The horror of the unhappy doubter who, starting back abruptly, cries in a low voice:

> Wilt thou open that raw curse? Thou has off!

is not soon to be forgotten. None but true dramatic instinct could have conceived this situation.

The fourth act is the most beautiful in conception; poignant in pathos, true to life in every detail. It reaches a very high pitch of tragic power and suggestiveness. The exquisite little "Song to the Summer Moon," sung to music of Miss Peabody's own composition, deserves quoting:

> Summer moon, Summer moon,
> Bless thy golden face.
> Come above the downs, now;
> Do the garden grace.
> While we are thy care to keep,
> Bless the field, bless the sheep;
> Shine on our sleep.
> While the nightingales do sing,
> Come, bonny guest.
> Thy footfall is a silver thing,
> West, west.
> Morning goes and afternoon;
> Summer will be going soon.
> Ay, Summer moon!

The last act, tense and rapid, as last acts should be, is phychologically perhaps the least convincing of the five; but the closing lines, the keynote of the drama, are very moving. The whole plot, original and fresh in theme and treatment, is also wonderfully ingenious, embodying as it does the few historic facts of Marlowe's short and obscure life; his probable friends; his verse; his enemy and traducer Bame; the formal accusation of atheism; his obscure, tragic death in a low tavern brawl. Around such a slender trellis Miss Peabody has twined the flowers of her fancy and her faith, making a brave and beautiful showing of her art.

Marlowe, the roistering Elizabethan poet and blasphemer, a shadowy figure of long ago, has been revivified and reinterpreted by a young modern playwright. And those at least who saw him live and move in the touching scenes of this drama must feel convinced that now at least they know the secret motive, the whole truth about

> that glorious madman,
> Born to consume (himself) anon in ashes,
> And rise again to immortality.

A. F. B.

Cambridge, Mass., June 23, 1905.

During the Restoration.

THE COMING OF THE KING. By Joseph Hocking. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This is the story of one Roland Rashcliffe, told by himself and setting forth a number of goodly adventures and dangerous escapades, knight errantry, and love requited at last. Roland's father having met with reverses in fortune through the fickleness of Kings, placed his faith in no man, neither Stuart nor Cromwell, and reared his only son to this way of thinking. So that when the Protectorate finally came to its end and Charles Stuart came back to England amid welcoming shouts, the elder Rashcliffe wisely shook his head and cautioned his son once more. However, what was not to be gained by loyalty might be had by threats, and so, having heard of the existence of a marriage contract between Charles II. and one Lucy Walters, a girl of surpassing beauty, young Roland was dispatched with all haste in search of this paper, which was to be used by the Rashcliffes, elder and younger, to wrest favors from their King and the King's brother, James of York.

Naturally there are dangers surrounding the securing of this paper. Also the elder Rashcliffe had not counted on the Quixotic spirit of honor which flourished in the breast of young Roland. It was not for self-advancement that he sought these papers, but because he would have justice shown the eleven-year-old son of Lucy Walters. But this youthful enthusiasm was soon to be turned toward another object. To an inn near Bedford, which in turn was near Pycroft, the weird old estate where the precious paper was said to be, came Sir Charles Denman and a lady, said to be his wife, and who, in fact, answered to the title of Mistress Denman. Roland, seeing the signal of sorrow and distress in the lady's pale cheeks, swore to protect her even against her will; nearly forgot the precious papers in his zeal to keep her from harm, even gave up the chase for the papers altogether; endured imprisonment for two years, and finally rode down the lady's objections and carried her off, a willing captive, to the New World. All this, of course, after it had been proved that neither was she the wife of the wicked Sir Charles Denman nor had she attempted the murder of General Monk, afterward the Duke of Albemarle, for which she had been imprisoned.

All these things, of course, lead to complications in plenty. The book presents pictures of Charles II., his dissolute Court, and his bitter persecution of the Puritans and all followers of Cromwell, while, besides the Duke of York, afterward James II., John Bunyan, as an earnest preacher and victim of the King's wrath, finds his way into the tale.

1905

BEAUTY IN ART.

A Suggestive Work by Ethel Puffer on Its "Psychology," Involving a New Philosophical Theory.*

MISS PUFFER has attempted to make a synthesis of the many facts that psychology has acquired in the study of beauty, that shall make intelligible a philosophical theory of beauty. She does not claim that her work is exhaustive, but that it is a more or less consistent and complete aesthetic theory. It is sympathetic and suggestive, full of appreciation on the less tangible side of art and artistic feeling and perception, and marshaling a serried array of facts to the consideration of the scientific side. And it is clearly reasoned and judicious from the point of view of the author. She plunges into the midst of disputation at once in her preliminary chapter on criticism and aesthetics, in which she considers the two opposing methods and ideals of criticism, those of the impressionistic and of the scientific schools.

She maintains that the former, resulting in "appreciation," in "interpretation," can justify themselves only as the crowning touches of a detailed aesthetic analysis. The present body of criticism consists rather of preliminaries and supplements to what should be its real accomplishment. The true ideal of criticism, she concludes, is that of the scientific school; a judgment of a work of art on the basis of the laws of beauty. The establishment of such laws is the task of aesthetics—a task much needing fulfillment in the existing dearth of knowledge of and interest in the elements of beauty in the arts.

"Aesthetics" is no new word in the literature of philosophy, and what it represents has occupied the attention of a good many; yet, clearly, not to the attainment of the end, for Miss Puffer tells us that the science is now only in the beginning. How much further toward the end does the book take us? It is not, we may confess, an easy road, nor is her preliminary step, a discussion of "The Nature of Beauty," one to make it easier, with its philosophical and psychological analysis. Beauty, we learn, is to bring unity and self-completeness into the personality. The discussion of the means by which it does this is for psychology. "The diffusion of stimulation, the equilibrium of impulses, life enhancement through repose" is the aesthetic experience of beauty. A picture or a statue may be understood; the drama, novel, or symphony may be likened to a circle, returning upon itself—the end is contained in the beginning, hence its "inevitableness." This cyclic movement is, in the end, static, of the nature of equilibrium. "It is only in the wideness of the sweep that the dynamic repose of poetry and music differs from the static activity of picture and statue." In fine, we are told:

> Thus the nature of Beauty is in the relation of means to an end; the means, the possibilities of stimulation in the motor, visual, auditory, and purely ideal fields; the end, a moment of perfection, of self-complete unity of experience, of favorable stimulation with repose.

Still more difficult is the chapter on "The Aesthetic Repose," the point of view from which we enjoy works of art—the momentary self-annihilation made possible by the fact that "all incitements to motor impulse—except those which belong to the indissoluble ring of the object itself—have been shut out by the perfection of unity to which the aesthetic object belongs." Now may come the consideration of different manifestations of beauty in the fine arts, music, literature. Miss Puffer gives us an analysis of color effects, the reasons for sensations of certain sorts, for instance, as the explanation or justification of various schools of painting. Such is the explanation of the methods and results of impressionism. In another direction there is the systematic analysis of "space composition" among the old masters, based on examination of a thousand pictures, with an analysis of certain examples.

In music Miss Puffer's method is somewhat similar. She analyzes from a psychological point of view the nature of rhythm, of tone and tonal relations, and of melody. Melody is "an everhindered striving for a goal, ruled by the sense of potential and coming integration," with varied answers to the demands of the ear as felt at each successive point. This view of musical logic cuts away the ground from under the feet of those who hold by the "natural language" argument of the origin and nature of music, as Spencer. Music is not "heightened speech," for the occasion of an aesthetic phenomenon is never its cause. The emotional means which music has at its command are expressive, first, by association, as in the imitation of other sounds, or of the cadence of the voice in pleading, laughter, love; or, second, by induction. That is, emotion is aroused by activities which themselves form part of the emotions in question—thus, the differences in tempo call up the gayety, sadness, hesitation, firmness, haste, growing excitement, &c., of which whole experiences these movement types form a part. Expectation, the sense of coming integration, is the ultimate source of pleasure in music. The more beautiful, that is, the more inevitably, irresistibly right the music, the more powerful the influence toward the illusion of the triumphant will; and that illusion is the only intimate, immediate, intrinsic emotion of music.

In literature the same criterion of beauty, the perfect moment of unity and self-completeness, prevails. Language is identical with thoughts, the "dialect of life." But the "sense of life" is not the beauty of literature; nor is criticism of life, but rather the appreciation of life, the full savor of life in its entirety. The final definition of literature as it is here presented is the art of experience. It is "literally false" that it does not matter what a man says, but only how he says it; what he says is all that matters, for it will not be great thought without some greatness in the saying.

Art for art's sake in literature is art for life's sake:

> Prose and poetry, drama and novel, have each their own special excellences, springing from the respective situations they had and have to meet. Yet these but add elements to the one great power to give the perfect experience of life in its fullness and vividness and in its identity with the central meanings of existence—unity and self-completeness together—in a form which offers to our mental functions the perfect moment of stimulation and repose.

The whole field of beauty is brought under discussion on these general lines. How far this philosophical treatment explains the qualities of excellence in art may depend very much on the temper of the recipient. But that a science of aesthetics, ever so substantially grounded, will ever be in a position to determine irrevocably and beyond peradventure what is and is not excellent, that many will doubt. If there can be a science of the beautiful, then there can be an objective judgment on the basis of the laws of the beautiful, and it is Miss Puffer's intention to show that there can be.

*THE PSYCHOLOGY OF BEAUTY. By Ethel D. Puffer. 12mo. Pp. vii.-362. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.75.

VOCAL CULTURE.

EXPRESSION IN SINGING. Including Thirty-one Exercises for Voice Culture. By John Howard. Edited by Theodore Drury. 8vo. Pp. 189. New York.

VOCALISM. Its Structure and Culture from an English Standpoint. By W. H. Breare. 12mo. Pp. vi.-147. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Vocal teachers more than any other kind of specialists are prone to lay claim to exclusive knowledge. Mr. Howard claimed to have "exhausted the hitherto little-known science and art of voice production." In support of this claim Mr. Drury curiously enough puts forward his "remarkable ancestry," which he traced back to seven lines of Kings and Emperors, to say nothing of Indian fighters and Colonial Governors. Mr. Howard discovered several vocal laws of "supreme importance," without a knowledge of which the vocal teacher is "working in Egyptian darkness, with a thousand chances to one against his success." The "Old Italian School" was a myth, a collection of puerile notions. Mr. Howard's is expounded in a long series of exercises and comments, some of which are strange.

Mr. Breare has nothing to say of his ancestry. His chief effort is to develop the emotional beauty of English as a language to sing in. He lays great stress on perfection of pronunciation, which he declares to be essential to perfect tone. He, too, has the right method, though he is less urgent in proclaiming his exclusive possession of it than some others.

Study of the Novel.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH NOVEL. By Wilbur L. Cross. 12mo. Pp. xvii.-320. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Prof. Cross's little book, a useful and attractive one, was published more than five years ago, and has attested its usefulness by being called for in several reissues since. A few minor corrections are made in this new edition of it, which otherwise stands as it was first printed. The author indulges in a word of self-congratulations on the accuracy of his prophecy, in which he looked forward to the future development of the novel, though it may be that five years are scarcely enough to prove decisive. "The novel will conform to the moods of human nature as they vary from epoch to epoch"; "at one time will prevail realism," at another idealism. The short story has "found its own beautiful art," but it "can never hope to become a universal type, for it gives scant room." Only in his estimate of Kipling does Prof. Cross now fear that he was perhaps too enthusiastic, in considering that, gathering to himself present-day tendencies, he may be pointing the way to the novel of the future.

In truth, it seems, on the whole, rather a noncommittal prophecy. It might have been better if he had filed a reservation concerning his estimate of Stevenson, whose structure and method are always right, who is supreme as a stylist, who has as much substance behind his style as "any other English romancer," and in "Kidnapped" and "The Master of Ballantrae" put more detailed study of character than there is in Scott and Dumas.

But Prof. Cross has given a useful and very readable conspectus of the literature of fiction in English, and (but for lack of appreciation of the best, if it is not always delicately discriminating in its criticism, it is full and detailed, and gives a sufficient account not only of the greater, but also of the lesser, books that make up that literature.

Hugo's Juliette.

THE ROMANCE OF VICTOR HUGO AND JULIETTE DROUET. By Henry Wellington Wack. Introduction by François Coppée. Crown 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50 net.

Readers of French literature have gained from a great many sources much information concerning the characteristic French domestic triangle of which Victor Hugo was the apex—to his inspiration, his recreation, and possibly, very often, to his embarrassment. That there was much more in this triangle, however, than others of similar nature may be gathered from the historical fact that it retained its symmetry for half a century.

The attachment of Juliette Drouet for the great French poet and romancer is among the paradoxes of love. Its duration, if nothing else, makes it so. Another remarkable feature of the attachment is that it seemed to grow more intense, both humanly and spiritually, as time passed, and even to lift itself from the commonplaceness and triviality which gave it birth, and, in the end, to be tolerated if not smiled upon by conventionality and respectability. All the more reason, therefore, for bearing in mind the fact that unconventionality and defiance of society are the weaknesses and not the virtues of a great man, however poetically and romantically clever writers may have blended them with his greatness.

These things are worth reconsidering by everybody, who, for a variety of reasons, may be attracted to the bunch of love letters written by Juliette Drouet to Victor Hugo, unearthed by Henry Wellington Wack, a New York lawyer, in the Island of Guernsey and published by him in attractive editorial setting and with an introduction by that excellent poet and crazy politician, François Coppée. Of course, the latter declares that Mr. Wack has done a proper thing in dragging these frailties from their dread abode. Otherwise he would not have written the introduction, which, however, is interesting for other reasons—it abounds in those "contes intimes" which French writers know so well how to fabricate. In such circumstances and under such auspices we are not astonished to find Mr. Wack comparing the attachment with the love of Burns for Jean Armour and with Nelson's relations to Lady Hamilton, but his continued parallel narrowly escapes being ridiculous with the added cases of Abelard and Héloïse, of Petrarch and Laura, of Dante and Beatrice. The attachment in question, however, may, up to a certain point, have impressed Mr. Wack as being a composite passion of the parradigms cited. He may be right. He is certainly right in describing Mme. Hugo's attitude toward the said attachment as the most remarkable in the domestic relations of the great.

We doubt if these letters indicate or suggest anything about Hugo that has not been indicated, suggested, or imparted before. As a series of human documents showing the development of a woman's intelligence, judgments, impressions, and emotions they are invaluable to students of psychology. Juliette is quite of the conventional type when she writes to Hugo in 1836: "Do not trouble yourself about me. Do not persist obstinately in a generosity, perhaps prejudicial to your interests, which are dear to me, and to those of your family, which are sacred." What a fine Parisian touch that last phrase has! Nearly a quarter of a century later we have the following: "Think of my love, so profound, so pure, and so devoted, and wish I were with thee. I am going to bed, praying God for thee and thine. I trust my prayers will not be fruitless, as I am asking for their happiness and thine, should it be at the cost of my own life." This helps us to understand Mr. Wack's comparisons, if not Mme. Hugo's complacence. A score of years later we find Juliette expressing herself in a fine burst of amorous jealousy which savors of the street or of the hearth—you can take your choice—added to which we are not surprised to find this postscript: "It is over. I am no longer foolish. I love you, believe in you. All the rest is nothing, provided you love me and love no other." This postscript reminds one of one once penned by the poet to his lawful spouse after a letter in about the same strain: "Adieu; pardon this illegible writing, and accept a thousand kisses from your poor husband, from your Victor." What are called the "human" qualities of a great man certainly reached a very high point of development in Victor Hugo.

As Victor Hugo, being a poet and a romancer, seemed to disdain nothing which was poetical and romantic, so his admirers need disdain nothing which may serve to elucidate these characteristics in him. The genuine importance of Mr. Wack's publication may be best appraised by those who believe that the individual is greater than his times and customs.

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—*Baltimore Sun, May 31, 1905.*

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ST. FRANCIS.

Miss de Selincourt's Description of the Scenes of His Life, with a Preface by Paul Sabatier.*

TO know St. Francis you must know and love the places where he lived, says M. Paul Sabatier in his little preface to this book, which was undertaken at the suggestion of the great student of the life and spirit of St. Francis. It is not a question of geographical knowledge, but of something more intimate, and it is in that frame of mind that Miss de Selincourt has taken her journey through the scenes of the saint's life. Her account of it is thus in the way of being an interpretation of it through the natural environment that so largely modified its current. So, she thinks, we shall best understand his personality. She says:

> Nothing is more striking in the early records of the Franciscan community than the specification of the scenes in which some of the most vital of their spiritual experiences took place. It was in meditation amid natural scenery—among the most beautiful in Italy—that they fought out their spiritual battles and won the assurance of peace.

Assisi naturally claims her first attention, and it is characteristic of our author's attitude to declare it a place possessed in pre-eminent degree of a power of attraction that kindles blood and spirit, moving men by an almost human spell of personality. Assisi is now a goal of pilgrimage as the guardian of some of the first fruits of the Renaissance, as the Church of San Francesco, by which the master's desire for self-abasement and lowly poverty was nullified, after his death. More in his spirit is the little convent of San Damiano, unchanged in form since his time, and the little town of Spello beyond. With this is associated the tradition of the Subasio shepherds, that is little known but true to the Franciscan spirit of St. Francis and St. Clare. They were traveling together and stopped at the inn for food, where the people talked unpleasantly about their companionship, thinking it a scandal. Francis humbly asked them for something to eat.

> Now, it was a Friday; and the people of the house, willing to put him to shame, set before him a fowl. So Francis was set between two rules—the rule of the Church, which forbade him to eat flesh on Friday, and the rule of his order, which forbade him to refuse anything which was set before him. And while the people of the house were enjoying his dilemma Francis made the sign of the cross above the fowl, and immediately it flew away and a fish took its place.

And having left the place Francis and Clare talked together of what had happened and decided that they must not journey together.

Another contrast in Assisi with the humble spirit of the saint is the great church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, strange landmark among the fields and vineyards of the "Portiuncula" settlement where the Lady Poverty found the brethren at home in their peaceful exiguity. Many of the wayside churches visited by Francis remain, and the accuracy of the topographical indications in the neighborhood of Assisi contained in the "Speculum Perfectionis" has been noted by the students.

The Franciscan dwellings on the borders of Umbria and Tuscany, with Lake Thrasymene as a central point, yield another chapter especially connected with the ministrations of Brother Giles, whose zeal in the service of poverty equaled Francis's own. He had his cell and garden on Monte Ripido, near Perugia, reached by a steep tiled way overgrown with daisies. There occurred that meeting of St. Louis, King of France, and the Franciscan brother, in which, clasped in each other's close embrace, neither spoke a word. Several of the most characteristic primitive Franciscan "places" are in the Valley of Rieti, through which the River Velino rushes, and extending as far as Poggio Bustone, high above the valley under the mountain. This mountain village is filled with a hardy people who have "caught something of the wildness of their inhospitable mountainside," still eager for a religion made vital by a personality.

The isolated marches over toward the eastern coast were the scene of Francis's first missionary journey, where he found support in the visionary March Brothers; and this was in a peculiar sense the Franciscan province. Yet now in the March of Fermo, divided by a twofold barrier of mountains from Central Italy, and unbroken by railways, the convents are converted into municipal buildings, and "the general attitude of the people seems to be one of indifference toward local saintship." The main stream of civilization has made little impression there, and their isolation makes them of special interest, though history and legend have little to say of Francis's relations there.

Finally, there is the Convent of La Verna, on a mountain peak of the Apennines, between the Arno and the Tiber, now no longer owned by the order, but continued on sufferance by the present owner, and eagerly welcoming and sheltering visitors. But the mountain itself was given to St. Francis by Messer Orlando, and it was regarded as the crown and glory of the Franciscan heritage. There the birds welcomed him by singing and flapping of wings and perching on his head and shoulders and feet, showing great gladness. There he received some of his most intense and intimate experiences, visions of ecstacy, the impression of the stigmata.

The author has described these places with love and with a sympathy both for their natural beauty and their holy associations. She has amply illustrated them with quotations of events with which they are connected from the "Speculum" and the "Little Flowers" and other records of the saint's life. Many of them are pictured in uncommonly good half-tone plates. And so the volume will be prized by those who love to read of the saint, and if any shall try to explore for themselves the Italian country where he lived and wrought it will be a suggestive and helpful guide for them.

*HOMES OF THE FIRST FRANCISCANS. In Umbria, the Borders of Tuscany, and the Northern Marches. By Beryl D. de Selincourt. With thirteen illustrations from photographs. 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MR. HOWELLS'S NEW BOOK.

MISS BELLARD'S INSPIRATION. By William Dean Howells. Pp. 224. 12mo. Cloth. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

In his latest novel Mr. Howells, with his own light and brilliant touch, plays a variation upon a theme of which he never tires, the inconsequent womanly. He has faith in the persistence of type, for a distinctly "new woman," a power in the classroom and on the lecture platform, is just as charmingly unreasoning, just as illogically subtle, as is her mid-Victorian aunt. There are but half a dozen actors in the fascinating little drama—the eternally feminine aunt and niece, a thoroughly nice young English lover, (Mr. Howells is no longer rabid in Anglophobia,) one of those humorous and delightful elderly gentlemen whom neither author nor reader could do without; and an unpleasant wedded pair, the husband a mere vacuum, the wife the most obnoxious woman one could meet in a Summer's day, but quite essential to Mr. Howells's slender plot, and to the "inspiration" of his heroine.

The story belongs to those which we are sure he writes with a twinkle in his eye. We can fancy his whimsical enjoyment of Mrs. Crombie's lucid explanation of her niece's mental state: "Well—where was I? Oh, yes! She felt that if she had no doubt about marrying Mr. Craybourne she would have no misgiving about marriage; or, if she had perfect faith in marriage, she could confidently trust herself in marrying him. But as she has neither, she can't." This is so very like the remarks of "the Duchess" to "Little Alice" that one does not wonder that "Crombie rubbed his forehead as if to clear away a cloud within. 'I don't believe I've followed you,' he said." In view of a certain much discussed article by our ex-President, it is interesting to note Mr. Howells's allusion to "all the unoccupied human material that goes into women's clubs." The story is full of such deft touches, written in Mr. Howells's happiest mood of gentle irony and amused tolerance.

None the less, as the publishers state, (publishers do not permit us to find out anything for ourselves nowadays,) is it "a delicate veiled satire on certain modern ways of doing and thinking." As in the inimitable "Reading for a Grandfather," there is matter enough for serious thought after we have had our laugh at the ways of women, and our delight in the artistry of our dean of letters.

THE GEORGIA COAST.

ON TYBEE KNOLL. A STORY OF THE GEORGIA COAST. By James B. Connolly. Illustrated by Ch. Weber-Ditzler. One volume. Pp. 285. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.25.

It would seem to be a far cry from "The Seiners," with its roaring gales, deep-water fishermen, and dare-devil boat-racing, to the comparatively quiet environs of Savannah Harbor and the doings of some engineers and contractors employed there in building Government jetties, but Mr. James B. Connolly has managed to cram almost as much excitement into "On Tybee Knoll" as distinguished his story of how Gloucester fishermen get fun out of their hard and dangerous lives.

"On Tybee Knoll" boasts one prospective heroine, two heroes, three most villainous villains, and innumerable adventures of a more or less hazardous character, but the interest is not at all of a sentimental kind. Mr. Tom Charlton, whose nerve, ingenuity, bodily strength, and ready wit carry through almost all of the very ticklish situations, is very distinctly a boyish hero and his achievements are of the daringly reckless sort that are the delight of boy readers. He and his partner, Gray, who is a little older, but no more afraid of risking life and limb than is Charlton, agree on a little speculating venture and contract to furnish the Government engineers with "dipper poles" for their dredging machines at work in the harbor. In doing this they gain the enmity of the former dishonest contractors in the same line, and the story gives a stirring notion of how men fight out such feuds on the Georgia coast. One thing is brought out by Mr. Connolly very clearly, and that is that they do not fight with the spirit of generous rivalry that made the battle of the "Seiners" such delightful reading. Charlton and Gray had to contend against all kinds of mean tricks, and, worst of all, had to do it with the poorest of tools and little money.

Mr. Connolly is not given to moralizing, but it is a fine contrast that he draws between the determined, honest fashion in which Charlton and Gray uphold their rights, and the sneaking meanness of their rivals, while from the results of the two methods of conducting business one may draw his own conclusions as to their respective values. Just the way in which they manage the crazy little tug with which they have to accomplish the transportation of the lumber is a lesson in all the manly virtues—courage, patience, perseverance, ingenuity, and the disposition to make the best of even the most discouraging circumstances. The "Ripple," nicknamed the "Cripple," on account of her inclination to go to the bottom on the least possible excuse, was doubtless a wretched craft in which to navigate, but the attending difficulties are highly amusing to read about, especially as there is never much danger that her two venturesome young owners will suffer drowning at her hands. When she finally received her deathblow—a very light one at that—from a schooner's bowsprit, "Gray looked at Tom and Tom looked at Gray. 'I 'most loved that little old junk heap,' said Gray with a catch in his voice."

Altogether, although one may think that Mr. Connolly will still find material among the Gloucester fleet better worth his while to write about, "On Tybee Knoll" can be recommended as just capable of filling a Summer hour or two most agreeably.

GHOSTS AND ROSES.

THE HOUSE OF CARDS. A Record. By John Heigh. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

This story is supposed to have been written by one John Heigh, a garrulous bachelor, sometime Major in the late civil war, friend, admirer, and critic of Linsey Cards, and a stanch supporter of high ideals and civic purity. The tale he tells, now in the form of a diary of happenings and events of some forty years ago, now running into the present time, and again dipping on into the future with its hint of prophecy is one of interest in spite of, or perhaps because of, that very streak of garrulity which gives it a certain human flavor. One realizes that John Heigh is no fool; one feels for him in his uncertain position between a desire to justify the new school and its ethical code even while he is unable to break loose from the old. Who John Heigh really is, after all, matters very little, since clearly the story's the thing.

Linsey Cards, financier and many times millionaire, has built his house on the honored corpses of many of these fine traditions. Yet Linsey Cards is a gentleman highly respected, fair in his dealings, honest and gracious. The blackness of political barter, the ugliness of certain existing evils, are things to which he finds it not only useful but wise to shut his eyes. It was as Mr. Malstren the railroad magnate, put it—the old theory of roses and manure.

> We talk about the roses in polite conversation; we don't talk about the manure. Personally I don't investigate the manure; I pay for it and my men buy it. The roses won't grow without it. It costs a great deal. In the early Spring it makes a bad smell—isn't at all pleasant for a while; but at last we have the roses. At college you call that an allegory. Try to raise your roses without a fertilizer—if you like; run your business without regarding politics—if you like. Then see where you come out.

And this to young Waltham Eliot, fresh from law school, eager for high reform and clean politics! Waltham Eliot was the nephew of that other Waltham Eliot, also of Boston, something of a young prig in his youth, but all of a man when the crisis of war tore at the heart of the Nation.

And quaintly mixing the affairs of this young reformer with those of his dead uncle—one of the ghosts that haunt the high house of Cards—contrasting the times as he goes, telling a love story of the old days, hinting at one of the present, suggesting rather than drawing the characters of the actors in his little romance, John Heigh has performed his task well.

There was, for instance, Kriemhild Cards the elder, beautiful and stately, for all her white hair and quiet manner. She it was who as young Kriemhild West held in the hollow of her small hand the hearts of the four men—boys then—most interested in the working out of the story—Waltham Eliot, Linsey Cards, George Clayton, and John Heigh himself. It was because of her that Eliot and Heigh arranged their historic duel, which might have terminated badly but for Cards's prompt publicity of the secret. For her, too, Cards tracked and hounded to death George Clayton, because in the fortunes of war his had been the hand raised against Eliot Waltham, Kriemhild's husband of a day. Clayton was a West Point cadet, and when the war broke out was compelled to take sides against the Virginia that he loved. When Eliot started out on that fatal expedition to Gen. Meade, accompanied by Clayton, it was because the latter could not forget the fair land where he had been born that he played traitor to the cause of the North. And Kriemhild, left alone at the wedding feast, waiting for the return of her husband, thought that it was for love of her that George had turned murderer.

And still again, tripping on the heels of this old-time love tragedy, comes that of the younger Waltham—true to his colors, loving yet renouncing the younger Kriemhild, daughter of that beauty of the sixties, because he could not approve of the foundations upon which was reared the great house of Cards.

In the Arizona Desert.

CURLY. A TALE OF THE ARIZONA DESERT. By Roger Pocock. With illustrations from drawings by Stanley L. Wood. One volume. Pp. 320. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

The only real difference between Mr. Roger Pocock's "Curly" and the noisy tales of courtiers and cavaliers that nowadays are—or yesterday were—so much to the popular taste, is, that Mr. Pocock has put in the place of the usual romantic and probably imaginary gallants of the past the very much alive cowboys, miners, robbers, and Sheriffs whose business keeps them in the Arizona desert. Yet "Curly," if degraded to the cheapness of paper covers, would almost certainly be called a "dime novel" of the most virulent type, while its more aristocratic counterparts in the fiction line shine as historical novels and take much credit unto themselves for being both instructive and elevating.

It would perhaps be a stretch of the imagination to call "Curly" elevating, but it is immensely entertaining, and there are several among the rough characters whose deeds enliven its pages that exhibit the simple, primitive virtues in a manner far from unimpressive. Moreover, although there is a thrill awaiting the reader at every corner and blood enough flows in the course of the narrative to make the French Reign of Terror seem an extremely tame period in history, the story is a clean one from cover to cover, as fresh and breezy as the wild, free life which it aims to picture. It is pistols, not swords, that Mr. Pocock's braves flourish on the slightest of excuses, or even none at all, and they make the most loyal friends and the most savage enemies that it has ever been our pleasure to become acquainted with.

"Curly," whose daring recklessness upon all occasions furnishes the most nerve-destroying thrills in the book, is really the daughter of the leader of a band of robbers who finds it convenient to masquerade as his son, and the story is told by one Chalkeye, a Texas rancher, who once started out to find the Pacific Ocean, but somewhere near the edge of Arizona fell in with an Irish lord and his son who needed his help in fighting off a band of bloodthirsty Apache Indians, and there his quest for the "big water" ended. Lord Balshannon and the Honorable James du Chesnay put up such a thoroughly British fight against great odds that Chalkeye's loyalty was won for good, and henceforth his deadly aim and faithful heart were entirely at those gentlemen's service. They needed them both, as it turned out, for Balshannon was pursued by a former tenant who had suffered eviction at his hands and had sworn in the most melodramatic language thus:

> "The time will come when, driven from this, your new home, without a roof to cover you or a crust to eat, your wife and boy turned out in the desert to die, you will plead for even so much as a drink, and it will be thrown in your face. I shall not die until I have seen the end of your accursed house."

It became the business of Chalkeye and Curly (who incidentally fell in love with the Honorable Jim) to see that this awful threat of Mr. George Ryan's was not carried out; but, for the sake of accompanying excitement, it was, almost to the letter, and then vengeance is wreaked upon Ryan and his son in two battles, that, for sheer dreadfulness of details would seriously alarm any other pen than Mr. Pocock's.

> "My turn first!" says Crazy Hoss.
> "Take off his ear, Crazy!"

The shot took Ryan's right ear; then Spotty fired, lopping off the left. The poor brute tried to bolt, but a bullet swung him around. He lifted his hands for mercy, but the next smashed his wrist. He screamed, and a bullet caught his teeth. Curly was yelling now, but nobody noticed, for Ryan was down on his knees and his face was being ripped to pieces.

It sounds unnecessarily savage even for Arizona outlaws, but Mr. Pocock's readers will agree that Ryan deserved just about what he got. So many things happen in this story that there is not much room left in which the author may develop his characters, but at least Balshannon, Chalkeye, and Curly have very distinct individualities, and the softening of Curly's nature under the influence of her affection for Jim is indicated with much skill and delicacy. In spite of all the bloodshed things end hopefully enough for all who engage the reader's sympathies. Mr. Pocock evidently knows what the Arizona desert and its denizens are like, and, better still, he has the ability to convey that knowledge to the world. Chalkeye is worth becoming acquainted with, even as was Finerty, the sandhouse man, and the peculiar slang or dialect in which he holds forth is simply enchanting.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

EDWARD FITZGERALD. By A. C. Benson. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF TRINITY CHURCH, in the City of New York. Compiled by order of the corporation and edited by Morgan Dix. Part III.—The Rectorship of Dr. Hobart from February, A. D. 1816, to August, A. D. 1830. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

PROVINCIAL AMERICA. 1690-1740. By Evarts Boutell Greene. Maps. The American Nation: A History. Vol. VI. 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2 net.

PUBLICATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Edited by Franklin L. Riley. Vol. VIII. 8vo. Oxford, Miss.: Printed for the society.

CHRONICLES OF THE CITY OF PERUGIA. 1492-1503. Written by Francesco Matarozzo. Translated by Edward Strachan Morgan. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

JANE AUSTEN. Her Homes and Her Friends. By Constance Hill. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

Fiction.

BROTHERS OF PERIL. A Story of Old Newfoundland. By Theodore Roberts. 12mo. Illustrated. Boston: Page & Co. $1.50.

WHOA. New England Stories. By Charles Warren Guy. 12mo. Boston: Eastern Publishing Company.

IN THE BLOODING WILD. By Ridgwell Cullum. 12mo. Boston: Page & Co. $1.50.

GLENANAAR. A Story of Irish Life. By the Rev. Canon P. A. Sheehan. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

DUNCAN POLITE. The Watchman of Glenoro. By Marian Keith. 12mo. New York: F. H. Revell Company. $1.50.

WILL WARBURTON. A Romance of Real Life. By George Gissing. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

MILLIONS OF MISCHIEF. The Story of a Great Secret. By Headon Hall. Illustrated. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

TWO MOODS OF A MAN. By Horace G. Hutchinson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Religion.

ISRAEL'S HISTORICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL NARRATIVES. From the Establishment of the Hebrew Kingdom to the End of the Maccabean Struggle. By Charles Foster Kent. Maps and chronological charts. The Students' Old Testament Series. 8vo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.75 net.

THE APPLE OF DISCORD: Or, Temporal Power in the Catholic Church. By a Roman Catholic. 12mo. Buffalo, N. Y.: The Apple of Discord Company.

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Prepared by more than 400 scholars and specialists. Isidore Singer, Projector and Managing Editor. Vol. X. Philipson-Samcacy. Folio. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Music, Poetry, and Art.

IVORIES. By Alfred Maskell. 8vo. Pp. 438. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.75.

IN RESPONSE. By William E. Raymond. 8vo. Published by the author. (Paper.)

SCHUBERT. By Edmonstoune Duncon. Illustrations and portraits. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

NYSSIA. An Old World Story. By M. C. O'Byrne. 12mo. Toronto: C. M. Ellis, 185½ Queen Street West.

Travel, Nature, and Sport.

POLO, PAST AND PRESENT. By T. F. Dale. 8vo. Illustrated. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.75.

CHINESE LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. Adapted from the French of Emile Bard. By H. Twichell. Our Asiatic Neighbors Series. Edited by William Harbutt Dawson. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20 net.

THE JOURNEY OF ALVAR NUNEZ CABEZA DE VOCA AND HIS COMPANIONS FROM FLORIDA TO THE PACIFIC. 1528-1536. Translated from his own narrative by Fanny Bandelier. Together with the report of Father Marcos of Nizza and a letter from the Viceroy Mendoza. Edited, with an introduction, by Ad. F. Bandelier. With map. 12mo. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1 net.

THE JORDAN VALLEY AND PETRA. By William Libbey and Franklin E. Hoskins. Illustrated. 8vo. Two volumes. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6 net.

OUR NATIVE ORCHIDS. A Series of Drawings from Nature of All the Species Found in the Northeastern United States. By William Hamilton Gibson. Descriptive text elaborated from the author's notes by Helena Leeming Jelliffe. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

THE OUTLOOK TO NATURE. By L. H. Bailey. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Essays and New Editions.

THE REAL WORLD. By Robert Herrick. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)

AT ODDS WITH THE REGENT. A Story of the Cellamore Conspiracy. By Burton Egbert Stevenson. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. (Paper.) 50 cents.

BUSHIDO THE SOUL OF JAPAN. An Exposition of Japanese Thought. By Inazo Nitobe. Introduction by William Elliot Griffis. Tenth revised and enlarged edition. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

TANCRED; OR, THE NEW CRUSADE. By the Earl of Beaconsfield. Introduction by Earl of Iddesleigh. 16mo. New York: John Lane.

THE RUSSIAN JEW IN THE UNITED STATES. Studies of Social Conditions in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, with a Description of Rural Settlements. Planned and edited by Charles S. Bernheimer. 12mo. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company.

THE BOOK OF THE SPIRITUAL LIFE. By the late Lady Dilke, with a memoir of the author by the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke. Portraits and illustrations. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

Juvenile.

THEODORE AND THEODORA. By Martan W. Wildman. 16mo. Illustrated. Boston: Page & Co. 50 cents.

Foreign.

JAPANESE FOR DAILY USE. By E. P. Prentys, assisted by Kametaro Suzuoto. 24mo. New York: William R. Jenkins. 75 cents.

LA NIECE DE M. JACOBS GASPARD. 12mo. Paris: Bibliotheque-Charpentier.

DE SAN FRANCISCO AU CANADA EN AMERIQUE. Par Jules Huret. Avec un index analytique de l'ouvrage. 12mo. Paris: Bibliotheque-Charpentier. Paper.

Miscellaneous.

THE AMERICAN FAMILY: A Social Problem. By Frank M. Hagar. 12mo. New York: The University Publishing Society.

THE ART OF WRITING AND SPEAKING THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. Dictionary of Errors. By Sherwin Cody. 24mo. New York: The Old Greek Press.

HOW TO READ AND WHAT TO READ. By Sherwin Cody. 24mo. New York: The Old Greek Press.

A WOMAN'S CONFESSIONAL. By Helen Wojeska. 16mo. New York: Life Publishing Company.

A HISTORY OF ENGLISH FURNITURE. Volume II. Part VI. By Percy Macquoid, R. I. With plates in color after Shirley Slocombe and numerous illustrations selected and arranged by the author. "The Age of Walnut." Large folio. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper. $2.50.

METAPHYSICAL PHENOMENA. Methods and Observations. By J. Maxwell. Preface by Charles Richet. Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge. Also a new chapter containing "A Complex Case," by Prof. Richet, and an account of "Some Recently Observed Phenomena" by the translator, J. I. Finch. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

THE ETHICS OF FORCE. By H. E. Warren. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co.

MISTAKE IN CONTRACT. A Study in Comparative Jurisprudence. By Edwin C. McKeag. Vol. XXIII. No. 2. Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law. 8vo. New York: The Columbia University Press. (Paper.)

TRADE UNIONS AND THE LAW IN NEW YORK. A Study of Some Legal Phases of Labor Organizations. By George Graham Groat. Vol. XIX. No. 3. New York: The Columbia University Press. (Paper.)

FOOLISH FINANCE. A Beginner's Primer in the Absorbing Science of Acquisitiveness, as Practiced in the Leading Lucre Laboratories of Wall Street and the United States, &c. Compiled by Gideon Wurdz. Illustrated. 16mo. Boston: John W. Luce & Co.

THE RHYMERS' LEXICON. Compiled and edited by Andrew Loring. Introduction by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

LEGISLATION AGAINST SPECULATION AND GAMBLING IN THE FORMS OF TRADE. Including "Futures," "Options," and "Short Sales." By T. Henry Dewey. 8vo. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co.

CLASSIFIED GUIDE TO TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL BOOKS. A Subject List of the Principal British and American Works in Print. Compiled by Edgar Greenwood. 8vo. New York: D. Van Nostrand Company. $3 net.

Royal Academy Exhibitors.

Algernon Graves, F. S. A., compiler of catalogues of the works of Landseer, Cousins, Lawrence, &c., and author of "The Dictionary of Artists, 1760-1893," &c., has compiled a new work on artists, entitled "The Royal Academy of Arts." This is, according to the sub-title, a complete dictionary of contributors, whose names are arranged alphabetically, and their exhibitions from the foundation of the Royal Academy down to 1904. The first volume, from Abbayne to Carrington, is now finished, and the Macmillan Company is bringing it out in this country.

The work will probably be complete in twelve volumes, imperial octavo in size, bound in boards covered with dark blue linen and a leather back, and gilt tops. The paper is hand-made with the watermark of the Chiswick Press of London. The names of the artists, sculptors, architects, engravers, and others who exhibited at the Royal Academy are given in full in large black type, each being followed by the date and number of the exhibits. Up to 1800 Mr. Graves has given the full title of the picture or statue or model, and, wherever necessary, as in the case of the anonymous exhibitors' works, he tells whether the painting was in oils, crayons, or any other style. At the conclusion of the section devoted to each letter a number of blank pages, divided into two columns like the rest of the volume, has been inserted in order that the lists may be continued by the interested purchaser. Each volume will include a portrait in photogravure of one of the successive Presidents of the Royal Academy, the present volume containing that of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first. The work is being done with the sanction of the present President and Council of the Royal Academy, and is dedicated, as might have been expected, to King Edward VII.

Influence of a Picture.

THE WEIRD PICTURE. By John R. Carling. Illustrated by Cyrus Cuneo. 12mo. Pp. 283. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.50.

This story deals with a mysterious picture painted by an Italian, Angelo Vasari. It is called "The Fall of Caesar," and shows only two figures; the dead dictator and Pompey, at the base of whose "statua" the victim of conspiracy lies stabbed. The picture excites comment because the face of Caesar is a remarkable presentation of the pallor of death. Previous to the exhibition of this work, Vasari has been a failure as an artist.

Shortly before the Italian's triumph, an Anglo-Indian officer, Capt. George Willard, disappears on the eve of his marriage with a girl named Daphne. The girl has two other suitors, Frank Willard, the bridegroom's brother, and the artist Vasari. On the day of Frank's arrival in England to attend the wedding of his beloved to his brother, he sees the latter on Dover pier. The figure in the military cloak vanishes, and, although Frank Willard gives chase he loses the trail in the snow. Frank hurries to London, where the marriage is to take place. But the bridegroom does not appear, and the bride swoons in the arms of one of the guests, Vasari. Accompanied by Frank and his uncle, Daphne, who is a cousin and niece, goes abroad to recover her health.

There are many other strange happenings in the story besides that mysterious non-appearance of the missing bridegroom and back of all the incidents one traces the influence of that startling picture of the pale-faced Caesar. There is, too, another picture, also baneful in its influence, a ghost or two—which are, however no ghosts—and other hair-raising details. Then Frank Willard, bent on discovering the mystery surrounding his brother, goes noiselessly about his task at midnight only to find himself suddenly in the grip of a madman; he sees a sharpened knife brandished above his head, and learns that he himself shall act as model for another picture of a dead man.

But for the sake of timid readers, it may well be stated here that the story ends satisfactorily with all the mystery properly explained, but not until after the reader has experienced his full quota of shock and thrill.

Ideals and Argument.

A TWENTIETH CENTURY IDEALIST. By Henry Pettit. 12mo. Pp. 303. New York: The Grafton Press.

You must suspect this author of being more or less haunted by the ghost of Henry James. The story involves, of course, the loves of two young people, and the effect upon one of them at least of ancestry and environment. These young people are introduced to you at a musical entertainment, and the girl is given a professor for a father and the suggestive surname of Cultus.

A party consisting of the girl, the girl's father and mother, another girl, who is literary; the young man, and a doctor all go upon what may be a Cook's voyage. At all events, it leads them over the Atlantic, to Gibraltar, to Italy, the isles of Greece, and to India. Upon the way they do a deal of talking, and engage in argument against various kinds of quackery, especially of the faith cure kind. Four lady professors of such arts are aboard the ship. The girl is a very serious person, and argues in a manner which evidently impresses the author as superior. The hero leaps into the sea to save a man with "hysterical legs," who falls overboard. The doctor emanates always a curious, mellow, mystic wisdom, and the end of it all comes in the highest Himalayas, where the girl and the man are married.

The story is one which is clearer in the author's mind than it is in the written pages. The writer is deeply impressed with the very obvious fact that there are mysteries beneath the everyday surface of life, and dwells much upon the mystic quality of ideals. Naturally the book is a very amateurish affair.

United States History.

William C. Doub, ex-Superintendent of Schools for Kern County, California, author of "Educational Questions," "Topical Discussion of Geography," "Pupil's Outline of American History," &c., has compiled a "History of the United States." It is believed that it will supply a long-felt want to the teachers of history and civics. The author points out that he has used the topical treatment without any reserve whatever. The history of the United States is divided into its natural periods, and the discussion of every topic in each period is continuous and complete. Special attention has been paid to the different sets of questions, and to the arrangement of topics. Mr. Doub has so arranged his book as to make separate text books on civics unnecessary. This subject has been made a real part of the history work. Besides treating carefully of the institution of government he has also dealt with industrial and social conditions, religion, and education. The book is up to date, and contains portraits, scenes of battles, views, fac similes of documents, &c., besides many maps in colors. There are no foot notes. The Macmillan Company is about to publish the history.

Some Macmillan Importations.

The Macmillan Company is importing for American readers the following books: "Concrete-Steel: A Treatise on the Theory and Practice of Reinforced Concrete Construction," by W. Noble Twelvetrees; "The Government of Greater Britain," by William F. Trotter, M. A., LL. M., a primer giving a brief account of how "the British dominions beyond the seas" are actually governed; "The Trade Policy of Great Britain and Her Colonies Since 1880," by Carl Johannes Fuchs, translated by Miss C. H. M. Archibald, prefaced by J. Parker Smith; and in the illustrated pocket editions of Thackeray and Dickens, "The Newcomes," "Henry Esmond," "Nicholas Nickleby," and "Martin Chuzzlewit," in cloth and leather.

Harper Books Abroad.

A third edition of Hamlin Garland's "The Tyranny of the Dark" and a second edition of Frederick Trevor Hill's "The Accomplice" has been ordered for England. Harper & Brothers, who publish both of these novels, announce that Joseph A. Altsheler's "The Candidate" is also popular abroad. This firm has in press a special colonial edition of Elinor Glyn's "Vicissitudes of Evangeline" for sale in Australia and the English colonies, and announces that editions in Swedish, Norwegian, and Danish of Katharine Cecil Thurston's "The Masquerader" have been arranged for, and will soon appear.

Harper's Book News

Miss Bellard's Inspiration

By W. D. HOWELLS.

Here is a situation that might occur in the experience of any American girl and her lover. Mr. Howells extricates his heroine from her predicament by means of a wonderful "inspiration," and makes a delightful story out of this summer episode. But it would be interesting to know if the average girl of Miss Bellard's independent turn of mind would break her engagement and then renew it in just this fashion.

The entrance of Mr. and Mrs. Mevison into the story was the cause of it all—an unhappy, ill-mated couple such as might cloud the romance of any pair of lovers nowadays. They came near spoiling things for Miss Bellard—but not quite, thanks to her "inspiration." The reviewers seem to be enjoying this new novel by Mr. Howells.

"A triumph in summer comedy," says the *World;* "A decidedly entertaining book,"—the *Times;* "Mr. Howells has never been more engaging,"—*Tribune;* "What delicious fooling!—it is greatly to be doubted if more finished work has come from his hand."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Ultimate Passion

By PHILIP VERRILL MIGHELS

"This volume is among the best attempts to portray the romance of American politics."—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

"Mr. Mighels is handling live coals."—*N. Y. Globe.*

The Tyranny of the Dark

By HAMLIN GARLAND

A startling departure from all other current fiction, by a master novelist. "It is stirring, a bit creepy, with a pretty love story to sweeten it."—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Accomplice

By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL

"Mr. Hill has written novels of mystery before, very clever ones, too, but this certainly deserves higher praise than anything else he has done. It is a detective story with the detective left out."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Sanna

By M. E. WALLER

A delightful romance of Nantucket, by the author of "Woodcarver of 'Lympus." The very book to share your vacation trip with.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1905.

FRA SALIMBENE.

The Memoirs of Fra Salimbene de Adam, a shrewdly observant, impressible, amiable Franciscan friar of the thirteenth century, the age of splendid doings and wonderful dreams, are to be published, without expurgation, in the Monumenta Germanie, (Berlin: Weidmann Buchhaendler.) Salimbene was a contemporary of Dante; of the mighty Emperor Frederick II., denounced by the priests as Antichrist; of Abbé Joachim, the prophet of Calabria; of St. Louis, of the Guelphs and Ghibellines. The span of Salimbene's life was reasonably long; he probably lived nearly seventy years, and he remembered the recovery of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, while he heard with horror, years later, the sad story of the Sicilian vespers.

The memoirs were published in the Monumenta Historica at Parma in 1855, but with many expurgations. The German publishers now intend to put the whole contents of Salimbene's precious manuscript within the reach of scholars. At the same time the rare charm and interest of the work will be advertised to the public at large. It ought to be translated into English and published in popular form. It is an extraordinary human document, and its vitality would impress not only students of Church history, students of Dante curious about the life of his epoch, and specialists in the lore of the thirteenth century, but the whole world of readers of books.

Salimbene knew Brother Leo, who was present when the body of St. Francis of Assisi was prepared for burial, and saw the mystical wounds. He knew Asdente, the cobbler prophet of Parma, whom Dante places in hell. He knew Popes, Archbishops, and Kings; he had unbounded faith, a genius for gossip, and plenty of energy.

G. G. Coulton writes in the current number of The Nineteenth Century in praise of Salimbene's memoirs. But T. L. K. Oliphant, a student of the thirteenth century, went to the trouble, as long ago as 1875, to translate into good, simple English (as easy and picturesque as Defoe's) many vital passages from Salimbene, which were printed in his book called "The Duke and the Scholar." Those passages alone, as Mr. Oliphant rearranged them chronologically, would be worth reprinting as a separate book.

MR. CABLE.

A definite statement of the comparative merit of a living author is always interesting and is often important, if true. Mr. Will Morton Payne's statement, for instance, that Mr. William Vaughan Moody and Mr. George E. Woodberry are the two best poets now living (to which we gave much consideration at the time it was made,) seemed to clear the air very much. Now Mr. Clement Shorter, an English critic with a mind of his own, boldly asserts in The Sphere of London that Mr. George W. Cable, in "Old Creole Days" and "Madame Delphine," "has probably made more permanent contributions to literature than any living American man of letters."

We are all very proud of Mr. Cable on this side of the Atlantic, but Mr. Shorter's bold statement will startle not a few of us who reflect that the author of "Huckleberry Finn" and "Life on the Mississippi," the author of "Annie Kilburn" and "The Rise of Silas Lapham," and the author of "Daisy Miller" and "The Golden Bowl" are still living American men of letters, not to mention the sponsors of B'rer Rabbit and Little Orphant Annie, whose contributions to literature, we firmly believe, will prove as nearly permanent as Mr. Cable's.

Indeed, Mr. Whitcomb Riley's inimitable Indiana lyrics and Mr. Joel Chandler Harris's folklore tales of the Southern darky have excited no such hostile criticism in their own environment as have Mr. Cable's picturesque tales of life in the old town of New Orleans. While Mr. Riley and Mr. Harris are prophets honored each in his own particular country, (the land of the Hoosier farmer and the land of the emancipated slave,) Mr. Cable's interesting stories are praised most highly by people who, like Mr. Shorter, we presume, know the least about the actual conditions of existence in New Orleans.

This fact, however, may be taken for what it is worth, with no prejudice to the artistic quality of Mr. Cable's work, which is indisputably of a high order. Moreover, one can easily understand Mr. Shorter's mood. He has lately met Mr. Cable in London and has been "reading up" in Cable in honor of the event. That is but a commonplace author whose books are not frequently described by sympathetic and responsive readers as "the best." Mr. Cable's books are quite good enough to be called "the best," when one is emotionally under their influence. But a statement, made in cold print, on a page of literary criticism, is another matter.

TOO MUCH LIGHT.

For some years past occasional articles on military hygiene and related subjects have been appearing in the more important medical journals over the signature of Charles E. Woodruff, and the comparatively few unprofessional readers to whose attention they came have noted that these articles possessed an originality of thought, a willingness to follow observed facts wherever they led, without regard to accepted theories, and an energy and lucidity of diction that set the author apart as a man likely some day to make an important contribution to the literature of science.

"The Effects of Tropical Light on White Men," which has recently been published by the Rebman Company of this city, more than justifies the highest of these expectations. Whether it is a great book, or even a true book, is a question not to be decided hastily—except, perhaps, by the specialists in anthropology and medicine whose very axioms it audaciously attacks, and what their instant judgment will be is not hard to guess—but undoubtedly it is a book full of interest, the product of much intelligent thought, and sure, if it can only get the attention it deserves, to start all over the world a discussion which can hardly fail to have, one way or another, results of the most important kind.

Major Woodruff, who is a surgeon in the United States Army with much practical experience in Cuba, the Philippines, and in our own West and South, began the collection of material for this book with the modest intention of laying down better rules for protecting the health of our soldiers in garrison and camp, especially when in the tropics. This task he has accomplished—to his own convincing, however it may be as to that of the officials of one sort or another upon whom the application of his views depends. But, in attaining the definite end he had in mind, Major Woodruff incidentally did a much bigger thing—he formulated a great theory of race dispersions as affected by the greater or less amount of sunshine in the lands from which and to which the wanderers go.

From observation of present phenomena and study of those recorded in history—recorded, he says, by men who had not even a suspicion of what the phenomena meant—he has reached the conclusion that the really and safely habitable portion of the earth for any race of men is narrowly limited by the adaptation of the color of their skins, effected by the slow elimination of the unfit, to the energy with which that portion of the earth is bombarded by short-length or actinic light waves. Only the negro, he declares, is at home in the tropics, the brown races thrive a little further north and south, the brunettes are the natural inhabitants of most of the zone called temperate, and the true blonds will always invite ultimate extermination when they remove from the cold and cloudy regions, like the Baltic provinces and Northwestern America, with which their dermal pigmentation—or lack of it—is in harmony. His illustrations of this theory are many and impressive. They include those whom we know as the Greeks and Romans, the long procession of alien rulers in Egypt and India, and, most immediately interesting to us, the influence of our own climate on immigrants from Northern and Southern Europe. Major Woodruff does not deny—he asserts—the possibility of white men governing the tropics in the future, as in the past, but he says that they cannot ever become "acclimated" there, cannot ever perpetuate their kind there for more than a few generations, and must be content with short periods of service, with longer periods for rest and recuperation in their natural home.

This is only an outline—hardly more than a hint—of Major Woodruff's accomplishment, as distinguished from the purpose indicated by the title of his book. In a letter which THE NEW YORK TIMES printed the other day he seemed disposed to insist that the title was a good one, but it would have been vastly improved if he had crossed out of it the words "Tropical" and "White."

A Master of the Violin.

Another volume for Rosa Newmarch's series, Living Masters of Music, brought out by the John Lane Company at The Bodley Head, is being prepared by J. A. Fuller Maitland. It will deal with "Joseph Joachim." Besides giving a sketch of the career of the violinist and composer, the author writes critically about his work—his violin playing, his teaching, his influence, and his compositions.

When Joachim was three or four years old he was taught the rudiments of violin playing by a medical student who was very fond of the instrument. The latter induced the boy's parents to put him under a tutor. He made his first public appearance in 1839. Then he went to Vienna to study with Miska Hauser and Hellmesberger the elder. Later he studied with Bohm. In 1843 he met Mendelssohn in Leipsic, and through him obtained private instruction from Hering and Moritz Hauptmann, occasionally being advised by David and Mendelssohn. The following year he played in London. Later, in his capacity as leader of the Weimar Orchestra, he came in contact with Liszt, von Bülow, and Raff. In 1853 Joachim started his fifteen-year engagement in Hanover as "Concertmeister," and in that city his intimate friendship with Brahms began. In 1869, six years after his marriage to the celebrated singer Amalie Weiss, he became Direktor in der königlichen Hochschule für Musik in Berlin, which post he still holds to-day.

The present volume will be fully illustrated with portraits of Joachim at different periods of his life and views and autograph reproductions of some of his compositions.

Poems by Catherine Moriarity.

"Friendship's Fragrant Fancies" is the title of a volume of collected verse by Catherine Moriarity, (New York: Dodge Publishing Company.) The themes are of wide range, from the contemplation of a bunch of violets to reflection on space (and) upon the fascination of Beatrice Cenci. There are lines on Lady Blessington, Milton, Tennyson, and Dr. Holmes; a poem addressed to Maggie Tulliver; verses inspired by the fields and woods and singing birds, and poems of a meditative religious cast. Mrs. Moriarity's verse flows smoothly, and is not devoid of original imagery. There is genuine pathos in many of the poems, such as the lines entitled "A Young Wife."

A KENTUCKY IMBROGLIO.

"THE VENUS OF CADIZ," by Richard Fisguill, is sheer melodrama treated in the manner of farce. The idea is not new, strictly speaking, but anything is new enough that is good, and this book is very good of its kind. The author has his villain, and the villain's foil, a discarded woman who is too clever to stay discarded; his hero and heroine, and a jealous rival of the hero, and the scenic environment of all these is picturesquely impressive, sometimes awe-inspiring. But the mood of the narrator, from first to last, is one of playful extravagance, and he fittingly calls his book an "extravaganza."

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Cadiz, Ky., is the place, and vast caves underlie all the farm lands. In one of these a stalwart young New Yorker has gone into the business of raising mushrooms for the market. In talking of his occupation he uses the language of the soil in a blunt, free manner that reminds the reader of Dr. Tobias Smollett. Indeed, this author has a tendency, like some others of this era, to return to the freedom of an earlier age. He is doubtless a lover of nature. He is fond of dwelling on the comeliness of the female form. The motto of his book is "Honi soit qui mal y pense." This, as of old, refers directly to a garter, an intrusive, superfluous garter, which might as well have been a ring or a breastpin, a handkerchief, or a rose. But the motto applies tolerably well to some other things in the book. Obviously the author has no evil intent. His sense of humor runs away with him once in a while, but his story is quite as moral as a tract.

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It is also a piquant, delightful, and rather bewildering story. It makes a point of not beginning at the beginning. It ends before it reaches a dénouement.

The London Academy has been complaining of a need of novelty in novels. It urges the younger writers to look for new forms.

Here is one of the younger writers, as it seems to us, who has the feeling for novelty strong upon him. He is fond of short sentences, short paragraphs, queer phrases, strange words. He calls his book an "extravaganza," yet it contains conspiracy, attempted murder, and much bleeding, love, hate, jealousy, revenge, and despair, and one of its best passages treats of the cruel death of an admirable dog. What is more, too, his book is an extravaganza in fact as well as in name.

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Some of us like more of moderation and less of forced fantasy in our fiction; but few will fail to read "The Venus of Cadiz" if they begin to read it, and that, after all, is a good test of a book. Susan, the untrained Venus of Cadiz, sister of Julia, of whom the family never speaks, (Julia is another positively tragic note in the story,) is an animal, to be sure, but a pure-minded, sound-hearted one, and the reader cannot help sharing some of the author's great admiration for her beauty. Miss Wentmore, the preceptress in manners, the French Captain, the German Captain, the Kentucky Squire who stammers when he is sober and talks glibly under the influence of whisky, (where have we encountered him before?—surely not in real life!) are interesting personages. So are Pete, the boy, and his dog, Pup, and the Kentucky horses.

The stalwart, innocent, modest hero may be a trifle of a bore—to other men. The women may like him, and their likes and dislikes count most with the novelist. "The Venus of Cadiz" is published by Henry Holt & Co.

Handbooks for the Doctor.

A series of handbooks for practitioners is soon to begin publication through the John Lane Company at The Bodley Head. The first two volumes to appear will be "The Rheumatic Diseases," by Dr. J. O. Symes, and "Hysteria and Neurasthenia," by J. Michel Clarke, M. A., M. D., Professor of Pathology at the Bristol (England) University College. The series is being edited by Harry Roberts. The volumes will be fully illustrated and by specialists, the first two being connected with the Bristol General Hospital. The aim of the series is to be entirely practical, so pathology will be discussed only so far as is necessary for an understanding of the principles of rational treatment. Special attention will be paid to diagnosis and prognosis.

FOOLISH FINANCE.

A Mistaken Idea Prevails of the Origin of the New Book of Humor —What It Is Like.

By a very natural error "Foolish Finance" is supposed to be one of the effects of the troubles in the Equitable Company and of Mr. Lawson's writings, but in truth it is one of a series of books intended to convey instruction even while burlesquing works prepared and sold for that purpose, and also it is meant to amuse those who need no instruction. The best proof that the author has succeeded in attaining the last named object is the number of orders daily received by Messrs. John W. Luce & Co. of Boston from brokers desirous of giving the book to other brokers, and the requests of insurance magnates to be allowed to buy hundreds of copies of that elaborate form of application for life insurance which forms part of the book.

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The story of the writing of "Foolish Finance" is curious. The author of "The Foolish Dictionary" was peacefully working at "The Foolish Book of Etiquette" when his publishers asked for a book with finance for its subject. "But I can't write it," he answered; "all I know about finance is inferred from what I read in the newspapers. I haven't a bank account, and shouldn't know how to get the money out of the bank if I had; I never bought a share of stock, and I never was in a stock broker's office in my life." So he was taught finance. He was introduced to brokers and bankers and underwriters and railway men and promoters, and received vast heaps of Charles Reade's "masterpiece of fiction," the prospectus; and when he had absorbed the necessary printed knowledge he observed the lamb and his ways, wrote "Foolish Finance," and went back to "The Foolish Book of Etiquette," which is to be published in the Autumn.

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Much of the fun in "Foolish Finance" is of an obvious sort. That was inevitable. The form of application for insurance in the Execrable Company, and the form of policy, already alluded to, are verbal travesty of the most familiar pattern, though droll enough in the circumstances. They have no particular bearing upon the recent troubles in the insurance world. Obvious, too, is the kind of humor which connects a stock called "Yarn Common" with Senator Depew, and that defines a broker as one "who assists the investor in going broke gracefully." Some examples of the quality of the little book follow:

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The rules for Foolish Finance are very simple. They are: First—Select your fool. Second—Locate his finances. Third—Subtract the second from the first, which gives you the difference—in checks, bills, or coin, as preferred. This difference is known as capital.

A railroad is a community's common carrier. It carries commodities known as stocks. Of these there are four kinds—Rolling stock, live stock, capital stock and laughing stock. The rolling stock represents cars and locomotives; the live stock, politicians, plutocrats, and cattle on the hoof; the capital stock, wealth and riches. The laughing stock is confined to the common people, who pay all the fares, settle all the freight bills, and buy all the watered securities in spite of Opper, Puck, and Judge.

As is well known, a Mine is "A Hole in the Ground Owned by a Liar." But, beyond this obvious truth, a Mine offers certain distinctive Inducements to the Broker and the Investor. For the Broker a Mine offers a splendid Opening to a man of Mettle, who can lose a Lode without showing it. For the Investor, it offers an equally available Opening to the Man of Means, who can lose a Margin without showing it. Mines may be found in all parts of the World, or, in fact, wherever two or three are gathered together in the name of Promotion. A Mine usually has a legal residence in New Jersey, though the Actual Working Shaft is commonly located on the boards of the Bucket Shop in the chief financial centres.

Two Lawson Crushers arrived at the mill yesterday from Boston. They were immediately set in operation, and within two hours reduced Creede Consolidated from 100 to 45½. They were immediately stopped and are now idle, awaiting your orders.

A gas company is an organization engaged in the manufacture of a commodity giving rise to J. Edward O'Sullivan Addicks and a Bad Odor.

A Bank is a popular device for protecting the Poor Man's Money from Burglars in order that the Rich Man may break through and steal.

Life Insurance is a Standing Wager between John A. McCall and the Three Fates. It is a universal Guessing Contest, with the Bewhiskered Party of the Lawn Mower and Hour-Glass against the World. Question: How many sands in the Glass; or, Is Insurance the Best Policy?

In the System's very complete kit of tools, one of the most useful implements is known as a Donation. A Donation is a kind of legal-tender bearing the likeness of John, King of Petroleum. It is issued in several denominations, preferably Baptist. It was once issued in Congregationalist, but was so promptly pronounced a counterfeit by certain experts in ethics that its circulation was threatened, and it was not reissued in this denomination since. There are two kinds of Donation, Educational and Missionary.

Another child of the System is known as a Trust Company. A Trust Company is an institution engaged in the exchange of other People's Money for large slices of Trustfulness.

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In addition to these and similar bits of fun, the author has a taste for travestying the Holy Bible, both Old and New Testaments. He has a chaste burlesque, for instance, of the Beatitudes. There are still some folks who buy books of American humor who do not like this sort of thing. Yet it seems to be on the increase. This very week has seen the publication of "Some Funny Bible Stories," by W. A. Croffut, illustrated with rough caricatures, and published by the Truth Seeker Company.

Shakespeare and Cervantes.

The Trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, Stratford-on-Avon, sent the following address lately to La Real Academia Espanola. The address is signed by Sidney Lee, Chairman; G. M. Bird, Mayor of Stratford; Archibald Flower, Theodore Martin, Henry Irving, and Richard Savage.

We, the Trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace, at Stratford-upon-Avon, desire to offer through your Excellency to the Spanish people our congratulations on the occasion of the three hundredth anniversary of the publication of the first part of "Don Quixote," the immortal novel of Shakespeare's contemporary Miguel Cervantes Saavedra.

The duty has been imposed on us by act of Parliament of preserving and protecting, on behalf of the British nation, the surviving memorials of the greatest of English poets and dramatists in his native town of Stratford-upon-Avon.

In your illustrious fellow-countryman Miguel Cervantes Saavedra, the creator of the Knight of La Mancha, we recognize a spirit of exuberant fancy and an insight into human nature which command the springs of pathos no less than the springs of humor. That rare spirit and insight, which make universal appeal to the mind and heart, give Cervantes in our eyes kinship with Shakespeare, the transcendent interpreter in poetry and drama of human life.

The history of "Don Quixote" of La Mancha, very soon after the publication of the first part at Madrid in 1605, achieved in England, mainly through translation, a popularity which has steadily grown through the centuries and shows no sign of diminution at the present day. It is a satisfaction to us to be able to point out to your Excellency that there is good reason to believe that Shakespeare, who died at Stratford-upon-Avon on April 25, (old style,) 1616, within ten days of Cervantes himself, was among the earliest English readers of this noble romance.

The greatest efforts in literature know little of the limits of nationality. They make their appeal to all mankind. None the less, the fame which the highest literary genius confers on the nation that gave it birth is undying. Therefore we felicitate you and your fellow-countrymen on the endless renown which the genius of Miguel Cervantes Saavedra has helped to confer on the name of Spaniard.

The President and Directors of the Spanish Royal Academy replied as follows:

The Royal Academy of Spain acknowledges with cordial thanks the message of congratulation which, on the tercentenary of the publication of the first part of "El Ingenioso Hidalgo D. Quijote de la Mancha," you (as Chairman of the committee of the Trustees appointed by the Parliament of England to protect the glorious memorials of the illustrious dramatic poet William Shakespeare, preserved in the place of his birth, Stratford-upon-Avon) have been pleased to forward to me.

Among the numerous expressions of affectionate admiration which the Spanish nation has received on the occasion of this glorious anniversary, few have been received with such sympathetic enthusiasm as that which your committee has, through you, addressed to the Royal Academy of Spain.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra and William Shakespeare are two supreme geniuses who symbolize in the loftiest degree the power and splendor of the literatures of the nations of which they were the glorious ornaments. If Cervantes has no equal in the fiction of the novel, Shakespeare is unique and incomparable in the art of the drama. By the force of their imagination, by the brilliancy of their style, by the vigor of their language, both will confer eternal honor on their respective literatures. The glory of the two writers will be the object of the most lively, sincere, and universal admiration.

Your message is evidence and proof of that admiration.

In gratefully acknowledging this message from the Trustees of the memorials of Shakespeare the Royal Academy of Spain, the Trustees of the memorials of Cervantes, rejoices to acknowledge the numberless testimonies of affectionate sympathy which has at all times been accorded by workers in the field of English literature, and more especially by Englishmen working in the field of the literary history of Spain, who by their labors, which they have pursued with unflinching thoroughness, have illustrated, diffused, and extolled the works of the incomparable Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra.

The Royal Academy, in response to your address, requests you to make known to all the members of the committee of which you are the honored President the sentiment of affectionate regard which I have the honor of expressing to you.

Appleton's New Magazine.

Next Monday Appleton's Booklovers Magazine will appear on the newsstands and at the book dealers. The cover is an attractive design in a brown border surrounding a green field. The lettering is in yellow. We have already said something about the contents of the initial number of this periodical—the Latrobe and Evans journals and memoirs, Robert W. Chambers's new novel, James Barnes's paper on Paul Jones. Among other authors whose work has interesting representation are Rex E. Beach, Robert Long, Frederick Peterson, Marion Elliston, Lloyd Osbourne, Ellen Glasgow, Owen Oliver, &c. The illustrations given with the extracts from Latrobe's journal, (Latrobe, it will be recalled, was the first architect of the Capitol,) and with Dr. Evans's story of his visit to the French Emperor are particularly well made and interesting, but more especially will the attention be fixed upon the reproductions of pictures and documents which accompany "The Personal Appearance of John Paul Jones." Here we have a fac simile of the first commission held by Jones in the navy of "The United States of North America Fitted Out for the Defense of American Liberty." The format of the magazine is what it was when published under the auspices of The Booklovers Library. It is quite likely that important changes in pictorial and typographical effects may be expected from month to month.

"Edward FitzGerald."

The life that it is here proposed to depict was a life singularly devoid of incident. It was the career of a lonely, secluded, fastidious, and affectionate man; it was a life not rich in results, not fruitful in example. It is the history of a few great friendships, much quiet benevolence, tender loyalty, wistful enjoyment. The tangible results are a single small volume of imperishable quality, some accomplished translations of no great literary importance, a little piece of delicate prose writing, and many beautiful letters. But over the whole is the indefinable charm of temperament and personality. The background is so minute, so uneventful that it is only possible to draw a Dutch picture, so to speak, of the scene, not slurring over details nor discarding homely touches, but depicting with careful fidelity the trivial round of little incidents and pleasures in which FitzGerald was more or less content to live.

The foregoing opens Arthur Christopher Benson's biography of "Edward FitzGerald," which the Macmillan Company is publishing in the English Men of Letters Series, edited by John Morley. There is an abundance of extracts from letters by the translator of "Omar Khayyam," which the author has chosen to insert because, he says, "I believe that it is the only true method of giving an impression of a character that, in spite of eccentricity, listlessness, and melancholy, possessed a rich and subtle attractiveness that is sometimes denied to figures of a more vital force and more supreme achievement." Mr. Benson goes through FitzGerald's early years, his middle life, and later years; writes about his friends, his habits, and character, criticisms of him, his plays, letters, and writings. In discussing the last he begins with the translation of the Oriental poets.

Higher Criticism.

A new volume by Ramsden Balmforth, author of "Some Social and Political Pioneers," "The Old Testament from the Standpoint of the Higher Criticism," &c., entitled "The New Testament in the Light of the Higher Criticism," is shortly to appear here through E. P. Dutton & Co. The book forms a sequel to the writer's previous work on the Old Testament. It deals, he writes, "with questions of faith and doctrine which lie nearer to our modern thought and life, and which therefore arouse deeper feelings and emotions than do the questions which arise out of the criticism and interpretation of the Old Testament."

There are chapters on "The True Basis of Religious Union," "How the New Testament Was Compiled," "The Birth Legends," "The Religion of Jesus," "The Ethics of Jesus," "Paul's Life and Work and Teachings," "The Epistles," &c. Concerning his chapter on "The Relation of New Testament Teachings to Modern Thought and Life," Mr. Balmforth writes in his preface:

An attempt is there made to deal with the vexed question of theological terminology. On such a question little can be said in the course of a few pages, and that little is liable to misinterpretation. Yet it is just here that we need to have clear and tolerant views if we desire to promote, in however small a degree, the religious unity of mankind, or perhaps I should say the religious unity of those who are religiously minded. I believe that in the religious experience of a Jesus and a Sakya Mouni there are, essentially, more similarities than differences. * * * So, too, in our modern life. * * * Sometimes, indeed, the impersonal term will express more than the personal. On this point I am glad to find myself in agreement with Dr. Moberly in his work on "Atonement and Personality."

"The Romance of Savoy."

The principal characters in this new history by the Marchesa Vitelleschi, author of "A Court in Exile," &c., are Victor Amadeus II. and Anna Maria of Orleans, a granddaughter of Charles I. and niece of Louis XIV. As the Marchesa shows in extracts from personal letters from Charles II., James II., and Queen Anne, friendly relations existed between the Courts of England and Savoy even before the marriage of this Princess and the Duke of Savoy.

The history reveals a very clever man, Victor Amadeus for many years had to endure the ill-will of Louis the Great, but he finally became determined to defy the French King, and obtained some kind of independence for Savoy, and for himself the respect and regard due to a crowned head. The story of his career is interesting, not only because he was allied to the Stuart family, as the author writes, but because of his own great success during an interesting period of history.

The work is in two volumes, and will contain twenty-six illustrations. These include a number of reproductions of portraits from original paintings at the Quirinal, and those possessed by the Dowager Empress of Italy, Margherita. The Marchesa Vitelleschi also had access among the private archives of the House of Savoy, as well as help in the form of notes and other records from persons acquainted with the history of the people she writes about. The author is an Englishwoman, a daughter of the first Lord Lamington, to whom Disraeli is said to have promised a peerage when he himself should be Prime Minister when both were schoolboys. She married a member of the Italian Senate. She spends her time between Rome and England, and is an accomplished musician, especially devoted to the piano. E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish her new book in this country.

Some Good Sellers.

It is reported that a demand has sprung up, in consequence of the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, for Noah Brooks's "First Across the Continent: The Story of the Lewis and Clark Expedition," bearing the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons. When a young man, the author went out to California, traveling on foot and by wagon across the continent. This experience is the foundation of his story of "The Boy Emigrants."

G. P. Putnam's Sons are just sending to press new editions of three of Myrtle Reed's books. They are: 3,000 copies of "Lavender and Old Lace," which has sold 41,000 copies; 3,500 of "The Master's Violin," of which 30,000 have been sent out, and 1,000 of "The Spinster Book," 12,000 copies of which have already been printed.

The following new printings are announced by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Seventh edition of Dr. William Osler's "Science and Immortality;" fourth edition of Le Baron R. Briggs's "Routine and Ideals," and third edition of Everett T. Tomlinson's "The Rider of the Black Horse."

A sixth large edition of "Poems Every Child Should Know," a companion to "Fairy Tales Every Child Should Know," edited by Hamilton Wright Mabie, is being sent out by Doubleday, Page & Co., who are also printing a second edition of Thomas Dixon's new book, "The Life Worth Living."

Since its publication by The Century Company, 2,500 copies of "The Fugitive Blacksmith" are stated to have been printed every month. The book is already appearing in England, Canada, and Australia. The same publishers have put to press a second edition of "Mrs. Kensington," the society novel by Esther and Lucia Chamberlain.

TWO MORE:

Year by year and month by month we add good nature books to our large list.

ROSES, AND HOW TO GROW THEM. Being Volume I. in The Garden Library. Practical and beautiful. Postpaid $1.50.

OUR NATIVE ORCHIDS, by William Hamilton Gibson and Helena L. Jelliffe. The drawings were left complete by Mr. Gibson, and with the text by Mrs. Jelliffe, make the first popular book on orchids. In The Little Nature Library. Postpaid $1.48.

COUNTRY LIFE IN AMERICA for July is ready to-day. For sale at all bookstands. 25 cents, $3.00 a year.

The magazine is to be greatly enlarged, and the price raised to $4.00 a year after February 1, 1906.

Selling Well:

The golfing novel, "John Henry Smith," with Frost's illustrations. "The Walking Delegate," an original novel.

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E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 31 West 23d Street, New York.

FROM READERS.

The Written History of the American Civil War—Capt. Battine's Book.

New York Times Book Review:

THE impression conveyed by the answers of Mr. E. Elsworth and the gentleman signing himself "Guidon" to my contribution of May 6 in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW is that they both speak from the partisan standpoint. My own view is simply that of an American, with a desire to see the history of our civil war written with due regard for the true facts, and if possible without partiality to either side.

I do not agree with Mr. Elsworth in his opinion of the comparative accuracy and impartiality of accounts of the great struggle between the North and the South, written by foreign critics, for the reason that foreigners generally, and Englishmen in particular, are still influenced by the sentiment that prevailed in their respective countries toward the Union cause in 1861-5.

Great Britain's attitude at the time is well remembered, and it is too soon to expect the taint of such pronounced feeling to be entirely eliminated. Up to the present moment there has probably not been written a more accurate or impartial account of many of the battles of the civil war than that contained in the "Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant," from which I quoted in my recent communication to THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.

From start to finish one is impressed with the idea that Gen. Grant wished merely to tell the story in a plain, straightforward manner, without any embellishments, or any desire to influence the reader one way or the other. I have frequently heard veterans of both the Northern and Southern armies, men who were competent to judge, express the same opinion.

The alleged superiority in numbers of the Federal over the Confederate forces has always been and probably will continue to be a much disputed question. It has been claimed that the Federals outnumbered the Confederates two to one, and that their successes in battle were due to overwhelming numbers. Mr. Elsworth, friend "Guidon," and a British hussar Captain seem to be laboring under some such delusion, but I am perfectly willing to accept Gen. Grant's explanation as the correct one.

Capt. Battine of the English Army also claims that the Federal commander at Shiloh was "careless," that he was "surprised" on the first day, April 6, &c. Now, the fact is, there was no carelessness shown, and there was no surprise. Gen. Grant was aware of the presence of the Confederates as early as April 1, and momentarily expected an attack. It appears that considerable delay was caused by a disagreement between Gens. Johnston and Beauregard. The former wanted to give battle and the latter did not think it advisable. Several councils of war were consequently held in the Confederate camp, the last being on the morning of the 6th, when the Federals started the ball by opening fire.

On Page 362, Vol. I., of Grant's "Memoirs" I find the following statement: "During this last consultation and before a decision had been reached, the battle began by the National troops opening fire on the enemy. This seemed to settle the question as to whether there was to be any battle of Shiloh. It also seems to me to settle the question as to whether there was a surprise."

"Guidon" lays great stress upon the fact that Gens. Buell and Wallace arrived with reinforcements on the afternoon of April 6. It so happened that neither of these Generals arrived in time to take part in the fight, as the battle was over for the day. It had been a desperate struggle between 33,000 Federals on one side and 40,955 Confederates (Gen. Beauregard's figures) on the other. The Federals had lost their camps and had been driven back, but finally succeeded in checking the advance of their foes by planting batteries on a bluff overlooking the position. In the two days' fight the Federals lost 13,047 in killed, wounded, and missing. Of these only 2,103 belonged to Buell's force, showing that the Army of the Tennessee (33,000 strong) bore the brunt of the fight. Gen. Wallace had 5,000 men instead of 7,500, as claimed by "Guidon."

In speaking of the capture of the Federal camps on April 6 "Guidon" concludes by saying: "And why was not the victory complete? Because of the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston," &c.

It is a question whether Gen. Johnston could have succeeded any better than Gen. Beauregard, who took his place.

Gen. Grant's estimate of Gen. Johnston, which may be of some interest, is as follows: "I had known Johnston slightly in the Mexican war and later as an officer in the regular army. He was a man of high character and ability. * * * I once wrote that nothing occurred in his brief command of an army to prove or disprove the high estimate that had been placed upon his military ability; but after studying the orders and dispatches of Johnston I am compelled to materially modify my views of that officer's qualifications as a soldier. My judgment now is that he was vascillating and undecided in his actions. * * * Gen. Beauregard was next in rank to Johnston and succeeded to the command, which he retained to the close of the battle. * * * His tactics have been severely criticised by Confederate writers, but I do not believe his fallen chief could have done any better under the circumstances. Some of these critics claim that Shiloh was won when Johnston fell, and that if he had not fallen the army under me would have been annihilated or captured. * * * Commanding Generals are liable to be killed during engagements; and the fact that when he was shot Johnston was leading a brigade to induce it to make a charge which had been repeatedly ordered is evidence that there was neither the universal demoralization on our side nor the unbounded confidence on theirs which has been claimed. There was, in fact, no hour during the day when I doubted the eventual defeat of the enemy. * * * The Confederate troops fought well and deserve commendation enough for their bravery and endurance on the 6th of April, without detracting from their antagonists or claiming anything more than their just dues. * * * The troops on both sides were American [" Guidon" claims that the Federal army was partly foreign] and united they need not fear any foe."

"Guidon" speaks of the Confederate army at Shiloh as a "heterogeneous mass," and claims that the men were armed with "shotguns, old muskets—anything, in fact, whether from prehistoric times or of a later date," &c. If this is a fact there is no earthly reason why they should have been anything but well organized, well drilled, and well armed. It is a matter of history that the South was much better prepared for war than the North. Months previous to the outbreak of hostilities the whole South was a vast military camp, West Point graduates were engaged in drilling recruits, arms and ammunition were being quietly removed from Northern arsenals to supply Southern forts, &c.

On the other hand, the Northern people had fallen into a deep sleep, from which they did not awaken until they heard the thunder of Confederate cannons at their very doors.

As an illustration of the preparedness of the South and the unpreparedness of the North William O. Stoddard says: "The Confederate Congress had voted its President also a nearly unlimited army, and he was fast assembling it. He had a good start of Mr. Lincoln, as to time at least, in all preparation and equipment. Some advantages had also been provided for him by Mr. Floyd, President Buchanan's Secretary of War, in transferring quantities of arms from United States arsenals at the North to similar places of deposit within what were now the Confederate army lines. * * * In every Southern State the work of organizing and drilling soldiers had been pushed with feverish energy for months before Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated. He (Lincoln) knew very well how great a disadvantage his raw levies would be under in a collision with better disciplined troops. * * * The entire country did not contain enough of serviceable muskets, all patterns counted, to put one in the hands of each man already enlisted. There were not sabres or carbines or pistols for the cavalry; nor guns or caissons or ammunition or suitable harness for the artillery. * * * Clothing was so difficult to obtain that even when the following Winter came the system for its full supply had not yet been perfected."

In speaking of the seizure of United States property by Floyd, William Cullen Bryant says: "He had recently sent to the South from Pittsburg 120 heavy guns, and from Springfield and other arsenals more than 100,000 of the best muskets the Government owned."

I once heard the late Christopher Pullman say: "At Bull Run my regiment was armed with old Harper's Ferry muskets, shooting 'buck and ball.' At close range good execution could be done with these weapons, but at 100 yards we couldn't hit a flock of barns. On the other hand, the Confederate rifles reached us every time."

It seems that the Federal troops were not only armed with inferior weapons at the beginning of the war, but as late as 1863.

In speaking of the surrender of Vicksburg Gen. Grant says: "At Vicksburg 31,600 prisoners were surrendered, together with 172 cannon, about 60,000 muskets, &c. * * * The small arms of the enemy were far superior to the bulk of ours. Up to this time our troops at the West had been limited to the old United States flintlock muskets changed into percussion, or the Belgian musket imported early in the war—almost as dangerous to the person firing it as to the one aimed at. * * * These were of many different calibres, a fact that caused much trouble in distributing ammunition during an engagement. The enemy had generally new arms, which had run the blockade, and were of uniform calibre. After the surrender I authorized all Colonels whose regiments were armed with inferior muskets to place them in the stack of captured arms and replace them with the latter. A large number of arms turned in to the Ordnance Department as captured were thus arms that had really been used by the Union army in the capture of Vicksburg."

"Guidon" says that the negroes became warriors "not of their own volition, for if left to themselves they never would have fought the Southern people"; but they were "forced to kill and apply the torch, which left in ruins the happiest homes they ever knew," &c.

According to Gen. David Hunter, in his report to Secretary Stanton in 1862, the colored slaves of the South joined the Federal army voluntarily. No "forcing" was required. As for applying torches to the "happiest homes they ever knew," I don't believe a word of it. I have never yet come across anything in history to verify that statement. If "Guidon" can prove it I am perfectly willing to admit that I am in error.

The war between the North and the South was the most costly and sanguinary in history. The fighting was particularly severe and the casualties unusually heavy, because the same blood flowed in the veins of both combatants. It was "Greek meeting Greek."

The American soldier hasn't his equal on the face of the earth for bravery, intelligence, determination, and ability to fight!

Had a foreign army stood face to face with either the "boys who wore the blue" or the "boys who wore the gray" it would have been whipped in short order. The American people have every reason to feel proud of the valorous deeds of both the Northern and the Southern soldiers.

Another war between the North and the South is impossible, but should we ever have to confront a foreign enemy the Northerner and the Southerner would be found standing shoulder to shoulder, fighting for the same cause and the same flag, as they did during our recent war with Spain. "United they need not fear any foe."

GEORGE F. SHRADY, 1S.
New York, June 19, 1905.

An Oasis in the Desert.

New York Times Book Review:

A distinguished writer has lately told an American audience that the English tongue is in process of deterioration in this country. Curiously enough, he blames the newspapers for this, or as at least a contributing cause. One would naturally think that newspapers ought rather to help the growth, to improve the efficiency, and emphasize the beauty of the language in which they are written.

And yet, though comparisons are odious, any one coming from the old country cannot help comparing the London newspaper or even the better type of English provincial or Irish metropolitan newspaper with the newspaper of New York, and deciding proudly and not unfairly, as I venture to think, in favor of his own. But here let me say that THE NEW YORK TIMES, and especially the Saturday issue, with its BOOK REVIEW, makes a proud bid for equality with the historic London magazines. It is indeed a veritable oasis in the desert. I have just been reading THE BOOK REVIEW of June 10.

I am at present a visitor in New York and have been looking about me here. You have a reputation for "bigness" with Old World people. Over there we believe that you can do things on a grander scale than any people in the world. I have been gazing at the sights of New York, and really it is like gazing at the stars.

Figures have a certain fascination for me ever since I first dwelt on the inexorable logic that underlies exact calculation; and I have stood to count the number of windows on one side of the Flat-iron Building. Even in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of June 10 I have seen the biggest sentence that ever I saw before, I think; and I trust Mr. Harold Berman will forgive my impertinence in calling attention to it as a literary curiosity. It occurs in his criticism of the critics who would belittle Shakespeare.

And here I may say I am in thorough sympathy with him. Who has not felt that has an eye for intellectual stature that Shakespeare is the great solitary skyscraper among the world's giant writers? I notice that one sentence in Mr. Bernam's communication contains no less than 39 printed lines, or 239 words. It is certainly, I think, a curiosity in its way.

That Page 378 of the issue of the 10th inst. is a really wonderful page. What a revelation of learning on the part of your readers! I was especially proud of the splendid erudition of my countryman (I presume he is Irish) Mr. Charles Johnston, pleading for Ireland's ancient fame. It strikes me as strange that whether it be the select literature of London or New York, Ireland is always worthily represented; as she has been on many another field of talent and of fame.

T. J. HUNT.
New York, June 19, 1905.

Disagrees with a Critic.

New York Times Book Review:

I have not read "Hester of the Grants." I have read the criticism thereon in the last issue of your valuable paper. After reading the criticism I shall certainly read the book. The person who wrote the criticism is evidently one of the few who believe that proper literary taste is evidenced by sneering at the historical novel. In the criticism it is practically stated that "Hester of the Grants" is a very well written book, and would be worth reading if its subject were not historical. The author of the work is advised, by this literary adept, to direct her literary ability into some other channel, when she will gain his, the critic's, commendation.

It occurred to me, as I read the abovementioned wholesale criticism and coarse denunciation of the entire "tribe" of historical novels, how fortunate it was that Sir Walter Scott and Alexandre Dumas passed from earth before this critic appeared upon the scene, otherwise those two able authors might have been persuaded to direct their literary energies in other channels and thereby have deprived the world of their contributions to the "tribe" of historical novels.

W. J. McELROY.
New York, June 20, 1905.

"The Bishop's Niece."

New York Times Book Review:

I do not agree with your reviewer when he asserts as if it were an absolute certainty and a necessity as well that Sarah Macleod became a Methodist. There is nothing in "The Bishop's Niece" to warrant that conclusion. Her nature and character indicate beyond question that she did nothing of the kind. In becoming the wife of Stephen Essex it was not obligatory on her to accept the creed he professed. She might have remained a firm Roman Catholic if she wished. Such instances are constantly happening in real life. Of course, it would have been more satisfactory if she had become of the same faith as that of her husband, but she was too strong a character to sacrifice religious conviction to anything on earth. Letty Essex was that type of womankind, but Sarah Macleod was not. Nor do I believe that Essex really wanted her to change her faith. He was probably just as anxious that she should be steadfast as was she that he should not fall a victim to the charming and very droll efforts of the Bishop of Isle Madame. Nevertheless, that final non-revealing chapter is unsatisfying from almost any point of view. It may be artistic—I find the story as a whole the best written novel of the moment—but for the sake of definiteness, why couldn't these two intense young persons have united on a basis that would not have been too violent a dogmatic strain for either—Anglican Catholicity, for instance?

M. J. H.
New York, June 14, 1905.

The Long "S."

New York Times Book Review:

As a further contribution to a subject mentioned by two of your correspondents, namely, the disuse of the long "s," and to prove that the years 1802 to 1807 must have been the transition period with writers and printers in this country regarding the use of that letter, let me state that I have in my possession a family Bible, purchased by my grandfather at the time of his marriage in 1807, in which the letter "s," long and short, is used without regard to rule or custom. The New Testament bears the imprint of Matthew Carey, 118 Market Street, Philadelphia, 1802, and the Old Testament that of the same publisher, at 122 Market Street, Philadelphia, 1807, showing that this Bible, like Godwin's once-famous two-volume story of "Caleb Williams," was printed backward. Godwin's story, you know, was written if not printed backward. In the New Testament part of my old Bible the printer has used both the long and short letters, regardless of rule, as "Jefus" and "Jesus," "Chrift" and "Christ," bleffed" and "blessed." In the Old Testament the long and short letters are used arbitrarily in the Book of Genesis and most of the other books. In Exodus, xxvi., 20, the word "shall" is spelled with the short "s," while in verse 25 it has the long letter. In First Kings only the short "s," double or single, is used, as "blessed" and "Israel," while Second Kings has the long "s," as "Ifrael" and "meffenger," excepting at the ends of words. The same is true of First and Second Chronicles. In other books the long and short letters are used with no regard for uniformity. Following the New Testament is a Concordance by the Rev. John Brown, with the imprint of Collins, Perkins & Co., 189 Pearl Street, New York; T. Kirk, printer, Brooklyn, 1806. In this Concordance the short "s" is used correctly only at the ends of words, according to the old-time custom.

A. M. HESTON.
Atlantic City, N. J., June 12, 1905.

"The Breath of the Gods."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

In her otherwise very excellent story, "The Breath of the Gods," why does Sidney McCall introduce such impossible characters as Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus C. Todd and Mrs. Stunt? She has caught the very breath of the Japanese spirit, so far, at least, as we can yet comprehend it. And to do this she must have a fine discrimination. Then why the uncultivated Todds? If we send such crude specimens to represent America, since when have we done so? The story is of even date, and such calumny as accusing our present Ambassadors of such total lack of manners and breeding is almost malicious. Besides this falsifying as to the facts, the Todds are a discord in the harmony of the book. They certainly injure it, as all untruth injures.

F. D. BROOKS.
Milwaukee, June 12, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

At this time, with all eyes turned upon her and many books written about her, comes to us another story of Japan. I, like many others, perhaps, am always afraid of stories on such a subject at such a critical time, fearing, as I have a right to from past experience, that they will be poor and appear only for mercenary purposes. But it has been many a day since I have been thrilled and moved by any book as I have been by "The Breath of the Gods," by Sidney McCall, the author of "Truth Dexter." It is a true picture of Japanese people, customs, and country. And coupled with it is as charming a story, with as lovely a heroine, as could be found. Onda Yuki, with every advantage that American education could give her, proves true to her earlier training, making a story that is both different and prettier than the majority of new books contain. The author seems so familiar with the subject that you move with the book through all the scenes and live in the very air of the Orient. There are, above everything else, some passages and descriptions that can be read and re-read many times with pleasure. The description of the painting of the Red God, Aizen Bosatsu, and the story connected with it, commencing on Page 148, should be read at once by every one who enjoys art, and particularly Japanese art. The meeting between Hagane, Yuki, and her father and mother, commencing on Page 226, would surely make a strong scene in a play, as also would the death of Yuki. It is indeed a pleasure to recommend such a book.

F. T.
Mobile, Ala., June 8, 1905.

THE POOR POETS.

Expressions of Sympathy with Them in the Uncongenial Atmosphere of a Bustling Age.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

MR. ARTHUR STRINGER'S letter in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 10 apropos of Mr. Gilder's noble poem read at the opening of the Albright Art Gallery, in Buffalo, is like a rainbow in the sky that does indeed make the heart of the lover of poetry leap up. The gloomy forecast made by the poets themselves in The Critic's late symposium on the so-called "slump" in the art divine has been most depressing. To see so many Pegasuses trailing sad wings in the dust made one almost despair, made one fear, in truth, that the bards' ethereal soaring would ultimately become even as the gambols of the ichthyosaurus, a feat of the past. Hence it is reassuring to read that Mr. Stringer, who has himself rendered to the muse some service of distinction, feels that not yet need the poets hang their harps upon the willows; that, on the contrary, they may still become of "civic use," of "national concern."

So optimistic seems Mr. Stringer's view on the reading of Mr. Gilder's poem as the identification of poetry with actual affairs and actual life, so wise seem his deductions from such an auspicious performance, it is a temptation to ring a few more changes on the same theme. In a country where we pride ourselves (justly or unjustly) on our patronage of art, where continually some Croesus calls down Europe's chagrin and envy, by bringing home a masterpiece, where some attempt is being made to cultivate higher architectural standards, where civic improvement in its aesthetic aspect is becoming a mission in life for many, where we beguile Parsifal from the consecrated halls of Baireuth, is it not inconsistent to let languish this other art of expression, with its grace and elevation, its charm of harmonious syllables and melodious cadences, somehow the most intimate of all the arts, inasmuch as, though some of us never touch brush or chisel, never strike a note of music, we all (howsoever gracelessly the majority of us) use words, the pigments of poetry, the secret of whose use is sacred, it is true, to the few elect—yet do not the most prosaic of us daily drop into poetry, our own or another man's, more frequently than we imagine? Surely, while the other arts are being so ardently courted, it is but stupid, capricious neglect to allow the fair muse of poetry to pass into sad and slighted spinsterhood unwooed, unhonored, and unwept.

It is the persuasion of the writer that the trouble is not entirely with a callous, unresponsive public. But if the public is to blame, it could do better, and there are economic reasons for its doing so. Doubtless the poems read at the Olympian games did as much as any other part of the programme to realize the purpose of those interesting ancient exercises to foster the national spirit of Greece. And as it goes in Milton's great sonnet:

> "the repeated air
> Of sad Electra's poet had the power
> To save the Athenian walls from ruin bare."

Who knows what powerful influences our poets may become if once they gain deep consciousness of our American life, which not blatant jingoism alone may name great, throbbing, instinct with elements that could well be a major poet's inspiration. But perhaps the Nation should do something definite to stimulate this deep consciousness in the poet who seems to feel himself in unsympathetic atmosphere. A suggestion may be found in Mr. R. U. Johnson's contribution to Miss Gilder's symposium in The Critic, wherein there is a hint that "much could be done institutionally to cultivate here the finest of the fine arts." The recent account of the excursions into the book world made by the scholar who now occupies the White House proves that Mr. Roosevelt sometimes canters up the Heliconian Mount—with as much pleasure, we fancy, as he galloped up San Juan Hill. It will be matter for surprise if such a lover of letters does not grasp his golden opportunity to institute some perennial National honor to literature. What more distinguished service could he render? It is time for America to be known otherwise than through her commercial and mechanical achievements. Some public recognition of the singing robes, not by establishment of any servile laureateship, but in some magnanimous, sagacious way, would give the poets a chance to prove their mettle, would surely vitalize their art, ennoble it, draw it away from what Mr. Stringer calls "fragmentary aspirations," and put it in touch with life's wider issues, ideality's higher phases. Meanwhile we should have no ignominious laments over the decline of the charming art. The poet could address his fellow-craftsman in Wordsworth's words: "High is thy calling, friend." He might learn to bring to his work that concentration which becomes consecration, to shun delights and live laborious days, or, in fact, rich "brooding years," as a good poet above named has called them, in the attainment of that scholarship which is the mark of the great English poets, in a less degree of the American poets of any achievement. With Mr. Stringer we hope the coming of this poet, or these poets, is not far off. They are due even now—Lowell had a vision of one of them:

> "This, this is he for whom the world is waiting,
> To sing the beatings of its mighty heart;
> His verse shall have a great, commanding motion,
> Heaving and swelling with a melody
> Learned of the sky, the river, and the ocean,
> And all the pure majestic things that be.
> Awake, then, thou! we pine for thy great presence
> To make us feel the soul once more sublime,
> We are of far too infinite an essence
> To rest contented with the lies of Time."

ANNA BLANCHE McGILL.

Louisville, Ky., June 19, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Both your editorial and the letter by Mr. Clow about the decline of poetry have interested me a great deal. You are right that we will not get poets by crying for them. We had better profit by the good, natural work of to-day, and be sure that when we need poets we will have enough. We will then be the poets ourselves. If we spend our time raising hothouse roses all Winter we are likely to miss some of the freshness of the snow.

No one can point to any man of to-day and call him a great poet. Some of us may write very good sugar-candy and wedding-cake verses; but none of us is loved by a nation, as a great poet must be, or waited for to speak a new message and a promise, to bring bread and meat for the spirit.

I do not believe that poetry has been replaced by "trolley cars and breakfast foods." Yet there is the stern and suggestive fact that trolley cars and breakfast foods, automobiles and steam engines, ships full of huddled immigrants, Western prairies, monstrous haying machines, and skyscrapers that swallow hundreds of lives in the building are not subjects that can live in a Gothic structure of verses. They will break through and crush it. Whatever will express our modern life, our trolley cars, and breakfast foods, that we must write. Our literature is so unsettled, we are all watching with intense interest to see what shape the chaos will take. The publishers are like a Vesuvius that pours burning lava in all directions, and it is not till the streams have cooled that we can tell which is the deepest, widest flow. When Dryden and Pope tried to regenerate poetry they probably did not suspect that they were molding the prose of the future. Who can tell what future poetry we to-day prepare?

We all love to be prophets, more or less. Though so many novels and short stories are published, they are not the greatest, even of their kind. Something else must follow. Already there is a reaction, and the best people read fewer and fewer stories. Our life is too intense and large, too full of numberless complicated dramas, for us to care for the thin current of a modern novel. We want something freer than poetic forms can contain, something larger than the narrative. Whatever it is, we will get it. From the past comes the voice of Walt Whitman, not as a poet, but as a thinker and seer, prophesying by his poetry what our future prose must be. He is the root, I believe, of whatever great individual and American literature we are to have, and though the root may not be lovely, the flowers and fruitage, however changed, will remain true to the same law. We must have a literature, a noble and serious literature, that can embody and glorify the street car and the automobile, the great crowds, the evolution of races, and the headstrong, unreligious faith of a new people. That which is to be great to-day and forever must be a sincere, free, and earnest expression, in prose, poetry, or jargon, of the warm life we are living to-day.

JESSIE E. SAMPTER.

New Preston, Conn., June 20, 1905.

Ghostly Sunshine.

New York Times Book Review:

I want to protest at the lack of ethics of some writers of so-called "ghost" stories, who ruthlessly impose upon the indulgence of their readers. Though it may be sacrilege—or at least heresy—to confess it, Kipling's "They" strikes me as an instance of an author's playing fast and loose with his trusting readers. I can find no justification for that story. It begets a feeling of resentment in me. Probably I do not understand its symbolism (of which ignorance I know I have no monopoly,) but the juxtaposition of material automobiles and intangible spirits is rather incongruous and perplexing, to say the least. I should probably not have felt sufficiently incensed to lament to you if I had not again been offended by a similar unwarranted license of another writer in the current Metropolitan.

This magazine prints a short story called "The Patch of Sunshine," by Channing Pollock, whose previous short fiction I have considered excellent. This tale treats of the experience of a most materialistic "newspaper man," who rents a suburban cottage. Upon the floor of a windowless room in this house appears at times a large patch of brilliant sunshine. Its source is an absolute mystery, for there is no aperture through which the sun could penetrate into this room so as to produce this patch.

By a mass of realistic detail the author, who tells the story in the first person, makes it evident that he actually sees this apparent phenomenon and that it is not a figment of an excited imagination. He takes great pains to convince you that there's nothing of the mystic about him, and that when he sees things they are there. Having thus won your confidence, he rouses the keenest interest as to how such a miracle could be brought about in the twentieth century in a modern city—the scene is laid near Washington, D. C. You are fascinated by the mystery and are anticipating the enjoyment of its solution, which the author has led you to expect must be referable to natural causes, when—fudge!—you are told that this is only "ghost" sunshine that used to come into that room forty years ago through a window that was bricked up by a stern parent when he surprised a stealthy lover crawling through it to visit his sweetheart.

Now, wouldn't that jar your confidence in an author? Is that playing fair, I ask? Has an author a right to prepare you for an interesting denouement, and then fail to make good? H. R.

New York, June 20, 1905.

Irish Myths and Legends.

New York Times Book Review:

The letter of George O. Holbrooke under the above caption is very interesting, but it must seem quite clear to all students of early Irish history and literature that Mr. Holbrooke has either been grossly misled by the philology upon which he relies or has made new discoveries, in which latter event further elucidation is required in these skeptical times.

Mr. Holbrooke undertakes to prove that names of alleged races and persons in early Irish history and literature bear intrinsic evidence of mythic origin, and that, therefore, all Irish history, (or tradition,) prior to the time of St. Patrick at least, is pure myth. But even if Mr. Holbrooke proved that these names were purely fanciful, which he did not, it does not follow that they were not applied to real races or persons, and much less does it disprove the authenticity of all Irish history of the pre-Christian ages. He might successfully contend that "son of the hound of the sea" could not be ethnologically correct, and must therefore be mythical, but that would be far from proving that the Mac Conn Maras (modernly abbreviated MacNamara) are not real human beings, and yet such is the meaning of the name. With two or three exceptions, Mr. Holbrooke's derivations of the names of the early Irish races, and persons do not agree with those of philologists of recognized authority in this domain. Some of them seem to be as fanciful as he alleges the bearers of the names to be. His equalizing of "Ossian" with "O'Shane" is an instance. Ossian, according to Irish annals, lived and wrote in the third century, but surnames were not used by the Irish until the eleventh century, and there were no "O's" as prefixes to names before then. O'Shane, I venture to think, has not been used up to the present. There is MacShane, a modern name, partly English in pronunciation, but meaning "son of John," (Mac Seaghan,) and having absolutely nothing to do with Ossian. His rendering of "cuchulain," the name of the hero of the Red Branch cycle of Irish literature, as "beauty, flesh"; "colin, colleen, darling," must, in the absence of a better explanation, be placed in the same category. Here Mr. Holbrooke conveniently drops the prefix "cu," meaning "hound," (the genitive of which is "conn," as above shown,) which would knock out his translation of the remainder of the word. Far more plausible would it be to argue that all the old Irish romantic sagas are true in every detail, since they are supported by the nomenclature of the country, as, for instance, the famous duel of Cuchalain just mentioned, and Ferdia, fought at a place bearing to this day the name of the latter warrior; Ardee, in County Louth, always written in Irish Ath-Fherdia, "the ford of Ferdia." But such reasoning would not be sound, either, for, as Dr. Douglas Hyde says, "it would prove too much."

The truth is that the admittedly romantic Irish literature in which "gods and fighting men" are mixed up in no wise disproves the authenticity of Irish annals. The Irish annalist Tigherneach, who was nothing if not cautious, writing in the eleventh century, with a mass of the earliest Irish annals, since lost, before him, together with works from foreign sources, such as St. Jerome's, Bede's, &c., from which he quotes, affirms his belief in Irish chronology as far back as the third century B. C., beyond which he could form no judgment. The expulsion of the Desi from Ireland in the third century of our era and the settling of that tribe in South Wales is corroborated, as Dr. Kuno Myer has shown, by Welsh tradition, history, and literature.

And again, natural phenomena, such as eclipses of the sun, &c., carefully recorded in early Irish annals, have by modern calculation been proved to be correct to the day. There may be much even in the annals that is fanciful, but this must be culled by scholarship and not by predilection or prejudice, particularly as the annals were official and were subject to scrutiny at the triennial fels, or festival, and, in respect to the genealogies they contained, were the bases for determining the legal rights of claimants to tribe lands.

Mr. Holbrooke's dating of Irish history and civilization from the coming of Patrick is very arbitrary, to say the least, seeing that it is in direct conflict with the opinions of the authorities upon early Irish history and literature, German, French, and Scotch, as well as Irish, and also with the abundant evidence still fortunately extant of a high form of pagan civilization in Ireland, such as the pre-Christian art remains. If we accept Patrick, how can we reject Laoghaire, the stanch old pagan high King whom the saint so boldly confronted, and how can we reject Laoghaire's famous father, Niall of the Nine Hostages, or his father, Cormac Mac Art, the great lawgiver? Nor can we accept "the blaze of scholarship" which filled Ireland in the fifth and subsequent centuries, as Mr. Holbrooke is good enough to admit, with his view that the country up to that time was savage or barbarian. That would have been a development more miraculous than any of the legendary doings or comings which he rejects.

WILLIAM J. BALFE.

Hartford, Conn., June 19, 1905.

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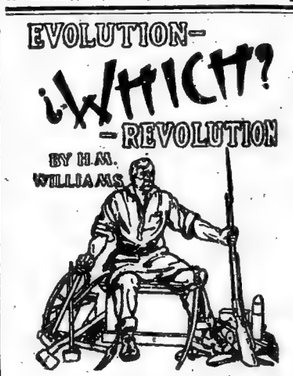
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A Pocket Beaconsfield.

The John Lane Company is preparing at the Bodley Head for its New Pocket Library a handy edition, printed upon thin and opaque paper, of the novels of the Earl of Beaconsfield, each to have an introduction by the Earl of Iddesleigh. The volumes which will appear first are "Sybil," "Tancred," "Venetia," and "Contarini Fleming."

The publication of the above volumes will come directly after the appearance of George Borrow's "Wild Wales," the last of that author's works in this series.

BOSTON NOTES.

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are simultaneously publishing Mr. Roberts's "Brothers of Peril," Miss Marion W. Wildman's "Theodore and Theodora," a story of naughty twins reformed by children not too good to take severe measures, and Mr. Ridgwell Cullum's "In the Brooding Wild." The last is a savage story of one woman and four men, two brothers, honest, dull fellows, devoted to wresting a fortune from the wilderness; her faithless half-breed lover, who robs them through her, and pays the price, and her brother, a grim giant, who rules her. Mr. Cullum well knows the scene of the book, the Northern Rockies, having served therein as Sheriff's officer before going to the Alberta cattle ranch, which he used as a background for the action of his first book.

***

The regular army hero is not Gen. King's monopoly, and Miss Florence Kimball Russell, who knows army life on the plains as well as a woman may, has written a book about a cavalry Captain's son, whose childhood is passed at a frontier post, knowing all its denizens of every grade. This will be one of the holiday books for girls, for the feminine love for the military long antedates the days of wearing West Point buttons. The publishers will be Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

***

Fourth editions of "Mysterious Mr. Sabin," "Susan Clegg," and "The Master Mummer" are announced by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.; second editions of "Coming of the King," by Mr. Hocking, and "On the Firing Line," and a seventh edition of "The Wood Carver of 'Lympus."

***

The C. M. Clark Company announces for Autumn publication "The Baronet Rag Picker," by Mr. Charles S. Coom, whose first book it is, although he has reached the age of fifty-three. Mr. Coom is a Cornishman, a native of St. Austell, and came to this country thirty-three years ago. He had spent six years in a law office, enjoying excellent opportunities to observe quaint characters; he had written sonnets at the age of fourteen and also a romance, which Bow Bells declined. After coming to the United States he filled a clerical position in the office of a manufacturing company, patented some machinery, amused himself with oil painting, and at last returned to writing. He has produced five books, but "The Baronet Rag Picker" is the first that he has attempted to publish.

***

Mr. Alfred Bartlett is making ready for the holidays by preparing "The Beatitudes Calendar," the first of two to be issued in 1905 and 1906. Both the pictures and the borders are by Mr. Robert Anning Bell, A. R. W. S. The designs are printed in black on specially prepared paper, and a symbolic cover design and pictures presenting the first four Beatitudes will compose the first calendar.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

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JUNE

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

WILLIAM WADE, Oakmont, Penn.—Permit me to suggest that in your reply to F. N. S., New Brunswick, N. J., in your issue of June 3, you omit from the list of "Monk" Lewis's works "Tom Cringle's Log" and "The Cruise of the Midge," the two by which he is the best known, which were certainly in print a few years since, and, I think, now are.

"Tom Cringle's Log" and "The Cruise of the Midge" were not by Lewis, though possibly ascribed to him at the time. They were written by Michael Scott, (1789-1835,) who, like Lewis, was for a time a West Indian. Scott concealed his authorship of these books so successfully that it was not known until after his death.

L. R. LEWIS, Tufts College, Mass.—Anatole France says that his real name is Jacques Anatole Francois Thibault.

H. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.—E. L. M., Morgantown, W. Va., (Queries, June 17,) will find several pages of "Limericks" in Carolyn Wells's "Nonsense Anthology," published by the Scribners, New York.

W. W. G., New York City.—The following names may, with more or less authority, be added to the list of artists who wrote, given in Queries in answer to "Spinach": William W. Story, Thomas Hood, Washington Alston, C. W. Peale, John Trumbull, S. F. B. Morse, Mrs. Champney(?,) Michael Angelo, John Landseer, Sir Martin Shee, John La Farge, Thomas Buchanan Read, Hogarth, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Flaxman, B. R. Haydon, C. R. Leslie, Sir Charles Eastlake, Eliza Allen Starr, Thackeray, and Audubon.

B. HACKENBERG, New York City.—1. Is there an English translation of "The Talmud"? (a) Price? (b) Where obtainable? 2. Is it true that Grover Cleveland is the original of the Hon. Peter Stirling?

1. There is, in part at least. It is by M. Rodkinson, in eighteen volumes, at £3.50 a volume, or $54 the set; published by the New Talmud Company of this city. 2. Yes.

H. B., New York City—G. N. L., Plattsburg, N. Y., asks the author of "In Nicotina." It was published in Life about four years ago, anonymously. W. Homer Ames, Carlisle, Penn., June 3, asks for "The Little Tin Gee-Gee." It was written and composed by Ted Cate and is published by T. B. Harms & Co., 18 East Twenty-second Street, New York. It has seven stanzas.

H. B., New York City.—Please recommend a good handbook of continental or universal history of the nineteenth century, with charts, giving rulers and their genealogical right to the thrones, dates, &c., for practical school use.

By far the best book of the sort, though its scope is far wider than that suggested, is the latest English edition of Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, which can be obtained from an importing bookseller. So far as we know, there is no such history of the nineteenth century as H. B. wishes to obtain.

WILLIAM J. ROE, Newburg, N. Y.—W. S., Philadelphia, asks about "The Problem of Human Life, Here and Hereafter," by A. Wilford Hall, (Hall & Co., Publishers, 26 East Ninth Street, New York, 1880.) It is full of misconceptions, misstatements, errors of fact and logic, but unique and worth attentive consideration; one of those publications containing so much husk that the grain is lost. Probably printed by the author himself.

From the letters of other correspondents it seems that Wilford Hall published also "Wilford's Microcosm; a Religio-Scientific Monthly Magazine," of which four volumes appeared in 1881-5.

ERIC KING, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Will you kindly narrate briefly the true story of Charlotte Temple, whose remains lie in Trinity Church yard?

Her story is told in Mrs. Rowson's novel "Charlotte Temple; a Tale of Truth," published in 1790. Charlotte Temple was Charlotte Stanley, said to be a connection of the family of the Earls of Derby. She came to this country from England about the end of 1773 with Lieut. Col. Montresor, who appears in the novel as Montraville. Arrived here, she found that Montresor was already married, and left him. He paid no further attention to her, and she died in a few months in Doyers Street. She was buried in Trinity Church yard under her own name, and the arms of the Derby family was cut in her tombstone; later these were removed, and the present name, Charlotte Temple, carved instead of Charlotte Stanley.

SCHOLASTICA, Ocean Grove, N. J.—I have some old Farmers' Almanacs, dating from 1851 on into the sixties. Can you tell me if they are of any value? I should like to get a list of books, critical and biographical, on Rudyard Kipling and his works.

1. They seem to be of no value. 2. R. Le Gallienne's "Rudyard Kipling," with a bibliography; G. F. Monkshood, "Rudyard Kipling"; F. L. Knowles, "A Kipling Primer"; Marie Corelli, "Patriotism—or Self-Advertisement?" Cripps, "Kipling in America"; W. Robertson, "A Kipling Guidebook"; W. J. Clarke, "Rudyard Kipling: An Attempt at Appreciation"; W. M. Clemens, "A Ken of Kipling"; Sir W. Besant, "Is It the Voice of the Hooligan?" Contemporary Review, Volume 77; Robert Buchanan, "Ethics of Criticism," Contemporary Review, Volume 76; C. D. P., "The Cult of Kipling," The Month, Volume 95; Edward Dowden, "The Poetry of Mr. Kipling," The Critic, Volume 38; C. S. H., "Mr. Kipling's God," Outlook, Volume 64; C. E. Russell, "Are There Two Rudyard Kiplings?" Cosmopolitan, Volume 31. You can extend this list with little trouble.

L. V. LEDOUX, New York City.—In reference to the question of W. H. G. referred to your readers last Saturday, I would suggest that he read, to begin with, Matthew Arnold's "Study of Poetry" in "Essays in Criticism," second series of Shelley's "Defense of Poetry," and George Edward Woodberry's "New Defense of Poetry" in his volume, "The Heart of Man." It seems to me that these three are, perhaps, the best, unless one desires to go into the subject very deeply.

E. HANSEL, Orange, N. J.—James Russell Lowell, in his "Essays on Criticism," devotes an excellent chapter to poetry. A book entitled "The Art of Poetry," edited by Prof. A. S. Cook of Yale, published by Ginn & Co., Boston, 1892, contains the originals and translations of "Ars Poetica," Horace; "The Art of Poetry," Vida; "The Art of Poetry," Boileau. Emerson's "Essay on Poetry" is interesting. Mr. Lubbock, in his "Pleasures of Life," gives a space to poetry. "Laocoon," by Lessing—an attempt to define the limitations of poetry and the plastic arts. I hope the above will to some extent help W. H. G.

C. V. C. MATHEWS, Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y.: The poem for which N. W. H., Brooklyn, asked last week, beginning, "I'd lean from out the heavenly chair," is from a poem of Celia Thaxter's called "O Tell Me Not of Heavenly Hails." It is not quoted quite correctly by your correspondent.

V., Brooklyn: Kindly name a few one volume Scotch glossaries, with prices of same.

The only single volume Scotch dictionary seems to be Mackay's "Dictionary of Lowland Scotch," published by T. Whittaker & Sons, London, at 21s. Three years ago they had "only a few copies left." The principal dictionary of Scotch is Jamieson's, in four volumes; but it seems to be out of print.

M. L. FILLEY, Troy, N. Y.: I have a large volume, about 10 by 15, (bound in leather and with many curious engravings,) called "The Universal Penman; or, the Art of Writing," by George Bickham, London, 1733. Is there any market value to the book?

Copies have been sold in England for from 25s. to 35s.; the last sale, however, was eleven years ago.

C. J. SMITH, Lynn, Mass.: (1) Is there any especial value for Bigland's Geography, (1816)? (2) Also Watts's Hymns, published by Butler, Northampton, with date printed MDCCXCIX.? (3) Is this an error? And if so what is the date of publication?

1. No. 2. This has no market value. 3. The date is in Arabic notation, 1799. We assume that it is correct.

H. J. STORRS, New York City: P. L. E. A., Niles, Mich., asks who wrote a May poem beginning: "The evening was glorious. It seemed as if Heaven," &c.

I have a poem—not particularly applicable to the month of May, however—entitled "The Rainbow," published, I should say, sixty or seventy years ago, written by John Holland of Sheffield, England, which possibly is the one referred to, although the second line quoted does not appear in it. The first verse is as follows:

"The evening was glorious, and light through the trees
Play'd the sunshine, the raindrops, the birds, and the breeze;
The landscape, outstretching, in loveliness lay
On the lap of the year in the beauty of May."

By reason of its beauty this poem has always been a favorite and appears occasionally, even at this late date.

It is contained in the "American First Class Book," by the Rev. John Pierrepont, and by him ascribed, probably under misapprehension, to Thomas Campbell, author of "The Pleasures of Hope," &c. The poem of Mr. Campbell, with the same title, is entirely different, however, from the one above referred to.

R. BURNETT, Savannah, Ga.: Will you please publish a list of the theatrical periodicals published in the United States?

The newspaper directories print long lists of dramatic and musical papers. These seem to be dramatic: San Francisco Dramatic Review, Chicago Amusement Guide, Dramatic and Vaudeville News, Dramatic Magazine; Boston, Dramatic Review; New York, Clipper, Dramatic Mirror, Dramatic News, Theatre Magazine.

M. KILFEATHER, New York City: I have two volumes, I. and II.; their front page reads as follows: "The Holie Bible. Faithfully translated into English out of the Authentical latin. Diligently conferred with the Hebrew, Greeke, and other Editions in divers languages. With Argvments of the Bookes and chapters: Annotations, Tables, and other Helpes for better understanding of the text. For discouerie of corruptions in some late translations, and for clearing controversies in Religion. By the English College of Dowey.

"Printed at Doway by Laurence Kellam, at the signe of the holie Lambe. M.D.C.IX."

You would very much oblige me if you give me an idea of their value. The books are in perfect condition.

Laurence Kellam's edition of the Douai (Roman Catholic version) of the Old Testament has sold in this country for from $16 to $32, and in England for from £3 18s. to £19. With the New Testament in a third volume it has brought $21 here, and from £5 10s. to £12 5s. in England.

I. V. HUIELL, Richmond Hill, N. Y.: In "Queries," June 10, "J. C.," University Club, inquires whether a quotation in reference to the reading of Shakespeare and his editors is correct and where it may be found. In Hazlitt's "Essay on the Ignorance of the Learned" (concluding paragraph) will be found the following: "If we wish to know the force of human genius we should read Shakespeare; if we wish to see the insignificance of human learning we may study his commentators."

LETTERS, New Brunswick, N. J.: Is the following a first edition, and its value? Please answer in your paper: "Lettres de deux Amants. Habitants d'une petite ville au pied des Alpes. Recuellies et publiées par J. J. Rousseau. Nouvelle Edition augmentée avec Figures. Premiere partie a Amsterdam. Chez Marc-Michel Rey. 1775."

It is not the first edition; it seems to have no market value.

A. S., New York: Will you kindly inform me where I can procure the works of M. Nizard, the French critic, translated?

They have not been translated into English.

READER, New York City: 1. Is there a place in this country where one can study to become an "expert chemist"? 2. What original discoveries or inventions has Thomas Edison made? 3. Does the United States "produce" as much as Germany? If so, what? 4. Where can I get a copy of "The Monk," by Lewis.

1. Yes, the Columbia School of Mines, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Lawrence Scientific School, the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, the Stevens Institute, and others. 2. The quadruple telegraph for one; the phonograph for another. 3. Yes, of wheat, for instance. 4. Try an old bookstore. The book is out of print, but you may find a copy.

THEODORE BITTERMAN, Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.—Can you assist me in placing the following quotation:

"Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put souls in"?

It has been ascribed, I think, to Henry Ward Beecher.

The ascription seems to be correct; the quotation comes probably from his "Star Papers."

G. A. SHAW, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Can you tell me where I can see or obtain a copy of "Immigration and Emigration," written by Emigration Commissioner Knapp, a great friend of Carl Schurz about thirty years ago, and published by Douglas Taylor?

This is Friedrich Kapp's (not Knapp's) "Immigration and the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New York," published in 1870 by the Nation Press, this city. It is out of print, but may be consulted at the Astor Library.

RAYMOND, Bayonne, N. J.—Kindly print the addresses of the following: 1. Historical Society of Pennsylvania; 2. Wisconsin Historical Society; 3. Massachusetts Historical Society; 4. Montgomery County (N. Y.) Historical Society; 5. Virginia Historical Society.

1. Philadelphia, Penn. 2. Madison, Wis. 3. Boston, Mass. 4. Amsterdam, N. Y. 5. Richmond, Va.

H., Helena, Mon.—Can you give me the date and where it can be found of Stevenson's delightful notion of giving away his birthdays? Was it in print prior to 1892?

We cannot give you the date of Stevenson's notion; but prior to 1892 Frank R. Stockton, in his short story "A Borrowed Month," used the idea of giving his rheumatism for a day at a time to various friends.

Appeals to Readers.

G. K., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Would like title and author of book published a few years ago giving a burlesque description of a "Cook's Tour in Europe."

M. M., Leffert's Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Can you favor me with the name of the author of the following lines:

"Let other bards their powers display
On subjects lofty, grave or gay;
Upon a Paisley market day let me begin,
And Thursday to the world portray in Peter Farr's Inn."

D. J. L., Utica, N. Y.—Where can I find the poem in which these lines occur. The poetry embodies the sentiments of the old darky at the time when the earthquake was shaking Charleston, S. C.:

"I guess it's came, Lawd, this yer day, that's staid away so long,
For de symptoms all around here they be most tremendous strong."

D. A. B., West Twenty-eighth Street, New York City.—At the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward VII.) to this country there were some verses published entitled "An Address of the American Eagle to the Prince of Wales." The first verse ran something like this:

"How is your Royal Highness?
I am tremendous glad you've come,
And how's your sovereign mother
And all the folks to home?
'Twas a mighty pretty notion
That of opening Windsor gates
And sending you a visiting
To these United States."

I do not know if this is just correct, but maybe some of your readers may recognize them and be able to let me have the whole poem.

B. G. W., Ithaca, N. Y.—I desire to learn the authorship of three verses of six lines each entitled 'My Attic Bedroom.' The first line is

"My attic room so small and high."

My manuscript copy is dated June 23, 1861, and I imagine it was taken from some newspaper.

I. I. KREMER, New York City.—I would thank you to ascertain for me the publisher of the work entitled "Social Damnation." The work is written under a nom de plume and I believe was published about ten years ago.

DANDO, Philadelphia.—Can you tell me where a copy of "Dando's Bookkeeping," published in 1835, can be obtained?

A Welsh Minister.

In his everyday life he is a learned, happy child. His curiosity is matched by his credulity. He is the victim not only of tradesmen but of beggars. He cannot keep his coat clean. * * * He knows every one in his neighborhood. * * * He makes a fine figure of Charity in his old age. * * * He has a large, joyous, curving mouth, side whiskers, careless beard, large feet. * * * But in the pulpit * * * he always makes an attempt to dust the wrinkles of his waistcoat, * * * He justifies and makes use of his size more than any man I ever saw. * * * Standing there, he undertakes to speak on behalf of the Deity. * * * When he reads a lesson it is plain to see that above all other gods he loves "the Lord that smiteth." He opens his mouth and rejoices in the rich and massy Welsh. He makes no attempt at mere clear reading, which would be of no use to an imaginative audience, that is familiar with the Bible, but, raising and lowering his voice, now hurrying as if to a precipice where all will be overthrown, now creeping as if he feared what is to come, he makes the chapter anew, creating it as if he were sculptor or musician. I suppose he uses nearly as many musical notes as if he sang.

Thus Edward Thomas describes a preacher of Wales in his book on "Wales," for which Robert Fowler, R. I., has painted a number of scenes, which have here been reproduced in their original colors. The volume further includes a short chapter on the work of the artist written by Alexander J. Finberg. "Wales" is the latest in the color-illustrated books which appear here through the Macmillan Company.

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WILDE'S IMPORTANCE OF BEING Earnest, London, 1899. Geo. D. Smith, 50 New St., New York.

GODEY'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL, 1894; state price. B. Yechton, 332 East 17th St., New York City.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

RUSSELL STURGIS, the well-known writer on architecture and the fine and decorative arts, author of "The Dictionary of Architecture," "Classical Architecture on the Shores of the Mediterranean," &c., has with Dodd, Mead & Co., for publication in the early Fall, a new volume, entitled "The Artist's Way of Work." This book is addressed to the lover of art rather than to artists or students. It tells in non-technical terms the methods by which the artist produces his effects. It describes the processes of the sculptor, the painter, the architect, the worker in wrought and cast metal, glass and enamel, baked clay, textiles, with the needle, and the decoration of books, inside and outside. There will be numerous illustrations in the text and about 100 full pages in half-tone and photogravure.

The Putnams are preparing for issue shortly a new edition of Haydn's "Dictionary of Dates." This will make the twenty-fourth printing of the book.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that they will publish in the Autumn in book form the new series by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck which is now running in The Bookman. The book will have the same title, "Twenty Years of the Republic." It is in reality a history of the politics of the country from the Cleveland-Blaine campaign of 1884 to the present day. Prof. Peck wrote it up from contemporary newspapers, cartoons, books, letters, and other memoranda he had been keeping. He includes anecdotes of the different men—Cleveland, Blaine, Harrison, McKinley, and others—characterizations of them, revelations of some personal peculiarities, and other interesting things. The volume will be illustrated with portraits and scenes.

The Macmillan Company has in press "The Hebrew Prophet," by the Rev. Loring W. Batten, rector of St. Mark's Church. This is a brief statement of the origin, development, and phenomena of Hebrew prophecy.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have placed on their Fall list the Nature Calendar, with quotations from the writings by Hamilton Wright Mabie, the scenes from nature colored by hand.

The Frank Leslie Publishing Company announces that its name has been changed to that of the Colver Publishing House, after the name of the President, Frederic L. Colver, who has been associated with the firm for many years. The personnel remains unchanged, and Ellery Sedgwick continues as editor of Frank Leslie's Monthly.

The John Lane Company is preparing an edition of the translation by the Rev. W. Wilson of "Extracts from the Writings of Clement of Alexandria." The selections are from Clement's "Stronata" or "Miscellanies." He was a presbyter of the Church of Alexandria and died about 220 A. D. His writings are in the manner of the gnostic, who, as he writes, "always occupies himself with the things of the highest importance," but at leisure applies himself to Hellenic philosophy.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company announces that the volume of verse by Anna MacManus, (Ethna Carbery,) "The Four Winds of Erin," will be issued by them in September.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are preparing a new edition of the late Paul Leicester Ford's "His Version of It," the little love tale in which is told the story of a man and a girl through the conversations of the horses. The book will have several full-page pictures in color from the brush of Henry Hutt, who has also made the marginal decorations and cover design.

A new volume about to appear in the series of Handbooks of Practical Gardening, published by the John Lane Company at the Bodley Head, is "The Book of Garden Design," by Charles Thonger, author of a volume in this series on "Garden Furniture," in which are discussed such topics as the selection of a site, the making of walks and lawns, the best method of planting, the orchard, herbaceous perennials, plants for different kinds of gardens, trees and shrubs, &c.

Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out "The History of Ancient Pottery," by H. B. Walters. The book is based on the volumes by Samuel Birch, at one time the standard work on the subject. The present publication is in two volumes and contains over 300 illustrations, including several in color.

With the publication of "Peter's Mother," a well-established English novelist may almost be said to be introduced to American readers. The novel, which E. P. Dutton & Co. are to publish, from the pen of Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, has already passed through five editions in England with the imprint of Smith, Elder & Co. Mrs. de la Pasture's "Deborah of Tod's," "A Toy Tragedy," "Catherine of Calais," and "Cornelius," have for years been equally popular with the English reading public.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company has down for September issue "Carbonic Acid in Medicine," a new book by Dr. Achilles Rose. It sets forth facts about the healing qualities of carbonic acid which were known centuries ago, but which have in later years passed into oblivion.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are getting out a new edition of Grant Allen's "Flashlights on Nature." It will appear uniform with the Little Nature Library. The volume shows the numerous wonders of nature in the life history of familiar insects and plants. There are over 100 illustrations by Frederick Enock.

A small volume of poems by Arthur Christopher Benson is with the John Lane Company. It will be brought out with the title "Peace and Other Poems." It contains pieces that have appeared in The London Spectator, National Review, Macmillan's Magazine, Thrush, The Sheaf, and other periodicals. Two of them, the "Ode to Music" and the "Coronation Ode," have been set to music, the former having been performed at the opening of the new concert hall in the Royal College of Music, (June 13, 1901,) the music being by Sir Hubert Parry; the latter (1902) originally having appeared with music by Sir Edward Elgar.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company announces for immediate publication "Psychic Treatment of Nervous Disorders," by Dr. Dubois, the well-known European Professor of Neuropathology.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce that the Board of Education of the State of Mississippi has adopted Frederick Henry Sykes's "Elementary English Composition" to be used in schools for the next five years, and that they have just filled an order from the Mexican Government for 1,000 copies of Carl Lumholtz's volume, "Unknown Mexico." This volume, which is a record of four years' explorations among the tribes of the Western Sierra Madre, was turned into Spanish under the personal direction of a representative of Mexico, but is the same in format and has the same illustrations as the edition in English.

The John Lane Company will soon issue from the Bodley Head "The Poems of Ernest Dawson," with a memoir by Arthur Symons and four illustrations by Aubrey Beardsley and a portrait by William Rothenstein. Mr. Symons speaks of Dawson as "undoubtedly a man of genius, not a great poet, but a poet, one of the very few writers of our generation to whom that name can be applied in its most intimate sense." The poet died five years ago. He was born in England, but had lived mostly in France.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are preparing a holiday edition of Maurice Maeterlinck's volume of charming essays, "Old-Fashioned Flowers," "Field Flowers," and "Chrysanthemums." The book will contain a number of pictures in colors and other decorations.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report that Leroy Scott's book, "The Walking Delegate," in which he exposes the bad methods of the business agents of the Sam Parks type, has been adopted by several women's clubs in various parts of the United States as a text book to study union labor conditions. It is added that the book has been praised by well-known labor leaders in this country.

A translation of Leroy-Beaulieu's recent volume, "The United States in the Twentieth Century," will appear early in the Autumn through the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

A book of poems by Laurence Binyon, the well-known English poet, is to be issued here by the John Lane Company. It is entitled, after the first piece in the volume, "Dream-Come-True," and will be included in the series of books printed by the Eragny Press, under the direction of Lucien Pissaro. It is announced that the poems will never again appear in any other publication or collection. Among the other verses in the volume are "Under a Flowering Tree," "Life from Sunned Peak," "Now December Darkness," "Ricordi," "Venice," &c. There are wood engravings by the author and Esther Pissaro.

Silver-Burdett School Books.

Silver, Burdett & Co. are bringing out "Georgia History Stories," by J. Harris Chappell; William A. and Blanche S. Mowry's "American Pioneers," John H. Phillips's "Old Tales and Modern Ideals," a German grammar by George T. Dippold, and Ernst von Wildenbruch's "Der Letzte," edited by Prof. F. W. Truscott. These publishers also announce for early issue "Selections from Jean Richepin," by Prof. Arnold G. Cameron; "Elements of Geometry," by W. N. Bush and J. B. Clarke; "Foundations of Higher Arithmetic," by B. F. Sisk; "Stories of the War of Independence," "Stories of the War of 1812," by E. T. Tomlinson; "From Colony to Nation," by Lilian Price; "A Book of Patriotic Selections," by Mrs. E. F. Taylor; "Makers of American History," by Prof. J. H. [illegible]

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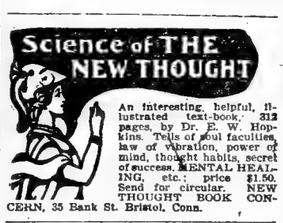
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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

AN interesting article recalling the Spanish-American war is being prepared for an early number of Scribner's Magazine by Richard Harding Davis, the well-known novelist, journalist, and war correspondent. He will tell of "The Passing of San Juan Hill," and will show, in the light of a recent visit to the Cuban battle fields, the changes that have been made in the aspects of the more notable places—San Juan Hill, the Block House, Bloody Bend, Kettle Hill, &c.—all of which he described in his letters in 1898. Incidentally, he recalls some heretofore unwritten anecdotes of those days of hardships, little comedies, bits of heroism, tragic incidents, &c. The illustrations will show the country as it is to-day and are from photographs taken by Mr. Davis.

Prof. Edward Gaylord Bourne of Yale University is editing the English version by Mrs. Annie Nettleton Bourne of "The Voyages and Explorations of Samuel de Champlain," from the explorer's own "Voyages" published in 1632. This is the last account by Champlain of his travels, and will now appear complete for the first time, although parts of it have appeared before in limited editions. The volume will be included in The Trail Makers Series, under the consulting editorship of Prof. John Bach McMaster. It will be in two volumes, and will be illustrated from old prints.

Mrs. Marie Van Vorst has just returned to this country from Paris. She is the author, with her sister-in-law, of "The Woman Who Toils," and of "Amanda of the Mill," published by Dodd, Mead & Co., which has been favorably received.

Frank H. Vizetelly, associate editor of the Standard Dictionary, &c., and author of "The History of the Glove," "The Fan in Romance and History," and other books, has written a volume on "The Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer." He gives directions to authors on how to prepare copy and correct proofs, how they can reduce the cost of corrections in type, and how and where to make such corrections. He also tells tbout the selection of a publisher, describes the methods of the "reader," the "rights" of translation and dramatization, copyright, and other things of interest and value to the author.

Larry Chittenden, "the poet ranchman," whose "Ranch Verses" is reported by G. P. Putnam's Sons in its twelfth edition, is now at work on a second volume of verses about ranches and ranch life.

Sarath Kumar Ghosh, the East Indian author of "The Verdict of the Gods," is expected to come to this country next season on a lecture tour. Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that his book is a steady seller.

John Luther Long, author of "Mme. Butterfly," &c., has completed the manuscript of a volume of short stories which the Macmillan Company will publish.

Oric Bates, author of "A Madcap Cruise," bearing the imprint of Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has written the baccalaureate hymn for Harvard class day this year. Mr. Bates is a member of the senior class.

Amos R. Wells, managing editor of The Christian Endeavor World, has just completed a new book on the unification of denominations, entitled "That They All May Be One," which will be published in the Autumn by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Mabel Collins, author of "Light on the Path" and "The Idyll of the White Lotus," has added to these books a group of brief chapters on mysticism, entitled "Love's Chaplet." She deals with the "Mystery of the Action of Love," "Love's Martyrdom," "The First Vesture," "The Second Vesture," "The Third Vesture," "The Fulfillment," and "The Vision." The John Lane Company will bring the book out in pocket size.

Besides the introduction which Mrs. Esther Wood is writing for the Personal Edition of Shakespeare, which Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation, the edition will include three volumes by William H. Fleming on "How to Study Shakespeare" and a long introduction on "Shakespeare the Man," by Prof. Goldwin Smith. The text will be embellished with sixty illustrations from photographs of scenes connected with the dramatist's life and his best-known portraits.

Harris Dickson is about finished with his novel of the South, "Duke of Devil-May-Care." The hero is a planter, a celebrated rider. He falls in love with a daughter of the hereditary enemies of his house, and is rejected. Harry C. Edwards is to make four full-page illustrations for the story.

Eugene Thwing, author of "The Red-Keggers," has written a new novel, the scenes of which are laid in the same country as his former book. It has been named "The Man from Red Keg." It is the story of a young printer, an energetic person, who settles in a strange town, where he soon becomes involved in politics and the rival of the "boss." Dodd, Mead & Co. will publish the book.

F. Berkeley Smith has completed the third of his trilogy on Paris life, "Parisians Out of Doors." He writes about every form of out-of-door amusement in and about Paris. He has provided many sketches and photographs for the story, in addition to which will be a frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith and a hand-colored plate by de Gyllenhammar. The volume will bear the imprint of the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

Mary White Talbot, the well-known author of volumes on how to make pottery, beadwork, baskets, &c., has compiled a "Child's Rainy Day Book," in which she suggests ways to pass the time on a bad day when the child cannot go out of the house. She has chapters on simple home-made toys and games, basket weaving, raffia and cord work, clay work, indoor gardening, paper flowers and toys, bead work for the child, &c. There are numerous illustrations and decorations. Doubleday, Page & Co. promise the book for the early Fall.

Marshall P. Wilder has named his new book "The Sunny Side of the Street," and it will be published July 1 by the Funk & Wagnalls Company. Mr. Wilder here tells anecdotes, observations relating to the humorous side of life, bits of personalia about well-known men, and reminiscences of travel and experience. The drawings will bear the signatures of Charles Graham and Bart Haley.

Prof. Charles G. D. Roberts, who is preparing for L. C. Page & Co. new editions of his "Little People of the Sycamore" and "The Return to the Trails," taken from the collection entitled "The Watchers of the Trails," and lengthened and revised, is at present working on the manuscript of his first long animal story, to be called "The Romance of Red Fox," which will probably appear in October. Charles Livingston Bull, who has made the illustrations for the above-mentioned tales, will also provide the pictures for this book.

Florence Morse Kingsley, in her new story, "The Resurrection of Miss Cynthia," tells of the revolt of a New England "old maid" against her rigorous Puritan upbringing and how, when the doctor tells her she has an incurable disease and only one year more to live, she shows her pleasant and unselfish nature which has been kept down. Miss Kingsley will be remembered as the author of "The Singular Miss Smith," "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," &c. Her new book will be published by Dodd, Mead & Co.

John A. Mitchell, author of "Amos Judd," "Pines of Lory," and "The Villa Claudia," has another story with the Life Publishing Company which will appear in the early Autumn. Another writer who has a book with this firm is James M. Flagg, author of "Tomfoolery," the funny book of verse and illustrations. The forthcoming volume is entitled "If: A Guide to Bad Manners."

"Natural" Religion.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have nearly ready for publication "Pro Fide: A Defense of Natural and Revealed Religion," by Charles Harris, B. D., examining chaplain to the Bishop of Llandaff. The volume has been written for three classes of readers:

(1) Students at the universities and elsewhere preparing for theological examinations; (2) ministers of religion who have to deal practically with modern unbelief, and (3) that large and increasing section of the reading public which takes an intelligent interest in modern religious problems and difficulties * * * for the general reader, as well as for the theological student.

The writer's attitude is indicated in his preface:

The writer's own sympathies are with the now dominant school of "personal idealism," which, in reaction from the pantheism or semi-pantheism of Hegel, the agnosticism of Kant, and the materialistic tendency of so much recent metaphysics and psychology, has gone back to Berkeley to learn from him that not matter, but personality, is the ultimate fact in the universe, and that spirit cannot be interpreted in terms of physical law. According to all probable indications, the philosophy of the twentieth century will be the philosophy of personality, and from such a philosophy religion has everything to hope and nothing to fear.

"Memories."

Frederick Meyrick, M. A., the well-known English tutor, preacher, and writer, has compiled a volume of "Memories," being reminiscences of life at Oxford and experiences in Italy, Greece, Turkey, Germany, Spain, and elsewhere, which E. P. Dutton & Co. have in preparation. The author gives some side lights on the later phases of the Tractarian Movement at Oxford; the origin, growth, and value of the old Catholic reform movement on the Continent of Europe, and through these on the fortunes of the Church of England and the Roman Church during the past half-century. The "memories," he explains in his brief preface, are of the persons whom he has known, rather than of the places which he has visited. Therefore he does not include any detailed description of "sights," and, with a few exceptions, the names of persons are those not living now. He met statesmen, politicians, diplomats, authors, men identified in ecclesiastical work, &c. Closing his chapter on the "memories" called up by his residence in Norwich from 1891 to 1898, he says of Gladstone, apropos of religious matters:

Mr. Gladstone was a great statesman; whether in that capacity he did or did not make serious mistakes in South Africa and the Soudan, in Oxford and in Ireland, I am not now inquiring. He was also a great Churchman, superior to most of his contemporaries, whether lay or ecclesiastical. That so true and faithful a Christian, * * * so outspoken a defender of the Christian revelation, * * * so righteous an enemy of tyranny, * * * should have been Prime Minister of England, and because of those qualities and of that character should have been honored in his death, without regard to his political views, as no other man within our memory has been honored, is a thing of which Englishmen may be proud.

Political Economy

Writing to Theodore Marburg, M. A., who has translated his "Elements of Political Economy," Emile Levasseur says of this book:

I believe that it contains sound views of essential principles, and that the ideas are expressed in a clear and didactic form. My lectures are not confined to this little volume; they change according to the times and the needs of the moment. I have never given the same course two years in succession. But I have remained true to the fundamental principles of economic science, and it is precisely these principles which form the basis of this book.

The book, it is explained in the translator's preface, tells the reader and the student just what is valuable and what is invaluable in the theories of political economy. Levasseur, he writes, is well fitted for his task through his long career as a student and teacher of political economy and his constant contact with the best minds in France.

In the introduction the author explains the object, purposes, and definition of political economy, its relation to other sciences, the principal divisions, productive forces, &c. Then, in five sections, he treats of "The Production of Wealth," "The Distribution of Wealth," "The Circulation of Wealth," "Consumption," and "Finance." Portions of the treatise were written by M. Levasseur for the translator; other additions and changes were made by the translator with the author's approval. The Macmillan Company is publishing the volume to-day.

An Old English Town.

E. P. Dutton & Co. have acquired the American rights of "The Evolution of an English Town," in which Gordon Home, author of books on the Cities of Farnham and Epsom, "What to See in England," &c., all illustrated by himself, tells the story of the ancient town of Pickering, in Yorkshire, from prehistoric times down to the beginning of 1905. As he says in his first chapter:

I have endeavored to produce a complete series of pictures commencing with the Ice Age and finishing at the dawn of the twentieth century. In the earlier chapters only a rough outline is possible, but as we come down the centuries and the records become more numerous and varied, fuller details can be added to the pictures of each age, and we may witness how much or how little the great series of dynastic, constitutional, religious, and social changes affected a district that is typical of many others in the remoter parts of England.

In the course of the history the author describes some of the finds now in the local museum, literary associations, &c. There are many illustrations from drawings by Mr. Home, as well as a bibliography, and a list of the vicars of Pickering from 1150 down to the installation, in 1902, of E. W. Drage, who has written a short introduction for the book. There is, besides, a sketch map of the Pickering district. Further, numerous extracts from ancient and comparatively modern documents have been given.

Wallace's "Russia."

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, the well-known English writer and traveler, has revised, rearranged, and supplemented, in the light of subsequent events, his "History of Russia," which appeared originally in 1877. He has added five entirely new chapters—three on the revolutionary movement, which has come into prominence since 1877; one on the industrial progress, with which the latest phase of the revolutionary movement is closely connected, and one on the main lines of the present situation as it appeared to the author at the time he wrote his preface, which was several weeks ago.

He writes in his preface that when he began to prepare for publication the results of his more recent observations and researches he intended to make an entirely new volume dealing with Russia in the twentieth century. But he found the material was not so numerous or the changes so big. He continues:

Everywhere I perceived continuity and evolution; nowhere could I discover radical changes and new departures. In the central and local administrations the reactionary policy of the latter half of Alexander II.'s reign had been steadily maintained; the revolutionary movement had waxed and waned; * * * the Church had remained in its usual somnolent condition; a grave agricultural crisis affecting landed proprietors and peasants had begun, but it was merely a development of a state of things which I had previously described; * * * in foreign policy the old principles of guiding the natural expansive forces along the lines of least resistance * * * were persistently followed.

So he thought it best to incorporate into the old volume such developments as he found. Henry Holt & Co. will issue the new edition about July 8, thus making the sixteenth printing of the book since its first appearance.

For the Tradesman.

"The Foreign Traders' Correspondence Handbook" is the title of a very handy volume for the importer and manufacturer who trades with firms in France, Germany, and Spain, their colonies, and with countries using their languages. It has been compiled by James Graham, editor with Frederick Hooper of the Modern Manuals of Commerce, in which this book is included, and George A. S. Oliver.

The volume contains the matter in the introductory books of the series for students and traders, arranged in four vertical columns, the languages side by side, the English being a literal version of the French, German, and Spanish terms, phrases, or expressions, thus making the handbook one of easy reference. Examples are given in the different languages, with the English versions, of the setting out, beginnings, endings, &c., of private letters, business letters, offers of goods, orders, forwarding packages for shipment, arrival of sendings, accounts current, statements, remittances, payments, drafts, inquiries respecting foreign firms, letters of introduction and credit, general offers of services, &c. The illustrations include fac similes of autograph letters in the foreign languages, sample envelopes, commercial documents, cards, &c. The book closes with some exercises to be rendered into German, French, and Spanish. Wherever necessary, explanatory notes have been appended to throw light on such points as would be likely to puzzle the student. The book is imported by the Macmillan Company.

Another John Knox.

Under the title, "John Knox, A Criticism and an Appreciation," John Glasse, M. A., D. D., of Edinburgh, has expanded a lecture on John Knox, which the Macmillan Company is about to send out in this country. The writer has taken the story of the Scotch Reformation as told by others, especially by Knox himself. He writes in his preface:

I have endeavored as far as possible to represent the man in relation to his environment; and, while confessing that to some extent he was the creature of circumstances, to describe him as a powerful personality who exercised a vital and beneficent influence on his age. It is well that we should remember the fourth centenary of his birth, but not so well if we suppose that Knox, with his intellectual vigor and popular sympathies, should be identified with the ideas of the sixteenth century. He was a reformer then, and we are entitled to believe that he would be a reformer now. Protestantism has always stood for progress, and I regard Knox, with all his defects, as one of its most earnest and strenuous champions. Those with the welfare of the world at heart must honor such men.

Another biography of this hero of the Reformation has been recently published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. The author is Henry Cowan, D. D. There is also Andrew Lang's "John Knox and the Reformation," published by Longmans, Green & Co.

Agricultural Hungary.

The agricultural administration and policy of Hungary are certainly more interesting than in any other country, because the farming industry in Hungary includes nearly every kind of agricultural production under moderate climate; every kind of cultivation, from the northern pine forests down to the southern vineyards and rice culture; every size of farming, from the large estates of thousands of acres down to the very small cultivation of peasant proprietors; every degree of farmers, from the remarkably intellectual Magyars to the low-cultivated Slavs and Roumanians; all the different scales of cultivation, farms, and cultivators. And, dealing with all those in the high road of progress, includes, of course, various necessities, various methods, and a very large variety of practical measures.

For the above reasons, writes Andrew György, in his preface to his translation from the Hungarian of Dr. Ignatius Darányi, of "The State and Agriculture in Hungary," published by the Macmillan Company, an account like the present should now, more than ever before, be of additional interest to the student of practical politics. The volume is the report of the Minister of Agriculture on his administration during the years 1896-1903, and, as is natural, it deals with only that side of the question which is played by the State.

There are chapters on peasant farms, viticulture, and vine dressing, orchards and horticulture, bee-keeping, sericulture, pisciculture, forestry, horse breeding, colonization, agricultural laborers, agricultural education, &c. Full tables of statistics are included of every branch of the industry.

The New York Times

Sunday,
June 25, 1905.

Pictorial
Section,
Part 1.



Miss Blanche Le Roy Shoemaker

by
Paul
Helleu,
Paris
1905.

Copyright 1905, by The New York Times.



"Little Boy Blue."



Little Sailors.

Child Studies

By

Frederic Colburn Clarke







Miss Phyllis Bostwick. (Photo by Otto Sarony Co.)



Miss Gertrude DesRoches. (Photo by Hall.)





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The 20th Century Limited will enable its patrons to reach Milwaukee in 20½ hours, St. Paul in 31½ hours, and Minneapolis in 32 hours.

By the New York Central Lines and their connections, the time from New York to Denver will be 52 hours; to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland or Tacoma, 4 days, and Seattle 4¼ days.

It may be interesting to note that the running of fast trains by the New York Central is quite an old story now.

On September 14th, 1891, Third Vice-President Webb, then in charge of the Operating Department, took a special train over the line, New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles in 425¾ minutes. The train consisted of engine 870 and four private cars. The run from New York to Albany, 143 miles, occupied 140 minutes; the distance from Albany to Syracuse, 148 miles, was covered in 146 minutes; that from Syracuse to East Buffalo, 146 miles, in 147 minutes and 34 seconds. The actual running time, exclusive of stops, was 425 minutes and 44 seconds for the 436½ miles. Total weight of train 230 tons. Engine 870 is now hauling local trains on the Harlem Division.

October 26, 1891, the New York Central placed in service the Empire State Express, between New York and Buffalo, 444 miles in eight hours and fifteen minutes, or an average speed of 53⅓ miles per hour. This train has been in service every day in the year, except Sundays, since that time.

On May 10th, 1893, the Empire State Express, hauled by the famous New York Central locomotive 999, established the world's record between Batavia and Buffalo of a mile in 32 seconds, equivalent to 112½ miles an hour.

In 1893, 12 years ago, the New York Central and Lake Shore for the 180 days of the World's Fair at Chicago ran their Exposition Flyer between New York and Chicago in 20 hours, and for the past three years the 20th Century Limited has performed the same service to the country, saving for our busy men practically a day on the journey between the two great cities of the continent.

September 11th, 1895, the New York Central ran an experimental train from New York to Buffalo, 436½ miles in 407⅔ minutes, making a continuous speed exclusive of two stops of 64¼ miles an hour. Had this speed been continued west of Buffalo the train would have reached Chicago in 15¼ hours. The weight of the train was 282 tons.

THE COMBINATION baggage, buffet, smoking, and library car, the sleeping cars, the dining car, and the private compartment stateroom, sleeping, and observation car are all of the latest types of luxurious equipment and the most perfect cars The Pullman Company has been able to produce. All the accessories of a train of the highest standard will be found on The 20th Century Limited.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; variable winds; moderate heat.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,319. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.—44 Pages, in Five Parts. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALEXANDER VERY ILL; SON RETURNS PROFITS

Restores to Equitable Father's Syndicate Proceeds.

PRESIDENT UNAWARE HE IS OUT

Recent Developments Kept From Him—Mayer and Morton May Bring Others to Book.

While James W. Alexander, formerly President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was lying ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John W. Alexander, unaware even that his resignation from the society with which he has been connected for more than forty years had been accepted, his son, Henry M. Alexander made restitution to the Equitable yesterday of his father's share of the syndicate profits of "James H. Hyde and Associates."

The particular participations in question were in the underwritings of issues of which the Equitable made purchases. It was these operations that came in for the most severe censure both in the report of the Frick investigating committee and in that of Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department.

Ex-President Alexander's condition, it was learned last night, is most serious, and grave fears are entertained for him by the few of his friends who are aware of the facts. He has long been a sufferer from a chronic disorder, and ten days ago gave way to the intense strain under which he has been since the controversy in the Equitable began.

After long delay, because his physicians advised against moving him, he was taken yesterday from his daughter's house, at 116 East Sixty-fifth Street, to his country home, Onteora Park, in the Adirondacks. The news that Chairman Morton of the Equitable board had accepted his resignation has been kept from him, as well as all information about the strictures contained in the report of the State Insurance Superintendent.

The restitution of the syndicate profits yesterday was absolute and unaccompanied by any condition or reservation. Henry M. Alexander sent to Mr. Morton a letter inclosing a check for $25,053.22 and a release of the $40,790.54 which his father deposited with Cashier Murray of the Equitable on Feb. 1 last pending decision as to the propriety of retaining the money. The restitution is considered the most important victory won by the State officials who are moving to compel the restoration of money alleged to have been obtained improperly by officers and Directors of the Equitable by virtue of their connection with the society. Moreover, the statement is made in authoritative quarters that Attorney General Mayer and his advisers would not be much surprised if the restitution of other sums should follow within the next few days or weeks.

In view of these developments, and of the knowledge that Chairman Morton of the Equitable's board is himself making the most thorough kind of an investigation for the purpose of compelling restoration of funds improperly obtained, interest attached to the answer that Attorney General Julius M. Mayer made to a question whether he thought it likely that Mr. Morton would co-operate with the State officials. Mr. Mayer said:

"I assume that the welfare of the society would be coincident with co-operation between the State officials and the administration of the Equitable."

There have been no conferences to this end as yet, it is learned, but in well-informed quarters the impression prevailed yesterday that before long there would be at least a frank interchange of views on the subject, and very likely active co-operation between the Equitable's new Chairman and the State authorities in compelling restitution from all who may have profited improperly. The Attorney General is still engaged in the perusal of the testimony taken before the State Superintendent of Insurance, and it is not known yet just when actions will be begun for the restoration of money or for the disqualification of Directors who have violated the insurance laws from ever holding office in an insurance company in this State.

Mr. Alexander's Restitution.

The transmission of the letter on behalf of President Alexander to the Attorney General followed a conference yesterday between some of Mr. Alexander's counsel and ex-Judge Mayer. Mr. Mayer gave out the correspondence, as follows:

ALEXANDER & COLBY,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway.

Hon. Julius Mayer, 27 William Street, New York City.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to inclose you for your information carbon copy of a letter which I have to-day sent to Paul Morton, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, on behalf of my father, Mr. James W. Alexander.

Yours truly,
(Signed) H. M. ALEXANDER.

COPY.

June 24, 1905.

Paul Morton, Esq., Chairman Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York.

Dear Sir: I beg leave to inclose to you check for $25,053.22 to the order of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, being the amount of seven checks received by James W. Alexander upon the dates given below, together with interest thereon at 6 per cent. to date.

These are the amounts referred to, in the preliminary report of Superintendent Hendricks at Page 32 and following pages. The total is made up as follows:

Metropolitan Street Railway 4 per cent. bonds of 2002	$4,531.58
Interest from July 30, 1902, to date	788.49
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington 4 per cent. bonds and Long Island Railroad 4 per cent. bonds, syndicate	2,982.64
Interest from April 30, 1904	205.30
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis Railway consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, syndicate	5,130.73
Interest from Oct. 18, 1904	210.36
Norfolk and Western divisional first lien and general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, syndicate	1,879.00
Interest from Oct. 24, 1904	75.16
Imperial Japanese Government 6 per cent. sterling loan:	
First Syndicate	3,204.43
Interest from July 11, 1904	183.19
Second Syndicate	2,928.00
Interest from June 3, 1904	185.93
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 4 per cent. general debenture bonds, syndicate	2,284.00
Interest from Feb. 4, 1902	464.41
Total	$25,053.22

The amounts referred to on Pages 34 and 37, Oregon Short Line refunding mortgage 4 per cent. 25-year gold bonds, syndicate, $12,523.73, and Imperial Japanese Government 6 per cent.

Continued on Page 2.

SHERIFF DEFIES FOLK.

Might Resist Troops If Sent to St. Louis by the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 24.—After ignoring Gov. Folk's orders for a raid of the Delmar Race Track this afternoon, Sheriff Herpelt defied him to send the militia into the county until a request was made for troops. He intimated that if soldiers were sent they would be shot down.

The racing continued as usual at the track, and the six bookmakers who opened business on the first day of the meeting under the new régime were kept exceedingly busy. There was not the semblance of a raid and nothing marred the peace of the ring until the horses went to the post in the last race, when a Deputy arrested Charles Noel and William Flynn, bookmakers, and their assistants. They were released on bond immediately.

At the close of the day Sheriff Herpel, through his legal adviser, Senator Gardner of St. Louis County, who actively engaged in fighting the repeal of the breeders' law, issued a statement as follows:

"I am against raids in the practical meaning of that term, which means a seizure of persons or property without legal process of law or evidence of any violation of law. A raid or the use of the militia means a usurpation of the judicial powers of the State guaranteed by the Constitution and by military force.

"An appeal to bayonets is the first threat of a bigot fired by fanatical zeal to further his personal ambition and ideas against the guaranteed liberties of the people."

Sheriff Herpel agreed that what Senator Gardner had dictated was the expression of his personal and official feeling in the matter.

"I am Sheriff of St. Louis County, and have not requested any assistance from the Governor," he said. "Troops will not be sent into this county legally until I have made such a request, and I believe that the county authorities are abundantly able to handle the situation as it exists at present. I am under a bond of $50,000, and cannot make arrests indiscriminately, and I shall not do so until I have sufficient evidence at hand to protect myself and my bondsmen. I feel that the course which the county officials have taken is all that the law contemplates, and it is the course which will be followed in the future.

"If troops come in here they are liable to be shot. I do not say that the Sheriff or the Sheriff's deputies will be responsible for the shooting, but some of the citizens around here might not like the idea of sending in soldiers."

"It is understood that members of the National Guard might be arrested for disturbing the peace if they came into the county," suggested the reporter.

"Well, if they disturbed my peace they surely would be arrested," was the reply.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 24.—When informed to-night of the statement of Sheriff Herpel of St. Louis County, Gov. Folk said that, in addition to stopping the alleged violations of the betting law at Delmar track, he would take steps forthwith for the removal of Sheriff Herpel and County Prosecuting Attorney Johnston for "their utter disregard of their official oaths."

PIGEONS' 1,500-MILE TRIP.

From St. Louis to Boston by Relay with Message from Mayor.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 24.—Six homing pigeons, bearing a typewritten message on the lightest tissue paper, inclosed in aluminium capsules, were released at 8 o'clock this morning. They are expected to go directly to Louisville, Ky., the first relay point on a route between St. Louis and Boston, Mass. The estimated distance on an air line that the relays of birds will fly is about 1,500 miles.

From Louisville the pigeons will fly to Cincinnati, and from there the course will be to Pittsburg, Penn. At Pittsburg a wait of half of a day will ensue before a new relay of birds is sent on to Washington. Other relay points are New York and Pawtucket, R. I.

The messages the birds carry are attached to their right feet and read as follows:

"The Mayor of the City of St. Louis transmits greetings to the Mayor of the City of Boston through its carrier pigeon messenger, and if successfully conveyed will demonstrate a long flight which is infinitesimal to the long and future prosperity that we wish to the people of the City of Boston."

BURGLARS IN EVENING DRESS.

Raffles and Bunny Travel in an Auto in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Clad in evening dress and riding in a large red automobile two burglars visited the suburb of Harmarville last night, robbed three places, and escaped with over $400 in money and valuables.

The first place visited was the residence of Amos Coss. Mr. Coss was awakened soon after midnight and caught a glimpse of the men as they were leaving in their automobile. They took two gold watches and a quantity of silver plate.

Their next stop was at the residence of Edward Brooks, where they got $50 in cash and some silver.

The men then raided an Italian workmen's camp, where they held up the foreigners at revolvers' points and ransacked their shanty, securing over $150.

HARVARD FUNDS POUR IN.

More Than $2,000,000 Practically Pledged for Endowment.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 24.—Great work is being done by Bishop Lawrence's Alumni Committee, appointed to raise a $2,500,000 endowment for Harvard. The subscriptions prior to the grand alumni gathering of next week will determine whether Bishop Lawrence will be able to announce that the entire sum has been pledged, or that it comes within $250,000 of that goal. Every mail brings checks and pledges.

"We have more than $2,000,000 practically pledged already," said Bishop Lawrence to-day. "It would be impossible to predict now, with the pledges coming in and many alumni yet to hear from, how much more than this sum the subscriptions will be."

INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA, Wednesday, June 28th. Poughkeepsie-Highland course. Observation train tickets are now on sale at West Shore Railroad office, 7 East 42d Street, New York.—Adv.

GERMAN CONCESSION TO FRANCE REPORTED

Kaiser Willing to Drop the Morocco Conference Plan.

FRENCH ARMY IS PREPARED

A Million Men Could Be Mobilized Immediately—People on the Frontier Are Excited.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 24.—I learn that Germany's answer to Premier Rouvier's note on the Morocco question will be substantially as follows:

The German Government demands a more definite outline of France's programme in regard to Morocco.

Germany, however, is anxious to reach an agreement, and proposes that the two countries settle each point of the Morocco issue separately, as provided for in the Madrid Convention. The coasting trade and boundary questions, for instance, would be separately discussed, and future issues could be dealt with as they arise.

If France accepts this plan Germany is willing to drop her demand for a conference on Morocco.

PARIS, June 24.—For the first time since the Fashoda incident the French public is in the throes of the war fever. Whether it will result in anything serious depends on Germany's response to the French note on Morocco, but without considering the exact status of the diplomatic negotiations, a considerable element of the public and press seriously discusses the possibility of a resort to arms.

Army circles are particularly active, and at the military clubs the officers are mainly engaged in making comparisons of the forces of France and Germany.

While the financial leaders scout the idea of war, yet the speculative element has been quick to seize the opportunity to raid French rentes, which, when the Bourse closed to-day, showed a fall of 1f. 8c. within the week.

The official view is that the situation, while delicate, does not present any aspect of danger or a crisis involving a rupture of relations. This is the Governmental view and naturally presents the most favorable aspect of the controversy. However, the Ambassadors of the leading powers express impartial opinions fully sustaining the view of the Government. It is pointed out in diplomatic quarters that the worst aspect of the Moroccan question does not present a casus belli. An analysis of the controversy shows that the Sultan of Morocco invited the powers to a conference. Germany urges the powers, including France, to accept. Premier Rouvier's latest note shows the willingness of France to consider a conference if Germany explains her purposes, but even should France decline to accept this, her refusal of the invitation would not constitute a cause for war.

A diplomat to-day summed up the situation by saying that the complete failure of the present negotiations would not mean war, as the controversy would then proceed along new lines. It would doubtless lead to direct appeals to the Sultan, with a view to securing the upper hand in Morocco. While the pessimistic element thinks Germany will seek a pretext for trouble, the actual state of affairs does not warrant such gloomy forebodings.

The controversy serves to call attention to the complete state of readiness of the French military system to meet any emergency. The present peace footing of the army is 530,000 men. This force is organized on an elastic basis whereby the doubling and tripling of the strength of each company doubles and triples the aggregate army. The First and Second Reserves are made up of trained men who have previously completed the military service which the State requires of all citizens. The equipment of the reserves is always kept in readiness at the barracks.

Military experts say that the calling of the First Reserves to the colors would probably immediately furnish a force of approximately 1,000,000 trained men, and thereafter the Second Reserves and the Territorial Militia would permit of much further expansion. The system of mobilization and equipment has undergone great improvement as the result of lessons learned in the last war.

La Liberté to-night began the publication of a series of articles from the frontier showing the excited state of public feeling and the activity of the military forces, which are said to be constantly drilling and undergoing inspection.

The diplomatic situation remains unchanged, as Germany has not yet presented her answer to the French note. Officials say the negotiations are taking the normal course. It is definitely known that the French Ambassador was cordially received by Prince von Bülow yesterday. This is considered to be a most reassuring symptom of Germany's conciliatory intentions.

BERLIN, June 24.—The Foreign Office officials are busily engaged in studying the French note on Morocco, the unusual length of which will necessarily delay an answer to it.

Official circles continue to follow the affair with keen interest, but without anything like excitement, much less bellicose inclinations.

A fact which attracts attention is that many of Emperor William's telegrams have lately been countersigned by Prince von Bülow. According to the newspapers von Bülow since his elevation to princely rank has impressed the Emperor with the difficult position in which he (von Bülow) was placed before the Reichstag by the imperial telegrams for which he as Chancellor must be responsible, but which he had never seen till published in the newspapers. It is reported that the Emperor agreed to consult the Chancellor regarding telegrams of a political character before sending them, and to ask him to countersign them.

Want Carter to Remain Governor.

HONOLULU, June 24.—The Trustees of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association met to-day and appointed a committee to interview Gov. Carter and assure him of the confidence in his administration and their continued support. The committee will also ask the Governor to reconsider his resignation.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER'S JOKE.

It Concerned Monopoly and Caused Applause at Prayer Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—John D. Rockefeller appeared at prayer meeting Friday night in the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church. He was so happy that he turned joker.

When called upon to make a response to the pastor's word of greeting he told his love for the local church and then, as though suddenly recollecting that he had talked longer than usual, he pulled out his watch, turned his eyes over the congregation, and said coolly:

"I have talked too long. I am afraid there are others here who want to talk. I don't want you to think I am a selfish monopolist."

A smile stole over his face, then it became a broad and rare grin, and finally a full laugh. The congregation joined, and when he sat down the Baptists broke all precedents and rewarded his joke with vigorous hand-clapping.

AMERICANS ROB AMERICANS.

Sharpers in England Find Their Own Countrymen "Easy."

LONDON, June 24.—During the past week the American invasion of London has surpassed previous records. Every hotel is crowded, and the principal ones are booked far in advance.

With the increasing number of visitors from across the Atlantic have come a great number of suspicious persons, who have kept the Secret Service men busy. An Inspector of Scotland Yard said that he had been compelled to give many of these American suspects orders to leave England, but nevertheless reports are received daily of operations of confidence men and card sharpers. The Inspector pointed out that previously American burglars had visited London during the season, but that now there was an inundation of confidence men.

Strange to relate, the victims in almost every case are Americans, who, it would be supposed, are acquainted with the operations of sharpers from their own country.

During Ascot week numerous cases were reported to the police.

EVIDENCE FAVORS MITCHELL.

Tanner, His Law Partner, Tells of Warning from the Senator.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 24.—Cross-examination of ex-Judge A. H. Tanner, the Government's chief witness in the trial of United States Senator John H. Mitchell, charged with practicing before Federal departments while Senator, to-day elicited testimony in favor of Senator Mitchell.

It was shown by Tanner's evidence that Mitchell had warned Tanner not to involve the Senator in any matters before the departments of the Government and not to receive any remuneration for any services the Senator might perform in Washington. Tanner said there was no understanding with Frederick Kribs that the money paid by Kribs to Tanner was in return for the services of Mitchell, and that the Senator had no direct knowledge of the sources of his monthly remittances, his share of the net earnings of the law firm of Mitchell & Tanner.

Tanner said that never to his knowledge did Mitchell ever see a check from Kribs to the firm for services rendered. He did not know personally of any services rendered by Mitchell before the departments at Washington in regard to the Kribs claims other than such services as Mitchell had performed for hundreds of other claimants without pay. As far as he was aware, Mitchell might simply have forwarded Tanner's letters in regard to the land claims to the general office and returned the sealed replies to Tanner, Mitchell never seeing the correspondence at all.

SAMUEL H. DISSTON WEDS.

Philadelphia Clubman Married to Miss Elizabeth M. Maxwell.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Miss Elizabeth May Maxwell and Samuel Horace Disston, son of the well-known saw manufacturer and a member of many clubs, were married at noon to-day at the home of the Rev. John R. Davies, pastor of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Disston had made arrangements to have the ceremony performed in the Bellevue-Stratford, but for reasons not disclosed he changed his plans. All the members of the bride's family witnessed the ceremony. Mrs. Henry C. Disston, the bridegroom's mother, was the only member of the Disston family present.

The bride, a very beautiful woman, is a daughter of John Maxwell, a house painter of 3,175 North Broad Street. For nearly three years Miss Maxwell was a teacher in the Mifflin Public School. She resigned about three years ago. It is reported that Mr. Disston's family were not aware of the engagement, which was kept a secret for nearly two years.

IMAGINED RUIN, ENDED LIFE.

Selectman Thought He Had Been Speculating and Was Going Insane.

GREENFIELD, Mass., June 24.—Martin Sauter, a Selectman of Greenfield, committed suicide at South Deerfield early to-day by shooting. In a notebook found on his person Sauter had written statements that he had been speculating and was ruined, and also that, having been ill and fearing that he was about to become insane, a few days ago he went to Northampton to visit the Superintendent of an insane hospital, but was unable to see the man.

Members of Sauter's family said that his statement that he had been speculating was the result of a disordered imagination. He was forty-five years old and was not married.

FIGHTS TEXAS FRANCHISE TAX

Texas and Pacific Will Hold That Federal Charter Exempts It.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 24.—The Texas and Pacific Railroad Company has notified the Attorney General that it will resist in the courts the enforcement of the new law requiring railroads to pay a franchise tax based upon their capital stock.

The law will be contested by the Texas and Pacific on the ground that it is operated under a Federal charter. All other railroads in the State are operated under domestic charters. The company has a capital stock of $38,000,000, covering its Louisiana and Texas lines upon which it would have to pay a franchise tax should the law be upheld.

ROCKEFELLER CHURCH MAY SELL ITS PROPERTY

Proposes Consolidation with the Epiphany Congregation.

OPPOSITION TO THE PLAN

Prominent Baptists Don't Want to See the Fifth Avenue Church Wiped Out.

Baptists in this city learned yesterday of a proposal to sell the site of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, known as "Rockefeller's Church," and of consolidating its congregation with that of the Epiphany Baptist Church at Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street. A special committee of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church went informally to the Policy Committee of the Epiphany Church within the last few days and proposed a plan of consolidation. This plan came up for discussion at a meeting of the Epiphany congregation last Wednesday night.

Although the Fifth Avenue congregation offered considerable inducement to the Epiphany flock, wide differences regarding the proposal developed at this meeting. When the plans became known many of the leading Baptist ministers and laymen entered a protest against the wiping out of a church as well known as the Fifth Avenue Church.

They declare that the denomination can ill afford the sacrifice, and that it is not necessary. In the meantime efforts have been made to ascertain the attitude of Mr. Rockefeller and his son in regard to the plan. They are the largest contributors to the work of the Fifth Avenue Church. Young Mr. Rockefeller, until his recent illness and subsequent trip to Europe, taught a Bible class at the church every Sunday. So far, it is said to have been impossible to obtain from either a definite statement as to what they think ought to be done.

The proposal of the Fifth Avenue Church involves a sale of its property on Forty-sixth Street, just west of Fifth Avenue, which is said to be worth from $350,000 to $400,000. With the money thus made available, if the plans go through, it is proposed to endow the west side work conducted in the Armitage Chapel by the Rev. W. S. Richardson, assistant minister of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and the Neighborhood House, in Tenth Avenue, to the building of which Mr. Rockefeller contributed. This done, the committee proposes to endow in part the Epiphany Church.

The differences in the Epiphany congregation over the proposal arise from various grounds, but are due principally to the fact that it is proposed to wipe out its name and perpetuate in the consolidated congregation the name of Mr. Rockefeller's church. The offer of funds from the Fifth Avenue Church did not fail to carry weight with the Epiphany Church, which is not located so as to render it easy of access either from the east or west side. The Epiphany Church is said to have been on the point of disposing of its site as early as three years ago.

The consolidation is a matter of interest to the Fifth Avenue congregation because it has practically been without a place of worship since the roof of its church was found unsafe several months ago. Following the evacuation of its own church, it has worshipped first with the Epiphany congregation and more lately at Mendelssohn Hall, where the last service for the Summer was held a week ago.

Members of the two churches yesterday were unwilling to discuss the plans and the negotiations of their respective committees.

PRESIDENT STOPS CONTRACT.

Mergenthaler Company Believes Politics Figured in Choice of Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Roosevelt has ordered that a contract for seventy-two Lanston typesetting machines for the Government Printing Office be held up pending an investigation of the relative merits of the Lanston and Mergenthaler machines, and the reasons which led Public Printer Palmer to choose the former.

Philip P. Dodge, President of the Mergenthaler Company, called at the White House to-day and asked to have the contract held up. He thinks the contract was irregularly awarded. The Lanston people assert that the Public Printer went over the merits of both machines carefully before making the award.

According to the Mergenthaler people there was no requisition for the Lanston machines from the foreman of printing as required by law. At the Government Printing Office it is said that this provision does not relate to the purchase of the supplies, but only to the method of issuing them from the storehouse.

The Mergenthaler people say that the Lanston machine is more expensive to operate than theirs, and that politics had something to do with the selection.

100 COUPLES PERPLEXED.

Judge Who Divorced Them Had No Right to His Place.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, June 24.—More than 100 couples whose divorce decrees have been granted during the past eleven months by Judge Henry V. Johnson, acting as County Judge, are wondering whether the law's wide blanket of "public policy" will cover their cases since the Supreme Court has declared that Judge Johnson and nearly all the other Democratic county officers had no right to their places and are ousted.

Some of the divorced persons have since remarried, and in three instances at least children have been born since the decrees of divorce were entered.

BULLDOG KILLS TINY GIRL.

Father's Pet Resented Chasing of Ball —Killed by Neighbor.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Yvonne Davis, eighteen months old, was killed to-day by a bulldog owned by her father. The girl was playing with a ball, which rolled near the dog, and when she went to pick it up the dog knocked her down and fastened its teeth in her face.

Paul Korinortz, a neighbor, beat the dog with an iron bar and fired eight bullets into its body, but it still retained its grip on the child. After the dog was dead it was found necessary to pry its jaws apart in order to release the girl. She died within ten minutes.

WOULD ABOLISH MATRIMONY.

Two German Feminist Leaders Say It Degrades Their Sex.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 24.—A split among the leaders of the Feminist movement in Germany is threatened.

Two of the most prominent advocates of woman's rights in the country, Fräulein Anita Augspurg and Frau Minna Cauer, have declared their opposition to marriage, saying it is merely slavery and that it degrades the sex.

There is great excitement among the Feminists, and it is proposed to expel Fräulein Augspurg and Frau Cauer from the society.

CORNELL CANOEIST DROWNED.

Frail Craft Fills—Two of Its Occupants Escape.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 24.—Jay Halsey Decatur of Peekskill, a member of a party of canoeists, all Cornell students, coming down the Mohawk River, was drowned this morning at Sprakers, twenty miles west of this city.

A canoe in which were three young men filled with water while passing through a rift, and all jumped out. Two reached shore in safety, but Decatur was drowned.

$200,000 BONUS TO EMPLOYES

The American Smelting and Refining Co. Makes Its Annual Payment.

In keeping with the plan adopted two years ago of distributing annually a bonus the American Smelting and Refining Company has paid to its employes about $200,000. The distribution is made on the basis of a percentage of the surplus earnings.

This year's bonus amounts to about 15 per cent. of the earnings of the company in excess of $7,500,000, which indicates that the company during the year earned about $1,300,000 above that amount or about $8,800,000 all told.

MOTOR BOAT ABLAZE.

Two Men Badly Burned When Gasoline Tank Caught Fire.

The gasoline tank of the motor boat Harry Lee took fire yesterday on Jamaica Bay, opposite Eastern Avenue, Rockaway Beach. In the boat were Agger Lehman of Bayswater, the owner, and Edward Mott, also of Bayswater. They had been out all morning and were returning to Far Rockaway when the gasoline took fire.

The shouts of the two were heard on shore, and a boat put off to their assistance. Both Mott and Lehman were badly burned on the hands and face. They were attended by Dr. Daly of Helmer Sanitarium and went home. Damage to the boat is estimated at $1,000.

ROCK ISLAND LIMITED SMASH.

Engineer Killed, Fireman Badly Hurt —Passengers Escape Injury.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, June 24.—Engineer Barnhart of Stuart, Iowa, was killed and Fireman Higgins was badly injured by the wreck of the Rock Island eastbound limited near Iowa City to-day.

The engine and two cars left the track and turned over, the accident being due to the fact that the passenger train was following a freight so closely that the switchman did not have time to set the switch again after letting the freight on to a siding. No passengers were hurt.

STEAMBOAT SINKS LAUNCH.

Three Men Picked Up by the Nantasket in East River.

Three men in a launch were run down in East River, off East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, about 9:30 o'clock last night. Their cries were heard by persons on the Health Department pier, and a policeman put off in a skiff to the rescue. Before he reached the scene, however, the men had been picked up by the steamboat Nantasket, from Sea Cliff, L. I.

When the Nantasket docked at Pier 13 Capt. F. W. Carroll said he had landed the three men at East Thirty-first Street. They were Charles Swanson of 1,011 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, John Matinger of 1,004 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and his son, Gustave Matinger.

According to the Captain, the launch was running without lights, and the Nantasket cut it down. The fragments of the launch sank at once, but the three kept afloat until rescued by Pilot H. Johnson and a crew in a small boat. The men seemed none the worse for their ducking.

LAUNCH CUT SHELL IN TWO.

Oarsmen Picked Up and the Boat Towed Ashore in Halves.

Stephen Connelly and Tony Hoffman, members of the Hudson Boat Club, were taking a trial spin on the Hudson yesterday afternoon in a double-oared shell. Along came a steam launch and cut their shell in two. This was off One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, and they were 200 feet from shore.

Joseph Schultz, trainer of the Hudson Boat Club, and James Donnelly, who were following the rowers in a launch, rescued Connelly and Hoffman. They were taken to the boathouse at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. The shell, in two pieces, was towed down after them.

HARVARD RELIC RECOVERED.

Famous Louisburg Cross Was Stolen by the Med. Fac.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 24.—The Louisburg Cross, one of Harvard's most famous relics, which was supposed to have been lost forever through the Med. Fac. has been restored. When pressed to say how and where the cross was recovered, Dean Hurlbut merely said:

"I have absolutely nothing to say on the subject. I will answer no questions about it."

The Louisburg cross was taken by Massachusetts soldiers from a church in Louisburg in 1745 at the time of the French war. It was brought to Boston, and afterward was given to Harvard.

It is understood that the Med. Fac. has agreed to restore the Sever pictures stolen from Sever Hall many years ago. Dean Hurlbut, however, does not confirm the statement.

Pain's fireworks for the 4th. Examine the stickless rockets and other novelties at 12 Park Place, New York.—Adv.

LODZ A SHAMBLES; PEOPLE IN REVOLT

Shooting Renewed Last Night—Ten Regiments in the City.

PERHAPS 2,000 DEAD OR HURT

Soldiers Kill Innocent Men, Women and Children—Rioters Throw Vitriol on the Troops.

LODZ, June 24.—(Evening.)—Shooting has just been renewed here.

Rioters this morning attempted to set fire to the Government offices, but were scattered by a strong force of troops. Later in the day reinforcements from Warsaw arrived, and actual fighting stopped for a time, but it was evident that the outbreak had not been quelled. All the shops and factories were closed and business was entirely suspended. Occasional volleys were fired by police or gendarmes in response to shots from houses.

The city resembles a shambles and the terrible scenes of the last two days will never be wiped from the memory of the Polish people.

Altogether there are ten regiments encamped in Lodz. Socialists are energetically fomenting agitation among the soldiers by distributing revolutionary proclamations and pamphlets, but their efforts are without effect.

The fighting spirit of the people is fully aroused. They have tasted blood, and want more. Certainly the revolutionary spirit is abroad, and it remains to be seen whether military measures will have the same effect as they previously did.

To-day at Baluty, a suburb of Lodz, four Cossacks were killed and sixteen wounded by a bomb which was thrown into their barracks. Twenty-three of their horses were killed. In Lodz a factory owner named Neumann was shot by strikers.

The soldiers are showing what appears to be wanton cruelty. Late this afternoon they shot and killed two women—a mother and her daughter. Yesterday they exhibited the utmost carelessness as to whether they killed peaceful persons or rioters, and many women and children were slain.

The funerals of victims of Thursday and yesterday were held to-day surreptitiously in various outlying villages.

It is quite impossible to give the number of killed and wounded, as reports vary according to the quarter from which they are obtained. Certainly the killed number over a hundred, possibly two hundred, and the wounded five times as many. Some estimates place the number of killed and wounded at 2,000.

An official report says that the number of casualties was largely increased by the neglect of persons to remain indoors and of the action of others who insisted on looking out of doors and windows when volleys were being fired by soldiers on rioters. Residents of the city say they received no orders to remain indoors.

The trouble began last Tuesday after the funerals of the victims of the conflict between troops and Socialists the previous Sunday. The Social Democrats and the members of the Jewish Bund were determined to avenge their comrades. The Christians were permitted to bury their dead, but the Jews were prohibited from doing so, and the police secretly interred the bodies of the Jews at night, which excited further indignation.

Socialist riots began on Thursday. The crowds deliberately pillaged liquor shops, and numbers of persons, inflamed by drink, led a crowd of at least 50,000 to further and more serious attacks. Police and military were attacked wherever they appeared in small force, and many individual members were killed. One Cossack was killed by a girl thirteen years old.

After pillaging liquor shops the crowds set fire to them and prevented the firemen from putting out the blazes. This was repeated deliberately at many places.

Yesterday, "Black Friday," in Lodz, surpassed all the horrors of "Red Sunday" in St. Petersburg. The fury of the mob found full vent, and even children, caught by the contagion, were seen kissing red flags and heard swearing that they were ready to die for liberty.

A Jewish girl mounted a box in the market square and addressed an immense crowd. Suddenly the police appeared and fired a volley, and the girl fell dead.

Early in the day two bombs were thrown from a crowd into the Lodz barracks, killing or wounding twenty soldiers.

Market gardeners coming in were stopped and their carts were used in building barricades. Men climbed to the roofs of houses, cutting telephone and telegraph wires to use for entanglements in the streets, while others cut down telegraph poles and used them in strengthening the barricades. The wires were stretched in front of the barricades and the cavalry were at first unable to charge.

At 11 o'clock all the factory hands struck and flocked into the streets. Cossacks, dragoons, and infantry charged the dense, surging mobs time after time, firing volley after volley into the serried masses. In the meanwhile the rioters had secured more

arms, and revolvers were freely used by the men in the streets; while their comrades on roofs and windows joined in the fusillade.

Some dashed vitriol from points of vantage upon the troopers in the streets below. The burning fluid drove its victims into a frenzy and led to scenes of a terrible character.

The streets resembled a battlefield. The houses were barricaded with boards and mattresses, and for hours volleys and individual firing were heard in every quarter of the city.

Finally, at night, the military secured the upper hand, but not without considerable losses to themselves and fearful slaughter to the rioters.

At nightfall the city had been plunged into utter darkness, as practically all the street lamps had been destroyed. Even at midnight occasional volleys and isolated rifle shots were heard in different quarters, the troops having received orders to shoot any person appearing in the streets.

Until late at night the Cossacks were busy collecting bodies of the dead and picking up persons seriously wounded. The bodies were carried off in carts to neighboring churchyards. Hence the impossibility of giving an accurate estimate of the dead until order is completely restored, if, indeed, the full story is ever told. This morning many dead and wounded were still lying in the streets and courtyards.

All the hospitals of the city are filled to overflowing, and owing to the insufficient number of beds many of the wounded are lying on the floors. Many others are dying for lack of medical aid.

Cossacks are robbing the dead of jewels and money.

SEVERAL HUNDRED SLAIN?

Estimate in One Dispatch Received in St. Petersburg.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 25.—St. Petersburg is without a line of definite news of the happenings of yesterday at Lodz, and there is the keenest apprehension that the day may have been marked by a renewal of the battle of Friday, the dead of which are apparently to be numbered by hundreds.

Nothing approaching the disorders, which passed far beyond the scale of recent demonstrations and approximated the dignity of actual insurrection, recalling the days of the Commune in Paris, has been recorded in Russia since the street fighting at Warsaw in the Polish revolutions of 1830 and 1863. The events of Jan. 22 in St. Petersburg, "Red Sunday," were merely the dispersal of unarmed crowds by soldiers; but at Lodz the troops were desperately opposed by an army of 60,000 workingmen, many armed with revolvers, defending substantial barricades with bullets, showers of paving stones, and other missiles, and even bombs.

The industrial quarters were apparently largely in the hands of the manifestants, and the task of the troops was akin to that of the Russian soldiers in the war in Turkestan, where towns had to be stormed street by street, almost house by house.

The demolition of the barricades at Lodz required regular sapper work under the fire of revolvers and showers of missiles from windows of houses, by which the troops suffered heavily. The Military Governor had at his disposal four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry. The last barricades were taken at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

A dispatch received by way of Warsaw estimates the number of slain indefinitely at "several hundred workmen" and sixty soldiers, but no definite statement has yet been received, another dispatch, direct from Lodz, giving the number of dead as forty, being admittedly incomplete.

An outbreak similar in nature to that at Lodz is threatened at Warsaw, where the industrial population is much larger, the discontent and bitterness equally widespread, and feeling is inflamed by the events at Lodz. A dispatch late last night from Warsaw reported the initial bloodshed. It said the workmen were gathering in large crowds and assuming a menacing attitude, adding that the revolutionists had accumulated a considerable stock of bombs at Warsaw and expected to employ them at every opportunity against the Cossacks and infantry.

WARSAW MOB FIRED ON.

Bomb Thrown at Gendarmes—Socialists Proclaim a Strike.

WARSAW, June 24.—Riots commenced here to-night. Disturbances similar to those at Lodz are feared.

Gendarmes charged a crowd and infantry patrols fired two volleys. Three men were wounded. The crowd was also armed and fired upon the troops. A secret police agent was stabbed.

Processions were formed at 6 o'clock this evening and marched, with red flags, down Grsybowska Street. At the corner of Wronia Street a mounted patrol crossed the procession, and one of the marchers threw a bomb, which exploded and wounded two gendarmes. The man who threw the missile escaped.

Simultaneously there was another demonstration by persons carrying a red flag at Leschno, but there was no bloodshed.

Crowds are assembling at several localities east of the city. Their attitude is menacing, and the public is panicstricken.

The Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania has issued a proclamation calling out the workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre.

The men in the workshops of the Warsaw and Vienna and the Vistula Railroads have struck.

A workman was murdered in the streets last night for refusing to strike.

All the shops were closed to-day. Intense excitement prevails.

Stephen Okrjeia, the locksmith who threw the bomb into the Praga police station March 26, killing six policemen, has been sentenced to death. The workmen are indignant at the sentence.

The situation here, with a majority of the workmen striking, the walk-out threatening to become general, and the working class inflamed by the news of the fighting at Lodz, is extremely critical.

Workmen are wearing mourning for those killed at Lodz.

All the street railways, except on the principal thoroughfares of the city, have stopped their service, and the newspapers have suspended publication.

ASSEMBLY'S POWER LIMITED.

Council of the Empire Will Control Russian Lower House.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, June 25.—Russia's coming National Assembly, if forecasts that are appearing in the newspapers are correct, will be controlled by parliamentary machinery and procedure profoundly intricate and unworkable from the standpoint of Western countries. Everywhere there will be checks upon the power of the Gosudarstvennaia Duma, the popular elected lower house of the Legislative Assembly, and arbitrary methods will be evolved for overriding, or rather sweeping aside, its objections when they become troublesome or too insistent.

For instance, if a measure fails to reach the Council of the Empire or the upper house within a certain time, it will be assumed that the consent of the lower house has been given. Bills introduced must be supported by thirty members and then go to the Minister whose department is affected, who exercises a sort of preliminary veto power which can only be broken down by a vote of two-thirds of both houses and with the approval of the Emperor. Even then it will only have the effect to compel the Minister to introduce a project of law to meet the views of the Assembly within a year.

The Lower House has not the power to initiate revenue legislation. The budget is to be introduced by the Minister of Finance annually on Nov. 11, and must go through committee in ten days and be passed by Dec. 5. All items provided for in existing laws or relating to the established budget of the army and navy cannot be stricken out, and the machinery practically insures acceptance of the budget by providing for a motion for striking out an item the same procedure as new legislation.

Throughout, the Council of the Empire, nominated by the Emperor, exercises a preponderating influence or control over the elected lower house. The President of each house is clothed with power, not only to keep debate within bounds, but to suspend sittings. Ministers are to be interpellated in camera, and only such portions of proceedings in executive sessions may be published as the President approves. Press representatives are to be admitted to open sessions, but their accounts are censorable. Besides, there will be an official publication like The Congressional Record at Washington.

The mode of elections is yet unsettled. Apparently there are two propositions, one for class representation and the other along the general suffrage line. This question is yet under consideration.

NO RELIEF FOR JEWS YET.

Czar Changes His Mind and Will Not Order Immediate Reforms.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—Emperor Nicholas last Wednesday approved the reccomendations of the Committee of Ministers on the revision of the laws dealing with the Jews. The committee was of the opinion that it would be detrimental to the interests of the remainder of the population to give Jews legal equality with other Russians, and that it might lead to outbursts of popular ill-will.

The committee therefore decided to leave the revision of the laws to the forthcoming Representative Assembly, but recommended the appointment of a special extra-official conference, to consist of members to be nominated by the Emperor and representatives of the authorities, to arrange the preliminaries.

CHICAGO STRIKERS DEFIANT.

Teamsters Now Talk of Calling Out All Drivers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Strong indications that the teamsters' strike yet may reach the proportions of a general contest, involving all of the 30,000 drivers in Chicago, cropped out to-night in the meeting of the Teamsters' Joint Council.

The meeting had an unexpectedly warlike tone. In a frenzy of enthusiasm Jerry McCarthy, the conservative leader of the truck drivers, proposed that the town be tied up. He touched a responsive chord, and what followed was a surprise even to President Shea and the leaders who have been advocating the widening of hostilities. McCarthy's motion was lost by only four votes.

"Well, it is a little premature," said he, after the meeting, "but you may say for me that before this strike is over it is going to become general in scope."

Sumner was more radical. He freely announced that he was in favor of ordering out the 30,000 drivers for ten days.

"I wouldn't permit even the garbage boxes in the city to be cleaned," said Sumner.

President Shea alone was non-committal.

"There are many leaders who are urging the general strike," he said. "Perhaps it will come. It might do Chicago good, and certainly it would arouse the employers to a sense of fairness. They would be compelled to arbitrate."

SHUT SALOONS, SAYS MURPHY.

But Jersey City Police Declare They Can't Get the Evidence.

Jersey City was wondering last night whether to-day would be wet, dry, or mixed. Chief of Police Murphy sent out orders to the Captains to enforce the law against Sunday liquor selling. The Captains in turn transmitted these orders to the policemen.

At the same time the men were warned not to make arrests unless they could prove that the law had been violated. One of the methods of ascertaining this, they were told, was to look into the saloons through the doors or windows.

"Every one knows," said a policeman, "that the doors and windows of all saloons in this city are covered with heavy curtains from midnight Saturday until midnight Sunday, and it is impossible to look into any saloon. The private entrance is inside the building, and if we go into the building unless called in to quell a disturbance, we are liable to be brought up on charges. All we can do is to arrest persons whom we may find carrying out beer in cans."

The saloon keepers did not seem to be worried about the Chief's order.

WIFE SUES P. M. JANNEY, JR.

Accuses Baltimore Clubman of Desertion and Non-Support.

Special to The New York Times

BALTIMORE, June 24.—Paul M. Janney, Jr., of Green Spring Valley, a well-known clubman and a society man, was released on bail this afternoon to answer the charge of non-support and desertion. The complainant is Mrs. Hattie Janney, who, before her marriage, was Miss Snyder of New York City. She was a stenographer in a banking institution in New York in which Janney was also employed.

Three years ago they were married by the Rev. Mr. McDowell, a Presbyterian minister. All went happily until about a year ago, when Janney paid a visit to his Baltimore relatives. When he returned his demeanor toward his wife changed, and shortly after that he deserted her, according to her charge.

TROOP C TURNS TO FARMING.

Will Raise Hay at Cold Spring Harbor —Electric Lights in Tents.

Troop C will occupy its new camp at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., on July 1. The troopers have purchased a 130-acre farm, and have had it fixed up to meet their ideas of what a modern camping ground should be.

The tents will be lighted by electricity. Hard by there is a distinctly rural-looking hay field and beyond a field of rye and one of oats. These are expected to furnish feed for the troopers' horses the coming Winter.

From the camp the members of the squadron ride their horses bareback into the water, galloping in rough-rider fashion over the intervening half mile. Major De Bevoise says the troop's home is the first of the kind owned by any National Guard organization. There are one hundred and sixty men on the squadron's rolls.

CITY ALONE TO BLAME FOR PARK AV. DISASTER

Justice White Eliminates McDonald and Subway Construction Co.

SUITS AGGREGATE $5,000,000

The Court Holds That the Municipality Was Bound to Exercise Care in Storing Dynamite.

As a result of a decision handed down yesterday by Justice White in the Supreme Court the City of New York will probably have to defend all the damage suits brought because of the dynamite explosion which occurred in Park Avenue opposite the Murray Hill Hotel on Jan. 27, 1902. These suits aggregate $5,000,000, and in each of them John B. McDonald, the subway contractor, and the Subway Construction Company were named as defendants.

Justice White yesterday held that neither Mr. McDonald nor the Subway Construction Company can be held liable in damages. This decision was reached in the test case brought by Capt. Marlin Stuart, who is seeking to recover $75,000 damages for injuries received as a result of the dynamite explosion.

Capt. Stuart, who was a patron of the Murray Hill Hotel at the time of the explosion, asserts that he was forced to retire from the British Navy on account of his injuries. He named Mr. McDonald, the City of New York, and the Subway Construction Company as defendants, but Justice White struck two of the defendants from the complaint, leaving the city alone to fight the suit.

Austen G. Fox argued for a dismissal of the complaint so far as it named John B. McDonald and the Subway Construction Company. Mr. Fox said that at the point where the dynamite exploded the work on the Subway was being conducted by Major Ira A. Shaler, who has since died.

Franklin Pierce, attorney for Capt. Stuart, argued that notwithstanding the fact that Major Shaler was the sub-contractor in charge of this section of the Subway, Mr. McDonald and the Subway Construction Company were both liable in damages, and could not be relieved because of the sub-letting of the contract.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, on behalf of the city, argued that the city could not be held responsible, as the city had performed its duties in a lawful manner.

Justice White, in disposing of the case so far as it concerned Mr. McDonald and the Subway Construction Company as defendants, said:

"I am of the opinion that the Subway Construction Company and Mr. McDonald cannot be held liable under the circumstances, as they are not connected with the accident. The motion to dismiss as against Mr. McDonald and the Subway Construction Company is therefore granted.

"I refuse to dismiss the complaint as against the City of New York, as I am of the opinion that the city was bound to exercise reasonable care in the accumulation and storage of dynamite in such quantities and under such conditions as not to endanger the lives and limbs of citizens."

The trial of Capt. Stuart's suit against the city will proceed on Monday.

PAY MY GAS BILL? VOTER ASKS

Message to a Senator Who Voted Against Lowering the Price.

Politicians at Brooklyn Democratic Headquarters yesterday were telling a story about a Senator who represents a downtown district and one of his constituents who has asked the legislator to pay a part of his gas bill.

The Senator in question voted against the bills reducing the price of gas. The constituent has figured out that because the eighty-cent gas bill was not passed he is paying about $17 a year more for his gas than he would be required to pay had the measure become a law. He has therefore written a long letter to his Senator asking the latter to send him the seventeen dollars by return mail. The constituent is still waiting for the Senator's check.

FELL THROUGH A SKYLIGHT.

Policeman Badly Hurt While Seeking an Early Morning Blaze.

While trying to find a fire early yesterday morning in the building occupied by Hills Brothers, at 275 Washington Street, Policeman George M. Jaeger, attached to the Church Street Station, fell through a glass skylight in the wooden covering over the sidewalk there. His skull was fractured by the fall, and he was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital unconscious.

William Murphy, the watchman in the building, saw smoke pouring from an upper window and called Jaeger.

The two started upstairs. A cloud of smoke drove them back. They smashed a window sash and climbed out on the shed. It was then that the policeman stepped on the skylight and fell to the sidewalk. Murphy climbed down to the street and summoned an ambulance.

The fire, which was on the fourth floor, did very little damage.

AMERICAN IN ARMY SCANDAL.

H. J. Meyer of Pretoria Says British War Secretary Is Unjust to Him.

PRETORIA, June 24.—John H. Snodgrass, the American Consul here, has cabled to Ambassador Reid at London on behalf of H. J. Meyer, whose name is mixed up in the army stores scandal as one of the contractors.

Mr. Meyer requests Mr. Reid to use his influence to discountenance the aspersions in the House of Commons and in the press pending inquiry. He points out that War Secretary Arnold-Forster's instructions to withhold further contracts are tantamount to condemnation without evidence, and says they are inflicting serious moral and material damage on him.

TO LIMIT HONORARY DEGREES.

Yale Faculty Members Wan to be Consulted About Their Bestowal.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—A proposal has been submitted to the President and corporation of Yale College by the Faculty of one of the departments looking to consultation with the Yale department Faculties hereafter on the bestowal of the university's honorary degrees. The corporation has transferred the matter to the university council, which in turn has left the matter to a committee.

The object of the movement is that each department hereafter shall not only have influence in the method of choosing the degrees, but also that each degree shall be subject to fuller investigation than hitherto. Complaint has been made that the honorary degrees have been bestowed after insufficient inquiry by the committee of the corporation.

TURBINES FOR THE NAVY.

Commander Canaga Recommends Their Use in Small Craft.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Commander A. B. Canaga of the Navy, in a report to the Navy Department on the subject of turbine engines, recommends that hereafter turbines be installed in torpedo boats, destroyers, scout cruisers, and gunboats.

"Their use in such vessels and the experience that is gained therefrom," he says, "will no doubt in time demonstrate the wisdom of fitting them in battleships and armored cruisers."

WENT SWIMMING ON ROOF.

Artist Who Chose a Tank for His Ablutions Locked Up.

When the janitor of the flat house at 227 East Sixty-third Street, Adolph Benc, went up to the roof last night he heard splashing in the big water tank. Beside the tank he found a pile of clothes, a towel, and a cake of sand soap.

Climbing the ladder to the top of the tank, Benc looked in. There was a great commotion in the water, and as he gazed the head of a man appeared above the surface. The head proved to be that of a tenant, Guido Bermasbene, a young artist who lives on the top floor.

"Come on in, the water's fine," said the swimmer invitingly.

"Come on out, and quick," said the janitor urgently.

Bermasbene protested, but came out at length and was taken to the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station. There he was locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

On the way down through the house the tenants would have mobbed Bermasbene but for the protection afforded by the janitor.

JACKIES WILL CELEBRATE.

Battleship Crews to Have Games at Provincetown on the Fourth.

Provincetown, Mass., will be the scene of a Fourth of July celebration in which all crews of the battleships of the North Atlantic Squadron will take part, its principal feature being an athletic tournament.

There will be three team events—a baseball game between Maine and Missouri, another between Kentucky and Kearsarge, and a tug-of-war between two teams of fifty each from the Alabama and the Illinois. These will be followed by a track meet including ten events. A sack race and an obstacle race will furnish fun.

MIDNIGHT SERMON IN PARK.

Evangelists Rouse Benchers with Bugle at City Hall.

The homeless benchers of City Hall Park were treated to an innovation early this morning in the way of an evangelistic meeting conducted by the Greater New York Evangelistic Committee. About midnight a cornetist sent forth bugle calls that aroused Park Row and brought night workers in the vicinity to the park on the run, thinking that a riot call was being sounded.

The Rev. Bradford Williams and the Rev. William Rouzee exhorted the crowd on the ways of the wicked in Manhattan. The police in City Hall Station for roll call were appreciative listeners. The Evangelistic Committee declared its intention of holding meetings in the park every Saturday at midnight. Its work recently has been in the slums, Blackwell's Island, and Madison Square.

SCARED HER WITH SNAKES.

Little Girl Victim of Boys' Prank Is Seriously Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 24.—Police Justice Sweeney directed his court officers today to find out the names of the Sixteenth Street Public School boys who frightened eight-year-old Rose Lombardo so badly with snakes that she is in St. Barnabas's Hospital in a serious condition. The matter was called to Judge Sweeney's attention by the little girl's father, who wanted to know what he could do about it.

Several of Rose's schoolmates accompanied her father to the court room. They said that from a swamp near the school a party of boys had brought three or four snakes, and, coming up behind a little party of girls, had scared them by shaking the reptiles in their faces. Rose fell, in a faint, and was in a state of nervous collapse when carried to her home. The symptoms were so serious that she was removed to the hospital.

BOSTON IDEALS BURNED OUT.

Company Loses Costumes and Properties in Red Bank Theatre.

Special to The New York Times

RED BANK, N. J., June 24.—The Red Bank Opera House was destroyed by fire early this morning. Two hours after the alarm was given nothing was left of the structure but a pile of twisted iron and bricks.

Adjoining the Opera House to the east is the Central House, in which were forty members of the Boston Ideal Opera Company. Those in the hotel knew nothing of the fire until some one ran through the halls and gave the alarm. Then there was a wild scramble to escape.

The actors, aided by firemen, stuffed the personal effects of the company into trunks, which they carried down from the bedrooms.

In the theatre were all the costumes used in the numerous operas in the company's répertoire, besides property effects and music. Not a thing was saved from the burning building, and the manager went to New York this morning to get costumes for the company. It is to appear at Asbury Park next week.

In a narrow passage between the Opera House and the hotel a number of firemen played streams of water to keep the flames from the hotel. Most of them were members of independent engine companies.

When the roof of the theatre fell the side wall on the east side collapsed with a crash, burying some of the fire fighters under the debris.

Several were severely hurt. John Holmstodt's shoulder and hip were dislocated, and he was burned and cut. He was so firmly imbedded in the mass that his rescuers were ten minutes or more in liberating him. Frank Dickman and Dewitt Carharat were cut by flying bricks and Thomas Davis's back was injured.

It is not likely that the opera house will be rebuilt. The total loss is put at $35,000.

C. S. Hoyt Arrested for Speeding.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 24.—C. Sherman Hoyt, son of Colgate Hoyt of 37 Wall Street, was arrested here this afternoon on the charge of driving a French car at a thirty-mile gait. Hoyt, his brother, and two college chums were en route from Brown University to their father's Summer home, at Oyster Bay. The five young men had just money enough to put up a bond of $50 for the chauffeur, John Mobille.

Dr. Jacoby Acquitted in Auto Case.

BABYLON, L. I., June 24.—Dr. J. R. Jacoby, the New York physician who was arrested on June 4 for speeding his automobile, was acquitted here to-day by a jury before Justice Cooper. Dr. Jacoby's counsel maintained that his speedometer showed his machine was going ten miles an hour when arrested. The prosecution charged that it was making nineteen miles.

School Directors Took Bribes.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 24.—Joseph and Pius Bierstein, David Feist, Jacob Noll, and George Holvey, School Directors of Shenandoah, were to-day sentenced to serve one year in jail for bribery and conspiracy. The men pleaded guilty of accepting bribes for their influence in the appointment of school teachers.

Skip the Rope Kills a Girl.

APPLETON, Wis., June 24.—Nine-year-old Maria Derrick met sudden death today after skipping the rope. She had reached the hundredth mark and said, "I have finished." Almost before she had ceased speaking she dropped dead.

ALEXANDER VERY ILL; SON RETURNS PROFITS

Continued from Page 1.

sterling loan, second series, syndicate, $28,266.81, making a total of $40,790.54,) were deposited by him on Feb. 1, 1905, with the cashier of the society, M. Murray, as trustee, immediately after the receipt thereof, and an investigation into the facts. This letter may be treated as an authorization to Mr. Murray to turn the amount over to the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

I am writing this letter owing to the illness of my father, Mr. James W. Alexander, but in doing so I am carrying out his views expressed in January last and since maintained.

Yours truly,
H. M. ALEXANDER.

"The letters speak for themselves," was the only comment Judge Mayer cared to make.

Denial from Dr. Curtis.

Following an indignant visit from Dr. Edward Curtis, former medical examiner of the Equitable, on Friday, in which the doctor protested against the statement contained in the report of Superintendent Hendricks that he was still on the salary list of the Equitable Society, Paul Morton, Chairman of the Board of Directors, issued yesterday a statement in explanation of the fact that the names of four men, including one who is deaf, still appear on the pay rolls of the society, although they no longer perform the duties of the offices they formerly held.

Dr. Curtis was thoroughly angry when he reached the Equitable Building Friday afternoon. He had come in from his Summer home at Far Rockaway, where he has been suffering for some time with rheumatism. He had this to say about the matter:

"This matter about my salary of which Superintendent Hendricks speaks in his report is an error. I have not drawn the salary reported since my retirement from active service in the Equitable. Why I am set down for $15,000 a year, particularly in 1905, I cannot understand. I do receive a pension from the Equitable, but it is not anything like $15,000 a year, and I think that the officials of the society should explain how it is that my name appears as drawing this large salary, and who has got the money, if this large sum is still paid out on my name."

Morton Explains.

Mr. Morton's statement was as follows:

"Dr. E. W. Lambert was the first Medical Director of the Equitable. He died on July 17, 1904, having served for forty-five years as Chief Medical Director. His salary was $25,000 a year, which was continued and paid to his widow up to December of 1904, since which time nothing has been paid.

"Dr. Edward Curtis was elected Medical Director in September, 1876, and was retired in February, 1904, on account of a stroke of paralysis, but with the understanding that the society should avail itself of his services as Consulting Medical Director. As Medical Director he received a salary of $15,000 a year, which was continued to Jan. 1, 1905, at which time, owing to his inability to perform active service, it was reduced to $10,000 per annum. This sum is still being paid to him.

"J. B. Loring, Registrar, was the first clerk employed by the Equitable in 1859. He served the society for forty-five years in positions of trust, and for more than twenty-five years was chief of the society's security department. His salary was $3,000 per annum, and on April 3, 1903, he left the service of the society on account of ill-health, and his salary was continued as a pension.

"George H. Squire came with the society in 1899. His salary in 1904 was $20,000. In August of that year he lost a leg, and temporarily was incapacitated for work. The Executive Committee granted him six months' leave of absence, with pay, which expired on March 1, 1905. Since that time his salary has been continued at the rate of $1,000 a month, but by whose authority I have not yet been able to find out."

Story About H. B. Hyde Denied.

James H. Hyde yesterday made the following denial of a story published in a morning paper to the effect that his father, the late Henry B. Hyde, had enjoyed a commission of 1 per cent. on the premiums of all Equitable policies during a certain part of his life, and that $5,000,000 had been paid to the Hyde family after the death of the elder Hyde in settlement of this claim:

"I ask the opportunity to make an unqualified denial of the entire story. It is on a par with many of the other tales that have been said to the public:

"1. There was no system, arrangement, or engagement in existence at the time of my father's death under which he received 1 per cent. or any other per cent. of premiums, premium moneys, surplus, or anything else.

"2. There was no settlement or adjustment of any such claims or any claims by the society with the estate, and no payment of $5,000,000 or any other sum.

"The story of such a payment is a myth, like many others of the kind that are being published.

"For my own part, I can continue to suffer these libels in silence, for I shall have an opportunity to be heard when the heat of the artificial excitement created by such tales as these has passed and the public sense of justice is restored.

"But I have no right to permit the memory of my father to be thus defamed—the man who throughout his useful life bore an unblemished name and to whose untiring zeal, enterprise, and integrity the prosperity of the society is due.

"In this connection I may also say in passing that if the Superintendent of Insurance had taken the precaution to make a few inquiries into the history of the safe deposit leases, which has passed the scrutiny of various Superintendents for twenty-five years and more, before assailing the memory of a dead man, he would have learned that the society had made vast sums of money out of these leases, and many other things that would have materially changed his point of view. He would have learned, among other things, for instance, that the Mercantile Safe Deposit vaults originally belonged to the Mercantile Trust Company; that my father took over these vaults in 1876, when they were earning nothing; that he paid $200,000 in cash to the Mercantile Trust Company for the good-will as a matter of personal pride and sacrifice to save the Mercantile Trust Company from insolvency."

PERDICARIS IN NEWPORT.

Ex-Captive of Morocco Bandits the Guest of Admiral Chadwick.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 24.—Ion Perdicaris, who a year ago was captured by bandits in Morocco and held for ransom, is a guest of Rear Admiral French E. Chadwick at his cottage, Twin Oaks, on Rhode Island Avenue.

Mr. Perdicaris arrived in Newport last evening, and dined with Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick, other guests being United States Senator Wetmore and Col. De Lancey Kane. This morning Admiral Chadwick took his guest to the training station and torpedo station, and this afternoon Mr. Perdicaris was entertained at luncheon by Senator and Mrs. Wetmore at Chateau-sur-Mer.

Admiral and Mrs. Chadwick gave a second dinner to-night in honor of their guest, among those invited to meet Mr. Perdicaris being Prof. Alexander Agassiz and Major Theodore K. Gibbs.

When Mr. Perdicaris was held in captivity Rear Admiral Chadwick was then in command of the South Atlantic Squadron, and his ships went to Tangier to back up the demand on the Sultan of Morocco for Mr. Perdicaris's release.

Saratoga Limited Is Started.

SARATOGA, N. Y., June 24.—The Saratoga Limited, the fast train between New York and Saratoga, made its initial trip for the season this afternoon, arriving here at 5:40 o'clock.

The Du Ponts Buy a Newspaper.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 24.—Col. Henry A. Du Pont and G. Coleman Du Pont, it is reported, have purchased The Wilmington Daily Republican.

BEST & CO
LILIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Children's Summer Requisites.

We study children's needs. It is our constant aim to provide the best values in every line for which reliable goods can be obtained, bearing in mind correctness of style and wearing qualities. We invite your attention to our

Children's Dresses of light blue and white, navy and white, and red and white striped galatea; 2, 3 & 4 yrs.. $1.85

Wash Suits of black and white check, Eton collar, red leather belt, silk tie, detachable pique collar; 2, 3 & 4 yrs..... $2.25

Russian Blouse Suits, fine twilled white pique; 2, 3 & 4 yrs..... $2.50

Boys' Eton Collar Russian Blouse Suits of red and white and blue and white striped galatea; 3 to 8 yrs.... $3.75

Boys' Eton Collar Sailor Suits of plain, and blue and white stripe seersucker; 5 to 10 yrs..... $3.00

Boys' Eton Collar Sailor Suits of red and white and blue and white striped galatea; 5 to 10 yrs..... $4.00

Boys' Russian Blouse Suits of white galatea, trimmed with fancy braid; 2, 3 & 4 yrs..... $2.15

Children's Sporting Goods. Baseball, Lawn and Tether Tennis, Velocipedes, Tricycles, Tents.

Bentwood Furniture..... $1.75 to $6.75

Infants' Tan Russia Calf Shoes, button or lace; sizes 2 to 7..... $1.14

Infants' Tan Russia Calf, button, Orthopedic; sizes 2 to 7..... $1.25

Boys' & Girls' Tan Russia Calf, button or lace; sizes 8 to 10½..... $2.00
11 to 2..... $2.50

Boys' Silk Windsor Ties, plain colors and handsome variety of plaids..... 25c. & 48c

Boys' Buster Bows of silk, in navy, red, white and black, with elastic to go under collar..... 25c

Boys' Four-in-Hands of light and fancy colors of madras cloth, can be laundered..... 25c

Pajamas of white madras military effect; 3 to 8 yrs... 90c

Boys' Summer Bath Robes of fancy flannelette in pretty pink and blue effects; 2 to 10 yrs..... $1.75

Baby's Sweater of fine zephyr yarn in plain white and scarlet, for mountain & seashore wear, 6 mos. to 3 yrs.. $1.50

Girls' Washable Pique Hats, embroidery on edge; 1 to 4 yrs,..... $1.35

Sun-bonnets in large sizes, suitable for misses and ladies..... $1.15

Fine Quality Tan Hose..... 25c. pair

Stockings to match shoes and costumes.

Safety Straps, prevent baby falling from go-cart, &c..... 39c. to 59c. each

Pique Coats, collars, trimmed with embroidery; 1 to 2 yrs..... $4.85

Russian Dresses, made of fancy percale, plaited back and front; 4 & 6 yrs..... $1.65 to $2.00

Russian Dresses of fancy white pique, box plaited back and front; 4 & 6 yrs..... $2.00 to $2.35

Dresses of tan linen, front made with fine tucks and feather-stitching; 4 & 6 yrs..... $3.00 to $3.50

Sailor Suits of fancy gingham, sailor collar, shield and cuffs of white pique; 4 to 12 yrs..... $2.75 to $4.15

Sailor Suits of fine serge for seaside wear; 4 to 12 yrs..... $5.75 to $8.75

60-62 West 23d Street.

OYSTER BAY IS WAITING.

Plans for the Fourth Depend Upon Neighbor Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 24.—President Roosevelt has not replied to an invitation, sent by the residents of this village, asking him to deliver an address and to help them shoot off firecrackers on July 4, and the people are unable to make definite plans until they learn his decision. Gerard Beekman, Charles Baylis, and Maurice E. Townsend were appointed a committee to invite "Neighbor Roosevelt."

The President will arrive in Oyster Bay June 29. If he is to speak on the Fourth there will be no demonstration when he arrives. It is not known whether he will land from the Sylph at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club's pier, in Oyster Bay, or at his own pier, opposite Sagamore Hill. If he chooses the latter, a demonstration will be next to impossible because of the inaccessibility of the place.

The usual arrangements have been made for the establishment of the seat of Government in Oyster Bay this Summer. The Oyster Bay Bank Building has been chosen for the telegraph office, while the rooms above a grocery store again will be used by the clerical force.

TWO BAD RUNAWAYS CAUGHT

New York Boys Broke Jail in Vermont and Put Rock on Railway.

BRANDON, Vt., June 24.—Two Watertown, N. Y., boys, William and Meritt Herbert, aged fourteen and ten years, were found guilty in the local court today on the charge of breaking into a hardware store in this town. The older boy was sentenced to the reformatory and the younger was given into the custody of his father and taken back to Watertown. The two lads escaped from a reform school in Watertown last week and on Sunday night were caught breaking into a hardware store here. They were placed in the Brandon jail, but escaped Thursday night.

While the police were seeking them, it is asserted, they rolled a boulder on the tracks on the Addison branch of the Rutland Railroad. The obstruction was seen by the engineer of a train in time to prevent an accident.

SHOT BY GIRL'S FATHER.

Raleigh Policeman Objected to Deputy Marshal's Attentions to Her.

Special to The New York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 24.—John Dockery, son of Henry C. Dockery, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of this State, was shot and dangerously wounded by Policeman Isaac Rogers, to whose daughter he had been paying attention.

John Dockery is a Deputy Marshal under his father, and has been attending court at Wilmington this week. Last night he came here, and this morning as he ascended the steps in the Tucker Building he was fired on by Rogers, who stood at the top of the steps. Dockery fired one shot at Rogers, but missed him.

Stephen Wall, a first cousin of John Dockery, was accidentally killed yesterday at the Westinghouse Electrical Works at Pittsburg, Penn.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

WILL EXPLORE ICELAND.

Fourteen Harvard Students Undertake a Novel Summer Tour.

Fourteen Harvard students, who will make a tour of exploration of Iceland this Summer, have been leaving New York by twos and threes the past week. One of the party is Lauren Carroll, a son of Gen. Howard Carroll. Villjalmar Stenhansson, a young Icelander, who is a student in the Graduate School of Harvard, will also be in the party, and he left several weeks ago to buy horses and engage guides for the explorers.

The plans include a horseback ride from Rejkjavik eastward to the Thingvillar plains, where the ancient Parliament met, and thence to the boiling geysers and Mount Hecla.

At Mount Hecla the party will leave the beaten path, going north through the glaciers, across the edge of the Great Desert, to the trading posts of the Asureyri, on the shores of the Arctic Ocean. There they will report on the measurements of the Icelanders for the Department of Anthropology, and also prepare a report for the Department of Geology of Harvard. Dr. W. C. Farrabeen, Instructor in Anthropology at Harvard, is in charge of the expedition.

NO LARCHMONT CEMETERY.

Residents Defeat a Movement to Establish One in the Town.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., June 24.—After fighting in the courts for three years against the Hickory Grove Company, which proposed to lay out a large cemetery in the residence part of the town, the New Yorkers who own Summer homes here have finally won a victory before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

This court, in a decision just handed down, affirms the judgment of the lower courts, with costs to the cemetery corporation.

The suit was brought by ex-Senator Thomas W. Palmer of Michigan, near whose country place the cemetery was to have been established.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

1:15 A. M.—201 East Ninety-seventh Street; Bernard Moliz; damage, $5.
2:55 A. M.—274 Columbus Avenue; A. Rupstein; damage, $500.
3:50 A. M.—277 Washington Street; Hills Brothers; damage, $10.
4:42 A. M.—23 Leroy Street; William Rizzoni; damage, $100.
10:50 A. M.—120 West Forty-first Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
11:35 A. M.—15 Elizabeth Street; Jordan Geilia; no damage.
11:50 A. M.—214 East Eighty-ninth Street; Charles Armstrong; damage, $500.
2:05 P. M.—319 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Patrick McGlynn; damage trifling.
2:55 P. M.—730 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:30 P. M.—324 East Forty-ninth Street; William Fried; damage, $10.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS FOR CANAL SUMMONED

President Calls Meeting of the Board for Sept. 1.

GEN. G. W. DAVIS IS CHAIRMAN

Plans to be Considered and Recommendations Made to the Panama Commission.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Roosevelt to-day issued a call for a meeting of the Board of Consulting Engineers of the Isthmian Canal Commission for Sept. 1 in this city. The order makes Gen. George W. Davis Chairman of the board and provides that, if deemed necessary, a visit to the Isthmus may be made.

The work outlined for the board is to consider all plans which have been suggested for the construction of the canal and to formulate their suggestions as recommendations to the commission. In case of divergence of view, minority reports by members of the consulting board are requested.

The text of the order is as follows:

"It is hereby ordered that a board of consulting engineers, consisting of Gen. George W. Davis, Alfred Noble, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Gen. Henry L. Abbot, Francis P. Stearns, Joseph Ripley, Isham Randolph, Herman Schussler, Henry Hunter, nominated by the British Government; Herr Eugene Tincauser, by the German Government; M. Guerard, by the French Government; M. Quellennec, Consulting Engineer of the Suez Canal, and one to be designated by the Government of The Netherlands, shall convene in the City of Washington at the rooms of the Isthmian Canal Commission on the first day of September, 1905, for the purpose of considering the various plans proposed to and by the Isthmian Canal Commission for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Panama between Cristobal and La Boca, and that the deliberations of the Board of Consulting Engineers shall continue as long as they may deem it necessary and wise before they make their report to the commission.

"The Isthmian Canal Commission is directed to have all the proposed plans in such detailed form, with maps, surveys, and other documents sufficient to enable the consulting engineers to consider and decide the questions presented to them.

"Should it be deemed necessary by the members of the consulting board, they may visit the Isthmus before making their final report. If there is a difference of opinion between the members of the consulting board, minority reports are requested.

"Gen. George W. Davis is hereby designated as Chairman of the Board of Consulting Engineers. Instructions more detailed will be given in time to be presented to the board when it first convenes on the 1st of September.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Joseph L. Bristow, recently appointed Special Commissioner to investigate the Panama Railroad in its relations to transcontinental and European freight rates, has concluded his investigation. He submitted his report to Secretary Taft today.

The Secretary of War to-day approved the recommendation of Gov. Magoon of the Canal Zone that $30,000 of the funds of the government of the Canal Zone derived from local revenue be devoted to public school purposes.

A recent census of the Canal Zone shows that there are 1,936 children in the villages along the line of the Panama Railroad Company, within a radius of a mile and a half from the railroad. Of this total it has been found that 883 can read and write, and 935 cannot read and write. The balance can read but not write.

The plan contemplates the establishment of forty-two schools in the Canal Zone.

PLAGUE IN PANAMA?

Laborer on Steamship Believed to be Victim of the Disease.

PANAMA, June 24.—A fatal case of what is supposed to be bubonic plague is reported to have occurred at La Boca yesterday. The dead man, a laborer, had been working on board the British steamer Chili, which the authorities of Guayaquil would not allow to enter that port.

Col. William C. Gorgas, Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, says that though the clinical and bacteriological aspects of the body do not show positively that the man died from bubonic plague, yet he suspects it is a case of plague. The house in which the man lived has been thoroughly disinfected, and his forty companions are well isolated and are under observation. Rats taken from the steamship are being examined at Ancon. Col. Gorgas says the disease must have been contracted on board the Chili.

La Boca is three miles from Panama, and the measures taken will prevent the spread of the disease should it turn out to be bubonic plague.

The Board of Health of Guayaquil Ecuador, on June 12 refused to admit the British steamer Chili, which had arrived there the day previous from Iquique, Chile, and she left later the same day for Panama. While the Chili was on her way to Guayaquil three persons died on board, and it was believed that bubonic plague was the cause of their death.

YELLOW FEVER AT COLON.

Five New Cases and One Death in Hospital During Past Week.

COLON, June 24.—Since June 17 there have been five new cases of yellow fever in the Colon Hospital and one death. Four cases are now under treatment.

The Seguranca sailed for New York yesterday evening crowded with passengers, including a large number of canal employes who are leaving the Isthmus on leave of absence, but who are not expected to return.

TO SAVE HOME OF REVERE.

House Built in 1681 Is Now a Boston Tenement.

BOSTON, June 24.—Prominent citizens of Boston have undertaken a movement looking toward the purchase and preservation of the home of Paul Revere, which is situated in North Square, this city.

The raising of funds, of which $30,000 will be required, is in the hands of the Paul Revere Memorial Association. It is intended that the building, which is now used as a tenement house, shall be restored as nearly as possible to its original condition.

In addition to having been the home of Revere, the house, which was built prior to 1681, has the distinction of being the oldest in Boston, still standing in its entirety.

MAKES RUN IN TWENTY HOURS

Twentieth Century Limited Now Travels on Old Schedule.

Referring to the advertisement of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, in the pictorial supplement accompanying to-day's issue of THE TIMES, it should be explained that this advertisement was printed before the decision of the company to restore the eighteen-hour train to the old twenty-hour schedule.

For the present the Twentieth Century Limited will leave each terminal at the time advertised, but will consume twenty hours instead of eighteen in making its journey.

NO BASEBALL IN BROOKLYN.

McAdoo's Order Will Prevent Game with the Giants To-day.

Commissioner McAdoo sent instructions to Inspector Cross yesterday to stop all attempts at playing professional baseball in Brooklyn to-day. His orders will be carried out, and there will be no game between the Giants and the Brooklyns as scheduled.

The Commissioner said that any man appearing in baseball uniform would be arrested, and there would be enough policemen present to arrest any number of men in players' costume.

Last night the game was called off by President Ebbetts of the Brooklyn Club on the advice of counsel. If any other game for financial profit and not pure, unalloyed recreation is sought to be played elsewhere in the city to-day the police will arrest all concerned. Only Simon Pure amateurs will be allowed to do any ball tossing in little old New York to-day.

Soon after the Commissioner had issued his sweeping order, Justice Kelly, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, denied a motion to continue an injunction obtained by semi-professional clubs in the borough restraining the police from interfering with their games on Sunday. He declared that where ball games were conducted on Sunday as business enterprises or for financial profit they violated the law and it was the duty of the police to interfere. There was no prohibition, he said, against the man who is forced to labor during the week merely seeking recreation on Sunday by playing ball for the mere sport of the thing, in a decent and orderly manner.

The clubs which obtained the temporary injunction and which failed to have it continued are the Skelly Baseball Club, Loughlin Lyceums, Brighton Athletic Club, and Felix and Barry Clubs.

PIANO SOLO BY A HORSE.

Scared by an Auto, He Dashed Through Music Store Window.

Fleeing from the chug-chug of an automobile a department store delivery horse torpedoed the $800 plate glass windows of the Hardman Piano Company, 138 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning, and wound up on his haunches in the salesroom, playing rag-time on a baby grand piano with his forefeet.

It required the united efforts of the employes of the piano company and the reserves of the West Thirtieth Street station to dissuade the animal from further practice.

He was a bay horse and large. He was standing in front of Lord & Taylor's store in Nineteenth Street, between Broadway and Fifth Avenue, when the automobile passed. The driver, Thomas Whalen, was on the sidewalk. The horse bolted and was out of reach in an instant. He raced to Fifth Avenue, and thence diagonally across the street, into the Hardman Company's establishment.

Fragments of glass flew in every direction. The two sections of the window were demolished, and the stout steel upright which separated them was bent inward. The front wheels of the wagon to which the horse was attached caught on the sill of the window and held him, poised on his haunches with forelegs beating on the keys of the baby grand, a $1,000 instrument. Clerks and customers scattered as the horse came through the window.

PUSHCARTS NEXT "THE CURB."

McAdoo Makes New Market—Bars Peddlers in Other Streets.

Beginning to-morrow pushcart peddlers will not be permitted to do business in the streets of the banking district between 7 A. M. and 7 P. M. on week days except in the new pushcart market on Broad Street. This order was issued yesterday by Police Commissioner McAdoo, and will be added to the rules for vehicle traffic.

Between 8:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. on week days vehicles traveling through Exchange Place must proceed easterly only. Mail wagons, fire engines, police patrol wagons, ambulances, and Street Cleaning Department wagons are not bound by the rule.

Between 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. owners of pushcarts and other vendors will be allowed to range their vehicles in the centre of Broad Street between Beaver Street and Exchange Place. At the north end of the line of carts thus established will be the roped-off inclosure for the curb market, and north of the curb market in the middle of the roadway will be a space assigned for hacks and cabs.

The order for messenger boys to wear buttons so that the police may know they are employed by curb brokers will go into effect to-morrow.

POLICEMAN RAN INTO AUTO.

Says Accused Owner—Mounted Bluecoat in Hospital and Can't Talk.

Percy Heath of 205 East Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, who was arrested late on Friday night, charged with running his automobile into Mounted Policeman Peter Bassemir on Ocean Parkway and severely injuring him, told the court, when arraigned in Flatbush yesterday, that the policeman ran into the auto while the machine was standing still, his gasoline having given out.

Bassemir is in the Seney Hospital, suffering from concussion of the brain, a broken rib, and other injuries, and has not been able to make any clear statement. One man declared that he saw an automobile speeding up the parkway, with a mounted policeman in pursuit. The automobile stopped suddenly and the policeman crashed into it.

The accounts were so conflicting that Magistrate Steers adjourned the case until July 14, holding Heath in $1,500 bail.

ETRURIA WAITED FOR MAILS.

Australian Matter Was Two Days Late at San Francisco.

Instead of sailing for Europe at 10 o'clock yesterday morning as scheduled, the Cunarder Etruria cast off an hour late. The delay was due to the lateness of the European mails from Australia via San Francisco. The mails, which filled 316 bags and weighed more than 18,000 pounds, were two days late reaching San Francisco. When they did arrive they were placed aboard a transcontinental express and started east. At Omaha a special was made up for Chicago, which overhauled and passed the regular train on which the mails should have gone. At Chicago the regular connection was made. Time was lost between Chicago and New York, and the train pulled into the Grand Central Station almost an hour late. A special force of Post Office employes and wagons was waiting, which made a quick transfer to the Etruria.

SHOT DEAD BY A WOMAN.

Customer Accidentally Killed in a Struggle Over a Pistol.

ELIZABETH, N. J., June 24.—Michael Gormik, twenty-one years old, was accidentally shot and killed at midnight last night by Mrs. John House, who has a saloon on Schiller Street.

Gormik went into the saloon to get a pint of beer. He saw a revolver on the back bar and stepping behind the counter picked it up. Mrs. House told him not to touch it as it was loaded, but he laughingly insisted on handling it.

Mrs. House tried to take the weapon from him. Just as she got it into her possession it was discharged. Gormik fell to the fool and died instantly. Mrs. House was locked up at headquarters. Her husband was taken into custody as a witness.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.)—Adv.

METCALF IS ORDERED TO PLACATE CHINESE

President Tells Him to Modify Severity of Inspectors.

SECRETARY IS NOT PLEASED

His Future in California May Suffer—Oregon Business Men Ask for a Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—President Roosevelt to-day sent for Secretary Metcalf and instructed him in regard to the treatment of the Chinese by Immigration Inspectors. The nature of the instructions is not divulged, further than that they will furnish some relief to the Chinese.

In addition to this the President summoned Solicitor Penfield of the State Department and gave him some instructions on the same subject.

Mr. Metcalf made a valiant fight against the President's position at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and but for that the President's action would have been taken then. Mr. Metcalf only succeeded in getting twenty-four hours' delay.

The Secretary is not happy over the situation. The orders to the Immigration Inspectors will of course go out over his name, and the enemies of Chinese immigration on the Pacific Coast are likely to hold him responsible, no matter what he does. He is a man with a political future in California, where he is one of the most prominent Republican leaders, and does not want to harm his prospects.

At the White House it is announced that the action taken will be made public on Monday. Protests against the present treatment of the Chinese continue to pour in from business men, and the President's action in sending for Secretary Metcalf to-day was taken directly after he received this telegram from the Chamber of Commerce at Portland, Oregon:

"The Portland Chamber of Commerce respectfully urges immediate action on your part with respect to this country's relations with China, the first consideration being a regard for the Nation's honor, which demands faithful and fair performance of its treaty obligations.

"Secondly, our commercial interests are seriously threatened by the severe manner in which our present laws regulating the admission of the Chinese into this country are executed, which seem in their practical working to contravene treaty obligations.

"We earnestly recommend that a more liberal interpretation of the laws be enjoined upon the immigration authorities and meantime the announcement of the appointment by your Excellency of a commission to inquire into the present exclusion laws and the method of their enforcement, with instructions to recommend to Congress such legislation as shall promote increased harmony between the two nations, would have a beneficial effect. We are advised to-day by cable from Hongkong that immediate action is necessary by our Government or a boycott of American products will follow."

The suggestion about the appointment of a commission made in the telegram is not likely to be followed. The President intends, however, to do all that he can to relieve the situation consistently with the law, and he will urge Congress to take further action.

The understanding is that the Chinese guilds have fixed Aug. 1 as the date when the boycott is to take effect, and Congress is not expected to meet until the regular date in December. The only way of averting the boycott is in administering the laws less rigorously and in assuring China that the matter will be brought to the attention of Congress.

VICTORIA, B. C., June 24.—Victoria's 6,000 Chinese are working energetically to aid the boycott declared by their nation against United States goods. A fund is being subscribed to aid in reimbursing coolies who lose wages at Chinese ports by their refusal to unload steamers carrying United States goods. The Chinese, moreover, will boycott United States goods and refuse to work for any one who is a United States citizen.

Indicted Policeman Missing.

Policeman Edward Riker, who is under indictment for stabbing Mary Flannagan in the Regent Hotel at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue, is missing. A general alarm was sent out for him from Police Headquarters yesterday. Riker is under suspension, and should have reported daily at the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. He did not report Friday morning, and could not be found yesterday.

Boy Killed by Railroad Torpedo.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 24.—Raymond Kehoe of Sunnyside, eight years old, exploded a railroad signal torpedo to-day. A piece of the torpedo struck him in the neck and he bled to death.

GIRL CLERKS ON VACATION.

Season at Siegel Cooper Cottages at Long Branch Opened.

Sixty girls from the Siegel Cooper store, at Eighteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, went down to Long Branch yesterday to open the seventh Summer vacation season at the cottages of the Siegel Cooper Company Employes' Association. The girls were accompanied by friends and relatives and the heads of several departments of the store.

These cottages are not a charity of the company, but are owned by the Employes' Association, and every worker, from the cash boy at $4 a week to the buyer with a $10,000 salary, has an interest in them. The cottages were presented to the association by the firm, and are models of comfort and beauty.

Every Saturday a new contingent of girls is carried down to the cottages, each party remaining one week. There are forty rooms, and a bed for every guest. A physician is in attendance at the settlement.

The opening ceremonies were held last night. After short speeches by B. J. Greenhut, general manager of the store; W. F. Forestal, and the Rev. Father Cantwell, there was a vaudeville entertainment. A dance followed.

There will be a coaching party to-morrow afternoon, when the girls will be taken along the beautiful Rumson Road or to Asbury Park. There will be a trolley ride to Asbury Park Tuesday, and Wednesday the girls will go out in launches on Pleasure Bay. On Thursday evening they will board trolley cars lighted by Japanese lanterns and go to a big ice cream resort. Friday is the night set for a theatre party at the Pleasure Bay Opera House.

ROYAL ARCANUM RUMPUS.

New York Council Still in Session at Midnight Discussing Assessments.

The New York Council of the Royal Arcanum, one of the biggest councils in the order, was still talking at midnight last night about the increase of rates in the assessments which affect the older members of the order.

The meeting was held in their lodge room in the Masonic Temple, at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, and more than a thousand members were present. The council has 2,000 members. Judging from the shouts and cheers which were heard outside it was a lively meeting.

Those who came out said that an attempt had been made to choose a committee to go to Boston to make a protest before the Supreme Council, which meets on Thursday next.

One of the members said that a young man who, through the instrumentality of Past Regent August Ketchelt had been placed in the chair, had sided with those who opposed the plan of sending a committee to Boston. It was said that the tellers appointed to take the ballots had been unable to do so, owing to the general confusion.

Three hundred delegates, representing seventy-two councils of the Royal Arcanum in Brooklyn, met last night in the Johnston Building, in Nevins Street, to consider the new rates. A committee was appointed to go to Boston and protest to the Supreme Council.

DR. RAINSFORD IMPROVING.

Report That He Was Too Ill to Return to St. George's Denied.

A rumor circulated yesterday that the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, who is now traveling in Italy, might be prevented by continued ill-health from returning to his duties was denied by John Reichert, his private secretary, as well as his associate ministers.

"The rumor is diametrically opposite to what we believe to be the fact," said Mr. Reichert. "The impression which we get from Dr. Rainsford's letters is that he will be back in October. His letters are all optimistic in tone and declare that he is improving. He is traveling through Italy just now, and is, I believe, at this time in Venice."

The Rev. W. E. McCord, one of Dr. Rainsford's assistants, corroborated this statement. Dr. Rainsford sailed for Europe in December last rather unexpectedly. At that time no clear idea was given of his ailment further than that he had broken down from overwork. It was said yesterday that he had been threatened with an attack of nervous prostration.

YALE DIVINITY HONORS.

Scholarships Are Announced and Betts Prize Also Is Awarded.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Announcement of honors in the Divinity School in Yale was made to-day, and included the following: Fogg scholarships from the class of 1906, Marion L. Burton of Minneapolis, Donald J. Cowling of Scottdale, Penn., and Lucius C. Porter of Beloit, Wis.; Allis scholarships from the class of 1906, Charles L. Hill of Fairfield, Conn.; Oscar E. Maurer of Beloit, Wis.; Wilfrid A. Rowell of Hillsborough, Wis.; from the class of 1907, Hugh E. Brown of Fayton, Washington; Ernest H. Haig of Devil's Lake, N. D.; Karl O. Thompson of Springfield, Mass.

The C. Wyllys Betts prize in Yale College has been awarded awarded to Frederick K. Noyes of Norwich, Conn.

HEARD RADIUM CLOCK TICK.

That's How the Campania's Passengers All Know It Got Here.

Maybe a radium clock built to run 2,000 years without winding and guaranteed neither to lose nor gain a second did get here yesterday on the Cunarder Campania from Liverpool. No one, not even the Customs officers saw the timepiece, but some of the passengers were sure it got here, "because we heard it ticking," as explained by a slip of a girl, who was one of the big Cunarder's saloon passengers.

The clock is consigned to an electrical firm in Rochester and still has one thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine years, eleven months and twenty-eight days to run before it will need winding. A package, said to contain the wonderful timepiece will be opened at the Appraisers' Stores, at Christopher Street, to-morrow.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY, JUNE THE TWENTY-SIXTH,

An Exceptionally Important Sale

Involving Eleven Thousand Five Hundred and Twenty High Grade

White Lingerie & Shirt Waists

At One-Half & Less than One-Half the Standard Prices

To the credit of our business creed let it be said that our shop is broad-gauged enough to concern itself with even the biggest merchandising events of the town. This sale we count one of the most important with which our shop has ever been associated.

Involved there are eleven thousand five hundred and twenty lingerie and shirt waists—eleven thousand five hundred and twenty, mind you. And in character they are high enough to satisfy that exacting standard of ours. No manufacturer's brand is famous enough to escape that.

In style the garments are infinitely diversified, affording one hundred and ten new and altogether distinctive models, including lingerie, tailored, surplice and yoke, open back, open front, short, elbow and long sleeve styles—perhaps the most varied collection of waists which has yet been presented in any one shop.

The fabrics are as fine as the foreign and domestic weavers know how to produce—lawns, French mulls, batistes and handkerchief linens.

The waists are elaborated with intricate hand embroidery, English eyelet embroidery, allover embroidery, allover tucking and hemstitching, fine laces and combinations of embroidery and laces.

The garments have been divided into six classes and are offered at the following extraordinary price concessions:

2,600 Waists in 8 distinctive styles.
Value $1.50. Special at 69c

2,200 Waists in 11 distinctive styles.
Value $1.75 to $2.25. At 98c

2,400 Waists in 28 distinctive styles.
Value $3.50 and $4.00. At $1.98

1,670 Waists in 22 distinctive styles.
Value $4.50 and $5.00. Special at $2.95

1,910 Waists in 27 distinctive styles.
Value $6.00, $7.00 and $7.50. Special at $3.95

740 Waists in 14 distinctive styles.
Value $8, $9.50, $10 and $12.50. Special at $4.95

$15 Linen Suits for Misses & Small Women at $7.90

Thoroughly well tailored suits, fashioned for summer service of superior linen, thoroughly shrunken, in white, light blue and tan. The model is distinctive—double-breasted box coat with inlaid collar and cuffs of linen in contrasting colors, and twenty-nine gored, full side plaited skirt. Sizes 12, 14, 16 and 18 years, 32, 34, 36 and 38 bust measure.

A Special Sale of
Women's Suits & Dresses

Tailored Suits of voile, silk, and kindred summer fabrics in black and colors. Dresses and Suits of fine white linens elaborately hand embroidered. Regularly $45.00 to $82.50. — Special at $29.00

Dresses of taffeta silk in black and colors, lace yoke model with full plaited skirt. Regularly $27.50. — Special at $19.50

Tailored Suits of rajah silk in black and colors, short coat model with elbow sleeves and full plaited skirt. Regularly $35.00 — Special at $22.00

Walking Skirts of panama cloth, mohair and fancy checks in plaited models. Regularly $10.00 to $16.00. — Special at $7.90

The June Clearance Sale of
Women's Under Garments

Both the better grade of domestic garments and the finest handmade French underwear are concerned. Either by application or example, the cleverest French needleworkers have contributed their ingenuity and good taste in the fashioning and elaboration of the garments. The following schedule represents price concessions of about one-third:

Domestic Garments

Gowns	79c,	98c,	$1.39,	$1.69	to $4.95
Chemises	79c,	98c,	$1.50,	$1.69	to $3.95
Covers	50c,	79c,	98c,	$1.39	to $2.98
Drawers	39c,	50c,	79c,	98c	to $1.98
Skirts	79c,	98c,	$1.39,	$1.98	to $7.95

French Handmade Garments

Gowns	$3.95,	$4.95,	$5.95,	$6.95	to $8.95
Chemises	$2.98,	$3.25,	$3.95,	$4.95	to $5.95
Covers	$1.98,	$2.98,	$3.95,	$4.95	to $5.95
Drawers	$1.75,	$1.98,	$2.98,	$3.95	to $5.95

To augment the above we offer a collection of odd garments, embracing gowns, corset covers, drawers, chemises and skirts in various models, elaborately trimmed

At One-Half the Former Prices.

An Important Offer:
Ready-to-Wear Hats
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES.

Regularly $1.50 to $3.00. At 59c.

Six hundred hats as diversified in style as the edict permits—sailor, polo, turban and fancy shapes of rough, fancy and hair braids in white, black and a full complement of colors. The hats are trimmed with silks, buckles, velvets and quills in various effects.

Trimmed Hats for Women
Special at $5.00

Formerly $14.50, $16.50 & $18.50.

Varied in form and method of elaboration, we present a collection of one hundred trimmed hats selected from our regular stock.

50c Mull Ties at 25c.
FOR WOMEN

Dainty summer ties with edge hemstitched or scalloped and embroidered in white, black, navy, red, brown or pink in a variety of designs, 1¼ and 1½ yards long, and 3½ to 6 inches wide.

Oxfords for Women
Value $2.50. At $2.00

To appreciate the price concession you must hold in mind that involved are the standard Saks Oxfords, which are a deal higher in character than those which most shops offer at two-fifty.

Gibson Ties of tan Russia calf, hand turned soles and Cuban heels.
Oxford Ties of brown vici kid with hand turned soles and Cuban heels.
Gibson Ties of white canvas with welted extension edge soles and Cuban heels.
Oxford Ties of white canvas with turned soles and Cuban heels.
Walking Pumps of patent leather with turned soles and 1¼ inch Cuban heels.

Blumstein
WEST 125TH ST.

Specials for Week of June 26.
Sacrifice sale of Granite Ware and Housefurnishing Goods. A Fortunate Cash Purchase of 1,000 cases Royal Granite Enamelled Ware enables us to offer the lot at ¼ off the regular prices.

Berlin Saucepans, with covers.
Long or side-handled.

3 qts	19c	8 qts	39c
4 "	25c	10 "	47c
5 "	29c		

Preserving Kettles.

5 qts	19c	10 qts	35c
6 "	25c	12 "	39c
8 "	29c	14 "	49c

Tea or Coffee Pots.

2 qts	21c	2½ qts	27c

Lipped Saucepans.

3 qts	11c	5 qts	19c

Tea Kettles.

4 qts	39c	5 qts	45c

The above are Guaranteed first quality.

REFRIGERATORS. Hardwood; ice capacity, 45 lbs	4.98
MASON FRUIT JARS, quarts or pints—doz	49c
GARDEN HOSE, 25 ft., guaranteed and coupled	1.75
GAS STOVES—2 hole—Nickel; value $1.50; for	94c
GAS STOVES—3 hole—Nickel; value $3.00; for	1.49
NURSERY REFRIGERATORS; value $3.00; for	1.98

WEST 125th ST., 7th & 8th AVES.

The "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder double the life of clothes—double your appreciation of them and double your attractiveness. A two-piece suit tailored with this wonderful shape-keeping device is easily double value at **$17.** There are two floors full of Summer fabrics for your choosing.

(Samples sent anywhere.)

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 34th St.

DELAY IN PEACE MOVES ALARMING WASHINGTON

Diplomats Cannot Understand Excuse Russia Makes.

NEITHER SIDE WANTS TRUCE

It Is Not Believed That an Armistice Can Be Arranged Till the Envoys Meet.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The peace negotiations between Russia and Japan have come to a dead halt on account, it is asserted, of the illness of Count Lamsdorff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs. It is explained officially that nothing in the nature of a hitch has occurred, but that the negotiations have merely been suspended temporarily.

In diplomatic circles Russia's delay in announcing her peace plenipotentiaries has aroused a feeling of apprehension. There is no lack of confidence on the part of the President in Russia's sincerity, but this delay in the preliminary negotiations, it is realized, may have an exceedingly bad effect upon public opinion in Japan. So far as an armistice is concerned the negotiations must necessarily be postponed until the plenipotentiaries have been announced.

In view of the fact that the negotiations thus far have for the most part been directly with the Emperor, Count Lamsdorff having been consulted about details rather than principles, members of the Diplomatic Corps are at a loss to understand why the illness of the Minister should block the selection of the plenipotentiaries. The European Ambassadors and Ministers at St. Petersburg, as a result of the feeling of anxiety in Washington, are being put on the lookout for developments there which may explain the delay. A European Ambassador here said to-night:

"I believe that the announcing of the Russian plenipotentiaries is only a question of time, and we must have patience. I am hopeful that the atmosphere will be cleared within the next few days by the announcement of the names of Russia's envoys. If a longer delay occurs I, too, must share in the apprehension."

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, had a brief interview with President Roosevelt to-day, but he had no additional important advices from his Government to communicate. He called to pay his respects to the President prior to the latter's departure next Monday for the Summer. They discussed informally the peace situation, the President expressing his earnest hope that another great battle in Manchuria might be averted by the negotiations now pending.

It is learned that up to this time suggestions for an armistice have not been received with absolute favor by either Russia or Japan. Quite naturally each Government is seeking an advantage over the other in the diplomatic sparring that is going on, and among those in touch with the situation it is regarded as unlikely that definite arrangements for an armistice will be concluded, even if they should be concluded at all, before the meeting of the plenipotentiaries of the two Powers.

It was confidently expected that an announcement of the names of the peace envoys of the two Powers would be made by the end of this week, but, as a matter of fact, the negotiations have not progressed in the least since Tuesday. That both Russia and Japan have decided upon their representatives at the conference is quite certain, but each Government, for reasons of its own, declines to make formal announcement of them.

While Russia and Japan have indicated that they may be ready to open the conference about the 1st of August, the belief in well-informed quarters now is that the conference is likely to be delayed until the middle or latter part of August.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—The negotiations for a meeting of peace plenipotentiaries are proceeding slowly. There were no developments to-day.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is still ill and unable to see Ambassador Meyer, but perhaps they will hold a conference to-morrow.

It is improbable that an armistice can be arranged until the plenipotentiaries are named and the time of the meeting is fixed. The Foreign Office says it is now awaiting Japan's propositions on these points.

TOKIO, June 24.—Delegates of the two great political parties, the Constitutionalists and the Progressives, will meet here next Wednesday to discuss peace, and will then memorialize the Government on the subject.

JAPANESE FLOAT THE BAYAN.

Russian Cruiser Sunk at Port Arthur Now Part of Mikado's Fleet.

TOKIO, June 24.—The Japanese commander at Port Arthur reports that the Russian armored cruiser Bayan has been successfully floated.

The Japanese have been secretive as to the number of the sunken Russian warships which they find it possible to raise and repair, but recent reports show that several of the vessels at Port Arthur will be added to the Mikado's navy, as well as the ships captured in the battle of the Sea of Japan and the American-built cruiser Variag, sunk at Chemulpo on the second day of the war and raised a few weeks ago.

The first reports from Port Arthur after the fortress was captured were to the effect that not one of the Russian vessels was anything more than a hopeless wreck. A Russian Admiral was quoted as saying that the ships were so thoroughly scuttled that there was not the slightest chance of the Japanese being able to do anything with them, while foreign correspondents who were allowed to inspect them seemed generally of the same opinion.

The correspondent of The London Times, however, thought that the Bayan could be raised, and that certainly the battleships Poltava and Peresviet and probably the battleship Retvizan could be salved.

The chief difficulty encountered by the Japanese has been the lack of suitable docking facilities at Port Arthur, but there is no doubt that they are making every possible effort to get the Russian ships. A recent report said that in all fifty vessels at Port Arthur would be added to the Japanese Navy. This number, however, includes a number of small merchant vessels.

LINEVITCH SILENT FOUR DAYS.

In the Absence of News the Russian General Staff Is Optimistic.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—Information from the front is still scanty. While the preliminaries are in progress a general engagement has apparently not yet begun. Gen. Linevitch's latest report was dated June 20.

Sinister rumors continue to circulate that Linevitch is surrounded, but apparently they have no other base than a dispatch to The London Daily Telegraph from Tokio. An optimistic feeling prevails at the offices of the General Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, GODZYADANI, June 24.—The Russians on June 21 made a reconnaissance in force against the Japanese right in the region of Oancheze. The Japanese advance post retired to Tsaopinga, where they had built strong fortifications, and held them in force. Behind this line of positions are two other lines of fortifications, strengthened by bombproofs and entanglements.

The Russian attack, which forced the Japanese to summon three divisions of infantry from Kaiyuan, ceased with darkness, and the Russian detachment retired.

RUSSIAN PROTEST TO JAPAN.

Representations Regarding the Seizure of a Hospital Ship.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 24.—Russia has asked the French Minister at Tokio to protest to Japan on behalf of Russia against the seizure of the hospital ship Orel.

RUSSIAN RAIDER AT JIBUTI.

British Warships Will Not Have to Search for the Dnieper.

JIBUTI, June 24.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnieper, which on June 5 sank the British steamer St. Kilda in the China Sea, arrived here to-day.

NORWAY BEAT COLUMBUS.

So Say Norwegians—An Appeal to Roosevelt.

Claiming the discovery of America and a few other things for their race, 3,000 men and women of Norwegian birth assembled last night at Prospect Hall in Brooklyn and adopted an address to President Roosevelt, in which they called upon him to recognize the independence of Norway as soon as he should be called upon by the properly constituted authorities to do so.

The meeting, which was held under the auspices of the Norwegian Society of New York, was the largest gathering of Norwegians ever held in this city. The audience was very enthusiastic and responsive, and cheers of such volume rent the air that before the meeting had been in progress five minutes the entire neighborhood was aware of the fact that there was something doing in Norway.

The meeting was called to order by Oscar Sissenere, President of the Norwegian Society. After he had explained the purpose of the meeting, the address to the President was unanimously adopted amid the greatest enthusiasm. The address was as follows:

To the President:

Citizens of New York of Norwegian birth, in mass meeting assembled and deeply solicitous for the welfare of their mother country, beg to present the following resolution:

Whereas, The union with Sweden under one King has been dissolved by virtue of unanimous vote of the Norwegian Storthing after years of patient endeavor to find a different solution of existing difficulties; and

Whereas, It is undeniable that the Norwegian people, regardless of party affiliations, are unanimous in approving said action of the Storthing,

Be it Resolved, That the President of the United States of America be most respectfully petitioned to give the matter of recognition of Norway as a free and independent State his earnest recognition when in due course request shall be made by Norway for such recognition.

The adoption of the address was followed by the reading and adoption of a cablegram to the Norwegian Storthing, expressing the gratitude of Norwegians in this city for the action it had taken and informing the Storthing of the address sent to the President.

"Long live Norway!" shouted an enthusiastic patriot in the second gallery after the cablegram to the Storthing had been read. Three times three cheers were given out of full lungs, and then the Norwegian national anthem, "Yes, we love this land of ours," was sung, men and women rising in their seats and joining in the singing. This was followed by the singing of "Norway, Norway," another patriotic song.

Dr. F. Nannestad Bjorn, a Brooklyn physician, was then introduced. He gave the meeting the slogan of the new Norway amid wild cheering.

"Our Norway—our children's Norway—a holy, independent Norway—that is what we have gathered here to celebrate," said he. "As long as Norwegians live the brave men who stood on guard over Norwegian liberty in 1814 will never be forgotten, and the good men and true who stood guard on June 7, 1905, will be remembered to the end of time.

"Not until the mountains sink, not until the giants die shall Norway's freedom wane again."

August Reymert, a Manhattan lawyer, made the principal speech of the evening.

"The bloodless dethronement of a King on the Scandinavian peninsula," said he, "is truly a development of a new type of twentieth century politics and ought to serve as a lesson and a precedent for revolutionists in all the years to come.

"The Romans grew tired of Caesar," said Mr. Reymert, "and what did they do? The Roman Senators ran to their grindstones and sharpened their carving knives, and they hid them in their Senatorial togas and rushed to the Forum to deliver to the imperious Caesar the 'most unkindest cut of all the lot.' Then as they dragged his body out, they said they loved not Caesar less, but Rome the more."

"That is very much the sentiment of the Norwegian Storthing, but look in what a different way the two Scandinavian peoples have gone about dissolving their partnership. They have outdone the Frenchman in politeness, and the whole world looks on with admiration. 'King Oscar, you are a nice old gentleman and we love you,' the Norwegian Storthing told the King, and they meant it, 'but your eyesight is poor and you cannot read the partnership contract straight, so you'd better resign as Superintendent and send us one of your sons.' They have gotten through with this little unpleasant business in the way Christian people ought to, and not a throat has been cut or a shot fired.

"There has been some talk as to whether this country would recognize the free and independent Norway or not. I know what the President will do. He knows who discovered this country, and where the men and women that built up the Northwest came from. And when the Norwegian emissary comes here with the proper credentials, as he will within the next three months, and presents himself at the White House, President Roosevelt will reach out his hand in welcome and say:

"'D-e-e-lighted!'"

Cheers and roars and much applause, followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner."

RACER TO BE A MISSION BOAT.

The Fleetwing Which Was Second in Ocean Race of '66.

In the inlet known as "The Gap," at the foot of Washington Street, Jersey City, the once famous transatlantic racing yacht, the Fleetwing, is being remodeled for use as a mission boat by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society. In 1866 the Fleetwing contested with Mr. Bennett's Henrietta and Lorillard's Vesta for a $90,000 prize in a midwinter sail from Sandy Hook to the Needles, and was second. The leader was the Henrietta, which made the course in 13 days 21 hours and 55 minutes.

The Fleetwing was at the time the property of George and Franklin Osgood. She was sold in 1890 to the McAllister Towing Company, and rebuilt for its use at an expense of $40,000. She went out of commission in 1903 and lay neglected in Newtown Creek until the Mission Society bought her for her worth as scrap iron.

In spite of her age and the neglect to which she has been recently subjected the yacht is in fine shape. Within the next month she will enter upon her new line of work. She will be towed around the harbor for the holding of religious services among the sailors. Her pastor will be the Rev. William Jones, who began his labors in the vineyard nine years ago.

Jersey Woman 101 Years Old.

PATERSON, June 24.—Barbara Berg of Dundee Lake was 101 years old to-day, and all the people in that section celebrated. She can walk up and down stairs with as much ease as a person of half her years, and has a fine memory. Mrs. Berg was born at Flawyl, St. Gall, Switzerland.

MALICE CAUSED WRECK, SAYS OHIO INSPECTOR

No Clue, However, Found to Author of Mentor Disaster.

PARTNERS BURIED TOGETHER

Funerals of Victims in Cleveland—Bodies Brought Here—Another Death Due to the Wreck.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, June 24.—W. O. Jackson of this city, Chief Inspector of Railroads and Telegraphs of Ohio, returned to-day from Mentor, where he investigated the Lake Shore wreck.

"That the switch was opened intentionally, we know. Whether or not it was locked open, we cannot tell, for all reports are meagre. The perpetrator may never be known, though both the company and our department are working on the case.

"I do not think the speed of the train had anything to do with the wreck or the number of people killed."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 24.—Notwithstanding the searching investigation that is being conducted by the Lake Shore officials, by the State Railroad officials, and by the Coroners, nothing that will throw any light on the mystery of the open switch at Mentor which wrecked the Twentieth Century Limited last Wednesday night has been discovered.

Coroner Siegelstein of Cleveland caused a little sensation to-day by asserting, after a brief inspection, that the switch had been open for several hours instead of having been thrown open just before the train ran into it. The truth of this statement the Lake Shore officials denied at once and gave evidence to show that it had been closed when a train had passed through a short time before.

Not a little credence is given to the story that the engineer may have mistaken a light that stands near the switch for the switch light, and did not discover his error until within a few feet of the danger. A water plug stands in the line of the switch, and at night partly conceals it from the sight of east-bound trains. Beneath this water plug there is a switch almost like the one that caused the wreck.

It may have been the light of the water plug switch that was seen by the engineer in mistake for the siding switch light.

General Manager Marshall of the Lake Shore said to-night: "We are doing all we can to find out the real cause of the wreck, but have made no progress so far. All clues we have run down have ended in nothing."

Funeral services for the five Cleveland men who died in the wreck were held to-day. The funeral of Thomas Morgan and Charles H. Wellman was a double one, the two men having been together in business and living near each other.

M. S. Fogle died of apoplexy to-day. He was overcome when he heard that his old friend, Mr. Wellman, was killed in the wreck and died very suddenly after worrying for two days.

Half burned, water-soaked mail matter from the wreck was still being distributed in the suburbs yesterday as it was in town the day before. With each letter or package was a slip which told where it had been damaged.

Four bodies of victims of Wednesday's wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor, Ohio, were brought to this city yesterday morning. The body of Samuel C. Beckwith was brought on the private car of General Superintendent Storrs of the Lake Shore Road. A number of relatives and friends were at the station. The widow fainted several times, and finally had to be carried to a carriage.

The body of A. L. Rogers of New Rochelle was transferred to a New Haven train, to be taken to Lynn, Mass., for burial. The other bodies were those of H. C. Mechling, to be buried at Fort Hamilton, and William D. Mickey, a negro porter, which was taken to his home in this city.

WANT SWEDISH ARMY READY.

Some Riksdag Members Say Demands on Norway Should Be Enforced.

STOCKHOLM, June 24.—The uncompromising element in the Riksdag is actively prosecuting a campaign in favor of presenting to Norway demands representing Sweden's irreducible minimum and obtaining guarantees from Norway before passing the bill conferring on the Government powers to negotiate terms for the formal separation of Norway and Sweden.

This faction considers that the Government ought to be authorized to contract an emergency loan of $25,000,000 and to mobilize troops to support Sweden's demands.

The Government, however, has still the strong, united backing of the Moderate Party, which is prepared to intrust to the King and the Ministry the powers demanded for untrammeled negotiations in regard to the necessary guarantees to be given before agreeing to a dissolution of the union.

MAROCZY STILL LEADING.

Janowski and Tarrasch Tie for Second Place in Chess Tourney.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 24.—At the conclusion to-day of the tenth round of the international chess tournament at the Kursaal, Maroczy maintained the lead of half a point over Janowski and Tarrasch, who had each scored seven points. Following is the score of all the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	5	5	Marshall	4½	5½
Blackburne	4½	5½	Schlechter	6	4
Burn	3½	6½	Tarrasch	7	3
Janowski	7	3	Taubenhaus	2	8
Leonhardt	6	4	Teichmann	5½	4½
Marco	4½	5½	Tschigorin	2	8
Maroczy	7½	2½	Wolf	5	5

The eleventh round will take place on Monday.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Major Orin B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department, will make three visits per month during July, August, and September to Syracuse, N. Y., on official business pertaining to the inspection of high explosive material and not to exceed two visits per month to Parlin and Haskell, N. J., on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed two visits prior to July 31 to Johnstown, Penn., on business pertaining to the inspection of ordnance material.

The retirement June 23 of Brig. Gen. T. C. Lebo, at his own request, he having served more than forty years, is announced.

Major C. B. Baker, Quartermaster, will proceed to Philadelphia on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with steamers building at the port.

Capt. J. C. Nichols, Ordnance Department, will proceed to New York and take station at that place and report to the commanding officer of the Sandy Hook, proving ground for duty.

Capt. Edward F. O'Hern, Ordnance Department, will proceed to West Point and report to the Superintendent for duty.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson is ordered to command the Fourth Division, North Atlantic Fleet, on board the West Virginia.

Commander R. Henderson is commissioned from June 21.

Commander A. Mertz is ordered to additional duty as inspector of ordnance in charge of the naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek, July 1.

Major E. R. Lowndes is commissioned a Major.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Arrived—Massachusetts at New York; Craven at Newport.

Sailed—Standish from Norfolk for Annapolis; Severn from Newport News for Ferdinanos Bay; Dolphin from Newport News for Washington; Sylph from Washington for New York; Ajax from Guantanamo for Monte Cristi.

The Wilmington has been ordered out of commission.

GROCER HID IN THE ICE BOX.

But the Boy with a Gun Left Without Taking Anything.

Rudolph Schilling, fourteen years old, of 250 West Eighty-fifth Street, who was arraigned in the Children's Court on Friday on a charge of carrying concealed weapons and paroled in the custody of his parents, was again arrested yesterday on a charge of holding up an Amestrdam Avenue grocer.

According to the grocer, Gustave Bender of 488 Amsterdam Avenue, one morning about two weeks ago Rudolph walked into the store, coolly locked the door, and, pointing a revolver at him, said: "You and I are alone. I want what coin you have in that cash drawer. If you make a fuss I'll be compelled to blow the top of your head off."

The refrigerator was open. Bender jumped in and closed the door after him. It was chilly in there, he said.

Presently the chill of something else penetrated to the heart of Rudolph. Bender says that the boy, apparently frightened at his own act, ran out of the store without taking anything.

DEROULEDE TO BE FORGIVEN.

French Government Will Introduce an Amnesty Bill.

PARIS, June 24.—A Government bill has been prepared for introduction in Parliament providing amnesty for those condemned in the High Court for the revolutionary plot in 1899. The principal beneficiary, should the bill pass, will be Paul Déroulède, ex-member of the Chamber of Deputies, who is now in political exile in Spain.

The measure is also intended to revoke the penalties arising from the recent secret army reports.

AUTHOR'S DAUGHTER ELOPES.

Mme. Mollin Runs Away with a Seventeen-Year-Old Youth.

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PARIS, June 24.—A great sensation has been caused in literary and official circles by the elopement of Mme. Mollin, the divorced wife of ex-Capt. Mollin, with the youthful son of Prof. Psichari.

Mme. Mollin is the daughter of the eminent writer Anatole France. Her former husband was secretary to Gen. André when the latter was Minister of War, and was made the scapegoat of the recent tale-bearing scandal which forced Gen. André to resign.

Young Psichari is only seventeen years old. He is a pupil at the Sainte Barbe School, and is a grandson of Ernest Renan.

Countess Cassini Recovering.

PARIS, June 24.—Countess Cassini is slowly recovering from a long and severe attack of fever. Her physicians pronounce her to be entirely out of danger, and say that convalescence is proceeding satisfactorily.

Americans for Guatemala School.

GUATEMALA CITY, June 24.—President Cabrera out of his personal funds has decided to establish a practical School of Sciences, Arts, and Agriculture, under American professors. The tuition will be given in the English language.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, at Special Prices

Women's Summer Dresses

FIGURED DIMITY and DOTTED SWISS,	at	$12.50
COLORED MULL and FRENCH WHITE LAWN,	"	16.50
BOLERO COAT SUITS, in white and delicate colorings,	"	11.75
TAILORED LONG COAT SUITS. Linenette and Plain Linen, for Walking, Traveling and Motoring.		$13.75, 16.50

Waists and Blouses

(On the Second Floor)

A large collection of most desirable models, including many distinctive styles from their own workrooms,

Consisting of

LAWN WAISTS,	at	$1.65, 2.50, 2.95, 3.50, 4.75
FRENCH MULLS,	at	$1.98, 3.00, 5.50, 7.50
LACE NETS, lined with China Silk,		at $4.50

And in addition, an importation of

French Hand-made Waists

at $9.50, 16.50, 29.50, 35.00 and 42.50

Very Much Below Actual Value

Imported Woolen

Summer Dress Fabrics

At Exceptional Reductions

2,300 Yds.	VEILINGS, Plain and Fancy Weaves, in the newest shades, also FRENCH VOILES, in mixed effects, 42 to 44 in. wide. Value 85c to $1.25 yd.	38c
1,800 Yds.	IMPORTED BLACK CHIFFON VOILES, 42 inches wide.	at 59c

Women's Shoes—Special Sale

WALKING PUMPS, with seamless sides, Flat Ribbon Bows, Ribbed Shanks and HAND WELTED Extension soles, in White Canvas, Patent Leather, Tan and Black Russia Calf, at $2.95 Pr.

Excellent Values in

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

MISSES' WOOL SUITS, a collection taken from regular stock, in plain cloths and fancy mixtures, Heretofore $18.00 to 30.00		$11.50
MISSES' SUMMER DRESSES, of blue, green, tan, oxford or rose color chambray,	Value $6.50,	$3.95
MISSES' WHITE LINEN SKIRTS, plaited models,	Special at	$2.95
GIRLS' WASHABLE DRESSES, BLOUSE MODEL, of Imported Fancy Shepherd Check Ginghams, in all desirable shades,	Value $5.00,	$1.49

To-morrow, Monday, a Large Purchase of

Cotton Dress Materials

At Unusually Low Prices

5,000 Yards FINE SHEER ORGANDIES and EMBROIDERED SWISSES, printed in this season's most popular designs and delicate colorings,	at	11c
4,500 Yards MOHAIR FINISH VEILINGS, in Novelty Checks, Dots, Figures and Dresden Effects,	at	15c
1,600 Yards PARIS PRINTED TULLES, in a large variety of floral designs,	at	38c

Former Price 75c yd.

Linen Departments

An Importation of Hemmed

SILESIAN TABLE CLOTHS and NAPKINS, also TOWELS, BED SPREADS, LINEN SHEETS and PILLOW CASES

at

Large Reductions from Regular Prices.

TABLE CLOTHS	2x2 yds.	$2.35,	2x2½	$2.90,	2x3 $3.60
			2½x2½	3.65,	2½x3 4.35
NAPKINS, to match,	20 inch	$2.15 Doz.		26 inch	3.38
HEMSTITCHED HUCK TOWELS,				Doz.	$2.90, 3.50
DIMITY QUILTS, single and double bed size,					1.10, 1.50
HEMSTITCHED LINEN PILLOW CASES, 22½x36				Pr.	1.20, 1.50
IRISH LINEN SHEETS, hand hemstitched,	2x3 yds.	$5.75 Pr.		2½x3 yds.	7.75

Actual Value $12.00 and 15.00 Pr.

West Twenty-third Street

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS AT 12 NOON.

Mid-Summer and Traveling Apparel.

ATTENTION is invited to the present assortments of Women's and Misses' Apparel, which offer a variety of styles for the selection of complete outfits for Mid-Summer wear. Women's Costumes for yachting, tennis, golfing and bathing; motoring and steamer coats and caps are included; Tailor Suits of silk, cloth or linen, and smart Hats for traveling wear, also Misses' and Children's Traveling Dress and Boys' Summer Clothing.

Men's automobile and traveling coats and caps, rain coats, bath robes and bathing suits are offered, also selections of Men's Furnishings, including Negligee Shirts and Summer Underwear.

TRAVELING REQUISITES. Including tea and luncheon hampers for automobiling touring; leather traveling bags and suit cases, with fittings; kit and barrister bags, carry-alls, hat boxes and dressing cases, jewel and writing cases, automobile and traveling clocks, medicine cases and flasks, also complete selections of stationery and toilet articles.

WOMEN'S GOWNS Made to Order.

(Dressmaking Department, Third Floor.)

A number of the latest models for Summer wear are shown, from which orders can be executed in various fabrics at very reasonable prices; Riding Habits with the latest safety device, made to order in linen and other materials.

In addition, there is offered a number of Model Gowns, made in workrooms in the establishment and adapted for present wear, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

COLORED DRESS FABRICS.

On MONDAY, June 26th, Fifty Pieces of Imported Mixed Suitings, in light, medium and dark grey, and in navy and tan effects; 54 inches wide; suitable for Walking Suits and Separate Skirts, will be placed on sale

Original Prices, $2.00 to 3.00 per yard, at 78c. Yard.

(Colored Dress Goods Department)

Women's Summer Dresses.

A selection of models in Dresses of white and colored mull, batiste, plain and dotted valenciennes net and of linen—plain, embroidered or in eyelet effects, is offered at prices which have been decidedly reduced.

On TUESDAY, June 27th,

the following Gowns and Separate Skirts will be placed on sale:

Princesse Gowns of white embroidered muslin and of French mull in delicate shades and pompadour effects, lace and embroidery trimmed, ... $19.50

Princesse Gowns of white French Nainsook, trimmed with valenciennes lace and galoons of Swiss embroidery, $16.50

Guimp Dresses of white, pink and blue Linen, with lace yoke and sleeves, ... $15.50

Bolero Suits of white and colored poplinette, having detachable collars and cuffs of black taffeta, ... $14.50

Separate Skirts of white Poplinette, box plaited model, 5.00

(Department on Second Floor.)

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

On Monday and Tuesday, June 26th and 27th, a shipment consisting of Four Thousand Yards of Imported Black Chiffon Taffetas, especially suitable for gowns and coats; regular prices, $1.10 to $1.75 per yard, will be offered at 75c., 95c. and $1.10 per yard.

WOMEN'S and MISSES HALF-SHOES.

Women's and Misses' Half-Shoes are offered in the most desirable styles of Oxford Ties and Slippers, including those of kidskin and patent leather, tan, Russia calf and white canvas.

(Department on Third Floor.)

Fifth Avenue, Thirty-fourth Street and Thirty-fifth Street, New York.

LOOMIS WILL REFORM DIPLOMATIC BUSINESS

To Visit Various Posts in Europe, and Make an Investigation.

HE MAY GET ANOTHER OFFICE

Friends of Ambassadors Are Inclined to Criticise His Appointment as an Investigator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State, after participating in the ceremonies incidental to the receipt from France of the body of John Paul Jones is to visit the diplomatic posts in Europe, investigate their business methods, and report such reforms as he may think necessary. This information was given out here to-day when inquiry was made as to the "secret mission" which Mr. Loomis told New York reporters had been intrusted to him.

At the White House to-day it was said that it was admitted that Mr. Loomis had been commissioned as special Ambassador to receive Jones's body. It had been intended that this matter should be kept secret, at least until Mr. Loomis's arrival in France, by which time the criticism to which he has been subjected for his acts in Venezuela might be expected to have slackened. His designation will not conflict with the duties of the regular embassy at Paris.

Mr. Loomis's Ambassadorship will terminate with the transfer of Jones's body to the American squadron. He is then expected to make inquiries that will take two months. Secretary Taft, when told to-day that Mr. Loomis had said he was on a secret mission, laughed and denied it. The inquiry is not regarded as particularly of such momentous importance that it should be kept secret.

The investigation is to be purely into the executive methods of the legations and embassies, and is not a hunt for graft. Mr. Loomis is to find out where the business methods can be improved, where money can be saved, and where the system can be simplified.

He is practically an additional member of the committee of five, known as the Keep Committee, which the President recently appointed to make a similar investigation into the business methods of the executive departments. Of course, it would not be possible for that committee to pursue its investigations into the diplomatic posts abroad, and hence Mr. Loomis is assigned to the task.

Not only Mr. Bowen's friends, but the friends of several of the American Ambassadors and Minister abroad, make adverse comment on this further honor for Mr. Loomis. They say it is unfair to have a man whose own business methods as a diplomat have just been rebuked by the President act as a censor over the business methods of other diplomats whose behavior has never been the subject of criticism.

It is pointed out in Administration circles that Mr. Loomis's investigation involves no criticism of the American diplomatic representatives abroad. He is investigating not individuals, but a system.

It is not expected now that Mr. Loomis will return to the State Department to remain for any considerable time—and he may not return at all—as Assistant Secretary of State. That he will receive some appointment at the hands of the President seems certain, but it has not been determined yet what the appointment will be.

PARIS, June 24.—The French and American authorities are perfecting plans for the ceremonies incident to the removal of the body of John Paul Jones to the United States, which is expected to be a notable event.

The French escort for the body of Admiral Jones from Paris will be made up mainly of Colonial infantry, and French naval participation in the ceremonies will be deferred until the remains reach Cherbourg.

LOOMIS OFF FOR FRANCE.

Says He Will Never Publicly Discuss the Bowen Charges.

Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, the special Ambassador to receive in behalf of the United States the body of John Paul Jones from the French Government, sailed for Cherbourg on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday morning. Mr. Loomis said he was also going on another mission for the Government, the nature of which he declined to disclose. He seemed surprised that the John Paul Jones mission had become public, since he understood it was not to have been given out until after the Philadelphia sailed.

When asked to say something about his mission, Mr. Loomis admitted the Admiral Jones part of it, and then added the statement about the other diplomatic errand, the nature of which he would not discuss.

The next question concerned the Bowen controversy.

"I have nothing to say. I have never discussed that publicly and I never will," was the answer.

Mr. Loomis discussed the plans for the transfer of Admiral Jones's body from Paris to the second squadron of the North Atlantic fleet.

"The actual plans for the Paul Jones exercises," he said, "are not as yet settled in France. The exercises will probably be on either the 7th or 8th of July. We had planned them for the 10th, but there will be an elaborate celebration at Cherbourg on that day for the English fleet, and that would hinder us. Then the Fourth was suggested. But the President said he didn't want any funeral exercises on that day, and wanted the bluejackets to have a glorious celebration. The celebration will probably be held in the American Church in Paris. Gen. Horace Porter, the retiring Ambassador, will be in charge. Gen. Porter is entitled to all the credit in this matter."

Mr. Loomis did not know how long he would be away.

MUDD, TOO, DISLIKES LOOMIS.

Says He Lost Maryland to the Republicans Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Representative Sydney E. Mudd of Maryland returned to town to-day and revealed some of the unwritten history of the National campaign. He declared point-blank that the loss of Maryland by the Republicans was due entirely to the rash judgment of Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis.

"I don't know what Mr. Loomis got into down in Venezuela," he declared, "but if he got into it as badly as he did in Maryland politics last Fall, I don't wonder he raised trouble for himself."

The story as Mr. Mudd tells it is this: In the last campaign Maryland could have been carried for Roosevelt with a little effort. For some reason the National Committee refused to spend any money there. Mr. Mudd went to New York and urged that some attention be paid to the State.

He was told that the committee was sure Maryland could not be carried. He spent some time in New York trying to run down the reason for the committee's pessimism. Then he went to a Senator who was a member of the committee and said:

"Where are you getting the information upon which you base your belief that our State is lost?"

"It comes in confidence," was the reply, "from a man in Maryland. Of course we cannot divulge his name."

"It comes from no man in Maryland," declared Mr. Mudd with strong emphasis. "It comes from Mr. Loomis, the Assistant Secretary of State, who has probably never been in Maryland except in passing through en route to Ohio or somewhere else. He doesn't know anything about the situation there, and why in the world the committee is depending on him I can't for the life of me see."

The Senator thereupon admitted, Mr. Mudd says, that Loomis was the man responsible, but refused to say why Loomis had been chosen for this particular work. The State proved to be so close that one Republican Elector slipped in.

BRYAN ON ROOSEVELT.

Thinks Reformers Are Discouraged by Morton and Loomis Incidents.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, June 24.—William J. Bryan, ex-Congressman Charles K. Bell of Fort Worth, and numerous Texas Democrats were traveling yesterday to Stephensville, Texas, where Mr. Bryan delivered a speech. A newspaper cartoon, showing President Roosevelt "whitewashing" Paul Morton and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis attracted Mr. Bryan's attention:

"That's one of the best and most applicable cartoons I ever saw," said Mr. Bryan. "It is becoming a common impression that the President stands by his friends, right or wrong. I've complimented and admired the President in much of his official course, but I regret his attitude in these recent matters.

"The Loomis incident compels the conclusion that it is regarded as being worse to expose a wrong than to commit a wrong. Mr. Roosevelt has shaken public confidence and discouraged genuine reformers in these latest incidents.

"I am glad to see any public man follow a good Democratic plank, and I have given Mr. Roosevelt credit for some of his official acts, but I confess to disappointment in matters that have called forth this cartoon."

LABOR MEN OFF FOR CHICAGO.

Socialist Body They'll Launch There Hopes to Unionize the Cowboys.

Headed by Prof. Daniel De Leon, the founder of the Socialist Labor Party, a committee of ten of the De Leon Socialists left New York yesterday for Chicago to attend the convention which is to organize the Industrial Union in opposition to the American Federation of Labor.

The fact that Eugene V. Debs, the founder of the Social Democratic Party, which is officially at war with the De Leon Socialists, has joined the new movement, filled the delegation with joy. Debs has repeatedly indorsed the American Federation of Labor, and they look upon his action as the first sign of a division among the Social Democrats, especially as several of the latter have followed the example of Debs, and will join the Industrial Union.

The New York section of the Social Democratic Party sent no delegates, and will stand by the American Federation of Labor.

The new body has more ambitious plans than originally contemplated. It stands for a worldwide federation of labor, for which it is proposed to make the Industrial Union the starting point. A chart has been issued classifying over 500 trades which are to be reorganized. The lists contain trades never before known to be organized. Among them are circus acrobats, cowboys, hatchery workers, corkers, and well diggers. The grave diggers appear to have been overlooked.

SEWED IN JIMMY'S CLOTHES.

Police Find the $3 for Which a Boastful Boy Was Held Up.

They used to teach sewing to boys in the public schools. The Board of Education stopped this a few days ago.

Jimmy Flanagan of 433 East Fifty-ninth Street, who is fourteen years old and small for his age, can sew well. The police of the East Fifty-first Street Station picked out of the lining of his waistcoat yesterday afternoon $3.27 which Joseph Brier, eleven years old, of 406 East Sixty-fourth Street, said had been taken from him by force of arms at 2 o'clock. Jimmy was sent to the Gerry Society, charged with robbery.

Joseph said his mother started him down First Avenue with something over three dollars to pay a bill. He stopped at Forty-eighth Street to look into a show window.

"Jimmy Flanagan and another boy started in to kid me," his story went, according to the police. "They said, 'Whut you lookin' in the windy fer? You cain't buy 'nuthin' 'cause you ain't got a cent.' Then I flashed the three in their faces, an' they liked to had a fit.

"'Throw up yer han's,' says one of 'em, I don't know which. An' I did. Then they took me money an' ran away."

Policeman Strauss was notified two hours later, and he arrested Jimmy. The police haven't found Jimmy's alleged confederate.

TO HANG A MISSOURI WOMAN.

She Persuaded a Man to Help Her Kill Her Husband.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24.—Mrs. Aggie Myers, who was found guilty at Liberty, Mo., recently of murder in the first degree, was sentenced to-day to be hanged on Aug. 11. An appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court.

Mrs. Myers was convicted with Frank Hottman of killing her husband, Clarence Myers, a printer, at their home in this city in May, 1904.

Hottman, who is now under sentence of death, testified at the woman's trial that she had urged him to kill Myers, had let him into their home on the night of the murder, had given her husband a sedative to put him to sleep, and then they killed him. Hottman was arrested in Montana, where he had escaped on money furnished by Mrs. Myers.

Since her arrest Mrs. Myers has shown practically no emotion, and when sentence was passed to-day she smiled.

MAKES CHARGES OF FRAUD.

Lawyer Accuses Officers of Ohio Consolidated Oil Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 24.—Charges of fraud and conspiracy on the part of officers of the Ohio Consolidated Oil Company have been made in the Superior Court by Attorney Francis A. Harper, who declares money belonging to the company has been illegally used by the officers and promoters of the corporation, and asks that a receiver be appointed.

Harper declares that the officials hold offices in the Ohio Consolidated Oil Company, the Ohio Southern Oil Company, the Chicago Ferndale Oil Company, and the Buckeye Consolidated Oil Company, which have conflicting interests. L. K. Davis is President of the Ohio Consolidated Oil Company, G. H. Haines Vice President, and I. R. Woolley Secretary and Treasurer. A. P. Cutter is also named as a promoter. None of these men, Harper declares, has invested any money in the company.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both.
National Surety Co., 85 Nassau St.—Adv.

PLENTY OF MILK CANS NOW.

Court Vacates an Injunction Which Withdrew 150,000 of Them.

To prevent what might have been a milk famine in New York, Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, signed an order yesterday vacating a recent sweeping injunction issued by the Federal Court against thirty-eight of the principal milk dealers of New York.

The dealers were restrained from using cans which, under a recent decision of Judge Ray, in the United States courts, are held to be an infringement of the Haigh patent. About 150,000 cans are the subjects of the decision.

The Haigh can is made by the Iron-Clad Manufacturing Company, a corporation owned by Mrs. R. E. Seaman, once known as "Nellie Bly," who inherited the business from her late husband.

Counsel representing the dealers told the court this is a busy season for the milkmen, and that they are now busy storing milk and cream for the Fourth of July.

Child Unconscious Four Days.

There was no change last night in the condition of Tessie McBride, the five-year-old girl of 32 Division Avenue, Williamsburg, who since Wednesday morning has been unconscious in the Eastern District Hospital. The doctors have so far been unable to diagnose the case.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
WOMEN'S DEPT.
Final Reductions
in
Midsummer Apparel.

Linen Coat Suits.
A splendid assortment of Linen Coat Suits in white, blue, rose, lavender and green. Coat corset effect, 45 in. long, each seam finished off with straps and buttoned through with pearl buttons, full kilted skirt.
A large variety of half fitted Coat Suits finished off with piping of contrasting colors.
Frock and Frill Models, braided and elaborately trimmed with embroidery.
These models are shown in all the popular shades and are attractively designed for midsummer wear.
Values 18.00 to 20.00.

10.00

Shirt Waist Suits.
An excellent variety of fine Handkerchief Linen Shirt Waist Suits, the skirt and waist elaborately trimmed with Mexican drawn work and hand embroidery. An ideal costume for tropical weather.
Blouse Model Linen Suits, waist buttoned down back, embroidered yoke of heavy lace, finished off with bands of the material and French knots, full kilted skirt.
Serpentine Shirt Waist Suits of an excellent quality linen, finished off with eyelet embroidery, collar and cuffs piped off with light blue.
Also an attractive selection of 150 odd Suits in a variety of colors and styles. Values 15.00 to 20.00.

Coat Specials.
Choice selections of Outing Coats in fabrics adapted for all changes of weather, including Brilliantines, Taffetas and Cravenettes, half fitted, loose and tight fitting models; all variously trimmed.
Values 25.00 to 35.00.

Skirt Specials.
The season's best values in extra fine quality Black Taffeta Skirts—59 gore model closely tucked around hips, giving the full circular effect around bottom of the skirt.
Value 18.00.

Petticoat Specials.
1000 Taffeta Petticoats in reseda, dark green, red, black, navy blue, brown and tan; colorings in tucked and accordion flounce, edged with ruffles.
Our $5.00 value. SPECIAL, $3.50

BROADWAY at 13th STREET.

Arnold, Constable & Co.
DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY
MONDAY, JUNE 26TH.

3,500 YARDS SATIN FOULARDS, of extra qualities, neat and elaborate fancy designs as polka dots.
Regularly $1.00 and $1.25 ..... 50c yard

2,500 YARDS FANCY WHITE DRESS FABRICS, of superior quality Mercerized Cotton, new designs.
Regularly 40c. and 45c ..... 25c yard

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS
Hemstitched Linen Sheets, single bed size ..... 4.50 pair
Double bed size ..... 6.00 pair
Pillow Cases to match ..... 2.00 pair
Turkish Bath Towels, hemmed, heavy quality ..... 3.00, 4.00, 6.00 dozen

DECORATIVE AND EMBROIDERED LINENS,
Tea Cloths, Bureau, Sideboard, and Dresser Scarfs; Centrepieces and Doilies at
MARKED REDUCTIONS IN PRICES.

PARASOLS, Taffeta Silk Hemstitched, assorted colors, natural wood handles; value $3.00 each ..... 1.95 each

A NUMBER OF FANCY IMPORTED AND AMERICAN MADE PARASOLS AT REDUCED PRICES.

CORSETS (imported and American made)—high grade qualities, straight front, odd sizes.
Regularly $3.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.00, $12.00.. 1.50 to 6.00 pair

KIMONO SACQUES; White Lawn, fine quality, embroidery trimmed front and sleeves. Regularly $2.00. .. 1.25

Also
AT REDUCED PRICES
a number of odd lots and sizes in
INFANTS' WEAR, FRENCH AND AMERICAN LINGERIE WRAPPERS, TEA GOWNS, MATINEES AND DRESSING SACQUES, SILK PETTICOATS.
WOMEN'S HIGH CLASS COSTUMES AND COATS
will be offered prior to inventory at
UNUSUALLY REDUCED PRICES

SUITS, various materials and styles 25.00
SHIRT WAIST SUITS of Silks 18.50, 25.00
DRESSES of Cloths, Voiles and Crepe de Chine 35.00, 48.50
STEAMER AND TOURING COATS 15.00, 18.50, 25.00

Broadway & 19th Street.

PEARY SHIP ROOSEVELT READY FOR POLAR TRIP

Commander to Set Out from New York Harbor on July 4.

HIS SPEEDY ICE CRUSHER

She Will Carry Provisions for Two Years and a Large Coal Supply—Uses Sail or Steam.

There will arrive in New York this week the Roosevelt, a new ice-crushing, ice-defying vessel, in which Commander Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, on the morning of Tuesday, July 4, will sail for the arctic regions. He goes on another tour of exploration, with the object of discovering the north pole.

There is no question that the Roosevelt is the best-equipped and strongest vessel in which an arctic explorer ever set sail. Although her designers and builders were undoubtedly influenced by the success that attended the cruise of the British antarctic ship, the Discovery, the Roosevelt is in every particular superior to that craft. She is both stronger and faster.

The Roosevelt's displacement is 1,500 tons. She will carry a crew of seventy, and her engines can, if necessary, develop 1,000 horse power, enabling her to attain a speed of 12 knots an hour. The horse power of the Discovery was only 450, although her displacement was about 100 tons greater than that of the Roosevelt. The screw of the Roosevelt is of the "rising" type, so arranged that, to prevent the snapping off of the propeller or blades, the whole affair can be lifted above water, the vessel meanwhile proceeding under sail. Six hundred tons is the capacity of the coal bunkers of Peary's new ship, while her storage apartments are sufficient to hold supplies for two years.

On her trial trip off the Maine coast the other day the new vessel maintained easily the speed she is expected to average at sea, and otherwise gave promise of fulfilling in all particulars the favorable prophecies of her designers and builders. On her arrival in New York the Roosevelt will be provisioned and equipped. Commander Peary expects everything to be in readiness for an early start on the morning of Independence Day.

The Roosevelt, the construction of which to a large extent is due to the liberality of Morris K. Jesup, may be technically described as follows: Length on load-water line between perpendiculars, 161 feet; length over all, about 182 feet; breadth, extreme, 34 feet 2 inches; to outside of plank at load water line, 32 feeet; depth, molded from top of main deck beam at side to bottom of keel at midship frame, 20 feet; draught, 15 feet 8 inches forward, 16 feet 9 inches aft, 16 feet amidships.

Lord & Taylor

A Special
Sale of Towels.

Hemmed Huck, $1.50 and $2.25 doz.; value $2.00 and $2.75.
Hemstitched Huck, $3 and $4.50 doz.; value $4.00 and $5.75.
Hemmed Turkish Bath Towels, 25c., 35c., 50c. and 65c. value 37½c., 48c., 65c. and $1.00.
Turkish Bath Mats, 50c., 75c., $1 and $1.50.

Domestic Department.
Muslin sheets and pillow cases.
—at reduced prices—

Sheets.	Pillow Cases.
54x99, 50c.	42x38½, 14c.
63x99, 56c.	45x38½, 15c.
72x99, 62c.	50x38½, 17c.
81x99, 69c.	54x38½, 19½c.

Summer Blankets
At $2.95, 4.25 & 5.00
Regular value $3.75, $5.50 and $6.50.
Marseilles Bed Spreads 1.90
Regular value $2.75.
Crochet Bed Spreads, 1.00 & 1.25
Regular value $1.35 and $1.60.
Steamer Rugs at following reduced prices:—
$4.95, 7.25 & 9.50
Regular value $6.75, $9.75 and $12.00.

—Sale of—
Silk Remnants
—For Monday and Tuesday—
Hundreds of remnants of Colored Taffeta Silk, Louisine, Paillette de Soie, Peau de Cygne, Messaline, Bengaline and Satin Duchesse ..... 50c. and 68c. yard.
In lengths from 1 to 8 yards.
Value 75c. to $1.25 yard.
—Also—
Remnants of Colored Crepe de Chine up to 8 yards in length; value $1.00 to $1.50 ..... 75c. yard.

Dress Goods Specials.
2,800 yards Mohair Sicilians, bright luster in navy blue, brown, myrtle green, dark plum, steel grey and black. 50 inches wide, at 50c. yd.
3,000 yards white butcher linen suitings (union) 36 inches wide, at 25c. yd. Special.
3,500 yds. tan all linen suitings, very desirable for hot weather and for outing suits. 36 inches wide. 19c. yd., value, 35c.
1,800 yards fancy linen dress materials, in lengths suitable for waists, skirts and suits, reduced to 19c. yd. Values up to 58c. yard.
1,000 yards natural color grass linens, 27 inches wide to close at 15c. yd.

Clearing Sale
Imported Cotton Fabrics,
Including Organdies, Tulles, Batistes, Dimities, Silk Mulls, St. Gall Swisses, Ginghams, Madras cloths, &c.
10,000 Yards Mercerized Taffeta.
Large variety of most attractive designs and colorings, very desirable for women's and children's wear, value 35c.,
At 19c. yd.
32 Inch Scotch Ginghams.
7,500 yards, very large variety of most desirable patterns in small and medium effects, value 25c.,
At 19c. yd.
10,000 Yards Washable Voile.
in all the leading plain shades and white; also plain and fancy checks and plaids, value 25c., at 18c. yd.
Imported Scotch Madras Cloths,
20,000 yards, fancy corded striped effects. Very desirable for shirt waists and dresses, value 40c., at 15c. yd.
Remnant sale of imported and domestic white and colored wash fabrics at ½ price to close.

Broadway and 20th, 5th Av., 19th St.

Sale of
Fine
Writing Paper.

Fabric Finish,
per pound, 20c., value 35c.
per pack, 5c., value 10c.
3 sizes, small, medium, large,
3 colors, white, grey, blue.

Batiste Bond,
light weight
for foreign correspondence,
60 Sheets Paper,
60 Envelopes,
colors white & blue } 24c., value 45c.

French Lawn,
3 quires Paper,
Envelopes to match,
graduated in 3 sizes; colors: all white, white and gray, and white and blue,
50c., value 85c.

Parchment Vellum,
5 quires Paper,
100 Envelopes, } 50c.,
colors: cream, gray white, light blue and granite.

Mourning Papeteries,
Satin and Vellum Finish,
No. 1, 2 and 3 borders,
23c., value 35c.

Tourist Requisites.
A complete line of up-to-date Fitted and Unfitted Bags and Dress Suit Cases, Carry-alls, Dressing Rolls, Jewel, Handkerchief, Glove and Medicine Cases, Traveling Clocks, Flasks, Drinking Cups & Bottle Sets.

Special.
Black Elephant Seal Bags,
hand-sewed frame, leather lined, nickel trimmings, comfortable single or double handles,

	14-inch,	15-inch,	16-inch,
Single handle	$8.50,	$8.95,	$9.50.
Double handle	$9.75,	$10.25,	$10.75.

Value $12.75 to $14.95.

Brown and Russet Cowhide Bags,
box grain, hand-sewed frame, leather lined, solid brass trimmings, 15, 16 and 17 inches; value $7.50 to $10.00, at $6.00.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway and Twentieth Street,
Fifth Avenue, Nineteenth Street.

To close out remaining unsold Samples of
"La Grecque" Corsets
A further price reduction has been made beginning
MONDAY, JUNE 26.
Big
Corset Sale
Up-to-date shapes, in all sizes and materials.
Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00, $2.50 and $5.00; worth from $2.00 to $25.00 each.
Corsets for every figure, from the very stout to the very thin—all our latest models.
Also
La GRECQUE
Tailored Underwear.
Drawers, 75c to $6.00; worth $1.50 to $10.00.
Combination Suits, $1.00 to $10.00; worth $2.50 to $20.00 each.
Many of the above are combination drawers and corset cover and combination skirt and corset cover—all of the finest Nainsook and India Linen with latest patterns of lace and embroidery.
100 Doz. Marguerite Corset Covers, 75c; worth $1.50.
20 Doz. Long Skirts, $1.50 and $2.25; worth $6.00.
Women of the highest taste will find in this sale something NEW at very small cost.
Van Orden Corset Co.,
26 West 23d Street.



The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhe TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunda.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1 10 per month

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"LITTLE ENTANGLED."

Mr. WHITELAW REID very delicately and diplomatically, but quite intelligibly, hinted in his first speech in London that the talk of the promotion of good relations between Great Britain and the United States was becoming perfunctory. The relations already were good. They were not only good, but they were assured. And then he proceeded, as was inevitable, to dilate eloquently and with tact on the duty and privilege of keeping them good and making them better and better.

He was naturally incited to this course by the extreme cordiality of the remarks of the British Prime Minister, the head of the British Government nearly as completely as President ROOSEVELT is the head of the Government of the United States. Mr. BALFOUR announced that a distinction was made in the minds of the British Government between the American Ambassador and the representative of any other Power. The American Ambassador represented no "alien Power," but one of "whose greatness Great Britain was proud and whose progress Great Britain had watched with interest." Each successive year made the two heirs to Anglo-Saxon civilization feel how much they had in common. These hearty declarations are to be taken in connection with Mr. BALFOUR'S reference to our future. He doubted whether the desire of America to be little entangled in the politics of the Old World could be maintained in its extreme purity much longer. And he cited in support of this suggestion Mr. ROOSEVELT'S recent efforts to bring about peace.

We do not at all wonder at this view. Great Britain, at the very heart of the tangled and complex game of European politics, cannot think of a nation so powerful as ours keeping out of that game. Nor can a British statesman fail to think that if we enter the game it will be a distinct and great advantage for his country. Mr. BALFOUR can follow the British drumbeat around the globe and find no spot where it falls on friendly foreign ears save along the American border. Every people save ours regards the steadfast advance of British power with more or less jealousy or distrust. The voice of friendship, speaking the English tongue, has a peculiar charm for the leaders of English affairs in their "splendid isolation." One cannot be surprised that these care-burdened gentlemen respond to it with extraordinary warmth. But it is only right for us and for them to remember that freedom from entanglement in the politics of Europe is as much as ever a source of safety for us and a policy we must continually keep in view. The very incident cited by Mr. BALFOUR shows the wisdom of that policy. Had we not followed it with patience and in solid good faith, President ROOSEVELT'S efforts to bring about peace would have been utterly in vain. Indeed, he would never have reached a point where he could venture to undertake them. The fact is of permanent significance.

THE TAX ON SAVINGS.

On the face of it the suggestion that the officers of savings banks shall "go into politics" is a disagreeable one. Whether the thing itself would be disagreeable or discreditable depends entirely on the way they may do it and the aim they seek.

As a matter of cold fact, we can see no objection if the custodians of the savings of hundreds of thousands of depositors lay before these depositors the actual effect of the tax on their savings, the pledges of the party in power to repeal that tax, and the failure so to do. It will be for those of the depositors who have votes to decide what they ought to or will do in the matter. The tax, especially when it is considered what is done with the revenue of the State, is inexpedient and, in our judgment, oppressive. The great mass of the deposits in these banks is made up of the savings of relatively poor men and women who are shown by the very fact of this use of their savings to be industrious, careful, thrifty. The deposits are invested for the advantage of the depositors in conservative ways strictly regulated by law and yielding only a modest return. In considerable part the investments are in real estate, which is taxed by itself, so that taxation of the deposits is to that extent double taxation. Where this is not the case the investments are largely in the securities of prudently managed industrial enterprises, which also give only the moderate income consistent with safety. There is nothing speculative in the business of the banks or in that of any concerns with which they deal. A tax on their deposits falls directly and inevitably on the savings of the depositors. Only the sternest necessity on the part of the State would justify such a burden placed on such a class.

Now there is no necessity, stern or otherwise, for the revenue thus extorted from the prudent and industrious of the community. The total yield of the tax could be saved by cutting down extravagant or unearned salaries, by confining payments by the State to those really securing good service and materials at reasonable rates. Squeezing out party politics from the State service would relieve the treasury much more than collecting the tax on savings. The tax should be repealed. The repeal has been explicitly promised. The depositors are entitled to use any power or influence their right to vote confers to compel the performance of the promise. Nothing stands in the way but the extraordinary and greedy jealousy of the rural legislators of everything in the City of New York, even the thrift of its poorer classes.

LOOMIS, ACTING, AND OTHERS.

It is not as a contemptuous defiance of public opinion and official decency but as the least awkward means of correcting its own blunders that the Administration has appointed Mr. FRANCIS B. LOOMIS, Assistant Secretary of State, as a special envoy or Ambassador, or something of the kind, to France to represent this country in the ceremonies attending the transportation of the body of PAUL JONES to the United States. On the face of it the appointment is pretty bad. It is when we look beneath the surface that we see how a worse thing might have been done—worse, that is, for the Administration. It is very evident that BOWEN has been disgraced and LOOMIS, at least outwardly, vindicated as a means of saving the Department of State and the President himself from the severe criticism and other unpleasant consequences that would have been visited upon them for errors of judgment and acts of omission had they disposed of the Bowen-Loomis controversy according to the principles of strict justice. We suppose most Americans will admit that in a situation of this kind avoidance without confession is human, if not commendable.

It was necessary to dismiss BOWEN in order to save the State Department. Minister BOWEN said in his statement that it was as early as February, 1904, that he discovered the documentary evidence that his predecessor, Minister LOOMIS, had been improperly concerned in moneymaking schemes which he was in a position to favor and advance through the use of his official influence. He transmitted the evidence at once to the State Department at Washington, and in acknowledging the receipt of his communication the Secretary of State wrote: "I have been greatly surprised and pained in reading the documents you sent me." That there should have been an immediate and thoroughgoing investigation of the scandal will be admitted by everybody. But during the past year the Secretary of State has much of the time been ill and unable to devote to the work of his office the time, the vigilance, and the energy which are demanded for the complete performance of its duties. For another thing, the Assistant Secretary of State had been a most ardent and vociferous defender of the policies of the President, notably in the case of Panama. A natural indisposition to molest a valuable defender may have unconsciously influenced the President in deciding to let the matter drift. At any rate, three weeks after his first letter the Secretary of State wrote Mr. BOWEN that his responsibility had been discharged in bringing the matter to the attention of the Department.

There the matter rested, and it was a fatal mistake to let it rest. As for Mr. BOWEN, he could not rest, for the Loomis scandal was so much noised about in Caracas that it gave him no rest. He investigated further, and new evidence was brought to light. He became impatient at the inaction of the Department, and, going far beyond the bounds of official propriety, communicated the facts to a newspaper correspondent. That was inexcusable, of course, but it may be urged in palliation of his offending that an honest man jealous of the honor of his country, when he finds that those whose official duty it is to punish the guilty assume a condoning and inactive attitude, might very naturally, in sheer disgust, determine to try the effect of public opinion upon his sluggish superiors. At any rate that is what Mr. BOWEN did, and his reward is a brutal dismissal from the Diplomatic Service of his Government.

Brutal it was in form, yet, from the Administration's point of view, necessary. The retention of BOWEN would have been a criticism of the President himself and the Department of State, so BOWEN had to go. But the dismissal of LOOMIS also would have been a humiliating confession of prolonged indifference to the demands of duty and of honor—for if Mr. LOOMIS'S offenses were of a nature to call for dismissal the punishment should have been inflicted months ago. So, not as a means of letting LOOMIS down easy, but as a means of letting himself and the State Department down easy, the President sends the Assistant Secretary of State to France on this special mission.

It is not a gracious thing to do, though we presume France will not take offense. There are no probable channels in which Mr. LOOMIS can make his official influence useful to his own pocket in relation to the Paul Jones ceremonies. Knowing his weakness the Frenchmen and his American associates will probably keep temptation out of his way. Nor do we suppose the Republic of France will make a point of Mr. LOOMIS'S speech before the Quill Club in this city on Dec. 15, 1904, just after the culmination of the Panama adventure, in which the speaker declared that if we had permitted affairs on the Isthmus to drift until Colombia had canceled the French concession "a French squadron from Martinique would perhaps have borne down upon the Isthmus and landed marines at Colon and along the line of the canal to protect the interests of French citizens." Mr. LOOMIS did say that this might have involved war between France and ourselves, but the allusion was not offensive, and the French Government will probably be less troubled by that utterance than by more recent incidents in the career of Mr. LOOMIS. As this service, through an appointment which calls for no action by the Senate, is probably the last of LOOMIS so far as the public is concerned, we presume there will be a general disposition to assist the President in his purpose to end an unpleasant scandal in the least troublesome way.

GERMANY'S ISOLATION.

Mankind has grown so accustomed to regard the German Emperor as a man whose impulsiveness, however indiscreet, is always generous that his procedures in the question of Morocco have given it a real shock. On the face of that transaction the German Emperor saw that France's difficulty was his opportunity, and pressed his advantage to that extent that he forced out of office a Minister who had done the republic much service. Whether or not Frenchmen admitted the necessity of acquiescing in that coercion they could not possibly like it. As a matter of fact it has left a new and unnecessary bitterness of feeling between the two nations. It is resented in France with a strength of feeling which may prove all the more formidable because considerations of policy induce French organs of opinion to put great restraint upon themselves in discussing it.

But it seems that the Kaiser may have reckoned without his host. He saw that Russia was disabled from doing Germany any harm on her eastern frontier, and that the whole German strength was left free for operations on the frontier of France. Doubtless France is very vulnerable to Germany. But the Kaiser seems to have forgotten England. England was equally concerned with France in the guarantee of the agreement with respect to Morocco, and equally unprepared to see it regarded as waste paper. Moreover, Germany is not popular in England. That commercial rivalry which found bitter expression in the remark of one British merchant on a public occasion that the Germans were "the cuckoos of commerce," and in the loud applause of his fellow-merchants, is not compatible with close friendship. And there are sentimental reasons which are no less strong because they are sentimental for British dislike. The treatment by the German press of the British Army in South Africa was very exasperating, and the exasperation was carefully and systematically fostered by the British press. Moreover, the growth of the German Navy, keeping pace, or perhaps even more than keeping pace, with the growth of the German mercantile marine, is regarded in Great Britain with jealousy and dislike. While France is vulnerable to Germany on land, Great Britain is not, and while of course it is not true that any considerable section of British opinion is in favor of war with Germany, yet a very great part of the British public would regard as a considerable compensation for even that awful calamity the chance to scotch the growing sea power of Germany before it grows any bigger.

In view of these considerations it is probable that the German Emperor may reach the conclusion, if he has not reached it already, that he miscalculated the advantage of the supposed friendlessness of France.

LARGER EXPORTS.

The latest bulletin of the Bureau of Statistics shows a remarkable gain in exports of nearly all kinds, but especially in cotton, and, next, in breadstuffs. As compared with the corresponding month of last year the figures are as follows:

May.	Exports Cotton.	Exports Breadstuffs.
1904	$9,836,142	$4,734,801
1905	26,473,056	8,347,110

It will be noted that the increase in these two classes of exports for the single month of May is over $20,000,000. This accounts for nearly two-thirds of the advance in exports for the month, which, in round numbers, was $34,000,000. The increase in imports was also considerable, about $12,000,000, making the total of trade with foreign countries for May over $216,000,000, the largest for at least eight years. We give below the figures for that period:

May.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess Exports.
1905....	$123,942,789	$92,828,437	$31,114,352
1904....	89,898,025	80,698,161	9,188,764
1903....	100,929,591	79,035,137	21,894,454
1902....	102,321,531	75,689,087	26,632,444
1901....	124,567,910	78,642,703	45,925,208
1900....	113,427,849	71,653,525	41,774,324
1899....	93,841,247	70,160,373	23,680,874
1898....	111,283,435	53,584,651	57,698,785

THE REAL IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

The real problem of immigration in the United States may be called a double one, embracing regulation, or sifting, on the one hand, and distribution on the other. The system of regulation, so far as concerns conditions for permission to enter, is already fairly developed. The law seeks to exclude the morally unfit, the diseased, and those likely to become a charge on the public, and these aims are pretty thoroughly carried out by the officials appointed for the purpose. Doubtless it would be better if the law applied a simple test of intelligence, such as the ability to read and write at least one language. But that is a matter for Congress, and it will be some time before action is taken regarding it.

On the other branch of the problem, that of distribution, it is possible to proceed at once in a practical manner. Though some legislation will be requisite, it will hardly be more than can be inserted in an appropriation bill. The obvious and important fact in connection with distribution is that the West and South need immigrants, and do not get them; and that the seaboard, especially New York, gets many more than are needed. Indeed, the congestion of immigrants in this city is a serious menace to our civil and social life. It is not so bad as many excited persons are inclined to think it; there is a smaller proportion of crime, vice, disease, and pauperism among our foreign-born population than might be expected, and their children are molded to citizenship in the schools and in their daily association with their neighbors to a most remarkable degree. But there is enough of trouble and difficulty arising from immigration to demand the utmost effort to remedy and prevent it. And this can be done only by distributing the immigrants on arrival. Once landed here it is extremely unusual for them to scatter.

Commissioner SARGENT'S plan for a "clearing house for immigrants" at Ellis Island is an excellent one, and with care and judgment and the advantage of experience there is no doubt that it would yield valuable results. The general plan is to have accessible at the island the information that immigrants would require in order to induce them to go elsewhere than to this city. Such information could be furnished by State Governments which may be seeking immigrants, by railway or other corporations wishing to promote legitimate colonization or to secure permanent workers, or by benevolent organizations. The information would have to be carefully verified; it would have to be supplemented by the work of trustworthy agents; these would need to be closely watched and to be persons of character and responsibility, and all possible precautions would have to be taken to protect the immigrants from any kind of imposition. But the fact remains that there is a real need for industrious immigrants in large parts of the country, and that it would be a distinct service to them as well as to those seeking them if they could be honestly and intelligently guided.

If such a system could be adopted and carefully carried out to its best development the effect in the countries from which the immigrants come would in time become very great and beneficial. It would be known among all classes that trustworthy information, under conditions authorized by the United States Government, could be obtained on arrival in this country, and plans would be made accordingly. It is probable also that foreign Governments would be glad to co-operate in an agency that would directly serve the interests of those of their own people coming here, and would aid in seeing that they had the full benefit of such service. This is the spirit in which the Italian Government is already acting in investigating the conditions for immigration in the South, where there has grown up a definite demand for Italian cotton growers and farmers.

EXIT ALEXIEFF.

It is satisfactory, so far as it goes, to learn that Admiral ALEXIEFF has been withdrawn from the department in which he has done so much mischief. The Grand Duke ALEXIS having retired from his post as High Admiral of the navy, since there was no longer any navy, the retirement of ALEXIEFF as naturally followed from the post of Viceroy of the Far East, now that his viceroyalty is in the possession of Japan.

ALEXIEFF is popularly held to the chief responsibility for the war which has done his country such irreparable harm. It may be true that the difference between the national aspirations of Japan and the national aspirations of Russia in the Far East was so wide and deep that it could not have been bridged by negotiation, and that war was really needed to bring about a permanent peace between these "dreadful opposites." But the Scripture is applicable which, while admitting that offenses must come, denounces woe unto those by whom they come. And it was ALEXIEFF who by his policy of "bruoqing things" put any accommodation out of the question. If the negotiations with Japan had continued to be carried on with Count LAMSDORFF at the Russian capital, as Japan desired, it is quite certain that the intrinsic difficulties of the situation would not have been aggravated by the airs of superiority which the Viceroy of the Far East assumed in his dealings with the Japanese Nation. His personal position is even worse than this great malefaction alone would make it, since after he had launched his country upon this fatal war he did not remain to take his part in it, but ran away from Port Arthur on the last train which left the place before it was invested to enjoy the safe pleasures of St. Petersburg. It is hard to imagine a situation more entirely contemptible. That his dismissal is said to "bear all the earmarks of imperial disfavor." is not surprising. What is surprising is that it should have been delayed for a year and a half after it had been so richly earned.

In fact, however, the Czar himself must bear in fact, as well as in the theory of the Russian autocracy, his own large share of responsibility for the war. A Red Book has lately been issued at St. Petersburg which gives in fuller detail than any previous publication the Russian dispatches covering the negotiations with Japan, and embracing the period from June, 1903, to February, 1904. They confirm the view already held of the pernicious activity of the Viceroy. In September, 1903, for example, he writes to the Czar: "Russia should first resolve to continue the occupation of Manchuria," a very cynical declaration in view of the fact that Russia was bound by repeated international pledges to evacuate Manchuria. But the present publication shows the Czar as personally cognizant of the course of the negotiations and as personally directing them. The last dispatch published is from the Czar to ALEXIEFF, dated Feb. 8, after the Japanese Minister had already left the Russian capital, and reads: "If the Japanese do not begin war operations you must not prevent their descent on Southern and Eastern Korea to Gensan inclusive; but if their fleet, with or without invasion, passes the thirty-eighth parallel, you have the right to attack it without awaiting the first shot." The first shot was, in point of fact, fired by the Russian cruiser Korietz.

The "radium clock" which is "guaranteed to run 2,000 years" is interesting. Unfortunately the news thus far communicated to the public concerning it is too meager to answer even the natural questions which it suggests. Who gave the guarantee? Who wanted it? How is it to be made good? Does it carry with it a patentable application of the principle of perpetual motion? How are the materials of which it is built to be protected against wearing out in much less time than that which the "guaranty" covers? Two thousand years is a long time. A piece of mechanism needs to be very well built to keep in motion that long and not be consumed by friction, however perfectly balanced and lubricated. The other details are negligible.

EASY WAY TO SETTLE IT.

Let the Legislature Change the Effective Date of the Aldermanic Franchise Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be trouble ahead in the courts for the bills that deprive the Board of Aldermen of the power to grant franchises. Does not the extra session of the Legislature offer an opportunity to correct a possible error? I beg to move that it re-enact these measures, with the provision that they take effect next January. Would not this remove all question of their constitutionality? The Board of Aldermen could then pass on the rapid transit franchises without delay.

The transfer to the Board of Estimate of the franchise-granting power is certainly a consummation devoutly to be wished; therefore, is it not worth waiting six months to get it instead of taking it now, with the possible risk of its being set aside by the courts?

Does the fact that the Legislature was not convened for this purpose prevent it from taking such action? CITIZEN.

New York, June 23, 1905.

Where Paris Has the Best of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Shortly after the opening of the Paris subway cable dispatches told us of the almost unpleasantly cool air which prevailed in the underground on the hottest of days. How is it the Parisians are so fortunate and we so unfortunate in this respect?

ONE OF THE BAKED.

New York, June 23, 1905.

Where the Skylarks Are.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent in to-day's TIMES says "thousands of people in New York would go on a pilgrimage to Long Island to hear the skylarks." To find them readily take the Flatbush Avenue car, transfer to Church Avenue going east, get off at East Fifty-third Street; here and for several blocks southward through the fields I have found them in large numbers. PHILARETAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 24, 1905.

Case of Pie Versus Tart.

From The London Chronicle.

Usage alone must decide the issue between "pie" and "tart," which has returned to us with the gooseberries. Philology, at any rate, draws no clear distinction. It only traces back "tart" to the Latin "tortus," twisted—the pastry being the twisted part, of course; while it is very doubtful about "pie." On the whole, Skeat's conjecture that this expresses the miscellaneous nature of the contents is persuasive. All the "pies" seem to go back to the original one, the magpie—in Latin, "pica"—from whose black-and-white aspect come "pied" and "piebald." The old ordinal or service book was called "pica" or "pie" because of the appearance of the black-letter type on the white page; and the edible pie, having equally mixed contents, may have been christened after this by mediaeval humor. Printers' language retains both "pica" for a kind of type and "pie" for type all jumbled up.

MORTON AND THE EQUITABLE.

A Policy Holder on His Conduct as Vice President of the Santa Fe.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a small policy holder in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, I am not much reassured by the appointment of Mr. Paul Morton. The President's impassioned letter of defense in this morning's TIMES seems to me a very serious arraignment against him. The President admits, first, that illegal rebates were taken by the Santa Fé while Mr. Morton was Vice President. That is, the organization was a criminal organization during his administration of it. Second, he justifies the Vice President, Mr. Morton, on the ground that he did not personally profit by this criminal action. He also justifies him on the ground that he instructed his subordinates to act honestly. Third, he also justifies him on the ground that he revealed the reckless criminality of railroads in arranging the rebate system and agreed not "to do so any more" provided all other roads would thereafter observe the law. He would be honest if all other men who profited by dishonesty would.

Has a noble friend ever more thoroughly and unfortunately impeached his friend in seeking to defend him than the President has Mr. Morton? Let us see what it means.

The Santa Fé was guilty of violation of law. The Vice President either knew this was so, or did not know it. If he knew it, then he was a party to the crime. If he did not know it, the fact of his lack of knowledge is a serious impeachment of his ability. How can we who have interests in the Equitable Life trust a man who either gave himself to the illegal administration of the Santa Fé or was not astute enough to see that others were guilty when he stood in the close relationship of Vice President? Indeed, is not the defense of the virtue of Caesar's wife the most serious charge against her?

We policy holders of the Equitable did not know Mr. Morton, I suppose, but it does seem to some of us, at least, that in the adjustment of its affairs a man should be put in charge whose public life has been such that it does not need defense rather than one whose reputation is so doubtful that even the President of the United States through personal attachment finds it necessary to give the doubtful compliment of such an ambiguous defense.

We ask that a man be put in charge of the Equitable whose honor is above criticism, whose record needs no explanation, who will honestly adjust matters of that great organization so that the humblest policy holder shall get his due. Is this an unreasonable request? Two reputable attorneys, whose honor is unimpeached, insisted, if correspondence is reliable, that a charge should be brought against the officers of the Santa Fé. If the President's correspondence is reliable, the only reason this was not done was because one of these officers was in his Cabinet. These two attorneys, feeling that justice was absolutely impossible, resigned their relationship to the prosecution. What policy holder would dare to commit his interests to a man who was saved from arraignment simply because he happened to be in President Roosevelt's Cabinet and the President in his splendid impetuosity took his defense upon himself?

We policy holders know nothing as to the truth or falsity of these charges. We do know, however, that we do not want a man about whom such rumors are afloat in responsible charge of our interests, which have been so outrageously mismanaged in the past. POLICY HOLDER.

New York, June 23, 1905.

70,000,000 LOBSTERS.

They Are Young Ones, but They May Grow to a Legal Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The dyspeptic who wrote that disparaging article on the lobster in THE TIMES some time ago should come up to this beautiful Boothbay Harbor and see the efforts the United States Government is putting forth to save this rapidly disappearing crustacean. The Government has bought a point running out into the harbor admirably adapted to the purpose, and has built some very substantial yet picturesque frame buildings with Maine granite foundations.

The main hatchery is a large square building with cement floor and exposed varnished beam work, fitted up with up-to-date hatching apparatus for codfish as well as lobsters. About 40,000,000 young codfish have been hatched out here this Spring and distributed along the coast and from 70,000,000 to 75,000,000 lobsters.

Lobsters in their natural state spawn in August and September, the eggs remaining attached to the body. Early this Spring the Superintendent of the hatchery, Capt. Hann, employed several of the natives to gather the spawn and bring it in. This is placed in glass jars through which is running a continual stream of salt water pumped fresh from the bay—300 to 400 gallons of salt water running through the apparatus a minute. As the water begins to warm up in the bay in June and July the young lobsters begin to hatch and swim to the top and through a rubber tube to another jar or tank, the water all the while being in constant motion.

They are now ready to be placed in cans and transported to designated points along the coast either by the United States Fisheries schooner Grampus or by the steamer Carita, chartered by the hatchery. About nine months elapse between the laying of the egg and hatching, and seven years are required for a lobster to become of legal size, so you see it will be some time yet before these young ones will reach New York, the ultimate destination of most all of them probably. A. RUSTICATOR.

Boothbay Harbor, Me., June 22, 1905.

Automatic Train Control.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Had the New York Central an automatic train control system it is reasonable to believe that neither the deplorable accident at Mentor nor the consequent necessity for attempting to find the cause would have been likely to have occurred. In the opinion of the writer, the time has come when the press and public should encourage the use on steam roads of the apparatus similar to that in use on the express tracks in the tunnel. Its effectiveness there is apparent justification for a bona-fide attempt to protect steam railroad passengers.

It is not at all improbable that an engineer running at seventy miles an hour should fail to distinguish some particular switch lamp among the many he is confronted with before it is too late to bring his train under control. A disaster follows, and a search for the cause ends in failure because the poor fellow is beyond giving testimony. B. I. CARHART.

New York, June 23, 1905.

New York Presidents.

From The Philadelphia Record, (Dem.)

"If we must have a Republican President again," says The Charleston News and Courier, "we do not know of any better man to succeed Mr. Roosevelt than Mr. Root." It would be an Empire State succession, but if New York can furnish the best material for the Presidency, by all means let New York have the preference.

WERE YOU OVERLOOKED?

Any One Slighted by the Census Taker Can Be Gratified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several of the newspapers in this city have stated in their columns that correspondents are writing them that they have been omitted from the State enumeration now being taken in this county. If you have any such correspondence in your office I beg to request that you will forward the names and addresses of such persons to me. I will be glad to furnish them necessary enumeration blanks and stamped return envelopes addressed to me. I will also be glad to furnish any of your readers who may request the same on a postal card addressed to me at my office, 150 Nassau Street, the same sort of blanks and envelopes.

Will you kindly give this some publicity?

THOMAS E. BROWN, Jr.,
Supervisor of Enumeration for New York County.

150 Nassau Street, New York, June 23, 1905.

LITTLE JACK HORNER.

Only an Up-to-Date "Grafter" in the Days of King Hal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in your to-day's issue a little versification about "Jack Horner." The origin of the poetical jingles, known as nursery ballads, is in some few cases well known. Thus "the fine lady with rings on her fingers and bells on her toes" refers to the pilgrimage of the Queen Consort of one of the English Kings passing through Banbury, where a cross was set up to mark her night's resting place, and ending at Charing Cross.

The ballad of "Little Jack Horner" is based on the following facts: In the time of Henry VIII., immediately after his breach with the Pope, Commissioners were sent throughout the country to seize the Church lands. One of the causes of the rebellion of the English against the Roman Church was the fact that nine-tenths of the soil had passed into the hands of the monks, priests, &c.

One of the Commissioners sent into the West of England, that portion referred to in Kingsley's "Westward, Ho," was John Horner. About ten miles from Bath and five from Frome, both in the County of Somerset, lies the Horner estate, which has remained in the possession of the Horner family ever since the above John Horner, when despoiling the Church of its lands for the benefit of King Hal, managed to grab a considerable slice for himself, and thus originated among the surrounding country folk the ballad referring to Little Jack Horner.

He put in his thumb
And he pulled out a plum,

the plum being the Horner estate. The matter was referred to some years back in one of the leading Bristol papers.

H. SMITH.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 23, 1905.

Paris Mendicity Menacing.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, June 1.—Complaints are being made in Paris of the increase in mendicity, and a number of the leading business men in the main thoroughfares have approached the police authorities on this matter. It is high time that the nuisance were abated. When, in a populous thoroughfare like the Avenue de l'Opera, the Rue de la Paix, or the Rue Royale, a man sits down in the middle of the pavement, stretching his legs out as wide as possible, and causing pedestrians no little trouble to pass him, or when a woman hangs on to the door of a carriage, refusing to let go her hold until something is given her, it more resembles demanding backsheesh than asking for charity. Of course, the beggars who do this are old hands, professionals dead to sense of shame, and it is to be regretted that tender-hearted people ever open their hearts and their purses to them. However, spurred on by the influential shopkeepers of the leading thoroughfares, the police will undoubtedly take energetic action, and one unpleasantness will be removed from the streets of this charming capital.

Mollie Pitcher's Grave.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Mollie Pitcher's grave at Carlisle will not go unmarked because of Gov. Pennypacker's veto of the State appropriation for a monument. The Carlisle Sentinel says the patriotic orders have secured a cannon with which to mark the grave. It will be put in place with suitable demonstration Wednesday, June 28. The Colonial Dames might well lend a hand in doing honor to the memory of a Colonial dame whose record of patriotic fighting service has no parallel for strenuous endeavor.

Kept Pretty Busy as It Is.

From The Washington Star.

"Don't you think it would be a good plan to give the Government control of a whole lot more things?"

"I dunno," answered Farmer Corntossel, "whether we ought to load it up with too many responsibilities or not. Sometimes it 'pears to me like the Government had 'bout all it could 'tend to in runnin' itself."

No Foreign Relations.

From Puck.

"Are you in any way related to the nobility, Mr. Goldwaller?" inquired the reporter.

"Nope!" replied the rectangular but eminently astute old millionaire. "You see, all my children are boys."

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Farewell to the Rustic Lass.

owr dreem is dun. tomorro i musst go
back hoam becaws mi skool beginns uno
anu awl ile bare away frum this deer plais
is freckuis ann thee thotts uv ure swete fais
too bee mi inspirashun wenn i starrt
too skool agen. Butt o mi aken hart
will pine fore u hear on ure fawthers farm
with pigge ann kows ann everything too charm
dul kair away ann maik thee wurld seme fare
with gorgus roases bloomen everyware.

Thee wurld wil neavur seme thee saim too mee
ann wenn ime bizzy with mi jogafee
ure fais wil kum befoar mee recthed in flours
like wce hav gethered menny happy owrs
ann ile foargett abowt mi booke ann them
uz like us nott i wil gett tickt agen
becaws i doo nott bownd thee stait uv mane
wenn teecher asts mee too. but o thee pane
uv itt wil pass butt ure swete fais will stay
inn memmury foareavur ann a day.

purhapps i wil kum back anuther yeer
wen skool is owt agen ann find u hear
still troo too mee uz u are now altho
thee hired mann wood like too hav u go
too husken beez ann things with him butt u.
wil look att him with skorn ann ule bee troo.
ann o thee buckweet caiks thatt wee hav ett
att brekfust time i neavur wil foargett
wile life shal lasst ann hunney on um too
wil surely koap mee troo ur steal too u.

J. W. FOLEY.

BLACK FRAULEIN HALES SCOTCH NEGRO TO COURT

John and Henrietta Give Magistrate a Linguistic Surprise.

LABEL ON HER BANK CHANGED

"Haud Yer Chairges, Wumman," Says He—Justice Helps Him Make Up with the Lady.

Before Magistrate Mayo, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday morning, appeared John Manton of 508 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, on the summons of Miss Henrietta Tuite of the same address. Henrietta and John are as black as night, but there were lightning flashes in their eyes and gleams of pearl between their quivering lips as they lined up at the rail.

"Well," said the Magistrate, clearing the papers off his desk, "what's your trouble, Henrietta?"

"I feel so bad I almost vish I had mineseluf suicided," replied the negro woman. "Yohn bunco-steered me."

Magistrate Mayo, who hails from Virginia, removed his spectacles and tried to wipe a haze of ebony off them. The negro glared at Henrietta and interrupted:

"Henr-r-rietta Choot!" he roared. "Ye're no unco cautious wi' the truth. Upon ma conscience, Judge, she's biethering! sheds haverin'!"

Magistrate Mayo leaned over the bench and stared at the two. Everybody else tittered.

"Si-lence-sss!" shouted the bridge officer.

"Just hold on a minute," said the Magistrate. "Where were you born, woman?"

"Ich bin—dot is," began Henrietta, "I vere born on Yermany by Düsseldorf. Vhen I meet Yohn I—"

"Just a moment," Magistrate Mayo interrupted. "And where were you born, John?"

"Dundonald Street, Kilmar-rnock, whaur Rabbie Burns—"

"Bless my soul!" gasped Magistrate Mayo, sinking back in his magisterial chair. "I thought I knew everything about colored folks. Anyhow, what's the trouble, Henrietta?"

"Vhen I meet Yohn," the woman resumed, "he iss not like oder niggers vhich you know. Two veeks after I come on der Qonited States I vent by Bronx Park. I see a animal mit stripes in der Zoologgy. I tought it vas a leo-pard, so I ask a man. Yohn vere dere, too, and Yohn explanationed it vere a sea-breeze."

"Hoot, wuman," protested John, "ye'll be meanin' a stripit zebra."

"Vell, ve speak togedder, anyhow," said Henrietta, "und ve get engagemented to marry me."

"Is that right, John?" asked Magistrate Mayo with a catch in his utterance, turning to the black Scotchman.

"Weel, I'm swear't tae say it's true," said John, showing the whites of his eyes and grinning. "But this is nae breach 'o promise, Judge. Mak' the wuman keep tae the p'int. Why did she fetch me tae court?"

"Vell," continued the negro German woman, "vhen ve engagemented ourselves ve make it up dot ve vill save all our money vhat ve cannot spare for der vedding, und to save it ve 'get two little banks on a department store, Understand?"

"Yes," said the Magistrate, his face twitching. "You each got a bank to save your pennies and dimes. Well?"

"Ve put dem on der mantelpiece in my house," explained Henrietta. "Now commences der trouble. My name vere pasted on a label mit my bank und Yohn's name vas labeled mit his bank. But I had such a more money as Yohn in my bank dot he bunco-steered me.

"Haud on, wumman, fr Guidness sake!" shouted the black citizen of Kilmarnock. "Ca'a canny wi' yer chairges. Yer Honor—"

"Be patient, John," said Magistrate Mayo, "you'll have a chance." "How did he bunco-steer you, Henrietta?"

"By exchanging der banks of der labels on der name," explained Henrietta.

"I bae no been long in the land, yer Worship," said John, when his turn came, "but this bit lassie, Henrietta, tuk ma fancy frae the start. She minded me o' the Kilmarnock lassies. I wantit a wife tae dress sarks and mak' the scones, but I tell ye, Judge, I'll be havin' nae wife that mistrusts her guidman afore he's mairrit tae her.

"She's gone gyte aboot this bank business, Judge. If ye gang tae Dundonald Street, Kilmarnock, an' ax Wullie Beckitt, the soutar, aboot Black Jock Manton, he'll tak' aff his dram t't that I ne'er stole a saxpence in ma life. If Henrietta Choot's thinkin' tae mairry me, she'd better haud her whisht."

"Well," said Magistrate Mayo, gravely, carefully keeping his eyes from the negro differentiates, "I don't know but what John's talking good sense. That, of course, is for you to decide, Henrietta. Both of you go home and see if you can't settle your differences."

John and Henrietta faced one another. He held out a black hand. A smile rippled over the dusky cheek of the Afric maid from Dusseldorf.

"Henny, wumman, dinna be such a daffy," he pleaded.

"Vell—" she faltered.

Then, arm in arm, they left the court, its dignity badly disturbed.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 23.—Mrs. W. Payne Thompson arrived to-night at her cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. McKean arrived to-night at the Pinard cottage for the season.

Prince and Princess de Bearn, (Miss Beatrice Winans,) who were married in Paris to-day, are expected to spend a portion of the Summer here, occupying the villa on Ocean Avenue owned by the Princess's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ross R. Winans.

A luncheon was given this afternoon by Mrs. Charles E. Hoffman.

Mrs. James B. Haggin entertained at dinner to-night.

M. Orme Wilson is a guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson.

R. Tailer Townsend is here to spend the Summer with Mrs. John R. Townsend.

Miss C. Ogden Jones, Harry S. Lehr, James W. Gerard, and William P. Burden are registered at the Casino.

Roosevelts Leaving Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Mrs. Roosevelt will leave for Oyster Bay next Monday morning. Her departure will be the signal for the practical closing of the White House for the Summer as the President will leave on Monday afternoon for Boston to attend the commencement exercises of Harvard College, and thence will go to Oyster Bay. The Roosevelt children, except Miss Alice and Theodore, Jr., already are at Sagamore Hill.

Secretary Hay at His Summer Home.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 24.—Secretary of State John Hay, accompanied by his son Clarence, arrived here from Washington late this afternoon. Mr. Hay and his son were driven to The Fells, the Secretary's Summer home at Newbury.

Golden Wedding of the Beckers.

Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Becker celebrated last night the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding at their home, 660 Willoughby Avenue, Williamsburg. All the children and grandchildren of the couple were present, some of them having come from as far west as Wisconsin. Mr. Becker came to America in 1847 and settled in Williamsburg, where he was among the first boss plumbers.

Vicomte de Chambrun Arrives.

On the French liner La Lorraine, in from Havre yesterday, arrived Vicomte de Chambrun, Third Secretary of the French Embassy; Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Miss Morton, Vicomte de Tristan, Dr. H. Lefevre, W. C. Duncan, and Paul Bartlett.

FISH CAME IN SHOWERS.

When "Something" in the Pond Was Hooked—This Is a Jersey Story.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 24.—The veracious Isaak Waltons who tell this early Summer fish story are Maurice Fitzsimmon of Carlstadt and John Troy of Communipaw. They started a day or two ago for Split Rock Pond with the expectation of coming back with a big line of perch and pickerel. They fished till sunset without a nibble at their hooks and retired to their camp in the woods disconsolate.

The sympathetic residents living around entertained them over the camp fire with wild-eyed stories of a monster something that the boatmen of the region had lately discovered in the pond. That was all they knew about it. A glance at it was all they had stopped to get. They recalled, however, that three or four years ago a Canadian muskallonge had been dropped into the pond, and they suspected it was that, grown to enormous proportions, they had spied.

The disappointed anglers took new heart. There was something worth baiting a hook for. In the morning they started out in their boat for the spot where the monster had been sighted. When the sun was about to set the boat's stern was suddenly hauled below the water level. Something had given the line that lay over it a vicious jerk that almost dumped them into the water.

They began to haul, and it took the two of them to make headway. The imported leviathan that had so frightened the rustics was on the hook. As they dragged it upward through the water all the small fish, supposing doubtless that it was in pursuit of them, fled to the surface, and leaped into the air. There was such a shower of the flying fish that the boat bottom was soon covered, and the anglers had to busy themselves throwing them overboard to save the boat from being swamped.

While they were so engaged the Canadian monster took advantage of the opportunity to get away.

OUR OLD FRIEND HOOKWORM.

It Is He Who Has Come to Light in Porto Rico as the "Lazyworm."

Despite the sultry weather and the fact that yesterday was a half holiday, many bacteriologists in this city went on the trail of the "lazyworm," of which they read in THE TIMES dispatches as putting in a busy time getting up an epidemic of laziness in Porto Rico.

They found in him an old friend who a year or more ago was prominent in newspaper dispatches from the South and made celebrated as "the germ of laziness." Hookworm was his name then, and he was the subject of a special report to the United States Department of Agriculture. He isn't a bacillus, but a bug.

Regarding him one of the bacteria hunters of the Board of Health laboratory said:

"The Porto Rican epidemic of laziness is undoubtedly due to a parasite known to science as Uncinaria duodenalis. As insects go it is a very little one, but oh, my!"

"When a man is attacked by it in a tropical climate the first symptom is usually a strong inclination to lie down in the shade of a palm until driven by hunger to desert his resting place. A secondary and more alarming symptom is anaemia. This is caused by the fact that the parasite crawls under the skin and extracts the blood of the individual attacked by suction. It also lays its eggs under the skin of human beings, and the young thrive and multiply to an alarming degree.

"The parasite can find its way into the human organism with food and water. Then there are usually found associated with the other signs of the disease internal gastric symptoms, extreme pallor, wasting, and debility."

Another physician who had come to this same conclusion regarding the origin of the epidemic of laziness said that Uncinaria duodenalis was an insect of long lineage and high pedigree. According to medical lore it was one of the seven plagues Moses inflicted on Pharaoh, and in medical directories the disease is sometimes referred to as Egyptian chlorosis and brickmaker's anaemia.

Dr. L. Emmet Holt, Secretary of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, when asked regarding the "lazy worm," said:

"I have been subjected to attacks by it from time to time, and have had the symptoms, but I know little about the creature itself. I don't think the 'lazy worm' comes within the scope of investigation mapped out for this Institute."

A physician, when asked if there was any danger of the "lazy worm" coming to little old New York, said there was little likelihood of that unless the population should decide to go barefoot and forget to take baths for three years or so.

PIERCE L. JARVIS DEAD.

A Well-Known Theatrical Man—Went with Stanley to Africa.

Pierce L. Jarvis, who was some years ago one of the best-known theatrical managers in the country, died yesterday of pneumonia at the home of his sister, 183 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Jarvis, who was fifty-eight years old, had traveled in many lands, and had been the manager of scores of leading actors and actresses of their time. He had been associated with A. M. Palmer and Augustin Daly, and had produced on the road nearly all the plays of Bartley Campbell. Mr. Jarvis is said to have been the first to introduce the moving picture novelty in this country, bringing Lumierre over here from France.

Mr. Jarvis had managed theatres in different cities. Among them were the Euclid Avenue Opera House, Cleveland, and the old Olympic and American Theatres in Brooklyn. He served for a short time in the navy and was a member of the Henry M. Stanley expedition to Africa. Mr. Jarvis was a widower. He is survived by three sisters.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. S. Merrill Woodbridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 24.—The Rev. Samuel Merrill Woodbridge, Emeritus Professor in the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, died at his home on Hamilton Street last night. He was the oldest surviving member of a remarkable family. There have been eleven generations of ministers in regular succession, beginning with the Rev. Dr. John Woodbridge, who was born in England in 1492, a follower of Wycliffe. Dr. Samuel Woodbridge was born at Greenfield, Mass., April 5, 1819, the son of the Rev. Sylvester Woodbridge, D. D., and Elizabeth Gould Woodbridge.

Rufus Henry Wood.

Rufus Henry Wood, the oldest Trustee and Second Vice President of the New York Savings Bank, died at his home, 23 West Thirty-first Street, Friday. Mr. Wood was born at Bath, Me., eighty-four years ago, but had lived in this city since he was sixteen years old. He was a member of the old shipping firm of Crocker & Wood, and served as Treasurer of the savings bank for thirteen years, retiring from that office about a month ago. He was a member of the New England Society.

Capt. Thomas M. Smith.

Capt. Thomas M. Smith, who had commanded several well-known steam yachts, died yesterday at his home, 170 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Ireland sixty-two years ago, and began following the sea when a boy. He commanded steamships of the Pacific Mail and Ward Lines, Jay Gould's yacht Atalanta, and the Astor yacht, Nourmahal. He served in the civil war under Admirals Farragut and Porter.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. ORELLO CONE, Professor of Theology in the Theological School of St. Lawrence University, died suddenly on Friday at Watertown, N. Y. He was sixty-six years old, and the author of several books on theology.

GEORGE W. BALDWIN, the only active member of the firm of Amzi Pierson & Co., publishers, at 30 Clinton Street, Newark, is dead at his home, 71 Pennsylvania Avenue, that city, at the age of seventy-eight years. A widow, one son, and two daughters survive him.

FRAWLEY'S WALK OFF, BUT ALL ATE CAKE

Ice Cream and Sandwich Feast Postponed a Week.

FAITHFUL 1,000 DEFY RAIN

Jolly Autoist and His Rain of Silver Help On Their Fun—Also Cause Some Fights.

State Senator Frawley's annual June walk in Central Park, which 20,000 children of the Thirty-second Assembly District usually enjoy under the auspices of the Miami Club, was postponed yesterday morning until next Saturday, to the sorrow of at least 19,000 of those who were ready to be the guests. The other 1,000 of the never-say-die kind had the time of their lives.

The contracts were for 1,200 gallons of ice cream, as many gallons of lemonade, 10,000 pounds of raisin cake, and 24,000 ham sandwiches. Early in the day, when the rain poured down and the weather man over the telephone could do no better than promise that it might clear, John F. Skelly, President of the club; Senator Frawley, and Nathan Rosenberg, Secretary of the Committee of Arrangements, decided on the postponement.

It being perfectly possible to keep the ice cream frozen, this was sent back. The lemons were saved. Most of the sandwiches had not been prepared, so the ham was safe. But there was a tremendous quantity of cake that must be eaten, and so Mr. Skelly, knowing the needs of the district through his association with the Tenement House Department, with the approval of the Senator, had the cake distributed among the deserving poor.

Word was sent to the ten bands engaged for the day that they had better not come around, but that they had best occupy the time until next Saturday by practicing "Tammany," and now and then "The Star-Spangled Banner."

As a result of the postponement the hardiest of the lot get two outings, while the thousands who stayed away have another week of anticipation. After 1,000 or more of the youngsters had hung around the corners of Fifty-ninth Street and Third Avenue for an hour or so, in the hope that with clearing skies Senator Frawley might change his mind, they organized an impromptu walk of their own over to Fifth Avenue. Some had flags, and many bore pictures of the district leader distributed to be used as identification cards.

They had all sorts of fun with the automobilists, shouting their choruses of "Get a horse!" They made remarks on the goggles of the passengers in the whizzing cars, and suggestions as to the sort of perfumes that would make gasoline vapor less objectionable. At the corner of Sixty-eighth Street a good-natured looking man in a huge automobile met the rollicking procession. He immediately was dubbed "Fatty." This seemed to delight him. Picking out half a dozen of the smallest, he took them in his machine to the playgrounds. He repeated the trip several times, and then, chuckling, whirled his machine away, scattering a pocketful of silver among the paraders.

The children's jovial friend did not wait to see what followed his generosity. It was the original cause of all the fighting that broke out now and then during the afternoon. When the silver had been spent on the candy men the boys took to baseball and the girls to "ring around the rosey," with a big tree in the centre.

RYE BEACHERS TELL WOES.

And Health Board Takes Complaint Against a New Coney Under Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, N. Y., June 24.—The Board of Health last evening, in a lengthy session, listened to a large body of citizens, who told harrowing tales about impending nervous prostration under the strain of listening, day after day and night by night, to the ting-aling-aling of the merry-go-round, the toot-toot-toot of the switchback railroad, the crack-crack-crack of the shooting galleries, and some other nerve-racking inventions that have turned Rye Beach into a miniature Coney Island.

"Why," remarked one well-known Ryeite who owns considerable property not far from the beach, "I go in to New York now and then to get a good night's rest. It's quite peaceful along the avenues that have elevated roads in contrast with what I am accustomed to out here, especially on Sundays and holidays."

"I was sure we had reached the climax of possible noisiness last year," said another complainant, "but I find myself mistaken. There is an additional edge put on the noise this year. I have tried to decide whether it is greater in volume or in duration or in shrillness, but I give up."

"Our homes are getting hateful to us," exclaimed a third citizen. "Our property is falling in value. We no longer own our souls, not to speak of our front lawns—both belong to the visitors that come by thousands every Saturday and Sunday, and frequently on other days in the week."

The board listened patiently, and then announced that "the matter would be taken under consideration." A number of those who attended the meeting said later that if the "consideration" did not prove fruitful they would see that the matter was brought up before the Grand Jury at White Plains.

SAY "KIYI" AND GET RICH.

A Fortune Teller's Advice to Servant Girl—She's Doing Time Now.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, June 24.—A gypsy who said she was Mme. Jane Doe, and who is accused of swindling many girls in Mount Vernon, New Rochelle, and other towns, was sentenced here to-day by Judge Phelps to six months in the Kings County Penitentiary.

The majority of her victims were servant girls. She visited the servants of rich families, and after telling their fortunes and promising great luck to them in the future, including a wealthy husband, would say:

"Here is my magic stone. Give me $20 and hold it until I came back in five minutes. Keep shouting 'Kiyi! Kiyi!' and everything I have told you will come true."

The victims shouted "Kiyi! Kiyi!" until they were tired, and when the fortune teller did not come back they complained to the police.

Esther Small of Mount Vernon gave up $15, while a maid employed by Mrs. Herman gave the woman $20. Five girls in New Rochelle and three in Pelham contributed $50. The woman would not tell the police or even her counsel anything about herself.

Going to Drive an Ostrich.

An exhibition of ostrich driving will be given at Dreamland to-day by W. W. Ford, who represents the Ostrich Farm at Jacksonville, Fla. Mr. Ford has seventeen birds at Dreamland. Two of these have been broken for riding, and one for driving. Jacksonville is the name of the ostrich that Mr. Ford will drive. It has a record of 2:12, so Mr. Ford says, which was made last year on the Old Point Breeze track at Philadelphia in a race against a horse.

BEARN-WINANS WEDDING.

Baltimore Girl Married to the French Prince in Paris.

PARIS, June 24.—The marriage of Prince Henri Galard de Béarn et de Chalais and Miss Beatrice Winans, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ross Winans of Baltimore, Md., was celebrated at noon to-day in the Church of Ste. Clotilde. There was a large and fashionable attendance, including Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick and many members of the old French aristocracy. The bridegroom is the head of the ancient family of Béarn-Brissac.

A wedding breakfast followed the ceremony. The Prince and Princess received many beautiful presents.

The Prince de Béarn was formerly an attaché of the French Embassy in Washington and was recently appointed a member of the Embassy in St. Petersburg. In the last few days Paris has been discussing a quarrel between the Prince and Prince Hélie de Sagan, who attacked M. de Béarn's right to the title of Prince de Chalais. There has been talk of a duel, but so far none has been fought.

In a statement defending his right to his second title the Prince de Béarn said:

"The title of Prince de Chalais, to which the rank of Grandee of Spain of the first class was attached by Philip V. by a cedula dated Oct. 1, 1714, in favor of Daniel Marie Anne de Talleyrand-Périgord, was recognized in France by Louis XIV., and was submitted to royal ordinance Aug. 29, 1774, regulating the transmission in France of the rank of Grandee and other Spanish honors as a consequence of an agreement between the royal houses of the two countries.

"The title was transmitted without interruption to the descendants of Daniel de Talleyrand-Périgord as far as Hélie de Talleyrand-Périgord, who died in 1883 without issue.

"The titles in the female line of this branch then reverted by virtue of the stipulation mentioned above to Cécile de Périgord, the last heir of the elder branch of the Talleyrand-Périgord family.

"She married, in 1873, Gaston de Galard de Béarn, my father, who died in 1890, and then I inherited in my turn these titles and honors, which were recognized by a royal ordinance under date of April 7, 1904, and published more than a year ago in official historical publications."

The following day Prince Hélie de Sagan published a reply in which he said:

"The Prince de Béarn purposely confuses matters in regard to the title 'Prince de Chalais' and that of Grandee of Spain, which latter distinction undoubtedly passes through the female line. The title of Prince de Chalais is much older and dates from the end of the twelfth century in François de Talleyrand and since then has never left his direct male line.

"I fail to see why it should now, contrary to all the laws and customs of France, be diverted from the legal course."

THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

Pain's Spectacle Witnessed by Throng, Including Japanese.

Pain's spectacle, "Port Arthur," which was produced at Manhattan Beach last night, was pronounced the best feature he has ever shown in Manhattan. In the audience were many Japanese who occupied reserved seats. They cheered, shouted, and sang when the Japanese national hymn was played.

The show opened with a scene showing Port Arthur, with mountains in the foreground and Russian vessels patrolling the sea at the right. It was an early morning scene. The streets of the city were guarded by sentries, and Russian troops were seen assembling to receive Viceroy Alexieff, and the Chinese Governor, with his suite, was there. Then came an entertainment in honor of the Viceroy, and at this point Pain introduced his specialties, which included acrobatic acts, wire walking, and a high diver.

The second part was a scene showing the blessing of the Russian flag, with Russian priests blessing the soldiers departing for battle. While the religious ceremonies are at their height an attack was made by a Japanese torpedo boat. The call to arms sounded and several Japanese spies enter the city and succeed in blowing up the railroad bridge and a powder magazine. The spies were captured and put to death. Then followed the bombardment from land and sea and the fortress was blown up. The surrender of Gen. Stoessel closed the spectacle. Admiral Togo and Gen. Nogi were shown in fireworks.

VAUDEVILLE AT THE SEASIDE.

Percy Williams's Manhattan Beach Theatre Opens with a Good Bill.

The Manhattan Beach Theatre was opened last night under the management of Percy G. Williams. There was a big crowd to see the vaudeville programme, and many of the manager's friends sent floral tributes. His employes presented a ladder of roses, each rung of which represented one of the seven theatres now controlled by Mr. Williams.

The opening programme was good. Eddie Foy headed it, and the others were Fred Niblo, Katie Rooney, Charles F. Semon, Louis F. Simon, Grace Gardner, the Patty Brothers, Herbert Brooks, the Lutz Brothers, and Ila Grannon. There will be matinées daily at 3 o'clock, and evening performances beginning at 8:30 o'clock.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

WELLS—FOLGER.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., June 24.—Miss Ethel Louise Folger and Almond Beverly Wells were married this morning at Trinity Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Charles M. Sills, rector of the church. The bride was attended by her cousin, Mrs. Arthur Pettebone of Cleveland. Eugene A. Ellis of Philadelphia was best man. The bridegroom is a son of Gen. Almond B. Wells, United States Army, retired, while the bride is a granddaughter of the late Judge Charles B. Folger, Secretary of the Treasury under President Arthur, and Chief Judge of the Court of Appeals.

KING—FORBES.

Miss Mary Semmes Forbes was married to Edwin B. King yesterday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Murray Forbes, Warrenton, Va. Owing to the death on Thursday of a near relative of the bride, only the immediate families of the bride and bridegroom were present. Stuart W. Jackson of New York was the best man.

Sea Trip for Dreamland Visitors.

An opportunity for landlubbers to try their sea legs is to be given to visitors to Dreamland under a contract made by the management of that place with the Arbuckle Deep Sea Hotel Company. A boat will leave Coney Island every hour for "the unfenced and lordless reaches of the great salt sea," and meals will be served on board for those able to take food under such circumstances. The boats that leave shore at 6 and 7 o'clock will stay out all night, giving their passengers supper, stateroom, and breakfast in the morning. Mr. Arbuckle invites all who were guests of his hotel last Summer to go on a free excursion on Saturday evening, July 1. The boat will return Monday morning.

Conried Singer Joins Vienna Company.

Miss Lillian Heidelbach, a member of last season's opera company, will not return to the Metropolitan Opera House in the Fall. She has signed a contract with the Vienna Grand Opera Company for 1905-6. The engagement was the result of a recent appearance by Miss Heidelbach before Director Mahler at Vienna. The young singer will appear at the Austrian capital in the heavy Wagnerian rôles, as well as in old-fashioned opera.

SUMMER RUSH ABROAD BREAKS ALL RECORDS

Figures for the Year Will Be Swelled to 200,000.

80,000 HAVE ALREADY GONE

30,000 More Going in July—Transatlantic Lines Will Add to Their Fleets Before Next Year.

When the totals of the east-bound ocean traffic from New York to British and Continental ports are figured out for this year it will be shown that 1905 will have surpassed by many thousands all preceding records. Already the total for 1905 is nearing the half mark of the total of 1904, and the annual rush to Europe has only begun.

The figures up to two weeks ago had passed the 60,000 mark. It can be safely said that the total now is at least 80,000. The present bookings will increase this by 30,000 by the middle of July. Add to this the figures for August and September and the rest of the year and it will be easily seen that 1905 will go beyond the 200,000 mark.

An idea of the extent of the rush to Europe may be had by visiting the offices of any of the transatlantic lines to engage passage. A person on such a quest will be apt to conclude that all America is about to take a European vacation. Of course, this applies to the faster and more popular transatlantic line and not to the slower vessels. Neither does the rush affect the vessels the terminals of which are far north of the more prominent southern British and Continental ports.

To meet the Summer traffic from America to Europe, the various transatlantic lines affected will have increased their fleets by the next rush season. The Cunard Line will have two additional lines, which, in point of speed and luxurious appointments, are expected to eclipse any vessels afloat. The Hamburg-American will have commissioned the magnificent vessels America and Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, while the French Line will have added to her fleet what is expected to be the fastest vessel that ever sailed under the tri-color—La Provence, now nearing completion at St. Nazaire.

For the past six years the New York transatlantic passenger trade has been increasing steadily. In only one year of the six have the figures fallen behind the preceding year. In that case the preceding year happened to be 1900. That was the year of the Paris Exposition.

The totals for the six years are:

	First Class.	Second Class.	Total.
1904	104,708	94,641	199,348
1903	102,231	88,402	190,633
1902	102,354	78,900	181,254
1901	100,627	72,784	173,411
1900	104,790	85,747	190,537
1899	97,593	66,693	164,286

In considering the increase in the traffic out of New York, it must be remembered that the transatlantic trade of Boston has been increasing, too. The White Star Line now operates a service to that port, one of the vessels in its Boston-Liverpool trade being the Arabic, a new vessel, until recently in the New York fleet. The Dominion and Cunard Lines are also operating greatly improved services to Boston. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans are also passenger terminals, and all of these cities, including Boston, are now enjoying a trade that only a few years ago was practically monopolized by New York.

DYING OF PHILIPPINE WOUND.

Transatlantic Rush Is Robbing Capt. Overton of Chance to Recover.

Capt. Winfield Scott Overton, Jr., United States Army, is believed to be dying from a wound he received in the battle of Calocan, in the Philippines. The wound was caused by a large rifle ball which entered at the left leg and passed out at the thigh. The only hope for him, it is said, is a voyage to Europe, and he is unable to secure passage before July 13, by which time his friends fear he will have succumbed.

On his return from the Philippines, Overton partially recovered, and was assigned as Captain of the Seventy-fifth Company, Coast Artillery, at Fort Preble, Maine. He was married to the daughter of Gen. Anson Mills of Washington.

He suffered continually from the old wound. Recently he spent six months' leave at Atlantic City, but his condition becoming steadily worse, his wife and mother took him last Friday to the home of his parents, 359 Madison Street, Brooklyn. On advice of nerve specialists, his father and mother spent Friday and a part of yesterday searching for a single berth on a transatlantic steamship, but were unable to get one earlier than July 13.

Capt. Overton, who is but twenty-eight years old, at night becomes frantic because of inability to sleep, and at times tears the bedclothing to shreds. He suffers from nervous prostration of an aggravated type. Fearing effects of heat and humidity, Capt. Overton's wife and mother took him yesterday to Portland, to wait until the steamship Barbarossa sails.

52 PRIESTS AT A FUNERAL.

Long Procession on the Upper West Side for Mrs. Ellen Murphy.

The funeral of Mrs. Ellen Murphy, at her home, 334 West Forty-second Street, yesterday, was the largest funeral procession that ever passed through that part of the city. Mrs. Murphy was the mother of the Rev. William G. Murphy, Vice Rector of the American College at Rome.

The funeral services, which were held in the Church of the Holy Cross, in West Forty-second Street, were attended by fifty-two priests. Mgrs. McGean and Kearney of this city were also there, with Mgr. Stafford of Jersey City and Mgr. Barrett of Brooklyn. The members of the family present were two sons and three daughters.

The solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Mgr. Charles McCready, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, who was assisted by the Rev. Joseph F. Smith as deacon, the Rev. Joseph A. Foley as subdeacon, and the Rev. James F. Ferris as master of ceremonies. The interment was in Calvary Cemetery.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Charles Frohman has sold the rights of "The Duke of Killicrankie," in which John Drew closed his season last night at Sacramento, to John Shepard. Mr. Shepard is to star Rose Coghlan in the comedy next season, Miss Coghlan assuming the rôle this year played by Fanny Brough.

Janet Mansfield has written some waltzes for "The Heir to the Hoorah," and will be played for the first time to-morrow night between the acts of the comedy at the Hudson.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre announces that the trio from the first act of "Il Trovatore" will be sung to-night at the concert. Pearl Andrews will sing "Leonora," William Turner "The Count," and Raymond Youngman "Manrico."

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Temperatures have fallen in the Middle Atlantic States and have generally risen in the central valleys, the lake region, and the middle slope.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light and variable. On the South Atlantic Coast, fresh west to north, becoming variable. On the Gulf Coast, light to fresh southerly. On the lower lakes, light and variable, and on the upper lakes, light to fresh south, except easterly on Lake Superior, becoming fresh northerly Monday.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday and Monday; light north winds, becoming variable.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Sunday and Monday; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	65	67	4 P. M.	84	72
6 A. M.	64	67	6 P. M.	80	70
9 A. M.	69	66	9 P. M.	78	69
12 M.	81	72	12 P. M.	72	66

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 68½; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 71.

The thermometer registered 66 degrees, the minimum temperature, at 8 A. M. yesterday and 70 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum being 73 degrees at 12:30 P. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA, WHERE A WEEK'S SOJOURN GIVES ALL THE BENEFITS OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE, WITHOUT ITS DISCOMFORTS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

A new service to this charming resort in the sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:32 A. M., daily except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

Beginning June 29th, Steamers of the Montauk Line will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., for Block Island, Orient, Shelter Island, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th; at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M.; connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.

On Saturdays and July 3d, Steamer will leave New York at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island, arriving at Shelter Island 8:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M.

BEQUESTS FOR FRIENDS; WIDOW'S CHANCES SLIM

His Housekeeper and Companion Share in Shipherd's Estate.

WAS A WEALTHY EX-PREACHER

Once a Railroad President, He Also Won Fame as a Lawyer by Suing the Government.

Helen C. Garfield, who acted as housekeeper, and Bessie S. Dolan, friend, with both of whom he lived in Richmond Hill, L. I., receive each one-fifth of the large estate of Jacob R. Shipherd, clergyman, lawyer, and railroad President, who was a friend and associate of James G. Blaine. Under the will, which was filed for probate at Jamaica yesterday, Miss Garfield is named as an executrix. Mrs. Shipherd, with whom Jacob R. Shipherd had not lived for some time, probably will get nothing unless the will is broken. An annuity of $800 is provided for her under such conditions that there is not a remote probability that the estate will be able to provide for it.

Shipherd was about seventy-one years old when he died, on May 7. He had lived a varied life, having served in the ministry, acted as the first President of the old South Side Railroad Company, which was absorbed by the Long Island Railroad Company, and obtained prominence as a lawyer by instituting suits, which were successful, against the United States Government, in which James G. Blaine was prominently mentioned. The value of his estate is not scheduled, but it is said to be large.

The sixth clause of the will directs that all his property be divided into five equal shares, one each to be conveyed to Katherine Elmira Bragdon and Julia Maria Fitch, sisters; May Bragdon, a niece, and to Helen C. Garfield and Bessie S. Dolan, friends. The testator stipulates that his sister Julia's share shall not exceed $10,000. The share of Bessie S. Dolan, the will directs, shall be invested, and an annuity, not to exceed $800, paid her, in quarterly payments.

None of the legatees is to receive more than $50,000, and any sum left after that amount has been paid is to be turned into the residuary estate, to be shared equally by the testator's three sons, none to receive more than $50,000. If there remains a surplus, it is directed that the widow receive an annuity of $800. Should there still remain a surplus, such residue is to go to the Trustees of Oberlin College, Ohio, to be applied to the creation of the Shipherd Fund, in honor of the testator's uncle, John Jay Shipherd, the founder of Oberlin and Olivet Colleges.

Mrs. Shipherd, it is said, lives in Easthampton, L. I. The three sons are Herbert H. Shipherd of Manhattan, Theodore M. Shipherd of Newark, N. J., and Henry R. Shipherd, who is at Harvard University.

22D BACK FROM CAMP.

Hard Work and No Illness for the Regiment of Engineers.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 24.—After three weeks' activity, the 1905 season of the State Camp of Military Instruction is at an end. The regiment of engineers, the Twenty-second, to-day put on their hats and coats and went home. Before they departed Col. Chauncey P. Williams, the Paymaster, disbursed this money this morning: To the headquarters and band, $1,456.85; to the Twenty-second Regiment, $7,333.38; total, $8,790.23.

The detachment of West Point United States regular engineers, which had built its raft and prepared to leave yesterday afternoon, was up bright and early this morning. It formed in line at 8:30 and marched down the camp grounds, cheered by the Twenty-second. It marched to Roa Hook. There its raft, towed by a Quartermaster's boat, took it aboard. Major Mason M. Patrick, who was in command of the detachment, rode back on his charger, arriving there before his men.

The Twenty-second Regiment was astir early. At the sound of the "General" the tents fell and the big American flag on the flagstaff on the parade ground came down. Tents and equipment were packed up. Stores belonging to the State were carted to the Winter quarters. The regimental material was carted to Roa Hook and Peekskill, to be shipped to New York.

Two hours of rest were enjoyed by the regiment pending the departure. At 10:10 assembly sounded, the regiment was formed near the north parade ground, and soon was off, to the music of the fife and drum, for Roa Hook. There the train was taken, and at 11:20 it started for New York.

Last night the band and regiment tendered a serenade to Col. Franklin Bartlett. He complimented the men on the work they had accomplished.

Company H captured a big dog, tied a whisk broom to his neck, and covered

AGILE BEAT BELDAME FOR ADVANCE STAKES

Three-Year-Old Colt Was First by a Neck, Hard Ridden.

SECURITY WON GREAT TRIAL

E. E. Smathers's Colt, in Front All the Way, Was Victor by a Head at Sheepshead Bay.

In one of the most sensational races of the year, run at the Sheepshead Bay track of the Coney Island Jockey Club yesterday, the three-year-old colt, Agile beat the champion mare, Beldame, by a short neck for the Advance Stakes, one mile and three furlongs, for three-year-olds and upward, at weight for age. Between the contenders there was actually ten pounds, and by the scale of weights sixteen pounds, but in the heavy going that prevailed, Agile was the better horse convincingly, at the finish; in spite of the jockey's arts employed at the critical stage of the contest when the horses were turning into the straight.

The Advance with a guaranteed value of $15,000 was the real feature of the day, and was the attraction that drew one of the big crowds of the Sheepshead Bay season to the track, though the race was of lesser worth than the Great Trial Stakes of $25,000 guaranteed, which nominally shared interest with it. For the Advance, the fourth race on the card, five horses originally were named to start, but of the five three declined early in the day, and the certainty of $1,000 in third money induced the Columbia Stable to add Graziallo late in the afternoon.

Of the original horses named to start Beldame was sent by August Belmont in spite of the deep and holding mud, which caused other horses to be withdrawn, Mr. Belmont having declared that his great filly should run in her weight for age races whenever her physical condition permitted. The single one of the original entries which did not dodge the chance of a meeting with Beldame was Capt. S. S. Brown's Kentucky Derby winner, Agile, while Graziallo made up the field. In the weights Graziallo was at the top with 126, though the same horse was last in the beating, he starting at anywhere from 30 to 1 up, while Beldame with 121 pounds was the favorite at 10 to 3 on through most of the betting, with Agile second choice at from 5 to 2 up to 3 to 1. O'Neill, who rode Beldame in almost all of her greatest winning races, had the mount on the champion mare.

The start was made at the head of the stretch on the Sheepshead Bay track, with Graziallo first away and Beldame second, the positions shifting at once as Beldame, running free and eager to go on, left the post in her old style, and rushed out to the lead. As the trio came to the stand for the first time Beldame showed clear in front, galloping easily under the restraining pull that O'Neill had on her, while Agile had taken second place, well off before Graziello, the last-named by this time having showed such a lack of his old speed that it was plain that he was running for the $1,000 third money that was offered. Around the first turn and into the back stretch Beldame increased her lead slightly, and in the run to the far turn still was swinging along in the lead easily two lengths away from Agile, second, Graziallo then being out of consideration. On the big turn to the stretch Beldame, which to that point had been swinging on under easy restraint, began to go just a trifle shorter in her stride, and as the horses were coming to the last turn the first intimation that she was in danger of defeat came as Agile moved up to her. Beldame on the rail held her place in front even as the stretch turn was made, but Agile then was alongside her, and O'Neill on the favorite was growing uneasy. Entering the stretch, O'Neill took full advantage of his place on the rail, and went wide with Agile just outside him in an effort to keep his place in front, and to most of the spectators seemed to foul Agile at that point, though as much as the filly carried him out Agile still hung on to his work, and raced at her side. In the last furlong Beldame was at her last extremity, but Agile beside her still went on true and straight under Martin's urging, and though he was hard ridden at the end, won without the whip by a short neck, with Beldame flogged out just at his side, while Graziallo was beaten away off. The time of the race was slow—2:09 4-5—but it gave no real indication of what the race really was, as the first half mile was run in the excellent time of 0:49 4-5, and the first mile in 1:41 1-5.

In spite of the defeat, the value of the second money put Beldame just a trifle more than $100,000 winner in her three years on the turf, and third only in winnings to the two great mares, Miss Woodford and Firenzi.

For the biggest stake event of the day the full complement of ten horses named to run went to the post, the ten including three runners for the Harry Payne Whitney Stable, which started favorite at even money, and which declared to win with Burgomaster, the choice of the trio, George C. Bennett starting second choice, while J. E. Madden and E. E. Smathers each also started two horses. In the race, Security, the two-year-old half brother to Dick Welles and Ort Wells, ridden by the crack Western jockey, Eddie Dominick, went to the front early, and racing in the lead all the way, and hunting the best and hardest going at the stretch turn, lasted in front to the end, and won under extreme pressure by a head from Timber, with a like distance from George C. Bennett, after the latter had been repeatedly interfered with in the run down the stretch.

The sensation of the day was sprung in the last race, for which Stamping Ground was only a nominal favorite, the crowd betting all around her. In this race, A. L. Aste had Hippocrates, a cast-off from the W. C. Whitney stable, and ridden by Diggins, at one time 40 to 1. There was a flood of money on Hippocrates in the middle of the betting, and the horse, after being backed down to 4 to 1, went out at the start of the race, and, leading all the way, won easily from Palmbearer, which closed at the end and beat Bank for the place. Stamping Ground was never a contender, and ran so slowly that she came under official notice, though no action was taken. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Beacon Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half.

	S.	2m.	F.
Sandhurst, 137, Finnegan, 11-5, 3-5	3	2	1½
Hylas, 147, Ray, 7-10, 1-4	4	1	2nk
Game Cock, 137, Owens, 6-1, even	1	3	3
Gold Van, 151, Holman, 20-1, 5-2	2	Fell.	

Time—5:19. Start good. Won cleverly, place easily. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Indio-Flora Hurst. Owner, J. W. Colt. Trainer, J. J. Mara.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; Highweight Handicap; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Josephen, 127, O'Neil, 3-2, 7-10	1	1	1nk
Sparkling Star, 112, Redfern, 11-5, 7-10	7	3	2½
Diamond Flush, 105, Baird, 2-1, 4-1	3	2	3½
D'Arkle, 108, Miller, 12-1, 4-1	8	5	4
Astarita, 122, Burns, 25-1, 7-1	4	4	5
Action, 120, Dominick, 20-1, 6-1	5	8	6
Tommy Waddell, 115, Lyne, 25-1, 7-1	6	6	7
Chieftain, 106, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	2	7	8

Time—1:14 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Ben Strome-Rose Leaf. Owner, D. C. Johnson. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

THIRD RACE.—The Great Trial, for two-year-olds; last six furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
*Security, 122, Dominick, 13-1, 5-1	1	1	1n
†Timber, 122, O'Neil, 10-1, 4-1	4	3	2n
Geo. C. Bennett, 122, Nicol, 11-5, 4-5	3	4	3n
†Belmere, 117, Burns, 10-1, 4-1	7	5	4
‡Burgomaster, 129, Hildebrand, even, 1-4	2	2	5
‡Ironsides, 114, Odom, even, 1-4	5	6	6
McKittredge, 117, Shaw, 40-1, 10-1	8	7	7
Bohemian, 122, Lyne, 9-1, 3-1	6	8	8
*High Chance, 122, Aubuchon, 15-1, 5-1	9	9	9
‡Queen of Hearts, 114, W. Davis, even, 1-4	10	10	10

*Smathers entry. †Madden entry. ‡Whitney entry.

Time—1:15. Start good; won driving; place same. Winner, b. c., 2 years, by Sorcerer-Tea's Over. Owner, E. E. Smathers. Trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

FOURTH RACE.—The Advance, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Agile, 111, J. Martin, 13-5, out	3	2	1n
Beldame, 121, O'Neil, 1-3, out	1	1	2½
Graziallo, 126, Lyne, 30-1, 2-1	2	3	3

Time—2:20 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Sir Dixon-Alpina. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	¾	F.
Leo J. Hayman, 104, Hildebrand, 8-5, 7-10	3	1	1½
Gentian, 97, Diggins, 15-1, 6-1	4	2	2n
Lieber, 97, Aubuchon, 8-1, 3-1	8	4	3½
Abe Meyer, 104, Burns, 12-1, 5-1	2	3	4
Lord of the Forest, 94, Muth, 5-1, 2-1	9	5	5
Bantam, 99, Sperling, 15-1, 6-1	10	7	6
Elizabeth F., 102, Notter, 8-1, 3-1	7	8	7
Ladsarlon, 97, Moriarty, 12-1, 4-1	5	9	8
Gleaner, 100, Mayer, 20-1, 8-1	11	10	9
Atkins, 102, W. Knapp, 15-1, 6-1	1	6	10
Cat's Eye, 97, Scholl, 30-1, 10-1	14	11	11
Little Ben, 107, C. Miller, 100-1, 40-1	12	12	12
Burlesque, 101, Crimmins, 20-1, 8-1	13	13	13
There Now, 97, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1	15	14	14
Deuxtemps, 107, Sheehan, 15-1, 6-1	6	Fell	

Time—1:09 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 2 years, by Linden-Crotchet. Owner, M. L. Hayman. Trainer, R. E. Watkins.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong on turf.

	S.	¾	F.
Hippocrates, 95, Diggins, 9-2, 8-5	2	1	1n
Palmbearer, 101, Burns, 5-1, 2-1	5	3	2n
Bank, 105, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	3½
Sailor Boy, 99, W. Knapp, 15-1, 6-1	3	4	4
Stamping Ground, 107, Miller, 9-5, 7-10	7	5	5
Right Royal, 110, J. Martin, 7-2, 7-5	6	6	6
Niblick, 106, Baird, 10-1, 4-1	4	7	7

Time—1:54 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. or blk. g., 4 years, by Lissak-Hancana. Owner, A. L. Aste. Trainer, W. McCann.

Vanderbilt's Celerite Won.

PARIS, June 24.—William K. Vanderbilt's Célérité won the Prix Belvedere at the St. Cloud races to-day.

ATHLETES RUN IN MUD.

New York A. C. Captures Point Banner at National Games.

Threatening weather kept down the attendance at the annual picnic and games of the National Athletic Club which were held at Ridgewood Park, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. A good programme of events was offered, but the track was in such a miserable condition that many of the contestants fell and hurt themselves.

The New York Athletic Club captured the point prize from the Irish-American Athletic Association, with 17 and 10 points, respectively. Much of the victory of the Mercury Foot athletes was due to the liberal treatment they received from the handicapper.

In the 600-yard novice race Hausden scored a hollow victory. He kept with the leaders until the last lap, when he came away and won as he pleased in 1:37 4-5. Seven trial heats were required in the 100-yard dash, the final going to G. E. Hall of the Irish-Americans by three inches. Johnson of the New York Athletic Club led up to five yards from the tape, when Hall sprinted and gained the verdict. Summary:

100 Yards Dash, Handicap.—Won by G. E. Hall, Irish-American Athletic Association, (7½ yards;) F. Johnson, New York Athletic Club, (4 yards,) second; S. C. Northridge, Irish-American Athletic Association, (4 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

600 Yards Run, Novice.—Won by A. L. Hausden, New York Athletic Club; L. Bernstein, Spartan Athletic Club, second; Joseph Gartner, National Athletic Club, third. Time—1:37 4-5.

880 Yards Run, Handicap.—Won by Harry Haywood, unattached, (40 yards;) H. Hillman, New York Athletic Club, (18 yards,) second; H. V. Sullivan, New York Athletic Club, (34 yards,) third. Time—2:04 1-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by H. Odell, unattached, (85 yards;) M. Spring, Pastime Athletic Club, (87 yards,) second; Lester R. Trice, National Athletic Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:34 4-5.

220 Yards Dash, Handicap.—Won by F. J. Sullivan, New York Athletic Club, (17 yards;) G. E. Hall, Irish-American Athletic Association, (18 yards,) second; S. C. Northridge, Irish-American Athletic Association, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:23 2-5.

Two-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by Oscar Goercke, National Athletic Club, (scratch;) Fred Warner, National Athletic Club, (30 yards,) second; Fred Weintz, National Athletic Club, (20 yards,) third. Time—8:53.

FIELD DAY FOR CRESCENTS.

Big Crowd Enjoys the Sports at Bay Ridge.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather nearly 5,000 persons witnessed interesting contests on field and water yesterday at the Bay Ridge headquarters of the Crescent Athletic Club. The occasion marked the opening of the regatta season and close of lacrosse. In addition to these two events baseball, golf, and lawn tennis constituted a programme which appealed to lovers of all branches of athletic sports.

The lacrosse game was a surprise, as the Montreal team defeated the Crescents by the score of 7 to 5, after the locals had led by the score of 3 to 2 in the first half. The game closed the season for the home team, with eleven victories and two defeats, the other club winning from the Crescents being the Beavers of Seaforth.

The regatta was held in front of the clubhouse and was witnessed by a big crowd. It was a gratifying result of Capt. Bell's appeal for a renewal of interest in aquatics. Five events were on the programme, and, judged by the form shown in the races, the "New Moon" oarsmen should soon assume a prominent position among rowing clubs. Summary:

Junior Singles.—Won by O. Roessell; W. Wessell, second; F. Snyder, third; W. H. Chaler, fourth.

Senior Doubles.—Won by Wessell and Seaver; Bell and Langthorne, second; Snyder and Blankley, third.

Senior Singles.—Won by O. Roessell; W. Brown, second; J. Leavy, third.

Senior Four-Oared Shells.—Won by Blankley, stroke; Griffin, No. 2; L. Snyder, No. 3; F. Snyder, No. 4, and J. Langthorne, coxswain. Leavy, stroke; Perkins, No. 2; Brigham, No. 3; Byrne, No. 4, and Sayre, coxswain, second.

Senior Eight-Oared Barge.—Won by McCoy's crew: Wessell, F. Snyder, Griffin, Kennedy, Dr. Rose, Seaver, Bourne, Bates, McCoy, (coxswain;) Maynce's crew, second: Dr. Bell, L. Snyder, Brown, Blankley, Langhorne, Raleigh, Painter, Cox, Maynce, (coxswain.)

A. H. Mars won the golf handicap with the score of 65 for the round, M. L. Feary being second with three strokes more. Of the sixteen entries only four handed in their cards. The scores:

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
A. H. Mars	90	25	65
M. L. Feary	84	16	68
H. W. Ormsby	83	12	71
W. N. Read	87	13	74

C. B. Van Brunt, H. G. McKeever, G. D. Hapgood, G. F. A. Bondies, W. B. Rhett, N. M. Williams, E. D. Griffiths, F. C. Denning, H. C. Riggs, F. Winchester, D. M. Evans, and E. H. Peck did not hand in scores.

The baseball game was between the Crescent Athletic Club and Englewood Field Club and was the first of the inter-club series. It was won by the Crescents by the score of 8 to 1. It was virtually a game between the Yale and Harvard stars. Stillman and Dunn were the points for the Crescents and Dissoway and Wood did the battery work for Englewood.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Leonard Joe Hayman, the star colt of the New Orleans Winter meeting and winner of the fifth race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, in which he was entered to sell for $1,500, was bid up $1,000 over his entered price, and retained by his owner. The bid up just a little more than took away from M. L. Hayman, his owner, the value of the purse.

"Eddie" Dominick, for several years the crack jockey of the West, made a victorious appearance on the Eastern turf yesterday when he rode Security for E. E. Smathers, in the race for the Great Trial Stakes. Dominick, who is still able to do light weights, was in New York earlier in the season, but returned to the West until S. C. Hildreth secured his license as a trainer. Dominick the Western men declare will be a strong addition to the list of riders in the East.

Deux Temps, ridden by Sheehan, and racing in the colors of "Kansas" Price met with an accident on the bend of the Futurity course in the fifth race yesterday and fell. Sheehan was badly crumpled up by the tumble, and was taken to the jockeys' room in the starter's wagon, but after a few minutes he recovered and was able to go to his employer's stable.

Queen of Hearts, the full sister to Artful, winner of last season's Futurity, and which was bought in by the Harry Payne Whitney stable at the Whitney sale a short time ago, for $16,000, was cut down in the race for the Great Trial Stakes and pulled up very lame from her mishap. The injury received was not regarded as likely to impair her value for racing purposes by her trainer, however.

According to report, $1,000 of the $4,000 bet through the board by E. E. Smathers on his entry in the Great Trial Stakes yesterday, which the Smathers colt Security won, was for the jockeys of the two horses, Dominick on Security and Aubuchon on High Chance. The winner is a half brother to Ort Wells and Dick Wells, while High Chance is full brother to High Chancellor.

The racing stable formerly trained by J. W. May, for Walter H. Scheftel, formerly owner of High Ball, has been transferred to John J. Hyland, formerly trainer for Gideon & Daly and later trainer for August Belmont. The owners of the new establishment are Walter Scheftel and Oscar Lewisohn.

Two sets of entries to close are announced by the Coney Island Jockey Club, for stakes for the Fall meeting at Sheepshead Bay to close July 15, and by the Saratoga Racing Association for stakes to close July 1, for the Summer meeting of 1905.

1,000-MILE AUTO RECORD REDUCED BY TWO HOURS

Vaughn Makes Remarkably Fast Time at Empire City Track.

LAST MILE FASTEST OF ALL

Major Miller and Oldfield Decline to Race on Wet Track—Meet Postponed Until To-morrow.

Guy Vaughn established new records yesterday on the Empire City track for a 1,000-mile automobile run and also for a twenty-four hours' continuous run, except for a few necessary stops for repairs and change of tires. Vaughn finished his 1,000-mile run in the actual running time of 23:33:20, beating the record for a similar performance made May 6 at Brighton Beach by Charles Wridgway by 2:16:41. Vaughn started on his record-breaking attempt at 1:35 o'clock Friday afternoon, and he finished his thousand miles at 1:08:20 yesterday afternoon. He did not stop then, but continued for a twenty-four-hour record, and completed within that time 1,015⅝ miles.

A large crowd of automobilists witnessed the successful termination of Vaughn's run, and he was heartily cheered from the grand stand as he climbed out of his machine after his arduous task. Many of the spectators went up early so as to witness the finish of the long-distance journey, and they were also attracted by the prospect of seeing Chevrolet, Webb Jay, Sartori, and Barney Oldfield race. At 2:30 o'clock close to 3,000 persons were at the track, although the weather was cloudy and the rain that had fallen early in the morning had made the track quite damp in places. This was especially true at the turn into the back stretch in front of the clubhouse.

Efforts had been made to roll this bad piece and pound it down, but it was clearly dangerous for fast driving, and in making the turn the cars that occasionally ran around for practice steered far out to the side. After a long conference with the racers it was decided, much to the disappointment of the spectators, to postpone the regular races until to-morrow afternoon. Major C. J. S. Miller, who owns the fast ninety-horse-power Fiat car with which Chevrolet made his new mile records at the Morris Park track, refused to allow the car to go on, and Oldfield was much opposed to racing. All of these men will be present to-morrow, and with a good drying-out day new records for the mile are confidently looked for.

With the race meet postponed, Guy Vaughn was the sole hero of the day. He appeared on the track just before the announcement of the postponement and was loudly cheered. The rain bothered him considerably in the morning hours, forcing him at times to reduce his speed from 1:36 to 1:48 a mile. By constant running in the middle of the track he dried it out considerably, and, with the exception of the lower turn, the track was in very fair condition.

Vaughn's record for the 1,000 miles surprised even the most sanguine automobilists. To clip over two hours from the record made by Wridgway, who is a veteran racer, was considered remarkable. It was totally unexpected. That the car was in admirable condition after its long run is seen from the fact that Vaughn did the last mile in 1:03.2-5, the fastest mile of the trip, showing that the motor was in perfect working order.

Vaughn drove a 40-horse-power Decauville car that has earned fame abroad as well as in this country. It will be of interest to know that it is the same car that Thery, the Gordon Bennett Cup holder and who finished first in the French team trials for this year's race, drove in 1902, when he was almost a beginner in motor car racing. Thery made what was at that time a world's kilometer record of 0:30, and a world's mile record of 0:48 2-5 with the car in November, 1902. It also competed in the Paris-Madrid race of 1903, finishing among the leaders. The car was brought to this country in October, 1903, and has been a frequent winner in track meets.

During his twenty-four hours' run, Vaughn stopped 1 hour and 42 minutes in all, for slight repairs. He only had to use three new tires. His right front tire was punctured at the three hundred and seventy-third mile. The left rear tire was punctured at the five hundred and third mile, and the same tire was again punctured at the nine hundred and forty-eighth mile. The other two tires remained on the car throughout the entire run.

Notes of Automobile Interest.

The fair grounds at Mineola, hitherto devoted entirely to trotting, will be the scene of the first automobile track races in that locality on Tuesday, Sept. 26. The events will be given under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of Queens and Nassau Counties. Six events have been arranged, four being for distances of three miles, one restricted to amateur drivers, one for cars under eight horse-power, one for cars from 8 to 12 horse-power, and the fourth for cars of 30 horse-power or less. A five-mile race will be for stock touring cars and the sixth event will be a series of gymkanna sports designed to test the ability of the driver and the ease in managing the machine. The entries close Sept. 16, with Thomas H. Bacon at Jericho, N. Y. The entry fee is $5 for each event.

Miss Anna M. Andrews, who is President of the Chicago branch of the Reo Automobile Company, spent a few days in New York last week. She is the only woman acting as an automobile agent in the country, but her success in the West has been very marked.

American motor cars have had another feather placed in their cap by the recent purchase of an American electric car by the King of Spain. His purchase is a surrey, capable of carrying four passengers. It is equipped with a battery of forty cells and two motors driving independently on the rear wheels.

So many members of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club are owners of automobiles, that plans have lately been made to build a garage adjoining the stables and tanbark ring of the club house near the Prospect Park circle.

In the races at Hartford Chevrolet revealed himself as a chauffeur of championship calibre. He outjockeyed Barney Oldfield and beat him at his own game, when the latter tried to prevent the Frenchman from passing him. When Oldfield ran wide to force Chevrolet to the rail, the Frenchman slackened speed for an instant and then shot inward to the pole and went past on the inside. It was a wonderful feat for a car traveling at almost a mile a minute.

The Vermont and New Hampshire Automobile Clubs are making arrangements to hold a run to the White Mountains during the middle of July, when the hill climbing competitions take place up Mount Washington. The chief events will be held July 17 and 18, and many members of the Glidden cup tour will be there to try for new hill-climbing records. F. E. Stanley, Major C. J. S. Miller, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt are some of the early entries. Sartori will drive the Vanderbilt car. The entries for the climb close June 30, with W. J. Morgan, 116 Nassau Street.

Entries are coming in well for the motor cycle run, to be held on July 8 over the Parkway Driving Club's track, Brooklyn. A prize will be offered to the policeman who makes the nearest estimate of the pace of the leading rider in each of the four laps of the contest.

The Standard Motor Construction Company of Jersey City, familiarly known as the Lewis Nixon concern, has discontinued as a manufacturer of automobiles, and this part of its business has been bought out by the Hewitt Motor Company of 6, 8, and 10 East Thirty-first Street, New York. The New Jersey concern will continue, however, to build the Standard motor boats. The automobile part of the business was purchased by the Hewitt firm, presumably for the purpose of acquiring the license under the Selden patent, owned by the Standard Company. Edward R. Hewitt, brother of Peter Cooper Hewitt, is President of the new firm, which plans to build cabs for city use.

Only One More Yale-Harvard Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—Only one more game will be played between the baseball teams of Yale and Harvard. This means that the first game, which was played at Harvard and resulted in a tie, will be ignored and the meeting of the teams here next Tuesday will be the final one of the season. Yale made the proposition to Harvard and Capt. Rangell to-night wired his acceptance of the proposition.

Penn Athlete, Taylor, Won in England.

CREWE, England, June 24.—At the athletic games here to-day J. G. Taylor of the University of Pennsylvania, won the 300 yards run. Time, 32 3-5 seconds.

CORNELL MADE FAST TIME.

Ithacans Covered the Poughkeepsie Course in Less Than 19 Minutes.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24.—The all-absorbing topic here to-night was the time trials made by Cornell, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse this morning, and the remarkable time that the Ithacans are known to have made. No official announcement was made of the result at Cornell's headquarters, but it is reported that Cornell went the distance under nineteen minutes, and in a way that makes it seem certain that if conditions next Tuesday are as fast as they were to-day the record for the course is very likely to be broken. While the managers of Syracuse, Pennsylvania, and Columbia have had better success in keeping their time secret, there is a report that Syracuse, on one of their trials this week also covered the course in less than nineteen minutes.

HARVARD'S QUARTERS, GALES FERRY, Conn., June 24.—The Harvard freshman crew finished up its week of hard work on the river this afternoon by a time row over the two-mile course, and the time announced was 10:52. The freshmen were in good condition when they returned to quarters, showing that they had the strength to cover the two miles in a hard pull. The 'Varsity crew paddled up river about a mile, where for two hours Coach Wray gave them instructions on in-board work, and in a short stiff row which followed the men showed much better form, especially on the leg drive. The four-oared 'Varsity crew was given a time row for half a mile, and the figure was 2:50.

YALE'S QUARTERS, GALES FERRY, Conn., June 24.—With Ortmayer in the 'Varsity eight-oared boat the rowing to-day was not intended to be a trial of speed, but rather to accustom the other men to the change made necessary by Daly's withdrawal. The morning rowing was at a slow stroke. In the afternoon the shell went through the water smoothly, and in a two-mile spin good headway was maintained.

The freshmen were sent over a mile against the watch, and while the time was not given out it is said to have been better than anything previously done. The practice of the four-oared 'Varsity crew was a three-mile paddle.

FINE ROD AND LINE SPORT.

Bass and Pickerel, Even Small Trout, Caught Near Greenwood Lake.

Tales of fishermen, ably substantiated, show that the bass fishing season has opened in the most promising fashion. The reports from the different lakes and streams tributary to the Susquehanna and Delaware show liberal catches at all of the stocked lakes, the fish running from a pound to five and one-half pounds, and taking the bait eagerly.

Percy H. Johnson, Secretary of the New Jersey Fish and Game Commissioners, after a visit to Greenwood Lake this week, tells of his luck. He says that the fishing at Greenwood Lake during the past few days has been exceptionally fine, almost every boat bringing in from ten to thirty-five bass, pickerel, and wall-eyed pike. He also says that Mombasha and Denmark Lakes and Green Pond, and all the other lakes and ponds, are affording fishermen excellent sport.

The scientific fishermen are using pork rind and frogs and the fish are rising in great shape to this bait. The ordinary fishermen are using worms, crawfish, and live bait. Some are using different varieties of artificial bait with some success.

From Sterling Forest come reports of two catches of bass numbering 14 and 11 respectively, with the best fish weighing 3¼ pounds and the average running about 1¼ pounds.

Trout fishing continues good, although the fish are running somewhat smaller than they did earlier in the season, but the catch is plentiful. At Shohola during the week a string of 32 was taken from Shohola Brook, one of 18 from Half-Way Brook, and one of 21 from Beaver Brook. Further up the Erie, at Starruca Creek, the best catch of the week was a string of 30, and Ten-Mile River, at Narrowsburg, is still furnishing good sport for the fly fishermen.

AUTOMOBILES.

MORS

E. LILLIE, General Manager.



DOUBLE PHAETON

TO meet a much felt want the Mors Co. have opened a branch in New York where their customers will find a repair shop equipped with the most modern tools and a complete line of spare parts.

Early Deliveries of

14-20, 24-32 and 40-52 h. p. Cars

Demonstrations by appointment. 'Phone 3777—Plaza.

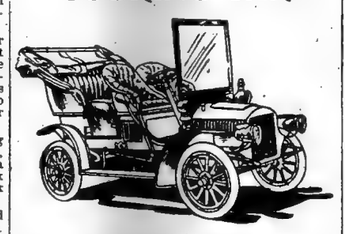
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PRICE $1,250.00.

NEW YORK MOTOR CAR CO.,

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For Sale—1905 Prescott steam runabout, in fine condition; wheel steer; Sampson tires; extra tire, inner tubes, and spare parts; price, $675.00; owner getting larger machine; may be seen at Prescott Shop, Passaic, N. J. A. B., Box 112 Times Downtown.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC.

FOR SALE

A number of fine combination saddle and harness horses; also a few weight carriers; all thoroughly broken; can be seen at the Riding Academy of The Durland Company, 7 West 66th Street. Inquire for Mr. HARRY BRENCHLEY.

Fast pacer; first-class road horse; kind and gentle. R. Wilson, 217 West Broadway.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB,

—SHEEPSHEAD BAY—

RACING TO-MORROW

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMOKY FIREPLACES

MADE TO DRAW OR NO CHARGE.

References—Wm. W. Astor, Jos. H. Choate, Whitelaw Reid, and many other prominent people.

JOHN WHITLEY,
"Chimney Expert."
315 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Telephone 1018 Main.

This advertisement appears Sunday only.

GOODWIN'S FAST SWIM WAS CLOSE TO RECORD

National Indoor Champion Won Feature Event at N. Y. A. C.

WINNER WAS NOT PUSHED

Was Only Two Seconds Behind Best Time for 100 Yards—Novice Race Went to S. H. Vosbell.

Swimming races at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon developed a test for supremacy between the famous old trudgeon and the newer crawl strokes. In a measure the honors were carried off by the latter method. All of the winners—S. Howard Vosbell, in the 100-yard novice; D. de V. P. Goodwin, in the handicap at the same distance, and L. B. Goodwin, in the quarter-mile handicap—using it with remarkable effectiveness and causing the time of the events to closely approximate the best American swimming records, the best effort in this direction being the actual time of L. B. Goodwin of 6 minutes and 20 seconds for the quarter-mile. It was within 2 seconds of the record.

Perfect conditions prevailed for the contests, and the swimmers competed at the time of the dead slack of high tide. There were thirteen starters in the quarter-mile race. On the scratch mark was C. A. Ruberl, holder of several United States championships; then with varying handicaps Charles D. Trubenach, the Columbia University champion; J. W. Spencer, the Columbia University distance record holder; L. B. Goodwin, the National 100-yard indoor champion, and E. H. Adams, Canadian champion.

They lined up on the yacht landing, and the limit man, Dr. W. D. Hennen, led the first lap across the watery lane. Ruberl, the scratch swimmer, used the trudgeon stroke on this first lap, and swam the distance of 110 yards in 1:15. This was faster than the record, which is 1:17 2-5.

But although Ruberl was swimming fast, he was unable to overtake the leaders, and he tired toward the finish. On the second lap L. B. Goodwin forged his way to the lead by cleverly using the grueling crawl stroke. Once in the lead, Goodwin changed to the less-fatiguing trudgeon stroke method, and won by seven yards over the Columbia University-New York Athletic Club swimmer Charles D. Trubenach, with C. A. Ruberl ten yards further back as third.

Using the crawl stroke for good speed, De de V. P. Goodwin won the 100-yard handicap from a field of a dozen starters. His time of 1:12 was regarded as especially fast for the distance. The summary:

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by S. Howard Vosbell, unattached; Cyrus Y. Bissell, Columbia University, second; George B. Gibbons, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—1:16 2-5.

100 Yards Swim, Handicap.—Won by D. de V. P. Goodwin, unattached, 18 seconds; Dr. W. D. Hennen, New York Athletic Club, 16 seconds, second; L. S. Crane, New York Athletic Club, 5 seconds, third. Time—1:12.

Quarter-mile Swim, Handicap.—Won by L. B. Goodwin, unattached, 18 seconds; Charles D. Trubenach, New York Athletic Club, 18 seconds, second; C. A. Ruberl, New York Athletic Club, scratch, third. Time—6:20.

AMERICANS' BRILLIANT WIN.

Yankee Tennis Champions Defeat British Cracks in London Tourney.

LONDON, June 24.—In the final of the gentlemen's doubles for the London lawn tennis championship at the Queen's Club to-day, William J. Clothier and William A. Larned, Americans, defeated Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, Americans, 6—4, 7—5, 1—6, 6—4. The play was spectacular and attracted a large gathering of spectators, who expected to see Ward and Wright returned the winners, but Clothier and Larned reversed the anticipations of the gallery.

The loss of the match is attributed to the hard work done by Ward and Wright in the semi-finals in singles and doubles on Friday. The second set was especially hard fought. It was ding-dong throughout, and the magnificent placing of all the Americans elicited continuous applause.

The third set went to Ward and Wright at 6—1 after a tremendous effort and one of the finest exhibitions of tennis ever seen in England. The fourth, however, was won by Clothier and Larned at 6—4 and they thus secured the doubles' championship of London.

The Americans having captured all of the honors of the London championship tournament at the Queen's Club this week, they will on Tuesday next enter the lists for the all-England championship at Wimbledon, for which there is a record entry of seventy-one players, including English, Australian, and Continental amateur experts. The draw tonight gave byes to Clothier, Wright, and Larned. Ward drew against S. H. Smith, the Welsh champion, who in 1900 reached the semi-finals in the all-England championship.

GRANT AND LE ROY WON.

Ex-Champion Tennis Pair Defeats Yale Champions at Doubles.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 24.—By a splendid combination of net and back-court playing the National indoor ex-champion lawn tennis pair, Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy of the New York Lawn Tennis Club and Columbia University won their place on the challenge round of the doubles to-day in the tournament on the turf courts of the New Haven Lawn Tennis Club. They defeated the champion Yale pair, Karl Behr and G. M. Bodman, in the semi-final round by the score of 6—3 and 7—5.

Then the New Yorkers faced a team composed of Yale veterans, E. J. Clapp and F. C. Colston. The latter placed their returns so as to hold Grant off from the net, and also tried to weaken the back-hand strokes of Le Roy. The points were all closely contested for four sets, when Grant and Le Roy won by the score of 6—2, 6—3, 2—6, and 6—2. Grant and Le Roy will meet the champions for the cups on Monday in the challenge round.

ATALANTA OARSMEN SAIL.

Mulcahy and Varley to Compete at Hamburg for Kaiser's Prize.

J. J. F. Mulcahy and William M. Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club sailed yesterday on the steamer Patricia for Hamburg, where they will compete for the Kaiser's prize in the German Henley regatta, which will be held on the River Alsher, Hamburg, on July 15 and 16. There was a big delegation of oarsmen at the dock to bid the crack double scullers bon voyage. Every member of the Atalanta Boat Club wore a badge, and the ocean-going tug Thomas Flannery carried over fifty friends of the two oarsmen as far as Fire Island, where a final cheer sent the men on their way.

The pair will arrive in Hamburg about July 2, which will give them two weeks to train before the regatta. They will meet the crack double scull oarsmen of Europe, and in addition Juvenal and Lockwood of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia will take part in the same event.

This will be the first time that American oarsmen have competed in the German national regatta.

GRAVESEND YACHTS CONTEST.

First Championship of the Association Decided in Light Wind.

Under the auspices of the Atlantic Yacht Club the first races of the season of the Yacht Racing Association at Gravesend Bay were held yesterday afternoon. Bobtail, Lizana, More Trouble, Sand Piper, and Beta won in the different classes. A light southwest wind and smooth water made conditions favorable, and a good contest resulted. Two courses were covered—Classes P and the above sailed 10 miles, and Classes Q and below competed over 7½ miles.

All the boats started off the clubhouse at Sea Gate, reached to Ulmer Park, then to a stakeboat off the Marine and Field Club, and then to Fort Hamilton. From there the larger boats went to the Craven Shoal bell buoys, and reached home over the same course as the smaller ones. Summary:

33-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start 3:05 P. M. Course, 10 mi

WINNING RUN SCORED IN TWELFTH INNING

Champions Finish in Lead, but Boston Players Protest.

POLICE GUARD THE UMPIRE

Poor Throwing by Chase and Dougherty Defeats Greater New Yorks in Boston.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 2; Boston, 1. (12 In'gs.)
Philadelphia, 7; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 13; Brooklyn, 6.
Cincinnati, 8; Pittsburg, 2.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 1. (18 In'gs.)

American League:

Boston, 3; New York, 0.
Chicago, 2; Detroit, 1.
St. Louis 8; Cleveland 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York		4	5	5	4	5	13	7	43	.705
Philadelphia	1		3	4	4	5	11	6	35	.570
Pittsburg	3	6		5	4	5	11	6	34	.574
Chicago	3	3	5		4	8	6	6	35	.565
Cincinnati	3	4	4	7		5	4	6	33	.550
St. Louis	2	2	4	3	5		4	5	25	.447
Boston	2	1	2	2	3	4		4	19	.345
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	2	1	4		17	.279
Games lost	18	24	26	27	27	35	38	44		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland		6	3	3	3	5	6	7	32	.640
Chicago	4		3	6	3	5	7	6	34	.615
Philadelphia	3	3		4	4	5	7	5	31	.604
Detroit	2	5	2		4	5	4	5	27	.519
Boston	2	1	2	2		8	3	5	23	.469
New York	0	2	3	2	4		5	4	20	.400
Washington	1	1	0	2	6	1		4	21	.389
St. Louis	2	2	2	1	2	6	1		20	.370
Games lost	18	20	21	25	26	30	33	34		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Wins from Boston in Exciting Game of Twelve Innings.

The National League champions celebrated their return home from the West yesterday by defeating the Bostons by 2 to 1 in an exciting finish of a well-played twelve-inning game. The run which gave the game to the champions was scored by Bowerman on a tremendous slide to the plate, after Cannell had dropped an easy fly hit out by Matheyson. Bowerman was on first at the time, and the instant the ball left the bat he began to run. After Cannell had missed the fly Bowerman had not quite reached third base, and Cannell's mistake made him use greater exertions to get home. The ball was thrown to Abbatichio, and by him to the catcher, and to many of those in the grand stand who were directly opposite the plate it appeared as though Needham had touched the runner in time to retire him.

When Umpire Johnstone announced his decision in favor of Bowerman, Catcher Needham vigorously protested, as did a number of others of the Bostons. Abbatichio and the umpire became engaged in a wordy war, and it looked as though the two would come to blows. The occupants of the grand stand and the open seats began to crowd around the belligerents, but the appearance of a squad of policemen prevented further trouble. The Bostons went to the clubhouse and the umpire was escorted from the field.

For eight innings the game was closely contested, the Bostons having scored the only run. Young, one of the sensational pitchers of the year, who had worsted the champions on the Polo Grounds this season, and who subsequently shut them out at Boston, proved just as effective as upon the other occasions, only two hits being made off his delivery up to the ninth inning. Donlin, the first at the bat in that inning, struck out for the second time. McGann, who had not made a hit, produced the wildest enthusiasm by sending the ball to the left field for three bases. McGann was unable to reach home on Merkle's out to Dolan, but Dahlen set the crowd wild again by hitting safely to left, scoring McGann and tying the game.

In the tenth inning the outlook was favorable for New York to win, when Devlin hit safely to centre field. He was advanced to second on Gilbert's out, and reached third on Bowerman's hit to right. On the throw in Bowerman ran to second leisurely for the purpose of inducing Needham to throw to second so as to give Devlin an opportunity to tally, but Needham held the ball. Both men were left, as Mathewson, who had relieved Taylor in the ninth inning, popped up a fly to Raymer, and Browne, who had struck out three times, was retired at first. The winning run was scored in the twelfth after two were out.

Boston's only run was scored in the first inning by Abbatichio, who hit to left field, and rallied, after Dolan had been put out, on Delhanty's two base hit to left field.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	1	2	2	1			Browne, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Dolan, rf.	0	1	1	0			Donlin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Delehty, lf.	0	1	0	0			M'Gann, 1b.	1	1	12	3	0	
Cannell, cf.	0	0	2	0			Merles, lf.	0	2	3	0	0	
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	14	0			Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	4	3	
Wolfe'on, 3b.	0	1	2	8			Doolin, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	
Needham, c.	0	0	8	3			Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	
Raymor, 2b.	0	1	4	2			Bowm'n, c.	1	2	8	1	0	
Young, p.	0	0	0	4			Taylor, p.	0	0	2	2	0	
							Mathes'n, p.	0	0	1	3	0	
Total.	1	5	35	19			Total.	2	8	36	18	1	

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Taylor in eighth inning.

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TENEMENT HOUSE LAWS TO BE RIGIDLY ENFORCED

Commissioner Butler Says He Expects an Arduous Term.

NO FAVORITISM AND NO GRAFT

Cleanliness Will Be Insisted Upon—Complaints of Unneighborly Neighbors Are Invited.

"I do not believe that house rents will ever be lower in Manhattan Borough than they are now," said E. J. Butler, the new Tenement House Commissioner, yesterday. "The tendency is toward continuous increase, both in the residence and tenement districts. Nor, so long as present conditions continue, will the law ever be able to prevent overcrowding in the tenements. Land in Manhattan is too valuable to admit of reducing to a minimum the number of families that can live under one roof.

"We have factories and office buildings downtown that shelter from 12,000 to 14,000 working people each day. These persons must be at work early. They cannot afford to live far away from their places of employment. Rapid transit cannot do much, in my opinion, to relieve these congested conditions.

"Besides, experience shows that rapid transit facilities favoring certain sections of the city have raised rents, not lowered them. If manufacturers can be persuaded to remove their buildings to the suburbs, and prevent overcrowding in violation of the factory laws, it may be possible to do something with the congested living districts, but not until then."

Commissioner Butler has been only two days at his desk, and therefore declined to discuss the details of a department the work of which, he said, "is largely statistical." But he has been in the real estate business in this city for thirty years, and his active participation in the work of organized charity has brought him into contact with the worst phases of tenement house life.

"All that I can say now about this department," continued Mr. Butler, "is that I intend to enforce the tenement house laws strictly, and show no favoritism. There will be no graft if I know of it. Under these conditions I am not looking forward to a particularly peaceful time for the next six months.

"The tenement house laws have been of gradual growth, and seem to meet all the conditions that obtain at present. If they are strictly enforced most of the obvious defects of our overcrowded tenements, both moral and sanitary, will be removed. I do not say that this will not involve some hardships. You cannot make a man feel that he is not being unjustly treated when you compel him to reconstruct a passageway to the legal requirements of six feet when his architect has told him to go ahead on the supposition that five feet ten inches would satisfy this department just as well.

"Builders and owners of tenement houses that are disposed to defy the law instead of complying with it are confined to no particular class. The principal difficulty is with men of small means who have lived in a tenement house a long time, and who hold a small interest in it in equity. These men refuse to make the improvements called for by this department, and the tenants suffer.

"The ramshackle tenements are gradually coming down in the congested districts and tenements built in conformity to the new laws are taking their place. But even this does not prevent too many families from getting together under one roof, nor of too many persons being included in one alleged family. The landlord cannot always tell when he lets a flat how many persons there are in the family that hires it from him, nor whether it is the intention of the tenant to take in a boarder or two.

"Nor are the new style tenements decreasing the rents. Quite the contrary. I am not prepared to discuss the so-called model tenements. Such as we have, I believe, pay returns on the investment, though not so large that builders and contractors who are not actuated by philanthropic motives will go in for them.

"One thing I do intend to insist upon is the cleanliness of tenement buildings. The law is very strict on that point, and landlords have no excuse for evading it. They have no right to let rubbish or garbage accumulate in the yards or areas of dwellings crowded with tenants, and they shall not be permitted to do it.

"It is not only the foreign element—the immigrant class—that does not understand American rules of sanitation—that offends in this matter. Observation has taught me that many of our own people who come from country districts where the rules of cleanliness are not so strict as they are in New York, are very much averse to adopting new ways of living. Remedial work of this nature depends very much upon the individual—and his neighbors.

"If a man insists upon living in a manner that makes him a nuisance to his neighbor, it is the duty of that neighbor to make a complaint about it. And if his complaint comes within the scope of this department, and is in just one, I will see that it is attended to."

AUTO HORSE-POWER RATING.

Use for Double Figures for Big Cars Growing in Popularity.

American manufacturers are adopting more generally the plan that has been in vogue abroad for some time of giving two different standards in stating the horse power of a car. This hyphenated method, as a 28-32 horse power car, simply means that the first figures are the horse power ordinarily developed when running on the top speed gear, with the spark set at an average notch for high speed, while the second figures represent the horse power that may be developed when the engine is turning at its highest possible number of revolutions. It is not always that a machine is driven at its highest possible speed.

A number of American manufacturers have adopted this plan of rating their cars, and it is a very sensible one, as it is far more comforting to the owner of a car to have it classed as a 35 horse power car when it can reach the possibilities of a 40 horse power vehicle, than to feel that he is riding in a 40 horse power machine that usually develops but 35 horse power. These double figures are chiefly used for touring cars, and all of the big makes are likely to have this double rating at the big Winter automobile shows next year.

In the event of the Americans following the form displayed since their arrival it is confidently predicted by English players that they will reach the finals in the all-England.

The approaching international tournament for the Dwight F. Davis Cup is exciting keen interest. The Austrians, who are the dark horses of the entrants, are regarded by those who have seen them play as the most formidable opponents of the Americans, with the exception of the Doherty brothers, who, of course, will meet the winners.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

The Prince of Wales Cup is offered by the Royal St. Lawrence Yacht Club for competition in the regatta to be held at Halifax on the arrival of the Eastern and New York Yacht Club boats to race from Marblehead to Nova Scotia.

The Roosevelt Cup has been awarded to A. E. Blocker's Jolly Roger, because of the failure of H. M. Crane's Merry Wing to appear to race on the day set for the contest.

The Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup will be contested for on July 10, 11, and 12.

A date will probably be set for this week to decide the Seawanhaka-Corinthian's invitation race around Long Island.

The steam yacht Crescent has been sold to Elzlar Baillargeon of Quebec, and has left for Canada. She is the 87-foot cruiser formerly owned by George Rose. She is schooner rigged, with clipper bow and overhanging stern, and is equipped with triple expansion engines and water tube boilers.

The Canada Cup defender built from designs of William Gardner, has been launched on Lake Ontario and will try out this week.

The entry of the Gloria, the 46-foot Fife cutter, in the Halifax race to represent the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club, gives an international aspect to the race.

W. Ross Proctor will race the Mineola in every race open to her on the return of Capt. Charles Barr from Germany, including the ocean race to Halifax.

MINEOLA IN HALIFAX RACE.

Vigilant, Yankee, and Sybarita May Be in Eastern Y. C. Event.

W. Ross Proctor has entered the Mineola in the ocean race from Marblehead to Halifax, under the auspices of the Eastern Yacht Club. It is expected that J. Rogers Maxwell will also start the Yankee, while there is a possibility of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., racing the Virginia as well. These three boats would make the race notable in themselves, but with the others entered it promises to be one of the most notable in the history of American yachting.

There were two other entries of importance last week. James Ross of the Royal Cape Breton Yacht Club will start the 46-footer Gloria. She is a Fife boat and is the first of the several Canadian entries expected.

This makes nine actual entries for the race thus far. Assurances have been received from a number of owners of boats in the various classes planned that they will start. It is not expected that there will be a large entry until within a fortnight of the date, but an idea of the calibre of the race can be formed from the canvass of the possibilities that has been undertaken by the committee in charge.

The yawl Vigilant, owned by Stephen Peabody of the New York Yacht Club, is another recent entry. This with Mineola and Arthur F. Luke's schooner Corona and Roy A. Rainey's schooner Invader makes four New York boats named to compete. The Eastern Yacht Club also has three entries, beside Agatha, S. Lewis Clark's schooner Undercliff, S. Reed Anthony's sloop Doris, and George L. Batcheldor's sloop Dorel. The latter is likely to be the smallest boat in the race, measuring 30 feet on the waterline, while Doris is 56, Undercliff, 68; Corona, 85; Vigilant, 88, and Invader, 95.

The entry of the Vigilant has been enthusiastically received. Every effort will be made to induce W. Gould Brokaw to enter the Sybarita, which, if successful, will be most interesting in showing how the English and American yawls compare under such conditions.

Against the Invader, Roy A. Rainer's fine big schooner, it is expected that the old Burgess schooner, Constellation, the schooner Hoosier, known as the "Glorified Gloucester Fisherman," Commodore J. O. Shaw's big schooner Alert, the Hesper, the Shenandoah, and possibly one or two others will enter.

LOW SCORES BY CRICKETERS.

Heavy Wickets Gave Bowlers the Advantage in Yesterday's Matches.

The cricketers of New York had a busy time yesterday. At Prospect Park five championship matches were brought off in the series of both the Metropolitan League and the New York Association. The leading contest of the day was the game between the Brooklyn Wanderers and Team A of Staten Island. The former were defeated in a low scoring game. The totals: Brooklyn Wanderers, 60; Staten Island A, 94.

The Brooklyn Nomads and the Kings County St. George Clubs met and victory went to the former eleven. A. Corbin came out as a bowler and proved a "find"—his record being 4 wickets for 3 runs. The totals: Brooklyn Nomads, 83; Kings County St. George, 39.

Staten Island Team B played the Kings County team and both elevens batted exceedingly well, the former eventually winning by 42 runs and 4 wickets to spare. None of the bowlers had exceptional figures. The totals: Kings County, 125; Staten Island B Team, 107 for 6 wickets.

By the slim margin of one run the Thistles defeated the eleven of the O. N. T. Cricket Club at the Prospect Park parade grounds yesterday in a championship game of the New York Cricket Association, the final score being 44 for the Thistles and 43 for the O. N. T. eleven. The Captain of the Jersey club protested the match and the matter will go before the Executive Committee of the New York Cricket Association.

Paterson sent a team to Elizabeth, N. J., to play Union County in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association. The visitors proved to be the better stayers and won a low-scoring contest by 16 runs. The totals: Paterson, 66; Union County, 50.

The West Indian and Yonkers played at Van Cortlandt Park and the former won by 19 runs and 3 wickets to spare. D. Goodrich took 7 wickets for 10 runs. The score: Yonkers, 44; West Indians, 65 for 7 wickets.

Team B of the West Indians' Cricket Club had a comparatively easy time with Team B of the Yonkers Cricket Club and won by totals of 90 to 18.

The Manhattan team defeated the Essex County team in the championship series of the association by 21 runs. Such for Essex County had the remarkable record of 5 wickets for 19 runs. The totals: Manhattan, 101; Essex County, 80.

An unexpected setback was encountered by the Columbia Oval team in their match with Newark at Newark. The New Yorkers had not been beaten so far this season and expected an easy win, but were defeated in a close and exciting game by 5 runs. The score: Columbia Oval, 36; Newark, 41.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06 nominal
Corn, No. 2 mixed	60¾
Oats, mixed	36@38
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	9.30
Coffee, No 7 Rio	.07 11-16
Sugar, granulated	5.45
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	04¾
Pork, mess	13.57½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	07½
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	20@21

CHICAGO, June 24.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.12; No. 3, $1@$1.08; No. 2 red, $1.04; No. 2 corn, 54@54½c; No. 2 yellow, 54½c; No. 2 oats, 31½@32c; No. 2 white, 32½@33½c; No. 3 white, 31½@33c; No. 2 rye, 78@80c; good feeding barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.45; prime timothy seed, $3; mess pork, per bbl, $12.55@$12.60; lard, per 100 lbs, $7.20@$7.22½; short ribs sides (loose), $7.65@$7.80; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.62½; whiskey, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, $1.05, elevator, and $1.06, nominal, free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.10½, and No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.13, free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	93⅛	94½	94⅛	95⅞
September	89⅝	89	89⅛	89⅞
December	88⅝	88¼	88½	89⅛
Corn—				
July	....	....	58⅞	59⅛
September	58¼	57⅞	58¼	58¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High:	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	91¼	89⅝	90	90
September	85⅞	84⅝	84⅞	86⅜
December	85¼	84¼	84⅛	84
Corn—				
July	54⅛	53¼	53⅝	54⅞
September	52⅝	52⅜	52¾	53⅛
December	49⅝	49⅜	49⅝	50⅜
Oats—				
July	32¼	31⅝	31⅝	31⅞
September	30½	30	30⅛	30¼
December	31½	31	31⅛	31¼
Lard—				
July	$7.30	$7.22	$7.25	$7.22
September	7.52	7.42	7.45	7.42
Ribs—				
July	7.72	7.67	7.67	7.55
Septemoer	7.95	7.87	7.87	7.75
Pork—				
July	12.67	12.55	12.55	12.47
September	13.05	12.87	12.87	12.80

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
June	....	....	8.65@8.65	8.62
July	8.75	8.70	8.70@8.71	8.68
August	8.82	8.77	8.77@8.78	8.77
September	8.91	8.84	8.85@8.84	8.83
October	8.95	8.89	8.90@8.91	8.89
November	9.00	8.94	8.94@8.96	8.94
December	9.04	8.98	8.99@9.00	8.99
January	9.07	9.04	9.04@9.05	9.03
February	....	....	9.06@9.08	9.04
March	9.11	9.06	9.06@9.10	9.07
April	....	....	9.11@9.13	9.08
May	....	....	9.14@9.17	9.11

LIVERPOOL, June 24.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 6,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 5,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales, all American; middling uplands 5.08d. Futures opened firm, 1@2 points higher; closed steady, net 3@4 points higher. Jun: and June and July, 4.94d; July and August, 4.93d; August and September and September, 4.92d; October and November, November and December, December and January, and January and February, 4.91d; February and March, 4.92d; March and April and April and May, 4.93.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
June	....	....	6.35@6.40	6.35
July	6.45	6.35	6.35@6.40	6.35
August	....	....	6.50@6.55	6.50
September	6.60	6.55	6.60@6.65	6.60
October	....	....	6.70@6.75	6.70
November	....	....	6.80@6.85	6.80
December	6.90	6.90	6.90@6.95	6.90
January	....	....	6.95@7.00	6.90
February	....	....	6.95@7.05	6.95
March	....	....	7.00@7.05	7.00
April	....	....	7.05@7.10	7.03
May	7.15	7.15	7.06@7.15	7.10

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The demand for the middle and cheaper grades of flats is apparently insatiable, and trading in these classes of property has again furnished the bulk of business during the last week. A few transactions—the purchase of the site for a new office building on Broadway, near Twenty-eighth Street, and deals involving properties on Times Square and in the Pennsylvania section—have, however, added some features of interest to the great mass of routine business, and, from talk of pending negotiations, some further business of importance may be looked for within the next fortnight.

That the approach of July 1, with its mortgage tax, has had a decidedly unsettling effect upon the market is the view held by many prominent brokers and operators, who add that with this influence out of the way there will probably be at least a brief period of renewed interest in negotiations which are now temporarily abandoned. Not only does the amount of last week's mortgages, $18,383,775, show the general disposition of everybody with prospective need of a loan to get aboard before July 1, but the number of mortgages is perhaps even more conclusive evidence in the same direction. The normal excess in the number of mortgages over that of conveyances is about 10 per cent. Last week there were recorded in Manhattan 462 conveyances and 626 mortgages, indicating that of the total number of mortgages probably 125 were made, not in the ordinary course of business, but for the express purpose of evading the tax. This certainly shows more clearly than anything else could the confidence of operators in Gov. Higgins's ventured prediction that the tax might bring about a lowering of interest rates.

The sale of the Anderson estate plot at 1,180 to 1,184 Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Streets, is said to be preliminary to a building operation Following so closely the long lease of the old Metropolitan Hotel site, this deal points to a return of attention to this part of Broadway, which since the sale of the old Sturtevant House and the building of the new Breslin has experienced few changes through either the sale or the improvement of its properties. The purchase of 1,559 Broadway, together with two parcels on Forty-seventh Street, marks an important addition to the holdings of Shanley Brothers in the block between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, facing Times Square, and brings so much nearer the building project which they are supposed to have in view at that point.

A possible utilization for a good deal of property between Twenty-third and Forty-second Streets—and far enough east or west to be of moderate price—was suggested by the purchase of a large plot on East Twenty-fourth Street, near First Avenue, by J. J. Little & Co. as the site for a new printing house. The Scribners bought recently several lots on Forty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, while an immense structure on Thirty-seventh Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, designed especially for the printing trades, is well along toward completion. Such undertakings are signs of an expansion in the business of publishers and printers that is resulting in a steady demand for more space, and in some cases compelling them to abandon leased quarters and put up their own buildings. It is a pretty feeble industry that does not pay tribute in some form to Manhattan Island real estate, and, with a circulating library in every drug store and newsstands loaded down with periodicals, there is bound to be more property needed for the "making of many books" and the ten-cent magazine.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

A. L. Mordecai & Son have sold for Charles T. Barney to J. Charles Wechsler and the Realty Mortgage Company the plot, 75 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 525 feet west of Broadway, and have resold the property to the Alexander Allen Realty Company, which will improve it by the erection of a six-story apartment house.

Buyer for 125th Street Corner.

Herman Arns has sold for Thomas Schools to George W. Thedford, for investment, the northwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story brick triple flat, with three stores, on lot 24.11 by 100.

Ferdinand Nagle was the broker in the recent sale of 1,272 Amsterdam Avenue for Mrs. Margaret Stewart.

Loan for Big Building Operation.

The Fleischmann Realty Company has secured a building loan of $722,000 from the City Real Estate Company on its property on One Hundred and Seventieth Street, Wilkins Avenue, and Charlotte Street—forty lots in all. Twenty-six five-story apartment houses will be built on the property.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

C. F. W. Johanning has sold for Samuel King 2,573 Eighth Avenue, a five-story triple apartment house, with stores, on lot 25 by 100. This is the third house in the block that Mr. Johanning has sold within a month.

H. Weisstock has sold for Levenson & Goll 2,468 and 2,470 Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-third and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Streets, a six-story apartment house, with stores, 50 by 75, to Eduard Frank for investment.

Wilcox & Shelton have sold for Max Bernstein 255 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story single flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Heilner & Wolf have sold, through Joachim & Goldschmidt to Simons & Harris 304 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Sold.

W. J. Huston & Son, in conjunction with Millard Velt, have sold for the Godspeed Realty and Improvement Company to Abraham Nelson, as attorney, the northeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, a five-story triple apartment house, on lot 25 by 75, opposite the Colonial Park.

Millard Velt has also sold for a client the five-story double flat 261 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Edward H. Kelly the five-story double flat 72 West One Hundred and Second Street, 30 by 100.11.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the United Real Estate and Trust Company the two two-family frame houses 1,977 and 1,979 Walton Avenue, east side, 283 feet south of Burnside Avenue, on lot 50 by 100.

The Bathgate Real Estate Exchange sold for Max Pullman to Mr. Schwartz the five-story tenement 136 East One Hundredth Street.

Kiddle & Buehler have sold for Mrs. Goll the flathouse, with stores, at the northeast corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street; also, the five-story tenement 237 East Ninety-third Street for Mrs. F. Lang.

I. Abramson has sold for the Murray Hill Construction Company to Charles B. Silber of Cincinnati 228 and 228 Bradhurst Avenue, facing Colonial Park, a five-story and finished basement new-law apartment house, on lot 38 by 94 by 100.2, irregular; also, in conjunction with Samuel Fine, for Dr. Morris Glass to Louis M. Janowitz, 147 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.6.

Isidor Holtsberg has purchased from a client of Charles Hoerlein the six four-story-and-basement brick tenements 321 to 331 East Seventieth Street, 25 by 100.5 each.

S. J. Taylor sold for Rose Shirlaw to a client a plot on the northeast side of St. George's Crescent about 200 feet east of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, irregular, 20 by 39 by 70 by 71; also, a lot 29.52 by 103.16 by 25 by 87.48, for the Bankers' Realty and Security Company, Tremont Terrace; also, in conjunction with H. J. Cantrell, a plot 50 by 88 on the west side of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse, 140 feet south of Van Cortlandt Avenue.

Adolph Miller has bought 1,209 First Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores; also, he has resold 408 East Seventy-third Street, a five-story tenement; also, he has sold to a Mrs. Kolby 506 West One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, a private dwelling, on lot 25 by 80.

The Mamaroneck Land and Improvement Company will hold its first sale of property at Hains Park, Mamaroneck, Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, when 1,000 home sites will be offered by Auctioneer W. D. Daymon on the property.

Robert H. McCurdy's New Residence.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new four-story residence to be built at 34 East Fifty-second Street by Robert H. McCurdy. It is to be of Colonial design, with a façade of brick trimmed with marble. Architects Clinton & Russell have estimated its cost at $40,000.

Joseph F. A. O'Donnell has resold for C. A. Wingert 1,602 Lexington Avenue, a three-story dwelling on lot 16.7 by 75, between One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Second Streets.

Jennie Cohn has sold 110 East Sixty-second Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 18.9 by 100.5.

New Owner for 87th Street House.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Theodore Sterne the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 322 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.8. The buyer will occupy the house.

Cornish & Anderson have sold for De Witt Kornhauser 223 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 15 by 60 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

Francis X. O'Connor has bought from Dr. Matthew Beattie, 239 West Fifty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.5.

Charles E. Duross has sold the two six-story tenement houses at 421 and 423 West Seventeenth Street to Samuel Levin.

Tenements Traded for Bronx Plot.

Bach Brothers, in conjunction with I. Henry, have sold for the Portman Realty Company the two seven-story tenements at 337 to 341 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 65 by 100, to a Mr. Englander, who gives in part payment the plot, 51 by 128, running through from Third to Lincoln Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Streets. The same brokers have also resold for Mr. Englander to I. Shapiro the seven-story tenement 337 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

John J. Cody has sold for Jacob Schlasser to a client the southwest corner of Eighty-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, two four-story buildings on plot 42 by 67.

Schindler & Liebler have sold 315 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, for Manley A. Raymond; also, 311 East Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone double flat, for A. Ungerlind.

P. J. Fried reports that he has sold the following properties: 458 East Seventy-third Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 102; also 1,789 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with stores, 25 by 100; also 1,209 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with stores, 25 by 92; also in conjunction with S. Katz, 1,207 First Avenue, a five-story double tenement, with stores, 25 by 92.

Barnett & Co. have sold for A. Garmise the northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, a five-story tenement, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

George Nicholas reports that he was interested as broker in the recent sale of 187 Spring Street.

Bronx Corners Change Hands.

Lippmann & Gold have bought the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Brown Place, 150 by 100.

George W. Redford has bought the plot, 120 by 130, at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eightieth Street and Belmont Avenue.

Louis Stern has bought from the Lexington Avenue Company 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 19.8 by 99.11, one of the King model houses.

Louis Becker has leased for Maurice J. Burstein to Albert P. Sichel the three-story brownstone dwelling 548 West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

Deal for 26th Street Property.

S. Osgood Pell & Co. have sold for David H. Hyman to William E. Sutphin 30 West Twenty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 25 by 98.9.

Pocher & Co. have sold the five-story flat 441 West Fifty-second Street for the Rev. Solomon Rappaport to a client for investment.

George J. McCaffrey & Son have sold for A. Mitchell a one-family house on the west side of Bronx Street, 92 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street; also, for Mrs. Flood to a Mr. Vaughan, two lots on the east side of Graham Street, 81 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 50 by 95.

Ephraim B. Levy reports the following sales at Van Nest: To F. J. Studley, lots 362 to 366 Jefferson Street; to E. L. Salvan, lots 190 to 193 Louise Street and 276 to 279 Lincoln Street; to E. & C. Adler, lots 31 and 32 Sackett Avenue; to M. Gramount, lots 272 to 275 Lincoln Street; to J. Wascon, 138 and 139 Second Street, Unionport; also, on the Haight estate, to F. P. Riolt, lot 45 Mayflower Avenue; to G. Troy, 222 Pilgrim Avenue, and to the C. E. Anderson Company, the Spy Oak plot, comprising lots 450 to 456 on Pelham Road.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for the Elmsford Realty Company a two-story dwelling on plot 50 by 100, on Lawn Avenue, Elmsford, Westchester County, and has resold the property.

John Frees is the purchaser of the premises 3,035 Third Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. The purchaser is now the owner of 100 feet frontage on the avenue, and intends to build on lot 50 by 100. The transaction was closed through the real estate department of the office of John S. Frees.

Moses Mendelsohn has sold for Mrs. Rosa Oppenheimer to Morris Klein 312 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 26.5 by 100.

Big Deal in Brooklyn Acreage.

The McNulty & Fitzgerald Company has sold four farms, comprising 120 acres, known as the E. H. Ryder, Cornelia D. Longhire, J. S. Ryder, and George Stillwell farms. The property has a frontage of 3,500 feet on Ryder Avenue, and a frontage of about a mile on Gerritsen's Creek, adjoining the residence of the late William C. Whitney, the Coney Island Jockey Club holdings, J. B. Haggin's property, and Kingsborough. Nostrand Avenue runs directly through the property, and has been opened officially by the city. The purchaser was Katherine M. Galvin, who represents a syndicate of capitalists, and who will improve the property and build houses costing from $7,500 to $15,000. The consideration was over $425,000. This is the last of the twenty farms on which the McNulty & Fitzgerald Company secured options about three months ago. The contracts were signed in the office of John Z. Lott, attorney for the vendors.

THE AUCTION ROOMS.

Another Bronx offering is among the more important of the sales listed for this week. Auctioneer Wells, who last Tuesday disposed of fifty lots in the William's Bridge section for a total of about $90,000, will sell to-morrow twenty-two lots on Vyse Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-first, and One Hundred and Eighty-second Streets, opposite Bronx Park, and close to the present terminus of the Subway.

This week's schedule is rather above the average for this season in both the number and character of its items. Joseph P. Day will offer to-morrow, in foreclosure, the Storm estate properties at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, together with abutting parcels on the north side of Twenty-sixth Street. On the same day Auctioneer Smyth will put up two First Avenue tenements, one at the southwest corner of Thirty-second Street, and the other at the northeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street. On Wednesday the four-story buildings 665 to 677 Sixth Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-ninth Street, and the adjoining six-story structure 104 and 106 West Thirty-ninth Street, will be sold by Bryan L. Kennelly. These properties are leaseholds, the ground being owned by the Silleck estate. The ground leases have over forty years yet to run.

A partition sale, also down for Wednesday, covers 11 and 13 East Third Street and 424 and 426 East Eighty-ninth Street. On Thursday the four-story building 15 Burling Slip, near Water Street, will be sold by executors' orders, and for Friday there is the adjourned sale, by order of the Sinking Fund Commission, of the city property at 66 to 72 Elm Street, adjoining the corner of Leonard Street.

Bronx offerings for the week include 730 Westchester Avenue, near Bergen Avenue; 1,989 Washington Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; 1,041 East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and a plot at the southwest corner of Beach Avenue and One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. The two latter properties will be sold to-morrow in the Bronx Salesroom.

Auctioneer T. F. Archer of Jamaica will sell on Tuesday at the Long Island City Court House, eight lots at Ridgewood Heights, and on Saturday 125 lots at Maple Terrace, Richmond Hill.

Another sale of suburban property scheduled for Saturday is 237 lots in that part of White Plains known as White Plains Heights. The property is laid out in plots 100 feet front. The tract extends from Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west. The sale will be conducted by Joseph H. Lewis.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 951 mortgages, for $18,383,775, of which 472, for $9,472,638, were at 6 per cent.; 13, for $133,850, were at 5½ per cent.; 267, for $4,995,800, were at 5 per cent.; 153, for $2,344,287, were at 4½ per cent., and 45, for $1,436,300, were at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 432 mortgages, for $5,521,193, of which 166, for $1,893,856, were at 5 per cent.; 206, for $2,042,212, were at more, and 60, for $1,585,125, were at less.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95, six-story apartment house; foreclosure sale, George E. Morgan, referee; due on judgment, $64,389; subject to other mortgages for $115,000.

By James L. Wells.

Partition sale.

Vyse Av, n e corner of 181st St, 33.8x100, vacant.

Vyse Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing, three lots, each 25x100.

181st St, n s, 100 ft e of Vyse Av, six lots, each 25 ft front and varying in depth from 97.3 to 81.4 ft.

181st St, n s, 100 ft e of Vyse Av, 33.8x80.11, vacant.

182d St, s e corner of Vyse Av, 25x100, vacant.

182d St, s s, adjoining the foregoing, ten lots, each 25x99.5.

AT BRONX REAL ESTATE SALESROOM.

By McQuay & Co.

164th St, 1,041 East, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 33x77, three-family brick dwelling; public auction sale.

Beach Av, s w corner of 150th St, 20x124, one-family frame dwelling; public auction sale.

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 371 and 373, s e corner of 27th St, 49.10 x85, two seven-story flats, with stores.

3d Av, 369, e s, 49.10 ft s of 27th St, 24.2x85, seven-story flat, with stores.

27th St, 204 to 208 East, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 75x98.9, six-story brick loft building.

26th St, 209 East, n s, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9 and irregular, six-story brick loft building; foreclosure sale, Julius J. Frank, referee; due on judgment, $177,536.

118th St, 203 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Joseph P. McDonough, referee; due on judgment, $25,372.

Bronx Park Av, n e corner of 177th St, 25x100; sale by order of the Sheriff of all right, title, and interest of Rebecca Pastow on Jan. 13, 1905.

11th St, 237 and 239 West, n s, 162.6 ft e of 4th St, 37.6x100, six-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edward J. McGean, referee; due on judgment, $16,053.

Bathgate Av, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 75x100, vacant; public auction sale.

By Philip A. Smyth.

1st Av, s w corner of 22d St, 49.4x65, seven-story tenement; public auction sale.

1st Av, n e corner of 78th St, 52x64, seven-story tenement; public auction sale.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Washington Av, 2,381 and 2,383, s e corner of 166th St, 50x91, two four-story brick tenements with stores; foreclosure sale, Wallace S. Fraser, referee; due on judgment, $2,234; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

By James L. Wells.

Westchester Av, 730, s s, 253 ft e of Bergen Av, running through to rapid transit right of way, 28x72.7x33.5x54.8, three-story frame store and dwelling; trustee's sale.

Rapid transit right of way, opposite the foregoing parcel, 33.5x44.7x40.3x54.11, vacant; trustee's sale.

North Broadway, Yonkers, s e corner of Odell Av, five plots, each about 150x700 and containing between 2½ and 3 acres; executor's sale.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

6th Av, 677, s w corner of 39th St, 17.9x50, leasehold, four-story brick building.

6th Av, 665 to 675, w s, adjoining the foregoing, each 13.6x50, leasesold, six four-story buildings, with stores.

39th St, 104 and 106 West, s s, 50 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9, leasehold, six-story brick building; sale to close a partnership.

By Joseph P. Day.

3d St, 11 East, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x83.9, five-story brick tenement, with store.

3d St, 13 East, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87, five-story brick tenement, with store.

89th St, 424 and 426 East, s s, 307 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100.8, three-story frame dwelling and vacant; partition sales; Emil Goldmark, referee.

Cherry St, 152, n s, 141.4 ft w of Market St, 20.2x132.2 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; sale to determine dower, Richard H. Clark, referee.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

25th St, 221 East, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Edward R. Whitney, referee; due on judgment, $12,048.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Washington Av, 1,989, near 178th St, 108x145, stone dwelling; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

By Joseph P. Day.

Minetta Lane, 21, s s, 47 ft w of Minetta St, 28x80, three-story front and four-story rear tenements; foreclosure sale, Ralph H. Raphael, referee; due on judgment, $6,729.

Minetta St, 18 and 18½, w s, 40 ft s of Minetta Lane, 40x47, two two-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, Ralph H. Raphael, referee; due on judgment, $6,691.

By T. F. Archer.

Burling Slip, 15, n s, 44.11 ft e of Water St, 19.11x45.7, four-story brick building; executors' sale.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Elm St, 66 to 72, w s, 25 ft n of Leonard St, 100x90 and irregular, three, four, and five story brick buildings.

86th St, 347 East, n s, 121 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.8, four-story br

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, June 26.

American Chicle Co.—Books close.
Bankers' Trust Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
Century Realty Co.—Books close.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—Books close.
Chicago Telephone Co.—Books close.
Delaware River Railroad and Bridge.—Dividend payable.
Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad.—Special meeting.
Hall Signal Co.—Books close.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
National Lead Co.—Special meeting.
New York Mortgage and Security Co.—Books close.
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.—Books close.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.—Books close.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Standard Trust Co.—Books close.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westchester and Bronx Title Mortgage Guarantee Co.—Books close.
Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Co.—Books close.

Tuesday, June 27.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Detroit and Mackinac Railroad.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Licorice Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, June 28.

Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railroad.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
International Mercantile Marine Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Missouri Pacific Railroad.—Books close.
National Biscuit Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Tezenthau Copper Co.—Dividend payable July 1 to holders of record this date.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, June 29.

American Car and Foundry Co.—Annual meeting.
Chicago and East Illinois Railroad—Adjourned annual meeting.
Cramp Shipbuilding Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Dividend payable June 30 to holders of record this date.
Manhattan General Agency Co.—Election.
Mexican Telephone Co.—Annual meeting.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Dividend payable July 15 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
Virginia Carolina Chemical Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Friday, June 30.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.—Dividend payable.
American Banknote Co.—Dividend payable.
American Locomotive Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Radiator Co.—Dividend payable.
American Screw Co.—Dividend payable.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.—Dividend payable.
Bowling Green Trust Co.—Books close.
Brooklyn Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Capital Traction Co., Washington—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Chicago Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 20 to holders of record this date.
Columbus Gaslight and Heat Co.—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record this date.
Continental Paper Bag Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Equitable Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Co., (Brooklyn)—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Guaranty Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Horn Silver Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Hudson Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record of this date.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad—Dividend payable July 29 to holders of record of this date.
Little Rock and Memphis Traction Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Maryland Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Cos.—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Books close.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable July 29 to holders of record this date.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.—Books close.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Nineteenth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Oak Park Elevated, Chicago—Adjourned annual meeting.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad—Dividend payable.
Royal Baking Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Securities Co.—Books close.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Standard Coupler Co.—Dividend payable.
Standard Gas Light Co. of New York—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Standard Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Texas and Pacific Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Books close.
United Gas and Electric of New Jersey—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Books close.
United States Mortgage and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Van Norden Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Books close.

Saturday, July 1.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding—Dividend payable on preferred.
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable.
Allegheny and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
American Beet Sugar Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Car and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Express.—Dividend payable.
American Iron and Steel Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
American Sewer Pipe Co.—Dividend payable.
American Snuff Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Androscoggin Mills, Boston.—Dividend payable.
Arlington Mills, Boston—Dividend payable.
Baltimore and Annapolis Shore Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bates Manufacturing Co., Boston—Dividend payable.
Bank of America—Dividend payable.
Bank of New York—Dividend payable.
Bankers' Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Beech Creek Railroad—Dividend payable
Bell Railway of Chicago—Dividend payable.
Boston and Lowell Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine—Dividend payable.
Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Providence Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad—Dividend payable.
Boston Towboat Co.—Dividend payable.
Boston and Worcester Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Wharf Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Broad Exchange Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Breslin Hotel Co.—Annual meeting.
Broadway Bank—Dividend payable.
Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad—Dividend payable on common.
Butchers and Drovers' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Canton and Akron Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Celluloid Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
Century Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Alton Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago and East Illinois—Dividend payable on preferred.
Chicago Junction and Union Stock Yards—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago and Northwestern Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago and West Indiana Railway—Dividend payable.
Cincinnati and Hamilton Traction—Dividend payable on common.
Cincinnati Street Railway—Dividend payable.
City Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Citizens' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Colonial Trust—Dividend payable.
Columbia Bank—Dividend payable.
Commercial Trust Co. of N. J.—Dividend payable.
Concord and Montreal Railroad—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Traction Co. (Pittsburg)—Dividend payable.
Copper Range Consolidated — Dividend payable.
Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Cumberland Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
De Long Hook and Eye Co.—Dividend payable.
Du Pont International Powder Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
East River National Bank—Dividend payable.
Eastman Kodak Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Edwards Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Electric Storage Battery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Empire Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fifth Avenue Bank, New York—Dividend payable.
First National Bank of Morristown, N. J.—Dividend payable.
Fitchburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Fourth National Bank—Dividend payable.
Garvin Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
General Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
German Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Girard Trust Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
Granite Railway—Dividend payable.
Great Lake Towing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Guggenheim Exploration Co.—Dividend payable.
Hall Signal Co.—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Bank—Dividend payable.
Hanover Bank—Dividend payable.
Importers and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
International Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Silver Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Irving National Bank—Dividend payable.
Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lancaster (Penn.) Railway and Light—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lawyers' Mortgage Co.—Dividend payable.
Lehigh Valley Railroad—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Long Island Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Mackay Companies—Dividend payable.
Maine Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Manhattan Elevated—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable.
Market and Fulton Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mechanics and Traders' Bank—Dividend payable.
Mercantile National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' National Bank—Dividend payable.
Merchants' Exchange National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mutual Bank—Dividend payable.
Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
National Bank of Commerce—Dividend payable.
National Shawmut Bank, Boston—Dividend payable.
National Bank of North America—Dividend payable.
National Enameling and Stamping Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
National Park Bank—Dividend payable.
New Century Zinc and Lead Co.—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York Mortgage and Security Co.—Dividend payable.
Northern Railroad of New Hampshire—Dividend payable.
Norwich and Worcester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Old Dominion Steamship Co.—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Oriental Bank—Dividend payable.
People's Bank—Dividend payable.
P. Lorillard Co.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on regular and special stock.
Pittsburg Plate Glass Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Plaza Bank—Dividend payable.
Railroad Securities Co.—Dividend payable on Illinois Central stock interest certificates.
Reading (Penn.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Real Estate Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad—Dividend payable.
Revere Rubber Co.—Dividend payable.
Rochester Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co.—Dividend payable.
St. Joseph (Mo.) Railway, Light, Heat, and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
St. Louis and San Francisco Railway—Dividend payable on first preferred and on Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad common and preferred stock trust certificates.
Seaboard National Bank—Dividend payable.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
State Bank—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Syracuse (N. Y.) Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tefft, Weller Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Thompson-Starrett Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Twelfth Ward Bank—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Underwood Typewriter Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Union Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Union Traction Co., Philadelphia—Dividend payable.
United Railway Investment Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Leather Co.—Dividend payable.
United States Title Guarantee and Indemnity—Dividend payable.
United States Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
United Traction and Electric Co.—Providence—Dividend payable.
Vermont Valley of 1871—Dividend payable.
Wallabout Bank, Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Washington Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Washington Water Power Co.—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable on preferred.
West Side Bank—Dividend payable.
Williamsburg Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad—Dividend payable.
Yorkville Bank—Dividend payable.

Sheriff's Attaches Honor Harburger.

A dinner was given in honor of Under Sheriff Julius Harburger last evening at Shanley's by attaches of the Sheriff's office. Frank G. Rinn on their behalf presented to Mr. Harburger a diamond-studded badge.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Bull Movement Recedes a Trifle—A Tax Avoidance Scheme.

Further selling for foreign account owing to the continuance of anxiety abroad over the Moroccan situation kept the market here under pressure throughout the first hour of business yesterday and prices yielded all around. When London's operations ceased for the day the list became firmer with the publication of the favorable bank statement, and there were fractional recoveries in most of the active stocks. The net results were slight declines in a majority of issues. Trading was not on a large scale, the sales for the whole session being less than the business done in the first hour on Friday.

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Bonds to Dodge Transfer Tax.

A novel scheme has been devised by Henry Clews for the avoidance of the transfer tax. Mr. Clews's suggestion is that corporations in place of their present stock issues substitute some kind of bond issue which would not be subject to the tax. Such a plan would probably succeed as long as the State Legislature were not in session and no longer.

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Street Looking to Cotton.

News reached Wall Street yesterday of the shipment from Roma, Texas, of the first bale of cotton of this year's crop. Now that the movement of cotton has begun, even on so diminutive a scale, Wall Street will be much interested in its further progress. There are those who doubt that the cotton and other crops are as poor this year as some experts have made them out. Price has killed the cotton crop and Jones the Winter wheat crop, but many expect to see both crops revive before the season advances much further.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Can	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
325	Am. Marble	66½	66½	66½
137	Am. W. Paper pf	29⅞	*29½	29⅞
715	Am. Nickel	*1⅞	1⅞	*1⅞
400	Algoma Copper	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
200	Ariz. Con. Mining	29½	29½	29½
300	Brit. Col. Copper	6⅝	6½	6⅝
200	Central Foundry pf	20	19¾	20
300	Central Leather pf	45½	44¾	44¾
300	C. Leather pf. w. i	103½	102½	102½
300	Chicago Subway	70⅛	69⅝	69⅞
100	Elec. Vehicle pf	20	20	20
800	Greene Cons. Copper	22⅝	22½	22½
1,100	Greene Cons. Gold	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Granby Mining	6	6	6
100	Interborough R. T.	202½	202½	202½
750	Int. Merc. Mar. pf	28⅝	28¼	28½
1,500	Montreal & Boston	9-16	½	½
1,400	Mitchell Mining	7⅜	6¾	7⅜
200	New Or. Rys. pf	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
200	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
3,550	North. Sec	165⅝	164	164½
54	N. Sec. stubs	387½	262½	275
2	Otis Elev. pf	108	108	108
100	Pope M. 2d pf	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
265	R. B. P. pf.	*109½	107¾	*108
562½	Seaboard Co.	25½	24¾	24⅞
3,200	Sea. C. 1st pf	85½	83½	85¼
350	Sea. C. 2d pf	*51	50	50
8,000	S. A. L. ri'ts	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,335	S. A. L. ctfs	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝
1,300	S. A. L. pf. ctfs	39	38½	39
72	Standard Oil	620½	615	620
250	S. R. T. rcts	¾	¾	¾
300	Tenn Copper	25½	25⅜	25¼
55	Tread. Min	8½	8½	8½
2,230	Union Copper	15-16	11-16	⅞
17,900	United Copper	25½	23	23
180	U. Cop. pf	*69½	67	*69½
200	U. S. 2d pf	69	68	69
4,555	W. K. Copper	1 3-16	⅞	⅞
1,145	W. K. C. pf	3	2⅞	2⅞

BONDS.

$14,000	†Am. Marble 5s	94½	94	94½
8,000	†A. W. P. 5s	89½	88½	89½
5,000	A. conv. 4s	100	100	100
3,000	†Buf. Gas. 5s	70	70	70
287,000	C. L. 5s, w. i	99¼	98⅝	99
16,000	†M. P. 4s ctfs	96	95	96
4,000	St. L. T. Imp. 5s	96⅝	95¾	96¾
1,000	†U. Ferry 5s	96	96	96

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, June 24, 1905. Bonds are quoted "and interest" unless otherwise indicated:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'e.
6,000	Algoma Cop.	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅜
3,000	Am. Can	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
2,080	Am. Can pf.	69⅞	68⅝	69½	— ⅜
100	Am. Ice Sec.	26⅝	26¾	26⅝	+ 2
2,050	Am. Marble	66¾	66	66½	....
1,315	Am. Nickel	*1⅝	1	1⅝	+ ⅛
3	Am. L. & T.	95	95	95	....
300	Am. Tobacco	270½	270	270½	— 1½
500	Am. W. P.	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
387	Am. W. P. pf.	29⅞	*28⅝	29⅞	+ ⅛
600	Arizona Con.	29¾	29	29½	— ⅛
300	Beth. Steel	30¼	29½	29½	....
330	Beth. Steel pf.	77⅝	76	77⅝	+ 1⅝
25	Bor. Con. M.	153	153	153	+ 2
5,600	B. Col. Cop.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
700	Buffalo Gas.	6¾	6	6⅝	+ 1⅛
8,974	Cen. L., w. i.	46⅞	44½	44½	— 1½
10,540	C. L. pf., w. i.	105	101	102½	+ 2
320	Cen. Foundry	3⅛	3¼	3½	+ ⅛
220	Cen. F. pf.	20	19	20	+ 2
1,275	Chi. Subway	70½	69½	69⅞	— ⅛
200	Con. Refrig.	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
300	D. & H. rights	¼	¼	¼	....
110	Electric Veh.	15½	15½	15½	— ½
300	E. Veh. pf.	20½	20	20	....
3,435	Granby Con.	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
25,825	G. Con. Cop.	23¼	21⅝	22½	+ ⅛
23,425	G. Con. Gold.	4½	3⅝	4¼	+ ⅛
1,410	Guss. Con.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ ⅛
70	Hack. Mead.	20	20	20	....
25	Hall Signal.	90	90	90	....
300	Hav. Tobacco	25	24½	25	....
100	H. Fob. pf.	38	38	38	+ 1
200	Houston Oil.	3	3	3	+ ⅛
100	Houston R. T.	22	22	22	— 3
8,070	I. Rapid T.	203	201½	202½	+ 1
620	I. Mer. Mar.	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
1,350	I. Mer. M. pf.	26⅞	26½	26½	+ ⅛
220	Inter. Salt	25	*23	25	....
95	Lord & Tay.	110¼	110¼	110¼	— ⅛
90	L. & T. pf.	102⅜	102½	102⅜	— ⅛
1,975	Mackay Cos.	40⅝	39½	39¾	+ ⅛
625	Mackay C. pf.	73½	72⅝	72⅞	+ ⅛
3,850	Man. Transit.	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	+ ⅛
6,700	Mitchell Min.	7⅜	6	7⅜	+ ⅛
1,500	M. & B. Cop.	9-16	½	½	— ⅛
520	N. O. Rys. pf.	80⅞	80¾	80⅞	+ ⅛
525	N. Y. Trans.	8	8	8	....
3,550	North. Sec.	165⅝	164	164½	+ ½
54	N. Sec. stubs	387½	262½	275	+87½
2	Otis Elev. pf.	108	108	108	....
100	Pope M. 2d pf.	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
265	R. B. P. pf.	*109½	107¾	*108	— ½
562½	Seaboard Co.	25½	24¾	24⅞	....
3,200	Sea. C. 1st pf.	85½	83½	85¼	+ 1½
350	Sea. C. 2d pf.	*51	50	50	....
8,000	S. A. L. ri'ts.	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
1,335	S. A. L. ctfs.	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
1,300	S. A. L. pf. ctfs	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
72	Standard Oil.	620½	615	620	+ 4½
250	S. R. T. rcts.	¾	¾	¾	....
300	Tenn Copper.	25½	25⅜	25¼	+ 1
55	Tread. Min.	8½	8½	8½	....
2,230	Union Copper.	15-16	11-16	⅞	+3-13
17,900	United Copper.	25½	23	23	— 1⅝
180	U. Cop. pf.	*69½	67	*69½	— ⅛
200	U. S. 2d pf.	69	68	69	....
4,555	W. K. Copper.	1 3-16	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
1,145	W. K. C. pf.	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛

BONDS.

$14,000	†Am. Marble.	94½	94	94½	....
8,000	†A. W. P. 5s.	89½	88½	89½	+ 1½
5,000	A. conv. 4s.	100	100	100	....
3,000	†Buf. Gas. 5s.	70	70	70	....
287,000	C. L. 5s, w. i.	99¼	98⅝	99	....
16,000	†M. P. 4s ctfs	96	95	96	+ 1
4,000	St. L. T. Imp. 5s.	96⅝	95¾	96¾	....
1,000	†U. Ferry 5s.	96	96	96	....

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.04	.04	L. W. Con.	.06	.03
Alpha Con.	.08	.09	Mexican	1.05	1.05
Andes	.21	.21	Occid. Con.	.90	.89
Belcher	.17	.17	Ophir	6.25	6.65
Best & Bel.	1.05	1.11	Overman	.16	.17
Bullion	.40	.09	Potosi	.12	.13
Caledonia	.37	.39	Savage	.45	.50
Chal. Con.	.24	.22	Sag Belch.	.05	.05
Chollar	.17	.17	Sierra Nev.	.30	.31
Confidence	.93	.90	Syndicate	.10	.09
C. C. & V.	1.40	1.45	St. Louis	.05	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.45
Crown Point	.14	.14	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.18	.18	Yel. Jack.	.24	.24
Hale & Nor.	1.35	1.45	Silver bars.	.58½	.54¾
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.08	.08	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.02	.03			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 24.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8½	9½	Lexington	4¼	5
American	9	11	Little Pick.	2⅝	3
Anchor	11	11¼	Little Bess.	1½	1⅞
Anaconda	10⅜	11½	Moon Anch.	4	5
Banner	1½	2	Mollie Gib.	4	5¼
Bluebell	4	5	Missouri	1	2
C., K. & N.	9	12¼	Nevin	4	4½
C. C. Consol.	6½	6¾	New Haven.	2⅜	3
Dante	4¼	4½	Old Gold.	4	4⅜
Dr. Jackpot.	2½	2⅝	Pilgrim	2¼	3
Elkton	42½	43½	Pharmacist.	5	5¼
El Paso	179¾	181	Portland	235	240
Findlay	71	73	Rattler	1	1⅝
Gold Bond.	3	3¾	Rose Maud.	3¾	4½
Gold Coin	15	30	Rose Nicol.	2¾	3
Gold Dollar.	8½	8¾	Sample	3¼	4½
Golden Cyc.	50	70	Sunset Eel.	1½	2
Sovereign	10½	10¾	Un. Gold.	20¾	21
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	88	90
Isabella	30¾	31½	Work	8	8¼
Jackpot	3	4	Independent.	10	18
J. Johnson.	17½	18½	Teutonic	4	4¾
Keystone	4¾	5¼			

Endows a Bed for Railway Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 24.—Mrs. Abbie Reasoner, wife of the late Andrew W. Reasoner, who was Superintendent of the old Morris and Essex Division of the Lackawanna Railroad and one of the best-known railway men of the country, has given $3,000 to the Orange Memorial Hospital to endow a bed for railway men. The bequest is a memorial to Mr. Reasoner. A few years ago she erected a chapel in memory of her husband at a cost of more than $25,000.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½	Int. Power.	55	85
2s, c., 1930	104½	105	Int. S. P.	29	30
2s, r., 1918	104	104½	Int. S. P. pf.	80	81
2s, c., 1918	104	104½	Iowa C. pf.	49	50
3s, 1918, sm.	106½	..	Joliet & Chi.	180	..
4s, r., 1907	104	104½	Kan. & M.	30	32
4s, c., 1907	105	105½	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	82	83½
4s, r., 1925	132	132½	Kan. C. So.	25½	25¾
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½	K. & D. M. pf.	10	15
Philip'ne 4s	106	..	K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
Adams Exp.	243	251	K. L. C., pf.	63	67
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	Lacl. G. pf.	98	110
Alle. & W.	148	..	L. E. & W.	30	34
Allis-Chalm.	13⅝	14½	L. E. & W. pf.	55	58
Allis-Ch. pf.	51	55	Lake Shore.	338	344
Am. Ag. Ch.	23	24½	Long Island	54	56
Am. B. S.	23	26	Man. Beach	9½	13
A. B. S. pf.	78½	85	Man. Elev.	164	168
A. C. & F. pf.	95	99	Md. Coal pf.	112	140
Am. Coal.	165	195	Mich. Cent.	130	146
Am. C. Oil.	31	32	M. & St. L.	54	60
A. C. O. pf.	90	94	M. & St. L. pf.	86	94
Am. D. T.	29	32	Mex. Exp.	215	235
A. H. & L.	6½	6⅝	M. St. P. & S. S. M.	119½	120½
Am. Ice Co.	4⅝	5	M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	96½	98
A. I. Co. pf.	84	88	Nat. Enam.	22	22½
Am. Ice Sec.	25	27	Nat. Enam. pf.	87	91
Am. Loco.	18	19½	Nat. Lead.	44	44½
A. L. Co. pf.	41	45	Nat. Lead pf.	100	105
Am. M. Co.	5½	6	Nat. R.R. of Mex. pf.	84½	34⅝
Am. M. Co. pf.	23	24	N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	18	20
A. Smelt. pf.	97⅝	98	N. Y. Air B.	148	155
A. S. & R. pf.	119½	120	N. Y. & N. H.	196	198
Am. Snuff.	167	180	N. Y. Dock.	42	45
Am. Sn. pf.	102	108	N. Y. & Harl.	420	435
Am. St. F.	10⅜	10⅝	N. Y. L. E. & W.	22½	23½
A. S. R.	138	N. C.	N. Y. L. E. & W. pf.	66½	67½
A. T. & C.	90	93	N. Y. & N. H.	165	170
A. T. & T.	142	143	N. & W. pf.	92	94
Am. Tob. pf.	95¾	96½	Nor. Pac.	185½	187
Am. W. Co. pf.	104¾	105½	Ont. Mining.	1	3
Ann Arbor.	33	35	Pac. Coast.	85	88
Ann A. pf.	77	80	P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
A. M. 1st pf.	98¾	100	P. C. 2d pf.	93	94
Atl. C. L.	159	160	Peo. & E.	35	40
B. & O. pf.	96½	97½	Pitts. Coal.	12	15
B. & L. pf.	106	..	Phila. R. T.	114	118
B. Un. G.	185	192	P. C. C. & St. L.	77	84
Bruns. City.	15⅝	16½	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	97	112
B. R. & P.	147	158	P. Ft. W. & C.	182½	..
B. R. & P. pf.	150	175	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	..
B. & S. pf.	88	90¼	P. C. pf.	88	88¼
Butterick Co.	58	60	Pr. St. C.	92	93
Canada So.	69¼	70	Quicksilver.	½	1
C. C. & C.	..	80	Quicksil. pf.	2¼	5
C. B. R., of N. J.	200	202	R. R. S. I.	180	..
C. & S. A. pf.	120	127	C. stk. ctf.	93	95½
Chi. & Alt.	33	37	R. S. S. pf.	96½	98
C., B. & Q.	200	240	Read. 1st pf.	91	92
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140	Read. 2d pf.	89¼	89¾
Chi. G. W. pf.	64	65	Rem. & Sar.	206	..
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	64	65	R. I. & S. pf.	31	32½
Chi. W. & C. pf.	182½	186½	R., W. & O.	134	140
C. G

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Last Sunday, in Brooklyn, on Fulton or Putnam car lines, Delta Upsilon Fraternity pin, containing 4 diamonds, 11 rubies; one ruby missing; initials and date on back; $7.50 reward for information leading to recovery from pawnshop or other place; $15 reward for return. E. B. Whitman, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

LOST.—Monday, June 19, from 321 Broadway, a gold watch. $20 reward for return, no questions asked, or send ticket to owner, Joseph J. Hall, 319 East 20th St., Manhattan.

LOST.—Lady's small open face Tiffany silver watch, with gold serpent fob attached. Reward if returned to Dr. MacAlpine, 2,131 Broadway.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Jerome or 8th Av., photo films and prints, from automobile. Reward at Room 6,009, 1 Madison Av.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 153,006, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Bank Book of Greenwich Savings Bank, 16th St. and 6th Av. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, near Union Square.—Desirable rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

17TH, 44 WEST.—Double rooms, ample baths; abundant table; parlor dining; Summer rates; transients.

17TH ST., 118 EAST.—Desirable large, small rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table; table board.

20TH ST., 334 WEST.—All front rooms; suitable man and wife or 2 gentlemen, $10, with board; running water, bath.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families, parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

24TH ST., 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

25TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large, small rooms, southern exposure, with board; table board; Summer rates.

26TH ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant cool rooms; convenient to Subway express and parks; reasonable. Muir.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

127TH ST., 264 WEST.—Furnished room to let, with board; terms low; small American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

145TH, 450 WEST. (Washington Heights.)—Large, airy rooms, choice location; convenient cars, good table.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Large, cool room, suitable three gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Rooms; private baths, board optional; Summer prices; telephone.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms with bath; transients accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

8TH, 25 WEST.—Rooms, $2, $3; suitable two; housekeeping privileges; single rooms, $1.25, $1.50.

8TH AV., 244, NEAR 23D.—Central location; large front room; suitable for two. Underhill.

18TH, 113 EAST, Near Union Square.—Attractive, cool rooms; fine private house; references; transients.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large room, second floor front; running water; bath same floor; shower bath; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Well-furnished large and small rooms; moderate prices; transients accommodated.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms. Summer rates; transients.

26TH ST., 119 EAST.—Nice front room for gentleman, bath on same floor; reference.

34TH, 213 ST.—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom; telephone; private entrance. Summer rates. Moross.

39TH, 52 WEST.—Large, cool rooms; bath, electric light, telephone; week, month; breakfast optional.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43TH ST., 74 WEST.—Most convenient location in city; Herald Square; attractive small room.

42D, 13 EAST, (opposite Hotel Manhattan.)—Desirable cool room, with private bath; reasonable; telephone.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Select furnished single and double rooms; refined surroundings.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms, gentlemen or ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; private house; references required.

48TH ST., 219 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms, all improvements; select neighborhood; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished square rooms; hot water; transients accommodated.

50TH ST., 23 WEST.—A handsomely furnished second floor and other rooms; references exchanged.

53TH ST.—Refined gentlemen or couple desiring homelike, comfortable room accommodated, $6. Private House, Times Square.

55TH ST., 347 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Superior rooms, double, single; running water; $3 upward.

56TH, 665 LEXINGTON AV.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see for yourselves; Summer rates; telephone; references.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

58TH ST., 124 WEST.—Square room, with bath, in small private family, for gentleman.

65TH, 122 WEST.—"Bachelors"; fine, cool rooms; attractive Summer furnishings; select house; club centre.

58TH ST., 345 WEST.—Handsome, cool rooms; double or single; elevator service. Rankins.

61ST, 16 WEST.—$2 up; high ground; very cool; Central Park, Subway, elevated. Brock.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Pleasant room; private house; telephone; gentlemen; references.

81ST, 3 WEST, opposite Parks.—Elegant location, connecting rooms or separate; references. Owner.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Furnished rooms, second floor; suite small rooms; private family. Owner.

84TH ST., 130 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; terms, 56. Bloodgood.

84TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator apartment; cool, airy; $4 up.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Front room, three windows; smaller room; running water; private house; references.

88D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room, select house; gentlemen or couple; meals if desired.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, telephone, every convenience; board optional.

99TH ST., 67 WEST.—Front room and adjoining bedroom; separate entrance; Summer rates. Hanley.

104TH ST., 63 EAST.—Nicely furnished room; gentlemen or business women; private house.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; near L; references.

133D ST., 203 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.—Beautifully furnished room; near Subway, elevated. Higgins.

145TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large front and back room; private house; near Subway; Summer rates.

183D ST., 518 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; private house; American family.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BROADWAY, 1,548, Diagonally Opposite Hotel Astor.—Handsome, clean rooms; $2.50 single, $4 double; improvements.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; board optional; Southerners accommodated; central.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see for yourselves; Summer rates; conveniences; telephone; references.

MANHATTAN AV, 111, (NEAR 104TH.)—Superior rooms; suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

SMALL ROOM, private family, east of 5th Av., between 23d and 42d Sts.; no boarding house. Southerner, Box 314 Times, Times Square.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Front room, suitable for two; private family; board optional; reference.

THE MANAGEMENT of 187 Madison Av. (34th St.) has reluctantly decided (because of numerous requests) to keep the house open during Summer for roomers only; breakfast optional; rates $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 per week.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms, telephone.

HICKS ST., 170-172.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; excellent table.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

LAFAYETTE AV., 98.—Alcove and two connecting rooms, suitable for two gentlemen; references; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 211.—Corner suite; seven windows; spacious; exceptionally comfortable; magnificent vistas; accessible; reasonable.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St., river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high class neighborhood; apartments, rooms; meals optional; references.

NOSTRAND AV., 718.—Large room; fine appointment; handsome private residence; car line to Brighton Beach; 17 minutes to New York. Telephone 3319-J Bedford.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618.—Large room, attractively furnished, dressing apartment attached; private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

CHORUS WANTED.—Good voices for first-class engagement. Lyric Hall. Apply Monday, 12 o'clock.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—Small family; seashore; $25. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av., case 1,161.

WANTED—Young lady living in Brooklyn (not too young) for bookkeeping, typewriting, and general office work; must have a knowledge of bookkeeping and be a fair stenographer; one having some experience preferred. Address, giving age and salary expected, C., Box 202 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their grocery department; permanent positions to capable salespeople. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Stenographer—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced stenographer and typewriter; must have at least one year's experience; good permanent position open. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen in their shoe department; excellent permanent positions open to bright, capable saleswomen. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED — Cooks, $25; chambermaids, $20; waitresses, $22; nurses, $20; laundresses and chambermaids, cook and laundress, general housekeepers. St. Bartholomew's Bureau, 2.1 East 42d St.

WANTED—Woman as cook, laundress, and general housekeeper in apartment of bachelor physician. Apply after 4 P. M. to Dr. Ely, 451 West End Av.

WANTED—Housekeeper; family of three; reliable, neat, obliging girl; Swedish or German preferred; highest wages paid. G. L. Savage, 955 West End Av.

WANTED—Office assistant and stenographer; good handwriting and accurate figuring essential; Protestant; salary, $8. C. D., Box 363 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced young lady for toilet department; one capable of taking charge of the help. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

WANTED Siegel Cooper Company require experienced waitresses for their lunch room. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Five expert typewriters, acquainted with legal forms; short service; good pay. Room 304, third floor, 44 Court St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Stenographer with knowledge of general office work; salary, $10.00. Address U. S. P. Co., Box 130 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Cook and laundress; where upstairs girl is kept; to go to the country. Address E., Box 113 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Operators in upholstery department on slip covers; must be first-class. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

WANTED—Ten bright young ladies, for stage; will be instructed in dancing at small compensation. Stage, 315 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cashiers. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Stenographer, experienced, capable; $18; also bright beginner as assistant, $5. Harlan, 108 Fulton St.

WANTED—Cloak model, 36; must have experience. Mendelsohn & Schlang, 130 Greene St.

WANTED—Experienced waitresses for lunch room. Apply to 14th Street Store, Supt.'s office.

WINTED—HAT TRIMMER.—Woman to trim Panama hats. Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

Males.

A MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS, ACCUSTOMED TO MEET STRANGERS, APPLY BETWEEN 1 AND 3; ASK FOR MR. MURRAY, SUITE E, 129 WEST 125TH ST.

BOOKKEEPER $1800.....Clerk $1000
Estimator $2500.....Manager $3000
Electrical Supt $2000.....Correspondent $1200
Lawyer $2000.....Accountant $2000
Salesman $1800.....Sales Manager $3000
Call or write for free list of other positions. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

HARDGOODS has a constantly increasing demand all over the country for A1 department store managers, superintendents, and buyers. Fifth floor, 309 Broadway.

INSPECTORS.—Experienced in Subway, concrete and sewer work; give experience and reference. B. B., 1,364 Broadway.

MANAGERS.—We want two field managers capable of developing, canvass, hiring, and training solicitor; on new low-priced book proposition widely advertised; experienced men who can produce results can have assurance of reasonable guarantees and preferred treatment in organization that is still young and where plenty of responsible positions must be filled. Manager, Box 315 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—SALESMEN REQUIRED BY LARGE WHOLESALE IMPORTING DRY GOODS HOUSE FOR THE SOUTH, EAST, NEW YORK STATE, AND NEW YORK CITY; MUST BE THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED WITH THE RETAIL BUYERS IN THE VARIOUS TERRITORIES FOR WHICH APPLICATION IS MADE; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCE. DRESS GOODS, BOX 181 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

WANTED—Salesmen wanted on new book proposition, five volumes; easy seller; work done on an entirely new plan, which never fails to get an interview and which makes the work pleasant as well as profitable; men who can produce results can have assurance of reasonable guarantees with liberal commission. Salesman, Box 312 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising and circulation men, linotypers, &c.; all departments; write for booklet. Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Brown Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y., introducers of the Baby Rambler ever-blooming hardy rose, want men and women to represent them in the sale of their high-class fast-selling stock; soliciting only; no delivering; cash weekly.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced cabinetmaker understanding repair work; steady position and good salary to right man. Apply at warehouse, 251 West 17th St., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED.—A large fire insurance company wants a bright boy to file papers and make himself generally useful; must come well recommended. Apply in own handwriting to Post Office Box 2,077, New York City.

WANTED—A first-class engineer who understands ice machines, electric and hydraulic elevators, and is a mechanic by trade. W., P. O. Box 5, Station O, New York.

WANTED.—A man of capacity to join me in marketing a product that is demanded throughout the world; $10,000 required; (no agents.) Van Wagner, 311 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; young man; some experience; $10 to $12 to commence, with advancement. Astoria Veneer Mills, Fort Steinway Av., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—Architect who can take off bluestone items and can keep set of books; young man. Call 533 West 48th St., 8 A. M. or 5 P. M. James McCarthy & Co.

WANTED—Errand boy by wholesale dry goods house; salary, $4 to start; good chance for advancement to capable boy. Dress Goods, Box 186 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BY SEVERAL young women; positions in country as chambermaids, waitresses and general housekeepers. Apply at Home Co-operative Society, 155 E. 4th st. 'Phone, 2051 Orchard.

CHAMBERMAIDS.—Two thoroughly competent; first-class. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av., files 11,341 and 11,317.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

COMPANION, &c.—By widow of refinement as companion or chaperon; references. M. E. R., 2,303 Boulevard, Jersey City.

COOK.—By young German-American Protestant woman as cook; can take full charge of kitchen; in the country; East Hampton, L. I., preferred; best city references. Wagner, 531 East 84th St.

COOK, CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Lady would like positions for her two girls, cook and chambermaid-waitress; disengaged June 29; excellent references. Apply present employer's, 146 West 73d St.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; French, Italian and American cooking; excellent references. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av., file 11,340.

COOK.—Young woman, competent cook; private family; soups, desserts; reference. 218 West 36th St. Reid.

COUPLE for country place; man as houseman; handy with tools; wife as general housework or chambermaid; references. Newstead, 545 West 51st St.

Dressmaker, experienced, stylish, good fitter, desires few customers; silk coats, shirtwaist suits, evening and house gowns; can't buy Summer goods made, $5 upward. Dressmaker, 28 Cornell's Lane, near 150th St.

DRESSMAKER wishes work by day; understands business perfectly; country preferred. Miller, 1,493 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Would like a few more customers by the day; terms reasonable. Dressmaker, 406 West 58th St.

FITTER of experience for Fall with first-class house. F. E., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

GOVERNESS.—A German girl with a knowledge of French and music desires position as governess; best city references given. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 E. 4th st.

HAVE YOU A POSITION FOR ME in your office?
I have had several years' experience in charge of a correspondence department and as private secretary; am rapid and accurate in shorthand and typewriting; have a fair knowledge of bookkeeping; understand general office work, and can keep your papers in good order. Margaret G., 182 9th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable colored lady to care for bachelor apartment. Advertiser, care of Child, 72 West 134th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman, light housework; small private family adults; city, country; economical worker; best reference; home preferred to high wages; car fare. H. G., Box 106, 617 6th Av.

KITCHEN MAID, &c.—A Swedish girl as kitchen maid or houseworker. Address H. D., 210 East 32d St.

LADY'S MAID, attendant to invalid, or traveling maid; excellent needle woman; personal city references. Letters, A. M., 122 Manhattan Av.; telephone 1,927R River.

MASSEUSE.—By graduate of Massage Institute, Stockholm, Sweden; hospital experience; as masseuse or nurse for invalid lady; good sewer; reference A1. H. J. D., 209 West 65th St.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge and understands bottle feeding; last employer doctor; personal reference. E., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—An experienced nurse girl desires position to take care of child; prefers to sleep home. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 E. 4th st.

NURSE.—Position as nurse girl by a refined girl; seashore or country for Summer. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 E. 4th st.

NURSE.—Experienced infants'; excellent references. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av., file 11,263.

NURSES.—By two graduate trained nurses; care for invalid or child. Answer, Monday, 262 West 53d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French; by day; good dressmaker. Mme. A., 176 Christopher St.

SECRETARY. — Stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly qualified, broad experience, well educated. Helen Burton, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly proficient; nine years' experience; quick at figures; has knowledge of bookkeeping; energetic and ambitious; highest references. M. Bowen, 550 W. 184th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — A bright, wideawake young lady with a few months' experience; willing to learn; good education; refined; references; $7-$8. Capable, 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian; references; $8-$9. Neatness, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; willing, obliging; references; $12. Capable, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and office assistant; living with parents; neat and conscientious; desires permanent position; small salary. Mary Sullivan, 460 West 131st.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing to be generally useful; neat, accurate, and refined; excellent references; salary, $6. C. W., 231 East 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; willing to be generally useful to bookkeeper; neat and accurate; excellent references. Advertiser, 1,541 Third Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; intelligent, active, wide awake; excellent speller, grammarian; references; moderate salary. Miss Dumary, 7 Greene Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER desires position; several years' experience; thoroughly capable in every respect; salary moderate. C., 148 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, secretary, having executive ability, seven years in one position, desires make change; salary $15. Integrity, Box 157 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, and understands law, commercial work; well educated; references; $15. Proficient, 216 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; graduate of Walworth's Institute; neat, accurate; lives with parents; references; $7. Miss K., 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined, well educated; willing and obliging; best references; $15. Miss W., 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER. — Thoroughly experienced; capable business woman; good education; excellent grammarian. 127 Delta, Times, Harlem.

YOUNG WOMAN, highly recommended, desires employment for mornings; dainty breakfasts prepared; apartments kept in order. Miss M., 780 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, desires position, permanent or temporary. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; intricate dictation; verbatim transcription; good grammarian. Box 717 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER. — Experienced; permanency; 10-12; salary moderate; copying home. G., 260 West 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Capable taking charge of correspondence department; good grammarian; salary, $18. Box 217 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate. Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced; accustomed intricate dictation; well educated. Box 71 Times, Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, and accurate; would substitute. Steno, 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Several first-class architectural draughtsman. Apply, 9 A. M., Monday, 760 Broadway. Mr. Carman.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent and refined, rapid and accurate; $9 start. Miss B., Box 212 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Executive ability; start with good firm, moderate salary. C. B., 207 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewritist; accurate; experienced; neat; $8. Delevan, 841 E. 137th St.

TRAVELER.—Experienced; to accompany family to Europe; can take full charge of invalids, children, and baggage; not seasick; speaks English and French. Mme. A., 176 Christopher St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

WAITRESS, &c.—Experienced girl as first-class waitress, chambermaid, or parlormaid; private family; best recommendations. Call or address Advertiser, 825 6th Av., care of Mrs. Horan.

WASHING.—A young woman, German, wishes fine washing home or out, private families or ladies. Langer, 416 East 79th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT.—Certified public accountant audits, investigates, systemizes, balances books; prepares and verifies profit and loss accounts, balance sheets; adjusts complications; twenty years' experience. Auditor, Post Office Box 551.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR having spare time will audit, verify and adjust books and statements to show facts; terms moderate. C., Box 147 Times Downtown.

A MAN of thirty, married, steady, hustler, experienced in office management, desires position where hard work will be rewarded with reasonable remuneration. F. S. S., 411 Manhattan Av.

A POSITION OF TRUST BY A CAPABLE young man of good address, who has executive ability, tact, diplomacy, and experience in dealing with business men; highest references from his employer for past fifteen years. L. A., Box 103, 617 6th Av.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) fairly well-educated, 10 years' experience in advertising department Southern daily, desires to come East; good moral habits, sober, honest, and good solicitor; excellent references, Arkansas, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

BILL CLERK, 3 years' experience, understanding discount, would like position with good house. J. F., 129 Newton St., B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER desires evening work; any description; practical, conscientious worker. C. Lawyer, 2,016 7th Av.

CARETAKER, BUTLER, or JANITOR for office building or private house; German, 33; speaks and writes English; able to do all housework, including painting and paperhanging, &c.; knowledge of steam heating and gas motor. Address A. Engel, 8 Albany St., New York.

CARPENTER FOREMAN.—Experienced; engagement. Foreman, Box 306 Times, Times Square.

CARETAKER.—To take care of private house; good references. B. Loues, 424 East 82d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Licensed; references. Gilpin Summers, 56 West 17th St.

CHEF.—English; reliable, practical, all-round excellent manager; highest references. Reynolds, 231 West 16th St.

CHEMIST.—Graduate, experienced in commercial chemistry, has part of his time to give at moderate rates to manufacturers; own laboratory; analytical and research work; commercial problems. Chemist, Box 301 Times, Times Square.

CLERICAL WORK.—By young man, 26; nine years' office experience as clerk, assistant bookkeeper, biller, &c.; references. G. W., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

CLOTHING BUYER.—By an experienced clothing buyer for department stores or large clothing house; has 15 years' experience. A., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; thoroughly understanding business; several years' highest personal recommendations last employer; skillful horseman; temperate, painstaking; anywhere. J. C., 159 West 101st St.

COACHMAN.—Married, age 45; thoroughly competent; first-class references; country preferred. W. J. B., Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

COLLEGE MAN (Cornell) seeks position, hotel or elsewhere. Max Unger, 647 East 11th St.

CORRESPONDENT and office manager; long experience with manufacturing concern; high-grade reference. Address L. W. H., Room 201, 302 Broadway.

FARMER.—By general farm hand; understands gardening; experienced. Address J. Collins, 143 8th Av.

FRESCO PAINTER AND DESIGNER FOR INTERIOR DECOATING, COMPETENT, ESTIMATING AND EXECUTING WORK, HANDLING MEN, &c., WANTS POSITION WITH FIRST-CLASS FIRM. READY, BOX 315 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

HAVE YOU A PLACE in your office for a young man, (20;) knowledge of typewriting and can furnish machine if necessary; hustler; Christian; has office experience. H. R. Samuels, 308 West 38th St.

JANITOR.—Young Swede wants situation in office building; practical man; personal first-class city references. Address Office, 308 Times, Times Square.

MIDDLE-AGED man wishes work at anything; is willing and not afraid to make himself useful. William J. Kirwin, 277 Greenwich St.

REAL ESTATE.—Practical and thoroughly competent mechanic wants position with private estate or large real estate office to take full charge of repairs and alterations department; wages moderate; 20 years' experience in jobbing trade. Mechanic, Box 302 Times, Times Square.

"REAL ESTATE BROKERS."—Young man acquainted with buyers desires position with real estate firm; has good knowledge of management and can show results. Mason, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN, &c.—German, age 33, able to write and read English, good clear hand, chief steward in steamer Campagnie, bookkeeper, is looking for permanent position as salesman or storekeeper in retail business or for copying letters. E. H., Box 150 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—By college graduate and professor of commanding appearance; 26; speaks French fluently; will teach at home; best reference. Address F. K. B., 143 8th Av.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Experienced high school teacher, (Columbia graduate student,) tutoring for Summer; will go in country. K., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR, former Brown instructor, desires permanent position or coaching for Summer; best of references. E. T. Williamson, Tuckerton, N. J.

TUTORING or clerical work for July and August; highest references. Accuracy, 305 Times, Times Square.

WALL STREET—One year's experience on curb; 18 years; position wanted on Street. E. W., 1,364 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, well educated, as broker's clerk or detail man. Address W. Kuehn, 360 West 123d St.

BRONX'S WILD MAN CAUGHT.

Police End Two Months' Fearful Vigil —Move Him to Island.

"The Wild Man of the Bronx," who for two months has been frightening ramblers, causing children to flee in terror to their parents, and keeping the police awake nights hunting him, has been captured. Who he is or where he came from is a mystery which the police are making no effort to clear up.

"We got him. That's enough, ain't it?" is all they will say.

A squad of policemen after an hour's search soon after daylight found him in the shrubbery at the north end of the grounds surrounding St. John's College, Fordham. He was not seven feet tall and his beard and hair, long and unkempt, did not sweep the ground, as recounted in the early descriptions of the "wild man's" escapades. His cudgel consisted of a light switch. Policeman Auld finally closed with the fellow, and for two minutes there was the liveliest rough and tumble right. The man was overcome and bundled into a patrol wagon. He was hatless and coatless, wore no shoes, and acted as though demented. He said he was Thomas Connor, twenty-eight years old. Magistrate McAvoy in Morrisania Court tried in vain to get the man to give some information about himself, and finally committed him to the Island for six months.

VANDERBILT SERVANT SUES.

Mrs. Zwanzig Married and Now Says Her Husband Is Cruel.

Richard Zwanzig, who recently began an action against his wife, Caroline, for absolute divorce, is now made defendant in an action for separation she brought against him in the Supreme Court yesterday.

In her complaint she says that before her marriage she was employed in the household of William K. Vanderbilt, at 600 Fifth Avenue. She left there in May, 1897, to marry Zwanzig, who was a foreman in a stone-cutting establishment. With her savings, she says, she bought furniture to go housekeeping, but she asserts her husband refused to give her enough money to support the household.

She adds that he beat her and swore at her so that the neighbors complained of the noise.

In addition she adds that her husband made fun of her, saying she had a good figure at the time she was employed in the Vanderbilt household, but was now stout and shapeless.

To Jail for Shooting His Sweetheart.

William M. Smith, seventeen years old, of 39 Walnut Street, Corona, who in a fit of jealousy shot Olive Olsen, daughter of a Swedish clergyman, at her home, in Corona, last January, was sent to the Elmira Reformatory to serve an indeterminate sentence by County Judge Humphries in Long Island City yesterday. Smith had pleaded guilty to assault in the second degree. The girl has recovered.

JUDGES DON'T AGREE ABOUT HOOKER'S CASE

Senator Page Sure That the Justice Can Be Ousted.

COMMITTEE UNDER PRESSURE

Bar Association Attacks Saxe and His Associates—Argues for Legislative Jurisdiction.

Senator Alfred R. Page, who is a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which now has under consideration the question whether or not the Legislature has the constitutional power to remove Justice Warren B. Hooker by concurrent resolution, returned yesterday from Albany, where he and Senator Brackett, the Chairman of the committee, have been making an exhaustive examination of the authorities bearing on the subject, including the proceedings of the various constitutional conventions at which there was any discussion of the section under which the Legislature proposes to act.

"The authority of the Legislature to remove a Judge by concurrent resolution," said Senator Page, "is absolute, in my opinion, and I have no doubt whatever that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report in favor of jurisdiction."

It was asserted yesterday that considerable influence has been exerted by Supreme Court Justices upon members of the Judiciary Committee to have the committee decide against jurisdiction. That would end the whole case and obviate the necessity of the courts passing upon the question of jurisdiction, if raised, as it is expected it will be, by Justice Hooker's counsel, should he be removed.

One of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in explaining yesterday the attitude of the judiciary in the matter, said:

"Opinion among the Judges is divided as to whether or not it was intended by the framers of the Constitution that the Legislature should have the power over the judiciary which it is proposed the Legislature shall exercise in the case of Justice Hooker. But while that division of opinion does exist, I do not believe any court would decide that there is no power by which a Judge can be removed for offenses not affecting his exercise of his judicial functions. That would be an indorsement of the proposition advanced in the early stages of the Hooker case, that if Justice Hooker could not be removed, provided the charges against him were true, it would be possible for a Judge to involve himself in any sort of a scandal with immunity, provided his offense were not one for which he could be prosecuted criminally."

The New York City Bar Association yesterday put forth a document which was intended to be a criticism of Senator Saxe and those Senators who may share his views as to the inadvisability of the Legislature exercising its power to remove Justice Hooker, even though it has such power, because by so doing it would cause friction between co-ordinate branches of the Government. Here, in part, is the statement of the Bar Association:

"It is argued also, and this position has received some publicity, that the Legislature should not remove a Judge because it would encroach on the rights of a co-ordinate branch of the State Government, and Senators are reported as having asserted that for this reason they would vote against Justice Hooker's removal, irrespective of the seriousness of the charge and the completeness of the proof against him.

"Such a position as this seems hardly consistent with a rational view of the legislative function. The Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of New York have not received their commissions from heaven. The courts over which they preside are created by the Constitution of the State, and these Judges have their tenure of office from the same source. If now the people of the State in establishing these courts deem it wise at the same time to confer upon the Legislature a certain supervisory and controlling power over Judges, what right have the latter to complain? If the Constitution confers this power upon the Legislature, it imposes a correlative duty, and for any Senator of the State to say that he will not exercise that power in a proper case because it would interfere with a co-ordinate branch of the Government, is simply to say that he will disobey the Constitution and violate his oath of office.

"One would suppose that Senators, even of an experience of less than one term, would hesitate to publish such a rash opinion. These reasons would be equally good to restrain a Senator from supporting an impeachment proceeding. No branch of our Government, State or National, is entirely independent. The members of the Legislature are controlled by the people through the method of frequent elections. Governors and other officials are subject to impeachment by the Legislature; subordinate officials to removal pursuant to law; and it is entirely consistent with this theory that Judges also should be subject to the supervision of some other branch of the Government. This supervision is lodged in the Legislature by the powers of impeachment and removal conferred upon it by the Constitution.

"The argument that, waiving all question of the power of the Legislature, it is most inexpedient for the Legislature to exercise it, is without merit. In the first place, when the people by the Constitution have conferred such a power upon the Legislature, they have imposed upon it also a duty to exercise the power in a proper case. The fear of partisan abuse of the power is not justified by experience. All legislative powers may be abused, but this provision has been in the Constitution of the State of New York for over eighty years, and though occasionally exercised, has never been abused for partisan purposes.

"The restrictions established by requiring a two-thirds vote of each house, publicity, and requiring notice and an opportunity to be heard to be given to the person accused, are sufficient guarantees against abuse. They were sufficient to satisfy Chancellor Kent and his associatess, eminently conservative lawyers, in the Constitution of 1822, and their confidence that a two-thirds vote of the Legislature could not be obtained for the removal of a Judge for partisan reasons, has been fully justified."

The Senate Judiciary Committee will meet on Tuesday to draw up its report on the Hooker matter. It was said yesterday that a good deal of influence was being exerted on its members not to report against jurisdiction by members of the Legislature who do not want to see the session brought to a sudden termination, having hopes that if it be prolonged a few weeks the pressure of public sentiment will compel the taking up of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Chairman Odell did not come to town yesterday. Having advised that the Equitable situation be made the subject of legislative action, it is said that the State Chairman is anxious to avoid any suspicion that he is in any way responsible for the sentiment which is now being stirred up to compel Gov. Higgins to make recommendations to the Legislature on the subject.

Ship News by Wireless.

The De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company reported last night that the steamship Coamo had been spoken by wireless at 8 o'clock yesterday morning when 155 miles out; had anchored at Quarantine at 7:45 o'clock, and will dock at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The steamship Caracas of the Red D Line for Porto Rican ports, which left New York at 12:15 o'clock yesterday, was seventy-seven miles south of Sandy Hook at 8 P. M. The Maine steamship North Star, for Portland, which left New York at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was fifty miles out at 9 o'clock. The Standard Oil steamship Col. E. Drake was ninety miles north of Cape Hatteras at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and will arrive at Quarantine this evening. The City of Atlanta, of the Savannah Line, south bound, passed Cape Hatteras at 9 o'clock on Friday evening.

Horner's Furniture

Everything in Furniture necessary for SUMMER COMFORT in the Bedroom, Dining Room, Sitting Room, Library, Hall or Den.

Chairs, Rockers, Divans and Settees in almost endless choice.

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WOOTEN PUT

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Nobody can candidly affirm that last week's news was good, or deny that the market was constantly and consistently strong. To put the week's best foot foremost, it may be said at once that no break occurred in the familiar intrinsic considerations adapted to strengthen values, but which have long failed to stiffen prices. Railway earnings continue remarkable, the increase in May net surpassing any other month this year, and contrasting with a decrease last year. Bank clearings show the usual midyear decline, but run above last year or the year before. In the iron trade there is talk of quietness and yielding prices, but the central fact is that consumption continues at an unprecedented rate, implying an astonishing degree of vigor in the industrial world. And an increase of iron consumption is in sight if the crops do well. There is no reason to doubt they will do well, provided only that the sun shines and the rain falls and the frost arrives according to normal expectation. Of course, there can be no guarantee of this, but the crops are already being garnered and every day that passes is so much gained from fate. This is far from being a gloomy picture, but it lacks every element of novelty, and on similar conditions stocks have long been dull and declining.

On the other hand, the week brought some news which has the promise and potency of prolonged disturbance. The Morocco situation will take months for settlement, and was acute enough last week to upset all foreign markets, with reflex effect in our own. The Oriental war promises to be unsettled after the harvests have been gathered. The Equitable controversy remains in the early chapters, with the "thriller" still to come. Another trust company failed—in Philadelphia—with exposure of forgeries by a reputable citizen to a total of $580,000.

It will be seen that if the supporting influences are persistent, so also are the disquieting influences. In other words, the fundamentals remain and promise to remain as they long have been. But the market has changed, so decidedly changed that it has surprised many who have long held that it should advance. But five strong days together in the face of news prejudicial to the market was not expected by anybody. The rise may be regarded as overdue, and a tardy reflection of good news long neglected and acquiring cumulative force. The less popular view is that the market was stiffened against the unsettling factors which are masking the excellent conditions, upon the argument that if the market fell below the level of its prolonged apathy it would fall far, and the best preventive was an advance as an offensive defensive. It is equally cogent reasoning that the market was taken into fresh ground above its recent level on the theory that, if the deadlock could be broken, the rise might be prolonged. Last year there was no check to the rise worth mentioning between May and December. But last year's rise began 20 points lower than the present range, which for both industrials and rails is about 2 points above the highest of last year. On the other hand, both classes are about 7 points below the best of this year. As conditions have improved while prices have slipped back, a rise to this year's best seems a reasonable expectation. The same argument would support a further rise, but this would carry the list to the highest prices on record. It is not a demonstration that previous maxima can never be exceeded, but it is a record of experience that speculation receives a sentimental access of caution as the top is reached. Being so much nearer the top than at this time last year, there is a less distance to go before there comes into effect a cautionary factor which has a certain force, albeit altogether sentimental and beyond deductions from intrinsic conditions as a line upon prices through values.

It is agreeable to preface a few words upon the Hendricks report from a Wall Street point of view by calling attention to a fact which the Superintendent himself puts in his first paragraph, although nearly everybody else overlooks it in haste to get to the "spicy" passages. Yet it is safe to say that policy holders who read the solid columns will find in none of them anything more pleasing than the repetition of the department's finding upon official examination in 1901 that the society was then "entirely solvent," and the adoption from the society's report for 1904 of the statement that it was "financially sound, had a large surplus, and was in a prosperous condition." Much had happened before then which ought not to have happened, but nothing has happened since then to alter that fact in substance. Everything is relative, and although diversions of profits have been astounding, they cut a small figure—financially speaking—beside the hundreds of millions of assets, and the billion and more of insurance in force, obligated to payments adequate to assure the society's efficiency to every contract if it never had any more business. This is no palliation of the moral bankruptcy revealed, but it is a consolation to 600,000 policy holders, and is a reassurance to those whose financial interests are shorter, and disinterested enough to be called perhaps academic. With such evil results from a system so abominably maladministered the looker-on is moved to ask why the Superintendent could conclude in almost his last paragraph that the "only" thing to restore confidence in the society is elimination of its stock control.

The general idea is that the society was organized as a stock company precisely in order to bring about the results now observed, by lodging control in the hands of the elder Hyde and his successors, and that there never was nor is any good reason for this form of organization. As a matter of fact the father of the present Mr. Hyde had no option—there was at that time no other way to organize. It was even thought then—and may be argued now—that it was a very good way to organize. Insurance companies organized on what may be called the town meeting plan have been successful and well served. But it is a fair contention that they might be even better served by officers having a property stake beyond their salaries, and standing to suffer by mismanagement or profit by good administration. The present object lesson exemplifies both propositions. The reward to the Hydes was splendid and proportioned to the society's prosperity under their administration. The penalty paid for mismanagement is equally great, and as deterrent as anything short of State prison could be. No court would sentence to a fine equal to Mr. Hyde's losses, and among the bitterest reflections of "Hyde and associates" must be how much better policy it would have been to have remained honest.

It is easy to see how the stock company plan failed to protect the policy holders. Originally the stock interest bore a considerable proportion to the interests of the assured. But the policy holders extended their interest manifold, while the stock interest remained the same. Finally the stock interest became comparatively insignificant, and the loot in sight irresistible. It is a pity, but it does not put the stock company plan out of court any more than bankruptcy of some mutual companies proves that mutualization is a humbug. The truth is that a bad system well worked is better than a good system badly worked. Standardization of investments, prohibition of diversion of funds to sucker companies, economical administration—these and other reforms are just as necessary to mutual as to stock companies. It is a very good thing to have better laws, and it may be very well to mutualize, but what is wanted is honest administrators, with punishment of dishonest by way of encouragement in well-doing. And not merely honest. Honesty alone would never have amassed $400,000,000 of assets. Financial acumen is also necessary. Superintendent Hendricks to the contrary notwithstanding, divorce from Wall Street is not possible, however desirable it may seem. Good investments are best made in Wall Street, and bad investments are soonest detected and remedied there. No billion-dollar concern can get along without Wall Street, nor, correctly speaking, has Wall Street anything particular to do with the delinquencies exposed. It is not a high-minded thought, but it is a fact that in a purely financial sense the society profited more by a worldly minded administration than it would have from one which had less knowledge how sixpences become shillings, or mayhap disappear. But this is dangerous ground. Life insurance is so sacred a trust that ordinary money-making morality is not good enough. A broker's standard is hardly good enough for a banker, and a banker's is below a Trustee's. No trust is higher than one to be executed after death, and the general recognition that nothing even doubtful is to be tolerated in connection with life insurance is one of the assets against a very serious liability resulting from this experience.

Another topic of much talk was the President's certificate of character to Mr. Morton in connection with the Atchison rebate case. The personal aspect is unimportant here, but the episode throws light upon the railroad problem. This is a typical case, selected because peculiarly suitable for prosecution, and the President is against prosecution. Criticism of the President's action is not the point here. The points are first that the case is so doubtful that good opinions are divided regarding it. If that is all there is to the railway agitation it may as well be dismissed as a political issue. People cannot be rallied in a doubtful cause. Secondly, it appears that there are existing remedies unavailed of. With what reason, then, can further remedies be urged until existing remedies are exhausted? Lack of power is the Inter-State Commerce Commission's excuse for inaction and plea for enlargement of its functions. Failure to exercise existing powers has been the charge against them, and is now entered against the most fearless prosecutor of all. But the people, instead of raging against both President and commission, are calm and prosperous and satisfied despite the highest authority to the effect that they are suffering grievous wrong. However, if this be true, disgust at the supineness of their champions is likely to grow with this proof that something might be done which is not done in their behalf. The popular demand for railway legislation is what will eventually decide whether or not it shall be enacted. This incident will go far to impede legislation the prospect of which has been a serious cloud upon the outlook.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

MOODY'S MANUAL FOR 1905.

The 1905 edition of Moody's Manual of Railroads and Corporation Securities, which was published during the past week, is more complete than any of the previous editions of the work. In many of its departments the information covers more than double the number of concerns treated in the previous editions. This is particularly true of the railroad department, and of the sections of the book devoted to electric traction companies and gas and electric lighting companies. The book has secured a place in the front rank of financial works of reference, and its circulation now extends to many foreign countries in which interest is taken in American securities.

Told 'Round the Ticker.



EDWARD SWEET & CO. when they moved into their new offices in the Equitable Life Building took there with them the sign which had hung in front of their former offices at 38 Broad Street. It had been there for twenty-nine years exposed to all the storms that Wall Street had seen during that time, and the face of the sign was pretty well obliterated. As a matter of sentiment it was preserved, and it now has an honored place over the vaults in the firm's new office.

JAMES J. HILL started last week for his annual fishing trip up the St. John's River. Mr. Hill is fond of fishing, and he is likely to come back with a record for the best catch of any in the party. Mr. Hill, always a busy man, has had his hands full of late in connection with the affairs of his roads that have called for his personal attention. He is likely to enjoy to the full his temporary escape from railroad management. George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, is a member of the party.

JAMES SPEYER, in company with Mrs. Speyer, sailed the middle of last week for Europe. Mr. Speyer's friends say that on this occasion he is likely to give very little attention to business. He will probably be gone about two months, and will spend most of that time at Carlsbad.

A. A. HOUSMAN has been dieting of late, with a view to reducing his weight, which had been getting a little the better of him, despite his strenuousness in attending to business. His friends say that they have strong hopes of Mr. Housman getting back to normal proportions in the near future. Some of these same friends are much interested in the details of Mr. Housman's dieting. Here is a sample of it: For his luncheon on Friday he ate all but a few boxes of a whole crate of strawberries and a beefsteak, to use the words of one of his friends, "the size of his private secretary." It is not recorded what Mr. Housman took for dinner that day.

NORMAN DE MAURIAC has purchased a seat on the New York Stock Exchange, and he has the satisfaction of having secured one at the lowest price at which they have sold in a long time. It was he who purchased the seat that sold on Friday for $70,000. Mr. De Mauriac has been the most active of the traders in the outside market, and he will go to the Exchange well trained in the arts of trading. Recently he became a member of the firm of Salisbury & Co.

W. H. NEWMAN, President of the New York Central, is to sail for Europe July 11 for a six weeks' trip. During his stay abroad he will make an automobile tour in France.

J. P. MORGAN is to return from abroad in July. Among other men well known in Wall Street who will return about the same time are C. G. Gates, W. E. Cory, and Max Pam.

PERCY GUARD, one of the curb brokers who during the past ten days have been threatened with various forms of suppression, none of which has yet become effective, received a letter the other day addressed to him on the curb. This was the inscription: "Mr. Pircy Gard, New York Stock Exchange, Street Section, Broad Street, New York." It has been suggested that as a way out of all its troubles the curb might be taken under the wing of the Stock Exchange, but in that event it is likely that it would be housed somewhere and no longer open to the accusation of being the "Street Section" of any institution.

JAMES McCREA, First Vice President of the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, has been granted a leave of absence by the Directors of the Pennsylvania Company to enable him to enjoy a trip abroad. He will sail on July 28 and will be gone about two months.

JACQUES P. ROSENBERG, the New York representative of Crews, Lichtenstadt & Co., the London bankers, sailed on Thursday last for Europe. Mr. Rosenberg will spend a short time at Carlsbad, after which he intends to make an automobile tour through France and Switzerland. He will be gone until September.

CHARLES H. DE WITT & CO. have opened a branch for the Summer at Saratoga Springs. Charles H. De Witt himself will, as resident partner, have charge of the branch. Stone & Gray have also opened an office at Saratoga Springs under the management of P. V. Mohun. H. W. Poor & Co. will maintain an office at Newport.

THE POSITION IN GERMANY.

"The great victory of the Japanese fleet," writes a correspondent from Berlin, "has had no marked effect upon the course of trading on the Berlin Boerse. At first, indeed, when the full magnitude of the disaster to the Russian fleet became clear, operators hoped for an early peace; but the declared determination of the Czar to continue the war has thrown a damper upon these hopes. Military critics and financiers are alike convinced that Russia is powerless to do anything to change the fortunes of war in her favor; but the fear that the useless attempt to do so will go on has already checked the firmness which was apparent. Peace hopes, however, have by no means been abandoned, and they account for the slight effect that the catastrophe in the Far East has had upon Russian securities on our market. The week's fall in these has been inconsiderable; and there was at no time anything like a pressure to sell. The conviction that peace would bring large orders to various German industries, particularly to the iron industry, which would presumably be called upon to assist liberally in restoring Russia's lost navy, has given some strength to industrial shares. Holidays on Thursday and Saturday tended to restrict trading on the Boerse, and the renewed weakness at New York was felt here as a distinct disappointment, since our operators had begun to believe that the worst had been reached in Wall Street's reaction. Money remains extremely abundant, and large sums that were offered for the settlement failed to find takers. It is believed that the abundance of money will continue throughout the month; but the possible effects of an early peace upon money rates are already being discussed. It is thought in some quarters to be highly probale that both belligerents, in the event of peace, would speedily withdraw from European money centres the greater part of their balances, and that this may cause a marked change in the money situation everywhere.—London Standard.

THE WEEK'S DIVIDENDS

Significance of Several Increases Expounded.

WHAT ROADS ARE AFFECTED

Change in the Situation and Outlook Indicated by Reading's Experience—Betterments Ceasing to Absorb Earnings.

In the year ended June 30, 1903, the first four months of which included the ever famous anthracite coal strike, which lasted from May to October, 1902, the Reading Company earned 3 per cent. upon its common stock—largely because the boom following the strike brought earnings for eight months of the year up to new high records. The preceding year, which included two months of the strike, had recorded earnings less than sufficient to meet the full dividend requirements of the preferred stock, but in this result 1902 was little worse than 1901; and no other year since the receivership and the foreclosure sale in 1896 had shown results even as good.

The high favor in which Reading Company stock is now held is a great contrast to the comparative disfavor of recent date. The 1904 fiscal year showed a marvelous gain in gross earnings, bringing the total up to $77,040,255, as against $62,140,743 in 1903, and of this sum $2,560,000 was saved to net results, making the earnings upon the common stock equal to about 6.5 per cent. For the balance of the calendar year of 1904 results kept improving at such a rate that the year's earnings equaled nearly 9 per cent. upon the stock. At present enthusiasts upon Reading are talking of an earning capacity equal to 15 per cent., which rate doubtless has been made over a period of a few weeks. The earnings for the first four months of the present year have increased, and the final surplus over fixed charges has gained $658,482, or about enough to pay 1 per cent. upon the $70,000,000 common stock. Since the close of the last fiscal year returns for ten months show an increase in surplus of $1,647,478, indicating that the 1905 fiscal year will record something over 9 per cent. upon the stock.

This is the condition which the Directors had before them on Wednesday when they increased the dividend upon the common stock, declaring 2 per cent. for the half year, against 1½ per cent., the first dividend the company ever paid, declared six months ago. Doubtless also the optimism that abounds concerning Reading is based upon the enormous value of the coal lands owned by the railroad, promising many years of continued wealth. These same coal lands are so vast that the burden of carrying them was the cause of the company's bankruptcy in the nineties. For the fixed charge was large and the lands were not then opened up, so as to be steadily productive over their whole extent, nor was the coal trade prosperous.

Another basis for the changed position of Reading, found in the last annual report, is more analagous to the improved condition of other railroads, which Reading's prosperity reflects. The fixed charges and taxes have increased only $513,000 since 1896, upon a total then amounting to $10,350,046. This whole increase is covered by the increase in taxes, so that charges remain about the same. Meantime there has been an increase in bonded in debtedness, created for the acquisition of additional property, involving a new fixed charge of $1,018,065, so that actual charges upon the property, as it was in 1896, have been reduced by the sum named. Meantime the property has been fully maintained out of earnings, and improved as well, for the whole plant of the Reading Iron Company has been built from earnings, and the Coal and Iron Company has spent from earnings, $5,870,505 for new work at collieries.

It is natural that the whole Pennsylvania group of stocks should be benefited by the Reading dividend, for they are all interested in coal trade conditions. But the bituminous coal trade has not been favorable, and it is therefore necessary to look to general railroad conditions to justify the belief that better dividends are to be expected. Norfolk and Western and Baltimore and Ohio stockholders feel assured of an increase in the Fall, and they will doubtless not be disappointed if business conditions do not go backward.

General railroad conditions, however, relating to all the railroads of the country have altered much of late as regards the dividend question. The spending of large amounts for reconstruction is not over, but its effect is beginning to show in economics which bring dividends measurably nearer. For a number of years stockholders have been figuring earning capacities, and have year after year noted that their roads were earning dividends, only to find at the close of the fiscal year that the whole earned surplus had been appropriated for betterments, and that many millions more were needed. Of course, these optimistic stockholders were wrong in coveting earnings while plant was insufficient. Others, less optimistic, have been confident of the final conclusion of betterment work, which would at last allow of dividends up to the apparent earning capacity. Now, however, fact displaces prophecy, for an end has been made to a vast amount of the work to which we have become accustomed and a number of railroads have announced a change of policy.

Several years ago it seemed that Southern Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Wisconsin Central—that a number of roads were earning enough to allow the payment of dividends. Since then gross earnings have expanded enormously, and roads like Lake Erie and Western, Nickel Plate, Southern Railway, and Erie, which have shown little or no surplus for their common stocks, have not been behind the rest in gross earnings. The need for outlays has been all along so urgent that increases in gross were seized upon eagerly to push the work. There is good hope, however, that we may now go back to the old schedule of lower operating expenses, while retaining the full level of gross earnings. Or at least it may be expected that the economies resulting from modernizing will offset the added cost of labor and materials that have been enlarging expense accounts, and will thus leave some of the benefits of increased business to fall directly to the lot of stockholders.

It is not to be understood that an argument for increased dividends is in any sense an argument for an advancing stock market. It will not be gainsaid that we must enjoy larger distributions or our stocks will not hold their present high levels. Whether they have a chance for further advance depends upon the extent to which enlarged dividends will be carried. The rise has already discounted some substantial increases. To what limits increases will go cannot be intelligently set forth, for it would involve a foreknowledge of events that is not given to mortals.

The best that can be positively set down is that there are recorded facts, now in hand, proving that the railroad situation is marvelously prosperous. Earnings have not ceased to improve, $21,314,957 being the measure of the gross gain for four months of the present year upon ninety-six of our railroads. Meantime net earnings have increased $6,842,504. But the best evidences are the individual facts, too numerous to be recorded here, showing that the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Union Pacific—in fact, to name them would be to call the roll of all our railroads—are beginning to realize the economies for which they have been building for seven years. Not until a whole system is modernized can radical operating economies be inaugurated. Hence when lessened costs begin they begin in full volume.

DIVIDEND INCREASES.

Railroad and Industrial Companies That Have Enlarged Their Payments to Stockholders—Some Reductions.

Thus far the actual accomplishments in 1905 in the way of increased return to shareholders have only meagrely fulfilled the predictions of such increases made in some quarters at the beginning of the year, but though falling perhaps fully to satisfy expectations the record of the past six months in this regard is by no means poor. Only the past week action was taken by the management of two companies about the dividend policies of which there had been much discussion, the Reading Company and the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company. The latter declared a dividend of 1½ per cent., and the Directors of the Reading Company raised the rate on the common stock from 3 per cent. per annum to 4 per cent. That a number of other important railroad properties have not yet added their quota to the year's increase in dividends ought not to belittle what has been done in this direction. In fact, the example set in numerous instances in the first six months of the year may reasonably be expected to be followed by other corporations during the year's second half. Two of the most important roads that are expected to increase their dividends are Union Pacific and Baltimore and Ohio, and the belief is stronger now than ever that both of these before the end of the twelve months will find place in the list of dividend increases.

In order to give some idea of what has been done since the close of 1904 in the way of giving stockholders a larger return on their investment the following list of dividend increases by prominent companies is presented:

INCREASED DIVIDENDS.

	Former Rate.	Present Rate.
Anaconda Copper Mining	4	6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com.	6	7
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	2½	3
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	2	3
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	7	10
Detroit City Gas	5	6
Detroit United Railway	4	5
Green Bay & West. com. and deb A.	4	5
Interborough Rapid Transit	7	8
Laclede Gas com.	4	5
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	7	8
Lehigh Valley Railroad	4	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	4	5
Philadelphia & Erie	4	6
Reading Company com.	3	4
Texas Central	2½	5
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	5	7
U. S. Rubber pf.	6	8

In addition to these increases a number of corporations have this year paid initial dividends, though relatively few important properties are included in this list. Among the companies that have recently begun are the following:

FIRST DIVIDENDS.

American Hide and Leather preferred.
Baltimore, Chesapeake and Atlantic preferred.
Copper Range Consolidated.
Denver Union Water common and preferred.
Greene Consolidated Gold.
New York, Ontario and Western.
Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron common.
Southern California Railroad.
Toledo Railways and Light.
Tonopah Mining of Nevada.

Extra dividends in considerable number have also been declared, including many payments by financial institutions and the older industrials. The railroad companies that have made special distributions are relatively few. The Illinois Central declared an extra one-half of 1 per cent. along with its regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent., and just at the close of last year the Lackawanna paid an extra dividend of 10 per cent. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company resumed dividends on its common stock after an interval of several years. It is now paying 1 per cent. quarterly.

There is, of course, a reverse of the picture, and the record of the past week, which added two roads to the list of those that this year have done better by their stockholders than they did last year also includes the passing of a dividend, that on the preferred stock of the Corn Products Company. This dividend at the beginning of the year was reduced from 7 per cent. to 4 per cent., and last week was passed altogether. Recently, too, the local gas companies, the Consolidated and the Brooklyn Union, reduced their rates from 10 per cent. to 8 per cent., but in the latter cases, at least, the reductions were for special reasons that bore no general relation to the industrial situation as a whole. Altogether, the first six months of 1905 have been marked by considerable improvement in dividend distributions, and if the record of the second half proves as good the net results for the year will be distinctly favorable.

SYNDICATES AND BONDS.

It is a noticeable fact that few of the syndicates which took great blocks of bonds in February, March, April, and May have as yet cleared their hands of the bonds.

The most notable examples in point are the Pennsylvania convertible 3½ per cent. issue and the Southern Pacific $75,000,000. Of these not over 20 per cent. of the Pennsylvania issue is in public hands and not over 60 per cent. of the Southern Pacific.

Small issues like the Washington Terminal, Colorado Industrial, Mason City and Fort Dodge, New Haven, and others are in relatively the same position. There has been only one really lucky bit of underwriting, from the standpoint of the junior syndicates, since early in February. The one exception is the Japanese 4½ per cent. issue. The luck, in that case, was the picking of a winner in the China Sea.

Meantime the market for Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Oregon Short Line refunding 4s, Pennsylvania 3½s, Atchison convertibles, and most other bonds of the year continues flat and uninteresting, at prices that show a few of the "ground floor" underwriters' good profits, but losses for the junior participants. Most of the original syndicates are about sold out. The junior underwriters are still waiting.

The outlying country banks, insurance companies, estates, &c., usually fair buyers at this season, are under normal in their demands. There is no doubt that the sale of good blocks of Jap bonds, Mexican, Cuban, and other issues to net 4½ per cent. to 6 per cent. has given the public a taste of profits and income that makes the sterling railway bond, to yield 4 per cent. or less, look rather dear.

The $50,000,000 Western Pacific 5s, $17,000,000 Colorado and Southern 4½s, Hudson Companies bonds, and several other new issues are still, of course, in first hands. They await developments in the construction of the properties upon which they have liens.

USE OF FALSE CERTIFICATES.

Little Chance of Their Detection When Pledged as Security for Loans—Responsibility of Customers Only Safeguard.

Attention this past week has been drawn to the risk which banks incur in accepting collateral for loans without assuring themselves of the genuineness of the certificates that are pledged as security. The Gaskill incident in Philadelphia brings clearly to light the fact that banking institutions are readily imposed upon by false certificates of stock and at first glance the ease with which the Philadelphia institutions were defrauded seems to suggest the imperative necessity of the adoption of methods that would make the repetition of such frauds more difficult than it has been in the past. The fact is, however, that such a fraud could not be perpetrated on a bank by any one except one in good standing in the financial community. No stranger could secure money on a false certificate of stock, for the mere fact that he was unknown would lead to the most careful investigation, even were the question of making him a loan considered at all. Inasmuch as only those who command respect among bankers are in a position to commit such frauds the chances of loss are not great after all, and in the final analysis the matter comes down to this, that banks are forced to trust to the good faith of those with whom they deal. The only alternative is not to deal on credit at all, and that is tantamount to going out of business.

Banks every day in the year accept millions of dollars of securities of all kinds as collateral, and to have each certificate examined with a view to determining its genuineness would be well nigh a physical impossibility. The most effective way to test a certificate, of course, is to present it for transfer and secure a new certificate about the validity of which there could be no doubt. But this could scarcely be done, especially not in the case of temporary loans which sometimes run no longer than the time it would take to enter the certificate for transfer and secure the new one in return. Moreover, as matters now stand, the transfer tax would stand in the way of the transfer of stock by the banks, for the amount earned as interest would be seriously reduced, if not wiped out, by paying the transfer tax each time the security was given as collateral. Take for example a loan of say $100,000 on low priced stocks such as Steel common. This would call for the deposit of say 4,000 shares of stock. The daily interest on the loan at 2 per cent. would amount to $4.48, and if it ran say for four days the bank would receive in interest $21.92. The transfer tax on the 4,000 shares at the rate of $2 a hundred shares would amount to $80, or nearly four times the interest for four days. Even on stock selling as high as 120 the interest would be wiped out by the transfer tax.

The fact is that there are some ways in which banks can very easily be defrauded, but the safeguard for the banker lies in the fact that those in a position to defraud them are not likely once in ten thousand times to do so. Any member of the financial community in good standing could secure money on a forged check, but fortunately there are few of those with a reputation to lose who descend to such practices. Banking can only be done on the basis of the responsibility of those with whom banks deal, and nothing but the morals of their customers will save the bank from loss in their transactions with the public.

WOMEN DEPOSITORS.

Some Experiences of Wall Street Banks in Dealing with Them—Signing Checks by Proxy.

The large extra dividend announced by the Fifth Avenue Bank a week ago drew attention to the very profitable business built up by that bank and to the fact that a large proportion of its depositors are women. That women depositors are good customers for a bank is evidenced by the success of the Fifth Avenue Bank, but in the Wall Street district here appears to be no love lost by bank officials on their women depositors. They have long had the reputation of giving a bank as much trouble as their accounts were worth, but that this is true only exceptionally and not as a rule there is enough evidence at hand to demonstrate. It is nevertheless a fact that the experience of some banks with their women depositors has been such as to lead the officers to avoid, if possible, the acceptance of accounts from women. Many amusing stories have been told of the petty difficulties banks have encountered in dealing with women, some of the stories so far fetched apparently that it is only when told at first hand that one is inclined to accept them as true. The story of the woman, the daughter of a very wealthy man, who was indignant when informed that she had overdrawn her account, and to prove that she had not done so went to the bank with her check book to show that she still had many checks left, is no more impossible than some of the actual experiences of one of the large banks down town.

One of the bank's depositors was a woman who had a large allowance, but who spent it rather freely. On one occasion she overdrew her account by a considerable amount. She was informed of the fact by the bank and apologized for her oversight. She would correct it immediately, she said. She sat down at her desk and drew a check on the same bank for the amount of the overdraft and complacently handed it to the astonished clerk who had come to settle the matter with her.

On another occasion the bank had difficulty with a woman depositor for the reason that the signatures to her checks were so irregular that the paying teller was frequently in doubt about their genuineness. On each occasion the checks were sent up to the residence of the depositor for verification. On the first occasion the explanation was offered that the check had been drawn in a hurry, but that the signature was correct. The next time the depositor had drawn the check with her gloves on, and so had distorted her signature. On the third occasion when the bank sent up on a similar errand the depositor was much annoyed. After first refusing to look at the check at all she consented to do so, and again assured the clerk that the check was in every respect correct, and she would thank the bank to pay it. "Of course the signature is mine," she said. "I was busy when I drew that check and had my maid sign it for me."

The bank did not close the account that day, but it found a round-about and diplomatic way of leading up to its withdrawal.

GOLD EXPORTS NEAR

Only Slight Changes in Exchange Needed to Cause Shipments.

DUE TO MOROCCAN SITUATION

Bankers Preparing to Meet Probable Demand for the Precious Metal—Assay Office's Supply Amounts to $10,000,000.

As a direct result of the disturbed condition of the European markets, more particularly that of Paris arising from the controversy between France and Germany over the Moroccan situation, the New York market is just on the verge of gold exports. If the political situation abroad is not ameliorated over Sunday it is considered most probable that gold will be sent to Paris by next week's steamers. The unfavorable aspect of the Moroccan question has resulted in heavy selling of stocks in London by Paris, and the rate of sterling exchange in Paris has fallen to 25f. 14c. Without any further advance in exchange rates in New York the market would be brought to gold shipments by a further decline of only 1c. in the Paris rate for sterling. Or an advance of about twenty points here in sterling or a corresponding advance in the rate for Paris checks would bring about the same result. Foreign exchange bankers were figuring on gold exports yesterday, and preliminary arrangements were made by some to ship gold at a moment's notice. Several times recently the New York exchange market has approached the gold export point, but each time it has receded, so that up to the present gold shipments have been avoided despite the fact that in recent years with few exceptions exports have occurred from May on into July. This year's exports, however, if these are now to occur after their long postponement, will probably be of short duration. The New York Assay Office has on hand only about $10,000,000 in gold bars suitable for export, and once these are exhausted gold exports will have to cease until exchange rates reach a point at which the more costly gold coin can be used. If the Paris market should become still more seriously disturbed it is of course possible that gold coin would be shipped as soon as the supply of bars was exhausted, but this hardly seems likely as matters now stand.

We are now brought close to a situation which some bankers had foreseen as likely to arise from an entirely different cause. It has in some quarters been considered likely that the re-establishment of peace between Russia and Japan, followed, as it is likely to be, by the payment of a heavy indemnity to Japan, would cause heavy gold exports from New York to Paris, where, in the due course of events, the loan would be floated which would supply the funds for Russia's payment to Japan. Now, instead of peace bringing about gold exports from this market, it appears likely that the same effect will be had from the fear of war between two other nations. Up to the present the exchange market in New York of late has been governed by the differences in interest rates prevailing here and abroad. Long bills have been sold supplying exchange, and the proceeds have been loaned out here, but a disturbed condition in Paris lessens the ease with which such transactions can be carried on, and for the time being makes the situation in Paris itself the dominant factor in the situation. Paris is amply supplied with gold and may be said to need no further supply, but the natural result of an uncertain situation such as that which has developed over the Moroccan question is the withdrawal of funds temporarily employed abroad. This sudden "homing" of funds naturally turns the exchanges in favor of Paris, and may result in its securing large sums in gold, from this market principally, since we are still in such position in relation to the other markets of the world that we are the first called upon to send gold whenever others choose to husband their supply of the precious metal. Naturally, this result, so far as Paris is concerned, is due to the fact that it is a creditor as regards other markets, and not a debtor. In the latter case the most probable result of a serious disturbance such as that apparently threatened over the Moroccan question would be not imports, but exports, of gold.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Heavy Gain in Cash Nearly Doubles Surplus Reserve.

Yesterday's bank returns were more favorable than had been expected both in the matter of cash increase and gain in surplus reserve. The actual increase in cash was so much in excess of the estimate based on the known movements of currency that the suggestion arises that the trust companies this past week returned to the banks a considerable amount of the cash which they took from the banks at the beginning of the month in anticipation of their report to the State Banking Department. The gain in cash reported yesterday amounted to $9,512,200, and as requirements increased only $1,627,025 the surplus was increased by $7,885,175. This increase is timely, for even now the surplus is only $15,094,675, as compared with $38,452,675 at this time last year, and the item is none too large in view of the near approach of July 1, when the demands upon the banks in connection with the semi-annual interest and dividend payments are unusually large. In yesterday's statement deposits showed an increase of $6,508,100 and loans a decrease of $2,048,200.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of June 25, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Net. prof.	139,492,800	.....	134,972,700
Deposits	1,146,792,900	$6,508,100	1,143,314,100
Circulat'n	48,060,700	701,700	38,970,100
Total	$1,450,319,100	$7,209,800	$1,433,229,800
ASSETS			
Loans	$1,102,812,700	*$2,048,200	$1,066,813,200
Specie	214,869,600	8,512,200	240,368,800
Leg. tend.	87,423,300	1,000,000	83,912,900
Total	$1,404,606,600	$7,464,000	$1,391,094,400
Res. held.	301,792,900	9,512,200	324,281,200
Res. req.	286,698,225	1,627,025	285,828,525
Surp's.	$15,094,675	$7,885,175	$38,452,675

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net proofs are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

Ex-Mayor Grace Left $3,896,918.

The appraisement of the estate left by ex-Mayor William R. Grace, filed yesterday, shows that he left personalty of $3,738,848 and real estate valued at $158,070, in all $3,896,918. The net value of the real and personal property is put at $3,596,072. Included in the personalty are 8,556 shares of prefered stock of W. R. Grace & Co., valued at $916,562, and 8,256 of common stock valued at $618,750. There is a balance due from the firm amounting to $305,040 and one of $28,047 from the Government of Peru. Commissions of executors amount to $117,477.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Easier; Call Money Nominal, 2¼ Per Cent.

A Check to the Rise, Chiefly Upon the Foreign Situation and Gold Export Prospects.

Wall Street had a good demonstration last week of "what we have to do with abroad." The most promising rise of the year has been chilled, and was yesterday checked, by foreign uneasiness over the Morocco question, whose immediate financial interest to us would take a lot of explaining. Its indirect effects were, first, that we had to absorb liberal sales when foreign uneasiness left this market, the world's best to sell in, and, secondly, we now have to provide the basis of credit needed to solidify the Paris situation, for the fall of sterling in Paris, which sufficed to draw gold from London last week, is likely this week to suffice to draw gold from here. The demand comes at a good time for us to spare it, for the surplus yesterday doubled, and is now the largest, with one exception, since 1900. This unexpected result was reached partially by an unexpected accretion of reserves, and partially by a decrease of loans, although the speculative activity and the usual course of events in this week of the year seemed to assure an increase of loans. The movement of cash into sight apparently strengthens the situation, but it may be supposed that when it was invisible it was equally available as a banking resource, for there is little doubt that it was in the vaults of the trust companies and is released after their window dressing is completed. Next week midyear distributions will replace midyear accumulations, and the passage of this period promises to have been completed with exceptional ease, unless perchance gold exports alter the outlook.

The excellence of the bank statement did not suffice to check the softness induced by London selling. The volume of business was well maintained, but the price movement was no longer upward. Declines were not significant—Pittsburg Coal preferred being the chief exception—but they were in the majority. Consolidated Gas was notably strong.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four and five months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $273,805,626; balances, $12,650,964. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $531,625.

The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $531,625.

Foreign exchange was strong. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515; demand, $4.8720; cables, $4.8770.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅜. Francs, 5.18½ and 5.16⅝; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 3-16; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—50@75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—25@45c premium.

LARGE BANK DIVIDENDS.

Good Results Secured by Deferment of Payments to Stockholders.

That the policy adopted by many financial institutions of paying no dividends to their stockholders until many years after their establishment, by which time a large surplus has been accumulated, is not without good results in the way of final yield, is evidenced by the dividends which the Fifth Avenue and some other New York banks have been paying in recent years to their stockholders.

The 120 per cent. extra dividend of the Fifth Avenue Bank calls attention to the case of that bank. A number of other instances could be cited in which a similar policy yielded large results, even though these have not attained the phenomenal record in the matter of dividends which the Fifth Avenue Bank has established for itself.

This bank was founded in 1875 with a capital stock of $100,000 and a paid-in surplus equal to the capital. It waited seventeen years before giving any return to those who invested in its shares and then paid annually the face value of its stock with two extra dividends within the past three years, aggregating 220 per cent.

These extra dividends alone are equivalent to about 3½ per cent. a year on the original investment for the entire thirty years of the bank's existence. The results on the price of the stock of the bank's policy in the matter of accumulating a surplus are also interesting. The stock, originally representing the investment of $200 a share, is now worth in the neighborhood of $4,000 a share.

The Chemical National Bank has a similar record. It was established in 1824, and for many years turned all its earnings into surplus. It pays regularly 150 per cent. a year, and its stock sells in the neighborhood of $4,300 a share.

$4,000,000 FOR EQUIPMENT.

Plan to Get Finances for the Missouri Pacific's Needs.

To provide additional equipment needed on the lines of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railroad, part of the Missouri Pacific system, it is proposed to increase the capital limit of the Iron Mountain Car Trust from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. A meeting of the certificate holders of the trust is scheduled for tomorrow to act on the proposition, but it was said yesterday that it would be postponed to allow time for the receipt of a larger number of proxies.

The increase will not be issued all at once. It is intended to dispose of $2,000,000 of the new issue this Summer to pay for equipment consisting mostly of freight cars that have already been ordered. The remaining $2,000,000 will not be put out in the immediate future.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Traders in this market showed a disposition to sell out and await over Sunday developments, none of them liking the foreign outlook. In most of the leading stocks the selling met scaled buying orders, so that declines generally were unimportant. Sentiment in the main was bullish, but it was conceded on every hand that the internal trouble in Russia and the apparently strained relations between France and Germany were conditions not to be trifled with, and traders, therefore, preferred day-to-day transactions to carrying lines over intervening holidays. Total sales, 18,026 shares; $92,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
2..	Bell Telephone	58	58	58
100..	Cambria Iron	49¼	49¼	49¼
100..	Cambria Steel	28⅝	28⅞	28⅞
1,305..	Elec. C. America	11⅛	11	11⅛
1,100..	Erie	42	41⅝	41⅝
3..	Gen. Asphalt, pfd	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
228..	Lehigh Valley	62¾	62	62
315..	Marsden	4⅝	4	4½
2,978..	Penna. R. R.	69 11-16	69 7-16	69⅝
147..	Penna. Steel, pfd	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
100..	Philada. Co.	43½	43½	43½
150..	Philada. Electric	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
200..	Phila. Rap. Transit	27⅝	27½	27½
23..	Phila. Traction	100	100	100
4,768..	Reading	49	48⅝	48¾
5..	Reading, 1st pfd	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞
70..	Tonopah Mining	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛
10..	Union Pacific	125¾	125⅝	125⅝
200..	Union Traction	59⅜	59⅛	59⅜
1,033..	U. G. I.	95¾	95	95¼
3,690..	U. S. Steel	30⅝	30	30
1,300..	U. S. Steel, pfd	97½	97⅛	97½
18..	Ins. Co. N. A.	26	26	26
5..	Norristown	160	160	160

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, June 24, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
80⅞	81	14,800	*Amalg. Copper Co.	81	81½	81	81	— ½
34¼	34½	200	Am. Car & Foundry	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ⅝
5⅞	6⅛	100	*Amer. Grass Twine	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	35½	2,675	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	35¼	35½	34½	35¼	— ⅛
47⅝	48	2,600	*Am. Locomotive Co.	48	48	47¾	47¾	— ¾
112	113	200	*Am. Locomotive pf.	113	113	113	113	...
116¾	119¾	8,700	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	117¼	117⅝	116½	116⅝	— ¾
40	41	600	Am. Steel Found. pf.	40½	40½	40	40¼	— ⅝
136¾	137	100	Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137	137	137	137	— ⅞
34½	35	450	*Amer. Woolen Co.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝	— ⅛
104½	105	300	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	106	106	105	105	— 1½
82⅜	82¾	4,700	At., Top. & S. F.	82⅝	82⅞	82⅝	82⅝	— ⅜
103½	104	150	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	103½	103½	103½	103½	— ½
111	111⅛	15,200	Baltimore & Ohio	110¾	111½	110⅝	111	...
67⅝	67⅞	7,465	Brooklyn Rap. Trans.	67½	68	67	67¾	+ ¼
150⅜	150½	3,800	Canadian Pacific	150¾	150¾	150	150⅜	— 1½
51	51⅜	1,150	Chesapeake & Ohio	51	51¼	50¾	51	— ¼
75	79	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	— ⅜
191¼	191½	380	Chi. Great Western	191¼	191¼	191¼	191¼	— ⅛
176⅜	176¾	7,600	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	176¾	176¾	173	176⅜	— ⅜
7⅝	7⅞	300	Chi. Union Traction	7½	7½	7½	7½	...
43⅛	43¾	1,500	Col. Fuel & Iron	43½	43½	43¼	43½	— ⅜
27⅜	27¾	100	Colorado & Southern	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
36½	37	200	Col. & South. 2d pf.	37	37	37	37	...
192	192⅜	4,425	Consolidated Gas	190¾	192¾	190¾	192¼	+1½
187	187½	1,200	Delaware & Hudson	187½	187½	187	187	— ½
...	...	1,691	Del. & Hudson rights	½	½	½	½	...
88½	89	200	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	88⅞	88⅞	88¼	88½	— ⅝
93½	94	200	Detroit United Ry.	94	94	94	94	...
42½	43½	600	*Distillers' Securities	43	43	42¼	42⅝	— ⅞
13¾	14	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14	14	14	14	...
41½	41⅝	5,000	Erie	41⅜	41⅞	41¼	41½	— ⅝
79⅝	79⅞	1,600	Erie 1st pf.	79⅝	80⅜	79¾	79¾	— ⅛
66¾	67	800	Erie 2d pf.	67⅜	67⅞	67	67¼	— ¼
95¼	95⅝	400	Fed. Min. & S. pf.	95⅜	95⅞	95⅜	95¾	+ ¾
69	71	200	*Ft. Worth & Den. C.	70	70	70	70	...
60	65	100	General Chemical	61	61	61	61	+ ⅞
95¼	96	100	Hocking Valley pf.	95⅜	95¾	95⅛	95¾	+ ¼
165¼	166	1,500	Illinois Central	163⅝	165½	163½	163¾	— 1½
19⅞	19⅝	100	International Paper	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
78½	78⅝	100	Internat. Paper pf.	78⅜	78⅝	78⅛	78⅝	+ ¼
25	26	100	Iowa Central	25¾	25¾	25⅜	25¾	...
54½	55½	100	Kan. City South. pf.	54	54	54	54	...
23⅜	24	700	Knick. Ice., Chicago	23½	23⅝	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
147	147¼	2,300	Louisville & Nash.	147½	147½	146½	147¼	— ⅝
80¾	80⅞	800	*Met. Securities	81	81	80⅝	81	...
124	124¼	4,600	*Met. Street Railway	124¼	124½	123¾	124¼	— ⅝
21⅛	21¼	300	Mexican Central	21	21⅛	21	21⅛	— ⅛
27½	28	700	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	28	28	28	— ¼
100½	100⅝	4,200	Missouri Pacific	100¼	100¾	100¼	100½	— ¾
63⅜	63½	321	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	63½	63½	63⅜	63⅜	...
116	118	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	118½	118⅞	118½	118⅝	+ ½
143¼	143⅞	1,200	New York Central.	143½	143⅝	143¼	143¼	— ¾
51	51¼	3,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	51¼	51½	51	51	— ⅛
82⅝	82⅞	2,100	Norfolk & Western.	82½	82⅝	82¼	82⅜	...
100⅛	100⅜	100	North American	99¾	99¾	99⅜	99⅜	— ⅞
39	39½	100	Pacific Mail	39	39	39	39	— ¼
138⅞	139	26,000	Pennsylvania R. R.	139¾	139⅝	138⅝	139	— 1
101⅜	101⅝	700	People's Gas, Chi.	101½	101½	101¼	101½	— ⅝
63	63⅛	3,739	Pittsburg Coal pf.	66	67½	62¼	63	—5¼
95	95¼	100	R. R. Sec., I.C stk. cts.	95	95	95	95	+ ¼
31½	32	200	*R'way Steel Spring.	32	32	32	32	— ⅞
97⅜	97⅝	35,300	Reading	97⅝	98⅛	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
18¾	18⅞	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	18⅛	18½	18⅛	18¼	— ⅜
29⅝	29¾	6,000	Rock Island Co.	29⅞	30⅛	29⅜	29¾	— ⅜
75	75¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	75⅜	75⅝	75¼	75¼	— ⅜
33	33⅞	200	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¾	+ ¼
67	67½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	67⅜	67⅝	67¼	67¼	...
60	61	300	St. L. Southwest'n pf.	60	60	59½	60	—1
80	80¾	200	Sloss-Shef Steel & I.	80⅞	80⅞	80⅛	80¼	— ¾
63½	63⅝	15,850	Southern Pacific	63½	64	63½	63¾	...
120⅝	121	145	Southern Pacific pf.	120⅞	120⅞	120⅜	120⅝	...
31⅝	31¾	2,800	South. R'way ext.	31½	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ⅝
96¾	97	100	South. R'way pf. ext.	97	97	97	97	...
80⅝	81	600	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	81¼	81¼	81	81	— ½
33⅝	34⅛	100	Texas & Pacific.	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ½
34½	35	100	Tol. R'ways & Light.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ¼
38⅞	38⅞	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	...
57	57¼	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	57¼	57½	57	57	— ¼
111½	112	300	Twin City R. Transit.	111½	111½	111½	111½	— ¼
10	11	100	*Union Bag & Paper.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
125¾	125⅞	42,300	Union Pacific	125⅞	126⅝	125⅝	125¾	— ⅝
51	51½	400	United R'ways Inv.	50½	51	50½	51	— ¾
84⅜	85	200	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf.	84	84½	84	84¼	— ½
29	29¼	600	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	29	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
92¼	92⅜	300	*U. S. Cast I. Pipe pf.	92¼	92½	92¼	92¼	...
13⅜	13½	200	*U. S. Leather t. r.	13½	13½	13½	13½	...
89½	90	200	U. S. Realty & Imp.	92	92	92	92	+1
29½	30	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	29⅝	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝	— ⅛
63	63½	400	*U. S. Rep. & R. pf.	62⅝	63¼	62¼	63¼	+ ⅝
37	38	300	U. S. Rubber.	37½	38	37½	38	+1½
105¼	106	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+1½
30	30⅛	17,050	U. S. Steel.	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
97⅝	97½	17,600	U. S. Steel pf.	97½	97⅞	97¼	97½	— ⅜
75	95	180	Vandalia R. R.	86	86	86	86	—14
109	109¾	500	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	109	109	100	109	...
38	40	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	38½	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
39½	40¼	300	Wabash pf.	40	40	40	40	— ⅝
23¾	24	100	Wisconsin Central.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼

Total sales, June 24, 1905 287,301
From Jan. 1, 1905 134,269,604
Corresponding date last year 50,168,937

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Almost All Securities Except Americans Are Lower.

English Financiers Regard the Continental Scare Over the Morocco Situation as Silly and Believe the Present Prices for Securities Are Absurdly Low.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
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LONDON, June 24.—About all the securities quoted on the Stock Exchange, Americans excepted, are lower than a week ago. Nothing has happened to give life and strength to the markets, while on the other hand the influence of international politics has tended to discourage investment and speculation.

Pronounced weakness has been manifested in certain groups of securities in the last two days, due to heavy selling on the Paris and Berlin Bourses, which are said to have been affected by the scare growing out of the Morocco difficulty. Paris was a heavy seller in this market of consols, South Africans, and other stocks. There was not much selling by British holders of securities, the prevailing opinion being that there must be an improvement fairly soon, perhaps immediately after the turn of the half-year.

Stock Exchange men here are very little disturbed over the Franco-German situation. They say their brethren on the Continent are silly to get excited about it, and it is the opinion of conservative financiers that Paris will have the rather doubtful pleasure of buying back at considerably advanced figures the consols it sold here this week. A price barely above 90 for consols at a time when money is exceedingly abundant is declared to be ridiculous.

Comment of the same nature is made on the prices at which British rails are selling. Indeed, absurdly low figures are prevailing in practically all the investment departments.

The explanation, doubtless, is that there are very few investors. They will undoubtedly continue to be more or less scarce until the political world has quieted down.

It was not a large volume of actual buying that caused Americans to advance here this week. This market simply reflected that of New York.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 24.—Money was in fair supply and in good demand in the market to-day. Discounts were steady. Brokers were cautious in view of the approach of the month end and the political unrest.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and operators were nervous, owing to the Moroccan situation. Consols were flat, which depressed kindred securities. Home rails were lower.

Americans opened hesitating at parity. The variations were mixed. Many stocks receded on New York selling, and prices closed easy.

Foreigners were conservative pending Continental advices. Japanese were dull owing to a report that the authorities at Tokio had refused to agree to an armistice.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bullion amounting to £16,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Gibraltar.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.35; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 15-16	...	...	— 1/16
Consols, account	90	...	...	— 1/16
Anaconda	6⅝	105	106½	— 1½
Atchison	84⅝	83⅜	83	— ⅜
Atchison pf.	106½	103¾	104	— ¾
Baltimore & Ohio	113⅝	110⅝	111	...
Balt. & Ohio pf.	99½	97	...	...
Ches. & Ohio	52¼	51	51¼	— ¼
Chi. Gt. Western	19¼	19	19⅜	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	154⅝	150¾	151½	— ¾
Denver	29½	28¾	29⅛	— ⅜
Denver pf.	91⅜	89½	...	...
Erie	42¾	41¾	42⅛	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf.	81⅝	79⅝	79⅞	— ¼
Erie 2d pf.	69¼	67¼	67½	— ¼
Ill. Central	170¾	166	167	— 1
Kan. & Texas	28½	27¾	28¼	— ⅜
Kan. & Texas pf.	64	62⅜	63	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash.	151	147¼	147⅞	— ⅝
Mexican Central	21½	21	21¼	— ¼
Nat. R.R. of M. pf	35½	34⅜	...	...
Nor. & West.	84	81⅞	82⅜	— ½
Nor. & West. pf.	95½	93	...	...
Nor. Securities	168¾	164½	165	— ½
N. Y. Central	147½	143¾	144	— ¾
Ontario & Wes.	52¾	51½	51⅞	— ⅜
Pennsylvania	71¼	138⅞	139¾	— ⅜
Reading	99	97⅜	97⅞	— ½
Reading 1st pf.	46⅜	91¾	91⅝	— ⅛
Reading 2d pf.	45⅝	89¼	89⅜	— ⅛
Rock Island	30½	29⅝	30¼	— ⅜
Southern Ry.	32½	31⅝	31⅞	— ⅛
Southern Ry. pf.	99½	97	97	...
Southern Pacific.	65	63⅜	63⅞	— ⅛
St. Paul	181	176⅝	176¾	— ⅜
Union Pacific	128⅞	125½	126⅛	— ⅜
Union Pacific pf.	100	97½	98	— ⅜
U. S. Steel	30⅞	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	99⅞	97½	97⅝	— ⅛
Wabash	29	19½	19¾	— ⅛
Wabash pf.	41	40	40¾	— ⅛
Wabash deb. B.	75	73	73½	— ½

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 24.—There was a better tone than expected on the Boerse to-day in view of the pronounced weakness of the Paris Bourse yesterday. Business here was light, but prices were pretty well maintained.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, June 24.—Operators on the Bourse to-day, while still showing uneasiness over the Moroccan situation, were calmer than on previous days. There were considerable offers of rentes, which were quickly absorbed, thus preventing a marked decline.

Russians were active on the rumor that an armistice was being arranged. Rentes closed heavy.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 89.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 97f. 70c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	15	1¼	Esperanza	1	9	4½
Tomboy	1	0	10½	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	0	7½				

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 24.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200..	Al. Val. pf.	35	35	35
10..	Crucible Steel	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10..	Crucible Steel pf.	61¼	61¼	61¼
10..	Fire Proof pf.	34½	34½	34½
20..	Lustre	24¼	24¼	24½
201..	M., L. & H.	35¾	35¾	35½
150..	Marsden	4¼	4	4⅛
50..	Ohio Fuel	40	40	40
1,000..	Pittsburg Brew	26½	26	26
405..	Pittsburg Coal	15⅝	15	15
1,715..	Pittsburg Coal pf.	63	63	63¾
150..	U. Cable	200	200	200
1,420..	U. S. Steel	30¾	30	30
8..	Western El. 2d	85	85	85
10..	Bank Trust	70	70	70
10..	Col. Trust	400	400	400
10..	S. F. & T.	...	...	...

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, June 24, 1905.

Impri Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
60,000 91⅝
500 91⅞
1,500 92
7,000 92
4,000 91¼
10,000 92
500 92
500 92
1,500 92
20,000 91⅞
10,000 91⅝
10,000 91⅞
9,000 91⅝
1,000 92
1,000 91⅞
2,000 92
5,000 91⅞
4,000 91⅝
10,000 91⅞
46,500 92
80,000 91⅞
4,000 92
500 92
500 92
500 92
500 92
500 92
500 92
88,000 91⅞
Impri Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan
10,000 101
2d series
10,000 99
2,500 99½
21,000 99
1,000 99½
2,000 99
10,000 99½
20,000 90
U S of Mexico 5s
3,000 100⅜
U S of Mexico 4s
3,000 93
Am Hide & L 6s
2,000 97
Am Tobacco 4s
3,000 75¼
Atch, Top & S Fe' adjustm't 4s
500 97
Balt & O pr in 3½s
1,000s5F 97½
500 97
gold 4s
4,000 104½
6,000 104⅝
Bk Rap Tr gold 5s
1,000 109
refg conv 4s
3,000 80⅝
Cen of Ga Ry 1st 5s
15,000s5F 119½
cons 5s
2,000 113⅜
2d inc 5s
14,000 84
3,000 84½
8,000 84
3d inc 5s
41,000 73
Cent Pac gtd 4s
7,000 101⅜
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
2,000 88½
C & Alt R R 8s
5,000 85
2,000 84⅞
Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 81¼
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
55,000 103⅝
50,000 103
5,000 103½
10,000 103⅜
Ill div 3½s
2,000 97⅞
Chi, Bur & Q deb 5s
1,000 106
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Ser A
10,000 112½
C, R I & P gen 4s
100,000 107⅝
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refund 4s
13,000 96⅝
C, R I & P R R 4s
1,000 82½
24,000 82
10,000 81⅞
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
5,000 94⅝
C, C, C & I con 7s
3,000 121½
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A
5,000 71
1st 5s, Ser B
28,000 70
Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 94½
Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
9,000 173½
11,000 174
Dist Sec Cor 5s
4,000 70⅝
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 94¾
1,000 94⅝
Erie conv 4s
20,000 106
Erie Penn col tr 4s
3,000 96
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
20,000 22⅜
5,000 23⅛
Havana Elec Ry 5s
10,000 93
Int & Gt N 1st 6s
2,000 120
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 89½
Lacka Steel 5s
3,000 105⅛
4,000 105
L S & M S deb 4s
8,000 101⅛
Met St Ry ref 4s
1,000 91⅛
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
2,000 102⅜
1,000 102½
1,000 102⅜
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
500 101⅛
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
3,000 80⅛
Mo Pac 3d 7s
5,000 104⅜
Mob, Jck & K C 5s
2,000 99½
1,000 100
Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s
1,000 122¼
Nassau Elec R R 4s
1,000 89
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s
12,000 81½
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934
5,000 101
N Y C & St L 4s
3,000 105
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
7,000 105½
1,000 105⅜
1,000 100
pur money 4s
1,000 92
Norf & W con 4s
5,000 102⅛
Northn Pac 4s
4,000 106
96,000 103½
Oregon Short Line gtd refg 4s
10,000 96
Peo & E inc 4s
1,000 74⅜
6,000 74½
10,000 74⅝
Reading gen 4s
14,000 103⅝
Reading Jer Central col 4s
10,000s5F 100⅛
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s
7,000s5F 116½
unify & ref 4s
4,000 95⅜
3,000 95⅝
2,000 95½
2,000 95⅝
St L & San F R R refundg 4s
55,000 90⅜
St L Sthwn 1st 4s
3,000 98⅛
cons 4s
5,000 81
St Paul, Min & M. Mont ext 4s
1,000 103½
San An & Ar P 4s
11,000 90
Sea, L L Ry gold 4s
10,000 88½
So Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
50,000 97⅝
22,000 97½
Stand R & T inc
1,000 4¼
Tenn Coal, I & R, Birm div 6s
2,000 112⅝
Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 84
Un Pac 1st 4s
3,000 107½
Un Pac conv 4s
5,000 125½
2,000 125¼
5,000 125⅝
Un Rds of S Fr 4s
4,000 89⅛
U S Leather 6s
1,000 109⅛
U S Steel Corpor sktg fund 5s
11,000 94¼
1,000 94⅜
15,000 94½
41,000 94¼
28,000 94½
registered
500 94½
Vandalia con 4s
7,000 104⅝
Va Ir, Coal & C 5s
3,000 90
Wabash 1st 5s
2,000 117⅝
West Un fund & real est 4½s
5,000 105¼
3,000 105¾

32,330.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	292	292	292
3d week June	$34,095	$42,880	$39,086
From July 1	1,867,703	1,902,653	1,933,279
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
3d week June	164,024	160,727	161,588
From July 1	7,992,689	7,323,308	7,217,735
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	261	261
2d week June	36,349	33,611	34,904
From July 1	1,791,042	1,756,153	1,630,253
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
2d week June	39,215	31,861	.....
From Jan. 1	880,276	761,919	.....
MOBILE, JACKSON & KANSAS CITY—			
Mileage	196	196	196
2d week June	9,919	7,462	6,130
From July 1	600,037	483,012	259,360
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week June	7,580	8,725	.....
From July 1	452,676	441,648	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week June	111,695	91,379	.....
From July 1	4,160,508	4,149,647	.....

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for May—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	266,594	260,815	5,779
Expenses	133,285	128,331	4,954
Net	133,309	132,484	825
5 Mos., gross	1,263,400	1,267,258	*3,849
Expenses	649,117	672,948	*23,831
5 Mos., net	614,292	594,310	19,982

THE VIRGINIA SOUTHWESTERN for May—

Gross earnings	65,820	46,250	19,570
Oper. expenses	51,400	29,060	22,340
Net earnings	14,420	17,190	*2,761
From July 1 to May 31:			
Gross earnings	610,033	557,356	52,677
Oper. expenses	370,580	378,870	*8,290
Net earnings	239,453	178,486	60,967

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN THREAD COMPANY for the year ended March 31—

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Albany & Susquehanna	4½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Allegheny & Western	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
A., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com.	2½	July 10	June 23	July 10
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 13
Balt. & Annapolis Short Line	4	July 1	.....	.....
Beech Creek	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 23
Belt Ry. of Chicago (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2½	June 30	Holders of record	June 3
Boston & Lowell	4	July 1	May 29	June 3
Boston & Maine com. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Boston & Providence	2½	July 1	.....	.....
Boston, Revere Beach & Lyn	1	July 1	.....	.....
Buff. & Susquehanna com. (quar.)	1¼	July 1	.....	.....
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Chi. & Alton pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	June 15	July 3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 26	July 3
Chi. & East Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 3
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-ann.)	2	July 15	June 15	Sept. 8
Chi., Ind. & Louis. com.	1½	June 28	June 7	June 29
Chi., Ind. & Louis. pf.	2	June 28	June 7	June 29
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Chi. & Northwestern (semi-ann.)	3½	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Chic. & West. Indiana (quarter)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Conc. & Mont., all classes, (quar.)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 1
Cumberland Valley (quarter)	2	July 1	.....	.....
Delaware River R. R. & Bridge (semi-annual)	2	June 26	Holders of record	June 13
Denver & Rio Grde pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 15	June 27	July 17
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	2½	July 3	June 27	July 17
Fitchburg pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Granite Railway	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 26
Harris, Ports., Mt. J. & L.	4	July 10	.....	.....
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 17	June 26	July 18
Hocking Valley pf.	2	July 17	June 26	July 18
Ind., Ill. & Iowa (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 21	Holders of record	July 21
Interborough Rapid Transit	2	July 3	June 12	July 3
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Memphis pf.	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
Lake Erie & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	1	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Lehigh Valley com. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Lehigh Valley pf. (semi-annual)	5	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Little Schuylkill	2½	July 14	Holders of record	June 21
Mahoning Coal com.	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Maine Central (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Manhattan (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 16	June 28
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Minneap. & St. L. pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Minehill & Schuylkill Haven	3	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 28	July 21
New York Central (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
New York & Harlem com. & pf.	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
N. Y., Lack. & West. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 15	July 1
New York, N. H. & Hart. (quar.)	2	June 30	Holders of record	June 15
New York, Ontario & Western	1½	July 31	July 21	July 31
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Northern R. R. of N. H. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 5
Norwich & Worcester pf. (quar.)	2	July 1	June 17	July 1
Oregon R. R. & Nav. pf.	2	July 1	June 26	July 7
Père Marquette com. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 3	June 10	July 5
Père Marquette pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 3	June 19	July 15
Phil., Balt. & Wash. (semi-annual)	2	June 30	June 13	.....
Phila. & Erie (semi-annual)	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 22
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	1¾	July 5	June 10	July 6
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. (special)	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3
Railroad Securities	2	July 1	June 17	July 3
Reading com. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 14
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	July 23
Rensselaer & Saratoga	4	July 1	June 15	July 3
St. L. & San F. 1st pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. com. trust cfs.	5	July 1	June 16	July 3
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. trust cfs.	1½	July 1	June 16	July 3
Southern Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 17	Holders of record	June 26
Southwestern of Georgia	2½	July 5	June 15	July 6
Texas Central com.	5	July 15	July 5	July 17
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 5	July 17
United N. J. R. R. & Canal	2½	July 10	June 20	July 1
Vermont Valley	6	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Worcester, Nashua & Rochester	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Wrightsville & Tenville com. & pf.	3	July 1	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Boston & Sub. Elec. (quarter)	50c	July 15	Holders of record	June 15
Boston & Worcester Electric pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Canton-Akron Ry. pf.	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Capital Trac., Wash., D. C. (quar.)	1½	June 30	June 15	July 2
Chicago City (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 12	June 19
Cen. & Han. Trac. com. (quarter)	¼	July 1	.....	.....
Cincinnati Street Ry. (quar.)	1½	July 1	June 16	July 1
Cleveland Electric Ry. (quarter)	1	July 5	June 20	July 6
Col., Buckeye, Lake & Newark Tr. pf.	3	July 1	June 15	.....
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Lancaster (Pa.) Ry. & Lt. pf.	3	July 1	June 25	July 1
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 15	July 10	July 17
Little Rock Ry. & Elec. pf.	3	July 10	June 30	July 10
Manchester Traction (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Minn., Lake & Wayne (quar.)	¾	July 15	July 5	July 16
Reading Traction	75c	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
Rochester (N. Y.) Ry. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
St. Joseph Railway, Light, Heat, & Power pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Shamo. (Penn.) & Mt. Car. El. pf.	3	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
South Side El., Chi., (quar.)	1	June 30	June 19	July 1
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf. (quar.)	1	July 1	June 26	July 3
Thirteenth & Fifteenth Sts. (Phil.)	$6	July 1	.....	.....
Torrington Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Twin City Rapid Tran. pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 17	July 3
Union Traction Co., Phila.	$1	July 1	June 9	July 1
United Rys. Investment pf.	2	July 1	June 16	July 3
United Traction & Electric, Providence, (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 13	July 3
United Traction Co. of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
Washington Water Power, (Spokane,) (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
West End St., pf., Boston	4	July 1	June 22	July 3

BANK STOCKS.

Bank of America (semi-annual)	10	July 1	June 20	July 3
Bank of N. Y., N. B. A. (semi-ann.)	5	July 1	June 23	July 3
Broadway, Brooklyn	6	July 1	June 22	July 1
Butchers & Drovers' National	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Chatham (quarter)	4	July 1	June 23	July 1
Citizens' Central	3	July 1	June 23	July 1
City National, Brooklyn	7	July 1	June 20	July 1
Columbia	4	July 1	June 14	July 1
East River National	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Fifth Avenue (quarter)	25	July 1	June 23	July 1
Fifth Avenue (extra)	120	July 1	June 21	July 1
First Nat. of Morristown (semi-annual)	5	July 1	June 17	July 3
First Nat. of Morristown (extra)	2	July 1	June 17	July 3
Fourth National (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 22	July 1
Garfield National (quarter)	3	June 30	June 21	July 1
German Exchange (semi-annual)	7	July 1	June 16	July 1
Hamilton	3	July 1	June 21	July 3
Hanover National	6	July 1	June 20	July 1
Importers & Traders'	10	July 1	June 20	July 1
Irving National (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 20	July 1
Jefferson (semi-annual)	2½	July 3	June 24	July 5
Market & Fulton	5	July 1	June 20	July 1
Mechanics & Traders' (semi-ann.)	4	July 1	June 19	July 1
Mechanics' National (semi-annual)	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Mercantile National	4	July 1	June 19	July 3
Merchants' Exch. Nat. (semi-ann.)	3	July 1	June 21	July 1
Merchants' National	3½	July 1	June 23	July 3
Mutual	3	July 1	June 24	July 5
Nassau National, Brooklyn	6	July 1	June 25	July 2
Nassau National, B'klyn, (extra)	2	July 1	June 25	July 2
Nat. Commerce in N. Y. (quar.)	2	July 1	June 21	July 3
National of North America	4	July 1	.....	.....
National Park (quarter)	4	July 1	June 22	July 1
National Shawmut, Boston, (quar.)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 22
Nineteenth Ward (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 20	July 1
Oriental	5	July 1	June 24	July 3
People's (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 24	July 1
Plaza	10	July 1	June 24	July 3
Seaboard National (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 24	July 1
State	25	July 1	June 9	July 1
Twelfth Ward (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 15	July 1
Union, Brooklyn	3	July 1	June 15	July 1
Wallabout (Brooklyn)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
West Side (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 15	July 3
Yorkville	5	July 1	June 21	July 3

TRUST COMPANIES.

Bankers' (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 26
Bowling Green (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 17
Brooklyn	4	June 30	Holders of record	June 24
Central (quarter)	15	July 1	June 20	July 3
Colonial (semi-annual)	5	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Commercial Trust Co. of N. J. (semi-annual)	6	July 1	June 29	July 3
Equitable (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 24	July 1
Fifth Avenue	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 29
Franklin, (Brooklyn,) (quarter)	3	June 30	June 23	July 1
Girard (Philadelphia)	10	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Guaranty (quarter)	5	June 30	Holders of record	June 30
Knickerbocker (semi-annual)	10	July 3	June 20	July 5
Knickerbocker (extra)	10	July 3	June 20	July 5
Long Island Loan & Trust	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
Manhattan	3	July 1	June 7	July 3
Manhattan (extra)	2	July 1	June 7	July 3
Mercantile (quarter)	5	June 30	June 23	July 1
Mercantile (extra)	5	June 30	June 23	July 1
Metropolitan (semi-annual)	8	June 30	June 23	July 1
New York (quarter)	5	June 30	June 24	July 1
Real Estate	5	July 1	June 19	July 1
Standard (semi-annual)	5	June 30	June 26	July 1
Title Guarantee & Trust	4	June 30	June 22	July 1
Union (quarter)	12½	July 10	July 5	July 10
United States	25	July 1	June 19	July 1
Van Norden (quarter)	2	June 30	Holders of record	June 20
Washington	3	July 1	June 24	July 3
Williamsburg, (B'klyn,) (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 17

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Aeolian Weber Piano & Pianola pf. (quarter)	1¾	June 30	June 20	July 1
Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 1	June 24	July 3
American Bank Note (quarter)	$1	June 30	July 15	July 1
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	Holders of record	July 8
Am. Beet Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 17
American Can pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 20	July 3
American Caramel pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
American Car & Foundry pf.	1⅛	July 1	June 8	July 2
American Chicle com. (month)	1	July 20	June 26	July 21
American Chicle pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 26	July 21
American Express (semi-annual)	3	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
American Express (extra)	1	July 1	Holders of record	May 31
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. com. (quar.)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Am. Iron & Steel Mfg. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 21	June 30	July 21
Amer. Pipe Mfg. Co. (quarter)	3	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Amer. Radiator com. (quar.)	1	June 30	June 21	July 1
American Screw (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 20	July 1
American Sewer Pipe (quarter)	3	July 1	June 24	July 3
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 5	July 17
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 5	July 17
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 23	July 3
American Snuff (quarter)	2½	July 1	June 15	July 3
American Snuff pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 15	July 3
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	May 31	July 5
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	May 31	July 5
Am. Tobacco pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 15	July 3
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 15
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (extra)	¾	Jul 15	June 30	July 15
Amer. Typefounders' com. (quar.)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Amer. Typefounders' pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 1	July 17
Androscoggin Mills	4	July 1	Holders of record	June 22
Arlington Mills (Mass.) (semi-ann.)	4	July 1	June 22	July 21
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (extra)	⅛	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	⅛	July 15	July 8	July 17
Bates Mfg. (Mass.) (semi-annual)	$5	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
Bell Telephone, Phil., (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
Boston & Phila. S. S. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Boston Storage Warehouse (quar.)	$1	June 30	Holders of record	June 15
Boston Towboat	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Boston Wharf Co. (semi-annual)	7½	June 30	June 24	July 1
Broad Exchange pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 22	July 3
Celluloid (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	June 30	July 17
Cent. & So. America Teleg. (quar.)	1½	July 7	June 30	July 8
Century Realty (semi-annual)	4	July 1	June 26	July 3
Chic. Junc. Rys. U. Stock Yards com. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chic. Junc. Rys. U. Stock Yards pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 1	June 10	July 3
Chicago Telephone (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 26	July 1
Columbus Gas Light & Heating pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Conti. Paper Bag com. (quar.)	1	June 30	June 25	July 1
Conti. Paper Bag pf. (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 25	July 1
Copper Range Con. (quarter)	$1	July 1	June 10	July 1
Cumberland Tel. & Tel. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 22	July 3
De Long Hook & Eye (quarter)	2½	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Dupont Int. Powder Co. pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Eastman Kodak com. (quar.)	2½	July 1	May 31	June 16
Eastman Kodak pf. (quar.)	1½	July 1	May 31	June 16
Electric Storage Battery com. & pf. (quarter)	.....	July 1	Holders of record	June 26
Empire Steel & Iron pf. (semi-ann.)	1¼	July 1	June 20	July 3
Garvin Machine Co. pf. (semi-ann.)	3½	July 1	June 25	July 5
General Chemical pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 21	July 3
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 19
Great Lakes Towing pf. (quar.)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
Guggenheim Exploration (quar.)	1¾	July 1	June 17	July 3
Hall Signal com. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 26	July 5
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	June 26	June 20	.....
Horn Silver Mining	5c	June 30	June 15	July 1
Hudson Realty (semi-annual)	3	June 30	Holders of record	June 20
International Paper pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 15	July 1
Int. Silver pf. (quarter)	1	July 1	June 16	July 3
Inter. Smokeless Powder Co. com. (quarter)	37½c	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
J. B. Stetson Co. com.	10	July 15	July 8	July 16
J. B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	July 8	July 16
Knickerbocker Ice pf. (semi-ann.)	3	July 3	June 22	July 5
Lawyers' Mortgage Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	Holders of record	June 20
Mackay Companies com. (semi-annual)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Mackay Companies pf. (quar.)	1	July 1	Holders of record	June 24
Manufacturers' Lt. & Ht., Pitts. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	July 1
Maryland Coal (semi-annual)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 1
Maryland Coal (extra)	1	June 30	June 17	July 1
Massachusetts Light Co. (quar.)	1	July 5	Holders of record	June 30
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	June 30	June 17	July 10
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	July 14	June 30	July 15
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	July 15	June 28	July 17
National Enameling com. (quarter)	½	July 1	June 10	July 3
National Enameling pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 10	July 3
National Licorice pf. (quarter)	1½	June 30	June 27	July 1
National Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	July 3	June 21	July 5
Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co.	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 19
New Century Zinc & Lead (extra)	1	July 1	.....	.....
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 18	June 30	July 18
N. Y. Mortgage & Sec. (semi-ann.)	3	July 1	June 26	July 3
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	5	July 10	June 26	July 11
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 15
Old Dominion S.S. Co. (semi-ann.)	3	July 1	June 20	July 1
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	July 1	June 17	July 1
Pittsburg Plate Glass com. (quar.)	1½	July 1	June 20	July 3
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
Railway Steel Spring pf. (quar.)	1¾	June 20	June 9	June 21
Revere Rubber (quarter)	2	July 1	Holders of record	June 21
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 26
Royal Baking Powder pf. (quar.)	1½	June 30	Holders of record	June 15
R. S. Brine Transportation Co. pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	Holders of record	July 1
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (quar.)	2	July 1	June 14	July 5
Safety Car Heat. & Light. (extra)	1½	July 1	June 14	July 5
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 7
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 1	June 20	July 3
Standard Coupler com.	1	June 30	June 24	July 3
Standard Coupler pf.	4	June 30	June 24	July 3
Stand. Gas Light (N. Y.) com. & pf.	3	June 30	June 20	July 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 21	July 5
Street's West Stable Car Line pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 1	June 19	July 3
Tefft-Weller pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	June 24	July 20
Tennessee Coal & Iron com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
Texas & Pacific Coal (quarter)	2	June 30	June 20	July 1
Tezinthau Copper (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 28
Tezinthau Copper (extra)	½	July 1	Holders of record	June 28
Thompson-Starrett Co.	4	July 1	June 20	July 2
Toledo Home Telep. (quarter)	1	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
Underwood Typewriter 1st & 2d pf.	8	July 1	Holders of record	June 10
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 17
Union Switch & Sig. com. (quar.)	2	July 10	.....	.....
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	2½	July 10	.....	.....
United Fruit (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas & Elec. of N. J. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	50c	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
United Shoe Machine. pf. (quar.)	37½	July 15	Holders of record	June 29
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1½	July 1	Holders of record	June 15
U. S. Mining Co.	75c	July 15	.....	.....
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	8	June 30	.....	.....
U. S. Mortgage & Trust (extra)	2	June 30	.....	.....
U. S. Title Guar. & Indem. (quar.)	1½	July 1	.....	.....
Utah Consol. Mining	$2	July 15	June 23	June 30
Va.-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	July 15	June 29	July 20
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	July 8	July 21
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-ann.)	8	July 15	June 30	July 17
Wells-Fargo Express (extra)	1	July 15	June 30	July 17
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtg. Guaranty Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 5	June 26	July 6
Western Union (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westhouse Air Brake (quarter)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Westhouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg., all classes (quarter)	2½	July 10	June 26	July 11

†Transfer books do not close. ††Two months' dividend on account of change in dividend period.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing June 24. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.
243	251	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	2	246¾	Jan. 7	244	Apr. 6	244 Apr. 6, 1905
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1905	4½	..	.....	..	.....	•236 Dec. 10, 1904
151	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	•150 Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000	.....	..	19	Feb. 17	13	May 4	18¾ June 17, 1905
23	26	American Ag. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1905	3	90⅛	Apr. 13	89½	Feb. 3	90⅛ Apr. 13, 1905
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	34½	Mar. 28	24	Jan. 17	24 June 16, 1905
41	45	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900	1¾	48½	Apr. 17	38	Jan. 19	40 June 12, 1905
167	180	American Snuff	11,001,700	Apr. 1, 1905	2½	170	May 24	163	May 31	163 May 31, 1905
102	106	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	106½	May 26	99	Jan. 7	105½ May 27, 1905
135	136	American Sugar Ref. pf.	45,000,000	Apr. 3, 1905	1¾	140	Mar. 7	133	May 10	135 June 14, 1905
90	93	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1905	1¼	95	Jan. 25	90½	May 22	90½ June 1, 1905
142	143	American Telep. & Teleg.	13,351,400	Apr. 15, 1905	1½	147	Feb. 4	136⅞	May 24	140⅜ June 10, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	•121 Nov. 28, 1896
96½	97½	**Baltimore & Ohio** pf.	59,973,800	Mar. 1, 1905	2	98	Feb. 8	95¾	Jan. 2	97 June 12, 1905
..	..	Beech Creek ($50)	5,665,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	•104 June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	•108 Dec. 30, 1902
147	158	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	9,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	159	Jan. 18	146	Apr. 29	146 Apr. 29, 1905
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	160	Jan. 31	155	Jan. 25	160 Jan. 31, 1905
..	..	Buff. & Susquehanna pf. ($50)	3,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	91¾	May 13	87½	Jan. 4	90 June 17, 1905
58	60	Butterick Co.	12,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	60⅛	Jan. 18	58	Mar. 1	59 Mar. 21, 1905
69¼	70	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1¼	72⅞	Jan. 31	67½	Jan. 11	69¼ May 25, 1905
..	..	Can. Pacific cfs., 3d in. pd.	.....	.....	..	154⅜	Apr. 8	139½	Jan. 9	148⅝ May 17, 1905
..	90	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1½	71¼	Mar. 10	64½	Feb. 4	71½ Mar. 10, 1905
120	127	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,600	Apr. 7, 1905	1½	118½	Feb. 14	118½	Feb. 14	118½ Feb. 14, 1905
200	240	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	19,542,800	.....	..	44½	Feb. 8	235	Mar. 2	235 Mar. 2, 1905
130	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,880,700	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	143	Jan. 11	142	Jan. 21	142½ Feb. 1, 1905
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	Dec. 28, 1904	2	88	June 3	88	June 3	88 June 3, 1905
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	Apr. 1, 1905	2	265½	Feb. 1	234	Jan. 13	250½ May 4, 1905
180	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1903	3½	230	Jan. 31	195	Jan. 17	200 Mar. 15, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	120 June 4, 1898
17	17½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	.....	..	19¼	Feb. 17	7¾	Jan. 5	17½ May 25, 1905
115	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1905	1¼	121¾	Mar. 11	115	Feb. 23	119½ May 10, 1905
72	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	90	Feb. 1	79	Jan. 14	85 June 6, 1905

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK.



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HOTEL CHAMPLAIN
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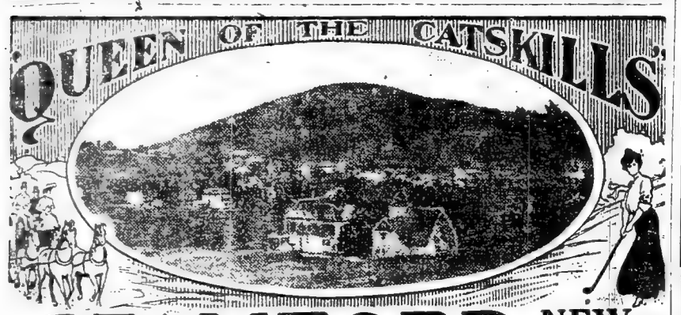
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All desirable and enjoyable mountain resort features are provided by the Hotel Kaaterskill on a scale of unequaled liberality. All repellent features are studiously eliminated. The clientele of the Hotel Kaaterskill is itself an assurance of right management.

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Churchill Hall	300	Atchison House	45	Terry Homestead	20
New Grant House	75	Westholm	45	Craft Farm House	20
Greycourt Inn	60	Mountain View	45	Rosemont	20
Kendall Place	60	Fair View House	20	Hubbell Manor	15
The Hamilton	50	Ingleside	20	Hillcrest	15

Address W. H. MALFINE for information concerning rental of Summer cottages.

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FINE TENTING FACILITIES, WITH TABLE BOARD AT REASONABLE RATES. GENTILES ONLY.

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Under new management. $15,000 expended in reconstruction and 70-room addition, with all modern improvements. Baths, hot and cold water on all floors; lighted by gas throughout; new water works; spring water; electric bell system; casino, bowling alleys, dance hall, fine orchestra; 1,500 feet elevation.
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PINE GROVE COTTAGE. Select, homelike resort, excellent table, 26th season, accommodates 30; terms, $6 to $10; circulars mailed. L. E. WOOLHISER, Catskill, N. Y.

O'HARA HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Accommodates 125. Central location. Beauty of its surroundings unequaled. Boating, bowling, golf. Booklets. B. O'HARA'S SON, Manager, Lexington, N. Y.

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Catskill Mountains.

EXCURSION
CAIRO, N. Y., JULY 4

Fifteen of the leading Hotels in the Catskills, with a capacity varying from 40 to 175, will give a special low rate EXCURSION via the

CATSKILL EVENING LINE OF STEAMERS,

Catskill Electric R. R. to Leeds and Carriages to Hotel.

JUNE 30 TO JULY 6, INCLUSIVE

leaving Christopher St. Pier at 6 P. M., 129th St. Pier at 7 P. M., Friday, Saturday and Monday. Also by steamer ONTEORA of the Catskill Evening Line, leaving Christopher St. Pier 1:30 P. M., 129th St. Pier 1:50 P. M., Saturday, July 1. Returning on any regular steamer of the Catskill Evening Line up to and including July 6th. Tickets and full information can be secured at steamboat offices.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, including two days' board at hotel, $6.00

For each additional day at hotel, $1.50.

For further information address the following houses:

House.	Proprietors.	Capacity.
Maple Lawn	A. J. Lock	175
Winter Clove	H. B. Whitcomb	175
The Rockwood	George R. Jones	175
Walters Hotel	A. L. & F. G. Walters	160
The Dellwood	A. Lennon	160
The Columbian	H. K. Lyons	160
Duncan Villa	George Duncan	160
Jennings Hotel	D. W. Jennings	140
Evergreen Grove	John Greene	125
Glens Falls House	S. C. Webster	75
Round Top View House	C. C. Lock	50
Central View	G. Dederick	50
Sunset View	E. Warner	40
The Paramount	F. A. Jannicky	40
Anderson House	J. Anderson	40

CAIRO, N. Y.

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CAPACITY, 350 GUESTS. Magnificent scenic surroundings, pure air, excellent table, fishing, tennis, golf, bowling, billiards, beautiful walks, drives; orchestra; German rathskeller; illustrated booklet. Weiss & Inglessi, Haines Falls, Greene County, N. Y.

THE GRAND HOTEL COMPANY
ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF
THE GRAND HOTEL
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y.,
For the Season of 1905,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

This hotel is located on the main line of the Ulster & Delaware R. R., and has through Pullman and Day Coach Service from New York, without change of cars, direct to Hotel Grounds.

The location is superb and the view from the Hotel porches and grounds cannot be excelled. Many improvements have been made to the property recently and the service is strictly first-class.

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After June 28th, address The Grand Hotel Company, Summit Mountain P. O., N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
CATSKILL, N. Y.
RIGHT ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
OPEN JUNE 27.

Capacity 500; every modern improvement and convenience; cuisine and service unsurpassed.

NO MALARIA; NO MOSQUITOES.

Music, golf, bowling, billiards, swimming pool, card parlors, tennis, fishing, boating, bathing; stable connected with hotel. D. PICK, Proprietor, Room 30, World Building, New York.

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A Most Delightful Section,
Buy Your Ticket for Village of
NEW PALTZ, N. Y.

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Grand View Mt. House, E. Windham, N. Y., Catskills.—Finest location; 115 acres; view 5 States; elev. 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up.

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UPLAND FARM HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

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Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

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LAKE VIEW.
Coolest family resort in Rockland Co.; West Shore R. R. Address Valley Cottage, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK.

TIME TABLE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE SEASON OF 1905 IN EFFECT JUNE 18TH to the

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

via the

Ulster & Delaware R. R.

operating the only through car line to this popular resort.

Leave New York:

9:00 A. M. except Sunday, via Hudson River Day Line Steamers, 42d St. Pier. (Desbrosses St. 20 minutes earlier.)

10:00 A. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry. (Franklin St. 20 minutes earlier.) CATSKILL MOUNTAIN LIMITED. All drawing room cars. First trip June 26th.

10:20 A. M. except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot.

11:35 A. M. daily, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry. (Franklin St., 15 minutes earlier.)

1:00 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St., 15 minutes earlier.) RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER.

3:45 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 20 minutes earlier.)

The Night Line Steamers from Franklin St., and Steamer Mary Powell from West 42d St., both connect with morning train leaving Rondout at 7:05 A. M.

Four solid through trains in each direction every week day with modern day coaches and Pullman cars. No transfers. No delays.

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General Passenger Agent,
KINGSTON (Rondout Sta.,) N. Y.

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NOW OPEN

A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

THE COLUMBIAN.
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N.Y.
The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29. SEVENTH SEASON.
ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for booklet.
NAYLER & SANFORD.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.,
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter. P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

NORMAN HOUSE, "SUPERIOR JEWISH BOARD." Maplewood, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Delightfully situated heart of mountains, near 4 lakes; accommodation 125; gas, telephone, fishing, bathing; all amusements, $9 and $10 weekly. Illustrated booklet. I. Michaels, N. Y. office 421 Canal St. Tel. 5126R Spring.

THE FRANK LESLIE,
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

The Rest, Fallsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Quiet, attractive, homelike; excellent table; shady lawn; airy rooms; boating. Mrs. R. P. Schoonmaker.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Richfield Springs.

THE EARLINGTON,
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
OPENS JULY 1ST.
GOLF, TENNIS AND COACHING.
THE FAMOUS SULPHUR BATHS.
NEW YORK OFFICE until June 30, THE EARLINGTON, West 27th St.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

BERKELEY-WAIONTHA,
RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.

Now open in connection with the Great White Sulphur Baths. A perfect Summer climate. Tennis, Golf, and all Summer sports. The Hotel is newly furnished and has all modern conveniences. Through parlor cars direct to Richfield Springs, via N. Y. C. and H. R. R. and D., L. & W. R. R. For prices and booklet address E. H. Patrick.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.
Large furnished cottage on East shore, opposite Sabbath Bay Point, to let to private family for season; seven chambers and bathroom; place contains several acres woods, with 500 ft. shore front; private wharf, boating facilities, launch house, ice house now full; wood in cellar; location excellent and retired. W. C. COGSWELL, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES, FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Long Island.

THE WINDSOR.
Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.
Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful ocean facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

Hammel Station
Rockaway Beach

IMPORTANT

ANNOUNCEMENT

It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.

HERMANN'S BELMONT HOTEL.

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.
15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. Finest cement sidewalks and macadam roads. First-class casinos. Wide shelving beach on which bicyclists and equestrians may ride. Garages.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO,
DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN
Open for Guests June 29.
Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

GREENBERGER'S
OCEAN COTTAGES.
Summerfield Ave. Ocean front, high class, cuisine unsurpassed, hot and cold water and electric lights in rooms; unobstructed ocean view. Extra accommodations for over the Fourth. 'Phone 1483-79th St. or 287 Arverne.
MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE MANHATTAN
Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season.
MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE STAFFORD
GASTON AVE.....ARVERNE, L. I.
New management, first class in every respect. Rates reasonable. Large, pleasant rooms, excellent table. M. T. WYATT.

THE ELIZABETH.
Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

THE BRITAIN.
Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet.
A. J. BARKER.

The INN
Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long.
F. AVERY, Prop.

SEA SHORE
SOUTH HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND

Furnished Cottages
TO RENT AT
REDUCED PRICES.
I also have special arrangement with the
The Irving Hotel
for meals.
U. R. HAVENS, Agent.

The Irving Hotel
(the largest and best at this resort,)
NOW OPEN.
Situated on high ground, 3 minutes' walk from Agawam Lake and scarcely a mile from the Atlantic.
The Irving
is equipped with all modern improvements. 25 miles of new wood drives; beautiful and cool suites of rooms, with baths or double or single rooms. HENRY TERRY, Prop.
Write for booklet.

Wardenclyffe Inn
AND COTTAGES.
ARTHUR BAVE, Manager,
Wardenclyffe, Long Island.



(One of the Log Cabins.)

Wardenclyffe Inn is on the beautiful North Shore of Long Island, on the Port Jefferson branch of the Long Island Railroad. The unusual combination of woods, rolling country, nearness to the Metropolis, long water front, with safe, clean, sunny beach; excellent bathing, boating; the high bluffs overlooking the widest stretch of the Sound; the good roads and drives make Wardenclyffe an ideal place for Summer. Good place for over Sunday.

Terms at the Inn, $2.50 Per Day.
$15 per week for one in room.
$25 per week for two in room.
Special Rates for families.
Cottages $150 up for season.
Send for booklet.
INN NOW OPEN.
Mr. Bave formerly managed Princeton Inn and Briarcliffe Lodge.

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"BONAIRE," PATCHOGUE, L. I.
FAVORITE HOTEL, on Great South Bay.
Now open. Many improvements. Newly decorated suites with new private baths; cottages; sun parlor; golf; orchestra; new garage. Booklets. 'Phone 38. W. M. JENKINS, Prop.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
New York's Most Popular Family Resort.
Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. E. DICK, Manager.
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EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
SITUATED ON BANKS OF SHINNECOCK BAY; shady lawn; large airy rooms. Excellent boating and fishing at the very door. Tennis court on grounds. Write for booklet.
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FREDERICK ARLT, Prop., Holland's Dock. Rockaway Beach restaurant; city prices; boats to let; Auxiliary Sloop Edith, deep sea fishing; Naphtha Launch Joker; fishing and pleasure parties week days, Sundays, and holidays. CAPT. "SAM" JONES, CAPT. "BILL" PESCH. Telephone 280—Hammels.

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BOULEVARD, CORNER CENTRE ST., SEASIDE, ROCKAWAY BEACH.
Nicely furnished rooms. The best of home cooking. Transient and permanent guests. Terms reasonable. Near ocean and bay.

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ULMER PARK, Post of 24th Av., Brooklyn.—Boating, bathing, fishing, music, vaudeville; five-cent fare.

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SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y.
An Ideal Summer Resort
All attractions of Water and Woodland; Bathing, Fishing, Sailing, Golf, Tennis, Automobiling, Etc.
HIGH CLASS HOTEL
REASONABLE RATES
OPEN JUNE 22.
Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, Manhanset Manor, Suffolk Co., N. Y.
Furnished Cottages for Rent.

Manhattan Beach
Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

THE PARK INN,
NEW YORK'S MOST REFINED SEASIDE HOTEL.
From Jamaica Bay to Atlantic Ocean.
Only 35 minutes from New York.
DIRECTLY ON OCEAN FRONT.
Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 30 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing, golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and yachtsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature.
RATES $24.50 AND UP PER WEEK.
ROCKAWAY PARK.
Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
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ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

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(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 31st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 6072 Gramercy.
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30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
Seaside and Country combined.
THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24.
Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY.

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Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.
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Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet.

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Opposite golf links, Bellport, L. I., on Great South Bay. A select family house replete with antique furnishings and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest. Patronage solicited. JAS. B. SHAW.

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Near Great South Bay and lakes; still and surf bathing, boating, fishing, etc.; terms reasonable.
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ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
SELECT.
Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

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30 Kneer Av., West Arverne, Hammel's Station. Large, airy rooms; thoroughly renovated. All improvements. Excellent table. Mrs. E. W. Pearson, formerly Mrs. School of Cedar Ville.

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A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

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Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

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ORIENT, L. I.
Overlooking bay and Sound; sailing, fishing; shade trees; good table.
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"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."
The ideal territory for a Summer Home or an Outing.
250 miles of coast line on ocean, Sound and bays.
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Grove Av., on the Beach,
Between Hammel and Holland Station,
ROCKAWAY BEACH.
First Season—Strictly Modern—Just Erected. Open June 15.
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THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
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THE HOFFORT COTTAGES at Fisher's Island, N. Y., via New London, Conn., an ideal Summer resort. Coolest place on the coast. Ocean bathing, fishing, sailing, golf, tennis. Especial rates for families for season. Also cottages and lots for sale. J. P. Hoffort.

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Ideal situation, near station, on country road, fine shade, extra large verandas, five minutes' walk to Great South Bay, excellent cuisine, electric lights, telephone connection, hot and cold water, bath, livery; moderate prices, $8 and upward. MRS. L. A. KIRK.

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BLUE POINT, LONG ISLAND.
Near Great South Bay; boating, bathing, fishing; splendid shade; first-class table; large, airy rooms; fine roads; rates moderate. J. R. Warner.

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Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach. Direct ocean front. Newly renovated and refurnished. 3,000 ft.; sun parlor and palm garden. J. Wagerer, Prop.

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Bayport, L. I.; fronting on Great South Bay; boating, bathing, fishing, and tennis; large airy rooms; all improvements; references. Mrs. Dodge.

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Bayport, L. I.; on Great South Bay; first-class table; large airy rooms; terms moderate. Geo. T. Carr, Prop.

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BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop.

EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne. HOLMHURST INN. Faces ocean directly. Perfect cooking, dainty service, clean rooms. Booklets at 160 Madison Av., 55 Leonard St.

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Beautifully located on Lake Champlain, at the Eastern Gateway to the Adirondacks. It is an ideal Summer resort.
At the Westport Inn you will find well furnished rooms, a good table, and efficient service.
Boating, bathing, sailing, fishing, driving, golf links, tennis, etc.
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ON LONG LAKE, ADIRONDACKS.
Choicest location; situated in the heart of the Great North Woods; rooms en suite; private baths; single rooms; cottages to let.
Bass and Trout Fishing. Golf.
Illustrated booklet on application.
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ADIRONDACKS
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

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Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS
SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 250. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.
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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
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Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

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The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

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White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Open June 15.
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
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Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.
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No malaria; no mosquitos. FRANK FRYE.

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Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

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TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
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25 miles from N. Y. Finely located on banks of Hudson. Magnificent shade trees; no mosquitos. Conveniently located for commuters. Rates moderate.
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CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.; real country; on Harlem R. R.; one hour from Forty-second St.; 40 acres high ground, unsurpassed for health; beautiful surroundings; abundance fresh vegetables, pure dairy products; capacity 75; rates $8 up; free carriage; modern plumbing; music, dancing. Our booklet tells the rest.

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Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

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Jersey Stock Farm House.—Elevation, 2,000 feet; shady lawn and piazza; large, comfortable rooms, with all the home comforts; bath; toilet, piano; excellent table, supplied from farm; no style; accommodates 20; one mile from station and Post Office; terms moderate. Apply to M. Mihalko, Hobart, N. Y.

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Fishing, boating, music, tennis, pure mountain air, grand scenery. Send for booklet.
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Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

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Over 7 acres of land and garden.
A place where business men can spend the Summer with their families without neglecting their business.
All amusements. Booklet. Accommodates 125.
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Go to ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
FOR YOUR
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THE GREATEST OF RECREATION CENTRES.
Golf, Canoeing, Sailing, Rowing and Motor Boat coursing on the Lakes.
Safest Surf Bathing on the Jersey Coast.
A 70-FOOT WIDE BOARDWALK OVER A MILE
in length for promenading with a ceaseless change of marine views.
IMPOSING NEW CASINO. STATELY NEW ARCADE.
Each with a seating capacity of 5,000.
Both brilliantly illuminated by electricity.
High Class Music and other amusements. Daily Afternoon and Evening Concerts by ARTHUR PRYOR'S FAMOUS BAND.
HOT AND COLD SALT WATER PAVILIONS.
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A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA
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Maintaining a Refined Patronage.
Now Open. Capacity 400. Booklet.
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NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Select family hotel on the beach. Greatly enlarged; now thoroughly modern. Rooms with private baths.
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$7 from Fri. din. to Mon. bkfst.

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One block from beach. Now open. Terms and booklet. Mr. E. D. MULFORD.

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Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

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Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
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ASBURY PARK, N. J.,
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Under Same Management.
For illustrated Booklet and Rates address HARRY J. ROCKAFELLER.

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Patronage and management of highest standard. Capacity 300. Orchestra. Elevator. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATH.
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A whole square on the ocean.
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Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

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THE ALLENHURST CLUB-HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
Allenhurst, N. J., are now open. Cottages containing six and seven rooms and bath, having full hotel service, also suites of one, two or more beautifully furnished rooms with bath, will be rented to acceptable families.
This is one of the handsomest and most complete hotels in the country.
Allenhurst is fifty-two miles from New York, directly on the ocean. It is the most attractive resort on the whole coast. It is reached by the Sandy Hook boats and ninety daily trains of the Pennsylvania and the New Jersey Central Railroads.
For particulars as to vacancies in July and August and all information address
M. FRANK MEEHAN, MANAGER.

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GRAND FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVITIES.
Beginning July 1, with an Opening Hop; July 3, Display of Fireworks and Grand Ball; Tennis Tournament, Boat Racing, Swimming Matches, &c.

HOTEL BRESLIN,
ON LAKE HOPATCONG, NEW JERSEY,
NOW OPEN.
95 Minutes from N. Y., via D., L. & W. R. R. Commutation $10.25 Month.
Accommodations for 500 Guests. 50 Suites with Private Baths.
GRAND AUTO RUN of 45 Miles from New York Over Perfect Roads.
New York Booking Office at Hotel Victoria, 27th St. and Broadway, 9-12 A. M., 4-5 P. M.
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The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Now Open.
Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
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Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maize, Prop.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

PALMER HOUSE,
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Managed by J. R. Palmer of the Palmer House of Lakewood. Ocean front. Select patronage. Moderate rates.

THE ALLAIRE,
SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH,
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Situated on bluff facing ocean; unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling.
GEORGE R. JONES, Proprietor.
Also Rockwood Hotel, Cairo, N. Y., Catskill Mountains, opens June 15.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC
BELMAR, N. J.
Opens under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet.
W. H. GROSSCUP, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Ocean Grove.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

INTERLAKEN
9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

BRYN MAWR.
35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

The Llewellyn, 33 Broadway, Ocean Grove, N. J.—Unobstructed view; unexcelled table; booklet.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Point Pleasant.

ARVERNE COTTAGE,
Point Pleasant, N. J.; a high-grade family house; near ocean; excellent table; rates, $8 and $10. MISS J. PIERCE.

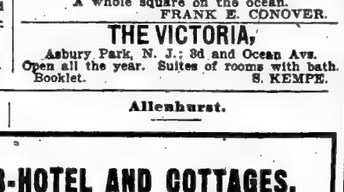
Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Caldwell.

CALDWELL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
RATES $7.00 UP. CALDWELL, N. J.
JOHN A. BRADY, Prop.

Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 280 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front.
Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,
Beach front, Massachussetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Winslow.

WINSLOW INN.
WINSLOW, N. J.
An ideal resort. Thoroughly modern. Fine cuisine. 60 acres private grounds. Extensive verandas. Tennis, boating, bathing, riding, and driving, pool, billiards, bowling, buffet. Attractive rates. Booklet. 100 miles from New York on C. R. R. of New Jersey. S. S. Farnham.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
THE OCTAGON.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.
CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
as low as $12, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage. Booklet.
J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,
Sea Girt, N. J.
Directly on the beach; every room full ocean view; special June rate. S. Hinkson Woodward.

PARKER HOUSE,
SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Miscellaneous.

THE MONMOUTH HIGHLANDS N. J.
Box 61. Ocean, river, woodland; surf bathing; all outside rooms; new throughout; $8 up. Booklet.

FOREST COTTAGE, SPARTA, N. J.
Board $6 weekly; write for circular.
C. L. SLACK.

SUMMER RESORTS. PENNSYLVANIA.

Stroudsburg,
Mount Pocono, Water Gap,
Cresco, Pocono Summit, Spragueville, Henryville.

A region of woodland and water in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, varying in elevation from one to two thousand feet; with a special fast express service from New York over the Lackawanna Railroad; with the beautiful Delaware River for boating, bathing, fishing; with good roads; three excellent golf courses; magnificent springs and trout streams; a region where you may breathe dry, pine-laden air, enjoy cool, restful nights and escape humidity, malaria and mosquitoes. It embraces

Blue Ridge Mountain Resorts

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE GLENWOOD—P. R. Johnson. 250. House modern brick. $10-$17.50. Booklet.
RIVERVIEW HOUSE—Le Barre Estate. 150
CATARACT HOUSE—L. M. Tucker. 100.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Mrs. Hauser & Son. 75
FAR VIEW HOUSE—30-mile panoramic views. Shaded river front; $8-$12. 60.
CENTRAL HOUSE—S. D. Overfield. 50.
DELAWARE HOUSE—John Yarrick. 40. Open all year. Modern improvements.
FOREST HOUSE—A. L. Marsh. 35.
RIVER FARM HOUSE—H. A. Croasdale. 35.
THE BELLEVUE—J. T. Conway, Jr. 25.
DELAWANNA INN—W. H. Gibbs. 25.
BRIDGE VIEW—G. Edinger. 25. $7 week.
THE CASINO—H. M. Hickingbotham. 25.
MT. MINSI HOUSE—Eugene Shupp. 25.
CALDENO COTTAGE—Frank Edinger. 25.

(North Water Gap Post Office, Pa.)
WILLOW DELL—J. A. Ozenbaugh. 60.
WATER GAP SANITARIUM—45.
GAP VIEW HOUSE—Samuel Overfield. 45.
RIVERSIDE HOUSE—M. M. Ace. 30.

(Shawnee Post Office, Pa.)
SHAWNEE HOUSE—I. R. Transue. 50.

(Slateford Post Office, Pa.)
VILLAGE FARM—C. Strunk. 25.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

HIGHLAND INN—C. H. Palmer. 90. May to Nov. Steam heat. Rooms with bath.
CHURLEIGH INN—K. N. Dingley. 100.
HIGHLAND DELL—J. F. Foulke. 100.
THE PENLLYN—Mrs. M. Merwin. 25.

(East Stroudsburg Post Office, Pa.)
OAK GROVE HOUSE—C. V. Smith. 100.
BERWICK INN—P. C. Dickerson. 40.
TITANIA—$10-$15. Marshall's Falls. 35.

Pocono Mountain Resorts

MT. POCONO, PA.

MONTANESCA—I. D. Ivison. 200. Elevator. Electric Light. Steam Heat. Orchestra.
POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE—250.
MT. PLEASANT—H. M. Leech's Sons, Mgrs.
THE ONTWOOD—125. Elec. Lights. Baths.
BELMONT HOUSE—S. A. Conpish. 80.
MEADOWSIDE—I. Smith & Son. 75.
THE ELVIN—Mrs. S. E. Slutter. 65.
FAIRVIEW HOTEL—W. K. La Bar. 60.
CLAIRMONT HOUSE—Chas. H. Smith. 40.
MOUNTAIN TOP H'SE—Warren Stout. 40.
POCONO HEIGHTS HOUSE—S. Edinger. 40
THE PENNHURST—Miss Price. 35.
WISCASSET COTTAGE—Mrs. Dengler. 25.
MOUNTAIN VIEW—Mrs. M. McCarthy. 25.

(Swiftwater Post Office, Pa.)
THE SWIFTWATER—100. 35th season.
NEW FOREST HOUSE—John Hamblin. 40
THE ANTLERS—A. C. Teese. 35.
EAST SWIFTWATER H'SE—J. M. Ace. 25.

CRESCO, PA.

THE RUDOLPH—Walter Rudolph. 42.
PARADISE INN—D. J. & A. L. Kintze. 40.
MOUNTAIN COTTAGE—H. B. Cortright. 25
THE ORIENTAL—Theo. M. Lake. 25.

(Canadensis Post Office, Pa.)
SPRUCE CABIN INN—W. J. & M. D. Price. 50.

(Mountainhome Post Office, Pa.)
MA BELLE COTTAGE—H. E. Geissinger. 25

HENRYVILLE, PA.

(Parkside Post Office, Pa.)
PARK HOUSE—Otis Clapp. 100.

SPRAGUEVILLE, PA.

(Analomink Post Office, Pa.)
STITES MOUNTAIN HOUSE—T. Stites. 100
BLUE RIDGE FARM HOUSE—J. Lesoine. 25

POCONO SUMMIT, PA.

(Naomi Pines Post Office, Pa.)
NAOMI PINES HOUSE—3-mile lake.
POCONO PINES INN (New)—Boating.

(Pocono Lake Post Office, Pa.)
LAKE VIEW HOUSE—Austin Kresge. 40.
LAKE SIDE COTTAGE—Willis Barry. 30.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
To all places named in this advertisement at one fare for round trip from New York. Tickets good going July 1, 2 and 3; returning till July 5, inclusive. Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Connecticut. NEW ENGLAND.

EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK
Greenwich, (On-the-Sound,) Connecticut.
NOW OPEN.

A beautifully located resort hotel for select patronage; 150 rooms en suite, with private baths and strictly modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service in all departments. Thirty new rooms with baths this season; also finely appointed palm court.
Forty minutes from Grand Central Station, via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., with hourly trains.
Casino for indoor amusements, superior stable accommodations, with special attention to private equipages, and automobile quarters.
Good music, tennis, golf, bowling, riding and driving, and a multitude of well-known walks and drives through a picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
Assistant Manager Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS
PEQUOT HOUSE
And Cottages.
Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE 'VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous.
Always Entertainment.
For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

Fort Griswold House
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opens last week in June.
YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. YARD, Mgr.

THE NEW HOTEL
CLIFFORD
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
One hour from New York. Most modern hotel in New England. Rooms en suite, with baths; elevators. Moderate prices. Write for terms.
JOSEPH L. WALZ, Prop.

BEACHSIDE INN
GREEN'S FARMS, CONN.
47 miles from New York; within 80 feet of Long Island Sound.
Send for Booklet. H. C. Chapman, Prop.

Tokeneke Beach Inn.
Rowayton, Conn. Special rates for June and September. M. H. WHITE, 114 Madison Av.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

Massachusetts.

SOUTH SHORE
—THE—
SIPPEWISSETT
FALMOUTH, MASS.
Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
281 5th Av., New York. Telephone 4630 Madison.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
THE CEDARS.
First-class country board at one of the finest country residences in Berkshire County; house, rooms, and grounds very large; beautiful lawns and splendid shade; sanitary arrangements. HOUSE OPEN THE YEAR ROUND.
For circular and particulars address FRED C. BROWN, Cheshire, Berkshire County, Mass.

Desirable new cottage for rent for Summer at Englewood Beach, near Hyannis, Mass.; 9 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; open plumbing; 5 sleeping rooms, 2 large fireplaces; fully furnished; right on the sea; ideal spot for bathing, boating, fishing; new clubhouse, bowling, billiards, dancing. Full particulars E. I. Martin, 33 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.,
open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL, LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN,
GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

BANTAM LAKE. HOLIDAY HOUSE.
Accommodates 30. Rates, $7 to $10.
M. H. GLOVER, BANTAM, Conn.
Furnished cottages directly on Sound; boating, bathing, fishing; reduced rents. L. Carlin, Guilford, Conn.

New Hampshire.

FARRAGUT HOUSE,
RYE BEACH, N. H.
ACCOMMODATING 300 GUESTS.
Situated on the fashionable North Shore, 50 miles from Boston, on the Boston & Maine R. R., Eastern Division.
Attractions: Splendid roads for automobiling, one of the most perfect nine hole golf links in New England, bathing beach one and one-half miles long, pavilion equipped with hot salt baths. For terms, etc., apply to
FRANK C. HALL, Rye Beach, N. H.

Rhode Island.

THE MATHEWSON,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.
S. W. & E. I. MATHEWSON, OWNERS AND MANAGERS.
Opens season 1905, June 24.
Choicest location; unobstructed view of the ocean. A perfect appointed hotel.
Cuisine and Service Unsurpassed.
Famous Mathewson spring water used exclusively.
Telephone in every room.
No annoyance from mosquitoes.
Orchestra, grand piazzas; excellent boating and fishing.
Finest and safest surf bathing in the world
Office of Morrison & Townsend, N. Y. Stock Exchange brokers, in hotel.
New York Office of the Mathewson, 1,655 Broadway.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN
Winter Harbor, Maine.
Enlarged; new bathroom suites.
Golf. Tennis. Swimming Pool.
OPENS JULY 1ST.

THE MALVERN HOTEL
Bar Harbor, Maine.
Remodelled and under new management.....OPENS JULY 1ST.
Also furnished cottages for rent.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.
Address either of above hotels.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.
Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to 251 5th Av., New York. Telephone 4680 Madison.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

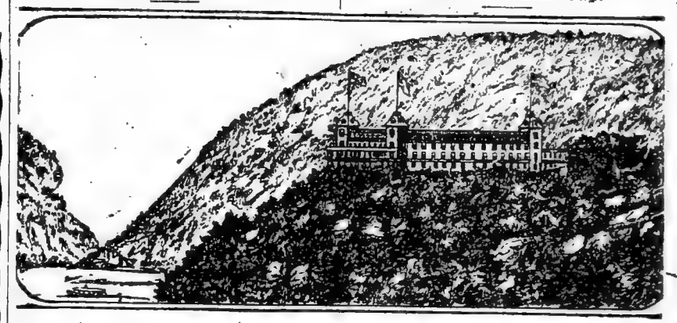
BAY OF NAPLES INN.
On Bay of Naples, connecting Sebago and Long Lakes, Maine. Modern, beautifully located. Boating, canoeing, fishing, bathing. Fine golf, tennis, and picturesque roads for riding, driving, and autoing. Elevator; livery and garage. Fine forest reserve; ideal territory for bird study. High elevation, pure spring water. Send for booklet. GEO. H. DAVIS, Naples, Maine.

MORTON HOUSE, on the coast of Maine, between Rockland and Portland; always cool; good deep-sea fishing and boating; send for booklets. Round Pond, Bristol, Maine.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2124 Madison Square.
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address Hubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

Delaware Water Gap.



WATER GAP HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Always Cool and Pleasant.
On the mountains, amidst luxurious surroundings and scenery; $25,000 spent in improvements; capacity, 350; elevators; rooms en suite, with bath; fine furnishings; golf, tennis, bowling, music; mountain spring water in rooms and throughout the hotel; valet service; the location for convenience, quiet, and rest surpasses all others. Write for booklet and special June and July rates. Livery attached. The table is abundantly supplied from the hotel's own farm. Only 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R. No mosquitoes or malaria.
WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Country Home.—45 minutes from New York, Penn. R. R.; frequent trains; good water; large, airy rooms; modern improvements; fresh vegetables and fruit, tennis and croquet ground, private bowling alley and billiard room; fine lawns; ample stable room; telephone; terms reasonable. Address Oak Hall, C Box 121 Times Down Town.

Haines Falls.—Best location in the Catskills; high elevation; few adults can find accommodations; convenient to station; good table; good water; pleasant, healthful surroundings; sanitary toilets; plenty of shade. Jno. H. Frank, 420 East 121st St.

One of the coolest places on Long Island; always healthy; two minutes to Great Peconic Bay; fine free salt water bathing; shade; piano; piazza; modern improvements; guarantee table satisfactory terms, $8 to $10 per week. F. Hallock, Flanders, L. I.

Large, spacious private house, directly on ocean, will accommodate few people desiring hotel attention with environment of private home. Telephone connection. The Towers, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Large, beautiful rooms; second floor; magnificent view; one hour from Grand Central, one mile from station; very quiet, comfortable, refined home for adults only. Box 95, Scarborough, N. Y.

Palmer Farm.—Large rooms, veranda; shady lawn; fresh milk, butter, eggs, vegetables from my farm; terms reasonable; good music. Shadrach Palmer, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y. R. D. No. 1.

Catholic family can accommodate few boarders; elegant scenery, shady lawn, piano, piazzas, fishing; own produce; two hours out; terms $7. Mrs. P. Callahan, Box 102, Sandy Hook, Conn.

American family, with cottage, all improvements, 3 minutes to ocean, same to depot, will rent few rooms, with or without board. Williams, 15 1st Av., Rockaway Park, L. I.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y. —Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6-$12. Illustrated booklets.

Two young men wanted after July 1; modern country house; first-class table; 40 minutes from city; terms reasonable. Apply Box 146, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Windlemere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Summer, Winter; comfort; conveniences; sun parlor; also cottage on grounds, with board; healthful; reference. Address above.

Excellent rooms and board, block and half from ocean; modern house, with all improvements. R. E. Bland, Central and Ocean Park Avs., Bradley Beach, N. J.

Boarders wanted on farm; fresh eggs, milk, butter, and vegetables of farm; large, airy rooms. Apply Mrs. Frank Smith, Woodbourne, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

LARGE country house; accommodate 25 guests; beautiful situation; rooms large and airy. Apply Crescent Hill House, Kenoza Lake, Sullivan County, N. Y.

Excellent farmhouse board, $6. Hazel Cottage, West Wardsboro, Vt. Round trip, $5.60. Circulars furnished. Frank Snyder, 8 Bridge St., Manhattan.

An ideal place, "Overlook," Morristown, N. J. (Telephone 438.) Mile and a half from station; 25 acres; gardens, orchards; terms $10 to $15 weekly.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Large rooms, all improvements, good table; 3 minutes to D., L. & W. or Erie stations. 53 Greenwood Av.

Havemeyer Point Inn, Fire Island Inlet.—Centre bluefishing grounds; bowling, pool; circular sent. C. E. Smith, Babylon, N. Y.

Pleasant View Farm House, Sunside, N. Y.—Large, airy rooms; piano, swing, good grounds. Write for terms. E. Field.

East Orange, N. J.—30 Burnett St.—Pleasant large and small rooms with first-class board.

CANADA.

CANADA ABENAKIS SPRINGS
GO TO CANADA—KEEP COOL. There are many resorts but if you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, "Home Made" and the very Best Cooking you ever had, go to
ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P. Q., CANADA.
The most satisfactory least expensive summer resort in America. Everything for your Comfort and Enjoyment. Boating, Bathing, Dancing, Tennis and all out door games. Mineral Mineral Springs. Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Insomnia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys treated with unfailing success.
R. G. KEMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P. Q.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,
Milford, Pike Co., Pa.
Now open. Accommodates 350. Most charming resort on bank of Delaware River. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, magnificent roads; no mosquitos. Terms, $10 to $18 per week. Send for illustrated booklet.
P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.
Queen of the Mountain Resorts.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN
Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Miscellaneous.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE
Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

MICHIGAN.

Mount Clemens.

Mt. Clemens
FAMOUS
Mineral Springs
The Great Health, Rest and Pleasure Resort.
Delightfully situated, 20 miles from Detroit, on Grand Trunk Railway. Detroit suburban electric cars every half hour. The waters at these famous Mineral Springs are unrivaled in the world, for the cure of
RHEUMATISM
and All Blood Diseases.
Excellent boating and fishing. Good roads for driving and autos. 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses.
Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine, (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS, New Hampshire. LAKE WINNIPESAUKEE WHITE MOUNTAINS. Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses BLAKE, Long Island, New Hampshire.

AT AUCTION.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.

AT AUCTION

1,000 Beautiful Home Sites in

HAINS PARK,

The most desirable part of this convenient suburb, 20 minutes from Grand Central Station. Low commutation. The property is surrounded by fine dwellings and of ready access. Trolleys traverse it. The New Haven R. R. Station is only four blocks away. Every city convenience; every country comfort.

First Grand Auction Sale

Will be held in Section "A" at the head of Jefferson Av., adjoining Columbia Hall, on

Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at one o'clock sharp

RAIN OR SHINE

Lawyers' Title Co.'s policies free to purchasers. Terms, 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees. Balance in cash, or 75 per cent. on mortgage at 5 per cent., or 60 per cent. at 4½ per cent. for two years.

Look the property over. You will profit by taking a trip to it. Secure maps and further particulars before the day of the sale from **W. D. DAYMON, Auctioneer, 203 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y.**, or

The MAMARONECK LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.
Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction

Friday, June 30, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,

By order of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund of the City of New York.

66, 68, 70, 72 Elm St.

ADJOINING LEONARD ST.,

the three 3, 4, and 5 story brick buildings, size 100x90x irregular.

Book maps and further particulars at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICES, 280 B'way, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'R,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,

763 FIRST AV.,
Northwest Corner 43d St.,
the five-story brick tenement with store; size of lot, 25.5x73.9.

70 per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 4½ per cent.

Messrs. GANTZ, NEIER & McKENNELL, Attorneys, 52 Broadway.

Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905,
750, 752 EIGHTH AV.,
and
247 West 46th St.,
Northeast Corner.

Astor leasehold, 20 years to run, of the four-story and cellar brick buildings, covering three full lots; size of plot, 50x125x100x irregular; suitable for automobile garage, theatre, or any light or heavy business.

TERMS VERY LIBERAL.

Maps at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.

665-677 Sixth Av.

AND

102-104-106 W. 39th St.

Southwest Corner.

Silleck Leasehold,
48 Years to Run:

the seven four-story brick buildings, with stores, and handsome six-story brick stable, on 39th st.; size of plot, 98.9x100, by

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., on

WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1905.

Maps, particulars, terms, &c., with **Messrs. Wesselman & Kraus,** Attorneys, 31 Liberty St., or at Auctioneer's, office, 7 Pine St.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer,
will sell at Auction,
FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, 14-16 Vesey St.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,

To close the estate of Rebecca Baird, deceased. By order of Edward F. Brown, Esq., Executor.

347 EAST 86TH ST.,

The 4-story brick building, size of lot, 29x100.8½.

H. W. B. BROWN, Esq., attorney for estate, 18 Wall St.

Maps, &c., at attorney's or auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

The Geiszler-Haas Realty Co.
JULIUS H. HAAS, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
MONDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1905,
at 10 o'clock A. M.
AT THE
Bronx Real Estate Auction Room,
149th Street and Third Avenue.

West Side Prospect Avenue,
between Jennings Street and Boston Road, being about 98.83 feet front by 151.85 by 98.10 by 78.08 by 107.44. Vacant.

North Side 132nd Street,
300 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 100x110.

South Side 133rd Street,
300 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 100x100.

Cebrie Park, Union Port,
LOTS 94 AND 95,
On Kinsac Place, 100 feet from Halsey Place, 55x87. Vacant.

972 Rogers Place,
about 400 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 2-story frame house, lot 30x90 irregular.

FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
Auctioneer's Offices,
S. E. corner 149th Street and Third Avenue.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,

Wednesday, July 5, 1905,
VALUABLE PLOT,

Webster Ave., Cor.

N. W. OF 197TH ST.

Size 105x98x irreg., with 3-sty. fr. bldgs. and stable. Sold subject to mtges. of $14,000 at 5 per cent. Title insured by Title Guarantee & T. Co. Maps of Ginzburg & Picker, attys., 116 Nassau St., or auct'rs' Bronx office, cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs., or main office, 158 Broadway. Maps mailed on request.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,
451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.

Executor's Sale

ON

Thursday, June 29th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock,
at Exchange Salesroom,
14, 16 Vesey Street, New York City,

4-story brick building and lot, No. 15 Burling Slip, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. For maps and further particulars apply to DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys, No. 145 Nassau St., Auctioneer, or EDWARD W. TAPP, Executor, No. 136 Water St., New York.

McQUAY & CO., Auct'rs,
will sell at Public Auction at the
BRONX AUCTION ROOM,
149TH ST. AND 3D AV.,
Monday, June 26, 1905,
AT 10 A. M. SHARP,
Three-Family Brick Dwellings,
1041 East 164th St.,
S. W. Cor. Stebbins Av., 33½ feet on 164th St. and 77 feet on Stebbins Av.

S.W. cor. Beach Av. & 150th
1-family frame dwelling, lot 20x124.

Maps, &c., of auct's, Smith Bldg., 3 Av. & 149.

AT AUCTION.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auc'tr,
Office, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE,
under the direction of Emil Goldmark, Esq., Referee,

11-13 East 3d St.,

2 five-story brick double tenements and stores, will be sold in separate parcels,

424-426 East 89th St.

plot 50x100, with frame building on same.

To be sold at Public Auction
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., New York City.

GEORGE H. KRACHT, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty., 20 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of above attorney or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct'r
Office, 258 Broadway, Manhattan.
SUPREME COURT JUDICIAL SALE
under the direction of Julius J. Frank, Referee,

369 THIRD AVE.
371-373 THIRD AVE.
(200-202 E. 27th Street)

7-story brick apartment house and stores with steam heat and elevator service, erected on above premises.

204, 206, 208 E. 27TH ST.
209 E. 26TH ST.,

6-story loft building, suitable for factory or storage house

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION ON
TUESDAY, June 27, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM, 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

HAROLD SWAIN, Esq., Pltff. Atty., 146 Broadway, N. Y. City. EDWIN L. KALISH, Esq., Guardian ad litem, 27 William St., N. Y. City.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of above attorneys or auctioneer.

JOSEPH P. DAY, Auct.
Office, 258 Broadway, N. Y. City,
TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
vacant plot, 50x230.

EAST SIDE EAGLE AV.,

North of Westchester Av.,
FRIDAY, JULY 7th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
14-16 Vesey St., N. Y. City.

For maps and further particulars apply at office of Auctioneer.

VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL AT
PUBLIC AUCTION
ON

JULY 4TH

AT
2:30 P. M.,
on the premises under a large tent, RAIN OR SHINE,

91 CHOICE LOTS

AT
FAIRMOUNT AV. STATION,
New Jersey and New York R. R.,

HACKENSACK

N. J.,
Situated on Main St., Poplar and Fairmount Avs. Size of each lot, 25x150.

TERMS:

$10 CASH AND $10 PER MONTH PER LOT. Sewers, city water, gas, electric light, macadamized roads, sidewalks.

TITLE POLICIES WILL BE GIVEN TO EACH PURCHASER FREE OF CHARGE.

HOW TO REACH AUCTION SALE:

Take ferry at Chambers St., 1:30 P. M., or 23d St., 1:25 P. M. Get off at Fairmount Av. depot (N. J. & N. Y. R. R.), Hackensack, N. J., at the property. Or take Hudson River Trolley, Fort Lee ferry (leave N. Y., 125th St., every 15 minutes) to Hackensack, Main St.; transfer to Main St. trolley, getting off at Fairmount Av. depot on the property.

Map and free railway tickets from

F. B. ROSS 150 Broadway, New York

or by mail from VINCENT A. RYAN, Auctioneer, Glen Ridge, N. J.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
EXECUTORS' SALE
to close estate of Manuel T. Bolmer, Dec'd, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
TUESDAY, June 27, noon,

5 VILLA PLOTS

North Broadway, S. E. Cor. Odell Av.,
NEAR GREYSTONE STATION,

YONKERS, N. Y.

All finely located, opposite handsome residence of late W. F. Cochran. Plots average about 2½ acres each and command

FINE HUDSON RIVER VIEWS.

Liberal terms. Positive sale. Maps and full particulars with S. H. & S. E. Thayer, Attorneys for Executors, 18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE Estate Ann Hanlon, Dec'd, by order of Julius Hochrein, Trustee, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom,
TUESDAY, JUNE 27, NOON.
8-story frame store, dwelling, plots,
NO. 730

Westchester Av.,

Between Bergen and Brook Avs., near 149th St. Subway and L stations and several trolley lines.

Maps and particulars with Lewis S. Goebel, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 41 Park Row, and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer.
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
By order of Geo. M. Van Hoesen, referee, Estate of JOSEPH MILLER, Dec'd, at 14 and 16 Vesey St., Real Estate Exchange,
MONDAY, JUNE 26TH, NOON.

22 CHOICE LOTS.

Fronting on Bronx Park,
East 181st and Vyse Av.,

two blocks from L station, Subway. Splendidly located for immediate improvement.

Maps and particulars from John L. Lindsay, Plaintiff's Attorney, Room 40, seventh floor, 120 Broadway; Theall & Bean, 45 Wall St.; Charles P. Hallock, 2,087 Boston Road; Frank W. Arnold, 110 Nassau St., Deft's Attys; Anthony J. Griffin, Atty., 140 Nassau St., and the Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, Auctioneer,
Sells WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH, at
12 M., at Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.

1989 WASHINGTON AV. nr. 178th St. Plot 108x145, with very good stone dwelling, all improvements, renting $60 per month. Fine opportunity to build three new law flats.

Maps, &c., from Auctioneer, 141 B'way.

AT AUCTION.

T. F. ARCHER,

Auctioneer,
451 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

125 HIGH CLASS HOME SITES

INCLUDING

8 JAMAICA AV. LOTS

At Auction,
ON
Saturday, July 1, 1905,
At 2 o'clock, on the premises situated on

JAMAICA AND RICHMOND AVS.,
RICHMOND HILL,

Fourth Ward, Borough of Queens, City of New York. Title insured without expense to the purchaser by Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Five-cent fare from this property to Manhattan and Brooklyn. Luncheon will be served under tent from 1 to 2 o'clock. Music and free passes. For maps, passes, and terms of sales, address MONFORT & FABER, Attorneys, Jamaica Savings Bank Building, Jamaica, N. Y., or the auctioneer. Sale positive, rain or shine.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Real Estate Mortgages

For Sale—First mortgages netting 4½% and 5%. Not subject to new mortgage tax law. Title company insurance direct to lender.

Usual Lawyers' Fees Allowed

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN

Estate money; lowest possible charges. **M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co.,** 135 B'way.

Several good-paying triple and double flats, also a few new-law houses, direct from builders, cheap. Telephone 42—Harlem, or write H. Weisstock, 6 West 123d St.

116th St.—Five-story and stores, 25x100; $31,000; easy terms; near 5th Av. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

Any amount estate funds to loan New York realty. W. M. Reynolds, 35 Nassau.

East Side.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE INVESTMENT PROPERTIES
ON

FOURTH AVENUE

S. E. CORNER 32ND STREET.
25'x85'
ALSO
THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS

"The PUTNAM HOUSE"

OPPOSITE
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
8,000 SQUARE FEET.
APPLY TO
VARICK CONTRACTING COMPANY,
JOHN L. MARTIN,
314 MADISON AVENUE.
Telephone No. 4086—38th.
or
YOUR OWN BROKER.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.

96th St., Near 5th Avenue.

100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.

MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

A.-A.—BUILDERS.

110x98.9; covered with old buildings; for sale, on 32d St., bet. 1st and 2d Avs.; rents about $6,500; price, $75,000. Louis Frankel, 46 East 14th St.

An exceptional chance to buy 2 tenements; first-class condition, in the 70s, paying net 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

Attention.—Two five-story 1st Av. tenements, with stores, complying fully with tenement house law; price, $26,500; easy terms; bargains. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

New law 18-room house; rental, $7,000; no steam; price, $70,000; big bargain. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

27 ft. double flat, vicinity 102d, 3d, $24,000, $5,000 cash, adjoining houses held $26,000 to $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Brownstone two-story and basement dwelling; price, $5,000; mortgage, $5,000, to run five years; caretaker on premises. 352 East 69th St.

Newly built fine corner 5-story and store, Lexington Av.; near 30th St. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

Five-story apartment, four families on floor, $24,250; near 126th St. and 3d Av. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

East 74th.—5-story tenement, $22,000; mortgages, $17,750; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 23d St., near 1st Av., 50x200; price, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West Side.

A new 5-story American basement 20-foot house, in best section of Riverside Drive, at a sacrifice; owner going abroad; possession; terms easy. Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., 149 Broadway.

Very attractive three-story dwelling in the seventies, for sale at sacrifice; parquet floors; exposed plumbing and tiled baths. Apply Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Ave.

A 3-story and basement private residence, in good order; desirable location and on easy terms; immediate possession; principals only need apply to owner, No. 454 West 153d St.

$5,000 cash buys 5-story double; 6 rooms, bath; open plumbing; 2 stores, 2 basement stores; West 115th St.; rent, $3,200; price, $30,500. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

Big Bargain.—Rent $9,400; price $87,000; 50-ft. five-story new-law flat, near 110th St. B'way Subway; might exchange. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., New York.

For Sale.—Two new six-story triple; rent $6,700 each; price, $57,000; near 145th St. Lenox Av. Subway station. A. Appel, 119 Nassau St., New York.

Here is a Bargain.—Must sell; 141st St., West, 5-story triple, 12 rooms, all improvements; rents $3,576; price $30,500; call. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Two 6-story, 37.6x100; new law house; 4 families; rent, $6,200; price, $48,500; $5,000 cash each house; terms to suit. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Bedford St., Corner.—Triple flat for sale; rent, $5,300; price, $53,000; $8,000 cash necessary. For particulars address Realty, Box 102 Times Downtown.

Estate Sale, West 43d St.—Two five-story 10-room tenements; rental, $3,700; price, $32,000; suitable for alteration. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Corner.—Modern Columbus Av. corner triple flat, $65,000; very easy terms; possession of store next May. Arnold & Byrne, 141 Liberty.

Three single flats, West 144th St.; all improvements; $20,000 each. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., corner 140th St.

Fine triple flat, 12 rooms, all improvements; rent, $3,460; price, $31,500; cash, $5,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

For Sale or To Let—434 West 57th St.; 11 rooms; $12,000; possession at once. John J. Hoeckh, 650 9th Av.

Single flat, West 154th St.; price, $19,000; little cash. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., corner 140th St.

Double flat, vicinity 138th St., Lenox; elegant order; $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

127th St., West.—31x100; 5-story; 7 rooms, bath; mortgage, $20,000, 5%; price, $38,000. B. E. Freed, 756 Elton Av.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS

265 229 WEST 139 ST. $15,000 $16,000

Near 7th Av.

Mortgage $11,000 at 4½, 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.

Apply **S. E. JACOBS,**
135 BROADWAY, Cor. Cedar St.

INVESTORS!

Perfect triple flat, vicinity 115th, 8th Av., exceptionally well constructed; price $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; net return after allowing 10% for loss rents and repairs 15%. Full particulars sent on application.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

A.—FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
$18,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage for five years at 4½ per cent. interest; balance can remain on second mortgage at five per cent.; opportunity for investor or for speculator to fix up and sell separately; old rents (very low); title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, room 410.

BEEKMAN REALTY COMPANY,
243 West 116th Street.
This company wishes to buy good rental-earning property; preferred locations: UPTOWN and HARLEM.
WE PURCHASE WHILE OTHERS CONSIDER, for we cannot afford TO PIGEON-HOLE GOOD PROPOSITIONS. Tel., 776 Morningside.

Genuine Bargains.—Two 5-story double flats, full lots, located close to Lenox Av., near 146th St.; only $23,250 each; rents, $2,450. "Owner," 1,989 7th Av. Telephone 3441 Morningside.

Five five-story buildings, nearly all finished; all the latest improvements; 40x100 each; near 160th St. and Broadway; cash, $40,000 each; rent, $7,000. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Two five-story double flats and stores; near Lenox Av. and 140th St.; $23,150 each; easy terms. Rawak, 36 West 116th St.

Tenement plot, 90x103.3; price $75,000, including liberal building loan. Durosa, 155 West 14th.

Little cash buys elegant dwelling, 118th St., near Morningside Park. Wood, 219 West 125th.

Amsterdam Av., triple flat, 80's; large store; $43,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Washington Heights.

BUILDERS'

LOTS FOR SALE ON

Washington Heights

FOR CASH OR WITH BUILDING LOAN.

W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 AMSTERDAM AV., NEAR 144TH ST.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS,
FOR RENT. FOR SALE.
List on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX ACREAGE

on and near

BOSTON ROAD

close to route and station of

N. Y., Westchester and Boston R. R.

4, 6, and 40 acre plots, 3 corners, fronting trolley, fine level land, suitable for subdivision or institution. Boston Road to be widened and trolley to be built to connect with Subway. $2,500 to $6,500 per acre; terms reasonable; full commission to brokers.

PHILIP A. SMYTH, 141 Broadway.

Sale or Exchange,
Choicest Block Front On Prospect Av.,
including 2 corners; near Subway and "L" stations.
Special inducement to builders.
Call or address
IMPROVED PAD CO.,
54 Bond St. Telephone, 5767 Spring.

Attention.—Buy now; new houses; four 2-family detached houses, all improvements; steam heat, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms, hardwood trim; extra deep lot; excellent location; near elevated station, churches, and schools; easy terms; can and must be seen to be appreciated. O'Hara Brothers, Bedford Park. Open Sundays.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.

For Sale.—Apartment house, 37½x89x100; built according to new law; in the finest section of the Bronx; the easterly side open just like a corner; will not be built up; full particulars given by letter; no agent. Address H. M. H., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

4-family house, 1½ blocks from Rapid Transit station, $1,500 cash, balance to remain on mortgage at 5%.

KELLUM BROS.,
138TH ST. AND 3D AV.
NO LETTERS ANSWERED.

Attention.—Choice lot near elevated station, $1,600. 50x100 feet, adjoining the beautiful 600-foot drive known as Mosholu Parkway; near school and elevated station; sacrifice to quick buyer; only $2,100 cash needed; balance mortgage. Can be seen at any time, including Sundays. O'Hara Brothers, Bedford Park, Bronx.

GREAT BARGAIN

Next to corner, on Washington Av., in 160s, 3-story store property, $8,750.

LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

ELEGANT CORNER, 40x100,
Third Av., foot "L" station; 5-story; 4 families on floor; 6 stores; rental $7,410; after May, $7,710; price $71,000; cheapest corner in Greater New York. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

Bargains.—2-family house; all improvements; best location; Van Nest; $5,000; others $4,600 up; one-family, $3,000; give us your property for sale and rent; Northeast Bronx, numerous callers daily; elevated terminus, West Farms and Morris Park Avs., Williams & Kelly.

Sacrifice.—A beautiful two-family house, 11 rooms; all improvements; near rapid transit, park, and school; $4,800; $1,000 cash. One-family house 7 rooms and bath; $2,900. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on
S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

$500 cash buys detached house in restricted Bronxwood Park on lot 40x100; near Rapid Transit; price, $4,500; balance easy terms; lots, 40x100, price $1,500; easy terms; Free maps. Edward Polak, 3d Av., Cor. 174th St.

Here Is Your Opportunity!—Choice building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Av. station; price, $25,500; easy terms; full commission to brokers. Eisenberg & Co., 150 Nassau St.

$1,000 cash buys new 3-story, 15-room house; hardwood trimmed, steam heat; price $9,500; near elevated station. Baturin, Weisman & Henschel, 3,905 3d Av.

Great opportunity for investors; 4 and 5 story flats in desirable neighborhood; also one and two family houses in private locality. Gus Roos, 2998 3d Av., opposite 154th St.

Attention!—3-story, 3-family house, Washington Av.; all improvements; cash, $1,500; price $8,500. Baturin-Weisman-Henschel, 3,905 3d Av. Open Sunday.

10 lots, (25x100), for $4,500; $1,000 cash; Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers; McLean and Webster Avenue trolleys, 5c. FLANNERY, 452 Broadway.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100, $1,500; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

$22,000, Mortgage $14,500.—4-story corner, two families on floor; two large stores; near Rapid Transit stations. Gerhards, 1,070 East 169th.

Corner lot, 50x75, Bronx, on 149th, or will add cash for store property in Manhattan. Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

149th Street

We desire to call the attention of operators and investors to that section of 149th Street lying between Third Avenue and Park Avenue.

Note the following facts:

149TH STREET is the only street in the Bronx connecting in a direct line with Manhattan Island; the bridge across the Harlem River is now completed and will be in operation on July 1st next.

149TH STREET will have a station of the New York Central Railroad, which will make this street especially desirable when the electric system is installed.

149TH STREET and Third Avenue is the "Hub" of the Bronx, the entire trolley system converging at this point.

149TH STREET will connect with the New York, New Haven and Hartford system.

149TH STREET has two Subway Stations, at Third Avenue and Mott Avenue.

149TH STREET is connected by trolley line with Manhattan Island.

149TH STREET is a hundred-foot street.

In our opinion 149th Street is destined to become

the 125th Street of Bronx.

We believe that store properties on this street will command as large a rental (if not larger) than on the best part of Third Avenue.

Study the history of the business thoroughfares in Manhattan and you will be convinced that no greater opportunity for enormous profits exists to-day.

Desirable Business Property is Priceless

We have a complete list of everything which is for sale on this street.

Communicate with Us

RULE & BACH
BOSTON ROAD AND 169TH STREET

156th Street and Third Avenue,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.

I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 156th St. "L" station.

Will Build to Suit Tenant.

JOHN F. FREES,
608 East 156th St., N. Y. City.

AWAKE, YE SLEEPERS,

And join the numerous band who are buying at Wakefield Park, opposite 241st St., New York City.

$450 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS.

Lots near by selling at double our prices; don't wait; buy now. We still have choice lots, but they're going fast. Great improvements under way; churches, schools, macadamized streets, water, gas.

NO ASSESSMENTS.

Special Sale Saturday and Sunday.

Take Third Avenue "L" to Bronx Park Station, transfer to West Mount Vernon trolley, get off at Wakefield and Webster Avenues.

WAKEFIELD PARK REALTY CO.,
314 Madison Av., corner 42d St.

Builders, Attention!—Creston Av. excavated plot, 100x89, near 183d St.; suitable for two or three family houses; n. e. corner of 189th St.; Marion Av., excavated, 50x100, two blocks from elevated station; suitable for apartment house; five families on floor; suitable terms and building loan arranged. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

Bargain!—Two new three-family houses, detached on both sides; full lot; all hardwood trim; between Simpson and Freeman Sts.; rapid transit stations; easy terms; owner on premises. 1,149 Hoe Av.

Choice Bronx Av. corner; 6-story new building, just completed, 50x100, with 5 stores, all rented; will sell cheap or exchange for smaller property and part cash. Apply Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Four 4-story brick 2-family houses; hardwood throughout; all improvements; all assessments paid; price, $9,000 each; mortgage, $7,000 each. Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., near 147th St.

THIS pays your rent and 4% on your investment; new 3-family house, near "L" station, $9,000, mortgage $4,500, terms to suit. Owner, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

Why not buy direct from builder who is obliged to sell 1, 2 family houses? no agents. Write, 2,960 3d Av.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

$1,500 DOWN, BALANCE INSTALLMENTS

Nine elegant brownstone 2-family houses on 43d St., between 4th Av. Parkway and entrance to Sunset Park; 12 rooms and 2 baths, just completed; elegant handwork decorations, hatrack, consol glass, steel ranges, etc.; last in street; 3 sold this week; price, decorated, $7,900.

ABRAMS & STOCKTON,
OWNERS, ON PREMISES.

A SNAP 10,500 FOR 8,500

BEAUTIFUL TWO-FAMILY HOUSE
in the heart of Flatbush, 15 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, and all modern improvements, on lot 60x100, near L station and 5 trolley lines, terms to suit.

VANDERVEER PARK REALTY CO.,
1,534 Flatbush Av. Sunday, any day.

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A 9-room cottage, lot 40x100, in good neighborhood, 35 minutes from New York City Hall; $5,750; easy terms. Owner, Box 145 Times Downtown.

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We will sell you a full-sized lot, 25x100, in a restricted section of Staten Island, within five minutes from Oakwood Station, and only 40 minutes from New York City, (commutation rate 8c.,) for

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According to location.

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Up-to-date cottages, four-bed, bath, open nickel plumbing, hot and cold; garret, dining, parlor, kitchen, hall; electric lights, bells; dry cellar; furnace; piazza back and front; plots 75x150; more if required. Shore property, overlooking bay; private sandy beach; boating, fishing, bathing; 50 minutes Battery; commutation, including ferry, $5.75; Eltingville, S. I. John Hales, 138 Front St., New York City, or on premises, Eltingville Beach.

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FIVE CENTS AND A TROLLEY
WILL TAKE YOU TO A
HOME BY THE SEA
on the high hills at picturesque Flushing Bay.

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THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE

$90,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.

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Bargain.—New 6-room house, improvements, only $2,100; $900 cash; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

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FOR SALE.

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EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE

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LAKEWOOD PARK,

Between

ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.

25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

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10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.

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BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. **IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS.** The two **EAST RIVER TUNNELS** in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. **NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.**

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Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full

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John Jacob Astor bought a piece of land in 1826 for $25,000—then considered an enormous price. It is now worth $25,000,000.

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SMALL CASH PAYMENTS,
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35 Minutes to Broadway

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We have secured some very desirable building lots immediately adjoining Roosevelt Manor, the most desirable section of Cranford, N. J.; dwellings costing from six to forty thousand dollars are in its immediate vicinity and many others in process of erection; very best railroad facilities, 50 trains daily; commutation, $6.30, practically a ten-cent fare; we are offering these lots at comparatively low prices, payable monthly if desired, or will allow discount for prompt payment; write us for a booklet and for transportation to visit this property.

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A GREAT CHANCE.

Will sacrifice 12-room cottage on Liberty St., Long Branch, N. J.; fully furnished; stable for three horses; coachman's room; all modern improvements; open plumbing; large, airy rooms; broad piazzas; shade trees, &c.; about one acre of ground on Shrewsbury River; make offers for rent for season or purchase; will allow rent to apply on purchase price. J. L. Taylor, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; or will be shown by George C. Edwards, 271 Liberty St., Long Branch, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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Charming furnished cottage, 13 airy rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; wide porches fronting ocean and river; boating, bathing, fishing, three minutes from station. Owner, Room 417, 141 Broadway.

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3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

Business and a home on easy terms; only $500 down, then $25 monthly; splendid double plate glass windows, store and 10 rooms above, opposite depot Palisaden Park; baker, butcher, cafe and boarding house, delicatessen, other useful business. Call in forenoon, music store, 59 8th Av., New York.

New Jersey.—37 minutes from New York; large country residence; grounds, 550x332, (fronting on three streets;) house, 40x50; 3-story and basement; about 25 rooms; fittings up-to-date; extensive stable accommodations; exchange considered; price, $40,000; photo at office. Reeber, 116 Nassau St.

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and farm combined, near New Brunswick, N. J. New modern house, all improvements; beautifully situated; unexceptionably healthful; also a farmer's cottage, numerous outbuildings, and 80 acres. Address Box 16, Upper Montclair, N. J.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, TILED BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, LARGE, RESTRICTED GROUNDS. FOR RENT, $25.00. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

New Jersey's health centre, Northern Bergen County; building sites; high elevation; $100 to $500 per acre. Merritt, 353 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For rent, furnished, nice cottage, 5 bedrooms, near ocean, 3d Av., reasonable; good boating and fishing. Wickham, Seaside Park, N. J.

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MATTLAGE REALTY COMPANY are offering at

Englewood, New Jersey,

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Visit the Southwesterly Section of

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Take new 23d St. or Liberty St. Ferry, Board a local N. J. Central train, Get off at the Greenville Station, And call on the

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AT WEST NUTLEY, N. J.

45 minutes via Erie R. R.; a modern, artistic house; near railroad; contains eight rooms and bath; exposed sanitary plumbing and heating; gas and electric light; newly decorated; parquet floors; fireplaces; good veranda; plot 90x125; shade and fruit; ONLY $4,500; COST $7,500; SMALL CASH PAYMENT, BALANCE SAME AS RENT. DON'T MISS THIS CHANCE.

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ARLINGTON.—Bargain; new, modern, up-to-date two-family house; good location; improved street; parlor, dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, and bathroom for each floor; sanitary plumbing; independent steam heat for each family; will pay buyer 15 per cent.; terms to suit; must be seen to be appreciated; can be seen any time, including Sundays. Saimond Bros., builders and owners, office Elm St., near depot; residence, 16 Prospect Place, Arlington, N. J.

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Fine large house, fully furnished; everything new or nearly new; ten bedrooms; open fireplaces, broad piazzas commanding views of sea and harbor; new stable; near hotel; bathing beach, yacht harbor and landing, and golf links. Apply for particulars and photos, R. D. Burchard, 45 Bay State Road, Boston, Mass., or L. S. Burchard, 135 Broadway, New York.

FOR SALE.—A parcel of land for building purposes; ten minutes from centre of New Brunswick, New Jersey; over 2,000 feet frontage on Woodbridge Avenue, with excellent trolley services on same; owner will sell entire plot, about 20 acres, for $7,000; or half interest for $3,500; nothing better on market for private investment. A. W. OPP, 15 William Street, New York City.

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Norwood, N. J.; magnificent 15-room country residence, furnished; modern improvements; electric lights; barn, hennery; fruit, shade trees; will rent by year; $50 monthly. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., (42d St.)

All the Oranges.—Desirable homes, every modern improvement; sale or rent; convenient to all stations; several handsome new houses and fine building sites for sale at decided bargains. Victor W. Voorhees, opp. Brick Church Depot, East Orange, N. J.

For Sale—South Orange, N. J., exceptionally well-situated; and well-built residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths; lot 100x200; in fine order; gas, sewer, and water connections; seven minutes from Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railroad. Apply R. B., 21st floor, Times Building, New York.

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Furnished cottage, corner Rumson and Long Branch Roads; 14 rooms, piazza 120 ft. long, beautiful lawn, picturesque with shade trees; stable with box stalls; Little Silver Station, N. J. Newman, care Allaire & Son, Red Bank, or any agent.

Handsome cottage on North Seventh St., Roseville, N. J.; all improvements; large plot; near railroad station; large porch; $500 per year. Wm. H. Castles, 10 State St., Newark, N. J.

Timber; farms, $10 per acre; dairy farms, good buildings, $15 per acre. Beardall's Farm List, Branchville, N. J. Owasso Lake shore lots.

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WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE. White Plains.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE. White Plains.

Great White Plains Sale

WHITE PLAINS HIGHLANDS

THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY, situated in the village of White Plains, N. Y., consists of

257 Building Plots

100 Feet Front Each

JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auctioneer,

will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises

On SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 1st,

Continuing Monday and Tuesday, July 3d & 4th

at 12 o'clock noon

This property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within 10 minutes walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, &c.

50 Trains Daily Each Way

34 minutes from the Grand Central Depot

For further particulars, maps, &c., apply to the Auctioneer, 23 East 20th Street, New York City.

GREAT WHITE PLAINS SALE, WHITE PLAINS HIGHLANDS THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,

situated in the Village of White Plains, N. Y., consists of

257 BUILDING PLOTS

100 FEET FRONT EACH.

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50 TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.

34 Minutes from Grand Central Depot. For further particulars, maps, etc., apply to the Auctioneer, 23 East 20th Street, New York City.

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Beautiful 30 minutes to 42d St. **Crestwood** (YONKERS PARK.) **PLOTS $250 UP**

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.

ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and booklet. COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

AT MT. KISCO, THE VILLAGE OF HOMES.

Country Cottage, 6 Rms.; nice and shady; 100x200'; Price, $3,000.	15 Rms., Modern house; stable. Steam heat; hard wood. Very fine; $7,000; worth $10,000.	Good location; house 14 Rms.; large plot; price, $4,500. It'll Go. Jump quick.	
PRETTY GOOD.			

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At White Plains.—Elegant residence; fully furnished; complete in every appointment; fine stables; about 50 acres; will lease for one or three years. JOSEPH H. LEWIS, 23 East 20th St., N. Y.

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White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36, Tribune Building.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments, No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

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Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars

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STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO. Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—Large, 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, residence on Pelham Road; water front; stable; boathouse; pavilion; large ground; called "High Cliff"; foot of Centre Av. Cyrille Carreau, Grand St., near Bowery.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

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Woodlawn Avenue, Woodlawn Heights, McLean Avenue, Webster Avenue trolley; $4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100); $1,000 cash. EDWARD D. FLANNERY, 452 Broadway.

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To Rent for Summer—In Rochelle Park, estate, garden, horses, etc. Telephone, 431 J, New Rochelle.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MONTICELLO, 35-37 West 64th St.

For gentlemen. Summer rates. Rooms and bath, $7 and $8 weekly. Hotel service.

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LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FULLY FURNISHED, NEWLY DECORATED; all new, open plumbing; perfect in every appointment; fine Hudson River view; about 10 acres; fine fruit; unsurpassed as an all-year-round home. FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN; POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.

JOSEPH H. LEWIS,
23 East 20th St., N. Y.

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PLEASANTVILLE.

Never lived in; "up-to-date" cottage; 100x200'; Price, $3,000.	A swell place in village; electric lights; all imp'ts; about 2 acres; beautiful shade; price, $7,000.	Hse., 6 Rms.; no imp'ts; 1 acre; barn; fruit; near station; barg'in, $3,500.
large lot;		

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

BEAUTIFUL BEDFORD, HARLEM ROAD—HOUR OUT.

23 acres; fine view, new Croton Lake; $1,500.	2 h'ses, 3 barns; fine shade; 10 acres; $6,500.	Station, 5 m; a gem house; 100x242; $4,000.

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

I have a farm of 64 acres in Westchester County, on which I reside; easy commuting distance; am selling a few building sites to the right people, either to build Summer bungalows or for permanent homes; terms within reach of every one, but only the right sort of people wanted, as good neighbors are desired more than profit. Address Owner, Box 234 Times, Down Town.

Westchester Park, 24 minutes from 125th; Harlem Railroad station on property; for homeseeker or investor, choice lots, $300 upward; small monthly payments; city improvements; title insured free; commutation, 9c. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Pleasantville, Westchester County.—Seven acres; steam; orchard; fruit and shade trees; fine building site; fine location; stable; greenhouse; nine-room house; a bargain if sold quick. E. G. Horton.

Driving Distance of Bedford Station.
100 acres, including good pasture, woodland, and picturesque building nooks; $60 an acre. Cooley & West, Inc., opp. station, White Plains.

Woodlawn Avenue, Yonkers.—Wakefield Station Harlem Railroad, or Webster Avenue trolley, 10 lots, (25x100), for $4,500; $1,000 cash. FLANNERY, 452 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS, 23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.

THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Wanted to buy under $40,000 or rent under $2,000, four-story private dwelling, not less than 18 feet wide, 35th to 75th St., 3d to Madison Av. Address Attorney, Box 211 N. Y. Times Downtown, giving full particulars and street number.

Would invest $20,000, cheap tenements, twelve to eighteen rooms; state full particulars; prefer dealing with owners; must be in good location. Widow, Box 127 Times Downtown.

—REAL ESTATE WANTED.—
Want flat for cash buyer, 110th to 120th St., on block east or west of 5th Av., A. E. Thomson, Times Bldg., Broadway and 42d St.

Want flat properties, all descriptions, for ready cash customers; no dull season here; customers waiting. A. E. Thomson, Times Building, 42d St., Broadway.

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What have you got you are anxious to dispose of? I will get you quick offer. Give me a try. A. E. Thomson, Times Bldg., B'way and 42d.

Wanted—Tenements and flats in Yorkville, Harlem, and Bronx; can sell if price reasonable. Marx & Glauber, 725 E. 149th St., near Brook Av.

Wanted—A house in Brooklyn; mention car or elevated passes nearby. Send lowest price J. Rosenbaum, 85 Second Av., N. Y. City.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyers; also old corners. Full particulars Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

Owners.—I lease tenements and flats, give cash security, and keep them in best condition personally. Emil Seldis, 216 East 102d St.

Wanted—Two or three double flats or tenements from owner, for cash, in Manhattan or Bronx. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Two or three family house on large plot, corner preferred, near "L" station, for cash. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Wanted — Three-family house, Bronx, near station, for prompt buyer. Brunssen, 3,615 3d Av.

Wanted—Dwellings for sale or to let; have big demand. Cornish, 2,082 7th Av.

Additional properties wanted to sell. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

Wanted—To buy a good-paying property. M. L. Cohen, 734 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Gentleman leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment, with bath, in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.

Delightfully cool corner apartment on West End Av. will be let until October or longer; seven rooms and bath; entirely modern; handsomely furnished; Summer covers. 640 West End Av.

Furnished Apartment, 4 rooms and bath, will be rented to Oct. 1; new; telephone, elevator; Walker, Audubon Court, 2 St. Nicholas Place, between West 149th and 150th Sts.

A furnished apartment 4 seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Small furnished apartment, 4th Av. and 17th St., during Summer. Particulars address Jones, R m 1,412, 26 Liberty St.

Three rooms and bath studio apartment, furnished, to rent Summer months. R., 645 Madison Av.

BUT FEW—LIKE THIS.
Six acres Mt. Kisco; fine high ground to build your country home on; $1,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St., Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906. Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 WEST 22D ST., or your own broker.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Premises, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDING STEAM HEATING, POWER, AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST., THE GRAMERCY,
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS. R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.
Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN, 520 Fifth Av.
Telephone 1000—38th.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.

$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

Lofts, large, small; good locations; with, without power; special terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Adjoining corner 42d St., 749 6th Av., to rent; second, third, and fourth floors; perfect order. T. P. Fitzsimons, 751 6th Av.

Will rent light, desirable office, furnished or unfurnished, at sacrifice to May 1, 1906. Apply Room 114, 80-82 William St.

Desk room in large office building, with Subway entrance. Address A., 310 Times, Times Sq.

Bronx.

Corner store for dry goods or gents' furnishings; very desirable location. Inquire C. H. Potter, 2,350 Davidson Av., Bronx, or 140 Nassau St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

200 WEST 98TH STREET

2 blocks from Subway Express Station; fine corner flat, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements.

ARRAGON,
2,609 Broadway, (99th St.)
8 ROOMS and BATH, $1,000.
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Hamburg..June 29, 9 AM | ¶Pennsyl'a..July 22, 9 AM
¶Pretoria..July 1, 3 PM | *Rhaetia..July 29, 2:30 PM
†*Blu'ch'r, Jy 6, 8:30 AM | †*Bluecher..Aug. 5, 11 AM
*Waldersee..July 8, 9 AM
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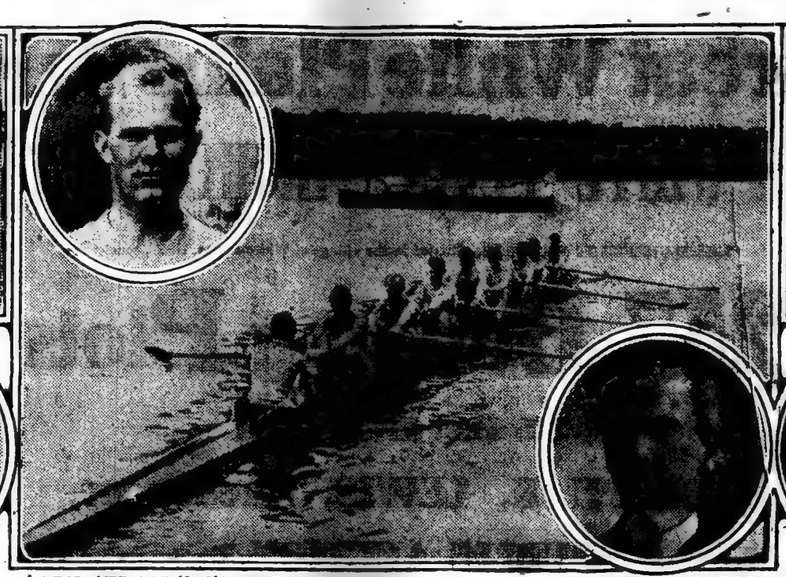
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Crews Preparing for the Annual Struggle at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday



PENN'S 'VARSITY EIGHT



CAPT. GERALD S. O'LOUGHLIN AND COLUMBIA'S 'VARSITY



CORNELL'S 'VARSITY EIGHT



CAPT. JAMES D. TAYLOR, PENN.



ELLIS WARD, PENN'S COACH

JASPER T. GOODWIN, COLUMBIA'S COACH



CLARENCE B. EMPSTER, CAPTAIN OF SYRACUSE



CHAS. COURTNEY, CORNELL'S COACH

COLLEGE OARSMEN AWAIT SIGNAL FOR THE START

Crews in Splendid Condition for This Week's Aquatic Contests.

EXPERTS ARE KEPT GUESSING

Surprises May Be Sprung at Poughkeepsie and New London—Daly's Loss May Weaken Yale.

The dismissal of Oarsman Cornelius E. Daly of the Yale crew on the eve of the great race with Harvard overshadows everything else in college rowing, and the different trials at Poughkeepsie and New London are of minor importance for the time being. Although the general feeling is that the Yale Faculty was exceptionally severe, it does not change the fact that the Yale 'Varsity will be crippled by the loss of Daly, who was the best oarsman in the boat. He will be replaced by Ortmayer, who rowed in the Yale four. Meanwhile the big intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie between Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, Wisconsin, and Georgetown is attracting unusual attention. One week ago the 'Varsity race was admitted to be a dual struggle between Syracuse and Cornell, but since that time other "Richmonds" have appeared in the field, and any prediction which excludes Columbia and Pennsylvania may fall very short of the mark.

With all six collegiate crews located at Poughkeepsie, the town has taken on its annual festive air, and all indications point to the greatest series of boat races ever held in this country. The regatta has more of a spice of interest this year than it has had for several years back. One week ago every one felt satisfied that Ten Eyck would duplicate last year's performance with the Syracuse crew, but the work of the pupils of Courtney, Ward, and Goodwin has upset all advance predictions, and the betting has undergone a big change during the past few days. Courtney is lauded for the thoroughness of his work, and when his crews face the starters they are finished oarsmen. His methods are so masterful that his pupils command respect, no matter who is matched against them. In the past thirty-two years the Cornell 'Varsity has rowed forty races, winning twenty-five of them, three of the defeats going to Englishmen.

The stock of Pennsylvania has soared high during the past week. When the Quakers arrived at Poughkeepsie they were not expected to finish in the first three, but Ward, who is a glutton for work, has done wonders, and the announcement, made the latter part of last week, that the Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight had rowed a time trial for a mile in 4:28 created something akin to consternation at the other boathouses.

Columbia is more than a possibility. She is a probability. Her performance of 10:03 3-5 for two miles, against the Columbias' last month is a first-class performance. Since beating at Poughkeepsie Coach Goodwin has made the most of his opportunities, and the 'Varsity boat is being pushed through the water at a great speed.

Although the Wisconsin crew has been east but a couple of days, their work has been of such a nature as to mark them as dangerous. The eight is considered by its supporters as fast as last year's combination, which was one of the best crews the Badgers ever sent East.

Coach Dempsey is badly handicapped at Georgetown by the absence of necessary funds to defray the expenses of rowing. Judged by the men's work so far, they cannot be considered as dangerous. The Southern crew indulges in short spurts and pushes the boat through the water at good speed. Their blade work gives little room for criticism, and the stroke shows good dash, but rowing men cannot bring themselves to believe that Georgetown has the slightest chance.

Perhaps never before has the outlook been so uncertain, and while partisans of each crew pin their faith to their favorites, disinterested experts are withholding their opinions and shaking their heads eagerly. The programme of races and composition of crews follow:

'VARSITY FOUR-OARED RACE (two miles.)
Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Syracuse, and Wisconsin. Starts from two-mile point at 3 P. M.
Columbia—Norris, bow; Updike, 2; Mackenzie, 3; Von Bermuth, stroke.
Cornell—Hooper, bow; Barnhart, 2; Asklin, 3; Gaviller, stroke.
Pennsylvania—Armstrong, bow; Cumings, 2; Stone, 3; Davis, stroke.
Syracuse—Bigardus, bow; Kelley, 2; Lavery, 3; Marshall, stroke.
FRESHMAN EIGHT-OARED RACE (two miles.)
Columbia, Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Syracuse. Starts 3:45 P. M. from two-mile point.
Columbia—White, bow; Holbert, 2; Wilcox, 3; Osterhout, 4; M. White, 5; Helmrich, 6; Earle, 7; Mackenzie, stroke.
Cornell—Earle, bow; Allen, 2; Hansen, 3; Nedham, 4; Sibet, 5; Holt, 6; Welsh, 7; Cox, stroke; Ellsworth, coxswain.
Pennsylvania—Dearing, bow; Dodge, 2; Dean, 3; Schelling, 4; Phiffer, 5; Shoemaker, 6; Hess, 7; Endz, stroke; Moore, coxswain.
Syracuse—Corp, bow; Burz, 2; Scheffer, 3; Duvall, 4; Blocher, 5; Whitney, 6; Heath, 7; Paddock, stroke.
'VARSITY EIGHT-OARED RACE (four miles.)
Columbia, Cornell, Georgetown, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Wisconsin. Over four-mile course and will start promptly at 3 P. M.
Cornell—Sewell, bow; Barton, 2; Boesch, 3; Dois, 4; G. W. Foote, 5; Fernow, 6; W. F. Lee, 7; E. T. Foote, stroke; Taylor, coxswain.
Syracuse—Sniffen, bow; Salisbury, 2; Andrews, 3; Anderson, 4; Dempster, 5; Hale, 6; Rice, 7; Packard, stroke; Miller, coxswain.
Columbia—Bidwell, bow; Cornell, 2; Boyle, 3; Post, 4; Whitwell, 5; J. Miller, 6; O'Loughlin, 7; Fraser, stroke.
Pennsylvania—Shoemaker, bow; Roberts, 2; Hermann, 3; Brown, 4; Gleason, 5; Stevenson, 6; Taylor, 7; Atkins, stroke; Lamb, coxswain.
Georgetown—Lusk, bow; Backus, 2; Bremen, 3; Shanley, 4; Graham, 5; Hayden, 6; Neal, 7; Bechler, stroke.
Wisconsin—Bechlem, bow; Johnson, 2; Hine, 3; Davis, 4; Van Meter, 5; Ryder, 6; Miller, 7; Lea, stroke; Burke, coxswain.

The average weights of the crews are as follows: Columbia, 173 pounds; Cornell, 174½ pounds; Syracuse, 169½ pounds; Pennsylvania, 168½ pounds; Wisconsin, 175½ pounds; Georgetown, 167½ pounds.

Three days ago prophets unhesitatingly declared in favor of Yale to defeat Harvard in the annual 'Varsity boat race, which will be held at New London on Thursday next. As in past years the 'Varsity four-oared and freshmen eight events are little more than slow music for the 'Varsity eight high tragedy, but the interest in the three events never flags as the appetite of the spectators has become whetted by the time the big sights are at the line. Owing to Daly's defection Yale may lose her crown as monarch of the Thames. If the precedent of continuous victory counts for anything the fruitage is all Yale's, but in the present instance the necessity of changing the crew on the eve of the race and the deprivation of the services of the best oarsman in the boat is bound to make itself felt in the actual contest.

For a time the Crimson crew was in a chaotic state and Coach Wray was unable to get a satisfactory lot of oarsmen in the boat. The men all seemed to be rowing a different stroke, but this has been largely remedied, and the constant shaking up of the crew has left it in good shape.

While Yale has not been able to duplicate her last year's fast crew, there is little difference in the actual experience in the Blue and Crimson, and the heavy crew has been able to push the boat through the water at a merry clip. Just what effect the substitution of Ortmayer for Daly at No. 2 will have cannot be estimated, but the former is an excellent oarsman, and should be able to hold his own with the other members of the Yale 'Varsity.

The statistics of the crews follow:

YALE—'VARSITY—HARVARD.

Stroke—H. L. Whitney	163	Stroke—O. D. Filley, (C.)	170
7—James P. Kineon	176	7—Theo. G. Meier	185
6—R. Whittier, (C.)	184	6—Robt. L. Bacon	180
5—Robt. R. Chase	190	5—Carl Lawson	178
4—Harold N. Scott	186	4—D. A. Newhall	175
3—Richd C. Morse	167	3—Philip W. Flint	168
2—A. C. Ortmayer	168	2—R. M. Tappan	164
1—K. E. Weeks	157	1—D. E. Burchard	164
Cox.—D. Barknlow	102	Cox.—A. E. Chase	115

YALE—1908—HARVARD.

Stroke—H. Graham	166	Stroke—C. Morgan, Jr.	169
7—C. E. Ide	175	7—H. V. Amberg	167
6—R. H. Noyes	175	6—S. W. Fish	165
5—R. Park, Jr., (C.)	174	5—S. D. Warren, Jr.	188
4—R. J. Doty	168	4—J. R. Richardson, Jr.	178
3—G. Auchincloss	162	3—E. R. Farrell	168
2—Oliver S. Kelley	168	stock	163
1—S. P. Rockwell	164	2—C. L. Despard, Jr.	162
Cox.—J. A. Colston	102	1—C. Wiggins, (C.)	150
		Cox.—R. V. Arnold	112

YALE—FOUR-OAR—HARVARD.

Stroke—H. Boulton	152	Stroke—F. R. Corlett	160
3—H. C. Williams	172		
2—R. C. Hoppin	168	3—E. N. George	172
1—Wm. M. Blair	148	2—T. R. Gill	165
Cox.—J. H. Kruttschnitt	116	1—E. D. Farley	154
		Cox.—J. H. Montgomery	110

Record Entry List for Henley.

LONDON, June 24.—The entries for the Henley regatta this year constitute a record, there being fifty-seven, against forty-four in 1904. The entries for the Grand Challenge Cup, which were announced tonight, are the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, Christ's College, Cambridge, the Belgian crew, Jesus College, Cambridge, and the Leander, London, and Thames Boat Clubs.

TIFFANY IS GOLF CHAMPION.

Beats Chadwick for Hudson River Title—Many Cups Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 24.—Gilman P. Tiffany of the Powelton Golf Club of Newburg won the championship of the Hudson River Golf Association to-day for the second successive time by defeating his clubmate, Joseph Chadwick, Jr., by the close score of one hole in a thirty-six-hole match. It was a remarkable match in more ways than one, for, besides the close play at every hole from the start of the game, the finalists were the same who met last year for the title, and at that time Tiffany beat Chadwick by one hole. In every respect, therefore, the game was a repetition of last year's match.

The contest was played on the links of the Twaalfskill Golf Club, and a large number of players from all of the clubs in the association took part in the handicap.

Over forty cards were turned in for the handicap. The winner was H. A. Kenworthy of Dutchess County, whose score was 86, 10, 76. The Rev. C. H. Gillett of the Columbia Golf Club won the gross score prize with a score of 81. His handicap was 2 strokes.

FOULS MAR REGATTA SAILED IN LIGHT WIND

Yankee Finishes in the Lead, but is Protested.

THREE BOATS DISQUALIFIED

Victor Cumnock's Nike, G. M. Pynchon's Neola II., and Dr. Stump's Vaquero II. Among the Winners.

In light winds, with no breeze to vary conditions, the big sloop Yankee, sailed by J. Rogers Maxwell, finished first yesterday ahead of W. Ross Proctor's Mineola, sailed by Addison G. Hanan, by 1 minute and 4 seconds, over a fifteen-mile course in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club regatta. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia, sailed by Clinton H. Crane, was nearly fifteen minutes behind the leader. It was a close sail all the way for both the Yankee and Mineola, so close that a foul was narrowly averted at the start and another committed at the second mark. Both boats protested, but it appeared from the testimony that the Mineola had the right of way and that Yankee was at fault.

At the start the Yankee came across the bay with the Mineola overlapping her under her port quarter, trying to force her over the line before the gun. The two approached the Laverock, the committee boat, so close that a foul seemed unavoidable. The Yankee finally crossed the line when she had taken every inch available so close to the gun that a foot astern the wheel of the Laverock she appeared ahead of the signal. Mineola questioned if she had crossed too soon, but the claim was denied. The two ran before the wind to the first mark almost overlapped and reached for the second so close that they looked like one boat.

At the second mark Mineola was again overlapped on the inside. Yankee refused to give way and Mineola's bow carried away thirty feet of the starboard rail on the quarter as the Maxwell boat jibed to turn. She was forced to luff up to clear and came home on the beat to windward just that distance behind.

Fouls and protests were the order of the day. At the start Colgate Hoyt's Tito tried to force V. I. Cumnock's Nike over too soon and fouled the Lavelock's bowsprit in consequence, being nearly dismasted. She was disqualified. Later, at the second mark, F. G. Stewart's Regina fouled one of the New York Yacht Club thirties and disqualified herself. This left Nike and Mimosa III. to sail alone, and Nike won by 1 minute and 36 seconds.

In the New York 30-footers' race O'Donnell Iselin's Ibis fouled the Nautilus at the start, but continued over the course. Neola II. won by the narrow margin of 26 seconds with Oliver Iselin's Carlita 10 seconds ahead of Hanan Brothers' Nautilus. Summary:

SEVENTY-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 1:55 P. M. Course, 15¾ miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed. H.M.S.
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	4:31:04	2:36:04
Mineola, W. Ross Proctor	4:32:18	2:37:08
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr	4:45:54	2:50:54

THIRTY-THREE-FOOT SLOOPS AND YAWLS
Start, 2 P. M. Course, 7¾ miles.

Nike, V. I. Cumnock	4:35:50	2:35:50
Mimosa III., T. L. Park	4:37:28	2:37:28
Regina, F. G. Stewart	Disqualified.	
Tito, C. S. Hoyt	Disqualified.	
Joker, G. F. Dominick	Did not start.	
Memory, H. M. Raborg	Did not start.	

THIRTY-FOOT SLOOPS—NEW YORK YACHT CLUB ONE DESIGN.
Start, 2:05 P. M. Course, 7¾ miles.

Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	4:40:38	2:35:38
Carlita, O. Harriman	4:41:00	2:36:00
Nautilus, Hanan brothers	4:41:10	2:36:10
Alera, J. A. Alker	4:41:58	2:36:58
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	4:42:38	2:37:38
Altair, Cord Meyer	4:42:41	2:37:41
Maid of Mendon, W. D. Guthrie	4:43:30	2:38:30
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan	4:43:57	2:38:57
Adelaide II., Adee brothers	4:44:48	2:39:48
Phyre, H. L. Maxwell	4:48:39	2:41:39
Minx, H. Willets	4:47:36	2:42:36
Ibis, O'Donnell Iselin	Disqualified.	

TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 2 P. M. Course, 7¾ miles.

Snapper, F. S. Page	4:55:08	2:55:08

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 2:10 P. M. Course, 7¾ miles.

Cricket, Macy Willets	4:32:10	2:22:10
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleeker	4:32:57	2:22:57
Rana, Howard Willets	4:34:25	2:24:25
Nora, Adrian Iselin	4:35:30	2:25:30
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	4:35:43	2:25:43
Mistral, A. C. Bostwick	4:37:04	2:27:04
Invader, J. R. A. Rainey	4:38:38	2:38:38
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	Did not start	

TWENTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS.
LARCHMONT ONE DESIGN.
Start, 2:15 P. M. Course, 7¾ miles.

Vaquiro II., William Stump	4:40:40	2:25:40
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	4:43:15	2:28:15
Houri, J. H. Esser	4:43:52	2:28:52

TWENTY-TWO-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 2:20 P. M. Course, 7¾ miles.

Rogue, A. B. Alley	5:08:47	2:48:47
Opossum, T. M. Raborg	5:12:19	2:52:19
Okee, J. H. Mahlstedt	5:22:26	3:02:26
Heron, John Le Boutillier	5:17:31	2:57:31
Kenosha, R. Mallory	5:27:44	3:07:44
Paumonak, J. F. Currier	Did not start.	

FIFTEEN-FOOT SLOOPS.
Start, 2:25 P. M. Course, 6⅝ miles.

Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	5:20:45	2:55:45
Chipmunk, F. S. Young	5:24:51	2:59:51
Nit, P. D. Pavey	5:22:09	3:27:09
Imp, F. L. Landon	5:58:38	3:33:38
Kid, A. E. Tower	Did not finish.	
Fly, W. E. Roosevelt	Did not start.	

Kerosene Useful for Auto Trouble.

Automobilists who run their own machines are sometimes puzzled to find the reason for a sudden loss of compression in the engine, for which, there seems to be no just cause. This loss of compression is sometimes due to the fact that the rings within a cylinder have worked around so that the openings in them are in line with each other, allowing the gas to escape. A remedy for this trouble is to inject a few drops of kerosene oil into the cylinder, so that when the piston is driving it will loosen the rings and one or more of them will work around to another position.

SPIRITED POLO PLAY ON THE RUMSON FIELD

Great Neck Defeats Squadron A in Closing Periods.

NEILSON HIT BY MALLET

Troopers Show Up Well Against Stronger Team—Burdens Divide Goal Honors for Victors.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 24.—Polo returned to the metropolitan section to-day after an absence of three weeks in Philadelphia with the opening of the Rumson Polo Club's annual tournament. Great Neck and Squadron A started the contest, which will be continued for three days next week. The Great Neck players allowed the troopers four goals by handicap, and by fast playing in the last two periods won the match by 10 goals to 6½. The match was the first of two games for the Monmouth Cup and the winners will meet the Rumson Freebooters in the final game on Wednesday.

The Rumson polo field was in admirable condition, although a trifle soft in spots from the recent rains. A large number of spectators from Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and adjoining places watched the play with keen interest, and a number of Squadron A members came down from New York to see the match.

The first period was hard fought, being the closest of the match. Only one goal was scored by each side, J. H. Hunt getting the goal for the Squadron, while Arthur Burden scored for Great Neck. L. J. Hunt made a neat goal in the second period, carrying the ball a long distance down the field, and McGuire, who took Neilson's place for the first two periods, got the second goal. The Burden brothers did the scoring for the opposing team. Their play throughout the game was of a high order, and between them they made nine goals, the other one for Great Neck being made in the third period by J. P. Grace.

Beginning the third period the Great Neck men forced the play, and by dint of hard riding and accurate hitting finished the period of ¼ of a goal in the lead as the Squadron lost ¼ for a safety. Another ¼ was lost by the Squadron in the last period. Neilson, in this period, was hit by a mallet in a melée for the ball and was forced to leave the field for several minutes. The line-up and summary:

GREAT NECK.		SQUADRON A.	
J. P. Grace	2	J. H. Hunt	1
Arthur Burden	2	L. Neilson	2
I. T. Burden	3	L. J. Hunt	2
H. C. Brokaw	3	R. C. Lawrence	1
Total	10	Total	6

Goals earned—Great Neck, 10; by Arthur Burden, 5; I. T. Burden, 4; Grace, 1; Squadron A, 3; by L. J. Hunt, 1; J. H. Hunt, 1; W. S. McGuire, substitute for Neilson, 1. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 4. Lost by penalties—Squadron A, ½ for two safeties. Net score—Great Neck, 10; Squadron A, 6½. Referee, Howard S. Borden.

VANDERBILT DEFI ACCEPTED.

Yankee and Mineola Will Race Virginia with Amateur Crews.

J. Roger Maxwell, on behalf of the Yankee, and W. Ross Proctor, on behalf of the Mineola, have accepted the invitation of W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., to sail a thirty-mile race on Long Island Sound against the Virginia with entire crews of amateurs, on a date to be mutually agreed upon. The race will be sailed over the Seawanhaka-Corinthian course off Oyster Bay some day next month.

The event will be an interclub race. The Virginia will fly the Seawanhaka-Corinthian flag and will be handled by W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and a crew of members of the Seawanhaka Club. The Yankee will represent Indian Harbor and will be sailed by J. Rogers Maxwell and a crew of members of that club. The Mineola will represent Larchmont and will be sailed by Frank Bowne Jones and a crew of Larchmont members.

All three boats will be handled by amateurs on every available day from this time on.

Autoists Eager to Climb Pike's Peak.

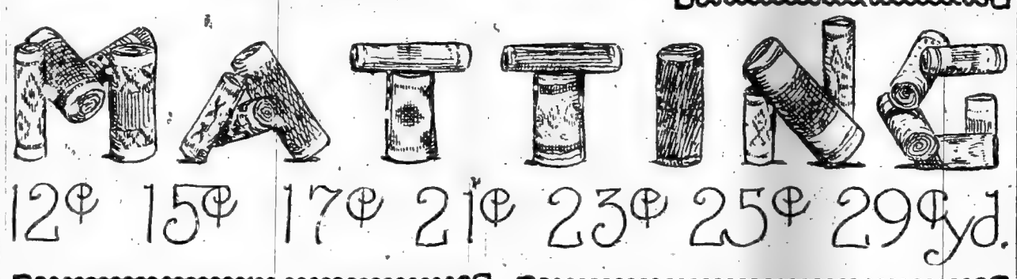
Hill climbing continues to attract the attention of automobilists who are anxious to make records of all kinds. The Mount Washington climb, the big feature of all contests last year, is to be improved upon this season by the climb up Pike's Peak. About two years ago a motor car successfully made the ascent up that steep mountain. The automobile enthusiasts of Denver, Colorado Springs, and other neighboring localities have organized a general contest, open to all, for September. The event will be interesting in showing what are some of the essentials best fitted for motor car use in the mountains, and the promise of a number of Western machines for the mountain climb is assured.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. D. Mathews Sons

We deliver goods Free anywhere on the terms governing every other first-class store.

When Your Purchases here amount to $10, you are entitled to have reproduced from your photograph a beautiful Portrait Free equal in appearance to a $20 Porcelain Portrait.



Right Trunks.

A most complete stock at what we believe the lowest prices—all kinds, but we have no room for a Trunk that will not recommend itself for strength and dignity of appearance.

"Ajax"—malleable, steel bound, canvas covered, oiled, cloth lined, hardwood slats, brass lock, double bottom, one of iron:

Sizes	28	30	32	34	36	38
Reg. price	$6.10	$6.50	$6.90	$7.20	$7.50	$7.80
Spec. price	$5.30	$5.65	$6.00	$6.30	$6.70	$7.05

"Hercules"—leather and brass bound, tan canvas covered, oiled, cloth lined, hardwood slats, big brass lock, double bottom, one of iron:

Sizes	28	30	32	34	36	38
Reg. price	$5.69	$6.04	$6.39	$6.74	$7.09	$7.44
Spec. price	$4.39	$4.74	$5.09	$5.44	$5.79	$6.14

"Defiance"—extra heavy iron bound, canvas covered, oiled, hardwood slats, brass lock, double bottom, one of iron:

Sizes	28	30	32	34	36	38
Reg. price	$5.34	$5.69	$6.04	$6.59	6.74	$7.09
Spec. price	$3.98	$4.39	$4.74	$5.09	$5.44	$5.79

See the Mackinaw Test.

You don't have to take the salesman's word. He is paid to talk. But the Mackinaw tells its own story through its back. The food chamber is in action. The cold air circulating and the food kept sweet. Come see it. These prices on Monday:

No. 25, ice capacity 35 lbs., regular price $10.98, special $8.49
No. 33, ice capacity 50 lbs., regular price $15.00, special $12.49
No. 64, ice capacity 75 lbs., regular price $20.00, special $16.98
No. 97, ice capacity 75 lbs., regular price $20.00, special $16.25
No. 98, ice capacity 100 lbs., regular price $25.00, special $18.75

Old Furniture Made New.

To keep our workmen busy this Summer we will send expert to estimate, also to estimate on Shades, Awnings, Slip Covers and laundering lace curtains. We store lace curtains.

Claret Jugs, 90c.

Quadruple plated top, rich cut glass pattern.
Cracker Jars, same pattern 90c
Silver Shakers, lovely French designs, gray finish 96c
Sterling, pearl handle Fruit Knives 45c

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOURNEAY & BURNHAM

Flatbush Avenue, Junction with Fulton and Livingston Streets.

We offer for to-morrow one of the most remarkable lists of bargains that has been produced by this store (or any store) in the history of dry goods retailing in Greater New York.

Here you will find your dollars stretched—their buying power extended—splendid, timely merchandise within your reach for prices that are pleasanter than those which will rule for similar fabrics and garments in any other store in Brooklyn or Manhattan.

Don't think that the special prices extend only to the articles mentioned below—the store is brimming over with extraordinary opportunities TO SAVE MONEY. A complete list of the good things would fill three pages of this paper. Within five minutes from entering this store to-morrow you will feel amply repaid for coming.

No. 1. 40-inch fine, white lawn reduced from 12½c. to 8c.
No Mail or C. O. D. Orders.

No. 2. Dotted Silk Mousseline—soft, sheer, in all pretty colors, never sold for less than 25 cents a yard, to-morrow, 15c.

No. 3. Covert Jackets—tan colored, lined with satin, superbly tailored; reduced from $12.50 to $6.95.

No. 4. The popular domestic Ventilating Corset, new models, made of fine netting, exquisitely trimmed, worth $1.00, for 49c.

No. 5. Extra heavy, all pure Table Linen, unbleached, 68 inches wide, worth 85c. anywhere, per yard, 69c.

No. 6. Women's fine Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck, with fancy crocheted neck and arms, regular 35c. quality, reduced to 19c.

No. 7. Sicilians, 50 inches wide, in navy, marine, brown, green and black, reduced from 75c. to 49c.

No. 8. Mohair in marine, navy, brown, 42 inches wide, reduced from 50c. (a low value), to 35c.

No. 9. Children's fast black ribbed Stockings, 15c. grade, reduced to 10c. or three pairs for 25c.

No. 10. Bed Spreads, full size, hemmed, ready for use, in Marseilles designs, always $1.25, to-morrow 89c.

No. 11. Japanese Matting Rugs—3x6 feet, were $1.40, for $1.15; 6x9 feet, were $5.00, for $3.25; 9x9 feet, were $6.00, for $4.50; 9x12 feet, were $8.00, for $6.00.

No. 12. Women's dainty, white canvas Oxfords and Gibson Ties, with the newest heels and turned soles, regularly $2.00, to-morrow $1.50.

No. 13. $15.00 and $22.00 Hats for $8.50 and $5.00; $5.00 and $7.50 outing and Shirtwaist Hats for $1.98.

No. 14. Boys' Madras Negligee Shirts, white and colored, worth 50c, 75c and $1.00, to-morrow 25c.

No. 15. Lace and Lawn Stocks, all this season's goods, up-to-the-instant style, all fresh and new, reduced from 50c to 25c.

No. 16. Lace and Net Mitts, very dainty, elbow length, white and black, worth $2.00 and $2.50, here for $1.50.

No. 17. Women's Bathing Suits, the latest design, in black and navy sicillian, exquisitely made and finished, $2.25 and $2.50.

No. 18. Adjustable window Screens, natural finish frames, fine mesh, first grade wire, 18 to 36 inches high, opening from 33 to 45 inches, from 19c up.

No. 19. Screen Doors and Garden Hose—the doors finely made, in four sizes, at 95c—and the hose in 25-foot lengths, coupled, for $2.50.

No. 20. "The Easy-Take" Go-Carts; handiest possible little cart, for all places and times, $3.50, $7.00.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOPE REALIZED AT LAST.

A Piano Upon Which Any One—Without Knowledge of Music—Can Play with the Precision of a Professional Pianist.

The Krell Auto-Grand Upright Astonishes Musicians.

EVERY HOME SHOULD HOLD A KRELL AUTO-GRAND.

The KRELL AUTO-GRAND may be played like an ordinary piano, or—Presto!—a self-playing piano that is responsive to the slightest sentiment of the performer. An upright instrument with the playing mechanism on the INSIDE.

Think of what this means! If you are fond of music you have the power to produce any composition of your preference. That, too, with as much expression as your musical feeling would lead you to play if you had the most perfect technique in the world.

The KRELL AUTO-GRAND is easy to master. With a little patience and a few hours' practice you can perform the harmonies of the masters—or the swing of a cotton-field song—with the correctness, nicety of execution and emotional power of an accomplished musician.

Yesterday a little girl of eight years sat at the KRELL AUTO-GRAND and played "Fantana" from the first act to the drop of the curtain—and she played it a great deal better than the fingers of most pianists, whether amateur or professional. She was proud and her twinkling eyes showed it. Her mother remarked: "She thinks she is doing it all." "I am," said Miss Dimples. And if she wasn't, who was? Which proves how simple and how effective your control is of the KRELL AUTO-GRAND.

Will you see for yourself the capabilities of this almost human piano? Nothing we can say would convince you of its wonderful adaptability so much as a personal test.

Anderson & Co. are introducing the KRELL AUTO-GRAND at their warerooms, 370 Fulton Street, near Smith Street, Brooklyn. Further information by mail if requested.

Important Sale of High Class Upright PIANOS

Monday, June 26, we will place on sale, among many others, the following seven Upright Pianos; every one is of recent manufacture, first class in every particular, absolutely as good as new and guaranteed to give long service, at one-half and better of the original cost. They are the pick of the market.

$350 STEINWAY	$8 monthly until paid.
325 SOHMER	8 monthly until paid.
225 BEHR BROS.	7 monthly until paid.
199 GIBSON	6 monthly until paid.
175 Bradford & Co.	5 monthly until paid.
165 GEO. STECK	5 monthly until paid.
149 ARION	5 monthly until paid.

GOETZ & CO.,
81, 83, 85, 87 COURT ST.,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
OPEN EVENINGS.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.

Part Three-
First Magazine Section

The Quicksands of Wall Street

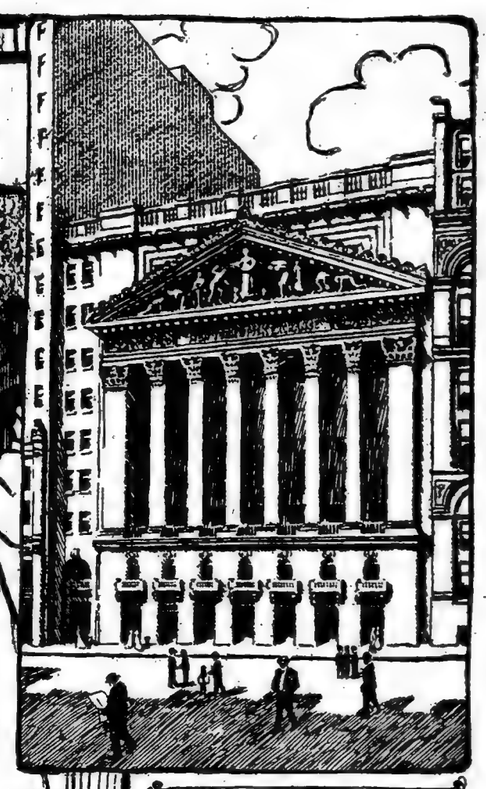
Though Ever Insatiable, the Memory of Their Victims Soon Fades Away.











NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Famous Operators of Former Days Who Dominated the Market for a Time, but Were Sucked Under at Last---Alden B. Stockwell, Anthony W. Morse, Daniel Drew, and Ferdinand Ward, All Cases in Point--Later Additions to the List.

THIS is probably the philosophy of many persons who have wandered and wondered why they missed success in the straight and narrow street which men call Wall. Vainly chasing the ignis fatuus over the wreck-strewn beaches there, endless processions of such fortune hunters have been swallowed and digested as so many securities by the voracious quicksands which border the pits and pens. They have been shorn and forgotten for the most part, only the memories of a comparative few having weathered the gales which sweep over the Pactolean district from time to time.

Of those who have eminently succeeded in the Street volumes have been indelibly written. But of the thousands in the procession whom the gods of gain have beckoned and misbeguiled very little has been said in type. And why? Of such the great majority have literally as well as figuratively disappeared beyond recalling. Over them the sands have closed without leaving the slightest trace of face or fortune. Wall Street has neither time nor memory for failures.

Yet, despite such warning examples, hardly a day passes but the procession is lengthened by the addition of one or two or a dozen or more victims, according to the difficulty of surviving the pools and pitfalls

Speaking recently of the many sudden and complete disappearances of once potent figures, a leading financier who has been in the Street nearly forty years, ventured that few persons gain sufficient experience there to command success until the one-foot-in-the-grave period is reached. Such a thing as quarter is seldom sought or shown; there are never many such veterans in active service. Ten years is over rather than under the average financial lifetime of the bull or bear.

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Speaking also of the use and abuse of inside information, which incidentally occasions more undoings than all other causes combined, the same authority remarked on the vulturine custom of those seasoned veterans who invariably put in an appearance just after a market battle and as invariably find rich picking on the surface of the sands. Hobbling down to their offices, they summon their brokers and invest in solid stocks pending a declaration of peace. Quickly realizing on their investments, they then bank their profits, or the overplus thereof, after purchasing real estate that is on the up grade, and retire for another season to the quietude of spacious homes to await another harvest.

Meanwhile, what of the submerged? Or what of those who flounder but never sink? Perhaps one of them may be a Price or a Keene or some other financial acrobat for whom the quicksands yawn in vain. Or again, one of them may be an Alden B. Stockwell, whose extraordinary career came to a close a few days ago when he passed away in obscurity after being respectively a steamboat purser, son-in-law of Elias Howe of sewing machine fame, captain of capital, and financial failure.

So far as recorded or remembered few men in the Street have run the gamut of prosperity and poverty as did Alden B. Stockwell. Born in obscurity, he found himself purser of a Lake Erie steamboat before he had shed his thirties, and while thus occupied he met and subsequently married Miss Howe. Soon afterward, on the death of her father, the Stockwells received some $2,000,000, with which capital A. B. Stockwell migrated to Wall Street.

Reviewing his variegated career the other day a well-known broker remarked that at first he was simply Stockwell to the Street. Fortune smiling upon him, however, soon hatched the honorarium of Mr. Then he was known as Capt. Stockwell. Success still rewarding him, he was dignified by the title of Commodore, which he lost coincidently with a fortune of seven comfortable figures.

As an example of the suddenness with which a market leader may sometimes rise and fall in the Street there was the very recent case of Daniel J. Sully. Slightly over a year ago the March cotton market was as mad as the proverbial hare. Gout and apoplexy were assailing it by turns. Prices rose and fell like a cranky piston rod at the whim of an unseen engineer. But the prevailing movement was upward. New Orleans and Odessa on opposite sides of the cotton globe were alike repeating and proclaiming Sully as a savior and sovereign. He had run the price of cotton up from a nominal figure to one that meant salvation to thousands of cotton growers in the South.

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Noon was striking for the bull leader and his following herd. Then came a cloud no bigger than a hand. It rapidly grew into the semblance of a gigantic paw, behind which bruin and ruin were lurking. Death was in the air eddying about the cotton pit. Noon passed. Prices sagged, staggered, and fell. So warm was it that coats were shed and prices melted—everything was melting save the cool and imperturbable bull leader. His face was flushed, but his hand when he met a friend or a follower was chilling. Otherwise he might have been mistaken for a mere spectator of a dramatic scene.

He had risen as rapidly, in a comparative sense, as he had caused cotton prices to rise. Beginning in Boston, he had gone to Providence as a young man. By 1902 Rhode Island had become too small for him. His crown was in the metropolis, and he came for it in December of that year. Early in January following he entered the market, trading through a brokerage firm. Six weeks later he was worth $50,000 more than when he arrived. He thought of returning to Providence. Fortune is fickle. But, persuaded to remain, he was ere long swinging an extensive line of cotton futures and was beginning to make a name for himself.

Before any one was aware of it he had succeeded in cornering the May option, and was in a position to don a crown, yet he put it by, contenting himself with pocketing a comparatively small profit. He was biding his time, waiting until an other crop of millions was ready for harvesting. By March, 1904, it was ripe.

Mustering a capital estimated to have been eight or ten million dollars, of which four millions were his own, and trading upon his knowledge of supply and demand, the bull leader entered upon a campaign such as even the Cotton Exchange had never seen manoeuvred. He sought to rule absolutely—to corner a staple—and was worse than ruined. For he saw not only his $4,000,000 submerged, but $1,940,000 additional, in the treacherous sands.

Henry Clews, the veteran banker, is authority for the following characteristic incident of another victim of the Street: Some years ago, becoming dissatisfied with one of his clerks, the latter drew a few hundred dollars which was due him and began speculating in Lake Shore stock, then quoted at 52. The stock rising and the speculator doubling his money, he began pyramiding his profits with unbroken success. Up, up, up went Lake Shore stock until, six months later, it was selling at 160, and the erstwhile clerk found himself suddenly worth $100,000.

But, concluded the raconteur, within a year every cent of it was gone, and with it the ability of the loser to dabble in small profits again. He was worse than bankrupted, since he was never afterward contented to pocket the pence and let the pounds take care of themselves.

Anthony W. Morse was another quicksand victim of spectacular proportions. Morse flourished in the early 60s. Shortly after Fort Sumter spoke so impetuously, Morse went abroad in the first American private yacht that ever wandered from home. Reaching England, he was fêted by the nobility and incidentally convinced by them that the Confederate cause would triumph.

Returning hurriedly to the United States he vigorously started a bear movement on Government securities—mustering millions for the attack. Secretary Chase, feeling the financial wires in Washington, detected the movement at once, and began checkmating it. Morse, thinking to bring matters to an issue, wired Secretary Chase asking how much gold he was prepared to pay for greenbacks. On the following day the Secretary of the Treasury appeared in the Street with $5,000,000 in gold, completely routing and ruining Morse and his minions.

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Daniel Drew, who at one time could command more ready cash than any man in the country, was in many respects the most monumental figure ever caught and carried to ruin in the seething torrents of speculation. Only a few days ago the old Bull's Head Tavern, at Twenty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, of which Drew was founder and proprietor, was dismantled and erased. With a beginning there he amassed a fortune of $13,000,000—and then came Jay Gould, whose touch, Drew often declared, was death. One grew as the other dwindled. Drew began as a drover—driving cattle overland from Ohio to New York. Meeting with success he drifted into the Street where he was for years a power. His Nemesis was Erie.

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Being allied on one occasion with Gould and Fisk against Commodore Vanderbilt, the latter was nearer ruined than ever in his life. Vanderbilt, in his wrath, applied to the courts and sent Drew, Gould, and Fisk packing to Jersey City, where they were immune from arrest. But peace being declared shortly afterward, the trinity returned to New York and called on the Commodore at his Washington Place residence. While Gould and Drew waited down stairs, Fisk mounted to the second floor, where, in his own words, the following scene was enacted:

The Commodore was sitting on one side of the bed, it being early morning, with one shoe off and one shoe on. He arose and I saw him putting on the other shoe. I remember that shoe from its peculiarity. It had four buckles on it. I had never before seen such a shoe, and thought if these sort of men always wear that sort of shoe, I might want a pair. He declared that if we didn't do the square thing he would keep his lawyers on our track forever. He wanted us to take his entire holdings off his hands. I told him that if I had my way he could do his worst—that he had brought the punishment on himself and deserved it. This mellowed him down. I told him he was a robber. He said the suits would never be withdrawn till he was settled with. I said, after settling with him, that it was a barefaced steal and that my associates thought the same.

Drew retired from the Street with his share of $7,000,000 accruing from the deal, but was unable to stay away. Returning he dropped $1,000,000 with Gould and Fisk and the balance of his rapidly dwindling fortune without them. It was thus: Upon consulting the oracle prayerfully, as he always did in such emergencies, Uncle Daniel resolved to operate alone, and the oracle told him to go on the short side. Soon he had contracted for the delivery of 70,000 shares of Erie at current prices. It was then in the neighborhood of 38. Proceeding along this line he was hopelessly cornered. Erie was run up to 57, and then to 62. Drew was ruined. In the bankruptcy schedule his personal property was itemized as follows: Watch and chain, $150; sealskin coat, $150; wearing apparel, $100; Bible, hymnals, and library, $130.

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Coming down the calendar and encountering the financial cyclone of 1884 the wrecks of George I. Seney and Ferdinand Ward are seen. Of the Wall Street magnates of a generation ago few had more interesting financial histories than the former. Sprung of proud and pious Long Island parentage, the church was ever the first object of his financial care. His philanthropies during his meteoric career ran into seven figures, and the Seney properties, as they were known, were as familiar to finance as the Goulds, the Vanderbilts, and the Villards. Graduating from the Presidency of the old Metropolitan Bank at an age when most men are in financial knickerbockers, he became a pioneer launderer of the Street, washing sales and watering securities with dazzling legerdermain. His check book, if still extant, will reveal commissions paid by the execution of orders to buy and the orders executed to sell, both by the same pen and in the same handwriting. Amassing a fortune of several millions, his bark became waterlogged and foundered with the loss of a golden cargo. One of the spectators of the catastrophe was Ferdinand Ward, whose collapse about the same time came so near being the undoing of Gen. Grant.

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To-day the name of Ward is only a memory in the Street, but his Napoleonic operations at one time were only paralleled by those of the great Corsican who made Europe a garden of swords. As an instance of his methods, according to one financial veteran, a wealthy New Yorker of the day deposited $50,000 with Ward to be used to the best advantage while the investor was absent in Europe. Six months later the latter returned and called on Grant and Ward. Met by Ferdinand Ward, the manipulator pretended to have forgotten his visitor, but on referring to the books, returned and informed the latter that his $50,000 had been invested with the ordinary turn of luck, and that he was happy to hand him a check for $250,000. The man was overwhelmed. He began figuring how long it would take his original investment to be doubled, quadrupled. The generous check was returned to him for reinvestment, and eventually disappeared with the young Napoleon in the sands.

Henry N. Smith of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin was another victim of sovereign stature who has vanished and been practically forgotten. His career may be condensed in that extraordinary paragraph of his application to the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange for an extension of time on his seat: On Jan. 1, 1885, I was worth $1,400,000. I had $1,100,000 in money and the balance, $300,000, in good real estate. On the following Jan. 1 I had lost the whole amount and was $1,200,000 in debt.

Henry N. Smith was a stellar figure in the famous Black Friday drama, when uncounted fortunes were engulfed in the maelstrom—sharks, cetaceans, and a myriad wriggling fry of finance. As recounted to the writer by one who was in and weathered the storm, the way to Black Friday and its marshes was paved with gold as a road over which to encourage the exportation of cotton and cereals. Smith, Gould, and others were, of course, the pavers. They succeeded in obtaining a considerable sum of gold, at prices ranging from 135 to 140, during the three months of steady buying. This was the honest foundation upon which the skyscraping superstructure was erected. Its fall was directly due to the erratic conduct of James Fisk, who became overenthusiastic on the subject of gold. With the tumult raging, several representative men in the Street telegraphed Secretary Boutwell and President Grant, urging the immediate sale of gold. Soon afterward came a Government order to sell $5,000,000, and the storm broke. In the simultaneous rush to cover prices melted from 160 to 132. One broker had from Fisk a verbal carte blanche order to buy, in million lots, all the gold he could get at 160. While millions upon millions were thus being purchased, on the opposite side sales were being made at 150, 147, 145, 140, and 135, making one of the wildest and most ludicrous spectacles recorded of men not idiots. Fisk afterward repudiated his verbal order, and half the members of the Gold Room went down. One was a wealthy German who had been lured into the Street by the glint of gold. Being heavily loaded with the precious metal, on its break from 160 to 140 he fainted. Water was hurriedly obtained to resuscitate him. Upon recovering sufficiently to open his eyes, the victim looked around and murmured: "Vas iss der preiss now already?" Being advised that it was lower, he closed his eyes again and again swooned. He was borne from the Gold Room a sick and submerged, but a wiser, man, and was, until his death recently, a butcher on the east side.

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Several times has James R. Keene touched the quicksands during his acrobatic career, but never to have them close over him completely. As an example of his astonishing recuperative powers, he was hard pressed in 1890, and yet shortly afterward he advised a close personal friend to buy Sugar. The advice was given and taken on a Friday, the recipient, who tells the story, leaving for Long Branch that evening to remain over Sunday.

At the Branch he met several prominent brokers, some of whom are still in the Street, some of whom are now deceased, others being financially nil, another of whom is a, paretic, still another in an asylum, and one in a worse place—if prison is worse than an asylum. It was an unsuspecting crowd, and it believed that Sugar, which was then selling at about 87, would go to 50. On the following Monday morning there was the usual jesting on the floor of the Exchange before the gong sounded. The first offers of Sugar were at 87½, and, to the bewilderment of the mob, every offer was instantly accepted. Up, up, up went Sugar by calls and bawls, until it soared to 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97. Something was doing. The crowd began surging, and the hubbub became pandemonium. A trap had been skillfully set, and there was no escape.

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Sugar could not be bought at any price ere long, and still the price was boosted to 104. Meanwhile there was an interesting scene at the Keene offices. Interesting, indeed! The office and the steps leading thereto were crowded with white and haggard faces—sheep for shearing and bruins for ruining. All were seeking a private settlement. Among them was one of the Wormsers, acting for a client, with Henry Content and one of the Wassermans, Alfred de Cordova, A. A. Housemán, Philip Goodart, and Samuel Wheeler, who made an immense fortune in 1894-5, lost it in 1896, and died heartbroken. There were many, many others on the same errand, some of whose names have been completely efaced with their fortunes.

James R. Keene was seated in a revolving chair at his desk. His elation was evident. But had any one arraigned him for vindictiveness he would probably have been surprised. For he himself had floundered more than once without having a board thrown to him. Which is the way of the quicksands.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.

MUSINGS OF A GENTLE CYNIC

It is sometimes easier to set a good example than to follow one.

After some men have failed at everything else they try religion.

The fellow who travels on his uppers can't expect a lower berth.

The world is too apt to have a confused idea of happiness, success, and dollars.

No woman is vain who wears shoes large enough for her.

The honeymoon is over when the bride asserts her right to eat onions.

Consistency is a jewel that has no value at the pawnbroker's.

The people who look for trouble can always be depended on to find fault.

Too many ancestors may be as fatal as too many cooks.

Some men's idea of the pursuit of happiness is to sprinkle salt on its tail.

It is well to remember that all the good excuses have already been made.

Even the fellow who is his own best friend can't get along very well without a few others.

Vice generally gets more encores than virtue.

A girl always knows when a fellow is in love with her before he knows it himself.

It's the worker who succeeds in life—not the chap who is worked.

Take care of your enemies, and your friends will take care of themselves.

Don't court trouble unless you want to marry it.

Be sure you are right, and then take another look.

Many a man who is his own master would like to be working for some other fellow.

The man with winning ways is an agreeable companion until you get into a poker game with him.

It's a wise chicken that knows its own incubator.

The bone of contention is generally picked pretty clean.

On the sea of matrimony the steerage is always overcrowded.

The chief end of man is to make both ends meet.

Many a man who owns an automobile ought to be pushing a wheelbarrow.

A married man is seldom older than he looks.

A sugar-coated compliment is often hard to swallow.

A faint heart sometimes wins a lady where a braggart fails.

Somehow or other a high hat always seems to accentuate a low forehead.

Don't measure a man's sincerity by the vigor of his handshake.

New York's Recreation Piers Well Worth Their Cost



A FREQUENTER OF THE RECREATION PIER.



A TYPE OF "HELL'S KITCHEN" GIRL.



A LITTLE MOTHER.



AN EAST SIDE BELLE.



SUPPER-TIME FOR THE BABY.



THE LAW-BREAKERS OF THE RIVER FRONT.



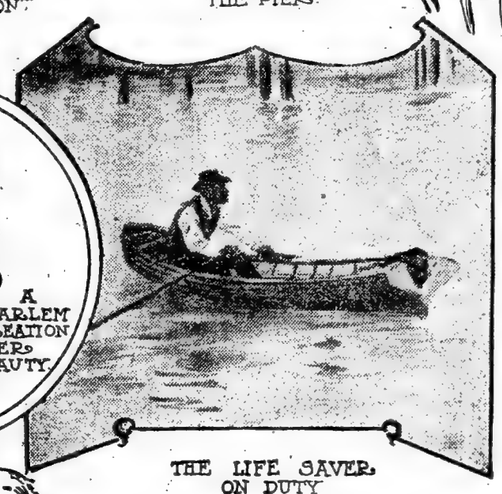
"AS THE ZEPHYRS OF NIGHT WAFT OVER THE PIER."



A QUIET FLIRTATION.



A HARLEM RECREATION PIER BEAUTY.



THE LIFE SAVER ON DUTY.



"WHEN THE BAND BEGINS TO PLAY."

If You Have Never Visited One During the Summer You Cannot Realize Their Value as Sources of Health and Enjoyment to the City-Bound Masses

SPEAKING in a general way, New Yorkers know very little about New York. There are a hundred and one points of interest of which even the barkers on the observation automobiles are in dense ignorance. Take, as an example, the seven recreation piers on Manhattan Island, upon which the city spends $131,000 each Summer in round numbers, and which are thronged every night by tens of thousands from the teeming tenements. The average for the pier at East River and Twenty-fourth Street alone is 10,000 persons a day. Almost directly across town, at Fiftieth Street and North River, which the police call the "mad dog" pier, the daily attendance is nearly as large, and is as distinct in character as New York as a whole is distinct from Philadelphia. Dock Commissioner Featherston says he considers these recreation piers a tremendous force in reducing the city's death rate during the Summer months. Judging from the way they were thronged night and day during the first hot spell of this Summer he is undoubtedly right.

The popular idea of a recreation pier is a place virtually deserted by day and overcrowded by flirtatious young persons at night. The latter assumption is true, in a measure. But the former is absolutely erroneous. In the daytime the piers are populated by the persons who perhaps need them most—mothers with babies in arms or in baby carriages. From 11 until 4 a recreation pier is one vast nursery. Each draws directly from the neighborhood in which it is situated, and represents a different type of New York's heterogeneous population.

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Properly speaking, the day at a recreation pier begins at 7 in the morning. The "day shift" of employes comes on then. Three men with gray uniforms and canes and three matrons in black gowns and white aprons being the most conspicuous among them. Oh, no! There is the life saver—a man in a rowboat, which he knows how to handle as deftly as a skilled coachman handles his horses. Each pier has a life saver on duty all the time, for, in spite of all watchfulness, these youngsters will tumble off the pier. Oftener than not, it is when their tired mothers fall asleep. There were two cases only last week at the Third Street Recreation Pier. When an accident—or, rather, an incident in recreation pier life—like this happens, there is a shriek, a general commotion, a rescue in the nick of time, an occasional call for an ambulance, or else a sound spanking for the child that wandered too near the stringpiece—and it is all over. The excitement is as evanescent as an exchange of fisticuffs at a ball game.

Old men who like a quiet, cool place to smoke their morning pipe and read their papers are the first comers. They are joined later by men out of employment, who don't want to trudge about town in their search for a job until shopkeepers have had time to get over the morning rush. Some men, who apparently have nothing else to do, sit on the piers watching the boats on the river from morning until night without speaking to a soul—smoking, reading, and dozing. After 12 o'clock enter the women and babies. The morning's work is done, and neighbors come to gossip on the pier. One would scarcely imagine there were so many babies in New York as are to be seen every day on the East Twenty-fourth, West Fiftieth, East Third, Barrow, and Market Street piers. There are girls of sixteen and seventeen, with two or three babies in charge, obviously not of their own kindred. These girls take out the babies of their neighbors for 10 cents an afternoon, thereby earning money enough to come down by themselves, or with some other girl at night, listen to the band, and buy refreshments. The recreation pier girl never stays home because she has no young man to take her out. She can go alone and have a "good time" so long as she has money in her pocket.

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The recreation pier baby does not disappear with the dusk by any means. When the matrons of the night force come on at 3 o'clock they find babies that will stay with them until 11 o'clock—and when one considers the homes from which most of them come, it is no wonder. Babies that sleep all day wake up when the band begins to play and become merry. Some of them sit up and stare at the glancing lights on the river with solemn eyes, moving their little fingers in rhythm, as though beating time to the music—future Sousas, maybe.

"That child should be home and in bed. Do you know it is after 10 o'clock?" said one of those reproving women who think they are doing their duty to mankind by giving instructions to hard-working women of the poor. This was on the Fiftieth Street pier.

"That child is sleeping quietly enough," retorted the mother of the baby. "I have to lock him in the room all day while I am at work, and he does not sleep much. I'll thank you to mind your own business."

The women stay on the piers, sewing and gossipping, until it is time to go home and get supper for the "men folks." They find their daughters there, too, eager to change their working clothes and get down to the pier. Dinner or no dinner, they must get there before 8 o'clock, when the band begins to play, or go without a seat. Standing room only is the rule after the leader gives the signal for "The Star-Spangled Banner," which everybody sings. Then the fun is on. Few of the "galls" come with "fellers." They find them, though, before the evening is out. A pretty girl seldom has to pay her own carfare home.

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Flirting and open lovemaking are prohibited, except when the policeman is not looking. Smoking is not. A youth may puff away on his cigarettes, and a man may smoke as vile a cigar as he pleases, anywhere he pleases. He can buy all the "twofers" he wants at the refreshment counters. There is soda water, all flavors, and with the most enchanting colors, 3 or 5 cents a glass, according to the limitations of the thirst or the purse. Ice cream, 5 cents. Pie, 5 and 3 cents. Candies by the pennyworth or the pound, according to who is treating. Milk, sarsaparilla, ginger ale, and lemonade. But not a drop of hard stuff. Liquor is not sold on the pier, nor is any intoxicated man or woman permitted to mingle with the crowd. The policemen and pier guards are constantly on the lookout for contraband goods of this description, and many are the ruses adopted by clever young men to outwit them. But even if they get upstairs with the bottle, it is pretty sure to be taken away from them when they attempt to lift it to their lips. Then out they go! and they don't get in without a custom house examination next time. At the Fiftieth Street pier, which is on the fringe of Hell's Kitchen, a policeman standing at the entrance tapped lightly with his club on the seat of a sporty youth's trousers. He struck something hard.

"Come, now," he said, "hand that over."

"G'wan, I ain't got nothin', stiff."

"Hand it out," roars the policeman, "or if you take another step toward that pier I'll smash the bottle in your pocket."

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The uplifted club at the proper angle does the work. The Hell's Kitchen "boy" hands over his pint flask of colored wood alcohol. But not to the policeman. Oh, dear, no. There is a pal waiting, who may get a chance to go out in a boat later on and attach the bottle to a lowered string. By hook or by crook, liquor does occasionally get smuggled on that Fiftieth Street pier. And when it does, look out. More than once last Summer it was necessary to call out the reserves. The roughest gang to be found on any recreation pier in town goes there. The older women never trouble to change the clothes they wear in their kitchens. The men smoke strong pipes. And, by Murphy, they are loyal to "the organization." No matter whether it is on his programme or not, the leader of the band gets no peace any night until he responds to the call for a song that is very popular at present. Then the whole pier bursts into song:

Tammane-e, Tammane-e-e,
Big Chief sits in his tepee,
Leads his braves to victoree,
Swampum, swampum, get that wampum,
Tammanee.

Twice, thrice, until his arm aches and the singers are hoarse. Children who do not know the difference between Tammany and a toothpick join in the mighty chorus.

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Over on the east side, where the Grand Street shopgirls go, and where they have the biggest band as well as the best pier, music of a more sentimental nature is required. The Grand Street girls used to go to the Third Street Pier. But the Board of Education requires the upper part of that for a school. The women and babies still cling to the lower tier, but the girls go uptown to Twenty-fourth Street at night. There is a bigger crowd, more life and enjoyment. Anybody who goes to this pier expecting to see dowdily dressed girls makes a mistake. They dress as stylishly as most women to be seen in the shopping district. They are quick to adopt fashions. There is little worth borrowing to be found in Broadway or Sixth Avenue that is not quickly duplicated in less expensive material on the east side. The girls all chew gum. If they do not happen to come with an escort they clasp waists and walk around the seats on the long promenade until they see somebody they know. Then they hoist signals and get together. A youth moves jauntily up to a girl he met at the picnic and says:

"Wacher goin' t' have, Mame?"

"Vanella 'n chawklit," replies Mame, detaching herself from her companion and going off with her "genelmen fren'" without the slightest compunction. The other girl knows she is out of it, and hopes she will be taken care of in a similar fashion later on. As the band plays everybody sings:

While the music's playing,
Isn't it divine,
Waltzing 'round the ballroom
With your baby mine?

That is the sort of thing that makes their pulses tingle, over on the east side. Here's another favorite:

You're the best little girl in Dreamland,
The place where the sights are seen.
Come, wander with me, love, in Dreamland,
And I'll make you my Fairy Queen.

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These may not be the exact words of the song, but they are much as the girls sing them. Hearing them reel off one song after another to the accompaniment of the band, one wonders where they learn them all. Of course there is more or less lovemaking. The policemen and guards are good natured. They do not see anything short of absolute indecency. There are lots of cozy corners, away from the band, and in the shadows of the rows of arc lights. Some of the girls who find them have no other place to meet their sweethearts. It is the "other fellow" who makes trouble, when trouble comes. On the East One Hundred and Twelfth Street pier the other night a young man was sitting in a sequestered nook with his arm around the waist of his adored one. They were annoyed by the persistent stare of another youth, who passed them time and again.

"G'way from here," shouted the possessor of the girl; "get a girl of yer own. If you come this way ag'in I'll punch yer face."

"I don't want the goil," was the snappy retort. "She was my goil once. An' the day after I bought her that silver buckle you've got your hand on she gives me the shake."

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But for style—real recreation pier style—go to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street pier, almost in the shadow of Grant's Tomb on the North River. That is too far uptown for the hoi polloi. The Harlem girl is to be found there in the flower of her beauty. No rowdyism or even boisterousness there. No, sirree! The policemen assigned to that pier have a snap. There is nothing for them to do but look nice and make eyes at the promenaders. The brilliant lights of Claremont at the top of the hill look like an enchanted palace. When the moon is shining the scene along this garden spot of the Hudson is not to be equaled anywhere around New York. There is nothing of the bustle of the city up there. No canal barges. A man hires out boats and canoes right alongside of the pier. If a youth has the price of either he cuts loose from shore, floats off the end of the pier, and makes love as ardently as he pleases. The police cannot touch him unless they throw bricks. Every fine evening scores of boats surround the pier bearing listeners to the music. There are almost as many listeners afloat as ashore, for the boathouse of the Hudson River Club is close by and the members turn out in motor boats and racing shells. The bandmaster ventures on classical music up there that would cause a riot over on the east side. He gives them an occasional dash of Wagner and Liszt. "Tammany" is never heard at the Hudson uptown pier. But there is one song that always gets an encore there which was received with such a frost downtown that the bandmaster was afraid to repeat it. Harlem girls and women rave over it. It runs:

You never spoke to me like that before, Johny
You used to love and kiss me tenderly.
You never spoke to me like that before, dear,
Some fairer face has won your heart from me.

The management of all these piers requires system. The music is under the supervision of Liderhaus, who distributes his bands about from time to time. So far as the Dock Department is concerned, the details are in charge of Charles H. Manly, with John R. Powers to assist him on the North River and Peter Wooley on the East River. A tug is at their disposal to make the rounds every night.

But it is 10:30 and the band is playing "Home, Sweet Home."

EDWIN TRACEY.

INSIDE STORY OF THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO

PARADOXICAL as it may seem, Germany owes her present and apparently predominant influence in the affairs of the Little Sultanate of Morocco to an American inspiration. Everybody is acquainted with the German Kaiser's oft-expressed conviction that the destiny of Germania is beyond the seas. It is a conviction whose pathway has been strewn with humiliating rebuffs, tabulated thus: In China, in 1895; in the Levant, in 1897; in the Philippines, in 1898, and that stupendous merit of necessity, in 1899, when the Kaiser discourteously shut his door against the defeated yet persistent Kruger, all hope of having a hand in the South African settlement having vanished from Wilhelmstrasse.

Germany came upon the field of foreign colonization too late. All available and valuable territory in foreign lands had already been snapped up. A scrap in Eastern Africa, a scrap in the Samoa group could hardly be expected to satisfy the Kaiser's insatiable desire to establish a first-class Colonial office in full working order, and with actual business to perform. Still, he continued to keep vigilant watch, and has left no opportunity untried, even though his activities in this direction have more than once threatened the German Empire with war. But his present and seemingly victorious diplomatic exploit in Morocco is a credit to his persistency. Possibly an honor to his diplomacy and statesmanship.

The idea first came to him in December, 1900. In that month the Emperor of Morocco, known by the euphonious title of Emir-el-Mumenin, paid $5,000, on certain conclusive representations of the United States, for the murder of an American citizen. This event served to revive the spirit of the Kaiser's just then dormant colonial fetich. German citizens, too, had been murdered and ill-treated by Emir-el-Mumenin's co-religionists. And before his German Majesty got through with him he had mulcted the said potentate to the extent of $36,000. This was not all, however. He exacted that certain German commercial agents should be made petty officials in some districts, "as a safeguard against further molestation of German traders." The entering wedge thus finding an inviting cavity might have been driven effectually home had not the tribesmen who occupied the hinterland between the French colony of Algeria and the Moroccan Empire seen fit to renew their attacks upon the Algerian police and defy their Sultan, the said Emir-el-Mumenin. France had already loaned the Sultan large sums of money, and her interest in restoring tranquillity in the interior could not be questioned. To be sure, the Kaiser kept warships off Tangier awaiting the propitious moment—just as he did in the Philippines five years before—which never came. In the meantime the German commercial agents, who drew a regular salary from Wilhelmstrasse and a very irregular one from Fez, were not idle. Little by little, in their commercial guise, they gained prestige and ascendency at the Court of that young, well-meaning, yet impressionable potentate, Emir-el-Mumenin.

By inviting the good offices of France in collecting the indemnity of 1900 the United States had tacitly recognized French power and influence in Morocco. It now remained for the Quai d'Orsay to have Italy, Spain, and Great Britain—powers whose Moroccan interests were undisputed—make a similar recognition. While, owing to the personal influence of Edward VII., the bonds of Anglo-French friendship were being drawn closer and closer, M. Delcassé, the best French Foreign Minister which the Third Republic has produced, came to secret understandings at Rome and Madrid. In the first place, France promised not to interfere with whatever might be the result of the natural growth of Italian colonization in Tripoli. In the second place she promised to do nothing to change the status quo of Ceuta, the Spanish possession south of the Strait of Gibraltar and north of Morocco. In exchange both Rome and Madrid recognized the predominance of French interests in the Sultanate of Emir-el-Mumenin.

How France was to gain British recognition was a more complicated matter, although the outstanding Anglo-French disputes provided a most fruitful field for negotiation. Where both parties in a dispute are anxious to arrive at a settlement an amicable result is not difficult to bring about. It was so with Downing Street and the Quai d'Orsay. The Anglo-French agreement of April 8, 1904, contained among others three important provisions. It forever settled the Newfoundland shore question in favor of Great Britain; it recognized the predominance and justice of that power's interests in Egypt; it accepted as a proved fact the right of France to preserve order in Morocco. Both parties bound themselves to maintain freedom of trade respectively in Egypt and Morocco for thirty years.

Germany was not officially informed of this agreement until it was published to the world. Neither was the United States, who really had some moral and historical claim to confidence. The Quai d'Orsay having thus secured recognition for France in those chancelleries—Rome, Madrid, and London—where it seemed only necessary to secure it, set about to negotiate directly with young Emir-el-Mumenin with a free and seemingly untrammeled hand. As has been pointed out, the obligations which Morocco owes to France are considerably more than that owed by the Sultan to any other Power, and the Anglo-French agreement seemed to make it evident that the negotiations would proceed without any foreign interference. Unfortunately, M. Delcassé and his colleagues in the Quai d'Orsay had lost sight of those German commercial agents who now, in their capacity of petty Moroccan officials, enabled Wilhelmstrasse to communicate through them directly to the Sultan's advisers. M. Delcassé was further unfortunate in the selection of the man who was to negotiate the Moroccan treaty.

M. de St. René Taillandier is not what may be called a finished diplomat. He had an idea that he could disport himself amid the meagre social attractions of Tangier and incidentally draw up the draft of a treaty which the youthful and impressionable Emir-el-Mumenin would sign without even reading. The warnings which he received from British agents in Fez as to the gradually increasing influence of certain humble members of the German bureaucracy were disregarded. To be sure, his directions from the Quai d'Orsay were concise; yet, when the time came, he would show Delcassé a thing or two in diplomacy by interpreting them to the fullest advantage of France. They were as follows:

"Increase in the numbers of the French Military Mission, which would command and directly administer the Sultan's troops; settlement of French delegates in certain centres, especially Ujda and Rahat; control of the customs and the ports, the latter would be improved; rapid pacification of the Tangier region by means of the reinforcement of the Mahallas of Tangier and Elksar; establishment of a Bank of the Shereefian Empire; reform of the census and of the coinage; reform of the civil code of Morocco and of the laws of property; construction of roads and laying cables."

As time passed and the warnings from the British agents in Fez, which M. de St. René Taillandier continued to ignore, sifted through the diplomatic channels of Downing Street into the Quai d'Orsay, M. Delcassé began to betray uneasiness. Toward the beginning of last March his dispatches to the French envoy became urgent. The latter at length stirred himself. To his dismay he discovered that the youthful Emir-el-Mumenin was not as tractable to French influences as he had supposed. Still, he could not even remotely foresee failure. He set himself to draw up the provisions of the treaty and telegraphed M. Delcassé that all was going satisfactorily. On March 10 he received a request from the French Foreign Minister for personal advices from the Sultan's Vizier that the French terms were acceptable. Then and not until then did M. de St. René Taillandier go in person to Fez with a hastily drawn document still damp in his hand. The Sultan being well informed by the German agents concerning the liberty which the French envoy had take with his imperial complacence declined to grant him an audience. On March 17 M. de St. René Taillandier had the humiliating experience of informing his chief and the French Foreign Office that the negotiations were off, and that he himself, by his dilatory method and false assumptions, had placed his country, not to mention its responsible foreign head, in a most embarrassing position. Then M. Delcassé learned from a direct Moorish source that the Sultan was in a position "to defy the French Foreign Office to produce a single document showing that the Maghzen agreed with or had any knowledge of the object of the French mission to Fez. Further," and to M. Delcassé's deeper dismay, "that during the negotiations and even after the signature of the Anglo-French and Franco-Spanish agreements no explanation was given to the Government of the Sultan, and that even at that late date the texts of the two agreements were officially unknown to him."

The dénouement is not without its dramatic flavor. On that same day, Friday, March 17, the Kaiser dined for the first time with the new French Ambassador in Berlin. Between the courses the host received a telegram from the Quai d'Orsay which announced the overwhelming defeat of French diplomacy. Later, as the Kaiser was taking his leave, he casually remarked to the French Ambassador that it was his purpose, in the course of his Mediterranean cruise toward the end of the month, to look in on Tangier. And he complimented his host on the success of French influences in Morocco, which were rapidly promoting the tranquillity of that country.

While foreign chancelleries were still speculating on the significance of the French defeat in the light of Germany's probable policy, the Kaiser, true to his word, landed at Tangier March 31. He was welcomed by the Sultan's uncle, Mulai Abd-el-Malek, and a deputation of leading Moors and German residents. In reply to an address of welcome the Kaiser said: "I am happy to greet in you the devoted pioneers of German industry and trade, who are helping me in the task of always upholding in a free country the interests of the mother country."

Poor M. Delcassé! Poor France! Both saw the political structure which they had been carefully erecting in Morocco come toppling to the ground. Then, after weeks of futile efforts to maintain the dignity or at least the honor of the French position, came the memorable speech of Prince von Bülow, which showed that no fragment remained from the wreckage. The policy of Germany was simple: she could recognize no treaty made among powers defining the status of Morocco unless she herself were a party to it. M. Delcassé regarded the affair as a personal blunder—a fault even—on his part, and, in spite of his seven years of most admirable service to his country and to the best interests of the world at large, he threw up his portfolio—after some slight misgiving and consideration.

What will be the outcome? M. Rouvier, who for the time exercises the functions of the French Foreign Minister, has accepted in principle the demand made by Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador in Paris, that the fate of Morocco be left to an international conference. Germany, however, it is exacted by M. Rouvier, must set down the scope of the conference in writing. Of course, there will be no war. The prestige of France may be weakened by the present business of her northern ally in the Far East, but she has behind her the moral support and diplomatic prestige of Downing Street. An international conference might admit the consultative claim which Germany puts forth. Germany, on account of her commercial interests, may even be recognized as a factor in the future of Emir-el-Mumenin's Empire, but France can hardly be deposed altogether from her paramount position. That is hers by right of financial and commercial interests in Morocco and by the undisputed duty incumbent on her on account of the territorial position of Algeria. After all, the indiscretions, fibs, and dilatoriness of M. de St. René Taillandier is a personal matter. Its settlement by a more competent envoy is certain to restore French prestige at Fez, and, it is to be hoped, return M. Delcassé to his eminent position in the Foreign Office. Meantime, his policy of wise forbearance and incalculable influences for the peace of France and of the world will be sorely missed in the Quai d'Orsay and in other chancelleries as well.

WALTER LITTLEFIELD.

A Mathematician Who Courts the Lyric Muse



FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN



RHYME IS AS MUCH A MATTER OF MATHEMATICS AS MUSIC



THE SHERMAN COAT OF ARMS



THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH

Frank Dempster Sherman Discusses Talks About Verse-Making and Verse-Makers---When He Drops Into the Humorous He Becomes "Felix Carmen"---"Stunts in Rhyme."

THIS is the season when nature is lyrical—when the youth who has not been inspired to write his love ballad and the maid who has not yearned to have it written for her are, as Henry James might say, afflicted with an untidiness of sentiment.

Summer is the song season when embryo poets are as prolific as embryo goddesses, and if the former ever hope to acquire a metrical grace that will make their verses survive a worthy rivalry among the latter, let them herewith take notice that I have found for them a hard-working, conscientious lyricist to tell them just how lyrical poems can be, and should be, conceived.

To begin with, he says, a shapely, clear-toned lyric of fine quality is almost a metaphysical phenomenon. It is a burst of song spontaneous enough in its tonality, but made to appear so chiefly by a most exacting art. If the canary knew anything about harmony, counterpoint, and thorough bass, its song might have an operatic career like Melba's, but its song is merely one of the many unexplained phenomena of nature, and, being without art, its song has no place beside Austin Dobson's fame.

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Between the magic of a canary and the magic of a Dobson (I should say the Dobson—there are no more in sight) there is the difference between a phenomenon unexplained and a phenomenon compelled to explain by the exact science of metre, of rhyme, of musical balance.

Model lyrics are really profound combinations of actual feeling made simple and appealing by profound art.

It is not because one is young that one writes poetry, but because the lyrical season is in youth, and only if it is nurtured and respectfully, seriously developed with a mathematical equation of art can it ever join issues with the sinews of age.

It is the custom to treat poetry as if it were a mild form of intellectual fever, curable, but pathetic while it lasts.

As this article deals with lyrical verse, its purpose is to serve the song that is in all youth, to endear it, to preserve it, to encourage it as one of the foremost psychic values in human nature. Lyrical verse is made of a culture that is born, and that betrays an artificial culture as surely as Eugene Field's lyrics would betray a college ode.

The lyrical gift is the gift of song.

Even Caruso is as much a surprise to himself as to his audiences, and as all song is a poetic influence, therefore all singers have in them a vast and important mission to redeem us from a life of monotones and prose. With these convictions, I went to a normal and withal tenderly retrospective champion of lyrical effort, Frank Dempster Sherman, for indorsement.

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I found him preparing to escape from the wintry whirl of trolleys and subways to a place in the country called Twilight Park, some mountain glen, where the lyrical season of Summer is preserved in its temperamental simplicity.

Even on the verge of a vacation the poet was alert with the tension of industry, for consider well ye who are moved to break out into a love ballad, addressed to my lady's eyebrow, or into a lyrical rhapsody about the rose she wore in her hair, verses that will stand by themselves, that can move with a graceful, natural rhythm; verses that have neither locomotor ataxia nor verbal asphasia, have been literally brought up, trained, scolded, and slapped into shape, not in a day, but through years of niggling attention. There are verses of cleverness, just as there are smart, imitative children, but it is not satisfying in the esteem of sincere standards to be merely clever in any art.

It so happens that Frank Dempster Sherman is a Professor of Mathematics; he is the teacher of graphics at Columbia. His Winters are spent in training the student for exactitude, for mechanical correctness, for perfect calculations. He happens also to be a poet, something of a musician, and quite a foremost contemporary writer of vers de société in America.

His literary momentum seems to be wound up by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, his close friend and master of his verse. His speed gauge is Clinton Scollard, with whom he shared a post-graduate course at Harvard, and the man whom he thinks is making some true and classical verse that will live. His barometrical influence is John Kendrick Bangs, who he says is closer to him than his brother, and whose talents as a humorist are not the best of him. The intimates of a poet are indicative of his lyrical calibre, and here we have in Aldrich a full, clear, exquisitely musical guide; in Scollard a sympathy that keeps the academic instinct alert, and in Bangs a promising irritant of wit. These were the men Mr. Sherman named most often as his associates and with whom he probably exchanges all symptoms of his muse.

He began as a writer of vers de société, one of his first books of verse being a collection of lyrics called "Madrigals and Catches."

"The vers de société is the lyrical mood of youth," he said. "When Austin Dobson first appeared on the horizon of verse he fired all young blood to put in lyrical form their own dainty sentimentalisms. Of course, the wonder of Dobson's earlier verses in lighter vein was the true poetry in them. The lyrical art is often neglected by lyrical talent, with the result of a quantity of verse made up of a cleverness that has no poetry in it."

The thought in (what must always retain its distinctive title) the vers de société is analogous to the first symptoms of sentiment in the young.

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They are verses about roses, pretty girls, a lady's fan, her slipper, her glove, lines to the heart of a coquette, lines to the magic of her eyes, lines to her chamber window, to the mysteries of the moonlight in which she cast her spell upon the poet. And because of the musical rhythm that enchanted in Austin Dobson's verse, these lyrics aspire to the measure of songs, serenades, rondos.

"Dobson rarely writes such things now, but when he does we must all stand aside, for there is no one can surpass him," said Mr. Sherman warmly.

Somehow or other love is always the master spirit of the first lyrical outburst, and sometimes it remains with the poet in wiser years, retaining its lyrical freshness of impulse, while often it creeps into a corner to make room for the pageantry of blank verse. Perhaps blank verse is an inimitable ambition of poetic talent, but rarely does it survive the chill of some exterior judgment wisely consulted before it gets into print. After all it is the lyrical form that clings from generation to generation, like the melody of "Home, Sweet Home," or a dainty classic such as Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," but it is not possible to all who have poetic erudition, and it can only be sustained by the art it creates.

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"It is odd to find that a man who has the mathematical force of information should also have the lyric graces of thought," I said, and Mr. Sherman explained his advantage in this respect.

"Rhyme is as much a matter of mathematics as music; there is as much rule in metre as there is in composition of melody. I think perhaps a knowledge of mathematics very largely assists in the solution of correct lyrics. What appears to be the most spontaneous verse is usually the most exactly and laboriously studied. One cannot compose lyrics without distrust in the fallibility of inspiration alone. Often one little word, in one very small place, has been studied and searched for industriously. When a man like Tennyson found it necessary to rewrite 'Locksley Hall,' I think it was, seventy-one times; when a man like Thomas Bailey Aldrich will publish only a small crystallized definitive expression of his poetry, often keeping a manuscript ten years awaiting a classical fruition, you can get some idea of what an exact science lyrical verse really is."

If all purveyors of lyrics were as loyal to the best standards as Frank Dempster Sherman there would be much less of lyrical poetry attempted. But it is not necessary to be a mathematician to understand the classical mold of poetic work.

The most helpful and doubtless the direct reason of Mr. Sherman's lyrical discretion is his love of music. One must love the accomplishments of an art to work in it at all.

"I enjoy writing verses," said the poet; "it is as much a pleasure and refreshment to me as it is to sit down at the piano and improvise for an hour or so." He has written musical compositions, but never published them, the habit of restraint being strong upon him, and yet his lyrics have inspired a greater number of musicians to set them to music than any other contemporary lyric writer.

"Applications from people for permission to set my verses to music became so numerous and a great deal of the music was so inartistic a reward when it reached me that I decided to let my publishers sell the musical rights for a very small fee and charge it to my royalty shares," he said. "By this arrangement every one is pleased, and the sentiment I set in motion works out its own salvation in the boudoirs and musicales of the country." The interesting fact in this information was the acknowledgment of the purely lyrical character of his work.

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So well is this fact generally established that a proposition has been made to him to reverse the usual order of intermarrying words and music. Somebody has made certain miniature arrangements of melodic themes from Chopin, Mozart, Schumann, and other masters, to which Mr. Sherman has been asked to write the lyrics. The object is to compile a songbook combining the best culture with the simplest thoughts for children. Quite recently the Board of Education has ordered his book called "Lyric Folk Songs" to be used as a standard in all schools. I mention these matters to show the esteem we must acknowledge for Frank Dempster Sherman as a lyrical savant.

It is largely the achievement of personality, too, because he is among those in whom culture is born.

"I believe a man can have culture without college training," he said, "and college spoils some men. The discrimination which compels good taste and moderates an inspiration for posterity is an inborn gift. I hope my boy will go to college, but he won't unless he wants to," added the poet with a positiveness that was very practical.

In fact, Frank Dempster Sherman is a very practical sort of man; he has the stamp of his period upon him, which makes it clear that native culture may induce a man to invest his energies in quite opposite vocations to a practical and successful issue.

For instance, Mr. Sherman confessed to a tendency toward humorous lyrics because he found it increased his income, but as these lyrics also increased his publishing field so much he concluded that a poet should have a nom de plume for scraps, so when you see the name "Felix Carmen" signed to verses you will hereafter know that it is Frank Dempster Sherman, a fact which ought to greatly enhance the value of Felix Carmen's lines.

"I chose the name because it is a broad translation of happiness and song," he said in a half apologetic tone, "not that I am ashamed to own up to any honest work, but there are some things I would not sign any other way."

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The conclusion one must inevitably draw from this is that there are lyrics and lyrics, all serviceable, all belonging to a good family, but younger sons, as it were, without the dignity of a future responsibility. And then America is having a lyrical outburst just now, the poet thought, that created a confusion of poetic standards.

"It is a most remarkable phase of modern magazine literature all over the country to see the tremendous amount of lyrical verse being written that has for its source a certain cleverness without any vestige of real poetry in it," said Mr. Sherman.

"For instance, there is a man recently arrived in New York whose lyrics simply pour out of him night and day to judge from the amount of matter he has printed. He can write you anything, at the drop of the hat, and everything he writes is delightfully humorous and amazing for its sustained cleverness. He has no doubt learned one or two 'metrical stunts,' as he would call them, and the rest is native wit and a turn of phrasing that is inimitable."

"But it is not poetry!"

"Not at all, not as I understand poetry. It has the artificial triviality of a vaudeville sketch that amuses while it dissembles only. It is just a 'stunt' in rhyme, and America seems full of these acrobatics in verse."

No semblance of art can deceive the least literary reader, so if you want to write lyrics that are to establish your fame as a poet of distinction, beware of "metrical stunts," of forced humor, of melodramatic feeling. Some day it may be a punishable offense to write and print cheap imitations of a lyrical form. It does not make much difference what you write your lyric on. Some poets write verses on clean cuffs, on scraps of wrapping paper.

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Frank Dempster Sherman writes all of his on the inside of an addressed envelope. He cuts out the addressed square of an envelope he has received through the post, and writes his lyrics on the reverse side. There was a small pile of these squares on his desk, neatly heaped under a paper weight.

"I don't know why I do it, but I always have. It's because the size just fits my chirographic habit, perhaps," he said, adding that it might be a fad that had grown fat on custom.

He writes a remarkable copper-plate hand that makes his manuscript look like a fine engraving, and he copies all his poems into copy books, so as to keep an autograph edition, as it were, for himself and his heirs.

I noticed a copy of the Bible on his work table in his den.

"The great source of all poetry, the original book of lyrical expression," he said, simply. This was really very important and noteworthy information, something the embryo poet might well remember.

"There are times, long times, when I am quite arid of production; times when nothing comes to me, when nothing is written. Just now I seem to have a prolific mood, and I am writing a good deal," he said, happily.

There may be a moral worth noting in these fitful moods. It would seem as though no song in the heart should be neglected through idleness or indifference to its poetic destiny, for there are times when there is no song there at all of any kind, only dullness and silence.

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The lyrical voice in verse must be kept in practice by the art that makes it a classic, and which, if ignored, makes of it a hybrid thing of abnormal proportions, but it cannot be forced, and it will not sing for love or money unless it is in the mood. This waywardness is its phenomenal quality.

Mr. Sherman is still a young man, but past the stage of inspiration that begins with vers de société, those delicate hysterical elements of youthful sentiment; still, he is writing a lot of that sort of poetry in the buoyant, lighter vein. Not because he has not aspired to blank verse.

"Yes, I have tried to write blank verse," he said, "but Thomas Bailey Aldrich agrees with me that I had better not print it. Now there, for instance, is a book of 'Odes,' by Clinton Scollard, beautiful, stately, classic. You know I could never write anything like that in a thousand years."

"You are a lyrical poet, a singer of young impulses, for the young."

"It is not that I cannot appreciate nor do not aspire to the ode, but at any rate I am especially loyal to the classic correctness and musical exactitude of my verse."

"You have not written in dialect?"

"No, indeed. I cannot make dialect keep in tune, so I don't try."

"And you know positively when you have written lyrics that are good?"

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"Every one knows when a bit of work is well done, is in fair harmony of thought and poise and expression. You feel it, somehow, and there is no disputing the fact. I remember saying to Kipling when we were talking on this line, how good he must have felt when he had finished his ballad, 'From East to West,' and he said he felt so elated, so sure that he had hit the mark, that he almost danced in front of the manuscript. There is something very mysterious in that sense of delight that comes to one after digging out the right thing in the right form."

"It is the mysterious signal of divinity in human nature."

"I believe that thoroughly; it is what has passed into customary expression as the divine afflatus, I suppose."

It is because men like Kipling or Thomas Bailey Aldrich or Longfellow or Tennyson acknowledged this in all seriousness that they have been able to enlighten the world with an exquisite intellectuality.

The lyrical form of verse is the song of youthfulness, of a primitive culture. Let us endear it and encourage it with the highest honor and respect, for it is one of the great human elements amenable to art.

PENDENNIS.

WHAT AN UNSEASONABLE HOT WAVE COSTS NEW YORK CITY

TO say nothing of intense discomfort to millions of people, a premature hot wave like the one that struck New York a week ago costs in money value almost as much as a financial panic. It sends the death rate up at a bound. It paralyzes business for the time being. While the factories and shops do not actually shut down, work moves along in the most sluggish manner possible. Everybody who has money enough to join in the rush to the beaches does so. Those who, from sheer force of circumstances, must remain in the heated city, shun work as they would shun the plague.

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It is estimated that the four days of intensely hot weather with which New York inaugurated the Summer—the hottest for this time of the year since the local weather bureau went into business years ago on the roof of a downtown skyscraper—cost the city, in one way and another, $4,000,000. Nobody expected it or was prepared for it. A large proportion of the out-of-town contingent, who do not usually get away to their Summer homes until after the Fourth of July, were still in the city. On Friday they descended in droves upon the stores that deal in hot-weather clothing for men and women all ready to wear, and other articles essential for Summer comfort. Up to noon on Saturday, when the mercury was 90 degrees and the humidity 100, people were willing to pay almost any price for the goods wanted, and the shopkeepers were busy opening boxes of material that they usually reserve until July or the middle of August.

As a general thing business in the stores drops 50 per cent. during a hot wave, when it comes in midsummer. Big department stores, where the sales average from $10,000 to $12,000 a day in normal weather, think they are doing well with from $4,000 to $6,000 a day during a hot wave. After noon on Saturday, when everybody who could afford it had stocked up and got away from town, the slump came. For the remainder of the day and on Monday there was the usual hot-wave dullness. But the preliminary rush to the dry goods stores was exceptional. It was not shared in by other tradesmen. With them it was the customary slack business of August and the dog days precipitated into June.

An executive manager of one of the big ice companies said that New York consumed 100,000 tons of ice during the recent hot spell—a phenomenal figure for this time of the year. The wagons could not make their regular deliveries. The unexpected demand made a big inroad on the Summer supply. The retail butchers could not get ice fast enough. Meat went bad on their hands. The loss to the marketmen and other purveyors of food, with the exception of fish dealers, during the hot wave was enormous. At Fulton Market it was said that the supply was all gone into the hands of retail dealers before noon on Friday, when the heat began to give indications that it had come to stay, in spite of the fact that fish is unusually plentiful just now. The demand was continued on Saturday and the butchers suffered accordingly. A butcher prominent in the dressed beef trade said that the demand for meat fell off 60 per cent. during the four days of scorching heat. He figured that about 1,000 retail butchers in New York lost at least $40 a day each in trade. The wholesale men felt the slump accordingly. Their refrigerators were overstocked. The retailers did not want their usual quota or anything like it.

It was just as bad with the vegetable dealers. Vegetables do not sell well in warm weather, with the exception of lettuce, cucumbers, and tomatoes, which are used for salads. The difficulty is in keeping them fresh looking. Nobody will buy wilted vegetables. Spraying with cold water does little good. Vegetables that are not sold right off the bat, just as they are received from the early morning truck gardeners, must go later at a sacrifice. The quantity of vegetables taken to "Paddy's Market" on the west side, and to the crowded curb markets on the east side, Saturday night, after the retail stores were closed, was unprecedented. For instance, green peas that were selling at 30 cents a peck by the green grocers Saturday morning could be bought at 10 cents a peck at the curb markets the same night. Other vegetables were in proportion. Inspectors from the Health Department moved among the carts to see that no fruit or vegetables absolutely unfit for consumption were disposed of. But the heaps of vegetables in the wagons were not decayed. They were merely wilted from the intense heat. A Gansevoort Market commission man estimated that the vegetable stand men in New York sacrificed at least $75,000 during the hot wave.

The big hotels and restaurants that usually provide dinners for from 250 to 300 patrons a night were great losers from the hot wave. Saturday night and Sunday evening there was scarcely a corporal's guard in any one of the spacious dining rooms, where it is usually difficult to find room on Sunday evening at this time of the year. The waiters stood around in idleness, wondering whether the working staff would be reduced to a Summer basis one month ahead of time. The room clerks in the hotels had almost nothing to do. Out-of-town buyers, reading in the newspapers of the sweltering heat in New York, deferred their trip until it had passed over. It was Wednesday morning before the hotel business got its accustomed stride again.

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Commissioner Darlington could not say precisely how much the sudden hot wave had increased the death rate, aside from the large number of sunstrokes reported. Never before, so far as he knew, had there been so many heat fatalities in June. Returns of this character come in slowly. But the Health Board physicians reported great suffering among the babies and children in the crowded tenement districts on Saturday and Sunday, when the hot wave reached its climax. A number of deaths, if not directly attributable to the heat, were, in the opinion of the Health Board physicians, precipitated by it. In the department store crush on Friday and Saturday, a number of heat prostrations that a year or two ago would have come under the observation of the Health Board were not reported to it. The up-to-date big store has a little hospital of its own on the premises, where a staff physician and trained nurses attend to customers bowled over by the hot weather. They had plenty to do in the recent hot wave.

CURIOUS BLUNDERS SEEN IN THE MAGAZINES

ALL the world loves a magazine.

It is the most popular form of literature in the country, and no matter where you go over the face of the broad earth you are rather likely to take as traveling companion the last and freshest of these handy little volumes. In its pages you find the serial story of the seasoned writer, the first adventure of the new-comer fluttering uncertainly with half-fledged wings, the newest discovery of the scientist, or the latest scientific methods of the discoverer ranging the world over for a fresh sensation. And here the poet soars and swoops up and down the double columns and here the artist and the photographer meet on equal ground and picture a pretty fancy or embody a reality for the delectation of the reader.

Doctor or advocate, artist or scientist, farmer's wife or woman of fashion, lad or lassie, there is some special magazine provided to cater to the taste of each, and a few that cater to the taste of all, so that no matter what a man's business or a woman's interests may be, he or she may find between the covers of one handy, inexpensive volume the latest, and usually the best, news concerning that business or interest, and the best device to further it.

So accurate has this information become on all subjects that magazine readers have learned to trust to the publishers the selection of the best in literature and art, and only occasionally are inaccuracies registered which shake the faith of the trusting. It seems to the average reader that the best policy of every magazine would be to have on its staff, besides the usual editors and readers who compose it, a Southerner, a New Englander, a Westerner, and a special artist, whose sole business should be to match the illustrations to the stories, and throw out the misfits.

There are, luckily, not very many Southerners who attempt to write New England dialect; but unluckily, Northerners are not so modest at trying their 'prentice pens upon the dialects of the South.

It is almost impossible for a Southerner to detect and write down the subtle changes in the dialects between his States. To a Northerner it is truly an absurd undertaking.

As to the negro patois—well, it is mild criticism to say that no Southerner can either read or pronounce the remarkable conglomeration of phonetic syllables which the Northern writer sputters lavishly from his pen and calls by the name of negro dialect. Most of it is acquired from the so-called "negro minstrels," who, it may be remarked, have a dialect so absolutely their own as to be frequently unintelligible to the negroes themselves.

The pièce de résistance of this dialect is "ah," which is supposed to be the universal negro pronunciation of "I," and is a sound which no Southerner ever detects on the negro tongue. The negro is quite as ready with his egotistic "I" as is his white brother, and rarely pronounces it other than as it is spelled, except, perhaps, in the middle of a sentence when he sometimes calls it "uh."

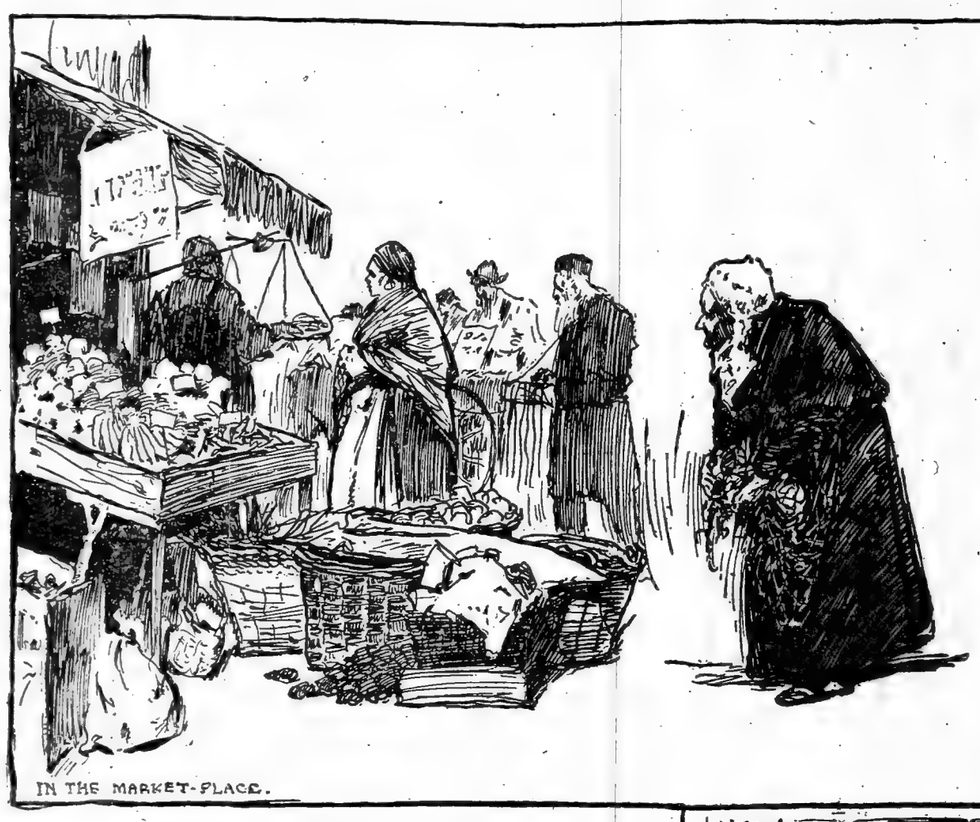
Collier's prize story would easily have been recognized as the work of a New Englander by every Southerner who read the colloquialism "I want that you should" do thus and so—in the mouth of the negro hero. It is the flaw in an otherwise cleverly impossible story. Gouverneur Morris has one of the most remarkable dialect stories in the June Century that has ever been the amusement of Southerners to read.

To judge by the names of the servants in the tale (Randolph and Thomas Jefferson) the scene is laid in Virginia or one of its bordering States, and while the reader may forgive the anomaly of wild strawberry plants, trailing arbutus, jasmine, pink laurel, and azaleas growing together as one happy family, undeterred by the gentle hand of Nature, which usually aids the most precocious of these blossoms and tenderly nurtures the others in her breast till the time arrives for their appearances in the upper world, he cannot forgive the mixed lingo of Christy minstrels, cotton pickers, "po' white trash" and the grammar of the slums which the author puts into the rosy mouth of the heroine, and calls forsooth, the Southern tongue.

It may seem a comparatively small matter to the reader that the artist has chosen to depict a fair haired heroine of a tale whom her creator has gowned in becoming blue—as a stalwart brunette in a dingy shade of yellow; or that he has ornamented the hero with ferocious mustaches and chin whiskers when he is particularly described as clean faced, with a strong upper lip and an interesting line of jaw, but to have the flaxen haired lassie disgracefully dialected, and the manly hero a victim to New England "rs," as occasionally happens in the best regulated magazines, is to make the reader approach with caution all illustrated stories and stories in dialect.

CALLY RYLAND.

Life As You See It in New York's "Goosetown"



IN THE MARKET-PLACE.



THE CARPET SLIPPER MAN.



GOOSETOWN.



LITTLE FATHERS



LITTLE MOTHERS

A Section of Manhattan Where the "Little Father" Is an Important Factor---Like Other Parts of the Island It Has Its "Strenuous" Phases---A Pen Picture.

IF you know anything at all about Manhattan of the tall gray towers you must know that Goosetown is situated in the northeast corner; that it is bounded on the north by One Hundred and Fifth Street, on the south by Ninety-ninth Street, on the east by Second Avenue, and on the west by the Third Avenue "L." But the woman didn't know it till the Whitewings with the giant hose told her.

As a matter of fact, she alighted at Ninety-ninth Street, looking for Little Italy. That was how she found Goosetown.

She had no sooner set foot upon terra firma than she discovered that she had come upon a whirl of commotion of some sort.

Everybody was hurrying, hurrying. All the bare-headed women, the little frying-sized girls, with their petticoats showing, and the tiny blue overalled boys, who should, by rights, have been in their cradles at that time of morning, and who would have been, no doubt, anywhere else in the world but in Goosetown.

The women carried strange-looking shopping bags made of gunnysacks, of left-over hammocks, of fish nets—in fact, it seemed, of anything and everything that had happened to come to hand. They swung these right merrily as they hurried along and hurried along, part of the time running.

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Bent upon seeing what the matter was that people should run so hard so early in the morning the woman ran with them—ran till she was quite out of breath.

By and by, running thus side by side with them, she came to a street into which they turned with one accord.

The woman stopped short a little way along this street. She thought there was a fire. She was afraid.

"What is it?" she cried, grasping a sprinting woman by the apron strings and holding her by main force and awkwardness till she could get her answer—holding her firmly, for she was afraid there was no answer.

But there was.

"This is Goosetown market," the other replied, and freeing herself quickly hurried on.

So far as the woman could judge from a cursory glance, the Goosetown market was a cross between a circus and a scream. It was a medley of pushcarts, baby buggies, yelling old-clothes men, wild carpet-slipper men, red flannel underwear women, neckties, and cooking fish, who looked helplessly up from push-carts at the blazing sun out of one blind but reproachful eye apiece.

First of all the woman came upan a pretty boy of ten who patiently pushed a slow baby buggy. Like the fish, the brand new baby in this buggy lay face upward, the sun shining with full force upon it.

The only difference between the two was that the fish had only half a face exposed to the sun and the baby had a whole one.

The woman laid hold on the handle of the buggy.

"You are not a 'little mother,' are you?" she asked of the boy.

He looked up at her out of beautifully brown eyes surrounded by a countenance that was almost clean.

"No," he replied.

"Then," concluded the woman, "you must be a 'little father.'"

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The boy occupied the moment in which he should have replied by tucking the baby more carefully into the baby buggy.

"Don't you think," suggested the woman timidly, "that the baby ought to have something over its little face out here in the broiling sun?"

She was struck with amazement at the effect produced upon the "little father" by this suggestion.

His small paternal fingers grasped part of the buggy covering and threw it over the baby's face. Then, boring a hole in the crowd with the buggy, he disappeared into the dim recess of a near hall doorway.

"It ought," his cry came floating back to her.

Thinking what a lovely "little father" he was to take her suggestion so readily, the woman began to elbow her way into the Goosetown market.

With shops to the right of them, shops to the left of them, shops to the rear of them, and shops on Third Avenue, here were these people of the overgrown shopping bags hurrying with all their might and main to buy things from pushcarts, from cellar doors, from half windows, from window sills, from doorsteps, from each and every available aperture from which any possible article of merchandise could be offered for sale on this gay and festive market day in Goosetown.

And the screams! Well! The only silent merchant in the howling bunch was the man who sold eggs.

Still as a wooden man he stood, his eggs before him—marked-down eggs, real eggs, white eggs, two cents straight, and imitation eggs of a rich dark brown, liable to go off any minute in the broiling sun, three for five, to you. He had no need to scream his merchandise.

Then the woman had to stop before the man with the remnants of embroidery—doll rags, he called them—for the reason that she couldn't step across his yell. She generously squandered four cents on doll rags for two girl children who stood hungrily by. She came to the conclusion that the children had wings from the manner in which they sped away with them. She thought she detected a glimmer of rings in their ears as they flew, but she wasn't quite sure.

Then came the tallow candle woman, who sold little half-grown candles, two for a penny, and the youngish woman who sold the flannel underwear. The necktie man next, the strawberry man, and then the carpet slippers.

It seemed all at once to have rained carpet slippers. Red, green, dark blue, yellow, magenta, and solferino, a push-cart full, all marked down to the price of 10 cents, those with the heaviest woolen soles, 15. A fire sale, it would appear, of carpet slippers.

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There was a real shop full of carpet slippers further on. She went upstairs to it. There was a little imitation room where a man sat on a bench making them in full view.

"How much are your carpet slippers?" she asked of the man.

"Twenty-five and thirty cents," he answered.

"They seem to be very much worn in Goosetown," ventured the woman. "They are nearly as fashionable as nosebags on Third Avenue, but I can get the same slipper outside in a pushcart for 15 cents, thank you," at the same time ineffectually endeavoring to make out a queer black sign above the door.

Then she went down stairs and found the old clothes man, who sold clothing in a cellar doorway, and who looked up at her questioningly when she made a remark, because he couldn't understand a word she said.

A little girl grew up out of the cellar to interpret. When the woman asked how much he paid for the precious privilege of his cellar door, the old man's eyes interrogated the child and she answered for him:

"Five dollars a month."

When the woman exclaimed at this enormous expenditure, the child hastened to explain that the old man used the shop as a living room besides; put a board across the steps and slept on it. So it really wasn't so very much after all—was it?

It looked in spots as if it had rained babies, together with carpet slippers.

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A young and pretty woman held a tiny baby proudly in her arms. The woman went up to her.

"Yours?" she smiled.

"Yes," returned the proud young mother.

"How old?"

"Four weeks."

"For the love of Heaven, then," cried the woman, "go in the house and put something over the baby's eyes if you must stand in the sun with it," and she went along sighing to herself: "Every baby in Goosetown will go blind if they are not careful. Such an early baby as that was, too!" she lamented.

Bedlam appeared to have burst loose in the centre of the street, where the crowd was thickest, and the "little fathers" paraded slowly up and down with their infant charges.

A lone baby buggy stood in the middle of the pavement.

Suddenly it tottered and fell.

A dozen "little fathers" sprang to the rescue of the infant scream which rose from the inverted deluge of the pillows.

They righted it, discovered that only half its face was broken, put it back again, and went in search of the "little father" to whom it belonged, but, though the woman looked long and earnestly, not a "little mother" could she spy in that vicinity.

She stood eventually near the man who was selling real pongee silk at 12 cents the yard.

Two large elderly women halted and talked. A remnant of their talk came at her.

"When your children grow up and marry," faltered one, "you begin to come down in the world. My old man is sickly. You know that. We've got to move. For three year I have lived in a beautiful flat with four fine rooms in One Hundred and Fifth Street. Now there's a new landlord. He's raised the price from nine dollar to thirteen. That's why. We could get a nice basement for nine dollar. My old man is sickly, but he's that proud he won't live in a basement."

And with that they moved on, and the Whitewings absorbed the woman's attention. Two were busily engaged in hauling a giant hose down the street, while a third turned on the water.

Then it was that a Johnstown flood began all at once to deluge the Goosetown Market. The hose leaked in places, moreover. Small children stooped and washed hands and faces in these beautiful leaks, which was a very good thing. Others drank microbes from it.

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It was great fun for the children, but it wasn't doing a thing to the pushcart men.

The woman walked over to the Whitewings who held the part of the hose that was doing most damage and ventured to remonstrate.

"Look here," she said, "after strawberries and bananas and neckties and carpet slippers have been pulled they don't need watering, do they? Ease up, won't you, please?" For it distressed her very much to see the sudden scattering of the pushcarts and the consternation of the "little fathers" who had been ignominiously driven from the curb.

The Whitewing was magnanimous. He smiled at her without telling her that it was none of her business.

"If we didn't clean these streets every day of our lives," he said, "they couldn't live here," and he turned on a flood of such disastrous proportions that the woman retreated in dismay, hurrying frantically into a shop in whose windows lay big yellow fish and poultry that had feathers on it.

It might have been a feather shop from the looks of it inside. She was amazed to find the floor so full of feathers that she was forced to lift her skirts boot high for fear that when she got out again—if she ever got out for the flood that was happening—they might take wild aim at her, thinking she was some species of bird, and she knew by experience that the wilder the aim the more likely it was to hit.

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When she had looked about her for a moment she saw how it was that the feathers had occurred.

Three old women sat in a row, picking chickens.

As they picked they threw the feathers on the floor.

It was a very sociable, kindly, obliging little shop, taken all in all, with that same big black untranslatable sign above the counter.

The old women stopped throwing feathers on the floor every little while to talk with each other, and the man who was scraping scales from a flaky fish quit grinningly to fasten the skirt of a customer, who was unexpectedly coming unraveled.

Some few customers hurrying in bought chickens with their dresses on, but once in the bag and well tucked down, it was impossible to tell whether they were dressed or undressed.

From this safe and feathered retreat the woman could see the Whitewings swiftly running the hose along. They were assisted by a bevy of hilarious small boys, who were gleefully helping to turn the Goosetown market into a watery picnic.

The Whitewings eventually dragged the hose far enough up street for the woman to emerge from the chicken store, which she did gingerly.

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At an adjacent door she came upon three kids watched over by a "little father." They were playing "knucks" on the doorstep. They had no marbles. What they were playing with were little balls of paper rolled up.

"Want some marbles?" she asked them.

They nodded a cheerful assent. One was a little girl. She had rings in her ears, but no bells on her toes that the woman could see.

"Here," the woman said to her, handing her a nickel. "Now, don't you buy the market out."

The little ringed girl surged forward. She entered a shop. The others followed. So did the woman. The little ringed girl bought five of the largest marbles the woman ever saw bought for a nickel.

The doorway suddenly filled with kids animated by large marble appetites. The woman, waxing generous, stood treat. She spent all of 25 cents in overgrown marbles, but by that time the shop was so filled with eager would-be buyers she hurriedly made her escape for fear of creating a mob and getting the hose turned on her.

A boy stood outside. He looked to be about five months old. And yet! And yet! He was engaged in pushing a baby buggy. Could there be a baby much younger than himself! There could. She looked in the buggy and saw a young pink baby about four weeks old with rings in its ears.

"Look here, you poor kiddie you," she said to the boy, "you aren't a little father already, are you!"

But he didn't answer. He had good and sufficient reason. He hadn't collected enough words together to begin talking yet.

Instead, he raised his chubby fists, pushed the buggy along, so small he was half way under as he pushed, and thus passed silently out and away.

Then the woman began to take note of the little pieplant girls, three, four, five years of age, bearing up bravely under giant loads of pieplant much longer and heavier than they, starting homeward with them, now that the Goosetown market had recovered from the first violence of its fury and was beginning, what with the hose and one thing and another, to simmer down.

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The woman sighed to look upon the smallness of these pieplant girls, though she found some consolation in the thought that if they ate half the pies the pieplant made they might grow larger.

At last she stood before another shop upon which blazed the same old untranslatable black legend.

It had assumed such giant proportions by now she was forced to speak of it.

"What does it mean?" she asked politely of the owner.

"'It means, 'No trust!'" explained he lucidly and shut his teeth hard.

The women of the shopping bags were on their way home now, their shopping bags bulging. The woman started home too.

At the beginning of her wild career she had stopped again and again to look at the Goosetown babies and beg their "little fathers" to cover their faces with something.

It pleased her very much, indeed, to find most of them quietly sleeping in doorways now with mosquito netting over their eyes.

The little young mother sat with them on her doorstep, (that is the beauty of Goosetown, one raises one's baby so sociably on a doorstep in full view of all the other newly acquired babies,) her baby's eyes well shaded from the light.

She leniently returned the woman's grateful smile as she passed by.

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At the end of the street, an entire block from where she had encountered him at the beginning of her journey—it seemed he was a most interpid traveler—the woman came across the first "little father" she had met at the Goosetown market.

She hardly knew him by the buggy he pushed. When he hurried in at the doorway he had looked up a parasol evidently, and this was what had served to change the complexion of it.

She stopped and peeped under the parasol, and there was the baby's pink face beautifully shaded with mosquito netting, its little glittering earrings showing through.

She looked away from the sleeping child to the sweet, calm, rosy face of its "little father."

"You are not only the dearest 'little father' in the world," she declared, smiling sunnily on him, "but you are a very beautiful boy besides, with your big, brown eyes."

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.



THE MAN IN THE STREET

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F. HOPKINSON SMITH, who usually spends the Summer at his villa near Venice, has discovered an ingenious method of ridding himself of the importunities of the Italian beggars who infest all the highways and make the tourist's life a burden to him.

"There is nothing the lazzaroni fear so much as the evil eye—that is, an eye the least shade off the normal in any respect," said Mr. Smith, "and it was by playing upon this superstition that I finally discovered a way of ridding myself of these pests. I have a small pocket compass, about the size of a monocle, and when their demands become too importunate I simply fit it into my eye and turn and gaze upon them. The effect is instantaneous. When this sinister orb, with its quivering needle, is fixed upon them, they turn and run away as fast as their legs can carry them."



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PROF. ROBERT C. BROOKS of Swarthmore College is a great tickler for hard, persistent work on the part of his students, and is correspondingly disinclined to regard with favor anything savoring of dilettanteism. One day recently a young lady of the college approached him with a request to be allowed to attend a certain lecture course he was giving, at the same time expressing her great regret that she was unable to register for regular work in it.

"Certainly, certainly, the oxygen's free, I suppose," answered the professor rather sententiously.

The students smiled as the young lady took her seat with a dazed expression, but at the next meeting of the class she had her revenge. Passing the professor's desk at the beginning of the hour, she inquired sweetly and penetratingly: "Is the hot air still free, Professor?"

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DR. WEIR MITCHELL relates the sad case of a young woman from Baltimore affecting literary fads who attended a reception given by a Philadelphia woman in honor of a well-known writer.

The young woman from Baltimore was introduced to the whole roomful of more or less celebrated individuals, and it seemed to be a circumstance on which she prided herself that she could remember an amazing proportion of the names of those present. When, however, she came to say farewell to a certain rather distinguished young man, who, by the way, was probably the only person there who was not of a "literary" turn, she remarked:

"Do you know, I've remembered very nearly all the names, but when it comes to yours I must confess that I'm entirely at sea."

With a smile the young man replied: "Then you're not far from wrong. My name is Atwater."

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THE late Bishop Dudley of Louisville, Ky., some time before his death, which occurred in New York, was invited by some women friends to take luncheon at the Martha Washington, the woman's hotel.

The Bishop was a very absent-minded man, and found upon arriving at the hotel that he had not been shaved that morning. Stepping up to the clerk at the desk, and much to the horror of groups of women in the hotel, he asked:

"Can you tell me where the barber's shop is in this hotel?"

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AUGUSTUS THOMAS, the playwright, was recently visited by a young dramatic aspirant who had been uniformly unsuccessful in getting his plays produced. "What do you consider as the foremost requisite of a first-class popular play?" inquired the disappointed author.

"Snap," replied Mr. Thomas. "No play will take today unless it has snap and go to it. By snap and go is meant—but suppose we improvise a drawing room scene in which a man and woman are discovered kissing. Into the room rushes a man with a grip and an umbrella—of course, the husband, unexpectedly returned. No sooner does he observe the couple than he flashes a revolver and shoots them both—the wife first, the man afterward.



"Donning his eyeglasses and looking about him when the deed is done, he suddenly begins rumpling his teeth and gnashing his hair. 'Gracious heavans!' he exclaims. 'I'm on the wrong floor.'"

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"I WAS a good-sized boy," said Dr. Adolphus F. Schauffler, Vice President of the New York City Mission and Tract Society, on a recent occasion, "before I had my first brand new pair of pants. They came down past No. 1, 2, and 3 before they got to me. I was taught that it didn't matter what I had on my legs, so long as I had something reasonably creditable in my head. As I look back over my classmates in college there's only one of the rich fellows that's ever amounted to anything. It was the poor boys that had to hustle that have been heard from. Many rich fathers who were poor themselves send their sons to college and lavish money upon them, and when they look at the result they feel like using the words of Aaron:

"I poured gold into the furnace, and there is come forth this calf."

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THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY has always been particularly successful in securing teachers of enthusiasm and missionary spirit for its great free schools in the foreign quarters. W. L. Grosvenor, Assistant Superintendent, thought so the other day when he received a belated report from a last Summer's teacher. She had been a specially successful instructor in a Summer school, and had then, to the society's regret, left to fulfill a previous appointment in a home missionary school in the West. In summing up her Summer's experience she remarked: "I never enjoyed a class so much in my life. We had to have the police several times."

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THE late Henry Niles Pierce, Episcopal Bishop of Arkansas, was as inveterate and clever a punster as the noted English divine, Sydney Smith. On one occasion a lady in expressing her admiration of his erudition exclaimed:

"Why, Bishop, you are a perfect ocean of learning!"

"No, madame," was the modest rejoinder, "I'm only a part of the see of Arkansas."

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JAMES SAUVAGE, the singer and music teacher, was wakened the other night at 12 o'clock by a messenger boy with a telegram. Coming at such an hour, it might mean something alarming, and Mrs. Sauvage felt certain that a serious accident must have happened to her son. However, the message proved to be only a request for advice from one of Mr. Sauvage's pupils, who had miscalculated the time in sending. She was much annoyed, and, having need of more explicit advice, the following day she wrote a special delivery letter in which she expressed her regret.

It was 1:30 at night when the letter was delivered, and this time Mrs. Sauvage, more excited than before, was certain that some terrible calamity had occurred, and waited in agony while Mr. Sauvage tore off the envelope.

"Oh, it is nothing," he said casually as he read, "only Miss Blank writing to apologize for calling us up at 12 o'clock last night."

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A BOSTON man tells of the interesting case of a preacher in a small New England town who received a call from a large and wealthy parish in the Hub. As customary under the circumstances, the clergyman requested time for prayer and consideration, for, he said, he did not feel sure of his light. A week or two elapsed. A friend happening to meet the youngest son of the preacher—a lad of a somewhat irreverent turn—asked:



"Well, Sam, how's things with your father? Is he going to Boston?"

"Paw," answered the son, "is still prayin' for light, but, between you and me, most of his things are packed."

Reducing Philanthropy to a Science



GROUP OF "LUNG BLOCK" CHILDREN.

Here Is a School Which Devotes Itself to Study of the Problems "What to Give" and "How to Give"--Profs. Devine and Kelsey on Organized Charity.

IN the hall of the Charity Organization Society, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, last week a novel school in the list of educational institutions was opened for a Summer session of six weeks. It is called the New York School of Philanthropy, and its object is to fit men and women for social service, either as professional or volunteer workers, in the innumerable charity societies and settlements throughout the country.

"To live miserable, we know not why, to have the dread of hunger, to work sore and yet gain nothing," as Thomas Carlyle defines poverty in "Past and Present," is a condition that has existed as far back in history as the knowledge of man can run. Of a similar antiquity is the desire and the effort on the part of those who are more fortunate in this world's goods to alleviate this condition.

Nevertheless, charity as an organized, effective science is historically a thing of yesterday. It had its beginnings in Hamburg in the eighteenth century, and in Paris at about the same time with the rise of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. But the organized charity of modern times is a matter of only thirty years' growth. In this country it started in Buffalo with the formation of the Charity Organization Society of that city in 1878. This was followed by similar societies in Philadelphia and Boston. Then came the foundation of the Charity Organization Society in New York in 1882; and to-day there are 180 institutions of this character scattered among our principal cities.

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"What to give and how to give it," seemed simple at first to the founders of these societies. But with experience the problem and the remedy were shown to be as intricate and as varied as any that were ever evolved from human conditions. The indiscriminate dollar given to the needy increased his poverty more often than it allayed it, and, thus exercised, a free-handed charity seemed destined to become the promoter of pauperism and human misery. Philanthropy to be effective required to depend more on practical experience, a deeper knowledge of human conditions and character, rather than on the charitable impulse of the moment that invariably seizes upon the most obvious need and gratifies it. Thus it became apparent that what was lacking was a special education for all those who would become successful charity workers. Hence the present New York School of Philanthropy.

The first trial of this novel branch of education was made seven years ago by the Charity Organization Society. The school was opened during the Summer months under the charge of Dr. Philip W. Ayres. Admission to the courses of lectures was granted to college graduates and to those who have had a year's training in practical charity work.

The experiment proved so thoroughly successful that six months ago John S. Kennedy, President of the United Charities, gave the school an endowment of $250,000, by means of which it will be enabled to remain open during the Winter as well as the Summer. With the success of the New York school as a stimulus similar schools were started last year in Chicago and Boston in connection with Chicago University and Harvard and Simmons Colleges.

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It is also significant of the recognition this kind of school is receiving from the colleges that in April of this year Edward T. Devine, Secretary of the Charity Organization Society and Director of the New York School of Philanthropy, was appointed to the chair of social economy in Columbia University. This chair is the result of an endowment of $100,000 recently made by Jacob H. Schiff. In taking up his work in Columbia College this Fall Prof. Devine will not relinquish his present connection with the Charity Society or the School of Philanthropy.

"The growing complexity of society and the demand for accurate knowledge has made the School of Philanthropy a necessity," said Prof. Devine, speaking of this latest educational venture. "Individual effort, the old eclectic system, have proved themselves inadequate to cope with modern conditions in the work of philanthropy. The latter has become a regular profession, and our school, organized to teach it in its many practical applications, is simply the result of the need among the various benevolent societies throughout the country for trained men and women to carry on their work.

"There are some 1,200 positions connected with charitable organizations waiting for young men and women who are prepared to take up the philanthropic work of the age to fill them. Social settlements, missions, charity bureaus, and kindred organizations have opened up new fields of opportunity for trained men and women. It is to give the necessary training to those seeking it and choosing these fields for their life employment that the School of Philanthropy has been organized.



PROF. EDWARD T. DEVINE.

"Here are some of the professional places for which the training given in the school would be of distinct value: Managers and Directors of philanthropic institutions and societies, and active workers in them; friendly visitors, residents in settlements, volunteer church workers, &c.; investigators, district agents, registrars, Secretaries, &c., in relief and charity organization societies, agents, visitors, canvassers, &c., in child helping societies, financial secretaries in societies and institutions, welfare secretaries in mercantile and manufacturing establishments, institution Inspector, tenement Inspector, probation officer, truant officer, settlement worker, club manager, almoner, city missionary, deaconess, church visitor and matron, teacher and attendant in institutions of all kinds."

Speakng of the work of the Charity Organization Society, of which he is the executive head and out of which the School of Philanthropy has grown, Prof. Devine said that reliable statistics showing the character and amount of relief given to the poor of New York were being prepared, and would probably be completed in the late Fall.

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"Nothing of an equally comprehensive nature has been done heretofore," he said, "and the work is of importance, as it will give an accurate picture of present social conditions in the metropolis, indicating the extent of the field that our and kindred societies have to work in. Figures have been published purporting to give this kind of estimate, but they have been altogether misleading and unreliable. Thus one of our daily papers, in a lengthy article dealing with organized charities in this city made the astounding statement in January of this year that 700,000 residents of New York were recipients of charitable relief during the year 1904. If that were true, it would mean that last year one-fifth of our entire population were objects of charity.

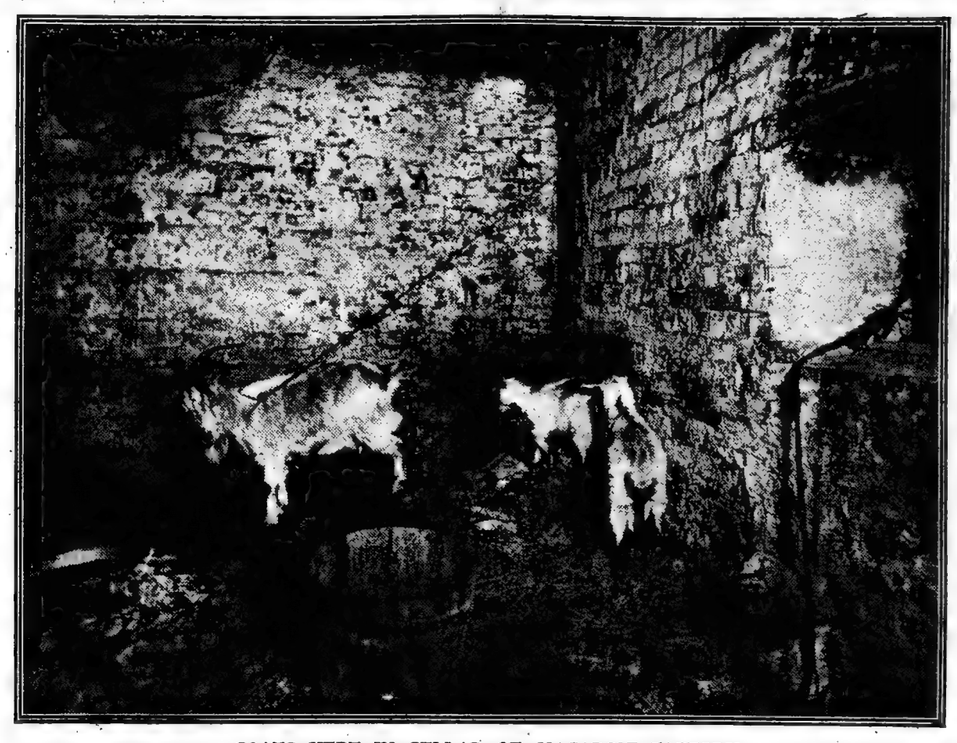
"Povery is indeed widespread among us, and the sufferings of the poor are sufficiently appalling, but fortunately for the welfare of the community it does not nearly reach such an overwhelming figure. By what method of computation the latter was reached it is difficult to say, but that it is a gross overestimate any one familiar with the practical charity work of the city can see at a glance. Pending the publication of definite statistics on this subject this Fall, some approximate idea of the amount of this work might be gathered from the various departments of the Charity Organization Society."

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Interviews with Frank D. Witherbee, head of the Joint Application Bureau of the Charity Organization Society and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Carl Kelsey, Director of the Summer School; James Forbes, head of the Bureau of Mendicancy, and C. C. Carsten, Assistant Secretary of the society, elicited information tending to show that the number of New York's poor was by no means so great as might be supposed from the figures that have been published.

"The Charity Organization Society," said Mr. Kelsey, "aims to be a sort of clearing house to the other charitable societies of the city. Besides its central office it has ten district offices covering Manhattan and the Bronx. We are in touch with all the other societies of the city, and cases coming to us are frequently referred to such local organizations as seem best fitted to deal with them. Thus the same case is often registered in more than one society, a fact that must be borne in mind in any attempt to compute the total number of charity cases in the city. The activities of the society, also, are by no means confined to alleviating the individual cases that come before it. Wherever it is practicable we are striking at the root of such conditions as make poverty and misery possible.

"Thus the society has led in the fight for tenement house reform. The Tenement House Department was the result of a petition started by us and sent to Gov. Roosevelt, and the first Commissioner of the department under Mayor Low was Mr. De Forest, President of this society, under whose management practical reform was organized. Similarly we have a committee just now that is carrying on a systematic fight, by legislative and educational means, against tuberculosis. The betterment of our parks, the forming of such institutions as the Penny Provident Bank and the Provident Loan Society, are other matters that we have taken up that are effective in alleviating the condition of the poor. With its schools, also, its library, and its unique weekly periodical, Charities, the society has really become a bureau of information for all social workers."



GOATS KEPT IN CELLAR OF MACARONI FACTORY.



A CORNER IN A TENEMENT "PLAYGROUND."

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"During the busiest months, the Winter months," said Mr. Witherbee, who receives and registers all applications coming to the society, "we have on an average about forty-five applications for charitable relief daily. It would be impossible to classify these applications, as each one has its own peculiar history, and each one has to be dealt with in the way that seems best suited to it, and not according to any iron-clad method. We investigate all cases, giving such temporary relief as is possible, sending applicants, where it is necessary, to the Industrial Building, the Olive Tree Inn, or the Municipal Lodging House, endeavoring always, by stimulating the applicant to help him or her self, to bring about a condition of permanent relief. Some cases, of course, prove to be hopeless, and these are given to the city authorities to be cared for. Others by a little temporary help and active sympathy are able to get themselves on their feet again."

"During the last two years," said Mr. Forbes of the Mendicancy Bureau, "we have made 3,000 arrests of mendicants by means of the seven policemen detailed to us by the city for this purpose. The average is about thirty-five arrests per week. The majority of these arrests are made in the section between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets and Fourth and Sixth Avenues and in the 'Jewish quarter' east of the Bowery, along Delancey, Broome, and Houston Streets.

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"Following its invariable plan the society endeavors to redeem these mendicants from the profession they have adopted before taking the last resort of sending them to the Island. Decent clothes, artificial limbs when needed, are given them, and by temporary relief and a new start in life an increasing number of these people has been made self-supporting.

"Twenty per cent. of our mendicants are out-and-out frauds and generally hopeless. Those cases sent to the Island generally come out no better at the end of their six months' term, a condition that might be greatly improved if we had a penal system such as they have in Massachusetts, where the length of imprisonment is indeterminate, the man being discharged when he shows signs of improvement."

"To illustrate the way organized charity deals with its clients," said Mr. Carsten, who is the active head of the society during Prof. Devine's absence, "let me give you one or two cases picked out at random from this week's batch of applications.

"Here is a woman who asks us for a loan of $200. Her husband is just dead. She is behind with her rent and liable to eviction. She makes a living by letting out apartments. We are investigating the case, and it appears probable that with this temporary help for which she asks she would be on her feet in two months, self-supporting and discharging her loan to us.

"Here is another case, where a woman is being sued for divorce. We have investigated and believe the suit is unjust. The husband wants to get the children away from the mother, and from what we have learned about him we believe that in his hands the future of the children would be seriously endangered. Hence we are employing legal help to defend the woman.

"Here is a case of a widow with two daughters, sixteen and seventeen years of age, who are earning only $6.50 a week between them—barely enough to keep them alive. The father of the family died five years ago, and since then their church has been giving them financial assistance until it is tired and sends them to us. It is altogether likely that this continued financial aid has rendered this little family hopelessly dependent and miserable. We expect to be able to put the daughters in the way of increasing their earning capacity, and so help them to help themselves—a forcible instance of the new and the old method of charity.

'Then here is a pitiful case of a young wife from England who was deserted by her husband two months after her arrival in this country. She has a family in England able to support her; but she has not the money to pay her passage back. She has no children and her husband has returned to England. What would be the best charity in such a case? The first impulse is to pay her passage home without further question. What would be the result? She would seek out her husband—and the same story would be acted over again, ending in another appeal for charity.

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"Therefore we are following our usual rule, helping her to help herself. We have found her employment by means of which she will be able to save enough money to pay her own way home. Money thus earned will be more cautiously spent than if it had been given outright, and the poor little woman will not be so likely to place herself in the same danger again after working herself out of it.

"The Charity Organization Society has no giant relief fund in its treasury. Such a fund, we believe, would act as a menace to the community. Self-help is the aim of an enlightened charity. Experience has shown that money is only a minor factor in charitable relief. Where it is actually needed in individual cases we have always found it forthcoming. Every relief case has its special cure.

"One of our textbooks puts it well: 'Every act of public aid or charity or correction worthy of the name should be educational. The giving or the withholding of food or fuel, the keeping of a child with its parent or its removal to the care of others, the treatment of an offender—each one of such and many other like actions ought to be educational to the person who acts, to the person who is in distress or who has offended, and to those of the community who look on.'"

CLIFFORD SMYTH.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE AUTOMOBILE IN STORIES OF ADVENTURE

EVERYBODY knows what a boon the automobile, or, as the bloomin' British call it, the motor, has been to the comic papers and the hard-run draughtsmen of cartoons; everybody knows, too, that Mr. Kipling drives one of the things and has worked 'em into his later stories—especially the famous and elusive "They." But perhaps you do not know what a fine stage property it makes in detective stories, where new tricks are always needed in order to get the required thrills and shivers, and where most of the old gags had been worked pretty threadbare. Dark lanterns, pools of blood, silent tarns, reedy marshes, lone moors, false-faced old houses up blind courts, creeping by night in the shadows of wall and hedge, bloodhounds, pistols, knives, drug-soaked handkerchiefs, stolen wills, grim or weepy old housekeeping dames, slippings away by night with muffled oars dipped in black waters—all these things you know, and you have seen them combined with devoted lovers and beautiful and defrauded maids or widows these thousand years and in ten thousand ways, each more heart-gripping than the last. But now you know all the combinations.

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Or you might, and you've had all the thrills to be got out of the business, or you think you have had 'em all, till in one of the newer detective stories you stand by a lone highway at night and hear afar off a hum as of a great June bug, and see two monster yellow eyes fixing you with their baleful stare, advancing upon you with incredible swiftness out of the mist and rushing past you like a puff of the devil's breath. You caught a glimpse of a tense figure with goggles as the thing went by, and you feel it whispering in your bones that this is the villain about his burglarious, murderous, nefarious business—the villain you are set to foil. And the wretch has gone into the night, you know not whither. Ah, the dumb rage of the baffled you fall into! Another time you find broad rubber-tire tracks along a lonely road leading to the house of the lovely and defenseless lady of the piece, and the ice water trickles in your veins where warm blood ought to flow; again, you hear the throbbing chug-chug away off on the highway running crosswise of that upon which you travel. The sound is heard for a moment and then another moment, and is gone—but keyed up as you are into the detective-story fever of nervousness you draw from it every omen of evil.

Then it is a mad chase, you yourself are mounted upon a powerful car and fighting the devil with fire—that is, the motorist with gasoline. Sometimes the devil (incarnate in the villain) has the girl you adore in his car with him and is making full speed ahead for the cliff that overhangs the sea not more than a short mile ahead. You are gaining—but, ah, so slowly! With horses to provide the momentum, the thing has been done before, but with motors, and the speed doubled and trebled and quadrupled, the horror and haste of it fairly singes your brain as you read. Most likely, of course, since the motor has not changed the essence of the detective story, you are able to snatch the girl from the enemy and let him go alone to his death—helpless along with his machine and yours too, from which you have had to throw your treasure and yourself at the last moment upon a conveniently soft tussock or bit of marsh mud.

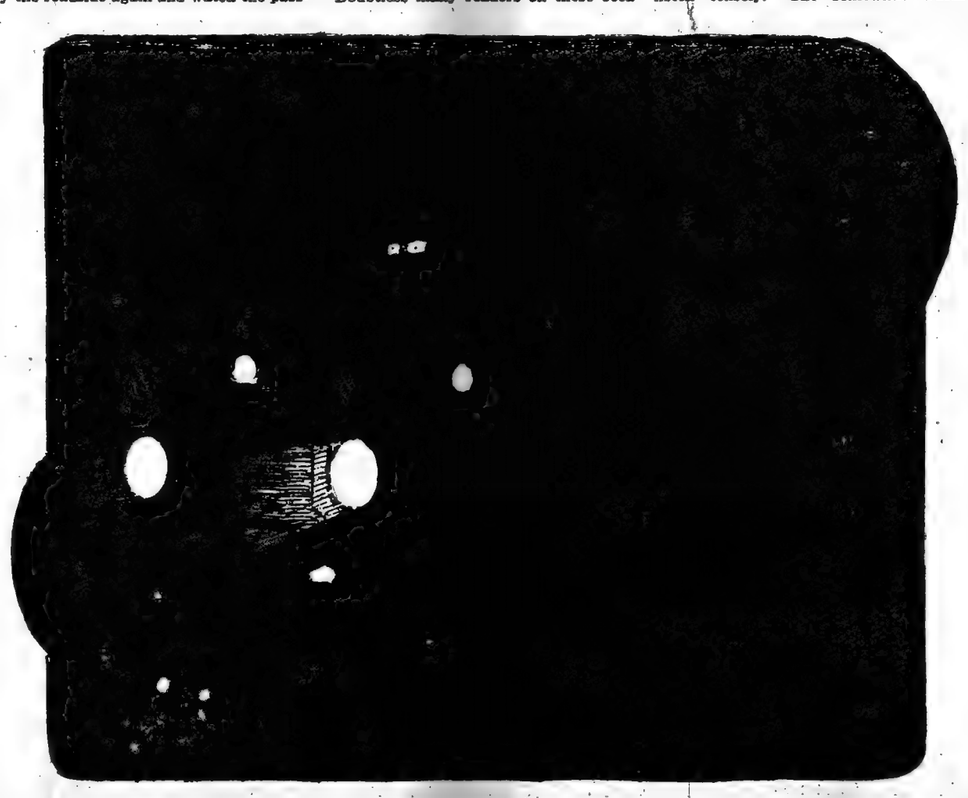
In one of the recent British stories of this kind, (the British writers use the motor car in fiction much more generally and effectively than the Americans, though one does not see the reason for it,) the author makes a real pirate of his villain, a man who cruises upon the King's highway and holds up King Edward himself in broad daylight—at precisely 11 o'clock of a fine morning. His method is, first, to shoot one of the royal tires full of holes and then present his other pistol at the royal head. So he gets the King's watch, his Majesty, of course, behaving even in this trying circumstance with all dignity and gentlemanly punctilio.

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However, this flight of imagination is more daring than usual. Generally the motor villain, after the custom of villains from the beginning of the world, prefers the night, both for the shelter it gives and the enhancement of all the scenic possibilities of crime—and of motors. For it is only at night that the motor looms up into its full magnificence of vague horror. Foggy nights in the coastwise counties of England are the ideal setting. Then the baleful, throbbing, chug-chug takes on its most boding note, then the two yellow eyes shine dully through the brown, blaze out for one instant as they pass, and are lost again.

These are all rakish uses, and require rakish craft, but there is the motor brougham which meets the lady adventuress at the rural station and whisks her off to the hoar old mansion, where she is to stay and weave toils about the hero—designed by fate and the author for a sweeter and younger lady, who is by no means such good company, but is long on all the British virtues. You may stand by the roadside again and watch the passing of that elegant vehicle, catch the most dangerously brief glimpse of the siren behind the glass, all done up in laces, with gray furs thrown back—for she has hastened straight from a ball in London town to take the train to the scene of action. You think she is so beautiful it hardly matters whether she is good or not, though the author has been at great pains to cast enough and not too much suspicion upon her; to endow her with infinite possibilities and mark her "explosive."

Doubtless many readers on these occasions would like to make a "square deal—no more and no less," as Mr. Roosevelt has it, with the highly moral hero, thus: "Do you, my dear fellow, take the excellent heroine and give me the adventuress—who is probably neither so good nor so bad as she looks—for mine." Meantime the lady under discussion has vanished with her motor brougham into the night, where doubtless she will meet the mischievous motor villain, whose telltale chug-chug is audible away off there on the Oxford road. You stop and pause, listen tensely. The somewhat warm-blooded sensations the lady has left in her wake are frozen into chills and spinal icicles. The horror seizes you again and holds you stiff and silent, your deerstalker's cap perched on the spikes of your uplifted hair, while the chug-chug fades and grows sharp, fades again, melts into a hum, swells into a venomous roar, and the lights flash past you once again. The villain is late; he is hurrying to keep his appointment.



Thus you are alternately fried and frozen with emotion—which is the very thing detective stories and their like are designed to bring about. And the motor car has done the whole business. It has blown both hot and cold, it has stirred you with maddening sounds, blinded you with rude lights, and left you with the odor of its breath around you. Nor is the last the least effective. You do not have to be told how an association, pleasing or otherwise, lingers in a smell and comes upon you every time you meet that smell again. Recall the faint perfume of violets—and see before your mind's eye the very face and figure and curl and shoulder curve, hear the very voice of—say—Frances, who once held your heart in her pretty, careless hand; recall another dank odor, and see the Morgue, with its rows of dead men; a sharp tang in the nostrils, and behold the sea and the spray flying over the bows of a stanch raft.

So working the other way, in the fervor of your reading you can actually smell the gasoline of the motor villain's devil wagon, and there you are left by the roadside a prey to all the detective thrills any reasonable man can care for. As was remarked before, the motor is the key to the whole gamut of excitement, the author has turned the key, and the thing has been done. Wherefore, if you hanker for detective stories—and what healthy-minded person does not?—get one next time with a motor in it. There are many such. All that has been done here is to set forth a few impressions which have leaped out at one reader from the pages of a half dozen samples of this new branch of literature—or, rather, what is better than mere literature, good "stuff to read."

The motor he is on his way
And humming as he flies.
Stark Horror holds the tiller wheel
Behind his blazing eyes.

Which is to take rude liberties with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes—who before the days of motors had to make verses on such commonplace matters as comets.

H. I. BROCK.

SEEN FROM THE INSIDE.

Life must be pleasant, so many have complained that it is short.

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If money is the root of all evil most of us work with a spade.

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Some people suppose they can return to nature in an automobile.

***

The height of folly is sometimes the depth of wisdom.

***

If truth is beauty, there are many liars. Truth is often a stranger to fiction.

***

He who laughs last misses the next joke.

***

The lamp of experience requires a large power house.

***

It is hard to tell where an orderly woman will put things.

***

It takes two to make a quarrel—and a kiss.

***

If love makes the world go round, who will explain the fixed stars?

***

The wages of sin are still the same; unfortunately there has been no increase.

***

The deeds that speak loudest are born in silence.

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It is perfectly natural for some people to pose.

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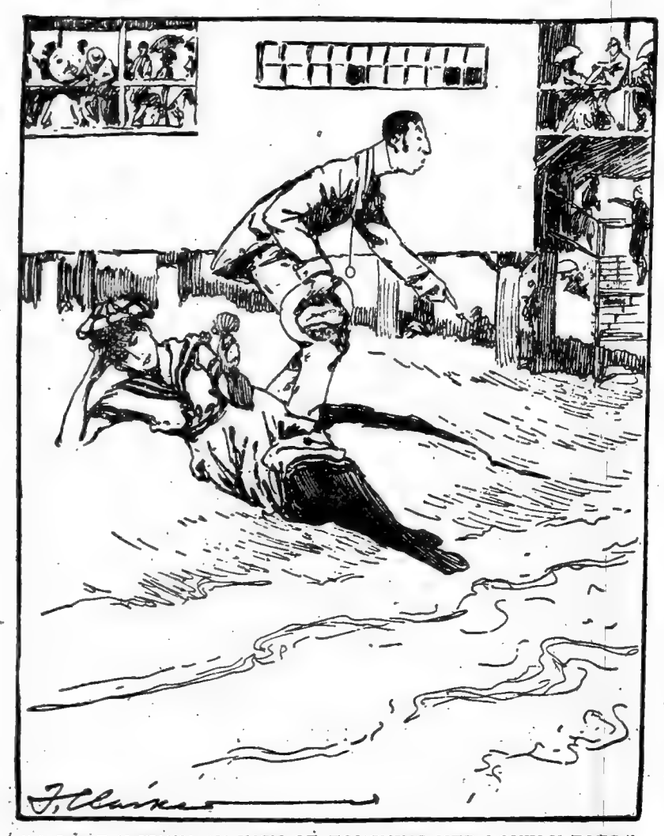
A chip off the old block may often take a different polish.

It Sounded Just That Way.

During a recent examination in American history in one of Hartford's schools the question was put: "What was the Mayflower compact?" This is the thoroughly logical reply of one good little American:

"The Mayflower and the Speedwell started together from England, and the Speedwell went to peaces, and sunk, and they put all the people into the Mayflower, and so the Mayflower come packed."

A Trio of Storiettes for Summer Consumption



"I CAME WITHIN AN INCH OF TOUCHING HER LOVELY TOES."

THE TALE OF THE SAD SEA WAVE

SH-SHWISH! Hope I didn't wet you!"

Some one had surely spoken to me and had roused me from the little nap I had enjoyed on the beach of Coney Island. But who had spoken? I was still alone, and everything was quiet, excepting a wave, which had found refuge in a hollow not far from me. The wave churned and bubbled, but it could not have—

"Hope I didn't wet you."

It was the wave, or, at least, the speech came from the hollow, in which a glossy calm had superseded the former sputtering.

As the question had ben asked twice, I postponed my examination of this phenomenon and hastened to answer politely.

"Oh, no. You did not wet me in the least."

"I'm so glad," came from the hollow. "You see—ouch—" a refractory bubble sprang up and had to be suppressed—"as I was going to say, I am not an American wave, but am from—"

I could not restrain my bewilderment.

"I beg your pardon, but did I understand you to say that you, who are talking to me, are a wave?"

"Why, yes, of course."

"Why, of course." It was all I could say.

"So, to explain how I happened to interrupt your siesta," continued the wave, "I am not an American, and am of the phlegmatic temperament of my race. Your strenuousness is amazing, and often makes me its butt. A few minutes ago I was quietly pondering over my secret sorrow, when several American waves surprised me and hurled me to the beach, where I will have to remain until the tide helps me back again."

"But," I interposed, "if you are not an American wave, how do you happen to be in American waters?"

The wave emitted a sound, which almost made me a believer in the moaning of the sea, so vividly described by sea writers and always scoffed at by me.

"Ah, 'tis a long story."

I did not wish to be too inquisitive, but as the wave remained silent and I did not know what else to say, I at last made a friendly suggestion.

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"It will be some time before the tide will be in and, perhaps, it would ease your mind to confide in me, particularly as I am too cosmopolitan to be more than just a nominal American. I am from Boston."

"Ah, in that case, I will confide in you," replied the wave and tuned its moaning to the proper pitch for the tale. "I'm from the North, the far, far North. Long before the bold Vikings and daring Normans had trespassed upon our domains, my family had been prominent in Northern aquatic circles. Yes, I may say that dating from prehistoric times our family's caste had become so distinct that no other waves were on the same social level with us and our intercourse was, naturally, confined to members of our family. This, of course, put us in a position of isolation and occasioned a dessuetude which threatened to become inocuous and—"

"Oh, you must have heard of our—" I interjected, flattered by this allusion to our home institutions.

"Oh, yes, I have heard of your sage of Princeton, and would admire him still more if he at certain seasons of the year would refrain from lacerating our backs with his cruel fish hooks."

But while this familiarity with National traits was exceedingly flattering, it was not the promised tale, and I reminded my watery friend of it.

"Ah, yes, my story," he replied, again emitting that weird sound. "It is more than a story, it is my romance. I shall—excuse me."

A few frisky and rebellious bubbles had to be suppressed before the tale was begun.

"My boyhood—I am still quite young, barely 3,000 years—was spent at my ancestral home. A few years ago I graduated from Neptune College, or rather from its Icelandic branch, and, as customary with youths of rank, was sent abroad. Ah, how gay and joyous was the starting, but now—now, you see before you a broken-hearted wave."

I respected the moment of silence.

"Well, it cannot be undone, and there is no use in crying over spilled water," remarked the wave philosophically, sending a few sprays into the greedy sand. "My itinerary was arranged, and, accompanied by a tutor, the scion of a noble, but impoverished family of northern waves, I set forth on my tour around the world. I trust I am not tiring you with my narrative?"

"Not at all," I hastened to reply. "Pray, go on."

"Thank you. After visiting the Baltic and the North Sea we rolled on to Nice, of which we had heard glowing reports at home. A right royal welcome was extended to us. The aquatic clubs made us honorary members, and—"

"Do you mean to tell me that the yacht clubs of Nice elected you honorary members?" I asked, afraid of not having heard aright.

"I am very sorry that I cannot make myself understood," replied the wave with haughty disdain. "I hope it won't rain to-morrow."

It took all of my diplomacy to smooth the ruffled wave.

"By a fateful coincidence a fête given by our most exclusive club in my honor fell on a date on which a club of yachting humans was also celebrating," told the wave, when persuaded to resume the tale. "The bay was gay that night with our double festivities, and I, still happy and without sorrow, did not suspect that my fate was so near at hand."

Again a pause of bitter meditation before the thread was spun anew.

"I had just finished a Charybdis Schottische—one of my favorite dances—with Miss Najad Pluvius, a charming young lady of excellent family, and we were about to enter the softly tinted and murmuring coral conservatory to cool our crests, heated from the dance, when a human form shot down before us. I am of quick perception, and in the next second had the pretty intruder in my arms to return her to her friends."

"A woman?" I asked hurriedly, to forestall more moaning.

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"Yes, a woman," echoed the wave with indignation. "At least that is what you would call her. To me she was beautiful enough to be a nymph, a queen of the waves. Barely a second did I have her pressed against my heaving, watery breast, but it was long enough to tell me I had found my affinity. Her madonna-like, immobile face was as the sweetest, daintiest cameo, and, crowned with brilliant crystals, I lifted her from our depths, a baptized daughter of eternal ocean. But—"

I felt that this was not the time for hasty interjection, and preferred to wait.

"You mortals have ways of conduct that mock all civilization," the wave resumed again. "Bringing my sweet burden graciously to her friends, they tore her from me most unmannerly, threw ropes and painted rings at me, and, after recovering her, left me unnoticed at the side of the boat without a word of thanks. My first impulse was to send the unmannerly crew to perdition with one sweep, but I thought of her and spared the churls. I returned to my club, but my peace was gone. I was undone. The clear water, absolutely pure and germless, rushing through my veins, became boiling and instilled me with a passion which made me forget all differences of caste and made me long only for her. I spurned the gayeties of my own people, was absolutely rude to them, and hung about the pleasure craft in the harbor, waiting many, many days before I saw her again."

"You did see her again?" I asked, now really interested.

"I did," and a smile of recollection rippled over the sad features of the wave. "On a certain memorable morning she came to the beach, and you can imagine my emotions when I saw her again. I rushed to the shore, crooning softly—you know we waves can croon and moan, but only a few of your more gifted writers can translate us—"

"For instance, Kip—"

"Pardon me, but I cannot mention names," said the wave with indescribable dignity. "So I softly crooned: 'Come to me, sweet; come to me,' and she came, throwing herself right into my waiting arms."

"Excuse me," I said with some hesitation, "but did she really come to you in answer to your crooning or did she merely go in for a bath?"

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"Bath nothing," and the wave neither crooned nor moaned this. "That she came in answer to my call of endearment she proved herself a few moments later, when she patted me with affection and exclaimed exultingly: 'Oh, how I love this!' making in her ecstasy the slight grammatical error of calling me 'this.'"

What could I say?

"It was our one glorious, halcyon day," proceeded the wave. "She left that night—without a word of parting. I could not believe her cruel, and reasoned that some unavoidable obstacle had prevented her from bidding me adieu. In the course of a few days I heard at the club from waves, who had been on the promenade about the pier, that she had left for America, her home. Without a moment's loss I rolled after her."

"Did she not appreciate such proof of loyalty?" I asked, sincerely moved.

"Do not anticipate my story," remonstrated the wave. "Arrived in America, I met a number of 'young waters'—among you the corresponding types are called 'young bloods'—who informed me that she had been seen at Newport. I rolled to Newport. There I saw her—but it would, perhaps, have been better for my peace of mind had I not seen her."

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My sympathy, deep and thoroughly aroused, remained, nevertheless, unspoken, as I knew of no words to fit the case.

"As at Nice, I met her, or, rather, saw her at the beach," the wave spoke again. "Attired as on the day when she threw herself into my arms, she tripped gracefully to within about ten yards of me, followed by an insignificant human, clothed in baggy white flannels. Of course, she knew not of my presence, and, to attract her attention, I churned myself into noisy frothiness, and that—our physicians tell us—is bad for oceanic constitutions."

"And did she recognize you?"

"I—I—I do not know," bitterly answered the wave. "At any rate, she did not come to me, but seated herself on the sand, quite close to the human thing in flannels. My wrath arose and wildly did I throw myself far out onto the beach, but whenever I came within an inch of touching her lovely toes that flannel thing would whisper: 'Oh, dearest, take care, or your charming bathing costume will be dampened by those confounded waves.' And to that—my confoundation by that flannel creature—she listened and obeyed."

A miniature hurricane raged in the hollow like a storm in a teapot.

"In vain did I exhibit my strength, power, and watery beauty; in vain did I carol the love songs of our glorious North; she was deaf to my lays, would not listen to my madrigals, but smiled sweetly at the squeaky grunts of that flannel abomination, always ending with: 'And I can't live without you, no, no, no, no, no.' Oh, it was galling, galling."

"So your romance ended in Newport?" I said, after a decent interval for collection.

"It is by no means ended," retorted the wave, almost angrily. "I understood it all—they married and went abroad, but where to I do not know. Since then I have haunted the coasts of the world—and I shall find her, if there is any truth in Duncan, Conrad, and Kipling, who who claim that he—or she—who has once heard the lure of the sea will return to it some time. And every ship and vessel that crosses my briny realm hears my melody, hears my moaning, my crooning, my groaning, and—"

"But," I interposed, "you hardly expected to find her here, at Coney Island?"

"No; but my tutor—he's out there among the American waves—was afraid that my melancholy mood would upset my reason and suggested that we come here, to this frivolous spot, to be cheered."

"That was very wise," I acquiesced, having an inspiration come to me. "My dear Mr. —ah, Mr. Wave," I began, "one of the most interesting features at Coney Island are the many mermaids exhibited here. While I have never viewed one, I have heard that they, alive or stuffed, are particularly attractive, and—pardon me for offering this suggestion—would it not be advisable to exchange your love human for a love mermaidish and forget your sorrow in a new courtship?"

"Even were I inclined to consider your well-meant suggestion, I could not do so," commented the wave with pathetic resignation. "To court a mermaid on shore would, of course, be out of the question, and our domain suffers with a scarcity of them. The sweet-tongued orators of Coney Island and other Summer resorts have made our mermaids leave their cozy, watery homes to receive the homage of humans in the museums and other temples of science maintained at these places. True, a few have returned to the sea, after accumulating a competency, chiefly in nickels, but they are then so old that unselfish romance is not understood or appreciated by them. Those, who are still at homo are fearfully homely, and even they have lost their maidenly reserve, and are hanging about the places where fishermen, who—I am told—are also gifted with the talent of glowing oratory, come to angle for sea serpents, gigantic fish, and mermaids. Besides, you should not forget my social position."

"But," I tried to bring the sad tale to an end, "as long as the young lady is married your case is certainly hopeless."

"What care I for your ceremonies or laws! Here I am supreme, and some day I shall have the chance to clasp her in my arms again, and then I shall carry her to my home in the sea of the North, nevermore to return."

"See here, Mr. Wave," I cried, justly indignant, "we call that downright murder."

"Call it what you like; it is of no import to me," he replied, calmly. "Besides, we haven't got that far yet. Hang it all, she simply won't take a bath."

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Ingrossed with the story of our romance, we had not noticed the coming of the tide. The wave made hasty work to join his fellows.

Sinking back into the deep, he bade me farewell.

"Delighted to have met you, and sorry to leave so unceremoniously, but you will know and understand. Good bye."

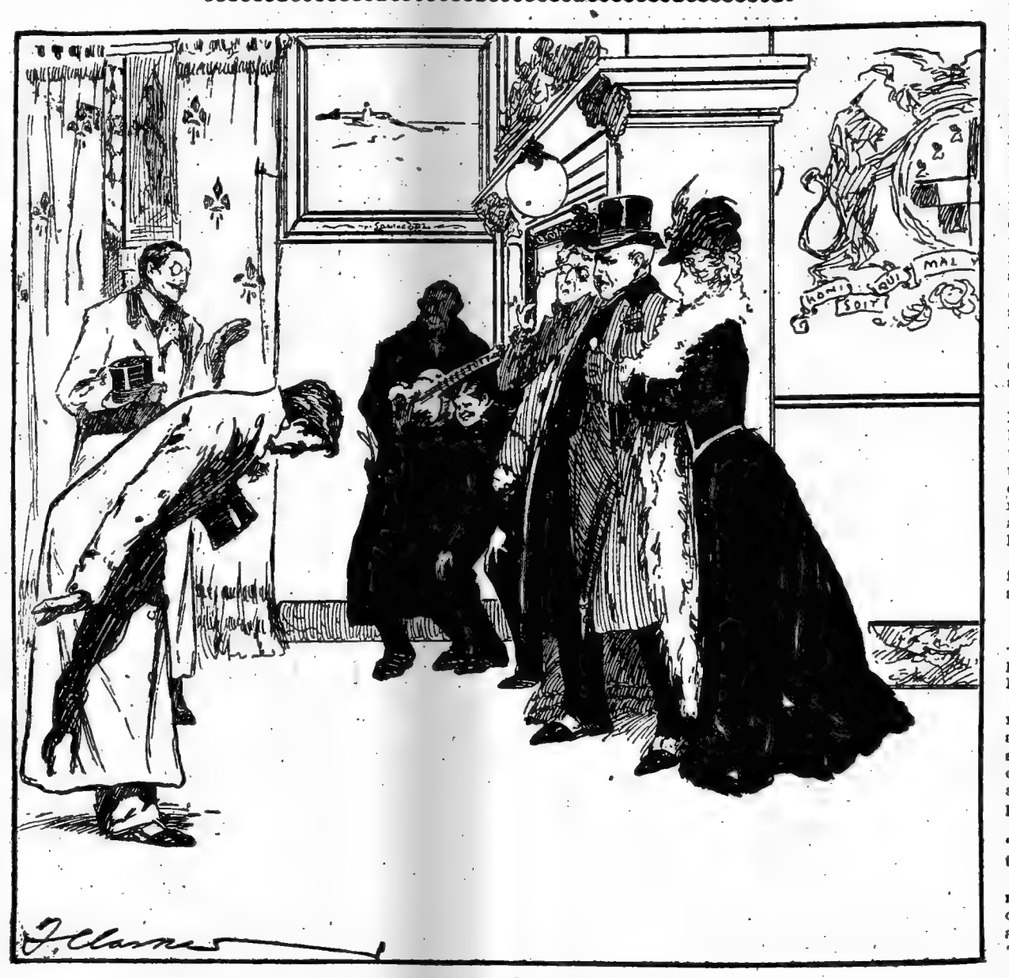
"Good bye, Mr. Wave; good bye, and where to?" I cried.

"Where to?" the wave repeated, already in his native element. "To roll from ocean to ocean, from sea to sea, from shore to shore, until I find her. Farewell."

I watched the wave, as rolling, snorting, and tossing, he made his way to the meeting line of skies and waters. Then, just before jumping the edge into another antipodic world, he rose from the seething mass, shaking his frothy mane in parting salutation, and bellowed back to me, again alone on the sandy beach.

And then I heard the moaning of the sea.

OWEN KILDARE.



"ALBERT WAS MAKING A DEEP BOW."

ALBERT AND THE TROUBADOURS

ALBERT is extremely bashful in the presence of girls, yet in what he afterward described as "a moment of temporary aberration," he promised to go to call on Emmeline with me. When the evening arrived which is to be ever memorable to me, Albert insisted that I should dine with him, his theory being, as I discovered before the meal was over, that a dinner properly diversified with various strong waters gave him the courage to face the sex of which my Emmeline is so lovely a representative.

I will not test your credulity by mentioning either the variety or the quantity of liquors he drank while we were at table. 'I took claret myself; claret and carbonated water, a mild and agreeable beverage. By the time we had finished, however, I noticed Albert was talking more than is his usual custom, and much more loudly than my excellent sense of hearing necessitated. Also he laughed in what I may describe as a really violent manner. As we went out of the restaurant I thought it much the best plan to abandon, for that evening at least, our proposed call.

"Albert," said I, mildly, "I have an idea."

My companion pretended to trip over his feet after the manner of comedians on the vaudeville stage. Then he literally fell upon my neck. As Albert is 6 feet 1, weighs 220 pounds, and this scene transpired on Broadway at 8 o'clock, you may imagine I was embarrassed.

"Out with it, old boy, before it escapes—hic-us. Out with it." This was not uttered in an ordinary conversational tone. He roared it at me. "Let's us have it now as—hic—Henry James would say, on the spot."

"I was merely going to suggest," I remarked, "that we give up our idea of calling on Miss Crane and go to see 'The Chew-Gum' instead."

He caught me, grasping my coat by both shoulders and holding me off in front of him at arm's length. "What," he cried, "abandon our course, give up the line of action we had marked out for ourselves! No, no, and again no, my true friend. Alas! Paul, I am afraid you are one of that dastardly crew that would abandon the Philippines."

Saying which he pretended to fall weeping on my shoulder. Then he tucked my arm under his and led me up toward Forty-second Street. As I am only five feet and weigh 124 pounds, and Albert played centre on his college team, you may imagine I was helpless in his grasp.

It was just as we turned into Forty-second Street and were passing those glass and iron monstrosities that mark the entrances to the Subway that the awful thing happened. Just in front of us Albert spied a colored man walking leisurely along with a guitar under his arm. Before I could divine what he intended doing he cried out, "Hi there—hic—Henry." At which the colored man faced about.

"Hic—Henry," Albert began solemnly, "do you wish an engagement for the evening? T'will pay you well, Sir, in the coin of the realm. Do not—hic—Henry, say me nay. We need thy services sorely." The colored man grinned. I tried to escape from the disgraceful scene. But Albert held me close.

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"Henry," Albert said, "my friend and I wish to give some color to this sad world of ours. We wish to gladden our way with melody and song, to revive the ancient glory of the troubadours. For the evening—hic—Henry, you will march before us playing your sweet instrument, lifting up your voice in the songs of your race. You are not handsome, Henry, but you are, forsooth, most as picturesquely ragged as were ever the troubadours of old."

The colored man stood grinning at Albert, his white teeth gleaming in the shadows of the place. Albert put his fingers in his change pocket, pulled out a bill, and handed it to the itinerant musician.

"Now then, Henry, hang thy lute around thy neck, and march before us slowly. Lift up thy voice, O Henry, and sound thy lyre. In other words—hic—sing."

Which he did as we walked, or rather paraded, along Forty-second Street, until we came to the elevated station. In our progress we were accompanied by one of those rabbles which in New York spring up from nowhere at a moment's notice. Albert and the colored man seemed pleased at this attention. To me it was inexpressibly loathsome, but I could not escape. I was crimson with mortification.

Picture us entering the car on the elevated a few moments later. The colored man—I have no idea how Albert knew his name to be Henry—marching before us singing a ridiculous song, the refrain of which was "If You Hain't Got No Money You Needn't Come Around," Albert dragging me solemnly along with him. It was actually painful, physically, when we entered through the narrow door.

At intervals, all the way to Fifty-eighth Street, the colored man sang other popular songs of the day, while Albert bewailed, in his rumbling bass voice, "my sad condition, my awful state of drunkenness." He altered these absolutely untruthful statements by explaining to the passengers our desire to make this dreary world brighter with mirth and melody. As the passengers seemed to enjoy Albert's remarks and Henry's singing he must have been satisfied.

We descended to the street in the same fashion, but when we reached the entrance to the apartment in which Emmeline lives I felt I was saved. It is one of those large buildings to the southward of the Park, where the residents are as secure from intrusions as if they lived in a mediaeval fortress. The doorman looked at us in dumb wonder as we entered, Henry singing a vulgar song called "Good Old Coney Isle." I caught his eye and shook my head as I asked, at Albert's strenuous suggestion, if Miss Crane was at home. The doorman said she was not in. Whereupon Albert, who still clung to my arm, had another fit of weeping.

"Henry," he wailed, "play something sad. "Our lady is far from home and Paul." Then he insisted gravely on our leaving cards for Emmeline, her father and mother, her three sisters, and aunt. The doorman, I am grieved to say, grinned as he started to show us out, Henry singing "Come Down, My Evening Star," slowly and with a succession of quavers. It was apparently his conception of a solemn tune.

Then the most dreadful thing of all happened. The elevator descended, the door was opened, and out stepped Emmeline, her father, and mother.

"Why, Paul," cried Emmeline, "I had given you up." Then she caught sight of Albert and the colored man. Albert was making her a deep bow, holding his hat against his breast. "Paul," he rumbled in what he thought to be a whisper, "present me." And then he grinned at Emmeline in a most offensive way. I was speechless with confusion.

"Henry," commanded Albert, "play something gay and sing your best," whereat the colored man broke out into a song the words of which went "Teasing, Teasing; I Was Only Teasing You."

Emmeline and her parents stood staring at us in amazement. Then without even a word or a nod to me Emmeline addressed the hallman.

"The carriage, Joseph," was all she said. And then they swept by me out into the street.

I do not remember how I reached home. But I do know that the afternoon papers of the next day made mention of the fact that Albert had been arrested for disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. I understand the officer clubbed him. I am not generally uncharitable, but I believe Albert richly deserved what he got.

W. B. M.

THE DIVERSIONS OF LONG MIKE

I DO be thinkin'," said Stumpy, "that Long Mike is afther sthartin' in again."

The glare of the morning sun over the broad expanse of the Mississippi River glorified its muddy surface with millions of little golden sparkles, making each tiny ripple resplendent with starlike twinklings. The fresh breeze from the east had driven away the heavy heat of the night, and swept the river mist back over the prairie.

Brownsville was awake early after the oppressive night, and the cool, pleasant morning found a goodly portion of the male population seated on bits of timber and what not around the boat landing on the levee.

No boat was there, and Sam, the bartender, was making up certain arrears of sleep, so that, according to Brownsville customs, there was no occasion for any industry excepting what was necessarily involved in the consumption of tobacco.

There had been a sociable silence until just before Stumpy spoke, for it is not the habit of Brownsville to indulge immoderately in conversation, excepting when serious differences of opinion exist. Even then the lack of moderation is noticeable in the quality rather than the quantity of the language employed.

The silence, however, had been shattered at the time mentioned by a raucous yell, intense and paroxysmal in its tone effect, considerably prolonged and expressive of strong emotion though inarticulate. The sound of it came from the house where Long Mike dwelt, thereby justifying Stumpy in his surmise.

There were, however, other grounds for the deduction. The volume of the sound that had been heard compared favorably with the hoarse whistle of one of the river boats, but the unmistakable rage that characterized it proved it the utterance of some living creature, and Long Mike was the only living creature in or about Brownsville capable of emitting a sound so preposterously loud and so obstreperously cacophonous as the one that provoked Stumpy's comment. His hearers agreed, therefore, that Long Mike was probably starting in again, and accordingly they fixed their attention on the front door of the house mentioned.

This door presently opened. The manner of its opening was somewhat surprising. It did not swing to one side in orderly fashion, as doors are wont to swing when one seeking ingress or egress manipulates the knob calmly and temperately and pushes or pulls with accurately calculated energy. In fact, it did not swing at all, but came into motion after the manner of a volcanic eruption.

Breaking suddenly from its fastenings on both sides, it flew outward through the air for some yards and fell on the ground.

The simultaneous appearance of Long Mike outside his house indicated that he had been in such haste as to induce him to effect his forthcoming, without the usual formality of lifting the latch. The occasion of this haste, however, was not manifest, and indeed, after his exit was accomplished he seemed not to be in haste.

Pausing near his doorstep he gazed, as if bewildered, at the broken door, and after reflecting for long he observed:

"Pfwat the divil?"

No one replied—no one was near enough—and for a further period he pondered the problem he had formed. Then, suddenly, he began an investigation.

Stepping toward the door, not in a direct line, but deviously and deliberately, as one who is not well assured as to the spots on which his feet will fall, he succeeded after a time in walking entirely around the object of his curiosity. Then, pausing again, he exclaimed:

"It's a doo-er." And after an interval: "Now, pfwat wud a doo-er be doin' on the ground?"

Look around as if in search of one who might elucidate this mystery, his eye fell on the space where the door had been, and, shaking his head solemnly, he said: "It's my doo-er."

Becoming aware at this moment that a small boy was peering around the corner of the house, he exclaimed: "Mickey, come here."

Instantly the small boy vanished. To his small soul extreme caution seemed, at the moment, the part of wisdom. But when his father raised his voice so as to be heard for some miles around and said again, "Mickey, come here," caution seemed to dictate to Mickey to obey, and he stepped forth.

"Who bruk me doo-er?" demanded Long Mike when he saw the boy.

Mickey hesitated. Truth seemed inexpedient. Then he had a bright thought. "Gallagher done ut," he said.

"Did Gallagher do thot?" demanded Long Mike. He seemed to be struggling between an access of great rage and some indistinct recollection.

"He did," declared the boy. He was not one to abandon a lie, once it was told.

"An' pfwat for did he do ut?"

"I dunnoa," said Mickey, "but he coom up th' road and' shuk his fisht at th' house, an' he pulled up th' doo-er by th' roots, an' throwed ut in th' road, an' jumped on ut. An' he heer'd you coomin' out, an' he runned."

"Pfwere did he run?" demanded Long Mike after he had carefully considered this story for a time.

"Up yander," said the boy quaking with terror, but seeing no immediate relief for his troubles.

Long Mike suddenly became furious. "Mickey," he said, "ye'll shtep over till Misthress Gallagher's, byant, an' tell her, wid my compliments, uts betther off she'll be as a widdy. She can have the wake to-night. Ol'll have th' corp' ready in half an hour."

And he lurched away toward the group by the boat landing, leaving Mickey so frightened at the possible consequences of his lie that he was, perhaps fortunately, incapable of following his instructions.

Arrived at the landing, Long Mike scrutinized the group of men who were gravely and silently regarding him, and having with some difficulty distinguished the man he was looking for, said with much politeness:

"It's Misther Gallagher y're, Ol'm thinkin'."

"That same, at yer sarvice," replied Gallagher, also politely, but without removing his pipe from his teeth.

"Ol have business wid ye, th' day," said Long Mike, "av ye'll koindly give me yer attintion a bit."

"An' pfwat moight ut be?" inquired Gallagher.

"Av ye'll bide a bit ye'll foind yersel' dead," said the big man grimly. "It's afther killin' ye dead Ol'll be, in four minyoots, by th' clock."

+ + + +

"Ol'll bide," said Gallagher smiling slightly, "but for why wud ye kill me?"

"Thot's my business," roared Long Mike, rushing ferociously at his foe.

Had he reached him and grappled it would have been the end of Gallagher, for the big man's strength was that of ten men, and the red liquor had robbed him of reason, but Gallagher knew this and was a wary man.

Moving quickly to one side and leaving his foot outstretched behind him, he avoided his assailant's rush and tripped him, so that he fell headlong, striking his face on a piece of timber.

He lay stunned, but no one rushed to his assistance. It was not always safe to be misunderstood by Long Mike.

After a little he recovered himself, and they saw that his mouth was bleeding. Putting his finger in, he explored carefully for a few moments and then said:

"Me teeth is bruk."

"There's naught like whuskey for a tooth that's bruk," exclaimed Stumpy, suddenly, loudly, and authoritatively.

Long Mike looked at him, doubtfully at first, and then, with beaming approbation that showed clearly how complete the diversion of his thoughts had been, "Ut's roight y'are!" he exclaimed. "Yez'll ahi take a dhrink wid me."

And after they had lined up in front of Sam's bar the big man said, very affably, to Gallagher, "Ye'd betther remove thot doo-er o' yours from th' road beyant. Sure, Oi thripped over ut th' marnin', an' bruk me tooth."

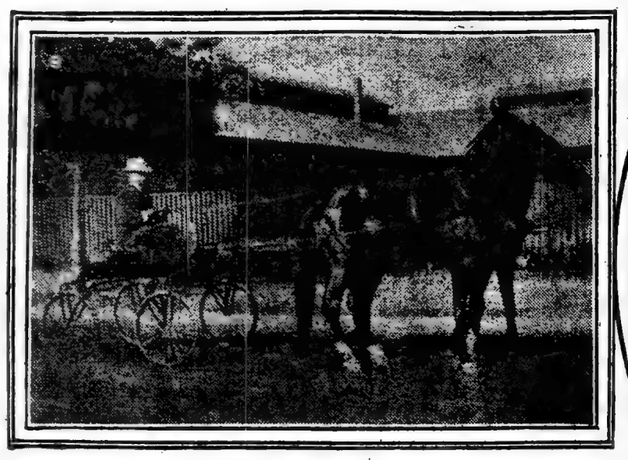
And Gallagher said he would remove it.

DAVID A. CURTIS.

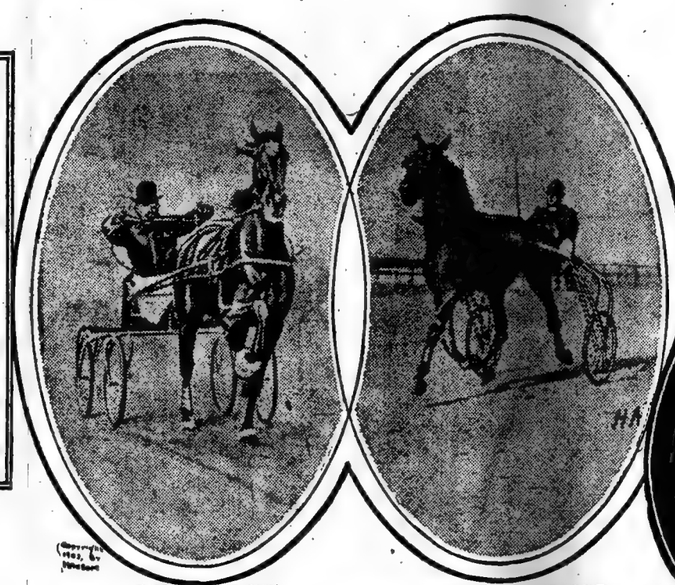


"PFWAT THE DIVIL!" HE SAID.

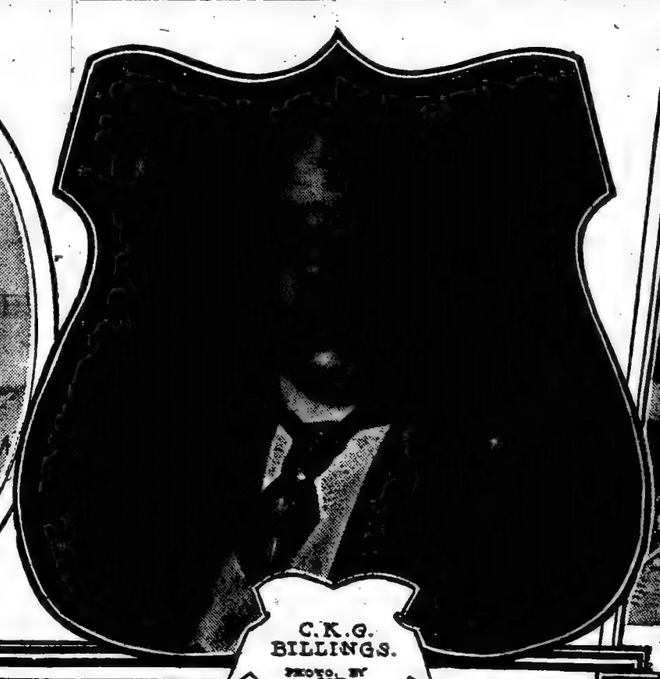
Billings Reigns As American Horse King



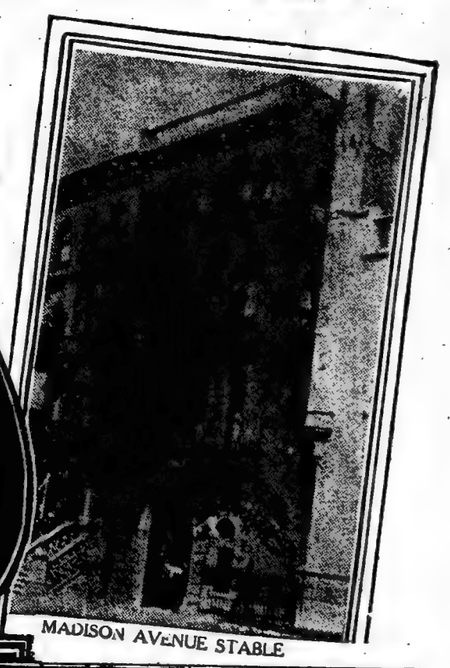
THE MONK AND EQUITY.



LOU DILLON MAJOR DELMAR.



C.K.G. BILLINGS.



MADISON AVENUE STABLE

Has Invested $2,000,000 in Trotters But Never Bets---Possesses All the Stars of the Harness Brigade---Stables Cost Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

THE title of America's Harness Horse King justly belongs to C. K. G. Billings, the New York millionaire. As a gentleman horse owner and amateur driver Mr. Billings has no peer, and his stable of record-breaking trotters and pacers has never been approached, either in costliness or speed. Interest of the trotting and pacing world is centred around the owner of Lou Dillon, Major Delmar, and two score other star harness performers. With Mr. Billings it is sport for sport's sake. Fortunately for him and the trotting world, Mr. Billings can indulge in his hobby to his heart's content, without giving a single thought to the side of finances, and he has thus been able to conduct his palatial horse establishment in a manner at once unique and free from questions of revenue. No other amateur horseman of note in this country can claim this distinction, and Mr. Billings feels proud of his unchallenged honors.

It is safe to say his hobby has cost him in round figures $2,000,000, but he does not regret the expenditure of this sum. He owns a race track at Memphis, stables at Tryon Towers, Fort Washington; 921 Madison Avenue, Cleveland, Memphis, Chicago, and Lake Geneva, Wis., with auxiliary stalls in the Speedway stables and Durland's. He possesses the fastest trotters and pacers in the world, while his coach, carriage, and saddle horses are too numerous for him to count. He employs over 100 coachmen, trainers, and stablemen, and spends a fortune annually on salaries and for the keep of his horses.

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Mr. Billings has about $300,000 invested in horseflesh devoted to harness racing, and spends $175,000 annually on the maintenance of his equine beauties, an amount equal to the interest on $3,000,000 of gilt-edge investments. Among the world-beating horses in his stables are:

Lou Dillon, queen of the trotting turf; record, 1:58½.

Major Delmar, world's champion gelding; record, 1:59¾.

World's trotting record to pole—The Monk, b. g., and Equity, blk. g.; 2:07¾.

World half-mile pacing record to pole—Prince Direct and Hontas Crook; 1:00¾.

World's trotting record to saddle—Charlie Mac; 2:14¾.

World's amateur pacing record to pole—Morning Star and Prince Direct; 2:06.

World's fastest mile in race by pacing stallion—Fred S. Wedgewood; 2:07½.

These are but a few of the records held by Mr. Billings's horses. Altogether forty-eight have been made by Mr. Billings, all of which stand to-day. The majority of these have been made by Lou Dillon, 1:58½; Major Delmar, 1:59¾; The Monk, 2:03¾; Equity, 2:08¼; Lucille, 2.07; Charlie Mac, 2:07¾; Sir Albert S., 2:03¾; Angus Pointer, 2:04½; Morning Star, 2:04¾; Hontas Crook, 2:07½; Prince Direct, 2:07, and Greenline, 2:07¾.

What the late William C. Whitney did for the promotion of running races Mr. Billings has accomplished in the trotting and pacing field. His great fortune, left by his father, and nearly doubled since he came into possession of it, gives him the means of gratifying his every wish. In many respects Mr. Billings differs from the usual run of large horse owners. He is a true gentleman sport in that he does not believe in gambling, and never bets a dollar on a horse race. At his race track at Memphis he absolutely prohibits betting or bookmaking of any description. His love for the trotting horse was inherited. His father, the late Albert M. Billings, owned Princess, one of the famous mares of the trotting turf, and dam of Happy Medium. He took up the sport in a small way about twenty years ago, but the process of development has been gradual from that time until the present. He avoids the limelight of publicity. Modest and unassuming, he is never conspicuous, and his horses are not paraded for the gratification of inordinate vanity. Only when their performances warrant it are the doings of his horses exploited, and then only in the interest of trotting.

His stable of trotters and pacers is in charge of "Doc" Charles Tanner of Cleveland. He has instructions never to show the champions in exhibition miles, but on occasion to show them against time for the benefit of the public. Even then he refuses payment for the work of his champions. Mr. Billings stands alone to-day in that he has never driven in a sulky. He always sits in a four-wheeled wagon when showing his star performers, and is willing to compete at any gentleman's driving club that puts up a trophy, no matter whether it is worth $5 or $5,000, and it is because of this he enjoys the title of the first gentleman of the trotting turf.

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Not one of Mr. Billings's horses ever started in a race for money since he became identified with the sport. His love for amateur sport, pure and simple, has enabled him to enjoy the fruits of his many track victories without the semblance of professionalism, a record he is justly proud of. An intimate friend of Mr. Billings gave the following account of the famous horseman's businesslike methods:

"When Mr. Billings assaulted the records under saddle they had stood for many years. He trained as hard for the attempts as his horses were worked. When the last superfluous pound had been sweated off his active frame he weighed 170 pounds, and it goes without saying that it takes a good deal of a horse to trot and pace miles under 2:14 with this burden in the saddle. When he is able to spend all day at his trafning farm at Glenville, which is about once a week, during the active season, Mr. Billings drives twenty-five to thirty miles in working out his string of flyers, and there is a vast deal of exercise in the big dose of handling such harnessed streaks of lightning as fill his stable.

"On one day last season he drove sixteen miles in separate workouts, all of them better than 2:15, with six of them faster than 2:10 and two of them better than 2:07. It takes a calloused lover of horseflesh to hold back an enormous sigh at the thought of such accumulated bliss as this. It seems almost too much to fall to the lot of one man. But while Mr. Billings has the tools to work with, (he has said it cost him a million dollars to produce one Lou Dillon and her record,) such consistently fine results could not have been obtained without infinite skill, patience, and labor. Among sportsmen he has the happy distinction of keeping out of controversies and taking reverses like the proverbial good loser."

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It is true Mr. Billings does not know what he owns, and the general public cannot even imagine what it costs to run a stable such as Mr. Billings's. The stable at Tryon Tower, Fort Washington, was erected at a cost of $250,000. It is 190 feet long by 150 feet in width and contains twenty-two box stalls, carriage house, harness rooms, auto garage, billiard and pool room, and general offices on the first floor, while the second floor is devoted to sleeping and living rooms and gymnasium. This palatial stable is finished throughout with Georgia pine, fitted with brass, with all the latest and most approved sanitary improvements. The entrance hall is decorated with trophies of the chase and rare old sporting prints and engravings. The office is fitted with a telephone switchboard, which connects every part of the building. The box stalls are 40 by 150, auto garage 50 by 60, and coachhouse 60 by 100. The latter contains twenty-six vehicles, from a four-in-hand to a pony carriage. Every style of carriage is represented, and it is doubtful whether Mr. Billings has ridden in half a dozen of them. On the second floor Mr. Billings has a suite of five rooms and two bathrooms for himself and friends. It is finished throughout with Flemish oak, and the decorations are on a par with the other parts of the building. The Madison Avenue stables cost $125,000 and, while smaller, are equally complete in every detail. The three Western stables necessitated the outlay of another $100,000. The harness for the trotters and pacers cost nearly $10,000 and that for the carriage and coach horses $20,000. In all, Mr. Billings owns 100 carriages of every description, averaging $300 apiece, or a total of $30,000. The saddle, coach, and carriage horses are valued at $75,000, and the cost of keeping these and the trotters is fully $50,000 annually. The army of trainers, managers, coachmen, grooms, and helpers exceed 100, whose average salary is $100 a month. This means $120,000 a year in salaries alone. Add to this the cost of transportation, repairs to buildings, grounds, carriages, and harness, and another big sum is required. The following table will give an idea of the cost of Mr. Billings's horse belongings and their keep:

Stables	$480,000
Memphis race track	250,000
Trotters	186,000
Pacers	100,000
Coach, carriage, and saddle horses	75,000
Carriages	30,000
Harness	30,000
Total	$1,151,000
100 men at $100 per month, (annually).	120,000
Feed of horses, transportation, &c.	55,000
Total	$175,000

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No person in the country has a greater variety of "rigs" than Mr. Billings. Brakes and broughams, gigs and runabouts, victorias and hansoms, and—but this list could be added to almost ad infinitum. His "rigs" would fill the ground floor of a big New York department store. The ponies form no inconsiderable part of the outfit. They are the property of his children, and many of them are blue-ribbon winners at the Madison Square and other horse shows. His daughter Gretchen and son, Albert M. B., known as the "Junior," claim nearly a dozen of the pocket edition horses as their own. Both ride splendidly, and Miss Billings is frequently seen driving her pets in Central Park. At their Summer home, Lake Geneva, Wis., the children have the old Norway building of the Chicago World's Fair for a play house.

Frequently Mr. Billings buys a horse and lets it pass out of his possession without ever having pulled a rein over it. He has so many he cannot drive them all, and lends them to his friends, and not a few of the latter have been presented outright with speedy fliers. Yet the "American Horse King" goes about the city in an automobile, as does Mrs. Billings. His private garage, Seventy-fifth Street and Lexington Avenue, is one of the finest in New York. Two chauffeurs are in constant attendance upon ten machines. He keeps up a complete automobile repair shop, but for the same reason that he does not race horses Mr. Billings will not enter his fliers in auto races for purses.

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That his auto has not interfered with his love of the harness horse is shown by the fact that Mr. Billings will be seen this Fall in a remarkable series of races at Cleveland and Memphis. He will drive Lou Dillon and Major Delmar alternately, with Harry Devereaux as a competitor. Mr. Billings will drive Lou Dillon and Devereaux will hold the reins over Major Delmar at one track, and the drivers will be reversed at the other. Mr. Billings thereby hopes to add several more amateur records to his already long list. He has selected Mr. Devereaux as the other driver as the next best amateur in the country. He intends to go abroad this Fall and will weed out his stables before starting.

Mr. Billings is a member of the New York Yacht Club. His craft, the Surf, carries a crew of thirty-six men. If airships were on the market Mr. Billings would doubtless be one of the first private purchasers, but despite the yacht, the auto, and the club, his name will go down in history as a Simon Pure horseman—a genuine American gentleman driver.



TRYON TOWERS STABLES, ERECTED AT A COST OF $250,000



OFFICE AT TRYON TOWERS STABLE



STABLE AT LAKE GENEVA, WIS.

ART MATTERS OF INTEREST HERE AND ABROAD

GEN. HUGH MERCER of the Revolution is to have a statue at Fredericksburg, Va., near the monument to Martha Washington. The sculptor is E. V. Valentine of Richmond. Mercer stands bareheaded, with head thrown back and left hand laid on his breast, the right lowered by his side holding his sword with somewhat depressed point. He wears a Continental uniform, and the curving scabbard of his sword is loosened from the belt and hangs low, with point on the ground behind his right foot. The gesture of the left hand indicates that the moment chosen is that in which he received his death wound at the battle of Princeton in 1777. Mercer was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, about 1720, was educated for a physician, fought at Culloden for the Pretender, and fled to America in 1747. He volunteered with Braddock and accompanied Washington on the ill-starred campaign. At the outbreak of the Revolution he joined the patriot army and was a Major General when he fell. The statue will be cast at the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Foundry in this city.

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Gold chalices for churches are rarely works of art nowadays, but one which has been given to Trinity, in Boston, by bequest of the late Mrs. Henry Whitman, is of another sort. It has been designed by the architect Clipston Sturgis and modeled by A. J. Stone. The bowl is severely simple and fine in outline, but the stem is widened below the bowl into a decorative knot, and the foot is spread out into a series of loops. The inscription is not on the bowl, but the foot. The stem is inlaid with some fine gems left by Mrs. Whitman for this purpose.

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A statuette portrait of Queen Thyi of Egypt, the tomb of whose parents was found this year near Thebes by Mr. Theodore N. Davies, has been discovered far away from the Nile at Sarabit el Khadem, an ancient temple in the desert not far from Mount Sinai, five days' journey by camel from Suez. It is a sterile country, whence the Egyptians procured copper and turquois. The statuette head of Queen Thyi, who was a Semitic Princess married to a Pharaoh, is said to be of the finest workmanship. It will be shown in London and then sent to the Cairo Museum.

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The old Pennsylvania Academy will scarcely seem itself without the presence of Mr. Harrison S. Morris, who has been tempted by the offer of a large salary as art director of The Ladies' Home Journal to sever his connection with the academy. In the twelve years he has been with the academy the exhibitions of that society have been art events of the first magnitude, more truly national than any of the regular annual shows of pictures and sculpture in America. His place is taken by promotion by Mr. John E. D. Trask, the assistant manager, who will doubtless continue the enterprising management which has made Philadelphia famous for her regular annual exhibitions.

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A monument association has been formed in Richmond, Va., to erect a memorial to Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Mrs. Joseph Bryan is Honorary President, Mrs. Norman V. Randolph President, and Mrs. Edgar D. Taylor Treasurer. Contributions are asked for a fund of $30,000 to erect an equestrian statue of the gallant General of the Confederate Army. It is hoped that the statue may be ready for unveiling during the Jamestown Exposition. The Richmond Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy have the matter in hand. Few Virginians have been more popular with friends and former foes than the stout and rubicund cavalry General. Whatever he set his hand to he did well.

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Benjamin Ferguson's bequest to Chicago for public monuments will furnish about $25,000 per annum, and the money will soon be available. This steady fund for street and square decorations will make Chicago a rival to Berlin in the brown and green tones of bronze and the shimmer of marble. The sculptors are ready; each one is sure that he can outdo Phidias and Praxiteles if he only gets half a chance. Pity that modern men should have such preposterous garments!

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Venerable Holman Hunt, the first and last of the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood, has given Dr. Osler's jibe a knock by producing a painting the carrying out of which has waited forty years. As far back as 1862 he bethought him to paint a "Lady of Shalott," and now after more than the average age of man he has found leisure to finish it. The lady stands before the mirror in which she has caught a glimpse of Sir Lancelot. From a high open casement the wind blows down and sends her hair in a wave behind her. She has hesitated and is lost. The next moment she will turn to the forbidden window at her back and the Curse will be accomplished.

"Out flew the web and floated wide,
The mirror cracked from side to side,
'The curse has come upon me,' cried
The Lady of Shalott."

The objects in the room are painted with all the scrupulous care of Holman Hunt. Web, strands, brazen weaving posts, designs of Fortitude and Valor, Patience and Humility on the walls, mirror in its quaint frame, sunlit image of Sir Lancelot painted in its depths—all are wrought with the care of the old missal painter, but on a scale the miniaturist did not attempt.

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The monument to Sir William Johnson, the great friend of the Indians of New York colony, who bore so prominent a part in the Old French war before the Revolution, has been unveiled at Johnstown, Fulton County. Mr. Hugh Hastings, Librarian of the State, delivered the dedicatory address. On a tall, square pedestal bearing a bronze plaque with inscription stands the doughty Irishman, with his left hand resting on a short pillar. He wears a wig, small clothes, long waistcoat, and coat; a cloak thrown back reaches to his ankles.

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The famous Charter Oak near Hartford, Conn., is to be commemorated by a suitable monument designed by Charles A. Platt, the landscape architect and water colorist. The site has been acquired by Mr. James J. Goodwin of Hartford, and the monument will be erected by the Connecticut Society of Colonial Wars. The monument is to be a simple, short, round column on an octagonal base, carrying a globe which issues like an acorn from a decorative cup. The inscription will be in bronze letters inlaid on the round column.

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A religious painting by Albrecht Dürer has been found in a private house in Offenburg. It is a half length of Christ the size of life, wearing the crown of thorns, and was painted in 1524. Dürer died in 1528, so that it represents his latest work. Christ raises His hand in blessing.

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Peru wants a standing portrait in bronze of her hero in the War of Liberation, Gen. José de San Martin. The Peruvian Consuls at Philadelphia and San Francisco will furnish data as to San Martin's appearance to sculptors who wish to compete in this international affair.

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As usual, the Art Museum of Worcester, Mass., has opened a Summer exhibition of works by local and other artists.

HOW FOLKS FEEL WHEN THE LINER WARPS IN

THE biggest liner, a little late and therefore somewhat in a hurry, moved ponderously into her berth with the tide. Down on the lower deck the excellent band of the admirable Sousa, home from a weary round of English manufacturing towns, proclaimed the hope that "The Star-Spangled Banner" might continue to wave o'er the land of the free and the home of the brave, playing as if the musicians meant it.

Above, the passengers stood about in groups, waiting to hear the welcome sound of the gang-plank dropping on the deck. The New Yorkers leaned out far over the side scanning in search of some well-known countenance, the sea of faces, flecked with white where handkerchiefs waved, which sent up from the pier end a faint murmur of welcome. Men and women from distant towns, with no expectation of a special greeting, hummed a bar or two of music, their eyes full of pleasant memories, or chatted with bright faces of home. You heard snatches like this:

"Sounds good, doesn't it? Pleasant trip and all that, but I'm glad to be back. Europe is all very well for a while, but after all, you see, where one's folks are and one's interests lie—"

"Same old town. A few more of those big buildings, but nothing very different since I saw it last, three years ago. Does one good, does it not, to see those great bulks as you come up the harbor. Nothing like American enterprise. Why, in Frankfort—"

"Yes, Sir, but out in my little town in the West, where, please Heaven, I'll be some time to-morrow, which is as fast as the railroad can carry me, there's a land that—"

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"Papa, do you think we will really catch that train if they don't keep us long on the pier? I'm sure Elsie will be waiting for us, and it seems so long since—"

A bride and bridegroom from the Pacific slope were coming home from a tour of the world. They had started West across the Pacific, had seen all the wonderful things they expected to see, and now it was nearly over.

"Five months," the bridegroom was saying, "is too long to be away. It grows tedious. I'm glad that I've been, of course, but I'm more glad to get back. We'll stay just a few days in New York and then we'll go straight home. No place like it is there?"

The steel magnate who had been abroad in state stood with an open newspaper buried in the stock lists, his portly wife looking over his shoulder. A dozen reporters were waiting for him on the pier, determined to get him in a corner and drag out of him a great many things he did not want to tell. There were larger troubles awaiting him. He had been entertained and fêted and flattered abroad, and now he was coming back to work. Yet he looked pleased.

There was a nervous, careworn-looking passenger on this voyage. After a single day aboard he had disappeared, only returning to the social life of the ship when she began to near Nantucket. Some of the passengers thought he must be seasick and wondered, so few people are in the floating hotels that cross the Atlantic in these days.

"Seasick, nothing," said his friends. "It's simply the worst case of homesickness we ever saw. He was run down and needed a change, so he came away with us, thinking he would like the trip. But he hadn't been three days in London before he was down ill in the hotel, checking off the calendar till sailing day came. He's just homesick, that's all; but folks don't often have it that badly."

A day out from Nantucket a swallow came aboard and stayed for a while, resting on the spars. The man's friends hurried below and hustled him up on deck.

"Allow me to introduce you to an American newly arrived from home," the spokesman said, pointing out the swallow.

And the homesick man thought it was the best joke he had ever heard. He stretched out his hand to the bird and said:

"How are you? Glad to meet you—very glad. Thank Heaven we'll both soon be back."

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He took a walk about the deck and began to feel better.

"The United States is good enough for me," said he. "Never again. I'm an American, sure, and I want to stay at home after this. It's big enough. I'll never forget how lonely I felt over there—six whole days from Broadway and nothing doing till you get there. Oh, I'll stay home after this."

A tug took him off at Quarantine, and his fellow-passengers said that the sight of him standing by the pilot-house shouting messages to his fellow-passengers, bantering this one and throwing a joke to another—not at all like the same man who went aboard at Liverpool—would long be memorable to them.

And there was a woman who was not a native-born American, but had long ago come from a far northern country. Circumstances had enabled her to go back there in luxury, and to enjoy a six weeks' tour through the most delightful part of Europe under such auspices as come to few. Yet she looked as happy as anybody when the snorting tugs were butting the liner's head in toward the pier.

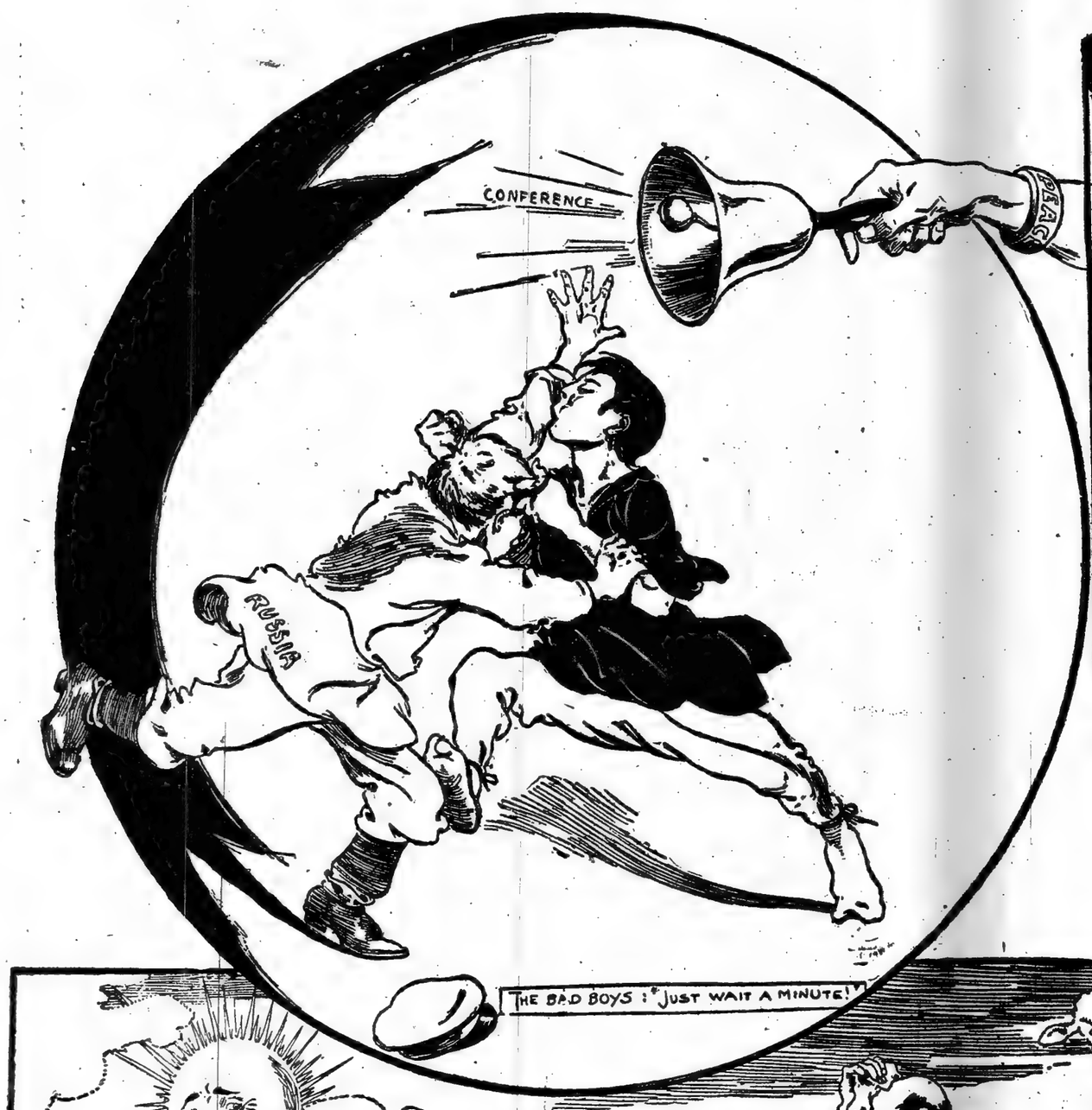
"Six weeks is a long time to be away, isn't it?" she said. "I shall be so glad to be at home again. Traveling was very pleasant, but really, there's no place like New York. I never was so glad to hear the old tunes as I was when the band played just now. I feel now that this is home."

The gangplank was swung in place and the passengers trooped down it. The customs officers dived into trunks and portmanteaus, upsetting cherished schemes of packing, but nobody seemed to mind much. If it had been France or Germany or England it would have been dreadful, but this was home, and the mess was made by one's own officials.

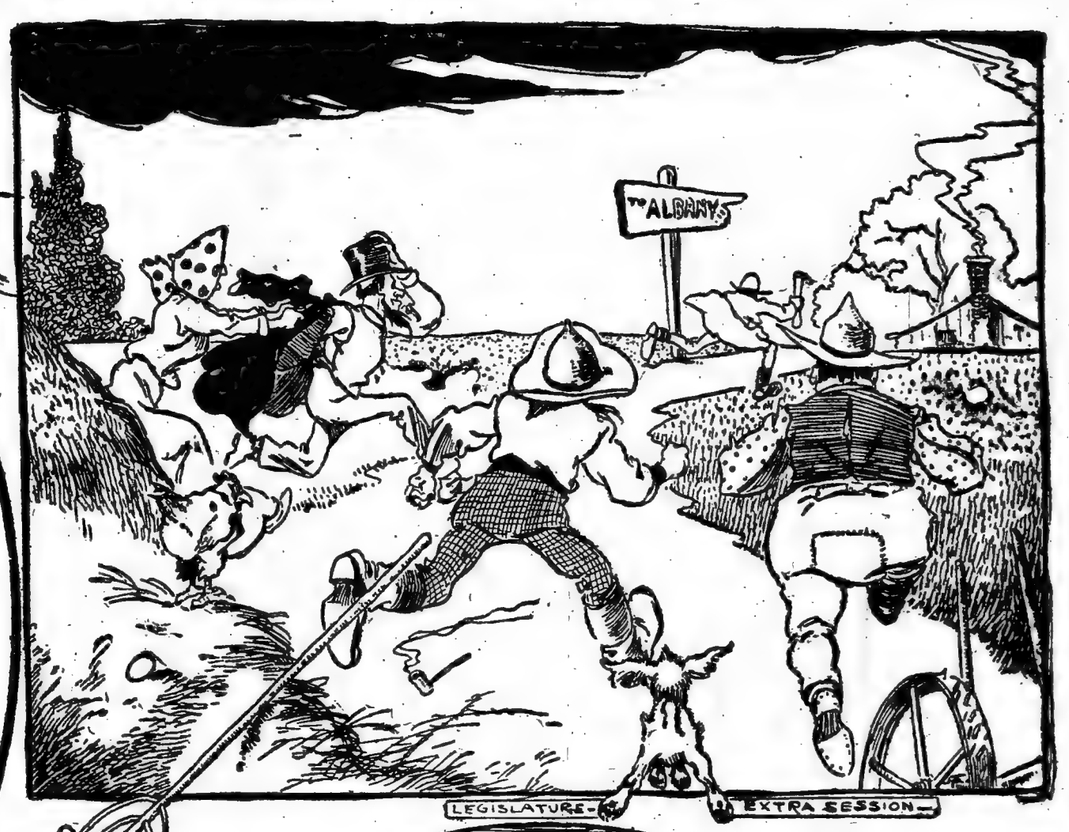
Every officer seemed a friend. It was an outrage to have one's things tumbled about in this way, of course, but after all, what did it matter? Good old customs! Good old outrages! Good old New York—first and best and dearest metropolis on earth! This was home, sweet home.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by Hy Mayer

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THE BAD BOYS: "JUST WAIT A MINUTE!"



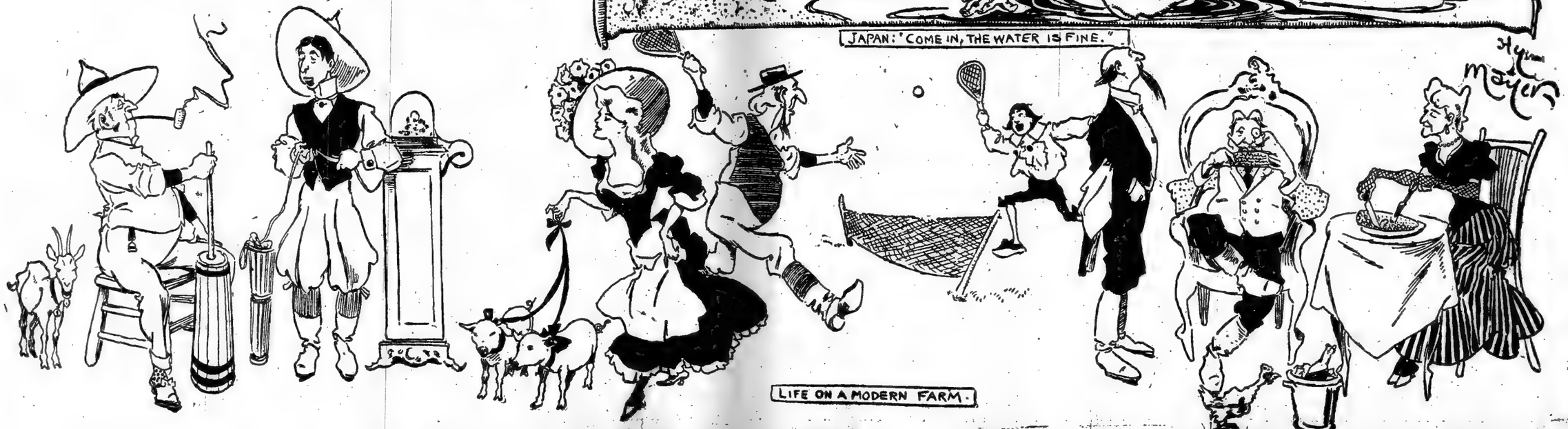
"ROPE 'EM IN" McADOO'S ORDERS TO THE CURB BROKERS.



BOTH: "AFTER ME, IF YOU PLEASE!"



JAPAN: "COME IN, THE WATER IS FINE."



LIFE ON A MODERN FARM.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

Incomes and Salaries---A Study in Contrasts







New York as a City of Extremes in the Matter of Earnings and Wages--Professions Versus Trades as Means of Money Getting--Rich Plums Hang High---Some Comparative Figures of Interest.

WHEN New York was New Amsterdam and its restless isle was a wilderness of trees, in place of people, a dollar a mile was considered a square purchase price by those first families who were so wonderfully adept in driving redmen and bargains. To-day it is worth upward of two thousand million dollars—which is quite a rise.

Going back a few mornings, the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street changed owners at a price approximating $4 a square inch—the highest price ever paid for an area of similar size on the face of the earth. According to record, the first sale of real estate in the city was a thirty-foot frontage, which brought something less than a ten-dollar bill. At that time the largest and lowest incomes were considerably nearer together than are the Battery and the Bronx. Which brings us within gentle distance of the metropolis as an amazing city of extremes.

We, in other words, who never saunter when it is possible to run, are ever running to one or another extreme—extremes of cost and of purchase prices, extremes of working and shirking hours, extremes of income and those of outgo.

Over staring headlines it was recently announced that at least five men in this city are now finding $2,000 each in their pay envelopes every week, while thirty-five others receive annual salaries ranging downward from $75,000 to $25,000. This is exclusive of the five-and-six figure incomes received by scores of men and women in the professions, arts, and trades.

That there is nothing on earth so cheap as brains has of course become proverbial. An immense amount of time and paper has been expended of late in cataloguing the wages paid in the various trades, with comparisons of the cost of living. The Government bureaus of statistics on one side and the labor unions on the other have combined to make the wages of the working classes, so called, a matter of common property. Considerable mystery, however, still seems to surround the incomes yielded by the various professions and arts.

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While many individual instances of generous—even spectacular—fees received by a lawyer or a physician are quoted from time to time, with the names of the enviable recipients, the plain, unvarnished tale of the average incomes wrung from the leading professions is one of many surprises.

According to one prominent and veteran financier, who has witnessed the industrial and professional revolution of the country, the higher up on the salary schedule a person goes, the less, as a rule, are his or her working hours, yet a careful canvass of the list of greater salary earners tends to disprove this assertion, since, almost without exception, the men and women who are paid munificent sums for their services in New York City do work both hard and overtime, by comparison.

There are Presidents of many corporate concerns who, from the viewpoint of salaries paid to men occupying similar positions in other corporations, ought to be drawing $50,000 a year, yet are credited with comparatively modest salaries, albeit sufficient to keep the wolf out of the drawing room. One reason for this is that their positions are merely nominal, the real work being done by official inferiors who receive salaries commensurate with their labors rather than the titles they bear.

There be folks who despise money and have souls above its sordid consideration, just as it is true beyond cavil that a large majority of professional men, even after years of careful and costly preparation, are deplorably underpaid. They who dream dreams and reduce them to canvas and paper may be instanced in this category.

Asked what proportion of the scribbling brotherhood—book builders and phrase carvers—is able to transmute its wares into brownstone fronts, a leading publisher declared that less than 10 per cent. of contemporary fiction writers can possibly live on literature alone. It is not even bread.

Recently, he added, a novelist, then comparatively unknown, but whose novel is to-day one of the six best sellers, had brought him a manuscript that was accepted. After the contract was signed the author had calmly announced that the book would sell 100,000 copies. He was gently, but firmly, informed that it was a very extraordinary book, even in these days of enormous published circulations, that sold as many as 5,000 copies, and that any novel which topped 10,000 copies was a big success.

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Contrary to the expectations of the publisher, in this instance the novel in question has passed the 200,000 mark, and is still selling and swelling their respective coffers. This novelist enjoys an income from his royalties alone, concluded the speaker, of more than $40,000 a year, but he is one in ten thousand.

Passing from words to deeds, a former President of the United States Steel Corporation complained during his incumbency that the public appeared to be interested in but two features of that enormous concern—its billion-dollar capitalization and the salary of the President.

Being asked one day what the duties of the President were that merited a salary of $100,000 a year, he humorously replied that he was ashamed to say.

The following figures upon which this superstructure is being reared do not refer to the incompetents in the professions, the quacks and get-well-quick apostles of medicine or the shysters in law, but to the intelligent average members of every profession and trade. The incomes of the clergy refer to those members of the cloth who preach from prominent pulpits. Only those physicians who are of recognized standing are included, as may be said of the legal, musical, pedagogic, engineering, and Thespian professions.

Judging by the size and splendor of the many cemeteries which distinguish the metropolis, medicine and surgery would seem to strike a high average in point of revenue. Yet there is probably no profession yielding such variable returns as that of the physician or surgeon. Public opinion, which is based largely upon the number of medical shingles and hospitals freckling the city—there being quite as many doctors as saloons mentioned in the municipal directory—is all wrong, or nearly so, it is safe to say, in its superficial conclusion.

The average medical practitioner in the larger American cities is supposed to be, if not wealthy, in comfortable circumstances, only a few being recognized as poor, and none as indigent. As a matter of fact, according to the most reliable statistics, physicians rarely leave much property behind them, and a considerable portion of them are actually buried at the expense of their friends. This would not be necessary, volunteered a leading physician, but for the fact that the average doctor is able to collect only about 50 per cent. of what is due him for services honestly, though perhaps disappointingly, rendered. Very recently a leading New York physician died, leaving an estate of less than $5,000. His was not an exceptional case.

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On the other hand there are in the metropolis to-day several physicians receiving incomes more than double the salary of the President of the United States. Six of them at least can truthfully confess incomes of $125,000 a year. They are in the same category as the man of 200,000 books, these being doubtless the most spacious incomes derived by any physicians in a comparatively hale and hearty land.

When my pencil ran aground a paragraph on the poor and prominent doctor who left a sparse $5,000 behind him, it was steering toward a characteristic incident in his career. His name does not matter, though it was once borne by a Mayor. He had attended a millionaire invalid who was as famous for his care of the pence as for his financial girth. On recovering and receiving a bill for $15,000 from the man who saved his life, the wealthy market manipulator suggested keeping the money for the physician and paying 6 per cent. for its use. This being agreeable, the physician received the interest regularly for three years—and then his former patient was cornered and collapsed.

Within the past twelvemonth it was reported that John D. Rockefeller had made a standing offer of $100,000 to any physician who could completely restore his health and hair. But at the present writing no one has received the alluring fee. Probably the highest sum ever paid a surgeon was $250,000 given by the Czar for a single operation. When Edward of England underwent an operation on the eve of his coronation the royal surgeons were said to have received £25,000. But taken as a class, our wealthiest Americans are doubtless the most open-pursed patients in the world, one Austrian physician having received between $50,000 and $100,000 for mending a small Chicago heiress.

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This city also boasts ten physicians with incomes of $50,000, and some fifty more who earn and pocket $25,000. Treading their trail are upward of 200 who garner $12,500 annually, leaving about 2,000 doctors and surgeons who barely earn a livelihood—the average income of a metropolitan physician not exceeding $2,000 a year.

Physicians and insurance being somewhat synonymous, as eminent an authority as Chancellor MacCracken announced the other day that the combined salaries of the Presidents of the fourteen great American universities amounted to less than the salary and perquisites of one fortunate President of a life insurance corporation. Pursuing the comparison, he found the same universities to be worth in property and endowments $120,000,000, while the same number of life insurance companies have $1,300,000,000 gross assets. The latter annually collect from the people $260,000,000 for policies, while the universities gather only $35,000,000 for tuition. Nevertheless, the venerable Chancellor considered a diploma a better investment than an insurance policy, because it paid continuous dividends.

Between the incubator and mausoleum is also prominent the clergy, of whom it is difficult to strike an average, since clergymen are often showered with negotiable fees and gifts in addition to their salaries, bridegrooms being famously generous folk. New York congregations, of course, preserve the custom of giving their spiritual preceptors house rent as a salary bonus, in the absence of a rectory or parsonage. Rarely do the salaries paid by our city churches exceed $10,000 a year, although there is one notable exception, in which $25,000 a year is paid.

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Contrariwise, there are scores of metropolitan preachers who exist from hand to mouth on $1,200, $1,500, and $2,000 a year. Searching over the country one may spy 75,000 pastors—men of philosophy and eloquence—who receive $1,000 a year or less, and another 25,000 whose incomes rise with their voices to $1,800. Of the 50,000 remaining, three-fifths receive no more than $2,500, while another fifth returns thanks for $5,000 a year or less. Which means that only 10,000 pastors are considered financially as worth what a second-rate lawyer or a third-rate industrial corporal is paid. Over the United States the average earthly reward of a preacher is about $750, or $15 a week.

Young American ideas are taught to shoot accurately at an average rate of $750 a year the country over. As little as $300 is paid in many public schools, while here and in other populous communities $1,200 is usually the maximum for the teacher other than the professor. Private schools, of course, pay more as a rule, but the private school salary is uncommon enough to be omitted from a general average. A few college Presidents receive $10,000 or over, while a college professor who pockets $5,000 inwardly congratulates himself; $2,000 is nearer the average.

As for the legal profession, while, as a prominent lawyer recently vouchsafed, there is a dearth of attorneys in the country who are able to fill a number of $5,000 to $10,000 positions in New York, there are perhaps a dozen members of the New York bar whose incomes exceed $200,000 a year. One of them is reported to have received $1,000,000 in one fee alone during the past year. But it cost him several trips abroad and $100,000 out of his own pocket to make the Panama Canal dream a working reality.

Passing over the exceptional incomes of the metropolitan corporation lawyers and alighting at the practitioners of the smaller towns and cities, it is believed that the average income is perhaps a trifle more than $1,500 a year.

Actors and actresses are known to have received as much as $2,000 a night—or performance—in stage money. Singers, with voices of grand opera calibre, have been advertised as receiving every penny of $3,000 before uttering a note—which argues the dearness rather than proverbial cheapness of a song. However, those image-breakers who pay the money are agreed that an income of $5,000 a season is exceptional in this profession, which, as a rule, yields a precarious livelihood.

When asked if she always rode to and from the theatre in her carriage and whither she gave nightly supper parties, a star of much beauty and magnitude explained that she was not a member of the chorus and, in consequence, could hardly afford such luxuries.

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But there are probably a dozen actors and actresses in this country who receive as much as $25,000 a season. Occasionally one may exceed this, but the general average of salaries accruing to members of the acting fraternity is less than $50 a week for the theatrical season. Occasionally also a star of the first magnitude will twinkle through a $100,000 season. But, as one of them lightly philosophized, the path of the actor, or, rather, actress, is at best strewn with diamonds and disappointments.

Architects vary as much as artists and physicians in the matter of incomes. New York has several architects whose annual incomes are fortunes in themselves, reaching occasionally such heavenly figures as $125,000, $150,000, and $200,000. But they are as rare as snowflakes in July. Considering the average draughtsmen and expert designers in the large offices, together with the revenues derived by country architects, the general average is about $1,500 a year. While the mining and civil engineer go the architect about $500 a year better, they are often idle, from the nature of their work.

While New York is hiding hundreds of artists who make only a living or less every year, it is also the setting for other brilliant successes who are transmuting canvases into coin at the rate of $75,000 a year. Newspaper artists average from $30 to $60 a week, though some of them find $100 or more in their envelopes every seven days. One cartoonist enjoys an income of $75,000 a year, and two or three others pocket from $12,000 to $20,000 a year.

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Groping into Congressional regions, it is well known that Congressmen and Cabinet members receive hardly more than house rent for their services. Once the five-thousand-dollar Senatorial salary went five times further than to-day. But as year added itself to year, and prices added themselves to prices, and nothing was added to the Congressional income, your statesman began to ink and fret and pass laws of a happier complexion. He voted himself a secretary. Then he voted himself a building wherein to think. Pretty soon, by the aid of the aforesaid building, he bethought himself of having the country pay his contingent expenses—telegraph bills, daily newspaper bills, bills for engraved cards and lithographed stationery, book bills, and bills covering such actual and specific items as quinine, cologne, bay rum, hair tonic, danderine, shoe polish, sponges, soap, glycerine, hoarhound drops, pepsin tablets, witch hazel, alcohol, and finally more soap.

There are fair-minded persons who even believe that it is worth more than $50,000 a year to sit at the head of the Cabinet preaching arbitration, and brandishing that formidable sceptre—the big stick. Among them are legions of trades unionists who work, of course, on a fixed time schedule, and for fixed wages. The income of the average mechanic is safely figured at more than that of the less capable marchers in the professions. A few statistics will prove this:

The best minimum wage paid graduated mechanics is $5.20 a day, which goes to bricklayers. Many of them, however, receive as high as $8 and $9 a day. Plumbers receive from $5 to $10 a day, the average being about $6.50, or $40 a week. Other working wages, while ebbing to $1.50 and $2 a day, flow to an average of $3.50, which is more than can be recorded of many men higher up in the professions.

W. G.

COMING DEPARTURE OF THE "ECLIPSE SQUADRON"

ON July 1 the "Eclipse Squadron," in charge of Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. N. Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, Washington, will sail, eventually landing the astronomers and their astronomical outfit at two Mediterranean ports—Valencia, in Spain, and Bona, in Africa. After arriving at Valencia the members of the expedition will divide themselves into two parties—one camping in the open country about twelve miles north of the city, and the other going probably near Daroca, in Central Spain—a small town in the Province of Saragossa. Souka Hara, in Algeria, will be the camp of the third party, landed at Bona, which lies very near to the western boundary of Tunis.

Rear Admiral Chester, in command of the squadron, will have for his flagship the "Minneapolis," and the expedition will include about seven members of the scientific staff of the United States Naval Observatory: Prof. W. S. Eichelberger, Prof. Frank B. Littell, Assistant Astronomer George A. Hill, Computer E. I. Wowell, Mr. Peters, who will be in charge of the photographic division; Mr. W. W. Dinwiddie, who will have charge of the instrumental equipment, and Prof. F. H. Bigelow of the U. S. Weather Bureau. Other members of the expedition will be Dr. N. E. Gilbert of Dartmouth College, Dr. S. A. Mitchell of Columbia University, New York City, and Mr. L. E. Jewell of Johns Hopkins University.

The naval party will be sent out on the United States ship Columbia and the United States ship Caesar, the latter, however, having a fortnight's start of the two cruisers comprising the remainder of the little fleet.

Apparatus more elaborate than any before devised for previous observations of the kind will be in place four to six weeks before the eclipse actually occurs. Daily drills will be repeated until every bit of apparatus works to perfection. Arrangements for the eclipse, in fact, have been in course of preparation for the last two years at the United States Naval Observatory, the hilly part surrounding it presenting the appearance of a machinery exhibit.

One of the largest cameras ever constructed will be used at the Valencia camp, for photographing the corona during the two and a half minutes of totality. It is seventy feet long from the front of the lens mechanism to the back of the box, the latter being in reality a small house representing a dark room. What corresponds to the bellows of a portable camera is a long framework resembling a windmill tower lying in a horizontal position. After the great frame has been unloaded from the Caesar and put together at the Valencia camp it will be covered with light-tight tar red paper, giving it still more the appearance of a camera.

The lens for which Admiral Chester paid $900 is seven and a half inches in diameter. It is achromatic—i. e., it transmits light without decomposing it into its constituent colors. What is more, it is triple achromatic, or composed of three pieces of glass, each with a different refractive and dispersive power, one piece correcting another. In front of this great lens is a circular mirror, very highly polished, rotated by clockwork so as to follow the sun from its rising to its setting, and reflect it into the great lens.

The centre of the sun is thus kept focused upon that of the great 18 by 22 dry plates in the plate holder, within the little house at the rear end of the bellows. From the lens to the big plate holder is a stretch of sixty-five feet—the focal length of the camera—and the black image of the sun focused upon the plate will be about seven inches in diameter. Thus there will be abundant room for the great streamers and halo of the corona, visible only during the few precious moments of totality.

The plates will be isochromatic, giving true color value. This giant camera will be worked by Mr. George H. Peters, who is in charge of the photographic division. At the stations in Central Spain and Algeria the corona will be photographed with great cameras of like construction, but with only forty feet of focal length. At each station will also be installed a large camera whose tube is pointed up at the sun and made to follow it by clockwork, rather than having that heavenly body reflected into it by a revolving mirror.

Such a mechanism known as a "polar axis," as well as the delicate mechanism revolving the reflectors of the great stationary cameras, have been designed under Admiral Chester's direction by W. W. Dinwiddie of the observatory staff. No such instrument has been used before in eclipse work. Telescopes, photometers, magnetometers, and spectroscopes will be in use at each station, and box kites containing thermometers and other weather gauges will be flown high in the air during the eclipse by Prof. Frank H. Bigelow.

Linen sheets will be spread upon the ground to catch the elusive shadow-bands which are to be seen when the crescent of the sun is very thin, and may be expected during the four minutes preceding and following the interval of totality. They appear as unsteady, dancing, bright and dark spaces on the ground, moving along with the shadow, and are probably due to the varying density of the air, which blends along the edge of the cool shadow. The observations are of considerable value in studying the laws of radiation through a medium of varying density.

A circular letter has been issued by Admiral Chester in which he asks for cooperation in making these observations, information being desired upon the following points: The direction in which the bands lie, the direction from which they move, their velocity, width, and distance apart. All of these observations are likely to be different before and after the total phase, so that two sets of observations are needed.

The apparatus required is extremely simple, being merely a white sheet, two sticks about three feet long, and a board six feet long, painted in stripes one foot wide. This is needed to estimate the width of the bands and the bright spaces. The white sheet is spread on the ground with its edges lying north-south, and east-west. Some suggest that it is as well to spread two sheets on the ground, one to be used before, the other after, the total eclipse.

Each observer must be furnished with two sticks, about three feet long, one to be laid down parallel to the bands before totality, and the other parallel to the bands after totality. The angle between the sticks and the north-south line should be measured, counting from the north through the east. Volunteer observers are warned to watch carefully for the minutes and seconds that the bands are first seen when the crescent is disappearing.

The sticks should not be disturbed until after the eclipse, when their direction should be determined with as much care as possible, either by a compass, or, still better, by a surveyor's theodolite if one is available. If the observer notices any other point connected with the bands, such as their color, whether they are straight or wavy, whether they are continuous bands or made up of dark patches, whether they flicker or not, the information will be valuable. Still more valuable would be photographs of the bands as they pass over the ground or the side of a building or wall.

The Weather Bureau sends Prof. Frank H. Bigelow and Dr. Stanislas Hauslik with Admiral Chester. They will set up the usual meteorological apparatus at the three primary astronomical stations, each of which is to have two subordinate stations, in three belts across the track.

Rear Admiral Chester, who is in charge of the expedition, is a veteran of the civil war, although not graduated from the Naval Academy until 1863. He was commandant of cadets at Annapolis from 1890 to 1894, commander in chief of the South Atlantic squadron in 1897-8, and commander of the Kentucky in 1900-1. The Minneapolis, selected as his flagship for the coming expedition, is well known to him, as he at one time commanded it as Captain.

MARY PROCTOR.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD



MISS JANE CRAMBLETT.

PHOTO. BY McMICHAEL & GRO.



MRS. ROBERT E. ELY.
PHOTO. BY MISHKIN.

SOCIALLY New York is dullness personified. The last stragglers in the European invasion have sailed, and so far only a few of those who were away have returned. London just at present is the most interesting city for New York society on the other side. There never has been a season when there have been so many of the very smart set congregated and taking part in the different brilliant entertainments and functions of a very brilliant Summer. Royal weddings, drawing rooms, garden parties, the Ascot, the opera, and the other events of the London season follow each other in rapid succession.

Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid have gone right into the heart of everything, and each day the cable brings the news of their being entertained by royalty, being guests at the races in the royal inclosure, and of other special marks of favor. New York is bravely represented in the Guest-Phipps wedding, when Miss Reid and Miss Gwendolyn Burden will be among the bridesmaids. Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills have taken a London house for the season and they also had a house for Ascot. The Misses Gerry, before they went to Paris, were guests in the royal inclosure. Mrs. Mackay is giving some splendid entertainments for her granddaughter, the young Princess Colonna, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mrs. Frank Mackey have been doing a great deal for society. The two American Duchesses—the Duchess of Roxburghe and the Duchess of Marlborough—have given dinners and afternoon parties, the latter just now all the rage in London, and the Britishers are loud in their praises of American iced drinks and confections. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, had the loan of the famous White Lodge belonging to Mrs. Hartman for the Ascot, and she is now back in London at her new house. Mrs. Ronalds's musical parties go on ceaselessly, and there would seem to be no break in the entertaining until the end of July or beginning of August, when London becomes impossible.

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And yet not every one has been in London. The week for the polo contests in Paris has been one of exceeding interest to many New Yorkers. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont and Mrs. McCreery were among those present last week. Mrs. Astor has not yet gone to London for her fortnight visit to her daughter, Mrs. Ogilvie Haig. Mrs. Astor will be joined in Paris by her son, Col. John Jacob Astor, who is over for the Summer. Everywhere one hears of motor trips. J. Henry Smith is to speed through England and Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are slowly turning their faces homeward. The Cooper Hewitts were in Paris last week, purchasing a new automobile. A garage these days must be a well-filled jewel box. Mrs. Leggett and her daughter, Miss Sturgis, are in Paris, purchasing the trousseau for the latter, who will be married in July. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are in London, preparing to go on to Kiel, where Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt are sailing on their yacht, the North Star. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have determined to remain abroad this Summer, and if they come to Newport at all it will be very late in the year. They will do no entertaining there.

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Mrs. Goelet is Germany bound, and afterward to Cowes, and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, who has been in Paris one week and in London another, will also go to Vaterland before the Summer is over. Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan are to open their London house this week, and Mr. Carnegie is preparing to entertain many at Skibo Castle.

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Already there is a little flutter concerning the controversy of the Prince de Bearn and the Prince Helie de Sagan in relation to the title of Chalais. This is the second affair of the kind which has excited Paris within the past year. The other was when a son of the Duc de Praslin Choiseul published a statement denying that the Marquis de Choiseul came from a direct line of the family, and insisting that he was only of a collateral branch. In all these cases one has to mildly "cherchez le femme." The Duc de Praslin's Duchess is a sister of Decourcy Forbes and the Marquise de Choiseul was Miss Coudert. At a recent function she was listed as the Marquise de Choiseul Beaupre, thus making some concession to the ducal branch of the family. The Prince de Bearn, who is to marry Miss Beatrice Winans, the daughter of Mr. Ross Winans of London, Newport, and Baltimore, is well known in Washington society. The French ramifications as to title are obscure, and especially since the Revolution. The old families cling to their "handles" even if acquired on the distaff side, and some follow Continental rules, which give a title of Marquis or Marquise, Count or Countess, or even, as in Russia, Prince and Princess to all the members of the family, according to sex. Hence a confusion which does not appear in the British Peerage. But many American women would not give up their titles for anything, especially those in France having the right to the "Prince" or "Princess," although in reality there are or should not be titles under a republic.

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It is refreshing news to hear that Miss May Van Alen is to be at Newport this Summer. There was little doubt of her remaining away. She has not the gayest of times on the other side, where she is always followed by a dame de compagnie, and where, as she once expressed it, she was doomed to live in "dull holes." She will not reopen Wakehurst, however, but Mr. Van Alen has stated positively that this place is not in the market. Each Summer there will be a more numerous cortege of English people of title to the Summer capital, which is now a fixture on the yearly itinerary. The only trouble is that the Newport and the shooting season in Scotland conflict a bit, but one can alternate. Mr. Van Alen will not, according to present plans, remain at Newport this Summer.

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July 6 has been selected as the date of the wedding of Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge and the Hon. Lionel Guest at Wooklye Tipi, at Sioux Falls. This will be the second wedding of a fair divorcee under this hospitable roof within the past three months. Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart has purchased the place, and will make it her residence during her stay in North Dakota. This and a London wedding, that of Miss Maud Gaines Simpson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest L. Simpson, to Peter Kerr Smiley of the Twenty-first Lancers, which takes place on July 5, will complete the list.

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The engagement of Mr. Ralph Pulitzer, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, to Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, was one of the announcements of the week. It was not unexpected. There is no date as yet set for the wedding. Miss Webb is a great granddaughter of the late Commodore Vanderbilt. On her father's side she is a granddaughter of the late James Watson Webb, whose fortune was made in the establishment of a popular newspaper in this city, and who at one time was Minister to Austria and to Brazil. On this side Miss Webb is related to the Remsens and other well-known New Yorkers. Mr. Pulitzer is a Harvard graduate and connected with the management of his father's newspaper, The World. Mrs. Pulitzer has a debutante daughter for next Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt have decided to remain on this side of the ocean this Summer, and they will open their house at Bar Harbor. This is welcome news to the colony there, and with Mr. and Mrs. Ernesto Fabbri, who arrived this week from abroad, Mr. and Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and Mrs. Elliott Shepard, there will be a decided Vanderbilt nucleus at the island on the coast of Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will return to Biltmore in the early Autumn.

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And yet, notwithstanding all the announcements, there has been little or no gayety at Newport, and the other watering places are extremely quiet. A foggy June always militates against the Newport season, and many of the entertainers are coming back so late that it will be fully the middle of July or even the 1st of August before the ball is set rolling. In the meanwhile the Meadow Brook colony, and afterward Tuxedo, Morristown, and Bernardsville are keeping up a leisurely pace. There are many amusements in the open of interest, and what with polo and horse shows and golf matches, the suburbs are not so dull after all. The Tuxedo season winds up on July 4, and a new set of people take possession of the cottages there until late September. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard have been among those who have done much of the entertaining. Mrs. Lorillard will go abroad later. She always makes a European trip in July and August. Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton will also go abroad this Summer. Mr. Morgan will not remain more than a few weeks in London.

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Miss Roosevelt has promised to stop a short time with Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman at Newport. Miss Roosevelt is always on hand for the boat races at New London. She generally looks in at New Haven about commencement time, and this is on the cards for this week. There will be several class reunions, especially of those in which the Vanderbilt boys are members. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt with parties will go down from Newport, and they will also be present later at the boat races at New London and at Poughkeepsie. After a short visit to Newport, Miss Roosevelt will go West and thence to the Orient. Mrs. Charles Hoffman, who is to be her hostess, was Miss Irene Stoddart.

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Mrs. William R. Travers sailed last week to visit her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt made a flying trip over here about a fortnight ago. Mrs. Travers will be absent all Summer. William A. Duer also left on his annual jaunt through Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay are yet at Harbor Hill. Miss Caroline Duer has been at Newport on a visit. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., are at Shelburne Farms over Sunday, where there is a large house party. They will not go to Newport until July. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and their daughters will be for a great part of the Summer at their place at Arden. This will be very gay within a small set. The Messrs. Gerry, who are to live in Goshen, have been giving all kinds of entertainments, including a coaching trip through the mountains over to the Gerry Summer place at Delaware Lake, which is generally only occupied for a few weeks in the Spring by the family.

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Society is a bit interested in the persistent wooing of a very wealthy young man, the younger son of a well-known family, and a young woman, one of the daughters of the haute aristocracie. This has been going on for some seasons, and it has been announced and denied time and time again. This year, however, the swain has not followed the object of his affections abroad, and he takes much interest in polo on this side of the water. Rumor says that it is off. The young woman is an heiress in her own right, and will be by inheritance one of the wealthiest women in New York. This is one of the only on dits of the early season, but Newport, Bar Harbor, and Southampton are yet to be heard from, and there is seldom a year which does not bring its two or three engagements before Autumn.

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The first show of the season at Newport will be the flower and fruit exhibition at the Casino. This is a yearly institution, and there are always a number of competitors and prizes and cups given for the "gilt edge produce" of the millionaire farmer and horticulturist. There have been a few dinners at Newport so far, but none of them has been a distinctive function. Mr. Lispenard Stewart has as his guest his brother, William Rhinelander Stewart, and a stag entertainment was given for him this past week. Last evening Mrs. James P. Kernochan had a dinner. Mrs. Kernochan is to be sponsor for several of the newcomers this Summer, and she will have a busy time. The Walshes, McLeans, and others will do much entertaining. In fact, it would seem as if half Washington was going to be quartered at the Summer capital.

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The Pittsburg element will not be so much in evidence. Mrs. Thaw has decided not to open her cottage, but to go instead to the Berkshires. The Guest-Phipps wedding will gather around it an excellent representation in London.

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Messrs. Ogden Mills Reid and Ogden Mills, Jr., will pass the Summer in the Adirondacks. The Reid camp will be opened as in former years. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are due in this country this week, and they will attend the wedding of J. Phelps Stokes at Noreton. The occasion will be one for a family gathering.

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The selling of the villa of Mrs. George Tiffany at Newport to Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier marks another social change not only in New York, but also in the history of society as it was wont to gather at Newport these score or more of years. Mrs. Tiffany is the mother of Perry and Belmont Tiffany. A younger son, Willie Tiffany, died shortly after returning from Cuba in the year of the Spanish war. Mrs. Tiffany is an aunt of August, Perry, and Oliver H. P. Belmont. She has also one daughter, Miss Tiffany. Mrs. Tiffany was a sister of Mrs. August Belmont, the wife of the banker. She was Miss Isabella Perry. The Perrys, the Tiffanys, and the Belmonts have always chosen Newport as their Summer residence. Mrs. Tiffany's father was Commodore Matthew Perry, who made the first treaty with Japan, and who was a brother to the hero of Lake Erie. Mrs. Lanier represents on her mother's side the new wealthy California element. Her father was Heber R. Bishop, who gave the famous collection of jade to New York. Mr. Lanier is the banker. He will not be at Newport this Summer. He has gone on a motor trip through Europe. Mrs. Lanier, being in mourning for her mother, will entertain but little this year.

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Capt. Gerard Paget is among those who arrived here last week. He will visit Meadow Brook and later Newport. He is one of the many Pagets, several of whom have married Americans. By the way, Mrs. Arthur Paget does not seem to improve a bit. She is unable to go anywhere this London season. Her daughter, who cares not the least for society, is with her mother. Lady Colebrook, on the contrary, who will be remembered in New York—she is a sister of Arthur Paget—was at the garden party at Windsor and brought with her Maxine Elliott, (Mrs. Nat Goodwin.) Madame Nordica has announced that she is to be the guest for the rest of the season of Mrs. Mackay in London. Miss Barrymore has had some quiet attention, being in mourning. On the other hand, preparations are being made by Lady Angela Forbes and the Countess Warwick.

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The plaint of Mrs. Brown Potter, the actress, last week in London concerning the Tuxedo property contains a well-known bit of social history. Tuxedo was established at the time that Mrs. Potter was in the zenith of her social and amateur actress career. She was the fashion and she arranged to bring to Tuxedo a number of the smart set of the day and make it very popular. The Directors did give her a cottage. The late Pierre Lorillard at the time was the promoter of Tuxedo. William Waldorf Astor wrote an Indian legend concerning the park, which forms a bit of the archives of that place to-day. Mrs. Potter has insisted that she remained the owner of the cottage, although it has been occupied by her daughter, Mrs. Stillman. Mrs. Duval, her sister, and Mrs. Urquhart, her mother, are now with Mrs. Potter. Her financial trouble, oddly enough, is a recurrent bit of family history. Nearly thirty years ago her father, the late David Urquhart, made a failure in New Orleans, which wiped out all the family funds, and which unfortunately involved collateral relatives. Mrs. Potter always said that her reason for subsequently going on the stage was to help her parents. Her first appearance in London society was at a species of charity ball at one of the large hotels or halls and where the King, then Prince of Wales, was a guest. She wore a brilliant red gown and carried a mass of some vivid crimson blossoms. She attracted the attention of the royal party and had a wonderful success. This was before her professional début. James Brown Potter, her former husband, is now in London, and there is some rumor that the family will do something to tide over her present difficulties.

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Mrs. Benjamin Knower and Miss Margaret Knower sailed yesterday. They will spend some time with Mr. and Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton in Paris. J. Roosevelt Roosevelt was another of the transatlantic travelers last week. He will remain abroad all Summer.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spies Kipp will open their Newport cottage to-morrow. Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander sailed on Thursday on the Deutschland, and Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer have again gone abroad. Among those returning have been the Misses Delano, formerly of East Orange, and now of New York. They are nieces of Commodore Harry Walters of the New York Yacht Club. The Narada, Commodore Walters's yacht, with himself and Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Jones on board, is due this week at Newport from the Azores.

Mrs. Louis Haggin and the Countess Festetics have also returned after a Spring passed in Rome, Paris, and London. They have opened their country place at Closter, N. J.

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To-morrow afternoon a school commencement of fashionable interest will be that of the Misses Comstock. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is a graduate thereof, and she is expected to be present at the reception, which will be held at the Manhattan Hotel. Among the graduates are Miss Ellen Shippen, a cousin of Mrs. Hillbourne Roosevelt; Miss Van Cott, a granddaughter of the late Cornelius Van Cott, and Miss Anita Stillman, the daughter of Dr. Stillman of Stevens Institute, Hoboken.

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Miss Lydia Jane Cramblett, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Ezra Cramblett, will be married to Edgar Russell Andrews, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Andrews, of Boston, at noon next Wednesday by the Rev. George Wolffe Shinn of Newton, Mass., at Tangle Birch, the camp of Edgar Van Etten, near Saranac Inn. Miss Cramblett is a sister of Mrs. Van Etten.

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The engagement of Miss Mildred Barclay, elder unmarried daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, and S. Oakley Vander Poel, Jr., announced on Friday in THE TIMES, is one of the most interesting of the June engagements, and the wedding, for which no date has been set, will unite two of the old New York families. Miss Barclay is a handsome girl, a skilled dancer of fancy dances, and has charming manners. She made her début in the Winter at a large reception at which a number of the other débutantes received with her. Several entertainments were given for her. The death of her father, Henry A. Barclay, occurred in March last. The Barclays have several country places. That at Lenox, Bonnie Brae, is especially handsome, but this Summer they are spending very quietly in Southampton. Miss Barclay has a married sister, Mrs. J. Stevens Ulman, and another, Miss Clara Barclay, who will make her début next Winter. Henry A. Barclay, Jr., one of her brothers, married Miss Rosalie X. Paul of Philadelphia, and the other, an attractive young Southern widow, who died some months ago.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

LADY GREY-EGERTON, who is suing for a divorce from her husband, Sir Philip Henry Brian Grey-Egerton, was Miss May Carolyn Campbell Cuyler, daughter of Major Wayne Cuyler, United States Army, and a granddaughter of Gen. Wayne, "Mad Anthony Wayne."

As Miss Cuyler she spent a season or two in Washington, where she was a great belle. She married Sir Philip, twelfth Baronet, in 1893, two years after he succeeded to the title.

Over a year ago Sir Philip left England and went to India, and last November was served with an order "to show by means of a suit that he was justified in abandoning his wife," as she had charged desertion. This order he has ignored, hence the suit for divorce. Rumors have been afloat for a long time that the Grey-Egerton ménage was not satisfactory to either Sir Philip or his wife.

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Mrs. John W. Mackay entertained the Society of Women Journalists, about 300, at her London home a short time ago, and an English magazine somewhat naïvely says that the supper menu "was exactly what is served to royalties when they are entertained by her," and it describes an omelet en surprise as being a particularly delicious dish. This omelet seems to be a novelty to the English, but it is often served here. It contains fruit, jelly, and ice cream covered with hot sauce of whipped cream and egg.

Her house on this occasion was decorated with large pink roses, and Henry Russell furnished a brilliant programme of operatic music. As usual when receiving in her own house, Mrs. Mackay was simply dressed, and wore no jewels.

Mrs. Mackay, despite the many inventions about the portrait by Meissonier, has given it a prominent place in her drawing room at her Carleton Terrace house.

It seems that after the portrait was partially painted Mrs. Mackay became ill, and another woman was model for the hands and arms, the result being that the hands were much larger than those of Mrs. Mackay.

Mrs. Mackay's mother, Mrs. Hungerford, lives in Paris most of the time. She is eighty-three, but still fine-looking, with dark eyes and masses of snow-white hair. She dresses very handsomely in rich black velvets and satins, with point lace caps and collars and rare old jewels. She is fond of shopping, too. She keeps up with the times, preferring English and American literature, although she reads and speaks French, Italian, and German fluently. Her younger daughter, Mrs. Mackay's sister, the Countess Telfener, is popular in Rome, her home. She has a talent for music and has charming manners, but suffers much of the time with neuralgia. She often spends part of the London season with Mrs. Mackay.

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There is much diversity of opinion among London's titled dames as to the etiquette of calling and of receiving visits. Few of the fashionable women care to set aside any special day for receiving calls. A few of them remain home nearly every afternoon to receive friends. Lady Brougham, for one, never drives after luncheon, and is home nearly every afternoon.

The Duchess of Sutherland herself returns every card left at Stafford House, but Lady Lansdowne and the Duchess of Devonshire never return the cards left for them.

The matter of leaving cards is deemed highly important in the early part of the season in London, and as actual calls grow less the card business grows.

When one arrives in town cards must be left to announce the fact. These cards are either sent out by the shop where they are engraved or by a servant, or are delivered in person.

The number of cards left is less than formerly. In former days when a married woman called on another married woman she left one of her own cards and two of her husband's. Nowadays she leaves but one of his.

Many smart women never leave their husband's card except when calling on a new acquaintance for the first time.

While a young girl's name appears on her mother's card, or her father's, should she be motherless, yet this can be left only for those who are friends of both parent and daughter; as for her own friends she must use her own card.

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Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McCormick, who spend much of their time in London, will remain at Berkeley House through the London season. They are building a new home in Hertford Street, but it will not be completed for some time. Mr. McCormick has a passion for collecting old masters, and his early English paintings are said to form the finest collection possessed by a private individual in England. Mr. McCormick's money was made in farming implements, and he is a Chicago man. He is a cousin of our new Ambassador to France.

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The ball given at Kensington Palace for the début of the Princess Ena, daughter of Princess Henry of Battenberg and granddaughter of the late Queen Victoria, was the first dance there in the memory of any one living. The suites in which the entertainment took place are historic, for in them Queen Victoria was born, and in them, also, she held her first Privy Council. This particular suite is occupied habitually by the Princess Ena. The Princess was named for both the late Queen and the ex-Empress Eugénie, whose favorite goddaughter she is. She is the second child and only daughter of the Princess. Among those present at this ball and known here were Miss Ivy Gordon-Lennox, the Duchess of Marlborough, the Duchess of Roxburghe, (Miss Goelet,) and the Choates.

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Although the Maharajah of Kaputhala is said to like French cooking, the French language, and the French themselves, he has determined to have his children educated in England. His four sons are to attend a preparatory school at Cheam, and his daughter will attend a school in the London suburbs, near Battersea.

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Mrs. John Ware Reamer, whose wedding took place a few days ago, and who was Miss Alice Thorn Youmans, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Youmans, is related to the Gurnee, Thorn, Sutton, Storms, Van Wart, and other families, and Mr. Reamer is a lineal descendant of the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, who founded Concord, and is tenth in descent from Robert Bulkeley, an English Baron, Lord of the Manor of Bulkeley, in the County Palatine of Chester, during the reign of King John, in 1210.

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The family jewels that the Prince de Bearn and Chalais will present to his bride on their wedding are many of them heirlooms, and some were given by Marie Antoinette to the Duchesse de Tourzel, her lady-in-waiting, as a souvenir of their mutual sufferings in the reign of terror. The Duchesse was an ancestor of the Prince. Miss Beatrice Winans, the Baltimore girl he is to marry, has lived much abroad, and was educated there. One of the Prince's ancestors, Gaston, seventh de Bearn of the time of 1230, was uncle of the Queens of France, Sicily, and England, as he married Blanche of Savoie. Gaston, the eleventh, of 1434, became King of Navarre by marrying Leonie de Navarre. Catherine de Bearn, granddaughter of Gaston, eleventh, married Jean d'Albert, grandfather of Henri IV. of France.

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The Goldsmith letter, that sold for $250 at a recent sale at Sotheby's, in London, should be particularly interesting to Sir Henry Bunbury. It was written to Henry William Bunbury, a caricaturist compared by Walpole to Hogarth, and among his friends were Sir Joshua Reynolds and David Garrick. The addressee was the second son of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, who married Miss Catherine Horneck, Goldsmith's "Little Comedy," to whom the poet addressed his "Letter in Prose and Verse." Of the children of Henry William Bunbury, the first appears in Reynolds's "Master Bunbury," and their second son, Sir Henry Edward Bunbury, the soldier of Maida, was Reynolds's godchild. The present Sir Henry is tenth baronet, the original baronet having been created in 1681 by Queen Caroline. The proper surname of the family is said to be St. Pierre—a name often used as a middle name—Bunbury being merely a place name, but custom has sanctioned the latter so long that it has taken its place as the family surname.

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Tatton Park, Cheshire, where Ambassador Reid, Mrs. Reid, and Miss Reid were the guests lately of the Duchess of Buckingham and her husband, Lord Egerton, is famous for its wonderful conservatories. These conservatories are so large that walks are laid out in them banked on either side with rocks half covered with moss and groups of tropical plants and trees. Tatton itself is an immense house, is very comfortable, and has a large park and handsome gardens.

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Lady Margaret Domvile and Lady Catherine-Wheble, the surviving sisters of Lord Howth, have left London for Howth Castle, County Dublin. Lord Howth, who is a bachelor, last week celebrated his seventy-eighth birthday. There is no heir to his earldom or to the ancient barony of Howth, that dates from the twelfth century. In 1881 a United Kingdom barony of Howth was conferred upon him, giving a seat in the House of Lords. He lives little at ancestral Castle Howth, the numerous towers of which rise at the west side of the small town of Howth. The Hill of Howth, rising just behind the extensive gardens of the estate, shield them, and there is always a remarkable display of rhododendrons there in June.

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One who is familiar with the appearance of the new German Crown Princess writes more frankly about her than have the scribes. He says: "She is far from pretty. Her features are of a decidedly Slav type, with high cheekbones and a somewhat squat nose." He goes on, however, to say that "she has magnificent dark eyes, which light up her face with a look of vivacity and unusual intelligence. Great charm both of manner and appearance is, in fact, universally conceded to her."

After the wedding and the departure of the Crown Prince and his bride with their parents the garter of the new bride was distributed to the guests of the evening. The garter was undoubtedly a long one, for a goodly proportion of the guests each received one of the tiny strips into which it was divided. By the express command of the Kaiser each guest who dined the following day at the Schloss had to wear one of the tiny bits of the garter as an order.

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Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, widow of the Boston millionaire who died only a few days ago, has always been devoted to art and paints a great deal. Several years since she won the Evans Prize at the New York Water Color Exhibition. She has studied under a number of noted artists, and the money she has made through her painting has been used to further American art and to assist struggling artists. Mrs. Sears was Miss Choate, a daughter of Charles F. Choate, for a long time President of the Old Colony Railroad, and is a niece of ex-Ambassador Choate.

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Although the Sears family is one of the most prominent in Boston and one of the wealthiest as well, the grandfather of the late J. Montgomery Sears was a fisherman at Yarmouth. His son Joshua was restless and discontented with life on the Cape and left it for Boston, where from modest beginnings he finally established a good business, sending goods not only to nearby ports, but to the West Indies. He died before his son, the late J. Montgomery, came of age, and left a fortune of about a million and a half. He appointed the Hon. Alpheus Hardy his son's guardian, and by the time his ward had attained the age of twenty-one Mr. Hardy had more than quadrupled the fortune left him.

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Mrs. Samuel A. Walsh, Jr., who was Miss Margaret Robison, is a descendant of Richard Floyd, who founded Setauket. Her mother was Miss Jeannie Floyd-Jones, and the reception took place at Massapequa Manor, the historic Floyd-Jones home at Massapequa, L. I.

The origin of the hyphenating of the names Floyd-Jones is as follows: Richard Floyd, but a later Richard than he who founded Setauket, married Arabella Jones, a daughter of Judge David Jones, and the Judge, having no grandsons to perpetuate his name, willed his property to his daughter and her husband upon condition that their children should also bear the legal name of Jones, with the result that the two names were joined by a hyphen.

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Henri Anthony Louis Hoguet, whose engagement to Miss Ruth Howard, daughter of Edward Tasker Howard, was announced lately, is the only living grandson of the late Anthony Hoguet, one of the founders of the Wilmerding-Hoguet Company, who were wholesale auctioneers. His grandmother, the oldest Mrs. Hoguet, lives on the old Hoguet estate on Lake Mahopac. She was a Miss Gorham of Boston. Mr. Hoguet's mother married again after his father's death, and was Mrs. Colby Moore. She died nearly eighteen months ago.

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An unusually large number of the June brides were gifted with long or interesting pedigrees. Of these, Mrs. William Elkins, who was Miss Elizabeth Tuckerman, is the granddaughter on the distaff side of the Rev. Cotton Smith, and on her father, Bayard Tuckerman's side, she is related to many famous Tuckermans, including Charles Tuckerman, at one time Minister to Greece; the Rev. Joseph Tuckerman, a philanthropist, and Edward Tuckerman, the botanist. Bayard Tuckerman, her father, is a lecturer on English literature and is the author of "History of English Prose and Fiction" and a number of biographical sketches.

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HATS AND FROCKS



WITH the advent of really hot weather come also the thin gowns appropriate to the Summer season, but which the unprecedentedly cool and even chilly days of early June forbade. They are a welcome relief from those of heavier material and more elaborate design.

For Summer wear in town nothing can be too simple. Mrs. Ernest Iselin, when Miss Polly Whittier, wore some of the prettiest and simplest muslin and organdy frocks of any of the fashionable women or girls seen in town during the heated season. These gowns were almost invariably the thinnest of muslins, a fabric little affected by Northern girls for day wear, but which the real Southern woman so well knows the beauty of.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, lunching at Sherry's with Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury one warm day, wore a charming cream-colored batiste frock. The lines were princesse, although the gown was in two pieces and the skirt more than touched the floor at the back. It was finished around the bottom with two overlapping three-inch plaitings of plain cream batiste, and from these up the gown was embroidered in trailing vines, the leaves of which were largest near the bottom of the gown, growing smaller and more like tendrils the higher they climbed.

The bodice had a slightly surpliced effect at the front, opening over a stock and guimpe, with fine narrow plaitings at its edges. The elbow sleeves also had plaitings, and both sleeves and bodice were embroidered to match the skirt in cream color. The entire frock was clinging and scant, except around the bottom, where it was moderately full.

Mrs. Whitehouse's hat was a small one, with the back and the left side turned up sharply against the crown, where lavender ostrich tips covered both side and back—the hat also being lavender.

Mrs. Waterbury's costume, although pure white, was quite the opposite in effect to Mrs. Whitehouse's, as it was a loose bolero jacket, or short Eton jacket, and an exceedingly short skirt; the jacket stood out from the figure, and its cut gave much width at the shoulders. Mrs. Waterbury's hat was a small one of white straw, a sort of toque, trimmed with a few smooth feathers.

The skirt had more than half its depth broken by worked medallions, from which bands of drawn work crossed the skirt like bayadere stripes.

The medallions of drawn work seemed to be six-sided and longer than wide, the length running around the skirt. From each medallion the drawn work stripes formed bands that turned and carried out a set design.

The jacket was also bordered with bands of this drawn work to a considerable depth. The elbow sleeves were so wide as to suggest circular pieces of the linen with a hole cut out in the centre to fit them to the armholes, and these were also worked half their depth with drawn work.

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One of the smartest and simplest voile frocks in black and white shepherd's plaid was seen at Sherry's on a tall, slender woman whose well-rounded hips, broad shoulders, and well-modeled bust carried it off. The top was a surplice waist, the back being a bias piece pulled tightly over the lining. The surplice fronts were scant and met in the centre under a narrow black silk belt. An inch-wide strip of openwork black silk braid outlined the surpliced fronts and a stock and deep-pointed vest of fine white Irish crochet over white was inserted.

The sleeves were only moderately full and were gathered at the armholes and ended at the elbows in bands, over which the voile drooped so the bands did not show. These bands were of silk braid. Mousquetaire cuffs of Irish crochet finished the sleeves, and over them were drawn the tops of long black suède gloves that were removed before the luncheon.

The skirt was gathered around the top, or rather shirred, but very scantily, to a depth of ten inches, fitting like a glove, and its finish at the feet, or, rather, at the ankles, was three tucks. One of these tucks was really the hem and was an inch and a quarter deep; a half inch above was an inch-wide tuck, and half an inch above that came one three-fourths of an inch broad.

The hat was a white tricorne having three small black ostrich tips and a bit of black taffeta ribbon as its trimming.

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Mrs. John McCullough certainly has a penchant for the gooseneck wings, for she now has a small white turban trimmed with a gooseneck wing in pale blue at each side. The black turban she wore in the late Spring was black with white wings. The gooseneck wings are those terminating in an oval loop of feathers and requiring nothing to conceal their joining to the hat. Mrs. McCullough wore this lately with a short black skirt and one of the short Eton coats bordered with a fringe of little balls or passementerie pendants, around the edges of the coat and the wide sleeve.

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A black-and-white shepherd plaid, broken by fine lines of black plaiding, the tiny squares in sections an inch across, is made up with a circular skirt that escapes the floor. This skirt is perfectly plain, and, while tight around the waist line and hips, it falls from the latter point in spear-topped folds. The hem is four inches deep, and four strips of plain black silk braid, varying from a quarter to three-quarters of an inch in width—each strip a quarter of an inch from the next—and the lowest and widest row being two inches from the edge of the skirt—is the only trimming. The coat is a redingote, and the top or bodice part cut separately, but joined at the waist line to the skirts. The top is fitted by many seams, and has a small round collar at the back and sides, to which are attached the very wide but short revers. These revers are of the plaid and are edged in two rows of black braid a quarter inch and half inch in width, respectively. The body is double-breasted, with four large black silk crochet buttons on each side, and frogs made of narrow silk braid crossing from button to button. The sleeves end just below the elbows in flaring, turned-back cuffs of white satin finished chiffon broadcloth, bordered with two bands of the braid. Inside of the neck of the garment is inserted a shaped piece of the white cloth, also bordered with two quarter-inch widths of the silk braid.

The skirts of the coat are quite plain and straight and are slashed up in the back to the waist line, one side slightly overlapping the other, and having at the top two large black buttons, matching those on the front, some six inches apart. In the front the coat skirts stop each side of the centre of the top portion, leaving an open space of four inches at a little below the waist line; at the bottom the distance between the coat skirts is twelve inches.

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Mrs. Louis Fitzgerald, wife of Gen. Fitzgerald, is wearing a smart black chiffon taffeta coat and skirt. The skirt clears the pavement and has a few plaits. The coat is laid in box plaits. The top is almost tight fitting, and on each side are three narrow box plaits, or six in all on the back, and the same number in the front. Passementerie cabochons, very flat and not large, are set across the top of the coat in a straight line from side to side a little below the neck, one on each plait. From the fit of the garment the deduction is made that the plaits were set on. There is a very narrow girdle or belt to the coat, and below this the coat skirts extend to the knees, the skirts also showing box plaits, but not like those of the top.

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A simple but handsome evening gown just brought from abroad by an American woman who dresses smartly is of rose-colored silk brocaded in large and small black satin leaves with rose-colored veins and edges of a paler hue than the rose-colored background. This forms a tight-fitting princess slip that is closed in the back under a sash effect in black silk gauze.

Around the bottom of the slip is a deep, graduated flounce of fine black silk net embroidered in outlines of leaves in rose color, the leaves being similar to those in black on the rose-colored background of the gown. The leaves at the bottom of the flounce are much larger than those at the top. The flounce is headed by a scarf arrangement formed of folds of black silk gauze and silver tissue.

The corsage top is cut straight across in both the back and the front and has a wide, full puffing of black and silver. The sleeves, which form puffs over the shoulder curves, are held there by bands of silver tissue, and a band of silver tissue goes around each arm, holding the shoulder cap up and out in a small puff. A triangular-shaped flounce of black gauze droops to the elbow, the outer point extending some four inches below it; a ruche of silver tissue edges each. At the top of the corsage in the back is a soft knot of silver tissue, and from it two long sash ends of black silk gauze extend to the waist, where another knot of silver holds them in to the waist line; from there they hang to below the top of the flounce, each terminating in a silver tassel.

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At a recent fashionable London wedding the bride's eight attendants wore Louis Seize costumes of lavender silk and white lace, and instead of either hats or wreaths of flowers large Alsatian bows of lavender silk ribbon were fastened to their coiffures with enamel and diamond hatpins, the gifts of the bridegroom. Their bouquets were mauve and yellow—iris and roses—and were tied with mauve lavender ribbon.

The bride herself, Miss Linda Oppenheim, now Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, wore a princesse robe of ivory-white crêpe de chine, embroidered in silver and crystal and trimmed with Brussels point. Her bridal veil was entirely of Brussels point. The galleries of St. George's Church, Hanover Square, where the ceremony took place, had its aisles banked with tall lilies and white May flowers, and the galleries were draped with filmy, pale-pink folds over which great trails of white lilies were caught, with an effect said by one there to be remarkably graceful and effective.

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Mrs. Orme Wilson, dining at Sherry's one evening, wore a small black net hat of irregular shape, the net being ruched on and having a cluster of small white flowers at the left side, where the hat was lifted a bit, and another cluster at the back. Her frock was a trailing robe of several different kinds of white lace over chiffon, with a slightly rounded neck and elbow sleeves. The corsage had a very deep, transparent yoke. In the front, beginning at each side of the bust and extending across it just under the bust, was an odd insertion of black lace spangled lightly with gold. There was a single bit at each side, shaped something like a half-moon, and the piece across the front described two shallow, scallop-shaped sections.

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A charming Empire robe in the trousseau of a June bride may in its general outlines be easily copied by a clever seamstress in crêpe de chine or dotted Swiss, or in any other desired material. The top is cut out round to a depth of some six inches all around, and then comes a deep fitted yoke of white chiffon cloth over white liberty silk. This yoke is embroidered in bowknot designs with pale rose colored and delicate leaf green ribbons. Sections of the yoke extend out over the shoulders and half way to the elbows in tab effects, and on each of these is a bowknot design.

Around the top of the yoke the cloth is embroidered in pale green ribbons in a ribbon design, and folds of white net are laid in under the edges. This yoke extends down over the bust, and its lower edges swing loose from the body of the garment, which is white chiffon cloth. In the back there is a Watteau plait, and the sides hang loosely. A wide rose-colored liberty satin ribbon starts from the foundation of the robe—which is pale green china silk—and extending around under the side sections of the chiffon close to the figure, is tied in front, the ends being brought up to the bust line in the centre and formed into a flat bow without ends. The front of the robe crossed by these ribbons is an accordion plaited panel of chiffon cloth joined to the foundation slip at the under arm seams, of which the loose side folds conceal the joining. The back and sides of the robe are embroidered in ribbon designs with the pale leaf green ribbon and large and small bowknots in pale rose colored ribbon with now and then part of the knot done in the green.

The sleeves are formed of three double overlapping ruffles of the chiffon cloth, the lowest one coming a little below the elbow and having inside of it a longer ruffle of Valenciennes lace.

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Another Empire robe is of deep red, the shade properly termed ox-blood, and is an accordion-plaited affair of silk net over a slip of India silk of the same color. This trails more than the one described above. The plaiting is really a sunray and not accordion, and the inside of the plaits are caught in the back and at the sides to the foundation slip, and thus curve in to follow the general outlines of the figure.

Under the arms, below the bust, folds of red messaline ribbon are drawn like a sash under the bust and are pulled through the decoration down the front and formed into a wide, short bow without ends.

The decoration of the gown is odd. There is a yoke piece, if yoke piece it may be called, some eight inches wide across around the top of the gown; this deepens in the front to eight inches, and two sections eight inches wide, extensions of the neck piece, are joined together by fine cord down the front of the robe to the floor. This yoke and panel are of some sort of heavy Eastern crêpe in dull cream of yellowish white, almost entirely covered with Eastern embroidery in all colors of the rainbow, and others, too, but all in dull tints, and with lines of gold bullion gleaming here and there. Every now and then there is an oval medallion outlined with the bullion.

The sleeves are sunray plaited, and when the arms hang at the sides the sleeves come below the elbows, but are open up the inside seams so that when the arms are raised they fall entirely away from the arms. They have a lining, also open, of ecru India silk embroidered around the edges with dull gold thread.

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A third trousseau gown is a tea gown of fine mull and a coat of all-over Valenciennes lace. The gown part is a princess slip, the top of which is a low-necked sleeveless body, bands of white mull going over the shoulders. The skirt is laid in tucks just above, at and below the waist line, and is further confined by a shaped but unstiffened girdle of light blue silk. The skirt top is tucked down to below the hip line. Fans of sunray plaited mull are let into the skirt at the knee line and pale roses top each point. About ten inches below these roses pale blue ribbons start from under the sides of the skirt overlapping the fans, and drooping down are tied in flat bows that hold the plaiting in. Twelve inches below this line of bows comes another.

The coat is solid Valenciennes lace; it is formed of four immensely wide flounces joined down the centre back and under each arm. It has a modified Watteau plait back, but the sides are straight. Pale blue ribbons are run through it around the armholes to shape it, and ruffles of Valenciennes are set on; these are joined to the open seam left between the two straight edges of the flounces, and a fan-shaped plaiting of mull is let in to form an elbow sleeve. Blue ribbon is tied around the arm midway from shoulder to elbow to hold the plaits in shape; the ribbon forms a bow at the outside of each arm. Soft blue silk ribbon is run through the edges of the coat around the neck, and is tied at the bust line in front with two ends that fall below the waist line and end in tiny silver tassels.

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A beautiful evening gown for half-mourning wear is black net over silver gray messaline, trimmed with open bands of dull silver embroidery.

The skirt is sunray plaited, and of round length; a deep Van Dyked band of dull silver four inches wide is set on around the bottom of the skirt. The Van Dykes are each six inches deep, making the depth from the tips of the upturned Van Dykes to the tips of the downward turned ones nearly twelve inches. The tips of the downward turning Vs come to within eight inches of the hem.

The girdle is a draped one, of the net terminating in deep points in both the front and the back below the waist line, but cut straight around at the top. The back of the bodice is sunray plaited and drawn in tightly to the figure. In the front it is also sunray plaited, but it swings loose a bit. The top is not cut low over the bust or in the back, but it is very low on the shoulders, so that the top is almost straight across. A four-inch straight band of the silver embroidery finishes the top, and folds of pale black tulle are placed under the edges. This band is shaped in to cover the shoulder curve, and short but very full and plain puffs of black net about nine inches long ending in inch-wide bands of silver embroidery form the sleeves.

From the centre front of the silver neck band start two shaped pieces of the embroidery, an inch and a half wide at the start. These separate, widening as they go, and, curving down under the bust, pass under the arms, and, running up to the centre back, form an upturned Van Dyke, the point of which is just an inch below the neckband. Under the arms the lower edge of the bands, which is three inches wide at that point, comes within an inch of the top of the girdle.

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In the trousseau of a slender bride is a smart white chiffon taffeta dinner gown that makes for a more generous outline. The skirt, of round length, is gathered full at the waist line, falling in straight folds. Just above the knees is a six-inch straight ruffle of the silk gathered to form its own heading, the latter being three-quarters of an inch wide. Three inches above this ruffle is an inch and a half turquois-blue velvet ribbon. Six inches below the ruffles is another band of the ribbon, and below this is another flounce, this second flounce being nine inches deep and some two inches from the lower edge of the skirt.

The bodice is a pointed one, with no girdle, and is formed of folds wound around the figure over a close-fitting foundation. In the front these folds cross in double-breasted fashion, and six large buttons are covered with turquois blue velvet embroidered in silver, three on a side, further carrying out the double-breasted effect.

In the back there are four of these buttons, and the folds are so arranged as to cross at the waist line with two loosely plaited ends some eight inches long, forming a sort of postillion effect. This double-breasted folded bodice effect is from a little above the bust line down, the upper part being a foundation of thin, soft, white silk on which is set a bertha effect in circular sections of the taffeta, ranging from five to three inches in width, set on, one above the other, and each overlapping the next. These ruffles are edged with tiny ruchings of turquois blue tulle, and form a V-shaped bertha that extends out over the short puffed sleeves and over the upper part of the bust. The opening at the neck is a shallow one, and forms a V at both the back and the front. The edge is finished with a fold of turquois blue velvet and a guimpe and stock of point applique over white chiffon is inserted.

The sleeves are single, short, wide puffs of the silk, ending above the elbow, where each is shirred into a narrow silk band with an elastic run through it to hold it in place. Turquois blue velvet shirred loosely over this band and a two-inch ruffle of point d'Alencon falls from each.

A small white lace toque with a cluster of turquois blue tips at the right side is to accompany this frock when worn at restaurant dinners. For home wear the guimpe may, if desired, be removed.

Another dinner robe is for a plump bride, and is of rose-colored crêpe de chine. The skirt is in two sections, the upper of which with the bodice gives a coat effect. The bodice is cut with a deep point at the top in the front and in the back also, and folds of white tulle are caught on the outside as well as the inside, and turned back from this opening are two bias sections of the crêpe, each tapering to a point at each end, the two points meeting in the centre front and the centre back where V's of the bodice end; each eight inches wide at the top of the shoulders, where they droop over the sleeves, and each smooth where it ends at the top under the tulle, and each forming scant folds at the outer edge; this outer edge is finished by an inch-wide band of embroidery in different shades of rose color, mauve, and silver. The bodice itself is gathered the merest trifle at the top under the bertha ruffle, and is drawn in closely to the figure from that point down to the waist line, a shaped, narrow girdle of the embroidery holding it in. From this girdle the crêpe de chine falls in scant folds that are sixteen inches long in the centre front by thirty-six inches long at the centre back, the line of this coat drapery descending from the centre front forming a sharp point in the centre back, edged all the way with a two-inch band of embroidery matching that on the corsage bodice.

This coat drapery is fastened to the foundation slip under the upper edge of the embroidery, the rest of the lower part of the embroidered band hanging loose over the lower section of the jupe. This lower section is gathered in under the upper and falls in full folds, touching the floor in front and forming a short trail at the back. This section is also bordered with the embroidery, which is three inches wide.

The sleeves are scant puffs of the crêpe, ending at the elbows in two-inch bands of the embroidery, from which fall double flounces of pink tulle over longer flounces of white tulle. These flounces are six inches long at the inside seams by twelve at the outside, forming points at the back.

A black crinoline hat, having a deep, wide brim beat down the merest trifle at both the front and the back, and having a crown two inches high surrounded by a band of tiny shaded rose-colored ostrich tips curling out toward the brim, and having a narrow bandeau covered with rose-colored ribbon and a rose-colored bow at the back and left under the brim, is to be worn with this costume when occasion requires.

In this same trousseau is a negligée jacket in white mull, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and rose-colored ribbon. The jacket part is formed by joining two sections of the mull. Each section is a large square; one end of each square is cut off, and the straight line left goes over the shoulders from back to front and forms the top of the jacket. Each section just below the cut-off point is also cut out to form armholes, and from both the centre front and back each section forms a deep point, that comes on a line under the arms and extends some six inches below the waist line. The material falls in full folds, of course, and the edges are embroidered to a depth of three inches by hand in four-leaf-clover designs mingled with fine grasses and vines. The top opens in Vs in both the front and the back, and where the two sections are joined in the back a chou of rose-colored liberty ribbon, with two long ends six inches wide and a yard long, is affixed. Starting from this chou is a large pointed collar of Valenciennes that goes over the shoulders and tapers down to a sharp point on each side of the centre front, where the jacket fronts meet, and here a double bow of ribbon is fastened. A jabot of accordion-plaited Valenciennes attached at the top to a band of the embroidery is inserted under this bow. The bow is at the bust line, and the jabot extends some four inches above it, being fastened at each side under the lace collar and fronts, and below the bow the jabot extends to the waist line, where it forms a point. From this bow also six-inch strips of the liberty ribbon laid in careless plaits slant down under the bust, and are carried up and across the under-arm seams to the chou at the back. These ribbons are tacked to the mull, and under the mull is a fold of white silk as a foundation, the result being that the ribbon shapes the garment slightly to the figure.

The elbow sleeves are entirely Valenciennes, the puffed tops being of a very wide lace, shirred at the bottom, from which fall two ruffles of the lace, the under one six inches deep and the upper four; a fold of the ribbon with a bow in the centre finishes each sleeve just above the triple ruffle effect. To wear with this there is a petticoat of white mull tucked lengthwise at the top to a depth of sixteen inches, and having an eight-inch ruffle at the bottom bordered and headed with Valenciennes lace, and having two inch-wide insertions of the lace. Above this ruffle are four insertions of lace varying from one-and-a-half to an inch in width, each inserted in ribbon designs, the upper insertion being a very wavy ribbon design, with bowknots, this being of the inch-wide lace. A rose-colored taffeta slip is to be worn under it.





EMBROIDERY HINTS.

FOR the maid or matron who embroiders and also has a frugal mind there are nice little stamping outfits which are worth while. They cost only 35 cents, and include several initials, scallops, and different simple patterns. They are inclosed in a small box.

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For wedding presents or for the woman's own use, if she has plenty of time, she buys fine huck toweling by the yard, cuts it the proper lengths, has it stamped with a large scallop, and embroiders it. Nothing is prettier or more satisfactory in the way of a towel.

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Upon these or other towels the monogram is inclosed in a ring for embroidery. These inclosed monograms are also worked upon bed and table linen as well. Designing a monogram for this work costs from 75 cents up.

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Every other woman who is embroidering her own corset cover gets a butterfly design. French fashion patterns are also good. A corset cover, ready stamped, costs $1.25.

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Stock ties four or five inches wide, of handkerchief linen, stamped to embroider, are 50 cents.

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Sets of chemisette and elbow sleeves to wear with the short gown sleeves of this season are as pretty as they are useful, and come stamped for embroidery at $1 a set.

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Buttons are dainty things to embroider and make charming accessories to handsome coats and other garments. Stamped on linen they cost 50 cents a dozen. They come ready embroidered for $3 and $4 a dozen. They are done on linen of different colors to match suits, and they are also done on silk.

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Girls who wear linen suits like to embroider card cases to match. With white embroidered blue suits the card case is white and blue, and they are done in other colors or all white.

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When the woman is spending her Summer making Christmas presents, and many have already commenced, she embroiders handkerchief, glove, and cravat cases. These are done on fine white piqué and are useful gifts for either men or women. They launder excellently. Handkerchief cases are 35 cents and the other pieces 50 cents each.

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Handkerchief bags are pretty things, and cost 25 cents ready stamped upon sheer linen. They are embroidered in colors and lined with a color harmonizing.

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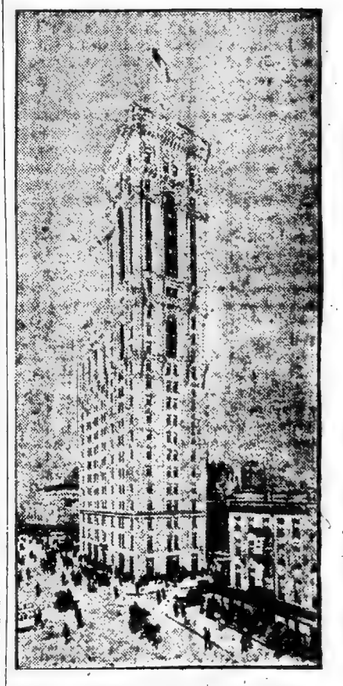
Covers for heart-shaped pillows are stamped in small floral and openwork designs upon fine linen, and have an embroidered ruffle. They cost ready to work $1, $1.25, and $1.50.

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Linen collar and cuff sets stamped for eyelet and solid embroidery cost 35 cents, and pretty imported stocks, shaped to the throat, cost from 15 to 35 cents.

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Centrepieces to be worked with the coronation braid cost from 75 cents to $1, and are always useful articles.



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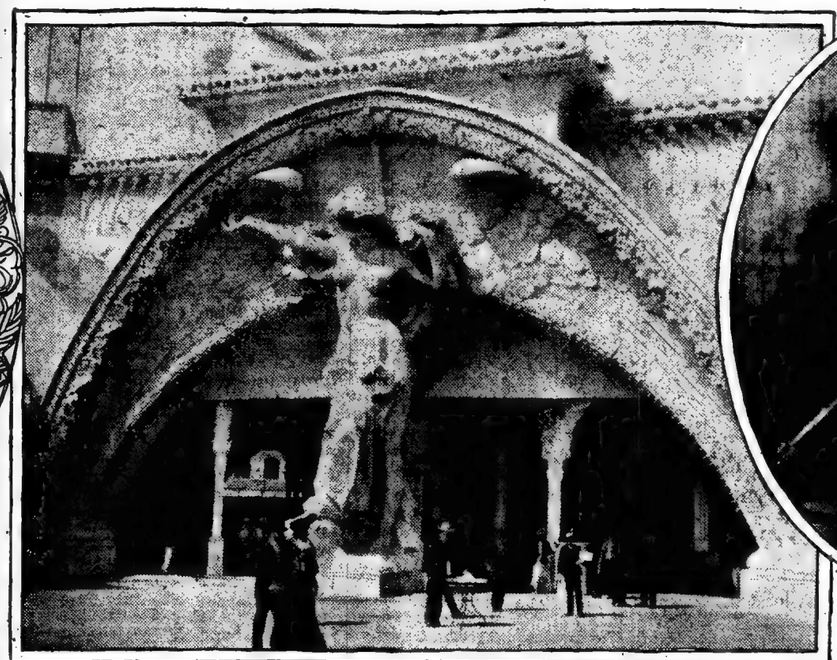
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ALLEGORICAL FIGURE OF CREATION MODELLED BY HERMAN LEON At the Entrance to "Creation," Dreamland.



MLLE. AURORA AT BOSTOCK'S Coney Island



SCENE I, "WHEN WE ARE FORTY ONE," WISTARIA GROVE (N.Y. THEATRE ROOF) JOHNNY McVEIGH, NELLIE DALY, AND THE EIGHT WISTARIA SHETLANDS

A CHANGE is to be made in the bill of the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre to-morrow evening. The Gilbert and Sullivan review is to be taken off and in its place a new skit by John J. McNally is to be substituted. For this piece a second company has been organized, headed by Stella Mayhew, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Catharine Hayes, and Wilfred Gardes.

The action of "The Whole Damm Family" takes place at Sherry's and is played in one act and a scene. The family has a reunion at the café on the same night that a theatrical company is being entertained at the expense of a new backer. Mr. Coffer Damm, the head of the family, is the husband of the actress who is being entertained by her new financial "prop." Shortly after the arrival of the Damm family, Coffer Damm learns of the fact that his wife is at Sherry's, and believing the backer another person, a confusion of complications arise. A number of topical songs will be introduced by the different principals.

"Lifting the Lid" is to be retained with a few slight changes.

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At Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden there will be another change of bill for the ensuing week. Anna Fitzhugh, lately the prima donna of the "Baroness Fiddlesticks" company, will be heard in a number of songs. Eighteen "Imperial Japanese Guards" will present the regulation battle drill of the Samurai. Ernest Hogan and his twenty-five Memphis students in the darky melodies, which made such a hit last week, will be retained, while Genaro and Bailey, Prof. Allene and his trained monkey, Peter the Great; Klein, Ott Brothers and Nickerson, Willton brothers, comedy acrobats, and the six Ratzenbinbers, a foreign Amazon act, which will be presented for the first time in this country; Dida, the tank illusion, and Toto, the mysterious musician, will complete the bill. The daily matinée continues down stairs in the Victoria Theatre.

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Three new acts will be placed on the Wistaria Grove programme to-morrow evening. These are Pongo and Leo, the "Chinaman and the Athlete"; the Panzer Trio, comedy acrobats, and the Four Lukens. The vaudeville acts that will remain are "The Girl in the Red Domino," Coco, the human baboon; Kelly and Reno, and the Navassar Troupe. Some new comedy and musical material will be introduced into "When We Are 41," and Elsie Janis will continue her clever imitations. The management announces that two noted European attractions never seen in this country will be introduced on July 3, one of them being "The Pied Piper of Hamelin."

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

No new numbers have been added to "Fantana" at the Lyric, yet the successful musical comedy goes on playing to fine houses and with no prospect of closing this Summer. The house is cool, and has the additional advantage of having doors on both Forty-second and Forty-third Streets.

This is the last week of Frank Daniels and "Sergeant Brue" at the Knickerbocker. The company will take its vacation after next Saturday, resuming its season at the same house on Aug. 7. Both Mr. Daniels and Blanche Ring have won much popularity in the piece.

The eighty-eighth performance of "The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson occurred last night—quite a record for the hot weather. "The Heir" enters upon the final month of its long run with tomorrow night's performance.

Sam Bernard and "The Rollicking Girl," who begin their third month at the Herald Square, still are playing to big business. "Tricks," "Indians on Broadway," and "Friends That Are Good and True" have all made popular hits. The swing song is a beautiful feature of the entertainment.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

"The Crust of Society" will be offered at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre this week, with a cast containing a number of names well known to playgoers. The stock company will be strengthened by the addition of Elita Proctor Otis, Mary Hampton, and John H. Gilmour. It is announced that the piece will be elaborately costumed.

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"The Octoroon," by Dion Boucicault, with E. J. Ratcliffe as Jacob McCloskey; Tully Marshall as the Indian Chief, and Laura Wall as Zoe, the octoroon, and the same company that recently appeared at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, is scheduled for the Metropolis this week.

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The Western mining drama, "Tennessee's Pardner," will be presented tomorrow and the remainder of the week at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, with James E. Wilson as Caleb Dunn, Mary Ryan as Tennessee Kent, and Beatrice Morgan as Nettie Brice.

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At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week E. E. Kidder's comedy, "A Poor Relation," will be presented. It will be remembered that in this piece the late Sol Smith Russell achieved one of his greatest successes. The leading rôle, Noah Vale, will be portrayed by Mr. Durkin, who has played the part many times in Chicago.

VAUDEVILLE.

By special arrangement with Kellar, who is a discoverer of talent as well as a magician, Paul Valadon, the French necromancer, will make his first appearance in vaudeville at Keith's this week, presenting a series of physical and psychical problems, including his latest mystery, called "The Drum that Can't Be Beaten." Other new recruits to vaudeville are Ned Nye, late star of "The Belle of New York," and his Whirlwind Girls; Susie Fisher, the female baritone, and White and Simmons, the favorite minstrel comedians. Standard vaudeville acts are contributed by Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper in "A Picture from Life"; Mosher, Houghton & Mosher, acrobatic and comedy cyclists; Dave Nowlin, "the Man with Many Voices"; the Zarnes, flying ring experts; Taylor Holmes in monologue with imitations; Henry and Francis, singing comedy duo; Coughlin, illuminated Indian club swinger; the Majestic Musical Four, who combine comedy with high-class vocal and instrumental selections, and Carlin and Otto.

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The offering at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the week of June 26 is headed by James J. Corbett, the pugilist-actor, who lately starred in his own production. As the extra feature Mr. Proctor will offer McMahon's Watermelon Girls. This is said to be one of the most attractive singing and dancing ensembles on the vaudeville stage. There will also appear on this programme Louise Gunning, the Scotch singer. Others who will appear are Edward Blondell and company in their comedy sketch entitled "The Lost Boy"; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, in their dancing and singing sketch; Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, who will present their latest offering, "The Coal Strike"; Transatlantic Four, America's leading quartet; Pauline Cooke and May Clinton, America's famous rifle experts; Mme. Macart's Dog and Monkey Circus, and the motion pictures.

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A series of new pictures just received from Paris are now being shown on the Cinematograph at the Eden Musée. The pictures portray the laughable misfortunes incident to the adventures of a French Count out to secure a rich American wife.

THE HIPPODROME.

This is the last week of the remarkable run of "A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders"—a run that has been unique in that at practically every performance the biggest playhouse in the world has been packed to the doors. Even now the advance sale is enormous, yet it was thought advisable because of the hot weather to close the present season in the heyday of its prosperity.

The Hippodrome will open late in August with the same attractions that are now playing. Later in the Fall an entirely new spectacle on a gorgeous plan will be presented.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

Incubator chicks every fifteen minutes is the latest novelty installed at Luna Park. Ever since the advent of the "artificial hen" showmen have been endeavoring to perfect a plan whereby the public could be treated to the sight of a continual hatch of young chickens, where they could be seen breaking through the shell at small intervals of time. Hugh S. Thomas, chief electrician at Luna Park, devised a scheme which has accomplished the desired results. The incubators, inclosed in glass, skirt the broad promenade and contain 6,000 eggs, which have been placed in the patent hatchery at short intervals during the last three weeks. This week the little chicks began to put in an appearance. Patrons can bring their own eggs to be hatched out, and the little chickens will be farmed out in various places near the park.

Among the new acts in the free circus this week are the Marvelous Duirck Brothers, Garvice's trained ponies, Albertia and Wulfken, Hampton's dogs, and Spilk.

"The Fall of Port Arthur" has been somewhat changed, the battle terminating the show instead of the review of the fleet as heretofore. The building of three new Igorrote houses has been begun by the dusky-hued Americans from Luzon. Seeth's bears will continue their musical number this week and will add several new sensational acts to their programme.

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Frank C. Bostock at the age of thirty-seven feels that he has accomplished something, so he is not concealing the fact that he has a birthday to-day, but is celebrating it in good style with his family at Coney Island. He is probably the only showman in the business who is entitled to the qualification "international." He is the owner of an arena at Coney Island, New York; one at Blackpool, London, and of the famous L'Hippodrome, Paris. He is running wild animal shows simultaneously at each, and successfully, too. The feature of his Paris show is a party of Abyssinians and a group of trained hyenas; at London he is making all England sit up and look at a marvelous group of well-trained camels, and at Coney Island all interest is centred in Bonavita and the lions. This latter act is drawing immense crowds to the Bostock arena, and, together with Morelli, Rey, (fils,) Aurora Miller, and the twenty others, makes Bostock's the most popular show in Coney.

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An important opening in connection with Summer amusements is the Percy Williams show at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, which has already started on its career. For the initial programme the management has provided such entertainers as Eddie Foy, Fred Niblo, the humorist; Katie Rooney and her "Eight Yankee Doodle Girls," Charles S. Samon, "the narrer fellow"; Louis Simon and Grace Gardener in "The New Coachman"; Patty brothers, Herbert Brooks, Lutz brothers, Ila Grannon, comedienne, and the vitagraph.

"Creation" is drawing immense crowds at Dreamland—in fact, the management state that they are larger than they were at the St. Louis Fair. This statement does not apply to the daily attendance, however, but to those days when the greatest number of people were at Coney Island. For instance, last Sunday 15,000 people are said to have paid admission to "Creation."

A three and a half pound egg is announced to have been laid by one of the ostriches at Dreamland's ostrich farm, which is located between the "Canals of Venice" and "Coasting Through Switzerland."

"Hell Gate" is rivaling all other waterside attractions. Since the opening last Sunday the attraction has caught on amazingly, and crowds are the rule in the vicinity.

Pain's Port Arthur is now well under way at the Manhattan Beach fireworks inclosure, and visitors may have opportunity to see it in all its perfection. For to-morrow night a large block of seats has been engaged by Angelus Council, No. 540, Knights of Columbus. Tuesday night members of the Epworth League connected with the Nostrand Avenue Methodist Church will be down in a body.

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Brighton Beach Park is adding novelties each day to its already attractive amusement menage. Yesterday L. A. Thompson's scenic railway, said to be the largest in the world, was opened to the public. This week will witness the ascent of the Baldwin airship, California Arrow, although the exact hour has not yet been set. New features are added daily to the Brighton Pike, and given fair weather this resort is invariably crowded.

To be seated comfortably on a grand stand, witnessing in detail famous battles as though on an actual battlefield, is one of the best novelties offered at Coney Island. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing the Boer War, with its Boer and British veterans, led by Gen. Cronje, with other prominent officers who actually commanded in the war in South Africa.

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Down at Pleasure Bay at the Park Theatre a season of light opera and musical comedy will be begun on Saturday evening, July 1, by the Nixon & Zimmerman Company which has just returned from a sojourn at Baltimore. This singing organization of sixty entertainers will be under the management of Signor A. Montegriffo. The opening production will be E. E. Rice's "The French Maid," in which Grace Cameron will essay the title rôle. She will introduce, as a feature of the performance, the song which made her so favorably known in "Piff, Paff, Pouf," "When Little Dolly Dimples Made a Hit." The supporting company will include Christine Hudson, Tillie Salinger, Frankie St. John, Alice Clark, Irving Brooks, Walter Lawrence, Phil Branson, John Le Fevre, Elbert Pellahon, John McSweany, Joseph D. Miller, Tony Ascher, Clarence Hill, &c. There will be an ample and well trained chorus.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

EDEN MUSEE.—Musical programme afternoon and evening.

VICTORIA.—Ernest Hogan, Dida, Irene Bentley, Twelve Woodland Nymphs, Bedini and Arthur, Reno and Richards, Grand Opera Trio, W. R. Rogers, Hickey and Nelson, and Toto.

WISTARIA GROVE.—"The Girl in the Red Domino," Elsie Janis, Dorothy Morton, Harry Bulger, Kelly and Reno, Johnny McVeigh, La Belle Theresita, Navassar Troupe, Wistaria Shetlands, Coco, and Mosher, Houghton and Mosher.

AUTOMOBILES.

AERIAL GARDENS. Over the New Amsterdam. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.

SOMETHING NEW! —TO-MORROW NIGHT—FIRST TIME— —TWO COMPLETE COMPANIES— SOMETHING NEW!

Punctually at 8:30, SECOND EDITION OF The Popular Success, LIFTING THE LID

With VIRGINIA EARL, LOUIS HARRISON, CORINNE, Julius Tannen, Frank Greene, Sue Stuart, Eddie Leonard, etc. and 100 others.

Admission to Gardens and Theatre, $1.00.

Followed by a New Summer Diversion, THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY

ALSO "THE DAMM DOG."

Presenting STELLA MAYHEW, MAUDE LAMBERT, D. L. DON, etc., etc. and 100 others.

Reserved Seats, $1.00, $1.50, and $2.00.

NEW YORK ROOF and Beautiful WISTARIA GROVE.

Evenings at 8:20. Always Pleasant. GLASS ENCLOSED. Simply Delightful.

"MEET ME UNDER THE WISTARIA."

TO-NIGHT GRAND CONCERT: HARRY BULGER, ELSIE JANIS, DOROTHY MORTON, Chas. Prince, The Wistaria Shetlands, Johnny McVeigh, Mosher, Houghton & Mosher, The Great Navassar Troupe, Co Co, Theresita, The Three Carrolls and "LA ROUGE DOMINO." —ALL STARS— Box Office Open at 3 P. M.

TO-MORROW NIGHT and Every Evening THIS WEEK

NEW NOVELTIES—— NEW VARIETIES ——GREATER BURLESQUE.

Elsie Janis | 3 STARS | Harry Bulger | 3 STARS | Dorothy Morton

With JOHNNY McVEIGH, NELLA WEBB, CLARA HATHAWAY, CHARLES PRINCE, LUCILLE ST. CLAIR, NORA CECIL, THE WISTARIA SHETLANDS, and Beauty Chorus of Forty-one.

AT 9:40 in | WHEN WE ARE FORTY ONE | By Smith & Edwards.

Together with an Extraordinary Olio of —NEW AND NOVEL FEATURES— Foreign and American.

Last Appearance CO CO, The Human Monk. | One Week Only, THE FOUR LUKENS. | THE GREAT NAVASSAR TROUPE. | American Debut DANDEE, London Hippodrome.

LA BELLE THERESITA. THE PANTZER TRIO. KELLY & RENO,

and The season's Sensation. LA ROUGE DOMINO "The Girl in the Red Domino." at 9.

Admission to Table Seats, $1.00. Phone 940—38th. Best Seats, $1.50.

AMUSEMENTS.

Brighton Beach Park

Daily, 3:00 and 8:30. Sat. and Sun., 2:00, 5:00, 7:30 and 9:00.

LEWIS & FILLIS'S COLOSSAL AND MAGNIFICENT

Original St. Louis Exposition Production

BOER WAR

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"Acme of Realism."—N. Y. Herald.

32 minutes from Brooklyn Bridge.

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Grand Concerts, Commencing 2 o'clock, by LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA.

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FEARLESS BONAVITA fights "Baltimore" and other vicious lions.

REY (Elie) MORELLI, AURORA MILLER, 20 OTHERS.

*** Combination price at Bostock's Surf Av. entrance includes Dreamland, 25c. Children, 10c.

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Last Week of the Sensational Successes "A YANKEE CIRCUS ON MARS" AND "THE RAIDERS."

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DAILY MATINEES AT 2. EVENINGS AT 8.

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Endless Variety of Innovations LUNA PARK World's Wonders There.

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MAJESTIC MUSICAL FOUR MOSHER, HOUGHTON & MOSHER JULIA KINGSLEY & NELSON LEWIS MATHEWS and ASHLEY WHITE and SIMMONS NED NYE and His WHIRLWIND GIRLS TAYLOR HOLMES | DAVE NOWLIN SUSIE FISHER | THE ZARNES

PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

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TO-DAY (SUNDAY) MAT. in Victoria Theatre | ENTIRE ROOF BILL

TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 ON THE ROOF. | THE BIG ALL STAR BILL.

Week Beginning To-morrow (Monday):

MATINEE EVERY DAY Down Stairs in VICTORIA THEATRE. Entire Roof Bill. 25c. & 50c.

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* * SPECIAL —TO-MORROW, (MONDAY,) The Girl from CONEY ISLAND The possessor of a voice of phenomenal oddity.

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager

GREATEST CARNIVAL OF FUN YET KNOWN!

CHARLES FROHMAN presents SAM BERNARD in the Landslide of Melody and Mirth, The Rollicking Girl

80 FUNMAKERS, including 80

HATTIE WILLIAMS—JOE COYNE.

"Full of Fun."—Herald.

KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE, B'way and 38th St. AL. HAYMAN & CO.....Proprietors Evenings, 8:15. Matinee Sat., 2:15.

LAST 7 TIMES Until August.

N. B.—"Sergeant Brue" will take a brief vacation, beginning next Saturday night. The successful run will be resumed at the Knickerbocker August 7th.

FRANK DANIELS in the Musical Gaiety, SERGEANT BRUE

Popular Cast, incl. BLANCHE RING.

HUDSON THEATRE, 44th St., East of B'way.

HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager

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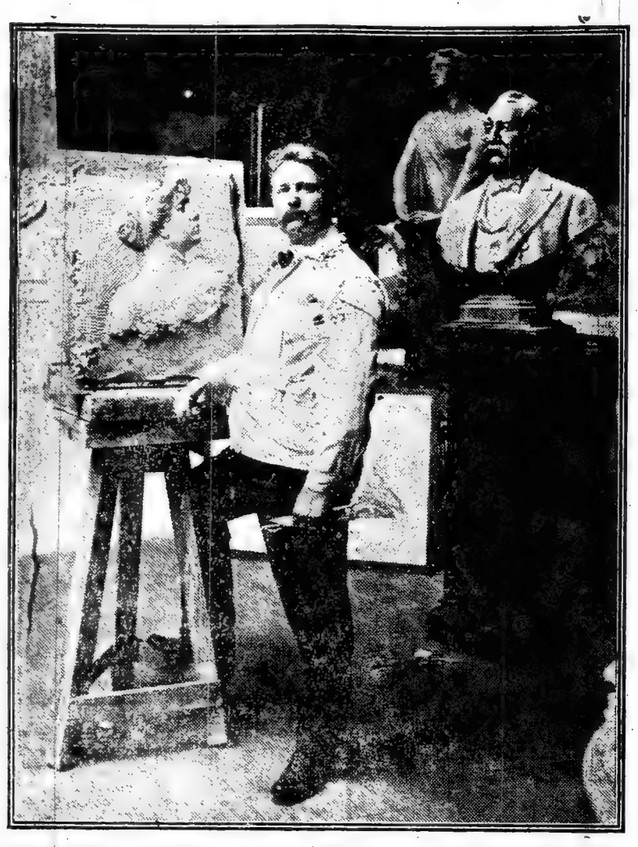
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The notable Kirke La Shelle production of Paul Armstrong's Comedy Sensation, THE HEIR TO THE HOORAH

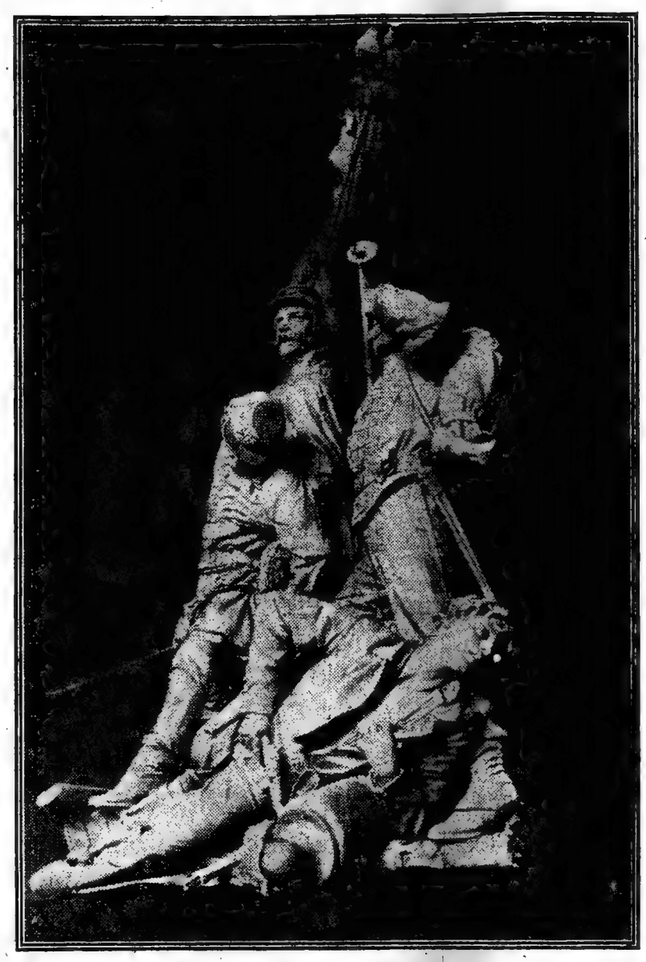
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LAST MONTH—Spec'l Mat. July 4th. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

Sculptor Triebel, Champion of Biondi



FREDERICK E. TRIEBEL IN HIS ATELIER, MACDOUGAL ALLEY, N. Y.



"SOUNDING THE CHARGE." BASE OF THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT. By F. E. Triebel.



"GENIUS OF HISTORY," BASE OF SOLDIERS' MONUMENT FOR IOWA. By F. E. Triebel.

Returned from Mexico to Champion His Friend's "Saturnalia"---His Impressions of Our Neighbor Republic and Its Great Chief---Sculpture on the Other Side of the Rio Grande.

MY TRIP to Yucatan was an experience I shall not soon forget," remarked Mr. Triebel as he stood in his studio in Macdougal Mews, otherwise Botticelli Alley, whence the sculptors have ousted pretty much all the horses and carriages for which that celebrated blind alley was built. "The ancient town of Merida is as neat as a pin and the people are delightful."

"You enjoyed what you saw of Yucatan?"

"Immensely. New York has no idea of that country beyond a hazy memory that hennequin is grown there and affects the market for jute and cordage. O, yes, some recall Stephens's book on the Maya carvings and here and there you meet a person who has seen the casts at the Natural History Museum. Then the climate is so delightful in Winter that I wonder people don't go to Yucatan instead of Havana or the Bermudas."

"How is it with sculpture down there?"

"I found the Governor and other notables fully alive to the value of good sculpture. Certainly the fact that I am a sculptor did me no harm. It may have been my knowledge of Spanish that procured me a special welcome; or perhaps the Yucatanese are less accustomed than New York people to seeing artists. At any rate, I cannot complain of my reception; quite the contrary."

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"You received some commissions in Merida, I hear."

"Four statues are wanted to decorate the chief square of Merida. Gov. Don Olegario Molina was kind enough to approve of my ideas for them. A green square full of trees, shrubs, and grass is to be prepared, and at each corner is to stand a portrait monument. What material? Originally they were to be of marble, but the order now reads bronze."

"At your suggestion?"

"I noticed that, owing to the fact that our American game of baseball has seized on the fancy of the young people down there, the public square was a rather lively place. Hot ones and big licks were sending the balls in every direction, and it suddenly occurred to me that my four statues would soon be minus fingers and noses if they were made of marble. Otherwise, of course, given the marvelous climate, there was no fear of their getting weathered in such a place; but I must say I felt nervous as I foresaw what a hard-batted ball might accomplish in contact with marble. I laid this before the Governor; he saw the point at once, and changed the commission to bronze."

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"What are the subjects, Mr. Triebel?"

"One is to be a portrait statue of Gen. Porfirio Diaz; so I took the steamer to Vera Cruz and presented myself one morning at the National Palace in Mexico, feeling not a little nervous over my reception by the President. Scarcely had I spoken to him in Spanish when his face lighted up. An American sculptor who could speak that tongue! It was a passport at once to the General's heart, and so I had the pleasure of studying his face while it was all aglow with a pleased surprise. I am sure to make at least one good statue, and undoubtedly that will be the statue of the four which the Merida people most desire should be excellent."

"Diaz is popular in Yucatan?"

"Popular may not be the exact term. He is so entwined in the affections of the people that I can hardly conceive how another President can ever reach just that pitch of affection. It is like the feeling at the North for Lincoln and Grant together."

"Did you find him suitable for sculptural treatment?"

"Look," said the sculptor, taking up a portrait of Porfirio Diaz which the President sent him by mail, so that it was at his studio when he arrived in New York, "that is certainly a face with character. He is not like other men; he's not even a common Mexican type. You know he came from the Province of Oaxaca and has a good deal of Indian blood in his veins. I am told that the Oaxacan Indians are of another type from those who live in the valley of Mexico. Diaz is not a large man, but the impression he makes is that of a big personality."

"Does he think of resigning? He is well on in years."

"Up here one gets from time to time a story that this man or the other has a following and may run against Diaz at the next election; or else we hear that some prominent man is hatching an opposition. But in Mexico one does not hear anything of the sort. I see no reason why he should resign. Such tales must be concocted in New York, or at nearest on the Rio Grande, by correspondents at their wits' end for a topic."

"What did you think of the sculpture in the City of Mexico?"

"Don't ask me. Certainly curious and very remarkable as an achievement for the period in which it was cast is the great equestrian statue of King Carlos not far from the Alameda. But the Mexicans only need a chance; they have capital artisans."

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"You came back in time to be called as a witness in the suit of Biondi against the Metropolitan. Were you pleased with the result?"

"Pleased?" exclaimed Mr. Triebel. "Well, I think, * * * but no, I'll not say one word!"

"Why not? Out with it!"

"He was treated shamefully. I am a friend of Biondi. I knew him while I was studying in Rome. But you need not think that friendship blinds me. He is a great sculptor and the kindliest, most generous soul."

"You admire the 'Saturnalia'?"

"Yes, indeed; I consider it a great work of art. Biondi labored ten years on that group and deserved all the fame he won by it at Paris and Rome. Some of my fellow-members of the National Sculpture Society do not hold it so high as a work of art; but I am sure that they would not wish to harm Biondi. They recognize his talent and see how able the 'Saturnalia' is."

"But it was insinuated at the trial several times that the Sculpture Society was against the exhibition of the group, that the action of the Trustees in removing it to the cellar was due to representations on the part of the Sculpture Society."

"I do not believe it. The sculptors may have resented the suggestion of buying it. But the Metropolitan while Gen. di Cesnola was living never showed itself sensitive to what we sculptors wish. A protest from us would have been worse than useless; it would have angered Gen. di Cesnola more than ever and defeated its own object."

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"What do you think the Metropolitan ought to have done?"

"How can you ask? Stuck to their promise; upheld their managing director in his desire to exhibit, and turned down any Trustee who attempted to dictate on a matter of morals and aesthetics."

"Easier said than done."

"Well, that's true, too. Nothing is harder than to get a Board of Trustees unanimous on such matters. But the group was announced; it was placed; it had been attacked. What right had one or two timid men to stultify their own managing director and put the Metropolitan in the wrong?"

"Then you would have them exhibit it still."

"Certainly; that is the least they can do by way of reparation. The public ought to see that group and judge whether there is anything immoral about it. So far as I can see, the only thing seriously attacked is the exhibition of drunkenness made by the end figures, those of three pagan priests. But I'm sure the public is not so squeamish. It would like to see what it is that a few of the Trustees consider naughty."



SOLDIERS' MONUMENT AT PEORIA, ILL., UNVEILED BY PRESIDENT McKINLEY.

"Perhaps it's the point of view—the objecting Trustees may not like realism in art."

"Then they don't know their duty, for realism has its own place in art and cannot be excluded from a museum. The Metropolitan is no exception to the rule, for it has plenty of realistic sculpture—like the Bacchante of Macmonnies. I have no hard feeling toward the museum; I understand the embarrassments that continually come up when Trustees interfere; but as a mere matter of justice to a foreign artist Biondi ought to be allowed his way. He refused to be bought off. If he thinks his reputation has suffered by the removal of his group, we ought to meet his wish at the eleventh hour."

"Even if a prominent Trustee should resign?"

"Yes—for respecting matters of the arts a man so narrow does harm in such a place. He's a good man who's wrong-headed in certain things. Biondi is the victim of a stupid mistake."

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"How comes it, Mr. Triebel, that you are so warm an admirer of the realism in Biondi's 'Saturnalia,' while your own preferences as expressed in your work seems to point the other way?"

"That is true. In 'Musica Arcana' certainly I did not wish realism; on the contrary, the symbolism we find in the antique, and in such revenants from antiquity as Michael Angelo, or, to speak of moderns, Monteverde of Rome. In the 'Neapolitan Fisher Boy' I tried to get the spirit of the antique, the type of the young boys who still play about the shores of the Bay of Naples as free and as nearly nude as the ancients—not a portrait type, not a realistic figure. And in the Iowa monument, the 'Muse of History,' though in one way a type of American womanhood, is not a portrait at all. Yet observe that I feel myself justified in using realism when it is fitting. The battle groups on that monument have been admired for the realism of their separate figures. They are more nearly portraits, and they represent types of Americans who fought in the civil war."

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"Then you believe in combinations of the real and the symbolical, such as Saint Gaudens has made in his Shaw Monument at Boston and his Sherman equestrian in New York?"

"Yes—if the sculptor has the ability to bring together in the same monument the transcript from actual life and the figure of an imaginary being in such a way as to provoke no disagreeable feeling of the incongruous. I know there are people that wish away the winged female genius who skips before that realistic horse of Sherman and the portrait statue of the General. But I do not. I think Saint Gaudens has accomplished the partnership of soldier and angel even better than Reinhold Begas has done it in the somewhat similar composition for the monument to Kaiser Wilhelm I. in Berlin."

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"You pronounce German as if you were born to it."

"Naturally; I am of German stock and have always spoken German and English. Of course, having lived in Italy so long and married an Italian, that tongue has become as easy to me as German. And this Winter I have had occasion to brush up my Spanish. So you see I'm a bit of a cosmopolitan."

"Have you anything to say about the Sculpture Society?"

"Nothing that I have not said from time to time at the meetings of the society. I'm a poor debater, like most of my fellow-sculptors, and generally get my wits together after the meeting is over. I think the society ought to express its opinion more distinctly on art matters than it does. It ought to have annual or at any rate biennial exhibitions, * * * but there's always the question of expense, which in New York is overwhelming. When a foreign sculptor comes to New York the society ought to have the means to welcome and entertain him. And so if there is a magnificent piece of sculpture, ancient or modern, the society ought to bring it out and invite the connoisseurs and critics to examine it. There are many very wonderful things in private hands right here in New York. I recall a lovely terra cotta by Luca della Robbia, for example, which the owner would have gladly lent to the Sculpture Society had there been any arrangements whereby it could have been shown to sculptors and amateurs under the auspices of the society."

"What about a Society of American Sculptors said to have been formed last Winter?"

"I know nothing about it but what I saw in the papers. We do not need another society. What is wanted is a permanent gallery for the Sculpture Society. Most of the criticism I hear of the society, when sifted down, turns out to be a demand that it should do what it cannot do without financial backing."

A Military Funeral

A NEW YORK Southerner is responsible for this story: Down in Williamsburg, Va., soon after the war, Billy Bird, the best fellow on earth, organized a military company. All the boys were as poor as fiddlers after a revival meeting, and it took every penny they could rake and scrape to buy uniforms, let alone muskets for the men, but finally the company was fitted out and gave a daily public drill on the Palace Green, as they call the square down there, with Billy Bird in command and the three-piece band waking the drowsy echoes of the old town.

Poor old Billy didn't last long enough to enjoy his authority as first officer. He went to answer the eternal roll call in less than a month after his company had become one of the shows of the town. The boys were mightily distressed, and determined at once to give the old fellow a military funeral and bury him with all the honors of a soldier.

When every arrangement had been made, the bandmaster was consulted. He modestly acknowledged that his repertoire consisted of three pieces—"Dixie," (of course,) "Maryland, My Maryland," and a facetious little air, popular in those days, known as "Step High, Ladies."

The first two were discarded because of their tendency to make the boys "step out too lively," but the third tune, according to the bandmaster, could be played with such solemn deliberation and in such adagio time as to pass for a funeral march in any crowd, whether they had known it in its liveller moments or not.

Accordingly, with drums muffled and arms reversed the little cortége marched to the home of their late Captain, and solemnly and reverently his casket was brought out and laid upon the draped caisson, and to the now subdued air of "Step high, ladies," the procession moved toward the cemetery.

In the middle of the block below a breathless, sobbing negro wench flung herself in the pathway of the advance column and cried, "Oh Lordy! Marse Cap'n, you'll ain't got Marse Billy in dat cawfin, Suh. He layin' upsta'rs in de front room on de baid, waitin' tuh be fotched down, en Missis is settin' 'longside uv him, cryin' fit tuh bus'!"

An examination of the casket proved the girl's story to be only too true, and with some mortification the little company wheeled about, the band putting more feeling into the air they were playing, and marched back again to the home of their late honored Captain feeling, if the truth were told, a little cheap.

Four men and the First Lieutenant were detailed to go up stairs and bring down the body, and here was occasioned another delay, for his widow had dressed the brave Captain in his new uniform, and had laid his sword by his side, and it took the combined arguments of the five to persuade her that these were the property of the company, which was bankrupt, and must disband unless their first officer's uniform and sword were delivered up for the benefit of his successor.

Meanwhile the dinner hour was approaching, and the bandsmen began to long for something substantial to comfort the inner man and furnish wind for the long-sustained notes of the funereal "Step high, ladies," so that when the funeral cortége again set out on their march to the cemetery, a decided allegro movement was noticed in the hitherto melancholic air, the men quickened their step, and long before the grave was reached they were "hurrying the corpse" in true Sir John Moore style.

But it was when the salute was fired that the climax of the day was reached.

Every man jack had loaded his gun with powder and shot instead of blank cartridges, and the mortality from that salute resulted in three negroes painfully wounded, one cow in the adjoining field killed outright, and an old mule so badly crippled that its owner killed it next day and presented the company with a bill for damages, thereby precipitating its bankruptcy, and disbanding it for all time.

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"Yes, indeed, she is the most advanced musician I ever knew—always sings a bar ahead of the accompaniment."

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"There's a reason"

"HAPPY TEETH."

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10—McMahon's Watermelon Girls—10

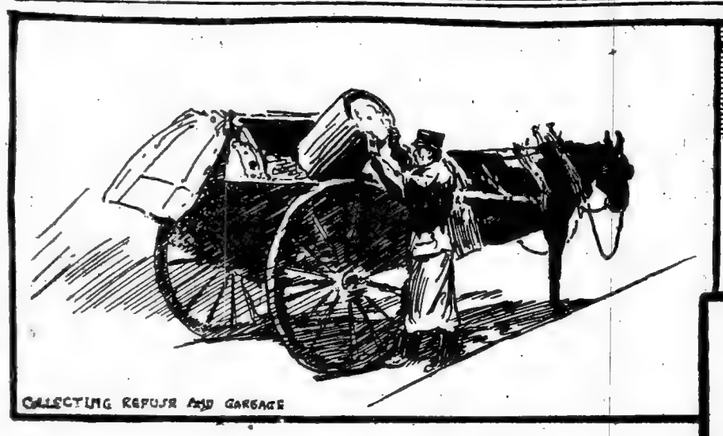
TO-DAY—Anna Fitzhugh, Dockstader's Tabloid Minstrels, Guyer & O'Neill, Shean & Warren, Chas. Bradshaw & Co., Powell's Manikins, others.

5TH AV. "THE CRUST OF SOCIETY." ELITA PROCTOR OTIS, J. H. Gilmour, Mary Hampton, Frank Gillmore, Wallace Erskine, Helen Tracy, etc. TO-DAY—Eleanor Falk, Geo. W. Leslie & Co., Trolley Car Trio, Barr & Evans, others.

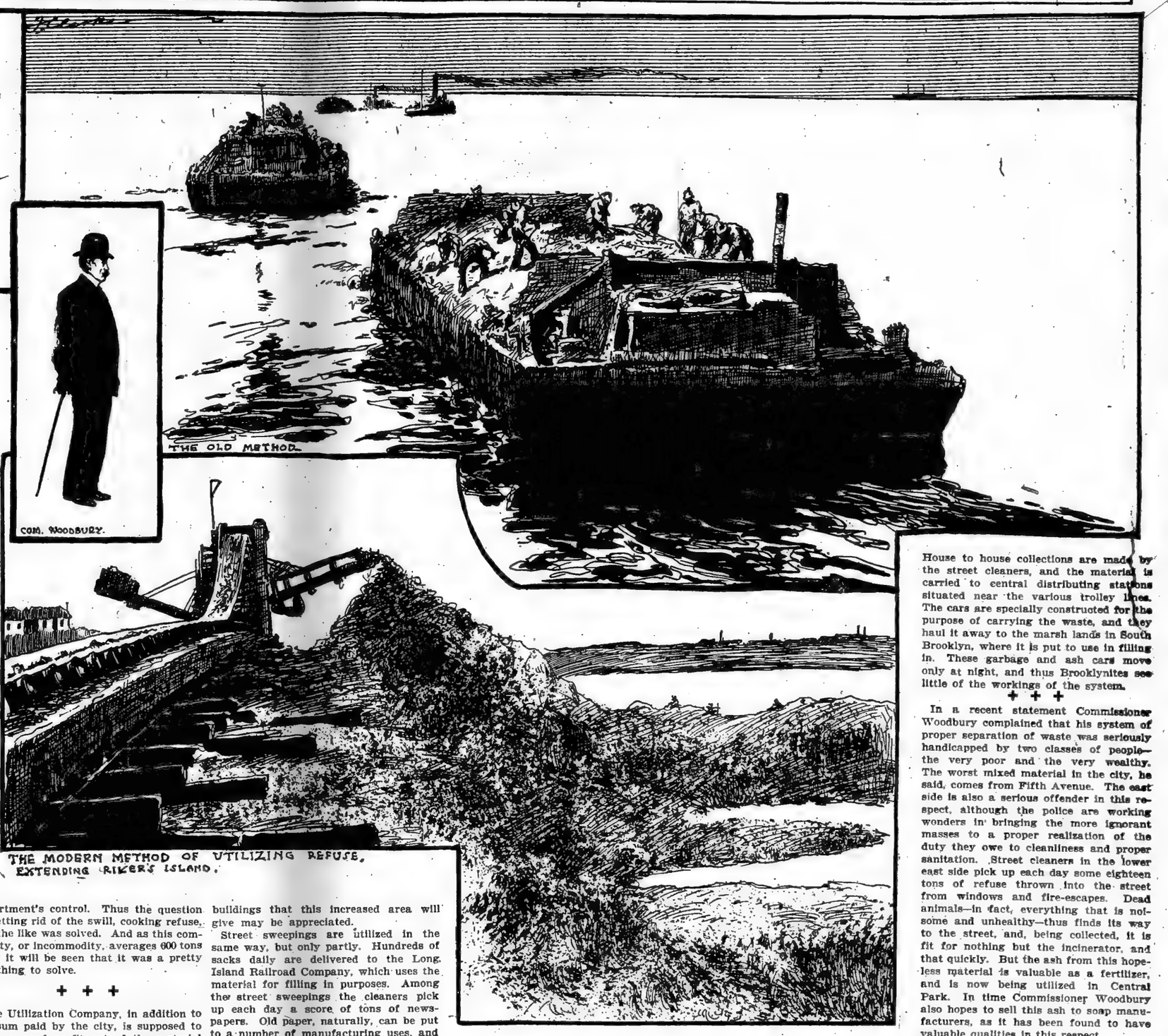
58TH ST. "A POOR RELATION." Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Frances Starr, Chas. Arthur, Big Cast. Souv. Mat. Daily, 25c. TO-DAY—PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT, Ben Welch, Motion Pictures and other acts.

125TH ST. "TENNESSEE'S PARDNER." Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, Mary Ryan, F. McIntyre, etc. Daily Mat. 25c. Souv. Mats. Tues. & Thur. TO-DAY—MAGGIE CLINE, Carita Day & "Picks," Delphino & Delmora, Yalta Duo, others.

Saving the Waste of Wasteful New York



COLLECTING REFUSE AND GARBAGE



THE OLD METHOD.

COM. WOODBURY.

THE MODERN METHOD OF UTILIZING REFUSE, EXTENDING RIKER'S ISLAND.

How Commissioner Woodbury Adds Thousands of Dollars a Month to the City's Income--His Problem is Complicated by the Carelessness of the Very Poor and the Very Rich

GENIUS has been epigrammatically defined as an infinite capacity for detail, and nowhere is this better exemplified than in the conduct of the Street Cleaning Department by Major John McGaw Woodbury. There are many details connected with the operation of this department, some of them handed down by predecessors; more evolved by the Major himself. Some of them are apparent to the public eye—the white uniforms, the military discipline, the cart system, and the like. Other details, the most vital ones, are far from the ken of the casual observer.

The disposition of the waste of this great city—this is a vital detail, the most vital of all, without doubt: What do they do with it? What becomes of it? Oh, the superficial observer may say, they put it into carts and carry it to barges which take it out to sea and dump it. Well, they do nothing of the kind. Or perhaps the more enlightened might proudly state that they burn it up at the disposal plant in West Forty-seventh Street. The more enlightened, however, would be only a quarter, say, a sixteenth, right.

The announcement that with a part of this waste Major Woodbury has increased to the amount of $623,000 the value of the real estate holdings of this city may come as a surprise to the average citizen, no doubt, yet is a fact. It would also surprise—but wait; there are many surprising things to tell about in this connection.

When Major Woodbury first took office his great problem was the waste question. It was an open question of infinite, undeveloped possibilities, and it occupied his unceasing attention. The main point was the disposal of this waste in such a way that instead of being an expensive burden to the city it would be a source of revenue. At the present time immense progress in that direction has been made, but there is still more to do, and the Commissioner is applying himself to the remaining problems with characteristic energy and perseverance.

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Of course it will be readily understood that the sweepings gathered up by the street cleaners are a comparatively small portion of this problem, considering the thousands upon thousands of tons of refuse cast out by the householders of this city day after day. The late Col. Waring made the first great step toward the expeditious handling of this waste by compelling householders to separate the refuse ejected from the houses. He had barrels in which they were to place garbage, swill, and the like, and bags for papers and old shoes, in fact all cast-off rubbish. This done, the question of collecting and disposing of the various kinds of waste was rendered comparatively simple.

Major Woodbury, when he assumed office, found that most of Col. Waring's innovations had fallen into disuse, and the situation he had to face was not dissimilar to that which confronted Mayor Strong's Commissioner. His first move was to classify waste into four divisions, and later to see that this classification was observed not alone by his men but by citizens. These divisions were as follows: Garbage, ashes, street sweepings, and rubbish.

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Collected under this scientific arrangement, the next question was what to do with it. Former Street Cleaning Commissioners had settled this problem by carting the refuse to piers, dumping it on scows, and having it unloaded twenty miles outside of Sandy Hook. But Major Woodbury found many objections to this. The principal objection was that this method of disposal involved constant expense and no income to the city at all. Another great objection was that most of the floatable refuse always made its way to the various pleasure beaches along Staten Island, Long Island, and the Jersey Coast, rendering them, after each dumping, decidedly unpresentable and eminently unsavory. There were other objections also, and the Commissioner turned his mind to remedial measures.

First he got after the householders, and had policemen assigned to see that they placed ashes in one can, garbage in another can, and rubbish in bags. When this was brought about the Commissioner was ready to go on with the further details of waste disposal. His primary intentions, as have been foreshadowed, were to turn as much as possible of this waste into revenue for the city, and to eliminate the sea dumping.

The New York Sanitary Utilization Company had a scheme for turning into salable products, such as oils, grease, &c., the garbage collected in this city. They put up a plant on Barren Island, and agreed in return for a payment of $232,000 a year to take care of all the garbage that the city could furnish. The Street Cleaning Department contracted to deliver this garbage aboard the company's scows, upon which it passed out of the department's control. Thus the question of getting rid of the swill, cooking refuse, and the like was solved. And as this commodity, or incommodity, averages 600 tons daily it will be seen that it was a pretty big thing to solve.

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The Utilization Company, in addition to the sum paid by the city, is supposed to make a good profit out of the material reduced from the refuse, by baking, and compressing processes. But whether or not it pays is a mooted question. At all events, they said at the Street Cleaning Department's offices that the company had declared no dividends of late.

Well, so much for the garbage. Major Woodbury disposed of the ash question even more satisfactorily. He arranged to have the ash collections placed on scows and towed to Riker's Island and used for filling in purposes. Great cribs were constructed on the western end of the island and the filling in began forthwith. So far, as has been stated, the real estate of the island has been brought up to an increased valuation of $633,000. They dump about 100,000 cubic yards of ashes a month, and the completion of a sixty-three-acre filling on the western side of the island is about accomplished. After it is completed there is to be a 175-acre filling on the eastern side, and the facilities for institutions and other municipal buildings that this increased area will give may be appreciated.

Street sweepings are utilized in the same way, but only partly. Hundreds of sacks daily are delivered to the Long Island Railroad Company, which uses the material for filling in purposes. Among the street sweepings the cleaners pick up each day a score of tons of newspapers. Old paper, naturally, can be put to a number of manufacturing uses, and commands a ready sale.

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Under the classification of rubbish are included rags, bale sacks, old pieces of metal, old shoes, bedding, furniture; in fact, everything useful, or once useful that a great city casts off day after day. One would not think that the problem of utility of waste could be applied to this sort of material with any degree of success or pecuniary reward. And yet it is. An Italian named Marone pays the department $1,200 a week for the privilege of going over the dumps—picking out paper, old metal and shoes; as a matter of fact there is little that Marone does not find some sort of use for. He must make money out of it, else he could not afford to pay the city the sum he does. But at the offices of the Street Cleaning Department the other day it was said that Marone had never stated what he made.

Naturally, the Commissioner's plans for having citizens separate their waste never work out absolutely, and as a consequence a lot of mixed material is carted each day to the disposal plant in West Forty-seventh Street. It is hopelessly mixed—garbage, refuse, upholstery, old shoes, and what not. Then what? Be sure that even this mixed stuff is put to use by the wily Major Woodbury. It is. That which is burned furnishes power. This power lights the plant and runs the machinery, and at the same time a portion of the power is sold to a contractor in the neighborhood. This seems to be getting it down rather fine, does it not?

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A contractor pays $240 a week also for the privilege of placing men in this disposal plant and having them pick out material that can be put to use. The refuse from the rubbish wagons is placed on a long traveling sidewalk, which moves toward a hopper, over which it is carried into the furnace. The contractor places his men at certain places along this moving sidewalk, some fifty of them. At each man's back is a large box. One man is assigned to pick out all the shoes that come along on this sidewalk, and nothing else; another must pick out all the manila paper, and nothing else; another man looks after the gilt picture frames and pieces of furniture, while others still pick out upholstery and curtains and articles of clothing. What these men leave is carried into the furnace and burned, and thus the power. A greater respect for the utility of waste may be gained when it is reckoned up that the contractor can afford to pay the city $12,480 a year for the privilege of picking refuse off this moving sidewalk.

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Over in Brooklyn ashes and refuse are removed under the direction of a private contractor by means of the trolley lines. House to house collections are made by the street cleaners, and the material is carried to central distributing stations situated near the various trolley lines. The cars are specially constructed for the purpose of carrying the waste, and they haul it away to the marsh lands in South Brooklyn, where it is put to use in filling in. These garbage and ash cars move only at night, and thus Brooklynites see little of the workings of the system.

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In a recent statement Commissioner Woodbury complained that his system of proper separation of waste was seriously handicapped by two classes of people—the very poor and the very wealthy. The worst mixed material in the city, he said, comes from Fifth Avenue. The east side is also a serious offender in this respect, although the police are working wonders in bringing the more ignorant masses to a proper realization of the duty they owe to cleanliness and proper sanitation. Street cleaners in the lower east side pick up each day some eighteen tons of refuse thrown into the street from windows and fire-escapes. Dead animals—in fact, everything that is noisome and unhealthy—thus finds its way to the street, and, being collected, it is fit for nothing but the incinerator, and that quickly. But the ash from this hopeless material is valuable as a fertilizer, and is now being utilized in Central Park. In time Commissioner Woodbury also hopes to sell this ash to soap manufacturers, as it has been found to have valuable qualities in this respect.

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Thus, following the lead of Col. Waring, Commissioner Woodbury is adding to the revenues of the city in a way that would have been pronounced utterly absurd a few years ago. In a most unpromising field he has brought about results and conditions that have attracted the attention of the civilized world. Perhaps his greatest cause of satisfaction is that no more waste is dumped at sea, except occasionally in Winter when the weather conditions render it impossible to handle the stuff in any other way. But this is under the most fortuitous conditions only. As a general thing the waste material is handled right in the city, and is disposed of in a way that reacts eminently to the financial and sanitary advantage of the city.

And before the Commissioner leaves his office he hopes to do even more, and he will, if his past record of achievements counts for anything.

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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 5:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—*MICHIGAN EXPRESS.
7:10 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISLDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:00 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:57 P. M.—*SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:40 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 20 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—24½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
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☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EXP
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), 3:25, *4:25, 4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 7:55, 8:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK & WESTERN Ry.—*3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, *4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY, 2:55 P. M. week-days.
LONG BRANCH.—ASBURY PARK (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant (3:30 from Desbrosses and 3:45 A. M. from Cortlandt Streets only), 8:55 A. M., 12:25 (1:25 Saturdays only), 2:25, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), and 4:55 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
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Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Flyer Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
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LIBERTY STREET and SOUTH FERRY (time from South Ferry five minutes earlier than shown below.)
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:10 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 12:20, 1:40, 5:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—24:00, 3:10 A. M., 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 24:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER, AND BARNEGAT—24:00, 9:40 A. M., 21:30 (3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), 4:20, 25:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M., (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst).
ATLANTIC CITY—29:40 A. M., 13:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—24:00 A. M., 3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT, AND SEASHORE POINTS—24:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 21:20, 1:30, 2:45, 3:53, 4:48, 5:30, 6:30, 11:30 P. M. Sunday except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—4:00, 5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 31, N. R., W. 42d St., 9:55 A. M., 12:30, 3.00, 4:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 1:00, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St., 10:20 A. M., and 1:00, 3:45, 4:48 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 8:10 P. M. Direct connection to points.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—*4:30, 7:00, *8:00, *9:00, *10:00, †11:00 A. M., †12:00, *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, *5:00, †6:00, §7:00, †7:30, §8:00, *9:00, §10:30 P. M., ‖12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—24:25, 28:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00 P. M. *12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00 *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12:15
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE, AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖4:00, z4:25, *8:00, ‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, *‖1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00 P. M. zFrom Liberty street only. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‖Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays. zExcept Saturdays.
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Chicago, Pittsburg.....12:15 nt. Sleeper.
Chicago, Columbus.....12:00 n'n. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleveland... 4:00 p.m. Limited.
"Pittsburg Limited"... 7:00 p.m. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis....12:15 nt. Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis....10.00 a.m. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.... 6:00 p.m. Diner.
Offices, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway; 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St. Brooklyn, and Liberty Street.

For the Great Lakes.
NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 413 Broadway, New York.

New York New Haven & Hartford R. R
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—
BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, ††‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., ††‖11:00, *x‖1:01, *x‖3:00, ††‖5:00, *¶‖5:02, *¶12:00 P.M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—†*8 A. M., †2 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., ††‖12:00, ‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.
PORTLAND and BAR HARBOR—††8:02 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†6 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—†9:02 A. M., *†3:31 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †9:02 A. M., $1:24, †3:31 P. M.
Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c13th St., also at c96, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.
*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‡Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. §Saturdays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

LEHIGH VALLEY.
Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. R.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: ci2.25, di2.45, e7.30, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., R	Lv. N.Y., E
Mauch Chunk Local	†6.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.25 AM	*e7.40 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS, 6 seashore points	†11.55 AM	†12.(0 PM
Mauch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*di2.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	†7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 125 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 323, 342 & 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.
N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY
Lv. W. 42d St. Week Day Trains. Franklin St.
7:15 AM—Local to Livingston Manor. 6:45 AM
8:15 AM—Express to Oswego..... 8:00 AM
9:15 AM—Exp. to Monticello-Liberty. 9:05 AM
12:15 PM—Express to Walton-Delhi....12 noon
1:00 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Kingston. 12:45 PM
3:15 PM—Exp. to Ellenville-Kingston. 3:00 PM
3:45 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Rockl'd. 3:25 PM
6:00 PM—Exp. to Chic. and p'ts beyond. 5:40 PM
12 noon—Exp. to Liberty, Sat. only.... 11:40 AM
1:00 PM—Exp. to Rockland, Sat. only. 12:45 PM
8:35 AM—Exp. to Liberty, Sunday only. 8:25 AM
Parlor car seats on all trains at 425 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia....June 24 New York.....July 8
St. Paul.....July 18 St. Louis.....July 15

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MINNETONKA.....June 24, 11:30 A. M.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....June 24 Finland.....July 2
Zeeland.....July 1 Vaderland.....July 15

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N.R.
Teutonic. June 28, 10 A.M. Majestic. July 12, 10 AM
Celtic.....June 30, 4 PM Cedric.....July 19, 8 AM
Oceanic. July 5, 7:30 AM Baltic.....July 26, 1 P. M.

TRAVELERS' CHECKS
issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
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GOLFING
Tour to famous Scotch and English links, July 6. Programme ready.
Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.
NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Lve. Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. RICHARD PECK leaves 4:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. (E. 31st St. 10:00 A. M.), returning, due New York 8:45 P. M. Two hours at New Haven.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 P. M. PAYNE 3:00 P. M. Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at foot East 31st St. 30 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms. All Lines, at 96, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 860 Fulton St. and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

DELIGHTFUL SEA TRIP
ON ELEGANT NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS
"COMUS" and "PROTEUS"
of the Southern Pacific
BETWEEN
New York and New Orleans
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER
FOR JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of China.....July 3d
Empress of India.....July 24th
R. M. S. Tartar.....August 7th
Empress of Japan.....August 14th
Empress of China.....September 4th
R. M. S. Athenian.....September 18th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera....July 21st Manuka....August 18th
For rates and information apply to 459 and 1 Broadway and 281 5th Av.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Finners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

NETHERLAND STATE RAILWAYS and ROYAL FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE.
Best connection between England and all parts of the European Continent. Rundreise and direct tickets for all Europe. Estimates for tours made out free of charge. No booking fee charged. For literature and suggestions apply to
WERNER & CO., GEN'L PASS. AGENTS, 407-409 Broadway, New York.

"The New Line."
N. Y. to Fall River, $1.00
" to Providence, $1.20
" to Boston, $2.20
Correspondingly Low Rates to All Eastern Points.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE
Leave NEW YORK SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
HALIFAX-N. S. RED CROSS LINE
Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA.
ST. JOHN'S-N. F.
A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets, BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

BY SEA TO MAINE
A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, &c. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 42, East River, New York.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.
COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE, 32 this season, $175 to $1,015. All expenses included. Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 9 Madison Av., N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:30 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street, 6:30 P. M. week days & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

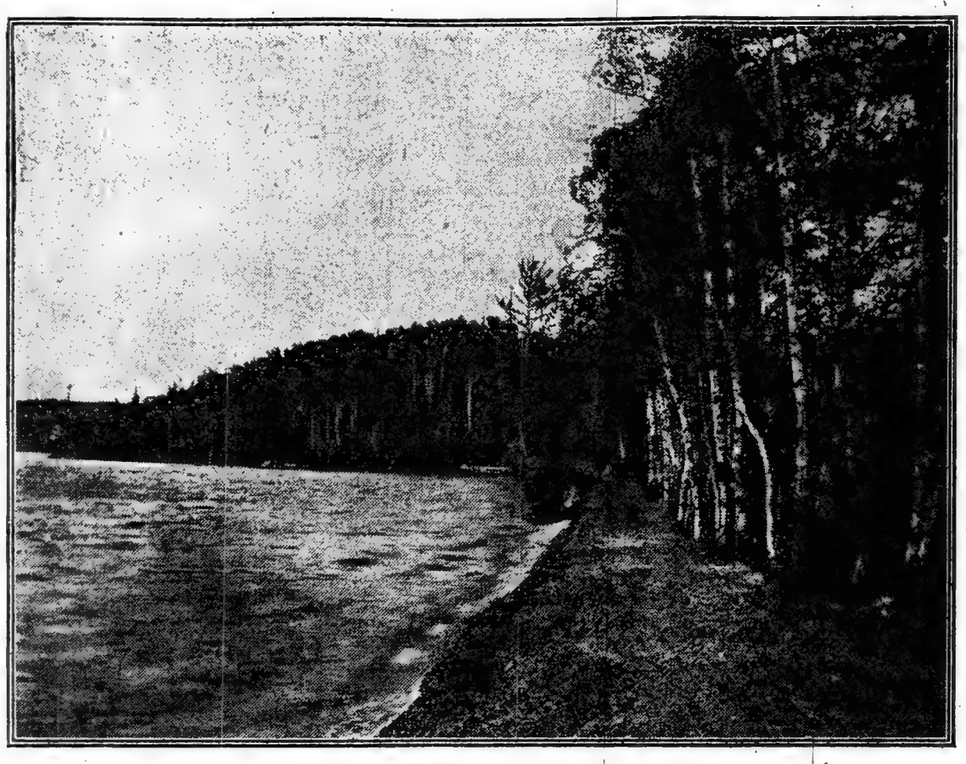
TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 44, West 10th St., daily (except Saturdays) 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH & BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK & BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R. (3 blocks below 14th St.), 8:00, 8:55 and 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.; Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailings every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Napoli...July 5 Nord America....July 26
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

From Seashore to Woodland and Lake



A BIT OF MOOSEHEAD LAKE, NEAR KINEO.

PRESIDENT IN BERKSHIRES

His Visit Interests the Summer Residents—Miles of Highway Closed to Automobiles.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, June 24.—President Roosevelt's visit to the Berkshire hills this week attracted Summer residents to Williamstown and Pittsfield in large numbers. Automobile parties were organized to visit the college town and a number drove into Pittsfield, where the President made a brief address on his return trip. Quaint old Williamstown celebrated the one hundred and eleventh commencement of Williams College in a fitting manner. From Saturday, the 17th, to Thursday of this week, when the commencement exercises were held, there was much of interest. One incident was the reunion of the class of '44, its four surviving members, the Rev. Dr. Theron H. Hawkes of Springfield, Calvin C. Halsey of Montrose, Penn.; Marshall Wilcox, and William B. Rice of Pittsfield were present. The President spoke briefly in North Adams and Pittsfield. Both cities were in gala dress of flags and bunting. In Pittsfield thousands of school children greeted the President, and he was much impressed by the incident.

Nearly twenty miles of mountain highways in Stockbridge, West Stockbridge, Lenox, and Richmond have been closed to automobiles this week by joint agreement of the Selectmen of those towns. It is still an open question whether the law enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature for regulating the speed of automobiles and conferring upon the Selectmen of towns the right to exclude entirely such vehicles from the public highways is constitutional or not. The roads closed this week lead east and west over the crest of the Taconic range of hills and are designated as roads for driving. The section into which these roads penetrate is not entirely cut off, but circuitous routes are left open to motorists. The Lenox and Stockbridge Selectmen were unable to agree upon a road from Lenox to Stockbridge, the two leading Berkshire hills resorts, to close; but one may be designated shortly. Automobilists are considerably aroused over the action of the town authorities and talk of combining to test the constitutionality of the orders. Thousands of tourists are now passing through the Berkshires, and many spend days in the county exploring its beauties. None of the roads laid down in the automobile guide books has been closed, those ordered closed to motorists being connecting roads.

The Lenox Golf Club, of which William Douglas Sloane of New York is President, has set the date for its annual tournament for Aug. 28-Sept. 2. A number of the best metropolitan players, including John Moller, Travis, Travers, and Ward, will contest for the Lenox Cup, the most valuable trophy offered in Massachusetts.

Little has been seen of the British Ambassador and Baron von Sternburg, the German legation since the recent diplomatic energy of President Roosevelt in the effort to bring about peace in the Far East. Matters of such importance have been focusing in Washington that the diplomats have remained in the capital and the members of the British and Germany legations have not yet arrived in Lenox.

John Sloane, who is at Wyndhurst, is shortly to entertain ex-Ambassador Porter. Mr. Sloane saw a good deal of the diplomat when in Paris last Winter, and Gen. Porter promised to visit Mr. Sloane at Wyndhurst on his return to this country. On a former visit in this country Ambassador Porter was Mr. Sloane's guest, and he was given a large reception at Mr. Sloane's country place.

The Sunday automobile mail has proved so unsatisfactory that it is likely to be abandoned. A star route was established by the Postal Department from Hudson to Lenox, the service being by automobile on Sunday mornings. It has been found that only one-fifth of the mail was sent over this route from New York, the remainder going by the way of Connecticut and arriving in the afternoon. The cottagers want an early Sunday mail and had agreed to pay $330 for the automobile service.

There will be a patriotic entertainment at the Hotel Aspinwall on July 4. Among the arrivals at the hotel are Mr. and Mrs. William A. Beach of Boston, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Stuyvesant, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Emerson, the Misses Emerson, and Miss Carolyn King of New York.

The annual rose exhibition of the Lenox Horticultural Society was held Thursday. The exhibitors included Mrs. Robert Winthrop, William D. Sloane, George G. Haven, Mrs. John E. Parsons, Henry H. Cook, Miss Adele Kneeland, John Sloane, George H. Morgan, Giraud Foster, and Robert W. Paterson. Eight classes of roses were on show, besides other flowers of the season, and a variety of strawberries. The awards were diplomas and certificates of merit.

STOCKBRIDGE HAPPENINGS.

Old Home Week to be Celebrated at Tyringham — Grover Cleveland May Make the Address.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, June 24.—It has been decided to celebrate old home week in Tyringham, and Robb de P. Tytus of New York has been elected Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements. The Tyringham library is to be dedicated that week. Grover Cleveland has been invited to make the address. Francis E. Leupp of Washington will speak on one day, and Richard Watson Gilder is to have a prominent part in the ceremonies.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg are so delighted with the Woodward estate, Eden Hill, which they have leased for five months, that they will entertain over the Fourth a house party of thirty guests. It is said that Mr. Thaw pays $10,000 for the Eden Hill property for five months. It consists of 275 acres of land and a large residence. On the estate is the old Indian mission house which was built in 1735, and where early missionaries, including Jonathan Edwards, preached to the Stockbridge Indians. The mission house is to be occupied by Mrs. William McClintock of Pittsburg, a sister of Mrs. Thaw.

The largest entertainment of the early Summer was given this week by Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Bowker of New York at The Outlook. It was really the dedication of Mr. Bowker's log cabin, which he had built on a fine lookout from his estate. The cabin is 40 by 25 feet in size and is fitted up with large stone fireplaces. Mr. and Mrs. Bowker received their guests in this cabin. The interior decorations were flags and field flowers. Mrs. Edward B. Owen and Miss Virginia Field of New York assisted at the tea tables.

Mr. and Mrs. John Caldwell of Pittsburg have arrived at their country residence.

The Stockbridge Golf Club, of which Dr. Charles McBurney of New York is President, has ordered a new cup for the chief competition at the annual tournament the first week in September.

The Casino was opened this week. At the annual election the following officers were elected: President—Dr. Henry C. Haven; Secretary and Treasurer—F. S. Aymar; Directors—Dr. Haven, F. S. Aymar, Alexander Sedgwick, and Dr. Charles McBurney.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Sedgwick and family have gone to Pointe au Pic, Quebec, for several weeks.

Ambassador Joseph H. Choate was in Williamstown this week for the commencement exercises. He returned to Stockbridge on the train with President Roosevelt.

George Tiffany of Brooklyn, who has bought a large farm in Tyringham, is to build a Summer residence there.

The Laurel Hill Association has succeeded in having two country roads closed to automobiles. These roads are narrow, and the directions are not those followed by motorists. There is agitation for the closing of a road to Lenox, but cottagers on all three roads own automobiles, and in case a road was closed the cottagers would be unable to use their machines.

Mrs. E. C. Hecht of Brooklyn has bought what is known as the Lake Farm in Monterey, on Lake Garfield, for $10,000.

SULLIVAN COUNTY POPULAR.

Summer Rush Sets in Early and Promises Record Season.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., June 24.—The Summer hotels and boarding houses in Sullivan County are filling up with early guests at a rate that already justifies the Ontario and Western's new Summer schedule. The crowds arriving at the week-end remind one of August days. The early arrivals over the Erie at Monticello also show that the coming season is to be the largest on record.

At White Lake the Hotel Arlington and Annex opened this week with some fifty guests, and at the present rate there will be more than 200 before July 1. Old patrons are much impressed with the improvements at the Arlington. Arrangements are being completed for some high-class entertainments in the new Music Hall. The Hotel Rita is now finished, and the first arriving guests have found the new house excellently appointed.

The Kiamesha Inn, at Kiamesha Lake, has just opened, and the season at the lake is in full swing. The prospects are for a capacity business at the inn before the Fourth.

The Columbia, at Hurleyville, is filling up. The arrivals from New York City are Messrs. E. J. Markey, O'Neil, Boyd, Gans, Bedell, and families. Mrs. E. L. Howard, the Misses Irene Tighe, H. Scott, Sarah Hays, S. Shea, and Messrs. G. W. Campbell, J. J. Buckley, Oliver Smith, Bayard Smith, P. Fahey, and Thomas Linch.

At Liberty the Hotel Wawonda opened earlier than usual under the new management, with little business the first week, but guests are now arriving rapidly. The earliest comers found the hotel in perfect condition. The verandas of the Liberty House are taking on a busy Summer appearance. Many of the guests at this house have been here for several months. The usual Saturday evening hops will begin next week, with the arrival of Kuhlman's orchestra. It is plain that Ye Lancashire Inn is to enjoy the largest season of several years, due partly, no doubt, to the more moderate rates.

The White Sulphur Springs House is filling up with guests, many of whom come to take the waters. Edwin Ashforth is among the recent arrivals from New York.

Boating at Stevensville is already a popular pastime, and there are always crowds at the landings. The new Casino is bringing a larger number of visitors than the place has ever had before. The Stevensville House has been leased and opened by Fred Koenig.

The Campbell Inn, at Roscoe, has an unprecedented number of early guests. Special trains are run at the week-end to and from Rockland, the nearest station. The Bon Air and Lakewood Farm are also filling up rapidly. The trout fishing in the Beaverkill has not been so good for several years, and the presence of many of the visitors is attributed to the enthusiastic reports of fishermen who have been at the lodges off and on since early Spring.

CONVENTIONS AT FRONTENAC.

Three Big Gatherings Mark Opening of the Season.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, June 24.—The Summer season at Frontenac opened auspiciously last Monday with the annual convention of the American Dental Trade Association. Over sixty dealers and manufacturers, representing prominent dental houses of the United States and Canada, were present at the sessions, which lasted until Friday. The morning was devoted to business and the afternoon to pleasure excursions about the islands.

Several of the old-time guests have registered at the hotel, and many are booked for the coming week. Never before have conditions been so favorable for a successful season. The extreme heat of the past few days has already caused the early arrival of Summer residents on the island, and cottages and boathouses along the shore are the scene of midsummer activity. Golfers and tennis players are taking advantage of the excellent condition of the ground to get in shape for the Summer tournaments.

Charles G. Emery of New York has arrived for the Summer at his beautiful home on Calumet Island. His yacht, the Calumet, which made its initial appearance last year, has been taken from Winter quarters and prepared for Summer cruising.

One hundred and twenty-five general agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company arrived at Alexandria Bay today for their annual convention at the Crossmon House. Prominent insurance men from every State in the Union will be present at the sessions, which continue until Tuesday.

Two large conventions during the past week have taxed the accommodations at this resort. Two hundred members from the United States and Canada attended the three days' session of the American Seed Trade Association, which met in annual convention at the Crossmon House. The second convention, with headquarters at the Thousand Island House, was attended by seventy-five members of the Wholesale Grocers' Association of Dayton, Ohio. After the final session of this organization, yesterday, the party left for Montreal.

Clayton has been the scene of daily activity; hundreds have passed through on their way along the river. The added facilities of the New York Central docks are nearing completion. A new baggage room, extended sheds, and cement walks are among the changes made to provide for the traffic. The regular Summer schedule of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company, plying between Clayton and Alexandria Bay, begins next Saturday.

The new National Exchange Bank of Clayton is rapidly nearing completion. This structure, when finished, will be the most substantial in town. It is built of Potsdam granite of fireproof construction. It is expected that the new bank will be ready for use about Aug. 1.

Most of the cottages here have been opened for the Summer. Among the New York arrivals at the Hubbard House during the week are Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Nicholson, J. M. Nicholson, Edward Earle, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. McMahon, F. S. Byrne, F. C. Davis, S. R. Pridham, and W. K. Jackson.

The Rev. Dr. J. D. Phelps of Syracuse University will preach again in the Auditorium at Thousand Island Park to-morrow morning. The park was opened a week ago by the association that controls the park has this season, for the first time, assumed entire management of the dock. The dock officials, formerly employed by the New York Central Railroad, will hereafter be responsible to the association. It is expected that this arrangement will decrease the difficulties arising from steamboat competition at this point.

More guests are booked for the season at the Columbian Hotel than ever before in the history of the resort. On Saturday a large party from Brooklyn will arrive to remain a week. The Columbian and New Wellesley Hotels have both made extensive improvements during the Spring.

Tali Esen Morgan of Ocean Grove, N. J., visited the park Tuesday to arrange for the musical entertainments of the season. The Ocean Grove orchestra and a local chorus of 300 voices have been engaged. At the first concert, July 11, the "Stabat Mater" will be rendered.

Arthur Zimmerman of Rome, Captain of the Park baseball team, has arrived and will organize the nine this week. A schedule of games to decide the championship of the river for the season will be arranged at once. The Westminster nine is the present holder of the championship title.

The presence of several new boats of the auto type on the river during the past week has set sportsmen talking about the motor boat races scheduled for the latter part of the season. In addition to the new-comers several of the fastest yachts have been re-equipped with more powerful engines.

SHELTER ISLAND PROSPECTS.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., June 24.—The season, socially and financially, promises to be particularly successful. Large advance bookings of guests at the Manhanset and Prospect Houses have been received, while the cottage colony is rapidly assuming generous proportions.

The Shelter Island Yacht Club has arranged a most attractive programme of regattas, notable among which will be an affair exclusively for women.



THE ATLANTIC CITY BEACH PATROL.

NOTABLES AT ATLANTIC CITY

Cabinet Officers, United States Senators, and Governors Visit the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24.—Secretary of the Treasury Shaw and Postmaster General Cortelyou added distinction to the Boardwalk parade during the week. Mr. Shaw joined his family at the Hotel Chelsea, while Mr. Cortelyou stopped at the Holmhurst with his physician, Dr. Digman.

The Baroness de Kaulstein, who recently arrived in America, is an interesting visitor at the Chalfonte.

The Right Rev. Bishop McFaul of the Catholic Diocese of Trenton will be an Atlantic City visitor next month. The Right Rev. John Scarborough, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of New Jersey, spent a portion of the week at Park cottage.

The Hon. William M. O. Dawson, Governor of West Virginia, arrived here a few days ago in his private car and is making the Traymore his headquarters. He is accompanied by his family and Mr. and Mrs. B. Wall of Richmond and Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Griffiths of Baltimore.

Robert Fitzsimmons, James J. Corbett, and "Kid" McCoy paid a flying visit to Atlantic City during the week in an automobile. They stopped at a beach front hotel and attracted considerable attention as they strolled along the Boardwalk.

United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania was a guest during the week at the Hotel Chelsea.

The Baroness Rothkirch and two daughters of Massel, Germany, are at the shore in company with Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Brown of New York. The party has a handsome suite at the Chalfonte. Mme. Marie von Zeiber, a well-known prima donna of Paris and Berlin, and the wife of a German nobleman, is stopping at the Elwood.

Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, spent a portion of the week at a Chelsea cottage. Later in the season the Baron and his family will be here to spend several weeks.

United States Senator Isador Raynor of Maryland, with Mrs. Raynor and Miss Kennie Bevan of Baltimore, has apartments at the Traymore.

Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, United States Army, is occupying quarters at the Iroquois for a prolonged stay. He is accompanied by his sister and a friend. Gen. Wainwright, United States Army, retired, will spend the Summer at the same hotel.

Charles R. Myers has plans drawn for an addition of brick to the Hotel Rudolf which will add 100 rooms to the capacity of that popular house, giving it a total of 600 sleeping apartments and making it in every way one of the largest hotels on the New Jersey coast. Luxurious baths will be installed. The cost of the addition will be about $100,000. Within the next few years Mr. Myers will gradually convert the Rudolf into a fireproof hotel.

The new Hotel Princess, on South Carolina Avenue, near the beach, will be formally opened to the public on July 1, when a large number of guests will arrive for the Summer months. This handsome new house has been built by Charles B. Prettyman, and will be under the management of Capt. Walter H. Nelson, late of the Royal Palace. Capt. Nelson has already booked several large conventions, and the outlook for the first season of the Princess is very flattering. This house will be kept open all the year, and will possess among its other features a rathskeller that is to be an exact counterpart of a popular Holland resort.

The Hotel Adolphus, on Kentucky Avenue near the beach, has been opened for the season under the management of Carl Voelker. The Hotel Ravenroyd, at Chelsea Avenue and the beach, has been reopened for the season under new management. The Hotel Berkeley, on Kentucky Avenue near the beach, has been leased by A. Conrad Eckholm, formerly of the Champlain, and during the Winter proprietor of a successful hostelry in Jacksonville. An attractive stopping place convenient to the Boardwalk and in the centre of the city is the Lockhart, on St. James's Place. The Hotel Agnew, in Chelsea, will be practically new when opened on June 28 under the management of E. R. Champion.

Mrs. S. E. Sweeney, manager and proprietor of the Ponce De Leon, entertained twenty-five of her friends at a twenty-five course dinner a few evenings ago in honor of her twenty-fifth year in the hotel business in Atlantic City. Mrs. Sweeney has been exceptionally successful during her hotel career.

Over 300 members of the Old Town Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore were here last Wednesday for their annual outing to the seashore. They made the Isleworth their headquarters, where they were royally entertained.

The Whites, proprietors of Marlborough House, have awarded the contract for the erection of their twin hotel, the Annex, at Ohio Avenue and the beach, to Edwin Gilbert & Co. of Philadelphia for $670,000. The value of the site and the new house when finished and equipped will represent an outlay of over $1,000,000. The Annex will be a model of luxury and beauty.

EDUCATORS AT ASBURY.

35,000 Members of National Association Expected This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, June 24.—Weather conditions this week gave the season a temporary setback. Fogs, rain, and semi-arctic winds combined to make outdoor exercise disagreeable and uncomfortable for those now here and interfered with the coming of others. There was a change for the better yesterday, and to-day's arrivals were up to the average for June.

Unless the unexpected happens, next week will see Asbury Park crowded as never before in its history. The annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held here the first week in July, and the advance guard of the educators will arrive next Thursday. Secretary Sheperd, who is now here assisting the local Committee of Entertainment, insists that the delegates will number from 30,000 to 35,000.

The coming of this multitude, together with the usual Independence Day throng of frolicers, will tax the hotels and boarding houses as never before, and cottagers will be asked to throw open their homes for those unable to get a room at the hotels. Ocean Grove, Avon, Bradley Beach, Allenhurst, Deal, and Belmar will also be asked to help out in the way of sleeping quarters. The conference of the educators will begin Monday, July 3, and continue for a week. President Roosevelt will deliver an address on the afternoon of Friday, July 7, in the Ocean Grove Auditorium. He will come to Asbury Park by special train, and be escorted to Ocean Grove by a regiment of infantry and a troop of cavalry. Gov. Stokes will preside at the Ocean Grove meeting.

After weeks of vexatious delay the Asbury Avenue group of bathing houses opened to-day for the season. This was the first opportunity visitors have had for enjoying a dip in the ocean, and the surf was black with bathers this afternoon. The other groups will be opened as fast as patronage warrants. As in former years, Sunday bathing will be permitted until 1 P. M.

The new Casino Pier Theatre also opened this week. The initial attraction was "The Great Lafayette." Next week the Boston Ideals will produce "Said Pasha." The Casino has been rebuilt since last season, and is now a down-to-date theatre, with improved acoustics, elevated seats, and a modern stage.

Two of the Park's largest hotels—the Ocean and Coleman—opened to-day with gratifying patronage. All the hotels on the shore front are now open, and the bonifaces say that the bookings to date indicate a highly successful Summer.

Arthur Pryor's American Band, which was here last Summer, has been re-engaged by the Public Grounds Commission, and will arrive next Saturday for a protracted season. Rivela's Royal Italian Band is now giving daily concerts at the Arcade, and will continue until Pryor's engagement begins.

The Summer train schedule on the Central and Pennsylvania Railroads will go into effect to-morrow morning. It will be an improvement over former schedules in that there will be seventy-five-minute trains to and from New York. The service between the shore and Philadelphia will also be bettered by the Pennsylvania Road, to which will provide new vestibuled trains for its patrons.

Rod and reel anglers are in fine feather. The striped bass have not only put in an appearance, but they are being caught daily. On Wednesday C. H. Elcks of New York landed a fish weighing over twenty-four pounds, and on the same day William De Kelm, a local Nimrod, landed another weighing twenty pounds.

The northeaster this week cut away the beach at several points, but no serious damage was done by the high waves. Beach combers benefited by the storm, for the exposed gravel on the strand brought to light numerous silver coins and several pieces of valuable jewelry lost last Summer by bathers.

At a meeting of the Wesley Lake Carnival Committee plans were formulated for the annual boat carnival on the evening of Friday, July 7. It was decided to permit the canoeists of Deal Lake to participate in the fête.

ROOSEVELT AT OCEAN GROVE.

Plans Made for the President's Reception on July 7.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., June 24.—Beginning to-morrow morning and continuing daily until Sept. 1 Evangelist Charles H. Yatman will conduct a meeting for the young people in the Temple, as has been his custom for twenty-five years. An orchestra of ten players, including the well known Park Sisters, cornetists, will assist in the always popular service.

Ocean Grove's Festival Chorus was organized last evening by Musical Director Tali Esen Morgan. This organization, 600 strong, will sing the "Hallelujah Chorus" for President Roosevelt when he addresses the visiting educators on Friday afternoon, July 7. The chorus will also appear at the opening concert next Saturday night, and will render "The Rose Maiden" on Saturday evening, July 8.

Mrs. M. L. Bungay of New York has opened her cottage for the Summer. Dr. and Mrs. Percy L. Tantum of New York are occupying their cottage at Main Avenue and Pilgrim Pathway. F. A. Butcher, a Brooklyn lawyer, moved into his Webb Avenue seaside home this week. Alfred Scott of New York has a cottage in Pitman Avenue. R. P. Smith of Brooklyn brought his family to their Webb Avenue cottage this week.

BAY SHORE'S BANNER SEASON.

Ambitious Plans Completed to Guarantee Summer's Gayety.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., June 24.—The most important event in the social perspective is the coming three days' show to be held under the auspices of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association on Aug. 3, 4, and 5. The holding of the show always attracts many society leaders to Bay Shore and its environs, with a resultant stimulus to all forms of indoor entertainment and outdoor sport. The regular prize list is more varied and valuable this year than for any past season, and this is expected to cause a larger and higher class of entries than have been heretofore received. This year's Executive Committee consists of Charles F. Hubbs, Samuel T. Peters, J. Adolph Mollenhauer, Edward C. Blum, Simon F. Rothschild, James Hazen Hyde, H. Rockwood Brinckerhoff, and George A. Ellis, Jr.

The yachting season, which promises to be unusually successful, formally opened to-day, when a procession of the Penataquit-Corinthian Yacht Club's boats swept in front of the clubhouse. In the evening the annual opening banquet was held, followed by a vaudeville entertainment, in which several well-known amateurs took part. One of the features of this year's races will be a contest held outside between this point and Sea Gate. A valuable cup has been offered, and a dozen members indicate a desire to compete.

BUSY DAYS AT SEABRIGHT.

Last Hotel Has Opened Its Doors for the Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, June 24.—All the hotels at this resort are open for the season, and many guests have already registered. The Seabright Beach Club is open to its members. Capt. Miller Newman is again in charge as its Superintendent. William A. Street is President and Treasurer of the club, Col. John J. McCook Vice President, and Rudolph Neeser Secretary.

The Japanese Minister, Mr. Takahira, was a recent guest at the Summer home of Jacob Schiff, on the Rumson Road, where he enjoyed a few days' rest.

E. R. De Grove and family have arrived at their Summer home.

Charles H. Ward and family are in their Rumson Bluff cottage, Meadow Lawn. Since the close of the 1904 season the cottage has been much improved and enlarged.

R. L. Crawford's family has arrived at his Greater Seabright cottage.

C. T. Reynolds and family are at their cottage for the Summer.

William Townsend and family and George Hayden and family are occupying their Summer cottages again this season.

Among the recent cottage arrivals at Monmouth Beach are J. W. Spalding, L. H. Klasam, W. G. Loew, Theodore Wicker, and Leroy W. Baldwin.

Among other recent cottage arrivals are J. F. Doyle and family, A. T. Southerland and family, John J. Knox and family, Mrs. M. A. Field and family, Clinton Gilbert and family, and M. Coleman and family.

SEASON ON AT LONG BRANCH.

Hotels Well Filled and Cottagers Arriving in Force.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, June 24.—To-day brought the formal opening of the Summer season of 1905 along the North Jersey coast. Every hotel and boarding house has its doors open for business, and with few exceptions nearly all the cottages at this resort are occupied.

The intense heat that prevailed during the past week brought people to the seashore in great numbers, all being prepared for a real hot Summer, but they had scarcely arrived when a change came, and such cold winds blew that in order to be comfortable heavy wraps and overcoats were donned.

The Hollywood Hotel had its opening this week, entertaining the New Jersey State Mdical Society, 300 strong.

Pleasure Bay will have its open-air theatre again this season, and its first play, "The French Maid," will be given July 1. Mr. Montegriffe, the New York manager, has secured the entire Nixon & Zimmerman Opera Company, which has been playing "The French Maid" in the Academy of Music, New York.

J. L. Jacques, a well-known Philadelphia hotel man, has leased the Brighton Hotel at this place for the Summer.

Senator James Smith of Newark and his family are at Elberon for the Summer.

The Twentieth Century Club has planned a clambake and outing to take place on July 3. Dancing will be one of the features of the affair.

ALLENHURST TO CELEBRATE.

Old-Fashioned Sports Arranged for the Fourth of July.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., June 24.—As has been the custom for years, Allenhurst will have an old-fashionad celebration of Independence Day. The programme has been arranged by the Allenhurst Club, and includes a patriotic band concert, a series of athletic events, and a fireworks display. Prominent college athletes Summering here and at Deal Beach and Asbury Park will compete in the field events to be held in the morning. Thus far there are over forty entries.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church is to be dedicated on Sunday, July 9, by Archbishop Farley of New York, Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, and Bishop McFaul of Trenton.

W. S. Sutphen and Andrew Gilsey are New York representatives now at the Allenhurst Club. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lebkeucher of Newark, N. J., are new-comers at the Throckmorton, Loch Arbour.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Walcott of Nutley, N. J., have rooms at the Curlew. New Yorkers at the same hotel include Roland Hazen, Mrs. S. O'Reilly, Mrs. H. O'Reilly, Mrs. John Murtagh, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. McKenna, Frances E. McKenna, Miss Sadie M. McKenna, and Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Willetts.

New York patrons of the Allenhurst Club and cottages include John H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Newcomb, H. J. Weber, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Fitzsimons, Mr. and Mrs. George V. Coe, J. E. Conklin, J. A. Warring, Mr. and Mrs. Baylis C. Clark, J. L. Eagan, Frank Cassidy, Mrs. F. J. Arend, Miss Jennie Moltz, and Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Crossthwaithe. Former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., of Newark, N. J., also has a suite of rooms at the club.

EASTHAMPTON COTTAGERS.

Early Promise of Season Fulfilled by Numerous Arrivals.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., June 24.—The season in this village is splendidly fulfilling its early promise, many of the boarding houses having received good contingents of guests, while the cottage colony is rapidly being completed.

The Maidstone Club has materially enlarged its conveniences for indoor entertainment and outdoor sport, the tennis courts and golf links being in ideal condition. Some interesting tournaments are anticipated.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the coming annual fair of the Ladies' Village Improvement Society, which occurs on Aug. 3. To the prominent Summer visitors the event is one of particular interest, many of the fancy articles being the results of their needlecraft.

Harry G. Stephens recently entertained a party of friends on a fishing trip aboard the power boat Avon. After a short excursion outside of Montauk Point more than thirty pounds of fish were caught. Among the guests were H. H. Williamson, Byron Rogers, and Robert Griffing.

RICHFIELD FULL OF LIFE.

Summer Guests Are Pouring In at Record-Breaking Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, June 24.—Preparations are being made for the opening of the Earlington, and by July 1 the doors will be swung wide and the season at this popular hotel will be begun. The Messrs. Eugene Mortimer Earle and William P. Earle, wishing to devote more time to their New York property, have leased the hotel for the season to the well-known Staples family of Washington and Thousand Island fame, and a prosperous season and one that will sustain the excellent reputation of the Earlington is expected.

Diplomatic circles will be interested in the announcement that Señor Quesada, the Cuban Minister to this country, with his charming family, who were at this hotel last year, are to be among the early arrivals this season. Other prominent Spanish familics as well as many well-known Americans who consider the Earlington as a Summer home will register there during July.

The Berkeley-Wisontha will open soon, with Mr. Evan H. Patrick again in charge. An orchestra from Utica, under the leadership of Mr. Bergner, who is well known in this section of the State, has been engaged to play at the Berkeley during the Summer.

A tennis club is being organized among the younger element, and a new court will be laid out in Spring Park, where so many matches were played last year.

Golf is very delightful during these June days. Among the enthusiasts now in town who have won honors on the links in former years are Dr. Charles C. Ransom; Miss Greene, Miss Tuller, Wilmot L. Cole, George Tunnicliff, B. N. Livingston, and Miss Hawley. Tea is now served from the plazza of the club house, and many a round of the links ends at the tea table.

Musical plans, in which Robert W. Taller is always interested, are being discussed, and the concerts by the village band, which are always popular features of Summer life here, will be in inaugurated early in July. The bandstand, which is the gift of Mrs. J. Herman Aldrich of New York, is a pretty rustic structure, and occupies a central position in Spring Park.

At the hotels life goes on most pleasantly. Cards, as usual, are much in vogue, and the one or two rainy evenings of the last week were spent over the bridge tables.

So many of the hotel residents return each year and are seen so early in the season in their accustomed chairs that they are now as permanent a part of the Summer life as are the cottage contingent. Among them may be noticed the Misses Lewis of Philadelphia, B. U. Livingston, with his daughter and his son, R. Urquhart Livingston, of Albany; Mrs. J. H. Boynton, F. C. Boynton, Miss Boynton, and Capt. Pendleton G. Watmough of Philadelphia, who are at the Cary cottages; Mrs. L. M. Aldrich, with her granddaughter, Miss Aline Greene; Mrs. N. C. Dickerson of New York, Mrs. Charles Ewing Greene and Miss Susanne Greene of Trenton, N. J., who are at the Tuller; Alexander N. Hadden of New York, at the Tunnicliff cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. John S. Power and Miss Gladys Power of New York at the Kendallwood.

Miss Anderson of New York is visiting at the Summer home of her father, Col. E. C. Anderson, but she will soon leave for a trip to the Massachusetts coast.

Mrs. M. De Acosta and child, Miss Ada De Acosta, and Miss Corinne De Acosta are well-known New Yorkers now at the Cary cottages.

Mrs. William Gouverneur Morris of New York is a guest at the Kendallwood.

GOOD FISHING IN MOOSEHEAD.

Cottagers Coming Early—Mount Kineo House Opens for Season.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., June 24.—The Mount Kineo House proper opened Wednesday with a large number of early guests, and advance bookings indicate one of the best seasons in history. Many anglers are here for fly fishing, and the influx of devotees of this sport will continue until October, but the bulk of those who come from now on will be Summer vacationists pure and simple.

A noticeable feature of the present season is the early coming of the cottagers. Mrs. E. H. Outerbridge, Miss A. K. Robinson, Miss Ethel Outerbridge, Master Kenneth Outerbridge, and Master J. A. Westervelt of New York are here for the Summer, occupying the private cottage built for President Edward C. Hoyt of the United States Leather Company.

Dr. and Mrs. Rowland Cox, Jr., and Master Rowland Cox third of New York have returned to remain until Fall.

Thomas J. O'Donohue and his son, Thomas, Jr., of New York are here for the Summer. Mr. O'Donohue has been a visitor for years, and is a most enthusiastic and successful angler.

F. Augustus Schermerhorn and Lenox Smith of New York spent the week here fly fishing, while the steam yacht Free Lance awaited them at the Port of Bangor.

Among those who went into the wilderness during the week were Theodore Michel and H. N. Guthmann of New York, who will make the Allegash trip.

Dudley H. Morris and Ralph H. Hubbard of New York are in camp on the lake.

Summer Outings on Beach and Mountain Top



THE ADIRONDACK GIRL ANGLING.

NEW CLUB ON ST. REGIS

Shooting and Target Practice Its Main Function—Camps Being Put in Readiness.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., June 24.—Grounds and a site for a clubhouse have been chosen on the shore of the Lower St. Regis Lake for the St. Regis Rifle and Gun Club, a new organization, in the promotion of which a considerable number of the members or the St. Regis Yacht Club are actively interested. It is likely that Lewis S. Thompson of Red Bank, N. J., will be the President of the club, and among the other members will be Frederick W. Vanderbilt, W. K. Townsend, William P. Thompson, Simeon J. Drake, Augustus W. Durkee, George H. Earle, Samuel V. Hoffman, Henry L. Hotchkiss, Dr. Walter B. James, Col. Jacob C. R. Peabody, Ogden Mills Reid, Anson Phelps Stokes, F. L. Slade, and R. W. Stuart.

While the details of the plans are awaiting the arrival of some of the leaders in the club, it is understood that the clubhouse will be large enough to accommodate seventy-five people, and may also be used as the headquarters of the Race Committee of the St. Regis Yacht Club. It will be of Swiss architecture.

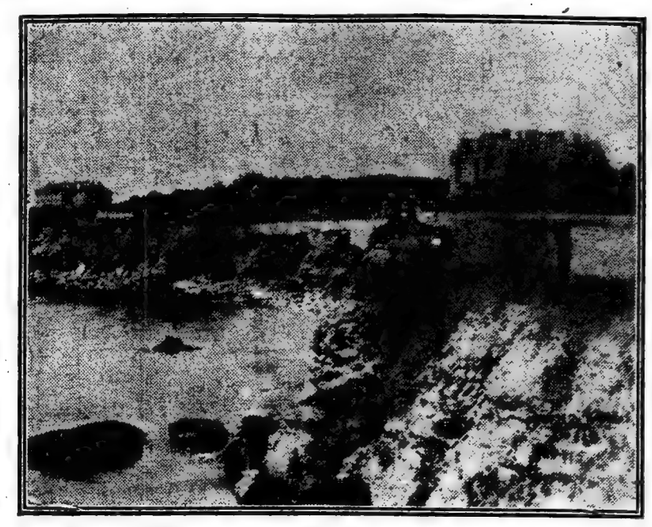
Although much interest has been manifested in shooting, and while target practice is one of the features of camp life, up to this time the only rifle range, in this locality at least, has been that at the camp of Frederick W. Vanderbilt on the Upper St. Regis Lake. Many informal target events have taken place on the sands on the Lower St. Regis Lake, and have developed some enthusiastic gunners, among women as well as men. It seems likely that the clubhouse of the St. Regis Rifle and Gun Club will be the rendezvous of a considerable number of prominent visitors to camps and cottages. It is expected that many who have been in the habit of visiting Paul Smith's from year to year will also identify themselves with the club.

The shipment of Mr. Vanderbilt's new auto boat to Adirondack waters, where it is expected to reign supreme, calls attention to the spirit of rivalry apparent in the launching of power boats, in which George H. Earle and Lewis S. Thompson have heretofore been the leaders. Mr. Earle's Sweetheart was considered the speediest thing afloat until Lewis S. Thompson's Yonder She Goes slipped down the ways a worthy rival in every respect. The fifty-odd power boats now afloat on the St. Regis Chain of Lakes are subject to the rules of the St. Regis Yacht Club, which say that no vessel shall proceed through any of the necks of water connecting the lakes of the St. Regis Chain or through the St. Regis River at a rate of speed faster than six miles an hour, and that no power vessel that overtakes another power vessel in the channels mentioned shall attempt to pass the vessel overtaken. It is interesting to observe that rowboats, like sailing vessels, have the right of way as against power vessels, and that the latter shall give them ample sea room.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Coe will soon arrive at their new camp on Lower St. Regis Lake. This camp has been rebuilt and extended from one of the furnished camps of Paul Smith's Hotel Company, the improvements including the erection of a new main building and new servants' quarters. Mrs. Coe's father, H. H. Rogers, who has been an Adirondack enthusiast for many years, surrenders himself wholly to getting the most out of his Adirondack vacation, and in the pursuit of sport and recreation you may be surprised to find him rowing his own boat in preference to employing a guide to do it for him.



CANADERAGA LAKE DRIVE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.



ALONG THE CLIFFS FROM FORTY STEPS, NEWPORT, R. I.

BATHING AT LONG BEACH

Already Hundreds of Visitors Are Daily Sporting in the Billows.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., June 24.—Crown Prince P. Yee of Japan is one of the latest converts to the delights of Long Beach. The Prince was host of an automobile party last Sunday with its objective point here. This scion of the kingdom in the land of chrysanthemums and his guests comfortably filled two large touring cars. They dined at the Inn and were much impressed by the ten-mile beach and other attractions. Among those that accompanied the Crown Prince were his physician, Dr. N. Hoy, and his secretary, E. Haim.

Mrs. Burton Smith of Atlanta, Ga., daughter of the late Gen. John B. Gordon and sister-in-law of former Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith, finished a visit to Mrs. A. E. Dick on Monday.

Next week will mark the formal opening of the Long Beach Hotel. This hostelry has been much improved since last season. Forty private bathrooms have been added, and the spacious boardwalk that skirts the immense building has been rebuilt. In addition to this the large ballroom and the adjoining drawing room have been completely renovated. The merry throng that will trip lightly to the strains of music in the ballroom at the opening dance will find itself enjoying that fascinating diversion in a bower of blossoms. Wistaria wrought with the latticework effect furnishes the design of the walls. The ceiling is of hardwood, and is seemingly supported by six columns. These have lost their natural appearance, and instead seem to be so many apple trees in full bloom. A large platform will hold the orchestra and also provide the stage when theatricals are in progress.

Dull green and red form the keynote of color in the drawing room. A touch of gold is apparent and a contrast of pale blue displayed in the numerous chandeliers.

Those who hesitate in declaring that the Summer season has really begun at the seaside resorts would do so no longer if they could witness the beach scene here during bathing hours. Surf bathing had an auspicious start on June 14. Since then it has continued without interruption. The life guards are on watch, the temperature has been up to 72 degrees, and as many as 175 bathers have enjoyed the healthful sport with the billows at one time.

JOLLY WEEK AT WATER GAP

Visitors Delighted with the Beauty of the Region—Bathing in the Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAWARE WATER GAP, June 24.—The past week has been a jolly one for this resort. Thousands of visitors have been here, and all have been delighted with the beauty of the region. The mountains are now radiant in their early Summer garb, and the beautiful laurel accentuates the beauty of the scene.

The warm weather has caused the bathing beach to be literally lined with the lovers of this exhilarating sport, and no more safe place for bathing can be found anywhere than here. The Delaware is low and shelving, and it is almost impossible for an accident to happen.

Boating, too, has been a pleasant diversion, and with countless, well-cared-for mountain paths and drives the average resorter has been kept busy indeed.

The fishing has been the best of the season, and a prominent New York angler succeeded in landing a twenty-five-inch trout from the Cherry Creek that was the envy of all the fellow-guests at the Glenwood.

The Bucks-Montgomery Press League of sixty-five members and ladies passed four days at the Kittatinny on their annual outing, and so much were they pleased both with the accommodations and the region that they voted to return one year hence for the next annual meeting, and many engaged quarters for a goodly part of the present season.

On Wednesday the Pennsylvania Wholesale Grocers' Association arrived at the Water Gap House for a three-day stay. There were 175 in the party, all prominent men in the business. By the way, the Water Gap House, under the new management, has made extensive changes and improvements, and is under the capable management of F. O. Hammond, formerly of the Lake Marion House in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben B. Hampton are at the Kittatinny for the season, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Creston Clarke.

J. V. Rittenhouse is spending a delightful season at the Gap.

P. A. Bridges, Lee W. Groves, the manufacturer, and family; W. J. Pierce, M. Chapman Ropes, J. H. Masiching, all of New York City, are at the Kittatinny.

Mrs. Garret Smith is at the Kittatinny where she has made many friends.

Among the guests at the Glenwood are Mr. and Mrs. Tasig, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Alphonso, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ahern, Charles and Juliette Frohlich, and Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Moore, all of New York City, and Miss Irene W. Shafer of Brooklyn.

Water Gap House: A. D. Rockwell, Jr., W. C. Gale, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Rice, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Davidson, Mrs. L. B. Friedlander and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Jackson, and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Snow of New York, and H. S. Germond of Brooklyn.

Cataract House: Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Mullery, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Lovett, Miss Cecilia Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. Macnamely, Mr. and Mrs. William Paul, Emil C. Hoffman, John Wallace, all of New York. Mr. Wallace is an enthusiastic follower of golf.

MORICHES WAKING UP.

Hotels Now Open and a Big Throng Expected—Auto Tours a Feature.

Special to The New York Times.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., June 24.—This popular resort will soon be thronged with Summer visitors and the bathing beach crowded. The Summer girl will be much in evidence this season. The beach for bathing was never better, and the yachting and racing that is scheduled promises great sport. The Peratquit-Corinthian Yacht Club, the Point o' Woods Yacht Club, the Unga Yacht Club, and the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club will make Centre Moriches their rendezvous during their annual cruises.

Every man has his catboat at Moriches, and there are boats all the way from the cat to the yawl or auxiliary schooner.

Hotel Brooklyn, the largest hotel of this section, opened for the season to-day.

A new feature this season at Moriches will be the touring automobile that will make trips each way daily over the south country road down through the Hamptons, or the other way through Bellport, Bayville, Islip, &c.

MANY COTTAGERS AT THE PIER

The Big Hotels Have Opened and Soon Everything Will Be in Full Blast.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., June 24.—Despite the inclement days early in the week and the chilly northeaster the season at the Pier is steadily advancing and most of the cottagers are already here.

Most of the large and small hotels are now open, and by next week Narragansett will assume a real appearance of Summertide.

The Mathewson, the largest hostelry at the Pier, opened yesterday under the management of S. W. Mathewson. Advance bookings indicate a large patronage for the big hotel on Ocean Boulevard. The Imperial has also opened for the season under the direction of W. A. Nye, and as usual will entertain a select clientele from New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Baltimore, and the South.

The Gladstone, under new management, is receiving its share of patronage and is anticipating a prosperous season.

The Pier this Summer will be the abode of a number of eminent legal lights. Judge Samuel Gustine Thompson of Philadelphia is now at Kirklea, on Central Street. Justice Edward White of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., who was a cottager here last season, has returned, and will occupy Needwood, a pretty villa at Boston Neck Road.

Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer of New York is also a Pier habitue, and this Summer will open Waverly Cottage near Earlscourt, not far from the Little Casino.

Miss Margaret E. Gale of Washington, D. C., has arrived at her villa, Idlewild.

Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth of New York has reopened Seabreeze, her cottage on the Rocks.

Mrs. Alfred E. Norris of Philadelphia, who is a prominent Pier cottager, has returned to her cottage By the Sea.

Mrs. James A. Garland of New York has joined the cottage colony and will occupy Whimsey Cott for the season.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the venerable authoress of Boston, was a recent visitor to Greene's Inn. Mrs. Howe arrived at the Pier in a special car from Providence accompanied by the Gaspee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia have opened their cottage at Bass Rock Farms on the Point Judith Road, and are expected to arrive here soon. Bass Rock Farms is a most picturesque point on the shores of Narragansett Bay.

The Little Casino is now open, and among those who will spend the Summer there are Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Blonding, Mr. and Mrs. William O. Blonding, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Rogers Dickinson.

The first dance of the season took place at the Gladstone Friday night. The event was the first of a series for the benefit of the new Pier Library Building.

A number of the cottagers were among the patronesses.

Late arrivals at the Massasoit: J. E. Sullivan and Albert Sullivan, Springfield, Mass.; Richard Webster and Miss H. B. Ray, Boston; W. E. Hamilton, Mrs. W. J. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, R. B. Hamilton, E. C. Hamilton, and W. Hamilton, Shreveport, La.; John M. Tobin, New York.

At the Imperial: Mrs. Ellery C. Anderson, child, and maid, Mrs. Duryea, H. C. Darling, F. G. Foster, George A. Huhn, Jr., H. H. Duryea and wife, Miss C. L. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. George G. Wneelock, W. A. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Smith, Miss Eddy, E. C. Cole, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas B. Kerr; Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Lyng, and Mr. A. H. Lippincott of New York.

Not Left to Starve.

Mr. Dock—I hear, Mrs. Beach, that you are very severe on your husband. Why, it is rumored that when he will not buy what you want you do not give him anything to eat.

Mrs. Beach—Oh, it is not as bad as that, but if I do not get what I want I give him nothing but cold shoulder and hot tongue till I get it.

LAKE PLACID BEGINS TO BOAST

Extremely Large Fish Stories Emanate from That Popular Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., June 24.—The waters of Lake Placid and its vicinity have been yielding some large fish of late. John Ormiston got a lake trout weighing nearly thirteen pounds Tuesday, and on the day following he hooked a trout whose weight may be imagined from the fact that he broke the angler's strongest line. Paul Stevens had an interesting bit of sport Saturday, when he caught trout at the rate of one every two minutes for half an hour. Mr. Stevens is an accomplished fly caster. Whitefish are also plentiful in Lake Placid, while the rocky shores of Mirror Lake abound in small-mouthed black bass.

One day the fishermen and fisherwomen of Lake Placid took 500 pounds of trout and whitefish. Of this Mrs. Andrew Kellis landed a lake trout that weighed ten pounds.

Mrs. William S. Wolle, who is at Whiteface Inn with Mr. Wolle and daughter, is an enthusiastic fisherwoman and succeeded in landing some large trout of both lake and brook varieties.

The building operations at Lake Placid this season are notable not less than the success of the anglers. The new camp of Prof. E. R. A. Seligman on Moose Island is one of the prettiest on the lake. There are in all five buildings, including an automatic pumping station. The main building contains twenty rooms, and is distinguished for its large fireplaces. The neat boathouse has as a feature a reception room on the second floor. The exterior of the boathouse is in spruce slabs, while the other buildings of the camp are finished in shingles, and have trimmings of spruce with the bark on.

The twenty-fifth annual convention of County Superintendents of Poor of the State of New York was held this week at the Stevens House. It attracted about 300 visitors to Lake Placid. The principal day of the meeting was Tuesday, which was devoted to the business of the convention, the reading of papers, their discussion, &c. Through the courtesy of the Superintendent, Dr. John H. Pryor, many who came to the convention visited the new New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis at Ray Brook, where the buildings and the care and treatment given tuberculosis were inspected. The convention concluded with a banquet Thursday evening.

The only hotel not yet open is the Grand View, and that will be ready to welcome guests on July 1.

At the Ruisseaumont the manager, T. E. Krumbholz, who is also the manager of the Kirkwood at Camden, S. C., predicts an unusually brisk season, basing his estimates on the number of reservations, which far exceeds that of previous months of June. There are already many arrivals and the cottages present much life and activity. July and August at the Ruisseaumont will be notable in the interest displayed in rowing, for the members of the famous team that has been successful in previous years in the inter-lake regattas will be on hand. Mr. Krumbholz also proposes to offer attractive prizes for competing golfers.

PRESSMEN AT THE AMPERSAND

The New York State Association Holds Its Meeting There This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., June 24.—The Hotel Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, opened for the season to-day. For several days there had been an informal arrival of many old patrons, but the formal reception of guests took place to-day. The prospects for a busy Summer are good indeed, for the indications are that there will be more visitors to the Ampersand this season than last, which was a record breaker in the history of the house.

About 100 newspaper men, accompanied by their wives, will attend the annual convention of the New York Press Association at the Ampersand June 28, 29, and 30.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Henry Smith of New York have been at the Ampersand several days while their new camp is being completed. Mr. and Mrs. Smith will call their Adirondack place Katushka Lodge. It is of the Swiss chalet type of architecture, and is one of the finest in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Otis L. Williams and the members of their family will return to their cottage at the Ampersand for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Carstairs and the members of their family, who have for many years been visitors to the Ampersand, have this season leased the Mark Twain cottage, on Ampersand Bay, and are expected to arrive early.

Dr. Brainard Whitbeck, accompanied by Mrs. Whitbeck and the members of their family, is occupying Coseynook cottage. Dr. Whitbeck is the resident physician at the Ampersand.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Bidwell of Pittsburg have Overlook cottage. J. Fraley Smith and family have Lakeside cottage, for which they took possession this week. Mrs. R. B. Crouch and Miss Helen Johnson have reserved Farenough cottage for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Oliver P. Nicola and the members of their family return to Ampersand again to occupy Fern Rock cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton C. Work, who have been regular visitors to the Ampersand for several years, have leased two cottages for this season. One is the Wigwam and the second one will be known as Wigwam, Jr. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Duryea and family are to occupy Hillcrest cottage; Mrs. Joshua Rhodes and family will have Glenmere, and Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Huselton and family have leased Hemlock Lodge.

Visitors to the Algonquin, on the Lower Saranac Lake, have been getting many small-mouthed black bass in the last few days. Almon Harding has been particularly successful with a fly while casting along the shores. One of his prizes weighed two and a half pounds. Dr. George Rambaud also landed some bass while fly-casting, while Walter Taylor brought in an eight-pound lake trout.

Recent arrivals at the Algonquin include Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Abbott, Mrs. G. A. Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, Mrs. Russel Headley, and Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Harris.

DEER BRING LUCK TO ANGLERS

At Least That Is the Popular Impression Just Now in the Saranacs.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., June 24.—Pedestrians who travel the well-defined trails or follow the excellent highway between Saranac Inn on Upper Saranac Lake and the Saranac Inn hatchery, are frequently surprised by the appearance of wild deer in unexpected places. Thomas Blagden, who has a cottage at Saranac Inn, has a deer park along the highway, but whether the presence of thirty or forty deer behind the wire inclosure attracts the wild game is not known. The other morning five wild deer were seen on the highway between the fish hatchery and the road leading to Little Clear Lake.

In the settings of the Upper Saranac Lake fish are associated with game, for the appearance of the wild deer is in keeping with the good luck of the anglers. With J. L. Flynn leading, some fine catches of trout have been effected. James P. Munn and S. B. Lloyd are also among the anglers, the ranks of which have this week been augmented by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Sauter. Mrs. Sauter is giving her attention to the casting of a fly, at which she is expert.

Mr. and Mrs. Stacy Lloyd and the members of their family took possession of Grey Cottage at Saranac Inn on May 17 for the season. They are accompanied by Mrs. E. M. Morris, while Mr. Morris, who is President of the Girard Trust Company and a Director in the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a frequent visitor.

In the vicinity of the Wawbeek on Upper Saranac Lake, Mrs. W. G. Dominick has leased the Birch Island Camp owned by Dr. Herter.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., are expected soon at the camp of S. A. Swenson, which they have leased for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Swenson have opened their camp for the Summer. John G. Agar is expected at his camp early in July. Charles H. Dickey has rented Mrs. Bucknell's camp, Pine Point.

At the Wawbeek Theodore Marburg has rented Fairview cottage. William R. Marburg has the Bungalow, Mrs. George Ball has Hillside, Henry Parish, Jr., has a cottage, Mrs. Benjamin Wells has Bungabeek, and Mr. and Mrs. James G. Cannon and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Emmons and the members of their families are among those who will pass the Summer at the Wawbeek.

FINE WEATHER AT MT. POCONO

Out-of-Door Sports, Driving, and Fishing Make the Time Pass Pleasantly.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., June 24.—All the resorts in this section have received a large influx of new arrivals and never before in the history of this resort have they been filled with guests as now.

Charming weather is the rule, and this greatly facilitates the out-of-door sports. All are out from early morn until late in the evening with their golf sticks or tennis racquets. The ladies are especially strong in these two games, and have given the men a hard fight for honors. In the early morn a large number are seen on the golf links chasing the little rubber sphere.

Driving and coaching parties are in vogue at present and a large number of stylish equipages are seen on the different mountain roads from 4 until 7 in the evening. The most popular drive for coaching parties is the Mount Pocono turnpike, where the rider is enabled to witness the ever-changing grandeur of the mountain wilds.

On all sides mountain laurel and rhododendrons abound, enhancing the beauty of the scene. Both of these native flowers are in full bloom, and their fragrant odor is detected from afar.

The bass season opened last week, and the devotees of Izaak Walton have been whipping the streams since the opening of the season, trying their luck along their favorite nooks. Some large catches have been made, notable among them being that of Frank Duebler, who caught a twenty-three-inch trout at Canadensis. Wesley Henry landed a twenty-eight-inch speckled beauty at Park Side.

Mount Pocono's riding academy will soon open and will be the centre of attraction. This stable is always filled with the finest of mounts, and the younger element are never better satisfied than when on the back of a favorite animal.

Another important element in the Poconos is the cottage colony. It is increasing rapidly, and by the latter part of the month not one of these rustic homes will be vacant.

Mountain climbing is enjoyed by the old as well as the young, and early morn finds the Summer guests out in force getting nature's beauty spots on their cheeks and a good appetite for breakfast.

With the arrival of so many city folks the social functions of the resort have also increased and the evening hours are pleasantly whiled away with musicales, dances, dinner parties, hops, and masquerades. In the near future a luncheon party will be given by the cottagers to the hotel guests.

EARLY SEASON IN BUSHKILL.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., June 24.—Beautifully sequestered in the Delaware Valley lies this quaint little village where the Summer tourists delight to come to spend their Summer vacations and ramble through the forests in search of the piny air, so conducive to health, and the clear, flowing spring water as it comes from the rocks and crevices in the mountains.

Never has the season begun so early as this year; and never has the village presented so fine a picture as just now, with the stately Delaware flowing just outside its border and the far-famed Milford Pike running immediately through the place.

The usual number of social hops and balls have taken place during the week, and many more are planned for the coming week. Amusements to suit the whims of all are to be found here, and that, too, in abundance. Everywhere may be seen a tennis court with happy couples whiling away the time, while others may be seen traversing the links of the golf club.

The improvements were not completed any too soon, and that they were needed is shown by the already constant demand for suites and quarters for the season.

Fishermen abound here, and the streams which entwine here and there through the village and its surrounding country are of the most prolific, making it an easy thing for city fishermen who only wish to spend a day to secure enough for the next day's dinner in the city.

Baseball is one of the leading sports here, and guests are forming teams for the coming season, when some exciting contests are looked for.

STROUDSBURG EVER POPULAR.

Resort Owners Rejoicing in the Weather and the Outlook.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., June 24.—At no season of the year is Stroudsburg more lively and the scenes more enjoyable than now, when the golf links and all other sports are commanding the attention of both resorters and townspeople, and friendly contests are being waged among the visitors for the handsome prizes which are offered as trophies of the season's outing at this section of the State.

The hills and dales have never been prettier than just now, and the remarkable influx of visitors this week has clearly demonstrated the fact that Stroudsburg has never been more popular than this year. All the resort owners hereabout are rejoicing in the fact that the weather has taken on such a delightful change, and well they may, for the bookings and arrivals as a result have certainly been phenomenal.

The baseball fever is running high at this time, and the fact that Stroudsburg has won the last three games played has done much to awaken the ardor of the "fans" in the sport.

An extra number of men have been consigned to work on the new trolley system running from this town to the Water Gap, and all signs point to its early completion.

Bowling is calling for its share of attention, and this week a tournament was played by teams from Stroudsburg and Water Gap with the result that Stroudsburg lost to the latter in a closely contested game.

JUNE RUSH IN THE CATSKILLS.

Hot Weather Brings Out an Unusual Crowd of Visitors to the Mountains.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, June 24.—The Catskill Mountains have never known as heavy a June "rush" as they have witnessed during the past week. From New York and Brooklyn, from Philadelphia and from as far west as Chicago, the tired and overheated mass of humanity took refuge in the many cool and secluded spots in the beautiful Catskills.

The Summer time tables went into effect last Sunday with the exception of the Catskill Mountain Limited, which makes its first trip Monday morning, leaving New York at 10 A. M., arriving at Phoenicia (the first stop) at 1:11 P. M., and at Kaaterskill at 2:14. This train consists of observation and Pullman coaches and will carry no baggage, and will beat the records made last year by forty minutes.

The members of the Laurel Club held their second annual outing as the guests of President Charles L. Rickerson on Thursday and Friday, arriving here Thursday afternoon. The headquarters of the club were at Santa Cruz Lodge, the magnificent clubhouse in Santa Cruz Park. An elaborate repast was served there Thursday evening, and after an address of welcome by President Rickerson, toasts were responded to by a number of prominent speakers, among whom were Herbert L. Bridgman, Dr. Walter B. Chase, the Rev. J. M. Farrer, the Rev. J. O. Wilson, and Charles T. Catlin of Brooklyn, Col. J. H. Wright, A. D. Holman of New York, and Prof. William Libbey of Princeton, N. J.

The party yesterday drove to Elka Park and Tannersville and returned home last night.

The Catskill Mountain House threw open its doors to-day to welcome the Brooklyn Schwäbischer Saengerbund. The society will arrive here by a special train this afternoon, and will reach the Mountain House in time for dinner.

On Tuesday, the 27th, a special three-day excursion will be run from New York by the West Shore and Otis Elevating Railroads, the round trip tickets including board at the Catskill Mountain House.

The Hotel Kaaterskill, the greatest of the Catskill Mountain houses, will open Thursday, when the management expects the largest opening crowd that this popular house has ever seen.

The Kaaterskill Orchestra, whose concerts have always been a feature here, will give their first concert Thursday evening.

An automobile party spent a portion of last week at Squirrel Inn, at Haines's Falls, having made the journey from Cleveland, Ohio. In the party were Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Ransom and Miss Cunningham of Cleveland, and Miss T. J. C. Nott of Albany.

Undercliffe cottage, in Twilight Park, has been leased for the season by George Howe of Orange, N. J. The tennis court at Twilight has been enlarged and greatly improved under the direction of C. C. Rich.

In Sunset Park there is considerable activity. The Inn opened this week.

The Grant House on Saturday was the scene of a brilliant dinner party in honor of the Cohoes Literary Club.

A large delegation of Summer girls accompanied the Citizens' Hose Company to the Hudson River Firemen's Convention at Mount Vernon Wednesday.

The hotels at Hunter open this week and the season there will be a prosperous one.

Mr. Henry Mollner returns to manage the St. Charles Hotel.

The Kaatsberg will be managed this season by Henry Moser, who was so successful last season.

James Cannane will reopen the Hunter Prospect Mountain House this week.

In the Western Catskills the season is rapidly approaching its height, and the month of July is expected to provide the largest crowd ever seen here.

At the Grand Hotel the doors will be thrown open Wednesday and one of the largest opening crowds ever witnessed there is promised.

At Fleischmann's the arrangements for the Fourth of July celebration are complete. Ten uniformed hose companies and three bands are expected to take part in the parade. Julius Fleischmann of Cincinnati is expected to review the procession.

An effort is being made here to form a Catskill Mountain Baseball League with a resident team as one of its members. The ball grounds, under the direction of J. M. Bilsh, are being put into shape for the opening game July 4.

SARATOGA SEASON UNDER WAY

Auto Touring Jaunts the Special Fad of the Moment.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., June 24.—While a large number of early visitors have been enjoying themselves here for several weeks the season was given an additional impetus to-day by the reopening of the United States, the Grand Union, the American-Adelphi, and other hotels. Congress Hall was sold last year, and the new owners have expended $25,000 on new furniture, modern plumbing, new baths, electric lighting, new silverware, new china, and other improvements. The house, which will be opened for the season on July 15, will be replete with all the requirements of a first-class modern hotel, to which will be added a cuisine and service of the highest grade. An efficient staff of employes has been engaged for every department. The management will be under the personal direction of Col. H. S. Clement, long and favorably known to all visitors to Saratoga Springs.

The 400 and more small hotels and big boarding places, which have been blossoming with guests since the middle of May, are hospitably providing for the usual mid-June complement of health and pleasure patrons, many of whom are regular habitues of this Summer centre. The cottage colonists have installed themselves for the Summer and Autumn months, and with social functions and outdoor diversions are already reaping an abundant harvest of the jolliest kind of good cheer. The increasing throngs observed daily at the mineral water fountains indicate the advance of the season.

As many of the cottagers have brought their autocars, runabouts, and other kinds of horseless vehicles with them, the special fad at the present time is the pleasure jaunts of touring parties to points of interest within Saratoga Springs's picturesque environments. Great care is exercised in operating the rapid transit vehicles, and consequently no accidents have so far been reported. The autocars already in use here fully quadruple the number seen on the avenues and drives in August last, when the season of 1904 was at its height.

The hotel orchestras will begin their Summer engagements on the Fourth of July.

Congress Spring Park has been thrown open to the public for the season.

The Canfield restaurant will be reopened on July 10.

The Thirtieth Regiment Association will on June 28 celebrate the forty-fourth anniversary of its departure for the front.

The National Electric Medical Association will hold its annual session here on June 27, 28, and 29.

The New York State Pharmaceutical Association will assemble here on July 27 and continue in session four days.

MANY VISITORS AT ARVERNE.

Work of the Society Which Cares for Crippled Children.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., June 24.—The season at Arverne-by-the-Sea is well under way, and there is every prospect of a lively and prosperous Summer.

Judge Miller, who is a guest at The Inn, gave a dinner party on Wednesday in honor of Judge Woodward.

Mrs. T. Dehon Wilson, Mrs. Edward D. Jones, Mrs. L. M. Hornthal, and Mrs. Charles W. Dabb of New York were guests at a luncheon given by Mrs. Avery. Most of these ladies are associated with Mrs. Avery in the management of the home for crippled children. This splendid institution sends omnibuses to the homes of crippled children daily, and transports them back and forth to the society school.

A list of the recent arrivals at The Inn is as follows: Mrs. H. A. Childs, New York; Miss A. Chadwick, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. A. Martin, Asbury Park, N. J.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hester, New York City; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Schenck, New Brunswick, N. J.; Arthur R. Thompson, Boston; Mr. T. A. Straub, Pittsburg; S. B. Knox, New York; J. W. Pundergast, Brooklyn; D. De Forest, Brooklyn; K. Weman, New York; Judge John Woodward, Jamestown, N. Y.; R. Bartholomew, New York; Mr. and Mrs. Desmond Dunne, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. Charles C. Ethridge and Master Charles Ethridge, Brooklyn; Mrs. T. D. Wilson, New York; Mrs. D. E. Ford, New York; Mrs. Edward D. Jones, New York; Mrs. L. M. Hornthal, New York; Mrs. Charles W. Dabb, New York; Charles E. Scheide, Montclair, and D. P. Buckley, New York.

BUSY TIMES AT SEA CLIFF.

Religious Meetings, Social Gatherings, Fishing and Firemen's Parades.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., June 24.—The week here has been a busy one, with some stirring religious meetings, several social gatherings, and the usual sporting events. Fishing, by the way, is claiming the attention of many people. The blackfish are plentiful, and are so gamy that fishing for them offers the best of sport. Flatfish are also being caught.

The Afternoon Euchre Club, with some invited guests from among the Summer people, is to have a picnic outing to Loyd's Neck soon, on Richard Dreyer's yacht the Clytie. Mr. Dreyer made the engagement in the Winter to take the club out, and the members have not let him forget it. There will be a few men guests, and a specially fine time is expected. The club held its closing meeting of the season yesterday, winding up with the election of officers for the ensuing season.

Everybody went to Glen Cove on Wednesday to see the firemen's tournament, but most of the people were driven home before the contests by the heavy rains. The Sea Cliff companies presented a fine appearance, about seventy-five men and all the apparatus being in line.

On July 4 there are to be opening dances at nearly all the hotels. The fireworks display, under the auspices of the Board of Trade at Clifton Park, will be given in time to allow visitors to get back to their hotels for the dances. The display will be accompanied by a band and vocal concert.

The opening reception at the Yacht Club

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, JUNE 25, 1905.

JUNE 1905

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 24, 1905

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 24. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended June 24, 3,520,254.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 24. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 24, '05.
71	39½	68	Feb. 17.	46½	May 4.	51	55	— ¼	**Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.**	100	$18,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	51	51	51	51	41½	100
82¾	43⅞	89¾	Apr. 14.	70	Jan. 25.	80⅞	81	+ 2	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 29, '05.	1	Q	79⅛	82¼	79	81	49⅜	153,150
24¾	13	21⅝	Apr. 19.	20	Jan. 24.	23	24½	+ 1	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600				23½	24½	23½	24½	..	840
80	74	85	Mar. 16.	77	Jan. 9.	78½	85	— 1½	American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	4,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	83	85	83	83	..	100
35⅛	14⅜	43⅝	Apr. 14.	31	May 23.	34½	34⅝	— ½	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May '04.	½	Q	33⅛	34⅝	33	34¼	17⅛	4,000
94⅝	67	104½	Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	93	99	+ 1¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¾	Q	97	98⅜	97	98⅜	71½	1,040
37⅞	24⅛	38	Apr. 3.	30¼	May 23.	31	32	+ 1⅝	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1		30⅞	32⅛	30⅞	32⅛	26	1,100
97	88¾	97	Feb. 10.	92	June 23.	90	94	— 1	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '05.	3	SA	92½	92½	92	92	..	350
39	22	38	Jan. 10.	20	May 23.	29	32	..	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '05.	1	SA	29	29	29	29	..	105
219	180	246	Feb. 27.	210	Jan. 3.	215	225	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	4	SA	220	220	220	220	..	16
14	5	14	Jan. 4.	5¼	June 23.	5⅜	6⅛	— ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	½		5½	5⅞	5¼	5⅝	5⅜	1,600
11¼	2⅝	11½	Jan. 14.	6	June 7.	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				6¾	7⅛	6	6⅜	..	1,200
48⅝	11½	53½	Mar. 17.	34½	June 23.	35¼	35½	— ⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	Q	40¾	42¾	34½	35⅝	17¾	12,975
....	....	27¼	June 15.	22	June 15.	25	27	+ 1	American Ice Securities Co.	100	5,000,000				25¾	26⅜	25¾	26⅜	..	200
....	....	6	Apr. 12.	4½	Apr. 29.	4⅜	5	+ ⅛	American Ice Co., tr. r.						5	5	5	5	..	400
....	....	41⅜	Apr. 10.	34	May 22.	34	38	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf., tr. r.						37½	37½	37½	37¾	..	200
20⅝	7	22⅞	Apr. 17.	15½	Jan. 17.	18	19½	..	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				18	18	18	18	..	200
36⅝	16⅛	61¼	Apr. 13.	31	Jan. 25.	47⅞	48	+ ⅞	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				47	49¼	46⅞	47⅝	19½	27,280
105	75½	122⅜	Apr. 15.	103⅜	Jan. 5.	112	113	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	112	113⅜	112	113	83	2,110
9¾	2½	8¾	Jan. 14.	3¾	May 24.	5½	6	— ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				5¾	6	5½	6	2¼	400
29	16	28½	Mar. 7.	20	June 9.	23	24	..	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾		24	24	24	24	17	100
82¼	46	122⅜	Apr. 13.	73⅜	Jan. 9.	116⅝	116⅞	+ 4⅜	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	112⅜	118	112¼	116⅜	53⅜	137,300
115	88¾	127	Apr. 6.	111¼	Jan. 6.	119¾	120	+ 3¾	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	118⅝	122	118⅝	120⅝	97¼	6,000
....	....	98⅜	June 4.	97⅜	June 12.	97⅜	98	+ ⅜	American Snuff Co.	100	30,000,000				97¼	98⅜	97¼	98	..	1,100
15¼	3½	18⅝	Mar. 20.	8½	June 8.	10¼	10¾	+ 1½	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000				9	10⅜	9	10¼	4⅝	6,520
57¼	26	67½	Apr. 4.	33¼	June 14.	40	41	+ 3½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1		37	42⅜	37	40	28	7,160
153	122¼	140⅜	Mar. 2.	130	May 23.	136⅜	137	+ 3	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	43,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	134⅝	137¼	134⅜	137	126⅜	19,400
96	85	99⅜	Feb. 8.	91⅞	Jan. 23.	93⅜	96½	— ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,838,100	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	96⅜	96⅜	96	96	..	150
25	10	40¼	Apr. 18.	20⅞	Jan. 26.	34½	35	+ 2	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				32⅝	35⅞	32⅝	34⅞	..	11,500
94¾	69	108¼	Mar. 15.	93½	Jan. 26.	104⅜	105½	+ 2	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	103⅛	106¼	103⅛	105	78	1,800
120⅝	61	130	Apr. 13.	100¼	May 22.	104½	105	+ 2½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	2½	SA	103	108	103	105	73	16,700
36	25	37⅝	Feb. 18.	34	June 20.	35	35	— 2½	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000				34	34	34	34	..	110
66	53	77½	June 20.	66	Feb. 6.	77	80	+ 1½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000				77½	77½	77½	77½	..	100
96	90	99⅞	June 23.	96	Jan. 6.	98⅜	100	+ ⅜	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	a1¾	Q	99⅞	99⅞	98⅜	100⅜	..	335
89¼	64	93⅜	Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	82⅜	82⅝	+ 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA	81½	83⅜	81½	82⅝	72⅜	56,250
104⅜	87⅝	104¼	Mar. 9.	99	Jan. 25.	103½	104	+ ⅛	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. '05.	2½	SA	102⅝	104	102⅝	103½	95¾	2,150
155½	104½	170	Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	159	160	+ 4¾	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,080,000	Jan.10, '05.	$27½	SA	159	163¾	160	160¾	..	8,900
105¾	72⅞	111⅝	June 22.	100¼	Jan. 23.	111	111½	+ 2⅜	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	109	111⅝	108⅞	111	80¼	97,500
70½	38	71⅜	Apr. 14.	56⅝	May 23.	67⅜	67⅝	+ ⅜	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000				64	68	64	67⅜	48⅝	113,721
220½	185	215	Feb. 14.	184½	May 22.	185	192	+ 7½	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	Q	192	192	192	192	215	100
12⅝	5	16⅝	Apr. 18.	10⅞	Jan. 13.	15⅞	16¼	+ ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000				15⅞	16¼	15⅝	16	..	800
135¾	100¼	153⅜	Apr. 7.	130⅜	Jan. 25.	150⅜	150½	+ ¼	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	88,663,500	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	150⅝	151⅞	150	150⅜	122⅝	33,000
104¾	74½	205½	Feb. 3.	190	May 23.	200	202	+ 3	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q	202½	202½	201	201	163¾	300
51	28¼	60¼	Mar. 21.	45¼	May 22.	51	51⅜	+ 1⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	49⅞	52¾	49⅞	51	31	23,070
47¼	33	44¼	Mar. 15.	31	May 23.	33	37	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800				35¼	36	35¼	36	28	200
85¼	15	83⅜	Apr. 7.	77½	May 23.	75	79	— ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	78	78⅜	78	78¼	73⅜	1,500
26¼	12⅞	25⅞	Mar. 16.	17½	May 22.	19¼	19½	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500				18⅝	19½	18⅝	19¼	13½	21,500
74⅜	47⅛	70⅜	Apr. 17.	60	June 9.	64	65	+ 2¼	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,377,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	..	64	64	64	64	53¼	100
39½	20	37⅜	Apr. 7.	29	May 23.	31½	32¾	+ 1⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,488,100				31	33⅜	31	32⅝	20½	400
90	80½	88⅝	Mar. 15.	83⅜	May 22.	86	87	..	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	Jan. 15, '05.	2	SA	86¾	89½	86	90	..	400
177⅞	137½	187¼	Apr. 17.	168¾	May 4.	176⅛	176¾	+ 2⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,185,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	173⅜	177⅜	173⅜	176⅛	143¼	56,160
185⅞	173	192⅝	Apr. 17.	182½	Jan. 13.	184	187	+ 1½	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,327,400	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	186	186	186	186	177¾	100
214⅞	161¼	249	Jan. 31.	190⅝	June 9.	193½	198½	+ 8	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	Jan. 3, '05.	3½	SA	192⅝	198½	192⅝	198¾	170⅞	5,500
....	....	14¼	June 1.	13¼	June 6.	..	..	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern rights.		22,395,100				13½	14⅝	13½	14½	..	5,872
173⅜	173⅜	170	Apr. 25.	164	June 22.	..	..	+ 4⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.		74,842,600	Apr. 4, '05.	2	Q	164	164	164	164	..	190
160	135	225	Jan. 31.	150	Jan. 6.	173	180	+ 6½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	121,403,200	Feb. 20, '05.	3½	SA	177	180	175	180	..	900
27¾	11½	36½	Mar. 22.	17¾	Jan. 4.	31	32¼	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				30¼	31	30¼	31	16	200
15¼	4	13⅞	Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	7⅜	7⅝	+ ½	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				6½	7⅜	6½	7⅛	6	2,900
48½	29	54	Feb. 3.	34	June 23.	35	37	+ 1	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	34	36⅜	34	36	..	500
93⅜	68½	111	Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	96	97⅜	+ ⅜	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	95	97⅜	95	97⅜	70	2,400
58⅜	25½	59	Mar. 24.	39	May 22.	43¼	43⅝	+ 2	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	41¼	44¾	41½	43¾	30	26,500
24⅜	13½	30¼	Apr. 26.	22¼	Jan. 20.	27½	27⅝	+ ¼	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000				27⅜	27¾	27¼	27⅝	16	1,835
63	48	64½	Feb. 10.	52	May 23.	57¼	58½	+ ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	58½	59	58	58¾	48⅜	990
37½	17⅞	39⅛	Feb. 3.	32½	May 23.	36⅞	37	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,509,000				37	37⅝	37	37	20	1,610
19½	8	18⅛	Jan. 30.	11⅜	May 24.	13¼	13⅜	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¾	..	13⅜	13⅝	13½	13½	9	400
220	185	214	Mar. 3.	184½	May 15.	192	192½	+ 6¼	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '05.	2	Q	186	192⅜	186	192¼	192⅞	12,375
26¼	9¾	22⅜	Feb. 7.	8½	June 8.	9¼	10	— ⅜	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 29, '04.	1	Q	10	10¼	9¼	11	1,310	
82¼	65	79	Jan. 10.	43	June 8.	46½	49¾	— ½	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	Q	48	50	45½	47⅞	66½	1,795
190½	149	196⅜	Apr. 11.	178½	May 22.	187	187⅞	+ 5	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	183½	187⅜	183	187	155¾	8,100
....	....	⅛	June 23.	⅛	June 16.	..	..	+ ¼	Delaware & Hudson rights.						⅜	½	⅜	¼	..	5,731
359¾	250½	400	Mar. 14.	325	Jan. 25.	370	380	— 10	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,208,000	Apr. 20, '05.	2½	Q	380	381	380	380	..	500
35⅞	18	36½	Mar. 14.	27¼	June 8.	29	29½	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000				27¾	29¼	27¾	28¼	21	350
89	64¼	91	Mar. 15.	83¼	May 1.	88½	89	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,800	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	SA	88½	89⅜	88½	88¾	71	500
27	19¾	28½	Mar. 17.	18	May 22.	17	22	+ 2⅜	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.		4,233,100				21	21	21	21	..	110
14⅜	1⅛	9¼	June 23.	8	June 20.	9¼	11	..	Detroit Southern, tr. r.	100	9,506,800				8	9¼	8	9¼	..	300
79¾	60¼	85	June 22.	76½	Jan. 27.	93½	94	+ 1⅜	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	1	Q	93	95	92⅝	94	61	6,000
40½	19¼	47½	Apr. 6.	34⅞	Jan. 25.	42¼	43¼	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q	42¼	43½	42¼	42½	23½	3,395
14⅞	5⅜	17⅜	Jan. 21.	11⅞	May 23.	13¼	14	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				13	14½	13	14	..	1,100
28¼	9¼	37	Jan. 21.	21	May 22.	27	28	+ 1½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				27	28⅜	27	28	11	1,475
41⅝	21½	48⅜	Mar. 11.	37½	May 22.	41¼	41⅝	+ 1	**Erie.**	100	112,378,900									
87	55⅝	83½	Mar. 11.	74⅞	May 22.	79⅝	79⅝	+ 1½	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	79	80¼	79	79⅝	58⅛	15,650
58½	33	71⅞	Mar. 3.	56½	Jan. 3.	66¾	67	+ 1⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				65⅝	68	65½	67¼	35	10,000
68	43½	128	Apr. 7.	80	Jan. 11.	100	107	+ 7½	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	June 15,'05.	2½	Q	105	107¼	105	107¼	..	200
85	71	107⅛	Apr. 7.	75	Jan. 5.	95¼	95¾	+ 2⅜	Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	10,000,000	Mar. 18, '05.	1¾	Q	92	96	92	95¾	..	5,100
54	38	70	June 10.	44	Jan. 18.	69	71	..	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,535,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	..	70	70	70	70	..	200
60	43	62	May 8.	56	Mar. 7.	60	65	+ ⅞	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼		61	61	61	61	..	100
194½	151	192	Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	174⅜	175¼	..	General Electric Co.	100	48,253,200	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	173	174⅜	172½	174½	155	1,700
242½	170	335	Apr. 17.	236	Jan. 4.	280½	281½	+ 2⅜	Great Northern pf.	100	124,354,300	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	279	283	279	281⅜	..	1,400
95	77	96⅞	Mar. 13.	90	Jan. 18.	95¼	96	+ 2¼	**Hocking Valley pf.**	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	SA	93¼	95½	93¼	95¼	88	700
159	125¾	170	Apr. 15.	152¾	Jan. 23.	165¼	166	+ 5	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3½	SA	161	167⅜	161	165¼	132	47,589
25⅝	10¼	25⅛	Mar. 11.	18¼	June 16.	19¼	19⅝	+ 1¼	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '98.	1		18¾	20	18⅜	19⅝	11	4,320
79¾	64⅞	82¼	Apr. 6.	76	Feb. 6.	78½	78¾	+ ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	78½	78¾	78½	78¾	67¾	264
41½	23	40⅞	Feb. 27.	29	May 20.	29	30	..	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	Q	30	30	30	30	30	100
87	71½	86⅜	Apr. 14.	78½	May 22.	80	81	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	..	100
33	14	32	Feb. 3.	24	May 24.	25	26	+ ¼	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900				25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	18¼	300
83½	64½	84½	Mar. 16.	81⅝	June 19.	82	83½	— ¼	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1	Q	81⅝	83½	81⅝	83¼	..	350
31⅞	16½	34	Feb. 14.	22¼	May 22.	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅜	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,993,500				24	25⅜	24	25	21½	900
56⅝	31	70	Feb. 14.	52	Jan. 3.	54½	55½	— ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				54⅞	55	54	54	43¼	2,110
12½	8	24	June 21.	10	Jan. 16.	23¾	24	+ 4	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	19½	24	19½	23⅜	..	5,800
43¼	26	44½	Mar. 14.	28¼	June 16.	30	34	+ 2½	**Lake Erie & Western.**	100	11,840,000				30	30½	30	30⅝	..	200
62½	46	65½	Feb. 3.	50½	May 22.	54	56	+ 3	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1		53	55	53	55	..	810
148¾	101	156¼	Apr. 26.	134½	Jan. 25.	147	147⅜	+ 2	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†80,000,000	Feb. 10, '05.	3	SA	145¾	148¼	145½	147¼	110½	20,650
169½	139¾	175	Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	164	166	+ 2¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	164¼	166	164¼	166	148¾	2,100
96½	72¾	91	Mar. 17.	73	Jan. 9.	80⅝	80¾	+ 2	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					80	82⅜	80	81	76¼	30,700
130⅝	104⅜	127	June 22.	114	May 11.	124	124½	+ 3½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	123	127	122⅝	124½	107½	99,000
23⅝	5	26	Mar. 13.	18¼	May 22.	21¼	21½	— ½	Mexican Central.	100	47,952,100				20⅜	21⅝	20⅜	21⅛	7⅞	8,050
96	55	122	Mar. 29.	89¼	Jan. 11.	119½	120½	+ 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	SA	117	121	117	121	65¾	7,480
150	116	169¼	Mar. 29.	148	Jan. 13.	159½	161	+ 3	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3½	SA	158	161	158	160¼	123¼	1,700
38⅝	14⅝	33⅜	Jan. 18.	24	May 22.	27½	28	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300				27⅝	28⅜	27⅝	28	16¼	3,910
65¼	32¼	69	Mar. 13.	56¼	May 23.	62⅞	62⅞	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				62	63¼	62	63	36⅜	1,100
111½	87	110⅞	Mar. 13.	94½	May 22.	100½	100⅝	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	SA	99	101⅜	98⅞	100¼	92⅝	20,775
147⅞	101½	158	Apr. 26.	137	Jan. 12.	145¼	146½	+ 1¼	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	147½	147¼	147½	147⅞	112	100
59½	36	66⅜	Apr. 3.	54½	Jan. 25.	63⅜	63½	+ 2½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	Q	61	63⅝	61	63¾	46¼	3,781
117	100¾	120⅝	Mar. 15.	115¾	Jan. 16.	116	118	+ 1¼	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	26,804,500	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	117¾	118½	117	118¾	106⅜	618
23½	14	31⅞	Apr. 5.	18¾	Jan. 16.	21⅝	22¼	+ 2¼	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	21	22¼	21	22¼	16¼	1,400
86½	75	94	Apr. 4.	86	June 19.	87	91	1	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,800	Apr. 1, '05.	1¾	Q	86	86	86	86	80	150
28¼	14½	51⅜	Apr. 7.	24½	Jan. 5.	44	44½	+ ¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1		44	45¾	44	44⅜	20½	5,100
98¼	80½	111⅛	Feb. 20.	97½	Jan. 7.	100	105	1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104	103½	103½	..	568
45¾	34⅜	45	Jan. 16.	33¾	May 8.	34½	34⅝	+ ¼	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,083,800				34½	35	34½	35	37	600
25⅝	15⅞	24½	Jan. 10.	17⅜	June 20.	18	20	— ¾	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,942,000				17⅜	17⅞	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	100
164	120	161⅜	Apr. 15.	140	May 22.	148	155	+ 3¾	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 18, '05.	2	Q	148	152	146	152	130¾	900
145½	112⅞	167⅞	Mar. 14.	136⅜	May 22.	143¼	143½	+ 2	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	141	145¼	141	143¾	116	20,925
47	25	55¼	Apr. 8.	42	Jan. 20.	46½	47¼	+ 2	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000				45¾	47¾	45¾	47¼	..	2,200
25½	14	27	Feb. 28.	21¾	May 23.	24	25¼	+ 1	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000				24	25	24	25	..	600
80	40	68¼	June 22.	59	Jan. 10.	66¼	67¾	+ 3	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	SA	65	69¼	65	66¾	..	300
158½	137¾	172½	May 17.	168¾	Jan. 21.	165	170	..	New York & New Jersey Telephone.	100	12,500,000				167	167	167	167	143¾	12
47¼	19⅝	64	Mar. 30.	40⅜	Jan. 5.	51	51¼	— ½	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	Jan. 16, '05.	3		51	53	50¾	51	25¾	44,850
80⅜	33⅜	85⅝	Mar. 11.	76	May 10.	82⅜	82⅝	+ 2½	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	June 16, '05.	1¼	SA	79½	83	79½	82⅝	56¾	29,000
107	89	107	Apr. 17.	97¼	May 22.	99⅞	100	+ 1½	North American.	100	29,700,000	June 1, '05.	1½	Q	98	100⅜	98	99⅝	85⅞	1,722
....	....	190	May 15.	165	Apr. 24.	185½	187	+ 1½	Northern Pacific.	100	155,000,000	May 15, '05.

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 24, 1905.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High	Low	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low:	Date.	Closing Saturday, June 24. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended June 24. First	High	Low	Last	Closing Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended June 24, '05.
...	...	132	Apr. 15.	112½	June 3.	114	118	+ 1	Philadelphia Rapid Transit	50	30,000,000				115¼	115½	115	115	...	900
80	55	87¾	Mar. 13.	70	May 23.	77	84	...	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,300	Feb. 15, '05.	1½	SA	76	77	76	77	...	500
184½	180½	194	Apr. 15.	194	Apr.	182½	...	...	Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chicago	100	10,714,300	Apr. 3, '05.	1½	Q	192¾	192¾	192¾	192¾	...	11
...	...	21	May 15.	16	June 23.	12	15	+ ½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000				17½	17¾	16	1.	...	1,900
...	...	80¼	May 15.	62½	June 24.	63	68¼	-10¾	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	Q	74	74	62¼	68	...	8,020
44½	24¼	46¾	Apr. 14.	34	May 23.	38	38¾	+ 1¾	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	13,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	...	37	38¾	37	39¾	27¾	3,230
92	67	98½	Apr. 14.	87	Feb. 16.	92	93	+ 1¼	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 24, '05.	1¾	Q	92	92¾	92	92¾	71	1,130
214	200	254	Feb. 28.	230	May 31.	238	240	+ 1	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	Q	238	238	238	238	215	138
2½	¾	1⅝	Feb. 2.	1	Mar. 27.	½	1	...	**Quicksilver**	100	5,708,700	.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	100
35	16	40⅜	Apr. 17.	30	May 22.	31½	32	+ ½	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	3	A	31	33	31	32	...	2,400
94	71⅜	103¾	Apr. 15.	98	Jan. 23.	96½	98	+ ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	Mar. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	96½	96¾	96¼	96⅛	75	200
98	85	96¾	Mar. 10.	92	Jan. 4.	93	95½	+ ½	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	95	95	95	95	...	100
82⅝	38⅜	18¾	Mar. 3.	79	Jan. 13.	97⅝	97⅞	2	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1½	SA	98	98½	95¼	97⅜	47	473,000
82	76	94	Feb. 2.	90	May 22.	91	92	+ ⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	91¼	91⅝	91¼	91⅝	82	4,100
85	85½	102	Feb. 3.	94	Jan. 5.	89½	89⅝	+ 1	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	89¼	89¾	89¼	89⅝	66	400
18¼	6	24⅛	Apr. 3.	15	Jan. 23.	18¼	18½	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	17½	18⅜	17½	18¼	6¼	6,925
73¾	27	87¼	Feb. 23.	47	Jan. 3.	75½	76	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	20,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	74	76	74	75½	41	4,600
87⅜	19¾	37⅛	Jan. 18.	24⅜	May 22.	29⅝	29¾	+ 2⅝	Rock Island Co.	100	80,052,000	.....	..	..	27½	30⅜	27¼	29¾	30¾	92,100
86⅜	57⅜	85	Jan. 4.	71¼	May 22.	75	75¾	+ 1	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,680,200	May 1, '05.	1	Q	74	75⅝	74	75¾	75	6,100
39⅝	14⅝	38	May 15.	25	Feb. 16.	33	33¼	+ 1½	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	18,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	32	33¾	32	33¼	15½	800
98	24⅜	100¾	Apr. 1.	94	Jan. 25.	100	103	- ½	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '05.	1½	Q	101	101	101	101	77½	750
18	9	17⅜	Jan. 31.	12	June 2.	13½	15	+ ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	14	14¼	14	14¼	..	200
30	16	29½	Feb. 3.	20	June 8.	22	24	+ ⅝	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	..	200
72½	39¼	72½	Mar. 6.	61	May 26.	67	67½	+ 2½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	64½	67½	64¼	67¼	..	2,400
133	122	134½	Feb. 17.	132	May 2.	132	135	- ½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. st. ctfs. pf.	100	6,211,700	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	133¼	133½	133¼	133¼	..	100
29	9½	27½	Jan. 20.	20	May 22.	22½	23¼	- ½	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	22½	23½	22	23¼	12	2,330
60¾	25⅝	60¾	Apr. 18.	55½	May 1.	60	61	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	60	61⅝	59¾	60	28½	3,705
65⅞	31½	118½	Feb. 24.	60	Jan. 3.	79	80¼	+ 6⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	73½	82¾	73½	80¼	..	6,700
105	77	130	Feb. 23.	100	Jan. 13.	100	125	+ 1⅝	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron. Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	105¾	107¾	105¾	106¾	83	100
68¾	41½	72⅜	Feb. 27.	57⅝	May 4.	63⅜	63⅝	+ 2⅛	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200	.....	..	..	61⅞	64½	61½	63⅜	46⅝	103,980
119¾	113	121½	Feb. 15.	115¾	Jan. 5.	120½	121	+ ⅞	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	3½	SA	120¼	121	120¼	120⅞	...	1,788
37½	18½	36⅜	Mar. 13.	28	May 22.	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Railway extended	100	119,000,000	.....	..	..	31½	32⅝	31⅜	31½	21¼	25,100
97½	77½	100	Mar. 22.	93	May 1.	96⅜	97	...	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	97	97	97	97	85½	1,000
77⅛	31⅝	106½	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 25.	80⅞	81	+ 4½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	105	22,553,600	May 1, '05.	1	Q	77⅜	82⅜	77¼	81	35	26,900
38⅝	20	41	Mar. 13.	29⅜	Apr. 29.	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	33	34½	33	33⅜	22½	6,300
134	115	134⅜	Feb. 16.	124	Apr. 29.	131	134	+ 2½	Third Avenue	100	10,000,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	130	132	130	131½	120½	1,600
27½	17½	37¼	Apr. 12.	22¼	Jan. 13.	34½	35	+ ⅝	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34⅞	35	34⅜	34⅝	17¼	1,950
38	21½	43⅜	Apr. 6.	34½	May 22.	38½	38⅝	+ ⅞	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	.....	..	..	37⅜	39	37⅜	38⅝	...	900
57¼	32	65	Apr. 12.	51⅝	Jan. 25.	57	57¼	+ ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	56	57⅝	55¾	57	38	1,720
107⅝	87½	122½	Apr. 4.	105	Jan. 6.	111½	112	+ 1¾	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	16,511,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	110	112	110	111½	94¼	2,250
...	...	⅝	June 23.	⅝	June 7.	...	...	+ ⅞	Twin City Rapid Transit rights	...	.....	.....	..	..	½	⅝	½	⅝	..	6,020
13¼	3⅞	15½	Apr. 3.	8⅝	June 6.	10	11	+ ¼	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	9⅞	11½	9⅞	10⅝	..	3,400
75¼	45	82	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 10.	72	73	+ ½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	72	73¾	72	72½	53½	3,040
141	71	137¾	Feb. 25.	113	Jan. 3.	123⅝	125⅞	+ 2	Union Pacific	100	163,416,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	123⅝	127	123⅝	125⅝	98⅝	382,075
98	86½	101⅝	Feb. 21.	96	May 11.	97⅜	98¼	+ 1¼	Union Pacific pf.	100	80,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	98	98¼	97¼	98	93	850
...	...	82	June 23.	80⅝	June 3.	81½	82½	- ⅝	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Apr. 10, '05.	1½	Q	80⅝	82	80⅝	82	..	1,350
23	9	51⅜	June 23.	21½	Jan. 4.	51	51½	+ 4½	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	49	51⅜	48½	51	9½	3,200
69	42½	89	Mar. 31.	64⅝	Jan. 11.	84¾	85	+ 1¼	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '05.	2	SA	83	85¼	83	84½	47¼	4,415
20½	6¼	35½	Apr. 14.	10⅞	Jan. 3.	29	29½	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,706,300	.....	..	..	28¾	29¾	28¾	29½	..	2,800
81⅝	40	97⅝	Apr. 17.	70¼	Jan. 3.	92¼	92¾	+ ⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q	91⅜	93¼	91⅝	92½	42	4,700
20⅜	6½	14⅞	Jan. 16.	11	Apr. 14.	12½	13¼	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,883,800	.....	..	..	13	13	12⅝	13	6¾	600
...	...	14¼	Mar. 29.	10⅞	May 23.	13⅜	13¾	+ ¼	U. S. Leather Co., tr. r.	...	.....	.....	..	..	13½	14	13½	13½	...	23,833
106½	75⅝	108¼	Mar. 30.	100⅝	Jan. 10.	106½	107	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,800	Apr. 1, '05.	1½	Q	107¼	107¼	107½	107¼	79⅞	100
...	...	111⅞	June 22.	103½	Feb. 27.	111	111½	+ 2⅜	U. S. Leather Co. pf., tr. r.	...	.....	.....	..	..	109⅝	111⅞	109⅜	111⅝	..	2,994
84½	43	98½	Mar. 10.	77	Jan. 4.	89½	90	+ 3	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300	.....	..	..	89⅞	92	89⅞	92	..	900
...	...	40¼	Apr. 18.	18	Jan. 28.	29½	30	+ 2⅜	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	26½	30	26¼	29⅜	..	2,120
40¾	36½	70½	Apr. 18.	35	Jan. 13.	63	63½	+ 3¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	5,918,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	60	63¼	60	63¼	..	1,000
34½	10½	45½	Apr. 7.	33⅜	Jan. 3.	37	38	+ 1	United States Rubber Co.	100	25,966,000	Apr. 30, '03.	1	..	38¾	38	36¾	38	16¼	3,350
100	41	118½	Apr. 7.	93⅝	Jan. 6.	105¼	106	+ 2⅜	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	25,525,500	May 15, '05.	3½	Q	102	104¾	101½	104⅝	66¼	2,700
33½	8⅝	38¼	Apr. 7.	24⅞	May 22.	30	30⅛	+ 2⅝	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	27½	30⅞	27⅝	30	9⅞	224,900
95⅞	51¼	104⅞	Apr. 18.	90⅜	May 22.	97⅜	97½	+ 3⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	94⅝	98⅝	94¼	97½	55¾	233,468
...	...	100	Apr. 6.	86	June 24.	75	95	-14	**Vandalia Railroad**	100	14,640,500	.....	..	..	86	86	86	86	..	180
44½	22¾	39	Jan. 3.	31¼	May 23.	35	35¾	+ 1½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.	100	25,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	34	36¼	34	35½	24⅛	3,110
114½	98	110	Feb. 20.	103¾	May 1.	109	109¼	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,040,400	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	109	109¼	109	109	101	1,590
44	18½	52½	Feb. 24.	36	June 5.	38	40	- 1¾	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600	.....	..	..	38	38¼	38	38½	..	400
11	2⅝	14½	Apr. 17.	8	Apr. 3.	..	..	- ⅝	Vulcan Detinning Co.	100	2,000,000	July 20, '03.	1	..	12¾	12¾	12	12	..	200
25	15	23⅝	Feb. 3.	17½	May 23.	19¼	19⅝	+ 1·	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	19	20	19	19¾	15½	2,000
48⅛	32¾	48	Feb. 23.	37	May 23.	39½	40⅛	+ 1¼	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	40⅝	38½	40	34¼	3,200
94½	85	95½	June 19.	92	Jan. 17.	93	94½	- ⅜	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	94¾	96¼	93⅝	94	87	7,200
185	153	184	Apr. 6.	152	May 20.	168	169½	+ 1	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,906,350	Apr. 10, '05.	2½	Q	167¼	169	167	169	136¾	1,300
22⅜	14½	18¾	Mar. 13.	15	May 1.	16	17	- 1¾	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16⅝	16	16⅝	16¼	1,000
52¾	37	48	Feb. 1.	36	May 4.	39	40	+ ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,086,900	.....	..	..	39¾	40	39	39½	44	910
32	21½	28½	Mar. 13.	20	May 4.	23½	24¼	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	.....	..	..	23	24½	23	23⅞	23	3,600
25	16	25¼	Feb. 16.	20	Apr. 29.	23¾	24	- ⅜	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	.....	..	..	23¾	24⅜	23	23½	18¾	2,100
49⅜	37	54¼	Feb. 17.	45	Jan. 13.	51	51¼	+ ¼	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,207,200	.....	..	..	51	53	51	51¼	37½	5,500

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper 2
Am. Ag. Chem.....1
Am. Car & Fy. pf....1¼
Am. Cotton Oil.....1⅝
Am. Ice Securities...1
Amer. Loco. pf.....1
Amer. Smelting 4⅝
Am. Smelt. pf.....3½
Am. Steel Found....1½
Am. Steel Fd. pf....3½
Am. Sugar Ref 3
Am. Woolen 2
Am. Woolen pf.....2
Anaconda Copper....2¼
Ann Arbor pf.....1½
At., T. & S. Fe.....1¾
At. T. & S. F. pf...1
At. Coast Line.....4½
Balt. & Ohio.....2⅝
Brook. Rap. Tr.....3½
Brook. Union Gas..1⅞
Cent. of N. J.....3
Ches. & Ohio.....1⅝
Chi. Gt. Wn. pf. A.3¾
Chi. Gt. Wn. pf. B..1⅝
Chi., Mil. & St. P..2⅝
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.1¾
Chi. & Northwest...8
Chi. & N. W. rights.1
C., St. P., M. & O..6⅛
Chi. Union Trac....1¼
Chi. Un. Trac. pf....5
C., C., C. & St. L..3⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron....2
Consol. Gas 6¼
Del. & Hudson.....2½
Den. & Rio Gde.....1¼
Des M. & Ft. D.....2½
Det. United 1⅝
Dul., S. S. & Atl....1
Dul., S. S. & At. pf.1⅜
Erie 1¼
Erie 1st pf.....1½
Erie 2d pf.....1¾
Fed. Mining & Sm..1½
Fed. Min. & S. pf..2½
Gt. Northn. pf.....2¾
Hock. Valley pf....2½
Ill. Central 3
Int. Paper 1⅝
Int. Steam Pump pf.1¼
Knick. Ice 4
Lake Erie & West..2½
Long Island 3
Louis. & Nash.....2
Manhattan 2½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Beet Sugar pf..1⅛
Am. Cotton Oil pf....1
Am. H. & L. pf.....5½
Ann Arbor 3¾
Chi., R. I. & Pac..4⅝
Nat. Enameling pf...1
Nat. Lead pf.....1
Pitts. Coal pf.....10½
Vandalia.....14
Va. Ir., C. & C....1⅞

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Brklyn R. T. 4s....1½
Brkly'n Union G. 5s.1
B., R. & P. gen..1⅜
C. of Ga. 2d pf. Inc.5
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st.1
Ch. St. L. & P. con. 5s 2½
Ch. St. P., M. & O. con. 1
Cons. Gas deb. 6s..5⅛
Consol. Tob. 4s....1
Erie conv. 1½
F. & P. M. 6s....1½
Int. & G. N. 2d....1
Kan. & Mich. 4s....1
Mex. Cent. con....1
Mex. Cent. 1st inc..1
Mex. Cent. 2d inc..1⅛
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 1¼
Mo. P., Cent. Br. 4s.1
Mob. & O. ctf. 4s..1¼
Mob., J. & K. C. 1st 1½
Nat. Starch 5s 2½
Penn. conv. 3½s....1½
Read. J. C. col. 4s.1¼
So. Ry., Mob. & O. 4s 1¼
Syracuse, B. & N. Y. 7s 2
Union Pac. conv. .3½
U. S. Steel 5s....1½
Va. I., C. & C. 5s.3
Wabash deb. B....1½
Wab., Pitts., 2d....1
W. U. coll. tr. 5s..2

Bonds Declined.

Chi., B. & Qy., Is Div. 4s. 1½
Gen. Elect. 3½s....1½
Stand. R. & T. 6s..1½
Tenn. Pac. 2d.....2½

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended June 24, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York....	$998,881,761	$847,290,068	+17.9
Boston	126,780,173	99,956,835	+26.8
Philadelphia .	104,390,045	86,079,098	+21.4
Baltimore	17,186,100	17,445,414	— 1.5
Chicago	159,349,013	127,383,619	+25.1
St. Louis.....	47,347,502	42,244,256	+12.1
New Orleans..	15,127,554	11,944,556	+26.6
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,469,214,238	$1,232,343,857	+19.2
Other cities, 5 days	288,076,411	200,863,941	+14.3
Total, all cities, 5 days ...	$1,757,290,649	$1,493,207,798	+18.4
All cities, 1 day	383,978,622	335,135,519	+14.6
Total, all cities, for week ...	$2,151,269,271	$1,828,343,317	+17.7

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Je. 24.	$2,151,269,271	$1,828,343,317	$1,944,841,011
Je. 17.	2,419,408,229	1,890,359,917	2,104,300,249
Je. 10.	2,410,860,287	1,763,169,928	2,252,044,355
Je. 3.	2,411,140,483	1,635,187,383	2,426,945,754
My. 27.	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,980
My. 20.	2,729,710,398	2,007,476,894	2,245,251,822
My. 13.	2,545,107,082	1,996,400,349	2,139,585,009
My. 6.	3,269,910,769	2,191,761,452	2,138,436,908
Ap. 29.	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,952
Ap. 22.	2,867,455,980	1,912,366,338	2,133,602,824
Ap. 15.	3,006,396,837	1,979,080,890	2,354,343,745
Ap. 8.	3,044,856,632	2,002,117,270	1,966,850,314
Mh. 25.	2,705,299,999	1,903,717,680	1,984,836,736
Mh. 18.	3,010,872,280	1,918,500,540	2,125,488,030
Mh. 11.	2,856,786,051	1,757,772,460	2,221,974,907
Mh. 4.	3,386,001,427	1,818,886,883	2,464,551,144
Feb. 18.	2,331,505,901	1,876,925,942	2,154,189,967
Feb. 11.	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,032,245,376
Feb. 4.	2,586,611,066	2,125,188,916	2,419,347,220
Jan. 28.	2,476,919,263	2,081,457,763	2,089,519,991
Jan. 21.	2,911,431,008	2,171,403,754	2,252,170,858
Jan. 14.	2,749,945,992	2,227,860,021	2,767,127,882
Jan. 7.	2,845,331,332	2,413,979,804	2,732,905,080
Dec. 31.	2,149,506,818	1,946,677,375	2,274,460,519
Dec. 24.	2,576,948,511	1,6oc,.68,339	1,915,349,706
Dec. 17.	2,906,092,804	2,075,300,131	2,336,558,377
Dec. 10.	3,280,070,592	2,195,055,157	2,207,857,903
Dec. 3.	3,365,554,749	2,272,986,566	2,375,076,731
Nov. 26	2,925,980,197	1,746,841,099	2,081,336,723
Nov. 19.	3,144,948,552	2,007,160,907	2,453,895,743
Nov. 12.	2,527,322,189	2,056,374,505	2,686,303,125
Nov. 5	2,944,347,871	1,977,996,929	1,294,339,572
Oct. 29	2,827,246,127	1,941,442,002	2,2.,024,513
Oct. 22.	2,837,735,612	2,015,.59,540	2,455,861,.22
Oct. 15.	2,449,157,985	2,021,385,485	2,802,494,532
Oct. 8.	2,671,548,272	1,917,167,677	2,554,297,452
Oct. 1.	2,188,462,398	2,228,901,412	2,670,318,741
Sep. 24.	2,929,390,700	1,861,588,947	2,555,282,506
Sep. 17.	2,228,977,102	1,940,747,178	2,349,186,879
Sep. 10.	1,712,347,615	1,448,405,653	2,447,019,820
Sep. 3.	1,966,916,119	1,717,993,330	2,083,118,206
Au. 27.	1,725,572,580	1,540,019,487	2,045,856,515
Au. 20.	1,968,942,404	1,366,338,319	2,097,252,052
Au. 13.	1,749,812,223	1,923,356,625	2,023,5.7,427
Au. 6.	1,789,.86,300	2,049,406,280	1,915,542,978
Jul.30.	1,727,.80,062	2,000,479,512	2,241,200,207
Jul.23.	2,111,116,974	2,071,472,008	2,278,719,424
Jul.16.	2,112,442,606	2,308,481,290	2,177,948,833
Jul. 9.	1,832,323,039	2,105,868,740	2,223,.80,536
Jul. 2.	2,065,241,.04	2,185,491,865	2,132,117,933

*Partly estimated.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 24	$1,375,.80,387	$72,.03,961
June 17	1,444,441,086	79,507,415
June 10	1,472,048,604	72,6.8,5.5
*June 3	1,.85,.82,.78	90,.96,.86
May 27	1,821,604,781	80,543,942
May 20	1,782,317,763	86,976,014
May 13	1,628,884,254	72,677,84.
May 6	2,.33,254,.35	81,619,789
April 29	2,207,778,289	69,949,639
April 22	1,940,652,011	77,085,997
April 15	2,082,173,320	81,001,932
April 8	2,050,.01,458	85,.75,726
April 1	1,914,562,328	71,195,983
March 25	1,814,981,962	68,186,436
March 18	2,082,627,.86	84,096,024
March 4	2,347,246,026	95,836,257
*Feb. 25	1,.80,495,218	88,000,567
Feb. 18	1,.16,231,208	70,146,158
Feb. 11	1,780,.89,806	74,736,289
Feb. 4	1,.63,.02,049	88,889,465
Jan. 28	1,.07,718,709	76,244,931
Jan. 21	1,.23,.86,445	75,295,658
Jan. 14	1,776,528,682	85,.60,622
*Jan. 7	1,.55,.23,8.6	78,160,062
Dec. 31	1,382,620,679	58,987,084
Dec. 24	1,.80,796,429	79,365,563
Dec. 17	1,.00,776,064	69,517,587
Dec. 10	2,245,.65,.83	77,.80,.39
Dec. 3	2,.50,.46,.43	82,821,542
*Nov. 26	1,.86,.61,.34	64,.01,.63
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,.14,.01,.55	66,.86,945
Nov. 5	1,.36,740,.30	73,.82,.77
Oct. 29	1,.31,.50,.43	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,.84,.07,.74	68,450,.90
Oct. 15	1,.15,.67,.30	75,639,127
Oct. 8	1,.13,.12,.86	79,.38,705
Oct. 1	1,.53,.08,.62	80,.40,.35
Sept. 24	1,.90,.72,.71	58,.17,.24
Sept. 17	1,.10,.37,.31	65,.08,.36
Sept. 10	1,.02,.86,.07	59,267,.32
Sept. 3	1,.79,.31,.11	59,.88,.80
Aug. 27	1,.15,.84,.03.	50,.33,.72
Aug. 20	1,.14,.27,.48	51,.67,.06
Aug. 13	962,.46,.92	49,.56,.25
Aug. 6	1,.22,.28,.40	55,.96,.79
July 30	1,.50,.64,.29	52,.36,.78.
July 23	1,.28,.64,.88	61,.38,.50
July 16	1,.29,.04,.33.	64,.61,.34.
*July 9	1,.75,.37,.25.	62,.38,.72
July 2	1,.23,.21,.07	78,.81,.80
June 25	1,.55,.04,.24	61,.5.,.74

*Five days.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended June 24

Grenada, Ciudad Bolivar, gold bullion..	$7,.07
Grenada, Trinidad, gold bullion.....	2,.10
Monterey, Vera Cruz, gold bullion.....	5,.80
Monterey, Vera Cruz, silver bullion...	23,.07
Prins Wilhelm V., Paramaribo, gold bullion	15
Sibiria, Savanilla, gold bullion.....	11,.63
Sibiria, Cartagena, gold bullion.....	8,720
Sibiria, Puerto Colombia, gold bullion..	41,.11
Finance, Colon, gold bullion.....	11,.86
Finance, Panama, gold ore.....	9..
Finance, Panama, silver ore.....	17,.90
Alliance, Colon, silver ore.....	31,.27
Alliance, Colon, gold ore.....	3,.16
Caracas, Curacao, Am. gold coin.....	2,.55
Bermudian, Bermuda, Am. gold coin..	.50
Prins Wilhelm IV., Port au Prince, Am. gold coin.....	8,.00
Prins Wilhelm IV., Curacao, Am. gold coin	1,.05
Prins Wilhelm IV., Curacao, Am. silver coin	.45
Maracaibo, Curacao, Am. silver coin...	.60
Maracaibo, Curacao, Am. gold coin....	.80
Karona, St. Lucia, Am. gold coin.....	.58
Karona, St

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended June 24, 1905

BONDS. Sales W'k Ended June 24, $18,369,500	Week ended June 24, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	6
Alabama Central 6s	118	118	118	118	1
American Hide & Leather 6s	97½	97½	97	97	19
American Thread 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
American Tobacco 4s	75	75¼	74⅝	75¼	179
American Tobacco 6s	115¼	115¼	115	115	92
Ann Arbor 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	4
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛	1361
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96⅜	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛	12
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	22
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	10
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	125
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96⅞	97⅛	96⅞	97⅛	30
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	104½	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	43
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	93½	93½	93	93	22
Balt. & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s reg	92⅜	92⅜	92⅛	92⅛	5
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	34
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & M. Div. 3½s	90½	91	90½	91	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	88	88⅝	88	88⅝	178
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	100	100	100	100	6
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	2
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	3½
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104⅜	104⅝	104	104½	2
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107	107	106⅞	106⅞	2
Central Branch Railway 4s	98	98	98	98	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113½	113⅜	113½	113⅜	7
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	97	97	96⅞	97	4
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	82	84½	82	84	174
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	67	73	67	73	313
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	119½	119½	119½	119½	15
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅜	101⅞	101½	101½	66
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88½	88	88½	14
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107⅝	108	107½	108	34
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s reg	106⅞	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝	10
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Allo. 1st con. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜	1
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	85	84⅝	84⅝	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81	81½	81	81½	8
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	102¾	103¼	102⅝	103¼	720
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	101	101	101	101	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	25
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106	106	106	106	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	103½	103⅝	103½	103⅝	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 4s, Series A	112½	112½	112½	112½	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi., Pac. & W. 5s	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	3
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	11
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	94¼	94½	94¼	94⅜	106
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific coll. 4s	81	82¼	80⅝	81⅞	1,047
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	96⅜	96⅞	96½	96⅞	72
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107	107⅜	107	107⅜	120
Chicago, St. Louis & New Orleans 5s	124	124	124	124	3
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	6
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136	137	136	137	3½
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	95	95	95	95	4
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. con. 7s	121⅜	121¾	121⅜	121⅜	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. St. L. Div. 4s	102	102	102	102	17
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	71	72	71	71	71
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	69½	70¼	69¼	70	307
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	94½	94⅝	94⅝	94½	32
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	103	103	103	103	3
Connecticut Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101¼	101¼	1
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	169¼	174	160¼	174	9
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	80	81	80	81	5
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	102	102¼	102	102⅛	23
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	10
Detroit United Railway con. 4½s	95	95	95	95	10
Distillers' Securities 5s	78⅝	80	78¾	79⅝	305
Edison Elec. Ill. of New York conv. 5s	104½	104½	104⅜	104⅜	10
Erie 1st consol. 4s	102⅜	103½	102⅜	103	41
Erie gen. lien 4s	94½	94⅝	94	94⅛	114
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	95¾	96	95¾	96	170
Erie conv. 4s	103¾	105	103¾	105	160
Evansville & Terre Haute consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	3
Flint & P. Marquette 1st 6s	121½	121½	121½	121½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	110	110½	110	110	6
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	91½	91½	91	91	8
General Electric deb. 3½s	91	91	91	91	2
Green Bay & Western deb. B	24	24½	23	23⅝	367
Havana Electric Railway 5s	93	93	93	93	13
Hocking Valley 4½s	112	112	112	112	1
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	99⅝	100⅓		99½	4
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	½
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	3
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	101½	102	101½	102	7
International Paper 6s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5
International Paper conv. 5s	94	94⅛	94	94⅛	62
International Steam Pump 6s	105½	105½		105½	6
Kanawha & Michigan 4s	96¼	96¼	96⅛	96⅛	
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	89½	89⅝	89½	89½	119
Kansas City Southern 3s	71	71	70⅞	71	69
Kings County Elevated 4s	93	93	93	93	4
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped, gtd.	93	93½	93	93	14
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105½	105¼	105	105	13
Laelede Gas 1st 5s	108⅞	109½	108⅞	109½	16
Lake Shore 3½s	99½	99½		99½	1
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	183
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	112½	112½	112½	112½	1
Long Island unified 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Long Island ref. 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	11
Louisville & Jefferson Bridge 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	2
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	136
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	105	105⅛	104⅝	104⅝	17
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & M. 1st 6s	132	132	132	132	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91	91½	91	91⅛	159
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	1
Mexican Central consol. 4s	76⅝	78	76⅝	78	63
Mexican Central 4½s	96½	96¼	96½	96⅝	1
Mexican Central 1st income	19½	21⅜	19½	21	145
Mexican Central 2d inc.	12	13	12	13	74
Minn., St. Paul & Sault Ste. M. consol. 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	7
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	100⅝	101¼	100⅝	101⅛	561
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86	86¼	86	86¼	93
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	105½	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	35
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, Tex. & Pac. 5s	107½	107⅝	107½	107⅝	53
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	2
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	2
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107⅛	107	107⅛	9
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s	97½	100	97½	100	35
Mobile & Ohio ext. 6s	126	126	126	126	4
Morris & Essex con. 7s reg	127	127	127	127	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	122¼	122¼	122¾	122¾	1
Nassau Electric 4s	89	89	89	89	21
National Starch 5s	64	70	64	70	9
National Starch 6s	85	85	85	85	6
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	81¼	81¼	81¼	81¼	12
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101	101	100⅝	101	27
New York Central gen. 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	7
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	92	92	91⅝	91⅝	138
N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	90¼	90¼	90¼	90⅝	27
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	1
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	104½	105	19
New York, Lack. & Western 1st 6s	130½	130½	130½	130½	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92¼	92¼	92	92	13
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	108½	109	109	109	23
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	103⅝	104	103⅝	104	23
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	17½
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95	95	95	95	11
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77	77¼	77	77¼	28
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	106½	105½	106¼	144
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s reg	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	20
Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain 4s	99	99	99	99	3
Oregon Railroad & Navigation con. 4s	102¼	102¾	102¼	102¾	5
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96¼	96⅞	96	96	42
Oregon Short Line 1st 5s	119½	119⅞		119½	5
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	125⅞	125⅞		125⅞	5
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105¼	105⅜	105¼	105⅜	11
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	101⅞	103	101⅞	103	244
People's Gas of Chicago 1st consol. 6s	124	124	124	124	16
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¼	100¼		100¼	1
Peoria & Eastern Income 4s	73⅝	74⅝	73⅝	74⅝	33
Pittsburg & Western 4s	100	100	100	100	1
Reading gen. 4s	104	104	103⅝	103⅝	311
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101	101	101	101	13
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	100	100	100	100	5
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South. gen. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	9
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	95⅜	95⅜	95½	95⅜	34
St. Louis Iron Mt. & So., R. & Gulf 4s	95	95¾	94⅜	95½	122
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	90⅜	91	90⅜	90⅝	363
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98¼	98⅝	98½	98½	116
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81	81	80⅝	81	103
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	11
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	125	125	125	125	10
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90	90	90	90	16
Seaboard Air Line 4s	88	89	88	88½	35
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	4
Southern Pac. of Calif. con. 6s, stamped	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	12
Southern Pac. of Calif. 6s, Series B	103	103	103	103	1
Southern Pacific 4s	93	93½	92⅞	93½	634
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	97	97½	97	97½	223
Southern Railway 5s	121	121¼	121	121¼	37
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	8
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	97½	98¼	97½	97½	18
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	52	52	50	50	4
Standard Rope & Twine income	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	1
Syracuse, Bing. & New York 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R., Birm. Div. 6s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	2
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	99	99½	99	99½	31
Texas Pacific 2d income	99⅝	99⅝	94	94	7
Third Avenue 4s	96⅞	97½	96⅞	97½	4
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	84	84	84	84	11
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 4s	97	97	97	97	2
Underground El Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s	98¾	98¼	98¼	98¼	15
Union Pacific 1st 4s	106⅝	107¼	106⅝	107⅛	88
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	106	106	106	106	6
Union Pacific conv. 4s	123	126¼	123	125⅜	425
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	89½	89½	89¼	89¼	8
United States Leather 6s	109½	109½	109	109¼	7
United States Realty & Imp. 5s	101	102	101	102	30
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	97	97¼	95	96⅝	31
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	93	94⅜	92⅜	94⅛	1,759
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	94	94½	93⅞	94⅛	1½
Vandalia consol. 4s	104¾	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	18
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	87½	90	87½	90	38
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	114½	114½	114½	114½	2
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	90¼	90⅝	90¼	90⅝	62
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	38¼	39½	37⅜	39	82
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	7
Wabash 2d 5s	109	109¼	109	109¼	39
Wabash deb. B 6s	72	74½	72	73½	178
West Shore 4s	103¼	103⅝	103¼	103⅝	4
West Shore 4s reg	107	107	107	107	13
Western Maryland 4s	89	89	89	89	15
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	4
Western Union coll. trust 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Western Union Tel. fund. & real est. 4½s	105	105½	104⅜	105¼	44
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94¼	94½	93⅞	94	77
Wheeling & Lake Erie ext. 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	95	95¾	94⅞	95¼	59
Total sales					$12,602,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.					
United States 3s, coupon	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	10
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	100¾	101	100⅝	101	2384
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. 2d series	99⅛	99⅜	99	99	406
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. cts f. p.	93	93½	91⅜	91⅞	4,956
Republic of Cuba 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106⅜	99
United States of Mexico 4s	93½	93½	93	93	53
United States of Mexico 5s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100⅜	14
Total sales					$5,767,500
Grand total					$18,369,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Apr. 28	104⅜	Mar. 30	104½	May 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅜	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	105½	Jan. 16	104	Jun. 5	104	Jun. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅝	Jan. 11	104½	May 1	104½	May 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132½	Mar. 1	132½	Mar. 1	132½	Mar. 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	133	Mar. 15	132½	May 15	132¾	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	104	Feb. 16	104¼	Jun. 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm. Q. F.					103⅝	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. s. Q. F.	104¾	Apr. 6	103⅞	Jun. 7	104	Apr. 11
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. small					107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	110	Mar. 15	109	Jun. 5	109	Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101¼	Mar. 20	100	Jan. 3	100¾	Jun. 24
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. cts	96	Apr. 4	92	Jun. 5	93	Jun. 24
Republic of Cuba 5s	106	Feb. 20	103¾	Jan. 3	106¾	Jun. 23
Imp. Jap. Government 6s	103½	Mar. 13	94½	Jan. 3	101	Jun. 24
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts, 2d ser	101¼	Mar. 30	90⅛	Jan. 5	99	Jun. 24
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.	93¼	Jun. 16	86	May 23	91⅞	Jun. 24

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	May 25	96	Mar. 1	97	May 25, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95¼	Aug. 10, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.	15⅝	Jan. 3	10	Apr 20	11¾	Jun. 7, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97½	Jun. 14	97	Mar. 8	98⅜	Jun. 17, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					98	Sep. 23, 1904

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 24.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Hamilton Band and Mortgage Company, Brooklyn; capital, $500,000. Directors—W. K. Hammond, Jr.; L. H. Cooke, New York; G. W. Gilbert, Brooklyn.

North End Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—M. G. Reiser, Michael Goldstein, J. L. Bernstein, New York.

Banner Realty Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—M. S. Nathanson, Ida Nathanson, Nathan Greenfield, New York.

Mueller and Company, New York; real estate; capital, $50,000. Directors—Emil Mueller, Wilmington, Del.; William Finkehauer, C. A. Lewis, New York.

Niagara Folding Box Company, Niagara Falls; capital, $25,000. Directors—A. C. Hastings, R. Pleck, J. H. Schermerhorn, Niagara Falls.

New Prospect Realty Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Simon Spritz, Bernard Pilser, L. B. Brookov, New York.

The Carsten Afferman Coal Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Carsten Afferman, A. J. McColum, J. M. Zurn, Brooklyn.

The Cossebeer Pharmacy, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—A. C. Searles, Frederick Cossebeer, W. E. Ebbitt, New York.

Susquehanna Smelting Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—F. E. Vivian Bond, R. E. Knox, New York; G. C. Calvert, Exton, Penna.

Co-operative Pharmaceutical Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—H. G. Allen, C. W. Furber, G. F. Phillips, New York.

Miller-Kilpatrick Company, New York; (theatre managers;) capital, $60,000. Directors—A. M. Miller, New York; W. E. Kilpatrick, West Swanzey, N. H.; G. A. Burniston, Jersey City.

Colonial Roofing Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. H. Bateman, H. E. A. Gibbs, New York; C. S. Hunt, Rutherford, N. J.

Nepera Realty Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—E. A. Towne, Sara J. Towne, New York; Ethel A. Turner, Brooklyn.

New Amsterdam Oil and Grease Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. F. Power, Westwood, N. J.; Ernest Stauffer, Jr., C. R. Radcliffe, New York.

Villard Advertising Jar Company, New York; capital, $60,000. Directors—R. H. Villard, K. Villard, Thornwell Mulalley, New York.

BRITISH EMPIRE'S PRODUCING POWER.

The Board of Trade recently issued a "Statistical abstract for the British Empire, each year from 1889 to 1903," from which The Financial Times has compiled the following table, showing the changes brought about in the production of certain commodities in 1903 from the production of similar commodities fifteen years previously:

Commodity.	1889.	1903.	Increase.
Coal, tons	185,800,000	258,400,000	70,600,000
Iron ore, do.	14,800,000	a14,800,000	.....
Gold, oz.	1,943,000	a8,225,000	6,282,000
Pig iron, tons	8,300,000	9,200,000	*900,000
Wheat, bsh.	b407,100,000	532,500,000	125,400,000
Barley, bsh.	108,400,000	104,100,000	*300,000
Oats, bush.	254,600,000	349,300,000	94,700,000
Wine, gal.	9,100,000	11,500,000	2,400,000
Tea, lbs.	141,134,000	381,900,000	220,766,000
Coffee, lbs.	49,300,000	39,400,000	*10,940,000
Cotton, lbs.	1,178,700,000	1,314,100,000	135,400,000
Jute, cwt.	c10,600,000	22,800,000	12,200,000
Raw sugar, cwt.	254,700,000	80,000,000	*4,700,000

*Decrease. a1902. b1888. c1891. d1893.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 24, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	100½ Mar 30	96½ Jan 5	100½ June 23	100½	101
Atl. T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	105 Mar 20	102¼ May 1	103½ June 23	103½	103¾
Do registered	AO*	102¾ May 26	100¾ Apr 3	102¾ May 26	..	..
Do adjust. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97½ Feb 11	94¾ Jan 5	96½ June 21	96½	97
Do do registered	Nov.	93¼ Feb 1	93¼ Feb 1	93½ Feb. 1	..	94½
Do stamped		96 Feb 9	94 May 19	94½ June 23	94	95
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.		103½ Apr 20	100 May 23	100¾ June 20	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	99	..	99 Au 15, 04	100½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	99¾ May 2	99¾ May 2	99¾ May 2	99¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	..	99½ No 3, 04	99¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	99¾ Jun 17	99¾ Jun 17	99¾ June 17	99¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	99½ Jan 10	99¼ Jan 10	99¼ Jan 10	98¾	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	..	98½ No 23, 04	98¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	..	97 Oc 26, 04	97¼	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	..	92¾ No 10, 02	98¾	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	99¼ Jan 23	98¼ Jun 8	98¼ June 8	..	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	103½ Feb 10	100¾ Mar 29	102¼ June 23	102	102¾
Do registered		..	..	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Ba., Ft. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	..	125½ No 30, 03	129¾	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	..	112¾ Ja 26, 04	114½	..
Als. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	..	114¼ Oc 18, 04	113¾	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	..	93 Jy 14, 04	89¼	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	..	97¾ Oc 5, 04	88¾	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	97½ Jun 22	94½ Jan 5	97½ June 24	96¾	97½
Do do registered				96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103¼ Feb 17	102¾ Apr 3	104¾ June 24	104½	104¾
Do do registered	AO	104¾ Jan 13	103 Mar 16	103 May 9	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	110½ Mar 13	105 Jan 19	105 May 22	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	93½ Apr 11	90½ Jun 20	91 June 22	..	92¾
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	101 Feb 27	98¼ May 2	99¾ June 23	99	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	93¼ Jun 19	92 Jan 3	93 June 23	92½	93
Do do registered		..	..	90¼ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	..	105½ Mr 11, 04	107¾	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	109 Apr 25	109 Apr 25	109 Apr 25	110	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	..	119½ Mr 7, 04	121	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100 Jun 23	97¾ May 4	100 June 23	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		99 May 9	99 May 9	99 May 9	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	122½ Jun 22	119½ Feb 8	122½ June 22	121¾	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	..	103 Ap 14, 97	116¾	..
Rboh. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	126¾ Jan 17	124¼ Apr 28	124½ Apr 28	125¾	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	126 Feb 18	124¾ Jan 5	126 Mar 25	125½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100½ May 4	98 Feb 18	100¾ June 14	99½	100½
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104¾ Jun 21	102¼ Jan 3	104½ June 23	104¾	104¾
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	106 Feb 6	105½ May 1	106¾ June 23	106	107
Do do registered	*MS	106 Apr 19	105¾ Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	94 Jan 4	94 Jan 4	94 Jan 4	91	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121¾ Apr 13	119 May 22	119¼ June 8	119	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	116¾ Apr 24	113 Jan 5	113¾ June 24	..	..
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	..	105¾ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	97 Jun 9	90 Jan 10	97 June 23	96	97
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	85 Jun 9	67 Feb 27	84 June 24	84	84¼
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	73 Jun 9	52½ Mar 8	73 June 24	72¾	73
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	95 Jan 18	94¼ Apr 4	94½ Apr 4	92¾	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	104 Fe 19, 04	112	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	..	102 Je 27, 99	112¾	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	..	107¼ Au 2, 04	113¾	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112 Feb 17	110 Jan 7	112 Apr 8	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	*JJ	136¾ Feb 7	134 Jan 4	136¾ June 9	136½	137
Do do registered	QJ	135½ Feb 18	133½ Jan	135¾ June 16	133½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	115 Apr 8	112¾ Feb 18	114½ June 14	114½	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104¼ Mar 17	103¾ Jan 3	104½ Mar 17	..	104
Do con. 7s, ex at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	102¾ May 25	101½ Jun 15	101¾ June 17	101½	101¾
Ch. & O. G. 5s, Ser. A. July, 1908	AO	108¼ Mar 1	106 May 16	106 May 16	106¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111 Feb 21	108¾ May 11	108¾ May 15	109¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	122 Apr 24	117¼ May 5	117¾ June 22	117¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	116¼ May 18	116¼ May 18	116¼ May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	110 Mar 29	109 Jan 3	109 June 23	107½	108
Do do registered	*MS	106¾ Jun 23	106¾ Jun 23	106¾ June 23	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	113 Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113¼	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	104 Jun 16	101¾ Jan 25	103¾ June 19	102	104
Do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	98½ Feb 16	97 Mar 2	98 Apr 7	98¼	..
Do W. Va. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	113¾ Feb 17	113¼ Feb 17	113¾ Feb 17	110½	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	..	95½ Se 20, 04	97¾	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	86¾ Mar 10	84¼ Apr 6	84¾ June 24	..	..
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83 Jan 19	80¾ Jun 6	81¼ June 24	80¾	81½
Do registered		80¼ May 4	80¼ May 4	80¼ May 4	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	103 Jun 7	101 Feb 20	102½ June 17	102	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	98 Apr 28	95½ Jan 4	97¾ June 24	97¼	97¾
Do do registered		96½ Feb 24	96½ Feb 24	96½ Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	..	103¾ Au 8, 04	108	110
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	110½ Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110¾ Jan 5	108¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	103¾ Feb 20	101¾ Jun 22	101¾ June 22	101¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	108¼ Mar 23	106¼ Jan 16	106¾ June 19	106	107
Do do registered	*MN	106¼ Feb 4	106¾ Feb 15	106¾ June 16	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100 Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108¼ Apr 14	106 Jan 17	106 June 24	106¾	..
Han. & St. Jo con. 3s, 1911	*MS	114¼ May 2	111¾ Mar 17	112¾ June 1	113	113½
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	107¾ May 4	105 Jan 9	107¾ May 4	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	138 Mar 31	133½ Jan 17	137½ June 5	138	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	122 Apr 14	118½ May 3	120¾ June 14	119	121
Do do registered	MN*	119½ Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	119¼ Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	121¼ Apr 20	120 Mar 29	121¼ Apr 20	121	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	137 Feb 17	134 Jan 10	135 Apr 28	136½	137¼
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	115½ Feb 23	114 May 16	114 May 10	114	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	110½ Apr 27	109½ Jan 12	110½ Apr 27	110¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do con. 7s, 1905	*JJ	187 Mar 13	178 Jan 7	187 Mar 14	..	..
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	111¾ Jun 5	109¾ Jan 10	111¾ June 5	110¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	113¾ Mar 24	112 Jan 23	112½ June 24	112½	..
Do do registered	QJ	..	..	109¾ Je 18, 04	111	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May 1989	JJ	98¼ Jan 9	98¼ Jan 9	98¼ Jan 9	98¼	100½
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾ Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	116¾	..
Do C. & M. River D. 6s, 1926	JJ*	120 Apr 29	119½ Feb 14	119¾ May 20	119½	..
Do do registered		116½ Jan 17	116½ Jan 17	116¾ Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac.-Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111¾ Mar 30	110 Jan 18	111½ June 15	111¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117¼ Mar 16	116 Jan 6	117½ June 19	117	..
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	JJ*	112¾ Jan 24	112¾ Jan 24	112¾ Jan 24	112¾	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	..	137¾ Jy 18, 99	132½	..
Do Ist. H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	117 Feb 21	114¾ Jan 11	115¾ May 17	115¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	..	106 Au 3, 04	106¼	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	185 Apr 26	183¾ Mar 29	185 Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	115¾ May 8	115 Apr 25	115¾ May 8	114¾	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	106¾ Apr 3	106¾ Apr 3	106¾ Apr 3	106¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. Ex. 1910	*JJ	111 Feb 3	110¼ Jan 24	111 June 5	111	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	110 May 19	109¾ Jan 30	110 May 19	109¾	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾ May 16	115¾ Jan 9	116¼ June 9	116¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	109¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	116¼ Jan 5	115¾ Jan 5	116¾ Jan 5	114¼	116¾
Chi. & N. W. 6s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129½ Jan 11	126¾ May 9	127¾ May 23	127¾	128½
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	..	..	104½ De 27, 04	105½	..
Do do registered	FA15	..	..	102¾ My 11, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	101 Feb 7	99¾ Mar 9	99½ May 24	99¼	..
Do do registered	QF	..	..	103 No 19, 98	99¼	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118 Apr 11	117¾ May 22	118 June 13	117	..
Do do registered	AO*	117 Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	113 Feb 16	110¼ Apr 3	110½ Apr 3	111¾	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	..	107 Mr 28, 04	110½	..
Do debenture 6s, 1909	MN*	106¾ Feb 6	104 Jun 17	104 June 17	103¾	105¾
Do do registered	MN*	..	..	104 Mr 3, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	113¾ Feb 17	111½ May 9	112¾ June 23	112¾	..
Do do registered	AO15	..	..	108¾ Ja 12, 04	110½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	119¾ Mar 23	117 May 16	117 May 16	117	..
Do do registered	*MN	115¾ Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	116	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	..	104½ No 17, 04	101¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	107 Feb 17	104¼ Mar 16	106 May 29	104½	106
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	110¼ Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	107¾	..
Wis. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	130 Mar 18	127¾ Jun 14	127¾ June 14	127½	129¼
Mil., L. S. & W. 1s 6s, 1921	*MN	..	..	119¾ No 15, 04	120¾	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	..	142¾ Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	..	131½ Jan 5	131¾	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	131½ Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	103 Ap 8, 04	101	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	..	109 Se 9, 03	103	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	126 Feb 2	122½ Jan 6	123¾ Apr 27	123¾	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	123 May 22	123 May 22	123 May 22	123½	..
Do registered	JJ	107½ Jun 16	104¾ Jan 4	107¾ June 24	106¾	107½
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	..	..	107 Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do do registered	*JJ	99¼ Jan 18	95 May 4	98¾ June 24	96½	96¾
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	..	..	97 Jy 14, 04	96½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	..	96 May 26	98	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	97¼ May 26	97¼ May 26	96¼ May 26	94½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	96¼ May 26	96¼ May 26	96 May 16.04	94	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	..	93 My 24.04	93½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	..	94 De 5, 04	93	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	..	90 My 11.04	92¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	..	97¾ Jan 19	90½ May 23	94¼	June 24	94¼	94½
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	97 Feb 20	97 Feb 20	97 Feb 20	..	..
Do registered						
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	85 Apr 5	79 May 22	81¾ June 24	81¾	82
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102½ Mar 29	100¾ Jun 9	101¾ June 21	100½	101¼
Do do registered		..	..	101¾ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	121½ Mar 22	118½ Apr 24	119½ June 8	119¾	123
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	120½ Mr 16,03	118	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	..	112½ Se 26, 04	111½	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gen. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	110¼ Apr 17	110 Feb 8	110¾ Apr 17	108¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	115¾ Mar 7	115 Mar 8	115 Apr 20	110¾	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	110¾ Mar 20	109 Apr 4	109¼ May 29	109¼	110
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	..	102½ Ap 26, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	138 Mar 17	138¾ Jan 3	137 June 21	136	137½
Do do reduced to 3½s	JD	..	..	93 De 19, 03	93	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	135¾ Apr 24	135 Apr 13	135¾ Apr 24	134½	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	..	129¾ Mr 3, 04	131	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125¾ Feb 21	123½ Apr 6	125 June 21	124¼	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	99 Jan 20	86¾ Jan 3	97 June 23	..	97¼
Do do coupons off		97¼ Jan 21	84¾ Jan 3	95 June 10	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	115 Feb 27	114½ Jun 21	114½ June 21	114½	115
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	..	..	109	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	..	104½ De 5, 03	100¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	..	112¾ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	119 Mar 23	116 May 5	116 May 9	116	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	90½ Jan 21	86 Feb 8	89 May 6	87¼	..
Evans. & T. H. 1st con. 6s, 1921	JJ*	104 Feb 2	101 Jan 9	102 June 23	101¼	102¾
Do do registered		..	..	97 No 2, 06	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101 May 2	100¾ Feb 16	101 May 8	101	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100¾ Mar 21	98¼ Feb 3	100¾ Mar 21	100¾	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103¾ Feb 10	100¾ Jan 12	102 June 21	102	..
Do do registered		..	..	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	99¾ Feb 8	99¾ Feb 8	99¾ Feb 8	99	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	..	94¼ Au 31, 03	100¾	..
C., L. St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	..	105 Ja 22, 04	104	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101¼ Apr 18	100½ May 2	101¾ June 5	101¼	103
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	114¼ Apr 7	112 Jan 4	114 June 2	114	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	121¾ Jun 24	121¾ Jun 24	121¾ June 24	121½	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	133 May 16	134 Feb 11	135 May 10	134¾	136
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	..	103 No 19, 01	98½	..
Pec. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101 May 19	98 Apr 1	100¾ June 22	100	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	84 Mar 27	71½ May 1	74¾ June 24	74	74½
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	..	112¾ Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116½ Jan 23	116¼ Jan 23	116¾ Jan 23	110¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77 Mar 9	73¾ Jan 16	75¾ June 14	..	75¾
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	95½ Apr 4	90¾ Feb 2	94¾ June 24	94¼	94½
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	..	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	110¼ Feb 6	108 Mar 15	108 Mar 15	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129¾ Apr 25	126 May 24	127 May 31	126	127
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	131¾ May 22	128¾ Jun 13	128¾ June 13	128¼	..
Do do registered	*JD	130 Jan 23	127 Jan 23	127 June 23	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	130¼ Jun 23	128¾ Feb 14	130¼ June 23	130¼	..
Do do registered		..	..	135¾ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115 May 3	112¾ May 9	112¾ May 9	113¾	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	105 Mar 9	103 Jan 4	104 May 10	102¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	107½ Jan 31	105½ Jun 21	105½ June 21	105¾	106½
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	..	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	134½ May 1	134 May 2	134 May 2	134	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	..	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	103¾ Jun 7	102¾ Apr 19	103¾ June 8	103½	103¾
Do registered	*AO	..	..	122 Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106¼ Mar 30	102 Jun 12	102 June 12	102¾	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	..	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142½ Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	142¾ Mar 10	139¼	..
Do registered	*MN	..	..	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¼ Jun 22	100 Jan 4	102¾ June 22	102	102½
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	106½ Feb 10	106 Feb 24	108 Apr 25	108	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	110 Feb 9	108 Jan 4	108 June 1	..	..
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	101 Jan 17	98½ Jan 3	101 June 17	100	..
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	94½ Jan 23	89 Jan 3	91 June 9	..	91
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l.g.4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	..	97 Ja 3, 02	93½	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	..	110 Se 30, 04	..	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	..	100 Se 13, 04	90¼	90¾
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	97 Mar 20	95 Jan 26	96¾ Apr 17	95	99¼
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	84 Feb 3	70 Jan 9	81¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	96½ Feb 23	90 Jan 3	93 May 26	92½	93
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	116 May 3	114 Apr 7	116 May 4	..	115
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	115¼ Jun 1	111½ Jan 12	115¼ June 1	115¼	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	129 Apr 24	117¾ Jan 27	119¾ May 20	118¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	107 May 3	107 May 3	107 May 3	108½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	..	113¾ Jy 11, 04	114½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110¼ Jun 10	109 Apr 15	110¼ June 10	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	117½ Feb 9	114½ Jun 14	114½ June 14	114¾	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103 Feb 17	101½ Jan 3	103 Feb 17	103	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	137 Jan 27	133 Mar 6	134½ May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	..	..	130 Au 7, 03	130½	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	103½ Jun 21	100¼ Jan 3	103 June 23	102¾	103¼
Dp registered	*JJ	..	..	100¾ Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gen. lm. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	94½ Jun 6	91 Jan 3	94½ June 24	94	94½
Do do registered	..	..	..	88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	97¼ Jan 31	94¼ Mar 22	96 June 24	95¾	96
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	111 Mar 13	105¾ Jan 3	105 June 24	104	105
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916	JJ*	130½ Mar 15	128½ Mar 13	128½ Mar 13	124	126½
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	110 Mar 3	105 Mar 3	110 Mar 3	107¼	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	*MN	123½ Mar 6	120½ May 22	122½ June 16	121	123
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909	AO	105 Feb 1	102¾ Jun 9	102¾ June 9	102¾	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	AO*	136½ Feb 15	134½ Jun 12	134½ June 12	134½	..
N. Y., L. E. & W., Coal & R. R. 1st cur. gtd. 6s, 1922		..	..	118 Jy 25, 04	115	..
Do D. & I. 1st c. 6s, 1913	JJ*	116 Jun 9	116 Jun 9	116 June 9	116	..
N. Y. & G'd L. gtd. g. 5s, 1946	*MN	117 Jan 17	117 Jan 17	117 Jan 17	115	..
N. Y., S. & W. 1st rf. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	116 Feb 9	114¼ Jan 11	116 Apr 7	117¼	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*FA	102½ Feb 16	102¾ May 16	102¾ May 16	101½	104
Do gen. g. 5s, 1940	*FA	111 Jan 13	109 Feb 24	110½ May 13	109	110
Do term. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*MN	117½

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 24, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A O*	....	....	112 Mr 10,02	113½	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111⅜ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111½	114
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	....	....	109 No 23, 04	112	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	105⅞ Feb 8	104½ Jan 24	105¼ Apr 14	..	100
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	122 Apr 20	119 Jan 3	119 June 12	119¼	120
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	119⅝ Feb 7	117 Jan 17	118¾ May 23	119	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	105½ Jun 13	102½ Jan 10	104¾ June 23	104⅝	105½
Do do registered	....	....	....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	114⅞ Jan 26	114 Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	115⅝
Do 5-20 Jt. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1932	A O	100⅝ Feb 9	97½ Apr 12	99½ June 23	98½	..
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	117 May 18	114¼ Jun 6	114¼ June 6	114¾	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109½	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	132 Jun 23	130¾ Jan 26	131 June 23	..	132⅞
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J D*	128½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126¾	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	114 Apr 26	112¾ Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121¾	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	....	....	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1940	J D*	....	....	112½ No 16, 04	113	118
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	J J*	101¼ Apr 4	98¾ Jan 23	100¾ May 26	101	..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	108¾	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	J J*	97¼ May 6	96 Jan 12	96½ June 7	96⅞	96⅞
Do registered	....	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	..	..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115¼ Jan 4	114¾ Feb 1	115 Mar 3	116¾	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	116½ Jan 18	115¼ Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	114⅝	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*AO	....	....	105¼ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	99¼ Jun 19	99¼ Jun 19	99¼ June 19	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	107 Feb 4	104 May 5	104½ June 23	104	104½
Do registered	....	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	108½ Jun 2	106¾ Jan 6	108¼ June 2	108¾	109
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	79 Apr 10	73⅞ Jan 26	78 June 23	77½	78
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	28½ Mar 13	19 May 20	21 June 22	20¾	21½
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	17⅞ Jan 4	11 May 22	12⅜ June 21	12½	13½
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	98 Jan 31	94½ Jan 14	96¾ June 20	..	..
Mex. Intel. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	....	....	90¾ Jy. 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	....	....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	....	....	142 De 7, 03	136¼	140¼
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	111⅛ Jan 31	108¾ Jun 13	108¾ June 13	108¾	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	122 Feb 15	120¼ Apr 19	120¼ Apr 19	119¼	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	113¾ Mar 10	113¼ Mar 10	113¼ Mar 10	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	117⅜ Jan 17	114½ Jun 13	114⅜ June 13	114½	116
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	98⅞ Jan 19	95½ Apr 14	96¾ June 15	96½	97½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	J J	98¼ Jun 9	97½ Jun 13	98 June 22	97½	98
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	....	....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	J J*	102¾ Jun 22	99 Jan 17	102¾ June 24	102¼	102¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	104¾ May 13	100½ Feb 4	101½ June 23	101¼	101½
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	87½ Jan 27	84¾ May 8	86¼ June 24	86	87
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	108 Mar 27	103¾ Jan 4	105½ June 23	105¼	92
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*AO	91½ Apr 3	87 Jan 17	90¼ June 6	90¾	92
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	....	....	105¾ De 22, 04	105¾	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	95¼ Feb 27	94¾ Jan 6	95 Apr 25	95	95¾
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	114 Jun 13	111 Jan 11	114 June 13	112¼	114
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾ Mar 10	104¾ Jan 4	106½ June 22	106	106¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	109¼ Jan 18	106 Mar 1	107¾ June 23	..	107
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*JD	107½ Feb 24	107¼ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	106¾	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾ Apr 1	104½ Jan 16	106 June 5	105	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	107 Apr 3	103¾ May 1	104¾ June 24	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	M N*	124¾ Apr 24	122¾ Mar 6	122¾ June 6	..	122¾
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp, Jan., 1917	M S	110¾ Feb 14	106¼ Apr 28	107¾ June 22	107	107¾
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	110¾ Jan 31	107 Feb 11	108¼ June 19	108¼	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	98 Jan 23	95 Apr 20	98 June 22	97¾	98
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	110 Mar 13	104½ Mar 8	110 Mar 13	107	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	105½ Jun 12	103 Feb 11	105¼ June 19	104¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	118¾ Jun 13	116¼ Mar 29	118¾ June 13	118¾	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	119 Mar 10	116¾ May 1	116¾ June 23	..	116½
Do do gtd. g. 5s, sta. S	*AO	....	....	109¾ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	96¾ Apr 8	94 Jan 6	95¾ June 24	95½	95¾
Do do registered	....	....	....	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g 4s, 1933	*MN	98 Jan 19	94 May 8	95¾ June 23	95	95¼
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	....	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	114½	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	94½	..
Do do small	....	....	....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	*JJ	100 Jun 24	95½ May 19	100 June 24	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	129 Mar 13	125¾ Jun 1	125¾ June 7	127	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	126 Jun 19	122 Mar 4	123 June 19	124	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99 Feb 28	96¼ May 12	96½ May 12	96¼	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	115⅝ Jan 6	113⅜ Feb 18	114¾ Apr 17	114	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	....	....	101 No 9, 04	100¼	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	123 Jun 5	120¾ Jan 6	122¾ June 24	122¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	117 Feb 24	114¾ Apr 1	115 June 14	115	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	121 Apr 19	119 Jan 17	121 Apr 19	120⅝	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*JJ	117¼ Mar 6	116¾ Mar 9	116¾ Mar 9	116¾	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	....	....	113 Jy 6, 04	115¼	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1920	*JJ	105¼ May 11	105¼ May 11	105¼ May 11	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	83¼ Mar 30	79¾ May 12	81½ June 24	80	82
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	....	....	108½ Aug., 94	115⅞	119
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100⅞ Jun 20	99¾ Jan 3	100⅝ June 21	100½	101
Do do registered	J J*	100½ Mar 11	99½ Jan 5	100 Apr 27	..	..
Do do registered	*JD	....	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	102¾ Apr 27	100¼ May 5	101 June 24	100⅞	101
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93 Jan 23	90¾ Feb 1	91¾ June 23	91¾	92
Do do registered	*FA	90¾ Jan 21	89 Mar 16	90½ June 21	90	90½
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91½ Jan 20	89¼ Feb 27	90¼ June 21	90¼	91¼
Do do registered	*FA	89½ May 26	89 Mar 14	89½ May 26	90	90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	107½ Feb 2	106¼ Feb 1	107½ Feb 2	107¾	..
Do registered	J J*	....	....	102 Mr 31,04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	....	....	85 Ap 3, 02	92	..
Do do registered	....	....	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	....	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	....	....	105 Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	107 Feb 24	103 Jan 24	106 Mar 2	105	106
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	110 Feb 16	108¼ Jan 3	109¾ June 22	109¾	110
Do registered	*JJ	108½ Jun 7	107 Jan 19	107 June 22	106½	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	102 May 26	99¼ Jun 1	99½ June 23	99¾	100¼
Do do registered	*JD	101¼ May 12	99½ May 24	99½ June 2	98½	99½
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	103¼ Feb 28	100 May 4	101¼ June 24	101¼	101¾
Do do registered	....	101 Mar 4	101 Mar 4	101 May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	103½ Mar 23	102 May 22	102 May 22	105	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124 May 22	124 May 22	124 May 22	122¾	..
P. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	....	....	139 Ja 21, 03	141	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	....	....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	Q M	120 Mar 9	119 Jun 6	119 June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	....	....	106¾ Je 9, 04	108	..
Do registered	....	....	....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	....	....	96¾ My 20,04	97¾	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	105¼ Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	105½ Mar 2	101¼	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	119½ Mar 31	118 Mar 30	119¼ Mar 31	115¼	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	A O	119⅝ Feb 3	117½ Apr 1	117⅝ June 17	117¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1915	*FA	....	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	107	..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	105	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106 Mar 9	104 Apr 5	106 June 24	104½	105
Do registered	A O*	....	....	101 Mr 28,04	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	....	....	131½ Ap 29, 03	125½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	....	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	106⅝ Feb. 21	103 May 1	104 June 23	103¾	104
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	103¾ Jan 17	103¼ Jan 17	103¾ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	111¾ Feb 6	106½	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	133¾ Jan 7	133¼ Jan 7	133¾ Jan 23	131½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	132¾ Apr 10	132¼ May 16	132½ May 16	132¾	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	....	....	132 De 1, 04	129¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104½ Feb 9	101 Apr 5	102¾ June 24	102⅞	..
Do registered	....	....	....	96½ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	J J*	100¾ May 20	97 Jan 4	100 June 8	99¾	100⅞
Do Poca. C. & C. 1st 4s, 1941	J D*	97⅝ May 10	94½ Jun 15	95 June 23	94¼	95
Col. C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	109¾ Feb 20	109¼ Feb 20	109½ Feb 20	109¾	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103 Feb 1	100 May 8	101¾ June 23	..	101½
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106⅜ Mar 31	104⅜ Jan 3	106 June 23	106	106½
Do registered	Q J	105¾ Jan 6	103½ Apr 24	104¾ June 19	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78 Jan 17	75¼ May 22	77¾ June 23	77	77⅜
Do do registered	Q F	76¾ Jan 17	74½ May 11	74½ May 11	..	..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	101 Feb 28	100 Mar 24	100 Mar 24	99½	101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C. B. & Q. col. 1921	J J*	103¾ Jun 24	99 Jan 3	103¼ June 24	103	103½
Do do registered	....	101¼ Jun 2	98¼ Apr 29	101 June 19	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	126⅜ Jan 5	125½ Apr 24	125¾ Apr 24	127⅜	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	....	....	132 Jy 28, 99	116¾	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	....	....	112¾ Jy 21, 03	113⅞	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	109 Feb 20	107¾ Apr 5	108 Apr 26	106⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	101 Feb 24	99¾ Feb 14	100¾ Apr 12	100	101
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	92¼ Apr 14	92¼ Apr 14	92½ Apr 14	92¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	116½ Jan 18	115 Jan 23	116⅜ June 14	116⅜	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	118¾ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	118¾ Feb 2	114½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	113¾ Feb 14	111¼ Apr 28	111¾ June 13	111	..
Oz. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	A O*	100¼ May 25	89¾ Apr 27	100 June 8	89¾	100⅝
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	115¾ Feb 20	112 Jun 7	112 June 7	111¾	115
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	104 Jan 5	102½ Apr 8	103 Apr 11	102¾	..
Do g. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	*MN	....	....	102 Ap 14, 04	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	111¼ Feb 27	110¼ Jun 13	110¾ June 1	110¼	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 10	106 Jan 12	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	*FA	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94 June 7	..	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	98¾ Apr 5	97 May 4	97 May 4	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	120 Jun 19	117¾ Apr 17	120 June 19	119¼	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Au 21, 03	116½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	.. ....	.. ....	96 Ja 8, 04	97¾	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ap 4, 04	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	A O*	114½ Jan 24	113 Jun 7	113 June 7	112½	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	113¾ Jan 10	112½ Apr 10	112¾ June 3	112½	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	113 Jun 12	112½ Jun 12	112½ June 12	111½	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	103 Jun 14	103 Jun 14	103 June 14	103½	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	93¾ Mar 30	93 May 25	93 May 25	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	....	....	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	....	....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	....	....	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	107 Feb 28	106 Feb 28	107 Feb 28	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	....	....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	....	....	108 Au 28, 03	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107 Mar 11	101¾ Jun 16	103 June 23	102½	103
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	....	....	102 No 10, 04	103⅝	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½ May 16	111 Apr 12	111¼ June 5	111½	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	108¼ Mar 15	106¾ May 6	106¾ May 6	..	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	....	....	110¾ Se 28, 04	113¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123½ Jan 18	123¼ Jan 18	123¼ Jan 18	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	....	....	101 Jy 8, 04	100	103½
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123 Feb 8	119¾ Apr 13	121¼ June 22	121¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	114½ Apr 26	112 Jan 16	112¾ June 16	112½	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	116½ Mar 31	114 May 24	114 June 15	113¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	....	....	137 No 17, 97	120	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	J J*	....	....	120 Oc 11, 01	121	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	....	....	112¾ De 13, 02	109½	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	120 Mar 8	117½ Jan 10	120 Mar 8	119	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	....	....	98 Jy 14, 97	118¼	122
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	116 May 24	116 May 24	116 May 24	113¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	104 Jun 19	100¾ Jan 6	103⅝ June 23	103⅜	104
Do registered	JJ	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*AO	101 Mar 23	98½ Apr 25	101 June 23	100½	101
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	113¼ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	109¾	..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	....	....	119¼ Ap 2, 04	113¾	..
Do registered	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	..	..	
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	106½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	77 Feb 7	75 Jan 18	75¼ Mar 24	75	77
Do guaranteed	J J*	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	92	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ My 10,04	..	112
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	J J*	99 Jun 23	99 Jun 23	99 June 23	98¾	99
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	96 May 23	93 Jan 12	96 May 23	..	95¾
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	104¾ Apr 3	102 May 16	103 June 14	103	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	104¾ Feb 3	104 Jan 3	104¼ Feb 21	103¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	129½ May 6	129½ Mar 21	131 May 26	130¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	116 Mar 31	112¾ Jan 3	113¾ June 17	113¾	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100¼ Apr 23	98½ Feb 10	100¼ May 9	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	102 Apr 18	101 May 5	101 May 5	98¾	100
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J D*	92¼ Feb 8	88¼ Jan 3	90¾ June 24	90¾	91
Do 5-yr. 4½ g. notes, 1908	J D*	....	....	96 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	126¾ Jan 23	124½ Jun 15	124½ June 15	122	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. g. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	92 Mar 2	88¼ May 1	89¼ June 24	89½	90
Do do registered	....	....	....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¼ Feb 8	96¼ May 1	98½ June 24	98½	98¾
Do 2d g. 4s, in. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	87½ May 16	84 Feb 1	85¾ June 10	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	84¼ Apr 17	80½ Jan 7	81 June 24	80¾	81
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111 Jan 12	108¾ May 5	108½ May 19	109⅛	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	139 Jun 8	136 Apr 11	139 June 9	135½	..
Do do registered	J J*	....	....	140 My 14,02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	113¾ Jun 5	111 Mar 17	113¾ June 5	113¾	..
Do do do registered	J J*	....	....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	112¾ Jan 24	110½ May 19	110½ May 19	..	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	105 Apr 17	103 Jun 5	103¾ June 24	103	..
Do do registered	*JD	....	....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	124 May 4	123 Apr 24	124 May 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	137¾	..
Do registered	J J*	....	....	134¾ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	119¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	....	....	117 Ja 11, 04	117¾	..
Do registered	*JD	....	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 4s, 1942	M S*	....	....	110 Ja 7, 04	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	108 May 10	108 May 10	108 May 10	108½	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	A O*	92 Feb 23	84¾ Jan 3	88½ June 24	88¾	88¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	104¾ Mar 9	102 May 3	103 June 15	102½	103¼
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	99 Mar 20	98 Feb 9	99 Mar 20	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	109½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	..	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	114 Feb 7	109¼ Jan 4	112 May 29	..	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1929	J J*	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110	..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	J J*

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended June 24, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Range for Year 1905. Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112	Apr 28	110¾	Apr 25	112 Apr 28	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.	*AO	98½	Feb 28	95½	Jun 6	96¾ June 21	96½	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917.	J&*	93	Mar 3	91	Jan 11	94¼ June 14	94¼	94¾
T., St.L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925.	JJ*	91⅞	May 9	89¼	Jan 11	91⅞ May 31	91⅞	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	88¾	Mar 20	88	May 17	84 June 24	83¾	84
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946.	JD	98¼	Apr 24	97	Jun 22	97 June 22	97½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.	*JD	113	Apr 4	110¾	Jun 16	110¾ June 16	..	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	95¼	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 15	95¼ Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947.	JJ*	107¼	Jun 23	104¾	Jan 16	107½ June 24	107	107¼
Do registered	JJ*	106	May 31	103¾	Jan 18	106 June 19	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911.	*MN	133½	Feb 25	112¾	Jan 6	125⅝ June 24	125⅝	125¾
Do do registered		121½	Feb 2	116⅝	Jan 26	121 Feb 3	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.	*JD	104	May 12	102	Jun 8	102¼ June 19	102½	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	*FA	127¼	Jan 31	124	Mar 30	125⅝ June 19	125⅝	..
Ore. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.	J&*	120	Mar 14	117½	Jan 27	119½ June 23	..	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	103⅝ De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929.	JD*	96⅞	May 17	95¼	Jun 9	96¼ June 23	95⅞	96¼
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908.	J&*	..	....	..	....	112 De 30, 03	110⅝	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	J&*	..	....	..	....	114½ Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955.	*FA	104⅝	Jun 22	104¼	May 13	104⅝ June 24	104	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003.	*JJ	110	Mar 1	107⅞	Jan 3	110 Mar 1	112	115
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½	Feb 1	116	May 2	117⅝ June 24	117⅛	118
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112¼	Jan 21	107	May 3	109¾ June 21	109⅝	109½
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	90 Feb 4	..	93⅝
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84¾	Mar 30	69½	Jan 6	73½ June 23	73½	75
Do 20-yr. 1st l. s. eq. ad., 1921.	*MS	103	Jun 7	102	May 2	103 June 7	102	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954.	*JJ	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	92 Apr 17	..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941.	JJ*	112	May 31	109¾	Jan 5	112 May 31	111	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97 No 16, 04	92½	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941.	AO*	88¾	Jan 20	86	Jan 4	88 Apr 3	85	88
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941.	*MS	98⅛	Jan 19	95	May 18	97 May 27	..	..
St. L., K.C. & N. S.C.B. 1st 6s, 1908.	AO	..	....	..	....	109½ Mr 13, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitte. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954.	*JD	95¾	May 29	90¾	Jun 20	90¾ June 23	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	45⅞	Feb 25	35	May 27	39 June 23	..	..
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952.	AO*	94	Mar 14	87¾	May 27	89 June 22	..	..
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g 5s, 1937.	*JJ	119¼	Jun 9	118	Feb 14	119¼ June 9	118⅝	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	98⅝	Feb 9	96⅝	May 5	97½ June 19	100⅝	..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	....	..	....	40 Mr 21, 01	..	27
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911.	JJ*	112	Apr 12	111	Feb 3	112 May 18	112¾	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926.	AO*	114⅝	Mar 28	114¼	Jan 28	114⅝ Mar 28	..	113
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	JJ*	114½	May 27	114½	May 27	114½ May 27	..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930.	*FA	114⅝	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	114 June 23	113⅝	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922.	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102 Jan 3	102½	..
Wh. & L. E. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949.	MS*	95¾	Jan 21	92	Mar 10	94 June 22	94	94½
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949.	JJ*	95¾	Jun 22	90¼	Jan 3	95¼ June 23	95	95¾

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945.	AO*	112⅜	Mar 1	108¼	Jun 16	109 June 24	109¾	..
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002.	JJ*	89⅞	Apr 17	83¼	Jan 5	89¾ June 24	89¾	89¾
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.	JJ*	108⅝	May 17	108⅜	May 17	108⅜ May 17	109¼	..
Bl. Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul. 1941.	MN	.06	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106 Feb 9	..	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950.	*FA	113¼	Jan 17	109¼	Apr 28	110⅝ June 19	110	110½
Do stamped, guaranteed		..	....	..	....	110⅜ Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949.	FA*	93½	Jan 18	92	Mar 29	93 June 22	93	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		96¼	Jan 20	91½	Apr 29	93 June 22	93	93½
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951.	*JJ	91	Jan 30	87	Jan 9	88 June 24	88	89
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	*JD	..	....	..	....	105¾ Apr., 05	..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951.	*JJ	101½	Jun 6	98	Jan 5	101¾ June 14	101½	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		101½	Jun 16	101¼	Jun 23	101¼ June 23	100¾	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933.	AO	..	....	..	....	97½ Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905.	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103 No 22, 01	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st. con. g. 4½s, 1932.	*JJ	96¾	May 17	93	May 22	96 June 20	95	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952.	*FA	95	Apr 17	92½	Jun 5	93 June 24	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997.	*FA	120⅜	Jan 16	114	May 10	116 June 22	114½	..
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	94½	Feb 10	90	May 6	91½ June 24	..	..
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	JD*	119½	Apr 1	116⅜	Jun 9	119¾ June 16	116¾	..
Do registered		119½				De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.	MS*	121⅝	Feb 15	118⅝	Mar 13	120½ May 25	119	..
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.	MS*	120⅝	Feb 14	117	Mar 9	120 June 17	118⅝	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000.	*JJ	97½	Jun 23	94⅞	Jan 6	97½ June 23	97	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½	Feb 24	115½	Jan 17	118¾ Apr 24	119	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938.	FA*	104¾	Mar 24	93	Feb 1	104¾ Mar 24	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1928.	*FA	..	....	..	....	103 Oc 27, 99	100	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	....	..	....	106½ No 22, 04	106¾	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937.	*JJ15	..	....	..	....	110 Jy 8, 04	114	115⅜
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100¼	May 31	97	Jan 4	98⅛ June 22	..	98½
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945.	AO	..	....	..	....	109¼ De 14, 99	..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934.	J&*	89⅝	Apr 14	85¼	Jan 19	89 May 4	89	..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927.	*AO	91	Mar 30	87¼	Jan 3	89¼ June 24	88½	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936.	MN	..	....	..	....	90 De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948.	*MS	105¼	Feb 17	103	Mar 1	103⅜ June 20	104	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920.	MN*	..	....	..	....	100¾ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948.	FA*	58	Apr 14	48	Jun 15	48 June 15	48	57
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915.	JJ*	..	....	..	....	107⅜ No 4, 04	..	..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 7s, Sr. A, Oc. 1, 1911.	SA	80	Feb 16	71½	Apr 7	74 Apr 14	..	76
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931.	MS*	..	....	..	....	113 No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919.	MN	..	....	..	....	102 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. Im. gen. g. 4s, 1940.	MN	..	....	..	....	59 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951.	FA*	97	Jun 17	94½	Feb 1	97 June 17	..	..
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910.	FA	..	....	..	....	90 Oc 3, 90	..	..
Provdnt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921.	MS*	100	Feb 27	98	Mar 6	98 Mar 6	..	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951.	*	..	....	..	....	91¾ De 19, 01	..	..
Ill. Cent. stock coll. Ser. A.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112 Jy 27, 04	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923.	JJ*	..	....	..	....	113½ Jy 3, 00	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906.	MS	..	....	..	....			
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	..	....	..	....	100 Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945.	*MN	118	Apr 27	113	May 22	114 June 22	113½	..
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 6s, 1947.	AO*	73	Mar 15	66	Apr 10	68 June 15	65	70½
Con. Gas & p. c. conv. deb., 1909.	JJ*	187¼	Mar 3	160	May 4	174 June 24	..	..
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918.	*FA	102½	Mar 18	102½	Mar 18	102½ Mar 18	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923.	*JJ	108	Ma, 19	101	Jan 24	108¾ June 2	102⅝	103
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932.	MS	..	....	..	....	132 No 11, 08	113	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949.	JD	..	....	..	....	97 Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s, 1942.	FA*	92½	May 27	89¼	Mar 3	91 June 22	90	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915.	*FA	..	....	..	....	107¾ De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949.	MN	109½	Feb 10	109¼	Feb 10	109¾ Feb 10	109⅝	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922.	AO	106	May 5	100	May 5	100 May 5	99	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997.	AO*	127	Jan 20	123	Jun 2	123 June 2	122½	..
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939.	*JJ	94½	Apr 28	94½	Apr 28	94½ Apr 28	96½	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, My. 1919.	QF	109¾	Apr 28	108	May 3	109 June 21	108¾	..
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934.	AO	106¼	Jan 27	105¾	May 20	105½ May 20	105	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927.	*MN	92¼	Jan 21	92	May 27	92 June 8	..	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948.	JD*	111½	Mar 17	108¼	Jun 9	109 June 24	108½	109¾
Do purchase money 4s, 1949.	*FA	97¾	Jan 31	92	May 12	92 June 24	92	92¼
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910.	*MS	105¾	Feb 14	103¾	Mar 8	104¾ June 21	104¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995.	*JJ	119½	Apr 19	118½	Mar 23	119½ Apr 19	119	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930.	FA*	106	Jan 24	105	Feb 8	106 May 31	99	107½
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921.	*MN	104	May 22	103	May 22	103 May 22	..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949.	MS	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	105¼ May 10	105⅝	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.	*AO	127½	Feb 14	123¾	Apr 11	124 June 20	124	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947.	MS*	100	Apr 15	107¾	May 9	107¾ June 17	..	108
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	JD*	110	Feb 17	108	Jan 3	109¾ June 23	109½	110
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1938.	JD*	109¾	Mar 28	104½	Jan 5	109 May 23	106	107½
Eq. G. & F. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905.	JJ*	102	Apr 6	100¼	Jan 11	102 Apr 6	102¼	..
Mut. Gas, Fuel & L. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947.	MN*	107¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	107¾ Apr 25	..	104¼
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949.	*MS	112¼	Jan 27	110	May 3	110 May 13	..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950.	JD	113	Jan 13	111¼	Jan 9	113 Jan 31	109½	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915.	QF	101	Mar 1	98⅜	May 5	98⅜ May 5	90	..
Am. Hide & Li 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919.	MS*	100½	Jan 6	96¾	May 22	97 June 24	..	97
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915.	MS*	..	....	..	....	94 May 26	96	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919.	*JJ	89¼	Jan 16	87¼	Mar 20	89 June 16	89½	90
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944.	AO*	118¾	Mar 31	110¾	Jan 3	115 June 23	114½	115
Do registered		..	....	111	Jan 24	111¼ May 8	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951.	FA*	77⅞	Feb 9	71	Jan 6	75¼ June 24	74⅝	75¼
Do registered		78⅝	Mar 23	74	Apr 17	74¼ June 3	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942.	JJ*	..	....	..	....	106 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951.	FA*	84½	Jan 27	74	Jan 14	81 June 20	80	82
Do registered		..	....	..	....	85¾ De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g.	*AO	82½	Mar 31	77½	May 1	79⅝ June 24	79½	79⅝
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99 Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 3s, 1910.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	90 Jy 17, 99	..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 3s, 1913.	*AO	..	....	..	....	92 Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918.	*FA	110	May 16	108	Feb 7	109¼ June 23	..	110
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935.	*JJ	95	Apr 26	93	Apr 13	94¼ June 23	93	95
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913.	JJ	105¼	Jun 15	102¾	Jan 3	105¼ June 23	105¼	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928.	AO	..	....	86	Feb 1	98 Feb 3	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923.	*AO	108	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 10	105 June 24	105	105¼
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	*MN	93	Jan 7	85	Jun 7	85 June 21	85	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925.	JJ*	70	Feb 16	59	May 27	70 June 23	69	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.	FA*	50¼	Apr 7	42¼	Jan 28	50 June 23	50	52
Do inc g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946.		8	Apr 6	1¼	Jan 30	4¼ June 24	..	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924.	JJ*	103¼	Feb 23	93	Jan 14	102 June 22	102	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb g. 6s, 1913.	*MN	112⅝	Apr 4	106¾	May 4	108¾ June 24	103¼	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s f g. 6s, 1931.	JJ*	97	Apr 14	83¾	Jan 3	96¾ June 23	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f 5s, April, 1963.	MN	98½	Apr 17	92	Jan 6	94¾ June 24	94	94½
Do registered		97¾	Apr 7	92¼	Jan 6	94½ June 24	..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912.	AO	101½	Mar 13	98⅜	May 5	98¾ May 26	98¾	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943.	*FA	105½	Mar 7	102	Feb 8	103 June 1	..	103¾
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911.	FA*	98	Feb 18	95	Jan 30	95 May 16	..	95
Do do Trust Co. certificates		89½	Feb 23	84	Jan 13	87½ Apr 19	..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A, 1934.	FA*	76¼	Apr 18	68	May 23	71 June 24	70¼	71
Do do Series B		72½	Apr 19	66½	May 30	70 June 24	69¾	70
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919.	*MN	..	....	..	....	107¼ Oc 7, 04	..	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952.	FA	..	....	..	....	107⅝ De 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919.	AO	..	....	..	....	102½ Jy 26, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C. C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926.	JD	..	....	..	....	107 My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102½ Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. s., 1951.	JJ*	107	May 4	106½	Apr 18	107 May 4	105	106½
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928.	JJ	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951.	JJ*	100	Feb 15	93½	Jan 9	99¼ June 23	98½	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917.	AO	111	Jan 12	103½	May 22	110 June 15	110	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917.	*JJ	112⅝	Jun 24	110¾	Feb 17	112⅝ June 24	112⅝	113½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922.	JD*	..	....	..	....	102 De 28, 03	94	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910.	*FA	105	May 11	103	Feb 7	104⅝ May 29	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g.	*MS	93½	Feb 25	86	May 22	90 June 24	89	..

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929.	JJ*	98½	May 9	97	Mar 4	98½ May 9	..	..
Con. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397.	QJ	..	....	..	....	92 De 17, 04	..	..
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100½ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926.	JJ*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918.	*MN	109½	May 18	106½	May 18	109½ May 18	110	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920.	*MN	..	....	..	....	105½ Jy 2, 03	..	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938.	*JJ	113	Jun 19	110¼	Jan 9	113 June 19	111¼	113
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950.	*MN	107⅜	Apr 24	104½	May 8	105½ June 24	105	106¼
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	103½ Ja 23, 03	106¼	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911.	MN	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	110¼ Mar 25	..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. fund-ing g. 4½s, 1934.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103¾ Jy 26, 04	102⅞	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period.	Date.	Quotation June 24, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	272	276
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	165	180
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	155	165
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	280	285
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	235	245
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	300,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	400	435
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	201	204
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	148	155
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	120	..
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	380	390
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	5	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	25	Q	Apr. 1, 05	3750	4000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St.	200,000	3	S	May 1, 05	145	156
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	205	210
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Mar 31, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	160	170
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	Jan. 3, 05	355	365
Germania	300,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	5	S	Dec 31, 04	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	500	510
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 05	580	590
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	155	159
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	230	240
Jefferson	200,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	290	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	280	290
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	Jan. 2, 05	175	180
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	270	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	Jan. 3, 05	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual	200,000	8	S	Jan. 3, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	192	200
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	485	510
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	315	325
N. Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	208
N. Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 05	185	200
Nineteenth W'd.	200,000	2½	Q	Mar 31, 05	325	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Nrr. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	Jan. 1, 05	240	..
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	250	257½

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation June 24, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 05	96	98
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	106	108
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	99
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	53	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6
††Do 5s....	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	69	70
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	108½	110
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	107
††Con. Gas of N.J 1st con. 5, 1936	971,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	92	95
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Apr 15,00	58	60
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949....	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	92	94
Do p.l.6s, 1918.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102¼	103½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925....	1,940,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	110	112
Do 1st 5s....	10,280,000	3½	S	Nov., 1904	100	100¾
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	65	75
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908....	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924....	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s, 1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s, 1920	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	103½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Jan 10, 05	280	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948....	10,635,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	111	112
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	112	115
Do con.5s, 1945	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	109	112
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov., 1904	105	107
†Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924....	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	762,000	2½	S	Jan. 1, 05	98	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	97	99
South. Lt. & Tr col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	88	88½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	103¼	104
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2	5
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	45	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	June 15,05	70	74
Do 1st 5s, 1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	90	92
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	106	110
10th & 23d St.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	90	99
Do 1st 5s, 1919	550,000	2½	S	Dec., 1904	92	96
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1905	26	30
††Do1st5s, 1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	94	97
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	122	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City	200,000	4	S	Jan. 10, 05	80	85
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer ...	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	520	540
Germania ($50)..	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	190	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	400	450
Nassau ($50)....	300,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	170	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)..	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	195	..
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter Cper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	70	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10)..	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Mar., 1905	71	74
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11¼	11⅝
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 05	68¾	69⅝
Amer. Chicle..	6,000,000	1	M	May 20,05	125	130
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	94	99
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	26	..
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*3½	4½
A.Gr'phone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Mar., 1905	*4⅜	5
Do pf., ($10)	1,302,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	*8½	9
††Am. Malt. 6s..	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 05	102	103
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1½
Am. Type F'd's.	4,880,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,848,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	99
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	4⅝
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	29	30
††Dols5s, 1919	17,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	89	90
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)..	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4⅜	5¾
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19½	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 05	127¼	131
Do 1st 6s, 1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	141	147
Do pf., ($50)..	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	150½	153½
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	112	114
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Casein of Am..	5,472,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	68	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	150	152
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	67	71
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3½	4
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	22
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	70	80
Cen. Leath., w.i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	44¼	45
Do pf., w. i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	102	103
Do 1st 5s, w.i.	$5,000,000	..	..	.....	103¾	104
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B...	3,820,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf....	2,660,350	1½	Q	May 1, 05	95	101
Do 2d pf....	2,570,800	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅝	⅝
Con. Refrig'ing	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
Con. Rub. Tire..	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s..	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	23	26
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg..	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban Ga. 1899	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100½	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do 1st 5s....	8,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	103	105
Det. & Mack....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	66
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 02	..	10
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	96
Electric Boat....	4,999,800	..	..	.....	28	32
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	75	80
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	13½	17
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	20	27
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¾
Empire Steel....	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H. Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	⅝
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Apr 20, 05	*22⅝	22⅞
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*4⅛	4⅜
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,600,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid....	6,500,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Do full paid..	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	160	165
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	25	27
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal.....	1,585,200	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	32	39
Do deb. 5s....	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Houston Oil...	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 28, 03	24	27
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	90	95
Interior. R. T.	35,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 4, 05	202¾	203
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,033,400	..	..	.....	10½	11
Do preferred.	52,368,800	..	..	.....	26¾	27
††Do 4½s....	52,000,000	2¼	S	Apr., 1905	77	79
Internat. Salt..	18,750,000	..	..	.....	23	25
††Do 1st 5s..	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	62	68
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	8	12
Do preferred.	4,997,500	1¼	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip....	1,085,245	..	..	.....	3	10
Do 1st 6s....	4,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1905	106	..
††Do deb. 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10).....	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel..	34,971,400	..	..	.....	73	78
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	17	17⅞
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	Apr. 1, 05	135	..
Mackay Co.'s..	30,000,000	1	..	Jan 10, 05	29	..
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	Apr 10, 05	72	73
Mad. Sq. Gar....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3
Marconi W. T. of America...	6,650,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¼	5
Mergenthaler....	10,000,000	2¼	Q	Mar 31,05	180¾	182½
Mex Gov't 5s...	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const. pf., $20 pd.off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¾	..
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	7-16	½
Nat. Sugar pf...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	106	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	50	58
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	80	89
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	8½
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities.	395,400,000	1¼	Q	Feb. 2, 04	163	165
Do stub.....	3,354,000	..	..	.....	250	300
Otis Elevator..	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	49	52
Do preferred.	5,480,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	109
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¼	½
Pit'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	3	5½
Pope Mfg....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	21	22½
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	208
Royal B. Pow...	10,000,000	8	..	1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Mar 31,05	108	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	4,849,000	13½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	257	270
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,930	..	..	.....	24½	25½
Do 1st pf....	7,625,000	..	..	.....	84¾	86
Do 2d pf....	17,923,550	..	..	.....	49½	51
Shaper Mfg.....	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1905	650	675
Stand. Coupler.	3,200,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	30	35
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Dec 23,04	105	120
Stand. Milling..	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do preferred.	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	30	33
††Do 1st 5s...	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	78	78½
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	9	Q	June 15,05	621	625
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co.....	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	107⅛	108⅜
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*24	26
Tintic Co. ($5)..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅞	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)...	1,000,000	5c	..	Apr 22, 05	*13½	14
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s....	350,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*13-16	15-16
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	80	90
Do 1st pf.....	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	116	119
Do 2d pf.....	4,105,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	118
Un. B. B. & P...	14,018,500	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	6½	10½
United Copper..	45,000,000	..	..	.....	22¾	23⅛
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	65	70
U. S. Envelope..	750,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	89	92
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	5	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141¼	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1950..	$780,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Bkn.gen.5s, 1934	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.5s, 1934	220,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock....	800,000	¾	S	Jan., 1905	30	33
Do 1st 4s, 1950	700,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	93	96
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s, 1914	500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s, 1924	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108	111
Do 2d 5s, 1905	1,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	99½	101
B. B. & W. E gen. 5s 1933..	250,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	101	105
B'lyn C.R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	230	239
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941....	6,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	108½	110
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939....	3,000,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	112	115
B. C. & Sub. 1st 5s....	3,500,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	103	107
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	340	355
Chris. & 10th St	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Coney Isl. & B.	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1¼	S	Jan 15, 05	82	83
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June 1905	103½	103½
Dry D., E. B. & B, stock....	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Do 1st 5s, 1932	950,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Do 5% scr. 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100½	103½
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
42d St.&Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st 6s, 1909	186,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	107	109
42d St., Man.&St N.Av.1st 6s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,0 0	..	..	.....	82	86
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955.....	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	92	93
Grand RapidsRy	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Do preferred	1,500,000	1½	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Int.T. R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	75
††Do 4s.....	15,715,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	82	83½
J.C.,H. & P. 4s.	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	70½	71½
Nassau Elec. Bkn.con.4s, 1951	10,476,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	86	88
Ninth Avenue..	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co. Ry. ext. 5s....	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948....	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77	78
Pub. Serv. Corp.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	130	135
Do certfs....	..	..	..	.....	68¾	69¼
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1905	98	101
††Do c.5s, 1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108½
††Do2d5s, 1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2¼	Q	Mar, 1905	208	211
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114¼	116
Do 1st 5s, 1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
Do deb.5s, 1909	216,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102½	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	170	180
So. Boul. 5s, 1945	250,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	102	105
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	105	108
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	118½	121
Syracuse R. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	86	..
Do gen.5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	..
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s, 1896	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	106	110
Do deb.5s, 1906	150,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	96	99
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942.....	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	110	112½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	34½	35½
Do preferred.	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	88	90
††Do gen. 4s. 1951	8,332,300	2	S	June 1, 05	88½	89
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943...	500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	105	103¼
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

OUR INDEBTEDNESS ABROAD.

Foreign Credits Thus Far Utilized Only to Small Extent — Employment of Sterling Loans.

For the past two weeks the price of demand sterling has been so evenly maintained at about 4.87 that it would appear that the available supply of exchange is governed principally by the demand. Contradictory as the statement appears, it is almost literally true in the sense that even much larger purchases of exchange than those of the past week might be made without disturbing the present situation, for the reason that the supply of long bills would probably increase in direct proportion to the increase in the demand for remittance. The exchange situation, though not very active, is interesting from several points of view. Continued purchases of exchange for Japanese account are reported, and it is said that the principal sellers recently have been the bankers who floated the Japanese loan. These drafts are believed to be drawn against securities that have been sold to Europe, but it is an interesting situation which makes the bankers identified with the flotation of the Japanese loan the sellers of the exchange that is being purchased by the proceeds of that loan.

This is the season at which gold exports are usually in progress, but gold exports this year, so far from having begun, are apparently not yet in sight. Our credits abroad have of course been available of to some extent by the drawing of interior bills, resulting in so-called foreign loans in this market, but the extent to which such bills have been drawn this year is small compared with the amount so drawn last year. Then heavy drafts on Europe were being made to provide temporary accommodation for a great many corporations. Much of the short-time borrowing was done abroad, three months' bills being drawn at the time of the original issue of these loans and renewals made from time to time. In the interval many of these loans have been paid off, and the funds secured from abroad released, leaving our market relatively free from debt to Europe. For this reason bankers are now able to draw on Europe and thus supply exchange at a time of the year when usually the supply is so short that gold exports become necessary.

Recent conditions have favored the drawing of long bills. After last year's experience, when high exchange in the Fall upset numerous exchange calculations and caused in some cases heavy curtailment of profits, and in others actual loss, such long bills are being drawn with even more than usual caution, but even under these conditions it has been considered profitable to place funds here say at 3 per cent. for ninety days against drafts drawn on Europe. The bills of exchange so drawn have of course to be covered at maturity, if not renewed, and it is necessary to guard against the possibility of a scarcity of exchange at the time the bills fall due. Last year's experience makes this more than ever necessary. Ordinarily, if the transaction is figured down to the gold point—that is, the difference in exchange for the possibility of the banker being obliged to send gold to cover his draft instead of covering by the purchase of exchange, the precaution taken would be considered ample, but some houses go even further than this. What if gold were not available? This happened last year after the supply of bars was exhausted. Exchange for a considerable period was above the gold export rate, yet no gold was going for the simple reason that there was none to go. None, that is, in bars, and the shipment of coin is so much more expensive than the shipment of bars that exchange has to advance considerably further to permit the employment of coin. It is the possibility of such a situation developing again this Fall that leads some houses to allow for cover at a point above the gold export level. It is only a possibility, however, and not a probability, for the promise now is for ample crops that will result in a large supply of exchange once the export movement of grain and cotton is well under way. Last year's shortage of the cereal crops was largely responsible for the under supply of exchange, but there is nothing to indicate the repetition of such a condition this coming Autumn.

Lawyers to Dissolve Partnership.

Judge O'Gorman of the Supreme Court has appointed J. Fairfax McLaughlin receiver for the assets of the firm of Rosenthal & Brown, lawyers at Grand and Clinton Street, in a suit brought some time ago by Max Brown against Elias Rosenthal for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,802,239
Gold	95,609,094
Silver	32,461,345
United States notes	13,803,931
Treasury notes of 1890	58,189
National banknotes	15,288,677
Total receipts this day	1,824,198
Total receipts this month	37,134,682
Total receipts this year	532,607,784
Total expenditures this day	1,560,000
Total expenditures this month	28,970,000
Total expenditures this year	561,062,762
Deposits in National banks	83,166,000

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$313,407,980
Silver dollars	463,105,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,465,000
Total	$985,977,980

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$513,407,980
Silver certificates outstanding	463,105,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,465,000
Total	$985,977,980

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,807,594
Gold certificates	34,001,980
Silver coin and bullion	28,232,125
Silver certificates	7,309,220
United States notes	13,803,931
Other assets	29,778,430
Total in Treasury	$141,653,800
Deposits in National banks	83,166,000
Total	$224,820,400
Current liabilities	27,044,320
Available cash balance	$197,776,080

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended June 24....	3,526,254
Same week last year.....	1,174,766
To date this year.....	134,269,604
Corresponding date last year...	50,168,937

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week.....	$18,385,500
Same date last year.....	$14,384,500
To date this year.....	$585,785,200
Corresponding date last year...	$298,298,000

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	June 25,'04.	June 24,'05.	Inc.
Railroads	742,684	2,429,096	1,086,412
Industrials	432,082	1,097,158	665,076
Banks	328	95	*233

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	June 25,'04.	June 24,'05.	Inc.
Railroads	$8,365,000	$9,425,000	$1,060,000
Industrials	5,883,000	3,177,000	*2,486,000
Government	356,500	5,767,500	5,411,000

*Decrease.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,608,250	$14,686,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,459,275	23,181,750	20,217,125
Jan. 21	23,733,800	26,072,675	26,414,975
Jan. 28	26,979,550	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,036,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,304,425	27,506,600	9,041,675
Feb. 25	14,646,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,380,700	29,943,350	966,575
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,575	3,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,682,525	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,352,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22	11,418,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,685,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,825
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,692,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,249,500	38,869,875	10,099,575
June 24	15,994,675	38,472,675	12,923,850

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$15,994,675	1897	$49,239,150
1904	38,432,675	1896	19,918,250
1903	12,923,850	1895	36,544,250
1902	12,978,350	1894	76,355,375
1901	6,611,350	1893	5,481,975
1900	15,326,850	1892	19,872,050
1899	25,697,500	1891	18,411,000
1898	62,206,250		

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
June 25	$38,452,675	$12,923,850	$12,978,350
July 2	36,105,300	8,377,675	10,984,725
July 9	36,017,725	8,008,475	12,228,900
July 16	44,565,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,660,600	18,915,400	15,562,400
July 30	55,980,600	24,060,075	13,738,125
Aug 6	56,308,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug 13	57,731,475	21,561,575	7,126,600
Aug 20	58,013,075	21,058,300	9,743,350
Aug 27	57,375,400	20,077,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,560,400	17,286,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,050
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,569,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,915,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,676,800	16,577,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,875	17,433,250	5,608,250
Oct. 22	17,853,025	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,850	19,274,150	21,399,100
Nov. 5	19,112,400	5,594,225	17,862,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	18,228,350
Nov. 19	9,589,700	3,911,350	10,529,975
Nov. 26	8,481,375	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,539,075	6,505,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,365,200	8,077,975	8,396,900
Dec. 17	14,546,625	15,025,500	8,093,600
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,574,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,633,425	9,541,875	10,193,850

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,645,875, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,900,400	$1,093,742,700	$1,109,168,500
Jan. 14	304,249,300	1,094,336,900	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,687,800	1,098,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,828,600
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,125,006,800	1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	313,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,138,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	300,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,173,824,900
Mar 4	305,882,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,070,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,800
Mar. 18	298,761,700	1,127,078,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,106,701,800	1,154,981,900
April 1	293,329,900	1,090,289,700	1,133,661,300
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,739,600	1,128,109,700
April 15	284,277,900	1,090,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	299,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,968,800
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,902,100	1,146,528,600
May 6	304,707,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,900
May 13	304,287,500	1,099,716,900	1,150,219,700
May 20	299,507,900	1,120,426,800	1,163,151,700
May 27	300,248,100	1,111,003,400	1,153,129,200
June 3	290,169,700	1,101,283,100	1,134,477,700
June 10	290,785,700	1,089,520,900	1,123,832,800
June 17	292,280,700	1,100,800,900	1,140,284,800
June 24	301,792,900	1,102,812,700	1,146,792,900

The following table gives the same items from this date to the end of 1904:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
June 25	$324,231,200	$1,098,813,200	$1,148,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,988,800
July 9	326,055,700	1,078,294,800	1,158,150,300
July 16	339,357,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,189,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,089,849,200	1,201,443,200
July 30	357,231,900	1,097,388,100	1,208,965,600
Aug. 6	357,362,500	1,095,476,900	1,206,213,400
Aug. 13	359,514,600	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	361,005,700	1,099,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 27	359,201,100	1,099,057,200	1,207,302,800
Sept. 3	351,774,900	1,117,242,600	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,865,600	1,130,486,200	1,221,709,400
Sept. 17	335,401,800	1,140,958,800	1,226,206,600
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1,138,504,800	1,218,083,100
Oct. 1	323,112,700	1,143,033,900	1,212,797,100
Oct. 8	313,987,900	1,145,989,200	1,205,276,000
Oct. 15	314,297,300	1,134,013,400	1,197,237,700
Oct. 22	317,803,100	1,137,930,400	1,190,706,700
Oct. 29	317,902,200	1,142,286,600	1,206,434,200
Nov. 5	309,150,500	1,139,879,500	1,196,152,400
Nov. 12	302,905,800	1,125,089,900	1,185,045,600
Nov. 19	295,659,100	1,112,710,700	1,169,877,600
Nov. 26	284,434,500	1,102,420,900	1,144,212,500
Dec. 3	280,598,600	1,090,562,900	1,127,878,100
Dec. 10	288,875,200	1,118,040,000	1,082,089,400
Dec. 17	288,376,000	1,060,057,700	1,096,117,500
Dec. 24	288,776,100	1,057,450,200	1,084,115,500
Dec. 31	289,885,700	1,066,701,200	1,101,049,100

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

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(Signed) JAS. P. HAGLER, Cashier.

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Real Estate		33,045.57
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		672,523.86
Specie		645,978.35
U. S. legal tender notes and notes of National banks		32,350.00
Cash items, viz.: Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges	$1,019.83	
Other items carried as cash	199.65	1,219.48
		$8,470,305.35

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $1,086,630.57; surplus on book value		500,000.00
Undivided profits (less current expenses and taxes paid), book value		480,622.99
Deposits of trust moneys (not preferred)		50,122.83
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred)		4,943,973.14
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys): Time, $942,371.06; demand, $84,854.08		1,027,225.14
Amount due Treasurer of the State of New York		45,000.00
Preferred deposits: Amount due savings banks	$775,199.01	
Amount due building and loan associations	36,289.51	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, trustee, committee or depositary	71,503.65	882,992.17
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.: Reserved for taxes	$13,750.00	
Certified checks	26,439.38	
Unpaid dividends	180.00	40,369.38
		$8,470,305.35

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1905 JUNE

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
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20TH CENTURY FLIER ON 18 HOURS AGAIN

President Newman Satisfied Speed Didn't Cause Wreck.

WANTED INDEPENDENT VIEWS

And Finds That the Ohio State Officials Bear Out What the Lake Shore Men Told Him.

This statement to the press and the public was given out yesterday by the New York Central Railroad, which, after the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor, Ohio, last Wednesday night, decided to put the limited back on its old schedule of twenty hours instead of maintaining the eighteen-hour rate:

"The rigid investigation of the wreck on the Lake Shore Road at Mentor, Ohio, which has been made by the officials of the Lake Shore Company and by the State Railway Commissioner of Ohio, who, with the Chief Inspector of Railways of that State, made a personal investigation at the scene of the accident, having shown conclusively that the accident was not caused by the speed of the train, it is now decided unnecessary to longer continue the slower schedule of the Twentieth Century train, the time of which was lengthened pending a thorough investigation of the cause of the accident. Its schedule of eighteen hours between New York and Chicago will be resumed Monday, the 26th.

"W. H. NEWMAN, President."

The officials of the New York Central had nothing to add last night to this statement. It explained itself, they said. In view, however, of what might be regarded as a sudden facing about on the subject of the Twentieth Century train's schedules since the accident at Mentor, an expert in railroad matters who is thoroughly familiar with the course taken by the officials since the wreck, made this statement to a TIMES reporter:

"The factor which has determined President Newman to restore the eighteen-hour schedule on the Twentieth Century Limited has been neither a protest from the Lake Shore officials that the return to the old schedule was a reflection upon them nor, again, any fear of competition with the eighteen-hour schedule of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The thing that has turned the scale in favor of a return to higher speed conditions is the knowledge that J. C. Morris, the Ohio State Commissioner of Railways, will report that its higher speed had nothing to do with the wreck of the Limited at Mentor.

"From the first President Newman has taken a determined and independent course in this matter. I know that after the wreck he said in substance to the Lake Shore and the Central operating officials who assured him that the train was running under perfectly safe conditions, something like this:

"'I don't care what you boys say about the safety of his train, and I don't care now for your opinions on its speed. We have the safety of our passengers to look out for, and until our own and an independent investigation by the proper authorities has made it certain that this wreck was pure accident, entirely apart from speed, and that the train's speed had nothing to do with the result, I am going to put it back on its old schedule, and to keep that schedule till I am satisfied.'

"That is what he has done. He is now satisfied from independent as well as Lake Shore sources that the eighteen-hour schedule had nothing to do with the result, and he has acted accordingly.

"There was still another point upon which Mr. Newman had to be satisfied before he would take the action he now announces.

"There is, as everybody knows, a limit to the speed at which a railroad train can safely travel—there must be. Mr. Newman has had to be satisfied that in the case of the Twentieth Century train that limit was not exceeded at any point in its course. He has been satisfied on that, too.

"The Lake Shore has the best natural roadbed, perhaps, in the world. It has the lowest grades and the straightest track. Wonders have been done with it in the last few years, and if there is any road in the world where a fast train can be safely run that is the road, as President Newman well knows."

It has been proved to him also that the Central and the Lake Shore both run trains on certain sections at as great or greater speed than the Twentieth Century Limited need attain anywhere.

"The eighteen-hour schedule had nothing to do with the wreck. That is proved conclusively, Mr. Newman is satisfied. Therefore he restores the schedule. There you have it all."

W. C. Brown, Vice President of the Vanderbilt lines, and W. H. Marshall, General Manager of the Lake Shore, were both in New York yesterday. It has been said that they would come here for a conference between the Lake Shore and New York Central officials and that the Lake Shore men would plead for the eighteen-hour schedule.

It was impossible to get at either Mr. Marshall or Mr. Brown last night, though they were both registered at the Waldorf. A prominent Central official said he had heard of no such conference, and did not think that one had been necessary.

TRAIN WRECK INQUIRY.

Officials Believe That No Employe Is Responsible.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, June 25.—In order to determine if possible who is to blame for the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor there was a conference of Lake Shore officials at the office of General Manager Marshall in this city this afternoon. There were present General Counsel J. S. Jerome, General Superintendent H. S. Storrs, Assistant General Superintendent D. C. Moon, and General Claim Agent F. V. Whiting.

Some thirty employes of the road, mostly Italians, were examined and their testimony taken down in shorthand. The switch lamp was also brought in and thoroughly examined. After the conference General Superintendent Storrs said:

"We expect in a few days to be able to locate the person who is to blame for the wreck."

Stories have been in circulation among the railroad men that certain employes were to blame, and it was to ascertain what is in these stories that the examination of men was made to-day. The high officials believe that the switch was thrown by some outside train wrecker.

SPEED DIDN'T CAUSE IT.

Ohio Railroad Commissioner So Decides About the Wreck at Mentor.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 25.—J. C. Morris, State Commissioner of Railroads, has returned from Mentor, where he personally conducted the investigation of the recent wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited. He was assisted in the work by Inspector W. O. Jackson and N. Arthur, and all these officials made known to-day their opinion that the wreck was not caused by the great speed of the train.

Mr. Morris's report is not completed, as Inspector Jackson expects to return to the scene for further particulars before the report is finished. Until that time the Commissioner will not talk, but he sees no reason apparently why the old schedule of eighteen hours from New York to Chicago should not be restored. He said to-night to THE TIMES's correspondent:

"The result cannot be attributed to the speed of the train. I examined the wrecked cars, engine, and boiler at Collingwood. It was a splendidly built train. The solidly built cars resisted the shock admirably. Because of the wreck of the equipment, I am convinced the result would have been as bad or worse had the accident happened to a slower train of lighter equipment."

An inspection of the track at Mentor shows conclusively that the switch was open and wide open. Had it been partly open the train would have been derailed right at the switch and the track there torn all to pieces. But the derailment was at the end of the lead to the siding, seventy feet from the frog. At any ordinary speed the train could not round the siding curve.

TWO WRECKS, SAME OPERATOR.

An Interesting Coincidence Comes Out at the Inquest at Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 25.—Fireman Gorham of the wrecked Twentieth Century Limited stated to Coroner Seigelstein to-day that it was the custom of telegraph operators at stations like Mentor to throw switches for freight trains trying to get in out of the way of passenger trains coming close behind.

He also revealed the fact that C. J. Minor, the operator at Mentor, on last Wednesday night, is the same man who was in charge of the station at Ashtabula several months ago when a passenger train was wrecked. The circumstances of that wreck are identical with those of the Twentieth Century Limited.

CAR ONLY SCRATCHES BABY.

Sweeps Her Along for Yards on the Front Wheel Guards.

Two-year-old Loretta Kenney, who lives with her parents at 149 Morningside Avenue, was out walking with her mother and five brothers and sisters last night when she was knocked down by a rapidly moving northbound surface car at Morningside Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and dragged under the front platform. She had toddled ahead of the others in the party and ran directly in front of the car.

Everybody who saw the accident was sure that Loretta had been killed. Her mother frantically begged the men in the crowd which quickly gathered to save her child. Motorman Bernhard Mahoney and Conductor Edward Guyman tried to get under the car, but were unable to do so, and Mahoney was afraid to back the car.

Some one ran for help to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station. Capt. McGlynn, Sergt. McKeon, Roundsmen Sullivan and McGrath, and half a dozen policemen ran to the car. They peered under the car, but could see nothing of the child, although they could hear her crying "Mamma" softly. The policemen, assisted by as many unofficial helpers as could find a place for their hands, lifted the car—it was an open one—two feet from the tracks. The motorman crawled under the front platform and reappeared with the child in his arms. She was cut about the head and face, but was still very much alive. In the meantime an ambulance had been summoned from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. The child had been taken to the police station before its arrival. When it did arrive the surgeon in charge said that Loretta had suffered no more than a few scratches. To verify the diagnosis, the child was taken to the hospital and examined over again.

Loretta had been caught up by the guard in front of the front wheels of the car and lifted clear of the ground. She was under the car for more than a quarter of an hour.

Mrs. Kenney was so overjoyed at recovering her baby practically unhurt that she refused to make a complaint against the motorman.

GEN. T. L. WATSON ILL.

Broker Suffering from Blood Poisoning May Lose a Leg.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 25.—Gen. Thomas L. Watson, a broker of New York City, is lying dangerously ill at his Summer home at Black Rock, blood poisoning being the cause.

About a week ago Mr. Watson received a cut on his ankle while in the baths of the New York Athletic Club, and blood poisoning soon followed. His whole leg is affected, and it was stated to-night that amputation may be necessary.

Schooner Sunk by Collision.

CAPE HENRY, Va., June 25.—The Norwegian steamer George Dumois, Capt. Sorensen, which passed in to-night, had her bow badly damaged in a collision at sea with the schooner Clara E. Bergen, Capt. Edwards. The schooner was sunk, but the crew were saved by the Dumois. The Bergen sailed from New York on June 18 for Charleston, S. C. The Dumois is a fruiter, and was on her way from Banes to Baltimore.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Baker, from Port Antonio, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:19 o'clock last night.

The Savannah liner City of Columbia, from Savannah, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:27 o'clock last night.

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COSSACKS MASSACRE LODZ INHABITANTS

A Whole Family Fleeing from the City Wiped Out.

CITIZENS ASK PROTECTION

Protest to the Commander of the Troops—General Strikes in Lodz and Warsaw To-day.

LODZ, June 25.—At Baluty, a suburb of Lodz, this morning Cossacks attacked a Jewish family of five persons who were driving in a cab to the railway station and shot and killed all of them as well as the cabman.

Some prominent citizens this morning telegraphed to Gen. Shustow, commanding the troops here, asking for protection against the brutality of the soldiers, especially the Cossacks. One instance of this brutality was the killing and robbing of the servant of a millionaire named Rosenblatt, who was carrying $5,000 to the bank. The General promised to punish the offenders, but said he required witnesses of the alleged occurrence to testify against the Cossacks.

The workmen in all the factories will strike to-morrow.

There is a general exodus from Lodz. Twelve thousand persons have already left, and all trains are crowded.

In the course of the disturbances thirty-five Government liquor stores were destroyed by the rioters, who appropriated all the cash and stamps found on the premises, which they added to the funds of the Socialist Party.

At Pabjanice, near Lodz, to-day workmen attacked two policemen and shot and killed one and wounded the other.

WARSAW, June 25.—The proclamation issued yesterday by the Social Democratic Party of Poland and Lithuania calling out the workmen as a protest against the Lodz massacre declares that in order to show the solidarity of their brethren and to protest against "the new and incessant crimes of the Emperor's Government" all Warsaw must stop work to-morrow.

The proclamation orders that not a single factory or workshop shall be operated, and that offices, shops, restaurants, and coffee houses must close and all traffic must cease. It says that the red flag, the flag of the workingmen, must float in the streets of Warsaw, and calls upon all workmen to help their brothers to arrange a general strike.

The military are patrolling all the streets in the factory and Jewish districts to-night.

In the suburb of Praga to-day some workmen shot and wounded two policemen.

In Ogrodowa Street there was an encounter between gendarmes and a crowd, and shots were fired on both sides. Three civilians and one gendarme were wounded. In other streets processions of workmen were dispersed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, June 26.—Beyond the bare announcement that firing was again heard on Saturday night in the Jewish quarter at Lodz and the statement that the Jews are leaving the city in great numbers, almost nothing is known here about the situation at Lodz and the developments of Saturday and yesterday. Even an adequate estimate of the magnitude of Friday's fierce struggle and the extent of the casualties cannot be obtained here, as practically all telegrams except brief and unsatisfactory messages to the agencies are held up by the internal censorship.

The newspapers are without information, and Gen. Trepoff's Adjutant said yesterday that the Chancellery of Police had nothing to communicate. Ambassador Meyer is also without news, though American Consuls are under orders to telegraph immediately happenings of importance in their districts.

The lack of information prevented any manifestation of feeling on the part of the workmen of St. Petersburg, many of whom are in sympathy with Social Revolutionary doctrines, and for the same reason there is little discussion in the clubs and cafés, most of the people not being aware that anything unusual is happening in Poland.

When the details become known it may be expected that the news will create the deepest impression in all the industrial sections of Russia and bring about disorders, which would be particularly unfortunate coming just at this juncture, when the Government is bending every effort to induce the people to be patient and to await the issue of a ukase announcing the convocation of a National Assembly, the proclamation of which cannot be long delayed. The date for the ukase was some time ago tentatively fixed for June 28, but the final revision of the project is taking longer than had been expected, and the ukase will probably have to be postponed.

In Poland itself the events at Lodz may initiate an era of open resistance to the troops, lasting for months. Besides Lodz, Warsaw, Kalisch, and other manufacturing centres have been on the verge of anarchy for several months, and disturbances similar to those at Lodz on a greater or smaller scale are to be dreaded wherever and whenever military conditions give the slightest encouragement.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The Warsaw correspondent of The Standard says that the court-martial which tried Stephen Okrjeia, the locksmith who threw the bomb into the Praga police station on March 6, has reduced his sentence from that of death to twenty years at hard labor.

300 PERSONS POISONED.

Became Ill After Eating Salad at a Picnic in Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—Although 300 persons were poisoned by eating salads at a Masonic picnic at Lansdowne, Ill., yesterday, none of them has died, and physicians hope to save even the worst of the sufferers. All were taken violently ill after returning to their homes last night, and every physician in East St. Louis and Belleville was summoned to attend them.

Investigation to-day showed that poisonous acid had developed through salads being allowed to remain too long in galvanized iron cans.

"The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla is never questioned by any pure food commission. Adv.

LIVE WIRE KILLS TWO.

Men Perish in Coil in the Sight of Mother and Fiancee of One.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 25.—Walter Ewing, a New York City telegraph operator, and Wesley Davidson of Hopewell, both young men, were killed this evening in Hopewell by coming into contact with an electric light wire.

Ewing was on a visit to Hopewell to see his mother and Miss Matthews, his fiancée. He walked down the street this evening with Davidson. His attention was attracted to a broken telephone wire hanging over a live electric light wire. A dog sniffed at the wire and was shocked.

Ewing got two sticks and tried to poke the wire out of the way, although his sweetheart and mother, who were in the party, tried to persuade him not to. He slipped and the live wire coiled about his body. Davidson rushed to the aid of Ewing, and he too was caught in the coil. Both men were killed in the presence of the two women.

Telephone men arrived a few seconds after the accident, but were too late to assist the men. Both women are prostrated over the accident.

$650,000 FIRE IN NASHVILLE.

Many Buildings in the Retail Shopping District Burned.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 25.—Fire in the retail shopping district to-day caused damage estimated at between $500,000 and $650,000. The flames were discovered in The Palace, a big department store occupied by Harris Brothers and by Jacobus Brothers, at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Union Street. Their spread was rapid, but they were finally gotten under control.

The following are included in the list of losses:

The Palace, four-story building, 245 Fifth Avenue, North, occupied by Harris Brothers, wholesale and retail millinery, and Jacobus Brothers, owned by Norman Kirkman, burned.

The Manix, six-story building, at 301 Fifth Avenue, North, occupied by the Nashville Dry Goods Company, owned by Norman Kirkman, burned.

Two three-story buildings, 237 and 239 Fifth Avenue, North, being fitted up for Kress & Co., owned by Brown heirs, wrecked by falling walls and burned.

Two-story building, 235 Fifth Avenue, North, occupied by W. Wright Brothers, decorators, and Cash Grocery Store, owned by R. W. Turner, wrecked by falling walls and burned.

Two-story building, 307 Fifth Avenue, North, occupied by the Cumberland Baking Powder Company and Aldred Steam Dye Works; owned by R. W. Turner.

Three-story building, 428 Union Street, occupied by Jerome Sands and Dr. Briggs; owned by Mrs. Harding of Memphis; glass broken and roof damaged.

The three-story building at 520 to 526 Union Street, partly wrecked by the falling wall of the Manix Building, was occupied by the Woman's Exchange, American Dye Cleaning establishment, a Hungarian restaurant, De Pierri Brothers' dancing academy, and by lodgers. The building was owned by the Whitworth heirs.

REAL ESTATE MAN SHOT.

Emil Reiselt of Brooklyn Killed—Accident, Family Says.

Emil Reiselt, fifty years old, was killed by a bullet from a small rifle at the home of George Oswald, his son-in-law, at Hempstead Road and Springfield Avenue, Jamaica, yesterday afternoon. The police reported the case as a suicide, but the family say it must have been a case of accidental shooting. Mr. Reiselt lived at 1,061 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, and was in the real estate brokerage business.

On Saturday afternoon he and his wife went to spend Sunday with their daughter, Mrs. Oswald. On Saturday evening all went to a dance, and yesterday Mr. Reiselt appeared in good health and spirits. In the late afternoon he went to the room he and his wife occupied, and while there was shot in the right temple with a rifle. It is declared that he was examining the weapon. The bullet entered his brain.

NEW GERMAN EMBASSY SITE.

A Stone Structure to be Erected in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The German Government has purchased a splendid site for its embassy here, opposite the property of the new French Embassy, overlooking Sheridan Circle, in S Street, in the northwest part of the city. The property, which is shaded by magnificent trees and rises to a considerable height above the street, measures about 300 by 195 feet. The negotiations for the purchase of the property have been in progress some time, and have just been successfully completed.

On this site will be erected a splendid stone structure, reproducing perhaps in general outline the famous Sans Souci castle or the new castle at Potsdam. The plans have not yet been completed, nor has the Berlin Government decided the exact amount it will expend on its new home.

The Ambassador and the Baroness Speck von Sternburg will sail for Bremen July 6 on the Bremen to be gone for three months.

TOUGHS FIGHT AT FERRY.

Help a Prisoner to Escape After Scaring Women on Boat.

Rowdies caused a lot of trouble on the Weehawken ferryboat Albany last night. The Albany was on its way to the West Forty-second Street ferry. The rowdies gathered in the women's cabin and began to kick a tin can from one end of it to the other. The women were badly frightened at the yells and curses of the toughs.

Special Officer Knapp then picked out the leader of the gang and told him he was under arrest. Constable Dorsch went to Knapp's aid, and together they managed to shove two offenders under a bench and hold them there. The other rowdies stood around talking bravely, but were too afraid of the officers to make any move toward them.

The two men were kept under the bench till the Albany reached her slip. Then they made a fierce struggle to escape, and their friends joined in. In the confusion one got away. The other was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. He said he was Patrick Dunn.

VIRGINIA WOMAN GONE; HUNT IN ADIRONDACKS

Prints of Two Bare Left Feet Under Miss Rogers's Window.

HER LAWYER FEARS SUICIDE

She Had Been Melancholy Over Ill-Health—Nurse Discovered Her Absence in the Morning.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 25.—Miss Mary Rogers, who came here on May 30 to be treated for lung trouble, has strangely disappeared from the Andrew Baker cottage, where Robert Louis Stevenson stayed when he was seeking health in the Adirondacks. The mountains were searched all day for traces of her by volunteer parties composed of guides and other residents of this region and Summer boarders.

Justice of the Peace Smith, however, without awaiting the result of the hunt, began John Doe proceedings in an endeavor to clear up the mystery. One of the witnesses he subpoenaed is Willoughby N. Smith, a lawyer, of Baltimore, who came here with Miss Rogers.

When Miss Rogers arrived she, her attendant, Miss Jenney, a trained nurse, of Washington, and Mr. Smith went to the Riverside Inn to live. Miss Rogers placed herself under the care of Dr. Morrison Brown, a physician here.

A week ago Miss Rogers left the Inn and with the nurse went to the Andrew Baker cottage, while Mr. Smith remained at the Inn.

Miss Jenney saw Miss Rogers comfortably in bed last night and went to her own room. When she went to attend to her patient this morning she received no answer to her knock. She then entered the room and discovered that Miss Rogers had disappeared. The wire window screen had been cut out and there were other evidences of violence. Miss Jenney immediately gave the alarm, and it was not long before the whole settlement was intensely excited over the case.

Examination of the ground outside the window of Miss Rogers's room showed the imprints of two bare feet, both lefts.

Searching parties were immediately organized, and started out to beat the mountains and drag the streams. Several of them returned this evening and reported that no trace of the woman has been found. Some of the searchers were still out at nightfall. Bloodhounds will be brought from Dannemora Prison to aid in the search.

Mr. Smith says he fears that Miss Rogers has committed suicide. Her slight lung trouble had made her melancholy, he declares, and she also had financial reverses. He was the woman's legal representative. She comes from near Leesburg, Va., and is about thirty years old.

Justice Strong's subpoenaes in the John Doe proceedings say: "I have reason to believe an offense has been committed, and for the purpose of investigating whether it has been committed you are commanded to appear before me forthwith."

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Miss Mary Rogers, who disappeared from Saranac Lake, evading her nurse, is the daughter of Alexander Rogers of Leesburg, Va. The family is a prominent one in Virginia and Maryland.

Miss Rogers had been ill for about three years, her trouble finally resulting in tuberculosis. When she learned this she became melancholy, and it was decided to take her to Saranac. Willoughby N. Smith, the Baltimore lawyer who accompanied her to Saranac, with Miss Janney, a nurse, has been for years the legal adviser of the family, and is guardian of the young woman.

WARNING TO DIPLOMATS.

Bowen-Loomis Papers Are Sent to All American Representatives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The full text of the correspondence in the Bowen-Loomis case has been published by the State Department in pamphlet form, and is being mailed to Consuls and diplomatic representatives in all parts of the world. Copies are also being sent to Senators and Representatives in Congress.

The purpose in sending to all in the Diplomatic and Consular Service is to impress upon those who occupy diplomatic positions that the President will not tolerate conduct such as the testimony in the case showed characterized Mr. Bowen's efforts to disgrace Mr. Loomis and Mr. Loomis's unbecoming eagerness to make money out of his diplomatic position as Minister to Venezuela.

It is anticipated that the whole matter will be thrashed over again next Winter before Congress, and it is not unlikely that there will be an investigation by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRESIDENT UPSETS PLANS.

Oyster Bay May Not Be Able to Greet Him on His Arrival.

OYSTER BAY, June 25.—Tentative plans to receive President Roosevelt upon his arrival home have been upset by the announcement that he will not come by way of New York, but will cross the Sound from Bridgeport, Conn., on the Sylph, probably not passing through the village, instead of which he will probably land at the Emlen Roosevelt dock, and proceed from there to Sagamore Hill.

It is believed that after the President reaches home arrangements will be made for him to meet the residents of Oyster Bay some time before July 4, or perhaps on that day.

Mrs. Roosevelt will reach here to-morrow evening or Tuesday morning.

AUSTRALIA TO INVITE TAFT.

Secretary and His Family and Miss Roosevelt Will Be Welcome.

MELBOURNE, June 25.—The Commonwealth Government has decided to invite Secretary of War Taft and the members of his family and Miss Alice Roosevelt to extend their tour from the Philippine Islands to Australia.

Assurance is given that the Secretary and his party will be cordially welcomed by all classes.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess Fare.—Adv.

GERMAN PORT IN MOROCCO.

Sultan Said to Have Granted Territory on Algerian Frontier.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Tangier says it is reported that the Sultan of Morocco has granted a concession for a port at Azerud, at the mouth of the Wadi-el-Kus River, on the Algerian frontier, to a German company.

RUSSIANS SINK ENGLISH SHIP.

A British India Company Liner Sent to the Bottom.

SINGAPORE, June 25.—The British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ikhona was sunk by the Russian cruiser Terek on June 5 150 miles north of Hongkong.

The crew were landed here to-night by the Dutch steamer Perlak, which the Terek met on June 19.

The Ikhona was carrying mails and rice from Rangoon to Yokohama.

JIBUTI, June 25.—The Captain of the Russian auxiliary cruiser Dnieper says he examined many ships, but sank only the British steamer St. Kilda.

He says he came at full speed from the Yellow Sea on hearing of the disaster to the Russian fleet in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Since the battle of the Sea of Japan three steamers, the Tetartos, the St. Kilda, and the Ikhona, have been sunk by Russian converted cruisers, in spite of the fact that after the sinking of the British steamer Knight Commander last year the Russian Government assured the British Government that there would be no repetition of the incident.

ALEXANDER WORN OUT.

Not Seriously Ill, It Is Said, at His Adirondack Place.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., June 25.—J. W. Alexander, former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, reached his Adirondack place, Onetora Park, to-day after a comfortable ride from New York. His family say they wish it to be understood that he is not seriously ill. He is worn out and needs the quiet of the woods for a fortnight. He will not receive visitors.

PARIS BANKER A SUICIDE.

Lost Heavily by the Fall in Rentes—Liabilities, $2,000,000.

PARIS, June 25.—Georges Rodrigues, the banker, has committed suicide. It is stated that he lost heavily in the recent sharp decline in rentes.

The liabilities of his bank are stated to be $2,000,000.

CRUISER RUNS DOWN A LINER.

North German Lloyd Steamer Coblenz Damaged by the Carnarvon.

FERROL, Spain, June 25.—The British cruiser Carnarvon ran down the North German Lloyd steamer Coblenz in a dense fog at 4 o'clock this morning off Cape Prior, on the northwest coast of Spain, ten miles from Ferrol.

The Coblenz was badly damaged and sprang a leak. The passengers were transferred to the cruiser, which towed the liner here.

The injury to the cruiser is trifling, but the Coblenz will have to go into drydock.

The Coblenz was from Brazilian ports, having left Santos May 31 and Pernambuco June 9, bound for Bremen and Antwerp by way of Lisbon and Oporto.

HUNG TO SILL FOR HER LIFE.

Pushed Out of Window, She Says—Husband Fights Police.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—Cries of "police" and "murder" called Policemen McMurty and Fagin to the house at 2 Nesbit Street early this morning, where they saw a woman hanging by her finger tips from the sill of the second-story window. While one stood ready to catch the woman in case she lost her hold, the other broke open the door, ran up and dragged the woman inside.

She was Mrs. William Sutcliffe. She declared that her husband tried to push her through the window, but she succeeded in catching the sill. Sutcliffe gave the police a severe fight before they got him to a cell.

SWAM A MILE TO WED.

Bridegroom-to-Be Marooned by Joking Friends on a St. Lawrence Island.

Special to The New York Times

CLAYTON, N. Y., June 25.—Deserted on a barren island in the St. Lawrence to-day by some of his joking friends, George Cooper of Syracuse and Thousand Island Park swam a mile to the nearest habitation, on Grindstone Island, and arrived in time for the train which took him to his waiting bride-to-be. Cooper is to marry Miss Jeannette M. Williams of Syracuse to-morrow morning.

At noon to-day a shore dinner was given in his honor on Gypsy Island, which is uninhabited. While he dozed in the shade after the repast his companions deserted him, leaving only a note, which read:

"No wedding to-morrow."

Cooper, nothing daunted, swam to Grindstone Island, where he obtained a boat, rowed back for his clothes, and returned to the mainland.

SCHOONER SUNK, 19 ESCAPE.

The Columbia of Gloucester Run Down by a Steamship.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., June 25.—The Norwegian steamer Sverre arrived in North Sydney Harbor to-day with news of the loss of the Gloucester fishing schooner Columbia, which was run down and sunk by the Sverre shortly after 2 o'clock this morning two miles off Low Point. Capt. Van Amburg and the crew of eighteen men escaped from their sinking vessel, but lost everything except the clothing they wore.

The Sverre sailed from Sydney Harbor last night with a cargo of coal. The schooner lay almost becalmed when the steamer approached. For some reason the helmsman of the steamer failed to see the fisherman in time to avoid a collision. The Sverre struck the Columbia amidships, tearing a great hole in the hull, and the vessel sank within five minutes. All hands managed to climb aboard the steamer, which at once returned here.

EQUITABLE AGENTS SEEK A VOICE IN THE BOARD?

Linger Here and Make Inquiries for Stray Stock.

HOPE TO BECOME DIRECTORS

Or at Least to Name a Few—General Agents of the Society Said to Have Reached an Understanding.

Several general agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society who came here several weeks ago when the Alexander-Hyde dispute started have not returned to their districts. Some of those who went back have returned. A good deal of speculation was indulged in concerning the cause of their being here. Nothing was learned which seemed to answer that question satisfactorily until yesterday, when it was learned that within a few days several general agents have made inquiries in likely quarters as to the chances of finding some stray Equitable stock. When asked how many shares they wanted, the answer invariably was: "Five would do."

The mutualization plan to be carried out by the Trustees for the stockholders provides that the qualifications for Directors shall be that each is a policy holder and owns at least five shares of stock. Of the thirteen new Directors to be elected annually in the next four years, until the whole board of fifty-two Directors has been renewed, seven are to be elected by the policy holders and six by the Trustees as representatives of the stockholders.

The proxy blanks which have been prepared for use by the policy holders differ from similar documents provided by other mutual companies, in that instead of containing in print the names which a committee of stockholders has selected to be voted for, they have blank spaces. Thus every policy holder may fill in a name to suit himself, and all that the Trustees will have to do is to tabulate the names voted for and to declare those elected who have received the greatest number of votes.

It is considered probable that the general agents will be able to influence many of the policy holders within their own districts, and in this fact several persons who ought to know sought yesterday the explanation for the recent frequent visits to this city by several of the general agents. It was asserted that some of these officials, of whom there are twenty-eight in all, have come to an understanding among themselves to try to have some of their own number elected Directors by the policy holders, or at least to cause the election of persons of their choice whom they could qualify by selling them the necessary stock.

In the new board, when completed, there will be twenty-eight Directors representing the votes of the policy holders and only twenty-four representing the stockholders. Should the plans now said to be under way materialize then the general agents might come to have an important voice in the Board of Directors—a state of affairs which, it was supposed, the adopted mutalization plan would provide against.

L. I. MOTOR TRAINS SOON.

Electric Service from Brooklyn to Jamaica on July 4, Maybe.

Work on the electrification of the Long Island Railroad and the equipping of the motor cars has made such rapid progress, it was said yesterday, that it is possible that eight five-car electric trains may be running regularly between the station at Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, and Jamaica in about two weeks.

It was said that this branch of the new service might be started on July 4 so as to handle quickly the crowds expected to go out on Long Island for the holiday. No definite announcement of this was made, however. It was said, too, that the road would be fully tested before an attempt was made to do away with the old steam cars as the Long Island wants to have its patrons suited with the new electric service from the very start.

Work on the Subway station, where the Long Island formerly had its Flatbush Avenue surface station has been rushed in the last few weeks, and a dozen or more big steel frames are already in place. The railroad is meanwhile using a little temporary station on the Atlantic Avenue side of its yards. This shed—it is hardly more than that—has already been overtaxed by waiting passengers on several occasions.

TWO HURLED FROM AUTO.

Mrs. Williams and Son Hurt in Crash with Brooklyn Car.

A woman and a man, mother and son, were injured in a collision between a trolley car and an automobile yesterday afternoon at Franklin Avenue and Prospect Place, Brooklyn. The automobile was being operated by its owner, R. Gluck of 1,856 Fulton Street, and in it with him were Mrs. Sarah Williams, forty-five years old, and her son, Ernest Williams, both of 272 Bainbridge Street.

The party was on its way to Ocean Parkway, and the machine was about to cross Franklin Avenue, when it was struck by a car of that line on its way to Coney Island. The automobile was thrown against the curb, and Mrs. Williams and her son were hurled to the pavement. The woman received contusions of the left arm and side, and the young man lacerations of the limbs and body. Mrs. Williams was taken to her home, and her son to St. John's Hospital to have his wounds dressed. Gluck, who drove the machine, escaped with a severe shaking up.

Paderewski Settles for $7,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 25.—It has just been made known that Ignace Paderewski, as the result of the injury received on a Pullman car while traveling between Syracuse and Auburn just prior to his departure for Europe, received $7,000 full settlement of his claim.

More Washington Heights Robberies.

Several Washington Heights flats have been stripped by thieves in the last two weeks. Two stores, one of them only a block from the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, have been robbed. Among the flats robbed are those of James Lindsley, 425 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, and T. A. Stewart, 467 West One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
We protect you against both. National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

FIRM FRENCH STAND REGARDING MOROCCO

Germany Is Told Some Matters Cannot Be Discussed.

ANXIETY IN PARIS INTENSE

Interior Minister Etienne Says His Country Has Become an Object of Envy and Jealousy.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, June 25.—M. Rouvier's note has convinced everybody of the correct and legitimate policy of France in Morocco, not excepting Germany, only with the latter it is a case of a man convinced against his will, and so we are to-day in a situation not very different from that of last week.

The upshot of the French note is clearly to establish the standpoint of France in one essential respect. The proposal for an international conference obliges the French Government to make it understood, first, that it has made certain engagements with other powers in regard to Morocco which it cannot submit to revision by a conference. These engagements do not concern any other Government and must be regarded as final and irrevocable. Secondly, the Anglo-French entente and the Franco-Spanish convention left France to some extent a free hand in regard to her Moroccan policy, and it is in that measure and not beyond it that the French Government can negotiate with Germany.

The best-informed people here, while considering the aggravation of affairs improbable, think the outlook for the present very unsettled. Not that danger of war is imminent, but since the German Emperor's visit to Tangier the equilibrium of Europe has been upset, and there is no prospect that the balance of power will be speedily restored.

In this situation the idea will probably suggest itself to the friends of England and France that their respective positions in the presence of a common peril might be discussed with mutual advantage. The present situation might lead to unexpected if not rapid developments, and it would be wise to avoid the danger of being taken by surprise.

All that has taken place in connection with Morocco has been of a nature to open people's eyes both in England and France to the necessity of joint preparations for every emergency.

TROYES, France, June 25.—In a speech here to-day M. Etienne, Minister of the Interior, referred to the difficulties through which France is passing.

He said the French Nation was an object of envy and jealousy. Because she was extending her frontiers and spreading her ideas abroad she had become a target for those whom she inconvenienced, but the nation would preserve her dignity by giving to the world proof of her wisdom, and would assure her destiny by uniting for the realization of the ideals of justice and the development of material prosperity under the aegis of the army.

PARIS, June 25.—Speculation is rife regarding the purport of Germany's reply to the French note on the Moroccan situation, which reply has not yet been received.

A report that Germany suggests that each subject at issue be discussed separately and that should France accept this plan Germany would abandon the idea of a conference is regarded as a surmise.

In the meanwhile public anxiety is still intense.

BERLIN, June 25.—Chancellor von Bülow received M. Bihourd, the French Ambassador, to-day.

The newspapers continue to discuss the situation between France and Germany with some heat. The North German Gazette declares that "in Premier Rouvier's note the republic adopts no decided standpoint toward a conference, and therefore the situation is no clearer."

An attempt is being made to shift the responsibility for the recent war panic to articles in the British press, and the National Zeitung solemnly reminds France that a Franco-German conflict would not be decided by a Trafalgar, but on French or German battlefields.

GET BOY'S BODY IN RESERVOIR

Preparations Had Been Made to Empty the Prospect Park Basin.

After working all night with grappling irons, and when it seemed that the 18,000,000 gallons of water in the big basin would have to be drawn off, causing a famine in a large part of Brooklyn, the police succeeded yesterday morning in recovering the body of eight-year-old Edward Robinson, who was drowned in the Mount Prospect Reservoir on Saturday afternoon.

Edward lived with his parents at 170 Spencer Street. With several of his playmates he was on his way to Prospect Park, and stopped at the reservoir, which is on the hill at Eastern Parkway and Flatbush Avenue. The boys were skylarking on the iron railing about the reservoir when Edward lost his hold and fell into the water. He sank and was drowned before help could reach him.

All night policemen in boats rowed up and down the basin, dragging for the body. Early in the morning the intake of water from Ridgewood was shut off, so that there would be less waste if it became necessary to discharge the water already in the basin through the emergency outlets.

Later in the morning, however, a better dragging and grappling outfit was procured, and at 10 o'clock the body was brought to the surface. It was removed to the home of the lad's parents.

GIFT TO CHAMPE ANDREWS.

Two Chests of Silver Costing $2,000 from Lodge No. 1 of Elks.

The members of New York Lodge, No. 1, of Elks presented last night a silver testimonial to Champe S. Andrews, who for three years has been their presiding officer.

The testimonial consisted of two large chests of silver costing over $2,000. In one chest was a complete tea and coffee service of twelve pieces, and in the other a set of 400 pieces of silver for the table.

Mr. Andrews presented to the Secretary, B. J. Fagan, a gold-mounted fountain pen; to the Tyler, John McGowan, a gold badge, and to Dominick Leonard and John P. Hogan, members for over thirty years each, a pair of gold cuff buttons.

Our Minister to Denmark Here.

Among the passengers on the Scandinavian-American liner United States, in last night from Copenhagen, was Leuritz S. Swenson, United States Minister to Denmark. His wife and two daughters accompanied him. The steamer will reach her pier this morning.

SIX STOKERS LOCKED UP.

For Trying to Smuggle In 200 Sweaters from the St. Paul.

Six stokers of the American liner St. Paul were arrested by customs officers yesterday, charged with attempting to smuggle into the country 200 blue woolen sweaters. The men were carrying them away in bags when caught, and were arrested, one by one, as they left the pier.

Deputy Surveyor Raczkiewicz, assisted by Night Inspectors Nevins, Adams, Thoms, and Gibeoson, made the arrests. All of the men had a dozen sweaters when arrested. The other sweaters were found in the forecastle of the St. Paul. The men were locked up in the Church Street Police Station, and will be arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields this morning.

GIRL PLEADS FOR DESERTER.

Soldier from Governors Island Captured in the Bronx.

Edward Van Wettering of the Eighth United States Infantry, the garrisoning regiment on Governors Island, whose home is at 1,738 Webster Avenue, the Bronx, was arrested last night charged with desertion. When he was taken to the Tremont Police Station a well-dressed young woman entered weeping bitterly and begged the Sergeant to let Van Wettering go. The soldier told her to be brave, and that when he faced the court-martial he might yet be able to get out of his predicament.

Van Wettering disappeared from Governors Island several weeks ago, and his commanding officer sent a description of him to the police. With the capture of every deserter there goes a reward of $25, and for this reason the police are alert. Van Wettering has not been long in the army and had not taken to heart the seriousness of the crime of desertion.

When the Sergeant asked Van Wettering the name of the girl who had pleaded for his release, he declared: "She's my girl, and that's all there is to it."

MET DEATH IN A FIGHT.

Steam Fitter Hurt Two Months Ago—Police Just Hear of It.

The police of the Mercer Street Station and Coroner Scholer are investigating the death of James Arthur Hughes, who died on May 6 at the home of his sister, Miss L. M. Hughes, at 458 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, as a result of a blow struck in a fight in a saloon at Bleecker and Sullivan Streets on the night of April 14. The case was reported to the Coroner last Thursday.

Yesterday Detectives Bremen and Fitzgerald arraigned Charles Gibson of 527 First Avenue before Magistrate Baker in the Jefferson Market Court, "on suspicion of homicide," and had the man remanded to the Coroner. The Coroner discharged the man from custody to await an inquest to be held on Friday.

Hughes was a steamfitter by occupation and had a furnished room at 33 Clarkson Street. On the night of April 14 Hughes, the police say, got into a fight with a man in the Bleecker Street saloon. The men were put out and continued the fight in the street. Hughes fell and fractured his skull. Two men took him to his room, where he lay unconscious for several hours. He was then taken to his sister's home. His death was reported as accidental. His sister heard about the fight last week and told the Coroner about it.

MODEL CITY TENEMENTS.

To be Discussed at a Meeting on Wednesday Evening.

A meeting under the auspices of the College Settlement will be held at 188 Ludlow Street on Wednesday evening to agitate the question of model municipal tenements on the plan proposed by the Christian Workingmen's Institute several weeks ago. The meeting will be attended by members of other settlements and institutions of a similar kind.

Alexander Law, who started the agitation, has consented to go before the meeting and explain the plan.

"The Christian Workingmen's Institute is committed to the agitation," he said yesterday, "and I have been doing missionary work among settlement workers and others whose co-operation would be very valuable. I found that a number of the people had the idea that it would be impossible to get the Legislature, as we propose to do, to pass a bill empowering the city to purchase the sites of old houses which are a menace to health and erect model tenements in their place. I found it was simply because attempts had been made before in a perfunctory way to bring about such legislation, but had failed because those back of them were not sufficiently in earnest."

RAID ON COMMISSION FIRM.

Postal Inspectors Charge Fraud—Name J. B. Williams & Co. Used.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—Post Office Inspectors Cortelyou and Gibbons, aided by Detective Sergts. Carroll and Corbally, raided the establishment at 19 Ferry Street of a concern using the name of J. B. Williams & Co., commission merchants, late last night and arrested men who gave the names of J. B. Williams, Frank P. Wilson, and John Powers, said to constitute the firm. The arrest of Luke Gallagher, sixty-five years old, and Mrs. J. B. Williams, at 52 James Street, followed.

The prisoners are all charged with swindling, and their operations, it is alleged, extended throughout the eastern part of the country. Use of the mails for illegal purposes also is charged.

CHINATOWN DRILL OMITTED.

Hint That Police Visitation Was Feared by Recruits.

Although 200 leaders of Chinatown visited the quarters of the Chinese Reform Association last night, at 7 and 9 Mott Street, the customary drill of the Chinese battalion was eliminated and a meeting of the Executive Local Committee of the organization was called. Soy Kee declared that the drill was called off because the weather was too warm. The heat and humidity, however, were greater last Sunday at the last drill.

Until 7 o'clock Secretary Singleton declared that a drill would be held, despite rumors that Commissioner McAdoo would act on the communication of Gov. Higgins to investigate, on the presumption that the organizing of drill companies was in violation of international neutrality and of the military code relating to the carrying of arms or organization of bodies other than regular State organizations.

Kang Yu Wei, the Chinese arch-reformer, will visit Chinatown to-morrow.

SCORES OF NEW FIREMEN.

400 New $13 Members In One Staten Island Company.

The North Shore fire companies of Staten Island are just now "coining money," which will be divided soon among those who were members of the companies prior to last Spring. Richmond Hook and Ladder Company, which up to Friday night had thirteen men on its rolls, now numbers more than 400, each of the new members paying $13.50 for election. Engine 9 has increased its membership by 200, each new member paying $10. The new men seek to obtain standing as veteran firemen.

The volunteer system was to be abandoned on Staten Island on July 1, but the earliest date now set is some time about the middle of August, but it was rumored yesterday that the establishment of a paid service might be delayed until after the rolls of the volunteers had been purged.

LOST.—One hundred thousand persons in New York City buy THE TIMES daily. One of them may have found what you have lost. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line (7 words.)—Adv.

RUSSIAN PEACE ENVOYS NAMED TO PRESIDENT

Report in Washington That They Have Been Selected.

PLANNING DATE OF MEETING

Czar's Government Likely to Agree to Early August—Cassini to Sail on July 11.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—It is reported unofficially that President Roosevelt at a late hour to-night was informed by Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, of the selection of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries. As soon as the Russian representatives are announced the President will be enabled to make public the names of the Japanese envoys.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, has engaged passage for July 11 from New York. The Ambassador will probably remain in Washington to await the arrival of his successor, Baron Rosen, who is due in New York on July 6.

Count Cassini will then go to New York for a day or two, and thence to Oyster Bay, where he will be met by the President's carriage and be escorted to Sagamore Hill, there to present his letters of recall to the President. This ceremony over, the Ambassador will return to New York and remain until he sails.

The presentation by Baron Rosen of his credentials as Ambassador will take place at Oyster Bay soon after the departure of Count Cassini, and will be characterized by the ceremones appropriate to the reception of the personal envoy of Emperor Nicholas.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, June 26.—Negotiations for the peace conference have taken an important step forward, a proposition for the date of the meeting of the plenipotentiaries at Washington having been submitted to Russia and being now under consideration. The exact date proposed has not been ascertained, but there is reason to believe that it is some time in the first week or ten days of August, which is about the earliest date at which the Japanese representatives can be expected to reach Washington, allowing reasonable time for the acceptance of the proposal and the interchange of the nominations of plenipotentiaries.

The Emperor's answer is not expected for a day or two, as the diplomatic mills of Russia grind slowly and the Foreign Office, as one of the Secretaries put it, "is not used to your hustling American methods."

Whether the proposal regarding the date originated at Tokio or at Washington cannot be learned, but the fact that the negotiations were conducted through Ambassador Meyer may indicate that President Roosevelt has again stepped to the fore and suggested to the two powers, neither of which would be willing to take the initiative, a suitable date.

Mr. Meyer is still exchanging communications with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff by letter, the Minister being confined to his apartments in the Ministry, but in his latest notes, written by his own hand, Count Lamsdorff expressed the hope that he would have sufficiently recovered to permit of a personal exchange of views to-day.

M. Neratoff, Under Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the spokesman of the Foreign Office, in an interview in The Gazeta says an armistice pending the meeting of the plenipotentiaries is improbable.

The Russky Invalid, the army organ, supplies the argument for peace in an estimate of the strength of the Japanese armies, which it places at from 550,000 to 600,000 men, including the forces operating in Korea. In the five Japanese armies opposing Gen. Linevitch it estimates that, exclusive of cavalry and artillery, there are from 430,000 to 450,000 bayonets, which gives Marshal Oyama a decided numerical superiority over the strength usually allotted to Linevitch's army.

The Novoe Vremya prints an interview which its correspondent at Paris had with a Japanese diplomat, who says that, while nobody outside of the Emperor of Japan and his principal advisers is yet in possession of Japan's terms, he believes that they are moderate and will be acceptable. He adds that Japan is anxious to conclude a lasting peace, but that her attitude is not influenced by the slightest doubt as to her financial ability to continue the war, she having anticipated a much longer and more difficult period of hostilities.

LONDON, Monday, June 26.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at Shanghai says:

"M. Otaghiri, the Japanese Consul here, has been recalled. He leaves on Tuesday in order to proceed to Washington as one of the peace plenipotentiaries."

A Japanese correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Moji, Japan, says the Russians are making strenuous efforts to improve the defenses of Vladivostok and that the whole of the Ussuri district has been denuded to the point of famine in order to provide the fortress with adequate food supplies.

The correspondent adds that Gen. Linevitch has issued strict orders to non-commissioned officers and men to refrain from the use of alcoholic liquors, threatening them with severe penalties for violations of these orders.

Russian Consulate at Genoa Stoned.

GENOA, June 25.—There was a hostile demonstration last night at the Russian Consulate here. There were cries of "Down with the Czar!" and windows were broken. The police dispersed the mob.

RUSSIAN FORCE IN A TRAP.

Japanese Attack and Others Intercept Its Retreat.

TOKIO, June 25.—The following official dispatch has been received from the Japanese Army headquarters in Manchuria:

"The enemy holding the northwest eminence of Manchenzou was attacked and dislodged on the afternoon of June 22, but a portion of the enemy holding the hills to the west offered stubborn resistance and the hills were finally taken by assault.

"Another force of the enemy holding the hills due north was attacked from the front, and we simultaneously resorted to a turning movement from the northeast, intercepting his retreat and causig him heavy loss.

"The enemy, in confusion, hoisted the Red Cross flag, but this did not stop our firing, and he fled north in disorder. His strength in cavalry and infantry was some 3,000 men and several guns. Fifty corpses were left on the field.

"The enemy's loss was fully 200. Our loss was insignificant."

Nova Scotia Degree for Dr. Eaton.

At its recent commencement the University of King's College, Windsor, N. S., conferred on the Rev. Arthur Wentworth H. Eaton of this city the honorary degree of D. C. L. King's College is the oldest colonial college in the British Empire.

UPSET BY AUXILIARY SLOOP.

Husband Kept His Wife and Daughter Afloat Until Help Came.

John Hoffman of 401 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, with his wife and their three-year-old daughter Violet, was rowing off Canarsie pier in Jamaica Bay yesterday afternoon when they were run down and their boat overturned by an auxiliary sloop. Mrs. Hoffman, as she was thrown into the water, clung to her child. Hoffman managed to grab his wife by the hair, and with his other hand he caught the boat as it turned turtle. Boats were soon speeding toward him from all directions.

William Wrigby, in a launch, was the first to reach the overturned boat. Diving from his launch he assisted Hoffman in supporting his wife and baby until ropes were thrown them from other craft. Wrigby was heartily cheered as the Hoffmans were pulled aboard a sloop. The auxiliary sloop stood by and assisted in the rescue.

DISOBEY, LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Three Swimmers Defy Police and Perish in the Monongahela.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—Three persons disobeyed police orders and were drowned in the Monongahela River to-day.

Charles Oyer, aged seventeen, son of Alderman Oyer of 1,627 Fifth Avenue, was drowned this afternoon about 100 feet from the police patrol. Several times Policeman Manyon, the life saver, had ordered Oyer back, but the young man persisted in swimming outside the line.

Richard Connelly while swimming across the river and back was carried by the current a quarter of a mile below the patrol lines, became exhausted, and sank.

At 10 o'clock to-night a colored man, aged about twenty-seven, went below the patrol line. He appeared to be an excellent swimmer, and a large crowd watched him. He sank while they were looking on. His name was not learned by the police who attempted to rescue him.

TWO BOYS DROWNED.

Thought the Water Shallow, but It Was Over Their Heads.

John Duffy, seventeen years old, and Peter Martin, the same age, both of 494 Fourth Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Harvey hired a rowboat yesterday afternoon from P. J. Larkins, at the foot of Fifty-ninth Street.

After rowing around a bit, Martin and Harvey decided they would like to take a dip. Although neither knew how to swim, they plunged overboard, leaving Duffy at the oars.

The boys thought they were jumping into shallow water, but found it over their heads. They cried for help several times, but sank before any one got there. William Jackson recovered the body of Martin. He had been in the water only fifteen minutes, and efforts to bring him to were not abandoned for an hour. Harvey's body was not recovered.

SHE TOPPLED OFF THE PIER.

Little Julia's Friends Too Scared to Tell Any One in Time.

While playing at the foot of East Fourteenth Street yesterday Julia Awe, 10 years old, of 15 Dry Dock Street, slipped between the end of the pier and a barge moored near by and fell into the water. No one saw her except two little companions, and they were so badly frightened that it was several minutes before they notified Peter Murphy, who was at the head of the pier.

Then he and Policeman Begina got a grappling iron and fished up the child's body.

The girl's father is a truckman, and was recently discharged from Bellevue, where he had been ill for many weeks.

SAW THEIR BROTHER DROWN.

Thought He Was Only Playing a Prank Until It Was Too Late.

Samuel Mixenberg, fifteen years old, of 113 Norfolk Street, was drowned yesterday afternoon while swimming in Jamaica Bay, near Bergen Beach. Three brothers, Samuel, Benjamin, and David, were in a rowboat. They had been fishing for some time, when Samuel, who was a good swimmer, remarked that he was going to tape a plunge. He dived from the back of the boat and swam about twenty yards when he suddenly sank.

At first the brothers thought he was trying to fool them, but when he rose and sank a second time they realized that he was really in trouble, and rowed toward him as fast as possible. Before they could reach him he sank for the third time.

They reported the drowning to the Canarsie police, and asked aid in recovering the body. Then they endeavored to enlist the assistance of several fishermen. The fishermen refused to undertake the search for less than $100. The brothers, with tears and pleadings, finally got the fishermen to undertake the job for $50. The body had not been recovered last night.

His After-Dinner Swim Fatal.

Giulio Gauetta, twenty-one years old, of 54 West Twenty-fifth Street, was drowned off South Beach last night. With four other Italians he went to the Colombo Hotel for dinner, and afterward he proposed that they go in for a swim. The others refused to do so immediately after eating and warned Gauetta of the danger, but he persisted. He was in the water less than five minutes when he called for help, having been attacked with cramps. He sank before any one could reach him.

PIGEONS CAPTURE A THEATRE.

Harlem Opera House Manager Wants to Know How to Rout Them.

Hundreds of pigeons have taken possession of the Harlem Opera House, at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Seventh Avenue. They circle about the building at all hours of the day, and have become so bold that they fly down to the street and sidewalk, despite the fact that One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street is the busiest thoroughfare uptown.

The Opera House, which was one of the first theatres built in this city by Oscar Hammerstein, is a six-story structure of granite, with elaborate overhanging cornices on the two upper stories. These, with the numerous nooks and crevices, form excellent nesting places for the birds. They don't seem to mind the efforts made to dislodge them.

The employes of the Opera House have made several raids on the nests of the pigeons. Many of them were in such secure places that they could not be reached without risk to life and limb, and then they were rebuilt almost as quickly as they were destroyed. The raiders have given up in disgust. Alexander Lichtenstein, the proprietor, is going to consult some bird experts, and then start a new campaign.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY PLANS.

Jury Chosen to Select from the Ten Designs Submitted.

Competitive plans for the new Brooklyn Academy of Music, which is to occupy the block on Lafayette Avenue between Ashland Place and St. Felix Street, and which is to cost about $1,000,000, have been submitted by ten firms of architects.

The Building Committee of the Academy Association, of which Lowell M. Palmer is Chairman, has selected as a jury of award Warren P. Laird, Professor of Architecture in the University of Pennsylvania; John M. Carrere, and William R. Mead. It is expected that a plan for the building will be selected by Aug. 1. The new academy is to contain a theatre with a seating capacity of 3,000, an immense ballroom, concert, banquet, and other rooms.

THE OLD FLEETWING A FLOATING CHURCH

Baptist Home Mission Society Buys the Ocean Racer.

FOR WORK AMONG SAILORS

A Sailor-Evangelist and a Converted Skipper in Charge—She Was Second in the Race of '66.

The schooner yacht Fleetwing, one of the three American yachts that raced across the Atlantic forty years ago for a purse of $30,000, ceased to be a pleasure craft at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when officers of the American Baptist Home Mission Society took possession and dedicated her to religious work among the sailors. A large crowd of Baptists and others assembled at the Fleetwing's anchorage, at the foot of Coenties Slip, in the East River, for the services. At their conclusion the vessel was formally turned over to the Rev. William Jones, the sailor-evangelist from Wales, who is to be her Captain, and Capt. John Knoblauch, who is to be his assistant.

H. L. Morehouse, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society, presided, and speeches were made by Dr. Chivers, the Field Secretary of the society; the Rev. Mr. Jones, and Capt. Knoblauch. The sailor-evangelist related some of the incidents of his adventurous life. For seventeen years after he left his home in Wales he was a seaman, making New York and other ports. Then he left the ocean trade and shipped as a seaman on the great lakes. It was while ashore in Buffalo that he was converted and baptized by Dr. Chivers.

Capt. Knoblauch, like Chaplain Jones, is a seaman. He was converted only two years ago. It was due to a great extent to the work of Capt. Knoblauch that the Fleetwing was purchased. The young skipper wanted a seagoing church of his own, and proposed to build a barge for that purpose. One day G. H. Dowkontt, pastor of the Mariners' Church, in Chatham Square, heard that the Fleetwing could be bought very cheap.

Mr. Dowkontt went to the headquarters of the Home Mission Society with his information, and that very evening the Fleetwing, which less than fifteen years ago was repaired at a cost of over $40,000, was purchased for $2,500. The boat was dry-docked, caulked, painted, thoroughly renovated, the roomy cabin transformed into a chapel, and comfortable living quarters provided for those in charge. The society got into communication with Mr. Jones, who was the pastor of a church in New Jersey, and persuaded him to take command of the craft.

The Fleetwing will be moved from place to place in the harbor, where it is easiest to reach the sailors. In the Summer, when the weather is favorable, services will be held on deck underneath a canopy, and in Winter and rainy weather in the chapel below. The yacht has a fine organ on board, the gift of John Wanamaker. It will soon have a library.

The history of the Fleetwing, which was first owned by George and Franklin Osgood, is one of the most romantic in American yachting annals. On Dec. 11, 1866, she was one of three yachts—the Henrietta, owned by James Gordon Bennett, and the Vesta, owned by Pierre Lorillard—that started from Sandy Hook, for the Lizard, on the first great yacht race across the Atlantic. The Fleetwing registered 212 tons, the Henrietta 205, and the Vesta 201. The yachts made the voyage across in a little over thirteen days, the Henrietta finishing first and the Fleetwing second. For the twenty-four years that followed the Fleetwing was one of the most famous ocean cruising yachts afloat. In 1890 she was sold again and $40,000 expended on her by the new owner. Then she went into the hands of a yacht broker, and it was from him that the Baptist Society purchased her.

BOYS PELT OARSMEN.

Also Annoy Road Drivers on the Harlem River Speedway.

Road drivers on the Harlem River Speedway and oarsmen on the Harlem River were greatly annoyed yesterday by stones thrown from both High and Washington Bridges. As far as the police know, nobody was hit.

The stones, several of which were heavy, were thrown by east side hoodlums who flock to the bridges on Sundays and make targets of those passing under them. One stone thrown yesterday morning from High Bridge landed directly in front of a spirited black trotter driven by Frank Newcomb, a well-known driver. The same crowd also threw stones at the "Seeing New York" yacht as it passed under the bridge, but those that hit it landed on the awning and were not apparently noticed. There was no policeman on the bridge, and the boys kept on throwing until a citizen threatened them with arrest.

CHURCH NOW CATHOLIC.

Dedication of Edifice Formerly Used by Williamsburg Universalists.

In the presence of a large congregation Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn dedicated the new Epiphany Church, in South Ninth Street, near Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday. The edifice was formerly known as All Souls' Universalist Church, and was recently sold to the Rev. J. L. Belford, pastor of the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul, in Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, who desires it as an auxiliary church in his parish.

Bishop McDonnell was assisted by Mgrs. Duffy, McNamee, O'Hare, and Barrett, and also Dean Donnelly of Flushing and the Rev. James McEnroe. The celebrant of the high mass was Mgr. Duffy, with the Rev. Father McAtell deacon and the Rev. Father John York subdeacon. The Rev. M. G. Flanney preached, and Bishop McDonnell made a brief address, in which he congratulated Father Belford on the new church.

TO PROBE BRITISH SCANDAL.

Commissioners Appointed — Justice Farwell to be Chairman.

LONDON, June 25.—The following have been appointed members of the commission to inquire into the South African army stores scandal:

Mr. Justice Farwell of the High Court of Justice, (Chairman;) Sir George Dashwood Taubman Goldie of the Privy Council, Field Marshal Sir George White, Governor of Gibraltar; Sir Francis Mowatt, a member of the Senate of the University of London, and Samuel H. Morley, ex-Governor of the Bank of England.

Two Liners Dock on Sunday.

The American liner St. Paul and the White Star liner Celtic, both of which arrived on Saturday night, docked early yesterday. On the Celtic were Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Clarke, George A. Cox, Frank T. Fitzgerald, the Rev. Father Dunee, Arthur H. Hearn, S. R. Lippincott, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. S. McCormick, the Rev. Dr. Edwin B. Randle and Mrs. Randle, and Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant. On the St. Paul came Miss Elizabeth Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman, and Mr. and Mrs. Alfred P. Sloan.

Post-Graduate Medical School's Work.

The twenty-fourth annual announcement of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School shows that there were 540 matriculates from June 1, 1904, to June 1 this year. The total number of physicians that have attended the clinics of this school since its organization, in 1882, is 10,105. The largest number of students was from the State of New York, which last year furnished 120. Canada was next with 40. There were 2 from Hawaii, 4 from Australia, 1 from Cuba, 1 from Japan, 3 from Mexico, 1 from Central America, 2 from Italy, 1 from Sweden, 1 from Egypt, and 1 from Siam.

THE "SECOND EMPIRE" IS THE NewFastTrain BETWEEN NewYork and Buffalo VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester. *See time table in daily papers.*

DEAD SOLDIER'S FATHER SUES GIRL FOR SAVINGS

Says His Son Gave Her $638, Fearing Another Girl's Suit.

MANY WILLING TO MARRY HIM

Hearts in Jamaica Aflutter When He Came Home Ill—Miss Higgins Says Money Was a Gift.

An action has been begun by Joseph A. Lapp of Prospect Street, administrator of the estate of Joseph A. Lapp, Jr., against Miss Minnie E. Higgins of Washington Street, both of Jamaica, for the recovery of the savings of Lapp's son, which, he avers, were intrusted to the defendant, to be kept until she and young Lapp were married. Miss Higgins has engaged Col. William S. Cogswell, ex-Tax Commissioner of New York, to fight the case. She says the money was given to her.

The plaintiff alleges that the money was intrusted to the defendant because his son expected a suit for breach of promise. That suit did not materialize.

Joseph A. Lapp, Jr., who was a member of the Seventeenth Separate Company of Flushing, joined Company F, Two Hundred and Third New York Volunteers, in the war with Spain. In the Florida swamps he contracted an illness that developed into consumption, from which he died at his father's home, in Jamaica, on March 22 last.

When young Lapp returned from the war the girls of Jamaica made much of him. He settled his affections upon Miss Higgins, who was then nineteen years old.

There was consternation among the other girls. One informed Lapp, it is said, that she would institute an action for breach of promise. As a precaution, Lapp took all his money, $638.25, and deposited it in the Jamaica Savings Bank in the name of Miss Higgins.

When the young soldier died his father got letters of administration. He knew that his son had some money, but did not know what he had done with it until he went through his papers, when, he declares, he found a memorandum that it had been given into the keeping of Miss Higgins, his fiancée, to hold until they were married. Lawyers ascertained that Miss Higgins had drawn $50 of the money, and the Jamaica Savings Bank was made party to the suit. Relatives of both parties say that an amicable settlement is hoped for.

AMERICAN YACHTS AT KIEL.

Ailsa and Meteor III. Were Defeated, but Swan and Navahoe Won.

KIEL, Germany, June 25.—In the Imperial Yacht Club's regatta here to-day the result of the second day's contests, in which the American yachts scored victories, was reversed. Over the thirty-three mile course the ocean racer Hamburg beat the Meteor III., sailed by Emperor William, by nearly six minutes. She made the course in 3:21:47, as against the Meteor III.'s 3:27:35.

Henry S. Redmond's Ailsa was also beaten by the Orion, sailed by Prince Henry of Prussia, by nearly two minutes, over the same course. The Orion finished seven minutes after the Meteor III., in 3:24:47, with the Ailsa 3:36:44.

The small raters had a spirited race in which Robert W. Goelet's Swan repeated her victory over the Capri and a field of ten starters, winning by eleven seconds by superior work on the last leg. The American-built Navahoe, sailed by C. W. Watjens, again beat the Comet easily, making the course in thirty-five seconds better time than the Meteor III., 3:27, while the Comet's time was 3:55:29.

In the morning Emperor William conducted divine services aboard the Hohenzollern. Charlemagne Tower, the American Ambassador to Germany, attended and dined on the imperial yacht.

THOMAS BOAT TRIED OUT.

Sent at Speed in Oyster Bay and Equals Thirty Miles an Hour.

Edward R. Thomas's new autoboat, which threw her helmsman, Mr. Franquist, into the river in her trial at speed on the Hudson last week, and which was overhauled to prevent a repetition of the accident, had another trial yesterday at Oyster Bay. She was sent at the highest rate of speed, and behaved splendidly. What time she made was kept secret, but Mr. Thomas expressed himself as well satisfied with her performance, and said she would undoubtedly break records before she was through. Following her in a tender it appeared as though she passed the marks laid off at a rate of close to thirty miles an hour, which she exceeded in her first trial.

SHIRT SLEEVES IN CHURCH.

Men of a Kansas Congregation Accept the Pastor's Suggestion.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, June 25.—At Connor Springs to-day many men appeared at the First Christian Church in their shirt sleeves. The Rev. Mr. Zumault, the pastor, had previously announced that the hot weather ought not to keep the men away, and suggested that they need not wear coats.

Other pastors will follow Mr. Zumault's example during the heated spell and try to persuade the men to attend church.

Tailors Veto General Strike.

The officers of the Brotherhood of Tailors announced yesterday that there will be no general strike in this city this Summer against the open shop. It has been decided to strike against individual contractors or manufacturers where there is a tendency to cut wages or to make the men work longer hours, but a general strike will not be ordered until the unions are organized throughout the country, when a general demand will be made.

BROKAW BROTHERS ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

THE quantity is small, the sizes are small, and so is the price.

200 Boys' Short Trouser Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years; Sailor, Double-Breasted Jacket, and Vest Suits.

Mostly fancy mixtures; some plain colors.

Prices were up to $11.00. Now $4.50.

Subway Station at our door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.



THE COLLEGIATE

A heat-defying Collar for Summer wear—a cool conceit for comfort.

It has the "Slip-Easy" band—allows easy adjustment of scarfs.

It is linen. Does not retain moisture so freely as cotton. Wear cool linen instead of spongy cotton.

H. & H. Collars, "Warranted Linen," sell at 2 for 25c—same price you pay for cotton.

Your dealer can get the "Collegiate" if you insist.

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen *versus* Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&H IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES Troy, New York SALESROOM: 31 Union Square West New York

UNIONS AFTER SURFACE MEN.

Won't Pester the Interborough—Not Sanguine About the Others.

President Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes has sent W. T. Fitzgerald of the Executive Committee here to see what can be done in the way of unionizing the surface railroad men. Before the Interborough strike the conductors, guards, and gatemen of the Subway and elevated roads belonged to a local of the Amalgamated Association which is supposed to be still in existence.

Fitzgerald says he will leave the Interborough Company employes alone for the present, and he is not sanguine as to organizing the surface railroad men. Repeated attempts have been made within the last five or six years to organize the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, but they have been complete failures. The only organized road in the city is the Brooklyn and Coney Island Railroad, which has an agreement with its men, expiring July 1.

BIDS FOR HIS TWO HEARTS.

New Rochelle Carpenter Gets Offers for Posthumous Delivery.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, June 25.—Telegrams and telephone messages in answer to his advertisement to sell his body and two hearts after death kept A. Durr of New Rochelle busy to-day. Although it is known that large sums have been offered to Durr for his body, he is keeping the amounts a secret in hope that a larger sum may be extended. It is not likely that he will make an award of the peculiar contract for some days in order to give the medical profession of the country a chance to entertain the proposition.

Durr's advertisement, printed this morning in a New York paper, follows:

I agree to sell my two hearts, the buyer being entitled to same after my death. A. DURR, care of Central Hotel, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Durr is a carpenter, thirty-five years old, single, and the picture of health. He works every day and leads a regular life. Up to a few years ago Durr did not know he possessed two hearts. This was discovered when he called a physician to treat him for a slight illness. Since then he has submitted to examinations by many celebrated specialists. Recently one offered Durr $10,000 if he would allow him to remove one of the hearts. This the carpenter declined to do, as he feared he might not live to enjoy the money.

If Durr succeeds in getting his price for his body, the money will have to be paid over immediately and he will give the purchaser a deed, good after death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

4:10 A. M.—91 Mercer Street; Scotland Mills; damage, $50.

10:10 A. M.—339 East Fifty-ninth Street; Anton Hoetzell; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—649 Amsterdam Avenue; Sam Sickel; damage, $10.

1:38 P. M.—39 Sutton Place; Alexander Miller; damage, $20.

2:30 P. M.—34 Oak Street; E. Leguori; damage, $50.

2:37 P. M.—Northeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Eighth Street; Lambert & Hunt; damage, $10.

2:45 P. M.—1,380 Avenue A; W. Prochazabe; damage, $500.

4:00 P. M.—1,584 Avenue A; Isador Graverman; damage trifling.

4:10 P. M.—37½ St. Mark's Place; Frank Detanno; damage, $5.

4:25 P. M.—611 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

4:30 P. M.—350 West Thirty-seventh Street; John Brand; damage, $20.

4:30 P. M.—Thirty-sixth Street and North River; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $500.

6:25 P. M.—Pier 33, North River; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—120 Chrystie Street; J. Permasso; damage, $300.

Coast deliveries

LONG ISLAND COAST— Deliveries will be made to all points to and including Rockaway Beach and Far Rockaway Division.

NEW JERSEY COAST— Deliveries will be made to all points between and including Atlantic Highlands and Asbury Park.

Mail orders filled.

No express or freight charges on orders of $5 or more. They will be delivered free to the station nearest your home.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Annual sale of stationery at 15c. a lb.

Old Mill Bond (225 sheets), London Whipcord linen. 15c. a lb. Crushed Vellum (130 sheets) Fine woven linen (100).

Envelopes to match any of the above—7c. a pack.

Belfast fabric finished linen—popular rough cloth effect—splendid quality—delightful writing surface—never sold for less than 25c. a lb. before—special 17c

Address or monogram dies, per line, 75c.—regular prices $1.25 to $2.00.

A cabinet of Crawford sheer linen paper—the finest linen paper made—your monogram in any color stamped on each sheet—special 59c

Regular 15c. playing cards, 9c. a pack. SECOND FLOOR.

The great June bargain sale takes on new life with inexhaustible stocks of Summer merchandise---Here's the newsiest page of bargains ever published.

A LINE OF TYPE from New York to San Francisco would not describe ALL the June bargains that await Monday shoppers. Twelve full pages like this would not exhaust the remarkable values in seasonable Summer merchandise. Every bargain in this page is reinforced by a dozen others of extraordinary interest to saving shoppers. Every department has contributed sensational values, and, judging by their character, to-day will be the biggest day of the GREAT JUNE BARGAIN SALE, with Tuesday a close second. New York has never before recorded the purchase and sale of such mammoth surplus stocks of merchandise at the time it is most needed. To these sales the buying public has responded in such overwhelming numbers that no sooner is a lot of bargains placed on sale than it melts away as if by magic. Every sale announced by Simpson Crawford Co. has been received with a great ovation, and all who have watched the progress of this unprecedented June trade event, but have not taken part, should be enthused to the point of coming early this morning for these irresistible, low priced attractions.

Special—$5, $6 and $7 parasols and fine coachings, $2.25.

Mammoth purchase of 72 plait, $9.75 brilliantine skirts at $5.

THE latest sensation is the 72 plait brilliantine skirt, and we couldn't get enough to supply the demand at $9.75 till now. A manufacturer has just made up a new lot of 500 that we can sell at half price, and it's now or never—a $9.75 Brilliantine Skirt at $5. Third Floor.

$5.00 Has that light that makes brilliantine so popular—made in 72 plaits—stitched over the hips—your choice of blue or black to-day at $5.00.

Voile, Sicilian and crash skirts are included in this great trade event at various special prices. The cool, dressy imported piques, linens and repps will set New York on the qui-vive at the prices.

One hundred $20 voile skirts at $14.75.

They have from 75 to 100 plaits, and this fact alone makes them the rarest values in New York. A thousand women will want them at once—we have but 100. Don't let anybody get ahead of you. They'll be scattered all over New York, and an early purchase practically means an exclusive creation. Very full at the bottom—made over the best heavy rustling taffeta **$14.75**

$10.00 for $15.00 beautiful wash skirts, copies from high class models of the very finest imported piques and repps, and French Linens, made with box plaits, panel effect and trimmed with embroidery.

$3.95 for smart box plaited model, short round length, white imported repp, well tailored, all sizes, good style for golfing or tennis.

$2.75 each for a large assortment of skirts of various designs and models; a special effort to put on sale a skirt of unusual value.

Almost any style desired, plain linens, and imported ducks in white or champagne shade, side or box plaited effects; also skirts with bands of insertion and some made with applique—open embroidery work running around in a flower design.

New Summer millinery

For all dress and outing occasions our stock of trimmed and untrimmed hats, flowers, feathers, etc., is just as complete to-day as it was when we first showed our early Spring importations.

WE PARTICULARLY CALL ATTENTION TO

Ladies' trimmed white or black chip hats & Leghorns, **$7.50**

Simply trimmed sailors and continentals, with breasts, birds or wings with white silk. **$3.75**

UNTRIMMED HAT SECTION.

Excellent assortment.

New ready-to-trim turbans and toques in black or white.

Splendid value at **$2.45** and **$2.75**

Dainty lingerie hats ready for a ribbon or rose trimming.

Excellent value at **$2.45, $2.95** and **$3.95**

Well made pique sailors, ready to wear, as shown, or with pompon added, **50c**

Note this ribbon item 2,000 yards of WARP PRINT RIBBONS, heavy lustrous quality—4¾ inches wide, a yard, **19c**

Five thousand more waists for the June bargain sale.

THE immense June sale of waists, purchased from manufacturers at reductions that have shaken trade circles in America's largest cities, has aroused the other makers to action and they, too, have come to us, ready to make a sacrifice unprecedented in the waist business. Second Floor.

12½c for 25c. special shirt waist shields. Main Floor, Notion Dept.

One famous manufacturer who makes a specialty of what is claimed to be the best $2 waist in America has just sold us his entire surplus stock at half price. Two thousand $2 waists at **$1.00**,

$2.00 lawn waists at 1.00.
$3.00 lawn waists at 1.98.
$5.00 lawn waists at 3.95.

Batiste waists now at 5.00.
$15.00 lingerie waists, 7.95.
$10.00 China waists, 6.95.

$1.00 for $2 women's fine lawn waists, trimmed with solid rows of fine embroidered or lace insertions—10 excellent values.

$1.98 for $3 Persian lawn waists, beautifully designed, with insertions of embroidery or lace trimmed back and sleeves.

$2.98 for $4 beautiful lawn waists, all exquisitely designed, with square or pointed yoke.

$5.00 for batiste waists, trimmed in various ways with lace insertions and tucks.

$7.95 for $15 fine lingerie waists, excellent models, trimmed with medallions, insertions and hand stitching—the cuffs and collar trimmed.

$6.95 for $10 China silk waists, short or long sleeves, with designed front of Japanese drawn work and insertions and tucks; also several other good styles.

Special lot of fine lingerie waists, all beautifully designed, with choice laces, embroidered and hand embroidery, at $7.95, $10.00, $15.00 and $18.95.

50c silk gloves, 35c. all imported.

LESS than the importer's price to the trade—a glove so much in demand by smart dressers that it is sold on a very close margin. Main Floor.

Cool, dainty Milanese white silk—2-clasp style—sizes 5½ to 7½. Don't fail to select a pair to-morrow. They are such a bargain as sell in a day. **35c**

50c. lisle gloves at 29c.

Women's Milanese lisle gloves—black and colors—regular 50c. values—one large pearl clasp, Paris point backs—desirable sizes and colorings—a very exceptional value to-morrow at 29c.

Val. laces, 55c. a dozen.

REGULAR dollar quality—French and German Vals.—used more than any other lace ever created. New assortment ready Monday—edges and insertions to match—other stores ask a dollar for these qualities. Main Floor.

A startling coincidence is that New York's greatest wash goods bargain bounds into prominence at the height of the sheer fabric season.

5,000 yds. of 50c-95c embroidered St. Gall swisses, 25c.

FASHION made a master stroke when she originated embroidered swisses. No other fabric ever evolved can take its place. Thousands of women so thoroughly appreciate this fact that they are only waiting for Simpson Crawford Co.'s Main Floor.

25c Great annual sale of swisses—this is the event better known than any other sale of wash goods—32 inches wide, imported to sell at 50c to 95c—special at 25c. Five thousand yards will not last longer than one day. We took all the importer had left after taking stock, and that's all we could get. Usually it would be ten or fifteen thousand yards, but the demand is the greatest ever this season. **25c**

Five distinct assortments—
White with lavender pin dots.
White with pink pin dots.

One thing that will cause the crowd to hurry here for these swisses is that all were EMBROIDERED in SWITZERLAND, and if you know anything about the Swiss handiwork you can appreciate the bargain.

White with black stripe effect.
White with black all-over design.
Black with white all-over emb.

19c Tremendous sale of sheer white Persian mull and French lawns at 19c.

You're well aware of the popularity of these materials
1,000 pieces very fine quality 45 inch French lawn.
1,000 pieces very fine quality 45 inch Persian mull.
1,000 pieces sheer white dotted and fancy swisses.

Another lot of those 39c French organdies specially priced to-day at 19c. **19c**

There's something far more important than the price that will bring thousands to this sale to-day—the popularity of French organdies. Hundred pieces of bright new stylish organdies, in a large range of floral designs, in a multitude of colorings and of the best soft chiffon finish.

Great Monday sale of $1.25 corsets, 75c.

SUCH famous corsets as the C. B. you see advertised are included in this sale—all strictly correct models for Summer.

C. B. Corset, up to date model, made of fine batiste, medium high bust, gored cut, deep hip, flat abdomen, a fine model for medium and full figures; sizes 18 to 30. **75c.**

Also another model at 75c. in C. B. for slender forms, made of fine batiste, high bust, short hip, gives a long tapering waist; also a few J. B. Corsets in ventilating—worn for bathing use, or for misses. Sizes 18 to 24.

7½c. for 19c. Handkerchiefs.

PURE Irish linen, 12½c. and 19c. handkerchiefs for men and women—surplus lines, odd lots and manufacturer's samples bought especially for this sale—none worth less than 12½c.—special to-day, 7½c. Main Floor.

7,500 yards colored taffeta silks, 55c.

ALL we need to say is that it's in great demand at a much higher price, and then get ready for the largest crowd that ever attended a silk sale at this time of the year. Main Floor.

55c All the latest shades, such as Alice blue, reseda, myrtle, navy, royal ciel, rose, gobelin, lots of evening shades and plenty white, ivory, cream and black. A handsome rustling silk highly finished.

49c for 36 inch black habutai; this is an extra heavy quality, highly finished, made to sell at 79c. a yard; special 49c.

49c for 36 inch white habutai, extra heavy, suitable for most every purpose, value 79c. a yard; special 49c.

59c for colored rough silk shantung, 27 inches wide, splendid assortment of shades, 59c.

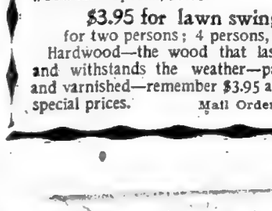
$1.00 for 36 inch guaranteed black dress taffeta, a beautiful finished silk, the best ever offered at $1.00 a yard; value $1.39.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample $2 fobs, 50c

JUST a year ago to-day we sold 1,000 gold and silver watch fobs at 50c. each, and could have sold twice that number. This time we have 1,500, and they're better than last year's collection, and designs are the most desirable ever shown. It's our annual sale. Main Floor.

They are sterling silver—gold filled and German silver mounting—on the best quality of silk ribbon, also metal fobs. **50c**



They're either stamped sterling—or with the maker's name, and you can depend upon their being the best $1.50 and $2.00 fobs ever brought to New York.

Every man who doesn't wear a vest needs a fob, and they're as popular with the women as with the men.

$18 sample robes, $9.50. $25 sample robes, $12.50.

AFTER the sensation our robe sales have created we don't see how any smart dresser can miss this sale to-day.

Two hundred $15 and $18 English Eyelet sample Robes will be offered at the startling bargain price of $9.50. That's all we could get, though 500 could easily be sold in one day at the price. **9.50**

That's a great incentive for the crowd to come early to-day. It was to be the last opportunity to secure such a value. Main Floor.

Another great lot of $20 and $25 robes at $12.50 will create a sensation in themselves to-day. They're one of the most popular English eyelet creations of the season.

These robes are the samples from a famous St. Gall manufacturer, who makes the robes worn by the smartest European followers of Fashion,

June sale of used pianos

Fourth Floor.

OUT of the seventy-five instruments offered to-day and all this week fully half are as good as new. You can select one, pay $10 down and keep it a month, two months, six months or a year, returning it at full amount paid at any time within a year, when you desire to exchange for one of our new pianos, such famous instruments as

H. & S. G. Lindeman, Packard and Schubert.

Choice of six famous upright pianos, in splendid condition.

At $100, $10 down.

1 Hardman	upright—formerly	$400
1 Pease	upright—formerly	350
1 Bradbury	upright—formerly	350
1 Chickering	upright—formerly	450
1 Weber	upright—formerly	500
1 Kranich & Bach	upright—formerly	375

Two wonderful values are
1 Chickering artist's grand, $150—formerly $1,500.
1 Steinway baby grand, $450—formerly $900.

At $150, $10 down.

1 Weber	upright—formerly	$500
1 Gabler	upright—formerly	350
1 Chickering	upright—formerly	500
1 Hardman	upright—formerly	375

At $200, $10 down.

1 Steinway	upright—formerly	$550
1 Weber	upright—formerly	500
1 Knabe	upright—formerly	650

60 other remarkable values.

June bargain sale of hosiery at 12½c.

TWELVE and a half cents is just one of the bargain prices, and if you want the supply of the best hosiery ever sold at 19c. you will insist on picking out several pairs.

Just the kind of Summer Hose every woman wants several pairs of, no matter how many pairs of higher priced hosiery she may have, plain black gauze, lisle and black lace lisle, special at 12½c. **12½c**

25c for 35c., or 3 pairs for $1. Women's plain black and tan gauze lisle hose, also plain black cotton and some black cotton hand embroidered. This is a marvelous value.

35c for 50c., or 3 pairs for $1. Women's plain black and tan lisle hose—black all over lace, and black all over lace, hand embroidered—also gauze lisle tan all over laces.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Toilet preparations of Pond's Extract Co.

POND'S Extract is famed the world over for its curative properties, and the demand for toilet preparations containing the same has become so great that a fortune has been expended in their perfection. After two years' experimenting the following have been placed on the market, Simpson Crawford Co. appointed New York agents.

POND'S EXTRACT CREAM. For facial and body massage; in jars, 25c. and 50c.; in tins, $1.00; in tubes 25c

POND'S EXTRACT TALCUM POWDER. The ideal powder for toilet and nursery use; in tins 25c

POND'S ANTISEPTIC CREAM. For cold in the head, insect bites, neuralgia—men like it after shaving; for jars, 25c. and 50c

POND'S EXT. DENTIFRICE Cleanses the teeth, hardens the gums and sweetens the breath; powder and liquid, either kind 25c

Pond's Extract—nothing "just as good."

Emergency size ..... 19c | Medium size 68c
Small size ..... 34c | Large size 1.35

Mail orders filled. Drug dept., main floor.

"Beauty"—By Harriet Hubbard Ayer.

This interesting book free for the asking. It contains a brief treatise on how a woman may look the best. A booklet on the care of the teeth is also yours if you want it. These booklets fully describe the new line of Toilet Requisites made by the Pond's Extract Company.

Muslin Underwear

TWELVE CENTS for 19c. corset covers—25c. for 39c. short skirts—25c. for 39c. cambric drawers and 59c. for 75c. muslin night gowns lead you into the greatest list of bargains the June muslin underwear sales have yet offered. Vast new stocks of pure white garments made full and exemplifying the best quality and workmanship are ready for the great final carnival of June undermuslin selling. **12½c** Second Floor.

59c. for 75c. muslin night gowns.
$1.00 for $1.50 cambric night gowns.
$1.95 for $2.75 nainsook night gowns.
25c. for regular 39c. cambric drawers.
50c. for regular 75c. nainsook drawers.
95c. for regular $1.50 cambric drawers.
$1.00 for $1.50 cambric petticoats.
85c. for $1.25 short skirts.
$2.75 for $4.00 cambric petticoats.
25c. for 39c. short cambric skirts.
50c. for regular 75c. nainsook chemises.
$1.00 each for $1.50 nainsook chemises.
$1.50 each for $2.25 nainsook chemises.
12c. for 19c. muslin corset covers.
50c. for 75c. nainsook corset covers,
95c. for $1.50 nainsook corset covers.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Dining room furniture

JUNE clearing prices are 25 lower than any other sale. The biggest sale of the year will not save you as much by one-fourth as to-day's. Fifth Floor.

Sideboards.
All $42 sideboards, 28.50
All $50 sideboards, 34.75
All $60 sideboards, 40.00

Buffets.
All $20 buffets are 14.50
All $25 buffets are 17.75
All $40 buffets are 21.50

Dining tables.
5.50 for $7.75 dining tables.
6.50 for $8.50 dining tables.
10.75 for $14.50 dining tables.
12.50 for $16.00 dining tables.

China closets.
12.50 for $18.00 china closets.
14.75 for $20.50 china closets.
18.50 for $26.00 china closets.
27.25 for $30.00 china closets.

Dining chairs.
1.65 for $2.50 dining chairs.
2.25 for $2.75 dining chairs.
3.75 for $4.50 dining chairs.
3.50 for $4.75 dining chairs.

Summer curtains 39c

Fourth Floor.

Ruffle muslin curtains of a fine sheer quality of plain organdie, with novelty tucked and applique insertions. Exclusive novelties at

39c—69c—89c—1.25—1.50—1.75.

Ruffled bobbinet curtains, rich and dainty creations, with filmy lace insertions and edgings on fine durable net, per pair.

98c—1.35—1.80—2.50.

Scotch madras curtains. Also many novelties in heavy French crepe. The designs and colorings were imported for this season, per pair,

2.95—3.95—4.85.

$12.50 mattings at $6.75

YOU can wait for all the other matting clearing sales in New York, but you won't find ONE quoting such a low price on this quality, according to what other stores have done in past seasons. Third Floor.

There are plenty of people wanting mattings to clear out these 100 rolls in an hour, but, of course, we'll make every effort to supply all the demands for this unique bargain to-day. The price is lower than wholesale, and they're all the finest, coolest Mattings, fresh and pliable, from China. **$6.75**

Block and striped designs. Not less than a roll to any customer. Your friends will gladly share in such a bargain.

29c. sq. yard for Sampson's 40c. oilcloth.
39c. sq. yard for Wild's 55c. linoleums.

Housefurnishing sale.

ALL our refrigerators, including the Ford, Atlas and Star, have been marked 25% below former prices for this great sale—also a clearing of stoves, ice cream freezers, lawn mowers, garden and lawn implements, water coolers and a special sale of articles for preserving. Basement Salesroom.

Last Monday we sold thirty-five $15 Gas Ranges at $9.75—50 ready for to-day. No other stove is so pleasant to cook with in summer or burns so little gas—4 drilled boiling burners on top—two large sized ovens; one for broiling and one for baking—drop spring doors—special to-day at **$9.75**

Peerless Ice Cream Freezer—1 qt., $1.35; 2 qt., $1.65 and up.
3 gal. Water Cooler—nickel faucet, regularly $1.75, at $1.00.
Lawn Hose—25 feet, 3 ply hose—special to-day at $1.65.
Silver King Lawn Mowers—14 inch, $4.35; 16 inch, at $4.95.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of hammocks and lawn swings

THIS hot weather and these low prices will enthuse hundreds over this offering of lawn swings and hammocks. They're the best mediums of Summer comfort. Basement Salesroom.

$3.35 for hammocks that should be $5.00.

Fancy twilled weave, handsome colors, wide valance and tayback tufted pillow, with wood bar—special, $3.35.

$3.95 for lawn swings.

for two persons; 4 persons, $5.25.

Hardwood—the wood that lasts longest and withstands the weather—painted red and varnished—remember $3.95 and $5.25—special prices. Mail Orders Filled.

Sale of groceries.

INNER SEAL Biscuit—Fruitina (new) ginger wafers and marshmallow dainties; regular 10c. carton for 7c.; six cartons... 41c

BACON — BEECH NUT or Fremium, usually 22c., 4 to 6 lb. cuts; special, lb. 18½c

MOUNTAIN COFFEES — Simpson Crawford Co.'s SPECIAL BLEND of fine imported Mocha and Java; lb., 28c.; 4 lbs. 1.00

QUAKER OATS—Regular 10c. carton 7c

BOSTON BAKED BEANS—Army & Navy brand, plain or with tomato sauce; dozen, 95c.; 3-lb can.... 8c

SOUPS—LIBBY, McNEILL & Libby's Peerless Concentrated; all varieties; dozen, 95c.; can 8c

MESSINA LEMONS—Extra large, bright, juicy fruit; dozen, 15c.; 20c. and... 25c

HAMS—Armour's BEST STAR or Swift's PREMIUM; America's finest hams; always 16c.; special, family sizes, lb... 12⅞c

COFFEE—Waverley Blend of Mocha and Java; lb., 22c.; 5 lbs. 1.00

SUGAR—H. & E. Best Refined Granulated; 5, 10 and 25 lb. linen sacks; lb. 6c

SUGAR CORN—CAMERON—Finest New York State—2 lb. can, 9c.; dozen 1.00

SMOKED OX Tongues—Swift's best premium; average 4 to 6 lbs.; regular price per lb., 22c.; special, lb.... 16¾c

BREAKFAST BISCUIT—Huntley & Palmer's new Vegetable Parchment Packet..... 9c
Three packets..... 25c

JELL-O — TABLE DESSERT; six popular flavors; carton, 9c.; 3 cartons.. 25c

SOAP — FAIRBANK'S "Dandy" 10 bars, 19c.; box 100 bars 1.85

GLOSS STARCH — BEST large lump; 40-lb. wood box, $1.45; 5 lbs. 19c

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—Washburn & Crosby's gest patent; ⅛ barrel sack 78c
200 page Gold Medal Cook Book complimentary with each sack.

HOMINY — SCHUMACHER'S Granulated, or Pearl; 5-lb. carton 16c

SWEET PICKLE CHIPS—Hill's California; regular 25c. jar, 18c.; three jars. 50c

OLIVE OIL—ROYAL STUART — Triple clarified FRENCH OLIVE OIL; gallon can, $2.75; pint bottle 38c

SANTA CLARA PRUNES — Large, luscious fruit; 5 lb. 9c.; package 38c

CAROLINA RICE—Fanciest WHOLE HEAD; 5 lb. linen sack, 43c.; 3 lbs..... 25c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE Whiskey — Gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle..... 75c

SCHLITZ—Milwaukee Lager Beer, dozen 95c

CLARET—FULL BODIED. California; gallon, $1.25, 80c. and 65c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart — extra creamery, the best obtainable; 3 lb. pail, 76c.; 5 lb. pail.. 1.19

SARDINES — Dandicoll & Gaudin real French Sardines; regular 15c. size can, 10c.; six cans 58c

Sale of wines and liquors.

PORT, SHERRY, ANGELICA or MUSCATEL—Los Gatos Vineyard Co., Santa Clara, California; gallon, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 84c.; full qt. bottle, 75c.; 65c., 60c. and..... 38c

NEW TEAS—FORMOSA Oolong, English breakfast, India-Ceylon and all our regular 75-cent green black teas; blended special to order; 5 lbs., in tea caddy, $2.85; lb 60c

SUCCOTASH—THE POPular Valley Brand; dozen, 95c.; 2-lb. can..... 8c

PEMARTIN SHERRY—Sandeman & Co.; gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 size bottle... 74c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessey & Co., bottle 1.00

$7 suit case $4.50. Clearing of trunks

THEY'LL all sell in a day at $4.50—hundreds know that a $7 suit case at $4.50, at Simpson Crawford Co.'s, is the best value in town.

Built on steel frames—lined with Irish linen, inside straps, riveted hinges, solid brass lock, body of case one piece of leather, straps and buckles, splendid value at $7, special at **$4.50.**

Clearing sale dress trunks.

All $15 trunks, $12. All $18 trunks, $15. Basement Salesroom.
Travelling Requisites. All $22 trunks, $18. All $28 trunks, $20. All $35 trunks, $25. All $45 trunks, $30.

JOYCE QUIT IN CONTEST WITH CHAMPION HYNES

Five-Mile Race at Celtic Park Ended Unsatisfactorily.

IRISH ATHLETES DEFY A. A. U.

Handicapper O'Brien Ordered from the Field—Many of the Contestants Disqualified for Not Registering.

The international five-mile race between Tom Hynes, champion of Ireland, and J. Joyce, America's premier long-distance runner, at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday, was a farce. After traveling half the distance Joyce complained of a stitch in his side and quit the race, leaving Hynes to finish alone. It was an unsatisfactory termination of what gave every promise of being a splendid contest. In the first meeting between the pair, held two weeks ago, Joyce won by a small margin. The Irish champion at that time advanced the excuse of lack of condition as the cause of his defeat. The result of yesterday's race makes the score between them even.

After the five-mile event the Irish Counties Amateur Union held a meeting, consisting of four events. Joseph Maccabe, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, advised Official Handicapper O'Brien, who is also a member of the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union, not to permit any unregistered athletes to compete in the games. O'Brien, who has had considerable trouble with the Irish athletic meets, noticed several athletes who had not taken out registration papers. He warned the officials, and, as he was acting as referee of the sports, he refused to recognize them as contestants. He was ordered off the field and threatened with violence for his interference. He instructed Michael Flynn, another member of the Registration Committee, to prepare a list of all unregistered athletes who competed, and as a result he will report the case to the Amateur Athletic Union Board, where wholesale disqualifications no doubt will follow the defiance to the union.

Summary:

100 Yards, Handicap.—Won by J. J. O'Keefe, St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, (7½ yards;) E. Spitzer, Pastime Athletic Club, (7½ yards,) second; J. H. Teevan, Irish-American Athletic Association, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. Leibwoch, Pastime Athletic Club, (46 yards;) J. M. Kelly, Pastime Athletic Club, (44 yards,) second; J. Trube, Pastime Athletic Club, (30 yards,) third. Time—1:57

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Murray, Xavier Athletic Association, (24 yards;) F. W. Groone, Xavier Athletic Association, (16 yards,) second; C. Hulsen, Brooklyn Athletic Club, (24 yards,) third. Time—0:31 4-5.

One-mile Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Doody, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards;) B. Freeman, Xavier Athletic Association, (80 yards,) second; M. Spring, Pastime Athletic Club, (85 yards,) third. Time—4:26 4-5.

The results of the protested games of the Irish Counties Athletic Union follow:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by J. Halligan, Mayo; J. Kelly, Roscommon, second; F. J. Murray, Mayo, third. No time.

One-mile Relay Race.—Won by Mayo—McDermott, Cline, Tucker, and Nally.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by E. J. Gannon, Galway, distance 21 feet 1 inch; T. Halligan, Mayo, second, distance 20 feet 8 inches; T. McDermott, Mayo, third, distance 19 feet 7 inches.

800-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Murray, Mayo, (12 yards;) J. Nally, Mayo, (12 yards,) second; E. W. Cline, Mayo, (14 yards,) third. No time.

LIVELY SPEEDWAY BRUSHES.

Cascade Beat Mustard in a Fast Tilt—Free Advice a Winner.

Light harness sport of the highest order delighted a crowd of several thousand spectators on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. Trotters and pacers that in the past have won fame in the battles of the Grand Circuit were the most prominent performers, and some of the contests were so close and exciting as to fairly divide the opinion of the crowd.

The surprise of the day was the defeat of Charles Weiland's crack pacer Mustard, 2:08½, by the pacer Cascade, 2:06½, driven by his new owner, E. J. La Place. The former Chamber of Commerce stake winner has been pacing fast and smooth of late, and it was believed that he had an even chance with any pacer in the speedway contingent, so that when he was started with Cascade all interest centered in the event and the pair had a clear road. Although the first quarter was covered at a 2.10 clip neither pacer showed the slightest lead until the stretch was entered, where Mustard, after being coaxed with the whip showed a slight lead and looked like a winner until Cascade without apparent effort showed a wonderful burst of speed and nosed out a winner. Mr. Weiland demanded another heat, claiming that he had waited for Cascade on the start, but Mr. La Place, who was more than pleased with his victory, preferred to rest on his laurels and refused, saying that his horse had had enough work for one day.

Another lively half mile go in which a Grand Circuit star figured as winner was between James Murphy's handsome pacer, Free Advice, 2.10¼, and Colonel W. C. Green's little bay colt Cobre Grande, handled by a trainer. So fast did the little fellow step that he looked like a winner until the final dash was made, where the steady work of his older and more experienced rival began to tell, and at the critical moment Cobre Grande broke and was beaten an open length before he could recover his footing. The second heat was a repetition of the first, the colt being carried to a break in the stretch.

PELHAM BAY COURSE PLANS.

Local Oarsmen Favor Quick Action on New Rowing Proposition.

The first active step by the local rowing clubs concerning the proposition to construct a dike at Pelham Bay for the formation of a permanent rowing course in this city will be taken to-morrow night at the monthly meeting of the Atalanta Boat Club, when the Acting Captain will offer a resolution appointing a committee to aid the proposition. Should the Friendship Boat Club will take the same action at the Board of Directors' meeting one week from to-night. Considerable missionary work has been done by those in favor of the new course, and every one of the forty-odd clubs in and around New York will be ready for active work when the word is given.

Among the 300 oarsmen who visited College Point yesterday the Pelham Bay course was the chief subject of discussion. If the project goes through it is hoped that the course can be constructed by next Summer, as the first real international regatta held in this country in thirty years could be arranged in connection with the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. It is certain that Germany will send representatives, and possibly France, Belgium and England.

It is proposed to call a meeting of the Presidents of every club in and around New York to formally adopt a plan of action and appoint committees to bring about the success of the proposition. As this is not to be any one-man scheme, every club will be invited to send a representative to the meeting.

KILLED BY BOYS' PRANK.

Cartridges on the Track Cause a Woman to Jump from a Car.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., June 25.—Some small boys to-night placed a long line of cartridges on the car track.

Mrs. Mary Davis of Bethel was returning in a car from church with a party, and when the cartridges exploded with a series of loud reports she jumped from the car, which was going at a high rate of speed. She struck on her head, fracturing her skull, and died almost instantly.

Mrs. Henry Van Zandt was a passenger in the same car, and she also jumped, receiving serious but not dangerous injuries.

STRIKE AT THE BELMONT.

Work on the Big Hotel Tied Up by Unions Again.

A general strike has been ordered at the Hotel Belmont, in Forty-second Street, near the Grand Central Station, and has tied up all work. The work on this building was tied up for more than a year by the last strikes and lock-outs over the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association.

The contractors against whom the present strike is ordered are not in the Employers' Association, so that the strike does not bring the unions into conflict with the arbitration agreement.

This strike is one of a series that has been ordered on all the contracts of the Bramhall-Deane Company and the Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company to enforce recognition of the union and the demand for higher wages. The range mounters and kitchen outfitters started the strike.

SAVED BY TEN-YEAR-OLD.

Young Lochman Holds His Brother Above Water Until Help Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, June 25.—Louis Lochman, ten years old, of 1,863 Monroe Avenue, in the Bronx, saved his brother, Harry, from being drowned in Echo Bay, off New Rochelle, to-day, while hundreds of excursionists and bathers cheered his act.

The two brothers went out in a rowboat off Potter's Beach, and Harry, who is sixteen years old, and large for his age, dived from the boat. He was seized with a cramp. Louis seized him by the hair and held his head above the water. The cries of the spectators and bathers on the beach attracted Life Saver Howland, and he quickly went to the rescue and brought the half-drowned boy to the beach. Young Lochman was rolled on a barrel before he was brought back to consciousness.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Abt & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. S. Abt, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Bittan, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; laces, ribbons, notions, jewelry, and manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Holland House.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; B. A. Sponge, furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Chicago Novelty Cloak Company, Chicago, Ill.; R. Munzer, cloaks; Hotel Astor.

Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; J. Cohen, dry goods; S. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; P. J. Sefranka, books; V. Eckland, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Albert.

Epstein, L., Toledo, Ohio; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Foreman, S., Waterbury, Conn.; furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Weil, Raphael & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. J. Kennedy, cloaks and suits; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Ederheimer, Stein & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Ederheimer, cloths; Hotel Netherland.

Falk, L. J., Boise City, Idaho; dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Goldsmith, M., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Goldsmith, dry goods; Belvedere House.

Goldberg, Brothers Company, Phoenix, Ariz.; D. Goldberg, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, boys' clothing; Grand Hotel.

Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; E. H. Dart, books; 487 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.

Loewenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; F. Novitsky, underwear; 43 Leonard Street.

Mitchell-Moody-Gorton Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, hats; M. W. Deaver, hats; Hotel Breslin.

Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; H. Danziger, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.

Martin Dry Goods Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. H. Mortimer, cloaks and suits, hosiery and underwear, 4 Washington Place.

Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. Preston, notions, 86 Worth Street; Hotel York.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Rubenstein Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Rubenstein, notions; Herald Square Hotel.

Riegelman, E., Des Moines, Iowa; hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Strauss, I. S., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Strauss, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

Stein-Bloch Company, Rochester, N. Y.; L. N. Stein, woolens; Hotel Imperial.

Sisson Brothers & Weiden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; T. P. Calkins, furs; Grand Hotel.

Strauss, B. J., & Samish, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Samish, millinery; 637 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, remnants; Herald Square Hotel.

Schoenan, W. H., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Schoenan, linens; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Weil & Brother, Goldsborough, N. C.; S. Weil, clothing; H. Weil, clothing; Hotel Netherland.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; R. W. Freyschlag, toys; Hoffman House.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Wyler, cloaks; Hotel Spalding.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; A. L. Jolkut, millinery; 51 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store

It's Doomsday for Delinquents In Women's Dresses and Wraps

Last Saturday the manager made a thorough inspection of his stocks of women's garments. Every suit, dress and coat (excepting the Washable Garments and Mohairs) was subjected to the most radical change in its price.

A quick, thorough, effectual clean-up of the stock is the object.

Sharp, decisive, extraordinary price-cutting was done to accomplish it.

Today women may pick among the broad, carefully selected stocks still assembled here, at prices often lower than they would name, if they were making their own bids.

It is an occasion that every shrewd woman will recognize and appreciate. It is the one time of the whole year when OPPORTUNITY is spelled with big capital letters.

These are not the heavy garments of Spring. They are not suits and coats that you must lay away until next Fall. They're wearables for NOW—necessaries of every woman vacationer, as well as "stay-at-homes."

Come and look, today, at least. The list can barely suggest the garments offered.

15 Cheviot Suits, in blouse and jacket styles, at $10, from $20

23 Navy blue Serge Suits, at $18, from $27 and $30

31 Suits in blouse and jacket styles, of drap d'ete, Panama cloth, light check mixtures, at $18, were $27.50 to $37.50

19 Tight-fitting long-coated Suits of checked canvas, at $15, worth $30

9 Jacket Suits of fine rainproof worsteds, at $15, from $25

27 Suits of taffeta silk, various very fine cloths and voiles, at $25, were $40 to $58

27 Handsome Imported Suits in fine exclusive checks, at $27.50 to $50, were $55 to $100

14 Imported Tailored Suits of finest pastel broadcloth, at $32.50 to $75, were $65 to $150

29 Handsome Imported Street Costumes, at $75, were $110 to $150

75 Covert Jackets, in these sizes:

Sizes	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Quantity	2	2	6	17	25	15	8

At $5 each, from $10 and $12.50

23 Covert Coats at $10, worth $15 to $20

45 Silk Coats at $10, worth $15 to $33

31 White and Colored Linen Coats at $10, worth $15 to $22.50

14 Long Black and Covert Coats at $18, worth $25 to $36

30 Imported Pongee Lace and Silk Coats, three-quarter length, at $37.50, worth $50 to $75

4 White Lace Coats at $20, worth $33 to $40

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Suits to Order
$5 to $20 Under-Price

We have taken out of our merchant tailoring stock a collection of fancy cheviot suitings, sufficient for the making of sixty-three sack suits, which we propose cleaning out of stock in a hurry, because they are odd lengths, and will exactly meet the wishes of a great many men who will appreciate the economy at this time.

Nineteen patterns were $30
Twenty-six patterns were $35
Four patterns were $38
Two patterns were $40
Twelve patterns were $45

Today you make your own selection, and we will make up the materials to your order into single-breasted sack coat suit, of the most correct model, and guarantee satisfaction,

At $25 a Suit

Custom Tailoring, Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Overwhelming Reductions On Novelty Dress Fabrics

Ends of the best-liked lines. In some cases but one piece, in others only two or three dress-lengths remain. And often the color-range is broken.

Seemingly inadequate reasons, but potent for this change:

At Two-thirds and One-half of Regular Prices

Present, stylish, handsome.

At 50c a yard, from $1—All-wool Fancy Etamine, in light gray, reseda and plum color.

At 75c a yard, from $1.25—Fancy Checked Suiting; light blue-and-white shepherd's plaid with overplaid in color-contrast.

At 75c a yard, from $1.25—Silk-and-wool Taffeta, in beige mixture.

At 75c a yard, from $1.50—Pin-checked Taffeta, in light blue and white.

At 75c a yard, from $2—Fancy Bourette Etamine, in black with colored bourette in contrast.

At $1 a yard, from $1.50—Silk-and-wool Figured Checked Taffeta, in light blue-and-white, reseda-and-white, green-and-blue, tan-and-white, brown and-white and green-and-black, with small self-colored silk figures.

At $1 a yard, from $1.50—Fancy Pin-dot Shepherd's Checks, in black-and-white, blue-and-white, with small fancy polka-dots in color-contrast.

At $1 a yard, from $2—Silk-figured Checked Voile, in brown-and-white, reseda-and-white, tan-and-white, with small self-colored silk figures in white

At $1 a yard, from $2.25—Silk-embroidered Figured Voile, in navy blue and brown with self-colored embroidered silk polka-dots.

At $1 a yard, from $2—All-wool Fancy French Etamine, in light gray, tan and reseda.

At $1.25 a yard, from $2.25—Silk-embroidered Polka-dot Checked Voile, in green-and-white, brown-and-white, with embroidered polka-dots in marine blue.

Rotunda.

175 Girls' Wash Dresses
At $1 Each, worth $1.50 and $2

A fine assortment of Wash Dresses—white and colored—taken from our regular stock and marked fifty cents and one dollar less.

That's the meat of this offering.

White Lawns, Chambrays and Zephyr Ginghams, in plaids and plain colors: splendidly made in high and low neck effects. Sizes for 6 to 14 years.

Pretty dresses that tasteful girls will delight in.

$1 Each, worth $1.50 and $2 Basement.

WRITING PAPERS And Fine Engraving

On a leading thoroughfare in the Wanamaker City of Stores, is a smart, complete, equipped, up-to-the-minute Stationery business. Exclusive in many ways, inclusive in every good one.

Finest writing materials and good ones for every day use. The best engraving possible.

Of present interest:

Writing Paper

Boxes containing one, two and three quires of high-grade paper, with envelopes to match. Lawn finish vellum and bound, **at 25c, 30c, 45c, 60c, 75c.**

King's Bond—a superior quality; Lillian, Helen and Frances sizes; azure tint only. Two quires with envelopes, **at 30c,** worth 45c. Five quires with envelopes, **at 70c,** worth 90c.

French Cambric Paper, in pound packages, in white only; two sizes—Helen and Frances. Superior lawn finish, **at 30c a pound.** Envelopes to match, **at 30c a hundred.**

Ideal Flax—a linen finish with a fine writing surface, in white only. Three sizes — Octavo, Helen and Frances; at **25c a pound.** Envelopes to match, at **25c a hundred.**

Broadway and Tenth street.

Wanamaker Club Vellum. A splendid quality of vellum paper with a hard-finish writing surface. Two tints—cream and azure. Three sizes—Octavo, Helen and Frances; at **10c a pound.** Envelopes, **15c a hundred.**

A large assortment of Box Paper, containing one quire of paper with envelopes to match, **at 15c a box,** worth 25c and 35c.

Rotunda, facing Fourth avenue.

Card and Wedding Engraving

Visiting cards engraved in script, 50 cards and plate, **$1.** In shaded Old English, 50 cards and plate, **$2.50.**

Wedding Invitations and Announcements, in script, one hundred with two sets of envelopes, **$5, $7.50, $10, $12.**

Broadway and Tenth street.

WINDOW SHADES

Well-Made, Reasonably Priced

The comfort of the home, as well as the peace of mind of those in care of it, depends more largely than many people think on the window shades. The materials must be right, both cloth and rollers must be of reliable quality. But, more than all, the shades must fit accurately, and must operate easily, and expert workmanship is the largest part of the value that is rendered.

The Wanamaker factory is famous for producing such work, and our facilities are so extensive that we can easily equip the largest hotels, apartment houses and office buildings, as provide two or three window shades for a private residence. The same care and skill is given to both large and small orders.

Our stocks present fullest selection of all standard materials, such as John King's, Lonsdale and domestic Holland, painted transparent shadings and oil opaque cambric. We use only the best wood and tin spring rollers. Every window shade is made in our own factory, specially to your order, and put up in the most careful manner.

With it all, Wanamaker prices are most reasonable, ranging from 50c. to $1.25 each, for the average size shade, 3x6 feet. Other sizes in proportion.

We will send a competent man to take measurements and submit estimate and samples, upon receipt of either a personal, mail or telephone request.

Upholstery Store, Third floor.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

It's our own idea—"The Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder—lighter and stronger than the regular way of clothes building—another tailor couldn't duplicate it for love or money. A perfect two-piece suit from the finest serges and cheviots or other Summer-time cloths for **$17.**

Samples mailed for the request.

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Broadway & 9th St.

For HIGH BALLS

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

Lends an additional Charm.

C. L. DU VIVIER. JOHN CALLAGHAN.

Du Vivier & Co.
22 Warren St., New York.

Selected wines for use aboard yachts and during the Summer season.

Dumiay Ex. Quality Sans Liqueur 1893	$34.00	
Dumiay Ex. Quality Sans Liqueur 1898	$2.50	$34.50
Krug & Co. Private Cuvee 1893.	37.00	
Krug & Co. Private Cuvee 1898.	35.00	
Walker's Extra Special Scotch.	17.00	
Old Coronet Rye Whiskey	12.00	
Braumeberger Auslese 1900	8.50	
Margaux 1896	6.00	7.00
Chateau Margaux 1893	20.00	21.00

PHONE 5223 CORTLANDT.

NOTHING MORE LEVEL THAN WATER.

The New York Central Lines are congratulating themselves and their patrons on the water level on which their tracks run between New York and Chicago.

The Hudson River, New York to Albany; the Mohawk, Albany to Utica; the valleys of the outlets of the lakes of Central New York, Utica to Buffalo, and along the level of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, Buffalo to Chicago, contributing to the comfort of every mile.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

CIGARS UNITED

A Seasonable Smoke

Take a box or two along to last over the outing.

General Braddock

Colonial size—box of twenty-five

$1.00

Four dollars per hundred

A light, mild, domestic Cigar of very pleasing flavor, most suitable for a summer smoke.

TRY A BOX TO-DAY

United Cigar Stores Co.

STORES ALL OVER NEW YORK. ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT

Studebaker

PARK PHAETON

Rivaling the Victoria in graceful contour and harmonious blending of finish and fitment. In this model, the Studebaker experts compete only with their other productions in splendor and skill. Decorations, both as to color and design, elaborate, though dignified. A pleasure vehicle of the highest type.

Studebaker Harness

Everything necessary for the comfort both of the horse and his driver. We furnish stable equipments complete or supply anything in harness from a single strap to the most elaborate "four-in-hand" appointment.

STUDEBAKER,
Broadway and 7th Ave. at 48th street, New York.
Makers of Automobiles.

The American Alps

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Lake MacDonald Country

"THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT."

Worthy a visit while on your way to the

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r. Traffic Mgr. ST. PAUL, MINN

CHICAGO NEAR LEAD IN AMERICAN LEAGUE

Has No Trouble to Beat Cleveland Before Large Crowd.

PITCHER ALTROCK IN FORM

Chicago Wins from Cincinnati by an Old-Fashioned Score—Pittsburg Second Again.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Pittsburg, 5; St. Louis, 0.
Chicago, 18; Cincinnati, 2.

American League.

Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	3	3	5	6	7	32	.627
Chicago	5	..	3	6	4	5	6	4	33	.623
Philadelphia	5	3	..	4	4	5	6	5	32	.604
Detroit	2	5	2	..	5	4	5	4	27	.509
Boston	2	3	2	5	..	3	5	3	23	.489
New York	0	2	1	4	2	..	4	4	20	.400
Washington	1	1	0	2	1	1	..	4	21	.389
St. Louis	4	2	2	7	2	2	2	..	21	.382
Games lost	19	20	21	26	26	30	33	34		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	4	5	4	5	13	7	43	.705
Pittsburg	3	..	6	5	7	8	2	5	36	.581
Philadelphia	1	2	..	4	4	5	6	11	33	.579
Chicago	3	5	3	..	5	8	6	6	36	.571
Cincinnati	3	4	7	7	..	5	4	6	33	.541
St. Louis	3	3	2	3	5	..	4	5	25	.410
Boston	2	4	2	2	2	3	..	4	19	.328
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	1	2	4	..	17	.279
Games lost	18	26	24	27	28	30	39	44		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Hard Batting and Perfect Fielding Win for Chicago by 8 to 2.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Before one of the largest crowds that ever attended a baseball game in this city the Chicago team played perfectly in the field to-day, and by hitting Bernhard strong and safely won by a score of 8 to 2. The victory places the local team within four points of Lajoie's men for the leadership in the league. The visitors were unable to hit Altrock with any effect, their seven singles being of little importance. Isbell carried off the honors of the day at the bat, his three hits out of four times at bat including a home run and a double. Dundon's jumping catch of a hard drive was one of the features of the contest. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Jones, cf.	..1	0	3	0	0	Jackson, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	1	Hay, cf.	...0	0	1	0	1
Davis, ss.	..2	2	1	3	0	Flick, rf.	...0	0	1	0	0
Donohue, 1b.	2	2	12	1	0	Lajoie, 2b.	..0	0	1	4	0
Isbell, rf.	..2	3	3	0	0	Bradley, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1
McF'l'd, c.	.1	2	2	0	0	Turner, ss.	1	1	0	1	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	1	2	4	0	Carr, 1b.	..0	2	13	1	0
Tann'l, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0	Bemis, c.	..0	1	4	1	0
Altrock, p.	0	1	2	2	0	Bernh'd, p.	0	1	0	5	0
						*Kahl	..0	0	0	0	0
Total.	...8	11	27	11	0	Total.	...2	7	24	14	2

*Batted for Bernhard in ninth inning.

Chicago	3	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	..	—8
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cleveland, 8. Two-base hits—Davis, 2; Isbell, Carr. Three-base hit—Donohue. Home run—Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, Dundon. Stolen bases—Dundon, Donohue, Isbell, McFarland. Double play—Lajoie, Carr and Bemis. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Bernhard, 2. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Bernhard, 2. Hit with ball—By Altrock, 1. Time—1 hour and 35 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 23,269.

ST. LOUIS, 8; DETROIT, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—St. Louis signalized its return home to-day from a disastrous Eastern trip by outplaying Detroit in every branch of the game, winning by 8 to 1. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	DETROIT.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Rockf'd, 2b.	1	3	2	2	0	O'Leary, ss.	0	0	3	2	0
Stone, lf.	...0	0	3	0	0	Cooley, cf.	..0	0	1	0	0
Vanz'nt, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	H'k'm'n, 1b.	0	0	5	1	1
Koehler, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	C'w'f'd, rf.	...0	2	2	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	2	1	1	0	C'k'm'n, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0
Gleason, 3b.	1	1	2	3	0	Sch'fer, 2b.	0	0	2	1	0
Sugden, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0	Lowe, lf.	...1	2	1	0	0
Weaver, c.	.1	1	10	0	1	Doran, c.	..0	1	10	2	0
Felty, p.	1	1	0	1	0	Ford, p.	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	...8	12	27	8	1	Total.	...1	6	24	12	2

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	2	3	0	..	—8
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hits—Rockenfeld, (2,) Wallace, Crawford, Lowe, Doran. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, 2. Stolen bases—Rockenfeld, (2,) Vanzant, Gleason, Koehler, Coughlin. Hit by pitcher—By Ford, 1. Wild pitch—Ford. Base on balls—Off Ford, 1. Struck out—By Felty, 7; by Ford, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 3,200.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine. **10th Day. The Equality and 5 Other Races.** Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn, 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander. GRAND STAND, $3. FIELD STAND, $1.00.

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P.M. Champion Giants vs. Boston. Adm. 50c.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Case's Pitching, and Fine Support Caused Shut-Out of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 25.—The Pittsburgs overwhelmed the local team to-day, winning by a score of 5 to 0. Case's delivery was almost unsolvable, while Thielman of the local nine was compelled to retire after the visitors had scored four runs in the first inning. McFarland, who succeeded him, was much more effective, and the Pittsburgs' run-getting was confined to one tally. The fielding of both teams was excellent, Grady being the only man credited with a mistake. With no one on the bases except himself in the second inning, Manager Clarke made a successful steal to the home plate. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Shay, ss.	...0	0	1	0	0	T.Clarke, lf.	2	3	2	0	0
Shan'on, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	B'mont, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Arndt, 2b.	..0	0	2	2	0	Leach, 3b.	..0	0	1	3	0
Grady, 1b.	..0	2	11	0	1	Wagner, ss.	1	2	5	2	0
Brain, cf.ss.	0	1	0	3	0	H'ward, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0
T.Clarke, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	Clancy, rf.	..0	1	0	0	0
Burke, 3b.	..0	0	0	3	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0
Warner, c.	..0	1	3	4	0	Peitz, c.	0	0	5	1	0
Th'lm'n, p.	0	0	1	0	0	Case, p.	0	0	2	0	0
McF'l'd, p.	0	0	1	3	0						
Smoot, cf.	..0	0	2	0	0						
Total.	...0	4	27	15	1	Total.	...5	10	27	10	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Pittsburg	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—5

Hits—Off Thielman, 5 in one-third of an inning; off McFarland, 5 in eight and two-thirds innings. Three-base hits—F. Clarke, Beaumont, Wagner, Grady. Sacrifice hit—Peitz. Double play—Peitz and Wagner. Passed ball—Warner. Stolen base—F. Clarke. Bases on balls—Off McFarland, 2; off Case, 2. Struck out—By McFarland, 1; by Case, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Pittsburg, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Bausewine. Attendance—8,100.

CHICAGO, 18; CINCINNATI, 2.

CHICAGO, June 25.—Chicago had a picnic with Cincinnati's pitchers to-day, every man on the team hitting safely and scoring. Harper probably received the hardest punishment of the season in the fifth inning, when eight singles, a triple, and a home run were bunched, resulting in nine runs. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Slagle, cf.	..2	5	3	0	0	Hug'ns, 2b.	1	1	2	1	1
Schulte, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	Barry, 1b.	..0	0	8	1	0
Malon'y, rf.	2	1	3	0	0	Odwell, lf.	..0	1	2	1	0
Chance, 1b.	3	2	10	0	0	Seym'r, cf.	..0	1	3	0	0
H'fman, ss.	3	3	2	2	0	Cor'ran, ss.	0	0	2	5	0
Evers, 2b.	4	3	4	4	0	Sebring, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Casey, 3b.	..1	1	1	2	0	Bridw'l, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0
Kling, c.	..1	1	3	1	0	Schlei, c.	..0	0	4	2	1
Weimer, p.	1	2	0	4	0	Harper, p.	..1	1	0	2	1
						Hahn, p.	0	1	1	1	1
						*Steinf'dt	.0	0	0	0	0
Total.	...18	20	27	13	0	Total.	2	7	24	13	5

*Batted for Hahn in the ninth inning.

Chicago	2	3	0	0	1	1	2	..	..	—18
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Hits—Off Harper, 15 in five innings; off Hahn, 5 in three innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hits—Slagle, Seymour, Schulte. Three-base hits—Weimer, Huggins, Hofman, Slagle, Kling. Home run—Maloney. Sacrifice hits—Barry, Evers, Casey. Stolen bases—Maloney, Evers, (2,) Chance. Double play—Corcoran, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Weimer, 2; by Harper, 2; by Hahn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 3; off Harper, 2; off Hahn, 1. Wild pitch—Harper. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance, 11,500.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City's Pitchers Easy for Providence and Grays Win by 9 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, June 25.—The largest crowd of the season saw Providence beat Jersey City in the final game of the series at Rocky Point to-day by a score of 9 to 3. Josslyn pitched the Jerseymen out until the eighth inning, when they secured a brace of runs on a base on balls, Conn's poor judgment, a single by Egan, and a double by Keister. The third run was scored in the ninth on hits by Halligan and Pattee, and McAuley's fly to right field. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Foland, 3b.	2	3	*0	4	0	Clement, lf.	1	0	2	1	0
McF'l'd, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	Bean, ss.	..0	1	4	3	0
Dunn, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0	Keister, rf.	0	1	0	1	0
Thomas, c.	1	1	2	1	0	Merritt, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Ball, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Hal'gan, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Conn, 1b.	..2	2	11	1	0	Pattee, 3b.	..0	2	1	4	1
Brodie, cf.	..0	1	0	0	0	Vand'ft, 1b.	0	1	8	2	1
Rock, ss.	...0	0	5	5	0	M'Auley, c.	1	1	2	4	0
Josslyn, p.	..1	1	2	3	0	Thiel'n, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						McCann, p.	0	0	0	5	0
Total.	...9	12	27	17	0	Total.	...3	7	24	22	2

Providence	1	0	1	1	2	0	0	4	..	—9
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	—3

Two-base hits—Conn, Josslyn, McAuley, Keister. Three-base hit—Poland. Sacrifice hits—Dunn, Brodie. First base on balls—Off Josslyn, 2; off Thielman, 3; off McCann, 4. Struck out—By Josslyn, 2; by McCann, 2; by Thielman, 1. Left on bases—Providence, 5; Jersey City, 6. First base by errors—Providence, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Egan. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Attendance, 8,764.

NEWARK, 3; BALTIMORE, 2.

NEWARK, N. J., June 25.—The game today was one between pitchers, seven hits with a total of nine being all that were made by both teams. It looked like a shout-out for the visitors when they went to the bat in their last inning, but before they were retired they had scored two runs. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	BALTIMORE.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Mahling, ss.	1	0	3	5	1	Burchell, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Connor, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Kelly, cf.	...0	0	0	0	0
Sw'der, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	McAl'se, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
Jones, lf.	...1	1	0	0	0	Jordan, 1b.	1	2	8	0	1
C'kman, 3b.	0	0	0	3	1	Neal, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Murphy, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Loud'r, 2b.	1	0	3	1	0
O'H'g'n, 2b.						Sylv'ter, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1
	1b	0	0	4	4	0	Eyers, c.	...0	1	7	2	1
Shea, c.	0	0	2	1	0	Mason, p.	...0	0	0	3	0
McLane, p.	0	1	0	3	0	*Hearne	...0	0	0	0	0
Pardee, p.	...0	0	0	0	0						
Mor'ty, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	Total.	...2	3	24	9	3
Total.	...3	4	27	16	1						

*Batted for Sylvester in ninth inning.

Newark	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	—3
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	—2

First base by errors—Newark, 1; Baltimore, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Baltimore, 6. First base on balls—Off McLane, 6; off Mason, 5. Struck out—By McLane, 1; by Pardee, 1; by Mason, 4. Two-base hits—Swander, Jordan. Sacrifice hits—Connor, Shea. Stolen bases—Mahling, Jones, (2,) Swander. Wild pitch—McLane. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

MONTREAL, 3; TORONTO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Que., June 25.—The Montreals won the last game of the Toronto series to-day on Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds through Falkenberg's gifts of bases, helped out by timely hitting. The Toronto's two runs were homers to right centre by White in the fourth inning and by Murray in the seventh. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Tooronto	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—2	6	2
Montreal	0 1 0 1 0 1 0 0 .—3	6	1

Batteries—Falkenberg and Toft; McCarthy and Gibson.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	30	19	.612	Toronto	22	25	.468
Jersey City	28	20	.583	Newark	23	27	.460
Providence	28	21	.571	Rochester	19	28	.404
Buffalo	24	23	.511	Montreal	19	30	.388

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Newark at Providence.
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The Fabrics—linen crash, cheviot, madras, corded zephyr cloth, Penang cloth, mercerized madras and zephyr batiste in white with black hair-line stripes, blue, gray and tan, plain, figured and with individual woven designs.

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CANDY FIRECRACKERS, made of lozenge paste; each, 5c and 10c

SMALL AMERICAN PAPER FLAGS, mounted on pins; dozen, 9c

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Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings This Week from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Wednesday, June 28, Will Be Red Letter Day at The Big Store for Collectors of "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

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40-yard roll, regularly $6.50, at	3.95
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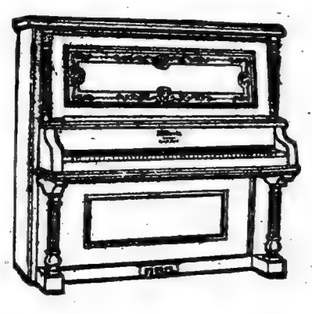
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Thirty Styles of Women's $3.50 Oxfords for $1.95.



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Big bargains at $1.95; exceptionally good. Thirty good styles; but for the sake of brevity we mention but a few of the various styles:

Tan calf Bluchers with large eyelets and wide lace, extension soles; the same style in patent coltskin (all sizes and widths of each); vici kid with either light hand-turned soles or with half extension edges; handsome white Oxfords made of either smooth duck or basket cloth and several lines of samples. 1.95



Some of the Many Other Values in This Sale:

Women's $2.00 Oxfords.

Soft Vici Kid in three good styles, all sizes of each style; also White Canvas and Patent Leather Oxfords at the same price, 95c

Women's $2.00 Tan Oxfords.

Tan Oxfords made of real Russia Calfskin on good style lasts; all sizes, 95c

Children's White Shoes.

White canvas shoes in button or lace styles. These are regularly $1.00 and $1.25. We offer all sizes up to 11 at 69c

Infants' First Shoes.

Fine kid, soft sole, button and lace, sizes 0 to 4, several delicate shades, 15c

Men's $5.00 and $6.00 Sample Shoes and Oxfords.

Samples of a factory making high grade shoes for men. All the best leathers in both tan and black. Best shoes are in sizes 6½ to 7½, 2.50

Men's $3.00 Shoes.

Vici kid and velour calf lace shoes, welted soles, good fitting styles, all sizes, 1.90

Boys' $1.50 Shoes.

Tan lace shoes with good, stout soles that will wear well; sizes up to 13½; black satin calf lace shoes in all sizes up to 5½, 98c

Children's Tan Shoes.

Two shades, one dark tan, other champagne color; soft vici kid, button or lace; sizes 2 to 6, 50c
Large sizes of the same, with spring heels, 85c



Children's Tan Barefoot Sandals.

Tan barefoot Sandals; well made for looks as well as wear; all sizes up to 11 at this low price. 49c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON....r..160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE POSITION OF FRANCE.

It is a marked and encouraging feature of the present exciting and difficult situation in France that, in general, the tone of the organs of public opinion in France has been moderate and candid, though discussion has proceeded with much clearness and vigor.

The troublesome fact in the situation undoubtedly is that the causes alleged by Germany for her intervention in the Moroccan question do not seem either adequate or consistent with previous declarations, and the inference is natural that she has some ulterior and, so far, unexplained motive. The following extract from the review of the fortnight written for the Revue des Deux Mondes of June 15 by M. FRANCIS CHARMES, a publicist of the highest character, states the French case in admirable manner:

If it be true, as is said in Berlin, that certain negligences and omissions on our part have given rise to the belief that we are resolved to hold ourselves apart from Germany and to withdraw gradually from relations with her, the impression must be dissipated, and without losing any time in examining whether we have really given a pretext for it. Germany is much too great a power not to enter into all our calculations as to our policy in Europe or throughout the world. Although in Morocco she has, as she has so often declared herself, only commercial interests, it is natural that she wished to take part in the settlement of the Moroccan question, and all we regret is that she did not say so sooner and in a different manner. But what does she wish? The open door? She shall have it. The independence of the Sultan? We have always promised to respect it. Integrity of his territory? We have made the same pledge as to that. Is there something else? Is Morocco only a pretext and do her ideas extend to a group of objects much more vast? Let her explain herself.

Really this is not an unreasonable request. We are persuaded that it will be so regarded, if not by the German Government, then by the other Powers which must take part in the conference suggested by Germany if that conference is to amount to anything. Italy, an ally of Germany in the Triple Alliance, is a party already to the agreement with France which Germany assumes to challenge. So is Spain and so—most important of all—is Great Britain. If these Powers, or if Great Britain alone, shall sustain the request of France for a clear definition of the scope of the conference, either Germany will accede, or the conference will not be held.

What then? Will the matter be allowed to drop or will Germany press her apparently slight differences with France to a point where peace will be endangered? We cannot believe that the latter alternative will come about. It is inconceivable that the Emperor of Germany, with the assent of his Government—for he is very far from being the absolute arbiter of peace and war for his empire—will incur the awful consequences of war for any purpose that can now be perceived. Nothing would so surely check or so gravely menace that growth in the strength and prosperity of Germany to which he is so devoted and of which he is so justly proud.

THE NEW TENEMENT COMMISSIONER.

Mr. E. J. BUTLER, Mayor MCCLELLAN'S new Commissioner of the Tenement House Department, begins his work with a moderate and sensible statement of his view of his work. He is a man of good repute and much experience in the real estate business; he is a Democrat, but not an active politician, much less a self-seeking one; he has been generous and intelligent in works of public beneficence, and there is every reason to believe that he will do as much in his department as existing conditions will permit.

Existing conditions are far from hopeful, however. As Mr. BUTLER pointed out in the interview with him published in our columns yesterday, New York is too densely crowded; the demand for homes near to the places of work is too urgent and increasing too rapidly, and land for tenements that meet this demand is too costly to allow much, if any, reduction in the rent of tenements. The tendency will rather be toward a steady advance, and higher tenement rents necessarily mean constant pressure toward crowding. It is crowding, with its consequent evils, that the law is meant to prevent or suppress. On the face of the situation, therefore, much real improvement would seem to be almost hopeless.

But there is another side to the question, involving several elements. Mr. BUTLER mentions one of these—the violation of the factory laws. Obviously this helps greatly in the intense demand for labor which produces congestion in the tenements. Enforce the restrictions in the factories and they will have more or less to scatter, and when they are scattered, congestion is reduced. That, largely, is a matter for the new Commissioner of Labor, Mr. SHERMAN. Again the element of "graft," or of favoritism verging on corruption, enters largely into the matter. If Mr. BUTLER grapples with this, as he intends, he is quite justified in "not looking forward to a particularly peaceful time for the next six months." But it will pay. Every man who violates the tenement law is ready to plead necessity for doing so. If he has a "pull," his plea is accepted, and he escapes compulsory correction. If he has no "pull," and if all are treated alike, and all with justice, the asserted necessity will be found to be largely unfounded. Rents will seek their normal level. What will be reduced is the profit of political favorites. We think Mr. BUTLER is a man to test this policy to the utmost. It will be a trying and tedious task, but one useful and honorable.

THE CAT IN THE MEAL BAG.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made a long and characteristic speech at St. Helens on the 3d of June, in which he undertook to meet the point that has been made so effectively against his scheme of colonial preference, that it would involve a tax on food. Naturally he denied the charge. He said:

There is a question which touches, no doubt, very closely some deep sentiments among the working people, and especially among the agricultural laborers. This arrangement with the colonies would necessitate not a tax on food, as you are told. That is false. [Cheers.] But it might entail a transfer of taxation from one kind of food to another kind of food.

Now the essential feature of Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S plan is that a tax shall be levied on foodstuffs coming from other sources than the colonies and that foodstuffs from the colonies shall be admitted free. At present foodstuffs from any part of the world are admitted free to all the markets of the United Kingdom. The present supply from the colonies is but little over one-fourth of the total. If the remainder is to be taxed the supply will tend to diminish and the price will tend to rise. Exactly how much Mr. CHAMBERLAIN cannot know, nor can any one else. But that that will be the inevitable tendency no one disputes. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN promises that the tax thus imposed will be taken from some other kinds of food, though he has not clearly indicated as yet what the other food is to be that is to be freed from tax. Whatever it is the tax is needed for revenue, and if it be removed some other tax must replace it. There is no practicable way of dodging the ultimate result of such a tax as he proposes. That is the reason why every election in England has gone against him, and why the elections in the districts where the workingmen are most numerous have given the heaviest majorities against him.

INDEPENDENT "MONOPOLIES."

The proclamations of those who are promoting the "independent" refinery development in Kansas prove too much. They promise the prompt investor "enormous profits," a gain of some three hundred per cent. in stock values within six to eight weeks and other advantages so large that the consumer of oil might be excused for wondering where the advantage came for him in the legislation which stripped the Standard Oil Company of important corporate privileges and conferred them upon new concerns less perfectly equipped to do the business of refining well and cheaply.

The principal ground for objection against the Standard Oil Company in its Kansas operations was that it made "enormous profits," which it might safely be assumed were contributed by the consumers of its products, since in the last analysis it is the consumer from whom profits are derived. Considering the fact that the new stock issues are now somewhat insistently offered at eight cents per share on a par of one dollar, one may conclude that the nominal capitalization is expressed in large figures, and that the promoters of the independent enterprise are imitating the example of the great trusts in the matter of high dilution. Much is made of the fact that the independent company has advantages over competitors, actual and possible, in the ownership of its own wells and pipe lines, in which respects it is a monopoly. Was not the chief ground for objection to the Standard Oil Company that it is a monopoly and insisted upon the exclusive enjoyment of advantages which others wished to share and could not?

A WOMAN PROFESSOR.

The appointment of a woman, Miss FLORENCE R. SABIN, to the Chair of Associate Professor of Anatomy in Johns Hopkins University is of unusual interest. It is understood that Miss SABIN was selected on the sole basis of conspicuous fitness. She is a graduate of Smith College, and afterward of the Johns Hopkins Medical School. Her work has been characterized by originality in research and has challenged international attention by reason of its value. It is not long since the medical profession objected to medical coeducation on the ground that the demonstrations and recitations in anatomy were unsuited to mixed classes. From that point of view to the recognition of a capable woman as fitted for the Chair of Anatomy in a great university distinguished for its high scientific standards may not be as long a step as at first glance it appears to be, but it is still long enough to make the layman open his eyes and wonder whether women have changed or men have come to study the question of sex in its relation to science through lenses less sharply focused than those formerly employed.

In the medical profession it is not long since women were regarded as intruders who forgot modesty in the desire to engage in an unfeminine pursuit. But the woman doctor came to stay and has made for herself a place in the profession which is specially her own and which men have never filled as well. Her admission to the Faculty as pre-eminently fitted to teach what it has been very clearly shown woman can learn to great advantage is part of a natural process of evolution which to be interesting need not be at all surprising.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE.

The confidence expressed by The Public Ledger of Philadelphia that the recent emancipation of Councils from the control of the local political machine prepares the way for the enactment and enforcement of an ordinance which will effectually suppress the smoke nuisance, seems to be based upon a misconception. An elaborate ordinance setting forth the conditions under which soft coal may and may not be burned would accomplish vastly more of mischief than of benefit. Behind what might appear to be a perfunctory compliance with its provisions the offender would take shelter, and the nuisance would continue as before.

Any legislation inimical to bituminous coal or favorable to anthracite would be unenforcible because it would lack the support of public approval. All that is necessary or desirable is to enact that fuel used in any way shall be burned without smoke or other nuisance, leaving the consumer free to burn whatever he chooses to burn, provided he can do it without detriment to the interests or invasion of the comfort of others. Soft coal can be burned with so little smoke as not to be a nuisance. When this is done there is no reasonable ground of objection to its use. Thus to burn it may be more costly than to burn anthracite, but that is beside the fact. The largest possible economy to the individual consumer does not justify the toleration of a public nuisance. The smoke nuisance is a health question; it should not be a question in which the interests of competing varieties of coal have the weight of a hair. Pure air is an asset. It belongs to a community. No one has the right to pollute it, and none should be permitted so to do. These general remarks may seem to be addressed to our Philadelphia neighbors; but they are not without value for home consumption. Our Health Commissioner might ponder them with profit.

FISH STORIES.

Fish stories vouched for by a Methodist lock tender must receive respectful consideration whether they seem probable or not. One of such comes out of darkest New Jersey, not far from New Brunswick, and from the bottom of the deep lock on the Raritan Canal, to put a certain strain on popular credulity; but, after all, the occurrence it bodies forth was no more wonderful than the recovery of Polycrates's ring. It was concerned with a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles which a citizen had dropped into the lock, and when the water was drawn off by the Wesleyan lock tender aforesaid the binoculars were found astride the nose of a large catfish, which through them was taking new views of life and destiny. They were none the worse for their immersion, and perhaps their owner may think that what they have gone through gives an added value to them. Among all the spectacles in existence, both in use and in stock, there is quite surely not another pair which has been used in the circumspection of a meditative catfish, and, what is more, there is no chance in reasonable estimates of possibility that there will ever be another. They are therefore in this respect unique and out of the danger of any subsequent competition, so that no doubt their possessor puts a value on them to correspond with this attribute. But it would have been the right thing to leave them on the catfish and have them fixed there in permanence by a skillful taxidermist to adorn some museum of fish and optical goods for all time to come.

The moral of this occurrence is that fish stories are not all and always so fanciful as they are painted. For long ages they have stood as among the most noisily bleating instruments through which the muse of inveracity blew herself off every time anybody went fishing. But a new view of fish stories is coming to be taken. Extravagant as some of them look, the idea insinuates itself into current belief that perhaps they may all, or pretty nearly all, be true, or pretty nearly true. If this comes to be a generally accepted article of faith, it will place that hitherto unvalued narration in a more respectable and credible position than it has ever occupied before. This will embolden piscatorial ex-Chief Magistrates and other votaries of the sport of similar light and leading to let themselves out with freedom when taking a retrospect of their exploits. They have been a trifle shy of this heretofore, as if they feared to moult some feather of their credit for truth telling. But with a free course and everything to be believed off-hand, with no carping criticisms and reservations, the tales they might tell would enhance the faith as well as the gayety of nations. The spectacled catfish paves the way to this generous season of belief and affords the most interesting object lesson of its kind anywhere to be found.

JOHN PAUL JONES led a stormy and adventurous life, full of all sorts of vicissitudes, and he was not seldom in some pecuniary straits. But the records that have come down to us show that he held strictly and instinctively to a high standard of disinterestedness in public service, that he jealously defended the rights of those under him and disregarded his own. There is no reason to suppose that he was ever officially warned to abstain from private speculations likely to impair his usefulness in the public service. This is, doubtless, equally true of every naval officer in the squadron charged to bring the body of the long-dead hero to an honored burial in the land he served so gallantly and so honorably. It is a pity, a great pity, that so much cannot be said of the special Ambassador who on this occasion represents the President of the United States.

What is the popular English notion of the typical American man and woman? Speaking of the invasion of American tourists expected this year, a London newspaper gives notice that the streets of that city will soon be enlivened by large numbers of "curiously quiet-looking men in weird coats with padded shoulders, long boots blobby at the toes, and straw hats with no roof, and women with brown faces and eyes with very white whites, green veils floating in the breeze, and accents that set one's teeth on edge." This description is not one which the average American will be likely to recognize. Our citizens do not wear "weird coats." To get boots "blobby" at the toes they would need to buy them abroad, and our straw hats are commonly "roofed." Our women are not distinguished by brown faces and white eyes; they never wear green veils—or so seldom that one who did so would be deemed a freak—and their voices are not so bad. But is it possible that the impression we create is one which warrants such a description? If this can be shown to be true, a great many people who now enjoy going abroad will find it more agreeable to stay at home.

In his letter of exculpation to ex-Secretary of the Navy MORTON, the President, in the matter of rebates illegally granted by the railroad company of which Mr. MORTON was at the time in charge, pleads that there is no evidence that Mr. MORTON had anything to do with the admitted violation of the law. He did not direct it and he forbade the practice of which it was an example. But it is plain that he did not detect, prevent, or punish the violations of the law. His exact responsibility would have been clearly determined had he been prosecuted, as the special counsel advised. We think the President has put forward a mistaken notion of accountability, and, in refusing the advice of the special counsel, he has rendered a disservice to Mr. MORTON.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Our "Hostility" to the Automobile.

Few things are more irritating than to be credited with a change of opinion when one's opinion is exactly what it has always been. It is even worse than to be charged with such a change in the same conditions, for the crediting is an intimation, all too plain, that one has long been wrong, and for that the warmest of admissions that one is right at last is but poor, pale consolation when one is quite sure that one has been right all the time. Which introduces, after a fashion, the fact that a not too important little paper published in this city, The Automobile, affects a pleased surprise over the appearance in this column recently of what it calls "a plea for the injection of a little common sense into the administration of the automobile speed laws of New York." And it adds: "Hitherto THE TIMES has been famous (without the prefix 'in') for its fanatical—it would be unfair to write 'ignorant' about that thirty-story temple of learning—opposition to anything and everything pertaining to automobiles." Now, THE TIMES certainly has been, as it certainly is, opposed with much vehemence to not a few things that can be described—by stretching the language a bit—as "pertaining to automobiles." It has been and is opposed, for instance, to the use of the public highways as race courses, either for the informal competitions of individuals met by accident or for elaborate contests between a score or more of machines highly specialized for speed. It has been and is the relentless enemy of every automobilist who willfully violates the laws of the towns through which he rides, who habitually disregards the rights and privileges of people on foot or in horse-drawn carriages. It has no new affection for the speed maniac or the reckless blackguard, and it purposes to preach the adequate punishment of both whenever opportunity offers. But this is far from being "opposition to everything pertaining to automobiles." From the first appearance of those vehicles THE TIMES has fully and cordially recognized all their great possibilities for both business and pleasure, and its hostility has been, not to automobiles or automobiling, but to the abuses of them both—not to the manufacturers or the owners of automobiles, but to the too frequent misapplication of ingenuity by the first and the too frequent lawlessness and discourtesy of the second. Instead of seeking motives for a non-existent revolution in our policy, The Automobile would have been much better employed in performing the not difficult task of learning what our policy is and has been—and in adopting that policy as its own. It has harmed, not helped, the automobilist by defending him through thick and thin, while we are sure that we, by drawing and maintaining a firm line between wise and decent automobilists and those who are neither, have helped, not harmed, the whole fraternity. However that may be, nothing of recent occurrence has changed our views or seems likely to do so.

"Idealism" Is of Divers Kinds.

One of our correspondents, himself, as he thinks and signs, an "Idealist," has been grieved by a reference of ours to the Eddyites as cataloguable under the same name. Well, we are grieved that he is grieved—almost as much as we are grieved over the fact that in the paragraph which troubled him we credited the article by Dr. A. C. MCCLANAHAN, upon which we were commenting, to The Medical Record, when as a matter of fact it appeared in The New York (and Philadelphia) Medical Journal of June 17. As it was an extremely good article, treating the much-worn subject of insanity in its "Christian Science" phase in a most novel and interesting as well as capable manner, it's no wonder that The Medical Journal, too, was grieved even more than "Idealist," and was not backward in coming forward with a warm though entirely courteous expression of its emotion. Then there was more grief felt by people who, reading our comments on Dr. MCCLANAHAN'S article and wanting to read the article for themselves, looked for it in The Medical Record and, not finding it there, pestered the editor of that valuable publication for information as to its whereabouts until he, too, had his full share in the general grief. Also, there was an Eddyite press agent who had to proclaim a grievance against us and the doctor for attacking a noble science which neither understood, the press agent's argument being that the noble science needs only to be comprehended to be revered. Which brings us back around a large circle to the grievance of "Idealist," who thought that Eddyites should not be called "idealists" for the reason that many better people enjoy the use of that name. The reason is not bad, as far as it goes, but alas, it doesn't go very far. Under a common philosophical definition, "idealist" is only the antithesis of "materialist." So Dr. MCCLANAHAN, and we in following his argument, used the word. It was a perfectly proper usage, and even the good Bishop BERKELEY would have admitted that the Eddyites, practically denying, as they do, the existence of matter, are "idealists"—of a sort. Would that we had a defense as simple and safe for the mistaken crediting of Dr. MCCLANAHAN'S article. That is not only inexcusable; it is inexplicable, which is much worse.

Criminal as Well as Tragical.

While recognizing, we think, as clearly as anybody else, the pitifulness of the accident in East New York by which several children were run down by a Long Island train, we are yet moved to call attention to another feature of the case—a feature calculated to cause in the thoughtful an emotion of quite another quality than pity and directed in quite another direction than toward the unfortunate children. The parents of those children had permitted them to engage, or at least had not prevented them from engaging, as a matter of daily habit, in the shameful practice of public begging. It is said that the racegoing passengers of the trains enjoyed seeing an assembled crowd of boys and girls supplicate the tossing of pennies from the car windows and scramble for the coins after they reached the ground. People with a better-developed sense of decency would not have enjoyed that spectacle—would have seen that children so employed were suffering a cruel and irremediable wrong in that they were steadily and rapidly losing the sort of self-respect which we all like to call the American spirit. Americans do not ask or accept money in any such way until after they have ceased to be worthy of the name. Scenes like that ended by the hideous little tragedy can be tolerated and even excused in certain foreign lands, where great masses of the people are through no fault or lack of their own in dreadful poverty, but they should be unendurable here, and parents who let their children take part in them should feel themselves even more disgraced than afflicted when the children come to bodily as well as mental and moral harm.

FOOD AND FAITH.

Are the Doctors in Bellevue Hungry or Do They Think They Are?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some two years ago I heard a lecture in Brooklyn by Miss Corbett, the originator of the so-called "dietitian" movement in New York. Miss Corbett explained why and how she had worked at it for ten years, and then had it established in four of the hospitals, and hoped in time to have it in all.

From her statement, with no testimony against, I concluded that it was nothing more than a fad saddled on the public. I could not believe that the "dietitians" were any better calculated to know what food was proper in the hospitals than the doctors; that if the doctors, stewards, cooks, and nurses were incompetent to prescribe and procure proper food it would be a needless expense to employ "dietitians."

Now, in to-day's TIMES we have the sequel—several hundred persons in Bellevue Hospital alone protesting against the system, and the local "dietitian" maintaining that "there is no ground for the complaints." Her courage certainly equals that of Fitz James when he faced Rhoderick Dhu and his host.

I would like to know how many of the hospitals the "dietitians" are now established in, and if it is practicable to sweep them out. Now, it will doubtless be considered heartless to oppose anything done ostensibly for the sake of poor, suffering humanity; but Herbert Spencer tells us to proclaim what we believe to be right. PHILARETAN.

Brooklyn, June 22, 1905.

Practical Joke on a Minister.

From The Ram's Horn.

Not a few preachers would be glad to be the victims of such a practical joke as was recently played upon the Rev. Mr. Hageman of Oxford, Mich. At the annual meeting of the church of which he is pastor the question of hiring a preacher comes up for discussion.

At the last meeting of this society, when the subject was brought up, a good deacon arose and said: "All those in favor of retaining Brother Hageman for another year—at the same salary—will please rise."

Not a person rose, and the minister, who was present, felt as uncomfortable as possible, and heartily wished himself anywhere else. Then the good deacon who had put the question arose again and said, with a twinkle of the eye: "I see no one favors that motion, so I will put it again in this way: All those in favor of keeping the Rev. Mr. Hageman at an increased salary—will please rise."

Every one got upon his feet. Then it dawned upon Mr. Hageman that he had been the victim of a joke, and a smile lighted his eyes and the color returned to his cheeks. Some of his best friends had planned the surprise, and the little scheme had worked to perfection.

Unappreciated.

From The Chicago News.

Rhymely-Scratcher—Did you see my poem on the Eastern situation?

Miss Peppersly—No. I noticed a heading in the paper, "More Trouble for Russia," but I didn't read it.

ROOSEVELT AND THE WAR.

According to This View Japan Should Watch Out.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is gratifying to see that Japan is alive to the danger of the situation in regard to the present peace proposals championed by the President of the United States, whose strenuous and officious intereference is not compatible with the true interests and future peace of Japan. This championship, so highly lauded, is merely a cat's-paw used for the selfish interests of France, Germany, and, above all, Russia.

Nothing but the complete annihilation of the Russian army, like that of her navy, will insure a more fruitful and lasting peace for Japan.

The President of the United States is somewhat like the American girl who is trying to edge her way into the most exclusive circles of society, fidgeting around all the time in order to snatch an opportunity. It is of the gravest importance that Japan stand firm until she has thoroughly completed the terrible task that has been basely thrust upon her.

To all outward appearance Japan's ally, Great Britain, showed, before and during the Spanish war, more partiality to the United States than she has to Japan.

All the civilized nations can take admirable lessons from Japan in her kind and noble bearing toward a brutal enemy as well as great lessons in strategy, gunnery, &c., in both naval and military affairs.

Japan must not allow this presumptuous interference to shear her of the just fruits of her great victory, and to leave a loophole for her enemy to take advantage of at the first chance. The whole power of Russia must be swept far beyond the borders of Manchuria; Vladivostok, like Port Arthur, must fall, and not a vestige be left of Russian domination that would give her the merest pretext to disturb again the peace of the world.

It is more important that a President of the United States should give his attention to the politics and economics of his own country; endeavor to solve the internal problems, and stop the rampant, arrogant lawlessness which is more of a state of brutalization than of civilization.

No doubt the following reasons are the true facts which have prompted this veiled interference:

1. It is of the utmost importance to France that the war terminate as speedily as possible on account of the enormous capital loaned to Russia, as well as for the future safety of her own Asiatic possessions.

2. Germany, for her own interests and possessions, is most anxious that Japan shall not have too dominant an influence in the affairs of China.

3. The United States is getting rather suspicious about the Philippine Islands, because of Japan's likelihood of becoming the controlling power in the Pacific.

4. If peace were concluded now Russia, no doubt, would obtain better terms than she would under an unconditional surrender, which Japan is capable of bringing about. JOHN MILLER.

Brooklyn, June 19, 1905.

DO WOMEN WANT TOO MUCH?

And Is Man Entitled to Some Consideration on a Street Car?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with much interest letters published in THE TIMES within the last few days relative to politeness in the surface cars and elevated roads. Your heading in to-day's issue, "Reasons Why Generalizations from One Case Are Not Always Justifiable," I think the very best one published yet.

Nothing can or will ever be done to remedy all complaint until the companies themselves do so, which I doubt will be in our time. In other climes and countries when the capacity of cars, carriages, busses, and all public vehicles is exhausted, a sign is hung outside. After a man waits downtown while several cars pass in order to secure a seat, I cannot see why, when the car becomes packed, and six to ten blocks further up Broadway women pile in like sardines, he should relinquish his seat at all. They can wait as he did for a bit of space.

Any man not a cad would naturally give up his seat to a lame man or old lady, but most of these so-called ladies, after crowding into an already packed car, become mad because some poor, tired-out man, who has started minutes before they did and waited for a vacant seat, does not immediately get up and hand it over to them. It is all nonsense.

Any lady who travels on the cars and surface roads, packed as they are these days, knows she has and ought to take her chances along with the men, and if she is unable to do so had better walk or stay home.

I notice that where men will wait for at least space to stand up in in a crowded car, women will pile in anyhow, and trust to luck—then abuse some tired-out man because he fails to ante up his seat.

S. B. J.

Allamuchy, N. J., June 22, 1905.

London Street Singers.

From The London Globe.

The London public has generously decided to dignify the noisier type of professional mendicant by the title of "singer," and still more generously has decided to put up with their recitations and even to pay them moneys for delivering them. We are glad to see that this is not the case in Glasgow. The inhabitants of that city have just risen in protest against an individual who gave out the following stanza: "The scene it was a peaceful one, The children at play. The larks above with songs of love, Joined in the harmony. The foul assassin then appeared, And stopped the joyous fun, And in another moment He his hellish work was done."

The lines, we believe, were topical, and referred to a tragedy that had taken place in the town. Twenty-one days' imprisonment was what the singer received, and nobody can say that it was too much. We have quoted the song in full as an instance of how the street singer turns naturally to gloom. A rollicking comic song would be less painful, but the street musician rarely rollicks. What he likes is a slow, mournful ballad, with plenty of breathing space in between the lines, so that he can stop and look around for coppers—in both senses of the word. A drunken man, singing the latest song with real gusto, is gathered in by the police before the end of the second bar. A professional beggar is allowed to massacre any hymn he pleases, choosing his own time.

Reclaimed.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A West Philadelphia lad took a nosegay to his teacher one morning last week. The teacher accepted the flowers with many thanks. During the day she had an occasion to correct him for inattention. This hurt his feelings so much that after school he walked with a proud air up to the teacher's desk.

"Well, Sammy," asked the teacher. "What can I do for you?"

"Do you know that bunch of flowers I gave you this morning?" he began.

"Yes," replied the teacher.

"Well, I didn't give them to you; I only loaned them."

No Temptation.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Oh!" cried Mrs. Nagget, during their quarrel, "you may sneer at us women and call us hypocrites, but we never use religion as a cloak, so there!"

"Certainly not," replied Mr. Nagget, "religion isn't fashionable enough."

CONVENTIONAL RULES DEADLY, SAYS HADLEY

Yale President Sees Danger in Clinging to Old Usage.

TOO GOOD MAN A DEGENERATE

One Who Bases His Life on Conventional Rules May Break One, Then Break All.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 25.—A plea against conventionality was made by President Arthur T. Hadley of Yale University in his baccalaureate address at Woolsey Hall to-night. He said, in part:

"Next to the boy who comes to college with bad habits, the one who is in most danger is he who has had such superlatively good habits that an infraction of a single one of them breaks down the barrier upon which he has relied and leaves him without a system of inner defenses.

"There are two kinds of degeneracy—one which comes from too little reliance upon law, another which comes from too much. The man whom we commonly call a degenerate suffers from the former cause. He has broken so many laws that law as a whole ceases to have authority over him, and he becomes powerless to resist temptation from any quarter.

"But there are and always have been degenerates of the opposite type—men who have kept the laws that they were taught to obey until such laws become the only authority which controls them and the only standard which they recognize, and they are powerless to feel the stimulus of anything better. There is a point beyond which drill ceases to be a help and becomes a hindrance; there is a set of circumstances where the person who has been subjected to too much control is as helpless as the one who has been subjected to tool ittle.

"Every college man, as he goes out into the world, is exposed to a change of atmosphere not unlike that through which he passed in coming from school to college. If during his college life he has come to identify goodness with the keeping of a complex set of rules and observances, he is in great danger. It is almost inevitable that under the new conditions which he meets he will disobey some of these rules or disregard some of these observances. If he has placed his trust in keeping the letter of the law, the breaking of one rule is apt to be followed by the breaking of a great many others.

"But even if no emergencies or crises arise which stretch our rules to the breaking point, there is another and more insidious series of dangers which beset the man whose morality and religion are matters of rules alone. The keeping of definite rules produces self-satisfaction, and self-satisfaction is but one step short of moral stagnation. Few of us realize how hard it is to escape this peril or how much harm it does to its victims.

"The sleep of conventionality is of all slumbers the most fatal. Life is progress—perpetual adaptation to new conditions. The self-satisfaction which leads a man to be content with the old is the beginning of death. The apparent excellence of a result actually attained, the mistakes and errors involved in imperfect efforts to advance to better results, must not be allowed to obscure our view of this truth.

"No man, however far and however well he has managed the voyage of life, can afford to rest complacent in what he has achieved. The best of us, said an old sea Captain, has made mistakes enough to throw him half a point off his course, and if a man is half a point off his course the light which he fondly believes to be the harbor entrance marks the reef on which he is going to destruction.

"What is your ideal of success in life? Is it to become a reputable member of good society and achieve substantial results in the way of fortune, family, and friends, on which you can look with increasing complacency? Or is it to try to make the world better by a struggle which will be full of dangers and mistakes and misunderstandings, and in which to the very end of life you are likely to remain far from the realization of your highest hopes?

"In the former case you are a Pharisee, no matter how much you may try to disguise the fact. In the latter case you are a Christian, no matter what doubts may hold you back from venturing to call yourself by that name.

"If you choose the part of the Pharisee you will probably get something of the success which you desire; but in the very process of getting it you will become constantly narrower and meaner. Your ideals, limited from the first, will tend to become more limited as the years go on. You will get so far apart from the big movements of human thought and human sympathy that you will come to distrust them and to fear them. In all efforts for moral progress you will become an obstructionist instead of a leader. Content with your position in the front ranks of society, you will seek to keep things where they are, dreading a movement for the better almost as much as you would dread a movement for the worse, because any movement will menace the life of sterile satisfaction to which you have become accustomed.

"In science the pursuit of truth is more important than the pursuit of gain. In the history of every nation the self-sacrifice of its members counts for more than their self-aggrandizement. The worth of a man's life is to be measured not by the things which he has done for himself, but by the things which he has done for the world around him and after him.

"Every man who has consecrated his life to an ideal larger than he can hope to compass has the kind of faith which moves the world; whether he calls it faith in God, or faith in duty, or shrinks from calling it by any name at all and goes on living for his fellow-men without ever being able to formulate the reason why. Each man finds his highest spiritual development, not by working out his own salvation alone and for himself, but by losing the thought of self in the thought of others."

Dislike.

From The Kansas City Times.

On West Tenth Street lives a little girl who doesn't like lettuce.

"I just hate lettuce," she said one day, "and I'm glad of it."

"Why are you glad?" asked her mother.

"Because," she replied, "if I liked it I'd be eating it all the time, and I don't like it."

AN APPRECIATION.

I am very fond of poetry—
Couldn't possibly be more—
Every thing I lay my hands on,
Modern works or ancient lore.
But of all things I've perused
(And indeed I've read a sight)
Nothing seems to me so clever
As the poetry I write.

Shakespeare? Well, he's pretty good.
Milton? H'm, I guess he'll do.
Pope and Browning? Just so-so.
Keats? I've never read him through.
Byron? Well, his style's too free.
Tennyson? Too serious, quite.
None of them can hold a candle
To the poetry I write.

I can sit and read it over,
Backward, forward, by the hour.
Such magnificence of diction!
Phrasing of unequaled power!
Often over it I've pored
Far into the stilly night.
Nothing fills me with such bliss
As the poetry I write.

Every word's a polished jewel,
Strings of gems are every line.
Strange that editors' opinions
Rarely coincide with mine!
Some day they will beg my verse
But they'll never get a mite,
For they won't deserve such luck
As the poetry I write!

BLANCHE GOODMAN.

PRESIDENT ORDERS COURTESY TO CHINESE

Consular Certificates Must Be Accepted by Officials Here.

DISMISSAL FOR OFFENDERS

Mr. Roosevelt Determined to End Annoyance to Higher Class Orientals That Resulted in Boycott.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Determination of the President to protect Chinese of the higher classes from the annoyances that have caused a movement in China to boycott American goods is shown in correspondence made public here to-night.

Mr. Roosevelt has not only directed that administrative features of the Immigration Bureau shall be changed so as to prevent such annoyances, but he also has issued an order to the diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States in China that they must look closely to their duties under the exclusion law. It is said that the declared intention of the President is to see that to Chinese merchants, travelers, students, and others of the exempt classes shall be accorded the same courtesies as are extended to persons of other nationalities. It is declared that officials who offend against the President's wishes will be dismissed instantly.

Mr. Roosevelt yesterday sent to the Acting Secretary of State this letter:

"The State Department will immediately issue a circular to all our diplomatic and Consular representatives in China setting forth the following facts and stating that it is issued by direct order of the President:

"Under the laws of the United States and in accordance with the spirit of the treaties negotiated between the United States and China, all Chinese of the coolie or laboring class—that is, all Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled—are absolutely prohibited from coming to the United States, but the purpose of the Government of the United States is to show the widest and heartiest courtesy toward all merchants, teachers, students, and travelers who may come to the United States, as well as toward all Chinese officials or representatives in any capacity of the Chinese Government.

"All individuals of these classes are allowed to come and go of their own free will and accord, and are to be given all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions accorded the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation.

ORDERS TO INSPECTORS.

"The President has issued special instructions, through the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, that while laborers must be strictly excluded, the law must be enforced without harshness, and that all unnecessary inconvenience and annoyance toward those persons entitled to enter the United States must be scrupulously avoided. The officials of the Immigration Department have been told that no harshness in the administration of the law will for a moment be tolerated, and that any discourtesy shown to Chinese persons by any official of the Government will be cause for immediate dismissal from the service.

"The status of those Chinese entitled freely to enter the United States is primarily determined by the certificate provided for under Section 6 of the act of July 5, 1884. Under this law the diplomatic and Consular representatives of the United States have by direction of the President been instructed, before viséing any certificate, strictly to comply with the requirements of that portion of Section 6, which provides as follows:

"And such diplomatic representative or Consular representative whose indorsement is so required is hereby empowered, and it shall be his duty before indorsing such certificates as aforesaid, to examine into the truth of the statements set forth in said certificates, and if he shall find upon examination that said or any of the statements therein contained are untrue, it shall be his duty to refuse to indorse the same.

"The certificates thus viséd becomes prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein. The immigration officials have now been specifically instructed to accept this certificate, which is not to be upset unless good reason can be shown for so doing.

WARNING TO AMERICAN CONSULS.

"Unfortunately, in the past it has been found that officials of the Chinese Government have recklessly issued thousands of such certificates which were not true; and recklessness has also been shown in the past by representatives of the American Consular Service in viséing these certificates.

"The purpose of this Government is to make these viséd certificates of such real value that it is safe to accept them here in the United States. This will result in doing away with most of the causes of complaint that have arisen. The Chinese student, merchant, or traveler will thereby secure before leaving China a certificate which will guarantee him against any improper treatment.

"But in order that this plan may be carried out it is absolutely necessary that the diplomatic and Consular officers, instead of treating their work in viséing these certificates as perfunctory, shall understand that this is one of their most important functions. They must not issue any such certificate unless they are satisfied that the person to whom it is issued is entitled to receive it, and they will be held to a most rigid accountability for the manner in which they perform this duty.

"If there is reason to believe that any certificate has been improperly issued, or is being improperly used, a thorough investigation will be made into its issuance. The only way in which it is possible, while fully carrying out the provision of the law against the immigration of Chinese laborers, skilled or unskilled, to secure the fullest courtesy and consideration for all Chinese persons of the exempt classes, such as officials, travelers, merchants, students, and the like, is through the careful and conscientious action of our diplomatic and Consular representatives under the proposed policy of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

"The change will simplify the whole administration of the law; but it cannot be made permanent unless the diplomatic and Consular representatives do their full duty and see to it that no certificate is issued with their visé unless the person receiving it clearly comes within one of the exempt classes, and is fully entitled to the privileges the certificate secures for him.

"Accordingly, all our diplomatic and Consular representatives in China are warned to perform this most important duty with the utmost care."

METCALF RAISES A POINT.

Secretary Metcalf yesterday sent a letter to the President saying he would comply with the orders relative to more courteous treatment of higher class Chinese, but saying:

"I invite your attention to a class of Chinese subjects who are neither laborers on the one hand, nor teachers, students, merchants, or travelers on the other, such, for instance, as doctors, lawyers, clergymen, &c. While the department is without authority in the absence of appropriate legislation to extend to members of this latter class the same privileges which are now by law extended to teachers, students, merchants, and travelers, yet it is clearly within the power of the department to extend to them the privileges of transit, under suitable regulation. This the department will do at an early date."

A circular has been sent to all immigration authorities, saying:

"The purpose of the Chinese exclusion laws is to prevent the immigration of Chinese laborers and not to restrict the freedom of movement of Chinese persons belonging to the exempt classes, and in determining whether Chinese persons are laborers or members of the exempt classes officers charged with the enforcement of the laws are cautioned to act with discretion. While laborers must be strictly excluded the law must be enforced without harshness, and unnecessary inconvenience or annoyance must not be caused such persons as are entitled to enter the United States.

"Chinese persons whose appearance or situation clearly indicates that they do not belong to the class of laborers must be treated with the same consideration extended to members of any other nationality, and they are not under any circumstances to be subjected to unnecessary surveillance.

"The department holds that the purposes and intent of the Chinese exclusion laws are to absolutely prevent the coming to the United States of laborers, skilled or unskilled. The certificates provided for under Section 6 of the act of 1884, when viséd by the indorsement of the diplomatic representatives of the United States in the foreign country from which the certificate issues, or of the Consular representatives of the United States at the port or place from which the person named in the certificate is about to depart, is by said Section 6 made prima facie evidence of the facts set forth therein.

"You are instructed to accept as evidence of the right of holders to land certificates viséd by the American diplomatic or Consular representatives when such certificates comply in all material respects with the requirements of the law, unless you have good reason to believe that any person presenting such a certificate is not the person to whom such certificate was issued or is not a member of any one of the exempt classes.

"Chinese persons of the exempt classes applying for admission to the United States properly certified are entitled to all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions which are accorded to citizens and subjects of the most favored nation.

"Any harshness in the administration of the Chinese exclusion laws will not for one moment be tolerated, and any discourtesy shown Chinese persons, either laborers or of the exempt classes, by any of the officials of this department will be cause for immediate dismissal of the offender from the service."

CHINESE MAY DIG THE CANAL.

Engineer Says They Make Good Laborers—Exaggerations About Panama.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 25.—"Within the year the Jamaican laborers now employed here will be ousted and the transports of Uncle Sam will be steaming into Panama Harbor loaded with rice, fish, and thousands of Chinese laborers," says a letter received here by Henry W. Legletner, a labor union leader, from Charles Ginn of Alleghany, who went to Panama last December with an engineering corps.

"The few Chinese who are here are almost perfection in the way of laborers. I understand from the most reliable authority that a recommendation has been sent to Washington favoring the importation of Chinese labor. They will do the work that residents of the United States can not and will not do. The big pieces of machinery here will be manned with Americans, and in the trenches will be thousands of the Chinese.

"The numerous reports sent from here saying that the climate is deadly, yellow fever prevalent or epidemic, mismanagement by the officials, and little short of oppression experienced by the workingmen from the States is the veriest rot.

"There is work for every one here, and it is no outing; but the talk of it in comparison with the 'Black Hole' of Calcutta, and as a plague spot, is wrong. We get the best of treatment from the officials. The climate is not good, but any man with a fair constitution and endowment of nerve can stand it well. The wages are high and much of the expense of living is paid for by the Government. Our quarters are furnished by the commission and are very comfortable.

"My observation since coming here has been that half of the men who left the States to get work came for an outing, expecting to draw salaries for the trip, and then return before much work was done. They got frightened at the slightest evidence of 'yellow jack,' and took the opportunity to go home, telling the frightful tales of the conditions here to substantiate their actions in quitting."

FORESHADOW OF DISASTER.

A Strange Incident of the Wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited.

Blank, who lives in Jersey, is the night manager of a telegraphic news bureau. J. J. McCabe, night operator in the Western Union Telegraph Company, also sleeps across the river. The two men are friends of years' standing.

Last Tuesday night, some twenty-four hours before the Twentieth Century Limited was wrecked at Mentor, Ohio, the two met on the ferryboat on their way home.

"Didn't expect to see you going home so soon," said the operator to Blank. "Thought you would be kept in the office by that wreck story."

"Wreck?" replied Blank. "What wreck? I hadn't heard of any."

"Why, the Twentieth Century Limited is wrecked near Cleveland. I was getting a clear wire through to Cleveland for THE TIMES just now. They're taking all they can get," said the operator.

Blank, though duly impressed, thought his deputy could take care of the accident, and went home to bed. When he read the newspapers the next morning, though, he looked for the black headlines indicating a disaster, and was surprised to see no wreck story.

"That's queer," said Blank to himself. "McCabe must have been fooling. He's not given to that sort of thing, though. I wonder what went wrong."

It happened that he stayed at home the next night. And on Thursday morning there was the story of the wreck of the Limited covering nearly half the first page of THE TIMES. The nearest big town to the scene of the wreck was Cleveland. The queer thing about it was that the disaster had occurred nearly twenty-four hours after McCabe had told him of such as occurrence.

Now THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered no story of a wreck from Cleveland on Tuesday night, because no wreck occurred that night, and Mr. McCabe says he was not joking with his friend. He cannot understand, he says, what gave him the impression that there was a wreck that night.

"No," said Mr. McCabe last night, "I'm not Scotch, and I can't believe I have the gift of second sight, as they call it, but this thing is queer to me. I had the impression clearly that that train had been wrecked, and how I got it I don't know.

"It's all the queerer because several years ago I got the impression that a perfectly healthy cousin of mine was dead, and accused a mutual friend of telling me so. He denied it, and said I was dreaming. Two days later my cousin died."

There are several persons who know of this incident, and Messrs. Blank and McCabe commend it to the attention of the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, Prof. Hyslop, and other students of the psychologically strange.

S. C. BECKWITH'S FUNERAL.

A Victim of Mentor Wreck Buried at Woodlawn Cemetery.

The funeral of S. C. Beckwith, one of the victims of the Mentor wreck, was held yesterday afternoon at his residence, 115 West Seventy-fourth Street. The burial was at Woodlawn Cemetery. Only the family and intimate friends attended. Two carriages were filled with floral tributes.

The service at the house was conducted by the Rev. James M. Bruce, for many years pastor of the Judson Memorial Baptist Church in this city. The closing prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Evans, rector of the Memorial Episcopal Church in Richmond, Va., a brother-in-law of Mr. Beckwith.

Obituary Notes.

Col. CHARLES A. JEWELL died at Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged sixty-four years. He was the youngest son of Pliny Jewell, Sr., the founder of the firm of P. Jewell & Sons, and was a brother of ex-Gov. Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, subsequently Minister to Russia and Postmaster General under President Grant. Col. Jewell served with the Twenty-second Regiment Connecticut Volunteers in the civil war.

"Lost and Found" advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES are placed at the top of the first column on the last page. The 100,000 readers of THE TIMES in New York City can't fail to see an advertisement there. The cost is 10 cents a line (seven words).—Adv.

LID ON IN YONKERS, BUT ONLY A FEW HOURS

Three-quarters of the Saloons Closed Until Nightfall.

THEN THEY ALL OPEN UP

Ministers Seem to Despair of the Administration—Cars Carry Thirsty Crowds to New York.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, June 25.—Mayor Andrus, assisted by the police, proceeded to "put down the lid" to-day. It was jammed down good and tight for a while, much to the regret of many residents.

But it was only a brief spasm of virtue. To-night lights are glimmering behind almost every saloon window and barkeepers in regulation white jackets and aprons are at their posts, prepared to attend to thirsts again.

It was estimated to-day that at least 75 per cent. of all the drinking places closed their doors promptly at midnight Saturday night—something they have not done since the present administration took hold. They remained closed until this evening, while the remaining 25 per cent. did business all the time under cover.

To-night the closing movement is less popular than it has been at any time since it was started. Even among the citizens who joined the solemn procession to the Mayor's office last week to protest against a wide-open town there are those who are willing to revise not only the Raines law, but any law that would be found to interfere with liquor selling on Sunday.

Late on Saturday night a "tip" was sent out to all the saloon keepers here to "close up for a few Sundays until the storm blows over." The tip reached the patrons, and most of them made some provision for the parched period.

To-day "Thirst" seemed written all over men who walked up and down Main Street seeking where to slake their thirst. A few saloon keepers were moved to pity, after trolley cars by the dozen had taken thirsty crowds past their doors on the way to New York. The side door with diminutive peep holes bored over night was brought into play, and patrons known were admitted. This went on until nightfall, when there was a general let-up in the observance of the law.

Chief of Police Woodruff, who had been left by Mayor Andrus and President Osterheld of the Police Board to sit on the "lid," was seen by a TIMES reporter at Police Headquarters. He said that if Yonkers was drier than ordinarily on Sundays the police were not to blame for that state of affairs.

"The police are not making any extraordinary effort to enforce the Sunday law," said the Chief. "We are trying to enforce it all the time, and that is exactly what we are doing to-day. And without taking any of the glory for myself or the police force I will say that Yonkers has always been a little nice, decent, good, clean, and orderly city. When anybody here wants to cut loose and be real bad he goes to New York, where he is swallowed up and lost in the shuffle. New York is a godsend to Yonkers. It is a sort of a lightning conductor for all our wickedness."

"Why are the ministers and temperance workers working so hard if Yonkers is all virtue?" Chief Woodruff was asked.

"Why, young man," he replied, "the liquor question and the question of enforcing the Sunday law present a wide field for thought, and all people don't think alike on it. Some want the Sunday law enforced to the letter; others don't. It leaves a wide field for thought—a wide field for thought."

Chief Woodruff has a dark mustache and a kindly blue eye. He twirled his mustache and winked his eye, and after a moment's thought he changed the subject.

"Young man," he said, "you ought to come to Yonkers and live. It is the finest place on earth, and it is chuck full of nice and God-fearing people who want to see the law lived up to. I'd like to show you the little cottage I have. There is a patch of ground around it, and on this I've planted three tomato plants. Whenever I get tired or disgusted I think of these tomato plants. The crop will be fine this year."

Dr. Charles Osterheld, President of the Police Board, was taking his siesta when the reporter called at his home in Warburton Avenue.

"This city has never been wide open," he said. "It is all a mistake. Why, for the last six months only three persons have been arrested for drunkenness on Sunday. I have received no reports, and do not know what the situation is to-day. We are making no efforts beyond what we make every Sunday to enforce the liquor law. If the saloons are closed tighter than usual, it may be due to the fact that the proprietors have taken fright at the ministers' propaganda."

"Mr. Andrus is resting and hates to be disturbed," was the word of the servant at the Mayor's door.

"That is what he has been doing ever since he took office," said the Rev. Dr. Charles D. Allison of the Dayspring Presbyterian Church, when he heard of it. Dr. Allison is President of the Yonkers Clerical Association, and as such was the spokesman of the committee that called on the Mayor and Police Board last week to protest against the open saloon on Sunday.

"Oh, I am so sad," said Dr. Allison. "We get very little satisfaction from the city officials. I don't think they really care to enforce the law—they were so lukewarm in what promises to perform their duty we were able to exact from them."

Few of the ministers seemed to believe that the era of compulsory virtue and abstinence would be of long duration. In the meantime they intend to offer prayers in the churches that Mayor Andrus, who is a trustee of the First Methodist Church, and has given over a million dollars to Methodist churches and institutions, may be wise and courageous enough to keep the "lid" on.

William E. Dodge, Chief Inspector of the Anti-Saloon League, which started the crusade, had a number of his Inspectors at work this evening. It is said they secured a good deal of evidence after nightfall. The police, however, were not called on to make any arrests, and made none on their own responsibility.

"I have not received any reports as yet," said Inspector Dodge early this evening, "but I'm keeping an eye on the situation."

This was literally true in Dodge's case. He has only one eye to keep on it. He wears a bandage over the other eye.

In the general closing movement his left eye was almost the first thing to be closed. It happened on Friday evening when Dodge, who is a special policeman, tried to arrest Henry Dietrich, a Yonkers Avenue saloon keeper, and in turn was attacked—by the latter's son, it is alleged—and pretty badly used. The son was arrested and the case will come up in court to-morrow.

PINK IS ON DUTY AGAIN.

Engine 38's Mascot Recovers from a Broken Leg.

Pink, the mascot of Engine Company No. 38, at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, is on duty again, after being three weeks on the sick list with a broken leg, which he got while responding to an alarm of fire.

Pink is a coach dog with more intelligence than beauty, raised by Battalion Chief Eugene Turpeny. He has known no other home than the engine house. When the gong sounds Pink reports to the man at the signal box and then starts upstairs to the men's quarters, barking to arouse any tardy members. As the engine and tender leave the house he leads the way, encouraging the horses, Dan and Pete, to top speed.

On the way to a fire at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue about three weeks ago one of the horses kicked Pink and broke his left foreleg. He was picked up and carried to the engine house, where Dr. Ellis put the leg in a plaster cast. It was necessary to look him in the cellar when an alarm was rung in. Yesterday the cast was removed and Pink responding to an alarm.

THE BRIDE'S FIRST BREAD.

Highwaymen Could Do No More Than Use It as a Weapon.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, June 25.—A hold-up at the muzzle of a loaf of stale bread is the latest Jersey oddity. It is contributed by Orange. The plan didn't work, however, and one of the three men, who it is alleged tried it, George Well, of Tremont Avenue, is under arrest. Warrants are out for his alleged accomplices.

The hold-up occurred last night on a lonely section of Stirling Avenue. The intended victim was Amos Erkander of 227 North Clinton Street, East Orange, who was riding his bicycle. The road agents lay in wait. They were armed with a loaf of bread, which they found in the backyard of a house occupied by a newly married couple. The bread is said to have been the bride's first loaf, reverently laid out in the bushes by the young husband.

There was a sharp cry to Erkander to halt. But he didn't halt. He sped on as though his life depended on it. The leader of the band fired the loaf of bread at him, but it missed. Erkander rode to the residence of S. S. Campbell and telephoned to the police.

CONEY SHORT OF SANDWICHES

Three Excise Arrests in Consequence —Ostrich in Race.

Between 250,000 and 300,000 persons visited Coney Island yesterday, many making the trip by steamboat. Luna Park did the biggest day's business it has known since last Fourth of July, and Dreamland, too, entertained a record-breaking crowd.

All the hotels were thronged, and while there were three arrests for violations of the excise law, no one had to go thirsty. The three unfortunates failed to live up to the sandwich requirement.

A feature of the day at Dreamland was the appearance on the hippodrome track of Jacksonville, a trotting ostrich driven by W. W. Ford. The bird broke two or three stop watches as it gathered speed and finally ran into the fence, knocking out half a dozen panels. Afterward Mr. Ford served a dozen invited guests with an ostrich egg omelet. But one egg was used. As it weighed four pounds there was plenty to go around.

There were big crowds, too, at Brighton Beach. The new boardwalk between Brighton and Manhattan rivaled Surf Avenue at Coney in popularity. It was estimated that 100,000 persons saw the Boer War Spectacle. Gen. Cronje held special services for those who lost their lives in the South African war.

DOORMAN HAS AN AUTO.

But It's Not Half So Exciting as His Horse Nellie.

Doorman Patrick A. Collins of the Jamaica police is the latest convert to the ranks of automobile owners and riders. When Collins drove his machine with a flourish up to the police station, which is in the old Town Hall, at Fulton Street and Flushing Avenue, every one was surprised. Collins was attired in regulation police uniform. He paid no attention to the crowd, stepped calmly from the machine, and entered the station house just in time to respond "Here" to his name when the roll was called. Then, when the squad had received instructions and left, Collins said to the Sergeant:

"May I go out and put my machine away?"

"Taken to the bicycle? Sure; fetch her right in the back room," said Sergt. Carman.

"No; it won't go in there. It's an automobile," said Collins, modestly.

"Just say that over again, Paddy," said Carman, gasping.

The doorman complied, and invited his superior to take a ride after the tour of duty was over. Then he again entered the machine and steered it to a barn, where he left it until he was ready to go home.

Collins, who was in the cavalry in the civil war, owned a horse named Nellie. Only one of Nellie's kind lives in any single country. Collins liked Nellie because she was, as he said, "the most varied critter that ever drew a breath."

"Why," said Collins, "a fellow couldn't go out riding without learning something new. She could buck and kick amazingly. She had a twisting sidestep warranted to unseat any one but a bully good rider. She could bite if she had half a chance, and if there is anything else a horse can do that I have forgotten to name, Nellie could do it, you bet. But there was one thing she couldn't do. She was unable to climb a tree. She gave me lots of excitement in other ways, but drew the line at tree-climbing. I had heard strange stories about automobiles shinning up trees, so I sold the horse and bought a machine.

"I think I'm sorry I sold the horse. Autos are stylish, but they don't bite and don't kick. Style's style, and as such is all right, but it don't make up for the excitement one gets from a downright frisky horse. I do believe I'd swap my automobile for a skittish horse."

Mrs. Collins, who never liked Nellie, thinks the automobile is just fine, and enjoys frequent rides in it.

FALL IN THE BRIDGE CRUSH.

Two Overcome from Heat—A Leg Broken on the Elevated.

Three times last night the ambulance of the Hudson Street Hospital was called to the Brooklyn Bridge. The first call was at 9 o'clock, when Adrian Nelson of 149 East Twenty-ninth Street, was carried down from the elevated railroad platform with a broken leg. He had fallen down the steps at the Crescent Avenue Station of the Kings County Elevated Road.

An hour later Charles Morgan of 160 West One Hundred and Sixty-second Street was overcome by the heat at the entrance to the bridge. Soon after this Mrs. Lizzie McDonald of 206 Newark Street, Newark, N. J., was also overcome by the heat.

The only other heat case recorded in Manhattan yesterday was William Carmody, forty years old, of 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, who was overcome at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue. He was removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

CRUSH AT STATEN ISLAND.

Ferryboats Unable to Accommodate the Homeward Rush.

The waterside resorts on Staten Island and some picnic groves in the interior did a heavy business yesterday, and upward of 100,000 persons visited the island during the day. Sixty thousand went to the beaches.

When the crowd sought to return last night it was in difficulties. The Staten Island Rapid Transit Company had on all five boats, but when four trains landed the passengers at St. George all sought to board the same small boat, and crushing followed. At times the crowd was so great that it overflowed the waiting room and stretched out to the approaches. The facilities have been much curtailed, owing to the rebuilding of the ferry terminal by the city.

CAR VICTIM FOUGHT AID.

With His Leg and Skull Broken, He Bested Five Policemen.

John Miller, a salesman, fifty years old, who refused to give his address, was thrown from a north-bound car in Avenue A at Seventh Street last night. The rear wheels passed ove. his leg. Several who saw the accident ran to his assistance. Although suffering terrible agony, he rose upon his remaining good leg and waved them aside.

Policeman Dobbins of the Fifth Street Station tried to pacify Miller, but found the injured man too much for him. He rapped for assistance, bringing four more policemen. These, assisted by several passersby, succeeded in holding Miller until the arrival of an ambulance from Bellevue. A restraining belt was then applied, and the injured man taken to the hospital. It was found that he had a fractured leg, a fractured skull, and a dislocated knee. There is little hope of his recovery.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA, WHERE A WEEK'S SOJOURN GIVES ALL THE BENEFITS OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE, WITHOUT ITS DISCOMFORTS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

A new service to this charming resort in the sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3.00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

Beginning June 29th, Steamers of the Montauk Line will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., for Block Island, Orient, Shelter Island, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 8:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.

On Saturdays and July 3d, Steamer will leave New York at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island, arriving at Shelter Island 8:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M.

HE'S A LEMONADE SPINNER.

The Bridge Newsies Hear of the New Job That Snubsy Has.

When Bonesy Dobbins met Sparrow Kelly at the bridge entrance last night he inquired for Snubsy. From all the other newsboys there came a chorus:

"Snubsy's got a job!"

"Got a job?" repeated Bonesy.

"Yes," explained the Sparrow. "He's workin' over on Broadway. Workin' fer Jim de Greek."

"What is he?" asked Dobbins.

"A lemonade spinner," said Kelly.

Dat's a new one on me," said Bonesy. "I heerd of lickin' postage stamps, but what's a lemonade spinner?"

"Why," answered the Sparrow. "Jim de Greek, what has de fruit stand, got a glass tank filled wid lemonade, and Sparrow spins it ter keep de ice and lemons movin' so dat de district messenger kids git a t'irst on 'em watchin' it."

"How much does de Greek pay?" asked Bonesy.

"Twenty cents a day and found."

"Found?"

"Yes," answered Kelly. "Dat means he kin have all he wants ter drink hisself. It's better'n a vacation, 'cause he kin sit on a soap box all day."

"Well," said Dobbins. "If I ever seed Snubsy's mitt in a lemonade—well, I'd never drink another drop of wash as long as I lived."

"Sometimes, when de Greek's looking," explained the Sparrow, "Snubsy spins de lemons wid a stick."

SEA LIONS AT THE ZOO.

Fresh from the Golden Gate—The Supposed Suicide of a Deer.

Five new sea lions, fresh from the Golden Gate, California, were objects of interest for the thousands of Sunday visitors to the Zoological Gardens, in Bronx Park, yesterday.

The sea lions were placed in the tank formerly occupied by the family of seals, all of which died some days ago. They were unusually frisky in their new quarters, after their long trip across the continent. They chased one another about as though they were playing tag. At noon they stretched themselves out on the rocks and enjoyed the hot sun immensely.

The sun did not agree so well with the other inhabitants of the Zoo. The polar bears felt very uncomfortable, and the Canadian lynx had a sunstroke. This lynx is one of the finest specimens of his family in the Gardens, and it is feared that the stroke may prove fatal.

There is a very fine specimen of a Naglai deer from India missing from the deer range. Some of the keepers say he committed suicide because he was separated from his mate. Several days ago the deer were placed in different granges. The male, after two days of separation, made a desperate attempt to break out. Failing to do so, he beat his head against the iron bars and died from his injuries.

CAPT. BONAVITA WED.

Tamer Married a Belgian Princess in Paris Last April.

Bostock's Coney Island press agent in an unguarded moment let it "leak out" yesterday that Captain Jack Bonavita, the lion tamer, had married the Princess de Montglyon of Belgium, the divorced wife of the Duc d'Avery. She came across a month ago, but it was not announced then that she had been married to Bonavita in Paris on April 26.

It is said that the couple met at the Paris Hippodrome. The Princess has a son who is nearly twenty-one years old.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The disturbance that was over the extreme Central West Saturday night has moved rapidly northeastward to Northern Lake Huron, attended by general showers in the north slope, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the upper lake region. Local showers also continued in the South and in the North Pacific districts.

Temperatures have fallen considerably in the middle slope and the Northwestern upper lake region and have generally risen elsewhere.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh southwest to south, becoming northwest Tuesday; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh, and mostly south; on the lower lakes, fresh southwest to northwest, possibly thunderstorms Monday, and on the upper lakes, fresh northwest to north.

Steamships departing on Monday for European ports will have light to fresh west to southwest winds, with increasing cloudiness Monday night to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Monday; showers and cooler at night or Tuesday; light to fresh west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Showers Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy; fresh west to northwest winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Monday; showers in northwest portion; Tuesday showers; cooler, except in Western Maine; light to fresh winds, mostly southwest.

Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler in afternoon or evening; light south winds, becoming northwest Tuesday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	70	63	4 P. M.	79	84
6 A. M.	67	62	6 P. M.	79	83
9 A. M.	72	70	9 P. M.	72	77
12 M.	80	80	12 P. M.	69	73

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 73; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for last 25 years, 72.

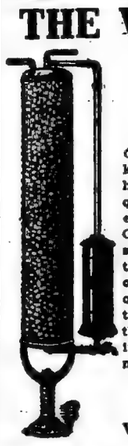
The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday and 79 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum being 84 degrees at 4 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 64 per cent. at 8 P. M.

THE GAS STORE

THE VULCAN

(Gas)

WATER HEATER



Can be attached to any kitchen boiler. Furnishes hot water in unlimited quantities. Operating expense less than coal. Occupies very little space, simple in operation, nothing to get out of order. The striking of a match and the turning of a valve is all that is required to start it. No ashes, no dirt, no heat.

Call and see it or write for Book'let.

WM. CRANE CO.

[illegible] Broadway Cor. 26 St.

WATERS PIANOS

On account of overstock we will offer this week a large number of good, used Upright Pianos at specially attractive low prices —from $50 upward.

Payments Only $5 Monthly

Call early and you will get a genuine bargain.

Send postal for catalogue.

Horace Waters & Co.,

Three Stores:

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.

127 West 42d St., near Broadway.

Harlem Branch (Open Evenings), 254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

DIED.

BENNETT.—Suddenly, on June 21, 1905, John R. Bennett.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 38 West 53d St., at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, June 26, 1905. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

BOYLE.—On Friday, June 23, 1905, Luke Boyle, husband of the late Ann Boyle and father of Andrew J., John F., Roger B., and Luke, Jr.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 102 Beacon Av., Jersey City, on Tuesday, June 27, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Joseph's Church, where a solemn high mass of requiem will be offered for the happy repose of his soul.

BROWN.—On June 24, at his residence, 42 East 28th St., Anson Hicom Brown, in his 76th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUTLER.—Suddenly, on June 24, at her residence, 115 West 84th St., Mary Brown Butler, widow of George T. Butler.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services from her late residence on Monday evening, June 26, at 8 o'clock P. M. Interment private.

CHURCH.—June 23, 1905, at his home in the city, Edward Wilson, son of the late William and Sarah S. Church and husband of Annie C. O. Church.

Funeral Monday, June 26, 1905, 10 A. M., at St. Matthew's Church, 64th St., near Central Park West.

CROMWELL.—Suddenly, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Charles F. Gray, 58 East 64th st., sixth day, sixth month, 23d, Phoebe Jane, widow of James Cromwell, aged 71 years.

Funeral at Purchase Meeting House, second day the 26th, at 11 o'clock. Carriages at White Plains to meet 9:05 train from Grand Central Station.

GRIMES.—John Grimes, in the Adirondack Mountains, on the 23d inst.

Funeral from the Episcopal Church, Westerly, R. I., Sunday, 25th inst., at 5 P. M.

HUMES.—On Saturday, June 24, 1905, at her residence, 148 East 36th St., New York City, Mary A., wife of the late Hugh Humes, in her 78th year.

Funeral services on Tuesday, June 27, at 10:30 o'clock A. M.

KANE.—At New York City, June 24, 1905, Shelah Kane, aged 10 years, youngest daughter of Daniel Higbee Kane and Beryl Keith Kane and granddaughter of Capt. Theo. F. Kane, United States Navy.

California and Boston papers please copy.

KENYON.—At Lakeville, Conn., on Sunday, June 25, entered into rest, Maria Wellington Stanwood, wife of William Houston Kenyon of New York City and Lakeville, Conn., in the 41st year of her age.

Services at Lakeville, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 4 o'clock, and at Woodlawn Cemetery on Wednesday forenoon, June 28, at 11:30 o'clock.

LAIDLAW.—On Friday, June 23, Anna Turner Sites, wife of Dr. Alexander H. Laidlaw, in the 70th year of her age.

Funeral services on Monday, June 26, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 58 West 53d St. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHENCK.—On Friday, June 23, 1905, at her home, "The Larches," Irvington-on-Hudson, Alletta H., third daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Schenck.

Funeral services from St. Barnabas' Church, Irvington-on-Hudson, on Monday morning, 26th inst., upon the arrival of the 9:50 A. M. train from New York. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

SIMPSON.—Edwin D. Simpson, M. D.

Homoeopathic Medical Society of the County of New York.—Members are requested to attend the funeral services of Dr. Edwin D. Simpson at his late residence, 320 West 115th St., on Monday, June 26, at 1:30 o'clock.

CHARLES McDOWELL, M. D., President.
T. DRYSDALE BUCHANAN, M. D., Sec'y.

SKELDING.—At New London, Conn., at 1:50 P. M., June 22, 1905, Henry T. Skelding, Paymaster, U. S. N., retired.

Funeral service at St. Luke's Chapel, Stamford, Conn., at 3:30 P. M. Monday, June 26. Relatives and friends, members of New York Commandery M. O. L. L. U. S.; George Washington Post, G. A. R., and Military Order of Foreign Wars are invited. Train leaves New York 2 o'clock P. M., N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.

Pittsburg, Penn., papers please copy.

TUTTLE.—On the 24th inst., Eliza Day, widow of Silvester Tuttle and daughter of the late Zelotes Day of New Haven, Conn.

Funeral services Monday evening at 8 o'clock from her residence, 494 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WOODBRIDGE.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on June 24, 1905, the Rev. Samuel Merrill Woodbridge, aged 86 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at the Second Reformed Church, at 3:30 o'clock. Train leaves 23d St., New York, at 2:10.

WORDEN.—On the morning of June 25, at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Grace, daughter of the late Rear Admiral John L. Worden, United States Navy.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEM

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers;

4416	5298	6082	8151	9321	10451	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8152	9357	10465	11412	11869
4502	5362	6916	8166	9358	10469	11415	11955
4573	5366	7027	8180	9382	10582	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11436	12035
4635	5402	7210	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7270	8412	9577	10710	11509	12048
4696	5415	7286	8423	9680	10773	11573	12051
4737	5465	7281	8448	9708	10785	11577	12068
4745	5506	7302	8587	9763	10905	11587	12115
4776	5660	7333	8603	9766	10910	11613	12126
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624	12223
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12248
4847	5750	7671	8665	10020	11028	11638	12251
4890	6141	7716	8720	10024	11033	11643	12270
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7880	9018	10095	11149	11722	12370
5062	6440	7908	9052	10103	11150	11743	12385
5065	6486	7891	9096	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6555	7995	9175	10295	11247	11814	
5231	6648	8094	9217	10378	11350	11843	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1818	1928	2136	2334	2385
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1875	2053	2221	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 35 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

$6,585,000 Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co.

1st Consolidated Mtge. 5% 10-Year Bonds.

DUE JULY 1, 1905.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, July 1, 1905, on which date interest will cease.

Detroit United Railway,
By G. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% GOLD BONDS DUE 1932, issued to replace the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co. bonds above mentioned, and would be pleased to submit the terms under which holders of the DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY BONDS may exchange their bonds for the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY 1ST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% GOLD BONDS

FULL PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds matured July 1, 1903, and extended to July 1, 1905, are notified hereby that said Bonds will be paid in CASH at maturity.

To avoid delay, Bonds may be deposited on and after Tuesday, June 20, 1905, at the National Bank of Commerce in New York or at the Company's office in Boston, Mass. Receipts will be given for Bonds so deposited, exchangeable for checks on July 1, 1905, at the respective places of deposit.

Registered Bonds must be discharged from registration at or before the time of payment.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
ARTHUR G. STANWOOD,
Assistant Treasurer.

Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds OF THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA.

The Distilling Company of America hereby gives notice that, pursuant to Article XI. of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Indenture of said The Distilling Company of America to The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, bearing date December 27, 1900, all of said bonds are called in for redemption at par and accrued interest, July 1, 1905.

The said bonds with accrued interest will be paid upon presentation at the office of The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, on July 1, 1905, and interest thereon will cease on the said first day of July, 1905.

THE DISTILLING COMPANY OF AMERICA,
By T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.
New York, May 1, 1905.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM, PART 1, OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the County of New York, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, this 1st day of June, 1905.—Present, Honorable Samuel Greenbaum, Justice.—In the matter of the application of FAIRCHILD & JOHNSON COMPANY for authority to change its name to Fairchild & Company.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Fairchild & Johnson Company, a domestic corporation, duly verified on the 7th day of February, 1905, wherein said petitioner prays for an order authorizing it to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name of Fairchild & Company; and also the certificate of the Secretary of State, annexed thereto, certifying the name that said corporation proposes to assume is not the name of any other domestic corporation, or a name which he deems so nearly resembling it as to be calculated to deceive; and also the certificate of the Secretary of the said company, showing that said petition was duly authorized and directed to be made by the Board of Directors of the said company; and also an affidavit, showing that notice of the presentation of said petition has been duly published for six (6) weeks, once in each week, in The New York Press and the New York Law Journal, each a daily newspaper, published in the County of New York, in which county said corporation has its principal business office; and also an affidavit, showing that a copy of said petition and notice of motion was duly filed with the Secretary of State of the State of New York six (6) weeks prior to the date of the adjourned date of such motion; and also showing that notice of such adjournment had been duly filed with the said Secretary of State, and that the same being satisfied by said petition and by the affidavits and certificates presented therewith that the petition is true, and that there is no reasonable objection to the change of name proposed; and that the petition has been duly authorized; and that notice of the presentation of the petition, as required by law, has been made; and also proof of the service of said petition and of this proposed order upon the Attorney General of the State of New York,

Now, on motion of Olney & Comstock, attorneys for the said petitioner, no one opposing, it is

Ordered, That said petition be and the same is hereby granted, and that the petitioner herein, Fairchild & Johnson Company, be and it is hereby authorized to assume another corporate name, to wit, the name of Fairchild & Company, on and after the 10th day of July, 1905. And it is hereby further

Ordered, That this order be entered, and that the papers on which it is granted be filed within ten (10) days of the date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the office in which the certificate of incorporation of the said corporation is filed, and that a certified copy of this order, within ten (10) days of the entry thereof, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and, further, that a copy of this order be published once in each week for four (4) successive weeks in New York Times, a newspaper published in the County of New York, the first publication to be within ten (10) days of the entry of this order. Enter,

S. G., J. S. C.

PROPOSALS.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,024.33.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.
New York, April 29, 1905.

SAVINGS BANKS.

114th Semi-Annual Dividend UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JULY 1 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after July 17, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

104th DIVIDEND.

New York, June 13th, 1905.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905, at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3rd St., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17th, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1905.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of **Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum** on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1905, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY CONTRACT WITH HOUSTON OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the coupons due February 1, 1905, on said certificates, also the principal of an issue of certificates—Series C—of $160,000, due February 1, 1905, will be paid on presentation at the National City Bank, New York, or the Maryland Trust Company, Baltimore, Md., or at agency of said Trust Company in the City of New York, together with interest on said coupons and certificates at the rate of six per centum per annum from February 1, 1905, to date of payment.

Certificates and coupons not presented on or before June 30, 1905, will not draw interest after that date.

CHAS. DILLINGHAM and F. A. REICHARDT, Receivers, Houston Oil Company of Texas.

Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.

Notice! To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company is dissolved by the expiration of its charter.

That payment of the final dividend in liquidation to the holders of Scrip Certificates entitled to such dividend on the surrender and cancellation of such certificates, and on the execution and delivery of the required receipts, agreements, and releases, will be made at the office of the subscriber, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Dated New York City, June 13th, 1905.

W. IRVING COMES,
Attorney in fact for the Trustees of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, in Liquidation.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 23d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

71 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1905.

PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred capital stock of the company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. June 24th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M. June 24th, 1905, and reopen July 5th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 29.

The transfer books will be closed at three o'clock June 29th and reopened at ten o'clock July 3d. WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary.

CENTURY REALTY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT., (semi-annual,) payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on that day. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on June 26th, 1905, and remain closed until 10 A. M. on July 3d, 1905.

J. M. STODDARD, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

WESTINGHOUSE

Electric and Manufacturing Company.

New York, June 20, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon the preferred, assenting, and non-assenting stocks of the company was declared, payable July 10th, 1905, to stockholders of record June 26th, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 26th, 1905, and opened July 11th, 1905.

T. W. SIEMON, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE TWELFTH WARD BANK.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after July 1, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed. FRANK B. FRENCH, Cashier.

Dated June 15, 1905.

The Market & Fulton National Bank.

New York, June 20, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

The Trust Company of America

135 BROADWAY

BRANCHES

36 WALL STREET — 149 BROADWAY

STATEMENT AT OPENING OF BUSINESS JUNE 22D, 1905

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$13,228,667.17	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Bonds and Stocks	13,073,258.54	Surplus	9,600,000.00
Real Estate	1,050,000.00	Undivided profits	79,851.77
Bond and Mortgage	1,329,163.14	Accrued Taxes	115,300.00
Demand Loans	19,861,963.61	Interest	85,834.43
Time Loans	16,189,370.10	Acceptances	829,571.62
Bills Purchased	3,664,128.37	Deposits	55,939,096.95
Interest	253,103.84		
	$68,649,654.77		$68,649,654.77

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY, JAMES CAMPBELL, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, JAMES M. DONALD, ASHBEL P. FITCH, H. B. HOLLINS, JAMES S. KUHN, FRANK R. LAWRENCE, EMERSON McMILLIN, HOSMER B. PARSONS, MARSDEN J. PERRY, FRANK H. PLATT, JOHN J. RIKER, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, GEORGE R. SHELDON, HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL SPENCER, OAKLEIGH THORNE, R. B. VAN CORTLANDT, W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., WARNER VAN NORDEN, P. A. B. WIDENER, B. F. YOAKUM.

OFFICERS

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

W. H. Leupp, 1st V. Pres. — F. L. Hilton, Asst. Sec. — F. C. Prest, Asst. Sec.
Heman Dowd, 2d V. Pres. — A. L. Banister, Asst. Sec. — W. J. Eck, Asst. Sec.
Raymond J. Chatry, Sec. — Carleton Bunce, Asst. Sec. — John G. Boston, Solicitor
S. D. Scudder, Treasurer — W. W. Lee, Asst. Sec. — Frank W. Black, Auditor

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY

solicits the accounts of corporations, firms and individuals, and invites correspondence or personal interviews.

Interest allowed on daily balances which are subject to check at sight.

Certificates of Deposit (time and demand) issued.

St. Paul Building, 222 Broadway, New York.

Capital, Surplus & Undivided Profits, $2,500,000

John E. Borne, President.

Richard Delafield, Cord Meyer, James W. Tappin, Philip S. Babcock, } Vice-Presidents. Arpad S. Grossmann, Treasurer. Edmund L. Judson, Secretary. Joseph N. Babcock, Trust Officer.

BRITISH GUIANA Gold Con. Stock Carmen-Guanajuato Stock

Bought and Sold.

WILLIAMSON & SQUIRE
(Members New York Stock Exchange)
25 BROAD STREET.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, June 22, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will pay the coupons due July 1, 1905, on the bonds of the following Companies:

The United Railways Company of St. Louis.
Citizens Railway Company of St. Louis.
Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants Terminal Railroad Company.
Taylor Avenue Railway Company of St. Louis. SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of **SEVEN (7) PER CENT.** on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer book will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

JOHN B. STETSON COMPANY.

Philadelphia, Pa., June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the John B. Stetson Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the preferred stock for the half year ending May 31st, 1905, and an ad interim dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the common stock, payable July 15, 1905. The books will close July 8 and will be reopened July 17. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders. A. T. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 5th, 1905, a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to June 30th, 1905, both dates inclusive. FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 5th, 1905.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 30th inst. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 1st, 1905.

WM. E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.

June 14, 1905.

The National Park Bank of New York.

June 20th, 1905.

The Board of Directors to-day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, on the capital stock of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from June 22d to June 30th, inclusive.

EDWARD J. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.

June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of EIGHT PER CENT. on the capital stock of the company, and an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT., payable June 30, 1905, to stockholders of record on June 26, 1905.

CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.

The Columbus Gas Light & Heating Co.

A dividend of Three Per Cent. has been declared on the preferred stock of the Columbus Gas Light and Heating Company, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business June 30, 1905.

H. M. WORK, Secretary.
BOWLING GREEN TRUST CO., Transfer Agents, 26 Broadway, New York.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Common Stock Dividend No. 25.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼%) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable July 1, 1905.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.,
Fiscal Agents.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 9, due July 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 23d, 1905.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due July 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

Metropolitan Trust Company

Of the City of New York, 49 Wall St.

Capital, Surplus & Profits, $8,000,000

BRAYTON IVES, President.
ANTON A. RAVEN, Vice-Pres.
BEVERLY CHEW, Second V. Pres.
CHARLES BAKER, Jr., Secretary.
BERTRAM CRUGER, Treasurer.
JAMES F. McNAMARA, Ass't Sec'y.
JACOB C. KLINCK, Ass't Treas.

DIRECTORS:

William L. Bull, William Carpender, D. Crawford Clark, Henry W. De Forest, Haley Fiske, Charles R. Henderson, Robert Hoe, William H. Hollister, Brayton Ives, Morris K. Jesup, Edward B. Judson, Lewis Cass Ledyard, Robert H. McCurdy, Bradley Martin, D. O. Mills, E. D. Morgan, Richard Mortimer, John E. Parsons, Henry C. Perkins, Charles M. Pratt, Anton A. Raven, Norman B. Ream, John L. Riker, William Schall, Jr., J. Edward Simmons, John W. Simpson, Francis S. Smithers, John T. Terry, E. R. Thomas, Geo. Henry Warren.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 29th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company, payable to the order of the City Chamberlain of Oswego, N. Y., for two per cent. of the par value of bonds bid for.

Delivery of the bonds will be made on July 6th, 1905, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 55 Cedar Street, New York.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

For circular of information and blank form of bid address the above-mentioned Trust Company or the undersigned. E. K. DOYLE, City Chamberlain.

TO HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS OF THE TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
DATED JULY 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be paid on or after January 1st, 1906, at 105% and interest to that date at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, the company electing to avail itself of the following provision in the bonds:

"The right is reserved to said Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company to redeem the said bonds at any time after ten years from the date thereof upon six months' notice by the payment of five per cent. premium and accrued interest."

Interest on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will cease December 31st, 1905.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, June 25, 1905.

Notice to the Holders of
EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY (OF CHICAGO)

First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that on or after July 1st, 1905, the above first mortgage 6% bonds (and coupons attached thereto) maturing July 1st, 1905, will be paid upon presentation either at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or the Swiss Bankverein, London, England.

Interest on the above bonds will cease July 1st, 1905.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT CERTIFICATE No. 185, dated 17th day of August, 1886, for 15 shares of stock of the Retsof Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York, in the name of Garrett Reilly, has been lost, destroyed, or stolen. Application has been made for a new certificate by John J. Reilly, administrator of said Garrett Reilly, deceased. All persons are called upon to show cause why a new certificate should not be issued.

PAUL REILLY,
Attorney for said administrator,
400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AUCTION SALES.

By virtue of an execution I will sell this day at 14 2d Av., Borough Manhattan, 10 A. M., 3 knitting machines, blower and tank, laboratory, sundry mantle making machinery. Philip Hamburgher, Marshal. Morris Einstein, auctioneer.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.

RAILROAD BONDS
STREET RAILWAY BONDS
AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE BONDS

Special circular describing the principal issues of
SHORT-TERM NOTES AND COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS

We transact a general banking business: accept deposits subject to draft, and allow interest upon daily balances. We also execute commission orders for stocks and bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES. Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business. Buy and sell U. S. Gov't Bonds.

WE OFFER

Cincinn., Hamilton & Dayton

General Mtge. 5s, 1942.

CLARK & CHAFFEE
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Rose on Every Day But One During Past Week.

Strength Displayed Despite Entire Absence of Foreign Support—All Leading Issues Show Gains of Two Points or More.

The net results upon prices of the past week's trading in stocks were more favorable than those of any week in the past two months. Not until Saturday was there any reaction from the previously established level, and the decline on that day was mostly confined to fractions. The unanimity with which the market rose is best shown by the fact that of the 120 stocks that changed as much as a point on the week's operations no less than 110 showed advances. This record is in some respects noteworthy. The market at times was called upon to absorb a considerable amount of profit-taking sales by traders who had been long of a number of the active stocks, and had for some time waited for a favorable opportunity to dispose of their holdings. Their previous efforts at unloading generally resulted in breaking the market, and it was not until the past week that sales were made with any ease. That this was true despite the entire absence of foreign support, in fact in the face of discouragement from aboard, renders the position of the market all the more striking. Every day this past week the London market sent lower prices for Americans, but only on the last day of the week had this attitude on the part of the foreign market any effect upon the movement of prices here. Stocks sold by London were apparently as readily taken as those disposed of by local traders. This probably was due to the fact that most of the week the view taken here of the Moroccan situation was much less alarming than that which guided the Paris and London markets.

One of the features of the later trading was the return of a certain number of traders to the stock list after they had abandoned it to trade in bonds, which for a few days had offered more opportunity for traders' profit than did stocks. But notwithstanding the liquidation in bonds which resulted from shifting of traders' interests, the proportion of gains to losses in bonds was only a little lower than that in stocks. Thirty-one bond issues rose a point or more and only 5 declined.

Of the total transactions of 3,526,154 shares the twelve most active issues supplied 2,214,383 shares. This dozen included four industrials and eight railroad stocks, and they all showed net gains of 2 points or more. Reading, Union Pacific, and Pennsylvania were active in the order named. The two Steel issues held fourth and fifth place, and Amalgamated came next. Two of the local street railway issues, Metropolitan and Brooklyn Rapid Transit, were included in the dozen leading stocks.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Co.
Bankers' Trust Co.
Century Realty Co.
Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.
Chicago Telephone Co.
Hall Signal Co.
Hocking Valley Railroad common and preferred stock.
New York Mortgage and Security Co.
New York Mutual Gas Light Co.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Co.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co. preferred stock.
Standard Trust Co.
Syracuse Rapid Transit Co. —Preferred stock.
Westchester and Bronx Title Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Delaware River Railroad and Bridge.
Homestake Mining Co.

SPECIAL MEETINGS.

Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad.
National Lead Co.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

O'Connor & Kahler,

BANKERS,

40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE THE SAFEST FORM OF INVESTMENT.

We own and offer bonds of municipalities, to yield 4.25% to 5.25%. Descriptive circulars, showing prosperity of Texas, mailed on application.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks-Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

KINNICUTT & POTTER,

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS

BANKERS,

Broadway & Cedar St, NEW YORK

ISSUE

LETTERS OF CREDIT.

High Grade Investment Securities.

G.W. Walker & Co.

BANKERS

Telephone No. 3945 Broad — 25 Broad St., New York

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	243	251
Albany & Susquehanna	235	..
Allegheny & Western	14⅜	..
Allis-Chalmers	13¾	14½
Allis-Chalmers pf.	51	55
Amalgamated Copper	80⅞	81
American Agricultural Chemical	23	24¼
American Beet Sugar	23	26
American Beet Sugar pf.	78½	85
American Car & Foundry	34½	34½
American Car & Foundry pf.	99	..
American Coal	165	195
American Cotton Oil	31	32
American Cotton Oil pf.	90	94
American District Telegraph	29	32
American Express	215	235
American Grass Twine	5¾	6½
American Hide & Leather	6½	6⅝
American Hide & Leather pf.	35½	35½
American Ice Co., trust receipts	4⅜	5
American Ice Co. pf., tr. receipts	34	38
American Ice Securities	25	27
American Linseed Co.	18	19½
American Linseed Co. pf.	41	45
American Locomotive	47¾	48
American Locomotive pf.

TURFMEN PUZZLED BY TWO-YEAR-OLDS' FORM

Stake Youngsters Are Ordinary, Horsemen Believe.

LACK OF CLASS IN RACING

The Commonwealth Handicap of $15,000 to be the Big Race of the Week at Sheepshead Bay.

Horsemen of the East reluctantly are beginning to agree that the season of 1905 gives every promise of being an "off year" so far as great, or even good, animals are concerned. Following, as it does, the truly remarkable year in which Hermis, Irish Lad, The Picket, Beldame, Ort Wells, Stalwart, and Delhi, not to mention the other prominent performers of 1904, were at their best, the contrast furnished this season is striking, as well as disappointing, for to date the only two really noted horses of last year that have lived up to their promise are the two three-year-olds—Tradition, among the fillies, and Sysonby, among the colts.

Even of Sysonby there is some doubt, due to his dead heat with Race King in the Metropolitan Handicap. The fame of every noted horse that has raced has been more or less tarnished by defeats, while there is cause for much regret among racegoers that many of the notable horses of 1904, chief among them Hermis, Stalwart, and Ort Wells, have not yet been to the starting post and may never race again.

It is a fair indication of the general lack of high quality among the race horses of the East that since the opening of the racing year Western horses have had a singularly prominent part in the sport and already have won a greater share of prizes than they ordinarily would capture in an entire season of racing.

Another prominent feature of racing as it has gone is the puzzle that the running of the two-year-olds has furnished. Results have been so tangled that many horsemen are ready now to assert that no really good two-year-olds have shown, and the argument is offered that where they beat each other in the style that has been the rule for the Spring, none of the young horses can be out of the ordinary. Tradition supports that view, and the only consolation that horse owners have gathered from the results as yet is that so far fillies have not furnished final proof that the colts are bad by beating them. The shifting of places in the running of each important race has led many good judges to believe that actually the best colt that has been seen is the champion of the Winter and early Spring, William Shields's Oaklawn. It remains for Oaklawn to be tried against the best of the stake division with weight up, and as his only important engagement is in the Saratoga Special, the owners of entries in that big sporting event already are beginning to figure on Oaklawn as the most formidable horse that will be encountered.

Only one really big race will be run this week, and that will be on Saturday, when the Commonwealth Handicap, popularly known as the "Suburban Renewal," will be decided at the Sheepshead Bay track. The Commonwealth, which will have a value of about $15,000, is at a mile and a quarter, and has among the horses eligible about all the best horses that ran for the Suburban, under a readjustment of weights. In this event Sysonby is engaged at 106 pounds, but as he already has incurred a penalty of five pounds for winning the Tidal, it is probable that his stable companion, Delhi, will be sent out by the Keene establishment. Sysonby also is in the Spindrift Handicap, one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds, and if he runs at all this week the Spindrift is the race that is likely to attract him, his next important engagement after that being the Realization, July 4.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maiden fillies two years old, special weights, last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Single Shot	110	Watergrass	110
Indra	110	Lady Peep	110
Sandmark	110	Lillie B.	110
La France	110	Hester W.	110
Caprice	110	Poetry	110
Sufficiency	110	Cousin Kate	110
Moonshine	110	Andronike	110
Katie Ann	110		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, special weights, selling; one mile and a furlong.

Heno	118	*Bronze Wing	110
Neptunus	116	Palm Tree	101
Lord Badge	115	Collosal	98
*Chapalia	113	Supreme Court	98
*Wyeth	113	Novena	90
*Champlain	111	Ken	96
*The Southerner	111	*Voladay	96

THIRD RACE.—The Equality Stakes, for two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, penalties and allowances; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Confederate	122	Whimsical	119
Old Faithful	122	Third Mate	117
Cary	122	Sly Ben	117
Veronese	122	Lloyd Griscom	117
Merry Boy	122	Bellsnicker	117

FOURTH RACE.—The Equality Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile.

Hamburg Belle	121	Prince Hamburg	101
Oxford	115	Kurtzmann	101
Woodsaw	111	Gamara	101
Israelite	111	Sparkling Star	101
Dolly Spanker	108	Dandelion	101

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and three furlongs.

Adbell	126	Kehelian	111
Blandy	119	Uncle Charley	107
Ostrich	116	Palmbearer	100
Von Tromp	112		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs on the turf course.

Action	115	Robodar	106
Arabo	112	Ike S	102
*Jim Beattie	112	Hagamans	99
Diamond	112	White Marsh	99
Consideration	112	*Little Woods	99
Line of Life	110	*Observer	97
Aeronaut	107	*Water Mirror	94
Incantation	107	*Maggie Stroup	92
*Teacress	107		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Hit by an Auto in Broadway.

An automobile owned by Lyman F. Pettee, President of the Crandall & Godley Company, living at 107 West Forty-eighth Street, struck Joseph Bernstein of 170 Chrystie Street as he was crossing Broadway at Grand Street yesterday and threw him a dozen feet into the gutter. There were two women and two men in the automobile, besides the chauffeur, who was C. W. Lewis of 429 West Fifty-first Street. Bernstein wasn't much hurt.

Far Rockaway's New Hospital Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, June 25.—St. Joseph's Hospital was opened here to-day, many prominent persons being present at the exercises. Joseph Cassidy, Judge Healy, David Whitford, and Herbert Marr made addresses. The hospital, which is in charge of Sister Nicitas, formerly of St. John's Hospital, Long Island City, is pronounced by surgeons to be complete in every respect. The residents of Far Rockaway donated $3,500 to the work, but much more is needed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Moltke, at Hamburg, June 25.
SS St. Louis, at Southampton, June 25.
SS Lucania, at Liverpool, June 24.
SS Cedric, at Queenstown, June 25.
SS Columbia, at Moville, June 25.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, at Plymouth, June 24.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, from Queenstown, June 25.
SS Statendam, from Boulogne, June 24.
SS Georgic, from Liverpool, June 24.
SS Barbarossa, from Southampton, June 25.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:30|Sun sets..7:34|Moon rises..12:51

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:15	2:39	8:38	9:21
Governors Island	2:28	3:25	9:17	9:56
Hell Gate	4:22	5:21	10:49	11:31

Arrived—Sunday, June 25.

SS St. Paul, Southampton, June 17.
SS Celtic, Liverpool, June 16.
SS Caledonia, Glasgow, June 17.
SS Hamburg, Hamburg, June 15.
SS Coamo, Fort Tampa, Fla., June 20.
SS Maracas, Grenada, June 18.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, June 24.
SS Bodo, Sama, June 21.
SS Saratoga, Santiago, June 17.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, June 24.
SS United States, Copenhagen, June 14.
SS Lassell, Fort Tampa, Fla., June 19.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, June 24.
SS Col. E. L. Drake, Port Arthur, Texas, June 16.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

		Mails close.	Vessel sails.
City of Savannah, Colon	9:30 A.M.		1:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston			3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk			3:00 P.M.
Uller, St. Kitt's, &c.	9:00 A.M.		12:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Carpathia, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Etrn Prince, Pern'buco	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
El Sigio, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
*Kronprinz, Bremen	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Graecia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines till within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ultonia	Gibraltar	June 14
Comus	New Orleans	June 21
El Mar	Galveston	June 20
Noordam	Rotterdam	June 17
Zeeland	Antwerp	June 17

DUE TO-MORROW.

Armenian	Liverpool	June 17
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Bremen	June 21
Bremen	Bremen	June 17
Messba	London	June 17
Mexico	Havana	June 24
Texas	Copenhagen	June 10
Flandria	Livingston	June 18
Denver	Galveston	June 21

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Oceanic	Liverpool	June 21
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	June 17
Algeria	Naples	June 10
El Norte	Galveston	June 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Citta di Napoli	Gibraltar	June 19
Madonna	Naples	June 17
Farima	St. Thomas	June 24

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum now of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you list.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42D ST.

West Side.

43 5TH AV.
at the Northeast Corner of 11th St.
AN EXCLUSIVE APARTMENT HOUSE FOR HOUSEKEEPING.
Just completed.
Telephone, 4031—Gramercy.
Superintendent on premises.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $56; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

Fine seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; near Morningside Park; rent $35. Inquire 360 West 116th, or R. Levers, 254 West 116th.

15 St. Nicholas Av., Near Central Park.—5-room apartment; all improvements; hardwood trim; opposite Subway station; rent, $35. Inquire janitor.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

AA.—A large list of desirable flats and apartments for rent; 4 to 8 rooms; $16 to $60 monthly. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

529 WEST 152D ST.
6-room apartments, all improvements, $27-$31.
Five nice rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $20-$22. Inquire 1,772 Amsterdam Av., near 148th St.
A.—602 9th Av., near 48th St.—Flats, 5 rooms; improvements; $22-$25. Janitor.
A.—707 9th Av., Near 48th St.—Apartments, 4 rooms; improvements; $16.50-$18. Janitor.
A.—400 W. 52d St.—4 rooms; improvements; $16 to $18. Janitor.
A.—252 W. 92d St.—5 rooms; all improvements; steam; $23 to $33. Janitor.
56 West 65th St.—Four-five rooms; private hall; bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

Gentleman leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment, with bath, in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.

Furnished Apartment, 4 rooms and bath, will be rented to Oct. 1; new; telephone, elevator; Walker, Audubon Court, 2 St. Nicholas Place, between West 149th and 150th Sts.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg.,
75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

TO LET FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS.
Premises, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.
7-STORY BRICK AND CELLAR BUILDING. STEAM HEATING, POWER AND ELECTRIC PLANT; BROKERS PROTECTED.
Apply at office of estate of
Conrad Stein, Deceased, 885 10th Av., N. Y. C.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent, $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.

$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.



PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

Public notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held Friday, June 2, 1905, the following petition was received:

To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York:

The petition of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company respectfully shows:

First—Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation, duly organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, and has duly filed, pursuant to Section 90 of the Railroad Law, a statement of the extensions or branches of its road herein proposed.

Second—Your petitioner desires to obtain from The City of New York and hereby respectfully applies for its consent to, and a grant of the franchise or right to use certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within and belonging to The City of New York, for the construction and operation in, through, upon, and along the surface thereof of double or single track street surface railways (including the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers and suitable stands and other structures necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railroad), by the overhead or other system of electricity or other motive power which may lawfully be employed upon the same) as extensions or branches of its existing road, and for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation, the following being a description of said certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within or belonging to said The City of New York, to wit:

(1) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company and the tracks of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at their intersection in the Boston Road at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street with said Boston Road; running thence northerly in, through, upon, and along the said Southern Boulevard to its intersection with East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street; thence westerly and northwesterly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Eighty-second Street to its intersection with Crotona Avenue; thence northeasterly and northerly in, through, upon and along said Crotona Avenue to and connecting with the franchise route of the Union Railway Company of New York City, at the intersection of said Crotona Avenue with Pelham Avenue; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc.: Boston Road, Crotona Park East, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Fairmount Place, Elsmere Place, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (or Tremont Avenue,) East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Monegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Marmion Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Maple Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Garden Street, Crote Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(2) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard, East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Cypress Avenue; running thence southerly in, through, upon, and along said Cypress Avenue to its intersection with East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; thence westerly in, through, upon, and along said East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street to its intersection with St. Ann's Avenue; thence northerly in, through, upon, and along said St. Ann's Avenue to and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and St. Ann's Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(3) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and Leggett Avenue; running thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along said Leggett Avenue to its intersection with Garrison Avenue, all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue (or street), all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

(4) Beginning at and connecting with the tracks of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company at the intersection of the Southern Boulevard and the Hunt's Point Road; running thence southerly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with the westerly approach to the Hunt's Point Road Bridge over the tracks of the Harlem River Division of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said westerly approach to said bridge and upon, over, across, and along said bridge and in, through, upon, and along the easterly approach to said bridge to the intersection of said bridge with the Hunt's Point Road; thence easterly or southeasterly in, through, upon, and along the said Hunt's Point Road to its intersection with Garrison Avenue, all in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc., Whitlock Avenue, (or street,) all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Provided, and it is hereby understood, that whenever in the description of the routes of the aforesaid extensions and branches of the said Southern Boulevard Railroad Company the name of highways, avenues, streets, and public places to be crossed by said extensions and branches are omitted because such highways, avenues, streets, and public places are at present unnamed or unlocated or not established by The City of New York, the said highways, avenues, streets, and public places shall nevertheless be deemed to have been properly described.

Third—Said corporation proposes to operate said extensions or branches by the overhead electric trolley system, substantially similar to that now in use on its other lines, or by power, other than locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property bounded on the same, as provided by law.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that public notice of the time and place when this application will first be considered be given as required by the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law, and that your Honorable Board will set a date or dates for a public hearing thereon as provided by Section 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 630 of the Laws of 1905, and as may be required or provided by all other laws applicable thereto, and that the desired consent or grant be embodied in the form of a contract, with all of the terms and conditions as to compensation and otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter.

Dated The City of New York, May 31, 1905.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD COMPANY,
[Seal.] By EDWARD A. MAHER, President.
Attest:
REUNE MARTIN, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. That the reason why this verification is not made by the petitioner is that it is a corporation; that deponent is an officer of said corporation, to wit, President, and that the grounds of his information in regard to the matters stated in the foregoing petition, so far as the same are not within his personal knowledge, are statements and reports made by officers or employees of the corporation to him as President thereof. EDWARD A. MAHER.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1905.
CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 31st day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, before me personally came Edward A. Maher, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resided at No. 7 Mount Morris Park, West, in The City of New York; that he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation and that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.
[Seal.] CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

And the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, dated May 31, 1905, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held the second day of June;

Resolved, That, in pursuance of law, this Board sets Friday, the 30th day of June, 1905, at ten thirty o'clock in forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in The City Record immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.
June 8, 1905.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 300 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys for Executrix, P.O. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.16-law6mTu

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
CITY OF NEW YORK.
BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT.

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To the Honorable the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of The City of New York:

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First—Your petitioner is a street surface railroad corporation, duly organized and existing under the Laws of the State of New York, and has duly filed, pursuant to Section 90 of the Railroad Law, a statement of the extensions or branches of its road herein proposed.

Second—Your petitioner desires to obtain from The City of New York and hereby respectfully applies for its consent to, and a grant of the franchise or right to use certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within and belonging to The City of New York, for the construction and operation in, through, upon, and along the surface thereof of double or single track street surface railways (including the necessary connections, switches, sidings, turnouts, turntables, crossovers and suitable stands and other structures necessary for the accommodation and operation of said railroad), by the overhead or other system of electricity or other motive power which may lawfully be employed upon the same) as extensions or branches of its existing road, and for public use in the conveyance of persons and property for compensation, the following being a description of said certain streets, roads, avenues, highways, boulevards, driveways, parkways, and public grounds within or belonging to said The City of New York, to wit:

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The said extension, as it winds and turns, crosses the following highways, avenues, streets, and public places, etc.: Boston Road, Crotona Park East, East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Fairmount Place, Elsmere Place, East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, (or Tremont Avenue,) East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, Monegan Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, Marmion Avenue, East One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, East One Hundred and Eightieth Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, Maple Avenue, Prospect Avenue, Clinton Avenue, Garden Street, Crote Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, East One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, and East One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street; all in the Borough of The Bronx, in the City, County, and State of New York.

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Third—Said corporation proposes to operate said extensions or branches by the overhead electric trolley system, substantially similar to that now in use on its other lines, or by power, other than locomotive steam power, which may be approved by the State Board of Railroad Commissioners and consented to by the owners of property bounded on the same, as provided by law.

Wherefore, your petitioner prays that public notice of the time and place when this application will first be considered be given as required by the provisions of Section 92 of the Railroad Law, and that your Honorable Board will set a date or dates for a public hearing thereon as provided by Section 74 of the Greater New York Charter, as amended by Chapter 630 of the Laws of 1905, and as may be required or provided by all other laws applicable thereto, and that the desired consent or grant be embodied in the form of a contract, with all of the terms and conditions as to compensation and otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of the Greater New York Charter.

Dated The City of New York, May 31, 1905.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD COMPANY,
[Seal.] By EDWARD A. MAHER, President.
Attest:
REUNE MARTIN, Secretary.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
Edward A. Maher, being duly sworn, deposes and says: That he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the petitioner named in the foregoing petition; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof; that the same is true to his own knowledge, except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged upon information and belief, and that as to those matters he believes it to be true. That the reason why this verification is not made by the petitioner is that it is a corporation; that deponent is an officer of said corporation, to wit, President, and that the grounds of his information in regard to the matters stated in the foregoing petition, so far as the same are not within his personal knowledge, are statements and reports made by officers or employees of the corporation to him as President thereof. EDWARD A. MAHER.
Sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1905.
CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
On this 31st day of May, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five, before me personally came Edward A. Maher, to me known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he resided at No. 7 Mount Morris Park, West, in The City of New York; that he is the President of the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, the corporation described in and which executed the foregoing instrument; that he knew the seal of said corporation and that the seal affixed to said instrument was such corporate seal; that it was so affixed by order of the Board of Directors of said corporation, and that he signed his name thereto by like order.
[Seal.] CHARLES WITZEL,
Notary Public No. 93, New York County.

And the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, The foregoing petition from the Southern Boulevard Railroad Company, dated May 31, 1905, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held the second day of June;

Resolved, That, in pursuance of law, this Board sets Friday, the 30th day of June, 1905, at ten thirty o'clock in forenoon, and Room 16 in the City Hall, in the Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary is directed to cause such petition and these resolutions to be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in The City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in The City Record immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

J. W. STEVENSON, Secretary.
June 8, 1905.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 300 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys for Executrix, P.O. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.16-law6mTu

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

A.—CHOICEST APARTMENTS.
North of 86th St.; 1,261 Madison Av., corner 90th St.; commodious suites of eight and nine beautiful rooms, two baths, and butler's pantry; large laundry in basement; two elevators; first-class service; house has air of quiet refinement; rentals from Oct. 1.
DUFF & CONGER, Madison Avenue, corner 86th St.

TOLEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant. Parlor.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Four, five, six rooms, bath, heat, hot water; hall service; telephone; $29, $47. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Elegant new apartments, Oct. 1st.; inspect before leaving town. 9 East 32d St.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

A quiet family (three adults) would like care of small furnished apartment at low rent from October 1st; west side preferred. 39 Hawthorne Av., East Orange, N. J.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BARKER, OAKLEY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OAKLEY S. BARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Turner, Rolston & Horan, 22 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of January, next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of June, 1905. HENRIETTA E. BARKER, Executrix. TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 22 William Street, New York, N. Y.

POILLON, ANNA LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA LOUISA POILLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus - $9,000,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
TITLE DEPARTMENT
37 Liberty Street, Manhattan

Allows Interest on Deposits Subject to Cheque
Acts as Executor and Trustee
Transacts All Trust Company Business
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Property

OFFICERS:
E. W. COGGESHALL, President & Gen. Manager.
Vice-Presidents
David B. Ogden, Louis V. Bright,
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Walter N. Vail, Secretary.
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A title examination without a policy of title insurance is like a medical examination without a policy of life insurance.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $9,500,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Real Estate Mortgages

For Sale—First mortgages netting 4½% and 5%. Not subject to new mortgage tax law. Title company insurance direct to lender.
Usual Lawyers' Fees Allowed
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York

Bargain for Speculators and Investors.—14-room tenement house, Harlem; mortgage, $19,500; price, $25,000. Two triplets, 26x100 each, Yorkville; no steam; open plumbing; price, $20,000; little cash. 4-family tenement, 26x120; rental, $5,160; reasonable; good mortgage; little cash. Morningside Av., double, 10 rooms, bath; price, $24,000; mortgage 4½%. West side, near Amsterdam Av., 2 doubles; 14 rooms; bath; no steam; private block; reasonable. Ulanov, 132 Nassau St.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS.
If you are looking for flats or tenements it will pay you to call and go over the numerous properties which we have before making purchases, or drop us a line; we will have representative call
T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 West 125th St.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN
Estate mo[illegible] lowest possible charges.
M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.

Any amount estate funds to loan New York realty. W. M. Reynolde, 35 Nassau.

127th, Near 3d.—Five-story, fourteen-room tenement. $24,250. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

East Side.

FOR SALE AT SACRIFICE
TO CLOSE ESTATE.
96th St., Near 5th Avenue.
100x100. Restricted to private dwellings. Bank mtge. $90,000 can be paid or remain till 1909.
MAY TRADE EQUITY.
LOUIS SACHS, 8 West 22d St.

Attention!—Five-story double flat, 5 and bath, $21,500; 4-story double flat, price $17,000, rent $1,824; 2, 50x100, 5-story, from builder, $54,000, rent $6,888. Frattner, 714 E. 138th St.

27 ft. double flat, vicinity 102d, 3d, $24,000, $6,000 cash, adjoining houses held $26,000 to $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

East 75th.—6-story triple, $38,000; rent, $4,400; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Sacrifice.—Walton Av., near 181st St., 50x95, $5,000. A. Cohn, 1,230 Lexington Av.

West Side.

4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS
265 229 WEST 139 ST. $15,000 $16,000
Near 7th Av.
Mortgage $11,000 at 4½. 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.
Apply **S. E. JACOBS,**
135 BROADWAY, Cor. Cedar St.

INVESTORS!
Perfect triple flat, vicinity 115th, 5th Av.; exceptionally well constructed; price $35,500; first mortgage $20,000, net return after allowing 10% for loss rents and repairs 15%. Full particulars sent on application.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

$15,000.—FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
$15,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100, first mortgage for five years at 4½ per cent. interest; balance can remain on second mortgage at five per cent.; opportunity for investor or for speculator to fix up and sell separately; old rents (very low); title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, room 410.

BEEKMAN REALTY COMPANY,
243 West 116th Street.

This company wishes to buy good rental-earning property; preferred locations: UPTOWN and HARLEM.
WE PURCHASE WHILE OTHERS CONSIDER, for we cannot afford TO PIGEON-HOLE GOOD PROPOSITIONS. Tel., 776 Morningside.

Genuine Bargains.—Two 5-story double flats, full lots, located close to Lenox Av., near 140th St.; only $23,250 each; rents, $2,450. "Owner," 1,985 7th Av. Telephone 3441 Morningside.

Here is a Bargain.—Must sell; 141st St., West, 5-story triple, 15 rooms, all improvements; rents $3,576; price $30,500; call. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Corner.—Modern Columbus Av. corner triple flat, $65,000; very easy terms; possession of store next May. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Three single flats, West 144th St.; all improvements; $20,000 each. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. corner 140th St.

For Sale or To Let.—334 West 57th St.; 11 rooms; $12,000; possession at once. John J. Hoeckh, 650 8th Av.

Single flat, West 134th St.; price, $19,000; little cash. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., corner 140th St.

Double flat, vicinity 138th St., Lenox; elegant order; $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av. triple flat, 60's; large store; $43,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

$500 cash buys detached house in Bronxwood Park; 200 houses occupied; price $4,500; lots 40x100, $1,500; easy payments. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th St.

Corner lot, 50x75, Bronx, on 149th, or will add cash for store property in Manhattan. Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

AT AUCTION.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.
AT AUCTION
1,000 Beautiful Home Sites in
HAINS PARK,

The most desirable part of this convenient suburb, 20 minutes from Grand Central Station. Low commutation. The property is surrounded by fine dwellings and of ready access. Trolleys traverse it. The New Haven R. R. Station is only four blocks away. Every city convenience; every country comfort.

First Grand Auction Sale
Will be held in Section "A" at the head of Jefferson Av., adjoining Columbia Hall, on
Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at one o'clock sharp
RAIN OR SHINE

Lawyers' Title Co.'s policies free to purchasers. Terms, 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees. Balance in cash, or 75 per cent. on mortgage at 5 per cent., or 60 per cent. at 4½ per cent. for two years.
Look the property over. You will profit by taking a trip to it. Secure maps and further particulars before the day of the sale from **W. D. DAYMON, Auctioneer, 208 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y., or**
The MAMARONECK LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.
Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway

TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP.
665-677 Sixth Av.
AND
102-104-106 W. 39th St.
Southwest Corner.
Silleck Leasehold,
48 Years to Run:
the seven four-story brick buildings, with stores, and handsome six-story brick stable, on 39th st.; size of plot, 98.9x100, by
BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St., on
WEDNESDAY, June 28, 1905.
Maps, particulars, terms, &c., with
Messrs. Wesselman & Kraus,
Attorneys, 31 Liberty St.,
or at Auctioneer's, office, 7 Pine St.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

AWAKE, YE SLEEPERS,
And join the numerous band who are buying at Wakefield Park, opposite 241st St., New York City.
$450 UPWARD; EASY PAYMENTS.
Lots near by selling at double our prices; don't wait; buy now. We still have choice lots, but they're going fast. Great improvements under way; churches, schools, macadamized streets, water, gas.
NO ASSESSMENTS.
Special Sale Next Saturday and Sunday.
Take Third Avenue "L" to Bronx Park Station, transfer to West Mount Vernon trolley, get off at Wakefield and Webster Avenues.
WAKEFIELD PARK REALTY CO.,
214 Madison Av., corner 42d St.

166th Street and Third Avenue,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.
I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 156th St. "L" station.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
JOHN F. FREES,
608 East 150th St., N. Y. City.

Sale or Exchange,
Choicest Block Front
On Prospect Av.,
including 2 corners; near Subway and "L" stations.
Special inducement to builders.
Call or address
IMPROVEMENT PAD CO.,
54 Bond St. Telephone, 5767 Spring.

INTERBOROUGH NOW BUILDING
ON TREMONT AV.
Lots on Tremont Av., between Aqueduct, Jerome, and Morris Avs.; $3,000 to $3,500; easy terms.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.; Jerome and Burnside Avs.; Westchester and Prospect Avs.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
For Sale.—Apartment house, 37½x80x100; built according to new law; in the finest section of the Bronx; the easterly side open just like a corner; will not be built up; full particulars given by letter; no agent. Address H. M. H., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

4-family house, 1½ blocks from Rapid Transit station, $1,500 cash, balance to remain on mortgage at 5%.
KELLUM BROS.,
138TH ST. AND 3D AV.
NO LETTERS ANSWERED.

GREAT BARGAIN
Next to corner, on Washington Av., in 160s. 3-story store property, $8,750.
LOUIS F. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

ELEGANT CORNER, 40x100.
Third Av., foot "L" station; 5-story; 4 families on floor; 5 stores; rental $7,410; after May, $7,710; price $71,000; cheapest corner in Greater New York. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

$500 cash buys detached house in restricted Bronxwood Park on lot 40x100; near Rapid Transit; price, $4,500; balance easy terms; lots, 40x100, $1,500; easy terms; Fred maps. Edward Polak, 3d Av., Cor. 174th St.

Here Is Your Opportunity!—Choice building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Avs., station; price, $25,500; easy terms; full commission to brokers. Eisenberg & Co., 150 Nassau St.

Choice Bronx Av. corner; 6-story new building, just completed, 50x100, with 5 stores, all rented; will sell cheap or exchange for smaller property and part cash. Apply Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Four 4-story brick 2-family houses; hardwood throughout; all improvements; all assessments paid; price, $9,000 each; mortgage, $7,000 each. Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., near 147th St.

THIS pays your rent and 4% on your investment; new 3-family house, near "L" station, $9,000, mortgage $4,500, terms to suit. Owner, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

$1,000 cash buys new 3-story, 15-room house; hardwood trimmed, steam heat; price $9,500; near elevated station. Baturin, Weisman & Henschel, 3,905 3d Av.

Great opportunity for investors; 4 and 5 story flats in desirable neighborhood; also one and two family houses in private locality. Gus Roos, 2398 3d Av., opposite 154th St.

Attention!—3-story, 3-family house, Washington Av.; all improvements; cash, $1,500; price $8,500. Baturin-Weisman-Henschel, 3,905 3d Av. Open Sunday.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$600.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York

MORTGAGE MONEY,
Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5 per cent.; also second mortgages secured or purchased; charges reasonable; see us.
T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 West 125th St.

AT AUCTION.

Bryan L. Kennelly, Auct'r
will sell at auction
Friday, June 30, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 161 Broadway,
By order of the
Commissioner of the Sinking
Fund of the City of New York.
66, 68, 70, 72 Elm St.
ADJOINING LEONARD ST.,
the three 3, 4, and 5 story brick buildings, size 100x90x irregular.
Book maps and further particulars at the CONTROLLER'S OFFICES,
280 B'way, or at auctioneer's office, 7 Pine St.

The Geiszler-Haas Realty Co.
JULIUS H. HAAS, Auctioneer,
Will Sell at Public Auction,
MONDAY, JUNE 26TH, 1905,
at 10 o'clock A. M.
AT THE
Bronx Real Estate Auction Room,
149th Street and Third Avenue.
West Side Prospect Avenue,
between Jennings Street and Boston Road, being about 98.62 feet front by 151.85 by 48.10 by 78.03 by 107.44. Vacant.
North Side 132nd Street,
500 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 100x110.
South Side 133rd Street,
500 feet east of Cypress Avenue, 100x100.
Cebrie Park, Union Port,
LOTS 94 AND 95,
On Kinnear Place, 100 feet from Halsey Place, 56x87. Vacant.
972 Rogers Place,
about 400 feet north of Westchester Avenue, 2-story frame house, lot 30x80xirregular.
FOR MAPS AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
Auctioneer's Offices,
S. E. corner 149th Street and Third Avenue.
R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
Wednesday, July 5, 1905,
VALUABLE PLOT,
Webster Ave., Cor.
N. W. OF 197TH ST.
Size 105x98x irreg., with 3-sty. fr. bldgs. and stable. Sold subject to mtges. of $14,000 at 5 per cent. Title insured by Title Guarantee & T. Co. Maps of Ginzburg & Picker, attys., 116 Nassau St., or auct'rs' Bronx office, cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs., or main office, 158 Broadway. Maps mailed on request.

T. F. ARCHER, Auctioneer,
451 Fulton Street, Jamaica, N. Y.
Executor's Sale
ON
Thursday, June 29th, 1905,
at 12 o'clock,
at Exchange Salesroom,
14, 16 Vesey Street, New York City,
4-story brick building and lot, No. 15 Burling Slip, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. For maps and further particulars apply to DE GROVE & RIKER, Attorneys, No. 145 Nassau St., Auctioneer, or EDWARD W. TAPP, Executor, No. 136 Water St., New York.

McQUAY & CO., Auctioneers,
will sell at Public Auction at the
BRONX AUCTION ROOM,
149TH ST. AND 3D AV.,
Monday, June 26, 1905,
AT 10 A. M. SHARP,
Three-Family Brick Dwellings,
1041 East 164th St.,
S. W. Cor. Stebbins Av., 33½ feet on 164th St. and 77 feet on Stebbins Av.
S. W. cor. Beach Av. & 150th,
1-family frame dwelling, lot 20x124.
Maps, &c., of auct's. Smith Bldg., 3 Av. & 148.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
EXECUTORS' SALE
to close estate of Manuel T. Bolmer, Dec'd, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
TUESDAY, June 27, noon,
5 VILLA PLOTS
North Broadway, S. E. Cor. Odell Av.,
NEAR GREYSTONE STATION,
YONKERS, N. Y.
All finely located, opposite handsome residence of late W. F. Cochran. Plots average about 2½ acres each and command
FINE HUDSON RIVER VIEWS.
Liberal terms. Positive sale. Maps and full particulars with S. H. & S. P. Thayer, Attorneys for Executors, 18 South Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y., and Auctioneer, 141 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auctioneer,
SUPREME COURT PARTITION SALE.
By order of Geo. M. Van Hoesen, referee, in Estate of JOSEPH MILLER, Dec'd, at 14 and 16 Vesey St., Real Estate Exchange,
MONDAY, JUNE 26TH, NOON,
22 CHOICE LOTS.
Fronting on Bronx Park,
East 181st and Vyse Av.,
two blocks from L station, Subway. Splendidly located for immediate improvement.
Maps and particulars from John L. Lindsay, Plaintiff's Attorney, Room 40, seventh floor, 120 Broadway; Theall & Bean, 45 Wall St.; Charles P. Hallock, 2,087 Boston Road; Frank W. Arnold, 119 Nassau St., Deft's Attys.; Anthony J. Griffin, Atty., 140 Nassau St., and the Auctioneer, 141 Broadway.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

A SNAP 10,500 FOR 8,500
BEAUTIFUL TWO-FAMILY HOUSE
in the heart of Flatbush, 15 rooms, 2 baths, 2 furnaces, and all modern improvements, on lot 60x100, near L station and 5 trolley lines, terms to suit.
VANDERVEER PARK REALTY CO.,
1,534 Flatbush Av. Sunday, any day.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

BUILDER WILL SACRIFICE
New two-family house, just completing, ready for inspection; all improvements; only $6,500, on easy terms; would be bargain at $7,000.
VANDERVEER PARK REALTY CO.,
1,534 FLATBUSH AV.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
Between
ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,
Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.
LOTS, $25 UP.
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.
Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. For maps and free tickets apply to
CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
85 WORLD BLDG., NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office (J. M. BENNETT),
62 Fourth Av. (Open Evenings.)
Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKETS in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn), 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

RICHMOND HILL

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

Country Seat, East Northport, $5,500.—25 acres best land, both sides road; house 9 rooms, barns, granary, fruit; large tracts adjoin; trolley to yacht clubs, steamboat dock, banks; detached Sound lot included; fine investment. Codling, Northport, L. I.

BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP, L. I.
Furnished Country Seats and village places, Water fronts, acreage, rent, sale, exchange; list. JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22A.

TO LET.
SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WE HAVE OFFICES and representatives throughout Westchester County. For farms, country homes, lots or acreage it will pay you to communicate with us.
SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SEVEN ACRES, one hour out, excellent farmhouse and barns, plenty of fruit, fine garden, good views; just the ideal place you are looking for; $4,000.
WHITE PLAINS, Country House, 12 rooms, all improvements, stable, 1 acre ground, on top of ridge, beautiful views; $12,000.
QUAKER RIDGE, 28 acres, magnificent Sound and country view, accessible to two stations.
6-ACRE plot at White Plains, near Country Club, suitable for country residence, $600 per acre.
TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42D ST., N. Y.
Telephone 540—38th St.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Westchester Park, 24 minutes from 125th; Harlem Railroad station on property; for homeseeker or investor, choice lots, $300 upward; small monthly payments; city improvements; title insured free; commutation, 9c. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 38, Tribune Building.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING
PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Wanted—Tenements and flats in Yorkville, Harlem, and Bronx; can sell if price reasonable. Marx & Glauber, 725 E. 149th St., near Brook Av.

Wanted—A house in Brooklyn; mention car or elevated passes nearby. Send lowest price J. Rosenbaum, 85 Second Av., N. Y. City.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyers; also old corners. Full particulars Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

Wanted—Two or three double flats or tenements from owner, for cash, in Manhattan or Bronx. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Two or three family house on large plot, corner preferred, near "L" station, for cash. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Additional properties wanted to sell. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.

Which do you prefer?



To spend the hot, sultry evenings on a sun-baked flat roof, vainly searching for a breeze, or in ease and comfort in a country home.
FOR NO MORE THAN YOUR RENT AMOUNTS TO.
Only twenty minutes from New York, in full view of the Oranges and refreshed by mountain airs. Such a place is
Morsemere.
Not only easy and quick of access, but with every city advantage, minus the drawbacks. Fully improved, carefully restricted. Within nine minutes from ferry landing.
MORSEMERE is fast attracting those desiring a country home near the city and where values are steadily advancing, thus insuring a profitable investment as well.
HOUSES FROM $5,000 UP ON EASY TERMS.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone 6261 38th St. Times Building, N. Y.

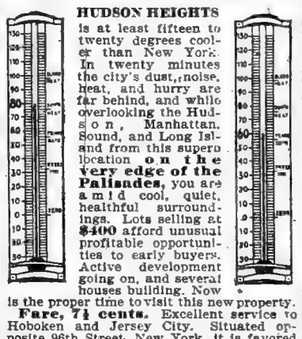
NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A HOME ON THE PALISADES
AT
WOODCLIFF
ON HUDSON,
Opposite Riverside Drive
at 79th Street.
NEW HOUSES
FOR SALE
ON EASY TERMS.
SMALL CASH PAYMENTS.
BALANCE SAME AS RENT.



TAKE WEST SHORE, FRANKLIN OR 42D ST. FERRY AND TEN MINUTES' TROLLEY RIDE TO THE PROPERTY.
WRITE FOR COMPLETE DETAILS, MAP, PRICES, &c.
Woodcliff Land Impt. Co., Post Office Address, Box 88 Weehawken, N. J.
OFFICE ON THE PROPERTY.

MEASURED BY DEGREES



HUDSON HEIGHTS
is at least fifteen to twenty degrees cooler than New York. In twenty minutes the city's dust, noise, heat, and hurry are far behind, and while overlooking the Hudson, Manhattan, Sound, and Long Island from this superb location **on the very edge of the Palisades,** you are amid cool, quiet, healthful surroundings. Lots selling at $400 afford unusual profitable opportunities to early buyers. Active development going on, and several houses building. Now is the proper time to visit this new property.
Fare, 71 cents. Excellent service to Hoboken and Jersey City. Situated opposite 96th Street, New York, it is favored by those who want to live out of town, and yet be near their business. Lower city 40 minutes via Franklin Street Ferry. 42d St. (Weehawken) Ferry makes Hudson Heights but 20 minutes' ride. Full details at office on property or by addressing
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., Times Building, New York.
(Tel. 6261—38th.)

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE, JUST COMPLETED, TILED BATH, BUTLER'S PANTRY, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, LARGE, RESTRICTED GROUNDS, FOR RENT $25.00. L. F. RIEGEL, CRESSKILL, N. J.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MILLER, Bankrupt.
Please take notice that, by order of court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 87 Avenue C, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the assets of the above-named bankrupt.
These assets will be offered in lots to the highest bidders, and at the conclusion of the sale the entire assets will be offered in bulk.
If the amount bid in bulk is larger than the amount realized in lots, the highest bid in bulk will be accepted; otherwise the lots will be delivered to the highest purchasers.
The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any and all of these assets from the said sale if they do not bring 75% of the appraised value.
This property can be inspected at any time on the premises on June 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1905.
For further particulars address or call on the undersigned receiver or his attorneys.
SAMUEL M. HITCHCOCK, Receiver,
15 William St., New York City.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attys. for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES A. KEPPLER, bankrupt.—No. 8,172.
To the creditors of Charles A. Keppler of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1905, the said Charles A. Keppler was duly adjudicated bankrupt and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Dated New York, June 21, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8,167.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOLLIE GOLDBERG, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Mollie Goldberg of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of June, A. D. 1905, the said Mollie Goldberg was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 67 Wall St., N. Y. City, on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
June 26th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—ANSEL L. WASHBURN, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Ansel L. Washburn, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21st, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on the 12th day of July, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, June 26th, 1905.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ASSOCIATED MANUFACTURERS' CORPORATION, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Monday, July 3, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of neckwear, hats, notions, woolens, dry goods, clothing, skirts, overalls, &c., partitions, tables, typewriter desks, typewriters, cabinets, roll-top desks, chair, safe, &c.
SUTHERLAND D. SMITH,
Receiver.
HAYS & HERSHFIELD, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAZARUS BROS., Bankrupts.
Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 26th, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 46 East 10th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, machinery, tools, etc.
GEORGE F. DARRELL, Receiver.
HENRY LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

El Mora The New Residential Suburb, A Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA.
Charming furnished cottage, 13 airy rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; wide porches fronting ocean and river; boating, bathing, fishing; three minutes from station. Owner, Room 417, 141 Broadway.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.
3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

Branchport, N. J.—Nine-room cottage, fully furnished; reasonable for season. Frank Dametz.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE vs. MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK.
Take notice that I, Charles D. Robinson, receiver of the above-named Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court granted in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1904, will sell at public auction at the brokers' board, Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 7th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following judgments, the same having been credited with the distributive share to which the stock in said Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pledged as collateral to the loans or advances for which the said judgments were obtained would be entitled upon the final distribution of the assets of said Mercantile Co-operative Bank in hands:

Name of Judgment.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Fred Hagestedt	$79.17
William Hogan, (2)	914.38
William C. Menuel	265.87
Howard J. Timmons	326.41
Henrietta Timm	76.84
Emanuel Lyons, (2)	231.12
"Andrew" W. Strong	851.07
James Gallagher	69.74
Charles Casselman, (2)	236.54
Fred C. Cooper	145.24
Montgomery Queen	124.58
Augustine Smith	117.94
Mary Morrison	431.21
Oscar Waring, Trustee	728.58
Julius Caselman	262.02
Edward and Esther Camerick	2,159.91
Conrad and Frederica Goll	1,975.61
Peter Campbell	2,611.21
Margaret and David Geary	1,612.51
Frank Farnaboy and Michael Lafata	863.20
Mary Sesnan	1,927.98
Alexander W. Kyle	353.55

I will also sell at such time and place the following promissory notes, the same having credited thereon as payments the amounts to which the stock in said corporation pledged as collateral to said notes would be entitled upon said final distribution of said assets:

Maker.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Carrol B. Adams	$105.20
Henry C. Bibeau	98.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

The Irving Hotel

(the largest and best at this resort,) now open. Write for booklet.
HENRY TERRY, Prop.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

to rent at reduced prices. Special arrangement with The Irving Hotel for meals.

U. R. HAVENS, Agent.
See announcement in Sunday's Times.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Of course, you can't stop at the "Imperial," Freeport, L. I., without noting the great expense incurred to make the hotel the most restful and enjoyable place on Long Island. It is cool, delightful and attractive. Unexcelled cuisine.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

MANHANSET HOUSE

SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.
REASONABLE RATES.
Furnished Cottages for Rent. Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, Manhanset Manor, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

WALKER HOUSE

EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe bathing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.
WILLARD S. FRENCH.

Plaza Park Richardson | **Hotels AND COTTAGES.**
Joint management. Accommodates 250. Booklet. SEA CLIFF, L. I.

HAMPTON HALL

Opposite golf links, **Bellport, L. I.**, on Great South Bay. A select family house replete with antique furnishings and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest. Patronage solicited. JAS. B. SHAW.

EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne. **HOLME-HURST INN.** Faces ocean directly. Perfect cooking, dainty service, clean rooms. Booklets at 187 Madison Av., 53 Leonard St.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Catskill Mountains.

STAMFORD

NEW YORK.
The Leading Catskill Resort. Elevation 1,300 ft. No fogs or malaria. Golf, bowling, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper bureaus, or at Resort Dept., Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. Hotels and houses in Sunday's issue.

ONLY $2, $2.50 and $3 a day; $12, $13, $7 a week extra for private baths. and $16 a week.
SUNSET PARK INN AND COTTAGES,
Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains. No hotel is better, more select and up to date or has finer views. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, &c. Delightfully SECLUDED AND WITHOUT A PEER TO SUMMER IN."—N. Y. Times.
C. A. COX, Prop., Haines Falls, N. Y.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,

Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. All conveniences of a modern hotel. Send for booklet. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

THE PARK COTTAGE. Open June 1st; write for booklet. Information Times Bureau, of write C. L. Murduck, Stamford.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT

Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter. P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bissett Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

PINE GROVE HOUSE

KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., 2¼ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2¼ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Large furnished cottage on East shore, opposite Sabbath Bay Point, to let to private family for season; seven chambers and bathroom; piazza across several acres woods, with 50 ft. shore front; private wharf, boating facilities, launch house, ice house now full; wood in cellar; location excellent and retired. W. C. COGSWELL, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn,

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for long season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Adirondacks.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS

For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

Under Cliff on Lake Placid,

ADIRONDACKS.

Live in your own camp without care. Clubhouse; casino; boathouse; agreeable neighbors. L. M. BURNHAM, Lake Placid, N. Y.
OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

Saratoga.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL,
On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicsville, N. Y. 22nd Season.

Through Pullman service to
SARATOGA SPRINGS
1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, | NOW
POCANTICO LODGE, 'PHONE 30, | OPEN

Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Dutchess County.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,

Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

Miscellaneous.

Hubbard House, Among Berkshire Hills, Canaan, 4 Corners, N. Y.—Healthy locality; pleasant rooms, shady piazzas; four hours from New York on Harlem Road. Address Mrs. Samuel Berry.

Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN

EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R. R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr.

Assistant Mgr., Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

BANTAM LAKE. HOLIDAY HOUSE.
Accommodates 30. Rates $7 to $10.
M. H. GLOVER, BANTAM, Conn.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Maine.

BAY OF NAPLES INN.

On Bay of Naples, connecting Sebago and Long Lakes. Maine. Modern, beautifully located. Boating, canoeing, fishing, bathing. Fine golf, tennis, and picturesque roads for riding, driving, and autoing. Elevator; livery and garage. Fine forest reserve; ideal territory for bird study. High elevation, pure spring water. Send for booklet. GEO. H. DAVIS, Naples, Maine.

PENNSYLVANIA.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

Milford.

"VILLA IVA."
High-class French Boarding House.
Delightfully situated in Milford, Pike Co., Pa. For further particulars address
MISS ANNA SCHANNO.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Large, spacious private house, directly on ocean, will accommodate few people desiring hotel attention with environment of private home, some with telephone connection. The Towers, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

Catholic family can accommodate few boarders; elegant scenery, shady lawn, piano, piazzas, fishing; own produce; two hours out; terms $7. Mrs. F. Callahan, Box 102, Sandy Hook, Conn.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y. —Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $8-$12. Illustrated booklets.

Two young men wanted after July 1; modern country house; first-class table; 40 minutes from city; terms reasonable. Apply Box 145, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine, (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel St. Andrew.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Broadway and 72d St., New York
Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms; private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
John W. Wheaton, Prop.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ISABELLE F. ELEBASH, CHARLES L. PARKER, Executors. WELLMAN, GOOCH & SMYTH, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 50 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special rates, $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

CHALFONTE

is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Open all year. Directly on ocean front. Running water in bedrooms. Hot and cold salt and fresh-water baths. Water from own artesian well. Improved sanitary system. Golf Club privileges.
TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY,
D. S. WHITE, President.

THE ST. CHARLES,

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

HADDON HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

SEASIDE HOUSE

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Spring Lake.

The New Monmouth
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Now Open.

Riding, Driving, Automobiling, Tennis, Golf, Canoeing, Bathing. Booklet.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Ocean Grove.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1,299 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of GEORGE GRAU and AARON HANOVER, bankrupts.

Please take notice that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, June 28th, 1905, at 12 Centre Street, Manhattan, New York City, at 10:30 A. M., by order of the court, assets of the above-named bankrupts.

LOT NO. 1.

Ground floor and basement: Back-bars, counters, shelves, chandeliers and electric gas brackets, bottles, liquors, cigars, one stuffed tiger, glasses, railings, and everything necessary to make up a first-class cafe and beer and liquor saloon. On the 2d floor: Hardwood tables, fine high back chairs, hoisting apparatus, gas and electric chandeliers, fans and attachments, cuspidors, linoleum, carpets, all the toilets in the saloon and second floors, complete, with marble tiling, also hardwood partitions, wainscotting, mirrors, lace curtains, &c. On the top floor: Oak armchairs, tables, paintings, cuspidors, sofa, carpets, radiators, &c.

This lot to include everything on the said premises at any time owned by the above-named bankrupts and to be sold free and clear of all chattel mortgages.

Also to include the lease, on which there is a sum of $1,125 due for rent, and which has a term of more than two and a half years to run at a rental of $7,000 per year.

LOT NO. 2.

If Lot No. 1 does not bring a satisfactory price, the above property will be sold to the highest bidder, subject to two chattel mortgages, one covering the goods contained in the ground floor and basement, held by George Ehret, amounting to about $9,000. The other chattel mortgage covering the goods contained in the rest of the building, subject to a mortgage of $700.

LOT NO. 3.

If Lots Nos. 1 and 2 do not bring satisfactory results, then all of the right, title, and interest of the bankrupts in and to the property, lease, and fixtures covered by the chattel mortgages will be sold to the highest bidder. The assets not covered by the chattel mortgage will also be sold in lots to the highest bidders.

For further particulars address or call on the undersigned receiver or his attorneys.

The above property can be inspected at any time on June 26th and 27th, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

HENRY W. SYKES, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attys. for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JACOB FEDERMAN, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, June 26th, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 62 West First Street, Mount Vernon, N. Y., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of large stock gents' furnishings, clothiers' goods, fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH S. WOOD, Receiver.
C. H. DROAS, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11.15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:18, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:38 A. M. to 4:08 and 7:08 to 10:38 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M. SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; **Sundays**, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

YACHT "GOLDEN ROD."
Short Ocean, Bay & River Cruises.
ONLY YACHT IN SIGHT-SEEING SERVICE. PASSENGER LIST RESTRICTED.
FARE EACH TOUR, $1.00.
Leaves Recreation Pier, foot East 24th St., opposite N. Y. Yacht Club Anchorage.
DAILY: 10 A. M. for Indian Head on Hudson, returning in 3 hours. 2:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. for Lower Harbor and Sandy Hook; time 4 hours.
SUNDAYS: 2 and 8 P. M. for Sandy Hook and Lower Bay. Tickets at Yacht to time of sailing and at Booking Office Durlacher & Co. to 5 P. M., Room 52, No. 13 Astor Place, 'phone 3686—Spring.

TOURING NEW YORK
IN AUTOMOBILES.
GREEN CARS leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., Daily and Sunday. All the sights worth seeing. Fare $1.00. The most perfectly equipped sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island Excursion Service. Park Carriage Co. Telephone 4874 Gramercy.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

Hamburg	June 29, 9 AM	‡Deutschland	July 20, 8:30 AM
Pretoria	July 1, 3 P.M.	¶Penn	July 22, 9 AM
‡‡Blücher	July 6, 8:30 AM	¶Rhaetia	July 29, 2:30 PM
¶Waldersee	July 8, 9 AM	‡‡Blücher	Aug. 3, 11 AM

‡Has grillroom and "gymnasium on board. ¶Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
PRINZ OSKAR. June 27, 2 P.M.; Aug. 15, Oct. 10
Prinz Adelbert.....July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31

Special Cruises
To Norway, Iceland, Spitzbergen
Around British Isles & Europe's Seaside Resorts
During June, July & August.
By superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

BY SEA TO MAINE
A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, &c. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EMMA BODENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against IDA NAFTAL, Mary Tropp, Rose Silberstein, Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown, Dora Katzenberg, Joseph Silberstein, Michael Silberstein, William Silberstein, Edward Silberstein, Gertrude Silberstein, Florence Silberstein, and Rose Silberstein, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Morris Silberstein, deceased. Defendants.—Summons:

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, December 20th, 1904.
A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown. The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905.

The object of this action is to obtain a partition of the real property of which Morris Silberstein, died, seized, and the said real property is briefly described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the south side of Madison Street, distant 150 feet 2 inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets, containing 33 feet 2 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street numbers 190 and 192 Madison Street; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant 75 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of 85th Street and 1st Avenue, containing 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 75 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 1643 First Avenue; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the northwesterly side of Third Avenue, distant 63 feet 9 inches southwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of 3rd Avenue and 39th Street, containing 25 feet 3 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 590 Third Avenue.

A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

4th of July

SPEND THE HOLIDAY

In a short and delightful trip via

OLD DOMINION LINE

S. S. Hamilton will leave New York Friday, June 30th; S. S. Princess Anne, Saturday, July 1st, at 3 P. M.

Old Point Comfort, Va.

CONNECTING FOR

VIRGINIA BEACH, RICHMOND, VA., and WASHINGTON, D. C.

Returning passengers can leave Norfolk daily at 7 P. M. (Sunday excepted.)
Tickets, including meals and stateroom berth,

$14.00 AND UPWARDS.

Tickets and stateroom reservations at Pier 26, North River.
Telephone—1580 Franklin.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa. Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Steamers PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Strs. PROVIDENCE (new) and PLYMOUTH. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M.

NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Lve. Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, week days. Str. RICHARD PECK leaves 4:00 P. M., Sundays 9:30 A. M. (E. 31st St. 10:00 A. M.), returning, due New York 9 P. M. Two hours at New Haven.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M. PAYNE 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Sundays, 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. East 31st St. 50 minutes after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms. All Lines, at 96, 261, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 860 Fulton St. and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamsburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"The New Line."

N. Y. to Fall River, $1.00
" to Providence, $1.20
" to Boston, $2.20

Correspondingly Low Rates to All Eastern Points.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.



PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M. & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week days & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturdays), 6 P. M.—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSIONS: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK.—50c

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Last Sunday, in Brooklyn, on Fulton or Putnam car lines, Delta Upsilon Fraternity pin, containing 4 diamonds, 11 rubies; one ruby missing; initials and date on back; $7.50 reward for information leading to recovery from pawnshop or other place; $15 reward for return. E. B. Whitman, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Jerome or 5th Av., photo films and prints, from automobile. Reward at Room 6,009, 1 Madison Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, near Union-Square.—Desirable rooms; exceptionally clean house, excellent table.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

44TH ST., 217 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with exceptionally good table board; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

85TH. E. EAST, Near Park.—Comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; parlor dining room; moderate.

86D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH. 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

98TH ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant cool rooms; convenient to Subway express and parks; reasonable. Muir.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

145TH, 450 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient cars; good table.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Large, cool room, suitable three gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Rooms; private baths; board optional; Summer prices; telephone.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms with bath; transients accommodated.

Brooklyn.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Alcove, also hall room; excellent table; moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large room, second floor front; running water; bath same floor; shower bath; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients

24TH. 213 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom; telephone; private entrance. Summer rate, Moross.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Select furnished single and double rooms; refined surroundings.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen or ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; private house; references required.

48TH ST., 210 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms; all improvements; select neighborhood; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished square rooms; hot water; transients accommodated.

55TH ST., 347 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Superior rooms, double, single; running water; $5 upward.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

58TH, 122 WEST.—"Bachelors"; fine, cool rooms; attractive Summer furnishings; select house; club centre.

61ST, 3 WEST, opposite Parks.—Elegant location; connecting rooms or separate; references. Owner.

84TH ST., 130 WEST.—Newly furnished parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; terms, $6. Bloodgood.

84TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator apartment; cool, airy; $4 up.

86TH ST., 243 EAST.—Front room, three windows; smaller room; running water; private house; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large room, select house; gentlemen or couple; meals if desired.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, telephone, every convenience; board optional.

115TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

124TH ST., 321 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; near L; references.

123D ST., 203 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.—Beautifully furnished room; near Subway, elevated. Riggins.

148TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large front and back room; private house; near Subway; Summer rates.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; board optional; Southerners accommodated; central.

MANHATTAN AV, 111, (NEAR 104TH.)—Superior rooms; suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 920.—Front room, suitable for two; private family; board optional; reference.

THE MANAGEMENT of 187 Madison Av. (34th St.) has reluctantly decided (because of numerous requests) to keep the house open during Summer for roomers only; breakfast optional; rates $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 per week.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 8 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also, medium front rooms; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

NOSTRAND AV., 718.—Large room; fine appointment; handsome private residence; car line to Brighton Beach; 17 minutes to New York. Telephone 3319-J Bedford.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618.—Large room, attractively furnished, dressing apartment attached; private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Cook and waitress to go to Utica, N. Y.; small family; permanent situations. Apply from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 o'clock, Tuesday, June 27, at The Arlington, 18 West 26th St. Welch.

WANTED—Smart young girl for general housework, reference required. Lyons, 223 E. 3d.

Males.

WANTED—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising and circulation men, linotypers, &c.; all departments; write for booklet. Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies, large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; goes out by day; also cleaning. 1,272 3d Av.; one flight, front.

NURSE.—Experienced infant's nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge and understands bottle feeding; last employer doctor; personal reference. E., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly qualified, broad experience, well educated. Helen Burton, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian; references; $8-$9. Neatness, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; willing, obliging; references; $12. Capable, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; graduate of Walworth's Institute; neat, accurate; lives with parents; references; $7. Miss K., 170 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined, well educated; willing and obliging; best references; $15. Miss W., 219 West 115th St.

YOUNG WOMAN, highly recommended, desires employment for mornings; dainty breakfasts prepared; apartments kept in order. Miss M., 780 Park Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced, capable, desires position, permanent or temporary. Steno., 87 Ross St., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate. Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, with experience, can show ability with trial; $6. Miss H., Box 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewritist; accurate; experienced; neat; $8. Delevan, 841 E. 137th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR having spare time will audit, verify and adjust books and statements to show facts; terms moderate. C., Box 147 Times Downtown.

A MAN of thirty, married, steady, hustler, experienced in office management, desires position where hard work will be rewarded with reasonable remuneration. F. S. S., 411 Manhattan Av.

A YOUNG MAN, (25,) fairly well educated, 10 years' experience in advertising department Southern daily, desires to come East; good moral habits, sober, honest, and good solicitor; excellent references. Arkansas, Box 305 Times, Times Square.

CLOTHING BUYER.—By an experienced clothing buyer for department stores or large clothing house; has 15 years' experience. A., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

CORRESPONDENT and office manager; long experience with manufacturing concern; high-grade reference. Address L. W. H., Room 201, 302 Broadway.

FRESCO PAINTER AND DESIGNER FOR INTERIOR DECOATING, COMPETENT, ESTIMATING AND EXECUTING WORK, HANDLING MEN, &c., WANTS POSITION WITH FIRST-CLASS FIRM. READY, BOX 316 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

HAVE YOU A PLACE in your office for a young man, (20;) knowledge of typewriting and can furnish machine if necessary; hustler; Christian; has office experience. H. R. Samuelis, 358 West 38th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

WALL STREET—One year's experience on curb; 18 years; position wanted on Street. E. W., 1,394 Broadway.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position at anything; five years' experience with 5th Av. real estate firm. Box C 107 Times Downtown.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

SANDY HOOK'S BIG GUN LYING IN A DITCH NOW

Costs a Small Fortune to Fire the Ponderous 16-Inch Rifle.

MAY NEVER BE USED AGAIN

Almost Impossible to Get Carriage Heavy Enough for the Piece Made at Watervliet Arsenal.

The pioneer 16-inch breech-loading coast defence gun, which cost about $200,000 to build, is lying in a ditch at Sandy Hook proving grounds and may never be fired again. The gun is only three years old and has been discharged only about a dozen times. One of the strong claims made for the gun is that with proper elevation it is possible to fire it at Sandy Hook and land its ton-weight projectile in City Hall Park, twenty-one miles away. Even if the gun is mounted again, it is said that a similar rifle will never be built by the Government, because any extended firing, even in practice, would make a big inroad on the United States Treasury.

The weight of the gun is so great as to make it almost impossible for its builders to construct a carriage strong enough to hold it. The big rifle weighs 126 tons, and is 49½ feet long. Its diameter at the breech is 6 feet 2 inches.

The chief objection to the gun is that too many men are required to handle it, about three times as many as are needed for a ten-inch gun, without, it is contended, a commensurate increase in deadly fire. More than half a ton of powder, costing $265, is needed to fire the gun's projectile, which weighs 2,370 pounds, is of the solid armor-piercing kind, cost $600, and is about as tall as an ordinary man.

It was the intention of the Government to build forty guns similar to the one which has been side-tracked at the proving grounds. All were to be used for coast defense, eighteen being intended for New York, ten for San Francisco, eight for Boston and four for Hampton Roads.

The gun was built at the Watervliet Arsenal. The steel ingot from which the breech end of the gun was bored and rifled weighed 99 2-10 tons, and was said to be the largest piece of steel ever cast in the world, its length being 16 feet 7 inches. To build the gun it was necessary to build expensive machinery. A special seventeen-ton car that cost $35,000 had to be constructed to carry the gun from the arsenal to the water front. The railroad refused to transfer the gun, fearing their bridges would not stand the strain. As a result the Government had to engage several wrecking barges to transfer the gun on its special car by water from Troy to Sandy Hook, at an outlay of $5,400. The pier at Sandy Hook at which the gun was landed had to be strengthened at considerable cost, as also did the Government railroad at the proving grounds.

DROWNING BOY'S GRIP NEARLY FATAL TO CHUM

Crowd Sees a Frantic Struggle for Life in the East River.

A POLICEMAN'S SON DROWNED

He Was Learning to Swim and Got Too Far Away from Rowboat.

In full view of a thousand or more bathers at the Classon Point Baths, John Gilmartin, twenty-one years old, a son of Policeman Gilmartin of the Morrisania Station, was drowned yesterday afternoon in the East River. His two companions tried valiantly to save him, but their strength gave out, and they, too, would have perished but for the timely arrival of the rescuers. All this caused great excitement among the bathers on shore. Women ran up and down wringing their hands and screaming.

Gilmartin went out in a rowboat with Charles Kennedy of 941 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, and James Murphy of 1,120 Boston Road. When they get some 250 yards from shore Gilmartin decided to get into the water and take some lessons in swimming. So he took off his clothes, put on his bathing suit, and jumped off the bow of the boat. Kennedy and Murphy were to keep close to him with the boat and give him instructions. But Gilmartin's leap and the force of the tide sent the boat back. When Gilmartin came to the surface he saw his two companions struggling to reach him. Being unable to swim, he floundered about in the water and cried out for the others to pull him out. When he saw they could not get to him with the boat Kennedy pulled off his coat and shoes and jumped overboard.

No sooner had he reached Gilmartin than the frantic man locked both arms around his would-be rescuer's neck and held on. Though he struggled with all his might, Kennedy could not break the grip. Then Murphy leaped overboard. By this time the struggle had attracted the attention of everybody on shore, and two boats had started out.

As soon as Murphy succeeded in separating Gilmartin and Kennedy, Gilmartin sank. Kennedy by this time was nearly tired out, and he came near drowning Murphy. After a hard struggle Murphy managed to pull Kennedy to the side of their boat. Neither had strength enough to get in. Fortunately, the boats that had put out from shore were alongside by this time. They quickly got the two youths to shore. Gilmartin's body has not been recovered. Murphy is a son of Police Sergeant Murphy of the traffic squad. Young Gilmartin lived with his parents at 3 St. John's Place, the Bronx.

CANAL COMMISSION CONFERS.

Can't Tell Whether Engineer Wallace Has Resigned, Says Taft.

Secretary of War Taft, John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal; T. P. Shonts, Chairman of the Canal Commission, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel to the commission, were in conference yesterday morning at the Hotel Manhattan. No member of the party would tell what the subject of their discussion had been.

After Mr. Cromwell had entertained the party at breakfast the members of the commission conferred until 12:30. Mr. Taft refused to say anything except that the consultation had been in regard to the Panama Canal. He said that he could not say whether Mr. Wallace had resigned. Mr. Wallace said on his arrival here a few days ago that he had not resigned and did not intend to do so. Mr. Taft took the 1 o'clock train for New Haven.

There are many matters calling for consultation with the authorities here in connection with the actual carrying out of the engineering work. The President has ordered the Board of Consulting Engineers to meet on Sept. 1, to investigate and decide on the plans of the Canal Commission. The question whether the canal should be a sea-level or a lock structure has not yet been determined, and there is a great mass of data to be gone through. This may call for the presence of Mr. Wallace here for some time.

SHE SMASHED PORT ARTHUR.

Luna Park Elephant Put Her Foot Right Through the Harbor.

Attendance records were broken at Luna Park, at Coney Island, yesterday. It was the biggest day the park has had since Fourth of July last year, when 110,000 persons passed through the gates. From Philadelphia alone 3,000 came on a letter carriers' excursion.

Only one performance of "The Fall of Port Arthur" in the park was given. It was explained that Punchi, one of Pete Barlow's elephants, escaped from a keeper in the elephant barn at the rear of the park and plunged into the artificial basin where the miniature fleets of Japan and Russia manoeuvre. Her foot went through the soft planking and tar coat which forms the bottom of the tank, and the water in Port Arthur harbor began to flow out into Coney Island Creek. It took carpenters two hours to repair the leak and two hours more to fill the tank to its normal depth.

SUNDAY BALL GOES ON, RUSE HALTING POLICE

Brighton Club Uses Vacated Injunction to Stop Arrests.

NATIONALS OBEY THE ORDER

Brooklyn-Giants Game Postponed—Paid Admissions in Harlem Cause Arrests—Another in Bronx.

Despite Commissioner McAdoo's sweeping order and the police vigilance which followed it, the managers of one-semi-professional baseball team worked a ruse by which they were able to play a game right under the eyes of detectives set to watch them. The detectives were fooled by the palming off of an injunction which had been vacated the day before.

In Ridgewood, Williamsburg, and South Brooklyn the teams which have been playing games in open or inclosed fields and making a profit on the sale of score cards, did not seek trouble. The police did not interfere with boys and young men whom they found playing the game for mere sport.

It was at Atlantic and Shepard Avenues, in East New York, that the police were tricked into allowing a game to be played. The Brighton Athletic Club and Brooklyn Field Club teams appeared ready to play before a large crowd. Half a dozen policemen from the Liberty Avenue Station were on the grounds to stop the game if any score cards were sold. They watched four innings of a good game without seeing any cards sold. Finally several policemen wandered a little way from the ground and came on boys and young men doing a thriving business in score cards around corners or behind fences a block or so away.

The policemen chased back to the ground and ordered the game stopped. As they did so a young man stepped up and handed them a copy of an injunction issued by Justice Marean of the Supreme Court to the Brighton and several other clubs. The policemen gravely read the document, bowed to the will of the Supreme Court, and allowed the game to be resumed. Three thousand persons saw the Brightons defeated by a small margin.

When the police returned to the station they learned that the injunction had been issued two weeks before and vacated on Saturday afternoon by Justice Kelly.

Several thousand baseball enthusiasts flocked to Washington Park in the expectation that there would be a game between the Brooklyn and New York Clubs of the National League. They were met by President Ebbetts of the Brooklyn Club, who informed them that on the advice of counsel the game had been called off. Mr. Ebbetts intimated, however, that efforts would be made immediately to obtain a definite legal determination of the Sunday baseball question. He said he was confident that there would be games before the season was over.

There was plenty of baseball played in Harlem and the Bronx yesterday. One arrest was made at Olympic field, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, where the Nationals and Manhattans played and admission was charged. Several hundred persons paid a quarter to see the game, which had reached a critical stage in the fifth inning when Detectives Teeven and Conners of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station put in an appearance and arrested the manager of the grounds, Daniel Tone of 1,439 Amsterdam Avenue, and Gustav Sunberg, cashier, of 615 Columbus Avenue. Both were bailed out immediately, and after a short interruption the game proceeded.

There was a game scheduled for the Catholic Protectory grounds at Van Nest, in the Bronx, but this was stopped by Capt. Burfiend of the Westchester Police Station.

Herman Nielsen of 45 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street was arrested yesterday for selling programmes for a baseball game at Bronx Oval, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Southern Boulevard. No attempt was made by the police to interfere with the game.

There was no interference with baseball games in Jersey City, in accordance with Chief Murphy's orders, and games were played on the Lafayette grounds, in Baldwin Park, on the Reservoir grounds, and at Grand and Pacific Avenues. It is estimated that 3,000 persons witnessed these.

On one of the grounds a collection was taken up for the benefit of the players, the law not allowing them to charge an admission fee.

TOOK AN AUTO JUST FOR FUN.

Three Boys Picked It Up in Broadway and Spent the Night in It.

Fondness for riding in "whiz wagons" brought three youths into the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning on charges of grand larceny. The three said they were Ernest Glondon of 60 West Ninety-eighth Street, Frank Purcell of 275 Seventh Street, Jersey City, and William Fitzhugh, of the Glenmore, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street. They were captured in an automobile at the Cortlandt Street ferry just as they were about to embark for Jersey City at eight o'clock yesterday morning.

On Saturday night Charles R. Teabolt, who is connected with the Packard Motor Car Company, and a friend went in the machine to the Criterion Hotel. The automobile is a new one and valued at $2,500. They left it outside the hotel and went in. When they returned fifteen minutes later the automobile was gone. Teabolt notified Police Headquarters. A general alarm was sent out, accompanied by particular instructions to watch the ferries.

Yesterday morning Patrolman Healey saw the missing automobile at the Cortlandt Street ferry entrance waiting for a boat. In the car were the three youths, who looked as if they had been making a night of it in the auto. The machine was more or less the worse for wear. The policeman climbed into the car and ordered young Glondon, who seemed to be in charge, to run the machine to the Church Street Police Station, where the boys were held.

Later they were arraigned in court and Teabolt was sent for. He identified the automobile and the youthful prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each for examination. They denied having intended to steal the automobile and told Magistrate Pool that they just wanted to have a little fun.

NOT TWICE HUSBAND'S AGE.

Friends Indignant About Tales of H. V. A. Parsell's Widow's Wedding.

Mrs. Hannah Parsell, widow of Henry V. A. Parsell, was married to John M. Hardy last Wednesday, and friends of the bridal pair were busy yesterday denying stories that the bride was twice as old as the bridegroom. That Mrs. Parsell is about seventy is admitted, but the age of her husband is said to be much more than thirty-five. Mr. Hardy looks like an athlete.

The bride's first husband, Henry Van Arsdale Parsell, was wealthy. He was the adopted son of Henry Van Arsdale, a big shipping merchant of New York, and inherited the Van Arsdale property. Toward the end of his life he started up a business in electrical goods, which is continued in the firm name of Parsell & Weed. Mrs. Parsell was a member of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, but Dr. Parkhurst being away, she had to get another minister to marry her. She sent for the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes of 133 East Thirtieth Street to perform the ceremony at her house, 31 East Twenty-first Street.

Mr. Forbes was not at home yesterday when a reporter sought to ask him about the wedding, but a woman member of the family said:

"I know Mrs. Parsell well, and I don't think there was anything in the marriage to call forth comment."

"Is Mrs. Parsell twice as old as Mr. Hardy?" she was asked.

"Oh, no, indeed. He is much more than thirty-five. He is a very fine man. Anyway, Mrs. Parsell had a right to marry him if she wanted to."

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN articles may be recovered through an advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. One line (7 words) costs 10 cents.—Adv.

LEWIS & CONGER

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The "Premier"

Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.
Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

DECRY ARCANUM RATES IN MEETING AT DAWN

Old Men, Blocked All Night, Pass Resolutions by Themselves.

SAY THE SOCIETY IS DOOMED

Assessment Planned to Drive Out Men Over Sixty-five, They Declare—Some Lively Incidents.

When the last of the 1,400 men who attended the special meeting of the New York Council, Royal Arcanum, in Masonic Temple, turned homeward yesterday morning dawn tints were brightening tree tops and roofs in the vicinity of Madison Square. The meeting literally broke up at 3 o'clock. Late as it was, however, there was a supplementary powwow on the sidewalk.

The Royal Arcanum is a secret organization, but seven hours of self-restraint had proved too much, and, throwing caution to the winds, the members freely declared that the death knell of the society had been sounded.

The turmoil inside the hall, as early as 9 o'clock, had worn the Secretary out. He suffers slightly from some heart affection, and the ordeal of trying to keep up with the debate caused him to collapse. He was revived in more open quarters and returned to his post.

Early in the evening it became apparent that the fight had resolved itself into a strife of age—the young against the old. This contention was brought about by the fact that recently the Supreme Council raised the insurance rate, affecting most heavily the older members. These men declared that the purpose was to crowd them out of the order, and thus save paying their death claims.

Toward midnight a vanquished member of the "kickers" came out of the meeting and declared, as he tried to push his wilted collar into shape, that the mathematical faculties of those inside were the most peculiar he had ever encountered, and lapsed into the jingle:

Put down six and carry two,
Ting, ting, ting.
Net result is forty-two.

Asked for an elucidation, this man glanced furtively at the bolted door of the lodge room, and then, having pulled the questioner out of the hall, explained that those opposed to the increase of rates had been trying all night to present a set of resolutions. Three times the motion had been declared lost, he said, and three times a rising vote had been called for. As they stood upon the floor, he explained, it had been obvious that the men opposed to an increase and in favor of the resolution had won, and yet the tellers, after counting the vote, each time declared the resolutions lost.

A rumor which began to spread among the old men in the early hours of the morning was that the rate-raisers proposed to sit until they tired out the older men and sent them home. In a short time groups appeared in the hallway acting wideawake, cracking jokes about Osler and insisting that they were as hardy as the youngest.

In spite of all their efforts the meeting by 2 o'clock had dwindled to about 500 men. One could hear them still cheering. After another half-hour's wrangling, the "kickers" got together and planned a coup by a motion to adjourn. That motion went through with a rush. Then the objectors organized anew. By general consent F. H. Weeks was chosen Chairman. The resolutions over which the battle had been waged all night were again presented and, with a unanimous howl of assent, adopted. In this way, the sponsors maintained that they had at least shown that the sentiment was in their favor, but that they had been balked by subterfuge and trickery.

The resolutions outlined the general objections to the raising of rates, among them the following:

"The increase in assessments of members of 65 years and over is so great that, in many cases, they will be unable to pay and thus lose the protection to which they are entitled. Of course the death rate of the old men is high, but this is no reason for breaking faith with them and forcing them out of the order. Provisions must be made so that an equitable share of this increased cost shall be paid by the younger members.

"We consider the action taken by the Supreme Council in this respect such as to nullify the cardinal principles of the order. It is neither honest, fraternal, nor expedient to drive a member out of the order and take away the protection we have given to his family when he has reached the age of 65 years, and every member who consents to such action violates the obligation he took when he became a member.

"We are convinced that if the new rates are allowed to go into effect the result will be the disruption of the order."

MANAGER WEDS EMMA CARUS.

The Singer of the Deep Tones Has Become Mrs. Henry J. Everall.

Emma Carus, the actress and singer, was married yesterday to her manager, Henry J. Everall, at the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, Fifty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue. Mr. Everall has been Miss Carus's manager for some time. The bridegroom entertained the wedding party last night in the yacht room at the Hotel Astor.

Miss Carus is best known to theatregoers for the remarkably deep tones of her voice. A long time ago these attracted attention, and have had a fascination for lovers of vaudeville and comic opera. Any one shutting his eyes could hardly believe he heard a woman singing.

For the eight years she has been known to the New York public Miss Carus has sung leading rôles in many popular comic operas. Recently she ended her long engagement in Henry W. Savage's "Woodland." Before that she appeared in many of the Sire productions, with an occasional lapse into vaudeville.

Next to her voice the quality which has distinguished Miss Carus is her readiness to appear in benefit performances. In the list of those who have volunteered her name has invariably appeared. Last Winter she came all the way from Richmond, Va., to be in a benefit at Wallack's, and then went back to Richmond to go on with her engagement.

The actress's first husband was a son of an ex-Governor of Minnesota. They were divorced.

NEW FERRY SERVICE.

Jersey Central Changes from Whitehall to West 23d Street.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey abandoned its pier at the foot of Whitehall Street yesterday that the city might begin the widening of the ferry slips preparatory to the starting of its Staten Island service next month, when it will put in operation the five new boats, Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond. The municipal service will require two additional slips, which will be completed in ample time to start it on schedule time.

In place of the Whitehall service, the Central Railroad of New Jersey started the operation of ferries yesterday to the foot of West Twenty-third Street, where the Lackawanna had already joined the Erie and the Pennsylvania. The company is utilizing two new boats, the Wilkesbarre and the Elizabeth, and one old one, the Redbank, which has, however, been practically rebuilt.

In consequence of the change there were long waits yesterday at the Liberty Street Ferry after several trains came in.

THE ROOF BATHER'S EXCUSE.

He Says He Was Looking for Money He Had Dropped in the Tank.

"I was looking for money that I had dropped in the tank," was the explanation given in the Yorkville Court yesterday by Guido Bernasconi, an Italian artist, of 227 East Sixty-third Street, who was arrested Saturday night for bathing in the water tank on the roof.

Neither the policeman nor the clerk knew just what kind of a complaint to make against the prisoner, so he was taken before the Magistrate without a complaint.

"Found in the water tank!" echoed the Magistrate, as the policeman stated the case. "What was he doing there?"

"Don't know," replied the policeman.

"Now this sounds like a joke," said Magistrate Whitman to the prisoner, "but I advise you not to drop any more money in the tank. You are discharged."

FIGHTS SIX ON FIRE ESCAPES.

Crazy Man Gives Police a Tussle After Chasing Out His Relatives.

Becoming violently insane over domestic troubles, Carl Schieman, a janitor who had been living for three months with his brother-in-law, Gustav A. Schmidt, at 1,419 Myrtle Avenue, Williamsburg, attacked his relative with a knife and revolver yesterday and then gave half a dozen policemen a hard fight on a fire escape.

Somebody sent word to the Hamburg Avenue Station that a crazy man was killing persons in Myrtle Avenue, and Capt. Beckley sent half a dozen policemen, who found Schieman barricaded in his room. The family had fled. The policemen smashed in the door and Schieman hurled his knife at the first one, and jumped out on the fire escape, where he fought the others. He was taken in an ambulance to the Flatbush Hospital a little later.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

WE FIT THE HARD-TO-FIT
FOUNDED 1892
TRADE MARK
PICKWICK SYSTEM CLOTHES

A card to ad-writers of wearing apparel—of men's clothing in particular.

In our advertisement in the Sun of June 22nd we give first publicity to the terms "fitting power" and "Clothes of Science."

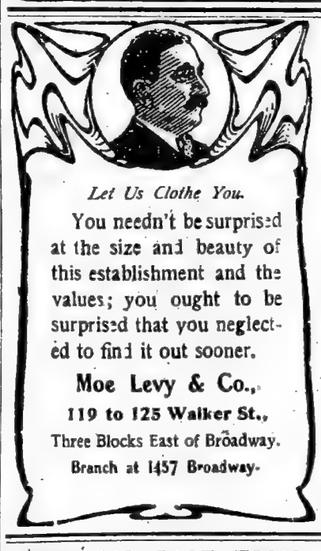
These terms are original with us and are descriptive of qualities and characteristics peculiar only to Pickwick System clothes.

We earnestly request you to refrain from unauthorized use of the above terms for advertising purposes.

Serious injury caused us in the past by thoughtless appropriation of our various trade marks and trade terms prompts us to invite a professional courtesy which we ourselves always observe.

Advertising Department, INTERNATIONAL TEXTILE CO.
George Grossman, Gen. Mgr.

743 Broadway, at Astor Place.



Let Us Clothe You.

You needn't be surprised at the size and beauty of this establishment and the values; you ought to be surprised that you neglected to find it out sooner.

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

CORNELL'S FAST TRIAL STIRS ROWING CIRCLES

Outcome of Poughkeepsie 'Varsity Race Is Problematical.

REST FOR COLLEGE CREWS

Harvard's Hard Work Ended, Yale Will Continue on Account of Substitution of Ortmayer for Daly.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 25.—Georgetown was the only crew that did any rowing to-day, Coach Dempsey believing his men needed the practice too much to share the idleness of the other crews. The Washington eight went out about 5 P. M. and paddled north nearly to Crum Elbow. Returning, the coach sent them two miles at racing speed against the tide. He took the time, but did not make it known. Rowing men who had their first view of the Georgetown crew spoke well of their form.

All of the other crews spent the day resting in quarters or walking in the country.

The all-absorbing topic in the rowing camps to-day was the fast time row of Cornell yesterday. There is as much reticence about the matter at Cornell quarters to-day as there was yesterday, but there is no denial of the published statement that the trial was considerably faster than the course record of 18:53 2-5 made by Cornell in 1901. While Cornell stock is at a very high mark, there are many who cling to the belief that the Syracuse crew, with six of last year's champions still in the boat, is enough better than last year to make the outcome of the race extremely problematical.

YALE CREW QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 25.—The oarsmen of Yale's 'Varsity boat enjoyed a trip on the Sound to-day. The 'Varsity substitutes also accompanied the crew. Closely following the 'Varsity men, the freshman crew and substitutes went out on a yacht. Both crews returned for luncheon, and in the afternoon the freshmen again went out.

On account of the placing of Ortmayer at No. 2 the 'Varsity men will be obliged to undergo a little more work than if Daly filled the seat, and it is expected that the crew will be sent over the river for a sharp three miles to-morrow morning.

HARVARD QUARTERS, Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 25.—All hard work for the Harvard oarsmen is at an end until the day of the races with Yale on Thursday, according to a statement of Coach James Wray to-day, he feeling confident that the men have been developed in their work as fully as can be and brought up to the best possible physical condition.

USED ANOTHER'S LETTER.

Negro Up for Stealing Recommendation Gen. Wade Didn't Give Him.

Allen Brock, colored, of 118 West Twenty-ninth Street, formerly a groom employed by Major Gen. James F. Wade, United States Army, appeared in the Morrisania Court yesterday as complainant against John W. Cooke, also colored, of 117 West Sixtieth Street, whom he charged with stealing a letter of recommendation that Gen. Wade gave to Brock. Magistrate McAvoy discharged Cooke on the complaint of theft, but told the negro that he had practically stolen the job he now holds as a Pullman porter by means of Brock's letter, and that he would inform the company of Cooke's deceit in securing the place.

"You had no right to use Brock's letter to get your position," said Magistrate McAvoy to Cooke; "you practically stole your job. I can't hold you on the complaint, but I shall see that your employers are informed of the way in which you deceived them."

Policeman Thrown in Auto Chase.

Roundsman Anthony Howe of the Bicycle Squad was riding up St. Nicholas Avenue on his motor cycle early yesterday morning. At One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street he saw a big automobile with several men and women going north at a very fast clip. He gave chase. At One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street the auto swung east and ran for Amsterdam Avenue, with the policeman in close pursuit. At the intersection of that street and the avenue the policeman ran into a boulder, which was in the middle of the roadway. He was thrown into the street, and his cycle was wrecked. He received no injuries beyond a few scratches.

Y. M. C. A. to Debate City Ownership.

The members of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association are to debate to-night the resolution: "Resolved, That we favor municipal ownership and control of street railways." The judges will be Magistrate Alfred E. Ommen, William Armstrong, and Charles A. McLean. The affirmative will be argued by Paul R. Scharff, J. Pryse Goodwin, and Arthur T. Eagan, and the negative by R. Cornelius Raby, George Clarkson, and Lindon W. Bates, Jr. The debate is only one feature of the entertainment to-night. There will be singing, speaking, and reciting.

Flowers for Capt. Hayes.

Capt. Hayes, formerly in command of the Twentieth Precinct and now at the Madison Street Station, was the recipient yesterday of many floral offerings from the business men of the precinct he has left. There was a floral harp, six feet high, among them. The Captain sent all the flowers to Gouverneur Hospital.



$3.50 Shoes

A shoe sale on foot to-day.

In doing a big business the makers of our $5 shoes accumulate a lot of sample pairs.

This season's samples we've bought in bulk, for samples aren't apt to be the poorest sort.

A couple of hundred pairs of $5 50 and $6 Oxfords from our shelves, some 400 more low shoes which are out of our $5 stock only because the russet leather isn't quite uniform enough in color, and some hundreds of our regular $5 shoes make up the roll.

2142 pairs all told; of which upwards of 1300 pairs are Oxfords—mostly russets and patent leathers.

$5 is the least of the values.

$3.50 the price.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
SEASON ENDS JULY 1.
Last chances to witness the theatrical sensation of the age. Matinees Every Day.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15.
Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
EXTRA MATINEE TUES., JULY 4

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, cooler; brisk north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,321. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BARRICADES STORMED BY TROOPS IN WARSAW

Angry Mobs in the Streets—Strikers Kill Five Workingmen.

20,000 JEWS FLEE FROM LODZ

Officers of One Regiment Refuse to Attack Unarmed People — Disorders in Other Polish Cities.

WARSAW, June 26.—Disorderly crowds have thronged the streets since early this morning. They erected barricades at Ogrodowa, Krochmalna, and Wronia Streets, on top of which they placed red flags. The police and soldiers stormed these barricades, and ten persons were wounded by bullets or bayonets.

Another affray took place at Zelazna Street, where Cossacks charged the crowd and wounded three persons. In the central market a crowd attacked a patrol with revolvers, to which the patrol replied with volleys, wounding three persons and killing a boy.

A heavy rain fell all day, and this is believed to have prevented worse collisions.

Five workmen who had refused to strike were stabbed to death by their comrades. Revolutionary proclamations have been posted on the walls, and 200 persons have been arrested.

The Social Democratic Party and the Jewish Bund announce that the fight against the Government must continue, but it is believed that with the present show of military force the situation will be controlled. Business is completely deadlocked.

The general strike which began to-day was preceded last night by attempts at red-flag demonstrations, but the Cossacks charged and dispersed the rioters with their whips. On Vononia Street a sullen crowd made a stand and a patrol fired three shots.

The city has the appearance of a military encampment. Thirty-four battalions of infantry are stationed in the city. Infantry and Cossacks are bivouacked in the streets and patrols are circulating everywhere.

A bomb was thrown last night at a carriage occupied by the Chief of Police, M. Pavloff, of the town of Czenstochowa, Government of Plotrkow. The Chief of Police and seven other persons were seriously wounded.

At Chenstohoff, a bomb was thrown into the police station. It wounded several policemen and broke all the windows for blocks around.

At Byelostok the workmen have presented a demand for the opening of all suspended factories and the immediate satisfaction of all grievances, under a threat of bloodshed. The Jewish members of the Douma have resigned as a protest against the attitude of the authorities.

LODZ, June 26.—Martial law has been proclaimed here by the Governor General and the situation has become quieter.

The rumor of an approaching massacre of Jews has caused 20,000 Jews to leave the town.

Scattered cases of rioting as a result of the insurrectionary spirit continue. One of these occurred to-day in the old Protestant Cemetery when a patrol was fired on from behind a wall. The patrol charged and killed twelve persons, five men, four women, and three children. Business is at a standstill and all traffic has been stopped.

A case of dissaffection among the troops was reported to-day, when the officers of one regiment informed their commander that they would refuse to fire on defenseless people. The regiment was at once transferred to another place.

Lieut. Gen. Suttleworth, Commander of the First Cavalry Corps, has assumed command of the forces here during the existence of martial law.

The victims of last week's outbreak total over 1,200. Thus far the bodies of 343 Jews and 218 Christians have been buried. The wounded number over 700.

KOVNO, Russia, June 26.—A mob of 1,000 persons surrounded and attacked the police station and the Governor General's palace to-day.

All the windows were broken before the rioters were overawed by the police. Five policemen were wounded. A detachment of dragoons finally arrived on the scene and dispersed the rioters.

TROUBLE THROUGHOUT RUSSIA.

Alarming Reports Pour In, and the Government Is Gloomy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, June 27.—These are gloomy days for the Government of Russia. Every new dispatch accentuates the seriousness of the situation in Poland and the Caucasus, where a state of almost open war exists. Reports of strikes, demonstrations, and agrarian disorders are pouring in, and from many parts of Russiad proper, as if the volleys fired at Lodz had been the signal for an outbreak of general disorders like those following the events of Jan. 22, "Red Sunday."

Up to the present St. Petersburg and Moscow have not been affected, but it is reported that mobilization of the army reserves of St. Petersburg and Moscow is to be attempted on June 28 and 29. If this be true, a recrudescence of former tumults is apt to be precipitated.

Another danger spot is Georgia, (Russian Trans-Caucasia,) the warlike inhabitants of which are deeply incensed over the affront offered to their clergy, seventy of whom, while meeting to discuss the question of Church and State, were attacked by Cossacks, who dispersed them with knouts. The priests, in their protest against this action, practically laid their country under an interdict like that pronounced in the Middle Ages by refusing to

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STRIKE AT ERIE BASIN.

900 Employes Quit with Important Contracts on Hand.

Nine hundred men employed as riveters, their assistants, and the boiler makers went out on strike in the great shops of the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company yesterday. What looks like a bitter strife between the John N. Robins Company and the mechanics in their various departments began Saturday afternoon. Little work was done yesterday.

The trouble has been brewing since last Tuesday, when the men made demands for an increase in wages. The request was refused, and on Saturday the men, in response to a prearranged signal, laid down their tools and calmly walked out of the shipyards. When the factory whistle blew yesterday morning, groups of men stood around the gates, but refused to report for duty.

The strike seems to have placed the Robins concern in a very embarrassing position, for several large ships are on the ways undergoing repairs. By working night and day with a full force of men it was expected that the contracts would be met. It is this situation that the men intend to take advantage of.

Last Tuesday the "holders-on" went to Superintendent W. H. Todd with a demand for $2.50 a day instead of $2.35. At the same time the apprentice shipfitters demanded $2 instead of $1.70. The rivet heaters also asked for an increase of 20 cents. The Superintendent told the men that he would consider their demands, but when they returned for his answer on Saturday he refused to grant the increase.

Thereupon a general strike was declared, and the mechanics in other departments left in sympathy. In anticipation of such a move, the officers of the company had arranged for the importation of skilled mechanics from Philadelphia. Yesterday 100 of them arrived. The strikers' missionaries were on hand, however, and after a short talk the newcomers refused to go to work.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the strikers was held in a hall at the corner of Dwight and Van Dyke Streets, and it was unanimously decided to continue the fight. Superintendent Todd declared that the company would not agree to the demands of the men, and that if they continued the strike he would soon have their places filled.

About 2,000 men are employed by the Erie Basin Dry Dock Company, which is the largest shipbuilding yard in this city. The relations between the employers and the men had been very friendly up to the present strike. President Dickey of the company denied that there were 900 men on strike.

"At present about 250 of our men are on strike," he said, "but we are ready for trouble, and will fight the strike to the end. Whether the rest of the men will quit we do not know. If they do there will never be any compromise with us.

"We refused the demand of the 'holders' for an increase in wages for two reasons. One was that we were paying 5 cents a day more than any other concern, and the other was that we could not make an agreement with an irresponsible body of men.

"The money question does not cut any ice with us. It is the question of discipline."

STRIKE ON SCHWAB HOUSE.

New Trouble Caused by Hiring Non-Union Boiler Coverers.

Another strike was ordered yesterday on the Schwab residence, Seventy-third Street and Riverside Drive. Previous strikes have seriously delayed the work.

The present strike is against the employment of non-union pipe and boiler coverers.

According to Roswell D. Tompkins, Secretary of the Associated Building Trades, the union asbestos workers are now out, and the plumbers, tile layers and helpers, marble workers, and steam fitters will go out to-day.

Some of the unions whose men will be ordered to quit work to-day come under the arbitration agreement of the Building Trades Employers' Association. The agreement does not cover this case because the work is being done by an independent contractor.

TRAIN SMASHES LOADED CAR.

Two Dead, Ten Injured, in Baltimore Grade-Crossing Accident.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Two persons are dead and ten injured as the result of a collision between a loaded trolley car and a freight train at a grade crossing of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 11 o'clock to-night. Laura Scarborough, a negro woman, thirty-five years old, was killed instantly, and Mrs. Sarah Cromwell died in a hospital of her injuries. Her husband, Oliver Cromwell, may die. The others injured are Mrs. Mary Kirchenberg, Edward Ulrich, Francis S. Skirvan, Oliver Price, Mary Kasel, Thomas E. Mason, George Drescher, Charles Breback, Sarah Jones, and George S. Mann.

The accident is the third since the Riverview resort was opened for the season. The trolley track is crossed several times by tracks of both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Railroads. The trolley car had thirty-eight passengers aboard. It had nearly crossed the track when the last boxcar on the freight train backed into it and overturned the trolley car. Lights went out, and a panic ensued. Most of the victims were pinned under the trolley car, and it was some time before they were extricated.

PREFER DEATH TO PARTING.

The Alabama's Bandmaster and His Wife Commit Suicide.

PATERSON, June 26.—Dispirited because they were about to be parted for a long time, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Eichenrodt committed suicide this afternoon at the home of the young woman's parents in Totowa. They left a gathering of their relatives, and after taking carbolic acid and turning on the gas lay down in the bed in their room together and died in each other's arms.

Eichenrodt was bandmaster on the United States battleship Alabama. Nine months ago he married Clara Tetzold, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tetzold of Union and Ryerson Avenues. Eichenrodt was away most of the time in the Winter cruise of the fleet, and had to be on duty most of the time, coming to Paterson only occasionally. He was to have rejoined his ship to-night. He was due for foreign service, and, it is said, would not again obtain extended leave until he returned from abroad. He understood that he was going to Manila or China.

$9 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN
Lehigh Valley R. R., July 1, 2, 3. Information 355, 1,364 B'way, N. Y., 325 Fulton St., Bklyn. —Adv.

THREE BURIED IN WRECK OF HOUSE HIT BY STORM

Foreman Crushed to Death in Collapsed Harlem Apartment.

CHIMNEYS BY THE SCORE GO

Windows Smashed, Trees Uprooted, Streets Flooded in Harlem and the Bronx — Brick Falls Boy.

A rainstorm which hurtled across from New Jersey like a crazy windmill struck Harlem yesterday afternoon, deluging the streets with a downpour from its inky clouds, turning mid-afternoon to twilight, ripping off chimneys and signs, and blowing in windows.

In this wind and rain storm two five-story apartment houses in course of construction at One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Riverside Drive collapsed. Three workmen were buried in the ruins. Two of them were rescued alive after being buried under the fallen walls for almost three hours, while the third, the foreman of the job, died just as he was reached. The dead man was Thomas Lalor, thirty-eight years old, of 425 East Seventy-seventh Street, and the injured, both bricklayers, are Alexis Salvatino, thirty-five years old, of 610 Fifth Street, and Yaconell Savois, forty years old, of 221 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Both were removed to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, suffering from internal injuries. Their chances of recovery are good.

The groans and shouts of the buried men were heard for hours before the men were reached by the squads of firemen and policemen, who strove to dig them out, and that any one was taken out alive surprised the crowd of rescuers and watchers.

The building which collapsed was the most westerly of a row of modern six-story apartment houses being constructed along the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. The contractors for the two on the west end are Brown & Pearlman of 71 Mangin Street. The contract for the brickwork was sublet to Robert Smith, who left after the building fell and had not been found by the police up to a late hour last night. The front and side walls of the two buildings of which Brown & Pearlman had the contract had reached the height of four stories, while the other walls were up five stories.

When the storm broke there were about twenty workmen on the scaffold of the fourth floor. They saw the storm sweeping toward them and hastened to reach the street. Lalor called several of them back, and together they started putting a heavy beam against the westerly wall, which lacked the floor beams to support it. They had just completed the placing of this brace when the first blast of wind struck the westerly wall with tornadolike force. At the same time a small shanty in front of the building, in which the donkey engine was housed, blew down, carrying the smokestack of the engine with it.

For an instant the west wall of the building withstood the force of the wind, and then began to waver. Some of the workmen, who had gathered in the street, shouted a warning to Lalor and his men, but it came too late. The high wall toppled over, snapping the brace as it fell, and burying the men under great masses of brick and mortar. This entire weight landed with a crash on the beams of the third floor, which gave way, and from there the entire mass fell to the cellar, increasing in weight as it went through each floor. As the crumbling of the big structure continued, the men in the street became terror-stricken, and fearing that they were about to be engulfed, ran, calling loudly for help. The downpour of rain quickly drowned the clouds of mortar that arose from the ruins, and then it was seen that half of the westerly building had fallen to the second story, and that the men who had been on the scaffold were buried under the mass in the cellar. A hurry call was sent for ambulances, the police, and the firemen.

The firemen and police soon started in frantic haste to reach the buried workmen, whose cries and groans were plainly heard. First of all the light timbers were cleared away, and after half an hour's work the brick and mortar was finally reached. Unable to use shovels and picks for fear of striking one of the buried men the rescuers used their hands to clear away the brick and lime. Among the workers was the Rev. Father Barringer of the Church of the Annunciation, who kept close to the men in the hope of being able to administer the last rites of the church to any unfortunate who might be reached before he was dead.

Lalor was found at 4 o'clock. He was pinned against a heavy floor girder. Another rested across his chest. He was still living, and Dr. Wren of the J. Hood Wright Hospital succeeded in crawling down to him and administering a hypodermic injection of strychnine. After three-quarters of an hour's work the beams that pinned Lalor down were cut away, but before the last one, which rested across his chest, was removed, he died. His body was taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station.

Lying almost directly under the spot where Lalor had been found was Savois, who, although his legs were pinned by bricks and mortar, had been saved from mortal injuries by a floor beam that lay directly over him. Drs. Wren and Norton carried him out on a stretcher and rushed him to the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital. At 5:30 Salvatino was reached, and to the astonishment of his rescuers, was able to talk. His slouch hat, which had fallen over his face, had saved him from the suffocating lime dust and crossed beams protected his body. He also was taken to the hospital.

The search of the ruins was continued, but no trace of any other bodies was found. Fire Commissioner Hayes went up to take a look at the wreck, and Coroner Scholer held court at the scene, examining several witnesses. There seemed to be no doubt in the minds of the Coroner and the police that the collapse of the building was due to the storm.

Abraham Bardach, who was in charge of the work, and Abraham Pearlman of the contracting firm were, however, arrested later and charged with homicide. They were examined at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station by Coroner Scholer and then admitted to bail.

The storm did much damage in other parts of Harlem, and also in the Bronx. A large plate glass window in the offices of the Legal Aid Society, in the Hamilton Building, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was blown in, and the papers of the office scattered broadcast.

The wind got under the roof of the home of John Kelly, a bookbinder, at 1,037 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, and lifted it bodily. It carried the roof for a block, dashing it against a lamppost, which was demolished. The Kelly house was soaked.

Thomas Mermody, five years old, of 218 East Ninety-ninth Street, was playing ball in front of his home when the storm broke. The wind tore several bricks from the coping of the house, and one of them struck the boy on the head, fracturing his skull. He is not expected to live.

The Weather Bureau reported that the maximum wind velocity, according to their instruments at the American Surety Company's building, was 45 miles an hour at about 4:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The storm was off Nantucket last night, the observers said.

A TITIAN IN LONDON.

Fine Portrait of Pietro Aretino from a Palace in Rome.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 26.—London has just acquired a work of art of a high order. In announcing this important fact the art critic of The Times says:

"A first-rate Titian of undoubted genuineness has found its way to England. At Colnaghi's Gallery, Pall Mall, those interested may see the superb portrait of Pietro Aretino from the Palace of Prince Chigi in Rome, where till lately it had remained wholly unknown except to a few students.

"'Morelli described it as 'Un splendide portrait, d'une grande simplicité, aussi bien dans la composition que dans l'éxecution.' Beronson includes it in his list of genuine Titians, but as it was in private apartments seldom visited in the palace the public knew nothing of it.

"There is no doubt, however, that henceforth it will be universally accepted as one of the most powerful of the rapidly painted portraits of Titian's later or middle period. It is fresh and sound, mellowed, not injured, by time."

MOB MENACES CASHIER.

Militia Called On to Protect Employe of Salmon & Salmon.

Special to The New York Times.

CLINTON, Mo., June 26.—"I don't care. Let them shoot me, hang me, anything. It's all off with me, anyway. I wish I could plead guilty to-morrow and begin serving my sentence right away."

Thomas M. Casey, cashier of the bankrupt bank of Salmon & Salmon, spoke these words to-day to a Deputy Sheriff who sat by his bedside.

Casey had asked the deputy what the crowds in the streets were saying about him, and the deputy had told him that the depositors who had lost their all were greatly excited, and were making threats against the cashier who yesterday was arrested on a charge of forging notes to the value of $10,000.

Casey turned his face to the wall and could not be prevailed upon to say another word during the afternoon.

All day long the streets were packed with people. Threats against Casey were heard on all sides, and the authorities became fearful that violence might result from the excitement. Forty-five Deputy Sheriffs were sworn in, and the Mayor of the city put on a large number of extra policemen. The local company of State militia telegraphed to the Sedalia company for ammunition for their rifles. Sedalia having no ammunition to spare, a call was sent to Kansas City, and 250 rounds of loaded cartridges arrived this evening from that city and are now at the armory of local Company F, ready for any emergency.

Deputy United States Marshal J. A. Morrison arrived to-night from Kansas City and served a summons on Major Harvey W. Salmon and Dr. George Y. Salmon, heads of the defunct bank, which forces them and the bank into involuntary bankruptcy.

PANAMA LINER COMING BACK.

It Is Surmised That Something Is Wrong with the City of Savannah.

The Panama Line steamer City of Savannah, recently chartered from the Savannah Line, left here at 4 P. M. yesterday bound to Colon. She was sighted off the Scotland Lightship, off the entrance to the narbor, at 12:30 o'clock this morning, returning to port.

At the Panama Line pier it was said that no information had been received to explain the Savannah's return. It was suggested that there was some slight derangement of her machinery or her compasses needed adjusting. She had on board some twenty passengers. After passing the Hook she started south at full speed.

COL. COMSTOCK ARRESTED.

Mining Promoter Held in Boston on Woman's Charge of Larceny.

BOSTON, June 26.—Col. Henry W. Comstock, the mining promoter, who on June 12 reported to the police here that he had been robbed of $120,000 worth of securities while a passenger from New York on board the Fall River boat Puritan, was arrested to-night by Boston Police Inspectors on a charge of larceny.

The charge was preferred by Mrs. Cora A. Frothingham of Atlantic, Mass., who alleges that she gave Comstock two $1,000 bonds of the New York Central Railroad on March 28 last to be held as collateral for the purchase of 100 shares of Chesapeake and Ohio stock. She avers that she has not received any stock, and that the bonds have not been returned. The case bears no relation to the alleged robbery of June 12.

AT 75 TWINS SEE CONEY.

Came from Albany and Bridgeport to Celebrate Their Birthday.

Twin sisters, seventy-five years old, one from Albany and the other from Bridgeport, Conn., came to Brooklyn yesterday to celebrate their birthday together. They are Mrs. Lydia McAlpin of Bridgeport and Mrs. Louis Herzog of Albany, and are stopping at the home of Mrs. McAlpin's daughter, Mrs. W. B. Dennis of 1,305 Dorchester Road.

Last night the twins were taken to Coney Island for the first time and were entertained at dinner there, after they had seen the sights.

NEW SANTA FE PROSECUTOR.

Assistant Attorney General Purdy Will Take Up Rebate Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Assistant Attorney General Milton D. Purdy has been placed in charge of the prosecution of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other railroads for giving rebates.

This was the work which ex-Attorney General Harmon and Mr. Judson had in hand until they resigned from the case because they wanted to prosecute the officers of the Santa Fé, including Paul Morton, and the Administration did not agree with them.

There is no possibility of a similar difference of opinion between Mr. Purdy and the Administration. He is an officer of the Government and will simply carry out his orders. He will prosecute only the corporation.

20TH CENTURY—18 HOURS—CHICAGO
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 2:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leaves Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

VANDERBILT YACHT HITS MR. TILFORD'S NORMAN

Tarantula Sweeps Away a Launch and Dents Her Side.

HER OWN BOWS STOVE IN

Collision Was Caused by a Misunderstanding of Signals Near City Island—No One Hurt.

While William K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, steam yacht Tarantula was steaming across Long Island Channel to her moorings at City Island yesterday afternoon she ran into Frank Tilford's steam yacht Norman, on which were Mr. Tilford and a party of friends.

The Tarantula had just left Mr. Vanderbilt at Great Neck when the accident occurred. It is understood that there was some misunderstanding about signals between the two yachts. Capt. Edwards of the Tarantula apparently thought that he could clear the bows of the Norman and miscalculated the distance.

Before either yacht could be slowed up the Tarantula, head on, struck the starboard bow of the Norman.

The Norman, which had been swung hard aport, was deeply scored by the Tarantula, and the force of the collision took effect in the waist of the Tilford yacht, tearing a naphtha launch from the davits and leaving a deep dent in her side.

There was consternation among Mr. Tilford's party aboard the Norman and anxiety among the crew of the Tarantula until the yachts backed away from each other. Then it was discovered that, while the Norman had escaped with minor injuries, the Tarantula had had her bows stove in.

Mr. Tilford ordered his yacht to stand by and asked Capt. Edwards if he needed assistance. When it was learned that although the Tarantula was making a little water she was in no danger, the Norman steamed on up the chanel. The Tarantula ran in to Robert Jacob's shipyard at City Island, where she now lies awaiting repairs.

No one aboard either vessel was hurt by the collision, although it was said that a steward aboard the Norman of the name of Frank Larkin was thrown overboard by the impact of the two vessels. He was picked out of the water, it was said, without any difficulty and taken aboard the Tilford yacht, little the worse for an immersion.

The Tarantula is an 84-ton turbine yacht, and was purchased in England by Mr. Vanderbilt, who was anxious to take up a challenge issued by Howard Gould, owner of Niagara IV. The two yachts afterward raced for a prize of $5,000. Niagara IV. won.

It was said that the Tarantula could make thirty miles an hour, but in the race she failed to make more than twenty-four.

The Tarantula later had one of her three turbines removed, and with a larger screw made greater speed. She has recently had several skirmishes with Niagara IV. and the Arrow. In one of these informal races the strain of the larger propeller broke her shaft. She has recently come from the repair shop. She was designed by Cox & King of Lonuon, England, and built by Yarrow & Co., in 1892.

The Norman, formerly the Oneonta, is a ninety-two ton yacht, and was built at Chester, Penn., on the design of Gardner & Cox, designers of the Atlantic.

FINDS RUNAWAYS; RELENTS.

Mother Caused Arrest at New Orleans Pier—Daughter's Plea Won.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, June 26.—An angry mother and a squad of policemen met two New Yorkers when they disembarked from the Morgan Line steamship from New York to-day. The entire party was marched to the Third Precinct Police Station, where the mother relented and the young man was released.

Miss Cecilia Mandell of 241 East Twenty-first Street and Jacinto Lopez left New York last Wednesday. The girl told her mother that morning that she was thinking of going to New Orleans. When she did not come home Wednesday evening Mrs. Mandell went to the Morgan Line pier and learned that the girl and a companion had sailed that afternoon. Mrs. Mandell took the first train down and got here twelve hours ahead of the steamship. Miss Mandell prevailed on her mother to relent.

"We are going to live here," she said. The baggage was checked to 1,120 Thalia Street, but 1,317 Carondolet Street was the destination.

RUN ON DUNKIRK BANKS.

No Apparent Cause for It—All Claims Paid in Full.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., June 26.—Without apparent cause, both the Lake Shore National Bank and the Merchants' National Bank of this city were subjected to a run this afternoon, or a "slight flurry," as the bank officers termed it. Both banks kept open until 6 o'clock, paying all claims in full.

The rush at the Merchants' Bank lasted less than half an hour, while the cashier at the Lake Shore Bank was kept busy until 6 o'clock serving the last person in line. Both banks received additional currency from Buffalo, and it is announced they are prepared to cash every claim presented.

The Lake Shore National Bank was established in 1854, and has resources of $1,500,000. According to the last statement the deposits amounted to $1,188,405. Deposits in the Mercnants' National Bank aggregate $744,000, the resources being $936,662.

DOCTOR A FEUD VICTIM.

Wounds Prominent Texan as He Falls —Factions Are Aroused.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Tex., June 26.—Dr. F. B. Maner and Ephraim Griffin, two of the best known men of Central Texas, met in the street at Itasca, and, renewing an old feud, exchanged seven shots from their pistols.

Dr. Maner was killed by shots through the right lung and heart, and Griffin was slightly wounded. Griffin surrendered and was taken to the Hill County jail at Hillsboro. The shooting has created intense feeling between friends of the two.

Intercollegiate Boat Races at Po'keepsie to-morrow. Day Line Str. up; table d'hote dinner; return by rail. Round trip $2.—Adv.

CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

One Said to be Promised After Ten Years of Preparation.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Peking by way of Tokio says it is officially announced that within twelve years constitutional government will be established in China.

The intervening period, it is said, will be employed in bringing about the reforms necessary for so great a change.

FEAR BLOCKADE IN BALTIC.

Russia Making Provision Against Attack by a Japanese Fleet.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—It is reported that the Government has decided to lay a third track on the Finnish Railway, in view of the possibility of the arrival of a Japanese fleet in the Baltic, where it could easily form a naval base in the Aland Islands and blockade the whole Baltic coast.

Russia has only one serviceable battleship left.

The Aland Islands, of which there are about 300, large and small, are at the mouth of the Gulf of Bothnia, near the Swedish coast. The chief island contained the ancient fortress of Bomarsund.

AUTO RUNS GIRL DOWN.

Young Woman Probably Fatally Hurt at Cooper Square.

At 1:20 o'clock this morning an automobile, numbered 16,913 N. Y., ran down at Cooper Square Lena Emmett, twenty-two years old, of 99 Third Avenue. The rear wheel of the machine broke as the car was moving at a very high rate of speed.

The wheels of the automobile ran over the girl. She was probably fatally hurt.

HURLED FROM AUTO IN PARK.

Chauffeur and E. R. Merwin of Orange Taken to the Hospital.

An automobile owned by J. Hoch of 109 West Thirty-sixth Street ran into a tree in Central Park at about Seventieth Street on the East Drive just before 1 o'clock this morning. Both its occupants, Louis Liebers of 139 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, the chauffeur, and E. R. Merwin of 178 Harrison Street, Orange, N. J., were thrown out.

The automobile was rounding a curve at a sharp rate of speed when it skidded and suddenly shot off the path into the tree. Liebers wrenched his right wrist and Merwin broke a kneecap. They were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

TWO INCENDIARY FIRES.

Started in Harlem Houses, with Plenty of Oil, at Midnight.

The East One Hundred and Fourth Street police found two incendiary fires at midnight last night. The walls of the five-story tenement house at 216 East One Hundred and Eighth Street were found smeared with kerosene and newspapers saturated with the oil were also found. The police were able to prevent the fire from spreading.

A hallway mat saturated with kerosene was found at about the same time in 2,029 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement house near One Hundred and Twelfth Street. The police prevented any damage there also.

GIRL SAVED TRAIN; REWARDED

Railroad Company to Send Her to School and Care for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 26.—The bravery of Nannie Gibson, an eleven-year-old mountain girl who, by flagging it with her red petticoat, saved a train from plunging into a landslide and toppling over down the mountainside, has been substantially rewarded by the Southern Railway.

When Nannie was asked what she wanted, she said she desired to go to school. The Southern Railroad has sent her a check and a letter agreeing to provide for her education and afterward to see that she is well provided for.

SPEAKER CANNON LOST RACE.

It Was a Foot Race to Which Young Woman Challenged Him.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 26.—Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was beaten a lively foot race at the Burlington station with a young women of the Congressional party on its way home from a visit to the Portland Exposition and Alaska.

The special train stopped here a few minutes, and the party was greeted by Congressman Hedge and a number of prominent citizens. Speaker Cannon was in a merry mood, and, being challenged to a foot race by Mrs. L. W. Busby, wife of his private secretary, sprinted hotly down the platform, coming out a close second amid the cheers of the crowd.

LAWSON HOPES TO BE HANGED

That Is If He Doesn't Answer All Questions About Systems.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 26.—Thomas W. Lawson wired the Missouri Valley Chautauqua management to-day that if he failed to answer successfully any question asked him on July 12 by the audience concerning Standard Oil and "systems" he hoped they would hang him to the nearest tree.

CINDER IN GOV. STOKES'S EYE.

Kept Him Away from a Meeting of Bank Directors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, June 26.—Returning by rail to-day from the home of his mother in Millville Gov. Stokes got a cinder in his eye. The member became so painful that it was necessary to adjourn a meeting of the Directors of the Mechanics' National Bank of which he is President.

A physician removed the cinder.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

DODGE AND SMITH QUIT THE EQUITABLE

Do Not Want to Embarrass Morton in the Board.

J. J. ASTOR REPORTED OUT

For the Same Reason—Morton to Join State Authorities in Suits —Some Fees Stopped.

It became known late last night that Charles Stewart Smith and Marcellus Hartley Dodge, who were qualified as Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by holding Hyde stock, had placed their resignations in the hands of Paul Morton, Chairman of the board, in order that the trustees might not be embarrassed by their retention of office under that qualification.

It was reported that Mr. Morton had also received a third resignation under like conditions, and that this third Director who had resigned was Col. John Jacob Astor. This last report could not be verified. Col. Astor is in town, but he was not to be found at his house, 840 Fifth Avenue. He sails for Europe this morning on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

Marcellus Hartley Dodge was elected to the Equitable Directorate upon the death of his grandfather, Marcellus Hartley, some two years ago, soon after Mr. Dodge left Columbia University.

Morton Also to Sue.

Paul Morton, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, announced last night that he had retained Austen G. Fox and Wallace MacFarlane as special counsel to bring such suits for the recovery of money and property to which the Equitable is entitled as may be suggested by the investigation that two firms of accountants are now making for him into the society's affairs.

Mr. Morton announced further, as forecast in THE TIMES several days ago, that Messrs. Fox and Macfarlane had been instructed to get into touch with the Attorney General and the State Insurance Department, and to co-operate with the State officials wherever co-operation may be possible. This will insure harmonious action by the Equitable's administration and the Attorney General's office, for the latter has already declared his belief that the interests of the society can best be conserved by such a line of procedure.

It is understood that Mr. Morton will pursue quite as broad a policy in regard to actions for the recovery of money as Attorney General Mayer is prepared to lay out, whether the suits be in the nature of actions for an accounting of salaries or fees improperly received or for the return of profits made in various ways by Directors and officers of the Equitable by virtue of their connection with it.

Accompanying Mr. Morton's announcement in regard to the counsel was another of considerable interest. This was that the new Chairman of the board stopped two practices in the Executive Committee which had been in existence for years. It appears that the custom of the society has been that Directors who are members of the Executive Committee should receive a fee of $25 for each meeting, whether they were present or absent, and also that officers of the society who are also members should receive similar fees, in spite of the fact that they were under salary.

Fees Cut Off.

The Executive Committee of the Equitable meets three times a week, so that a matter of $75 weekly has been paid to each member of the committee, James W. Alexander, James H. Hyde, Gage E. Tarbell, William H. McIntyre, George T. Wilson, Chauncey M. Depew, Valentine P. Snyder, A. W. Krech, and H. C. Deming. Of these members James W. Alexander and James H. Hyde, now resigned as President and Vice President, but still on the Executive Committee, have each been drawing $100,000 a year as salary, and Mr. Hyde in his answer in certain legal actions now pending in which question was raised as to what he did to earn his salary, has cited his regular attendance at the meetings of the Executive Committee to this end.

Gage E. Tarbell draws a salary of $60,000 a year, Messrs. Wilson and McIntyre $30,000 a year each, while Chauncey M. Depew has been receiving $20,000 a year as a retainer for legal services. It is these legal services that Mr. Depew, along with ex-Gov. Hill and Elihu Root will be asked to explain by Attorney General Mayer, according to information obtained in authoritative quarters. All this Mr. Morton has stopped, and hereafter Directors will only get their $25 Executive Committee fee when they attend its meetings. And no officers of the society will get any fees by reason of their services on the Executive Committee, present or not present.

Special Counsel Retained.

Mr. Morton's statement in regard to the retaining of counsel is as follows:

"Mr. Morton has retained Messrs. Austen G. Fox and Wallace Macfarlane as special counsel for the Equitable Society in connection with the investigation of the past financial transactions of the society by Price, Waterhouse & Co., and Haskins & Sells, chartered accountants, which is now in progress, and to institute such legal proceedings as they may consider to be appropriate for the recovery of any money and property to which the Equitable is found to be entitled as the result of their examination. Messrs. Fox and Macfarlane have been instructed to put themselves in communication with the Attorney General and the Insurance Department and to act in harmony with them."

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, denied yesterday the reports that have been current for some time that agents of the society are deserting in considerable numbers. Mr. Tarbell said that the season when various changes occur in the agency force was at hand, but that these did not signify anything as regards the agents in general.

In a few days, it is expected, figures will be at hand showing the business done

in June as compared with June of last year and the other months of this year. Mr. Tarbell said that pending the receipt of these figures it was impossible to tell whether the change in the control of the society had begun to make itself felt in an increased business.

To-morrow there will be a meeting of the Directors of the Equitable, and it is not unlikely that important announcements will be made concerning the reorganization plans of Chairman Morton. The voting trustees of the Equitable's stock are already making arrangements for the choice of Directors by the policy holders to fill existing vacancies, and to this end have distributed slips calling for the nomination of seven Directors. It is not unlikely that the trustees will have a meeting here within a few days.

Mr. Paroell said he didn't believe that agents of the society were trying to buy stock with a possible view to qualifying some of their number for membership in the board.

Several of the general agents had an interview with Chairman Morton yesterday afternoon, but it was said that nothing of importance came up.

CORRECTION FOR KRECH.

Hendricks Finds He Was Not a Director While in Syndicates.

ALBANY, June 26.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks to-day withdrew the statement in his preliminary report on the Equitable Life Assurance Society that Alvin W. Krech participated in the syndicate operations while a Director of the society. Mr. Hendricks said:

"I wish to correct an error in the preliminary report. In the discussion of the syndicate transactions the report says, 'All these gentlemen [including Mr. Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company] who divided these profits were Directors of the society, and six of them members of the Executive and Finance Committees.'

"Mr. McIntyre, testifying as to the particular syndicates in which Mr. Krech participated, said: 'The two men in that list, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Krech, were not members of either the Executive or Finance Committee.'

"Furthermore, in the letter of Mr. Hyde to Mr. Frick, a copy of which was served on me, red stars were before the names of Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Krech, calling special attention to the following footnote: 'Not member of Executive or Finance Committee.'

"Mr. McIntyre was a Director of the society, and the inference was drawn by the Frick committee, as well as myself, that Mr. Krech was also. However, since the publication of the report I have received the certificate of Mr. Hyde that these syndicate transactions were closed on July 13, 1904, and the certificate of William Alexander, Secretary of the society, that Mr. Krech was first elected a Director on Aug. 3, 1904. It follows, therefore, that his participation in the syndicate transactions was terminated twenty-one days before he became a Director.

"I am pleased to make this correction."

MENTOR WRECK INQUIRY.

Contradictory Evidence as to Switch Operator's Whereabouts.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 26.—M. F. Miner, the operator of the Lake Shore at Mentor, Ohio, who was on duty on the night the Twentieth Century Limited was wrecked, is the object of a rigid investigation. He has been relieved from duty pending the inquiry, and there is a general belief that the Coroner's verdict will hinge upon the testimony given concerning his whereabouts at the time of the disaster.

General Superintendent Storrs said to-night:

"We have evidence to show that Miner was at his desk in his office when the wreck occurred. We also have evidence to the effect that he was on the depot platform at that time. We are trying to learn which is correct."

The fact that Miner has had three wrecks through open switches operates against him.

Coroner York of Lake County began his inquest this morning at Painesville. Seven witnesses were examined. Division Superintendent Bernet of Buffalo produced the Buffalo dispatcher's sheet, which told the story of all the passenger trains of Wednesday, June 21, and on which was marked out the trip of No. 26 until the wreck at Mentor.

"By this sheet we expect to prove that no freight was in the way of the limited," said Bernet.

William A. Hagenberger, who was first on the scene and rescued victims, said:

"I was on the scene almost at once. I first rushed into the depot through the men's room, and at once into the operator's office. The operator was just sitting down in his chair."

Hagenberger by motions imitated the operator's action, showing how Miner was reaching for his key.

The inquest in all probability will last several days.

ALLEGES ABUSE AT BELLEVUE.

"Yokay" Burned on His Breast, Prisoner Says—Denied at Hospital.

A sickly looking man was arraigned before Magistrate Moss in the Essex Market Court yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. He had been arrested on Sunday night by Detective Hart of the Eldridge Street Station, who found him wandering through Broome Street.

The prisoner said he was Isaac Chaves and that he came here from Cape Town, South Africa, two months ago. For a few weeks he said he had lived with his brother at Trenton, and then came to New York to look for a job.

Chaves said he became ill and went to Bellevue Hospital.

There, he said, three attendants abused him and burned on his chest with acids the name "Yokay." He bared his chest in court to prove his assertion. He produced papers to show that he had been at Cape Town. As he was anxious to get back there the Magistrate directed that his case be brought before the Immigration Commissioner.

At Bellevue Hospital the records were searched last night, but no person of the name of Chaves or a man fitting his description had been a patient there. Acting Superintendent Gregory said there was no truth in the story told by the man in court.

MADE FUN OF HOWELL.

Transfer of a Policeman Who Laughed While Secretary Was Lunching.

Bicycle Policeman James Dempsey, who had been doing duty at Far Rockaway, was transferred to patrol duty in the Eldridge Street precinct yesterday by Police Commissioner McAdoo.

"You will never wear a uniform as a bicycle policeman again as long as I am Police Commissioner," said Mr. McAdoo.

Charges against Dempsey were preferred by Commissioner McAdoo's secretary, William Howell. Howell said that as he was seated in Mr. McAdoo's automobile in front of a Far Rockaway Hotel on Sunday, Dempsey said there was something wrong with the lamps on the machine. Howell replied that they were all right, and asked Dempsey why he did not make the other automobile owners obey the traffic regulations. To this, he says, Dempsey paid no attention. Howell then told him that he was the Commissioner's secretary.

While Howell was at luncheon, he said, the policeman stood outside and made fun of him, and also called another patrolman and said something over which both laughed.

At the top of the first column of the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES you will find the "Lost and Found" advertisements. The best place to advertise a lost article. The cost is 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

REPORT JAPANESE ARMY FAR BEHIND LINEVITCH

May be Screening Turning Operations, as at Mukden.

JAPANESE ON BOTH FLANKS

Numerous Bodies of Scouts Apparently Screening a Great Movement by Oyama's Main Force.

GUNSHU PASS, June 26.—Traders coming from Bedoun say that the Japanese are advancing in that direction from Sinmintung.

Numerous small bodies of Japanese scouts have appeared in the regions of either Russian flank, and it is feared that they were intended to screen the turning operations of the Japanese as before the battle of Mukden.

The Chinese report that flanking movements have been already begun, but the Russian staff denies this.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Hostilities in Manchuria apparently have not reached the stage of a general engagement. Dispatches from both commanders indicate that there is steady skirmishing along the main front, where minor detachments are fighting back and forth over practically the same ground, with no decided advantage to either.

These tactics seem designed chiefly to maintain contact and to worry the vanguards while sparring for positions before the development of the main battle.

The usual Chinese reports have been received that a turning movement has begun, but the War Office discredits them and declares that no considerable Japanese force has yet appeared on Gen. Linevitch's flank.

The Russian cavalry has lately been acquitting itself with better effect than since the beginning of the war, and the members of the General Staff are confident of its ability to prevent a repetition of Gen. Nogi's march on Mukden and to uncover in season any attempt of the Japanese to circle the Russian wings.

BRITAIN'S BILL TO RUSSIA.

£250,000 for Sunken Steamers—Pledge to Respect British Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 26.—If compensation should be found due from Russia for the sinking of the British steamer Ikhona by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Terek, the amount will be fully £100,000. The total value of the hulls and cargoes of the four British steamers sunk by the Russians—the Knight Commander, St. Kilda, Hip Sang, and Ikhona—exceeds £250,000.

LONDON, June 26.—Premier Balfour, in answer to questions in the House of Commons to-day, said he was glad to be able to inform the House that the British Government had been assured that the Russian Government disapproved of the actions of its cruisers in the destruction of British vessels.

Orders had been transmitted to the Dnieper at Jibuti, French Somaliland, he continued, rendering impossible any repetition of the acts which the British Government regarded as outrages against international law.

RUSSIA MOVING FOR PEACE.

Tentatively Chooses Plenipotentiaries —Meeting Early in August.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Russia has given reassurance of its intentions in the peace negotiations by placing the President in possession of the tentative choice of her plenipotentiaries: M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and Baron Rosen, the newly appointed Russian Ambassador at Washington. Russia thus having taken the initiative, it is believed that Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, during a call at the White House to-day, informally told the President that Japan's selections, also tentative, were Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and himself.

Official announcement of the names of the plenipotentiaries is withheld for several reasons. M. Nelidoff's health may not permit him to make the trip, and pressure of official work may necessitate the presence in Tokio of Baron Komura. Mr. Takahira and Baron Rosen are regarded as certainties.

In recognition of his services during the preliminary negotiations, and in view of the high official rank of the Russian plenipotentiaries, it is believed that the official announcement of Mr. Takahira's appointment will be followed by his elevation to the rank of Ambassador.

Interest regarding an armistice has largely diminished in the last few days because of the receipt of information that the rainy season is beginning in Manchuria. It is believed here that this will serve the purposes of an armistice in preventing a clash before the convening of the conference in August. Moreover, the informal soundings initiated by the President at Tokio and St. Petersburg did not yield much hope for successful negotiations looking to an armistice, until after the plenipotentiaries meet. If Japan is then convinced of the serious desire of Russia for peace she will readily consent to an armistice.

This statement regarding the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries was made public at the White House to-day:

"The President has received from both the Russian and Japanese Governments the statement that the plenipotentiaries of the two countries will meet in the United States during the first ten days of August, and the President expressed to both governments the wish that the meeting should take place if possible on the 1st of August, and if not on that date, then at the earliest date thereafter."

GUNSHU PASS, Manchuria, June 26.—Very vague dispatches reaching here through the official paper, which is edited for the army, make the conditions under which the proposed peace is to be reached very indifferently understood. In consequence of events at Washington, a military initiative for an armistice had been expected, but although Gens. Linevitch and Kuropatkin express the conviction that Russia is drifting toward peace, no action looking to an armistice has yet been taken.

On the contrary, the commanders appear to regret that at the time when the army has reached its maximum strength it is likely to be deprived of victory.

NEW CAPTAIN IN ROCKAWAY.

Its Old Police Commander Shifted Suddenly—Cross at the Books.

Police Captain Kreuscher, who has been in command of the Rockaway Beach police ever since he was legislated into the New York Police Department with the creation of the Greater New York, was suddenly transferred to the East New York Police Precinct yesterday afternoon and Capt. Cullom of that precinct sent to Rockaway Beach.

Inspector Cross, in charge of the Brooklyn Inspection District, went to Rockaway later, and spent some time going over Capt. Kreuscher's books.

Jersey Law Gathers in Our Islands.

TRENTON, N. J., June 26.—Gov. Stokes to-day signed the bill extending to Porto Rico, the Philippines, and other insular possessions of the United States the provisions of the New Jersey corporation laws. The bill allows New Jersey corporations to do business on these islands as in the States of the Union.

C. U. WILL GO IT ALONE.

Will Not Indorse Tammany Men, the Republicans Are Told.

Tammany Hall is no longer regarded as politically impossible by the Citizens' Union. That is the interpretation which was put by the politicians last night on the letter which the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Union sent yesterday afternoon to William Halpin, President of the Republican County Committee. The letter was also thought to indicate the firm intention of the Union to nominate a ticket of its own.

The communication to President Halpin was in response to a letter of inquiry sent by Mr. Halpin to the Union a week ago as to whether the fact that the Union had sent to Tammany Hall a copy of its address asking co-operation in the coming campaign, was an indication of the possibility of the Union indorsing Tammany nominees.

In reply to Mr. Halpin's specific question the Union, through Mr. Cutting, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, declared that the address had not been sent to Tammany with a view to indorsing any candidate nominated by that organization. Mr. Cutting's reply continues:

"The Citizens' Union occupies the same position which it always has occupied. Its purpose is to nominate candidates for the city offices to be filled next November who, whatever their affiliations in National politics, will be directly responsible to all their fellow-citizens for the conduct of our local Government and under no obligations to any political organization or private interest.

"Moreover, these candidates will be in hearty accord with the Citizens' Union position on lighting and the Subways. Personally they will be the same kind of men as those whom the Republican Party has supported, in co-operation with the Citizens' Union, in the last two municipal campaigns.

"In the effort to accomplish its purpose the Citizens' Union will be glad to have the co-operation of the Republican or the Democratic Party.

"In the last two campaigns the local Republican organization has approved the principle of non-partisanship in city affairs, and the Citizens' Union is glad to acknowledge the efficient co-operation it rendered. On the other hand, the local Democratic organization has always been avowedly partisan. During the past year, however, Mayor McClellan has appointed two Commissioners on non-partisan grounds.

"If the organization which made Mr. McClellan Mayor is ready to give conclusive evidence at an early date of its determination to choose all officials for their specific qualifications, irrespective of partisanship, and to break away from its traditional employment of the powers of government to enrich the party leaders, the Citizens' Union will be glad to have its co-operation."

MR. OVERTON ACCUSED.

Lawyer Charged with Threatening to Ruin Company—He Denies It.

Winfield Scott Overton of Brooklyn, a lawyer and a former Justice, was yesterday charged in open court in Flushing with having made threats against a company because he did not receive a large counsel fee, and with collusion in making, as a Director, a contract detrimental to the company's interests without the knowledge of Mrs. Morris of Manhattan, a fellow-Director and owner of the controlling interest of the company.

Jared A. Timson brought an action against the Quaker Oil Company for 5 per cent. commissions upon sales of the company. An accounting of the company's transactions was asked for. Daniel Brown appeared for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Morris's attorney desired temporary delay. It was while arguing about a date of trial or a possible adjournment that Lawyer Brown declared for his client, Mrs. Morris, that Mr. Overton had demanded $12,000 counsel fee from her, and that when she refused to pay it, he had threatened to ruin the company. He further declared that the contract entered into with Timson was made by collusion without her knowledge.

Mr. Overton, who was in court as a director, sprang to his feet the instant Lawyer Brown had ceased talking.

"The statement just made is utterly and unqualifiedly false," said Mr. Overton. "There was never a demand for such a counsel fee as described; there never was a threat to ruin or in any way to injure the company; and there was no collusion. So far as I am concerned in this and in all other dealings, everything has been open and aboveboard."

With the directors at cross purposes the defence finds itself in a quandry. It is believed that Mr. Overton will testify for the plaintiff, although still a director of the defendant company. The case was marked "ready" by the Court, and may be reached this week.

SAY BRINSMADE WAS SANE.

Although He Studied Geometry on His Wedding Tour.

Charles Lyman Brinsmade, whose wife, Jessie Brinsmade, is seeking to have their marriage annulled on the ground that he was insane at the time they were wed, has not appeared yet in the Supreme Court, although the case for the defense opened yesterday. The greater part of the day was taken up with the examination of experts in insanity.

Dr. William Ross, manager of a sanitarium where Brinsmade was for seven months, testified under cross-examination that in his opinion a man who studied geometry on his wedding tour, as Brinsmade did, must not necessarily be considered insane. Dr. Ross added that while Brinsmade was at the sanitarium he was suffering from paranoia.

Dr. Carlos F. McDonald testified that he had examined Brinsmade in March, 1904, at the request of Mrs. Brinsmade and her brother. In the opinion of the witness Brinsmade was insane at the time of the marriage.

Tunis G. Bergen, formerly member of the State Board of Charities, was the first witness called for the defense. Mr. Bergen identified a report made by Brinsmade, about the time he was married, to the State Board of Charities. Brinsmade recommended changes in plans of public buildings. The witness said Brinsmade's suggestions were those of a sane man and a good architect. Rudolph L. Daux, the architect who designed the new Hall of Records, said that Brinsmade's plans were certainly not drawn by an insane man and showed that Brinsmade possessed much talent.

Major Oliver B. Bridgeman of Squadron A, of which Brinsmade is a member, testified that Brinsmade's services in the squadron were those of a perfectly sane man. The trial will be continued to-day.

SLEW IN MID-RIVER, HE SAYS.

Therefore, Cassello Seeks to be Released from Prison.

Contending that the crime for which he was sentenced was committed in mid-river and between two counties, and should, therefore, have been tried in a Federal court, Bruno Cassello, who is serving a life term for murder, is seeking through the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, to gain his release from prison. Yesterday his counsel, Charles S. Hayes, applied to Justice Kelly for writs of habeas corpus and certiorari.

Peter Eccles quarreled with Cassello and four other men on a ferryboat in the East River in 1893 and was stabbed to death. Cessello was sentenced to prison for life and three of the others were convicted of manslaughter.

Besides contending that the trial should have been had before a Federal court, Lawyer Hayes claimed that his client should be discharged because the judgment had never been entered. Cassello's counsel will file a brief.

BIG BROKERAGE FIRM FAILS.

Petition Against Knight, Donnelly & Co. of Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 26.—A petition in bankruptcy against Knight, Donnelly & Co., one of the biggest brokerage houses here, was filed to-day.

The proceedings are believed to be friendly because of the presence in court of an attorney representing R. H. Donnelly, a member of the firm. According to the petition for the receiver there is $250,000 outstanding in various kinds of grain, stock, and bond transactions.

BARRICADES STORMED BY TROOPS IN WARSAW

Continued from Page 1.

solemnize baptisms, marriages, and other rites of the Church until redress is given by the whole orthodox church, of which the Georgian Church is part. There is much discussion of the incident and the beating of the priests has caused wide indignation.

The situation offers a crucial test of the ability of Gen. Trepoff, and the new Police Minister is virtually on trial before the Emperor and Russia to justify his appointment to so responsible a post.

The present trouble is all the more sudden and the more unexpected, coming on the heels of the good impression produced by the Emperor's reception of the Zemstvoists and his promise to consider their grievances and to give the country a national assembly as rapidly as possible.

Fearing its effect on the industrial population, the St. Petersburg newspapers are forbidden even to reproduce the account of the Lodz disorders appearing in the Warsaw Official Gazette, and, though the fact that rioting has occurred is allowed to be chronicled the censorship still bars details.

A dispatch from Erivan reports a new and alarming feature of the situation in the Caucasus, in the desire of Persian Mohammedans to join their Moslem brethren across the border, which would convert a racial strife into a real "holy war" and kindle a flame which would devastate the Southern Caucasus and be extinguished only by streams of blood. Mussulmans are now actually besieging Armenians in some of the towns.

At Rostoff-on-Don the police have discovered that large quantities of arms and ammunition have been purchased there and shipped to the Caucasus.

Peasant uprisings have also recurred in several provinces, notably Kharkoff, where the estates of half a dozen nobles have been burned, and where the workmen resisted Cossacks with arms, wounding several of the soldiers.

Troops have been hurriedly dispatched to three districts in the Province of Saratoff to suppress agrarian disturbances. A dispatch from Minsk says that the peasant disturbances in that vicinity are spreading.

At Ekaterinoslav, a semi-panic has been created by the distribution of proclamations by thugs and rowdies calling on the people to fight against treason, and fears are expressed that the lowest classes of the people are being incited by the police against the educated classes. At Kishineff all the printers have struck.

RUSSIA NEEDS A ROOSEVELT.

Austrian Suggests a Second Intervention in Debate on Refugees.

VIENNA, June 26.—The Reichsrath today almost unanimously accepted an urgency motion offered by the Socialist leader, Herr Daszinsky, asking the Government not to violate further the international rights of sanctuary in the case of fugitives seeking security from Russian absolutism on Austrian territory. Herr Daszinsky, after severely censuring the outrages at Lodz, exclaimed:

"Is there no second Roosevelt to earn a laurel by mediation in this sad Russian internal war?"

MARRIED DESPITE ACCIDENT.

Miss West and Dr. Hasbrouck Would Not Consent to Postponement.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., June 26.—Miss Edna Mame West, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. West of Greenwich, and Dr. John Roswell Hasbrouck of New York were married at the bride's home, in Greenwich, this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Selden.

The bride was carried by her nurse, brothers, and the bridegroom from her invalid bed on the porch to the library and seated in an easy chair for the ceremony. Following the wedding supper was served.

Two hours after the ceremony the bride was carried back to her bed. Only the families of the bride and bridegroom witnessed the ceremony.

When Miss West's engagement was announced, two months ago, it was intended to have an elaborate ceremony. On June 10, while she was out with her father driving a horse presented to her by Dr. Hasbrouck, both were thrown out and Miss West's left leg was broken at the ankle. It will be a month before she can go out on crutches.

Dr. Hasbrouck did not wish to defer the ceremony, neither did the bride, so on the date set it occurred. Miss West has been sleeping out doors since the accident, taking the fresh air treatment to hasten her return to health. Dr. Hasbrouck will remain here until Thursday. Arrangements are being made to take her then by special car to Stone Ridge, near Kingston, N. Y., where the doctor has an estate.

INDICTMENT AFTER FAILURE.

Henry Hirschman, Whose Firm Obtained Nearly $100,000, Held.

Circumstance surrounding the failure of Henry Hirschman, who until last September, was in the underwear commission business at 40 Walker Street with his brother, have caused the creditors to refuse to accept a proffered settlement, and yesterday Hirschman was indicted by the Grand Jury on the charge of grand larceny.

The specific charge is that in 1903 and 1904 the Hirschman Brothers caused Bradstreet's to circulate reports that they were worth more than $30,000, and in this way induced Abner Haight & Co. of 40 Leonard Street to trust them with goods valued at $1,300. The Hirschmans failed for $85,000, and the Haight account is still unsettled.

Henry Hirschman, as soon as he heard of the indictment, surrendered himself at the District Attorney's office, giving bail in $5,000 for his appearance. The bond was signed by his father-in-law, Julius Soloman of 105 Henry Street. Mr. Hirschman, when taken before Justice McMahon in General Sessions, entered a plea of not guilty.

Creditors of record were the H. B. Claflin Company, Tefft, Weller & Co., James H. Dunham & Co., Bliss, Fabyan & Co., A. D. Juilliard & Co., and Frederick Victor & Achelis.

CURZON MAY RESIGN.

Resents Control of Army Being Given to Kitchener.

SIMLA, India, June 26.—It is freely rumored that the Viceroy, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, has either tendered his resignation or shortly will do so, in consequence of the decision of the home Government whereby complete control of the army in India has been given to Lord Kitchener, commander in chief of the forces in India.

LONDON, June 26.—While it is considered quite possible that Lord Curzon may tender his resignation, in consequence of the course taken by the home Government directly at variance with his views, it is not believed that it will be accepted or that the Viceroy will insist on quitting his post, at least until after the Prince and Princess of Wales have completed their tour of India, which will extend from November to March.

TEST OF DUNNITE.

Had a Greater Effect Than Older Explosives.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., June 26.—A twelve-inch shell, loaded with dunnite, was placed on a raft 200 yards from the out-beach this afternon and submerged to a depth of three feet. The shell was then exploded by an electric spark sent by an insulated wire from one of the bomb-proofs on shore.

A column of water was thrown 200 feet into the air. The effect of the explosion was much greater than has been obtained by the use of any of the older explosives. Those who witnessed the test declared that a battleship within the area of influence would have been immediately sunk.

KAISER LIKELY TO MAKE CONCESSIONS TO FRANCE

Growing Belief in Germany That Britain Wants to Provoke War.

GERMAN VIEWS ARE OUTLINED

French Ambassador Talks with Chancellor von Buelow and Reports the Result to Premier Rouvier.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, June 26.—Information reaches me at a late hour this evening that the prospect of an agreement between France and Germany over the Morocco question has improved.

BERLIN, June 26.—In view of the tension between Berlin and London, it is believed that Germany will make many concessions to France in the negotiations over Morocco, in order to reach an understanding. It is noted that the relations between Germany and Great Britain were never worse than at this moment.

It is believed that several days will elapse before the German answer to Premier Rouvier's note is ready. The second interview of Mr. Bihourd, the French Ambassador, with Chancellor von Buelow was devoted to a detailed discussion of the French note, but the Foreign Office abstains from giving any information regarding the results reached.

It is semi-officially stated that the German answer has not yet been drawn up. The Government and press therefore resent the assertion in the London newspapers that the German Government refuses to take into consideration every point raised by Premier Rouvier.

Throughout the German press a growing impatience is manifested at what is regarded as a British attempt to embroil Germany and France. It is noted with satisfaction that some of the French statesmen begin to interpret Great Britain's interest in the Franco-German difficulty in the same way. The newspapers quote approvingly the words of Gen. de Gallifet, ex-War Minister of France, that Great Britain alone wants war between France and Germany, for it would be to her own advantage and at France's expense.

Similar views are expressed in the German press, the writers arguing that Great Britain, having gotten rid of Russia for a generation through the war in the Far East, is deliberately working to fan the flames of the old hate between France and Germany and cause another war, which must weaken her only formidable rivals in West European politics.

Hints dropped in official circles indicate that chagrin was felt at the Berlin Court at the fact that King Edward sent no more important representative to the Crown Prince's wedding than the young Prince Arthur of Connaught, while it is plainly intimated that the failure of Emperor William to send any representative at all to the wedding of Princess Margaret of Connaught was intended to give expression to his resentment at this slight.

PARIS, June 26.—Although Germany's formal reply to the French note has not yet been received, there is reason to believe that the interview between Chancellor von Buelow and M. Bihourd, the French Ambassador to Germany, resulted in fully foreshadowing Germany's intentions.

The results of the interview are now in the possession of Premier Rouvier, and he is not likely to make them known before the meeting of the Council of Ministers to-morrow, when the status of the negotiations will be fully gone over.

Public tension over the controversy is much relieved, the Bourse sharing in the improvement.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 26.—The French Army Reserve men living in Russia are reported to have received notice to hold themselves in readiness to join the colors. The French Consul General, however, denies the report.

ROME, June 26.—It is semi-officially announced that Italy as a member of the Triple Alliance and as the friend of France, having favored the understanding between Great Britain, France, and Spain regarding Morocco, is now using all her influence to bring about a peaceful solution of the difficulties between France and Germany, which might consist in France adhering to the plan for an international conference after the establishment of the fact that the programme to be submitted for discussion by the conference would not be injurious to her interests.

PERSIANS MENACE ARMENIANS.

Mahommedans Plan to Aid Co-Religionists—Barbarities by Armenians.

ERIVAN, Transcaucasia, June 26.—This city is outwardly tranquil, but the situation is exceedingly tense, owing to encounters between Mohammedan and Armenian bands in the country districts.

The Mohammedans of Persia are planning to cross the border and come to the aid of their coreligionists. They have been hindered only by the fact that the Aratu River is flooded. The authorities have seized all the boats.

Both sides are showing equal barbarity. Armenians during the last week sacked and burned several Mohammedan villages in the Emchiadzin and Erivan Governments, profaning a mosque, attacking women, and slaying promiscuously. One band of Armenians attacked Cossacks sent to preserve order, the Tartars retaliating.

Prince Louis Napoleon, commander of an army corps in the Caucasus, has arrived in Erivan and is making a tour of the most turbulent region. He is notifying the leaders of both sides that the disorders will be crushed by military force, if necessary, cost what it may.

BALFOUR CABINET WINS.

Motion of Censure for Army Stores Scandal Voted Down.

LONDON, June 26.—The House of Commons to-night defeated the Opposition motion of censure on the Government in connection with the army stores scandal in the South African war by a vote of 329 to 253, after a debate occupying the afternoon and night sessions.

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FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
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HILPRECHT IS ACQUITTED.

Committee Finds Charges Against Professor Were Unfounded.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—The committee of Trustees of the University of Philadelphia that has investigated the charges to the effect that Prof. Herman V. Hilprecht, Professor of Assyriology, had made false representations relative to his discoveries in the Library at Nippur, reported to-day, exonerating him completely.

The discussion began on March 3 last at a meeting of the American Philosophical Society. Then Dr. Peters of New York took the matter up and declared that Hilprecht had made false statements concerning the finding of cuneiform tablets.

The investigating committee says in its report that the case against Dr. Hilprecht, upon the evidence and the arguments submitted, may be divided into three parts:

"First—The charge of literary dishonesty.

"Second—The charge of improperly retaining property belonging to the University of Pennsylvania.

"Third—The charge that what was found at Nippur has no just claim to be called a temple library."

On the first charge Dr. Hilprecht said that in his book, "Explorations in Bible Lands," he did publish illustrations of objects which he believed at one time formed part of a library existing at Nippur, but he did not attempt to state at what time the objects were excavated, found, or purchased, and if any one received such an impression he never gave or intended to give it. The committee was satisfied with this answer.

"The charge of improperly retaining property belonging to the University of Pennsylvania seems to have arisen from a misunderstanding of the nature of the organization of the expeditions which made the excavations," said the committee.

"The third criticism, a doubt as the value of the Temple Library, seems to have no other foundation than impatience that publication of the results of the several expeditions has not yet been made.

"When it is considered that the finds of the fourth expedition had been less than four years in Philadelphia when these criticisms originated, that the texts of these tablets are in almost unknown languages, that large numbers of them must be translated before wise and sound generalizations can be made upon them, and that many years elapse in most cases before such finds give out their full value, it will be understood that delay in publication has been and will continue to be necessary.

"The statements made by Dr. Hilprecht's accusers were wholly negative. One witness testified that he had only seen two tablets; another declined to enter on the question further than to express a doubt, and this was the general character of all the testimony produced by the accusers."

The report was submitted to the full board to-day, and was unanimously adopted.

CHESS TOURNEY SCORE.

Maroczy Maintains His Lead, with Tarrasch Second.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 26.—In the eleventh round of the international chess tournament to-day, Maroczy retained the lead, while Tarrasch took second place. Following is the score of all the players up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	5	6	Marshall	5½	5½
Blackburne	5	6	Schlechter	7	4
Burn	3½	7½	Tarrasch	8	3
Janowski	7	4	Taubenhaus	2	9
Leonhardt	6	4	Teichmann	6	5
Marco	4½	5½	Tschigorin	2	9
Maroczy	6½	2½	Wolf	6	5

The twelfth round will be played to-morrow.

GRAY-EGERTON DIVORCE.

Obtained in London from Sir Philip by His American Wife.

LONDON, June 26.—The Divorce Court to-day granted Lady Grey-Egerton (formerly Miss May Cuyler, daughter of Major Wayne Cuyler, United States Army) a divorce on the ground of desertion by her husband, Sir Philip Grey-Egerton.

The suit is the sequel of a previous case when the wife sued for a restitution of her conjugal rights, and obtained a divorce which, however, Sir Philip refused to obey.

GERMANS DEFEATED AGAIN.

Their Ammunition and Supplies Captured in Southwest Africa.

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony, June 26.—The rebel leader Merengo has attacked and defeated a German force commanded by Capt. Siebert at Amoas, in the Karas Mountains, German Southwest Africa.

All the German ammunition and supplies were carried off by the rebels. The losses are reported to have been heavy.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.

4 A. M.—46 East Fourteenth and 47-49 East Thirteenth Street; Weiser & Goldstein; damage, $40,000.

7:30 A. M.—127-133 West Seventeenth Street; Silberberg Brothers; damage, $10,000.

9:55 A. M.—200 East One Hundredth Street; owner unknown; damage, $750.

12 noon—170 Clinton Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

12:55 P. M.—198-204 Canal Street; R. Darby & Co.; damage, $25,000.

3:10 P. M.—645 East Thirteenth Street; Samuel Collen; damage, $25.

4:45 P. M.—100 Rivington Street; owner unknown; damage, $1,000.

5:25 P. M.—633 Ninth Avenue; Joseph Corbin, damage, $60.

No workman is superior to his tools. No business man can accomplish his utmost if there is friction throughout his office system. Library Bureau vertical filing has increased the capacity of many a business.

Library Bureau,
Card and Filing Systems,
316 Broadway.

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TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

TURBINE TORPEDO BOATS FAIL

Trials a Disappointment to German Naval Officials.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, June 26.—Trials just made with turbine torpedo boats for the German Navy were very disappointing to the officials.

Continual repairs were necessary, double the amount of coal used for ordinary engines was consumed, and the speed attained was from two to three knots less than had been calculated. Finally the entire turbine plant broke down on one of the vessels, which had to be towed to port by a tug. The repairs on her will occupy months.

22 DANISH CADETS DROWN.

British Steamer Rams a Training Schooner and Sinks Her.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, June 26.—A serious disaster occurred last night near here, when the Danish cadet training schooner Georg-Stage was rammed by the British steamer Ancona. The schooner sank in one and one-half minutes.

Twenty-two cadets were drowned and fifty-seven rescued. The boys were all in their bunks at the time of the disaster. Only one body has been recovered by the divers.

The Ancona was considerably damaged along her water line. The port authorities have placed an embargo on her pending an investigation.

First Officer Myhre of the Georg-Stage attributes the accident to a change of course by the Ancona. He said the Ancona's bow crashed seven feet into the training schooner's side, bringing down the masts and rigging, and preventing many of the cadets from gaining the deck.

Americans Guests of the Kaiser.

KIEL, Germany, June 26.—Edmund Randolph, C. L. F. Robinson, Robert W. Goelet, and Lewis A. Stimson, all of New York, and A. Riggs of Washington, dined last night with Emperor William on the imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

POSTUM.

A WIDOW'S LUCK

Quit the Thing That Was Slowly Killing Her.

A woman tells how coffee kept her from insuring her life:

"I suffered for many years chiefly from trouble with my heart, with severe nervous headaches, and neuralgia; but although incapacitated at times for my housework, I did not realize the gravity of my condition till I was rejected for life insurance, because, the examining physician said, my heart was so bad he could not pass me. This distressed me very much, as I was a widow and had a child dependent upon me. It was to protect her future that I wanted to insure my life.

"Fortunately for me, I happened to read an advertisement containing a testimonial from a man who had been affected in the same way that I was with heart trouble, and who was cured by leaving off Coffee and using Postum Food Coffee. I grasped at the hope this held out, and made the change at once.

"My health began to improve immediately. The headaches and neuralgia disappeared, I gained in flesh, and my appetite came back to me at once. Greatest of all, my heart was strengthened from the beginning, and soon all the distressing symptoms passed away. No more waking up in the night with my heart trying to fly out of my mouth! Then I again made application for life insurance, and had no trouble in passing the medical examination.

"It was seven years ago that I began to use Postum Food Coffee, and I am using it still, and shall continue to do so, as I find in it a guarantee of good health." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the big little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.



JUST ACROSS THE HUDSON,
VIA 130TH ST. FERRY.

ABANDON THE COAL HOD! ODD STATEMENT? NOT AT ALL.

It is really as unnecessary to-day as the stage coach. If you say so we will heat your kitchen in Winter from the furnace, the modern gas range supplanting the coal range at all seasons.

This is only one of the details which stamps the Palisade house with an unmistakable up-to-dateness.

HOUSE NO. 13.

All shingled in rich brown, with a broad piazza. First floor: living and dining rooms timbered in oak, parlor and kitchen: second floor: three large bedrooms, den and bath; third floor: four bedrooms and bath. Three fireplaces; large closets. Grounds 75 x 133. Terms to suit.

Palisade lots—safe as Government bonds, and a better investment at present lot prices.

Hudson River Realty Co. W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM,
Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents.
Suite 1008

RAND HAMMERS WOOTEN NEARLY THREE HOURS

Agreements to Pool Weisell Estate Fees Acknowledged.

CONTRADICTS OWN TESTIMONY

On the Stand at Night Session—Got Rebate from Lawyers Who Recommended Him.

Lawyer John W. Wooten, who was formerly counsel for David Rothschild and the Federal Bank and who is now on trial before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court on a charge of having converted to his own use a check for $1,000 handed him by Rothschild, spent three hours last night on the stand in his own behalf. Most of that time he was subjected to a hammering cross-examination by Assistant District Attorney Rand, interspersed with frequent presentation of documents that compelled the witness suddenly to recollect events that a moment earlier he could tell nothing about, or to admit facts that clearly contradicted his own statements before the Grand Jury.

The Wooten case lasted from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, with very brief recesses for luncheon and dinner. The evening session was wholly devoted to the defendant. District Attorney Jerome remained at the side of his chief assistant throughout the long day and repeatedly took a hand in the proceedings himself. A large part of the evidence extracted from Wooten as well as from other witnesses will have a direct bearing on his trial and those of Armitage Mathews and Samuel Ferguson for the alleged conspiracy to loot the Weisell estate, of which Rothschild was the temporary administrator.

Hitherto unpublished documents, showing an agreement between Wooten and Lawyer Samuel I. Ferguson, counsel for the heirs contesting the estate, to divide the legal fees accruing to both as well as the fees due to Rothschild, was exhibited by Mr. Rand, acknowledged by the witness, and admitted as evidence. According to this agreement, the fees coming to Rothschild as administrator, those due to Wooten as his counsel, and whatever might be coming to Ferguson out of the legal practice connected with the administration of the estate, were to be pooled and divided so that Ferguson got three-fourths and Wooten one-fourth.

Wooten was made to give his own version of what happened on Oct. 27, 1903, the day when Rothschild gave him a check for $1,000 to be paid to the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland for the second year's premium on their bond nine months before that premium was due. Prompted by the insistent questioning of Mr. Rand, the witness told how he had been asked by Rothschild to take the check to Armitage Mathews and offer it to him as advance payment of the premium in order that thus the company would be persuaded to rescind its expressed intention of canceling the bond. He had not seen the check, he said, until he met Mathews at the Astor House and the latter showed surprise because it was made out to him and not to the company.

Later in the day, Wooten said, he was at a restaurant with Rothschild when Mathews appeared and paid back the money he had received by cashing the check, explaining at the same time that he could not accept the payment and thus bind the company. Wooten acknowledged his signature to the agreement, already printed, by which he, Ferguson and Mathews agreed on the "rake-off" going to each of them in case Rothschild became administrator and the Bankers' Surety Company went on his bond. But the witness contended that he had signed his name to a blank paper, which had later been filled in with typewritten copy, the author of which was not known to him.

When Mr. Rand read the Grand Jury minutes showing that Wooten had testified to his ignorance whether the second premium was paid or not and how it was paid, the witness explained that in giving that testimony he was not thinking of the check handed by him to Mathews, as that had been returned, but of a subsequent conversation with Rothschild, in which the latter said he had settled the whole matter himself.

Two checks were offered by Mr. Rand and acknowledged by Wooten. They were for $100 each, and drawn by Ferguson to the order of Wooten the very day when Rothschild qualified as administrator of the Weisell estate. At first the witness could not remember why they were given to him, but pressed and brought face to face with the written agreement between him and Ferguson he admitted that "perhaps" the money was paid him on account of legal fees due from the Weisell estate. The agreement, a stipulation of a division of fees between Ferguson and Wooten at a ratio of three to one, was in typewriting, but beneath it was found the indorsement of Wooten as follows: "A true copy, John W. Wooten." The witness said that Ferguson had told him that he had a lot of money coming from Rothschild, and had offered to pay him, Wooten, 25 per cent. on that money if he made Rothschild pay.

"In other words," Mr. Rand remarked, "you agreed to accept this compensation for persuading your client to pay a certain sum that he owed another lawyer?"

Then Mr. Rand produced Wooten's endorsement of the application filed by Rothschild with the Bankers' Surety Company, only to follow this up with the reading of a part of Wooten's testimony before the Grand Jury, in which the latter denied positively having indorsed the application of the banker for a bond as administrator of the Weisell estate. Another document submitted by the Assistant District Attorney represented the witness as planning together with Rothschild to get "control" of another estate, the Benedict estate, while a check put in as evidenced and admitted showed that Rothschild had paid $100 to a lawyer to get him to withdraw from that estate so that Ferguson and Wooten might get hold of it. The witness said that with "control" he only meant that the account of the estate was to be kept at the Federal Bank. A moment later he admitted that for that purpose it was necessary that he and Ferguson become attorneys for the estate.

More checks and letters were produced to show that Rothschild, at the suggestion of the witness, had paid $1,150 to the law firm of Arnheim & Levy to argue a motion for his retention as administrator of the Weisell estate. Mr. Rand next extracted from Wooten an admission that he had received $550 of that money from Arnheim & Levy. His explanation of that transaction was double—that the money had been paid by Rothschild on Ferguson's account and that the rebate paid back to himself; Wooten, was to go to a man who had helped to bring Arnheim & Levy into the case. This man, Wooten said, was Justice Herman Joseph. At this point Mr. Jerome rose and declared that this matter had already been sifted, and that it had been proved beyond a doubt that Justice Joseph had received no money whatever in the way insinuated by the witness.

Armitage Mathews, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee, who is indicted, together with Wooten and Ferguson, on a charge of conspiracy to loot the Weisell estate, was called unexpectedly by the prosecution yesterday morning, the object being to refute a contention by counsel for the defense that it had not been proved at all that the $1,000 check had ever been paid. Mathews told the same story later repeated by Wooten about having received the check, cashed it with the Colonial Trust Company, and then given the money to David Rothschild, having come to the conclusion that he had no right to bind the surety company by keeping the money. Although placed on the stand as a witness for the prosecution, Mathews was so severely cross-questioned by Mr. Rand that counsel for the defendant lodged a strenuous objection against his attempt to impeach his own witness. Justice Davy replied that the case was so peculiar that he must employ whatever discretionary power was left to him. He then gave Mr. Rand permission to go on with his line of questioning.

The principal witness during the afternoon was Miss May F. Trimble, formerly employed as a stenographer in the Federal Bank, who had signed an affidavit admitting that she had typewritten the agreement between Mathews, Ferguson, and Wooten. She testified on the stand, as had been foreshadowed by statements by Abraham Gruber, as counsel for Mathews, that she had been compelled by Assistant District Attorney Kresel to sign the affidavit, although she had told him she knew nothing about it. Yesterday she testified that she had seen Wooten put his signature to the paper in question while it was still blank. Part of her testimony was corroborated by Miss Catherine Carey, another stenographer.

Cross-examination of the two girls brought out the fact that both had been in conference with Wooten and Ferguson at the Imperial Hotel one evening after their examination by Mr. Kresel. A letter was also produced showing that Miss Trimble had made an appointment with Wooten at the Astor House about the same time. After some jesting repartee between Mr. Rand and the witness, Mr. Rand suddenly grew serious and asked these questions of Miss Trimble in quick succession:

"Do you know what truth is? Do you know what an oath is? Do you know what the crime of perjury is?"

The young girl grew very pale and replied in whispers that she knew very well. The trial will continue to-day.

Wooten's counsel last night engaged Lawyer Otto Rosalsky to look after the interests of Miss Trimble. Thinking that Miss Trimble, who is only twenty years old, was under arrest, Rosalsky consulted with District Attorney Jerome. They decided to have an interview with the young woman and explain to her the seriousness of the case, because her testimony before the Grand Jury and at the Wooten trial was in conflict with the sworn affidavit made by her and produced by the prosecution.

District Attorney Jerome, on learning that Miss Trimble's father is dead and that her mother is ill at their home at 219 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, told the young stenographer that it would be too bad if she was crushed between the conflicting interests of the State and the defendant Wooten. He advised her to talk the matter over with some person not interested on either side of the case and then decide if she would withdraw her evidence or was prepared to stand by it and take the consequences. The young woman said that she would let them know her decision in the morning. Then Miss Trimble was escorted home at 11 P. M. by County Detective Reardon, who had strict instructions not to discuss the case with her.

FRANCE ENGAGES GOLD.

Arranges for Shipment of $3,300,000 from the Local Assay Office.

Largely as a result of the unsettled relations between France and Germany arising from the Morocco question, arrangements were made yesterday for the strengthening of France's gold reserve by the engagement of $3,300,000 gold at the local assay office for shipment to Paris. Of the total amount, $800,000 will go forward to-day and $2,500,000 on Thursday, unless the situation changes enough to lead to cancellation of engagements.

The engagements yesterday were favored by the arrangement of the French bankers to pay interest on the gold bars from the day of engagement, as was the case in the last shipments to Paris. The National City Bank made the heaviest engagement, $1,500,000, while Lazard Frères took $1,000,000, and Goldman, Sachs & Co. $800,000. There were other inquiries at the Assay Office yesterday regarding the possibility of making tentative engagements, but under the present rules definite engagements must be made. Prior to yesterday's takings there were about $12,000,000 in gold bars on hand suitable for export purposes.

Policeman Hickey Must Face Charges.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday ordered charges of neglect of duty preferred against Patroiman Thomas Hickey, who recently went to the Equitable Life Assurance Society building and collected on his policy. Hickey had his revolver, and threatened to arrest Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander. Mr. McAdoo holds that Hickey used his official position unwarrantably to a private end.

ODELL IN WALL STREET; IS MUTE ON EQUITABLE

Visit May Bear on Talk of Legislative Inquiry.

SAYS, 'I'M NOT THE GOVERNOR'

Chairman Confers with Quigg, Who Is Supposed to be Intimately Associated with Thomas F. Ryan.

State Chairman Odell came to the city from Newburg yesterday for the first time in nearly a week. He spent most of the morning in the financial district, and later in the day he had a talk at headquarters with Lemuel E. Quigg, who is now generally understood to be the political representative of Thomas F. Ryan.

Chairman Odell's visit to the financial district and Mr. Quigg's call on him created the impression that the State Chairman was concerning himself about the pressure which is being brought to bear upon Gov. Higgins to have the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society made a subject for consideration at the special session of the Legislature.

Mr. Odell refused to venture an opinion as to what Gov. Higgins would do in the matter. When it was suggested that action by the Legislature was being urged with a force which must be embarrassing to the Governor, a smile overspread Mr. Odell's countenance as he replied:

"Well, I am not the Governor."

"What does the organization think as to the advisability of having the matter thrown into the Legislature?" he was asked.

"I have not consulted the organization on the subject."

"Did you read Justice Hooker's defense to the charges which have been brought against him?"

"No, I spent most of yesterday reading the life of John Paul Jones."

"Are you ready yet to talk about fusion?"

"No; you will have to get your information on that subject from the headquarters of the Republican County Committee. As the head of the State organization it is not a matter with which I am directly concerned."

Before Mr. Odell returned from Europe the answer of members of the Republican County Committee who were asked as to the prospects for the municipal campaign was to the effect that there would be "nothing doing" until the return of the State Chairman. Now that the State Chairman is back, he says the whole responsibility for the local campaign is upon the shoulders of President Halpin.

Mr. Quigg said that he thought the Citizens' Union would be forced to fuse with the Republicans, notwithstanding the evident fact that the leaders of that organization were endeavoring to make cooperation between the two organizations impossible. He based his hope, he said, upon his knowledge that the membership of the Citizens' Union was largely Republican. Mr. Quigg said:

"No other issue except that of decent municipal government against the methods of Tammany Hall has the remotest chance to win. Col. McClellan has not been a characteristic representative of Tammany Hall. While he has played the game of Tammany politics with a sufficient degree of loyalty to the interests of Mr. Murphy and the Tammany district leaders to insure his renomination, he has succeeded in retaining for himself personally the respect and good-will of the community, and he will not be an easy man to beat.

"If the Citizens' Union, waiving partisan considerations, would offer to meet the Republican Party sincerely intending to bring about a fusion based on opposition to Tammany and all that Tammany stands for in the public mind, a candidate might perhaps be found whose personality and public record would obtain votes enough to beat McClellan, but it does not seem likely now that the Citizens' Union has any such purpose. On the contrary, each step that it has taken since the beginning of the year has aimed directly to create a situation in which the co-operation of Republicans will be impossible."

Senator Warnick, one of the Republican members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, was at Republican headquarters yesterday, and in discussing the Hooker case said:

"I have not the slightest doubt that the Constitution does confer on the Legislature the power to remove a Justice of the Supreme Court by a two-thirds vote of each branch. There is no question that the Senate Judiciary Committee will report in favor of jurisdiction. It will then be for the Legislature to say whether or not the charges brought against Justice Hooker warrant the exercise of the Legislature's power of removal in his case."

BAR ASSOCIATION WAIT.

To See If the Legislature Wants Their Help in the Hooker Case.

To stand by and see what the Senate and Assembly may decide in the Hooker affair was the decision reached by the special committee appointed by the New York and Brooklyn Bar Association to consider the matter at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at the office of Edward Mitchell, 44 Wall Street.

As a matter of fact, the committee did not see what else there was to do. The Judiciary Committee of the Assembly recommended that the counsel for the different Bar Associations of the State be invited to appear before the Assembly, but the Assembly voted this suggestion down.

The Senate referred the whole affair to its Judiciary Committee, which has not yet reported. If the committee recommends that the Legislature has power to act and desires the assistance of the Bar Association this will be given readily, but until some such action is taken the committee of the Bar Association does not see how it can do anything.

SULLIVAN & DUNN BANKRUPT.

Wholesale Hat Dealers Owe $61,752 and Have $44,750 Nominal Assets.

Daniel F. Sullivan and John J. Dunn, composing the firm of Sullivan & Dunn, wholesale dealers in hats at 39 and 41 East Twelfth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $61,752 and nominal assets $44,750, consisting of stock $7,172, notes $1,113, accounts $35,279 from 300 customers scattered all over the United States, office furniture $750, and cash $436. They also have five life insurance policies for $12,000.

Mr. Sullivan has individual assets of $2 cash and Mr. Dunn of $16 cash and three military uniforms, which are exempt.

Among the creditors are Vanderhoef & Co., $8,710; John E. Bates, $8,699; Frank H. Lee, Danbury, $3,000, secured; William Carroll & Co., $3,167; F. Berg & Co., $2,309; Thom & Bailey, $2,624; Waring Hat Manufacturing Company, $1,778; Joseph Frisch Hat Company, $1,124; National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, $1,700; Monroe Bank, $1,385; Edward A. Dunn, $3,245; J. F. Dunn, $3,144; H. C. Dunn, $1,843; K. F. Dunn, $1,974, and Byron Dexter, $7,396. It is stated in a footnote regarding Mr. Dexter's debt that he claims $20,812, and that payments made to him were payments of interest only.

Mr. Sullivan started the business in 1890 and Mr. Dunn became a partner a few years later.

RIFLE RANGE A MENACE.

Grand Jury Complains of National Guard Practice at Creedmoor.

The Queens County Grand Jury in a presentment made to Justice Joseph A. Burr of the Supreme Court at Flushing, L. I., yesterday, called the attention of District Attorney George A. Gregg, Dr. John P. Moore, head of the Health Department of Queens, and the Board of Health of New York City to what its members believe to be a grave menace to the lives and limbs of the public. The menace consists of badly aimed balls from the rifles of National Guardsmen practicing at the Creedmoor State ranges.

District Attorney Gregg sent a copy of the presentment to Dr. Moore. The doctor and Chief Clerk George R. Crowly of the Queens Health Department started right away on a visit to Creedmoor. They drove all around the rifle ranges and noted the possible direction and range of bullets shot on the grounds. They paid especial attention to what is known as the backing of the range.

The officials of the Health Department ascertained that the State had purchased land back of the targets for a distance of nearly a mile. The land is said to be of considerably greater depth than the range of the rifles used by the Guardsmen in their practice. Dr. Moore said it was impossible for persons to place themselves in jeopardy behind the targets unless they trespass upon State property. A report to that effect will be sent to the Board of Health in Manhattan to-day.

In spite of the findings of the Health Department officials, it is alleged by persons who live near or have business in the vicinity of Creedmoor, that bullets do whizz about at an alarming rate at times.

District Attorney Gregg says that he can do nothing if the risk run is caused by trespass, but that if the shooting causes danger to persons who are upon their own property or on the public highway he will have the rifle practice stopped.

ASKS $15,000 FOR BLOWS.

Mrs. Shakespeare's Suit Against Broker Richardson Goes to Trial.

Mrs. Nellie W. Shakespeare, whose husband died in an insane asylum while she was in Europe was the first witness called yesterday in the Supreme Court in the trial of her suit against Roderick W. Richardson. Mr. Richardson is a broker. He resides at Broadway and Eighty-eighth Street. Mrs. Shakespeare is suing for $15,000 damages for injuries which she says resulted from a beating inflicted on her by Richardson.

Mrs. Shakespeare testified that she met Richardson while she was a widow, and that he asked her to marry him. On July 1, 1902, she said he telephoned that he intended to call at her apartments. He did call, but, finding the doors locked, she said he threatened to smash them; so she admitted him.

She said that he then accused her of receiving attentions from other men, that he threw her on the floor, blacked both her eyes, and beat her so severely that she was under the care of a physician for several days. She said that previous to that he had been in the habit of calling upon her every day, and wrote many letters to her.

Richardson testified that on the evening of July 1 he went to Mrs. Shakespeare's house at her request. They quarreled, and Mrs. Shakespeare, he swore, knocked him down. Then, he said, he struck her.

The trial will be continued to-day.

STEAMBOAT CONDITIONS INVITE DIRE DISASTER

Naval Investigators Find Them Bad in Various Ports.

MILWAUKEE OFFICIALS TIMID

Inspectors, Fearing for Their Jobs, Fail to Enforce Reforms—Slocum Horror Warning Little Heeded.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Secretary Metcalf to-day gave out a summary of the work accomplished by the six retired naval officers who were appointed to investigate steamboat conditions after the disaster to the General Slocum.

The report discloses two facts of interest. One is, that, despite the lesson given in the Slocum disaster and although the service is notably improved since that terrible warning, the very defects that caused that calamity are present in the steamboats of nearly all the more important ports. Another is that conditions are worst along the Atlantic Coast, the scene of the disaster. In the West conditions are good, except in some of the great cities. Chicago and Milwaukee have profited as little by the Slocum lesson as has the Atlantic Coast.

The finding in the case of Milwaukee is especially significant. After reporting the want of proper life preservers on the vessels there, Admiral Field says that the fault is not with the Inspectors, but with the system. It has never been the custom to compel steamboat Captains there to have proper life preservers, and the Inspectors were afraid to initiate the custom after the Slocum disaster for fear the Captains would go to other ports for their annual inspection, and thus reduce the number of vessels receiving certificates at Milwaukee, which would in turn reduce the pay of the Inspectors. Then comes this statement:

"Moreover, they were afraid that such action on their part would antagonize powerful interests and jeopardize their positions. These conditions tend to make the Inspectors easy in their inspection and weak in their demands, and the result is the service is regarded as something to be run with as little inconvenience as possible."

Chicago is similarly criticised, although the larger vessels there are in good condition. Inefficient fire drills and improper carriage of lifeboats are the principal trouble there.

In the East about the only place which comes in for favorable comment is Burlington, Vt., where conditions are said to be satisfactory.

The worst offender seems to be New Orleans. Admiral Wise describes conditions there as "very bad." Defective life preservers, the improper carriage of boats, the absence of fire drills, defective fire hose, and about every element that entered into the Slocum disaster, with several added features, are the chmaracteristics of steamboat traffic there.

In Norfolk nineteen out of twenty-six life preservers on one boat were condemned. At Baltimore, in testing the fire-hose on one steamer, 50 per cent. burst, and on another 15 per cent., while five had couplings blown off. He found unprotected paint lockers and lamprooms in nearly all these cities. He however, reports conditions in Norfolk and Baltimore as satisfactory, and in Savannah and Jacksonville unsatisfactory.

The only New York port inspected was Oswego, where Admiral Symonds reported the conditions as "exceedingly bad."

RAID IN PARK ROW BUILDING.

An Alleged Poolroom Bureau—Raiders Carried Axes in Paper.

Acting Captain Eggers of Commissioner McAdoo's staff and a dozen detectives raided the offices of the Hannigan & McCormick New York and New Jersey Distributing Company, on the seventh floor of the Park Row Building, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The police say it is a poolroom and information-distributing bureau.

Thirty telephones were seized, a telephone switchboard put out of commission, six telegraph instruments taken, nine arrests made, and a patrol wagonload of the paraphernalia usually found in a poolroom taken to Headquarters.

The raid was made without a warrant. The detectives entered the building by the main entrance and boarded an elevator. They carried axes, wrapped in paper and hidden beneath their clothing. They didn't wait to knock, but smashed in the doors of the Hannigan & McCormick Company.

An examination of a book found in the place showed that the telephone bill of the company for one month was $700.

The raid is the second in the Oak Street precinct since Capt. Hodgins told Commissioner McAdoo there was not a poolroom in his precinct. He knew nothing of the raid yesterday until after it was over.

Maurice Meyers and Dan O'Reilly, who represent Hannigan & McCormick, arranged bonds for the men under arrest. Maurice Meyers denounced the action of the police in beaking in.

"Had they knocked on the door they would readily have been admitted," he said. "Last July Inspector Schmittberger made a raid and met with defeat in court. At the time the Judge censured the police for their action. Judge White issued a mandamus restraining the police from interfering with the firm, which he declared in his opinion was legitimate in its dealings."

MR. SAGE'S RELATIVE HAS $75.

Owed $77,105, but He Obtains a Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court granted a discharge from bankruptcy yesterday to Joseph J. Slocum, brother-in-law of Russell Sage. Slocum is a confidential clerk in Mr. Sage's office at 71 Nassau Street. His liabilities were $77,105, principally on account of stock losses in 1882, and assets of $75 cash. He filed his petition in bankruptcy on March 9 last.

When his case was called yesterday no one came forward to oppose the discharge.

An Important Sale of High Grade

Straw Hats for Men

Special at $1.75

Regularly $2.00 and $3.00

Three times have we struck twelve with sales of sample hats. Here is the fourth. Perhaps it is the best. Certain it is that the hats which it involves are a little better than the best two-fifty and three dollar straws with which most shops argue their reason for being. The models, which include the "London Boater," demonstrate the post-season tendency. The braids—Chefoo split, which is the finest and clearest of all China braids, rough sennits and fine sennits. Brims, crowns and bands from extreme to extreme.

Distinctive Serge Suits for Men

Ready-for-Service.

Two-Garment Models,	Three-Garment Models,
$15.00 to $25.00.	$18.00 to $30.00.

By its very nature, the better grade of serge inherits a perverse disposition. It demands all of the clever tailorman's cleverness to master its puckering, go-awry tendency. Our tailormen have done well with the new series of serge suits which we present—better than the mediocre to-order tailor can ever hope to do. They have infused into the garments a subtle yet defined character and distinctiveness which earns for the ten new models the right to be termed "ready for the service of the discerning." We present

Three straight-edge single breasted models
Three rounded-edge single breasted models
Four loose and semi-fitted double breasted models

In every conceivable weave of indigo-dyed blue serge—narrow, medium or wide wale in soft, rough, clear, unshorn or wiry finish.

Coats with deep centre or side vents and false cuffs, half, quarter or eighth lined with silk, sicilian, alpaca, Italian cloth or mohair-serge, or unlined.

Turned up or conservative trousers with side buckles, belt loops and kindred knacks.

Saks & Company

Broadway 33d to 34th Street.

The Universal Popularity

of the famous

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

proves conclusively that nothing can compare with it as a table water. Always the same. Pure, sparkling, delicious.

Look at the top of the first column of the 2d page of this morning's TIMES. Some one may have found something you have lost, or vice versa. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column costs 10 cents for one line, 7 words.)—Adv.

STOCKS UNBROKEN—SELECTIONS EQUAL TO MONDAY—SAME LOW PRICES

in the great June Bargain Sale

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE COLLECTION OF SUMMER MERCHANDISE FOR TO-DAY.

$5.00 for $9.75 72 plait brilliantine skirts.
$1.00 for $2 shirt waists, made of sheer lawn.
50c for pique sailor hats—a very special bargain.
75c for $1.25 C. B. Corsets, popular Summer model.
$9.50 for $18 sample robes, English eyelet embroidery.
55c for colored taffeta silks, all new shades.
12½c for cool 19c. hosiery. 3 pairs 50c. hose for $1.00.
35c for 50c. silk gloves—a new importation.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Of the men's haberdashery we're selling more white plaited $1.50 negligee shirts at $1.00 than anything else for Summer.

Men's $3.50 underwear $1.50

PURE LINEN MESH.

Every man will at once recognize in the above price that sale of KNEIPP PURE LINEN MESH Underwear far-famed as the greatest trade event in America.

New lots are added every day, but the selling is so remarkable that the sale cannot continue long. No man who has worn Kneipp Underwear would part with it for $3.50 a garment—the price elsewhere.

The coolest, healthiest underwear made, because it is the only perfectly absorbent underwear. There is an abundance of sizes for men of stout build, and all the sizes for men of slender or medium stature. The garments are extra well made, natural color. Even the binding and facing are absolutely pure linen, while the buttons are mother of pearl. The drawers have double strength bicycle seats. All seams are double felled, preventing irritation and pulling apart. Less than ½ price to-day.

HERETOFORE we couldn't secure enough for an advertised sale, but such a fine big lot has just arrived that we have determined to give the well-dressed men of New York who recognize the white plaited negligee as the coolest, dressiest shirt for Summer wear the opportunity they've been waiting for. A regular $1.50 shirt at $1.00.

The sale occurs to-day on the main floor.

$1.50 NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS TO-DAY $1.00



$1.00 NEGLIGÉE SHIRTS TO-DAY 68c

Equal to custom-made $2 and $2.50 shirts.

Not in appearance alone, but in style, fit, quality and workmanship—plain cambric or madras—cuffs attached or detached.

For men who desire a selection of COLORED SHIRTS we have a complete line of the same qualities—$1.50 negligees at $1.00. Sale is to-day and every day until 3,600 are sold.

Men's bathing suits $1.95

ELSEWHERE $3 TO $3.75.

You'd never rent a suit at the beach if you'd stop to think how many other men have worn the same suit. Old styles—no shape to them.

Every self-respecting man has his own bathing suit nowadays. It costs a good deal less than paying a quarter every time you go in bathing, and there's no pastime so pleasant and refreshing in warm weather.

These suits are pure worsted, and do not weigh you down in the water. All in two pieces, shirts and trunks—they come in light weight—plain colors, with the quarter sleeve or sleeveless—athletic style—black or navy—also many with combination striped borders—black, navy, Oxford and gray, with the prevailing fast colored striped borders—a few of these have the allover horizontal striped shirt and plain trunks—with or without the short sleeves, and all are warranted fast colors and all wool.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Summer sale of trunks, bags and suit cases

All this week with a price everybody wants to pay.

THE Fourth of July is responsible for this sale. The best selected stock of 1905 traveling requisites is acknowledged to be at Simpson Crawford Co.'s, where it has been marked down to the lowest special price on every trunk, bag and suit case to meet the tremendous demand that always comes at this time of the year.

Basement Salesroom.



Handy suit case, $1.00

Linen covered suit case, built on strong and light weight basswood frame, sole leather corners, inside straps, brass lock, strong handle; colors dark brown and gray.

12 to 16 in.	18 to 20 in.	22 to 26 in.
$1.00	$1.15	$1.35

$4.50 dress suit case, $3

Leather covered suit case, steel frame, cloth lined, inside straps, 6 inches deep, riveted hinges, solid brass lock; has straps or solid brass bolts; "wont-pull-out" kind of handle. Value $4.50; special, $3.00.

$7.50 steamer trunk, $5.45

Steamer trunk, canvas covered, four hardwood slats on top, brass trimmings, fibre binding, strap hinges, two straps around body, brassed excelsior lock, cloth lining, tray with two compartments. Value $7.50; special, $5.45.

$9 dress suit case, $5.50

Sole leather suit case, 24 inch size, Irish linen lined, well made shirt pocket; case is 6¾ inches deep, riveted hinges, solid brass lock, straps and bolts on each case. Value $9.00; special, $5.50.

$6.50 for $7.85 trunks

Dress trunks, covered with heavy sail canvas, four hardwood slats on top, two frames around body, iron bound, two iron centre bands, brassed corners, clamps and bolts, all riveted sheetiron bottom, stitched leather handles, brassed Excelsior lock, cloth lined, tray with two compartments. Value $8.75; special, $6.50.

$9.50 for $15.00 trunks.

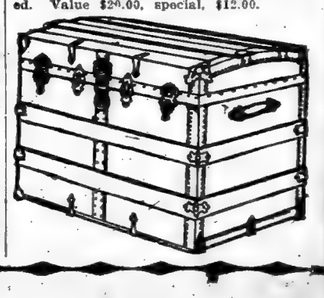
"Voyager" trunks, a mate of seasoned basswood, heavy oil painted sail duck covering, four hardwood slats on top, heavy corners, clamps and bolts. Vulcanized fibre binding, heavy steel binding on edges of trunk top and bottom; two sole leather straps around body and brassed Excelsior lock; cloth lining, tray with two compartments. Value $15.00; Special, $9.50.

$17 dress suit case, $11.65.

Double suit case, sole leather Irish linen lined, straps all around case, solid brass English spring hasp and lock and can easily take the place of a steamer trunk. Value $17.00; special, $11.65.

$20 dress trunks, $12

Light weight dress trunks, made of 3-ply veneered basswood, covered with heavy sail canvas, five hardwood slats on top, malleable iron trimmings, iron bound, two iron centre bands, stitched leather handles, strap hinges, twelve dowels on cover, solid brass Excelsior lock, set-up tray, with hat box and shirt-waist compartment, and an extra tray for dresses or suits. All hardware on these trunks is thoroughly riveted. Value $20.00, special, $12.00.



CAPT. SALMON, IN PRISON, SAYS HE'S VICTIM OF PLOT

Former Canadian Commissioner Accused by Capt. Spain.

MRS. SPAIN NOW IN THIS CITY

Her Husband Says He Befriended Salmon—Allegations of Political Intrigue.

Capt. Reginald Salmon, former Wreck Commissioner of the Dominion of Canada, who is under indictment for having personated in this city the husband of Mrs. Mary Beatrice Spain, Capt. Osprey G. V. Spain, a prominent officer of the Dominion Government, and who has also been held for the Grand Jury on a charge growing out of the testimony of a physician who attended Mrs. Spain, declares that behind the accusation there is a determined effort on the part of Raymond Prefontaine and other officers of the Canadian Government to ruin him.

Prefontaine is the Canadian Minister of Marine and Fisheries. After appointing Salmon to the post, which he held up to last October, he demanded his resignation.

When Salmon resigned he came to this city. Mrs. Spain had preceded him by several weeks.

Upon alleged confessions from Salmon and Mrs. Spain Salmon was arrested and held in $3,000 bail. The complainant was Capt. Spain, who is represented by Champe S. Andrews, attorney for the County Medical Society, which society, however, in no way figures in the present proceedings. Capt. Spain has also brought a suit for divorce from his wife.

In the same case Dr. Andrew Fulton of 470 Fiftieth Street, Brooklyn, is under bail. Salmon is in the Tombs.

Mrs. Spain came here in October last. She had been prominent in Ottawa society, and her leaving Canada followed an agreement of separation drawn up and signed by her husband and herself. A week or so later Capt. Salmon resigned his post as Wreck Commissioner after a contest with the Minister of Marine, whom he accused of trying to influence one of his decisions, and, although there was a hot fight between the Canadian factions, Salmon came to New York.

LOST MONEY IN WALL STREET.

He lost money in Wall Street, but in the meantime he had met Mrs. Spain—by chance, both say, and took his meals at her apartment in Second Avenue, while living in lodgings at one time in Madison Avenue and at another in Irving Place.

Mrs. Spain and Salmon both maintain that Salmon is the victim of a plot hatched by the Minister of Marine, Capt. Spain, and others of the Dominian Government to so discredit Salmon that his testimony tending to show corruption in Dominion politics will be worthless.

On the other hand, it is declared that Capt. Spain has in his possession a confession made by Dr. Fulton, Salmon, and Mrs. Spain supporting the main points in the criminal charge brought against the two men. This confession it is alleged was procured by St. Charles Gwynne, attorney for Capt. Spain.

He says that Salmon had represented himself to Fulton to be "Capt. Spain," and that Fulton, thinking he was speaking to a representative of the man who had employed him, told the whole story. He alleges that when he confronted Salmon and Mrs. Spain with this statement they confessed.

Mrs. Spain charged that she was abused by her husband and that he drank to excess. It was when she brought suit to compel him to send her the alimony promised in the separation agreement, and which she says he had not paid for several months, that Capt. Spain put on foot the investigation which resulted in Salmon's arrest.

OBTAINED PLACE FOR SALMON.

Capt. Spain's affidavits, which were presented to the court at the time of the hearing, and which are supplemented by affidavits from F. Gordeau, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and others who say they know the facts, state that Salmon sought an introduction to Capt. Spain and besought him to obtain a position for him under the Canadian Government. Spain recommended him to Minister Prefontaine, and his appointment followed.

Spain swears that when Salmon arrived in Ottawa he was destitute, and that he took him into his home and supported him until he could get on his feet. Later it was arranged that Salmon should pay the rent of the house in which all lived, and in lieu of this payment should board with the Spains and have a suite of rooms in the house.

Capt. Spain swears that almost from the first Salmon insinuated himself into the wife's confidence and was a constant source of trouble. Mrs. Spain became ill, and on going to the hospital to visit her Capt. Spain says he found Salmon there, holding her hand and reading to her, and that Salmon told him that his presence made his wife nervous and that he had better discontinue his visits.

It was not long after this that the separation took place. Spain admits that he signed an agreement saying that all the trouble was his fault, but he says he did this so as to avoid a scandal, in which his only son, Richard, might become involved. He swears that he made it a part of the agreement to give his wife separate maintenance that she should not at any time hold communication with Salmon, and that she made a promise to that effect.

BEGGED WIFE TO RETURN.

Attached to his statement were copies of a dozen letters which Spain swears he wrote to his wife, in every one of them he begs her to return to Canada, so that the son should not know of the "disgraceful circumstances" and should not have his name besmirched.

In combating the statement that Capt. Spain drank to excess and abused his wife and had a generally bad reputation, his attorney presented to the court an extract from the Royal Navy List of April, in which the following record of Capt. Spain's services is given:

Served as H. M. midshipman of Minotaur 60's, Captain Cay, 1882, Egyptian Medal, Khedive's Bronze Star; Acting Lieutenant of Decoy during the naval and military operations in the Soudan, at Suakin, 1884-5; was in charge of the distilled water supply, almost at Suakin, 1884-5, under Commander Beadle, Wolseley, and assisted in repelling attacks on the Camp, Suakin Chasp; after retirement, served under Canadian Government in command of the Canadian armed cruiser Acadia, 1892; promoted Commander of the Canadian armed cruising fleet, eleven in number, for the protection of the Canadian fisheries on the Pacific, great lakes, and Atlantic Coast, 1894; appointed Commissioner of Police for the Dominion of Canada, 1894; received the thanks of the Canadian Government for valuable information afforded before the Defense Committee in connection with the defenses of Canada, 1895; ordered to attend the International Conference at Quebec, and again in Washington, United States of America, in connection with the North Atlantic and Canadian fisheries question, 1898, 1899.

Counsel for Capt. Spain said yesterday that both criminal actions against Salmon will be pressed.

It was said last night that a newspaper will furnish bonds for Salmon to-day.

May Weed Out Old Police List.

Police Commissioner McAdoo wants to promote some roundsmen and sergeants. To do this he wishes to use a new Civil Service list. The Civil Service Commission insists that he must use one three years old. As a result of this difference it was announced yesterday, after Mr. McAdoo had conferred with his advisory board that the twenty-three sergeants and fourteen roundsmen on the old list would be called up to pass another physical test. In this it is believed that many of the old men will be weeded out.

ATTACKS ARCANUM'S RATE.

Celtic Council Speakers Condemn Head of the Order.

The Celtic Council, Royal Arcanum, last night placed itself on record as being firmly opposed to the action of the Supreme Council in raising the insurance rates. With much heat its members denounced the Supreme Council, and before adjournment was taken a resolution had been adopted and a committee of five appointed to issue a call for a conference of all the fifty-nine subordinate councils in Manhattan and the Bronx, to be held in Terrace Garden Thursday night.

There was no hesitation on the part of those in attendance at last night's meeting in declaring that on Thursday night an attempt will be made to adopt resolutions condemning the Supreme Council and calling for a reconsideration of its action. The resolution will be sufficiently drastic, if last night's programme is carried through, to bring the fight now raging in the order to a head.

The lodge rooms of Celtic Council, in the Grand Central Palace, were crowded when Albert L. Wiegand, the Regent, called the meeting to order. There were at least 500 people present. The deliberations of the council were executive, but excitement within the lodge rooms rose to such a height at times that the words of the speakers could be heard through the closed doors.

The corporal's guard which was in attendance prepared to advocate the wisdom of the Supreme Council's course was put to utter rout.

"The Supreme Council," said James Godsell, one of the most influential members of the order, "is incompetent, and, more than that, it is dishonest. Its members have been intriguing with the insurance companies, and it is time for all who have the interests of our order at heart to assert themselves. The five different options the Supreme Council puts forward remind me of the five stages to which the Irishman may hope to attain in his after life—Abraham's bosom, heaven, limbo, purgatory, and hell. I have no hesitation in saying that, if the Supreme Council's scale of rates is allowed to stand the member of the order over sixty-five years of age will find himself in the last mentioned state."

Mr. Godsell was cheered, and when he took his seat half a dozen men were on their feet attempting to catch the eye of the Regent. John F. Walsh was recognized. Mr. Walsh said that there had been a lot of talking by the different subordinate lodges, but that there had been few results. Concerted action was necessary to accomplish anything, and it was "up to" the Celtic Council to take the initiative.

Mr. Walsh proposed that a committee of five be named to immediately communicate with the other subordinate councils and arrange for a meeting Thursday night at which every council should be represented by delegates empowered to take such action as was deemed fit. He expressed the opinion that this action could not be too decisive, and offered a resolution embodying his views.

"We have no time to waste," he declared, "We will have plenty of time to get the councils together before Thursday night, as nearly all of them have already appointed committees to look into the arbitrary action of the Supreme Council."

There were fiery speeches in favor of Mr. Walsh's resolution. The older men were particularly bitter, declaring that they would be simply wiped out if the new rates stood, and that the order would be killed. The resolution was adopted without a dissenting voice.

Even after the business of the evening had been concluded the members lingered in the lodge room and talked over the outlook. They were unanimous in the belief that Thursday night would see a long step taken in the solving of the problem which now perplexes the Royal Arcanium.

It was pointed out that the Celtic Council was not only the second largest in the matter of membership, but that its members were representative men. The Regent, Mr. Wiegand, is an Assemblyman. John T. Oakley is a member of the council. Judge Bischoff is another, and so is Commissioner Hayes of the Fire Department. All three are expected to be on hand Thursday night.

Gaynor-Greene Case Argument.

OTTAWA, June 26.—Argument was heard in the Supreme Court to-day on a motion on behalf of the United States to quash the appeal of Gaynor and Greene from judgment of the Court of King's Bench affirming the refusal of a writ of prohibition by Judge Davidson against the issue of a warrant for extradition. The grounds on which the petition was based were that the appeal was against good faith as only another mode of obtaining a discharge on habeas corpus in which no appeal would lie.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

FOR virtually every occasion, during the hot months, a Serge Suit is good form. It can be worn day or evening anywhere, except to the strictly formal affair, of which there are comparatively few during this period.

If doubtful what summer suit to get, or if you want one certain to be appropriate next Summer, get a Serge.

Suits $16 to $35.

As usual, store will close at 12 o'clock Saturday during July and August.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

KILLED CHUM AND HIMSELF.

Boy Who Shot Another Boy by Accident Committed Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 26.—Herbert Birdsall, seventeen years old, accidentally shot Edward Rush, Jr., in the head with a revolver this afternoon on the banks of the Rippowan River, where the boys had been swimming. Crazed with horror at the accident, and begging witnesses not to tell of it, Birdsall fled into the woods half a mile, lay down beneath a tree, and blew out his own brains.

Rush also was seventeen years old, and a son of Edward Rush of the theatrical firm of Weber & Rush, 1,402 Broadway, New York. His father's residence is in Pelham Manor, New York. He had been in a sanitarium here for eighteen months receiving treatment for a form of epilepsy. He had practically recovered, and his father had planned to send him to a ranch in the West. Birdsall was a son of John Birdsall, a laborer. He had been an inveterate smoker of cigarettes, and it appears that after being censured for the habit on Saturday by his father he ran away from home.

DOCTOR DEAD IN HIS CHAIR.

Walter Bryan Stricken with Heart Disease in His Office.

Dr. Walter Bryan, thirty-eight years old, of 105 Madison Avenue, was found dead in his office yesterday morning. Coroner Scholer said that his death was due to heart disease.

Dr. Bryan had an office and sleeping apartments on the second floor of the house, which is owned by Mrs. Winthrop. Several patients called to see the doctor. Mrs. Winthrop found the doctor's office door locked. She notified the West Thirtieth Street Station. Two detectives gained entrance to the apartment by a window. Dr. Bryan was sitting in a chair at his desk.

The body was removed to the home of relatives, at 327 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn. Dr. Byan was graduated from the New York University in 1890.

MORGANS MAY NOT WED.

Final Decree in the Separation Suit That Mrs. Morgan Won.

WHITE PLAINS, June 26.—Judge Keogh this morning handed down his final decision and order in the separation suit of Edith P. Morgan against her husband, David P. Morgan.

The decision grants Mrs. Morgan a separation and prohibits either from marrying in the lifetime of the other. The order allows them, however, jointly to petition the court and have the order against either of them marrying set aside. Mrs. Morgan gets the custody of the children, but the father has permission to see the children for two hours every two weeks, but he must give two days' notice of his intention to see the children.

The court allows Mrs. Morgan to take the children out of the State, but not for more than four months of the year. Morgan must not interfere with the management or the education of the children, according to the decision.

An Equitable Price

A tailor may chalk you up and chalk you down and charge what he pleases, but only the Wool Test and Fifty Years of Knowing How will produce at an equitable price, that final touch of perfection identified by the label found on Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors

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Write for "Smartness," an education in correct dress which also explains the wonderful Wool Test and tells you where the Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

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From Chicago, via the Chicago & North-Western Ry., daily, to September 30. Choice of routes via Omaha, Cheyenne and Granger, via St. Paul and Minneapolis, through the mountain scenery of Colorado and Utah, through the Lake McDonald Country or the Canadian Rockies, with tickets via California or via Yellowstone Park at slight advance in rates.

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A great opportunity to visit one of the greatest grain and fruit raising countries, the largest fishing and lumbering industries, and some of the most aggressive, rich and growing cities in the world.

The Best of Everything.

Full particulars in regard to the exposition and descriptive of the Pacific Northwest sent to any address on receipt of two 2-cent stamps.

All agents sell tickets via this line.

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The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'Clock — The Wanamaker Store

This Is Piano Day at WANAMAKER'S

USED PIANOS And Piano Players

In a Summer Clean-up Sale

More Than a Hundred Instruments, Offering Large Savings To Furnishers of Summer Homes

MUSIC is the chief charm, the most available and delightful entertainment of the Summer home. It transforms the otherwise dull hours of the player when alone; it entertains friends; it enlivens the evening party, and makes possible the home dance. If there is no musician in the home, here in the same offering are Angelus Piano Players which make musicians of us all—at half their regular price.

One can easily sacrifice the small matter of sentiment, and purchase a used piano, to profit by these splendid savings, especially when the piano is for Summer use.

Here are good instruments—some second-hand—every one of which comes from a home we know—where we have placed a new Wanamaker instrument. Many have been out on rental; some have merely been shown overlong as samples on our own floors.

There are Grand, Upright and Square Pianos—and square pianos serve very well indeed in the Summer cottage.

There are Angelus Pianos and Autopianos, which have the self-player inside of them. These are only slightly used—out on rental for a short time. They are the best offerings ever presented at such low prices. Think of a self-playing piano for $385! But there are only a few who can be so fortunate as to secure them. They'll probably be gone early today.

Then there is a fine collection of Angelus Piano Players, taken in exchange, sent back to the factory, and now good as new—better than they were originally, by reason of later improvements added. This fine list to choose from:

Chickering Grand Pianos—

	Original Price	Now
Concert Grand, rosewood	$1,000	$175
Parlor Grand, rosewood	$850	$295
Baby Grand, mahogany	$800	$675
2 Parlor Concert Grands, mahogany	$925	$725
3 Quarter Grands, mahogany	$850	$595
3 Parlor Grands, mahogany	$925	$725
Parlor Grand, rosewood	$850	$650
Baby Grand, mahogany	$800	$650

Chickering Upright Pianos—

Chickering Upright, mahogany	$550	$475
Chickering Upright, mahogany	$600	$325
Chickering Upright, ebony	$650	$395
Chickering Upright, mahogany	$550	$495
Chickering Upright, rosewood	$450	$300
Chickering Upright, rosewood	$450	$265

Mason & Hamlin Grand Pianos—

Small Grand, ebonized	$750	$550
Baby Grand, mahogany	$800	$560
Small Grand, mahogany	$750	$550

Mason & Hamlin Upright Pianos—

Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebonized	$550	$425
Mason & Hamlin Upright, walnut	$500	$400
Mason & Hamlin Upright, mahogany	$500	$400
Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebonized	$500	$350
Mason & Hamlin Upright, ebonized	$400	$215

Kurtzmann Piano—

Kurtzmann Piano, walnut	$325	$265

J. C. Campbell Pianos—

J. C. Campbell Piano, mahogany	$190	$180
J. C. Campbell Piano, mahogany	$210	$195
4 J. C. Campbell Pianos, mahogany	$190	$145
J. C. Campbell Piano, walnut	$210	$145
J. C. Campbell Piano, mahogany	$210	$145

Frederick Doll Pianos—

3 Frederick Doll Pianos, mahogany	$185	$145

Merrill Pianos—

Merrill Piano, mahogany	$265	$225
Merrill Piano, mahogany	$285	$245

Angelus Pianos (Self-playing)—

3 Angelus Pianos, walnut	$650	$595
Angelus Piano, rosewood	$650	$625
Angelus Piano, oak	$650	$595
Angelus Piano, ebony	$650	$595

Autopianos (Self-playing)—

	Original Price	Now
2 Autopianos, mahogany	$485	$385
Autopiano, walnut	$485	$385

Angelus Piano-Players—

Angelus Piano-Player, mahogany	$250	$190
Angelus Piano-Player, rosewood	$250	$200
Angelus Piano-Player, ebonized	$250	$190
Angelus Piano-Player, mahogany	$250	$145
Angelus Piano-Player, ebonized	$250	$145
9 Angelus Piano-Players, mahogany	$250	$125
5 Angelus Piano-Players, ebonized	$275	$195
Angelus Piano-Player, rosewood	$275	$125
Angelus Piano-Player, mahogany	$275	$125

Miscellaneous Upright Pianos—

Weber Upright, rosewood	$550	$350
Weber Piano, ebonized	$600	$300
Weser Piano, ebonized	$250	$175
Weser Piano, mahogany	$250	$195
Baus Piano, ebonized	$300	$160
Horace Waters Piano, ebonized	$250	$145
Briggs Piano, ebonized	$250	$135
Wheelock Piano, ebonized	$250	$140
Sterling Piano, ebonized	$300	$155
Hardman Piano, ebonized	$450	$185
Boothe Piano, mahogany	$250	$140
Christie Piano, ebonized	$250	$75
Beerham Piano, walnut	$250	$50

Miscellaneous Square Pianos—

Chickering & Sons Piano, rosewood	$450	$80
Chickering & Sons Piano, rosewood	$400	$20
Chickering & Sons Piano, rosewood	$450	$70
Decker Bros. Piano, rosewood	$400	$65
Walker Piano, rosewood	$250	$10
Barmore Piano, rosewood	$250	$15
Bacon & Karr Piano, rosewood	$250	$35
Decker Brothers Piano, rosewood	$400	$60
Arion Piano, rosewood	$250	$50
Chickering & Mackey Piano, rosewood	$400	$15
Grovesteln & Co. Piano, rosewood	$300	$55
Lindeman Piano, rosewood	$300	$50
Munchfield Piano, rosewood	$250	$35
Chickering & Sons Piano, rosewood	$450	$75
Tremaine Piano, rosewood	$250	$30
Steinway & Sons Piano, rosewood	$400	$65
Fischer Piano, rosewood	$300	$30
Barnes Piano, rosewood	$250	$30
Horace Waters Piano, rosewood	$250	$80
Bradbury Piano, rosewood	$350	$65
Taylor Piano, rosewood	$250	$25
Schuler Piano, rosewood	$300	$25
Mathushek Piano, rosewood	$300	$55
Decker Brothers Piano, rosewood	$400	$60
Kranich & Bach Piano, rosewood	$350	$55
Marshall & Smith Piano, rosewood	$250	$45
Chambers & Gabler Piano, rosewood	$250	$40
Steinway & Sons, rosewood	$450	$50

The "Original Prices" simply identify the instruments as originally valued and catalogued by their manufacturers. Only in the modern instruments do the figures indicate recent values. But every instrument is extraordinary value at the price we now offer it. All have been carefully gone over by our experts before being placed on sale.

Any of these instruments may be purchased for

A Small Cash Payment and Easy Monthly Installments

Piano Store, Fifth floor.

Another Day's Opportunities In WOMEN'S DRESSES

Yesterday was a lively day in our Costume Store, but as practically our entire stock is included in the clean-up movement, there is splendid selection today among the most stylish garments to be found in any store in New York City at the present time, and at such reductions as every woman will be delighted to profit by.

The offerings include Silk Shirt-waist Suits of colored taffeta and China silk, worth $12 to $18, at $9.50 a suit.

Walking Skirts of striped flannels and handsome mixtures, at $3, worth double.

Handsome Tourist Suits of gray homespuns, at $7.75, worth double.

Navy blue Serge Suits, at $18, from $27 and $30.

Suits in blouse and jacket styles, of drap d'ete, Panama cloth, light check mixtures, at $18, were $27.50 to $37.50.

Tight-fitting Long-coated Suits of checked canvas, at $15, worth $30.

Suits of taffeta silk, various very fine cloths and voiles, at $25, were $40 to $58.

Handsome Imported Suits in fine exclusive checks, at $27.50 to $50, were $55 to $100.

Imported Tailored Suits of finest pastel broadcloth, at $32.50 to $75, were $65 to $150.

Handsome Imported Street Costumes, at $75, were $110 to $150.

Silk Coats at $10, worth $15 to $33.

White and Colored Linen Coats at $10, worth $15 to $22.50.

Imported Pongee Lace and Silk Coats, three-quarter length, at $37.50, worth $50 to $75.

Second floor, Broadway.

Girls' Linen Shirt-Waist Suits At About Half Price

This is a small but very fine lot of Girls' Irish Linen Shirt-waist Suits, decorated with hand-embroidery. The suits are nicely made and are in sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years. They are in two groups as follows:

$12.50 SUITS, Now $6.75
$15 SUITS, Now $7.50

Those who secure them will be prompt, as the lot will undoubtedly be claimed in a jiffy today.

Among the Linen Suits for girls at regular prices are some handsomely tailored suits in white, blue and tan, at $6.75 to $12.

Regulation Sailor Suits of butcher's Linen, at $9.75.

Second floor, Ninth street.

New Negligee Shirts at $2 Each

This is a fine collection of new plaited bosom Shirts just received from our own factory. They are made of imported materials, in the patterns and colorings now being sold in the exclusive shops in Paris and London. Among the effects presented are the green stripes with light grounds which are now the fad abroad. They are wonderfully fresh and cool-looking for hot-weather wear. Other fabrics include tan madras with stripes in light blue and white. All have handsomely plaited bosoms, and attached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17. $2 each.

Broadway and Ninth st.

Two Low-priced Groups Of MEN'S UNDERWEAR

In spite of their low prices, the two lots of Men's Underwear concerned in this word are such as you would think of at prices much higher than their present markings. For economical men:

At 25c each—White Gauze Cotton Shirts, with short or long sleeves. White Jean Drawers, with string ties.

At 35c each, seconds of 50c quality—White Open-mesh Cotton Shirts, in broken sizes; slight imperfections—hardly noticeable. Ninth st.

The Easy, Modern Way To Put Up Fruit

The Mudge Canner.

Puts up fruits or vegetables in five to twelve minutes.
Sterilizes—no boiling.
Preserves the ripe fruit, whole and perfect, and keeps its flavor.
Sugar may be used or not, as you please.
Mrs. Rorer says: "I would not be without a Mudge Canner for many times its price.
$2.25 to $12 each, according to size and kind.
Demonstration in the Basement every day.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. JOHN WANAMAKER Broadway, Fourth Ave. 9th and 10th Sts.



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Here are comfortable Summer Suits for Men that you cannot duplicate anywhere else in the country at prices less than 25% to 40% MORE than we quote.

And it's only in Brill Stores that you can find EVERY SIZE and every new model in Summer Suits for Men.

Custom-Tailored Worsted Outing Suits..... $10.00

Hand-Tailored Homespun and Cheviot Outing Suits, ¼ silk lined..... $10.00

"Bengal" Tropical Worsted Outing Suits; only suit of the kind under $20 Exclusively here..... $13.50

Silk Mixture French Flannel Outing Suits, ¼ silk lined..... $15.00

Imported "Belgian" Worsted Outing Suits.....$18, $20, $22.50

All-Wool Worsted Blue Serge; shape, fit and color retaining Suits; single and double breasted..... $10.00

"U. S." True Blue Serge. The best Serge Suit in the world under $20.00. Exclusively here..... $13.50

Finest French Weave Blue Serge Outing Suits, ¼ lined with silk..... $16.50

3.50 French Outing Flannel Trousers, hip-fitting peg tops. Special.... $2.25

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

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128th St., Corner Third Ave.

Keep in the refrigerator these days several bottles of Welch's Grape Juice—they are put up in all sizes

for convenience. This precaution will do much to keep you and your family well in Summer.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes, free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y.

Welch's Grape Juice



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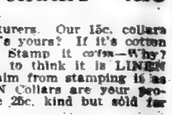
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Write for "Information about Collars."

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4-ply 15c. Each-Two for 25c. ½ sizes.

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CRIMINAL LAW SYSTEM NATIONAL DISGRACE--TAFT

Effect of Exalting Power of Juries and Right of Appeal.

LOADED DICE FOR CRIMINALS

Increase of Crime Due to Uncertainty of Punishment—Secretary of War's Address Before Yale Law School.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—A scathing arraignment of the present American jury system, figures showing that murder and all felonies are increasing, and the declaration that lynchings and mob rule are directly due to the delays and defeats of justice, and that such disorders must increase until the system of jurisprudence is reorganized, were features of the address of William H. Taft, the Secretary of War, before the graduating class at the Yale Law School to-day. His subject was "The Administration of Criminal Law."

Secretary Taft referred to the institution of the writ of habeas corpus, trial by jury, and other means of preserving the rights of the individual against oppression of the Government. Then he said:

"As these served their purposes so well in ancient times, when the battle for civil liberty was fought and won, the first impulse of the American lawyer is to apply them all as a panacea to the government and criminal procedure of our new possessions. But further investigations, with a deepening sense of responsibility for the government of a body of people whose welfare has been forced upon us as a sacred trust, leads to a much more conservative attitude in respect of the needed changes in the existing procedure.

"We have no right to force on the Porto Ricans or the Filipinos institutions of our own which have proved of the highest benefit to us, unless we can see, on other than mere sentimental grounds connected with our own history, that such institutions will prove beneficial to them in their present condition.

JURY A FAILURE IN PORTO RICO.

"Trial by jury has been adopted in Porto Rico. It has not been adopted in the Philippines. I do not think it too much to say, however, that it has proved a failure thus far in Porto Rico. It is by no means clear that in our jurisprudence trial by jury in civil cases is an unmixed good. The abolition of the jury in civil cases would relieve civil courts and would not, I think, with proper appeal, deprive any litigant of an impartial hearing. Of course, it will never be done in courts of the United States and perhaps in any of the States. However this may be, in view of present conditions, we are not called upon to introduce the jury in civil cases into the Philippines.

"In the matter of the criminal procedure, the question is very different. In a country where a part of the Judges are aliens, it would add much to the satisfaction of the people if a part of the judicial tribunal were made up of a jury of natives, and if this were consistent with the safety of the community those responsible for the new Government would certainly introduce the jury system in the trial of crimes. The whole theory of the trial by jury is that, out of the body of the community, you may select haphazard twelve men who deeply impressed with the necessity of punishing crime on the one hand and of allowing innocent defendants to escape on the other hand, that they will decide truly and justly as between the community and the defendant.

"Manifestly such a tribunal would have no place among an ignorant people, or, indeed, even among a people who are somewhat educated, if they have not inculcated in them a sense of responsibility for and of sharing in the government. It is this sense of justice which is implanted naturally in the Anglo-Saxon breast, but which is absent in the Porto Rican and the Filipino. Its absence disqualifies either from filling the measure of stiffness and conservativeness of character required to make a proper juryman.

"In adopting a system for the punishment of crime for a new country, the first question which can be asked is, How have the so-called guarantees of liberty of the defendant worked on the whole? While in England crime is punished with as much severity and uniformity as the public weal demands, and this although they have the trial by jury, although the defendant cannot be compelled to testify, and although all the other rules of evidence to which I have referred have full application, how is it in this country?

OUR CRIMINAL RECORD A DISGRACE.

"I grieve for my country to say that the administration of the criminal law in all the States of the Union (there may be one or two exceptions) is a disgrace to our civilization. We are now reaching an age when we cannot plead youth, sparse civilization, or newness of country, as a cause for laxity in the enforcement of law.

"What makes the difference between the administration of the criminal law in England and in this country? In the first place, while the jury has always been a sacred and untouched part of the tribunal constituted to try crime in England, the Judges have always taken and maintained their part at common law in the trial of every defendant, and that part has been, first, to get the notion of complete control over the method by which counsel may thwart restraining them to the points at issue, and, second, the power to aid the jury by advising them how to consider the evidence and expressing an opinion upon the evidence, leaving, however, to the jury the ultimate decision.

"Another reason why English justice still maintains its reputation for certainty of punishment is the fact that there are no appeals allowed from the trial in the first court unless the Judge presiding shall deem certain questions of law of sufficient importance and doubt to reserve them to a court of crown cases reserved.

"How is it in our own country? We find that these constitutional limitations, dictated centuries ago in tenderness to the defendant, have been elaborated in their respective operation not only by the courts but also by the Legislatures, because thought to be in the interest of liberty. And this has made them greater obstacles to the conviction of the guilty. The institution of trial by jury has come to be regarded as fetish to such an extent that State Legislatures have exalted the power of the jury and diminished the power of the court in the hearing of criminal cases.

REINS THROWN TO THE JURY.

"The function of the Judge is limited to that of the Moderator in a religious assembly. The law throws the reins on the back of the jury, and the verdict becomes rather the vote of a town meeting than the sharp, clear decision of the tribunal of justice. The counsel for the defense, relying on the diminished power of the court, creates by dramatic art and by harping on the importance of unimportant details a false atmosphere in the courtroom which the Judge is powerless to dissipate, and under the hypnotic influence of which the counsel is able to lead the jurors to vote as jurors for a verdict which after all the excitement of the trial has passed away they are unable to support as men.

And now what has been the result in this country? Since 1885 in the United States there have been 131,851 murders and homicides, and there have been 2,286 executions. In 1885 the number of murders was 1,808. In 1904 it had increased to 8,482. The number of executions in 1885 was 108. In 1904 the number was 108. This startling increase in the number of murders and homicides as compared with the number of executions tells the story.

HEINOUS CRIMES INCREASING.

"As murder is on the increase, so are all offenses of the felony class, and there can be no doubt that they will continue to increase unless the criminal laws are enforced with more certainty, more uniformity, more severity than they now are.

"Certainly the result of the American criminal procedure as distinguished from the English criminal procedure does not encourage us to think that it would be wise to introduce into the Philippine Islands a system of jury trial which now prevails in most of the States, especially under the restrictions of the power of the court which we find as we go West in this country.

"The cure for this growing cancer in the body politic may be found in statutory amendments. If laws could be passed either abolishing the right of criminal appeal and leaving to the pardoning power, as it is in England, the correction of judicial wrong, or, instead of that, if appeals must be allowed, then if a provision of law could be enacted by which no judgment of the court below should be reversed except for an error which the court after reading the entire evidence can affirmatively say would have led to a different verdict, ninety-nine reversals out of one hundred under the present system would be avoided.

THE WAY TO STOP LYNCHINGS.

"Second, if the powers of the court by statute to advise the jury, to comment and express its opinion to the jury upon the facts in every criminal case could be restored, and if the State and the defendant were both deprived of peremptory challenges in the selection of a jury, 25 per cent. of those trials which are now miscarriages of justice would result in the conviction of the guilty defendant, and that which has become a mere game in which the defendant's counsel play with loaded dice would resume its office of a serious judicial investigation.

"Our country is disgusted by the number of lynchings that occur both in the North and in the South, and excuses are sought for the horrid and fiendish cruelties perpetrated by mobs in such cases in some other cause than the delays of justice. Instances are cited of where the mob has executed men whom they had every reason to believe were about to be justly punished under the law, to show that an improvement in the criminal procedure would not prevent lynchings.

"But every man of affairs who has studied the subject at all knows that if men who commit crime were promptly arrested and convicted there would be no mob for the purpose of lynching. Nothing but a radical improvement in our administration of criminal law will prevent the growth in the number of lynchings in the United States that bring the blush of shame to every lover of his country."

SENIOR CLASS DAY AT YALE.

Payson Merrill of New York Elected Member of Corporation.

NEW HAVEN, June 26.—Payson Merrill of the law firm of Merrill & Rogers of New York City was elected a member of the Yale University Corporation today, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Theodore Munger. Mr. Merrill is the first layman to be elected a permanent member of the corporation. He is a member of the class of '65, Yale College; is Vice President of the Yale Club of New York, and was one of the founders of the Yale Alumni Fund Association.

The anniversaries of the Law and Medical Schools were held this afternoon. This evening the Glee Club concert and the senior promenade took place in Woolsey Hall.

Members of the class of '02 were conspicuous to-day in Highlander costume, wearing kilts of white with facings and shoulder sashes, white bonnets with blue feathers, and blue stockings with knees uncovered. Two bagpipers will accompany this class to the Harvard-Yale baseball game to-morrow. Members of the class of '99, Sheffield, wore a Jananese costume of flowing blue robes, with sampans of straw.

At the presentation exercises of the academic seniors this afternoon on the campus the class oration was delivered by Arthur P. McKinstry of Worcester, Mass., and the class poem by James Grafton Rogers of Denver. Frame C. Brown of Columbus, Ohio, read the history. After the big meerschaum class pipe, holding half a pound or more of tobacco, had completed the circuit of the seniors, the class marched to the library, where the ivy was planted and the ivy ode sung.

For the scientific seniors the historians were Alexander Robert Lawlon, third, of Savannah, Ga.; Delos M. Coen of Rensselaer, Ind.; George M. Brown of Kirkwood, Mo.; John G. Munson of Bellefonte, Penn., and Joseph E. Washington, Jr., of Wessyngton, Tenn.

The Townsend prize speaking contest was held as part of the graduating exercises of the Law School. Among the Law School honors announced were the following for graduate students:

Degree D. C. L., Magna Cum Laude, Chung Hui Wang, Canton, China; Degree M. L., Cum Laude, Francis E. Boland, San Francisco, and Gustavus C. S. Weizel, Philadelphia.

Honor awards to undergraduates in the academic and scientific departments were announced to-day. For work in special studies two-year honors to college seniors as follows:

Classical Language and Literature, Irving N. Countryman and Raymond H. White of New Haven; English, Bainbridge Cowell, Cleveland, Ohio; George B. Hotchkiss, Naugatuck, Conn.; Charles W. Nichols, New Haven; Cyrus F. Wicker, New York; Mathematics, William A. Drushel, Lebanon, Ohio; Social Science, Walter E. Lagerquist, Essex, Conn.; Herman J. McLatchey, Fredericton, N. B.; Cyrus F. Wycker, New York.

To Sheffield scientific seniors: For excellence in mechanical engineering, divided between Clifford W. Bates, Cleveland, Ohio, and Darrah Corbett, Brookville, Penn.; Civil Engineering, Joseph W. Cone, Norfolk, Conn.; Electrical Engineering, Samuel J. Plympton, Hartford, Conn.; Mining Engineering, Benjamin F. Tillson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pelknap prize in Natural History, Howard F. Weiss.

A feature of the announcement regarding the Sheffield freshman class is the number of honors won by Charles Talbot Porter, 2d, of Montclair, N. J. Porter got the prize for excellence in freshman studies and first prizes for excellence in physics, German, chemistry A, English, and mathematics, and honorable mention for excellence in mechanical drawing.

SECOND MUNICIPAL FERRY.

City Decides to Purchase 39th Street, South Brooklyn, Plant.

For the second time the city has decided to engage in the ownership and operation of a public ferry line. By a unanimous vote yesterday the Sinking Fund Commission decided to municipalize the Thirty-ninth Street ferry line to South Brooklyn, operating on the same general lines as already have been laid down for the Staten Island ferry service.

The action of the commission yesterday is the result of a fight begun three years ago by the people of South Brooklyn for an adequate ferry service to Manhattan. The resolution which passed the commission yesterday authorizes the acquisition of the necessary real estate, property, plant, and equipment for the ferry, including the necessary terminal facilities and approaches upon the water front in Manhattan, and provides, also, for the maintenance and operation of the ferry service under the supervision of the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries. No provision, however, is made for the purchase of the boats of the ferry company, as the city will have enough old boats belonging to the Staten Island line to enable it to operate the Brooklyn service until new boats can be completed. The city may, however, buy the South Brooklyn boats if it can get them at a fair price.

It is estimated that the cost of the ferry property, exclusive of the boats, will be about $2,000,000. A recent appraisal of the property of the ferry company placed the value at $1,000,050. If the property cannot be bought satisfactorily by the city condemnation proceedings will be instituted. Then it would be three years before the service could be in active operation under city control.

CHAMPIONS WON FROM DEMORALIZED BOSTONS

Visitors in the Hands of Ames, Who Finally Eased Up.

AMERICANS STOPPED BY RAIN

Cleveland Overwhelmed Detroit—Brooklyn Beaten, but This Time by Only a Run.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 10; Boston, 3.
Philadelphia, 3; Brooklyn 2.
Chicago, 9; Cincinnati, 1.

American League.

Cleveland, 14; Detroit, 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	5	5	4	5	14	7	44	.710
Phila'phia.	1	..	2	4	4	5	6	12	34	.586
Pittsburg	3	6	..	5	7	8	2	5	36	.581
Chicago	2	3	5	..	6	8	6	6	37	.578
Cincinnati	3	4	4	7	..	5	4	6	33	.532
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	5	..	4	5	25	.410
Boston	1	4	8	2	3	4	..	4	19	.333
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	1	2	4	..	17	.274
Games lost	18	24	26	27	20	36	40	45		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	4	2	5	6	7	33	.635
Chicago	5	..	3	6	3	5	7	4	33	.623
Phila'phia	5	3	..	4	4	5	6	5	32	.604
Detroit	2	5	2	..	5	4	4	5	27	.500
Boston	2	1	2	2	..	8	3	5	23	.469
New York	0	2	5	2	2	..	5	4	20	.400
Washing'n	1	2	3	3	7	5	..	6	21	.389
St. Louis	1	2	2	3	2	2	2	..	21	.382
Games lost	19	20	21	27	26	30	33	34		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston at New York.
Brooklyn at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Cleveland at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Bostons Play Poorly and New Yorks Win as They Please by 10 to 3.

The Bostons failed to come anywhere near repeating their really excellent twelve-inning exhibition of Saturday in the second game with the New Yorks yesterday. In fact, their all-around play was weak and disappointing, and the champions simply galloped away with a victory by a score of ten to three. Aside from their amateurish play in the field and on the bases, they were totally at the mercy of Pitcher Ames, and if the same care had been taken by the New York fielders in the eighth and ninth innings the visitors would undoubtedly have been shut out.

With the substitution of Strang for Dahlen in the eighth inning the first-errors by New York were made. Raymer hit a bounding ball to Strang, who fumbled it badly. Devlin fumbled Fraser's, and Raymer received a good chance to attempt to score on Abbatichio's hard stroke to left field. Raymer stayed on third. With the bases filled, Dolan hit moderately slow to Gilbert, who threw the runner out at first, but Raymer tallied. In their last efforts at the bat Tenney and Wolverton hit safely, and Needham was sent to first on called balls. Raymer was called out on strikes. Lauterborn took Fraser's place and hit to Dahlen. The latter could do no better than to throw out Needham at second, while Tenney scored. Abbatichio gave Wolverton his run by also hitting to Dahlen, but Dolan ended the inning by forcing out Abbatichio at second.

The New Yorks began in the first inning to hit Fraser, but it was not until Browne and Donlin had been thrown out by Raymer to Tenney. Then McGann made three bases on a ball to centre field, and he scored on Mertes's hit. A base on balls, Bowerman's single, a horrible mess of a fly ball by Cannell, and Browne's force out of Ames at second gave them two runs in the second inning. McGann started the fifth inning with his second three-base hit, this one to right field, and after that the Bostons, particularly Delehanty, became demoralized. The latter allowed three foul balls to drop out of his hands, and with the help of a base on balls and a two-base hit by Bresnahan who succeeded Bowerman by reason of an injured finger, four runs were tallied. Four singles were made off Fraser in the eighth inning, and these with a base on balls and a bad throw by Abbatichio gave the champions three more runs.

The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	1	1	5	2	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Del'hty, lf	0	0	2	1	2	0
Cannell, cf	0	1	2	2	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	1	9	0	0
Wolv'n, 3b	1	2	2	1	2	0
N'dham, c	0	0	3	2	0	0
Raymer, 2b	1	0	2	3	2	0
Fraser, p	0	0	1	0	1	0
*Lau'b'n	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	6	24	13	7	0

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Donlin, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
McG'n, lb	2	2	10	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	0	0
Strang, ss	0	0	1	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b	1	2	1	1	1	0
Gilbert, 2b	3	0	2	3	0	0
Bow'm'n, c	1	1	6	1	0	0
Breen'n, p	2	2	2	2	0	0
Ames, p	0	0	0	0	4	0
Total	10	12	27	13	3	0

*Batted for Fraser in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—3
New York	1	2	0	0	4	0	3	0	x	—10

First base by errors—New York, 4; Boston, 2. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Fraser, 5. Struck out—By Ames, 8; by Fraser, 3. Left on bases—New York, 9; Boston 8. Three-base hits—McGann, 2d. Two base hit—Bresnahan. Stolen bases—Browne, 2; McGann, Mertes, Gilbert. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—4,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; BROOKLYN, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Philadelphia defeated Brooklyn to-day in a well-played game. The home team scored the winning run on a double, sacrifice and a single. Score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Hall, lf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Gessler, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	1
Batch, 3b	0	1	1	4	1	0
Maloy, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0
Bohn, ss	1	0	3	3	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	8	3	0	0
McInt'e, p	0	1	0	3	0	0
Total	2	6	*25	15	1	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	2	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	1	0	0	0
Cr'ney, 3b	0	0	2	3	1	
Titus, rf	1	2	1	0	0	
Magee, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
B'rnsf'd, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	
Doolin, ss	1	2	1	1	0	
Dooin, c	1	0	10	3	0	
Corridon, p	0	1	0	4	0	
Total	3	8	27	12	1	

*One out when winning run scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—3

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Babb, Bransfield, Magee. Two-base hits—Gleason, Dobbs, Titus, Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Titus, Doolin. Double play—Corridon, Courtney, Dooin and Gleason. Struck out—By Corridon, 7; by McIntyre, 6. Bases on balls—Off Corridon, 2; off McIntyre, 5. Wild pitch—Corridon. Hit by pitcher—By Corridon, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—3,097.

CHICAGO, 9; CINCINNATI, 1.

CHICAGO, June 26.—Timely hitting, sacrificing, and daring stealing gave Chicago an easy victory over Cincinnati to-day. Attendance, 2,800.

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	2	3	0	0	1	
Schulte, lf	1	2	2	0	0	
Maloney, rf	3	2	1	0	0	
Chance, 1b	1	1	10	2	0	
Hoffman, ss	1	3	3	3	0	
Evers, 2b	0	1	4	3	0	
Casey, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
Kling, c	1	2	5	0	0	
Wicker, p	0	0	2	2	0	
Total	9	15	27	11	1	

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	0	2	0	
Barry, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	
Odwell, lf	0	2	2	0	0	
Seymour, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	0	1	3	0	
Sebring, rf	0	0	3	0	0	
Sidwell, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Phelps, c	0	0	6	1	1	
Ewing, p	0	0	1	0	2	0
Total	1	6	24	9	1	

Chicago	0	2	1	0	1	3	0	2	x	—9
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Cincinnati, 5. Two-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Wicker. Stolen bases—Chance, Hoffman, Maloney, 2; Slagle. Double play—Hoffman and Chance. Struck out—By Wicker, 4; by Ewing, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wicker, 1; off Ewing, 3. Wild pitch—Ewing. Time of game—2 hours. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Makes "Wild Bill" Donovan Quit and Scores Easy Victory.

DETROIT, Mich., June 26.—For six innings to-day there was much doubt as to the result of the game between the Clevelands and the home team. Donovan had been pitching gilt-edged ball and was well supported. In the eighth and subsequent innings, however, Cleveland did the hardest batting of the season on the home grounds, earning most of the runs and finally knocking Donovan out of the box in the eighth. While the locals hit freely they could not keep pace with the league leaders. Score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	1	1	1	7	0	
Cooley, cf	1	3	3	0	0	
H'k'man, 1b	0	3	5	1	1	
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	2	1	0	
C'ghlan, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	9	1	0	
M'Intyre, lf	0	0	1	1	1	
Drill, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Donovan, p	2	1	0	2	0	
B'k'm'ler, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	5	11	27	14	3	

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	3	2	2	0	0	0
Bay, cf	4	4	0	0	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	1	4	2	3	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	2	1	3	0	
Turner, s	0	3	6	3	0	
Stovall, 1b	0	0	11	1	1	
Bemis, c	2	1	6	2	0	
Moore, p	2	2	0	2	1	
Total	14	19	27	14	2	

Detroit	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	—5
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	1	0	3	5	3	—14

Hits—Off Donovan, 15 in eight innings; off Brookmiller, 4 in one inning. Two base hits—Bay, 2; Jackson, Cooley. Three base hits—Cooley, Flick, Bemis. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Bay. Stolen bases, Crawford, Flick. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 4; off Brookmiller, 1; off Moore, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Cleveland, 10. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Brookmiller, 1; by Moore, 6. Double play—Lajoie, Turner and Stovall. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,600.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore Has Lively Finish and Defeats Jersey City by 8 to 3.

With the score 3 to 2 in their favor at the end of the sixth inning yesterday, the Jersey City players went to pieces and Baltimore easily won. In the seventh the visitors developed a batting streak, and, with the help of errors, the visitors tallied four runs. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hearne, lf	2	1	0	0	0	
Kelly, cf	2	2	3	0	0	
McAleer, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Jordan, 1b	1	2	12	1	0	
Neal, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	
L'd'n'g'r, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	
Jennings, ss	0	1	2	2	0	
Byers, c	1	2	3	1	0	
Burchell, p	1	0	1	4	2	
Total	8	11	27	14	2	

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf	1	2	2	0	1	
Bean, ss	1	2	4	0	2	
Keister, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Merritt, 1b	1	1	7	1	1	
H'ligan, cf	0	0	3	1	1	
Patte, 2b	0	0	2	2	2	
Woods, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	
V'd'grift, c	0	0	6	2	0	
Olmstead, p	0	0	0	1	0	
P'f'miller, ss	0	0	1	0	0	
*Thielman	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	5	27	9	3	

*Batted for Pfanmiller in ninth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	2	—8
Jersey City	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base by errors—Baltimore, 7; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 8; Jersey City, 1. First base on balls—Off Olmstead, 4. Struck out—By Burchell, 3; by Olmstead, 5. Two-base hits—Merritt, Jordan, Kelly. Sacrifice hits—Keister, McAleer. Stolen bases—Hearne, Jordan, Neal, Kelly. Double plays—Neal, (unassisted); Halligan and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—1,210.

PROVIDENCE, 9; NEWARK, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 26.—Pardee's delivery was easy for the home team to-day, his offerings being hammered to all parts of the lot, and Providence won handily by a score of 9 to 5. The Newarks hit hard enough to win an ordinary game, but were not in it with Dunn's men, who found Pardee for seventeen hits, with a total of twenty-seven bases, against eleven singles credited to Newark. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b	1	2	0	0	0	
McF'r'd, lf	1	4	2	0	0	
Dunn, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	
Pittsburg	3	6	..	5	7	
Chicago	2	3	5	..	6	
Cincinnati	3	4	4	7	..	
St. Louis	2	2	3	3	5	
Boston	1	4	8	2	3	
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	1	
Games lost	18	24	26	27	20	

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Mahl'g, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	
Murphy, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Sw'der, cf	2	2	4	0	2	
Jones, lf	2	2	0	0	0	
C'k'man, 3b	1	4	3	3	0	
O'H'g'n, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	
Con'h'n, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
Shea, c	0	1	2	3	0	
Pardee, p	0	0	0	3	0	
*McLane	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	5	11	*23	12	2	

*Batted for Pardee in ninth inning. †Poland out, hit by batted ball.

Providence	1	4	0	0	3	0	1	0	x	—9
Newark	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	—5

Two base hits—Conn, 2; Poland, Rock. Three base hits—Poland, McFarland, Nops. Stolen bases—Ball, Conn, Brodie, Swander, 2; Cockman. Sacrifice hit—O'Hagan. First base on balls—Off Pardee, 4. Struck out—By Nops, 2; by Pardee, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Pardee, 1. Left on bases—Providence, 10; Newark, 7. First base by error—Newark, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Conway. Time—1:50. Attendance—1,400.

TORONTO, 5; ROCHESTER, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 26.—Toronto defeated Rochester this afternoon in a ten-inning game, before empty benches, the score being 5 to 4. The winning run was tallied on Harley's two-base hit. White put him on third, and he scored on Murray's single. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—4	10	3
Toronto	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1—5	11	3

Batteries—Faulkner and Steelman; Magee and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	31	19	.620	Toronto	23	26	.479
Providence	29	21	.580	Newark	23	28	.451
Jersey City	28	21	.571	Rochester	19	29	.396
Buffalo	24	23	.511	Montreal	19	30	.388

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Baltimore at Jersey City.
Newark at Providence.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

New England League.

Concord, 6; Fall River, 0.
Haverhill, 5; Nashua, 2.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 8; New Haven, 3.
Meriden, 6; Bridgeport, 5.
New London, 4; Norwich, 2.
Holyoke, 8; Springfield, 7.

New York State League.

A. J. and G., 4; Troy, 2.
Wilkesbarre, 8; Binghamton, 2.
Scranton, 2; Syracuse, 1.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah, 8; Columbia, 0.
Jacksonville, 3; Augusta, 1.
Charleston, 5; Macon, 2.

American Association.

Columbus, 7; Toledo, 2.
Milwaukee, 6; St. Paul, 5.
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 2.

Southern League.

Montgomery, 3; Atlanta, 2.
New Orleans, 5; Memphis, 4.
Little Rock, 2; Shreveport, 1.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockey Knapp, who rode Whimsical in the third race at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, was suspended for the week by Starter Cassidy for misbehavior at the post.

About fifty head of the Rancocas thoroughbred yearlings, ready for the sales ring, have arrived at the Sheepshead Bay paddocks of the Fasig-Tipton Company. As forerunner to the sale, the colors of Mrs. Lillian A. Barnes, mistress of the Rancocas Farm, were out for the first time this season, carried by La France, a starter in the first race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday.

Three horses so far have been penalized for the Commonwealth Handicap, or "Suburban Renewal," to be run Saturday at Sheepshead Bay. They are Sysonby, five pounds, making his weight 111; Agile, five pounds, making his weight 105, and Tradition, three pounds, making her weight 104.

The weights for the Spindrift Handicap, one mile and a furlong, for three-year

HAMBURG BELLE EASILY WON EQUALITY STAKES

Filly Made Running with Top Weight and Romped In.

FOUR FAVORITES BEATEN

Sandmark, at 30 to 1, and Voladay, at 15 to 1, Were Long Chance Winners at Sheepshead Bay.

Hamburg Belle loomed up as a possibility for new honors yesterday when at the Sheepshead Bay race track of the Coney Island Jockey Club she went out with the track, and making all the pace under the top weight, won the Equality Stakes at one mile in 1:40 flat, pulling up at the finish.

Hamburg Belle's races last season for the most part were at sprinting distances after a backward training season, which permitted her to get to racing only late in the year. Her effort at a mile yesterday, therefore, was something of a revelation to many horsemen. Her race was the fourth on the programme, and even in the original announcement of entries the filly carrying the Paget colors was the only one of ten named to have up scale weight. Scratches reduced the field to six. Hamburg Belle being called on to concede from [illegible] up to fifteen pounds each to her opponents, and at that starting at 5 to 4 on, with Dolly Spanker the next best backed to see in the race.

The start out of the mile chute was made with Hamburg Belle first away, and first she remained to the end, galloping easily in the lead over a rather dead track and putting in the several quarters at an even and fast pace, and at the finish pulling up first, a length and a half away from Dandelion, second, in the excellent time of 1:40. In the race Israelite and Prince Hamburg alternated second and third to the head of the stretch, where Dandelion went on and made an effort after the leader, but never got to her, while Dolly Spanker after being shut off in the run to the far turn, and meeting other interference in the bend to the straight was but a modest third.

As the track was probably a second and a half slow to the mile from the effects of recent rains and a heavy shower just before the races began, and Hamburg Belle won in a very easy style, the good time of her race was suggestive of much better things that may come.

It was a day for fillies, at that, as in four of the six events on the card fillies were returned winners, while the only two favorites that were successful in the course of the afternoon were the fillies Hamburg Belle and Whimsical.

In the four races in which post favorites were beaten long chances were twice first. The longest chance winner of the day, and one of the longest shots to succeed in the course of the Spring, was Sandmark. At the time 40 to 1 in the betting Sandmark was backed just enough to send her to the post at 30 to 1, and after Watergrass and Single Shot each had taken a turn in front Sandmark, ridden by Baird, went on from the rear and won a good race by a length and a half from Watergrass, which also was at 30 to 1.

The next longest chance winner of the day was Voladay in the second race. Summary:

FIRST RACE. For maiden fillies, two years old, last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	¼.	F.
Sandmark, 110, Baird, 30-1	2	2	1½
Watergrass, 110, W. Davis, 30-1	1	1	2½
Single Shot, 110, Lyne, 8-1	3	3	3½
Caprice, 110, Bullman, 8-1	6	5	4
Sufficiency, 112, Odom, 11-5, even	5	6	5
Andromeda, 110, Crimmins, 20-1	8	4	6
Moonshine, 110, Hildebrand, 8-1	4	7	7
Lilla R., 110, J. J. Walsh, 8-1	11	9	8
La France, 110, L. Smith, 100-1	12	12	9
Poetry, 110, J. Martin, 10-1	9	10	10
Cousin Kate, 110, Macey, 100-1	10	8	11
Ivera, 110, Burns, 5-1	7	11	12
Minister W., 110, Miller, 20-1	13	13	13
Katie Arno, 110, Curran, 100-1	14	14	14
Lady Peep, 110, Chandler, 100-1	15	15	15

Time, 1:02. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner br. or br. f., 2 years, by Sandringham-Green-fi. Owner, W. B. E. Lockwood. Trainer, W. H. Snyder.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward selling; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¼.	F.
Voladay, 98, R. Smith, 12-1	3	1	1½
The Southerner, 111, Baird, 13-5, even	8	2	2½
Kor, 98, L. Smith, 20-1	8-1	12	6
Palm Tree, 101, W. Knapp, 13-5, even	2	3	4
Champlain, 111, J. J. Walsh, 10-1	4	5	5
Strange Wing, 110, Moriarty, 7-1	5-2	7	7
Supreme Court, 98, Miller, 8-1	3-1	5	8
Hero, 118, Bullman, 10-1	4-1	1	8
Lord Badge, 115, Redfern, 20-1	8-1	9	9
Colossal, 99, Crimmins, 15-1	6-1	4	10
Norona, 98, Auburchon, 20-1	8-1	10	11
Nerissus, 116, Hildebrand, 10-1	4-1	11	12

Time, 1:53 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Faraday-Alti Vola. Owner, J. P. Ronan. Trainer, A. Wheeler.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Whimsical, 119, W. Knapp, 9-10	1-2	1	1ª
Hellbreather, 117, O'Neil, 8-1	3-1	5	2½
Sly Boy, 117, Auburchon, 100-1	20-1	6	2½
Gary, 122, Lyne, 12-1	7-2	3	4
Old Faithful, 122, Hildebrand, 11-5	3-5	1	5
Gold Heels, 122, Martin, 12-1	4-1	7	6
Third Mate, 117, Miller, 50-1	15-1	8	7
Vendetta, 122, D. O'Connor, 50-1	15-1	4	8
Lord Gregory, 117, Diggins, 100-1	50-1	9	9

Time, 1:07 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Orlando-Kismet. Owner T. J. Gaynor. Trainer, T. J. Gaynor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Equality, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile.

	S.	¾.	F.
Hamburg Belle, 121, W. Davis, 9-10	1-4	1	1½
Dandelion, 101, Baird, 12-1	3-1	2	2½
Dolly Spanker, 111, Redfern, 6-5	1-2	3	3½
Prince Hamburg, 101, Hildebrand, 7-1	2-1	4	4
Israelite, 111, Lyne, 50-1	10-1	5	5
Kurtzmann, 103, Nicol, 7-1	2-1	6	6

Time—1:40. Start good. Won easily, place same. Winner ch. c., 4 years, by Hamburg-Belle. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and three furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Von Trump, 112, Nicol, 5-1	6-5	4	1
Kobadar, 111, Miller, 7-5	1-2	2	2½
Ostrich, 116, W. Knapp, 11-5	3-5	3	3
Palm Beach, 104, T. Burns, 5-1	6-5	1	4

Time—2:29 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. or br. c., 3 years, by Ben Brush-Cinderella. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs on turf.

	S.	¼.	F.
Line of Life, 110, W. Knapp, 5-1	2-1	7	3	1½
Consideration, 112, Hildebrand, 7-1	5-2	1	1	2ª
Little Wonder, 96, Baird, 8-1	3-1	8	2	3½
Arsenal, 112, Odom, 7-1	2-1	2	5	4
Aeronaut, 107, Miller, 3-1	7-5	6	4	5
Water Mirror, 99, Homer, 100-1	40-1	12	6	6
Tenpress, 107, Oakley, 15-1	6-1	13	7	7
Avalo, 115, Bullman, 4-1	8-5	4	8	8
Fabulist, 106, Burns, 8-1	3-1	3	9	9
Jim Gaynor, 102, Meyers, 100-1	40-1	15	10	10
White Magic, 109, L. Smith, 30-1	20-1	5	11	11
Dr. S., 102, Crimmins, 20-1	10-1	14	12	12
Oh even, 97, Moriarty, 200-1	80-1	10	13	13
Maggie Stone, 92, J. Johnson, 100-1	40-1	9	14	14
Hexameus, 99, Sterling, 50-1	20-1	11	15	15

Time, 1:14 4-5. Start fair. Won cleverly. Place driving. Winner b. f., 4 years, by Sweetheart-Lady Patrol. Owner, J. E. Holland. Trainer, J. [illegible]

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Bob Edgren	112 Halloway	108
Arkins	108 La Jarlan	108
Fisherman	107 Jimmy Maher	108
Miss Point	105 *Little Ben	104
Cat's Eye	103 Tarlac	102
Lanehaven	102 All Pink	102
*Lord of the Forest	100 Agnitia Marie	99
Bit of Blarney	99 *Niantic	97
*Comedian	97 *Swagger	97
*Royal Income	97 *Pepper Pod	94
*Aimee Abbott	94	

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; with penalties; one mile on the main course.

Proper	128	Pulsus	126
Ort Wells	125	Broadcloth	111
E. enstick*	126	St Bellane	108

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, two years old; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Last Chance	110	Listless	109
Alla Russell	114	Frills	109
V. [illegible]	114	Cousin Eva	109
Brookdale Nymph	114	Auvergne	109
Swimming Girl	114	Early and Often	109
Devilfree	109	Argentine	109

FOURTH RACE.—The Bay Ridge Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

Colonial Girl	116	Adbell	114
Oxford	113	Cairngorm	111
Broadcloth	107	Outcome	106
Jacquin	109	Graziallo	106
Wilful	106	Sinister	90

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile.

Saulsberry	112	La Golden	112
Jason	112	Tyron	112
Woodsman	112	Maximilian	112
Comet	109	Chapolia	109
Bouvier	109	Nom de Plume	109
Binderton	109	Apollo	109
Lindale	109	Chrysolite	109
Salt and Pepper	107	Mimi	107
Suffice	107		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong on the turf course.

*Duke of Kendal	113	Lord Melbourne	105
Onatas	109	Lipton	105
*Hippocrates	108	Cottage Maid	103
Action	108	Sailor Boy	97
St. Gallen	106	*Port Arthur	86
Tom Lawson	105		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

STEWARDS CHIDE O'NEILL.

Beldame's Jockey Called to Account for Impeding Agile.

The announcement yesterday that the Stewards of the Coney Island Jockey Club's meeting on the Sheepshead Bay Track had noticed officially the riding of Jockey O'Neill on the famous filly Beldame, when in the race for the Alliance Stakes, at Sheepshead Bay last Saturday, O'Neill took the filly wide in what seemed to be an effort to interfere with and hamper the contending horse, Agile, at the stretch turn, renewed the argument which has interested horsemen since the race, relative to the merits of Agile, the winner, and Beldame.

That the Stewards were satisfied that O'Neill exceeded his duty to his employer by trying to impede Agile, ridden by Martin, was made evident in the fact that the Stewards reprimanded the jockey, though, as was stated, they did not find that he was guilty of action which called for discipline. O'Neill stated in defense of fense of his course that Martin on Agile had attempted to crowd Beldame over toward the rail and into the heavy going before he made any move at retaliation Then, in defense of his mount, and in retaliation for what he thought to be foul riding, O'Neill says he carried Martin's mount wide.

Yearlings at Auction Sale.

About the most successful sale of yearling thoroughbred horses held this Spring was that of the combined Dixiana and Baigowan Studs of Kentucky in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The horses disposed of were chiefly the product of the fine old horse Gold Crest, owned by William Lakeland, and fairly good prices were realized throughout. The best sales were as follows.

Br. c., by Voter-Quesal, by Himyar; D. A. Boyle..... $2,300
Ch. c., by Goldcrest-Ethel Green, by Tea Tray; D. A. Boyle..... 1,000
McCarter, b. c., by Knight of the Thistle-Candle, by Candlemas; T. Welsh.. 1,100
Ch. c., by Octagon-Cohle Dozier, by Duke of Montrose; E. R. Bradley..... 1,500
Stromelin, b. c., by Ben Strome-Linnee, by Melbuff; Frank Farrell..... 2,100
Ch. c., by Goldcrest-Furlano, by Woodlands, F. D. Weir..... 1,600
Ch. c., by Grifton-Laurel, by Laureate; L. O. Appleby..... 1,100
Windsor, br. c., by Mazagan-Affect, by His Highness, J. Beattie..... 2,100
Ch. c., by De Beauvoir-Bon Voyage, by Zorilla; E. R. Bradley..... 1,700
Ch. c., by Ben Strome-Jane Gray, by De Beauvoir; M. L. Hayman..... 1,200
Lena J., b. f., 2 years, by Longflight-Rathleen, by Pat Mallov; M. L. Hayman 1,000

COLLEGE CREWS ON EDGE.

Oarsmen in Good Condition on Eve of Great Regattas.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 26.—The hard luck which was reported from Madison before the University of Wisconsin crew came east seems to have followed the men, for to-day Von Meter, No. 3 in the 'Varsity eight, reported sick with tonsilitis. He was able to row this evening, but if it should be found necessary to put another man in his place the four-oared crew will have to be disrupted, because there are no other substitutes in the squad.

Rough water kept the Westerners off the course this morning, and it was dark this evening before the sea had subsided sufficiently in the neighborhood of their boathouse to make it safe to launch their shell. Then they rowed less than a mile.

The same bad conditions which hampered Wisconsin affected the practice of all the other crews, although Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, being on the west bank, were able to get out late this evening and paddle short distances in the lee of the mountain range that borders the course on that side.

The Syracuse and Georgetown contingents gave up hope of getting out at 6 o'clock. Dempsey's men returned to quarters, and Ten Eyck gave the entire Syracuse squad a brisk walk of an hour to make up for the lack of exercise in the shells. There is much gratification in the Syracuse camp over the complete recovery of Stroke Packard from his lame back.

The faith of the Syracusans in their 'Varsity crew does not seem to have been shaken by the record breaking time attributed to Cornell in their four-mile trial on Saturday. Coach Ten Eyck said to-day that conditions of tide and wind are so variable on the Hudson that comparisons of time trials are insignificant unless they are made under precisely similar conditions, and he called attention to the fact that tide and wind which favored the crews in Saturday's trials. As to the best time of Syracuse there is no more definite information than the rumor that they have covered the course under nineteen minutes, and Ten Eyck's reticence on this point is impenetrable.

In view of the many nice things that are being said of the Columbia crews' present form, and because they are known to have made more time trials over the course than any other crew, some of the old oarsmen who are now arriving for the race are wondering if Columbia has not been overlooked in the calculations. Charles Courtney and Ellis Ward say that Columbia is rowing in excellent form. Jasper Goodwin is silent as the day he came here with the crew.

As a prelude to the main events of Wednesday, a one-mile race between substitutes of Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania will be held to-morrow at 3 P. M., starting at the Pennsylvania boathouse and ending at Cornell's.

HARVARD QUARTERS, Gale's Ferry, Conn., June 26.—The wind which swept up the Thames River this afternoon reached the proportions of a small gale and made rowing impossible. Coach Wray said to-night that he was pleased with the work of the crew this morning, despite the fact that the men could not do their best on account of the choppy water. He said that the eight rowed well in smooth water, and that the men had no trouble in keeping the boat steady. "Smooth water is what we want Thursday," said the coach, "and I think we will all pray for it before we go to bed to-night."

The 'Varsity four did not go on the water at all to-day as Gill and Corlett needed a rest, they being slightly over-trained, it is believed. This shell has been sent over the water in fine shape and the men look for a victory over Yale's four.

YALE QUARTERS, GALE'S FERRY, Conn., June 26.—Yale's 'Varsity crew took to the water at 7:30 o'clock to-night and enjoyed a brush with the freshmen. For some reason the freshmen got out of their course and finished several lengths behind the first eight. No time was taken. The water was rough, yet the blade work of the men was good as a whole. Several racing starts were tried this morning and they were followed by a short brush with the freshmen. To-morrow the work will consist principally in practicing racing starts, and in any event it will be light.

CHEERS FOR OLDFIELD IN EXCITING AUTO RACE

Wins One Heat by Fraction of a Second, but Loses Match.

HONORS FALL TO CHEVROLET

Frenchman Captures Two Star Events at Empire City Track—Webb Jay's Steam Car Breaks Down.

Louis Chevrolet carried off the honors of the day yesterday in the automobile races at the Empire City track, which had been postponed from Saturday. He won the third event in the series of National motor-car championships, and also triumphed over Barney Oldfield in the special two-thousand-dollar match race arranged as the big feature of the meet. The French chauffeur, driving the ninety-horse-power Fiat car which has already broken the mile record twice this season at Morris Park, amply fulfilled the assertions of his friends that he is destined to be one of the foremost track racers ever seen in this country.

Nearly 2,000 persons gathered to see the big men whiz around the track. Besides Chevrolet and Oldfield, Webb Jay was there with his fast steam car, and Paul Sartori made his first appearance since his accident at Brighton Beach early in May, when Alfred Vanderbilt's Fiat was badly damaged.

The match race between Oldfield and Chevrolet was run in three heats, and the second heat furnished the most exciting sport of the day. Five miles was the distance, for the first. Chevrolet led from the start, but only by a few yards, and every one was looking for the customary Oldfield spurt when, to the disappointment of the crowd, he stopped just after finishing the fourth mile. The ignition apparatus of his machine failed to work, and Chevrolet had a walk-over on the last mile, winning in 4:41.

While Oldfield was tinkering with his green-covered car on the track in front of the grand stand the lesser races were run off. Oldfield took a preliminary run around the track, and, with everything working smoothly, the big cars lined up for the second heat at ten miles. The crowd got its money's worth in this race, for, although Chevrolet led for nine miles, Oldfield dogged him with a persistency that would not give way. The Frenchman led at the eighth mile by about four lengths. Going around the lower turn, Oldfield did what everybody had been expecting, put on every ounce of power and slowly closed up the gap. Shouts arose from the crowd. Opposite the clubhouse the cars were nearly abreast, raising great clouds of dust, but going faster than the wind. Men and boys stood on the seats, yelling in a frenzy of excitement which has seldom been exceeded at an automobile meet in this city. Oldfield, always taking the turn closer than Chevrolet, waited for the latter to swing out in making the wide upper curve. As the Frenchman did so Oldfield dashed in, almost hugging the rail, and when the cars straightened out in the stretch, humming loudly as they shot by the grand stand, they were almost on even terms. Chevrolet put on all possible speed and barely led as he passed the judges' stand by a nose, so to speak.

The Frenchman, however, had gone his limit. Oldfield was at his best, and in taking the lower turn the American driver forged ahead, and the shouts and cheers redoubled in energy. Chevrolet was less than three lengths behind as they entered the back stretch, and the positions were unchanged as the racers came around the final turn. In a magnificent finish Oldfield won the heat by about five yards in 9:28 for the ten miles, while Chevrolet's time was 9:28 3-5. It was the closest ten-mile race ever seen on the Empire City track. The fastest mile in the heat was 56 seconds, Chevrolet's second mile.

Oldfield won the toss for the final heat, and chose ten miles as the distance. The crowd expected to see him win, but Chevrolet got a lead of from ten to twelve lengths at the sixth mile, and, although Oldfield picked up some of the distance, he was unable to duplicate his previous success, and the Frenchman won by half a dozen lengths in 9:30 3-5, while Oldfield did 9:32 1-5. The wind blew a gale in the face of the men as they entered the home stretch, and this undoubtedly made the time slower than in Oldfield's winning heat.

The National championship was a disappointment because the engine in Webb Jay's steam car broke after the third mile of the ten-mile final heat. Summary.

Match Race, between Barney Oldfield, driving 60-horse power Peerless, and Louis Chevrolet, driving Major C. J. S. Miller's 90-horse power Fiat.—First heat, five miles—Won by Chevrolet; time—4:41. Oldfield stopped just before completion of four miles due to ignition troubles.

Second heat, ten miles—Won by Oldfield; time—9:28; Chevrolet—9:28 3-5. Intermediate miles—First, 6:58 3-5; second, 1:54 3-5; third, 2:50 4-5; fourth, 3:47 2-5; fifth, 4:44; sixth, 5:40 4-5; seventh, 6:37 4-5; eighth, 7:34 3-5; ninth, 8:31 3-5.

Third and final heat, ten miles—Won by Chevrolet; time—9:30 3-5; Oldfield—9:32 1-5.

Dealers' Handicap, two miles.—Won by American Automobile Storage Co.'s 12 horse power Franklin, driven by A. F. Comacho, handicap 1,800 feet. Time—2:25 3-5. Harry S. Haupt's 40-horse power Thomas, driven by M. Roberts, handicap 500 feet, second. Time—2:36. Cameron Agency's 16-horse power Cameron, driven by F. F. Cameron, did not finish.

Empire Handicap, five miles, open to all classes.—Won by Harry S. Houpt's 60-horse power Thomas, driven by M. Roberts, handicap 0:40; Charles G. Wridgway's 24-horse power Peerless, driven by owner, handicap 0:55, second; Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's 90-horse power Fiat, driven by Paul Sartori, scratch, third. Time—7:13. E. B. Gallaher's 24-horse power Richard Brazier, American Automobile Co.'s 12-horse power Franklin, and Hollander & Targemen's 12-horse power Fiat also started.

Special Race, five miles.—Won by Cameron Agency's 16-horse power Cameron, driven by F. F. Cameron. Time—6:11. Hollander & Targeman's 12-horse power Fiat, driven by E. Parker, second. Time—6:37 3-5. American Automobile Co.'s 12-horse power Franklin, driven by Alfred F. Comacho, third. Time—7:02 1-5.

National Motor Car Championship five miles.—First heat—Won by Webb Jay, driving 15-20-horse power White steam car. Time—4:58. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's 90-horse power Fiat, driven by Paul Sartori, second. Time—5:02 2-5.

Second heat—Won by Chevrolet, driving Major C. J. S. Miller's 90-horse power Fiat, after Harry S. Houpt's 60-horse power Thomas dropped out on account of tire trouble. No time taken. Chevrolet's time for two miles, 2:07 4-5.

Third and final heat, ten miles, between Chevrolet, in 90-horse power Fiat, and Webb Jay, in 15-20-horse power White steam car.—Won by Chevrolet in walkover due to breaking of engine in Webb Jay's car after third mile. Times as taken—Jay, first mile, 0:50 4-5; Jay, second mile, 1:35 2-5; Chevrolet, third mile, 2:35; Chevrolet, fourth mile, 3:51 4-5.

WARD LOSES IN LONDON.

American Tennis Champion Outplayed in All-England Meet.

LONDON, June 26.—The defeat of Holcombe Ward, the American National lawn tennis champion and the winner last week of the championship of the City of London, in the first round of the All-England tournament at Wimbledon to-day, brought much joy to the British camp. The contest, in which S. H. Smith, the Welsh champion, was victorious, was probably the fastest ever seen in England. Ward was not quite up to his last week's form, attributable perhaps to the stiff work of the last two days, but it is conceded that Smith never played a better game. He appeared to be able to stand the extreme pace better than Ward, whose serves several times failed to break effectively.

William A. Larned, the American exchampion; Beals C. Wright and William J. Clothier, the other Americans, all won in the second round, Larned especially showing good form, but in no case did their opponents call for particular extension.

For the next ten days Wimbledon will be the Mecca of tennis players. Not only is the entry a record one, but the presence of so many champions and former champions of America and other countries gives the meeting more international interest than ever before. On all sides it is conceded that the most formidable competitors the British cracks will have to meet are the Americans who have just captured the All-London championships, and whose brilliant performances seem to indicate that England's chances of retaining the championship honors and the Davis Trophy depend endirely on the performance of the Brothers Doherty.

Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., is also considered likely to take back the Ladies' Championship to America. Miss Sutton has been scoring great successes in the Northern meetings, and Miss K. Douglas, the present champion, has injured her wrist and is unable to defend the title.

In the first round of the doubles tomorrow Ward and Wright will play Evans and Navrogordato, and Larned and Clothier will play Hillerup and Larsen. The summary:

All-England Championship Singles.—First Round—S. H. Smith beat Holcombe Ward, 6-4, 6-3, 8-6.

Second Round—Beals C. Wright of Boston beat G. H. Simond, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4; William A. Larned of Summit N. J., beat E. Larsen, 6-1, 6-0, 6-1; William J. Clothier of Philadelphia beat A. W. Perceval, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

WORLD'S SWIMMING RECORD.

Australian Champion Covers 600 Yards, in London, in 7:14 2-5.

LONDON, June 26.—At the inter-university swimming meeting at the Bath Club here this evening, in the presence of a distinguished company, including the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Australian amateur champion, B. B. Kiernan, nineteen years old, lowered the world's record, covering 600 yards easily in 7:14 2-5.

MIDDLE STATES TENNIS.

Columbia Tennis Captain Le Roy in Fine Form on Orange Courts.

Collegiate lawn tennis experts and a number of the foremost ranking players began the contests yesterday in the Middle States championship tournament on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J. Princeton was represented by the veterans, "Shep" Homans, Frederick B. Alexander, and Raymond D. Little. Yale by the team Captain, Karl H. Behr, and Columbia by the team Captain and intercollegiate champion of last year, Robert Le Roy.

Men's Championship Singles.—Preliminary Round—Richard Stevens, St. George Cricket Club, defeated Dudley Bramhall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—B. B. V. Lyon, New Haven Lawn Club, defeated T. W. Hoxie, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated T. W. Hoxie, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Harry Torrance, Englewood Field Club, defeated W. K. Fowler, Crescent Athletic Club, 6—4, 6—4; W. F. Johnson, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Clinton L. Childs, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 4—6, 7—5; Karl H. Behr, Yale University, defeated B. G. Braine, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—0; H. T. Coe, Bergen Point Lawn Tennis Club, defeated E. B. Cornwall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—1; Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. P. Bartram, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—1; H. P. Homans, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated P. B. Hawk, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—3; Emaile Miles, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William McArthur, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—0; Jay Bramhall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated S. E. Manchee, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—1; Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, defeated A. Wadsworth, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—1; C. F. Watson, Jr., Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated R. H. Rowey, Plainfield Country Club, 6—1, 6—4; George L. Wrenn, Jr., Country Club of Westchester, defeated I. R. Hoxie, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—0.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round—Harry F. Allen and Clinton F. Childs, New York Lawn Tennis Club and West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Jay Bramhall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 8—6; Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Englewood Field Club, defeated George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald Fincke, Country Club of Westchester, 4—6, 6—1, 6—4.

Officials for Poughkeepsie Regatta.

The following officials have been selected for the intercollegiate rowing races at Poughkeepsie to-morrow: Referee—John E. Eustis of Wesleyan. Timekeeper—Everett Jansen Wendell of Harvard. Judge at the Finish—Fred. R. Fortmeyer of New York.

The programme is as follows: 3 o'clock, four-oared shell; 3:45 o'clock, freshman eight; 5 o'clock, 'Varsity eight.

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4 1-2 Hours from New York.

A new service to this charming resort in the sea will be inaugurated by the Long Island Railroad Co., in connection with the Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd., via Montauk Point.

Commencing June 29th a special fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3.00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays only leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

Beginning June 29th, Steamers of the Montauk Line will leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., near Wall St., for Block Island, Orient, Shelter Island, Greenport and Sag Harbor, on week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island, arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.

On Saturdays and July 3d, Steamer will leave New York at 1:00 P. M., and run through to Block Island, arriving at Shelter Island 8:50 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M.

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The burden of our tale is the elimination of all superfluous weight in these two-garment summer suits, and the putting into them every little tailors' touch that gives snap to the suit and comfort to the body.



From $10 to $22—Here are two-garment suits of worsteds flannels, homespuns, crashes and serges, fashioned with ou "Concave" Shoulder and "Closefitting" Collar in the newest single and double breasted sack models.

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SUMMER FURNISHINGS at Reduced Prices.

(Upholstery Department, Third Floor.)

B. Altman & Co. have greatly reduced the prices of a selection of China and Surah Silks, Cretonnes and other fabrics, suitable for Summer Furnishings, and will also offer the following at special prices, this day (Tuesday), June 27th:

Ruffled Curtains of Scrim with Renaissance edge and inserting; original price, $1.75 per pair, at 85c.

Renaissance Lace Bed Sets (deep flounce), including roll piece; original price, $12.50 per set, at $8.50

Several Thousand Yards of Tamboured Muslin for Sash Curtains; original prices, 19c to 35c, per yard, at 12c., 15c. and 22c. per yard.

STORAGE. Rugs, Portieres and Draperies are received for storage during the Summer months with the usual guarantees for safe-keeping.

B. Altman & Co.

COTTON DRESS GOODS.

Beginning this day (Tuesday), the following selections of Cotton Dress Goods will be offered:

6,000 yards of White Cotton Waistings; regular price, 25c. per yard, at . . . . . 12c.

9,000 yards of Printed Organdies; regular price, 18c. per yard, at . . . . . 12c.

(Rear of Rotunda, First Floor)

MATERIALS FOR FANCY NEEDLEWORK.

(Department on Third Floor.)

B. Altman & Co. are showing selections of materials for Fancy Needlework, comprising Stamped Linens in designs for Shirt Waists, Hats and Parasols, Stamped and Hemstitched Table Covers, Bureau Scarfs, Centrepieces and Pillow Tops; also Scrim Pieces, including Work Bags, stamped in attractive patterns.

Embroidery Flosses and Knitting Yarns.

Store will be closed daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 12 Noon.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Louise & Co

ANNOUNCE THEIR

Summer Clearance Sale

Monday, June 26. Tuesday, June 27. Wednesday, June 28.

Imported Millinery

REDUCED TO

$5.00 and $10.00

554 Fifth Ave., Bet. 45th and 46th Sts.

SILK UMBRELLAS for Men and Women.

B. Altman & Co. WILL OFFER THIS DAY (TUESDAY), TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS WITH SELVEDGE EDGE, HAVING HANDLES OF NATURAL WOOD, IN TWENTY-SIX AND TWENTY-EIGHT INCH SIZES, USUALLY SOLD FOR $3.00, AT

$2.00 EACH.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.06¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61½
Oats, mixed	.36½@.37½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	9.30
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅜
Sugar, granulated	5.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅜
Pork, mess	13.57½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07½
Lard, prime	7.25
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.75
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.21

CHICAGO, June 26.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.06@1.15; No. 3, $1@$1.08; No. 2 red, $1.03; No. 2 corn, 55½@55½c; No. 2 yellow, 56@56½c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 2 white, 32½@32½c; No. 3 white, 32@32½c; good feeding barley, 39@40c; fair to choice malting, 47@49c; flaxseed, $1.75; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.42; prime timothy seed, $3.05; mess pork, per bbl, $12.62½@12.70; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@$7.27½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.80@$7.90; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.62½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed at $1.05 elevator and $1.06¼ free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.10⅝; No. 1 hard Manitoba, $1.14 free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	95⅝	94⅞	94⅞	94½
September	88¾	89	89⅛	89⅜
December	89 1-16	88¾	88¾	88½
Corn—				
July	..	..	60⅝	58⅞
September	..	..	59½	58¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	89⅝	89¼	89⅝	90
September	85¼	84⅞	85⅛	84⅞
December	85 3-16	84⅞	84⅝	84¼
Corn—				
July	55 1-16	55½	54⅞	55⅝
September	54⅛	52⅝	53⅜	53¼
December	50¾	49⅝	50¼	49⅝
Oats—				
July	32 3-16	31⅞	32½	31⅞
September	31⅛	30¾	30⅝	30⅛
December	31⅛	31⅛	31⅜	31⅛
Lard—				
July	$7.30	7.27	7.30	7.25
September	7.52	7.50	7.50	7.45
Ribs—				
July	7.85	7.80	7.82	7.77
September	8.05	7.97	8.02	7.87
Pork—				
July	12.77	12.67	12.67	12.55
September	13.07	12.97	13.00	12.87

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
June			8.04@8.06	8.03
July	8.76	8.61	8.71@8.72	8.70
August	8.80	8.68	8.77@8.78	8.77
September	8.88	8.73	8.84@8.86	8.83
October	8.95	8.80	8.91@8.92	8.90
November	8.94	8.85	8.95@8.97	8.94
December	9.05	8.89	9.01@9.02	8.99
January	9.08	8.95	9.06@9.07	9.04
February	..	..	9.09@9.10	9.06
March	9.13	9.01	9.11@9.12	9.09
April	..	..	9.13@9.15	9.11
May	9.17	9.13	9.16@9.18	9.14

LIVERPOOL, June 26.—Spot cotton, moderate demand; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 bales; American, 16,000; middling upland, 5.05d. Futures opened steady, 1@2 points lower, closed steady, net 2@7 points lower. June, 4.91; June-July and July-August, 4.90; August-September, September-October, October-November, November-December, December-January, and January-February, 4.80; February-March, 4.80, and March-April and April-May, 4.91. Manchester Yarns quiet and firm, cloths in moderate demand.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
June	..	..	6.35@6.40	6.35
July	6.35	6.20	6.35@6.40	6.35
August	6.45	6.45	6.45@6.50	6.50
September	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60	6.60
October	6.65	6.65	6.65@6.70	6.70
November	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.80
December	6.90	6.80	6.85@6.90	6.90
January	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.95
February	..	..	6.95@7.00	6.95
March	7.05	6.95	7.00@7.05	7.00
April	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.05
May	7.05	7.05	7.10@7.15	7.05

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Allen, H. W., & Co., Burlington, Vt.; F. D. Abernethy, dress goods and leather goods; Hotel Imperial.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; F. Bernheimer, dry goods; F. Weinberg, dry goods; Cilterion Hotel.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; C. Gwinnett, furnishing goods; Hotel Wellington.

Caldwell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear, Hotel Astor.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. B. Moore, remnants; B. S. Warden, shirts and overalls; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Ferguson-McKinney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Jetton, cloaks, suits, waists, gloves, and infants' wear; 350 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Goldberg Brothers Company, Phoenix, Arizona; D. Goldberg, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. F. Hopkinson, carpets; Hotel Grand.

Gladding, E. F., & Co., Dry Goods Company, Providence, R. I.; E. F. Gladding, dry goods; Holland House.

Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. A. Gimbel, dry goods; 377 Broadway.

Gottheil & Co., Norwich, Conn.; S. Kronick, hats; Hotel Albert.

Gaulle, William F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; J. G. Kline, domestics, H. F. McDonald, toys; C. M. Fay, linens; G. E. Lightrap, dry goods; 12 Walker Street.

Howell, T. V., & Son Company, Hamilton, Ohio; P. J. Robinson, notions; 320 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Izzard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; E. P. Dougherty, domestics, Hotel Normandie.

Konn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; T. Flinin, notions and jewelry; 467 Broadway; Hotel York.

Loweman, Joseph & Loeb, Birmingham, Ala.; W. E. Montgomery, carpets; 51 Franklin St.; Grand Square Hotel.

Lowenstein, B., & Brother, Memphis, Tenn.; J. A. Moss, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Lobeck Brothers, Nashville, Tenn.; M. S. Lobeck, domestics; 685 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.

La Salle & Koch Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; L. Epstein, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Lyons Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Rothschild, sporting goods and jewelry, 258 Church Street, Hotel Cadillac.

Mehlman, H. A., Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. M. Coyne, buttons and trimmings; N. B. Hirsch, laces; R. Fleuling, gloves; F. Masterson, domestics; 320 Church Street.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, notions, white goods, and leather goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Mandle Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; I. Solomon, jewelry; 340 Broome Street; Hotel Astor.

Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss E. Deegan, ladies' and infant's wear; 320 Church Street.

Meyer, Wise & Kaufman, ——; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Mackey-Nisbet Company, Evansville, Ind.; R. Nicholson, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street.

Manhattan Clothing Company, Norwich, Conn.; M. Hutzler, clothing; Hotel Albert.

Mother-Hood Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss L. M. Williams, millinery and trimmings; 921 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Oppenheim, Obermdorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ostermoor Company, Providence, R. I.; T. A. Ostermoor, notions, hosiery, and laces; 530 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Parsons & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; A. Mitchell, 4th, domestics, 37 White Street; 37 Worcester Hotel.

Patrick, E. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; F. J. Patrick, dry goods; 51 Leonard Street; Westminster Hotel.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street.

Rice, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; S. M. Rice, millinery, 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Storey Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Storey, millinery and ribbons; 320 Church Street.

Stone Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. O. Fournier, domestics, dress goods, silks, and waists; J. E. Jeiz, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Simons, B. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Leonard, cloaks and suits; Mrs. L. G. Irving, waists; Hotel Imperial.

Shuman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Shuman, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.

Tracy, Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Sibley, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Holland House.

Shepard, Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; H. Tate, knives; 41 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Shaw & Kilduff Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. C. Shaw, notions, hosiery, and carpets; Murray Hill Hotel.

Stephens, Hutchings Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. E. Dolan, waists, laces, and hosiery; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Schmidt, Goodale & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss L. McGill, laces and ribbons; Miss Metz, handkerchiefs; Miss D. Collins, beadings; 438 Broadway; Holland House; C. E. Kibbey, cloaks and suits; J. M. Purzell, domestics and dress goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Woodward & Lawrop, Washington, D. C.; A. Brett, boys' clothing; Mr. Hobson, goods; 41 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. M. Rosenthal, cloaks, suits, and waists; 43 Leonard Street.

Wood, S. M., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; S. M. Rice millinery, 657 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.

Witney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. W. Storey, millinery and ribbons; 320 Church Street.

Weiss Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. O. Fournier, domestics, dress goods, silks, and waists; J. E. Jeiz, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Young, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. L. Leonard, cloaks and suits; Mrs. L. G. Irving, waists; Hotel Imperial.

Zinman, A., & Co., Boston, Mass.; E. A. Shuman, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.

Zoller, Lindsay & Carr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; H. W. Sibley, dry goods, 454 Broome Street; Holland House.

Discharges from Bankruptcy.

Judge Holt in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to the following bankrupts:

CHARLES HECKMAN, rent collector, 314 East Eighteenth Street, formerly of Charles Heckman & Son, livery stable; liabilities, $79,707, of which $75,000 are damage suits for personal injuries.

DALE & MURPHY, men's furnishing goods, 31 Park Row; liabilities, $25,300.

RICHARD H. HANDY and CHARLES H. DEMAREST, milk dealers, Jefferson Market; liabilities, $20,912.

MOSES MICHAEL, 449 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, liquor dealer in 1874; liabilities, $22,519.

CHAS. W. BRANDT, 1,974 Webster Avenue, formerly southwest corner; liabilities, $1,446.

DORA AARON, 1,229 Madison Avenue, formerly tailor at 62 East Thirteenth Street; liabilities, $1,982.

W. H. DUNN, 887 Bronx Avenue, formerly of Dunn & Radican, liquor dealers; liabilities, $4,034.

BERNARD FRUHAUF, tailor, 12 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, formerly of Fruhauf & Buxbaum, skirts; liabilities, $4,274.

ALFRED HANLEY, 108 West Twelfth Street; liabilities, $2,067.

SAMUEL KANTER, 152 Beach Avenue; liabilities, $6,003; contracted in Russia.

WILLIAM KRONOWITZ, Yonkers; liabilities, $958.

BERNARD KUPFERMAN, 65 East Ninety-eighth Street, formerly paints; liabilities, $2,300.

HERBERT L. LEGG, hotel, Haines Falls, N. Y.; liabilities, $6,307.

CHARLES P. McCOHN, salesman, 1,977 Broadway; liabilities, $3,432.

HENRY OPPENHEIMER, real estate broker, 180 St. Nicholas Avenue; liabilities, $6,015.

N. ROSENTHAL & SON, furs, 191 Macon Street; liabilities, $2,986.

BALKIND, FRANK & CO., clothing manufacturers; 39 Bond Street; liabilities, $11,236.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

AMES, George—The City of New York	$285
ADLER, David—The City of New York.	152
BERMAN, Paul and Bertha—Benjamin Frindel	60
BELANGER, James A.—The City of New York	419
BECKWITH, Seth R.—The City of New York	285
BARRETT, Ed.—The City of New York.	
BIRNBAUM, Henry—The City of New York	73
BRADY, Thomas—The City of New York	156
BEDELL, Louis J.—The City of New York	77
BEDELL, Louis J.—The City of New York	73
BROOKES, Ritchie—The City of New York	156
BEIRNS, Thomas—The City of New York	156
BANTA, James H.—The City of New York	285
BOYLE, Luke—The City of New York..	162
BEGGS, Charles J.—The City of New York	295
BROWN, Emma R.—John Fitzgibbon and others	808
BRAIN, Dudley W.—Adam Barth	200
BELLAMY, Russell—Elwood Banfield..	100
CONOVER, J. Dey—The City of N. Y..	306
CLEARMAN, J. Wallis—Same	285
CLAWRY, Thomas— New Amsterdam Gas Co	17
CARNAHAN, Robert O.—City of N. Y.,	48
CROMWELL, George—Same	155
COHEN, Morris—Alfred Roelker, et al.	1,617
COHEN, Morris—Edwin R. Hawkins et al	852
De FESTETICS, Gyula—Annie R. De Vos	1,005
DOE, John, (fictitious)—James I. Raymond, &c	110
DORIAN, Anna—New Amsterdam Gas Co	18
DENNISON, William A.—City of N. Y..	156
DRISCOLL, Cornelius J.—Frank Smith.	32
DE FONTAINE, Wade Hampton—Theodore G. McGirr	103
EUSTACE, Jennie A.—Eugene Charles...	113
EDELSTEIN, Carl—Emma Corell	359
FISHER, Robert C., &c.—Patrick Longford	5,965
FRIEDMAN, Hyman—James Weston et al., &c	27
GRASS, Michael or Morris—Louis Hewlett, et al	35
GENT, John G.—City of N. Y	72
GENTILE, Vincent—Same	99
GIBBONS, Hannah K.—Philip Berolzheimer	92
GEISSENHAINER, Charles B.—Theodore G. McGirr, costs	103
GERTENBACH, A.—J. Swift & Co	237
GLANCKOPF, L.—Robt. M. Silverman..	66
GOODE, Mary C.—Lewis A. Cushman...	26
GOFF, Cleveland W.—James Graham....	276
GOLDBERG, Benny—A. M. Green, costs.	24
GROSS, M.—Geo. W. Martin and others.	356
HALPRIN, Jacob S., Charles H. Halperin, &c.—The Clark & Roberts Co	223
HADE, Patrick H.—City of N. Y	72
HEISSENBUTTEL, John D.—Same	571
HOLLBROOK, H. M.—W. Spencer, costs..	32
JOHANNES, Jacob—City of N. Y	99
JACKSON, Sarah L.—Pauline Fraas	402
JASNOGRODSKY, Naum—E. A. Walz	344
JONES, John M.—Wm. Duggan	54
KOHLER, Geo.—City of N. Y	45
KNOBLICH, Geo.—Same	45
KERN, Frederick—Same	99
KIRWAN, John—Same	45
KRIEBEL, Fred L.—Lena Schlosberg...	62
KAHN, Chas. H.—Swift & Co	322
KYLE, Robt. J.—Marla Determan	441
LANCASTER, Eliz.—New Amst. Gas Co.	18
LAUFAR, D. H.—City of N. Y	98
LOHRS, Adolf—S. Heyman and others..	278
LAWRENCE, A.—Isaac Gleckman	235
MULLER, Paul Herbert—Adolph Cuny.	61
MARX, Sidney J.—Josephine Dorn	27
MARSH, Arthur C.—Samuel Kann	92
MARGOLIES, Ida—Fred L. Conroy	769
McCRAY, Pierce H.—Joseph Edwards..	412
NEELY, Frank T.—William E. Nichols et al., costs	12
ONDRAK, Jacob A.—Windsor Trust Co.	2,462
PFEIFER, Hans—City of New York	98
PHILLIPS, J. Ralph—Sheffield Farms, Slawson & Decker Company	49
PEARSON, Fred C.—Julia H. Emery..	485
PALMER, L. Sherwood—MacDonald Hayward Co	407
PASFIELD, Geo. R.—Sadie R. Acker...	534
REZZANO, Josephine B.—Rosina Cifaldi et al., costs	88
ROSS, John—City of New York	156
RAUBITSCHEK, Max H.—Margaret A. Henry, as executrix, &c., costs	17
RABINOWITZ, Reuben—Edwin R. Hawkins et al	852
RABINOWITZ, Reuben—Alfred Roelker et al	1,617
RAYMOND, Henry—Max Vogel	189
ROSS, Louisa H., Richard Roe, &c.— James I. Raymond, as President, &c..	113
SCHMITT, Herman—United Wine & Trading Co	388
SCHNARR, Bertha M.—Franklin Burt..	180
SANDS, Frank B.—City of New York...	500
SCHWEIDEN, Helen—City of New York..	315
SEPSMITH, Alfred W.—City of N. Y..	285
SAVAGE, Geo. M., Jr.—City of N. Y...	162
SPUNTZIK, Joseph—Charles A. Lefferts & Co	527
SHEAR, Herbert C.—Fowler & Wells Co	281
VELEBEL, Alfred—Hugon Klauber	157
VALIQUET, Louis P.—Louis L. Ferguson	302
TOMPKINS, Ed B., &c.—Patrick Langford	5,965
TAYLOR, Joseph A.—Max England	501
TALSKY, Morris and Rudolph—Charles A. Lefferts & Co	527
TREFT, Paul F. and Anna—Export Trucking Co	540
TAKAH, Irene—William R. Fair et al..	35
TRIBLEHORN, Ernest—Elwood Banfield	52
WOLFSOHN, Clara—Robert E. Dearbergh et al., &c	126
WILLHUR, Edwin—Wm. Spencer, costs..	32
WILTS, John F.—City of New York....	306
WINSLOW, Dull P.—City of New York.	156
WISCHERTH, E.—City of New York...	167
WOLFSOHN, Celia—The Crest Brand Bandeau Co	71
WALL, Thomas—Albert Garver	65
WARNER, Frank H.—John C. Wilson..	403
TIDEWATER BUILDING COMPANY, Amsterdam Construction Company—Angelo Calontoni	2,130
CITY OF NEW YORK—Dora R. Henry..	7,403
GENERAL BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION Company—Henry B. Newhall.	472
F. C. THOMPSON CO.—Chas. Nurnberg	151
THE TIGER GRAND MINING COMPANY Lena Schlosberg	40
Hugh J. McNally	550
FULLER'S EXPRESS COMPANY—Hugh J. McNally	727
FLORENCE CO.—John Z. Miller	301
ATTUCKS MUSIC PUBLISHING COMPANY—Frederick B. House et al	468
METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—Frederick Lerssen	3,582
AMERICAN DE DIETRICH MOTOR Car Co.—Orlando F. Thomas, costs	69

Satisfied Judgments.

BERARDINE, Michael—D. di Bendetto, Oct. 13, 1904	448
SAME—Same, Oct. 13, 1904	46
CROSS, Eugene C. and Horace W.—John Mlee, Incorporated, Dec. 11, 1903	107
COFVIN, Lizzie J. and the Church of St. Mary of the City of N. Y.—R. M. Leary, June 10, 1903	609
SAME—Same, March 24, 1904	106
SAME, Same, June 24, 1905	399
COHEN, Max and Jacob—A. H. Grosz, May 6, 1905	1,336
DWYER, Frank J. and Rose—E. Butler, April 10, 1900	171
ELECTRIC BOAT CO.—W. J. Howey, June 19, 1905	113
GABLER, John C.—I. Pomeranz, June 17, 1905	39
KELLOGG, Ellen P., and Charles M. Camp, trustees, &c.—J. L. Wells and others, Commissioners, Feb. 27, 1905..	183
KASHARE, Isidore—C. L. Cohn and others, Oct. 7, 1904	90
MAGEE, David R.—G. F. Fish, Jan. 6, 1905	320
SOLOMON, Max—G. Weissbomm, April 6, 1900	225
SANFORD, Frank A.—F. W. H. Nelson, March 18, 1905	108
WILSON, Robert B.—D. H. Carstairs and others, Feb. 4, 1899	154
BINGHAM, Henry A.—H. F. Dorris, Dec. 6, 1904, (vacated)	1,074
DAMMAN, Frederick—Dept. of Health, Sept. 26, 1904, (vacated)	262
ROSENDORF, Louis J.—Same, Jan. 24, 1905, (vacated)	264
NIKLAD, Rubin—J. Hassell, Jan. 19, 1901, (canceled)	3,582
SAME—K. Bauer and others, trustees, &c., April 7, 1902, (canceled)	2,072
MANICE, Edward A.—N. C. Rogers, June 15, 1899, (canceled)	1,344
CIPOLLA, Carmine—G. Leler, June 28, 1897	85
HUETZIG, John—G. Laemmle, Jan. 24, 1899	197

Columbia

Electric Carriages.

Exclusive Designs, Finest Construction.

LIGHT RUNABOUT	$900
VICTORIA PHAETON	1,350
"ELBERON" VICTORIA	1,600
SURREY	1,500

BROUGHAMS, LANDAUS, LANDAULETS, HANSOMS, PRIVATE BUSES.
Special Electric Carriage Catalogue on request.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE COMPANY,
134-136-138 West 39th Street.
Opp. Metropolitan Opera House.
Member Assn. Licensed Auto. Mfrs.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:31 | Sun sets...7:34 | Moon rises...1:20

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:09	3:45	9:25	10:12
Governors Island	3:17	4:12	11:04	10:39
Hell Gate	5:10	6:05	11:36	12:21

Arrived—Monday, June 26.

SS Paloma, Matanzas, June 22.
SS Sicilian Prince, Palermo, June 11.
SS Alberta, Palermo, June 9.
SS Zulia, Curacao, June 19.
SS Baker, Port Antonio, June 20.
SS Altai, Colon, June 15.
SS Evelyn, Port Tampa, June 11.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, June 25.
SS Comus, New Orleans, June 21.
SS Bayamo, Havana, June 22.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, June 24.
SS Castleventry, Huelva, June 7.
U. S. gunboat Sylph, Washington, D. C., —
Steam yacht May, —.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Carpathia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
E'rn Prince, Fern'buco. El Siglio, Galveston	2:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M. 3:00 P.M.
*Kronprinz, Bremen	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Prinz Oskar, Naples	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Graecia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

*La Lorraine, Havre	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	——	9:00 A.M.
Princess Alice, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines till within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ultonia	Gibraltar	June 14
El Mar	Galveston	June 20
Armenian	Liverpool	June 17
Kaiser W. der Grosse	Bremen	June 21
Bremen	Bremen	June 17
Mesaba	London	June 17
Mexico	Havana	June 24
Texas	Copenhagen	June 10
Flandria	Livingston	June 16
Denver	Galveston	June 21

DUE TO-MORROW.

Oceanic	Liverpool	June 21
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	June 17
Algeria	Naples	June 10
El Norte	Galveston	June 22

DUE THURSDAY.

Citta di Napoli	Gibraltar	June 19
Madonna	Naples	June 17
Larima	St. Thomas	June 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Slavonia	Gibraltar	June 21
Bordeaux	Havre	June 17
Turbo	Hamburg	June 16
El Valle	Galveston	June 24

Reported by Wireless.

SS Zeeland, incoming, was reported by the Marconi Company as forty-five miles east of Nantucket at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning. She is due at her pier about 8 A. M.

SS Noordam, incoming, was reported by the Marconi Company as ninety miles east of Nantucket at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. She is due at her pier about 8 A. M.

SS Denver, incoming, was reported by the De Forest Wireless Company passing Cape Hatteras at 1:30 P. M. yesterday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Cedric, at Liverpool, June 26.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, June 24.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, June 25.
SS Tennsyson, at Rio Janeiro, June 27.
SS Cretic, at Gibraltar, June 26.
SS Albenga, at Shanghai, June 26.
SS Moltkefels, at East London, June 23.
SS Avala, at Port Said, June 23.
SS Barbarossa, at Bremen, June 26.
SS Koenig Albert, at Gibraltar, June 26.

Sailed.

SS Prinzess Irene, from Gibraltar, June 26.
SS British Princess, from Antwerp, June 24.
SS Florida, from Stettin, June 25.
SS Batavia, from Hamburg, June 25.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, New York, from London, passed the Lizard.
SS Toronto, New York, for Hull, passed the Lizard.
SS Vaderland, New York, for Antwerp, via Dover, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Rothschild Company a Creditor.

Charles B. Fortier, a clerk, of 83 West One Hundred and Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $850 and no assets. Among the creditors are the Globe Security Company $35 for money lent in 1902, and the Illinois Investment Company of Chicago, $50 for money lent in 1903.

FOR SALE.



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in great variety of style and price.
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NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS.
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SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
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Loan wanted of $400 on 22 fine gold-framed paintings worth $3,000; or will sell them at 20 cents on the dollar, together or separately; call immediately; any one can easily realize $1,500 out of them next fall. Miller, 76 West 85th St.

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TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

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THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

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June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine.
11th Day—Bay Ridge H'dicap & 5 other races
Leave East 34th St., N. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train.) 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn. 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander's Band. GRAND STAND, $3. FIELD STAND, $1.

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Electric Carriages.

Exclusive Designs, Finest Construction.

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"ELBERON" VICTORIA	1,600
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The tobacco used in Royal Bengals is prepared by a method which requires two years to complete. It reaches the factory ripened, mellowed, enriched and refined by wholly new processes of ***fermenting*** and ***blending*** that intermingle all its aromatic qualities and bring them out to perfection.

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Every means that can be devised for insuring scrupulous cleanliness in cigar-making has a part in the making of Royal Bengals,—every sanitary appliance known in the equipment of modern factories helps to guarantee their cleanness.

Made in the finest cigar factory in the world,—ten good little standard cigars in a handy box for 15 cents! The Royal Bengal is not a hurry-up "extra" smoke, but a steady daily standby that exactly suits the man who likes a mighty good cigar but wants it in a comfortable size.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Wasnington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

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THE UNFIT JUDGE.

Justice WARREN B. HOOKER of the Supreme Court is evidently determined that if the charges brought against him by the New York State Bar Association, the New York City Bar Association, the Jamestown Bar Association, and the Assembly Judiciary Committee have left in the public mind any doubt whatever as to his gross unfitness to sit upon the bench it must be forthwith removed. He has, therefore, in a statement published in the columns of our neighbor The World on Sunday, furnished to the public such a frankly truthful likeness of himself and such an accurate measure of his mental and moral qualities that in any part of the State where two opinions about him may have hitherto existed we think if his statement is read there will henceforth be but one. Judge HOOKER treats of the various frauds upon the Public Treasury to which he was a party through the procuring of appointments to places of profit or emolument of persons whose service was not needed, and who rendered no service, and of the various other crooked and reprehensible practices in which he engaged. But in order that the public may see this unworthy Judge as he is, it is necessary to quote but a single passage from his statements, that in which he explains how his nephew came to be appointed a laborer in the Fredonia Post Office:

> It is also true that I assisted to have MAURICE HOOKER, my nephew, appointed as a laborer in the Fredonia Post Office. That was in 1902, when my nephew was between seventeen and eighteen years old. He will be twenty-one years old this year. He was a strong youth, had worked on a farm, and was capable of doing the work for which he was appointed. The Postmaster, Mr. TAYLOR, said that he wanted some one to work around the Post Office. He thought that MAURICE HOOKER was just about the right age. I agreed to recommend the appointment on condition that the Postmaster would see that my nephew did his work. Mr. TAYLOR asked for the appointment, and I recommended it. The salary was $400 a year.
>
> MAURICE HOOKER continued to go to school, but he had plenty of time before and after his school hours every day to do the work required. He was in the service about a year and a half. The Postmaster employed a woman to do my nephew's work, paying her about $150 and giving my nephew the balance of the salary, which amounted to about $400 or $450.
>
> I was never consulted in any way about this matter, either by the Postmaster or by MAURICE HOOKER. The arrangement between them was unknown to me. I cannot see that it was my duty as a citizen to personally supervise the work of my nephew. That was the business of the Post Office Department. Nor can I see how I should be blamed for being ignorant of the facts, considering my busy life as a judicial officer.

Now we think no person of ordinary discernment can read that stuff without failing to see that it is a stupid and disgusting lie—stupid because the falsity of it is perfectly apparent, and disgusting because if a Judge is to lie at all, he must do so with such consummate art and plausibility as to deceive at least a portion of the community. Nobody can be deceived by Judge HOOKER'S statement about his nephew. No Postmaster would put himself in peril of indictment and imprisonment merely to oblige an eighteen-year-old boy, without a vote and without a "pull." This Postmaster was, of course, doing the bidding of the elder HOOKER, and anybody familiar with up-the-State Republican politics knows very well that Judge HOOKER is not telling the truth when he says that he never was consulted about the matter either by the Postmaster or by his nephew.

The conclusion is inevitable that Judge HOOKER is mentally and morally a dull man. Mental dullness has not yet become a disqualification for an office in which from immemorial times a stainless character and the capacity of sure judgment between right and wrong has been everywhere demanded. The conviction seems to be universal that Judge HOOKER ought to be put off the bench. The only doubt is as to the wisdom of removing him by legislative act. Probably the Constitution never ought to have set up this method of getting rid of a bad Judge. The lawyers themselves, and even the Judges, are all at sea as to the lines of distinction which divide cases calling for impeachment from cases calling for removal by joint resolution, and between men eminent at the bar there are differences of opinion as to the intent and scope of Article VI., Section 11, of the Constitution—all of which is very confusing to laymen. This section of the Constitution, which empowers the Legislature by a joint resolution passed by two-thirds majority to remove Judges from the bench, is incongruous with the theory of the organic law. Action under it will establish a bad precedent. That is admitted. But the thought of nine years more of this moral paralytic on the bench is shocking to the public mind, insomuch that we suppose lawyers and Judges everywhere are stifling their dislike of the precedent and praying for the passage of the resolution of removal. Public opinion and the bench and the bar may be disappointed, however, for there is too much reason to fear that Judge HOOKER is so far involved in unnumbered disreputable practices of the Republican machine up the State that powerful influences will be exerted to save him.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHINESE ORDER.

The substance of the President's order to the Acting Secretary of State is that American officials at home and abroad having to do with the matter of Chinese visitors to this country shall behave themselves decently and do their duty honestly and carefully. That is all there is to it. It was high time it was issued. It ought not to have been needed. It is disagreeable in the extreme to reflect that it was needed, and that it was not issued until a friendly nation had threatened our trade with a boycott because of injuries and offenses growing out of the indecent and careless conduct of our officials.

As the President states, all the trouble has arisen from the issue in China of certificates entitling the holder to admission to the United States which are indorsed by our Consuls and many of which are fraudulent. In their efforts to prevent these fraudulent certificates from being used, the officers at home have assumed practically that all certificates were fraudulent until they were shown to be genuine, and have treated the holders of them with the utmost harshness. It is, at the outset, an outrageous thing that documents indorsed by our own officials in China should be open to suspicion, and the Chinese Government might very properly insist that our own Government should accept such documents and take all the consequences of the misdeeds of its own agents. As a matter of fact, our home officials have been allowed to discredit and repudiate certificates indorsed by our officials in China; no effort has been made to check or punish the carelessness of the latter, and the unfortunate Chinese merchants and students have been made to bear cruel and insulting treatment simply because our Government would not enforce right action on the part of its own Consuls.

There is another element of discredit to our Government, however. The law providing for the exclusion of Chinese workmen is in itself a perfectly unjustifiable and arbitrary piece of special legislation, quite inconsistent with our treaty obligations toward China, and of a sort that we never should have ventured to enact with reference to the subjects or citizens of any other Government. The Chinese of the classes not excluded under the treaty are entitled by the treaty "to come and go of their own free will and accord, and are to be given all the rights, privileges, immunities, and exemptions accorded the citizens and subjects of the most favored nation." This is the statement of their legal rights made by the President himself, and it is none too sweeping. Obviously, Chinese subjects, under the treaty, are entitled, when they bear certificates signed by our Consuls that they belong to the admissible class, to be admitted unless it can be shown affirmatively that their certificates are fraudulent. The law permits immigration officers to reject the certificates, without producing evidence that they are fraudulent, to refuse to the victims decent opportunity to prove their own rights, to compel them to appeal within a few hours, to allow them counsel only after they have decided to appeal, to refuse the right to summon witnesses, to refuse to their counsel the right to secure evidence other than that the officials have chosen to take, and generally to treat the accused as guilty unless they can prove innocence without the chance to obtain testimony. It is absurd to say that this oppressive and one-sided and prejudiced procedure assures the rights of those interested, or that it is the treatment we would accord to "citizens and subjects of the most favored nation." In the case recently decided on appeal to the Supreme Court, that body held, by a bare majority, that the discretion of the immigration officers was complete and their conclusion final, though the minority were of the opinion that such a doctrine was a denial of justice and a violation of treaty rights.

The President has at last used his authority to order all our officials at home and abroad to mend their ways, and we trust that he will see to it that those who do not are, as he promises, dismissed. The opposition will be stubborn and unscrupulous, but he ought to be able to resist it.

THE BRITISH ARMY SCANDAL.

The full text of the report of the special committee "appointed by the Army Council to consider the question of sales and refunds to contractors in South Africa" makes the case appear of even greater gravity than was indicated by the cabled summaries of the report. The comments of the English press, a press more cautious and backward perhaps in drawing conclusions unfavorable to the personal and professional characters of public servants than the press of any other country in which the press is free, are upon this occasion noticeably outspoken.

The committee charges the former Director of Supplies in South Africa, a Colonel in the British Army, with the responsibility of having "produced and foreseen the situation which was subsequently reached, and which was already in sight when he quitted South Africa." That his own brother should have been the go-between between the rascally contractor who bought supplies from the army cheap and resold them to the army dear and the officers who sold them and the officers who bought them back is one of the circumstances which recall the worst of our own scandals of a similar kind, though in such scandals officers of the regular army of the United States have never been implicated as officers of the regular British Army are implicated in this case. Col. MORGAN'S successor as Director of Supplies is bluntly declared by the committee to be wholly unfit for his place, and the committee "takes a very serious view" of the conduct of one Capt. LIMOND. Its conclusion in effect is that there was a little ring in the office of the Director of Supplies actively conniving in the systematic swindling of the British Treasury. The London Times is amply justified in saying that the report is "one of the most startling documents presented to Parliament for a great number of years." In extent as well as in impudence the scandals of horse buying for the British Army during the South African war fade into insignificance beside these later revelations of corruption.

The army is not the only British institution upon which scandal has come in consequence of these revelations. According to The London Times, the judiciary is also inculpated, though indeed not of corruption. For Col. MORGAN sued The London Times and recovered $1,250 damages for giving an inkling of the stories revealed in full and in a privileged form by this committee of the War Office. The libel consisted in the quotation by The Times's correspondent of the words used by the Judge in South Africa who presided at the trial in which the transaction was brought out, the words "Comment is needless." At the trial of the libel suit The London Times endeavored to justify, and for this purpose began the cross-examination of the plaintiff. But Mr. Justice LAWRANCE, who tried the case, excluded this line of cross-examination altogether, upon the ground that he would not allow the witness to be "tortured." The London Times is quite within its rights in pointing out to that jurist what have been the consequences of that real investigation into the facts of the case which he would not allow to be made in his court. If the army contract scandals do not have the effect of a much more radical reform of the British Army system than has been attempted heretofore, then evidently the British Army is beyond the reach of reform.

CHURCH AND STATE IN FRANCE.

The fact that the Senate will not be able to act on the bill for the separation of Church and State in France until it reconvenes in the Fall is not unfortunate for the ultimate character of the law. Time and debate will serve a useful purpose.

The question is a difficult and delicate one, as is indicated by the fact that the very title of the bill before the Chamber of Deputies, and nearly completed, is extremely misleading. It is generally referred to in the French press as the "Church and State Separation bill," but it is far from providing for separation, or anything approaching it. On the contrary, it provides for a very strict and minute supervision and direction of important functions of the Church by the State. The problem of the French Ministry has been, indeed, how to withdraw support by the State from the Church while retaining a high degree of control of the action of the officers of the Church. The object of this control is to prevent the interference of the priesthood with the politics of the country. For instance, the bill as it will probably leave the Chamber of Deputies institutes a direct supervision by the Government of the finances of the Church, and the governing bodies of the latter, while they may make collections, charge for ceremonies, and form reserve funds for the maintenance of the priesthood and of edifices, are not allowed to receive legacies. The question of forming diocesan unions and forming from them a national federation has not fully been settled.

All this is very far from the ideas we have in this country of the freedom of the Church, or Churches. But we must remember that in the distinction between the singular and the plural lies the real difficulty in France. The Government is not dealing with a large number of sects such as we have, united only in the general profession of the Christian faith, and having few, if any, interests at all conflicting with the political tendencies of the Nation. It is dealing with an ancient and highly organized body which the leaders in public affairs in France believe, with only too much ground, is obstinately opposed to the fundamental notions of French political institutions, and has great influence over the opinions and actions of its adherents. That belief is strongly held. It is not, as we have said, without ground in past experience. How far it is now well founded it is not easy for foreign observers to determine. In any case, it is the basis of the present plan of the Government. Friends of France, and all intelligent Americans must be so classed, can only hope that the plan will ultimately be worked out in a way to do the least harm to the national interests and to create the least discord. That is the reason why, as we have said, time and debate will serve a useful purpose.

The decision of President NEWMAN to reverse his decision to slow down his eighteen-hour flier to twenty hours is so far reasonable that the former decision was avowedly unreasonable. We say avowedly, because Mr. NEWMAN took pains to say distinctly, in announcing his intention to slow down the flier, that he did not believe that the high speed of the train had anything to do with either the occurrence or the gravity of the accident. That everybody must believe to be the case. The same conditions concurring, any fast express train, say any train which was scheduled to make the trip in an even twenty-four hours, would doubtless have met the fate of the flier in all its severity. If the high speed was not in any degree the cause of the accident, the occurrence of the accident of course furnished no reason for reducing the speed of the train. But the inconsistency between the President's two decisions is nevertheless palpable and yawning. It is probable that in addition to the reason that he gives for the resumption, there are others that he does not care to give. One, of course, is the competition. If the Central offered the only way of traveling between New York and Chicago, it is very likely that it would not run its fastest train in twenty hours, nor yet in thirty. And there is the consideration that the whole time tables of all the roads making up the system which had been adjusted to a train of eighteen hours would have to be readjusted to one of twenty. This readjustment could not have been effected without great inconvenience and loss of time, and a positive element of danger.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Goodness and Goody-Goodness.

President HADLEY of Yale accomplished the almost impossible on Sunday when he delivered a baccalaureate address consisting of something else than a new presentation of advice in substance at least as familiar as good. And he took not a few chances when he selected the theme or idea of his discourse, for inevitably lots and lots of people are going to conclude from the reports of his remarks that he proclaimed the possibility of being too good—than which, of course, nothing could be more shocking to those who are capable of thinking that was what President HADLEY said. And, as a matter of fact, in a way that is just what he did say, and every one of us knows that, again in a way, he was right. For we know that there is something seriously wrong with the boy who "never gave his mother a moment's anxiety," and with the man who never excites anybody's criticism. It is not that they are too good, but that their goodness has about the same relation to real virtue that ignorance has to innocence, and its quality proves that they are weaklings who have habitually followed the line of least resistance by heeding the command of every recognized authority with which they have come in contact and by observing every conventionality of the circle in which accident placed them. These are good boys and good men, in the sense that they are not bad, but the world owes practically nothing to any member of the class that ever lived, and how very tepid is the admiration they get, even from the few who give them any admiration at all. President HADLEY went so far as to call these models—and slaves—of the proprieties and the conventionalities "degenerates." That is a harsh word, and it will be resented by those to whom he applied it with whatever of bitterness they are capable, but its accuracy is beyond question, and it may startle some of them out of what he called the fatal sleep of self-satisfaction. It is not the usual fate of baccalaureate addresses to start vivacious discussion, but this one ought to do just that, with the result of clearing the mist out of many minds and putting some new and definite ideas into them in place of old and vague ones.

Drawing Cards in Competition.

A stray copy of The News-Herald, which holds aloft in Martinez, Ariz., the torch of civilization—with numerous incidental references to mines, actual and potential, in the neighboring hills—has one small item of local news that strikes us as a "document," very human and even more Arizonian. "The Rev. ROBERT BALLAGH," we read, "was a visitor in the village this week. He did not come last Sunday for the reason that he had been officially informed by the baseball nine of Martinez that a baseball game was to be pulled off at his regular preaching time, and that it was likely that the church gathering would suffer from the fact that a baseball game is usually a better drawing card than a church. Let us hope that such a condition will not always confront the reverend gentleman." Language a good deal more picturesque than that is used by the Eastern manufacturers of literature about the cattle ranch and the mining camp, but here, evidently, is the raw material out of which the dialect artists carve their pleasing fictions, and from the lines we have quoted one can see that the fictions in question have quite as much foundation of fact as fiction needs. None of the frontier romances has any episode in it in substance funnier than the official informing of a clergyman by the managers of a baseball nine that the hour set for their game was not the one for him to choose for his service. And apparently the intention of the managers was entirely kind. It did not occur to them to postpone the ball game, or to call it off for the day, but they didn't want the minister to be humiliated by finding himself in the presence of a scanty congregation. And then observe the calm statement that "a baseball game is usually a better drawing card than a church." Presumably that was not irreverence, but merely the expression of a local fact in the local language. More than gently amusing, too, is the pious wish with which The News-Herald closes its account, and we are glad to learn from another part of the same paper that the Rev. BALLAGH has sensibly taken his experience in good part, and that, instead of abandoning Martinez to its sins and their consequences, he has accepted the situation as he found it, and will hereafter preach there at 10:30 A. M. instead of at 3 P. M. The service will be in Williams Hotel, and we gladly help The News-Herald in advertising both the service and the hotel. "All are cordially invited," and unless we have studied Wild West novels in vain the baseball players will all attend, will behave themselves with the utmost decorum, and will contribute generously when Mr. BALLAGH passes the hat.

Preparing Warm Welcomes.

Evidently Mr. LOOMIS is going to have the time of his life when he gets to Europe. The President is taking care to inform all the diplomats and Consuls whose "system" the eminent gentleman has been deputed to investigate of every detail of the investigation to which the eminent gentleman himself was recently subjected, and one can well imagine the genial curiosity that will mark the glances he receives as he enters a Consulate and begins to ask questions. Then the French can be trusted to get out of the queer things that with them take the place of newspapers an adequate knowledge of Mr. LOOMIS'S biography, and especially of its latest chapters, and they can confidently be trusted to comment on them wittily and wisely—wittily at any rate. That will add much popular interest to the exercises attendant upon the transfer of PAUL JONES'S body from the custody of the French Navy to that of our own, and we are sure that full translations of the remarks made by Mr. LOOMIS on that thrilling occasion will be in great demand on the Parisian boulevards. It's all very funny—and just a little sad. No doubt Mr. ROOSEVELT'S tactfulness in selecting Mr. LOOMIS for this mission will be long remembered by his fellow-countrymen, particularly by those of them who happen to be in France this Summer.

SPANISH PRISONER SCORES!

At Last He Has the Felicity of Writing to a Victim.

That famous official detective agency, Scotland Yard, desires to direct the attention of a benighted and gullible public to the fact that the notorious "Spanish prisoner," whose letter writing has been inflicted alike upon Cuban war veterans and Englishmen having business relations with Barcelona, has at last secured a victim with money. Scotland Yard gravely produces a copy of the following letter to bear out its statement that somebody actually had the charity of spirit to relieve the sufferings of the "Spanish Prisoner."

My Dear Sir—Before all, I will thank you sincerely for your protection and help. I cannot more than be grateful for your kindness, and I must say you are a perfect gentleman. Now I must confess you are victim of a deceit.

I am not Antonio Garcia, nor the Rev. Chaplin. There are neither such a fortune nor a child, nor the imaginary address of the guilt; all is false.

My letter will perhaps drive you in despair, but resign you. God will give you more prosperity than formerly. What would you obtain on raising a scandal? Nothing. You would be returned ridiculous, and your friends will make fun of you. The press, by commenting on what happened, will dedicate you some sharp satires, and that is suitable for your dignity and reputation.

Resign them, and may this example serve of guidance in your life. If you inform the authorities, themselves will laugh at you, knowing that nothing is possible against such mysterious individuals. I am unhappy the fate has brought in such a vile way, and you are the victim which suffer the consequences for. Nothing is true. When this letter will reach you I will be far from Barcelona. You must have compassion with me, the fate is always the fate.

Some day I will write you plainly, and then you will convince yourself that I was merely a secondary implement in this history, and the actors are in your country. God bless you.

PEDRO RUIZ, ("José Ferran.")

ANTONIA GARCIA.

Bulgaria "A Vassal State."

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, June 14.—It is very simple to say "hold a Congress," but quite the other thing to engineer it. This has come literally true for Signor Tittoni, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Agriculturist Congress just closed. The powers were classed alphabetically, so that Bulgaria supposed she would head the list, but to her disgust found herself classed as a vassal State to Turkey. Could insult go further. Protests, remonstrances, and almost threats followed, but Signor Tittoni stood firm during the storm, his contention being that he was only following the precedent created at The Hague Conference, whereupon the indignant Bulgarian diplomatic agent to Rome withdrew the adhesion of his country to the Congress, although the Minister of Agriculture of Bulgaria, the Director of the Bulgarian Agricultural Bank, and a Court Chamberlain had already arrived as delegates. The work of the Congress proceeded, and meanwhile the Bulgarian delegates did the city and tried not to feel out in the cold. Ultimately a way was found for solving the incident. A clause was added to the protocol that even the powers which had taken no part in the Congress might adhere to the results. Bulgaria, tired of her isolation, accepted the olive branch and signed with the others, and thus war is again averted.

The Ice Gives Up Its Dead.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

The recovery of a guide's body after twenty-eight years' entombment in a glacier of Monte Rosa is the third restoration of the kind, if we are not mistaken, in Alpine history. In 1877 his tourists saw him disappear in the crevasse, and the body could not then be recovered. But during the interval the slow movement of the glacier has been continually bringing it down, until it has been disgorged at last—his ice axe still in the dead man's hand, his pipe in his pocket. The two previous instances, as will be recalled, occurred at the Glacier des Bossons, beneath Mount Blanc, where the remains of the victims of the Hamel catastrophe in 1820 appeared after forty-one years, and those of Capt. Arkwright (lost in 1866), after thirty-one. Perhaps this third case may strengthen the hope that, as some have been predicting, the body of Lord Francis Douglas, lost in the historic first ascent of the Matterhorn, may be given up near Zermatt this Summer. But the probabilities are altogether against it. In the opinion of the vast majority of experts, Lord Francis fell upon some inaccessible ledge or into some cleft on the mountain's side, and will remain there to all time.

The Priest and the Tiger.

The Rev. Father Froger, Principal of St. Joseph's College, Bangalore, India, writes to the local papers describing an experience when cycling from Wellington to Octacamund by the Kotagiri Road—this being the road it is understood, which comes into Octacamund from the Snowdon direction. According to the "Englishman's" summary, the Reverend Father was riding quietly along when he saw what looked like a tiger sitting on a rock on the bare hillside above him. As he watched the fact that it was a tiger became apparent, and, to Father Froger's horror, it suddenly bounded straight down the hillside and made for for him. Fortunately, there was a slight incline in his favor in the road, and he cycled for his life until the upward grade became too steep and he had to get off. Apparently the beast did not pursue after he had lost sight of the cyclist, but the unprovoked attack is in itself an unusual occurrence, especially with Nilgiri tigers. There seems little doubt that tigers are unusually numerous this year, and in the vicinity of Kotagiri bears and panthers are also said to be in unaccustomed numbers.

His Bull and Another.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It was an Irishman, of course, though he had shed his accent from having been in this country for two generations.

"By George!" he exclaimed, looking at a well-known electrical sign on Canal Street the other day, "if I were in the center of Africa and saw that sign, I'd know at once I was in New Orleans!"

SUSPECT PRINTERS' GRAFT.

Keep Committee Will Inquire Into Purchase of Typesetting Machines.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The holding up of the contract made by Public Printer Palmer for sixty Lanston typesetting machines to cost over $200,000 has caused something of a sensation in the Government Printing Office. There are rumors that some officials have invested largely in the stock of the Lanston Company.

Mr. Palmer says he had no other purpose in mind than to obtain the machine that was best adapted for the work of the Government. As this work was mainly book composition and he had been told again and again in official reports from his subordinates that the Lanston was the superior machine for this branch of work, he chose it.

The foremen in the Printing Office almost without exception support the Public Printer. They assert that the Mergenthaler machine is superior for newspaper printing such as The Congressional Record, but inferior for book work. Investigation of the contract will be taken up in a few days by the eep Committee. The committee will avoid as far as possible becoming involved in a controversy over the merits of the machines, but would lay bare every fact leading to the inference that any one had been influenced in selecting the Lanston machine by personal interest.

HYDE TAKES UP COTTON LEAK.

Agricultural Statistician Learns Why He Was Summoned Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Chief Statistician Hyde of the Department of Agriculture learned to-day why he was summoned by cable by Secretary Wilson and was compelled to lose his vacation at his old home in England. Secretary Wilson and Mr. Hyde spent two hours together looking over the documentary evidence of the leak in the cotton satistics of the department.

Mr. Hyde received the Secretary's dispatch ordering him back on the steamer at Southampton. Without looking at a newspaper he bought a ticket for the next westward bound boat and came on to Washington to learn what was the trouble.

Mr. Hyde, after the conference, declined to talk about the affair, but said he would now go over the whole investigation with the Secret Service men and then have another conference with the Secretary. He did not repeat his previous emphatic statement that the system employed in the gathering of crop returns for the department would not permit a leak.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Attacks on Speculative Theology Not Attacks on Holy Writ.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent correspondence in THE TIMES in respect of the inspiration of the Bible was interesting, not only for what was said, but also by reason of the fact that it appeared in a secular paper. The religious papers (sometimes falsely so called) will not print anything against the antiquated theory of inspiration, a theory which science has disproved so conclusively that few men in the pews accept it, however much the men in the pulpit proclaim it. Those papers seem to think that every attack on that theory is an attack upon the Bible, and they have not yet found out that the real way to defend the Bible is to attack that theory.

Thinking men, who have learned to distinguish between religion and theology, and who know that the voice of the Church is nothing but a chorus of fallible men, and that theology is nothing but a human system of speculative opinion and has no more to do with religion than have the lucubrations of a Spencer or a Huxley—such men have come to appreciate the fact that the doctrine of the inspiration of the Bible as once laid down is a part of the priestcraft which has proved such a stumbling block in the moral progress of the world.

The theologian is indeed one of the worst enemies of the Christian religion. Our King James's version is full of translations, which, if made by men who did not set up to be pious, would be called fraudulent. If any one questions this statement, I can readily give instances which will put its accuracy beyond the shadow of a doubt. It is advisedly that I use the word fraudulent, for they were intentional mistranslations in the interest of certain theological dogmas which were being palmed off upon unlearned laymen as inspired truths.

Of late I have been reading the Old Testament in course, something I had not done in forty years. I can conceive of no severer tax on the faith of a thinking man. I am doing it as an experiment to see whether mine will survive. It could not possibly do so if I were required by my Church as a sine qua non to believe that everything in the Bible must be accepted as inspired by the Almighty. It happens that my Church is the Episcopal Church, which, thank Heaven, has never legally adopted any theological straitjacket, although some persons erroneously claim that it has. If it were to formulate officially the obsolete theory of inspiration, which some of the clergy say is "the voice of the Church," and which at least it has never repudiated, I should have to consider the question whether it would not be my duty to resign my office.

In my humble judgment, it is blasphemous to impute to the great First Cause least understood (and nowhere less so than in the Athanasian and Nicene Creeds) the unmeaning gibberish which constitutes so much of the outpourings of the Prophet Ezekiel. The sooner the various ecclesiastical organizations get together and promulgate a rational theory of inspiration, the sooner will the Church as a whole gain the influence in the community which she has lost through the irrational opposition of the clergy as a body to the discoveries of science.

CHURCHWARDEN.

New York, June 20, 1905.

Women and Mice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the weapons of iron nerve and muscle are the appropriate equipment of the male sex for its sterner duties, and the want of them undoubtedly makes many women timid—as who would not be?—there is nothing but blind ignorance in the common impression that daring is a peculiar mental gift of the male, in man or beast. All the world, past and present, is full of daring deeds of women, down to every day's record of rescue, defense, capture of burglars, &c.

Although the motives that rouse the fighter and the sufferer in women are not entirely the same as in men, they are not found to be less effectual, but if anything rather more so; and he would be a brave if not rash man who would court a conflict on any field with a woman thoroughly roused. Now, as to mice; the masculine fun of women's timidity is all owing to forgetfulness of their vulnerability in clothing. Put yourself in their place, Mr. Editor or reader—I mean in their petticoats, and permanently, as they are—and try to realize the power of an insignificant little scrambling or creeping thing on exposed human skin to make it thrill with horror. VIDI.

New York, June 26, 1904.

Himself a Victim.

From The Boston Herald.

A Harvard sophomore was reciting a memorized oration in one of the classes in public speaking. After the first two sentences his memory failed, and a look of blank despair came over his face. He began as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: Washington is dead, Lincoln is dead"—then, forgetting, he hesitated a moment and continued, "and—I—I am beginning to feel sick myself."

JUDGE HOOKER'S CASE.

Grave Constitutional Question Involved in the Method of Procedure.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE NEW YORK TIMES is entitled to the highest praise for its clean-cut stand in the Hooker case. Leaving out the question of the propriety of Judge Hooker's acts altogether, the bare question to be considered by the Legislature is whether the Constitution makers of 1894 intended to provide two methods of impeachment in place of the clearly defined single method which had been sufficient from the organization of the State.

If anybody had any doubt as to that intention the language of the Hon. Elihu Root explaining the new provision for removal in the Constitution would remove it. He said in reporting the amendment that it was for the purpose of removing such Judges as were sick or disabled. (See Report of Constitutional Convention, 1894.) At the time of that convention Judge Balcom of the Binghamton District had been mentally and physically disqualified from work for over eight years, and Ward Hunt of the United States Court was similarly situated. It was to meet similar situations that the amendment was passed.

In the discussions over the amendment it was clearly shown that this method would bring no disgrace on the family and descendants of the Judge who was so removed. The convention decidedly thought the impeachment articles were broad enough to cover the misdemeanors of the Judges.

The newspapers have strenuously sought to hide the issue by violently attacking not only Judge Hooker, but anybody who sought to raise the issue here presented.

It seems to be unquestioned that if this new section is here used in the broad way as the general press seems to desire, it will be within the power of subsequent Legislatures to remove Judges for any cause whatever. For example: If two-thirds of the Legislature were trades unionists, and the Legislature had passed a law affecting their interest which they did not like, and a Judge had given the law effect by judicial decision, it would be within their power to remove the Judge.

The newspapers have generally maligned the majority of the State Bar Association at the annual meeting, who took the view of the matter intended by the convention of 1894, by claiming that the meeting was packed, and otherwise clouding the issue. It is certainly true that less than twenty members voted on this proposition one way or the other. It is not true that the new members all voted one way, and it is equally true that the new members had an equal right with the old ones to vote to support the Constitution of this State, if, in doing so, they hoped to hinder the association from lending itself to the establishing of unsafe and dangerous precedents.

And now following the line adopted early in this matter, the majority of the newspapers have commenced to attack the legislators who desire to preserve Constitutional rights inviolate. Those who have the bravery to resist the newspaper attacks will live to see their stand approved by the people. Those who falter or succumb will live to regret their vote.

When the Legislature says it cannot impeach, and ruthlessly removes elected Judges without impeachable cause, chaos and anarchy will inevitably follow.

This is not a defense of Judge Hooker, but a defense of the Constitution, which seeks to keep inviolate rights, and does not intend to make it possible to remove Judges except for defined impeachable offenses and for sickness or mental disability.

The shame of it all is that the newspapers do not print the records of the Constitutional Convention, so that the public can be familiar with the intention of that convention. Many of the decisions of the United States Supreme Court in the early days are founded on the records of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and a novice at law knows that the intentions of the legislative bodies are of supreme moment.

It is gratifying to see that the legislative action so far appears to be non-partisan in character. If the Legislature had the intelligence and courage of its honest convictions, and had it not been terrorized by the press, the vote to remove Judge Hooker would be scattering.

THE TIMES'S attitude is appreciated by thinking lawyers who are not malicious in prosecution.

CHARLES H. YOUNG.

New York, June 26, 1905.

Crowding Trains in the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Last Winter traffic on the Lenox Avenue division of the Subway was heavy during the morning rush hours, with the result that express trains generally arrived at Ninety-sixth Street taxed to their full limit of strap and seat capacity.

Summer weather has made the surface lines more attractive, and this month an east side express occasionally reaches Ninety-sixth Street with a few vacant seats in the last car, thereby offering partial accommodation for the crowd waiting there.

The management has evidently noticed this, and considering that the public was being afforded entirely too much comfort, one car has been taken off of these trains.

This shows conclusively that the company does not think that a train is filled or a car needed unless it is packed to the vestibules, and stamps as rank hypocrisy its contention that every thing possible is being done to minister to the comfort and convenience of patrons. VICTIM.

New York, June 26, 1905.

The Louvre Threatened.

From The London Chronicle.

A new danger threatens the Louvre. The great palace of art has for years been imperilled by the presence of the Colonial Office in the wing on the river front, and each session the Minister of Fine Arts vainly asks that the Colonies shall be provided for elsewhere. The Colonial Minister never objects to the demand, but professes an equal solicitude for the safety of the picture galleries. Now, however, it has been discovered that the Colonial Minister has had a room fitted up for his automobile exactly beneath the Rubens gallery. An explosion of petrol might occur here any day, and then the far-famed collections might be burnt up.

Money in It.

From The Kansas City Times.

She—Father made a fortune out of oil wells.

He—How much oil did he produce?

She—Oh, he didn't produce any. He sold the wells.

A STAY-AT-HOME.

I'd rather have a comfy bed
In my own cozy flat,
Than swelter in a tiny room
In that hotel you're at.
For solid comfort let me stay
In little old New York,
Where I can watch the Giants play
And pull a champagne cork.

I'd rather stroll along Broadway,
Where soda fountains fizz,
Than lounge about the beach all day
And bathing costumes quiz.
Still, many thanks for asking me.
A week-end would be nice,
But I can't leave the city, now—
I haven't got the price.

EDWIN TRACEY.

PRESIDENT, "OLD GRAD," BACK TO ALMA MATER

Mr. Roosevelt Leaves Capital to Take Part in Commencement.

NO FRILLS OR FUSS ON TRIP

Will Join the Boys of '80 in Exercises, and John the Orange Man Is Sure of a Handshake.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 26.—Harvard men are excited over the visit of President Roosevelt to Cambridge to-morrow. Just what the President will do and just where he will go are matters of lively conjecture. According to his own request he wishes "no frills or fuss" to be made concerning his visit. He wishes to visit Harvard, not as the President of the United States, but as a citizen. As a member of the class of 1880 he wishes to be considered just a plain "old grad."

President Roosevelt will arrive in Cambridge at 7 o'clock in the morning and will go directly to the house of Bishop Lawrence, in Cambridge, where he will stay during his visit here. After breakfast he will join his classmates and spend the rest of the morning visiting old points about the college. John the orange man, who has never been overlooked by an "old grad," is sure the President will shake his hand.

After the morning's wanders the class will go to the Oakley Country Club in Watertown, where it is presumed President Roosevelt will have luncheon.

In the afternoon games and sports will be played in which the "old grads" will take part, and in the evening the day will wind up with the class banquet in the Somerset.

WASHINGTON, June 26. — President Roosevelt left Washington at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cambridge, Mass., to attend the commencement exercises at Harvard University.

The President will not return to Washington, but will go to Oyster Bay, where he will spend the heated season at his Summer home at Sagamore Hill. He was accompanied by Secretary Loeb, the White House staff, Secret Service men, and representatives of the press associations. Dr. C. F. Stokes of Washington will remain with the party until the President settles down at Sagamore Hill. Miss Isabel Hagner, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, who is en route to Maine to fill a social engagement, will be with the party as far as Boston.

Just before the departure of the special train, Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, was driven to the station, having been unable to reach the White House to-day to bid the President farewell. He was met on the platform by Mr. Roosevelt, and they held a hurried conversation, during which they clasped hands warmly. When the Ambassador left the train the signal was given for the start. The President waved his farewells until the special was well out of the train sheds.

At the station, when the President arrived, several officials were waiting to greet him, among them being Postmaster General Cortelyou and United States Marshal Palmer. The President greeted the group and drew Mr. Cortelyou to one side, where they talked together for a moment.

The special train bearing the President is made up of one private car, one Pullman sleeper and combination buffet, and baggage car.

The President's train arrived in Jersey City at 10:40 o'clock last night and he departed on the transport Maryland for the Mott Haven yards of the New Haven Railroad Company a few minutes later. Capt. Clarke, Superintendent of Lighterage for the New Haven, personally took charge of the trip around the harbor. The special train started for Boston just before midnight.

The President will return to New Haven next Thursday. At Bridgeport he will go aboard the Sylph, which will take him to Oyster Bay. The Pilgrim, his private car will follow by way of Mott Haven.

STOP BETTING AT DELMAR.

Sheriff and Deputies Occupy Ring and Make One Arrest.

ST. LOUIS, June 26.—Owing to the action of county officers in arresting Charles Cella, a member of the Central Turf Association, during the first race at Delmar to-day, there were no official odds on the last five races, and the only bets made were between individuals.

For the first time since the anti-betting law went into effect on June 17 the betting ring was deserted by the members of the Central Turf Association, who are behind the ban to make bets on the races in a manner not contrary to the law.

Sheriff Hazard of St. Louis County, accompanied by several Deputies, took possession of the betting ring just before the horses went to the post in the first race, but only the one arrest was made. Cella was later held under $1,000 bond to answer a charge of violating the anti-betting law.

Gov. Folk, in an interview earlier in the day had declared that either the Missouri National Guard or the St. Louis Police Department would be directed within the next twenty-four hours to raid the bookmakers at Delmar race track.

The Governor has discovered that Section 14 of the St. Louis charter gives the City of St. Louis the same powers in the county as in the city.

MR. O'BRIEN SOLVED IT.

Mayor Can't Address the Merry Undertakers—Dr. Darlington Will.

Shouts of mirthful laughter were wafted into the inner office of the Mayor's suite at the City Hall yesterday afternoon just as the Mayor was starting a discussion of a weighty subject with his secretary, John O'Brien. Mr. O'Brien walked impressively into the outer room to ascertain the cause of the noise. He found a delegation of strangers.

"Pardon us, Sir, we were merely indulging in some professional jokes while waiting," said one of the delegation stepping forward. "We are from the New York State Undertakers' Association, and we wish the Mayor to address our convention at the Brighton Beach Hotel to-morrow. We can assure him of a lively time if he will come."

The message was borne within.

"Busy day to-morrow," said the Mayor, looking at the pile of papers on his desk. "Ask Sullivan."

But the Tammany leader of the Aldermen could not act. How to get a speaker to represent the Mayor then became a puzzle. Mr. O'Brien solved it.

"Ask Dr. Darlington of the Health Department," he suggested. "He is used to dead ones, and the undertakers will know what to do with him."

"Right!" exclaimed the Mayor.

Dr. Darlington said over the telephone that he would be only too happy to act, and a letter was dictated by the Mayor to the undertakers, telling them that Dr. Darlington would represent him.

BE GOOD, DR. MAXWELL SAYS.

Speaking to Public School Pupils After Hearing from Mr. McAdoo.

School Superintendent W. H. Maxwell has incorporated in an official circular views expressed to him in correspondence by Police Commissioner McAdoo on the tendency of children to play the rogue, especially by throwing missiles at automobilists and street and railway cars, by street baseball playing, and the discharge of pyrotechnics and firearms.

The circular says:

"Mr. McAdoo believes that youthful offenders in these particulars are not prompted by wantonness, and that their acts are to be explained as due to lack of appreciation of possible consequences. He believes that teachers can enlist the co-operation of their pupils if these matters are clearly explained to them. He thinks that a lesson of this sort would be especially serviceable during the vacation period."

"To the Principals Dr. Maxwell says: "Will you be good enough, therefore, not only to advise your pupils to refrain from the dangerous and unlawful practices, but also to gain their sympathy and support for laws and ordinances directed against them?"

HOW TO LIFT A CAR WINDOW.

A Man Who Has Been Out West Shows a Whole Car the Trick.

One of the cars that was run downtown on a Sixth Avenue elevated train yesterday morning had apparently just escaped from the painters' brushes. Consequently all of the windows stuck, and the passengers who had dodged the heat of the Subway were not so sure that they had gained anything.

"Women and men tried in vain to lift one or two of the windows, but failed. The guards did not seem to care much what happened. At One Hundred and Fourth Street a tall man with a sharp eye got into the car.

He, too, had a tug at a window. It stuck, but that didn't stop him. He took out his handkerchief, rolled it up until it looked like a rope, and then looped it around one of the window catches. One tug, and the window went up as if it had never meant to stick.

"Learned that on the road out West," he said. "If you use your handkerchief as a tackle the window has to come open or the catch come right out of the frame. You can put every muscle in your back into the job."

Half the passengers tried the plan with unvarying success.

NEW ACTS AT THE WISTARIA.

Comedy Juggler, Unannounced, Pleases Atop the New York.

Three new interesting acts enlivened the already active bill at the Wistaria Grove, on top of the New York Theatre, last night. One of these, Dandee, a comedy juggler from the London Hippodrome, came as a pleasing surprise, as his engagement had not been announced. His act kept the audience in the best of humor. The other additions to the programme were the Four Lukens, in their horizontal-bar act, and the Panzer Trio.

The "Girl in the Red Domino" added a new Spanish dance to her specialty, while Elsie Janis, Harry Bulger, Dorothy Morton, and "When We Are 41" made up the remainder of the evening's entertainment.

NEW AERIAL ROOF SKIT.

John J. McNally's Latest Well Received Last Evening.

"The Whole Damm Family," a musical skit by John J. McNally, based on the Damm Family cartoon, was put on at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden last evening as a substitute for the Gilbert and Sullivan review. It follows the other two closely, "Lifting the Lid."

The new farce, with many interpolated songs, deals with a reunion of the Damm family at Sherry's. Coffer Damm, the head of the family, finds his wife at the restaurant. She is there to meet a German who has offered to back her as a theatrical star. It also happens that the wife of the German has found the angel in Mr. Damm. Numerous complications arise.

Stella Mayhew, as Mrs. Damm, sang a song, "It is Different in the Real Life," which won many encores. Louis Harrison was Coffer Damm. "Borneo," sung by Maude Lambert, was one of the hits of the evening.

CONEY SINGER SUCCEEDS.

Flossie Crane Vigorously Applauded by Hammerstein's Audiences.

Flossie Crane, "the girl from Coney Island," made her début on the local vaudeville stage yesterday afternoon, at Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre. The playhouse was packed to the doors to see whether the singer had the wonderful voice with which she had been heralded. And they were not disappointed.

Miss Crane came on the stage about 3 o'clock and began her act with a popular love song. Hardly had she finished the first chorus before a loud round of applause swept through the house. For a time it was with difficulty that she could make herself heard, so great was the noise. Then she sang a little ballad that went even better than the first. Her third song, however, "Bunker Hill," brought out the most enthusiasm. The house wouldn't let her go until she had sung it all over again, and then she had to make a speech to the effect that she didn't know any more before she could get away.

Last evening, on the roof garden, her reception was repeated, and Oscar Hammerstein is congratulating himself that he has done something worth while.

Besides Miss Crane Mr. Hammerstein presented an excellent bill. Anna Fitzhugh, who made her début in vaudeville last week at Proctor's Twenty-third Street house, was the other new-comer on the programme. She sang several songs in a pleasing manner. Ernest Hogan and his twenty-five Memphis Students, who made a hit last week, continued to hold their own against the new attractions. The Six Ratzenboinders, in a foreign amazon act, appeared for the first time in this country. The Eighteen Imperial Japanese Guards performed the manoeuvres of the Samurai. The others were Genaro and Bailey, Alliene and his trained monkey, "Peter the Great"; Ott brothers, and Nickerson, Wilton brothers, Dida, and Toto.

Boy Violinist at Warren Concerts.

Maximilian Filer, a fifteen-year-old violinist who made his New York début at Mendelssohn Hall last March, will be the soloist at the Warren Concert to-night in St. Nicholas Garden. He will play Bruch's G minor concerto, second and third movements, and a number by Sarasate.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

"The Crust of Society" was revived by the Proctor Fifth Avenue Theatre stock company yesterday, with Elita Proctor Otis, Mary Hampton, and John F. Gilmour in the cast.

Paul Valadon, the French magician, made his first appearance in vaudeville yesterday at Keith's. Mr. Valadon has been with Keller throughout the season. Others on the bill were Ned Nye and his Whirlwind Girls, Susie Fisher, Lew Bloom and Jane Cooper in "A Picture from Life," Mosher, Houghton and Mosher, Dave Nowlin, the Zarnes, Taylor Holmes, Coughlin, the Majestic Four, and Cerlin and Otto.

"The Octoroon," with E. J. Ratcliffe, Tully Marshall, and Laura Wall in the principal roles, is the week's offering at the Metropolis.

The stock company at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre appeared in the mining drama "Tennessee's Pardner" yesterday. Beatrice Morgan and James Wilson headed the cast.

The Hippodrome has entered on the last week of its season. As usual the play house was packed to the doors last evening.

James J. Corbett received a big ovation at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, where he is the top-liner for the week. Louise Gunning sang Scotch songs in a delightful manner. Others on the bill were McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Blondell and Company in "The Lost Boy," Pat Rooney and Marion Bent, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Murphy, Transatlantic Four, Pauline Cook and May Clinton, and Mme. Macart's Dog and Monkey Circus.

"A Poor Relation," the play associated with the late Sol. Smith Russell, was revived at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre yesterday. The part of Noah Vale was played by James Durkin.

A series of new pictures portraying the adventures of a French Count matrimonially inclined and a young American girl who has a fortune is an added attraction at the Eden Musée.

The plays that remain in the city are: "Fantana," with Jeff De Angelis and Katie Barry, at the Lyric; Frank Daniels in "Sergeant Brue" at the Knickerbocker; "The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson, and Sam Bernard in "The Rollicking Girl" at the Herald Square.

At the Seaside.

The warm weather is pouring the money into the pockets of the managers of the seaside resorts.

The incubator chicks that are hatched every fifteen minutes are perhaps getting more attention than any attraction at Luna Park, Coney Island.

The interest at Bostock's is centred in Bonavita, the lion tamer.

At Dreamland "Creation" is drawing immense crowds.

Percy Williams has a good vaudeville bill at the Manhattan Beach Theatre, with Eddie Foy and Fred Niblo as head-liners.

The Boer War continues to do a tremendous business.

Lillian Russell for Vaudeville.

F. F. Proctor, owner of the Proctor theatres in this city, is trying to induce Lillian Russell to appear in vaudeville next season. Mr. Proctor has offered Miss Russell $2,000 a week. She says she wants $4,000. Mr. Proctor thinks a compromise may be effected.

Municipal Ownership.

City ownership of street railways will be debated at an entertainment at the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association to-night when City Magistrate Ommen will be a judge. There will be music and other features.

SECRETARY HAY ILL AT HIS SUMMER HOME

Boston Specialists Hurry to Newbury—His Condition Improves.

WORRIED OVER BOWEN CASE

Went to White House to Remonstrate with the President, but Found He Was Too Late.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURY, N. H., June 26.—Secretary of State John Hay was prostrated by an attack of uraemia at his Summer home here last evening, but early to-day his condition was relieved by Dr. J. L. Cain, a local physician, and two specialists, Drs. Charles L. Scudder and Fred T. Murphy, who had come from Boston by special train, and it is expected that he will soon recover. The attack, which was similar to others experienced by Secretary Hay during recent years, was attributed to a cold contracted on his journey from Washington to Newbury last Saturday.

Dr. Murphy returned to Boston this afternoon, Dr. Scudder and Dr. Cain remaining with the patient.

Dr. Cain said to-day that the members of Mr. Hay's family were greatly alarmed because of the fact that the usual remedies failed to give relief.

"I understand," said Dr. Cain, "that Secretary Hay's present illness is of a different kind from that for which he went abroad for treatment, and for which he took the baths at Bad Nauheim. Should attacks such as he experienced yesterday recur frequently there would be justification for grave anxiety, but Mr. Hay certainly seems to have got clear of all danger in the present instance."

Clarence Hay this evening said:

"It has been a very comfortable day. There seems to be no need of further anxiety."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The prostration of Mr. Hay at his Summer home in New Hampshire causes little surprise here, where it has been known for months that the health of the Secretary of State has been under great strain for the past two years. The vacation this Spring in Europe wrought an apparent change for the better, but there was no great accession of strength underlying the visible results of rest and travel.

He came back in the very storm centre of the Bowen-Loomis imbroglio. It is unnecessary to conceal the fact that the President's adjustment of that controversy was a profound shock to Mr. Hay. The Secretary believed Mr. Bowen, and he was, as he wrote in a letter which was made a part of the record, "deeply pained" by the information of what Mr. Loomis had undertaken to do while Minister to Venezuela.

After his return here from Europe Mr. Hay acquainted himself with what had taken place during his absence and went to the White House one evening fully determined to remonstrate with the President on behalf of Bowen. He found that the papers were completed, the case was practically decided, and that there was no possible chance to befriend Bowen. He came away without carrying out his first intention.

Those who have come in contact with the Secretary most here are at a loss to say just what is now his chief malady. He has had for a year and a half recurring attacks of a bronchial nature. There have been at times slight indications of heart weakness, and it is said he went to Bad Nauheim for the beneficial effect that place might have in this respect. So little was said in Washington of the Secretary's physical ailings that few were prepared for the statement coming from his physicians that there have been symptoms of uraemia.

The suddenness with which the trip to Europe was decided upon and the fact that the unusual course was pursued of placing the department, of which he was the head, in charge of the head of another department, a course which it was said was taken at Mr. Hay's request, reinforces the belief that the occasion was more acute than any mere temporary failure of health.

JAMES WESLEY HUTT DEAD.

He Was General Manager of the National Express Company.

James Wesley Hutt, General Manager of the National Express Company, died Sunday afternoon of asthma and kidney disease after a long illness. For two years he had visited European health resorts, but had obtained only temporary relief. The funeral services will be held at his late home, 1,851 Seventh Avenue, this afternoon at 4 o'clock. Interment will be at Schoharie, N. Y., to-morrow.

James Wesley Hutt was born Aug. 16, 1846, at Sharon Springs, this State, the native place of both his parents, William and Mary E. S. Hutt. He attended the Warnerville Academy and then began his business career as a clerk in the service of the American Express Company at Schenectady. He was transferred from that city to New York.

Of the six years that Mr. Hutt then remained in New York, he worked for a part of the time as a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In 1870, at the request of Joseph H. Ramsay, he went to Albany as superintendent of the express department of the old Susquehanna Road, of which Mr. Ramsay was President. Two years later Mr. Hutt went with the National Express Company as superintendent of one of its branches, and became General Superintendent in 1883. He continued in this position until 1895, when, on the death of Locke W. Winchester, Mr. Hutt was appointed General Manager.

A widow, a son, and two daughters survive him. The son is James W. Hutt, Jr., of Chicago; the daughters are Mrs. H. S. Lisk of Troy, N. Y., and Miss Dorothy Hutt of New York.

JOHN R. BENNETT BURIED.

Many Attend Services for Patent Attorney Killed in Flier's Wreck.

Funeral services for John R. Bennett, the patent attorney who perished in the wreck of the Twentieth Century Flier at Mentor, Ohio, on June 21, were held yesterday at his home, 38 West Fifty-third Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Abbott E. Kittredge of the Madison Avenue Reformed Church. The casket was banked and covered with floral emblems. Chief of the mourners was the lawyer's widow.

The social and business relations of Mr. Bennett were represented in scores. Many went to Greenwood, where the interment was. Of those at the house were Charles M. Schwab, Henry D. Macdona, E. H. Gary, E. S. Cramp, John G. Milburn, George T. Oliver of Pittsburg, and D. K. Bayne of Trenton.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AT HOME.

Oyster Bay Is Now Warming Up to Receive the President.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., June 26.—Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by a maid, arrived here to-night.

It was arranged to-day to give a reception to the President on his arrival here on Thursday morning. On arriving in the bay on the Sylph, in deference to the wishes of the President, neighbors will come to the yacht club landing in the village, where he will be met by a committee of citizens, who will escort him to the station, where his carriage will be in waiting. There also the school children, carrying flags, will meet him as usual.

The landing stage will be decorated, and there will be a liberal display of flags about Liberty Square.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

DUFFY—GANNON.

Miss Marie Gertrude Gannon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James T. Gannon, of 12 West Forty-fifth Street, was married yesterday at the cathedral to John Giblon Duffy. Miss Augusta Hill was maid of honor, and the Misses Justina R. Duffy and Marian Conway, flower girls. Richard Henry Duffy of Paris was best man, and the ushers were Charles Hanson Towne, Alfred J. O'Donovan, and Leo O'Donovan.

BALENTINE—REED.

PORTLAND, Me., June 26.—Lieut. Arthur T. Balentine, United States Army, of Fort Monroe, and Miss Katherine Reed, daughter of the late Congressman Thomas B. Reed, were married this afternoon at the Reed residence here. Only the family and intimate friends were present.

HE GOT A SMALL STEAK.

Much Smaller Than His Words—Peace Terms at the Station.

The night was dark and shivery when George Thompson of 111 West Sixtieth Street wandered into a Sixth Avenue restaurant asking for a bit of nourishment in the shape of "a small steak." That is what chuck steaks are technically called on the mortuary list.

The dark-eyed, modest maiden, having heard the orders of others besides Mr. Thompson, galloped to the back window and cried:

"Graveyard stew—fried flipper—two white wings over, hard—small steak!"

Presently the steak came, sitting in the middle of a big dish. Mr. Thompson looked at it, an expression of disgust soured on his face, and he said things usually denoted in the papers by short straight lines. Immediately the manager of the restaurant appeared at his side. He said his name was James Thompson.

"I am thirty-five years old," said George Thompson to James Thompson, "and I am a bartender and a single man. I have worked hard all day; I wanted something to eat. Look at that." He pointed at the steek.

"Didn't you order a small steak?" put in the waitress.

"I did, but I did not order a minute steak, an atomic figment of flesh, a molecular speak of meat."

One word led to another. Manager James Thompson said that he and George Thompson were evidently related, but that although blood is thicker than water, steak is thicker than blood. This was disputed by George. Then Policeman Bushnell came in and arrested George Thompson.

At the West Thirtieth Street Station a truce was patched up, and George paid James two bits for the steak he didn't eat.

NO TRACE OF MISS ROGERS.

Storm Interferes with Search for Her in the Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 26.—A violent storm, which has been raging since early last evening, has interfered with the carrying out of the plans for an organized search for Mary O. Rogers, the young woman from Leesburg, Va., who wandered away on Saturday night.

Willoughby N. Smith, the Baltimore lawyer, appeared before Justice Strong last evening, and his testimony tended to show sufficient cause for the mental trouble under which Miss Rogers was laboring.

He states that the missing woman was treated in the Union Protestant Hospital at Baltimore during the Summer of 1903 for stomach trouble, and in April, 1905, she was placed under the care of Dr. W. G. Morgan, a specialist, at the Columbia Hospital, in Washington. The latter told her of her trouble and advised her to place herself under the care of Dr. E. L. Trudeau, at Saranac Lake. Smith, who was an old friend of the family, agreed at their request to accompany her here and see her comfortably settled.

He says she was not wealthy, having received only about $3,000 from the estates of her mother and an uncle. His reason for refusing to give this information yesterday until forced to do so, was with the hope that she would soon be found and that the family affairs would not be brought into the matter.

The Nurse, Ada P. Janney, who refused last night to obey the summons in John Doe proceedings, appeared to-day and was questioned by Attorney Coats, acting for District Attorney Finn. She said she had known Miss Rogers only a month, but during that time the melancholia had rapidly developed, taking the form of religious mania and repentance for wrongs she imagined she had inflicted upon others.

HUMMEL STAY QUASHED.

Jerome Will Seek Another Indictment for Conspiracy.

District Attorney Jerome appeared before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday, and on his motion the stay granted by the court, preventing him from proceeding against Lawyer Abraham Hummel on the indictment charging conspiracy was quashed. Mr. Jerome stipulated that if the indictment was not superseded by Wednesday with another, he would consent to a permanent stay being granted in all the indictments.

The other indictment charging subornation of perjury will remain, pending the outcome of the action taken by the District Attorney in the case of the stay set aside.

All of the witnesses on whose testimony the indictments were originally granted have been subpoenaed to appear at the office of the District Attorney to-day, when Mr. Jerome will seek another indictment on the conspiracy charge.

R. L. SANDWICH REPAIRING CO.

A Boon to Hotel Keepers Proposed by "Ike the Inventor."

A long, lean man, his chin adorned with straggling brown whiskers, and wearing a weather-beaten Panama hat, a striped seersucker coat and badly wrinkled linen crash trousers, walked into Police Headquarters in Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon and asked for an audience with Commissioner Farrell.

"He's out," said the doorman.

"That's too bad," observed the visitor. "I'm Isaac Blake, better known as 'Ike the Inventor.' I've got a great scheme and I want to consult the Commissioner about it. There's millions in it."

"What kind of a bug is it?" inquired the doorman, with languid interest.

"Why," explained "Ike the Inventor," "I read in the papers this morning that several hotel men at Coney Island were arrested because they had no Raines law sandwiches on their tables. They explained that their stock of sandwiches had become broken around the edges and moth eaten and were unfit for display. That is the plight of many a hotel keeper in this town. Now, I've got a scheme to relieve these people and make money for myself. I'm going to organize a company to repair, renovate, and retint Raines law sandwiches. By my process, we will make one of these sandwiches look as good as when it first left the hands of the sculptor. We will fill in the cracks with a mixture of solder, Portland cement, and pulverized flint and touch up the crust and other surface with my patented non-fading tints. Then we will finish the sandwich off with an asbestos preparation to make it fire-proof."

The doorman looked dazed. "Ike the Inventor" moved toward the door.

"Yes, Sir, there's millions in it," said he as he went out.

THE CURB, ROPED IN, AND FEELS IT KEENLY

It's a Sort of McAdoo Zoo Now—Peanuts Thrown In.

PUSHCARTS CORRALLED, TOO

No Apparent Distinction as to the Method Either—In That, to be Sure, Lies the Objection.

Pelted with peanuts by small boys who ignored the derisive warnings "Don't feed the animals" hung on the ropes that herded them in; writhing under the admiring gaze of the crowd which thronged the sidewalk and whispered awe-strickenly, "Hear them roar," the broken-spirited curb brokers, once so care-free and so joyously oblivious of human or divine rights, suffered yesterday for five long hours, victims of the "McAdoo plan for the amelioration of traffic conditions in the financial district."

"We're just a bloomin' zoo, that's what we are," said one of the unhappy denizens of the caged curb market. And no one denied it.

When the brokers got down to business in the morning they found a place already roped off for them in Broad Street a short distance below the position they have occupied ever since the rebuilding of the Stock Exchange forced them from their old stand in front of the Mills Building. The arrangement made for the restriction of trading to a specified area in the middle of the Street consisted of iron posts set at intervals and joined by ropes which formed a long, narrow inclosure with openings at intervals through which the brokers and messengers were allowed to pass.

Still further down the street was a similar inclosure allotted to the lunch wagon men, and higher up the street, in front of the Exchange, a place was roped off for the cabs that wait most of the day for fares that come to them when Wall Street men are hurrying from their offices in the afternoon.

The curb was frank to express its opinion of the new arrangements.

"It is not that I mind being roped off," said one man, "but to think we are no better than the piemen and the peddlers of ice cream sandwiches! Being in a cage ourselves to be stared at like wild animals is bad enough, but to put us in the same cage with the pushcarts is adding insult to injury."

READING SELLS AT PAR.

100 Shares Traded In at a Record Price for the Market.

Winfield Scott Power, a broker for White & Meyer of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, sold to Bancroft, Smith & Co. yesterday 100 shares of Reading at par—the only hundred shares of that stock ever sold at that price in New York. The peculiar feature of the transaction was that on the New York Stock Exchange Reading had sold no higher than 99¾, but later in the day touched 99⅞, the highest figure of sale since the reorganization many years ago. In that period the stock has been assessed three different times.

When Reading jumped from 99 to 99¼ yesterday on only a few trades, the brokers in the Reading crowd on the Consolidated Exchange were short of the stock and there was an excited rush to cover, the traders bidding the stock up to par. Bancroft, Smith & Co. bid 100 for 100 shares and Mr. Power promptly supplied the bid, and had the unique satisfaction of selling the only 100-share lot that was sold yesterday.

CAPT. JAMES HUBBARD DEAD.

On His Seventy-eighth Birthday—Thirty-seven Years a Freeholder.

PLAINFIELD, June 26.—Capt. James Franklin Hubbard, for thirty-seven years a member of the Union County Board of Freeholders, and for twenty-six years Director, died at his home in West Seventh Street this afternoon on his seventy-eighth birthday. For length of service he held the record among Freeholders in New Jersey.

He was President of the City National Bank, President of the Dime Savings Institution, Treasurer of the Union Water Company, a Director of the Plainfield Water Company, Trustee of the Seventh-Day Baptist Church, and head of several large building and loan associations. Under his supervision the $600,000 Union County Court House was recently built. The State press commented on it as being a structure erected without any taint of jobbery.

Capt. Hubbard was born in Berlin, N. Y., and was a carpenter when the war broke out. He was elected Captain of Company H, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, and when his enlistment expired was a mustering officer until the close of the rebellion. In addition to being a member of Winfield Scott Post, No. 373, G. A. R., he was a member of the Loyal Legion, New York Commandery.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George E. Macklin.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—George E. Macklin of Pittsburg, General Manager of the Pressed Steel Car Company and of the Pennsylvania Car Wheel Company, died to-day of consumption in a hospital in this city. He was forty-two years of age. Mr. Macklin was a member of the Duquesne, Pittsburg, and Country Clubs of this city; the Lawyers' Club of New York, the Central Railroad Club, the New York Railroad Club, the Ardsley Club of New York, and the Chicago Club.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM APPLEGATE, of the firm of Hendrickson & Applegate, died yesterday at Red Bank, N. J., of hemorrhages of the stomach after a brief illness. He was fifty-five years old, and was a former member of the Board of Town Commissioners.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Special advantages for the

STORAGE of SILVER

and other valuables are offered by the recent completion of the

GORHAM VAULTS

For full information, please address, by post, by telephone, or in person,

The GORHAM Co.

Silversmiths and Goldsmiths
Broadway and 19th Street

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, daughter of Dr. W. Seward Webb and Mrs. Webb, and Ralph Pulitzer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, is planned for September next, at the Webb's place in Vermont.

Mrs. Albert Gallatin and the Misses Gallatin have left Lenox and are occupying their cottage at North East Harbor, Me.

Dr. Louis Faugères Bishop and Mrs. Bishop will go this week to York Harbor, Me., where they have a cottage.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, with her children, will go on July 10 to the White Mountains for several weeks.

Gen. Edward H. Ripley and the Misses Ripley, who during June have been at their place in the Green Mountains, will arrive on July 1 at their Bar Harbor cottage, where they will spend the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. James Speyer, who sailed on June 21, will return here late in August. They have gone to Marienbad for the waters.

Mrs. William Travers has purchased a tract of land at Roslyn, where she will build. At present she is occupying a leased cottage there.

Mr. and Mrs. William Fahnestock have taken the James C. Parrish cottage on the dunes at Southampton.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix and Mrs. Dix are expected to be at the Meadow Club, Southampton, in August. They have a beautiful Summer home at Pride's Crossing, Mass., where they always spend part of the Summer.

The Countess Boni de Castellane gave a ball in Paris last week. Among the Americans present were the Ambassador and Mrs. McCormick, Mrs. Charles R. Marshall, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont.

Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton are booked to sail for Europe next week. They are now at Tuxedo.

Miss Alice Roosevelt will leave Washington on Friday for California. A banquet at the Palace Hotel and an excursion to Redwoods are among the entertainments to be given to Secretary Taft's party before it sails on July 8 for the Philippines. Miss Helen Patten, Miss Boardman, and Miss McMillan will be with Miss Roosevelt. The Misses Patten and McMillan are to be the guests of Mrs. Corbin and Gen. Corbin on their arrival at Manila, while Miss Boardman and Miss Roosevelt are to be the guests there of Mrs. Wood and Gen. Leonard Wood.

It is reported that the wedding of Miss Greta Pomeroy and Philip A. Clark at Newport, on July 22, is to be a hunt wedding, and that the guests are to go in riding clothes. As Miss Pomeroy is a good horsewoman and Mr. Clark is also a rider, it should be highly appropriate.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are expected to arrive from abroad in about two weeks. Mr. Mills came over, last week. His father, D. O. Mills, who sails to-morrow, goes to be the guest in London for several weeks of his daughter, Mrs. Reid and Ambassador Reid.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The disturbance noted Sunday night over Northern Lake Erie has moved eastward to the New England Coast, and is closely followed by a high area with much lower temperature. Temperatures have fallen decidedly in the Ohio and Upper Mississippi Valley, the lake region, New England, and the north portion of the Middle Atlantic States. They have risen generally in the South Atlantic States and in the West.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh north to northeast, on the South Atlantic Coast light to fresh and mostly southwest to northwest, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh and mostly south, on the lower lakes light to fresh south to northeast, on the upper lakes fresh northeast to east.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have fresh north to northeast winds, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, fair, warmer in the interior; fresh north to northeast winds.

New Jersey—Fair, cooler Tuesday; Wednesday, fair; warmer in the interior; fresh north to northeast winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday fair, warmer; light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday; Wednesday, fair, warmer; fresh north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	76	71	4 P. M.	85	84
6 A. M.	74	69	6 P. M.	84	76
9 A. M.	82	77	9 P. M.	80	62
12 M.	90	83	12 P. M.	78	60

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 72; corresponding date, 1904, 81; Corresponding date for last 25 years, 72.

The thermometer registered 74 degrees at 8 A. M. and 64 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 85 degrees at 3:30 P. M. and the minimum 60 degrees at 11 P. M. The humidity was 78 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 66 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, A powder for tired, aching, swollen feet. All Druggists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

NEUMANN—FRANK.—On Monday, June 26th, by Dr. John L. Elliott, Amy Neumann, daughter of Frieda and the late Ferdinand Neumann, to Henry Frank.

O'NEIL—GRIER.—At Paulist Fathers' Church, Monday morning, June 26, by the Rev. Fr. Daley, Catherine Grier of New York to George C. O'Neil of Hartford, Conn.

DIED.

BATES.—On Sunday, June 25th, at her residence, 418 Central Park West, Alice A. Bates, widow of James P. Bates.

Funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, 27th, at 4 P. M.

Boston papers please copy.

BROWN.—On June 24, 1905, at his residence, 42 East 28th St., Anson Hicom Brown, in his 76th year.

Funeral services will be held in the parlors of the Madison Av. M. E. Church, in 60th St. and Madison Av., on Tuesday, June 27, 1905, at 2 P. M.

CALDWELL.—On June 26, in Oyster Bay, Long Island, at the residence of her son-in-law, Joseph H. Sears, Rebecca Penelope Caldwell, widow of the late Charles B. Caldwell, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house, in Oyster Bay, at 10:30 Wednesday morning. Carriages will meet the train leaving East 34th St., New York, at 8:50 A. M.

GARDINER.—On Monday, June 26, Alfred Paul, aged 3 years, eldest child of Alfred Paul and Adele Troup Gardiner.

Funeral services at Summer residence, Cedar Av., Allenhurst, New Jersey, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

GRUNDY.—In Providence, R. I., on the 25th inst., Emma, wife of Roger Grundy, in her fifty-seventh year.

Funeral services from the Roger Williams Baptist Church, Wanskuck, Wednesday, June 28, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

HOPPING.—On Thursday, June 22, at Middletown, N. J., Margaret W. Klots, widow of Samuel Hopping, in the 86th year of her age.

HOVEY.—Suddenly, on June 26, 1905, James Hovey, eldest son of L. Farley and Sarah F. Hovey.

Prayer services at his home, 249 West 104th St., N. Y., Wednesday, June 28, at 10 A. M. Funeral services at the residence of Mr. Joseph String, 130 North Arlington Av., East Orange,

FINANCIAL.

Montreal & Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited.

To the Stockholders:

You are hereby advised of the completion of the Sale of your properties to The Dominion Copper Company, Limited, made necessary by the past due obligations of the Company, at present amounting to upwards of $320,000, and the immediate cash requirements of the Company for betterments and improvements. As both corporations are organized under the laws of Ontario the sale has been effected and the stock of the purchasing company has been issued under the advice of Canadian counsel.

Pursuant to the Agreement of Sale, there is now deposited with The National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, 3,166,000 shares of the stock of The Dominion Copper Company, Limited, out of a total of 3,200,000 shares of said Stock outstanding, of which **sufficient has been reserved to be exchanged, share for share, for the Stock of the Montreal & Boston Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited.**

The Agreement, among other things, provides for an issue by the Dominion Copper Company of $1,000,000 of "First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Ten-Year Gold Bonds," of which Bonds $700,000 are to be issued immediately for the payment of the past due indebtedness of the Company and its immediate requirements for betterments. All of these Bonds are offered for subscription to the Stockholders at 90% and accrued interest, of the par value of the Bonds. The Bonds are to be issued in denominations of $1,000, $500.00 and $100.00 each, and **with each purchase of $100.00 par value of Bonds the subscriber will receive $200.00 in par value of the Stock of The Dominion Copper Company. The right to subscribe for all said $700,000 Bonds has been reserved to the Stockholders. The entire bond issue has been underwritten.**

Each Stockholder may subscribe for as many Bonds as he may desire, but no subscription shall be received for less than one (1) Bond. In the event of the Bonds being over-subscribed they may be allotted in proportion to the holdings of Stock; provided, however, that every subscriber for only one (1) Bond of $100.00 shall be allotted his subscription in full.

Certificates of Stock for exchange and subscription for Bonds must be received by The National Trust Company, Limited, of Toronto, Canada, not later than JUNE 30, 1905. Subscriptions for Bonds must be accompanied by a cheque for fifty per cent. (50%) of the subscriptions payable to the Trust Company, the balance to be paid upon call of the Trust Company.

Copies of the Agreement of Sale, Application Blanks for Bonds, and any other information may be had on application to the Office of the Company, No. 30 Broad Street, New York City, or to the Trust Company at Toronto, Canada.

June 10th, 1905.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, W. W. MILLER, Z. A. LASH, Toronto, } Counsel.

WARNER MILLER, President.

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½ %) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 25d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

New York Mortgage & Security Co.

135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
June 15th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 26, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at three P. M. on June 26th, 1905, and reopened at 10 A. M. July 3, 1905. W. N. HARTE, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York.
June 22nd, 1905.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14, 1905, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF N. Y.

New York, June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company has declared a quarterly dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable June 30th, 1905, to stockholders of record on that date. E. C. HERBARD, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 20th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the past quarter, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed. H. P. DORTMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 23d, 1905.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Common Capital Stock, payable at this office July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 21, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.

New York, June 20th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1905. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.

New York, June 20, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Coupons due and payable on and after July 1st, 1905, at its office, 222 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Ave. R. R. Impv. Mtge., 5%.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End R. R., Series A, 5%.
Buffalo & Lockport Railway Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Citizens' Water Supply Co., 2d mtge., 4%.
Corning Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Confectioners' Manufacturing Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co., 1st and refunding, 4½%.
Crystal Hygiene Ice Co., 6%.
Dawson Railway & Coal Co., 1st and collateral trust mtge., 5%.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Railway Co. 1st mtge., 5%.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co., 1st mtge., 6%.
Development Company of America collateral trust mtge., 6%.
El Paso & Rock Island Railway Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
East Side Electric Railway Co. of Kansas City, 1st mtge., 5%.
Elyria, Grafton & Southern Ry. Co., 5%.
The Hutton Co., 1st mtge., 3 95-100%.
Interocean Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st mtge., 5%.
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
International Steam Pump Co. deb. 6%.
Lake Shore Electric Railway Co. 20-yr. 1st con. mtge., 5%.
Lorain & Cleveland Railway Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Meridan, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co., 5%.
Mobile, Jackson & Kan. City 1st con., 5%.
Nassau Elec. Railroad Co., 1st con., 4%.
Newhouse Mines & Smelt., 1st mtge., 6%.
New London Gas & Electric Co., 1st con. and refunding, 5%.
Neuse River Mills, 1st mtge., 5%.
Norfolk Warehouse Association 1st mtge., 5%.
People's Gas & Elec. Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Sterling Dyeing & Finishing Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Tannersville Water Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Utah Light & Power Co., prior lien mtge., 5%.
Utah Light & Power Co., con. mtge., 4%
U. S. Finishing Co., con. mtge., 5%.
United States Telephone Co., 5%.
Venango Power & Traction Co., prior lien mtge., 5%.
Venango Power & Tr. Co., 1st lien, 5%.

JULY 15, 1905.

Simpson Securities Co., deb., 6%.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 17th day of July, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of June, 1905. Stockholders who have not already done so, are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 8, due July 1, 1905, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of this Company will be paid upon presentation, on and after July 1, 1905, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.**, 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**, 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

Bangor, Maine, June 27, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL HOLDERS of bonds known as Series A and B, issued by the UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY, that the interest coupons thereon due June 30th, 1905, and made payable by their terms at the Merchants' Trust Company, New York City, will be paid upon presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York, when due, instead of at the Merchants' Trust Company.

Dated New York City to-day, June 26th, 1905. JESSE R. TAYLOR, Assistant Secretary.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. J., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANAWHA & HOCKING Coal & Coke Company's First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

15 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. prefd.
10 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
10 shs. First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$30,000 Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bds., 1909, Sept., 1904, coupons on.
$30,000 Rockstone Mills Co. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bds., 1924, Dec., 1904, coupons on, (bypd.)
15 shs. American Express Co.
75 shs. Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
$3,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern 1st 4s, 1952.
$45,000 Rockstone Mills Co. 1st mtge. 6s, 1924.
70 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
12 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
42 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y. Natl. Exchange Bank.
139 shs. Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Ltd.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
80 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R. common.
25 shs. First National Bank.
40 shs. First National Bank, Cornwall, N. Y.
$13,000 Manganese Corp. of Virginia 1st Mtg. p. c. Bds., 1914.
90 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
50 shs. First National Bank.
100,000 shs. Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Co.
125 shs. International Banking Corp.
$1,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bd., 1932.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY.

108th Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 13, 1905.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent on the remainder, up to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.
90TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th, 1905,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.
172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK.

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annuam on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905. Interest payable on and after Monday, July 17. Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 Chambers St.
114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, June 12, 1905.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30th upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10th, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

DICK. S. RAMSAY, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000; credited July 1, payable July 20, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON SAVINGS BANK,

WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $500,

FOUR Per Centum;

On deposits from $500 to $3,000,
THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

R. B. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

FINANCIAL.

NO. 11. 7TH DRAWING.

Mexican 5 Per Cent. Consolidated External Loan of 1899.

Notice is hereby given that the Bonds of this Loan, the numbers and particulars of which are given below, were, in pursuance of the stipulations contained in Article 4 of the Agreement relating to the same, dated the 1st, 2nd and 3rd days of July, 1899, this day drawn at the offices of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government, Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, for redemption at par on the 1st day of July next, when interest thereon will cease, in the presence of Edward Charles Grenfell, Esq., a partner in the firm of J. S. Morgan & Company, Enrique Camacho Guisasola, Esq., Secretary of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government, and of Mr. John Dalton Venn, Notary Public of this City.

16 BONDS:

Nos.
000814 001780 002176 002981 003545 003703
001047 002097 002246 003171 003591 003789
001259 002151 002429 003397

For £1,000 each, Series A £16,000

47 BONDS:

Nos.
004655 006186 008840 011276 013745 014507
004682 006533 009109 011564 013943 014940
004795 006663 009153 012093 013990 015250
005046 006700 009469 012421 014069 015261
005091 006732 009815 012922 014169 015369
005187 007500 010396 012949 014215 015646
005263 008223 010537 013151 014406 015913
005741 008773 011183 013156 014438

For £500 each, Series B £23,500

99 BONDS:

Nos.
016051 019936 025393 030007 033458 036696
016192 020318 025709 030125 033508 036824
016380 020404 025830 030209 033595 036837
016488 020633 026150 030299 033652 036883
016553 021316 026284 030547 033661 037727
016765 021611 026738 030665 033753 037728
016885 021871 027440 031362 033787 038409
017294 022524 027454 031643 034349 038442
017430 022650 027758 031910 034643 038494
017659 023293 028066 032101 035186 038671
017846 023540 028109 032339 035320 038762
018798 024526 028399 032686 035680 039151
019081 024695 028494 032900 035773 039272
019331 024755 029255 032970 035799 039601
019377 024836 029519 033061 035938 039959
019509 025118 029616 033144 036072 040283
019836 025130 030005

For £200 each, Series C £19,800

228 BONDS:

Nos.
041152 050473 060954 071028 081018 089995
041341 051442 061299 071321 081203 090029
041433 051769 061340 071644 081305 090127
041880 051861 061490 071851 081415 090324
041963 051872 061624 072035 081487 090377
042193 053133 061666 072347 081698 090696
042236 053139 061760 072725 081765 090814
042714 053442 061997 072863 082323 090926
042807 053485 062591 073738 082419 091148
043639 053561 062717 073816 082481 091151
043841 053741 062903 073916 082542 091470
043956 054027 063354 074496 082862 091927
044399 054129 063415 074534 082902 092120
044423 054271 064298 074657 083046 092202
044929 054410 064318 074938 083386 092241
045105 054600 064734 075435 083407 092270
045137 054697 065320 075777 083828 092419
045695 054947 065396 075938 083988 092735
045941 055044 065505 075989 084669 092923
046127 055433 066232 076009 084819 093219
046164 055487 066716 076160 084880 093394
046219 055915 066869 076162 085590 094627
046651 055953 067367 076204 085831 094757
046765 056386 067463 076451 086085 094978
047039 058434 067489 076764 086867 095602
047051 058752 067609 077000 086973 095618
047158 058800 068051 077105 087757 095770
047289 059072 068635 077938 087976 095813
047291 059116 069017 077994 088061 096291
047676 059123 069717 078106 088562 096491
047942 059128 070002 078135 088825 096644
047995 059200 070003 078268 089042 096705
048048 059334 070251 078572 089092 097080
048355 059507 070278 078669 089159 097083
048522 059842 070492 079327 089237 097268
048839 059949 070814 079852 089482 097294
050294 060038 070895 079871 089600 097366
050333 060107 070943 080506 089646 097760

For £100 each, Series D £22,800

407 BONDS:

Nos.
098279 111564 130595 146623 164491 178588
098340 111656 130710 146660 164814 178706
098386 111960 130822 146667 164846 178723
098610 111979 130835 146734 165014 179111
098616 112026 131164 146911 165216 179626
099300 112184 131922 148014 165503 180078
099601 112192 132065 148022 165588 180789
099923 112475 132077 148069 165935 180872
099968 112584 132166 148574 166397 181151
100189 113137 132406 148965 166478 181387
100715 113348 132561 149051 166729 181446
101129 113483 132571 149197 166766 181499
101176 114635 132849 149745 166828 181714
101277 114826 132856 149989 167301 182859
101391 114940 133261 150142 167423 182899
101553 115192 133439 150185 167806 183200
101713 115737 133651 150240 168169 183206
101920 115800 134151 150297 168172 183317
102094 116062 134354 150306 168291 184062
102167 116175 134519 151098 168487 184939
102352 116253 134619 151550 168513 185724
102486 116448 134868 151623 169061 185783
102524 116462 135531 151769 169110 186032
102578 116598 135665 152003 169779 186617
102611 116606 133980 152208 170205 186644
102779 116880 136047 152213 170208 187025
103124 117632 136152 152252 170570 187515
103157 117749 136386 153175 170636 187518
103426 117848 136950 153249 170771 187814
103446 117961 137354 153300 170846 188005
103480 117995 137417 153469 171298 188797
103557 118207 137481 153777 171548 188846
103915 118280 138430 153816 171611 188866
103981 118438 138863 154538 171985 188960
104151 118924 138974 154572 172185 188993
104383 119487 139097 154666 172330 189079
104443 120074 139343 154755 173143 189446
104457 120142 139755 156190 173149 189573
104658 120718 139952 156415 173185 189635
105406 121048 140322 156888 173270 190115
105465 121188 140618 157136 173531 190145
105831 121370 140860 157175 173602 190458
105890 121516 140960 157202 173647 190843
106957 121776 141020 157304 173768 190867
106225 122407 141152 157534 173873 190872
106864 122815 141201 157806 174235 192379
107456 122825 141276 158008 174341 192538
107571 122890 141302 159417 174475 192851
107824 123351 141392 159616 174554 193144
107924 123942 141421 160033 174596 193252
108070 124310 141543 160199 174741 193401
108186 125149 141919 160926 175199 193490
108843 125259 141959 160970 175305 193551
108953 126234 142134 160992 175432 193762
109276 126377 142335 161017 175800 193864
109342 126621 142475 161087 175893 194265
109383 126663 143573 161145 176187 194296
109405 126848 143678 161276 176277 194460
109475 126893 144334 161566 176304 194835
109531 126950 144577 162165 176641 195417
109601 127437 144645 162595 176880 195669
110239 128021 144901 163197 177076 195683
110330 128622 145137 163530 177605 195854
110893 129363 145310 163811 177614 195934
111157 129499 145711 163959 177643 197222
111179 130036 145897 164037 177945 197647
111480 130326 146052 164076 178112 197881
111514 130577 146539 164190 178146

For £20 each, Series E £8,140

£90,240

Holders of the above-mentioned drawn Bonds must present the same for payment, in London, at the Counting House of J. S. Morgan & Co.; in Berlin, at the Banking House of S. Bleichroder; at the Deutsche Bank, or at the Dresdner Bank; in New York, at the Counting House of J. P. Morgan & Co.; in Amsterdam, at the Banking House of Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co.; or, in Frankfort o/M, at the Frankfurter Filiale der Deutschen Bank, at the Filiale der Bank fur Handel und Industrie, at the Deutsche Effecten & Wechsel Bank, or at the Deutsche Vereinsbank.

E. CAMACHO GUISASOLA,
Secretary of the Financial Agency of the Mexican Government.

Countersigned:
JOHN D. VENN, Notary Public,
(Firm H. de Pinna & John Venn,)
50, Gresham House,
Old Broad Street, E. C.
London, 13th June, 1905.

FOREIGN CORPORATIONS ASSESSED License tax New York can have same entirely vacated. If interested address, Attorney 104 Times Downtown.

FINANCIAL.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES

$250,000
Illinois Central Railroad

OMAHA DIVISION, FIRST MORTGAGE 3% BONDS, DUE 1951. INTEREST FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

AUTHORIZED AND ISSUED $5,000,000. **FIRST MORTGAGE ON 130 MILES TARA TO COUNCIL BLUFFS. BEING PART OF THE MAIN LINE FROM CHICAGO TO OMAHA.** NET INCOME FOR YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1904, $14,612,008. ENTIRE FIXED CHARGES AND RENTALS ONLY $5,947,073. THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD HAS PAID ONE HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE (SEMI-ANNUAL) CASH DIVIDENDS.

LEGAL FOR SAVINGS BANKS AND TRUSTEES IN NEW YORK, MASSACHUSETTS AND CONNECTICUT

YIELDING 3.75%

$100,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway

REFUNDING MORTGAGE 6% BONDS, DUE 1947. INTEREST J. & J.

SECURED BY A MORTGAGE ON ENTIRE PROPERTY OF COMPANY, ARE SUBJECT TO PRIOR LIEN BONDS, MATURING IN 1910 AND 1911, AFTER WHICH DATE THESE WILL BECOME AN **ABSOLUTE FIRST MORTGAGE,** AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE. CONTROL OF ROAD WAS PURCHASED BY THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE IN 1902, WHO ISSUED THEIR JOINT COLLATERAL TRUST 4% BONDS NOW SELLING AT 96. SURPLUS EARNINGS SHOW ABOUT TWICE **THE INTEREST CHARGES, YIELDING 4.20%.**

$50,000
Southern Pacific Company

GALVESTON, HARRISBURG AND SAN ANTONIO RAILROAD, MEXICAN AND PACIFIC EXTENSION. FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE 1931. INTEREST MAY AND NOVEMBER.

FIRST MORTGAGE AT RATE OF $20,000 PER MILE ON MAIN LINE OF SOUTHERN PACIFIC ACROSS TEXAS, FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER MORTGAGE. FOR THE LAST FISCAL YEAR THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY REPORTED SURPLUS OF $9,979,195 OVER ITS FIXED CHARGES,

YIELDING 4.25%.

$50,000
Continental Coal Company

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND 5% BONDS, DUE 1952. INTEREST FEBRUARY AND AUGUST. GUARANTEED BY INDORSEMENT, SEPARATELY AND UNCONDITIONALLY, BY THE HOCKING VALLEY AND TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL RAILWAYS.

THESE BONDS ARE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY, CONSISTING OF 86,000 ACRES OF COAL LANDS, ESTIMATED TO CONTAIN 160,000,000 TONS OF COAL. A SINKING FUND OF 5 CENTS A TON IS PAID ON ALL COAL SOLD. NET INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1904, $626,741. INTEREST CHARGES $157,683. **THE INTEREST CHARGES ARE BEING EARNED FOUR TIMES OVER.** THE COMBINED SURPLUS EARNINGS OF THE GUARANTOR COMPANIES FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS HAVE AVERAGED OVER $1,800,000,

YIELDING 4.65%.

Full detailed information upon any of the above bonds will be furnished upon request

KINNICUTT & POTTER

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Telephone 8368 CORTLANDT — **1 NASSAU STREET**

$1,000,000
BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY
First Consolidated Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds.

DATED FEBRUARY 1ST, 1891. DUE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1931.
INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST IN NEW YORK CITY.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY NEW YORK, Trustee.

The authorized bond issue is $5,000,000, all of which will be outstanding on July 1st, 1905, and with the exception of $293,500, which are held by the Trustee to take up an equal amount of the Buffalo East Side Railway Bonds, due September 1, 1912, the entire issue will be a First Mortgage upon the property. The Buffalo Railway Company owns about 79 miles of road located in the most central part of the City, and power plant, car barn, and real estate—the value of the entire property being largely in excess of the bond issue.

The physical condition of the property is first-class in every particular, and a very large earning power has been fully demonstrated through a number of years of operation.

Special reference is made to the fact that the franchises under which the Company operates are for 999 years from 1890, and the property being part of the International Traction Company system, is an assurance of first-class management.

All the capital stock of the Buffalo Railway Company is owned by the International Traction Company, the latter Company having $10,000,000 Common stock, $5,000,000 Preferred stock, and $30,000,000 4% Bonds, of which $18,255,000 are outstanding, and $11,745,000 are reserved for the purpose of retiring the bonds of the various Companies constituting the International Traction Company, including the First Consolidated Mortgage bonds of the Buffalo Railway Company.

The officials of the International Traction Company furnish us with the following financial statement:

Gross Earnings for 10 months ending April 30, 1895	$3,475,311
Other Income	53,928
Total income	$3,529,239
Operating Expenses	1,921,137
Net Earnings applicable to Interest, Taxes, &c.	$1,608,102

Price on application

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

To the Holders of Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds, maturing July 1, 1917:

Under the provisions of the mortgage securing the Company's Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, the Company has acquired and deposited, as additional security under that mortgage, more than seventy-five per cent. of the Pittsburgh and Western First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917.

In order that the remaining holders of said bonds maturing in 1917 may have the opportunity of receiving in exchange for their present bonds the Company's new **Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1941,** the Company has arranged with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to exchange said bonds, bond for bond; accrued interest on the respective bonds being adjusted in cash at the date of the exchange.

Holders desiring to make such exchange must surrender their Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of 1917 at the office of **Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on or before July 1, 1905.** Upon such surrender they will receive in exchange the new Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Gold Bond, bond for bond, and a **cash payment** equal to the difference between the interest accrued upon the Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds and the Baltimore and Ohio-Pittsburgh, Lake Erie and West Virginia System Refunding Mortgage Bonds at the date of exchange.

The Pittsburgh and Western Railway Company's First Mortgage Bonds so exchanged will be deposited as additional security for the new bonds.

Copies of the mortgage securing the new bonds and any further information desired may be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,
By J. V. McNeal, Treasurer.

Baltimore, June 1, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,000,000

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our

Letters of Credit *and* International Cheques

Available in all parts of the world.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY O

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE BONDS

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

G.M. Plympton. T.A. Gardiner. W.L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co
BANKERS.
Conservative Investments
LIST ON REQUEST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
27 WILLIAM ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE,
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

NEW LOAN
$410,500
STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS
Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
Special Circular on Application.
Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

STONE & GRAY
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.
Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

N.W.HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

MACKAY & CO.
Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets 13 Congress Street
NEW YORK BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 26.—Reading touched par in this market to-day for the first time in its history. The stock was heavily dealt in, a local house which has taken 80,000 in the past week continuing its buying. The United States Steel shares were also active, while there was a steady demand for Erie. The general list was firm the greater part of the day, but the price movement was not important, and trading was rather slow. Electric Storage Battery displayed a little strength, but eased off at the close. Lehigh Valley sympathized with Reading and advanced ⅞. United Gas Improvement was higher and Cramp's Shipbuilding stock was up a point. Total sales, 34,522 shares, $95,300 bonds.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
18	American Rys	51	51	51
50	American Cement	7	7	7
100	Brooklyn R. T.	69½	69½	69½
100	Cambria Iron	49½	49½	49½
1,704	Cambria Steel	27¾	27	27
200	Consol. Trac., N. J.	82½	82½	82½
110	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
220	Elec. St. Bat., cash.	80½	80	80½
200	E. S. B., cash, ex div.	79½	78¾	79½
2,350	Erie	42¾	42½	42⅝
200	General Asphalt	42	42	42
2	Ins. Co. of N. A.	26	26	26
10	Lake Superior Corp.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
1,860	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62⅞	62½	62⅞
18	Lehigh Nav., t. c.	103	103	103
150	Marsden	4 5-16	4 5-16	4 5-16
2,448	Pennsylvania R. R.	70⅝	69 13-16	69⅞
134	Philadelphia Traction	100	99⅞	100
771	Philadelphia Co.	43½	43½	43½
530	Philadelphia R. T.	27½	27⅜	27⅜
25,289	Reading	50	49 49	11-16
50	Reading 2d pf.	45	45	45
200	Rock Island	30½	30⅛	30⅛
410	Tonopah Mining	11	13⅜	13⅜
1,168	United Gas Imp.	95½	95⅛	95¼
500	Union Pacific	128	126⅞	128
82	Union Traction	60	59⅞	60
12,200	U. S. Steel	31½	30⅝	31⅜
3,225	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅜	97⅞	99⅛
25	W. J. & S. S. R. R.	60	60	60
100	W. Cramp & Sons Co.	28	28	28

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

Liberal Gold Exports, and a Disturbed but Improving Foreign Situation, Do Not Check the Rise.

The foreign news was still uppermost yesterday. Politically it was reassuring, and financially it was less disturbing than might have been expected if the facts had not been so soon followed by disclosure of the market's indifference. Events are always a little in advance of what is generally known, and the announcement of an approximate date in August for the meeting of the Russo-Japanese negotiators is good preparation for further peace news. A similar inference may be drawn from the inflamed condition of Russia's internal affairs, which powerfully promotes pressure toward peace both at Washington and at the front. Nothing specific developed regarding the Moroccan situation. The joint effect abroad was to strengthen rentes, and to cause a recovery in consols after some softness. Russians and Japanese were simply easier.

But concurrently there were some cautionary developments in international finance which transmuted themselves into an engagement of $3,300,000 of gold for export from here, with other inquiries pending. This sprung from Paris requirements, which may be referred to any of several causes. For some time France has been engaged in remitting gold to Rome, and only last week for this cause intercepted £1,000,000 due to arrive in London. Apparently this demand is unsatisfied, and perhaps abundant precaution regarding the Moroccan situation and the loans which will be a sequel to peace may have suggested further purchases in London. Certainly the price of gold rose in London, and sterling fell at Paris. The engagements of gold here naturally followed, but the sequel observed abroad was not apparent here. That is to say, discounts did not harden here as they did abroad. It will be surprising if this result does not follow, not because we are losing gold—for to the loss of gold specifically this market is now indifferent—but because our surplus banking reserve was none too large before and is now exposed to demands difficult of exact estimate, and not capable of being shuffled about between the banks and trust companies. The incident may give a trifle of inconvenience due to its concurrence with the midyear settlements, but it arrives so tardily upon the eve of the harvest supply of exchange that the export movement is unlikely to run as far as it easily might if it had begun some weeks earlier, as usual.

The stock market, like the money market, almost disregarded both gold exports and London's free selling of Americans in connection with the settlement there. The first hour was the busiest, and although the last hour showed concessions from the day's highest, the general list was left above Saturday's close. Union Pacific was a conspicuous leader, but the various iron and steel stocks, the tractions and Grangers, and in fact nearly all, participated in the improvement. Pittsburg Coal preferred regained some of its large recent loss, but the common developed weakness. Despite the strength in prices there was a suspicion of the quality of the buying, and a feeling that if the advance is ultimately to continue, the market would be all the better for a little rest just now.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Denver and Rio Grande Railroad preferred stock.
El Paso Electric Co.
National Licorice Co. preferred stock.

BIG INCREASE IN EXPORTS.

May's Figures $33,800,000 Over May of Last Year.

The Bureau of Statistics at Washington published yesterday the detailed report of the country's foreign trade in May. It reveals important increases of $22,889,428 in agricultural and $9,375,144 in manufactured exports, the total of domestic exports increasing $33,812,489 over May, 1904. Imports increased $12,129,946, raw material contributing $4,369,670 of this, and luxuries $2,344,660.

A classified statement of imports and exports of merchandise for May and eleven months ended May, follows:

IMPORTS—MAY.

Articles.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Food and animals	$20,972,933	$19,984,801	$18,151,644
In crude condition	33,199,258	28829,648	24,328,048
Wholly or p'tly m'factured	12,782,731	10,735,587	13,135,350
Ready for consumption	13,597,068	11,213,276	12,581,108
Luxuries	12,276,117	9,931,457	10,838,962
Total	$ 92,828,107	80,694,749	79,035,137

IMPORTS—11 MONTHS.

Food and animals	257,558,737	213,664,614	199,015,105
In crude condition	353,037,882	296,164,495	301,672,028
Wholly or p'tly m'factured	130,114,791	124,808,312	149,431,674
Ready for consumption	135,905,784	121,782,508	136,236,606
Luxuries	1,027,368,509	909,722,939	943,719,460

MAY EXPORTS.

Agriculture	60,781,266	57,891,828	53,488,496
Manufactures	48,269,705	38,894,561	34,708,331
Mining	5,208,205	4,386,077	4,325,647
Forest	5,911,550	5,490,464	4,079,305
Fisheries	354,409	238,388	252,612
Miscellaneous	751,576	551,804	617,341
Total domestic	121,255,711	87,443,222	98,481,790
Re-exports	2,479,818	2,416,737	2,447,851
Total	123,735,529	89,859,359	100,929,591

ELEVEN MONTHS' EXPORTS.

Agriculture	763,624,832	816,395,248	825,265,739
Manufactures	491,596,786	410,536,478	373,807,325
Mining	45,555,030	40,096,118	34,711,742
Forest	56,680,161	62,348,879	51,857,212
Fisheries	6,990,017	8,455,900	7,543,738
Miscellaneous	6,655,199	5,520,676	6,114,951
Total domestic	1,372,903,027	1,344,253,200	1,299,400,707
Re-exports	24,446,213	23,351,540	25,518,126
Total	1,397,350,140	1,367,604,830	1,324,918,833

National Lead Capital Increased.

The stockholders of the National Lead Company at a special meeting yesterday ratified the plan to increase the company's authorized capital stock from $30,000,000 to $50,000,000 by the issuance of $10,000,000 additional preferred stock and the same amount of common stock. This increase in the stock was voted for general purposes, including betterments, but it is understood that the specific object of the increase is to provide for the absorption of the United Lead Company in accordance with a plan that has long been under discussion.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Strong Opening Helped by Lack of Uneasiness in London and Paris.

A vigorous opening of the market yesterday was assisted by the early news from both London and Paris, where prices were in the one case firm and in the other inclined to advance. The influence of this news lay in the belief that neither market would have presented such an appearance had there been anything really acute in the Morocco dispute. International banking houses early in the day were in receipt of creditable advices from Berlin that affairs were well on the way to adjustment, and these several circumstances were set against the sales here of perhaps 40,000 shares of stock for London account.

***

The Selling Well Taken.

This selling for London, like whatever there was of short selling and profit-taking sales, was absorbed without percentible hesitation. Prices moved steadily upward, and at noon were very little, if at all, under their high figures, these being advances of from 1 to 2 points. Union Pacific, Steel preferred, Reading, St. Paul, and Pennsylvania were among the strongest features. The abruptness of the advance in these issues was even urged in some quarters as betokening the artificiality of the upward swing. The selling of the day was nevertheless easily absorbed.

***

The Gold Engagements.

While prices were around the top, just after noon, word reached the floor of the engagement of $2,300,000 gold for Paris, this being augmented later by an additional taking of $1,000,000. There was no decided response to the announcement. If there was any hesitation, it was soon over, and later many issues touched their high prices of the day. Professional interest in the shipment of gold converges on the immediate results in the money market. If it can go and leave money rates untouched, the trader is apt to turn philanthropist and send his best wishes with the gold. Not so if it means higher money. Yesterday there was no response in rates to the engagements, ¼ per cent. representing fairly the opening and closing rates. The present market movement presents most of the aspects of a market rather dependent on easy money, so the Assay Office will, for the time at least, come into the professional field of vision.

***

One Opinion.

In the multitude of opinions unanimous for continued ease of money, one banker, not remotely interested in the gold engagements of yesterday, ventured the opinion that rates are on the eve of hardening.

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Indemnities and Our Securities.

A letter received in Wall Street yesterday from a banker now spending his vacation in France was interesting, in view of the gold engagement. He wrote from Paris that word had been passed around among French bankers that it would be the part of wisdom to prepare for the payment of an indemnity by Russia. Under these conditions, the banker added, there would be little in the way of a French market for American securities until the indemnity was well provided for. If no other results followed the steps taken to raise the indemnity, Wall Street would rest well satisfied. It is the possibility, discussed much of late here, of quantities of American securities sold abroad coming back to provide a portion of the needed funds that is less liked. An international banker expressed the belief yesterday, however, that American securities would not hereafter be the first pressed for sale by Europe wanting cash.

SEABOARD GETS COAL LANDS.

Extension of the Road Planned to Tap West Virginia Fields.

Interests identified with the Seaboard Air Line Railway have acquired extensive areas of coal lands near the sources of the Big Sandy River, in Southern West Virginia, and plans are now under discussion for the extension of the Seaboard Air Line's road to tap these coal lands. Thus far the details have not been worked out. The Seaboard interests have already secured control of valuable coal lands along the Atlanta and Birmingham Division of the Seaboard system, and if the Big Sandy scheme is carried through the system will control a considerable coal area on its northern lines as well as on those in the extreme South.

In general the plans for the improvement of the Seaboard Air Line system are expected to be expedited as a result of the reorganization which is now in progress. Following a meeting of the Seaboard reorganization committee yesterday, it was stated that the modified plan had been approved by about 83 per cent. of the stockholders and that the plan had been declared operative.

Sales of Bank Stocks.

Seventy-three shares of Bank of Commerce were sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday in various small lots at 203@205, and 100 shares of National City Bank at 282.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,041,990
Gold	64,335,531
Silver	32,888,931
United States notes	14,355,330
Treasury notes of 1890	62,061,000
National bank notes	15,319,708
Total receipts this day	2,113,732
Total receipts this month	39,248,413
Total receipts this year	534,721,495
Total expenditures this day	1,800,000
Total expenditures this month	30,570,000
Total expenditures this year	562,692,762
Deposits in National banks	82,520,177
Total	$1,579,469,129

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$154,284,969
Silver dollars	463,106,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,457,000
Total	$986,847,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$514,284,969
Silver certificates outstanding	463,106,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,457,000
Total	$986,847,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$41,226,011
Gold certificates	23,109,520
Silver coin and bullion	25,318,140
Silver certificates	7,570,791
United States notes	14,355,330
Other assets	29,832,127
Total in Treasury	$141,411,079
Deposits in National banks	82,520,177
Total	$223,932,156
Current liabilities	86,890,166
Available cash balance	$137,041,990

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 26.—Trading was very dull and featureless: Shares, 629; bonds, $63,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Seaboard 4s	88⅝	88⅜	88⅝
10,000	United Rys. 4s	94	94	94
26,000	United Rys. income	60⅞	60½	60½
3,000	Macon R. & L. 5s	99¼	99¼	99¼
6,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000	Va. E. R. & Dev. 5s	98	98	98
14,000	G. B. S. Brewing 4s	60	60	60
2,000	G. B. S. Brewing inc.	28½	28½	28½

STOCKS.

100	Seaboard	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
100	Seaboard new 1st pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼
60	Seaboard new 2d pf.	50	50	50
300	Seaboard rights	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Mercantile Trust	150	150	150
15	Union Bank	127	127	127
4	Merchants' Bank	180	180	180

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 15 3	Esperanza	1 9 6
Tom Boy	1 0 0	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 3		

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for six to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $138,301,143; balances, $7,348,544. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $3,921.

Foreign exchange was firm. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8725; cables, $4.8755.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85½; francs, 5.18¾ and 5.15⅞; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5@10c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—35c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 26.—Money in the market to-day was in moderate demand to meet calls on recent issues, including the Canadian Northern Railway debentures. Discounts were firm in view of the condition of short loans and Continental exchanges.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened quiet, undecided, and rather nervous and sensitive, partly owing to the political uneasiness and partly on account of its being the eve of the settlement. Paris selling at first aided the depression, but later prices rallied and closed firmer, financial circles believing that the Moroccan question is in fair way toward settlement. Consols started a shade down and recovered.

Americans opened irregular and mostly under parity and recovered a trifle.

The improvement continued during the last hour and was most pronounced. Prices closed firm, but below the best quotations of the day.

Foreigners were irregular.

Japanese were easier. Imperial Japanese sixes of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver steady at 26 15-16d per ounce. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.47; Lisbon, 8.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9⅝d. American eagles, 76s 4⅝d.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £8,000.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	89 15-16	...	...	....
Consols, account	90	...	...	....
Anaconda	3⅝	105	105	....
Atchison	85	82⅝	82⅝	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	154⅝	150⅞	150⅝	+ ½
St. Paul	181	176⅛	176⅛	....
Erie	43½	42½	41⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	82	79⅝	79⅝	....
Illinois Central	170	165¼	165½	— ¼
Louis. & Nash	151	147¼	147¼	....
New York Central	147½	143⅜	143¼	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	139½	139⅜	139	+ ⅛
Reading	50⅝	98⅛	97¾	+ 1⅛
Southern Pacific	65¾	64¼	63⅝	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	129⅞	128½	125¾	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	31⅝	30⅞	30	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	101¼	98⅝	97½	+ 1⅛
Lacka Steel 5s		5,000		105¼
L. S. & M. S deb 4s		13,000		101⅜
Leh. & W. B. Coal ext. gtd 4½s		5,000		101⅝
Long Isld ref 4s		1,000		102½
Lo. & Nash. col tr 4s		6,000		99
Manhattan Con 4s		6,000		104½
Met St gen 5s		1,000		114⅛
Met S Ry ref 4s		10,000		91¾
Mex. Cen con 4s		1,000		78
Mex. Cent 1st inc		1,000		21
		17,000		21¼
		13,000		21⅜
Mex. Cen 2d inc		5,000		12¼
Mo. K. & Ok 1st		8,000		100⅝
Mo. K. & T 1st 4s		20,000		101⅜
		4,000		101½
Mo. K. & T ext 5s		25,000		105½
Mo. K. & T of Tx 5s		5,000		107⅝
		20,000		107¾
Mo. P. 1st con 6s		6,000		121¼
Mo. Pac. trust 5s		3,000		107
Natl. R. R. of Mex. 1st con 4s		8,000		81½
Natl. Starch 5s		5,000		71¼
		4,000		69⅛
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. deb 4s, 1934		6,000		101
L. S. col 3½s registered		25,000		90
N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s		1,000		103
N. Y. C. & St. L. & P. col. tr. 5s		29,000		109
		5,000		109¼
pur. money 4s		11,000		92¾
N. Y. C. & W. ref. 4s		5,000		104
N. Y. Susq. & Wn. 2d 4½s		3,000		104
Norf. & Wn. Pocah. C. & C. 4s		26,000		95
Norf. & Wn. con. 4s		9,000		102¼
		3,000		102¼
Nor. Pac. gen. 3s reg.		500		74
		2,000		75
Ore. Sh. L. 1st 6s		4,000		126
Ore. Sh. L. gtd. ref. 4s		5,000		96⅛
		12,000		96
Penn. conv. 3½s		71,000		103
		10,000		103¼
		15,000		103
Penn. Rects. for conv. 3½s full paid		10,000		101¼
Peo. & East. inc. 4s		4,000		74½
Reading gen. 4s		4,000		103⅝
Rome, W. & O. 5s		3,000		117¾
St. L. Ir. Mt. & So. unify. & ref. 4s		3,000		95⅝
		10,000		95¾
Riv. & Gulf 4s		2,000		95¼
		4,000		95
		5,000		95¼
		1,000		95½
St. L. & S. F. R. R. refunding 4s		1,000		90⅞
		24,000		91
St. L. Sthwn. 1st 4s		5,000		98⅝
St. L. Sthwn. con 4s		24,000		81
San An. & Ar. P. 4s		2,000		90
Sea. A. L. Ry. gold 4s		1,000		88½
Southn. Pac. ctfs. for 1st refundg. 4s		5,000		97½
		5,000		97⅝
Southn. Ry. M. & O. col. 4s		3,000		98½
Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.		5,000		96⅜
		5,000		96½
Tol. St. L. & W. 4s		4,000		83⅞
Un. Pac. conv. 4s		7,000		126¼
		2,000		126½
		10,000		126⅝
		40,000		126⅝
		5,000		126½
		5,000		126⅝
		1,000		126⅞
		10,000		127¼
		4,000		127¼
		13,000		127½
Un. Rds. of San Fr. 4s		1,000		90
U. S. R. & Imp. 5s		1,000		102½
		5,000		102⅝
		5,000		102⅝
		45,000		102½
U. S. Reduc. & Ref. 6s		4,000		96⅛
U. S. Steel Corpor. sk'g fund 5s		150,000		94
		6,000		94⅛
		1,000		94¼
		5,000		94⅝
		53,000		94⅝
		23,000		94⅜
		2,000		94¼
		165,000		94⅝
		175,000		94½
		5,000		94⅝
		10,000		94½
		100,000		94⅝
		2,000		94½
		59,000		94⅝
		7,000		94⅛
		3,000		94⅝
		8,000		94⅛
		2,000		94⅝
		2,000		94½
registered		500		94⅝
Vandalia con. 4s		25,000		104⅝
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s		20,000		89¼
		100,000		90
Wabash deb. B 6s		10,000		74½
Wab. Pitts Ter. 1st		4,000		90⅝
Wab. Pitts Ter. 2d		25,000		38⅞
		30,000		39¼
		10,000		39⅜
		1,000		39⅞
		10,000		39⅝
		30,000		39½
		18,000		39⅞
		25,000		39⅝
		2,000		39⅜
		50,000		39¼
		35,000		39⅝
		10,000		39⅜
		20,000		40
		10,000		40¼
		25,000		40¼
		15,000		40⅜
		15,000		40¼
		10,000		40⅜
		10,000		40¼
		10,000		40¼
West Maryland 4s		10,000		89
West Shore 4s		5,000		110
registered		2,000		107½
		5,000		107
Wheel. & L. Erie 1st con. 4s		5,000		94¼
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s		1,000		95⅝
		4,000		95¾
		4,000		95¾

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Am. Thread 4s	1	N. Y. S. & W. 2d 4½s	1½
Col. Ind. 5s, Ser. A	1⅝	Texas Pac. 2d	2½
Con. Gas deb. 6s	1	Union Pac. conv.	2⅜
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1	Wabash, Pitts. 2d	1¼

DECLINED.

Del. & L. R. 1st	1½	Mo. Pac. con. 6s	1½
Met. St. Ry. 5s	1⅜		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 26.—New York exchange was 25c, premium before clearings, and 30c premium afterward. Time and call loans, 3¾@4½ per cent. Subway was fairly active around 70; Match went at 140. Swifts in odd lots sold off from 108¾ to 107½. National Carbon fell back 2 points, to 65. The preferred lost as much at 118, but rallied a point.

Afternoon trading took Brick to a firm closing at 59, and Trade and Trust up 2 points to 102½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	American Can	11½	11⅛	11⅛
100	American Can pf.	69¼	69¼	69¼
160	Am. Shipbuilding	55	54½	55
10	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
58	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45	44¾	44¾
715	Chicago Subway	70¼	70	70
304	Chicago Title & Trust	102½	101½	102¼
150	Chic. & Oak Park L. com.	5⅞	5¾	5¾
275	Diamond Match	140	139¼	139¼
365	Illinois Brick	59	58	59
15	Metropolitan Elev. pf.	67	67	67
155	National Biscuit	63⅝	63⅜	63½
50	National Biscuit pf.	117½	117½	117½
50	National Carbon	65	65	65
20	National Carbon pf.	118	118	118
200	Northwestern Elev. pf.	64	64	64
25	Quaker Oats common	83	83	83
80	Street's pf.	98⅞	98¾	98¾
26	Swift & Co.	108¾	107½	107½
125	United Box Board	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
135	United Box Board pf.	97½	97½	97½
20	West Chicago	45	45	45

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 26.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.04	.04	L. W. Con.	.05	.06
Alpha Con.	.07	.08	Mexican	1.00	1.05
Andes	.21	.21	Occid. Con.	.40	.90
Belcher	.17	.17	Ophir	6.65	6.25
Best & Bel.	1.05	1.05	Overman	.13	.16
Bullion	.38	.40	Potosi	.12	.12
Caledonia	.37	.37	Savage	.45	.45
Chal. Con.	.23	.24	Sag Belcher	.06	.05
Challar	.17	.17	Sierra Nev.	.31	.30
Confidence	.91	.95	Syndicate	.09	.10
C. & Va.	1.45	1.40	St. Louis	.10	.05
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.44
Crown P't.	.16	.14	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.18	.18	Yel. Jack	.24	.24
Hale & Nor.	1.30	1.35	Silver Bars	.58½	.58½
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, June 26.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	9	9½	Keystone	3⅜	3½
American	2	2½	Lexington	4½	4⅝
Anchor	...	1	Little Puck	2⅝	2⅞
Anaconda	10⅝	11½	Little Bessie	1½	2
Banner	1½	2	Moon Anch.	4	5
Bluebell	4	5	Mollie Gib.	4¼	5¼
C. K. & N.	9	12½	Missouri	1	2
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	Nevin	4¼	4⅝
Danie	4½	4½	New Haven	2⅝	3
Dr. Jackpot	2¾	2⅞	Old Gold	3⅞	4¼
Elkton	42	45	Pilgrim	2¼	3
El Paso	179⅝	181	Pharmacist	5	5¼
Findlay	72	73	Portland	235	240
Gold Bond	3	3¾	Rattler	1	1½
Gold Coin	15	30	Rose Maud	3¾	4¼
Gold Dollar	8⅝	8⅝	Rose Nicol	2¾	3
Golden Cyc.	50	70	Sample	3⅞	4¼
Sovereign	9	9½	Sunset Ecl.	1½	2
Ida May	4½	5	Teutonic	4	4⅜
Independent	10	20	Un. Gold	20½	21
Isabella	30	30½	Vindicator	85	90
Jackpot	3	4	York	7½	8½
J. Johnson	17¾	18½			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, June 26, 1905.

Impri. Japanese Gov. 6s, sterling loan		20,000	101
		5,000	100⅞
		32,000	101
		5,000	100⅝
		1,500	100⅜
		3,000	101
		10,000	100⅝
		2,000	100⅞
2d series		2,000	99
		10,000	99⅛
		5,000	99
		1,000	99⅛
		8,000	99
		500	98⅞
Impri. Japanese Gov., Kuhn, Loeb & Co. ctfs. full paid for 4½ sterling loan		20,000	92
		25,000	91⅞

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Dull Market, Showing Only Fractional Changes.

Even Mining Shares Neglected—Writing Paper Preferred Strong.

Business in the outside market yesterday was very limited. The brokers did not feel at home in the rather narrow area set apart for them, and trading was conducted under some disadvantage. Even the mining stocks, which have been more or less active through all the recent phases of the market, suffered from the same neglect to which the rest of the list was subjected. The movements in prices, however, while confined for the most part to narrow limits, were not unfavorable. American Writing Paper showed renewed strength, and once more advanced to 30. The bonds remained in demand in the neighborhood of 89. On small transactions United States Rubber second preferred, the new stock to be issued in exchange for Rubber Goods stock, sold up to 70. United Copper rose from 73 to 73⅝.

***

The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can	11½	11½	11½
500	Am. Can pf	69½	69⅛	69⅛
225	Am. Marble	68	68	68
300	Am. Writ. Paper pf	30	29½	30
200	Am. Nickel	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Algoma Copper	5½	5½	5½
500	Ariz. Con. Mining	20¾	20½	20¾
500	Brit. Col. Cop	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
10	Bethlehem Steel pf	78	78	78
525	Cent. Leather, w. i.	45¼	45	45⅛
825	Cent. Leath. pf. w. i.	103⅝	103	103½
1,000	Chicago Subw	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝
700	*Greene Con. Cop	22⅝	22½	22⅝
1,200	Greene Con. Gold	4¾	4⅝	4¾
25	Guanajuato Mining	5	5	5
100	Guggenheim Exp. (x d)	161½	161½	161½
100	H. M. Kn. Tr. rcpts	22½	22½	22½
713	*Int. Rap. Trans	203	201½	202½
800	Int. Mer. Marine	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
300	Int. Mer. Marine pf	27	26⅝	26⅞
500	Mackay Cos. (ex div	39½	39	39½
100	Manhattan Transit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
50	M. N. Cons. $17 pd off	12½	12½	12½
1,000	Mitchell Mining	7	6⅞	7
200	N. O. Rys. pf	80¾	80¾	80¾
200	Nor. Securities	163¾	163½	163½
300	Nor. Sec. (stub)	300	287½	287½
200	Old Tiewaukee Min	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
10	Otis Elevator pf	108	108	108
100	Sh'd Co. 1st pf. w.i.	85¾	85¾	85¾
40	Standard Oil	620	620	620
1,200	Union Copper	1	15-16	1
1,700	United Copper	23⅝	23	23⅝
500	U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w.i.	69	69	69
350	White Knob Copper	1	13-16	1
200	Wh. Kn. Cop. pf	2	1⅞	1⅞

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

$5,000	Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94½
10,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89½	89	89
10,000	Cent. Edy. 6s	76	76	76
12,000	Cent. Lea. 5s, w. i.	99¼	99¼	99¼
6,686	Pennsylvania 3½s	100¼	100¼	100¼

Sell flat.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 26. Bid.	Asked.	June 24. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Com. & Smelt	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11¼	11¾	11½	11⅝
American Can pf	68¾	69¼	68¾	69⅝
American Chicle	125	129	125	129
American Chicle pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9⅜	8½	9⅜
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	97½	98	97½	98
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾
Am. Writing Paper pf	28½	30	28½	30
Am. Writing Paper 5s	88½	89½	88½	89½
Arizona Con. Mining	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¾
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	20	30	20	30
Bethlehem Steel pf	75	78	78½	78
Borden's Cond. Milk	150½	153	150½	153
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	113½	112	113½
British Col. Copper	6⅜	6¾	6½	6⅝
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68		68	
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3½	4	3½	4
Central Foundry pf	19	21	20	21½
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Central Leather, w. i.	45¼	46	45¼	46
Cent. Leath. pf. w. i.	103	104	103¾	104
Cent. Leath. 5s, w. i.	98⅞	99¾	98¾	99
Chicago Subway	69¼	70	69½	71
Con. Refrigerating	5	6	5	6
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	15	10	15
Con. Rubber Tire 2d pf	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '06	100½	102	100½	102
D. & H. A. & S. 3½s	100¼	102	100¼	102
Denver Union Water	65	68	65	68
Denver Union W. pf	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	105	105	105	106
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities		10		10
Douglas Copper		7		7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	20	21	20	21
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Greene Con. Copper	22½	22¾	22	22¼
Greene Con. Gold	4¼	4¾	4	4¼
Greene Gold-Silver	7½	9	7½	9
Guggenheim Exploration	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pf	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	26	28	26	28
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	91	90	91
Havana Tobacco	24	27	24	27
Havana Tobacco pf	33	39	33	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co	105		105	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	96	98¾	96	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100		100	
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202½	203½	202¾	203½
Inter. Mer. Marine	10⅜	11	10⅝	11
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	26½	27	26½	27
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	2	4	2	4
Kansas City Light	42½	43½	42½	43⅝
Kansas City Light pf	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
Lackawanna Steel	73	78	73	78
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	102	104	102¾	104
Lord & Taylor pf	102	104		
Mackay Cos.	39	39½	39	39½
Mackay Cos. pf	72	73	71¾	72½
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3⅛	3	3⅛
M. Nat. C. $20 pd. off	7		7	
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6⅞	7	6½	7
Montreal & Boston	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	⅞	1	⅞	1
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	55	58	50	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	90	80	89
North. Securities stubs	300	325	325	350
Northern Securities	162½	164	164	165
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf	105	108	105	108
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 1915	99¾	100¼	99¾	100¼
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 1. p. w. i.	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¼	½	¼	½
Phoenix Mining	4	5	4	5
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	74	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	21	22	21	22
Royal Baking Powder	140	142		
Royal Bak. Powder pf	108	109	108	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co. com	24⅞	25	24⅞	25½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	85	85¾	85	86
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	50	51	50	51
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	8	8¾	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	617	620	620	625
Tennessee Copper	25	29	26	27
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13½	14	13½	14
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	15-16	1	½	¾
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf	115	120	115	120
Union Type. 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	23	23¾	22¾	23½
United Copper pf	68½	69	65	69
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80¼
United Lumber 1st 5s		15		15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	67½	71	65	68
White K. C. new, w. i.	⅝	1		1¼
White K. C. pf. n. w. i.	2	3		3¾
Worth. Pump pf.	118	122	118	122

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	245	240	245
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
B'way Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	101	103½	101	103½
B'klyn, B. & W. 1st 5s	101	105	101	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	237½	239	237½	239
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	82	83	82	83
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Av. R. R.	390	405	390	405
42d St. M. & St. N. Av.	108½	110	108½	110
42d St. M. & St. N. Av. 2d	82	88	82	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buff. 4s	83	85	83	85

	June 26. Bid.	Asked.	June 24. Bid.	Asked.
Jer. City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77¾	76½	77¾
N. O. Ry. 4½s, new, w. i.	90	91	90	91
New Orleans new, w. i.	33	38½	33	38½
New Orl. pf., new, w. i.	80¾	81½	80¾	81½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	192	185	192
N. Hud. Co. R. ext. 5s	105	108	106	108
Nor. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	77½	78½	77½	78½
Pub. S. Corp. 5% notes, 1909	97	97¾	97	97¾
Public Service Corp.	115	125	115	125
Public Serv. Corp. cfts.	69	70	69	70
Second Av. R. R. com.	208	211	208	211
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s	118½	121	118½	121
Syracuse Rap. Transit	28	30	28	30
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	84		84	
25th & 20th St. 5s	110	113	110	113
Union Rys. 1st 6s	110	112½	110	112½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	35½	36¾	35½	36¼
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	89	90	89	90
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	88½	89¼	88¼	89¼

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	92½	96	92½	96
Am. Light & Trac. pf	104½	106	104½	106
Bay State Gas	3-16	⅛	3-16	¾
Brooklyn Borough Gas	55		55	
Brook. Borough Gas 5s	97½	100	97½	100
B'klyn Un. Gas conv. debentures	165	177½	165	177½
Buffalo Gas	6¼	7	6¼	7
Buffalo Gas 5s	69	70	69	70
Central Un. Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. Y. 5s	92	95	92	95
Denver Gas	59	61	58	62
Denver Gas 5s	93¼	94½	93¼	94½
Denver Gas 6s	102	103	102	103
Essex & Hudson Gas	129	130½	129	130½
Hudson County Gas	110	112	110	112
Hudson County Gas 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾
New Amsterdam Gas 5s	111	112	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. G. 5s	1st 5s. 112	115	112	115
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. com. 5s	100	112	109	112
North. Union Gas 5s	105	107	105	107
Paterson & Passaic Gas	78	80	78	80
Paterson & Pas. G. 5s	104	107	104	107
St. Paul 5s	97	100	97	100
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101		101	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
United El. of N. J. 4s	75½	76½	75¾	76½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2	5	2	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	45	50	45	50
East River Ferry 5s	90	92	90	92
Hoboken Ferry 1s. 5s	110	111	110	111
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	109	110½	109	110½
10th & 23d St. Ferry 5s	92	96	92	96
Union Ferry	28	30	28	30
Union Ferry 5s	96	98	94	97

*Sell cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104	104½
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1918	104	104½
3s, c., 1918	104	104½
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907	105	105½
4s, r., 1925	132½	133½
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
Philip'ne 4s	103	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	243	251
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	148	..
Allis-Chalm.	13½	14
Allis-Ch. pf.	51	53
Am. B. Sug.	23	25
A. B. S. pf.	80	85
A. C. & F. pf.	95	98¾
Am. Coal	165	195
A. C. O. pf.	90	94
Am. Exp.	220	226
Am. G. T.	6	6½
A. H. & L.	6½	6⅝
Am. Ice Co.	4⅜	5
A. I. Co. pf.	34	38
Am. Ice S.	25	26⅜
Am. L. Co.	18	20
Am. L. Co. pf.	40	44
Am. M. Co.	23½	24
Am. M. Co. pf.	167	175
Am. Sn. pf.	102	106
A. T. & C.	90	93
Ann Arbor	33	35
A. M. 1st pf.	98¾	100
B. R. & P.	90¾	97½
B. R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. Co.	58	90½
Canada So.	69¼	70
C. C. & C.	50	..
C. R. R. of C. & S. A.		..
Tel.	120	127
N. J.	200	203
Chi. & Alt. pf.	35	37
C. B. & Q. ex div.	200	240
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	64	65
C. G. W. 4s	86	87
C., I. & L. pf.	50	60
C., M. & St. P.	184	186½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	178	183
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.		200
C., C. C. & St. L.	71	74
C., St. L. pf.	115	120
C., L. & W.	72	90
C., L. & W. pf.	105	113
Cleve. & P.	183	..
C. & P. sp.	104	..
C. F. & I. pf.	93	..
C. S. 1st pf.	57½	58½
C. & H. C. & I.	13½	14
Consol. Coal	75	..
C. P. Co. pf.	46½	49
D., L. & W.	378	380
D. & R. G.	29¼	30½
D. M. & Ft. D.	17	22
Det. S. t. r.	10	11½
Det. So. pf.	41	43
Dia. Match.	138	142
East. Kod.	145½	150
Ev. & T. H.	62	70
ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S.	100	107
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	65
G. C. Co.	102	104½
G. & S. T.	120	..
H.B.Claflin	106	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	..

	Bid.	Asked.
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	99½	..
Hav. E. Ry.	13	15
Hav. E. Ry. pf.	53	60
Hock. V. ex div.	90	95
H. Val. pf. ex div.	93½	94
Homestake	77	80
Ill. Cen.	103	..
Int. Power	55	85
Int. S. P.	27	30
Iowa C. pf.	48	50
Joliet & Chi.	180	..
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	82	83
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I., C., pf.	69	75
Lacl. G. pf.	99	110
L. E. & W.	29	32
L. E. & W. pf.	90	95
Lake Shore	300	300
Man. Beach	9½	13
Md. Coal pf.	112	140
Mich. Cent.	130	146
Nat. B. pf.	117	118
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18	..
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. A. B.	150	155
N. Y., B. & M. pf.	95	110
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf. 110	115
N. Y. D. Co.	24	25½
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	96¾	97½
N. Y. & N. pf.	66½	67½
N. Y. & N. W.	165	170
N. & W. pf.	92	94
Ont. Mining	1	3
P. C. 1st pf.	105	106
P. C. 2d pf.	86	95
Peo. & E.	35	40
Phila. R. T.	114	120
P., C. C. & St. L.	74	80
P., C. & St. L. pf.	105	112
P., Ft. W. & C.	182½	..
P., Ft. W. & C., sp.	179	..
Pullman Co.	237	240
Quicksilver	½	1
Quicksil. pf.	2¾	5
R. R. Sec. I. C. stk. ctfs.	93	95
R. S. S. pf.	96	98
Ren. & Sar.	206	..
R., W. & O.	134	140
Rutland pf.	..	63
St. J. & G. Island	13½	15
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	47½	51
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22	24
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	187½	195
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	132	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	103	125
So. R., Mob. & O. ctfs.	98½	100
S. R. & T.	4½	1
T. P. L. Tr.	40	44
Third Av.	130½	131½
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	34½	35½
T., St. L. & West.	38½	38¾
U. B. & P. pf.	72½	75
Un. Pac. pf.	96½	98¼
Un. Fruit		115
Un. Rys., St. L., pf.	81½	82½
U. S. Leath.	12¾	13¼
U. S. R. & Imp.	89½	91¾
Vand. R. R.	75	95
W. F. Exp.	235	250
Westinghouse asent'g. ex div.	186½	167½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

		1905.	1904.	1903.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—	Mileage	1,602	1,350	1,350
	3d week June	$89,900	$68,400	$61,500
	From July 1	3,740,000	3,027,600	2,219,850
CANADIAN PACIFIC—	Mileage	8,568	8,183	7,590
	3d week June	1,022,000	983,000	948,000
	From July 1	49,011,723	45,014,841	42,586,761
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—	Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,845
	3d week June	174,000	160,300	154,130
	From July 1	3,897,298	3,912,748	3,949,404
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—	Mileage	105	105	105
	3d week June	2,426	2,321	2,289
	From July 1	121,063	111,314	117,290
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—	Mileage	818	929	929
	3d week June	146,825	141,777	140,718
	From July 1	7,365,704	7,932,870	7,495,520
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—	Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,398
	3d week June	350,000	323,000	322,400
	From July 1	16,227,800	15,705,100	14,567,000
DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—	Mileage	578	578	574
	3d week June	50,212	47,796	65,549
	From July 1	2,619,058	2,454,547	2,680,011
IOWA CENTRAL—	Mileage	558	558	558
	3d week June	54,047	45,193	40,307
	From July 1	2,517,881	2,318,036	2,344,393
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—	Mileage	3,973	3,854	3,444
	3d week June	713,125	695,275	720,915
	From July 1	27,508,268	36,231,314	34,604,379
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—	Mileage	642	642	642
	3d week June	69,712	56,902	62,859
	From July 1	2,935,976	2,770,653	3,181,493
MINERAL RANGE—	Mileage	127	127	127
	3d week June	13,801	12,545	11,091
	From July 1	667,062	572,712	542,258
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—	Mileage	1,629	1,469	1,452
	3d week June	182,325	125,599	141,932
	From July 1	8,380,963	6,700,169	7,047,112
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—	Mileage	3,042	2,991	2,632
	3d week June	340,614	326,238	250,643
	From July 1	10,614,148	17,240,787	16,780,721
MISSOURI PACIFIC—	Mileage	5,849	5,718	5,350
	3d week June	719,000	714,000	655,000
	From Jan. 1	17,867,395	18,390,111	18,298,020
	Central Branch— Mileage	388	388	388
	3d week June	33,000	25,000	24,000
	From Jan. 1	713,174	759,292	548,684
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—	Mileage	1,306	1,306	1,293
	3d week June	178,424	92,138	130,508
	From July 1	8,522,321	7,246,488	7,121,326
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—	Mileage	7,202	7,188	7,189
	3d week June	854,654	828,534	783,667
	From July 1	46,790,174	44,086,727	41,319,722
TEXAS & PACIFIC—	Mileage	1,827	1,707	1,707
	3d week June	178,804	164,766	471,046
	From Jan. 1	5,341,778	5,188,681	5,327,114
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—	Mileage	248	248	248
	3d week June	28,377	25,044	29,773
	From July 1	1,198,175	1,237,527	1,206,998
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—	2d week June	90,930	83,777	81,779
	From Jan. 1	1,950,572	1,837,410	1,727,794
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA for May—	Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,844
	Gross	733,552	660,127	653,815
	Exp. and taxes	610,851	628,505	592,580
	Net	152,701	31,532	41,225
	Gross 11 months	9,384,098	8,728,548	8,495,313
	Exp. and taxes	6,801,014	6,755,407	6,485,769
	Net 11 months	2,403,084	1,973,051	2,009,544

		1905.	1904.	1903.
WABASH—	Mileage	2,516	2,486	2,484
	3d week June	451,814	468,488	407,877
	From July 1	24,083,174	22,337,906	20,565,339
HOCKING VALLEY for May—	Gross	526,486	391,099	607,677
	Exp. and taxes	364,320	267,211	335,339
	Net	162,156	123,798	272,338
	Other income	16,748	10,704	14,837
	Total income	178,904	134,502	287,175
	Charges	66,234	76,635	87,959
	Surplus	112,650	57,867	199,216
	Gross 11 months	5,485,543	5,243,621	5,385,967
	Exp. and taxes	3,718,343	3,836,255	3,464,714
	Net 11 months	1,767,200	1,707,376	1,031,253
	Other income	371,026	367,574	457,261
	Total income	2,138,226	2,074,950	2,388,514
	Charges	321,690	894,516	930,083
	Sur., 11 months	1,816,536	1,180,434	1,458,431
WISCONSIN CENTRAL for May—	Gross	504,893	518,445	589,099
	Expenses	377,868	328,405	374,102
	Net	217,031	192,040	214,997
	Other income	6,018	4,716	1,838
	Total income	223,040	196,756	216,835
	Chgs. & taxes	145,344	144,819	146,290
	Surplus	77,705	51,937	70,545
	Gross 11 months	6,085,121	5,921,097	6,045,332
	Expenses	4,025,477	4,022,299	3,838,807
	Net 11 months	2,058,350	1,891,798	2,208,726
	Other income	36,245	45,633	34,005
	Total income	2,092,903	1,937,431	2,242,731
	Chgs. & taxes	1,905,001	1,803,914	1,612,743
	Sur., 11 months	487,902	333,517	629,988

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CENTRAL COAL & COKE year ended June 1—	1905.	1904.	Increase or Decrease.
Gross income	984,353	1,536,095	551,742
Royalties, gen. exp., int., &c.	491,088	548,967	57,879
Surplus	493,265	987,128	493,863

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, June 26, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
3,900	Amal. Copper	81⅞	82¼	81⅝	81⅞
40	Am. Car & F.	35	35	34⅞	35
350	Am. Locomotive	48¼	49	48¼	48⅝
3,730	Am. Smelting	117⅝	119⅝	117⅝	119½
400	Am. Sugar	137½	138½	137½	137⅝
960	At., T. & S. F.	82¾	83½	82¾	83⅜
1,180	Balt. & Ohio	112⅝	112⅝	111⅞	111⅝
4,230	Brooklyn R. T.	68	69	68	68⅝
110	Canadian Pac.	151⅜	152	151⅜	152
180	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	52	51⅝	51⅝
280	Chi. Gt. West.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2,830	C.,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

August Belmont Said to Have Purchased 46 and 48 East Thirty-fourth Street—Big Apartment House, Sherwood, Sold—Busy Day for Harlem and Bronx Brokers—Minor Sales.

The four-story brownstone house at 48 East Thirty-fourth Street has been sold by Dr. John G. Perry, and the new owner is said to be August Belmont. Mr. Belmont's present home is No. 44; it is understood in real estate circles that he is to extend his present holdings in East Thirty-fourth Street by buying both Nos. 46 and 48. Negotiations for the sale of No. 46 are already under way, but the owner's attorneys said yesterday that the transaction had not yet been brought to a close.

Broadway Apartments Sold.

The Sherwood, a big apartment house at 2,790 Broadway, has been sold by R. Pehlemann for Gustave and Henry Stillgebauer. It is a seven-story structure near the corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, and it brought about $140,000.

Five Sales by One Broker.

Clement H. Smith has sold for Mr. A. T. Lumm a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 25 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Street, near Creston Avenue, for $9,800; also, for Mr. Joseph A. Murphy, 2,053 Valentine Avenue, a 2½-story frame dwelling, for about $5,000; also, for Elizabeth Lunn, two 2½-story frame dwellings, 2,445 and 2,447 Walton Avenue, for $9,000; also, for Charles Corbett 69 Cornell Avenue, Yonkers, a nine-room dwelling, on lot 40 by 100, for $9,000. He has also resold for a client the northeast corner of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Vyse Avenue, plot 119 by 103, for $21,000.

Big Sale in the Bronx.

The Bankers' Realty and Security Company has sold a big batch of lots on Tremont Terrace, at Eastern Boulevard, opposite Pelham Bay Park. The lots, 390-391, 372-373, 212-213-214-215-216-217, were sold through Elias Samson. Nos. 762, 763, and 764 were sold through Benjamin Gainsborg. Various other brokers figured in the sale of Lots 393, 771, 468-469, 250, 690, 258-259, and 234-235.

27th Street Dwelling Sale.

A four-story stone-front dwelling at 43 West Twenty-seventh Street, part of the Walden Pell estate, has been bought by William S. Sutphin. The house covers a lot 25 by 98.9.

Long Row of Flats Changes Hands.

Kassel & Goldberg have sold 8, 8, 10, 12, and 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, five-story double flats, 125 by 99.11.

The plot on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 150 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by Jaffer & Goldfield to H. Raabe & Son. The owners will put up apartment houses on it. The plot is 75 by 99.11.

Herman & Rappalt have sold 127 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, to Malatsky & Schneider.

Joachim & Goldschmidt were the brokers in the sale of 405 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat on a plot 25 by 100. They sold it for Mr. Hammal, a client, for investment.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to J. M. Barinstein for J. A. Murphy 454 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues, a two-story building on a lot 25 by 99.11.

Some Sales in Eastern Harlem.

Julius Friend has sold for Mrs. Ettinger to a client 1,451 Lexington Avenue, a private residence, 18 by 95.

George Brettell & Son have sold for Julie B. Brettell to William H. Payne 239 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a four-story building on a lot 25 by 100.

Joseph E. Mautner has sold 503 and 505 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 75 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, 47 by 100, for Aaron Weinberger to Morris Garfinkel, Harry Levin, and Izzy Tackna. Nos. 503 and 505 are two ten-room houses.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Michael Adler 57 and 59 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, two three-story brownstone houses. The plot is 33 by 100. Joseph Yeska was the broker.

George Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. Patterson and a Mr. Sturck to Jackson & Stern, 177 and 179 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. The plot is 37.6 by 100.

Pisani & Cirelli have leased for A. Bullowa to a client the two four-story double flats 33 to 39 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for a term of years. The aggregate rental is $15,000.

On the Upper West Side.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield have sold for the West Side Construction Company to Mrs. Edith B. Weed of Cleveland, Ohio, the Riverview, a new seven-story apartment house, 314 and 316 West Ninety-third Street. The lot is 50 by 145 and the price was $185,000.

Herman Arms has sold for Gustave T. Lawrence to a client 126 West Nineteenth Street, a five-story brick double flat on a lot 26.6 by 100.

Further Downtown.

Herzog & Cohen have sold for John H. Gunner the five-story triple flat, 25 by 100, 159 East Twenty-second Street, to Louis Leece.

Klein & Lambert have sold for Charles M. Siegel the six-story tenement 415 West Thirty-ninth Street, 25 by 100, George H. Bruce was the buyer.

Polizzi & Co. have sold for Sarah Kaplan and Charles A. Silver 120 Macdougal Street, a seven-story tenement on a plot 25 by 100.

Norman Grossman and Frank Feldman bought the northeast corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 625 Eleventh Avenue, and have resold it to Thomas Fitzpatrick. The lot is 25 by 100.

On the East Side of Town.

Kipper & Rubinger have sold 384 Third Avenue, a seven-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100, to David Pick.

Davis & Robinson have sold for Abraham Cohn 110 East Sixty-second Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 18.9 by 100.5.

Charles Goldstein has sold the five-story house 259 East Tenth Street to Charles Held for Charles Fordenberg. The lot extends nearly half a block.

Herzog & Cohen have sold the five-story quadruple flat 216 East Seventy-seventh Street. The lot is 25 by 100.2.

Other Sales Roundabout.

Mark Katzman, in conjunction with Charles E. Durosa, has sold to clients the two five-story fourteen-room houses 421 and 423 West Seventeenth Street. They are 40 feet west of Ninth Avenue, and cover a lot 50 by 92.

Richard Dickson has sold for Emma Malberg to Johanne F. M. Cordes 447 and 448 Rosedale Avenue, in the Bronx. The property is part of the Mapes estate.

Adolph Schubel has sold to the Anchor Bohemian Realty Association the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-third Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 26 by 98, also, 502 East Seventy-third Street, a similar building on a lot 25 by 102.2.

West End Avenue Sale.

Ogden & Clarkson have sold for the Reserve Realty Company 772 and 776 West End Avenue, two three-story brick dwellings that cover a plot 36 by 100.

Fredrick Zitel has sold for Theodore Sterne to a client, for occupancy, 322 West Eighty-seventh Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling on a lot 20 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95, six-story apartment house, to the plaintiff in foreclosure.....$130,000

By James L. Wells.

182d St, s e corner of Vyse Av, two lots, each 25x100, to C. D. A. Slater..... 10,400
182d St, adjoining foregoing, eight lots, to W. H. Eckoff, A. J. Griffin, and John S. Mapes, each.....$2,800 to 3,000
182d St, s s, 250 ft e of Vyse Av, 21.3x99, vacant, to John S. Mapes..... 3,600
Vyse Av, n e corner of 181st St, 33.8x100, to C. D. A. Slater..... 3,850
181st St, n s, 250 ft e of Vyse Av, 33.8x81.4x21.6x81, two-story frame dwelling and vacant, to A. J. Griffin..... 2,300
Vyse Av, e s, 32.9 ft n of 181st St, three lots, each 25x100, to C. D. A. Slater and A. J. Griffin..... 7,975
181st St, n s, 100 ft e of Vyse Av, six lots, each 25 ft front and ranging in depth from 97.3 to 81.4, to A. J. Griffin 13,800

At Bronx Real Estate Salesroom.

164th St, 1,041 East, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 35x77, three-family brick dwelling; bid in.
Fox St, 980, s w corner of Tinton Av, 20x124, two-story frame dwelling; bid in.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

121st St, 215 and 217 East, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.11; Peck & Seaboloff of 215 East 121st St, owners; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $50,000.

119th St, s s, 230 ft w of 1st Av, for two six-story tenements, 35x87.11; Lampert & Schwartz of 20 West 31st St, owners; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $35,000 each.

Delancey and Suffolk Sts, s w corner, for a six-story brick tenement, 24.9x90; D. Abrams of 99 Canal St, owner; Bernstein & Bernckin of 24 East 23d St, architect; cost, $23,000.

Bank St, 69 and 71, for a four-story brick factory, 50x100; R. E. & G. Schronier of 33 Union Square, owners; Howard Chapman of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $40,000.

110th St, n s, 116.8 ft w of 2d Av, for four six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.11; Abram D. Weinstein of 1,207 Lexington Av, owners; Hovenburger & Straub of 122 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000 each; total, $140,000.

14th St, n s, 88 ft e of Avenue B, for a six-story brick tenement, 43.9x90.3; Aaron Segal of 131 Avenue C, owner; Hovenburger & Straub of 122 Broadway, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items Involving Less Than $5,000 Omitted.

65th St, 34 East, to a four-story brick basement dwelling, C. B. Lefferts, premises, owner; F. B. Lefferts & C. W. Smith of 27 East 22d St, architects; cost, $14,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, June 26.

51ST ST, 421 to 425 West, 55.3x100.5; Sarah McKenna to Hospital of St. Elizabeth of Hungary..... Nom.

GRAND ST, 208, n e corner of Mott St, 23.7x100.2; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to Charles I. Weinstein, (mtg $40,000)..... 100

LOTS 258 and 260, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; William H. Callahan to John Casey..... 100

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, Charles H. Potter to Emanuel Gates, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

62D ST, s s, 150 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5; Emanuel Gates to Emanuel Tumpowsky, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

101ST ST, 322 West, 16x100; Mary H. Searles to Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr., (mtg $16,000)..... 100

111TH ST, 57 to 61 East, 50x100.11; Abraham Silverson to Davis Goll and another, (mtg $51,800)..... 100

98TH ST, s s, 310.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; Edward A. Maher, Jr., referee, to Edward B. Corey..... 11,050

114TH ST, 19 East, 25x100.11; Meyer Blumberg and others to Esther Levin, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 225x100.11; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Charles Geiger and another, quitclaim. Nom.

98TH ST, s s, 332.11 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.11; Edward A. Maher, Jr., to Edward B. Corey..... 11,600

3D AV, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 25x95; Harris D. Colt and another, trustees, to Morris Kranshaar..... 39,000

52D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.5; Lawyers' Realty Company to Emma G. Halsey..... 100

92D ST, n s, 124.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.8; Catharine A. De La Vergne and another, executors, to Georgianna Shannon, all title..... 55,000

54TH ST, 543 West, 25x51; 54th St, 539 West, 25x45.3; interior lot, 100.5 ft s of 55th St and 225 ft e of 11th Av, runs e 125x s 58.3x n w 125.10x n 44.4; Esther New and others, executors, to Jacques L. Silverman, all title. 19,250

5TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 134th St, 25x75; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen..... Nom.

VARICK ST, 163, w s, 25x75; Jonas Weil and others to Fanny Gruen..... Nom.

GRAND AV, w s, 150 ft s of 192d St, 50x106; Grand Av. w s, 50 ft s of 192d St, 50x106; Elmer A. Allen to Thomas H. Thorn..... 100

GARDEN ST, n e s, Lot 86, map of South Belmont, 50x100; John A. Steinmetz to Adam H. Daum..... 100

8TH AV, s e corner of 131st St, 49.11x100; Francis X. Ledoux to Michael Scanlon, (mtg $70,000)..... 100

100TH ST, s s, 95 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.10; James H. Tracey to Rudolf Seus

VALENTINE AV, s s, 405.3 ft n of 179th St, 18.11x100; Paul Quattlander to Mary J. Mills, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

LOT 188, Block E, map of Mapes estate, West Farms; William T. Kremelbein to Martin Schroeder..... 800

9TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue C, 30x108, Unionport; Charles D. Booth to Gertrude E. Master, (mtg $1,700)..... 100

142D ST, n s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 40x99.11; Samuel S. Ginsburg and others to Harry Kitzinger, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

IRVING PLACE, s e corner of 17th St, 27x90; Jonas Weil and others to Julius Braun..... Nom.

63TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of West End Av, 124.8x100.5; William T. Hookey to Andrea Arvitabile, (mtg $27,750)..... Nom.

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 380.2 ft s of 190th St, 92.9x irregular; Joseph Holzman to Florence Hill, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

125TH ST, 407 and 19 East, 50x70.11; Mabel W. Baxter to Walter J. Dean, (mtg $13,000)..... 100

71ST ST, 130 East, 16x100.5; Hilda Seccomb Fox to Jeannette C. Hemphill..

GREENWICH ST, 708, w s, 25x80.8; Thomas D. Holland to Harry J. Sacks

30TH ST, 443 West, 25x, irregular; Bertha Roestel to Annie M. Gondez, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

MOTT ST, e s, 103.1 ft n of Chatham St, 21.9x36.7; Nathaniel Niles to Henry Bergh and others..... 100

92D ST, s s, 124.4 ft e of 5th Av, 21x100.8; Catherine A. De La Vergne to Georgiana Shannon, all title..... Nom.

AVENUE B, n e corner of 9th St, 23.3x70; Henry Brennan to Bella R. Blitzen, (mtg $42,500)..... 100

119TH ST, 285 West, 12.8x30; Harriet S. Jones to Stephen G. Williams, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

FORSYTH ST, 122, e s, 25x100; Lena M. Davidson to Philip Goldstein, (mtg $26,000)..... 7,100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 257 ft e of Prospect Ave, 30x100; Helene Morison to Max I. Adler, (mtg $11,250)..... 100

189TH ST, n e corner of Cambreling Av, 140.7x10; Henry Klein to Belmont Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

4TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Avenue D, 50x100; Unionport; John B. Hecht to Joseph Koenig..... 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 109 ft s of 88th St, 26x100; Valentine Haliemer to Abraham C. Fiske and another, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

190TH ST, e s, 115.6 w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Samuel Feusterheim and another to Gustavus A. Rogers and another, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

12TH ST, s s, being part of Lot 276, map of Unionport; Samuel Dworkowitz and another to Timothy E. Cohalan, (mtg $4,500)..... 100

13TH ST, n s, 138 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Edward V. Gormley..... 15,025

3D AV, e s, 83.5 ft n of 75th St, 18.9x105; Leon Sobel to Max Well, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

52D ST, 11 and 13 West, 50x98.9; J. C. Lyons Building and Operating Company to Eva Deutsch, (mtg $300,000..... 100

161ST ST, 830 East, 18.9x72.4; D. Anna Ferrer to Josephine Franz, (mtg $3,500) 100

38TH ST, 315 East, 25x98.9; Mary F. Gerecke and another to Thomas C. Smith..... 100

88TH ST, 120 and 122 East, 51.1x100.8; Solomon Kluge to German Evangelical Lutheran Immanuel's Congregation Unaltered Augsberg Confession, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

96TH ST, 136 West, 31.6x100.8; Bernhard Buxbaum to Caroline Z. King, (mtg $32,000)..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,755 and 1,757, e s, 54x91; Regina Weledinger and another to Isidor Robinson, (mtgs $55,000)..... 100

83D ST, 307 and 309 East, 50x102.2; Sadie Bernard to Sophia Fry, (mtg $36,000)..... 100

115TH ST, 55 East, 26x100.10; Karl Ledermann to Jacob Cohen and another, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

167TH ST, 520 to 526 East, 200 ft e of Woodycrest Av, 180.10x irregular; Charles T. Terry, referee, to Joseph Leitner, (mtg $5,000)..... 500

WILLIS AV, s e corner of 136th St, 40.6x92; Ella A. Smith and others to John Heller..... 1,000

ALEXANDER AV, 297 and 299, w s, 33.8x70; John B. Smith to Charles R. Smith..... 100

124TH ST, n s, 283 ft e of Broadway, 52x100.11; Albert Winternitz to Ignatz Margareten, (mtg $87,500)..... 100

TINTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 158th St, 103x135; Abraham Rothkrug to Gerson Krinsky, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $19,500)..

PARK AV, s e corner of 166th St, 25x192; Isaac Boehm and others to Isidor Steiner and others, (mtg $31,000)..... Nom.

146TH ST, 420 to 424 West, 75x99.11; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Joseph Newmark and another, (mtg $32,000.)..... 100

86TH ST, n s, 421 ft e of Av A, 25x100.8; 86th St, 541 East, 25x129.8; Frederick ff. Nadler to Misericordia Hospital..... 35,000

JAMES SLIP, 10 and 12, s e corner of Water St, 50.8x45; Mary Fraser to Mary L. Fraser, ½ part..... 100

ALEXANDER AV, 299, s w corner of 140th St, 17.2x70; John B. Smith, Jr., and others to John B. Smith..... Nom.

114TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Mary Reiser to Millard Veit, (mtg $47,000.)..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 25.11x100; Carl Schur to Ray Bernstein, (mtg $35,000,)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 450 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Mary Reiser to Millard Veit, (mtg $47,000.)..... 100

18TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 50x92; Henry E. Stevens, Jr., to Henry E. Stevens..... Nom.

3D AV, n e corner of 33d St, 52.11x81.1; Mary P. Cooper, executrix, to Dona E. Cooper and another..... 160,000

104TH ST, 110 and 112 West, 61x100.11; John C. R. Eckerson and others, executors, to Mary Blum and others..... 80,500

BROOK AV, 553 and 555, w s, 53.11x irregular; Jonas Weil to Charles Seidenwerz and another, (mtg $22,750)..... 100

TINTON AV, w s, 175 ft n of 156th St, 103x135; Gerson Krimsky to Kalman Rosenbluth, (mtg $19,500,) all title..... 100

MONROE ST, 31, n s, 25x100; Ida Machiz to Sigmund Schnee, (mtg $25,000)..... 10

HAMILTON ST, 7, n s, 14.2x50.8; Jacob Samuels to Harry Samuels, all title, ¼ part..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 481, w s, 25x90; Nicholaus J. Unger to Jacob Bermann, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

28TH ST, 43 West, 21.4x98.9; Henry Goodkind to Alfred C. Bachman..... Nom.

104TH ST, s s, 231.3 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Carrie Pick to Max Lipman, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

104TH ST, 236 East, 18.9x100.11; Henry Aronson to Max Lipman, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

104TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 18.9x100.11; Joseph Greenberger to Max Lipman..... Nom.

BOSTON AV, n w s, 177.7 ft s w of Summit Place, 92.1x171.9; Margaret Thorn to Andrew J. Larkin..... Nom.

LOTS 42 and 43, map of Hugh N. Camp, at Fordham, 48.8x41; Ellen E. Dowker to Mary J. Nolan, (mtg $1,100) 100

BELMONT AV, 2,336, e s, 25x100; Charles Wainwright to Henry Kroepke, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 25.11x100; Ray Bernstein to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Julius Levy to Mary Reiser, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

142D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Ellen F. Fitzmaurice to Lillian H. Phelps, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,766, w s, 25x100; Moses Koslow to Samuel Gross and wife, (mtg $25,500)..... Nom.

97TH ST, 305 West, 25.1x100.11; Beaconsfield Realty Company to Minnie Shapiro, (mtg $8,666)..... Nom.

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Bank St, 62.3x irregular; Elise Gammeltoft to Jule Cahn, (mtg $82,000)..... Nom.

HAMILTON ST, 7, n s, 14.2x50.8; Abraham Samuels to Harry Samuels..... Nom.

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Thomas H. Messenger, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum..... 9,500

87TH ST, 538 East, 25x100.8; Harris Mandelbaum to Misericordia Hospital.. 10,000

97TH ST, 301 to 309 East, 75x100.11; Sophia Clug to Beaconsfield Realty Company, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

LOT 20, map of Van Nest Park; Richard Roesler to Charles W. Hurlburt.. Nom.

203D ST, n s, 251 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 25x irregular; William J. McPherson to Agnes Peebles, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, 26.5 ft s of 198th St, 79.7x126.2; Edward F. Mallahan and wife to Louis Greenberg..... 100

WALTON AV, w s, 113.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 34.5x82; Elizabeth M. Lunn to Siegmund Schlessinger, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

BRIGGS AV, n e s, at s w corner of Lot 43, 25x210, being part of Lot 43, map of Briggs estate; Tillie E. Sigler to James J. O'Connor, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

LOTS 135 AND 136, map of Van Nest Park; Felix Ferogo to Maria Ferogo.. Nom.

117TH ST, 415 East, 25x100.11; Bernard Fast to Emma Fergen, (mtg $17,000)..

3D AV, 1,766, w s, 25x100; Moses Koslow to Samuel Gross, (mtg $24,500).. Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 175 ft n of Locust Av, 50x100; George Hill to Richard O'Hara, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

LOT 4, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Rachele La Posta..... Nom.

104TH ST, 238 East, 18.9x100.11; Abraham Loeb to Max Lipman..... 100

174TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Townsend Av, 17x irregular; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Thomas H. Keelesh..... 4,200

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 101x119; Edward Miltenberger to Sophie Rothschild and another, (mtg $99,000)..... Nom.

32D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 0.8x98.9; Maude M. Hyde to Eugene C. Foster and others..... 1,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Lambert Suydam to David Dreyfuss..... 100

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Lochinvar Realty Company to Michael J. Keenan, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

32D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Max Gold to Max Lipman, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 108th St, 25.11x100; Ray Bernstein to Louis Bernstein, (mtg $48,000)..... 100

114TH ST, n s, 425 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Julius Levy to Mary Reiser, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

142D ST, n s, 475 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Ellen F. Fitzmaurice to Lillian H. Phelps, (mtg $3,000)..... 100

3D AV, 1,766, w s, 25x100; Moses Koslow to Samuel Gross and wife, (mtg $25,500)..... Nom.

97TH ST, 305 West, 25.1x100.11; Beaconsfield Realty Company to Minnie Shapiro, (mtg $8,666)..... Nom.

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Bank St, 62.3x irregular; Elise Gammeltoft to Jule Cahn, (mtg $82,000)..... Nom.

HAMILTON ST, 7, n s, 14.2x50.8; Abraham Samuels to Harry Samuels..... Nom.

87TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Thomas H. Messenger, executor, to Harris Mandelbaum..... 9,500

87TH ST, 538 East, 25x100.8; Harris Mandelbaum to Misericordia Hospital.. 10,000

97TH ST, 301 to 309 East, 75x100.11; Sophia Clug to Beaconsfield Realty Company, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

LOT 20, map of Van Nest Park; Richard Roesler to Charles W. Hurlburt.. Nom.

203D ST, n s, 251 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 25x irregular; William J. McPherson to Agnes Peebles, (mtg $2,500)..... Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, 26.5 ft s of 198th St, 79.7x126.2; Edward F. Mallahan and wife to Louis Greenberg..... 100

WALTON AV, w s, 113.3 ft s of Fordham Road, 34.5x82; Elizabeth M. Lunn to Siegmund Schlessinger, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

BRIGGS AV, n e s, at s w corner of Lot 43, 25x210, being part of Lot 43, map of Briggs estate; Tillie E. Sigler to James J. O'Connor, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

LOTS 135 AND 136, map of Van Nest Park; Felix Ferogo to Maria Ferogo.. Nom.

117TH ST, 415 East, 25x100.11; Bernard Fast to Emma Fergen, (mtg $17,000)..

3D AV, 1,766, w s, 25x100; Moses Koslow to Samuel Gross, (mtg $24,500).. Nom.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 175 ft n of Locust Av, 50x100; George Hill to Richard O'Hara, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

LOT 4, map of 250 lots of Thompson Rose estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Rachele La Posta..... Nom.

104TH ST, 238 East, 18.9x100.11; Abraham Loeb to Max Lipman..... 100

174TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Townsend Av, 17x irregular; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to Thomas H. Keelesh..... 4,200

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 101x119; Edward Miltenberger to Sophie Rothschild and another, (mtg $99,000)..... Nom.

32D ST, s s, 80 ft e of Park Av, 0.8x98.9; Maude M. Hyde to Eugene C. Foster and others..... 1,000

1ST AV, s e corner of 101st St, 100.11x100; Lambert Suydam to David Dreyfuss..... 100

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 125 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Lochinvar Realty Company to Michael J. Keenan, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

32D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Max Gold to Max Lipman, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

NEUBECK, H. W., to Harlem Savings Bank; 160th St, n s, 217 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 10,000

KRANSHAAR, M., to F. P. Savage; 3d Av, e s, 75.5 ft s of 47th St, 3 years..... 25,000

MICHELSON, Lena, to D. Michelson; 137th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 4 months, $11,500; 5 years, 6 per cent. 46,000

FURMAN, James W., to S. H. Jackson; Canal St, n s, 55.11 ft e of Sullivan St, 3 years..... 22,000

GENERAL TRANSMISSION COMPANY to Buffalo Loan, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, Trustee; all real estate, personal property, franchise, &c., 40 years, 5 per cent. gold bonds. 15,000,000

NEW YORK ONTARIO AND WESTERN Railway Company to New York Trust Company, Trustee; general mortgage of main line of railroad and its branches, franchises, &c., prior mortgage, $20,000,000, due June 1, 1955, 4 per cent. gold bonds..... 12,000,000

JACKSON, S. H., to A. H. Jackson; 27th St, s s, 120 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years..... 30,000

BENJAMIN, F., to M. Schiminsky; 69th St, 305 West, 3 years, 6 per cent. 7,000

BELMONT REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Marianne Rosenzweig; Cambreleng Av, n e corner of 189th St, 3 years..... 3,000

BASCH, A., to M. Goodman; Clinton Place, 11 to 15, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 5,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to F. Lowenfeld; Grand St, 206, 1 year, 6 per cent. 11,000

MILKS, M. J., to P. Quattlander; Valentine Av, e s, 403.3 ft n of 179th St, 3 years..... 2,500

BLUM, C., to B. Blum; 117th St, 515, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ROSENTHAL, Joseph, to R. Rosenthal; 143d St, s s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

HILL, Florence, to J. Holsman; Aqueduct Av, w s, 360.2 ft s of 190th St, 3 years..... 3,000

THORN, Thomas H., to E. A. Allen; Grand Av, w s, 50 ft s of 192d St, 1 year..... 2,800

THORN, Thomas H., to E. A. Allen; Grand Av, w s, 150 ft s of 192d St, 1 year..... 2,800

GRUEN, F., to J. Weil and another; 5th Av, 253, 5 years, 6 per cent. 20,000

HAVEMEYER, Theo. A., to K. B. Beloni; Prince St, 112 to 114, due Feb. 1, 1900..... 75,000

HAVEMEYER, Theo. A., to K. B. Beloni; 86d St, 147 to 151, due Feb. 1, 1900..... 40,000

GRUEN, Fanny, to J. Weil and another; Varick St, 163, 5 years..... 20,000

JACKSON, S., to A. H. Jackson; 34th St, n s, 52 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years..... 15,000

BASCH, A., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 8th St, n s, 208.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent..... 63,000

FALKENBERG, Charles, to F. Falkenberg; 10th St, 259 East, due Sept. 1, 1908, 6 per cent..... 9,000

MAYER, M., to J. Eichler Brewing Company; 19th Av, n s, 162.6 ft w of 2d St, 1 year..... 3,000

PINCUS, A. H., to N. Y. Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital; 1 year. 50,000

LOWENTHAL, Daniel, J., to Bowery Savings Bank; 1st Av, e s, 77.2 ft s of 73d St, 1 year, 4 per cent 12,000

SMITH, Thomas, and another to Germania Life Insurance Company; 100th St, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, as per bond..... 40,000

SMITH, Thomas, and another to Germania Life Insurance Company; 100th St, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, as per bond..... 40,000

FURMAN, J. W., to H. H. Jackson; 104th St, s s, 166.8 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 36,000

CAHILL, Sarah F., to J. C. Merz; Lincoln St, w s, 11.4 ft n of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 3 years, 5½ per cent... 2,800

BRAUN, J., to J. Weil and another; Irving Place, s e corner of 17th St, 5 years..... 35,000

DIAMOND, Arnold, to S. Uhlfelder and another; 24th St, 406 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 4,000

BERGER, R., to Franklin Savings Bank; 15th St, 244 East, as per bond.. 5,000

GEISZLER, M., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Katonah Av, n w corner of 237th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,500

GEISZLER, M., to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association; Katonah Av, s w corner of 238th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 3,800

SCHUHLE, S., to J. Christophel; Lot 309, map Van Nest Park, 2 years..... 5,000

AVITABILE, Andrea, to William T. Hookey; 60th St, n s, 225 feet w of West End Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,450

ARNSTEIN, Robert, to A. Ruth and another; 138th St, s s, 750 feet w of Home Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FRIES, L. P., to J. S. Bolton, Jr.; Lot 115, map partition William Adee, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,800

DORSO, J. B., to F. H. St. John; Adams St, n e s, 120.8 feet s e of Morris Park Av, 3 years..... 1,500

MAYER, Paul, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 116th St, s s, 300 feet e of 8th Av, 6 years, 4½ per cent..... 50,000

HARRIS, I., to A. L. Tower; 4th St, 385 East, 3 years..... 1,500

FALK, Jesse M., to G. Falk, Water St, 171, 3 years, 4 per cent..... 25,000

IANOWITZ, J., to B. D. Eisler; 107th St, 66, due July 1, 1905..... 18,000

KANTOR, L., and another to Standard Mortgage Company; 147th St, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, as per bond..... 47,000

JAMES CARLEW CONSTRUCTION Company to City Real Estate Company; 85th St, n s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 10 months, as per bond.. 350,000

SEIDENBERG, Charles, and another to J. Weil; Brook Av, 553, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,400

SEIDENBERG, Charles, and another to J. Weil; Brook Av, 455, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 3,400

COREY, Edward B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; as per bond..... 13,500

WEIL, Max, to A. L. Cone; 92d St, s s, 244.3 ft w of Avenue A, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

LEVY, Fanny, to A. Levy; 120th St, n s, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

DOUGHERTY, Janet E., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 1 year, 4½ per cent..... 5,000

SCHOENSTEIN, Charles, to A. Walloch; 129th St, 111 East, due Aug. 5, 1907, 6 per cent..... 1,853

ROONEY, Robert J., to J. E. Luckings; Grand Boulevard, e s, 207.6 ft s of 199th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,200

MORRISON, H., to A. P. Morrison; Westchester Av, n s, 389 ft e of Prospect Av, 3 years..... 3,250

BARKIN, Samuel, and another to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company; Prospect Av, e s, 100 ft s of Leggett Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 21,000

MALCOLM, Thomas D., to East River Savings Institution; Elton Av, 763, 5 years..... 35,000

WOLBURG, Annie, to M. Wolburg; 5th St, 306 and 308, 5 years, 6 per cent... 14,000

COHEN, H. B., and another to M. Cohen and others; 138th St, n s, 300 ft w of Broadway, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 30,000

WEINSTEIN, Charles I., to P. Lowenfeld and another; Grand St, 206, due June —, 1900, 6 per cent..... 20,000

SMITH, Charles R., to J. B. Smith; Alexander Av, s w corner of 140th St, 3 years, 4½ per cent..... 15,000

LITTLE, ——, to O'Connor; 145th St, n s, 373.7 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years..... 14,000

WALLACH, E. M., to J. F. Hunt; 153d St, 540 West, due Dec. 26, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,000

WEIL, Gertie, to A. L. Cone; 71st St, n s, 535.6 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

WEIL, M., and another to A. L. Cone; 8th St, 37, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

SOBEL, Leon, to A. L. Cone; 3d Av, e s, 83.5 ft n of 75th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

CAREY, John, to George Hauser; Jefferson St, w s, 125 ft s of Morris Park Av, 3 years..... 3,500

SHAPIRO, A. S., and another to Chelsea Realty Company; Madison Av, w s, 50 ft s of 100th St,

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS

265 WEST 139 ST. $15,000
229 WEST 139 ST. $16,000

Near 7th Av.

Mortgage $11,000 at 4½. 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.

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135 BROADWAY, Cor. Cedar St.

COLUMBUS AVENUE.

BARGAIN; triple flat; large store; no heat; rents nearly $1,900; price, $47,000; 17% investment.

BERT G. FAULKNER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER,
NEAR 96TH ST., 26.0x90; 4 STORES; present old rental over $6,100; will be $6,500; splendid building; price $65,000. Mortgage $48,000.

NATKINS AND COMPANY,
1043TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

INVESTORS!

Perfect triple flat, vicinity 115th, 8th Av., exceptionally well constructed; price $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; net return after allowing 10% for loss rents and repairs 15%. Full particulars sent on application.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

116TH STREET, NEAR MADISON,

30-ft. 5-story double, with stores; rents, $4,800; low; asking $46,000; want offer.

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VICINITY 110TH ST. "L."

33.4 ft. 5-story double flat; all improvements; rents nearly $4,800; price low.

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A.—FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

$18,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage for five years at 4½ per cent. interest; balance can remain on second mortgage at five per cent.; opportunity for investor or for speculator to fix up and sell separately; old rents (very low); title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, room 410.

BEEKMAN REALTY COMPANY,
243 West 116th Street.

This company wishes to buy good rental-earning property in preferred locations: UPTOWN and HARLEM.
WE PURCHASE WHILE OTHERS CONSIDER, for we cannot afford TO PIGEON-HOLE GOOD PROPOSITIONS. Tel., 776 Morningside.

Genuine Bargains.—Two 5-story double flats, full lots, located close to Lenox Av., near 140th St.; only $23,250 each; rents, $2,450. "Owner," 1,980 7th Av. Telephone 3441 Morningside.

Very attractive three-story dwelling in the seventies, for sale at sacrifice; parquet floors; exposed plumbing and tiled baths. Apply Phillips, 72d St. and Columbus Ave.

Here is a Bargain.—Must sell; 141st St., West, 5-story triple, 12 rooms, all improvements; rents $3,576; price $30,500; call. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 161st St.

Corner.—Modern Columbus Av. corner triple flat, $65,000; very easy terms; possession of store next May. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$64,000—Manhattan Av., corner, six-story, 15-room triple, 4 stores, 27.10; rent, $6,900. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Best bargain in city; five-story tenement, near 6th Av.; $45,000; rent $4,700; must sell; terms easy. Durosa, 155 West 14th St.

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Amsterdam Av. triple flat, 80's; large store; $43,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

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North side 135th St., between Broadway and Amsterdam, in course of construction, 3-story, 40-ft., 18-room houses; will show $7,400 rent; finished this Fall; price to-day $58,500. Nathan Weiss, 757 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.

166th Street and Third Avenue,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.

I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 156th St. "L" station.

Will Build to Suit Tenant.

JOHN F. FREES,
808 East 156th St., N. Y. City.

Sale or Exchange,
Choicest Block Front On Prospect Av.,

including 2 corners; near Subway and "L" stations.
Special inducement to builders.
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INTERBOROUGH NOW BUILDING
ON TREMONT AV.

Lots on Tremont Av., between Aqueduct, Jerome, and Morris Avs., $3,000 to $3,500; easy terms.

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149th St., 3d Av.; Jerome and Burnside Avs.; Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Bargains in two and three family houses, near Prospect Avenue station; can be bought for little more than the value of the lots.

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PROSPECT AND WESTCHESTER AVS.

4-family house, 1¼ blocks from Rapid Transit station, $1,500 cash, balance to remain on mortgage at 5%.

KELLUM BROS.,
138TH ST. AND 3D AV.
NO LETTERS ANSWERED.

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Next to corner, on Washington Av., in 160s. 3-story store property, $8,750.

LOUIS F. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
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DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
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ELEGANT CORNER, 40x100,

Third Av., foot "L" station; 5-story; 4 families on floor; 6 stores; rental $7,410; after May, $7,710; price $71,000; cheapest corner in Greater New York. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

Choice Building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Ave. Station; price $25,500; easy terms; full commission to brokers. J. Eisenberg, 150 Nassau.

$500 cash buys detached house in restricted Bronxwood block on lot 40x100; near Rapid Transit; price, $4,500; balance easy terms; lots, 40x100, price $1,500; easy terms; Free maps. Edward Polak, 3d Av., Cor. 174th St.

Sacrifice.—A beautiful two-family house, 11 rooms; all improvements; near rapid transit, park, and school; $4,800; $1,000 cash. One-family house, 7 rooms and bath; $2,900. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Choice Bronx Av. corner; 6-story new building, just completed, 50x100, with 5 stores, all rented; will sell cheap or exchange for smaller property and part cash. Apply Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Four 4-story brick 2-family houses; hardwood throughout; all improvements; all assessments paid; price, $9,000 each; mortgage, $7,000 each. Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., near 147th St.

THIS pays your rent and 4% on your investment; new 3-family house, near "L" station, $9,000, mortgage $4,500, terms to suit. Owner, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

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Corner lot, 50x75, Bronx, on 149th, or will add cash for store property in Manhattan. Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Will sell gilt edge mortgage, $1,125, to run 3 years, 6 per cent., for face value. A. Wagner, 96 Beach Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatskin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly. Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatskin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

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FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
Between
ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.

LOTS, $25 UP.

25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.

Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. For maps and free tickets apply to

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SEVEN ACRES, one hour out, excellent farmhouse and barns, plenty of fruit, fine garden, good views; just the ideal place you are looking for; $4,000.

WHITE PLAINS, Country House, 12 rooms, all improvements, stable, 1 acre ground, on top of ridge, beautiful views; $12,600.

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6-ACRE plot at White Plains, near Country Club, suitable for country residence, $600 per acre.

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Good house, lot; 5 minutes of station; house alone cost $2,500; whole proposition only $2,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

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Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

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WHITE PLAINS HIGHLANDS
THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
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257 BUILDING PLOTS.

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JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auct'r,
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SATURDAY, JULY 1st,
Continuing Monday and Tuesday, July 3d and 4th,
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This property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, &c.

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Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
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Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
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New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

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NEW YORK'S FINEST SUBURB.
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$200 TO $500

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Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE

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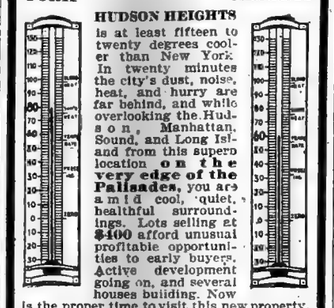


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El Mora Land Co.
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Four-story and basement building, 25x100; best block Montgomery St.; splendid opportunity for caterer, restaurateur, and baker; two ovens; suitable for other business; would rent store separate; further particulars from owner, Earl Mandaville, 246 Academy St., Jersey City.

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3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section; on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500, $600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

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4% Money

A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.
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6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
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PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
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Wanted—Tenements and flats in Yorkville, Harlem, and Bronx; can sell if price reasonable. Marx & Glauber, 725 E. 149th St., near Brook Av.

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Wanted—Two or three double flats or tenements from owner, for cash, in Manhattan or Bronx. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Two or three family house on large plot, corner preferred, near "L" station, for cash. Brodbeck, 245 East 124th St.

Wanted—Large farm; give full particulars. Address D. B., 150 East 23d St.

Elevator apartment for cash; must be cheap. Nathan Weiss, 757 Broadway.

Additional properties wanted to sell. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Wanted—Flats, tenements, elevator apartments to trade for vacant property; best location, with or without loan. Wm. Lemberg & Co., 180 Broadway.

Equity of $15,000 in five 2-family brick houses in Bronx, for flats or apartment house; will add cash. Nathan Weiss, 757 Broadway.

Free and clear four-story tenement, $10,000, to exchange for equity in five-story double or triple flat. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau St.

$15,000 equity in two private houses, including choice corner, and cash for larger property. R. Levers, 354 West 116th.

New business building for country property. Address D. E., 150 East 23d St.

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434 WEST 23D ST.,
PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1078—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

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Charming furnished cottage, 13 airy rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 baths; wide porches fronting ocean and river; boating, bathing, fishing; three minutes from station. Owner, Room 417, 141 Broadway.

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UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum now of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you list.
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Cor. 128th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

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38-44 West 9th St.

Choice light, modern apartments of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, &c.; elevators run all night. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Six rooms and bath, sunlight apartment; new-law house; polished oak trim, white porcelain sink, &c.; convenient to "L" and Subway; rent, $32; 257 West 143d St.; ring Bolte's bell, owner. No sign on house.

$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
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604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

Corner apartment house site, four lots, on Broadway, near 72d St.; below market price; can arrange building loan. Foehrenbach, 35 Nassau St.

Fine seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; near Morningside Park; rent, $35. Inquire 360 West 116th, or R. Levers, 354 West 116th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

529 WEST 152D ST.

6-room apartments, all improvements, $27-$31.

521 West 156th St.—Six light rooms; bath; every improvement; convenient to Subway. Rents, $29-$32.

Five nice rooms and bath; all improvements; rents, $20-$22. Inquire 1,772 Amsterdam Av., near 148th St.

Apartment 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 885 Broadway.

A.—692 9th Av., near 48th St.—Flats, 5 rooms; improvements: $22-$25. Janitor.

A.—707 9th Av., Near 48th St.—Apartments, 4 rooms; improvements; $16.50-$18. Janitor.

A.—400 W. 52d St.—4 rooms; improvements; $16 to $18. Janitor.

A.—252 W. 92d St.—5 rooms; all improvements; steam; $23 to $33. Janitor.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.



HOFFMAN ARMS. Madison av. and 59th st.—Housekeeping simplified; private kitchen or restaurant service; apartment, 7 to 18 large, sunny rooms, $1,400 up; one furnished; unexcelled advantages for refined families; doctor's office. CHARLES A. GERLACH, Prop'r.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Four, five, six rooms, bath, heat, hot water; hall service; telephone; $29, $47. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.

For rent for Summer season, furnished, one apartment, two rooms, alcove, and bath; one apartment, one alcove room and bath.

Unfurnished apartments to lease from Oct. 1.

Gentleman leaving the city for the Summer will sublease an apartment, with bath, in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.

Furnished Apartment, 4 rooms and bath, will be rented to Oct. 1; new; telephone, elevator; Walker, Audubon Court, 2 St. Nicholas Place, between West 149th and 150th Sts.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

Cool, quiet, attractive Summer home; 7 rooms, bath; telephone, piano. Locke, 109 West 82.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

A quiet family (three adults) would like care of small furnished apartment at low rent from October 1st; west side preferred. 39 Hawthorne Av., East Orange, N. J.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MONTICELLO, 35-37 West 64th St.
For gentlemen. Summer rates. Rooms and bath, $7 and $8 weekly. Hotel service.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Which do you prefer?



To spend the hot, sultry evenings on a sun-baked flat roof, vainly searching for a breeze, or in ease and comfort in a country home

FOR NO MORE THAN YOUR RENT AMOUNTS TO.

Only twenty minutes from New York, in full view of the Oranges and refreshed by mountain airs. Such a place is

Morsemere.

Not only easy and quick of access, but with every city advantage, minus the drawbacks. Fully improved, carefully restricted. Within nine minutes from ferry landing.

MORSEMERE is fast attracting those desiring a country home near the city and where values are steadily advancing, thus insuring a profitable investment as well.

HOUSES FROM $5,000 UP ON EASY TERMS.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone 6261 38th St. Times Building, N. Y.

OFFICES, &C., WANTED.

WANTED—Desk room in suite of offices. Financial district. References. Box 329 Times, Times Square.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY, plaintiff, against EVA M. STORM et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 31st day of May, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

FIRST PARCEL.

All that lot of land situate in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at the southeast corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, thence running east along the south side of Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet; thence south parallel with Third Avenue, forty-nine feet ten and a quarter inches; thence west parallel with Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet to the east side of Third Avenue; and thence north along the same forty-nine feet ten and a quarter inches to the point of beginning.

SECOND PARCEL.

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings erected thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Third Avenue distant forty-nine feet ten and one-quarter inches southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street with the easterly side of Third Avenue; running thence easterly and parallel with Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue twenty-four feet two and one-eighth inches; thence westerly and parallel with Twenty-seventh Street eighty-five feet to the said easterly side of Third Avenue; and thence northerly along said easterly side of Third Avenue twenty-four feet two and one-eighth inches to the place of beginning.

THIRD PARCEL.

All those three certain lots of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New York, and which taken together are bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street at a point distant eighty-five feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street, running thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and a half inches; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-seventh Street seventy-five feet; thence northerly parallel with Third Avenue, ninety-eight feet eight and a half inches to the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street; and thence westerly along the southerly side of Twenty-seventh Street seventy-five feet to the point of beginning.

FOURTH PARCEL.

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Twenty-sixth Street distant one hundred and ten feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Twenty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; running thence easterly along Twenty-sixth Street twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel with Third Avenue ninety-eight feet eight and one-half inches; thence westerly parallel with Twenty-sixth Street, twenty-seven feet; and thence southerly parallel with Third Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-quarter inches; thence easterly parallel with Twenty-sixth Street two feet; thence southerly and parallel with Third Avenue forty-nine feet four and one-quarter inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, June 2d, 1905.
JULIUS J. FRANK, Referee.

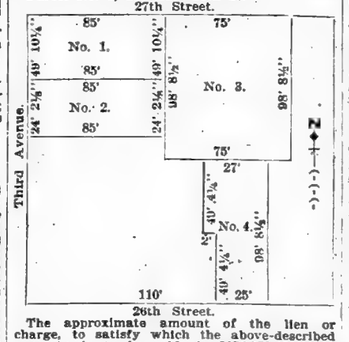
HAROLD SWAIN, Attorney for Plaintiff, No. 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EDWIN L. KALISH, guardian ad litem for infant defendants, 27 William Street, New York City.

WILLIAM R. BAIRD, attorney for defendants, Storm et al., 271 Broadway, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street numbers are:

Parcel No. 1, 371 and 373 Third Av., and 200-202 East 27th St.
Parcel No. 2, 369 Third Av.
Parcel No. 3, 204, 206, and 208 East 27th St.
Parcel No. 4, 209 East 26th St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $176,570.15, with interest thereon from the 24th day of May, 1905, together with costs and allowances amounting to $986.05, together with the expenses of the sale.

Dated New York, the 2d day of June, 1905.
JULIUS J. FRANK, Referee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEEFER, CATHARINE.—The People of the State

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

THE ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS

For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Under Cliff on Lake Placid,

ADIRONDACKS.

Live in your own camp without care. Clubhouse; casino; boathouse; agreeable neighbors. L. M. BURNHAM, Lake Placid, N. Y.

WAWBEEK

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS

Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music. J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massawepie.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD

Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr.

THE RUISSEAUMONT — HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Carson Hotel and cottages in heart Adirondack Mountains. For booklet address J. R. Carson, Schroon River, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

STAMFORD

NEW YORK.

The Leading Catskill Resort. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Golf, boating, fishing, tennis, etc. Booklets at all newspaper bureaus, or at Resort Dep't. Pearsall Agency, 202 B'way. Hotels and houses in Sunday's issue.

ONLY $2, $2.50 and $3 a day; $12, $15 and $18 a week. $7 a week extra for private baths.

SUNSET PARK INN AND COTTAGES, Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains. No hotel is better, more select and up to date or has finer views. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, &c. Gentiles only. "WITHOUT A PEER TO SUMMER IN."—N. Y. Times. C. A. COX, Prop., Haines Falls, N. Y.

THE

Catskill Mountain House

OPENS JUNE 26.

NEW YORK CITY OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE.

CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.

THE REXMERE, CHURCHILL HALL, HOTEL HAMILTON — Beautiful STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS

Now booking at 3 Park Place, New York City. Tel. 6050 Cort. E. GRIFFITH, Mgr.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,

Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. All conveniences of a modern hotel. Send for booklet. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE, ATHENS, N. Y. J. M. Day.

Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.

Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

THE PARK COTTAGE. Open June 1st; write for booklet. Information Times Bureau, or write C. L. Murduck, Stamford.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture. Silver and China.

H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS WINDSOR HOTEL

OPENS JUNE 30.

Special Rates on Application.

R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.

MIZZEN TOP

HOTEL AND COTTAGES, QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.

Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Putnam County.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN

LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.

A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application.

OPENS MAY 27TH.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.,

LAKE WOOD FARM,

Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter. P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.

H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.

WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

OPENS JUNE 20. SEVENTH SEASON.

ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for booklet.

NAYLER & SANFORD.

THE FRANK LESLIE,

Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES, FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE.

Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Hudson River Counties.

THE PALATINE

Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.

All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,

Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

ARVERNE, L. I., BY THE SEA.

15 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

The popular elevated boardwalk, one mile long and 26 feet wide, is still one of the main features at this delightful and select seaside resort. Finest cement sidewalks and macadam roads. First-class casinos. Wide shelving beach on which bicyclists and equestrians may ride. Garages.

ARVERNE HOTEL AND CASINO, DIRECTLY ON THE OCEAN

Open for Guests June 29.

Under personal management of I. H. Rosenfeld, Proprietor.

GREENBERGER'S OCEAN COTTAGES.

Summerfield Ave. Ocean front, high class, cuisine unsurpassed, hot and cold water and electric lights in rooms; unobstructed ocean view. Extra accommodations for over the Fourth. 'Phone 1483-79th St. or 287 Arverne. MRS. E. GREENBERGER & CO.

THE MANHATTAN

Storm Av. Now Open. Special rates for June. Excellent rooms, single or en suite, for select families. Fine table. Reasonable rates for season. MRS. FEUERLICHT.

THE STAFFORD

GASTON AVE.....ARVERNE, L. I.

New management, first class in every respect. Rates reasonable. Large, pleasant rooms, excellent table. M. T. WYATT.

THE ELIZABETH.

Storm Av.; now open; most modern house in Arverne; superior accommodations for select guests; suites with private bath; special rates May and June. C. ISAACS.

THE BRITAIN.

Meredith Av. Fine modern house, facing ocean. Hot and cold water in rooms. Electric light. Open in May. Booklet. A. J. BARKER.

The INN

Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates $2.50 in June, $4.00 in July. Elevated Boardwalk, one mile long. F. AVERY, Prop.

Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.

HERMANN'S BELMONT HOTEL.

MANHANSET HOUSE,

Shelter Island, Long Island, N. Y.

NOW OPEN

95 MILES FROM NEW YORK.

GOOD AUTOMOBILE TOUR

REASONABLE RATES.

Furnished Cottages for Rent.

Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager. MANHANSET MANOR, N. Y.

Manhattan Beach

Manhattan Beach Hotel

T. F. SILLECK, Manager,

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager,

THE PARK INN,

NEW YORK'S MOST REFINED SEASIDE HOTEL.

From Jamaica Beach to Atlantic Ocean. Only 35 minutes from New York. DIRECTLY ON OCEAN FRONT.

Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 30 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing; golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and yachtsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature.

RATES $24.50 AND UP PER WEEK. ROCKAWAY PARK, Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT. ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.

High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis. Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular. FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor. N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.

AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.

CASINO HOTEL,

(Foot of Clinton Av.)

SHORE DINNERS $1.00.

BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Of course, you can't stop at the "Imperial," Freeport, L. I., without noting the great expense incurred to make the hotel the most restful and enjoyable place on Long Island. It is cool, delightful and attractive. Unexcelled cuisine. KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r. CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

WALKER HOUSE

EAST QUOGUE, L. I.

Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing. WILLARD S. FRENCH.

Hotel Elderhurst,

HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.

A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL,

ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.

Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

THE WINDSOR.

Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.

Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne. HOLME-HURST INN. Faces ocean directly. Perfect cooking, dainty service, clean rooms. Booklets at 187 Madison Av., 53 Leonard St.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC, 1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River.

NOW OPEN

A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

THE COLUMBIAN.

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN

LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.

REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.

Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Lake Champlain.



HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

BLUFF POINT, NEW YORK

The Popular automobiling centre, 3 miles from Plattsburg, N. Y., on shore of Lake Champlain, main line D. & H. R. R. Superb lake and mountain views.

In Center of 800-Acre Natural Park.

Golf. Finest 18-hole course in Northern New York. Tournaments every Saturday.

Through Pullman Service from New York

Send for illustrated book. B. L. BROWN, Manager. N. Y. Office, until July 1st, 234 5th Ave., cor. 27th St.

Through Pullman service to LAKE CHAMPLAIN POINTS 1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

WESTPORT INN

Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

White Sulphur Bathing Establishment

Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES. NOW OPEN.

JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Large furnished cottage on East shore, opposite Sabbath Day Point, to let to private family for season; seven chambers and bathroom; place contains several acres woods, with 500 ft. shore front; private wharf, boating facilities, launch house, ice house now full; wood in cellar; location excellent and retired. W. C. COGSWELL, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT

Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Miscellaneous.

INN AT HIGH POINT.

Fishing, boating, music, tennis, pure mountain air, grand scenery. Send for booklet. LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Hubbard House, Among Berkshire Hills, Canaan, 4 Corners, N. Y.—Healthy locality; pleasant rooms, shady piazzas; four hours from New York via Harlem Road. Address Mrs. Samuel Berry.

Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Massachusetts.

THE MAPLEWOOD

PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet. A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Desirable new cottage for rent for Summer at Englewood Beach, near Hyannis, Mass.; 9 rooms and bath, hot and cold water; open plumbing; 5 sleeping rooms, 2 large fireplaces; fully furnished; right on the sea; ideal spot for bathing, boating, fishing; new clubhouse, bowling, billiards, dancing. Full particulars E. I. Martin, 33 Bedford St., Boston, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.

Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

Maine.

PASSACONAWAY INN

YORK CLIFFS, ME.

Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to 281 5th Av., New York. Telephone 4630 Madison. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.

Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

SPRING HOUSE.

This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Connecticut.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.

Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Large, spacious private house, directly on ocean, will accommodate few people desiring hotel attention with environment of private home. Telephone connection. The Towers, Monmouth Beach, N. J.

MOUNTAIN VIEW FARM, 2 miles from Lake Mohawk. Houses accommodate 12 to 14. For information address, MRS. A. BINCK, P. O. Box 97. New Paltz, N. Y.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y. —Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6-$12. Illustrated booklets.

Windermere, Tarrytown, N. Y.—Summer, Winter; comfort; conveniences; sun parlor; also cottage on grounds, with board; healthful; reference. Address above.

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Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

Hamburg..June 29, 9 AM | †Deutschland..July 20, 8:30 AM
¶Pretoria..July 1, 3 PM | *Pennsylvania..July 22, 9 AM
†*Blücher, Jy 6, 8:30 AM | †Rhaetia..Jy 29, 2:30 PM
†Waldersee..July 8, 9 AM | †*Bluecher..Aug. 3, 11 AM
†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. ¶Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

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PRINZ OSKAR..June 27, 2 PM; Aug. 15, Oct. 10
Prinz Adalbert..July 18, noon; Sept. 12, Oct. 31
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To Liverpool via Queenstown.

Carpathia..June 27, noon | Umbria...July 8, 10 AM
Campania..July 1, 2 PM | Caronia...July 11, noon
*Ultonia..July 6, 4 PM | Lucania...July 15, 2 PM

*Carries Second and Third Class only.

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New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.

SLAVONIA.....July 11, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29
PANNONIA.....July 25, noon; Sept. 12

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

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Astoria...July 8, noon | Furnessia..July 22, noon
Cabin $55, 2d Cabin $37.50, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

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Reached in from 2½ to 3½ hours from New York by special fast trains over Lackawanna Railroad. Fourth of July excursion from New York at one fare for round trip. Tickets sold July 1, 2 and 3, limited for return to July 5, inclusive. Booklets about hotels and boarding houses at Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

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Open the Entire Year.

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12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
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6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
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†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Conn. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

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St. Paul.....July 1 | St. Louis.....July 8
New York.....July 8 | Philadelphia.....July 22

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NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.

MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.

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Finland.....July 8 | Kroonland.....July 22

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Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..June 28, 10 AM | Majestic..July 12, 10 AM
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Oceanic..July 5, 7:30 AM | Baltic..July 26, 1 PM

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Fast Express Service

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Kaiser..July 4, 10 AM | K. Wm. II..Aug. 15, 6 AM
K. Wm. II..July 11, 11 AM | Kronprinz..Aug. 29, 2 PM
Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM | Kaiser..Sept. 5, 10 AM

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Friedrich..July 18, 10 AM | Barbarossa..Aug. 17, 10 AM

Mediterranean Service.

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Albert..July 22, 11 AM | Princess Irene..Sept. 16, 11 AM
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Irene..Aug. 19, 11 AM | Albert.....Oct. 7, 11 AM

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R. M. S. Athenian.....September 18th

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Last Sunday, in Brooklyn, on Fulton or Putnam car lines, Delta Upsilon Fraternity pin, containing 4 diamonds, 11 rubies; one ruby missing; initials and date on back; $7.50 reward for information leading to recovery from pawnshop or other place; $15 reward for return. E. B. Whitman, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

LOST.—Saturday evening, Jerome or 8th Av., photo films and prints, from automobile. Reward at Room 6,009, 1 Madison Av.

LOST.—Friday, 23d, pocketbook, between 73d St. and the Ansonia; reward if returned. Ansonia, 73d St., Broadway

LOST.—Embossed fountain pen, monogram S. W. M.; liberal reward. Return to Hotel Walcott office.

LOST.—A bank book on Greenwich Bank, 16th St. and 6th Av. Finder please return to bank.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, near Union Square.—Desirable rooms; exceptionally clean house; excellent table.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

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72D ST., 172 East.—Comfortable airy room; home surroundings; near Park; excellent table; references; Americans.

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145TH. 450 WEST, (Washington Heights.)—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient cars; good table.

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Brooklyn.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Alcove, also hall room; excellent table; moderate; 12 minutes Manhattan.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, second floor; Summer prices; breakfast optional; references.

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25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

34TH. 213 WEST. — Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom; telephone; private entrance; Summer rate. Moross.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

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45TH. 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen or ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; references.

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48TH ST., 219 EAST.—Large, cool, well-furnished rooms; all improvements; select neighborhood; Summer rates.

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55TH ST., 347 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Superior rooms, double; single; running water; $3 upward.

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58TH. 122 WEST.—"Bachelors"; fine, cool rooms; attractive Summer furnishings; select house; club centre.

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97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; private bath, telephone, every convenience; board optional.

118TH ST., 429 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

123D ST., 243 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms for gentlemen; modern house; terms moderate.

133D ST., 203 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.—Beautifully furnished room; near Subway, elevated. Higgins.

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IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; board optional; Southerners accommodated; central.

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THE MANAGEMENT of 187 Madison Av. (34th St.) has reluctantly decided (because of numerous requests) to keep the house open during Summer for roomers only; breakfast optional; rates $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 per week.

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HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

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10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

WANTED.—Two, three unfurnished rooms, suitable light housekeeping; refined neighborhood; reasonable rent; references. Permanent, 325 Times, Times Square.

Lady wants unfurnished room, no flats, upper West side; state terms. Box 2,104 Times Harlem.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Cook and waitress to go to Utica, N. Y.; small family; permanent situations. Apply from 10 to 12 and 3 to 5 o'clock, Tuesday, June 27, at The Arlington, 18 West 25th St. Welch.

WANTED—Girl to do general housework for family going to country for Summer months; no washing; references required. Winans, 481 West 145th St.

WANTED—Artists, art students, for miniatures; good remuneration. Call, after 2, Artist, 13 West 18th St.

Males.

Agents are making $6 to $15 a day selling the Taylor Portable Burglar Proof Door Securer. Regular price 25c. Agents' sample and full particulars 15c. Taylor Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn.

WANTED—Assistant manager in stationery and allied lines; must be thoroughly experienced in bookkeeping, office work, and all details connected with the line; executive capacity necessary. State experience, salary expected to start, and full particulars to Advancement, Box 50 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising and circulation men, linotypers, &c.; all departments; write for booklet. Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Young man, stenographer, typewriter; beginner; quick, neat. Apply to-day to Rheinstrom Brothers, 76 Broad St., between 4 and 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family adults; good cook, waitress; plain washing; city; country; excellent reference. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front; car fare.

LADY'S MAID, attendant to invalid or traveling maid; excellent needle woman; personal city references. Letters, A. M., 122 Manhattan Av.; telephone 1,927R River.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as day nurse to an invalid in Harlem. Mrs. Burk, 109 East 123d St.

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STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian; references; $8-$9. Neatness, Box 158 Times Downtown.

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Males.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF AN HONEST YOUNG MAN TO FILL A POSITION OF TRUST? ADDRESS L., 335 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

ACCOUNTANT and AUDITOR having spare time will audit, verify and adjust books and statements to show facts; terms moderate. C., Box 147 Times Downtown.

A MAN of thirty, married, steady, hustler, experienced in office management, desires position where hard work will be rewarded with reasonable remuneration. F. S. S., 411 Manhattan Av.

AMBITIOUS Jewish young man wants position at anything. Y. Z., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

BUTLER, VALET, USEFUL.—Highly recommended; thorough knowledge of everything in private service; willing to please. Faithful, Box 117, 617 6th Av.

CLERK, 2 years' experience, executive ability, start with $7. G., 175 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING BUYER. — By an experienced clothing buyer for department stores or large clothing house; has 15 years' experience. A., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

COACHMAN.—Respectable; city or country; make himself generally useful; thoroughly experienced; first-class personal reference. Mackay, 167 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—39; medium size; long experience; written and personal references. D. G., 862 Park Av., care of Staub.

REAL ESTATE.—Practical and thoroughly competent mechanic wants position with private estate or large real estate office to take full charge of repairs and alterations department; wages moderate; 20 years' experience in jobbing trade. Mechanic, Box 302 Times, Times Square.

REAL ESTATE—Energetic young man, 24, at present employed, desires outside position with established firm; of good address and appearance. Integrity, 105 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 33, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

WAITER, &c.—Man, colored, best references, as waiter or usefulman. C. Inniss, 137 West 25th St.

WELL-EDUCATED IRISHMAN, 44, seeks post such as secretary; can work typewriter and write shorthand; first class at figures; silent, reliable man; total abstainer; Catholic; unmarried. T. J. Hunt, 208 West 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) desires position at anything; five years' experience with 5th Av. real estate firm. Box C 107 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, stenographer, desires couple hours' employment evenings doing anything. Industrious, 312 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 18, in wholesale house; experienced. Alfred W. Springer, 436 East 56th St.

YOUNG university graduate with wide literary knowledge wants congenial evening employment; can offer highest reference as to general ability and character. Able, 331 Times, Times Sq.

WOMAN RECLUSE HAD $15,800.

Neighbors Thought Her Poor—Bank Books and Money Under Mattress.

Bank books showing deposits in her name amounting to $15,000 and about $800 in cash have been found in the rooms occupied by Miss Catherine Murray, an aged spinster, who has for years lived the life of a recluse on the top floor of 216 Hoyt Street, Brooklyn, and who is ill in the Long Island College Hospital.

The woman, who is about eighty years old, was found in an unconscious condition in her home on Sunday night. Her nephew, W. J. Murphy of 115 Wolcott Street, called to see her and found the door locked. Getting no response to his calls and knocks, he called a policeman and broke open the door. Miss Murray was lying insensible beside the bed, where she had fallen. The ambulance surgeon said Miss Murray seemed to be suffering from rheumatism and syncope.

The bank books and money were found under the mattress of the bed. Murphy expressed astonishment when they were brought to light, saying he did not know his aunt had any money. Miss Murray came to this country from Ireland many years ago. She worked as a domestic and for a time lived with her sister, Mrs. Murphy. For many years she had lived like a recluse on the top floor of the Hoyt Street house. She had few callers, did not mingle with her neighbors, and made a confidant of no one. The people in the house looked upon her as a poor woman. The bank books and money have been placed temporarily in the care of the Police Property Clerk.

Miss Murray says she succumbed to an attack of rheumatism on Saturday and was too weak to walk or summon help.

Mr. Untermyer's Chauffeur Held.

Frederick C. Keenan, chauffeur for Samuel Untermyer, the corporation lawyer, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday was charged with driving a mile in two minutes and forty-three seconds on Seventh Avenue on Sunday night. Mr. Untermyer was not in the automobile at the time. Keenan was held in $100 bail.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water moves the Bowels copiously and gives a pleasant, satisfied feeling that nothing else will—no griping—no purging.

A positive, prompt relief from Constipation and Bowel troubles.

Get a bottle to-day and take half a glass on arising

FOR CONSTIPATION

HARD JOB FOR FIREMEN AT A FACTORY BLAZE

Smoke So Thick They Could Hardly See in Canal Street.

ALMOST A SCHOOL PANIC

Parents Besieged No. 23 Near By, Demanding Their Children—Employes Out at Lunch When Building Caught.

The firemen had a hard fire to fight in the furniture manufacturing district yesterday. It started at the noon luncheon hour in the building 198 to 202 Canal Street, occupied by P. Derby & Co.

Next to a cotton fire, that most despised by the firemen is a blaze in a furniture factory, because of the smoke. At the Canal Street fire it was so dense that they could hardly see their way. That there were no fatalities among the employes is due to the fact that it was the noon hour, and nearly all of them were out.

This is the third fire in the Derby plant. On May 16 the place was damaged to the extent of $40,000, and there was a fire there fifteen years ago, when it was almost destroyed.

Yesterday's fire was in the centre building, 200 Canal Street. As much damage was done by water as by the flames. It started at 12:55 in the rear of the third floor, where chairs are "assembled" or put together before going to the varnishing and finishing departments. It is not known how it started. There were probably thirty workmen in this department and in the building who had not gone out to luncheon. They lost no time in getting out. Some went by the stairs and others through the fireproof doors to 198 and 202 Canal Street. This building is yet in the hands of the contractors, who are repairing the damage done by the May fire. Half a dozen went down the Canal Street fire-escape.

One alarm was sent in quickly, followed by two others. Chief Croker arrived twelve minutes after the first alarm.

The police reserves from the Elizabeth Street and other stations held the fire lines against the throngs that always gather in this congested district when there is a fire.

The police had a hard job at Public School No. 23, at Bayard and Mulberry Streets. The building was in no more danger than if it had been on Governor's Island, but at the first cry of "Fire!" in the neighborhood the parents of the children in the school dashed out of their homes and swarmed around the building. Most of them were Italian. They were so persistent in their efforts to enter the building that force had to be used to keep them out.

Meanwhile the fire had swept upward out at the mansard roof, spread to 198 Canal Street, wrecking the upper floors and destroying the cornice. The lower floors were deluged. The loss, which is covered by insurance, is about $80,000.

Chief Croker said that the water pressure was wholly inadequate. The water tower, which did effective work in front of 200 Canal Street, could only secure 110 pounds pressure from six engines. Supervising Engineer Rush, who went the rounds of the hydrants used by all the engines, reported that many of them were short of vacuum. Chief Croker ordered a special report on the water pressure.

OVERCOME BY BACK DRAUGHT.

Falling Coping, Too, Injures Firemen at Union Square Blaze.

Several firemen were hurt and more than $50,000 damage was done by a fire in the upper half of the six-story building at 46 East Fourteenth Street, three doors from Broadway, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The building runs through to 47 East Thirteenth Street. The ground floor on the Fourteenth Street side is occupied by the Gophir Diamond Company, and on the Thirteenth Street side by Perlhefter & Shatz, auctioneers; the second and third floors by Frankel Brothers, tailors; the fourth by Weiser & Golden, clothing manufacturers; the fifth by Cohan & Co., cloak and suit makers, and the top floor by Henry Nacgeli, portrait artist.

The fire started on the fourth floor. A policeman sent in an alarm, which was followed by a second and a third. By the time all the apparatus had arrived the flames had spread to the fifth and sixth floors. For a while the old Roosevelt Building, one of the earliest skyscrapers in the city, at 841-847 Broadway, was in danger. The firemen saved it by hard work.

While half a dozen laddermen of Truck 20 were working on the roof of No. 48, several feet of the coping on the roof of No. 46 fell upon them. Fred Mergel's nose was broken and several others had their faces scratched.

Lieut. Henry of Engine 5 and a half dozen men were dragging a hose into position on the fifth floor fire-escape, when a back draught of smoke and flames poured out upon them. They dropped on the floor of the balcony. Fortunately, the water tower began working just then, and the stream, directed on them for a few seconds, revived them. Half a dozen firemen of Engine 72 were overcome on the sixth floor fire-escape on the Fourteenth Street side when a back draught of flame struck them. In sight of crowds in Union Square, who cheered them on, some of their comrades on the roof climbed down the fire-escape and dragged the overcome men up to the roof. All went back to work after a surgeon fixed them up a bit.

Deputy Chief Langford estimated the loss at $40,000. Tenants of the building said it would be three or four times that figure. The firemen were hampered by poor water pressure.

$50,000 DRY GOODS BLAZE.

Two Men Run from Building as Fire Was Discovered.

Fire practically destroyed the interior of the six-story building 127, 129, 131, and 133 West Seventeenth Street yesterday morning, causing a loss of $50,000. Three alarms were sent in, and the firemen had the hardest kind of a fight.

The building is occupied by Silverberg Brothers, manufacturers of waists, on the first and second floors; Wolf & Son, dress goods and skirts, on the third floor; B. Lipman, infants' wear, on the fourth and fifth floors, and Brown & Webster, waists and dresses, on the sixth floor.

About 7:20 o'clock a passerby in Seventeenth Street saw flames burst from the second-story windows in 131 and 133. Half a minute afterward, according to several bystanders, two men dashed from the building and disappeared down the street. The police were unable to learn who the men were.

The flames poured from the second floor to the upper floors through the elevator shaft in the centre of the building and spread fast in the inflammable stuff on every floor.

A squad of firemen headed by Capt. Walsh was on the stairway manning a line of hose when a back draught from the third floor enveloped them. Members of Hook and Ladder Company 12 saw the dangerous plight of their comrades and rushed to their assistance. Capt. Walsh and Firemen John McKeon, Edward Rogan, Daniel Sullivan, and William Lee, all of Engine Company 12, were dragged from the stairway. Capt. Walsh, although badly burned about the face and hands, insisted on aiding in the rescue of his men. Firemen McKeon and Rogan were the worst injured of the five, but they refused to go to the hospital.

Several hundred women and girls are employed in the burned building, and had the fire started an hour later they would have been at work.

FAST RUN ON LONG ISLAND.

More Than a Mile a Minute on the New Block Island Express.

All speed records of the Long Island Railroad were broken yesterday on the first run of a new express service to Block Island. The steamer Montauk carried the passengers from Montauk Point to Block Island.

The train made the land journey of ninety-six miles on a single-track road in 2 hours and 41 minutes. On the level leaving West Babylon the train made the new Long Island record of 66⅔ miles an hour, or a mile in 54 seconds.

The train was made up of four coaches and the engine. It was filled with officials of the railroad and their guests. In the party were President Ralph Peters, Superintendent C. L. Addison, General Traffic Manager A. L. Langdon, General Passenger Agent H. M. Smith, Auditor A. B. Bleyck, T. N. Ely and C. Studds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and D. Van Cleaf, Superintendent of the Montauk Steamboat Company.

The run on the steamer Montauk, with an average of fifteen knots against a head wind, was made in 1 hour and 30 minutes. On the way dinner was served. President Peters called upon Congressman Cox for a speech. The Representative from the First District said that he was for the railroad so long as it was aiding in the development of Long Island and adding to its prosperity. President Peters made an address. Further speechmaking was stopped by the arrival of the boat at Montauk, where ten minutes was spent ashore.

The party spent most of the time watching the hardy fishermen of the Mary Belle lifting with tackle to the deck three sections of a giant swordfish they had harpooned in the morning. The natives said that the big fellow, weighing not less than 500 pounds, when cut up into steaks would be more palatable than the tenderloin and truffles at the Summer hotels.

The boat run to Greenport was made in two hours and thirty minutes, the distance covered being forty-six miles. On the way many schools of porpoises were passed. The Montauk ran into the war exercises of the monitor Terror, and four destroyers to the great delight of the passengers, and the disgust of the war craft.

AT ODDS OVER MORTGAGE TAX.

Register and Board of Assessors Disagree Over Preparations.

Register John H. Ronner and the State Board of Assessors have disagreed over preparations to carry out the provisions of the mortgage transfer tax law, which goes into effect July 1. Patronage is the cause. The Register wishes to make his appointments at once, and the State Board of Assessors, which is Republican, wishes time to arrange the appointments through the State Civil Service Commission.

The Register asked permission to engage additional space in the Morton Building, which would cost $22,000 a year. The State Board said that $1,000 worth of added space should be sufficient.

Mr. Ronner applied to the State Civil Service Commission for an eligible list from which to add to his force. The State Commission has done nothing, and the Register said yesterday that if he did not receive a list by Thursday he would have to appoint several persons on his own responsibility, including a Deputy Register at $4,500, a chief mortgage clerk at $3,000, three mortgage tax examiners at $2,500, a cashier at $2,500, and an assistant at $2,000, an auditor at $1,800, a bookkeeper at $2,000, a secretary at $2,000, four clerks at $1,200, four messengers at $1,000, and a confidential messenger at $1,500.

VINCENT says

WHEN the sun hangs in midheaven like a disc of burnished brass every needless ounce of cloth weighs upon one like a reproachful conscience. But in seeking comfort don't let go of Fit and Style. Without these a suit's not a suit, but a sack.

Half and quarter lined Suits here soft to the touch as a kitten's fur, yet tough in wear as a pine knot.

Serges, Flannels and Tropical Cloths of almost diaphanous texture, cut in the loose, generous way that the broad shouldered, big muscled young man of the period delights in.

Fit and Style are the top and toe of my clothes striving. $15 to $35.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

When a Hatter says "$2 up"—the $2 is a hit at me. The "up" is a soak you get.

All My Straws

Two

Truly Warner

A Builder of $2.00 Hats.

BROADWAY, Below Fulton; Below Chambers; Below Bleecker; Below 12th St.; Below 38th St.; NASSAU ST., Below Maiden Lane.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

Midsummer Suit Reductions.

WE have placed on sale without reserve the entire surplus of our Wholesale Department, and now offer our Two-Piece Suits at unparalleled values.

The critical selection of the fabrics in a variety of mixtures and patterns—and sensibly designed for a New York Summer and the Vacation Holiday—at decided reductions—presents an unfailing attraction to the clotheswise.

10.50

Sizes from 32-42, to fit all proportions—including youths measuring 31-36 chest. Formerly sold at 14.00, 16.00, & 18.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.



In travelling, most suits pick up lots of new wrinkles.

Not so serges, nor do they catch cinders.

Serge qualities here the same as last year, despite the rapid rise in wool which makes values much greater.

Blue or black serge suits.

$18 to $35.

2200 odd pairs of $5 Oxfords and high shoes put on sale yesterday mean good chances to-day for all sizes of feet.

$3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. — 842 at 13th st. — 1260 at 32nd st.



For travelling, suit cases are the most comfortable bags to carry.

We've long made a point of carrying the best of $5 suit cases, made for us in large quantities and giving an unusual quantity of wear.

$5.

Higher priced cases, of course.

Steamer rugs, steamer trunks and all the clothes man or boy packs.

Straw hats, caps of all sorts, tennis shoes to take along.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 opposite City Hall. — 842 near Union Square. — 1260 opposite Greeley Square.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE

June 27th.

Sennet braid proves again to be the popular straw of the season, and these two clever sennet hats are leading all others in the rush of business preceding next week's outing days. Fix them in mind.

The Elberon, $2.00.
The Saratoga, $3.00.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

TAILORING THAT TALKS $15

I am here to suit you and tailor that suit well.

My windows are banked high with the cleverest fabrics that ever promised good clothes.

You can bank on tailoring with the style and stability and fit that looks, is and wears equal to twice the price—$15.00.

THOMAS H. LOGAN

243 Broadway, N. Y., Opposite City Hall.

CROSS Examining Optician Estab. 1889. Fee $1 20 E. 23d Street

Wallach's News 830 Columbus Av. 3d Av., cor. 122d. Open Evenings.

JUST THIS WEEK to put your wardrobe RIGHT for "over the Fourth." The minutes and days are flying. Come in TO-DAY—while the Summer Suit Selection is still fine. Every Suit a HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Summer Suit—every thread REAL wool. Prices begin at $15

All kinds of outing clothes.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TUES., JULY 4. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. Last wk. To-night, 8:15. Mats. Sat. 2:15 FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee Tues. July 4. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

Aerial Gardens. Over the New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT at 8:30, Second Edition of "LIFTING THE LID." Followed by a New Summer Diversion. THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY TWO COMPLETE COMPANIES.

NEW YORK ROOF & WISTARIA GROVE. Eves. at 8:20. Novelties That Draw Crowds. The Red Domino at 9, Four Lukens, Co Co & Varieties at 8:20. "When We Are Forty-one" at 9:45, with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, Dorothy Morton, &c.

HIPPODROME Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St. MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY. SEASON ENDS JULY 1. Last chances to witness the theatrical sensation of the age. Matinees Every Day. THOMPSON & DUNDY'S LUNA PARK

BOER WAR BRIGHTON EACH Daily, 8:00 and 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 3:00, 5:00, 7:30 & 9:00. Entire Original St. Louis Exposition Production with Gen. PIET CRONJE.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY. 23D ST. Jas. J. Corbett, Louise Gunning, Ed. Blondell & Co., Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, etc. 5TH AV. "CRUST OF SOCIETY," with Flita Proctor Otis, J. H. Gilmour, Mary Hampton. Big Cast. 58TH ST. "A POOR RELATION" with Jas. Durkin. 125TH ST. "TENNESSEE'S PARDNER," with Beatrice Morgan, Mary Ryan, Jas. E. Wilson, &c.

MANHATTAN BEACH THEATRE VAUDEVILLE TO-DAY AT 3. TO-NIGHT AT 8. ALL STARS.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island. Anna Fitzhugh, Ernest Hogan, 18 Imperial Japanese Guards, Genaro & Bailey, and others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

PAIN'S PORT ARTHUR GRAND FIREWORKS EVERY EVENING AT 8:15.

BOSTOCKS Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA REY (fils.)

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN. 66th St. & Col. Av. Symphony Night. To-night 25c to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

DREAMLAND TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. The Largest Hippodrome in the World Free. RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

LYRIC. 100th Time To-night, 8:15. Mats. To-morrow, (pop. prices), Sat. & July 4. 200th time, July 8th. Souvenirs. IN FANTANA Jefferson DE ANGELIS

AMUSEMENTS.

North Beach Extra Fireworks To-night.

EDEN MUSEE, New Groups. KUBELIK, CHARLES DALEY, Violinist. Last Week. Two Weeks Only. Jefferson DE ANGELIS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, slightly warmer; northerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,322. NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark, | TWO CENTS.

TAFT TO SEE PRESIDENT ABOUT PANAMA TROUBLE

Engineer Wallace's Resignation to be Discussed To-day.

OFFICIAL DENIAL OF FRICTION

Administration Said to Have Backed Him Up Loyally—Taft Not to Abandon Journey.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Secretary Taft and the President will have a conference at Cambridge to-morrow in regard to the proffered resignation of John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal. The Secretary will report fully what took place at the conference in New York between himself and Mr. Wallace and Mr. Shonts, the President of the Panama Canal Commission.

It was stated to-night most emphatically by a high official in the canal organization that Mr. Wallace's resignation is not due to any friction between him and the Commission or Secretary Taft, or any official in the Government.

"The War Department and the Commission has backed him up in every way possible since the reorganization," said this official. "He has not asked for a thing that we have not sent him as speedily as we could. We have looked upon him as a wonderful instrumentality providentially given us to expedite the construction of the canal.

"Mr. Wallace has acknowledged, in the same spirit in which we have co-operated with him, all that we have tried to do to support him. He has said with all manner of force that the commission was doing all and more than had been agreed upon. There has not been a word of fault finding on either side.

"His resignation came like lightning out of a clear sky. He evidently decided on the Isthmus to do what he has done. He came home with Mrs. Wallace and all his effects.

"While we know the reason why he resigned, we are not in a position now to announce it. It is in part true that Mrs. Wallace has objected to the risk which she thinks her husband runs in remaining on the Isthmus and working with the energy which he puts into everything he does.

"You can say that it is absolutely ridiculous to think that Secretary Taft will abandon his journey to the Philippines on account of Mr. Wallace's resignation or on account of Secretary Hay's illness. Many of the Senators and Representatives and other guests of the party are already on the way to San Francisco to be ready to sail, and the Washington members of the party will leave here at 5:30 Friday night for San Francisco.

"Secretary Taft has a great mission to perform in the islands—a greater task than almost anything else now pressing upon him for attention. To abandon the trip now would blight the hopes of the Filipino people who look to this visit from the Secretary and his friends for the beginning of a new era in the history of the archipelago.

BOSTON, June 27.—Secretary of War William H. Taft arrived here this afternoon from New Haven, where he had been attending the Yale commencement exercises. The Secretary will have a talk with President Roosevelt at Cambridge to-morrow.

The President did not see Mr. Taft to-day and has not yet been informed of the details of the discussion between the Secretary and Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama Canal Commission. Secretary Taft had nothing to say for publication at this time regarding the Wallace case.

NEW PLACE FOR WALLACE.

Report That He Has Been Called to Another Undertaking.

In connection with the reports that John Finley Wallace, chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, had resigned, it was stated yesterday that Mr. Wallace was about to accept an important place in this country with more than twice the salary the Government paid him as active head of the Panama Canal construction.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Isthmian Canal Commission, would neither confirm nor deny the report of Mr. Wallace's resignation. Mr. Shonts was at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, of which he has been the head since it was acquired by the Government. It was stated there that Mr. Wallace, though he is Vice President and Manager of the railroad, had not been at the office since his return from Panama last week.

Mr. Wallace's friends still declare that he has been so hampered by red tape and politics that he found it impossible to accomplish what he would had he been allowed a free hand.

According to yesterday's report, Mr. Wallace tendered his resignation Monday after a meeting with Secretary Taft, Mr. Shonts, and William Nelson Cromwell, counsel to the commission, at the Manhattan Hotel on Sunday forenoon. The meeting, which had been arranged to restore something like harmonious relations between Mr. Wallace and President Shonts, not only failed in its purpose, but is said to have ended in a rather animated exchange of views between Secretary Taft and Mr. Wallace, who is said to have given the Secretary of War to understand either he or Mr. Shonts must retire.

Mr. Shonts said yesterday that he had no idea of resigning, and that whatever trouble there may have been between Mr. Wallace and the Secretary of War, he was not personally affected by it.

There are two versions concerning the circumstances surrounding the resignation of Mr. Wallace. One is that the chief engineer had been called upon to resign by Secretary Taft. This is denied by the friends of Mr. Wallace, who declare that he had sickened of his job, and had returned for the express purpose of quitting.

Mr. Wallace is a man of independent means. He engaged in the canal enterprise for the glory of it, and, it is said, when he found that he would not have a free hand as he expected he felt that it was not worth the personal inconvenience involved.

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The Summer Time Table of the Long Island R. R. will take effect June 29th.—Adv.

MAN KILLED IN SUBWAY.

Theodore Page Eluded Guards and Got on to Express Track.

Theodore C. Page, a tinsmith, of 174½ York Street, Jersey City, got on the tracks in the Subway at the Eighteenth Street station at 7:30 o'clock last night and was struck by a south-bound express train and instantly killed. The train struck the man as he was walking south about fifty feet below the station. Word was telephoned to Eighteenth Street and employes flagged the south-bound trains.

The body was found on the south-bound local track, having been tossed there by the force of the express train. Page was thrown at least twenty feet.

The blocking of the trains caused a large crowd to gather on the platforms. The body was taken to the Morgue in a patrol wagon.

It was first believed that the man was a track walker, who had failed to hear the express train coming behind him, but when the body was searched papers were found which led to the belief that the man was Theodore Page of Jersey City.

Employes at the Eighteenth Street station were unable to explain how the man got on the track. None of the ticket sellers or ticket choppers had seen him get down from the platform.

It was first believed that Page had fallen from the rear of a south-bound express train and had been struck by another express before he could reach a station. This idea was scouted by the Interborough officials, who said no one was allowed on the rear platform of the trains.

Superintendent Merritt of the Interborough Company, at 10 o'clock surrendered to the police of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station John Bartlow, the motorman in charge of the train which killed Page.

Bartlow's story of how Page came to his death would indicate that the man committed suicide. Bartlow told Coroner Scholer that he had the breaks on his train set as he passed Eighteenth Street, in order to slow down for Fourteenth Street, where the express was due to stop. Just after he passed Eighteenth Street he saw a man step from behind one of the pillars and deliberately bend over the rails. The train was so close to him and going at such a speed that Bartlow was powerless to do anything to prevent the train striking the man.

The impact of Page's body against the brakes on the trucks caused one of the air pipes to break, and the train came to a standstill a short distance from where Page was struck. It was first reported that Bartlow had continued to Fourteenth Street without stopping, but he denied this. He said he notified men at work in the Subway, and the body of Page was picked up and laid between the rails until the police could be notified and have it removed.

Coroner Scholer decided to parole Bartlow in the custody of Superintendent Merritt until this morning.

If it develops that Page came to his death through suicide, it will be the first suicide in the Subway since its construction.

Theodore C. Page was a son of Charles T. Page, who kept a tinsmith shop at 174½ York Street, Jersey City. The elder Page died two weeks ago and Theodore was carrying on the business. He was thirty-seven years old and unmarried. He was a nephew of Horace T. Farrier, a wealthy real estate owner.

Page's relatives say that he was in no way embarrassed so far as they are aware, and they know of no reason why he should have ended his life.

PRESIDENT HAD "BULLY" DAY.

Meets His Classmates of 25 Years Ago at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 27.—Despite the rain which every now and then descended in torrents, President Roosevelt, or rather Theodore Roosevelt, Harvard, '80, described the first day of his reunion with his former college mates as "bully." The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation of their class.

At 7 o'clock he alighted from his car Riva at the Back Bay Station. There was no crowd and the 200 policemen who had been detailed had nothing to do but look their best. Bishop Lawrence was on hand to meet him, and escorted by mounted police the party drove back at a quick trot to the Bishop's residence in Cambridge. Notwithstanding the rain, Mr. Roosevelt had the landau top rolled back and bowed and smiled at the few hundred persons who recognized him along the route.

When the carriage had entered the grounds of the Bishop's place, secret service men and plainclothes policemen seemed to spring up everywhere, and no one was admitted to the grounds unless he had real business there.

President Eliot of Harvard arrived at 8:15 o'clock, and joined the party at breakfast. Dr. Morgan, the eye specialist, arrived soon after breakfast and was closeted with the President for half an hour, and at 10 o'clock Kermit Roosevelt arrived from Groton.

The President received a steady stream of callers until 11 o'clock, when with Kermit he drove to Chestnut Hill to call upon Mrs. Georgie, sister of the first Mrs. Roosevelt, and then to the Oakley Country Club, where he passed the afternoon with the members of his class.

The President next visited the Porcellian Club and the Alpha Delta Phi house at Harvard Square, passing through enormous crowds and being cheered at every step. He ran up the steps at these houses like a boy, and his face wore a broad smile of delight.

The time from 4 o'clock until bed time the President spent at the Hotel Somerset, in this city, shaking hands and enjoying himself among his classmates. The evening concluded with the class supper. There were about 100 members present, and those who live in Boston and vicinity took their wives to the reunion which preceded the banquet.

The crowd about the hotel during the evening was at no time great, owing to the public announcements that the function was private. There was a large force of police in attendance, and an alert secret service detail.

Chief Justice Melville W. Fuller of the United States Supreme Court, Harvard, 1855, was to-day re-elected President of the Harvard Law School Association. Among the Vice Presidents elected are Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, Richard Olney of this city, Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore, Alfred Russell of Michigan, Judge George Gray of Delaware, Samuel Fessenden of Connecticut, and Henry B. Brown of Washington, D. C.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Algeria, from Marseilles, Leghorn, and Naples, was southeast of Fire Island at 12:22 o'clock this morning.

20TH CENTURY—18 HOURS—CHICAGO
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leaves Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

WAR IN SCANDINAVIA IS NOW THREATENED

Violent Speeches Made in the Swedish Riksdag.

GOVERNMENT IS CONDEMNED

Members Denounce the Proposal to Negotiate with Norway—The Premier's Defense.

STOCKHOLM, June 27.—Both houses of the Riksdag to-day elected extraordinary committees, to which were referred the Government's bill looking to a settlement with Norway. The Senate committee consists of nine anti-Government and three pro-Government members, and the House committee of five pro-Government, five anti-Government, and two Independent members.

The debates on the bill brought out fiery speeches, in which the action of the Norwegian Storthing was condemned and the Swedish Cabinet was severely criticised. The tenor of the speeches throughout the debates in both houses leaves the impression that the majority of the speakers are of the opinion that a peaceful solution of the difficulty is extremely improbable.

In the Senate, Herr Hammarskjold said that the action of the Norwegian Storthing had raised such a storm of indignation in Sweden that all parties had rallied to the support of King Oscar. Sweden had received a blow in the face which had awakened the people from their lethargy, and they demanded different action from that taken by the Cabinet.

It was unworthy of Sweden, said Herr Hammarskjold, to commence negotiations with revolutionists, and Parliament and the Cabinet should propose conditions which Sweden would accept. If Norway did not accept then Sweden should enforce her conditions by war.

The speaker said he preferred war to the sacrifice of Sweden's honor, and if Sweden were not prepared to enforce her conditions then she deserved the contempt of all Europe.

Baron Kennedy said:

"If the King's message express his opinion he has lost two crowns instead of one."

This remark was greeted with great cheering by the anti-Government members.

Baron Kennedy said Sweden must enforce her conditions and put behind the King all the resources of the country in order to protect Sweden's honor by war if necessary.

Judge Kronlund attacked the speech of Baron Kennedy and said that such utterances were treasonable.

Prof. Saefve said: "On June 7 the Norwegian frontier ought to have been blockaded and the army and navy mobilized. The Riksdag should not allow little Norway to dictate. We desire peace, but not at any price."

Premier Ramstedt said:

"After June 7 Sweden had two alternatives—one that of force, and the other reluctantly to accept dissolution. The object of war would be to compel Norway to retrace its action, but anger must not blind us to our own interests, and our interests are against forcing Norway into any kind of a union. A conquered Norway, while of no advantage, would forever be a source of danger. Add to this the horrors of war and their enfeebling results—all are arguments against the employment of force. If not force, then it is best to assist in the dissolution of the union without harsher conditions than the future safety of the peninsula demands."

Pastor Waldenstrom, speaking in the House, said:

"I am against war, but it may have to come as a last resort."

Minister of Justice Berger defended the Cabinet and said that Sweden did not wish to force Norway unwillingly into a union. Such action would mean a succession of rebellions which Sweden would have to suppress.

King Oscar has directed the Court Marshal to issue the following statement regarding the rumor that his Majesty would be willing to place a Prince of the House of Bernadotte on the throne of Norway:

"The King does not approve the idea and will not consent thereto. The only condition under which his Majesty could reconsider this decision would be the unexpected expression of the wish of the Riksdag that a Prince of the House of Bernadotte should ascend the Norwegian throne."

GRADUATE CONTROL AT YALE.

Election of Payson Merrill to Corporation Points That Way.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—Yale graduates who have been here for commencement are immensely pleased over the election of Payson Merrill as a life member of the Yale Corporation. They regard this breach in the custom of electing only clergymen as the beginning of an era at Yale of graduate instead of clerical management.

The Yale Corporation is composed of President Hadley, an ex-officio, but not a life member; the Governor and Lieutenant Governor of Connecticut, several former officers, ten clergymen, life members, who form the self-perpetuating and main body of the corporation, and six alumni, elected for terms of years by the alumni. The Yale Corporation therefore has been a strictly congregational and sectarian body.

The Rev. Dr. T. T. Munger, who has just resigned as a clerical member of the corporation, is the one who brought about the change, the corporation electing Mr. Merrill, a layman, instead of another minister at his request.

Yale can now accept part of the Carnegie professor annuity fund, previously made impossible by the sectarian character of the college.

ADA REHAN ILL IN LONDON.

Cablegram to Lee Shubert Says Actress Has Appendicitis.

Lee Shubert of the theatrical firm of Sam S. & Lee Shubert received a cablegram yesterday from London saying that Ada Rehan, the actress, is ill there with appendicitis. Mr. Shubert was unable, however, to obtain any further information up to late last night, except that Miss Rehan is at the home of Lord and Lady Barrington. Mrs. Oliver Doud Byron, sister of the actress, whose home is at North Long Branch, knew nothing yesterday of Miss Rehan's illness.

The Shuberts have Miss Rehan under their management again for the coming season and expect to present her in Bernard Shaw's play, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion."

"No. 1 Wall Street" Incorporated.

"Number One Wall Street" was incorporated in Albany yesterday to manage real estate at that address. Its capital is $300,000, and its Directors are F. J. Wade and L. E. Anderson of St. Louis, and C. L. Halliwell of this city. The property is the old drug store at the Broadway corner recently sold.

Low round-trip rates to Niagara Falls via the West Shore R. R. July 1st. Particulars of any West Shore ticket agent.—Adv.

Up-to-date invisible, frameless eyeglasses accurately fitted at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

KUROPATKIN KILLED, A RUMOR

It Is Also Said 70,000 of the Czar's Troops Are Cut Off.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—An unconfirmed report is current in St. Petersburg to-night that Gen. Kuropatkin has been killed.

The operations in Manchuria appear to be following the lines indicated in my telegram last week. Correspondents regard the advance upon Halungcheng as a diversion preparatory to Gen. Nogi's turning movement on the west.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 28.—A rumor spread throughout this city last night that Gen. Kuropatkin had been killed.

Another report was that 70,000 Russians had been cut off by Gen. Nogi's army and that Kuropatkin had been taken prisoner.

Nothing confirmatory of these rumors has been received either by the General Staff or in press dispatches.

The members of the General Staff say that no reports of special importance have been received, but the military experts take anything but a hopeful view of Gen. Linevitch's situation. They do not believe he can be surrounded, but apparently they do not consider the possibility of a Russian victory. Linevitch's retirement to Harbin and the isolation of Vladivostok when Marshal Oyama strikes seem to be regarded as foregone conclusions.

A report received from Gen. Linevitch indicates that the Japanese advance continues steadily, and that the Russian vanposts, under pressure, are retiring fighting.

The military critics agree that the Japanese frontal movement is merely a feint previous to an attempt to envelop one or both of the Russian wings.

SAY KAISER CAUSED THE WAR.

Russians Declare He Encouraged Them to Fight Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Contrary to the Foreign Office statement disclaiming the receipt of a French note on Morocco, I am able to state on the best authority that the note was communicated to Russia before it went to the other powers.

The two Governments remain in entire accord, France realizing that Russia is unable to do a great deal to help her and Russia regretting her inefficiency and being all the more determined to put forth her remaining energies to support her ally. The Russian Government in this respect is entirely in harmony with public opinion.

Resentment against Germany is growing daily and affects the highest and lowest. It is now generally recognized that without Emperor William's encouragement Russia would never have ventured to go to war with Japan.

It is equally realized that the German Emperor is taking advantage of Russia's enfeeblement to bully her ally.

PRESIDENT'S FAST AUTO.

Washington Society Would Prosecute His Chauffeur.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The District Commissioners are being pursued by a local civic society because of their failure to have the President's chauffeur prosecuted for speeding his automobile faster than the pace allowed by law. The offense occurred a week ago last Sunday, when the President, with his son Theodore, Jr., went up to Great Falls in an automobile and got out and walked thirteen miles of the return trip.

Under orders from the Chief of Police, mounted officers had been stationed at intervals along the route to arrest automobilists who violated the law by running too fast. It was the first day the police had tried to stop the scorching on the conduit road. The President's chauffeur was one of the first to attract the attention of the officers, and he was twice stopped. Each time the officer, on riding up even with the machine and finding the President in the automobile, desisted from making an arrest, but gave a warning and allowed the party to go on. The matter was kept quiet around Police Headquarters, but the story finally got abroad.

B. Pickman Mann, President of the society referred to, filed to-day with the Commissioners a remonstrance against the failure to arrest and prosecute the President's chauffeur. Mr. Mann, in his letter, says that either the chauffeur should be punished or the policemen should be disciplined for not doing their duty.

He urges that there can be no more dangerous infraction of the law than that commit ed by one in high authority, and that if the President is allowed to do whatever he or those employed by him may desire to do, ordinary persons are encouraged to violate the law and plead as their excuse the fact that the President did the same thing and was not made to suffer for it.

LAD CLUNG TO LIVE WIRE.

Was Suspended Fifteen Minutes While Current Passed Through Him.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., June 27.—While playing on the Erie Railroad bridge which crosses Franklin Street in Nutley yesterday afternoon ten-year-old George Worden, son of a Nutley butcher, stopped to catch hold of the feed wire of the Newark trolley to see if it contained electricity.

The shock he received threw his body across the wire and he hung suspended in the air. He was unconscious and was terribly burned when two boys saw him. They shouted for help. Several men hurried to the rescue. With difficulty they dragged young Worden back to the railroad bridge. He had been suspended across the wire for fully fifteen minutes. Four of his fingers had been burned from the right hand. His chest and arms were also badly burned. He was carried to a drug store where Dr. F. R. Langdon attended him and recommended his removal to St. Michael's Hospital so that other fingers which were burned might be amputated to prevent blood poisoning. At the hospital to-night it was said that he was too weak as yet to undergo an operation, but the doctors said they would be able to save his life.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess Fare.—Adv.

I'VE BOUGHT A BANK, EDW. R. THOMAS SAYS

Meaning the Prosperous Mechanics and Traders' Institution.

ITS PRESIDENT NOT SO SURE

Leo Schlesinger Says Mr. Thomas and His Associates Control Only One-fifth of the Stock.

It was announced yesterday that Edward R. Thomas, son of the late Sam Thomas, with O. F. Thomas and R. Livingston Beeckman, had bought a majority of the $700,000 stock of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. Mr. Thomas confirmed the announcement. Said he:

"It is true that, with Mr. Thomas and Mr. Beeckman, I have bought the control of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, but I do not care to discuss at this time any plans we may have. There will be no changes in the Directorate, as we fill vacanies, nor will there be any change in officers. Mr. Leo Schlesinger will, of course, remain President of the bank."

Mr. Schlesinger, President of the bank, is not so sure about Mr. Thomas's control. He said last night that Mr. Thomas had merely bought stock in the bank for investment, and had by no means secured a controlling interest.

"The purchases of Mr. Thomas," said Mr. Schlesinger, "do not aggregate more than one-fifth of the capital stock."

Mr. Schlesinger said further that there was no truth in a story which accompanied the original announcement that there might be a chain of banks, of which the Mechanics and Traders' would be the head.

"The bank of which I am President," he said, "has two branches and is paying large dividends. It is not looking for a broader field."

This is Mr. Thomas's second venture in banking in this city; he was President of the Seventh National Bank for one day, —the day before its failure—when he was known as the "youngest bank President in the United States."

He and his associates are already Directors of the bank, which is at 585 Broadway, having branches at Broadway and Forty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It was founded in 1830, and has a surplus of $400,000 and deposits of $6,500,000. The stock has been advancing steadily recently, selling at $170 a share last week, a rise of about $20 a share.

Mr. Thomas is a member of the brokerage firm of Thomas, Maclay & Co., 71 Broadway. His ownership of a well-known and successful racing stable and of fast automobiles and auto boats has brought him into prominence in the sporting world.

WEDDING PARTY IN WRECK.

Bride, Her Mother, and Bridegroom Hurt in Street Collision.

Instead of being showered with rice, Dr. D. R. Campbell of 2,309 Seventh Avenue and his bride, the daughter of Mrs. May D. Miller of 143 West Fourteenth Street, were showered with broken glass yesterday evening after the wedding ceremony at Holy Trinity Church, One Hundred and Twenty-second Street and Lenox Avenue. They were so severely hurt that the honeymoon was postponed.

Many friends of the bride and bridegroom were assembled in the church and were invited to attend a wedding supper at the Harlem Casino. The supper and the rice were waiting there for them.

The bride and bridegroom entered a coach with the bride's mother and Misses Alice and Edna Miller.

They led the procession to the Casino, the other carriages following.

The carriages moved west through One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, when a north-bound Lenox Avenue car struck the first coach. It tore off the front wheels and smashed the glass, so that Mrs. Miller, Sr., suffered a severe scalp wound and the bride and bridegroom were cut and bruised. The Misses Miller, bridesmaids, were shaken, but not seriously hurt.

John Anderson, the motorman, involuntarily joined the wrecked wedding party, pitching over the front platform of his car. He had previously put on the brakes and shut off the power. The people in the trolley car, learning that they had hit a wedding coach, piled out to offer expressions of sympathy. A physician on the car attended to the injured.

There seemed danger that the bride was more seriously hurt than she appeared to be, and she was taken to her home. The bridegroom went to his.

The wedding supper, by the bride's wish, was distributed among the poor of the upper east side.

WIFE SPURNS HIS WINNINGS.

Leaves Her Husband Rather Than Live on Gambler's Money.

Saying that she believed it to be dishonorable to live on money obtained by her husband in horse racing bets, Edith, wife of William Connell, of St. John Avenue, Staten Island, left him. She appeared before Justice Kelly in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon to show cause why the husband should not have the custody of their two infant children.

In court yesterday Mrs. Connell had one of her children in her arms. Justice Kelly asked her why she would not live with her husband.

"Because he wants me to lead a dishonest life," she replied.

"What's that?" asked the Justice.

"He is a gambler, Sir, and makes his money at the race track. He brought home a great deal of money, but I would not touch it. He told me to take it, and left it in bureau drawers, on tables, and all about the house. My mother and father fed me, and allowed me 50 cents a day in addition. Finally I went to their home to live."

Connell said that while he made a great deal of money at the race track, he had other resources. He declared that he loved his wife, and was ready to provide liberally for her.

Justice Kelly said that because of the tender age of the children he would not take them away from their mother. Then, turning to Mrs. Connell, he said:

"In the natural order of things your mother and father will leave this world before you. Your only friend then will be your husband. Let me advise you to return to him."

Yale-Harvard Boat Races, New London June 29.
Excursion tickets, including parlor car seat, going, on 11:00 A. M. train from G. C. S. (connecting with Observation train) and on special train returning, $7.00; on sale at Room 3. Excursion tickets, good only in coaches, $4.75; on sale at ticket office, Grand Central Station. Observation train tickets for University race on sale at Room 3, Grand Central Station. Rate $2.50.—Adv.

HARRIMAN TO VISIT JAPAN.

He Will Take His Family and Be Away Several Months.

E. H. Harriman, Wall Street learned yesterday, is planning a trip to Japan to be taken about two months from now.

Mr. Harriman's family will accompany him on the trip, which will last several months.

ANGLO-GERMAN WAR TALK.

Kaiser Said to Have Asked the Sultan If He Would Invade Egypt.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, June 27.—I have heard today that Emperor William has caused the Sultan of Turkey to be sounded as to whether he would be prepared to send troops to Egypt in the event of an Anglo-German war.

LIMITED EXPRESS IN CRASH.

Pennsylvania's 23-Hour Train from Chicago Hits Engine at Lima.

LIMA, Ohio, June 27.—Pennsylvania train No. 2, the Limited Express, eastbound from Chicago to New York, ran into a switch engine with a number of cars in the yards of that company here at 10:30 o'clock to-night. Night Yardmaster Kendrick had a leg cut off, and he is believed to be fatally injured.

The passenger train did not leave the track and no passengers were hurt, although they were all badly shaken up.

The accident to the Limited Express gave rise to a report that the Pennsylvania's special, the eighteen-hour train, had been wrecked. The train that was in collision is a twenty-three-hour train.

SECRETARY HAY BETTER.

Mrs. Hay Wires Son-in-Law Not to Postpone Trip to Europe.

NEWBURY, N. H., June 27.—The condition of Secretary John Hay continued favorable to-night, after a comfortable day. Dr. Fred L. Murphy of Boston, who came here on a special train Sunday, but who returned home yesterday, came back this afternoon and remained at the Secretary's home to-night. Dr. Scudder of Boston, who also arrived on Sunday, went to Boston to-day, but will return here to-morrow.

Mrs. Hay felt greatly encouraged to-day, and sent a telegram to Payne Whitney, her son-in-law, instructing him and Mrs. Whitney to sail for Europe as they intended.

NO TRACE OF MARY ROGERS.

Searchers Find No Clue to Woman Lost in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., June 27.—The searchers after Miss Mary Rogers returned to-night with no clue to the mystery. Her brother, William C. T. Rogers of Leesburg, and Raleigh C. Smith of Baltimore, a brother of Willoughby N. Smith, arrived this evening.

Gov. and Mrs. John W. Smith of Maryland to-day drove from Loon Lake, twenty miles away, to express sympathy.

GEN. WOOD HOME AGAIN.

Comes from Philippines on Flying Visit—To See President.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood and Mrs. Wood arrived here to-day on the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria, from the Orient, on a flying trip to the East.

Major General Wood will go direct to Boston, leaving here to-morrow. Though he will be the guest of President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay later, the General declares that his trip has no political significance.

MRS. EDDY'S LATEST.

Christian Scientists to Cease to Pray for Peace of Nations.

CONCORD, N. H., June 27.—The Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy has issued the following request to the members of the First Church of Christ, Scientist:

"Hear, O Israel, the Lord God is one Lord.

"I now request that the members of my Church cease special prayer for the peace of nations, and cease in full faith that God does not hear our prayers only because of oft speaking; but that He will bless all the inhabitants of the earth, and 'none can stay His hand nor say unto Him what doest thou.' Out of His allness He must bless all with His own truth and love. "MARY BAKER G. EDDY."

"Pleasant View, Concord, N. H., June 27, 1905."

LARGE ANNEX FOR THE SAVOY.

Addition to Cost $70,000—The Balkenhayn to be Absorbed.

A large annex is to be added to the Hotel Savoy, at Fifty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. It is to be eleven stories high, with a 25-foot front on Fifty-eighth Street, and 98.5 feet deep.

The annex will adjoin the Hotel Balkenhayn at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, which is also to be run as an annex to the Savoy. The new annex will cost $70,000. It is to be built for the Bretagne Company, of which Marvin S. Buttles is the President. The Bretagne Company owns the Hotel Savoy. Charles T. Mott drew the plans for the annex.

STRIKE RIOTS IN BAY CITY.

Street Car Burned and Policemen Beaten by Mobs.

BAY CITY, June 27.—Mayor Hine issued a call for fifty special policemen as the result of rioting in several sections of this city to-night. It was the first time that the street railway company has attempted to keep cars running after dark during the Saginaw Valley Street Railway strike.

A mob estimated at more than 1,000 persons attacked a car in South Bay City, drove away the crew and four or five policemen, then ran the car to the shore of the river, and set it afire. Near the shipyards, in West Bay City, a mob of 600, after attacking a car, was dispersed by the police.

Near Washington and Columbus Avenues Manager Morris of the street railway company and two policemen who were conducting a prisoner to the station were surrounded and beaten. Police Sergeant Hatch finally drove the mob off by threatening to shoot into the crowd.

Women and children armed with clubs were noticeable in the crowds that attacked the cars.

INDEPENDENCE DAY EXCURSIONS.
Niagara Falls $9. Mauch Chunk $1.50. Bellewood 75c. Lehigh Valley R. R. Information 355, 1234 B'way, N. Y., 325 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Imparts a superior delicacy of flavor. Try it.—Adv.

RIOTS AND BLOODSHED THROUGHOUT RUSSIA

Barricades in Odessa—Cossacks' Attack Repulsed.

1,000 IN JAIL AT WARSAW

Troops Surround a Socialist Meeting in a Forest Near Lodz and Fire Into It Without Warning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 28.—The wave of disorder rolling over Russia has appeared at Odessa, where a general strike has begun. There were several collisions between the military and the strikers on Monday night and yesterday, in two of which volleys were fired by the troops.

No report of the extent of the casualties has been received, the official statement dealing only with the encounter on Monday night, in which, it is said, two persons were killed.

There was another encounter yesterday afternoon, and a number of attacks were made on individual policemen. A press dispatch received last night said that 400 armed workmen built barricades in a suburb and repulsed the attack of a company of Cossacks. Reinforcements of three companies of Cossacks were sent to the suburb, but the result of their attack on the strikers is not yet known.

There is little news from Poland. Such advices as have arrived here from Warsaw indicate that the authorities are keeping the situation pretty well in hand. The ringleaders of the agitators are being arrested by the wholesale, over a thousand having been put behind the bars up to yesterday morning.

Following the example of the Lods workmen, the workmen of Warsaw built barricades at five places, and blood was shed in defending them. On Monday night a young Jew threw a stone at a passing patrol on Krochmalna Street, whereupon the Cossacks drove a crowd of people into a courtyard and fired a volley at them, killing or wounding twenty persons, including five women and a boy.

Troops were dispatched from Kharkoff yesterday to three adjoining districts where the peasants are sacking estates and burning buildings.

The laborers on thirty-two beet-root plantations in the Government of Podolia, Southwest Russia, have struck, and it is feared the harvest will be lost.

The peasants in the Government of Kovno, Northwest Russia, are occupying by force pasture and other lands belonging to the proprietors of estates.

On account of the threatening nature of the Agrarian movement in Kherson, the Governor of the province, M. Lewaschew, has arrived at Elizabethgrad, and Cossacks have been summoned. Many landlords are fleeing from their estates into Elizabethgrad.

A policeman was shot and killed at Riga in a demonstration by strikers yesterday.

Great pains are being taken to appease the Reserve men who are to be called to the colors. At Moscow, in order to create as little disturbance as possible, it is proposed to take 1,500 men a day for twenty days. The Grand Duchess Elizabeth is arranging to distribute presents to the men.

The mobilizations which begin to-day will chiefly affect the cities untouched by the earlier mobilizations. At Kieff, it is announced, the mobilization will include reservists of all classes from 1891 to 1904.

Mobilizations have been ordered at Tsarskoe-Selo and at Volmar, in the Government of Livonia.

WARSAW, June 27.—A secret meeting of 200 Socialists in the forest of Zqiers, near Lodz, was surprised by Cossacks at noon to-day. Eighteen of the Socialists were wounded, and 180 were arrested.

The authorities received information that the meeting was being held and sent a squadron of Cossacks, who surrounded the forest and fired into the Socialists, taking them entirely unawares. The wounded were taken to hospitals at Lodz and those arrested were sent to the prison at Lenszyca, twenty miles distant.

The authorities are making an insistent search for the Socialist leaders. In the course of the search to-day a number of persons were killed or wounded.

All the prisons are full to overflowing, no less than 672 persons, mostly Jews, having been arrested in the past twenty-four hours.

It is expected that a stage of siege will be proclaimed, as great riots are anticipated during the mobolization.

DENOUNCE THEIR DAUGHTER.

Prof. and Mrs. Wilkinson Condole with Son-in-Law's Divorced Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Miss Evelyn Wilkinson, aged twenty, daughter of Prof. William C. Wilkinson of Chicago University, was married on June 12, at the Plymouth Congregational Church, to Nathan W. Stowell of Los Angeles, aged fifty-five.

After the wedding Prof. Wilkinson and his wife wrote letters of condolence to Mrs. Stowell, the divorced wife of their son-in-law, in which they bitterly denounced their daughter for marrying a man who cast off one wife to wed another. Mrs. Wilkinson wrote:

"You cannot imagine the depth of darkness under which we are compelled to live the remainder of our lives. We would infinitely have preferred laying her in the grave. If wide publicity in the papers will contribute to the vindication of the injured wife we are willing to suffer it all."

Prof. Wilkinson wrote: "Not even you can more heavily reprobate the perfidy of my daughter than does her father."

The Wilkinsons and their daughter visited Los Angeles fourteen months ago, and it was discovered that Evelyn had contracted smallpox. Urgent business took the father and mother to Chicago, and Mrs. Stowell, who was immune from the disease, nursed Miss Wilkinson. Thus Stowell met her. The two, in spite of the difference in age, fell in love, and after Evelyn came home she corresponded with Stowell. Her father discovered this and found later on that Stowell had secured a divorce in Texas. He could not move his daughter's resolution to marry Stowell, but he told her she could never visit him again.

Stowell's wife, it is said, was ignorant of the divorce proceedings until about the time the decree was granted. Stowell settled $150,000 and a house on her.

LARGE FUND FOR YALE'S ENDOWMENT

University Now Will Have Enough for Self-Support.

EXAMINATIONS TO STAND

Mathematics and Language Tests Will Not Be Abandoned—Differs from Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—President Arthur T. Hadley delivered his annual report on Yale University affairs at the general meeting of the alumni held to-day in Alumni Hall. Nearly 1,000 graduates attended the meeting.

President Hadley announced that Secretary Stokes had been of late raising funds for the general endowment of the university and had already obtained a large sum and one considerably greater in amount than the other contributions of the year, but that a statement as to the amount would have to be postponed. He also said that largely as a result of the wise management of Treasurer McClung, last year's deficit of $70,000 had been annulled, and that at the end of the present financial year the Treasurer's report would show that the university had been self-supporting.

Under the head of requirements for admission, President Hadley said: "The subject of our examination must be such as to prove whether the student can or cannot pursue our courses to advantage. We must have enough mathematics to test the power of precise thought and enough language to test the power of precise expression. We cannot allow other subjects to be substituted for these merely because we believe it is a good thing to have these other subjects taught in our schools. In this respect our policy has differed radically from that of Harvard. We shall probably continue to hold separate examinations instead of joining with other colleges."

He also made a plea for the democratic spirit.

"The figures of the Dean's report show the mischief which is done when freshmen and sophomores sacrifice their intellectual prospects to their social ones, real or supposed, by seeking the more luxurious and less democratic quarters which private houses afford," he said. "So many of these men get dropped that the evil tends to correct itself, but this is an unsatisfactory way of making the correction."

Among gifts to the infirmary fund President Hadley announced that more than $40,000 had been received from Mrs. William H. Hurlbut, Miss Dimock, and Miss Jennings, all of New York.

SAD ISOLATION OF THE RICH.

Benjamin Ide Wheeler Points Out Misfortunes of Wealthy Caste.

HANOVER, N. H., June 27.—At a public meeting of the Alumni Association of Dartmouth College to-day President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California spoke on "The Abundant Life."

"We are living in days of abundance. The economic conditions of the last ten years have suddenly produced a portentously numerous class of American beings, whose whole strength and wit are completely absorbed in devising the means of spending any reasonable proportion of their income. Their money has torn them away from the ordinary standards of home and civic life, created a new set of conditions for them, made them its servants. They change their abiding place with the seasons, have no home, and have forgotten where they vote.

"The sudden dislodgment of life conditions produced by the rapid access of wealth, in the case of such as allow their lives to be mastered by material wealth, commonly results in a pitiful maladjustment of machinery to work demanded. A man buys more villas than he can live in, more clothes than he can wear, and more yachts than he can sail, and then he fills his life with false movements in a nervous attempt to keep the machinery going.

"One of the saddest features of lives pursued by wealth consists in their isolation from humanity. People who maintain steam yachts and dine Frenchfully at night and flit between Lenox and Newport and Palm Beach and Homburg are naturally and automatically driven into the society of the like conditioned and bound there. Their sons attend the same expensive academies, their daughters are polished off at the same élite schools, their sons and daughters meet together and they intermarry and interdivorce, and the caste of the great rich emerges.

"Sound judgment and clear prospective in the motives and movements of human life are seldom found among these people of the caste who drag the golden ball and chain."

MANY DEGREES AT WELLESLEY.

President Hyde of Bowdoin Thinks College Women Can Be Happy.

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 27.—Two hundred and four students, constituting the largest class ever graduated from the institution, received their degrees to-day from Wellesley College upon the occasion of the twenty-seventh commencement. This is said to be the largest class graduated from any woman's college this year.

William De Witt Hyde, President of Bowdoin College, spoke on "The Choice of the College Woman."

"Are college women happier or unhappier than other women?" he asked.

"If they remain college women, conscious of their difference from others, trying to be intellectual aristocrats, they are of all women the most miserable," he answered, "but if they forget that they are different, use their trained powers for a more complete identification with the common human lot, democrats with the pronoun 'we,' they may be the happiest and most useful people in the world."

Ph. D. Miss Rowland's Third Degree.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 27.—Radcliffe College to-day graduated a class of seventy-three members, conferring the degree of Master of Arts upon eighteen, and the degree of Doctor of Philosophy upon one, Miss Eleanor H. Rowland of Lee, Mass., who has taken three Radcliffe degrees.

Morris High School Commencement.

The sixth commencement at the Morris High School was held last evening. Addresses were made by John J. Wright, Principal of the Wadleigh High School, and M. Dwight Collier. The address to the 150 graduates was made by Associate Superintendent Jackson.

R. D. GRAHAM A SUICIDE.

Lawyer Leaps from a Sixth Floor Window in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Capt. Robert D. Graham, a lawyer, sixty-five years old, who served in the Confederate Army throughout the civil war, leaped from a sixth-floor window of an apartment house to-day and died in a few minutes. He had been ill for some time and it is thought became despondent.

Capt. Graham was a native of North Carolina and a son of William A. Graham, at one time Governor of that State and Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Fillmore. He was Secretary of the Civil Service Commission during the first Administration of President Cleveland.

Stretched Youth May Enter Annapolis

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 27.—Luther Welch of Kansas City, Mo., the candidate for the Naval Academy who has endeavored to lengthen himself by a stretching machine in order to reach the regulation height for admission, has passed his mental examination. He now awaits the physical test.

RUSSIAN NAVAL ACTIVITY.

It Is Said Officials Want to Get More Money Before Peace Comes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, June 27.—A private letter received in Paris to-day says that the Czar has decided that a fourth Baltic squadron shall be prepared and that the negotiations for purchasing the Argentine and Chilean ships shall be reopened. Admiral Abaza is said to be at Buenos Ayres.

The construction put upon this intelligence by my informant is not that it will affect or delay the peace pourparlers or that the Czar has any arrière pensée in dealing with the question of peace. My informant regards the proposed naval preparations as a last effort on a part of a section of the Russian officials to earn a little more money before peace is concluded.

PEACE MEETING IN AUGUST.

Russia Agrees—China Wants a Hand in the Negotiations.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, June 28.—The Foreign Office has issued a communication announcing that Russia has accepted the first ten days in August as the time within which the first meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries will take place.

The precise date depends upon the time of the arrival at Washington of the Japanese representatives.

An agreement as to the time of the meeting having been reached, all that remains is the formal naming of the plenipotentiaries, which will not long be delayed. Russia has already been apprised through Washington of the views of Japan regarding the number of plenipotentiaries, if indeed she is not already in possession of the names of the negotiators, who will act for the Japanese Emperor, and it is believed the Russian plenipotentiaries have been tentatively selected. There is reason for stating that they do not include a military man.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorff had sufficiently recovered yesterday to go to Peterhof, where he discussed the negotiations with the Emperor. Later Ambassador Meyer was received at the Chancellery and conveyed to the Foreign Minister a communication from Washington.

PEKING, June 27.—The correspondent of The Associated Press here is informed on good authority that China desires to be represented in the Russo-Japanese peace conference.

SHEA NOT YET DEPOSED.

Says the Board Has Not the Nerve to Turn Him Out.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—With the union on the verge of bankruptcy, the men clamoring for overdue strike benefits, and the employers gaining ground daily, the leaders in the teamsters' strike are engaged in bitter factional strife.

At a meeting of the National Executive Board to-day the Shea and anti-Shea parties clashed and defied each other. Incidentally the strike and the interests of the men out of work were lost sight of.

President Shea in the course of the meeting nearly lost his official head. There was some hitch in the proceedings, however, which Shea himself attributed to "cold feet" on the part of his opponents.

"The board would like to depose me," said Shea, "but they haven't got the nerve."

Charges were made against Shea that he had called the strike illegally and that he had overdrawn his expense account.

BANDAGED FOR DAMAGES.

J. H. De Witt Held Up in New Brunswick by a Clever Attempt to Defraud.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, June 27.—Josiah H. De Witt, dry goods merchant, of 48 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York, who is living at Monmouth Beach for the Summer, was detained in Police Headquarters here to-day from 12 to 1 o'clock while the authorities investigated the pretended injuries of a boy named James Palfe, who said that Mr. De Witt's automobile had run him down.

Mr. De Witt was going out French Street, which is under repair, at a snail's pace, when a number of smal boys playing in the road ran across the stones and one fell, cutting himself. Then the boy's companions called a policeman.

The boy was brought to the station disfigured with bandages and looking as if he might die on the spot. A physician was called in to find out how serious the injuries were, the boy's father protesting strenuously as the wrappings were removed. It was found that the lad had only one or two stone bruises, and then Mr. De Witt was allowed to continue his journey.

PUT ME AWAY, SHE SAID.

Twelve-Year-Old Girl Tells Her Troubles at the Police Station.

Sergt. Breen, busy over his books in a quiet hour at the East Fifty-first Street Station last night, heard a slight shuffling in front of the desk. He looked up and into the cool, clear eyes of a disheveled little twelve-year-old girl. Balancing herself on the iron footrail, speaking deliberately, she said:

"Mister 'leeceman, 'rest me, an' put me away where I won't trouble nobody, an' where nobody will hurt me. My name is Margaret Kempe. My mother died long time ago, my brothers an' sisters went out West, my father lives in a saloon.

"I was put to work for a family in East Fifty-third Street, but I didn't suit 'em, so they put me out to-night. Maybe it was all my fault; maybe it wasn't. But pap's got no home; I haven't either. You can put me away somewhere, can't you?"

She went very quietly to the rooms of the Children's Society. She thanked Sergt. Breen for taking her in.

CHAIRMAN HALPIN ROBBED.

Cigarette Case Amen Corner Gave Him Is Gone—Valet Arrested.

William Halpin, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, sent his valet, Peter Cunningham, a youth of eighteen, from the Halpin home, at 318 West Twenty-ninth Street, to a tailor shop a few days ago with a pair of trousers to be pressed. In the pockets of the trousers was a gold, diamond-set matchbox which Mr. Halpin prized very highly, as it had been presented to him by the Amen Corner.

The matchbox disappeared. The police say it was stolen. Cunningham and Thomas Joyce, twenty years old, of 378 Tenth Avenue were arrested and charged with larceny. They were arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, and the case was set down for a hearing on Thursday, when Mr. Halpin will appear against them. They were held in $1,000 bail each.

WARRANTS FOR STUDENTS.

Theological Seminary Youths Said to Have Opened Trolley Switches.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 27.—The Trenton Street Railway Company has obtained warrants for the arrest of Ralph Langston, a student at Pennington Theological Seminary, and Andrew L. Tucket, a young man of Freeport, Ill., who owns a fancy chicken farm at the seminary town, on a charge of having destroyed signal lights and opened switches one night about two weeks ago along the line of the Trenton-Pennington trolley line, thereby endangering the lives of passengers.

It is believed that they tampered with the switches and signals more in a spirit of mischief than with any actual intention of causing a wreck.

KANG YU WEI ARRIVES; REVIEWS CHINESE TROOP

He Represents the Opposition to the Dowager Empress.

HAS RED AND BLUE BUTTON

Escort Bears Flags Instead of Rifles in Deference to Wishes of the Police.

His Excellency Kang Yu Wei of China, head of the Chinese Reform Association, who has been traveling through Asia, Europe, and America in the interests of that organization, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon. Local Chinamen have been anxiously awaiting his arrival. For weeks the young men of Chinatown have been drilling to form a special escort for him.

Kang Yu's dress proclaimed him an important person. His small black skull cap showed the red button indicating a mandarin's rank, and on the front was the blue button of a still higher order. His "pig tail" was of the length permitted only to titled men. He wears gold-bowed spectacles and a thin mustache.

His jacket was of plum-colored silk with large black ornaments. It was trimmed with yellow braid.

The voluminous skirts were of terra cotta, a bright green sash was worn about the waist, and high black silk Chinese boots completed the costume.

Kang Yu arrived at Jersey City over the Pennsylvania Railroad from Washington, where he had visited President Roosevelt. There he was met by the company of Chinamen who have trained so assiduously to act as his escort.

Prior to his arrival this company assembled at 9 Mott Street, the headquarters of the Empire Reform Association. There were seventy young Chinamen, under the commanad of Major McVickar of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who has been drilling them for some time.

Because of an order by the police, the men did not carry guns, but bore flags instead. There were both American and Chinese flags, as well as the flag of the Reform Association.

This detachment, headed by a platoon of police and the Epworth Band, marched to the Cortlandt Street Ferry, where they boarded a ferryboat for Jersey City to meet the distinguished Chinaman. Kang Yu awaited them in the large trainshed of the Pennsylvania station. With him was his daughter, who wore conventional European attire; Kang Yu's secretary, Chee Kog Hean; Gen. Homer Lee, and Capt. Ben C. Young. The Rev. Frederick Poole, Chaplain of the Third Chinese Regiment, was also present.

The seventy troopers presented flags when his Excellency marched toward them, and he passed down between the two files and thus marched on board the boat.

On the boat Kang Yu, through an interpreter, said:

"I had a very fine interview last Saturday with President Roosevelt at the White House. He was very cordial. The President was the best ruler I ever saw."

When the New York shore was reached the Envoy was escorted to 9 Mott Street, where he held a reception. The uniformed Chinamen again lined either side of the street, and Kang Yu, on alighting from the barouche, went to the middle of the street and made a deep bow to them. He was extremely affable, and shook hands with all who were in European costume, but when six Chinese merchants came up he shook his own hands.

Later Kang Yu said, through an interpreter:

"The Reform Association is growing throughout the world. We have several millions now—I don't know the exact number. I am quite certain that a great change is coming in China. The Empress Dowager alone stands in our way. Last year six Chinese foreign Ambassadors and seven Viceroys petitioned the Emperor for a Constitution, and without any anticipation of getting it; but now they have hope of getting it."

"Do you expect help from Japan?" he was asked.

He smiled and replied:

"China needs no help. It is a great country, full of undeveloped resources. Europe broke the ground of modern civilization; America weeded the ground; Japan cooked the rice, and it remains for China to eat it."

An informal dinner with his staff was held at the headquarters after the reception. Later Kang Yu drove to the Waldorf-Astoria, where he will stop while in the city. He is traveling leisurely, and expects to pass two years with his retinue going over the United States and the South and Central American States. Because of his activity in behalf of the Reform Association, especially during the 100 days that the Emperor of China actually held sway over his people in 1898, the Empress Dowager has offered a reward of $100,000 to any one bringing him into her presence.

JUROR PROTESTS TO JUDGE.

Court Ordered Speicher's Acquittal and Foreman Didn't Like It.

Jonathan Speicher, ex-Superintendent of the Jersey City Fire Alarm Telegraph, was on trial in General Sessions Court yesterday on charges preferred by two young girls. The witnesses contradicted each other, and Judge Blair directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. Christian Volz, foreman of the jury, objected. He said he believed Speicher was guilty and asked that the case be submitted to the jury. Judge Blair refused to entertain the suggestion. He said the evidence did not warrant a conviction and directed the clerk to enter a verdict of acquittal.

Volz and another juror afterward called on Prosecutor Speer in relation to the case.

PLAIN RUNAWAY.

Tale of an Exciting Broadway Incident Without a Hero.

It was 7 o'clock when Policeman William D. Kenealley buttoned his coat and listened to the singing of the wind around the Flatiron building. Then he heard the rattle of harness coming down Broadway, also a human cry.

A horse came dashing down the street. No person was in an attached vehicle; there was no vehicle. But Kenealley rushed into the street, seizing the wild animal's bridle.

He wasn't dragged any distance. He wasn't hurt, and no damage was done. No little girl, beautiful woman, or aged man was dragged out of the way. The horse was led back to John Cronin's stable, at 148 West Twentieth Street, whence it had fled.

New Airship's Successful Trial.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 27.—A. Roy Knabenshue to-day made a trip in his new airship, which he has just completed. He started on a trip over the city and sailed for forty-five minutes, going with and against the wind. The trip was a successful one.

A Liquid Dentifrice penetrates the little crevices of the teeth and thus thoroughly purifies and cleanses the mouth.

SOZODONT

3 Forms: Liquid, Powder & Paste
ASK YOUR DENTIST

NO BETTING AT DELMAR.

Sheriff and Deputies on Hand for Business at St. Louis Track.

ST. LOUIS, June 27.—Sheriff Herpel, with a force of deputies, was present at the Delmar race track to-day and announced that any attempt at betting or bookmaking would result in arrests. The races were run, but there was no betting, and the betting ring was deserted. Comparatively few spectators were present.

Charles Cella, Max Gumperts, Minton Parker, and Frank L. Williams, who had been arrested at the Delmar race track on charges of violating the anti-betting law, were arraigned in the court of Justice Stobie at Wellston to-day. They waived preliminary hearing and were bound over to the Grand Jury in the sum of $1,000 each.

The case of George Ehrlich, who was the first man arrested at the Delmar track, which was set for hearing to-day, was continued until July 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—Gov. Hanley has asked the State Board of Agriculture to cancel its contract with the Indianapolis Racing Association and stop the race meetings which began yesterday at the State Fair Grounds. The Governor says that pool selling has annulled the contract.

UNDERTAKERS IN CONVENTION

State Association Meets at Brighton Beach—Sees Coney Island.

Things appeared dead at Coney Island yesterday when several hundred undertakers from all sections of the State arrived at the City by the Sea. There were fat, jovial undertakers, tall, thin, melancholy looking undertakers, and big broad-shouldered undertakers. They had gathered to attend the twenty-sixth annual convention of the New York State Undertakers' Association, which was called to order early in the morning in the Brighton Beach Hotel.

On behalf of Mayor McClellan, who was unable to be present, Health Commissioner Darlington welcomed the delegates. In the three great events of life, birth, marriage, and death, said Dr. Darlington, death was not the least important. The undertaker, like the physician, said he, must be a man of proper conduct and intelligent sympathy.

Frederick W. Hinrichs, also addressed the convention.

The Kings County Undertakers' Association took charge of their country cousins when the convention adjourned and piloted the visitors to Luna Park and then to the Boer War spectacle. To-day they will visit Bostock's animal show and Dreamland, and on Thursday night there will be a banquet at the Brighton Beach Hotel.

GOT MAN WITH MANY KEYS.

Detective Jumped Out of the Window Upon the Suspect.

Detective McIver walked into George Murray's room, on the first floor of the building at 269 Seventh Avenue last night at 7 o'clock, and told George to wait a minute. Murray promptly jumped out of the window to the sidewalk. McIver jumped on top of him. McIver then went back to the room and arrested also George Lynes. At the Tenderloin Station, where they were locked up. McIver said they were suspicious persons.

"I have been watching Murray for three days," he said. "I have seen him working at the doors of a number of houses in Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Streets, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues. I decided to arrest him to-night, and went to his room. I found fifteen skeleton keys on him, and about that many more in a sock under the mattress of his bed; also some magnets, screw drivers, and other tools.

"I know nothing of Lynes, except that he was in the room with Murray."

Lynes said he was nineteen years old, a clerk, and lived at 7 Charlton Street. Murray said he was twenty-one years old and a varnisher.

SAVES $75,000 TAX.

Mortgage Fee Avoided in a $15,000,000 Trust Deed.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 27.—The largest mortgage ever filed in Westchester County was recorded at White Plains to-day by the General Transmission Company of Buffalo. The company mortgages its property for $15,000,000 to the Buffalo Loan, Trust and Safe Deposit Company as trustee. The object of the mortgage is to enable the Transmission Company to issue forty-year gold bonds.

By filing the instrument at this time the company escapes paying one-half of 1 per cent. tax under the new mortgage tax law, which would amount to $75,000.

POOLROOM AT ROCKAWAY.

Raid Quickly Follows Transfer of Captains in Precinct.

Roundsmen and patrolmen from Inspector Kane's office raided a poolroom at 484 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach, yesterday. The officers captured a lot of racing cards, rubber stamps, and other paraphernalia. They arrested J. T. Price, charged with being the proprietor, and H. Warring, J. Fox, William Townsend, William Murray, William Mills, and William Broderick, the owner, charged with aiding and abetting.

This raid, happening such a short time after Capt. Kreuscher's transfer, carries significance. He had raided the same place about six years ago. Capt. Cullom, who has been in command here about thirty-six hours, will go back to his old precinct to-morrow, and Acting Captain Cruise will take command.

THE BARREL BLEW UP.

It Looked Empty, but Responded Quickly to Boy's Lighted Match.

Little Willie Lukas's curiosity to see what effect a lighted match would have on an apparently empty barrel when thrown through the bunghole sent the boy to the Lebanon Hospital yesterday.

Willie, who lives with his parents at 662 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, was playing in the street near his home yesterday afternoon when he came across a barrel in front of a building that was being torn down. The barrel had contained a composition used in dampproofing. After the mixture was removed gases gathered in the barrel.

The boy lighted a match and pushed it through the bunghole. There was an explosion, and he was picked up twenty feet from where he had been standing, and the barrel had disappeared. He was severely burned, but his injuries are not considered serious.

Little for Knight-Donnelly Creditors.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Developments in the Knight, Donnelly & Co. failure to-day indicate that the firm and its customers will lose almost all the money involved. The failure resulted from making slow investments, tying up the firm's capital, and then trying to make some ready money by foiling John W. Gates in his May wheat deal.

Part Piece Work in Erie Shops.

It was announced yesterday by the New York District of the International Association of Machinists that the question of piece work in the Erie shops has been amicably settled, and that an agreement has been signed by which there will be part piece work and part time work. This agreement affects about 2,000 men in ten shops.

Duke of Norfolk Has a Daughter.

LONDON, June 27.—The Duchess of Norfolk gave birth to a daughter to-night. Lord Edmund Talbot, brother of the Duke, is therefore still heir presumptive to the premier Dukedom of the kingdom. The Duke was married on Feb. 15, 1904, to the Hon. Gwendolen Mary Constable-Maxwell, eldest daughter of Lord Herries.

PEARY'S ARCTIC SHIP COMING TO NEW YORK

The Roosevelt Will Sail from Portland To-day.

HAD BEEN LONG DELAYED

Trial Trip in Rough Sea and a Blow Showed a Speed of More Than Twelve Knots.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., June 27.—After months of preparation and many delays, Commander Peary's new arctic vessel, the Roosevelt, will sail to-morrow morning for New York, where she will lay in her stock of provisions and make final preparations for her voyage through the great ice floes of the Far North.

Accompanying Commander Peary to New York on the Roosevelt will be Mrs. Peary, their children, and Miss Mamie Babb, who will sail with the Pearys to the north.

The Roosevelt made her official trial trip several days ago in a rough sea and a blow, and gave entire satisfaction by attaining an average speed of a trifle over twelve knots. She also seemed exceptionally seaworthy, and experienced navigators pronounced her the best type of vessel that has yet been fitted out for arctic navigation. At the Portland Company's plant she has been fitted with a powerful compound engine specially designed for the work the vessel is intended to accomplish.

If the Roosevelt gets away by noon she should be in New York in about twenty-four hours, and the trip will be a better test than her first trial.

CHILDREN PROTECT MINISTER

Little Girls Save Him from Violence of an Arkansas Mob.

Special to The New York Times.

CASA, Ark., June 27.—The Rev. J. L. Gray, a Methodist minister living at Bottsville, Ark., was assaulted by a mob of Casa citizens last night while in the middle of a sermon he was delivering at the schoolhouse.

It seems that the Rev. Mr. Gray had been warned not to attempt to preach in Casa again, but notwithstanding the threats came to town yesterday afternoon in a buggy in company with his little daughter. The congregation was a small one, composed mostly of women and children. He had proceeded about half way through the sermon when the mob appeared.

The minister attempted to leave the church, but to do so he had to pass through the mob, and but for the fact that some of the little girls clung to him, would have been roughly handled. The mob could not get at him without hurting the children. Protected by them, Mr. Gray passed out into the darkness and escaped, although pistol shots were fired in his direction.

Just what grievance the people have against him is not generally known. It is said that the Rev. Mr. Gray bears an excellent reputation.

MITCHELL TRIAL CLOSING.

Senator Fails to Take the Stand in His Own Defense.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 27.—United States Senator John H. Mitchell did not testify for himself to-day in the land fraud cases. The case for the defense was rested within an hour after the court had been called to order.

Only one witness was examined on behalf of the Senator, J. A. Martin of Portland, who testified that he had asked the Senator to cause the establishment of the harbor lines several years ago in order that a wharf might be constructed. The Senator did as requested, and refused all compensation for his services.

Ex-Senator John M. Thurston, counsel for Senator Mitchell, contended that the indictment alleged that money had been paid to the Senator by Fred A. Kribs, and argued that the proof showed that checks had been given Tanner, who in turn sent checks to Mitchell, thus preventing any knowledge on the part of the defendant as to the source of his dividends paid him by the firm.

District Attorney Heney maintained that the indirect receipt of money was all that was contemplated by the statute.

It is expected that the case will go to the jury to-morrow afternoon.

SAVED WOMAN AT BATTERY.

Andersen Plunged After Her While a Crowd Cheered.

Cheered on by several hundred persons, Gunder Andersen of 210 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken, formerly a sailor in the navy, leaped into the tide off the Battery yesterday afternoon and rescued a woman who had plunged overboard.

The woman said she was Theresa Kelly, forty-nine years old, and had been employed until yesterday at Atlantic Highlands. She lost her place and came to New York.

Andersen was showing his wife around town when the cry arose that a woman had gone overboard. The place she selected for her leap is made dangerous by jagged rocks and strong eddies.

Andersen flung off his coat and plunged after her. It seemed long before he rose to the surface, but when he did he held Theresa Kelly by the hair. He swam with her toward the sea wall, and when a rope was thrown to him he fastened it about her and directed the work of getting her out. She was revived by an ambulance surgeon and sent to the House of Relief.

The crowd cheered when Andersen scrambled ashore. He laughed and went into the Subway boiler house and dried his clothes.

WAS A NUN 53 YEARS.

Mother Liguori Dead in Baltimore After Strange Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 27.—Mother Liguori, who was Katherine Leigh of Philadelphia, one of the oldest nuns in the United States and a member of the Order of St. Joseph, died yesterday at the convent of St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, Riverside and Battery Avenues. She was seventy-five years of age, and had been a nun for more than fifty-three years.

She had been stationed at St. Mary Star of the Sea Church for fifteen years. She was taken ill two months ago, and had been unable to take any nourishment for fifty days. Her case puzzled the physicians.

WARSHIP AT WASHINGTON.

Capital Receives a Visit from the Italian Cruiser Dogali.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Italian cruiser Dogali, used as a training and school ship, came up the Potomac to-day and anchored just below the city. She has 248 men and boys on board fresh from an extended cruise in the West Indies. The Dogali will remain for a week, and then go to Annapolis, Baltimore, and Philadelphia.

The Dogali is the second warship of a foreign power to fly her flag in sight of the capital, the first being also an Italian vessel, the Amerigo Vespucci, which came up the river in 1898 and for a time frightened the inhabitants along the banks, who thought she was a Spanish battleship coming to bombard Washington.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WITH boating, tennis, golf and other pastimes the Flannel Suit has become more closely identified than any other. The attractive colorings, lightness and cool comfort of flannel adapt it especially well to outdoor recreation.

Smartly dressed men always have a flannel suit in their vacation outfit.

Suits $18 to $23.

As usual, store will close at 12 o'clock Saturday during July and August.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

A SIMOON OF BANKNOTES.

Excited Woman, Shopping Bag, Gust of Wind, and Money Flew.

While crossing Broadway at Seventy-first Street, opposite the Dorrilton apartment house, yesterday afternoon, a woman became bewildered by the clang of car bells and the tooting and puffing of automobiles, and dropped her shopping bag. It opened as it fell and spilled bank notes all over the roadway. The wind carried some of the money away, but persons who saw what had happened aided her in getting back most of the notes.

There were fives and tens and twenties and fifties, some tied in neat little bundles and some loose. Policeman Kupfrian of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station did what he could to recover the flying banknotes, but before he got there on his bicycle several men were seen to pick up bills and hurry away. The woman refused to say how much she lost from the bag and also declined to give her name.

Row Twenty Miles from Burning Craft

NEWPORT, R. I., June 27.—The little Gloucester gasoline seiner Columbia, manned by two men, caught fire and was burned to the water's edge about ten miles off the entrance of the harbor this afternoon. The two men, Capt. Henry B. Pembroke and James Eler, after vainly trying to subdue the flames, jumped into their dory and rowed to the city, a distance of twenty miles.

Mrs. Chadbourne Seeks Divorce.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Mrs. Emily Rockwell Crane Chadbourne, daughter of R. T. Crane, has begun suit for divorce. Her husband, who is a lawyer at 74 Broadway, New York, is charged with desertion. The couple were married here Nov. 7, 1896.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1:15 A. M.—172 Clinton Street; Herman Rosenblum; damage trifling.

2:50 A. M.—227 West Sixty-first Street; William Smith; damage, $300.

4 A. M.—148 West Sixty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

8:12 A. M.—2,430 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

10:50 A. M.—1,821 and 1,823 First Avenue; Henken & Willenbrook; damage, $25.

11:45 A. M.—425 Fifth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

11:45 A. M.—425 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $20.

1:30 P. M.—545 East Seventy-seventh Street; Mary Mantel; damage, $200.

2:17 P. M.—127 Broome Street; Minnie Crencle; damage, $400.

4:25 P. M.—120 East Sixty-eighth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4:30 P. M.—Twenty-eighth Street and First Avenue; American Lumber Company; damage trifling.

6:50 P. M.—Sixty-sixth Street and Third Avenue; Klein & Jacobson; damage $10.

7:30 P. M.—116 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; Gordon Levy; damage, $200.

7:40 P. M.—358 West Seventeenth Street; H. Z. Meade; damage trifling.

7:45 P. M.—24 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

7:45 P. M.—17 Pitt Street; Louis Letoscot; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—381 Broome Street; Fleischer & Singer; damage, $500.

10:35 P. M.—77 Mulberry Street; owner unknown; damage, $20.

C. L. DU VIVIER. JOHN CALLAGHAN.

Du Vivier & Co.
22 Warren St., New York.

Selected wines for use aboard yachts and during the Summer season.

Duminy Ex. Quality Sans Liqueur 1893	$34.00	
Duminy Ex. Quality Sans Liqueur 1898	32.50	$34.50
Krug & Co. Private Cuvee 1893.	37.00	
Krug & Co. Private Cuvee 1898.	35.00	
Walker's Extra Special Scotch.	17.00	
Old Coronet Rye Whiskey	12.00	
Brauneberger Auslese 1900	8.50	
Margaux 1896	6.00	7.00
Chateau Margaux 1893	20.00	21.00

PHONE 5223 CORTLANDT.

Harper's Book News

Miss Bellard's Inspiration

By W. D. HOWELLS.

Here is a situation that might occur in the experience of any American girl and her lover. Mr. Howells extricates his heroine from her predicament by means of a wonderful "inspiration," and makes a delightful story out of this Summer episode. But it would be interesting to know if the average girl of Miss Bellard's independent turn of mind would break her engagement and then renew it in just this fashion.

The entrance of Mr. and Mrs. Mevison into the story was the cause of it all—an unhappy, ill-mated couple such as might cloud the romance of any pair of lovers nowadays. They came near spoiling things for Miss Bellard—but not quite, thanks to her "inspiration."

The reviewers seem to be enjoying this new novel by Mr. Howells.

"A triumph in summer comedy," says the *World*; "A decidedly entertaining book,"—the *Times*; "Mr. Howells has never been more engaging."—*Tribune*; "What delicious fooling!—it is greatly to be doubted if more finished work has come from his hand."—*Brooklyn Eagle*.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

WHEN THROUGH 'PHONING DON'T FORGET THAT BOX OF

Huyler's

'PHONE CONNECTIONS AT ALL STORES.

"HAPPY TEETH."

LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

The Tooth Powder That Prevents Decay

Add it to your vacation want list.

FRENCH TELEGRAPH CABLE COMPANY
ASIA
EUROPE
ATLANTIC
OCEAN
AFRICA
ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

If you have lost anything you needn't be at a loss as to the best means of finding it. Try an advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. One line (7 words) costs ten cents.—Adv.



This Morning Starts
An Important Sale of Men's Vacation Suits at Vogel Bros.

500 two-garment Outing Suits fresh from the hands of our tailormen—splendid airy homespuns and cool crashes in gray and light tan shades. On special sale at..... $7.50

Also two-garment Suits of summery flannels—grays with stripe, overplaid and shepherd check designs, light tan herringbones and dark Oxford gray effects. On special sale at $12.50

This sale of suits is timed exactly to your vacation needs. The suits involved are light as a feather, fashioned in the new long single and double breasted sack models, with wide peaked lapels and deep side or centre vents—veritable marvels of good tailoring. The coats are quarter lined, finished in a smooth, clean-cut manner. Peg-top trousers, with belt loops and cuff bottoms.

It's a chance of a summertime.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

On a Summer Evening
try a lemonade made of
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
A glass of plain Londonderry is sufficient to many because of its own delicious flavor.

BLAZING OIL FOUND AT TENEMENT FIRES

Officials Investigating Three Suspicious Outbreaks.

BENZINE AND OIL MIXED

Discovery of Blazing Papers in Harlem Tenement Saved One Building.

Fire Commissioner Hayes and the Fire Marshal have begun an investigation of the three supposed incendiary fires which took place early yesterday morning. All were in tenement houses.

One was discovered about 4 A. M. in the five-story flat house at 148 West Sixty-eighth Street, adjoining the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, and opposite the headquarters of Engine Company 40. Mrs. Ella W. Walters, who resides on the top floor of the house, found smoke in the hallway, and aroused Thomas Hilson, a boarder, who put a wet towel over his head and climbed over the banisters, which were burning. He ran to the engine house opposite and summoned the firemen, who soon extinguished the flames.

They found the hall carpets saturated with kerosene. On one of the steps of the lower stairs they found a quart bottle of benzine mixed with boiled oil. A tomato can filled with kerosene which had been burning was found on another step. A heavy rug saturated with kerosene oil was found in the dumb waiter shaft.

As the rug was clinging to a nail, the Fire Marshal believes it was thrown from above. Had the fire gained headway several families probably would have perished in the flames. This was the third attempt to burn this house since September.

Before the West Sixty-eighth Street fire a tenant in the tenement at 218 East One Hundred and Eighth Street found there burning newspapers saturated with kerosene in a vacant room. Here prompt discovery prevented loss of life.

A door mat saturated with kerosene was found ablaze in the hallway of a tenement at 2,029 Third Avenue shortly after midnight, and was extinguished by firemen.

ALDERMAN CULKIN RESIGNS.

Colleague Suggests as a Reason His Escape from Drowning.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon Charles W. Culkin resigned as the member for the Seventh District and Patrick F. Flynn was elected in his place. Mr. Flynn lives at 445 West Seventeenth Street.

Mr. Culkin explained that he intends to go into the contracting business with Patrick H. Keahon, the Tammany leader of his district, and that he did not care to mix his contracting business with his Aldermanic duties. It is reported that Mr. Culkin also expects to be elected to the Clerkship of the Court of Special Sessions after July 1. The place is good for ten years at $4,000 a year.

A week ago Sunday Mr. Culkin narrowly escaped drowning at Rockaway Beach. "That's why he resigned," remarked a colleague yesterday. "While his life was in danger, Culkin thought of his past. When a life saver pulled him out he wrote his resignation as an Alderman the very first thing."

The board adopted a resolution allowing veterans employed by the city six days from Sept. 4 with pay in order to attend the Grand Army encampment.

SAVED CHILD, LOST A LEG.

Locomotive Fireman's Heroism May Also Cost Him His Life.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 27.—In saving the life of a three-year-old child, which had wandered on the railroad track in front of a freight train near Powell, Neb., George Poehl, a St. Joseph and Grand Island fireman, received injuries that will probably cause his death.

As the train rounded a curve the child was noticed a short distance ahead. Brakes were applied, but when it was seen that the train could not be stopped in time, Poehl climbed to the pilot of the engine, grasped the baby and threw it from the track uninjured. The fireman swayed a little as he threw the child to one side and his foot being caught under the pilot his leg was wrenched off above the knee.

James McCreery & Co.

Ladies' Coats.

White Linen Coats with black velvet collars and cuffs.

9.50

Taffetas Silk Coats. Various models.

15.00
Formerly 22.50

Black Peau de Soie or Liberty Pongee Coats. Length 48 inches.

18.50
Value 25.00

Twenty-third Street.



THE FR ITENAC

The desirable kind for summer wear. Combines the wearing qualities of Linen with the special features of H. & I. Collars—the "Slip-Easy" band, the eyelet-end button-holes, the cut-out corner that prevents cracking, as well as style, fit and finish.

Your dealer can procure them. It's up to you to insist, and not get interior cotton collars. Look for the H. & I. "Warranted Linen" stamp.

2 for 25c.

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen *versus* Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&I BRAND IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York

AGAINST BOURGOGNE OWNERS.

Must Pay $35,000 to Meet $3,000,000 Claims of Sufferers by Disaster.

Under a decision handed down yesterday by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, the liability of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique for the loss of their steamship La Bourgogne with 560 lives July 4, 1897, is fixed at 113,419f., with interest from the date of the disaster, or about $35,000. This is the amount of freight and passage money received for the fatal voyage, excepting the pro rata share of the subsidy of 5,480,000f. a year paid to the line by the French Government for carrying the mails, which the court finds it would be impossible to equitably compute. Claims for nearly $3,000,000 had been filed against the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique because of the sinking of the vessel, and it is understood an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Under the same principle of Admiralty law limiting owners' liability to the earnings of a vessel's receipts for her last voyage and the value of the wreck, about $2,200 was left to be divided among claimants after the burning of the General Slocum. The wreck of that steamboat sold for $7,000, but legal expenses ate up the greater part. In the case of the French ship there was no wreck to sell.

Labrador Expeditions at Rigolet.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 27.—The rival Labrador exploring expeditions of Dillon Wallace and Mrs. Leonidas Hubbard arrived at Rigolet, Hamilton Inlet, last Wednesday, intending to proceed to Northwest River Post and thence inland the next day. The sealing steamer Neptune sails to-morrow for Halifax, where she will embark the Canadian expedition for Hudson Bay.

TIMED AUTOS BY WIG-WAG.

Hempstead Deputies Tell How They Gathered Material for Complaints.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., June 27.—The trial here to-day of Richard K. Fox for speeding his auto a week ago Sunday was a lively session. Justice George Tatem reserved decision in Mr. Fox's and four other cases.

None of the Deputy Sheriffs could state the actual time Fox took in making the measured eighth of a mile, although they all testified it was faster than 45 seconds, the limit speed.

The mode of timing was this: When an auto passed Constable George Smith he wigwagged a handkerchief. Deputy Sheriff Seaman, an eighth of a mile away, clicked his stopwatch, and if the auto reached him in less than 45 seconds he waved his arms to Deputy Sheriff Burtis, who then arrested the driver.

Special Deputy John Gracey swore that Fox exceeded the limit. Gracey admitted that his only experience with vehicles was when he was a driver of a lumber wagon some months ago. Fox testified that his speedometer showed he was going slower than ten miles an hour. Among the accused in court was Louis C. Howard, who had his arm in a sling as the result of a recent smash-up.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Prepare for Summer at the great June bargain sale. To-day will be a great shopping day here.

WE spent many thousands of dollars getting ready for the June Bargain Sale, and got many thousands more worth of high-grade warm weather merchandise to sell at a very great reduction. Hundreds of manufacturers in various lines were deluged with surplus stocks and made sensational price concessions on goods deterred by the late season. The conditions are unique in the annals of merchandising, so pecular, in fact, that Simpson Crawford Co.'s June Sale prices are lower than other stores ask in August and September, when they are willing to take 'most anything rather than carry stocks into the next season. Ten thousand bargains as good as these are ready for the crowds.

$5.00 for $9.75 72 plait brilliantine skirts.

$1.00 for $2 shirt waists, made of sheer lawn.

50c for pique sailor hats—a very special bargain.

75c for $1.25 C. B. corsets, popular Summer model.

$9.50 for $18 sample robes. English eyelet embroidery.

55c for colored taffeta silks, all new shades.

12½c for cool 19c. hosiery. 3 pairs 50c hose for $1.00

35c for 50c. silk gloves—a new importation.

If you could only think of all the things you'll have to have this Summer in time to buy them at Simpson Crawford Co.' great June Bargain Sale you'd save a sum of money that would make a very snug bank account.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Abundance of 95c embroidered swisses, 25c

among the new lot for to-day

WHEN the clock struck six Monday, there wasn't a yard of those embroidered swisses left, and we started with 5,000 yards. Underestimated the sensation they would create. Of course, there's nothing cooler nor daintier for warm weather, but 5,000 yards is a tremendous lot of one fabric to sell in a single day. We drew upon regular stocks to complete the day's selling. Main Floor.

It all goes to show that 50c to 95c St. Gall embroidered swisses at 25c a yard are THE wash goods bargain of New York.

Early in the day we called up several importers and succeeded in securing another collection of the swisses, quite as large and handsome as the first. In fact, there's a good deal more of the 95c. quality than in the original lot, so there's sure to be a crowd as large as or greater than Monday's.

25c *The Simpson Crawford Co.'s annual sale of swisses is far-famed, and the best known wash goods sale of the season—the only event that offers the 32-inch fabric imported to sell at 50c. to 95c., at 25c. a yard.* 25c

Five distinct assortments:—White with lavender pin dots. White with pink pin dots—smart effects.

Every yard was embroidered in Switzerland, and those who know anything about the Swiss handiwork are quick to take advantage of this wonderful annual bargain.

White with black stripe effect. White with black allover design. Black with white allover emb'y.

19c *Tremendous sale of sheer white Persian Mull and French lawns.*

You're well aware of the popularity of these materials
1,000 pieces very fine quality 45-inch French lawn.
1,000 pieces very fine quality 45-inch Persian mull.
1,000 pieces dainty sheer white dotted Swisses.

Another lot of those 39c French organdies specially priced at 19c

There's something far more important than the price that's bringing thousands to this sale—the popularity of French organdies. Bright, new, stylish organdies, in a large range of floral designs, in a multitude of colorings and of the best soft chiffon finish.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of bathing suits

beginning to-day and continuing till the season is over.

Attractive prices.

YOU'LL not forget these special prices when you're ready to select your bathing suit. They're so low as to make an indelible impression upon every woman who turns from an old-style rented suit worn by hundreds of others to the fashionable new beach costume made especially for the season of 1905. Third Floor.



You can't buy an old style suit at Simpson Crawford Co.'s. We sold out last season. This year the exposition on our third floor is twice as large as that of last, and even then it was the largest in New York, if not in the United States.

What a shame to miss a frolic on the beach during this warm, balmy weather. You can't select your bathing suit too soon, especially if you're going away. Might as well stay home as to be without it.

Simpson Crawford's suits fit as if made to order, and lend the same grace to the figure that a tailor-made gown would impart.

$1.95 for children's bathing suits, in good quality brilliantine of blue and black, trimmed with three rows of braid on skirt and collar with Windsor tie—little one-piece suits of bright red or blue, 2 to 12 years.

$2.50 for brilliantine bathing suits, in blue, brown or black, low neck, with sailor collar, short sleeves, full skirt, plaited—trimmed with braid on collar, belt and bottom of skirt—also regulation style, with red or white sailor collar, ornamented with embroidered anchor.

$3.75 for bathing suits, several models, high neck, close fitting, fine blouse style, trimmed with novelty braid at left side; also sailor styles with large white Sicilian collar and shield—braid trimmed—new square Dutch neck style.

$4.75 for bathing suits—new shirt-waist style—the coming popular model—tucked waist, plaited skirt and separate stock—also low-neck suits, full skirts—short puffed sleeves—colors blue, black or brown.

$5.95 for bathing suits, fine quality Sicilians, blue, red or black, full plaited blouse waist, round neck with fancy inlaid collar of white brilliantine, with several rows narrow black soutache braid and black silk tie—a number of either styles included in this price.

$7.50 for bathing suits, a large and very well assorted variety—box plaited model waist and skirt—round neck, trimmed with black and white silk braid, entirely stitched in white—new Japanese sleeve—one special style.



A modern upholstery shop

FOUR CORPS OF SPECIALISTS EXECUTING WORK YOU ARE PARTICULAR ABOUT AT

Attractive prices

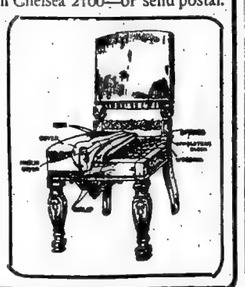
The first skilled in making awnings.
The second expert in making shades.
The third experienced in slip covers.
The fourth past masters in re-upholstering furniture.

Five-piece slip covers, $7.50

20 yards of 31-inch woven English damask allowed—guaranteed to fit perfectly. This is a small expenditure, but it is worth many dollars to have your furniture protected, and it is now time this was attended to. Call Chelsea 2100—or send postal.

Let us re-upholster your furniture

with the highest grade materials now on sale at half price—special purchase from a famous retiring upholsterer.



For parlor and drawing room.

$3.50 yd. for $8.50 Louis XV. satin damask.
$2.95 yd. for $6.50 Empire broche damask.
$2.50 yd. for $4.50 durable brocaded tapestry.

For dining room and library.

$1.95 for $4 and $5 French Verona velour.
$1.50 for $3.75 Watteau verdure tapestry.
$1.40 for $3 Persian and cashmere tapestry.

Five thousand more waists for the June bargain sale.

THE immense June sale of waists, purchased from manufacturers at reductions that have shaken trade circles in America's largest cities, has aroused the other makers to action, and they, too, have come to us, ready to make a sacrifice unprecedented in the waist business. Second Floor.

One famous manufacturer who makes a specialty of what is $1.00 claimed to be the best $2 waist in America has just sold us his entire surplus stock at half price. Two thousand $2 waists at $1.

$2.00 lawn waists at 1.00.
$2.50 lawn waists at 1.50.
$5.00 lawn waists at 3.98.
Batiste waists now at 5.00.
$15.00 lingerie waists, 7.95.
$10.00 China waists, 6.95.



$1.00 for $2 women's fine lawn waists, trimmed with solid rows of fine embroidery or lace insertions—10 excellent values.

$1.50 for $2.50 Persian lawn waists, beautifully designed, with insertions of embroidery or lace trimmed back and sleeves.

$2.98 for $4.00 beautiful lawn waists, designed with square or pointed yokes.

$5.00 for batiste waists, trimmed in various ways with lace insertions and tucks.

$7.95 for $15 fine lingerie waists, excellent models, trimmed with medallions, insertions, and hand stitching.

$6.95 for $10 China silk waists, trimmed sleeves, with designed front of Japanese drawn work and insertions and tucks; also several other good styles.

Special lot of fine lingerie waists, all beautifully designed, with choice laces, embroidered and hand embroidery, at $7.95, $10.00, $15.00, and $18.95.

Bathing caps.

Season's newest colors, waterproof; priced, 25c.—1.50.

Decidedly the very latest in bathing caps Tam o' Shanters, priced 25c. to 50c.; and "Hood" styles, 50c. to $1.50..... 25c

Main Floor, Notion Department.

Dress shields.

25c. quality at 12½c., especially for shirt waists.

Absolutely invisible—small crescent shape to be worn with sheerest waists; a guaranteed wash shield..... 12½c

Main Floor, Notion Department.

Wednesday grocery specials

THESE MODEL FOOD STORE specials are in keeping with the low prices that have made the June Bargain Sale the talk of the town. Simpson Crawford Co. guarantee every article of food to be ABSOLUTELY pure, and that just doubles the pulling power of every item. Sixth Floor.

FRENCH MIXED Coffee—Ground, bean, or pulverized; lb. 14c.; 4 lb..... 50c

CREAM SUGAR Corn—The finest Grown in New York State; doz., 95c.; can, 9c.; 3 cans..25c

LOCANO FIGS—GROWN and Sweet pickled at Fresno, Cal.; regular 65c.; 32 oz. sealed glass jar, 50c.; six jars 2.85

MACARONI OR VERMICELLI—Reaper Brand; 1 lb. carton, 9c.; 3 cartons 25c

FRESH PINEAPPLES—Large, bright Havana fruit; each, 12c.; six 70c

COTTAGE CHEESE—Made fresh daily in our own creamery; 5-lb. sealed crock, delivered 50c

SUGAR—M. & E. BEST Refined Granulated; 5, 10, and 25 lb. linen sacks; lb.... 5⅞c

BISCUITS — NATIONAL Biscuit Co., Cocoanut Bars, Fig Newtons, Golden Crisp, Grandma's Cookies, Jonnie Cake; lb., 12½c.; 2 lbs. 25c

MOUNTAIN COFFEE—Simpson Crawford's special blend of Java and Mocha; lb. 28c.; 4 lbs. 1.00

BACON — BEECH Nut or Premium—Reduced from 22c.; 4 to 6 lb. cuts; special, lb..... 16½c

PRUNES—SANTA CLARA Valley Orchard Grown Fruit, large size; lb., 9c.; 5-lb. package 38c

PRINCESS TEAS—INDIA Ceylon for icing; Red Label, lb., 75c.; White Label, lb., 60c.; Blue Label, lb. 40c

TEA ETTE TEAS—English Breakfast or Ceylon; regular price, 50c.; special, lb., 44c.; ¼-lb. packet..... 11c

ORANGE OR LEMON Sugar—Makes a desirable Summer drink; lb. carton 25c

PURE COCOA—ROYAL Stuart; has rich chocolate flavor; ½-lb. can..... 18c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE —Royal Stuart, lb. 28c

OATMEAL—OLD-FASHioned Steel Cut or Fresh Rolled, 10 lbs., 33c.; 5 lbs. 18c

CHOPPED PICKLE—Royal Stuart, extra quality; 20-oz. bottle, 22c.; six bottles $1.30

BRAUNEBERGER—Deinhardt & Co., Coblenz on the Rhine. Vintage 1897. Imported in glass. Case 12 quarts, $7.50; quart bottle 60c

JERSEY PEARS—Silver Lake brand; large, ripe fruit; packed in sugar; 6 cans, 70c.; 3-lb. can 12c

DELAWARE TOMATOES—Solid, cold packed fruit; 3-lb. can, 7c.; dozen 84c

SOAP — FAIRBANK'S —"Dandy." 10 bars 21c

ST. JULIEN — FULL Bodied Pure Native Claret; case, 12 quarts, $2.75; quart bottle 25c

MEDALLION LAGER Beer — Special brew. Dozen..... 80c
10c. dozen rebate for empty bottles.

PORT, SHERRY OR TOKAY, specially reduced; gallon, $2.30, 76c; $1.45, and..... 58c

CALIFORNIA CLARET — Gallon, $1.18, 85c, and 58c

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING—Pure Rye Whiskey; 8 years old; gallon, $3.25; full quart bottle 94c

OLD CROW WHISKEY —7 years old; gallon, $3.00; full quart bottle 78c

PENNSYLVANIA RYE WHISKEY — Gallon, $1.85; bottle.. 49c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co., bottle.... 1.00

B. Altman & Co.

WOMEN'S GOWNS at Reduced Prices.

IMPORTANT REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE PRICES OF A NUMBER OF AFTERNOON GOWNS, SHIRT WAIST DRESSES AND TAILOR SUITS, OF VEILING, TAFFETA, PONGEE OR RAJAH SILKS, AND OF MOHAIR, CHEVIOT AND VARIOUS SUITINGS.

(DEPARTMENT ON SECOND FLOOR.)

HATS FOR MID-SUMMER WEAR.

B. Altman & Co. OFFER A COLLECTION OF TRIMMED HATS, REPRESENTING THE DIFFERENT SMART SHAPES, INCLUDING DESIGNS IN COLOR EFFECTS TO HARMONIZE WITH TRAVELING SUITS OR AFTERNOON COSTUMES.

(DEPARTMENT ON THIRD FLOOR.)

SUMMER SHAWLS.

B. Altman & Co. INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR SELECTIONS OF SUMMER SHAWLS, SUITABLE FOR VERANDA AND TOURING USE; INDIA CHUDDAH SHAWLS, PLAIN OR WITH CASHMERE BORDERS; CHINESE SILK EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, DOUBLE-FACED VICUNA SHAWLS, HIMALAYAN SHAWLS IN SCOTCH TARTAN; SHETLAND, ALGERIAN AND SILK SHAWLS.

MOTOR AND STEAMER HATS AND CAPS OF LEATHER, GLORIA, PONGEE SILK AND LINEN, ARE ALSO OFFERED.

Store will be closed daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 12 Noon.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

LIBRARY CARS

ARE A FEATURE OF THE EXCELLENT EQUIPMENT OF

GREAT NORTHERN TRAINS

Every Luxury of Travel Assured if You Travel via the

Great Northern Ry.

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY" TO THE

Lewis and Clark Exposition

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W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 413 Broadway, New York City.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r. Traffic Mgr. ST. PAUL, MINN.

The "Arnheim unbreakable" front and shoulder wasn't perfected in a day—we've known the urgent need of it ever since light weight cloths were used. We'll make a critically correct two-piece suit to order from serges, cheviots, flannels or any other summer fabric, for **$17.**

Send a postal—we'll send samples.

ARNHEIM

Broadway and 9th St.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

A Splendid Reproduction

of Peale's Portrait of the Famous Naval Hero of the Revolution, done in Four Colors, will be given away as a Souvenir of the recent discovery and approaching return of his remains from France to the country of his adoption, with

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

NEXT SUNDAY, JULY 2

A Picture well worth preserving. Order next Sunday's New York Times at once.

CHINESE VERY BITTER AGAINST THIS COUNTRY

Extent and Depth of the Feeling Astonish Foreigners.

NEWSPAPERS JOIN BOYCOTT

Refuse American Advertisements—Exclusion from Hawaii and the Philippines the Chief Issue.

PEKING, June 27.—The question of Chinese exclusion from the United States continues chiefly to occupy the attention of the Chinese. The extent and depth of the feeling manifested astonish foreigners, and are regarded as an evidence of the growth of a national sentiment and public spirit which five years ago would have been inconceivable.

Among many instances cited as evidence of this it is said that a Chinese comprador has refused a lucrative appointment with an American company. Advertisements of American goods continue to be refused by the native newspapers, and letters and telegrams from all parts of China, as well as from abroad, are being received, urging the central Government to take a firm stand.

The chief obstacle to a settlement is the question of exclusion of coolies from Hawaii and the Philippines. It is urged that there is no reasonable objection to the landing of coolies in Hawaii, where they do not compete with American labor, while Chinese immigration has long been established in the Philippines.

These points the Chinese regard as essential, but it is thought unlikely that they will be conceded by the American Government, hence the apparent deadlock. With a view to facilitating a settlement, China yesterday proposed a special mission to Washington, but American Minister Rockhill declined to entertain the idea. The Chinese deplore the risk of losing American good-will, but claim to have genuine, legitimate grievances.

Meantime the boycott of goods from the United States continues, and the anti-American campaign is increasing in vigor The American Minister has appealed to the Board of Foreign Affairs to check the movement, and Viceroy Yuan of Pechi-Li Province has issued a proclamation on the subject, but its efficacy is considered doubtful.

BIG ORDER FOR CARTRIDGES.

War Department Seeks the Co-operation of Private Plants.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—A contract for 9,000,000 rounds of ball cartridges was awarded to-day by Acting Secretary Oliver of the War Department, the contract being divided equally among the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and the United States Cartridge Company. The bid of the three companies was identical in every particular, the price of each being $42.50 per thousand rounds. In making the award Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, said:

"Although the price bid is very high, and the establishments having plants have not chosen to compete with each other, I nevertheless consider it desirable that private plants shall be prepared for and have experience in the manufacture of small arms ammunition, which is needed so desperately and in such large quantities in time of war."

Gen. Crozier expressed the hope that after the adaptation of their plants to the manufacture of the Government ammunition there would be competition among the manufacturers.

The original proposal called for bids on 15,000,000 rounds, but owing to the evident lack of competition the amount was cut to 9,000,000 rounds.

KILLED BY CABLE CAR.

Subway Employe Crushed by Giant Deadfall on a Curve.

One man was killed and another had a narrow escape last night in the Subway under the Harlem River by the falling of a huge spool of cable piping which was being taken through the tunnel on a flat car. Two of these spools, weighing 3,160 pounds each, were being hauled on flat cars to the Bronx, and Frederick Draper of 318 West Twenty-first Street and John W. Doolan were on one of the cars.

As the train rounded the curve at the Bronx end of the tunnel, one of the spools toppled over, crushing Draper. Doolan leaped from the car just in time to save his life. Doolan shouted to the engineer to stop, and with the aid of several men succeeded in dragging Draper's body from under the spool.

The body was carried to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Mott Avenue, but there was only a ladder leading to the street, and a policeman, standing at the opening, was told to hurry an ambulance to the station at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue. The message to Lebanon Hospital was misunderstood, and the ambulance was sent to the Mott Haven Railroad yards instead. The body finally was taken to the Alexander Avenue Police Station.

SALARIES INSTEAD OF FEES.

New Plan to Improve the Steamboat Inspection Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—On July 1 Secretary Metcalf will order that salaries rather than fees be paid to all Steamboat Inspectors in the Government service.

This action is a result of the investigations following the Slocum disaster. It has been found that Inspectors, actuated by the desire to increase their income, have in certain cities passed vessels that were not seaworthy. It is believed that under the new method of compensation the inspection will be more strict.

LORENZ AT LAST IN PRISON.

Has Been Free for Five Months, While Accomplices Suffered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The long period of freedom enjoyed by George E. Lorenz, who was convicted with August W. Machen and the Groff brothers for defrauding the Government in postal contracts, came to an end to-day.

The others were sent to the penitentiary five months ago, but Lorenz was permitted to remain at his home in Toledo because of a severe illness. Later he turned State's evidence in the trial of George Crawford, whose trial has dragged for many weeks.

For the first time since he was accused of a crime he was put behind the bars to-day. He was kept for an hour in a cell in the basement of the Court House, and then taken to the District jail. While in the cell he talked with a friend. Looking out of the barred window he said:

"This is a fine day outside. Many a day like this I have gone fishing with a boon friend. There were the McKinleys. I have gone fishing many a time with Abner, and William and I were always friends. I believe all this thing is coming out right. I have no fear of the future, and when it is all over I will go back home and find my friends true to me."

Lorenz will remain in jail here until Monday, when he will go with the prison gang to Moundsville, West Va., where Machen and the Groffs are doing time.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.

National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.
We protect you against both.

DENOUNCES ARCANUM RATE.

New York Council Demands Its Withdrawal—Other Councils Protest.

After a session lasting until 12:45 o'clock this morning the 231 members of the New York Council of the Royal Arcanum, who were left of the 800 that met at 8 o'clock in Masonic Temple, passed a resolution condemning the action of the Supreme Council of the order in raising the assessment rates, and called upon the State Grand Regent Hoag to present the protest to the council and use his efforts to have the new scale of assessments rescinded.

Mr. Hoag was asked to appeal to the Supreme Council to make any increase in assessments that may be needed fall more equally on all the members of the order instead of on the old ones.

The resolutions were passed by a vote of 170 to 61, after hours of speaking, each member being limited to five minutes on the floor.

Yonkers Council, the largest in Westchester County adopted last night resolutions calling the new rates "inequitable, unjust, and extremely onerous," and saying further that the action of the Supreme Council is "entirely too drastic, unwise, and ill-considered." The immediate repeal of the new rates is demanded.

Representatives of twenty councils met in Jersey City last night and demanded that the Supreme Council rescind, not only the new rates, but those now in force and return to the plan of 1898.

Corinthian Council of Newark, the second largest in New Jersey, adopted resolutions with practical unanimity requesting the Supreme Council to reconvene for the purpose of revising the schedule in such manner as will remove the present criticism and relieve the older members from a rate which is too burdensome.

Woodside Council protested against the new rates, and Kempton Council of Nutley condemned the Supreme Council for its action.

BOSTON, June 27.—Representatives of the Lockport, N. Y., Council asked for a special session of the Supreme Council to consider revision of rates, but Supreme Regent Edward C. Wiggins said to-night that the Executive Committee has no authority to make such a call.

DIES AT AGE OF 105 YEARS.

Recently Cast His First Vote Since the Civil War.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEARFIELD, Penn., June 27.—Robert Baird of Delancy, Jefferson Township, died to-day at his home, aged 105 years.

Ten days ago Mr. Baird walked to the township polls and cast a vote for Judge Reed. It was his first vote since the civil war. He had maintained for forty years that he was too old to vote, but he became excited over this election, and it is thought it affected him seriously. He leaves children who are octogenarians.

$100,000 TO BANK CLERKS.

Bequest of C. J. Everett, Cashier of Orange County National Bank.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 27.—By the will of Charles J. Everett, former cashier of the National Bank of Orange County, the Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association of New York will receive a legacy of over $100,000. Mr. Everett left an estate of about $150,000.

A sister is to enjoy the income during her life, after which $12,000 is given to the village of Goshen for a library, $10,000 to the same village for a soldiers' monument, and $3,000 to the Presbyterian Church of Goshen for maintaining a park and grounds, the balance going to the Bank Clerks' Association.

FISH HORN STOPPED 'EM.

Broke Up Tarrytown's Sunday Piano and Cornet Duo.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 27.—Two men boarders at a house in College Avenue, North Tarrytown, started about 9 o'clock on Sunday morning to play, one on the piano and the other on a cornet. They kept it up almst without a break until about 1 o'clock. Then Paul R. Pierson, a white-whiskered resident of the avenue, got a fish horn, stood in the middle of the avenue, and joined in the concert. After fifteen minutes' work of the fish horn Mr. Pierson found that he had the field to himself, as well as the applause of his neighbors.

Soon the two instruments started again and the concert was kept up almost without intermission until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when Mr. Pierson again brought his fish horn into play and in ten minutes won a final victory, with the able assistance of a dish pan, which somebody in one of the neighboring houses was beating.

CHICAGO WANTS AUTO CUP.

Fast Racing Card Entered for A. A. A. National Meet at Morris Park.

Some of the fastest racing automobiles in the country have been secured for the first National meet to be held by the American Automobile Association at Morris Park on July 3 and 4. The star feature will be the second contest for the club trophy offered by Dr. Harold E. Thomas of Chicago for competition between teams from the Chicago Automobile Club and the Automobile Club of America. The first contest was held at Chicago on Decoration Day, and the Automobile Club of America brought the cup to this city, Louis Chevrolet, driving Major C. J. S. Miller's 90-horse power Fiat, being the victor. That car will defend the trophy, and other representatives of the some club will probably be Paul Sartori, driving the 90-horse power Fiat owned by Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and Walter Christie in his new 80-horse power car. From the Chicago club will be entered Webb Jay in his fast White steamer, Charles Soules in his racing Pope-Toledo, and Henry Ford in a new racing car. One heat for the team trophy will be run on July 3 and the second on July 4.

Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman of the Racing Board, has arranged a number of novel contests that should not only supply good sport, but which are expected to give probable buyers of cars an idea of what is best for their use. Included among the races is one for touring cars fully equipped, carrying driver and three passengers. The passengers will be unloaded at the first lap and will be taken on again at the second lap. On the homestretch of the last lap the cars will be required to dodge obstacles, such as barrels. There will also be an unlimited pursuit race, in which five cars will compete. They will be placed at equal distances around the track, and when one car overtakes another, the latter will be retired from the race.

O'Brien to Captain Yale's Nine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 27.—Following a banquet given to the victorious Yale team to-night, Frank O'Brien of Plattsburg, N. Y., was elected Captain of the team for next year. O'Brien has played short stop on the nine for the past three years, making the team in his freshman year. He is a senior in the academic department.

Freed from Murder Charge.

After hearing the testimony for the prosecution in the case of Gustav Lebrenz, charged with the murder of Theodore Von Grofski, a fellow workman in the Tartar Chemical Works, in Brooklyn, on April 15 last, Judge Aspinall in the Kings County Court yesterday directed the jury to acquit the defendant, as there was no evidence to show that a crime had been committed.

Old Cup Defender Puritan Sold.

BOSTON, June 27.—The schooner yacht Puritan, once the famous sloop of the same name, which defended the America's Cup against the Genesta, in 1885, was sold at public auction to-day to O'Connor Brothers of this city for $4,025. The yacht was owned by Charles W. Foster.

Heavy Travel on the Hudson.

The steamers City of Troy and Saratoga of the Troy Night Line, connecting with express trains of the Adirondacks and Northern New York resorts, report that travel on the Hudson is heavy ahead.

GERMANY IS POLITE BUT FIRM TO FRANCE

Demands as to a Conference on Morocco Not Modified.

AGREEMENT EXPECTED SOON

Belief That France Will Give Way—President Roosevelt Trying to Prevent a Crisis?

PARIS, June 27.—Germany's reply to the French note on the subject of Morocco was presented at a conference at the Foreign Office to-day between Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, and Premier Rouvier. While most friendly in form and entirely lacking a peremptory tone, Germany's response none the less maintains the position that the Moroccan question must be regulated by a conference of the powers without any agreement in advance limiting the scope of such conference. This was accompanied by the presentation of Germany's general point of view in such an amicable spirit as to disarm the suspicion entertained concerning Germany's ulterior motives.

Prince von Radolin remained after the presentation of the note for a lengthy conversation in which Germany's desire for an amicable adjustment of the difficulty was further expressed.

It is thought that Premier Rouvier will be prepared to terminate the controversy either by accepting the conference or submitting counter-proposals. However, he informed Prince von Radolin that no decision would be taken until the German note had been submitted to the Council of Ministers at its next regular meeting, which takes place on Friday. It is the general expectation that an agreement will be reached on the basis of a conference.

Tension in official quarters has notably diminished, and this is only explainable on the theory that a conference will be accepted, as Germany's response does not make any notable concession. However, the agreeable tone adopted by Germany and the entire absence of menace appear to create the most favorable impression. This is a most fortunate turn of affairs, for while France sincerely seeks to avoid a rupture anything offensive to her national pride might have inflamed public opinion beyond the point of control.

Reports from foreign capitals to the effect that France will recognize Germany's influence in Persia as compensation for the renunciation of that country's claims in Morocco have somewhat annoyed French officials, who in strenuous terms authoritatively deny any such understanding, saying:

"France is negotiating with Germany about Morocco, and only about Morocco. Rumors relative to Persia or elsewhere are pure inventions and of a nature to create trouble between the powers, particularly with Russia. A positive denial of these rumors can be given."

In German quarters it is also stated that Persia has not figured in any way in the note. Germans view the Persian rumor as a diplomatic ruse to excite Russia against Germany. However, diplomats are inclined to believe that Persia would be a good basis for a compromise, as France possesses considerable interests there, whereas Germany seeks to strengthen her hold on the Bagdad Railroad, thus giving her communication with the Persian Gulf, rivaling the British route to the Orient by way of Suez.

The prospects of such a compromise were much discussed by the diplomats attending the reception at the British Embassy last night.

The Temps prints a dispatch from Berlin which credits President Roosevelt with using his influence to prevent the Moroccan question from reaching a crisis. Similar reports are circulating in diplomatic quarters here, it being stated that President Roosevelt used his friendly counsels with the French and German Ambassadors at Washington.

BERLIN, June 27.—A high official near Chancellor von Bülow states that the German note on Morocco takes the stand that the Moroccan question is an international affair, and that Germany, having accepted the Sultan's invitation to a conference on the subject, cannot rightfully agree with any single power as to what can be discussed at the conference.

Germany insists that France must agree to the conference before any arrangements are made respecting the subject matter for discussion. After France has agreed to this Germany is willing to listen to France's wishes.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 27.—Private advices from Paris say that Germany has achieved a diplomatic victory over France by reaching an agreement with Premier Rouvier for a settlement covering not only Morocco but other questions, by which it is presumed that Germany, like Great Britain, will secure compensation for quitclaiming her interests in Morocco.

Germany's quid pro quo, according to report, will be obtained in the Middle East, in the recognition of her influence in Persia.

Claims All Mines In Panama.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Consul General Lee, at Panama, has notified the State Department of the unanimous passage of a resolution by the Cabinet Council of the Panama Republic holding that all mines, whether found under the surface of private property or not, belonged to the Government of the Republic.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA,
WHERE A WEEK'S SOJOURN GIVES ALL THE BENEFITS OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE, WITHOUT ITS DISCOMFORTS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD and MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK PT.
Commencing June 29th, a fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.
On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.
Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.
On Mondays additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn 11:32 A. M.
See Steamboat column for steamers to Block Island and Shelter Island.

HOTTENTOTS ROUTED BY THE GERMANS

Stronghold in Africa Captured After Severe Fighting.

FIFTEEN GERMANS KILLED

Major von Kamptz Wounded—Denial of Reported Capture of Warmbad.

BERLIN, June 27.—Official dispatches received to-day from German Southwest Africa report heavy fighting, resulting in the defeat of the insurgent chief, Morenga.

Major von Kamptz, sweeping westward from the frontier of Cape Colony, encountered Morenga with his entire band on June 17, in an extremely difficult country along the River Karib. The Erckerti Division, hearing heavy cannonading, hurried by forced marches to the scene, and the Germans took the native position after fourteen hours' fighting, losing fifteen men killed, twenty-five wounded, and three missing. Major von Kamptz was among the wounded.

Capt. Siebert assumed command of the German forces and pursued Morenga to his stronghold at Narus, on the Karib River, which the Germans captured on June 19. The Hottentots fled southward.

An official denial is now published of the reports of the capture of Warmbad by Hottentots.

JAIL FOR REICHSTAG MEMBER.

Sentenced for Accusing Germans Who Fought in China in 1900.

BERLIN, June 27.—Herr Kunert, a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, was sentenced at Halle to-day to three months' imprisonment for insulting members of the German expedition sent to China in 1900 by saying in a campaign speech:

"Our soldiers plundered in that desolated land and abused women."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Coal Dust Briquettes Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday decided that the Free Coal act passed by Congress in 1903 at the time of the great anthracite strike permitted coal dust briquettes to enter this country without duty. On account of the scarcity of coal Congress passed a law that free entry should be accorded coal for a period of one year. The importers in the test case, Sobrinos de Ezquiaga of San Juan, Porto Rico, maintained that the law was sufficiently comprehensive to include briquettes, but this was denied by the collector of customs, who assessed the articles at the rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem under the provision in the Dingley tariff law for non-enumerated manufactured merchandise. The claim of the importers was sustained by the board, and the action of the Collector reversed.

General Appraiser Sharretts wrote an opinion for the board sustaining a claim made by Harry Robinson of New York for lower duty on imitations of rock crystal.

Other importers' claims sustained yesterday were by Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehmann, Hussa & Co., the Mark Cross Company, R. F. Downing & Co., Adolph Strauss & Co., Hunken, Neale & Forbes, F. Pustet & Co., Albert Lorsch & Co., New York; A. Henius, Providence, R. I.; Pearson & Emmott, Philadelphia; C. H. Wyman & Co., St. Louis; Shing Shun & Co., and others, San Francisco; George Borgfeldt & Co., Boston.

Protests overruled were by La Manna, Azema & Farnan, R. J. Goodwin's Sons, Austin Baldwin & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Aimone Manufacturing Company, William Baumgarten & Co., Minor C. Keith, and H. W. Peabody & Co., New York.

on Wife Murder Charge.

ELG[illegible], Ill., June 27.—Arsenic is said to have been discovered in the stomach of Mrs. W. H. Durfree, whose death here led to the arrest to-day of her husband on a charge of murder. The substance of a white powder which Durfree gave his wife is being investigated by the Elgin authorities. Researches into Durfree's past are also being made. The story has many ramifications, including several previous marriages by Durfree.

CHESS TOURNEY TO DATE.

Maroczy Holds the Lead, with Tarrasch a Close Second.

OSTEND, Belgium, June 27.—The fourteen masters in the international chess tournament faced each other in the twelfth round at the Kursaal to-day. Following is the score up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6	6	Marshall	6	6
Blackburne	5½	6½	Schlechter	7½	4½
Burn	4½	7½	Tarrasch	8½	3½
Janowski	7	4	Taubenhaus	2	10
Leonhardt	6	5	Teichmann	6	5
Marco	5	6	Tschigorin	2½	9½
Maroczy	9	3	Wolf	6½	5½

The thirteenth and final round of the first part of the tourney will be played on Thursday.

LORD KITCHENER'S VICTORY.

Report That Viceroy Curzon Has Threatened to Resign Repeated.

SIMLA, June 27.—In spite of Indian Secretary Brodrick's denial, it is reiterated to-day that Lord Curzon has informed the British Cabinet that unless important modifications are made in the orders recently issued giving to Lord Kitchener the supreme command of the forces in India he will resign the Viceroyalty.

The possibility of the retirement of Lord Curzon has caused an immense sensation here.

URGES WHITE FOR MOURNING.

Gov. Hoch Against Black as Emblem of Darkness and Despair.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 27.—Before the State Undertakers' Association to-day Gov. Hoch declared against crape and a display of black.

Black, he said, was the emblem of darkness and despair. The gibes and jokes about undertakers and the mother-in-law were in bad taste. Black crape was not the proper emblem or sign of death, and the wearing of a large black veil was not the proper sign of sorrow for one who thought that death did not end all, and that there was immortality beyond the grave. White should be used because it was the emblem of sunshine, hope, justice, light, and heaven.

J. J. HILL VICTOR IN CANADA.

Gets Bill for Railway Through House of Commons Committee.

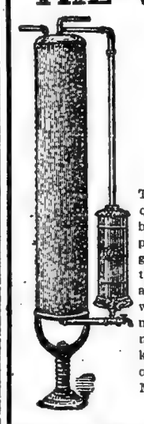
Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 27.—J. J. Hill scored a victory over the Canadian Pacific Railway this afternoon when the Victoria, Vancouver and Eastern Railway bill, generally looked on as his scheme to gain entrance for the Great Northern into the rich mining district of Southern British Columbia, went through the House committee after one of the most bitter railway fights on record.

It will now go before the House and Senate. It was the sixth time the bill had been before the committee.

THE GAS STORE

THE VULCAN
(Gas)
WATER HEATER

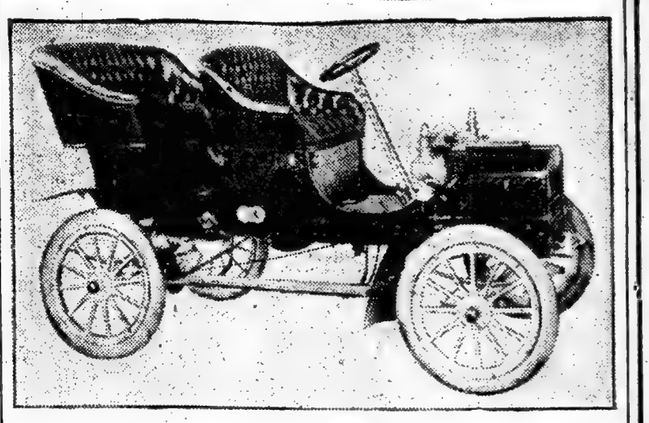


HOT WATER In Summer

This is a perplexing question. We have a little booklet that solves this problem, which we will gladly send you free. It tells how to obtain an abundant supply of hot water at short notice. No need to take cold baths; no need to keep the kitchen range going and overheat the entire house. MAY WE SEND YOU THIS BOOK?

W. M. CRANE CO
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St
NEW YORK

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock



The New FORD CARS Are the Wonder of the Trade

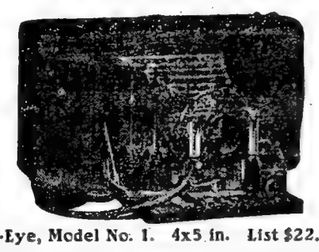
Look at the picture and guess the price. Here are the newest lines, side entrance to tonneau, effective looking hood, in fact, everything that a man or woman admires in an automobile, and you would say $1200 or $1500 right off.

But you would be wrong. Yet it is a two-cylinder car, 10 h. p., and a wonderful hill-climber, speedy and easy-running, and the **price is $850.**

The car is really a WANAMAKER production. For a long time we have been working with the Ford Company to have them make an up-to-date side-entrance car, fitted with their famous 10-h.p. Ford motor, to sell at a popular price. First they declared it impossible, but now the cars are here. Nowhere is there an equal car, either in appearance or efficiency, at anything like the price.

Demonstration at your convenience. Cars on view in the Basement of our new South Building, and at the Old Guard Armory Building, 1623 Broadway.

A Sale of Blair Folding Hawk-Eye Cameras



No. 4 Hawk-Eye, Model No. 1. 4x5 in. List $22.50; now $15

We have just purchased from the manufacturers of these fine Cameras their entire surplus stock of 1904 models. About a third of the stock is here today. Every amateur photographer is familiar with the high character of these excellent cameras, and those who are making their first purchase, as well as those who wish to secure a better camera than the one they now use, have today an exceptional opportunity, as camera prices are regularly on a very fixed basis, and are rarely broken.

The collection represents three different models, as follows:

No. 3 Folding Hawk-Eye. Model No. 2

Dimensions 2x 4½ x 7⅛ inches. Size of photo, 3¼ x 4¼ inches. Weight, 24 ounces. Capacity, 12 exposures.

With long focus, Extra Rapid Rectilinear Lens, rack and pinion, extension bed, rising and falling front, and Bausch & Lomb Automatic Shutter. List price, $22.50; **now $15.**

No. 4 Folding Hawk-Eye. Model No. 1

Dimensions, 2 x 5 x 8¾ inches. Size of photo, 4 x 5 inches. Weight, 27 ounces. Capacity, 12 exposures.

Double Rapid Rectilinear Lens with focal length of 5¾ inches, Bausch & Lomb Automatic Shutter with retarding device. List price, $22.50; **now $15.**

No. 4 Folding Hawk-Eye. Model No. 2

Dimensions, 2 x 5 x 8¾ inches. Size of photo, 4 x 5 inches. Weight, 27 ounces. Capacity, 12 exposures

With long Focus, Extra Rapid Rectilinear Lens, Rack and Pinion, Extenson Bed, Rising and Falling Front, and Bausch & Lomb Automatic Shutter. List price, $27.50; **now $18.**

The picture shows one of these models—accurately illustrating the compact shape of the case, and the high character of the cameras throughout. Eastman films used in all models.

None of these cameras have been previously sold for less than the stipulated discount of 10 per cent. from the list price, arbitrarily suspended by the manufacturers. All the cameras are new and perfect in every way, except that they are 1904 models.

Rotunda, facing Fourth avenue.

Women's Suits Change Prices
Were $25 to $37.50, now $18 Each

Stocks are thinning out—sizes not complete in every style. The consequence of that condition—this remarkable opportunity.

Plain, gracefully tailored suits, very reserved and smart.

Fine effective mohair suits with long coat, silk-lined; blue serges and light checked cloths in jaunty blouse or jacket style. Every skirt full, flared and plaited.

$18 a Suit

Were $25 to $37.50. Second floor, Broadway.

July 1st Will Be the Last Day Of the Nature Library Club

Our Little Brothers of the Waters and Wilds—Birds, Animals, Flowers, Insects, Fish—photographed and interviewed in their most private haunts.

Every department of nature-study handled by its master—in smooth, clear, simple, interesting language.

By John Burroughs, Neltje Blanchan, A. Radclyffe Dugmore, Dr. W. J. Holland, and many others of equal fame.

The Most Complete, Most Readable Nature Books Ever Written

Scholarly and entertaining. At Club Rates for this week only. Set of 10 volumes, $35, $50, $66, according to binding.

Delivered at once upon receipt of $2; balance in monthly payments.

An oak book-case to hold the Library, and a year of "The World's Work" or "Country Life in America" are included in the offer.

After July 1st the Nature Library Club Will Be Closed

Descriptive circular and terms on request. We employ no canvassers for this Club.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

The Metrostyle Pianola

Selected as a solo instrument at the

Warren Orchestral Concerts

UNDER distinguished patronage, Mr. Richard Henry Warren is now giving at the St. Nicholas Garden a series of Popular Summer-night Orchestral Concerts. An innovation of much significance is the use of the Pianola alternately with well-known singers, violinists, harpists, and other instrumental soloists.

The use of the Pianola at public concerts of a serious character is rapidly extending not only in this country but abroad. *It is noteworthy that whenever a Piano-player is desired for such occasions it is always the Pianola which is selected.* This is due not only to the fact that it is the standard instrument of its class but because the trained ear of the musician recognizes effects in expression and dynamic contrasts which are impossible with other Piano-players.

The seal of approval placed upon the Pianola by such eminent musicians as Grieg and Strauss, Paderewski and Moszkowski, leaves no room for question of its artistic merit. Its appearance upon the concert platform establishes it as an instrument with as important a mission in music as the violin, the harp or the piano itself.

Music-lovers who may have had at the Warren concerts their first opportunity of hearing a Piano-player that could be considered artistic are invited to visit Aeolian Hall and investigate for themselves the possibilities of the Pianola and the Pianola Piano. Demonstrations are constantly being given.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianos.

ALL HYDE DIRECTORS TO QUIT THE EQUITABLE

Merely That Morton May Have Free Hand—May Return.

BUT ASTOR WILL STAY OUT

Ryan Trustees Considering Names to Fill Vacancies on the Board—May Recommend Members To-day.

To-day's meeting of the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society will, it is expected, see in the hands of the Trustees or of Chairman Morton of the board the resignations of all or nearly all the Directors who were qualified by the stock of the Henry B. Hyde estate. Although no other resignations than those of Charles Stewart Smith, John Jacob Astor, and Marcellus Hartley Dodge were announced yesterday, it is understood that many other Directors have signified their willingness to resign or their intention of doing so, subject to the wishes of the new management.

These further resignations are likely to be made on the same basis as were those of the three Directors named above, of which THE TIMES told yesterday. Chairman Morton was asked in the afternoon whether he had heard that many of the Directors qualified by the Hyde estate would resign and said:

"That is in the main true. These resignations do not mean, as I take it, that the gentlemen are inimical to us, but I think that they are putting their resignations before us as a matter of courtesy, and that if any of them are asked to stay in they will do so."

Ryan Trustees to Decide.

Mr. Morton added that the Trustees appointed in connection with the transfer of the Hyde stock to Thomas F. Ryan would determine what resignations would be accepted and what would not. These Trustees, Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse, were in session most of the day yesterday at the Hotel Buckingham, Fiftieth Street and Fifth Avenue, considering the names of men who might be asked to fill existing vacancies in the Equitable's board, but did not come to any definite conclusion. Another session was held last night and a third will be held this morning before the board meets at noon, so that it is quite probable that a slate may have been framed up by that time.

The following is the statement made for the Trustees after their meeting:

"The committee met at the Buckingham Hotel early this afternoon, and in furtherance of their duties as Trustees they received a committee representing policy holders from Massachusetts, and also from South Carolina.

"In an informal manner they canvassed the names of those whom they might recommend to the Board of Directors for filling vacancies now existing in the board.

"It is expected that they will be in session to-morrow to pursue this line of work, further, and they hope before adjourning to recommend names to fill some of the existing vacancies in the Board of Directors."

From the fact that Dr. William S. Bryant, Mr. Cleveland's personal physician and a very old friend, called at the Buckingham at noon and walked out with the ex-President for some few minutes, a report was started that Mr. Cleveland was indisposed. This was contradicted when at 7 o'clock last night Mr. Cleveland and Judge O'Brien walked out of the hotel together and briskly over to Madison Avenue. Mr. Cleveland appeared in excellent health, although somewhat less fleshy than formerly. He denied vigorously that he was suffering from any ailment.

Policy Holders to Share.

Of the visit of the policy holders from Massachusetts and South Carolina, nothing definite was obtainable except that they desired to find out how and when the proposed change in the method of voting for Directors would be put into effect. As matters stand there is no definite arrangement as to whether the policy holders or the Trustees who vote the stock shall have the nomination of the Directors to fill the existing vacancies in the board, but it is understood that the policy holders will be allowed at least as large a participation as the Trustees themselves exercise.

It was reported at the Buckingham yesterday afternoon that William Nelson Cromwell, who is representing ex-President James W. Alexander of the society, appeared before the Trustees and made a statement on behalf of his client. Mr. Cromwell last night said that he knew of no statement from Mr. Alexander going before the Trustees.

Of the three Directors whose resignations THE TIMES announced yesterday morning, Mr. Smith has sent a rather sharp letter to Mr. Morton explaining dissatisfaction with the present régime. Neither Mr. Smith nor Mr. Morton would make this letter public yesterday. Mr. Smith said:

"It is something in the nature of a criticism, so that I think that Mr. Morton had better give it out."

Mr. Morton said: "Mr. Smith wrote the letter. Let him give it out if he wants to."

Col. John Jacob Astor sailed for Europe on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday. At the dock he said:

Astor Out for Good.

"My resignation was tendered so that Mr. Morton might have a free hand in his reorganization plans. It has no other significance, but I am out of the society for good."

The Executive Committee of the organization of Equitable policy holders of New York and Brooklyn met at Albany yesterday, but did not confer with Gov. Higgins as had been planned. The policy holders decided to wait developments before taking the matter up with the Governor. The following letter was sent to State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks yesterday:

"Your report upon corruption in the Equitable—upon the graft, stealing, and dishonesty that has permeated that great concern for so many years—adds fuel to the suspicion that the other great insurance companies may also be culpable.

"My life is insured to an amount exceeding $100,000 in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. I am paying the premium due July 1, but I feel justified in respectfully calling upon you to at once make the same searching investigation into the Mutual Life, and an even more comprehensive and unsparing report as you have done in the Equitable case. I believe also that many thousands of the small policy holders and all the large policy holders in the Mutual Life would join in this demand if opportunity offered.

"This should be followed by similar investigation of the New York Life Insurance Company, in which I am also a policy holder.

"If the history, record, or present condition of the Mutual Life and the New York Life are all right, your warrant to that effect will be a benefit to both companies and a satisfaction to every policy holder. On the other hand, if there is anything wrong about either of these companies the sooner it is unsparingly exposed and wholly rectified the better for all concerned. Yours very truly,

"HERBERT MYRICK,
"President Orange Judd Company,
"Editor American Agriculturist."

Ex-Gov. Odell had a long conference during and after luncheon with E. H. Harriman at the Lawyers' Club yesterday.

As Gov. Higgins, Attorney General Mayer, and Superintendent Hendricks were closeted in Albany at the same time, going over the Equitable matters, it was supposed in financial and political circles that the Odell-Harriman meeting was on the same topic, but both men were silent on the subject.

TAKES ROOSEVELT'S WORD.

Recommendation of Morton Halts Governor in Equitable Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—From advisers of Gov. Higgins it was learned to-day that the Governor has now made up his mind not to bring before the Legislature the affairs of the Equitable unless there should be an insistent and overwhelming demand for such action on his part by the policy holders.

The Governor is said to regard the letter of President Roosevelt to Paul Morton, the new Chairman of the Equitable, as sufficient justification for his stand. President Roosevelt has declared his complete confidence that the new management, under Mr. Morton, would be able to right whatever wrongs have existed in the administration of the company's business and afford proper protection to the interests of the policy holders. Gov. Higgins, therefore, believes that he may well side with the President unless there should be action by the policy holders which would furnish convincing evidence that the policy holders have not that confidence in Mr. Morton which President Roosevelt expressed.

The advertised meeting of the Equitable policy holders at 132 State Street today was a failure in point of numbers. It was called by Assemblyman Foelker, only six appeared. It was decided not to have the delegation call on the Governor. A meeting may be arranged with him later if the sentiment among the policy holders for legislative action grows.

$10 FOR BLOW IN COURT.

Worth $25, Said Fox—Struck Man His Daughter Accused.

Gustave Lehlbach, thirty years old, of 340 Woodward Street, Jersey City, was arraigned before Police Justice Manning yesterday on complaint of Ruth Fox, fourteen years old, of 238 Communipaw Avenue.

When Lehlbach was brought into court James Fox, the girl's father, jumped over the railing and knocked Lehlbach down. The Justice fined Fox $10.

"A similar scene was enacted in this court a week ago," said Justice Manning, "and, while I may sympathize with Mr. Fox personally, it is about time the public was made to understand that this is a court of justice and not a prize ring. Mr. Fox, I shall have to fine you $10."

"All right," said Fox as he paid the money, "it was worth $25 to get that smash at the fellow."

Lehlbach was committed to the county jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RHYME COST HER $14,999.

The Jury Gave Mrs. Shakespeare a Verdict of $1 Instead of $15,000.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Natalie Shakespeare, who asked $15,000 damages from Roderick W. Richardson, a broker, ended yesterday in the Supreme Court, when the jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict awarding Mrs. Shakespeare $1.

The testimony showed that Richardson went to her flat on July 1, 1902, and struck her after a row in which he said she had attacked him with a heavy silver-backed brush. Several witnesses testified that when Richardson returned to his apartments in the Hotel Endicott his eyes were blackened, his clothing torn, his head cut, and his hat gone. He said he had intended to marry Mrs. Shakespeare, but they quarreled and the engagement was broken.

Several letters which passed between the couple were put in evidence, also some verses she had mailed to him. Mrs. Shakespeare's effort at verse was not considered edifying.

ERIE BASIN STRIKE STILL ON.

Employers Say Work Will Not Be Seriously Delayed.

There was no change yesterday in the strike of the employes of the John N. Robins Company, at Erie Basin. Early in the day a committee representing the strikers met W. D. Dickey, President of the concern, but without result.

In a statement made by Mr. Dickey, he said that the Robins concern was able to cope with the situation without serious loss. Mr. Dickey said that the company has on its pay rolls about 2,500 men, and that the majority of them were working.

He had engaged a sufficient number of skilled mechanics, he said, to fill the places left vacant by the strikers, and the ships now in the Erie Basin yards would be repaired or built in contract time.

The ironworkers in the plant of the Robert White Shipbuilding and Repair Company are also on strike.

The strikers say they are compelled to work until 11 o'clock at night because of the pressure of business, and that they are not allowed enough time for supper.

The strikers held meetings yesterday afternoon, and later it was announced that the trouble would be laid before President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor.

GONE TO JOIN JIMMY HOPE.

Big Frank McCoy, Bank Burglar's Partner, Dies at Blackwell's.

"Big Frank" McCoy, ex-bank burglar and partner of the late Jimmy Hope, died at the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon.

McCoy was penniless and almost without friends, and for some years had lived a hand-to-mouth existence on the east side. He was taken to the hospital from a Third Avenue saloon several days ago in a dying condition.

When taken to the island McCoy said he supposed he was getting what he deserved. "If I only had my life to live over again," he said, "I wouldn't end up this way."

McCoy's body will be brought from the island to the Morgue to-day, and unless claimed by friends will be buried by the city. An effort it is understood will be made to raise funds to defray the funeral expenses.

$31,000,000 in Back Taxes Collected.

In a report made to Controller Grout yesterday by Edward A. Slattery, head of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears of Taxes, says the collections made by the bureau during the two years ended May 31, 1905, have surpassed all previous records of the department. The total was $31,210,978.21.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Major Eugene F. Ladd will report to the Military Secretary for duty in his office.

Major Frederick P. Reynolds, surgeon, is relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, to take effect July 15.

Major William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, in charge of the military telegraph lines at Seattle, Washington, will, if deemed necessary by him, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, make one visit from Seattle to Skagway and return and one visit to Valdez and return to Seattle on business pertaining to the military telegraph lines of Alaska.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, Eleventh Cavalry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Capt. H. B. Ferguson, Engineers, will report to the commandant of the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for duty as instructor.

Capt. T. L. Ames, Ordnance Department, will make two visits during July to Richmond, Va., to inspect cast iron projectiles for the Ordannce Department; also to Wilmington, Del., to inspect smokeless powder.

Capt. Samuel Hof will make fourteen visits during July, August, and September from Frankfort Arsenal to Nicetown, Penn., to inspect material for Ordnance Department.

Capt. G. W. Burr will proceed from Rock Island Arsenal to South Bend, Ind., to inspect ordance material.

The Navy.

Commander A. Mertz's orders June 23 modified. He will report to the commandant of the Navy Yard at Norfolk for duty in charge of naval magazine, St. Juliens Creek, Virginia.

Surgeon J. B. Denis from the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Washington, to the Navy Yard, Pensacola.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Arrived—Nero at Philadelphia, Iowa at Solomons, Marblehead at Bremerton, Sylph at New York, Morris at Sag Harbor, Eagle at Provincetown, Chicago, Boston, and Perry at Port Angeles.

Sailed—Dixie from League Island for Gibraltar, Hist from Newport for Provincetown, Standish from Annapolis for Newport.

GOSSIP ANNOYS PASTOR; HE QUITS HIS CHARGE

Talk of Connecting Him with Widow Causes Resignation.

TWO MONTHS' PAY FOR HIM

Trustees of Clifton Reformed Church Commend Pastor Elsworth's Five Years' Service.

PASSAIC, N. J., June 27.—The resignation of the Rev. J. S. Elsworth, pastor of the Reformed Church at Clifton, has been accepted by the Consistory of the Church. In accepting the resignation the Consistory adopted resolutions recognizing the services of the pastor during his five years' incumbency, and, although his resignation takes effect immediately, voted two months' salary to him.

There has been dissension among the congregation for some time, and the resignation of the pastor is not a surprise to Clifton and Passaic. The Clifton Reformed Church is a branch of the Reformed Church in Passaic, of which the Rev. Joseph H. Whitehead is pastor.

Mr. Whitehead advised Mr. Elsworth to resign when Mr. Elsworth told him that he was harassed and annoyed by comments among his congregation connecting his name with that of a woman member of the church, who is also a teacher in the Sunday school and a widow.

Mrs. Elsworth, wife of the Rev. Mr. Elsworth, has been away from Clifton for ten days, and is said to be with her sister in Rome, Penn.

BOY FOUND A SWITCH OPEN.

Then He Stopped a Passenger Train and Averted a Wreck.

ALTOONA, Penn., June 27.—The northbound passenger train on the Tyrone Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, between Sand Ridge and Osceola, narrowly escaped a wreck to-day.

Wallace Moore, eight years old, noticed that a switch had been opened and stood on the track until the train approached, when he waved his hat and stopped it.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:31|Sun sets...7:34|Moon rises...1:51

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	*Low Water.* A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:00	4:20	10:12	11:00
Governors Island	4:11	4:56	10:48	11:35
Hell Gate	6:07	6:52	12:21	1:07

Arrived—Tuesday, June 27.

SS Kaiser Wilh'm der Grosse, Bremen, June 21
SS Zeeland, Antwerp, June 17.
SS Noordam, Rotterdam, June 17.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, June 26.
SS Denver, Galveston, June 21.
SS Manheim, Rotterdam, June 13.
SS Cherokee, Santo Domingo, June 20.
SS Mexico, Havana, June 24.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, June 24.
SS Navahoe, Georgetown, S. C., June 22.
SS New York, Jacksonville, June 23.
SS Conway, Baltimore, June 25.
SS El Mar, Galveston, June 20.
SS Bremen, Bremen, June 17.
SS Algeria, Naples, June 10.
SS Mesaba, London, June 17.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	*Vessel sails.*
*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Potsdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Graecia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
San Marcos, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Lorraine, Havre	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Hamburg, Hamburg	———	9:00 A.M.
Prinzess Alice, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Esperanza, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Norm'n Prince, Argentina	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Celtic, Liverpool	———	4:00 P.M.
Catania, Brazil	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Altai, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Guatemala	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines till within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Ultonia	Gibraltar	June 14
Armenian	Liverpool	June 17
Texas	Copenhagen	June 10
Flandria	Livingston	June 16
Oceanic	Liverpool	June 21
Graf Waldersee	Hamburg	June 17
El Norte	Galveston	June 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Citta di Napoli	Gibraltar	June 18
Madonna	Naples	June 17
Farima	St. Thomas	June 24

DUE FRIDAY.

Slavonia	Gibraltar	June 21
Bordeaux	Havre	June 17
Turbo	Hamburg	June 16
El Valle	Galveston	June 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 28
El Monte	New Orleans	June 25

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Southampton	June 24
Umbria	Liverpool	June 24
Bluecher	Hamburg	June 22
Comal	Galveston	June 24

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Pannonia, at Trieste, June 23.
SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, June 23.
SS Prins Willem I., at Ymulden, June 25.
SS Citta di New York, at Naples, June 23.
SS Weimar, at Bremerhaven, June 25.
SS American, at Antwerp, June 26.
SS Koranna, at Brisbane, June 26.
SS Minnehaha, at London, June 26.
SS Antonio Lopez, at Cadiz, June 18.
SS Lombardia, at Genoa, June 22.
SS Nord America, at Genoa, June 22.
SS Toronto, at London, June 27.
SS Kentucky, at Copenhagen, June 23.
SS Dragoman, at Fremantle, June 26.
SS Perugia, at Marseilles, June 26.
SS Vaderland, at Dover, June 27.

Sailed.

SS Caronia, from Liverpool, June 27.
SS Sicilia, from Naples, June 22.
SS Montserrat, from Naples, June 23.
SS Emilia, from Fiume, June 20.
SS Hermine, from Palermo, June 17.
SS Arkansas, from Shields, June 26.
SS Citta di Torino, from Genoa, June 24.
SS Tintoretto, from Barbados, June 26.
SS Deutschland, (tank,) from Shields, June 26.

Passed.

SS Rhaetia, New York, for Dover and Hamburg, passed Scilly.
SS Marco Minghetti, New York, for Genoa, passed Sagres.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. H. Sanborn, cotton dress goods; 2 Walker Street.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; J. Finder, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.
Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; W. T. Grant, notions, ribbons, laces, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.
Burnham-Stospel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. Y. Pierce, trousers and overalls, 43 Leonard Street.
Bry-Block Mercantile Company, Memphis, Tenn.; I. D. Block, cloaks and suits, 100 Grand Street.
Brownstein, Newmark & Louis, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. W. Louis, furnishing goods, 24 Howard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. W. Hall, silks, 115 Worth Street.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup, Providence, R. I.; A. Reilly, wash goods, linings, &c., 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Daniels, F. J., & Co., Charleston, West Va.; F. J. Daniels, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Deon, T., Indianapolis, Ind.; cloaks; Criterion Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery, 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
England Brothers, Pittsfield, Mass.; B. England, domestics and laces; 75 Spring Street.
Edwards, E. W., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; Miss E. A. Brown, notions, leather goods, &c.; Continental Hotel.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; Miss Enwright, suits and skirts; Hotel Breslin.
Ettinson, Henry, & Sons, Dry Goods Company, Leavenworth, Kan.; H. Ettinson, laces; D. L. Lekonits, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.
Falk Mercantile Company, Boise, Idaho; S. Falk, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, clothing, millinery; 530 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. P. Armitage, domestics; Herald Square Hotel.
Gilchrist & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. C. Flint, cloaks, suits, and infants' wear; G. Gray, upholstery goods; W. H. Mann, domestics; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Hugo Schroder, laces and ornaments, 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; M. H. Newmeyer, laces and ribbons; S. Ostheimer, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; Miss S. Price, ladies' wear; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Breslin.
Howland Dry Goods Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; A. Y. Flanagan, domestics; W. E. Tiffany, silks; J. C. Mizer, notions; C. J. Lockwood, hosiery and underwear; 75 Spring Street.
Howe & Stetson Stores, New Haven, Conn.; J. Bernstein, domestics; Miss M. E. Kivlon, laces and gloves; 75 Spring Street.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; C. A. Vencle, cloaks and suits; J. M. Sloane, upholstery goods; 57 White Street.
Hunter, A. S., & T., Utica, N. Y.; J. M. Sloane, upholstery goods, &c.; 55 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Hunt, P. P., & Co., Great Barrington, Mass.; E. P. Hunt, dry goods; Hotel York.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; A. C. Smith, laces and trimmings; 493 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. S. Hecht, furnishing goods; Hoffman House.
Izzard, S. F., & Co., Elmira, N. Y.; H. G. Chamberlain, carpets, upholstery goods, &c.; Hotel York.
Jena & Arnfield, Pittsburg, Penn.; H. Jena hats; M. Arnfield, hats; Hotel Breslin.
Jacoby Brothers, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. O. Howe, dress goods, silks, &c.; 43 Lispenard Street.
Kohn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. McFarquhar, toys; 467 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Levis-Zukoski Mercantile Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Levis, ribbons and vellings; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; Mr. McDermott, notions; William Bridges, cloaks, suits, and waists; 75 Spring Street.
McCurdy & Norwell Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Mr. Baldwin, lace curtains; 57 White Street.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Goshorn, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery and gloves; Mr. Lawlor, upholstery goods; F. J. Fitzpatrick, domestics, 57 White Street.
Mills, Ellis, Pottstown, Penn.; C. A. Mills, notions, corsets hosiery, and underwear; Herald Square Hotel.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Murphy, Grant & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. S. Webster, hosiery and underwear; 81 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; M. Newman, dress goods; 450 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, carpets, clothing, cloaks, suits, and laces; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Curran, art goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; R. Brown, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 57 White Street.
Pitts-Kimball Company, Boston, Mass.; J. A. McKiernan, gloves; Hotel Navarre.
Reid & Hughes Company, Norwich, Conn.; C. L. Stark, domestics; 75 Spring Street.
Rosenthal, Leon, Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. G. Wiener, silks and laces; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Silberman & Todes, Baltimore, Md.; S. Todes, cloaks; Broadway Central Hotel.
Shapiro Brothers, Shamokin, Penn.; I. Shapiro, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; P. Murray, domestics; H. Hood, carpets; 57 White Street.
Sage, Allen, & Co., Hartford, Conn.; L. S. Root, dress goods, 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; L. Samuels, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Stens & Kelly Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Dooley, dress goods and silks; M. J. Donovan, upholstery goods; Hotel Astor.
Schenck, C., Lebanon, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Siegel, H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Rosenbaum, cloaks and suits; Hotel Wolcott.
Sassoman, E. L., Toledo, Ohio.; furnishing goods; Westminster Hotel.
White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; J. Barker, housefurnishing goods, 81 Grand Street; Hoffman House.
Watt & Shend, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks; Mr. Watt, lace curtains; 57 White Street.
Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; L. B. Hyslop, domestics and wash goods; 57 White Street.
Watt & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; Mr. Johnson, white goods; 57 White Street.
Whitney, W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, notions, gloves, and jewelry; 385 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Watt, & Shond, Lancaster, Penn.; D. F. Rettew, dry goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Vendome.
Wile, Birckner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. T. Wile, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Wallace, V., & Sons, Salisbury, N. C.; J. V. Wallace, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.
Woodward & Lathrop, Washington, D. C.; F. E. Woodward, books; 438 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Wilder, M. E., & Son, Oneonta, N. Y.; L. E. Wilder, dry goods; C. J. Burrell, fancy goods; Hotel Albert.

GRAPE-NUTS.

FOOD IN SERMONS

Feed the Dominie Right and the Sermons are Brilliant.

A conscientious, hard-working and eminently successful clergyman writes: "I am glad to bear testimony to the pleasure and increased measure of efficiency and health that have come to me from adopting Grape-Nuts food as one of my articles of diet.

"For several years I was much distressed during the early part of each day by indigestion. My breakfast, usually consisting of oatmeal, milk and eggs, seemed to turn sour and failed to digest. After dinner the headache and other symptoms following the breakfast would wear away, only to return, however, next morning.

"Having heard of Grape-Nuts food, I finally concluded to give it a fair trial. I quit the use of oatmeal and eggs, and made my breakfasts of Grape-Nuts, cream, toast and Postum. The result was surprising in improved health and total absence of the distress that had for so long a time followed the morning meal. My digestion became once more satisfactory, the headaches ceased, and the old feeling of energy returned. Since that time, four years ago, I have always had Grape-Nuts food on my breakfast table.

"I was delighted to find also, that whereas before I began to use Grape-Nuts food I was quite nervous and became easily wearied in the work of preparing sermons and in study, a marked improvement in this respect resulted from the change in my diet. I am convinced that Grape-Nuts food produced this result and helped me to a sturdy condition of mental and physical strength.

"I have known of several persons who were formerly troubled as I was, and who have been helped as I have been, by the use of Grape-Nuts food, on my recommendation, among whom may be mentioned the Rev. —— now a missionary to China." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

THE TURF.

CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD BAY.

June 15 to July 4, 2:30 P. M. Rain or shine. **12th Day—Rockaway Cup** and 5 other races. Leave East 34th St., E. R., via L. I. R. R., at 11 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 12:50, (1:00 Parlor Car Train,) 1:30, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10 P. M. Take ferryboat foot Whitehall St., N. Y., 11 A. M., and thereafter every 20 minutes, connecting at 39th St., Brooklyn. 30 minutes by Brooklyn Rapid Transit. All Brooklyn trolley cars transfer direct to track. Concert by Lander. **GRAND STAND, $2. FIELD STAND, $1.**

Prestige founded on substantial worth accounts for the perennial popularity of the

KNOX HAT

The original designs and distinct ideas in shapes, bands and braids. All the genteel styles in straw hats and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

LEWIS & CONGER

Eddy Refrigerators

Our Standard for a Quarter of a Century

The "Premier"

Glass-Lined Refrigerator, perfection of cleanliness and economy.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York.

An Important Offer

MONTI CHRISTI

Panama Hats

FOR MEN

Special at $22.50

Value $40.00 to $50.00

Panamas are imported much like Oriental rugs—in bales. Fifty of them may include, say, a dozen "muy finos" panamas, as the natives term them. They are as rare as pearls in oysters and relatively as costly. We have collected some three dozen of these Monti Christi hats. They are woven as evenly and finely as a fabric, light in weight and resilient. The hats are in the rough—just as they left the weavers' hands. We will block them in any model which you may elect, insert an imported leather or oiled silk band and wide or narrow silk ribbon, and ask but twenty-two fifty, instead of forty to fifty dollars—the regular prices.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.



COAT SHIRTS

For morning, afternoon or evening, they are always correct. The fancy patterns are made from original designs.

FAST COLOR FABRICS

$1.50 and up

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

LARGEST MAKERS OF SHIRTS AND COLLARS IN THE WORLD.

Jaeger

POROUS WOOLENS

BEWARE THE SUMMER CHILL

Body over-heated—sweat-soaked underwear—sudden drop in temperature—*chill*. An old, old story. Unfortunately more frequent in fact than in fiction.

No danger, however, no risk—no chill—if your undersuit be "Jaeger." This protects you alike against overheating and chill.

Special light and porous weights for Summer.

DR. JAEGER'S CO. STORES:
306 FIFTH AVENUE,
157 BROADWAY.

PIEL BROS.'

EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN.

OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR

REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER

This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.

This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the aplication of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which cost 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Greater New York at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

Gov. Douglas Still Ill.

BROCKTON, Mass., June 27.—Dr. S. J. Gruver, who is attending Gov. W. L. Douglas, said to-day concerning the patient's condition: "There is still evidence of fever, he has a cough and the pulse is very much accelerated, showing the need of good care for a while longer."

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

"Red Letter Day."

Banner Event for "S. & H." Green Trading Stamp Collectors To-Day.

Persons presenting Sperry & Hutchinson Green Trading Stamp Books at the Premium Parlor, Fifth Floor, Annex, Siegel Cooper Store, to-day, will be given

10 "S. & H." Stamps Free.

These will be given in addition to the stamps which will regularly accompany all purchases, viz.: **Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps with all purchases made up to 12 o'clock. Single stamps thereafter until closing hour.**

People who purchase at the Siegel Cooper Store not only obtain the newest, best and most wanted merchandise in unlimited assortments at the lowest possible prices, but have the pleasure of selecting from largest and most attractive varieties of Green Trading Stamp Premiums ever seen. These Premiums, as stated, are exhibited in a beautiful parlor in the Annex on the Fifth Floor.

Coaching and Fancy Parasols.

A Fortunate Purchase Enables Us to Offer the Newest Creations at Popular Prices.



Through one of those unusual trade transactions this offering of fashionable Coaching and Fancy Silk Parasols is made possible. Coming at the height of the season it will prove powerfully interesting to a great many women who appreciate the intrinsic worth of a dollar.

At 98c—COACHING AND FANCY PARASOLS in the good colors of China silks and taffetas, corded Jap silk, brocades in black or white, China silk with ruffles of silk or veiling and shantungs. Qualities priced ordinarily up to $2.00.

At 1.95—A handsome fine line of ALL-SILK TAFFETA COACHING PARASOLS in solid colors, with hemstitched borders in the good colors; some of them mounted with fancy silver handles. Regularly up to $3.50.

At 1.25—COACHING PARASOLS of all silk taffetas in striped effects, in pink, light blue and red, some hemstitched borders, fine corded Jap silks in white, black, Alice blue, red, green and brown, some with solid color hemstitched border; shantungs in a wide variety of styles and many effects in fancy silks; selected natural sticks. Priced regularly from $2.50 to $3.00.

(Siegel Cooper Store. Main Floor, Front, 18th Street.)

Complete Dinner Service Sets

At $7.50—2-3 of the Regular Price.

Some time ago we bought an extensive consignment of Dinner Sets of a grade that was exceptional at the price paid. We figured over the transaction carefully and finally fixed the price at $12.00 a set, which gave us hardly a fair margin of profit. The values were so manifestly good that we sold hundreds of sets in short order.

The stock is now greatly diminished, but the few sets left are all perfect and complete, and at the price named to-day they cannot possibly last the day out. Hence come early.

Exactly 100 sets will go on sale. Best American decorations throughout. Each set is complete with soup tureen and three meat dishes, and abundantly provides for twelve people at dinner. These cannot be duplicated at **7.50**

Also Decorated Odd Pieces, Oriental Pieces and Toilet Sets.

Gold and White decorated DINNER PLATES, each, 12c
Gold and White decorated TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, set, 15c
Gold and White decorated CAKE PLATES, each, 29c
Blue and White decorated Japanese TEA POTS, with strainer, each, 19c
Blue and White decorated STEINS; large; $1.00 kinds, each, 69c
Gold Lined TOILET SETS; $2.75 kinds; set, 1.69
(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Front, 19th St.)

Summer Rugs and Mattings.

Featuring Japanese and Chinese Designs At Specially Low Prices.

The mattings are new and flexible. The colorings and designs are very attractive and cool to the eye.

Japanese Straw Mattings.

40-yard roll, regularly $7.

CORNELL CREW FAVORED FOR BIG 'VARSITY RACE

Heavy Betting on Result of Intercollegiate Regatta.

CREWS READY FOR SIGNAL

Six Colleges Will Be Represented at Poughkeepsie's Regatta — Preparations for Record-Breaking Crowd.

3 P. M.—University four-oared shells, without coxswains, two miles, for the Kennedy challenge trophy.

Entries and course positions: No. 1, Syracuse; No. 2, Columbia; No. 3, Cornell; No. 4, Pennsylvania; No. 5, Wisconsin.

3:45 P. M.—Freshman eight-oared shells, two miles, for the Stewards' Cup.

Entries and course: No. 1, Pennsylvania; No. 2, Syracuse; No. 3, Columbia; No. 4, Cornell.

5 P.M.—University eight-oared shells, four miles, for the 'Varsity Challenge Cup.

Entries and courses: No. 1, Columbia, No. 2, Syracuse; No. 3, Wisconsin; No. 4, Georgetown; No. 5, Pennsylvania; No. 6, Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 27.—One hundred men representing the best the colleges have been able to develop by constant training will compete here to-morrow afternoon in the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. The crews which will strive for premier aquatic honors represent Columbia, Cornell, Syracuse, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, and Georgetown, and the eve of the regatta finds the same element of uncertainty which has been characteristic of the event since its inception.

The programme is made up of a four-mile race for 'Varsity eight-oared shells, a two-mile race for freshman eight-oared shells, and a two-mile race for 'Varsity four-oared shells. Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse, and Pennsylvania have entered crews for all three events, while Wisconsin has a 'Varsity eight and 'Varsity four and Georgetown a 'Varsity eight only. The referee will be John E. Eustis of Wesleyan, timekeeper Evert J. Wendell, and judge at the finish Fred R. Fortmeyer.

Preparations have been made to accommodate a big crowd. The advance guard arrived to-day, and each train has deposited its living freight only to draw out and make room for further additions to the rowing enthusiasts and graduates of the colleges who go to make up the holiday crowd at the Poughkeepsie regatta. The hotels are crowded and the relative merits of the contesting crews are the one topic of conversation.

All the races will be rowed down stream on the ebb tide, but river men said to-day that the 'Varsity race would have to be started promptly at 5 o'clock or it would meet with slack water.

Cornell is a pronounced favorite to-night. On form the Ithacans do not take much precedence over Syracuse, but there has been such an influx of Cornell money that the odds have been forced down. In the pools Cornell is selling for $10, Syracuse for $6, and the field, consisting of Wisconsin, Columbia, Pennsylvania, and Georgetown, for $2. In the four-oared race Cornell is rated at $10, Syracuse at $7, and the field at $3. The same odds prevail in the freshman race. These pools were eagerly snapped up by Cornell followers, as well as by those of the four colleges selling in the field.

There was practically no Wisconsin, Columbia, Pennsylvania, or Georgetown money in individual wagers to win, but Columbia was very willing to bet even money to beat Pennsylvania. One bet of $400 to $300 was made that Columbia would finish ahead of Georgetown. It is thought that more money has been wagered in this regatta than in any here for years. Both the Cornell and Syracuse contingents are so anxious to place wagers to-night that they are accepting practically any odds. Earlier in the day Syracuse was willing only to accept the short end of 3—5 with Cornell on the Onondagas' chance to win.

Coach Courtney, in speaking of the Cornell crews and their chances, said: "We've got a good crew—better than last year, and not so good as in 1903. I would not say I was confident if I was, for there are other good crews on the river. I will say we will make a good showing. The thing I am afraid of is that we will get too fast a stroke in the excitement of the race. Foote is lighter and stronger than the man we had there last year, and if he proves as steady we will be well up at the finish. But don't forget that Syracuse is rowing better than she did last year. There is more smoothness in the boat, due to added experience. This means greater speed. Columbia, too, has a good crew, and has been rowing very well. If we are beaten by either of these we need not be ashamed of ourselves. I think the race will be very close and I certainly hope to win."

Coach Goodwin, in discussing Columbia, said: "We have a fast crew and I believe we will do well. Last year we tried to row a 32 stroke throughout the race, but the strength was not there to hold it. This year we have the strength and can pull through the four miles with that speed. Then, too, last year we made many changes up to within a week of the race. This year I have not made a change since April 19. Rowing together that way for so long, the men are bound to work better. They have practiced at 32, and I know they can hold it. Therefore I think we will do well. I would not say that I expect to win, but I don't think we will be beaten by much if we do lose."

The conspicuous part played by Coach Ten Eyck and his charges last year has had the result of causing the other coaches and crews considerable worry. Ten Eyck has again developed a fine trio of crews, and the time trials have shown them to be the dangerous element in the race. The men are rowing smoother than they did last year, which, added to the experience of the men, has won for them a big following. Cornell, on the basis of her many victories, is looked upon as the chief rival of Syracuse.

Columbia, under Jasper Goodwin, has had much to contend with. Of last year's crew, Boyle, Post, Miller, O'Loughlin, and Fraser find seats in this year's boat, while Pierrepont was in the four. Columbia's four consists of Mackenzie and Ferris of last year's eight and Norris from the freshmen eight. Three men in Pennsylvania 'Varsity eight—Herman, Stevenson, and Taylor—were there last Summer, while Atkins was with the freshmen. Galey of the four rowed there last year and Watkins was with the freshmen. Ellis Ward's crew have met with many reverses this year, but a marked improvement has been apparent since their arrival here. Wisconsin has four old men in Burling, Davis, Van Meter, and H. Miller, while Johnson and Lea were 'Varsity substitutes. The members of the four are all new except Reed, who rowed there last year. Little is really known of Andy O'Dea's men, but they must not be overlooked. Georgetown's 'Varsity eight has Graham and Mudd from last year and Canario, who was then in the four. The Southerners must show vastly improved form to that of last year if they are to be feared.

A good deal of surprise has been expressed over the fact that Cornell has no Captain in its eight. C. E. Boesch was elected Captain, but resigned. The absence of a Captain is due, it is said, to the fact that for the past three years the Cornell Captain-elect has not had a seat in the 'Varsity boat. Courtney will introduce another novelty to-morrow, in that his oarsmen will not rest in the morning, but will take a brief row up the river and back.

Although there has been a good deal of rough water the last few days, the indications to-night point to good conditions to-morrow. There was smooth water this afternoon, while the substitutes' race was in progress, but immediately afterward the wind freshened from the northwest, and, striking the flood tide, churned a heavy sea which prevented anything but the merest paddling by the crews at evening practice.

There were three fours in the substitutes' race, representing Cornell, Pennsylvania, and Columbia, boated as follows, from bow to stroke: Cornell—Chapman, Roates, Bromley, Carman; Pennsylvania—Galey, Beck, Lavery, York; Columbia—Norris, Cheadle, Miller, Von Bernuth.

The course was a mile and a half, finishing a half mile south of the bridge. Pennsylvania won handily by four lengths, holding the lead from the start. Cornell pressed the Quakers hard for a mile, with Columbia lagging behind. On the last half, Ward's crew spurted and drew rapidly ahead. Cornell finished four lengths ahead of Columbia. There was no official time, but it was taken at 8 minutes and 30 seconds.

The Intercollegiate Regatta Crews.

'VARSITY EIGHTS.

No. 1—COLUMBIA.	No. 2—SYRACUSE.	No. 3—WISCONSIN.	No. 4—GEORGETOWN	No. 5—PENNSYLV'IA.	No. 6—CORNELL.
Bow—R. S. Pierrepont.	Bow—A. J. Squire.	Bow—B. B. Burling.	Bow—W. H. Rice.	Bow—L. J. Shoemaker.	Bow—W. S. Stowell.
2—M. L. Cornell.	2—J. W. Salisbury.	2—F. E. Johnson.	2—E. H. Fackes.	2—H. E. Roberts.	2—R. C. Barton.
3—J. N. Boyle.	3—W. W. Andrews.	3—T. E. Van Meter.	3—W. H. Graham.	3—S. S. Herman.	3—C. E. Boesch.
4—H. B. Post.	4—Ross Anderson.	4—B. F. Davis.	4—J. M. Stewart.	4—J. A. Brown.	4—J. P. Dodds.
5—C. B. Whitwell.	5—C. B. Dempster.	5—D. W. Miller.	5—R. E. Mudd.	5—T. F. Gleason.	5—G. W. Foote.
6—J. Miller.	6—A. L. Hall.	6—G. G. Ryder.	6—L. V. Canario.	6—E. S. Stevenson.	6—B. E. Fernow.
7—G. S. O'Loughlin.	7—S. F. Rice.	7—A. H. Miller.	7—T. E. Neill.	7—J. D. Taylor.	7—W. F. Lee.
Stroke—A. J. Fraser.	Stroke—E. N. Packard.	Stroke—R. W. Lea.	Stroke—H. W. Barber.	Stroke—H. B. Atkin.	Stroke—E. T. Foote.
Coxs.—C. W. Cuthell.	Coxs.—C. E. Miller, Jr.	Coxs.—T. L. Burke.	Coxs.—J. N. Schriver.	Coxs.—W. H. Lamb.	Coxs.—W. G. Taylor.
Average weight—163.	Average weight—166½.	Average weight—161½.	Average weight—161½.	Average weight—161.	Average weight—174½.
Average height—5.11⅛.	Average height—5.11⅛.	Average height—5.11.	Average height—5.11.	Average height—6.00.	Average height—5.11⅞.
Average age—21¼.	Average age—23½.	Average age—21⅝.	Average age—21.	Average age—21.	Average age—22.

'VARSITY FOURS.

No. 1—SYRACUSE.	No. 2—COLUMBIA.	No. 3—CORNELL.	No. 4—PENNSYLV'IA.	No. 5—WISCONSIN.
Bow—A. M. Armstrong.	Bow—G. Norris.	Bow—F. D. Hooper.	Bow—F. H. Galey.	Bow—G. S. Hine.
2—O. E. Cummings.	2—E. H. Updike.	2—C. D. Barnhart.	2—T. Kelly.	2—A. C. Boyle.
3—D. G. Stone.	3—A. Mackenzie.	3—M. Acklin.	3—W. D. Watkins.	3—G. G. Wilder.
Stroke—D. A. Davis.	Stroke—M. D. Ferris.	Stroke—C. L. Goodier.	Stroke—F. W. Marshall	Stroke—C. S. Reed.
Average weight—160.	Average weight—165¾.	Average weight—173.	Average weight—162½.	Average weight—158¼.
Average height—5.11.	Average height—5.11¾.	Average height—5.11½.	Average height—5.11⅝.	Average height—5.11⅛.
Average age—22½.	Average age—20¾.	Average age—21¼.	Average age—21½.	Average age—20½.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS.

No. 1—PENNSYLV'IA.	No. 2—SYRACUSE.	No. 3—COLUMBIA.	No. 4—CORNELL.
Bow—W. H. Doering.	Bow—D. T. Corp.	Bow—R. L. Dwight.	Bow—T. Earle.
2—H. H. Dodge.	2—C. E. Buts.	2—H. Holbert.	2—A. A. Allen.
3—H. C. Dean.	3—H. J. Schiefer.	3—P. W. Wilcox.	3—G. C. Hanson.
4—G. L. Scheling.	4—H. S. Duval.	4—B. Osterhout.	4—S. C. Nedham.
5—R. M. Philler.	5—A. E. Blocher.	5—M. L. White.	5—L. W. Giravett.
6—D. Schoemaker.	6—M. S. Whitney.	6—G. L. Helmrich.	6—J. W. Holt.
7—W. M. Hess.	7—O. B. Heath.	7—G. L. C. Earle.	7—T. W. W. Welsh.
Stroke—H. A. Emig.	Stroke—A. E. Paddock.	Stroke—G. M. Mackenzie	Stroke—C. P. Cox.
Coxs.—C. A. Moore.	Coxs.—A. R. Decker.	Coxs.—W. S. Winslow.	Coxs.—G. D. Ellsworth.
Average weight—167¾.	Average weight—161.	Average weight—155¼.	Average weight—166⅝.
Average height—5.11½.	Average height—5.08⅝.	Average height—5.11½.	Average height—5.11.
Average age—18½.	Average age—22½.	Average age—19⅝.	Average age—19⅝.

RACE RECORD OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE REGATTA.

'VARSITY EIGHTS—4 MILES.

1895—Columbia, winner, 21:25; Cornell, second; Penn., third.
1898—Cornell, winner, 19:59; Harvard, second, 20:08; Penn., third, 20:18; Columbia, fourth, 21:25.
1897—Cornell, winner, 20:47 3-5; Columbia, second, 21:20 2-5; Penn., third.
*1898—Penn., winner, 15:51½; Cornell, second, 16:06; Wisconsin, third, 16:10; Columbia, fourth, 16:21.
1899—Penn., winner, 20:04; Wisconsin, second, 20:05½; Cornell, third, 20:13; Columbia, fourth, 20:20.
1900—Penn., winner, 19:44 3-5; Wisconsin, second, 19:46 2-5; Cornell, third, 20:04 1-5; Columbia, fourth, 20:08 1-5; Georgetown, fifth, 20:19 1-5.
1901—Cornell, winner, 18:53 1-5; Columbia, second, 18:58; Wisconsin, third, 19:06 4-5; Georgetown, fourth, 19:21; Syracuse, fifth; Penn., sixth.
1902—Cornell, winner, 19:05 3-5; Wisconsin, second, 19:13 3-5; Columbia, third, 19:18 3-5; Penn., fourth, 19:26; Syracuse, fifth, 19:31 2-5; Georgetown, sixth, 19:32.
1903—Cornell, winner, 18:57; Georgetown, second, 19:27; Wisconsin, third, 19:29 2-5; Penn., fourth, 19:33 2-5; Syracuse, fifth, 19:36 2-5; Columbia, sixth, 19:54 1-5.
1904—Syracuse, winner, 20:22 3-5; Cornell, second, 20:31 1-5; Penn., third, 20:42 4-5; Columbia, 20:45 4-5; Georgetown, fifth, 20:52 3-5; Wisconsin, sixth, 21:01 1-5.

FRESHMAN EIGHTS—2 MILES.

1896—Cornell, winner, 10:18; Harvard, second, 10:22; Penn., third, 10:26; Columbia, fourth, 10:51.
1897—Cornell, winner, 9:21 1-5; Columbia, second, 9:22 3-5; Penn., third, 9:23 1-5.
1898—Cornell, winner, 10:57 3-5; Columbia, second, 11:12; Penn., third, 11:13.
1899—Cornell, winner, 9:55; Columbia, second, 10:00; Penn., third, 10:10.
1900—Wisconsin, winner, 9:45 2-5; Penn., second, 9:54 3-5; Cornell, third, 9:55 1-5; Columbia, fourth, 10:08.
1901—Penn., winner, 10:21 1-5; Cornell, second, 10:23; Columbia, third, 10:36 1-5; Syracuse, fourth, 10:44.
1902—Cornell, winner, 9:34 4-5; Wisconsin, second, 9:45 4-5; Columbia, third, 9:49; Syracuse, fourth, 9:55; Penn., fifth, 10:05.
1903—Cornell, winner, 9:18; Syracuse, second, 9:22½; Wisconsin, third, 9:32; Columbia, fourth, 9:41; Penn., fifth, 9:45.
1904—Syracuse, winner, 10:01; Cornell, second, 10:12 2-5; Penn., third, 10:18 4-5; Columbia, fourth, 10:28½.

'VARSITY FOURS—2 MILES.

1899—Penn., winner, 11:12; Cornell, second, 11:14 2-5.
1900—Penn., winner, 10:31 1-5; Columbia, second, 10:38; Cornell, third.
1901—Cornell, winner, 11:39 3-5; Penn., second, 11:45 2-5; Columbia, third, 11:51 3-5.
1902—Cornell, winner, 10:48 3-5; Penn., second, 10:54 4-5; Columbia, third, 11:08.
1903—Cornell, winner, 9:18; Penn., second; Wisconsin, third; Columbia, fourth.
1904—Cornell, winner, 10:53 3-5; Columbia, second, 11:12 1-5; Penn., third, 11:15 3-5; Wisconsin, fourth, 11:18 2-5; Georgetown, fifth, 11:34 2-5.

*The 1898 races were rowed at Syracuse and the 'Varsity race was at three miles. All other races rowed at Poughkeepsie.

VESPER CREW MEETS FAVOR WITH EXPERTS

Philadelphians Declared to be One of the Fastest.

GOOD WORK IN TRIAL SPINS

Started with 35 Strokes, but Quickened Near the Last—Confidence of the Men Increasing.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 27.—The Vesper Boat Club crew is gaining in favor. Its daily work increases the respect of the rowing element, and experts unhesitatingly declare it to be one of the fastest crews afloat. The weather has greatly favored the Philadelphians, who seem to be at their best when it is very warm.

The trial to-day was made in 7:23, which is 17 seconds slower than the best time made by them since their arrival. The men commenced rowing with 35 strokes to the minute; they let up just before the half, which was timed in 3:33. As they neared the end of the course they quickened their stroke again, and finished at the same rate. After the trial Coach Dempsey expressed himself as thoroughly satisfied with the work of the crew. An old Oxford "blue," who watched to-day's trial, remarked:

"The crew get a big dig, which shifts their boat, and they get out their blades again without losing time. They will want a lot of beating."

The crew was sent out again this evening, and rowed a number of minute sprints, showing as high as 39 to the minute. The men worked well together, and the boat moved through the water splendidly. The confidence of the men is increasing daily, and their condition is all that could be desired.

Only one week now remains before the first day of the regatta, and unless something unforeseen arises the Philadelphians will be equal favorites with the Leanders for the Challenge Cup. The work of the visitors is attracting more attention than that of the Leander crew.

LIGHT WORK AT GALES FERRY.

Yale and Harvard Crews Ready for To-morrow's Struggle.

HARVARD QUARTERS, GALES FERRY, Conn., June 27.—Harvard's 'Varsity and freshman crews practiced three racing starts together to-night, the 'Varsity getting the better of the freshmen in two out of the three starts. In the third both boats pulled together. The work of the 'Varsity was especially good and showed improvement in every detail. As a whole, however, the work of the 'Varsity showed a slight falling off. The crew is showing itself to be an erratic one in some respects, one day rowing well and the next falling down badly, under the same conditions. The men are in fine condition, and if it should be one of Harvard's good days Thursday, Coach Wray thinks that the men will put up a good fight.

YALE QUARTERS, GALES FERRY, Conn., June 27.—The Yale 'Varsity eight went on the river about 6:15 to-night and tried several racing starts, doing excellent work in each trial. The men got the shell away quickly, and Coach Kennedy seemed to be satisfied as the result of the evening's work. The freshmen rowed a half mile down stream. There was no special work for the four-oared crews, both paddling around near the float. This morning the 'Varsity and freshmen had a short brush, the 'Varsity winning by a few yards. All the men on the different crews are in good condition, and, as they will have but the lightest of work from now until the races, they doubtless will row to the starting line Thursday in the pink of condition.

To-morrow the freshman four-oar crew will have its race with the Harvard crew, the start probably being made in the afternoon. The race will be for a mile down stream.

THE NEW STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE CALL OF THE WILD."

Mr. JACK LONDON'S

The Game



"In rapidity of action, forceful style and gripping interest it is one of the most notable of his stories. The plot is simple, and of increasing power and fascination."

Plain Dealer, Cleveland.

The book is brought out in specially attractive form enriched with full-page plates in colors, many drawings in the text and decorations. *It is published in cloth at $1.50 by*

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ANOTHER ACHIEVEMENT

Two in one—within the compass of an upright we have concentrated the completeness and perfection of the famous Sterling Piano and the matchless technique of the Sterling Player. For those who have not had time or opportunity to study technique, the

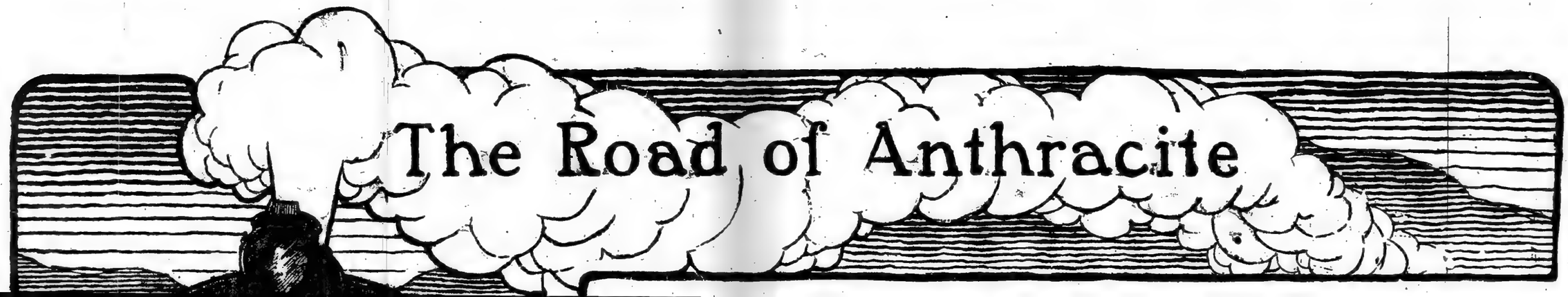
STERLING PLAYER PIANO

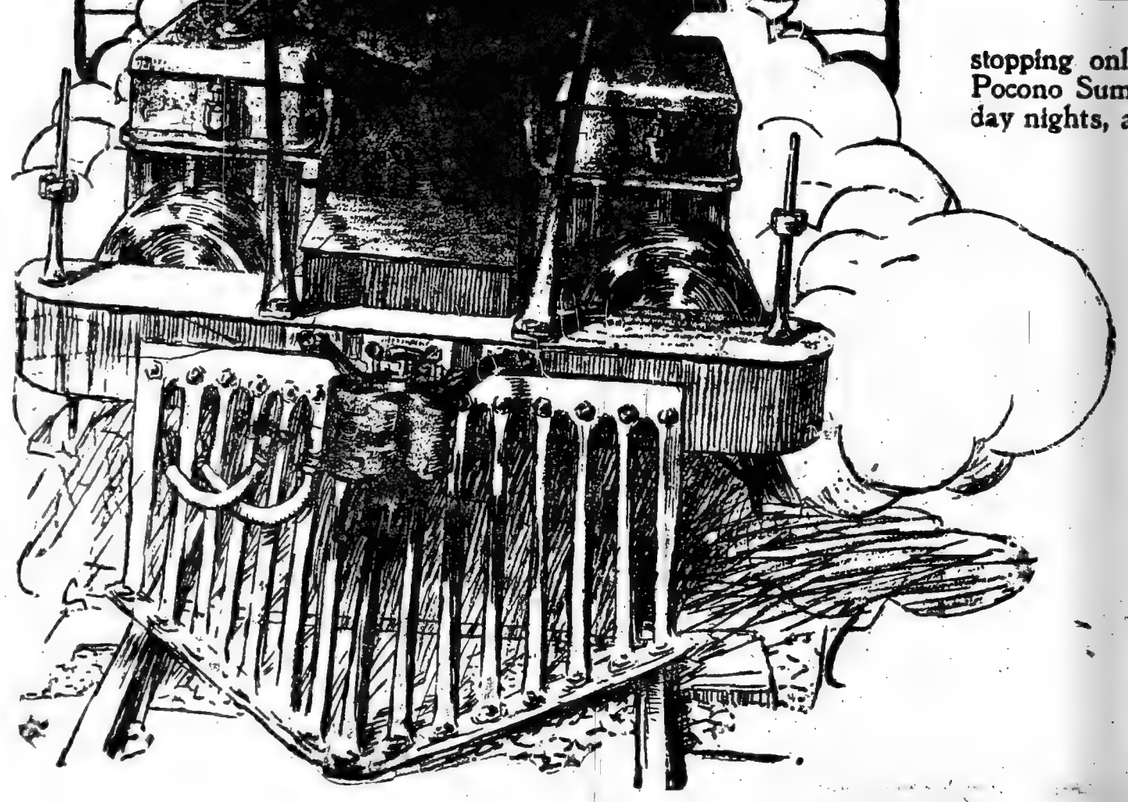
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Fourth of July Excursions

The Lackawanna Railroad will sell excursion tickets at its offices in New York, Newark, Paterson and points in the Oranges to these mountain resorts at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be good going July 1, 2 and 3, and returning till July 5, inclusive. Special train will return Fourth of July evening, arriving New York at 10.25 P. M.

Lackawanna Railroad

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TWO LONG HITS WON FOR THE CHAMPIONS

Wiltse and Willis Did Good Work in Pitcher's Box.

AMERICANS STOPPED AGAIN

Brooklyn Shut Out by Quakers—Detroit Easy for Cleveland and Chicago Beat St. Louis.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 2; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Pittsburg, 4; St. Louis, 2.
Pittsburg, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 0.

American League.

Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 0.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Cleveland 8; Detroit, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	4	5	4	5	15	7	45	.714
Pittsburg	3	..	6	5	7	10	2	5	38	.594
Phila'phia	1	2	..	4	4	5	6	13	35	.593
Chicago	3	5	3	..	6	8	6	6	37	.569
Cincinnati	3	4	4	8	..	5	4	6	34	.540
St. Louis	3	3	2	3	5	..	4	5	25	.397
Boston	2	4	4	2	3	6	..	2	19	.317
Brooklyn	3	3	1	1	2	4	..	..	17	.270
Games lost	18	26	24	28	29	38	41	46		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	5	2	5	6	7	34	.642
Chicago	5	..	3	6	3	5	7	5	34	.630
Phila'phia	6	3	..	4	4	5	7	5	33	.611
Detroit	2	5	2	..	5	4	5	4	27	.493
Boston	2	1	3	2	..	4	3	5	23	.469
New York	0	2	3	2	4	..	5	4	20	.400
Washn'tn	1	1	0	2	3	1	..	4	21	.382
St. Louis	4	2	2	3	7	2	2	..	21	.375
Games lost	19	20	21	28	26	30	34	35		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Boston.
Philadelphia at Washington.
Cleveland at Detroit.
St. Louis at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Took Last Game from Boston by Timely Three-Base Hits.

Wiltse, the left-handed pitcher of the New York Club, and Willis, one of the old stand-bys of the Boston Club, had quite a contest for supremacy yesterday, the advantage being with the "southpaw." Two three-base hits, one by Devlin and the other by McGann, gave the champions two earned runs, while Donlin's failure to hold Tenney's fly in the first inning allowed Dolan to score the only run for Boston. The visitors presented a surprising reversal of form over their work of the previous day, not a semblance of a mistake being made by them, while the champions, barring the error of Donlin, fielded perfectly.

As showing the fine form of Willis, only twenty-eight of the local men went to the bat in eight innings. They were retired quickly in the first two innings, McGann's fly to Willis doubling up Donlin at second in the first inning. In the second inning Mertes struck out, but Bresnahan and Dahlen were retired on fly balls. Five men went to the bat in the third inning, Devlin leading off with a three-base hit to right field. After Gilbert had been retired on a foul to Moran, Wiltse hit a ball a short distance in front of the plate, which neither Moran nor Willis was able to handle. As a consequence Devlin scored, making the total runs one each. McGann, Bresnahan, and Mertes went out in succession in the fourth inning, but in the fifth Dahlen opened with a safe hit. He finally stole second, after drawing a throw from Willis a number of times, but he was not so successful in his efforts to reach third. Willis caught him too far off second and threw him out, and the next two men, Devlin and Gilbert, struck out. It was not until the seventh inning that the champions secured the winning run, which was the result of McGann's hit just beyond the reach of Delehanty, and the runner got third. He tallied on Bresnahan's long fly to left field.

The Boston's run was due to Dolan's safe hit to right field in the first inning, followed by Delehanty's hit to centre and Tenney's low drive to Donlin, which the latter, after a strenuous effort, got into his hands, but dropped. In the seventh inning Moran hit safely to left field, but the side was retired on strike outs. The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	0	2	1	0	0
Dolan, rf	1	2	3	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Cannell, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b	0	0	4	1	0	0
W'y'ton, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	0
Moran, c	0	0	7	1	0	0
*Needham	0	0	0	0	0	0
Raymer, 2b	0	3	0	1	0	0
Willis, p	0	0	0	2	2	0
†Sharpe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	24	6	2	0

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Donlin, cf	0	1	3	0	1	0
M'Gann, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	0
B'snah'n, c	0	0	6	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	5	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	3	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0
Wiltse, p	0	1	1	2	0	0
Total	2	6	27	12	1	0

*Batted for Moran in ninth inning.
†Batted for Willis in ninth inning.

ty, 2; off Brown, 1. Struck out—By Thielman, 4; by Flaherty, 4; by Brown, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Pittsburg, 6. Hits—Off Thielman, 12 in five innings; off Brown, 5 in four innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and O'Day. Attendance—4,800.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; BROOKLYN, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June. 27.—The Brooklyns wound up their series with the Philadelphia team to-day and were shut out. Sparks had the visitors at his mercy from the start. They got six hits, which proved to be useless. On the other hand Jones was hit freely and run getting was of frequent occurrence. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0
Hall, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0
Gesler, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	1	1	2	1	0
Malay, 2b	0	1	2	1	1	0
Babb, ss	0	0	1	4	2	0
Ritter, c	0	0	3	1	0	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	2	0	0
Total	0	6	24	8	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	2	2	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	5	0	0
C'tney, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	0
Titus, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Magee, lf	3	1	2	1	0	0
Br'sf'd, 1b	0	2	10	0	0	0
Doolin, ss	1	1	3	2	0	0
Doolin, c	1	1	7	3	0	0
Kahoe, c	0	0	1	0	0	0
Sparks, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	9	10	27	15	0	0

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	3	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	*	—9

Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Magee, Thomas, 2; Doolin, Doolin, Gleason, 2. Two-base hits—Lumley, Thomas. Sacrifice hits—Courtney, Bransfield. Double play—Magee and Kahoe. Struck out—By Sparks, 6; by Jones, 1. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Jones, 2. Passed ball—Doolin. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas, Gessler, Magee. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—2,831.

CINCINNATI, 6; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Chicago was shut out to-day by Overall's good pitching and his team's almost faultless fielding. Briggs was hit freely in three innings. After two were out in the seventh Odwell lined out a four-bagger, with two men on bases. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Schulte, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Maloney, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Chance, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	
H'fman, ss	0	0	1	2	4	
Evers, 2b	0	1	0	8	0	
Casey, 3b	0	0	1	0	3	
Kling, c	0	0	6	0	1	
Briggs, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Pfeifer, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	5	27	15	3	

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	
Barry, 1b	2	2	10	1	0	
Odwell, lf	3	2	2	0	0	
Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	2	5	4	0	
Sebring, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Bridwell, 3b	0	0	2	3	1	
Schiel, c	0	0	6	2	0	
Overall, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	6	8	27	14	1	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	—6

Hits—Off Briggs, 7, in seven innings; off Pfeffer, 1, in two innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Home run—Odwell. Stolen bases—Sebring, Slagle, Huggins, Corcoran. Struck out—By Briggs, 3; by Pfeffer, 1; by Overall, 4. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 3; off Overall, 1. Wild pitch—Overall. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—2,700.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Scores the Only Run in Game with Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Philadelphia to-day shut out Washington in a pitchers' battle between Patten and Plank. A three-bagger by Seybold and an error in the fourth inning scored the only run of the game. Plank received splendid support, while Washington's fielding was very ragged. Heyden was injured in the first inning while going after a foul ball. Miss Alice Roosevelt was an interested spectator. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	0	1	3	0	1	
Jones, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	1	10	2	0	
Knoll, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Huelsm'n, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Mullen, 2b	0	1	1	6	1	
Cassidy, ss	0	0	2	4	2	
Heyden, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Patten, p	0	1	1	1	0	
Kittredge, c	0	0	6	4	0	
Total	0	6	27	17	4	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Lord, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Davis, 1b	0	1	8	1	0	
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	
Seybold, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Murphy, 2b	0	3	1	4	0	
Knight, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
Schreck, c	0	0	12	1	0	
Plank, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	1	6	27	11	0	

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Mullen, Murphy. Three-base hit—Seybold. Double plays—Kittredge and Cassidy; Cross, Murphy, and Davis. Left on bases—Washington, 9; Philadelphia, 3. First base on balls—Off Patten, 1. First base by errors—Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Patten, 5; by Plank, 10. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—3,417.

CHICAGO, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Chicago defeated St. Louis to-day by 3 to 2 in a ten-inning contest. St. Louis bunched its hits in the ninth, and with the aid of a costly error by Sullivan, tied the score. A base on balls and a single, followed by Van Zant's error, gave Chicago the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Holmes, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Davis, ss	1	1	1	5	0	
Donohue, 1b	2	0	13	1	0	
Isbell, rf	0	0	2	1	0	
Sullivan c	0	1	5	0	1	
Dundon, 2b	0	0	2	2	1	
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	4	6	0	
Owen, p	0	0	2	0	0	
Total	3	5	30	15	2	

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
K'feld, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	
Stone, lf	1	0	2	0	0	
Vanzant, rf	0	0	0	0	1	
Koehler, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	2	4	1	2	
Gleason, 3b	0	1	1	3	0	
Sugden, 1b	0	1	2	12	0	
Weaver, c	0	1	4	4	0	
Glade, p	1	0	0	1	5	
Total	2	4	*27	15	3	

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Wallace, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Donohue. Struck out—By Owen, 3; by Glade, 3. Bases on balls—Off Owen, 3; off Glade, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—3,340.

CLEVELAND, 8; DETROIT, 1.

DETROIT, Mich., June 27.—Detroit lost the second game of the series to Cleveland, due to their inability to hit Joss and the heavy batting of Cleveland. The fielding feature was the beautiful one-hand stop and throw by Coughlin of a hard hit off Lajoie's bat in the second inning. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	0	1	4	5	0	
Cooley, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Hickm'n, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	1	1	1	2	1	
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	3	1	0	
McIntyre, lf	0	1	1	1	0	
Drill, c	0	0	4	0	1	
Pitson, p	0	1	0	2	0	
*Doran	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	1	5	27	11	2	

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Bay, cf	2	2	1	0	0	
Flick, rf	2	2	0	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b	1	3	2	1	0	
Bradley, 3b	1	0	1	3	0	
Turner, ss	0	0	3	1	1	
Stovall, 1b	0	2	9	3	0	
Buelow, c	1	1	5	1	0	
Hess, p	0	2	3	2	0	
Total	8	14	27	11	1	

*Batted for Kitson in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	1	1	—8

Two-base hits—Flick, Lajoie, Stovall. Sacrifice hits—Cooley, Schaefer, Jackson. Stolen bases—O'Leary, Crawford, Drill, Bay, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Kitson, 1; off Hess, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Kitson, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Cleveland, 6. Struck out—By Kitson, 4; by Hess, 4. Double play—O'Leary, Schaefer, and Hickman. Wild pitch—Hess. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,700.

This advantage was maintained until the seventh, when Byers sent a circuit-chaser to right field, tieing the score. Keister in the fourteenth brought home the winning run for Jersey City. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Beal, lf	0	1	4	0	0	
Kelly, cf	1	2	3	0	0	
M'Aleese, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
Jordan, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	
Neal, 3b	0	2	3	3	0	
L'lager, 2b	0	1	2	4	0	
Jennings, ss	0	0	6	3	1	
Byers, c	1	2	5	2	1	
Hearne, c	0	0	4	0	0	
Adkins, p	0	0	0	0	2	
Total	4	10	*41	14	2	

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
Bean, ss	0	3	3	2	0	
Keister, rf	2	2	0	1	0	
Merrit, 1b	0	0	20	1	0	
Halligan, cf	1	5	4	0	0	
Pattee, 2b	1	2	1	4	0	
Woods, 3b	0	2	2	5	0	
McAuley, c	1	0	9	3	1	
Lindem'n, p	0	1	0	5	1	
Total	5	17	42	21	2	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Baltimore	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Jersey City	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	—5

First base by errors—Baltimore, 1; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 7; Jersey City, 13. First base on balls—Off Adkins, 2; of Lindeman, 6. Struck out—By Adkins, 7; by Lindeman, 7. Home runs—Byers, Pattee. Three base hit—Neal. Two base hits—Halligan, Bean, Jordan, Kelly, Clement, 2. Sacrifice hit—McAuley. Stolen bases—McAlene, Keister, 2; Woods, McAuley, Pattee, Jordan, Neal, Halligan. Wild pitch—Lindeman: Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—Three hours and five minutes. Attendance—2,000.

PROVIDENCE, 7; NEWARK, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 27.—In an uninteresting game to-day the local team defeated the crippled Newarks by a score of 7 to 3. Both Hesterfer and Poole were wild, and they were relieved by McPherson and Cronin in the third inning. Shea, the Newark catcher, broke his finger during the warming up practice at the beginning of the fourth inning, and will be out of the game several weeks. Score by innings:

PROVIDENCE.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	
M'F'l'nd, lf	1	0	0	0	0	
Dunn, 2b	1	1	4	2	0	
J'kiltsch, c	0	0	7	0	0	
Ball, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Conn, 1b	2	2	9	1	0	
Brodie, cf	0	0	3	1	0	
Rock, ss	1	2	2	2	2	
Poole, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Cronin, p	1	2	0	2	0	
Total	7	9	27	12	2	

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Hagan, 2b	0	1	4	2	1	
Mahling, ss	0	0	1	0	0	
Swander, cf	1	1	3	1	0	
Jones, lf	1	0	0	1	0	
C'kman, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	
Murphy, rf	1	0	1	0	0	
Spooner, c	0	0	8	1	0	
Shea, c	1	1	2	2	0	
Lake, c	0	0	1	2	1	
Hesterfer, p	0	0	1	1	0	
McPh'son, p	0	0	0	4	0	
*Moriarty	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	4	24	15	2	

*Batted for Lake in ninth inning.

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	x	—7
Newark	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two base hits—Cronin, O'Hagan. Three base hit—Dunn. Stolen bases—Dunn, Rock, Cronin, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Swander, Spooner. Bases on balls—Off Poole, 5; off Hesterfer, 6; off McPherson, 4. Struck out—By Poole, 1; by Cronin, 5; by Hesterfer, 1; by McPherson, 3. Passed ball—Shea. Left on bases—Providence, 8; Newark, 8. First base by errors—Newark, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Zimmer. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Attendance—712.

ROCHESTER, 7; TORONTO, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 27.—The Torontos won and then lost the game with Rochester this afternoon. In the ninth, with the bases full, Crystal threw past Raub on first into the "bleachers," and three runs were tallied by Rochester. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	—7	11	1
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	4	4

Batteries—Schultz and Payne; Crystal and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	31	20	.608	Toronto	23	26	.469
Providence	30	21	.588	Newark	23	29	.442
Jersey City	29	21	.580	Rochester	20	29	.408
Buffalo	24	23	.511	Montreal	19	30	.388

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Baltimore at Jersey City.
Newark at Providence.
Buffalo at Montreal.
Rochester at Toronto.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah, 11; Columbia, 0.

Southern League.

Birmingham, 7; Nashville, 0.
Birmingham, 13; Nashville, 1.
Shreveport, 4; Little Rock, 0.
Atlanta, 8; Montgomery, 2.

Connecticut League.

Holyoke, 6; Meriden, 5.
Bridgeport, 7; Hartford, 6.
New London, 8; Norwich, 3.
Norwich, 5; New London, 0.
Springfield, 5; New Haven, 0.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 7; Binghamton, 6.
Scranton, 8; Syracuse, 7.

New England League.

New Bedford, 2; Nashua, 0.
Concord, 5; Lynn, 2.

American Association.

Toledo, 3, Louisville, 1.
Toledo, 4; Louisville, 3.
Minneapolis, 8; Milwaukee, 3.
Kansas City, 6; St. Paul, 0.
Columbus, 4; Indianapolis, 0.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For fillies and mares, three years old and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Lady Amelia	128	New Mown Hay	114
Astarita	123	Rose of Dawn	107
Artful	115	Incantation	107
Druid	115	Floralia	107
Diamond Flush	115	Bologna	107
Graceful	114	†Idle Dream	107
Dinah Shad	114		

†Formerly May M.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting; penalties and allowances; last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

King's Daughter	119	Phidias	114
Yankee Consul	117	St. Estephe	114
Veronese	117	Caplas	112
Confederate	117	Accountant	112
Klingsor	117	Jolly Dixon	112
Sidney F	117		

THIRD RACE.—The Rockaway Cup Steeplechase, for qualified hunters, four years old and upward; penalties and allowances; over the full steeplechase course, about two miles and a half through the field.

Pius	150	Red, White, and Blue	142
Almanzor	150	Telfare	132
Snuff	146	Knight of Elway	132
Gamecock	145	Merry Moments	130
Sportsman	143		

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong.

Go Between	126	Uncle Charley	108
Wotan	121	Schulamite	108
Oarsman	117	Stamping Graund	106
Monsieur Beaucaire	115	Sonoma Belle	100
New York	114	Cederstrome	98
Woodsaw	114	Marmee	98
Von Tromp	113	Palmbearer	95
Workman	111	Amberjack	87
Uncle Urigh	110		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances; one mile.

Uncas	106	Confessor	101
Jetsam	106	Little Woods	100
Tommy Waddell	106	*Bellatrix	99

CAIRNGORM EASILY WON BAY RIDGE HANDICAP

Paget's Colt, with Weight Up, Beat a Fair Field for Stake.

EARLY AND OFTEN ROMPED IN

Voter Filly Landed Longest Odds of the Day in the Sprint at Sheepshead Bay—Four Choices Lost.

Against one of the best fields that has run this season, outside of the great Spring handicaps, Sydney Paget's three-year-old colt Cairngorm yesterday took up just scale weight and easily won the Bay Ridge Handicap at the Sheepshead Bay race course, the victory making the seventh that the horse has earned since he began his 1905 campaign in April.

It probably was due more to the general impression that he had been raced too much than to the quality of his opponents that he was about the third choice in the betting on the event, the feature of the afternoon's card, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward. Nine horses ran, and the fast mare Colonial Girl, with the actual top weight, went to the post favorite. The race, the fourth of the programme, made a pretty and spectacular contest for a mile of the distance, Cairngorm, fourth at the start, leading past the stand the first time, and after that permitting Graziallo to go out in front and make the pace to the far turn. There Cairngorm moved into the lead again, followed by Jacquin, Colonial Girl, and Outcome, each of the three making an effort after him in the run to the stretch turn, but all failing to get to the Paget horse. Jacquin made the final try just at the end of the first mile, but Cairngorm shook him off with ease, and, galloping in hand through the stretch at the finish, won easily by two lengths, with Jacquin, ridden out, second, a neck before Outcome, third; Colonial Girl, fourth, finishing three lengths further back.

Cairngorm's victory was one of four won in the course of the afternoon by non-favorites, the only two favorites to get to the winning post first being Broomstick, in the mile condition race, and Tyron in the mile face for maiden three-years-old and upward.

In the second race the star three-year-old of last season, Ort Wells, made his first appearance of 1905. In its promise the race looked to be one much out of the ordinary, but Ort Wells was so far from himself that his stable let him run unbacked. Broomstick galloped over the field and won about as he pleased.

The long-chance winners of the day turned up in the races for two-year-olds, the longest chance being James R. Keene's 20 to 1 Early and Often, a daughter of Voter, in the third race. Early and Often ran against a smart lot of fillies, of which Brookdale Nymph was the favorite, at odds on, but Early and Often bounced away to the lead in the first few jumps, and, galloping in front to the end, romped in a winner by six lengths from Cousin Eva, second.

Ladsarian, owned by Mrs. C. E. Durnell, and starting at 10 to 1, led most of the distance and won the opening race, ridden out before Miss Point. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, selling; last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	¾.	F.
Ladsarian, 108, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	8	1	1½
Miss Point, 105, Burns, 5-1, 2-1	4	2	2¹
Jimmy Maher, 106, Nicol, 16-5, 8-5	3	3	3ª
Lord of the Forest, 100, Wirth, 6-1, 5-2	5	4	4
Pepper Pod, 94, E. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	7	5	5
Niantic, 98, J. J. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	1	6	6
Comedian, 97, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	7
Holloway, 108, W. Robbins, 100-1, 40-1	9	8	8
Atkins, 108, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	2	8	9
Cat's Eye, 103, Scholl, 20-1, 8-1	12	10	10
Laneham 102, L. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	11	11	11
Tarlac, 102, W. Daly, 30-1,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

ENGINEER WALLACE.

"I wanted Congress to give me the power," said President ROOSEVELT in his vacation speech before the Chicago Chamber of Commerce, "to remodel the Panama Commission. It did not do it." He then added, delightedly, "I remodeled it, anyhow." The President had rid himself of the former cumbersome canal board, and selected a few men who were to "make the dirt fly" on the Isthmus. The head of the reorganized Commission, Mr. THEODORE PERRY SHONTS of Chicago, who is described as a "real live hustler," last month took advantage of the treaty stipulation with the little republic which admits free of duty at Panaman ports the costly machinery, construction supplies, and appliances needed to prosecute the great work, and with the concurrence of the Commission and the approval of the President ordered from Great Britain, through MERCHANT & Co. of Philadelphia, an initial consignment of 200,000 pounds of pig lead.

This was a small contract, but it raised a big issue. Everybody knows how the President, though imperious toward Congress, bowed his head before the threatening tariff-built corporations of this country, and yielded assent to their insistence that the Administration did not mean after all to "load up" with canal supplies to be bought in the markets of the world, that its attitude was "suggestive" merely, awaiting action by the Congress which the President had latterly despised. As a result constructive work on the Isthmus appears to be fettered until next Fall, the water supply and sewerage systems for the sanitation of Panama's cities remain unbuilt, there is fever on the Isthmus, and there are unequivocal reports to the effect that Chief Engineer WALLACE, baffled of his plan for a permanent sea-level canal to be constructed at a reasonable cost of materials, and in despair of getting workmen into the plague-stricken strip, has sent his resignation to the President.

It is known that Mr. WALLACE wants a sea-level canal. He wishes it to be permanent, built navigable to ships of deepest draught to pass through in the shortest time. But the cost of a permanent sea-level canal at American tariff-protected prices would be simply awful. At such a prospect the people would no doubt revolt against the specially favored Trusts and their system; therefore what Mr. WALLACE stigmatizes as a "shoddy" and ill-constructed temporary lock canal is now under consideration to be foisted upon the country at extortionate prices for its materials, care being taken that its aggregate cost shall not be too great. That is the programme to which a Republican Administration seems to have been forced to assent by its remorseless and conscienceless supporters. The Herald's report yesterday, which attributes to Mr. SHONTS the statement that the Chief Engineer "had resigned and that he had been asked to do so," states that Mr. WALLACE had been subjected to "hampering executive orders" and to Department red tape.

Yet everything went fairly and busily and well with the new Commission until the President's disastrous retreat before the graft-barons of his party upon the question of canal purchases. True, the old Commission had failed to act upon the plans which Mr. WALLACE submitted as early as June of last year to provide for water supply and sewerage in Panama and Colon, and to fill the fever-breeding swamps, without which he foresaw that the price in human lives would be prohibitive for building the canal. That was a principal reason why the old Commission was swept away. When the present Commission met early last month, and previous to the tariff imbroglio, Mr. WALLACE announced cheerfully that the Government was acting favorably with his plans, that he was entirely content with the situation. Now counsels are confused, the working forces on the Isthmus have become demoralized, and heads of departments are leaving responsible positions to be filled by inexperienced men. The report is current that Mr. WALLACE is at odds with his chief, and that he will not return to the Isthmus. Can the President yesterday to "talk on Panama Canal matters" indicate sufficiently whence this opposition comes. Can the President really think that there are men a-plenty in this country of Mr. WALLACE'S repute and standing who can be induced to succeed him in a post so precariously dependent on the Executive will?

But a question graver than this is involved. Can the confusion which reigns within Mr. ROOSEVELT'S new and recently harmonious Panama Board be traceable to the reversal of the Administration's declared policy last month in respect of the immediate purchase of supplies for the canal in the cheapest markets? Is it to be construed as measuring the real fitness of the party in power, as at present inspired, to handle thoroughly, honestly, and with economy a great National project?

THE CZAR AND REFORM.

We have frequently pointed out that the question of peace in Russia is very closely connected with the question of peace in Asia. If the Czar and his advisers—or those whose advice he has taken in the past—were convinced that there is no danger to the ruling class from internal disorder, it might be very difficult to persuade them to accept any terms Japan is likely to define. Their natural preference would be to retire their armies to the point where it would be unsafe for Japan to extend her operations and bide their time for the renewal of the contest. But they are compelled to face the possible consequences at home.

What these may be no outsider can accurately predict. There are indications that the bureaucracy is now engaged in an appeal to the Russian people against the reformers, especially the "intellectuals," and this appeal may fall on willing ears. We cite from The Spectator of London a passage from a proclamation which has been issued in Russia:

> If the gentlefolk, by their audacity, their terrorism, and assassinations, should succeed in this, little brothers, do you then refuse to recognize them as the authority and the Government, tear them in pieces, show that in the empire you are the power; that there are a hundred millions of you, and of the intelligentia there will not be even five millions. The elect of the Czar must you be. You must tell him your views. Remember the saying: "It is for the people to hold opinions, but for the Czar to give decision." The opinions of the gentry will be always in their own favor.

It has generally been assumed that a representative or an advisory popular body, if called together, would be powerful for peace. But this proclamation hints that the voice of the peasantry, the "little brothers," may be found on the side of the bureaucracy if the Czar so inclines.

PROTECTION OF CRIME.

It is the aim of a system of criminal law to check and prevent crime by the prompt and just punishment of crime actually committed. A system of law that fails in a large degree to impose penalties at once justly and with reasonable promptitude protects and encourages crime. That is, in substance, the accusation brought against the American system of criminal law by an able lawyer, distinguished jurist, and experienced administrator, Mr. TAFT, the Secretary of War.

Certainly his figures sustain his accusation. Look at this striking little table:

	1885.	1904.
Murders	1,808	8,482
Executions	108	116
Per cent. of executions	0.06	0.014

In other words, the number of murders increased four and one-half times and the number of executions remained practically the same. Roughly speaking, the chances of escape for a murderer were nearly five times as great last year as they were twenty years before. It may be suggested that there is some doubt as to the actual classification of "murders" in this statement, but Mr. TAFT is not likely to have been careless in compiling them, and the comparison is probably not affected.

It is a disgraceful showing, and Mr. TAFT is doing a public service in calling attention to the facts and in lending his great authority to certain succinct and practicable suggestions for better conditions. The defects in our criminal law to which Mr. TAFT ascribes the most of this terrible increase of unpunished crime are two: The ease and frequency of appeal, with the inevitable delay and added difficulty of conviction; the inability under the law of the Judges to do more than "throw the reins to the jury." He strongly urges the adoption of the substance of the British system in both these regards. He holds that in criminal cases there should be no appeal except for errors which the upper court can say affirmatively have changed the result of the trial. Undoubtedly this would immensely strengthen the case of the State. It would increase the responsibility of both the trial court and the appellate court. It would insure essential justice to the accused, while depriving him of the great and undeserved advantage he now possesses in securing delay and in adding to the difficulties of conviction at a new trial. Under our present system the actual effect of the almost endless appeals is denial of protection to the community and giving protection to the criminal.

The second suggestion of Mr. TAFT, that the Judge should be allowed and required to take a substantial part in it conflicts with strong prejudices and with powerful interests. But it would clearly tend to the punishment of the guilty without impairing the safety of the innocent. It would create a class of Judges in this country, of which we have but too few examples, who would recognize their duty toward the community as well as toward the accused, and who would discharge the heavy responsibilities of the work imposed on them with fairness and courage. It would restrain the license now so freely assumed by lawyers in the criminal courts, the prosecutors as well as the prisoners' counsel, in appealing to the sentiments, the emotions and prejudices of the jury, instead of appealing solely to their judgment. Especially it would tend to secure some sort of adequate treatment of the class of professional criminals who are now absurdly regarded in each successive case of arrest as presumably innocent against the evidence of their own lives that they are definitely and habitually disposed toward guilt.

Unquestionably such a radical reform as Mr. TAFT advocates will be a long time coming, but it is plainly needed, and such vigorous discussion of it as he supplies is helpful.

THE LAW OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY.

The opinion of the Attorney General that the eight-hour law of 1892 applies to all persons coming within the classification of laborers and mechanics working on the Panama Canal, but does not apply to those employed on the Panama Railroad, for the reason that the Government is only a stockholder in that corporation, has greater significance than has generally been recognized. In addition to dealing specifically with the question under consideration, the Attorney General has broadened his opinion to cover certain subsidiary questions. These may be briefly stated as follows:

Shall the terms of the eight-hour law of 1892 be so rigidly construed as to make work by a Government employé for more than eight hours illegal—for example, in planning and preparing work for others?

Has Congress the right, through the medium of contract, to extend the limitation of hours of labor beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States?

Both these points the Attorney General decides affirmatively. As regards the first, he experiences evident embarrassment, and does what he can to avoid it by saying that as the law applies specifically to laborers and mechanics, it will be necessary to call by some other name those who need or desire to exceed the eight-hour limit in case of necessity or emergency. It gives a layman a new notion of the sanctity—and, withal, the elasticity—of an act of Congress to learn on such high authority that what a man may not do without breaking the law if called a laborer or a mechanic he may do lawfully if called an engineer or a coach horse.

The Attorney General's opinion has at least one obviously good result: it will solidify and stimulate the opposition of manufacturers and employers to the Gompers Eight-hour bill, which is to be brought forward again immediately on the reassembling of Congress. The Attorney General has made it probable that, if enacted, the Gompers bill would be held by the courts to be constitutional, and if the exigencies of manufacturing should require overtime, it would be difficult to make a man who was a laborer or a mechanic eight hours something else for the ninth and subsequent hours, and introduce an element of confusion into the pay rolls, especially if his work were the same under one name as under the other. The Attorney General's suggestion of evading the spirit of the law while observing its letter is very ingenious, but perhaps not quite practical. The best thing to do with the Gompers bill is not to pass it.

NEW BLOOD IN THE COLLEGES.

The tendency in our colleges has for many years been to upset the tradition according to which collegiate education was mainly preparation for the ministry, and under the direction of the ministry. There has been a constant quest for "new blood." So far has this tendency gone that the Presidents of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia are all laymen, and the last three the youngest men, at the time of their appointment, we believe, who had ever been called to the head of their respective institutions. The more of a shock must most readers who were not especially familiar with Yale have experienced upon reading, yesterday morning, that Mr. PAYSON MERRILL, elected the day before, was "the first layman to be elected a permanent member of the corporation."

The election of young laymen to the Presidencies of colleges is doubtless due to an increasing recognition that the President of a modern university must be a business man as well as an educator, must know how to get money and how to spend it for the advantage of the institution. Indeed, he need not necessarily take part, except as a supervisor and critic, in the educational work of the institution at all. But if it be desirable that the President should be a man of business, all the more is it desirable that the Trustees should be men of business, who have nothing to do with the teaching work at all, and to say that Yale has suffered from this cause, though there are Yale men who insist that the governing body has made great business mistakes from lack of foresight. It seems possible, at least, that Yale would have had larger endowments and a larger income even than it now enjoys if the task of securing these things for it had been intrusted to a governing body in which the lay alumni were at least represented. One thing seems fairly certain, and that is that while Mr. MERRILL is the first layman to be elected a permanent member of the corporation, he will not be the last.

TRAIN ACCELERATION.

The vacillation of the New York Central management between the eighteen and the twenty hour schedule for the Twentieth Century New York-Chicago Express is calculated to leave the public much in doubt as to the whole subject of long-distance runs at high speed.

To simplify the discussion of this interesting question it may be conceded that under favorable conditions much higher speeds than are now averaged are possible, and that high speed and safety are not necessarily inconsistent. The fact that train movement has been gradually accelerated from year to year warrants the belief that this process will go on without interruption until a run to Chicago in sixteen, fifteen, or even fourteen hours will be less remarkable than one in eighteen hours now appears. But it should need no argument to show that a gain in train speeds without measurable increase of risk to life and limb is best attained by systematic work all along the line. It should begin by saving seconds wherever seconds may be saved, until the aggregate of such time economies is expressed in minutes and minutes grow to hours. This involves a wide range of study and experiment with materials and forms of construction, and the gradual approach to such standards of uniformity as will render it possible for the builders of permanent way and equipment to "make each part as strong as the rest," and each part strong enough for the severe strains of fast running. In the present state of the art it is impossible to build a car which can be safely run to Chicago in eighteen hours. This is not because of any well-defined and insurmountable limitations in the art of car building, but because a car suited to such high speed needs a track equally adapted to it, a clear right of way, an inerrant system of signals, a staff of train hands intelligent and vigilant far beyond the present average, a perfect track police, easy curves and long tangents, easy grades, safe bridges, no crossings at grade, and so on all along the line. Such conditions can be attained but gradually, if at all. They mean years of hard work in every department of railroad engineering, vast expenditures in preparations, stronger parts, better lubrication, &c., as well as a system of management so perfect that it will require specially selected men in every part, who must be paid more than the average wage of railroad employés and work much shorter hours. One weak link in the chain will determine its ultimate strength as surely as if all are equally weak. Sooner or later the strain will come upon it, and it will snap.

To decide upon train acceleration as an incident of business competition is extremely dangerous, especially when life and limb are put in jeopardy. The organization of a railroad is never ready for it; for savings of seconds and minutes it is always ready, if the work is done which makes it possible. This view of the matter is not one which discourages progress. The fast train destroyed at Mentor was wrecked by a misplaced switch, this switch was locked open and the signal light was out. It is the inevitable conclusion that at least three essential conditions of safety had been overlooked. It may also be profitable to remember that a train as generally advertised as this would necessarily attract a great deal of attention, and that persons with morbid impulses would for that reason be the more likely to plan its destruction if opportunity offered. This means increased vigilance, which at Mentor, in the case of a switch pointing against the traffic and a light in front of the station, seems to have been wholly relaxed. In a word, the least of the problems in train acceleration is to run trains faster. That can be done with present engines much beyond a mile a minute for long distances.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

That Mouse Problem Still Unsolved.

In regard to feminine manifestations of fear that synchronize with the presence, actual or imagined, of the harmless, unnecessary mouse, an eloquent correspondent asserted yesterday that "there is nothing but blind ignorance in the common impression that daring is a peculiar mental gift of the male, in man or beast." Is that impression common? If "daring" means "courage," and presumably it does for the purposes of this important discussion, our own opinion, based upon reading and a little observation, is that women have a fair share even of the courage that is based upon physical strength, and that with the other kinds of courage they are endowed rather more than less often than the men with whom they can fairly be brought into competition—the men, that is, who have not been specially trained in the braving of certain perils and the meeting of sudden emergencies. The cowardly man has a strong prop to lean on in the shape of his ingrained and instinctive respect judicious revelations of timidity to earn interest and a certain degree of admiration. As for the bearings of garments on the mouse question we have our doubts. Nobody will have any difficulty in realizing what our correspondent called "the power of an insignificant little scrambling of creeping thing on exposed human skin to make it thrill with horror," and every man will admit the possibility of contingencies in which a mouse could make even himself indulge in some extremely agile gyrations and frantic clutches, but men seem to keep much better in mind the high improbability that those contingencies will confront the members of either sex, and until the confrontation takes place they retain their calm without the slightest difficulty. And not a few women do the same thing without being at all remarkable for courage or anything else except common sense. No mouse ever assailed anybody, no matter how "vulnerable"—to use another of our correspondent's adroit euphemisms—unless compelled to do so by the strongest compulsion, and from the little scrambling creature we all have perfect safety until we give it the recklessness of desperation. So are we still without any adequate explanation of woman's fear of mice except the hideous one that she thinks this particular demonstration of silliness adds to her attractiveness. It might help toward a solution of the problem if information could be secured as to whether her fear takes the same hysterical and vociferous form when the woman and the mouse are alone together.

Why Did These Men Go So Far?

There is or seems to be a good deal of significance in the report that, when the men at work on the fourth floor of the buildings that fell Monday saw the thunder squall approaching, they hastened to reach not the lower and inclosed floors, but the street. This may have been merely to escape the expected rain, but with buildings as far along toward completion as these one does not have to be abnormally suspicious or too mindful of recent events in the upper part of the city to hold worthy of some slight consideration, and possibly of some investigation, the theory that the men, intimately acquainted with the details of the construction upon which they had been employed, entertained doubts as to what the effects of a big wind on it might be, and that their hasty descent was due to something else than the fear of a wetting. It is interesting to note also that after the Coroner and the police had made a prolonged examination of the ruins "there was no doubt in their minds that the collapse of the buildings was due to the storm." That, most people will say, was an entirely correct conclusion. One must remember, however, that building is done necessarily with a view to the stability of the completed structure, and with little regard for that of its parts in the short time when they lend little or no support to each other. In that time every builder has o take chances, great or less, and, as even small hurricanes are of rare occurrence, a mishap does not inevitably convict anybody of negligence. An opportunity to be charitable must never be neglected, even in a city with a Building Department and Builing Inspectors like those with which New York has provided itself and seems to be content.

Red Car for Smokers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to be the generally accepted belief that open cars are made for the benefit of smokers. The great majority of people, however, including many smokers—of whom the writer is one—patronize the open cars because of the opportunity they afford (or should afford) to enjoy the fresh air. If the comparatively few who find it necessary to smoke on the street cars would use choice cigars and tobacco, it would probably not be considered a public nuisance. The "brands" usually affected, however, with their accompaniment of flying ashes and sparks are too well known to require further comment.

As a cure for this "evil" I would suggest that closed cars be provided for smokers; such cars to be painted red, so that the ordinary citizen would not unwittingly board them.

The "devotee of the weed" will then be at full liberty to enjoy himself to his heart's content without infringing the rights of others, which fact will probably give added zest to his smoke. NEW YORKER.

New York, June 26, 1905.

Perils of Old Prescriptions.

From The London Mail.

There must be an immense number of old medical prescriptions stored away in domestic cupboards in England whose use would not only no longer benefit patients for whom they were originally intended, but would work positive harm to them.

This point was emphasized at an inquest on Wednesday, at which it was stated that the deceased, a waiter named Thomas Wright, had been taking medicine made up from an old prescription, and the Coroner pointed out that a great deal of damage was done by that practice.

"Old prescriptions are treasured by the ignorant," said a chemist. "Ten-year-old prescriptions are quite frequently brought to us to make up, and only yesterday I made up a harmless one dated 1894.

"Drug habits may be acquired through these old prescriptions. A drug which may be of the greatest possible benefit during an illness as a sedative will lay the foundations of morphiamania, or some other form of narcotic poisoning.

"What is really needed is a 'time limit' for prescriptions. The doctor should be required to mark on his prescription the number of times it may be made up, and when that number is reached it should be canceled."

Motor Car Fines in England.

A lawyer complains in The Pall Mall Gazette of London against the absurd local variability of penalties for excessive speed. What costs an offender £10 in one district is only forty shillings' worth in another; and a schedule shows that the average rate varies from £7 in Kingston, Southampton, and Cullompton (Devon) to thirty shillings in Guildford and Epsom. It is ridiculous and unfair, undoubtedly, but we do not quite see how it is to be obviated. Even Judges of the High Court vary as to the penalties they inflict for the same offenses, and country benches naturally vary in accordance with local feeling. No cast iron rule is possible, since the fine must obviously depend on the circumstances of the particular case. If the speed limit is retained, probably some general average will work itself out in time. Meanwhile a motorist can only keep on the safe side by being careful not to transgress anywhere.

An American Learns English.

From The London Chronicle.

There is an American here who is rapidly learning English. He used to ring the bell and call curtly for "mucilage." Assiduous and willing attendants brought him everything you can think of from the "Peerage" to packets of cigarettes. But never the exact thing he wanted. At last the most intelligent of the young men put the right question, and got the answer. "Oh! yes," he said, and brought gum. In America when you want to stick things together you ask for mucilage, and when you want something to chew you demand gum. So called—by limitation—we presume, because it is "stickjaw."

When Snake Venom Is Harmless.

One of the most curious things about serpent venom is that each species seems to be immune to its own poison. If a snake is inoculated with the venom of another species of snake, it will die, but if it is inoculated with its own venom it will not die. Dr. Calmette, who has made a study of snake poisons, has found that the blood of a snake which has been inoculated with its own venom is itself poisonous to other snakes, but not to the snake which has been inoculated. Dr. Calmette has also found that the blood of a snake which has been inoculated with its own venom is poisonous to rabbits, but not to the snake which has been inoculated.

JUDGE HOOKER'S CASE.

Removal Without Trial Equivalent to Condemnation by Bill of Attainder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in the reports in your columns of the proceedings instituted to compel the retirement from the bench of Mr. Justice Hooker, and I must confess to a feeling that a deeper question and a more vital principle seem to be involved in the method of his proposed removal than in that of his fitness.

To remove a duly elected public officer from his office and trust simply by a resolution of the Legislature, for reasons and under circumstances which will cause him lasting disgrace, is to condemn a man by bill of attainder, and I think a Federal question may very properly be raised as to whether or not the clause in the Constitution which prohibits a State from passing any bill of attainder applies to this case.

To find a man guilty by due process of law is one thing, and to declare him guilty by legislative decree is quite another, and is odious. Ex post facto laws, bills of attainder, and laws impairing the obligation of contracts have no place in a free commonwealth.

SIDNEY DOANE SHATTUCK.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 26, 1905.

A SURPRISING DISCOVERY.

That the President Is Being Used as a Cat's-Paw.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With regard to the letter entitled "Roosevelt and the War," does it not seem surpassing strange that with practically the whole press of this and foreign countries, together with the utterances of men high in public affairs, all uniting in eulogizing President Roosevelt for his attitude in attempting to bring this war to an end, it remained for the penetrating mind of Mr. John Miller to discover that it was not, as we all thought, an attitude dictated by the highest sentiments in the interest of humanity and civilization, but one in which our high-minded President is pictured as having such a desire to attract and please foreign Governments that he has become a cat's paw in their interests?

Is this not a terrible blow to those of us who for some time have been fondly deluding ourselves with the idea that we were as good as "the best of them"?

New York, June 27, 1905. H. L. T.

What Shall Be Done with Sewage?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to bring to the minds of your readers an impression which has been caused by a certain undesirable condition—in fact, a blemish—on the city's prided cleanness?

We are all more or less alive to the fact that our rivers and harbor are our cesspool; none would probably be ready to deny the fact. It would not be difficult, furthermore, for most of us to prove to ourselves, by inference, that this polluting of our waters is increasing in extent.

Without attempting an elaborate argument, I will put my proposition in the following simple way: Shall we, the greatest city in this hemisphere and probably in the world, allow our thousands of tons of waste to be scattered far and near on our bay, or shall we build one or two tunnels for conveying the sewage to a sewage farm where it may be turned into cash profit, as is done in some of our advanced sister cities in Europe, as well as in this country?

Would it not be desirable to make this sanitary city more sanitary? W. D.

Edgewater, N. J., June 21, 1905.

Collecting Garbage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When Hans S. Beattie was Street Cleaning Commissioner he got the surface railroad people to agree to give the use of their tracks to carry the collections, ashes, garbage, snow, &c., by vans, operated by cable, to be followed by electric power, &c., and as to what lines were then owned or leased by the Whitney interests, Mr. Whitney himself offered the resolution giving the department the use of the tracks. The matter is of current importance, in view of the fact that the contract for removing and utilizing the garbage expires at an early date, and not one-tenth of what Mr. Beattie initiated and introduced has been done, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the appropriation. J. P.

New York, June 27, 1905.

The Men at Fault.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to letter under heading "Do Women Want Too Much?" appearing on the editorial page of to-day's TIMES, a loyal subscriber acknowledges surprise and disappointment at such a weak and thoughtless defense of the well known discourtesy shown to women in the street cars of New York City.

Men alone are responsible for the mismanagement which permits such overcrowding in our street cars; and they should therefore bear the chief discomfort. I venture the statement that nothing will be done in the matter until the citizens of New York insist upon an immediate remedy. Then the remedy will be forthcoming; but to attack women for expecting a seat in a street car is, to the minds of all but the ignorant, wanting in gentlemanliness. C. L. A.

New York, June 26, 1905.

Questions for Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can a nation be outlawed by infamous acts?

If so, what is Russia's present condition and proper position?

If not, why not?

Is there a moral law for individuals and another for nations?

Is there such a thing as national honor?

If so, what is it and where is it to be found?

HOMER MOORE.

New York, June 27, 1905.

It Made a Difference.

From The Oak Grove (Me.) Banner.

A story is being told of a Sibley young lady who found a package of love letters that had been written to her mother by her father before they were married. The daughter saw that she could have a little sport, and read one of them to her mother, substituting her own name for that of her mother and that of a Six Mile young man for that of her father. The mother seemed utterly disgusted, and forbade her daughter to have anything to do with the young man who would write such nonsensical stuff to a girl. When the young lady handed the letter to her mother to read the house became so still that one could almost hear the grass growing in the yard.

A Sale of Zola's Medan House.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 14.—Miscellaneous property, belonging to Emile Zola, has been sold by public auction, at the late writer's Medan house. The scene was rather a pathetic one. Not 200 persons had gathered, all being friends of Zola. His widow had withheld many works of art and momentoes, and the property consisted of a heterogeneous lot of furniture and furnishing utensils, from saucepans, crockery, and lamps, to bedding, Japanese masks, frames, parasols, &c. The sale started in a particularly melancholy way with a lot of clothes pegs, which was painfully sent up to 3 francs. The total of the first day of sale reached £124. It will be remembered that the house has been generously given to the public charities' administration, called the Assistance Publique, by Madame Zola, and is to be used as a rest home for hospital nurses by her wish.

A Flier.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"Jones is a great financier, isn't he?"

"Yes, indeed. He's a man who can make a dollar look like a cent."

SIX AFTER $6,000 JOB.

Candidates for Secretary of the State Railroad Board.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—It is expected that Gov. Higgins will send the name of the fifth Railroad Commissioner to the Senate before its adjournment. The board's first duty will be the election of a Secretary, made necessary by the elevation of George W. Aldridge from Secretary to Commissioner.

Thus far there are six known candidates for the $6,000 place. The most persistent is Deputy Secretary of State J. B. H. Mongin of Seneca County. He is Republican boss of his county. Frederick H. Coggeshall, cousin of Senator Henry W. Coggeshall, and Republican boss of Oneida County, is also a candidate. He now holds the post of examiner under the State Railroad Commission at $2,500 a year. Others talked of are J. Calvin McKnight of Newburg, who was Gov. Odell's confidential clerk, at $2,500, and who since Mr. Odell retired from office has represented him about Republican State headquarters; George Edward Graham, personal representative of Fred F. Proctor; Philip Cook of Buffalo, and Postmaster John S. Kennedy of Corning.

SITE FOR CITY SANITARIUM.

Dr. Darlington at Last Successful in Orange County.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., June 27.—Dr. Thomas Darlington, President of New York City's Board of Health, has at last succeeded in obtaining a site for the establishment of a sanitarium where tuberculosis patients can be cared for.

Dr. Darlington everywhere met most strenuous opposition when his plans became known, his most recent failure being at Bloomingburg, Sullivan County. In Orange County Dr. Darlington went so quietly about his work that he had obtained permission from the authorities of the towns of Greenville and Mount Hope to locate his sanitarium there, and also secured options on the necessary land before any one aside from those immediately interested knew his object.

CROSSTOWN TRANSIT.

Additional Facilities Needed in Connection with the New Ferries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly permit, through the medium of your paper, a suggestion to the officials of the street railways of Manhattan regarding the Twenty-third Street line? Commencing Sunday a fourth ferry will land its passengers from the Jersey shores into New York at West Twenty-third Street. There is only one line of cars running from that terminal. Within a few weeks a fifth ferry will be opened at the same point.

This will make the terminal at West Twenty-third Street one of the busiest, if not the busiest, in New York. There is no means of reaching Thirty-fourth Street from this terminal except by two transfers of street cars. The suggestion I have to make is that a connection be made from the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown line to the Twenty-third Street terminal. I understand that the Thirty-fourth Street crosstown cars go alternately to the Forty-second Street terminal and the dock at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street.

Could not the cars that now run to the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street be made to run to the Twenty-third Street Ferry? If this could be arranged it would relieve the congestion on the Twenty-third Street crosstown line, and give a much quicker service to those who land at Twenty-third Street and whose destination is in the neighborhood of Thirty-fourth Street. JOHANNES.

New York, June 24, 1905.

Should the Money Be Returned?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The management of the automobile races at the Empire City Race Track on Saturday, June 24, took $1 from each person who desired to enter the inclosure. After two hours of patient waiting, it was announced that there would be no race. Nor was the money refunded, rain checks being given good for the following Monday. Actually the vast majority of the public cannot attend on Monday. Is this fair?

ONE OF THE SUFFERERS.

New York, June 27, 1905.

Cure for Bad Subway Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A simple, effectual cure for bad condition of air in the Subway would be to introduce midway between stations fresh air from on high, through large shafts having ample revolving blowers. Of course, this might generally be done through existing buildings by paying the cost.

The smoke nuisance from locomotives is a great deterrent to would-be passengers on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, the Long Island Railroad, and some others, and might surely be suppressed by proper attention to firing and combustion, as demonstrated elsewhere. SENIOR.

New York, June 26, 1905.

Omissions from the Census.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question "Were you overlooked?" forces me to recognize a duty which I have hesitated to perform, from a feeling which doubtless many others entertain. Is it worth while? The enumerator called at the house where I live, but did not get my name nor my wife's. The names of two men and one woman, lodgers in the same house, were not taken—five in all.

If the same proportion of overlooked ones prevails in each block in the city, the census is a farce. At the time the enumeration was made fully 25 per cent. of the houses on the block, Central Park West to Columbus Avenue, were closed, as the occupants had gone out of town for the Summer. OVERLOOKED.

New York, June 26, 1905.

Crown of Sweden for Sale.

From The London Telegraph.

Of historical crowns of iron the most famous is the Italian, which legend says was originally forged from a nail of the Cross, made into a thin iron ring, and set with gold and precious stones. When Gustavus Vasa freed the Swedes from the Danish yoke he was crowned with iron, and yesterday, at Christie's, this was recalled by the appearance of a Milanese sixteenth-century piece known as "The Crown of Sweden," an iron crown damascened with gold and silver azzimina, and enriched with gold studs. It was offered in the collection of J. H. Fitzhenry, at the King Street rooms, London, and the recent royal wedding seemed propitious to its advent, but no bid beyond 58 guineas was forthcoming.

A Little Tale from Fairyland.

From Puck.

"Just by way of experiment," said the first fairy, "I appeared to ten men at random and asked them to make a wish, and seven of them wanted to know how to play the races."

"Ah!" said the other elf. "Only seven? But, I presume, the others thought they knew."

Our Flexible Language.

From The Cleveland Leader.

"Pa, what does it mean when you say that one man completely overshadows another?"

"Why—it means that he outshines him."

"Oh!"

A WESTERN EPITAPH.

A gun that was hot
And a deck that was cold;
A hand that was not

HOOKER CAN BE REMOVED, SAYS SENATE COMMITTEE

Unanimous Vote by Eight Members—Brackett Prepares Report.

OTHER JUSTICES THREATENED

Talk of Bringing Up More Scandals If the Legislature Should Vote Against Hooker.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 27.—By unanimous vote of the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee present at to-day's meeting it was decided that the Legislature has the constitutional power to remove Justice Warren B. Hooker by a two-thirds vote of both branches if the charges brought against him are deemed sufficient to warrant such action. The members of the committee present were Senator Brackett, Chairman, and Senators Allds, Page, Raines, Davis, Lewis, McCarren, and Grady.

The committee adopted and will report the findings of the Assembly committee against Justice Hooker. Its report sustaining the jurisdiction of the Legislature has been prepared by Senator Brackett and will be presented to the Senate tomorrow afternoon.

Senator Brackett's report cites various authorities to justify the contention of the committee. The most closely paralleled case to that of Justice Hooker which the committee found was that of a Judge in Massachusetts in the fifties. He was also United States Commissioner. As United States Commissioner he sent back a fugitive slave to one of the Southern States. This action aroused the ire of Wendell Phillips, who began an agitation for his removal by the Legislature when Nathaniel P. Banks was Governor. The Legislature removed him for his action on the ground of moral unfitness.

If Justice Hooker is removed it is said here to-night that agitation will be at once started for the removal of several other Judges on similar charges. It is asserted that ample proof is available that other Judges have provided berths for their relatives at the expense of the State, no services being performed in some instances. It is also declared that charges of moral turpitude for other offenses could be brought against certain Judges.

It is possible that the talk of this kind is being indulged in by friends of Justice Hooker for the purpose of impressing members of the Legislature with the gravity of the step they are about to take. The fact that charges reflecting on other members of the judiciary have been bruited about, however, causes the threatening talk to be regarded seriously.

Some members of the Legislature say that if other Judges have been guilty of conduct as reprehensible as that which is charged against Justice Hooker they would not hesitate to vote for their removal. But the more conservative see in the prospect of action against several Judges a menace to harmonious relations between the Legislature and the judiciary.

HERRICK QUITS AS BANKER.

Ohio Governor Resigns as President of Cleveland Savings Society.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 27.—Gov. Herrick to-day resigned as President of the Society for Savings, reputed to be the second largest savings bank in the United States. He had filled the position for ten years.

He was elected Chairman of the board, that position having been created for him. He was succeeded as President by Albert L. Withington, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the society for ten years.

When Mr. Herrick was elected Governor the Trustees asked him to retain the position of President, a request he could not refuse. It is reported, however, the Governor felt that his bank position might be a handicap to further political advancement.

EDUCATION FOR BUSINESS.

University Convocation Will Take Up This Problem To-day.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—The University of the State of New York will hold its forty-third annual convocation in the Court of Appeals room at the Capitol tomorrow, Thursday, and Friday.

The convocation, instead of considering educational questions, will devote itself exclusively to discussion of the industrial and commercial development of the country and the training that should be given to our youth to fit them best for the solution of the problems which it involves. Among the speakers will be Robert C. Ogden, Chairman of the Southern Educational Board, on "Industrial Education from a Layman's Point of View," and Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, on "A New College Degree."

WEAVER PLEDGES CLEAN CITY.

Assistant Fire Marshal Summarily Removed—Election Officers Punished.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—At the opening session of the thirty-seventh annual meeting of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society to-day Mayor Weaver, in his welcoming address, said:

"The political fight for purity in the City of Philadelphia has scarcely more than begun; the victory has not been due as much to the efforts of one man as to the spirit of its full blood American citizens, and before we are through this city will be so clean that an unscrupulous politician will be able to find no place here to operate and consequently we hope to completely drive thm out."

William F. Wilkins, who, since the creation of the office of Chief Assistant Fire Marshal in 1902, has held that position, was summarily removed to-day by Director Potter of the Department of Public Safety. The Director's letter said only:

"My information concerning your career is such that I shall be obliged to ask for your resignation. Kindly forward it at once."

Mr. Wilkins immediately resigned. Four policemen were also dismissed by Director Potter.

William Yost, a judge of election, today pleaded guilty before Judge Carr to making a fraudulent return of election on Feb. 21. He was sentenced to five months in jail and fined $500. Bernard Strauss, an Inspector, received the same sentence. William Glenn, the Inspector's clerk, was fined $200 and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

"CARRIE NATION" IN COURT.

Not the Kansas Reformer, but She Says She Puts Down Rum.

There was a craning of necks in the Adams Street Court in Brooklyn yesterday when the clerk called Carrie Nation, to the bar! The call was to answer a charge of intoxication. "Carrie" was very short and very stout.

"Is your name Carrie Nation?" the Magistrate asked with interest.

"Surest thing you know," returned the prisoner.

"Not the celebrated Kansas reformer."

"Oh, no. We're both engaged in putting down rum, but we work along different lines."

"You were drunk, then?"

"I was taking a quiet nap in a doorway when a fresh cop came along and routed me out."

"A policeman who would disturb a lady sleeping on a doorstep is no gentleman," declared the Magistrate. "I'll suspend sentence on you Carrie."

PARROT CAUSES A BLOCKADE.

Brooklyn Youngsters in a Lively Scramble to Catch the Bird.

Trolley cars were blocked and business in the neighborhood of Decatur Street and Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, was suspended for an hour yesterday afternoon, all because the parrot of Mrs. F. O. Robston of 108 Decatur Street escaped from its cage. Not since Jimmy O'Sullivan's cat was caught in a live wire has there been such excitement around there.

The first intimation that the parrot was at large was when it flew past a nurse girl, who was wheeling a perambulator. She gave voice to a shriek that alarmed the neighborhood.

Polly found a perch in a tree, and Mrs. Robston soon arrived, followed by fifty or more small boys, several of whom proceeded to shin up the tree.

"Bad boy, go away!" shrieked the parrot, as the most agile of the climbers reached for her. Then she flew to another tree. Hither the boys ran, followed by a surging crowd.

It became noised about that Mrs. Robston would give a dollar to the boy who would catch the parrot. When that report was confirmed, coats, hats, and shoes were thrown aside, and a scramble began. As the bird eluded boy after boy, the urchins literally fought for the privilege of being first up the tree that Polly had chosen. At times half a dozen boys were in the same tree. At least $20 worth of clothing was ruined in the attempts to earn the reward. But the bird always flew to another tree just in time to escape capture.

Finally Mrs. Robston called a strategic council to discuss ways and means of capture, and while the discussion was in progress Polly could not resist the temptation to talk. So here was the bird's undoing.

"Polly wants a cracker!" she cried.

"Si, de polla wanta a crack," quoth Donizetti, the fruit man, and he dived into a baker's shop. Armed with this bait, Angelo, son of the fruit dealer, scrambled up the tree. As Polly reached for the cracker he grabbed her about the neck. There was a mighty cheer from a hundred throats as Angelo backed down the tree with his protesting captive.

Mrs. Robston seized the bird, muffled its curses in the folds of her apron, and Angelo Donizetti got a dollar.

TO COOL THE SUBWAY AIR,

Station Platforms Are Left Semi-Dark Now After the Night Rush Is Over.

One step has already been taken to cool the Subway air. When travel had slackened up so that not more than one exit was needed in most stations early yesterday morning all but three or four of the incandescent lights in each station were turned off. It left the platforms rather gloomy, but it did cool the air perceptibly, according to the platform men.

"Does it really do much good?" one of the electricians repeated when that question was put to him. "Why, of course it does. It takes out a lot of heat that is going to waste anyway. Half the lights in the ordinary local station are unnecessary after 2 A. M. As for the amount of heat that is cut out, I can't give you the exact figures, but I can give you an illustration that means something.

"Last Winter I was working in a laboratory which was poorly heated by a coal stove. We fellows rigged up a bunch of twenty incandescents, hung them in the middle of the room, and turned the 'juice' on. We soon had the room so hot that we just let the stove fire go out. It was a nuisance anyway.

"Now, that was a room fully thirty-five feet each way. If we could heat that with twenty lights so that a fairly active man was warm enough, it doesn't take much imagination for a man to realize that the Subway air gets some of its heat from the lights in the tunnel."

"TAMMANY" WOULDN'T DOWN.

Republicans Rally to "Swamp 'Em, Swamp 'Em; Get That Wampum."

WHITE PLAINS, June 27.—Sheriff James S. Merritt brought a band of forty places over from Rye to-day to entertain the delegates to the Westchester Republican Convention with a concert on the street. The band stationed itself in front of Republican headquarters, and was about to strike up "Tammany" when some of the Republican leaders hurriedly sent an order to have it stopped. Instead of "Tammany" the band played "Way Down in Tennessee." This did not suit the crowd, which kept yelling for "Tammany."

The demand for the lively tune was so general that the leaders had to keep watch on the three bands attending the convention all day to prevent them from playing it. They succeeded in squelching the bands, but just when the nominations were being made a fife and drum corps which had been delayed marched into the hall and "Tammany" drowned out everything else.

Deafening cheers greeted the music, and delegates yelled until they nearly broke the convention up. The Chairman retired behind the scenes until Sergeants at Arms could shut off the drum corps and restore order.

The convention nominated Joseph B. See for County Treasurer and Ulrich Wiesendanger and Dr. Philip S. Vanpatten for Coroners.

GRAEME STEWART DEAD.

Was Stricken with Apoplexy Recently at a Chicago Banquet.

CHICAGO, June 27.—Graeme Stewart, a leader in Chicago's commercial, political, and social life, who was a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican National Committee from 1900 to 1904, and two years ago was candidate for Mayor, died to-day. He was fifty-two years old.

On May 24 Mr. Stewart attended a banquet given at the Auditorium Hotel by the Bankers' Club. He had just completed the task of collecting $128,000 guarantee promised by the Merchants' and Commercial Clubs to the United States Government in order to bring the lake naval station to Lake Bluff, and was receiving the congratulations of his friends when he was stricken with apoplexy.

THREATEN RAILROAD STRIKE.

3,000 Northern Pacific Telegraphers May Be Called Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 27.—Information received to-day at the office of H. B. Perham, President of the National Order of Railway Telegraphers, indicates that the controversy between the order and the Northern Pacific Railroad has reached an acute stage and that a strike of 3,000 operators and agents may be ordered at any time.

Mr. Perham's secretary admitted that a vote of the operators and agents employed by the Northern Pacific on the proposition to quit the road's employ had been taken during the last few days, and that the situation was critical.

Mrs. Cecile Griffith Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 27.—Mrs. Cecile Griffith, an artist whose works have received notice in New York, was sent to a Litchfield, Conn., sanitarium to-day for treatment, and a petition has been made to the Berkshire Probate Court for the appointment of her husband, Stewart Griffith of Brooklyn, and Mrs. Ellen S. Barlow of Boston as guardians. Mrs. Griffith has an estate in Stockbridge and has been prominent in social life there and in Lenox.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Oscar Hammerstein is to give Flossie Crane an opportunity to have her voice cultivated. To-day she receives her first lesson in music from Frances Lee, a vocal teacher whom Mr. Hammerstein has engaged for her.

Louise Rutter will make her first appearance in "The Heir to the Hoorah" at to-morrow's matinée in the part of Maggie Casey, hitherto played by Nora Lamison. Jane Peyton is also to be a new-comer to the company. She is to be cast as Kate Brandon at the close of Beverley Sitgreaves's engagement.

SIX OLD FIRE HORSES TO HAVE A GOOD HOME

Nicholas F. Brady Bids Them Out of Butcher Cart Drudgery.

WILL PUT THEM ON A FARM

With No Work for the Brave Old Fellows Except the Nibbling of Sweet Clover.

Six veteran horses of the New York Fire Department sold at auction yesterday at the hospital and training stables of the department were all bid in by Nicholas F. Brady, son of Anthony N. Brady, politician and street railroad man. They are to live in the country at ease and have no work to do for the rest of their lives.

Unaware of the fate in store for them, the six were led from their quarters after the firemen had fed them sugar, stroked their velvet noses, and caressed them.

The fire engine horse is a wise beast, and, though he may not have understood that he was parting from old friends forever, he was certain that after the sugar and caresses, being led away with a halter meant something more than an ordinary event such as going to the blacksmith. Lame in the shoulder, or with the "spring-halt," he did his best to caper and cut up.

The firemen had seen other old friends go away, to meet them again dragging a truck or a delivery wagon, sad-eyed, broken-spirited, wrecks of their old fiery selves, but the word had been passed around that the horses were on the way to a new life of honorable leisure.

When Dan, the big bay of Hook and Ladder Company 5, was about to leave in charge of his friend "Bill" Dailey of the same company the men patted and even kissed him to make up for the scoldings they have showered upon him in the last year because he could not go fast enough. They put a wreath of flowers about his neck, made him shake hands again and again with every member of the company and waved their caps at him as he limped away with a sore shoulder and a bad hind leg, which made him wabble as he walked. He swung around in a pitiable effort to prance, and, throwing his fine old head high, said his farewell with a whinny.

Others that were sold were Jack, Harry, Dick, Tom, and Selim. All were used up with the hard work of many years of responding to alarms. Their average length of service was six years, although Dan had a record of thirteen years and Selim twelve years, while Dick had rushed to the rescue for ten years.

When they were assembled in the stable of the department the old fellows seemed to recognize one another, neighing, snapping and biting at one another, just as if they were at a fire, where the sleet was driven into their faces and the flames and smoke were close by. They pawed with their lame feet as they did when they first learned their calling, and were eager to be off with the "machines."

Assembled in the stable, ready to bid, were grocerymen, delicatessen dealers, butchers, bakers, and others in need of cheap horses of proved worth, which, after a little doctoring and rest, would be fit for work. To their astonishment, they found that their highest bids were instantly bettered by a quiet man, who would not be denied, and they went sadly away, leaving Mr. Brady the owner of the six fire horses.

The horses are to be sent to the country, where their iron shoes will be taken off, and they will live for the rest of their lives in clover, and forget all about fires, except, maybe, when the sun goes down red in the west and the clouds suggest work for the firemen.

The happy future of the veteran horses is due to a chance remark by Commissioner Hayes to Mr. Brady. Speaking of this yesterday, the Commissioner said:

"Like every other New Yorker, I have loved the horses of the department and have taken a real interest in them. I was telling Mr. Brady how I had asked Chief Shay, who trains the horses, how it was that all the animals were males, with the exception of three fast mares, that carry the light wagons of Battalion Chiefs. I explained to him that the mares were inclined to be timid. Brady asked me what became of the old horses.

"I told him that under the law they had to be sold at auction, with the result that most of them ended their days in menial service. After relating the story of an old horse attached to a grocery wagon who followed an engine to a fire, I saw that Brady was looking distressed. He said that he could not stand for that, as he owned farms that would look better with horses in the pastures, and had plenty of other horses to do the work. He said that he would bid them all in, and he did to-day, paying $612.50 for six worn-out veterans, who, like the end of a novel, are 'to live forever afterward in happiness.'"

WALSHES GOING TO NEWPORT.

Daughter, After an Auto Tour, to be Introduced at "Beaulieu."

Special to The New York Times.

WASINGTON, June 27.—Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mining man, has been busy at his home on Massachusetts Avenue for a week packing up his bric-a-brac, tapestries, pictures, and statuettes, to be sent to Beaulieu, the Newport home of William Waldorf Astor.

Beaulieu is under lease to Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., but Mr. Vanderbilt having decided to extend his yachting cruise, Mr. Walsh has taken the lease.

This will be the first season of the Walshes at Newport, where they expect to bring out their daughter, Evelyn, who has been attending school in various parts of Europe. Mrs. Walsh at first planned to lease Althorp, the home of Mrs. John T. Spencer, but decided it was too small. The Walshes have several titled foreigners on their books for entertainment during the Newport season.

Miss Walsh is in Colorado visiting her grandmother. She intends to make a tour across the continent to Newport in her automobile, which costs $18,000.

Funeral of Capt. J. W. Shackford.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—The funeral of Capt. John W. Shackford, Marine Superintendent of the International Mercantile Marine Company, and once sailing master of Jay Gould's yacht, was held here to-day in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in Tenth Street. Miss Helen Gould sent a wreath of flowers. Many men prominent in this and other cities attended the services. The body was cremated.

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AUTOMOBILIST'S FATAL JOKE.

Tried to Scare a Child and Ran It Down in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Eldon Garber, five years old, died to-day from injuries caused by an automobile.

During a concert last night at Broad Street and Susquehanna Avenue, a big automobile containing six persons, driven at a high speed, dashed down Broad Street. It is said the driver deliberately steered toward the child with the evident intention of scaring him.

As the machine drew near the boy the chauffeur became confused, and before he had gained control it had crashed into young Garber. The man then put on all speed and dashed up Broad Street, pursued by two bicycle policemen. The officers had to give up the chase after a run of several miles.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The college commencements are taking many fashionable people to New Haven and Cambridge, who otherwise would be seen in town, lunching or dining at the restaurants, for, despite the fact that all have closed their city homes, they are continually passing through and are much in evidence.

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Mrs. George W. Dilke will give a dinner this evening in honor of Mr. C. Wentworth Dilke, son of Sir Charles Dilke, who is now in New York.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who took a house in London for the season there, will at its close return to this country and go to Newport. Mrs. Benjamin Guinness and Mrs. Langhorne Shaw have been with her. Col. Astor sailed yesterday on the Kronprinz. The J. J. Astor who arrived on an incoming steamer last week was a nephew of Col. Astor.

***

J. Coleman Drayton, who sailed yesterday, also will probably be absent till about the end of August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Arden Harriman have returned from Europe, as has also Mrs. Arthur Cumnock, who went over a few weeks ago.

***

Miss Grace Chapin, daughter of Mrs. Alfred Chapin, is at Sioux Falls, the guest of Miss Anita Stewart, who is there with her mother, Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart.

***

Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin intend sailing soon for Europe and will spend some time in Germany.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rogers Scarborough (Miss Florence A. Schenck) sailed for Europe yesterday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Forsyth Wickes (Miss Marion Haven) are booked to sail to-day for Europe, where they will remain until Autumn.

***

Gen. Charles F. Roe and Mrs. Roe, who have been occupying their country home, have gone to Alaska.

***

Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies has been the guest on the Vanderbilt yacht at Kiel. Mrs. Baylies's mother, Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer and her two other daughters are at Bar Harbor for the Summer.

***

The Manice cottage at Southampton has been opened, and Mrs. Manice and her children, who have been at Lenox, will soon occupy it.

***

The marriage of Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps, to the Hon. Frederick Guest, a son of Lord Wimborne, and elder brother of the Hon. Lionel Guest, who is to marry Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge at Sioux Falls on July 6, will take place to-day in London at St. George's, Hanover Square.

***

Gen. James Grant Wilson sailed on the Carpathia of the Cunard Line yesterday, and will spend the Summer in England and Scotland, chiefly at country houses.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 27.—The June exhibit of the Newport Horticultural Society opened at the Casino to-day, and as usual developed keen rivalry among the leading Summer residents of Newport, from whose conservatories a very large proportion of the exhibits were made.

Mrs. W. Storrs Wells won the first prize, a $50 silver cup given by Miss Alice Ketcltas for the best gateway decoration; the first prize, $25, offered by Alfred G. Vanderbilt for best group of palms and foliage plants; the first prize, $25, given by W. Watts Sherman for the best group of palms, ferns, and flowering plants, and the first prize, a silver cup given by Mrs. Perry Belmont for the best table of decorative foliage plants.

William Waldorf Astor took first prize for the best collection of out-door grown roses. Perry Belmont won in the competition for the best display of outdoor roses arranged on a table. Mrs. Wells won in the class for the best fancy basket of roses and rose foliage. Mrs. Ogden Goelet exhibited the best vase of twenty-five American Beauty roses. Miss Fannie Foster showed the best twelve hybrid roses of twelve different varieties. Perry Belmont won in the classes for the best twelve hybrid roses of six varieties and the best tea roses. Mrs. George W. Collard showed the best red roses, Mrs. Robert Goelet the best pink roses, and E. J. Berwind the best white roses. Mrs. T. O. Richardson and Thomas J. Emery also won prizes in these classes.

Special prizes were awarded to Mrs. C. M. Bell for her group of red dracenas, to Mrs. Winthrop Chanler for her exhibit of Conterbury bells, to Mrs. William G. Weld for her exhibit of Frankurl Druschki roses, a very large pure white variety of recent origin, and to Perry Belmont for carnations.

The society's silver medal was awarded to H. A. Dreer of Philadelphia for his collection of aquatic plants.

Mrs. E. T. Tinker has arrived at her cottage Cosy Nook on Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Edward F. Rook and her daughter, Mrs. J. Nelson Howard, arrived this evening for the Summer.

Mrs. Lewis B. Preston is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman at Armsea Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Forbes are guests of Mr. J. N. A. Griswold.

Miss Minturn of New York is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Ward at the Cliff cottage.

Mrs. B. Sears is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. K. Mitchell Clark at Gray Crag.

Frederick Martin Davies, Mrs. Charles Hall, Fordham C. Mahoney, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McKean, James Brett Stokes, Miss Gwendolin Whipple, Mrs. John T. Myers, Mrs. E. G. Tinker, Marion R. Wright, Capt. Harrison Hall, U. S. A., and Major W. C. Neville, U. S. M. C., are registered at the Casino.

GOOD GOVERNMENT JOBS FOR GOOD BALL TOSSERS

That's Why Fine Baseball Is Played on the White Lot.

BUT HITCHCOCK HAS BALKED

Civil Service Commission Now Will Want to Know What Work Some Players Do.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—There is lamentation among certain good supporters of the National game, who have been used to seeking rest from their arduous labors in the Government departments by attending games of baseball between teams of the Departmental League here.

Secretary Hitchcock discovered that professionalism is polluting the supposedly amateur performances, and now the Civil Service Commission is on the track of certain fine ball players who have been drawing Government salaries without much more labor outside the diamond than that of signing their checks.

Baseball fever has been raging within all the departments this season. Money has been wagered in considerable amounts by the clerks and even the high officials of the departments. At the games on the south diamond of the White Lot every afternoon that's fair can be seen a distinguished assemblage of rooters, and a Cabinet meeting might easily be held there.

Each departmen has its team and in the early part of the season the office holders heavily backed their favorites. It was supposed to be a matter of esprit de corps, for the players were supposed to be employes in good standing.

It was not long, however, before the team of the Navy Department took the lead. This team is made up from mechanics from the navy yard, and is as fast a lot of ball players as one would care to see outside or inside a professional diamond. It had not been winning long before reports were circulated among the clerks of other departments that some of Secretary Morton's subordinates had taken advantage of his intense interest in the game and had added to the mechanics' pay roll several men whose chief mechanical qualification was their ability to handle a baseball with accuracy and dispatch.

Secretary Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor was once a crack ball player, and has been accustomed to go to the White Lot and watch every game, sometimes even laying a small bet on his own favorites, so report has it. He didn't like the way the navy team was winning, and so he stirred up some of the men in his department. It is said that within a short time several laborers appeared on the pay roll who couldn't do much clerical work, but were terrors with the bat.

Then the men in the Department of the Interior got restive. Some excellent material was found, and Secretary Hitchcock was asked to provide temporary places for the men. He is an ardent "fan," and a strong supporter of the department league. When he asked why the men were to be appointed no bones were made of the reason. Secretary Hitchcock, however, surprised his subordinates by denouncing the plan in strong terms. Nevertheless, it is said, places have been provided in the department for the players.

In the War Department there are said to be several such cases. The worst offender in the league is said to be the District Commissioners' department, where several ball players have been appointed to places in the District Building.

It is feared by the "fans" that the Civil Service Commission cannot be moved by love of the National game and will look upon this practice as mere graft.

WOMAN SHOOTS A SQUATTER.

Found Eating an Ice Cream Soda After the Affair.

GOLDFIELD, Nevada, June 27.—Mrs. Phoenix, the wife of a prominent Goldfield real estate man, who owns all the land between Goldfield and Columbia, has shot and fatally wounded Attorney Hayes of Goldfield.

Hayes had "jumped" a lot belonging to the Phoenix addition and refused to leave. Mrs. Phoenix warned him to go, then procured a pistol and shot him. She coolly walked downtown and when arrested was eating ice cream soda. Mrs. Phoenix was held without bail.

HIT BY 33 RUNAWAY CARS.

Train Derailed and Passengers Badly Shaken Up In Colorado.

DENVER, Col., June 27.—While climbing the steep grade into Castle Rock, Col., to-day, a heavily laden freight train broke in two sections. Thirty-three cars rushed down the hill, crashed into the head of a Colorado and Southern passenger train and demolished the locomotive.

Nearly all of the cars of the passenger train were derailed, and many passengers were badly bruised. Frank McAdams of Denver, who was freight brakeman, was killed.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL S. HOPKINS, President of the Hopkins & Allen Arms Company, which concern he founded in 1868, died suddenly yesterday at Norwich, Conn. He was seventy-five years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

Reduced Rates For Telephone Service

Contract Offices:

15 Dey Street—3010 Cortlandt.
115 W. 38th Street—3040 38th.
23 E. 69th Street—3041 Plaza.
220 W. 124th Street—9000 Morningside.

NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

NOTHING MORE LEVEL THAN WATER.

The New York Central Lines are congratulating themselves and their patrons on the water level on which their tracks run between New York and Chicago.

The Hudson River, New York to Albany; the Mohawk, Albany to Utica; the valleys of the outlets of the lakes of Central New York, Utica to Buffalo, and along the level of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, Buffalo to Chicago, contributing to the comfort of every mile.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

BURGLAR IN HER PARLOR.

Mrs. Ferris Tore Open His Coat and He Dropped His Loot.

Mrs. Anne Ferris of 17 Fifth Avenue found a negro in the act of rifling a cabinet in her parlor at 11 o'clock yesterday morning.

"What are you doing here?" Mrs. Ferris shouted, rushing toward the man. He made some excuse and backed away, but she caught him and tore open his coat. As she did so, several articles which he had taken from the cabinet fell on the floor. The negro ran to the basement, with Mrs. Ferris after him.

Several persons in the house, aroused by Mrs. Ferris's screams, followed the negro, and Detective Dougan of the Hotel Lafayette-Brevoort gave chase and captured the man near Fourteenth Street. In Jefferson Market Court the negro gave the name of Samuel Wilson and was held on a charge of burglary.

A CENT FOR A REWARD.

To the Man Who Returned Lost Pocketbook Containing 2 Cents.

James Brady, valet to Dr. M. S. Gregory, the acting Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital, got a cent yesterday as a reward for returning to its owner on Monday a pocketbook which contained 2 cents. At least that is the story he told at the hospital last night.

Brady said that he found the pocketbook on the street. It contained 2 cents and an order for groceries addressed to Harriet Battjer of 304 East Forty-first Street. He said he hurriedly sent the pocketbook to the owner and then forgot all about it. Yesterday morning he said he was surprised when he received a letter written on delicately tinted note paper and inclosed in a scented envelope. There was a penny inside.

"The writer," said Brady, "thanked me with much earnestness for my honesty and dwelt at length on the beauties and benefits of being honest. The letter concluded by begging me to accept the inclosed reward. I wrote back telling how pleased I was to receive the reward."

NOTHING TO SAY—ODELL.

No Comment to Make on the Citizens' Union's Attitude.

Ex-Gov. Odell, the Republican State Chairman, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night was questioned about the attitude of the Citizens' Union with regard to Tammany.

"I have no comment to make on the action of the Citizens' Union," he said. "Neither have I any information concerning the probable action of the Legislature at its special sesion, the subjects it will take up, or the length of time it will be in session. I am not in touch with those matters. As far as the local political situation is concerned everything is in the hands of Chairman Halpin of the County Committee."

At Tammany Hall earlier in the day Charles F. Murphy declined to express any opinion on the action of the Citizens' Union the night before.

"All parties will be for McClellan this year," was all he said.

SEEK BOY AND $2,900.

Police Say Lipman Did Not Return from the Bank.

Police are seeking Henry Lipman, fifteen years old, of 242 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, and also hope to recover $2,850 in cash and a fifty-dollar check, which, they say, disappeared at the same time.

The boy lived with his sister, Mrs. Sadie Messenger. He worked for Reid, Youmans & Cubit, druggists, at 140 Nassau Street. The manager of the firm, G. Greenwald Gibson, took a great fancy to the boy and trusted him far beyond his years. He was the bank messenger, and did work that older clerks usually do.

Last Friday the boy was sent to the bank with two one-thousand-dollar bills, one five-hundred-dollar bill, three one-hundred-dollar bills, and one fifty-dollar bill. There was also a fifty-dollar check. Lipman did not return, and finally Mr. Gibson notified the police, although, it is said, no warrant has been issued.

Mrs. Messenger said that her brother is precocious and associates with older boys. She did not believe that he gambled, however. He has traveled a great deal, she said, and has been to Europe twice. She thought he probably had left the city.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Temperatures are lower in the Atlantic States and the Missouri Valley, ranging from 4 to 21 degrees below the seasonal average. They have also fallen in the north plateau, and have changed but little over remaining districts.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh northwest to north; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light to fresh north to northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh north to east; on the upper lakes, fresh east to southeast.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh northwest to north winds, with fair cool weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; light north to east winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light north to east winds.

Western New York—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy, probably showers in extreme west portion; warmer in northeast portion; fresh northwest to north winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Wednesday; warmer in west portion; Thursday fair, warmer; fresh northwest to north winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair, slightly warmer Wednesday; Thursday partly cloudy, probably showers; light to fresh north to east winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	75	59	4 P. M.	81	67
6 A. M.	69	58	6 P. M.	80	65
9 A. M.	69	62	9 P. M.	73	62
12 M.	72	69	12 P. M.	69	60

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 62; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 71.

The thermometer registered 59 degrees at 8 A. M. and 62 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 70 degrees at 2:30 P. M. and the minimum 55 degrees at 4 A. M. The humidity was 66 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SOLDIER WEDS HIS NURSE.

Cavalryman White and Miss Bradley of Brooklyn Married.

Miss Emma Bradley was married last night to J. Campbell White by the Rev. Warren N. Wilson in the Warren Avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, of which he is the pastor. Among the many attending were all the doctors and nurses who could be spared from the Bushwick Hospital, where Miss Bradley had been a nurse.

J. Campbell White, while a member of Troop A, of the First United States Cavalry in the Philippines, was stricken with fever. He was sent with other serious cases to San Francisco. Most of his comrades were greatly improved by the long ocean voyage, but White was in desperate condition when he reached the Golden Gate. He pleaded with the physicians at the Army Hospital to let him go home, saying that he knew very well he would die there, and that he could live long enough to get to his home in Brooklyn. He was forwarded across the continent to Brooklyn and taken to the Bushwick Hospital. There under the care of Miss Bradley he recovered.

There was a suspicion among the other trained nurses that Miss Bradley and her patient were more than ordinarily interested in one another, and when he went away restored to health they greeted her at table by whistling, "The Girl I Left Behind Me." Miss Bradley took it all in good part.

She handed in her resignation last week, and in explanation to the members of the staff told them to apply to Mr. White. His address was on the hospital blotter, and the staff learned that there was to be a wedding.

When the ex-soldier and ex-nurse left the church for their honeymoon last night their carriage was decorated with Red Cross flags. The physicians and nurses also showered the coach with all kinds of old shoes.

Kubelik Coming Here Again.

LONDON, June 27.—Jan Kubelik, the violinist, has signed a contract for a season of 100 concerts in the United States beginning Dec. 1 next.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

COPINGER—TURNER.—On June 26, at Holy Trinity Church, Florence, Italy, by the Rev. A. A. Knollys, assisted by the Rev. H. Tanner, William Frederick Copinger of Dublin to Jeanie, youngest daughter of the late David L. Turner of Florence and New York.

HEYSHAM—LOVEGROVE.—On June 27, 1905, at 121 East 29th St., New York City, by the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, Miss A. B. Lovegrove to Fred N. Heysham, both of London.

DIED.

BOGERT.—General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of New York.
Executive Office, 16-24 West 44th St.
Brothers: Sorrowful announcement is made of the death of brother Charles E. Bogert, on June 26th, for seventeen years a member of the Society, serving with the greatest fidelity for two years on its Library Committee, and nine years on its School Committee. Members are invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday at 4:30 P. M. at his late residence.
William E. Strauch, President.
Richard T. Davies, Secretary.

GARDINER.—On Monday, June 26, Alfred Paul, aged 3 years, eldest child of Alfred Paul and Adele Troup Gardiner.
Funeral services at Summer residence, Cedar Av., Allenhurst, New Jersey, Wednesday, 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

HELLMAN.—Mrs. Janette Hellman, suddenly, in her 72d year, at Kennebunkport, Me., beloved mother of Mrs. Lizzie Drey, Mrs. I. A. Schoen, Miss Laura Hellman, Mrs. Julius Kaufman, Henry Hellman, and Isadore Hellman.

KENYON.—At Lakeville, Conn., on Sunday, June 25, entered into rest, Maria Wellington Stanwood, wife of William Houston Kenyon of New York City and Lakeville, Conn., in the 41st year of her age.
Services at Lakeville, Conn., on Tuesday afternoon, June 27, at 4 o'clock, and at Woodlawn Cemetery on Wednesday forenoon, June 28, at 11:30 o'clock.

MACKLIN.—At Philadelphia, on June 26, 1905, George Edward Macklin of Pittsburg, Penn., in his 42d year.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of Mrs. Erskine D. Smith, 1517 North 16th St., Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 3:30 P. M. Interment at McVeytown, Penn.

PARTRIDGE.—On Monday, June 26, Caroline Emma, wife of Josiah Partridge.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 179 Prospect Place, on Wednesday, June 28, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

TALMADGE.—On Monday, June 26,

FINANCIAL.

$1,000,000

BUFFALO RAILWAY COMPANY

First Consolidated Mtge. 5% Gold Bonds.

DATED FEBRUARY 1ST, 1891. DUE FEBRUARY 1ST, 1931.
INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST IN NEW YORK CITY.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY NEW YORK, Trustee.

The authorized bond issue is $5,000,000, all of which will be outstanding on July 1st, 1905, and with the exception of $293,500, which are held by the Trustee to take up an equal amount of the Buffalo East Side Railway Bonds, due September 1, 1912, the entire issue will be a First Mortgage upon the property. The Buffalo Railway Company owns about 79 miles of road located in the most central part of the City, and power plant, car barn, and real estate—the value of the entire property being largely in excess of the bond issue.

The physical condition of the property is first-class in every particular, and a very large earning power has been fully demonstrated through a number of years of operation.

Special reference is made to the fact that the franchises under which the Company operates are for 999 years from 1890, and the property being part of the International Traction Company system, is an assurance of first-class management.

All the capital stock of the Buffalo Railway Company is owned by the International Traction Company, the latter Company having $10,000,000 Common stock, $5,000,000 Preferred stock, and $30,000,000 4% Bonds, of which $18,255,000 are outstanding, and $11,745,000 are reserved for the purpose of retiring the bonds of the various Companies constituting the International Traction Company, including the First Consolidated Mortgage bonds of the Buffalo Railway Company.

The officials of the International Traction Company furnish us with the following financial statement:

Gross Earnings for 10 months ending April 30, 1905	$3,475,311
Other Income	53,928
Total Income	$3,529,239
Operating Expenses	1,921,137
Net Earnings applicable to Interest, Taxes, &c	$1,608,102

Price on application

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,

30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Morton Trust Company

88 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Charles H. Allen,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, EDWARD J. BERWIND, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, G. G. HAVEN, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN, JAMES N. JARVIE. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

82 Beaver Street, New York.
35 Congress Street, Boston.
June 7, 1905.

The Tezlutlan Copper Mining & Smelting Company has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 1½%, or $1.50 per share, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1905.

It has also declared an extra dividend of ½ of 1%, or 50 cents per share, payable to stockholders of record of the same date at the same time.

ROBERT S. TOWNE, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
New York, June 13, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on the Preferred Stock of this company, payable July 15, 1905, at the Central Trust Company, to stockholders of record on the 30th day of June, 1905. Transfer books will be closed June 30th and reopened July 17th.

F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
of the City of New York.
June 21, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NOTICE.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the Underwood Typewriter Company of New Jersey, held on the 23d day of May, 1905, a dividend of THREE (3%) PER CENT. was declared upon the first and second preferred stock issues of said company to all stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th next, payable July 1st, 1905, at the office of the company.

DE WITT BERGEN, Treasurer.

Office of
THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY,
30 Broad Street, New York, June 22, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will pay the coupons due July 1, 1905, on the bonds of the following Companies:

The United Railways Company of St. Louis.
Citizens Railway Company of St. Louis.
Compton Heights, Union Depot and Merchants Terminal Railroad Company.
Taylor Avenue Railway Company of St. Louis.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PIANOLA COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 30th inst. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 1st, 1905.

WM. E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.

June 14, 1905.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Common Stock Dividend No. 25.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼%) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable July 1, 1905. F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.,
Fiscal Agents.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 9, due July 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due July 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.

H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 22d, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

15 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. prefd.
10 shs. Cook & Bernheimer Co. common.
10 shs. First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$30,000 Huron Condensed Milk Co. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bds., 1909, Sept., 1904, coupons on.
$30,000 Rockstone Mills Co. 1st mtge. 6 p. c. bds., 1924, Dec., 1904, coupons on, (hypd.)
15 shs. American Express Co.
75 shs. Eagle Fire Insurance Co.
$3,000 Pitts., Shawmut & Northern 1st 4s, 1952.
$45,000 Rockstone Mills Co. 1st Mtge. 6s, 1924.
12 shs. First National Bank of N. Y.
20 shs. Union Exchange Bank.
42 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
100 shs. N. Y. Natl. Exchange Bank.
139 shs. Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, Ltd. common.
25 shs. International Banking Corp.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
90 shs. Detroit & Mackinac R. R. common.
25 shs. First National Bank.
40 shs. First National Bank, Cornwall, N. Y.
$13,000 Manganese Corp. of Virginia 1st Mtg. p. c. Bds., 1914.
90 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
50 shs. First National Bank.
100,000 shs. Bradshaw Mountain Copper Mining and Smelting Co.
125 shs. International Banking Corp.
$1,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bd., 1932.
14 shs. Hanover Nat'l Bank.
125 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
40 shs. American La France Fire Engine Co. prefd.
96 shs. American La France Fire Engine Co. common.
10 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
$1,000 Pikes Peak Hydro. Electric Co. 1st 5% Bd.

$6,585,000

Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co.

1st Consolidated Mtge. 5% 10-Year Bonds.

DUE JULY 1, 1905.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 28 Nassau Street, New York City, July 1, 1905, on which date interest will cease.

Detroit United Railway,
By G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we have purchased the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½%, GOLD BONDS DUE 1932, issued to replace the Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Co. bonds above mentioned, and would be pleased to submit the terms under which holders of the DETROIT CITIZENS' STREET RAILWAY BONDS may exchange their bonds for the DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY 1ST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 4½% GOLD BONDS

FULL PARTICULARS UPON REQUEST.

Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.,
30 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

SPLENDID INVESTMENTS

For July Investors. Dividend-paying Stocks & Bonds. Safe and choice, paying from 5 to 7%. Send for particulars.
ANDREW L. BUSH,
307 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
Best Bank References.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 27th, 1905.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, Mr. Charles H. Hampton was appointed an Assistant Cashier.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WARDLOW, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,

341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3rd St., N. Y.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17th, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1905.

ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1905, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1905.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

107th Semi-Annual Dividend

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 17th, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 17th will draw interest from July 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

THIRD AV., NEAR 148TH ST.

The Interest Dividend July 1st, 1905, will be FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on accounts from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

JOHN HAFFEN, President.
WILLIAM M. KERN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

The Market & Fulton National Bank.
New York, June 20, 1905.

A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable, free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 23d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905.

S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED TRACTION CO.
Newark, N. J., June 27, 1905.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on July 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railroad Company, under the terms of a lease dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of One and Three-quarter Per Cent. (1¾%) on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of June 30th, 1905.

Transfer books close June 30, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 17th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

Office of
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company
Richmond, Virginia, June 13, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 39.

The board of directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT., the same being quarterly dividend Number 39 on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15, 1905, when checks will be mailed to all preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on June 29.

Books for the transfer of preferred stock will be closed from 3 P. M., June 29, to 10 A. M., July 20.

S. W. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

THE GLRMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of **SEVEN (7) PER CENT.** on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

SCHWARZSCHILD & SULZBERGER CO.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above company a dividend of ONE AND 25-100 DOLLARS PER SHARE was declared, payable on July 29th, 1905, to the shareholders of record on July 15th, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from July 15th, 1905, to July 29th, 1905, both days inclusive.

FERDINAND SULZBERGER, Treasurer.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the preferred stock, and also a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the common stock of this company has been declared out of the earnings of the company, payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on 15th July, 1905.

The transfer books for the preferred and common stock of this company will be closed at 3 P. M. 5th July, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. 17th July, 1905.

D. COMYN MORAN, Assistant Secretary.
New York, 26th June, 1905.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD CO.

5 Nassau Street, New York, June 19, 1905.

The regular semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid by check July 1, 1905. The transfer books will be closed June 24th, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905.

L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

THE NEW AMSTERDAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
June 27th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of Six Per Cent., payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on June 28th, 1905. Transfer books will close June 28th and reopen July 1st, 1905.

G. J. BAUMANN, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 23, 1905.

DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-half Per Cent., (1½%,) payable Aug. 1, 1905, to Stockholders of record July 1, 1905. Cheques will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1st, 1905, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

CHAS. E. SPENCER, Treas.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of **Three (3) Per Cent.** has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.

S. B. CRAWELL, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY FOR VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice of its decision that the assent of enough of the holders of voting trust certificates representing stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been obtained to warrant it in declaring effective the Modified or New Plan set out in the Change or Modification of Plan, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company on May 17, 1905, and that it has declared such Modified or New Plan effective.

THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR 503,208 SHARES OF SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY OUT OF A TOTAL REPRESENTING 609,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING, BEING OVER 82½% THEREOF, HAVE ASSENTED TO THE MODIFIED OR NEW PLAN.

Holders of Morton Trust Company certificates who have not surrendered their certificates for exchange are hereby notified to surrender them to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, New York; CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and receive their new securities.

The Committee, having declared the Plan operative and practically completed its work, will accept no further deposits.

Dated New York, June 26, 1905.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman.
James A. Blair,
Ernst Thalmann,
James H. Dooley,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
C. Sidney Shepard,
S. Davies Warfield,
Committee.

James Byrne,
Samuel Untermyer,
Fred'k B. Van Vorst,
Counsel.

N. S. Meldrum, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent. Timber Certificates (Issued by The Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after June 30th, 1905, holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated February 1st, 1905, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from February 1st, 1905, to June 30, 1905.

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after June 30th, 1905, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES "C," which matured on February 1st, 1905, holders will receive from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the February 1st, 1905, coupons on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES, with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6%) per annum from February 1st, 1905, to June 30th, 1905. From the principal of the certificates, the Committee will retain Five Per Cent. (5%) to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee, and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holders of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.
} Counsel.

Committee: GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman
DUMONT CLARKE,
JAMES BROWN,
GERALD L. HOYT,
F. S. SMITHERS,
SIDNEY C. BORG,
HAMILTON GREPE.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,

DEPOSITARY.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed Agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

$23,859,000

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Illinois Division, Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds

Principal payable July 1, 1949. Interest January 1st and July 1st.

These bonds are the balance of an issue of $85,000,000, of which $50,835,000 have already been issued as 3½ per cent. bonds and $10,306,000 as four per cent. bonds, and are subject to retirement as a whole but not in part at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day after July 1, 1929, upon six months' notice.

The bonds are issued to retire $19,699,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds which matured in 1903 and were extended to July 1, 1905; and for corporate purposes. In a letter under date of June 21, 1905, from Mr. A. G. Stanwood, Assistant Treasurer of the Company, it is stated that upon the payment of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds on the first of July ensuing and the discharge of the mortgage securing the same, the Illinois Division Bonds will become an absolute first mortgage on the terminal property of the Company in Chicago and all of its main lines and branches east of the Mississippi River, consisting of 1,641.73 miles of single track and 204 miles of "second track."

We offer the above bonds at 108 and accrued interest.

We will receive in part payment for bonds purchased the maturing bonds at par and interest to July 1st.

Copies of the mortgage and further information may be obtained on application.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

New York, June 23, 1905.

FINAL NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

A final decree of foreclosure of the above mortgage has been entered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a foreclosure sale of the property of the company will take place under such decree at an early date.

The undersigned committee represent about seventy-five per cent. of the General Mortgage Bonds, and have determined to extend the time **until thirty days from date of this notice,** within which bondholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the reorganization may deposit their bonds. The depository is the Investment Company of Philadelphia, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

HENRY M. TRACY,
F. G. HOBSON,
GEORGE W. NORRIS,
Committee.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, Whitehall St., New York City, May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M., June 29, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at the Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Chicago or San Francisco depots as stated: Articles of clothing, equipage, and materials enumerated in schedule which will be furnished upon application with information and blanks for bidding. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked: "Proposals for Clothing, Equipage, and Materials, to be opened 1 P. M., June 29, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BARGES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M. July 27, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing 11 steel barges. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR TUG BOAT.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., June 30, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing a tug boat for Colon Harbor. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala. W. J. Gallagher, Major, U. S. Army, Purchasing Agent.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND DEPOSITS, $20,000,000

TRUST ESTATES

Provide for the education of your children by the creation of a Cumulative Trust Estate.

Explanatory Booklet on request.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY,
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K CORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Secy.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS

Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

O'Connor & Kahler,

BANKERS,
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

MUNICIPAL BONDS ARE THE SAFEST FORM OF INVESTMENT.

We own and offer bonds of municipalities, to yield 4.25% to 5.25%. Descriptive circulars, showing prosperity of Texas, mailed on application.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks-Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

Redmond & Co.

BANKERS,
ISSUE

Letters of Credit

Available in all parts of the world.
41 WALL STREET, New York.
507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

High Grade Investment Securities.

G.W. Walker & Co.

BANKERS

Telephone No. 3945 Broad — 25 Broad St., New York

WE OFFER

Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis

1st 5s, 1919.

CLARK & CHAFFEE

Phone 6515-6516 Cort. — 10 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, **the following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, **have been drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6682	8151	9321	10453	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8162	9357	10465	11412	11889
4502	5362	6916	8166	9358	10469	11415	11955
4573	5366	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11436	12035
4635	5402	7219	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	6412	9577	10710	11560	12044
4686	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5465	7251	8448	9700	10785	11576	12088
4745	5506	7302	8587	9763	10905	11587	12115
4776	5660	7333	8603	9768	10910	11613	12120
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10992	11624	12223
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8680	10020	11038	11638	12251
4890	5141	7716	8722	10024	11067	11643	12270
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7860	9018	10095	11149	11722	12370
5062	6440	7868	9052	10103	11159	11743	12385
5065	6466	7891	9086	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6535	7965	9175	10293	11247	11814	
5231	6648	8024	9217	10378	11359	11839	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2334	2385
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2185	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1455	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

$200,000.

3½% REGISTERED WATER BONDS,

Of the City of

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Issued to provide a supply of water from Lake Ontario.

Office of the City Chamberlain,
Oswego, N. Y., June 15, 1905.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, in the City of Oswego, N. Y., until June 28th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of $200,000 3½% registered Water Bonds of said City.

The bonds will be for $1,000 each, bear date of April 1, 1905, and mature $10,000 annually commencing October 1, 1905; interest payable April 1st and October 1st. Principal and interest payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York City.

The bonds will be engraved under the supervision of and certified as to genuineness by the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, and their legality approved by J. H. Caldwell, Esq., of New York City, whose opinion as to legality or duplicate thereof will be delivered to the purchaser.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check on an incorporated Bank or Trust Company

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Easy, 2@2½ Per Cent.

Extensive Profit Taking Causes a Mild Reactionary Movement, Despite Foreign Purchases Here.

The market turned downward yesterday despite much brave talk regarding indifference to gold exports and assumption of weariness regarding the Morocco question. Suppose Germany does insist upon its conference and declines to outline a programme—were not rentes and consols strong and did not Berlin exchange rise? Did not exchange here and at Paris move away from the gold point; are we not receiving a present premium upon the gold we spare, and will we not buy it back again cheaper by the amount of the appreciation upon the securities which we are paying London for by the gold we ship to France?

The foreign answers to these questions were agreeable affirmatives, for London turned buyer of the stocks which it was selling when we were taking them in by the scores of thousands of shares daily. But just as those sales failed to check our buying fever, so yesterday's foreign buying at local concessions failed to check a downward tendency attributable either to profit taking or to less enthusiastic views of domestic intelligence. Nothing occurred to alter fundamental views, but rampant commodity markets are not stimulating to stock market operations. Cotton touched a new price for the year, and corn and wheat were stronger to the accompaniment of dismal interpretations of the weekly crop report. It was the interpretation which was disturbing, not the report, for with a different market temper it would lend itself equally to optimistic views. For example, corn "has made good progress," and cotton "as a whole has experienced general improvement." The nimble gentlemen who were taking profits yesterday, and the farmers who gloomily watched the mounting prices for their products, were cheerful companions in adversity yesterday, and nobody else need be disturbed by the speculative shuffle. The farmers do not care who make the prices so long as they make the crops, and stocks are unlikely to fall as low as many eager waiters hope. The argument from the rising commodity markets and the concurrently lower security market leads logically to a conclusion which was generally rejected yesterday. The industriously tipped stocks sold off somewhat, but there were fresh rises in groups about which little has been said. The market was lower, but the Street was cheerful.

The bond market, on the contrary, gained as much as the share market lost. Improvement was observable in volume, distribution, and tone, there being unaccustomed activity and strength in several descriptions.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Missouri Pacific Railroad.
National Biscuit Co. common stock.
Tezentlan Copper Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railroad on common and preferred.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

International Mercantile Marine Co., (adjourned.)
United States Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry Co.

MAY PASS DIVIDEND.

Probably No Return on International Steam Pump Common.

The dividend on the common stock of the International Steam Pump Company, which is due July 1, will in all probability not be paid. The Directors have not taken any action, and the regular period for action on the dividend has already passed. An officer of the company said yesterday that, although the dividend had not been formally passed, it was not expected that any distribution would be made at this time on the common. Last October the rate was reduced from 1 per cent. quarterly to one-half of 1 per cent. Previous to October, 1904, dividends were regularly paid on the stock at the rate of 4 per cent. a year.

It was assumed yesterday that the reason for the omission of the dividend was a falling off in the company's earnings, although just what the earnings for the fiscal year ended March 31 last were will not be made known until the publication of the annual report about two weeks hence. Regular dividends at the rate of 6 per cent. have been paid on the preferred stock since the formation of the company in 1899.

MORE LIGHT CONCERN STOCK.

Kings County Directors Recommend an Increase of $5,000,000.

The Directors of the Kings County Electric Light and Power Company, of which Anthony N. Brady is President, have decided to recommend to the stockholders an increase in the company's stock from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000, and a special meeting of the stockholders will be held July 10 to act on the proposition. It is explained that the new stock is intended for the purpose of preparing in advance for the expansion of the company and to provide it with ample funds with which to make additions and improvements to its plant.

The company has been spending money at the rate of about $1,000,000 a year for these general purposes, and the proposed increase in stock will provide the means for still further enlarging the company. The new stock will be issued only as the needs of the company may demand.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 300 shares of Best & Belcher sold at 1.15, 100 Ophir at 6.50, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .35.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Elm Realty Company, Kearny; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Rudolph Erbeloh, Edward C. Diedierhoff, John M. Klaen, John R. O'Connor, Frank Koch.

The Fine Arts Appliance Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James F. Hughes, Walter A. Mackey, Edward H. Bauer.

William Douglass & Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, John R. Twiner, H. O. Coughlan.

The Elizabeth Copper Company, Jersey City; capital, $5,000. Incorporators—August Heckscher, Frank A. Berthold, Kenneth K. McLaren.

The Edgar Oil Company, Metuchen; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles S. Edgar, Albert Acker, I. R. Edgar.

The National Lead Company, Jersey City; capital, $30,000,000, filed a certificate amending its original charter.

The Coast Line Telephone Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—D. A. Reynolds, Eugene H. Brook, Edward P. Clark.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

London Buys Stocks Here, Helping the Strong Opening.

After a week or more of steady selling in this market, London turned buyer yesterday, and assisted materially the strong opening. Purchases for foreign account were estimated at about 40,000 shares of stock, this equaling the sales on Monday. One house conspicuous in the trading for London took some 20,000 shares of Union Pacific, but the proportion of this attributable to foreign orders is not known. In connection with the London settlement it was said that outstanding contracts were small, leaving the way clear for the new account, and that heavy shipments of American securities had been made.

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No More Gold Engaged.

No further inquiries for gold bars for export were made yesterday at the Assay Office, although, in spite of the deterring movements of exchange rates in Paris and London, engagements may still be made to-day for shipment on Thursday. The heavy purchases of stock yesterday and the lessened tension in the Morocco situation may influence the exchange situation. The Bank of France pays 2½ per cent. interest for nine days on the $815,000 gold shipped yesterday in pursuance of Monday's engagements.

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Taking Profits.

The rush with which stocks opened yesterday morning was checked before the end of the first hours by the pressure of stocks on which good profits had accumulated. Union Pacific exemplified this movement, which was sufficient to hold the market in subjugation throughout the day. Profit taking began on Monday in a quiet way, and yesterday it continued, but not so quietly after the traders saw it. No apprehension of unfavorable developments were expressed in explanation of this movement; it represented content with fair profit.

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Interest in Chicago Failure.

The failure of the Chicago brokerage house of Knight, Donnelly & Co. did not interest Wall Street so much on the financial side as from the fact that the house was one of the mediums, and an important one, in the recent ill-starred "Gates wheat deal." The failure of that transaction has been the subject of endless comment in financial circles here and in Chicago. Collateral troubles growing out of the wheat speculation of that period included the Bigelow defalcation in Milwaukee, and there is more than a suspicion that the Knight-Donnelly embarrassment does not long ante-date it. Charles G. Gates & Co. were the concern's representatives in this city

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Banks Sell Securities.

There has been no little reduction of late in the securities holdings of some of the larger banks, this step being in anticipation of interior demands for crop-moving money. Several of the banks have been exceptionally successful in following the turns of the bond market. One institution, for example, reduced its holdings by $6,000,000, at the good prices prevailing before the April break. With call money quoted around 2 per cent. the problem is to keep enough securities for interest and yet to be prepared for the inland demands and higher rates.

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Russian Money Here.

An international banker in touch with German banking conditions affirms one cause of the low money rates to be the presence in this city of a fair amount of Russian funds. These come through Berlin bankers mostly and are largely placed in ninety-day loans. The amount is not easily computed, but is said to be fairly important.

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Some Figures.

Yesterday 726,000 shares of stocks were dealt in; a year ago to-day 86,500 changed hands, only a little more than the record, 73,000, of March 10, 1904. A year ago yesterday marked practically the bottom of the movement, whose top was reached just before the December break.

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The Holiday Question.

The Governors of the Exchange meet to-day to act on the petition for the Independence Day holidays. There are two opinions on the Exchange as to the advicability of closing. One is against it, owing to the opportunities for mischief to intervene in the recess, as it has before, and the other opinion favors it on purely personal grounds.

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Cotton Goes Up.

Cotton prices advanced from $1.35 to $1.40 a bale under anxious buying by shorts, who paid deference to the news of rains in Texas, boll weevils in Louisiana, and higher prices in Liverpool. Mr. Price was said to have supplied them with cotton.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, June 27, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,530	Amal. Copper	82¼	82½	81½	81½
20	Am. Car & F.	35	35	35	35
300	Am. Locomotive	48½	48¾	48	48
3,580	Am. Smelting	119½	119½	118	118½
5,490	Am. Sugar	138	139¾	138	138¼
2,270	A., T. & S. F.	83⅞	84	83¼	83¼
1,020	Balt. & Ohio	112¾	112⅝	111¾	112⅜
2,790	Brook. R. T.	69⅛	69½	68⅝	68⅞
100	Canadian Pac.	151½	152¼	151⅜	151½
150	Ches. & Ohio	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	51⅝
725	Chi. Gt. West.	19½	20	19⅝	19⅝
2,910	C., M. & St. P.	177⅞	177¾	176⅝	176⅝
4,300	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅜	45⅜	44⅛	44½
6,430	Erie	42⅜	44	42⅜	43½
60	Erie 1st pf.	80⅜	80⅞	80⅜	80⅝
30	Ill. Central	160¾	160¾	160¼	160½
280	Louis. & Nash.	148¼	148¼	147⅜	147⅝
540	Met. Street	125⅝	125⅝	124¼	124½
50	Mex. Central	21⅛	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
40	Mo., K. & T.	28⅛	28½	28⅜	28⅜
10	M., K. & T. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
1,110	Mo. Pacific	102¾	102¾	101¾	102⅜
130	Nat. Lead	47⅝	47⅞	46¾	46¾
470	N. Y. Central	145⅛	145⅛	144⅜	144⅝
490	N. Y., O. & W.	51⅞	52	51⅝	51⅝
110	Norf. & West.	83	83	82⅞	83
9,760	Pennsylvania	140¼	140⅞	139⅝	139⅞
100	People's Gas	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10	Pressed S. Car	39	39	39	39
14,150	Reading	99⅝	99¾	98½	98½
370	Rep. Steel	19¼	20	19¼	19¾
10	Rep. Steel pf.	78	78	78	78
660	Rock Island	30½	30¾	29¾	30
1,880	Southern Pac.	64⅞	64⅞	64	64¼
330	Southern Ry.	32⅜	32⅝	32	32⅜
1,970	Tenn. C. & I.	82¼	84⅝	82¼	82⅝
50	Texas Pac.	34¼	34½	34¼	34½
12,850	Union Pac.	128⅜	128⅝	127½	127⅝
160	U. S. Leath. 1st	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
8,340	U. S. Steel	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅞
12,430	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅜	100	99	99½
10	Wabash	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
10	Wabash pf.	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
102,060					

BONDS.

$20,000	Japanese 4½s	92	92¼	92	92⅛

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 27.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Bibas & Eisenstaedt, Mount Vernon, (wearing apparel;) capital, $42,000. Directors—Max Richter, New York; O. B. Eisenstaedt, and E. S. Bibas, Mount Vernon.

No. 1 Wall Street Corporation, New York, (real estate;) capital, $300,000. Directors—F. J. Wade, E. Anderson, St. Louis, and C. E. Hallwell, New York.

New York and Astoria Land and Improvement Company, Queens Borough; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. M. Thompson, T. E. Hodgskin, and E. H. Doorly, New York.

Astoria Shore Land Company, Queens Borough; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. A. Wingate, R. F. Barnes, and P. E. Hodgskin, New York.

Erdle Perforating Company, Rochester, (metal stamping;) capital, $32,000. Directors—Frederick Erdle, Eugene Schenck, and W. J. Erdle, Rochester.

Maryland Realty Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. B. Melick, Morristown, N. J.; E. E. Reiley, and R. J. Reiley, New York.

Humidor Company, New York, (cigars and tobacco;) capital, $10,000. Directors—C. N. Swift, S. E. Ayres, East Orange, N. J., and B. C. Johnson, New York.

The A. Samuel Company, New York, (cigars and tobacco;) capital, $3,000. Directors—Alfred Samuel, J. M. Strauss, and M. H. Ellison, New York.

Elcelsior Hygienic Ice Company, Brooklyn; capital, $57,000. Directors—F. P. Aldridge, W. P. Schenck, and C. R. Gay, Brooklyn.

The Hamilton Broom and Brush Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,000. Directors—T. A. Reid, T. A. Reid, Jr., and William Keegan, Brooklyn.

The Patrons' Telephone Company, Fulton; capital, $25,000. Directors—G. D. Adams, E. D. Beardsley, and A. B. Kellogg, Fulton.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for six to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $288,664,881; balances, $12,008,360. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $211,315.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8710; cables, $4.8745.

Continental bills were $4.84½@4.85½; francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10½c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—85@45c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 27.—Money was in active request in the market to-day on the approach of the half year end. Discounts were sympathetically firm.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, operators being mainly occupied with the carry-over. The tone was cheerful, and there was less nervousness over Franco-German relations. Consols recovered and home rails improved.

Americans opened firm, were strengthened by New York support, became fairly active, and after a slight reaction closed firm.

Foreigners had an uncertain tone. Russians rallied from their opening heaviness. Japanese were weak on rumors of a new loan.

Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102¾.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.40; Lisbon, 8.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	90 1-16	...	...	+ ⅛
Consols, account	90¼	...	...	+ ⅛
Anaconda	5⅜	105	106	— 1
Atchison	85⅞	83⅝	83¼	+ ⅜
Canadian Pacific	155⅞	152	152	....
St. Paul	182½	177⅜	177¼	+ ⅛
Erie	44¼	43¾	43⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	82½	80⅝	80½	— ⅛
Illinois Central	172	167¼	167½	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	152	148¼	148⅜	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	148½	144⅜	144⅜	....
Pennsylvania	71⅞	140⅜	140	+ ⅛
Reading	51	99⅜	99¼	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	66¾	64⅜	64⅜	....
Union Pacific	131¾	128⅜	128	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	32⅝	31⅞	31½	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	102½	99⅞	99¼	+ ⅝

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were strong upon yesterday's improvement in Paris.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 27.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were very firm owing to the more optimistic feeling in regard to the external situation.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 89.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 503.

The private rate of discount was 2¼ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 55c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	15	3	Esperanza	1	10	0
Tomboy	1	1	3	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 27.—The local money market is quiet. The usual table of rates, &c., follow:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 15c discount; balances, $1,231,869; Sub-Treasury debit, $102,035.

The copper share market is quiet, and outside of a few stocks there is absolutely no trading. Copper Range is the feature, at present being quite active at times within narrow limits. Commission houses apparently have more selling than buying orders at the present level. Local issues were more active, and specialties were in better demand, and advancing prices were seen in many of them. Realizing by the traders in the afternoon brought about a reaction, but there was no particular pressure of stocks to be seen outside of Copper Range. The closing was irregular. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅞
5,000	Cent. Vermont 1st 4s	88½	88½	88½
22,000	Chi., B. & Q. joint 4s	101¼	101¼	101⅞
5,000	Japanese 4½s	92	92	92

RAILROADS.

158	Atchison	83⅞	83½	83½
5,000	Atchison pf.	104	104	104
197	Boston Elevated	158	157¼	158
10	Boston Suburban	22	22	22
5	*Boston & Wor. pf.	76	76	76
70	Chi. J. R. R. & S. Y.	168	168	168
5	*C. J. R. R. & S.Y. pf.	125	125	125
100	D. & H. rights	50c	50c	50c
1	M., K. & T. pf.	63¼	63¼	63¼
63	N. Y., N. H. & H.	197½	197½	197½
50	*Pere Marquette	98	98	98
34	*Pere Marquette pf.	77	77	77
1,590	Union Pacific	128⅞	127⅝	127⅝
40	West End	98	98	98

TELEPHONES.

132	American	142⅜	142⅛	142⅜
20	New England	139½	139½	139½

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,145	Am. Ag. Chem.	24⅝	24	24¼
27	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90½	90	90
260	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	28	27⅞	27⅞
2,865	*American Sugar	139¼	137½	138⅛
5	*American Sugar pf.	136	136	136
165	American Wool	35½	35½	35½
82	American Wool pf.	105½	105	105
21	Edison	244½	244½	244½
26	*General Electric	175	175	175
15	Mass. Gas	44¼	44¼	44¼
165	Mass. Gas pf.	84⅞	84½	84½
19	**Mergenthaler	187	186	187
381	Mergenthaler rights	8⅝	8½	8⅝
13	*Swift & Co.	108	108	108
90	United Fruit	109	108¼	109¼
104	United Shoe Machine	91	90	90
238	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31¼	31	31
350½	United Shoe Machine temporary ctfs.	60	60	60
7,370	U. S. Steel	32½	31⅝	31½
2,167	U. S. Steel pf.	99⅝	99¼	99¼

MINING.

160	Adventure	4	3½	3⅝
2,150	Allouez	26⅜	25½	25⅝
2,335	Amalgamated	82½	81½	81½
250	Atlantic	13⅝	13½	13½
225	Bingham	29¼	29¼	29¼
610	Boston Consolidated	8⅝	8½	8⅝
200	Central Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,600	Cons. Mercur	62½	60c	60c
6,885	*Copper Range	70	69	69
100	Daly-West	13¼	12⅝	13¼
55	Dominion Iron	23	22½	22½
160	Franklin	8½	8⅜	8½
658	Greene Consolidated	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
150	Guanajuato	4⅞	4½	4⅞
250	Isle Royale	20	19½	19½
565	Mass.	7⅜	7½	7½
100	Mayflower	70c	70c	70c
220	Michigan	14	14	14
416	Mohawk	50	49½	49½
350	Montana C. & C.	2½	2½	2½
418	Old Dominion	25½	25¼	25¼
725	Osceola	92½	89	89
350	Rhode Island	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
140	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	Tamarack	115	114	114
700	Tecumseh	4	3½	3½
50	Trinity	8	8	8
65	U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅜	10¼	10¼
1,707	United States	31	30¼	30⅜
100	United Copper	23¼	23¼	23¼
520	*Utah	44	43⅜	44
110	Victoria	3	3	3
250	Winona	11	10½	10½
20	Wolverine	110	109	110

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡Assessment paid.

Sale of Bank Stock.

Eighty-five shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 205.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Price Movements Broader and Market Somewhat More Active.

Increased Transactions in Mercantile Marine—Seaboard Issues Strong—Advance in Northern Securities.

Price movements in the outside market yesterday were broader than they had been the previous day, and there was a slight increase in transactions, but a majority of the issues represented in the day's list was traded in only to a small extent. There was a sharp advance in Northern Securities from 164 to 166½, but more than half of this gain was lost in the later trading. The stubs were not dealt in at all, having become almost as dull as the stock itself was for a considerable period. The Seaboard issues were strong following the announcement of the success of the modified plan of reorganization. Seaboard second preferred rose to 51¾. International Mercantile Marine preferred showed fresh signs of life, but, though fairly active, the price was but little affected. Chicago Subway rose from 69½ to 71, but dropped back to 70 on the sale of 200 shares. The market for this stock has apparently at no time since it became active been broad enough to readily absorb profit-taking sales.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	Algoma Copper	5½	5½	5½
200	American Can	11¾	11⅜	11⅜
490	American Can pf.	*69	67½	67½
435	American Marble	66¼	66¼	66¼
100	Am. Writing P. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
200	American Nickel	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Arizona Con. Mining	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
1,500	Bay State Gas	¾	3-16	7-32
3	Borden's Cond. Milk	153	153	153
35	British Col. Copper	6¼	6¼	6¼
50	Bethlehem Steel pf.	77½	77½	77½
1,847	Central Leather, w. i.	46¼	*45⅜	46⅛
400	Cent. Leath. pf., w.i.	103¼	103	103
1,610	Chicago Subway	71	69½	70⅝
605	Electric Vehicle	16	*15⅞	*15⅞
600	Electric Vehicle pf.	21	20½	21
150	Dolores Limited	7	7	7
1,750	Greene Con. Copper	22⅞	*22¼	*22½
3,600	Greene Con. Gold	4½	4¼	4½
100	Gold Hill Copper	½	½	½
1,000	Granby Copper	6	5⅞	6
200	Hack. Mead. Knick. & n. recta	22¼	22⅛	22¼
100	Int. Mer. Marine	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
3,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	28⅜	28	28⅜
25	Lord & Taylor	110¼	110¼	110¼
25	Lord & Taylor pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
200	Mackay Companies	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
250	Mackay Companies pf	73	72⅜	72⅜
2,000	Mitchell Mining	7	6⅞	6⅞
2,000	North Securities	166¼	164	166
12	Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	109	109	109
700	Seab. Co. 1st pf., w.i.	85½	85⅜	85⅜
1,300	Seab. Co. 2d pf., w.i.	51⅜	50	51⅜
51	Standard Oil	620	610	610
50	Tonopah Min. of Nev.	14	14	14
700	Union Copper	1	15-16	1
1,500	United Copper	23⅝	23	23¼
450	White Knob. Cop.	*1	¾	13-16

BONDS.

$5,000	†Am. Marble 5s	94½	94	94
20,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	90	89½	89½
2,000	†Central Foundry 6s	76	76	76
100,000	Cent. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99½	99	99½
1,000	†International Salt 5s	64	64	64
1,000	†Wash. Ry. & El. 4s	89⅝	89⅜	89⅜

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 27. Bid.	Asked.	June 26. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	5⅜	5½	5⅜	5½
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
American Can pf.	68	68½	68¾	69½
American Chicle	125	129	125	129
American Chicle pf.	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf.	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
American Ice Co.	85	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1½
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4¾	4¾
Am. Writing Paper pf.	20½	23	20¾	23
Am. Writing Paper 5s	89	89½	88¾	89½
Arizona Con. Mining	29¼	29⅜	29¼	29⅜
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29	30½	29	30
Bethlehem Steel pf.	76	78	75	78
Borden's Cond. Milk	150½	153	150½	153
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	112	113½
British Col. Copper	6¼	6⅝	6⅜	6¾
Casein Co. of America	6	7	6	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3½	4	3½	4
Central Foundry pf.	18	21	19	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Central Leather, w. i.	45½	46½	45¼	46
Cent. Leath. pf., w. i.	102¾	103¼	103	104
Cent. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99	99¼	98⅝	99¼
Chicago Subway	70	70⅝	69¼	70
Con. Refrigerating	5	6	5	6
Compressed Air	⅛	¾	⅛	¾
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
D. & H., A. & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	102	101¼	102
Denver Union Water	68	68	68	68
Denver Union W. pf.	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	103	105	103	105
Detroit & Mackinac	60	68	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf.	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf.	20	21	20	21
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	22⅜	22¾	22½	22¾
Greene Con. Gold	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	2	2½	2	2½
Guggenheim Explora'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pf.	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	23	26	23	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	91	90	91
Havana Tobacco	27	28	27	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	32	38	32	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	75	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105	..	105	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	96	98¾	96	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..	100	..
Houston Oil	3	3	3	3
Houston City pf.	24	27	24	27
Interc. Rapid Transit	201	202	202½	203½
Inter. Mer Marine	10½	10⅝	10⅝	11
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	26⅜	26⅞	26⅞	27
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2½	1	2½
Kansas City Light	4¼	4½	4¼	4¾
Kansas City Light pf.	87⅜	88½	87⅜	88½

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, June 27, 1905.

U S 4s reg. 1925 ..... 132½
4,500 ..... 132½
Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan 77½
5,000 ..... 100⅝
11,000 101
1,000 ..... 100⅞
1,000 101
2d series 99
15,000 99
5,000 ..... 98⅝
3,000 99
7,000 ..... 98⅝
5,000 99
10,000 ..... 98⅞
Imp Jap Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½s sterling loan 92
470,000 92
500 92
20,000 92
50,000 ..... 92⅛
285,000 92
35,000 ..... 92¼
162,000 92
500 ..... 92⅛
62,000 92
50,000 ..... 91⅞
57,000 92
50,000 ..... 91⅞
5,000 92
70,000 ..... 91⅞
18,000 92
2,500 92
10,000 92
70,000 ..... 91⅞
2,000 92
2,000 ..... 91⅞
66,000 92
5,500 92
173,000 ..... 91⅞
16,000 92
56,000 ..... 91⅞
Repub of Cuba 5s 107
10,000 107
1,000 ..... 106¾
Adams Express 4s 104
500 104
500 ..... 104½
Am Hide & L 6s 98
5,000 98
Am Thread 4s 90
8,000 90
Am Tobacco 6s 115
38,000 115
Am Tobacco 4s 75⅛
14,000 ..... 75⅛
8,000 ..... 75⅝
15,000 ..... 85⅛
A, T & S F gen 4s 103⅝
21,000 ..... 103⅝
500 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅝
20,000 ..... 103⅞
A, T & S F conv 4s 103⅞
1st inst 25% pd 96
36,000 ..... 101⅛
Atl Coast Line 4s 102
17,000 102
B & O pr lien 3½s 97⅜
2,500 ..... 97⅜
2,000 ..... 97⅛
1,000 ..... 97⅛
Gold 4s 104
500 104
120,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 105
B L E & W V 4s 99½
12,000 ..... 99½
Con 4s 80⅞
2,000 ..... 80⅞
4,000 81
10,000 ..... 81⅛
Ref& conv 4s 80⅜
7,000 ..... 80⅜
50,000 ..... 81⅜
50,000 ..... 81⅜
21,000 ..... 81¼
Canada So 1st 5s 104½
2,000 ..... 104½
Cent of Ga cons 5s 114
10,000 114
2d inf 5s 84½
10,000 84
Gold 5s 73½
28,000 ..... 73½
10,000 ..... 73¼
Cent Pac gtd 4s 101¾
4,000 ..... 101¾
3,000 ..... 101⅞
C & O gen 4½s 108
1,000 108
Registered 104
1,000 104
Chi & Alt 3½s 81½
15,000 ..... 81½
C, B & Q joint 4s 103¾
10,000 ..... 103¾
5,000 ..... 103¾
C, M & St P gen 4s 112½
Series A 112½
C, R I & P ref 4s 97
38,000 97
8,000 ..... 96⅞
C, R I & P R R 4s 82¾
3,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 82
1,000 ..... 82½
Coll trust 5s 94⅜
4,000 ..... 94⅜
C, C, C & St L 104
Cair, Div 4s 102¼
2,000 ..... 102¼
Col Indust 1st 5s. 72
Series A 72
1,000 72
2,000 ..... 72⅜
3,000 ..... 72⅜
5,000 73
10,000 72
1st 5s, Ser B 70⅜
20,000 ..... 70⅜
5,000 71
2,000 ..... 70⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s 73½
5,000 ..... 73½
9,000 ..... 75⅜
1,000 ..... 75⅜
Col & So 1st 4s 94½
10,000 ..... 94½
Gold 4s 104
120,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 105
Con 4s 99½
2,000 ..... 99½
4,000 ..... 99⅝
12,000 ..... 99½
Conn & Pas Riv 4s 124
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 92
7,000 92
Cuba 6s 107
1,000 107
Del & Hud 4s 112
1,000 112
Del, Lack & W 7s 148
Morris & Essex 1st 7s 148
Denver & R G 4s 102½
2,000 ..... 102½
Det City Gas 5s 103
4,000 103
1,000 ..... 103¼
Dist Sec Cor 5s 79½
1,000 ..... 79½
E T, So L & W 5s 79½
1,000 ..... 79½
Erie 1st gen 4s 94½
7,000 ..... 94½
40,000 ..... 94⅝
Erie conv 4s 105
5,000 105
2,000 ..... 104⅞
6,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 104
Erie, Penn col tr 4s 95⅞
7,000 ..... 95⅞
1,000 96
G R & W deb ctfs B 24
10,000 23
Wabash deb B 6s 23
20,000 23
Wabash 2d 5s 100½
2,000 ..... 100½
Ill Cent 4s, 1955 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s 89½
5,000 ..... 89½
Kan City So 3s 71
5,000 71
10,000 ..... 71¼
25,000 ..... 71⅛
Kings Co Elev 4s 90
stamped gtd 93½
5,000 94
Lacka Steel 5s 105⅜
3,000 ..... 105⅜
Lac Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s 109⅜
1,000 ..... 109⅜
L S & M So 3½s 99½
1,000 ..... 99½
L I ref 4s 102⅜
1,000 ..... 102⅜
3,000 ..... 102⅜
L & N So Ry jt 4s 96⅞
10,000 ..... 96⅞
L & N unified 4s 103¼
1,000 ..... 103¼
Met St Ry ref 4s 91½
7,000 ..... 91½
Mex Cent con 4s 77½
1,000 ..... 77½
Mex Cent 1st inc 5,000 ..... 100⅝
10,000 ..... 100⅝
5,000 ..... 100⅝
2,000 21
5,000 ..... 20⅜
M, K & T ext 5s 103⅝
1,000 ..... 103⅝
5,000 ..... 103⅝
4,000 ..... 103⅝
M, K & T of T 5s 107⅜
5,000 ..... 107⅜
M, K & T 1st 4s 101½
5,000 ..... 101½
1,000 ..... 101¼
M, K & T ext 5s 100⅝
1,000 ..... 103½

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63
Oats, mixed	.37@.38
Flour, Minnesota patents	$6.15
Cotton, middling	9.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.21

CHICAGO, June 27.—Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.15; No. 3, $1@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.04; No. 2 corn, 55½@56c; No. 2 yellow, 56@56½c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 3 white, 32½@33½c; good feeling barley, 40@42c; fair to choice malting, 47@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3.10; mess pork, per bbl, $12.05@12.70; lard, per 100 lb, $7.22½@7.25; short-rib sides, (loose) $7.80@7.90; short clear sides, (boxed) $7.50@7.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $11.75@12.25.

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
June			8.95@8.95	8.61
July	9.01	8.78	9.00@9.01	8.71
August	9.09	8.86	9.06@9.07	8.77
September	9.15	8.93	9.13@9.14	8.84
October	9.22	8.97	9.19@9.19	8.91
November			9.23@9.25	8.95
December	9.33	9.06	9.29@9.30	9.01
January	9.37	9.11	9.34@9.36	9.06
February	9.39	9.17	9.38@9.39	9.08
March	9.44	9.20	9.42@9.43	9.11
April			9.45@9.47	9.14
May	9.42	9.24	9.48@9.50	9.16

LIVERPOOL, June 27.—Spot cotton, a fair business doing; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 20,000 balest American, 19,000 bales; middling upland, 5.05d. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 1 point lower; closed feverish, at 7 points net advance. June and June-July, 4.98; July-August, 4.97; August-September, September-October, October-November, November-December, December-January, and January-February, 4.96; February-March, 4.97; March-April and April-May, 4.98. Manchester yarns quiet and firm; cloths in moderate demand.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.05½ elevator and $1.07 free on board afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth $1.20½ and No. 1 hard Manitoba $1.14 free on board afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	95⅝	94	95⅛	94⅝
September	90½	89⅛	90⅛	89⅜
December	89⅜	88⅛	89⅞	88¾
Corn—				
July	61⅝	60½	61⅝	60⅜
September	61	60	61	59½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	90⅞	89⅛	90⅛	89¾
September	86⅝	84 13-16	86⅛	85⅛
December	86	84⅝	86	84¾
Corn—				
July	56⅜	54⅝	56¾	54⅝
September	55 15-16	53⅝	55⅞	53⅞
December	51⅝	50⅝	51⅜	50½
Oats—				
July	32⅞	32⅜	32⅞	32½
September	31 5-16	30½	31¼	30⅝
December	32⅛	31⅝	32⅛	31½
Lard—				
July	$7.32	$7.25	$7.27	$7.30
September	7.52	7.47	7.47	7.50
Ribs—				
July	7.87	7.80	7.82	7.82
September	8.05	7.95	8.00	8.00
Pork—				
July	12.70	12.62	12.67	12.67
September	13.05	12.95	13.02	13.00

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Monday's Close.
June			6.35@6.45	6.35
July	6.40	6 40	6.40@6.45	6.35
August			6.45@6.50	6.45
September	6.60	6.60	6.55@6.60	6.55
October			6.65@6.70	6.65
November			6.75@6.80	6.75
December	6.90	6.90	6.85@6.95	6.85
January			6.90@6.95	6.90
February			6.95@7.00	6.95
March			7.00@7.10	7.00
April			7.05@7.10	7.05
May	7.20	7.20	7.10@7.15	7.10

SUMMER RESORTS.

BIG TREES

9,000 Years Old
and 400 Feet High

ON THE LINE OF

SOUTHERN PACIFIC.

Visit this wonderful country, and see trees that are 114 feet higher than FLATIRON BUILDING, N. Y. City.

Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

Elevation 3,000 ft. Always cool

HOTEL KAATERSKILL

Top of Catskill Mountains; 3½ hours from N. Y. Pullman car direct to Hotel.

OPENS THURSDAY, JUNE 29.

ACCOMMODATES 1,200.

Most aristocratic and leading Hotel in the Catskills. Under the same management as in former years.

100 Rooms with Bath.

Bookings, Booklet, and further information of P. C. HUMPHREY, 509 5TH AV., (42d St.) Telephone 1061—38th.

A.A. HOTEL GLENBROOK

SHANDAKEN, ULSTER CO., N. Y.

HEART OF CATSKILLS

Superb location; seventy acres of shaded grounds, with trout brook; beautiful drives, tennis, billiards, bowling, music; no mosquitos; no malaria; pure spring water; good table and attendance. Write for booklet. Through trains from New York in 3½ hours via West Shore, Ulster and Delaware R. R. Address Hotel Glenbrook, Shandaken, Ulster Co., N. Y.

ONLY $2, $2.50 and $3 a day; $12, $15 and $18 a week.
$7 a week extra for private baths.
SUNSET PARK INN AND COTTAGES,
Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains. No hotel is better, more select and up to date or has finer views. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, &c. Gentiles only. "WITHOUT A PEER TO SUMMER IN."—N. Y. Times. C. A. COX, Prop., Haines Falls, N. Y.

Rockwood Hotel,
CAIRO, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.
Under new management. $15,000 expended in reconstruction and 70-room addition, with all modern improvements. Baths, hot and cold water on all floors; lighted by gas throughout; new water works; spring water; electric bell system; casino, bowling alleys, dance hall, fine orchestra; 1,500 feet elevation.
GEO. R. JONES, Prop.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. All conveniences of a modern hotel. Send for booklet. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

THE PARK COTTAGE. Open June 1st; write for booklet. Information Times Bureau, or write C. L. Murdock, Stamford.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Large furnished cottage on East shore, opposite Sabbath Bay Point, to let to private family for season; seven chambers and bathroom; place contains several acres woods, with 500 ft. shore front; private wharf, boating facilities, launch house, ice house now full; wood in cellar; location excellent and retired. W. C. COGSWELL, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Through Pullman Service to LAKE GEORGE
D. & H. 1234 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN

CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

Where to spend the Summer is a great problem; but we have solved it by providing a bath to nearly every room in the house, a table that is inviting to those who appreciate unexcelled cuisine and bedrooms in which Princes would deign to dwell. We are now referring to the "Imperial," Freeport, L. I.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL,
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL

NOW OPEN.
New York's Most Popular Family Resort. Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. E. DICK, Manager.
Tel. No. 1 Long Beach.

MANHANSET HOUSE
SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.
REASONABLE RATES.
Furnished Cottages for Rent. Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, Manhanset Manor, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

Villa Thyll.
(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 21st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 6072 Gramercy.
Mrs. L. Thyll.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City. Seaside and Country combined.
THE NEW now open. HOTEL opens June 24. Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY.
THE HANOVER. 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop

PEARSON COTTAGE,
30 Kneer Av., West Averne, Hammel's Station. Large, airy rooms; thoroughly renovated. All improvements. Excellent table. Mrs. H. W. Pearson, formerly Mrs. Scholl of Cedar Villa.
EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne.
HOLME-HURST INN. Faces ocean directly. Perfect cooking, dainty service, clean rooms. Booklets at 187 Madison Av., 53 Leonard St.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, NOW OPEN
POCANTICO LODGE, 'PHONE 30,
Briarcliff Realty Information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

THE ADIRONDACKS.
ADIRONDACKS

For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR Schroon Lake, N. Y. All outdoor sports. Airy rooms. Fine cuisine. Booklet. Sawyer Bros.

ADIRONDACKS.
STEVENS HOUSE, LAKE PLACID.
BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

Richfield Springs.

THE EARLINGTON,
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
OPENS JULY 1ST.
GOLF, TENNIS AND COACHING.
THE FAMOUS SULPHUR BATHS.
NEW YORK OFFICE until June 30, THE EARLINGTON, West 27th St.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn,
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Sullivan County.

PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FLEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

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DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Saratoga.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL,
On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicsville, N. Y. 22nd Season.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Greenwood Lake.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Open for inspection and guests; delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; special rates for June; booklet.
E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Miscellaneous.

Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Connecticut.

Fort Griswold House
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opens last week in June.
YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. YARD, Mgr.

EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.

Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN
Winter Harbor, Maine.
Enlarged; new bathroom suites. Golf. Tennis. Swimming Pool.
OPENS JULY 1ST.

THE MALVERN HOTEL
Bar Harbor, Maine.
Remodelled and under new management.....OPENS JULY 1ST.
Also furnished cottages for rent.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.
Address either of above hotels.

BAY OF NAPLES INN.
On Bay of Naples, connecting Sebago and Long Lakes, Maine. Modern, beautifully located. Boating, canoeing, fishing, bathing. Fine golf, tennis, and picturesque roads for riding, driving, and autoing. Elevator; livery and garage. Fine forest reserve; ideal territory for bird study. High elevation, pure spring water. Send for booklet. GEO. H. DAVIS, Naples, Maine.

Massachusetts.

SOUTH SHORE
THE
SIPPEWISSETT
FALMOUTH, MASS.
Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel.
HARVEY & WOOD.
Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
281 5th Av., New York. Telephone 4630 Madison.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.
Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W.C.Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.
Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

MICHIGAN.

MT. CLEMENS
Famous Mineral Springs
THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
FOR RHEUMATISM
AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located 20 miles from Detroit. Excellent boating and fishing; 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses.
Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Middletown, N. Y., and vicinity grow in favor as Summer outing localities. High altitude, pure water, beautiful scenery, may be found in this neighborhood. For Summer Booklet, with list of boarding houses, and further information address W. C. Ramsdell, Sec'y Business Men's Association, Middletown, N. Y.

THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 53 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2125—Gramercy.

NORRIS MANOR, East Norris, Conn.—A few boarders wanted; just the place for health; shady grounds, good boating and fishing; excellent table; farm produce; $7.00 to $10.00. MRS. EDWARDES.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y. —Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6-$12. Illustrated booklets.

Two young men wanted after July 1; modern country house; first-class table; 40 minutes from city; terms reasonable. Apply Box 145, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

Comfort before style; good board; "Dewey House"; fine fishing, boating; $8 per week. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. J. Petrie, C. Hedbawney.

Adults Wanted.—Pleasant farmhouse; high location; shade; near lakes. Mrs. B. Newman, Mill Plain, Conn.

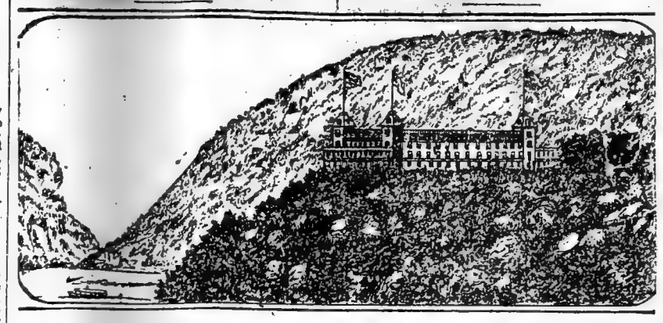
Attractive place; delightful; near bay; take few boarders; moderate. Box 574 Patchogue, L. I.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine. (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.



WATER GAP HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Always Cool and Pleasant.
On the mountains, amidst luxurious surroundings and scenery; $25,000 spent in improvements; capacity, 350; elevators; rooms en suite, with bath; fine furnishings; golf, tennis, bowling, music; mountain spring water in rooms and throughout the hotel; valet service; the location for convenience, quiet, and rest surpasses all others. Write for booklet and special June and July rates. Livery attached. The table is abundantly supplied from the hotel's own farm. Only 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R. No mosquitoes or malaria. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

Milford.

"VILLA INA,"
High-class French Boarding House. Delightfully situated Milford, Pike Co., Pa. For further particulars address MISS ANNA SCHANNO.

NEW JERSEY.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

HADDON HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

CHALFONTE
is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front.
Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH,
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Situated on bluff facing ocean; unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling.
GEORGE R. JONES, Proprietor.
Also Rockwood Hotel, Cairo, N. Y., Catskill Mountains, opens June 15.

Winslow.

WINSLOW INN.
WINSLOW, N. J.
An ideal resort. Thoroughly modern. Fine cuisine; 60 acres private grounds. Extensive verandas. Tennis, boating, bathing, riding, and driving, pool, billiards, bowling, buffet. Attractive rates. Booklet. 100 miles from New York on C. R. R. of New Jersey. S. S. Farnham.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Ocean Grove.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern—District of New York.—In the matter of OIL SEEDS PRESSING COMPANY, Bankrupt.—No. 6,515.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold under the direction of James F. McNaboe, the trustee, at public auction, by Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, at No. 113 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

The property to be sold consists of Marsala wine.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw any of said property from sale unless it shall bring at least 75 per centum of the appraised value.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy,
45 Cedar Street, New York City.
New York, June 15, 1905.

NOVA SCOTIA
LAND OF EVANGELINE

A Direct Weekly Service Between
New York, Yarmouth and Halifax.
By the Dominion Atlantic Ry's superb Twinscrew S. S. PRINCE ARTHUR, to Yarmouth, thence by rail to Halifax.
Sailing from the Munson Line Steamship Pier 14, East River, N. Y., 11 A. M., Every Saturday.
N. Y. to Yarmouth, Round Trip, $25. Halifax, Round Trip, $32.
INCLUDING MEALS AND CABIN BERTH.
Staterooms, $2.00 upward, according to location.
Rooms de luxe, rates on application.
For full particulars apply to Thomas Cook & Son, 261, 1185 B'way, 649 Mad. Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq., or Company's Agents, Munson S. S. Line, Beaver Building, N.Y., or any tourist agent.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Campania...July 1, 2 PM|Caronia...July 11, noon
*Ultonia...July 6, 4 PM|Lucania...July 13, 2 PM
Umbria...July 8, 10 AM|Etruria...July 22, 9 AM
*Carries Second and Third Class only.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
SLAVONIA.....July 11, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29
PANNONIA.....July 25, noon; Sept. 12
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

For Canadian Pacific sailings, see to-morrow's ad.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.
This Is the Direct Line from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls
and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
1:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISLES SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.
HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 5:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 20 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Uister Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det.& Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH. C. E. LAMBERT.
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.
From Pier 10, Foot of Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 to PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June 5 July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week days & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
COMMENCING JUNE 29TH.
Leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK.—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK.—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Aldrich Estate Parts With a Block of Tenements—Big Hotel on Seventy-seventh Street Sold—Skyscraper in Twenty-seventh Street—Heavy Downtown Business.

The Aldrich estate has parted with a block of eleven six-story tenements in West Sixty-third Street, just west of Amsterdam Avenue. Mandelbaum & Lewine bought them. These tenements have been in the possession of the Aldrich estate ever since they were built ten years ago. Nearby are to be the "model" tenements which the trustees of Henry Phipps's fund are going to erect on West End Avenue. The eleven houses are 203 to 223 West Sixty-third Street. Each one has a frontage of 25 feet and a depth of 100 feet.

Million-Dollar Transaction.

In conjunction with Frank Hughes of Passaic, N. J., A. S. Mordecai & Son have sold for the West Side Construction Company the big twelve-story Manhattan Square Hotel. It is on Seventy-seventh Street, just opposite the Museum of Natural History. The purchaser is the Park Heights Land and Water Company. In part payment the sellers took property in Passaic and Rutherford, N. J. The total amount involved in the transaction was $1,200,000. The hotel has a frontage of 100 feet and a depth of 102 feet.

To Erect Skyscraper in 24th Street.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Mary E. String 12 and 15 West Twenty-fourth Street, two four-story dwellings, altered into a hotel, on plot 52x98.9. The buyer is Andrew J. Kirwan. He will erect an eleven-story loft building on the plot. The seller, who sometimes represents Myer Hellman, took title to the properties last week from the Williamson and Anthon estates.

These Two Brokers Busy.

Isadore M. Levy has purchased, for a client, the premises 90 Henry Street, 25 by 100, six-story front tenement and six-story rear tenement houses. Mr. Gladstone was the broker.

Mr. Levy has sold for a client, Moses Koslow, to Samuel Gross, the premises 1,764-1,766 Third Avenue, 50 by 100, two five-story tenement houses.

Solomon Rosenblatt has purchased, through his attorney, Isadore M. Levy, from George F. Sturkan, the premises 2,252 First Avenue, a five-story ten-room house, with stores and basement. The broker was B. A. Lesser.

Sydney S. Cohen was the broker in the sale of a lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to the Realty Mortgage Company and Hellner & Wolf. Mr. Cohen sold the lot for Mary McManus. The same broker also sold 637 Tenth Avenue, a five-story flat, and 501 and 503 West Forty-fifth Street, two four-story flats. These houses have not changed hands before in thirty years.

Moses Kinzler has bought, through Cohen, 628 East Ninth Street, a five-story-and-basement double flat; immediately afterward it was resold. It is also announced that Sydney S. Cohen, in conjunction with I. Fragner, sold some time ago a tract of twenty-five acres at King's Highway and Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn. It was part of the Schellenberg estate.

Big Number of Downtown Sales.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have resold for a client of William R. Brinckerhoff, who recently purchased the property from the estate of George P. Fox, through the same brokers, 47 West Third Street, a four-story brick building on a plot 32.6 by 104.6. The buyers are Millot Brothers, who have been for many years lessees of the building.

Abraham Phillips, in conjunction with S. Stern, has sold for M. Stahl 172 Forsyth Street, 20 by 100, to a Mr. Hallock.

William Oppenheim sold the six-story building, with flats and stores, at the southwest corner of Cherry Street and Catharine Slip. Emil Reibstein was the purchaser.

B. Posner has bought the six-story tenement on plot 62 by 45 at the northwest corner of Stanton and Cannon Streets.

Alexander J. Roux has leased for William H. Browning to the Samuel Cupples Envelope Company the entire building 7, 9, and 11 Laight Street, southeast corner of St. John's Lane. The building is six stories high and has a frontage of 66 feet on Laight Street, 181 feet on St. John's Lane, and about 64 feet on York Street. The lease is for a long term of years.

Jesse J. Goldburg has purchased from Dr. J. F. Burstein the five-story tenement 124 Cherry Street. This property has been in Dr. Burstein's hands for the past fourteen years, all offers having been refused by him until this purchase by Mr. Goldburg. D. Seglin was the broker.

Diamondston & Levin have bought the southeast corner of Monroe and Gouverneur Streets, two five-story tenement houses on a lot 51 by 60. N. Chess was the broker.

Deals on the East Side.

Jacob Greenfield has sold 546, 548, 550, and 552 East Eighty-second Street, four private houses on a plot 53 by 102. He has also purchased 526 and 534 East Eighty-second Street, the last of the fourteen houses built over thirty years ago.

Herman Rosenberg and S. Kestel have sold for M. Schultz 306 East Ninety-third Street, a four-story double tenement, 25 by 100.8½, and have resold same to Mr. Breakstone.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Solomon Kluge the five-story tenement 122 East Eighty-eighth Street and the three-story frame building 120 East Eighty-eighth Street to the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Fleck & Baum have sold for Julius Weinstein to Adolph Bennett 226-228 East Eighty-third Street, a six-story apartment house now in course of construction, on a lot 42.6 by 102.

Julius Scott has sold for Louis Rocser 158 East Eighty-second Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 25 by 102.2.

Peter Herd, Denison & Maynahan have leased for Henry Lewis Morris to a client the five-story tenement 419 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, for a term of years.

Jesse J. Goldburg has sold three lots on the south side of Seventy-first Street, 248 feet east of Avenue A, 75 by 100.4. The purchaser will improve the property.

Abby G. Solomon has sold to E. C. Dusenbury for occupancy 105 East Sixty-fifth Street, a three-story brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 20 by 80.

Samuel Wacht has sold to David Levine the plot 125 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-ninth Street, 150 feet west of Avenue A.

On the West Side.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for the Madison Square Mortgage Company the Carlos restaurant property, 25 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, a five-story building.

The Whitehall Realty Company has purchased the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, through Joseph Kramer.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Saranac Realty Company the two five-story double tenements, with stores, 95 and 97 Ninth Avenue, on a plot 41.11 by 80.

R. Fehlmann has sold for Julia Levy to Nettie K. Kaelble 556 Columbus Avenue, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100, between Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth Streets.

James L. Libby has placed a loan of $175,000 at 4 per cent. through the Title Guarantee and Trust Company for the Westboro Realty Company, on the southeast corner of Eightieth Street and West End Avenue, Messrs. Erskine & Charles Hewitt, owners. Mr. Libby sold this property to the Hewitts March 1.

In Eastern Harlem.

Max M. Pullman has bought from David Fruchter 1,581 Park Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourth Street, a five-story brick store, on a lot 26 by 80.

Meyer Levenson has sold for Bernard Blumby and Israel Ostronsky 128 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

Nathan Burkan has bought for his clients, A. Messer and L. Kraut, from A. Happel 1,855 Second Avenue, a five-story triple flat. B. G. Kahn was the broker.

Arnold Adler has bought 1,836 Second Avenue, a five-story double flat.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Conservative Realty Company the five-story double flat 107 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, in size 25 by 100.

Kassel & Goldberg have sold to Pinkus Frank 1,556 and 1,558 Second Avenue, five-story tenements, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

In Western Harlem.

Julius Moll has sold for Garfiel & Moll to Sam Greenberg the plot 100 by 100 on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues; also the plot 50 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, between Amsterdam and Audubon Avenues; also to Garfiel & Moll 1,682 and 1,688 Madison Avenue four single flats, with stores, on a lot 80 by 50.

Thomas Scholes has bought 2,558 Eighth Avenue, a five-story brick double flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 88.

William P. Mangam has sold for the Just estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the property on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 100 by 100.

H. Harnstein has sold for Albert Wintornitz to a client the seven-story apartment 531 and 533 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, on a lot 52 by 100. Kirkpatrick & Urquhart have sold for Bolton Hall to Miss M. Schwerck 8 St. Nicholas Terrace, a five-story building, on a plot 38.7 by 68 by 80.

L. B. Wakeman has sold for Edward H. Reynolds the Hotel Vallamont and the Grampion apartment house, two seven-story buildings, on plot 118 by 148 by 100.11 by 96.6, at the northeast corner of St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, for about $825,000.

Lazard Kahn has sold to B. Mainzer and Dr. M. Markiewiz 442 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Bronx Transactions.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client to Harris & Timball the two new six-story tenements in course of construction on the west side of Beach Avenue, 47 feet east of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, on plot 75 by 100.

P. A. Nebeling has sold for John Thomson to C. Cogswell 137 Van Buren Street, a two-family house on lot 25 by 100.

Louis I. Harris has sold to Albert Kahn 854 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a four story flat, on a lot 25 by 100.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Susan A. Tier the two-story frame house and lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Elton Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street.

William Peters & Co., in conjunction with the Geiszler & Hans Realty Company, have sold for Basilius Busch a plot of ground containing twelve lots at the junction of Boston Road and old Fordham Road, Bronxdale.

Noyes, Seeds & Husher have sold for Margaret Diehl 625 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a two-story building with store, 25 by 115.

Bauer, Docter & Van Cleef have sold 1,485 Brook Avenue. It has a 100-foot front.

Miscellaneous Notes.

An auction sale of 257 building plots will begin on Saturday in the section known as White Plains Highlands, at White Plains, N. Y. These plots have each a frontage of 100 feet. They are within a half hour's ride from the Grand Central Station. Joseph H. Lewis of 23 East Twentieth Street will be the auctioneer.

M. S. Schaentaum has bought for a client 481 Smith Street, Brooklyn. Louis Ostroff was the broker.

Turner & Co. of 28 East Forty-second Street will sell at auction July 1 and 4 200 lots in Battle Hill Park, White Plains. The sale will be held on the premises at 1 o'clock each day. The lots are situated on Chatterton Hill, which was the scene of the battle of White Plains, and is the highest point of elevation around White Plains. The electrifying of the New York Central system is expected to create a rise in their values. The lots are the property of the Westchester Syndicate, of which Howard Willets is President.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

3d Av, 371 and 373, s e corner of 27th St, 40.10x85, two seven-story flats, with stores; 3d Av, 369, e s, 40.10 ft s of 27th St, 24.2x85, seven-story flat, with stores; 27th St, 204 to 208 East, s s, 85 ft e of 3d Av, 75x98.9, six-story brick loft building; 26th St, 200 East, 110 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9 and irregular, six-story brick loft building; to Stephen J. Cox $210,000

128th St, 203 West, n s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11, five-story brick tenement; to Hugh King 28,400

Bronx Park Av, n e corner of 177th St, 25x100; withdrawn.

11th St, 237 and 239 West, n s, 162.6 ft e of 4th St, 37.6x100; six-story brick tenement; to Samuel Rosenberg..... 62,700

Bathgate Av, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 75x100, vacant; bid in..... 13,500

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Washington Av, 2,381 and 2,383, s e corner of 186th St, 50x81, two four-story brick tenements with stores; adjourned to July 11.

By James L. Wells.

Westchester Av, 730, s s, 253 ft e of Bergen Av, running through to rapid transit right of way, 28x72.7x33.5x 54.8, three-story frame store and dwelling; adjourned to July 11.

North Broadway, Yonkers, s e corner of Odell Av, 150x635x168x671.8; to Sarah Bolmer 6,447

North Broadway, e s, 150 ft s of Odell Av, 150x699x168x671.8; to Clarence Bolmer 4,153

North Broadway, e s, 300 ft s of Odell Av, 176x699x195.3x731.3; to L. D. Hitchcock 5,284

North Broadway, e s, 476 ft s of Odell Av, 150x760x168x731.3; to L. D. Hitchcock 4,866

North Broadway, e s, 626 ft s of Odell Av, 150x788.6x168x759.6; to M. De F. Bolmer 4,287

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

84th St, n s, 101 ft w of 2d Av, for a five-story brick lyceum, 50x102; Workingmen's Educational Home Association of 206 East 86th St, owner; F. W. Fisher, architect; cost, $160,000.

Hamilton Place, n e corner 141st St, for two six-story brick flats, 108.6x125.8; Schlesinger & Finchel of 65 East 103d St, owners; Glasser & Ebert of 70 Manhattan St, architects; cost, $180,000.

Morton St, n e corner of Bedford St, for a six-story brick tenement, 43x62; Goodman & Gertsch of 61 East Houston St, owners; Hornenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $30,000.

138th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for five one-story brick workshops, $7.6x99.11; Levy & Weinstein of 20 West 4th St, owners; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $8,750.

104th St, s s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for three five-story brick flats, 50x100.4; Wilson & Gingold of 50 West 112th St., owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $150,000.

199th St, n e corner of Marion Av, for three two-story-and-attic frame dwellings, 21x54; George B. Kingston of 200th St and Decatur Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $21,000.

Union Av, s w corner of 138th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 36.3½x103.11; Max Sternberg of 1,671 2d Av, owner; Goldner & Goldberg of Westchester and Jackson Avs, architects; cost, $60,000.

Briggs Av, e s, 166.01 ft n of 190th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 45x88.8; Germansky & Cohen of 46 East 14th St, owners; L. F. J. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $55,000.

Briggs Av, e s, 305.68 ft n of 198th St, for a three-story frame tenement, 25x60.8; Daniel Houlihan of Bainbridge Av and 199th St, owner; J. J. McMillan of 111 East 205th St, architect; cost, $7,500.

135th St, s s, 125 ft e of Lincoln Av, for a two-story brick stable, 100x95; James Reilly & Son of 169 Lincoln Av, owners; Charles Baxter & Son of 360 Alexander Av, architects; cost, $22,000.

Macomb's Dam Road, w s, 100 ft n of 170th St, for a one-story frame stable and shed, 12x24; J. F. Eithler of Marcy Place and Concourse, owner; Charles Baxter & Son, architects; cost, $3,000.

South Chestnut Drive, n s, 206 ft e of North Chestnut Drive, for a two-story frame dwelling, 29x31.9; Orry H. Hoag of 32 East 220th St, owner; A. A. Austin of 75 Pleasant Av, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, s e corner of 59th St, to a seven, eleven, and thirteen story brick hotel; the Breragne Company, premises, owner; C. T. Mott of 35 West St, architect; cost, $70,000.

7th St, 106 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; the Residence Realty Company, premises, owner; Foster, Gade & Graham of 281 4th Av, architects; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, June 27.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 134th St, 100.10x100; David Shaff to Samuel J. Silverman, (mtg $100,000) 100

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 220 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Michael Clayton to Wolf Burland. 100

BRIGGS AV, n w corner of 5th Av, 30x 211.6x120x232, William's Bridge; William Crittenden to Charles H. Easton. Nom.

BRIGGS AV, n w corner of 5th Av, 30x211.6x120x232, William's Bridge; Charles H. Easton to Max Pitkowsky and another, (mtg $5,000) 100

BROADWAY, 341, n w s, 22x irregular; Maiden Lane, n e s, at s e s of Nassau St, 19.3x irregular; South St, 26, n w s, 25.5x84.3; Canal St, 370 and 372, s w s, 37x irregular; Charles N. Fearing to Julia S. Swan, 1-18 part, all title, (mtg $7,000) 14,546

BROADWAY, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x120; Simon Weiss to Alfred Lewis, (mtg $68,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 140th St, 99.11x100; Broadway, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x100; Alfred Lewis to Interborough Building Company, (mtg $138,000) ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, s w corner of 135th St, 146.11x100; John O. Baker to James R. Hay, (mtg $60,000) 100

BROADWAY, s e corner of 141st St, 99.11x120; Isidor Jackson and another to Louis Weiss, (mtg $54,000) 100

BROOME ST, s w corner of Goerck St, 25.2x100; Bernhard Rosenbock to Isaac Maye, (mtg $25,000) 100

CLINTON AV, n e corner of 173d St, 45x100; Joseph G. Engel to James J. Nealis, (mtg $4,500) 100

CLINTON AV, e s, 99.5 ft s of 170th St, 38.3x105.7; Wahlig & Sonsin Co. to Marie C. Baker, (mtg $37,000) 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, Lot 9, map 211, lots part Downing estate, 25x77.5; Elizabeth W. Gurynne to J. U. Audebart, (mtg $1,700) 100

COURTLANDT AV, 513 and 515, w s, 50.1x94; James H. McHeffey to Harry Goodstein and another; (mtg $31,000) 100

CROTONA AV, w s, 129.6 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x100; Frederick Weller, Jr., to Hattie Weller, all liens ..... Nom.

CROTONA AV, w s, 129.6 ft s of 182d St, 25.1x100; Otto R. Meyer to Frederick Weller, Jr., ½ part 100

DIVISION ST, s e s, Lot 21, map of estate of William Crowther; Westchester Domestic Realty Company to Alfred C. Bachman ..... Nom.

EDGECOMBE AV, 117, w s, 25x85; Bernard Remus to Abraham Simon, (mtg $16,000) 100

ELM ST, 162 and 164, w s, 50.2x100.6; Michael Scangarella to Michele Brigante, ½ part, all liens ..... Nom.

ELTON AV, w s, 50 ft n of 158th St, 25x100; Susan A. Tier to James Shone

FOREST ST, 151 and 153 East, 47.10x102.2; Abraham J. Dworsky to Leo Barnett and another, (mtg $61,000) 100

FORSYTH ST, 147, 24x100; Morris J. Simon and others to Bertha Simon and another, (mtg $30,250) ..... Nom.

FOX AV, e s, 325 ft n of Jefferson Av, 50x100, Edenwald; Philip Sonkin to Annie Abramson, (mtg $900) ..... Nom.

GOERCK ST, 27 and 29, w s, 50x100; William T. Hookey and others to Frank Genis, (mtg $40,000) 71,100

GRAND AV, w s, 50 ft s of 185d St, 25x100; Emilia Paterson to George Eysser, (mtg $3,500) 6,000

JEROME AV, 2,016 and 2,018, e s, 50.1 x100; United Real Estate and Trust Company to Russell Realty and Improvement Company ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 441, e s, 15x75; Daniel Barry to Caroline A. Barry, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

LOT 21, map of 89 lots, Perot estate; Hugh N. Camp, Jr., executor, to A. P. Kirkland ..... Nom.

LOT 21, map of 89 lots, Perot estate; A. P. Kirkland to Adam A. Volze, (mtg $500) ..... Nom.

LOT 475, map of part of estate of N. W. Stuyvesant; Joseph Zimmern to Lina Reisman, (mtg $13,000) 100

LOT 20, map of St. Raymond Park; Joseph Daoust to Hudson P. Rose ..... Nom.

LOTS 30 and 31, map Neill estate; Domestic Realty Company to Alfred C Bachman 100

LOTS 480 to 462, Section A of Vyse estate; Mario C. Baker to Wahlig & Sonsin Co. 100

LOTS 30 and 31, map Neill estate; Alfred C. Bachman to Domestic Realty Company, (mtg $6,000) 100

LUDLOW ST, 115, e s, 19x87.6; Silvie M. Warner to Joseph Rosonberg and another 22,000

MADISON AV, 1,515 and 1,517, e s, 54x 70; Lena Davis to Henry Mole and others, (mtg $56,000) 100

MAPES AV, e s, 105 ft n of 179th St, 66.1x145.2; Rose Aaronson to William Prager, (mtg $3,300) 100

MORNINGSIDE AV WEST, n w corner of 117th St, 100.11x120; Harry J. Simon to Robert M. Silverman Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $60,000) 100

MOURIS ST, w s, 451.5 ft n of 196th St, 25.1x102.5; Louis C. Hahn to Ada E. Skillman 100

PARKER AV, s w corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x100; Henry Webb to Fred Judge 100

PERRY ST, 113 and 115, n s, 45x irregular; Jacob Kaiser et al to Fannie Meyers, (mtg $36,000) 100

PRINCE ST, 90, s s, 36x irregular; Washington Life Insurance Company to John S. Hawley 147,500

RIDGE ST, 124, e s, 25x100; Abe Bruder to Wolf Rosen, (mtg $17,000) .. 100

RIVINGTON ST, s s, 22 ft w of Tompkins Av, 66x75; William A. Christman et al to Meyer Lefkowitz, (mtg $7,000) 100

ROBERTSON PLACE, s e s, being Lots 226, 227, and 228, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 100x 100; William Willcox to Julia P. Langdon ..... Nom.

ROBERTSON PLACE, s e s, being Lots 226, 227, and 228, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 100x 100; Julia P. Laughlin to Clarence W. Langdon ..... Nom.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, n ½ of plot 4, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge; Catherine E. Olley to James A. Mahoney ..... Nom.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, n ½ of plot 4, map of William O. Giles, at King's Bridge; Edward H. Olley to James A. Mahoney, all title 6,500

ST NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 159th St, 27.5x108.7; Herman Koenigsberger to Teschmann Realty Company, (mtg $46,000) ..... Nom.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 145th St, 10x100; Samuel Aronson et al to Henry O. Heuer et al, executors. 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 126th St, 68.4x100; Douglass Realty Company to Eva G. Humphreys, (mtg $135,000) ..... Nom.

ST. RAYMOND AV, s s, Lot 119, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; John Flood to James P. Hanrahan, ½ part. 100

SOUTH ST, 26, n w s, 25.5x84.3; Sherburn R. Eaton and another, trustees, to Charles N. Fearing, 1-3rd part ..... Nom.

SOUTH ST, s e corner of Roosevelt St, 81.4x84; Ira B. Lambert to Oscar H. Montgomery and another, (mtg $27,500) 100

SOUTH ST, 176, n e corner of Roosevelt St, 31.4x84; Edwin A. Watson, referee, to Ira B. Lambert 28,000

SUFFOLK ST, 55 and 57, w s, 50x75; Abraham Bester and others to Max Goldberg and another, (mtg $47,000) .. 100

TIFFANY ST, s e corner of Southern Boulevard, 200x597.10; Bethoven Englander to Abraham Greenberg 100

TINTON AV, w s, 147.10 ft n of 168th St, 20.5x110; Anna M. Smith to Henry F. Mackay, (mtg $6,000) 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 300.2 ft n of 179th St, 25x178; August J. Papenbaum to William H. Osborn 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 51 ft w of Eagle Av, 27.7x—; J. A. Haughwout to Milton Mayer and others, (mtg 312,000) ..... Nom.

WHITLOCK AV, s w corner of Tiffany St, 597.10x230.8; Abraham Greenberg to Bethoven Englander 100

WILLIS AV, w s, 50 ft n of 134th St, 25x81.6; Esther Eisenberg to Emanuel Glauber, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, w s, 25x81.6; Irving S. Charig to Esther Eisenberg, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

WOOSTER ST, 147, w s, 25x99.11; Meyer J. Wohlegemuth to Samuel Floersheimer, (mtg $25,000) 100

2D AV, e s, 52.1 ft n of 75th St, 25.1x 100; Benjamin Gomprecht to Libbie Fleig, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, 316.11 ft e of 1st Av, 24.8x 121.11; Alice Goldstein to Matt Goldstein, all title 625

3D AV, 47 West, 32.6x104.6; Edwin J. Buley to Theophelus Millot and another, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 1,820, n e corner of 101st St, 25.11x80; Emil Adler and others to Mark L. Abrahams and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

4TH ST, s s, 177 ft w of Macdougal St, 32.6x109; Louis Fuchs to Rebecca Fuchs, (mtg $36,500) 100

4TH AV, e s, 128.1 ft n of 34th St, 20x 80; Charles A. Peabody to William B. Coley 100

4TH AV, n w corner of 37th St, 24.8x 85, Charles E. Rotter and others to Theophile Kick, (mtg $20,000) 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 118th St, 26x 100; Salo Cohn and others to Arnold Kohn, (mtg $16,000) 100

7TH AV, 2,332, w s, 32.4x100; Salo Cohn to Arnold Kohn, (mtg $40,000) .. Nom.

8TH AV, 2,566, e s, 24.8x88.9; Harry Fried to Lazarus Fried, (mtg $30,000) . 100

8TH ST, n s, 200.6 ft w of 5th Av, 74x 93.11; Eugene Basch to Amanda Basch ..... Nom.

9TH ST, n s, Lot 234, map of Unionport, 50x100; Carrie M. Forbes to John Lunney ..... Nom.

10TH ST, n e s, 143 ft s e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Emil Adler et al to David Friedman and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

11TH AV, n w corner of 173d St, 200x 100; Alfred C. Bachman to Jesse W. Ehrich, (mtg $81,000) 100

11TH ST, n w corner of 137th St, 99.11x 125; Samuel McMillan to Transit Realty Company ..... Nom.

11TH AV, n w corner of 173d St, 200x 100; Josephine Fleischmann to Alfred C. Bachman 100

14TH ST, 517 and 519 East, 50x103.3; Rexton Realty Company to Louis Minsky and another, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

24TH ST, 23 East, 13x80; Anna V. B. Duer and another to Frank P. Holman. Nom.

24TH ST, 21 and 23 East, 30x irregular; Frank P. Holman to Daniel B. Freedman, (mtg $57,000) 100

25TH ST, 163 East, 25x98.9; Jean C. Norton and others to Charlotte C. Brown and another, 3-5 part, all title 100

25TH ST, 220 and 222 West, 31x98.9; Raymond S. Wood to May Irwin, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

25TH ST, 339 East, n e s, 25x98.9; Guaranty Trust Company of New York to Hermann M. Biggs ..... Nom.

30TH ST, s s, 196 ft e of Madison Av, 34x98.9; William Kevan, executor, to George Rosenfield 71,500

35TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of 4th Av, 25x 98.9; John M. Ellsworth to Mary Parsons et al, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

39TH ST, n s, 245 ft w of 5th Av, 15x 98.9; Eugene C. Potter to Eliza J. Vaughan, (mtg $55,000) ..... Nom.

40TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 3d Av, 20x98.9; Michael Lily to Rosehill Realty Corporation 100

40TH ST, 22 West, 18x98.9; Benjamin B. Davenport to May E. Bannon 100

40TH ST, is to 22 West, 54x98.9; May E. Bannon to New York Club, a corporation, (mtg $11,500) 100

40TH ST, s s, 283.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18x98.9; 40th St, s s, 301.6 ft w of 5th Av, 18x98.9; Sarah Talman to May E. Bannon, (mtg $95,000) ..... Nom.

40TH ST, 22 West, 18x98.9; Helen M. Ely and another to Mary E. Bannon, (mtg $24,000) 100

40TH ST, 314 East, 25x98.9; Otto A. Rosalsky to Bessie Sabin, (mtg $16,750) 100

40TH ST, 316 East, 25x98.9; Otto A. Rosalsky to Bessie Sabin, (mtg $15,000) 100

44TH ST, 522 West, 25x100.5; Thomas Carrol to Hermes Realty Company, (mtg $13,500) 100

56TH ST, s s, 66.8 ft w of Park Av, 16.8x75; Annie Bruns to Mabel A. V. Greene ..... Nom.

61ST ST, 159 East, 20.9x100.5; Agnes L. Mahon to Stuyvesant Wainwright 100

67TH ST, 49 to 53 West, 83.6x100.5; Paul D. Cravath to Fifty-seventh Street Realty Company ..... Nom.

62D ST, n s, 371 ft s e of 2d Av, 17x 100.5; Susan E. Barnum et al to John Bozzuffi 7,800

69TH ST, 81 East, 25x100.5; Maxwell E. Butler, executor, to Henry S. Wilson 100

69TH ST, s s, 430 ft e of Avenue B, 25x 100.5; Samuel Wacht to David Levin, (mtg $37,750) 100

69TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Avenue A, 125x100.5; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Samuel Wacht, (mtg $30,000) .. 100

69TH ST, s s, 425 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x 77.4; Lizzie A. Willett to Morris Klinkowstein 100

70TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 25x 100; T. Linke to Abraham D. Weinstein 100

75TH ST, 410 East, 25x100; Max Borck to Rosie Cohen, (mtg $21,000) 100

77TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; West Side Construction Company to Arthur S. Hughes 100

79TH ST, s s, 192 ft w of Park Av, 16.6x102.2; Ada Content to Theodora Levy, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

80TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of 9th Av, 18.9 x102.2; Annie H. Smith to Irene S. Boynton ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 151 and 153 East, 47.10x 102.2; Abraham J. Dworsky to Leo Barnett and another, (mtg $61,000) .. 100

81ST ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Isidor Rubin to Henry Klapper, (mtg $20,500) 100

81ST ST, 210 East, 25x102.2; James Kelly and others to William T. Lawson, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 513 East, 25x102.2; Henry Nombach to Julia Levy, (mtg $14,000). 100

85TH ST, s s, 400 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Meier Lehmann to Gertrude H. Hyman, (mtg $17,000) 100

93D ST, 58 East, 21x100.8; August Ganzemuller to Anton Friedrich 100

96TH ST, 174 East, 80x100.8; Adolph Frlid to Patrick McKeogh and another, (mtg $16,750) 100

98TH ST, 213 East, 26x100.1; Henry Feuerstein to Yet Kraner, (mtg $17,000) 100

99TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.11; John Stich to Morris H. Feder and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

102D ST, 108 East, 20x100.11; Joachim Spiro to Simon Spiro, (mtg $7,500) .. Nom.

105TH ST, 102 and 104 East, 40x100.11; Isidor Jackson and others to Julius Weinstein, (mtg $15,000) 100

109TH ST, 37 West, 25x100.5; Thomas Friedman and others to American Female Guardian Society and Home for Friendless, (mtg $8,000) 100

115TH ST, 210 and 212 East, 45x100.11; Hyman Adelstein and others to Samuel Bobowsky, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

116TH ST, 152 and 154 East, 35.1x100.11; Rudolph Wallach to William Rauch and another (mtg $34,000) 100

133TH ST, s s, 45 ft e of Madison Av, 50x100.10; Simon Myers and another to Herman Asron 100

118TH ST, 316 and 318 East, 50x100.11; Isaac Challin to Jacob Bobsow, (mtg $14,000) 100

119TH ST, 316 West, 25x100.11; Bernard J. Isecke to Bernhard Oppenheimer, (mtg $17,000) 100

119TH ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; James H. McHeffey to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $22,000) 100

119TH ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; Harry Goodstein to Jacob C. Harris, (mtg $22,000) 100

119TH ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; Jacob C. Harris to Albert S. Hoffman, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

119TH ST, 313 West, 25x100.11; Amelia Oppenheimer to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $3,900) 100

123D ST, 304 East, 28.8x100.11; Cornelia B. Drew to Marcus L. Osk and another, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

123D ST, 304 East, 28.8x100.11; Marcus L. Osk and another to William Soltz, (mtg $7,750) ..... Nom.

126TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Clara Just to Fisher Lewine, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $29,000) 100

135TH ST, 35 West, 37.6x99.11; Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company to Oswald Gastcyer, (mtg $30,000) 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Elise Baumann to Fisher Lewine, 1-3 part, (mtg $29,000) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Helene Ruehlemann to Fisher Lewine, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $29,000) 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Carl Just, Jr., to Fisher Lewine, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $29,000). 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Remma Just to Fisher Lewine, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $29,000) .. 100

135TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 100x 99.11; Julie Just to Fisher Lewine, 1-3 part, all title, (mtg $29,000) 100

137TH ST, 59 and 61 West, 50x99.11; Margaret Colwell to Philip L. Cohen, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, s s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 125x 99.11; Henry Levy and others to Joseph Jacobson. (mtg $33,000) 100

140TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; John H. Steinmetz to Emily Mooffer, (mtgs $71,850.) 100

143D ST, s s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 50x 99.11; Moses Solomon to Max Lowenstein, (mtg $50,000) 100

143D ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 100x 99.11; Max Knapp and others to Moses Solomon, (mtg $50,000) 100

145TH ST, n s, 375.7 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Elizabeth Little to Moritz L. Ernst and another, (mtg $14,000) .... Nom.

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100; James B. McCaffrey to Amelia Oppenheim, (mtg $21,000) 100

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 3d Av, 25x 100; Charles A. Eberhardt and others to James H. McCaffrey, (mtg $16,000). 100

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 286.4x99.11; Irving Bachrach to Joseph Ravitch, (mtg $5,500) 100

159TH ST, 478 West, 113.8x27; John H. Loos to Herman Koenigsberger, (mtg $21,000) 100

169TH ST, w s, 143 ft s of Franklin Av, 50x202; Interborough Building Company to Alfred Lewis, (mtg $48,000) 100

174TH ST, s s, 10 ft w of Townsend Av, runs n w 72.9x s w 44.4x e 104.3, gore; Joseph L. Levi, referee, to Walter S. She

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Expensive law suits over titles do not harass the man who holds a policy of title insurance in this Company.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, **$9,500,000**
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

East Side.

116TH STREET, NEAR MADISON,
30-ft. 5-story double, with stores; rents, $4,800; low; asking $46,000; want offer.
BERT G. FAULKNER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE.—A parcel of 6 houses, 25x65x100 each; 70th St. near 2d Av.; 4-story cold water flats, two families on floor; old rents, $1,704; price, $16,000 each; $15,000 cash required; no brokers. N. S. Warsauer, 321 President Street, Brooklyn.

$6,500. Price, $31,500. Pays 20 per cent. clear. 5-story double flats, 14 rooms and stores; cold water; always rented. 27x102; in the Eighties, near 3d Av. Sherwin & Harris, 150 Nassau St. "Call personally."

An exceptional chance to buy 2 tenements; first-class condition, in the 70s, paying net 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

$2,500. Price $17,500. Pays 10 per cent. clear. 4-story single flat; fine location, in the eighties, near Park Av. 20x102; always rented. Sherwin & Harris, 150 Nassau St. "Call personally."

Attention!—Five-story double flat, 5 and bath, $21,500; 4-story double flat, price $17,000; rent $1,824; 2, 50x100, 5-story, from builder, $54,000, rent $6,888. Frattner, 714 E. 138th St.

27 ft. double flat, vicinity 102d, 3d. $24,000, $5,000 cash, adjoining houses held $26,000 to $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

91st St., near Lex.—Brownstone dwelling; leased $900 and repairs; price, $11,500; easy terms; great bargain. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

Columbus Avenue.—5-story triple, cold water in 80's, paying $1,600 clear on $10,000 investment. McCreedy Co., Columbus Ave. & 88th.

51st St.—Near Second; fourteen room tenement, $29,250; rents, $3,100. Hulberth-Gabel, 147 Fourth Ave.

127th., just west 3d Av., nearly full lot, 3-story brick, suitable business; $11,500; mtg. $9,500 for five years. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

East 23d St., near 1st Av., 50x200; price, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$29,000—First Avenue, (90's.) triple; no steam. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

$20,000—Madison Av., 5-story flat, stores. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

East 75th.—6-story triple, $38,000; rent, $4,400; terms easy. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

East 39th St.—Two 5-story tenements, $19,750 each. E. T. Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

West Side.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER, NEAR 96TH ST., 26.5x90; 4 STORES; present old rental over $6,100; will be $6,500; splendid building; price $65,000. Mortgage $48,000
NATKINS AND COMPANY,
104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

COLUMBUS AVENUE.
BARGAIN; triple flat; large store; no heat; rents nearly $4,900; price, $47,000; 17% investment.
BERT G. FAULKNER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

INVESTORS!
Perfect triple flat, vicinity 115th, 8th Av., exceptionally well constructed; price $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; net return after allowing 10% for loss rents and repairs 15%. Full particulars sent on application.
ARNOLD & BYRNE, 41 LIBERTY.

VICINITY 110TH ST. "L"
33.4 ft. 5-story double flat; all improvements; rents nearly $4,800; price low.
BERT G. FAULKNER & CO.
206 BROADWAY.

A.—FLAT PROPERTY FOR SALE.
$18,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage of five years at 4½ per cent. interest; balance can remain on second mortgage at five per cent.; opportunity for investor or for speculator to fix up and sell separately; old rents (very low;) title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, room 410.

BEEKMAN REALTY COMPANY,
243 West 116th Street.
This company wishes to buy good rental-earning property; preferred locations: UPTOWN and HARLEM. WE PURCHASE WHILE OTHERS CONSIDER, for we cannot afford TO PIGEON-HOLE GOOD PROPOSITIONS. Tel., 776 Morningside.

Biggest bargain ever offered. Four five-story double flats, 113th St., near Lenox; hot water supply; rental, $2,700 each; mortgage, $17,000 each; price, $26,000; may shade. Stone & Co., 132 Nassau St. Telephone 4296 John.

61st, near 2d Av.—5-story 14-room tenement, good condition, cheap; 5-story tenement Chrystie St., store property. A. Cohn, 1,230 Lexington Av.

Here is a Bargain.—Mst sell; 141st St., West, 5-story triple, 12 rooms, all improvements; rents $3,576; price $30,500; call. Fried, 3,160 3d Av., near 141st St.

Corner.—Modern Columbus Av. corner triple flat, $55,000; very easy terms; possession of store next May. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$64,000—Manhattan Av. corner, six-story, 15-room triple, 2 stores, 27.10; rent, $6,900. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Full lot, 7th Av., 18th St.; will sell cheap or build stable and lease to reasonable party. Duross, 125 West 14th St.

Three single flats, West 144th St; all improvements; $20,000 each. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., corner 140th St.

Second mortgages quickly cashed; moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, Seventh Avenue, corner 117th.

$30,500; rent, $3,420; modern triple; $5,000 cash. Weisberger & Kaufman, Seventh Avenue, corner 117th.

Single flat, West 134th St.; price, $19,000; little cash. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., corner 140th St.

Double flat, vicinity 138th St., Lenox; elegant order; $29,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$34,500—Eighth Av. triple, stores; rent, $3,825. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Amsterdam Av. triple flat, 80's; large store; $43,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HILL.
$4,200, $400 down, balance easy; new 7-room cottage; latest improvements; hardwood trim, furnace; fine location.
Richmond Hill Realty Co.,
3,510 Jamaica Av.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BRICK
and stone two-family house, one block of Prospect Park; rents for $960. Price $9,500; mortg. $5,500; all improvements, up to date. EDWARD E. CRAWFORD, 44 Court St.

1ST & 2D MORTGAGE **LOANS** SMALL & LARGE.
HENRY L. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., B'klyn.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach; illustrated circular. Calpe, 505 West 124th St.

For Sale.—Great sacrifice; choicest site of eight acres on Lake Waromang, Conn.; meadow, garden, fruit, and lovely lawn and 750 feet of beach front; large house; running water from spring in rooms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th.

Farm, 20 acres; house, 10 rooms; barn; fruit; lake; ½ mile from village; mail delivered daily; 4½ miles from Norfolk; price, $1,000. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Elegant estate, 12 acres, Norwalk, Conn., gentleman's residence; suitable for social or literary institution; price, sacrifice, $30,000. Melville Mead, 47 Cedar.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

ATTENTION, HOMESEEKERS!
If you cannot build now, buy a lot or two in a growing section, and particularly in Upper Bronx, where values will double in 2 years. The extension of the rapid transit system IS ASSURED.
The building of additional trolley lines along the cross streets and Boston Post Road will commence this Fall. There will be a new railroad, either the Port Chester or the N. Y. & Boston, which will open up a vast and desirable residential locality.
I have lots from $450 upward.
CALL, WRITE, OR PHONE ME.
BEHRMANN, 222d St.,
White Plains Av., William's Bridge.
OPEN SUNDAYS.

166th Street and Third Avenue,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.
I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 166th St. "L" station.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
JOHN F. FREES,
608 East 156th St., N. Y. City.

INTERBOROUGH NOW BUILDING
ON TREMONT AV.
Lots on Tremont Av., between Aqueduct, Jerome, and Morris Avs., $3,000 to $3,500; easy terms.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St., 3d Av.; Jerome and Burnside Avs.; Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Bargains in two and three family houses, near Prospect Avenue station; can be bought for little more than the value of the lots.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
PROSPECT AND WESTCHESTER AVS.

4-family house, 1½ blocks from Rapid Transit station, $1,500 cash, balance to remain on mortgage at 5%.

KELLUM BROS.,
138TH ST. AND 3D AV.
NO LETTERS ANSWERED.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

ELEGANT CORNER, 40x100,
Third Av., foot "L" station; 5-story; 4 families on floor; 5 stores; rental $7,410; after May, $7,710; price $71,000; cheapest corner in Greater New York. Sohns, 321 West 116th.

GREAT BARGAIN!
Next to corner, on Washington Av., in 160s, 3-story store property, $8,750.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV., NEAR 162D ST.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!
Choice Building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Ave. Station; price $25,500; easy terms; full commission to brokers. J. Eisenberg, 150 Nassau.

Choice Bronx Av. corner; 6-story new building, just completed, 50x100, with 5 stores, all rented; will sell cheap or exchange for smaller property and part cash. Apply Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Builders, 6 lots, 25x135 each, fronting two prominent aves. in Bronx, in the 160s, to be sold cheap, $8,000; below market value. A. Saltzberg, 186 E. 104th.

THIS pays your rent and 4% on your investment; new 3-family house, near "L" station, $9,000, mortgage $4,500, terms to suit. Owner, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

Great opportunity for investors; 4 and 5 story flats in desirable neighborhood; also one and two family houses in private locality. Gus Roos, 2998 3d Av., opposite 154th St.

Corner lot, 50x75, Bronx, on 149th, or will add cash for store property in Manhattan. Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Will sell gilt edge mortgage, $1,125, to run 3 years, 6 per cent., for face value. A. Wagner, 96 Beach Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

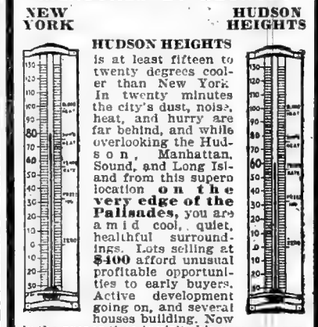
$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Sacrifice.—Walton Av., near 181st St., 50x95, $5,000. A. Cohn, 1,230 Lexington Av.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MEASURED BY DEGREES
NEW YORK — HUDSON HEIGHTS



HUDSON HEIGHTS is at least fifteen to twenty degrees cooler than New York. In twenty minutes the city's dust, noise, heat, and hurry are far behind, and while overlooking the Hudson, Manhattan, Sound, and Long Island from this superb location **on the very edge of the Palisades**, you are amid cool, quiet, healthful surroundings. Lots selling at **$400** afford unusual profitable opportunities to early buyers. Active development going on, and several houses building. Now is the proper time to visit this new property. **Fare, 71 cents.** Excellent service to Hoboken and Jersey City. Situated opposite 96th Street, New York, it is favored by those who want to live out of town, and yet be near their business. Lower city 40 minutes via Franklin Street Ferry, 23d St. (Weehawken) Ferry makes Hudson Heights but 20 minutes' ride. Full details at office on property or by addressing
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., Times Building, New York.
(Tel. 6261—38th.)

El Mora The New Residential Suburb. In Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50 x 150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

Four-story and basement building, 25x100; best block Montgomery St.; splendid opportunity for caterer, restaurateur, and baker; two ovens; suitable for other business; would rent store separate; further particulars from owner, Earl Mandaville, 246 Academy St., Jersey City.

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3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

Roselle, N. J.—For only $100 cash, balance monthly, 6-room house; plot 40x100 feet; 15 minutes from station; write for particulars. C. L. Schwerin, 60 Liberty Street, N. Y.

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UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
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3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
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Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5 per cent.; also second mortgages secured or purchased; charges reasonable. Call or write.
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EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED WILL BRING FIVE
AT
LAKEWOOD PARK,
Between
ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,
Right opposite Baldwin Station, four miles outside Greater New York. Low tax rate, no assessments.
LOTS, $25 UP.
25x125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.
TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.
10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
This property was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the very low prices for these desirable lots.
Fine school, stores, good roads, electric lighting, gas lighting, all-year-round homes. Trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary. For maps and free tickets apply to
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Tickets to-day may be had from Agents wearing GREEN TICKETS in hat at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn), 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 11:15, all depots.

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Furnished Country Seats and village places. Water fronts, acreage, rent, sale, exchange; list. JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22A.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS.
SEVEN ACRES, one hour out, excellent farmhouse and barns, plenty of fruit, fine garden, good views; just the ideal place you are looking for; $4,000.
WHITE PLAINS, Country House, 12 rooms, all improvements, stable, 1 acre ground, on top of ridge, beautiful views; $12,000.
QUAKER RIDGE, 28 acres, magnificent Sound and country view, accessible to two stations.
6-ACRE plot at White Plains, near Country Club, suitable for country residence, $600 per acre.
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Telephone 540—38th St.

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LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
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IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
on Bond and Mortgage
AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Charges Reasonable.
WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

30 minutes to 42d St.
Three Miles North of City Line.
Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars, W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Westchester Park, 24 minutes from 125th; Harlem Railroad station on property; for homeseeker or investor, choice lots, $300 upward; small monthly payments; city improvements; title insured free; commutation, 9c. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

PLEASANTVILLE.
Good house, lot; 5 minutes of station; house alone cost $2,500; whole proposition only $2,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

White Plains.

GREAT WHITE PLAINS SALE,
WHITE PLAINS HIGHLANDS
THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
situated in the Village of White Plains, N. Y., consists of
257 BUILDING PLOTS
100 FEET FRONT EACH.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auct'n'r,
will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
on the premises on
NEXT SATURDAY,
BEGINNING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, and continuing
Monday & Tuesday, July 3 & 4
This property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, &c.
50 TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.
34 Minutes from Grand Central Depot.
For further particulars, maps, etc., apply to the Auctioneer, 23 East 20th Street, New York City.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful **Crestwood** (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. **PLOTS $250 UP**
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F.
Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars. A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 50 Tribune Building.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments, No Assessments, Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

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Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

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New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

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FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.,
NEW YORK'S FINEST SUBURB.
1,500 RESTRICTED LOTS
$200 TO $500
Only 34 minutes to Herald Square. Fine residences. Solid improvements. Guaranteed titles. Easy terms. Five minutes from Long Island Sound. Seventy-five feet above tide water.
TO HOMESEEKERS OR INVESTORS it offers bigger opportunities than any other locality in Greater New York.
SEND POSTAL TO-DAY for illustrated booklet and free tickets.
BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
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BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
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Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
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FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

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SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

In Richmond Hill, L. I.—Pretty seven-room cottage for July and August, $40 per month; bargain. W. E. F., 206 Times, Downtown.

Jamaica house, all improvements, 10 rooms, $3,500; $15 monthly, $500 cash. Box E 207 Times Downtown.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

FIVE CENTS AND A TROLLEY
WILL TAKE YOU TO A
HOME BY THE SEA
on the high hills at picturesque Flushing Bay.
EAST ELMHURST, N. Y. CITY.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE
$90,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.
Half hour from Herald Square.
Comparison is challenged with every other town site. Each lot has water-front privileges.
Send Postal for Circular and Views.
BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

Bargain.—New 6-room house, improvements, only $2,100; $300 cash; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Wanted—Tenements and flats in Yorkville, Harlem, and Bronx; can sell if price reasonable. Marx & Glauber, 725 E. 149th St., near Brook Av.

Wanted—Flats and tenements for cash buyers; also old corners. Full particulars Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

Additional properties wanted to sell. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

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TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect,
4 AND 6 EAST 22D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Lofts and shops, suitable for light business; plenty of light and air; cheap rents; suitable for tailoring. Office 352 Hudson.

Basement office, 105 East 17th; heat, light, attendance; rent, $10. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let—Four-story basement house, 14 West 125th St.; immediate possession; rent, $1,200 year.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 14th; elevator, heat; P. up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Which do you prefer?



To spend the hot, sultry evenings on a sun-baked flat roof, vainly searching for a breeze, or in ease and comfort in a country home
FOR NO MORE THAN YOUR RENT AMOUNTS TO.
Only twenty minutes from New York, in full view of the Oranges and refreshed by mountain airs. Such a place is
Morsemere.
Not only easy and quick of access, but with every city advantage, minus the drawbacks. Fully improved, carefully restricted. Within nine minutes from ferry landing. MORSEMERE is fast attracting those desiring a country home near the city and where values are steadily advancing, thus insuring a profitable investment as well.
HOUSES FROM $5,000 UP ON EASY TERMS.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone 6261 38th St. Times Building, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE.
Phillips & Wells, 38K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale.—A choice farm of ninety acres just above the city limits, on high ground; fine situation for an institution; must be sold to close an estate. Maps at S. M. Brown, Executor, 43 West 125th.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

434 WEST 23D ST.,
PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1075—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

A four-story brownstone dwelling, best part of Madison Avenue, close to park; size, 20x52; sixteen rooms and bath; rent, $3,000; possession July 1.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum now of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you list.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42D ST.

AA.—A large list of desirable flats and apartments for rent; 4 to 8 rooms; $16 to $60 monthly. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

West Side.

NEW APARTMENTS.
The Florence,
507 WEST 140TH ST.,
bet. Amsterdam av. and Hamilton place, possessing every up to date improvement.
Beautiful decorations.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH;
RENTS $32 TO $45.

501 West 142d St.,
corner Hamilton place;
7 ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements;
RENT $40.

529 West 145th St.,
close to Broadway subway station;
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements;
RENTS $25 TO $30.

KNAP & CO., Agents,
1,663 Amsterdam Av., at 142d St.

Spencer Arms
A Modern Apartment House at its best
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
TELEPHONE 3996 COLUMBUS.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th St. and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building,
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Bargain.—Seven large outside rooms; very attractive; ten seconds from 103d St. Subway; only $46; possession immediately. Apply to Hackett, 2,708 Broadway.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

529 WEST 152D ST.
6-room apartments, all improvements, $27-$31.

521 West 156th St.—Six light rooms; bath; every improvement; convenient to Subway. Rents, $29-$32.

56 West 65th St.—Four, five rooms; private hall; bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.,
close to Central Park Plaza;
high class apartment of 8 rooms and bath; large, light, and airy; open plumbing, steam heat, hall boys, &c.; elevator runs all night; rent, $1,500.
Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Six rooms, bath; steam heat; hall service; telephone; $48 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

The Petersfield, 168 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Four, five, six rooms, bath, heat, hot water; hall service; telephone; $25, $47. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

To spend the hot, sultry evenings on a sun-baked flat roof, vainly searching for a breeze, or in ease and comfort in a country home
FOR NO MORE THAN YOUR RENT AMOUNTS TO.
Only twenty minutes from New York, in full view of the Oranges and refreshed by mountain airs. Such a place is
Morsemere.
Not only easy and quick of access, but with every city advantage, minus the drawbacks. Fully improved, carefully restricted. Within nine minutes from ferry landing. MORSEMERE is fast attracting those desiring a country home near the city and where values are steadily advancing, thus insuring a profitable investment as well.
HOUSES FROM $5,000 UP ON EASY TERMS.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone 6261 38th St. Times Building, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

94th St., 41 West.—Parlor, bedroom; private bath; $8 weekly; ground floor; references exchanged.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

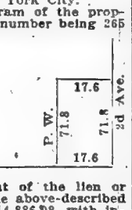
PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1,299 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ADELE KNEELAND, as executrix, &c., plaintiff, against MOSES JESSE HENRY et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of June, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 29th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street with the westerly line of Second Avenue, running thence northwardly along said westerly side of Second Avenue seventy-one feet and eight inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party-wall seventy-one feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as street number 265 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York.
Dated New York, June 26th, 1905.
EMANUEL I. SILBERSTEIN, Referee.
HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 265 E. 122d St.



122d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,836.98, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1905, together with costs and allowance amounting to $375.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,440 and interest.
Dated New York, 26th day of June, 1905.
EMANUEL I. SILBERSTEIN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Albany, June 13th, 1905.
Whereas, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Ma

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Last Sunday, in Brooklyn, on Fulton or Putnam car lines, Delta Upsilon Fraternity pin, containing 4 diamonds, 11 rubies; one ruby missing; initials and date on back; $7.50 reward for information leading to recovery from pawnshop or other place; $15 reward for return. E. B. Whitman, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square, desirable rooms; exceptionally good table; table guests.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

72D ST., 172 East.—Comfortable airy room; home surroundings; near Park; excellent table; references; Americans.

85TH, 9 EAST, Near Park.—Comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; parlor dining room; moderate.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.— arge front room, select home; gentleman; couples; meals if desired; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One room, $12 to two persons, with board.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant cool rooms; convenient to Subway express and parks; reasonable. Muir.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; large and small rooms; en suite or single; excellent table; near Subway.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Large, cool room, suitable three gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 765.—Desirable rooms with bath; transients accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 215.—Large and small rooms, with table board; cars convenient; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 3.—Pleasant, social home, large front room; adults; telephone. 2,019 L., Prospect.

SOUTH OXFORD, 60.—Superior airy rooms, excellent table, moderate; cars convenient.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

19TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water, large closets, telephone; Summer rates.

21ST ST., 38 WEST.—Medium-sized room; also small room, well furnished; select house.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large room, second floor front; running water; bath same floor; shower bath; references.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; references; valet service.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

34TH, 213 WEST.—Beautifully furnished parlor bedroom; telephone; private entrance; Summer rate. Moross.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 125 WEST.—Select furnished single and double rooms; refined surroundings.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen or ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; references.

45TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms; private house; references required.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Airy, nicely furnished square rooms; hot water; transients accommodated.

65TH ST., 347 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Superior rooms, double, single; running water; $3 upward.

68TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

68TH, 122 WEST.—"Bachelors"; fine, cool rooms; attractive Summer furnishings; select house; club centre.

68D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator apartment; cool, airy; $4 up.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

133D ST., 203 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.—Beautifully furnished room; near Subway, elevated, Higgins.

148TH ST., 5[illegible] WEST.—Large front and back room; private house; near Subway; Summer rates.

EAST 61ST ST., 168.—Near Lexington; elegant newly furnished room, running water; private house.

Gentleman leaving the city for the Summer will sublease room, with bath, in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; board optional; Southerners accommodated; central.

LEXINGTON AV., 665; 56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see for yourselves; Summer rates; telephone; references.

MADISON AV., 51. The Madison Square.—Furnished bay window room; private bath; Subway and surface cars; Summer rates until Oct. 1; first-class parties only; Apartment 1,108.

MANHATTAN AV. 111, (NEAR 104TH.)—Superior rooms; suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

THE MANAGEMENT of 187 Madison Av. (34th St.) has reluctantly decided (because of numerous requests) to keep the house open during Summer for roomers only; breakfast optional; rates $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 per week.

WEST 97TH ST., 115.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; telephone; every convenience; board optional.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms, telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall Street, River; ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table optional; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

YOUNG MAN, student, desires room, $3 or $3.50, private family near West 23d; describe room and terms. Student, Box 177 Times, Downtown.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Bright, neat young girl for chambermaid and waiting in an apartment; small family; given home; reference. Apply at Kenmore, 95d St. and Central Park West. Mrs. Phillips.

Males.

WANTED—Insurance brokers and men well connected, if life or fire business is slow, here is quick money; salary or commission; also opportunity live industrial men; cash down, no deductions, no lapses; sells at sight; new proposition; no competition, no restrictions; covers every accident, every sickness; free medical and surgical treatment, free identification, and dozen big selling points, ages 18 to 65; men and business women insured; merchants, professional men, mechanics. General Accident Assurance Corp., Perth, Scotland, ready talk business to good men; best territory; A. A. Mosher, Manager Industrial and Factory Department, 135 Broadway.

WANTED—Newspaper positions now open for competent reporters, editors, advertising and circulation men, linotypers, &c.; all departments; write for booklet. Fernald's Newspaper Men's Exchange, (established 1898,) Springfield, Mass.

WANTED.—A German janitor for 2 cold flats in East 95th St., near 2d Ave. Inquire of E. Diamand, 294 Stanton St.

WANTED.—Butler, single handed, for the country; French preferred. Call at 189 Madison Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A LADY wishes to secure a situation for her maid and seamstress whom she can highly recommend. Call at 160 East 85th St., care Cooke.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Girl as chambermaid, sewing, or waiting; best city reference. Harlem, 101 West 82d St.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Highest reference from employer. 22 West 130th St.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

HUMMEL REINDICTED IN DODGE-MORSE CASE

Fursman and Bracken Not Included in New Proceedings.

TRIAL SET FOR JULY 11

Jerome Intimates That Mrs. Dodge May Be Called Upon to Testify or Give a Deposition.

After a brief examination of new witnesses, principal among whom was James T. Morse, uncle of Charles W. Morse, the Grand Jury returned new indictments yesterday superseding those returned by a previous Grand Jury against Abraham Hummel, Benjamin Steinhardt, and Charles F. Dodge. The defendants are now, as before, charged with conspiracy to deceive the courts of justice in order to obtain an annulment of the decree of divorce granted Mrs. Dodge-Morse from her first husband. Mr. Jerome explained in court that the wording of the new indictments was in every particular identical with that of the previous ones, and that the only difference was to be found in the evidence on which the documents were based.

It was a matter of general comment that the names of two of the defendants included in the original blanket indictment were not mentioned in the new document. Those excluded were ex-Judge Edgar L. Fursman, Jr., whom the January jury insisted on indicting, although not asked to do so by the District Attorney, and Edward T. Bracken, a private detective, who is supposed to have left the country after having been instrumental in keeping Charles F. Dodge out of the reach of the New York authorities for a year.

Dodge himself, who is the principal witness in the cases against Hummel and Steinhardt, was in the Criminal Courts Building yesterday for the first time since being brought from Texas last December. He appeared to have fully regained his health.

The reindictment of Hummel and Steinhardt is the result of the recent action of the Appellate Division, which held that the indictments were invalidated by the appearance of Hummel before the Grand Jury that returned them.

As soon as the new indictments had been returned they were handed to Judge McMahon in the General Sessions Court, together with a request that they be transferred to the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. This was granted. Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hummel and one of his counsel, Mr. Lindsay, appeared before Justice Davy in the Supreme Court for arraignment. Mr. Lindsay asked for a fortnight in which to examine the new indictments and decide what preliminary motions should be made. Mr. Jerome said he would not oppose the delay, if it were understood that no effort would be made to arrest the proceedings when the date for pleading arrived.

"We will certainly not agree," began Mr. Lindsay.

"No, they will not agree to anything," interrupted Mr. Jerome. "They will not do anything that will expedite the trial of this lawyer who is charged with a crime. There is nothing but motions, motions, motions—only attempts to delay the case. I think a lawyer, of all persons, should be most anxious for the chance to clear himself."

The District Attorney also said, that some of the testimony needed in the trial of Hummel and Steinhardt would have to be obtained in France. This indicates that Mrs. Dodge, who has been in Europe ever since the annulment of her divorce, will be called on to testify.

"Mr. Nicoll has just left for France," said Mr. Jerome. "Mr. Rand will be going soon. I wish we could save time by having those two gentlemen come together over there and take the depositions."

Justice Davy finally granted a postponement till July 11, with the stipulation that all preliminary motions be ready then. Hummel was released on his own recognizance.

"Always attendant, always ready," Hummel remarked when reminded by the court that he would have to hold himself in readiness to appear.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—Private family; personal city reference; wages $35. Madel, 727 8th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By American woman, light housework; small private family adults; city, country; economical worker; best reference; home preferred to high wages; car fare. H. G., Box 166, 617 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family adults; good cook and waitress; plain washing; excellent reference; city or country. 230 East 43d St., 2 flights front. Car fare.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; good reference. Laundress, 332 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly qualified, broad experience, well educated. Helen Burton, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian; references; $8-$9. Neatness, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; willing, obliging; references; $12. Capable, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Willing to assist bookkeeper and be generally useful; 1 year's experience; excellent reference; $6. Advertiser, 1,541 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; graduate of Walworth's Institute; neat, accurate; lives with parents; references; $7. Miss K., 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined, well educated; willing and obliging; best references; $15. Miss W., 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate. Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Willing to be generally useful; experienced; $6. Advertiser, 231 East 81st St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewritist; accurate; experienced; neat; $8. Delevan, 841 E. 137th St.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—In country. Call or write employer, Hagar, 170 West 76th St.

Males.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF AN HONEST YOUNG MAN TO FILL A POSITION OF TRUST? ADDRESS L., 335 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

A MAN of thirty, married, steady, hustler, experienced in office management, desires position where hard work will be rewarded with reasonable remuneration. F. S. S., 411 Manhattan Av.

AMBITIOUS Jewish young man wants position at anything. Y. Z., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

BUTLER, VALET, USEFUL.—Highly recommended; thorough knowledge of everything in private service; willing to please. Faithful, Box 117, 617 6th Av.

CLOTHING BUYER.—By an experienced clothing buyer for department stores or large clothing house; has 15 years' experience. A., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; understands care fine horses and carriages; age 41; married; 16 years in last place; employer can be seen. Address Pierce, 153 East 62d St.

COACHMAN.—29; medium size; long experience; city and personal references. Address D. G., 862 Park Av., care of Staub.

COACHMAN.—Good reference; sober and honest; city or country. H. E., 410 West 30th St.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.—Young, (lately from London,) well educated and of good bearing and address, desires any position of trust. Address Douglas Hayes, 307 W. 13th St., N. Y.

RESPECTABLE colored man desires position; janitor, hallman, or similar position. Rhodes, 250 W. 40th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 16 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

WALL STREET.—Year experience with club house; age 18; employed at present; unlimited references. E. W., 1,364 B'way.

WELL-EDUCATED IRISHMAN, 44, seeks post such as secretary; can work typewriter and write shorthand; first class at figures; silent, reliable man; total abstainer; Catholic; unmarried. T. J. Hunt, 208 West 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, colored, wishes position of trust; can furnish bond; 20 years with late employer. Edward, 107 East 76th St.

GROUT TO BONDING CONCERNS

They Must Show Him That Their Assets Cover Their Liabilities.

Controller Grout announced yesterday that he intended to start an investigation of the bonding companies doing business with the city to ascertain the proportion of their assets as compared with the volume of business they are doing. He fears that some companies are handling more business than their resources warrant. He has written to each of the companies requesting them to have representatives at his office at noon to-day to make suggestions or arguments on the subject.

The Controller also has issued the following order covering the surety companies:

"Each surety company whose bonds or undertakings on contracts are held by the City of New York is required to file with this department within thirty days a detailed and exact statement of the collateral or indemnity or reinsurance held by it as against its liability on such outstanding bond or undertaking. Hereafter no bond or undertaking on contracts will be approved unless the collateral or indemnity or reinsurance held by the surety company is also submitted and approved.

"While in the nature of things the contingent liability expressed in the total of such bonds or undertakings can to only a small degree mature into actual liability, yet the disproportion between the total of such contingent liabilities of different surety companies and the total of their assets and liabilities is such that it is apparent that the collateral or indemnity or any reinsurance agreements which the companies are accustomed to take are a large part of the actual guarantee of the city against liability.

"It will also be required, in the case of each bond or undertaking on contracts now outstanding or hereafter entered into, that the surety company shall specifically agree not to release the guarantee or indemnity or reinsurance held by it without the consent of the city, and upon the request of the city at any time to assign such collateral or indemnity or reinsurance to the city."

WIFE NO. 3 WINS SUIT.

Obtains a Separation from Dr. Walter H. Maynard.

After proving that her husband, Dr. Walter H. Maynard, had married two other women, who are living, Mrs. May Ferris Maynard yesterday obtained from Justice Gildersleeve a decree of separation and alimony at the rate of $10 a week. She testified that she met Maynard through a matrimonial advertisement and gave to him $1,200 before their marriage. On their wedding day her mother gave him $1,000. Then they went to Egypt, where Maynard said he intended to practice medicine, but came back three weeks after arriving there. They went to live at 207 West Fifty-fifth Street, but she said Maynard refused to allow her sufficient money for household expenses, beat her, and sold her jewels.

Mary O'Neill Maynard, Wife No. 1, who appeared as a witness for Wife No. 3, testified that she was married to Maynard in 1899 and they went to Rhode Island to reside. At the end of a year Maynard obtained a divorce on the ground of abandonment. Then the physician married Catherine Slavin of Rhode Island. Mrs. O'Neill Maynard, upon learning this, came to New York and obtained a divorce, the court holding that the Rhode Island decree was invalid.

In the suit brought by Wife No. 3, Maynard testified that he had always allowed her sufficient money to run their household. He admitted that he had received $1,200 from her and $1,000 from her mother, but explained that he spent this on the wedding tour to Egypt.

MAYOR'S MOSQUITO QUEST.

Tours Staten Island Shore with View to Dispossessing the Pests.

Mayor McClellan spent yesterday afternoon investigating the swamps and inlets along the Staten Island shore, whence Staten Island derives its mosquito crop. The Mayor intends to support a campaign of education in the territory, so that the mosquitos will find it convenient to seek other localities.

Accompanying the Mayor were Health Commissioner Darlington, Mr. Doty, Secretary John H. O'Brien, and Franklin B. Lord, Assistant Corporation Counsel, who went along to see the constitutional rights and privileges of the mosquito were not interfered with. The party went on the tug Governor Flower, and they had luncheon on board uninterrupted by mosquitos. All of the pools and swamps along the coast of the island, and especially along the Kill von Kull, were visited, and the Mayor will urge the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to grant Dr. Darlington an appropriation of $17,000 to drain the mosquito fields of Staten Island so that the pests may be dispossessed.

CHEFS AT ODDS; MEALS OFF.

Boarders at Municipal Lodging House Strike for Food.

Because the day chef and the night chef of the Municipal Lodging House, at First Avenue and Twenty-first Street, are not on speaking terms there was no breakfast there yesterday morning. It has been the custom of the day cook, Charles Copenhagen, to leave for the night cook, William Kellogg, enough material for the boarders during the night. Kellogg in turn was expected to leave sufficient for Copenhagen to cook breakfast in the morning. Since the two chefs have ceased to speak, these arrangements have not been followed carefully.

Monday night Kellogg cooked all the food at hand. There was a feast and more for those in the house. When Copenhagen arrived in the morning, however, there was nothing for breakfast.

As soon as the city lodgers, who are expected to work for the breakfast, heard of this, they put down their pails and brooms and marched out in a body. They refused to do any work until supplies were sent for and breakfast served.

WORLD'S LARGEST TURBINES.

Brooklyn Heights Company Orders Two of 16,000 Horse Power.

The Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company has closed contracts with the Westinghouse Company for two steam turbine electric generating units for extending the power equipment of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. They will be the largest power machines in the world. The contracts call for turbine engines of a normal capacity of 10,500 horse power and a maximum capacity of about 16,000 horse power. The turbines will operate on dry steam at 175 pounds pressure.

The largest turbines at present in operation in this country and Europe are 8,000 horse power.

First Ambler Law Revocations.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, has been formally notified by Edward H. Healy, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, that two liquor tax certificates for hotels have been revoked. One was for a place at 119 Bowery, owned by James Amesbury, and the other is at 2,314 Third Avenue, kept by Charles Nolan. Under the Ambler law it is the duty of the Superintendent of Buildings to notify the owners that within ten days the hotels must be closed, and that within thirty days the partitions between the bedrooms must be removed.

School No. 69's Commencement.

At the graduation exercises of Public School No. 69, held yesterday afternoon in the school building in West Fifty-fourth Street, there were seventy graduates, forty-three girls and twenty-seven boys. Frank Palmer Steilling was valedictorian and Elizabeth Bentz salutatorian. She also won the Jerome Siegel Prize.

Savannah's Rudder Was Out of Order.

The steamship City of Savannah, which sailed Monday for Colon, and which returned to port the same evening, put back to have her steering gear repaired. When the steamer had passed Scotland Lightship late Monday evening, Capt. Fisher discovered that the ship was not answering to her rudder. Investigation showed that something was wrong with the rudder chains.

Clubhouse for Workingmen.

Plans have been filed for a five-story lyceum building for the Workingmen's Educational and Home Association, on the north side of Eighty-fourth Street, 101 feet west of Second Avenue. It will comprise club and reading rooms, a library, lecture hall, and bowling alleys, and will cost $100,000.

ROTHSCHILD A WITNESS AGAINST J. W. WOOTEN

"A Lie," Convict Cries at Story of Repayment by Mathews.

JURY GETS THE CASE TO-DAY

Rand Says Felon Made Better Figure on Stand Than Wooten—No Action Against Miss Trimble.

David Rothschild, the banker-convict, was put on the stand yesterday before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court in the case against John W. Wooten, the lawyer, who is charged with the larceny of a check for $1,000. There had been a good deal of speculation as to whether the prosecution would use him as a witness.

Half a dozen times, when under the severe cross-examination of Mr. Baldwin, counsel for Wooten, Rothschild, who was brought down from Sing Sing when the alleged looting of the Weisell estate came up and has been in the Tombs since, cried out:

"That's a lie!"

Mr. Baldwin was trying to establish the contention of his client that the money obtained on the check had been paid back to Rothschild by Armitage Mathews, representing the Bankers' Security Company of Cleveland.

The case will go to the jury this morning.

Rothschild was called in rebuttal. After a short examination by Assistant District Attorney Rand, Mr. Baldwin went at him.

Rothschild denied having ever got a cent of the $1,000 after he had put the check in the hands of Wooten to be given to Mathews to forestall the threatened canceling by the surety company of his bond as temporary administrator of the Weisell estate. Asked what he had said to Wooten when he gave him the check, the witness replied:

"I told him that he and Ferguson had got some $15,000 between them out of that estate, and that they now wanted still more."

"Why didn't you tell Mr. Rand this before?" demanded Mr. Baldwin.

"I did not think of it before," answered the witness.

He had to admit that he failed twice in the furniture business before beginning to dabble in banks. He also reluctantly, and after many vain efforts to mix the matter, confessed that he had been using various names, such as Barret, Gould, Osborn, and others, in his business, principally to put on mortgages which he did not want to have in his own name. But he was very indignant when Mr. Baldwin suggested that a check drawn by him on the Federal Bank would not be honored by any other bank in the city.

"I am sure there was not one bank in the city that would not cash my checks," he exclaimed. In reply to a question whether he had said to District Attorney Jerome, "If you help me I'll help you," Rothschild replied curtly:

"I did."

Deputy Assistant District Attorney Isidor J. Kresel was the last witness called. He denied that he had forced Miss Trimble, the stenographer, into signing an affidavit containing statements contrary to her previous testimony before him. He said that the affidavit was dictated in the presence of Miss Trimble and Miss Carey, the other stenographer employed in the Federal Bank, and that Miss Trimble had signed it without objection. He denied positively having thumped the table at the time or employed other methods to intimidate the girl. She is well proportioned and rather muscular. Mr. Kresel is about five feet in height and slender.

Edward J. O'Connor, the stenographer to whom Mr. Kresel dictated the affidavit, was on the stand earlier in the day and testified that Miss Trimble had made no difficulty at all in signing. Charles W. Gould, Mr. Jerome's confidential stenographer, testified that the girl had sworn to the affidavit before him and that she had done so without protest or reservation.

Miss Trimble testified on Monday that when sworn by Mr. Gould she raised her hand and said:

"It's my signature, but I swear that I did not write that statement."

The defendant was on the stand for some time yesterday morning, but nothing new came out of his testimony.

The summing up for the defense was begun by Mr. Baldwin shortly after 4 o'clock, and occupied the time till nearly 6 o'clock, when a brief recess was taken before Mr. Rand began his address for the prosecution.

The principal argument of Mr. Baldwin, who summarized the defendant's case, was that the accusations against his client rested almost exclusively on the testimony of Rothschild, the ex-banker and convict. This was denied by Mr. Rand, who told the jury that the evidence given by Rothschild had been corroborated, not only by several former employes of the Federal Bank and by Armitage Mathews, but also by the defendant himself.

"Miserable, lost, sunken, as Rothschild is—a mere number on a roll of felons—he made a better figure on the stand than did John W. Wooten, the respectable lawyer," said Mr. Rand. "A fine piece of business it is for a lawyer to write on an application for surety that he has known the applicant fifteen years and then have to admit on the witness stand that he has lied."

The incident of Miss Trimble was mentioned by Mr. Rand as "a despicable piece of cowardice and a miserable attempt to hide behind the skirts of a woman."

Mr. Jerome said last night that he had no intention of taking any immediate steps against Miss Trimble on account of the fact that her testimony on the stand was in direct conflict with her affidavit previously given under oath.

WENT FOR ALIMONY, SHOT.

All the Brooklyn Shopping District Stirred by Mrs. Lane's Troubles.

There was a lot of excitement in the shopping district of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon over a shooting affray, in which a husband and wife, another woman, and the wife's brother figured. Mrs. Lourine Lane of 82 Nichols Avenue, the wife, was wounded in the left hand. She accused the other woman of doing the shooting. This was denied, and the stories of the affair told by those concerned were so conflicting that the police were unable to determine just what had happened.

Mrs. Lane is the wife of Benjamin F. Lane, who is in the sign-painting business and lives at 459 Fulton Street. According to her story, she and her husband have been separated for five years. Miss Jennie Riker, whom Mrs. Lane accuses of shooting her, is employed by Lane. Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Lane, accompanied by her brother, Alexander Lent, called at Lane's office. She says that she went there to get her weekly allowance and that a quarrel arose between her husband and brother. She says that while the men were struggling Miss Riker fired two shots at her.

Policemen Hoffman and Conners heard the shooting and ran in. They found Lane and Lent fighting and Mrs. Lane trying to stanch the flow of blood from her hand.

At the police station Miss Riker was held in bail on a charge of assault, and her case will be heard to-day.

Fulton Street was crowded with women shoppers at the time of the shooting, and fully 2,000 of them gathered about the building when the shots were heard.

Brinsmade Trial Closed.

The trial of the suit of Mrs. Jessie Brinsmade to annul her marriage on the ground that her husband, Charles Lyman Brinsmade, was insane at the time of the marriage, closed yesterday, and the jury in the Supreme Court, after being out six hours, was told by Justice Greenbaum to bring in a sealed verdict to-day. Brinsmade did not appear in person to defend the suit, but several witnesses who were called by his counsel testified that he was not insane.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

20 YEARS FOR BOY BURGLAR.

Young Negro Receives Maximum Sentence After Pleading Guilty.

Thomas Horton, twenty years old, colored, was sentenced to twenty years in State prison, the maximum penalty, on a plea of guilty to a charge of burglary in the first degree, by Justice McMahon in the General Sessions Court yesterday. Despite Horton's youth he has, according to the police, committed more than forty burglaries and has served a term at the Elmira Reformatory.

On the night of June 17 Horton broke into the house of William P. Dunn, who lives at Woodycliff and who is doorman at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station and stole a watch and chain and a small sum of money. From Dunn's house the young burglar went to the house of Patrick Clancy, at 1,048 Ogden Avenue, where he entered the bedroom of the latter's ten-year-old daughter. Her cries awoke the others in the house. Horton managed to make his escape and within an hour broke into the home of Stella Kohler, a few doors away. There he got a watch and chain, but was captured before he could get away with his booty. He was speedily indicted.

In sentencing him Judge McMahon said: "Had you committed these crimes in that part of the country from which you came, the South, you would in all probability have been lynched. In passing sentence upon you I am going to take into consideration the fact that three other indictments are hanging over you for assaults upon children, and I am going to give you the maximum sentence."

SLIPPERS CAUSE A RUNAWAY.

Thrown at Bride's Carriage, They Frighten Horses—A Woman Hurt.

Mrs. Mary Welk, twenty-eight years old, of Fresh Pond Road and Grand Street, Borough of Queens, was severely injured early yesterday morning at Montrose and Manhattan Avenues, Williamsburg, by the running away of a coach team.

She had attended a wedding in that neighborhood, and shortly before 1 A. M. was about to leave for home. Wedding guests began to throw rice and old slippers at the bride's carriage.

Mrs. Welk was just stepping into a carriage when the horses were hit by slippers. They ran away, and Mrs. Welk was dragged along for nearly half a block, when she lost her hold and fell on her head. She was taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

ELEVATED GUARD KILLED.

Slipped While Crossing the Tracks in Front of a Train.

While crossing the elevated railroad tracks in Eighth Avenue, just north of One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, yesterday morning, John Massun, a guard employed by the Interborough Company, was run down and instantly crushed to death by a south-bound train.

Massun was crossing the tracks from east to west. When the train bore down upon him he tried to leap to the board walk on the west side. His foot slipped on a rail and he fell on his face. Before he could recover himself the wheels of the motor car had gone over him.

No one in the elevated railroad yards near by knew the guard's address. He had not been employed long by the company.

BRIDEGROOM 85, BRIDE 80.

Illinois Couple Betrothed in Their Youth, United in Old Age.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, June 27.—Lansing J. James, aged eighty-five, of Keithsburg, Ill., and Mrs. Mary L. Douglas, aged eighty, of Seaton, Ill., came to Burlington to-day, were married by a Justice of the Peace, and departed at once for a honeymoon trip.

It appears that when both were very young they were engaged, but drifted apart. Both married, and in course of time lost their life partners by death. An accidental meeting recently resulted in the old flame being rekindled and they decided to fulfill the promise they had made to each other in their youth.

POLICE PEACE TALK.

McAdoo, McClellan, and Baker to Hold a Conference To-day.

Mayor McClellan, Police Commissioner McAdoo, and President Baker of the Municipal Civil Service Commission will meet at 10 o'clock this morning to go over the police situation together.

For some time there has been friction between Commissioner McAdoo and the Civil Service Board over the promotions. Mr. McAdoo has charged that the commission placed unwarranted obstacles in the way of a successful administration of his department.

To adjust these matters with as little friction as possible, the Mayor has called the meeting.

RADIUM CLOCK A MINERAL.

Importation Must Pay 45 Per Cent. Duty as Such.

Wise customs officers, with many frowns of perplexity, gathered yesterday in the Appraisers' Stores to assess the radium clock which arrived here a few days ago on the steamship Campania. After a long discussion it was decided that it must pay a duty of 45 per cent.

The difficulty was, however, to get a correct appraisal of the instrument. Dr. Davis of the Scientific Department refused to say what valuation had been placed upon the bulb which contains the radium, but said that it would have to pay 45 per cent., like other minerals.

The Lackawanna's New Trains.

The Lackawanna Railroad, in expectation of an unusual exodus from town for the Fourth, has decied to put on its Pocono Mountain Special, a fast vestibuled express to Pocono and Blue Ridge resorts, beginning Friday. It will leave New York at 12:40 P. M., instead of 1 P. M., as in previous seasons, and will make no stop between New York and Delaware Water Gap. This train is to run on Fridays and Saturdays only. The road has also placed in service a new fast train leaving New York at 10 A. M. daily except Sunday, arriving at Delaware Water Gap at 12:18 P. M. A corresponding train, east bound, leaves Delaware Water Gap at 5:01 P. M., arriving at New York at 7:25 P. M.

One Protest on the Broad St. Corral.

Police Commissioner McAdoo said yesterday that as a result of the roping off of the curb brokers on Broad Street, his mail was fairly swamped with letters from merchants and brokers, commending him for the move. He received one "kick," however, he said, from a property owner, who complained against allowing a few of the many vendors of food to remain in a roped-off inclosure. Mr. McAdoo said he would give that letter "some" consideration, accenting the word "some."

Takes Bishop Darlington's Old Pulpit.

The Vestry of Christ Episcopal Church, in Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, yesterday received an acceptance to a call to the pastorate of that church from the Rev. William Sheafe Chase, Chaplain of St. Paul's School in Garden City. The pulpit of Christ Episcopal Church became vacant some time ago through the election of the Rev. Dr. James H. Darlington, the former pastor, as Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn.

Steamship to Nova Scotia.

The Dominion Atlantic Railway has again placed the steamship Prince Arthur in the service between New York and Nova Scotia. The first sailing was on June 24, and there will be one every Saturday hereafter. The round trip from New York lasts seven days, thus providing a pleasant week's outing at sea. Thomas Cook & Son sell the tickets.

Tiffany Employes' Holiday.

Tiffany & Co. will close their Union Square establishment from Saturday noon until Wednesday morning to let their employes have ample time for celebrating the Fourth.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.



3 Buckle Oxfords
Another novelty, custom made, with straps instead of laces.

Narrow dip toe, flat last and high heels, in
Russet, 3.98;
in Patent leather, 4.98,
Wing Tip Oxfords, 3.49.

In russet, black calf and patent leather, on our new flat last; dip toe and high heels.

A Bargain in Russets.
3.50 Oxford Russets, 1.98.

The surplus stock of a first-class manufacturer. We saved a third. So do you.

JEROME WITH TAFT ON THE CRIMINAL LAW

Designed for Star Chamber Days, District Attorney Says.

SHIELD FOR THE CRIMINAL

Defendant Ought to be Made to Testify—Depositions in Civil Suits, None in Criminal.

District Attorney Jerome commented yesterday on Secretary of War Taft's criticism of the administration of the criminal law which the Secretary made in an address before the Yale Law School on Monday. Mr. Jerome said:

"In my opinion Secretary Taft put his finger on the one sore spot of the administration of the criminal law. We find here that the one great difficulty is that the Judges of the appellate courts are usually without great experience in criminal law, and some admit that they have a tendency to become academic. There is no reason to believe that there are any imminent perils to a citizen on trial with the watchful press, intelligent community, and the open sessions of the courts—such perils as existed back in the days of the Stuarts and the Star Chamber.

"My belief is that the law is often so interpreted by the Appellate Courts as to be a shield for the criminal rather than a protection for the innocent. To-day there are graver perils to the community from many constitutional provisions than protection afforded to the innocent.

"Secretary Taft is certainly right in logic and sense when he points out the absurdity of allowing a defendant to take the witness stand, but not making this compulsory. In affairs of business the business man seeking information will go to the person who knows most about the subject. Why is that not so in these days in the administration of the criminal law? No one can give any sound reason why not, and when the question is put one only points back to the old Star Chamber.

"No one not crazy believes that any one may be subject to any Star Chamber proceeding at this time. Yet to maintain a system of law designed for the perils of Star Chamber days and have them serve communities where no such perils exist is not the height of wisdom.

"How absurd it is to have a defendant sit by during his trial and speculate on the people's case and then if he finds it weak he can stay off the witness stand and feel safe. But, if he feels he can beat it by taking the stand, he goes on in his own decnse. Can't this community trust its own Judges to give a man a fair trial?

"Isn't it absurd that a lawyer of twenty-five years' experience, mostly in the practice of criminal law, after being taken before the Grand Jury and interrogated as to who is guilty of a crime, may, because the Grand Jury indicted him, have the indictment set aside on the ground that his Constitutional rights have been invaded and that he had been forced to be a witness against himself? Is there any analogy between a Grand Jury of twenty-three citizens and a star chamber proceeding? Yet a number of upright, able Judges told us that it is the law. Other Judges equally upright and able say it is not the law.

"Another point: If an important witness in a criminal trial is in Jersey City his testimony cannot be had unless he comes to this city. Yet in a civil suit for a paltry $100 his testimony can be taken by deposition. Now, in the Shipbuilding investigation I had little doubt that grand larceny by false pretenses had been committed by means of a circular sent to induce persons to subscribe. I examined some persons who could be used as witnesses, but couldn't prove the falsity of the statements in these circulars unless I could take depositions. Yet several suits were settled, for there the depositions could be had."

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water, the surest, safest, best
REMEDY
for Constipation and all Bowel ailments. You cannot afford to suffer when relief is so easy. Begin now. Go to the druggist today and say distinctly
"HUNYADI JÁNOS"
Take half a glass on arising. A positive cure
FOR CONSTIPATION

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PERCY G. WILLIAMS
VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS, Mats., 3:00 Evening,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, warm; variable light winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,323. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere. Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

NINE NEW DIRECTORS FOR THE EQUITABLE

President Thomas of the Lehigh First on the List Elected.

MAY ACT AS POLICY HOLDERS

Resignations of 21 of Old Board Accepted—Trustees Vouch for Society—Hyde Answers Hendricks.

Nine of the vacancies in the Directorate of the Equitable Life Assurance Society were filled by the Board yesterday according to the recommendations of Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse, the trustees appointed to vote the majority stock under the deed of sale of the Hyde estate holdings to Thomas F. Ryan. The new men in the board are:

Eben B. Thomas, President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Commodore Frederick G. Bourne, President of the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Ferdinand W. Roebling of Trenton, a member of the construction firm of John A. Roebling's Sons Company.

William Whitman of Boston, Chairman of the New England Protective Committee of Equitable Policy Holders.

E. W. Bloomingdale of the dry goods firm of that name.

J. G. Schmidlapp, President of the Union Savings Bank and Trust Company of Cincinnati.

E. W. Robertson, President of the National Loan and Exchange Bank of Columbia, S. C., and the candidate of the South Carolina Committee of Equitable Policy Holders.

J. J. Albright, banker, of Buffalo.

Joseph Bryan, capitalist, of Richmond, Va.

Twenty-one Resignations Accepted.

This action by the Directors was taken after the resignations of twenty-one members of the board had been accepted, also at the suggestion of the Trustees. The number included all the men whose resignations have been already announced, with the exception of James B. Forgan of Chicago. Mr. Forgan has written a letter to Chairman Paul Morton of the Equitable's board, asking that his resignation, tendered a few days ago, be held in abeyance for the present. Three new resignations were accepted, however. They were those of James J. Hill, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, and George H. Squire. It is understood that Mr. Hill's resignation was tendered for the same reason that he declined to serve on the Frick committee because he has not the time to devote himself to matters connected with the reorganization of the society. Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Squire were both qualified for the board by the stock formerly held by the Hyde estate and their resignations, together with those of many other Directors similarly situated, were not unexpected.

The acceptance of the resignations and election of the new men, together with the reading of a long statement by James H. Hyde in defense of himself and his father against the charges contained in the report of Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department, was the only business done at yesterday's meeting. The reorganization of the society's Executive Committee will be put through later. Meantime it is understood that James H. Hyde does not intend to resign either as a Director or as Executive Committee Chairman.

Yesterday's meeting of the Equitable's board was the regular monthly session, and both the Trustees and Chairman Morton desired that several of the vacancies should be filled at that time, so as to restore the board to a working membership. There were, in fact, but fourteen Directors present when the board met at noon, and one more came in for a second meeting, the board having adjourned to await suggestions from the Trustees as to new members. Those who attended were:

H. E. Deeming, Thomas D. Jordan, Valentine P. Snyder, A. W. Krech, William Alexander, James H. Hyde, Gage E. Tarbell, C. B. Alexander, Bradish Johnson, Henry R. Winthrop, George T. Wilson, William H. McIntyre, Samuel M. Inman, and Paul Morton.

These Not Accepted.

The members of the board whose resignations have not been accepted are: Cornelius N. Bliss, George H. Squire, Charles S. Smith, Brayton Ives, M. E. Ingalls, A. J. Cassatt, E. H. Harriman, Jacob H. Schiff, James J. Hill, T. Jefferson Coolidge, John Jacob Astor, Marvin Hughitt, Henry C. Frick, M. Hartley Dodge, John A. Stewart, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, August Belmont, D. O. Mills, Robert T. Lincoln, John Sloane, and Joseph T. Low.

Of the new Directors, E. W. Bloomingdale was the candidate of the Crimmins policy holders' committee, of which he was a member. The suggestion of Mr. Whitman by the New England policy holders' committee and of Mr. Robertson by the South Carolina policy holders' committee was made by representatives of those two committees, who called on the Trustees at the Buckingham on Tuesday. The South Carolina committee consisted of Gov. D. C. Heyward, August Kohn, and T. M. Mordecai. They presented the name of Mr. Robertson, and after some discussion were told that the Trustees would recommend it to the board. As the

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OVER NIGHT TO CHICAGO.
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily, 3:55 P. M., arriving Chicago 8:55 next morning. No interference with business hours. Thorough equipment of train.—Adv.

$9.00 to Niagara Falls and Return,
July 1, 2, 3. Erie Railroad. Information 399, 1159 Broadway, N. Y., 388 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

INVESTIGATING MUTUAL LIFE.

The Company Asked Superintendent Hendricks to Examine Its Books.

At the request of President Richard A. McCurdy of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the State Department of Insurance is now making a thorough investigation of conditions in that institution. Rumors to that effect were confirmed last night by one of the Trustees of the company when asked by a NEW YORK TIMES reporter.

Rumors that President McCurdy had voluntarily asked for an investigation of his company by the State Department of Insurance have come out from time to time at Albany, but have been unconfirmed. It now appears that Mr. McCurdy made the request a month ago that the State Superintendent of Insurance thoroughly investigate the Mutual's condition. Superintendent Hendricks now has his men at work on the books, and every opportunity is being given to them to make the examination thorough.

Hitherto the officers of the Mutual have refused to deny or affirm that they had sought investigation. It has been desired to wait till the results could be made public. So every inquiry at 32 Nassau Street was met by a polite declination to be interviewed.

"I don't mind saying," said the Trustee last night, "however, that we have asked for an investigation from Superintendent Hendricks. He is having every possible help given to him. There won't be anything concealed, and when he gets through and makes his report the public will know just as much as the officers and Trustees do about this society."

"Is the investigation in progress now?" the reporter asked.

The Trustee evaded a direct answer to this question, but he allowed it to be plainly understood that the investigation was now in progress.

With the rumors about the Mutual's request for an investigation have come the same reports about the New York Life Insurance Company. THE TIMES reporter called up President John A. McCall at his Long Branch home last night and asked if that company, like the Mutual, was under voluntary investigation. Mr. McCall's son answered the telephone.

"My father tells me to say," he said, "that Superintendent Hendricks made a thorough investigation of the New York Life last year at a cost of $15,000, but either the New York State Department of Insurance or the Insurance Department of any other State is at liberty to examine the company's books whenever it sees fit."

FROM CLERK TO PASTOR.

Holden Became Preacher While Working for Standard Oil.

From a desk in the office of the Standard Oil Company to the pulpit of the Baptist Church at Woodside, L. I., is the step just taken by the Rev. Edward James Holden.

The services installing him as pastor were modest, owing to the suicide a few days ago of Mrs. Pauline Keevil, wife of the Rev. Charles J. Keevil, the former pastor.

The Rev. Mr. Holden began to study for the ministry while a clerk in the Standard Oil offices. He was twenty-two years old then. He made good use of time studying at his luncheon hour, and whenever he got a chance. He is twenty-seven years old now and he passed the examination for the Baptist ministry with high honors last week. The examination was held by the Ordaining Council, sitting in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn.

DAY HOLD-UP IN TENDERLOIN.

Two Thugs Rob Publisher Seaman in 28th Street Near Broadway.

Arthur V. Seaman, a publisher, got off a Sixth Avenue elevated train yesterday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, and started to walk to his office at 55 West Twenty-eighth Street. Between Broadway and Sixth Avenue he was knocked down by two men. One of them pinioned his arms, while the other attempted to go through his pockets.

Then one among several onlookers across the street yelled "Police!" The two highwaymen ran, taking only Seaman's watch chain, which had been broken loose in the struggle.

Detectives McIver and Lehr locked up two young men in the Tenderloin Station last night on suspicion. They said they were Fred Simmons, 19 years old, of 313 Seventh Avenue, and William Harris, 23 years old, of 358 West Twenty-fifth Street.

INJURED ENGINEER AT POST.

Knocked from Seat by Stone, Stuck to Throttle 100 Miles.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—John Walters, engineer of the Pennsylvania Company's Cicago Limited, last night ran his train from Cresson to Pittsburg, 101 miles, after being painfully injured by a stone thrown by some one through the window of the locomotive cab. The missile knocked Walters from his high seat to the bottom of the cab, and one of his eyes was rendered sightless for the time.

Walters clambered back into his seat and brought his train down the mountain and into Pittsburg on time.

TORNADO WRECKS A TOWN.

Six Known to Have Been Killed in Phillipsburg, Kan.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 28.—A message from Fairbury, Neb., to Division Superintendent Wilson of the Rock Island Railroad, says that Phillipsburg, Kan., was wrecked by a tornado this evening.

Six persons are known to be dead, the dispatch says. Phillipsburg is in North Central Kansas.

Writes Book of Army Scandals.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, June 28.—George W. Kirkman, formerly a Captain of infantry, United States Army, now a prisoner at Fort Leavenworth, has written a book that pretends to portray the dark side of social life in the army. It is entitled "Thirty Years of Army Life," and deals with scandals, which, he says, he has come across during his military career.

Latest Shipping News.

LIZARD, June 28.—Steamer Grosser Kurfurst, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Bremen, was in communication by wireless telegraphy with the station here at 10 P. M., when the vessel was forty miles to the westward. She should reach Plymouth about 3 o'clock to-morrow morning.

QUEENSTOWN, June 29.—The steamer Baltic, Capt. Smith, New York for Liverpool, arrived here at 2 o'clock this morning and proceeded.

20TH CENTURY—18 HOURS—CHICAGO
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leaves Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT PLEADS FOR HIGHER IDEALS

Central Figure at Harvard's Greatest Commencement.

TEACHERS' FUND OF $2,400,000

Gifts of $605,000 and $661,000 Also Announced—Secretary Taft Gets a Warm Reception.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—Harvard's commencement to-day was the greatest event of its kind in the history of the university.

Not only was President Roosevelt present—a loyal and enthusiastic classman of 1880—but the degrees conferred, the host of old graduates present, especially the members of the class of 1855, who celebrated their fiftieth anniversary, all combined to make the occasion memorable.

Not least important in the day's happenings was the announcement by Bishop Lawrence at the exercises in Memorial Hall in the afternoon that $2,400,000 had been raised as a teachers' endowment fund for the university. Two thousand men joined in the subscription, but not all of them were graduates. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were given by men who claim no college as their Alma Mater. According to the Bishop the fund is "rising," and will amount to $2,500,000 within a few weeks.

President Eliot announced that gifts, one of $605,000 for the permanent fund and the other of $661,000, for immediate use, had been received.

Roosevelt Cables to Kaiser.

President Roosevelt was the principal speaker at the commencement exercises at Memorial Hall, which was jammed with fully 2,500 graduates and women and children. He made a plea for ideals of the college in business life, wanted men to be better than "glorified pawnbrokers" and refined idlers. He objected to brutality, sensationalism, and professionalism in college sport. He warned men of vast wealth that their violation of the spirit of the law was breeding violence in the country.

He was conspicuous all day and so busy that his conference with Secretary Taft on Panama matters had to go over till evening. Everywhere he went he was followed by large crowds of graduates and undergraduates and cheered lustily.

After visiting the Harvard Germanic museum to-day and seeing the gifts of the German Emperor, he sent this cablegram to Emperor William:

"I have just been visiting at Harvard University and the Germanic museum, the foundation of which we so largely owe to your interest. I take this occasion to thank you, and through you the German people for the many acts of courtesy and kindliness which in recent years have steadily brought closer together the German and American peoples.

"This growing friendship between the two nations means much for the future welfare of mankind, and I wish to thank you personally for the efforts you have made to foster it."

At the Harvard Union luncheon Mr. Roosevelt took a hand in the demonstration, slapping his hands together vigorously and leading "three long ones for Major Higginson," the donor of Soldiers' Field and the big clubhouse. He also led a cheer for Robert Bacon, partner of J. P. Morgan, at the afternoon's exercises in Memorial Hall.

When he was introduced to speak, Harvard men reciprocated by giving twenty-seven "Rahs" instead of the regulation nine. Once, after he had stated that in his mind the money prizes of business were altogether too great, he felt disappointed at the reception his words received. "That's rather lukewarm," he remarked, laughingly, and repeated his statement, which was cheered lustily.

Peace, but Righteousness First.

He broke away from his notes at times, alluding particularly to Bishop Lawrence's introduction, in which the Bishop referred to his attempts to make peace between Russia and Japan. "Of course I'm for peace," he said; "any man who is fit to be President is for peace. But I am for one thing before peace, and that is righteousness. In '61 we had to purchase peace by the sword, but the cause was a righteous one, and we are everlastingly indebted to those who fought in that war."

Mr. Roosevelt leaned over the platform at the morning's exercises in Sanders Theatre and shook hands with young William A. Lambeth, who delivered a commencement part on the "Spirit of the Present South."

"You hit that right," said the President aloud. Later he sent a congratulatory note to the young man.

The President returned to his car before midnight, although the train would not leave until 2 o'clock to-morrow morning. The train goes to Bridgeport, where the party will board the yacht Sylph for Oyster Bay.

One of the most conspicuous figures of the day was Secretary Taft, a Yale graduate, who received the degree of Doctor of Law from Harvard. When he received his degree in the morning President Eliot referred to him as a "robust man." In the exercises in Memorial in the afternoon Bishop Lawrence, introducing him, quoted Roosevelt's "Taft's a trump."

These honorary degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts—Frederick Pike Stearns, chief engineer of the Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board of Boston.

Doctor of Science—James Homer Wright, Boston, pathologist, teacher, and investigator.

Doctor of Laws—Henry Marion Howe, Professor of Metallurgy, Columbia University.

Reginald Heber Fitz, Boston, teacher of pathology and consulting physician.

James Burrill Angell, President of the University of Michigan.

Edward Douglas White, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

Joseph H. Choate was elected President of the Alumni.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

A Plea for College Ideals in American Business Life.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—At the Harvard commencement exercises in Memorial Hall to-day President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

"A great university like this has two especial functions. The first is to produce a small number of scholars of the

Continued on Page 3.

YALE'S ROCKEFELLER MILLION

Her Greatest Gift—Total of $2,000,000 Raised by Secretary Stokes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28.—President Hadley of Yale announced at the Alumni dinner in Woolsey Hall this afternoon that John D. Rockefeller had given $1,000,000, and that Yale graduates had contributed another $1,000,000 to the permanent endowment fund of the university. The names of the graduate donators were not disclosed, and will not be until the entire fund of $5,000,000 is raised, but it is understood they are largely New York men. The sums they gave varied from $50,000 to $250,000.

Mr. Rockefeller's gift is made with the single condition that the money is to be invested in income-producing securities and preserved inviolate as endowment for the institution, the annual income only to be used for current expenses." President Hadley kept the announcement until the close of the meeting, when the after-dinner speakers had finished. The ringing tones in which he made it, and the tumultuous applause with which the big assemblage broke up, guarantee that there will be no "tainted-money" talk at Yale.

All but a small fraction of the $2,000,000 of gifts was obtained directly by Secretary Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr. It was only three months ago that he started to raise a permanent endowment fund of $5,000,000 in order that Yale might properly maintain her position in the educational world. It was his own idea, and to many it seemed well nigh impossible. At Tuesday's alumni meeting a hint of his success was given by President Hadley, who jokingly paid a tribute to Mr. Stokes's persuasive eloquence; but none suspected that two-fifths of his gigantic task had already been accomplished.

The Rockefeller gift was made within the last week. It is far and away the largest amount ever given to Yale. The most liberal benefactors of the university in the past have been the Sheffield family, the founders of the Scientific School, and their combined donations do not total much more than half a million dollars.

This is Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to Yale. His closest connection with the university is through his nephews, William G. Rockefeller and Percy Rockefeller, sons of his brother William. The older nephew was in the class of 1892 and Percy was in 1900. Percy was one of the most popular men in his class, a member of Skull and Bones, and manager of the football team in his senior year. It is said on good authority that his influence "helped some."

PRESIDENT AND LAUNDRESS.

Colored Washerwoman of College Days Calls on Mr. Roosevelt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—Thousands of persons who were gathered about Bishop Lawrence's residence in Cambridge to-day cheered while President Roosevelt and Mrs. Mary Taylor, his colored washerwoman in student days, clasped hands and talked.

Mrs. Taylor had not seen the President since his graduation twenty-five years ago.

"I heard he was in Cambridge," she said to-night, "and I says to myself, 'Well, I guess I'll take a run up to the Lawrence House and try and see him a minute, for he once said that I took care of his laundry better than any one else, and as I understand that his son, Theodore, Jr., is soon coming to college, I thought I would get in an early word, and perhaps I might get his work to do.'

"When I started to go into the grounds the policemen wanted to know what I wanted. I suppose they thought I was one of those Anarchists, but when I told them who I was one of them went to the house, and in a minute the President himself came right out and shook hands with me. He said he was real glad to see me.

"He's grown fat, but he still's got that old laugh and grin. He talked with me quite a few minutes and asked me a lot of questions about the old college days; but I can't think to save me all the things he said. All I remember is that I forgot to ask him the question that I went purposely to ask.

"Why, I talked with him every single week while he was in college, and I guess I've got as much right to speak to him as anybody else."

D. B. HENDERSON STRICKEN.

Ex-Speaker's Right Side Paralyzed—Condition Is Not Alarming.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 28.—D. B. Henderson, formerly Speaker of the House of Representatives, is confined to his hotel apartments, suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis affecting his right side.

Hopes are entertained that he will be able to leave his apartments in a few days.

MISS ROGERS'S BODY FOUND.

In the Saranac River Near the Cottage She Fled From.

SARANAC LAKE, June 28.—The body of Miss Mary O. Rogers of Leesburg, Va., was found to-day in the Saranac River. It was near the cottage from which she disappeared a week ago.

District Attorney Finn issued to-day an official statement exonerating Willoughby N. Smith, the woman's lawyer, from all blame for her death.

WEDDING CHEER IN MORSE.

The Engine Proclaimed a Hempstead Wedding All Along the Railroad.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., June 28.—Harold Douglas, the local telegraph operator, married Miss Florence Ketcham here last night. When the couple departed on the 10:30 train the engineer blew his whistle so hard that the villagers thought it a fire alarm, and members of the hose and hook and ladder companies hurried to report.

The engineer was himself an operator and able to use the Morse alphabet. As he approached each station or tower house on the way to Jamaica, he whistled: "Hx and bride aboard." Hx is Mr. Douglas's signal. The signals were read by the operators and welcomes were extended.

REDUCTION IN MONTHLY COMMUTATION TICKETS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND NEWARK, WAVERLY AND ELIZABETH.
For the benefit of its patrons the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will place on sale, beginning July 1, sixty-trip monthly commutation tickets between New York and Newark, Waverly and Elizabeth, at rate of $6.—Adv.

CZAR'S WARSHIPS IN REBELS' HANDS

Guns of a Great Battleship Trained on Odessa.

WATER FRONT IN FLAMES

Strikers Fire Buildings—Troops Powerless.

REVOLUTION NOW FEARED

Sailors' Mutiny May Start a Civil War.

LOYAL OFFICERS SLAIN

Eight Others on the Kniaz Potemkine Join the Mutineers—More Warships Are Likely to Revolt.

ODESSA, June 28.—The red flag of revolution is hoisted at the masthead of the Kniaz Potemkine, Russia's most powerful battleship in the Black Sea, which now lies in Odessa Harbor in the hands of mutineers. With her are two torpedo boats, the crews of which have also mutinied.

The Captain and most of the officers of the battleship were murdered and thrown overboard in the open sea, and the ship is completely in the possession of the crew and a few officers who have cast in their lot with the mutineers.

The guns of the Kniaz Potemkine command the city, and in the streets masses of striking workmen who yesterday fled before the volleys of the troops are now inflamed by the spectacle of open revolt on board an imperial warship, and are making a bold front against the military.

The main squadron of the Black Sea fleet, consisting of the battleships Georgi Pobiedonosetz, (George the Victorious,) Tria Sviatitelia, Rostislav, and Ekaterina II., with two cruisers, is expected to arrive here to-night and a regular naval battle is in prospect.

The rioters are in a most defiant mood, and are not inclined to surrender without fighting.

Coal Steamer Seized.

In the course of the day one of the rebel torpedo boats seized the Russian steamer Esperanza in the harbor. The steamer was laden with 2,000 tons of coal, which the battleship has taken on board.

Reports of the mutiny, which occurred while the battleship was at sea, are difficult to obtain, as the mutineers refuse to allow communication with the shore, but it is ascertained that it arose from the shooting of a sailor who was presenting on behalf of the crew a complaint against bad food.

According to one version, this sailor, whose name was Omiltchuk, objected to the quality of the "borchtch," or soup, and was immediately shot down by a mess officer. The crew then rose and seized the ship and the officers, eight of whom were spared on condition that they joined the mutineers. The others were killed and their bodies were thrown overboard.

After a period of vacillation the Kniaz Potemkine headed for Odessa and arrived here last night, accompanied by the two torpedo boats, the crews of which had joined the mutiny.

Scene on the Wharf.

Early to-day the body of Omiltchuk was brought ashore in one of the battleship's boats and was landed on the new mole, where it has been exposed in semi-state all day. It was visited by thousands of persons, many of whom placed coins in a basket at the head of the body as contributions toward a fund to defray the cost of the funeral, which the sailors propose to hold to-morrow, and which the strikers will make occasion of a great demonstration.

An inscription on the breast of the dead sailor states on behalf of the crew that Omiltchuk died for the truth because he presented a just complaint of the crew.

The authorities have made no attempt to remove the body, the sailors having served notice that the ship would open fire on any one seeking to interfere with it. A police agent visiting the spot was killed by strikers.

In the course of the day a red flag was hoisted on the Kniaz Potemkine, and members of the crew rowed from ship to ship in the harbor, forcing the stoppage of all work on them.

Food was supplied to the mutineers by sympathizers on shore, who pillaged the maritime storehouses.

The strike is now general in the city and the rioters are growing in numbers and boldness. There were exchanges of shots all day in many quarters of the city, but the number of victims cannot be stated.

This evening a bomb was thrown in Cathedral Place, killing its thrower and a policeman.

A number of barricades have been erected and tumult and disorder reign.

A telegram from the Mayor of Odessa, who is in Moscow, imploring the citizens to restore order, has been posted throughout the city.

The Governor has telegraphed asking that a squadron be sent from Sevastopol.

Shipping on Fire.

LONDON, Thursday, June 29.—A dispatch from Odessa to a news agency, dated last night, says:

"The whole of the quays and the buildings around the harbor, as well as much of the shipping, are in flames.

"Mobs of incendiaries by armed force prevented the fire brigade from working.

"The troops are completely terrorized, and are afraid to approach within range of the Kniaz Potemkine's guns, which threaten a disastrous bombardment.

"The city is appallingly illuminated by burning buildings, and terror prevails everywhere. Sleep is impossible, and everybody is watching and waiting.

"The whole garrison has been requisitioned for patrol duty.

"It is thought that it may become necessary to summon foreign warships for the protection of the foreign colonies. Tuesday night's collisions between the mobs and the police and military resulted in the loss of seventeen lives, including three policemen."

Another agency dispatch from Odessa says that all the shipping in the harbor is in flames and that the crew on the Kniaz Potemkine fired a shell, killing four Cossacks and wounding seventeen.

According to the correspondent of The Standard, writing at 10 o'clock last night, the quarantine station, harbor warehouses, stores, offices, and some ships had been fired by revolutionary bands. All the foreign ships, the dispatch said, were preparing to slip their moorings in case of need, and the Kniaz Potemkine was playing a searchlight on every portion of the harbor.

The correspondent adds:

"Late to-night, perceiving a picket of Cossacks stationed at the Richelieu Monument on Nicolai Boulevard, the Potemkine fired a shell, killing four and wounding twenty of them.

"It is rumored, but the rumor is not confirmed, that the men of four other battleships mutinied at Sevastopol, and that two of the ships are on the way to join the Potemkine.

"Two hours ago a huge mob broke through the military cordon round the town and looted two large customs warehouses.

"To-night the Potemkine moved closer to the breakwater, with her guns still trained on the city. All the public buildings are strongly guarded, and the night patrols have been increased by 5,000 infantry and 1,200 Cossacks."

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, June 29, 3 A. M.—More serious in its possible effects than all the defeats in Manchuria or the destruction of Rojestvensky's fleet was the news which reached St. Petersburg early last evening that the standard of open rebellion was floating on board one of the Emperor's battleships in the harbor of Odessa and that with shotted guns the mutinous crew, headed by eight officers, were holding the ship against all comers.

Consternation in Capital.

The authorities are in almost a state of panic, and at the Admiralty consternation reigns. Admiral Wirenius, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, said last night that the Admiralty had received advices regarding the mutiny, but that he was unable to give details. He frankly confessed that the situation was very grave and that he did not know what to expect.

The Black Sea squadron, which left Sevastopol on Tuesday under the command of Vice Admiral Kruger, was due to arrive at Odessa last night. It had not yet been reported there, but a battle with the mutineers may occur at any moment.

The Kniaz Potemkine is a more powerful ship than any in Kruger's squadron, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the fact that the city is practically in the possession of the strikers, who, according to the dispatches, have already been encouraged to open resistance by the mutiny of the sailors and who yesterday were erecting barricades and fighting the police and the troops in the streets.

The body of the sailor Omiltchuk, lying exposed on the quay in view of thousands, and the story of his cruel death, evidently fired the imagination of the workmen, who in Odessa are of a particularly turbulent character, especially the dock laborers and wharfmen.

Many Sailors Disaffected.

Should the sailors of Kruger's ships join the mutineers the Government would have to face open revolution, which would spread like wildfire to other towns in the Black Sea littoral. The workmen of all these towns, from which the sailors of the warships are largely recruited, are imbued with the Socialistic and revolutionary propaganda. At Sevastopol less than a month ago disorders were suppressed with difficulty.

Ever since the war started ugly reports about the crews of the Black Sea fleet have been current. Men have been shot and even officers court-martialed for disobedience, and yesterday at Sevastopol twelve sailors were condemned to three years' imprisonment for mutiny.

No better evidence of the spirit of the crews is needed than an official announcement made by the Admiralty yesterday that Admiral Nebogatoff and the other officers who surrendered in the battle of the Sea of Japan would have to stand trial by court-martial upon their return. Practically all the crews of the vessels which surrendered came from the Black Sea.

The fact that Odessa is not a fortified port explains why the Kniaz Potemkine is able to lie in the harbor unmolested.

The news of the mutiny, coming just at this time, when Poland is in a state of ferment, when Agrarian disorders are coming to a head, and when the Government is attempting a mobilization involving about 200,000 men, may easily precipitate a crisis, and the authorities are endeavoring to keep it from the public.

Newspaper Dispatches Stopped.

All newspaper dispatches have been stopped, and the newspapers have been forbidden to mention the mutiny. Nevertheless, the Liberals and agitators have many ways of spreading the tidings through underground channels, and in St. Petersburg the news was known in all the cafés at midnight.

The Radicals hail the event as the dawn of an actual armed revolution. "The moment for which we have waited has come," said one in front of a restaurant when he heard the news. "Omiltchuk's name will go down in history as that of a martyr who precipitated a Russian revolution."

News has been received of disorders resulting from the mobilization in the Government of Poltava, some reservists refusing to appear, and others starting riots. The authorities of Poltava are unwilling to dispatch troops, as the entire force available is needed in that Government.

It is reported that a general strike on the Russian railways will be declared on July 2 as a protest against the mobilization of troops.

The mobilization in St. Petersburg and Moscow began at midnight Tuesday. Many of the reserve men who did not respond were seized in the course of the night at their homes. All day long yesterday men were being marched to barracks under escort.

The workmen are grumbling and trouble is expected, but no rioting has thus far occurred. Sixty thousand men have been called to the colors. Of this number about half will be incorporated into regiments.

An imperial edict orders the mobilization for active service of reservists in 124 districts of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Warsaw, and Vilna. These districts include the cities of St. Petersburg and Moscow.

Bezobrazoff Threatened.

News comes from Tambov Province that M. Bezobrazoff, President of the Yalu Timber Company, who has been living on his magnificent estate in that province, has been obliged to invoke the aid of the military, not only to protect his property, but to save his life. The story of his share in the responsibility for the war spread to the peasants, and they threatened dire vengeance.

The peasants in the Ekaterinoslav district have set fire to the buildings of several landowners.

The workmen in the Karpoff Mine at Yuzovka have gone out on strike.

Some of the Zemstvo delegates and

FOURTH OF JULY AT ATLANTIC CITY.
Through trains via Pennsylvania Railroad leave New York week days at 9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Sundays, 7:55 A. M. Special train, returning Fourth of July, leaves Atlantic City 6:30 P. M., with parlor and dining cars.—Adv.

CLEAN, STRONG, FAST ROADBED.
The Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago is the longest stretch of stone ballasted roadbed in the world. It is the track of the Pennsylvania Special, the fastest long-distance train in the world.—Adv.

After all, USHER'S, the Scotch that made the highball famous. It is the best.—Adv.

Marshals of the nobility in St. Petersburg were privately arranging yesterday for holding a congress at Moscow to consider the National Assembly ukase when it is issued when they were greatly alarmed by a rumor that the Emperor had suddenly decided, under stress of adverse influences based upon the recurrence of disorders throughout the country, to postpone the proclamation until the project had been submitted to the Council of the Empire.

As the Council has adjourned until October, such delay would probably do much to destroy the good effect of the Emperor's speech at Tsarskoe-Selo to the Zemstvo delegates, and it would undoubtedly greatly aggravate the gravity of the internal situation.

FEAR FOR BRITISH SHIPS.

Large Number Now at Odessa—Hundreds of English Residents.

LONDON, Thursday, June 29.—The ominous news from Odessa has created a tremendous sensation in shipping circles both here and at Liverpool owing to the large British trade with Odessa, and to the fact that much British shipping is now in the harbor there.

Between 400 and 500 British residents are engaged in business at Odessa for British firms, and on their account considerable anxiety is felt lest the town be bombarded.

Knowledge that disaffection has been rife for some months past in the Black Sea fleet, that there have been incendiary fires in the shipbuilding yards at Sevastopol, and that naval mutinies have occurred leads to the fear that should the Sevastopol squadron reach Odessa it may be induced to join the mutineers.

Several members of the House of Commons having business relations with Russia were questioned in the lobby of the House last night and admitted that they regarded the situation with the utmost concern. The majority, however, inclined to the opinion that the trouble was local and that it did not necessarily show that the whole country was ripe for revolution.

500 WERE SLAIN AT LODZ.

Official Commission's Report — Excitement in Poland Spreads.

LODZ, June 28.—The commission appointed to inquire into the disturbances of last Friday has arrived here and has given out a statement to the effect that the number killed was over 500 and the number of wounded over 1,000. The commission has severely reprimanded the Chief of Police for neglecting to stop the disorders before they became serious.

Scattered disturbances continue, but order has been generally restored.

Gen. Obolesheff, the Military Governor, this afternoon summoned the editors of the papers and appealed to them to appease the minds of the people. He declared that martial law would last three weeks. A delegation of inhabitants of this city is going to St. Petersburg to urge the abrogation of martial law.

WARSAW, June 28.—There was a reiteration on the Warsaw Bourse to-day of the rumor that the mobilization of troops in Russian Poland had commenced and might be expected in Warsaw in two days. The rumor caused considerable excitement.

It was learned later that the proposed mobilization in Russian Poland will be confined to certain country districts of the southern provinces, exempting Warsaw and Lodz, where orders have been given to take from the reserves a sufficient number of men to make up the regular complements of regiments which have been reduced in strength by sending men to the Far East, thus keeping up the full strength of the regiments on duty in Russian Poland.

The strike at Lodz is ending, and the efforts of the Socialists to bring about a general strike here have failed completely. The strike among the coal and iron workers in Southern Poland, near the German and Austrian frontiers, has, however, again broken out, and it is reported here to be serious.

Efforts have been made during the past fortnight to bring about a general railroad strike for July 1 or July 2, in order to hamper the Government's mobilization plans.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The excitement arising from the events at Lodz and Warsaw has spread to the cities in the Jewish Pale in all the old Polish provinces along the border of Russian Poland proper.

At Minsk and Kovno policemen have been attacked in the streets, and at the latter place there was a jail delivery. At Kieff about 200 Jews made a demonstration, carrying a red flag and shouting "Down with the war!" They were ridden down by gendarmes and Cossacks.

Many arrests were made, but no loss of life has been reported.

ONE OF RUSSIA'S BEST SHIPS.

Doubtful If Anything in Black Sea Can Oppose the Rebel Vessel.

The Kniaz Potemkine Tavritchesky is one of the best of the few modern warships which Russia still owns. She is a turret ship of 12,480 tons and 10,600 horse power, and has a speed of seventeen knots. She is only three years old, having been launched at Nicolaieff in 1900 and completed two years later.

Her armament consists of four twelve-inch guns, sixteen six-inch guns, fourteen three-inch guns, and over a score of smaller and rapid-fire guns. She is well supplied with small arms.

How many vessels in the Black Sea could harm her is doubtful. The Tria Sviatitelia is of the same tonnage as the Kniaz Potemkine, but has not nearly as many guns. The Georgi Pobiedonosetz is a comparatively old vessel, of 10,280 tons. The Rostislav is of 8,880 tons, and has no twelve-inch guns. It is evident that the battleship Ioann Zlatoust, a vessel as powerful as the rebel ship, is out of commission or undergoing repairs, while it is known that the battleship Sinope, which has six twelve-inch guns, is receiving new boilers.

The rebel battleship is very heavily armored, and if she carries her full crew it consists of 636 men.

Although carelessness and laxity prevail in the Russian Navy in regard to training and other essentials, the discipline is very severe, and recently there have been ugly stories of mutinies on various vessels. Offenders among the crews are frequently punished by hanging.

The commander of the Black Sea Fleet is Vice Admiral Chouknin.

FOURTH CITY IN RUSSIA.

Population of Odessa 500,000—Its Warehouses Now Crammed.

Odessa is the most important seaport in Southern Russia, and is the fourth largest city in the empire, its population in 1901 numbering almost 500,000. Its harbor, while not large in area, is one of the finest in Europe. Not being naturally sheltered, it is protected by an immense breakwater which was under construction for more than fifteen years, and was built largely by prisoners under military supervision.

The anchorage of the warships and transports which are nearly always to be seen in this harbor is in the middle of the large basin which is formed by the breakwater and the land.

The city is built on a slope and partly on terraces. Adjoining the harbor there is a comparatively narrow level strip of land almost completely given over to the shipping interests. The shore is lined with large warehouses, generally filled with the products of the fertile steppes of South Russia—wheat and barley and rye for export to the various countries of Europe. At the present time these warehouses are crammed with grain owing to the block on the Russian railroads last Autumn occasioned by the transport of troops and war materials to Manchuria, which prevented last year's output from reaching tidewater before the Winter set in. Besides grain, Odessa exports a large amount of beet sugar, and not a few of the wiry little steppe horses which are the pride of South Russia.

In sharp contrast to the squalor of the lower city are the residential and some of the business portions of Odessa. These are situated on a high plateau above the harbor and the lower city. The side of this plateau is a sheer rise in some places of several hundred feet, leveled and finished off with masonry work overgrown with green climbers, which in Summer time furnish a picturesque background to the lower city.

This plateau is fringed for nearly its entire length with promenades and parks where all Odessa takes the air in the evening. The parks are dotted with establishments combining the best features of the French boulevard café and the German beer garden, and military bands give concerts at night and on Sunday afternoons.

From these parks the view of the city and the sea is magnificent, and the spectacle of the burning warehouses and shipping must have been watched from here by great multitudes.

At right angles with the parkway and crossing it, with a great stairway leading down to the bay, is the Nikiolajevski Boulevard, the finest thoroughfare in Odessa. Near the end of this boulevard and overlooking the bay are many magnificent buildings of a semi-official character, among them the Opera House, which architecturally is one of the most beautiful buildings in Europe. Not far from the Opera stands the bronze statue of the Duke de Richelieu, the first Governor of the province, to whom Odessa owes much of its architectural beauty and its splendidly laid out boulevards.

Among the many fine structures in Odessa are the cathedral, the Governor's palace, the City Hall, and the Public Library. Statues of Alexander II., Catharine II., Peter the Great, and Pushkin adorn the squares and public places of the city. Nearly one-third of the population of Odessa are Jews.

SHIPS MENACE VLADIVOSTOK.

Japanese Vessels Seen on the Horizon on Tuesday.

VLADIVOSTOK, Tuesday, June 27.—Japanese warships, believed to be torpedo boats, were seen on the horizon today.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The officers of the General Staff regard the movement of the Japanese in Korea as being most serious, believing that it indicates their determination to drive a wedge northward and isolate and invest Vladivostok before the peace negotiations begin.

There are indications that the Russians propose to offer resistance at the Tumen River.

SUNGARI BRIDGE SAVED.

Plot to Blow It Up Discovered—New Japanese Flanking Move.

HARBIN, June 28.—A desperate plot to destroy the bridge over the Sungari River has been frustrated.

Under orders from the Japanese, a number of Chinese bandits had for some time been quietly assembling in the village of Fudiaden to execute the enterprise. Upon information given by an informer, the village was surrounded and 450 bandits, armed with rifles and revolvers and having a large quantity of dynamite, were captured.

The loss of this bridge might have proved an irreparable disaster in the event of Gen. Linevitch being defeated south of the river.

GUNSHU PASS, June 28.—The most disquieting feature of the strategic situation of the Russian armies is the persistence of reports that Japanese cavalry and light infantry, with field and machine guns, are working northward east of Kirin and west of the Grand Trade Route toward Boutine. The Japanese cavalry in the west is under the command of Gens. Tamara and Akiama.

Gen. Linevitch is not attempting seriously to oppose the Japanese advance along his front, but is drawing in his outpost lines under pressure.

TOKIO, June 28.—The following special dispatch has been received:

"Gen. Linevitch is following tactics different from those of Gen. Kuropatkin, and is presenting his army with a narrow front instead of with extended flanks.

"The reinforcements received from European Russia have been barely sufficient to fill the gap caused by the defeat at Mukden. An outbreak of dysentery at Harbin has made it necessary to send a thousand patients to Tsitsikar, where extensive hospital accommodations are being built.

"Spies from the army of Gen. Linevitch are being arrested daily by the Japanese, those in custody now numbering between thirty and forty. A Chinese officer is alleged to be serving the interests of Russia by sending out spies, whose number is said to be fully 3,000."

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The excitement arising from the events at Lodz and Warsaw has spread to the cities in the Jewish Pale in all the old Polish provinces along the border of Russian Poland proper.

At Minsk and Kovno policemen have been attacked in the streets, and at the latter place there was a jail delivery. At Kieff about 200 Jews made a demonstration, carrying a red flag and shouting "Down with the war!" They were ridden down by gendarmes and Cossacks.

Many arrests were made, but no loss of life has been reported.

JAPANESE DISCUSSING TERMS.

Two Parties Call for Indemnity and Cession of Territory.

TOKIO, June 28.—The committee of the Constitutionalist Party, of which Marquis Saionji is President, to-day adopted the following resolution and presented it to Prime Minister Katsura:

"Now that the question of concluding peace has been brought up, though it is not necessary to state the terms of peace in detail, we yet deem it necessary and opportune to declare that, for the sake of realizing the aim and purpose of the war as stated at the declaration of hostilities, and also for the sake of securing a future guarantee in the interest of our empire, as well as for planting peace in the extreme East on a permanent basis, the cession of territory and the payment of the outlays caused by the war be demanded and the Korean and Manchurian questions definitely and clearly settled."

A manifesto published to-day by the Progressive Party includes a practically identical resolution, and adds the following points, which the party desires to have incorporated in the peace agreement:

To forbid Russia to raise works for warlike use in localities where Japan's interests might be menaced. To compel Russia to relinquish the privileges she has enjoyed in Manchuria, refrain from future interference with the Manchurian question, and pledge herself to undertake no measure deemed menacing to peace or to the frontiers of China.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 28.—The selection of the peace plenipotentiaries is in its final stage, although it is yet uncertain whether there will be two or three on each side. Japan, it is believed, has named Minister Takahira and Field Marshal Yamagata, but thus far Russia has only named Ambassador Nelidoff. It was probable, it was said to-day, that the name of Russia's second plenipotentiary would be dispatched to Washington to-night. Ambassador Meyer saw Foreign Minister Lamsdorff again this afternoon.

The report that China has asked to be represented at the Washington peace meeting finds no confirmation here.

Watch Greene and Gaynor.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, June 28.—Gov. Vallee of the Montreal jail to-day received instructions from the Minister of Justice to take all the precautions he deemed necessary to prevent the escape of Gaynor and Greene from the jail here.

The guard has been doubled.

QUEBEC, June 28.—An execution was issued to-day by the Superior Court against Col. Gaynor and Capt. Greene, when MacMaster and Hickson obtained a seizure after judgment in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer. The amount claimed is $4,249 for costs incurred by counsel for the United States in the Court of Appeals and Privy Council.

HYDE'S REPLY TO HENDRICKS CHARGES

Complaints Carefully Looked Up, His Answers Overlooked.

DEFENDS FATHER'S LEASES

Says Elder Hyde Took Personal Money Risks for the Equitable's Good, Not for His Own Gain.

James H. Hyde at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society read this reply to the charges made by Superintendent Hendricks in his report against Mr. Hyde and his father, Henry B. Hyde:

June 28, 1905.

Dear Sir: I ask the permission of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society to place on record my indignant protest against the report of Superintendent Hendricks, dated June 20, 1905, on his investigation into the management of this society, so far as it reflects upon the memory of my father.

The fact that this society exists is due to him.

Its success is, in the main, due to his efforts.

The great majority of the Board of Directors of this society were co-Directors in it with him and know that it lies with no one connected with this society to say anything but good of him.

Superintendent Hendricks would not have said what he did, and more, he would not have implied what he did, if he had informed himself of all the facts before reaching his announced conclusions.

It is, therefore, not only fitting but my duty to call the attention of the Board of Directors to some facts not known to Superintendent Hendricks, because he did not take testimony on the subject nor notify me that he wished information as to the matters which are his principal subject of criticism.

I do not ask now for an opportunity to present evidence, but only to refer to a few salient facts, which I ask the board to keep in mind pending a complete investigation.

As far as my father's memory is concerned, Superintendent Hendricks's attention has been mainly given to the subject of Safe Deposit Company leases, which he assumes to have been devised by my father for the purpose of personal gain.

Precisely the contrary is the fact, as a few words will indicate to you.

These leases were entered into at his suggestion and at a great personal pecuniary risk to him in the effort to avert a serious loss to the society

The Mercantile Trust Company (whose corporate name was then the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company) became a tenant of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the City of New York, 130 Broadway, on March 30th, 1870, and on May 20th, 1872, the Equitable Life Assurance Society purchased a controlling interest in the then capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company, which was then five hundred thousand dollars. On June 17th, 1873, the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company was increased to one million dollars, and on the 28th of May, 1875, its capital stock was increased to two million dollars, the Equitable Life Assurance Society in each instance taking its proportion of the increased capital stock, so that since May 30, 1872, the Equitable Life Assurance Society has always owned a controlling interest in the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company.

Since May, 1875, the investment of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company has been at par, one million one hundred and one thousand dollars

In the then condition of the Equitable Life Assurance Society this investment was an important item in its assets.

From what my father has told me, and from documents in my possession, I obtain these facts, namely:

Prior to the dates referred to by Superintendent Hendricks a portion of the business of the Mercantile Trust Company had been a safe deposit business, but in the year 1875, after full discussion among its Directors and stockholders, it was determined to give up the safe deposit business and to sell out the safe deposit lease and its interest in the safe deposit business to another company. This was done partly for the purpose of reorganizing the business of the Mercantile Trust Company, but mainly because, as a result of the panic of 1873, it was necessary for the Mercantile Trust Company to procure a considerable amount of cash in order to prevent its insolvency.

In order to make this purchase the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company was organized, with a capital stock of $300,000. The lease now criticised was then in existence, and was assigned to and assumed by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company upon its organization. The subscription books to the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company stock were opened for subscription after due published notice, and every Director and stockholder in the Mercantile Trust Company, as well as every Director and stockholder in the Equitable Life Assurance Society and the society itself, were invited to subscribe to the stock of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. Owing to the then experimental nature of the safe deposit company's business and the pecuniary liability supposed to be incurred by stockholders therein, this offer met with little response, and my father subscribed for and personally took and paid for nearly all of the stock of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

As the result of this $200,000 in cash was paid to the Mercantile Trust Company for its lease of the Safe Deposit vaults and for the good-will of its safe-deposit business, and the remaining $100,000 were paid in to the treasury of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company. He subsequently offered this stock to the Equitable Life Assurance Society at cost to him. This offer was declined after the Directors of the society and its legal advisers had looked carefully into the whole matter, and it was decided for the best interests of the society, instead of purchasing this stock, to continue the lease which is now criticised.

In October, 1877, two years and four months before the date fixed by Superintendent Hendricks, the second lease now complained of was made to the Equitable Safe Deposit Company of Boston. The capital stock of this safe deposit company was $25,000, all subscribed for and taken by my father at the request of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the society having an option of taking this whole stock at par whenever it desired to do so. Subsequently, at the request of the society, this stock was transferred by my father to the Mercantile Trust Company at par.

In December, 1879, a committee of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society reported that the capital stock of the Equitable Safe Deposit Company could for the moment only be estimated as at, or near, its cost value, but that the committee thought it had a prospective value, and recommended its sale so that it might at once be converted into a large and valuable cash asset.

This committee said, "The direct interests of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in whatever benefits the Mercantile Trust Company will explain why it should properly and readily extend reasonable help in profitably developing the assets of the trust company."

The committee recommended that the Equitable Safe Deposit Company should be reorganized on a basis of a capital of $200,000, and that in order to make the safe deposit vaults more attractive the society should rent the building adjoining its then building in Boston and devote a portion of the rented building to rooms for the accommodation of renters in the safe deposit company.

The Mercantile Trust Company, still being in need of cash, for the reasons above stated, my father organized the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston and paid the Mercantile Trust Company for the stock of the Equitable Safe Deposit Company, costing $25,000, the sum of $200,000 in cash, all of which was paid by himself and associates and the greater part by himself.

The Mercantile Trust Company in 1884 owned the building in St. Louis known as the Equitable Building, which it sold to the Equitable Life Assurance Society on June 1, 1884, preserving the right to lease safe deposit vaults in such building should such vaults be built. The vaults were built and leased to the trust company. In 1886 the Missouri Safe Deposit Company was organized with a capital stock of $200,000. All the Directors and stockholders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the Mercantile Trust Company and of the two safe deposit companies already organized were invited to subscribe to this capital stock. This invitation to subscribe to the capital stock of the Missouri Safe Deposit Company met with little response, and my father, Mr. Marquand, and Gen. Fitzgerald were obliged to subscribe for and did subscribe for and take practically the whole amount of this capital stock. Of this amount $173,000 was paid to the Mercantile Trust Company in cash for its lease and goodwill, and $25,000 was retained in the treasury of the safe deposit company as required by the laws of Missouri. The sole object of these transactions was to increase the funds of the Mercantile Trust Company, my father stepping into the gap and furnishing the necessary funds for the purchase of the stock at higher prices than the stock was then considered worth.

It will then be seen from the foregoing that the three leases criticised by Superintendent Hendricks were in substance in existence before my father, under the circumstances related above, subscribed for and took the stock of the three safe deposit companies.

It will also be seen that for the purpose of saving the credit of the Mercantile Trust and of preventing its insolvency my father paid into the treasury of the Mercantile Trust Company for these three safe deposit companies the sum of $600,000—almost all of which he paid out of his own pocket. This transaction represented a profit of $350,000 in cash to the Mercantile Trust Company.

As a result of these transactions the Equitable Life Assurance Society now holds stock of the Mercantile Trust Company valued in the market at about $11,010,000, instead of having lost the sum of about $1,101,000, which represented approximately its investment in this stock in 1875; so that the Equitable Life Insurance Society now has a profit of $9,909,000 resulting directly from the organization and purchase of these three safe deposit companies by my father and from the personal pecuniary risk which he took in order to save the Mercantile Trust Company.

Whatever the pecuniary results to the society may have been from the leases, considered by themselves and measured by their results, (and on this point I have at the moment no figures at my command,) it does not follow that because the rentals paid seem low at the present time that they were unfair when made. The fairness of these rentals was most carefully considered and assented to by the Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at the time they were made, and it is obvious that no safe deposit company would enter into a lease of premises of the nature required from them unless for a long time. So far as the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company is concerned, the premises leased to it were formerly used as coal bunkers and for the storage of old lumber and rubbish, and it is doubtful whether they could have been made to pay any income except in the way adopted.

Again it must not be forgotten that the expenditures of the society charged by Superintendent Hendricks against the leases represent permanent improvements in property owned by the society, all of which permanent improvements have been paid for by the safe deposit company and are now up to date and complete, so that corresponding expenditures will not be required in the future, and the net rent will be correspondingly increased. It must also be borne in mind that the success of these three safe deposit companies resulting in the dividends paid upon their several capital stocks was due in the main to the personal efforts of my father in organizing what was then a new and considered to be a hazardous business, and in building them up into their present prosperous condition. Their value is mainly in the good-will of the business thus established and maintained by him.

In short, at a great pecuniary personal risk to himself, my father took up these safe deposit company businesses, then an asset considered of little or no value, and in which neither the society nor the Mercantile Trust Company nor any of their Directors or stockholders were willing to invest, thereby producing a profit of about $9,909,000 to the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and, incidentally, erecting the safe deposit business from an experiment into an established success.

In view of these facts I maintain, and I think it cannot be gainsaid, that no just criticism can be made of my father for these transactions, obviously entered into not for the purpose of personal gain to himself but for the purpose of benefiting the society at his own personal risk.

I further call attention to the fact that these leases complained of were made either before I was born or during my childhood. They have been a part of the records of the society and open to the inspection of every Superintendent of Insurance for from twenty to thirty years past, during the greater part of which time my father and the Directors who voted for these leases were alive and could have explained the facts, but so far as I knew these transactions during all this time have remained unchallenged.

I beg to be permitted to add a few words not by way of answer but in reference to certain statements made by the Superintendent of Insurance in his report concerning certain features of the management of the society since I became one of its officers.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Superintendent of Insurance reaches the conclusion that the Equitable Life Assurance Society has lost a substantial sum of money by reason of its transactions with this trust company, which conclusion, as I understand it, is based mainly upon the proposition that the trust company received 5 per cent. on the amounts advanced by it on agents' balances, while it paid to the society only 3 per cent. on the society's deposits with it. In reaching this conclusion the Superintendent seems to have overlooked the fact that the society itself collects 5 per cent. on these very agents' balances and receives also 3 per cent. on its deposits with the trust company, so that it sustains no loss by reason of this transaction, while on the other hand, as the Superintendent points out, it receives its share of the profits of the Commercial Trust Company in the form of dividends on the stock of the trust company which it owns.

EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY.—The Superintendent of Insurance calls attention to the fact that when the capital stock of this trust company was increased in 1902 from $500,000 to $1,000,000 the Equitable Life Assurance Society was entitled to take 2,335 shares of new stock of this increase, and that it only took 665 shares out of the 2,335, and that 1,670 shares which it had a right to take and which it did not take were distributed as follows:

	Shares.
James H. Hyde	565
James H. Hyde and W. H. McIntyre, trustees	702
Annie F. Hyde	75
Other members of the Executive Committee	328

The Superintendent of Insurance complains of this transaction because, as the event proved, it would have been profitable for the Equitable Life Assurance Society to have taken the entire 2,335 shares to which it was entitled on this increase.

The fact about this was that at the time when this increase of stock was made, the Equitable Trust Company was by no means an assured success. The Equitable Life Assurance Society already owned 2,335 shares out of its 5,000 shares of capital stock. There was no market value for this stock, and none of it had been sold on the market. The Equitable Life Assurance Society was also the owner of a majority of the capital stock of the Mercantile Trust Company. The matter of subscribing for this additional capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company was carefully considered, and the conclusion was reached that it was not wise for the Equitable Life Assurance Society at that time to very largely increase its holdings of stock in the Equitable Trust Company. I personally believe that the Equitable Trust Company could be made a success, and I offered to take all of the increased stock which others were unwilling to take, and did so. I wish to point out, however, that the 702 shares of stock taken in the name of James H. Hyde and W. H. McIntyre, Trustees, were taken and used for the purpose of distribution among people who it was believed, would furnish valuable business to the trust company, and were not retained for my or Mr. McIntyre's benefit.

I explained this as I thought clearly to the Superintendent of Insurance in my testimony given before him. He is quite mistaken in his conclusion that any plan for the further increase of the capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company "had been mapped out" by me or by my friends at the time this $500,000 of stock was offered, which conclusion was wholly without evidence in its support. No such plan had been mapped out, and we had no intention whatever at that time of further increasing the stock.

The business of the Equitable Trust Company, however, increased to such an extent, and it became so prosperous that a year later, in January, 1903, it was determined to increase its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000, the increase to be offered and paid for at the rate of $500 per share.

At this time the Equitable Trust Company was no longer an experiment, but an assured success. Moreover, at this time the acceptance of a trusteeship of more than one mortgage on the same corporate property, as had been previously done by the Mercantile Trust Company was criticised, and I think so far as the listing of bonds was concerned, was prohibited by the New York Stock Exchange, so that it became apparent that many trusteeships of this character which, under the ruling of the Stock Exchange, could not be accepted by the Mercantile Trust Company could be turned over to the Equitable Trust Company, thus increasing its business.

For these and other reasons we concluded that there was room for another big trust company in this city, and the society decided that the purchase of this increase stock of the Equitable Trust Company at this time at the price of $500 per share was a good investment.

As it turns out it would also have been a good investment for the society to have taken its proportion of the increased capital stock in 1902 at $150 per share, but unfortunately the society had not then as accurate a conception of the mathematical fact of the future as the Superintendent of Insurance now has of the mathematical facts of the past, and could not be certain that such a purchase at that time would have been profitable.

The Superintendent of Insurance criticises the merger of the Western National Bank of the City of New York and of the National Bank of the United States in New York upon the ground that the society could have obtained $700 per share for its controlling interest in the stock of the Western National Bank, but that instead it accepted $210 per share for this stock.

I am not aware that any offer of $700 per share was ever made for this stock or anything like that sum, but I call attention to the fact that the Superintendent of Insurance is mistaken in stating that what the society really received for its stock in the Western National Bank of New York was $210 per share.

What it received for each share of this stock was $70 in cash and $140 at par of the Consolidated Bank. As a matter of fact, the stock of the Consolidated Bank was selling at that time for 390 per share, which meant $546 market value in stock of the Consolidated Bank, plus $70 in cash, or altogether $610 per share market value, received by the society for each share of the stock of the Western National Bank of the City of New York, which it put into the consolidation.

Syndicate Transactions.—I have previously offered to permit the Board of Directors of the society to determine whether or not I should account to the society for any of the profits in these transactions, and if so, to what extent. As the board has taken no action on this offer and as the claim has frequently been made and reiterated that, both as a legal and as a moral proposition I should pay the full amount in these transactions to the society, and as these claims have been made upon what I believe to be a misapprehension of facts, I think it would be fairer and more satisfactory to all concerned that this question should be determined by the courts after hearing testimony and after deliberation.

At the moment I only call attention to the facts that these syndicates were not organized for the purpose of selling securities to the society, that they did not sell any securities to the society; that in every instance the issue of the securities underwritten in any part by these syndicates was oversubscribed, and that it did not make a particle of pecuniary difference to the members of any of these syndicates whether the Equitable did or did not purchase any of the securities which those syndicates had taken part in underwriting. The fact that the Equitable did purchase from the banking houses some securities of the same class which were thus underwritten was a mere coincidence. No money was made by these syndicates at the loss or at the risk of the society.

It is also important to note that in nearly every case the purchases by the society of the so-called syndicate securities were authorized or ratified by the vote of the proper committees of the board, of which a majority of the members present and voting were not interested in the underwriting. In the cases where this did not happen, I was not present at the meetings of the committees at which these purchases were authorized or ratified. The Superintendent of Insurance is understood to complain that the amounts alotted to these syndicates were not taken by the society instead of by the individuals composing the syndicates, because the price which the society paid on its purchases was higher than the price at which the allotments were made to the syndicates.

It seems quite obvious that except in very rare cases the trust funds of the society should not be risked in guaranteeing the sale of an untried security, or, in other words, in underwriting its issue. When, however, the issue has been entirely underwritten by responsible people, and a market for the securities thereby established, their value as an investment can be considered as substantially increased and the purchase under these circumstances by the society would be justifiable when in most instances the underwriting would not be. The Superintendent of Insurance is mistaken in his statement that I introduced these syndicate transactions.

Certain sales by the society of stock in the Equitable Trust Company and in the Mercantile Trust Company to certain individuals at prices less than the prevailing prices on the day of the sale are criticised.

As I explained in my testimony before the Superintendent of Insurance, these sales of stock were made to individuals who were expected to furnish and who have furnished exceedingly valuable business to those trust companies. They were made for the purpose of interesting these gentlemen in the welfare of these trust companies and because it was considered good business for the society to sell those shares of stock at these reduced prices to those gentlemen.

As a matter of fact, however, I understand that none of these sales were made at a price less than the average cost of those several stocks to the society.

The sale of the society's holdings of the first issue of Japanese bonds at a loss of 2½ per cent., is explained by the fact that the market price of these bonds had depreciated, and when it became known to the society that a second issue of these bonds was contemplated, it was feared that this second issue might still further depreciate the market value. For this reason they were accordingly sold.

I will not go further into details concerning matters in the Superintendent's report, most of which are already the subject of litigation, except to call attention to the Superintendent's statement that I "did not hesitate to extract from the society's treasury $352,500 for his [my] stock in the Missouri Safe Deposit Company"

The fact about this was, as I explained to the Superintendent, that this sale of my stock was made while I was in Europe, and was conducted on behalf of the Society by Mr. James W. Alexander, who wrote me concerning it while I was in Europe on May 22, 1902, as follows:

"Willie will tell you that the Executive Committee has passed a resolution to buy out the stock of the Missouri Safe Deposit Company at $250. They all seemed to think that it was good business. Snyder signed the report, with me recommending it. I don't think it is necessary for you to thank anybody, because the whole thing was done on a commercial basis for the interest of the Equitable."

I have been wronged by the inattention of the Superintendent, as well as of the Frick Committee, to the evidence which I have given, the exhibits I have furnished, and the statements I have made as to these syndicate transactions and other transactions complained of. The complaints against me seem to have received their anxious and minute consideration, but my answers to these complaints have been completely overlooked.

Therefore I feel justified in at least indicating to you some of the instances in which mistakes have crept into these reports, and in asking your Board of Directors to suspend judgment on these charges until all the facts are made clear.

Yours respectfully,

JAMES H. HYDE.

To the Hon. Paul Morton, Chairman Board of Directors.

Removing Danger at Switches.

Special to The New York Times.

ELKHART, Ind., June 28.—T. E. Kirkpatrick, the Lake Shore Road's Superintendent of Signals, has received orders to remove within ten days all "facing point" switches, wherever possible between Chicago and Buffalo, and where the switches cannot be removed to erect signals. The style of switch to be displaced is that which caused the wreck of the eighteen-hour Twentieth Century Limited at Mentor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:05 A. M.—205 East Fifteenth Street; Max Bochi; damage, $100.

12:43 A. M.—440 Water Street; John McLeon; damage, $200.

1:30 A. M.—22 Clinton Street; Louis Nathan; damage, $5.

8:30 A. M.—126 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; Mrs. M. Brown; damage, $500.

10:00 A. M.—252 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; no damage.

1:20 P. M.—Piers 29 and 30, East River; J. L. Mott; damage, $200.

1:50 P. M.—51 Broome Street; D. Cohen; damage trifling.

2:05 P. M.—194 Columbus Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:10 P. M.—346 East Sixty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

6:30 P. M.—201 Division Street; David Stain; damage, $100.

6:35 P. M.—682 Broadway; Tausig & Co.; damage, $5,000.

7 P. M.—212 and 214 West Ninety-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—408 East Seventy-third Street; Thomas King; damage, $200.

9:15 P. M.—135 Christopher Street; owner unknown; damage none.

9:30 P. M.—1,186 Lexington Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:20 P. M.—217 Forsyth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

NINE NEW DIRECTORS FOR THE EQUITABLE

Continued from Page 1.

delegation was leaving, ex-President Cleveland said to Gov. Heyward:

Cleveland's Message.

"Tell your policy holders, Governor, not to be afraid for the Equitable. Give them that as my message."

"I'm going to quote you on that, Mr. President," was Gov. Heyward's reply.

"Good," said Mr. Cleveland. "Go ahead and quote me all you want."

The Trustees addressed a letter to the Directors in the afternoon calling attention to the necessity of obtaining at once a working membership for the board. To this end the names of the nine new Directors were submitted, the suggestion being that the other vacancies, or most of them, should not be filled until Fall, when a plan will be made operative whereby the policy holders will nominate seven out of every class of thirteen Directors to be elected. How the new Directors are to be qualified is not announced as yet. There are two possibilities, one that the Directors should buy qualifying shares of stock or have some of the Ryan stock assigned to them as in the case of the old board, or that they be simply elected as policy holders of the society under the amendment of the insurance laws which was made in 1902. This section of the insurance law contradicts the provision of the Equitable's charter that every Director shall be the owner of at least five shares of stock, but there is a difference of opinion among lawyers whether or not it supersedes the charter provision.

All Policy Holders?

It is understood that the Trustees told the policy holders committees who visited them that the new Directors would be all policy holders. The subject of a stock qualification did not come up in that conversation.

After the Directors' meeting a delegation, consisting of Gage E. Tarbell, Alvin W. Krech, Samuel M. Inman, Valentine P. Snyder, and C. B. Alexander, went up to the Buckingham to inform the Trustees of what had been done at the meeting of the Directors. There was some general conversation, and when attention was called to the contents of a letter which the Trustees sent out last night to the policy holders of the society, it is understood that Messrs. Snyder, Krech, and Alexander protested against certain parts of it. The Trustees, according to reliable information, were not moved to change anything of their original draft by this protest. Mr. Cleveland left the Buckingham last night to spend a fortnight fishing at Buzzard's Bay with Dr. W. S. Bryant and E. C. Benedict.

Appeal to Policy Holders.

The Trustees of the majority stock sent the following letter to the policy holders of the society yesterday:

"New York, June 28, 1905.

"To the Policy Holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society:

"Supplementary to the notice addressed by us to you on the 16th of the present month, inviting an expression of your preferences, and asking your aid, not only in the election of Directors of said society, to be selected from your number at the annual meeting of the society in December, but also in our earlier recommendation to the Board of Directors of policy holders to fill vacancies existing in said board, we now inform you that we have this day recommended certain persons from your body to fill a portion of these vacancies.

"The reinforcement of the board without delay became imperative by reason of numerous resignations, and the necessity of a working number of Directors for the proper transaction of the society's business. More of these vacancies ought to be filled in the near future. Of course, it has thus far been impossible for us to communicate more directly than through the press with even a majority of the 600,000 policy holders of the society, or to ascertain to the extent desired their preferences in the matter of filling these vacancies, but we hope that we shall daily be better informed of their wishes in the premises. Those who are so situated that they can thus co-operate with us quickly would, by doing so, render a service to the society and to all the interests involved. In any event, it shall be our effort to avail ourselves of all the knowledge and information within our reach to secure for Directors from among policy holders such persons as are imbued with conservative views of management, and who will regard as distinctly violative of duty the use of the funds of the society, directly or indirectly, in the promotion, underwriting, or syndicating of new and uncertain enterprises, or the investment of such funds in speculative stocks and securities.

Grave Responsibility.

"The published reports of those who have investigated the past management of the society and the astounding revelations they bring to light have impressed us with the grave responsibility resting upon us to prevent, so far as it is in our power, a reptition of a scandalous and tragic chapter in the history of a great life insurance company. The lessons to be learned from the exposures made in these reports are that men who are more concerned in making money for themselves than in discharging a sacred trust should not have control of a life insurance company, and that in the investment of life insurance funds, safety rather than large profits should be the rule.

"The same obligations that rest on the Trustees of savings banks rest on the Directors of life insurance companies—because in more than one sense a life insurance company is a savings bank. The same conservative management, the same economy in expenditure, and the same care as to investments, are as necessary in the one case as in the other. The history of savings banks in the State of New York is most creditable, and we believe this is due, not alone to the able, honest, and disinterested men who have managed them, but also to the laws which have limited the character of the securities in which they could invest.

No Reason for Doubt.

"We feel like saying to you that notwithstanding the afflictions of the Equitable Society, its resources, assets, and surplus are too great, and reforms in its management are too promising to admit of doubt or misgiving on your part concerning the safety of your policy investments.

"During the short period that will probably elapse before all the existing vacancies in the Board of Directors will be filled, and the longer time that must elapse before the annual election of Directors in December, when our voting power as Trustees of a majority of the society's stock can be exercised, we again bespeak your sensible and independent aid, uninfluenced by insidious and suspicious influences; and in return, we pledge ourselves that, so far as it is given to us to see our way, the conduct of our trust shall be actuated solely by a desire to secure and conserve your interests, and promote the safety and success of the great life insurance organization of which you and your families are the promised beneficiaries.

"GROVER CLEVELAND,
"MORGAN J. O'BRIEN
"GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE."

THE NEW DIRECTORS.

Who the Nine Men Elected to the Equitable Board Are.

EBEN B. THOMAS, President of the

PRESIDENT AND TAFT DECIDE CANAL POLICY

Secretary Practically Admits That Engineer Wallace Is Out.

MORTON'S NAME BROUGHT IN

Ex-Secretary Said to Have Caused Offer of Subway Appointment to Mr. Wallace.

BOSTON, June 28.—Secretary of War William H. Taft met President Roosevelt at the home of Bishop Lawrence in Cambridge early to-night. Secretary Taft was seen by a reporter at the Back Bay Station while waiting for the Colonial Express, which left for New York at 7:40 P. M., and practically admitted that Chief Engineer John F. Wallace would sever his connection with the Panama Canal operations.

"Did your conference with President Roosevelt concern the Panama Canal trouble and the withdrawal of Chief Engineer Wallace?" the Secretary was asked.

"The President and myself talked over the canal situation," replied Secretary Taft.

"Is it true that there is to be a big shake-up?"

"There is something to be said about that," was the reply, "but just what the changes are I shall not give out until I get back to Washington. This is in conformity with the wishes of President Roosevelt."

"It means, then, that Mr. Wallace is to retire, does it not?" was asked.

"You can easily make your own inferences," said the Secretary, with a broad smile.

"It is reported that your interview with Engineer Wallace was a stormy one and that you grew very indignant."

"I hope I don't look indignant now," and the Secretary good-humoredly edged toward the elevator leading to the railway platform.

At the conference Secretary Taft placed before the President the results of his interview with President Theodore P. Shonts of the Canal Commission and with Engineer Wallace.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 28.—President Roosevelt and Secretary of War Taft were in conference at the residence of Bishop William Lawrence here for about an hour early to-night, and discussed the resignation of Chief Engineer John F. Wallace of the Panama Canal.

It was decided to make no announcement regarding the resignation, but Secretary Taft, after the conference, said that a statement for the public would be issued in Washington to-morrow forenoon. He declined to say what action had been taken or to give any of the details of his discussion with Mr. Wallace and Theodore Shonts, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Secretary Taft left the Bishop's residence for Boston in time to board the Federal Express which left for Washington at 7:25 P. M. The Secretary will go direct to the Capitol.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—An official who is close to Secretary of War Taft said to-night that ex-Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton was largely responsible for the resignation of John F. Wallace, Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission. According to this informant Mr. Morton caused an offer for Mr. Wallace's services to be made by the Subway combination in New York.

Mr. Taft, it is declared, knew that Wallace had received an offer of $60,000 a year from the Subway interests when he went to New York for the conference with Messrs. Wallace and Shonts, but he thought it was only a bluff. When he got into the conference he saw the offer in writing, according to the story, and learned that Mr. Morton had caused it to be made.

Talk has been going about in official circles that the transcontinental railways are again attempting to embarrass the President in his effort to build the canal and that the resignation of Mr. Wallace might be part of the plan.

It is believed here in official circles that in view of the prospective departure of Secretary Taft this week for the Philippines, the President will himself deal with the crisis that has arisen in canal administration. It was a general expectation to-day in official quarters that it would not be accepted unconditionally, but that the President would either dismiss Mr. Wallace or accept his resignation with accompanying criticism.

There is considerable irritation over the intimations thrown out by Mr. Wallace's friends in New York that he resigned because he was hampered by red tape. He was so hampered under the rule of the old commission, and that was one of the reasons why President Roosevelt reorganized the board, but it is declared that the new commission has substituted hustle for old conditions.

At the last meeting of the Panama Railroad Directors a request was made that the commission slow up a little in the sending of supplies. They had been sent so fast that the wharves at Colon were choked.

The principal difficulty has been not with the sending of supplies but with the furnishing of men. It is declared, however, that methods out of the usual run have been adopted to get the kind of men wanted. The civil service lists have been exhausted, and Col. Edwards of the Insular Bureau has sent detachments of men through the country with orders to search out the best men in the various lines outside the civil service.

HONORS AT YALE.

Degrees Awarded Yesterday to 669 Candidates.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 28.—At Yale degrees were awarded to 669 candidates in Woolsey Hall to-day in connection with the formal exercises marking the closing day of the commencement week festivities. Honorary degrees were conferred on these persons:

DOCTORS OF LAW.—August St. Gaudens, as the foremost sculptor of America; Edwin Anderson Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Charles Bradford Foit, Yale, '68, Judge of the United States Circuit Court; Dr. Abraham Jacobi, emeritus professor of diseases of children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University.

DOCTOR OF MUSIC.—Sir Edward Elgar, as the foremost living musical composer.

DOCTORS OF DIVINITY.—The Right Rev. Frederic William Keator, Yale, '75, and Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Olympia, Washington; the Rev. John Franklin Genung, professor of rhetoric in Amherst College.

DOCTORS OF SCIENCE.—Prof. George Ellery Hale, Director of the Yerkes Observatory, University of Chicago; Theodore William Richards, professor of Chemistry at Harvard.

MASTERS OF ARTS.—Henry Waters Taft, Yale, '80, as one of the leaders of the New York bar; Samuel Waldron Lambert, Yale, '80, dean of the medical department of Columbia University; James W. Pinchot, one of the founders of the Yale Forest School; the Rev. Huber Gray Buehler, headmaster of the Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Conn.; Alfred Ernest Stearns, principal Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.

A great throng of commencement visitors was out for the exercises. The weather was beautiful.

At the alumni dinner Henry W. Taft of New York spoke on athletics. He said that it is well occasionally to admonish the students lest in their zeal for victory they go beyond what is entirely right. He wished that there might never be any suspicion of any possible unfairness in football, regretted that in some quarters there had been some such suspicion occasionally, and said that he felt that Yale occupies such a position that she can take the ground that if there is any unfairness by any one the guilty one shall be relegated to the benches and put out of the game.

$50,000 GIFT TO DARTMOUTH.

Honorary Degrees Conferred on New Yorkers at Commencement.

HANOVER, N. H., June 28.—Dartmouth College's commencement festivities ended to-day. The formal exercises were held in the college church. The graduating class numbered 170. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by President Tucker upon the following:

Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President of the University of California.

Charles Andrew Willard, '77, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.

Charles Loomis Dana, '72, physician, New York City.

Charles Ransom Miller, '72, New York City, editor NEW YORK TIMES.

A gift of $50,000 by Judge Stephen Moody Crosby of Boston to the building fund was announced at the alumni dinner. Judge Crosby's contribution raised the amount so far given to $230,000, the limit placed upon the fund being $250,000.

ROOSEVELT PLEADS FOR HIGHER IDEALS

Continued from Page 1.

highest rank, a small number of men who, in science and literature, or in art, will do productive work of the first class. The second is to send out into the world a very large number of men who never could achieve, and who ought not to try to achieve, such a position in the field of scholarship, but whose energies are to be felt in every other form of activity, and who should go out from our doors with the balanced development of body, of mind, and, above all, of character, which shall fit them to do work both honorable and efficient.

"Much of the effort to accomplish the first function, that of developing men capable of productive scholarship, as distinguished from merely imitative, annotative, or pedagogic scholarship, must come through the graduate school. The law school and medical school do admirable work in fitting men for special professions, but they in no shape or way supply any shortcomings in the graduate school any more than does the college proper, the college of the undergraduates.

"The ideal for the graduate school and for those undergraduates who are to go into it must be the ideal of high scholarly production, which is to be distinguished in the sharpest fashion from the mere transmittal of ready-made knowledge without adding to it. If America is to contribute its full share to the progress, not alone of knowledge, but of wisdom, then we must put ever increasing emphasis on university work done along the lines of the graduate school. We can best help the growth of American scholarship by seeing that as a career it is put more on a level with the other careers open to our young men.

Plea for the Scholarly Career.

"The general opinion of the community is bound to have a very great effect even upon its most vigorous and independent minds. If in the public mind the career of the scholar is regarded as of insignificant value when compared with that of a glorified pawnbroker, then it will with difficulty be made attractive to the most vigorous and gifted of our American young men. Good teachers, excellent institutions and libraries are all demanded in a graduate school worthy of the name. But there is an even more urgent demand for the right sort of student. No first-class science, no first-class literature or art, can ever be built up with second-class men.

"The scholarly career, the career of the man of letters, the man of arts, the man of science, must be made such as to attract those strong and virile youths who now feel that they can only turn to business, law, or politics. There is no one thing which will bring about this desired change, but there is one thing which will materially help in bringing it about, and that is to secure to scholars the chance of getting one of a few brilliant positions as prizes if they rise to the first rank in their chosen career. Every such brilliant position should have as an accompaniment an added salary, which shall help indicate how high the position really is; and it must be the efforts of the alumni which can alone secure such salaries for such positions.

"As a people I think we are waking up to the fact that there must be better pay for the average man and average woman engaged in the work of education. But I am not speaking of this now; I am not speaking of the desirability, great though that is, of giving better payment to the average educator; I am speaking of the desirability of giving to the exceptional man the chance of winning an exceptional prize, just as he has the chance to do in law and business.

"In business at the present day nothing could be more healthy than an immense reduction in the money value of the exceptional prizes thus to be won; but in scholarship what is needed is the reverse. In this country we rightly go upon the theory that it is more important to care for the welfare of the average man than to put a premium upon the exertions of the exceptional. But we must not forget that the establishment of such a premium for the exceptional, though of less importance, is nevertheless of very great importance. It is important even to the development of the average man, for the average of all of us is raised by the work of the great masters.

"It is, I trust, unnecessary to say that I appreciate to the full the fact that the highest work of all will never be affected one way or the other by any question of compensation. And much of the work which is really best for the Nation must be from the very nature of things be non-remunerative as compared with the work of the ordinary industries and vocations. Nor would it ever be possible or desirable that the rewards of transcendent success in scholarship should even approximate, from a monetary standpoint, the rewards in other vocations.

"But it is also true that the effect upon ambitious minds cannot but be bad if as a people we show our very slight regard for scholarly achievement by making no provision at all for its reward. The chief use of the increased money value of the scholar's prize would be the index thereby afforded of the respect in which it was popularly held.

"The American scientist, the American scholar, should have the chance at least of winning such prizes as are open to his successful brother in Germany, England, or France, where the rewards paid for first-class scholarly achievement are as much above those paid in this country as our rewards for first-class achievement in industry or law are above those paid abroad.

"But of course what counts infinitely more than any possible outside reward is the spirit of the worker himself. The prime need is to instill into the minds of the scholars themselves a true appreciation of real as distinguished from sham success, in productive scholarship, in the scholarship which adds by its work to the sum of substantial achievement with which the country is to be credited, it is only first-class work that counts. In this field the smallest amount of really first-class work is worth all the second-class work that can possibly be produced; and to have done such work is in itself the fullest and amplest reward to the man producing it.

"We outsiders should according to our ability aid him in every way to produce it. Yet all that we can do is but little compared to what he himself can and must do. The spirit of the scholar is the vital factor in the productive scholarship of the country.

Harm in Refined Idleness.

"So much for the first function of the university, the sending forth of a small number of scholars of the highest rank who will do productive work of the first class. Now turn to the second, and what may be called the normal, function of the college, the function of turning out each year many hundreds of men who shall possess the trained intelligence, and especially the character, that will enable them to hold high the renown of this ancient seat of learning by doing useful service for the Nation.

"It is not my purpose to discuss at length what should be done in Harvard to produce the right spirit among the men who go out of Harvard, but rather to speak of what this spirit should be. Nor shall I speak of the exceptions, the men to whom college life is a disadvantage. Randolph of Roanoke, he of the biting tongue, once remarked of an opponent that he reminded him of certain tracts of land which were almost worthless by nature, and became entirely so by cultivation."

"Of course if in any individual university training produces a taste for refined idleness, a distaste for sustained effort, a barren intellectual arrogance, or a sense of supercilious aloofness from the world of real men who do the world's real work, then it has harmed that individual; but in such case there remains the abiding comfort that he would not have amounted to much anyway.

"Neither a college training nor anything else can do much good to the man of weak fibre or to the man with a twist in his moral or intellectual make-up. But the average undergraduate has enough robustness of nature, enough capacity for enthusiasm and aspiration, to make it worth while to turn to account the stuff that is in him.

"There are, however, two points in the undergraduate life of Harvard about which I think we have a right to feel some little concern.

"One is the growth of luxury in the university. I do not know whether anything we can say will have much effect on this point, but just so far as the alumni have the weight I hope to see that weight felt in the growing tendency to luxury, and in serious and sustained effort against favor of all that makes for democratic conditions. One of our number, the one whom I think the rest of us most delight to honor—Col. Higginson—has given to our Alma Mater the Harvard Union, than which no better gift, no gift meeting a more vital need, could have been given to the university.

"It is neither possible nor desirable to try to take away all social differences from the student life; but it is a good thing to show how unimportant these differences are compared to the differences of real achievement, and compared also to the bonds which should unite together all the men who are in any degree capable of such real achievement; bonds, moreover, which should also knit these capable men to their brethren who need their help.

"The second point upon which I wish to speak is the matter of sport. Now I shall not be suspected of a tendency unduly to minimize the importance of sport. I believe heartily in sport. I believe in outdoor games, and I do not mind in the least that they are rough games, or that those who take part in them are occasionally injured.

"I have no sympathy whatever with the overwrought sentimentality which would keep a youug man in cotton wool, and I have a hearty contempt for him if he counts a broken arm or collar bone as of serious consequence, when balanced against the chance of showing that he possesses hardihood, physical address, and courage.

"But when these injuries are inflicted by others, either wantonly or of set design, we are confronted by the question, not of damage to one man's body, but of damage to the other man's character. Brutality in playing a game should awaken the heartiest and most plainly shown contempt for the player guilty of it; especially if this brutality is coupled with a low cunning in committing it without getting caught by the umpire.

"I hope to see both graduate and undergraduate opinion come to scorn such a man as one guilty of base and dishonorable action, who has no place in the regard of gallant and upright men.

"It is a bad thing for any college man to grow to regard sport as the serious business of life. It is a bad thing to permit sensationalism and hysteria to shape the development of our sports.

"And, finally, it is a much worse thing to permit college sport to become in any shape or way tainted by professionalism, or by so much as the slightest suspicion of money making; and this is especially true if the professionalism is furtive, if the boy or man violates the spirit of the rule while striving to keep within the letter.

"Professional sport is all right in its way. I am glad to say that among my friends I number professional boxers and wrestlers, oarsmen, and baseball men, whose regard I value, and whom in turn I regard as thoroughly good citizens.

"But the college undergraduate who, in furtive fashion, becomes a semi-professional, is an upmitigated curse, and that not alone to university life and to the cause of amateur sport; for the college graduate ought in after years to take the lead in putting the business morality of this country on a proper plane, and he cannot do it if in his own college career his code of conduct has been warped and twisted.

"Moreover, the spirit which puts so excessive a value upon his work as to produce this semi-professional is itself unhealthy. I wish to see Harvard win a reasonable proportion of the contests in which it enters, and I should be heartily ashamed of every Harvard athlete who did not spend every ounce there was in him in the effort to win, provided only he does it in honorable and manly fashion.

"But I think our effort should be to minimize rather than to increase that kind of love of athletics which manifests itself, not in joining in the athletic sports, but in crowding by tens of thousands to see other people indulge in them. It is a far better thing for our colleges to have the average student interested in some form of athletics than to have them all gather in a mass to see other people do their athletics for them.

Nation's Need of Lofty Ideals.

"So much for the undergraduates. Now for the alumni, the men who are at work out in the great world. Of course, the man's first duty is to himself and to those immediately dependent upon him. Unless he can pull his own weight he must be content to remain a passenger all his life. But we have a right to expect that the men who come out of Harvard will do something more than merely pull their own weight. We have a right to expect that they will count as positive forces for the betterment of their fellow-countrymen, and they can thus count only if they combine the power of devotion to a lofty ideal with practical common sense in striving to realize this ideal.

"This Nation never stood in greater need than now of having among its leaders men of lofty ideals, which they try to live up to and not merely to talk of. We need men with these ideals in public life, and we need them just as much in business and in such a profession as the law.

"We can by statute establish only those exceedingly rough lines of morality the overpassing of which means that the man is in jeopardy of the constable or the Sheriff. But the Nation is badly off if in addition to this there is not a very much higher standard of conduct, a standard impossible effectively to establish by statute, but one upon which the community as a whole, and especially the real leaders of the community, insist.

"Take such a question as the enforcement of the law. It is, of course, elementary to say that this is the first requisite in any civilization at all. But a great many people in the ranks of life from which most college men are drawn seem to forget that they should condemn with equal severity those men who break the law by committing crimes of violence and those who evade the law or who actually break it, but so cunningly that they cannot be discovered, the crimes they commit being not those of physical outrage, but those of greed and craft on the largest scale.

"The very rich man who conducts his business as if he believed that he were a law unto himself thereby immensely increases the difficulty of the task of upholding order when the disorder is a menace to men of property; for if the community feels that rich men disregard the law where it affects themselves, then the community is apt to assume the dangerous and unwholesome attitude of condoning crimes of violence committed against the interests which in the popular mind these rich men represent. This last attitude is wholly evil; but so is the attitude which produces it.

"We have a right to appeal to the alumni of Harvard, and to the alumni of every institution of learning in this land, to do their part in creating a public sentiment which shall demand of all men of means, and especially of the men of vast fortune, that they set an example to their less fortunate brethren by paying scrupulous heed not only to the letter but to the spirit of the laws, and by acknowledging in the heartiest fashion the moral obligations which cannot be expressed in law, but which stand back of and above all laws.

"It is far more important that they should conduct their business affairs decently than that they should spend the surplus of their fortunes in philanthropy. Much has been given to these men and we have a right to demand much of them in return.

"Every man of great wealth who runs his business with cynical contempt for those prohibitions of the law which by hired cunning he can escape or evade is a menace to our community; and the community is not to be excused if it does not develop a spirit which actively frowns on and discountenances him.

"The great profession of the law should be that whose members ought to take the lead in the creation of just such a spirit. We all know that, as things actually are, many of the most influential and most highly remunerated members of the bar in every centre of wealth make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their very wealthy clients, individual or corporate, can evade the laws, which are made to regulate in the interest of the public the use of great wealth.

"Now, the great lawyer who employs his talent and his learning in the highly remunerative task of enabling a very wealthy client to override or circumvent the law is doing all that in him lies to encourage the growth in this country of a spirit of dumb anger against all laws and of disbelief in their efficacy.

"Such a spirit may breed the demand that laws shall be made even more drastic against the rich, or else it may manifest itself in hostility to all laws. Surely Harvard has the right to expect from her sons a high standard of applied morality, whether their paths lead them into public life, into business, or into the great profession of the law, whose members are so potent in shaping the growth of the National soul.

"But in addition to having high ideals it cannot too often be said to a body such as is gathered here to-day, that together with devotion to what is right must go practical efficiency in striving for what is right. This is a rough, workaday, practical world, and if in it we are to do the work best worth doing, we must approach that work in a spirit remote from that of the mere visionary, and above all remote from that of the visionary whose aspirations after good find expression only in the shape of scolding and complaining.

"It shall not help us if we avoid the Scylla of baseness of motive, only to be wrecked on the Charybdis of wrong-headedness, of feebleness and efficiency. There can be nothing worse for the community than to have the men who profess lofty ideals show themselves so foolish, so narrow, so impracticable, as to cut themselves off from communion with the men who are actually able to do the work of governing, the work of business, the work of the professions.

"It is a sad and evil thing if the men with a moral sense group themselves as impractical zealots, while the men of action gradually grow to discard and laugh at all moral sense as an evidence of impractical weakness. Macaulay, whose eminently sane and wholesome spirit revolted, not only at weakness, but at the censorious folly which masquerades as virtue, describes the condition of Scotland at the end of the seventeenth century in a passage which every sincere reformer should keep constantly before him.

It is a remarkable circumstance that the same country should have produced in the same age the most wonderful specimens of both extremes of human nature. Even in things indifferent the Scotch Puritan would hear of no compromise; and he was but too ready to consider all who recommended prudence and charity as traitors to the cause of truth.

On the other hand, the Scotchmen of that generation who made a figure in Parliament were the most dishonest and unblushing time-servers that the world has ever seen. Perhaps it is natural that the most callous and imprudent vice should be found in the near neighborhood of unreasonable and impracticable virtue.

Where enthusiasts are ready to destroy or be destroyed for trifles magnified into importance by a squeamish conscience, it is not strange that the very name of conscience should become a byword of contempt to cool and shrewd men of business.

"The men who go out from Harvard into the great world of American life bear a heavy burden of responsibility. The only way they can show their gratitude to their Alma Mater is by doing their full duty to the Nation as a whole; and they can do this full duty only if they combine the high resolve to work for what is best and most ennobling with the no less resolute purpose to do their work in such fashion that when the end of their days comes they shall feel that they have actually achieved results and not merely talked of achieving them."

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Lingerie Waists—Lawn Waists—Linen Waists—Silk Waists.

The sale of all sales—the best saved till the last.

WHAT an excellent opportunity the splendid sales of the week have given Simpson Crawford Co. to study what others are doing, and to inaugurate an exposition of WAISTS distinctive in price, quality, style and workmanship.

Descriptions are concise, interesting and convincing of the individuality of the values.

Fashionable dressers who fancy only the inexpensive waists, taken at special clearing price concessions from the makers, are included in a sale of this character, will be happily disappointed to-day. Therein lies the difference between this and other sales, for among the best values are waists that were eagerly sought at $25 and $30.

Second Floor.

The finest hand drawn work, hand embroidery and priceless originality in dainty, exclusive, imported laces are exemplified in to-day's extensive showing.

Smart dressers who consider their Summer wardrobe complete will be attracted by models not involved in any other sale, at greatly reduced prices. After believing themselves supplied, the desire for these styles will be as potent as before they had made their first selection.

Truly such a display of warm weather finery in waists has never been shown in New York at prices varying from the regular. The sale will continue till the clearing of our entire stock of Summer waists is accomplished.

$1.50 All of those richly trimmed, sheer lawn $3.50 waists, that have attracted so much attention and sold so readily at $3.50 during the June sale, are included to-day at the extraordinary price of $1.50. They are beautifully fashioned in pointed yoke of lace and embroidery, with underlying rows of dainty lace insertion—trimmed collar and cuffs—price for this sale, **$1.50**

White lawn waists, formerly $1.95, now **$1.00**
Several excellent styles—trimmed with rows of tucks, beautiful embroidery, insertions or pointed yokes—ideal model for outing or vacation.

English embroidery $5.00 waists now at **$2.98**
Allover embroidery, with small plaits to form yoke—deep cuffs made of solid rows of German lace—collar to match—very effective.

$7 lingerie waists, exclusive in design, **$3.98**
Beautifully executed with insertions of lace and embroidery—side plaits and tucks—designed collars and cuffs—a most unusual value.

A hand embroidered $10 lingerie waist, **$5.00**
It is a mark of excellent taste to wear such a waist—hand embroidered—German Val. insertion, fine tucks—designed collar and cuffs.

$10 & $12 China silk waists, elbow sleeves, **$6.95**
Not all but a great many have elbow sleeves—beautiful front of Japanese drawn work—fine insertions and medallions—very exclusive.

$25 and $30 silk waists, China or Habutai silk, **$16.95**
Solid front of hand embroidery sprays—insertions of Burgess lace—hand stitching and medallions—also designed back and sleeves.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A clearing of silk costumes.

All values up to $75.00 at $25.00
All values up to $27.50 at $15.00
All $15.00 values special at $9.50

NEARLY every costume that's fashionable is included in this clearing to-day—silk suits, demi-costumes and shirt-waist dresses—and July, August and September are the months in which the most service is derived from them.

Third Floor.



Prices are lower than such creations usually sell for in August when it is customary to hold a clearing like this. Our sales have been so gratifying owing to the exclusive style attributes, the high quality and workmanship that only one or two of any particular model remains. Therefore, we must have our clearing now. The variety, though, one of the attractive features of the sale.

Smart dresses going away for the Summer require such costumes. No less than forty $75 creations are included at $25. We expect this to exceed all previous clearing records, as the values are unprecedented.

Silk suits, value up to $75—tailor made or fancy short Eton and blouse effects, in plain taffetas or Raga silks, nearly all of which are odd suits, only one or two of a kind, and in all the good shades worn this season, including black—also in the new blue and rose—daintily trimmed with braid and lace edging, and ornamented with small buttons..... **$25**

$27.50 demi-costumes and dresses of the new Bretelle effects, with fancy lace waists attached, in white or ecru—also suspender styles, plain or shirred, with wide crush girdles or bodice models, and in all the light or dark shades—new blue, several shades of green, navy, brown, royal, cardinal or black—made of fine quality taffeta or soft chiffon silks—elbow sleeves, with musketeer cuffs of lace—some with allover lace yokes, trimmed with novelty braids and small buttons..... **$15**

$9.75 for $15.00 shirt-waist dresses, every conceivable color—also fancy hairline stripes and checks and shot silks, changeable effects, and plain taffetas, red, green, blue, brown or black—very excellent models—all full gathered or pleated and tucked skirts—full waist and sleeves.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

50c. hosiery for women, 25c.

Has never sold in special sale for less than 35c.

BOUGHT at a foreign maker's clearing and imported direct by Simpson Crawford Co. accounts for the unusual price to-day.

Main Floor.

25c Imported all-over lace lisle hose—Also plain gauze, tan and black lisles and plain black cotton. **25c**

NOTE.—The all-over lace lisles are a standard quality never sold for less than 50c. Early shopping is especially advisable on this item, as the lot is comparatively small in view of the great demand just before the holidays and the popularity of lace lisles this season.

19c. sheer hosiery at 12½c.

Better than the kind you used to pay a quarter for—sheer, cool, plain black gauze, lisle and black lisle—best for everyday wear.

35c. lisle vests for women at 19c.

19c A new lot of 5,000 vests for to day, and the best quality yet received to sell at this price. Twenty different styles of trimmings—all sizes, including extra large—a value that has crowded this department every day since warm weather began—very special at 19c.

Men's $1 hand embroidered half hose—6 pairs, $2.75—a pair, **50c**

Twenty different styles in very sheer gauze such as men prefer to wear in warm weather—not another value like this in the city of New York—to further emphasize this bargain we couldn't supply the demand.

Men A thousand garments of 75c. underwear for men at **50c**

Sea Island cotton—worn with so much comfort and satisfaction, as to wearing qualities that men insist on having it in preference to any other 75c underwear. Extra fine grade—well known for its porousness and absorbent qualities—all sizes for men of all builds—special sale price, 50c.

Summer Millinery.

We have made great preparation throughout our Millinery Department for the approaching holidays. Everything new.

NEW stiff trimmed hats, new untrimmed hats, whether blocked chips or ready-to-trim hats—new Outing Hats of Duck, Pique or Felt, Steamer and Yacht Caps—New Lingerie Hats, New Wings, Birds, Breasts, white or black Plumes, Roses, Lilacs, Foliage—everything desirable pertaining to Summer headwear for discriminating women.

LADIES' TRIMMED DRESS HATS—ALL NEW,
Special at $7.50 each

EXTREMELY SMART STIFF TRIMMED HATS,
$3.75 and $5.50 each

FINEST UNTRIMMED BLOCK HATS PRODUCED,
$2.75 and $3.75 each
Worth $5.00 to $5.75 each.

WHITE PIQUE SAILORS,
Special at 50c each

WHITE DUCK PORCH HATS,
Special at 68c each
Only requiring a style ribbon bow.

HUNDREDS OF DOZENS OF FINE FRENCH CRUSH ROSES,
29c and 68c a paquet
(3 in paquet) exquisite shadings.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A wine sale for the Fourth.

To-day, Friday and Saturday.

Six-year old California wines,
Always $2 a gallon,
Sale price, $1.25; qt. bot., 38c.
All $1.25 wines 76c. a gallon.

THESE prices are the marvel of all who have tried our pure California wines, because they are way below the special sale prices of exclusive wine stores. This is clearly explained in the fact that Simpson Crawford Co. are sole Eastern agents of the famous Las Gatos Vineyard Co., Santa Clara County, Cal., paying the first price to the producer. Therefore, we are able to offer to-day, Friday and Saturday, pure six-year-old

Sixth Floor.

$1.25 gallon, Port, Sherry, Tokay, Muscatel, Madeira, Malaga, Rhine wines, Clarets, Burgundies, Angelicas **38c** a quart

at less than you'd pay for three-year-old wines—also New York State Sweet Catawba and Blackberry Wine—$1.25 a gallon; 38c. a quart bottle. No charge for jugs. Special holiday sale prices for 3 days:

Sixth Floor.

MOUNT VERNON RYE Whiskey, 7 years old; always sold at $3.50; Fourth-of-July special sale price, gal., $2.80; full qt. bottle reduced from $1 to 74c

OLD HERMITAGE RYE or Bourbon Whiskey—Bottled and guaranteed by W. A. Gains & Co., Frankfort, Ky.; twenty years old; case 12 bottles, $13.50; bottle 1.25

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding—Pure Rye Whiskey; gal., $3.50; full qt. bottle 1.00

OLD IRISH WHISKEY—(D. W. D.)—Dublin Whiskey Distillery; imported in glass; reg. $1.25 bot. 78c

MARYLAND PURE RYE Whiskey; gallon 2.00

BALTIMORE PURE RYE Whiskey—Gallon, $2.25; full quart bottle 63c

BLACKBERRY BRANDY—Extra quality for medicinal use; gal., $2.50; bottle 75c

ST. JULIEN—LOS GATOS Vineyard Co., Santa Clara, California; case 12 quarts, $2.75; quart bottle 25c

MEDOC — NAT'L JOHNston & Sons, Bordeaux, France; case 12 quart bottles, $5.50; quart bottle 50c

HAUT SAUTERNE — LOS Gatos Vineyard Co., Santa Clara, California; case, 12 quart bottles, $4.00; quart bottle 35c

PONTET CANET — JEAN Bresnac Fils, Bordeaux, France; case 12 quart bottles, $8.50; quart bottle 75c

CREME DE MENTHE—Superior quality; large size bottle 67c

KUMMEL GETREIDE—Feiner Doppel; large size bottle 69c

VERMOUTH — ROCCO Marino & Co.; finest imported; case 12 qt. bottles, $6.75; qt. bottle 63c

PEMARTIN SHERRY—Sandeman Buck & Co., Spain; regular $4.00 wine; reduced to, gallon, $2.60; regular $1.00 bottle 75c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co., vintage 1896; case 12 bottles, $11; regular $1.25 size bottle 1.00

HOLLAND GIN—MEDER Swan; unexcelled for medicinal and family use; gallon, $3.10; large one-third gallon white glass bottle, $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle 68c

GIN—CRYSTAL OLD Tom—Gallon, $2.40; bottle 58c

SCOTCH WHISKEY—FINE Old Glenlivet; gallon, $3.00; bottle 75c

MALT EXTRACT — DONaldson's; made from selected hops and malt; dozen 1.00

PILSNER LAGER BEER—Bottled and sterilized expressly for family use; dozen 50c

GINGER CHAMPAGNE—Hewett's Celebrated "Cold Blast" (Ginger Ale), dozen 75c

MEDALLION LAGER Beer—Special Brew; dozen 80c

BASS'S PALE ALE—Bulldog Bottling; imported in glass; dozen pints, $1.60; dozen nips 1.18

BANQUET COCKTAILS—All varieties; bottle 87c

Summer sale of trunks, bags and suit cases

All this week, with a price everybody wants to pay.

THE Fourth of July is responsible for this sale. The best selected stock of 1905 travelling requisites is acknowledged to be at Simpson Crawford Co.'s, where it has been marked down to the lowest special price on every trunk, bag and suit case to meet the tremendous demand that always comes at this time of the year.

Basement Salesroom.

Handy suit case, $1.00
Linen covered suit case, built on strong and light weight basswood frame, sole leather corners, inside straps, brass lock, strong handle; colors dark brown and gray.

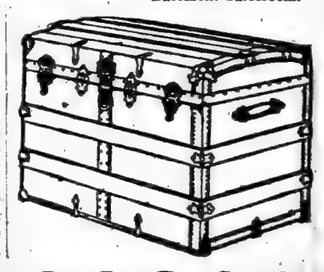
12 to 16 in.	18 to 20 in.	22 to 26 in.
$1.00	$1.15	$1.35

$4.50 dress suit case, $3
Leather covered suit case, steel frame, cloth lined, inside straps, 6 inches deep.

$9 dress suit case, $5.50
Sole leather suit case, 24 inch size, Irish linen lined, well made shirt pocket; case is 6¼ inches deep, riveted hinges, solid brass lock, straps and bolts on each case. Value $9.00; special, $5.50.

$6.50 for $8.75 trunks
Dress trunks, covered with heavy sail canvas, four hardwood slats on top, two frames around body, iron bound, two iron centre bands, brassed corners, clamps and bolts, all riveted sheetiron bottom, stitched leather handles, brassed Excelsior lock, cloth lined, tray with two compartments. Value $8.75; special $6.50.

$9.50 for $15 trunks
"Voyager" trunks, made of seasoned basswood, heavy oil painted sail duck covering, four hardwood slats on top, heavy corners, clamps and bolts. Vulcanized fibre bindings, heavy steel binding on edges of trunk top and bottom; two sole leather straps around body and brassed Excelsior lock; cloth lining, tray with two compartments. Value $15.00; special, $9.50.



HOOKER TRIAL JULY 10 BEFORE JOINT SESSION

Senate, Assured as to Jurisdiction, Adopts Charges.

MAY FINISH IN ONE WEEK

Counsel for Defense Give Hope That Case Will Not Be Protracted—Marks's Dissenting View.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—The Senate this afternoon concurred unanimously in the action of the Assembly last week in preferring charges against Justice Warren B. Hooker, and Monday, July 10, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon was set for the meeting of the Legislature in joint session to hear Justice Hooker's defense.

The charges will be served on Justice Hooker to-morrow. To-night a sub-committee of the Senate and Assembly Judiciary Committee held its first session to consider procedure for the trial. It has been decided that the hearing will be before joint session in the Assembly Chamber, with Lieut. Gov. Bruce presiding.

Speaker Nixon, from statements made to him by counsel for Justice Hooker, believes that the case can be disposed of in a week.

The Senate's action was taken on the report from its Judiciary Committee upholding the jurisdiction of the Legislature. The Senate voted to begin the hearing on Tuesday, July 11, but the Assembly proposed to give a continuous week to the case, in the hope that it might be disposed of in that time, and after considerable wrangling the Senate agreed.

The Sub-Committee on Procedure is composed of Senators Raines and Grady and Assemblymen Rogers, Palmer, and Fish. Justice Hooker's counsel and Henry B. Coman, counsel for the Assembly Judiciary Committee, attended the session of the committee to-night, the desire being to have a plan agreed on which can be adopted by the joint session without question. The Senate and the Assembly will meet at noon on July 10 to adopt the rules of procedure separately. The committee may decide, after all, to ask the State, Jamestown, Brooklyn, and New York Bar Associations to be represented at the hearing.

The ephita of Senator Brackett on which the Judiciary Committee based its report, after citing many authorities, concludes:

"Whatever doubts I have had on the subject have been solved, and I have come to the confident conclusion that the right of removal, for any cause whatever, exists in the two houses of the Legislature if two-thirds concur.

"I am aware that many are fearful that this is inconsistent with an independent judiciary. It certainly does not mean a judiciary without responsibility; it certainly does mean that a member of the judiciary must order his life while off the bench and not performing official duty in such fashion as will not scandalize himself or the bench, or he must run the risk of removal in this manner—and it should so mean."

Whatever difference exists among lawyers in the Senate is over the definition of "cause" as used in Section 11 of the Constitution. Senators Saxe and Marks take issue with Senator Brackett. Senator Marks prepared a dissenting opinion that a Justice could be removed only on charges affecting his conduct in office.

Justice Hooker reached Albany to-night. He refused to discuss to-day's action of the Legislature.

MR. McADOO SUBMITS.

Confesses That Civil Service Men Are Right and He Is Wrong.

Mayor McClellan has brought about peace and harmony between Police Commissioner McAdoo and the Municipal Civil Service Commission, but the peace is largely on the basis proposed by the commission.

There was a two hours' conference yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office, the Mayor, Police Commissioner McAdoo, President Baker, and Commissioner Tailey of the Civil Service Board, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Crowell being present. The points of difference between the Police Department and the Civil Service Board were thoroughly thrashed out. Then Mr. McAdoo agreed to act in accord with the views of the Civil Service Board.

Commissioner McAdoo had been complaining that he was being hampered by the civil service authorities and could not successfully administer his department under the conditions they imposed. The board held right along that in their examinations for promotion they could not give credit to police officers for the Commissioner's "honorable mentions" unless the honorable mentions were for actual acts of bravery. They also declined to certify to the pay rolls of the Police Department if the Commissioner insisted on naming "Acting Captains" instead of promoting Captains in the regular order from the civil service lists. Mayor McClellan yesterday learned that the eligible lists for Captains's contained twenty-two names.

As a result of the conference, Commissioner McAdoo admitted that his position was untenable. He agreed to appoint Captains from the present eligible lists, prepared four years ago, on condition that the men be subjected to a new physical examination so as to weed out the weak.

FINANCIAL CABMEN OBJECT.

Don't Like the Way They're Roped In in Broad Street.

Although the curb market seems satisfied with the corral established by Police Commissioner McAdoo, the cabmen of the financial district object strenuously at the way in which they have been corralled. They may protest formally.

Heretofore they have been stationed in single file in Broad Street, both above and below Exchange Place. Now they are kept in double file above Exchange Place, thus restricting their "area of influence." Some of the cabmen complain that they lost business by this arrangement, and they are desirous of getting back to their former stand. They say that since official recognition has been given to the curb market the brokers feel more than ever that they own the whole street, and the cabmen are rising in rebellion against the curb market monopolizing the centre of Broad Street below Exchange Place.

There was talk among the cabmen yesterday of presenting the matter to their union, and the suggestion was made that unless matters are changed more to their liking Commissioner McAdoo will incur the displeasure of organized labor as represented by the Cab Drivers' Union.

SURETY COMPANIES ASK TIME.

Not Ready to Furnish Lists of Collateral Indemnities.

Controller Grout conferred yesterday with representatives of surety companies doing business with the city. The representatives went to the Controller's office in response to notices requiring them to file detailed statements of the collateral indemnity or reinsurance held against their indebtedness.

At the request of the callers, the Controller adjourned the meeting until next Thursday with the proviso that he shall not be asked to approve any new bond until the statements he wants are filed or until the insuring company proffering the bond makes known the name of its indemnitor.

Squadron Off for Provincetown.

The first division of the battleship squadron of the North Atlantic Fleet, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans commanding, sailed for Provincetown, Mass., yesterday morning for the Summer manoeuvres. The division consists of the flagship Maine, the Kentucky, Kearsarge and Alabama.

WON'T UNLOAD OUR GOODS.

The Boycott in China Extends Even to Dock Laborers.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—Edward G. Bellows, until recently American Consul General in Japan, arrived here to-day on the Pacific Mail liner Manchuria. He said the merchants of China had carried the boycott against American goods so far that in many instances importers were having great difficulty in obtaining assistance in the unloading of American products. Mr. Bellows added:

"There can be no doubt that there is a determined effort afoot in China whereby it is hoped to bring pressure to bear upon the United States through the medium of a boycott. The object is to force this country to grant more liberal treatment to merchants and other Chinese who travel in the United States.

"All over China the guilds, which are similar to our boards of trade, are using their utmost influence to bring about the desired effect. In the ports the hands who unload imported goods have been taught to leave untouched the merchandise brought from our country. This condition of affairs is likely to grow.

"Of course, I am not saying how effectual this mode of procedure may prove. In fact, I think that there is no great cause for alarm. Still, we must remember that in Germany and other nations we have worthy competitors in the Chinese trade, and what we lose is bound to be their gain, to a certain extent at least."

PENANG, June 28.—A large meeting of the leading Chinese merchants here to-day decided to co-operate with the Chinese of Singapore and Shanghai in boycotting American products pending the withdrawal of the Chinese Exclusion act.

FRANCO-GERMAN CRISIS OVER.

Fear of Complications Disappears—Accord Practically Completed.

PARIS, June 28.—A Franco-German agreement regarding Morocco is considered to be only a matter of time.

The improvement in the situation was further manifested in official and diplomatic quarters to-day, and the Bourse again showed marked advance in rentes and general firmness throughout. The nervous public sentiment has entirely disappeared, and there is no further talk of the possibility of a rupture with Germany. The officials say that the negotiations are now largely a question of formalities.

The officials call attention to the fact that Premier Rouvier's first note did not decline a conference, but on the contrary accepted it in principle, seeking only to have its limits defined. While Germany has not been disposed to define the limits, yet verbal exchanges have entirely removed the apprehensions which officials previously entertained concerning ulterior designs behind the conference. Thus, the sharp diplomatic controversy has had the effect of producing a much better general state of feeling between France and Germany, as the preceding relations had been more or less a matter of suspicion on both sides for the past two years.

The German officials here say an accord has practically been completed, as it only remains to decide the wording and go through the protocolar formalities.

TURKS KILL 20 SERVIANS.

Band Routed in Macedonia—Only One Soldier Slain.

SALONIKA, June 28.—Turkish troops on June 27 routed a band of Servians, killing twenty.

The Turks lost one killed and thirteen wounded.

MARCO DEFEATS LEONHARDT.

And Janowski Draws His Adjourned Game with Teichmann.

OSTEND, June 28.—Two games, adjourned from previous rounds, were decided in the international chess masters' tournament this morning, when Janowski drew his game with Teichmann and Marco scored against Leonhardt. Following is the score up to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	6	6	Marshall	6	6
Blackburne	5½	6½	Schlechter	7½	4½
Burn	4½	7½	Tarrasch	8½	3½
Janowski	7½	4½	Taubenhaus	2	10
Leonhardt	6	6	Teichmann	6½	5½
Marco	6	6	Tschigorin	2½	9½
Maroczy	9	3	Wolf	6½	5½

The thirteenth round is scheduled for to-morrow morning.

MARRIES A HOLLAND GIRL.

Formal Announcement of the Wedding of Dr. Robert Erskine Ely.

Cards were received yesterday in this city formally announcing the marriage of Dr. Robert Erskine Ely to Miss Rudolphine Scheffer of Amsterdam, Holland. Mrs. Rudolph Scheffer of Amsterdam sends out the announcements of the wedding, which took place in Binghamton, N. Y., at the home of Mrs. Richard Ely, the bridegroom's mother.

Dr. Ely is well known in this city as an earnest student and worker in sociological and economical matters. He is Secretary of the League for Political Education, a non-partisan, non-sectarian association of men and women in New York. In the last year Dr. Ely has been co-lecturer on civic topics in the weekly schedule of classes with Mrs. Runkle, Miss Fields, and the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer.

He is also acting officer of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom in the New York branch of that society, and is much in demand at functions of various special clubs where earnestness and a desire to better conditions of city life are actively considered.

It was while the Peace Conference was sitting at The Hague that Dr. Ely met the young woman whom he has married. Miss Rudolphine Scheffer is a typical Dutch girl, very womanly and serious. She speaks English perfectly.

Many of Dr. Ely's friends and acquaintances have expressed surprise at the news of his marriage. That he was engaged was known only to intimate friends of the family.

The Elys are at Binghamton for a part of their honeymoon. Later they will go to the Adirondacks.

BULLS ON TOP IN COTTON.

An Advance of $2.50 in July—Bad Reports from the South.

The bears were routed on the Cotton Exchange yesterday by the bulls who took on Theodore Price as their prophet. In the panicky market prices soared rapidly, the extreme advance being about $2.50 a bale in July cotton. This advance followed a slightly less extensive one on Tuesday, and the rise of about $4 a bale in the two days filled the bears with respect for their opponents and drove them to climb for cotton yesterday.

Southern reports of a bad start of the crop and the question of its subsequent improvement, were, with Liverpool's advance, factors in driving the bears to cover. July cotton advanced to 9.47 cents, 47 points up, and other months followed this rise in greater or less degree.

TERRE HAUTE BANK FAILS.

$90,000 of Mine Workers' Money Tied Up—Rumor of Big Shortage.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., June 28.—The Vigo County National Bank, on which there has been a run for two days, closed its doors this morning.

Fifty thousand dollars arrived from Cincinnati late last night and the same amount from Chicago came to-day. Deputy Revenue Collector Robinson deposited $47,000 of Government money in the bank yesterday afternoon. This is secured.

These sums could not save the bank, as alarming rumors were afloat as to the size of Cashier Conzman's shortage and as to the value of $250,000 of loans.

The Indiana organization of the United Mine Workers of America has $90,000 deposited in the bank which it vainly tried to withdraw. The bank's capital stock was $150,000. Its liabilities amount to about $1,500,000.

JOHN R. M'LEAN RESIGNS AT OHIO CONVENTION

Democratic National Committee to Name Member in His Place.

J. M. PATTISON FOR GOVERNOR

Municipal Ownership in Platform—Roosevelt's Panama Supply Policy Is Indorsed.

COLUMBUS, June 28.—After an exciting contest between eight candidates, John M. Pattison of Cincinnati was nominated to-day as Democratic candidate for Governor. The second ballot showed a bare majority, and changing of votes gave Pattison 457 on the announced result, or 26 more than enough to nominate. The nomination was made unanimous. Senator Louis B. Houck of Knox County was chosen for Lieutenant Governor. The rest of the ticket follows: For Attorney General—James A. Rice of Canton; for State Treasurer—Charles E. Mason of Hamilton County; for Supreme Court Judge—Hugh Mather; for Member of the Board of Public Works—Patrick C. McGovern of Muskingum County.

The convention completed its work in a continuous session of six hours. Announcement of the resignation of John R. McLean as National Committeeman for Ohio was made in a letter read by the convention. It did not give a reason for the resignation. The vacancy will be filled temporarily by the National Committee and permanently by the delegates to the next national convention.

The platform declares in part:

We note with satisfaction the determination of the National Administration to purchase supplies for the Panama Canal in the markets of the world, and not pay tribute to our protected monopolies. We trust that the day may soon come when the common people of this country may enjoy the same privilege, and not be compelled to pay the manufacturers for the necessaries of life a higher price than these same articles are sold for by the same manufacturers to foreign purchasers.

We demand that our representatives in Congress aid in the enactment of such laws as will prevent all rebates and secret contracts by railways, and will guarantee the same service to every citizen.

We favor the conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power, when it finds a rate unreasonable, to fix a rate reasonable.

The party planks as to the State are: Elimination of "graft" and political corruption; revenue law amendment so that the expenses of the State shall be raised without calling on the counties for a levy; assessment of the property of steam railroads and other public service corporations at not less than salable value, and a tax on local franchise privileges. The declaration on municipal ownership follows:

We believe in free and unqualified home rule, free from State interference. Each city, town, and village should be allowed to decide for itself all matters of local policy, especially as between public or private ownership of all public utilities, including street railways as well as water works and lighting systems, and provision should be made for submitting such questions to the people upon request from a reasonable number of voters.

Such public ownership, it declares, should be safeguarded by the merit system of appointment and tenure of office so as to prevent the building up of political machines and the perpetuation of boss rule.

NEW NAVY REGULATIONS.

Command Rank and Titles Among the Subjects Treated.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Important changes in the naval regulations made by the Bureau of Navigation with the approval of the President and Secretary of the Navy were made public at the Navy Department to-day.

Duties of the General Board are to devise measures for the effective preparation and maintenance of the fleet for war; to advise the Secretary as to its disposition and distribution; to prepare and submit to the Secretary plans of campaign, including co-operation with the army, and the employment of all elements of naval defense, such plans to be constantly revised in accordance with latest information received. It is to consider the number and types of ships proper to constitute the fleet, the number of officers and men required to man them.

The wearing of swords aboard ship on ordinary occasions has been practically abolished, a woven service revolver belt and revolver taking the place of the sword. It is explained that a sword is an unhandy weapon under modern conditions. It will be worn, however, at ceremonies.

The regulations governing visitors going aboard vessels under construction will give such permission only to those known to the senior officer present as American citizens of good standing and repute. Visitors representing foreign Governments or known to be other than American citizens must get permission from the Navy Department and be accompanied by a naval officer.

The ships to which Captains may be ordered in command are limited to battleships and armored cruisers, while commanders have had their duties afloat extended to the command of protected cruisers of the first rate, and Lieutenants are made eligible for the command of destroyer or torpedo flotillas.

Articles defining the rank and titles of officers of the line and staff of the navy have undergone revision as a result of disputes in recent years. It is provided that commissioned officers of the navy, when designated by title, shall be addressed by the title borne on the face of their commissions.

An officer below the rank of Rear Admiral filling the office of chief of bureau shall have the rank and title of Rear Admiral, except the Surgeon General, Paymaster General, Engineer in Chief, and Chief Constructor, a staff officer serving as Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, who is to retain his title in the corps to which he belongs, and the Judge Advocate General, who is to have the rank and title of Captain in the navy or Colonel in the Marine Corps.

Retired staff officers are to have only the titles they had in their corps.

WILL DIE OF CAR'S CRASH.

Motorman, Off Duty, Mortally Injured in a Collision.

Two men were injured, one of them mortally, yesterday afternoon when an express wagon was struck by a car at Forty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue.

The wagon was one in the service of the White Star Express of Twenty-fourth Street and Eighth Avenue, and was driven by William Cairow of 304 West One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. With him was his brother, John, and they were just before the accident on the east side of Sixth Avenue going uptown to deliver a trunk.

Coming down town was car 922 of the Sixth Avenue line with Patrick Keeney at the motor. Standing by him was another motorman, Edward Travers of 829 Seventh Avenue, off duty and going to visit friends.

Several persons saw Cairow when the surface car was thirty feet north of Forty-eighth Street rein his horse to the left and attempt to cut across to the west side of the avenue. He failed, for Keeney, although he did his utmost to check his car, had not stopped it when the rear of the express wagon was on the west track and the collision was violent enough to reduce the rear running gear and its truck to scrap iron and splinters and hurl the Cairows and the trunk to the sidewalk.

At the same time Travers was thrown between the car and the wagon, and was injured so badly that an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital said he cannot recover.

The elder Cairow was unhurt when he got to his feet and surrendered an hour later at the East Fifty-first Street Police Station house. John Cairow received several bruises and lacerations, but was able to go home. Motorman Keeney and Conductor Michael O'Connor were arrested.

Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock — The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 o'clock

Nature Lovers! The Nature Library will close on Saturday.

The Nature Library reads like a novel. Ten handsome books on Birds, Beasts, Insects, Fishes, and Flowers. Introduced by John Burroughs—written by leading naturalists—illustrated by intimate and striking photographs, many in color. Accurate. Interesting. $35, $50 and $66 a set.

Until Saturday Noon we offer the books, a book-case to hold them, and the "World's Work" or "Country Life in America" for one year, for $2 now, and small payments afterwards.

—Circular and terms on request. The Club is not canvassed.

Men's Sack Suits at $14.50
Worth $18 to $25

The Wanamaker Clothing stocks are famous for their up-to-date character. There is never such a thing as a last season's style, or old stock of any kind to be found here. This is because of the careful watching and the quick selling of odd lots as they appear.

Today we have a group of one hundred and fifty Sack Suits, double and single-breasted, all of the present season's goods, that we wish to hurry out this month. The materials are light and medium-colored worsteds and cheviots, also some plain black and blue unfinished worsteds. There is not a suit in the lot that has previously sold for less than $18, and from that the former prices ranged up to $25.

Today All Are Marked at $14.50 a Suit

A splendid opportunity for economical men who wish to be well dressed. Practically all sizes in the collection, though not in each variety, of course.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's PANAMA HATS
At $5, worth $10

We have sold hundreds of these handsome Panama Hats this season, and a new shipment is here today, and they look even better than those that came before. They are $10 value, by comparison with Panama Hats you will find in other stores. The Hats are perfect in every way, exceptionally fine in weave, correctly blocked and nicely trimmed. Only one hundred Hats in the present collection.

At $5 Each, worth $10

Ninth street Elevator Counter, Main floor.

Sale of Tennis Rackets

We secured two hundred and thirty-three high-grade Tennis Rackets from one of the best known manufacturers in the country, but we agreed not to advertise his name. You will see it on the Rackets when you buy them. They are first-class quality in every respect. Every Racket is guaranteed perfect, and the saving of $1.75 and $2 is yours simply because the manufacturer had a surplus stock, and he wanted our help to distribute them. The groups are as follows:

One hundred and thirty high-grade Tennis Rackets, with frames of thoroughly seasoned white ash, strung with best quality of gut, assorted weights. Sold regularly at $5; today at $3.

Also one hundred and three Tennis Rackets of similar construction, in three different models and assorted weights, regularly sold at $4, now at $2.25 each.

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Full-length Coats for voyage or journey. Admirably combining fashion and comfort. Made for that end.

Dashing, superlatively well-tailored. Distinguished models in materials that show at a glance how very fine they are. New styles.

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Other Worsted Coats at $10.
The prices are distinctly modest.

Second floor, Broadway.

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The range is as great as in the regular-size undergarments. The White Sale values, the beauty and expert workmanship, the fine materials and trimmings are identical.

A steady call while June and the White Sale last:

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Of cambric or muslin, at 65c, 85c and $1.
Of nainsook or cambric, at $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
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PETTICOATS
Of cambric or muslin, at $1.
Of cambric, at $1.25, $1.50, $2.25 and $2.75.
Others up to $4.50.

Second floor, Tenth street

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Of nainsook, at 65c.
Of cambric, at 75c.
Of nainsook or cambric, at $1 and $1.50.
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CORSET COVERS
Of cambric, at 50c, 85c, $1, $1.50.
Of nainsook or cambric, at $1.75.

CHEMISES
Of cambric or muslin, at 65c, $1.50
Of nainsook, at $1.25 and $2.
Others up to $3.75.

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At 75c a Yard, from $1
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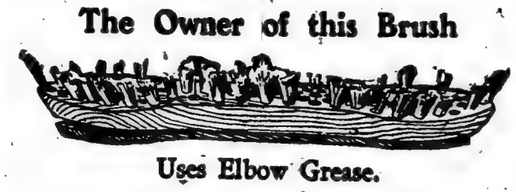
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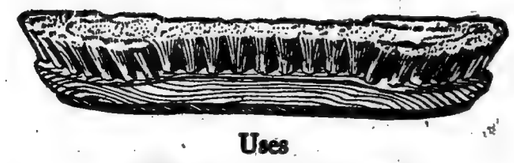
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CORNELL WINS TWO COLLEGE BOAT RACES

Ithacans Wipe Out Last Year's Defeats at Poughkeepsie.

RECORD FOR 'VARSITY FOURS

Syracuse Cut 17 Seconds from Old Figures—Crowds Witness Aquatic Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

'Varsity Eight-Oared Race, Four Miles.—Cornell first, Syracuse second, Wisconsin third. Time—20:29 2-5.

'Varsity Four-Oared Race, Two Miles.—Syracuse first, Cornell second, Pennsylvania third. Time—10:15 2-5.

Freshman Eight-Oared Race, Two Miles.—Cornell first, Syracuse second, Columbia third. Time—9:35 2-5.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 28.—Cornell and Syracuse divided the honor to-day in the boat races on the Hudson of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association. The major part of the glory fell to the lot of the Ithacans, as Courtney's well-trained oarsmen won both the 'Varsity eight and the freshman race, the former by such an unprecedented distance, over fifteen lengths, as to make the honor of coming in second, which was Syracuse's portion, of very little worth. Syracuse got the four-oared race. Cornell being second. Cornell's victories were earned in the events captured by Syracuse last year, while the latter won the only race that the Ithacans took a year ago. Notwithstanding Cornell's big lead in the race of the day, the time was slow, 20:29 2-5. This was due to the slack water which at 5 o'clock in the day prevented any hope of record making. It is interesting to know that the same crew with wind and tide in its favor rowed over the course a few days ago in 18:24, while the record is 18:53 1-5, made by Cornell in 1901. Cornell's freshman eight beat the Syracusans by three lengths in the time of 9:35 2-5.

It remained for Syracuse to add to the honor of its single victory a new record for the distance, two miles, in the four-oared race, finishing in 10:15 2-5, beating the old record of 10:31 1-5, made by Pennsylvania in 1900. Owing to the failure of the telephonic communication to work satisfactorily from the judges' boat to the officials on the bridge at the close of the four-oared race, which was the first event, there was a general mix-up in announcing the winner, and more than half of the persons on the observation train did not know that Syracuse had won until they got to the city. Syracuse led clearly enough by over a length, that was apparent to all, but when the Cornell flag went up, after placing Syracuse first and then transferring her to fifth, it was believed that the boat had been disqualified for rowing out of its course. Soon after the start Syracuse deliberately pulled over to Columbia's boat, Syracuse having the course nearest the west bank of the river. It was feared at one time that the oars from the two boats would touch, but this was evidently not so, and Syracuse pulling a fast stroke easily passed Columbia, and for the remainder of the race kept in front of Columbia and Wisconsin, while Cornell had the outside. The worst bungle in the flag announcement from the bridge came a few seconds later, when the positions were again changed, giving Cornell first and Syracuse second, an absurdity on the face of it, for had there been a disqualification the Syracusans could not have been so placed. Judge at the Finish Fred R. Fortmyer said afterward that he knew of no disqualification, and its possibility had not even been mentioned among the officials.

A more perfect day for the race and for a grand college outing could not well be imagined. Nature was in her most smiling mood. She greeted the oarsmen on the river, the throng of cheering students and ecstatic girls on the observation train, and the yachts and other pleasure craft anchored off Poughkeepsie below the bridge with her best. They in turn responded in kind and amid the waving of multi-colored flags, the bright gowns of the women bewitchingly adorned with college ribbons and the clapping from thousands of hands and the stentorious shouting from half as many throats, the scene indeed was one that might well make the gods of nature rejoice that they had lived to see such a day.

The water, which had been somewhat rough early in the day, calmed hour by hour, so when the first race was started at 3 o'clock the conditions were as nearly perfect as Hudson River oarsmen can expect. A cool zephyrlike breeze from the northwest tempered the atmosphere agreeably while the brilliant green shore line of the Hudson as viewed from the observation train never looked more attractive.

Cornell was decidedly the favorite, and the Ithacans furnished by far the largest part of the university delegations. A big crowd of students came down in the morning trains, and their confidence was emboldened when a few knowing ones informed them that Courtney was as cool and sure of victory as it is possible for mortal to be in a big contest of skill and brawn among worthy rivals. Ten Eyck, notwithstanding the prestige accorded to Syracuse from her two victories of the preceding year and the buoyant reports that had been spread broadcast regarding their crews this season, was reported to be perceptibly nervous. So much for the rumors that float around thick and fast previous to the race when speculations gather momentum by a word. The results, however, showed that they had some basis of justification.

Syracuse sent its biggest delegation to a regatta on the Hudson. The bright yellow was very much in evidence, and a surprisingly large number of women sported the Methodists' colors conspicuously. Columbia made a fair showing, not so large as in previous years, the alumni evidently having "their doots" about the winning possibilities of the crew, notwithstanding Jasper T. Goodwin's careful coaching. Wisconsin had a noisy crowd on one car, and nothing daunted by failure they kept up a merry cheer right up to the finish of the big event. Georgetown and Pennsylvania had good representations, but the Quakers were not numerous enough to make themselves unduly conspicuous. Probably six thousand persons saw the race from the observation train, which was made up of thirty-six cars. A dozen yachts and two or three excursion boats from near-by towns were in the river, but neither the west nor the east banks were lined with so black a crowd of enthusiasts as has been the case in previous years.

To the credit of the judges and to the promptness of the crews, the events were run off with a speed hitherto unknown on the Hudson. Only in the 'Varsity was there any delay, and that was too small to be considered, since had all the crews been at the starting point when the observation train stopped four miles up the river, the race would actually have been called ahead of time. As it was, the events were all over before 5:30 o'clock, and within half an hour most of the special trains were on their way to the city.

The freshman and four-oared races were incidentals to the stiff four-mile pull of the 'Varsity oarsmen, but they furnished plenty of excitement and served to sharpen the appetite of the visitors for the star contest of the day. The keen rivalry between Cornell and Syracuse cropped out in the first race, the four-oared event. Cornell led to the bridge, one mile. Soon after Updike, at No. 2, seemed to be in trouble, and the boat slowly fell back. The Syracusans were rowing beautifully, getting every inch of power out of their oars, and their friends howled themselves red in the face with joy when the boat drew upon its rival, and within half a mile from the finish led by half a length. Columbia and Pennsylvania had been making a good race, but soon after the mile Columbia lost its hold, and the boat fell back rapidly, joining Wisconsin, who was helplessly in the rear. Syracuse eventually won handily by a good length, while Pennsylvania, finished strong, barely a length behind the Ithacans, Columbia getting fourth and Wisconsin in the rear.

Following this came the freshman race, with four crews, Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. For half a mile this was as even a race as any one would wish to see. Pennsylvania caught the water first at the start, but immediately began to splash badly. At half a mile Cornell led by about five yards, with Pennsylvania and Syracuse nearly even. Syracuse and Cornell rowed 34 to the minute, but at the mile and a half mark they jumped to 36, while Columbia, spurting, was rowing 37, and had overhauled Pennsylvania. Cornell, however, was winning hands down, and was nearly three lengths in the lead, and she won by this distance, Syracuse beating Columbia by a length, and the latter three lengths ahead of Pennsylvania.

After the tooting of whistles and waving of flags had subsided, the long observation train began its four-mile journey up the river. As the train passed the Cornell boathouse a few oarsmen standing by waved encouragingly to their friends on the train, and just then the Cornell launch shot by, with Courtney in his shirt sleeves, seated comfortably aft. The train reached the starting line about 4:30, and although half an hour before the time for starting the race, four of the big 'Varsity crews were manoeuvring around the stake boats. Wisconsin was the first to come up, and the Western rooters at once gave them the full benefit of their vocal encouragement. Then in close order came Columbia, Syracuse, and Georgetown, all making a fine appearance and eliciting a series of college yells. Ten minutes later the Quakers, with their red and blue oar blades sparkling brilliantly in the sun as they dipped and rose from the water, reached the starting point. Cornell was slow, and then the crew stopped and seemed to paddle around for fun just below the stake boat. However, promptly at 5, the six long boats were all in line off their respective stake boats, and the referee's boat slowly came up within speaking distance. All was silent on the observation train. The sharp call of the starter could be distinctly heard on shore as the crews were asked in turn if they were ready. All responded "Yes," the pistol cracked, and away the sleek shells went, amid a deafening cheer from the thousands on the train.

All the boats got off well, Columbia having slightly the advantage. Within a few yards Cornell's powerful stroke began to tell, and the critics of rowing were almost able to prophecy the victory from the smooth, even exhibition shown in the first half mile. Syracuse, however, held gamely to her rival, and there was little to choose between the two crews up to the half-mile mark. Syracuse was rowing fast, 38 to the minute, and this gave her a slight lead for the first quarter mile. Pennsylvania was rowing 36, keeping close to the Syracusans. Columbia, rowing a long, beautiful stroke, 34 to the minute, kept well up with the leaders, just a quarter of a length behind the Western boat, while Georgetown was in fourth place, only a few feet behind Columbia. Cornell was fifth, less than a quarter of a length behind Georgetown, while Wisconsin brought up the rear. Barely a length separated the leading boat from Cornell.

At this point the crews had settled down thoroughly to their work, and the positions underwent radical changes in the next quarter of a mile. Soon after the quarter Cornell jumped to the leading position. Yard by yard, the long, powerful swinging stroke set by Edward T. Foote wiped out the temporary advantage secured by his rivals. The boat glided through the water with a precision and ease that was a delight to watch and the uninitiated in the mysteries of oarsmanship joined heartily with the old-time critics in shouting their approval. Within an eighth of a mile Cornell placed open water between the stern of its shell and the bow of the Syracuse boat, which was fighting hard to retain second position, but was having a desperate tussle with Pennsylvania for the honor. Foote still held to a thirty-four stroke, while Syracuse and Pennsylvania were rowing thirty-six, at which stroke all of the crews, except Cornell, finished the half mile.

Shortly after the half-mile mark Foote allowed his men to reduce their stroke to 32, but it made absolutely no difference in the lightninglike speed of the boat. The famous Courtney stroke was exemplified at its best by the eight men. The power that they got out of the stroke seemed little short of marvelous to the cheering crowd on the long observation train. Not satisfied with a moderate one or two lengths, the Cornell boat was actually leaving its rivals far in the rear. It was not necessary to watch Cornell in so far as any anxiety for the winning boat was concerned. The record will go down in the annals of boat racing on the Hudson that Cornell had the 'Varsity four-mile race of 1905 won at the first half mile, leading by a distance that practically put all the other five boats out of all hope of reducing.

The real racing interest, therefore, centred in the fight for the lesser honors, and the spectators had plenty of excitement in watching the game fight that Syracuse, Georgetown, and, for a time, Pennsylvania, made for second place. For half a mile, up to the mile mark, these three crews gave a splendid exhibition of grit and clean oarsmanship. Cornell, rowing easily with a thirty-two stroke, led by six lengths at the mile. Then came Syracuse, fighting desperately with Pennsylvania for second place, and holding it by barely one-fourth of a length. Pennsylvania led Georgetown by one-fourth of a length, and the latter was one-third of a length ahead of Wisconsin, while Columbia, to the chagrin of the Blue and White delegation, was trailing along in the rear. Wisconsin, like Cornell, was rowing a thirty-two stroke—a big drop from the hot pace at the start—while the other four crews stuck to a thirty-four stroke, a slight reduction by all the crews from the first quarter of a mile.

Cornell retained its long sweeping stroke of 32 to the minute, but despite its almost invincible lead, there was no cessation in speed, and at the mile and a half mark the favorites were six lengths ahead. Syracuse and Pennsylvania were still keeping up the fever edge of excitement for second place, but with a slightly more powerful sweep than Pennsylvania the Syracusans lead had been increased to half a length, while the Quakers were four lengths ahead of Columbia.

The feature in the last half mile was the new life suddenly shown in the Columbia boat. Fraser called on his men for a slightly higher stroke, and the blue and white flags began to wave with the joy of not being last, as Columbia, rowing in perfect form, slowly shot ahead of Wisconsin, and led by an even length at one and a half miles. Georgetown was by no means out of the reckoning, for although in fourth place she was less than a quarter of a length behind the Philadelphians.

In the next half mile Pennsylvania, by raising her stroke to 36, nearly cut down Syracuse's slight lead. Cornell was well down the river seven or eight lengths to the good but taking nothing easy. Columbia was doing better all the time, and having relegated Wisconsin to the rear was preparing to attack Pennsylvania and Georgetown, the former being two lengths ahead.

The Quakers weakened perceptibly in the next half mile. The stiff fight to hold Syracuse even told severely on the crew. Georgetown passed them, notwithstanding the fact that the Quakers were then rowing the highest stroke of all—36 strokes—while Columbia, hitting hers up to 35, crawled rapidly up, placing her bow opposite the centre of the Pennsylvania boat at two and a half miles. Cornell was content with its long, powerful stroke of 32 and led by nearly ten lengths. Syracuse was one length ahead of Georgetown, the latter led Pennsylvania by three-fourths of a length, and the Quakers were barely one-half length ahead of Columbia, while Wisconsin was trailing three lengths in the rear.

"Watch Columbia, she'll get up among the bunch yet," was the cry along the observation train as stroke Fraser hit up the pace to 37 and the little coxswain shouted loudly through his megaphone. And Columbia responded nobly. The crew rowed to the limit of its endurance and at two and three-quarter miles the bows of the Columbia and Pennsylvania boats were even. It was a grand race and as the three-mile mark was passed Columbia was one-quarter of a length ahead.

"Where is Cornell?" shouted a facetious collegian. The spectators had to turn their heads away at a big angle from the other boats, and there, well beyond the railroad bridge, which makes the three-mile limit, was the Ithaca crew, nearly fifteen lengths away, rowing just a shade higher, from 33 to 34 a minute, and getting an amount of speed that caused the veterans to gasp in amazement. A gain of over three lengths had been made in one-half a mile, and this, with the prospect of an easy triumph ahead, was little short of marvelous.

Syracuse was still second, but Ten Eyck's men had to fight every inch of the way, for Georgetown was pressing them hard, and was only half a length behind the Syracuse boat and three lengths ahead of Columbia, while the Westerners were five lengths in the rear, behind Pennsylvania. These positions were unchanged at three and a half miles. Cornell was now getting well up among the yachts anchored above the finish, and as the crowd saw the beautiful stroke pulled by the Ithacans—every man working in perfect harmony with his neighbors—there was a loud blowing of whistles and waving of flags. The crowd on the train had no doubt of the winner, and cheering had long ceased to be a necessity. Georgetown and Syracuse were making a finishing fight that was a treat to see.

The Georgetown lads nearly caught the second boat, but the Syracusans showed what a well-trained crew they were, for they had been fighting desperately for over three miles, and still showed plenty of strength. Columbia was doing as well as most of her adherents expected, and within half a mile from the finish had come up to within a length of Georgetown. Pennsylvania was losing all the time, and in the last quarter mile one of the oarsmen on the port side broke his oar, but it had no effect upon the finish. Cornell crossed the line one minute and sixteen seconds ahead of Syracuse, and administered the worst defeat to a 'Varsity eight that has been seen on the Hudson since the Intercollegiate Rowing Association began its annual regattas in 1895. If Courtney was thirsting for revenge on account of his defeat of last year, he must have had his cup of satisfaction filled to overflowing. By the hardest kind of effort, Syracuse managed to maintain second place, just beating Georgetown by less than two seconds, while the latter led Columbia by about a length, Pennsylvania was three lengths behind Columbia and three lengths ahead of Wisconsin, which was last.

The winners finished in superb condition, and they rowed slowly down a few yards below the finishing line, turned back, and leisurely paddled up to their boathouse. Boyle, No. 3 in the Columbia boat, was the only man in that crew who appeared to be worn out. Syracuse was in good condition, and, in fact, all of the men finished surprisingly well, considering the hard and long row. The winning Cornell crew, it is interesting to record, is the same crew that defeated Harvard on the Charles River on Decoration Day by about eight lengths in one and one-half miles.

'Varsity Eights.

CORNELL.—Bow, W. S. Stowell, 174 pounds; 2, R. C. Barton, 174; 3, C. E. Boesch, 168; 4, J. P. Dods, 178; 5, G. F. Foote, 179; 6, B. E. Fernow, 184; 7, W. F. Lee, 170; stroke, E. T. Foote, 165; coxswain, W. G. Taylor, 94.

SYRACUSE.—Bow, A. J. Squire, 166½ pounds; 2, J. W. Sallsbury, 160; 3, W. W. Andrews, 172; 4, Ross Anderson, 158; 5, C. B. Dempster, 181½; 6, A. L. Hale, 163½; 7, S. F. Rice, 176; stroke, E. N. Packard, Jr., 155; coxswain, C. E. Miller, Jr., 124.

GEORGETOWN.—Bow, W. B. Rice, 164 pounds; 2, E. H. Backer, 150; 3, W. H. Graham, 155; 4, J. M. Stewart, 157; 5, S. E. Mudd, 163; 6, L. V. Canario, 160; 7, T. E. Neill, 190; stroke, H. W. Barber, 158; coxswain, J. N. Shriver, 130.

COLUMBIA.—Bow, R. S. Pierrepont, 158 pounds; 2, M. L. Cornell, 162; 3, J. N. Boyle, 171; 4, H. B. Post, 164; 5, C. B. Whitwell, 179; 6, J. Miller, 170; 7, G. S. O'Loughlin, 170; stroke, A. J. Fraser, 132; coxswain, C. W. Cuthell, 120.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Bow, L. J. Shoemaker, 158½ pounds; 2, H. E. Roberts, 160; 3, S. S. Herman, 165; 4, J. A. Brown, 171; 5, T. E. Gleason, 163; 6, E. S. Stevenson, 163; 7, J. D. Taylor, 167; stroke, H. B. Atkin, 140; coxswain, W. H. Lamb, 112.

WISCONSIN.—Bow, B. B. Burling, 162 pounds; 2, F. E. Johnson, 164; 3, T. E. Van Meter, 170; 4, B. F. Davis, 190; 5, D. W. Miller, 187; 6, G. G. Ryder, 170; 7, A. H. Miller, 179; stroke, R. W. Lea, 162; coxswain, T. L. Burke, 82.

Won by Cornell. Time—20:29 2-5. Syracuse second. Time—21:47 2-5. Georgetown third. Time—21:49. Columbia fourth. Time—21:53 4-5. Pennsylvania fifth. Time—21:59 4-5. Wisconsin sixth. Time—22:06 1-5.

'Varsity Fours.

SYRACUSE.—Bow, A. M. Armstrong, 152 pounds; 2, O. E. Cummings, 162½; 3, D. G. Stone, 160; stroke, D. A. Davis, 165½.

CORNELL.—Bow, F. D. Hooper, 175 pounds; 2, C. D. Barnhart, 175; 3, M. Acklin, 170; stroke, C. J. Goodler, 172.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Bow, F. H. Galey, 150 pounds; 2, T. Kelly, 180; 3, W. B. Watkins 3d, 10?; stroke F. W. Marshall, 160.

COLUMBIA.—Bow, G. Norris, 147 pounds; 2, E. H. Updike, 140; 3, A. Mackenzie, 167; stroke, M. D. Ferris, 200.

WISCONSIN.—Bow, G. S. Hine; 2, A. C. Boyle, 160; 3, G. G. Wider, 163; stroke, C. S. Reed, 152.

Won by Syracuse, time, 10:15 2-5; Cornell, second, time, 10:17 2-5; Pennsylvania, third, time, 10:32 2-5; Columbia, fourth, time, 10:45; Wisconsin, fifth, time, 10:52.

Freshmen Eights.

CORNELL.—Bow, T. Earle, 162 pounds; 2, A. A. Allen, 135; 3, G. S. Hanson, 167; 4, S. C. Nedham, 165; 5, L. W. Girardett, 176; 6, J. W. Holt, 163; 7, T. W. E. Welsh, 169; Stroke, C. P. Cox, 175; Coxswain, G. D. Ellsworth, 105.

SYRACUSE.—Bow, D. T. Corp, 155½ pounds; 2, C. E. Butz, 148½; 3, H. J. Schiefer, 146; 4, H. S. Duvall, 174; 5, N. E. Blocher, 172½; 6, W. S. Whitney, 156; 7, O. B. Heath, 158½; Stroke, E. Paddock, 177. Coxswain, A. R. Decker, 125.

COLUMBIA.—Bow, R. L. White, 146 pounds; 2, H. Holtert, 152; 3, P. W. Wilcox, 154; 4, B. Osterholt, 164; 5, M. L. White, 159; 6, G. L. Helmrich, 167; 7, G. L. C. Earle, 146; stroke, G. M. Mackenzie, 157; coxswain, W. S. Winslow, 106.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Bow, W. H. Doering, 165 pounds; 2, H. H. Dodge, 160; 3, H. C. Dean, 170; 4, G. M. Schelling, 170; 5, R. M. Philler, 170; 6, D. Shoemaker, 175; 7, W. M. Hess, 180; stroke, H. A. Emig, 165; coxswain, C. A. Moore, 110.

Won by Cornell. Time—9:35 2-5. Syracuse, second. Time—9:49. Columbia, third. Time—9:58. Pennsylvania, fourth. Time—9:58 4-5.

HOLDS UP McNICHOL'S PAY.

Mayor Weaver Declares He Has Charged Contract Extras Illegally.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Mayor Weaver caused another sensation in his investigation into contracts for construction of the $25,000,000 filtration system to-day when he ordered the Director of Public Works not to pay any warrants submitted for work or material furnished by Daniel J. McNichol under a certain contract until he had further investigated the work done and the justness and honesty of claims.

The Mayor, in his order, threatened to sue the contractor, and intimated that if a crime had been committed he would seek to have the offenders punished.

The Mayor declares that John W. Hill, formerly Chief of the Bureau of Filtration, who is under $10,000 bail on the charge of forgery and falsification in connection with filtration work, recommended that extra excavation be made and filled with an inferior material at the expense of the city, whereas the contract provided that the cost of such work should fall on the contractor. The recommendation was approved by W. C. Haddock, director of public works under Mayor Ashbridge. The Mayor asserts that McNichol got $28,349 for the extra material, whereas he should have put in good material to the value of 233,039 at his own expense.

The Mayor also observes that the contractors bid was $1,146,000, whereas "it appears from papers on file in the chief engineer's office that the detailed estimate of the engineer of the cost of this work was $495,342."

HORSE POISONERS AT WORK.

Fifteen Animals Killed in Rivington Street Within a Few Weeks.

Horses are being poisoned by wholesale on the east side. A valuable horse belonging to Jacob Bank of 206 and 208 Rivington Street died yesterday. Bank has lost three horses in a short time. His brother, Joseph Bank of 231 Rivington Street, has lost four horses, and William Heyer, a butcher of 246 Rivington Street, also lost a horse.

A gang is supposed to be at work, as fifteen horses have died of poison in Rivington Street, between Attorney and Willett Streets, within a few weeks.

The poisoners are supposed to be actuated either by wanton cruelty or a desire to cripple business rivals.

Secretary Hay Recovering.

NEWBURY, N. H., June 28.—Dr. Murphy, the only physician at the Hay residence to-day, said the Secretary was steadily gaining strength, and that he probably would be able to sit up by the end of a week. To-night the patient was resting comfortably.

Outfitting Thousands For The "4th!"

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co

SIXTH AVE. — 18TH & 19TH STS.

ALSO AT THE FOUNTAIN
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Also for To-Day.

The Big Store also offers exceptionally attractive specials in Men's Lisle Thread Underwear, Women's Summer Waists, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, Children's Summer Play Suits, Washable Suits for Boys, Popular Pretty Summer Jewelry, and Wines and Liquors, Women's Shirt Waist Suits, Women's Walking Skirts, Men's Watches, Flags, Photography, Shoes for Men, Women and Children; and Men's Suits.

Leather Goods for Summer Use.

A Sale Thoroughly Covering the Whole Field.

Three tables in the Main Aisle will be heaped with many of these special bargains to-day.

The other offerings will be found in the usual Sections devoted to these articles. Leather Goods in abundance for every possible Summer requirement. Travelling Bags and Dress Suit Cases, Toilet Roll-Up Cases, Medicine Cases, Flasks, Wrist Bags, Vanity Bags, Card Cases, Cigar and Cigarette Cases and Leather Belts.

Everything New, Novel and Best---All Underpriced. An Event that Many Will Generously Welcome.

As evidence of the fact we quote a few from among the many specials:

Travelling Bags.

COWHIDE BAGS, brown or russet color; full cut, deep shape, hand-sewed, sunken frame, with solid brass lock and catches; leather lined and inside pocket; 14 inch and 17 inch; regularly $6.50 and $8.50, 4.50 and 5.50



DEEP COWHIDE BAGS, russet leather of fine selected stock, leather lined, inside pocket, leather handle, solid brass lock and catches,
12-inch, regularly $5.00, 3.75
14-inch, regularly $6.00, 4.00



LEATHER CLUB BAGS, full cut, olive or chestnut color, muslin lined, brass plated lock and catches, imitation alligator,
12-inch, 85c. 14-inch, 90c 16-inch, 1.10 18-inch, 1.35

Suit Cases.

WATERPROOF SUIT CASES, heavy leather corners, brass-plated lock and catches, 4 inside straps, muslin-lined, and has the effect of a russet leather suit case, 24 inch, 1.50

DRESS SUIT CASES of russet-color leather, muslin lined, inside straps, protected corners, leather-stitched handles, brass-plated lock and catches, 22 and 24 in., 2.65



DRESS SUIT CASES, extra heavy cowhide leather, russet color or brown, protected leather corners; Irish linen lined inside, leather straps; English brass lock and catches, 24 in.; equal to many offered elsewhere at $7.50, 5.00

Children's Travelling Cases.

CHILDREN'S TRAVELLING CASES; just like papa's; green or brown linen; strongly made, with leather corners, brass-plated lock and catches; 16 inch, 85c

Steamer Rugs and Shawl Straps.



STEAMER RUGS, all wool, heavy weight; desirable patterns; full size; extra value; 68x72, 3.95

Steamer Rugs and Shawl Straps.

STEAMER RUGS, all wool, heavy weight; twisted fringe 4-inches long; reversible plaids; 65x72, 5.00

Extra good value in SHAWL STRAPS, with heavy leather handle and cross piece; 4 ft., 39c

This bag illustrated is one of the newest shapes and styles for the season. It is chic and practical, having two openings, as shown, and a heavy gilt frame on inside compartment. They are cheap at $1.50 and have the appearance of a much costlier one than that. The colors are blue, black, green and brown, 90c



WRIST BAGS—We have a collection of Bags of many kinds, including the Avenue Bags, Vanity Bags, Envelope Bags; black and colors; regularly $1.00 to $1.39; this sale, 79c

Miscellaneous items apart from our regular lines at sale prices.

PINOCHLE CARDS, in fine black grain leather case; regular pack of cards in grain leather case, with markers of celluloid, regularly $1.25, 75c

RAILROAD PASS CASES, of leather, 25c and 50c

REAL SEAL CARD CASE, calf lined, 50c

CALFSKIN CIGAR AND CIGARETTE CASES, hand-braided edges, 65c

PIGSKIN CIGARETTE CASES, 50c

TOURIST CASES; grain leather cases, with 2 large ebonized-back bristle hair brushes and comb; leather-lined case, 1.50

Boys' and Women's Belts.

BOYS' PATENT LEATHER BELTS, with metal buckles, 10c

WOMEN'S BELTS of crush leather, black, blue, white, brown, tan, with latest harness buckles, 25c

WOMEN'S MOROCCO AND KID BELTS, entirely new shapes, corded and plain trimmed, with buttons. One of our greatest values; in of glove kid and in black, brown, tan, white, navy and green, 48c

WOMEN'S WHITE PLAITED WASH BELTS, good width and quality, gilt buckles, 16c

Wrist Bags.



The Envelope or VANITY BAGS seem to prevail in style. We have secured some excellent values, which are much under-priced. We can mention only a few of the prices, but these are an index of the values.

Wrist Bags of Walrus Grain, with Purse and Card Case; actual grade was 90c; same as cut, 48c

There are also an array of ENVELOPE BAGS, at the same price, 48c

MANY STRANGE MISHAPS ACCOMPANY SMALL FIRE

Brooklyn Blaze Causes One Death and Injuries to Three.

AMBULANCE SURGEON IS HURT

Two Men on 139's Hose Tender Are in Hospital and a Horse Is Shot.

When Engine Company No. 139 of Brooklyn responded to a one alarm fire at 4,923 Third Avenue shortly before 9 o'clock last night no one had the faintest idea of the many things that were to happen before the engine came back again.

The fire was a trivial matter in itself. It originated in the rear of the store on the ground floor, occupied by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which owns the building. The blaze was soon under control. But then began the troubles connected with it.

The firemen, in searching the rooms on the top floor of the building, found William Garden, eighty years old, lying unconscious across a bed. He died of suffocation a moment after he was taken to the sidewalk.

At about the same instant an ambulance was hurrying to Garden from the Cumberland Street Hospital. At Willoughby and Vanderbilt Avenues it struck a Vanderbilt Avenue street car. Ambulance Surgeon Dr. William Runk was thrown violently to the street. The driver of the ambulance and the horse were unhurt, and were able to convey the doctor back to his own hospital, where he now lies with concussion of the brain.

At the same time Engine Company No. 139, having extinguished the last bit of fire, started for home.

At Forty-fifth Street and Third Avenue Charles Runke, the driver of the hose tender, saw a woman leading a child trying to cross the street. She was evidently much frightened, and could not make up her mind which way to go to escape the tender. Runke, in order to avoid running her down, swerved his horses with the result that the hose tender crashed into an elevated railroad pillar.

Runke and Patrick J. Grace, a fireman, were thrown to the street, while the horses fell in a heap with them. Presently more ambulances were on the scene, and an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Doctors of the Norwegian Hospital found that Grace had struck on his head.

Grace developed concussion of the brain last night, while Runke was in a ward with his right leg in splints. It had been broken. One of the horses attached to the tender also broke a leg. It was shot.

GATES FORMING STEEL RIVAL.

Gets Pittsburg Company and Has Option on Ashland Plants.

PITTSBURG, June 28.—John W. Gates and his associates in the Republic Iron and Steel Company have closed a deal whereby they secure possession of the properties of the Pittsburg Steel Company and have an option on the Ashland steel properties of Ashland, Ky., and Ironton, Ohio. It is Mr. Gates's intention, it is said, to make the Republic Iron and Steel Company a formidable competitor of the United States Steel Corporation.

The Pittsburg Steel Company has extensive and modern plants at Monessen and Glassport. These plants are valued at about $3,000,000.

Postal Conspiracy Cases Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Upon motion of District Attorney Beach the cases against James T. Metcalf, Harry C. Hallenbeck, and Norman R. Metcalf, indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the contract for money order blanks, were dismissed in the Criminal Court to-day. Mr. Beach announced that after a careful investigation of the evidence he had decided to take no further steps.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.
National Surety Co., 85 Nassau St.—Adv.
We protect you against both.

Strictly a Family Beverage



Corked or Tin Capped

Budweiser

"King of Bottled Beers"

130,388,520 Bottles of Budweiser Consumed in 1904

More than three-fifths of this amount used in the homes. This fact marks the decline of strong alcoholic drinks, and is the greatest step in the direction of true temperance.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Orders Promptly Filled by
Park & Tilford; Acker, Merrill & Condit Company; O. Meyer & Co.
Distributors for New York City
The A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors for Brooklyn

CHANNEL WORK STOPS.

Disagreement Between Onderdonk Heirs and the Dredgers.

Work was suddenly suspended yesterday on the big Ambrose ship channel planned to extend from Sandy Hook to New York. The work of dredging has been going on for four years, and more than two of the eight miles of the channel have been completed. As millions of dollars were involved in the stupendous work, the news that the Metropolitan Dredging Company had withdrawn its big dredging ships, the Thomas and Mills, and sent them to Shooter's Island and discharged the ninety-four men on the job, came as a big surprise to big contractors who do work for the United States Government, and also to men in the shipping world.

The report that the contract had been abandoned entirely was not verified; but it was said that the Metropolitan Dredging Company and the heirs of Contractor Andrew Onderdonk, who died a few days ago, had got into a disagreement.

The Secretary of the dredging company, Henry M. Work, said that while Andrew Onderdonk was alive there was no trouble over payments for the work, but that new contracts would now have to be made before the dredgers would resume work on the channel.

Mr. Work said that the dredging company was organized for the work, Samuel Thomas and D. O. Mills financing the company. Mr. Onderdonk sublet the contract to the company.

PAPER TRUST FEARS LAW.

Big Constituent Company Preparing to Open a Selling Agency.

Special to The New York Times.

APPLETON, Wis., June 28.—The Kimberly and Clark Paper Company, which has mills in Neenah, Appleton, and Kimberly, and which owns more mills represented in the General Paper Company than any other concern, is completing arrangements to open a selling agency at Chicago to handle all its products.

The company will thus be ready to do business on its own account in case of a decision in the United States Court against the General Paper Company. The order that the books of the General Paper Company be brought into court is said to have caused the step.

Strike on Schwab House Settled.

Work was resumed yesterday on the new Schwab mansion, Seventy-third Street and Riverside Drive, the strike ordered a few days ago by the Associated Building Trades having been settled.

Going Away Clothes.



Don't let a lack of the proper sort of clothes mar your jaunt to the country. Here's the proper suit—a worsted or a serge in any of the new grays or blues as fashioned with our "Concave" shoulder and "Close-fitting Collar" in conservative or the new long single and double breasted models.



Every other vacation need — negligee shirts, low shoes, straw hats, scarfs, gauzy underwear, half hose, belts, bathing suits, etc.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

What's the Difference?



GENUINE

The **GENUINE** is a certain cure for all disorders arising from impaired digestion and is used by physicians in the treatment of gout, rheumatism and dyspepsia.

NATURAL ALKALINE .....WATER.....

Insist on having the Genuine

The **IMITATION** is charged water containing absolutely no medicinal properties, and is manufactured with marble dust and sulphuric acid.

ANALYSIS made by PLASER & CO., 5th Avenue, N. Y., shows SYPHON labelled "Vichy" to be only Croton water charged with gas.



IMITATION

VICHY CELESTINS

SOLD IN PINTS AND QUARTS ONLY. 220 Broadway, N. Y.

YALE IS CONFIDENT OF WINNING FROM HARVARD

Old Eli Favorite for Two Out of Three Races.

USUAL HARD LUCK STORIES

Crimson Followers Dissatisfied, Coach May Be Changed—Last Instructions for To-day's Regatta.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, June 28.—The curtain will fall to-morrow on college rowing for 1905, when Yale and Harvard will meet on the Thames in the annual aquatic carnival. The managers are counting on excellent weather, and have promised an innovation—that of promptly pulling off the three scheduled events.

Whether the 'Varsity race shall be rowed downstream against the tide and with the wind or upstream with the tide and against the wind, which for three days has been steadily blowing from the northwest quarter, will be decided at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon at a meeting here of the crew Captains. If there is no wind it is probable that the race will be rowed as scheduled—that is, upstream from the drawbridge at 4:30—with the tide, which then will be about three hours before its flood. This question came up rather unexpectedly to-night when Capt. Filley of the Harvard and Capt. Whittier of the Yale crews met to toss the coin for choice of lanes in which to row the three races. It appears that of late the tide has been variable, either being an hour earlier or an hour later than shown by the tide tables. To-night the wind was still in the same quarter as it had been all day, and the proposition was made that the 'Varsity race be changed.

In tossing for choice of positions in the several races Harvard won in the 'Varsity and freshmen and Yale won in the four-oared. The selections made are: Harvard will have the east lane in the freshmen race and the west lane in the 'Varsity by choice, and will have the west course in the four-oared by reason of Yale's choice of the east side. If there is any advantage through depth of water this accrues to Harvard.

The freshmen eights will go to the stakeboat at 10:30 o'clock A. M. As soon as the two miles have been covered the four-oared shells will be sent away. This will secure the finish of the two preliminary events before noon. The 'Varsity eights have been ordered to be at their stakeboats at 4:30 sharp, and Yale has received a caution not to delay the start as they did last year. If at 4:30 the wind and water make rowing up stream impossible, the crews will immediately be sent back to their launches with instructions to be within easy reach of the bridge half an hour later, the observation train passengers being hauled back to town to make the river trip again in time for the start. Should the weather conditions at 6 o'clock be unfavorable, the two 'Varsity crews will, if possible, be sent off in rough water, so as to present a postponement. In the event of the necessity of further postponement the race will be rowed at 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

At Gale's Ferry, where the members of the six crews are resting, there is a calm which always precedes the storm. Half a hundred oarsmen are ready for the word which will determine the aquatic championship of the year. They are as fine a body of athletes as it would be possible to find.

All sorts of reports have been circulated about lack of harmony in the Crimson boat. So far this season does not seem to show any improvement over that of last season, and unless Wray's methods are vindicated to-morrow, rumor says that a new coach will be found at Cambridge next year. The uneasiness, which was so apparent last year, has developed itself again, and it is feared that more than one man is the Crimson boat is overtrained, and when the test is applied these men will be found wanting. The crew will undoubtedly do their best, but that is considered hardly good enough to win from Yale. There is a general feeling that defeat will be their lot. Coach Wray feels it and the crew know it, but this will not stop the men in the boat extending themselves to the utmost.

The first gun of the rowing campaign was fired to-day when Harvard landed the annual four-oared freshman race. This has given the Crimson oarsmen great encouragement and they take it as a good augury. The Crimson freshmen have always won this event and this year was no exception to the general rule. Yale hung on to the Crimson boat for a mile when the latter drew away and crossed the line two lengths to the good. The Harvard 1908 substitutes finished strong and happy. Their time was 5:33.

The second event this afternoon was a red hot affair between two veteran eights. It was a ding-dong race and the former rowing men of Harvard led the Yale veterans over the line by a length. The distance was half a mile and the time 2:32. The crews were as follows:

Harvard—Cox, Whiteney; stroke, Sheppard; 7, Guild; 6, Derby; 5, Judd; 4, Pleasanton; 3, Bowditch; 2, Onativa; bow, Mason.

Yale—Cox, Colston; stroke, Rogue; 7, Low; 6, Kernzig; 5, Graves; 4, Josh Hartwell; 3, Hooper; 2, Stuyvesant Fish, Jr.; bow, Auchincloss.

In the betting to-night Yale is a pronounced favorite for the 'Varsity and four-oared events, while Harvard has the call in the freshman race.

Following are the statistics of the members of the Yale and Harvard crews:

YALE 'VARSITY EIGHT.		HARVARD 'VARSITY EIGHT.	
Bow	R. E. Weeks	Bow	D. E. Burchard
2	S. C. Ortmayer	2	R. W. Tappan
3	R. C. Morse	3	P. W. Flint
4	H. N. Scott	4	D. A. Newhall
5	R. R. Chase	5	C. Lawson
6	C. C. Whittier	6	R. L. Bacon
7	L. P. Kineon	7	F. G. Meier
Stroke	H. L. Whitney	Stroke	O. D. Filley
Coxswain	D. Barkalow	Coxswain	A. E. Chase
Average weight	168¼	Average weight	173
Average height	6.00¼	Average height	6.00
Average age	20 2-3	Average age	21¾

YALE 'VARSITY FOUR.		HARVARD 'VARSITY FOUR.	
Bow	W. McBlair	Bow	E. P. Farley
2	B. C. Hoppin	2	F. R. Gill
3	H. C. Williams	3	E. N. George
Stroke	H. Boulton	Stroke	E. R. Corbett
Coxswain	J. H. Kruttschnitt	Coxswain	J. H. Montgomery
Av. weight	167 3-5	Average weight	163
Average height	5.11½	Average height	5.11
Average age	20	Average age	21

YALE FRESHMEN EIGHT.		HARVARD FRESHMEN EIGHT.	
Bow	S. P. Rockwell	Bow	C. Wiggins
2	O. S. Kelley	2	C. L. Despard
3	E. Park, Jr.	3	E. V. B. Parke
4	R. J. Doty	4	J. R. Richardson
5	C. Bigelow	5	S. D. Warren, Jr.
6	R. H. Noyes	6	S. W. Fish
7	E. Ide	7	H. V. Amberg
Stroke	H. Graham	Stroke	C. Morgan, Jr.
Coxswain	J. A. Colston	Coxswain	R. V. Arnold
Average weight	169	Average weight	166
Average height	6.01	Average height	6.00
Average age	19	Average age	19

YALE-HARVARD 'VARSITY RACES.

Date.	Course.	Winner.	Time.
1852	Lake Winnepesaukee	Harvard	...
1855	Springfield, Mass.	Harvard	...
1859	Lake Quinsigamond	Yale	19:18
1859	Lake Quinsigamond	Yale	19:14
1860	Lake Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:38
1864	Lake Quinsigamond	Yale	19:01
1865	Lake Quinsigamond	Harvard	17:42½
1866	Lake Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:42
1867	Lake Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:18
1868	Lake Quinsigamond	Harvard	17:48½
1869	Lake Quinsigamond	Harvard	18:02
1870	Lake Saltonstall	Harvard	(Foul.)
1876	Springfield, Mass.	Yale	22:02
1877	Springfield, Mass.	Harvard	24:36
1878	New London	Harvard	20:44¾
1879	New London	Harvard	22:15
1880	New London	Yale	24:27
1881	New London	Yale	22:13
1882	New London	Harvard	20:47
1883	New London	Harvard	24:26
1884	New London	Yale	20:31
1885	New London	Harvard	25:15½
1886	New London	Yale	20:41¼
1887	New London	Yale	22:56
1888	New London	Yale	20:10
1889	New London	Yale	21:50
1890	New London	Yale	21:29
1891	New London	Harvard	21:23
1892	New London	Yale	20:48
1893	New London	Yale	23:01½
1894	New London	Yale	22:47
1895	New London	Yale	21:30
1899	New London	Harvard	20:52½
1900	New London	Yale	21:12 4-5
1901	New London	Yale	23:17
1902	New London	Yale	20:20
1903	New London	Yale	20:19 4-5
1904	New London	Yale	21:41½

1852—2 miles; 1855 to 1870—3 miles; after 1876—4 miles.

Summary—Yale, won 21; Harvard, won 17.

SPECIAL AGENT BRAUN BACK.

Says He Gave the Hungarian Sleuth a Good American Beating.

Marcus Braun, Special Commissioner of Immigration, after a three months' stay on the Continent, landed in New York yesterday, saying that he was a persecuted man. He brought enough data regarding immigration abuses to fill a circulating library, a tale of persistent annoyance and surveillance on the part of the Hungarian Government, and charged that a systematic campaign, instigated by the powers of Hungary, was being waged against him both in this country and abroad in the hope of weakening such statements as he may make regarding the laxity and fraudulence of the regulations as enforced there.

While he was staying in Budapest he says that his mail was regularly opened by Government officials, and that he was shadowed by the police until he assaulted a detective in the corridor of one of the main hotels in that city.

"After that," said Mr. Braun, "I was relieved of surveillance. It is true that I was fined a sum amounting to $10 in American money, but I consider that the money was well paid. I am by no means done. I am going to get redress for the indignities to which I was subjected. The rifling of my mail I will deal with fully in the report I am to make to the department, and I am sure that action will be taken.

"The Hungarian Government is attempting to assert that when my mail was opened its officials were unaware of my identity. This is a claim which will not bear washing. I was in Buda Pesth last year and received an official welcome. Hungary's Prime Minister, the one who is now in power, was very nice to me, and for him to attempt to say that he and his detectives did not know who I was is nonsense.

"When I first visited Hungary there was nothing too good for me. I was banqueted and made much of. After I turned in my report, dealing with the emigration problem, I was on an altogether different plane. I did not attempt to mince matters and, where I saw abuses I pointed them out.

"The consequence was that when I went back this year my every move was watched. I am sure that until my trouncing of the Hungarian detective I did not receive a letter, official or otherwise, which was not read before I put my hands on it. I do not mean that the Post Office authorities were parties to the improper methods applied to my mail. The hotel people turned my letters over to the police.

"I set a trap for the detective and caught him in the very act of going through my mail. I gave him a good American beating. I was hauled before the police Captain of the district and, despite my protest, was fined. I paid the fine and took a receipt for it."

When asked about the abuses over there Mr. Braun said he was not at liberty to go into that question.

"My report," he said, "will doubtless be published. All I can say is that until our present system of immigration laws is changed it is just as easy for a pauper or a criminal to enter the United State as it is for the best man in Hungary, Austria, or Russia."

SAFETY DECIDES POLO GAME.

Great Neck's Victory, However, at Rumson Is Protested.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 28.—An unusually exciting finish marked the final polo match today on the Rumson Club field for the Monmouth Cups. The Rumson Freebooters and Great Neck were the contestants, and the result hinged upon a safety, the Great Neck men gaining the victory by a score of 10 goals to 9¾. The winners were seven goals weaker than the home team and were allowed the difference by handicap, so that while the home players earned all of their ten goals the visitors earned but four. Honors were even toward the end of the last period because Great Neck had lost one goal for four safeties, while Rumson had been penalized for one safety. In the last period Brokaw made two safeties but only one was noticed by the referee, and he only penalized the team for one. Brokaw himself admitted that he made two, but the referee refused to change his decision, although a protest was made by Waterbury. Had the two been counted it would have resulted in a tie game and the match would have had to be continued until one side won. The play was very fast, Waterbury and Reynal doing excellent work for the home team, while the Burden brothers played an accurate hitting game for Great Neck. The line-up and summary:

RUMSON.		GREAT NECK.	
E. S. Reynal	4	J. P. Grace	2
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	Arthur Burden	2
H. S. Borden	3	I. T. Burden	3
W. G. Loew	2	H. C. Brokaw	3
Total	17	Total	10

Summary: Goals earned—Rumson, 10; by Borden, 3; Waterbury, 5; Reynal, 1; Loew, 1. Lost by penalties, ¾ of a goal for a safety. Great Neck—Goals earned, 4; by Grace, 1; A. Burden, 2; Brokaw, 1. Lost by penalties, one goal for four safeties; by handicap, 7. Net score—Great Neck, 10; Rumson, 9¾. Referee—E. H. Borden.

DROWNED UNDER HIS BARGE.

His Wife and Workmen Could Hear Larson Bumping on the Bottom.

Siegert Larson, the husky Norwegian Captain of the barge New York, of the Erie line, was helping his men unload bags of wheat at the foot of East Forty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. His young wife was watching him handle the heavy sacks so easily.

After awhile Capt. Larson flung a sack of wheat ashore and slipped and fell between the barge and the woodwork of the pier. Mrs. Larson screamed. The Captain's workmen stood ready to give him a hand when he should come up. But he didn't come up. Several times they heard him scratching at the bottom of the barge, but when at last it was pushed away Capt. Larson's body could not be found.

Mrs. Larson was hysterical all the afternoon, and last night a policeman was sent down to the boat to guard her, lest she injure herself.

SHE PUNCHED THE HUGGER.

Sailor's Skull Fractured by Fall from Girl's Blow.

Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court discharged Miss Kate Eiseld of 243 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, who was arraigned before him yesterday on the charge of assaulting John Haverlang of 45 West Street.

According to Miss Eiseld's story she struck Haverlang in the face when he tried to put his arm around her on the street, and knocked him down. His skull was fractured by the fall and he was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital in a serious condition. Magistrate Pool issued a warrant for Haverlang's arrest as soon as he leaves the hospital. He told the young woman he would give him six months on the Island for insulting her.

Miss Eiseld accompanied her friend, Miss Anna Breit of Maspeth, L. I., who was looking for her brother, who is a sailor, to West Street. They entered the saloon to ask about him, and as they were leaving it, according to Miss Eiseld, Haverlang, who was standing in the doorway, put his arms around her. She struck him between the eyes. Haverlang is a fireman on the steamship St. Paul.

NERVOUS WOMEN

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache, and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

SNUFF WON ROCKAWAY CUP STEEPLECHASE

Amateur Jockey's Mount Easily Beat a Good Field of Hunters.

ARTFUL FIRST IN A CANTER

Futurity Winner of 1904 Took the Opening Race on the Sheepshead Bay Track as She Pleased.

Ridden by the one amateur jockey in the race, Snuff, the third choice in a field full of "good things," won the Rockaway Cup Steeplechase at Sheepshead Bay yesterday after about the prettiest hunters' chase of the season. Eight horses ran for the race, the single stake fixture on the afternoon's programme, and though only six of them finished, the contest was one that kept the betting crowd on tiptoe with uncertainty until Snuff, well handled by Harry S. Page, drew away on the flat at the run in and galloped home two lengths before Game Cock of the Cotton entry, which was the post favorite, with two starters.

In the betting on the Rockaway Cup, every horse that ran except Merry Moments, was backed, the weight of money, however, going on the Cotton entry, Game Cock and Knight of Elway, which were backed down to 7 to 5, the second choice being Red, White and Blue, backed from 6 to 1 down to 3 to 1, while Snuff was backed down a fraction of a point and started at 7 to 2. Though Mr. Page ran Pious in his own name and colors, and rode Snuff, in which he owns a half interest with R. L. Stevens, the horses running in Mr. Stevens's name, the starters in the Page interest, were not coupled, Pious being a 20 to 1 chance, and when he ran third, rewarded the stable with about as good a price for third place as was laid against Snuff to win.

Almanzor, another "good thing," ran away going to the post and went a mile before he could be stopped, the runaway practically settling his chance to win. When the start was made, Snuff raced out to the lead and went on in front for one round of the field, Red, White and Blue then moving up to him, and easily taking the lead, while Game Cock and Knight of Elway trailed back in the crowd, Merry Moments dropping out of the race early and falling as the second round of the field was begun. Knight of Elway next fell, while Almanzor and Telfare each took a turn at racing with the leaders, every horse left in the race showing prominently in the run to the water jump the second time, after which the contest settled down, with Red, White and Blue, Snuff, and Game Cock as the real contenders. Red, White and Blue held his lead to the far turn, where Snuff and Game Cock passed him, Red, White and Blue then stopping badly, and leaving Snuff and Game Cock to fight it out. Snuff always had a shade the better of the final part of the race, and leading over the last jump, drew out on the flat and won eased up by two lengths, while Game Cock was four lengths in front of Pious, third.

In the opening race, a six furlongs sprint for fillies and mares three years old and upward, Artful, winner of the Futurity last season, made her first appearance with colors up this season, and in spite of all the stories that were told about sickness that had spread through the Harry Payne Whitney Stable, won in hollow style, pulling up at the end.

After leading practically all the distance, the smart two-year-old from the West, Yankee Consul, lasted just long enough to get the decision for the second race by a head, from Phidias and Accountant, the three horses being abreast on the winning post. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For mares three years old and upward; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Artful, 115, Hildebrand, 2-5, 1-5	4	1	1¹
Rose of Dawn, 107, Shaw, 20-1, 3-1	3	3	2¹
Lady Amelia, 128, Redfern, 4-1, 4-5	1	2	3½
Diamond Flush, 115, Burns, 50-1, 8-1	2	4	4
New Mown Hay, 114, Moriarty, 100-1, 20-1	5	5	5
Dinah Shad 114, Miller, 25-1, 4-1	7	6	6
Floralia, 107, O'Neil, 30-1, 5-1	6	7	7

Time—1:13 3-5. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hamburg-Martha H. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Yankee Consul, 117, Baird, 13-5, even	1	1	1¹
Phidias, 114, Odom, 2-1, 7-10	7	3	2²
Accountant, 112, J. Martin, 3-1, 6-5	4	2	3¹½
Capias, 112, Nicol, 60-1, 15-1	2	4	4
St. Estephe, 114, Hildebrand, 10-1 4-1	5	5	5
King's Daughter, 119, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	3	6	6
Klingsor, 117, Burns, 12-1, 4-1	6	7	7
Jolly Dixon, 112, Scholl, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	8

Time—1:07. Start poor. Won driving, place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Sempronius-Lady Inez. Owner, Tippah Farm's Stable. Trainer, J. W. May.

THIRD RACE.—The Rockaway Cup, steeplechase for hunters four years old and upward, full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half.

	S.	2M.	F.
Snuff, 146, Mr. Page, 7-2, 6-5	6	1	1¹
*Gamecock, 146, Owens, 7-5, 3-5	1	2	2²
Pious, 156, Tucker, 20-1, 6-1	4	4	3¹½
Red, White, and Blue, 142, E. Heider, 3-1, even	3	3	4
Telfare, 132, Roberts, 30-1, 8-1	2	5	5
Almanzor, 156, Saffell, 10-1, 4-1	7	6	6
Merry Moments, 130, Grantland, 60-1, 20-1	8	Fell.	
•Knight of Elway, 132, Rogan, 7-5, 3-5	5	Fell.	

*Coupled as Mr. Cotton's entry.

Time—5:20. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Judge Morran-Sneeze. Owner, R. L. Stevens. Trainer, J. Newman.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
Mon. Beaucaire, 115, Lyne, 9-2, 2-1	5	2	1¹
Schulamite, 106, Hildebrand, 20-1, 7-1	6	1	2²
Go Between, 126, O'Neil, 4-1, 2-1	7	5	3³
Workman, 111, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	1	4	4
Woman, 121, Redfern, 15-1, 6-1	8	6	5
Oarsman, 117, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	3	3	6
Uncle Urigh, 110, J. Martin, 7-2, 5-2	2	7	7
Cederstrome, 98, Baird, 12-1, 4-1	4	8	8
Uncle Charley, 108, Aubuchon, 12-1, 5-1	Left at post		
Sonoma Belle, 100, Crimmins, 40-1, 15-1	Left at post		
Marmee, 98, J. Kelly, 10-1, 4-1	Left at post		

Time—1:54 3-5. Start bad. Won driving, place same. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by Macduff-Kate Pelletier. Owner, W. W. Darden. Trainer, W. W. Darden.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Tommy Waddell, 106, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	1	3	1²
Angler, 103, Aubuchon, 10-1, 4-1	2	5	2½
Jetsam, 106, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	3	1	3¹
Masaniello, 103, Nicol, 5-1, 2-1	6	2	4
Little Woods, 100, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	7	4	5
Confessor, 101, J. Kelly, 15-1, 6-1	9	6	6
Cabin, 93, Diggins, 20-1, 8-1	8	7	7
Phoebus, 98, Green, 30-1, 10-1	5	10	8
Bellatrix, 98, B. Smith, 15-1, 6-1	4	9	9
Witch Hazel, 98, J. J. Walsh, 5-1, 2-1	13	8	10
Jennie McCabe, 91, J. Johnson, 20-1, 8-1	10	11	11
King Cole, 102, Murphy, 15-1, 6-1	12	13	12
Flyback, 103, Baird, 5-1, 2-1	14	12	13
Sinicado, 105, Burns, 100-1, 40-1	11	14	14
The Debutante, 98, Notter, 100-1, 40-1	15	15	15

Time—1:40 2-5. Start poor. Won ridden out, place driving. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Magian-Frantic. Owner, M. Clancy. Trainer, John Hynes.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

	S.	¾	F.
Jonquil, 103, J. Martin, 6-5, 1-2	5	1	1¹
Migraine, 106, O'Neil, 2-1, 3-5	1	2	2²
Palmbearer, 118, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	4	3	3³
Stamping Ground, 108, Miller, 8-1, 5-2	6	4	4
Pasadena, 116, Redfern, 6-1, 8-5	3	6	5
Santon, 113, Lyne, 40-1, 12-1	2	5	6
Amberjack, 101, W. Daly, 50-1, 15-1	7	7	7

Time—1:48. Start good. Won cleverly, place driving. Winner ch. g., 3 years, by Watercress-Rosette. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Edict	112	Progress	109
Tambeau	112	Ballotta	109
Bantam	112	Deuxtemps	109
Senechal	112	Cat's Eye	109
Aviston	109	Abjure	108
Busy Bee	109	Hector	109
Andria	109	*Kuro	107
Elizabeth F.	109	*Cinchona	107
Speedway	109	*Georgina	104
Edna Jackson	109	*Merry-Go-Round	104

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs on the main course.

Shot Gun	135	†Lady Uncas	105
Lady Amelia	132	Flinders	103
Israelite	114	Incantation	100
Bedouin	112	Lucy Young	100
Keator	110	Aeronaut	97
Zeala	109	D'Arkle	95
Race King	107	†Ancestor	88

†Watts entry.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Dick Roberts	155	Bonfire	145
Dromedary	154	Knobhampton	144
Nitrate	153	Tom Cogan	144
Grandpa	153	Knight of Haslem	140
Gold Van	153	Rube	140
Charagrace	150	Graceaway	133
Champs Elysees	148	Gascar	138
Almansor	148		

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong on the main course.

†Oiseau	128	Coy Maid	111
‡Cairngorm	128	Gamara	108
†Waterlight	122	Bank	100
Oxford	119	Sinister	97
‡Jonquil	113		

†Brady entry. ‡Paget entry.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; special weights; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Kinleydale	115	Arklirta	115
Quorum	115	Jimmy Maher	115
Water Wagon	115	Lancastrian	115
Meteor	115	Benevolent	115
Royal Income	115	Chalfonte	115
Waterspan	115	Snow	115
Gleaner	115	Vino	115
Reidmoore	115	Bellsnicker	115
Nostromo	115	Watergrass	112
Barberloot	115	Golden Arms	112

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong on the turf course.

Major Daingerfield	112	*Champlain	101
*Ocean Tide	106	Niblick	95
*Tomcod	101		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Harness Races at Old Saugus.

SAUGUS, Mass., June 28.—The mile-track circuit meetings in New England for 1905 were opened to-day with several excellent events at the Saugus race course. The track was slow, due to the recent rains. Summary:

2:16 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Sundown, blk. g., (Gray)	3	1	1	1
Pat L., ch. g., (Crowley)	1	4	4	5
Al Tayntor, blk. g., (Flynn)	4	3	2	2
Direct Mae, blk. g., (Bentley)	6	2	5	3
Little Heart, b. h., (Hayden)	5	5	3	4
Sallie Hooker, b. m., (Roberts)	2	6	dis.	

Time—2:20; 2:17¾; 2:16; 2:19.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Bonnie Wilkes, ch. m., (Howard)	1	5	1	1
Kidd, b. g., (Merryfield)	6	6	2	2
Owassia, b. m., (Titer)	2	7	3	3
Arrow, b. g., (Hayden)	5	3	4	4
Elizabeth E., b. m., (Smith)	4	1	6	dis
Dr. Boyle, ch. g., (Roberts)	3	2	5	dis
Mutineer, blk. g., (O'Donnell)	7	4	dr.	
Bush Oil, ch. g., (Cronin)	Dis.			

Time—2:18¾; 2:22½; 2:17½; 2:15¼.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Nico II., br. h., (Ingram and Dore)	1	1	3	8	1
Bowcatcher, b. g., (Frusie)	8	8	1	3	5
Parton Boy, b. g., (Kinney)	7	4	2	5	2
Major, b. g., (Howard)	5	2	4	3	6
Yates, ch. g., (Ralston)	6	7	8	2	3
Bennington, b. g., (Trout)	2	6	5	7	7
Lassie, br. m., (Paige)	4	3	6	4	8
Princess Lesa, b. m., (Crowley)	3	5	7	6	4

Time—2:21; 2:23; 2:19¾; 2:21½; 2:22¼.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Tommy Waddell, owned by Michael Clancy and entered to sell for $1,500 in the fifth race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, was bid up to $2,200 and bought in by his owner for $2,205.

Two of the fastest and best gallops of the season were performed at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday by three-year-olds engaged in the Lawrence Realization Stakes, to be run next Tuesday. James R. Keene's Sysonby was worked a mile and a quarter and finished the distance easily in 2:07½, while S. Paget's filly Tradition was sent a similar distance and worked it handily in 2:08½. Both horses are counted on as starters for the Realization, in which Tanya and Cairngorm also are engaged.

At the sale of thoroughbred yearling horses by the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday the star of the offering was the brother to Major Daingerfield, Fayette, blk. c., by Handspring-Mon Droit, by Falsetto. H. B. Duryea secured the colt for $4,000. The next best sale of the day was that of Bella of the South, by Octagon-Rose, by Falsetto, which went to J. Beattie for $1,200.

Four horses have been penalized for the Brighton Handicap to date, these being Delhi, 3 pounds, making his weight 126; Beldame, 3 pounds, making her weight 125; Sysonby, the full limit for a three-year-old, 115, or 7 pounds more than his weight in the original handicap, and Tanya the full limit for a filly three years old, 110, or eight pounds more than was allotted to her originally.

WOMEN ON ORANGE COURTS.

Misses Neeley and Winans Win in Middle States Tourney.

With the beginning of the women's championship singles and doubles all of the events were put in full swing yesterday at the Middle States lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club at Mountain Station, N. J. All of the brackets in the semi-final round of the men's singles were filled. In the top half Frederick B. Alexander, the Princetonian, will meet Karl H. Behr of Yale for the finals, and on the lower section Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University Captain, will meet George L. Wrenn, Jr.

The semi-final brackets were also reached in the doubles, the winning pairs being Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, George L. Miles and C. F. Watson, Jr., Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little, and Clarence Hobart and A. Wadsworth.

In the women's singles both of the Chicago girls, Miss Carrie B. Neeley and Miss Winans, scored by spirited playing. Miss Neeley defeated Miss Freeman in two love sets, and Miss Winans disposed of Miss Alice Jay in straight sets by the score of 6—2, 6—2. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Second Round—Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated F. C. Colston, Yale University, 6—4, 7—5.

Third Round—Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Harry Torrance, Englewood Field Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Karl H. Behr, Yale University, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2; Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, defeated H. P. Homans, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—2; George L. Wrenn, Jr., Country Club of Westchester, defeated Harry F. Allen, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's Championship Doubles.—First Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. P. Bartlam and E. B. Cornwall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, by default; H. P. Homans and Sheg Homans, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated E. J. Clapp and F. C. Colston, Yale University, by default.

Second Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Harry F. Allen and Clinton L. Childs, New York and West Side Lawn Tennis Clubs, 6—4, 4—6, 6—2; Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little, Columbia University and West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Theodore Roosevelt Pell and Harry Torrance, New York and Englewood Field Club, 4—6, 6—4, 6—2; Clarence Hobart and A. Wadsworth, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated H. J. Gee and A. D. Beers, Bergen Point Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—1.

Women's Championship Singles.—First Round—Miss Morgan, Short Hills, defeated Miss Holden, Orange, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; Mrs. Clarence Hobart, Orange, defeated Miss Jewett Orange, 6—2, 7—5; Miss Souther, Orange, defeated Miss Underhill, Orange, 6—4, 6—2; Miss Smith, Longwood Cricket Club, defeated Mrs. von Bernuth, Staten Island, 6—1, 6—1; Miss C. B. Neeley, Chicago, defeated Miss Freeman, Essex County, 6—0, 6—0; Miss Winans, Chicago, defeated Miss Alice Jay, Morristown, 6—2, 6—2; Mrs. Edwin Lewis, Bernardsville, defeated Miss Firth, Orange, 6—4, 6—2.

Women's Championship Doubles.—First Round—Miss Souther and Miss Firth, Orange, defeated Mrs. Fellows Morgan and Miss Morgan, Short Hills, 5—7, 6—4, 7—5; Miss Smith and Mrs. Offermann, Longwood Cricket Club of Boston, defeated Mrs. Clarence Hobart and Mrs. von Bernuth, Orange and Staten Island, 7—5, 6—8, 6—2.

Kings County Tennis Championship.

Speedy racquet work was the order yesterday in the opening round of the championship singles on the dirt courts of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, at the junction of Kingston Avenue and Bergen Street, Brooklyn. The former champion of the club, Dr. W. N. Frazer, met defeat in a long and close four-set match at the hands of H. L. Westfall. Another of the club's experts, Henry W. Mollenhauer, narrowly missed defeat in his match with J. W. Anderson. Deuce was called in three of the sets. The summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—First Round—H. L. Westfall defeated Dr. W. N. Frazer, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, 6—1; Henry W. Mollenhauer defeated J. W. Anderson, 7—5, 6—7, 7—5, 6—3; Joseph T. McMahon defeated A. H. Voshell, 6—0, 6—0, 6—1; Frederick G. Anderson defeated George M. Antonides, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Hunyadi János

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

Take the best cure

1 FOR CONSTIPATION

WILL WIN HENLEY CUP, SAY VESPER OARSMEN

British Experts Worried Over Form Shown by Philadelphians.

APPEAL TO THE LEANDERS

Asked to Stay Out of Other Events and Devote Themselves to Eight-Oared Race.

Special Cables to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, June 28.—It is generally acknowledged that there are only two crews in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup at

CHAMPIONS WON FROM BROOKLYN WITH EASE

Hit Stricklett Hard and Scored Eight Runs to Four.

TWO GAMES FOR AMERICANS

Chicago Took Lead from Cleveland, Which Was Beaten by Detroit—Washington Victorious.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 8; Brooklyn, 4.
Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4.
Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Boston, 2.
New York, 3; Boston, 1.
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 1.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	...	5	4	5	4	5	15	8	46	.719
Pittsburg	3	...	6	5	4	7	11	7	43	.600
Phila'phia	1	2	...	4	4	5	7	13	36	.600
Chicago	3	5	3	...	6	8	6	6	37	.569
Cincinnati	3	4	4	3	...	5	4	6	34	.540
St. Louis	3	3	3	2	5	...	4	5	25	.391
Boston	1	4	1	3	2	4	...	4	19	.311
Brooklyn	2	3	2	4	3	3	2	...	17	.266
Games lost	18	26	21	28	29	39	42	47		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Chicago	...	5	3	5	4	5	5	7	6	35	.636
Cleveland	6	...	3	5	3	5	5	6	7	34	.630
Philadelphia	5	6	...	4	4	5	5	5	6	33	.611
Detroit	5	3	4	...	4	5	5	5	5	30	.500
Boston	1	2	3	3	...	4	3	5	4	25	.451
New York	2	0	1	2	2	...	2	2	4	21	.429
Washing'n	1	1	1	2	3	6	...	1	4	21	.393
St. Louis	2	4	2	2	2	3	4	...	2	21	.368
Games lost	20	20	22	28	28	36	34	36			

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
St. Louis at Chicago.
Detroit at Cleveland. (2 games.)

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Have No Trouble in Defeating the Brooklyns by 8 to 4.

With McGinnity in the box the New Yorks scored their eighth victory of the season over Brooklyn at Washington Park yesterday, the score being 8 to 4. At no time were the champions in danger, and while Hanlon's representatives touched up the "Iron Man" to the tune of nine hits, including two-baggers by Lumley and Batch, it was plain to be seen that the Brooklynites were outclassed. The champions started their run getting in the second inning after Devlin's drive had been beautifully caught by Dobbs at centre field. Gilbert was hit by pitcher, but Dobbs disposed of Bowerman's fly. McGinnity placed a nice hit over first base, Gilbert taking third, and on Lumley's bad throw to Batch the champions' second baseman tallied. Brown was sent to first on four bad balls, and "Mike" Donlin came to McGinnity's rescue by sending a bounding ball over Malay's head and Joe scored.

Stricklett was unsteady in the third inning, McGann and Mertes going to first on called balls, and Dahlen was hit by a pitched ball. Devlin hit safely over second base, and McGann and Mertes scored, and after Gilbert had struck out, Bowerman batted out a single, enabling Dahlen to cross the plate. Donlin scored the sixth run for New York in the fourth inning on a single, McGann's out from Malay to Gessler, and Babb's fumble and bad throw to first of Mertes's grounder. Good, hard hitting and a base on balls in the fifth inning gave the champions two more runs, which were their last of the game. During the fifth inning Strang took Devlin's place at third.

Brooklyn tallied two runs in the fourth inning on a lucky hit by Dobbs, Lumley's single, Gessler's out from Gilbert to McGann, and Batch's one-base hit. Hanlon's men tallied again in the seventh on Batch's double, Malay's drive to Dahlen, which placed Batch on third, and a single by Bergen. They made their last run in the ninth inning on two hits and a force out. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	Dobbs, cf.	1	1	2	1	0	0
Donlin, cf.	1	3	2	0	0	0	Hall, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	1	3	0	0	Lumley, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	0
Mertes, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	0	Gessler, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	3	1	1	0	Batch, 3b.	1	3	0	1	2	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	0	Malay, 2b.	0	0	0	6	0	0
Strang, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Babb, ss.	0	1	4	3	1	1
Gilbert, 2b.	1	2	1	5	1	0	Bergen, c.	0	1	6	4	0	0
Bowerman, c.	0	1	1	5	0	0	Strickl't, p.	0	1	0	0	4	0
McG'n'ty, p.	1	2	3	4	0	0	*Ritter	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	13	27	15	2		Total	4	9	27	19	2	

*Batted for Stricklett in the ninth inning.

New York	0	2	3	1	2	0	0	0	8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1—4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Stricklett, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 6; by Stricklett, 4. Sacrifice hits—Donlin, Hall. Stolen base—Mertes. Double play—Bergen and Babb. Left on bases—New York, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Two-base hits—Gilbert, Lumley, Batch. Hit by pitched ball—By Stricklett, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; BOSTON, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Bunched hits, coupled with poor fielding by Boston, gave Philadelphia an easy victory to-day. Score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'e, ss.	1	4	3	2	1	0	Thomas, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	2
Dolan, rf.	0	1	2	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	2	4	3	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	0	Carney, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	1
Cannell, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	0	Titus, rf.	3	1	0	0	0	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	1	0	7	0	0	Magee, lf.	0	2	0	0	0	0
Wy'tors, 3b.	0	1	2	3	2	0	Bransfield, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0	0
N'dham, c.	0	1	1	6	0	0	Doolin, ss.	0	2	3	3	0	0
Raynor, 2b.	2	1	1	3	4	0	Abbott, c.	0	0	3	6	0	0
Wilhelm, p.	0	1	1	2	0	0	Digleby, p.	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	4	8	21	13	4		Total	7	9	27	15	3	

Boston	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	0	—7

Left on bases—Boston, 1; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Wilhelm, Magee, Bransfield. Three-base hits—Needham, Raynor. Sacrifice hits—Abbott, Courtney, Magee. Double plays—Doolin, Gleason, and Bransfield; Bransfield and Doolin; Needham and Abbatichio. Struck out—By Digglebey, 5; by Wilhelm, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wilhelm, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—3,202.

PITTSBURG, 2; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Poor base running lost to-day's game for St. Louis by 2 to 1 and gave Pittsburg a clean sweep of the series. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
J. Clarke, rf.	0	1	1	1	0	0	E. Clarke, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	0
Shannon, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	0	Flynn, rf.	1	2	1	2	0	0
Arndt, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0	0	McBride, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0	0
Grady, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	0	Wagner, ss.	0	2	2	2	0	0
Smoot, cf.	0	3	2	0	0	0	Howard, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	0
Brain, ss.	0	2	1	4	0	0	Clancy, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0	0
Warner, c.	0	2	8	1	0	0	Peitz, c.	0	1	2	9	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	3	0	0	Robertaille, p.	0	0	0	3	3	0
							Leach, lf.	0	1	3	2	0	
Total	1	10	27	13	0		Total	2	8	27	15	3	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Brain, Smoot. Leach, Arndt. Double plays—Taylor, Brain, Arndt, and Grady; Wagner, Ritchey, and Howard; Robertaille and Ritchey. Stolen base—Wagner. Hit by pitcher—By Robertaille, 1. Wild pitches—Robertaille, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Robertaille, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 4; by Robertaille, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Pittsburg, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Klem. Attendance, 1,200.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. -Adv.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Take Two Games from the World's Champions.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., June 28.—Two more evenly played and harder fought games than those between the New York and Boston Americans this afternoon it would be difficult to imagine. New York won both by luck in batting and by daring base running. Keeler scored in the first inning of the first game on three hits and a sacrifice and Boston tied the score in the second on a base on balls, a sacrifice, and Stahl's double. In the fifth Collins singled to right. Ferris hit to the same place, sending Collins to third. Chesbro threw Criger out. Dineen hit to Chesbro, who threw to Kleinow at the plate, getting Collins. Dineen stole, and on the throw-down Ferris scored on Elberfeld's low return. Chesbro and Kleinow protested so hard over this decision that Umpire McCarty ordered them both out of the game. Powell and McGuire succeeded them. After this the Bostons made no hits. In the tenth inning Dougherty delighted the big crowd by stealing second and aroused wild cheers by stealing home.

In the second game Chesbro and McGuire were the New Yorks' battery, and Winter and McGovern were in the points for Boston. It was a pitchers' battle, with the Boston "pony" showing up admirably in comparison with his distinguished rival. The crowd was on edge for the last game of the series, and was also overflowing with good wishes for the visitors. The special feature of the game was Keeler's phenomenal catch in the sixth inning, when he jumped three feet in the air and pulled down Grimshaw's high liner with his left hand—a catch that old-timers said beat all Boston records. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
D'gh'ty, lf.	1	2	3	0	0		Selbach, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Keeler, rf.	1	2	1	1	0	1	Parent, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	0	0	3	0	Burkett, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	
W'lliams, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	0	Stahl, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	
Chase, 1b.	0	0	18	0	0	0	G'msh'w, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	
Elb'feld, ss.	0	0	2	0	1		Collins, 3b.	0	3	3	5	0	
Yeager, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	0	Ferris, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	
Fultz, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0	Criger, c.	0	0	4	0	1	
Kleinow, c.	0	0	0	3	1	0	Dineen, p.	0	0	0	1	1	
M'Guire, c.	1	2	1	1	0	0	*Freeman	0	0	0	0	0	
Chesbro, p.	0	1	1	1	5	0	†Unglaub	0	0	0	0	0	
Powell, p.	1	1	0	3	0								
Total	5	9	30	15	2		Total	2	4	30	11	2	

*Batted for Criger in tenth inning. †Batted for Dineen in tenth inning.

New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—5
Boston	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Sacrifice hits—Grimshaw, Conroy. Two-base hits—Collins, Powell. Three-base hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Dougherty (2,) Fultz, Stahl, Dineen. Double play—Chesbro and Chase. Hits—Off Chesbro, 3 in five innings; off Powell, 1 in five innings. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 3; off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 3; by Dineen, 2. Passed ball—Criger. Umpires—Messrs. McCarty and Kelley. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
D'gh'ty, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		Selbach, rf.	0	0	5	0	0	
Keeler, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		Parent, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	
Conroy, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		Burkett, lf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Williams, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0		Stahl, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	
Chase, 1b.	1	0	13	0	0		Grim'w, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0	
Yeager, ss.	0	0	3	6	0		Collins, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0	
Fultz, cf.	1	0	1	0	0		Ferris, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	
McGuire, c.	0	1	6	0	0		McGov'n, c.	0	0	4	1	0	
Chesbro, p.	0	1	1	4	0		Winter, p.	0	1	0	1	0	
Total	3	5	27	14	0		Total	1	8	27	10	0	

*Batted for Waddell in ninth inning.

New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Two-base hits—Chesbro, Conroy, Dougherty. Three-base hit—Burkett. Stolen bases—Chase (2,) Fultz (2,) Double plays—Williams, Yeager, and Chase; Chesbro and Chase. First base on balls—Off Winter, 2; off Chesbro, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Winter, 1. Struck out—By Winter, 4; by Chesbro, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and McCarty. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—13,664.

DETROIT, 4; CLEVELAND, 1.

DETROIT, June 28.—Detroit won the closing game of the series with Cleveland to-day on Hickman's two home runs over left field fence, the first of the year on the grounds. The fielding was sharp, and Mullin pitched well when in tight places. Score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss.	1	2	2	1	0		Jackson, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Dooley, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		Bay, cf.	0	0	6	0	0	
Hickman, rf.	2	2	2	0	1		Flick, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	
Crawf'd, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0		Lajoie, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0	
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		O'Brien, 3b.	0	2	1	4	0	
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0		Turner, ss.	0	2	1	2	0	
M'Intyre, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Stovall, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	
Drill, c.	0	0	1	6	0		Buelow, c.	0	0	0	1	0	
Mullin, p.	0	0	0	0	5	0	*Bemis	0	0	1	0	0	
							†Kahl	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	4	7	27	12	1		Total	1	10	24	11	0	

*Batted for Buelow in ninth inning. †Batted for Rhoades in the ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0—4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hit—Coughlin. Home runs—Hickman, 2. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Rhoades, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 4; Cleveland, 11. Struck out—By Mullin, 4. Double play—Schaefer and Drill. Time—1:40. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,500.

WASHINGTON, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 3

WASHINGTON, June 28.—For seven innings to-day Waddell was a puzzle to Washington, but in the eighth the home team solved his delivery for a double and four singles, which, with the assistance of an error and three bases on balls, scored six runs. Townsend pitched in good form. Score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1		Hartsel, lf.	0	1	2	1	0	
Jones, cf.	1	1	4	1	0		Hoffman, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	
Stahl, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0		Davis, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0	
Knoll, rf.	1	2	1	0	0		L. Cross, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	
H'lsman, lf.	1	3	3	0	1		Seybold, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Mullen, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0		Murphy, 2b.	1	0	1	1	1	
Cassidy, ss.	0	2	4	6	0		Knight, ss.	1	1	3	1	1	
K'tredge, c.	0	1	1	1	0		Schreck, c.	0	1	8	4	0	
T'nsend, p.	1	1	1	0	0		Waddell, p.	0	0	1	3	0	
							*Barton	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	6	12	27	13	2		Total	3	6	24	11	1	

*Batted for Waddell in ninth inning.

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	—6
Philadelphia	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Knoll, (2,) Hartsel. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Kittredge, Seybold. Stolen bases—Cross, Murphy. Double play—Cassidy, Mullen and Stahl. Left on bases—Washington, 8; Philadelphia, 6. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 3; off Waddell, 2. First base by errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Struck out—By Townsend, 1, by Waddell, 8. Wild pitch—Townsend. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—2,002.

CHICAGO, 3; ST. LOUIS, 2.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Chicago to-day defeated St. Louis by 3 to 2 in the tenth inning, when the local men bunched hits. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		R'k'feld, 2b.	0	2	2	3	1	
Green, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		Stone, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Holmes, lf.	0	0	3	1	0		Van Z't, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Davis, ss.	0	2	4	1	0		Frisk, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
Donohue, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0		Koehler, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Isbell, rf.	0	1	1	1	0		Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	2	1	
Sullivan, c.	0	0	7	0	0		Gleason, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1	
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	5	3	1		Sugden, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	
T'nehill, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		Weaver, c.	1	0	8	0	0	
White, p.	2	1	0	1	1		Howell, p.	1	1	1	5	0	
Total	3	6	30	12	2		Total	2	4	28	13	3	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—3
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hits—Rockenfeld, Tannehill. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, (3.) Wallace, Dundon. Stolen base—Sullivan. Double plays—Holmes and Donohue; Wallace, Rockenfeld, and Sugden. Struck out—By White, 6; by Howell, 7. Passed ball—Sullivan. Bases on balls—Off White, 5; off Howell, 3. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 4,130.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Clarkson's Pitching Puzzles Baltimoreans and Jersey City Wins by 3 to 0.

The Baltimoreans were unable yesterday to gauge Walter Clarkson's delivery in the game with Jersey City, and they suffered a shutout. The local men's fielding was faultless and they wielded the bat opportunely, hitting the ball when hits meant runs. The score:

BALTIMORE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Beal, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	3	Clem't, cf.	1	0	0	0	0	
Kelly, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		Bean, ss.	2	2	2	4	0	
McAl'se, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		Keister rf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Jordan, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0		Merritt, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0	
Neal, ss.	0	1	1	4	2	0	Hal'gan, lf.	0	1	3	0	0	
L'd'g'r, 2b.	0	0	0	2	4	0	Pattee, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0	
Hall'n, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0		Woods, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	
Hearne, c.	0	0	2	5	0	0	McAuley, c.	0	0	6	3	0	
McNeill, p.	0	1	0	1	1		Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	4	0	
Mason, p.	0	0	0	0	0								
*Byers	0	0	0	0	0		Total	3	6	27	14	0	
Total	0	5	24	7	1								

*Batted for McNeill in eighth inning.

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3

First base by errors—Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 5; Jersey City, 7. First base on balls—Off McNeill, 3; off Clarkson, 2. Struck out—By McNeill, 2; by Mason, 2; by Clarkson, 6. Two-base hits—Bean, Woods, Neal. Stolen bases—Clement, Bean, (2,) Keister, (2.) Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance, 2,200.

PROVIDENCE, 8; NEWARK, 6.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 28.—The Newarks outbatted Providence in to-day's game, but the home team placed its hits better and won by a score of 8 to 6, making it three straight. The "Grays" put up a great fielding game, Rock, Dunn, and Conn excelling. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0		O'Hagan, c.	0	0	6	5	0	
Dillard, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		Mahling, 2b.	0	2	4	2	1	
Dunn, 2b.	3	2	7	5	0		Swander, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Thomas, c.	1	0	2	0	0		Jones, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	
Ball, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		C'k'man, 3b.	1	2	2	4	0	
Conn, 1b.	2	1	11	0	0		Murphy, rf.	1	2	0	0	0	
Brodie, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		Spooner, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0	
Rock, ss.	1	2	2	7	1		C'ghton, ss.	1	1	0	1	2	
Poole, p.	0	1	0	0	0		Hesterfer, p.	1	1	0	1	0	
Nops, p.	0	0	0	1	0		*McLane	1	1	1	0	0	
Total	8	12	27	15	1		Total	6	12	24	13	3	

*Batted for Hesterfer in the ninth inning.

Providence	2	0	2	0	0	2	2	0	—8
Newark	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	—6

Two-base hit—Poland. Three-base hits—Cockman, Murphy. Mahling. Home run—McLane. Sacrifice hit—Poland, Thomas, Brodie. First base on balls—Off Poole, 1; off Nops, 1; off Hesterfer, 3. Struck out—By Nops, 2; by Hesterfer, 2. Double plays—Rock, Dunn, and Conn, 3; Dunn, Rock, and Conn. Passed balls—O'Hagan, 3. Wild pitch—Hesterfer. Hit by pitcher—By Poole, 1. Left on bases—Providence, 6; Newark, 5. First base by errors—Providence, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Conway. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—1,206.

TWO VICTORIES FOR BUFFALO.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, June 28.—Buffalo took both games to-day from Montreal. The locals played so badly in the second contest that the "bleachers" cheered the visitors. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	5	10	1
Montreal	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	8	1

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister; Pappalau and Gibson.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	6	9	1
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4

Batteries—Milligan and McManus; Barber and Raub.

TORONTO, 2; ROCHESTER, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., June 28.—In an eleven-inning game of first-class ball this afternoon Toronto beat Rochester by 2 to 1. Not until the last half of the eleventh, when Cleary met with hard luck through the errors of Shortstop Smith and First Baseman Housser, was the tie broken by Torpnto. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	4
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	7	0

Batteries—Cleary and Steelman; Currie and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	31	21	.596	Toronto	24	26	.480
Providence	31	21	.596	Newark	23	30	.434
Jersey City	30	21	.588	Rochester	20	30	.400
Buffalo	26	28	.531	Montreal	19	32	.373

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Newark.
Baltim

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

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THE EQUITABLE TRUSTEES.

The Trustees chosen by Mr. RYAN to select Directors for the Equitable have announced the names of nine gentlemen from different parts of the country to fill vacancies existing in the board. It is safe to say that the standard of ability, character, and reputation applied in these nominations could not possibly have been improved in any practicable mode of selection by the policy holders. Probably it would not have been approached. The first action of the Trustees is a striking justification of their appointment.

The announcement of the names of Directors is accompanied by a statement from the Trustees to the policy holders of the aims of the Trustees, the condition of the society, and the part the policy holders may and should take in shaping the future. The aim of the Trustees is, as they define it, "to avail ourselves of all the knowledge and information within our reach to secure for Directors from among policy holders such persons as are imbued with conservative views of management, and who will regard as distinctly violative of duty the use of the funds of the society directly or indirectly in the promotion, underwriting, or syndicating of new and uncertain enterprises, or the investment of such funds in speculative stocks and securities." The Trustees add that the "astounding revelations" brought to light by the investigations made have impressed them "with the grave responsibility" resting upon them to "prevent, so far as it is in their power, a repetition of a scandalous and tragic chapter" in the history of the society. And the lesson they read in the reports of the investigators is that "men who are more concerned in making money for themselves than in discharging a sacred trust should not have control of a life insurance company."

This is a terribly severe judgment to pass upon the past of the Equitable. It is formed and expressed with knowledge and under a sense of grave responsibility by a body of gentlemen of unquestioned and unsurpassed claim to the implicit confidence of the public. This fact renders all the more significant and conclusive the following equally clear and deliberate statement: "We feel like saying to you that, notwithstanding the afflictions of the Equitable Society, its resources, assets, and surplus are too great, and reforms in its management are too promising, to admit of doubt or misgiving on your part concerning the safety of your policy investments." To bring about these promising reforms, and to "promote the safety and success" of the company, the Trustees appeal to the policy holders for "sensible and independent aid uninfluenced by insidious and suspicious influence." Since we may accept the nine selections announced as an example of what the Trustees have so far been able to do and an earnest of what they seek to do, with the aid of the policy holders, the co-operation of the latter should and we doubt not will be heartily given.

THE CHINESE BOYCOTT—A NEW PHASE.

Our dispatches of yesterday from Peking place the question of the Chinese boycott on American goods in a somewhat new light. Heretofore the grievances that have been presented as occasioning the resentment toward our people have grown out of the ill-treatment of classes of Chinese visiting this country under the clear provisions of the treaty with China, and this harsh treatment has been caused by the efforts of our immigration officers to prevent the admission of coolies or Chinese workmen. The explanation has been, as made by the head of the Immigration Bureau himself, that the certificates held by many pretending to be of the admissible classes were really fraudulent, and that the men seeking admission were in reality coolies. The explanation is inadequate, and the President so regards it. But now we are informed from Peking that the anti-American movement is largely caused by the refusal of our Government to admit Chinese to Hawaii and to the Philippines. Those excluded from these possessions of ours are not chiefly of the student or merchant classes, but are mostly coolies.

This raises an entirely different question from the one existing in the United States home territory, and the alleged new claim of the Chinese cannot rest on the same basis as the one put forward here. Our treaty with China does not require us to admit coolies to any part of our domain and not any more in our outlying possessions than in the States. The Chinese grievance, so far as Hawaii and the Philippines are concerned, has no foundation in violated obligations on our part. We have assumed no such obligations. On the contrary, the treaty, though made before these possessions came under American jurisdiction, contains an agreement by China that her workmen may be excluded without offense to her from American territory, and this necessarily embraces territory afterward acquired. Whether we do or do not determine to admit coolies in Hawaii and in the Philippines is a matter of domestic policy as to which the Chinese Government cannot assume to have any right, under actual treaty provisions, to a voice.

There is room for difference of opinion as to that question of domestic policy. It is quite true that in Hawaii the coolies would not come into competition with American labor to any appreciable extent. It is also true that the coolies could be made practically extremely useful in the development of the Philippine Islands, and especially in the extension of public works of sanitation, transportation, and harbor improvement which are sorely needed for the promotion of prosperous conditions there. But it has been decided by the Government of the Philippines that it is not advisable, on the whole, to permit the importation of coolies for such purposes or for others. Nor is there the slightest probability that such a policy would be disapproved and reversed by Congress at the present time. If, therefore, the work of our Government in removing causes of dissatisfaction in China is to include treatment of this new grievance, it will be rendered immensely more difficult.

ATTAINDER.

A correspondent raised in our columns yesterday, concerning the case of Judge HOOKER, a point striking by reason of its novelty in these words:

To remove a duly elected public officer from his office and trust simply by a resolution of the Legislature, for reasons and under circumstances which will cause him lasting disgrace, is to condemn a man by bill of attainder, and I think a Federal question may very properly be raised as to whether or not the clause in the Constitution which prohibits a State from passing any bill of attainder applies to this case.

It does not take much inquiry, however, to see that there is nothing in the point but its novelty, and that any Judge, with one possible and precarious exception, before whom it might be raised, would instantly order it to be lowered.

Attainder is not the removal of an office holder by a tribunal legally constituted for that purpose. Attainder is the extinction of the civil rights and capacities of the person attainted. In old days it was the necessary accompaniment of a sentence of death. Its effect was to forfeit to the Government all the estate of the sentenced person, to "corrupt his blood," so that nothing could pass by inheritance "to, from, or through him," and to kill him, in law, before he was dead in fact. The passage of bills of attainder in this country is prohibited by the Constitution, either to Congress or to the States. But attainder was not abolished in England until "the thirty-third of Victoria." Before that a bill of attainder was in effect a capital sentence by act of Parliament, the courts being used in a merely ministerial capacity to execute a sentence already pronounced.

Evidently there is nothing at all in the authorization to the Legislature to remove a holder of judicial office by a two-thirds vote which has any analogy to the passage of a bill of attainder.

Our correspondent draws a distinction between "finding a man guilty by due process of law" and "declaring him guilty by legislative decree." There is no such distinction. The declaration by two-thirds of the Legislature that a man is unfit to remain upon the bench is "due process of law" in his case, made so by the Constitution of the State of New York, and made so, as most reflecting men must agree, in view of the case of Judge HOOKER, in wise prevision of the time when such a case might arise, and when there would be no other means so swift and efficacious of relieving the administration of justice in the State of New York of an intolerable scandal.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, "OLD GRAD."

The laying aside of official dignity, the waiving of ceremony, the assumption for the time being of the status and the privileges of an "old Grad," on the twenty-fifth reunion of his class at Harvard, all this is quite characteristic of our still young President. And the interesting and pleasurable thing about it is that it is not only natural to him but in practical harmony with the spirit of our National life. It involves no condescension on the part of our Chief Executive and imposes no difficulties on his companions. No hereditary sovereign, however much he might "reign and not rule," could attain precisely the same degree of freedom. The Emperor of Germany when he sat down with his former classmates at Bonn, sang their songs and drank their toasts, though he was as completely with them as his joyous spirit and his kindly personality inspired him to be, still was not completely of them. For Mr. ROOSEVELT there was only the consciousness of the Secret Service men in the anterooms—irksome enough to him—to remind him or his friends of the high office conferred on him by the suffrages of his countrymen.

Of course it does not at all follow that the conditions which permit this to be true are necessarily the best conditions for all peoples, and we are not called upon to plume ourselves upon their existence among us, much less to deplore their absence in older countries. But they are very pleasant for us to contemplate, and we may at least congratulate ourselves that we have a President who can take advantage of them with such simple and genuine enjoyment, a President who forfeits nothing of the real dignity of his office in laying it aside for a day, one to whom ceremony is worth while only as it attaches to the office, and who does not find it necessary for the maintenance of self-respect or of the entire respect of his associates, whoever they may be. We have never suffered, for that matter, from Presidents who did not understand the essential relation of their office to common American citizenship, nor have we ever had one that did not thoroughly respect the dignity of his office. But it is to be said of Mr. ROOSEVELT that, more than any, perhaps, he has been constantly inspired by a strong sense of his representative character, and feels intensely and steadily and spontaneously the closest sympathy with the people of whom he is temporarily the chief, but of whom always he is one. He may seem to some of us at times to err as to the course imposed on him by this feeling, but the feeling, we think, never fails him. It is a good thing. He was a lad of twenty-one when he was graduated. He is in the prime of his manhood now, and ranks very high among the strong men of the entire world. As an old graduate in the halls of Harvard he is as naturally and rightly one of the company as he was a quarter of a century ago one of the younger company. His countrymen are heartily glad that he "had a bully time."

DOES WEALTH INVOLVE "SAD ISOLATION"?

The address of President WHEELER of the University of California on "The Abundant Life" is significant of the present trend of thought on the whole subject of the position and obligations of the rich, which finds expression not merely in academic utterances from the professorial chair, but in every expression of public opinion in speech and print. Noting the familiar fact of the rapid increase in this country of the number of the very rich, and commenting upon the habits of living which large wealth induces, if it does not compel, President WHEELER said:

One of the saddest features of lives pursued by wealth consists in their isolation from humanity. People who maintain steam yachts and dine Frenchfully at night and flit between Lenox and Newport and Palm Beach and Homburg are naturally and automatically driven into the society of the like conditioned and bound there. Their sons attend the same expensive academies, their daughters are polished off at the same élite schools, their sons and daughters meet together and they intermarry and interdivorce, and the caste of the great rich emerges. Sound judgment and clear perspective in the motives and movements of human life are seldom found among these people of the caste who drag the golden ball and chain.

This is probably all true, but it is in no sense the recognition of a phenomenon born of conditions peculiar to this country or the present time. So far as can be learned from a study of history, the talent for wealth-getting has ever been very unequally distributed. The result has been that in every age and country some have gained fortunes relatively great, and in consequence have been in a sense isolated. Originally the isolation was defensive, it may be, whence castles, and later exclusive, because isolation was agreeable. Those upon whom the accident of birth conferred no class distinction are often ambitious of simulating it by surrounding themselves with the means for and the evidences of voluntary class isolation. That they are more unhappy in consequence of such isolation than are those who look on from the outside or peer through the palings of unscalable fences may not be true. It is by no means as happy within as it seems to be; and for that matter it is by no means as happy without as those within may think it. When the Prince and the pauper changed places neither found the new conditions much more satisfactory than the old ones had been. The poor envy the rich, and always did, for a thousand reasons; the rich are said sometimes to envy the poor their freedom from indigestion, insomnia, apprehension, and ennui. But if the chance to change conditions were offered more of the poor would accept wealth, with all its obligations, and remain measurably content therewith, than would of those who wear the golden ball and chain divest themselves of these incumbrances and take their places in the average social condition.

Isolation, agreeable or sad, is not a necessary condition of wealth. The desire for it, through inability to find any pleasure in intimate intercourse with humanity, may be a concomitant of the talent for acquisition which permits some men to amass great fortunes. In their children, to whom this wealth passes by inheritance, it is the effect of education and habit. They prefer to live as the rich live, to intermarry, interdivorce, be nomads, remain through life in the artificial atmosphere of their caste. All this may not bring happiness, and very seldom does, but it may confer the nearest approach to happiness of which the virtims are capable. That poverty, per se, relative or actual, confers happiness never was true and never will be. The most that can be said on this point is that a large number of right-minded people have been happy in spite of it. Perhaps some who are rich are also happy.

The summary of the work of the naval board created to examine the conditions as to steamboats in the various ports given out by Secretary METCALF shows that the Steamboat Inspection Service needs complete reorganization. How to reorganize it so as to secure permanently better results is a question not at all easy to answer. Unsafe hulls, defective boilers, useless life preservers, fire hose of which 50 per cent. burst on first test, inefficient fire drills or none at all, lifeboats which cannot be launched and would not float if they were, are conditions shown to exist almost everywhere. With such a report in hand Secretary METCALF knows what he has to deal with. How would a constant shifting of the Inspectors, so that vessels certified would come constantly under the observation of new men without accountability to local influences, answer as an experiment? If the law makes a certificate a continuing protection it should be amended at the first opportunity, so that it shall be competent for an Inspector to inspect a vessel as often as he deems it proper to do so and whenever information is received of conditions inviting attention. Furthermore, certification should guarantee nothing except that at the date on which a certificate was granted no violation of the law was discovered. In a word, the responsibility should at all times rest with the owners, and it should be impossible for them to take shelter behind official certification when detected in negligence.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Interfering with Selection. An amateur scientist, whose knowledge would indeed be impressive if it equaled his own confidence in its extent, coolly referred, this week, to what he called "the much-discussed fact that civilization interferes with natural selection and the elimination of the unfit." Of course there is no such fact, and the much discussion is only the expansion of a delusion. "Natural selection," if there is such a thing, must "by definition" be an inviolable law with which man, civilized or barbarian, can no more interfere by his little experiments than he can change the law of falling bodies by inventing balloons. Yet scientists who are not altogether amateurs will say, or at least allow their pupils to conclude, that poor, frail mortals are more or less superior to the law that governs other animals and plants. Surely, when any type survives as a type, its survival is proof of its superiority to that which perished. Under the theory, man is himself the descendant of miserable little Eocene mammals that must have been viewed with lofty disdain by the great saurians. In the same way, the types we credit with superiority may not be as fit for future needs as we think, and present needs have nothing to do with the question except as it affects individuals. Civilization does make certain types fitter than they would be in a savage environment, but it doesn't change the law, and the fittest keep on surviving, the unfittest keep on perishing, just as they always did. An apparent weakling who is able to recover from typhoid is in some mysterious way the superior of the athletes who perish in an epidemic. Our coddling of types that seem to be utterly unfit—the tuberculous, criminal, insane, imbecile—worries the narrow-aperture logician, but it only ripples the great stream that flows on with direction unchanged. The wide-aperture logician, however, also makes an occasional mistake, especially that of falling into a sort of scientific fatalism as deadening as any other, and no theologian is more apt than he to get tangled up in the coils of free will and foreordination. Sometimes his most eloquently indignant tirades are directed against people who fully share his opinions, but are more disposed than he to admit that To-day has its interest and importance as well as To-morrow, particularly for the individual who to-morrow will be dead, though to-day he is very much alive. Still, the amateur scientist really should have chosen his words with greater care, and he well deserves any scolding he may get.

Silences That Are Mysterious. How truly dreadful is the revelation that department and bureau heads in Washington have been, some winking at and others directly inciting the employment of professional ball players to strengthen the department nines! And how very much more horrible is it that these professionals have been paid out of the Public Treasury, nominally as workers for the Government, but really for their services on the "diamond"! We are certain to hear many an angry exclamation over these disclosures and many a gloomy prophecy as to the consequences of such fraud and robbery. It is, however, also certain, or almost certain, that the disclosures will bring immediate reform of these particular abuses, and that the incriminated officials will hasten to defend themselves if they can, and, if they cannot, to repent and bring forth meet fruits. No such approach to certainty marks the strangely similar case of some of the college Faculties in their relation to collegiate sports, and great numbers of college athletes are apparently quite indifferent to the terrible charges that have recently been made against them in public print. Yet, if the accusations made are true, the professors, some of them mentioned by name, are winking at or inciting the misuse of funds held in trust for widely different uses, and the undergraduates are content with a status unlike that of the professional only that theirs is covered up by some lying, a little perjury, and a lot of false pretense, while his is frank, open, and in itself entirely moral. Many are wondering how eminent financiers can remain silent under direct charges of misdemeanor and felony. It is not half so remarkable as that the college men, old and young, are not thrown into a state of voluble excitement and self-exculpation when they are made the subject of articles that read like the Newgate Calendar.

More Money Under a Microscope. As a contribution to the "tainted money" controversy that made by Mrs. WILLIAM CONNELL is so valuable that it should, or at least well might, revive interest in that waning or waned sensation. Mrs. CONNELL, when asked this week in a Brooklyn court why she wouldn't live with her husband and wanted to deprive him of the society of her children and his, presented none of the usual wifely grievances. She did not charge unfaithfulness, cruelty, or failure to support. She only insisted that the money with which her husband tried to supply her in generous quantities was not good enough for her or her children to live upon because it was "earned" on the race track. She called it, not "tainted" but "dishonest" money, though we do not understand from the reports of the hearing that its acquirement was at all dishonest according to the standards of race tracks and those who frequent them. The problem presented to the scrupulous Mrs. CONNELL was in many details strangely like that with which a certain missionary society recently struggled, and how strangely different was its solution of the problem from the one she reached! Strange, too, was the advice of Justice KELLY. "In the natural order of things," he said to Mrs. CONNELL, "your father and mother will leave this world before you. Your only friend then will be your husband. Let me advise you to return to him." We more than suspect that the plaintiff found this argument irrelevant—that it left her compunctions unweakened. We also suspect, from the fact that the Justice left the children in the mother's full custody, despite her preference for the parental over the conjugal home, that, whatever his opinion of her "practicality," or whatever his fears for her material future, he had an underlying admiration for her reckless consistency in adjusting act to profession—an admiration which the missionary society to which reference has been made did not win from quite everybody by its ingeniously defended decision in a similar case.

THE FUNDAMENTAL WRONG.

Is the Equitable Case Typical of Modern Business Conditions?

To The Editor of The New York Times:

Your comment upon the report of Superintendent Hendricks is admirable as far as it goes, but does it go far enough? You speak as if these revelations bore only upon a few individuals and a particular corporation, but surely this is an inadequate lesson to draw from the facts.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society is no ordinary company. It controls funds valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. It is the creator of trust companies and banks. Its ramifications extend throughout the financial world. Its Directors have always included the most distinguished leaders of the business world, and the most deeply incriminated officials are men of the class which the Chamber of Commerce most delights to honor.

Is it not a perfectly fair inference that these "Equitable" methods are good average samples of the manner in which the other great financial institutions of Wall Street are managed? Mr. Lawson's articles, Miss Tarbell's book, and many another pointer indicate the same probability, and it seems almost unfair to pick out particular individuals for animadversion, when the evils are inherent in the system. Human nature cannot stand the strain of managing such enormous accumulations of other people's earnings. Never, in any period of the world's history when such accumulations have existed, has it met the test, and it is idle to suppose that even such conspicuous moralists as Mr. Ryan and Mr. Morton can succeed in changing human nature.

The evil consists in the accumulations themselves, and the way to prevent them is to abolish the various monopolies upon which they depend. Trace any one of these swollen streams to its source, and you are sure to find either monopoly or fraud. It is a comparative waste of time to pay much attention to the doings of Mr. Alexander and the Hydes. The fundamental wrong is the opportunity which we give them—the unjust lever of monopoly which we ourselves place in their hands.

It is a pity that at a time when business morals are so much in question Secretary Taft should think it opportune to place the standard for American Ministers abroad so low. ERNEST H. CROSBY.
Rhinebeck, N. Y., June 23, 1905.

Mr. Morton and the Equitable.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The views expressed by "Policy Holder" in to-day's issue of your valued paper I certainly concur with.

That a self-confessed violater of the law should be chosen to supplant officials of the Equitable Society who are being removed for having violated their trust is a strange commentary on the present state of public opinion, and demonstrates clearly in what esteem our laws are held. Still more remarkable is the fact that the gentleman referred to should be highly recommended by our Chief Magistrate, whose duty it is to uphold the law and to have those punished who disregard it.

ANOTHER POLICYHOLDER.
New York, June 26, 1905.

Cui Bono?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Without dissenting in any particular from what "Church Warden" has written in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the 27th, the inquiry arose in my mind, as I was reading his words, what good is accomplished by such emanations? None at all.

Not long since, a gentleman lost an only daughter, who was a member and a faithful believer in the teachings of the Protestant Episcopal Church. His last service to her was to read for her the service for the "Visitation of the Sick."

A short time after her burial one of her brothers expressed sentiments something like those of "Church Warden," to which the bereaved father replied: "My son, probably you and I do not differ much about such matters, but when you recall what a comfort that religion was to the little girl who has gone before, never be heard to say a word against it." How much better this sounds than any "criticism," high or otherwise.

New York, June 28, 1905. WILLOUGHBY.

They Woke Up at Last.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In answer to "S. B. J.'s" "Do Women Want Too Much?" I wish to make the following statement: While riding on a Yonkers car a few days ago an elderly lady somewhat lame boarded the car. There were very few ladies on the car, and all the seats were occupied. After waiting a reasonable length of time for some gentleman to rise and none doing so, I arose and offered the lady my seat, for which she was very grateful. Then it dawned upon some of the "poor, tired-out" men (this happened to be on a Sunday) that they were occupying more space than necessary, and so they moved up and made room for me also. I am not seeking credit; therefore I do not sign my name. But of which is it the best proof—are men selfish or "Do Women Want Too Much?"

New York, June 26, 1905. G. M.

Heredity Mysteries.

From The Washington Post.

"If there is much virtue in the doctrine of inherited qualities, why is there such a vast difference as we see in a multitude of instances between brothers or between sisters?" said Mr. R. T. Huffmayer of San Francisco. "Years ago I began to make a study of this matter, and I have a book at home filled with cases bearing on fraternal disparities. I know of a learned jurist, and a most excellent man from every point of view, who has a brother in the penitentiary. I knew of a family of six brothers, three of whom were men of the highest social and business standing, while the other three were knaves and vagabonds, outcasts from society. They had the same father and mother, the same moral and intellectual training. Whence the difference? I know of two sisters, one of whom is an angel and the other a totally depraved creature. Inherited qualities often exist and are influential in the formation of character, but the law of their transmission is wholly uncertain."

WOULD OSTRACIZE GRAFTERS.

J. B. Dill Attacks Dummy Directors in Address at Oberlin.

OBERLIN, Ohio, June 28.—James B. Dill of New York, in an address to the graduating class at Oberlin College today, delivered a rebuke to men who misuse places of honor and trust for personal gain. "Grafting," he declared, was foreign to the true American character, and had been developed by the rush for wealth and the recognition of false standards by educated men in the competitive struggle. He said in part:

"A large part of our modern prosperity is bottomed on an overproduction of fraud and sham. The crisis is acute. A feeling of distrust is growing throughout the country. Many branches of financial business have in one way or another been seized by the unscrupulous for the purpose of deceiving the unwary. Trust companies have been made the mediums of the flotation of specious and fraudulent promotions.

"Some companies in the field of life insurance, the highest and in a sense a sacred form of investment, are, as we all know now, conduits through which the savings of the policy holders are diverted into operations for speculative purposes.

"Credit and good faith, not money, are the basis of business. Good or bad, our modern prosperity is founded on public confidence. Take that away and the whole fabric falls.

"The dummy Director of a great company who dummyizes himself for pay, whether by the year or by the job, who uses his place to control the use and disposition of other people's money for personal gain, is in no position to criticise the clerk who falsifies his accounts or the employe who embezzles. Yet we all know of instances where men who have stolen a million have sent to jail employes who took only hundreds or thousands of dollars.

"It is the fault of public opinion, and public opinion is our opinion, yours and mine—yours of me, mine of you, ours of all the rest. We have to learn to recognize graft and the grafters, however respectable their disguise, and to punish them—not alone by imprisonment and fine, but, with all the might of the terrible scorn of society.

"We have to recognize that the seeds of Socialism, revolution, and anarchy are sown by the man of our own class and kind who pretends to be what he is not; these seeds are cultivated by the grafting bank officer, insurance officer, man in power in financial organizations—in short, by every grafter who in his dealings with the public departs openly or secretly from old-fashioned Ten-Commandment honesty."

GUFFEY HITS STANDARD OIL.

Petitions Commerce Commission Against Rates from the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Col. James M. Guffey, Democratic leader in Pennsylvania, has entered the lists against the Standard Oil Company by filing a petition with the Inter-State Commerce Commission in behalf of the Gulf Refining Company of Port Arthur, Texas, of which he is President, against the Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific; Alabama Great Southern, and New Orleans and Northeastern Railroads.

These companies are charged with having entered into a combination with the Standard Oil Company by which that company gets a monopoly through discriminating rates prohibitive to the products of the plaintiff.

The aim is to enable the Southern oil producers to break into the Northern field, from which they have been rigidly excluded.

It is alleged that the railroads will haul oil cars north empty rather than give the Southern oil men the benefit of the Standard's rates. The crude oil output in Texas and Louisiana, after a development of but four years, it is represented, amounts to about 30,000,000 barrels a year, in comparison with a total annual production in Kansas, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania fields of only 54,000,000 barrels.

HIGGINS'S BOARDS ATTACKED

Grady Denounces Partisan Policy—Aldridge Is Confirmed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—George W. Aldridge was confirmed by the Senate to-day as a member of the State Railroad Commission by unanimous vote. While the Democrats did not urge any personal objection to Mr. Aldridge, Senator Grady made the consideration of the nomination the occasion for criticism of the policy of Gov. Higgins, saying:

"I wish to most earnestly protest against making the State Railroad Commission a partisan machine, and I want to emphasize that protest if it shall apply to the State Gas Commission as well."

In reply Senator Raines said the same criticism might be made with equal force against the Mayor of New York.

Grady retorted:

"While Mayor McClellan has appointed partisans to offices which are purely political, he has refrained from such appointments when it came to making up commissions which have nothing to do with politics. When he appointed a Water Commission, for instance, he named two Republicans and only one Democrat."

WATER PROBLEM TAKEN UP.

State Commission Appoints a Committee to Meet Mayor McClellan.

ALBANY, June 28.—The new State Water Commission organized here this morning and called on Gov. Higgins. The Governor urged them to take immediate steps looking toward increasing the water supply of New York City.

The commission adopted a resolution that "as the matter of providing a permanent and abundant supply of pure water for New York City is of pressing importance," a committee of two be appointed to confer at once with Mayor McClellan about an office in which might be put papers and maps. John A. Sleicher and Dr. Ernest Lederle were appointed as the committee. Dr. Lederle was made temporary Secretary.

HAWTHORNE STATE MEDIATOR

Civic Federation Official Chosen to Succeed Richard Gilleland.

ALBANY, June 28.—Commissioner Sherman of the State Labor Department has accepted the resignation of Richard Gilleland of New York City as State mediator of industrial disputes, and has appointed Robert W. Hawthorne of Brooklyn to fill the vacancy. The salary is $2,500.

Mr. Hawthorne has been Secretary for three years of the Committee on Consolidation of the New York Civic Federation.

New Phenix Bank Directors.

The stockholders of the Phenix Bank have voted to increase the Directorate from fourteen to twenty-one members, and Irving A. Stearns, Frederick D. Underwood, and Robert P. Perkins have been elected Directors.

Speed Didn't Cause It.

From The Baltimore American.

First Messenger Boy—What did de boss say when he had yez on de carpet fer gittin' split offen yer bike an' muddyin' yer new duds?

Second Messenger Boy—He said his decision was same as President Newman's of th' N'York Central.

F. M. B.—And what wuz dat?

S. M. B.—Dat in de light uv me reckerd he wuz convinced th' wreck wuzn't due t' speed.

The Cost of It.

From The Chicago News.

Greening—I suppose you are giving your son a liberal education.

Browning—Yes; and he's giving me an education in liberality.

ELECTRIC FANS PUT IN SUBWAY AT THE BRIDGE

Keep the Air Going Fast, but Make It No Cooler.

WELCOMED JUST THE SAME

Partitions Between the Tracks Suggested by Dr. Wesley Smith—Signs at a Readable Height.

Fans to keep the Subway air on the move were put up in the Brooklyn Bridge station yesterday. They kept the air moving fast, but if anybody imagined that they were going to cool the air off he was mistaken. They were welcomed, however, by the crowds that flocked to the station in the evening rush hour.

"Trouble is," said one of the Interborough's platform men, "that they somehow can't move the air enough to create a current that will bring much fresh air into the tunnel. If the station had a few more holes in it everything would be all right."

The fans are of the ordinary office type, and are driven by electricity. A dozen or more were put up on little shelves on the steel uprights that run along the centre of the easterly platform.

They were all humming merrily when the evening rush began. Men by the score took off their hats and stood in the current of air that swept the platform. They hailed the fans as a successful innovation.

Incidentally, the fans left the station darker, because to run each fan an incandescent light was removed to furnish power for the buzzing machine.

Dr. S. Wesley-Smith, who was for many years connected with the Department of Health and is a member of several medical societies, suggested yesterday that the best way to ventilate the Subway would be to separate the tracks by partitions, making, as it were, four tunnels instead of one.

"Thus," said Dr. Wesley-Smith, "a perfect ventilation at all stations will be established. Even a single partition, between the north-bound and south-bound tracks, would greatly improve matters. As it is now the trains moving rapidly in both directions only serve to churn the air without changing it. If each train ran in a separate tunnel it would create a funnel, and its rush would draw the air along with it to the nearest station.

"I am a daily patron of the Subway, and have thoroughly investigated the odor complained of as well as the bad ventilation. I have positively and scientifically demonstrated that the air of the Subway is pregnant with ozone; any one that chooses may do the same with little trouble.

"Ozone is good for victims of malaria. I have suffered from malaria, and the ozone in the Subway does me good."

One trouble that Subway passengers have had is the reading of the signs at the express stations. They hang too high. Painters yesterday started to correct this by putting "Grand Central" in plain letters about five feet up from the platform on every upright on the uptown side at the Grand Central Station. Similar signs will be put at other stations.

CHINA PREFERS ONE DOG.

Doesn't Want a Half Dozen Picking the Bone, Kang Yu Wei Says.

"China wants fair play," said Kang Yu Wei, through an interpreter at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon, in speaking of the growing boycott in his native country of American goods.

"We want something in return for what we give. And while I do not care to have it quoted as my own opinion, I assure you that the feeling in the Chinese Empire is that more consideration should be shown to our people who desire to enter the United States."

The Chinese reformer said that he spoke to President Roosevelt about the "unjust Chinese Exclusion act," and that the Chief Executive nodded his head many times, and at each nod said "Good." From this Kang Yu Wei said he drew the conclusion that the President would do his best to modify the act.

Kang Yu Wei was most eloquent when he was asked about his own ambition in the work of reform. His greatest aim, he said, was to see the Dowager Empress abdicate the throne in favor of the young Emperor.

"All the troubles of China in the past forty years," he said, "have resulted from the administration of the Dowager Empress. It was through her that China lost Manchuria. It was through her that Russia and Japan went to war. The Boxer troubles are also to her account. She is now seventy-three years old.

"I am sure that the influence of the Dowager Empress could be ended to-morrow if any one of the big powers desired it. I do not say that intervention would be a good thing, but I am sure that if it were politely suggested to the Dowager that she ought to retire she would see the wisdom of the suggestion.

"With her out of the way China would be a different country, and would speedily rise from the lethargic state into which it has fallen. Japan has surprised the Occident; so would China with the same opportunities.

"China is too big a bone for one dog to swallow. But if one wants to try and does not succeed, let him leave China where it is—not throw to a half dozen little dogs to pick at. I would much prefer to see one large dog get it than that it should fall to a lot of little dogs, who want to fight over it. I wish you to say for me, however, that my country is ready to befriend in the future the countries that have befriended our people in the past."

Kang Yu Wei is accompanied by his secretary and interpreter, Chee Kog Hean, and his daughter, Kang Tung Pih. Miss Kang Tung Pih dresses in European costume and speaks English. She will enter Barnard next year.

Last night his Excellency attended a banquet in Chinatown. To-day he will see Mayor McClellan.

CANTOR, CANALLER'S FRIEND.

Will Ask the Legislature to Investigate Decline in Boat Traffic Here.

Jacob A. Cantor, who was a Borough President once, emerged from obscurity yesterday as the friend of the shipping interests. After making a tour of the water front with Capt. Clark, the old-time cannaller, Mr. Cantor announced that he would call a meeting of maritime interests next week to frame a petition to the special session of the Legislature.

Mr. Cantor wants the Legislature to appoint a commission to investigate the causes of the loss of canalboat traffice at this port. It is thought that the commission might then recommend the building of new terminal facilities in this port and at Buffalo in connection with the $101,000,000 barge canal improvement.

Plea for Italian in City School Course.

The Board of Education referred yesterday to the Committee of Studies and Text Books a resolution offered by Commissioner J. N. Francolini making the study of Italian elective in the elementary schools, at least of the Italian quarter.

The salary of Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, Supervisor of Lectures, was increased from $5,500 to $6,500.

Early Inspection of Excursion Boats.

Collector of the Port Stranahan issued orders yesterday to the Customs Inspectors under him to begin on Sunday next the annual inspection of the excursion steamboats plying in New York Harbor. They work in conjunction with the Inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Bureau. The order is much earlier this year than last.

POOLROOM RUNNING IN SYNAGOGUE GUISE

We're at Service, Said Bettors to Police Axemen Outside.

PRETENDED RABBI JAILED

District Politician Rented the Poolroom Floor "for Religious Purposes"—Fraud in Grand Street.

Henry Jacobs, who insisted that he should be addressed as "the Rev. Henry Jacobs," when he was arraigned in the Essex Market Court yesterday, did not quite succeed in convincing Magistrate Moss that an establishment conducted by him at 412 Grand Street is a synagogue or he himself a sure enough rabbi. Jacobs consequently was held in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of keeping and maintaining a poolroom.

With five other men Jacobs was arrested last Friday. Capt. O'Connor and a squad of policemen armed with crowbars and axes rudely interrupted the "service" at the place Jacobs calls his "synagogue." The five other men were discharged for lack of evidence. Jacobs was held because he happened to have in his possession a marked five-dollar bill which Capt. O'Connor had seen first.

Jacobs explained that the bill had been put on the collection plate at a recent service, and that it was intended for a worthy charitable purpose. Capt. O'Connor swore that he had given the bill to Detective Eaton of his precinct with instructions to try and place a bet at Jacobs's establishment.

Detective Eaton swore he had given it to Henry Rosenzweig, who subsequently swore that he was the charitable person referred to by Jacobs. He declared, however, that he had given it to Jacobs while placing a two-dollar wager on the horse Geranium, which was running on Friday in the fourth race at Sheepshead Bay, and as far as Rosenzweig knows may be running yet.

Capt. O'Connor told the story of the raid in court yesterday. As soon as Detective Eaton reported to him that he had been successful in placing the bet, the captain went to the "synagogue" himself and demanded to be admitted. He was held up at the door while an eye scrutinized him through a peephole and a voice behind the door asked him what his business might be.

"Is there anything doing?" asked the Captain in a whisper.

"Oh, yes," said the Voice in Yiddish. "We are having religious services."

"Just what I thought," said the Captain. "That's the reason I came." Capt. O'Connor has been long enough on the east side to acquire the jargon.

"Ah, but you are no Hebrew," said the Voice on the other side, with a mocking laugh. "You can't come in here. You just sneak."

"But I am," said the Captain. "That peep hole is too small. Just open the door and have a good look at me."

"Oh, no," said the Voice. "Just wait a short time—ten hours or so. You are an Irisher, and you can't come in now while we are praying. You would spoil it all."

"We'll see," said the Captain. Then, calling his men, he broke into the place. According to the testimony, they found mingling with the panoply of religion such profane things as racing charts and other paraphernalia used in poolmaking. Six men, including Jacobs, were busy tearing the racing charts from the walls.

There is a saloon on the ground floor, with halls and meeting rooms upstairs, which frequently are rented to small Jewish congregations. One of the owners said he rented the premises last Wednesday to a Republican politician for religious purposes, and he believed they were so used.

Jacobs pleaded for release, saying that his people would have none to conduct their worship if he was locked up. The Magistrate advised a few members of his alleged flock to seek religious consolation elsewhere for the time being.

COURTED BY CABLE AND WON.

Mr. Couldrey Yesterday Married Miss Bladworth, Who Got the Messages.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUND BEACH, Conn., June 28.—A long courtship which much of the time was carried on by cable, with the help of a secret code, culminated to-day in the wedding of Miss Dfisy Bladworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bladworth of New York, to Paul Sidney Couldrey of Liverpool, British Columbia, and Australia. The groom is the junior partner of the firm of Alexander Hill, Stewart & Co. of Liverpool, England, and has until recently acted as manager of the large gold mines owned by that firm in British Columbia and Australia.

He met Miss Bradworth last Spring on the liner Umbria, when she was on her way to Europe to develop her voice, with a view to going on the concert stage. Three months later they returned to this country on the same boat again, but Mr. Couldrey had to hasten to British Columbia, where his presence was urgently needed in the interest of his firm's affairs.

It was then that the code was invented and agreed on. Not long after his arrival at the Le Roi mine in British Columbia Mr. Couldrey found that he would have to depart on short notice for Australia. After that the code worked overtime. By cable he pleaded for a definite answer to take along on his long deep sea trip. By cable he received the answer he hoped for. And by cable the correspondence was continued as long as Mr. Couldrey's Australian tour lasted.

The wedding took place this afternoon at the First Congregational Church, the Rev. De Witt C. Eggleston performing the ceremony. Miss Dorothy May Cook of New York, niece of the bride, was maid of honor. Miss Grace L. Cook of Canajoharie, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Shaw of New York were the bridesmaids. J. Henry Cook was the best man, and the ushers were Roy Greve, De Witt Roberts, William Philo Wood, and George C. Bladworth, all of New York.

The wedding was followed by a reception at Shoreham, the country home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Henry C. Cook of New York, to which 125 guests were invited.

GOV. GLENN, CHIEF ORATOR.

Will Make the First Long Talk in Wigwam July 4.

Gov. Robert Glenn of North Carolina is to be chief orator of the Tammany Fourth of July celebration to be held in the Fourteenth Street Wigwam next Tuesday. He is to make the first "long talk."

Gov. Folk of Missouri had been invited, but found it impossible to arrange his official duties so as to make the trip. He has written a long letter which will be read at the ceremonies.

Arrangements for the other speakers are being made rapidly, and will be announced by to-morrow night by Secretary Thomas F. Smith. As Justice James A. O'Gorman of the Supreme Court, the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, is on his way to Europe, it is expected that Corporation Counsel Delany or Justice Victor J. Dowling will preside and wear the silk hat and insignia of office.

Chief Croker's Son Fights a Fire.

GOOD GROUND, L. I., June 28.—Fire to-day destroyed the two-story laundry at the Shinnecock Bay House, on the shore of Tiana Bay. The flying sparks and embers set fire to the hotel and big barn near by, but by hard work both structures were saved. The son of Fire Chief Croker of New York, who has a country place here, formed a bucket brigade which mastered the flames.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

A splendid reproduction of Peale's portrait of the famous naval hero of the Revolution, done in four colors, will be given away as a souvenir of the recent discovery and approaching return of his remains from France to the country of his adoption, with THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES next Sunday, July 2. A picture well worth preserving. Order next Sunday's NEW YORK TIMES at once.—Adv.

GUEST-PHIPPS WEDDING.

Daughter of Henry Phipps Married to Lord Wimborne's Son.

LONDON, June 28.—Miss Amy Phipps, eldest daughter of Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, Penn., was married this afternoon in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, to Capt., the Honorable Frederick Edward Guest of the First Life Guards, third son of Lord Wimborne.

The church was filled, the guests including Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, the staff of the American Embassy, and most of the Americans prominent in London society, besides friends of the groom's family, noticeable among them being Princess Christian and the daughters of Princess Henry of Battenberg. The Archdeacon of London, the venerable William MacDonald Sinclair, and the rector of St. George's Church officiated.

Mr. Phipps gave gave away the bride, who was attended by two trainbearers and eight bridesmaids. The latter were Lady Mary Bowes-Lyon, the Honorable Gweneth Ponsonby, Miss Louise Wood of Pittsburg, Miss Margaretta Macveigh of Philadelphia, Miss Irene Catlin of St. Louis, Miss Hetty Davenport and Miss Gwendoline Burden of New York, and Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Reid.

The bride's gown was of rich white satin, draped with old lace, with a wreath of roses beneath a tulle veil.

After the ceremony a reception was held at Brook House, Park Lane, which Mr. Phipps has taken for the season. Over a thousand invitations were accepted and the handsome house, which was beautifully decorated with flowers, was crowded with guests. The presents were numerous and costly, including diamond tiaras and necklaces and other jewels.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Charlotte Everell Miller and Robert Bonner Bowler are to be married tomorrow afternoon at 3:45 o'clock in St. Peter's Church at Morristown, and a reception will follow at Macculloch Hall, the Miller home there. Miss Miller is the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller. (Miss Katherine Wise,) whose city home is at 113 East Thirtieth Street. The engagement was announced in this column in the Spring. Miss Miller, like her mother and sister, is musical.

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Mr. and Mrs. Philip F. Kobbé, Jr., have returned from their bridal trip and are at their Staten Island home, Harbor Hill.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre are at their beautiful place Shore Acres on Staten Island, where they are entertaining.

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The Baroness Serdobin, who with her husband has been visiting on Staten Island, is a sister of Mrs. Willard S. Brown. When Miss Estelle Williams she lived for some time at New Brighton.

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The Bridge Club, of which Mrs. John A. Morton, Mrs. Ralph Rokeby, Mrs. Charles Dewar Simons, Mrs. Ernest Flagg, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. Gordon Willis, Mrs. Reginald T. Bonner, Mrs. Charles Bowring, and others are members, had a meeting yesterday afternoon. The members mentioned are now all on Staten Island.

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Mrs. Alexander Van Nest is booked to sail for Europe on July 8.

***

Dr. Edwin Brown Jencks and Mrs. Jencks (Miss Ruth Cox) have taken a house at Yonkers. Since their marriage they have been living with Mrs. Jencks's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Finney Cox, in East Sixty-seventh Street.

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Mrs. Clifford Lewis and Miss Eleanor Lewis will Summer at Narragansett Pier.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John S. Jacquelin have a cottage at Bernardsville for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane arrived on the Oceanic yesterday, as did J. Hampden Robb and Miss Robb. Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Whitehead and Miss Whitehead, Charles Lanier, J. F. D. Lanier, Gould Hoyt, G. S. Hoyt, Mrs. Harold F. Hadden and the Misses Valerie and May Hadden, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin.

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On the Kaiser Wilhelm there arrived yesterday Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and their children, Mrs. Henry Clews, Sr., Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Oliver, Miss Anna Sands, W. A. Taylor, Jr., Henry C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Gates, and Mrs. Miles Carpenter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont attended the ball at the British Embassy in Paris last Monday evening and have gone to London.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

BLAIKIE—MILLAR.

In Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, yesterday afternoon Miss Cornelia Alling Millar, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Babcock Millar of 31 Halsted Street, East Orange, was married to Cameron Blaikie, also of East Orange.

BOSTWICK—STONE.

Charles Byron Bostwick and Miss Francesca Stone were married yesterday at the residence of the bride's parents, 259 West Ninety-second Street. As the bride has just recovered from a long and severe illness the wedding was a very quiet one, no one except the parents and the bridegroom's brother being present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Arthur Ill, Judge.

SEARING—STUCKLE.

Miss Helene Stuckle, daughter of Mrs. Angelica Stuckle of this city, was married to Dr. Benjamin H. Searing of Glen Ridge, N. J., at the residence of her brother, Max Stuckle, on Midland Avenue, Montclair, yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Elliott Wilbur Brown, pastor of the Glen Ridge Congregational Church, performed the ceremony. Dr. Searing for two years has been on the general staff of Bellevue Hospital.

BUCKLEY—McSHANE.

MONTREAL, June 28.—Miss Catherine McShane, youngest daughter of James McShane, ex-Minister of Public Works of Quebec, and William Howard Buckley of Albany were married to-day in the Archbishop's palace. Bishop Burke of Albany officiated.

POST—VAN NEST.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 28.—Miss Katherine E. Van Nest of 325 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, was married this afternoon at Elmwood, the country home of John T. Williams, to W. Merritt Post, a New York artist. The Rev. Dr. Edward Coe of the Collegiate Church, New York, performed the ceremony.

ANDREWS—CRAMBLETT.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., June 28.—Miss Lydia Jane Cramblett, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Ezra Cramblett of Ohio, and Edgar Russell Andrews of Boston were married at Tangle Birch Camp at noon to-day by the Rev. George Wolffe Shinn of Newton, Mass. Miss Cramblett is the sister of Mrs. Edgar Van Etten, wife of the Vice President of the Boston and Albany Railroad.

Count Stirum Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, June 28.—Count Limburger Stirum has sent a cable message to a friend here announcing his engagement to Mme. de Pena of Paris. Count Stirum spent the Summer in Newport last year and the Winter in New York, and was entertained extensively. He is a Hollander and the head of an old and distinguished Dutch family. Mme. de Pena is a young widow, without children, of high social standing in Paris, and with a considerable fortune. Count Stirum sailed from New York for Paris on June 7.

Death of J. Sackett Alling.

J. Sackett Alling, who died last Monday in his eighty-fourth year, was one of the pioneer carpet men of New York City. He was born on May 17, 1822, in Stanford, Dutchess County, N. Y. In 1850 he started in business under his own name at Sixth Avenue and Eighth Street. In 1852 he removed to the southwest corner of Sixth Avenue and Twelfth Street. In 1875 he retired to his early home in Dutchess County, where he died. His widow and five children are still living.

PRETTY TEACHERS BEST, SAYS PRESIDENT HUNTER

And 606 Normal College Graduates Smile Their Approval.

CLASS A RECORD FOR SIZE

It Is the Largest That Ever Left the Institution—Terms of Study Changed.

If there had not been 606 pretty girls in that number of girl graduates at the closing exercises of the Normal College last evening at Carnegie Hall there would have been 606 wounded hearts. Beauty has a great deal to do with successful teaching, President Hunter told the girls in his address to them.

"Other things being equal," said the President, "I am sure that in choosing between two girls for teachers our Board of Directors would select the handsomest."

Most of the girls smiled at that, for with their fresh white frocks under their black college gowns, and with coquettish caps perched on heads of fluffy hair the thirty-sixth graduating class of the Normal College of the City of New York made as handsome a collection as can be found anywhere.

It was a record-breaking class in other things, for it was the largest class that has ever been graduated from the college. It is the largest class that will be graduated, for in the thirty-six years of its existence the college has worked from a three to a six and seven years' course. All future graduates will take full collegiate degrees, enabling them to compete successfully with the girls from the State schools and women's colleges. This is the last year that a five years' course will entitle graduation. The enormous class of 1905 represented five, six, and seven year girls, with twenty others of the post-graduate pedagogic class.

Carnegie Hall was packed to its doors last evening. The stage had been built out and the seats raised to accommodate the members of the class and Faculty of the college, while the body of the hall was filled to the highest gallery with friends of the girls.

As decorations at the rear of the platform between two American flags were the numerals of 1905 in electric lights, and in the evergreens which were festooned about other parts of the stage the figures were repeated.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. E. L. Thorpe, and there were addresses by President Henry N. Tifft of the Board of Education, Alrick H. Man, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the college, and by President Hunter, who presided. One of the pleasantest features of the evening was the singing by the girls of the graduating class and a solo by one of them, Miss Blanche Gütter. There was a long list of prize winners, the prizes including gold watches, medals, and sums of money ranging from $15 to $50.

There were seven girls entitled to the rank of valedictorian, the Misses Florence Lenox Bain, Louise Charlotte Ball, Hattie Glück, Norma Kugbler, Evangeline Ada Moon, Loule E. Nathan, and Elizabeth Pennamacoor. From these Miss Bain and Miss Ball were chosen respectively salutatorian and valedictorian.

To receive their diplomas the girls marched off the platform 300 on one side and 300 on the other, into the outer halls and around and down the centre aisle in pairs and back upon the platform again. It was a pretty sight.

President Hunter, in his address, told the girls that with the higher grade of the college the graduates would now be entitled to teach in high schools and in colleges. In giving them advice as to their future profession he said that their aim should be to make good citizens rather than students.

Oxford Honors Prof. Gildersleeve.

LONDON, June 28.—The Convocation of Oxford University this afternoon conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on Basil Lanneau Gildersleeve, Professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., since 1876.

WHO'S GOT THE BANK?

Interesting Problem of the Mechanics and Traders' Still Unsolved.

The question of the control of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank came no nearer settlement yesterday than on Tuesday, when E. R. Thomas said that with O. F. Thomas and R. Livingston Beeckman he had it safely, and President Leo Schlesinger thought that four-fifths of the $700,000 stock was held by others than Mr. Thomas and his associates.

Mr. Thomas suggested yesterday that Mr. Schlesinger was reasoning from the names on the stock book, and that perhaps this did not reveal all the Thomas holdings of stock.

President Schlesinger admitted that he was guided by the stock book's showing, but still thought it improbable that Mr. Thomas held a majority of the stock, irrespective of the books. The little question of control was not interfering at all, Mr. Schlesinger added, with the harmony among all concerned, and Mr. Thomas was already helping the bank nicely through new business. O. F. Thomas has been elected Vice President of the bank.

E. R. Thomas is not a member of the firm of Thomas Maclay & Co. The Thomas in that firm is Herbert F. Thomas.

CHURCH LEASED FOR $2.60.

Realty Speculators Mighty Active at the City's Tax Sale.

For the third time since the middle of the month Collector Slattery of the Finance Department's Bureau of Arrears held a tax sale yesterday in the Aldermanic Chamber, the third section of property in arrears for water rents and taxes prior to 1902 being offered.

More than a hundred realty speculators, including one woman, were on hand and bid for the term leases on the property. They agree to pay the arrears in consideration of receiving the longest lease possible on the property. The realty offered yesterday lies between Fourteenth and Forty-second Streets, from river to river, and includes much property in the neighborhood of the new Pennsylvania Railroad station.

There was a ripple of laughter when the auctioneer offered for sale a lease on the property of the German-American Methodist Church, in Thirty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues. The church property was in arrears for $2.60 for water rents for 1886-7. M. A. Weiler of 127 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street got the property on a one and a half year lease. The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church property, in Thirty-ninth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, went on a three years' lease for arrearages of $19.25 for water rents.

Mr. Weiler also leased the parsonage of St. Philip's Church, in Thirtieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenue, for fifty-five years. There is an arrearage of $1,588.84 against the property.

Richard Stoyle, Aged 92.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., June 28.—Richard Stoyle, a resident of Overbrook, Penn., died at the Carleton here this morning from old age. He was ninety-two years old. Mr. Stoyle was born in Devonshire, England. He came to this country in early youth. At the age of twenty-six he married a niece of William L. Marcy, who then was Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President Pierce and later was Governor of New York. The funeral will take place at Worcester, Mass., on Friday.

DODGE'S $40 FALSE TEETH.

Not Paid For Because the Controller Holds Bill Up—May Arbitrate.

An entirely unforeseen cause of delay now threatens the progress of the trial of charges against Lawyer Abraham Hummel, arising from the famous Dodge-Morse case. The case is set for July 10.

The principal witness against Hummel will be Charles F. Dodge, who, since his return from Texas, has been boarding at the county's expense at an uptown house. Recently Dodge sent word to the District Attorney that owing to illness he had lost all his teeth and needed an artificial set. The District Attorney figured that if Dodge had no teeth he could not eat, and if he could not eat he would pine away. Therefore an order was given that the teeth should be provided.

A few weeks later the District Attorney received a bill for $40 for the new teeth. He indorsed it, and thought that ended the incident, but he reckoned without his Grout. The Controller saw the bill and sent an inspector to investigate. The inspector reported that the teeth were not worth $40. The Controller thereupon refused to pass the bill. The dentist wants the money; Dodge wants the teeth, and if he can't retain them he may not be able to appear in court when wanted.

Arbitration, it is said, will be resorted to in the hope of solving the difficulty.

MISS REHAN MUCH BETTER.

Physicians Decided That an Operation Was Not Necessary.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, June 28.—A more alarming report about the illness of Miss Ada Rehan has gone to her friends in America than the facts seem to warrant. No operation for appendicitis has been performed on her, and it is believed that she will recover without the aid of surgery.

Illness that attacked Miss Rehan suddenly on Monday was diagnosed as appendicitis, and the doctors were of the opinion that an operation would be necessary. They changed their minds a short time before the operation was to begin, and it was not undertaken.

The physicians now feel confident that Miss Rehan will get along nicely without an operation. Her condition has improved very much since Monday. Her illness is still described as a slight attack of appendicitis.

"L'ORACOLO" IN LONDON.

Leoni's Operatic Version of "The Cat and the Cherub" a Success.

LONDON, June 28.—Allowing for a certain incongruity of its subject and its Chinese setting, with the essentially modern Italian character of the music provided by the composer, Leoni the operatic version of "The Cat and the Cherub," produced at Covent Garden Theatre to-night in Italian under the title of "L'Oracolo," proved to be a very attractive little work. Its single act held the audience interested throughout in the novelty of its story, its effective staging, and charming music.

The Canadian soprano Mme. Donaldo, as Ah Joe, and Messrs. Dalmores and Scotti were excellent, and the piece, which was preceded by Gluck's "Orfeo," had a remarkably favorable reception.

VERDICT FOR MARIE HAYNES.

Who, the Leading Lady Says, Was Put Out for Ridiculing the Play.

Marie Howard, whose stage name is Marie Haynes, obtained a verdict yesterday for $507.50 in the City Court, before Justice Green, in a suit against Edward D. Stein and George H. Nicola, proprietors of the "Suwanee River" Company. She sued for breach of contract, asserting that she was engaged for thirty-four weeks, and was discharged without cause before the season was half over. Stella Mayhew, who was the leading woman of the company, was the principal witness for the defendants. She testified that Miss Howard did not act properly, and spoke derisively of the play.

BERNHARDT COMING HERE.

Signs a Contract with the Shuberts for a Tour Beginning Nov. 6.

LONDON, June 28.—Shubert Brothers to-day signed a contract with Mme. Sarah Bernhardt for an American tour of thirty weeks, to begin at the Lyric Theatre, New York, Nov. 6.

Mme. Bernhardt will take her entire company from the Théâtre Sarah Bernhardt at Paris, and will be seen in her revival of Victor Hugo's "Angelo" and in her own production of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," now running here.

The Warren Summer Concerts.

It is being increasingly made plain that there is a certain number of music lovers in New York, and not a small number, to whom good music is the chief solace of urban aestivation. For such the Warren concerts at St. Nicholas Garden fill a void which has been aching ever since the abandonment of the Kaltenborn concerts at the same place, and they carry the more elderly back even to the days, or evenings, of the Central Park Garden and Theodore Thomas. The orchestra is excellent, the programmes so well made that there is always at least one number that the cultivated concertgoer dislikes to miss. It is noteworthy and should be encouraging to the management that the best programmes bring out the largest attendance, and that "symphony nights" in particular are marked by full houses.

These are Tuesdays. This last Tuesday the symphony was Schumann's D minor. While there were passages which denoted misunderstandings between the conductor and the orchestra, especially at the very beginning and in the trio of the scherzo, the symphony was very well worth hearing, and the performance as a whole highly enjoyable, if not equal to the really admirable performance of Beethoven's fifth the Tuesday before. The later concert was signalized also by the appearance of a new violinist, Master Maximilian Pilzer, a pupil of Joachim, who was heard in the last two movements of the Bruch concerto, and in two selections with piano accompaniment, the second being Sarasate's "Zigeunerweisen." His performance was of a higher order than one would expect of a player so little heralded, and at a Summer concert, and would have done no discredit to a Winter Philharmonic. It was marked by a full tone, correct intonation, and an ample technical equipment. More than all, it was unmistakably "a musical performance" as by no means are all the exhibitions of ambidextrous violinists.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louise Collier and Robert Lorraine arrived in this city last night from Europe on the Oceanic. Capt. Bloom, who is to give a demonstration of wireless telegraphy next week at Hammerstein's Victoria, arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm.

Henry B. Harris has obtained the rights of Sir Gilbert Parker's group of stories "Pierre and His People," and will present Robert Edeson in a dramatization of them season after next. Mr. Edeson will retain "Strongheart" all next reason.

Flossie Crane, now singing at Hammerstein's, has received an offer from the theatrical firm of Sullivan, Harris & Woods to star in a piece to be called "The Girl from Coney Island" at the close of her engagement at the Victoria.

A new drama by Alicia Ramsay and Rudolph de Cordova, entitled "The Shadow Behind the Throne," will be presented here early in September. The scenes are laid in China in the stirring time of the Boxer uprising. The production will be under the direction of Sam E. Allen.

"Moonshine" has been selected as the name for the new play in which Marie Cahill is to star next season. It is described as a comedy with music, and is the joint product of George V. Hobart and Milton Royle.

Open Until 9 P. M. To-morrow and Friday.

In accordance with a request made by business men generally, the clothing store of Vogel Brothers, at 42d Street, corner of Eighth Avenue, will keep open every evening until 9 o'clock for the balance of this week, except Saturday evening, when they will not close until 10:30 P. M. This is a new departure for this house.—Adv.

DE BOCANDE DISINHERITS RELATIVES IN HIS WILL

Declares They Crushed Him and Were Without Pity.

LEAVES ESTATE TO HIS WIFE

Agent of the French Line Is Supposed to Have Been Worth $5,000,000 —One Specific Bequest.

By his will filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office, Eugene de Bocande, who was one of the most widely known Frenchmen in the United States, leaves the bulk of his estate to his wife, while disinheriting his brother and sister, his brother-in-law and sister-in-law, and his two nieces. The will reads:

"I disinherit them absolutely and entirely. They have conducted themselves toward me since more than three years in a manner I do not wish to qualify here. They are people without heart or soul, only thinking of themselves, and having neither pity nor compassion for any one. May God forgive them, I cannot, they have crushed me and trodden upon me too much."

Mr. De Bocande, who was General Agent in America of the French Line of steamships, left an estate estimated at $5,000,000, although the petition accompanying his will simply contains the statement required by law, that the estate is valued at "more than $10,000."

The will was written in French, and was dated May 7, 1905, at a time when the testator was ill at a hotel in Philadelphia. Mr. De Bocande had been a sufferer from liver trouble for three years. He died in Philadelphia on June 8. His body was taken to France for burial in Britany, where he was born.

The first clause in his will says:

"I am still very sick, and I write here my last will in order to leave all my matters in order in case I should die. I give all that I possess to my well beloved wife, Ada de Bocande, who has surrounded me with patient, affectionate, and ceaseless care since my long sickness, and who besides has always been a devoted, good, and affectionate wife. May God always protect her; besides I leave her everything which might come to me in the future. In America I only possess values easy to be realized. In England I am a stockholder in the house of L. Gueret, Limited; the shares cannot be sold without first being offered to the company itself. In France I am the owner without usufruct of the farm Les Brefs, and of the dwelling Les Brefs, with dependencies, &c., the legacy of my beloved father."

He mentions annuities due him under his father's will, and under the will of his uncle, Stanislaus, which are now being paid to his mother, who resides in France, and begs that his mother "agree with my well-beloved Ada."

Upon the death of his mother all the French estates are to go to his wife, Ada.

The executors named in the will are Edward K. Jones and Edward J. Berwind.

They are directed to pay without delay after the testator's death 25,000f. to Mme. Melanie Dutrannoit, dwelling at the Villa Welcome at Precy, (Oise.) The testator says that this is the only special legacy he has to make, all the remainder of his fortune going to his wife.

The brother August and the testator's sister, Terese Doriguy, who are disinherited, are residents of Paris. The disinherited nieces are Blanche and Yvonne Doriguy.

DODGED FALLING BEAMS.

Watchman Had a Narrow Escape In Forty-second Street Building.

People passing along Fifth Avenue heard a crash in the old building at 25 and 27 West Forty-second Street, last night, at 9:45 o'clock. Policeman Kennell heard also a yell, and, running up, saw Night Watchman Lewis Levy dashing from the place with a cheese sandwich in one hand and a pair of pretzels in the other. His supper had just been brought to him.

Levy said he was just about to sit where the iron beams fell when the crash came.

The old six-story brick building is being torn down and made over by the Atlas Construction Company. It is about one-quarter completed. Iron beams are being substituted for wooden ones. Several of them fell from one of the upper floors in the rear of the building.

A Building Inspector came around at 10:30 o'clock, said "Ah, yes, it has fallen; we'll look it over in the morning," and then went away.

Policeman Kennell barricaded the sidewalk. All night long he heard pieces of timber falling in the building, like wind-loosened limbs in a forest.

NINE KILLED BY DYNAMITE.

Powder Works Wrecked When Ton of Explosive Goes Off.

EMPORIUM, Penn., June 29.—Nine men were killed and from twelve to fifteen others were injured by an explosion of dynamite to-day at the plant of the Emporium Powder Company three miles west of this place.

About a ton of dynamite exploded from some unknown cause and wrecked the mixing plant, the packing house and several other buildings belonging to the company. Thousands hurried to the place, but were afraid to venture close to the burning buildings, as there were 7,000 pounds of dynamite packed in boxes in a storehouse near by.

After the buildings had burned and it was deemed safe to approach the company's property a search for the dead was instituted. The bodies of three were found under the ruins of the box factory. The other six men were blown to pieces.

Sir C. P. Clarke Honored.

LONDON, June 28.—Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art at New York, was entertained at a farewell banquet at the Criterion Restaurant to-night. Sir John Gorst, M. P., who presided, presented to him a souvenir in the form of a massive silver bowl.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—Pressure has fallen generally, except in New England and the Northwest, with the principal centre of disturbance over Western Kansas. Moderate temperatures have continued over the eastern half of the country, but in the middle slope and Southwest it has been very warm, Dodge City, Kan., reporting a maximum temperature of 100 degrees.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light to fresh west to northwest, becoming variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, light northwest to north, becoming variable; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh and variable; on the Gulf Coast, light to fresh south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh and variable, and on the upper lakes, fresh southeast to south, becoming variable.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh northwest to north winds, becoming variable, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New Jersey—Fair Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy; warmer in the interior; light north winds, becoming variable.

New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; warmer Friday in interior of west portion; light to fresh north and northwest winds, becoming variable.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy and warmer; light north to east winds.

Western New York—Fair Thursday; warmer in northeast portion. Friday, partly cloudy; variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Thursday. Friday, partly cloudy, probably showers; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	68	57	4 P. M.	70	76
6 A. M.	66	56	6 P. M.	68	76
9 A. M.	70	64	9 P. M.	68	70
12 M.	72	70	12 P. M.	66	67

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 66; corresponding date 1904, 68; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 72.

The thermometer registered 61 degrees at 3 A. M. and 72 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 76 degrees at 6 P. M. and the minimum 56 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 65 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 48 per cent. at 3 P. M.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA,

WHERE A WEEK'S SOJOURN GIVES ALL THE BENEFITS OF AN OCEAN VOYAGE, WITHOUT ITS DISCOMFORTS.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD and MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK PT. Commencing June 29th, a fast Express train will leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M. On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers to Block Island and Shelter Island.

ASK PASTOR TO STAY AND WOMAN TO RESIGN.

Led a Faction Against Him in Disciples of Christ Church.

MRS. GRANNIS IS DEFIANT

Says at a Stormy Meeting That She Won't Quit—Dr. Denham May Reconsider His Resignation.

The trouble in the First Church of the Disciples of Christ, which began months ago, came to a head last night when the pastor, the Rev. B. Q. Denham, tendered his resignation. The pastor was asked almost unanimously to reconsider his resignation, and Mrs. Elizabeth B. Grannis of the Social Purity League, who has led the faction against him, was asked to withdraw from the church.

The meeting was held behind closed doors. When the Grannis resolution was introduced the cheering was so tumultuous that the sexton was hurried to the front of the church to close the doors and keep the sound of the proceedings from reaching the street, where a large crowd had gathered.

When the resolution asking the pastor to reconsider his resignation was introduced ten voted against it. A few minutes later five asked leave to change their votes. The Grannis resolution brought out the same show of hands, five voting against it. Of these two later asked to be recorded as not voting.

After the excitement had subsided Mrs. Grannis got the floor. She said she had been a member of the church for forty-five years and did not propose to resign her membership, which was for life.

"If any of you want me out of this church," she cried, "prefer charges against me and have me withdrawn from fellowship if your charges are sustained. I deny that I have done anything but what I considered my plain duty in this matter. The letters which came to me reflecting on Mr. Denham came voluntarily. I am here to stay. It is for you to get me out if you can."

Samuel W. Hoke, who shares with Mrs. Grannis the leadership of the opposition to the pastor, demanded of the presiding officer, Robert Christie, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, the reasons for the presentation of the Grannis resolution.

Mr. Christie went into a long history of the row. He said that Mrs. Grannis had some two months ago called a meeting at her house of the league, of which she is the head, and had invited Dr. Denham to be present. He was ill and sent a telegram of regret. Since that time, Mr. Christie said, there had been trouble. Mrs. Grannis, he said, did everything she could to foment bad feeling between the pastor and his flock.

"We regret," said Mr. Christie, "that such a step as asking for the resignation of a member should be necessary, but when one becomes as obnoxious as Mrs. Grannis has been, it is time that one was asked to get out for the good of the many."

The Rev. Mr. Denham then made an address, which soon had the majority of the women weeping. He spoke of his pleasant relations with his flock until Mrs. Grannis stirred up strife, and said that when he had had trouble in a police court action, Mrs. Grannis was the only one of the congregation that had not sympathized with him and offered support. It was this that brought out the Grannis resolution, and when it was read the women jumped upon chairs, and, waving their handkerchiefs, cheered hysterically. Mrs. Grannis sat through it all with a smile on her face and did not leave the meeting until it was over.

A resolution was passed conferring upon the Trustees of the church the power to act in the matter of the resignation. The Rev. Mr. Denham asked for time to consider the matter. He said that his preparations to go into business had progressed so far that they could not be abandoned suddenly without great personal loss and inconvenience. It had been his intention to go into the growing of oranges in Florida, and several members of the church had formed with him a syndicate to float the enterprise.

Several members of the Board of Trustees expressed the hope last night that they would be able to prevail upon the pastor to withdraw his resignation and leave to his sons the management of his business venture.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES HORTON, ex-President of the United States Leather Company, died at his residence in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, after a protracted illness.

CHARLES A. OTIS, Sr., formerly Mayor of Cleveland and a pioneer manufacturer and financier, died yesterday as a result of an operation for appendicitis. He was seventy-eight years of age. He was associated with Senator Hanna in various enterprises.

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE

MADE BY



CROUCH & FITZGERALD

161 Broadway.
688 Broadway.
723

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

$3,250,000
New York Gas and Electric Light Heat and Power Company

Now merged into the New York Edison Co., practically the entire capital stock of which is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Dated December 1, 1898. Due December 1, 1948.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City. Coupon bonds, with privilege of registration of principal. Denomination $1,000.

Morton Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange

CAPITALIZATION

New York Edison Company

CAPITAL STOCK
Issued and outstanding..... $45,051,000
of which $45,041,000 is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

FUNDED DEBT
New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Co.
First Mortgage 5s (closed mortgage)..... 15,000,000
Purchase Money 4s (authorized $21,000,000).... 20,929,883
Various Sub-Electric Light Company bonds..... 7,488,000
Total funded debt of New York Edison Company.. $43,417,883

All franchises of the Company are, in opinion of counsel, perpetual.

PRICE AND FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK
52 Wall Street

DIVIDENDS.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 23d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 8, due July 1, 1905, from the **Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds** of this Company will be paid upon presentation, on and after July 1, 1905, at the offices of **Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.**, 44 State Street, Boston, or **Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**, 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

Bangor, Maine, June 27, 1905.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED TRACTION CO.
Newark, N. J., June 27, 1905.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on July 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railroad Company, under the terms of a lease dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of One and Three-quarter Per Cent. (1¾%) on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of June 30th, 1905.

Transfer books close June 30, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 17th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

Notice to the Holders of
EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY (OF CHICAGO)
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds:

Notice is hereby given that on or after July 1st, 1905, the above first mortgage 6% bonds (and coupons attached thereto) maturing July 1st, 1905, will be paid upon presentation either at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or the Swiss Bankverein, London, England.

Interest on the above bonds will cease July 1st, 1905.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
71 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1905.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 24.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. upon the preferred capital stock of the company, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. June 24th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the preferred stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M. June 24th, 1905, and reopen July 5th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of **SEVEN (7) PER CENT.** on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

THE HALL SIGNAL COMPANY.
22ND QUARTERLY DIVIDEND COMMON STOCK.
New York, June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) upon the common stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 26, 1905. The books will close June 26th and reopen July 5th, 1905.

R. K. WALLER, Secretary.

JEFFERSON BANK.
Canal and Forsyth Sts.,
New York, June 7th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. was declared, payable July 3d, 1905.

Transfer books will close June 24th and reopen July 5th, 1905.

W. H. DEVLIN, Cashier.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO.
FIRST MORTGAGE, TWENTY-FIVE (25) YEAR FIVE PER CENT. (5%) GOLD BONDS.

Coupon No. 6, due July 1st, 1905, will be paid on presentation on and after July 1st at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York City.

J. SANFORD BARNES, JR., Treasurer.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.

The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1905. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

VERA CRUZ & PACIFIC R. R. CO.
1st Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds.

Coupons, due July 1st, 1905, of the above Bonds will be paid on and after that date at our office.

SPEYER & CO.,
24-26 Pine St.

PHILADELPHIA COMPANY.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Pittsburg, Pa., June 23, 1905.

DIVIDEND—The Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend on the Common Stock of One and One-half Per Cent., (1½%,) payable Aug. 1, 1905, to Stockholders of record July 1, 1905. Cheques will be mailed.

C. J. BRAUN, JR., Treasurer.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1st, 1905, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

CHAS. E. SPENCER, Treas.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of six per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

If you have funds to deposit on an interest bearing basis, or accounts to carry subject to cheque, are an executor, administrator or trustee, or would appoint such, or wish an agent to attend to the conduct or care of investments in real or personal property, consult

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

15 Nassau Street ~ Equitable Building
Capital $3,000,000. ~ Surplus $9,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.
New York, June 15, 1905.

The Board of Directors has declared a semi-annual dividend (being dividend No. 14) on the PREFERRED Stock of this Company of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) per share, payable August 1, 1905, out of the surplus net income, to holders of PREFERRED Stock as registered at the close of the transfer books on June 30, 1905. The transfer books for the PREFERRED Stock will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 30, 1905, and will be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on August 2, 1905.

Dividend cheques will be MAILED to holders of PREFERRED Stock who file suitable orders therefor at this office.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer,
5 Nassau Street, New York City.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

COPPER RANGE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 5th, 1905, a quarterly dividend of ONE DOLLAR per share was declared, payable on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on June 10th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 12th to June 30th, 1905, both dates inclusive. FREDERIC STANWOOD, Treasurer.

Boston, Mass., June 5th, 1905.

THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York.
June 22nd, 1905.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due July 1, 1905, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1905, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the July, 1905, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1905. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

Providence, R. I., June 27, 1905.

THE VULCAN DETINNING COMPANY.
New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) for the quarter ending June 30th, 1905, on the preferred stock of this company, payable July 20th, 1905.

Transfer books close July 8, at 12 o'clock, and reopen July 21st, 1905.

MEYER HECHT, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.
Jersey City, N. J., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 13th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE KANAWHA & HOCKING Coal & Coke Company's First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Fifty-year Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York City.

W. N. COTT, Treasurer.

Columbus, Ohio, June 24, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.



The Franklin Society

this July pays its Thirty-third Semi-Annual Dividend—at the rate of 5% per annum on amounts of Ten Dollars or more, which have been invested for more than 30 days. The Society, now in its 18th year, has handled more than Seven Million Dollars in savings. Conservative management and strict supervision under the Banking Law. No speculative investments whatever. Small first mortgages on homes exclusively. Accounts may be opened for One Dollar up to Five Thousand. Write for information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
Beekman St. & Park Row.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, Vice President and Manager.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

248d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association.

48 Wall Street, New York, June 20, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d, 1905, until July 3, 1905. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed. H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 23d, 1905.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 23, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.—Coupons due July 1, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, 7 Wall St., New York City. F. L. COWLES, Treasurer.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1905, THE FIRM of LEHMAN & HARLEM CO., conducting a real estate and insurance business at 404 Lenox Av., will consist of LOUIS LEHMAN and MARTIN L. HARLEM, solely, as MORRIS BERNSTEIN, formerly a member of this firm, will be in no way connected, as an agreement existing previous to said date expires and will not be renewed.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY PLAN

NOTICE OF READINESS OF THE SEABOARD COMPANY TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Holders of Morton Trust Company Certificates of Deposit and of Warrants of the Seaboard Company:

You are hereby notified that The Seaboard Company is ready to receive subscriptions for its first preferred stock at par, on the terms set out in the Change or Modification of Plan or New Plan, relating to Seaboard Air Line Railway, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company May 17, 1905.

Every holder of a warrant of The Seaboard Company or Morton Trust Company certificate of deposit desiring to subscribe must, within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, sign and deliver to the depositary, Morton Trust Company, or one of the sub-depositaries, Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on a blank form, to be obtained from such depositary or sub-depositary, an agreement to take an amount of the first preferred stock at par, not greater than the amount for which he is entitled to subscribe, and to pay therefor, at par, in cash, in five equal instalments, payable at intervals of not less than thirty (30) days at such times as the Committee under said Plan or The Seaboard Company shall prescribe, and must, at the time of the delivery of such agreement, pay for the account of The Seaboard Company, by check or draft payable in New York Exchange to the order of the Morton Trust Company, one-fifth (1-5) of the amount of such subscription.

The Seaboard Company hereby calls for the payment of the first instalment of twenty per cent. (20%) of the subscription price at the time of the delivery of the subscription agreement and not later than July 28, 1905, and for the payment of the second instalment of twenty per cent. (20%) on August 28, 1905, and prescribes such dates as the times for the payment of such instalments.

This notice will be published on June 29, July 6, and July 13, 1905.

THE SEABOARD COMPANY.

By order of the Board of Directors:

D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary,
THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNEST THALMANN,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.
N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY FOR VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice of its decision that the assent of enough of the holders of voting trust certificates representing stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been obtained to warrant it in declaring effective the Modified or New Plan set out in the Change or Modification of Plan, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company on May 17, 1905, and that it has declared such Modified or New Plan effective.

THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR 503,208 SHARES OF SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY OUT OF A TOTAL REPRESENTING 609,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING, BEING OVER 82½% THEREOF, HAVE ASSENTED TO THE MODIFIED OR NEW PLAN.

Holders of Morton Trust Company certificates who have not surrendered their certificates for exchange are hereby notified to surrender them to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, New York; CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and receive their new securities.

The Committee, having declared the Plan operative and practically completed its work, will accept no further deposits.

Dated New York, June 26, 1905.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman.
James A. Blair,
Ernest Thalmann,
James H. Dooley,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
C. Sidney Shepard,
S. Davies Warfield,
Committee.

James Byrne,
Samuel Untermyer,
Fred'k B. Van Vorst,
Counsel.

N. S. Meldrum, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent. Timber Certificates (Issued by The Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after June 30th, 1905, holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated February 1st, 1905, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from February 1st, 1905, to June 30, 1905.

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after June 30th, 1905, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES "C," which matured on February 1st, 1905, holders will receive from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the February 1st, 1905, coupons on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES, with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6%) per annum from February 1st, 1905, to June 30th, 1905. From the principal of the certificates, the Committee will retain Five Per Cent. (5%) to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee, and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holders of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.
} Counsel.

Committee: GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman, DUMONT CLARKE, JAMES BROWN, GERALD L. HOYT, F. S. SMITHERS, SIDNEY C. BORG, HAMILTON GREPE.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,
DEPOSITARY.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., of Founders' Court, Lothbury, London, E. C., have been appointed Agents for the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, Depositary, in connection with the above notice.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Nos. 644 and 646 BROADWAY.

108th Semi-Annual Dividend.

June 13, 1905.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums (by the rules entitled thereto) not exceeding $3,000 remaining on deposit during the three or six months ending on the 30th inst., payable on and after the third Monday in July next.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JOSEPH BIRD, President.
FRANK G. STILES, Secretary.
CONSTANT M. BIRD, Asst. Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

Union Dime Savings Institution

BROADWAY, 32D ST. AND 6TH AV.,
GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000; credited July 1, payable July 20, or any time later.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska

Non-Exempt Six Per Cent. Bonds Due July 1, 1918.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, in pursuance of a Trust Mortgage deed executed to The New England Trust Company, Trustee, by the Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company in Nebraska, dated July 1, 1878, the **following 6% Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1918,** of said Railroad Company, secured by said Deed of Trust, have been **drawn for payment,** viz.:

One hundred and seventy-three (173) bonds, $1,000 each, Numbers:

4416	5296	6682	8151	9321	10453	11360	11841
4492	5359	6742	8152	9357	10465	11412	11869
4502	5362	6916	8166	9358	10469	11415	11955
4573	5368	7027	8180	9382	10562	11435	11970
4625	5376	7055	8273	9535	10670	11438	12032
4635	5402	7219	8287	9570	10671	11467	12035
4649	5412	7230	8412	9577	10710	11560	12044
4698	5415	7246	8443	9689	10773	11573	12051
4737	5465	7281	8448	9708	10785	11575	12068
4745	5506	7302	8587	9763	10905	11587	12115
4776	5680	7333	8603	9786	10910	11613	12120
4819	5673	7381	8616	9785	10932	11624	12223
4838	5737	7448	8641	9884	11004	11631	12246
4847	5750	7671	8680	10020	11038	11638	12251
4890	6141	7716	8722	10024	11067	11643	12270
4946	6274	7786	9008	10094	11105	11701	12281
5021	6432	7860	9018	10095	11149	11722	12370
5062	6440	7868	9052	10103	11150	11743	12385
5065	6466	7891	9086	10115	11164	11758	12391
5160	6473	7950	9110	10258	11201	11791	
5220	6555	7965	9175	10293	11247	11814	
5231	6648	8084	9217	10378	11359	11839	

and thirty-four (34) bonds, $600 each, Numbers:

1217	1384	1664	1838	1928	2136	2334	2385
1222	1434	1699	1854	1944	2155	2341	2443
1312	1449	1804	1856	2038	2200	2357	2457
1321	1459	1819	1875	2053	2321	2373	2500
1356	1595						

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be paid at the office of the undersigned, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., **on the first day of July, 1905,** with accrued interest to that date, **after which date interest on said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the Trust Deed.

The New England Trust Company, Trustee,
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

TO HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS
OF THE
TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
DATED JULY 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be paid on or after January 1st, 1906, at 105% and interest to that date at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, the company electing to avail itself of the following provision in the bonds:

"The right is reserved to said Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company to redeem the said bonds at any time after ten years from the date thereof upon six months' notice by the payment of five per cent. premium and accrued interest."

Interest on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will cease December 31st, 1905.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, June 25, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after **July 17th** on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending **June 30th, 1905,** in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before **July 10th** will draw interest from **July 1st.**

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers St.
114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, June 12, 1905.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30th upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10th, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

DICK. S. RAMSAY, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1905.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

SCHOOL BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF YONKERS,
ISSUED TO
THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals are invited for $27,700 Four Per Cent. Registered Bonds, interest payable April and October 1st.

These bonds are issued in conformity with the provisions of Chapter 542 of the Laws of 1899, and of resolutions passed by the Common Council June 12, 1905. They will be dated July 1, 1905, and will mature as follows:

$10,000.....April 1, 1920
$10,000.....April 1, 1921
$7,700.....April 1, 1922

The necessary papers to establish the legality of this issue will be furnished immediately to the successful bidder, who will be expected to take up the bonds on July 15, 1905, which must be paid for by certified check to the order of the Treasurer of the Board of Education, Yonkers, N. Y.

Proposals must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer, as above, and endorsed "Proposals for School Bonds," and addressed to J. H. Claxton, Secretary of the Board of Education, Yonkers, N. Y.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, which will be opened in the Board Room, High School Building, Friday, July 7, 1905, at 8 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES H. FANCHER,
RUDOLF EICKEMEYER, JR.,
PETER U. POWLER,
Committee on Finance.

PROPOSALS FOR TUG BOAT.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., May 31, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., June 30, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing a tug boat for Colon Harbor. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala. H. J. Gallagher, Major, U. S. Army, Purchasing Agent.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Jersey City 4s

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
Issued available the world over.

NEW LOAN
$410,500
STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS
Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
Special Circular on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

STONE & GRAY
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.
Offering
West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co.'s First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds on Duncan Mills.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

Unlisted Securities
Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad. **52 Broadway**

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Guaranteed Stocks

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Equitable Life Assurance Society
STOCK TRADED IN.
LITTLETON & CO., 71 Broadway.
Telephone 7676—Cort.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

MACKAY & CO.
Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets NEW YORK
13 Congress Street BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1905.—Present, Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Frank Storrs, Joseph M. Halsey, and David C. Bogart, as Directors of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at 103 East 126th Street, City, County, and State of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 29th day of March, 1905, and on motion of Richard T. Greene, counselor for the petitioners, it is

Ordered: That all the persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court before Arthur D. Truax, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office in the City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered: That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 10th day of July, 1905, in the New York Law Journal, a newspaper

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Easy, 1¾@2½ Per Cent.

The Market Resumes Its Cheerfulness Upon Continuance of Recent Familiar Considerations.

There were only odds and ends of news yesterday, but there was a marked change of sentiment, the list turning upward as sharply as it receded on Tuesday. The suggestion that this is a mere reversion to former market conditions, as based upon facts before the reaction, is sustained by the character of such intelligence as the day produced. Foreign considerations were less disturbing even in foreign markets, and lost what little deterrent effect they have had upon operators here. When the actual export of three millions of gold leaves the money market a trifle easier it is surplusage to remark that gold is cheaper in London, and that sterling on both sides the ocean yesterday moved against further loss of gold from here. This would be more conclusive were the export movement upon a normal basis, but since it rests upon concessions amounting to a premium upon the gold taken this rather than the exchange rate is the controlling factor, and it is not settled here.

The commodity markets still moved inconsistently with a logical advance in the security market, and the security market showed the same indifference as to the loss of gold. The advance in cotton was violent, reaching $4 rise for this week. The basis of the advance is not the old scandal regarding the acreage dispute, but the condition of the plant, which the bulls are sure is worse now than it will be reported by the Government next Monday as of last Saturday. If by chance the Government should revise its acreage figures the bulls would have fresh ammunition. The grain markets reflected early distrust of Tuesday's crop damage reports, but later strengthened in the nervous fashion characteristic of this season, when nobody can be sure of even sound views on the crop situation.

Such developments left the market free to reflect speculative sentiment, and instead of proceeding with the reaction it renewed the rise in a confident manner, with especially interesting incidents. Reading, for example, crossed par, and demonstrated that there was no pressure to sell at the novel price. In Chicago Terminal there was an abrupt advance following a similar disclosure in connection with the recent report of Burlington's probable acquisition of control. Erie only partially reflected the election of Mr. Harriman to its executive committee, which was not generally known, and has interesting suggestions. Baltimore and Ohio was disproportionately strong among the Pennsylvania group, and the iron and steel stocks rose superior to a cool view of the industry in the weekly summary. To name all the advances would be to enumerate the majority of the list, for although there were declines, some of them sharp, they were not representative either of the market or of conditions affecting the value of the properties. The volume did not increase largely, and the business was not well distributed. In the bond market there was large business at fractional concessions in the Japanese issues, upon reports of the prospects of another loan. There is no reason to doubt that it would be well received, but considerations of supply and demand are efficient even in the case of so favorite a security.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—common and preferred.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Car and Foundry Co.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad—Adjourned.
Cramp Shipbuilding Co.—Adjourned.
Manhattan General Agency.
Mexican Telephone Co.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller and Son:

15 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company, preferred, 85¼.
10 shares Cook & Bernheimer Company, common, 65.
10 shares First National Bank of Hempstead, L. I., 350.
$30,000 Huron Condensed Milk Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due March, 1909; September, 1904, coupons on; $2,500 lot.
$30,000 Rockstone Mills Company, first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1924; December, 1904, coupons on (hypothecated;) $105 lot.
75 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company, 175.
$45,000 Rockstone Mills Company, first mortgage gold bonds, due June 15th, 1924; coupons June 15th and Dec. 15th; $153 lot.
42 shares Manhattan Trust Company, 485.
25 shares First National Bank, 720½.
125 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 1,470.
40 shares First National Bank of Cornwall, N. Y.; $25 lot.
$13,000 Manganese Corporation of Virginia, first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due February, 1914; interest February and August; $86 lot.
50 shares First National Bank, 712½.
125 shares International Banking Corporation, 162½.
$1,000 Columbus Gas Company, first mortgage 5 per cent. bond, due 1932, ex July 1st; coupon, 100¾.
40 shares American La France Fire Engine Company preferred; 72.
96 shares American La France Fire Engine Company common, 15.
10 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 1,475.
139 shares Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, limited, common; $25 per share.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	547
3d week June	$112,953	$101,920	$88,803
From July 1	5,458,271	5,151,812	4,908,820
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,121
3d week June	143,528	119,158	130,051
From July 1	6,028,619	5,602,380	6,004,227
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.			
3d week June	107,714	92,706	87,716
From Jan. 1	2,170,304	1,927,319	1,802,421
MINN., ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,623	1,440	1,452
3d week June	182,325	125,599	141,932
July 1-June 21	8,390,994	6,700,169	7,047,132
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for May—			
Gross	1,802,480	1,617,942	1,502,160
Expenses	1,193,815	1,085,594	996,374
Net	608,665	532,348	505,786
11 mos. gross	18,877,815	17,559,898	15,186,531
Expenses	12,117,507	11,452,812	10,047,785
11 mos. net	6,760,308	5,906,996	5,138,766
INTERBOROUGH for the quarter ended June 30—	Estimated.	—Actual.—	
Gross	644,570	604,525	633,417
Expenses	408,790	427,088	449,961
Net	235,780	177,439	192,551
Other income	12,185	12,846	13,346
Total income	247,975	190,085	205,902
Chgs. and taxes	176,558	176,521	148,308
Surplus	71,417	13,564	57,594
Six months ended June 30—	Estimated.	Actual.	
	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	1,139,614	1,084,963	54,654
Expenses	780,530	813,013	*32,483
Net	359,084	271,950	87,134
Other income	23,385	25,186	*1,801
Total income	382,469	297,136	85,333
Chgs. and taxes	350,767	348,592	4,175
Surplus	31,702	†49,456	81,158

*Decrease. †Deficit.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Attitude of Union Pacific Directors on Dividends—Comment Thereon.

Wall Street has been occupied for some time in guessing at the next dividend to be paid by Union Pacific. No particular progress has been made in that direction, but yesterday a new phase of this interesting subject was brought to light in a report which, while it couldn't settle the dividend rate question, did set forth the inclinations of various groups of Directors on the matter. This analysis was pronounced an excellent and comprehensive guess by Union Pacific people. The board is, according to this sanctioned guess, divided into three groups as regards the dividend. One, which includes Mr. Harriman, wants no increase from the present 4 per cent. until Southern Pacific pays common dividends; after that 6 per cent. is favored, providing business is well maintained. The second group wants 5 per cent. at the next meeting, irrespective of Southern Pacific's action, and 6 per cent. when that road does make payments. The third group is for 5 per cent. at once and an "extra dividend" out of profits from the Northern Securities stock sales.

Three Comments on the Question.

A man versed in Union Pacific affairs ventured two comments on this analytical diversion and the whole dividend question. The first was that action on the dividend would not be taken, so far as he could see, until early in August. The second was that early this year, while a heavy speculation was under way in Union Pacific, based largely on reports of an increase in the dividend, the Directors met several weeks ahead of time and declared the regular 4 per cent., one reason for this being found in a desire to "save the lambs," and another, but the lesser reason, the promised difficulty of securing a quorum at the regular time. The tape, in Wall Street's opinion, supplies still a third comment.

Mr. Harriman's Trip.

Mr. Harriman's coming trip to Japan supplied a part of Wall Street with a theory that he was going for the purpose of establishing a new transpacific steamship line. Mr. Harriman's associates asserted that the object of the trip was recreation, and pointed out the fact that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is a Southern Pacific enterprise. Its stock rose 1½ points on moderate transactions.

Reading's New Record.

Reading's crossing of par was made an event on the floor of the big Exchange. To Wasserman, who for a year or more has been the most conspicuous bull in the stock, was reserved the honor of paying 100 for it. It went to 100¼, but at par it established a new high record for the present issue. The pool in Reading went into the stock a year ago when it was selling in the forties. In spite of the fact that the Lake Shore and the Baltimore and Ohio dumped about 160,000 shares into the market, between them, the pool held its market and emerged successfully.

A Norfolk and Western Incident.

The Norfolk and Western dividend rate has been under discussion in Wall Street for some time, so that yesterday, when the news agencies printed on their ticker slips the fact that a 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend had been declared on "Norfolk and Western prd.," the letters "pfd." were overlooked in many houses and the 2 per cent. was attributed to the common stock. As this was the increase looked for in the common dividend there was some selling of long stocks for profits and some belated purchases. It was near the end of the session, however, and the mistaken trades were corrected without serious losses to the traders and with commission profits to the brokers.

No Steel Foundries Action.

The Directors of the American Steel Foundries Company met yesterday, but adjourned without announcing action on the preferred dividend. The regular dividend period falls in August, in which month last year the last payment, 1 per cent., was made.

No Extra Holiday.

Apparently the counsels of those who had in mind the untoward happenings in the long holiday over Independence Day in 1901 prevailed in the debate over closing the Exchange on July 4, as the Governors refused to grant the petition. "Hot winds," which devastated the crops in the 1901 recess, has been a phrase to conjure with in Wall Street ever since. It usually appears with July, in apparent keeping of the anniversary, but the rains early this season bid fair to impair its usefulness.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 28.—The local money market is unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 10c discount; clearings, $21,604,967; balances, $2,215,977; Sub-Treasury debit, $57,945.

It is a regular Summer market that we are having here. A little life is put into one or two stocks now and then, but this is only for a short time. Traders are not inclined to become bullish on local issues with the New York market on the present level, believing that a reaction there would be followed by declining prices locally. Commission business is exceptionally quiet. Price changes during the day were generally fractional, excepting where manipulation was in evidence. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	American Bell Tel. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	C., B. & Q. ex. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101	101	101
1,000	Eastern 1st 4s	102½	102½	102½
3,000	Japanese 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾
1,000	U. S. Steel 5s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾

RAILROADS.

7	Atchison	83½	83½	83½
6	Atchison pf	104½	104	104½
15	Boston Elevated	157½	157¾	157¾
10	Boston & Albany	255½	255	255
10	Boston & Worcester	29	29	29
100	*Boston & Wor. pf	74½	74	74½
100	C., M. & St. Paul	177⅝	177⅝	177⅝
50	C., R. I. & P.	70	70	70
5	Conn. & Pass. pf	165	165	165
17	Fitchburg pf	145	145	145
85	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198	197¾	198
9	Old Colony	208	208	208
232	Pere Marquette pf	79⅜	78¼	79⅜
510	Union Pacific	128¾	128½	128½

TELEPHONES.

120	American	142¾	142½	142½
9	Mexican	11½	11½	11½
5	Western pf	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

10	Am. Ag. Chemical	24	24	24
200	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	90	90
50	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	28	28	28
650	*American Sugar	130⅝	130½	130½
100	Am. Smelting	118¾	118¾	118¾
10	Am. Woolen	35	35	35
15	Am. Woolen pf	105	105	105
466	Mass. Gas	45	44¾	44¾
117	Mass. Gas pf	84⅝	84½	84⅝
16	*Mergenthaler	187	186½	186½
6	Mergenthaler rights	8½	8½	8½
5	Reece	99	99	99
97	United Fruit	108¾	108¾	108¾
240	United Shoe Mach.	93	90¼	93
410	United S. Mach. pf	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
244	United St. tem. ctfs.	61	60	61
1,074	U. S. Steel	32⅝	31⅞	32⅜
671	U. S. Steel pf	99¾	99½	99⅝
10	West End Land	40c	40c	40c

MINING.

490	Allouez	25¾	25¼	25⅝
1,301	Amalgamated	82¼	81¾	82
100	Arcandian	1	1	1
50	Bingham	29¼	29¼	29¼
205	Boston Con	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
25	Bonanza	50c	50c	50c
2	Calumet & Hecla	630	630	630
50	Centennial	17½	17½	17½
1,500	Con. Mercur	60c	57c	60c
1,634	Copper Range	70	68½	69
100	Daly-West	13½	13¾	13½
50	Franklin	9	8	9
350	Granby	6	5⅞	6
2,150	Greene Con	23½	23¾	23¾
105	Guanajuato	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
320	Mass	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
10	Michigan	13½	13½	13½
6	Mohawk	50	49½	49½
60	Montana C. & C.	2½	2½	2½
10	Old Dominion	25	25	25
385	Osceola	91½	89	91½
135	Parrot	22¼	22¼	22¼
100	Phoenix	60c	60c	60c
10	Quincy	98	98	98
150	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
248	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
99	Tamarack	115	111	112½
1,602	Tecumseh	4¼	3¾	4
315	Trinity	8½	8½	8½
50	U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
1,300	United States	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜
100	United Copper	23¼	23¼	23¼
255	*Utah	44	43½	43½
200	Victoria	3	3	3
9	Wolverine	110	110	110

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 1¾@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for six to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $281,196,576; balances, $12,686,006. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $665,000.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515; demand, $4.8760; cables, $4.8743.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85½; francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅜@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Buying, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—35@45c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON June 28.—Money was in fair demand in the market to-day and borrowers were made dependent on the Bank of England. Discounts were firm.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were quietly firm. The movements were mostly unimportant. There were some slight declines, largely due to the absence of support. Consols eased slightly and recovered at the close.

Americans opened lower in response to Wall Street and improved somewhat. Missouri Pacific was the feature, prices relapsed later on New York selling, but rallied during the last hour and closed firm.

Foreigners were fairly upheld, although dealers were nervous regarding Japanese securities, which were easier.

Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 102½.

Bar silver quiet at 27d. per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4 1-32d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.22; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90 1-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	5⅜	105	106¼	— 1½
Atchison	85¾	83½	83¼	— ¼
Can. Pacific	155½	151¾	151¼	— ½
St. Paul	181½	176¾	176¾	— ¾
Erie	45½	44¼	43⅞	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf	83¾	81½	80½	— ⅝
Illinois Central	171	166¼	166¼	..
Louis. & Nash	152¼	148½	147⅞	— ⅝
N. Y. Central	148½	144¾	144½	— ¼
Pennsylvania	72	140⅝	140	— ⅝
Reading	51	99¾	98¾	— ⅛
So. Pacific	66	64⅝	64½	— ⅛
Union Pacific	131⅝	128	127⅞	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	32⅞	32½	31¾	— ⅝
U. S. Steel pf	102	99⅝	99¼	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 28.—The trading was light and quotations were steady on the Boerse to-day.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4¼ per cent.; three months' bills 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 28.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout. French rentes were active.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 80 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	15	6	Esperanza	1	10	0
Tomboy	1	1	3	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 28.—There were thirty-eight companies incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day. This is the record of the office for one day. These new corporations include:

The Empire State Engineering Company, Rome, plant of Rome, (to manufacture machinery and conduct a mechanical and electrical engineering business;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Arthur Schwarzenbach, South Orange; N. J.; William C. Sherwood, New York; Charles F. Davenport, Brooklyn, and John T. McDonough, Albany.

Rensselaer Realty Company, Albany; capital, $100,000. Directors—T. D. Hooper, William O'Connor, New York, and E. S. Crain, East Orange, N. J.

Hudson Valley Breweries Company, Albany, (to take over Albany and Troy breweries;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Gustav M. Fauser, William Brecken, New York, and James E. Carhart, Albany.

John H. Sheehan Company, Utica, (drugs;) capital, $100,000. Directors—J. H. Sheehan, H. J. Schlly, Utica, and M. P. Bush, Waterville.

The Thomas Young, Jr., Company, New York, (flowers and plants;) capital, $50,000. Directors—William Larson, J. F. Sharkey, and Eugene McAuiney, New York.

Summit Realty Company, Cedarhurst; capital, $5,000. Directors—S. R. Smith, Freeport; G. D. Gregory, and J. P. G. Finn, New York.

American Pure Drug Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—R. M. Robinson, M. Krenly, and W. A. Wolff, New York.

Brokers' Investing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. W. Lagelle, J. R. Foster, and Austin Gray, New York.

Albion Sand, Gravel, and Stone Company, Albion; capital, $40,000. Directors—B. C. Mathes, W. C. Ramsdale, and C. R. Sawyer, Albion.

Portland Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Lawson, R. M. Fleming, and T. B. Clarkson, New York City.

Marcy Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Lawson, R. M. Fleming, and T. B. Clarkson, New York.

Ludlow Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Lawson, R. M. Fleming, and T. B. Clarkson, New York.

Bergen Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Lawson, R. M. Fleming, and T. B. Clarkson, New York.

Lispenard Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Lawson, R. M. Fleming, and T. B. Clarkson, New York.

Metropole Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Lawson, R. M. Fleming, and T. B. Clarkson, New York.

Rutland Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. M. Lawson, R. M. Fleming, and T. B. Clarkson, New York.

Pennsylvania Crusher Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. A. Bailey, J. A. Beaubier, and H. M. Garrett, New York.

American Cloak and Suit Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—Isidore Tittleman, Flora Jacobs, and Annie Tarnowski, New York.

The Melrose Real Estate Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. C. Booth, W. H. Edwards, and A. D. Morris, New York.

Kraemer Brothers Company, Queens Borough, (lumber;) capital, $60,000. Directors—P. F. Kraemer, William Kraemer, College Point, and Frederick Kraemer, Brooklyn.

The Alaska Grub and Stake Club, New York, (mineral properties;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. P. Bent, E. J. Crawford, and P. J. Shaeffer, New York.

The Reynolds Company, Brooklyn, (laundry;) capital, $15,000. Directors—J. J. Reynolds, Hannah Payne, Brooklyn, and T. P. Leigh, New York.

M. E. Blasier Manufacturing Company, Utica, (plumbers' goods;) capital, $5,000. Directors—M. E. Blasier, T. A. Klein, and F. R. Switzer, Utica.

Louis Kean, New York, (real estate;) capital, $50,000. Directors—Louis Kean, Bertha Kean, and R. Wernicke, New York.

The St. John Company, New York, (cotton piece goods;) capital, $40,000. Directors—H. W. St. John, J. M. St. John, New York, and Max Reiss, Brooklyn.

The Gutenberg Press, New York, (publishing;) capital, $10,000. Directors—J. E. Loef, Bath Beach, L. I.; F. C. Heidke, and R. M. Bedell, Brooklyn.

Della Realty Company of New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Robert Avery, William Anger, Brooklyn, and John Cawein, New York.

Globe Brush Works, Spring Valley; capital, $125,000. Directors—M. A. Alexander, R. J. Morrison, New York, and J. E. Smith, Spring Valley.

Doerr & McGinnis Company, New York, (window and plate glass;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. Doerr, New York; John McGinnis, Richmond Hill, and S. Fitzpatrick, Brooklyn.

The Huron Cigar Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—J. A. Rush, J. J. Finn, and August Stradtmann, New York.

Marlice Soapstone Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. R. Mitchell, S. L. Kirkpatrick, and O. C. Kunze, New York.

Aero Club of America, New York, (aeronautics;) capital, $500. Directors—D. H. Morris, Augustus Post, and H. W. Hedge, New York.

Santa Marta Industrial Fruit Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—C. L. Hurd, Santa Marta, Colombia; H. R. Wade, and H. S. Taylor, New York.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Generally Strong Market, Some Issues Advancing Sharply.

Renewed Interest in Union Copper—Seaboard Conspicuously Strong—Standard Oil Up Seven Points.

Prices in the outside market yesterday, as a whole, showed much strength. In some issues sharp advances were recorded, and in many others such selling as there was readily found a market, and for the most part prices were able to show at least fractional improvement. Among the notably strong stocks was Seaboard first preferred, which rose to 88, and closed at the highest. Standard Oil, which on Tuesday sold down to 610, recovered yesterday on a single transaction to 617. The Greene stocks were firm despite the still wider circulation given to unfavorable reports concerning the Greene Gold property, previous statements concerning it being reiterated by a former Director of the company.

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UNION COPPER, among the low-priced stocks, was the issue that attracted most attention. It was in some demand, and the price rose to 1⅛, or nearly double the price recently quoted for it. For a long time absolutely no attention was given the stock, but interest has been revived in it, owing to the statement that the output of the mine has been largely increased, and arrangements made with the Tennessee Copper Company to smelt the ore that the company may produce in excess of the amount which it has for some time been shipping to one of the local smelting plants.

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MERCANTILE MARINE.—The annual meeting of the International Mercantile Marine Company was again postponed yesterday. The meeting has now been set for July 6.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	American Can pf	68¾	68¾	68¾
50	Am. Writing Paper	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
400	Am. Writ. Paper pf	30	29⅞	30
900	American Nickel	1½	⅞	1
425	American Tobacco	*276	275	*278
200	Arizona Mining	30	30	30
1,000	Brit. Colum. Copper	6⅝	6¼	6¼
1,500	Central Leath., w. i.	46½	46	46½
300	Cent. Leath. pf., w. i.	103	102⅝	102⅝
2,850	Chicago Subway	70½	68½	70
4,500	Greene Con. Copper	23½	22¾	23½
10,000	Greene Con. Gold	4⅞	4	4½
50	Granby Mining	6	6	6
250	Hackensack Meadows	21	20	20
500	Interbor. Rapid Tr.	202	201	202
100	Int. Mer. Marine	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	26⅞	26¾	26⅞
400	Mackay Cos. pf	72¾	72	72¾
300	Manhattan Transit	3	3	3
8,000	Montreal & Boston	7-16	⅜	⅜
1,000	Mitchell Mining	6⅞	6¾	6⅞
540	New Orl. Rys. pf	80	79½	80
125	Northern Securities	*166½	166	166
7	North. Secur. stubs	312½	287½	312½
100	Phoenix Securities	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
200	Seaboard Company	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
10	Standard Oil	617	617	617
300	Seaboard Co. 2d pf	53½	51⅞	53½
1,700	Seaboard Co. 1st pf	88	86½	88
1,500	Union Copper	1⅛	15-16	1⅛
2,000	United Copper	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
4	United Copper pf	70	70	70
1,100	White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Wh. Knob Cop. pf	1⅞	1½	1⅞

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

$15,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾
28,000	Cent. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99¼	99⅛	99¼
11,000	†Standard Milling 5s	78½	78¼	78¼

†Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 28. Bid.	Asked.	June 27. Bid.	Asked.
United Copper	23¼	23⅝	23	23⅛
United Copper pf	68	70	66	69
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80¼
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	15	..	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	67½	71	67½	71
White K. C. new, w. i.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
White K. C. pf., n., w. i.	2	3	2	3
Worth. Pump pf	118	122	118	122

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av	240	245	240	245
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
B'way Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99½	101	99½	101
B'klyn. B. & W. E. 5s	101	105	101	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	237½	230	237½	239
Cent. Park, N. & E.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	82	83	82	83
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108½	109½	108½	109¼
Eighth Av. R. R.	390	405	390	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 1st	108½	110	108½	110
42d St., M. & St. N. Av. 2d	82	86	82	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buff. 4s	83	85	83	85
Jer. City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
N. O. Ry. 4½s, new, w. i.	90	91	90	91
New Orleans new, w. i.	33	35½	33	35½
New Orl. pf., new, w. i.	30¾	31½	30¾	31½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	192	185	192
N. Hud. Co. R. ext. 5s	105	108	105	108
Nor. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	77½	78½	77¼	78½
Pub. S. Corp. 5% notes, 1909	97	97¾	97	97¾
Public Service Corp.	115	125	115	125
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	60	70	60	70
Second Av. R. R. com.	208	211	208	211
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R.R.Co. 1st 6s	118½	121	118½	121
Syracuse Rap. Transit.	28	30	28	30
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	84	..	84	113
125th & 126th St. 5s	110	113	110	113
Union Rys. 1st 5s	110	112½	110	112½
Wash. Ry. & Electric	35½	36¾	35½	36¼
Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	89	90	89	90
Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	88½	89¼	88½	89¼

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	92¼	96	92¼	96
Am. Light & Trac. pf	104½	106	104½	106
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Brooklyn Borough Gas	55	..	55	..
Brook. Borough Gas 5s	97½	100	97½	100
B'klyn Un. Gas conv. debentures	165	177½	165	177½
Buffalo Gas	6¼	7	6¼	7
Buffalo Gas 5s	69	70	69	70
Central Un. Gas 5s	108½	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 5s	92	95	92	95
Denver Gas	59	61	58	62
Denver Gas 5s	93¼	94½	93¼	94½
Denver Gas 6s	102	103	102	103
Essex & Hudson Gas	129	130½	129	130¼
Hudson County Gas	112	113	112	113
Hudson County Gas 5s	109	109¾	109	109¾
New Amsterdam G. 5s	111	112	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. 1st 5s	112	115	112	115
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	109	112	109	112
North. Union Gas 5s	105	107	105	107
Paterson & Passaic Gas	78	80	78	80
Paterson & Pass. G. 5s	104	107	104	107
St. Paul 5s	97	100	97	100
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101	..	101	..
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
United El. of N. J. 4s	75¾	76½	75¾	76½

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2	5	2

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, June 28, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan		L E & W 1st 5s	
1,000	100⅞	2,000	120
27,000	101	L S & M S deb 4s	
9,000	100⅝	15,000	101¼
23,000	100⅝	10,000	101
6,000	100⅞	1,000	101¼
2d series		1,000	101¼
2,000	98⅛	L S & M S 3½s	
500	98⅛	10,000	100
500	98⅞	Leh & W B Coal	
500	98⅞	ext gtd 4½s	
500	98⅞	5,000	101¾
500	98⅞	Long Isld ref 4s	
500	98⅞	17,000	102
500	98⅞	25,000	102¼
300	98⅞	5,000	102⅝
500	98⅞	5,000	102⅞
300	98⅞	5,000	102⅝
5,000	98⅝	Lo & Nash col tr 4s	
500	99⅛	20,000	89¼
5,000	98⅝	2,000	89¼
500	99	gen 6s	
22,000	98⅛	7,000	119¾
1,000	98⅜	Manhattan con 4s	
15,000	98½	20,000	104½
2,000	98⅜	Met Elev 1st 6s	
21,000	98⅜	21,000	109
21,000	98⅝	Met St gen 5s	
25,000	98½	2,000	115
500	98⅛	Met St Ry ref 4s	
Imprl Japanese Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co cfts full paid for 4½ sterling loan		1,000	91
		Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s	
500	92	2,000	97½
5,000	91⅞	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
11,000	91⅝	5,000	101¼
114,000	91⅝	Mo. K & T 2d 4s	
500	91⅜	3,000	86¾
115,000	91⅝	11,000	87
30,000	91¼	2,000	86⅞
10,000	91⅝	Mo. K & T ext 5s	
5,000	91⅝	3,000	105¼
185,000	91½	1,000	105⅜
9,000	91⅜	Mo Pac trust 5s	
15,000	91½	10,000	107¼
20,000	91⅝	Mo P 1st col 5s	
61,000	91⅝	1,000	108
1,000	91⅜	Nassau Elec R R 4s	
82,000	91¼	1,000	89
2,000	91¾	Natl Starch 5s	
27,000	91½	5,000	89¼
15,000	91⅜	2,000	70
24,000	91½	Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
18,000	91⅜	1,000	81½
68,000	91½	N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934	
500	91⅜	5,000	101¼
20,000	91½	10,000	100½
5,000	91¾	gen 3½s	
2,000	91¾	5,000	100⅞
1,000	91½	registered	
9,000	91⅜	4,000	99
11,000	91½	L S col 3½s	
15,000	91⅝	2,000	91¾
5,000	91½	1,000	92
2,500	91⅜	1,000	91½
500	91⅜	N Y G El L, H & P col tr 5s	
25,000	91¼	5,000	110¼
50,000	91½	Norf & W con 4s	
3,000	91½	500	102½
4,000	91½	1,000	102¼
22,000	91⅜	500	103
25,000	91¼	1,000	102¾
10,000	91⅜	3,000	102½
Repub of Cuba 5s		Norf & Wn, Poca-	
3,000	107	hon 4s	
U S of Mexico 4s		45,000	95
16,000	93¼	13,000	95¼
Am Tobacco 4s		1,000	95
1,000	75	2,000	95¼
1,000	75½	Northn Pac 4s	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		15,000	106¼
		Nor Pac gen 3s	
3,000	103⅜	500	77⅝
1,000	104	2,000	77¼
3,000	103⅞	500	77
12,000	103⅜	Ore Short L 1st 6s	
adjustment 4s		1,000	116
500	97	Ore Sh L grd ref 4s	
500	97	15,000	98¼
500	97	Penn conv 3½s	
500	97	40,000	103¼
500	97	10,000	103⅝
2,000	96⅜	38,000	103¼
2,000	97	50,000	103⅜
Atlan Coast Line 4s		25,000	103½
16,000	102⅜	10,000	103⅝
Balt & O pr in 3½s		Penn rects, full paid	
3,000	97½	for conv 3½s	
1,000	97⅝	3,000	101¼
1,000	97¼	7,000	101¼
P L E & W V 4s		Reading gen 4s	
4,000	99½	16,000	103⅝
So Wn div 3½s		1,000	103¾
500	92⅜	3,000	103⅝
22,000	92⅞	Rio Gde So 1st	
Bk R Tr ref conv 4s		4,000	76
2,000	80⅞	Rio Grde Wn 1st	
5,000	90	20,000	100¼
Bklyn Un Elev 1st		St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
5,000	110½	1,000	116
Canada So 1st 5s		3,000	116
1,000	104½	River & Gulf 4s	
5,000	104⅝	1,000	95
Cent Ga con 5s		St L & S F R R	
1,000	114	refundg 4s	
1st inc 5s		36,000	91
5,000	96⅞	St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
2d inc 5s		3,000	98¾
35,000	84	4,000	98⅝
3d inc 5s		6,000	98¼
2,000	73¼	con 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		6,000	81½
1,000	101¾	15,000	81¾
Ches & Ohio con 5s		Sea A L Ry gold 4s	
1,000	118	10,000	80½
Ches & O gen 4½s		So Pac cfts for 1st	
10,000	108	refundg 4s	
C & Alt R R 3s		27,000	97½
8,000	85⅛	8,000	97⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s		1,000	97¾
3,000	81	Southn Pac 4s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s		1,000	93
157,000	103⅞	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
11,000	103	1,000	121
22,000	103⅜	1,000	120⅝
C & E Ill con 6s		1,000	120⅞
2,000	138	Stand R & T inc	
Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A		1,000	47¼
2,000	112¼	Third Av con 4s	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s		6,000	97¼
2,000	98⅞	Tol & O C 1st 5s	
4,000	97	1,000	116¾
Chi, R I & P R R 4s		Tol, St L & W 4s	
14,000	84½	2,000	82⅛
Un Pac 1st 4s		30,000	82
50,000	107	Un Pac conv 4s	
Chi Ter Tran 4s		13,000	127⅝
coupon off		7,000	127⅝
4,000	95½	10,000	128
C & W In gen 6s		30,000	128⅛
2,000	114½	2,000	127⅝
Cleve, Cin, C & St L gen 4s		U S Leather 6s	
26,000	102⅜	10,000	109
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A		U S R & Imp 5s	
2,000	72	25,000	101
10,000	72⅜	U S Reduc & Ref 6s	
2,000	72⅝	14,000	99¾
20,000	72⅝	2,000	99⅝
1st 5s, Series B		22,000	100
17,000	70½	2,000	100⅞
5,000	70½	U S Steel Corpor	
5,000	70⅝	ation fund 5s	
5,000	70⅝	71,000	94½
10,000	70½	25,000	94⅝
Col & So 1st 4s		9,000	94½
5,000	95	17,000	94⅝
Conn Ry & Lighting 1st & ref 4½s stamped gtd		7,000	94⅝
		20,000	94⅝
11,000	103⅛	11,000	94½
Den & R G con 4s		47,000	94¾
5,000	102½	25,000	94⅝
Des Moines & Ft D 1st gtd 4s		25,000	94⅝
10,000	98	registered	
7,000	98⅛	300	94⅜
Det Gd Ha Gas 4s		Vandalia con 4s	
10,000	104¾	25,000	104¾
5,000	103⅞	10,000	104¾
Dist Sec Cor 5s		15,000	104¾
5,000	70⅝	Wabash 2d 5s	
Erie 1st con 4s		12,000	109¼
1,000	103⅞	Wabash deb B 6s	
Erie 1st gen 4s		6,000	81½
5,000	74½	15,000	81¾
22,000	94⅞	Wash Cent 1st 4s	
Erie conv 4s		5,000	74
42,000	104	10,000	74¼
1,000	104⅞	Wab, Pitts Ter 1st	
3,000	104⅜	30,000	80¾
5,000	104⅞	Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	
Erie Penn col tr 4s		10,000	40⅜
5,000	96	10,000	40¼
Evans & Ter Hte 1st gen 5s		2,000	40⅜
		10,000	40½
5,000	110½	15,000	40¾
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B		5,000	40
		30,000	40¾
5,000	23	Wes Shore 4s	
10,000	22¾	2,000	110
22,000	23	Westn Maryland 4s	
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s		3,000	88¾
5,000	120	5,000	88½
Int Paper cnv 5s		2,000	88¼
2,000	94½	Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s	
10,000	94¾	1,000	97½
K C, Ft S & M 4s		5,000	98
22,000	89¾	7,000	98¼
1,000	89⅝	10,000	98¼
Lacka Steel 5s		5,000	97⅞
11,000	105¼	Wis Cent gen 4s	
		4,000	95¾

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Conn Ry & L 4½ sta.2½; Tol & O C 1st.....1½
Minn & St L ref 4s..1½; W N Y & Penn gen 4s 1

There were no declines.

Total sales June 28, 1905	$3,407,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	376,856,200
Corresponding date last year	305,020,000

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 28.—Transactions in the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
10..Con. Ice	8½	8½	8½
150..Crucible Steel pf	62	61⅞	62
440..Fireproofing	34⅝	33⅜	34
165..M. L. & H	36⅛	35¾	36
15..O. Fuel	40	40	40
1,000..O. Toropah	33⅛	32c	32c
101..Pitts. Brew	20¾	20½	20½
65..Pitts. Brew. pf	46⅝	46¾	46⅞
275..Pitts. Coal	15	14¾	15
1,262..Pitts. Coal pf	65	64¾	65
105..P. O. & G	62	61	62
200..River Coal pf	25	25	25
115..Sewer Pipe	36	35½	35½
100..Ton. Ext	4.70	4.70	4.70
1,150..U. S. Steel	32	32	32
2..Elec. 2ds	82	82	82
10..Fidelity T. & T	525	525	525
BONDS.			
$1,000..Ind. Br. 6s	107¾	..	..
2,000..River Coal 6s	111½	..	..

Buy $5,000,000 Chicago & Alton Bonds.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have purchased $5,000,000 Chicago and Alton 3 per cent. fifty-year refunding bonds, the proceeds of which will be used by the road to pay for additional yard facilities at Chicago and Kansas City, for equipment, and to complete general improvements. Of the total $350,000 were used in the purchase of the Quincy, Carrollton and St. Louis Railway Company.

BURLINGTON NOT THE BUYER.

But Satisfactory Offer for Chicago Terminal Has Been Made.

Positive denial was made yesterday of the reports that the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company was to be purchased by the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company.

A Director of the Burlington declared that his road had no intention whatever of acquiring the Chicago Terminal property and that as a matter of fact the Burlington was probably better provided with terminal facilities in Chicago than most other roads entering that city, and the Burlington was therefore the least likely of any to make a bid for Chicago Terminal Transfer.

At the same time many signs pointed to the probability that the disposition of the property has been decided upon, and on terms that will satisfy the company's security holders. It was suggested that the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern may be the purchaser.

The Chicago Terminal Transfer Company defaulted on its bonds last January, and the interest falls due again on Saturday. It was not learned yesterday whether the interest would be paid on that day or not. If the interest is not paid on Saturday next the bondholders will be in a position to foreclose, although it is not considered likely that they will foreclose.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, June 28, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,330	Amal. Copper	81¼	82¼	81⅜	81⅝
220	Am. Car & Fy	35½	35½	35	35¼
80	Am. Locom	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	48¼
320	Am. Smelting	118⅞	118⅞	118	118⅝
1,460	Am. Sugar	139	139⅝	138⅜	139½
1,480	A. T. & S. F.	83½	83⅞	83⅜	83⅞
4,040	Balt. & Ohio	112½	114⅝	112⅜	114⅜
1,700	Brook. Rap. Tr.	69¼	69¼	68⅝	68¾
150	Can. Pacific	151⅞	152	151⅞	151⅞
1,530	Ches. & Ohio	51⅞	53⅜	51⅞	53⅞
510	Chi. Gt. West	20¼	20¼	19⅞	20⅛
6,240	C. M. & St. P.	177	178⅛	176⅝	177⅝
30	Chi. Term. Tr.	20	20	20	20
20	Chi. T. Tr. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½
2,820	Col. Fuel & I.	44⅝	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞
4,880	Erie	43⅝	44¼	43⅝	44⅜
60	Erie 1st pf	81	81	81	81
10	Ill. Central	167⅜	167⅜	167⅜	167⅜
2,070	Louis. & Nash.	148⅜	151	148½	150½
20	Met. Securities	81½	81½	81½	81½
340	Met. Street	124½	124⅝	123⅞	124
70	Mex. Central	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
30	Mo., K. & T.	29	29¼	29	29⅛
770	Mo. Pacific	99½	100⅛	99½	100
190	Nat. Lead	47	47¼	46¾	46⅞
600	N. Y. Central	145	146⅜	145	146¼
720	N. Y., O. & W.	52	52⅜	51⅝	52
210	Norf. & West.	83½	84⅜	83⅜	84¼
30	Pacific Mail	41	41⅝	41	41⅝
7,080	Pennsylvania	140¼	141⅞	140⅝	141⅝
110	People's Gas	103⅜	104	103½	103⅞
30	Pres'd St'l Car	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
2,480	Reading	98⅝	100¼	98⅝	99⅝
80	Rep. Steel	19½	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝
20	Rep. Steel pf	79	79	79	79
790	Rock Island	30	30⅝	30	30⅜
5,480	South. Pacific	64⅝	65¼	64⅛	65
390	South. Ry	32⅜	32⅞	32¼	32⅞
530	Tenn. Coal & I.	84⅝	84⅝	84	84
160	Texas Pacific	34	34⅜	34	34½
12,980	Union Pacific	128½	129	127⅝	128⅜
130	U. S. Leather	13⅝	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜
3,470	U. S. Steel	32	32⅜	31⅝	32
3,580	U. S. Steel pf	99¼	99⅞	99¼	99½
70	Wabash	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼
200	Wabash pf	40½	41⅜	40½	41⅜
72,700					

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Trading was livelier to-day than it has been for three weeks with the Seaboards leading the narrow list. All the Seaboard securities advanced. In the bonds the 4s gained a point and the ten-year 5s a quarter. Nearly all the transactions of any account were in Seaboard. G. B. S. Brewing Company issues were also active, the Seaboard at the afternoon session. The common sold up to 26, the first preferred to 88, and the second preferred to 54, making the gain above yesterday 1 for the common and 2¼ for both preferred stocks. The second preferred receded at the close half from the high point. The old stocks were very dull and did not appear in the trading. The Rights were also less active, but held their early price at 1½ after touching 1⅝.

Union Railways incomes participated in the market strength. The plan for discounting the deferred and coming coupons on these bonds is still in process of arrangement. Several local banks and trust compares have agreed to take part in furnishing the money. It is estimated that $2,500,000 will be required.

The market closed active and firm. Shares, 5,000; bonds, $96,700; Rights, 13,441.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$200	Atl. C. L. new 4s	94½	94½	94½
43,000	Seaboard 4s	90	89	90
10,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103	103⅛	103½
2,000	Va. Midland 5th 5s	115	115	115
2,000	Atlanta St. Ry. 5s	107½	107½	107½
2,000	Augusta St. Ry. 5s	104	104	104
5,000	Central St. Ry. 5s	117	117	117
1,000	Macon Ry. & Lt. 5s	99½	99½	99½
5,000	United Rys. 4s	93½	93⅝	93½
14,000	United Rys. incomes	60¼	60⅝	60⅜
1,000	Consolidated Gas 4½s	102	102	102
4,000	Brewerie s	61	61	61
9,100	Brewerie s Incomes	29	29⅝	29

STOCKS.

2	Atl. Coast Line R. R.	161⅝	161⅝
50	Northern Central	102½	102½
240	Seaboard	20	20
100	Seaboard pf	40	40
1,493	Seaboard new com	26	25⅞
718	Seab'd new 1st pf	88	88¼
1,331	Seab'd new 2d pf	54	52⅜
15,441	Seaboard rights	1⅝	1⅝
903	Lexington St. Ry	74½	74½
50	Alabama Coal & Iron	69¾	69¾
55	Va. Coal & Iron pf	94	94
60	Breweries	83	8
5	Fidelity & Deposit	153	153
2	Fidelity Trust Co	190	190

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.06	.04	L. W. Con	.03	.03
Alpha Con	.08	.08	Mexican	1.00	1.05
Andes	.21	.21	Occid. Con	.91	.94
Belcher	.18	.16	Ophir	6.12½	6.37½
Best & Bel	1.00	1.05	Overman	.15	.17
Bullion	.40	.40	Potosi	.11	.13
Caledonia	.35	.32	Savage	.38	.44
Chal. Con	.21	.23	Sag Belcher	.05	.05
Challenge	.17	.17	S. Nevada	.29	.31
Confidence	.91	.91	Syndicate	.09	.09
C. C. & Va.	1.40	1.45	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp	.01	.01	Union Con	.42	.45
Gt. Point	.14	.13	Utah Con	.10	.10
G. & Curry	.18	.18	Y. Jacket	.23	.22
Hale & Nor.	1.10	1.10	Silver bars	58⅝	58⅝
Jacket	.05	.04	Drafts, sgt	.07½	.07½
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,325,108
Gold	65,615,121
Silver	32,434,735
United States notes	14,205,490
Treasury notes of 1890	51,916
National banknotes	15,347,698
Total receipts this day	2,350,222
Total receipts this month	43,054,191
Total receipts this year	538,527,273
Total expenditures this day	1,390,000
Total expenditures this month	33,280,600
Total expenditures this year	545,382,762
Deposits in National banks	81,006,798

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$515,660,969
Silver dollars	463,318,900
Silver dollars of 1890	9,427,000
Total	$988,405,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$515,660,969
Silver certificates outstanding	463,318,900
Treasury notes outstanding	9,427,000
Total	$988,405,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$40,312,361
Gold certificates	25,302,770
Silver coin and bullion	25,061,191
Silver certificates	7,373,548
United States notes	14,205,490
Other assets	29,841,457
Total in Treasury	$142,096,817
Deposits in National banks	81,006,799
Total	$223,103,615
Current liabilities	35,778,307
Available cash balance	$187,325,108

Ontario and Western Mortgage.

A mortgage for $12,000,000, given by the New York, Ontario and Western Railway to the New York Trust Company, was filed in the Hudson County Surrogate's office at Jersey City yesterday. It covers all the company's property in New York State and Weehawken, N. J. The bonds issued against the mortgage bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. and are to run fifty years from June 1, 1905.

Sales of Bank Stocks.

Fifty-four shares of Bank of Commerce stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 203@205.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.07¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62½
Oats, mixed	.36@.36½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	9.90
Coffee, No, 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.37½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¼@.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.21

CHICAGO, June 28.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.15; No. 3, $1@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.04; No. 2 corn, 56¼c@56½c; No. 2 yellow, 56½@56¾c; No. 2 oats, 32⅜c; No. 2 white, 33½@33¾c; No. 3 white, 32½@33½c; good feeding barley, 42@44c; fair to choice malting, 47@49c; No. 1 flaxseed $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3.25@$3.30; mess pork, per bbl, $12.75@$12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.22½@$7.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.82½@$7.02½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.50@$7.75; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.26; clover, contract grade, $11.75@$12.25.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, $1.06, elevator, and $1.07¼, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.21, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.12, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
July	96 9-16	95¼	96⅛	95½
September	91⅝	90¾	91½	90¾
December	90⅞	89⅞	90⅝	89⅞
Corn—				
July	..	..	61¾	61⅝
September	61¼	61	61	61

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Tuesday's Close.
July	91⅝	90¼	91¼	90⅝
September	87⅞	86¼	87½	86¾
December	86 15-16	85½	86¾	86
Corn—				
July	57	55⅞	56⅛	56¾
September	55⅞	54⅝	55	55⅞
December	51¼	51⅛	51¼	51⅝
Oats—				
July	32⅜	32¼	32⅝	32⅛
September	31 5-16	30⅜	31⅛	31¼
December	32⅜	31⅝	31¾	32⅛
Lard—				
July	$7.27	$7.25	$7.27	$7.27
September	7.47	7.45	7.47	7.47
Ribs—				
July	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.82
September	8.00	7.95	8.00	8.00
Pork—				
July	12.82	12.62	12.77	12.67
September	13.15	12.95	13.12	13.02

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Tuesday's Close.	Close.
June	..	..	9.34@9.38	8.93
July	9.47	9.09	9.41@9.44	9.00
August	9.50	9.15	9.46@9.48	9.06
September	9.59	9.20	9.57@9.58	9.13
October	9.65	9.28	9.61@9.64	9.18
November	9.62	9.32	9.60@9.68	9.23
December	9.76	9.38	9.72@9.73	9.29
January	9.75	9.43	9.78@9.79	9.34
February	9.54	9.54	9.81@9.83	9.38
March	9.86	9.50	9.86@9.87	9.42
April	..	..	9.90@9.92	9.45
May	9.67	9.57	9.95@9.96	9.48

LIVERPOOL, June 28.—Spot cotton, fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 9,000 bales; receipts, 23,000 bales, all American; middling upland, 5.26d. Futures opened firm, at 8 points advance on near positions and 6 points advance on distant positions; closed firm, at a net advance of 17 points. June and June-July, 5.15; July-August, 5.14; August-September, September-October, October-November, November-December, December-January, and January-February, 5.13; February-March and March-April, 5.14; April-May, 5.13. Manchester—Yarns strong; cloths very firm, but prices asked check business.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Tuesday's Close.	Close.
June	..	..	6.35@6.40	6.35
July	..	..	6.35@6.40	6.40
August	6.45	6.45	6.40@6.50	6.45
September	6.60	6.55	6.55@6.60	6.55
October	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.75
November	..	..	6.75@6.80	6.75
December	6.90	6.80	6.85@6.90	6.85
January	..	..	6.90@6.95	6.90
February	..	..	6.95@7.00	6.95
March	..	..	7.00@7.05	7.00
April	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.05
May	7.15	7.10	7.10@7.15	7.10

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW York City, June 3, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 3, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the Philadelphia, New York, or Chicago Depots: Canvas Fatigue Coats and Trousers, Dress Coats, Summer Trousers, Conical Tents, Hospital Tents and Flies, and Storage Tents and Flies. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Clothing, Equipage, and Materials, to be opened July 3, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr. U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BARGES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M. July 27, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing 11 steel barges. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or office of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City. Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 29, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon July 29 for the construction of two Barracks and two Stables for Cavalry and Artillery, and one Gun Shed, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ERNEST ZABEL, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, June 29, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113-115 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the Maritime Café, conducted on the premises Nos. 8-10 Bridge Street, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, and Zabel's Hotel, conducted on the premises No. 431 Seventh Avenue, in the City of New York and Borough of Manhattan, including the good will of the said bankrupt in the said aforementioned places of business, and all of the right, title, and interest that the bankrupt has therein. EDWARD G. BENEDICT, Receiver. MORRIS KAMBER, Attorney for Receiver, 99 Nassau St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LAZARUS BROS., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Thursday, June 29, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 113 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furs, scarfs, skins, and other fur material.

GEO. F. DARRELL, Receiver.

HENRY LESSER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SOLOMON & DRUCKER, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 7, 1905, by order of the court, at 12 o'clock noon, at 67 E. 8th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of ladies' cloaks and suits, cloth, linings, cutting machines, electrical

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Livingston Estate Sells 912 Broadway—Rush to Record Building Loans—Company Buys Eighty Lots in the Bronx—Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Horace S. Ely & Co., in conjunction with Tucker, Speyers & Co., have sold for the Livingston estate to Charles A. Goldman 912 Broadway, between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, adjoining the Continental Hotel, a three-story building, on lot 17 by 51 and irregular. The property has been held in the Livingston family since 1864.

Day's Building Loans $5,000,000.

The rush to record building loan contracts before July 1 continues. Yesterday thirty-four were filed, involving a total of nearly $5,000,000. Of this amount, $2,000,000 represents the loan by the Cedar Street Company to the Plaza Operating Company for erecting the new Plaza Hotel.

Big Deal for Bronx Lots.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold to the Findlay Realty Company eighty lots—twenty-six on the east side of College Avenue, twenty-seven on the west side of Findlay Avenue, and twenty-seven on the east side of Findlay Avenue—all between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventieth Streets. These lots were formerly a part of the Zborowski estate and adjoin Claremont Park. The Findlay Realty Company intends to improve the property.

Sale of Seventh Avenue Corner.

Goodwin & Goodwin have sold for a client the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Seventh Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on lot 32.9 by 74.10.

Max Gomprecht & Son have sold for Friedberg & Heidtman the five-story apartment house, with stores, in course of construction on the east side of Eighth Avenue, 85 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, on plot 40 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have resold the plot, 100 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. negotiated the recent sale of the dwelling 233 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Ray Simmons Stern was the buyer.

The Realty Mortgage Company and Hellner & Wolf have bought from Mary McManus the lot on the north side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 150 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue. The broker was Sidney S. Cohen.

Buyer for 121st Street House.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Horace Gates 339 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a three-story brownstone dwelling, 16 by 60 by 100, to a client for occupancy.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for William Weber 508 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, a two-story brick dwelling, on lot 16 by 105.

William F. Koch has sold for Charles H. Morelagh 8 and 10 Sylvan Terrace, two two-story frame dwellings, each on lot 19.6 by 34.6.

Columbia Sells 47th Street Lot.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., have sold for Columbia University to William L. Sutphin the fee of 55 West Forty-seventh Street, 21.8 by 100.

Purchase on West 16th Street.

The Schwab Realty Company has sold to a Mr. Jonas 449 West Sixteenth Street, a five-story four-family tenement, 26.1 by 92.

Edward C. Martin negotiated the sale of the properties 203 to 225 West Sixty-third Street, eleven five-story flats, for the Aldrich estate and Emma F. Guernsey to Mandelbaum & Lewine.

Corner Sold on Lexington Avenue.

The Schwab Realty Company has bought from S. Jarmulowsky 1,486 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Ninety-sixth Street, a five-story triple flat, 36 by 108, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought the five-story tenement 251 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 25 by 100, M. H. Foster was the broker.

Meyer Levenson has sold for Bernard Blumberg and Israel M. Oshinsky the five-story tenement with stores 128 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Kassel & Goldberg have bought 14 and 16 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, two five-story double tenements, each 50 by 139.11.

Louis Lese has bought 215 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 20 by 99.11.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold the five-story double flat 117 East One Hundred and Second Street, 25.6 by 100.11.

Upper Park Avenue Deals.

H. Bloom has sold the northwest corner of Ninety-eighth Street and Park Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, 25 by 100; also 1,381 Park Avenue, a five-story flat with stores, 26 by 80.

Pocher & Co. report the sale of the four-story single flat 244 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street for John J. Thone to George Karsch, owner of adjoining property.

V. A. Giordano and B. Chone have sold for Max Borck to Rosie Cohen 410 East Seventy-fifth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 102.2.

Operators Buy on Second Avenue.

Kupperstein & Lowenfeld have bought 730 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 28 by 75.

Louis Pick has sold 1,460 Avenue A, southwest corner of Seventy-eighth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 94.

Salvatore Sorace has sold for B. Isaacs to M. Cipallaro the six-story double tenement with stores 2,171 First Avenue, 25 by 100.

Kassel & Goldberg deny the report that they had sold 1,956 and 1,958 Second Avenue.

The Katz Company has sold for the Cobb estate 227 East Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story double flat on lot 25 by 102.2.

Avenue A Houses Change Hands.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky report that Louis and Joseph Frankenthaler have bought from the Levins estate 135 and 137 Avenue A, two five-story front and rear tenements with stores, each 27 by 113. The buyers control the adjoining property, 139. The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company and a Mr. Metzger were the brokers in the deal.

Meyer Levenson has sold for Scholem Goldberg to Israel M. Oshinsky the seven-story tenement 246 Clinton Street, 30 by 71.10.

Asen & Stang have sold for Joseph Spivak to Joseph Wolf the five-story tenement 119 Broome Street, 25 by 80.

Pisani Brothers report that they have leased the following tenements: 116 Madison Street for five years at $15,900, also 108 and 110 Charlton Street for five years at $6,600, also 221 East Seventy-third Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $10,500.

Estate Sells on 156th Street.

Louis Lese has bought from the Graff estate 622 and 624 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, between Courtlandt and Melrose Avenues, two frame dwellings on plot 50 by 100.

H. Bloom has sold to Michael Bonn the property 1,302 and 1,304 Brook Avenue, 50 by 100.

Joseph R. Scheinberg has sold for Abraham Scheinberg to Harris Hausman the three-story brownstone dwelling 683 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

Benjamin B. Marco is the buyer of the northwest corner of Lincoln Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two five-story double flats, with stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Sale of King's Bridge Lots.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for the King's Bridge Real Estate Company to William E. Thorn eight lots on the east side of Bailey Avenue, 750 feet south of King's Bridge Road.

Duff & Brown have sold for the John C. Wilson estate a plot of six lots running through from Park Avenue to Canal Place, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street.

George J. Stricker has sold for J. Wicks, Jr., fifteen lots in the Arden estate property, consisting of Plots 236, 208, 204, 176, and 171, on Birch and Cedar Streets and Syracuse Avenue, William's Bridge.

Charles Munster has sold for John G. Romer the dwelling on plot 50 by 115, on the east side of Hull Avenue, 185 feet south of Suburban Street, to Catherine Weiner; also, resold a plot 50 by 100 on the north side of Ernescliff Place, east of the Boulevard and Concourse, for Thomas F. Costello to Annie Davis; also, a plot 50 by 125, on the north side of Minerva Place, 100 feet west from the Boulevard and Concourse, for Maggie Wall to Dorothea Essig.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have bought from the Irving Realty Company a plot of four lots, 100 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, east of Fifth Avenue; also, a plot 100 by 114, on the south side of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, east of Fifth Avenue. The same firm has sold to a Mr. Pollono a lot 25 by 100 on the west side of Tilden Avenue, 50 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street; also, to Joseph Redu, a lot 25 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, east of Sixth Avenue, and to Frank Licatta a lot 25 by 100 on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, west of Tilden Avenue.

New Owner for Arverne Lots.

The Lewis H. May Company has sold for Henry Samstag to Charles Kornfeld the plot of eight lots at the southwest corner of Vernam and Ocean Avenues, Arverne, L. I.

Brokers Will Take Long Holiday.

The Real Estate Board of Brokers will close its rooms from Saturday noon to Wednesday morning.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

3d St, 11 East, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x83.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Charles H. Reed $30,000

3d St, 13 East, n s, 275 ft w of 2d Av, 25x87, five-story brick tenement, with store; partition sale, to Charles H. Reed 30,500

89th St, 424 and 426 East, s s, 307 ft w of Avenue A, 50x100.8, three-story frame dwelling and vacant; partition sale, to Williams, Grodginsky & Wolf. 23,750

Cherry St, 152, n s, 141.4 ft w of Market St, 20.2x102.2 and irregular, five-story brick tenement; sale to determine dower, to Samuel Dulonsky 14,650

By Herbert A. Sherman.

25th St, 221 East, n s, 280 ft e of 3d Av, 25x98.9, three-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, James Everard 13,650

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

55th St, 117 East, for a five-story brick dwelling, 18.9x49.6; A. K. Bonone of 149 Broadway, owner; Pickering & Walker of 5 East 42d St, architects; cost, $25,000.

144th St, s s, 100 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story brick factory, 50x87.11; Liebmann & Rosenthal of 89 Lenox Av, owner; Glasser & Ebert of 70 Manhattan St, architects; cost, $10,000.

126th St, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, for three six-story brick flats, 41.11x99.11; R. Mell of 63 West 140th St, owner; J. C. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $129,000.

143d St, n s, 275 ft w of Broadway, for a five-story brick flat, 50x87.11; I. A. Lewis of 452 7th Av, owner; Moore & Landsfield, architects; cost, $75,000.

142d St, s s, 70 ft e of Audubon Av, for a one-story brick workshop, 25x25; P. Ragnsky of 154 Henry St, owner; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $17,500.

127th St, s s, 64.9 ft w of Lexington Av, for a one-story brick workshop, 25x25; M. L. Lewenhoff, premises, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $17,500.

127th St, s s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, for a one-story brick workshop, 25x25; M. Michaelson, premises, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $17,500.

142d St, w s, 70 ft e of Audubon Av, for a one-story brick workshop, 25x25; Dr. S. A. De Wolff of 1,536 Broadway, owner; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $17,000.

3d Av, 3,425 and 3,427, for a one-story brick building, 49.6x80; Loeb Real Estate Company of 621 Broadway, owners; J. J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 208 ft n of 165th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 55x85; Charles R. Pratze of 306 East 46th St, owner; Adolph Mertin of 33 Union Square, architect; cost, $15,000.

2d Av, s w corner of 15th St, to a four-story brick hotel; estate of Hamilton Fish, 25 Broadway, owner; B. W. Berger & Sons of 121 Bible House, architects; cost, $8,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, June 28.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x100; Alva S. Walker and another, trustees, to Stanwall Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $38,000) 63,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,881, e s, 24.11x100; Carlos L. Brady to Thomas J. Meehan, (mtg $40,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,272, w s, 27x100; Margaret Stewart to J. H. Heitman, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 146th St, 24.11x100; Elva S. Walker and another, trustees, to Stanwall Realty and Construction Company 63,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,881, e s; Nathaniel S. Ellis and others to Carlos L. Brady, (mtg $31,000) 100

AVENUE A, 1,555, w s, 25.6x80; Leopold Kaufmann to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, w s, 26 ft n of 81st St, 25.6 x80; Francis J. Schnugg and others, executors, to Leopold Kaufmann 25,500

AVENUE B, 107 and 109, e s, 32.8x93; Avenue B, 105, e s, 28x93; Samuel B. Hamburger and another, executors, to Isaac Mendoza, ½ part, all title, (mtg $30,000) 1,000

AVENUE B, 107 and 109, e s, 32.8x93; Avenue B, 109, e s, 28x93; Charles Levy to Isaac Mendoza, ½ part, all title, (mtg $90,000) ..... Nom.

AVENUE B, s e corner of 14th St, 68.9x88; Henry Strauss to Ignatz Koref, (mtg $56,500) 100

BECK ST, n s, 100 ft w of St. John Av, 117.6x irregular; Hyman Rosenfeld to David S. Myers, ½ part, (mtg $9,500) 100

BEDFORD ST, e s, 40 ft s of Downing St, 18.5x75.1; Robert Bader to William Bachrach and another, (mtg $12,000) 100

BEEKMAN ST, n w corner of Gold St, 21.3x56.7; Mary Fraser to Mary L. Fraser 100

BLEECKER ST, 249, e s, 15.8x66; Mitchell L. Erdanger, Sheriff, to Adelaide L. Cutler 838

BRADHURST AV, 126, e s, 25x75; James M. McHeffey to Julius Levy, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, 122, e s, 25x75; James H. McHeffey to Julius Levy, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

BRYANT ST, 1,405, w s, 2x100; Thomas W. Kins to Edward M. Tyler, Jr., and others, (mtg $1,500) 100

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 107th St, 125x irregular; Emanuel Heilner and others to Lina Well 100

CHERRY ST, s e corner of Market Slip, 26.5x— to Water St; Chelsea Realty Company to Benjamin Loewentritt, (mtg $40,000) 160

COLLEGE AV, s e corner of 170th St, 100.10x irregular; Findlay Av, e s, 131.5 ft n of 169th St, 48.2x irregular; James G. Harvey to Findlay Realty Company, (mtg $75,000) 14,000

FORSYTH ST, 78, e s, 25x100; Harris Cohen and others to Rachel Michelson, (mtg $27,000) 100

GOERCK ST, 94, e s, 25x100; Newman Grossman and others to Simon Alexander and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

GREENWICH ST, n w corner of Vesey St, 54.5x22.10; Leon S. Mandel to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $40,000) 100

HAMILTON ST, 16, s s, 17.4x103.6; 14 Hamilton St, s s, 17.4x103.6; Julius Schweitzer to Moses Kinzler, (mtg $14,000) 100

HENRY ST, s e s, Lot 45, Letter A, map of land of Isaac T. Ludlam, 21.2x73.8; Cornelia R. Nash to Robert J. Hubbard 100

HENRY ST, 90, e s, 25x100; Rosa Saberski to Amelia Rubinsky, (mtg $22,000) 100

HESTER ST, 111, n s, 24.7x50; Louis Baragrinsky to Louis Safir and another, (mtg $13,000) 100

HOUSTON ST, 310 East, 22.8x110.6; Charles I. Weinstein to Samuel Schacha, (mtg $30,000) 100

HULL AV, s e s, 155.11 ft s w of Suburban St, 50x110; John G. Romer to Catherine A. Weiner, (mtg $9,000) 100

IRVING PLACE, 40, e s, 19.5x86.4; Edward D. W. Langley to Louis V. Sloss ..... Nom.

JANSEN AV, s s, 100 ft w of Wicker Place, 33x75; Sophie Schloendorff to William H. Roe, (mtg $5,000) 100

KOSSUTH AV, s s, 50 ft w of Byron St, 50x100; Francis B. Chedsey and another, executors, to Edward Baer 3,700

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 129th St, 25x99.11; Hyman Horwitz to Theresa L. Von Volkenberg, (mtg $33,500) 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 96th St, 38x100.8; Sender Jarmulowsky to Hugh J. Gallagher, (mtg $64,500) 100

LISBON PLACE, s s, 50 ft w of Cadiz Place, 25x100; Anna C. Carsey to Magdalena Haas 1,700

LOT 340, map of Van Nest Park; Carl E. Anderson to Joseph Gamache and another 1,550

LOT 169, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Max J. Adler ..... Nom.

LOT 105, map of Neill estate; Conrad Heilmann to Max H. Rottner, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOTS 396 and 397, map of Van Nest Park; Grace G. Day to Harry Herzog, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOTS, 61, 62, 77 to 80, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Henry Kuntz 100

LOT 340, map of Van Nest Park; Carl E. Anderson to Joseph Guillotte and another 1,550

LOTS 44 and 45, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Henry Kuntz 100

LOTS 255 and 256, map of Undercliff Terrace; John Knox to Arthur Knox ..... Nom.

LOTS 70 to 73, map of Undercliff Terrace; Ephraim B. Levy to Max Pike 100

MACDOUGAL ST, 120, e s, 25x100; Sarah Kaplan and another to Giuseppe Salvatore and another, (mtg $42,000) 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 248 ft s of 170th St, runs s 287.11x n 289x n 3.5, gore; David B. Levy to Ephraim B. Levy ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 646 and 648, w s, 44.5x irregular; Susan D. Herter to Charlton School Corporation, (mtg $45,000) 85,000

PITT ST, 34, e s, 25x100; Max Wolper and others to Solomon Levin and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

POST AV, s e corner of Academy St, 100x150; Laurence D. Rumsey and others, executors, to Charles O. Burns, ½ part 13,000

POST AV, s e corner of Academy St, 100x150; Dexter P. Rumsey to Charles O. Burns, ½ part ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 314.6 ft s of 180th St, 16.6x50; Hattie Y. Rosenthal to Pasquale Mascio 100

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 177th St, 95x44; Philip Becker to Frank Becker, ½ part, (mtg $16,000) 100

SACKETT AV, s s, 175 ft w of Deane Place, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Camilla Adler and another ..... Nom.

THOMPSON ST, 40 and 42, e s, 41x94; Michele B. Di Santi and others to Isaac Sakolski, (mtg $80,000) 100

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 22.9 ft n of 170th St, 50x100; Max Ginsberg to Ephraim B. Levy 7,875

UNDERCLIFF AV, w s, 22.9 ft n of 176th St, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Max Ginsberg 100

UNIVERSITY PLACE, s w corner of 12th St, 40.8x27.5; Alexander Becker to Ida Kempner, (mtg $30,000) 100

WEST END AV, s w corner of 75th St, 22.7x85; Elna T. Hall to Lawrence E. Ellis, (mtg $25,000) 100

WEST END AV, 182 and 184, e s, 50x100; Nancy Krakower to Leon Sanders and others, (mtg $53,000) 100

WEST END AV, 182 and 184, e s, 50x100; Nancy Krakower to Leon S. Moses and others, (mtgs $53,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, Lot 6B, map No. 2 of Olinville, 50x100; George H. Lawrence and others to George F. Bates 6,500

WILLETT ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Michael Josephson to Ike Bloom and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

WILLETT ST, w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Michael Josephson to Joseph Rosenberg, (mtg $30,000) 100

1ST AV, n s, 252 ft w of 4th Av, 50x125; Isaac Varian to David Buonagurio, (mtg $800) 1,200

1ST AV, 1,209, w s, 25x92; Caroline Moench to Adolf Miller 100

1ST AV, 2,176, w s, 25x100; Barney Isaac to Maria Cipollaro, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, s e corner of 39th St, 40.4x44.1; United Owners' Realty Company to Margaret G. Romayne ..... Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 2d St, 20.6x79.1; James J. Durkin to Mary L. Wood ..... Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 2d St, 20.6x79.1; John F. Durkin to Mary L. Wood ..... Nom.

2D AV, n w corner of 2d St, 20.6x79.1; Thomas C. Durkin to Mary L. Wood ..... Nom.

2D ST, s s, 234 ft e of Avenue D, 181x145, Unionport; Fourth National Bank to Otto J. Kalt ..... Nom.

3D AV, 2,045, w s, 24x92; Henry Bungerz to August Kuhn, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

5TH AV, n w corner of 114th St, 25.5x100; Hyman Cohen and others to Benjamin Barnett and another ..... Nom.

5TH AV, w s, 28.6 ft n of 8th St, 26.3x100; Municipal Realty Corporation to Hannah E. Kelley, (mtg $125,000) ..... Nom.

6TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,048, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Maria Schwerckert to Charles A. Anderson, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

8TH ST, s s, 293.10 ft e of Avenue D, x97.6; Ignatz Koref to Henry Strauss, (mtg $52,000) ..... Nom.

17TH ST, 20 East, 25x92; Ferdinand W. Herz to Lina Weil, (mtg $100,000) ..... Nom.

17TH ST, 15 East, 25x72.8; Laura S. Heilner and others to Lena Weil ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 12 West, 25.6x92; Joseph Eyes to Samuel Sloan, (mtg $58,000) ..... Nom.

21ST ST, 208 East, 30.1x92; Joseph Schiff to Morris H. Feder and another, (mtg $42,500) ..... Nom.

26TH ST, 151 East, 20x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Morris Kittenplan and another, (mtg $25,000) ..... Nom.

30TH ST, 35 East, 20x98.9; William Lunnus and others to Ellen Y. Scott ..... Nom.

30TH ST, 33 East, 25x98.9; Francis V. Greene to Ellen Y. Scott, (mtg $35,000) ..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Jacob Hirsch to Isaac Haaft, ½ part, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

44TH ST, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Samuel Williams and others to Jacob Hirsch, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

51ST ST, n s, 245 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Lewis M. Hornthal to Thomas H. Morgan, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; George Bendien to Henry Aumann, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

58TH ST, n s, 279.6 ft e of 2d Av, 23.6x100.11; William B. Steiner to Fanyie Rosenthal and others, all title ..... Nom.

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 19x100.5; George Bendien to Henry Aumann, (mtg $8,500) ..... Nom.

68TH ST, 309 West, 25x100.5; May B. Morgan to Anna A. Senior, (mtg $10,000) 100

70TH ST, 321 to 331 East, 150x100.5; Jacob Klingenstein to Emil Glaser, (mtg $60,000) 100

70TH ST, 321 to 337 East, 150x100.5; Jacob Klingenstein to Emil Glaser, (mtg $60,000) 100

75TH ST, 329 East, 20.1x102; Isaac Miller and another to Abraham Minkowsky, (mtg $10,000) 100

75TH ST, n s, 64 ft w of Madison Av, 30.11x27; Marie C. Smith to Charles A. Stein 100

79TH ST, 48 East, 18x80; Gustav Lange to Alice Lange, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

82D ST, 158 East, 25x102.2; Anna E. Gerson to Louise F. Welsh, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

84TH ST, 507 East, 19.6x102.2; Frederick Henis to Anton Friedrich, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

85TH ST, s s, 110 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Caroline Bensburg to Isaac Haft and another, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

90TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100.8; Louis Berman to Hermann Levy, (mtg $23,350) 100

98TH ST, s s, 198.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; Edward A. Maher, Jr., referee, to Benjamin Gomprecht 11,800

98TH ST, s s, 182.11 ft w of 9th Av, 16x100.11; Edward A. Maher, Jr., referee, to Benjamin Gomprecht 11,300

99TH ST, 68 West, 25x100.11; Ellen C. Baldwin to Fannie Weisburger, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

101ST ST, 104 West, 25x100.11; Arthur H. Sanders to Moritz Ernst and another, (mtg $26,000) ..... Nom.

104TH ST, 234 to 240 East, 75x100.11; Max Lipman to Simon Siegel and another, (mtg $70,000) 100

105TH ST, 102 and 104 East, 40x100.11; Julius Weinstein to Minnie Ludman and another, (mtg $43,625) 100

106TH ST, 415 East, 25x100.11; Maria Palladino to James V. Palladino, (mtg $3,000) 100

107TH ST, 66 East, 25x100.11; Louis Wolf to Karl Hendelman and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

109TH ST, s s, 119 ft w of Madison Av, 31x100.11; Philip J. Curry to David L. Weil and another, (mtg $18,000) 100

115TH ST, 60 and 62 East, 50x100.10; Herman Aaron to Julius Myers, (mtg $40,000) 100

116TH ST, 438 to 446 East, 100x100.10; Joseph Berkowitz and others to Michael A. Sendi and another, (mtg $87,000) 100

117TH ST, s s, 53.4 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11; Annie E. Broderick and another to Samuel Mandel 7,800

121ST ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x100.10; Aaron M. Janpole and others to Samuel Potick and another, (mtg $28,800) 100

122D ST, 70 East, 20x100.11; Joseph Bierhoff to Regina L. Reese 100

124TH ST, s s, 297 ft w of 3d Av, 21.4x100.11; William H. J. Sieberg to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $6,000) 100

124TH ST, s s, 275.8 ft w of 3d Av, 21.4x100.11; Lewis Hopner to Business Men's Realty Company, (mtg $8,000) 100

129TH ST, 304 West, 25x99.11; Emanuel Heilner and others to Lena Well, (mtg $17,000) 100

132D ST, 10 East, 25x99.11; Harry Isaacson to Charles Pulansky and another, (mtg $12,000) 100

144TH ST, 560 East, 24.5x99.7; Gesine Stelter to Katie Stenger, (mtg $16,000) 100

145TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99.8x99.11; Alva S. Walker and another, trustees, to the Stanwall Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $45,000) 73,000

150TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 286.4x99.11; Joseph Ravitch to Barnet Miller and another, (mtg $1,000) 100

165D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Trinity Av, 25x100; Anna A. M. King to Charlotte Wolff, (mtg $5,000) 100

176TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 170x196.10; 177th St, n s, 100 ft e of Audubon Av, 170x101; Meyer A. Bernheimer to David Perlman and another, (mtg $190,000) 100

177TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 25x100.5; Sylvester L. H. Ward, referee, to Edward J. Deegan 7,600

236TH ST, n s, 126.10 ft e of Webster Av, 148x irregular; Christopher McDonough to Benjamin H. Irving ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AARON, A., to M. Aaron; 402 West 40th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

AARON, Annie, to M. Aaron; 91st St, 404 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,300

AARON, H., to D. S. Myers; 113th St, 50 and 52 East, 2 mtgs, $3,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

ADLER, C., and another, to E. B. Levy; Sackett St, s s, 175 ft w of Dean Place, 3 years 1,700

ADLER, Max J., to E. B. Levy; Lot 169, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 750

ALBERT, M., and others to F. Albert; 41st St, s s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, due June 1, 1906, 4½ per cent 500

ALBERT, M., and another to C. Dohni; 41st St, s s, 130 ft e of 3d Av, due Jan. 7, 1906, 4½ per cent 9,000

ALEXANDER, Simon, and another to Newman Grossman and another; Goerck St, 94, due Feb. 15, 1908, 6 per cent 2,000

ANDERSON, Charles A., to M. Schweckert; 6th Av, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,048, map of Wakefield, 3 years 8,750

ARMUSCHEFSKY, N., to I. Goell; Monroe St, n s, 130.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 5 years, 6 per cent 4,000

AUMANN, Henry, to George Bendien; 58th St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 10,000

BAKER, Sarah V., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 191st St, 7 mtgs, per bond 2,000

BAKER, S. V., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; St. Nicholas Av, per bond 226,000

BECKMAN, M., to A. M. Heins; 2d Av, 1,535, 5 years, 4½ per cent 50,000

BECKMAN, M., to A. M. Heins and others; 1,533 2d Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

BECKMAN, M., to A. M. Heins and others; 2d Av, w s, 51.1 ft n of 79th St, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

BECKMAN, Marcus, to A. M. Heins; 2d Av, 1,529, 5 years, 4½ per cent 12,500

BOHNENKEMP, Anna M., to C. S. Dean; 320 East 57th St, as per bond 18,000

BRADY, Jennie, and another to George J. Fernschild; Ford St, s s, 175 ft w of Webster Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 500

BRONX HOME REALTY COMPANY to M. V. Hill; Morris Av, w s, 350.10 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 3,000

BRONX HOME REALTY COMPANY to M. V. Hill; Morris Av, w s, 375.10 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 3,000

BUONEIGURIO, D., to I. Varian; 1st St, n s, 252 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 600

BURNS, Charles O., to L. D. Rumsey and others; Post Av, s e corner of Academy St, as per bond 18,200

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to William H. J. Sieberg; 124th St, s s, 275 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year 3,000

BUSINESS MEN'S REALTY COMPANY to William H. J. Sieberg; 124th St, s s, 275.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 3,000

CASEY, Mary, to J. Bussing, Jr.; Pelham Av, n w corner of Cambreling Av, 3 years 10,000

CHISHOLM REALTY COMPANY to Title Insurance Company; Wooster St, w s, 170 ft n of Prince St, 1 year, 4½ per cent 150,000

CIPOLLARO, M., to B. Isaacs; 1st Av, 2,171, 1 year, 6 per cent 9,000

COHEN, Esther, and others to Title Insurance Company; 148th St, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 2 mtgs, $32,600, due Sept. 1, 1910, 6 per cent 65,200

COHEN, G., to A. Salwen; Orchard St, e s, 150.5 ft n of Rivington St, 5 years, 6 per cent 6,500

COHEN, E., to M. Cohen and others; 148th St, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, (2 mtgs $10,000) demand, 6 per cent 100

COMEY, F. J., to J. W. Comey; 127th St, n s, 168.11 ft w of Convent Av, 3 years 25,000

COMEY, J. F., to J. W. Comey; St. Nicholas Av, e s, 47.5 ft n of 152d St, 3 years 18,000

CRYSTAL, L., to American Mortgage Company; 313 East 75th St, 5 years 10,500

CULLEN, K., to T. Morris; 3d Av, w s, 76.5 ft s of 94th St, 1 year, 5½ per cent 4,000

DALY, P. J., to J. Riemann; 137th St, s s, 150 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years 10,000

DAVIS, A., to Robert Benjamin; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 114th St, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

DAVIS, Robert, and another to William E. Thorn; Mott St, n s, 427.6 ft w of Courtland Av, 3 years 10,000

DEEGAN, Edward J., to M. A. McPartland; 177th St, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 6,000

DEEGAN, E. J., to Hamilton Bank; 177th St, s s, 64.6 ft e of Arthur Av, due Sept. 22, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000

DEUTSCH, R., to H. Deutsch, Jr.; 2d Av, 1,289, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

DORDAN, A., to A. E. Bachman; 47th St, 343 West, 3 years, 4 per cent 5,000

DOUGLASS REALTY COMPANY to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Riverside Drive, n e corner of 101st St, as per bond 45,000

FEDER, M. H., and another to J. Schiff; 208 21st St, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

FINDLEY REALTY COMPANY to J. G. Harvey; 170th St, s e corner of College Av, 2 years 12,000

FINK, Joseph H., to E. F. Cohn and another; 135th St, s e, 299.11 ft w of Lenox Av, as per bond 10,000

FLAUM, Charles, to East River Savings Bank; 141st St, s s, 462 ft e of 7th Av, 5 years 47,000

FLECK, Samuel, Jr., to Samuel Werner; 81st St, 209 and 211 East, (2 mtgs, $8,000,) installments, 6 per cent 16,000

FOX, Julius B., to Greenwich Savings Bank; Lexington Av, s e corner of 48th St, 5 years, 4 per cent 60,000

FOX, J. B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 17th St, 218 West, due Oct. 1, 1904 8,000

FOX, J. B., to Joseph L. Buttenwieser; 17th St, 246 West, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent 7,500

FRANZBLAU, L., to S. Franzblau; Avenue D, e s, 22 ft s of 5th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 8,000

FRIEDMAN, Samuel, and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Madison Av, 1,483, per bond 27,000

FURMAN, James W., to S. H. Jackson; 90 Catharine St, installments, 6 per cent 16,000

GALLICK, J., and another to I. L. Alexander; Concord Av, w s, Lot 142, map of Morrisania, 2 years 2,500

GAMACHE, Joseph, and another to S. Baurley; Lot 240, map of Van Nest Park, per bond 6,300

GIBBS, T. H., to Cecil Barret; 130 and 132 West 18th St, as per bond 37,000

GOGGIN, M. A., to George W. Wohnsiedler; Lot 328, map of Mapes estate, 3 years 500

GOGGIN, John J., to Robert F. Tysen; 542 and 544 East 15th St, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

GOMPRECHT, B., to G. H. Suydam and others; 98th St, s s, 198.11 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 8,000

GOODMAN, Urray, to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Bathgate Av, e s, 100.2 ft s of 173d St, 5

AT AUCTION.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.

AT AUCTION

1,000 Beautiful Home Sites in

HAINS PARK,

The most desirable part of this convenient suburb, 40 minutes from Grand Central Station. Low commutation. The property is surrounded by fine dwellings and of ready access. Trolleys traverse it. The New Haven R. R. Station is only four blocks away. Every city convenience; every country comfort.

First Grand Auction Sale

Will be held in Section "A" at the head of Jefferson Av., adjoining Columbia Hall, on

Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at one o'clock sharp

RAIN OR SHINE

Lawyers' Title Co.'s policies free to purchasers. Terms, 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees. Balance in cash, or 75 per cent. on mortgage at 5 per cent., or 60 per cent. at 4½ per cent. for two years.

Look the property over. You will profit by taking a trip to it. Secure maps and further particulars before the day of the sale from **W. D. DAYMON, Auctioneer, 203 Mamaroneck Av., Mamaroneck, Westchester Co., N. Y., or**

The MAMARONECK LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.
Times Building, 42d St. and Broadway

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auct'rs,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,

Wednesday, July 5, 1905,
VALUABLE PLOT,

Webster Ave., Cor.
N. W. OF 197TH ST.

Size 105x95x irreg., with 3-sty. fr. bldgs. and stable. Sold subject to mtges. of $14,000 at 5 per cent. Title insured by Title Guarantee & T. Co. Maps of Gunzburg & Picker, attys., 116 Nassau St., or auct'rs' Bronx office, cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs., or main office, 158 Broadway. Maps mailed on request.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

West Side.

$64,000—Manhattan Av. corner, six-story, 15-room triple; 4 stores, 27.10; rent, $6,900. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Three single flats, West 144th St.; all improvements; $20,000 each. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., corner 140th St.

Columbus Avenue—5-story triple, cold water in 5s, paying $1,000 clear on $10,000 investment. McCready Co., Columbus Ave. & 88th.

Five-story, with stores, W. 40th, between 9th and 10th Avs., $18,250. Cohn, 1,230 Lexington Av.

East Side.

116TH STREET, NEAR MADISON,

3-fam.-3-story double, with stores; rents, $1,800; low; asking $16,000; want offer.

BERT G. FAULKNER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

$6,500. Price, $21,500. Pays 20 per cent. clear. 5-story double flats, 14 rooms and stores; cold water; always rented. 27x102; in the Eighties, near 3d Av. Sherwin & Harris, 150 Nassau St. "Call personally."

An exceptional chance to buy 2 tenements; 5 first-class families, in the 70s; paying 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

$2,500. Price $17,500. Pays 16 per cent. clear. 4-story single flat; fine location, in the eighties, near Park Av. 20x102; always rented. Sherwin & Harris, 150 Nassau St. "Call personally."

Attention!—Five-story double flat, 6 and bath, $21,500; 4-story double flat, price $17,000, rent $1,824; 2, 50x100, 5-story, from builder, $54,000, rent $6,888. Prattner, 714 E. 138th St.

27 ft. double flat, vicinity 102d, 3d, $24,000, $7,000 cash, adjoining houses held $26,000 to $27,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

91st St., near Lex.—Brownstone dwelling; leased $300 and repairs; price, $11,500; easy terms; great bargain. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

East 74th.—5-story tenement, $22,000; mortgages, $17,750; rents, $2,400. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

127th., just west 3d Av., nearly full lot, 3-story brick, suitable business; $11,500; mtg. $9,500 for five years. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

East 23d St., near 1st Av., 50x200; price, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$20,000—First Avenue, (90's,) triple; no steam. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

$20,000—Madison Av., 5-story flat, stores. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Corner plot, over three lots, on East 167th St., cheap. E. A. Treadwell, 147 Nassau St.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

156th Street and Third Avenue,
SOUTHWEST CORNER.

I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 156th St. "L" station.

Will Build to Suit Tenant.

JOHN F. FREES,
608 East 156th St., N. Y. City.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Bargains in two and three family houses, near Prospect Avenue station; can be bought for little more than the value of the lots.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
PROSPECT AND WESTCHESTER AVS.

4-family house, 1½ blocks from Rapid Transit station, $1,500 cash, balance to remain on mortgage at 5%.

KELLUM BROS.,
138TH ST. AND 3D AV.
NO LETTERS ANSWERED.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

GREAT BARGAIN!
Next to corner, on Washington Av., in 160s, 3-story store property, $8,750.
LOUIS E. BLISS,
3,221 3D AV., NEAR 162D ST.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on
S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Sacrifice.—A beautiful two-family house, 11 rooms; all improvements; near rapid transit, park, and school; $4,800; $1,000 cash. One-family house, 7 rooms and bath; $2,900. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!
Choice Building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Ave. Station; price $25,500; easy terms; full commission to brokers. J. Eisenberg, 150 Nassau.

Choice Bronx Av. corner; 6-story new building, just completed, 50x100, with 5 stores, all rented; will sell cheap or exchange for smaller property and part cash. Apply Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

THIS pays your rent and 4% on your investment; new 3-family house, near "L" station, $9,000, mortgage $4,500, terms to suit. Owner, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

Handsome residence Fordham Heights section, 13 rooms, lot 40x74, price $7,000. Herbert J. Cantrell, Jerome Av., cor. Fordham Road.

Corner lot, 50x75, Bronx, on 149th, or will add cash for store property in Manhattan. Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Will sell gilt edge mortgage, $1,125, to run 3 years, 6 per cent., for face value. A. Wagner, 96 Beach Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

$4,000—$5,000 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 176th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Sacrifice.—Walton Av., n. 182d St., 50x95, $5,000. A. Cohn, 1,230 Lexington Av.

Sacrifice.—Walton Av., near 181st St., 50x95, $5,000. A. Cohn, 1,230 Lexington Av.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

16 lots three blocks from Grasmere Station, Staten Island, on macadamized road. Address C. W. F., 25 East 14th St.

AT AUCTION.

MAMARONECK, N. Y.

AT AUCTION

1,000 Beautiful Home Sites in

HAINS PARK,

The most desirable part of this convenient suburb, 40 minutes from Grand Central Station. Low commutation. The property is surrounded by fine dwellings and of ready access. Trolleys traverse it. The New Haven R. R. Station is only four blocks away. Every city convenience; every country comfort.

First Grand Auction Sale

Will be held in Section "A" at the head of Jefferson Av., adjoining Columbia Hall, on

Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at one o'clock sharp

RAIN OR SHINE

Lawyers' Title Co.'s policies free to purchasers. Terms, 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees. Balance in cash, or 75 per cent. on mortgage at 5 per cent., or 60 per cent. at 4½ per cent. for two years.

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The MAMARONECK LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO.
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LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT,

At Bayside, L. I.,
NEW YORK'S FINEST SUBURB.
1,500 RESTRICTED LOTS

$200 TO $500

Only 34 minutes to Herald Square. Fine residences. Solid improvements. Guaranteed titles. Easy terms. Five minutes from Long Island Sound. Seventy-five feet above tide water.

TO HOMESEEKERS OR INVESTORS
it offers bigger opportunities than any other locality in Greater New York.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY for illustrated booklet and free tickets.

BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
1 WEST 34TH ST.

Building Sites
FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

35 MINUTES

Adjacent to the Magnificent Edgemere Club House

EDGEMERE
LONG ISLAND.

Exclusive Refined Summer Colony.

FROM NEW YORK.

50 private residences have been erected on the property.
WALTER SCHULZE,
1,170 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK CITY.

RICHMOND HILL

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. **IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS.** The two **EAST RIVER TUNNELS** in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. **NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.**

RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.

Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on

FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., Richmond Hill, L. I.
Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.
Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town

Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water; electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. **Houses sold on easy payments.**
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

BABYLON AND WEST ISLIP, L. I. Furnished Country Seats and village places, Water fronts, acreage, rent, sale, exchange; list. JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22A.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.
J METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

In Richmond Hill, L. I.—Pretty seven-room cottage for July and August, $40 per month; bargain. W. E. F., 206 Times, Downtown.

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FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HILL.

$4,200, $400 down, balance easy; new 7-room cottage; latest improvements; hardwood trim; furnace; fine location.

Richmond Hill Realty Co.,
3,510 Jamaica Av.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BRICK

and stone two-family house, one block of Prospect Park; rents for $960. Price $9,500; mortg. $5,500; all improvements, up to date. EDWARD E. CRAWFORD, 44 Court St.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

FIVE CENTS AND A TROLLEY
WILL TAKE YOU TO A
HOME BY THE SEA
on the high hills at picturesque Flushing Bay.
EAST ELMHURST, N. Y. CITY.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES
THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE
$90,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.
Half hour from Herald Square,
Comparison is challenged with every other town site. Each lot has water-front privileges.
Send Postal for Circular and Views.
BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CORP.
887 MANHATTAN AV., BROOKLYN.

Bargain.—New 6-room house, improvements, only $2,100; $300 cash; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 23R Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

For Sale.—A choice farm of ninety acres just above the city limits, on high ground; fine situation for an institution; must be sold to close an estate. Mary A. S. M. Brown, Executor, 43 West 125th.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

10 Per Cent Guaranteed
With chance to double your money.
REAP THE PROFITS——YOU CAN'T LOSE.

At Auction White Plains
SATURDAY, JULY 1, AND TUESDAY, JULY 4,
WE WILL SELL

200 LOTS

The Property of the WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
IN BATTLE HILL PARK,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
The choicest residence property within walking distance of the station.
400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
10 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION.
VIEWS FOR 20 MILES IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
SEWER, WATER, LIGHT AND MACADAMIZED STREETS.
OVER $50,000 HAS BEEN

spent in improving this property, which cannot be duplicated in White Plains, and must be seen to be appreciated. Remember it is only 10 minutes' walk from the station, with all the advantages of both city and country. Within 12 months all trains from Grand Central Station will be propelled, heated, and lighted with electricity, and time to White Plains will be less than 30 minutes.

Remember what the subway has done for the Bronx. Can't you imagine what this is going to do for White Plains property?

For a fee of five dollars on each lot sold the following written guarantee will be given:

White Plains, New York.....1905.

For and in consideration of the sum of Five Dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, at any time after one year and before the expiration of eighteen months from date, upon demand, we agree to take back lot No. ..... as shown on map entitled "Chatterton Hill, White Plains, New York," filed of record in the office of Register of Deeds, Westchester County, New York, this day sold to ....., and to pay to said ..... the amount paid on said lot at time of purchase, with interest from date at the rate of 10% per annum.

THE WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,
HOWARD WILLETS, Pres. CHARLES H. MUNCH, Sec.

Sale commences at 1 P. M. sharp on each day.
Maps and particulars from

TURNER & COMPANY,
Auctioneers,
28 EAST 42D ST., OR DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

30 minutes to 42d St. **Three Miles North of City Line.**

Beautiful building sites; water; electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars, W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Westchester Park, 24 minutes from 125th; Harlem Railroad station on property; for homeseeker or investor, choice lots, $300 upward; small monthly payments; city improvements; title insured free; commutation, 9c. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

PLEASANTVILLE.
Good house, lot; 5 minutes of station; house alone cost $2,500; whole proposition only $2,000. Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO. Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

White Plains.

GREAT
WHITE PLAINS SALE,
WHITE PLAINS HIGHLANDS
THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
situated in the Village of White Plains, N. Y., consists of

257 BUILDING PLOTS

100 FEET FRONT EACH.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auct'r,
will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION
on the premises on
NEXT SATURDAY,
BEGINNING AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
and continuing
Monday & Tuesday, July 3 & 4

This property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, &c.

50 TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.

34 Minutes from Grand Central Depot. For further particulars, maps, etc., apply to the Auctioneer, 23 East 20th Street, New York City.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful 30 minutes to 42d St. Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.) PLOTS $250 UP

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F.
Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments, No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

A PROFITABLE OUTLET
FOR YOUR
JULY DIVIDENDS.
MOUNT VERNON REALTY.
WILLIAM S. ANDERSON,
MOUNT VERNON'S BUSY CORNER, AT NEW HAVEN STATION.

At Mount Vernon—For sale or exchange. 14-room modern dwelling; perfect order; parquet floors; hot water heat; burglar alarm; plot, 100x100; good stable and chicken house; high ground; restricted Chester Hill section. Price, $12,500.

Wm. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

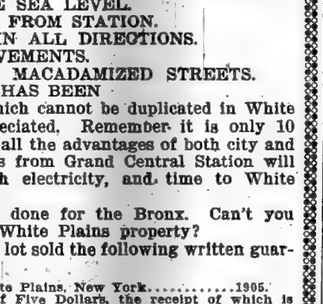
COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale.—Great sacrifice; choicest site of eight acres on Lake Waramaug, Conn.; meadow, garden, fruit, and lovely lawn and 750 feet of beach front; large house; running water from spring in rooms. S. M. Brown, 43 West 125th.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MEASURED BY DEGREES
NEW YORK — HUDSON HEIGHTS



HUDSON HEIGHTS
is at least fifteen to twenty degrees cooler than New York. In twenty minutes the city's dust, noise, heat, and hurry are far behind, and while overlooking the Hudson, Manhattan, Sound, and Long Island from this superb location **on the very edge of the Palisades,** you are amid cool, quiet, healthful surroundings. Lots selling at $400 afford unusual profitable opportunities to early buyers. Active development going on, and several houses building. Now is the proper time to visit this new property.
Fare, 7½ cents. Excellent service to Hoboken and Jersey City. Situated opposite 96th Street, New York. It is favored by those who want to live out of town, and yet be near their business. Lower city 40 minutes via Franklin Street Ferry. 42d St. (Weehawken) Ferry makes Hudson Heights but 20 minutes' ride. Full details at office on property or by addressing
Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co.,
Times Building, New York.
(Tel. 6261—38th.)

El Mora The New Residential Suburb. A Natural Park
NEW JERSEY
35 Minutes to Broadway
Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.
El Mora Land Co.
J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.



Beautiful suburban home on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 50 minutes from N. Y.; unexcelled transit service, 60 trains daily; 5 minutes from station; elevation over 400 feet; unobstructed view beautiful surroundings; house has 8 rooms, large bath; open plumbing; electric light, telephone; perfect condition; acre plot; fine shade; ornamental trees and shrubbery; stable; large gardens, containing quantities improved fruit and berries; owner leaving; must sell at once; price under $7,000; easy terms. Miss Shea, 12 East 42d St.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots, Montclair Realty Company.

Four-story and basement building, 25x100; best block Montgomery St.; splendid opportunity for caterer, restaurateur, and baker; two ovens; suitable for other business; would rent store separate; further particulars from owner, Earl Mandaville, 246 Academy St., Jersey City.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.

3 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

HATHELDORE

High ground; near Oakland, N. J., a restricted Summer community; two-acre plots. C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Roselle, N. J.—For only $100 cash, balance monthly, 6-room house; plot 40x100 feet; 15 minutes from station; write for particulars. C. L. Schwering, 60 Liberty Street, N. Y.

Avon by the Sea. "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished, cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.

At Reduced Rates.—Dwelling, unfurnished, with barn; 9 rooms, bath, gas; 6 minutes from station. Owner, 200 Van Dien Av., Ridgewood, N. J., or Suite 706, 10 Wall St.

New Jersey's health centre, Northern Bergen County; building sites; high elevation; $100 to $300 per acre. Merritt, 335 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FURNISHED SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cape Cod, (Harwich, Mass.); five to nine bedrooms; bathrooms; pure water; fine bathing beach; illustrated circular. Caipe, 505 West 124th St.

Farm, 20 acres; house, 10 rooms; barn; fruit; lake; ½ mile from village; mail delivered daily; 4½ miles from Norfolk; price, $1,000. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Elegant estate, 12 acres, Norwalk, Conn., gentleman's residence; suitable for social or literary institution; price, sacrifice, $30,000. Melville Mead, 47 Cedar.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Tenements and flats in Yorkville, Harlem, and Bronx; can sell if price reasonable. Marx & Glauber, 725 E. 149th St., near Brook Av.

Owners.—I lease tenements and flats, give cash security, and keep houses in best condition personally. Emil Seldis, 216 East 102d.

Additional properties wanted to sell. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.
For rent for Summer season, furnished, one apartment, two rooms, alcove, and bath; one apartment, one alcove room and bath.
Unfurnished apartments to lease from Oct. 1.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

64th St., 41 West.—Parlor, bedroom; private bath; $8 weekly; ground floor; references exchanged.

Six large rooms, bath, hot water, private hall, $28; 112 East 83d St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

MONTICELLO, 85-87 West 64th St, [illegible] gentlemen. Summer rates. Rooms and [illegible] and $8 weekly. Hotel service.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

Which do you prefer?



To spend the hot, sultry evenings on a sun-baked flat roof, vainly searching for a breeze, or in ease and comfort in a country home
FOR NO MORE THAN YOUR RENT AMOUNTS TO.
Only twenty minutes from New York, in full view of the Oranges and refreshed by mountain airs. Such a place is

Morsemere.

Not only easy and quick of access, but with every city advantage, minus the drawbacks. Fully improved, carefully restricted. Within nine minutes from ferry landing.
MORSEMERE is fast attracting those desiring a country home near the city and where values are steadily advancing, thus insuring a profitable investment as well.
HOUSES FROM $5,000 UP ON EASY TERMS.
Booklet and Transportation Free.
COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone 6261 38th St. **Times Building, N. Y.**

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum now of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you list.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42D ST.

West Side.

NEW APARTMENTS.
The Florence,
507 WEST 140TH ST.,
bet. Amsterdam av. and Hamilton place, possessing every up to date improvement.
Beautiful decorations.
5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH; RENTS $32 TO $43.

501 West 142d St.
corner Hamilton place;
7 ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements; RENT $40.

529 West 145th St.,
close to Broadway subway station;
FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements; RENTS $25 TO $30.

KNAP & CO., Agents,
1,663 Amsterdam Av., at 142d St.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

Six rooms and bath, sunlight apartment; raw-law house; polished oak trim, white porcelain sink, &c.; convenient to "L" and Subway; rent, $32; 257 West 143d St.; ring Bolte's bell, owner. No sign on house.

The Margaret, high-class elevator apartment, 122 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 4, 5, and 6 large, light rooms; $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all-night elevator service; electric light; telephone.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT
2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

529 WEST 152D ST.

6-room apartments, all improvements, $27-$31.

Six-room flat, all improvements, Subway and Riverside Park block away; cheapest flat on west side. 246 West 108th St.

Elegant single apartments, $40; perfect order; near Subway and elevated stations. 131 West 103d St.

521 West 156th St.—Six light rooms; bath; every improvement; convenient to Subway. Rents, $29-$32.

Apartment 14 5th Av.—9 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

56 West 65th St.—Four, five rooms; private hall; bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

CROSS CHAMBERS
210 Fifth Av.,
Overlooking Madison Square.
Elegant new apartments of one, two, or four rooms and bath; for bachelors or gentleman and wife; every modern convenience, including grill; rents reasonable; immediate possession. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

TUXEDO COURT,
Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments, 6 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

THE LEXINGTON, 14-48 East 22d
Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $45. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

High-class apartments, private location; 5 and 6 rooms in new building, corner of Davidson Avenue and North Street, 200 feet west of Jerome Avenue, between 183d and 184th Streets; cheap if taken at once. Inquire Janitor, 2,350 Davidson Avenue.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Large apartment house or 250-room hotel; must be good location; references. Security, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

434 WEST 23D ST.,
PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1075—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

A three-story brick dwelling to let, close to Lexington Av., on 63d Street; eleven rooms and bath; rent, $1,200. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906. Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Lofts and shops, suitable for light business; plenty of light and air; cheap rents; suitable for tailoring. Office 352 Hudson.

At 53 West 24th St.—Offices to let; modern building; elevator, electric light; rents, $13 and up. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Lofts, large, small; good locations; with, without power; special terms. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Basement store to let, 20x75, at 104 West 24th St., near 6th Av. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

At 20 West 27th St.—Parlor floor store; plate front; rent, $75. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

To Let—Four-story basement house, 14 West 125th St.; immediate possession; rent, $1,200 year.

EXCURSIONS.

LEHIGH VALLEY
Independence Day Excursions
Bellewood, - 75c.
Mauch Chunk } $1.50
& Glen Onoko, }
Niagara Falls, $9.00
For particulars, time of trains, etc., inquire 1234 and 355 Broadway, New York, and 325 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Penna. R. R. Ferries and Brooklyn Annex. Fare via Annex Ferry 15c. additional.

BELLEWOOD
Mountain Excursion Resort **75c** Excursions. Every Sunday.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare Via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

TOURING NEW YORK
IN AUTOMOBILES.
GREEN CARS leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., Daily and Sunday. All the sights worth seeing. Fare $1.00. The most perfectly equipped sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island Excursion Service. Park Carriage Co. Telephone 4874 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Strs. Rosedale and Richmond, commencing Saturday, July 1st, leave 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 21st St., 9:40 A. M., 2, 3 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Leaves Rockaway, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Ex., 50 cts.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ORDER LIMITING CREDITORS.
CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—Standard Fire Proofing Company, complainant, against Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, defendant; Standard Fire Proofing Company, complainant, against Brooklyn Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, defendant; Standard Fire Proofing Company, complainant, against Standard Vitrified Conduit Company, defendant; The New York Blower Company, complainant, against Standard Fire Proofing Company, defendant. Please take notice that pursuant to an order made in the above-entitled actions on the 16th day of June, 1905, the creditors of the Manhattan Brick and Terra Cotta Company, Brooklyn Brick and Sewer Pipe Company, Standard Vitrified Conduit Company, and Standard Fire Proofing Company are required to present proof to The New York Trust Company, heretofore appointed Receiver of said corporations in the above-entitled actions, under oath or affirmation to the satisfaction of the said Receiver, of their several claims and demands against the said corporations on or before the seventh day of July, 1905, or be thereafter forever debarred from sharing in any distribution of the assets of the said companies now or hereafter to be reduced to the possession of this court in the above-entitled proceedings.
Dated New York, June 22, 1905.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Receiver, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
HOWLAND, MURRAY & PRENTICE, Solicitors for Receiver, 35 Wall Street, New York City.

McNEILL, JOHN P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John Proctor Clarke, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted on the 6th day of June, 1905, and filed on said date in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. McNEILL, lately doing business at No. 350 West 116th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City, County, and State of New York, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the undersigned, the assignee of said John P. McNeill, for the benefit

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board. Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates. Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St. BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS. 128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y. (BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.) For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices. Used uprights taken in part payment. $90 $100 $125 WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS. Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$10 rents fine upright all Summer, cartage free. $95 Buys elegant new mahogany upright. BIDDLE, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

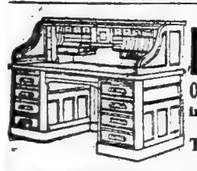
Greatest Bargains ever offered; Steinway, Chickering, Sohmer, Knabe, and many others at $75 up; 500 pianos for rent, from $2 up. George Schleicher, 9 W. 14th St.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

FOR SALE.



ROLL TOP DESKS OFFICE FURNITURE in great variety of style and price. T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

AWNINGS! AWNINGS! PATENT NOISELESS WINDOW AWNINGS. Get the Best. JOHN SULLIVAN & SON, 356 Hudson St., N. Y. Tel. 2477 Spring. TENTS.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes. SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 14 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av abv 22d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way. Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7987.—In THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. KEITH, doing business as B. KEITH & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of Frederick W. Keith, doing business as B. Keith & Co., of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 4th day of May, A. D. 1905, the said Frederick W. Keith, doing business as B. Keith & Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, June 28, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 8145.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS SANTLOAFER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy. To the creditors of Morris Santloafer, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1905, the said Morris Santloafer was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, June 28, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 7915.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MEYER ROSEMAN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that Meyer Roseman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 11, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy. New York, June 28, 1905.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 53 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2123—Gramercy.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y. —Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6 to $12; booklets.

Adults Wanted.—Pleasant farmhouse; high location; shade; near lakes. Mrs. B. Newman, Mill Plain, Conn.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine, (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

Three adults, family, and nurse, require good board, two rooms, main floor or one flight, one hour's distance, in refined family, about $6 each. Address Americans, 708 Columbus Av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO. Have opened an office at NO. 243 FIFTH AVE. FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER. Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

NEW YORK.

Putnam County.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y. A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on two lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application. OPENS MAY 27TH.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $8 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE. Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN



BLUFF POINT, N. Y. Good Fishing, ideal boating and fresh-water bathing. 8 miles from Plattsburg, N. Y., on shore of Lake Champlain. Main line Delaware & Hudson R. R. Superb views of Green and Adirondack Mountains. In Center of Natural Park of 800 Acres. GOLF. Finest 18-hole course in Northern New York. Tournaments every Saturday. Through Pullman service from New York. Send for illustrated book. E. L. BROWN, Manager. N. Y. office, until July 1st, 234 5th Ave., cor. 27th St.

WESTPORT INN Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Catskill Mountains.

ONLY $2, $2.50 and $3 a day; $12, $15 and $18 a week. $7 a week extra for private baths. SUNSET PARK INN AND COTTAGES, Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains. No hotel is better, more select and up to date or has finer views. Golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, &c. Gentiles only. "WITHOUT A PEER TO SUMMER IN."—N. Y. Times. C. A. COX, Prop., Haines Falls, N. Y.

THE Catskill Mountain House OPENS JUNE 26. NEW YORK CITY OFFICE, 25 UNION SQUARE. CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.

THE REXMERE CHURCHILL HALL Beautiful STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS Address E. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Stamford, N. Y.

HOTEL WELLINGTON, Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. All conveniences of a modern hotel. Send for booklet. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y. J. M. Day. Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

THE PARK COTTAGE. Open June 1st; write for booklet. Information Times Bureau, or write C. L. Murduck, Stamford.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y. The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. White Sulphur Bathing Establishment Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900. PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES. NOW OPEN. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC, 1000 Islands, St. Lawrence River. NOW OPEN A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

THE COLUMBIAN, 1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y. The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y. LAKE WOOD FARM, Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter. P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R. H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX, WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y. OPENS JUNE 20. SEVENTH SEASON. ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for booklet. NAYLER & SANFORD.

THE FRANK LESLIE, Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL $25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China. H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS WINDSOR HOTEL OPENS JUNE 30. Special Rates on Application. R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y. Large furnished cottage on East shore, opposite Sabbath Bay Point, to let to private family for season; seven chambers and bathroom; place contains several acres woods, with 500 ft. shore front; private wharf, boating facilities, launch house, ice house now full; wood in cellar; location excellent and retired. W. C. COGSWELL, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y. Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving. REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE. Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES. MIZZEN TOP HOTEL AND COTTAGES, QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y. Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet. WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES, FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK. A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOFFER, Bethlehem, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

MANHANSET HOUSE, Shelter Island, Long Island, N. Y. NOW OPEN 95 MILES FROM NEW YORK. GOOD AUTOMOBILE TOUR REASONABLE RATES. Furnished Cottages for Rent. Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, MANHANSET MANOR, N. Y.

Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels. WESTERNACHER HOTEL.

Manhattan Beach Manhattan Beach Hotel T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

THE PARK INN, NEW YORK'S MOST REFINED SEASIDE HOTEL. From Jamaica Bay to Atlantic Ocean. Only 35 minutes from New York. DIRECTLY ON OCEAN FRONT. Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 30 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing; golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and yachtsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature. RATES $24.50 AND UP PER WEEK. ROCKAWAY PARK, Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

Where to spend the Summer is a great problem; but we have solved it by providing a bath to nearly every room in the house, a table that is inviting to those who appreciate unexcelled cuisine and bedrooms in which Princes would deign to dwell. We are now referring to the "Imperial," Freeport, L. I. KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r. CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK. NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL. AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS. CASINO HOTEL, (Foot of Clinton Av.) SHORE DINNERS $1.00. BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Hotel Elderhurst, HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y. A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL, ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION. Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

THE WINDSOR. Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE. Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne. HOLME-HURST INN. Faces ocean directly. Perfect cooking, dainty service, clean rooms. Booklets at 187 Madison Av., 53 Leonard St.

Adirondacks.

PAUL SMITH'S ADIRONDACKS

Hotel AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES. ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE. A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

THE ADIRONDACKS. ADIRONDACKS For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

WAWBEEK HOTEL AND COTTAGES. UPPER SARANAC LAKE ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music. J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massawepie. HOTEL CHILDWOLD Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr.

THE RUISSEAUMONT HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Through Pullman service to ADIRONDACK RESORTS 1334 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y. FINEST VIEW OF THE HIGHLANDS. Central Hudson Boats, (Daily, Sunday, Holidays,) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (ret. Centl. Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 Broadway.

THE PALATINE Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price. All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS, Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap, Mount Pocono, Stroudsburg, Cresco, Pocono Summit, Spragueville, Henryville.

A region of woodland and water in Monroe County, Pennsylvania, varying in elevation from one to two thousand feet; with a special fast express service from New York over the Lackawanna Railroad; with the beautiful Delaware River for boating, bathing, fishing; with good roads; three excellent golf courses; magnificent springs and trout streams; a region where you may breathe dry, pine-laden air, enjoy cool, restful nights and escape humidity, malaria and mosquitoes. It embraces

Blue Ridge Mountain Resorts

DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.

THE GLENWOOD—P. R. Johnson. 250. House modern brick. $10-$17.50. Booklet.
RIVERVIEW HOUSE—Le Barre Estate. 150
CATARACT HOUSE—L. M. Tucker. 100.
MOUNTAIN HOUSE—Mrs. Hauser & Son. 75
FAR VIEW HOUSE—30-mile panoramic views. Shaded river front; $8-$12. 60.
CENTRAL HOUSE—S. D. Overfield. 50.
DELAWARE HOUSE—John Yarrick. 40. Open all year. Modern improvements.
RIVER FARM HOUSE—H. A. Croasdale. 35.
FOREST HOUSE—A. L. Marsh. 35.
DELAWANNA INN—W. H. Gibbs. 25.
BRIDGE VIEW—G. Edinger. 25. $7 week.
THE CASINO—H. M. Hickingbotham. 25.
MT. MINSI HOUSE—Eugene Shupp. 25.
CALDENO COTTAGE—Frank Edinger. 25.
THE BELLEVUE—J. T. Conway, Jr. 25.
(North Water Gap Post Office, Pa.)
WILLOW DELL—J. A. Ozenbaugh. 60.
GAP VIEW HOUSE—Samuel Overfield. 45.
WATER GAP SANITARIUM—45.
RIVERSIDE HOUSE—M. M. Ace. 30.
(Shawnee Post Office, Pa.)
SHAWNEE HOUSE—I. R. Transue. 50.
(Slateford Post Office, Pa.)
VILLAGE FARM—C. Strunk. 25.

STROUDSBURG, PA.

HIGHLAND INN—C. H. Palmer. 90. May to Nov. Steam heat. Rooms with bath.
HIGHLAND DELL—J. F. Foulke. 100.
CHURLEIGH INN—K. N. Dingley. 100.
THE PENLLYN—Mrs. M. Merwin. 25.
(East Stroudsburg Post Office, Pa.)
OAK GROVE HOUSE—C. V. Smith. 100.
BERWICK INN—P. C. Dickerson. 40.
TITANIA—$10-$15. Marshall's Falls. 25.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION To all places named in this advertisement at one fare for round trip from New York. Tickets good going July 1, 2 and 3; returning till July 5, inclusive. Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, N. Y.

Pocono Mountain Resorts

MT. POCONO, PA.

MONTANESCA—I. D. Ivison. 200. Elevator. Electric Light. Steam Heat. Orchestra.
POCONO MOUNTAIN HOUSE—250.
POCONO INN—Pocono Manor P. O., Pa. 150.
THE ONTWOOD—125. Elec. Lights. Baths.
MT. PLEASANT—H. M. Leech's Sons, Mgrs.
BELMONT HOUSE—S. A. Connish. 50.
MEADOWSIDE—I. Smith & Son. 75.
THE ELVIN—Mrs. S. E. Slutter. 65.
FAIRVIEW HOTEL—W. K. La Bar. 60.
MOUNTAIN TOP H'SE—Warren Stout. 40.
POCONO HEIGHTS HOUSE—S. Edinger. 40
CLAIRMONT HOUSE—Chas. H. Smith. 40.
THE PENNHURST—Miss Price. 35.
MOUNTAIN VIEW—Mrs. M. McCarthy. 25.
WISCASSET COTTAGE—Mrs. Dengler. 25.
(Swiftwater Post Office, Pa.)
THE SWIFTWATER—100. 35th season.
NEW FOREST HOUSE—John Hamblin. 40
THE ANTLERS—A. C. Teese. 35.
EAST SWIFTWATER H'SE—J. M. Ace. 25.

CRESCO, PA.

BUCK HILL FALLS—A Friends Settlement.
THE RUDOLPH—Walter Rudolph. 42.
PARADISE INN—D. J. & A. L. Kintze. 40.
THE ORIENTAL—Theo. M. Lake. 25.
MOUNTAIN COTTAGE—H. B. Cortright. 25
(Canadensis Post Office, Pa.)
SPRUCE CABIN INN—W. J. & M. D. Price. 30.
(Mountainhome Post Office, Pa.)
MA BELLE COTTAGE—H. E. Geissinger. 25

HENRYVILLE, PA.

(Parkside Post Office, Pa.)
PARK HOUSE—Otis Clapp. 100.

SPRAGUEVILLE, PA.

(Analomink Post Office, Pa.)
BLUE RIDGE FARM HOUSE—J. Lesoine. 15

POCONO SUMMIT, PA.

(Naomi Pines Post Office, Pa.)
NAOMI PINES HOUSE—3-mile lake.
POCONO PINES INN (New)—Boating.
(Pocono Lake Post Office, Pa.)
LAKE VIEW HOUSE—Austin Kresge. 40.
LAKE SIDE COTTAGE—Willis Barry. 30.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

THE HOTELS THAT HAVE HELPED TO MAKE FAMOUS *The Queen of Health and Pleasure Resorts,* ATLANTIC CITY, NEW JERSEY, BY THEIR HIGH STANDARD OF METROPOLITAN EXCELLENCE Are as follows:

HOTEL ST. CHARLES NEWLIN-HAINES.
HOTEL RUDOLF American and European Plans. CHARLES R. MYERS.
HADDON HALL LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.
HOTEL TRAYMORE TRAYMORE HOTEL COMPANY.
HOTEL BRIGHTON F. W. HEMSLEY & SON.
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
THE WILTSHIRE S. S. PHOEBUS.
GALEN HALL Hotel and Sanitarium. F. L. YOUNG, Manager.
HOTEL DENNIS WALTER J. BUZBY.
CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

Write, wire or phone direct to any of them for information, rates, etc.

Atlantic City affords more facilities and attractions for health and pleasure than all other resorts combined. Outdoor pleasures and social diversions of every description. Four through vestibule trains daily from New York to Atlantic City without change, via Central R. R. of New Jersey and Pennsylvania R. R.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

Atlantic City THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via, New Jersey Central Passing Through Lakewood. Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M. Leave Liberty Street, (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL, Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Bouis Orchestra. Special rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet. A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

CHALFONTE is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations. THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE ST. CHARLES. Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE Atlantic City, N. J. Best location on the Ocean Front. F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE, Beach front, Massachusetts Av. Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Caldwell.

CALDWELL HOUSE NOW OPEN. RATES $7.00 UP. CALDWELL, N. J. JOHN A. BRADY, Prop.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO Cooper, N. J.; opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

NEW YORK. Port Jervis.

INN AT HIGH POINT. Fishing, boating, music, tennis, pure mountain air, grand scenery. Send for booklet. LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Miscellaneous.

Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

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MARLBOROUGH HOUSE JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.
THE WILTSHIRE S. S. PHOEBUS.
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Atlantic City

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Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

STONE, IRON AND SLATE CONSTRUCTION. Open all the Year. Capacity 600



MARLBOROUGH HOUSE ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Pre-eminent for Its LOCATION—A whole block on the beach front in the centre of principal hotel district. Ocean view unobstructed by stores, pavilions or piers. CONVENIENCES—All comforts and conveniences, including hot and cold sea water in all baths. Phones and running ice water in the rooms and Valet and ladies' maid service. MUSIC—By high-grade artists every day in the year. This is a special feature which is deservedly appreciated. Golf, Automobiling, Yachting, Driving. Ownership Management. JOSIAH WHITE AND SONS.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J. THE OCTAGON. The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT, Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach. Special rates over the Fourth. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J. 26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE, Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Spring Lake.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J. Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maise, Prop.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA. Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Opens in June. Under same management, S. M. Richardson.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE, ASBURY PARK, N. J. A whole square on the ocean. FRANK E. CONOVER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

THE VICTORIA, Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J. Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE. Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200. THOS. NOBLE.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC, Belmar, N. J., Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON—Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR. 85 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av., near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. B. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City.

THE COLONIAL, MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN. Open the Entire Year. This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

SPRUCE CABIN INN. An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Last Sunday, in Brooklyn, on Fulton or Putnam car lines, Delta Upsilon Fraternity pin, containing 4 diamonds, 11 rubies; one ruby missing; initials and date on back; $7.50 reward for information leading to recovery from pawnshop or other place; $15 reward for return. E. B. Whitman, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

LOST.—About 6:30 June 28, on way from New Jersey Central Railroad via Jersey City ferry to 23d St., and car to Fifth Avenue Hotel, a well-worn wallet with sum of money and papers. Liberal reward for return to Fifth Avenue Hotel office.

LOST.—Gold ring, locket ornament, engraved "M. A. F. to J. R. L., Jan. 1, '93"; reward above value. Address Lawrence, 214 West 69th St.

LOST.—Gold watch, keepsake, marked "L. B." Liberal reward; no questions. Tepper, 19 West 31st.

LOST.—Gold pansy pin, diamond centre, Saturday. Andrus, 205 West 87th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square, desirable rooms; exceptionally good table; table guests.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor-dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large and single rooms; private baths; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

72D ST., 172 East.—Comfortable airy room; home surroundings; near Park; excellent table; references; Americans.

85TH, 9 EAST, Near Park.—Comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; parlor dining room; moderate.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front room, select home; gentleman; couples; meals if desired; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One double room, $12 two persons, with board; refined, homelike.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant cool rooms; convenient to Subway express and parks; reasonable. Muir.

115TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; large and small rooms; en suite or single; excellent table; near Subway.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Large, cool room, suitable three gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms with bath; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 672, 674, 676, (61st.)—Superior rooms; baths, with board, $8 to $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 237.—Block Riverside and Subway; suite, private bath; single rooms; cheap.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 215.—Large and small rooms, with table board, cars convenient; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 3.—Pleasant, social home, large front room; adults; telephone, 2,019 L., Prospect.

SOUTH OXFORD, 60.—Superior airy rooms, excellent table, moderate; cars convenient.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

70TH ST., 43 WEST.—Complete housekeeping room; beautifully furnished; large and small rooms.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Large, small, medium; first-class furnishings; sanitary condition; low rates; transients.

19TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water, large closets, telephone; Summer rates.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large room, second floor front; running water; bath same floor; shower bath; references.

24TH ST., 124 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; references; valet service.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 51 WEST.—Rooms suitable for couple, or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

45D ST., 15 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; desirable room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

45D ST., 125 WEST.—Select furnished single and double rooms; refined surroundings.

44TH ST., 202 WEST.—One large, cool room, nicely furnished, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen or ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; references.

46TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms, private house; references required.

55TH ST., 347 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Superior rooms, double, single; running water; $3 upward.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

74TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, elevator apartment; cool, airy; $4 up.

110TH ST., 4-0 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air, view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway Haynes.

123D ST., 203 WEST, COR. 7TH AV.—Beautifully furnished room; near Subway, elevated. Limousine.

145TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large front and back room, private house; near Subway; Summer rates.

Gentleman leaving the city for the Summer will sublease room, with bath, in modern new hotel for July and August; cool, beautiful surroundings, modern appointments; terms reasonable. Apply Hotel Colonial, 81st St. and Manhattan Square.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; board optional; Southerners accommodated; central.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, 56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see for yourselves; Summer rates; telephone; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (NEAR 104TH.)—Superior rooms; suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

THE MANAGEMENT of 187 Madison Av. (34th St.) has reluctantly decided (because of numerous requests) to keep the house open during Summer for roomers only; breakfast optional; rates $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 per week.

Trained Nurses.—Rooms, single, double, furnished, unfurnished; physician's private house; upper west side; telephone; Park and elevated. Select, Box 344 Times, Times Square.

WEST 97TH ST., 115.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; telephone; every convenience; board optional.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms, telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall Street, River; ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

27th St., 313 East.—7 rooms; improvements; 3-family house; no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Stenographer for commercial work, having knowledge of law forms; $15 to start. Harlan, 108 Fulton St.

Males.

WANTED—Bookkeeper experienced in printing, $1,000; also one experienced in department store accounting, $1,500. Call or write for full particulars, Hapgoods, 5th floor, 309 Broadway.

WANTED—Man who understands drawings and has a knowledge of building and bookkeeping. Apply Adolph Wexler, builder, Webster Av. and 179th St.

HARRIMAN ACTIVE IN ERIE.

Elected to Executive Committee—Talk of Discord with Morgan Ends.

E. H. Harriman, the leading spirit in the Union Pacific Railroad and its allied properties, was elected a member yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Erie Railroad, which has long been recognized as distinctly a Morgan property. Much significance attaches to this admission of Mr. Harriman to the inner circles of the management of a Morgan property inasmuch as it is apparently good evidence that the Union Pacific and Morgan-Hill forces, which for a time were strenuously opposing each other in the Northwestern railroad field, are now acting in harmony.

The election of Mr. Harriman to the Erie Executive Committee is rendered the more significant by the fact that the number of the committee was increased by one to make a place for him. The Directors of the Erie Railroad at yesterday's meeting also elected George F. Baker, President of the First National Bank, to a place on the same committee. Both Mr. Harriman and Mr. Baker have been Directors of the Erie, Mr. Harriman having been elected two years ago, but yesterday's action of the Directors gives Mr. Harriman a vastly more important voice in the management of the property than he had.

A banker who is closely associated with Mr. Morgan and who is believed to express his personal view of Mr. Harriman and his relations to the railroad situation, said yesterday of Mr. Harriman's election to the Erie Executive Committee:

"The Morgan interests have chosen this means of showing what their feelings toward Mr. Harriman really are. So far is there from being any disagreement that a prominent place is given Mr. Harriman in the direction of a distinctively Morgan property. It is thus made clear that Mr. Harriman's retirement from Northern Pacific was not because he was forced out by Mr. Morgan, but merely because the law made it impossible for him to continue as a Northern Pacific Director. This is Mr. Morgan's reply to the reports of disagreement between him and Mr. Harriman."

A RAINERI PIANO CASE.

Built to Express Luigi Ricco's Ideas as to Home Decoration.

A remarkable example of craftsmanship is at present being exhibited by Ricca & Son, the piano manufacturers, at 19 and 21 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. It is an upright piano, the case of which has been designed and executed by Raffaele Raineri, a woodcarver and sculptor, and the brother as well as pupil of Salvatore Raineri, the Italian sculptor.

The names of the two brothers were prominently connected with the Paris Exposition of 1878. They designed the stone decorations for several of the buildings there. Another beautiful and famous structure decorated by them is the splendid Massimo Theatre at Palermo, their native city. Raffaele has had a studio in this city several years and has devoted most of his time to designing artistic furniture and decorations for residences. The piano case now exhibited is among his best works, elaborately ornamented in rococo style.

The instrument is not for sale, but has been designed to express the ideas of Luigi Ricco, the head of the firm, as to the part that ought to be played by art in the decoration of the home.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—A lady closing house wishes to place an excellent chambermaid or waitress; city or country. Call at present employer's, 123 East 61st St.

CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Highest reference from employer. 22 West 130th St.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical housekeeper, with best of city references, desires position in city or out of town house. Mrs. Green, care of Dr. Hills, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORKER.—Good cook, waitress, plain washing; city reference; small family adults. Call or carfare, 220 East 43d St., 2 flights, front.

HOUSEWORK—Girl for housework; no washing or ironing; reference from present employer; city or country. David, 118 West 112th St.

LADY'S MAID, attendant to invalid, or traveling maid; excellent needle woman; personal city references. Letters, A. M., 122 Manhattan Av.; telephone, 1,927R River.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged woman as nurse to an invalid in Harlem. Mrs. Burk, 109 East 123d St.

SECRETARY.—Stenographer, correspondent; thoroughly qualified, broad experience, well educated. Helen Burton, General Delivery, Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian; references; $8-$9. Neatness, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; willing, obliging; references; $12. Capable, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; graduate of Wallworth's Institute; neat, accurate; lives with parents; references; $7. Miss K., 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined, well educated; willing and obliging; best references; $15. Miss W., 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate. Box 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Refined appearance; neat, rapid, and accurate worker; $6. Miss M., Box 224 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewritist; accurate; experienced; neat; $8. Delevan, 841 E. 137th St.

TRAVELER.—Experienced; to accompany family to Europe; can take full charge of invalids, children, and baggage; not seasick; speaks English and French. Mme. A., 175 Christopher St.

Males.

A MAN of thirty, married, steady, hustler, experienced in office management, desires position where hard work will be rewarded with reasonable remuneration. F. S. S., 411 Manhattan Av.

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN, 21, at anything; salary, $10; have reference from last employer. J., Box 338 Times, Times Square.

BUTLER, VALET, USEFUL.—Highly recommended; thorough knowledge of everything in private service; willing to please. Faithful, Box 117, 617 6th Av.

CLERK.—Executive ability, rapid and accurate; in office detail; $6. B., Box 209 Times Downtown.

CLOTHING BUYER.—By an experienced clothing buyer for department stores or large clothing house; has 15 years' experience. A., Box 1,012 Times, Harlem.

COACHMAN.—39; medium size; long experience; written and personal references. D. J., care Staub, 862 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Good reference; sober and honest; city or country. H. C., 410 West 30th St.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER wants work for estates or landlords at reasonable prices; good reference. A. Dank, 71 East 105th St.

SALESMAN.—Who is in need of a high-class specialty salesman? Fifteen years' experience Southwest; past 10 years with present factory. D., Box 232 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 205 Times, Times Square.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—Are you looking for an honest young man, 21, who can fill the following positions: Shipping clerk, collector, or any outside position? Have references from last employer. J. Anderson McCord, 559 West 51st St.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET—WAITER.—By Japanese young man, honest and sober, as valet for gentleman or waiter in small family. Yaturo, 102 West 67th St.

WALL STREET.—Year experience with club house; age 18; employed at present; unlimited references. E. W., 1,364 B'way.

WELL-EDUCATED IRISHMAN, 44, seeks post such as secretary; can work typewriter and write shorthand; first class at figures; silent, reliable man; total abstainer; Catholic; unmarried. T. J. Hunt, 208 West 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, 21, wishes steady position, speaking English and German; had two years' experience in electrical trade; A1 reference. A. Briechle, 402 East 16th St.

YOUNG MAN, 21, in a wholesale house at anything where there is chance for advancement; references from last employer. M., Box 347 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG married colored couple wants position as coachman and wife as cook and housework. Emmett Carter, care of advertising office, 760 8th Av.

WIGWAM AND M'CARREN TO JOIN IN CITY TICKET

Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn Likely to Get Second Place.

MAYOR AS A NEGOTIATOR

With J. Sergeant Cram He Is Conferring with Brooklyn Leaders—Tammany Won't Have Jerome.

Active negotiations were opened yesterday between Tammany Hall and the McCarren organization in Kings County for the make-up of the municipal ticket for the coming campaign. As a result Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn is tentatively on the slate for the nomination for Controller in place of Edward M. Grout, Mayor McClellan, of course, being at the top of the slate to succeed himself.

At the Democratic Club last night it was learned authoritatively that Charles F. Murphy is satisfied with the putting forward of Mr. Metz, and that Mr. Metz's name was advanced by Senator McCarren himself. Because of the bitter feud between Murphy and McCarren, all the negotiations for the make-up of the ticket are being conducted by Mayor McClellan and J. Sergeant Cram as the representatives of the New York County organization, while Senator McCarren personally is looking after the interests of the Kings County organization. Mr. Cram is the Chairman of the Tammany General Committee.

Although Mr. Murphy personally will take no direct part in the negotiations, it is known that he will accept the arrangements made by the Mayor and Mr. Cram, as he already has accepted the conditions of a truce between Tammany and McCarren, as arranged several weeks ago by the Mayor.

At that time the Mayor promised the Brooklyn leader that if he would stand by the action of the city convention this Fall and would be loyal to the ticket in the campaign the patronage of the city should not be used to embarass the control of McCarren of the Brooklyn organization at the September primaries.

Therefore Mayor McClellan and Mr. Cram are acting with full authority in the negotiations, and as a matter of fact the ticket and the plans of campaign are being made by the Mayor himself.

The name of Mr. Metz was suggested by Senator McCarren, for, by the fact of the Mayoralty nomination going again to Manhattan, the naming of the second candidate on the ticket by common usage goes to Brooklyn. If the Mayor agrees to the placing of Mr. Metz on the ticket, the nomination will be made. Mr. Metz is the President of the Kings County Democratic Club, of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and is one of the leading young men of Brooklyn.

In some political circles it was believed that Controller Grout would be renominated. However, last Winter Mr. Grout told Senator McCarren that he wanted to retire this year and Senator McCarren took him at his word. Mr. Grout let it be known to his friends a few weeks ago that he would be willing to be considered as a candidate once more he learned that his declarations of retirement had been accepted, and that his reconsideration came too late.

As yet little consideration has been given to the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen, as Mayor McClellan, Senator McCarren, and Mr. Cram desire to have the second place on the ticket definitely decided before turning to the third place. This third place becomes very important from the fact that the President of the Board of Aldermen would become Mayor in the event of Mayor McClellan being called to a higher post during the four years of his new term, if he is re-elected. Charles V. Fornes is not being seriously considered to succeed himself, although the place is likely to go to a Manhattan man.

For several days speculation has been rife as to why the Tammany members of the Democratic City Committee had not been named so that the preliminary steps of the campaign could be taken. In Tammany circles last night it was learned that this was because Mr. Murphy did not want to have the formal committee named until after the Mayor and Mr. Cram had completed their arrangements with Senator McCarren, so that the old bitterness between the two organizations could lie dormant until after the Mayoralty campaign is closed.

In connection with the work being done on the city ticket it was learned last night from reliable Tammany sources that the chances of naming William Travers Jerome for District Attorney on the Tammany ticket had dwindled to nothing. Tammany men believe that, were they to name Jerome, it would be taken as an evidence that Jerome had become so big as to force himself on them.

They also believe that if re-elected Jerome would regard himself as having an absolutely free hand, and would make a fight for the Gubernatorial nomination next year and thus possibly interfere with the plans which the Wigwam has for Mayor McClellan. The names of Austen G. Fox and ex-Police Commissioner McAdoo are heard in connection with the nomination for District Attorney. There also is a boom for Frederic L. C. Keating, the present Commissioner of Licenses.

In Brooklyn, with the nomination of Mr. Metz likely for Controller, the organization is planning to put forward Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell for Borough President to succeed Martin W. Littleton. Mr. Bell, who is in charge of the law department for the borough, wanted the nomination for Supreme Court Justice to succeed Justice Burr, but that nomination, it now is believed, will go to S. S. Whitehouse, a prominent Brooklyn lawyer, with strong political and financial backing.

CROWDED TROLLEY DITCHED.

Passengers for Midland Beach Thrown Into a Struggling Heap.

A Midland Beach car was whizzing toward Grassmere, S. I., shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning. It was packed with passengers.

At the junction of Richmond and Fingerboard Roads there is a curve. Sweeping around this at a rapid speed the car left the tracks.

The passengers viewed the impending crash for about six seconds without being able to save themselves. They were compelled to sit tight as the car dashed over the hard roadway, heading for the woods which skirt the road. The car dipped into the ditch, climbed several feet of embankment, and then plunged headlong into the soft underbrush, which gently brought it to a standstill.

The shock of striking the embankment threw the passengers, the motorman, and the conductor into a struggling heap.

John Connors, 44 years old, of 110 West Sixty-sixth Street, Manhattan, suffered a dislocation of the right shoulder. Elizabeth Minert of Concord, S. I., sustained severe contusions of the head and body, while Mrs. Mary Thomas of 21 Simonson Avenue, Stapleton, received a sprain to her left wrist. An ambulance took Connors to the Smith Infirmary.

LAST DAY FOR MONTAUK SALE

But Contract for Transfer of Theatre Only Awaits Signature.

Controller Grout said yesterday that the Montauk Theatre deal, by which the city takes the property for $500,000, whereas it was assessed at only $300,000, had not yet been closed. The contract has been drawn and sent to ex-Senator William H. Reynolds, as the head of the theatre company, for signing, but has not yet come back.

Under the terms of the resolution adopted by the Board of Estimate authorizing the city to take title to the property at private sale, the proviso was inserted that title would have to be taken by June 29. Controller Grout holds, however, that while title must be vested, the deal need not necessarily be closed entirely by that

INSANE MOTHER'S CRIME.

Killed Her Daughter and Then Tried to Kill Herself.

There were four in the Schleuter family. Their comfortable little flat at 99 Seventh Street was always full of laughter and happiness until three or four days ago. Rudolph Schleuter, the father of the family, works in a Mott Street furniture factory. He made enough money to keep his wife and little Elsie and Emma well clothed and well fed, and sometimes to bring home a bunch of roses from the flower stand at Houston and the Bowery.

The two little girls, Elsie, nine years old, and Emma, seven, were the pride of the father's heart. He did not know which he loved best. Last Friday Elsie was taken ill. There did not seem to be much the matter at first.

"She'll be well to-morrow," said Mrs. Schleuter; "there's no use sending for a doctor. The mother said the same thing Saturday. But Sunday the girl was worse, and Dr. Bertha A. Turkel, whose office is a few doors east of the Schleuter home, was called in. She felt Elsie's pulse, examined her carefully. Then she shook her head sadly.

"Diphtheria!" she whispered to the anxious mother and father. "Send for the ambulance right away."

In an hour Elsie Schleuter was dead in the Willard Parker Hospital. The mother was frantic. As the hours went by she got worse and worse. She would wring her hands and reproach herself over and over again for not calling in a doctor sooner. The father's grief over the death of the child turned into anxiety for his wife. He left home yesterday for the Mott Street factory with a heavy heart.

Mrs. Schleuter had gone mad with grief. Yesterday morning at about 11 o'clock Mrs. Miller, the janitress of the flathouse, smelled gas, which seemed to come from the Schleuter rooms. Mrs. Miller tried the door. It would not open, and she ran to the Fifth Street Station and brought Policeman Cahill. He entered the locked flat by the fire escape and found the mother and the flaxen-haired Emma, each lying unconscious with a gas tube in her mouth.

It was all too plain to the policeman. The mother had put the tube in the mouth of her child, turned on the gas, and then set about killing herself. Cahill drew the mother and child to the window and tried to revive them. Emma was dead. Mrs. Schleuter regained consciousness with the help of a Bellevue Hospital ambulance surgeon. She is now in the hospital a prisoner on the charge of homicide. She does not seem to realize what she has done. Her eyes are without expression. Rudolph Schleuter, say his neighbors, is twenty years older in a day.

FOUR HURT BY HEAVY BLAST.

Shower of Broken Glass and Rocks from an Excavation in Harlem.

Four persons were injured yesterday by a shower of rocks and broken glass sent flying a hundred feet in the air by a heavy blast in an excavation for a new building on One Hundred and First Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues. Dozens of windows were smashed in the surrounding tenements. The injured were Mrs. Delia Hyland, 194 East One Hundred and First Street; Ernest Herrman of 198 East One Hundred and First Street; Edward Johnson, three years old, of 188 East One Hundred and First Street, and Emma Gribben, fourteen years old, of 190 East One Hundred and First Street. They were cut about the face, head, and arms by glass.

The blast, fired by a gang of laborers in the employ of R. La Mura, shook the entire neighborhood, and when occupants of the surrounding tenements rushed to their windows to see what had occurred, they were showered with stones and broken glass. Herrman was standing in the store of Nathan Ikhorn, at 198 East One Hundred and First Street, when a rock crashed through the plate-glass window, knocking him down. Mrs. Hyland was at the window of her apartment when she was struck. The little Gribben girl was out on the street wheeling a carriage with a baby in it, which escaped without a scratch.

The police of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station arrested Vincenzo di Pedro. Magistrate Mayo discharged him, and a search is being made for the contractor.

HINKY DINK SAILS.

An Admirer Unable to Board the Ship Shouts a Poetic Farewell.

Michael Kenna, known by all Chicago as Alderman "Hinky Dink" Mike Kenna, sailed for Europe on the White Star liner Teutonic yesterday morning. The Alderman, and advocate of municipal ownership, whose wife accompanies him, had engaged long ago the finest suite of apartments on the great liner. As the Kennas stood on the promenade deck they received the adieus of a number of Chicagoans who had journeyed to New York for the purpose of bidding them farewell.

Just as the gangplank was being lowered a stout Chicagoan arrived at the pier. In his hand he held a bulky manuscript, which he quickly unfolded. He begged Capt. Smith, the pier Superintendent, to let him board the liner, but Capt. Smith said it was impossible.

"I just simply have got to read this poem to 'Hinky,'" he urgently explained, but the Teutonic's sirens were bellowing, and she was backing oht into the river.

The disappointed follower of the big Alderman ran along the pier, however, keeping abreast of the Kenna party and declaiming his poem at the top of his voice. Here is the first verse.

Farewell, thou Hinky Dink,
May happiness attend thee;
Chicago is now on the blink,
And things are not what they used to be.

The author said that he would cable the poem to Queenstown. He would not give his name. "Hinky knows all right who it is that written it," he said.

Just before the Teutonic called "Hinky Dinky" talked at length with the newspaper men. Among other things he said:

"If Mr. Dalrymple or anybody else says that political conditions in Chicago are such that municipal ownership would not go, he is mistaken. In Chicago the civil service is lived up to right to the letter. The conductors, motormen, and other employes would be protected and could not be removed except on charges. A lot of people have got a lot to learn about this thing. 'Larry' McGann, Chicago's Controller, knows all about it, and he could teach these wise fellows a heap if only they would listen to his words of wisdom."

MEMBERS WILL SUE CLUB.

They Were Suspended by the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn.

The Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn was stirred yesterday afternoon by the report that Joseph J. De Long and Stanley M. Moran, the latter a stock broker at 25 Broad Street, Manhattan, and the former a wool merchant with an office at 260 Broadway, have threatened to sue the organization for damages because they were suspended for an alleged violation of the clubhouse rules.

De Long and Moran, with three women, attended one of the lacrosse games at the country house of the club in Bay Ridge about five weeks ago. A rule, strictly enforced, provides that no member may reserve more than one chair in the dining room. Notwithstanding this rule, it is charged by the Board of Governors that Mr. De Long insisted on holding chairs for his entire party even after being told by the President of the club that he had no right to do so.

A fuss was made over this. Mr. De Long insisted on his right to keep possession of five seats and others insisted with equal vehemence that he was wrong. Later the Governing Committee took the matter up and decided to discipline both men. Mr. De Long was suspended for one month and Mr. Moran for three months. This decision was posted conspicuously in the clubhouse, and now the men have consulted attorneys and have promised to air the trouble in the courts.

Gas Company Sells $3,250,000 Bonds.

The National City Bank and N. W. Harris & Co. have jointly purchased $3,250,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, which are offered to investors.



The sale of boys' suits rules the roost again to-day.

$4.75 double breasted suits, several hundred, mostly mixtures made for this Summer's business, and including many of the most attractive patterns from much higher prices.

$4.75 Norfolk mixture suits, a good range of sizes still.

$3.50 sailor suits—mixtures and serges.

Odds and ends of other sorts of suits in quantities too small to mention but of unusual quality and value.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

WOOTEN FOUND GUILTY OF STEALING CHECK

Mathews Liable, Too, If He Didn't Repay, Court Says.

JURY OUT NINETY MINUTES

Justice Davy Asked the Jurymen to Consider What Object Rothschild Would Have in Lying.

John W. Wooten, formerly counsel for David Rothschild, the banker-convict, was found guilty of larceny in the first degree yesterday, after the jury that has heard his case in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court had been out less than ninety minutes. The charge on which he was tried was the conversion to his own use of a check for $1,000 handed him by Rothschild.

Armitage Mathews, the secretary of the Republican County Committee and former attorney for the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland, took the stand in the trial and testified that he had received the check which Wooten was accused of stealing; that he had cashed it, and that he had returned the money obtained on it to Rothschild. This was denied by Rothschild.

Mathews is under indictment jointly with Wooten and Lawyer Samuel I. Ferguson for having looted the Weisell estate, of which Rothschild was temporary administrator, to the extent of $71,500. The indictment on which Wooten has just been tried and convicted was wholly separate from the blanket conspiracy indictment, and it did not include Mathews.

In his charge to the jury, Justice Davy said, concerning Mathews's part in the affair:

"There is no conflict between the witnesses on both sides as to the making of the check and the delivery to the defendant. Wooten admits getting the check for the purpose alleged and says he delivered it to Mathews, an agent of the surety company. The agent admits that he received the check. It appears that the surety company never received a cent of the money. Mathews said he received the money and paid it back to Rothschild. If he obtained the money, why did he not turn it over to the company and why did he pay it back to Rothschild?

"The case, therefore, comes down to a very narrow compass, which is: Was the money paid back to Rothschild? If Mathews did not do it, he is as liable as the defendant. Rothschild, who has since been convicted of crime, swears that the money was not returned to him. Here is a man growing old rapidly and broken down in prison. What object has he to lie on the witness stand? You must consider his testimony irrespective of the fact that he is a convict. You saw him on the stand, and you must judge as to his honesty from all the circumstances."

When the jury returned into court at 1 o'clock and the foreman had announced the verdict, Lawyer E. E. Baldwin, counsel for the defendant, asked for a poll, the result of which showed that the jury was unanimous. An adjournment until 2:30 o'clock was then taken. When the court opened again, Mr. Jerome moved that sentence be not passed until July 10, because he desired to place before the court documents bearing on the transaction for which Wooten had just been convicted as well as on others.

"There is no more unpleasant task for the District Attorney," Mr. Jerome said, "than to lay before the court matters tending to aggravate a sentence. But this I have to do in the present case."

He then said he would furnish counsel for the defense with copies of the documents in question in order to enable him to file affidavits in rebuttal. Justice Davy granted the motion, and Wooten was remanded to the Tombs in the meantime. The maximum punishment for the crime of which Wooten has been convicted is ten years' imprisonment.

TICKER TAPE IN JURY BOX.

Cotton Broker Sitting in a Murder Trial Allowed to Receive Quotations.

Barton S. Castles, a Cotton Exchange broker, who is a juror in a murder trial before Judge Foster in General Sessions, received cotton market quotations and heard testimony at the same time yesterday.

When the trial began yesterday morning he asked Judge Foster to permit him to receive the quotations.

"Don't you think that if you receive these messages they will distract your attention from the trial and prevent you from giving the case fair attention?" asked Judge Foster.

"On the contrary," answered Mr. Castles, "I shall be able to give much better attention to the case, if I am kept informed of what is going on in the market and am not worried about what is doing there for lack of information."

Counsel was willing, and Judge Foster granted the request. Messenger boys came in every little while with envelopes containing messages from Mr. Castles's business partners. He sent no replies, so it couldn't be said that he was playing the market from the jury box.

The trial was that of Emma Nash, a negro woman, who is accused of murdering Joshua Whitehurst.

John Daniell & Sons & Sons

10,000 pairs of Women's Gloves.

Followers of our one week's best Glove specials will be doubly compensated by another visit——This week includes the finest collection of high grade fabric Gloves possible to make.

Women's 2-clasp Milanese Suede Lisle Gloves, also Women's 2-clasp pure Silk Mesh Gloves, black, white and colors.

29c. Pair. Values 50c. to $1.00.

This offering we consider the greatest value of the season and far eclipses any previous sales.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED PROMPTLY.

Broadway, Eighth and Ninth Sts.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

June 29th.

At a special club meeting in one of the city's fine suburban towns a few evenings since, a gentleman noticed that of all straw hats lying upon the table with labels exposed, two-thirds were from Young's. These were the straws that show which way the wind blows. $2.00 up.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

REDMAN

A HOT WEATHER COLLAR
Its GOOD POINTS
are its LONG POINTS.



SUES EDITOR FROMENSON.

Miss Friedlander Charges Breach of Promise—He Is Married Now.

A. Harmon Fromenson, editor of the English section of The Jewish Daily News, a writer on Jewish topics and a delegate to the Zionist convention to be held in Basle on July 27, was arrested yesterday in an action brought by Miss Bernice Friedlander of 127 Lexington Avenue for breach of promise of marriage. She asks $25,000 damages. Mr. Fromenson gave bail.

Miss Friedlander came here from Germany in 1900, was at first a governess, and later, for two years, manager of the children's ward in the Polyclinic Hospital.

Mr. Fromenson is married. He says that he married Miss Ruth Berman on Aug. 23, 1903. Miss Friedlander declares that he wrote her many very affectionate letters, some as late as 1904. This last Mr. Fromenson denies. A great mass of love letters he is alleged to have written to Miss Friedlander are to be introduced in the case.

WESTERN PACIFIC ISSUE.

$25,000,000 to Reimburse the Rio Grande for Construction.

The purpose of the proposed increase in the stock of the Western Pacific Railroad Company from $50,000,000 to $75,000,000, it was learned yesterday, is to provide means of reimbursing the Denver and Rio Grande for advances which it may be called upon to make for the construction of branch lines in California for the Western Pacific. The terms of the issue of $50,000,000 of bonds which was recently disposed of to a syndicate of bankers provide that if the proceeds of this bond issue should not be sufficient to defray all the costs of the construction of the road, or should additional branch lines be built, the necessary funds will be provided by an issue of junior securities.

It was said yesterday that as a second mortgage bond would probably not be found a convenient way of supplying additional funds, it was proposed to secure them through the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, which, by means of the proposed increase in the Western Pacific stock, will be in a position to receive stock from the Western Pacific for any disbursements made for its account.

The Denver and Rio Grande guarantees the interest on the Western Pacific bonds, the alliance between the two roads being of the closest character.

Fast Run of the Deutschland.

The Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which sailed from here on June 22 with her cabins filled, passed the Lizard yesterday morning at 6:30 o'clock, thus making the voyage in the very fast time of 5 days 13 hours and 50 minutes. Capt. Kaempff cables that they passed the American squadron which is on its way to France to bring home the body of Paul Jones. A concert, at which F. Hopkinson Smith presided and Mme. Schuman-Heink sang, was very profitable to the seamen's fund.

Brinsmade Jury Disagrees.

The jury in the suit brought in the Supreme Court by Jessie Brinsmade to have her marriage to Charles L. Brinsmade annulled on the ground that he was insane at the time of their marriage, was discharged yesterday by Justice Greenbaum, having failed to agree.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in Madison Square Park, Joseph Alessio, bandmaster; Hamilton Fish Park, John Buhl, bandmaster, and East River Park, Frank R. Seltzer, bandmaster.

United States Pipe Co. Statement.

The United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry Company issued yesterday a statement of assets and liabilities showing that on May 31 the profit and loss surplus amounted to $962,514, as compared with $782,170 at the same date last year.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TUES., JULY 4. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. Last w'k. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat., 2:15. Extra Matinee Tues., July 4. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, warm; light south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,324. * * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

WALLACE IS OUT; TO BE SUBWAY HEAD

Let Go as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

BITTER WORDS BY TAFT

Denounced Wallace at the Sunday Conference.

INTERBOROUGH'S OFFER

$60,000 a Year Lured Wallace From Government Service—Promise of Disclosures That Will Put Somebody "Behind Bars."

There were four important developments yesterday following the resignation on Sunday last of John F. Wallace as chief engineer of the Panama Canal. They were the issuance of an official statement from Washington on the resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace; an announcement that negotiations were in progress for the appointment of an eminent New York engineer as his successor; a statement by a friend of Mr. Wallace's that the offer of a post with a salary of $60,000 a year, which induced him to cut loose from the canal work, came from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of this city, of which August Belmont is the head, and, finally, another statement from this last source to the effect that Mr. Wallace would soon present his side of the case to the public, and that it would compel an investigation which would "put as many men behind the bars as had been put behind them in the Post Office scandal."

The official statement from Washington gives the correspondence in which Chief Engineer Wallace sought and obtained leave to return from Panama and describes in great detail the conference at the Manhattan Hotel, in this city, on Sunday last, at which Mr. Wallace laid before Secretary Taft his reasons for wishing to quit his post. Secretary Taft's verbal reply to Engineer Wallace, scoring him unmercifully, is given in full. Another statement from Washington professes to trace a conspiracy on the part of trans-continental railroad interests to break up the Canal Commission and delay the construction of the canal. The statement given out by a friend of Mr. Wallace's is not very specific, but it intimates that Mr. Wallace found himself greatly hampered by red tape.

Two New York engineers, whose names would naturally suggest themselves in connection with the post vacated by Mr. Wallace, are William Barclay Parsons and William H. Burr. Both were members of the second Panama Canal Commission, and both are in the present board of consulting engineers. Mr. Burr was also a member of the first Panama Canal Commission. Mr. Parsons denied in Philadelphia last night that the vacant post had been offered to him.

WALLACE TO BE SUBWAY HEAD.

The Offer That Took Him from the Canal—Promise of Disclosures.

According to a close personal friend, the offer that induced Chief Engineer John F. Wallace to quit his post on the Panama Canal came from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, and carries with it a salary of $60,000 a year. It will undoubtedly be accepted. While Mr. Wallace, who is in New York, declines to be seen, much less interviewed, his friends assert that sensational developments in relation to the Canal enterprise will take place within a few days. They were very much surprised and chagrined when they read the official statement made by President Roosevelt that Mr. Wallace's resignation had been summarily accepted. They were astounded by the statement that Mr. Wallace had solicited his appointment as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal.

Until eighteen months ago Mr. Wallace held the post of General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad. In that place he had the confidence of Stuyvesant Fish, President of the corporation, and he had been promoted from Division Engineer.

He resigned to accept his position with the Government. It was asserted last night by Mr. Wallace's most intimate friends that President Roosevelt made the first proposal to him to accept the post of Chief Engineer on the Panama Canal.

When Mr. Wallace left the canal zone two weeks ago it was his intention to remain for some time executive officer. It was not his intention to return at once to the canal zone, for he had received an offer from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company of New York to be its executive head at a salary of $60,000 a year. When he left the Isthmus he had not made up his mind as to accepting. He had thought he would let the matter rest with the President and Secretary Taft.

In some manner the news of this offer reached the United States before Mr. Wallace's arrival. Interests unkindly disposed to his methods in building the canal circulated the report that he was leaving his post under a cloud. When he arrived in New York he was met by reporters, who bore him the first information that his resignation would probably be accepted, with a subsequent statement derogatory to the work he had accomplished.

Canal Post Sought Wallace.

A representative of THE TIMES saw correspondence last night which showed that Mr. Wallace did not seek the post from which he recently resigned, but that it was offered to him in an official letter sanctioned by the President.

When the American Railway Association convened in Philadelphia last October Stuyvesant Fish asserted positively that he had recommended the selection of Mr. Wallace as Chief Engineer of the canal to the President. In a talk with a TIMES reporter he said that Mr. Wallace was the most expert engineer in the United States, and that the President had asked him to name a man whom he thought capable of superintending such a work.

When a TIMES reporter saw Mr. Wallace's confidential representative last night and showed him the statement issued by Secretary Taft at Washington, Mr. Wallace's representative said:

Red Tape Tied His Hands.

"It is not Mr. Wallace's purpose to make any statement contradictory to what the President has said. I am positive, however, that he will not stand by and permit his name to be impugned. My chief comes from the sturdy Scotch-Irish race, and more than that he is a man of the strictest veracity. When he accepted the place it was his purpose to remain in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal until its completion.

"When he went to the Isthmus on his last trip he was satisfied that every requisition he made would be promptly filled. Nevertheless there was delay after delay, and, more than that, Mr. Wallace experienced much difficulty in getting sufficient manual labor even to start the work. Frequent clashes came, and there was much difficulty in securing prompt attention from Col. Edwards, who had charge of the supplies for the canal construction.

Hint of Scandal and Graft.

"When I talked with Mr. Wallace this afternoon he was more determined than ever that he would not make any statement concerning his position until he had not only consulted with his counsel, but after the President and Secretary Taft had made their statements. He was very much hurt that it should be charged that an offer of an unusual salary should induce him to give up a post which was in truth the ambition of his life. When he left the Illinois Central Railroad it was his full purpose to remain with the Government in the Panama Canal work until it had been accomplished, yet I know that he would not stand idly by and countenance transactions which would bring discredit to the Government in such a great enterprise.

"When I left Mr. Wallace this afternoon it was evident that he was struggling under a great weight of responsibility. I believe that before another week goes by his lips will be unsealed and that he will make a statement which will conclusively show that he was justified in tendering his resignation and will cause an investigation to be made that will place as many men—possibly more—behind the bars than were imprisoned when the Government made its recent investigation of the Post Office scandal."

August Belmont declined last night, on arriving in town from Boston, to say that Mr. Wallace was to be executive head of the Interborough's new railway projects.

TAFT'S BITTER WORDS.

Official Statement About Sunday's Meeting—Wallace Sought Place.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Secretary Taft to-night gave out a statement of all that took place at the conference between himself, Chief Engineer Wallace, and Mr. Shonts, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission at the Manhattan Hotel in New York last Sunday morning.

The Secretary reveals the fact that he demanded Mr. Wallace's resignation, and the President on Wednesday, at Cambridge, accepted it with the declaration that he approved of the course taken by Secretary Taft.

The publication came as the result of a decision reached in a conference at Secretary Taft's house to-day, between Mr. Taft, Mr. Shonts, William Nelson Cromwell, and Col. Edwards, executive officer of the administration office of the Canal Commission. It was decided to make a complete and as nearly as possible a verbatim statement of what took place at the New York meeting.

Mr. Cromwell said he had, at the time, taken copious notes of what Mr. Wallace said, and Secretary Taft said he could, without difficulty, remember every statement he had made. Three stenographers were sent for, and several hours spent in dictating the account of the conference. Mr. Cromwell spent the entire day and until late this evening in going over and correcting this statement, and the Secretary required three copies to be made, remembering additional statements by himself or some other participant in the conference.

Nearly the whole statement was read to the President over the long-distance telephone. During the day also there were frequent conferences over the telephone with New York persons in connection with the offer of the place of Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal to a prominent New York civil engineer.

The Secretary said late to-night that, as soon as he could, he would announce the choice. Late to-night the man to whom the offer was made was unable to signify his acceptance.

Secretary Taft's Statement.

Secretary Taft's statement about the meeting with Mr. Wallace follows:

"Mr. John F. Wallace was on May 5, 1904, appointed Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal, under action of the commission, as follows:

The commission reconvened and the Chairman reported that he had had a conference with Mr. Wallace, who had declared himself ready to accept the position of Chief Engineer at a salary of $25,000 per year and a residence on the Isthmus, and had stated that he would be

Continued on Page 3.

20TH CENTURY—18 HOURS—CHICAGO
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leaves Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

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HOT FIGHT TO GET SWINDLE SUSPECTS

The Gainsborough Apartment House Resounds with Battle.

POLICE AID THE DETECTIVES

Struggle at Door of Dr. Harris, Who Lost $12,500—Swindlers Wanted $7,000 More.

Two men were arrested at the Gainsborough apartment house, at 112 Riverside Avenue, yesterday afternoon, after a fight between the men and several detectives. The prisoners were taken to Police Headquarters, charged with swindling Dr. John A. Harris out of $12,500, and also with trying to get $7,000 more from the doctor.

Dr. Harris, who lives on the sixth floor of the Gainsborough, with his wife and two young daughters, met one of the prisoners in France, near Paris, a year ago. An automobile accident introduced the doctor to the man, who at that time told him his name was Strosnider. Last night the man told the police he was George Snyder, a salesman of 110 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The other prisoner said he was George Thompson, a broker, of 18 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

County Detective Reardon of District Attorney Jerome's office got the credit for the arrests. For several days, Reardon had been at work on the case. Yesterday afternoon he informed Dr. Harris that he was ready to spring the trap. Accordingly, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon Reardon, Champe S. Andrews, attorney for Dr. Harris, and County Detective Platt called on Dr. Harris at his home. Half an hour later the two men arrived.

They told Charles Simons, the colored elevator boy, that Dr. Harris had sent for them. The boy took them right up to the sixth floor. Simons had just returned to the ground floor, when he heard a racket on the sixth floor. The boy shot his car back to the floor, and was just in time to see a fine fight. The two alleged swindlers fought like tigers, according to Simons, pistols being flourished and clubs wielded by the detectives.

Other tenants in the Gainsborough, hearing the shouts and scuffling, rushed up to see what the matter was, but when they saw the pistols and clubs, most of them quickly sought safer places. Simons promptly telephoned to the West Sixty-eight Street Police Station. Capt. Cooney sent Detectives Rehan and Longeut to the house.

The reinforcements arrived while the fight was in full swing, and promptly joining in the fray turned the scales in favor of the county detective. Snyder and Thompson then surrendered. Last night the police said that during the melée, Snyder tried to pitch Detective Platt over the balustrade of the sixth floor, but failed.

He then made a dash for the steps, and succeeded in gaining the third floor before Reardon caught up with him, and felled him with his stick, the blow landing upon his jaw. After the reinforcements arrived the prisoners were handcuffed and taken to Police Headquarters. At Headquarters, it was said, that Snyder is also known as Strosnider, and Nosnider, and that one of Thompson's aliases is McKee.

Mr. Andrews said later that when Dr. Harris met Snyder the man told Dr. Harris that his name was Strosnider, and after thanking him for assisting him gave his Paris address and asked the doctor to call on him there and make it possible for him to render his attention for his kindness. A few days later, when Dr. and Mrs. Harris registered at the Hotel Anglais, Paris, Strosnider appeared. He seemed, from his talk, to be a Pittsburg millionaire, Mr. Andrews said, and heir to several fortunes. The two met several times abroad, and Strosnider talked a lot about giving Dr. Harris $250,000 to invest when he heard that Dr. Harris was a broker in this city.

Soon after Dr. Harris returned last March, Strosnider met him again, said his letters of credit had gone astray, and got Dr. Harris to lend him $12,500 for a few days.

Recently, it is alleged, he applied for another loan—this time for $7,500. Dr. Harris then began to think hard, and had Mr. Andrews go to District Attorney Jerome. It was then arranged for the doctor to ask Strosnider and Thompson, who was always with Strosnider, to call yesterday afternoon and get the $7,500.

The detectives met the men, and the fight and arrests followed.

When the prisoners were searched at Headquarters the detectives found on Thompson a faro dealer's box, a deck of cards, the green cloth used for playing the game, known as "layout," and $202. On Strosnider they found $7,300.

ROCKEFELLER WINS SUIT.

Eighteen-Cent Judgment Against Adirondack Guide Upheld on Appeal.

ALBANY, June 29.—William Rockefeller, brother of John D., to-day won a decision in the Appellate Division, Supreme Court, for 18 cents damages and $790.31 costs against Oliver La Mora, an Adirondack guide.

The case grew out of an alleged trespass on Rockefeller's preserve in Franklin County, and was before the court for the second time on appeal by La Mora.

SPECIAL SESSIONS VACANCY.

Justice Hindale's Term Ends To-day—Mayo Mentioned for the Place.

The term of Justice Elizur B. Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions expires to-day, and as he is a Republican, he will not be reappointed. He was appointed on July 1, 1895, by Mayor Strong.

Some of the Criminal Court gossips said yesterday that Magistrate Mayo might be promoted. There is little doubt that ex-Alderman Charles W. Culkin, one of Patrick H. Keahon's lieutenants, will be appointed Clerk of the Court when Justice Hinsdale's successor is named. It is the general belief that Culkin resigned in order to be ready for this new berth.

The office to be vacated by Justice Hinsdale pays $9,000 a year, and the term is ten years. The Chief Clerkship pays $4,000 annually.

18 HOURS TO CHICAGO: WHAT IT MEANS
The Pennsylvania Special leaves New York daily at 3:55 P. M. and arrives Chicago 8:55 A. M. next day. This means, to the business man, making the trip over night, between business hours.—Adv.

A $20,000,000 STEEL DEAL.

United States Corporation Gets Big Contract Over Competitors.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—President H. Rowe, formally announced to-day that the Pitsburg Steel Company had awarded the largest steel contract in the history of the industry to the United States Steel Corporation. By this deal the proposition of John W. Gates in the interest of the Republic Iron and Steel Company was rejected and the corporation has scored a decisive victory over its competitor.

The Pittsburg Steel Company agrees to purchase its entire requirement of Bessemer and open hearth billets from the Steel Corporation for a period of five years, beginning July 1.

The local company uses 200,000 tons of billets a year. Nothing regarding the price has been made public, but it is understood that the contract is on a sliding scale basis, hinging upon the price of pig iron. Billets are $21 a ton, but premiums reaching from $4 to $5 a ton are being paid. It is estimated that the deal involves from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000, as pig iron is not expected to decline lower than the present rates.

The Pittsburg Steel Company operates large rod, wire, wire nail, and fencing works at Monessen, and hoop and cotton tie mills at Glassport, and has the distinction of being the largest independent billet consumer in the country. Last Summer it made a deal with the Republic Company that resulted in a virtual uprising among the remainder of the billet producers. As a result all the steel pools, with the exception of the Rail Association, were disrupted and a price war ensued. After a struggle the differences were adjusted and the pools were reorganized. It is said that the fight cost the manufacturers millions of dollars, as hundreds of tons of material were disposed of at reduced figures.

It was stated yesterday that the United States Steel Corporation would not make a purchase of Bessemer pig in the open market during the month of July. Notice to this effect went to manufacturers of Bessemer pig within the last few days. One reason for this is that a number of the Steel Corporation's finishing mills will be shut down during July, and its pig requirements will therefore be reduced. That the demand for pig iron is less brisk than it was is indicated by the further falling off in price. Southern iron No. 2 has declined in the South to $11.25 a ton. The New York price for this grade quoted yesterday was $15 to $15.50.

FIVE HURT IN EXPLOSION.

Two So Badly Burned They May Die—Match Thrown in Painters' Oils.

In an explosion of benzine and oils in a new building at 327 Snediker Avenue, East New York, last evening, five workmen were injured, four seriously. Two of them may die. The first floor of the building was wrecked and the windows of half a dozen adjoining dwellings were shattered. Fire followed the explosion.

In the Bradford Street Hospital are Joseph Alderman of 196 Watkins Street and Louis Lousburg, both fearfully burned. David Rozisk of 480 Watkins Street and Harry Hess of 381 Atlantic Avenue are burned, but less seriously.

Josie Negro of 325 Snediker Avenue was cut by flying glass.

The building is one of a row of new four-story structures owned by Elias M. Plisner of 438 Stone Avenue. The painters at work in the house were preparing to go home yesterday afternoon, when one lighted a cigarette and carelessly threw the burning match on the kitchen floor. Near by were some cans of benzine, turpentine, and other painters' materials.

With a terrific report came the explosion. The whole interior was wrecked, and the workmen were thrown in all directions, their clothing ablaze.

Joseph Alderman was blown through a window. The neighbors saw the four workmen, enveloped in flames, rush into the street, while smoke and fire shot out of the windows.

In the house adjoining, the girl, Josie Negro, lay on the floor with several gashes in her arms. Near her was her baby sister, Rose, whom she had in her arms when knocked from a chair by the concussion. It was she who says she looked through a window and saw one of the workmen light the match which caused the explosion.

A fire alarm was turned in and ambulances from the Bradford Street and St. Mary's Hospitals were called. Neighbors tore off the workmen's burning clothing and did everything possible to relieve their sufferings.

Several persons who were cut by flying glass were treated at drug stores.

BUYS TWO AMERICAN SHIPS.

Canal Board Finds Them Best—To Save Four Days on Round Trip.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Chairman Shonts announced to-day that the Isthmian Canal Commission had concluded the purchase from the Ward Line, with a view to their lease by the commission to the Panama Railroad, of the American steamships Mexico and Havana, at $630,000 each, which is less than the original cost of the vessels. The difference in price in favor of available English ships was more than offset by advantages of speed and adaptability for the service.

These vessels are of 5,500 tons each and capable of sustaining a speed of 16 knots an hour. They accommodate 100 first-class and 50 second-class passengers each. They are provided with large hatches and side ports, enabling shipment of heavy cargo.

These vessels will be immediately turned over for the use of the Panama Railroad and Steamship Line, and that company will be able to dispense with two vessels now chartered at a high price. The speed of these vessels will save four days on each round trip, giving five round trips a year more than any foreign vessels available. These vessels were built for the tropical trade, and, therefore, are especially adapted to the Panama Railroad requirements.

The commission, before making the purchase of these boats, sent an agent abroad, who made inquiries in all the principal shipping ports of Europe. While able to procure abroad vessels of the same general capacity and size, they did not find vessels offered to fulfill the special requirements of the trade to be carried on by the commission between New York and Colon as well as the vessels purchased. The ships abroad had considerably less speed, and the passenger accommodations were not adapted to tropical service.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess Fare.—Adv.

REBEL WARSHIP SHELLING ODESSA

Crew of a Transport Have Joined the Mutiny.

1,000 SLAIN IN THE CITY

Water Front Gutted and Several Vessels Burned.

NO AID YET IN SIGHT

Rumors That Other Battleships Have Rebelled.

LIBAU SAILORS REVOLT

Attack the Government Stores and Seize Arms—Fear That Even the Troops Cannot Be Depended Upon.

LONDON, Friday, June 30.—The Daily Mail this morning prints the following from its Odessa correspondent, timed 10:40 o'clock last (Thursday) night:

"Using full charges, the Kniaz Potemkine opened fire on the city this evening."

"The first shell struck a house in Nyesjinskaya Street and the second fell on a brewery. In the walls of both buildings large holes six yards wide by three yards high were torn. So far there has been no more firing.

"The Governor ordered the gas lamps extinguished and the electric currents severed, so that the city is in total darkness.

"Large bodies of troops have arrived.

"The mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine liberated nine officers, but killed twenty-two.

"This afternoon a tugboat which arrived with a commission to investigate the condition of affairs proceeded, flying the Red Cross flag, to the opposite side of the bay and reported that two warships were lying there."

The Odessa correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch filed at 11:29 o'clock last night, says:

"The Kniaz Potemkine is firing on the town.

"Admiral Kruger's squadron is not in sight."

The Daily Express prints the following dispatch from Odessa, timed midnight:

"A second mutinous warship is reported to be at Cape Fontaine, ten miles from here.

"A transport with Russians from Port Arthur and a Russian steamer were held up by the Kniaz Potemkine at 5 o'clock and compelled to lie up under her guns for two hours.

"At 7 o'clock the rebel warship steamed two miles off, but shortly afterward returned to her former anchorage and fired several shots at the suburb of Langeron, where there is a detachment of Cossacks. She then swung round until her guns pointed to the centre of Odessa and fired a blank cartridge.

"A steamer which the Kniaz Potemkine stopped was seen to burst into flames.

"A bomb thrown in a street this afternoon killed six persons.

"The city penitentiary, in which there are 2,000 prisoners, had a narrow escape from being blown to pieces last night. Five men had just succeeded in placing a number of powerful fuse bombs in the outer wall when they were arrested."

Should the report that the Kniaz Potemkine is bombarding Odessa be confirmed the incident will probably precipitate a critical international situation, and the foreign Consuls at Odessa will almost certainly demand the protection of warships if they have not already done so. As the Treaty of Paris bars any but Russian or Turkish men-of-war from entrance to the Black Sea the "Dardanelles Question" might as a result be revived in a novel and unexpected shape.

In the opinion of the London morning papers the situation could hardly be more serious. The outbreak of mutiny at Libau appears to have been the result of concerted action on the part of the bluejackets and is full of menace for the future peace of the Russian Empire.

Up to this morning no further dispatches from Odessa have reached London, and it is evident that a strict censorship is being enforced.

The Black Sea Fleet consists of nine battleships, three cruisers, and eight smaller vessels. There are also several Volunteer cruisers and auxiliary warships in the Black Sea.

ODESSA, June 29, (Evening.)—The populace threaten to burn all the public buildings of Odessa to-night. The Central Railway Station was destroyed by fire this evening, many persons being injured and taken to hospitals.

It is reported that 1,000 persons were killed in last night's fighting.

The crew of a Government transport which arrived here to-day from Nikolaieff mutinied, seized their officers, and joined the crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine, to whom they turned over the Captain and other officers of the transport.

It is reported that the foreign Consuls have applied to their respective Governments to send warships to Odessa.

A semblance of order has been restored, but the situation is still most critical. The populace is in a revengeful mood, and unless the situation is handled with the utmost care anything may yet happen.

Thus far the only incident reported this evening besides the burning of the Central Railway Station is the explosion of a bomb in a private house by which several persons were injured; but it is impossible to get precise information or permission to visit the actual scenes of conflict.

In the most unruly section of the city the populace treat a proclamation warning people to remain indoors after 9 o'clock in the evening with the greatest derision and contempt.

Cossacks guard all the approaches to the town and troops patrol the streets and guard the public buildings, especially the banks, within and without.

As showing the strong military hold over the city, many Councilors were prevented by troops from reaching the Town Hall to attend a meeting of the Municipal Council.

Anarchy Wednesday Night.

The troops last night faced a condition of complete anarchy, thousands of desperate incendiaries trying to set fire to every building. The soldiers were compelled to adopt the sternest measures, and employed machine guns against the mob. Sailors from the Kniatz Potemkine actively assisted the rioters against the troops.

It is said that at 3 o'clock this morning a large body of rioters tried to enter the central part of the town by way of Polish Hill, and that a terrific fusillade was kept up by both sides with rifles and revolvers. It is also alleged that hundreds were killed, and that when the mob tried to ascend the steps near the Church of St. Nicholas to reach the Boulevard St. Nicholas, Cossacks and other troops fired repeated volleys into the crowd, with terrible results, wagon loads of dead being carried away.

Many lives, it is said, were lost in the endeavors of the military to stop incendiarism. The conflagration extended for over a mile, and thousands of tons of railway sleepers and all the trestles supporting the elevated railroad serving the port, together with all the contiguous buildings, were consumed, the troops in the meanwhile firing volleys to compel the rioters to desist.

It is stated that three police officers, ten policemen, twenty-three Cossacks, and ten infantry soldiers were killed in these encounters. It is quite impossible as yet to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of citizens killed or injured.

Entire Harbor Gutted.

Practically the entire harbor was gutted by the fires started by the mob last night. All the warehouses, with large quantities of merchandise, as well as four or five Russian steamers, were burned.

The losses are estimated at many millions of rubles. The remnants of the wharves and warehouses set on fire last night are still burning, and the city is enveloped in a thick cloud of smoke. Several explosions occurred in the port in the course of the night.

The hospitals are overflowing with wounded, and the medical aid available is quite inadequate. The shops were closed to-day, and business and traffic were suspended.

The city is under martial law and many residents are leaving Odessa.

The body of Omiltchuk, the sailor who was executed on board the Kniaz Potemkine, remained exposed on the quay during most of to-day. The funeral has just been held. It developed into an imposing popular demonstration, which, fortunately, was without disorder. A procession of many thousands of persons followed the body from the harbor along Preobrajensky Street to the military cemetery. The coffin, which was covered with the St. Andrew's flag and on which there were numerous wreaths, was carried by eight sailors. The procession was headed by priests.

Neither police nor troops were stationed along the route to the cemetery owing to a wise decision on the part of the authorities by which the possibility of a collision was averted.

It is reported that the Kniaz Potemkine's crew sent a message to the City Commandant to-day announcing their intention to bury their comrade with military honors and threatening that if any interference were attempted they would bombard the city.

The Port Admiral offered himself as hostage on board the Kniaz Potemkine for the safe return of the escort, and the band sent ashore from the battleship to attend the funeral, and also to insure the safety of the city.

Three regiments of cavalry and one of infantry are expected to arrive to-night.

Nothing has yet been heard of Admiral Kruger's squadron.

SEVASTOPOL, June 29.—A battleship and a cruiser left here in the course of the night with orders to steam at full speed for Odessa.

LIBAU, June 29.—The Russian sailors here mutinied last night, attacked the Government stores, seized the arms, and fired into the officers' quarters.

Infantry, artillery, and Cossacks were brought to the scene of the fighting, but the result is not known.

Intense excitement prevails here.

Volunteer Fleet Ship Burned.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, June 30.—It is reported that the Volunteer Fleet cruiser Saratoff has been burned at Odessa.

A dispatch which arrived here early this morning from Sevastopol announced that a squadron of battleships, the Tria Sviatitella, the Sinope, and the Rostislav, with a cruiser and several torpedo boats, only started for Odessa at 8 o'clock last evening.

This explains the non-appearance of the squadron at Odessa; but it is difficult to conjecture the reason for delaying its departure for two days at such a critical juncture. Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron had been expected to arrive at Odessa last night. The Admiral's orders are to summon the Kniaz Potemkine to surrender, and, on refusal, to sink her, after which he is to assist in restoring order in the town.

Rumors were rife in this city yesterday that the officers on board Kruger's ships had shared the fate of the officers of the Kniaz Potemkine, and had been murdered by mutineers. It was added that mutineers were in possession of other battleships of the Black Sea Fleet.

An untimed dispatch received last evening from Odessa and which may have been delayed by the authorities says:

"The mutineers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine still hold the ship. Admiral Kruger's squadron has not arrived here.

"A great fire is destroying the shipping in the harbor and the buildings along the shore, and in the streets a continuous rattle of small arms is heard. The military everywhere are shooting into the crowds, which are panic-stricken and madly rushing hither and thither for shelter. The number of victims is large. A state of siege has been declared in the city.

Port Office Destroyed.

"The conflagration is sweeping along the harbor front, the sailors and strikers refusing to permit attempts to extinguish the flames. Three uninsured ships of the Pan-Russian Company have been destroyed. The office of the Port Administration, the stores of the Pan-Russian, Koshkin, and Russian companies, and many private establishments and a great number of wood yards have been burned, and the fire is now consuming long lines of railroad cars containing cargoes unloaded from foreign ships. Many ships succeeded in leaving the harbor.

"The surviving officers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine number eleven instead of eight. A number of them were set ashore to-day by the mutineers. They confirm the details of the mutiny given yesterday.

"The body of Omiltchuk to-day was again taken on board the Kniaz Potemkine, from which a delegation of the crew, headed by the Chaplain, visited the Commander of the Odessa Military

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Insist upon having Burnett's.—Adv.

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City July 4, 5:30 P. M. for New York, stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark. Parlor and Dining Cars.—Adv.

$9.00 to Niagara Falls and Return, July 1, 2, 3. Erie Railroad. Information 299, 1159 Broadway, N. Y., 369 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

District and asked him to accord a military funeral to the dead sailor.

"The newspapers have suspended publication and all regular life and business are at a standstill."

A previous untimed dispatch, received here shortly after noon, reported that complete anarchy reigned at Odessa. The inhabitants were panicstricken and were huddled together in the houses. The streets were filled with frenzied workmen fighting the troops. The warehouses, quays, and some of the shipping in the harbor were in flames.

The correspondent of The Associated Press who forwarded this dispatch had to make his way to the telegraph office through dense smoke, which covered the city like a pall. He heard volleys every few minutes. In the darkness the mob was beginning the work of pillage and plunder. This last statement indicated that the dispatch was filed last night, but was delayed by the authorities.

The correspondent added that bluejackets with machine guns had been landed from the Kniaz Potemkine, and that they fought with the strikers behind barricades against the troops. Hundreds were killed and the hospitals were crowded with wounded. There were rumors, the correspondent also said, that some of the soldiers had joined the mutinous sailors in fighting the troops, but he was unable to confirm this report.

Late dispatches from Libau say that property losses there are considerable and that all the workmen have struck in sympathy with the action of the bluejackets. Private reports are said to have been received according to which artillery was employed against the mutineers, but this has not been confirmed, nor is there any statement giving the number of killed or wounded.

Four Lake submarine boats are moored at quays in the harbor of Libau, but a dispatch from Capt. Simon Lake says they are under guard and are "yet" undamaged.

The mutiny at Libau, following on the heels of the events at Odessa, gave rise to the impression that it might be the result of a general plot, but no connection between these happenings has as yet been established. Up to midnight the bluejackets at Kronstadt had made no move which would indicate their connection with a plot.

The Russian Government, although it has been almost paralyzed by the terrible events at Odessa and the news that the sailors at Libau also have mutinied, is making desperate and even frantic efforts to meet the situation and to stamp out the flames of revolution before they can spread to the army, which is now the last bulwark of the Autocracy.

With Poland red with the spirit of revolt, the Caucasus already almost in a state of civil war, agrarian disorders spreading rapidly, the whole country profoundly stirred, and the intelligent classes solidly arrayed against the Government, all conditions seem ripe for the long-predicted revolution.

The newly formed Council for Imperial Defense met last night under the Presidency of the Grand Duke Nicholas, and was in session long after midnight. Beyond the fact that the temper of the army was considered at length, nothing is known as to what occurred in the Council or regarding the decision at which it arrived.

Great fear is expressed that many regiments are honeycombed with sedition, and there is grave doubt of their loyalty should they be called upon to fire on the revolutionists. Indeed, the most startling stories regarding the unreliability of the troops are being repeated in St. Petersburg, but the truth of many of them is more than questionable.

Even the Guard Regiments, it is reported, say they will never again fire upon the people. The Cossacks alone are said to be absolutely reliable.

The temper of the officers of the Guard Regiments is shown by the fact that since the meeting at Tsarskoe-Selo they have been demanding permission to hold another meeting. They insist that they must henceforth be relieved from police duty.

What effect the news of the happenings at Odessa will have upon the troops and the people in general is problematical and is puzzling the press. The precautions taken by the authorities to keep the news from the public have been in vain, the revolutionaries and the Liberals everywhere spreading it by word of mouth, and within twenty-four hours it will be known in the uttermost confines of European Russia.

When the news reaches the armies in Manchuria it is bound to create a deep impression. The authorities, however, realizing that it was certain to leak out and that there would be exaggerated versions, and perhaps to prepare the way for a public announcement, are now sending some dispatches to the newspapers, but these only contain information not for publication.

At the Admiralty, where the temper of the Black Sea sailors is known, the orders sent to Admiral Kruger's squadron were by no means unanimously approved. Among others, Admiral Skrydloff openly expressed the opinion that the bluejackets of Kruger's ships would not fire on their comrades on board the Kniaz Potemkine, but that on the contrary they might revolt should they be ordered to shoot. Admiral Skrydloff was of the opinion that the best course would be to allow the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine to remain on board the ship until they had been starved into submission.

Two English Ships Seized?

In this connection a story is current that the crew of the battleship captured two English ships loaded with provisions, and are holding them alongside.

The dispatches received here from Odessa do not make the situation very clear. Millions of dollars' worth of property, including ships, has been burned or otherwise destroyed. The city is terror-stricken and many, probably hundreds, have been killed or wounded in the street fighting. The fact that the troops and police made no attempt to interfere with the burial of the sailor who was executed is considered to be conclusive evidence that they either felt themselves powerless or feared to make the attempt on account of the attitude of the populace.

It is reported that under cover of the darkness produced by the dense pall of smoke hanging over the city the mob has begun to sack and plunder. Foreign property has suffered heavily.

There are about 40,000 troops of all arms at Odessa, but there are no fortifications in which they could stand a siege if the rioters and mutineers got the upper hand.

The Russians of Odessa comprise scarcely one-third of the 600,000 inhabitants of the city, about 150,000 of the residents being Jews and the remainder Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and people of various European nationalities. In general the members of the lower classes of Odessa are persons of the most desperate character.

Admiral Chouknin, Commander of the Black Sea fleet, who recently declined the post of Chief of the Admiralty in succession to Admiral Avellan, left St. Petersburg hastily on Wednesday night either for Sevastopol or for Odessa, it is impossible to say which place.

Admiral Avellan was summoned to Peterhof at 8 o'clock yesterday morning to discuss the situation with the Emperor.

Czar Orders Martial Law.

The Emperor has issued the following ukase addressed to the Ruling Senate:

"In order to guarantee public safety and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district and to invest the commander of the troops in the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defense of order and public tranquillity."

Admiral Wirenius, Chief of the Naval General Staff, appeared yesterday be at a loss to account for the mutiny, saying that the commander of the Kniaz Potemkine was a fine officer, having a most kindly disposition. Besides, he said, under the Russian naval regulations the Captain of a warship was obliged to sample the soup of the crew every day to see if it was suitable for them.

Insiders sold heavily on the Bourse yesterday, but only during the latter part of the session, when rumors that something was wrong got abroad and prices fell sharply.

All the liquor shops here are closed during the mobilization, which continues mostly at night. The men will be taken out of St. Petersburg within a few days.

Two thousand reservists left Moscow by train yesterday bound for different parts of the empire. There were no disturbances.

A squadron of Cossacks has been dispatched to Gapsal, near Reval, to suppress rioting. Details are lacking, as all telegraph and telephone communication with the place is severed.

Railroad employes at Reval to the number of 400 have struck work.

Strikers and peasants yesterday ambushed a number of Cossacks in a wood, near Riga, killed one of them, and wounded several.

Agrarian riots now extend over almost the entire Government of Kherson. Many estates have been abandoned, their owners fleeing to Elizabetgrad. There is a similar state of things in the Government of Ekaterinoslav, where incendiarism is rife.

The action of the Mayors assembled at Moscow in discarding the Zemstvoists' programme and pronouncing boldly for a Constitution is another poser for the Government. With armed rebellion at Odessa, the whole country in a ferment, and the elected Mayors of the large cities demanding a Constitution, the Government appears to be almost driven into its last intrenchments.

TREATIES BAR AID TO RUSSIA.

Powers Have Pledged Themselves Not to Send Ships to Black Sea.

If the European powers decide to send warships to Odessa they will not only have to obtain Turkey's permission, but they will have to break a number of traties solemnly entered into by themselves in which they promised never to send warships through the Dardanelles. The extraordinary character of the events in the Black Sea could not be better illustrated. The cleverest diplomats of Europe, at conferences in which it was supposed, every conceivable contingency was foreseen, never dreamed of the possibility that one day Russia might have to invoke the aid of other powers to protect her against her own warships.

Turkey may be regarded as a negligible quantity in whatever negotiations take place regarding the Dardanelles, but what the attitude of Great Britain would be is doubtful. She has always strongly opposed any attempt to evade or modify the treaties which close the entrance to the Black Sea, and she is not generally regarded as a friend of Russia. On the other hand, there is more British shipping at Odessa than shipping of any other foreign country, and Great Britain might decide to abrogate the treaties, not out of regard for Russia, but to defend her own interests.

After Mehemet Ali had revolted against the Sultan and menaced the safety of the Ottoman Empire, Russia and Turkey concluded, in 1833, the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, by which the former bound itself to send its flet and army to the aid of the latter, the fleet being free to pass the Bosphorus and Dardanelles. By a separate and secret article, the Porte promised not to allow the entrance of the vessels of war of other nations under any pretext whatsoever. This arrangement was not long maintained in face of the opposition of Europe, and Emperor Nicholas consented to a modification of the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. By the convention of London, (1841,) to which Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, Russia, and Turkey were parties, it was stipulated:

His Majesty the Sultan, on the one part, declares that he is firmly resolved to maintain for the future the principle invariably established as the ancient rule of his empire, and in virtue of which it has at all times been prohibited for the ships of war of foreign powers to enter the Straits of the Dardanelles and of the Bosphorus, and that, so long as the Porte is at peace, his Highness will admit no foreign ships of war into the said straits. And their Majesties the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Emperor of Austria, &c., on the other part, engage to respect this determination of the Sultan, and to conform themselves to the principle above declared.

The closure of the Dardanelles to vessels of war thus became, as M. de Martens says, "a principle of public European law." The only exception was that specified in Article II.: "The Sultan reserves to himself, as in past times, the right to deliver firmans of passage for light vessels under flag of war, which shall be employed as is usual in the service of the missions of foreign powers."

At the close of the Crimean war, by a separate convention as to the straits, to which Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Sardinia on the one part and the Sultan on the other were parties, the convention of 1841 was renewed.

By the Treaty of London of 1871 the principle of the closing of the straits was preserved.

Doubts having arisen as to the character and dimensions of the "light ships" allowed to enter the straits as being in the service of the Embassies, a firman of 1859 fixed the maximum at "50 meters in length above the water mark and 800 tons in bulk."

At the Congress of Berlin there was, a propos of Batum, a discussion of the position of the straits, with the result of a general acceptance of the status quo ante, that is to say, the order of things created in 1841, 1856, and 1871.

LODZ HAS QUIETED DOWN.

Martial Law Makes It Safer Than It Has Been for Months.

LODZ, June 29.—Lodz to-day is quieter than it has been for months past. The continuance of martial law makes life and property safer than since the strikes began in January, and insures excellent prospects for the resumption of work in practically every factory in the city.

To-day is a holiday. The people are promenading the streets and attending church as usual on such occasions, and thousands of workingmen and their families are picknicking in the near-by woods.

Mill owners are looking forward to at least several weeks of steady work, giving them a chance to fill orders which have piled up owing to the strikes. Martial law has permitted the authorities to announce such measures as will make the resumption of disorder practically impossible.

The streets are deserted after 9 o'clock at night, and theatres, concert halls, and wineshops are closed. Otherwise the life of the city is proceeding quite normally, and, with the exception of numerous patrols of Cossacks and infantrymen in the streets and the military detachments stationed at the biggest factories, there is no sign of the terrorizing days of the past week.

These days were fearful, marked as they were by the killing of many innocent persons and great brutality on the part of the troops. The estimates of 300 or 400 persons killed and 1,000 wounded would appear to be justified, though it is impossible to give anything like accurate figures. It is believed here that even without martial law the people would remain quiet, as they have had a severe enough lesson at the hands of the troops.

As the result of the strikes since January, the workingmen have gained increases in wages averaging 20 per cent., and they have apparently decided to work quietly for the present.

WARSAW, June 29.—In several factories of Warsaw the question of striking was recently submitted to a ballot, the result being that the workingmen decided overwhelmingly against it. There is a growing feeling here that in the recent disorders, headed by Jews and ignorant workingmen, both Jews and Christians were swayed and carried away by political agitators.

Several martial law rulings have been made, with the declaration that their infringement will be followed by the most stringent and severe punishment. Recent conditions called for such masterful treatment.

While last week's occurrences cannot be excused, it can be said that the establishment of martial law saved the situation, and that it promises better conditions than have prevailed for the past six months.

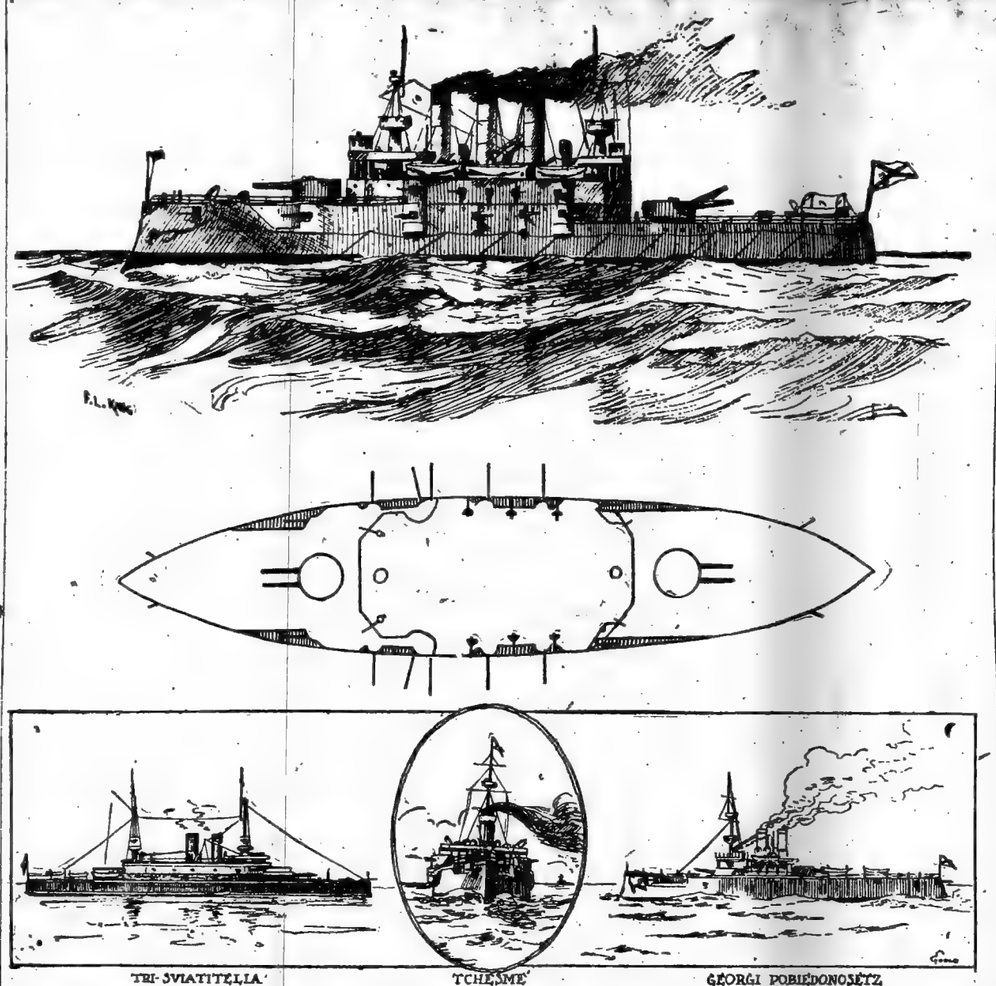
SKRYDLOFF FAVORS ALLIANCE

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—Admiral Skrydloff admitted to-day that the news of the Russian Army at the front was bad, but he did not believe the Japanese would undertake the investment of Vladivostok until they had tried conclusions with Gen. Linevitch. He favors an alliance with Japan, whose demands he thinks will prove moderate.

Lieut. Gen. Gripenberg, who was recalled from Manchuria for disobeying the orders of Gen. Kuropatkin, has been appointed Inspector General of Infantry.

The Nasha Shisn says that the paper money circulation since the beginning of the war has increased from 598,0000,000 to 905,000,000 rubles.

REBEL RUSSIAN BATTLESHIP AND THREE OF THE SHIPS THAT MAY FIGHT HER



TRI-SVIATITELLIA TCHESME GEORGI POBIEDONOSETZ

Above is a sketch of the Kniaz Potemkine and a deck plan, showing her twelve-inch guns forward and aft and her six-inch guns to port and starboard amidships. She has also fourteen three-inch guns and over a score of smaller and rapid-fire guns. She is well supplied with small arms.

All her hoists are electric, and her big guns are also electrically manoeuvred. She is one of the best of the modern warships which Russia still owns. She was launched in 1900, but has been in service only three years. Her full crew consists of 636 men.

The Kniaz Potemkine is a 12,500-ton battleship. She has a speed of seventeen knots, and this, with her heavy armor and powerful armament, would make her a formidable foe under any circumstances. It is doubtful if any of the vessels now in the Black Sea fleet could harm her.

The Tria Sviatitlia is as big as she is, but older and not nearly so heavily armed.

ANARCHISTS SAY ODESSA IS ONLY THE BEGINNING

Predict That a Revolution Will Sweep Russia.

MASS MEETING RAISES FUND

Don't Stop Until the Czar Is Blown Limb from Limb, Is John Most's Message.

Not in years have the Anarchists of the east side been so stirred as they have been over the news from Odessa. They gave vent to their feelings last night at a mass meeting that packed Clinton Hall. Funds were subscribed for the Russian revolutionists, and the prediction was made that the present uprising was but the beginning of the end of all plutocracy, and that a movement had been instituted that would spread round the world.

The police look for trouble at all such east side meetings, and Capt. Connor had twenty plain-clothes men scattered around the hall. Forty policemen were kept in reserve at the police station. But there was no need for the police. The revolutionists contented themselves with praising the work of their brothers abroad, and the usual denunciations of capitalists.

Emma Goldman did not appear, but, according to Capt. Connor, the police do not fear any more that she will stir an audience. She tells her hearers nowadays that she would say lots of things if the police were not on guard, and they infer what she means.

Although not a Russian, John Most was the bright star of the galaxy of speakers. He said that the news that had come from Russia was the most glorious that the revolutionists of the world had ever heard, and that the movement would go on until Russia was trampled in the dust, until the revolutionists had completed the work which the Japanese had so signally begun.

"In this crisis," he said, "our brothers need a man, and they need our help. Not the help of words alone, but the help of hands and pocketbooks, so that they may go on and kill every bloodhound of Russian law as the sailors on the battleship slew their leaders who denied them food. We can but hope that our brothers will be inspired by the glorious example that has been set them. There are thousands of us in the Russian army and the Russian navy, and the torch once applied will run through both systems until the Czar and all plutocracy is overthrown by its own former minions, who have lived the intolerable life of slaves for ages.

"We will be satisfied with no fake reforms; with no promises of bettered conditions. We have put our hand to the plow, and will not turn back until the Czar is blown limb from limb and our propaganda has seared itself into the Russian heart and she knows our power."

Most was in the midst of one of his most lurid periods when his voice broke, and he was compelled to stop. He was cheered to the echo.

Henry Weinberg, a cigarmaker, stirred the audience to fever heat. He spoke in the jargon, and had the sympathy of the audience from the start. In the midst of a glowing passage he suddenly stopped and asked how much the sympathy of the audience was worth.

"Wo will give ten dollars' worth?" he cried.

There was no answer, and like an auctioneer asking for a bid, he ran down the scale until the dollar limit was reached. Then there was a ringing response, and dollar bills were waved in the air. Hats were passed around, and at the end of the speech it was announced that nearly $100 had been collected to send to Russia.

"My friends," said Weinberg, "when those who suffer for freedom in the dreary wilds of Siberia hear the news from Odessa their white locks, made so by Russian tyranny, will turn black again from pure joy, and their haggard and pinched faces will glow with warmth and their eyes light up. They will know, as we know, that the end has come at last. I tell you our brothers have not alone spoken to Russia, they have spoken to the world.

"Let the crowned Czars as well as the uncrowned Czars tremble. The Czars of plutocracy and the Czars of capital alike must go. We have sounded their death knell in Odessa, a knell that will go ringing around the world. Do you not think that all plutocracy trembles now that we have spoken? I tell you this is but the start. The end will be that the Russian Bastile will be torn from its rotten fastenings just as was the French Bastile. In its place will go up monuments not to the oppressors of the earth but to the freedom givers, our brethren.

"This is the Russian Commune. Its story will be the story of the French Commune. It is the end, not alone of Russia, but of all the festering system that has ground our brothers abroad into the dust. This is the first step toward a Russian republic just as the Commune was the first step toward a French republic."

BRITISH NAVAL MUTINY LIKE THAT AT ODESSA

Events of This Week Paralleled 108 Years Ago.

RED FLAG WAS HOISTED

Mutineers at the Nore Partly Blockaded London, Fired on a Fort, and Seized Merchant Ships.

"There are no historic parallels," said Lord Acton, but even if his statement be true regarding everything else it is not true in regard to the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine. There have been mutinies in various navies before; sailors have arisen against their officers and have murdered them; warships have been delivered into an enemy's hands; mutinous warships have trained their guns on cities inhabited by countrymen of the rebel sailors, and have even engaged in battle with other vessels of squadrons of which they had previously been a part.

The most celebrated mutinies in the history of the British Navy occurred in 1797 at Spithead and the Nore. These outbreaks were due to legitimate grievances suffered by the crews. Provisions had increased in price by 30 per cent., but while the pay of the army and the militia had been augmented the seamen had been overlooked. Petitions were sent to Lord Howe in which the sailors declared that their requests for better pay were prompted by no spirit of disaffection: "It is indigence and extreme penury alone that cause our complaint."

Howe took no notice of the appeals and the commander of the fleet, in a dispatch to the Admiralty, stated that the men were in a very ugly mood and expressed the hope that the ships would not be ordered to sea till some answer had been given to the men's request.

Nevertheless the vessels at Spithead received orders to get away. The crews thereupon mutinied, ran up the rigging and cheered, and elected a parliament of delegates from each ship. Vice Admiral Sir Alan Gardner argued with delegates from the men, but without effect, and the Admirals reported to London that it was impossible to think of vigorous measures against the seamen. The latter told their officers that they would wait two days for a reply from the Admiralty, and if none arrived would put the officers ashore.

Four members of the Admiralty Board went in great haste to Portsmouth and gave assurances to the mutineers that their grievances in regard to pay would be remedied. The men, however, demanded that the King and Parliament sanction the proposals made by the Admiralty, and that a general pardon be guaranteed. Admiral Gardner, a member of the board, thereupon lost his temper and declared that every fifth seaman would be hanged.

His words resulted in a fight, but no one was seriously hurt, and, in the words of an officer of the fleet, the "men conducted themselves with a degree of prudence and decency of which I thought them incapable."

A number of unpopular officers were put ashore, and then the Government, finding itself helpless, said it would grant the men's demands. The fleet dropped down to St. Helen's, the men expecting to receive news that Parliament had voted the grant necessary for the increase in pay. Their expectations were not realized. The House of Lords deprecated all mention of the mutiny. In the House of Commons there was delay in voting the supplies. The Admiralty maintained an attitude of secretiveness.

Soon, moreover, the Admiralty issued orders directing officers to use the most vigorous means to insure discipline. Within a week the mutiny broke out afresh, the sailors refusing to obey an order to put to sea. Most of the ships were seized without much resistance from the officers, but on the delegates of the fleet proceeding to the London, which carried the flag of Vice Admiral Colpoys, a conflict ensued, an officer was wounded, and the marines fired upon the men, killing or mortally wounding five.

Lieut. Bover, who gave the order to fire, was seized, but even in the heat of the conflict the men granted a hearing to him. They went so far as to place a rope about his neck, but did not hang him. Colpoys came forward and declared that Bover had only obeyed orders. Bover was freed and Colpoys was threatened with death and confined.

Though Parliament granted the increase in supplies, the ill-feeling continued. Then the Government sent Howe with full power to redress the grievances. There had been much talk of sailing one of the ships into Brest, but upon Howe's arrival it ceased. The crews expressed contrition for their action. Howe announced the King's pardon, removed the unpopular officers, and persuaded the men to put to sea.

The mutiny at the Nore was a more serious affair. On May 2, 1797, four of the ships of the North Sea Squadron, which had been detailed to watch the Dutch fleet, hoisted the red flag when at the Nore, sent their officers ashore, and anchored across the Thames, beginning a partial blockade of the Port of London. Such ships as were off Yarmouth also gave evidence of mutiny.

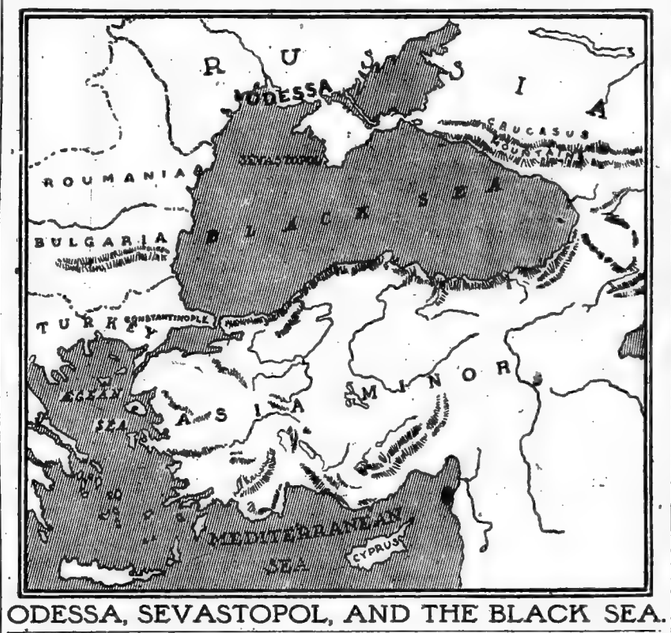
Richard Parker, who had been a midshipman, had been court-martialed four years previously for insubordination, and had been discharged as unfit for service, was selected as leader of the mutineers. Demands for a more equitable division of prize money were made. It was also asked that the articles of war should be amended and the penalties mitigated. The members of the Admiralty Board were invited to go to Sheerness and treat with the men. The Admiralty Board refused to grant the demands, but offered a pardon if the demands were withdrawn.

The answer of the mutineers was the firing upon the fort at Sheerness and the holding up of 150 vessels and the subsequent boarding and plundering of them when the mutineers' own supplies ran low.

The Admiralty, convinced that strong measures were necessary, mobilized 15,000 troops, ordered the fort at Tilbury to bombard the rebel ships, charged the batteries on the river to fire if necessary, and directed the removal of the buoys and beacons at the mouth of the Thames.

The vessels, after some bloodshed, submitted, one by one. Parker was captured and, with some of his closest lieutenants, was executed. Nearly 200 of the mutineers were imprisoned, and a number were publicly flogged.

On Sept. 22, 1797, while in the West Indies, the crew of the British frigate Hermione murdered their officers in cold blood, afterward carrying the ship to the Spanish Port of La Guayra, where they delivered her into the hands of the French, then at war with England.



ODESSA, SEVASTOPOL, AND THE BLACK SEA.

NAVAL ARSENAL AT LIBAU.

Ships Fit Out at the Port Where a Mutiny Has Occurred.

Libau is an important port on the Baltic Sea. It has an artificial harbor, which offers the advantage of freezing in the Winter during only a few days, so the port has been connected by direct railways with the chief grain producing regions of Russia. The port is also fortified, and has a large naval arsenal.

Recently the last few warships of the Russian Baltic fleet have been fitting out at Libau, ostensibly for a cruise to the Far East. All the divisions of the Russian fleet which previously went to the Far East made Libau their last Russian port of call.

DUE TO ATTEMPTED REFORM?

Mutiny Said to Have Followed an Effort to Improve Discipline.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—That the mutiny on board the Kniaz Potemkine was the result of long-delayed and ill-timed efforts to improve the discipline in the Russian Navy, shown by the Japanese war to be very bad, is the firm belief of naval officers here. The present situation at Odessa is believed by them to be the direct result of an investigation recently conducted by Vice Admiral Chouknin, the commander of the Black Sea Fleet.

The disciplinary conditions in the navy had long been known by a number of Russian officers to be bad, but they could not secure any reforms until the rotten state of affairs was brought to the attention of St. Petersburg by the disasters in the East. One of these officers was Admiral Chouknin. He obtained the ear of his Government at last and made a report on the condition of his own fleet which was one of the most scathing and drastic pieces of invective ever appearing in the guise of an official report.

As a result of Chouknin's report an attempt was made to improve discipline and conditions in general. Chouknin was summoned to St. Petersburg and the command devolved upon Vice Admiral Kruger, who began work on the improvement of the discipline.

It is evident, naval officers here say, that Kruger and his subordinates, in the reaction from old conditions, went to the opposite extreme, and introduced a system of harshness and severity which was resented by the crews.

It is said here that the Potemkine, under proper management, could fight the whole Black Sea Fleet with an even chance, the rest of the fleet being largely scrap iron. The worst feature of the situation, however, is not to be found in the respective ages and armaments of the ships, but in the state of the crews. The best and most reliable officers and men were withdrawn from the fleet to join Rojestvensky's ill-fated command. The remainder are practically all men who could not be trusted or were not wanted on Rojestvensky's fleet, and the probability is that of these the best men are on board the Potemkine, as she is the best ship of the Black Sea Fleet.

Up to the hour when the State Department closed to-night no cablegram had been received from Odessa regarding the situation there. No request for the protection of American property or for a warship has been received at the department.

TEREK SANK DANISH SHIP.

BATAVIA, Java, June 29.—The Danish steamer Prinsesse Marie was overhauled June 22 by the Russian auxiliary cruiser Terek, which sank the British steamer Ikhona, and after the cargo of the Prinsesse Marie had been declared contraband the ship was sunk. Her crew are safe.

The Prinsesse Marie was last reported at Singapore, Straits Settlements, bound for Japan. She was insured for $350,000 in London, and there was also a large insurance on her cargo.

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PALISADE

WALLACE IS OUT; TO BE SUBWAY HEAD

Continued from Page 1.

prepared to enter upon the duties of Chief Engineer on June 1.

"Reorganization of the then Isthmian Canal Commission being then under consideration, Mr. Wallace wrote the Secretary of War on Dec. 20, 1904, as follows:

"If you will kindly pardon me for doing so, I would like to make the personal suggestion that if the President and yourself should decide at any time to reduce the commission to three members resident on the Isthmus, the Governor of the zone and the Chief Engineer should be members of this commission ex officio.

"An organization of this kind, with the Chairman of the commission resident in Washington to look after general and departmental affairs, would no doubt work satisfactorily and be much less cumbersome than the present one.

"And again on March 15, 1905, he wrote the Secretary:

"I hope you will not consider me presumptious if I respectfully ask that I be granted a personal interview before any radical change is decided upon in the governmental organization which would affect me unfavorably. I am not requesting additional emoluments of any nature whatever, but simply no condition of affairs be created which will unnecessarily interfere with my efficiency here."

Adopted Wallace's Suggestion.

"On March 24, 1905, the Secretary submitted to Mr. Wallace in detail, by cable the plan of reorganization which the President proposed to make, substantially as embodied in the subsequent Executive order of April 1, and on the following day Mr. Wallace cabled the Secretary as follows: 'Plan excellent. Satisfactory. Gracias. (Thanks.)'

"Thereafter the President issued his Executive order of April 1, creating a new commission and defining its duties, among other things that of the Chief Engineer, as follows:

"The head of the third department shall be the Chief Engineer. He shall have full charge on the Isthmus

"1. Of all the actual work of construction carried on by the commission on the Isthmus.

"2. The custody of all the supplies and plant of the commission upon the Isthmus other than all supplies needed for sanitary purposes.

"3. The practical operation of the railroad on the Isthmus, with the special view to its utilization in canal construction work.

"4. He shall reside on the Isthmus and devote his entire time to the service, except when granted leave of absence by the Secretary of War.

"Mr. Wallace expressed his unequivocal approval of the distribution of duties and powers as above defined by the executive order, especially those relating to the office of Chief Engineer, and during his subsequent stay of six weeks in the United States daily participated with his associates in carrying out the same.

Expressed His Approval.

"To the President, Secretary of War, members of the commission, and its counsel he frequently expressed his unqualified approval and acceptance of the distribution of duties and powers as in the order embodied, and particularly those relating to himself, which required the performance by him of the duties of constructive engineer upon the Isthmus.

"Mr. Wallace sailed for the Isthmus on May 17, accompanied by his family, and as late as May 26 wrote Mr. Cromwell from the Isthmus as follows:

'In looking back over the events of the last few months I became more and more impressed with the wisdom underlying the action of the President and Secretary of War and the manner in which matters have been guided over the troubled waters of the sea of complication which has surrounded the situation.'

"He reached the Isthmus May 24, but on June 3, within twelve days thereafter, cabled the Secretary of War as follows:

To Secretary of War, Washington:

"Important complicated business matters which cannot be arranged by correspondence and which may affect my relations as Chief Engineer of commission necessitate immediate return to the United States to confer with you and others. An order from you to return for official consultation will prevent apprehension on the part of the employes. Suggest Shonts remain until my arrival. Please answer.

WALLACE.

"To this reply was sent the following day as follows:

Secretary of War and Shonts, in accordance with your request and without knowledge of circumstances that justify, approve your return for consultation with them at Washington.

His Request for Recall.

"By letter of June 4, addressed to the Secretary of War, Mr. Wallace states:

'Certain complications are arising in my personal affairs which may render it necessary for me to go to the States on receipt of a cablegram at any time. Will you kindly cable me permission to do so? It is needless for me to say that I will not do this unless I consider it absolutely necessary.'

"On June 8, a few days before he sailed for New York, Mr. Wallace wrote the Secretary of War a letter in which he referred to his intended visit to the United States, but gave no explanation of his personal plans. Mr. Wallace arrived at New York the evening of June 22.

"The Secretary made an appointment for a conference on Sunday morning, the 25th, at the Manhattan Hotel, in New York, the Secretary being then en route to New Haven.

The Manhattan Hotel Meeting.

"The conference took place at the Manhattan Hotel as arranged. There were present the Secretary of War, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Cromwell, who for some time had been charged by the President and Secretary with general advisory duties in all Panama Canal affairs.

"Mr. Wallace stated that part of the interview would be personal to himself and part would concern the general canal work on the Isthmus. The Secretary referred to the foregoing cables and acquiesced in Mr. Wallace's suggestion that he first speak of the personal matters.

Offer of $65,000 a Year.

"Mr. Wallace then said that a few days before he sent the cable message to the Secretary, he had received a dispatch from prominent business men in New York asking if he would consider an offer to accept an important place in New York, and that he had cabled in reply that it was "simply a question of terms and conditions," and that he had requested particulars; that the particulars came, and it proved to be a definite offer of a place as President of a large holding company, controlling several other corporations with certain stock benefits and other advantages to himself, which, with the salary, made it equivalent to $50,000 a year; that he did not at once accept the offer, but delayed it a few days in order to cable the Secretary of War, during which the parties increased their proposal between $10,000 and $15,000 a year, making it equivalent to $60,000 or $65,000.

"He stated that the place was an especially desirable one, and such as he had only hoped to obtain after the completion of the canal, and thus only after years of further service on the Isthmus; that the duties of the new place were especially agreeable and afforded opportunities to make money through investments, &c.; further, that the place was such a good one that he did not consider that he could decline it; that the life on the Isthmus was lonely and accompanied with risk to himself and wife, and was another reason for accepting a better offer, but that his new duties would not require all of his attention for the next two months, and that the parties had agreed that he could close up his canal work in the meantime, always provided that it did not take him from New York to the Isthmus.

Asserted Doubt of Tenure.

"He referred to the President's order appointing the original commission, and in which the President had stated that the Commissioners would hold office subject to the due fulfillment of their duties, and he stated that this made the office subject to termination by the President, and that consequently he [Wallace] considered that the holder of the office had an equal right to retire from it at his option at any time.

"Concluding, he stated that while he was thus severing his connection with the canal work he was willing to make up his annual report and he would, if desired by the Government, continue to serve as a Commissioner, but not as Chief Engineer in charge of the construction work on the Isthmus.

"Mr. Wallace said that was all he had to say in regard to his personal relation to the work, and that he would then proceed to discuss generally the conditions on the Isthmus if the Secretary desired. Secretary Taft said he wished Mr. Wallace would continue his general statement.

Mr. Wallace then discussed conditions on the Isthmus and the work impersonally for half an hour. At the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's general statement the Secretary of War said in substance as follows:

Taft Declares Disappointment.

"Mr. Wallace, I am inexpressibly disappointed, not only because you have taken this step, but because you seem so utterly insensible of the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you quit your task at a critical moment, on the eve of important work and in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accepted your position, with your department unperfected in organization and when you know, too, that my public duties call me to the Philippines for several months.

"I must be allowed to remind you that when you were employed by the commission a little over a year ago you were only receiving $15,000 per annum under your former position, and that your salary was fixed at the sum demanded by yourself, $25,000. That was for constant service on the Isthmus, where the construction work was to be performed and your services were required.

"You knew the risks to yourself and to your family, if they went with you, in the work you assumed an obligation to do. If you had not desired the place you need not have sought nor accepted it, but I understand that quite the contrary was the case.

"I can refer more positively to recent events within my own knowledge. When the President found it necessary to make a reorganization of the former commission, you were consulted in the frankest manner about every feature of the reorganization and were encouraged freely to express your opinions. Indeed, your voluntary suggestions from the Isthmus embraced the proposition that you yourself be made a member of the commission and chief engineer on the Isthmus.

"The substance of the plan of reorganization, as afterward embodied in the President's executive order of April 1, was cabled to you by me, and you cabled me your fullest approval of it and your thanks, for it included the appointment of yourself as a Commissioner, as you had solicited, and as a member of the Executive Committee. The new plan of organization was warmly accepted and indorsed by you when you arrived in Washington, and you expressed your hearty approval of it in the most unequivocal manner, not only to the President and myself, but to members of the commission and its counsel, and just before sailing for the Isthmus you called upon us and voluntarily thanked me in the warmest terms for what had been done in the reorganization of the canal work and in the places which had been given you.

"You co-operated for all these weeks in the work of reorganization and accepted the post assigned you under the President's order of April 1. The President and myself relied upon this fact in making up the plans, and the other members were selected with that in view.

"Now, within twelve days after your arrival upon the Isthmus you send me a cable which, read in the light of what you say to-day, signifies your practical acceptance of an offer of another place inconsistent with the performance of your duties on the Isthmus. I am astonished that you should be so disregardful of the splendid opportunities of the place which would have made you famous the world over by the honorable performance of your duties as chief engineer.

An Embarrassing Situation.

"For mere lucre you change your place over night without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your Government by this action, when the engineering forces on the Isthmus are left without a real head, and your department is not perfected in organization; when the Advisory Board of Engineers is to assemble under call of the President within two months, and when I am departing for the Philippines on public duty.

"All this you knew as well as I, but it has not had the least influence upon your action—you have thought of yourself and yourself alone. I consider that by every principle of honor and duty you were bound to treat the subject differently. You have permitted the President and all of us to proceed in full confidence that you would perform the functions of Chief Engineer, and now in an hour you drop your great duties, and throw them back upon us as if it were a matter of no consequence, and all this for your personal advantage solely.

"Mr. Wallace, I do not agree with your idea of your rights, nor with your ideas as to your duties. I do not agree that the President's original order giving him the right to discharge an unfaithful Commissioner, gave you the right to abandon your duties at a critical moment. But independent of that original order you accepted the duties of Chief Engineer on the Isthmus, under the recent order of April 1, which was made in cooperation with you and to suit your views.

Calls His Act Desertion.

"'More than this, your duty in the premises is not measured by your mere legal contractual rights. It should be measured by the high obligation of a public officer, with a sacred allegiance to the Government it should be his honor and his pleasure to serve. You were therefore in honor bound by all that has preceded to continue to perform your duties upon the Isthmus until such time—a year at least—as would have afforded us reasonable opportunity to select a competent successor and prepare him for the great duties of that office.

"'You make not the least complaint against your associates—superior or inferior—(I know of no possible ground for any.) You are influenced solely by your personal advantage.

"'Great fame attached to your office, but also equal responsibility, and now you desert them in an hour. Even from a standpoint of policy you are making a profound mistake. If you could withdraw from your new arrangements, which I do not suggest, then I could have no confidence (since I know now your conception of duty) that you would not in the future repeat the same act at a moment even more critical, when the consequences might be even more embarrassing and injurious to the Government.

Demands His Resignation.

"'Under these circumstances, Mr. Wallace, and with great personal pain and disappointment, I am bound to say that I consider the public interest requires that you tender your resignation at this moment, and turn over the records of your office to the Chairman of the Commission.'

"In reply, Mr. Wallace stated that he was deeply disturbed at the view of the subject taken by the Secretary; that he had considered that he had a right to retire when he chose, but that, as he had said, he was desirous of talking it all over and making some arrangement whereby the Government could use his services in some capacity.

"The Secretary answered in substance:

"'Mr. Wallace, further talk is useless. It would be to dicker. I cannot dicker on such a grave subject. I have assumed that you had given this subject the greatest consideration, and you have approached it deliberately and stated to me your action in set and definite terms.'

"'You have unmistakably announced that you purpose to accept a place so attractive that you could not possibly afford to decline it, and that you would not henceforth perform any duties for the Government as inconsistent with serving your new masters, who require your constant presence in New York, and therefore that you could not and would not go back to Panama as Chief Engineer.'

"Mr. Wallace again stated that he deeply regretted that the Secretary's point of view was different from his own, and said that he would send his resignation as soon as he got back to his hotel, and would address it to the President through the Secretary. He added:

"'Mr. Secretary, while there is a difference as to the point of view we take concerning my duty, I consider that there can be no question that I have performed my full duty up to this hour.'

"To this the Secretary replied in effect:

"'Mr. Wallace, I do not consider that any man can divide such a duty up to any one point where it suits him to stop and then claim that he has fulfilled his duty by merely performing it up to the point of his own selection. In my view a duty is an entirety, and is not fulfilled unless it is wholly fulfilled."

Resignation Sent and Accepted.

"Agreeably to the said request of the Secretary, Mr. Wallace submitted his resignation as follows:

"To the President, Whitehouse, Washington:

"Sir: (Through the Secretary of War) I have the honor to hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to take effect at such time as may suit your pleasure and convenience. Very respectfully,

"JOHN F. WALLACE,
"Member Isthmian Canal Commission.
"New York, June 26, 1905.

"Similar resignation as chief engineer and as Vice President, General Manager, and Director of the Panama Railroad were submitted.

"After consideration of the foregoing, and personal conference with the Secretary of War, the President issued the following order:

"Sir: Your resignation as member and chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, tendered in accordance with the request of Secretary Taft, which request under the circumstances has my entire approval, is hereby accepted, to take effect immediately. Very truly yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, Washington — Cambridge, Mass., June 28, 1905.

"To Mr. John F. Wallace, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C.

"The successor of Mr. Wallace as chief engineer will be announced within a few days."

TALK OF A PLOT.

Disruption of All Canal Plans Said to be Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—In the view of the Administration, as it saw things before it was made known in New York that the offer to Mr. Wallace had come from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, a conspiracy was under way to break up the Panama Canal Commission and delay as long as possible the construction of the canal. The taking away of Chief Engineer Wallace is said to be only a part of it.

Before the offer was made to Mr. Wallace, it is declared, a similar offer was made to Chairman Shonts. A place with an imposing salary was offered to him. Mr. Shonts's reply, it is said, was:

"Having promised to sit in this game I will play my hand."

Wallace, it is stated on high authority, before going to the Isthmus, urged Shonts not to accept any offers that might be made to him. Shonts, it is said, replied that there was no danger, and at that time no one in the Government service suspected that Wallace would be the first to go.

The Canal Commission has determined to exact the most iron-clad pledges from its next appointee as Chief Engineer that no offer, however tempting, shall induce him to leave the service until his work is done.

At the time Wallace left for the canal territory he had no idea of accepting any offer, nor did he when he arrived there. His accusers declare that the enemies of the canal worked on him through his wife, who did not want him to stay in the tropics.

Documents bearing Wallace's signature, it is declared, are submitted to show that he had no ground for complaint against the Canal Commission or any reason for leaving its service founded on friction with his superiors.

Under the old Panama Commission red tape tied every move. Wallace was bound hand and foot, and neither he nor anybody else could make a move. Some of the members of the old commission were close to certain Senators who have never been enthusiastic for a canal or for anything which could injure the transcontinental railroads. A suspicion that the inaction of the old commission was not entirely due to incompetency was one of the reasons why the President so summarily removed it from office.

The new commission was constituted on lines intended to cut all the red tape. The energy with which the new officers took hold made it evident to the enemies of the canal that the old way of blocking the canal would not work. Chairman Shonts, Col. Edwards, and Chief Engineer Wallace were the conspicuous hustlers.

Shonts's application of his old railroad methods to the canal work made it evident that the era of inaction had passed and that the canal was to be built in earnest. Edwards, an army officer, had made a record for cutting red tape while in charge of the Insular Bureau.

Shonts stood fast. Edwards was an army officer who could not be got away from his post by anything except an act of Congress. Wallace has gone.

The efforts of Col. Edwards to obtain men for work on the canal have been hampered by the conduct of various strike-breaking firms who have sent out agents representing themselves as working for the commission.

The civil service list having been exhausted, Col. Edwards sent out agents in different parts of the country to put themselves in touch with the sources of labor supply, and obtain men outside the civil service lists. These men have been performing their work well, but in nearly every case have found that they had been preceded by the bogus agents.

Difficulties he has found in the way of getting men are the phenomenal activity of construction work in the United States and the exaggerated reports about the prevalence of yellow fever on the Isthmus.

The next move will be headed off, if possible, by the Administration. A new Chief Engineer is to be appointed with all dispatch, and two names are under consideration. When he is appointed he will be instructed that his first duty is to build up a complete engineering organization and to make it up of men who cannot be got away from their work.

The change of front on Wallace's part was so sudden as to astonish the Administration. As he was leaving for Panama he remarked to a prominent member of the Administration:

"The conditions under the new commission are so delightful that I am afraid to pinch myself for fear I will wake up and find myself still in the old nightmare. I am completely happy."

While at Panama he sent letters and telegrams expressing his complete and thorough satisfaction, with the way the commission was running things. Not a single complaint, his accusers declare, came from him. Suddenly, he requested permission to come back to the United States, and returned to resign.

When the Senate, the home of the transcontinental railroad influence, blocked the House bill wiping out the old commission and permitted it to die, a clearly defined suspicion of the secret influences at work came to the minds of Administration officers. The President refused to allow the canal work to be held up in any such way. Despite the action of the Senate, he removed the old commission and appointed a new one. He was much criticised for defying Congress, but his friends say that his critics had no idea of the secret and malign influences with which he was confronted.

NOT THE MAN, SAYS PARSONS.

Declares Post of Chief Engineer Has Not Been Offered.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—Asked to-night whether he would accept the place of Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, William Barclay Parsons of New York, who is investigating filtration matters here, said:

"The place has not been offered me, so I cannot say whether I would accept or decline it."

Ex-Speaker Henderson Better.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 29.—A marked improvement in the condition of ex-Speaker Henderson is reported by his physicians. The patient is able to move his arm, which had been totally paralyzed.

Gen. B. F. Whitlock Ill.

Gen. Benjamin F. Whitlock, President of the Bayonne and New Haven Transportation Company, and prominent in railroad and industrial matters in this city, has suffered a nervous breakdown, and has gone away on his steam yacht Uno for a month's rest. His wife and daughter accompany him.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of An Ocean Voyage, Without its Discomforts.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 24th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:15; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays (except July 3d) and on July 5th, additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

On Saturday the Store Will Be Open All Day

Distinctive

Summer Suits for Men

Exclusive Two Garment Models

At $15.00 & $20.00

Scratch the surface and you will know but the surface. One must dig deep to get at the core of things. Even superficially you may regard our new series of tropical suits at fifteen and twenty dollars and still be conscious of the character and distinctiveness which identify them.

Yet it demands a minute analysis to know their source—to know the cleverness and ingenuity which it costs—to realize the little ways and stays which we have devised to insure a perfect and permanent form and a vigorous grace of line and curve.

At least twice greater than you will find in any other shop is our collection of tropical suits at fifteen and twenty dollars, affording:

Two straight-edge, single-breasted models.
Three rounded-edge, single-breasted models.
Three long, loose and semi-fitted double-breasted models.

Fashioned of tropical worsteds, flannels, homespuns, serges, tweeds and wool crashes in more than fifty distinctive patterns and shades.

White Flannel Suits at $15 to $25

DISTINCTIVE TWO-GARMENT MODELS

Until our advent garments of this character were counted within the exclusive province of the to-order tailor. So exhaustive is our collection that it leaves him without a reason for being. Ready for service we present single aed double breasted models with peg top, wide hip or conservative trousers, fashioned of white, cream or subdued striped flannel in French and domestic weaves. At $15.00 to $25.00

Trousers of white, cream or striped flannel, $5, $6 & $9.

Distinctive Suits for Young Men

TWO-GARMENT SUMMER MODELS

At $8.50 and $10.00

In the tailoring craft the straight and narrow path leads to mediocrity. One must know how to take the initiative—to depart from yesterday's rule and rote as we have in our series of two-garment suits at eight-fifty and ten dollars. They express every knack and innovation to which the master-tailors subscribe themselves, and they are invested with an element of character and distinctiveness wholly foreign to garments ready-for-service.

Two-Garment Suits in straight edge and rounded edge, single breasted and long, loose and semi-fitted double breasted models of high grade flannels, wool crashes, homespuns, worsteds and cheviots in a large variety of light, medium and dark patterns. Coats half, quarter and eighth lined.

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Fancy

Half Hose for Men

Special at 25c.

Value 35c. & 50c.

Quibbling with the custom house people kept the importer on the gridiron for more than a fortnight. We took him off and he paid the penalty—a concession which makes it possible for us to offer high-grade half hose of lisle thread or fine cotton in the very newest embroidered and woven designs in a diversified variety of colors at twenty-five cents instead of thirty-five and fifty.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Panama Hats

FOR MEN.

Special at $5.75.

Value $8.00 and $10.00

Not only are they extremely light in weight, not only are they woven with an evenness and regularity characteristic of cloth, but panamas which promise to be of service for more seasons than one. They come to us in the rough. We have had them blocked in alpine, telescope and planter models with wide and narrow bands. And eight to ten dollars would be a fair price instead of five seventy-five.

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Summer Shirts for Men

Regularly $1.50 to $2.50. Special at $1.10

In fabric, designs and tailoring the shirts which this offer concerns have much in common with those that are made to measure.

The Fabrics—Linen, crash, cheviot, madras, corded zephyr cloth, Penang cloth, mercerized madras and zephyr batiste in white with black hair-line stripes, blue, gray and tan, plain, figured and individual woven designs.

The Models—Plain, box plaited, side plaited, tucked and narrow plaited bosom, open front and coat styles, cuffs attached or detached.

The Sizes—13½ to 19½ neckband and 32 to 38 inch sleeves.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

HOSPITAL BRANDER OUT.

Dr. Hunt Dismissed for Burning "Fakir" on Patient.

Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue and allied hospitals, dismissed Dr. Du Bois Hunt, one of the internes at Gouverneur Hospital, yesterday, for branding Isaac Chaves, the immigrant, who declared last week he had been branded by a doctor at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Gregory, acting Superintendent at Bellevue, said last night that Dr. Hunt had confessed to branding the word "fakir" on the immigrant's breast.

Chaves insisted he had been branded in Bellevue Hospital, but the books failed to show that Chaves or any other one bearing any similar name had ever been a patient there. From the records of Gouverneur Hospital, however, Dr. Gregory learned that "Isaac Chaves, thirty-two years old, no home," had been a patient there about three weeks ago, his case having been diagnosed as neuralgic pains in the chest, for which the "thermocautery" treatment had been given to him."

Dr. Hunt told Dr. Gregory that Chaves had repeatedly visited the hospital, complaining of pains in the chest. He was treated several times in a superficial manner. On his last visit it was decided to give him what is known as the "thermocautery" treatment, which consists of searing the skin with incandescent heat, applied with platinum wires.

The platinum wire, or "needle," as it is called, is heated, and with it a physician goes over the surface of the skin sufficiently to blister it.

According to Dr. Hunt, who first took the man to the hospital in an ambulance, he was applying the treatment in the operating room, when one of his fellow internes saw the patient and remarked, "That man's a fakir."

The remark lingered in Dr. Hunt's mind, as he passed the needle over the surface, and without thinking, he said last night, his hand automatically followed the lines of the letters "F-A-K-E-R."

The blister on the man's chest later ran together, and the letters seemed to spell the word "yokay" or "tokay."

According to the dismissed physician, it was not until the treatment was concluded that he realized what had been done. The burns were of a most superficial nature, however, and would soon heal, he said.

"I am exceedingly sorry for the young man," Dr. Gregory said, "but there was no other possible course under the circumstances. The application of the cautery was proper, but that there should have been such disfigurement was an outrage that is not to be overlooked for an instant. Dr. Hunt admitted his fault at once, a circumstance which is mitigating in its effect, but even so, such pranks at the expense of patients work irrevocable injury to the institution."

Dr. Hunt is a native of Toronto, Canada, and a graduate of the Toronto Medical School, of the class of 1903. He was in his last half year at Gouverneur Hospital, and would have been graduated in the Fall.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts to-night in Battery Park, William Bayne, conductor; Seward Park, Morris Schwartz, bandmaster; Hudson Park, Moore's Band, and Port Richmond Park, Joseph Stanley, bandmaster.

BEST & Co

LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Bathing Suits

for Boys, Girls, Youths and Misses.

Misses' Bathing Suits of navy mohair, trimmed with white jaunty duck collar edged with white braids; sizes 10 to 18 yrs. $2.85

Misses' Sailor Suits of navy mohair, trimmed with white mohair collar, edged with two rows of braid; sizes 10 to 18 yrs. $3.75

Misses' Sailor Suits of navy and black sicilian, trimmed with mohair, collar edged with embroidery and shield trimmed; sizes 10 to 18 yrs. $4.50

One-piece Suits of navy blue flannel, military collar, trimmed with white braid; boys' sizes, 3 to 12 yrs. $1.35

Child's One-piece Suits of white flannel, trimmed with red mohair on sailor collar, vest and belt; sizes 3 to 8 yrs. $2.00

Boys' One-piece Suits of worsted jersey, plain red; sizes 4 to 10 yrs. $1.75

Boys' One-piece Suits of worsted jersey; gray, navy or red with edge stripes; sizes 4 to 10 yrs. $2.00

Boys' Two-piece Suits of worsted jersey; navy with white or red edge stripes, gray with red edge stripes; sizes 10 to 18 yrs. $2.50

Boys' Swimming Suits of worsted jersey; navy with white or red, gray with red edge band; sizes 10 to 18 yrs. $2.65

60-62 West 23d Street.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

Holiday Wearables.



The busiest clothing days of the Summer are just before the Fourth.

Whether it's a two-piece Outing Suit in a Fancy Mixture—$15 to $20—or a Blue, Black or Gray Serge—$15 to $35—don't wait till the last minute. You may want some trifling alterations.

Straw Hats, Underwear, Negligee Shirts, Neckwear, Bathing Suits—whatever the need, you'll find it here.

"It is worth the whole cost of the outfit," said Beau Brummell, "to be comfortable as well as in style."

Broadway at 32d Street — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn



A Sale of Outing Suits That Involves the Handsomest Two-Garment Suits Ever Tailored.

There's so much good to say of them that we can't enthuse too much. In the fashioning and tailoring they are splendid specimens of the tailor's art—fit for the man who usually pays treble the price. Merely a hint can be given here of the suits involved—that will suffice until you see them.

At $7.50 — Homespuns and crashes in splendid assortment, made in the new long single and double breasted sack models with peaked lapels and deep side or centre vents. Coats quarter lined. Peg top trousers with cuff bottoms.

At $12.50 — The new long single and double breasted sacks with peaked lapels and deep side or centre vents. Made of gray flannels with patterns of stripes, shepherd checks and overplaids, light brown herringbones and dark oxford effects. Coats quarter lined. Peg top trousers with cuff bottoms.

Vogel Brothers

42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

LOW RATES

FOR ROUND TRIP

ON SALE EVERY DAY FROM

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., ST PAUL, MINN

GERMAN FORCE AMBUSHED.

African Rebels Kill Fifteen and Wound Twenty-six Men.

CAPE TOWN, June 29.—A telegram from Steinkopf, German Southwest Africa, says Petrus Christian, the insurgent leader, recently ambushed the German force commanded by Major von Kampts at Karasberg and killed fifteen and wounded twenty-six Germans.

The insurgents, it is said, captured six guns, but this is not confirmed.

M. J. Perry in Westchester Board.

Marsden J. Perry of Providence was elected a Director of the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company yesterday, and was also chosen a member of the Executive Committee. He is the President of the Rhode Island Traction Company, which is controlled by the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia.

Mr. Twombly Buys a Farm.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 29.—The West Livingston farm belonging to the estate of Thomas Vincent was purchased by Hamilton McK. Twombly. The place is a short distance from Mr. Twombly's Madison estate, which is known as Florham Park. He will send to it his recent large importation of Guernsey cattle.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THE PRESIDENT BACK AT SAGAMORE HILL

Oyster Bay Makes Itself One Big Reception Committee.

CHILDREN GREET HIM FIRST

He Shakes All Their Hands, Then Goes to His Older Friends—Family Reunion Later.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 29.—President Roosevelt arrived here for his usual Summer vacation this morning, having come on the Government yacht Sylph from Bridgeport, where he went by train after attending the reunion of his class at Harvard. His reception lacked the formality of former affairs of the sort, but lacked nothing in warmth.

Oyster Bay had put on gala attire in honor of the occasion. Everywhere in the two thoroughfares traversed by the President and his family on their way through the little community which Mr. Roosevelt fairly calls his home, to Sagamore Hill, the Roosevelt estate, hundreds of American flags flung to the breeze bespoke the patriotic pride and pleasure his townspeople took in the day.

The delegation, the brass bands, the firecrackers, and the speechmaking and all such other pageantry as a small community can put forth had been dispensed with this year, and neither the President nor Oyster Bay seemed to miss them much. Instead, the whole population, young and old, resolved itself into one great reception committee and went to the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club float, where the President and his party landed.

The day was perfect, with sunshine and a moderate breeze from the south to temper its Summer warmth. Townspeople and farmers from the country around began to arrive at the yacht club landing at an early hour, but it was not until 10:30 that the graceful Sylph, under a full head of steam, hove in sight, a tiny white speck, off Centre Island, at the mouth of the inlet.

The next moment a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the yacht club anchorage by order of Commodore William K. Vanderbilt, Jr. The salute was repeated from Vice Commodore William J. Matthieson's Laverock as the Sylph dropped her anchor abreast the landing.

The President, as soon as the Sylph had come to anchor, boarded a small launch and went to the float. With him were his private secretary, William Loeb, Jr.; M. C. Latta, his confidential stenographer, and Secret Service Men Tyree and Sloan, who had acted as his guards on the trip through New England.

In the meantime other Secret Service men stationed here for the President's stay had cleared the float of all except a few prominent residents of Oyster Bay, who had come to greet the President, and about 100 school children who lined the pier on either side. There were also about fifty girls, all dressed in white, and as many boys. All waved tiny American flags and raised a cheer which rose shrill above the roar of welcome that came from older throats ashore. The President at first seemed to have eyes for nothing but the children. For a moment they alone were in the radius of his smile. Then he looked up and noticed a broad white banner lined with blue and bearing the legend "Welcome home" in large red letters, which had been strung across the pier.

The next moment he grasped the proffered hand of Sheriff Jerome Johnson, who has been the first to welcome Mr. Roosevelt to Oyster Bay on many previous occasions.

"I am glad to welcome you home, Mr. President; we are all very glad to see you back with us again," said the Sheriff.

"I am very glad to see you, too," replied the President. "It feels good to be back to the old town again. Oyster Bay has done itself proud. It is more gorgeous than ever."

Then Mr. Roosevelt dropped Sheriff Johnson's hand and ran through the crowd to a carriage at the near-by railroad station, in which Mrs. Roosevelt, who had driven over from Sagamore Hill, was waiting for the President. With her were Quentin and Ethel, two of the Roosevelt children. Archie Roosevelt, proudly astride his pony, was at the side of the carriage. While the President greeted his family a look of dismay began to appear on the faces of the other children. It gave way to smiles and sunshine the next instant, when the President turned about and said:

"Now I am going to shake hands with you all."

Selecting a shaded corner of the station platform, the President then shook hands with all the children who passed before him. To most he spoke a few words, and he patted the little girls on their heads. Then came the grown-up people. The first was a woman who carried a little baby.

"Ah!" said the President, as he shook her hand and caressed the baby, "the mothers with babies should have been first in line."

Again and again he said, "Hello, little blue eyes; hello, little curly head," as some infant in its mother's arms looked with eyes of wonder into his smiling face.

In the line was an old colored man who wheeled a pair of jet black twins in a baby carriage.

"I saw you on the other side of the street, and admired the youngsters," said Mr. Roosevelt, as he shook hands with the father.

One of the last in the long line was old "Uncle" Amos Boerum, Oyster Bay's veteran stage driver. He is a very old man now. As he hobbled up for the Presidential handshake, Mr. Roosevelt greeted him warmly.

Amid cheers the President then entered the carriage and was driven to Sagamore Hill. The crowd cheered again, and the President waved his hat to acknowledge the ovation. The President remained quietly at Sagamore Hill for the rest of the day, and did not transact any official business. To-night there is a family reunion at the President's house, attended by Mrs. James A. Roosevelt, his aunt; Mrs. J. W. Roosevelt, the W. Emlen Roosevelts, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Reeve Merritt, all of whom live on neighboring estates. Secretary Loeb went at once to the Executive offices established in Oyster Bay proper for the term that the President will stay at Sagamore Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Loeb will make their home at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, of which Mr. Loeb is a member.

It is expected that the President will remain in Oyster Bay practically all of the time up to the latter part of September. Two trips have been arranged for the Summer, but both of them will be short. On July 7 he will go to Ocean Grove, N. J., to deliver an address before the National Educational Association, and on Aug. 10 he will address the coal miners at Wilkesbarre, Penn., going thence to Chautauqua, N. Y., to make another address.

BEAR GREETS ROOSEVELT.

"One You Didn't Get," on Its Tag at Bridgeport Reception.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 29.—After a short address to a crowd of several thousand people assembled at the railroad station here President Roosevelt left Bridgeport shortly after 8 o'clock this morning on the Government yacht Sylph, bound for Oyster Bay. The arrival of the President's special train at 7:30 was greeted by a salute of twenty-one guns and the tooting of factory whistles.

One of the first objects which met the President's eye as he reached the temporary platform erected at the north end of the station was a trained bear which bore a placard marked "One you didn't get." As the President saw it he remarked quickly: "It is a good thing you are not in Colorado," to the great amusement of the crowd.

Mayor Dennis Mulvihill introduced the President briefly. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"Yesterday was the twenty-fifth anniversary of my graduation at Harvard. I attended the reunion there of my class, and as I am a little hoarse you will excuse me, I know. It is, of course, a great pleasure to be here in Bridgeport.

"Traveling as I have since I last saw you, I have gone right across the continent from the Atlantic straight to the Pacific. The things that have struck me most in reading the different faces of my fellow-citizens from ocean to ocean have been, not the difference in faces, but that the backbone of the essentially American is the same everywhere, and I feel more and more convinced that the average American is a pretty good fellow. I am happy to say that there is no possibility of any further disagreement in this country along sectional lines, and I firmly believe that we are going to continue this Government along the lines laid down by the men who in the day of Washington founded this Republic."

The President's concluding sentence, "I want to thank you all for your cordial greeting from the Mayor to the bear," was received with a volley of cheers.

MAY MEET ENVOYS HERE.

If President Does Not Receive Peace Emissaries at Oyster Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 29.—It is understood here to-night that the President may make public the names of the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries in a day or two.

Oyster Bay's pride has been increased by the report that the peace envoys may come here to pay their respects to the President before entering upon their official duties. The President, it is said, has given up the idea of going to Washington in the heated term to extend his welcome to the envoys, and it is hinted that unless Oyster Bay be decided upon, New York may be selected by the President for his official reception of the foreign emissaries.

Tentative plans have been made to have the envoys come to Oyster Bay, very likely directly from Washington in the cruisers Mayflower and Dolphin, the Russian contingent in one vessel and the Japanese in the other. The President is inclined now to the opinion that the envoys will assemble in the early part of August, but no definite date for the meeting has been set.

There is little doubt in Administration circles that the plenipotentiaries will decide to hold the sessions of the conference at some point on the north Atlantic seaboard.

CASTLE BRAID CO. RECEIVER.

Extensive Manufacturing Concern Is in Financial Difficulties.

The Castle Braid Company of 552 Broadway, this city, with a large factory at 116 to 136 Troutman Street, Brooklyn, is in financial difficulties. Late yesterday afternoon Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court appointed Emanuel W. Bloomingdale temporary receiver of the company on the application of the following Directors: Henri W. Schloss, Marcus W. Littell, S. A. Behringer, Julius J. Tobias, and Thomas P. Ward, in proceedings for the voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The bond of the receiver was fixed at $100,000, and the funds are to be deposited in the Windsor Trust Company.

Senator N. A. Elsberg was appointed referee, and the order to show cause was set down for Oct. 27.

The liabilities are $430,449 and nominal assets are $348,706, against which there are mortgages and other liens of $115,079.

BURGLARS BURNED HER FACE.

Girl May Lose Her Sight from Acid—Her Sister Beaten.

BLOOMINGDALE, N. J., June 29.—Sixteen-year-old Minnie Mertz of this village is in a critical condition with her face a mass of sulphuric acid burns, her hair destroyed, and is threatened with blindness, as the result of her encounter with burglars who entered the home of Emelial Koch, her brother-in-law, on the Hamburg turnpike, early this morning. Gertie Mertz, her sister, eighteen years old, has a broken nose and other bruises, inflicted by a blackjack. She is in a state of collapse.

Bloomingdale is greatly excited, and an effort was made this morning to form a posse to run down the burglars and give them a sample of summary justice. Constable Toppen of Bloomingdale is being assisted in his search by volunteers from neighboring farms.

The girls occupy a bedroom together on the second floor of the Koch house. Koch was away last night, and only the women were left in the house.

Gertie, the older girl, was awakened about 1 o'clock by a sound of scraping against the roof of the front porch.

"It was but a few minutes later when the window suddenly went up," she said, "and two men leaped into the room. They came so quickly that I did not have time to scream. One of the men dashed something at the face of my sister, and the other hit me in the face with some heavy instrument. We both began to scream, alarming Mrs. Koch, who sleeps in the rear of the house.

"'Be still,' one of the men shouted, and he turned, as if to strike me again. But the noise we were making evidently frightened the men, for they opened the door and disappeared. When the men were in the room I heard another man on the stairs."

Mrs. Koch jumped from bed when she heard the girls screaming, and, with her children crying about her, opened her bedroom door in time to see three men ransacking the dining room. She screamed for help and the men ran from the house.

Koch was returning from a trip to New York at 1:30 o'clock and heard the screams of the girls and his wife when a short distance from the house.

KING CONFERS HONORS.

Edward on His Birthday Decorates Austrian and French Admirals.

LONDON, June 29.—The honor list in connection with King Edward's birthday, which will be officially observed to-morrow, was issued to-night. It makes Admiral von Spaun of the Austrian Navy and Admiral Fournier of the French Navy Honorary Knights of the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George for their services as members of the international commission which inquired into the North Sea incident.

Col. Charles Moore Watson, who was Secretary to the Royal Commission to the St. Louis Exposition, is made Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Four additions are made to the Privy Council—Earl Mansfield, Lord Rayleigh, Lord Tennyson, and Sir R. B. Finlay. Ten baronetcies are created, including Lord Mayor Pound and Julius Charles Wernher of the firm of Wernher, Beit & Co., diamond merchants.

In the list are twenty-one new knights, including J. Clifton Robinson, managing director and engineer of the London United Electric Tramways. Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema, the painter, and George Meredith, the novelist, received the Order of Merit.

WRECKED ON CHILEAN COAST.

British Steamer Tropic, from New York, Ashore at Constitucion.

CONSTITUTION, Chile, June 29.—The British steamer Tropic is ashore fifteen miles north of here. It is believed she will be a total loss. Ten of her crew have been landed, two were drowned, and the remainder are on board the steamer.

The Tropic left New York March 17 for Valparaiso. She sailed from there May 25 for Arica, Chile.

Royal League Officials Held.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Supreme Archon Hyde and Supreme Scribe Piper of the Royal League must answer the charge of misappropriating $30,000 of the organization's funds. Judge Landis to-day overruled their demurrer and gave them fifteen days in which to answer.

BURGLARS AND DEFAULTERS.

We protect you against both. National Surety Co., 35 Nassau St.—Adv.

Long and Short

The Scotch, Without a Doubt!

At Clubs, Cafes, Hotels and of Dealers

The Cook & Bernheimer Co., Sole Agents.

MAIL WAGON DRIVERS MAY STRIKE TO-NIGHT

They Have Asked the New Contractor for Increased Pay.

MARSHAL HENKEL PREPARED

Men Involved Carry the Mail to the Grand Central and Some of the Ferries.

According to officials of the contract office of the postal service in this city a strike of mail wagon drivers is likely to begin at midnight to-night unless the new contractor accedes to the demands of the men for more pay and shorter hours.

For the last ten years the mails have been transported from the Post Office and the sub stations to the ferries and depots by the New York Mail Company. Now the contract has been awarded to C. H. Wolcott, who takes charge of the business at the first stroke of the first day of July, which is the beginning of the postal year.

Yesterday J. M. Masten and F. W. Vaille, assistant superintendents of the contract office, called upon Marshal Henkel and asked for protection for the transfer service, as information had been received that the men intended to quit the mail wagons at midnight to-night unless certain demands, said to have been made to the new contractor, were settled.

Mr. Wolcott was not to be seen last night, but Postmaster Willcox said that he had heard the rumors of the threatened strike, and understood that Mr. Wolcott had informed the mail drivers' union that as he had accepted the contract at a low figure, it would be impossible for him to grant the demands.

The Postmaster said that the men would not be permitted to interfere with the service. To obstruct or interfere with the United States mails in any way is a violation of the law punishable with a fine of $500 and imprisonment for one year.

It was suggested that should there be any obstruction of the service by the strike the United States Marshal, the police, and the militia or regular army could be called out to see that the transfer of mails was carried out according to schedule. Marshal Henkel has already got things so arranged that should a strike occur at midnight the city will not be caught napping.

The Marshal arranged with Inspectors Cortwright and Brooks to have the cooperation of the police in the event of trouble. Jersey City and Brooklyn were notified of the possibility of a strike, and every precinct was requested to detail men to the important points of postal traffic.

"I am not in the business to settle strikes," said the Marshal. "My duty would only be to protect the mails. Any violators of the law, however, will find themselves under arrest on the shortest notice."

C. H. Wolcott's contract calls for the transfer of the mails from the General Post Office to the Grand Central Station and several of the ferries. Other routes are being taken over by another contractor, Munroe Proffitt of Floyd, Va. The disaffection is said to be confined to the Wolcott drivers, although Proffitt's men are said to have declared their readiness to join in a general strike if the Wolcott men win. The new contractor will employ 200 men, with about an equal number of horses and wagons.

A representative of George Travers, the present contractor, said last night that he did not believe there was a great deal in the strike story. At the Post Office last night the mail wagon drivers had nothing to say about the matter, except to express the greatest surprise that even a rumor of a strike should have been circulated.

"We have nothing to say," said Ben Fox, the foreman of the job, "except that we are terribly surprised to hear it."

A mail-wagon driver passing along the platform passed a comprehensive wink to THE TIMES reporter, and said a few minutes later:

"They won't talk. Any man that happens to come along is apt to be one of the guys inside."

Early in 1903 there was a small strike among the men, who were then receiving $1 a day for driving a one-horse wagon, while $1.25 was paid to drivers of two-horse wagons. The strike was settled by a small increase of wages. Several men were arrested and punished, however, for interfering with the service. About that time a mail-wagon drivers' union was organized. Many of the men are members.

RACE CROWD MAROONED.

Five Thousand Pittsburgers Left on an Island in the Ohio River.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 29.—Five thousand Pittsburg people, half the number being women, were marooned this evening on the beach of Brunot Island, where they had gone to attend the automobile races. They were huddled on about a half acre of space, unable to get aboard the tiny craft which was to take them to the mainland, and were unable to turn backward owing to the density of the crowd. The people were packed in this small space for three hours, and policemen were compelled to use their clubs to prevent a panic.

The Brunot Island track is owned by the Gentlemen's Driving Association, and is very rarely thrown open to the public. But the Pittsburg Automobile Club selected it as the place to hold the races. The island is in the Ohio River, and the only way of getting to it is by launches and a small ferry worked by a windlass.

When the races were over the 5,000 people swarmed to the river bank. The ferry was the objective point of most of them, as the boat was capable of carrying several hundred people each trip. Double that number crowded aboard it, and then the ferryboat got fast in the mud. Then there was a rush for the landing place of the steam launches. There were three launches, each capable of carrying twenty-five persons.

There was a stampede, and men and women fought and trampled one another in their efforts to get aboard. The first launch was almost swamped. Then the police formed a line in front of the crowd. Maddened at the delay and the prospect of remaining there all evening the crowd started forward, and it was only by the hardest work on the part of the police that a panic was prevented.

After the people had been quieted down they were admitted to the little wharf in droves of twenty-five each. Long after dark, and after having stood there huddled together for three hours, the last of them were taken to the shore. Pickpockets reaped a harvest in the crowd, and several women were bruised and injured in the stampede.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5:30 Today, Tomorrow at 12 o'Clock, Noon — The Wanamaker Store

Lively Times Promised Today

Among Our Women's Dresses

Here is news of five extraordinary offerings.

Silk Shirt-Waist Suits—Linen Shirt-Waist Suits—White Lawn Shirt-Waist Suits—Colored Linen Suits—Jaunty Summer Jacket Suits—meeting every wish for garments for the holiday, for a vacation trip, or for Summer wear at home.

There is nothing more to tell—except the remarkable reductions, and describe the suits:

Silk Shirt-Waist Suits, at $7.50

Practically every taffeta shirt-waist suit in our stock is included—one hundred and seventy-five dresses, at least. Of colored and checked taffetas, in a wide variety of the best styles of the season. Former values, $13.50 to $20—all now at $7.50 a suit.

Linen Shirt-Waist Suits, at $6

Just twenty-four dresses in this collection, slightly mussed with the handling that they have received, all worth double today's price.

White Linen and Lawn Shirt-Waist Suits, at $9

Fifty-one fresh, sheer, dainty dresses, just out of their boxes. Formerly priced at $11 to $13.50, today at $9 each.

Tailored Suits of Colored Linens, at $12

Just twenty-two of these stylish suits, in long-coat effects, also slightly mussed. Formerly $18.50, now $12.

Various Summer Suits, at $18

A collection of some of the most charming short jacket suits shown this season, and a few in long-coat styles—mostly of fine linens. Just twenty-nine dresses, formerly $21 to $37, now at $18 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Men's Furnishings For Holiday Wear

Men who are preparing outfits for the holiday will find best selection and best service at WANAMAKER'S. Nowhere else in New York City will be found more satisfying stocks of Shirts, Neckwear, Nightshirts, Pajamas, Belts and all other necessaries:

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS in every possible variety, size and proportion. Of plain white fabrics, plaited or plain fronts, at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3. Of fancy materials, at $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50 and $3.

MEN'S COLLARS—The Wanamaker Special Collars, linen both sides, at 12½c; as well as collars of other manufacturers, at 25c each.

MEN'S NECKWEAR—The new "Henley" Scarfs that tie in a neat knot, with ends that only come half way to the belt. To be worn without vest with negligee shirt. 50c each. And almost unlimited variety of other scarfs, at 50c, $1, $1.50, $2 and $2.50.

MEN'S BELTS of black calfskin, with turned edge, finished with nickel or black rubber buckles, at 50c. A splendid variety of other styles and leathers, to meet every man's taste, at $1, $1.50 and $2.

MEN'S PAJAMAS of fancy striped madras, military collar, finished with button and loop, at $1 a suit. Other styles of Pajamas, light in weight and color, at $1.50, $2, $2.50, up to the luxurious Silk Pajamas at $20.

MEN'S NIGHTSHIRTS—Cool, comfortable kinds, made of cambric, with surplice neck, neatly trimmed, at 50c. Other Nightshirts made over roomy models, in our own factory, at 75c, $1, $1.50 and $2.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

The Wonderful White Sale Ends With a Burst of Glory

The June White Sale ends today.

The offerings below mark the end of the greatest Sale of White we have known.

Greatest from your end—the most enthusiastically received. Greatest from ours—the best prepared for.

Today's lesson: These fine, beautifully made, delicately trimmed Muslin Undergarments

At the Lowest Prices Possible

Corset Covers

At 85c—Of nainsook or cambric; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertion, or neat embroidery, and ribbon; tight-fitting or drawing-string at waist.

At $1—Of nainsook or lawn; round neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertions and ribbon; drawing-string at waist.

Nightgowns

At $1—Of nainsook or cambric; round, V or square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertions, or embroidery, in blind and open effects. Some ribbon-trimmed.

At $1.50—Of nainsook; round or V neck, with yoke of blind embroidery and plaits, or trimmed with lace, insertions and ribbon.

Petticoats

At $1—Of cambric, with ruffle of embroidery, or deep hemstitched plaits.

Petticoats

At $1.50—Of cambric; deep ruffle of lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes or torchon lace and insertions.

Chemises

At 85c—Of nainsook; round neck; finished with embroidery edging, run with ribbon.

At $1—Of nainsook; round or square neck; trimmed with Valenciennes lace or embroidery and insertions and ribbon; plain or trimmed skirts.

Drawers

At 50c—Of cambric, with deep lawn ruffle, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and insertions.

At 85c—Of cambric or nainsook; trimmed with ruffle of blind or open embroidery; or lace and insertions.

Second floor.

Fine 25¢ White Lawn at 15¢

Forty-seven inches wide. For a fresh, cool, charming frock of white there are required six yards—less than one dollar for the material of the prettiest Summer dress you can imagine. A few yards of German Valenciennes lace—for trimming—will bring the cost of the whole, ready to wear, to a trifle more than one dollar.

15c a yard, worth 25c. Basement.

Holiday Shoes For Everybody

Don't wait until tomorrow for comfortable shoes. Provide them today, and do not forget that a very large part of the comfort and enjoyment of the holiday will depend on the comfort of the shoes you wear.

Here are some good suggestions:

Women's White Oxfords at $1.50
Best canvas; turn soles; high white heels.

Women's Ribbon Ties at $2
White canvas; welted soles; high Cuban heels. Smart.

Women's Tan Oxfords at $2.40
$3 quality. Dainty dark russet kid; flexible welted soles. Shoes that keep their shape and feel easy.

Men's Summer Sample Shoes, $2.90
Worth $3.50 to $5. All sorts and kinds, but in sizes 7 and 7½ only. Find your size, and you get a prize. Sample shoes are always made up with scrupulous care for detail and fine material, and these come from one of our best factories.

Children's White Shoes At $1 to $2.50
In all shapes and sorts. Plenty of the button styles, as well as lace.

Boys' Tan Ties at $2
Just the shoes that appeal to the boy who keeps an eye on the men's styles. Durable, too. Goodyear welted soles. Fourth avenue.

Automobile Coats

From Edmond Dietz of Paris

The Cosmos Automobile Coats that hold a dignified place of honor.

Monsieur Dietz's latest productions—styles to be worn in the Fall.

Roomy, stylish, made of *fine shower-proof serge.* Dark rich tan and grays.

At $16.50, Regularly $30
Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Gloves And Lace Mitts

What a pretty old-world sound that title has!

The gloves and mitts themselves are in the latest fashion, however. Closely, beautifully fitting, lending grace to the hand and arm.

Made to wear well. In the latest colors.

Women's elbow-length Silk Gloves, mode, gray, pink, blue, brown, red, reseda, lavender, black and white, at $1 a pair.

Elbow-length Lace Mitts, at $1, $1.50, $2.50, $5.75, up to $16 a pair.

Tenth street.

L. R. Corsets

Splendidly made Corsets, in correct Summer styles, in a wide variety of models.

At $1—Empire model, of light, cool batiste; perfect comfort for outdoor wear.

At $1—A pretty model for adding grace to the slender figure; made of light, cool batiste; short hips.

At $1.50—Desirable model for medium figures, with medium high bust; small waist and dip hips.

At $2—A model for the slender figure; medium bust and short hips.

At $3.75—A handsome model for women of large figure; made of light-weight coutil; low under the arms and bust, long over the hips and abdomen.

At $5.50—A handsome model for long-waisted figures; made of fancy white silk batiste; high bust, small waist and medium hips.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth ave. 9th and 10th sts.

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The Colorado Rockies are the Switzerland of America. Why not spend your vacation there?

Low-rate excursions this summer on the Santa Fe.

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Dustless track, block signals and Harvey meals.

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Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

See time table in daily papers.

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Pure Rye Whiskey

For the use of invalids and Connoisseurs. In Bond and Tax Paid, Bottled in Bond under the supervision of the U. S. Government officials.

For sale by all dealers

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Selected wines for use aboard yachts and during the Summer season.

Duminy Ex. Quality Sans Liqueur 1893	$34.00	
Duminy Ex. Quality Sans Liqueur 1898	32.50	$34.50
Krug & Co. Private Cuvee 1893.	37.00	
Krug & Co. Private Cuvee 1898.	35.00	
Walker's Extra Special Scotch..	17.00	
Old Coronet Rye Whiskey.....	12.00	
Brauneberger Auslese 1900.....	8.50	
Margaux 1896	6.00	7.00
Chateau Margaux 1893.....	20.00	21.00

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At all Druggists or

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SIGSBEE'S FLEET REPORTED.

Welcome Prepared at Cherbourg—To Celebrate the Fourth.

CHERBOURG, June 29.—Rear Admiral Sigsbee telegraphed from Cape Scilly, Scilly Islands, to-day to the American Consul here announcing that he would arrive early to-morrow morning with the squadron of warships detailed to escort the body of Paul Jones to the United States.

An American naval escort of 535 officers and men will arrive in Paris on the morning of July 6, and be met at the Invalides railroad station by a company of French troops. At 3:30 in the afternoon the ceremony of delivering the Admiral's body will be held in the American Church, on the Avenue de l'Alma, when the body will lie in state in the chancel. Gen. Porter will make an address.

Eight American marines will carry the coffin to an artillery caisson, on which it will be conveyed to the Esplanade of the Invalides, through the Champs Elysées, and across the Alexander bridge, halting before the tomb of Napoleon. An entire division of French troops will pass in review before the body. On an open railway car, guarded by a French and American escort, the coffin will leave Paris for Cherbourg at 10 o'clock at night.

The French warships in the harbor here will display the American flag on July 4. The municipality has decided to participate in the celebration on July 4. The town is beginning to present a gay appearance, the inhabitants hanging bunting in in honor of the Americans.

MISS SUTTON SUCCESSFUL.

American Tennis Expert Scores in All-England Meeting.

LONDON, June 29.—Competitions in the all-England lawn tennis championship tournament on the courts at Wimbledon were marred to-day by rain. Play had to be stopped on several occasions. Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., continued her successful forcing tactics, using a powerful forehand stroke to great advantage. In the fourth round the American ex-champion meets Miss Thomson, last year's runner-up, and in the event of winning, Miss Sutton will almost certainly take the English women's championship to America.

Holcombe Ward scratched for the All-England Plate, one of the compensation events of the big tournament.

In the second round of the gentlemen's championship doubles Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, the American champions, had a walk-over, Pearce and Powell having scratched. In the next round Ward and Wright will meet Baddeley and Tims.

The score of the California girl's match in the ladies' singles, third round, of the championship tennis contest resulted in Miss May Sutton defeating Miss Longhurst, 6—3, 6—1.

Von Koester Made Grand Admiral.

KIEL, Germany, June 29.—Emperor William has promoted Admiral von Koester to be Grand Admiral of the German fleet. He has just recovered from a gun accident on the flagship, in which his arm was crushed.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:10 A. M.—113-115 Mercer Street; Lewis & Ellcman; damage, $1,000.

7:20 A. M.—830 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; no damage.

8:10 A. M.—61 Willow Avenue; Abraham Levitus; damage trifling.

8:55 A. M.—321 Willis Avenue; Arthur English; no damage.

11:05 A. M.—112 West Sixty-first Street; P. Berchuk; damage, $10.

11:15 A. M.—774 Prospect Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

11:35 A. M.—559 West Fifty-first Street; Michael St. John; damage, $25.

12:10 P. M.—3 Tryon Row; Corporation Counsel's office; damage, $35.

2:30 P. M.—55-57 Forsyth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5 P. M.—224 White Plains Road; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:35 P. M.—232 East Fortieth Street; owner unknown; no damage.

6:28 P. M.—10 Walker Street; B. Burke; damage, $1,000.

6:40 P. M.—327 East Sixty-third Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:30 P. M.—478 Pearl Street; owner unknown; damage, $2,000.

9:00 P. M.—481-483 Broadway; Baker, Smith & Co.; damage, $25.

YALE WINS 'VARSITY RACE FROM HARVARD

Desperate Rowing Struggle Decided by a Scant Length.

CRIMSON TAKES TWO EVENTS

Freshman and Four-Oared Crews Easily Victors Over Their Rivals —Surprise at New London.

'Varsity Eight-Oared Race, Four Miles.—Yale, first; Harvard, second. Time—22:33 2-5.
'Varsity Four-Oared Race, Two Miles. — Harvard, first; Yale, second. Time—11:22.
Freshmen Eight-Oared Race, Two Miles. — Harvard first; Yale, second. Time—9:59.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 29.—Yale won the great 'Varsity boat race this afternoon, after a spectacular and exciting contest that will go down in the history of New London contests as one of the closest and best-fought events ever rowed between Yale and Harvard on the Thames. Harvard incurred no disgrace in its defeat. On the other hand, so great was the surprise that Harvard conferred upon the cheering thousands that Cambridge oarsmen regarded the race as a splendid success of the Harvard coaching system, and there was no happier man in New London to-night than Coach Wray. After a grueling four-mile fight, with the rival boats lapping almost all the way, Yale just managed to win by a scant length and by less than three seconds, the winner's time being 22:33 2-5, while Harvard crossed the line at 22:36.

Against this defeat Harvard had two victories to show as a result of the day's competitions. The men from Cambridge won both the four-oared and the freshman events. It had generally been conceded that Yale would lose the freshman race, but Yale ruled slightly favorite in the four-oared contest. There were many wagers, however, at even money, and, as Harvard bet freely for this event while they were shy at backing their 'Varsity except at long odds, the Cambridge contingent came out much better off financially than the wearers of the blue. In both the four-cared and the freshman contests Harvard held the lead from the start, winning by narrow margins, a trifle over a length in each case.

The two lesser races were disposed of in the morning, while the four-mile 'Varsity event came in the afternoon, being started from the drawbridge slightly before 5 o'clock. This was rowed up stream, while the events in the morning were rowed down stream. In the morning the water was a trifle rough, but not enough to mar the good work of the crews. In the afternoon the 'Varsity crews had ideal conditions. They could not have been improved had they had the making of the day, the water, and the wind themselves.

The specials from New York and New Haven brought several thousand visitors who only wanted to see the 'Varsity crews fight it out. The river banks on both sides of the bridge were crowded with spectators. Probably 6,000 persons saw Yale and Harvard in their exciting afternoon tussle up the river, while with the others who occupied every vantage point along the river probably 30,000 persons witnessed what was one of the most remarkable 'Varsity races ever held on the Thames.

The visitors saw a Harvard crew that despite defeat will be long remembered at Cambridge as one of the best eights ever turned out from that university. While Yale did the expected in the big event, the manner in which the victory was won was so totally unexpected as to send the Harvard men home waving their hats for the two victories vouchsafed them and with joy in their hearts that, what even the knowing ones had practically admitted was a weak crew, had, nevertheless, made one of Yale's strongest eights fight harder for victory than any winning crew had had to do on the Thames in the memory of the present generation.

"Boston was talking of a defeat of from ten to twenty lengths," said a veteran of college races, who has seen every event at New London for twenty-six years, "but, my! this is the best race and closest finish I have ever seen."

That was what all said who claim half a dozen annual boating visitations to New London. Harvard showed conclusively that she could get out a good crew. Both boats made a beautiful exhibition, and there was no evidence of overtraining on Harvard's part. From the start to the finish of the long four-mile pull, open water was only seen between the boats on two occasions. Not until two and a half miles were passed did Yale draw ahead by a full length. Both crews spurted with success, Harvard repeatedly doing so, and each time that Filley called on his men for higher speed they gave it with a will and always gained. Yale was evidently content with a slim lead for the first two miles, but after that Whitney made a game effort to pull away from Harvard. It was then that he put his boat ahead by a length and a few feet to spare, but Harvard was not to be shaken off, and when three miles were reached Yale's lead was barely three quarters of a length. Yale held to a slightly lower stroke throughout than Harvard, rowing about 32, but occasionally 34, while Harvard fluctuated between 34 and 36, although between the second and third mile the boats pulled an even stroke.

The excitement throughout the race was intense. Harvard was on edge right up to the finish, hoping that the crew would by some supreme effort forge ahead of the Yale shell. Yale, on the other hand, fully expected to see their boat walk away from the Harvard crew in the latter half of the race. When this proved an impossibility there was considerable anxiety, and, as a result, an unbroken series of college yells was kept up in the observation train during the entire twenty-two and a half minutes that the boats were fighting for the mastery of the river.

As the long observation trains on both sides of the river pulled down to the bridge, a few minutes after 4:30 o'clock, it was seen that there would be no delay this year in starting the big race. As viewed from the drawbridge, the conditions were perfect. The Yale and Harvard launches were in the course along the west shore. Alongside could faintly be discerned two long, thin dark streaks on the water that indicated the racing shells, soon to be watched with absorbing interest by thousands of eyes. The Stewards' and referee's boats came slowly down the stream, the two long lines of yachts and pleasure craft on both sides of the course looked expectantly animated, with their hundreds of fluttering flags, while the shores on both sides of the river were crowded, chiefly with a local delegation, but whose loyalty to the Yale-Harvard boat race is always attested by a patience of several hours of standing and waiting on the shore for the brief pleasure of seeing the rival crews start off.

The Harvard crew was the first to be boated, and as the men crossed the river toward the stakeboat with a leisurely pull the Crimson cohorts broke forth into strident cheering. Their two victories in the morning had made them bold, and even if vanquished in the star event itself their cry had the ring of defiance. A few minutes after the Harvard boat was in position above its stakeboat, on the west side of the river, the Yale eight left its launch, pulling out briskly, with a confident, quick stroke.

The boats were soon lined up, both pointing as straight as two arrows up the river in their respective courses. The referee's boat slowly pulled up. Starter Meikleham leaned slightly over the bow and, with the megaphone to his lips, asked the men who had been working for months for that crucial moment if they were ready. "Yes," was the sharp-cut answer from each, boat. The pistol cracked, and the great college boat race of the year was on.

In the excitement of watching the crews get away, the very remarkable fact of the unusual promptitude in starting a Yale-Harvard 'Varsity race was for the time lost sight of. Unpleasant memories still lingered of the delays and mismanagement of the races a year ago, and as the events to-day were run off as near to perfection as it is possible to attain, this agreeable change was commented upon with universal satisfaction.

Yale started splashing, but after two or three strokes settled down to an easy rhythmic swing, pulling from 32 to 34 to a minute, and, with very slight variations, this was maintained until the line was crossed, four miles up the river.

As the observation train pulled across the bridge and began to run up the east shore, the boats had passed the quarter mile, and the long-sighted individuals announced that Yale had a slight lead. It was, indeed, very slight. Harvard's form was a surprise. The men did not seem to be getting quite so much power out of their stroke, but they pulled a slightly higher stroke than Yale, and were making a fighting race. At half a mile Yale led by a few feet, not enough to count for anything, while Harvard's plucky fight gave the Cambridge rooters their cue for a succession of enthusiastic cheers.

For the next half mile, approaching the mile mark, Yale settled down to a long, even pull. Whitney kept the stroke to 32. The eight oars rose and fell like clockwork, and they drove the shell through the water at a magnificent pace. And Harvard held on gamely, never allowing the Yale boat to show open water between its stern and Harvard's bow.

At the mile Yale led by half a length, and in the next half mile the New Haven men made one of their largest gains for that distance, adding nearly half a length to its former lead, but was still unable to show an inch of open water between the boats. In the pull to the two-mile mark, Stroke Filley called for a little more speed from his oarsmen, and he got it, too.

Harvard had enough reserve to cut down one-quarter of Yale's lead. That half-mile pull, as the crews neared the two-mile mark at the Navy Yard, will long be remembered in annals of New London rowing as one of the prettiest and gamiest exhibitions ever seen on the Thames. Ortmayer, who took Daly's place at No. 2 last week, was bending to his work like a veteran. No need of anxiety about his holding out. Yale hit up her stroke to 34 during this exciting half-mile brush with Harvard, and led by half a length at two miles.

And now came the great test, the last two miles of the grueling four-mile pull. Whitney was not disposed to let Harvard do all the spurting, and a few yards above the Navy Yard he called on his men for more speed. The Yale men had it and responded nobly. Foot by foot the boat forged ahead, but Harvard did not yield an inch without stubborn fight. Filley hit up his stroke to 36, but this was not enough to prevent the Yale boat from increasing its lead, and just as the two-and-a-half-mile mark was reached a triumphant yell went up from the Yale devotees on the observation train.

"Open water! Open water! Yale's leading by over a length!"

For the first time since the start of the race there was open water between the boats. Harvard was by no means gone, and showed that she was still very much in the race by maintaining her long, swinging stroke without a break, and with power enough to close up the slight gap of open water in the next half mile. Yale's lead was reduced to three-quarters of a length at the three-mile mark, and the Cambridge crew gave no indications of failing. Those who had failed to appreciate Harvard's splendid exhibition of oarsmanship earlier in the contest, expecting to see the crew go to pieces at every succeeding half mile, now gave the Harvard eight its just quota of praise. The Cambridge men had made a race that was a rare treat to see, and whatever might happen in the last mile, Harvard had succeeded in warding off any odium that may be attached to defeat.

The Yale boat, however, had the power, the grit, and the physical stamina for the final mile, and, after leaving the three-mile mark, it slowly drew away from Harvard. Whitney held to a stroke of 32, and the same precision that characterized Yale's rowing in the early part of the race was maintained without a break. At the three-and-a-half-mile mark open water again appeared between the boats, very slight, perhaps five or ten feet, but enough to show that the boat was bound to win. In the last half mile Harvard began to splash. Tappan and Bacon, at 2 and 6 respectively, appeared on the point of giving way, and Chase, at 5 in the Yale boat, was bending over badly. With this exception the Yale boat swept down to the finish line on the far west side of the shore in splendid form. The yachts and pleasure boats at that end of the river greeted the incoming oarsmen with strident tooting of whistles. Harvard, to the complete surprise of all, not only held on gamely, but actually overhauled Yale in the last quarter and even with a partially fagged-out crew had strength enough to lap Yale's boat by a few feet. This remarkable finish was the wonder of what had been from the start a wonderful race, and when the gun boomed out the news that the race was over, Yale had won by barely a length, and only 2 3-5 seconds ahead of Harvard, making the closest finish seen in years on the Thames. Yale's time was 22:33 2-5, while Harvard finished in 22:36. The Harvard men soon recovered, and the boat pulled slowly out to its quarters at Red Top, which was opposite the finish and where several hundred Harvard men had gathered to welcome the crew.

The four-oared race opened the day's sport. It was rowed down stream, starting from Gales Ferry, finishing at the Navy Yard. Both crews got the water well. Harvard having slightly the advantage, but this was soon rendered advantage, but this was soon rendered more perceptible by the totally unlooked for ragged work that the Yale boat began to show. It was apparent to the merest novice in rowing that the Cambridge men were using their oars with more science and power. Their boat led by nearly one-quarter of a length at the quarter mile, and at the half mile it was half a length in advance.

Harvard's stroke, Corbett, set a perfect stroke and his men bent to their work in good rowing style, making theis shell cut smoothly through the water at every dip of the blades. Foot by foot the boat forged ahead of the New Haven shell. At the mile the half length was increased to a length, the time then being for Harvard 5:30, and for Yale 5:35.

Harvard was a full length and a half ahead at the one-and-one-half-mile mark, and was content to hold this lead, winning with about twenty feet of water separating the shells and by five seconds in time, Harvard finishing in 11:22 and Yale in 11:27. As soon as the line was crossed the Harvard crew collapsed almost to a man, Gill, at 2, being in very bad shape. The Yale men did not appear to be worn out, and finished decidedly better, physically, than the victors.

The observation train stopped opposite the navy yard, where the freshman race was started, being rowed down the river to the bridge. The Harvard youngsters caught the water first, with a thirty-six stroke. Doty, occupying the fourth seat in the Yale boat, caught a crab at his very first pull, merely touching the water. The Harvard lads were pulling a steady, even stroke, with plenty of power, and at the half-mile led by three-fourths of a length.

The next half mile showed a further gain by the Harvard freshmen, for as they passed the mile they led by eight seconds, their time being 4:52, for 5:00 for Yale. The succeeding half mile was a continuation of the same story. Harvard maintained its thirty-four stroke, rowing in neater, more even form, and opened up water rapidly between the boats, being close to two lengths ahead as the sturdy oarsmen bent over their work for the final half mile. Then came the only real excitement of the race. The Yale youngsters hit up their stroke to thirty-six, and they showed that Yale grit was not lacking, for the boat fairly flew through the water. Harvard won handily by one and a quarter lengths, about fifteen feet of open water separating the boats.

As had been the case in the four-oared race, the Harvard men showed that they had reached the limit of physical endurance, and half of the oarsmen keeled over. Stroke Morgan and Despard, at 2, collapsed completely. Yale finished in good condition, and, despite the defeat, the Yale crowd gave them a long parting cheer as the observation train crossed the bridge. The time, 9:59, was several seconds behind the record, as the Yale freshman crew of 1903 beat it by 16 seconds. Yale's time was 10:04.

'Varsity Eights—Four Miles.

YALE.—Bow, K. E. Weeks, 157; 2, A. C. Ortmayer, 182; 3, R. C. Morse, 167; 4, H. N. Scott, 186; 5, R. R. Chase, 190; 6, C. C. Whittier, 181; 7, L. P. Kineon, 176; stroke, H. L. Whitney, 168; coxswain, D. Barkalow, 102.

HARVARD.—Bow, D. E. Burchard, 164; 2, R. W. Tappan, 164; 3, P. W. Flint, 168; 4, D. A. Newhall, 175; 5, C. Lawson, 178; 6, R. L. Bacon, 180; 7, F. G. Meier, 185; stroke, O. D. Filley, 170; coxswain, A. E. Chase, 115.

Won by Yale. Time, 22:33 2-5; Harvard, second. Time, 22:36.

'Varsity Fours—Two Miles.

HARVARD.—Bow, E. P. Farley, 155; 2, F. R. Gill, 165; 3, E. N. George, 172; stroke, E. R. Corbett, 160; coxswain, J. H. Montgomery, 110.

YALE.—Bow, W. McBlair, 146; 2, B. C. Hoppin, 182; 3, H. C. Williams, 172; stroke, H. Boulton, 162; coxswain, J. H. Kruttschnitt, 116.

Won by Harvard. Time, 11:22; Yale, second. Time, 11:27.

Freshman Eights—Two Miles.

HARVARD.—Bow, C. Wiggins, 148; 2, C. L. Despard, 159; 3, E. V. B. Parke, 163; 4, J. R. Richardson, 177; 5, S. D. Warren, Jr., 188; 6, S. W. Fish, 165; 7, H. V. Ambers, 165; stroke, C. Morgan, Jr., 166; coxswain, R. V. Arnold, 112.

YALE.—Bow, S. P. Rockwell, 164; 2, O. S. Kelley, 168; 3, R. Park, Jr., 174; 4, Rr J. Doty, 165; 5, C. Bigelow, 188; 6, R. H. Noyes, 175; 7, C. E. Ide, 173; stroke, H. Graham, 173; coxswain, J. A. Colston, 102.

Won by Harvard. Time, 9:59; Yale, second. Time, 10:04.

JOY REIGNS AT CAMBRIDGE.

Students Jubilant Over Harvard's Showing at New London.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 29.—The news of Yale's victory over the Harvard 'Varsity boat on the Thames was not a bitter blow to the few Harvard men remaining in the city. Since Harvard's defeat by Cornell on the Charles River several weeks ago the students generally have had the opinion that Yale would win the annual race with the Crimson easily. The fact that the Harvard crew put up such a splendid contest at New London was a source of pride to the students and alumni here, while considerable joy is felt over Harvard's victories in the four-oared and freshman events.

RUSH TO BEAT MORTGAGE TAX

Register Overwhelmed by Those Who Want to Get In Before July 1.

The scramble to get mortgages on record before the mortgage tax law becomes operative to-morrow made yesterday's business at the Register's office of record-breaking volume. Exact figures were not available last night, but it is said that there were presented for record during the day considerably over 1,000 mortgages, which is about five times the average daily number even for a busy season.

Register Ronner had pressed into service every available man, but the force of clerks and copyists was literally overwhelmed by the rush of business, and with to-day's filings added to the accumulation it will probably take several days for the staff to catch up and restore the office to a normal condition.

Not only is every effort being made to get on record at once mortgages which, under ordinary circumstances would have been filed in the next month or so, but owners and builders are apparently trying to anticipate all their possible needs in the shape of mortgages just as far ahead as possible. Properties are being mortgaged now, so as to facilitate their sale in the future with mortgages free from tax.

One popular method of bringing about this result is said to be the filing of what is in effect a fictitious mortgage on a property by the owner in favor of a relative or some corporation, in which he owns all the stock, for such an amount as he thinks he will be able to secure on the property at some future time. Then, whenever the property really is mortgaged and the real money paid over, it will not be necessary to make a new mortgage, subject to the tax, but simply to make an assignment of the tax-exempt mortgage to the real lender.

The record-breaking feature of the day in the Register's Office extended to transfers of property as well as to mortgages—buyers who are making new mortgages in connection with their purchases naturally being anxious to complete their transactions before July 1.

Probably nine-tenths of the contracts for the sale of property drawn within the last week have provided for the passing of title on or before June 30, and there is great likelihood that after 4 P. M. to-day the Register's Office will present a deserted appearance for several weeks.

The desire of builders to secure their loans before the new tax goes into effect also led to a remarkable day's business in the recording of building loan contracts at the County Clerk's office. On an ordinary day there are, perhaps, half a dozen such instruments recorded. Yesterday there were forty-six. The total amount involved was $4,375,000, exclusive of the contract under which the Equitable Life Assurance Society undertakes to furnish two-thirds of the funds to put up the new Boreel Building, at 115 Broadway.

BRIDE WAITED IN VAIN.

Then She Learned That Miller Has a Wife and Children.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 29.—Miss Ethel May Fenner, the prettiest girl in Pluckamin village, had donned her bridal gown yesterday afternoon, and the wedding guests were assembled at the home of her father, John Fenner, when a messenger brought a letter from John Francis Miller, the man to whom she was to be married, asking that the ceremony be postponed.

He would explain later in person, he wrote, but he will hardly venture back to the village, where it is now known that he has a wife and three children.

Three years ago Miller, a New York commercial traveler, met Miss Fenner, a beautiful brunette of nineteen. After that he went to Pluckamin every week, although his employers, Hamburger & Co., wholesale woolen dealers, had not a big business there.

The wedding was announced, and the Fenners had been busy the last few days unpacking presents.

When Miller failed to appear on the day of the wedding John Fenner, Jr., a brother of the bride, went to New York to find him, but instead saw his mother, who broke down when she heard the story of his Jersey love affair.

Before young Fenner got back to Pluckamin the letter from Miller had been received.

The guests ate the wedding supper and had a dance, but the bride that was to be took no part in it.

WADLEIGH GIRL GRADUATES.

Of 222 Students, 189 Receive Diplomas and 29 Certificates.

Two hundred and twenty-two girls were graduated at Wadleigh High School, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Seventh Avenue, last night. Of the number 183 received diplomas and 29 certificates.

Orations were delivered by Miss Laura A. Davison, Miss Jennie D. Wiley, Miss Alice Von Bauer, and Miss Minnie Hirshewitz.

President Tifft of the Board of Education presented the diplomas and addressed the graduating class.

A gold watch, offered by the French Chamber of Commerce of New York, was awarded to Miss Adele Cannavare. A silver medal, offered by the Alliance Française, was won by Miss Marie A. Pinquion.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Sensible Gifts
in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
they are the best that money and long experience can produce.
In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

The unprecedented demand for Summer styles of the
KNOX HAT
demonstrates that particular people are only suited when furnished with the best and most perfect product the market affords. Original and distinct shapes, bands and braids in straw hats and Panamas.
Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

James McCreery & Co.
Ladies' Coats.
Tan and Oxford grey Rain Coats.
10.00 and 12.50
White Sicilian, three-quarter length Coats.
16.50
Twenty-third Street.

SNOW LEOPARD LOOSE; A CHASE IN THE DARK

Found in the Lion House Next Morning by the Zoo Keepers.

THE ONLY ONE IN AMERICA

Its Mate Escaped a Year Ago and Was Shot Dead After an All-Night Hunt.

For the second time within two years the keepers and police of the New York Zoological Garden, in Bronx Park, are troubled over the escape of a snow leopard, one of the most highly prized animals in captivity.

The first one to escape was shot dead after an all-night hunt by the keepers and police reserves. Its mate, the only specimen left in America, escaped to the roof of its cage outside the lionhouse at 5:30 o'clock on Wednesday night. The alarm was raised, and in a few minutes a crowd had collected and the lionhouse was surrounded. The little animal dodged silently in and out among the cornices, and finally when night fell eluded the vigilance of the keepers and disappeared like a ghost.

The hunt was kept up all night, but the wary creature kept beyond pursuit, and the diligence of the keepers was unrewarded until daylight yesterday morning, when the leopard was found crouching in a corner of the basement of the lion house, its eyes gleaming like coals of fire. At the near approach of the keepers it emitted a series of vicious snarls, and lashed its tail about like the angriest of big cats.

A portable cage was carried into the basement, food was placed within, and the animal was at length persuaded to enter. When the leopard was corralled the keepers breathed a sigh of relief, for the escape and death of its mate are still fresh in their minds.

Snow leopards are only found high up in the Himalayas, and the heads and skins are more prized by hunters of big game than those of any of the other big cats.

DEMAND RATE REVISION.

Representatives of Local Arcanum Councils Adopt Resolutions.

Four or five hundred members of the Royal Arcanum, yelling themselves hoarse, now hissing, now cheering, got together in Terrace Garden last night to discuss the propriety of the Supreme Council's raising the insurance rates. Those at the meeting were representatives of the sixty-four councils in the city. Forty-two of the sixty-four councils were represented.

The session began at 8 o'clock and lasted until nearly 12. No reporters were admitted.

The meeting ended with the adoption of resolutions which, after expressing confidence in the Arcanum, said:

"Be it further resolved that the councils represented at this meeting be requested to adopt resolutions requesting their representatives in the Grand Council to sign a call to the Grand Regent requesting him to convene a special meeting of the Grand Council of this State for the purpose of instructing the representatives to the Supreme Council of this State to sign a call reconvening the Supreme Council for the purpose of reconsidering the table of rates adopted at the last session and revising same."


Registered Trade Mark.
Dr. Deimel (LINEN-MESH) Underwear
Its absorbent properties keep the body dry and cool, and its peculiarly soft mesh finish is invigorating and delightful to the skin. It promotes both comfort and health.
"THE LINEN STORE."
James McCutcheon & Co.,
14 West 23d Street.

White Rose CEYLON TEA
Examine a cup of White Rose Tea and you will note that it is perfectly clear, containing no sediment, and that no scum arises to the surface. This proves that the tea is clean and pure. Isn't this fact and the further fact that it is a delicious tea that goes twice as far as ordinary tea a sufficient inducement to you to try it?
One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.
Large package 30 cents, generous trial package 10 cents.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Capt. William V. Judson, Corps of Engineers, will report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for duty as Engineer of the Ninth Lighthouse District, to relieve Major J. G. Warren, Engineers.

Capt. Francis N. Cooke, Artillery Corps, is detailed as a member of the Examining Board at Fort Monroe, Va., for service during the examinations only of Second Lieuts. H. G. Millar and C. F. Donnohue, Artillery Corps, vice Capt. H. C. Davis, Artillery, whose detail is revoked.

Capt. H. C. Keene, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is directed to report to Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, President of the Army Retiring Board at Vancouver Barracks, for examination.

Changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Signal Corps: Capt. Eugene O. Fechet will proceed to Omaha and report to the commading General, Department of the Missouri, for duty as Chief Signal Officer.

Assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted: Cols. Sydney W. Taylor, Field Artillery; M. Crawford, Coast Artillery; Major Clarence P. Townsley, Coast Artillery.

Capt. Robert E. L. Michie, General Staff, is assigned to duty as Secretary of the General Staff.

Capt. E. W. Hubbard, Artillery, will proceed to Fort Monroe and submit to the Drill Regulation Board for examination of his range board and deflection board.

The Navy.

Commander H. Minett is commissioned a Commander in the Navy from June 28.

Lieut. Commander J. F. Luby is ordered to the Asiatic Station.

Lieut. Commander J. M. Orchard is ordered to duty as Inspector in charge of the Ninth Lighthouse, District, Chicago, July 20.

Surgeon R. Spear is ordered to St. Petersburg for special duty in connection with the naval, medical, and sanitary features of the Russo-Japanese war.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Arrived—Whipple, Worden, MacDonough, and Stewart, at Gardiners Bay; Sterling, at Philadelphia; Colorado, at Tompkinsville; Ajax, at Port Liberte; Boston, at Victoria, B. C.; Abarenda, at Lambert Point.

Sailed—Vesuvius, from Boston, for Newport; Maine, Alabama, and Kearsarge, from Tompkinsville, for Provincetown; Hannibal, from Bradford, for Lambert Point; Marblehead, from Port Angeles, for Juneau; Wyoming, from Panama, for Acajutla; Chicago and Ferry, from Port Angeles, for Juneau; Saturn, from Port Angeles, for Bremerton.

Music for the Fourth
A Pianola ordered to-day (or up to noon Saturday) will be delivered within 100 miles of New York in time for enjoyment on the Fourth
ANY PERSON contemplating the purchase of a Pianola in the near future will naturally want it for use on the great national holiday. Consequently, we have made arrangements for prompt deliveries on all orders received up to noon Saturday.
Orders may be sent by mail if inconvenient to call in person. Unlike a piano, where the question of personal preference in the matter of tone is a factor, a Pianola may be purchased by mail with entire satisfaction.
In the summer home the value of the Pianola is particularly apparent. It means an abundance of the best music and without unduly taxing any member of the company, as is usually the case where hand-playing alone is available. Each year an increasing number of Pianolas are ordered for seaside and country homes.
Prices of the Pianola with Metrostyle and all latest improvements, $250 and $300.
A few slightly used Pianolas without Metrostyle at $150—down payment of $15 and monthly installments of $7.
The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall,
362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.
Telephone, 5900 38th Street.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. NEXT ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.
Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.
Thirty Hundred Washable Shirt Waist Suits for Women.
Cream of a Celebrated Manufacturer's Stock.
3.50 For Suits That Are Usually Priced at $6.50 to $10.00.
Imported Materials
Soisettes, Mercerized Reps and Ginghams, Poplins, Fancy and Figured Pongees, Fancy Etamines, Linens, Chambrays, French Sateens, Jacquard Cloths, Fancy Woven Percales, Nub Suitings, Cotton Voiles, Plain Black Lawns, Lawns with Polka Dots, Ring Dot or Figured; Linen Crash, Organdies with Rosebud Patterns, Mercerized Vesting Materials and French Percales.
The Colors Comprise
All the season's newest and most popular shades in the broadest and most satisfactory abundance. For instance—Whites, Greens, Light Blues, Pinks, Tans, Royal Blues, Navys and Blacks.
The Styles Comprise
The most exquisite creations of the period, such as full blouses, some trimmed and some shirred; tailor styles, high sleeves, deep cuffs, full width skirts.
All Sizes From 32 to 42.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)
Men's Summer Suits At $9.00.
Handsome Fabrics Full of Style.

Oswego French Loom Navy Serges.
Nobby Suits, full or half lined. All sizes.
Mixtures in Worsteds.
Single and double breasted sacks, steel gray serges included. Worsted in checks, overplaids and combination effects; some half lined. All sizes.
Fancy Cheviots and Tweeds
Single and double breasted sacks. Sizes 33 to 40.
Summer Coats and Trousers Suits.
Shoulders, collars and fronts fit perfectly, and they are "featherweights." All the new homespuns, wool crashes, fancy serges and cheviots. All sizes.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)
Other Specials Sales Not Mentioned
in this announcement include Boys' Clothing, Men's Negligee Shirts, Men's Gold-Filled Watches, Women's Shoes and Oxfords, Sterling Silver Novelties, Shirt Waist Boxes, Popular Sheet Music Hits, Turkish Bath Towels, Men's Straw Hats, Women's Underwear, Men's Suits, Jewelry, Small Size Rugs, Cigars, and Groceries.

Tailor Shops: 110 Fifth Avenue
Now It's a Sale
of Quaker Grey, plain and overplaided, or Blue Suits (the latter undressed worsted or serge). Every smart touch and fashionable idea. We sold them for $20 and $25. Take them now for $15
The Atterbury System builds ready-for-service clothes equal to custom made, at half merchant-tailor cost
"Ask the Man Who Wears Them"
Sole Agent
LAMBERT
Salesrooms 39 & 41 CORTLANDT STREET New York City
Also at New Haven Connecticut

SAFES
Repaired Removed Refinished
Safes are not so delicately constructed as to require constant attention, but, like many other things, may get out of order at times.
Do not allow any ordinary workman to attempt to repair your safe—you will find it expensive in the end—we have skilled and experienced workmen at your service on a moment's notice—telephone 3093 Franklin.
Large stock of excellent second-hand safes at very low prices.
Send for Catalogue "A."
HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO., 400 Broadway.
Largest builders in the world of fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults.

SEVEN PRISONERS SHOT TO DEATH BY A MOB

Georgia Town the Scene of a Wholesale Lynching.

ONE VICTIM A WHITE MAN

Eight Men Taken from Watkinsville Jail, Tied Up, and Riddled—One Negro Feigns Death.

WATKINSVILLE, Ga., June 29.—A mob entered the jail here shortly after 2 o'clock this morning, took out nine prisoners, and shot eight of them to death. One escaped by feigning death after the mob had fired. The prisoners lynched were Lon J. Aycock, white, charged with the murder of F. M. Holbrook and wife, and seven negroes, Rich Robinson, Lewis Robinson, and Claud Elder, charged with the Holbrook murder; Sandy Price, charged with attacking Mrs. Weldon Dooley; Rich Allen, convicted of murdering another negro; Gene Yerby, charged with burglary, and Bob Harris, charged with shooting another negro.

The mob came quietly into Watkinsville about 2 o'clock. There were fifty or seventy-five men in the party, and all were masked and armed. No one seems to know whence they came. They went at once to the home of L. H. Aiken, the Town Marshal, and quietly called him to the door. As Aiken put his head out the door he was seized by the neck and told that he must deliver the jail key. He refused, and pistols were thrust in his face and he was overpowered. Aiken refused to dress, but the mob dressed him and took him along. They next seized Courtney Elder, a blacksmith, and made him bring a hammer and chisel. Then they went to the jail. On the way the mob was met by A. W. Ashford, who had heard the noise at the Marshal's house.

Mr. Ashford begged the men to desist and let the law take its course, especially pleading for Aycock, on the ground that there was little evidence against him. He also begged them not to lynch those not charged with capital crimes. The lynchers told him that they were cool, sober, and determined, and that he might as well go home and go to bed.

The mob got every prisoner in the jail except Ed Thrasher, a negro charged with gambling, who was on the misdemeanor side of the jail and was not noticed. The men were taken to a point a hundred yards from the jail and tied to fence posts by their necks.

Aycock pleaded innocence to the last. The other prisoners did not say a word during their march to their doom.

After the prisoners had been tied to the fence posts the mob lined up, and at the command of their leader fired five volleys into their bodies. All died instantly except Joe Patterson. He was wounded and sank down feigning death, but was alive after the mob left and will recover.

Believing its work had been completed, the mob quickly dispersed.

It is believed that the mob was from neighboring counties, as the report came to Watkinsville yesterday afternoon that the jail would likely be attacked last night. This rumor was not heeded, as so many of its kind had come before. Sheriff Overby was on his farm yesterday afternoon, and was not notified of the mob rumor. The Sheriff, who lives only a mile from the jail, knew nothing of the occurrence until this morning.

The people of Oconee County are horrified at the lynchings. They had borne with patience the delay necessary to getting evidence against the Holbrook murderers, and had agreed to let the law take its course. The impelling cause of the lynching was the attack on Mrs. Dooley.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Imitation Pearls Again the Subject of Decision—Other Rulings.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday partially sustained a protest filed by Albert Lorsch & Co. of New York. It was held that certain pearls assessed for duty at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem are actually dutiable at only 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Other importers' claims sustained were by Harry Robinson, S. Hawsiter, and others; Carroll Dunham Smith, John D. Gluck & Son, K. Schmidt & Co., Wilsnach Brothers & Nelson, New York.

The board overruled the following claims: W. N. Proctor & Co., George Borgfeldt & Co., E. A. Price, J. P. W. Von Lear, Boston, Mass.; B. Altman & Co., John D. Gluck & Son, the Stoltzenberg Company, Adolph Strauss & Co., Isaacs, Vought & Co., New York.

Protests by C. D. Stone & Co., Chicago; Lassner & Nordlinger and others, and George Borgfeldt & Co., New York, were partially sustained.

Partners Disagree.

Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court has granted a motion for the appointment of a receiver for the assets of the firm of Lilliankrantz & Halter, manufacturers of embroideries at 193 Canal Street in a suit brought by Max Halter against Sam Lilliankrantz for a dissolution of the partnership on account of a disagreement between the partners. The partnership was formed on Feb. 15.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ach, S., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. Ach, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.
Black & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. Black, domestics; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Black Brothers, St. Joseph, Mo.; H. Black, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Dougherty-Ward-Little Company, Atlanta, Ga.; D. O. Dougherty, notions and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Schoenberg, clothing and shoes; 4 Washington Place; Hotel York.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; M. H. McNulty, silks; D. F. Birkett, prints; 2 Walker Street.
Falk Brothers Company, Boise City, Idaho; L. J. Falk, notions; Hotel Astor.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss Mahoney, hosiery and underwear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Gemmill, T. Hudson, N. Y., dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Hart & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. W. Hart, silks; J. H. Mellen, millinery; 621 Broadway; Murray Hill Hotel.
Herman Dry Goods Company, Fremont, Ohio; G. Herman, notions, carpets; Hotel Cadillac.
Hoisheimer & Lehane, Amsterdam, N. Y.; N. J. Schoul, dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
High, J. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. M. High, dry goods; 55 Franklin Street; Victoria Hotel.
Kuhn, A. S., Vicksburg, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.
Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; F. Walker, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Normandie.
Kirby, F. M., & Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; D. C. Roberts, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Kline Brothers, Altoona, Penn.; I. Kline, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Malley, E., Company, New Haven, Conn.; M. Reilly, domestics; 320 Church Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, Mich.; G. T. Moody, dress goods; H. B. Scott, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; 341 Broadway; Hotel Woodward.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; F. B. Sutherland, upholstery goods; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Sweeney Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Healy, silks; J. J. Cronin, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Umstader, J. M., Norfolk, Va.; dry goods; W. H. Lumsden, furnishing goods; Hotel York.
Weil, R., Company, San Francisco, Cal.; L. H. Nagel, silks; 43 Leonard Street.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Mogue, carpets; 438 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Waldman Brothers, Albany, N. Y.; L. J. Waldman, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Wertheimer & Ingber, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Ingber, piece goods; Hotel Albert.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Farrell, boys' clothing; Broadway and Tenth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Weiderhold, J., & Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; J. Weiderhold, ladies' underwear; Hotel Breslin.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

ERNEST A. LANGE.—Judge Holt of the United States District Court has appointed Burgwyn Maitland receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Ernest A. Lange, grocer, of 2,032 Madison Avenue, and fixed his bond at $500.

FRITZ REISS.—Fritz Reiss, shoe dealer at 70 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $2,868 and assets $1,966, consisting of stock $1,343, accounts $31, fixtures $560, and cash in bank $32. He has been in business since 1885.

LUTES BROTHERS.—William H. Lutes, Clarence A. Lutes, and Angeline A. Lutes, who compose the firm of Lutes Brothers of 157 West Eighty-fourth Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,418 and no assets. The debts were contracted between 1897 and 1900.

JULIA MAYS.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Julia Mays, "facial artist," of 240 Fifth Avenue, show liabilities $8,361 and assets five shares of stock of the Julia Mays Publishing Company of no value. Among the creditors are Amanda Greene, $839; H. H. Rost Company, $800, and Henry Lindenmeyr & Sons, $784.

FRED FURTH.—Fred Furth, residing at 316 East Fiftieth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $2,794 and no assets except some shares of stock of the Furth Company, wholesale liquor dealer, formerly at 252 Pearl Street, which was put into bankruptcy on Sept. 16, 1904. The largest creditor is the Germania Bank, $1,830.

MORTIMER W. HALE.—Mortimer W. Hale, contractor at 132 East Twenty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $4,972 and assets of $1,019, consisting of cash $330, office furniture taken by a Marshal $100, and accounts $689, of which $624 is due from the United States Government for building an addition to the Commandant's quarters at the New York Navy Yard. He began business on Jan. 1, 1903.

CONSUMERS' PICKLING COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Consumers' Pickling Company, manufacturer and wholesale dealer in pickles at 105 Hudson Street, with factory and plant at Cortland, N. Y., by the following creditors: Martha J. Sulter of East Orange, $500; J. Henry Holstein, Brooklyn, $607, and Walter S. Everson, Jersey City, $400. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and has admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts. The company has a capital stock of $15,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ALLIANO, Michael—Samuel Kessler	$90
ARTHUR, Daniel V.—Henry B. Sire, costs	172
ANDERSON, Bengt—Thomas C. Reid and another	80
BORVES, Michael J.—Interurban St. Ry. Co., costs	107
BORVES, Michael J.—City of New York, costs	119
BECKLEMAN, Harris—Tenement House Department	50
BAKER, Charles S.—John F. Forrester.	271
BOEHMS, Geo. M.—Melvin G. Pallison	39
BLOCH, Harry—People, &c.	500
BUTLER, Richard H.—Edmund B. Goddin	117
BRADLEY, Julia B.—Joseph Keen	75
BLUMBERG, Robert J.—Jacob Altschul	28
BERNSTEIN, Abraham—Leonard Bronner	111
CORY, J. Campbell—Wm. E. Farlow	161
COOPER, Mary E.—Herman S. Whitcomb	437
CONOLLY, Henry A.—John G. Orr et al.	99
CARTIER, Raymond M.—Emily H. Moll	146
CERBONE, Luigi—Luigi Palladino, costs	17
COOPER, Solomon—Wm. W. Finn	497
DIETER, Absalom W.—Asa E. Phelps.	839
DENISON, Ellery, individually and as trustee—I. and R. Lamb	329
DOWNING, Mary H.—Edward M. Tailer	1,621
EDGAR, Andrew J.—Chas. V. Gulick	72
ELLIOTT, Charles R.—Fannie C. Peck	508
FINKLESTEIN, Isidore—Milton J. Meyer and another	65
FIRESTONE, Charles—Edward Thompson Company	380
FLINN, Minnie C.—Herman S. Whitcomb	437
FRICH, Geo. A.—Smith, Gray & Co.	50
GRAY, Patrick K.—William C. Reeber and another	291
GRADY, Alice—Tenement House Dept.	50
GILLIAM, Anna T.—James D. Dyett and others	49
GEARY, T. Mayo—Joseph S. Nathan	113
GUNTZER, Charles—Joel S. De Selding and another	349
GOODSTEIN, Harry—Lawrence Loewenstein, costs	251
GLENN, Charles—August C. Grinnon	303
HEILNER, Emanuel, (not summoned)—City of New York	264
HART, Charles—Charles A. Brown	1,421
HENDRICK, Wm. J.—Edw. F. Concklin	177
HENRY, Mary A.—Harry Freiershausen	480
ISRAEL, Samuel A. and Isaac, (not summoned)—Sam Machby and another.	16
JAGERS, S. Jones—Otto Grimmer	220
KREISCHER, George F.—John J. McCook and another	843
KOENIG, Jacob and Charles—Tenement House Dept	59
KUCHENBROD, Franziska — Jacob Meurer	141
KEARNEY, James, receiver—James S. Coleman, costs	103
KANINK, Sam—People, &c.	500
LEVY, Louis—Edward Thompson Co.	201
LERNER, Leo—Same	116
LANGLEY, John—Joseph Bauman and another	61
LIPPMAN, Israel and Henry, (not summoned)—Morris Levenson	216
LEVY, Arthur J.—Angela C. Quinlan	144
MARCUSON, Alex.—Edw. Thompson Co.	380
MONAHAN, Annie M.—Tenement House Dept.	50
MAUTNER, Isaac—Morris Rosenfield	112
MUNRO, Norma L.—John M. Martin and another	573
McDERMOTT, James—Annie Rorig	88
MECKLEM, Wm.—Geo. A. Stimpson	334
MOSSO, Michael B.—Equitable Nat. Bk.	468
NICOLAI, Geo. H.—Marie Howard	593
NEWMAN, Randolph M.—Jeremiah G. Bosworth and another	29
NIEWENHOUS, Siebrand—Man. Ry. Co., costs	118
O'BANNON, John W.—Walter H. Holbrook	601
PUTNAM, Xeno W.—Isaac H. Blanchard	2,072
PINKERNELLY, Margaret — Morris Eschwege	86
ROSENFELD, Max and Solomon—Mary Murray	276
RAINESS, George J.—Pauline Rainess	903
ROSENBAUM, John L.—Hiram N. Winebero	86
ROSEN, Max, (not summoned)—Audit Co. of N. Y.	87
SILVERSTEIN, Wolf—Wendel Mischler and another	125
SCHWARTZ, Abraham—Geishen Baum	88
SIRE, Leander S.—Sydney Deane	85
SACHS, Louis and Edward—Walter S. Low	1,038
SPADACCINI, Albert—August Lorenzi	1,054
SCHULTZ, David A.—Royal Bank of New York, costs	48
SAMUELS, Joseph—L. I. R. R. Co., costs	272
STAIR, Edw. D.—Marie Howard	503
SYKES, John T.—Charles Garner	107
SULLIVAN, William J.—Michael F. Kerby	165
SULLIVAN, William J.—Michael F. Kerby	27
SPARACO, Antonio—Affonso Castilli	149
TALBOT, Ashton B.—Hans J. Ruge	53
TEIBER, Morris—Fanny Schor	94
THOMPSON, Floyd C.—Audit Company of New York	87
WITTENSTEIN, Isaac—Minnie Coppenheim	998
WEINSTEIN, Isaac H. and Daniel H.—Moses Schiller and another, costs	57
WEINSTEIN, Isaac H. and Daniel H.—Moses Schiller and another, costs	71
WOLFF, Moses J.—City of N. Y.	264
J. W. BANNON COMPANY—Walter H. Holbrook	601
GERMAN-AMERICAN BUTTON COMPANY—Samuel P. Schlansky, costs	68
LE FONCIER DE FRANCE and des Colonies Societe—Charles E. Monroe	1,413
THE NEW YORK REALTY COMPANY—Sidney R. Lash	299
PRESS PUBLISHING COMPANY—Thomas F. McAvoy	3,611

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

ASCHER, Emil—H. Levy, Nov. 30, 1897	$69
BAILEY, Raymond M.—S. Wendelin, March 16, 1899	149
BROWN, Charles A.—City of New York, June 22, 1903, reversed	5,360
DIEMER, Alice M.—Robert Gair Co., June 27, 1905	47
FINE, Reuben—H. Holtz, April 14, 1905	141
FLEMING, John—City of N. Y., June 28, 1903, reversed	5,360
FITZGERALD, Elizabeth—People, &c., July 7, 1898, vacated	1,000
GUTHRIE, Wm. D.—M. W. Ehrlich, June 28, 1905, reversed	160
GUTHRIE, Wm. D.—Same, July 9, 1902, reversed	160
LEMBERG, Wm.—M. Tolchinsky, June 22, 1905	230
METZ, Otto—G. L. Miller, Dec. 14, 1895, canceled	98
ROBINSON, Josephine G. and Agnes D. —W. J. Roome, May 24, 1905	459
SCHIFF, Harry—M. Tolchinsky, June 23, 1905	239
SAMPER, George—I. Holaberg, Nov. 10, 1904	264
TIERNEY, Wm. J.—Peerless Shoe Co., March 19, 1900	116
WOLF, Jacob—P. Potash, March 16, 1905	488
WILLIAM KNABE & CO. MFG. CO.—City of N. Y., June 27, 1905	250
WELLS, FARGO & CO.—T. Zika, Dec. 29, 1904	2,679
MANHATTAN RY. CO.—B. F. Brown, April 21, 1904, reversed	5,576
NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Ins. Co. of London, England—E. Platzer, March 24, 1905, reversed	584
THE COUNTRY CLUB LAND ASSN.—F. Lohbauer and others, Nov. 4, 1903, reversed	1,042
THE JAMES REILLY REPAIR AND Supply Co.—P. McDonough, July 8, 1904, canceled	632
SAME—Same, Jan. 11, 1903, canceled	702

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:32|Sun sets...7:34|Moon rises...3:04

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:40	6:01	11:44	——
Governors Island	5:50	6:21	12:11	12:15
Hell Gate	7:43	8:14	1:50	1:47

Arrived—Thursday, June 29.

SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, June 26.
SS Bordeaux, Havre, June 17.
SS Graf Waldersee, Hamburg, June 17.
SS Citta di Napoli, Naples, June 17.
SS Madonna, Naples, June 17.
SS Ultonia, Trieste, —.
SS Cape Breton, Algiers, June 4.
SS Kansas City, Savannah, June 26.
SS Eveline, Rosario, May 27.
SS Prins Willem II., Paramaribo, June 6.
SS Athos, Port Antonio, June 21.
SS Redhill, St. Lucia, June 9.
SS Santona, Baltimore, June 27.
SS Mascot, Tilt Cove, N. F., June 24.
SS Verona, Porto Plata, June 24.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, June 27.
U. S. SS General Robert, Swarthout, —.
Steam yacht Niagara, —.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, June 28.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Celtic, Liverpool	——	4:00 P.M.
Catania, Brazil	4:00 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Altai, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Flandria, Guatemala	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Saratoga, Bahamas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Colorado, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*St. Paul, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Campania, Liverpool	10:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*Caledonia, Glasgow	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mexico, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Paloma, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Pretoria, Hamburg	——	3:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Denver, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Paso, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines till within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Texas	Copenhagen	June 10
Flandria	Livingston	June 16
Farima	St. Thomas	June 24
Slavonia	Gibraltar	June 21
Bordeaux	Havre	June 17
Turbo	Hamburg	June 16
El Valle	Galveston	June 24
Bermudian	Bermuda	June 28
El Monte	New Orleans	June 25
Peninsular	Lisbon	June 14

DUE TO-MORROW.

New York	Southampton	June 24
Umbria	Liverpool	June 24
Bluecher	Hamburg	June 22
Comal	Galveston	June 24
Parisian	Glasgow	June 22
Vigilancia	Havana	June 27

DUE SUNDAY.

La Gascogne	Havre	June 24
Abana	Liverpool	June 18
El Rio	Galveston	June 27
Proteus	New Orleans	June 28

DUE MONDAY.

Statendam	Rotterdam	June 24
Minneapolis	London	June 24
Finland	Antwerp	June 24
Romanic	Naples	June 20
Georgic	Liverpool	June 23
Philadelphia	La Guayra	June 26
Chicago City	Swansea	June 19
Gerty	Gibraltar	June 19

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Cretic, at Naples, June 29.
SS Toronto, at Hull, June 28.
SS Deutschland, at Hamburg, June 29.
SS Grosser Kurfurst, at Cherbourg, June 29.
SS Calderon, at Liverpool, June 28.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, at Plymouth, June 29.

Sailed.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., from Cherbourg, June 29.
SS Majestic, from Liverpool, June 29.
SS Kansas City, from Swansea, June 27.
SS Oswestry Grange, from Barry, June 27.
SS Martello, from Hull, June 28.
SS Clan Macmillan, from Shields, June 28.
SS Prometheus, from Shields, June 25.
SS Hostilius, from River Plate, June 24.
SS Tenny, from Orsa, June 22.

Passed.

SS Prinzess Irene, from Naples, for New York, passed Ponta Delgado.
SS Brooklyn City, New York for Bristol, passed Brow Head June 29.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Friday, June 30.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 1:30 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned cases:
1—Iron-Clad Mfg. Co—Sugar Loaf Dairy Co
2—Same-Smith
3—Same-Levy
4—Same-Beakes
5—Williams-Schlicht
6—Searles-Metal Co
7—Parks-U S B Corp
8—In re Dornblaser
9—Bowker-Haight
10—Same-same
11—Munter-P W Co
12—Miller-Dodge

Noticed cases:
13—Bowker-Haight
14—Same-same
16—Am Graph Co-Am Record Co
17—Baglin-Cusenier Co
18—Same-same
19—Bowker-Haight
20—Societe-De Claremont
21—Horwitz-Hilson
22—Vehicle Co-Societe
23—Bowker-Haight
24—Parks-U S B Corp
25—Same-same

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, June 30.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Pollon-Brokaw
2—Smith-Robins
2½—Same-same
3—Dwight-Badgley
4—Albinger-Bauer
5—In re Kuster
6—Sorer-Koerber
7—Osborne Co-Osborne
7½—Same-same
8—Ronalds-Farley
9—Hurtig-Williams
10—Nathan Mfg Co-Edna Smelting Co
11—Eggers-Met Life I Co
12—In re Harbor No 1
13—In re Masters Ass'n
14—Cohen-Aaronson
15—Fertig-Blum
15½—Same-same
16—Brewster-Downey
17—Eichler-Press Pub Co
18—C C R R-Grout
19—In re Handte
20—Rosen-Wilner
20½—Same-same
21—Kraft-Rodgers
22—In re Townsend Av
23—Tanguay-Tanguay
24—Man Det Agency-Haight
25—Harvier-Martin
26—Tobias-Schloss
27—Meinell-Meinell
28—Browne-Shepard
29—Schindel-Goldberg
30—Michaels-Stein
31—Reinhart-Caesar
32—In re Green
33—In re Bullard
34—In re Taylor
35—Feist-Feist
36—Fanning-Varick Co
37—In re Cullinan
38—Snow Melting Co-City of N Y
39—In re Nicoll
40—Kaminsky-Kaminsky
41—In re Townsend Av
42—Finland-Finland
42—Fogelson-Levenson
44—Hartridge-Mayer
45—Tudor-Ebner
46—Gottschalk-Lichtenstein
47—Katz-Freeman
48—Leaklin-Leaklin
49—In re 41st and 42d Sts, N R
50—In re Minturn
50½—Same
51—Cullinan-D'Amico
52—Loughran-McAdoo
53—Campbell-Alderdice
54—Reilly-Stephenson
55—Ludlow Co-McAdoo
56—In re Flash Co
57—In re E. 205th St

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts IV., V., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned to July 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No oral argument will be heard upon motions to prefer and no motion calendar called. The papers upon which the application is made and the answering affidavit, if any, must be filed in the office of the clerk of Part II. at or before 12 o'clock noon of the day for which the application is made. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Rogers, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on, 889—Snyder-City of N Y. 4903—Schlesinger-Schultz. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts III., V., VII., VIII., and XI. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—White, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. 2167—Stern-Wabash R. R. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—McLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—Wm. H. Montanye
2—T. V. J. Christophers
3—Isaac Hart, Jr
4—Mary A. A. Bell
5—John O'Hare
6—Eva Weaver
7—Mary A. Lee
8—Wm. H. McAuley
9—Same
10—Julia Campbell
11—Weiss Infants
12—John Schnugg
13—Chas. H. Ranney
14—T. J. Kearney
15—Emily Francis
16—G. V. W. Denecke
17—Margaret Duffy et al
18—Constance Morgan
19—Willard Carmel et al
20—C. F. Beadleston
21—James Smith
22—Kate Fitzsimmons
23—Max Garowitz
24—Louisa Johnston
25—Hannah Trabant
26—Carl F. H. Pollack
27—John McNeil
28—Mary Keefe
29—H. P. Egidia
30—John Perry
31—Andrew De Rosa
32—Lucy C. Goodnow
33—Frieda E. Schaefer
34—Friedrich Heinrich
35—Eleanor M. Schaefer
36—Jennie Moffatt or Donohue
37—Cecelia Nolan
38—Charlotte Miller
39—Ellen A. Wilkinson
40—John H. Kenny
41—Louis Rossignot
42—John Jung
43—Kaufmann Marks
44—James Holmes
45—Washington Lee, Jr
46—Zadoc Staab
47—Eva Samuels
48—Charles Fossing
49—Charles Dressel
50—Nellie Gore
51—Harman Wagner
52—Joseph L. Spofford
53—Edward H. Townsend
54—James I. Harper
55—Catherine Miller
56—Valentina Guest
57—Mary Flinn
58—Wm. M. Dutcher
59—Henry Lindenmeyr
60—Anna H. Smith
61—Chas Parsons, Jr
62—Zoae M. Charles
63—Barbara Fahrbach
64—Frederick Weisel
65—Francis B. Cooley
66—Felix Kucielski
67—Anna W. Ferris
68—Felix Kucielski
69—Paul Gibier
70—Wm. P. Earle
71—Walter N. De Grauw
72—John Dewsnap
73—James C. Carter
74—Elizabeth Widdowson

Wills for probate at 10 A. M.
George Herbst
At 10:30 A. M.
Jacques Senn,
Wm. C. Baker,
Frank Koch,
Arthur D. Spiess,
Henry Zindel,
George Senk,
Sophie Kopke,
Konrad Muller,
James J. Loonie,
James Stone,
Lydia J. M. Goddard,
At 2:30 P. M.
Ann Rieck,
Alexander Macfarlane,
Della Sheridan

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 12 M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

Case on, 2121—Nora Boynton
2126—John Corbitt
2120—James King
2124—Sarah Emilie Unger
2125—Caroline Ziegler
2106—Edward J. Hall

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Garvan for the People. No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Max Halter vs. Sam Lilienkrantz—Sam Lilienkrantz. In re Castle Braid Company—Emanuel W. Bloomingdale. Joseph Levin vs. Mary Radinsky—Mary Radinsky.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Gibson Putsel vs. William G. Figueron—Albert Sanders.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Morris Barousky vs. Samuel Babbe—Henry Hirschberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Dunican vs. Shea—Robert Goeller. Preston vs. Barbari—Timothy P. Sullivan.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—In re Freedman—Edward Lauterbach. Whitney vs. Goldstein—Lemuel E. Quigg. Gold vs. Weinfeld—Edward McGoldrick. In re Castle Braid Company—Nathaniel A. Elsberg.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Thompson vs. Montgomery—Frank H. Smiley. Adams vs. Adams—Abraham R. Lawrence.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—No day calendar. Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—All parts adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Kelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—No day calendar. Arraignments. Naturalization.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Adjourned.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Burr, J.—Court adjourned for the term.

"Lower prices"—that's the excuse offered for the "mercerized cotton" cheat; and say nothing about lower quality.

Now the man who demands lower prices and accepts "mercerized cotton" as the answer, ought to have what he calls for. He probably pays more than he ought to; but let that pass.

The trick is to "work" the man who wants best quality and is willing to pay for it; to charge him a little less and give him a good deal less. "Mercerized cotton" does the trick.

We'll stick to all-wool; there's no trick or cheat about that. Our label stands for all-wool; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

NOTHING MORE LEVEL THAN WATER.

The New York Central Lines are congratulating themselves and their patrons on the water level on which their tracks run between New York and Chicago.

The Hudson River, New York to Albany; the Mohawk, Albany to Utica; the valleys of the outlets of the lakes of Central New York, Utica to Buffalo, and along the level of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, Buffalo to Chicago, contributing to the comfort of every mile.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.



The Reduced EDISON Rates for Light and Power Become Effective To-morrow, Saturday, July 1

The Reduction Is From 15 Cents to 10 Cents a Kilowatt Hour

Electric Light thus becomes the cheapest—utility, maintenance and adaptability considered—of all artificial illuminants. *Electric Power*, while the cheapest, is also the most economical, convenient, safe, and clean of all motive powers.

Installations may be made without inconvenience. The cost is not great—varying with the character of the work. Where desired, old fixtures can be used.

Modern wiring and appliances are absolutely safe.

In the home the Edison System offers a beautiful light for convenience and decoration. Electric fans in the sleeping rooms mean comfort and sleep at night; in the sick room lessened suffering and speedier recovery. A small motor will run a sewing machine, a coffee grinder, or an ice cream freezer. The cost of all is little; the convenience is great.

The adoption of electric service offers a complete solution of every lighting and power problem.

Brilliant show windows, with bright and attractive stores behind them, invite the interest and confidence of the purchasing public.

Illuminated show cases and counters are the latest forms of advertising display—making valuable in a larger sense every square inch of available space.

Electric signs make lasting impressions for the first purchasing occasion. They tell what you want to say, better than most salesmen can say it, through the night hours when the people are leisurely abroad.

To-day the greatest problem before the manufacturer is exact and definite knowledge of the cost of production. Keen competition requires that each operation in manufacturing be figured to a certainty. This is practically impossible where obsolete power methods are employed.

Contrast hot, dirty, noisy engine rooms with the attendant *dangerous* high pressure boilers, with the simple electric motor connected with the mains of The New York Edison Company, *and when not in use the motor costs nothing.*

The Edison System eliminates all belting and shafting. Whatever the machine used, the motor may be directly attached. *More than 50% of the power consumed in New York is lost in belts and shafting.*

Of Elect

OISEAU WON SPINDRIFT STAKES ALL THE WAY

$30,000 Colt Led from End to End and Beat Cairngorm.

TWO WINNERS FOR FARRELL

Keator and Arkilrta, Both Heavily Backed, Captured Purses at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

Oiseau, the $30,000 colt which James B. Brady bought last Fall from John Greeher, came to himself in the race for the Spindrift Stakes at Sheepshead Bay yesterday, and with a victory earned in handsome style from the lifting of the barrier to the finish of the race, amply justified the purchase, made late in the season of 1904, when Oiseau had proved himself the stoutest and most consistent two-year-old of the year.

The Spindrift, a handicap, at one mile and a furlong, was the fourth race of the programme, and seven three-year-olds ran for it. Oiseau, ridden by O'Neill, had up the top weight of 124 pounds, and opened even favorite with Cairngorm, winner of seven races in eleven starts, but as the betting progressed, the weight of money bet on Cairngorm sent that horse's price to lower figures, Cairngorm finally starting favorite, though the Brady stable following backed Oiseau with every confidence.

Oiseau, leading the parade to the post, was fractious and kicked so vigorously at Cairngorm, following him, that just as he passed the stand he shot one heel higher than the inner railing, and, dropping it at the same time, was caught with his foot over the fence. The colt made frantic efforts to free himself, and for nearly a minute sawed the leg back and forth over the rail, wrenching his hip and threatening to cripple himself in his struggles. He was finally released by the lucky chance that he lunged forward just at the moment that he made a fresh kick. Other badly behaved horses then delayed the start for several minutes, during which time Oiseau walked lame, favoring the leg that he had put over the fence.

When the start was made, however, Oiseau appeared to forget that he had been hurt, for he broke first, and went out with the track, with the others away in rather straggling order after him, led by Cairngorm, which seemed to stumble slightly just as the barrier was lifted. From the start to the finish, however, Oiseau held his place in front. Around the first turn and through the back stretch Oiseau went further and further and further away, and on the far turn Cairngorm was forced to make a run after him, the Paget colt then closing ground on Oiseau until the stretch turn was reached, where Oiseau drew away slightly. From that point Cairngorm was put to extreme pressure, and closed again, getting up alongside Oiseau at the last furlong pole, and himself under the whip there, bringing Oiseau to punishment. At the first stroke of the whip, however, Oiseau drew away, and, holding the race secure from that point, went on and won in clever style, eased up in the last few strides.

Oiseau, heavily backed by Mr. Brady and his friends, fairly offset the winning of the betting ring on the heavily backed Cairngorm, while in three other races "good things" of the variety that carried great commissions for the plungers were successful. Of the horses backed by the plungers, two owned by Frank Farrell were winners, while in another race the entry of State Senator P. H. McCarren was the winner. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	⅛.	F.
Edna Jackson, 109, O'Neil, 5-2, even	1	1	1½
Ballotta, 109, Nicol, 20-1, 8-1	11	2	2½
Cinchona, 107, Baird, 11-5, even	2	3	3½
Speedway, 109, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	6	4	4
Hector, 109, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	6	4	5
Deuxtemps, 109, Miller, 40-1, 12-1	7	7	6
Busy Bee, 110, Bullman, 30-1, 10-1	13	8	7
Senechal, 112, W. Blake, 150-1, 60-1	3	5	8
Tambeau, 112, A. W. Booker, 100-1, 30-1	12	11	9
Kuro, 107, Moriarty, 200-1, 100-1	16	16	10
Merry Go Round, 104, Fountain, 40-1, 15-1	14	12	11
Progress, 109, Burns, 200-1, 60-1	15	13	12
Andria, 109, McClusky, 30-1, 10-1	10	14	13
Elizabeth F., 106, Lyne, 15-1, 6-1	9	15	14
Abjure, 109, Aubuchon, 20-1, 6-1	8	10	15
Ariston, 109, Shaw, 7-1, 5-2	5	9	16
Georgina, 104, Green, 500-1, 200-1	17	17	17
Bantam, 112, Crimmins, 50-1, 15-1	18	18	18
Edict, 114, Odom, 20-1, 8-1	19	19	19

Time—1:01 3-5. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Watercress-Arnette. Owner, P. H. McCarren. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; six furlongs on the main course.

	S.	½.	F.
Keator, 110, Shaw, even	2-5	1	1
*Ancestor, 90, Aubuchon, 10-1, 4-1	6	5	2½
Bedouin, 112, Lyne, 10-1, 3-1	4	2	3½
Incantation, 104, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	3	3	4
Lady Uncas, 105, J. Kelly, 10-1, 4-1	5	6	5
D'Arkie, 95, Miller, 20-1, 6-1	10	7	6
Race King, 108, Dinneen, 5-1, 7-5	9	9	7
Lucy Young, 100, Baird, 50-1, 15-1	7	8	8
Israelite, 114, Nicol, 20-1, 8-1	8	10	9
Flinders, 103, Hildebrand, 40-1, 12-1	11	8	10
Aeronaut, 97, McCreery, 100-1, 25-1	2	11	11

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner b. g., 3 years, by Characus-Genevieve. Owner, Frank Farrell. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

THIRD RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; short Steeplechase course.

	S.	½.	F.
Knobhampton, 144, J. O'Brien, 40-1, 12-1	3	2	1½
Rube, 140, Sappel, 60-1, 20-1	7	4	2o
Knight of Harlem, 140, E. Heider, 3-1, 6-5	10	1	3²
Grandpa, 133, Mr. Baker, 10-1, 4-1	11	3	4
*Champ Elysees, 148, Davidson, 8-1, 3-1	8	5	5
Dick Roberts, 155, Grantland, 20-1, 7-1	4	6	6
Dromedary, 154, Stone, 10-1, 3-1	6	7	7
Bonfire, 145, Heider, 7-1, 5-2	2	8	8
Tom Cogan, 144, Ray, 10-1, 4-1	1	9	9
Nitrate, 153, Finnegan, 9-5, 7-10	6	Fell.	
*Gold Van, 133, Rodrock, 8-1, 3-1	9	Fell.	
*Coupled.			

Time—4:09 Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Bathampton-Knobkerrie. Owner, J. E. Widener. Trainer, E. Leach.

FOURTH RACE.—The Spindrift, for three-year-olds, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅛.	F.
Oiseau, 124, O'Neil, 8-5, 7-10	1	1	1½
Cairngorm, 123, J. Martin, 7-5, 3-5	2	2	2²
Sinister, 97, Miller, 20-1, 7-1	3	3	3⁸
Oxford, 119, Nicol, 10-1, 3-1	7	4	4
Bank, 100, Baird, 25-1, 7-1	5	5	5
Gamara, 108, Hildebrand, 30-1, 6-1	3	6	6
Coy Maid, 111, Lyne, 10-1, 3-1	6	7	7

Time—1:53 3-5. Start fair. Won easily, place driving. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Orimus-Kitty Gunn. Owner, James B. Brady. Trainer, M. M. Allen.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old; last five furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	⅛.	F.
Arkilta, 145, Shaw, 2-1, even	8	2	1½
Watergrass, 112, Miller, 8-1, 3-1	1	1	2½
Bellsnicker, 115, O'Neil, 13-5, even	7	5	3⁸
Lancastrian, 115, Nicol, 15-1, 6-1	3	6	4
Nostromo, 115, Redfern, 10-5, 6-5	5	3	5
Snow, 115, Baird, 15-1, 6-1	6	4	6
Benevolent, 115, Odom, 12-1, 5-1	4	8	7
Vino, 115, Bullman, 30-1, 10-1	2	7	8
Waterspan, 115, J. Martin, 30-1, 12-1	12	9	9
Reidmoore, 115, Lyne, 30-1, 12-1	11	10	10
Royal Income, 115, Moriarty, 60-1, 20-1	13	11	11
Barberloot, 115, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	15	12	12
Meteor, 115, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	14	13	13
Gleaner, 115, Macey, 40-1, 15-1	10	14	14
Water Wagon, 115, J. Kelly, 40-1, 15-1	16	15	15
Golden Arms, 112, Sperling, 25-1, 10-1	9	16	16

Time—1:02 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Arkle-Loyalirta. Owner, Frank Farrell. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

	S.	⅛.	F.
Ocean Tide, 106, Baird, 4-5, 3-5	4	1	1²
Champlain, 101, J. J. Walsh, 6-1, 8-5	2	2	2²
Major Dainkerfield, 112, J. Martin, 8-5, 2-5	3	3	3⁸
Niblick, 95, Miller, 7-2, even	1	4	4
Tomcod, 101, Diggins, 100-1, 20-1	5	5	5

Time—1:53 4-5. Start fair. Won handily; place driving. Winner b. f., 4 years, by St. George-Come and Go. Owner and trainer, Peter Wimmer.

Auchterlonie Leads at Golf.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The annual open Western golf championship opened on the Cincinnati Golf Club links to-day with favorable weather. The links were in fine condition. An immense crowd was in attendance. Two rounds were played, and fifty golfers, including several from the East, took part. Laurence Auchterlonie of the Glen View Club, Chicago, made the best score of the day, 134 strokes for the 36 holes. The final 36 holes will be played to-morrow.

Among the others were: James Foulis, Chicago, 146; Horace Rawlins, New Rochelle, 150; Robert White, Ravisloe, 148; W. H. Way, Euclid, 150, Arthur Smith, Columbus, 138, Robert Simpson, Riverside, 145, Jack Mackie, Newark, 157; W. K. Hoare, Ellersile, 147; George Low, Baltusrol, 149 and James Maiden, Youngstown, 143.

VESPERS PRACTICE SPRINTS.

Sultry Weather Forbids Hard Practice at Henley.

HENLEY, England, June 29.—The sultry weather to-day forbade hard work for any of the crews in training here for the royal Henley regatta. In spite of this, the river was alive with racing craft, a great number of crews arriving during the past few days. Nearly all are now on the ground preparing for the great races.

The Vesper eight was on the river, but did not attempt to row at any length or to make any speed. The men spent the time in practicing starts and short sprints. "Give her ten," was the order from Coxswain Abell as they lagged over the course, and for ten strokes the boat was driven through the water with long stretches between so as not to weary them in the heat.

The men continue in good shape and do not appear to mind the heat particularly. They seem fit to row the race of their lives, and do not care to take any chances whatever. Every one is hopeful and confident.

DASHING TENNIS BY WOMEN.

Miss Day Defeats Boston Expert in Middle States Tourney.

Women lawn tennis players held the courts yesterday in the Middle States championship tournament. They played with zest and vigor to gain the semi-final round of one of the most coveted titular meetings of the year. It was hard tennis that they played, too, often reaching spectacular climax, and by nightfall Miss Souther, Miss Day, and Mrs. Clarence Hobart, of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and Miss Carrie B. Neeley of the Kenwood Country Club of Chicago had won their places on the semi-final brackets.

The three-set contest in which Miss Alice Day of Orange and Miss Smith of the Longwood Cricket Club of Boston engaged provided the main attraction for the gallery. In the first set Miss Smith made good use of a swift and forceful driving stroke. Her shots went true to the mark and she passed Miss Day repeatedly as the latter came up to the net to volley. It was in this set that the Boston girl displayed her best game, for on the second set Miss Day successfully checked her opponent's driving by lobbing.

The third set proved the best of the match, as both players tried volleying tactics. Miss Smith for a time held the lead, as she placed well, and it was due to her being able to place accurately that she earned the points in rapid order. Miss Day from her side of the net played pluckily and by several timely cross-court shots she managed to bring the games to deuce at 5 all. Then Miss Smith appeared to be the victim of over-anxiety to win the points. She nettad and sent the ball out at the critical points and finally lost the deciding set at 7—5.

Miss Carrie B. Neeley, the Chicago girl, displayed great brilliancy in her match with Mrs. Edwin Lewis of the Bernardsville Country Club. Bare-armed and with a white canvas cap tilted back upon her head, Miss Neeley fairly went through the competition at a gallop. Off the ground and overhead she hit the ball in a way that was far from being battledore and shuttle cock in the first set and took it by a love score. Mrs. Lewis quite equaled Miss Neeley in aggressiveness in the second set, but the Chicago girl was not to be denied, and took the set and the match at 6—4.

The Princeton veteran, Frederick B. Alexander, and Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University player, won the semi-final matches in the men's singles.

NEW CAPTAINS ELECTED.

Filley Again Honored by Harvard—Morse Will Lead Yale.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 29.—Not for many years has there been such joy at Harvard quarters as prevailed to-night. With victories to her credit and what was termed an honorable defeat in the 'Varsity race the Crimson oarsmen were happy and celebrated the occasion.

Capt. Filley of Harvard said: "It's a great difference between a defeat of five or six lengths last year and less than a length this year. I feel that the Harvard 'Varsity has accomplished something. The men worked nobly, and I am proud of them."

Said Coach Wray: "Harvard has worked since the race with Cornell on the Charles River, and the result was shown in to-day's contest."

At the Yale quarters Coach John Kennedy was outspoken in his admiration of the Harvard crew. "Harvard had a fine 'Varsity eight," he remarked, "and Yale had to row every second of the time to defeat them. Yes, I think Harvard surprised us by the way she clung to us."

Capt. Whittier of Yale was equally expressive in his admiration of Harvard, and declared that the race was a difficult problem from start to finish for the Elis.

Julian W. Curtiss, advisory coach of Yale, said: "Yale has a great deal of respect for Harvard, and I may add, a lot of love."

The Yale 'Varsity elected R. C. Morse, at No. 3, Captain for next year. The Harvard 'Varsity re-elected Capt. O. D. Filley.

JUDGES NOT TO BLAME.

Fred Fortmeyer Says Boat Race Error Was Due to Misunderstanding.

The error in announcing the winner of the four-oared 'Varsity race at the intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie on Wednesday last caused much dissatisfaction. The error was really due to a misunderstanding and not to a mistake in placing the boat. There was at no time any question with the judges as to the correct placing of the boats.

Frederick R. Fortmeyer, Secretary of the National Association, who was one of the judges of the race, said last night: "Heretofore a telephone wire has connected the referee's boat with the shore. As soon as the boats were officially placed the fact was given to the operator at the boat end of the telephone wire, who communicated the result to the shore, where it was given to the newspaper men. The same arrangements were made this year, but unfortunately the wire broke owing to the current, and other means were adopted to send the results. As a matter of fact, no mistake was made by any of the officials, but a misunderstanding caused the mix-up of the crews."

It was reported last night that after the races a meeting of the Stewards was held, when it was agreed that in future races all crews shall finish under the centre arch and not through those on either side. This will prevent the possibility of any further trouble at future regattas.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile on the main course.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Arabo 108	*Rubric	95
*Whorler 105	*Virgo	93
Billy Roche 104	*Masaniello	91
Consideration 102	*Port Arthur	87
*Chimney Sweep 101	*Sinicado	87
*Arsenal 101	*Novena	86
*Champlain 98	*Mettle	86
*Lipton 95		

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

Ala Russell 107	Abjure 99
Miss Point 105	*Poetry 98
Evening 105	*In Line 96
*Changeable 104	*Roma 96
*Cousin Kate 104	*Cat's Eye 96
Listless 103	*Mary Morris 96
Aimee Abbott 101	*Edith James 94
Flavigny 99	*Cassandra 94
Tickle 99	*Aufalaw 94
Queen Florentine 99	*Victory Belle 94

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a half on the main course.

Blandy 118	Voladay 105
Von Tromp 111	Cedarstrome 95
Uncle Urigh 110	Bellatrix 90
Uncle Charley 107	

FOURTH RACE.—The Pansy Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs on the turf course.

Capias 102	*Leonard Joe Hayman 98
Mary F. 99	*Anodyne 94
*Remington 98	*Hooray 92
Lieber 97	
Holloway 97	

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main track.

Prince Hamburg 121	Humo 103
Broadcloth 121	Torchello 113
Merry Lark 116	Ole Dream 111
Kurtzmann 116	Rose of Dawn 111
Chrysolite 113	Handzarra 111
St. Bellane 113	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, non-winners in 1905, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Hono 114	Jerry Lynch 103
D'nah Shad 110	Sweet Alice 103
*Saulsberry 110	*St. Breeze 101
Orthodox 109	*Liberia 98
Warranted 108	*Thistleheather 98
Vouvier 106	*Rubric 95
Tom Lawson 105	Ismalian 92
Sailor Boy 103	Virgo 86

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Baseball To-day. 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia.—Adv.

GRIFFITH'S MEN WON HANDILY FROM QUAKERS

Bender's Pitching Hit Freely and Locals Score 13 Runs to 4.

WALKOVER FOR CHAMPIONS

Cleveland Won and Lost and Is Tied with Chicago for the Lead in the American League.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 13; Philadelphia, 4.
Boston 4; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Detroit, 3.
Detroit, 3; Cleveland, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Chicago, 2.

National League.

New York, 11; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	...	6	3	6	2	5	6	7	35	.625
Chicago	5	...	3	6	3	5	7	6	35	.625
Phila'phia	5	3	...	4	4	5	7	5	33	.559
Detroit	4	5	2	...	5	4	4	5	29	.500
Boston	2	1	2	2	...	8	4	5	24	.462
New York	0	2	4	7	6	...	5	4	23	.434
Washing'n	1	1	1	7	6	1	...	4	22	.386
St. Louis	4	3	2	7	2	2	...	21	.368	
Games lost	21	21	23	29	28	30	35	38		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	...	4	5	5	4	5	15	9	47	.723
Phila'phia	1	...	2	4	4	5	9	13	38	.613
Pittsburg	3	6	...	5	7	11	2	5	30	.600
Chicago	3	3	5	...	6	8	6	6	37	.569
Cincinnati	3	4	4	8	...	5	4	6	34	.540
St. Louis	3	2	3	3	5	...	4	5	25	.391
Boston	2	2	4	2	2	3	...	4	19	.302
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	1	2	4	...	17	.202
Games lost	18	24	26	28	29	39	44	48		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Outplay Philadelphia and Win by 13 to 4.

The Philadelphia Athletics, a team reckoned by experts to be an exceedingly dangerous factor in the struggle for the American League championship, cut a rather sorry figure in the game with the Greater New Yorks yesterday at American League Park. The visitors after the third inning did not have the slightest chance to win, and at the wind-up the score stood thirteen to four in favor of the local team. The all-around play of Griffith's men was a pleasing contrast to many of their recent exhibitions, and a continuance would undoubtedly place them in a conspicuous position in the race. They played up to championship form and never allowed anything to escape them. Their fielding was snappy and perfect, while they gave as fine an exhibition of batting as has been seen in the city this year. All but Chase and Fultz made one or more base hits, and Orth was the one who was not credited with a run. On the other hand the visitors, particularly the "boy wonder," Knight, played weakly, while they were unable to do anything with Orth's delivery after the third inning.

One of the bright features of the local men's playing was an attempt to make a triple steal in the first inning, and it would have succeeded but for Keeler's hit to short, with Kleinow at third base, Orth at second, and Dougherty at first, with two out and Keeler at the bat. All three men ran simultaneously, and Kleinow was at least two-thirds of the distance to the plate when Bender delivered the ball. If Keeler had followed the ball to pass him Kleinow would have scored, but it was a tempting ball that Bender sent, and Keeler hit it to short, and was thrown out at first.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf	2	3	3	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	1	1	10	0	1	0
Cross, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	0
Seybold, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	1	5	1	0
Knight, ss	0	0	3	3	2	0
Schreck, c	0	0	0	0	0	0
Barton, c	0	0	4	2	0	0
Bender, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	24	14	4	

NEW YORK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
D'gherty, lf	1	2	4	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b	2	1	0	1	1	0
W'liams, 2b	2	2	1	1	3	0
Chase, 1b	2	0	17	0	0	0
Elb'fd, ss	2	2	0	7	0	0
Fultz, cf	2	0	1	0	0	0
Kleinow, c	1	3	3	0	0	0
Orth, p	0	1	0	2	0	0
Total	13	12	27	15	0	

Philadelphia ..... 0 1 2 0 1 0 0 0 0—4
New York ..... 5 0 0 1 2 1 0 4 ..—13

First base by errors—New York, 3. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 6; off Orth, 3. Struck out—By Bender, 2; by Orth, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; New York, 8. Home run—Keeler. Three-base hits—Conroy, Hoffman. Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Hoffman. Sacrifice hit—Keeler. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, Fultz, Kleinow, 2; Hoffman. Wild pitch—Bender. Hit by pitched ball—By Bender, 1. Passed balls—Barton, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connors. Time of game—1:50. Attendance—2,600.

CLEVELAND WON AND LOST.

CLEVELAND, June 29.—Cleveland and Detroit played off two postponed games this afternoon, Cleveland winning the first by bunching hits on Killian. In the second it was a pitchers' battle, in which Moore held Detroit down to two hits until the ninth inning, when the visitors made four singles, three being furnished by Bay, scoring three runs. The scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Bay, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	2	2	3	7	0	0
Bradley, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	0
Turner, ss	1	2	2	2	0	0
Stovall, 1b	2	3	11	1	0	0
Bemis, c	0	1	6	1	0	0
Joss, p	1	2	0	3	0	0
Total	8	13	27	15	0	

DETROIT.	R	I	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	1	2	0	1	0	
Cooley, cf	0	2	3	0	1	
McIntyre, lf	0	2	2	0	0	
Crawf'd, 1b	0	2	9	1	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	5	1	0	
H'kman, rf	0	1	1	1	0	
Doran, c	0	0	4	1	1	
Killian, p	2	3	0	2	0	
Total	3	14	24	9	2	

Cleveland ..... 2 0 0 0 5 1 0 0 2 ..—8
Detroit ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Lajoie, Joss, Killian. Three-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hits—Bradley, Joss. Stolen bases—Turner, Stovall, Lajoie. Double plays—Hickman and Crawford; Bemis and Lajoie. First base on balls—Off Killian, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Killian, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 10. Struck out—By Joss, 4; by Killian, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Vinson, lf	1	0	1	0	0	0
Bay, cf	0	2	4	1	0	0
Flick, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Lajoie, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	2	4	0	0
Turner, ss	0	0	0	1	3	0
Stovall, 1b	0	1	10	0	1	0
Bemis, c	0	1	7	2	0	0
Moore, p	0	0	0	3	0	0
*Kahl	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	7	27	14	4	

DETROIT.	R	I	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	1	1	2	4	1	
Cooley, cf	2	1	2	1	0	1
McIntyre, lf	1	1	0	0	0	
Crawf'd, 1b	0	1	14	2	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	3	1	
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	3	3	0	
Hickman, rf	0	0	3	0	0	
Doran, c	0	0	2	0	1	
Donovan, p	0	0	1	5	0	
Total	3	6	27	17	4	

*Batted for Moore in ninth inning.

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3—3

Two-base hits—Flick, Bradley. Sacrifice hit—Schaefer. Stolen base—Doran. First base on balls—Off Moore, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Donovan, 2; by Moore, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 3. Struck out—By Moore, 6; by Donovan, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 8,248.

ST. LOUIS, 4; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, June 29.—St. Louis outplayed Chicago to-day and won by 4 to 2. Chicago rallied in the ninth, but could not overcome St. Louis' lead. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	2	1	0	1	
Holmes, lf	1	0	1	1	0	
Davis, ss	0	0	3	3	1	
Donohue, 1b	1	2	15	0	0	
Isbell, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
McF'land, c	0	1	4	4	1	
Dundon, 2b	0	0	0	1	1	
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	2	5	2	
Altrock, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Smith, p	0	0	0	0	0	
*Green	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	6	27	16	6	

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	P	O	A	E
R'kf'd, 2b	0	1	2	3	1	
Stone, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Frisk, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Koehler, cf	1	1	1	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	1	1	7	0	
Gleason, 3b	1	2	2	2	0	
Sugden, 1b	0	1	11	0	0	
Weaver, c	1	2	3	2	0	
Pelty, p	0	0	1	0	1	
Total	4	9	27	13	1	

*Batted for Smith in ninth inning.

Chicago ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
St. Louis ..... 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 0 0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hits—Gleason, Weaver, Rockenfeld, Jones. Hits—Off Altrock, two in 2⅔ innings; off Smith, seven in 6⅓ innings. Stolen bases—Holmes, Gleason. Double-play—McFarland and Tannehill. Struck out—By Smith, 4; by Pelty, 1. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 1; off Smith, 1; off Pelty, 2. Hit with ball—Donohue, McFarland. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 4,635.

BOSTON, 4; WASHINGTON, 3.

BOSTON, June 29.—Tannehill's steadiness and some luckily timed hitting won the game for Boston to-day by 4 to 3. The Washington's runs were all scored on good consecutive hitting. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	1	1	1	1	1	
Parent, ss	0	0	2	3	0	
Burkett, lf	1	2	0	0	0	
C. Stahl, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
B'msh'w, 3b	0	0	1	0	1	
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	
Ferris, 2b	1	1	2	1	0	
Criger, c	0	1	7	1	0	
T'nehill, p	1	0	0	5	0	
Total	4	6	27	13	1	

WASHINGTON.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	
Jones, cf	0	0	4	1	0	
J. Stahl, 1b	0	0	6	0	1	
Knell, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
H'lsman, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Mullen, 2b	2	2	2	1	0	
Cassidy, ss	0	2	4	3	2	
K'tredge, c	0	0	7	2	0	
Hughes, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	3	8	24	12	3	

Boston ..... 0 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 ..—4
Washington ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3

Sacrifice hits—Mullen, Nill, Jones, Criger. Two-base hits—Mullen, Criger, Hughes, Cassidy. Three-base hits—Burkett, Mullen. Stolen bases—Parent. Double plays—Jones and Kittredge. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 5. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Hughes, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelly. Attendance—3,463.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Give Brooklyn Another Beating, the Score Being 11 to 1.

The champions had the easiest kind of a time to win from the Brooklyns yesterday, the figures at the end of the game being 11 to 1. Both of the Brooklyn pitchers were hit at freely, while Hanlon's men were not only at the mercy

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

WHAT HE CAN DO ABOUT IT.

It is a mistake to dismiss all the public allocutions of the present President of the United States as platitudes, as some unfriendly critics are in the habit of doing. Some of them are equally entitled to the praise or blame of being paradoxes. Of course, we all have to agree that no human being could talk so often and so volubly as the President and still have always something to say which is both valuable and colorably new. The reflection of the legendary parrot might very properly be his.

The most striking point in his latest allocution, that at Harvard, is that men of business are paid too much, whereas men of "contemplation," scientists and artists, are paid too little. Undoubtedly men who add to the permanent possessions of mankind, to the neglect of their own enrichment, ought to be paid enough to enable them to live and bring up their families in decency and comfort. But what is enough? It depends upon the standard. If the standard be "Standard Oil," and it be maintained that college professors, for example, should be so paid as to enable them to "hold up their end" in exchange of hospitalities with the men who are expected to endow their chairs, we shall presently be confronted with an "impasse" in the form of a demand that the commercially successful shall impoverish themselves to endow the commercially unsuccessful. But this is a confusion of standards, and EMERSON has well reminded us that "it is the office and right of the intellect to make and not take its estimate."

So much for the insufficient rewards of the "intellectuals." As for the rewards of the industrials, alleged by the President to be excessive, how are they to be limited and reduced? The fortune of a "Captain of Industry" is simply his share of the wealth he has helped to create. If he has created it fairly, within the law of the land and within the limits of fair competition, he has simply earned it, and there is no more to be said. The public may and should tax him, for public purposes, in proportion to his ability to pay, and it should regard his attempts to evade his just share of taxation as proofs of bad citizenship and rigorously prosecute them accordingly. But how can it limit his accumulations, so long as these are made within the law, and under the conditions of full and fair competition? All that it has to do is to see that these conditions are complied with, that the money has been obtained lawfully and in fair competition. That is all that any Government has to do in the premises, all that the President of the United States can possibly do about it.

Has the present President done this? Most notoriously he has not. Until, say, twenty years ago, the great fortunes of the United States were acquired under the shelter of the protective tariff, which was a device to shield its beneficiaries from free and fair competition and secure to them the "home market" against all competition. The President had nothing to do with the establishment of that iniquitous system. But there came a time, when, under his Administration, the protected interests undertook to bite the hand that fed them, to charge the very United States Government, which had sheltered them from open competition and enabled them to charge their own prices for their wares to private Americans, those same monstrous and inflated prices for a great National and international work. A flurry of opposition to this monstrous pretension developed in Washington and communicated itself to the President. It was a great opportunity. It does not fully as yet appear what advantage the President will take of it. But if, when he finds "a Congress on his hands," he shall really stick to the proposition that the United States should buy its supplies in the cheapest market, he will confound his friends and baffle his enemies.

But there is yet another and even a more important consideration. The great American fortunes, up to 1880, say, and outside of domestic transportation, had been acquired under the protective tariff. It is notorious that the great and greater and greatest American fortunes accumulated since have been accumulated through special facilities of transportation, whereby the favored persons and corporations have been enabled to exclude domestic competition, precisely as the domestic manufacturer had before that been enabled by the tariff to exclude foreign competition. These special facilities of transportation, from the first evidently against public policy, have finally been denounced by law, by law which it is the particular business and province of the President of the United States to execute. What is clear to all American citizens is that when this law seemed to touch and bring into question a member of his own Cabinet, the President of the United States waived the law, waived his own duty, waived everything, in order to apply to his own friend a thick and as he hoped an opaque and impervious coat of whitewash. And it is this President, who has neither dared to recommend any change in the system under which one set of great fortunes has been accumulated, nor has dared to enforce without fear or favor the law which he is sworn to enforce against the acquirers of another set of great fortunes, who stands up in Cambridge and delivers himself of the opinion that "in business at the present day nothing could be more healthy than an immense reduction in the money value of the exceptional prizes thus to be won."

There are two things the President of the United States can do about these "exceptional prizes." He can recommend the amendment of the tariff laws under which one set of them has been acquired. He can enforce, and he is bound to enforce, the law in spite of which the other set of them has been acquired. Since he does neither of these things, the moral of his remarkable deliverance at Cambridge seems to have been accurately drawn by a satirist of the last generation at the expense of reformer of that generation. "The moral is that a backbone is as necessary to a reformer as a mouth."

RUSSIA ABROAD AND AT HOME.

Poor Count CASSINI! His "conditio sine qua non" of peace, the restoration of "Russian prestige," is so evidently further off than ever. It is so much further off that that zealous diplomatist himself must be increasingly apprehensive that he may not live to see the happy day. The mutiny on the Russian battleship on the Black Sea, followed by the terrorization of the garrison of Odessa by the mutinous battleship under a red flag, is the most striking sign that has been yet given in Russia in Europe that the discomfiture of Russia in Asia is fully understood at home. That the Russian naval power no longer amounts to anything, that it is safer and more comfortable to defy it and to enter upon an aimless career of promiscuous piracy than to continue to submit to its drastic discipline—these are the morals that are to be extracted from the conduct of the crew of the best Russian battleship in the Black Sea, assisted by several of the officers, who of course ought to be hanged, but who have the advantage over the officers who remained faithful to the Czar that they are not dead yet.

Then, again, speaking of "prestige," it seems that the risings in Russian Poland have not been so serious or so general for more than forty years as they are just now. Their extent must be ascribed to preconcert, or to the same conditions working their natural results in different places. It can hardly be ascribed to the ferocity with which the rising at Lodz has been put down. True, the suppression was very ferocious, but so was the rising, and some failure of temper is reasonably to be expected from a Cossack who has had vitriol thrown in his face. Unless he was blinded by the vitriol he is apt to be blinded by rage.

What is clear is that the garrisons of Poland are inadequate to prevent more dangerous and extensive rioting than anybody concerned can remember. From the point of view of the Russian autocracy this is very disgraceful to the Government. We know, of course, the means by which Russian Generals have been enabled in the past to report that "Order reigns in Warsaw." But at least they were able to make that report. If other industrial centres in Poland follow the example of Lodz and Warsaw, the garrison of Poland will be shown to be entirely inadequate to cope with the situation. And what is occurring in the Polish manufacturing cities is likely any day to occur in the manufacturing cities of Russia itself. Certainly no prudent military man would recommend the reduction of the actual garrison of Russia. He would be much more likely to report that it must be strengthened if order is to be maintained and the Government vindicated in Russia itself. Most certainly none of it can be safely spared for service elsewhere.

The rioting in Poland has thus a direct relation to the negotiations for peace. It is admitted in St. Petersburg that OYAMA far outnumbers LINEVITCH. The official Russian estimate of the available Japanese force is much over half a million, and it is unlikely that the Russian commander has much over 300,000, with all the reinforcements which Russia has been able to send him. Now Russia can send no more. The conclusion must be that the Japanese must have the Russians at their mercy, and the probability is that the next Russian defeat will be far more crushing than any that has gone before, and may well extend to the virtual annihilation of the Russian Army. Japan will consent to appoint plenipotentiaries. Indeed, she has shown much more readiness than Russia to do so. But it is impossible that Japan should consent to an armistice until the plenipotentiaries have met and exchanged their credentials, which Russia is warned by the experience of China must be real "full powers." It will be worse than useless for Russia to try to play any tricks upon Japan. Meanwhile, it is extremely likely that the preparations of the Japanese for the final fight which they expect to make an end of Russia on land as an end has already been made of her at sea will be completed and the fight fought before the peacemakers can meet. Japan will evidently use every effort to bring about that result. So that it is above all to the interest of Russia to hasten the meeting of the Commissioners and to put herself in a position to demand an armistice while an armistice will still do her some good.

IRON AND STEEL COMPARISONS.

The annual report of the American Iron and Steel Association presents in more compact and exact form than we have hitherto had them the statistics of production of iron and steel in 1904, and what is perhaps still more instructive, shows the increase and decrease in the several items as compared with 1903. The gain or loss of output in 1904, expressed in percentages of the 1903 production—the increase by plus signs and the decrease by minus signs—appears as follows:

Pig iron	— 8
Spiegel ferro, &c.	+ 14
Bessemer steel	— 9
Open-hearth steel	+ 1
Crucible steel	— 18
Blister and patent steel	— 6
Total steel	— 5
Open-hearth steel castings	— 24
Total steel castings	— 23
Bessemer rails	— 27
Open-hearth rails	+223
Iron rails	+ 30
Total rails	— 23
Structural shapes	— 13
Wire rods	+ 13
Plates	— 1
All rolled iron and steel	— 9
Tin and terne plates	— 4
Cut nails and spikes	— 10
Wire nails	+ 23

The student of trade statistics will be interested in determining why, in a year of general depression, when the production in most lines of iron and steel products decreased, other lines showed a corresponding increase. Open-hearth steel is a case in point. The gain of 1904 over 1903 was small, 1 per cent., but in connection with a decrease of 9 per cent. in the production of Bessemer steel it indicates that there is a steady encroachment of the former upon the field of the latter. There was a gain of about 100,000 tons in the open-hearth rail output, with a total shrinkage in rail output of 23 per cent.

The shrinkage in pig iron was larger than was commonly supposed—8 per cent. This was greater proportionally than the shrinkage in steel production—5 per cent. The gain in wire rods is explained by the increasing demand for wire nails for nearly all uses. The decline in crucible steel production is surprising and significant. It was 18 per cent. This would indicate depression in the industries consuming this material, and probably a heavy falling off in exports of cutlery and edge tools, once made much of. That the shrinkage in tin and terne plates was only 4 per cent. shows that this industry is now pretty well established—or at least as well as it can be when so wholly dependent upon protection under the tariff. It certainly did not suffer as much from the interruption of the building trades as was commonly supposed.

The restriction of production which began during the second half of 1903 was checked in August and September, 1904. There is little reason to doubt that when the figures of 1904 and 1905 are compared, minus signs will be generally replaced with plus signs in front of percentages which will surprise the public. The demand throughout the present year has taxed productive facilities to the breaking point all along the line.

HE MAY GO.

The President has definitely accepted the resignation of Chief Engineer WALLACE. What has caused the violent rupture between Mr. WALLACE and the Administration? There may be many reasons, and one principal reason. Perhaps it is principally because in Mr. WALLACE'S judgment there should be a sea-level canal at Panama, and the Republican Party is not prepared to have one built.

To build a canal without locks would cost at least $50,000,000 in excess of the present appropriation. The matter troubled Secretary TAFT when in this city two months ago he said:

With the amount of money which has been appropriated for this work it would be impossible to construct a sea-level canal. For a sea canal I believe that at least an additional appropriation of $50,000,000 would be necessary.

That was said before the President's new Commission brilliantly scaled the tariff wall last month by announcing that it was "in duty bound to purchase machinery, supplies, &c., at the lowest possible price," that is, by free competition in the markets of the world. Perhaps the Commission thought that in saving at least $100,000,000 by this method it could build Mr. WALLACE'S sea canal well within the present appropriation. That this decision also forced with vividness upon the country the question of tariff reform was at first "very gratifying to the President," as The Tribune pronounced it, then came his recantation. Nevertheless The Sun, in its Washington dispatch on May 19 giving the first news of his humiliating surrender, recorded the sober belief of the President and the Secretary of War as to Panama as follows:

Personally, President ROOSEVELT and Secretary TAFT are credited with believing that authority to purchase ships and material in foreign and not merely in home markets should be vested in the canal administration, and they are also understood to be of the opinion that if this authority is taken away, thus restricting all purchases to the United States, the cost of building the canal will be greatly increased.

What is the situation? Mr. WALLACE adheres to his contention that the more permanent but also more expensive sea-level canal must be built. No one doubts what the Republican Congress will do with the Commission's expense saving and typically free trade proposal next Fall. It will cast it out neck and heels, and Mr. WALLACE, Mr. TAFT, Mr. ROOSEVELT, and everybody else understand this well. The tariff ghost will be laid, too, if a lock canal shall be decided upon. But should some one in authority insist that it be a canal built at sea level, and should an extra appropriation of $50,000,000 be called for to replenish the coffers of the Government tariff-protected grafters, then would the tariff issue be fairly launched anew before the country.

Perhaps Mr. WALLACE does not care to risk his well-earned professional reputation in the construction of a makeshift lock canal. He may go!

FANS IN THE SUBWAY.

The starting of electric fans in the subway has accomplished nothing of public advantage. Most likely until it is tried there will be some who will cherish the conviction that refrigeration will solve the problem. A valued correspondent, who claims the distinction of having suggested this method of procedure, courteously differs from the position taken by THE TIMES in a recent editorial comment, and says in a letter:

"While it is true that refrigeration of itself would accomplish no good if the air within the Subway was cooled and the operation stopped at that, the idea of the writer is that the continued pressure of air in the Subway, cooler than that on the surface, would tend to draw into the tunnel a supply of fresh outside air; that this result would be secured by refrigeration, for, like the influence of the moon on the tides, it would constitute a continuing regular force which would not be offset by counter currents caused by express trains. You are no doubt familiar with the ventilation of mines by furnaces. Why would not a reversal of this principle work equally well in the case under consideration?"

Simply because the effect of refrigeration would not be a continuing force to draw air into the Subway. It would do this until the air in the Subway was sufficiently dense to hold back the inflowing current, and then no more would come in. If it should fail thus to operate we can imagine the air compressed within it as in a caisson under the East River—but to do so would stretch the imagination beyond its elastic limit. The only way to get good air into the Subway is first to take an equal volume of bad air out of it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Pleading for the Buffalo.

Forest and Stream declares that "during the next session of Congress a strenuous effort should be made by all the people who have a respect for things American to induce the Government to acquire and care for all the remaining specimens of the American buffalo now alive and not in zoological collections." Execution of this plan would require the setting aside of several tracts of wild land in the Indian reservations, each large enough to support from sixty to seventy-five of the animals. The cost of fencing would be considerable, and each park would have to be guarded by about four men, employed the year round. The buffalo are now on the very verge of extermination, and the lives of those in private hands, as was recently shown by the Ranch 101 episode, hang by the slenderest of threads. The largest herd, of about 250 animals, is owned by MICHEL PABLO, a mixed-blood Indian on the Flathead Reservation, who is soon to lose his range by the opening of these lands to settlers, and he will then have to sell his buffalo, alive or dead, for what he can get. As Forest and Stream admits, the question is wholly one of sentiment. The buffalo is of no practical commercial value, and its fitness for longer survival in the wild state was long ago thoroughly disproved, while in domestication or semi-domestication the cost of its maintenance will always be far beyond any possible money return. It is, however, a creature legitimately interesting in various ways, all legitimate, and there is no doubt that the country can well afford for many years to come to utilize in the preservation of a few hundred of these distinctively American mammals the amount of land requisite for showing them in an approximation to their natural condition. A good deal of sloppy nonsense has been written about the "ruthless" warfare that in ten or fifteen years robbed the plains of countless herds, to the very small profit of a very few men, but it really was a piece of bad and stupid business, to say nothing of its moral and sentimental aspects, and the display now of a little intelligent regard for the survivors of the massacre, a little consideration for the pleasure and instruction of our successors in the land, would be a seemly manifestation of regret for the irreparable. The buffalo had to go under the working of a great natural law of which the reckless hunters were only the unconscious instruments of application, but we can get around this law, in a small way and for a short time, just as we get around others of its kind—in seeming, that is—and to do so would be diversely creditable to the country.

Italian as an "Elective."

Mr. J. N. FRANCOLINI, a member of the Board of Education in this city, has been moved to present for the consideration of that wise and august body a resolution making the study of the Italian language an "elective" in the elementary grades of the public schools, at least in the Italian quarters. The resolution has been referred to the Committee on Text Books and Studies—simply, we hope, for preservation as a remarkably good specimen of the suggestion-that-shouldn't-be-made. This is not to deny or even to question the virtues of the Italian people—the beauty, the glory, or the utility of the Italian language. We are, we think, civilized enough to appreciate all that quite as highly as the Commissioner does, and we are quite ready to admit that knowledge of Italian is, or would be, for any of us, native or foreign born, materially valuable as well as an elegant accomplishment. Certainly, if we could teach everything in the public schools, Italian would not be very far down on the list of things to be taught. If we were to make even a "second language" part of the curriculum, Italian would have its claims. Unfortunately, we can teach only a very few things there, and in the vast majority of cases must teach what we can in a time deplorably, almost desperately, short. In such circumstances, to give in such schools any time to any language except English is rather more than questionable public policy. And Mr. FRANCOLINI is especially desirous that Italian be taught in the Italian quarters! Why? Is it because the children in those quarters already know a thousand times more Italian than any public school could possibly give them, and that the shadow of excuse that might be imagined for teaching it in other parts of the city there fades quite away? Of course those are not his reasons. He has heard other ill-advised people clamoring to have the precious hours of scanty school days wasted on this or that language that used to be their own; he has seen some of them bring to bear enough "influence" to get the wasting actually started, and, naturally enough, though mistakenly more, he wanted "recognition" for the language that used to be his. If he will only think the matter over he will see as clearly as we do that the teaching he asks would be, not a favor to the children for whom he asks it, but a robbery of them—that they, particularly, need to hear all the English they can, to speak it as much as they can, and to identify themselves as quickly and as completely as they can in speech and spirit with the effective mass of American citizens.

Partitions in the Subway.

Again and again the suggestion is offered that the problem of ventilating the Subway could or might be solved by turning each track, by means of partitions, into a tube fitting the trains more or less closely, and so making the trains play the parts of pistons in cylinders. The idea has its attractions, and not impossibly it is a good one, but we suspect that it appeals to the engineer by its unquestionable mechanical efficiency rather than to the daily passenger who happens to have reflected on what his experiences would probably be as he sat in the partial vacuum by the creation of which the big piston would drag air after it through the tunnel. That experience might be not at all painful, and then again it just might be decidedly so. Certainly the passenger, whether he sat before or behind the tightest part of the piston, would not receive the instant and constant supply of "fresh" air for which he yearns, and it would take experiment to decide whether he would have the most—or least—fun in tunnel air compressed or expanded. The Subway would be ventilated, but would the passengers be sure to share the favor? Some who remained dubious after the confident assurances they received from eminent authority that the underground road would ventilate itself, now have their doubts of the partition plan, which is only a prophecy of much the same sort from much the same sort of a source.

Baseball in the Departments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called to the article on Page 9 of to-day's TIMES, headed "Good Government Jobs for Good Ball Tossers," and especially to the sixth paragraph, which states in substance that several laborers appeared on the pay rolls of this department who could not do much clerical work, but were terrors with the bat.

Your correspondent is sadly mixed in some of his statements. Not only has this department added no laborers to its rolls for the purpose of securing good ball players, but every man who has played on the team of the Department of Commerce and Labor is a regular employe of the department, and has been employed at least a full year in every case.

Secretary Metcalf, as well as all other officials of the department, has from the beginning taken a positive stand against all "recruiting," and the department will continue to maintain, as in the past, a strictly amateur team. Justice to Secretary Metcalf requires a prompt denial of the statement in the article referred to.

Your correspondent is also in error in intimating that the team of the District Commissioners' Office is a member of the Department League.

F. H. BOWEN,
Manager Baseball Team, Department of Commerce and Labor.
Washington, June 28, 1905.

The Compromise in Arcanum Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every effort to make insurance rates safe and as low as is consistent with safety is more desirable than to have any of the associations disband. I would suggest that the increased rates be applied to all those that join hereafter and that the old and present members of the Royal Arcanum be credited the amount of interest at 5 per cent. on all sums that they have heretofore paid; but in no case should the rate be reduced below those hereafter prevailing.

The old members that have paid for many years cannot reasonably object to this, and the new members know how much they are to pay when they join. The new rates should be high enough to make it a safe insurance for any contingency, and thus avoid special assessments; but if the latter are resorted to let them be according to the plan to allow interest at 5 per cent. on previous payments.

R. S. GUERNSEY.
New York, June 28, 1905.

Method of Labor at Panama.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why may not the Government employ men to work on the Panama Canal, paying them so much an hour for as many hours as they may agree to work, or by the piece on all work that may be practically done by piece work, entirely abandoning the "day" idea?

It must be conceded that the right to do this is granted by the Constitution of the United States and of every State of the Union.

The United States Constitution provides that no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts, which implies that within the limits of right, reason, and the moral law any contract may be made by and between any parties capable of contracting.

H. Y. C.
Brooklyn, June 28, 1905.

To Regulate Enthusiasm.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My wife asks me to suggest to you that a systematic effort be made, say through the press and patriotic associations, to direct and guide the "celebration" impulse of every young American by firework exhibitions in every park of the city, and that under proper care provision shall be made for individual or family displays. This would afford a proper vent for laudable patriotic enthusiasm, and would, it is hoped, secure for our streets, our property, and our lives a large measure of safety now in great danger.

J. H. H.
The Bronx, June 28, 1905.

A Chicago Necessity.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"Here, now," said the salesman, showing the garment to the customer, "is what we call our Chicago Summer overcoat. It is made of comparatively light material and a little longer than usual, as you see. When the mercury makes a sudden drop of thirty or forty degrees all you have to do is to fold the skirt of it up underneath, fasten it with these buttons, and you have a snug reefer, guaranteed to keep you warm in the coldest weather. They're going like hot cakes."

BIG TREASURY DEFICIT.

Is $24,500,000, Exceeding Secretary's Estimate by $6,500,000.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A statement of the operations of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending to-morrow was made public to-day. An interesting item is that showing that pension payments have fallen off almost $1,000,000. The figures were: 1904, $142,600,000; 1905, $141,700,000.

The Treasury deficiency for the year will be approximately $24,500,000. The last report of the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the deficiency at $18,000,000.

The receipts for the year have been about $543,000,000, more by $2,000,000 than the estimate. The expenditures have been $567,500,000, or about $8,500,000 more than was estimated. The month of June just closing yielded a surplus of nearly $13,000,000 and reduced the deficiency from $37,000,000.

A comparison of the receipts of this year with those of the preceding year shows remarkably small changes. Customs receipts for 1904 were approximately $262,000,000, for this year approximately $261,500,000. Internal revenue receipts for 1904 were $232,400,000; for 1905, $233,500,000. Miscellaneous receipts in 1904 were $40,700,000; in 1905, $48,000,000.

Civil and miscellaneous expenditures in 1904, excluding payment for the right of way of the Panama Canal and the loan to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, were $132,400,000; this year, $147,200,000, an increase of $15,000,000, more than half in the postal deficiency. War Department expenditures in 1904 were $115,300,000; this year, $122,400,000; Navy Department, 1904, $102,800,000; 1905, $117,300,000; Indians, 1904, $10,400,000; 1905, $14,600,000.

SPANISH VIEW OF CUBA'S RISE

Madrid Paper Frankly Gives Credit to the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—A Spanish view of Cuba's recent progress is set forth in the España Economica y Financiera, published in Madrid, a copy of which has just been received by the Department of Commerce and Labor. A translation of the article in part follows:

"The progress that has been made will be best shown by a comparison of the state of the island before the proclamation of the republic and that which has prevailed since.

"From 1888 to 1893 the average budget of Cuba was $24,000,000. The budget for 1905-6 is $25,370,512. The difference is small, but it must be remembered that in colonial days $6,000,000 were expended on the army, $1,600,000 for the navy, $1,000,000 for sinecures, about $500,000 for ecclesiastical obligations, and $11,000,000 for the interest on the debt.

"In 1895, under the colonial régime, there were in the island 304 public schools and 740 private schools. According to the recent message of President Palma there were in the republic in 1903-4 3,472 primary schools and 72 special schools, a total of 3,544. This number subsequently rose to 3,605.

"Wagon roads had to be constructed on the island to make connection between points of production and points of shipment. For this purpose the republican budget appropriates $2,000,000; the Spanish administration left that work to the producer's machete.

"For a quarter of a century the Spanish administration kept planning a railway between Santa Clara and Santiago de Cuba. Under republican government a private company, the Cuba Railroad Company, has established railway connection between the east and the west of the island in two years and a half. Without independence the 435 miles of the Central Railway, the sure vanguard of a period of prosperity, would not exist."

THE MUSICAL ART SCHOOL.

M. Giraudet and Sigismund Stojovski Engaged as Teachers.

Dr. Frank Damrosch, director of the new School of Musical Art in this city founded by James Loeb, with an endowment of $500,000, has announced two more of the teaching force. On his recent trip to Europe he engaged for the pianoforte department Sigismund Stojovski, and for the vocal department Alfred Giraudet. Both are of Paris, although M. Giraudet has recently spent some time teaching in Boston.

Work is going on rapidly in the historic old Benox mansion at Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street, fitting it for the use of the school, which will open early in October. A feature of the building will be the kitchen and dining room. Here the Faculty and pupils will have luncheon, as they do in the Royal College of Music in London, where all gather daily to discuss their work.

TRUST COMPANIES' REPORT.

First Quarterly Statement Shows $123,408,465 Gain in Resources.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 29.—On June 7, when the State Superintendent of Banks made his call for the first quarterly statement by the trust companies of New York under the law of this year, the aggregate resources were $1,487,424,480, a gain of $123,408,465 over Jan. 1, 1905, and of $278,973,450 over July 1, 1904.

The total loaned on bonds and mortgages was $83,956,364, an increase of $19,406,434 over January and of $22,731,905 over July 1, 1904. The amount of stock and bond investments was $341,661,738, or $45,998,574 more than in January, and $65,636,826 than in July last year.

DR. LORIMER'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. Tupper Will Preach His First Sermon Next Sunday.

The Rev. Kerr Boyce Tupper has accepted the call of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, to succeed the late Rev. George C. Lorimer.

He will preach his first sermons in the church on Sunday.

More Customs Men for Busy Season.

Charles T. Riotte, William J. Hare, George W. Wolf, Frank J. Mullen, and Arthur J. Charters have been appointed additional Examiners, at $1,800 a year each, to appraise dutiable goods found in steamboat passengers' baggage. They will serve four months, beginning July 1. The appointments are made to provide ample force during the busy season, which promises to break the record in the number of incoming passengers.

Hopeless Case.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Mr. Sapphedd—Charlie Hiroll has actually disgraced his family by going into trade.

Miss Sulfuric—Let me see, he had already committed forgery, embezzlement, and one or two other things, had he not?

Mr. Sapphedd—Yes.

Miss Sulfuric—Well, what could you expect of a fellow like that?

WHERE THEY'RE AT.

Oh Summer girls, gay Summer girls,
I search for you in vain
Upon the rugged mountain slope,
Or wandering down the lane.
I'd never know you were alive,
Nor see your smiling faces,
Unless I took an auto ride
And caught you at the races.

EDWIN TRACEY.

OUR NAVAL POWER CITED IN WARNING TO COMMONS

Sir John Colomb Urges Against Curtailing Expenditures.

PACIFIC THE DANGER SPOT

Admiralty Secretary Refuses Information as to New Battleships—Says Programme Is Adequate.

LONDON, June 29.—During the discussion of the naval estimates in the House of Commons to-day Edmund Robertson, Liberal, formerly Civil Lord of the Admiralty, asked for further information concerning the new battleships. Mr. Pretyman, Secretary of the Admiralty, declined for strategic reasons to give particulars, but said Great Britain proposed to lead and not follow in naval construction.

Sir John Colomb, Conservative, formerly a Captain in the Royal Marine Artillery, said he did not agree with the Opposition speakers that the time had come when naval expenditure might be reduced. On the contrary everything pointed to the necessity for keeping up naval strength. The real question was "Who is going to rule the Pacific?"

President Roosevelt said the United States intended to rule the Pacific, and the United States was giving every sign that this was her intention by the extraordinary increase in her naval power.

No one believed that the Anglo-Japanese alliance would last forever. Great Britain looked with dread and horror to a rupture with the United States, but she could not shut her eyes to the fact that ruptures had occurred between the most friendly nations. What was being done, he asked, to remind Canada and the British colonies of their responsibilities.

Secretary Pretyman in reply said Great Britain did not desire the mastery of any sea beyond securing an equal opportunity for British trade interests without fear or favor. To say that Great Britain desired the mastery of the Pacific or any other sea might give a false impression. The British warships in the Pacific were sufficient for the needs of British trade interests as far as could be foreseen for a very long time to come.

URGE HUMPHREY FOR PLACE.

Friends Favor Him for Apointment on State Railway Commission.

Since the announcement of Gov. Higgins that he would appoint a practical railroad man to the fifth place on the State Railroad Commission, friends of William A. Humphrey, Chief of Police of the New York Central, have started a movement among the railroad men in his behalf. It has already made such headway that Mr. Humphrey is now believed to be the chief rival of John Lundrigan of Buffalo for the appointment.

Humphrey is a railroad man of twenty-two years' experience. He has been a trainman, fireman, conductor, acting trainmaster, detective, special agent, and for some years has been at the head of the Central's secret service. The regard with which Mr. Humphrey is held among the railroad men is attested by a diamond badge which was presented to him by the railroad men when he was appointed to his present position. His friends say he will have more indorsements from practical railroad men than can be obtained by any other candidate.

Another advantage which Mr. Humphrey will have in his candidacy is the fact that he is well known to the Republican politicians of the State. He has had charge of the secret service arrangements for every tour made of New York by any politician of prominence since the campaign of Blaine and Logan. He was in charge of the railroad secret service force during the trip which President McKinley made to Buffalo, and saved the President from being attacked by Czolgosz at Niagara Falls.

Czolgosz, when incarcerated after the assassination at Buffalo, admitted that but for Humphrey he would have made an attempt to shoot Mr. McKinley at Niagara.

It is expected that Gov. Higgins will send the appointment of the additional Railroad Commissioner and also of the third member of the State Lighting Commission to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of James R. Sheffield to the Senate when that body reconvenes Monday, July 10.

RULES FOR HOOKER CASE.

Bar Associations to be Prosecutors, Committee Decides.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, June 29.—The joint sub-committee of the Senate and Assembly today agreed on the procedure in the trial of Justice Warren B. Hooker, which is to begin on Monday, July 10, before the Legislature in joint session in the Assembly Chamber. The case is the first attempt in the history of the State to remove a Judge by concurrent resolution.

The Lieutenant Governor is to preside, or in his absence the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the Assembly, or the majority leader of the Assembly, in the order named. The presiding officer is to make rulings in the same manner as a Judge, but it is provided that an appeal from any ruling of his may be had if twenty members of the Legislature rise to demand a vote on an appeal. To set aside the ruling, a majority of the quorum of each branch must so vote.

A resolution was adopted that the rules of evidence be followed, "as far as practicable." There was a good deal of contention over that point. Counsel for Justice Hooker objected to the words "as far as practicable."

It was agreed that the Bar Associations responsible for bringing the charges should be represented by counsel at the joint hearing. They will be the real prosecutors. The joint Judiciary Committee will be represented by Henry E. Coman, formerly Deputy Attorney General.

The right of members of the Legislature to interrupt the proceedings is not abrogated. It is provided that if a majority of the quorum of each branch shall so vote any member may be heard for five minutes on any point which may arise.

When evidence and arguments have been heard, the two houses will meet in their respective chambers, where such debate as may be agreed on may be had before the final vote.

The transcript stenographic report of proceedings is to be furnished daily to each member of the Legislature, and if any member is prevented from being present in Albany the transcript will be mailed to him.

Mutual Alliance Trust Changes.

The board of Directors of the Mutual Alliance Trust Company has accepted the resignation of Charles Dittman, Treasurer of the company, to take effect on July 1. W. F. H. Koelsch, Assistant Secretary of the company, has been appointed Treasurer, and Gilbert S. Mott and Webb Floyd Assistant Secretaries.

ROOSEVELT REWARDS TWO BRAVE SEAMEN

Watch for Capt. Durie, Whose Men Went to Southard's Aid.

AND GLASSES FOR HIS MATE

Gold Medals Await Four Other Seamen Who Won Fame Last February—Presentation by Consul.

Capt. James Durie, skipper of the Lillie of the Donald Steamship Company's Port Antonio Line, was summoned to the British Consulate yesterday afternoon. There Sir Percy Sanderson, the Consul-General, presented to him a gold watch, the gift of President Roosevelt, as a token of recognition of Capt. Durie's gallantry in saving the crew of the American schooner Ida C. Southard last February.

The man of the sea looked embarrassed as he examined his new timepiece in a case of 18-carat gold and read the inscription:

"From the President of the United States to James Durie, Captain of the British steamer Lillie, in recognition of his humane services in effecting the rescue of the Captain and crew of the American schooner Ida M. Southard, abandoned at sea Feb. 9, 1905."

There were tears in the eyes of the Captain as he placed the watch in his pocket, but he was born a Scotchman, so he merely said in reply that it was a very easy way to earn a watch.

Second Mate Stanley Cooper of South Shields, England, who commanded the lifeboat that went to the rescue, received from the President binoculars of the finest and latest design. On them was a silver plate with the same wording as that on the Captain's watch, with only the change in name. Others who were in the boat that saved the men and women on the Ida M. Southard were Oscar Francis, boatswain, and three able-bodied seamen—Janele, Jacobson, and Simonsen. They are now in far-away ports, but bound sooner or later to reach New York. When they do each of them will receive a handsome gold medal with an inscription similar to those on the tokens given to their Captain and second mate.

The log book of the steamer Lillie on Feb. 9 records the rescues in this simple way:

"9 A. M.—Fresh winds, rough sea running.

"11 A. M.—Cloudy; heavy, confused seas.

"3 P. M.—Sighted what appeared to be a derelict, bearing E. S.-E. Kept away to see if any people on board. Found she was flying a signal of distress. Kept up to her and asked if they wished to leave the ship, and the answer was 'Yes.' Seeing they had lost their large boat, and as there was a heavy cross sea, got out our starboard lifeboat and manned her with the second officer, boatswain, and three A. B.'s, who went to the schooner and brought Captain, mate, two females, cook, and four sailors back without accident.

5 P. M.—All on board, went full speed, and kept course."

"It was a pretty bit of business," said Hans Jansen yesterday afternoon on board the Lillie, "and the Captain deserves that watch for the nicest bit of seamanship you ever saw. I was at the wheel, when I sighted the schooner through the fog. Wasn't exactly a fog, sort of haze with the waves fighting one another, the wind playing funny tricks with the water. The schooner was about seven knots away to starboard. Nothing was standing but a part of her foremast. I spoke to the Captain and we moved to her, near enough that we could see that she had the Stars and Stripes upside down. The waves were washing over her and the crew, with two women, who afterward proved to be the sisters of the steward, were in what was left of the rigging.

"The Captain swung around to windward, so that our steel vessel would act as a breakwater, and then he called for volunteers. Every man aboard wanted to go, and then he assigned the second mate, the first being down with rheumatism, to take charge of our big boat. Then he picked out Boatswain Brancis, a Greek, and a good one, and then Janele, a Norwegian; Jacobson and Simonsen, another Swede—all able-bodied seamen. The Greek was not so big, but a great fellow at the oars. Janele is the tallest, slimmest man you ever saw, but don't get much comfort in his berth, because he is broad enough across the shoulders for two berths. Simonsen is so much bigger that you would think he would swamp a boat.

"We went as near as possible to save them from the wind. They got the people off in nice shape, and then it was a question if they ever could get back. They swung around the stern of the foundering schooner, with us acting as a wind shield, and then the Captain orders full speed to leeward, so that they just drifted to us.

"There was never prettier seamanship, and the American President made no mistake in sending the presents. Most of us are going down to Coney Island to-night—that is, as many of us as can get off—and we're going to drink to the health, long life, and prosperity of Capt. Durie, his men, and Theodore Roosevelt."

BROKER-JUROR OFF DUTY.

Helps Decide Woman Guilty of Manslaughter While Getting Quotations.

Barton S. Castles, the cotton broker, who while acting as juror in the trial before Judge Foster, in General Sessions, of Emma Nash for the murder of Joshua Whitehurst, has been receiving quotations on the cotton market by permission of the court, may now go back to the Cotton Exchange. At 7 o'clock last evening the jury brought in a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

Throughout the day Castles, who has revolutionized conditions with relation to jury duty, continued to receive messages from his firm in the Exchange district. A few minutes before noon October cotton tumbled 20 points. Castles maintained his composure, despite the earnest gaze of the Judge, who first read all the messages brought in for the juror, and who had of course learned of the break before Castles perused the message.

Many of the court attendants began yesterday to take an interest in the cotton market, and at noon eagerly read the newspapers, to find out, if they could, what the juror had been making or losing in the morning.

Nobody voiced the opinion that Castles was losing any of the points in the case, yet there were lawyers about the Criminal Courts Building who said they believed that the unusual procedure might be ground for an appeal.

About the time messages for Castles ceased to arrive yesterday afternoon the case was given to the jury.

BEEF TRUST DISCLOSURES.

Witness Impressed the President, Who Sent Him to Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—W. D. Miles, formerly confidential man of Armour & Co. at Kansas City, and a protégé of the late P. D. Armour, has given the Federal Grand Jury such information about the Beef Trust that that body will, it is said, be able to indict at least twenty-five Beef Trust heads and employes.

This information it appears was first divulged by Miles to Attorney General Moody who took him afterward to President Roosevelt and made him repeat his story in all its detail. Mr. Roosevelt was so impressed with it that he sent Miles on here and his evidence was given to the Grand Jury.

WHISKERS DIDN'T HIDE HIM.

Posenier Is Seized by Cohen, Whose Diamonds Vanished Years Ago.

When Bernard Cohen of 1,515 Lexington Avenue went out for a walk last night with his wife and two children the memory of the loss of a pair of diamond earrings which he had intended to present to his bride five years ago was almost as fresh as if it had all happened yesterday. Just as the Cohens reached One Hundred and Fourth Street Cohen shouted excitedly:

"There he is—there's Ike Posenier now! I'll catch him!"

He rushed across the street, collared a bewhiskered individual and yelled for help. A policeman responded, and the captive was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, with the Cohens following close in his wake.

"Five years ago I was about to marry," said Cohen, "and I had purchased a pair of earrings for $250 to give to my bride. I didn't know whether or not I had paid too much for them; so I gave them to my friend, Isaac Posenier, because I thought he was an expert in such matters, to have them tested and weighed.

"That was the last I saw of Posenier and the diamonds until to-night. Here he is.

"He has grown whiskers and has been in Europe, but I recognized him quick enough."

The man admitted that he was Isaac Posenier of 113 East Fourth Street. He denied Cohen's charge, and said that he had only been in America three months. He was locked up.

BANKERS AND HIGH FINANCE.

State Supervisors Talk of a Federal Corporation Law.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—In an extemporaneous address on "Overcapitalization" to the National Association of State Bank Supervisors to-day, Congressman Charles E. Littlefield declared that Maine has "the most vicious corporation laws of any of the States," and outlined a bill for Federal supervision of corporations which he will introduce at the next session of Congress. The relations of banks and trust companies, with the financing of overcapitalized enterprises, furnished the subject of a lively discussion.

Justice L. A. Emery of Ellsworth, Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Maine, on "Governmental Supervision of Business," said in part:

"The startling revelations in the management of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, raising fears in the minds of millions of people depending on their life insurance policies for the comfort of their families and their own old age, are evidence of the need of governmental control."

Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks of New York State, speaking of "Interest on Commercial Deposits," said:

"My observation leads me to believe that there are more banking failures directly traceable to exorbitant rates of interest paid upon deposits than to any other one cause. In my own State we have communities where the banks pay as high as 4 per cent. on a large proportion of their deposits.

"You must convince the public that you hold the safety of depositors, the soundness and conservatism of your institution, as of more importance than the payment of dividends. I would rather have a large surplus as an attraction to draw business than the most persistent personal solicitation, the payment of dividends, or even the payment of interest on deposits."

BANK MUST YIELD A COPY.

Stockholder Is Entitled to List of Stockholders—Mandamus Issued.

A mandamus was issued yesterday upon a decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court ordering the officers of the Consolidated National Bank to permit Joseph W. Lorge to make a copy of the list of the bank's stockholders. The decision was written by Justice Hatch, and concurred in by the full bench of five Judges.

Mr. Lorge is a stockholder of the bank, and is a dealer in bank securities. When he attempted to make a copy of the list of stockholders the right was denied him.

The Appellate Division held that he is entitled to make a copy notwithstanding his admission that it is to be used for stock-trading purposes.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander Rutherfurd are booked to sail next Wednesday for Europe on the Oceanic. They will make an automobile tour through France, Switzerland, and Italy, and have arranged to leave Naples for this country on Nov. 3. On their arrival here their yacht Irma will be put in commission, and they will cruise during the Winter in West Indian waters, going South as far as the Orinoco River.

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James De Wolf Cutting and R. De Sallier du Pin were among those sailing yesterday on La Lorraine. Mr. Cutting's mother is now in Paris. Sailing on the Teutonic, among others, were Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Du Vivier, (Miss Delmonico,) whose marriage took place a few weeks ago.

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C. Wentworth Dilke, son of Sir Charles W. Dilke, is booked to sail for England in the latter part of July. He will be at Tuxedo over the week end.

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Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, who are on their way here from Europe, are to spend the Summer at Newport. Their cottage there has been closed several seasons.

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It is quite probable that the Dutch Count, Limburg Stirum, who was so much in evidence here last Winter and early Spring, will not soon return to this country, or, if he does return, that he will bring a bride with him. His engagement to a Mme. de Pena of Paris is announced from abroad. The Count was a notable figure on opera nights and on coaching trips.

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Mrs. Herbert Parsons will spend the Summer at Newport with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews.

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Mrs. Bainbridge S. Clark will spend part of the Summer at Richfield Springs. Mrs. de Acosta and Miss de Acosta are already there.

KATZ—LYONS.

At the Hotel Astor last evening Herman Katz was married to Miss Louise Lyons, daughter of Mrs. Theresa Lyons of 1,864 Seventh Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. Grossman in the yacht room.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Richard Mansfield will begin his season in October at the Grand Opera House, Chicago. His first production will be one of an unusually interesting character—the first performance in English of Frederick Schiller's great play, "Don Carlos."

F. F. Proctor has made an important addition to his circuit of theatres in the acquisition of the Griswold Opera House, Troy. The character of the playhouse will be similar to the theatres in this city under Mr. Proctor's management.

A musical prodigy, Willie Eckstein, called "the boy Paderewski," has been discovered by the Wistaria Grove managers and will make his début at that roof garden next Monday. The managers say that his playing is marvelous and that he is capable of performing on the violin, 'cello, flute ocarina, and cornet as well as on the piano.

Tessie McCoy was a spectator instead of a performer at the Hippodrome last night. After dining with friends, she started for the show on an Eighth Avenue car, which was blockaded. Her place was taken by Oliver North, whose performance Miss McCoy watched with interest from a front seat.

SECRETS OF 606 GIRLS OF THE NORMAL TOLD

Knocks for Every One of Them, Too, but No Bruises.

LUNCHEON AT THE ASTOR

The Largest Class Felt Entitled to This Innovation—Gusts of Laughter at Class Day Exercises.

Bursts of applause and peals of laughter echoed from the old red brick, ivy-covered walls of the Normal College buildings at Sixty-eighth Street and Lexington Avenue yesterday afternoon. After the serious graduation exercises of Wednesday evening the 606 girl graduates were celebrating class day, running it entirely by themselves and telling secrets.

No one would have doubted that it was a day of feminine administration. The exercises began nearly an hour past scheduled time, and started without an apology. There was some excuse for this in the unusual festivity of the class day luncheon, which was held at noon at the Hotel Astor. This was an innovation and extravagance to which the largest class the college has ever graduated felt itself entitled. Previous classes have always had their class luncheons served by caterers in the college building.

The class day gathering which filled the big hall yesterday was gayly clad. The last will and testament of 1905 read, "We bequeath our caps and gowns to the class of 1906," and every graduate of this year was out in a frivolous light frock. The graduates' appearance the class statistician gave in figures, a record received by the class itself with audible cheerfulness. Here is the Normal College girl of 1905 as she looks to herself:

Normal height, 5 feet 5 inches.
Normal waist, 20 inches.
Normal foot, 4A.
Normal age, sweet sixteen.

In addition to this the pompadour was found to be the favorite method of dressing the hair, varying in height, normal and abnormal, from 4 to 8 inches. The most popular girl is the class President, Miss Florence Cornell, with a close second in Miss "Buddie" Madeline Lee. Miss Nellie Claren is the class beauty, and Miss Helen Eichhold "the most stylish girl of naughty-five." Miss Helen Bain stood for the brains of the class.

Presentations, or "knocks," as the girls called them, were the feature of the afternoon. There was a "knock" for every one of the 606 girls. They went up to get them singly, in pairs, or by the half dozen. The pair presentation was the most popular. A tall, pretty, plump girl in blue was called in front with a tiny one in lavender. Around the neck of the tall and plump one was strung a big placard, which read:

"My mother feeds me on Fattem's milk."

The one on the little girl read:

"I wish mine did."

They gave the vain girls mirrors, the sleepy ones little bedsteads, the girl with a little voice a big megaphone to make it bigger, and her companion a little megaphone to make her voice smaller. A lot of hungry girls carried off a big market basket filled with great stalks of uncooked rhubarb.

All of the "knocks" were taken in good spirit, the recipients laughing as hard as any one.

In relating class history they told intimate secrets about engagement rings and future honeymoon trips, and obliged the girls as their names were called to stand in their chairs and face the audience.

"It would be a good idea to hold these meetings once a month before the teachers and professors," President Hunter told the girls after they had finished their secret telling. "They would learn a great deal they did not know about you, as I have. One of the things I have learned is that, while the Board of Directors thought it was preparing you for teachers, you were really getting ready to take classes of one. Be sure not to let this one pupil get the upper hand. See that there is at least was delivered by Miss Regina A. Cannon.

At the close of the indoor exercises the class ivy was planted on the campus by the class President, and the ivy oration was made by Miss Regina A. Cannon.

REAR ADMIRAL ALLEN DEAD.

Entered the Navy as an Engineer in 1859—Retired in 1902.

Rear Admiral Louis J. Allen, United States Navy, retired, died yesterday noon of paralysis at the home of his daughter, Mrs. George A. Ludin, at 229 West Ninety-seventh Street. He was sixty-six years old. Besides Mrs. Ludin, Admiral Allen leaves another daughter, Mrs. Duncan B. Harrison of New York and Baltimore, and a widow, who is a daughter of the late Richard George Berford.

The body of Admiral Allen will be buried in the family cemetery at Arlington, Va. The day for the funeral services, which will be private, has not been decided upon.

Admiral Allen was born in Baltimore in 1840. He was descended on his mother's side from Jacob Strembach, who fought in the Revolutionary War, and from Jacob Strembach's son of the same name, who fought in the war of 1812. On his father's side Admiral Allen traced his ancestry back to a Lieut. Allen of the English Army.

Having graduated from St. Mary's Academy at Emmitsburg, Md., Louis J. Allen entered the navy in 1859. He was then the youngest engineer in the service. In each case at the time of receiving the appointments he was the youngest Third Assistant Engineer, Senior Engineer, Captain, and Rear Admiral in the service.

During the civil war First Assistant Engineer Allen served on various vessels in the blockade along the lower Atlantic Coast, and participated in several attacks on the forts around Charleston, S. C. He was on the steam sloop Adirondack when it was wrecked there, but he and the others on board escaped without injury.

As Senior Engineer on the double-ender Monocacy he started on a trip to China in 1866, but was stricken with yellow fever on the way. For a short time he was instructor in engineering at the Annapolis Naval Academy. During the Spanish war he was at the Mare Island Navy Yard as Chief Engineer. He was promoted to a Captaincy in 1899 and retired with the rank and title of Rear Admiral in 1902.

He was a member of the Veteran Corps of Artillery and New York Society of 1812, Continental Society of the War of 1812, Sons of the Revolution, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army of the Republic, and the Union Club.

FOUR FALL WITH TRAPEZE.

A Guy Rope Hook Had Snapped on the Wistaria Roof Garden.

The Four Lukens were doing a trapeze act in Wistaria Grove last night. One of the steel hooks fastening the main guy rope of the safety net suddenly snapped. The apparatus, trapeze and all, came crashing down on the stage.

The four performers escaped without serious injury. The head of one of the men was cut. Another was slightly bruised. The audience seemed more scared than the performers.

BANG! AND OFF WENT CASEY.

Leading to the Greatest Runaway-Suicide Dash the Park Ever Saw.

Particularly summery the Plaza looked yesterday afternoon with the sunlight glinting on the big hotels on the east side, the long cool shadows stretching from the west, and the constant traffic of pedestrians, equestriennes, carriages, and automobiles.

Then came a report like the crack of a revolver. A wreath of blue smoke curled upward from a victoria. The horses attached to it threw back their ears and bolted toward Central Park.

There was a vision of a man falling to the bottom of the carriage; then the driverless vehicle shot into the Park, pursued by two mounted policemen, three foot policemen, and a score of excited men.

"Fashionable suicide!" said some one.

The crowd grew. The crowd ran. The mounted policemen galloped. The driverless carriage rushed down the Park drive. An Arsenal Station policeman nerved himself for something heroic, and succeeded in stopping the runaways. Then John Casey sat up in the bottom of the victoria.

"Did yez see me hat?" he said, putting his bare head over the edge of the carriage.

"What's the matter with you?" asked the Arsenal policeman.

"Take the pistol from him!" gasped the foremost mounted policeman.

"Pithol?" said Casey. "Who foired thot pithol, annyway?"

"You did," said the mounted policeman. "Get in, Bill, and see if he's got it."

"Hold on!" cried Casey, as the Arsenal policeman climbed into the victoria. An admiring crowd gathered around the mounted policemen, who majestically held the head of one of the horses.

"I don't know phwat it's all about," Casey protested, "but I know this. There wuz a bang an' I flopped off me sate into the back av the caravan. But I don't know who fired the pisthol."

Casey's story was believed because of the look of blank amazement on his broad face. The policemen and the crowd accompanied him back to the Plaza, where a cabman was leaning against the railing in front of the Vanderbilt mansion and trying to stop laughing.

"That was the funniest thing I ever see," said the cabman. "We was all standin' in the carriage line there when the bubble—the gasoline gig—the auter—in front of Casey's rig went off. That was yer suicide."

PARK SHEEP SOLD OFF.

But Jack the Braw Collie's There, A-Waitin' for Muir.

Old Jim Conway, Central Park's shepherd, was sad yesterday afternoon. So was Jack, his Scotch collie, which J. Pierpont Morgan presented to the city as a sheep dog.

"Jack and I have our blue day every Summer," said the shepherd. "All the young lambs that Jack and I have been lookin' after since they opened their eyes last March an' April was sold this mornin'. They brought good prices. There were twelve ewes, an' they went for $15.50 each, while twenty little rams went for $4. But our friends have left us. They've gone now all over the country to farmers, who bought them as prize stock for breedin'. They was all Dorset stock, you know.

"They sold ole Buttinsky, the four-year-old ram, too. I liked Buttinsky; he had an artistic temperament, an' some things jarred him; but I liked him. Jack here had several scraps wi' him, but just as Buttinsky an' Jack was gettin' to an understandin' 'long comes Mr. Day, the city auctioneer, an' sells him for $26.50. Old Butt didn't naif like it. He looked disgusted, an' but for Jack here he would have acted disgusted. I could see that wi' half an eye. Then they sold the wool off the old ladies. Got $116 for it.

"But, anyway, Jack's left. Jack's a good dog, even if he does talk Gaelic. By the way, it was a wet day when he come here an' the man that brought him f'm Mr. Morgan said something like, 'Flooch, flooch.' Right away Jack got them sheep under cover.

"After a bit I found Jack didn't understand much English, an' as he wasn't as wise to the sign language as he is now, when I wanted the sheep driv' up quick, I said, 'Flooch, flooch.' Jack turned in his tail, flattened his purty ears, got them sheep under the shade o' the trees, then got under a Summer seat himself. I found out since that 'Flooch, flooch' is Gaelic for 'It's an awful wet day.' But it's all the Gaelic I know, an' it means 'Get in the sheep' to Jack.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Philip Waldheimer.

Philip Waldheimer, a criminal lawyer, who figured as associate counsel in many notable cases, died yesterday morning at his home, 33 East Tenth Street. He was of counsel for Nan Patterson in that celebrated trial. Mr. Waldheimer was fifty-seven years old. He leaves a widow and two married sisters, one of whom is the wife of Ira Leo Bamberger of Brooklyn. The burial will be in the Hebrew plot of Evergreen Cemetery.

Jeremiah J. Hoff.

Jeremiah J. Hoff, an old resident of Springfield, N. J., died at his home there Wednesday night of apoplexy. He was born in Hunterdon County sixty-nine years ago, and served in the Thirty-first New Jersey Volunteers during the civil war. He had been a member of the Millburn Baptist Church for forty years, was a Republican, and had been a Justice of the Peace and an Assessor. He was also a census enumerator. A widow and two daughters survive him.

J. Walter Wood.

J. Walter Wood, a retired banker died at his residence, 271 Ridgewood Road, South Orange, yesterday of pneumonia. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, seventy-three years ago, and his ancestors for several generations were prominent in Scotland as merchants and bankers. Mr. Wood came to the United States with his parents in 1845. He was graduated from Columbia College, and formed a partnership with his brother-in-law under the name of Wood & Redmond, which later became J. Walter Wood & Co. He retired from business in 1878. A wife, three daughters, and a son survive him. The funeral services will be held this afternoon in the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, of which he was a founder.

Richard T. Lowndes, Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 29.—Richard T. Lowndes, Jr., of Clarksburg, son of ex-Gov. Lowndes, died at his home today. He collapsed under an anaesthetic while undergoing an operation for blood poisoning which developed from a slight injury on his hand.

Mr. Lowndes, who was thirty-four years old, was a graduate of Yale.

Eugene V. Connett.

Eugene V. Connett, a leader in the hat trade of the country, died Wednesday at his home on Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., after an illness of two years following an operation for intestinal trouble. He was sixty-nine years old, and leaves a wife, Mrs. Sophia Rutan Connett, whom he married forty-seven years ago, and four sons.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM GARDAM, who was killed in the fire at 4,023 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, was the founder of the firm of William Gardam & Son, now a corporation, makers of drill presses and general machinists, in New York. He was born at Leeds, England, over eighty years ago. Mr. Gardam was an expert in his business and an inventor of note. He leaves a widow, two sons, and one daughter.

JAMES T. WAFER, who was for seventeen years chief telegraph operator in the Brooklyn Fire Department, died yesterday at Phillipsport, N. Y., where he went for the benefit of his health. He was born in 1837 in Brooklyn, and as a boy and young man worked as a messenger in the Oil Exchange and as a reporter on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

GEORGE B. CHANDLER died at Manchester, N. H., yesterday, aged seventy-two. Mr. Chandler was President of the Amoskeag National Bank and Treasurer of the Amoskeag and People's Savings Banks, and of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company.

SOME NEW BOOKS WHICH ARE GOOD

FICTION

The Marriage of William Ashe. By Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD. The most notable novel in recent fiction. Illustrated $1.50

Fond Adventures. By MAURICE HEWLETT. Tales of the youth of the world 1.50

The Tyranny of the Dark. By HAMLIN GARLAND. A striking departure from modern fiction into the region of the occult. Illustrated 1.50

The Vicissitudes of Evangeline. By ELINOR GLYN. A twin-sister volume to "The Visits of Elizabeth" .. 1.50

The Accomplice. By FREDERICK TREVOR HILL. A novel of mystery along lines new to fiction 1.50

The Slanderers. By WARWICK DEEPING. A story of modern life with romantic setting 1.50

Miss Bellard's Inspiration. By W. D. HOWELLS. A summer episode in which the course of true love takes a novel turn 1.50

The Bell in the Fog. By GERTRUDE ATHERTON. Short stories suggestive of Poe and Maupassant 1.25

The Second Wooing of Salina Sue. By RUTH McENERY STUART. A delightful succession of comedies and tragedies of the Southland 1.25

The Dryad. By JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY. A mediaeval tale full of charm and surprises 1.50

The Club of Queer Trades. By G. K. CHESTERTON. Ingenious, fantastic stories for lovers of mystery tales. Illustrated 1.25

The Ultimate Passion. By PHILIP VERRILL MIGHELS. The latest novel by the author of "Bruver Jim's Baby" 1.50

Down to the Sea. By MORGAN ROBERTSON. Sea stories brimming with humor and redolent of sea salt 1.25

The Courtship of a Careful Man. By E. S. MARTIN. Clever stories of Cupid's present-day methods. Illustrated 1.25

Sanna. By M. E. WALLER. A delightful romance of old Nantucket 1.50

The Silence of Mrs. Harrold. By S. M. GARDENHIRE. Wall Street and the Theatrical Trust in a mystifying plot 1.50

POETRY

Swinburne's Complete Poems. In six volumes. Including his latest pieces. Per set ..... net 12.00

Selene. By AMELIE RIVES. Recounting the love of Diana for Endymion ..... net 1.20

JUVENILES

Jimmy Brown Trying to Find Europe. By W. L. ALDEN. A brand-new Jimmy Brown book ..... .60

The Blockaders. By JAMES BARNES. Stories of boy adventures ..... .60

Little Precious. By GERTRUDE SMITH. The latest adventures of Janey and Josie and Joe. Illustrated net 1.50

Josephine. By ELLEN DOUGLAS DELAND. A story for girls. Illustrated 1.25

River-land. By ROBERT W. CHAMBERS. Describing in story fashion animal life in streams. Handsomely illustrated in color by Elizabeth Shippen Green ..... net 1.50

London Mews. By CATHERINE JANVIER. A book of pictures and rhymes about cats ..... net 1.50

The Blue Dragon. By KIRK MUNROE. A boy's story about the siege of the foreign legations at Pekin. Illustrated 1.25

The Adventures of Buffalo Bill. By Col. W. F. CODY. A true account of Buffalo Bill's life in the West, written by himself ..... .60

In Camp at Bear Pond. By H. E. ROOD. A rattling good camping-out story. Illustrated 1.25

FICTION

The Masquerader. By KATHERINE CECIL THURSTON. The great fiction success of the past year. Illustrated $1.50

The Son of Royal Langbrith. By W. D. HOWELLS. The strongest novel Mr. Howells has thus far written. 2.00

The Truants. By A. E. W. MASON. The latest work of the author of "The Four Feathers." Illustrated .. 1.50

A Ladder of Swords. By GILBERT PARKER. A tale of love, laughter, and tears, by the author of "The Right of Way." Illustrated 1.50

Vergilius. By IRVING BACHELLER. A wide departure from Mr. Bacheller's rural tales, "Eben Holden" and "D'ri and I" 1.25

The Lady of Loyalty House. By JUSTIN HUNTLY McCARTHY. A dashing romance of Puritan and Cavalier days 1.50

The Georgians. By WILL N. HARBEN. A new book about "Abner Daniel" 1.50

Nostromo. By JOSEPH CONRAD. A story of revolution and intrigue in a South American republic 1.50

May Iverson—Her Book. By ELIZABETH JORDAN. The most delicious of young heroines, portrayed by herself. Illustrated 1.50

The Memoirs of a Baby. By JOSEPHINE DASKAM. The funniest of biographies. Illustrated 1.50

The Givers. By MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN. Stories of Christmas cheer. Illustrated 1.50

True Bills. By GEORGE ADE. Latest fables in slang by this popular author. Illustrated 1.00

Mr. Pennycook's Boy. By J. J. BELL. Tales of Scotch laddies by the author of "Wee Macgreegor" .. 1.25

MISCELLANEOUS

History of the United States. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. An entertaining book to read, brought fully down to date. Illustrated... 2.00

Mother and Daughter. By GABRIELLE E. JACKSON. A book of sunshine and suggestion for mothers regarding child training. Illustrated...net 1.20

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Imperator et Rex. By the author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress." An entertaining volume about the German Emperor. Illustrated ..... net 3.25

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The Luxury of Children. By E. S. MARTIN. A volume of bright, genial essays. Daintily illustrated and bound ..... net 1.75

The Russian Advance. By Senator A. J. BEVERIDGE. The best book on Russia and the far-Eastern crisis ..... net 2.50

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK CITY.

CLERGYMAN'S BLIND WIFE ASKS A DIVORCE AT 70

Mrs. Rosana T. Boyer Charges Her Husband with Cruelty.

SHE FIRST WED A DIPLOMAT

The Rev. Henry K. Boyer Once Managed a School at Robertsville, Conn., but Left There.

Alleging cruelty as the basis for her action, Mrs. Rosana T. Boyer, seventy years old, and blind, who formerly lived in Manhattan and for the last few months has made her home on Staten Island, through her attorney, S. A. Herman, has begun an action for divorce against her husband, the Rev. Henry K. Boyer, at Robertsville, Conn.

Before her last marriage Mrs. Boyer was the wife of Frederick Townsend, and is commonly spoken of by her friends as Mrs. Townsend Boyer. Frederick Townsend was in the diplomatic service of the United States. Mrs. Boyer is connected with many of the leading families in the South, including the Lees, Howards, and McKees of Virginia. She is also said to have titled relatives in Europe.

Boyer formerly conducted a school for boys in the Connecticut village in which his wife has instituted the present action. Several acquaintances of the Boyers declared last night that they knew nothing of Boyer's antecedents, and that they were equally ignorant of his present whereabouts. Mail, including several registered letters, addressed to him has been received at the Mecca Temple, 121 West Twenty-second Street, where he was employed for a month last Spring, but they have not been claimed.

Before Mrs. Boyer removed to Staten Island, some three months ago, she lived in Mrs. Fred Boltz's boarding house, at 131 West Twenty-second Street, but five doors from where her husband was employed later.

Boyer lived with his wife at the boarding house for some time, but left before she did. Mrs. Boltz declared last night that she herself had ordered Boyer to leave her house.

TOLD HIM TO GO, SHE SAYS.

"I would not have him here any longer," said Mrs. Boltz. "I felt so sorry for Mrs. Boyer. It was so sad—the story she told me—that one could not help pitying the poor blind woman, but I just couldn't stand him in the house any longer.

"I first saw them early in the Winter. For eight days after they came here Mrs. Boyer stayed in her room. She was in bed nearly all the time, and seemed to be helpless. Boyer would not allow any one who called to see her. At last I told him that I was going to take her in hand myself.

"I soon had her up around the house, although he declared to me one day that he was going to have her taken away in an ambulance to some institution. I told him if he attempted it that I would call in the police to prevent him.

"When Mrs. Boyer got better, I was able to see what an accomplished woman she was.

"She told me that her first husband held a diplomatic appointment in France. She has a sister-in-law who lives on Fifth Avenue, and every little while I would have to call a cab and take her to call on this sister-in-law. Mrs. Boyer had beautiful gowns and jewels, but kept them locked in her trunks until she wanted to make these calls.

HAD BEEN BLIND TEN YEARS.

"As I got to know her better, she told me she had been blind for ten years, and that she had been married to Boyer for three years. She said he had represented himself to be a clergyman of wealth, and that she thought he would make a kind husband.

"She found out, she told me, that all Boyer had was the school in Connecticut, and that that was burdened with debt. She was bitterly disappointed in her marriage, she often said, and frequently spoke of getting a divorce. She had expected to travel in Europe with her husband, but all her plans failed. She seemed to have plenty of money, and I am sure she has property here in the city.

"I told Boyer to leave in the Spring. He wanted his wife to go with him, but she refused. Later she moved to Staten Island. It was pitiful to see her; she was clever and brilliant, but she was practically helpless."

It was said at the Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shriners that Boyer got work there through an employment agency. He never hinted that he had been a clergyman, but he frequently went to a neighboring church, "to hear the singing," he said.

He is described as a man of fifty, who wore an iron gray mustache and goatee.

While employed at the Mecca Temple Boyer frequently spoke of his wife.

"You will find out some day that I am not what I seem to be," he is alleged to have said. "I had a lot of property left to me by relatives in Philadelphia, but my wife has possession of it, and I am unable to get it back."

Boyer lived at Robertsville, Conn., with his wife until last Fall. The school had proved a failure, and it was said that he had invested all the money in it he was able to raise. He left Robertsville a short time before his wife's departure.

WHITE MOUNTAIN TRACT SALE

Mortgagee Buys Part of Presidential Range for $475,000.

BOSTON, June 29.—One of the most largely attended auction sales that ever has been held at the Real Estate Exchange was held there this forenoon, when, as advertised, a tract of 70,000 acres of timber land, including Mount Washington and a large portion of the Presidential Range of the White Mountains, was sold to the highest bidder by decree of the Superior Court.

Robert Osgood, the mortgagee, bought the entire property for $475,000. Mr. Osgood stated that nothing would be done at present regarding the property, but in the near future the property would be thoroughly improved. There is a report that a movement will be made to have the Government take over the property as a public park.

Asks Funds for Summer Work.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, whose offices are at 105 East Twenty-second Street, is in need of funds to carry on its work in the tenement districts in the Summer months. The sum of $32,000 must be raised.

Contributions will be received by Robert Shaw Minturn, treasurer of the association, at its offices.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Temperatures have risen over the eastern half of the country and the extreme West, but do not differ greatly from the normal in any locality, nor will they change materially Friday or Saturday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light and variable, becoming south; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh east; on the East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, light to fresh and mostly south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh and variable, becoming south; on the upper lakes, light to fresh and mostly south, becoming variable.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light, variable winds, becoming south, with fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, probably showers Saturday in interior; light, variable winds, becoming south.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light south winds.

New England—Fair Friday; Saturday, partly cloudy, probably showers in west portion; light, variable winds, becoming south.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Friday, warmer in northeast portion; Saturday, showers; light to fresh winds, becoming south.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Friday; Saturday, showers; light to fresh east to southeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	65	63	4 P. M.	80	80
6 A. M.	63	61	6 P. M.	79	79
9 A. M.	64	68	9 P. M.	75	71
12 M.	70	77	12 P. M.	74	69

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 71; corresponding date 1904, 71; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 72.

The thermometer registered 65 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 81 degrees at 5 P. M

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after July 1, 1905.

Alexandria, La.	5s
American Felt Co.	5s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (July 10)	5s
Baton Rouge, La.	4s
Bay Cities Water Co.	5s
Billings, Mont., Fdg.	6s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire	4s
Bradford Co., Pa., C. H.	4s
Bodley Wagon Co.	5s
Camden Co., N. J., Bldg.	4s
Cohoes, N. Y., Sch.	3½s
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton	4s
Columbus Grove City So. W. Ry.	5s
Chicago & Milwaukee Elec. R. R.	1st 5s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer	3¾s
Easton, Palmer & Beth. St. Ry.	5s
Elmira Water Light & R. R. Co.	5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water	4½s
Fisheries (The) Co.	1st 6s
Galloway Coal Co.	5s
Griffin, Ga.	5s
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co. (July 2d)	6s
Idaho Falls, Mcpl.	5s
Indiana Ry. Co. Con.	5s
Klickitat Co., Wash.	6s
L. I. R. R. Co., Con.	5s
L. I. R. R. Co., New Con.	4s
L. I. R. R. Co., North Shore Branch	5s
Memphis, Tenn., Refdg.	4½s
Memphis, Tenn., Flippin	6s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing Dist.	6s
Wilmington, N. C.	4s
Memphis, Tenn., School	4½s
Memphis Market House	5s
Minneapolis, Minn.	Various
Montauk Ext. Ry.	5s
Montgomery, N. Y., Water	4s
Montvale, N. J., Road	5s
Mutual Life Ins. Co.	5s
Multnomah Co., Ore., S. D., No. 13	6s
New York Bay Ex. R. R.	5s
North Spring Lake, N. J.	5s
Oskaloosa Trac. & Lt. Co.	5s
Peoria & Pekin Term. Ry.	5s
Puyallup Water & Lt. Co.	5s
Stonington, Conn., S. D., No. 18	4s
South Orange, N. J., Sewer	4s
Squaw Creek, Mo., D. D., No. 1	6s
Sullivan Water Co.	5s
Syracuse, N. Y.	Various
Tampa, Fla., Refdg.	5s
Terre Haute, Ind., Imp.	6s
Toledo, Ohio	Various
Toledo Ry. & Term. Co.	1st 4½s
Trenton, Mo., School	5s
U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co., Ser. "K"	4s
U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co., Ser. "L"	4s
Utah State Gold.	3½s
Utah State Gold.	4s
Vehicle Equipment Co.	1st 5s
Water Wks. Co.	6s
Westerly, R. I., Rfdg.	4s
West Indianapolis, Ind., Fdg.	6s

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Coupons due and payable on and after July 1st, 1905, at its office, 222 Broadway, New York.

Atlantic Ave. R. R. Impv. Mtge., 5%.
Brooklyn, Bath & West End R. R., Series A, 5%.
Buffalo & Lockport Railway Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Citizens' Water Supply Co., 2d mtge., 4%.
Corning Gas & Electric Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Confectioners' Manufacturing Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co., 1st and refunding, 4½%.
Crystal Hygiene Ice Co., 6%.
Dawson Railway & Coal Co., 1st and collateral trust mtge., 5%.
Des Moines, Iowa Falls & Northern Railway Co. 1st mtge., 5%.
Dealers' Hygiene Ice Co., 1st mtge., 6%.
Development Company of America collateral trust mtge., 6%.
El Paso & Rock Island Railway Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
East Side Electric Railway Co. of Kansas City, 1st mtge., 5%.
Elyria, Grafton & Southern Ry. Co., 5%.
The Hutton Co., 1st mtge., 3 95-100%.
Interocean Telephone & Telegraph Co. 1st mtge., 5%.
Indianapolis Northern Traction Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
International Steam Pump Co. deb. 6%.
Lake Shore Electric Railway Co. 20-yr. 1st con. mtge., 5%.
Lorain & Cleveland Railway Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Meridan, Southington & Compounce Tramway Co., 5%.
Mobile, Jackson & Kan. City 1st con., 5%.
Nassau Elec. Railroad Co., 1st con., 4%.
Newhouse Mines & Smelt., 1st mtge., 6%.
New London Gas & Electric Co., 1st con. and refunding, 5%.
Neuse River Mills, 1st mtge., 5%.
Norfolk Warehouse Association 1st mtge., 5%.
People's Gas & Elec. Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Sterling Dyeing & Finishing Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Tannersville Water Co., 1st mtge., 5%.
Utah Light & Power Co., prior lien mtge., 5%.
Utah Light & Power Co., con. mtge., 4%
U. S. Finishing Co., con. mtge., 5%.
United States Telephone Co., 5%.
Venango Power & Traction Co., prior lien mtge., 5%.
Venango Power & Tr. Co., 1st lien, 5%.

JULY 15, 1905.

Simpson Securities Co., deb., 6%.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905. A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

THE AEOLIAN, WEBER PIANO AND PLAYER PIANOLA COMPANY.

New York, June 21, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS (1¾) PER CENT. was declared upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable the 30th inst. Transfer books will be closed June 20th and reopened July 1st, 1905.

WM. E. WHEELOCK, Treasurer.

June 14, 1905.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

Common Stock Dividend No. 25.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared, payable July 1, 1905. F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y., Fiscal Agents.

Buffalo & Susquehanna Railroad Company

First Mortgage Refunding 4% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 9, due July 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
F. A. LEHR, Treasurer.

Gulf & Ship Island Railroad Company,

First Mortgage Refunding and Terminal 5% Gold Bonds.

Coupon No. 7, due July 1, 1905, will be paid at maturity at the office of

FISK & ROBINSON, 35 Cedar St., N. Y.
R. E. POWERS, Treasurer.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.

A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed. H. DEREMUS, Cashier.

New York, June 23d, 1905.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 27th, 1905.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held to-day, Mr. Charles H. Hampton was appointed an Assistant Cashier.

ELMER E. WHITTAKER, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.

New York, June 21, 1905.

A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date. Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.—Coupons due July 1, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 7 Wall St., New York City. F. L. COWLES, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Pacific Company,

120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Interest due July 1, 1905, on the following bonds will be paid on and after that date at this office, namely:

Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. 6s.
Morgan's Louisiana & Texas R. R. & S. S. Co. 5s.
Louisiana Western Railroad Co. 6s.
Texas & New Orleans Railroad Co. 5s.
Austin & Northwestern Railroad Co. 5s.
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. (of Arizona) 6s.
Southern Pacific Railroad Co. of New Mexico 6s.
Northern Railway Company 6s.
Southern Pacific Coast Railway Co. 4s.
Oregon & California Railroad Co. 5s.
Southern Pacific Company First Mortgage Steamship 6s.
San Antonio & Aransas Pass Railway Co. 4s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 1st Mortgage 4½s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 2d Mortgage 4½s.
California Pacific Railroad Co. 3d Mortgage, Series "A."
California Pacific Railroad Co. 3d Mortgage, Series "B."
Galvestotn, Houston & Northern Railway Co. 5s.
Houston & Shreveport Railroad Co. 6s.
Carson & Colorado Railroad Co. 4s.
New York, Texas & Mexican Railway Co. (Matagorda Division) First Mortgage 6s.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. 5s.
Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co. (Lampasas Division) 5s.

ALSO NORTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY TEMPORARY CERTIFICATES FOR SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST REFUNDING MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS UPON PRESENTATION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE FOR ENDORSEMENT OF SUCH PAYMENT THEREON.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER, Assistant Treasurer.

Bangor & Aroostook Railroad Co.

Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds.

Coupon No. 8, due July 1, 1905, from the Consolidated Refunding Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation, on and after July 1, 1905, at the offices of Messrs. LEE, HIGGINSON & CO., 44 State Street, Boston, or Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall Street, New York.

EDWARD STETSON, Treasurer.

Bangor, Maine, June 27, 1905.

OFFICE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED TRACTION CO.
Newark, N. J., June 27, 1905.

The Board of Directors have ordered paid on July 15th, 1905, out of the rental received from the North Jersey Street Railroad Company, under the terms of a lease dated May 25th, 1898, a dividend of One and Three-quarter Per Cent. (1¾%) on the capital stock of this Company.

Payment will be made to stockholders of record of June 30th, 1905.

Transfer books close June 30, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen July 17th, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. P. DUSENBERRY, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN EXCHANGE BANK.

New York, June 16th, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from June 16th to July 1st, 1905.

EDMUND F. SWANBERG, Cashier.

GARFIELD NATIONAL BANK.

Twenty-third St. and Sixth Av.,
New York, June 21st, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held this day, a quarterly dividend of THREE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable, free of tax, on and after June 30th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until Saturday, July 1st, 1905.

W. L. DOUGLASS, Cashier.

THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York.
June 22nd, 1905.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Coupons due July 1, 1905, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Coupons due July 1, 1905, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.

Holders of the July, 1905, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1905. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.

C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer,
Providence, R. I., June 27, 1905.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.

CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

GREAT NORTHERN PAPER CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE TWENTY-FIVE (25) YEAR FIVE PER CENT. (5%) GOLD BONDS.

Coupon No. 6, due July 1st, 1905, will be paid on presentation on and after July 1st at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, 66 Broadway, New York City.

SANFORD BARNES, JR., Treasurer.

UNITED TRACTION AND ELECTRIC COMPANY.

Jersey City, N. Y., June 8, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and will be reopened July 3d, 1905. C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due July 1st, 1905, from the Prior Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after July 1st, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

CHAS. E. SPENCER, Treas.

THE WASHINGTON WATER POWER COMPANY.

Spokane, Wash., June 15th, 1905.

The usual quarterly dividend of One and One-half Per Cent. has been declared payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record June 20th, 1905, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

HENRY M. RICHARDS, President.

FINANCIAL.

$3,250,000

New York Gas and Electric Light Heat and Power Company

Now merged into the New York Edison Co., practically the entire capital stock of which is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Dated December 1, 1898. Due December 1, 1948.

Interest payable June 1 and December 1 in New York City. Coupon bonds, with privilege of registration of principal. Denomination $1,000.

Morton Trust Company, New York, Trustee.

Listed on New York Stock Exchange

CAPITALIZATION

New York Edison Company

CAPITAL STOCK
Issued and outstanding $45,051,000
of which $45,041,000 is owned by the Consolidated Gas Company of New York.

FUNDED DEBT
New York Gas and Electric Light, Heat and Power Co.
First Mortgage 5s (closed mortgage) 15,000,000
Purchase Money 4s (authorized $21,000,000) 20,929,883
Various Sub-Electric Light Company bonds 7,488,000
Total funded debt of New York Edison Company .. $43,417,883

All franchises of the Company are, in opinion of counsel, perpetual.

HAVING SOLD MORE THAN HALF OF THE ABOVE BONDS WE OFFER THE REMAINDER OF THE ISSUE AT A PRICE TO NET OVER 4.45 PER CENT.

COMPLETE INFORMATION UPON REQUEST

N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK
OF NEW YORK
52 Wall Street

DIVIDENDS.

243d Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
ESTABLISHED 1784.
Incorporated as a National Bank 1865.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK

National Banking Association.

48 Wall Street, New York, June 20, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed from June 23d, 1905, until July 3, 1905. CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%.) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 23d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905. S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of this Company will be closed permanently at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of the Ohio Corporation will be opened July 1, 1905.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

DETROIT AND MACKINAC RAILWAY COMPANY.

40 Wall St., New York, June 1st, 1905.

A dividend of two and one-half (2½) per cent. has this day been declared on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company, payable July 3d, 1905, at the office of Henry K. McHarg, 40 Wall Street, New York, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15th, 1905. The Preferred Stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. June 15th, 1905, and will reopen July 5th, 1905.

C. B. COLEBROOK, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Detroit, Mich., June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, July 15th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, until Wednesday, August 2, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY,
Chartered 1799.
New York, June 29, 1905.
198TH DIVIDEND.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at close of business June 30th, 1905. D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF
NATIONAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF MEXICO,
30 Pine Street, New York.

The coupons due July 1st, 1905, from the Prior Lien Four and One-Half Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that date at the office of SPEYER & CO., 24-26 Pine Street, New York.

JOHN H. GUESS, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, June, 1905.

TEMPLETON IRON COMPANY.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Temple Iron Company will be paid on July 1st, 1905, to holders of CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed from the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

TEMPLE IRON COMPANY,
A. F. LAW, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company.

Hanover Bank Building.

5 Nassau Street, New York, June 21, 1905.

Quarterly dividends of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record July 12th. Transfer books will be closed July 12th and reopened August 2d, 1905.

L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo and Company,
2 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1905.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1905, at our office, as above.

The transfer books will close June 30, 1905, and reopen July 17, 1905.

H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DIVIDEND NO. 87.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 6th, 1905.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

BOWLING GREEN TRUST COMPANY.

26 Broadway, New York, June 21, 1905.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the capital stock, payable July 15th, 1905, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books at 3 P. M. on June 30th, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed from June 30th, 1905, at 3 P. M., until July 17th, 1905, at 10 A. M. WILLIAM M. LAWS, Secretary.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA

Coupons due July the 1st, 1905, and prior to that date, from State of South Carolina, 4½ per cent. Blue Bonds and State of South Carolina 4½ per cent. Brown Bonds, will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.

Coupon No. 22, July 1st, 1905, from JACKSONVILLE TERMINAL CO.

First Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York on and after July 1st, 1905.

W. M. DAVIDSON, Acting Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

To the holders of Stock Trust Certificates issued under Voting Trust Agreement dated May 14, 1902:

The Board of Directors of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. having declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on Monday, July 3d, 1905, to stockholders of record on Monday, June 12th, 1905, holders of Stock Trust Certificates above referred to are hereby notified that upon receipt of said dividend the undersigned will pay to the respective holders of such Stock Trust Certificates an amount equal to the dividend upon the number of shares of said stock standing in the names of the undersigned Voting Trustees equal to those specified in the Stock Trust Certificates respectively, and that the same will be paid on Monday, July 3d, 1905, to holders of said Stock Trust Certificates of record on Monday, June 12th, 1905, at 3:00 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of the Voting Trustees will be closed at 3:00 P. M. on Monday, June 12th, 1905, and reopen on Monday, July 3d, 1905, at 10:00 o'clock A. M.

E. MORA DAVISON,
B. HAMBURGER,
CHAS. B. LUDLOW,
Voting Trustees.
By AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Their duly authorized Agents.

June 7th, 1905.

AMERICAN SMELTING & REFINING CO.

71 Broadway, New York, June 20th, 1905.

COMMON STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 7.

The Directors of the American Smelting & Refining Co. have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER (1¼) PER CENT. on the common capital stock of the company, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on July 5th, 1905. The books for the transfer of the common stock of the company will close at three o'clock P. M. July 5th, 1905, and reopen July 17th, 1905.

EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.

Coupons due July 1, 1905, on the following bonds:

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.
Mobile Division First Mtge.
Macon & No. Div. First Mtge.
Middle Ga. & Atlantic Div.
Ocean Steamship Co.
Chattanooga, Rome & So. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5% Bonds

will be paid on and after July, 1905, at the office of the Guaranty Trust Co., 28 Nassau St., N. Y.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM, Treasurer.

25TH REGULAR QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Union Bag & Paper Company,
17 Battery Place.
New York City, June 10th, 1905.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Union Bag & Paper Company has this day been declared, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 30th, 1905. The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 3 P. M. on June 30th, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on July 17th, 1905.

W. L. SPARKS, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividende of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14, 1905, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY. CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of this Company will be paid July 20th, 1905, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its Preferred Capital Stock, payable at this office July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Coupon No. 50, due July 1st, 1905, from the First Series Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 52 William Street, New York City.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, June 23d, 1905.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its Common Capital Stock, payable at this office July 29th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.

5 Nassau Street, New York, June 19, 1905.

The coupons due July 1, 1905, on the Birmingham Division Bonds and General Mortgage Bonds of this Company, and on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City. L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 14, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office July 29th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.

Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.

Grand Central Station, N. Y., June 21, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be payable at this office August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, June 30th.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING,

on and after July 1st, 1905.

American Thread Company.	1st 4s
Arizona Territorial Funding (Due 15th)	5s
Ampersand Hotel Co. (due 15th)	2d 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R.R. Co.	1st 5s
Bangor & Aroostook R.R. Co.	2nd 5s
Bangor Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st Con.	5%
Barney & Smith Car Co.	1st 6s
Consolidated Coal Co.	1st 4½s
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co.	1st 6s
Cincinnati Northern R.R. Co.	1st 4s
Chattanooga, Rome & So. R.R. Co.	1st 5s
Cen. Ga. Ry., Co., Macon & Northern Div.	5s
Gen. Ga. Ry. Co., Middle Ga. & Atlantic Div. Pur. Money.	1st 5s
Gen. Ga. Ry. Co., Mobile Div.	1st 5s
City of Troy, Ala. Imp. Ref.	4s
Ellwood Short Line R. R. Co.	1st 5s
Edison United Phonograph Co. (Due 15th)	1st 4s
Fairmont Coal Co.	1st 6s
Fairmont Coal Co.	1st 5s
Galveston City Ry. Co.	1st 5s
Interstate Equipment Co. Car Trust Loan (Due 15th.)	5%
Jacksonville Terminal Co.	1st 5s
Michigan Telephone Co.	1st 5s
New York & East River Gas Co.	1st 5s
Nashville Railway & Light Co. Mtg. & Collateral Trust	5s
Norfolk & So. R.R. Co. 1st Gen'l Mtg.	5s
Ocean Steamship Co.	5s
Omaha Water Co. Prior Lien Mtge.	5s
Pittsburgh Co. 1st Collateral Trust.	4½s
Pulaski Gas Light Co.	1st 6s
Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co.	1st 5s
Richmond Light & R. R. Co.	1st 4s
Salt Lake City R. R. Co.	1st 6s
Syracuse Gas Co.	1st 5s
Toledo Traction Co.	1st 5s
Temple Iron Co. Mtg. & Col. Trust	4s
Town of Rye, Union Free S. D. No. 1	4%
Wayne Co. Electric Co.	5s

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Coupon No. 12, due July 1st, 1905, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 52 William Street, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, June 23d, 1905.

Distillers Securities Corporation.

Dividend No. 11.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) on the capital stock of this Corporation has been declared, payable July 28, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., July 7, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. July 7, 1905, and will remain closed until 10 o'clock A. M. July 29, 1905.

R. C. RANN, Treasurer.

MILWAUKEE & LAKE WINNEBAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupon No. 46, due July 1st, 1905, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Company, No. 52 William Street, New York City.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
By WILLIAM L. BULL, Chairman.
New York, June 23d, 1905.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS COMPANY.

New York, June 27, 1905.

The coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the New Amsterdam Gas Co., due July 1st, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of H. R. Hollins & Co., 15 Wall Street, New York City.

M. M. GRAHAM, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.

Coupons due July 1st, 1905, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 52 William Street, New York.

C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

THE CITIZENS' CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK.

New York, June 23, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on and after July 1, 1905. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY DIMSE, Cashier.

FUENTE COAL COMPANY.

Office of the Secretary and Treasurer.

The coupons due July 1, 1905, from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at this office on and after that date.

30 Pine Street, New York, June 26, 1905.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The coupons due July 1st, 1905, on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

J. H. AMBROSE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY FOR VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice of its decision that the assent of enough of the holders of voting trust certificates representing stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been obtained to warrant it in declaring effective the Modified or New Plan set out in the Change or Modification of Plan, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company on May 17, 1905, and that it has declared such Modified or New Plan effective.

THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR 503,208 SHARES OF SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY OUT OF A TOTAL REPRESENTING 609,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING, BEING OVER 82½% THEREOF, HAVE ASSENTED TO THE MODIFIED OR NEW PLAN.

Holders of Morton Trust Company certificates who have not surrendered their certificates for exchange are hereby notified to surrender them to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, New York; CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and receive their new securities.

The Committee, having declared the Plan operative and practically completed its work, will accept no further deposits.

Dated New York, June 26, 1905.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman.
James A. Blair,
Ernst Thalmann,
James H. Dooley,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
C. Sidney Shepard,
S. Davies Warfield,
Committee.

James Byrne,
Samuel Untermyer,
Fred'k B. Van Vorst,
Counsel.

N. S. Meldrum, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

Kirby Lumber Co., 6% Timber Certificates

To the holders of UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, under agreement dated February 2, 1904, of Kirby Lumber Company 6 per cent. Timber Certificates (Issued by The Maryland Trust Company, as Trustee.)

Upon presentation at the office of the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 55 Cedar Street, New York City, on and after June 30th, 1905, holders of the above described Certificates of Deposit will receive from the United States Mortgage and Trust Company the amount of the coupons dated February 1st, 1905, on the Timber Certificates represented by such Certificates of Deposit with interest accrued thereon from February 1st, 1905, to June 30, 1905.

Upon such payment being made, a certificate to that effect will be stamped upon the Certificates of Deposit.

Upon the surrender on and after June 30th, 1905, of CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT representing TIMBER CERTIFICATES, SERIES "C," which matured on February 1st, 1905, holders will receive from the UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY the full amount of the principal of, and the February 1st, 1905, coupons on, such TIMBER CERTIFICATES, with interest on said principal and coupons at the rate of Six Per Cent. (6%) per annum from February 1st, 1905, to June 30th, 1905. From the principal of the certificates, the Committee will retain Five Per Cent. (5%) to secure the proportionate amount of possible expenses of the Committee, and will give a receipt therefor. Any portion of such sum not used by the Committee will be returned to the holders of such receipt.

JOHN G. JOHNSON,
JOHN HENRY HAMMOND,
GEORGE W. WICKERSHAM,
Counsel.
CALVERT BREWER, Secretary.
No. 55 Cedar Street, New York.

Committee:
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Chairman
DUMONT CLARKE.
JAMES BROWN.
GERALD L. HOYT.
F. S. SMITHERS.
SIDNEY C. BORG.
HAMILTON GREPE.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE AND TRUST COMPANY,

DEPOSITARY.

MESSRS. BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, of 4th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., and of 60 State Street, Boston, Mass., and MESSRS. BROWN, SHI

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.



The Franklin Society

5%

this July pays its Thirty-third Semi-Annual Dividend—at the rate of 5% per annum on amounts of Ten Dollars or more, which have been invested for more than 30 days. The Society, now in its 18th year, has handled more than Seven Million Dollars in savings. Conservative management and strict supervision under the Banking Law. No speculative investments whatever. Small first mortgages on homes exclusively. Accounts may be opened for One Dollar up to Five Thousand. Write for information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
Beekman St. & Park Row.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, Vice President and Manager.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

114th Semi-Annual Dividend
UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,
formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JULY 1 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after July 17, 1905.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,
1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.
104th DIVIDEND.
New York, June 13th, 1905.
INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905, at the rate of
THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM
will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1905.
MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.
172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:
At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.
The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.
This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of
Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum
on accounts which exceed $1,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

Dry Dock Savings Institution,
341 & 343 BOWERY, Cor. 3rd St., N. Y.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the six months ending June 30, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF Per Cent. per annum on all sums not exceeding Three Thousand Dollars, payable on and after July 17th, 1905.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will be entitled to interest from July 1, 1905.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
CHARLES MIEHLING, Secretary.
WM. F. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1905.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President,
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1905, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1905.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.
The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
107th Semi-Annual Dividend
23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.
The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of
Four Per Cent. Per Annum,
payable on and after July 17th, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1905.
L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers St.
114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
New York, June 12, 1905.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30th upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10th, 1905.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
DICK, S. RAMSAY, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Spencer Trask & Co.
JULY
INVESTMENT CIRCULAR
FURNISHED ON APPLICATION
Transact general banking business. Execute commission orders upon New York Stock Exchange
William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

High Grade Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
List on Request.

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25 Broad St., New York

O'Connor & Kahler,
BANKERS,
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
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We own and offer bonds of municipalities, to yield 4.25% to 5.25%. Descriptive circulars, showing prosperity of Texas, mailed on application.

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MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stocks-Bonds.
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Available in all parts of the world.
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507 CHESTNUT ST., Philadelphia.

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Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad.
52 Broadway

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1st 5s, 1919.
CLARK & CHAFFEE
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 29.—The local money market is unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 15c discount. Clearings, $22,830,516. Balances, $1,484,721. Sub-Treasury debit, $35,659.

The stock market opened dull, but was strong. The coppers were inclined to strength in sympathy with the stiffening in the price of copper metal. United States Mining rights were quoted at 55@60c. Isle Royale was in good demand at 20. Arbitrage brokers bought Amalgamated and sold Steels and Union Pacific. Copper Range gained 1, while Parrot Greene Consolidated, United States Mining, and Mohawk were slightly higher. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s..	96¾	96¾	96¾
10,000	Cent. Vermont 1st 4s.	87¼	87¼	87¼
22,000	L., B. & Q. joint 4s.	101¾	101	101
1,000	C. & West. Mich. 5s..	108¾	108¾	108¾
600	Mex. C. 1st inc. scrip.	21	21	21

RAILROADS.

35	Atchison	84	83¾	84
13	Atchison pf.	104¼	104	104
60	†Boston & Albany	255	255	255
70	Erie	44¼	44¼	44¼
50	Mass. Electric	18¾	18¾	18¾
59	N. Y., N. H. & H.	198½	198½	198½
15	*Pere Marquette	80	79½	80
1,010	Union Pacific	127	126¾	127

TELEPHONE.

600	American	143¼	142¼	142¾
50	‡Cumberland	117¾	117¾	117¾
125	Western	18	18	18
40	Western pf.	101½	101½	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

110	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	24	24
29	Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	90	90	90
343	‡American Sugar	139¼	138½	138¾
5	Am. Sugar pf.	137	137	137
159	American Woolen	35	34¾	35
148	Am. Woolen pf.	105½	105¼	105½
210	Dom. Iron & Steel	23	22½	22½
50	East Boston Land	4¼	4¼	4¼
54	Western Electric	176	175½	176
14	Mass. Gas	45	44⅝	45
90	Mass. Gas pf.	84¾	84¼	84¼
19	*‡Mergenthaler	187	186½	187
22	Mergenthaler rights.	8½	8½	8½
26	Pullman	230	230	230
3	Reece Button H. Co.	10	10	10
25	Swift & Co.	107	107	107
230	United Fruit.	109½	108½	108½
175	Un. Shoe Mach. cfs.	62	61	62
15	‡Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	31¼	31	31¼
1,965	U. S. Steel.	32	31½	31½
751	U. S. Steel pf.	99¾	98¾	98¾

MINING.

20	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,785	Allouez	26½	25⅝	26½
2,942	Amalgamated	83	81⅝	81⅝
150	Arcadian	1	1	1
100	Atlantic	13½	13½	13½
105	Bingham	29¼	29	29¼
50	Boston Consolidated.	8½	8½	8½
1	Calumet & Hecla	640	640	640
20	Centennial	18	18	18
400	Cons. Mercur.	58c.	50c.	50c.
1,880	‡Copper Range.	70	69¼	69¼
50	Daly West.	13½	13¼	13¼
140	Franklin	9	8⅝	9
425	Granby	6	6	6
1,115	Greene Cons.	25⅝	25	25
405	Guanajuato	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
795	Isle Royale.	20½	20	20
400	xMass.	8	8	8
165	Michigan	13¾	13¾	13¾
175	Mohawk	50	49⅞	50
100	Mont. C. & C.	2½	2½	2½
50	Osceola	91	91	91
600	Parrot	23½	23	23½
100	Phoenix	60c.	60c.	60c.
125	Santa Fe.	1⅝	1½	1⅝
200	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
75	Tamarack	115	115	115
150	Tecumseh	4	4	4
235	Trinity	8½	8½	8½
100	United Copper.	23½	23½	23½
60	U. S. Coal & Oil.	10¼	10¼	10¼
516	U. S. Steel.	31	30¾	30¾
160	Utah	43¾	43½	43½
115	Victoria	3	3	3
50	Winona	10¼	10¼	10¼

*Ex dividend. ‡Ex rights. xAssessment paid. ||First installment paid.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Reactionary; Call Money Firmer, 2½@3½ Per Cent.

The Market Runs Off a Point or So Upon the Russian Disorders and Speculative Considerations.

Neither here nor abroad did the sensational Russian news have the unsettling effect which might have been expected. A drop just exceeding a point in Russians in London was about the extreme of the effect abroad, the Paris and Berlin Bourses being in general merely heavy. The local market was, indeed, reactionary, the average decline almost reaching a point, but there was general agreement that the Russian influence was secondary. Even sundry moderating influences of a domestic nature hardly took first place as the cause of the decline, purely speculative considerations being allotted that rank. The market, it was thought, had advanced too fast and too far and afforded too tempting profits not to invite realizing sales preliminary to further improvement in due season. In other words, the reaction was due, and the day's news was the excuse rather than the cause.

The justness of this attitude depends upon the estimate of the day's news, of which a few heads may be given. Chicago reported a passenger rate war, and Southern telegrams announced soft prices for iron. The Trust announced that it was not in the market for pig. The Amalgamated wage scale negotiations are not proceeding smoothly, the Trust and the independents having concurrently if not conjointly refused the men's demands. Call money reached 3½ per cent. This certainly is moderate for this week, and can hardly be attributed to the gold exports. The first of July settlements and syndicate calls, especially Western Pacific's, were more influential. Among the day's encouraging developments was increasing unlikelihood of further exports of gold, and some excellent reports of May net earnings, especially by Ontario, Rock Island, San Francisco, Reading, and others.

The commodity markets showed greater sensitiveness. Cotton fell a dollar a bale, but this was explained upon principles similar to the reaction in the stock market. Both markets had been overbought for the moment, and considerations of value, and supply and demand, fell into the background. Improvement in the crop outlook was not even alleged as a cause of the recession. On the other hand, good weather reports might have justified a decline in grain—in fact, corn was lower—but wheat responded rather to the Russian news. This was logical, for Odessa is a wheat export centre, and supplies from there will be impeded, not to mention the prospect that domestic disturbances in Russia upon the indicated scale would reduce Russian supplies seriously. Copper metal was stronger.

It is to be remarked that the volume decreased as prices fell. Considering that the Street is upon the eve of a holiday until Wednesday, and which will be observed generally, despite the refusal of official sanction to closing the Exchange on Monday, it cannot be said that the lower range of prices indicated any eagerness to get out of stocks, or timidity regarding anticipated developments. Prices altered rather than market sentiment.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Locomotive Co. preferred.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway preferred.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Canada Southern Railway.
Central Coal and Coke Co.
Central and South American Telegraph Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred.
Columbus Gaslight and Heat Co. preferred.
Consolidated Traction Co. of New Jersey.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad preferred.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad.
Little Rock and Memphis Traction Co. preferred.
Mexican Telegraph Co.
Michigan Central Railroad.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad preferred.
New York Air Brake Co.
New York Central and Hudson River Railroad.
Northern Central Railroad.
Otis Elevator Co.
Securities Co.
Temple Iron Co.
Union Bag and Paper Co. preferred.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas and Electric of New Jersey.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Aeolian Weber Piano and Pianola Co.
American Banknote Co.
American Radiator Co.
American Screw Co.
Boston and Albany Railroad.
Boston Storage Warehouse Co.
Boston Wharf Co.
Brooklyn Trust Co.
Capital Traction Co., Washington.
Chicago City Railway.
Chicago Telephone Co.
Continental Paper Bag Co. on common and preferred.
Equitable Trust Co.
Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
Franklin Trust Co., (Brooklyn.)
Garfield National Bank.
Guaranty Trust Co.
Horn Silver Mining Co.
Hudson Realty Co.
Maryland Coal Co. on preferred.
Massachusetts Gas Cos.
Mercantile Trust Co.
Mergenthaler Linotype Co.
National Licorice Co. on preferred.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.
New York Trust Co.
Nineteenth Ward Bank.
Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad.
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.
Royal Baking Powder Co. on preferred.
South Side Elevated Railroad of Chicago.
Standard Coupler Co.
Standard Gas Light Co. of New York on common and preferred.
Standard Trust Co.
Texas and Pacific Coal Co.
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.
United States Mortgage and Trust Co.
Van Norden Trust Co.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Oak Park Elevated, Chicago, (adjourned.)

BULLION IN MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 1,000 shares of Accacia sold at .08, 300 Comstock at .08½, 2,000 Comstock bond at .12 @.12½, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.45@1.40, 500 Elkton at .42, 300 Isabella at .31, 100 Mexican at 1.00, 1,000 Original Bull Frog at .32, 1,000 Pharmacist at .05, 200 Potosi at .14.

Application to List.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $5,691,000 additional Long Island Railroad refunding mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1949.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Profit-Taking Movement Again Under Way—Effect of Odessa.

The conspicuous fact in the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was the resumption of the profit-taking movement under way on Monday and Tuesday, but temporarily suspended on Wednesday. The second hour witnessed the heaviest part of the movement, and prices responded sensitively to it at times. It was the general comment, however, that considering the disquieting features of the foreign news, including the Odessa incident, the market held well, growing dull on the reactions. The foreign trading was about equally divided between sales and purchases, the latter predominating in the early hours.

***

Amalgamated Copper's Reversal.

While other stocks were rising sharply last week and in the earliest days of the present week, Copper displayed little activity and advanced disproportionately. Yesterday, when the leading stocks were selling off sharply in the early trading, Copper was rising equally sharply. Traders looked askance at this movement, considering it too much in the nature of an invitation to short selling to be disingenuous. The floor is fully persuaded that there has been a large accumulation of the stocks for the account of insiders, and that this buying was on a scale up, instead of down, culminating with the high figures established on the eve of the appearance of the Amalgamated's financial statement. The statement was of no assistance in unloading the stocks, which had to be supported in a degree in the succeeding decline. With this theory in mind the floor is taking every opportunity to avoid constituting itself a market for the stock.

***

Lackawanna's Dividend.

The action of the Lackawanna Directors yesterday in declaring a quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent., following a similar declaration at the last dividend period, is accepted as placing the stock on a permanent 10 per cent. basis, a unique position in the active railroad list. Its removal from the speculative field has been complete. There were no trades in the stock yesterday.

***

New Japanese Loan Talk.

Japanese issues on the Stock Exchange underwent small changes yesterday on the renewed talk of a new Japanese loan. Such a loan is considered probable, but bankers here expect no definite word until Japan's financial representative, Mr. Takahashi, has gone over the situation with London bankers.

***

One Bank's Profits.

One of the biggest of the Wall Street banks, known for its successful handling of its securities department, has managed, in spite of the low money rates, to clear a profit of more than $2,100,000 in the year ended with the recent report to the Controller.

***

The Louisville Dividend.

Much of the speculation in Louisville and Nashville, commonly attributed to a house at one time peculiarly involved in the road's fortunes, has proceeded on the theory that an increase in the dividend to 7 per cent. was to be made upon the return from Europe of Henry Walters, Chairman of the Atlantic Coast Line, which would of course profit from the increase. Mr. Walters returned yesterday and immediately the regular 3 per cent. semi-annual dividend was declared. The stock, which had sold at 151⅝ in the early trading, closed at 149⅝.

***

The Western Pacific Syndicate.

Members of the Western Pacific $50,000,000 bond syndicate received a circular early this week informing them that the first installment on their subscription would be payable on July 5. Yesterday they received another circular telling them that at the request of many members "arrangements had been made to receive" full payment of all subscriptions at that time, and that to those who completed the payment in full temporary certificates would be issued. It is understood that some $32,000,000 of the bonds had been withdrawn by syndicate members. The bonds go to the syndicate members at 91½.

***

Diverse Effects of the Odessa News.

The news of the Odessa disorders helped to put stocks down yesterday, in some cases 2 points. The same news helped to put wheat up 2 cents a bushel.

***

Money Up.

With the July 1 disbursements and the impending holiday as factors, call money worked up to 3½ per cent. yesterday, closing from 2¾ to 3 per cent. A further flurry is looked for, and this may be helped early next week by the payment called on the Western Pacific bonds, this running over $9,000,000.

BUYING UP ERIE STOCK.

Control to Pass to the Lake Shore and Pennsylvania, Report Says.

Large blocks of Erie Railroad common stock have been acquired recently in the interest of other railroads entering New York. It is said that in all probability the stock will be turned over to two or more roads, as was done in the case of the Reading, a majority of the stock of which was purchased by the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania through the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

It is considered likely that the Erie stock will also be taken over by the Lake Shore and the Pennsylvania, the latter either acting directly or through one of its allied lines. Banking interests closely identified with the proposed purchase, while not denying it, said yesterday that they could give no information concerning the matter.

The Erie Railroad has outstanding $112,378,000 of common stock in addition to $47,892,400 of first preferred and $16,000,000 of second preferred stock. To have absolute control of the company, it would be necessary to secure nearly $90,000,000 of the common stock. Practical control, however, would be secured by holding much less than a majority.

AMERICAN CAR REPORT.

Business for the Year Poor—No Dividend on Common Stock.

The statement of earnings of the American Car and Foundry Company, given to the stockholders at their annual meeting yesterday, showed that the poor business of the past year made heavy inroads in the company's earnings. Owing to the omission of the dividend on the common stock the company showed a surplus of $528,118 for the year after the payment of the preferred dividend. The earnings for the year ended April 30 last compare as follows with those of the previous twelvemonths:

	1905.	1904.
Net earnings	$3,734,274	$5,585,879
Renewals and repairs	818,780	905,767
Balance	$2,915,485	$4,680,112
New construction	307,307	183,249
Applicable to dividend	$2,628,118	$4,496,863
Div. pf. 7 per cent	2,100,000	2,100,000
Div. com. 3 per cent		900,000
Total dividends	$2,100,000	$3,000,000
Surplus	$528,118	$1,496,863
Previous surplus	12,227,316	10,730,453
Total surplus	$12,755,434	$12,227,316

Orders are on hand now for 44,000 cars which exceeds the orders on the books at this season in any previous year. W. C. Dickerman was elected Third Vice President, the office having been vacant for some time.

United States Pipe Directors Organize.

The Directors of the United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Company elected by the stockholders on Wednesday met yesterday and organized. L. R. Lemoine was elected a Director in place of A. F. Callahan.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2¼@3½ per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3¾@4 per cent. for six to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $310,768,748; balances, $14,352,244. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $322,544.

Foreign exchange was weaker. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515; demand, $4.8695; cables, $4.8735.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼; francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, June 29.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day in connection with Stock Exchange requirements and the payment of $2,500,000 in calls.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were mostly occupied with the conclusion of the settlement. Russian affairs and the half-year-end financial adjustments restricted operations. The movements were irregular, but the undertone generally was firm. Consols eased slightly and rallied at the close. Home rails were firm, especially Undergrounds.

Americans were fairly steady, but inactive. The changes were slight and rather above parity. Prices closed irregular.

Foreigners were quietly cheerful. Japanese and Russian securities were harder.

Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver dull at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.22; Lisbon, 8.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9¼d; American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Bullion amounting to £8,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to Gibraltar.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged to-day at 2½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,022,000, circulation increased £1,210,000, bullion increased £187,866; other securities increased £4,877,000, other deposits increased £2,955,000; public deposits increased £694,000. notes reserve decreased £945,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 46.19 per cent. Last week it was 51.06 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 1-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	90 1-16	..	..	
Anaconda	3¼	107½	108¼	+ 1¼
Atchison	86⅝	83¾	83⅞	— ⅛
Can Pacific	155½	151½	152	— ½
St. Paul	181⅞	177	177⅝	— ⅜
Erie	45⅜	44½	44⅝	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	83¼	81	81⅜	— ⅜
Illinois Central	171	166¼	166½	— ¼
Louis. & Nash.	155½	151⅜	150⅝	+ 1⅜
N. Y. Central	149½	145¾	146¼	— ½
Pennsylvania	72⅜	142	141⅝	+ ⅜
Reading	51¼	107⅜	99⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	66¼	64½	65⅞	— ⅝
Union Pacific	131	127⅝	128½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	32¾	32	32⅛	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	102	99⅜	99½	— ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, June 29.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was limited. American rails were higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 4⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, June 29.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened weak on the unfavorable advices from Russia. At the close stocks were irregular.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 16½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation increased 96,450,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 13,450,000f, general accounts current increased 76,200,000f, gold in hand increased 1,200,000f, bills discounted decreased 5,625,000f.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—There was a good deal of backing and shifting in the market, traders being uncertain which side to take. It had been believed that, with the market remaining open next Monday, prices might rally, but then it was recalled that Thursday is usually "selling" day in New York. These conflicting views imparted an irregular tone to the market. There was, too, less commission house business, the net results being a recession in prices, the losses, however, being small in amounts.

Trading would have been very slow had it not been for the unusually large number of arbitrage stocks in which there were dealings. The idea is growing that the local market is getting some business from New York. Total sales, 36,315 shares, $53,800 bonds. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Atchison	84¼	84	84¼
100	Baltimore & Ohio	113⅝	113⅜	113⅝
500	Cambria Steel	27	27	27
250	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	53⅛	53¼
500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	176¼	176¼	176¼
100	Diamond Steel pf.	7-16	7-16	7-16
111	Elec. Co. of America.	12	11⅞	11⅞
125	Elec. Storage Battery.	78	78	78
3,700	Erie	44⅝	44	44
100	Erie 1st pf.	81⅜	81⅜	81⅜
50	Ft. W. & W. Trac. pf.	48	48	48
96	General Asphalt	12	12	12
420	General Asphalt pf.	44	43¾	44
4	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	26	26	26
40	Lake Superior Corp.	17½	17½	17½
175	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63¼	63¼	63¼
57	Lehigh Nav. tr. cfts.	103	103	103
100	Manf. Rubber	⅝	⅝	⅝
175	Marsden	4	4	4
100	Mexican Central	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
12	North Penn. R. R.	106	106	106
300	Northern Cent. R. R.	102	102	102
2,845	Pennsylvania R. R.	70 15-16	70⅝	70⅝
100	Penn. Steel pf.	97	97	97
108	Phila. & Erie R. R.	71	71	71
7	Phila. Traction	100¼	100¼	100¼
470	Phila. Electric	9 8 15-16	8 15-16	
325	Philadelphia Co.	44¾	44¾	44⅝
2,541	Phila. Rapid Transit.	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜
10,455	Reading	50 7-16	49 13-16	50⅛
11	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
975	Reading 2d pf.	45⅞	45¾	45¾
200	Southern Pacific	64¾	64¾	64⅝
100	Tonopah Mining	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
767	United Gas Imp.	94¾	94½	94½
300	Union Pacific	127¾	127¾	127¾
4	Union Traction	60¼	60¼	60¼
7,222	U. S. Steel	32	31½	31½
1,910	U. S. Steel pf.	99¼	98⅛	98⅛
420	United Rys. S. F.	87⅜	87	87½
40	West Jersey & Seashore R. R.	60½	60½	60½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—New York exchange was 85c premium. Time and call loans, 3¾@4½ per cent. Apparently the influence of the liquidation of collateral held by local banks for the bankrupt firm of Knight, Donnelly & Co. is lessening in the trading on the local Exchange. To-day there was further selling, supposed to be from this source, but investment buying and inside support caused the stocks thrown over to be well taken. During the morning a few hundred shares of Illinois Brick came out, the shares going as low as 56. Orders to buy the stock at 55 were in the market in abundance. Subway found further liquidation, over 800 shares going early, and the price dipping below 69. Western Stone sold around 28, compared with 34 a week ago. At the close Western Stone rallied to 30. Subway was steady, and Brick held around 56. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
70	American Can	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝
450	American Can pf.	68¾	68¼	68¼
110	Am. Shipbuilding pf.	105	105	105
1,185	Chicago Subway	69¾	68½	69¼
10	Chicago Title & Trust.	103½	103½	103½
10	Diamond Match	139¾	139¾	139¾
815	Illinois Brick	56½	55¾	56⅛
75	National Biscuit	62½	62	62
65	Street's preferred	98½	98¼	98½
3	Swift & Co.	107	107	107
67	Un. Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
129	Un. Box Board pf.	9¾	9¾	9¾
600	Western Stone	30	28	30

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, June 29, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
51	53	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾	+ ⅛
81½	81¾	57,900	*Amalga. Copper Co.	82	83½	81½	81⅝	...
35	35¼	1,100	Am. Car & Found. Co.	35¾	35⅞	35¼	35¼	— ⅛
97	99	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	...
31	32	100	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Brisker, but Few Prices Change Materially.

Greene Gold Shows Improvement—United Copper Dividend Reports Revived—Seaboards Advance Further.

Trading on the curb yesterday was brisker than it had been the previous day, but in most cases the price changes were not important. Notable advances, however, occurred in several stocks, including the Seaboards which bettered their gain of the previous day. Greene Gold on specific denials by the President of the company of the correctness of the statements contained in the recently published Glover report advanced from 4½ to 5¼, and closed at the best. Both the Greene stocks were dealt in to considerable extent, but the price of Greene Copper was not materially altered by the day's transactions.

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UNITED COPPER was fairly active, but irregular. It sold down to 22 and rallied to 23, closing at the latter figure, which was half a point below the opening. At a meeting of the Directors yesterday the former officers of the company were re-elected for the ensuing year. Reports were revived of the declaration in the near future of an initial dividend on the common stock, but so far as was learned yesterday no date has yet been fixed on which action will be taken on the dividend question.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,100	Am. Can pf	69	68¼	68½
450	Am. Marble	66⅞	65	66⅝
300	Am. Light & Trac. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼
200	Am. Writing Paper	5	5	5
1,000	Am. Ice Sec. (old)	7	6	7
200	Am. Nickel	1	1	1
200	Arizona Com. Min	29¾	29¼	29¾
100	Bethlehem Steel	40	40	40
4,200	British Col. Copper	6⅝	6½	6½
1,800	Cent. Leath., w. i	46⅝	46¼	46⅝
1,050	Cent. Leath. pf., w. i	102⅝	102½	102⅝
455	Chicago Subway	69¾	69¼	69⅝
300	Granby Copper	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
4,400	Greene Con. Copper	23⅝	23	23
11,100	Greene Con. Gold	5¼	4⅞	5¼
1,200	Guanajuato Mining	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
700	Hackensack Meadows	10½	10¼	10
100	Int. Rap Tr	201⅛	201½	201⅛
300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf	27	26⅞	27
100	International Salt	25	25	25
50	Lanson Monopole	15	15	15
250	Mackay Companies	88⅞	*88¾	*88¾
1,100	Mitchell Mining	7	6¾	6⅞
900	Northern Securities	166	165	165½
5	North. Sec. (stubs)	337½	325	337½
50	Old Tiewaukee Mining	2¾	2¾	2¾
470	Penn. Securities	51	50	50½
1,000	Seaboard Co.	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞
25	Standard Oil	615	610	615
500	Seaboard Co. 2d pf	54⅞	53⅝	53⅝
625	Seaboard Co. 1st pf	90	89	90
18	Tenn. Copper	25	25	25
600	Union Copper	1 3-16	1⅛	1 3-16
67	United Box Board	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
29	United Box Board pf	90	90	90
2,500	United Copper	23⅝	22	22⅞
1,700	White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	9-16
115	White Knob Cop. pf	1¼	*1⅛	*1⅛

BONDS.

$5,000	†Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94¼
3,000	†Am. Writing P. 5s	89¾	88¾	88¾
3,500	Bam.-De Lam. syn. sub	62¼	62¼	62¾
42,000	Cent. Leath. 5s, w. i	99¼	98¾	99⅛
1,000	New Orleans Rys. 4½s	90	90	90
5,000	†Standard Milling 5s	78	78	78

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 29. Bid.	Asked.	June 28. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	5⅜	5½	5⅝	5½
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
American Can pf	68	69	68½	69
American Chicle	125	129	125	129
American Chicle pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9¼	8½	9¼
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1½	2	1	2
American Tobacco	285	289	285	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4¾	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	29¾	30	29½	30
Am. Writing Paper 5s	89½	89½	90	90
Arizona Com. Mining	29¼	29¾	29½	29¾
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29½	30¼	29¼	30¼
Bethlehem Steel pf	76	77½	76	79
Borden's Cond. Milk	150½	153	150½	153
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	113½	112	113½
British Col. Copper	6½	6¾	6⅝	6¾
Casein Co. of America	6	7	6	7
Casein Co. of America pf	68	70	68	reserve
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3¾	4	3½	4
Central Foundry pf	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Central Leather, w. i	46	47	46	47
Central Leath. pf., w. i	102	103	102¾	103½
Cent. Leather 5s, w. i	99¼	99⅝	99	99¼
Chicago Subway	70	70¼	69½	70
Con. Refrigerating	5¾	6	5¾	6
Compressed Air	½	⅝	½	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
Con. Rubber Tire pf	10	17	10	17
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
D. & H., A. & S. 3½s, w. i	101¾	102	101¾	102
Denver Union Water	65	68	65	68
Denver Union W. pf	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	103	105	103	105
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	68
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities		10		10
Douglas Copper		7		7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	15½	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	21	22	20½	22
Electric Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5	7	5	7
Empire Steel pf	35	42	35	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅜	½	⅜	½
Greene Con. Copper	23	23⅝	23	23⅜
Greene Con. Gold	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	7½	9	7½	9
Guggenheim Exploration	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Exs., 70% pf	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	23	26	23	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	91	90	91
Havana Tobacco	24	26	24	27
Havana Tobacco pf	32	38	32	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	73	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co	105		105	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	98	99¾	99	100
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100		100	
Houston Oil		2		3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	201	202	200¾	202
Inter. Mer. Marine	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	26¾	27	26¾	27
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Kansas City Light	42½	43½	42½	43½
Kansas City Light pf	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
Lackawanna Steel	77	78	77	78
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	100½	115	100½	115
Lord & Taylor pf	102	104	102¾	104
Mackay Cos	38¾	39	39	39½
Mackay Cos. pf	72	72½	72	72¾
Madison Square Garden	24	26	24	26
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.		2		2
Mexican Gov 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7
Montreal & Boston	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	85	89	85	90
North. Securities stubs	300	325	300	325
Northern Securities	165	165½	165	165½
Otis Elevator	49	52	49	52
Otis Elevator pf	105	108	105	108
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 50% pd.	100¼	100½	100¼	100¼
Penn. R.R. 3½s, f.p., w. i.	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¾	1	¾	½
Phoenix Securities	3¾	4½	3¾	4
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	74	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	21	22	21	22
Royal Baking Powder	142		142	
Royal Bak. Powder pf	108	109	108	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co. common	25¾	26	25¾	26
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	90¾	90¾	85½	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	53	54	51¾	52½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	8	8¼	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	30	35	30	35
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	614	625	615	625
Tennessee Copper	25	29	25	29
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13¾	14	13¾	14
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	97½	99½	97½	99¾
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	1 1-16	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf	115	120	115	120
Union Type. 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	22¾	23½	22¾	23¾
United Copper pf	68	69	66	70
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s		15		15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	67½	71	67½	71
White K. C. new, w. i.	⅛	¼	⅛	¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930-1954	104½	105
2s, c., 1930-1954	104½	105
3s, r., 1918-1954	104¼	104½
3s, c., 1918-1954	104½	104½
3s, 1918, sm. 1033		103
4s, r., 1907-1954	104½	104½
4s, c., 1907-1954	105½	105½
4s, r., 1925-1932	132½	132½
4s, c., 1925-1932	133½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	118¾	
Philippine 4s	108½	
Adams Exp.	243	250
Alb. & Sus.	235	
Alle. & W.	148	
Allis-Chalm.	13½	14½
Am. B. S.	23	25
A. B. S. pf.	78½	84
Am. Coal	160	193
Am. D. Tel.	29	32
Am. Exp.	230	240
Am. G. T.	5¾	6
A. I. Co.		
pf.	4¾	5
A. I. Co. pf.,		
temporary	33	30
Am. L. Co.	18	19½
Am. M. Co.	5¼	5⅞
Am. M. Co.		
pf.	23¼	24¼
A. S. & R.		
pf.	120	120½
Am. Snuff.	167	175
Am. Sn. pf.	102	105½
A. S. R. pf.	137	138
A. T. & C.	90	92
A. T. & T.	142⅜	143⅛
Ann Arbor	33	35
Ann A. pf.	78	80
A. M. 1st pf.	98¾	100
B. A. L. pf.	106	
B. Un. Gas.	188	194
Bruns. City	15¾	15⅞
B. R. & P.	152	153
B. R. & P.		
pf.	150	155
B. & S. pf.	87	90½
C. C. & C.		80
C. & S. A.		
Tel.	120	127
Chi. & Alt.	35	37
C. B. & Q.	200	240
C. & E. I.		
pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W.		
pf., A.	64	65
Chi. G. W.		
deb.	85½	86½
C. I. & L.		
pf.	80	90
C. M. & St.		
P. pf.	183	186
C. St. P.		
M. & Om.	184	187½
C. St. P.		
M. & Om.		
pf.	185	200
Chi. Ut. Tr.	7	7½
C. U. T. pf.	32	35
C. C. C. &		
St. L. pf.	115	120
C. L. & W.	72	90
C. L. & W.		
pf.	105	112
Cleve. & P.	183	
C. & P. sp.	104	
C. F. & I.		95
C. S. 1st pf.	58	58½
Consol. Coal	75	
D., L. & W.	355	380
Det. S. t. r.	10¼	12
Det. S. pf. t.		
r.	41	43
Dia. Match.	138	142
East. Kod.		145½
Elec. S. B.	75	78
Erie & T. H.	62	70
Erie & T. H.		
pf.	85	90
F. M. & S.	100	110
Ft. W. & D.	71¼	74½
G. C. Co. pf.	103	104½
G. & S. T.	120	
H. B. Claflin	108	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	
Hav. E. R.	14¾	15¼
Homestake	77	80
Ill. C. L.	103	
I. Co. pf.	78½	79
Int. Power	57	65
Int. S. P.	27½	30
Iowa Cent.	26	27
Joliet & Chi.	150	
K. C., F. S.		
& M. pf.	82	83½
K. & D. M.	10	15
K. & D. M.		
pf.	45	50
K. I., C. pf.	70	71
Lacl. G. pf.	98	110
L. E. & W.	30½	35
L. E. & W.		
pf.	90	95
Lake Shore	315	320
Man. Beach	9½	13
Md. C. pf.	110	140
Mich. Cent.	130	146
M. & St. L.	54	60
M. & St. L.		
pf.	86	95
Nat. Bis. pf.	117	118
Nat. Enp. pf.	90	95
Nat. L. pf.	102½	105
N. R. R. of		
M. 2d pf.	18½	20
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. A. B.	150	155
N. Y. &		
M. R. pf.	95	110
N. Y. D. Co.	24	28
N. Y. & N.		
J. Tel.	165	170
N. & W. pf.	92	94
Ont. Mining.	1	3
Pac. Coast.	87	90
P. C. 1st pf.	100	105
P. C. 2d pf.	88	91
Peo. & East.	37	40
P., C., C. &		
St. L. pf.	105	110
P., Ft. W.		
& C.	182½	
P., Ft. W.		
& C., sp.	179	
P. S. C. pf.	93	94
Quicksilver	½	1
Quicksil. pf.	2¾	5
R. R. Sec.		
I. C. stk.		
ctfs.	94	94¾
R. S. S. pf.	96½	98
Rdg. 1st pf.	91½	91¾
Ren. & Sar.	206	
Rutland pf.		68
St. Jo. & G.		
Island	15	15¾
St. Jo. & G.		
I. 1st pf.	52	53
St. L. & S.		
F. 1st pf.	76	78
St. L. & S.		
F., C. &		
E. I. ctfs.	185	192½
St. L. & S.		
F., C. & E.		
I. pf. cts.	132	135
St. L. S. W.		
pf.	61½	61¾
S.-S. S. & I.		
pf.	105	126
So. R., Mob.		
& O. ctfs.	98½	100
S. R. & T.	¼	½
T. P. L. T.	41	43½
Third Av.	130	131
T., P. & W.	17	20½
Un. P. pf.	98	98
Un. Fruit		115
U. S. Exp.	122½	125
U. S. R. &		
Imp.	80½	91½
Vand. R. R.	75	95
V. I. & C.	38	43
W. & L. E.	15	16½
W. & L. E.		
1st pf.	41	42
W. & L. E.		
2d pf.	25	26

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$139,013,248
Gold	66,917,998
Silver	31,919,878
United States notes	14,292,957
Treasury notes of 1890	52,641
National banknotes	15,124,588
Total receipts this day	2,309,702
Total receipts this month	45,363,893
Total receipts this year	540,836,876
Total expenditures this day	1,350,000
Total expenditures this month	34,610,000
Total expenditures this year	566,732,762
Deposits in National banks	81,356,522

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Good coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$517,049,969
Silver dollars	463,450,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,417,000
Total	$989,916,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$517,049,969
Silver certificates outstanding	463,450,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,417,000
Total	$989,916,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$39,545,358
Gold certificates	27,372,640
Silver coin and bullion	24,908,166
Silver certificates	7,011,712
United States notes	14,292,957
Other assets	29,508,271
Total in Treasury	$142,637,104
Deposits in National banks	81,356,522
Total	$223,993,626
Current liabilities	84,980,378
Available cash balance	$139,013,248

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.06	.06	L. Wash. C.	.03	.03
Alpha Con.	.08	.08	Mexican	1.00	1.00
Andes	.21	.21	Occi. Con.	.85	.91
Belcher	.18	.18	Ophir	6.25	6.12½
Bear & Bel.	1.10	1.00	Overman	.16	.15
Bullion	.38	.40	Potosi	.12	.11
Caledonia	.37	.35	Savage	.41	.38
Chal. Con.	.21	.21	Sng Belcher	.65	.65
Challar	.17	.17	Sierra Nev.	.81	.29
Confidence	.91	.91	Syndicate	.10	.09
Con.C. & V.	1.40	1.40	St. Louis	.05	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.43	.42
Crown Pt.	.14	.14	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.18	.18	Y. Jacket	.20	.21
Hale & Nor.	1.05	1.10	Silver bars	58¾	58¾
Julia	.05	.05	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.04	.02			

Mexican dollars—Thursday, .46@.47; Wednesday, .46@.47.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, June 29, 1905.

U S 4s, r, 1925
25,000 ..... 132½
Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan
5,000 ..... 100⅜
6,000 ..... 100⅜
2,500 ..... 100⅜
3,000 ..... 100⅜
15,000 ..... 100⅜
1,500 ..... 100½
5,000 ..... 100½
2,000 ..... 100⅝
500 ..... 100½
32,000 ..... 100½
15,500 ..... 100⅜
2d series
16,000 ..... 98¼
500 ..... 98⅜
4,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98½
5,000 ..... 98⅜
2,500 ..... 98½
4,000 ..... 98⅜
11,000 ..... 98⅜
2,000 ..... 98⅞
500 ..... 98⅝
10,000 ..... 98⅜
5,000 ..... 98⅜
1,500 ..... 98½
4,000 ..... 98½
500 ..... 98¼
2,000 ..... 98⅝
Imp Jap Govt Kuhn, Loeb & Co certs, full paid for 4½ sterling loan
19,000 ..... 91¼
215,000 ..... 91½
500 ..... 91½
500 ..... 91½
50,000 ..... 91¼
27,000 ..... 91¼
10,000 ..... 91¼
500 ..... 91⅜
1,500 ..... 91½
4,000 ..... 91⅜
5,000 ..... 91⅜
2,500 ..... 91⅜
56,000 ..... 91⅜
2,000 ..... 91⅜
4,000 ..... 91⅜
20,000 ..... 91½
33,000 ..... 91⅜
500 ..... 91½
500 ..... 91½
9,000 ..... 91⅜
6,000 ..... 91⅜
5,000 ..... 91⅜
84,000 ..... 91½
12,000 ..... 91⅜
50,000 ..... 91½
2,500 ..... 91½
20,000 ..... 91⅜
2,000 ..... 91⅜
4,000 ..... 91⅜
7,500 ..... 91⅜
16,000 ..... 91⅜
9,000 ..... 91¼
31,000 ..... 91⅜
Rep of Cuba 5s
8,000 ..... 106⅜
U S of Mex 4s
79,000 ..... 93½
9,000 ..... 93⅜
Adams Ex 4s
500 104
500 104
Am Ice Sec 6s
1,500 77
Am. Hide & L. 6s
1,000 97
Am Tobacco 4s
2,000 ..... 75⅛
55,000 75
10,000 ..... 75⅛
Am Tobacco 6s
2,000 115
8,000 ..... 103⅜
adjust 4s, stpd
10,000 ..... 94⅞
East Okla 4s
1,000 ..... 90½
Atl Coast L 4s
10,000 ..... 102¼
B & O pr lien 3½s
5,000 ..... 97½
7,000 97
gold 4s
2,000 105
2,000 ..... 104¾
S W Div 3½s
10,000 ..... 92⅞
Brooklyn R T ref conv 4s
90,000 90
10,000 ..... 90½
10,000 90
23,000 ..... 90¼
3,000 ..... 90½
12,000 ..... 90¾
Cent of Ga Ry con 5s
1,000 114
1,000 ..... 113⅞
8,000 114
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 101⅝
9,000 ..... 101½
20,000 ..... 101¾
20,000 ..... 101⅞
Cent Pac gtd 3½s
9,000 ..... 88⅜
Ches & O con 5s
1,000 118
Ches & O gen 4½s
2,000 ..... 107⅜
10,000 ..... 107⅝
Chi & Alt 3½s
2,000 ..... 81⅝
5,000 ..... 81⅞
C, B & Q 4s jt bds
8,000 ..... 103⅛
11,000 103
15,000 ..... 103½
Chi G L & C 1st 5s
2,000 110
Chi, M & St P gen 4s, Series A
4,000 ..... 112½
So Minn Div 6s
1,000 ..... 111⅛
Terminal 5s
1,000 ..... 111½
C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ..... 107¼
1,000 107
C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 82
9,000 ..... 82⅛
5,000 82
1,000 ..... 81⅞
1,000 ..... 81⅝
C, R I & P R R
col tr 5s
5,000 64
1,000 ..... 63¾
C, St P, M & O 6s
1,000 ..... 136½
Chi Ter Tran 4s, coupon off
10,000 97
Colorado Industrial
1st 5s, Series A
3,000 ..... 72¾
2,000 73
5,000 ..... 72½
5,000 72
1st 5s, Series B
5,000 ..... 70⅞
1,000 71
5,000 ..... 70⅝
5,000 ..... 70⅝
18,000 ..... 70¼
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 75½
Col & So 1st 4s
5,000 95
3,000 ..... 94⅞
Den & R G con 4s
500 103
Det U Ry con 4½s
1,000 96
Det City Gas 5s
3,000 ..... 103½
7,000 ..... 103½
Dis Sec Cor 5s
1,000 ..... 79¾
Dul, S S & A 5s
5,000 116
East Tex. Y & G con 1st 5s
8,000 ..... 120¼
Erie 1st gen 4s
47,000 95
Erie conv 4s
22,000 105
Erie-Penn col tr 4s
9,000 96
Green B & W deb certs, B
5,000 ..... 22½
Havana El Ry 5s
22,000 ..... 82½
16,000 83
Int & G N 2d
1,000 102
Inter Paper 6s
10,000 ..... 103¾
K C, Ft S & M 4s
3,000 ..... 89¼
8,000 ..... 89½
Kan C So 8s
10,000 71
30,000 ..... 71¾
10,000 ..... 71¾
L S & M S deb 4s
7,000 ..... 101¼
L & N unified 4s
11,000 ..... 103½
col trust 4s
5,000 ..... 99¼
L N A & C 1st
3,000 ..... 111¾
Man R Ry ref 4s
44,000 91
Mex Cent 4½s
5,000 ..... 97½
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 ..... 77¾
14,000 78
Mex Cent 1st inc
20,000 ..... 21½
10,000 ..... 21½
5,000 ..... 21⅝
M & St L 1st 7s
1,000 137
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 101½
Mo, K & T 2d 4s
3,000 ..... 86⅞
Mo Pac 1st 5s
21,000 107
Mor & Essex 1st 7s
1,000 ..... 126½
Mut Tunnel Gas 5s
1,000 ..... 104⅝
N, C & St L 1st 7s
1,000 123
N Y C & H R gen 3½s
2,000 ..... 100⅜
deb 4s, 1934
10,000 ..... 101¼
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
3,000 ..... 110½
1,000 ..... 110¼
Nor & W divis 1st 4s
14,000 ..... 100⅝
1,000 ..... 100⅞
Nor & W con 4s
500 ..... 102¼
1,000 ..... 102¼
Poca C & C 4s
15,000 ..... 95½
6,000 ..... 95¼
Nor Pac 4s
13,000 106
Nor Pac gen 3s
12,000 ..... 76⅞
1,000 77
6,000 ..... 77¼
5,000 ..... 77¼
Ore S L 1st 6s
1,000 126
Ore S L gtd ref 4s
23,000 90
5,000 90
Penn gtd 4½s
2,000 111
Penn conv 3½s
1,500 103
500 ..... 103½
8,000 ..... 103½
Reading gen 4s
4,000 ..... 103⅜
3,000 ..... 103⅞
6,000 ..... 103⅜
6,000 ..... 103⅞
Read-J C col 4s
12,000 ..... 100¾
St L M & S gen 5s
3,000 116
River & Gulf 4s
5,000 95
St L & S F R R ref 4s
16,000 91
St L S W con 4s
5,000 ..... 81½
50,000 ..... 81⅜
3,000 ..... 81⅝
10,000 ..... 81⅝
Sea A L Ry ref 5s
15,000 ..... 103⅜
gold 4s
5,000 ..... 89¼
11,000 ..... 89⅝
1,000 ..... 89½
South Pac 4s
26,000 93
3,000 ..... 93¼
So Pac certs for 1st ref 4s
41,000 ..... 97⅝
5,000 ..... 97¼
So Rv 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 120¾
10,000 ..... 120½
3,000 ..... 120⅜
10,000 ..... 120⅛
10,000 ..... 120½
T C I & R gen 5s
1,000 100
4,000 ..... 99½
Third Av con 4s
1,000 ..... 97⅞
1,000 ..... 97¾
5,000 ..... 97⅜
Tol, P & W 4s
2,000 ..... 94½
Tol, St L & W 4s
11,000 ..... 84½
Un El Rys London prof sharing 5s
1,000 ..... 98½
Un Pac 1st 4s
4,000 107
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000 127
10,000 ..... 126⅞
Un Rys of S F 4s
5,000 ..... 89½
U S Leather 6s
5,000 109
U S Red & Ref 6s
12,000 ..... 99½
U S S Corp s f 5s
47,000 ..... 94⅝
1,000 ..... 94½
26,000 ..... 94⅝
Wabash 1st 5s
7,000 ..... 117⅜
Wabash deb B 6s
10,000 74
5,000 ..... 73⅜
10,000 ..... 73¼
5,000 ..... 73⅜
Wab-Pit Ter 1st
3,000 ..... 90¾
Wab-Pit Ter 2d
24,000 40
West Md 4s
11,000 89
1,000 ..... 88¾
W & L E 1st con 4s
5,000 94
Wis Cent gen 4s
3,000 ..... 95⅞
1,000 96
2,000 ..... 95¾
14,000 ..... 95¾

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Det Un Rys 4½s ... 1 | L, N A & C 1st ... 1¼

There were no declines.

Total sales June 29, 1905		$2,728,000
From Jan. 1, 1905		579,586,200
Corresponding date last year		310,910,500

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,082
3d week June	$689,821	$730,021	$699,726
From Jan. 1	15,383,427	14,481,567	
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
3d week June	91,130	85,258	77,907
From Jan. 1	2,041,702	1,922,669	1,805,701

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS for the quarter ended June 30—

	Partly Est. 1905.	Actual. 1904.	Increase.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Large Plot at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street—Builders Buy Twenty-four Lots on the Heights—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

John P. Kirwan and William Richtberg have sold for Moe Levy 481 to 489 Seventh Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-sixth Street, old three-story buildings, on plot 98.9 by 75. This is the property bought at auction by Mr. Levy on May 24 for $230,000. The same brokers have also sold for the Beers Realty Company the adjoining properties 155 to 163 West Thirty-sixth Street, 100.10 by 98.9, three three-story dwellings and a seven-story apartment house known as the Curtiss. The entire plot covered by the two transactions has frontages of 98.9 feet on Seventh Avenue and 175.10 feet on Thirty-sixth Street.

Builders Buy on the Heights.

H. D. Baker & Brother and George Backer have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager twenty-four lots on One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, and One Hundred and Sixty-second Streets, between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway. The buyers are Isaac Kleinfield and Isaac Rothfeld. They will erect fourteen five-story flats on the plots.

Hoffberg & Bookstaver have bought from H. Manheim the plot, 48 by 112, on the south side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 135 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, and have resold it to Wolf M. Goldman for improvement.

Buyer for Lenox Avenue Corner.

George W. Mercer & Son have sold to a client the seven-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

C. V. Schmidt, Jr., has sold for Irving Judis the six-story apartment house with stores in course of construction on the west side of Lenox Avenue, 50.11 feet south of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, on a plot 50 by 100.

Henry H. Otten has sold for Charles Plunkett to Christian Rennemuller, 2,651 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

Reid and Murphy sold for John McCormick to the Rosehill Realty Company 345 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story tenement on lot 20 by 98.9.

Nichols & Lummis have sold to Weil & Mayer, for Mary M. Bensel, the plot, 108 by 85, on the west side of Third Avenue, 109 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

West Side Flat Sold from Plans.

Julius S. Sandler has sold, from the plans, one of a row of five-story flats, each on plot 40 by 100, to be erected on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between Ninety-fourth and Ninety-fifth Streets.

Charles S. Kohler has sold for Dr. F. H. Flagge the three-story stable 136 and 138 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 171 by 100.11, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue. Mr. Kohler has leased the property for the new owner to Dr. Flagge for a term of years.

H. C. Senior & Co. have sold for Mayer Morgan the five-story tenement 300 West Sixty-eighth Street, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Deal on West 116th Street.

Joseph R. Scheinberg has sold to Samuel Mandel for Abraham Scheinberg the six-story apartment house, with stores, 19 and 21 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, 45.6 by 100.11.

Widmayer & Co. have sold 2,473 and 2,475 Seventh Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, 38 by 100, for a Mr. Bachman.

Joseph R. Stein, representing Mayme and Nettie Katz, has bought from Carl R. Finestone the five-story apartment house 110 and 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Herman Arus negotiated the recent sale of 2,553 Eighth Avenue to Thomas Scholes.

Benedict & Co. have resold for Mrs. Clementina Rothmiller the four-story double flat 288 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street, 25 by 100, to Isador Silverman.

Isaac Hattenbach has sold for Klein & Crakow to J. Grauman 12 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 99.11; also, for M. Alkus, 227 and 229 East Ninety-fifth Street, two five-story double flats on plot 50 by 100.8.

After to-morrow the Lehman & Harlem Company will consist only of Louis Lehman and Martin L. Harlem, Morris Bernstein retiring, owing to the expiration of an agreement.

To Improve Madison Avenue Corner.

Kidansky & Levy have sold the plot, 62.6 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-seventh Street, 100 feet east of Madison Avenue, to Alexander Lurie, who will erect a six-story apartment house.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Julius Weinstein the southwest corner of Second Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, old buildings on plot 39.6 by 76.11; also, to Isaac Klapper the plot, 75 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 225 feet west of Avenue A.

The same operators have bought the northeast corner of Second Avenue and Fiftieth Street, two three-story buildings on plot 40.5 by 70.

J. Francis Gallagher has sold for the Knepper Realty Company 910 Second Avenue, a four-story tenement, with store, on lot 16.9 by 100.

Weisberger & Kaufman have sold for Theodore Haas to Harris & Timble the two five-story flats 2,236 and 2,238 East Ninety-sixth Street, on plot 60 by 100.

Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind have sold for a client, Morris Goldstein, to Pincus Epstein and Samuel Greenfeld 422 East Seventy-fifth Street for $30,000.

Upper Park Avenue Deals.

M. Orbach & Son have bought the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

W. Rosenberg has sold for H. Rosenfeld the property 1,668 and 1,670 Park Avenue, 50.6 by 90.

M. Ludmán and Philip Levinson have bought from Julius Weinstein 102 and 104 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, two three-story brownstone dwellings, 40 by 100.11.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for A. L. M. Bullowa the five-story tenement 352 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25 by 100.

G. Brettell & Son negotiated the recent sale of 233 and 235 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street for Louis Lese to Jackson & Stern.

Hoffberg & Bookstaver have bought from a Mrs. Hess 542 and 544 East Eighty-second Street, two dwellings, on plot 26.8 by 102.2.

E. V. Pescin & Co. have leased for Joseph Preiser the six-story new-law tenement 443 and 445 East Eighty-eighth Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $23,000.

Purchase of Avenue A Corner.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Charles W. Sloane to Harry Spivack the three five-story double tenements at the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Avenue A, known as 1400 and 1411 Avenue A and 441 East Seventy-fifth Street; also, the adjoining lot 1,413 Avenue A.

William Richtberg, in conjunction with William Wolff's Sons, has sold for Mrs. Lena Hill to Mrs. Charlotte M. Hammel the five-story tenement 224 East Eighty-fifth Street, 24.9 by 102.2.

Abraham Weiss and H. Gold have leased the six-story tenement 51 and 53 East Ninety-eighth Street, to M. T. Goldstein for five years, at an aggregate rental of $35,000; also, 54 and 56 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, to M. Antokowitz for five years at a rental of $20,000.

Charles E. Duross has sold the three-story dwelling 124 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 16.8 by 100.11, for Rachel Hamburger.

Alfred Busselle is the buyer of 110 East Sixty-second Street, sold recently by Abraham Cohn.

Avenue C Corner Changes Hands.

Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind have bought for a client the southeast corner of Sixth Street and Avenue C, 48 by 60, from the estate of William H. Gildersleeve for $54,000.

D. & W. Mullins have sold for Mary Coffey 30 Cherry Street, a four-story tenement, 17 by 75.

Eistz has sold 12 First Avenue and 78 First Street for Frederick and Joseph Stolzenberg to Joseph Bockar.

Other Lower East Side Deals.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to Louis Frank 113 Broome Street, old building, on lot 25 by 100; also, to Harris Fine and Louis Kresner, 146 Sullivan Street, old building, on lot 25 by 100; also, to Charles T. Weinstein, the northeast corner of Grand and Mott Streets, old buildings on lot 23.8 by 100.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Bernard Naumberg the three five-story triple flats 333, 335, and 337 East Thirteenth Street, each 28.4 by 100.11, to Louis Minsky, who has resold the properties to clients of Rubinger, Klinger & Co.

The same brokers have also sold for the New York Board of Fire Underwriters the five-story flat 61 East Fourth Street, 25 by 96, to Bernard Dork, and have resold to Jacob H. Rubin.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought 213 and 215 West Tenth Street, northeast corner of Bleecker Street, a new six-story flat, on plot 49.7 by 86.

Bronx Corner Sold to Builders.

Jacob Leitner sold for W. Burland to the Claremont Construction Company the northwest corner of Monroe Avenue and Belmont Street, facing Claremont Park. The buyers will improve the property with two six-story tenements.

Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind have sold for a client, Giuseppe Fusco, to Joseph Tesoro, the plot at the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-ninth Street, 90 by 156, for improvement.

Jacob Kronenberger has sold for the Wahlig & Sonsin Company 1,390 Clinton Avenue, a five-story triple flat on plot 38 by 111; also, for Jacob Mendelsohn the southeast corner of Intervale Avenue and Kelly Street, a plot 104 by 95.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for Olga Balbon the two-story dwelling 4,465 Park Avenue, 21 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, on lot 18 by 90.

Baturin, Weissman & Henschel have sold for Isaac Tepper the three-story frame dwelling 2,144 Hughes Avenue, 16 by 90.

A. A. Low Leases Summer Place.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased to A. Augustus Low, for the Summer season, one of H. O. Havemeyer's Moorish cottages at Bayberry Point, Islip, L. I.

New Interests in Brooklyn Concern.

The business of the Leonard Moody Real Estate Company of 187 Montague Street, Brooklyn, has been bought by William Greve, David Michel, and Benjamin H. Roth of Roth & Dumproff. The transfer to the new owners will be made to-morrow. The business will be continued along the same lines as heretofore.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Minetta Lane, 21, s s, 47 ft w of Minetta St, 28x80, three-story front and four-story rear tenements; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Ehrmann..... $9,100

Minetta St, 16 and 18, w s, 40 ft s of Minetta Lane, 40x47, two two-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Leopold Ehrmann..... 7,400

By T. F. Archer.

Burling Slip, 15, n s, 44.11 ft e of Water St, 19.11x45.7, four-story brick building; executors' sale, to the Whitehall Realty Company..... 15,200

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

34th St, 30 West, for a five-story brick loft building and store, 25x114.6; R. Smith of 32 West 92d St, owner; F. A. Minuth of 289 4th Av, architect; cost, $27,000.

Mott St, 110, for a six-story brick tenement, 22.10x55.4; A. Julian of 117 Mott St, owner; C. E. Hall of 105 East 14th St, architect; cost, $25,000.

121st St, 440 East, for two six-story brick tenements, 25.6x87.11; Empire Cornice Works of 396 Broome St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $65,000.

250th St, s w corner of Riverdale Av, for two three-story frame stores and dwellings, 26.9x44 and 27x24; Daniel S. Morrison, Riverdale, owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $7,000.

North Oak Drive, n e corner of Elm St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 30x40; Emma L. Shirmer of 83 6th St, William's Bridge, owner; George P. Crosier of 92 East 10th St, William's Bridge, architect; cost, $10,000.

Palisade Place, s s, 209 ft n e of Popham Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x47; A. B. Ovsbaug of 2,088 Bathgate Av, owner; J. Hooper of 462 Amsterdam Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

108th St, s s, 200.4 ft e of Broadway, to a four-story brick stable; B. Henry of 24 West 60th St, owner; J. W. Cole of 403 West 51st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

42d St, n s of Depew Place to Vanderbilt Av, to a railroad station; New York Central Railroad Company, premises, owner; N. J. Lalor of 390 Central Park West, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broome St, 384, to five-story brick lofts; D. Saladino of 380 Broome St, owner; Kurtzer & Rentz of 190 Bowery, architects; cost, $25,000.

64th St, 2 East, to a five-story brick dwelling; E. J. Berwind, premises, owner; H. Trumbauer, Philadelphia, Penn., architect; cost, $10,000.

St. Mark's Place, 106, to five-story brick meeting rooms; Church of St. Stanislaus of 109 7th St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $8,000.

34th St, 115 East, to four-story brick stores and studios; A. & J. H. Kenshow of 136 East 38th St, owner; J. F. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Owing to the great volume of business at the Register's office yesterday in anticipation of the mortgage tax, a large number of deeds and mortgages were presented for record, which it was impossible to include in the following lists.

Thursday, June 29.

AMSTERDAM AV, 643, e s, 27x100; Eugenie Wolf to Harry Goodstein, (mtg $30,000)

BEAUMONT AV, w s, 320 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; Wolf Burland to Moses P. Goldstein, ¼ part, (mtg $2,500)

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 50 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond to Louis Schwartz and another, all title, (mtg $3,500)

BRONX PARK AV, e s, 50 ft s of Lebanon St, 25x100; Joseph Diamond to Louis Schwartz and another

BROOM ST, 109 and 111, s s, 50x100; David Kidansky and another to Mark Levy, (mtg $55,000)

BRYANT ST, s e corner of 173d St, 50x100; Marshall S. Ely to Alice B. Ten Eyck

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of 148th St, 28.3x30; 148th St, n s, 50 ft e of Mott St, 50x28.3; G. Tacinelli and others to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $15,000)

DELANCEY ST, n e corner of Norfolk St, 100x26.4; Harris Silberman to Samuel J. Silberman

ELDRIDGE ST, 113, n w s, 25x119.10; Louis Baraginsky to Abram Gutterman and another, (mtg $20,000)

GRAND ST, 554 and 556, n w corner of Lewis St, 50x85; Joseph Rosenberg and another to Josef Horowitz and another, (mtg $89,000)

GREENWICH AV, s w corner of Jane St, 29.4x70.10; Hyman B. Goldberg to Louis Abramovitz and another, (mtg $45,000)

LEBANON ST, s e corner of Bronx Park Av, 100x25; Joseph Diamond to Rose Cohen and another, all title, (mtg $4,000)

LENOX AV, n w corner of 140th St, 99.11x120.4; 141st St, s s, 120 ft w of Lenox Av, 123x99.11; Hyman Sonn and others to Samuel Schwab

LINCOLN ST, e s, 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; George A. Devermann to Christian C. Clausen and another, (mtg $2,800)

LOTS 1 and 109, Block 2,513, map of 272 lots Kemp estate; William C. Deane to William McGowan, all title

LOTS 35, 36, 224 to 245, map of 300 lots controlled by H. Morgenthau, 24th Ward, Crotona Realty Company to Henry Sperling

LOTS 235 and 236, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Charles H. Stumpfel

LOUISE ST, e s, 175 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; George A. Devermann to George Waas, all title, (mtg $2,800)

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x25; Charles Brownold to the Metropolis Construction Company

MADISON AV, n w corner of 97th St, 100.11x95; George E. Morgan, referee, to Charles Brownold, (mtg $115,000)

MONROE ST, 100, n s, 26x99.2; Meyer Z. Kotzen and others to Cesare Konig, (mtg $21,000)

MONROE ST, 88, s s, 22.8x93.2; Samuel Shapiro to Julius Valenstein, (mtg $20,000)

MONROE ST, 292 to 298, s s, 111.1x irregular; Samuel Mandel to Abraham Scheinberg, (three mtgs $117,000)

OGDEN AV, n w corner of 161st St, 75x190; Summit Av, e s, 75 ft n of 161st St, 45x75; Max Solomon to Egan & Hallecy Construction Company

ORCHARD ST, 121, w s, 25x87.6; Samuel Tughfeld and another to Lena M. Davidson, (mtg $30,000)

ORCHARD ST, w s, 105.8 ft s of Hester St, 24.3x100; Joseph Levy to Amelia Rubinsky, (mtg $20,000)

PARK AV, n w corner of 113th St, 100.11x25; William H. Scott to James S. Scott

PEARL ST, 546, n s, 24.9x100; Mary E. Kerr to Ella F. Woodford

PLEASANT AV, s e corner of 120th St, 40x100; Louis Weinstein to James J. Kenney, (mtg $58,000)

STANTON ST, n s, 75 ft e of Suffolk St, 25x100; Adolph Sandrovitz to Lena Weissberg, (mtg $22,000)

ST. NICHOLAS AV, e s, 199.10 ft s of 150th St, 100.11x irregular; Central Building and Investment Company to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $37,000)

SUFFOLK ST, 133, w s; Minnie Stern to Solomon D. Muitz and others, (mtg $21,000)

THOMPSON ST, s w corner of Prince St, 53x75; Rafaele Pavero and another to Louis Malzone, (mtg $67,500)

TREMONT AV, n e s, 114 ft n w of Vyse St, 38x50; Maurice H. Zucker to Edward D. Farrell

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e corner of 9th Av, 85x95; Samuel Cohn to Richard R. Masterson, (mtg $2,200)

1ST AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x200; Abram Horowitz and others to Rose McGovern

1ST AV, 403, w s, 19.4x100; Gottlieb Faist to Max Hofmann

2D AV, 175 s s, 25.10x100; Louis Abramovitz and another to Hyman B. Goldberg, (mtg $27,000)

2D AV, w s, 24.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x105; William R. Page to Sophie Shapiro, (mtg $25,000)

2D AV, 1,929, w s; Abraham Podolsky to Samuel Lauster, (mtg $1,700)

2D AV, e s, 51.1 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x100; Recha Jacoby to Hattie Jacoby, (mtg $15,000)

2D AV, w s, 75.7 ft n of 95th St, 25x100; Amalia Happel to Adolf Messer and another, (mtg $20,000)

4TH AV, s e corner of 19th St, 131x150; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to Emma S. Thiele

4TH ST, s s, 103 ft w of Avenue B, 48x96.2; Isidor Leipzig and others to Ary Glassberg, (mtg $88,000)

4TH ST, 61 East, 25x96.2; New York Board of Fire Underwriters to Barnet Dorf

7TH AV, 2,148, w s, 23.4x85; Whitehall Realty Company to Charles A. Stein and another, (mtg $18,000)

7TH AV, 2,146, w s, 23.4x84.10; Whitehall Realty Company to Charles A. Stein and another, (mtg $18,000)

7TH AV, 2,144, w s, 23.4x84.10; Whitehall Realty Company to Charles A. Stein and another, (mtg $18,000)

10TH AV, 416 and 418 East, 45.10x99.3; Nathian Kirsch to Julius Goldklang, (mtg $49,500)

10TH ST, 226 East, 25x92.4; Louis Rosenswacke to Sigmund Fador, (mtg $15,000)

12TH ST, 228 East, 25x105.3; Aaron Silverman to Abraham Birkowitz, (mtg $37,500)

15TH ST, n s, 337 ft w of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Conrad J. Muth, (mtg $23,000)

15TH ST, s s, 113 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Gerard Reberts to Henry J. Schumacher and another

17TH ST, 133 East, 25x92; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $25,000)

18TH ST, 128 West, 20x92; Catharine T. Schieffelin and others to Caroline L. Foley, 23-24 part

18TH ST, 128 West, 20x92; Douglas Robinson, Jr., and others to Caroline L. Foley

24TH ST, 123 and 125 West, 50x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $43,000)

34TH ST, 323 East, 25x1½ block; Mary Casson to Samuel Posner, (mtg $10,000)

34TH ST, 233 East, 25x98.9; Charles H. Colton and others to Charles H. Colton, executor and trustee

35TH ST, 240 West, 25x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Conrad J. Muth, (mtg $30,000)

35TH ST, 242 West, 25x98.9; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Conrad J. Muth, (mtg $30,000)

47TH ST, e s, 241.3 ft w of Broadway, 25 ft 5½ in s, 23.3 A. Gray to Thomas J. Shanley and another

52D ST, 314 West, 16.8x100.5; Richard W. Davis to Lemuel L. Williams, (mtg $3,500)

53D ST, 424 West, 25x100.5; Hannah Adler to Barnett G. Davis and another, (mtg $16,000)

61ST ST, 239 and 241 West, 50x100.5; Mary J. Akin to Solomon Miller, (mtg $26,000, other consideration and

63D ST, 221 and 223 West, 50x100.5; Emma F. Garnsey to Isaac Salcolski, (mtg $24,000)

68TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of Columbus Av, 20x100.5; William N. Heard to William Rau, (mtg $18,000)

69TH ST, 103 West, 19x100.5; Helen H. Williams to Amy H. Boville, all title, (mtg $15,000)

73D ST, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Adolf Miller to Josephine Dahn, (mtg $20,000)

73D ST, s s, 163 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Jenny Scheider to Adolf Miller, (mtg $15,000)

73D ST, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Bank of M. & L. Jarmulowsky to William Held

75TH ST, n s, 199.2 ft w of 2d Av, 20.1x102.2; Solomon Mingelgreen to Isaac Miller and another, (mtg $7,500)

75TH ST, 234 East, 20.1x102.2; Isaac Miller to Julius Herrick, (mtgs $11,500)

76TH ST, 510 East, 25x102.2; Frederick Ihlenberg to Edward Ihlenberg

76TH ST, 510 East, 25x102.2; Arthur G. Muhlker to Pincus Lowenfeld and another

84TH ST, 114 and 116 West, 50x102.2; Thomas J. Byrne, trustee and executor, to the New Amsterdam Realty Company, (mtg $48,000)

89TH ST, 174 and 176 West; Franklin B. Lord to Ella B. Rogers, (mtg $50,000)

95TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of West End Av, 100x100.8; Caroline L. Buhler to William E. Baker

97TH ST, s s, 286 ft w of 3d Av, 26x100.11; Caroline E. Betts to Mishkind-Feinberg Company, (mtg $15,000)

97TH ST, 301 East, 25.6x100.11; Beaconsfield Realty Company to Max Lippman, (mtg $8,666)

106TH ST, n s, 91.8 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.8x100.11; William Boss to Margaret C. Dowling, (mtg $5,000)

107TH ST, s s, 55 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x100.11; Edith L. Hoge to Thomas C. Hoge, ½ part

112TH ST, 52 East, 16x100.11; Nicholas Aleinkoff to Jacob Weinstein

112TH ST, 50 East, 16x100.11; Philippine Stehle to Jacob Weinstein

112TH ST, 54 East, 16x100.11; Mary Ruhl to Jacob Weinstein

112TH ST, 204 to 208 East, 60x100.10; Louis Rand and others to Moses A. Abramowitsch, (mtg $54,000)

113TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; William H. Scott to Edwin T. Ogle, 1-3 part

114TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Morris Lazarus to John Harper, (mtg $20,000)

114TH ST, 337 to 341 East, 25x100.10; Jacob Bloch and others to Simon Kalinno, (mtg $64,000)

114TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Broadway, 125x100.11; Central Building Improvement and Investment Company to Arthur W. Saunders, (mtg $40,000)

114TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; John Harper to John Wendt, (mtg $26,500)

116TH ST, n s, 249.6 ft w of 5th Av, 45.4x100.11; Abraham Scheinberg to Samuel Mandel, (mtg $66,000)

122D ST, 60 East, 21x100.11; Morris Solomon to Pincus Winter, (mtg $17,000)

123D ST, 45 and 47 East, 34.6x100.11; Max Kobre to Esther Lewis, (mtg $22,000)

124TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 3d Av, 19x100.11; Amelia W. Cockey to Philip Rogers

124TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 3d Av, 19x100.11; William P. C. Cockey and others to Philip Rogers

125TH ST, n s, 143.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 41.2x99.11; Max Wolf to Lina Weil

129TH ST, 208 West, 19x99.11; Lucy R. Woodmansee to Nicholas C. L. Beversten

129TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 125x109.10; Pitkin Holdsworth Worsted Company to Nelson A. Miller, (mtg $20,000)

129TH ST, 208 West, 19x99.11; Ida L. Evans and others to Nicholas C. L. Beversten

137TH ST, 747 East, 17.6x75; Samuel Blackwell to James A. Collins

138TH ST, s s, 450 ft e of Home Av, 150x200; Prescott Realty Company to Ignatz Fleiro Co-operative Association Among Corleonesi, (mtg $54,000)

139TH ST, s w corner of 8th Av, 75.4x19.11; William Buhler to Philibert Conebier, (mtg $15,000)

140TH ST, n w corner of Lenox Av, 120x99.11; 141st St, s s, 120 ft w of Lenox Av, 123x99.11; Samuel Schwab to Seymour Realty Company, (mtgs $300,000)

142D ST, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Luke J. Clarke to Simon Schey.

150TH ST, 908 and 910 East, 50x100; Max Cohen to Henry Friedrich, (mtg $25,000)

181ST ST, s s, 29.3 ft e of Creston Av, 50x134; Henry Andrees to Emma Hillusen, (mtg $2,000)

183D ST, n s, 200 ft w of Jerome Av, 25x100; Northwestern Construction Company to Patrick J. Hogan, (mtg $4,000)

209TH ST, n s, 109 ft e of 9th Av, 75x93.11; Andrew J. Larkin to Jacob Rostoff, (mtg $9,000)

209TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 75x99.11; Max Marx to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $6,500)

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAMOVITSCH, M. A., to L. Rand and another; 113th St, s s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, due July 25, 1905..... 4,500

ABRAMOVITSCH, M. A., to L. Rand and another; 113th St, 204 to 208 East, due Sept. 25, 1911, 6 per cent..... 19,000

ABRAMOWITZ, S., to H. B. Goldberg; Greenwich Av, s w corner of Jane St, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 10,000

BACHRACH, William, and another to William Ross; Eldridge St, 131, 5 years..... 100

BACHRACH, William, and another to William Ross; Eldridge St, 131, 5 years..... 19,500

BARUCH, E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 183 to 187, per bond..... 42,500

BEALIS, A., to Z. Bealis; Webster Av, 2,772, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 1,285

BECKER, S., to A. William; 93d St, 322, 5 years..... 5,500

BERNSTEIN, Joseph, and others to H. Lemkin; 28th St, n s, 284.2 ft e of 2d Av, due Nov. 10, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,300

BERNSTEIN, Joseph, and others to A. Gordon and another; 28th St, n s, 384.2 ft s of 2d Av, due Nov. 10, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,400

BEVERSTEN, N. C. L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 129th St, 208 West, as per bond..... 8,000

BINDER, J., and another to Jefferson Bank; 65th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 60,000

BINDER, J., and another to Empire Trust Company; Perry St, s e corner of West 4th St, per bond..... 62,500

BINDER, J., and another to P. Lowenfeld; Perry St, s w corner of 4th St, demand, 6 per cent..... 11,000

BLOCK, J., to J. B. Denicke; 3d St, w s, 100 ft s of 5th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

BRONX THEATRE COMPANY to P. Wallenberg, due Sept. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,000

BROWN, John, to E. Lapin; 147th St, s s, 174.6 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 5 years. 38,000

BROWN, John, to E. Lapin; 147th St, s s, 173.5 ft e of Willis Av, 5 years.... 38,000

CHARLTON SCHOOL to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Park Av, 646 and 648, 3 years..... 100,000

CLAUSEN, Charles C., to George A. Devermann; Lincoln St, e s, 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, installments..... 1,400

COBARST, B., to Lawyers' Title Insurance & Trust Company; Ludlow St, as per bond..... 21,000

COHEN, Rose, and another to J. Diamond; Lot 232, map of Neill estate, 8 years..... 2,425

COHEN, H., and another to City Real Estate Company; 140th St, s s, 521.8 f w of 7th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 45,000

COHN, H., and another to City Real Estate Company; 140th St, s s, 560 ft w of 7th Av, 3 mtgs $49,000, 5 years... 147,000

COHN, H., and another to City Real Estate Company; 140th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, 11 mtgs, 5 years..... 495,000

COLLINS, J. A., to National Bank of Commerce; Brown Place, n w corner of 137th St, 747, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 5,500

COLTON, Charles H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 34th St, 233 East, as per bond..... 9,500

CORDES, George H., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, n w corner of 24th St, per bond..... 20,000

DANAHR, H., to P. Flynn; 21st St, 220 West, as per bond..... 9,000

D'ANDREA, V., to George Hauser; Kinsella Av, n s, 73 ft e of Rose St, 2 mtgs $3,000, 3 years..... 6,000

DARTT, William H., to J. N. Wells; 24th St, s s, 75 ft e of 11th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 1,400

DAVIDSON, L. M., to S. Tuchfeld; Orchard St, 121, 5 years, 6 per cent.... 9,000

DEVERMANN, George A., to M. A. Fowler; Lincoln St, e s, 450 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years..... 2,800

DIAMOND, James, to J. Cohen; Bronx Park Av, e s, 50 ft s of Lebanon St, 3 years..... 3,500

DOHERR, B., to American Mortgage Company; Washington Av, w s, 39.9 ft n of 165th St, per bond..... 10,000

DORF, B., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 4th St, 61, 5 years..... 17,000

DOWLING, F. W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 38th St, 143 East, as per bond..... 15,000

EGAN HALLEVY CONSTRUCTION Company to M. Solomon; Ogden Av, n w corner of 161st St, 2 years, — per cent..... 43,480

ERNST, E. J., and another to William H. Steinkamp; 109th St, n s, 270 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

FELDMAN, F., to L. Abramovitz and another; Broome St, e e corner of Forsyth St, 4 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

FINN, William E., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 5th Av, 43, as per bond..... 450,000

FISH, Jacob, to J. Weill; 3d St, s s, 160 ft w of Avenue A, 2 mtgs $21,500, 6 years, 6 per cent..... 43,000

FLANAGAN, H. N., to Bowery Savings Bank; 76th St, n s, 280.3 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.... 10,000

FOLEY, C. L., to C. T. Schieffelin; 18th St, 128 West, 3 years..... 15,000

FOX, J. B., to C. Klingenstein; Avenue B, 24, installments, 6 per cent.... 3,500

FOX, J. B., to J. L. Buttenwieser; 24th St, 123 and 125 West, 2 mtgs $35,500, due Oct. 1, 1908..... 70,000

FOX, Julius B., to J. L. Buttenwieser; 29th St, s s, 210 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 28,000

FOX, J. B., to J. Klingenstein; Avenue B, 24 to 28, due Aug. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 10,000

FRIEDERICK, H., to M. Cohen; 150th St, 608 and 610 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

GALLUSSEN, Emma, to H. Andress; 181st St, s s, 29.11 ft e of Creston Av, 2 years..... 2,000

GENT, M., Dollar Savings Bank; Clay Av, n w corner of Jackson Av, 1 year..... 3,200

GLASSBERG, Azy, and another to I. Zeifzih and another; 4th St, 234 and 236 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,000

GOERWITZ, C., to A. Basch; 3d Av, 190, demand, 6 per cent..... 25,000

GREENWOOD, M., to Trust Company; Goerck St, e s, 96.7 ft n of Rivington St, as per bond..... 21,000

GROSSMAN, L., and another to Realty Mortgage Company; Brook Av, n e corner of 135th St, 1 year, 6 per cent. 125,000

GROSSMAN, A., to P. McNamee; Garfield St, w s, 130 ft n of Columbus Av, 3 years..... Omitted

GRUETZNER, Charles, to George A. Devermann; Lot 183, map of Hunt estate, installments..... 3,500

HARPER, John, to M. Lazarus; 114th St, 20 East, installments, 6 per cent.... 1,100

HOFNER, L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 125th St, s w corner of Lexington Av, as per bond..... 6,500

HOROWITZ, Josef, and another to J. Rosenburg; Grand St, 554 and 556, 7 years, 6 per cent..... 25,000

JACOBOWITZ, Israel, to N. Jacobowitz; Lewis St, 110, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 24,000

JANFOLAS, M., to L. Ehrmann; 11th Av, n e corner of 178th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,000

KAHN, Samuel, to J. Sloane; Wadsworth Av, w s, 25 ft s of 187th St, 3 years..... 45,000

KAUFMAN, L., to H. Margalin and another; 73d St, s s, 183.4 ft w of 2d Av, per bond..... 12,000

KENEDY, E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and, Trust Company; Barclay St, 305, as per bond..... 5,000

KENNEDY, J. J., to William Oppenheim; Cherry St, 111 and 113, due Feb. 1, 1913, 6 per cent..... 30,000

KENNEDY, J. J., to American Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 120 ft w of 1st Av, (2 mtgs, $50,000,) 5 years..... 60,000

McGOVERN, Rose, to American Mortgage Company; 101st St, n s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years..... 30,000

McKEE, J., to Harlem Savings Bank; 105th St, 115 East, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 10,000

MEENAN, D., to George Ehret; 9th Av, n w corner of 47th St, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 50,000

METROPOLIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Mannados Realty Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 215,000

METROPOLIS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY to Mannados Realty Company; Madison Av, n w corner of 97th St, as per bond..... 20,000

MILLER, A., and another to J. Frankel; 180th St, 506, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,000

MILLER, N. A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 129th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, as per bond..... 80,000

MILLER-NELSON COMPANY to Pitkin-Hodsworth Worsted Company; 129th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 1 year..... 20,000

MINNERS, Charles, and another to A. M. Helms and another; West End Av, e s, 100.8 ft s of 92d St, as per bond... 30,000

MISHKIND-FEINBERG REALTY Company to American Mortgage Company; 97th St, 148 East, 4 years..... 18,000

NATHAN, L., to H. Fried; Bryant Av, s e corner of Freeman St, 3 years..... 2,500

O'BRIEN, A. P., to E. M. Pelgram; Vermilyea Av, s e corner of Academy St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 25,000

ORANSKY, L., and others to William H. Behmohl; 28th St, n s, 284.2 ft e of 2d Av, 3 months, 6 per cent..... 1,500

ORANSKY, L., and others to H. Bernstein; 28th St, n s, 284.2 ft e of 2d Av, demand, 6 per cent..... 6,611

ORANSKY, L., and others to E. A. Fitch; 28th St, n s, 284.2 ft e of 2d Av, as per bond..... 40,000

ORANSKY, L., and

BRONX. FOR SALE.

166th Street and Third Avenue, SOUTHWEST CORNER.

I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 166th St. "L" station.

Will Build to Suit Tenant.

JOHN F. FREES,

608 East 156th St., N. Y. City.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd

Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

4-family house, 1½ blocks from Rapid Transit station, $1,500 cash, balance to remain on mortgage at 5%.

KELLUM BROS.,

183TH ST. AND 3D AV.

NO LETTERS ANSWERED.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.

CHAS. JUNGMAN,

WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.

DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS

AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

L. REITER,

WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

GREAT BARGAIN!

Next to corner, on Washington Av., in 160s, 3-story store property, $8,750.

LOUIS E. BLISS,

3,221 3D AV., NEAR 162D ST.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING

Call on

S. COWEN,

156th St. & Westchester Ave.

A very valuable corner plot, 140 feet frontage, in well-built-up store and apartment section of Bronx; free and clear; price, $25,000; to exchange for improved Bronx or Manhattan property; call or address Browning, 18 West 75th St. Telephone 3275—Columbus.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!

Choice Building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Ave. Station; price $25,500; easy terms; full commission to brokers. J. Eisenberg, 150 Nassau.

Choice Bronx Av. corner; 6-story new building, just completed, 50x100, with 5 stores, all rented; will sell cheap or exchange for smaller property and part cash. Apply Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

THIS pays your rent and 4% on your investment; new 3-family house, near "L" station, $7,000, mortgage $4,500, terms to suit. Owner, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.

Handsome residence Fordham Heights section, 13 rooms, lot 46x74, price $7,000. Herbert J. Cantrell, Jerome Av., cor. Fordham Road.

Corner lot, 50x75, Bronx, on 149th, or will add cash for store property in Manhattan. Wenner, 140 West 42d St.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price, $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

$400.—$5 00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Sacrifice.—Walton Av., n. 182d St., 50x95, $5,000. A. Cohn, 1,230 Lexington Av.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MEASURED BY DEGREES

NEW YORK — HUDSON HEIGHTS



HUDSON HEIGHTS

is at least fifteen to twenty degrees cooler than New York in twenty minutes the city's dust, noise, heat, and hurry are far behind, and while overlooking the Hudson, Manhattan, Sound, and Long Island from this superb location **on the very edge of the Palisades**, you are amid cool, quiet, healthful surroundings. Lots selling at $400 afford unusual profitable opportunities to early buyers. Active development going on, and several houses building. Now is the proper time to visit this new property. **Fare, 74 cents.** Excellent service to Hoboken and Jersey City. Situated opposite 96th Street, New York, it is favored by those who want to live out of town, and yet be near their business. Lower city 40 minutes via Franklin Street Ferry, 42d St. (Weehawken) Ferry makes Hudson Heights but 20 minutes' ride. Full details at office on property or by addressing **Columbia Investment & Real Estate Co., Times Building, New York.** (Tel. 6261—38th.)

El Mora The New Residential Suburb. A Natural Park

NEW JERSEY

35 Minutes to Broadway

Desirable building plots, 50x150, $500 and up. Easy terms. Title guaranteed by Fidelity Trust Co., Newark. Water, sewers, electric light, trolley cars through property. On line of Jersey Central—station on property. Call or write.

El Mora Land Co.

J. W. Doolittle, Pres. 220 Broadway, N.Y.

Beautiful suburban home on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 50 minutes from N. Y.; unexcelled transit service, 60 trains daily; 5 minutes from station; elevation over 400 feet; unobstructed view beautiful surroundings; house has 8 rooms, large bath; open plumbing; electric light, telephone; perfect condition; acre plot; fine shade; ornamental trees and shrubbery; stable; large gardens, containing quantities improved fruit and berries; owner leaving; must sell at once; price under $7,000; easy terms. Miss Shea, 12 East 42d St.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

At CRESSKILL, N. J., on Erie, 42 minutes out.

IDEAL HOMES.

All improvements. RENTS, $25. Sale, $3,750 up. Easy terms. Inducements to desirable parties. L. F. RIEGEL.

FOR RENT, BELMAR, N. J.

2 handsome furnished cottages, the finest section, on the Atlantic Ocean and Shark River; rents, $500-$600 and $1,000. Otto Singer, Owner, St. John's Place and Franklin Av., B'lyn.

HATHELDORE

High ground; near Oakland, N. J., a restricted Summer community; two-acre plots. C. A. Kinch, 273 West 70th St.

Nice cottage, 5 bedrooms, near ocean; also good store and dwelling; suitable for any business; central; good boating and fishing. Wickham, 38th and Market, Philadelphia, and Seaside Park, N. J.

At Reduced Rates.—Dwelling, unfurnished, with barn; 9 rooms, bath, gas; 6 minutes from station. Owner, 200 Van Dien Av., Ridgewood, N. J., or Suite 706, 10 Wall St.

Bayonne (Jersey City) lot, 25x150, on West 26th St.; price $400; worth $800. Nathan, 20 Fulton St., New York.

NEW YORK STATE, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 23K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co.

Capital Paid In $1,000,000. Surplus..... 250,000

5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.

160-164 Broadway, New York.

178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.

3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx"

346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.

White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

4% Money

A large amount to loan on improved properties at reasonable charges.

A. W. McLaughlin & Co.,

128 Broadway, Cor. Cedar.

MORTGAGE MONEY.

Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5 per cent.; also second mortgages secured or purchased; charges reasonable; see us.

T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 West 125th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

10 Per Cent Guaranteed

With chance to double your money.

REAP THE PROFITS——————YOU CAN'T LOSE.

At Auction White Plains

SATURDAY, JULY 1, AND TUESDAY, JULY 4,

WE WILL SELL

200 LOTS

The Property of the WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,

IN BATTLE HILL PARK,

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

The choicest residence property within walking distance of the station.

400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

10 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION.

VIEWS FOR 20 MILES IN ALL DIRECTIONS.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS.

SEWER, WATER, LIGHT AND MACADAMIZED STREETS.

OVER $50,000 HAS BEEN

spent in improving this property, which cannot be duplicated in White Plains, and must be seen to be appreciated. Remember it is only 10 minutes' walk from the station, with all the advantages of both city and country. Within 12 months all trains from Grand Central Station will be propelled, heated, and lighted with electricity, and time to White Plains will be less than 30 minutes.

Remember what the subway has done for the Bronx. Can't you imagine what this is going to do for White Plains property?

For a fee of five dollars on each lot sold the following written guarantee will be given:

White Plains, New York.....1905.

For and in consideration of the sum of Five Dollars, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, at any time after one year and before the expiration of eighteen months from date, upon demand, we agree to take back lot No. ..... as shown on map entitled "Chatterton Hill, White Plains, New York," filed of record in the office of Register of Deeds, Westchester County, New York, this day sold to ....., and to pay to said ..... the amount paid on said lot at time of purchase, with interest from date at the rate of 10% per annum.

THE WESTCHESTER SYNDICATE,

HOWARD WILLETS, Pres. CHARLES H. MUNCH, Sec.

Sale commences at 1 P. M. sharp on each day.

Maps and particulars from

TURNER & COMPANY,

Auctioneers,

28 EAST 42D ST., OR DEPOT SQUARE, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.

Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.

EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

AT MOUNT KISCO, THE VILLAGE OF HOMES.

Country Cottage, 6 rooms; nice & shady; 100x200; price $3,000. PRETTY GOOD.	15-room modern house; stable; steam heat; hardwood; very fine; $7,000; worth $10,000. COOLEY & WEST (Inc.),	Good location. House, 14 rooms; large plot; price $4,500. It'll go. JUMP QUICK White Plains.

FIFTY MINUTES OUT.

PLEASANTVILLE.

Never lived in "up-to-date" Cottage. Near station. Large lot. Bargain—$3,500.	A swell place in village. Electric lights. All imp'ts. About two acres. Beautiful shade. Price $7,000. COOLEY & WEST (Inc.),	House, 6 rms. No imp'ts. 1 acre. Barn. Fruit. Near station. $1,700. White Plains.

30 minutes to 42d St.

Three Miles North of City Line.

Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars, W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Westchester Park, 24 minutes from 125th; Harlem Railroad station on property; for homeseeker or investor, choice lots, $300 upward; small monthly payments; city improvements; title insured free; commutation, 9c. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO. Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS

Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.) 30 minutes to 42d St. **PLOTS $250 UP**

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.

ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and booklet; COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

500 building lots for sale at White Plains, N. Y. Send for particulars, A. C. Todd Realty Co., 92 Spring St., N. Y. City.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

A PROFITABLE OUTLET FOR YOUR JULY DIVIDENDS.

MOUNT VERNON REALTY. WILLIAM S. ANDERSON, MOUNT VERNON'S BUSY CORNER, AT NEW HAVEN STATION.

At Mount Vernon—For sale or exchange. 14-room modern dwelling; perfect order; parquet floors; hot water heat; burglar alarm; plot, 100x100; good stable and chicken house; high ground; restricted Chester Hill section. Price, $12,500.

Wm. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground. Restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars **FRANK W. WOLFE, STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.**

A LILY OF THE VALLEY.

Chester Hill; 11 rooms, parquet floors; steam heat, electric lights; shaded streets. $10,500. Cooley & West, inc., Mount Vernon.

TELL YOUR WIFE!

10-room house, large lot, well located; good condition; open plumbing; garden; shady street. $5,500. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

CHERRY RIPE.

9-room house; station 7 minutes; open plumbing; good lot; $3,250; house is practically new. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—House, eight rooms; two lots; near station, cars, school; sale or rent, with privilege of buying. J. D. B., 23 Carroll St., Yonkers.

TO LET.

FURNISHED—4 RENT.

Bedford; large country mansion, "up to date," including two bathrooms, stables, 300 acres; season, $1,500.

Cooley & West, (Inc.,) White Plains.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,

6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.

114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,

Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906. Plans and particulars,

H. J. SACHS & CO.,

8 WEST 22D ST.,

or your own broker.

265 WEST BROADWAY.

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Lofts and shops, suitable for light business; plenty of light and air; cheap rents; suitable for tailoring. Office 352 Hudson.

To Let—Four-story basement house, 14 West 125th St.; immediate possession; rent, $1,200 year.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT,

At Bayside, L. I., NEW YORK'S FINEST SUBURB.

1,500 RESTRICTED LOTS

$200 TO $500

Only 34 minutes to Herald Square. Fine residences. Solid improvements. Guaranteed titles. Easy terms. Five minutes from Long Island Sound. Seventy-five feet above tide water.

TO HOMESEEKERS OR INVESTORS it offers bigger opportunities than any other locality in Greater New York.

SEND POSTAL TO-DAY for illustrated Booklet and free tickets.

BELLCOURT LAND CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST.

RICHMOND HILL

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. **IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS.** The two **EAST RIVER TUNNELS** in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. **NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.**

RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, etc.

Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on

FRED. PHILLIPS,

Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., **Richmond Hill, L. I.**

Open All Day Sundays and Holidays.

Agent for Man Estate and other principal owners.

CEDARCROFT

offers to those who desire country homes with refined surroundings, beautiful Sites on the North Shore of Long Island, in restricted park, landscaped by Dean Alvord. Plots of 5 acres up at $1,250 and more per plot; 1 hour out; 5 minutes from Greenlawn Station.

DEAN ALVORD,

277 Broadway, New York.

FREEPORT LOTS $100

In the Heart of the Town

Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. **Houses sold on easy payments.**

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N.Y.

TO LET.

SOUTHAMPTON

& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.

Furnished Cottages to rent. Lists on application.

J METCALFE THOMAS

19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

COTTAGES FOR RENT

FOR SEASON OF 1905.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.

NESBIT & SCHERMERHORN,

7 EAST 42D ST.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Wanted—Tenements and flats in Yorkville, Harlem, and Bronx; can sell if price reasonable. Marx & Glauber, 725 E. 149th St., near Brook Av.

Light brick and limestone dwelling, 72d to 108th St, West End to Riverside. Smith, 477 Park Av.

Bronx.—Double or triple flat in good section for cash. "Good," Box 155 Times Downtown.

Harlem.—One or two double or triple flats for cash. Purchaser, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Additional properties wanted to sell. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

West Side.

NEW APARTMENTS. The Florence, 507 WEST 140TH ST.,

bet. Amsterdam av. and Hamilton place, possessing every up to date improvement.

Beautiful decorations.

5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH; RENTS $32 TO $43.

501 West 142d St.

corner Hamilton place;

7 ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements; RENT $40.

529 West 145th St.,

close to Broadway subway station;

FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements; RENTS $25 TO $30.

KNAP & CO., Agents, 1,663 Amsterdam Av., at 142d St.

EARLSWOOD COURT

Cor. 128th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

THE HAMPSHIRE

46-50 WEST 9TH ST.

Choice apartment of seven large light rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat; elevator runs all night; rent $1,300.

Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

Most Central Location in New York THE GERARD,

123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

The Margaret, high-class elevator apartment, 122 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 4, 5, and 6 large, light rooms; $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all-night elevator service; electric light; telephone.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT

2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal. **AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,** 604-606 W. 43th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

56 West 65th St.—Four, five rooms; private hall; bath; hot water; $20-$24; reference.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST. (CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN OWNER ON PREMISES.

Tel., 1752—79.

TUXEDO COURT,

Southwest corner Madison Av. & 128th St. Just finished. Elegant elevator apartments; 5 and 7 rooms. Dutch shelf dining rooms. Tiled bath; all modern improvements. Moderate rents.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum row of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you list.

J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42D ST.

AA.—A large list of desirable flats and apartments for rent; 4 to 8 rooms; $16 to $60 monthly. Chas. S. Kohler, agent, 906 Columbus Av.

West Side.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal. **CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,** 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4123—38th.

529 WEST 152D ST.

6-room apartments; all improvements, $27-$31.

Elegant single apartment, $40; perfect order; near Subway and elevated stations. 131 West 103d St.

Apartment, 14 5th Av.—6 rooms, bath; butler's pantry; $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.

Which do you prefer?



To spend the hot, sultry evenings on a sun-baked flat roof, vainly searching for a breeze, or in ease and comfort in a country home

FOR NO MORE THAN YOUR RENT AMOUNTS TO.

Only twenty minutes from New York, in full view of the Oranges and refreshed by mountain airs. Such a place is

Morsemere.

Not only easy and quick of access, but with every city advantage, minus the drawbacks. Fully improved, carefully restricted. Within nine minutes from ferry landing.

MORSEMERE is fast attracting those desiring a country home near the city and where values are steadily advancing, thus insuring a profitable investment as well.

HOUSES FROM $5,000 UP ON EASY TERMS.

Booklet and Transportation Free.

COLUMBIA INVESTMENT AND REAL ESTATE CO.

'Phone 6261 38th St. Times Building, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,995.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB RICHTER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Jacob Richter of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1905, the said Jacob Richter was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. JOHN J. TOWNSEND,

June 28, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANK J. McGUIRE, Bankrupt.—No. 7,307.

Notice is hereby given that Frank J. McGuire, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 19th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. STANLEY W. DEXTER,

Dated June 29th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RALPH C. JACKSON, bankrupt.—No. 8,074.

Notice is hereby given that Ralph C. Jackson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 23d, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at a hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George C. Holt, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,

Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, June 29th, 1905.

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STANLEY W. DEXTER,

Dated June 29th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL

LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never in the history of hotel life in any country have the public shown a greater appreciation of comforts and luxury provided for them than since the opening of the alterations and extensions to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which has been spent upwards of

ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

The new alterations were opened in May last. For the seven months to December 31st, 37,794 visitors occupied apartments as compared with 20,218 for the same period of 1903, and 35,327 more people dined and supped in the restaurant.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness. *The Times.*

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show. *Daily Telegraph.*

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London. *Daily Graphic.*

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Reperee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London. *New York Tribune.*

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged. *Sportsman.*

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor. *Ladies' Field.*

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London.—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of athousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a volume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

SUMMER RESORTS.

MICHIGAN.

MT. CLEMENS
Famous Mineral Springs
THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located 20 miles from Detroit. Excellent boating and fishing; 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses. Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va., are now open for guests. For particulars and terms address, Eubank & Glover, Warm Springs, Bath Co., Va.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The German-American Farm House.—1,800 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

VALLEY VIEW HOUSE.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

NEW YORK.

Richfield Springs.

THE EARLINGTON,
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
OPENS JULY 1ST.
GOLF, TENNIS AND COACHING.
THE FAMOUS SULPHUR BATHS.
NEW YORK OFFICE until June 30, THE EARLINGTON, West 27th St.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Greenwood Lake.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, and all modern improvements; orchestra; booklet.
E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Putnam County.

FOREST HOUSE AT INTERLAKEN
LAKE MAHOPAC, N. Y.
A modern family hotel, delightfully located in private park fronting on 750 lakes; acres of lawns and shade trees; two miles of private walks; beautiful mountain scenery and high altitude; 50 miles from New York; select patronage. Booklet on application.
OPENS MAY 27TH.

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WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL,
On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.
All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Onehaniewille, N. Y. 22nd Season.

Through Pullmans service to SARATOGA SPRINGS. 324 Broadway and 31 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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D'ARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground at the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. D'ARCY.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Catskill Mountains.

Elevation 3,000 Ft. Always Cool.
TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN
HOTEL
KAATERSKILL
NOW OPEN.
Largest Mountain Hotel in the World
3½ hours from New York.
Through Pullman car service.
CAPACITY 1,200.
Luxuriously furnished; 100 rooms with bath. Beautiful Parks. Magnificent Drives, Golf Links, Bowling. Every high-class amusement. Orchestra. Cuisine and service of the highest standard of excellence. Same Management as in former years.
Bookings, Floor Plans and further particulars of
P. C. HUMPHREY,
500 Fifth Av. (42d St.) 'Phone 1061 38th St.

ONLY $2, $2.50 and $3 a day; $12, $15 $17 a week extra for private baths. and $18 a week.
SUNSET PARK INN AND COTTAGES,
Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains. No hotel is better, more select and up to date or has finer views. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, &c. Gentiles only. "WITHOUT A PEER TO SUMMER IN." —N. Y. Times.
C. A. COY, Prop., Haines Falls, N. Y.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. All conveniences of a modern hotel. Send for booklet. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. EPSTEIN.

THE PARK COTTAGE. Open June 1st; write for booklet. Information Times Bureau, or write C. L. Murduck, Stamford.

Ulster County.

Cragsmoor Inn,
A DELIGHTFUL PLACE.
CRAGSMOOR, ULSTER CO., N. Y.
Elevation 2,000 feet; 100 miles from N. Y. Bowling, Boating, Bathing, Fishing, Tennis. Rates, $12 weekly and upwards. Liberal discount for the season. SUITES WITH PRIVATE BATHS. Telephones in all rooms. For Handsome Booklet address Robin Dale Compton, 307 5th Av., N. Y., or N. Y. Time Information Bureau.

Adirondacks.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACKS

For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Lake George.

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.

Large furnished cottage on East shore, opposite Sabbath Day Point, to let to private family for season; seven chambers and bathroom; place contains several acres woods, with 500 ft. shore front; private wharf, boating facilities, launch house, ice house now full; wood in cellar; location excellent and retired. W. C. COGSWELL, 11 Pemberton Sq., Boston.

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MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Sullivan County.

PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.,
2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

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WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N. Y.

Rockland County.

LAKE VIEW "NEW HOUSE," WEST SHORE R. R.
Valley Cottage, Rockland County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

Only one word, "Imperial," Freeport, L. I., would be sufficient if you had ever stopped there. It's called the "Hotel Beautiful." Just see what brains can really do in providing a hotel with the things that make for rest and quiet, not to mention the table, which has no equal.
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ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
New York's Most Popular Family Resort.
Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. DICK, Manager.
Tel. No. 1 Long Beach.

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SHELTER ISLAND, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.
REASONABLE RATES.
Furnished Cottages for Rent. Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager, Manhanset Manor, Suffolk Co., N. Y.

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AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
Seaside and Country combined.
THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24. Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY.

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EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.
WILLARD S. FRENCH.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
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FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet, A. Richardson, Prop

EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne. HOLME-HURST INN. Faces ocean directly. Perfect cooking. Mainty service, clean rooms. Booklets at 187 Madison Av., 53 Leonard St.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

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BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, NOW OPEN

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Briarcliff Realty Information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

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Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Dutchess County.

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Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

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MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
FINEST VIEW OF THE HIGHLANDS.
Central Hudson Boats, (Daily, Sunday, Holidays,) $1.25.
Albany Day Line, (ex. Cent. Hudson,) $1.50.
For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

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Spring Meadows Farm.—Boarders wanted for July; high elevation; good table; a delightful place to spend your vacation. H. Boucher, Millerton, N. Y.

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Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

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COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Ocean Grove.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Atlantic City.

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Always Open. Hot and cold sea water baths. Long-distance telephone in every bedroom; golf links.
Write for illustrated literature.
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THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

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as low as $12, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage. Booklet.
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S. S. MINNESOTA WILL SAIL EARLY AUGUST.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE ORIENT.
GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY
NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMERS
MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA
(Length 630 feet, Beam 73.6 feet, Depth of hold 56 feet.)
These large vessels have been specially constructed in the UNITED STATES to comply with the highest class of "Lloyd's Register," and will meet the special requirements of the trans-Pacific travel. They are unsurpassed for their service between
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Lofty and spacious staterooms, ventilated, also heated by natural means and electrical power; are the finest to be found on any vessels afloat.
LOW EXCURSION RATES.
For further information apply to any railway ticket agent, or to
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50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M.
Leave Batery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A. M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A.M.
SCHEDULE FOR JULY 4TH, 1905.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45, 10:45.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Passenger Steamers between New York and New Orleans by Southern Pacific leave every Wednesday at noon. Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway.

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NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

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Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF, On the Beach Front. Open all year. American and European plans. Hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms. Special rates. Orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department, New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS
PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages.
Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE 'VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous. Always Entertainment. For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

Dutchess County.

Fort Griswold House
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opens last week in June.
YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACE.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
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EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling. Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. F. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.

Massachusetts.

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THE
SIPPEWISSETT
FALMOUTH, MASS.
Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel. HARVEY & WOOD,
Hotel Bellevue, Boston.
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PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
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JEFFERSON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Family cottages a special feature. Superb golf links and other attractive out-of-door sports. Information and booklet.
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Maine.

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In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Maine.

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Small, select parties under superior management positively start Sept. 20, Oct. 20; Dec. 9 (Eastward.) Arrangements throughout of the highest class. Membership limited to ten persons.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

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A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeley, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.

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HALIFAX-N. S. RED CROSS LINE
Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA. **ST. JOHN'S-N. F.**
A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklet:
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Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
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" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
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Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

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A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN.
By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S. S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 11 A. M. every Saturday.
To Yarmouth, Round Trip.....$25
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For information apply to Munson S. S. Line, Beaver Building, N. Y., or any tourist agent.

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SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts
From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.
From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

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$1. N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 " " PROVIDENCE
$2.20 " " BOSTON
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

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PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
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Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week days & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

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Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
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Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.25; WILMINGTON, Vt., $5.00.

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For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh: Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

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12:10 A. M.—§MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 IDS. SPL.
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9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:48 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....July 1 St. Louis.....July 15
New York.....July 8 Philadelphia.....July 22

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....July 1, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 1 Vaderland.....July 15
Finland.....July 8 Kroonland.....July 22

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Celtic...June 30, 4 PM Cedric...July 19, 8 AM
Oceanic July 5, 7:30 AM Baltic...July 26, 1 PM
Majestic July 12, 10 AM Teutonic...Aug. 2, 10 AM

TRAVELERS' CHECKS
issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 21c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Large pearl pin with diamond in centre, in train from New Rochelle or in Subway or on Flatbush or 7th Av. car to Brooklyn, Sunday night. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 406, 76 William St.

FOUND, June 29, on Wall St., pair of eyeglasses. Apply at elevator, 33 Wall St.

LOST.—Gold pansy pin, diamond centre. Saturday. Andrus, 205 West 87th St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 175,095, Harlem Savings Bank. Return, 2,279 3d Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST.—Near Union Square, desirable rooms; exceptionally good table; table guests.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

56TH, 16 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, private bath; also single room; exceptional tables every convenience; best locality in city; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private baths; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

72D ST., 174 East.—Comfortable airy room; home surroundings; near Park; excellent table; references; Americans.

85TH, 9 EAST, Near Park.—Comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished; parlor dining room; moderate.

94TH ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately; southern exposure; good board; references.

39TH ST., 103 WEST.—Large front room, select home; gentleman; couples; meals if desired; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One double room, $12 two persons, with board; refined, homelike.

96TH ST., 138 WEST.—Pleasant cool rooms; convenient to Subway express and parks; reasonable. Muir.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; large and small rooms; en suite or single; excellent table; near Subway.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room; nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

LENOX AV., 257, (123d St.)—Large, cool room, suitable three gentlemen; Summer rates, telephone.

MADISON AV., 105.—Handsome suite, private bath; large and single rooms; electric light, telephone, high-class location; Southerners and transients accommodated. C. H. Winthrop.

MADISON AV., 159.—Desirable rooms with bath; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Superior rooms; baths; with board, $8 to $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 237.—Block Riverside and Subway; suite, private bath; single rooms; cheap.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 215.—Large and small rooms, with table board; cars convenient; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 3.—Pleasant, social home, large front room; adults; telephone, 2,019 L., Prospect.

SOUTH OXFORD, 60.—Superior airy rooms, excellent table, moderate; cars convenient.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

YOUNG MAN wants room nicely situated, sociable family; lowest terms. Box D 213 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

10TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large and small rooms; fine bath.

19TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets, telephone; Summer rates.

27TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large room, second floor front; running water; bath same floor; shower bath; references.

28TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; references; valet service.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms suitable for couple, or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

44TH ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; desirable room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

46TH, 18 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentleman, ladies, high-class house; breakfast; telephone. Summer rates.

48TH ST., 22 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms, private house; references required.

55TH ST., 347 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Superior rooms, double, single; running water; $8 upward.

56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; telephone; convenience; references. 665 Lexington Av.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Large, neat, nicely furnished, cool room, all conveniences, near Central Park and "L" station, to rent cheap for two months; occupant going to country; reference.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large room, one flight; cool; conveniences; medium; private house; reasonable; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath, very moderate, gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

74TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator apartment; cool, airy; $4 up.

104TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

148TH ST., 510 WEST.—Large front and back room; private house; near Subway; Summer rates.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (NEAR 104TH.)—Superior rooms; suitable for two; refined; cleanliness; $4, $5.

THE MANAGEMENT of 187 Madison Av. (34th St.) has reluctantly decided (because of numerous requests) to keep the house open during Summer for roomers only; breakfast optional; rates $4.00, $5.00, $6.00, $10.00, $12.00 per week.

Trained Nurses.—Rooms, single, double, furnished, unfurnished; physician's private house; upper west side; telephone; Park and elevated. Select. Box 341 Times, Times Square.

WEST 97TH ST., 115.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private bath; telephone; every convenience; board optional.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS, 3 Montague Terrace, convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway.—One large, cool room, overlooking water, suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms, telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall Street, River; ten minutes' walk to Broadway. N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

27th St., 313 East.—7 rooms; improvements; 3-family house; no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Young man, well educated and of good family, wanted in an export and import commission house as office boy, with chance of advancement; knowledge of German desired. Apply with full particulars to P. O. Box 64.

WANTED—One or two salesmen with some knowledge of primary and storage batteries; give experience. V 15 Times, Times Square.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARETAKER. — By respectable, reliable widow; no incumbrance; reference. Mrs. Kelly, 243 Avenue B.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

DAY'S WORK, by colored woman, or washing taken home, or housecleaning. Walter, 243 West 61st St.

ENGLISHWOMAN (30) seeks position in New York hotel reception room; linen, stores; would assist housekeeper generally; good references. English, 1,364 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical housekeeper, with best of city references, desires position in city or out of town house. Mrs. Green, care of Dr. Hills, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

NURSE, with hospital experience, to care for invalid; out-of-town preferred; terms moderate. Competent, Box 323 Times, Times Square.

CHICAGO SKYSCRAPERS THREATENED BY TUNNEL

Ground Settles in Many Places, Causing Walls to Crack.

SLOTS AND MAINS AFFECTED

At Some Points Street Surfaces Have Sunk a Foot—Elevated Structure Deflected.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 29.—Startling conditions in the down-town district were revealed to-day through the sudden settling of ground under Chicago streets and buildings. The trouble is attributed to the construction of the Illinois Tunnel Company's conduits under the streets. H. B. Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Chicago City Railway Company, declared to-night that the highway at Jackson Boulevard and State Streeet had sunk ten inches in two nights.

Engineers for the Union Loop Company have known for a year that the earth between the tunnel and the street was giving way in many places, and as a result it has been necessary to lift the tunnel structure in several places.

Depressions which have appeared in the last few months and which threatened skyscrapers and other buildings, are as follows:

Madison Street and Wabash Avenue—Street sunk twelve inches in a few hours.

Clark and Van Buren Streets—Street sunk several inches after Louis Weber building was erected; elevated structure deflected three inches.

State and Adams Streets—Large depression on north side of Republic building.

State and Quincy Streets—Highway sunk several inches.

Clark and Polk Streets—Street has sunk in several places.

State Street and Jackson Boulevard—Large spot south of intersecting line sunk ten inches.

Fifth Avenue and Adams Street—Ground under Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale building gave away.

Adams Street and Michigan Avenue—Ground under Pullman Building depressed, causing large crack in that structure.

Wabash Avenue and Adams Street—Elevated structure depressed several inches at northeast corner.

Jackson Boulevard and Wabash Avenue—Depression at northwest corner.

None of the skyscrapers is regarded as insecure, but the ones mentioned in the table have settled. All of these except the Weber Building are of the "floating foundation" or old style of substructure. None of the newer ones has shown signs of sinking.

The city railway's cable slots have been closed in places by the settling of the surface of the streets. The water and gas mains are depressed in many places. The principal damage so far is to the streets themselves, although many buildings have settled perceptibly.

ANOTHER S. F. DUNLAP WILL.

Names the Bridghams—Halliburton Fales Sole Legatee in the First.

Another will of Samuel Fales Dunlap, the octogenarian, who died at his home, 18 West Twenty-second Street, on March 31, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Dunlap lived in the Twenty-second Street house with several servants, but no relatives. In October last he appealed to the police for protection from his housekeeper, Rose, who demanded admittance after he had turned her out. The woman said that she wanted to get into the house to get some of her personal property.

Soon after Dunlap's death a will was filed in the Surrogates' office bequeathing his fortune to a cousin, Halliburton Fales, a well-known lawyer and member of the University Club. The fortune included $1,100,000 worth of real estate in New York, Boston, and Salem, Mass. Three nephews of Dunlap, Joseph Bridgham, Samuel W. Bridgham, and William Haliburton Bridgham, contested this will, alleging that it was invalid because it bore no date; that it had not been signed by Dunlap, and that if it was a will drawn by Dunlap it was obtained by undue influence.

The will filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday mentions the three nephews. It is dated Jan. 2, 1903, and bequeathes to Joseph and W. Haliburton Bridgham the property at 81 and 83 Franklin Street, in Boston. It gives to Mrs. Rose A. Ealden 100 shares of stock in the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company, and to Samuel W. Bridgham a picture of Dunlap's grandfather. The residuary estate is bequeathed to Haliburton Fales, who is named as executor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

NURSE.—By young lady as children's nurse; willing to go to country; references. Mrs. Cowan, 62 East 130th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian; references; $8-$9. Neatness, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; willing, obliging; references; $12. Capable, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, secretary, having executive ability, seven years in one position, desires make change; salary $15. Integrity, Box 157 Times, Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; graduate of Walworth's Institute; neat, accurate; lives with parents; references; $7. Miss K., 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined, well educated; willing and obliging; best references; $15. Miss W., 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, experienced; permanency; 9:30-12; salary moderate; copying home. M., 260 West 131st St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; with people appreciating intelligent effort. Moderate, Box 117 Times Downtown.

Males.

ASSISTANT to manager, or similar capacity; American, (32,) of good general detail ability, now employed as manager small manufacturing concern, formerly private secretary, stenographer, etc., desires changing to more progressive position. "Energetic," 220 Times Downtown.

A MAN of thirty, married, steady, hustler, experienced in office management, desires position where hard work will be rewarded with reasonable remuneration. F. S. S., 411 Manhattan Av.

BUTLER and VALET.—Swiss-German; single; care of parlor floor; first-class city reference. Butler, 247 East 37th St.

COACHMAN.—Good reference; sober and honest; city or country. H. C., 410 West 30th St.

COLLECTOR.—By young man as collector; security given. G. Weeks, 324 East 118th.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK, long experience, expert linguist, first-class references, open for engagement, would consider outside position. M. B., Times, Times Square.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER wants work for estates or landlords at reasonable prices; good reference. A. Dank, 71 East 105th St.

SALESMAN.—Who is in need of a high-class specialty salesman? Fifteen years' experience Southwest; past 10 years with present factory. D., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

WELL-EDUCATED IRISHMAN, 44, seeks post such as secretary; can work typewriter and write shorthand; first class at figures; silent, reliable man; total abstainer; Catholic; unmarried. T. J. Hunt, 208 West 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, 21, wishes steady position, speaking English and German; had two years' experience in electrical trade; A1 reference. A. Brieschke, 402 East 16th St.

YOUNG MAN, 17, good education, good penman, excellent references, office experience. S. Weiser, Box 202 Times Downtown.

KILLED BY A BLAST.

Woman Crushed—Baby Carriage Smashed, but Child Safe.

At the northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue the firm of Ryan & Levy have been blasting to make the foundations of a new apartment house. At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon James McMahon, the foreman, had covered with logs, chains, and matting a heavy blast. It was to be the last of the day.

When it was exploded the covering was thrown high in the air, and rocks, some of them weighing as much as 400 pounds, went flying in a southeasterly direction about the height of pedestrians' heads.

Three persons were injured by the blast, one of them fatally, and windows for three blocks in the vicinity of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street and St. Nicholas Avenue were shattered.

Minnie Jones, twenty-two years old, a colored servant employed by John Cockey, was seated on the porch in the rear of the house at 583 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street filling a pillow case with feathers, when she was struck by a stone that broke both her legs. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. She died there last night.

A heavy stone narrowly missed hitting Mrs. F. E. Maxim of 584 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. She was standing to the right of the baby carriage in which her little daughter was sleeping.

The flying stone tore off the silk umbrella of the perambulator and the front of the wicker basket. The baby was awakened and cried, but was not hurt. Mrs. Maxim fainted and was cared for by neighbors.

When she was revived the baby was there to greet her, so she paid no attention to the news that twelve feet of her house on the parlor floor had been ripped away and all the windows broken.

John Cockey's home at 580, that of Charles Entwistle at 578, and 576, the residence of C. H. Phelps, were badly damaged. For the full length of the block fences were demolished, and heavy stones smashed through windows on the first floor and destroyed furniture. Windows were broken by the concussion as far away as Audubon Avenue. Several people were thrown from their feet, and thus saved from the flying rocks.

Police arrested James Ryan of 46 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, one of the contractors, and Michael McMahon, the foreman, who lives at 2,729 Eighth Avenue. Both were released on bail.

CHARGE CRUELTY IN ASYLUM.

Newark Girl's Parents Say She Was Beaten and Scalded.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, June 29.—Charges have again been preferred against attendants in the Essex County Hospital for the Insane. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hinkel of 256 Washington Street, this city, allege in affidavits that their daughter, Miss Annie Hinkel, twenty-three years old, who has been in the asylum for two years, has been grossly mistreated, and for fear that she may make trouble for her tormentors it is alleged that she has been unnecessarily detained at the hospital.

Miss Hinkel was placed in the asylum two years ago, after a sudden mental collapse which resulted from shock on hearing a false report that her mother had been killed in an accident.

During the early part of her stay at the hospital, Miss Hinkel's parents say she was allowed to return to her home at intervals. Upon one of these visits, it is alleged, she displayed a wound on her head, saying that she had been struck with a "billy" by an attendant, who has since resigned. When these stories were repeated to the hospital authorities, it is alleged that Miss Hinkel was placed in a tub of hot water, as a result of which she was so severely burned that an operation was deemed necessary.

It is alleged that Miss Elizabeth Long, then a nurse at the hospital, informed the parents of Miss Hinkel of her treatment, and that the nurse was forced to resign.

The hospital authorities deny the allegations intoto.

BIG STURGEON ASHORE.

Life Savers Capture a Six-Footer in a Hell Gate Cove.

A sturgeon, whose length was placarded later as 6 feet 2 inches and which weighed 132 pounds, swam, after having apparently been stunned by a tug or steamboat, into Bounty's Cove, on the Astoria shore of Hell Gate yesterday. John Hetherington and James Hunter, volunteer life savers, and members of Capt. Wassmann's crew at Bounty's Cove, were busy on a float, outside their headquarters, when Stanley Hallett, sixteen years old, whose home is on the shore of the cove, sighted the big fish in the shallow water and called to them to try to capture it. The life savers heard young Hallett's shouts and launched a boat. With the aid of oars and boot hooks they drove the fish into still shallower water.

They soon discovered that they had caught a tartar, for the big fellow was lashing the water to a foam with his tail and was diving and plunging at a great rate. After a long tussle they succeeded in getting the big fellow in on the rocks and, jumping out of the boat, they continued the tussle, Hetherington fell upon the fish, while Hunter whacked its head with an oar.

The sturgeon was laid out on a float, measured and weighed, and later taken to a fish market and put on exhibition.

WEAVER AGAIN A VICTOR.

Councils Pass Bills Repealing Grant to Rapid Transit Company.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29. — Select Councils at the special session to-day passed unanimously the bills repealing four ordinances which gave the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company the right to lay tracks on an additional 110 miles of street without the city receiving anything for the franchises. The action of Councils is another victory for Mayor Weaver.

Before the gas lease fight began the Councils passed the ordinances giving the street railway company the franchises, and the Mayor vetoed the ordinances. The Councils promptly passed the measures over the veto. The gas lease war then began, and the Mayor's success in that affair led him to have bills introduced for the repeal of the ordinances.

THE DINERS MUST LISTEN.

Long-Distance Talking Match at Atlantic Yacht Club To-night.

At the annual mess dinner of the Atlantic Yacht Club, to be held at Sea Gate to-night, Frederick D. Underwood, the President of the Erie Railroad, and Bartow S. Weeks will referee a novel long-distance after-dinner endurance-speaking contest.

J. Clarence Harvey is pitted against G. Patterson Early to make the most soul-stirring, long-winded after-dinner speech. Wagers of $1,000 have been made on the result by Daniel G. Reid and J. L. Golden. Mr. Reid, who is the President of the American Tin Plate Company, is also Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club.

One of the hard-and-fast conditions of the contest is that all the diners, with the referees, must remain at the table as long as the speakers hold out.

BATTERY TO BRONX PARK BY SUBWAY ON JULY 15

Permission Given to Open Downtown and Harlem River Sections.

BIG FANS TO RENEW THE AIR

Two Arranged for Already—Others to be Installed at Manholes to Pump Bad Air Out.

Plans for the ventilation of the Subway were discussed at great length at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday. Chief Engineer Rice reported that he had men engaged installing electric fans at the Brooklyn Bridge, Fourteenth, and Forty-second Street express stations. These fans, it is declared, will force the foul air of the tunnel through ducts and manholes to the street, thus creating currents that will make pure air rush in through the kiosk entrances.

Besides discussing the ventilation subject, the commission granted permission to the Interborough Rapid Transit Commission to open and operate the Subway sections to the Battery and under the Harlem River on July 15. All express trains will be run down the Broadway Subway extension to the Battery after that date, and the entire Lenox Avenue division up to Bronx Park will be in operation. This will enable the Interborough to run underground to the Battery the trains from the Bronx which now are switched from the Subway viaduct division at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines.

Chief Engineer Rice brought up the ventilation subject by submitting an exhaustive report, in which he said that Vice President E. P. Bryan of the Interborough Company had promised all possible aid from the operating company for the improvement of the conditions of the Subway air.

"Arrangements have been made with the operating company," said Mr. Rice, "to install electric fans at the principal express stations, more particularly at Brooklyn Bridge, Fourteenth Street and Forty-second Street. These fans, while they will not materially change the air, will act as agitators, and give, to some extent, relief during the warmer days.

"Provision has already been made to install two large fans in the vicinity of Brooklyn Bridge and Fourteenth Street. These large fans will be connected with a duct manhole, and will change the air sufficiently to effect a much greater current of air to the stations near which they are placed. Later other plants will be installed, and permanent relief will eventually be afforded. It will of course be necessary to take each separate station or section of the Subway by itself and evolve a method of proper ventilation. It is not so much a question of the kind of ventilation to be adopted as it is to arrange for the proper location of the fans, and this method of treatment, to effect the necessary change in the air, will, I think, prove the most economical and feasible."

According to the chief engineer, the big fans to be installed each will be capable of forcing out 15,000 cubic feet of air per minute. While an effort will be made to have all the work done at night, it may be necessary to close an express track for a part of a day to complete the work next week.

Other plans for ventilation also were discussed, and a letter was read from John B. McDonald explaining the system in use in the Simplon tunnel through the Alps. There water is thrown into the tunnel air in a fine spray so as to cool the air and add proper chemical properties. Mr. McDonald said that the same system was tried in a crude way in the Baltimore tunnel which he built, and that it had worked successfully there.

There was some argument over the application of the Interborough for the necessary permission to open its Battery and Lenox Avenue extensions, now nearly complete. Controller Grout insisted on having a clause inserted in the permissive resolution forbidding the placing of advertising signs in the Subway until plans for the arrangement first had been approved by the board. He also wanted the resolutions to forbid the selling of merchandise except newspapers in the Subway. Amendments containing his suggestions were made.

The board fixed at $2,171 the annual rental to be paid by John Wanamaker for an entrance from the Astor Place station of the Subway to his store.

Controller Grout told the board that he had received word that Justice Blanchard had declined to grant an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from acting on the new subway routes, thus deciding against the contention of the Aldermen that the act depriving them of franchise power was unconstitutional. An opinion also was received from Corporation Counsel Delany holding that any appeal which the Aldermen may make will not serve as a stay.

Therefore the Board of Estimate will be free at to-day's meeting to take up the various subway routes sent to it by the Rapid Transit Commission and fix hearings on them. It was said that the hearings would be set for July 7, and that, unless further litigation prevents, the plans can be approved before the Summer adjournment on July 14.

RONNER PERPLEXED.

Economy Hinders Register's Plans to Execute the Mortgage Tax Law.

Register John H. Ronner said last night that the State Tax Board had placed so many obstacles in the way of his carrying out the provisions of the new mortgage tax law that he did not know how his office could do the work. The law goes into effect to-morrow.

"I applied to the State Board for permission to engage $2,200 worth of additional room space in the Morton Building, and for permission to engage an additional office staff of twenty persons at an expense of $24,000 annually," said Mr. Ronner. "The State Board has cut my allowance to $1,000 for office space, and gives me only six new employes, at $10,000 annually.

"The board seems to have laid out the work of my office on an up-State basis where some three or four hundred mortgages may be filed in a year in any one office. Here we handle 35,000 mortgages a year. A local bureau of the State Excise Department, which has only six weeks' work in taking in license moneys, has a staff which costs $50,000 a year."

The Register has appealed to Attorney General Mayer for an opinion as to how he shall act, but the Attorney General says he can render no opinion unless sought by the State Tax Board or some other State body. The Register to-day will appoint his deputy and his cashier, which positions are exempt from civil service requirements.

WILLIAM H. GEBHARD'S WILL.

Leaves the Estate to the Widow and Daughter in Trust.

The will of William H. Gebhard, who died in Paris on May 24, disposes of a large estate, all of which goes to his widow and his daughter, Eva Buckingham Gebhard. They are now in Paris.

The will gives the wife and daughter each $100,000 in gilt-edge securities, either stocks or bonds, from the testator's personal estate, these legacies to be paid to them within six months after the testator's death. They are named as executrixes, and John M. Bowers, Conrad H. Bachem, and Frederick J. Middlebank are named as executors.

In case the widow remarries, one-half of her income from the trust is to be given to the daughter.



You clinch 25% genuine saving in a Pickwick System serge suit at $15 or $20—a saving made possible only by Pickwick System methods, and so honest and real that you need not be an expert to instantly recognize it.

Fit worries end where Pickwick System clothes begin.

PICKWICK SYSTEM CLOTHES FOR MEN
743 BROADWAY AT ASTOR PLACE

MORE RETURN PROFITS OF SYNDICATE DEALS

Equitable Suits, Except in Hyde's Case, Probably Avoided.

DEPEW AND HILL CUT OFF

Retainers of $20,000 and $5,000 a Year Discontinued—List of Those Considered for Directors.

It was learned late yesterday that the example set by ex-President James W. Alexander of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in returning his share of the underwriting profits which the "James H. Hyde and Associates" syndicates made on issues of securities of which the Equitable made purchases had been followed by other of the syndicate members.

It is not unlikely, according to reliable information, that nearly all of the balance of these gains, except those which James H. Hyde has placed in the hands of the Equitable's cashier pending judicial decision on the legality of the operations, will eventually find their way back into the treasury of the society without the legal action that Attorney General Mayer and Chairman Morton of the Board of Directors have in contemplation.

Mr. Morton declined to comment on the fact that some of the other syndicate profits had been returned. The syndicate members, besides James H. Hyde and James W. Alexander, were George H. Squire, William H. McIntyre, H. C. Deming, Valentine P. Snyder, F. Louis Fitzgerald, and Alvin W. Krech, who, however, was not a Director while in the syndicate. Mr. Squire's resignation from the Equitable board was announced at the meeting of the Directors on Wednesday, and Gen. Fitzgerald's was announced yesterday. While definite information was not forthcoming on the subject, it was reported on what appeared good authority that Mr. Squire, Gen. Fitzgerald, and Valentine P. Snyder, President of the National Bank of Commerce, are among those who have returned the profits.

The list of profits from the syndicate operations was as follows, according to the report of State Superintendent Hendricks of the Insurance Department:

James H. Hyde	$63,731.32
James W. Alexander	63,731.32
George H. Squire	14,420.50
William H. McIntyre	14,420.50
H. C. Deming	4,576.74
Valentine P. Snyder	1,510.52
Alvin W. Krech	3,066.21
Louis Fitzgerald	2,284.40
The Equitable Trust Co.	6,161.79
The Western National Bank	3,021.03
Commercial Trust Co. of Phila.	3,021.03
Franklin National Bank	3,021.03
Mercantile Trust Co.	3,140.75
Total	$186,107.14

Another interesting development of the day yesterday came in the following tersely worded statement given out by Chairman Morton:

"Mr. George H. Squire has been notified that his pension or salary of $1,000 per month will cease July 1.

"Hon. Chauncey M. Depew has been notified that his annual retainer of $20,000 per annum will be discontinued July 1.

"Hon. David B. Hill has been notified that his retainer of $5,000 per annum will be discontinued."

Mr. Morton had no comment to make on his determination to do without the services of Messrs. Squire, Depew, and Hill. Mr. Squire was formerly financial manager of the society, but last Summer suffered an injury which resulted in the loss of a leg. His salary as financial manager had been $20,000 a year, and this was continued until March of this year, when it was reduced to $1,000 a month. What Senator Depew and ex-Gov. David B. Hill did for their retainers has never been explained. The only light that has been cast on the subject is shed by the fact that Mr. Hill's retainer was formerly $7,500 a year, but after the Republican victory in the State campaign of 1900 it was reduced to $5,000.

In regard to the difference of opinion between members of the committee of Equitable Directors who went to pay their respects to the Trustees after Wednesday's meeting of the board, and some of the Trustees themselves over the letter which the latter addressed to policy holders, more definite information was forthcoming yesterday. It was learned on authority that some of the members of the committee, which included C. B. Alexander, Alvin W. Krech, and Valentine P. Snyder, expressed to the Trustees their sorrow the letter to policy holders referred to transactions which had not been brought up in any of the investigations of Equitable affairs.

The reference was to this section of the letter to policy holders:

"In any event it shall be our effort to avail ourselves of all the knowledge and information within our reach to secure for Directors from among the policy holders such persons as are imbued with conservative views of management, and who will regard as distinctly violative of duty the use of the funds of the society, directly or indirectly, in the promotion, underwriting, or syndicating of new and uncertain enterprises or the investment of funds in speculative stocks or securities."

The paragraph was taken by the objectors as referring in part to the United States Shipbuilding promotion and others that have been handled by the law firm of Alexander & Green, of which C. B. Alexander is senior member, and financed through the Mercantile Trust Company, of which Mr. Krech was formerly Vice President. The Equitable Life Assurance Society owns a large majority of the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company. In addition to their regret about the reference to the "promotion of new and uncertain enterprises," it is understood that members of the visiting committee of Equitable Directors said that they thought the reflections cast by the paragraph on the old board of the Equitable were unwarrantable. To this Mr. Cleveland replied:

"Oh, I don't think that the letter will hurt anybody."

It was learned yesterday that these names are still under consideration for vacancies on the Equitable's Board of Directors:

Seth Low,	Oscar S. Straus,
John D. Crimmins,	Daniel S. Lamont,
Alex. E. Orr,	Herman Bidder,
Morris K. Jesup,	Andrew Carnegie,
Joseph H. Choate,	Horace Porter.
C. S. Fairchild,	

That the election as Directors of policy holders who are not owners of five shares of stock is likely to be called up for judicial review was learned yesterday from a stockholder who has been prominent in litigation now pending. He said that he did not believe that the courts would allow the section of the Equitable's charter stipulating that five shares should qualify a Director to be superseded by the amendment passed to the insurance law in 1892, which provided that any policy holder might be chosen a Director of the society. Immediate action in the matter is not, however, likely, it being the disposition of the minority stockholders, as far as could be ascertained yesterday, to wait developments and hold themselves in a position to question the validity of acts of the reorganized board if that should be deemed wise later.

As to the investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company by State Superintendent Hendricks's department, Dr. Walter Gillett, Vice President of the Mutual, said yesterday:

"We asked for the report in order to clear the atmosphere so far as the Mutual is concerned. The affairs of the company are open for any one to know about, and we have nothing to conceal. We intend to make public the report of the State Superintendent when it is ready. There are two or three men at work here now, and a regular force will be organized later on, when the examiners of the State Department have finished the Equitable investigation."



Specials in Summer Apparel.

THE Two-Piece Suits put on sale Tuesday were a choice selection—A week's rush reduced the quantity, but several new lots have been added to those remaining. Formerly sold at 14.00, 16.00 and 18.00 . . . 10.50

FOR the Holiday Outing and the Vacation Season our White Serges and Flannel Suits are essential to the Summer wardrobe. Cool, comfortable and smartly designed—They are a boon to the knowing. . 15.00

OUTING TROUSERS—Correct in cut and detail . . . . . 3.50 & 5.00

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

VINCENT says

GO AND LOSE yourself in the country to-morrow. What sweeter music than the rustle of the leaves overhead, the crackle of the twigs under foot?

With a Suit of Soft Flannels on your back and a briar between your teeth your cares will surely "go up in smoke." Flannels, $15 to $25.

If not Flannel, then Serge. Mine are cut in consonance with good Form and good Taste. No overpadded shoulders to make you look like a hulking prize fighter and no flapping trousers to suggest a full-rigged ship.

Fit and Style always. They are the point and pith of the whole clothes question.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST

1.75 Negligee Shirts at 1.19.



An odd lot of a very fine oxford cloth with woven dots or stripes, detached cuffs.

50c Sox at 25c.

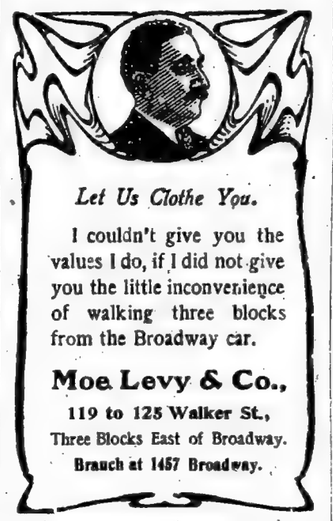
An importer's odd lots—bought at half price in fancy stripes, tans, blues blacks, &c.

3.00 Bathing Suits at 1.98, Worsted with striped edges.

1.50 Swimming Suits at 98c, Heavy cotton, fancy edges.

Linen Auto Coats, 1.49—1.98

Leather Belts, 49—98—1.49



Let Us Clothe You.

I couldn't give you the values I do, if I did not give you the little inconvenience of walking three blocks from the Broadway car.

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Brauch at 1457 Broadway.

Hot Weather Suits For Men.

Special Offering of all our fine worsted suits, former price $18 and $20, at

$11.65 Silk and Satin lined.

KING'S
Cor. Broadway and Park Place.



We've heard of some extra lucky men going away to-day for the holiday.

They're taking our good $5 suit cases packed with bathing suits, $3 to $5; neglige shirts, $1.50 to $3.50; linen duck trousers, $5.50; tennis shoes, $1 to $6; and everything else men wear on an outing.

Hope you're one of them.

The chief bargains left among those boys' markdowns are in double-breasted and Norfolk suits at $4.75 and sailor suits at $3.50.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Sat., 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TUES., JULY 4. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. Last w'k. To-night, 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Tom'w, 2:15. Extra Matinee Tues., July 4. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30—The Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damn Family."

NEW YORK ROOF. WISTARIA GROVE. Eves. at 8:20. Novelties That Draw Crowds. The Red Domino at 8. Four Lukens, Co Co & Varieties at 8:20. "When We Are Forty-One" at 9:45, with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, Dorothy Morton, &c.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Jas. J. Corbett, Louise Gunning, Ed. Blondell & Co., Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, etc.
5TH AV. "CRUST OF SOCIETY," with Elita Proctor Otis, J. H. Gilmour, Mary Hampton. Big Cast.
58TH ST. "A POOR RELATION," with Jas. Durkin.
125TH ST. "TENNESSEE'S PARDNER," with Bea Grace Reals, Agnes Scott. Fine Cast. Price Morgan, Mary Ryan, Jas. E. Wilson, &c.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
SEASON ENDS JULY 1.
Last chances to witness the theatrical sensation of the age. Matinees Every Day.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

BOER WAR

"All the News That's Fit to Print."
The Weather: Fair, being cloudy, warm; south winds.

The New York Times.

EXTRA 4 A. M.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,325. * * * * * NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.—16 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROCKEFELLER GIFT OF $10,000,000

To Create an Endowment Fund for Higher Education.

NOT FOR THE BIG UNIVERSITIES

Colleges Will Be Aided—Fund in the Hands of the General Education Board.

A gift of $10,000,000 from John D. Rockefeller, to be used as an endowment fund for higher education in the United States, was announced at a meeting yesterday of the General Education Board, of which Robert C. Ogden is Chairman. The announcement of the gift was made in a letter from Frederick T. Gates, Mr. Rockefeller's representative. This is a copy of the letter:

"I am authorized by Mr. John D. Rockefeller to say that he will contribute to the General Education Board the sum of $10,000,000, to be paid Oct. 1 next in cash, or at his option, in income producing securities, at their market value, the principal to be held in perpetuity as a foundation for education, the income, above expenses and administration, to be distributed to or used for the benefit of such institutions of learning at such times, in such amounts, for such purposes and under such conditions, or employed in such other ways as the Board may deem best adapted to promote a comprehensive system of higher education in the United States."

More Gifts Expected.

Dr. Wallace Buttrick, one of the secretaries of the Board, in a statement concerning the gift, says:

"If the fund proves to be as useful as is now anticipated Mr. Rockefeller will undoubtedly make large additions to it in future years."

When asked if there was any pledge on the part of Mr. Rockefeller to add to his large endowment, Dr. Buttrick said that no pledge had been made, but that he knew enough of the situation to warrant him in making the statement.

This is the second large sum that Mr. Rockefeller has given to the General Education Board, which he helped to found in 1902. At that time he turned over $1,000,000 to the Board, designating that it was to be used especially for educational work in the South.

"Of the first gift the principal could be used, while the $10,000,000 will stand as a permanent endowment of which only the income can be used. While the first gift was designed to be used exclusively in the Southern States, there is no such provision attached to the gift of yesterday. It may be used wherever the Board deems necessary and in any part of the country.

It has been known that Mr. Gates, who acts for Mr. Rockefeller in such matters, and who is himself a member of the board, has been studying the subject on behalf of his principal for some months. The work of the board has been closely watched, and its needs studied, and out of it has grown the largest gift ever made for general education.

According to Dr. Buttrick, Mr. Rockefeller, in spite of his large gifts to Chicago University, has had very forcibly brought to his attention the needs of the smaller colleges which have been neglected in the distribution of educational funds. Although there is no provision in the gift that any of the income shall not go to universities, it is especially designed for colleges as distinguished from the great educational institutions.

A Non-Sectarian Fund.

"Both of Mr. Rockefeller's gifts," said Dr. Buttrick, "are alike available for denominational schools as well as for those which are non-sectarian. While the funds may be employed for denominational schools, they will be employed without sectarian distinction. No special denomination will be particularly favored, but the funds will be open to approved schools of all denominations, although they cannot be employed for giving specifically theological instruction.

"In distributing the funds the board will aim especially to favor those institutions which are well located, and which have a local constituency strong and able to insure permanence and power. No attempt will be made to resuscitate moribund schools or to assist institutions which are so located that they cannot promise to be permanently useful.

"Within these limits there are no restrictions as to the use of the income. It may be used for endowment, for buildings, for current expenses, for debts, for apparatus, or for any other purpose which may be found most serviceable.

"The whole thing amounts to this," said Dr. Buttrick, after he had shown the reporter the remarkable system which the board has inaugurated for keeping itself constantly posted on the needs of the smaller colleges and educational institutions, "that Mr. Rockefeller has found that we, with our specialized knowledge are better able to act as his agents in distributing his gifts to promote higher education. Mr. Rockefeller, as well as any other person who has gifts large or small to make for education, can have the benefit without charge of such information as the board has been able to secure.

"Mr. Rockefeller's first gift to the board was largely in the nature of an experiment. He is convinced of the wisdom that has been displayed in its distribution, and he naturally comes to us at the time when he has a larger sum which he seeks to have us place where it will do the most good.

"Briefly the General Education Board is an organization of private citizens interested in promoting and systematizing their attempts at educational beneficence. It is making a careful and systematic study of educational conditions and needs in the various States of the Union in order that it may be able to use wisely the amount of money at its disposal. Its charter contemplates extending its efforts and endeavors anywhere and everywhere in the territory of the United States, and the information gathered supplies the material for a bureau of information.

While the work of the Board has been almost wholly confined to education in the South, it is now in a position to widen its scope, and it is with great pleasure that it will do so."

The General Education Board was organized in 1902, and for some time it worked as an association until about a year later it obtained a charter of the broadest character from Congress which enables it to hold funds and property of every sort to be used for educational purposes free from taxation. Besides its first large gift of $1,000,000 from Mr. Rockefeller, it has received from George Foster Peabody at various times gifts to the amount of $200,000, from Robert C. Ogden more than $50,000, and it has also the distribution of the income from the Anna T. Jeanes fund of $200,000 given by Miss Jeanes of Philadelphia. Besides these there have been many gifts of smaller sums from many persons interested in its work.

Robert C. Ogden said yesterday that while he was much gratified with Mr. Rockefeller's large gift, he could add nothing to the statement made by Dr. Buttrick on behalf of the board. Other members of the board made similar statements. The present members of the board are as follows: Robert C. Ogden, Chairman; George Foster Peabody, Treasurer; Wallace Buttrick, Secretary and executive officer for the States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, and Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas; Starr J. Murphy, Secretary and executive officer for the States of the North and West; Frederick T. Gates, Daniel C. Gilman, Morris K. Jesup, Walter H. Page, Albert Shaw, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hugh H. Hanna, William R. Harper, and E. Benjamin Andrews.

BOILER RUNS AWAY, KILLS ONE

Drags Team Plunging Through Crowds in Amsterdam Avenue.

A five-ton portable boiler, breaking from its moorings at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, near the crest of a steep hill and dragging a team which was attached to it into a wild dash down the grade, killed one man, narrowly missed crowds of children, and landed squarely in the front entrance of a saloon at One Hundred and Thirty-third Street last evening. The frightened horses, having freed themselves from the heavy boiler in its descent, tore around the corner and were captured in the grounds of the Convent of the Sacred Heart by a policeman of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station.

The dead man was John Olive, a watchman, who lived with his wife and three sons at 535 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He was crushed beneath the ponderous wheels on which the boiler rested, while attempting to check the horses.

The boiler, which is owned by Patrick White of 173 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, was used in excavation work for a row of apartment houses on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets. At the close of the day's work it was decided to move the boiler from the edge of the excavation to the street. Matthew Thornton of 183 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, in charge of the big team, hitched it to a rope fastened to the rear axle directly under the firebox, and, by the hauling of the horses and the efforts of men with crowbars, the boiler was worked a dozen feet or so into the street.

There were no brakes on the wheels on which the boiler was mounted, so when it reached the inclined roadway it did not stop. Its steering wheels twisting about so as to follow the course of the hill, the heavy weight at once got out of control of the work gang and started to roll down the incline, dragging the horses along. The team, thoroughly frightened, joined in the race downhill.

Like a rudderless ship, the ponderous load headed right and left alternately, and then plunged straight for a lamp post, snapping it short off. Olive jumped from the curb and grasped the bridle of the nigh horse, but fell under the wheels.

The boiler wheeled around so that the firebox tore out the window of a store at 1,483 Amsterdam Avenue, and came to rest in the entrance of a saloon next door. One pair of wheels smashed through the iron door of the saloon's cellarway, and the boiler sank to the sidewalk level.

The driver of an express wagon which followed the race dragged Olive from beneath the boiler and, lifting him into his express wagon, drove to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, two blocks further south. The Rev. Father Barrington of the Church of the Annunciation, at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Broadway, leaped into the wagon and administered extreme unction to the unconscious and dying man. Olive expired as soon as Dr. Norton had him conveyed to the emergency ward.

BOYS SHOVED INTO THE WATER

Two Almost Drowned—The Four Young Men Jokers Disappeared.

Six boys, ranging from eight to sixteen years, were pushed overboard from a rowboat into Hawtree Creek, at Ramblersville, L. I., yesterday, and two were nearly drowned before Louis Benzer rescued them. Four young men pushed the boys from the boat. When it was reported last evening that two of the boys had been drowned, there were threats of some sort of action, and only the appearance of the two boys, wet and bedraggled, but alive, prevented some Chester Park men from paying a visit to Ramblersville.

Ralph M. Nixon, nine years old, a son of R. L. Nixon, an elevator constructor living at Hoffman and Grafton Avenues, Chester Park, received permission yesterday from his mother to go to Hawtree Creek and watch the fishermen. He got his friend Carl Berg, twelve years of age, who lives on Hoffman Avenue, near Grafton Avenue, and the two walked to Ramblersville, which lies south of the Aqueduct race track. There the boys met four others whom they knew—Percy Willmarth, sixteen years old, of Atlantic Avenue, near Grant Avenue; John Bock, fifteen years old, of Grant Avenue, near Broadway; Henry McGrain, eight years old, of Broadway and Union Avenue, and John Brennon, ten years old, of Clinton Avenue and Broadway, all of Chester Park. The last-named boys were in a boat, which it is said they had appropriated for the afternoon without the formality of asking the owner's permission.

"Helio, fellers." Jump in; this is our boat,' called the four.

The boys did not hesitate, but climbed in. They failed to notice four young men who stood on the shore.

"Let's give the boys a bath," said one of the young men, and they did.

Nixon, Bock, and Berg could not swim. The Berg boy was pulled out by the four young men and then they disappeared.

Louis Benzer jumped in and rescued Nixon and Bock. Last year Benzer rescued a woman who had been swept into the water from a trestle by a Long Island Railroad train.

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City July 4, 5:30 P. M. for New York, stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elisabeth, and Newark. Parlor and Dining Cars.—Adv.

STEEL RAILMAKERS DIVIDE WORLD MARKET

United States Corporation to Have the Western Hemisphere.

WILL NOT COMPETE ABROAD

European Manufacturers Originated the Pool, Which Was Extended to Include American Companies.

By an agreement between the steel rail manufacturing companies of England, France, Germany, and Belgium in Europe, and the United States Steel Corporation and several other American rail makers, a great international pool in steel rails has been organized to divide amicably the markets of the world.

As a result of the formation of this pool the American manufacturers will hereafter have undisputed control of the steel rail trade of the American continent from the great lakes south to Magellan Straits, while the European manufacturers will be free from energetic American competition in all other fields.

That such a syndicate has been forming had been suspected in financial circles for some time. This suspicion was enforced by the visits to London and the Continent of high officers of the United States Steel Corporation, Vice President W. B. Dickson, in particular, having made an extended trip some time ago.

It is believed that all the preliminaries having been arranged satisfactorily, President W. E. Corey himself was selected to take the final steps. Mr. Corey is now abroad.

The nature of the negotiations and their purpose made it impossible yesterday to obtain from the American participant in the international pool any particulars of its formation, but it may be accepted as definitely arranged. The terms of the agreement are already in force, and the syndicate is organized with central offices in London and sub-offices for the National groups.

European railmakers conceived the idea of a pool among themselves, and the new agreement is an extension of the original plan to include American companies. The original pool included English, German, and Belgian works on a basis of 53.50 per cent. of productions for English makers, 28.83 per cent. for German concerns, and 17.67 per cent. for the Belgian rail manufacturers. Later the French works were included in the syndicate, their participation being fixed at 4.8 per cent. of 104.8 per cent. in the first year, 5.8 per cent. of 105.8 per cent. in the second year, and 6.4 per cent. of 106.4 per cent. in the third year.

The English and the French works have the prior right of furnishing rails to their colonies, but not exceeding their quota. The German works also have prior rights in Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

This arrangement is most important to the American members of the pool, as they are left in complete control of the home market and Central and South America. Its effect on the railroads of this country, which have been complaining for two years of the high price of rails, which were $28 a ton, and have even been holding back orders, is evident. The relinquishment of the Central and South American fields by the European makers, who have hitherto contended successfully for them, is an interesting feature.

To Central America were sent 7,840 tons and to Mexico, the West Indies, and South America were sent 68,000 tons of the total exports of 414,000 tons in 1904. The railroads in South America are controlled almost entirely abroad, but their development upon the completion of the Panama Canal will now redound to American railmakers' profit.

It is yet to be divulged what American makers are not in the combination and whether ultimately an extension of the pool will be made to cover all important steel products.

MAY INDICT 18 PACKERS.

Chicago Grand Jury's Action as Forecast by a Straw Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The packers will learn their fate to-morrow. The three months' investigation ended to-day, and all that remains is to agree on the formal indictments.

What these indictments will be is forecast by a "straw vote" taken in the Grand Jury room this morning. Eighteen names were mentioned, and the vote for indicting these men, all of them leaders in the packing industry, stood 20 to 2 in favor of indictments. Two of the jurors held out against the action, maintaining that the corporations, and not the packers individually, should be indicted. These two men were criticised by their brother jurors and accused of being "approached."

District Attorney Morrison said to-night:

"The Grand Jury has taken no action as yet. That will be done to-morrow morning. There may be no indictments voted, and any forecast of the situation is guesswork, for I myself have no knowledge of what will be done. If the jury returns indictments, however, they will be against the heads of companies, and not against salaried employes. The men who are responsible should suffer."

MAIL DRIVERS DIDN'T STRIKE.

Men Will Meet the Contractors Again on Monday.

The threatened strike of the mail drivers did not take place last midnight, when T. H. Wolcott, the new contractor, took charge of the carrying of outside mails to and from the Post Office and its branches. The old men continued the work as if there had been no change at all.

Representatives of the old and new contractors met last night in the office of Postmaster Willcox, where they discussed the situation with Mr. Willcox and Assistant Postmaster Morgan. After a consultation of two hours the men came out, and while none of them was inclined to talk, it was ascertained later that a temporary settlement at least had been effected. The men will meet the contractors again on Monday.

Postmaster Willcox said later that if the men stop work Monday, the United States Marshal's force, under Marshal Henkel and the police of New York, Jersey City, and Hoboken, would be called upon to protect the mail, and that troops would be called out if necessary.

"But," he added, "I expect neither delays, trouble, nor, to tell the truth, much of a strike, if any at all."

Answering your inquiry: Yes, the best way to go to Buffalo and Niagara Falls is by the New York Central. Why? Because over its six tracks there are 20 trains a day; 2-cent mileage tickets are good.—Adv

NORWEGIAN ARMY MOBILIZED.

Conscription Classes Armed—Troops on Swedish Frontier.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, June 30.—A telegram from Trondhjem to the Jamtlands-Posten announces that almost the entire Norwegian army has been mobilized, and that three classes of conscription are armed and in training.

On Tuesday night, it is added, 2,000 infantry were moved toward the Swedish boundary. Sixty-five cars and two engines were sent south from Trondhjem to assist in the movement of troops.

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, June 30.—The Norwegian War Department says there is positively no truth in the report published by the Jamtlands-Posten of Stockholm to the effect that Norway is arming for a conflict with Sweden.

The Norwegian troops, it is explained, are merely being put through their usual training.

CHICAGO, June 30.—The petition which has been forwarded to President Roosevelt, signed by nearly 20,000 Norwegians residing in or near Chicago, asking the recognition of the new Government of Norway, quotes the resolution adopted by the Norwegian Storthing on June 7, and then says that "we, citizens of the United States, of Norwegian birth and blood, do earnestly hope and do respectfully petition that you will at the earliest opportunity signify your recognition of the new Government of Norway."

TICKET TAKER TRAMPLED.

Crowd Going to Coney Island Upsets Box at Brooklyn Bridge.

So great was the rush for the first express for Coney Island after the busy hours at 7 o'clock last night that Theodore Brownell, sixty-five years of age, of 550 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, ticket taker at the stairs which lead to the eastern island platform, was thrown off his feet and the ticket box piled on top of him.

Police were busy on the balcony of the bridge at the time, attending to a crowd which gathered about John Burke of 173 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, who had been taken ill. He was revived later at Hudson Street Hospital.

Hundreds of persons crowded over Brownell as he tried to regain his feet. When the police pushed their way through the crowd he was almost unconscious. He was treated by Dr. Vance of the Hudson Street Hospital and sent to his home. The police suggest that another ticket box be placed at this entrance to deal with the rush.

TAFT AND HIS PARTY START.

Long Journey to the Philippines Begun in Special Cars.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, accompanied by a distinguished party, including members of both houses of Congress, army officers, the daughter of the President, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and others, began their journey to the Philippine Islands at 5:30 o'clock this afternoon. The party embarked in two special cars on the regular Chicago train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Many friends bade them good-bye.

Although Secretary Taft expects to have relief from the arduous duties of the last few months during his absence, the trip is one of official inspection, and many matters of administration will be considered.

A stay of four days will be made in San Francisco, which is to be reached July 4. An important consideration in the Philippines to which Secretary Taft will give his attention is the perfection of title to many acres of the friar lands, so that the purchase price for the lands of the whole Dominican Order may be released.

An interesting feature of the trip will be a formal call of the Secretary at the palace of the Emperor of Japan at Tokio.

Three months are to be consumed in the trip, including a stay of one week in Manila and a trip around the islands occupying ten days.

21 INDICTED FOR GRAFTING.

Milwaukee Grand Jury Investigated Palatial County Poorhouses.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, June 30.—Thirty-eight indictments against twenty-one persons were returned to-night by the Grand Jury, which has been investigating county and municipal graft for ten days. The preliminary report made to-night involves many Supervisors, who are accused of taking money from prospective bidders for work on county buildings and other similar boodling.

How the county poorhouse came to be floored with marble and to have tiled bathrooms was a matter of interest to the jury, and its investigation led to the indictments.

Capiases were issued as soon as the indictments were returned. The entire Sheriff's force was sent out after the men, and they were brought in at intervals during the night.

Fred Schultz, a newspaper reporter, was the first man arrested. He was close at hand, being at work for his paper on the story of the return of the jury. He is accused of giving a Supervisor $250 for his vote on the sale of a county lot to an electric lighting company.

SENATOR PATTERSON ACCUSED

Must Answer Charge of Attacking Colorado Court in Newspaper.

DENVER, Col., June 30.—The Supreme Court of Colorado to-day, at the request of Attorney General Miller, made on behalf of the people of the State, granted an order for a rule requiring United States Senator Thomas M. Patterson to appear before the court and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for the publication and circulation of certain articles and cartoons which have appeared in the papers published by the News-Times Publishing Company, of which Senator Patterson is the owner. The Senator is to appear in court and plead on Oct. 23, 1905.

Berlin's Scorching Day.

BERLIN, June 30.—A hot wave struck Berlin to-day, the temperature in the streets rising to 107. There were several cases of sunstroke, and fourteen horses died from the effects of the heat.

Street railway traffic was interrupted at certain points in the city where the underground trolley system is in use. The heat was so intense that the rails expanded and horses had to be pressed into service to haul the cars.

$2.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN
Sunday, July 2, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 6:45 A. M. Stops at Newark and Elisabeth. Returning, leaves Atlantic City 7:00 P. M.—Adv.

SECRETARY OF STATE JOHN HAY IS DEAD

The End Came Suddenly Early This Morning.

WAS AT LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Had Gone There Soon After His Return from Europe, and Was Soon Taken Ill.

NEWBURY, N. H., July 1.—Secretary of State John Hay died at 12:25 this morning. The signs immediately preceding his death were those of pulmonary embolism.

Mr. Hay's condition during all of Friday had been entirely satisfactory.

The bulletin of Secretary Hay's death was signed by Charles L. Scudder, M. D., and Fred T. Murphy, M. D.

Mrs. Hay and Drs. Scudder and Murphy were at the Secretary's bedside when the end came.

The Secretary bade good-night to his wife and to his attending physicians about 10 o'clock last night, at the close of one of the best days he had had since his illness. The local trouble was clearing up satisfactorily, according to Dr. Scudder.

The Secretary suffered none of the old pains in his chest which characterized his earlier illness. He had been perfectly comfortable all day and happy in the anticipation of leaving his bed for the greater freedom and comfort of a couch. At 11 o'clock he was sleeping quietly.

A few minutes after 12 he called the nurse, who at once summoned Dr. Scudder.

Both Dr. Scudder and Dr. Murphy hastened to the bedside. The Secretary was breathing with difficulty and expired almost immediately afterward, at 12:25.

Secretary of State Hay had a relapse on Sunday last, suffering from uraemia, which greatly alarmed his family.

Dr. Charles L. Scudder of Boston was summoned by special train to the Summer home of the Hay family at Lake Sunapee, and will remain until to-morrow.

During that day and afternoon Secretary Hay suffered excruciating pain.

Dr. J. L. Cain, from Newport, ten miles away, could not reach the Fells for more than an hour after the Secretary was seized with the pains.

Dr. Cain issued the following statement after reaching the house: "Mr. Hay was suffering from uraemia, caused by his exposure on his trip from Washington. Mr. Hay is entirely out of danger and no recurrence of the trouble is expected or anticipated."

President Roosevelt sent the following telegram:

To Mrs. John Hay:

I cannot but be concerned about your telegram, but am entirely confident that the trouble is but evanescent.

Secretary Hay, who had suffered a sudden relapse, grew very much better after the arrival of the physician, and his condition became so favorable that Dr. Scudder gave out this bulletin:

"Mr. Hay is suffering from the effects of a chill caught on the journey from Washington. The attack is similar to one which he had four years ago. This morning Mr. Hay is resting comfortably and expects to be about in a few days. No further bulletins will be issued."

Washington Gets the News from The Times.

By Long-Distance Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 1.—The first intimation of the death of Secretary Hay was received at the White House in a telephone message from THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The news was immediately communicated to the Cabinet officers by telegraph operator on duty there.

JOHN HAY'S CAREER.

Was the Friend and Protege of Lincoln.

John Hay was born in Salem, Ind., on Oct. 8, 1838. He was of Scotch ancestry. Graduating from Brown University in 1858, he entered upon the study of law and later was admitted to the bar at Springfield, Ill., then the home of Abraham Lincoln, whose attention he speedily attracted.

When Lincoln was elected President he took Hay to Washington with him as his Assistant Secretary, which position he held until the President was assassinated. The relations between the two men, however, were much more intimate and important than those indicated by the official connection between them.

President Lincoln found young Hay not only a valued counselor and a faithful agent in the missions intrusted to him, but a brave and resolute patriot. The President commissioned the young man as his Adjutant, and also sent him to the army.

John Hay served on the staff of several of the leading Generals in the Union forces, and before the close of the war he attained the rank of Colonel, having been promoted from time to time because of his record in the field.

The life of Abraham Lincoln by Mr. Hay in collaboration with John G. Nicolay, also one of the war President's Secretaries, is one of the standard works of its kind.

From his duties at the capital Mr. Hay in 1865 was transferred to the diplomatic arena. He first became Secretary of the American Legation at Paris, a position which he held until 1867. From Paris he was transferred to Vienna, where he was Charge d'Affaires at the American Legation for a considerable period.

For a time Mr. Hay forsook the path of public service and diplomacy and gave himself up to congenial journalistic work. In 1870 he became an editorial writer on The New York Tribune and was connected with it for five years.

While on The Tribune Mr. Hay acted as editor-in-chief during seven months when Mr. Reid was absent in Europe.

If 1875 Mr. Hay removed to Ohio and made his home in Cleveland, having a year previous to that time married Miss Clara Stone, daughter of Amasa Stone. For a time he devoted himself to literary work, but did not lose his interest in political affairs.

Mr. Hay was appointed Ambassador to England in 1897 by President McKinley, and in 1898 was recalled to America to become Secretary of State, a post he held until his death. The incidents of his career in this office are well known.

PRESIDENT NOT REACHED.

No Way of Notifying Him at Oyster Bay of Hay's Death.

When the announcement of Secretary Hay's death was received THE TIMES tried to notify President Roosevelt at his Oyster Bay home.

It was said there that the executive offices of the President were closed and that there was no way of notifying him.

REPORTS A SECOND MUTINY.

Correspondent in Odessa Says the Potemkine Did Not Surrender.

LONDON, Saturday, July 1.—A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Odessa, dated early this morning, asserts that the Kniaz Potemkine has not surrendered. The dispatch says:

"It was reported by the authorities that the Kniaz Potemkine had surrendered unconditionally, but it is now confirmed that she was joined by the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz, whose officers were made prisoners.

"Both vessels are anchored in the roads and are using searchlights vigorously, as if expecting an attack from the squadron, which is about fifteen miles distant.

"The commander of the troops has received a telegram from the Government ordering him to sink the rebel ships without regard to a possible bombardment.

"I have information regarding this second mutiny on absolutely reliable authority."

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 1.—Martial law has been declared at Sevastopol and Nikolaieff, and plenary powers have been intrusted to Vice Admiral Chouknin, commander of the Black Sea fleet, but beyond the general conditions existing in those ports of the Black Sea littoral no definite reason for the declaration of martial law is known.

Gossip, however, says there has been a mutiny on board the battleship Tchesmé at Sevastopol.

JAPANESE ATTACK BEGUN.

Oyama's Right Starts a Movement Against Hai-lung-Cheng.

TOKIO, Saturday, July 1.—Field Marshal Oyama's right has begun an aggressive movement against Hai-lung-Cheng.

MINER SCORNS PRIVATE CAR.

It Takes a Special Train to Move Lucky Mr. Scott.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 30.—Scott, the Death Valley plunger, who made a wonderful gold strike in the desert near Barstow, has just made a deposit of $4,500 with the Santa Fé agent here to cover the price of a special train to take him to Chicago.

The train will be made up of a special Pullman and a buffet diner. It is likely to cost him nearly $10,000 for his little private visit across the country.

Scott could have obtained a special car for $500, but he scorned the suggestion. He hints darkly at what he may do to New York should the town of Chicago pall upon him.

Scott has been making $500 presents to hackmen, hiring whole floors of expensive hotels, &c. When he is out of money he disappears in the Mojave Desert and in a few months comes back loaded down with gold.

ATTACHMENT FOR $3,000,000.

Vice President Robinson of Gorham Company Sues President Holbrook.

PROVIDENCE, June 30.—An attachment for $3,000,000 was filed to-day against the stock owned by Edward Holbrook of New York, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, by George Robinson, Vice President of the concern. Mr. Robinson alleges breach of contract to deliver shares of stock in the Gorham Company under an alleged agreement. The writ of attachment is returnable Aug. 1 in the Supreme Court.

The transfer of stock, it is declared, should have taken place yesterday. The case may be taken before New York State courts as well.

PORTER RANKS LOOMIS.

Appointed Senior Special Ambassador to Receive Jones's Body.

PARIS, France, June 30.—President Roosevelt has appointed Gen. Horace Porter to be senior special Ambassador of the United States in connection with the John Paul Jones ceremonies.

As special Ambassador it will be Gen. Porter's duty to arrange with the French Government the details of the delivery of the Admiral's body and then to transfer the body to the junior special Ambassador, Frank B. Loomis.

WIFE SUES FOR $100,000.

Mrs. Janney Accuses Husband's Parents of Alienating Affection.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Thomas Janney, Jr., a society man for whom a warrant was issued on June 19, charging him with willfully refusing and neglecting to support his wife, Mrs. Hattie M. Janney, appeared before Police Justice Loden this afternoon and was released in $500 bail for the action of the Circuit Court of Baltimore County. A suit for $100,000 was instituted to-day by Mrs. Janney, Jr., against Thomas Janney, Sr., and Mrs. Frances M. Janney, father and mother of her husband, for the alienation of her husband's affections.

Mrs. Janney was sharply cross-examined at the hearing before Justice Loden. She said she lived in New York at the time of her marriage, on Feb. 11, 1902, and since then until June 18. She charged that Janney abandoned her on the anniversary of their marriage n 1904.

ROCK BALLASTED TO CHICAGO.
The Pennsylvania Special, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago, runs over the most perfect roadbed in the world, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

MUTINIES FAIL; SHIP GIVEN UP

The Potemkine Surrenders Without a Fight.

OTHER REVOLTS QUELLED

Sailors at Libau, Surrounded, Return to Duty.

KRONSTADT MUTINY OVER

But the Strike of Workmen There Continues—Situation in the Interior and Poland Still Serious.

ODESSA, June 30.—Without firing a gun or making the slightest resistance, the mutineers on the battleship Kniaz Potemkine this afternoon hauled down the red flag and surrendered the battleship to Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron, which arrived here at noon to-day.

It was an anxious moment for Odessa as the squadron of five battleships and seven torpedo boats, with their crews at quarters and their decks cleared for action, steamed within range of the Kniaz Potemkine, the flagship flying signals which read, "Yield or be sunk."

The Kniaz Potemkine, which had weighed anchor, started in the direction of Lageron Point, near Odessa. Every one expected the immediate opening of an engagement, but instead interchanges of signals were begun, the mutineers apparently parleying to obtain favorable terms. Finally the battleship stood in closer to the squadron, the vessels of which formed a circle around her. Later the squadron resumed formation and headed out to sea, the Kniaz Potemkine returning to her anchorage, accompanied by the Ekaterina II., which placed a prize crew on board.

The terms of surrender cannot be learned, as boats from the shore were not allowed to approach, but it is thought that the mutineers received promises that the punishment prescribed by the naval rules would be mitigated to some extent. The Ekaterina II. remains in the harbor.

The city is still in a state of feverish anxiety. All the hotels are guarded by troops, and further reinforcements have arrived. All reservations on outgoing trains have been taken four days ahead.

It has been a day of dramatic surprises. Dreaded by every inhabitant of Odessa, it has passed without a shot being fired either afloat or ashore.

Exactly what took place is to a great extent a matter of conjecture, aided by binoculars. After the shots fired by the Kniaz Potemkine before last midnight nothing further was done. Anxious Odessa woke early to find the Black Sea squadron lying off Langeron Point, and every one was expecting a naval fight. The city was like an armed camp. Troops barred all the approaches to the harbor and were bivouacking in tents in Cathedral Square, while four batteries of artillery, well equipped with ammunition, had been placed in the park and at Langeron.

The populace, astir at dawn, availed themselves of every housetop and eminence commanding a view of the harbor. The Kniaz Potemkine was soon seen steaming to meet the squadron, exchanging signals as she steamed ahead.

Then, to the astonishment of all, Admiral Kruger's five battleships steamed away out of sight, and the excitement in the town grew more intense. At noon the squadron returned in line abreast, and was now accompanied by several torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers.

Again the Kniaz Potemkine started to meet the vessels and another rapid exchange of signals took place, apparently in a secret code, for they could not be read from the shore.

The Kniaz Potemkine was seen to be clearing for action and the squadron to be manoeuvring in battle array, continually signaling, until the rebel battleship lay midway between the shore and the squadron, with her broadsides pointed respectively toward the town and the squadron, as if threatening to shell Odessa should she be attacked by Kruger's ships.

In addition to his seeming reluctance to destroy so fine a battleship, Admiral Kruger was apparently animated by a desire, in case he should be compelled to open fire, to fight further seaward.

Later the squadron was observed in

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20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M.; due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

send ten boatloads of marines toward the Kniaz Potemkine, apparently to take possession of the mutinous ship, for it soon became known that she had surrendered unconditionally.

Nine ships had been burned in the harbor up to last night.

All the gas and electric lights were out last night. Only the burning quays lighted up the city. The conflagration was checked this morning.

All the work of the port continues to be at a standstill. The Custom House is closed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 1.—The first news from Odessa of the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine came here through a dispatch from Washington conveying the text of a cablegram sent by the American Consul at Odessa, as, with the declaration of martial law, Gen. Kabanoff had held up all dispatches. Even the foreign embassies here were without advices during the day.

At the Ministry of the Interior it was said yesterday afternoon that the Kniaz Potemkine, with a mutinous crew, propably drunk, and without a man on board capable of navigating the ship, had weighed anchor and started seaward. The presumption is that the battleship met the squadron before the latter reached the offing, and, under the frowning guns of Kruger's warships, concluded that it was better to surrender than to fight.

Advices from Odessa say the firing on the town by the Kniaz Potemkine on Thursday night was caused by the local authorities arresting ten of the crew who escorted the body of the sailor Omiltchuk to the graveyard. After one projectile had exploded in a house in the centre of the city, demolishing its upper portion, the authorities gave in and surrendered the sailors.

It is evident that throughout Thursday the soldiers and police at Odessa refrained from attempting to interfere with the strikers under the threats of the mutineers of the battleship to use guns against them.

Although it is possible that the quiescence of the soldiers was due to fear, the authorities think they are unreliable, and a regiment of dragoons and a brigade of artillery were sent to Odessa from Kherson.

The papers are not allowed to print a word of news regarding the revolt of the sailors, but several of them in a roundabout fashion have succeeded in hinting at startling developments. The Novoe Vremya, with seeming innocence, announced that the Viedomosti Gradonatshalstwa (Gazette of the Prefecture) of Odessa had requested the inhabitants of that city to keep off the streets so as to avoid accidents when the troops were firing.

The censorship this morning merely permitted the newspapers to print a dispatch which under the circumstances would do credit to a first-class humorist. This dispatch reads:

"Odessa, June 17, (Old Style.)—The tranquillity of the city having been interrupted, martial law has been declared."

Considerable nervousness prevails among the upper classes at St. Petersburg. Many of those who have not already left town for the Summer are hastily preparing to go abroad.

The situation was reflected by an all-around slump on the Bourse yesterday. Imperial is were sustained by the Government, but nevertheless they fell almost a point.

The strike at Voznesensk, Province of Vladimir, continues. The town resembles a military camp. Infantry and cavalry are quartered in the houses and courtyards, and are bivouacking in the streets. The Governor of the province has arrived at Voznesensk from Vladimir, capital of the province.

Martial law has been proclaimed in the Governments of Sevastopol, Nikolaieff, and Erivan.

An imperial decree confers on the Viceroy of the Caucasus the rights of a military commander with special powers. The same powers are bestowed on the commander of the Black Sea fleet so far as the districts of Sevastopol and Nikolaieff are concerned.

Two squadrons of Cossacks have arrived from Seradz, Poland, to quell rioting caused by the whipping by the police of a number of agitators.

Cossacks yesterday dispersed with their whips a crowd which attempted to make a demonstration with red flags in front of the Church of the Bernardines, at Kalisz, Poland.

Late last night a rumor gained currency that a mob had sacked a small arms factory at Kolpino, twenty miles distant, and was marching on St. Petersburg, but of this rumor The Associated Press has been unable to obtain the slightest corroboration.

BERLIN, June 30.—A dispatch to the Tageblatt from Odessa, timed 3:52 P. M. to-day, says:

"Mobs estimated to number 12,000 persons attacked the patrols of troops in the streets yesterday, and the fighting continued into the night. Several hundred persons were killed or wounded. The hospitals are crowded with wounded.

"The petroleum reservoirs were set on fire and exploded. All traffic in the streets is stopped.

"The Volunteer cruiser Safatoff was burned."

LONDON, Saturday, July 1.—A dispatch sent from Odessa to Lloyd's yesterday said the city was quiet. Three steamers of the Russian Transport Company had been burned and the thoroughfares leading to the port were closed.

Another telegram, sent at 11:34 A. M., said the British ships were thus far safe.

A dispatch to The Evening Standard from Odessa yesterday said:

"Since midnight the Kniaz Potemkine has established a blockade of the port in regard to all steamers flying the Russian flag. Not one is allowed to enter or depart. Six of these steamers are now anchored in the roads under the battleship's guns. The port is thus in the extraordinary position of being blockaded on the sea side by a mutinous warship, while the land side is impassable owing to a military cordon which seals up every approach to the harbor."

In answer to a question in the House of Commons yesterday, Earl Percy, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the British Consul General at Odessa was in communication with the local authorities, who were doing all in their power to protect the foreign residents. Foreign merchantmen had received permission to moor outside the port if they thought it necessary to do so.

The British Government, the Secretary added, thought it unnecessary to make further representations to Russia, which country was clearly taking all the measures in its power to protect property and restore order.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Mr. Heeman, the American Consul at Odessa, in a cablegram to the State Department dated last night, said:

"Six officers of the Potemkine killed, eight liberated, remainder prisoners. Harbor largely destroyed by fire. Fifty (500?) rioters killed and many Russian steamers burned."

A cablegram from Ambassador Meyer at St. Petersburg says:

"Information from Odessa that 500 rioters have been killed."

Mr. Meyer, in a cablegram to the State Department announcing the mutiny at Libau, stated that the indications were that there was concerted action between the sailors of the Baltic and Black Sea fleets.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, to-night received an official cablegram declaring that a recent report that the officers of the St. Petersburg garrison had signed a petition requesting that no regular troops be employed in quelling internal disturbances was "entirely without foundation." The Russian Government requested its various embassies to deny the report, adding that the officers were indignant.

MUTINY NOT SPONTANEOUS.

Official Advices Say Revolutionary Sailors Caused It.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Official advices received at the Ministry of the Interior from the Governor of the Province of Kherson (in which Odessa is situated) put an entirely new light on the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine.

It is said that the mutiny was the result of a plot concocted by twenty sailors who were members of a revolutionary organization. The complaints against bad food were mere pretexts. When the complaint was made to the Captain of the battleship he caused the bluejackets to be drawn up on the decks and asked those who were satisfied to step out, and it was seen that they were in the majority. Thereupon the minority, headed by the revolutionists, who are said to have included foreign Anarchists, seized the guns and turned them upon their comrades.

A bloody scene followed. Nine officers and many men were killed or jumped overboard, and the mutineers, after placing the remaining officers in irons, took charge of the warship. Commander Golikoff was among those killed.

The red flag was hoisted when the Kniaz Potemkine appeared off Odessa. When the body of Omiltchuk (the man who was shot by the commander of the vessel, according to previous reports) was taken ashore for burial it was surrounded by crowds of students and revolutionists, many of whom were Jews. Inflammatory speeches were made, and subsequently some of the revolutionists went on board the ship and assured the sailors of the army's sympathy and readiness to co-operate with them.

The sailors then turned their attention to the ships in the harbor and to the portion of the city along the water front, which was soon on fire in many places.

The official statement says that in the wild excesses of Wednesday night about three hundred rioters were killed by the troops and several hundred were wounded, a number of them being Jews. Many drunken rioters perished in the flames.

Early last night the Kniaz Potemkine opened fire on Odessa. The firing of two blank shots was followed by two solid shots, but they passed over the town and did no damage. It is reported that the battleship then coaled and provisioned from steamers in the harbor.

Three wounded officers were retained on board when the others were sent ashore yesterday.

During the night many steamers in the harbor which escaped the flames sailed away.

In concluding the narrative compiled from the Governor's report the official who gave the information to The Associated Press said:

"This is not a revolution. It is mere drunken anarchy."

Admiral Skrydloff, who formerly commanded the Black Sea Fleet, declared to-day that the Kniaz Potemkine had the worst crew in the navy.

LIBAU SAILORS SURRENDER.

Get the Promise of Better Food—Number of Casualties Unknown.

LIBAU, June 30.—The mutiny of bluejackets here has ended.

About five thousand mutinous sailors were surrounded to-day in a small wood near the port by infantry reinforced by machine guns. The sailors, after a parley with the commander of the troops, agreed to surrender their arms and return to duty upon the promise of better food.

The mutiny started on Wednesday night, when the sailors of the First Equipage, as the naval units are known in Russia, revolted because the food was bad. They were joined immediately by the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, and Fifteenth Equipages—5,000 bluejackets in all.

The guard at first tried to oppose them, killing one and wounding seven, but the sailors got the upper hand. They seized the guardhouse and broke open stores, securing arms and ammunition. Pandemonium followed throughout the night. The sailors wrecked the barracks, attacked the quarters of the officers, and fired volleys at random until morning. The city was terrorized when troops and artillery arrived yesterday morning. All the entrances to the city were closed and gradually the sailors were driven into the wood, which they held until to-day.

Revolutionary agents seized the opportunity to distribute proclamations from house to house.

The number of men killed or wounded in the fighting is not yet obtainable.

Order has been restored here. The city is being patrolled by troops and marines.

THE ARMY'S DISAFFECTION.

Col. Gaedke Says Officers in Manchuria Rejoiced at Defeats.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 1.—German newspapers, discussing the happenings at Odessa and Libau, take an extremely dark view of the situation in Russia. Col. Gaedke, the military expert of the Tageblatt, and formerly its correspondent with the Russian Army at the front, writing to-day, says:

"It would be complete misjudgment of the actual conditions in Russia to-day to regard the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine as an individual occurrence without great significance. On the contrary, it is a flashlight revealing to the dullest eye the true situation in the interior of that wide empire and the dangerous disintegration of political order."

Col. Gaedke, after stating that St. Petersburg cannot longer rely implicitly on the army, draws on his own experiences with the army in Manchuria to show the dangerous possibilities involved in widespread and profound discontent among the officers and soldiery. He says he never once, after the terrible defeats suffered by the Manchurian Army, witnessed among the officers the slightest trace of spontaneous patriotism. They showed no wounded sense of military honor and no thirst for vengeance. The officers with whom he talked felt neither humiliation nor pain, while many showed undisguised satisfaction at the defeats, which, they said, only served the Government and the bureaucracy right. The officers openly discussed their hopes that these defeats would result in the improvement of political conditions at home.

Col. Gaedke says he found among educated Russians a very general conviction that the army could not be relied upon permanently to oppose the general national movement.

PLAN TO COERCE THE CZAR.

Liberal Chiefs, It Is Said, Propose to Isolate His Residence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—In Russian revolutionary circles here it is positively stated on the strength of private advices from the chiefs of the Liberal movement in St. Petersburg that the latter are so disappointed and angered by the dilatory tactics of the Government that they mean to present an ultimatum to the Emperor.

It is said that at the conclusion of the three congresses of Liberal delegates which are to be held in the course of the coming month at Moscow and at which the proclamation of a Constitution will be demanded, the chiefs will form themselves into a provisional Government. The co-operation of several very exalted personages has been promised. Three regiments of the Guards can also be counted upon, but, it is said, they will not have to intervene.

The plan is simply to isolate the Czar for two or three days by cutting off all communication between Tsarskoe Selo or Peterhof and St. Petersburg, and at the same time to arrest the most obstinate of his reactionary advisers. The Czar will then be compelled to promulgate a Constitution.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—It is quite possible that M. Witte will suddenly appear in the present crisis with the full leadership of the Liberals.

It develops that the real cause of the meeting here of Prince Troubetskoy, Prince Dolgorukoff, M. Lvoff, and others was not so much to arrange for another Zemstvo congress, which could easily be done at Moscow, but to secure the benefit of M. Witte's advice.

M. Witte's position has been equivocal for months. He is feared by the Emperor's entourage, and he was equally suspected by the Liberals. His natural bent was to support the Government, but since the Emperor refused to accept his services he appears to have definitely entered the camp of the Liberals.

The Troubetskoy group, which represents the solid, substantial men of Russia, manifests great alarm at the possibility of an armed revolt. It wants a strong Liberal Government, but not anarchy, and it dreads as much as the Government does the possibility of a bloody revolution, in which property interests would be swept away before the brute passions of the mob.

BRIEF KRONSTADT OUTBREAK.

8,000 Sailors Refuse to Work, Kill an Officer, and Repent.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—Eight thousand imperial sailors, together with the workmen at the yards and docks of Kronstadt (near St. Petersburg, the chief Russian naval station) suddenly refused to work to-day.

An officer was killed.

KRONSTADT, June 30.—The mutiny of the sailors is over, though the strike of workmen continues.

There have been no further casualties.

KISHINEFF OFFICIAL SLAIN.

Chief of the Bessarabian Gendarmerie Murdered in His Home.

VIENNA, June 30.—A dispatch received at Bucharest from Kishineff says that Gen. Czernolucki, Chief of the Bessarabian Gendarmerie, has been found murdered in his residence at Kishineff.

A general strike has begun at Kishineff. The town is occupied by Cossacks.

RUSSIAN SUPPLIES DELAYED.

Morocco Dispute Prevents Delivery from Factories Abroad.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—According to reliable information received here from St. Petersburg the preparations which are in progress for the continuation of the war have been greatly retarded by the Franco-German dispute in regard to Morocco.

Enormous quantities of war material ordered in France and Germany cannot be delivered from the factories, at any rate until all fear of the Morocco crisis again becoming acute has been dissipated.

THE PERESVIET FLOATED.

Japan Gets Another Battleship—Fleet Increasing Rapidly.

TOKIO, June 30.—The Russian battleship Peresviet, which was sunk at Port Arthur, was successfully floated by the Japanese yesterday.

RUSSIAN CAPTAIN A SUICIDE.

Czarevitch's Commander Killed Himself After Togo's Victory.

ASTORIA, Ore., June 30.—Capt. Robertson of the steamer Sandhurst, which arrived here to-day from Tsing-Tau, Shan-Tung, China, states that while he was there he was anchored a short distance from the disabled Russian battleship Czarevitch.

Capt. Robertson states that when the news of Rojestvensky's defeat was received the Captain of the Czarevitch committed suicide.

One of the Czarevitch's officers, while reading an account of the battle of the Sea of Japan, which put the blame for the defeat on the sailors, was overheard by a sailor on the Czarevitch. Capt. Robertson states that the sailor picked up a hammer, and, saying, "It is such men as you who are to blame," brained the officer.

Both dead officers were buried the following day.

ONE RAIDER'S CAREER ENDED.

The Terek, Which Sank Two Steamers, Interned at Batavia.

AMSTERDAM, June 30.—A dispatch from Batavia says that the Russian cruiser Terek has been disarmed and interned because of her inability to take on sufficient coal within the prescribed time.

The Terek is the vessel which sank the British India Steam Navigation Company's steamer Ikhona and the Danish steamer Prinsesse Marie.

SUICIDE IN CENTRAL PARK.

Unsuccessful German Druggist Could Not Get Work Here.

Policeman Dolan yesterday afternoon found the body of a man about sixty years old on a bench on the Ramble in Central Park near West Seventy-seventh Street. Ambulance Surgeon Goldsmith pronounced it a case of death from carbolic acid.

In a pocket was a letter addressed to Coroner Scholer, who, after reading it told the police that the man was Ludwig Jacobi of 306 East Eighty-eighth Street. At that address the police found that Jacobi owed several weeks' board.

In his letter Jacobi asked Dr. Scholer to go to his boarding house and take from the walls the druggist's license, lest some one else get it and use it. Jacobi said he had a wife and children, but gave no address. Poverty, age, and lack of employment were his reasons for suicide.

Dr. F. W. Klein of 182 Second Avenue, whose address was in the Coroner's letter, said he had known Jacobi for fourteen years; that his wife was wealthy, and Jacobi, having failed in business in Hamburg, came to this country, leaving his family behind.

Scotch Lines in Rate War.

GLASGOW, June 30.—A rate war has been begun between the Allan and the Donaldson Steamship Line in connection with the passenger service to Canada. The Donaldson Line has cut the steerage rate to $17.50.

BOYS RESCUED IN SOUND.

Crew of Steamboat Takes Them Off a Catboat's Keel.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 30.—The crew of the steamboat Shadyside, plying between New York and Stamford, rescued Martin Murray, fifteen years old, son of Bryan Murray, a hotel keeper, and John Dowd, fourteen years old, both of Glen Cove, L. I., this afternoon just east of Fort Schuyler.

The boys were sailing in a catboat. A fresh breeze was blowing and the sea was choppy. They got in the pathway of the steamboat, became confused when she loomed up around the point, and made an effort to go about. The wind knocked the boat down and the boys were clinging to the keel when Capt. Morrell saw them and ran alongside.

The crew threw out a rope and hauled the boys aboard. They were carried to Stamford and will be sent home to-morrow.

GOVERNMENT'S PANAMA SHIPS

Ward Line Vessels Bought Because —Foreign Prices Were Met.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The purchase of the two steamers Mexico and Havana is explained by Secretary Taft to be exactly in line with the recently announced policy of buying Panama Canal supplies abroad or in any market which offers advantage in price. The purchase was negotiated by William Nelson Cromwell, and has been in progress for several weeks. Mr. Cromwell, discussing the matter to-day, said:

"We got those ships at $100,000 less on each than the cost of their construction. We had, through our agents abroad, competitive prices based on foreign shipbuilding cost, and the Ward Line finally came to those figures. We should have bought abroad but for the fact that the foreign price was met here at home.

"The policy has not been abandoned, as stated in various untrustworthy sources, but will be adhered to and will be made to work great advantage to the Government before we are done with it."

POWDERLY TICKET WINS.

Black Diamond Anthracite Company Holds Its Annual Meeting.

The Black Diamond Anthracite Company held its annual meeting in Jersey City yesterday. About 200 stockholders were present, and the meeting was a lively affair from beginning to end owing to an attempt to oust President T. V. Powderly and the old Board of Directors. It was a rather one-sided affair, however, as Mr. Powderly was elected Chairman over Milton Mendel, who was nominated in opposition.

Both parties nominated Directors. When the Powderly ticket was read, Herbert R. Limberger moved to substitute W. R. Goodspeed in place of Frank P. Christian. The motion was lost. The Powderly ticket was elected by shares, the vote being 701,533 to 134,850.

The company's plant is valued at $140,535 and its mine in Pennsylvania at $500,000.

Peter Whitney said that $62,000 was due him for money he had paid out to make the shares held by himself and family valuable in the future. According to his estimate there are 18,000,000 tons of coal in the company's mine.

President Powderly was re-elected. Frank T. Christian is again General Manager, and W. S. Chamberlin is Secretary and Treasurer to succeed David Bonner, Treasurer and W. S. Osgood, Secretary.

Milton Mendel said that he was about to bring suit to compel Peter Whitney and Frank P. Christian to surrender $200,000 worth of stock held by them.

EGG MEMBRANE FOR WOUNDS.

Dr. Amat of Paris Finds It Possesses Valuable Healing Qualities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—A Consular report received here relates that at a recent session of the Therapeutical Association of Paris, Dr. Amat lectured on the use of the membrane of eggs in the treatment of wounds. He has observed for some time the good results of placing these membranes upon the surface of wounds, and reports two new cases, that of a young girl suffering from a burn on her foot, and a man, forty years old, with a large ulcer on his leg. Both wounds were in process of healing and were covered with healthy granulations.

The surgeon overspread them with six or eight pieces of the membrane of eggs, which was covered with tin foil and fastened with dry antiseptic bandages. After four days the bandages and tin foil were removed, and it was shown that the membrane of the egg had partly grown into the tissues and had caused the growing of a good skin. That the egg membrane had contributed much to the healing process was demonstrated in the further course of treatment. It seems, however, that the membrane does not always adhere.

The process of cicatrization is not only hastened, but the wound heals exceptionally well and leaves but few perceptible traces.

FIVE HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Motor Vehicle Dashes Into a Coupe in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Five persons were severely injured when an automobile struck a coupé in Michigan Avenue to-night. Four of the injured are women, two of whom are in a critical condition. The automobile was in charge of Carl Wolter, chauffeur for Edgar J. Uhlein. The driver of the machine was arrested. The injured are Mrs. H. McDonald, Mrs. Marian Bissell, Mrs. G. McDonald, Mrs. F. Sissell, and George McDonald, driver of the coupé.

The machine was behind another automobile which Wolter desired to pass. Increasing the speed, he turned out, getting into the right of way of vehicles bound in the opposite direction. The cab was close up and the automobile struck it while going at a high rate of speed, hurled it to the curb, where it was overturned, a complete wreck.

DAUCHY ACTING CHIEF.

PANAMA, June 30.—W. E. Dauchy, who has been the engineer in charge of the Culebra division of the canal work, has been appointed acting Chief Engineer.

The resignation of Chief Engineer Wallace caused a disagreeable surprise, principally among the employes of the Canal Commission.

Must Pay Croton Dam Taxes.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, June 30.—The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, to-day affirmed the decision of Justice Keogh, compelling the City of New York to pay taxes on its watershed improvements in Westchester County. The improvements, which includes the big Croton Dam and all other dams, reservoirs, gatehouses, and conduits in the county, are valued at about $6,000,000, and yield to the six towns in which they are located about $50,000 a year in taxes. Under the order the city will also be compelled to pay about $150,000 back taxes since 1901.

His First Vacation in Twenty Years.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 30.—Joseph L. Naar, the veteran editor of The Trenton True American, will leave this city to-morrow for a month's stay at Asbury Park. Mr. Naar has not been out of the city in twenty years, nor on a railroad train in that time. He has been ill for the last five months, ever since the last campaign in which he took an active part for Charles G. Bleeck, the defeated candidate for Governor.

WALLACE RESIGNS AS SECRETARY TAFT

Other Considerations Than Money Prompted His Resignation.

STEVENS GETS CANAL POST

Wallace Keeps Secret Source of $60,000 Offer—Government Methods Slow and Costly.

John F. Stevens, it was announced in Washington yesterday, is to be the new Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal. He is a well-known railroad man, and had been selected to construct the railroads in the Philippines. W. A. Darling has now been chosen to take up this work.

John F. Wallace, who resigned as chief engineer and whom Secretary Taft charged with leaving the canal work at a critical moment for "mere lucre," gave out a statement last night replying to the Secretary. He declines to make public the name of the company whose $60,000 offer caused his resignation, saying that the work he is to take up will be announced by the officials of the company when they see fit.

Both the Metropolitan and the Interborough interests denied yesterday that they had negotiated for Mr. Wallace's services or intended to do so. The Interborough denial was made by August Belmont in such terms as to leave no doubt of his intentions. Friends of Mr. Wallace had announced that the post he expected was connected with Interborough enterprises.

Mr. Wallace's statement is as follows:

"The primary causes which led me to tender my resignation as Chief Engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission were underlying and fundamental, and I must emphatically resent the charge that my motive in leaving the work was a financial one.

"A careful consideration of the entire subject had brought me to the decision that I should disconnect myself with the work at the earliest possible date that it could be done without embarrassment to the Administration or injury to the work. It is unnecessary to state the reasons for this decision except that in fairness I should say that they involve no criticism of any act of the President or the Secretary of War.

"My final decision was arrived at as the result of the six days uninterrupted thought which I was able to give the subject in all its bearings during my voyage from New York to Colon in May. Furthermore, I had pledged myself to my family to give the matter of my resignation as chief engineer, or of any position which would require my continuous residence on the Isthmus, serious consideration.

"It was at this psychological moment that I received a cablegram from New York offering me a business opportunity which I was bound to consider. I therefore immediately cabled the Secretary of War requesting a conference, and arrived in New York for that purpose on Thursday, June 22.

"In the meantime I had addressed a letter to the Secretary in which I confirmed the request for an interview and also requested my annual leave of absence, which was part of my original understanding with the Isthmian Canal Commission and which I had requested from Admiral Walker in March, to take effect at our mutual convenience sometime later in the season, which request however was not complied with or answered, owing probably to the sudden change made in the commission on April 1.

"On my arrival in New York I was met by Mr. William Nelson Cromwell, who stated that he was delegated by the Secretary to arrrange for a special interview with me, and asked if I would meet him at the Manhattan Hotel, at 10 A. M., Sunday, June 25.

"While Mr. Cromwell treated me with the suavity and courtesy for which he is noted, he endeavored to draw from me my reasons for desiring to see the Secretary. I told him frankly that I did not consider it would be proper for me to discuss the matter in advance of my interview, and I also requested him to arrange for me with the Secretary that the interview should be absolutely private and that no one but the Secretary and myself should be present.

"On arriving at the Manhattan on Sunday, I was met by Mr. Cromwell, who ushered me into the Secretary's private apartment, accompanied by my son. Assuming that arrangements had been made for a strictly private interview my son withdrew, expecting Mr. Cromwell to do the same. However, the Secretary in a rather peremptory manner directed Mr. Cromwell to remain.

"This action of course caused irritation and apprehension on my part that the interview would be unpleasant and unsatisfactory, and the irritation under which the Secretary was evidently laboring had a tendency to prevent that calm and dignified consideration of the question in all its bearings which should have been given it.

"If the Secretary understood me to say that I had accepted a position in New York, he labored under a misapprehension. I did state to him that I desired to accept one, but under such circumstances and conditions and at such time as would cause the least embarrassment to the Administration and the least injury to the work, and that I was even willing to go to the extent of remaining for an indefinite time on the commission should he desire my counsel and advice in arranging for the change, assisting in preparing plans for submission to the advisory board of engineers in September, or in the further consideration of the question by the Administration or Congress during its next session.

"Much to my surprise he indignantly spurned my suggestion and took the position that I was compelled under what he called my contract to remain in charge of the Isthmian Canal, regardless of circumstances or conditions, until the completion of the work, and spoke in such a manner as to outrage my feelings to such an extent that further discussion of the reasons for my action was out of the question.

Didn't Seek Canal Job, He Says.

"I did not seek the position of chief engineer of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and, considering my salary as General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company and my other sources of earnings, my financial condition was not improved by my acceptance of the position, and it was with the greatest reluctance that I did so.

"While it was my own expectation that I should continue my connection with the work, it did not occur to me that I was not free to withdraw if justice to myself and my family, and to my reputation as an engineer, required me to do so. It was not only my right, but my duty to give the matter the most careful consideration in all its bearings, considering not only the general situation as it affected the work, but my family, personal and business relations, and all the various factors entering into the problem, and I could not concede the right to the Secretary of War or any one to dictate my decision. The only deliberate questions were the details as to putting my decision into effect, and while I stated to the Secretary what my desires were I told him that I was perfectly willing to conform to his wishes as far as possible, as to the time and manner of my withdrawal.

"It was this suggestion to which he chose to refer as a 'dicker.' To that statement I naturally took exception, particularly as he stated that he did not care for any reports that I might make summarizing and analyzing the results of a year's hard work on the Isthmus; also, that he did not value my counsel and advice, and that [illegible] desired was that of a constructing engineer on the Isthmus.

"No intimation of friction between the Secretary of War and myself would have become public if it was not accidentally, or otherwise, given out by the persons in attendance at the conference on Sunday other than myself, and I desire to state emphatically, and the representatives of the press will bear me out, that I have refused absolutely, either directly or indirectly, to be interviewed, and have remained silent under the innuendos which have been daily published since the conference, and would not have made even this statement at this time if it had not been for the severe strictures contained in the published statement of the Secretary, which I consider unjust and uncalled for, and which could serve no useful purpose.

"In regard to the situation at Panama, at no time during the progress of the work could my relations have been severed more opportunely than now, and with less damage to the work. A complete organization of departments and bureaus has been effected. Mr. W. E. Dauchy, a gentleman of high engineering attainments, who has been chief engineer of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and who had occupied the position of division engineer in charge of the Culebra division, was upon my leaving the Isthmus placed in charge of the work as acting chief engineer, he having occupied a similar position during my absence from the Isthmus at the call of the Secretary during the month of April and having satisfactorily conducted the work through the demoralization attendant upon the change in organization.

"The only work which can be performed until after Congress at its next session shall take some decided action is the gradual increase in the organization and the addition of units of machinery along a well-defined plan which Mr. Dauchy thoroughly understood.

"The simple work of excavating at Culebra and preparing for further excavation are the only things which could be done pending a final decision from Congress. The only possible benefit that my personal service as Chief Engineer could have been to the work was such as might be due to the purely personal element, which would have been largely supplied by my continuance with the work in an advisory capacity. As far as the actual engineering and construction work was concerned Mr. Dauchy was fully as capable as I.

"Despite all of the discouragement and obstacles which have surrounded this work, as the Secretary knows and has practically stated in his letter, I endeavored to faithfully and vigorously perform the duties of my office and have never complained nor criticised my superiors or any one connected with the work, and, as stated in the Secretary's communication, I have never requested additional emoluments or asked any favors of a personal nature, and any suggestions which I may have made, as his statement will bear me out, have been made because I considered them necessary for the increased efficiency of the work.

"The reorganization of the work in April was not considered ideal, but as it was such a decided improvement over the existing condition of affairs and seemed to be all that could be done under existing laws I gave it my hearty approval.

"I have made no criticism of personnel or individuals, but do believe that the obstacles due to the governmental methods required by existing laws are so serious that they will have to be eliminated if the American people are to see the Panama Canal constructed in a reasonable time and at a moderate cost.

"My only desire in this statement has been to protest against what I consider the unjust denunciations of the Secretary, and to fully inform my personal friends and professional brethren who have been familiar with my career, of the essential facts relating to this matter. I emphatically disclaim all responsibility for the various statements recently published alleged to have been made by so-called friends."

Both the Interborough and the Metropolitan interest denied yesterday that they had employed Mr. Wallace.

"We have never negotiated for the services of Mr. Wallace either before or since his resignation," said Thomas F. Ryan. "We have with us John B. McDonald, who built the present Subway, and we do not require the services of any other chief engineer."

John B. McDonald said:

"I can safely say that there is no truth in the rumor of his connection with the Metropolitan interests."

Secretary Paul Morton, when asked in Washington last night if he had been negotiating with Mr. Wallace to enter Mr. Ryan's companies replied:

"I have not. There is absolutely nothing in that."

The report that Mr. Wallace had received an offer from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, of which August Belmont is President, was denied with even more vehemence by Mr. Belmont himself. He said yesterday:

"There is not the slightest truth in the report that the Interborough has had for a moment in mind the engagement of Mr. Wallace nor will it consider it. The Interborough Company does not make a practice of buying men from their engagements; it seeks to secure those who are willing to enter its service in a spirit of loyalty and who will remain and will serve its interests and identify their future with it, and above all, it will not go into the Government service to that service's detriment and take away its best instruments, but will continue its efforts exclusively to build and manage transportation in Greater New York with the best material it can fairly and honorably command."

In financial circles Mr. Belmont's statement was taken as directly bearing on the action of the Metropolitan interests in taking John B. McDonald, the Subway contractor; S. L. F. Deyo, chief engineer, and George Gibbs, assistant engineer, from the Interborough Company.

Mr. Wallace left the city last night, saying that he was going away to take a much-needed rest.

STEVENS'S APPOINTMENT.

His Salary $30,000—W. A. Darling to Take His Philippine Post.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Taft announced to-day the appointment of John F. Stevens of Chicago as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, with residence on the Isthmus, to succeed John F. Wallace. Mr. Stevens also will be made General Manager of the Panama Railroad. He will not be a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission. His salary will be $30,000 a year.

Mr. Stevens is now in the service of the Philippine Commission as Government railroad expert in the construction of 1,000 miles of Philippine railways about to be built under Government aid. He was to have accompanied Secretary Taft to the Philippines.

The Philippine post has been tendered to W. A. Darling of Chicago, who is also connected with the Rock Island Railway. Secretary Taft will see Mr. Darling when he arrives in Chicago en route to Manila, and if Mr. Darling concludes to accept the appointment it is possible he will accompany the Secretary to the Philippines.

OFFICIALS CONDEMN WALLACE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Taft's terrific castigation of John F. Wallace was the universal topic here to-day, and not a voice was raised in Wallace's defense. Alike in official and unofficial circles Mr. Taft's action was unanimously approved.

The statement made by Wallace's friends in New York that he was not backed up by the commission, that there were frequent clashes, and that there was much difficulty in securing prompt atter[illegible] tion from Col. Edwards, the chief of the administration office of the commission, were denied most positively by Chairman Shonts and Col. Edwards to-day.

"The records of this office," said Mr. Shonts, "and our letter files containing many letters from Mr. Wallace contradict these statements more forcibly than we can possibly. Mr. Wallace is himself the strongest witness against the truth of what his friends are now saying."

"First stop and consider just what Mr. Wallace's confidential representative is saying," said Col. Edwards. "He says that in the short space of twelve days, the twelve days during which he was on the Isthmus before he announced his intention to return here and accept this new position, I failed to back him up and gave him great difficulty in the forwarding of supplies. It was in these twelve days, his friend says, that he could not secure prompt attention from me.

"Suppose that Mr. Wallace had cabled me for a clerk, a Superintendent, or any sort of readily purchasable supplies on the first day that he reached the Isthmus. I would have received his message the next day. If it were a physical possibility I might have bought the supplies or obtained the clerk the next day. On the following day it could have been put on board of a vessel bound for the Isthmus. In seven days it would have been at Colon, and in another day it could have been put on the wharf. That would be eleven days in all. The next day Mr. Wallace left Colon for New York. How much time was there for any great delay? How much did red tape hamper him in those twelve days? It is absurd in the extreme.

"I am sorry that such statements should be made by any one speaking for Mr. Wallace. They make him ridiculous. The fact is that we gave Mr. Wallace a free rein. He had his own purchasing agents, and he made out his orders just as he pleased. I cannot think of any attempt to limit or restrain him.

"One of his orders was for 4,000 barrels of linseed oil and 500,000 pounds of white lead, more than could be used probably in twenty years on the Isthmus. I suggested this and asked where it could be stored. Mr. Wallace thought they could not store one-fourth of the amount named, and so on his direction the order was cut down. After we had bought all the materials he ordered and had strained our facilities to the last notch to get them to the Isthmus, we had over 4,000 tons of freight left on the piers in New York that we could not get on steamers. And then the steamers that we got off were kept waiting for six days at Colon before they could get room on the piers to unload.

"We did just as Mr. Wallace asked us to do. We put the whole office force at his command, and I turned the whole force of the Bureau of Insular Affairs over to his work. We gave him the very best experts we have in the War Department, the high salaried and experienced buyers and financial men. There was not a single obstacle put in his way. Now, further, if anything has gone wrong, or if, as has been stated, any one has done anything wrong, Mr. Wallace is first of all accountable because everything that was done was under his direct supervision and direction. He chose his subordinates and he gave his orders. What followed emanated wholly from his action. Secretary Taft and Mrs. Shonts were imperative in their orders to give Mr. Wallace everything he asked. It would be cruel now to make charges such as come from Mr. Wallace's friends against the Secretary and the commission, to say nothing of myself, if they were not so superlatively silly in their untruth."

John F. Stevens, the newly appointed chief engineer, has given such pledges to the Administration as to make it impossible that he should be tempted away by any offer, however great. The Administration believes that it has effectually blocked for the present any renewal of the tactics employed by the enemies of the Panama Canal, and that if the work there is delayed and hampered any further new tactics must be discovered.

That the enemies of the canal are capable of devising new methods is not doubted. The building of the canal has been mysteriously blocked for two years, and each time that the tactics in vogue have been discovered and thwarted new tactics have been invented.

Further particulars [illegible] to light [illegible]day concerning the offer made to Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission, the account of which was published exclusively in THE TIMES to-day. Mr. Shonts received two offers. Each of these places, which he was invited to take, was worth $100,000 a year. Mr. Shonts declined both on the ground that having taken part upon the building of the Panama Canal he felt it his duty not to desert the Government which had trusted him.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905

ROUND TRIP $2.50 FROM NEW YORK

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves New York (West 23rd St.) ..... 6.45 A. M.
Leaves New York (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.) ..... 7.00 A. M.
Leaves Brooklyn ..... 6.45 A. M.

—RETURNING—

Leaves Atlantic City ..... 7.00 P. M.

Stopping at Newark and Elizabeth in Each Direction

TICKETS GOOD ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN IN EACH DIRECTION

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.



In a Hurry?

Try a Brill store for the suit, shirt, shoes or straw hat that you've put off buying but must now have for the Fourth.

We're open all day to day and this evening, too.

You'll find your size in whatever wearable you select here.

Custom tailored tropical worsted outing suits $10.

Hand tailored "Bengal" tropical worsted suits $13.50.

All wool worsted blue serge suits, any size, $10.

"U. S. True Blue" Serge Suits, exclusively of us, $13.50.

Peg

MAY FORCE RESTITUTION OF UNEARNED SALARIES

Hendricks After More Than Syndicate Profits for Equitable.

SNYDER AND DEMING PAY UP

Only Four Participants in the Syndicate Transactions Now to be Heard From.

Valentine P. Snyder and H. C. Deming, directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, are the latest on the list to return profits from the "James H. Hyde and Associates" syndicates. Mr. Snyder is President of the National Bank of Commerce and Mr. Deming is President of the Mercantile Trust Company. Both are members of the Executive Committee, which has the last word in the purchase of securities by the society.

Announcement of the return of the profits was made by Chairman Morton. Behind the announcement, it was learned, lies a plan of Attorney-General Mayer to compel the restitution, without suit if possible, of not only the profits of the "James H. Hyde and Associates" syndicates, but of many other sums, obtained in the way of unearned or excessive salaries, improper expenses and the like by officers and directors of the society by the various means criticised in the Hendricks report. Pressure is being exerted in many quarters, and there is ground for the belief that arrangements have already been entered into whereby George H. Squire and Louis Fitzgerald, other syndicators, will soon turn in their share of the same underwriting profits.

This leaves, of the individual members of the syndicates, only James H. Hyde and William H. McIntyre, whose resignation as Fourth Vice President was accepted by Chairman Morton yesterday, retaining the profits of the criticised syndicate participations. Mr. Hyde has announced that he would seek a judicial determination of the legality of his holding his share, and it is understood that Mr. McIntyre will probably follow a similar course, although it may be said that the State authorities have not given up the effort to obtain restitution from them by other means. What course may be followed in the case of the institutions subsidiary to the Equitable, which were also participators in the syndicates, has not been determined.

It is learned authoritatively that no promises of immunity of any kind have been made to any of those who have turned in or agreed to turn in their syndicate profits. If violations of the insurance laws are deemed to have been committed by any Directors or officers of the Equitable Society it is the programme of the State administration to have suits instituted to debar the offenders from ever holding office again in an insurance company, with the possibility of criminal prosecution under the act making a violation of the insurance laws a misdemeanor.

Ex-Judge Mayer has not received the testimony upon which the preliminary report of the State Superintendent of Insurance was based. It is learned, however, that the testimony already taken opens up lines of inquiry into transactions of the past management of the Equitable Society which have not been touched in the reports of either the Frick committee or Mr. Hendricks, and these also will be shortly under review by the Attorney General.

The programme of the State authorities does not stop at the Equitable Society. Information was obtained yesterday that Superintendent Hendricks, who has already been asked by the Mutual Life to make a thorough investigation of its condition, will also start an investigation as soon as the work can be organized, into the affairs of the New York Life and other companies doing business in this State. His purpose, which has the full approval of Gov. Higgins, is to report fully as to conditions under which the business of life insurance has been done.

Valentine P. Snyder had no comment to make yesterday upon his return of the syndicate profits. Mr. Deming when asked why he had returned the profits, said:

"I turned over my check for the amount almost immediately after the report of the State Superintendent was published, and I did it out of deference to the sentiment on the subject contained in that report and in the report of the Frick investigating committee."

Asked whether or not he intended to resign from the Equitable's Directorate, Mr. Deming said:

"While I have not tendered my resignation, I placed it at the disposal of Mr Morton just as soon as he took office as Chairman of the board. If he gave evidence of a desire to accept it, I would tender it immediately, for if I can serve the society better, in his opinion, by resigning, my desire is to resign."

At a meeting of the Equitable's Executive Committee, James H. Hyde, in the absence of Mr. Morton, who went to Washington, resigned as Chairman, and Mr. Morton was elected in his place. It was explained on behalf of Mr. Hyde that it was a part of the original plan that Mr. Morton should become Chairman of the Executive Committee and that Mr. Hyde would not retire as a member of the committee any more than as a Director. This leaves Mr. Hyde Chairman of the Finance Committee, the second most important committee in the Equitable, whose membership has been almost identical with that of the Executive Committee. It is understood, however, that the functions of the Finance Committee and the Executive Committee are likely to be merged in the reorganized Executive Committee when the plans of Chairman Morton have been worked out.

The acceptance of Mr. McIntyre's resignation ends a service of many years in the Equitable Society. He was originally a boy in the office of the late Henry B. Hyde, and later became the elder Mr. Hyde's private secretary. Subsequently Mr. McIntyre was made Assistant Secretary of the society and the Secretary of its Executive Committee; then, a few years ago, the office of Fourth Vice President was created, and that was given to him. His salary in recent years has been $50,000 a year, plus fees of $75 a week as a member of the Executive Committee. His share in the profits of the "James H. Hyde and Associates" enumerated in the reports of the Equitable investigations was $14,420.50, the same as that of George H. Squire.

MOB PERSUADED TO WAIT.

Wanted to Lynch Seven Negroes, but More Victims Promised.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 30.—An attempt has been made at Scottsdale, Ky., to lynch seven young negroes in jail there charged with arson and several other crimes.

Cool-headed citizens persuaded the mob to wait, saying there were others who had not been apprehended. Other negroes charged with being accessories were arrested early to-day and placed in jail. The feeling against the negroes is very bitter.

Secretary Shaw Pays a Brief Visit.

Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw passed through the city yesterday on his way from Maine to Washington. The Secretary visited the Sub-Treasury, where he conferred with Assistant Treasurer Fish, and later met Jacob H. Schiff.

25c shirtwaist shields 12½

ABSOLUTELY invisible—made especially to wear with sheer shirt waists and thin dresses—small crescent shape. They're perfectly washable—made of durable rubber cloth, covered with pure white nainsook. A $2 supply of eight pairs for $1.

12½c

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

1.75 fancy hammocks $1

LIGHT and strong—rolls up into a small bundle that can be easily carried on your Fourth of July outing or picnic. Fancy twilled weave, wide valance and lay-back—tufted pillow. Select one for the Fourth and have a good hammock for all Summer. $1.00

Open all day Saturday--everything for the Fourth attractively priced.

500 dozen *new embroidered collars* special at 25c.

One hundred dozen pieces of 98c. neckwear.
Two hundred dozen pieces of 75c. neckwear.
Two hundred dozen pieces of 50c. neckwear.



THAT'S the way the order reads, and we bought the entire lot at a price that enables us to offer 500 dozen pieces at 25c. each to-day, the biggest neckwear day of the season. Main Floor.

The day everybody chooses you can take your choice of the newest, daintiest styles at 25c. Designs are exclusive, and you will not find them in any other store. Dainty four-in-hand effects.

25c

Beautiful St. Gall embroidered stocks in dainty English eyelet and French embroidery on batiste—a perfectly washable quality—always pure white, cool and becoming.

1,200 elbow length *lace lisle gloves to-day* at 29c a pair

HERE'S a rare coincidence—the season's most startling glove bargain on the very day thousands of women will be selecting elbow gloves to wear with those fashionable short-sleeve waists and dresses on the Fourth and throughout the Summer. Main Floor.

29c

All previous lots of these gloves have been sold at $1.50 and $1.00. They are standard values and at the regular prices smart dressers insist upon having them. They have a way of being cool, and at the same time dressy in the extreme.

Sixteen-button lengths—in black and white—and cost us less than the actual duty simply because the importer had one thousand dozen remaining after his regular season's business and desired to clear his stock.

Latest sample $4 *parasols and coachings* special at $2.25.

IMPORTED parasols at $2.25—impossible under any other circumstances. In this instance the importer, who makes a specialty of parasols from abroad at $3, $4 and $5, had some 250 samples which after a great season's business he sold to us at a great reduction. Main Floor.

$2.25 **They're in all the latest colorings—plain, figured and fancy checks—made of the finest silk taffetas of fast, sun-proof colors. Some have dainty borders of grass linens and other smart effects.**

All have pure white ivory tipped ribs, and that's something that can't be said of most $3, $4 and $5 parasols. The handles are mostly natural wood and furze. It's a rare showing just at the right time. Wherever you go on the Fourth you'll want one of these dainty light parasols.

Best books *for vacation reading,* 8c, 35c and 45c.

TITLES you seldom see advertised in special sales at these prices. Second Floor.

Copyright paper fiction now 12c.
Copyright cloth fiction now 35c.
$1.08 copyright cloth books, 45c.

Copyright paper books at 12c.

The Yellow Danger. Captain Satan. Martyrs of Empire, Story of a Genius. Father and Son. Guilty Bonds, &c., &c.

12c

Copyright cloth books at 35c.

The Real World, Robt. Herrick. The Crisis, Winston Churchill. Queen of Quelparte, Hulbert. Heart of Rome, Marion Crawford. Wheels of Chance, Robert Herrick. Congressman's Wife, Barry. A Puritan Witch, Dana. David Grieve, Mrs. Humphry Ward. The Trifler, Archibald Eyre. Red Wagon Stories, Wells Hawkes.

35c

5,000 more cool, negligee outing shirts.

THE SHIRT with a name that proves its superiority to other dollar shirts—the Peerless, known from ocean to ocean as among the best dollar shirts in America. Equal to custom made. Main Floor.



To-day the demand for these shirts is so great that we're having all we can do to wait upon the hundreds of men and women who are taking advantage of this sale to save nearly half the usual cost of a Summer supply.

59c

Here's something worth repeating. Well posted men and women pronounce woven madras the coolest and best fabric for men's Summer shirts. That's what these are made of—mostly in the darker favorite patterns—equal to custom-made shirts—split neckbands—good, full width and length—all have detached cuffs—all new 1905 designs, with perfectly plain fronts—sizes 14 to 17—regular $1 shirts at 59c.

Cool, white plaited shirts at $1.

When we sold this quality at $1.50 the demand was gratifying, but it is four times as great since we made arrangements to handle the manufacturer's entire surplus stock at a reduction of one-third. Decidedly the most popular shirt of the season—strictly negligee—cool, dressy and most becoming without a vest—special new lot to-day at $1. Our best selling shirt.

75c. Sea Island cotton underwear for men, 50c.

Of the expensive Summer underwear there's none so cool, durable and comfortable as Sea Island cotton. We have a lot of the best 75c. quality for to-day, bought at a third off. That explains the price—50c. It is perfectly absorbent—takes up every bit of perspiration—keeping the body dry and cool on the hottest day. Especially desirable when exercising, as in rowing, playing tennis or enjoying other outdoor sports incident to the Fourth.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The Fourth of July sale of men's bathing suits *will be the greatest we have ever held.*

JUST one price—$1.50—and all the $2.50, $3 and $3.50 suits are included. During the past week we've bought so many special lots of high-class pure wool and worsted suits at a price concession that to-day's rare bargain is absolutely plausible. They're the new 1905 proper styles—sleeveless or short sleeves—stripes and colors that won't run in the water, absolutely fast colors. Main Floor.



$1.50 **It isn't popular to wear rented suits any more. Men who do so never stop to think of the hundreds that have worn them before. Men who do consider that never wear beach suits. They insist on having their own.**

It's a good deal cheaper to own a suit. Costs a quarter extra every time you rent one, and chances are you'll go in bathing enough to make the rental two or three times the price of one of these suits to-day. Tell your friends about this unusual offer.

Odd lot of $1 cotton trunks, special at 50c.
Odd $2 wool swimming or athletic suits, $1.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A new, clean, fresh *lot of cool shirt waists* all ready for the Fourth. *$2 values at 75c*

THIS sale hasn't anything to do with the clearing of soiled waists yesterday at 75c. Second Floor.

All are pure white
All are $2.00 waists
To-day while they last — 75c

Cool, sheer lawn, beautifully trimmed with insertions of embroidery or lace—fine tucks and trimmed collar and cuffs—some have black polka dots—special at 75c.

An extra effort assembled these waists for the Fourth. They are better than any selling elsewhere at $1, $1.50 and $2—ready to put right on and wear without laundering.

$1.98 for $3.50 dainty lawn waists, exquisitely designed with choice embroidery and laces—inserted collar and cuffs.

$2.98 for $5.00 shirt waists, all over embroidery with yoke made of fine tucks, and inserted collar and cuffs.

$6.95 for $12.00 China silk waists, made of fine quality silk, beautifully designed fronts or yoke effects, made of choice insertion, hand-stitching and medallions.

Sample sale *watch fobs at 50c* for men and women.

THEY'RE a fad among women, and just the fobs needed by all men not wearing their vests during these warm days. Main Floor.



They are sterling silver—gold filled and German silver mounting on the best quality of silk ribbon, also metal fobs.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

500 Fourth of July outing suits at $9.50 & $15.

The outing suits at $9.50 were made to sell at $15.
The outing suits at $15 made to sell at $20 and $25.

THE Saturday before the Fourth is the biggest day of the season in men's clothing, and the early morning crowd in the Simpson Crawford Co. Clothing Dept. will quickly recognize these $15 and $20 2-piece outing suits as the best values in New York. They will communicate the news to others, and by noon this will be the busiest department in New York—500 suits will be snapped up in a remarkably short time, because they fit right the first time you put them on. You won't have to bother about alterations, and wherever you go to spend your holiday, your suit will rank with the best tailor-made apparel in fit, style and workmanship. You'll be cool and well dressed.

Clearing all our $20, $25, $30 suits at $15

A peculiar circumstance brought about this stirring sale. The materials used in these suits were so light that the manufacturers could not sell them at regular prices when they should have sold, because of the backward season; but they're just right for Summer, enabling you to wear a dressy suit in any desired effect and still be cool. Second Floor.

Blue serge suits.

They're as popular as ever—more so, you'd think, from the number—as Summer suits they're not excelled; besides, they're very dressy—value $20, $25 and $30.

Black thibet suits.

Every man needs a dressy black suit for numerous occasions, so we've included about seventy-five for to-day's sale—they were excellent values at $20, $25 and $30.

Take your choice at $15.00

Fancy worsted suits.

The kind business men wear, and you know how particular they must be about their clothing—you may have double or single breasted model—value $20 and $25.

Fancy cheviot suits.

Cool, light, Summery suits you can wear right through the next six months. The patterns are many and varied—single or double breasted styles—value $20 to $30.

100 more 2-piece outing suits at $9.50.

$9.50

EVEN as clearing sale values these are unprecedented in price, workmanship, style, fit and quality.

100 two-piece outing suits are included at $9.50 and your choice of

152 fancy silk worsteds, 68 Scotch tweed suits,
142 fancy cheviot suits, 84 fancy cassimeres,



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SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Eleven clearing bargains for *girls and misses in time for the 4th.*

ALL the prices have been marked down in the girls' and misses' department for a great Fourth of July clearing. A Saturday purchase will not only gratify the wish of every miss to have a new holiday frock, but will insure a positive saving of more than any sale after the Fourth will afford. The selections will be larger to-day—including silk shirtwaist suits, linen suits, and all those stylish Summer dresses of sheer materials. Here's a brief resume of the mark-downs, below which are the details: Second Floor.



Former price $18.75; now $9.75
Former price $12.00; now $8.50
Former price $8.00; now $5.75
Former price $19.75; now $10.00
Former price $16.50; now $8.50
Former price $9.50; now $4.75
Former price $3.95; now $1.95

$9.75 for misses' silk shirt-waist suits and dresses—very pretty models of beautiful colorings, and various designs of silks, light figures, small checks—shot silks and pin stripes along with the changeable effects—all daintily shirred or tucked—full round skirts.

$8.50 for misses' short frocks and frills, value $12.00, in blue or white linen—box-plaited, large sailor collar and tie—trimmed with applique lace; also short, loose-fitting coats or long semi-fitting styles in white poplinette—with pale blue collar and cuffs.

$5.75 for misses' and junior suits that were formerly priced up to $8.00, in a pretty short plaited Kaffee jacket style in white or blue imported duck, very prettily trimmed with narrow soutache braid—round length plaited skirts.

$6.75 for pretty new white linen suits, yoke effect, coat entirely plaited with wide belt—made collarless, double-breasted with large pearl buttons, full skirts. Sizes ranging from 12 to 18 years.

$6.75 for girls' and misses' regulation suits, value up to $9.75, in white and colors—pure linen warranted, with various colored hand-embroidered emblems—silk ties—several model plaited skirts. Size 8 to 16 years.

$10.00 for misses' fine figured mull and net dresses, that were formerly sold at prices up to $19.75, in pink, blue and champagne shades—all made in dainty design—very fluffy, made over organdie slips.

$8.50 for girls' fine $16.50 one-piece dresses of various fabrics, fine linens, cotton voiles, French madras—odds and ends of the season's best garments in broken sizes, but a good selection of styles, 6 to 14 years.

$4.75 for girls' fine hand-embroidered dresses, which have been selling as high as $9.50 in colors and white, in linens, poplinettes, imported piques—a very large variety of dainty models suitable to every little girl wearing this style garment. 6 to 14 years.

$2.95 for girls' pretty, airy organdie dresses with extra skirts made with full waist and gathered skirts, with large bertha trimmed with narrow lace and insertion, and baby ribbon in white, pink or blue. 6 to 14 years.

$1.95 for girls' $3.95 frolic frocks, all the good substantial colors—just the garment for outing, mountain and seashore, in Russian and Dutch styles, guimpe effects—also the pretty little dainty dresses in light colors. 6 to 14 years.

$1.00 for girls' dresses of Anderson ginghams, chambray and plain colors; also little shirtwaist dresses—white waist detachable. 6 to 14 years.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Canvas outing low shoes, $1.69.

CORRECT new shapes, cool, light, and equal in style, fit, quality and comfort to any higher-priced canvas tie. Our special Fourth of July price is the lowest in New York, and you'll quickly see the policy of not paying more when you examine this Oxford. We have several hundred pairs for to-day. You wouldn't be without a pair for the Fourth and general Summer wear. Second Floor.

Women's Oxford ties at $2

Forty styles, including white canvas Oxfords, high or low heels; black kid with hand-turned soles, patent or kid tip; Black Russia Blucher with hand-welted sole; Tan Russia Calf Blucher with hand-welted sole; choice for..... $2

Misses' $2 & $2.50 shoes, $1.35

Tan and black, selling at $2.50 and $2, at $1.35, with an abundance of ties.

Children's sandals at $1

Just the thing for Summer—strictly hand-made barefoot sandals, in Russia Calf—special, sizes 6 to 11, at..... $1

A handy suit case for $1.00

MAY be just what you want for the Fourth. If it isn't, here's a lot of other specials. You are sure to find an unequalled bargain. Basement Salesroom.

HANDY SUIT CASE, $1.00.

12 to 16 in.	18 to 20 in.	22 to 26 in.
$1.00	$1.15	$1.35



$4.50 DRESS SUIT CASE AT $3.
$7.50 STEAMER TRUNKS, $5.45.
$9 DRESS SUIT CASE AT $5.50.
$6.50 FOR $8.75 DRESS TRUNKS.
$9.50 FOR $15 DRESS TRUNKS.
$17 DRESS SUIT CASE, $11.65.
$20 DRESS TRUNKS, ONLY $12.

"New York's finest grocery."

Specials for picnics, luncheons and holiday outings at lower prices than anywhere else for the same quality. Sixth Floor.

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart extra creamery; 1-lb. print, (not delivered,) 25c.; 5-lb. pail, (delivered) 1.18

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUIT—Ginger Wafers, Dainties Marshmallow or Social Teas; carton, 7c.; 6 for 41c

STUART BLEND—Java & Mocha Coffee; 3 pounds, $1.00; lb. 35c

FRESH PINEAPPLES—Large Ripe Havana Fruit; six, 75c.; each 15c

MESSINA LEMONS—Extra large, bright juicy fruit; dozen, 25c and 15c

QUEEN OLIVES—Royal Stuart extra quality large, Queens; bottle 18c

BREAKFAST BISCUIT—Huntley & Palmer's New Vegetable; parchment packet, 9c.; three packets 25c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM Boiled Ham, machine sliced; lb. 25c

SWIFT'S PREMIUM Frankfurters; pound 12c

SMOKED SLICED BEEF—Machine sliced; pound 25c

FRESH CHICKEN OR Lobster Salad, made in our own kitchen; lb. 55c

PRIME ROAST BEEF—Finest native stock; machine sliced; lb. 28c

POTTED HAM OR Tongue—Libby's or Veribest; 6 cans, 45c.; ½-lb. can 8c

SALMON STEAKS—Royal Stuart Finest Chinook Fish; six cans, 70c.; ½-lb. can.... 12c

FRENCH SARDINES—Larose & Cie.; regular 15c. can, with key opener, 10c.; 6 cans 58c

OLD CROW WHISKEY; quart bottle 65c

BANQUET COCKTAILS; bottle 78c

VAN GELDER'S HOLland Gin; bottle 69c

PORT, SHERRY OR TOkay; quart bottle 35c

CLARET—LOS GATOS Vineyard Co.'s; quart bottle 22c

Fast black bathing hose at 12½c

The water won't rust or affect these bathing stockings in any way, because they're absolutely fast black—plain maco yarn, soft and pliable—all sizes. To supply the demand for the Fourth we've taken a thousand pairs right out of our regular 19c. and 25c. stocks and will sell them at 12½c. a pair while they last. Main Floor.

12½c

Complete line of bathing caps

Decidedly the smartest styles at 25c. to $1.50, including the new hood style shown in the picture. Absolutely impossible for the hair to get wet if you wear this one. You can dive and not a drop of water will touch the hair. Caps to match all suits. Notion Dept., Main Floor.

Tam o' Shanters, 25c to 50c.
Hood styles special, 50c to $1.50. Handkerchief styles, 50c to $1.50.

Brilliantine bathing suits at $2.95 Special for women to-day

OTHER stores ask $4 for the same styles and quality. At $4.50 we sell a suit for which they ask $6. The reason for this great difference in price lies in the supremacy of Simpson Crawford Co., who make a specialty of women's bathing suits. We sell twice as many as any other store, and of course can buy them much below what other stores have to pay. Third Floor.



Our suits fit like tailor-made costumes. Our styles are only the latest, as we buy discriminately, and never carry suits over from one season to another. They impart a charm and grace to the figure that have earned them the name of the fashionable beach costumes. Is it any wonder particular women have learned to come here for their suits?

$2.95

Don't rent suits at the beach. They're old styles, and never fit comfortably. You wouldn't, anyway, if you'd consider the hundreds of others who have.

$1.95 for girls' bathing suits, one or two piece, in bright red, blue or black—of treco cloth, trimmed with braid—or round collar with tie—8 to 14 years.

$2.95 for new model bathing suits, full tucked blouse style, with square Dutch neck, and several rows of braid—full skirt—braid trimmed—also high-neck style, in blue or black brilliantine.

$4.50 for bathing suits in extra fine quality, large assortment, in blue, brown and black—several models to select from—high or low neck—round or square—gathered or plaited skirts—all nicely trimmed.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET DAY AT OYSTER BAY HOME

Went Rowing for an Hour with Mrs. Roosevelt.

JUDGE CALHOUN A CALLER

President Will Not Attempt to Influence Russian and Japanese Peace Envoys.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, June 30.—President Roosevelt spent a quiet day at Sagamore Hill. In the forenoon he received Secretary Loeb, and spent several hours going over with him a mass of correspondence which had accumulated during his New England trip.

After luncheon the President went rowing with Mrs. Roosevelt. The start was made from the pier of the J. West Roosevelt estate at the foot of Sagamore Hill. The President manned the oars, and he and Mrs. Roosevelt spent more than an hour on the sparkling waters of the bay.

The only caller at Sagamore Hill today was ex-Judge William J. Calhoun of Danville, Ill., who spent about an hour with the President. Judge Calhoun, who was sent to Cuba on a special mission by the United States Government soon after the inauguration of the military government during the reconstruction period, said he had called on purely personal business.

The announcement that President Roosevelt might receive the Russian and Japanese peace envoys at Sagamore Hill has given rise to an impression among the people of Oyster Bay that the quiet little Long Island town is destined to go down in history as the scene of the momentous conference. It has been plainly intimated from official quarters, however, that the President has no intention whatever of influencing the peace envoys in their selection of a meeting place beyond placing before them such information as may enable them to choose the most suitable and convenient locality.

MORTON LEAVES THE CABINET.

Introduces Charles J. Bonaparte to Chiefs of Naval Bureaus.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Paul Morton to-day relinquished the duties of Secretary of the Navy. Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore will take the oath of office as Mr. Morton's successor to-morrow morning.

Mr. Morton spent the day at the Navy Department. In the afternoon Mr. Bonaparte called upon him and met the chiefs of the bureaus, who had assembled in the Secretary's office. Mr. Morton told Mr. Bonaparte that he would find the navy very interesting, as it presented so many fascinating subjects.

Mr. Bonaparte greeted each of the bureau chiefs in a happy manner, and said it would be his endeavor to do the very best he could. Incidentally he remarked that he already had received a large number of letters from inventors, who urged upon him the great value of their respective devices, some of which were calculated to destroy any enemy.

The chiefs bade good-bye to the retiring Secretary. Mr. Bonaparte remained until closing time, Mr. Morton informing him as to matters pending in the department and formally turning over the affairs of permanent residence.

Mr. Morton left to-night for New York to take up his permanent residence.

SWORD MAY STAY IN ARMY.

Committee Approves President's View That It Should Be Sharp.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—"If they [our army officers] carry any sword, they ought to carry a sword that they can cut and thrust with," was a comment which President Roosevelt made in a letter to the authorities of the War Department some months ago.

Today a voluminous report which discusses every phase of the sword problem was received by Secretary Taft. The comment of the President resulted in the appointment of a committee from the personnel of the General Staff. This committee makes several recommendations concerning the length the sword should have and its general design as to shape, the principal one of which is that the sword should not only be sharp throughout its edge, but sharp on its reverse side for eight inches from its point.

The sentiment of the army, the report says, is largely against the use of any sword by officers in the field. Experience in the Philippines has led to the replacement of the sword by the revolver. A lesson drawn from the Russo-Japanese war as to the use of the sword, however, leads the committee to state that the sword is not "the weapon of the past." In the night attacks made in the Manchurian campaign the bayonet and sword have been the weapons used.

The board recommends the continuance of instruction in swordsmanship at the military and naval academies and a compilation of a manual on sword fencing for the use of the army.

HITCHCOCK AFTER GAMBLERS.

Secretary Seeks to Clean Out Resorts at Hot Springs, Ark.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Secretary Hitchcock has started in to clean out the gambling resorts at Hot Springs, Ark. The Springs there are all on the Government reservation, but the gamblers have their joints outside on the soil of the State of Arkansas, and were, beyond his reach. The Secretary recently sent Dr. White, the head of St. Elizabeth's, the Federal insane Asylum at Washington, to Hot Springs with a nominal mission connected with the medical uses of the springs, but with secret instructions to investigate the gamblers and see if there was any way to drive them from the neighborhood of the springs.

Dr. White reported that he could learn of no way by which the thing could be done. He said, however, that the gamblers themselves indicated a way, and he submitted it to the Secretary. This was to "shut off their water," or deny the use of the springs to any but army and navy patients. With the public shut out of the springs the gamblers feared they could not make a living, as no one would come to the place for any other purpose than to use the springs.

Secretary Hitchcock has now referred the matter to Attorney General Moody. He thinks the Attorney General might get the Governor of Arkansas to direct the State authorities to shut up the gambling resorts, as the State laws afford every sanction for such action. If this should fail the Secretary says he will seriously consider the other remedy.

Shea to Rest from Politics.

Ex-Bridge Commissioner John L. Shea, until a year ago leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, announced yesterday that he is done with Democratic politics in Brooklyn for the present. He declared that although he does not approve of McCarren as a leader and has not lost any of his friendship for James Sheylin, he will not take any part in the primaries this year.

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

$8,000 DINNER IN LONDON.

New Yorker Entertains Twenty-four Guests at Gorgeous Repast.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 30.—A dinner party that cost $8,000 and at which only twenty-four persons were present, was given at the Savoy Hotel to-night. The host was G. A. Kessler of New York.

The table was placed in a large Venetian gondola set in the midst of a artificial lake in which lovely white [illegible] swam about. In a smaller [illegible] a band was stationed.

The walls and ceiling were covered with canvas, on which were painted familiar Venetian street scenes. The waiters were dressed as gondoliers. The display of flowers was marvelously beautiful. Among the entertainers was the tenor, Caruso.

PLEA FOR MITCHELL BEGUN.

Ex-Senator Thurston Declares His Belief in Senator's Honesty.

PORTLAND, Ore., June 30.—Ex-Senator John M. Thurston began his argument in the defense of United States Senator John H. Mitchell in the United States Circuit Court to-day.

He declared that he came 2,000 miles to assist in the defense because he had seen Mr. Mitchell in comparative poverty in Washington after twenty-four years service in the United States Senate, and he knew in his heart that any man who after twenty-four years in the Senate lived as Senator Mitchell lived, was an honest man.

He contended that the prosecution was waged in order that the brilliant District Attorney's achievement of convicting a United States Senator of such long and honored service might be heralded through the newspapers to all parts of the country. He alleged that the mass of testimony introduced by the Government did not substantiate the counts of the indictment, but was a lot of irrelevant matter that had been introduced to influence the jury.

VETOES ERIE CUT PLAN.

Mayor Fagan Disapproves of the Railroad's Amended Project.

Mayor Fagan of Jersey City filed yesterday with George Bouton, Clerk of the Street and Water Board, a veto of the resolution allowing the Erie Railroad Company to construct an open cut through Jersey City Heights. The vetoed resolution was amendatory of permission given to the company by the city in 1897, by which the company was authorized to make a cut wide enough for three tracks. The new resolution increased the width of the cut so as to allow four tracks.

Mayor Fagan says the concessions offered by the company, which include twenty-five lots on the Hudson Boulevard for a school site and playground and a contract to buy water from the city for two years at $90 per million gallons, are not sufficient remuneration for the benefits conferred. The veto cannot be finally acted upon by the board until July 10.

An ordinance vacating parts of streets to allow for the cut is still in Mayor Fagan's hands. He has until July 7 to consider it.

JUSTICE HINSDALE RETIRES.

Ends Ten Years' Service on Special Sessions Bench.

Justice Hinsdale of the Court of Special Sessions retired yesterday after ten years on the bench. Many lawyers and friends of the Justice attended an informal reception held in the chambers of the Justices. Justices Zeller, McKeon, Olmsted, and Wyatt, and Magistrate Pool were among those present. Attorney General Mayer sent a letter congratulating the retiring Justice on his long and honorable service. The Attorney General was formerly a member of the court.

Justice Hinsdale made a speech, in which he said that he had heard more than 65,000 cases while a member of the Special Sessions Court.

Assistant District Attorney Nott expressed the good wishes of the District Attorney's office.

Before going on the bench Justice Hinsdale was for years counsel to the Long Island Railroad Company. Mayor McClellan has not said who will be appointed to fill the vacancy.

LOST WAGER BY AUTO ARREST

Ex-Mayor Strong's Nephew, He Says, Caught in Three-Mile Chase.

Charles How of Boston, chauffeur for a man who gave his name as C. C. Strong and said he was a nephew of ex-Mayor Strong, was arrested last night at Pelham Road, near the Eastchester Road, and left bail at the Westchester Station to answer a charge of operating his machine at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour.

The arrest was made by Bicycle Policeman Dunham after a chase of more than three miles. In the car were five men, one the owner. He said the party was bound for Boston on a wager. The arrest would cost him the loss of the wager.

Acacia Fraternity Conclave.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., June 30.—The new Acacia Fraternity, an organization of Master Masons in colleges, closed its first conclave here to-day. The Universities of Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, California, and Leland Stanford were represented. These officers were elected for the first Grand Council: President—H. P. Rowe, Michigan; First Vice President—O. E. Claffin, Jr., Kansas; Second Vice President—John Westover, Nebraska; Secretary—G. G. Hill, Michigan; Treasurer—E. E. Miller, San Francisco.

$550,000 Paving Bids Opened.

Borough President Ahearn yesterday opened bids for asphalt, Belgian block, and wood block paving contracts aggregating more than $550,000. It will take a week, his clerks say, to tabulate the figures. There are four bidders for the wood paving work on all the ten contracts. The United States Wood Preserving Company appeared to be the lowest on most specifications. For the fifty-seven asphalt contracts the bidders were the Uvalde, Barber, Sicilian, and Asphalt Construction Companies.

Sat Too Late in Train's Path.

James Gorman, fifty years old, of 810 Classon Avenue, Brooklyn, was seated on one of the rails of the east-bound track of the Long Island Railroad at Goose Creek, Jamaica Bay, L. I., yesterday, waiting, with a party of friends for a train to Brooklyn. He saw the train approaching, but supposed it would stop at Goose Creek. Instead, it was an express and he did not have time to get out of the way. The train struck him, breaking his left arm and injuring him internally.

Roasted 500 Chickens at Once.

Five hundred chickens were roasted last night in a fire which destroyed the chicken market of Louis S. Newman at 531 and 533 East Seventy-ninth Street. By the time the firemen had extinguished the flames, most of the fowls were roasted and those left had escaped into the streets, where they were gathered up by bystanders. The damage was placed at $5,000.

Panama Canal Laborers Returning.

Another batch of discontented Panama Canal laborers got here yesterday on the steamship Seguranca from Colon. There were 147 passengers on the vessel, and the only reason there were no others was because there were no more staterooms. Nearly all of the canal workers had complaints. It was either the yellow fever, the heat, the way things are run, or something else.

LAWSON GOING WEST AVOIDS NEW YORK

Escapes Any Attempt at Legal Restraint Here.

TRAVELS THROUGH CANADA

Says He Can [illegible] Six of More Than [illegible] Hundred Invitations to Speak.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, June 30.—Thomas W. Lawson in going to the West for his speech-making tour will use the Grand Trunk Railway through Canada in order to avoid any attempt at legal restraint that may be made by persons in New York.

He says that he has had more than 800 invitations to speak, and has been able to accept only six. He will leave Boston July 5 with some friends in his private car Haslemere, and will arrive at Kansas City, Mo., on July 7, where he will speak at a banquet of the Knife and Fork Club. District Attorney Jerome of New York will also speak there.

On the following afternoon, which will be Lawson day at Ottawa, Kan., Mr. Lawson will make his first speech on "Frenzied Finance." The other principal speakers will be Mr. Jerome, Gov. Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin, and Clarence S. Darrow. During his stay in Kansas Mr. Lawson will be the guest of Gov. Hoch.

At Fairbury, Neb., on July 11 Mr. Lawson will make another address, and will be introduced on that occasion by Gov. John H. Mickey. Arrangements have been made to run a special train from Denver, 400 miles from Fairbury, on that occasion.

Mr. Lawson, at the invitation of Gov. Albert C. Cummins, will speak at Missouri Valley, Iowa, on July 12, and at St. Paul, Minn., as the guest of Gov. John H. Johnson on July 13. His final speech on the tour will be on July 14 at Albert Lea, Minn., where he and William J. Bryan will address the Chautauqua Assembly.

In his reply to the committee of citizens who asked him to make an address at Albert Lea, Minn., Mr. Lawson wrote: "In all announcements please say I will welcome replies and questions during my talk, from Standard Oil and system's friends, and if I do not successfuly answer all such their agents may hang me to the nearest tree."

SHOT WIFE; KILLED HIMSELF.

Mathew Woodland, Former Hotel Man, Was Ill and Despondent.

NEWARK, N. J., June 30.—Mathew Woodland, formerly proprietor of the Franklin House in Nutley, shot his wife Irene and then killed himself. The woman will recover. The shooting occurred at 218 Plane Street, this city, in a furnished room house.

Woodland had been suffering from gastritis and melancholia, and about six weeks ago sold his hotel and engaged the room here. The landlady says Woodland was acting queerly this morning and she advised him to take a walk and call on his physician. His reply was:

"Tell Irene to come up stairs. I want to see her. Then I will go out for a walk."

He met his wife, revolver in hand. She turned and ran down one flight of stairs, the husband in pursuit. He fired one shot, making a flesh wound. Then he locked himself in his room.

Just as the police broke in Woodland shot himself through the head and fell dead. The pair had been married five years. They had no children.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS FOR JAPAN.

H. J. Heinz Will Maintain a Worker in That Field.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—Following the example of John Wanamaker, who supports from his own purse several missionaries in Japan, H. J. Heinz of this city will maintain one native Japanese Sunday school worker in that country.

He expects to start this new work about September. In company with W. N. Hartshorn of Boston, Chairman of the International Executive Committee of Sunday School Workers, Mr. Heinz will leave in a few weeks for a visit to Japan. Thorough organization of Sunday school work in the empire will follow the visit of these men.

100 WORKMEN IN PERIL.

Volunteer Firemen Take Them Down Ladders at West Brighton.

One hundred workmen were in peril in a fire which destroyed the storehouse of C. W. Hunt & Co., manufacturers of iron, in Van Street, West Brighton, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon.

That the entire plant of the company was not destroyed was due to the work of the volunteer firemen. The burned building, a two-story frame structure, was stored with extra machinery, heavy belting, and waste.

Shortly before 6 o'clock, when the men were about to quit work, flames started on the first floor. The men who were at work on the top floor were not aware of the fire until it had eaten its way up the stairs. A rush was made then to get out of the building, but as the only exit by way of the stairs had been cut off, the men were compelled to remain in the upper rooms until the volunteer firemen ran up ladders.

HITCH IN BROKAW CASE.

Motion Indicates That Settlement with Plaintiff Is Incomplete.

When the case of Poillon against Brokaw was called yesterday in the Supreme Court it became evident that some obstacle has arisen in the arrangements made for the settlement of the suit.

When Catherine Poillon first brought her action against William Gould Brokaw for $250,000 for breach of promise of marriage the trial was suddenly stopped and it was reported that the matter would be settled out of court.

Pending the settlement the case was put over to the October term of the court, but yesterday it bobbed up on a motion. Counsel consented that the motion should be adjourned. Neither side would say what the motion is to be.

Aqueduct Work Held Up.

Justice Truax, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction, returnable July 10, holding up all work on the Katonah River improvement and the dam and reservoir at Cross River, in an action brought by Frederick Walter, a taxpayer. The petition alleges that Mayor McClellan signed a joint contract for the work with McArthur Brothers and Winston & Co., although there were five lower bidders.

Knox Establishments to Close.

In order to give the 800 employes the full benefit of the Fourth of July holiday, the Knox hat factory in Brooklyn and the stores in Manhattan will be closed from noon to-day until Wednesday morning.

A SUM[illegible] AT SEA:
Where a W[illegible]ives All the Benefits of An Ocea[illegible]thouts its Discomforts.
[illegible]K ISLAND, R. I.
4 1-2 Hours from New York.
ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.
Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.
On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R. 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:30 P. M.
Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:16; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.
On Mondays (except July 3d) and on July 5th, additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.
See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

POPE'S MEDAL FOR MARCH.

Odell Brought It from Rome to the ex-Port Warden.

Ex-Port Warden James E. March was the recipient last night of a gold medal blessed by the Pope. The presentation was made by ex-Gov. Odell.

When Mr. Odell was in Rome recently he was received by the Pope. At the end of the interview his Holiness asked him if there was anything he could do. Mr. Odell, remembering his friend March, replied that in New York he had a friend who was an ardent Catholic, and who would appreciate any token from the head of the Church of Rome. The Pope blessed a little gold medal bearing on one side the portrait of the Madonna and on the other the likeness of himself, and gave it to the ex-Governor.

KING GREETS OUR SOLDIERS.

Shakes Hands with 7th Regt. Marksmen at Buckingham Palace.

LONDON, June 30.—The trooping of the colors, the main feature of King Edward's birthday celebration, had to be postponed to-day owing to inclement weather. The representatives of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., N. Y., however, proceeded to Buckingham Palace, where they were received by the King.

Fourteen members of the regiment marched through the Mall to the palace, assembled in the Ambassadors' Room, and thence were ushered into the Throne Room, where King Edward welcomed them, the presentations being made by Col. Sir Howard Vincent of the Westminster Volunteers. Among the others present were Ambassador Reid, Major J. H. Beacom, the American Military Attaché, and Major Trollope of the Westminster Volunteers. The Guardsmen wore their side arms.

The King expressed his pleasure at seeing them, and congratulated them on their appearance. He said he was glad to hear they had found the British riflemen hospitable, as he knew the Americans to be in the case of a visit from British marksmen. He shook hands with each of the visitors on their departure.

The officers of the Seventh Regiment attended the Lord Mayor's luncheon given in honor of Prince Arisugawa of Japan at the Mansion House.

TURKISH EDITOR STRANGLED.

Newzad Bey Killed in Prison by the Sultan's Command.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, June 30.—In a dispatch from Constantinople to the Courrier Européen it is announced that Newzad Bey, the chief editor of the Turkish journal Hidmet, published at Smyrna, has been strangled by his warders at the Sultan's command in the prison of Adana, to which he was recently sentenced.

The warders subsequently hanged the body at the door of the prison, and Bahri Pasha, the Governor of Adana, the Kurd who is said to have organized the Armenian massacres, gave out a statement that the journalist had committed suicide.

MOORS COOLER TO GERMANS.

More Independent in View of International Conference.

FEZ, Morocco, June 30.—Since it became known that an international conference to consider the subject of Moroccan reforms is practically assured, the Moors have been showing considerably less dependence on the Germans.

It is stated that the authorities will delay the signing of concessions for the building of harbors at Tangier and Saida, which were promised to German firms, until after the conference has been held.

PARIS, June 30.—The Council of Ministers went over the Franco-German negotiations to-day and a communication was issued saying that they are progressing satisfactorily toward an agreement.

DUTCHESS LOSES FEES.

Mortgages Totalling $22,000,000 Filed in County to Avoid Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 30.—To avoid payment of the mortgage tax, mortgages to the amount of $22,000,000 have been filed in the Dutchess County Clerk's office within the past few days. One for $15,000,000 was filed to-day by the General Transmission Company to the Buffalo Loan Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trustee, to secure an issue of first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, amounting to the sum mentioned. Had the mortgage been filed a day later Dutchess County would have received $75,000 in fees.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN A FOG.

The Kildona and the Petroleum Are Both Badly Damaged.

SHIELDS, England, June 30.—In a fog last evening the British steamer Kildona, Capt. Roberts, from Montreal via London, bound in the Tyne, was in collision at the entrance to the harbor with the outward-bound new British steamer Petroleum.

The Kildona had her bows extensively damaged. The Petroleum was struck on her starboard side and was badly injured.

CURZON AND KITCHENER.

Agree on Modification of Indian Army Administration Plan.

SIMLA, British India, June 30.—Proposals have been submitted to Indian Secretary Brodrick for a modification of the orders issued by the Home Government regarding the administration of the forces in India.

It is said that Viceroy Curzon and Gen. Lord Kitchener are in complete accord regarding the plan for modification.

HUNGARIAN STRIKERS KILLED.

Riots in the Agrarian Districts—Troops Asked For.

BUDAPEST, June 30.—A serious strike of farm laborers has begun in Hungary. In some sections little work is being done, and as a result the crops are suffering.

There have been riots in many places and a number of strikers have been killed by gendarmes.

Military assistance has been called for.

Railway Accountants' Officers.

After election of officers the seventeenth annual convention of the Association of American Railway Accounting Officers, which had been in session at the Hotel Astor for three days, adjourned yesterday afternoon. The officers follow: President—J. O. Clifford; First Vice President—A. H. Plant; Second Vice President—T. W. Roby; Secretary—C. G. Phillips.

BRAUN TO THE HUNGARIANS.

Commissioner Denies Charges Against Emigrants, Local Organ Says.

The Hungarians of New York have been exercised over the reports published in the American newspapers, on authority of Marcus Braun, regarding the character of Hungarian emigrants to this country. Mr. Braun was sent to Hungary as a special Commissioner to investigate emigration matters, and his report is in Washington. While it has not been made public, there have been extensive publications purporting to embody its essential features, and these publications have been affirmed rather than denied by Mr. Braun, who has just returned to this country.

The charge has been made in effect that the Hungarian emigration to this country was of the worst possible character, the Hungarian authorities conspiring to send here their criminal, insane, and pauper classes.

The Amerikai Magyar Nepszava of yesterday, which is published simultaneously in this city and Pittsburg, and is recognized as an official organ among the Hungarians, contained an editorial regarding this matter, which declares that Marcus Braun repudiated his charges against the character of Hungarian immigration at a small banquet tendered by his friends at the Café Boulevard on Wednesday evening. This is interesting in view of the fact that he has refused to make any but confirmatory statements to the New York newspapers, which have published the alleged summaries of his report to Washington. The literal translation of the editorial referred to reads in part as follows:

"We remarked when Mr. Braun returned from his trip to Europe we will learn the clear truth: whether Mr. Braun as an American Governmental Commissioner did send such reports, which cover with shame the children of the Hungarian fatherland.

"We did not get disappointed in Marcus Braun. And that we were not mistaken was proved at the soirée, which was arranged Wednesday evening by the friends of Mr. Braun in the Café Boulevard, in which almost 150 men, among them lawyers and physicians of New York, participated.

"Marcus Braun explained in his speech that he could not speak as a Governmental officer of the matters which lately had come to the surface, but that he had a right to deny the statements of the American newspapers. Mr. Braun made it known that the accusations in the English newspapers against the Hungarians should not be considered to be anything but newspaper 'ducks.' Mr. Braun made known that his reports sent to the Government did not contain the accusations which were published in the English papers. We are convinced that in a short time the English press will take notice that they entertained their readers with news not in accordance with the facts."

OYSTER BAY, June 30.—Marcus Braun, of New York, the United States Immigration Inspector, who, while on a special mission in Europe recently, caught an officer of the Austro-Hungarian Government in the act of tampering with his mail, had a talk with Secretary Loeb today about official matters. He declined to discuss his experiences abroad. A full report has been made to the Department of Commerce and Labor. As the work was confidential, it is likely that the reports may not be made public.

It can be said, however, that the reports show through official documents of the Austro-Hungarian Government and affidavits of responsible persons that the Austro-Hungarian Government is fostering and encouraging emigration to the United States, and at the same time urging the emigrants not to become citizens of this country, but to get together all they can earn and return to their own country. It is charged that the Government subsidizes one or more steamship lines, which carry the emigrants at a low rate.

NEW BIG STEEL PLANT.

To be Built in Pittsburg District by the Midland Steel Company.

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 30.—A big plant is to be added to those already in this district by a concern which will be known as the Midland Steel Company. The site will be on the north bank of the Ohio River at Cook's Ferry, Beaver County, where 1,000 acres of land have been bought. The site has a frontage of two and a half miles on the Cleveland and Pittsburg division of the Pennsylvania system, and is one mile deep.

Interested in the concern are H. C. Fownes, President of the S. Jarvis Adams Company; W. C. Fownes, W. C. Fownes, Jr., Charles McKnight, President of the National Bank of Western Pennsylvania; Joseph McK. Speer, and J. Ramsey Speer.

It is proposed to erect at once a blast furnace of about 450 tons daily capacity and to lay out the property with a view to having three similar furnaces.

The Charleston Defective?

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., June 30.—It is said here among persons familiar with naval affairs that the trial of the new cruiser Charleston yesterday was not satisfactory in some ways. The trial board, it is declared, is to have a meeting to talk over certain things that developed in the run of the ship that did not satisfy all the members.

The trouble does not seem to affect the builders of the vessel, but to lie in the design. Differences between the engineering and construction departments of the navy are given as the cause of the supposed defects, the nature of which cannot be learned.

Knapp Memorial Home Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., June 30.—The Shepard Knapp memorial home, in Litchfield, opened to-day, and fifty boys and fifty girls from New York City arrived for a two weeks' stay. The home is a farmhouse in the western part of the town, surrounded with a large tract of land. It is a memorial to the late Shepard Knapp and is managed by the Fresh Air Fund of New York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:30 A. M.—148 East Thirty-second Street; Mary Nelson; damage, $1,500.

5:05 A. M.—63 Willett Street; Sam Cohen; damage slight.

10:10 A. M.—364 Broome Street; J. Brandss; damage, $100.

11:10 A. M.—Front of 16 Broad Street; New York Transfer Company; damage, $100.

11:30 A. M.—122 Seventh Avenue; Anthony Estostito; damage, $500.

12 M.—350 East One Hundredth Street; William Holl; damage, $200.

12:05 P. M.—410 West Forty-third Street; Dr. P. F. Steers; no damage.

12:18 P. M.—2,722 Third Avenue; Sam Freund; no damage.

12:28 P. M.—60 and 62 East Fourteenth Street; B. F. Keith; damage, $75,000.

2:10 P. M.—8 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:20 P. M.—477 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:20 P. M.—566 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; Martin Lyons; damage, $50.

3:20 P. M.—478 Tenth Avenue; Fred. Simons; damage, $25.

4:10 P. M.—639 East Twelfth Street; S. Paul; damage trifling.

4:20 P. M.—422 East Eleventh Street; Samuel Bonjoin; damage, $500.

7:50 P. M.—631 and 633 East Seventy-ninth Street; E. S. Newman; [illegible]

The Wanamaker Store
Store Closes at 12 o'clock

Holidays Here---Almost What Have You Forgotten?

WANAMAKER'S is at your service, until 12 o'clock, to supply most promptly, and to your completest satisfaction every personal requirement, and every necessary for the comfort of the home.

THE MAN WITH A SUIT TO BUY

Wants one of these smart, stylish Outing Suits, of wool crash—so cool, and correct for vacation trips, and all hot days of Summer. Fine collection here to pick from—all quarter-lined with silk. $12 for coat and trousers.

Striped Flannel Outing Trousers, in light and medium colorings—stylish, serviceable, cool. $4.

Every other clothing need, of course.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

More of the $10 Panama Hats at $5

A smartly-groomed man, wearing one of these Panamas, steered two young friends of his to the counter where these hats were selling yesterday. After lauding his hat to the skies, he told them, in a stage whisper, that he had been offered ten dollars for it. And then—that he wouldn't take $15 for it. His two friends each bought one.

Fine, closely-woven Hats that lend an air of refinement to any Summer make-up. A new, fresh lot of seventy-five this morning for quick choosing—unmatchable outside of this store for less than $10.

At $5 each. Second floor, Ninth street.

The Nature Library Club Adjourns at Noon Today

The Nature Library—ten absorbingly interesting volumes on the Creatures of Water, Woods and Air. Written in simple, fascinating style by the leading naturalists of the world. Illustrated by photographs of the wild things at home. $35, $50 and $66 a set.

At Noon today the Club will close by which the Nature Library may be obtained on easy terms—$2 for delivery, and small monthly payments afterwards.

A small book-case and a year of the "World's Work" or "Country Life in America" is included in the offer.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

Tailor Shops: 110 Fifth Avenue

179 Good Chances

There are still 179 Naples Blue, undressed worsted and serge and Quaker Grey (plain or overplaided) suits here that were $20 and $25. They have the new lapels and all the other fashionable touches. They were (remember) good Lambert value at $20 and $25. Now they're extraordinary at $15

Atterbury System Clothes have broken the merchant tailor's heart and mended the holes in your purse

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them"

Sole Agent

LAMBERT

Salesrooms 39 & 41 CORTLANDT STREET New York City

Also at New Haven Connecticut

PORT'S TRADE INCREASE.

$84,327,009 Gain in Imports, $13,750,229 in Domestic Exports.

The imports of merchandise through the Port of New York for the year ending last night were valued at $684,497,042, as compared with $600,170,033 the preceding year. The exports of domestic merchandise were valued at $506,448,437, as compared with $493,698,208 in 1904; those of foreign merchandise being $13,491,306, as compared with $13,102,304.

The imports of gold and silver bullion amounted to $15,557,509, as against $29,948,116 in 1904. The exports of domestic gold and silver, including the large amounts exported for payment of the French owners of the Panama Canal amounted to $102,149,598, against $108,398,016, and of foreign gold and silver, $6,405,531, against $2,116,224. The transit trade amounted to $48,423,608, as compared with $49,706,611, and of gold and silver, $5,396,640, as compared with $5,863,955.

The duties collected were $172,547,960.06, against $170,972,544.69 in 1904. Attention was called to the fact that while the banner year for duties was 1903, when $182,774,979 was collected, the value of imported merchandise that year was only $618,705,662.

May Name Berri or Hedges.

William Berri of Brooklyn and Job Hedges are among the latest probabilities for the position on the State Lighting Commission made vacant by the declination of James R. Sheffield. The New York County organization is said to favor Mr. Hedges. In view of the ill-feeling in the Brooklyn organization over the refusal of Gov. Higgins to give Col. Michael J. Dady one of the places on the State Railroad Commission, it is suggested that an attempt may be made to placate that organization by the appointment of Mr. Berri.

BLAST ACCIDENTS MUST STOP.

Mostly Due to Carelessness, Police Say—Warn Contractors.

The police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station took drastic steps yesterday afternoon to stop the many accidents from premature and overcharged blasts in that neighborhood. They got busy as a result of an accident in which Michael Kelly, a steam fitter of 502 West One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street was injured. He was working at a new building at One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue when a spent rock weighing about twenty pounds struck him in the stomach. He was knocked several feet and picked up unconscious. Dr. Halpin, who took him to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, said he was internally injured and was in a serious condition.

When the accident was reported to the station house policemen were sent out to notify every contractor doing work from One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street to One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street that if another accident occurs from carelessness their work will be peremptorily stopped.

Where the rock came from that struck Kelly is not known.

No Delays for Patten Line Boats.

The Patten Line announces that the additional improvements made by the Government in dredging the channel in the South Shrewsbury River this Spring have prevented the possibility of delays to their boats by sandbars and shallow water this Summer. It is also announced that the afternoon boat will arrive at the Highlands in July and August in ample time to permit passengers to bathe in the surf and return by steamboat to New York the same evening.

As Others See You

The Stein-Bloch Co. Wholesale Tailors
REGISTERED 1865
LOOK FOR THIS LABEL

Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes

You see yourself as you like others to see you, the moment you put on Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

You know exactly how they look and feel. At once their high quality and graceful form convince you of their high character.

Contentedly you wear them, knowing that no garments could more become you than Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes.

Write for "Smartness," an education in correct dress, which also explains the wonderful Wool Test, and tells you where Stein-Bloch Smart Clothes are sold in your city.

THE STEIN-BLOCH CO.
Wholesale Tailors,
129-31 Fifth Ave., Tailor Shops,
New York. Rochester, N. Y.

WALL ST. POST OFFICE BRANCH OPENS TO-DAY

One Hundred More Clerks Added to the Service in This City.

WILLCOX'S SIX MONTHS' WORK

Elimination of "Pull" and Recognition of Merit in Promotions—Further Plans for Betterment.

Two events of importance to the local Post Office will take place to-day—the opening of the new branch office at 60 Wall Street and the addition of 100 clerks to the working force of the Post Office, raising the total of clerks and carriers employed to 5,400. These improvements fall on the day that marks the ending of Postmaster William R. Willcox's first half-year in office.

Most of the work he has accomplished is of a kind that, even to those on the inside, becomes apparent only by degrees in indirect ways. There has been a rejuvenation of the working force, a change in the spirit of the employes, and a discipline that had been lacking for years has been established. Mr. Willcox has aimed constantly at the reorganization of the office on a strictly business basis.

Until he took charge the only ground for promotion recognized among employes was political pull. The whole office was, to quote the words of a man at Washington, "dry-rotting under the blighting influence of machine politics." Men who had for years been doing the real work as subordinates with small salaries never thought of applying for higher places, considering that merit would not count. An example of that class of men was Frank Roome, whom Mr. Willcox recently took out of obscurity and made Superintendent of Mails, one of the most responsible and difficult posts in the service. It requires as good a head as the place of chief train dispatcher of a great railroad system.

Mr. Willcox found half a dozen candidates for the place, all having pull of one kind or another. One was backed by the principal politicians, another by the railways, and a third by certain local business interests. But in the case of no candidate could the Postmaster find evidence of the man having done anything to deserve the promotion. This fact led him to inquire into the workings of the department, and his inquiries soon brought him face to face with Roome.

"What's the matter with Roome?" Mr. Willcox asked of one of his chief lieutenants.

"Why, he's the most valuable man in that branch of the service," was the reply.

"Who is the best man for this job?" was the next question.

"Roome, of course," was the unhesitating answer.

"Why hasn't he applied for the position?"

"For the simple reason that he knows he has no earthly chance of getting it—he doesn't know a politician when he sees one," came the answer.

"Oh!" said Mr. Willcox. Then he added: "Send Roome to me."

Roome came and was told that he could have the position as Superintendent of Mails if he wanted it. The man nearly collapsed and it took him some time to become convinced that his chief really meant what he said.

Once the appointment had been made there was a great outburst of wonder, and everybody asked: "Who backed him?"

It took a few more similar revelations to make the force understand that a change had come over the office. On one occasion the Postmaster received a dozen letters from politicians recommending a certain subordinate for promotion. There were so many that Mr. Willcox finally gave his secretary instruction to interview the man in question.

"Did you get these letters written?" asked the Secretary.

"Of course I did," said the much-recommended man. "Do you think those big fellows write letters of that kind without being asked? Not on your life. It cost me a lot of trouble to make them do it, but I kept after them, and all came around nicely in the end. What kind of a job has the boss got for me?"

"No job for you, but a word of warning," declared the Secretary. "This is what the Postmaster says—if he gets one more letter concerning you, he will fire you at once. See the civil service regulations."

The next day Mr. Willcox caused the general circulation in the office of a circular calling attention to the regulation forbidding employes to solicit promotion from any person but the head of the division, to which they belong, the penalty being for first violation, exclusion from promotion for the second dismissal.

A few days later Mr. Willcox received a letter from an outsider asking promotion for the very man in the public office who had put the circular in type. Inclosed was a letter from the offending employe to the man who recommended him. The printer was summoned and asked if he had failed to understand the circular he had set up.

"No, I understood it," the man replied, "but I didn't think you meant it."

He returned to his work, thoroughly scared, and notified his fellow workers that "the boss really was on the level." Mr. Willcox has lived up to the letter of two rules which, on his first day in office he published:

"No man who does his work well need fear any outside interference."

"No man who does not do his work well will be saved by any outside interference."

When a new man getting only $800 a year succeeded to the salary, by death or retirement, of a thousand-dollar man the $400 in the old days was distributed "for the good of the party." Now Mr. Willcox sends for a list of the men in the department affected who have served the longest without promotion. After looking up the records of these men, he uses the money to raise the salary of those he finds most deserving.

The branch office to be opened to-day, will have sixty-five clerks, and a still greater number of carriers. The Postmaster General has decided to establish a new branch office in the Bronx, and two more such offices proposed by Mr. Willcox—one at Times Square and the other around Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street—are being considered.

For the benefit of workers in the sorting department, who have been exposed to particularly unwholesome conditions for years, Mr. Willcox has secured the installation in the basement of a heating and ventilating plant. Work on this will begin as soon as he has taken possession of the new Jay Street storehouse, the middle of this month. The contractors at work on the new Custom House, which will not be completed for two years, have been ordered to finish that part of the building to be used as a branch Post Office ahead of the rest of the building, and the removal of Branch Office F from the Produce Exchange to the new quarters will take place in August. Nearly 200 clerks and carriers have been added since Mr. Willcox took charge.

"What I want next," said Mr. Willcox yesterday, "is a pneumatic tube system. I consider this much more needed than a new central office. If I had such a system I could revolutionize the service. But I think I am on a good way of getting it."

A set of colors, probably the most handsome and expensive owned by any civic organization in the city, will be presented to the Letter Carriers' Association on behalf of Postmaster Willcox on July 4, at the Association's outing at Scheutzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. The Postmaster made an engagement several weeks ago to be out of the city on July 4, so his secretary, Mr. Murphy, will make the presentation speech.

HIGGINS WARNS A SHERIFF.

Enforcement of the Excise Law Within Such Officers' Duties.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 30.—Gov. Higgins to-day sent a letter to Sheriff William Dewey of Rockland County telling him that it is his duty to enforce the provisions of the liquor tax law.

The Governor received a complaint several days ago from Congers, Rockland County, that excursion parties visiting Rockland Lake on Sunday were conducting themselves in a riotous manner. The Governor called the attention of the Sheriff to the complaints.

Sheriff Dewey wrote that the only violation of law at that place was violation of the liquor tax law, and that it was his understanding that the enforcement of that statute was the duty of the State Excise Department.

To that reply the Governor to-day sent a letter saying:

"I take this opportunity to correct an impression which you have formed, as stated in your report, that violations of the liquor tax law are more directly under the charge of the State Excise Department. You are the chief executive officer of your county, and as such are responsible for the proper enforcement of the law. It is your duty to prevent any breach of the peace or other act of disorder in your county. The existence of a State excise department in no way lessens your responsibility in this regard."

CRUEL FATHER ESCAPES FINE.

Judge Wouldn't Let Orange Children's Society Profit by Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., June 30.—Rather than that the Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Oranges should profit by a fine he might impose, Justice Andrew S. Taylor of South Orange to-day suspended sentence on William M. Glover, who on June 19 was adjudged guilty of cruelty to his two little children, Muir, aged five, and Lucille, aged three years, in burning their fingers. The Magistrate said:

"I have not suspended sentence in this case because I believed that the defendant was entitled to any special leniency. My principal reason for so acting was because the law provides that any fine I might impose on Glover would have to be turned over to the Children's Aid and Protective Society, and, in view of the absolutely ridiculous stand the Directors took in trying to withdraw the complaint, I am extremely reluctant to turn the money over. If I were the agent of that society I would have resigned after I had been served in that manner."

DENBY ON CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Says Government and Merchants Do Not Countenance It.

DETROIT, Mich., June 30.—Charles Denby, diplomatic advisor to the Viceroy of North China, who is visiting relatives here, does not take a serious view of Chinese threats to boycott American goods.

"The Chinese Government is not back of this agitation and it is not supported by the merchants," said Mr. Denby. "It is probable that Chinese students are making the trouble. The students of China are a factor in politics, young hot-headed fellows, educated abroad and with advanced reform ideas.

"China is satisfied with the present exclusion laws. I believe that if we repealed those laws, China would pass an act forbidding the coolies to come to this country. The Government has a contract with the big mine owners in South Africa to supply them with labor. The Government gets a royalty on all the labor furnished and cannot get men enough."

LEASURE IS SET FREE.

His Sentence for Manslaughter Abridged by Gov. Higgins.

OSSINING, N. Y., June 30.—Edward A. Leasure, who was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment for manslaughter on March 1, 1901, was released from Sing Sing Prison to-day. Gov. Higgins pardoned him. Leasure was formerly an electrician in the United States Navy and was on the Oregon when she made her trip around the Horn at the time of the war with Spain. It is said that it is due to the efforts of Rear Admiral Clark and the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives that he owes his freedom.

After he left the navy Leasure and his wife lived in Brooklyn. They had a boarder named George Grotty, of whom Leasure became jealous. Meeting his wife and Grotty on the street one night he shot and killed Grotty, but it was alleged that he fired in self-defense.

GOV. GLENN FOR LONG TALKER

Tammany Lays In Heavy Stock for Fourth of July.

Tammany's arrangements for celebrating the Fourth of July at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam include an order for 250 cases of champagne, cigars, beer, and sandwiches in unlimited quantity. Supreme Court Justice Victor J. Dowling will preside in silk hat and full Grand Sachem regalia, in the absence of Justice O'Gorman, the Grand Sachem, who is in Europe.

Gov. Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina will be the "long talker," the second long talker being Lieut. Gov. Jared Y. Sanders of Louisiana. The "short talks" will be by Congressman Charles A. Towne, Senator Thomas F. Grady, ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Charles E. Goy.

Ex-Dock Commissioner Peter F. Meyer will have charge of the refreshments to prevent crowding.

250-POUND RESCUE BY LADDER

Firemen Carry Lodgers from Third Story of Burning House.

Joseph Jaeger, who tips the scales at 250 pounds, was carried down a ladder by a fireman from a third-story window, and Thomas Dunlea, who lodged with him on the top floor at 148 East Thirty-second Street, also was rescued from death early yesterday morning when flames cut off their escape by stairways. The fire started in the first floor.

The two men had been aroused by tenants of the lower floors, but were unable to reach the street. Improvising a rope from sheets and blankets, they were on the point of attempting to descend when members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 7 came to their aid.

BURGLAR McCOY'S BURIAL.

Coffin Draped with an American Flag Because He Was a Veteran.

Frank McCoy, ex-bank burglar and a pal of "Jimmy" Hope, was buried from an undertaking establishment, at 217 East Thirtieth Street, yesterday, the interment being in Calvary Cemetery. McCoy died a pauper, and it was first thought that he would be buried in the Potter's Field, but James Pursell, a saloonkeeper at Thirty-third Street and Third Avenue, came to the rescue and defrayed all the expenses of the burial.

There were no religious ceremonies. Only a few friends and acquaintances of McCoy were present. The coffin was draped in a large American flag, one of the fondest memories of McCoy's being that he served in the Civil War as a member of Hawkins's Zouaves. James Whalen, a comrade in arms and at one time a horse owner, was among those who followed the body to the grave. There were but two carriages in the cortege that moved away from the undertaker's shop toward the ferry house.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

SERGE is a staple fabric. As some manufacturers make it, it is also a stable fabric; as others make it, it is unworthy of its name. It is woven in many widths of wale, from very coarse to very fine, and this season in black, blue, and many shades of gray.

To see good serges in their variety, inspect our stock.

As usual, store will close at 12 o'clock Saturday during July and August.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

FOOD PRODUCERS TRYING TO AVERT A TRADE WAR

Great Reciprocity Conference Will Meet in Chicago Aug. 15.

FEAR OF GERMAN AGGRESSION

Ex-Senator Harris Sees Washington Officials and Says Our Commerce Is Gravely Menaced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Agricultural, live stock, and meat-producing interests of the whole country are preparing for a National reciprocity conference at Chicago on Aug. 15, which will be broader in its scope and of more far-reaching importance than any similar meeting ever held in the United States. Ex-Senator W. A. Harris of Kansas, who since he left the Senate two years ago has been conspicuously identified with the live stock interests of the West, is in Washington to promote the conference.

The movement was inaugurated at Chicago about a week ago at a meeting between representatives of the National Live Stock Association, the Shorthorn Breeders' Association of America, the National Live Stock Exchange, the Chicago Commercial Association, the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, the National Grange, the Millers' Federation, the Chicago Board of Trade, the Agricultural Implement Manufacturers' Association, and other similar business organizations.

Mr. Harris to-day discussed the forthcoming reciprocity conference with Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Metcalf, Department of Commerce and Labor, Senator Proctor of Vermont, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, and other prominent persons in Washington. He was unable to come to Washington before the President got away for his Summer vacation, or he would have taken the subject up with Mr. Roosevelt first. He may go to Oyster Bay before returning West, as the President is known to be very much interested in the subject.

"There is not a scintilla of politics in the movement," said Mr. Harris. "I don't know the politics of half a dozen of my associates in this work.

"The sole design of the movement is to be ready effectively to meet the combined commercial assault of the world on the United States. We must find foreign markets for our enormously increased and rapidly increasing productions in all lines or face one of the greatest perious of commercial stagnation in our history.

"We are being shut out of the Continent of Europe, and in a little while, unless something is done to bring about a change, our only customer in that part of the world will be Great Britain. And obviously it is only a question of a comparatively short time when Mr. Chamberlain's fight for preferential tariff duties in favor of the British colonies will shut us out of Great Britain.

"Our enormous surplus in all lines must find foreign outlets or they will suffocate us. Germany is leading in the determined movement to shut us out of the markets of Continental Europe, and is also striving desperately to keep us out of the markets nearer home, and which legitimately are ours—South and Central America, Mexico and Cuba. At the present time our meat products are almost entirely excluded from Germany, and now a prohibitive tariff on American corn is threatened.

"The remarkable development of wheat and cattle production in the Argentine Republic within a few years has given us a new rival, and the development in Argentina can be said to have only fairly begun. It is only of recent date that a safe process for chilling beef for transport across the tropics to Europe was discovered, and the effect of the increased importation of Argentine beef to Liverpool, every whit as good as ours, is being felt in all the packing centres of the United States. It is known that the wheat belt of the Argentines has hardly been touched yet, but the wheat producers of the Mississippi Valley are beginning to feel the competition.

"There is no question at all of our ability to compete in all sorts of production with any and every nation of the world, because our labor is the cheapest by reason of its being the most productive; but if we are to continue to be met with reprisals in every quarter to which we may turn, there is nothing left to us but continued and wasteful commercial warfare.

"There is now open for us only one way in which to avert the most wasteful commercial war of modern times, and that is to make concessions to our competitors under reciprocity agreements.

"We are aiming to organize into effective, aggressive form the reciprocity sentiment of the country. The sentiment is not dormant by any means. It is more alive to-day than ever before, but it is without form or direction.

"At our National conference in Chicago we shall attempt not only to point the way for reciprocity, but we shall also attempt to learn why the Government is being held in check. Every great producing interest of the country will be represented there by some of its strongest men. The Governors of Democratic as well as Republican States will be among the delegates."

Barber Made New Shooting Record.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 30.—Burton Call of Montpelier, Ohio, broke seventeen out of twenty targets to-day in his finals in the Grand American Handicap Shoot. Call falling to tie the score of R. R. Barber of Paulina, Iowa. Barber received the diamond medal. Barber broke ninety-nine out of a possible 100 targets, the best record ever scored in the annual event.

The Store Will Be Open All Day.

Straw Hats FOR Men

Special at $1.75

Regular $2.50 & $3.00

What you do not know relative to a straw hat, need not give you any concern, if you elect to accept this offer, since every one in the collection is a standard two-fifty and three dollar straw, and even a superficial glance will make you conscious of it. Fine splits, coarse sennits and fine sennits with brims, crowns and bands from extreme to extreme.

Bathing Suits

For Men and Boys

Suits woven to promise absolute freedom and comfort. Nor will the colors change their hue no matter how often they know salt water. We begin the series at ninety-five cents for a right, good two-garment suit of jersey in blue with white or red stripes and from that in easy stages up to seven-fifty for a de luxe suit of pure wool striped with silk.

Handkerchiefs

FOR MEN

Special at 45c

Regular 75c & $1.00

Imported for the Fastidious Few—'kerchiefs of French silk with enough linen threads introduced in the weave to insure good service. Blue, pink, red, tan or white grounds with jacquarded designs and stripes, some with hand embroidered initials.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

TENNIS PLAYERS SAIL.

Three Harvard Men Going Abroad to Play in Tournaments.

Another team of American lawn tennis players, representing Harvard University, sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Celtic to invade the courts of England, Scotland, and Germany. The team includes the three foremost Harvard players of this season—Bernon C. Prentice, Captain; W. M. Tilden and F. F. De Rham. There was a large delegation of Harvard men at the pier to see the players off on their journey. Capt. Prentice said that Harvard had had considerable correspondence with the team of Cambridge and Oxford with a view to having a team representing the best men of the English universities come to this country. As it had been impossible to bring this about, the Harvard players had decided to meet the Englishmen on their own ground.

No definite arrangements had been made, but they would meet the English collegians before their return. The teams will also play in the international tournament at Homburg, Germany, especially competing for the two cups offered in the doubles by the American, William Rhinelander Stewart. These are the challenge cups that were won in 1903 by Wylie C. Grant and Robert LeRoy, and in 1904 by Wylie C. Grant and Irving C. Wright, both being American teams. Prentice and De Rham will pair in the doubles for this event.

The Harvard players will witness the international matches for the Dwight F. Davis Cup, to be held this month on the Wimbledon and Queen's Club courts, London. They will remain abroad for the two big English tournaments in the Autumn, at Eastbourne and at Brighton, before returning home.

"BLACK HAND" ASSAULT.

Italian Who Ignored Demands for Money Attacked in the Street.

Giordano Fortunato of 315 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Joseph Eppito of 229 East One Hundred and Eighth Street have received several "Black Hand" letters recently, demanding $25 each, to which they paid no attention.

At One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and First Avenue, while walking along, they were attacked last night by six Italians, who seemed to be waiting for them. Fortunato was stabbed in the left foot. Eppito received a gash in his throat and one in the right leg. A crowd gathered and the six assailants got away before the police came. The wounded men were attended by an ambulance surgeon and went home.

STABBED BY HIGHWAYMEN.

Harlem Fruit Dealer, Attacked by Three, Keeps His $500.

Stantis Polykoronis of 2,013 Fifth Avenue, a wholesale fruit dealer in the Harlem market at One Hundred and Tenth Street and First Avenue, left the market late last night with $500 in his pocket. At One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue he was attacked by three men, who stabbed him several times and then kicked him, because he persisted in holding his money.

His cries brought Policeman Ryan, who arrested the three men and marched them to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. An ambulance took the fruit dealer to Harlem Hospital suffering from internal injuries as well as from the stab wounds. The prisoners said they were William Brinson of 102 First Avenue, John Lyndenmeyer of Harlem Market, and John Garvin of 229 East One Hundredth Street.

Reported by Wireless.

The steamship City of Atlanta, incoming, was reported by the De Forest Company as being off Cape Hatteras at 10 o'clock Thursday evening, and due at her pier early this morning.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Cures Headache

caused by Summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly.—Adv.

Store Open All Day To-day

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co

SIXTH AVE. 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Women's Washable Shirt Waist Suits at $3.50.

Made to be Retailed at $6.50 to $10.00.
ALL THE MATERIALS ARE IMPORTED
ALL THE SHADES ARE THE MOST POPULAL.
All the Styles are the Most Popular.
Sizes 32 to 42.
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front.)



Lingerie Waists

Season's Newest Creations

At 2.95 and 3.95

Beautiful Sheer Lawn and Batiste Models in Both Long and Short Sleeve Effects.

These Waists, as the illustrations depict, are undoubtedly the handsomest designed creations the season has produced at popular prices. They are elaborately trimmed with fine lace insertings and hand embroidery.

$4.50 to $6.95 would not be too much for these Waists if we were to offer them in the usual way.

Also Japanese Silk Waists To-day

At 2.95, 3.95 and 5.00.

BLACK OR WHITE, HANDSOMELY MADE.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre.)

Women's Silk Coats

Observe How Prices Are Lowered for To-day.

Right before the Fourth of July, too!

Sensational reductions in prices at a time when such a transaction is least expected.

The Coats made in the popular "Frocks and Frills" effect of black peau de soie or of brown, blue or champagne color taffeta; neatly pleated and with full angel sleeves and trimmed with stitched taffeta bands; original price, $6.75; reduced to 3.95

Made of heavy taffeta, in black, blue, brown or champagne color, 36 inches long; neatly side-plaited at front and back; full sleeves, shirred and with ruffle, and large hand-made silk and braid collar; original price, $12.75; also several other small lots, including an accordion plaited style; specially priced to clear, 9.75

Covert Coats Also Reduced.

Only 75 left, and they will all go quickly at to-day's price. Made in a variety of up to-date styles, of excellent American and English covert cloths, all either satin or taffeta lined. Originally priced up to $12.75; special clearance prices to-day, 3.00 and 5.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Other 4th of July Special Sales for To-day.

Youths' Outing Suits, Men's Gold-Filled Watches, Infants' Caps, Bonnets and Coats; Shoes for Men, Women and Children; Misses' Summer Suits, Women's Washable Shirt Waist Suits, Women's Shirt Waist Dresses, Women's Silk Coats, Gold-Plated Lorgnette Chains, Men's Suits, Boys' Suits, Men's Hats, Men's Underwear, Leather Goods, Dresser or Bureau Trunks, Revolvers for the "4th," Candies, Cigars, Wines, Liquors and Groceries.



In the Ehrlich eye-testing rooms you receive the Examination and Advice of an Oculist, i. e., a registered Physician whose specialty is the treatment of the Eye.
A. W. Brewster, M. D., 217 B'way.
(8 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Dispensary.)
Edw. Johnson, M. D., 1345 B'way.
(Many years in private practice.)
M. Kenyon, M. D., 223 Sixth Av.
(8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
Frank G. Esson, M. D., 350 Sixth Av.
(5 years New York Eye and Ear Hospital.)

NO CHARGE except for glasses, and that moderate.

J. Ehrlich & Sons

Oculists and Opticians. 43 years' practice

FOURTH OF JULY

Will bring the usual crop of accidents to juvenile Americans. Burns, bumps and bruises must be attended to. Have a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT handy for emergencies. It will save many a doctor's bill.

Do not accept witch hazel as a substitute. On analysis of seventy samples of witch hazel purchased from as many leading druggists and department stores fifty-two were found to contain Wood Alcohol (poison), Formaldehyde (poison), or both. POND'S EXTRACT costs more, but if you value your life and health it is worth the difference.

CUPS FOR GRADUATE CREWS.

Permanent Trophies for Annual Races Between Yale and Harvard.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 30.—A cup for permanent alumni eight-oared races on the Thames has been given into the temporary keeping of the Yale Rowing Association by Andrew B. Graves, and Stuyvesant Fish, Jr., has given another cup as a trophy for annual races for four-oared graduate crews of Yale and Harvard.

It is thought that Capt. Morse of the Yale 'Varsity crew will invite Capt. Whittier of yesterday's winning eight to become graduate coach next year. John Kennedy will remain as professional coach, and Julian Curtiss will continue as heretofore in the capacity of graduate advisory in rowing matters.

Welch's Grape Juice

is not only the best grape juice, but the best beverage for young and old, brain worker and muscle worker, sick or well, in country or city, and can be served plain, diluted, or made into punches.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes, free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y.

New Uptown Ferry

OF THE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

AT FOOT

West 23d St.

(North River)

CONNECTS WITH ALL TRAINS FOR

Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington, Atlantic City Asbury Park and All New Jersey Coast Resorts

Little Heart, 2:15¼, Dropped Dead.

SAUGUS, Mass., June 30.—Little Heart, a pacing stallion with a record of 2:15¼, owned by Joseph Stevens of East Buffalo, N. Y., dropped dead from heart disease at the Old Saugus race track to-day after a trying out.



A Cluett Coat Shirt

avoids this—it goes on and comes off like a coat. Every style—all colors warranted.

$1.50 and more.

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
Makers of Cluett and Arrow Collars.



LEANDERS CRIPPLED BY LOSS OF TWO OARSMEN

Vespers' Chances of Winning Royal Henley Trophy Improved.

BRITISHERS FEAR RESULT

Quakers Regret Misfortune to Rivals —Would Prefer to Win on Merit —Both Crews Practice.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 30.—The chances of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia winning the Grand Challenge Cup at the Royal Henley Regatta on July 4 and 5 were greatly improved to-day by the absence of two of the best oarsmen in the Leander crew. It is uncertain at present whether the two Britishers will be able to sit in their boat on the day of the race. The Leanders to-day practiced with two substitutes, one regular member being absent owing to boils, which made it impossible for him to row, and the other is suffering from stomach trouble, due to the strain of training. It is possible they may get one and perhaps both disabled men into the crew again in time for the race, but the fact that the men have been compelled to suspend training leads the club members and officials to fear that neither man would be quite fit for a hard race. It is urged that the two substitutes be retained permanently, but whichever course is pursued it is certain to weaken the crew materially.

Present indications certainly favor the Philadelphians, and point to an American triumph next week. When Yale, Cornell, University of Pennsylvania and the Argonaut eight-oared crews came to England little or no fear was entertained that either would win, but there is now an entire absence of this feeling. Confidence of the Leanders, which heretofore has been so apparent, has completely died out, and their friends to-night are full of worry and apprehension over the outcome of the contest.

The opinion is based on most instances on the fact that the visitors are in magnificent condition, and practically perfect. The weather thus far has not affected them, and it is hardly probable at this late day that the climate will have any effect on the race.

The ill luck which visited the Leander crew has not caused any rejoicing among the Vespers. The latter express unfeigned regret over the misfortune to their rivals, which may make it easier for them to row against the Leander eight. This sportsmanlike feeling has won the Philadelphians a host of friends among all classes.

Coach Dempsey had the Vespers out this morning at the usual hour, and the practice was watched by a big crowd from the river banks. They covered the course in 7:20, pulling a thirty-four stroke. No real attempt was made to push the boat. The work of the men was smoother and cleaner than usual. Early this evening the crew received another chance to spin, but did not show their usual finished style owing to the muggy weather, to which they have not become accustomed. The Leanders got two hours work on the Thames, rowing with a freshmen eight. No effort was made for time.

It is not known definitely what crews will row in addition to the Vespers and Leanders, but the Belgians will arrive on Sunday, which with the Thames and London Rowing Clubs make at least five entries.

TROOPERS WIN POLO CUPS.

Squadron A Beats Great Neck in Final Match at Rumson.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., June 30.—Squadron A won the final game of polo to-day in the Rumson Club's tournament, and by defeating the Great Neck team won the Rumson Club Polo Cups. The game was watched by a large number of cottagers from neighboring localities, and the playing, which was very spirited at times, evoked general enthusiasm.

The Squadron A team, although four goals weaker by handicap allowance, won almost on even terms, earning six goals to seven for Great Neck. With the help of the four goals he handicap allowance the troopers won the match by the net score of 9½ goals to 7½ for Great Neck.

F. G. D. Douglas was the most dashing player of the day, and his long drives and accuracy in hitting contributed largely to the victory for the Squadron. Great Neck did its best work in the first period, of six goals Great Neck scored five, making the score even at the end of the period. The troopers picked up in the succeeding periods, Hunt and McGuire doing admirable work, and Great Neck was only able to get two more goals throughout the remainder of the match. The final period was hotly contested, and it was nearly ten minutes before Douglas made the first and only goal in that quarter. The Burden brothers and Grace did well for Great Neck, but the team work was defective. The line-up and summary:

GREAT NECK.		SQUADRON A.	
J. P. Grace	2	W. S. McGuire	1
Arthur Burden	2	L. Neilson	2
I. T. Burden	3	J. H. Hunt	1
H. C. Brokaw	3	R. G. D. Douglas	2
Total	10	Total	6

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
1	A. Burden	Great Neck	2:00
2	Grace	Great Neck	2:00
3	A. Burden	Great Neck	1:15
4	Grace	Great Neck	4:45
5	Hunt	Squadron A	2:30
6	Grace	Great Neck	1:30

SECOND PERIOD.

7	Douglas	Squadron A	4:30
8	McGuire	Squadron A	7:30
9	I. Burden	Great Neck	2:00

THIRD PERIOD.

10	Neilson	Squadron A	1:00
11	Douglas	Squadron A	5:00
12	Grace	Great Neck	2:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

13	Douglas	Squadron A	9:15

Goals earned—Squadron A, 6, allowed by handicap, 1, lost by penalties, ½; net score, 9½. Great Neck 4, earned goals, 1, lost by penalties, ½, net score, 6½. Referee—H. S. Borden.

ACKRON IN PENITENTIARY.

Former Proprietor of the Tivoli Begins a Three Months' Sentence.

Charles E. Ackron, formerly proprietor of the Tivoli, in West Thirty-fifth Street, is in jail. He has been arrested many times, but in recent years has escaped punishment.

He was put in the Kings County Penitentiary yesterday afternoon to serve a three months' sentence for assaulting a lawyer who sought to serve papers on him. Ackron endeavored in vain to have the Supreme Court intervene in his behalf. He was put to work with the stone-breaking gang in Crow Hill Penitentiary.

After he gave up the Tivoli, Ackron moved to East New York, where he opened a saloon on Jamaica Avenue, opposite the National Cemetery. He was frequently in the Gates Avenue Police Court, charged with assault.

TWO HELD FOR SWINDLING.

Dr. Harris Attaches $7,000 Found in Pockets of a Prisoner.

Two men who were arrested in the Gainsborough apartment house, at 112 Riverside Drive, by detectives from the District Attorney's office after a desperate fight on Thursday afternoon, were held by Magistrate Pool in the Tombs Court yesterday and locked up in the City Prison in default of $10,000 bail each to answer the charge of swindling. Dr. John A. Harris, a broker, whose offices are at 64 Wall Street, declares he lost $12,300 through them. One of the men is variously known as Strosnider and Nosnider, but, according to the police, his real name is George Snyder. The other described himself as George Thompson of 18 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. The police declare he is Jerome McLay. According to the authorities, both men have criminal records.

Dr. Harris met Strosnider in France, and later, he says, loaned him $12,500 on what he declares fraudulent representations. Strosnider and Thompson fell into the trap prepared for them by county detectives, and went to Dr. Harris's apartments with the expectation of getting $7,300. The detectives were in waiting and the fight and arrests followed. Strosnider's pockets yielded more than $7,000, while Thompson had $302 and a faro layout. Strosnider's cash was attached in behalf of Dr. Harris.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Gold Stones and Gold Fluss Receive Lower Duties—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by T. S. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday partially sustained claims made by Albert Dorsch & Co. and others of New York. It was held that gold stones and gold fluss, articles composed in chief value of paste made to imitate aventurine, a precious stone, are dutiable at 20 per cent. ad valorem and not at 45 per cent., as assessed by the Collector of Customs. The board ruled, however, that gold fluss abfalle is not dutiable at 20 per cent., as claimed by the importers, but must stand assessment at the rate of 45 per cent.

Importers' protests sustained were by the Pacific Coast Syrup Company, Fort Townsend, Washington; G. W. Sheldon & Co., Chicago; Bruhl Brothers & Co., A. Henius, Allen & Jonassohn, Providence; W. H. Proctor & Co., Boston; American Express Company, Saks & Co., Goodfriend Brothers, Adolph Strauss & Co., New York.

The board overruled claims filed by Wakem & McLaughlin, G. W. Sheldon & Co., C. D. Stone & Co., Chicago; Bay Shore Lumber Company, Bangor, Me.; Stern Brothers, T. H. Gary & Co., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Thomas Nelson & Son, E. Reboulin, Fils & Co., Fairchild Brothers & Foster, Robert Mayer & Co., Middleton & Co., and others, New York.

A claim by Walter Wirtha of New York was partially sustained, while a protest by the Stewart Drug Company of Port Townsend, Washington, was dismissed.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

THE CASTLE BRAID COMPANY.—A judgment for $564 was obtained in the City Court yesterday against the Castle Braid Company of 552 Broadway. Emanuel W. Bloomingdale was appointed receiver for the company on Thursday, in favor of the Mutual Real Estate Company. Mr. Bloomingdale has qualified by filing his bond of $100,000.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

FRITZ REISS.—Judge Holt has appointed Edwin C. Ward receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Fritz Reiss, shoe dealer, at 70 First Avenue, and fixed his bond at $1,000.

MATTHEW H. DU BOIS.—Matthew H. Du Bois, a druggist of Blooming Grove, Orange County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,907 and no available assets.

CONSUMERS' PICKLING COMPANY.—Judge Holt has appointed Julius H. Seymour receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Consumers' Pickling Company of 105 Hudson Street and Cortland, N. Y., and fixed his bond at $1,000.

KHALIL D. SAIDAH & CO.—Judge Holt has appointed Lawrence L. Driggs receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of Khalil D. Saidah & Co., wholesale dealer in dry goods and notions at 25½ Washington Street, and fixed his bond at $500.

DAVID H. ACKERMAN.—David H. Ackerman, dealer in fancy goods, confectionery, &c., at Middletown, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $3,550 and no assets. The largest creditors are Paul Sobotker, East Orange, N. J., $1,500, and Louis Crane, New York City, $500, both for money loaned.

SIMON J. BLOOM.—Simon J. Bloom, one of the partners of the Eagle Hat Frame Company, at 21 West Third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy to have the partnership declared bankrupt. Jacob Green, the other partner, refused to join in the petition. The firm's liabilities are $1,644 and assets $1,310, consisting of stock, $300; machinery, $800, and accounts, $210.

BLUMBERG, LEVIN & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Max Blumberg and Albert Levin, who compose the firm of Blumberg, Levin & Co., manufacturers of shirtwaists at 14 Wooster Street, by the following creditors: Sol Friedman & Co., $881; Edler Company, $154, and William Isaacs, $182. It is alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments of $2,000 to certain creditors to prefer them, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $2,000. The liabilities are $10,000 and assets $2,500. Augustus H. Skillin was appointed receiver.

H. HOCHHEISER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Herman Hochheiser and Bernard Weiser, who compose the firm of H. Hochheiser & Co., manufacturers of furs at 14 East Eighth Street, by Leopold Gassner, a creditor, for $620. It is alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred merchandise and accounts, and made payments to certain creditors to prefer them. Judge Holt appointed Marshall S. Hagar receiver of the assets, which are estimated at $2,000. A judgment of $626 was obtained against the firm yesterday in the City Court.

HENRY SCHMIDT.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Henry Schmidt, liquor dealer, of 2,341 Bathgate Avenue, show liabilities of $48,678 and assets of $3,482, consisting of equity in real estate, $2,500, at the southwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; debts due, $959, and cash in bank, $23. The principal secured creditors are the Manhattan Mortgage Company, $25,000, secured by mortgages on 2,383 Washington Avenue, contracted as a partner of John J. Macdonald, which partnership is denied by the petitioner, but was adjudged so by the Supreme Court on March 13, from which the petitioner has appealed, and John J. Bell, as trustee for several creditors, $8,694.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 186 failures in the United States during the week, against 157 for the previous week and 204, 162, 138, and 145 for the corresponding weeks of 1904 to 1901. The Middle States had 58, New England 26, Southern 27, Western 39, Northwestern 22, Pacific 12, and Territories 2. Canada had 33, against 23 for the preceding week. About 86 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, June 30, the first name being that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor:

AYERS, Henry E.—Lewis A. Williams.. 17
ABRAMS, Louis—Louis Singer.. 1,147
BRUCE, Edward M.—Sarah A. Seaman.. 124
BOHNE, Conrad—James F. Moore.. 234
BREW, Anton—Union Railway Company of New York City, costs.. 124
BOWLER, George P.—The Selected Securities Company.. 1,041
COLES, Charles M., Hester B. and Henry C.—Marcus Friedlander.. 161
CAVIN, Josef—Adolf Chauvat.. 67
COLLEY, Frank A.—Mallinrodt Chemical Works.. 107
CALLETTI, Stephen—Phillipine Schutz.. 348
CAIN, Walter—Castnor Knott Dry Goods Company.. 93
COHEN, Abraham—Edward Mossbrugger.. 51
CHALMERS, Mary S.—Sherman Brown Clements Co.. 514
COOKE, William—William A. Ranney.. 216
CARLINI, Lorenzo—Union Railway Co. of New York City.. 110
CLEMONS, John L.—George Glass.. 561
DALY, James E.—Arthur H. Merritt.. 67
DICKSON, Stewart—Sherman Brown Clements Company.. 514
DUGANNE, James Winslow—Herman Buck.. 108
FESTO, Henry—Thomas F. Meagher and another.. 49
FELTMAN, George—Margaret Smyth.. 27
FELTMAN, George—Margaret Smyth.. 51
GOLDMAN, Max and Israel—Max D. Stever and another.. 161
GATES, Jesse G.—State Board of Pharmacy.. 89
HUGHES, Sarah S.—William H. Wakefield.. 271
HANNIGAN, Ned—Ellen Bergen.. 36
HAYES, Thomas—Spencer L. Higgins.. 106
HERTER, Frank W.—Andrew J. Byrne.. 329
HART, Louis—German Exchange Bank.. 1,025
HAIGHT, Charles H.—Ernst J. Fry et al.. 169
HOCHHEISER, Henry—Samuel Moore.. 626
HOUGHTALING, George—Fifth Avenue Library Society.. 60
KREISER, Samuel—Henry Blume and another.. 498
KOCH, Maria A., executrix—George V. Hartmann and another.. 32,311
KOCH, Maria A., executrix—Same.. 501
KOCH, Maria A., executrix—Same.. 35,000
KOCH, Maria A., executrix—Same.. 501
KOCH, Maria A., executrix—Same.. 2,516
KRUGER, Wilhelmina E.—David Mayer.. 145
KRUGER, William—Same.. 135
LOEB, Sophie—Meyer Loeb.. 140
LEIFER, Meyer—Isidor Kaufman and another.. 518
LEON, Harry H.—Provident Sav. Life Assurance Society of New York.. 121
LEVINE, Bessie—Int. St. Ry. Co., lessee of Met. St. Ry. Co., costs.. 221
McQUILLAN, Thaddeus—Joseph Shaffer.. 95
MALLICK, Amien—Constantine Fiskinty.. 1,420
MOORE, Wm. O.—Cambridge Society.. 105
McDONALD, Owen P.—Anton Schultheis.. 367
MOREHOUSE, Mathilda—Martin Keys, costs.. 12
MOTT, Hopper S.—Amos F. Eno, costs.. 3,058
MOTT, Alexander H.—Same.. 3,058
MOTT, Ruth Ann Wallace—Same.. 3,058
MUNNS, George Frederick, Jr.—George W. Roeser.. 182
NORDEN, Henry E.—H. Oberscheimer.. 513
OSFER, Esrael and Samuel—Fred B. McGuire.. 279
POTTER, Octave—Geo. E. Conley Co.. 431
RHOADES, John W.—Hans Hansen and another.. 34
RYDER, Ed. S.—Elmer E. Cooley, costs.. 58
STEVENSON, Hugh—Warren-Scharf Asphalt Paving Company.. 3,069
SCHALDEN, Maurice—Commercial Advertiser Association.. 135
SARGENT, Eliza—Frank A. Parsons.. 519
SPANIER, Charles—James M. Giblin.. 116
SWEENEY, James J.—Thomas Kirkpatrick.. 367
SIMPSON, William S. and Lulu P.—The Adirondack Trust Company.. 273
TALSKY, Rudolph and Morris—Alexander Bronstein.. 111
VIDAL, E. Y.—Sherman Brown Clements Company.. 514
VAN PATTEN, Frederick—Revillon Freres.. 106
WEISBERG, Jacob—Simon Silberberg.. 110
WEISER, Bernard—Samuel Moore.. 626
WOLF, William—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs.. 402
WOLFFE, William B., and another—The Selected Securities Company.. 1,041
WALLACE, Ruth Ann—Amos F. Eno, costs.. 3,058
YANKIN, Max—Simon Silverberg.. 110
YOUNG, Alexander C.—Walter O. Lee.. 216
CASTLE BRAID CO.—Mutual Real Estate Co.. 564
N. Y. CITY RY. CO.—N. Morris.. 539
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—Jeremiah Holsgrove.. 1,137
SAME—Henriette Grunewald.. 2,643
THE SPAULDING COTTON MILLS—J. W. Harna.. 724
ECLIPSE CLOTHING CO.—J. Siegel, costs.. 127
THE MAN. RY. CO.—Henry Wohler.. 1,067
THE MET. EL. CO.—Same.. 1,067
INTERURBAN ST. RY. CO.—S. B. Pinto.. 6,149
SAME—Herman W. Oppe.. 7,681
CELLULOID CO.—B. Welle, costs.. 131
NATIONAL CLOTHING MFG. CO.—M. D. Steuer.. 161
CRESCENT MERCANTILE AND Realty Co.—Joseph di Benedetto.. 209
SAME—Clarence D. W. Rogers.. 352
DAVID STEVENSON BREWING CO.—Francis J. Markham.. 2,582
THE LINTON PHARMACY—The Holbrook, Cabot & Daly Contracting Co.. 146
THE COUNTRY CLUB LAND ASSOCIATION—Frederick Lohbauer.. 1,042
DR. I. R. WILLIAMS—James King.. 334
SAME—Same.. 37

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

ALBERTI, Melene R.—B. Tonnesen, Dec. 9, 1903.. $230
DUNN, Isaac L.—C. H. Smith, Nov. 14, 1904.. 542
DEWEY, Wm. C.—T. W. Morris and others, July 27, 1904.. 635
FOLEY, John A.—G. M. Wright, June 18, 1897.. 27
GILMARTIN, Edw. F.—C. F. Wood and others, April 7, 1905.. 586
IOWA NATL. BANK OF DANVENport, Iowa—G. W. Washburn, May 5, 1905.. 180
JOHN, David—G. R. Sutherland, Oct. 7, 1904.. 255
NORDEN, Henry—H. Berscheimer, Sept. 8, 1904.. 654
NORTON, Sallie—New Amsterdam Gas Co., June 21, 1905.. 17
SPIRO, Joachim, and Adolph Hirsch—Weltzenblum, June 22, 1905.. 68
SUSSMAN, Adolph and Matilda—A. Albin, May 23, 1905.. 411
SAME—Same, April 28, 1905.. 385
SAME—Same, Sept. 26, 1904.. 275
SMITH, Therman T.—I. M. Pettet, March 2, 1905.. 356
SAME—Same, June 28, 1905.. 98
STECKEL, Morris—People, &c., July 3, 1900.. 500
TOMPKINS, Wm. H.—M. M. Winter, Oct. 27, 1892.. 6,201
OBRIG, Chas. E.—Same, Oct. 27, 1892.. 6,201
WINTER, Emile J.—Same, Oct. 27, 1892.. 6,201
SCHAPIRO, Isaac—S. Machiz, June 22, 1905.. 1,712
SAME—Same, June 22, 1905.. 1,712
SANTANGELO, Michael—I. Cohen and others, June 22, 1905.. 551
STURMAN, John N. G., Jr.—E. F. Emdon and others, June 30, 1904.. 534
SOLOMON, Julius—H. B. Goldberg and others, June 27, 1905.. 414
UNIVERSAL PNEUMATIC TRANSmission Co.—Press Pub. Co., Feb. 7, 1904.. 226
HALSTEAD, Wm. M.—Met. Realty Co., May 10, 1897.. 1,098
SAME—G. Lindenmeyer and others, April 8, 1897.. 2,027
BREGSTEIN, Nathan—I. Sanders and others, Jan. 6, 1902, vacated.. 95
KENNY, George J.—Board of Health, Sept. 12, 1904, vacated.. 284

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; D. B. Murphy, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Cowan, McClung & Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; C. M. Thomas woolens, 17 White Street; Hoffman House.
Fisk, C. M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Normandie.
Goldsmith, L. B., Huntsville, Ala.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Hecht Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. Hecht, fancy goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; E. Davidson, millinery; W. Davidson, millinery, 657 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Kochensthal, M., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Hotel Astor.
Levy, M., Marion, Ind.; fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; V. M. Levy, dress goods, silks, cloaks, suits, and waists; J. Levy, dry goods, 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.
Lion Dry Goods Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. F. Curtis, general buyer, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Mitchell, Moody, Yarton Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. D. Mitchell, hats; M. W. Deacon, flowers; Hotel Breslin.
Rosenbaum, E., Dallas, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.
Stearns, R. H., & Co., Boston, Mass.; W. S. Chandler, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Warden, E. M., Salem, Va.; piece goods; Hotel Breslin.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. S. Sullivan, cloaks, 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Saturday, July 1.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Charles F. Stone, Jr., et al., trustees, &c., vs. Ernest Weber, Jr., et al.—David L. Woodall.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Louis L. Dulberger vs. Reed Carradine—Henry Hirschberg.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Scerbo vs. Scerbo—Jacob Fromme.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Harrier vs. Martin—Sigmund Wechsler. Hartridge vs. Mayer—Job E. Hedges.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—Fischer vs. Fischer—Emil Goldmark. Townsend vs. Provident Realty Co.—Benjamin G. Paskus.

WORLD'S SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 3,437,041 bales, against 3,572,965 last week and 2,067,803 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,151,041, against 2,249,965 last week, and 1,092,803 last year, and of all kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,286,000, against 1,323,000 last week and 975,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,759,000 bales, against 1,215,000 last year; in Egypt 135,000, against 110,000 last year; in India 528,000, against 475,000 last year, and in the United States 615,000, against 268,000 last year.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the General Fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$140,429,241
Gold	66,033,396
Silver	32,308,8836
United States notes	14,160,254
Treasury notes of 1890	57,873
National banknotes	14,160,254
Total receipts this day	2,586,8884
Total receipts this month	47,950,777
Total receipts this year	543,423,859
Total expenditures this day	997,000
Total expenditures this month	35,607,000
Total expenditures this year	567,729,762
Deposits in National banks	80,300,738

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Good coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$517,579,969
Silver dollars	465,285,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,413,000
Total	$992,257,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$517,579,960
Silver certificates outstanding	465,285,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,413,000
Total	$992,257,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$36,525,486
Gold certificates	30,132,910
Silver coin and bullion	23,083,810
Silver certificates	9,285,026
United States notes	14,160,254
Other assets	29,336,176
Total in Treasury	$142,523,662
Deposits in National banks	80,300,738
Total	$222,824,400
Current liabilities	82,395,159
Available cash balance	$140,429,241

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62½
Oats, mixed	.36@.36½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	10.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.55
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾@.07¾
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.20¾

CHICAGO, June 30.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.15; No. 3, $1@$1.10; No. 2 red, $1.05; No. 2 corn, 56¼c; No. 2 yellow, 56¼@56½c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 2 white, 33¾@34c; No. 3 white, 32¼@32½c; No. 2 rye, 79@90c; good feeding barley, 42@44c; fair to choice malting, 47@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3.25@$3.30; mess pork, per bbl, $12.60@$12.65; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@$7.27½; short ribs sides, (loose,) $7.70@$7.80; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.75@$7.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $12.25@$13.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red closed $1.08 elevator and $1.09¼ free on board afloat, both nominal; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.23⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.13 free on board afloat. Exporters bought three loads old Manitoba, private terms, for Liverpool.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	98	96¾	98⅝	97¼
September	94	92¼	93¾	92⅝
December	93¼	91½	93½	91⅞
Corn—				
July	..	..	61¼	61
September	..	..	61	61½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
Wheat—				
July	94	91¾	93⅝	92¼
September	90¼	88¼	89¾	88½
December	89 15-16	87⅞	89¼	87¾
Corn—				
July	56	55¼	56	55⅝
September	54 13-16	54¼	54⅝	54⅛
December	51⅞	50¾	51¼	51
Oats—				
July	32¾	32⅛	32⅜	32½
September	31¼	31¼	31⅜	31⅝
December	32⅝	31⅞	32¼	31⅞
Lard—				
July	$7.27	$7.25	$7.27	$7.27
September	7.47	7.45	7.47	7.45
Ribs—				
July	7.75	7.67	7.70	7.75
September	7.97	7.92	7.95	7.92
Pork—				
July	12.67	12.60	12.62	12.67
September	13.00	12.95	12.95	13.00

COTTON—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
June	....	....	....	9.20
July	9.73	9.33	9.65@9.67	9.26
August	9.70	9.38	9.68@9.69	9.32
September	9.74	9.49	9.73@9.74	9.40
October	9.80	9.51	9.78@9.79	9.46
November	9.81	9.60	9.92@9.84	9.50
December	9.89	9.62	9.87@9.89	9.56
January	9.91	9.64	9.90@9.91	9.58
February	9.82	9.73	9.92@9.84	9.60
March	9.96	9.68	9.94@9.96	9.63
April	....	....	9.96@9.98	9.63
May	10.00	9.72	9.98@10.00	9.64

LIVERPOOL, June 30.—Spot Cotton—Fair business doing; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 9,000 bales. Receipts, 4,000 bales, all American; middling-upland, 5.34d. Futures opened steady, 3@4 points lower. Closed steady, net 4@5 points higher. July, July and August, August and September, September and October, October and November, November and December, December and January, and January and February, 5.21d; February and March, 5.22d; March and April and April and May, 5.23d; May and June, 5.24d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths irregular.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
June	....	....	....@....	6.35
July	....	....	6.35@6.40	6.35
August	....	....	6.40@6.45	6.40
September	6.55	6.55	6.55@6.60	6.55
October	....	....	6.60@6.65	6.60
November	....	....	6.70@6.75	6.70
December	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90	6.80
January	....	....	6.90@6.95	6.85
February	....	....	6.95@7.00	6.90
March	....	....	7.00@7.05	7.00
April	....	....	7.05@7.10	7.05
May	7.10	7.10	7.10@7.15	7.10

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINN. & OMAHA—			
Month May	$888,973	$795,037	$890,422
From July 1	10,936,050	10,586,591	4,000,932
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	280	261	251
3d week June	40,305	32,779	34,904
From July 1	1,831,119	1,788,932	1,665,157
INTERNATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
3d week June	132,505	130,345	.....
From July 1	5,914,783	5,886,466	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,683	1,577	1,577
3d week June	226,681	217,133	.....
From July 1	6,261,569	6,310,749	.....
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
3d week June	15,005	9,219	7,949
From July 1	808,502	723,554	589,888
CANADIAN NORTHERN for May—			
Mileage	1,876	1,350	.....
Gross earnings	349,400	276,100	240,600
Expenses	248,800	201,900	188,100
Net earnings	100,600	74,200	52,500
Gross, 11 mos	3,482,900	2,827,200	2,040,150
Expenses	2,356,700	1,901,700	1,358,440
Net, 11 months	1,126,200	917,500	681,710
ERIE for May—			
Gross earnings	4,136,108	3,869,030	4,264,190
Exp. and taxes	2,815,894	2,385,889	2,456,086
Net earnings	1,319,213	1,583,191	1,808,104
Gross, 11 mos	41,396,864	41,108,529	41,436,484
Exp. and taxes	30,504,933	30,461,330	27,455,383
Net, 11 months	10,891,930	10,627,199	13,981,101
NEW YORK, SUSQ. & WESTERN for May—			
Gross earnings	246,663	249,673	283,440
Exp. and taxes	159,091	119,638	113,497
Net earnings	86,571	130,035	169,949
Gross, 11 mos	2,485,709	2,398,230	2,377,990
Exp. and taxes	1,617,677	1,439,513	1,357,271
Net, 11 months	868,030	959,767	1,020,703
SOUTHERN RAILWAY for May—			
Mileage	7,202	7,191	7,190
Gross	3,850,973	3,532,130	3,448,780
Exp. and taxes	3,043,458	2,865,467	2,644,537
Net	807,517	666,663	804,243
11 mos. gross	44,816,036	41,659,932	39,025,537
Exp. and taxes	32,143,735	30,465,121	28,522,048
11 mos. net	12,172,301	11,194,811	10,503,489
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for May—			
Mileage	309	309	309
Gross	277,976	254,526	250,491
Exp. and taxes	234,089	209,518	184,234
Net	43,287	45,008	66,257
11 mos. gross	3,030,362	2,528,559	2,500,359
Exp. and taxes	2,478,440	2,254,403	1,866,023
11 mos. net	557,922	584,156	633,736
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for May—			
Mileage	336	334	330
Gross	643,350	610,511	610,322
Exp. and taxes	488,250	456,870	468,754
Net	155,100	153,641	141,568
11 mos. gross	6,736,912	6,194,858	5,562,305
Exp. and taxes	5,156,241	4,732,904	4,183,882
11 mos. net	1,580,671	1,461,891	1,378,423
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for May—			
Mileage	395	395	395
Gross	137,476	129,544	131,805
Exp. and taxes	111,104	106,739	106,160
Net	26,372	22,815	25,645
11 mos. gross	1,570,791	1,559,393	1,494,723
Exp. and taxes	1,207,799	1,167,230	1,118,210
11 mos. net	362,392	392,163	376,513

ANODYNE, AT LONG ODDS, WON THE PANSY STAKE

Filly Cleverly Beat Post Favorite Hooray on the Stretch.

FOUR FAVORITES DEFEATED

Handzarra, at 30 to 1, Was the Longest Chance Winner of the Day at the Sheepshead Bay Track.

Good horses won all the races at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, but the fact that the winners were good horses seemed to have been overlooked in several instances by the betting crowd. Losers later talked of form, and indulged in criticism of results, but, in spite of the fact that four post favorites were beaten, the best horses seemed to have won in each of the six races, these including the 30 to 1 chance Handzarra and the 8 to 1 chance Arabo.

The card had but one stake fixture on it, this being the race for the Pansy, at six furlongs, selling, for two-year-olds, over the grass course. Seven horses ran, with Hooray the post favorite and Mary F. a strong second choice. The start was made with the third choice in the betting, Capias, first away, Capias lasting in front for only a few strides, however, and then giving way to Hooray, which went on and made the running to the stretch turn, with Capias second and Leonard Joe Hayman and Mary F. alternating third and fourth to that point.

Coming to the last turn Capias made a move after Hooray, while Mary F. dropped back and out of the race, the contest when the horses entered the straight for the run home seeming to be between Hooray and Capias. Anodyne, which had closed on the turn, made her effort just as the field straightened out for the run to the winning post, and, in spite of early interference, was at the heels of the leaders at the last furlong pole. There the backers of Hooray and Capias were just beginning to shout in exultance, when Anodyne went up with a rush, and, actually running over the leaders at the finish, won rather cleverly by two lengths, while Capias and Hooray fought out for the place, which Hooray got by a scant half length.

Next in importance to the Pansy was the mile-and-a-half handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, in which Blandy, the Withers winner, was opposed to Von Tromp, a Lawrence Realization entry, which got his trial for that stake and was beaten badly enough to practically settle any doubt that his stable may have had about starting him. Blandy was so well backed that he went to the post at odds on, with Von Tromp the next choice. In the race Bellatrix went out with the track and lasted in front for nearly a mile and a quarter, Blandy, second at that point, then taking command and galloping on in front to the winning post, which he reached well in hand, two lengths before Bellatrix.

The longest chance winner of the day turned up in the fifth race, a six-furlongs allowance event, for three-year-olds, in which Rose of Dawn was sent to the post a hot favorite at odds on. Handzarra, which was at 30 to 1 in the post betting, broke in front, and went on there attended by the maiden filly Idle Dream, the two running lapped to the turn into the stretch, where Idle Dream stopped and fell back. Handzarra went on in the lead and lasted just long enough to win, ridden out, by a half length from Broadcloth.

Summary:

FIRST RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, maiden jockeys, selling, one mile

	S	¼	F.
Arabo, 105, Burton, 8-1, 3-1	12	5	1h
Chimney Sweep, 101, Hoffman, 3-1, 6-5	2	1	2½
Masaniello, 91, Moore, 7-2, 3-5	3	2	2h
Whorler, 105, E. Pope, 4-1, 5-5	7	3	4
Novena, 96, White, 25-1, 10-1	10	6	5
Rubric, 95, Scholl, 15-1, 6-1	8	7	6
Consideration, 102, Hogan, 8-1, 3-1	4	8	7
Arsenal, 101, F. Johnson, 7-1, 5-2	1	9	8
Sinecure, 97, Ogilvie, 100-1, 30-1	3	8	9
Fifty Rocks, 104, J. Taylor, 100-1, 30-1	4	11	10
Fort Arthur, 97, Henning, 40-1, 15-1	15	12	11
Lipton, 95, Reardon, 100-1, 25-1	5	13	12
Mettle, 95, Hueston, 50-1, 20-1	11	13	13

Time—1:41. Start good, won driving, place same. Winner, ch. h., 3 years, by Nomad-Charm. Owner, T. D. Sullivan. Trainer, A. Zimmer.

SECOND RACE—For fillies two years old, selling, last five and a half furlongs of the Futurity course

	S	¼	F.
Ala Russell, 107, Burns, 7-5, 7-10	1	1	1
Flaviana, 99, Crimmins, 12-1, 5-1	3	6	2h
Listless, 109, Nicol, 15-1, 6-1	5	2	3
Evening, 106, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	6	4	4
Enith James, 94, Diggins, 50-1, 20-1	7	7	5
Miss Point, 100, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	8	5	6
Tickle, 99, Miller, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	7
Mary Morris, 96, J. F. Walsh, 100-1, 40-1	8	8	8
Chancellite, 104, Baird, 30-1, 10-1	9	9	9
Alma Abbott, 103, D. O'Connor, 300-1, 100-1	10	10	10
Cat's Eye, 96, Scholl, 50-1, 20-1	11	11	11
Cassandra, 94, Myers, 15-1, 6-1	12	12	12
In Line, 95, Sperling, 7-1, 3-2	13	13	13
Cousin Kate, 104, Macey, 100-1, 40-1	14	14	14
Poetry, 95, Ashworth, 30-1, 10-1	15	15	15
Queen Florentine, 99, J. Kelly, 50-1, 20-1	16	16	16
Auralaw, 95, Meriarty, 200-1, 50-1	17	17	17
Victory Belle, 94, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1	17	18	18

Time—1:04 4/5. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Russell-Aala Lala. Owner, J. E. Church. Trainer, F. M. Taylor.

THIRD RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, one mile and a half

	S	¼	F.
Blandy, 115, Odom, even, 1-3	4	1	1h
Bellatrix, 99, Miller, 15-1, 5-1	1	2	2½
Voladay, 105, E. Smith, 15-1, 5-1	5	3	3h
Von Tromp, 111, Nicol, 13-5, 7-10	3	4	4
Cedarstrome, 96, Baird, 12-1, 4-1	2	5	5
Uncle Charley, 107, O'Neil, 5-1, 8-5	6	6	6

Time—2:35 2-5. Start bad. Won easily, place driving. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Hastings-Belinda. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FOURTH RACE—The Pansy, for two-year-olds, selling, six furlongs on turf.

	S	¼	F.
Anodyne, 95, Baird, 7-1, 3-2	5	3	1½
Hooray, 95, Diggins, 8-5, 3-5	3	1	2½
Capias, 103, Nicol, 3-1, 8-5	1	2	3h
Mary F., 99, Miller, 11-5, 7-10	6	4	4
Remington, 95, Sperling, 25-1, 10-1	2	6	5
L. J. Heyman, 96, J. F. Walsh, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	6
Lisher, 97, Aubuchon, 15-1, 5-1	7	7	7

Time—1:14. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Henry of Navarre-Annie Lyle. Owner and trainer, W. H. Snyder.

FIFTH RACE—For three-year-olds, six furlongs, main course.

	S	¼	F.
Handzarra, 111, Burns, 30-1, 10-1	2	1	1h
Broadcloth, 121, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	4	3	2½
Kurtzmann, 116, Nicol, 3-1, 3-1	5	2	3h
Rose of Dawn, 111, Shaw, 6-5, 2-5	8	5	4
Chrysolite, 113, A. W. Booker, 100-1, 30-1	3	4	5
Hurst, 113, Bullman, 4-1, 2-1	6	6	6
St. Bellane, 114, Feilfern, 7-1, 5-2	7	7	7
Idle Dream, 111, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1	1	8	8
Toulouse, 111, Smithson, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	9

Time—1:11 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Handicap-Estella. Owner and trainer, F. B. Van Mater.

SIXTH RACE—For three-year-olds and upward, one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

	S	¼	F.
Dirah Scad, 110, O'Neil, 4-1, 2-1	2	1	1h
Sailor Boy, 99, O'Connor, 20-1, 8-1	3	2	2h
Jedwin Lynch, 102, Moriarty, 3-1, even	5	3	3h
Liberia, 96, J. J. Walsh, 20-1, 8-1	10	4	4
Thistle Heather, 96, Baird, 4-1, 2-1	8	4	5
Bouvier, 106, J. Burns, 60-1, 20-1	6	7	6
St. Beggs, 104, Sperling, 50-1, 20-1	7	12	7
Lemuthan, 92, Aubuchon, 12-1, 5-1	12	15	8
Shakespeare, 110, Malonee, 100-1, 40-1	11	10	9
Vigor, 95, Miller, 8-1, 3-1	9	12	10
Hano, 114, Lyne, 7-5, 2-5	1	8	11
Sir Albert, 107, Nicol, 3-1, 3-1	4	11	12
Outcome, 100, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	4	9	13

Time—1:48 2-5. Start good. Won driving, place same. Winner ch. f., 4 years, by King Echo-Two Hearts. Owner and trainer, E. L. Graves

Races Decided on Time Allowance.

Chairman Cheiberg of the Regatta Committee of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club announces that the measurements received of boats which competed in the annual regatta of the club reverses the order at the finish of two classes. In the yawl class an allowance of 10 minutes and 30 seconds in eleven miles gives George Mathews's Escape the victory over H. M. Raborg's Memory, although she measures below the minimum of the class for 34 footers. In the 27-foot sloop class F. S. Page's Snapper, which finished fourth, gets the race. She rates 22.15, which admits her to the class by a narrow margin.

BELDAME IS TOP WEIGHT.

Impost for the Long Island Handicap to be Run at Sheepshead Bay.

The weights for the Long Island Handicap, at one mile and a furlong, for three-year-olds and upward, the last race of the Coney Island Jockey Club's serial handicaps, have been announced by Handicapper Vosburgh, with Beldame at the head of the list, with 135 pounds. The handicap in full is as follows:

Beldame	135	Tyron	102
Delhi	132	Kurtzman	100
McChesney	127	Wilful	100
Sysonby	127	Israelite	100
Hamburg Belle	126	Dandelion	99
Oiseau	122	Goldsmith	98
First Mason	122	Jason	98
Roseben	120	Merry Lark	97
Waterlight	119	Bedouin	97
Proper	118	Pasadena	97
English Lad	117	Race King	97
Colonial Girl	117	Spring	96
Lord of the Vale	115	Candida	97
Bad News	114	Scotch Irish	97
Glorifier	114	Dutch Barbara	96
Lonsdale	114	Leonidas	95
Dainty	113	Little Em	95
Dolly Sapmaker	113	Gamara	95
Burleigh	112	Lady Uncas	95
Oxford	112	Oliver Cromwell	95
Hero	112	Harangue	95
Jacquin	112	Florentine	95
Alan a Dale	110	Winsome Winnie	95
Martinet	110	Eank	95
Dreamer	110	Marmee	95
Wild Mint	110	Flanders	94
Igniter	110	Belle Strome	93
Major Daingerfield	110	Icta	92
Woodsaw	109	Chrysitis	92
Knight Errant	108	Chieftain	90
Ormonde's Right	106	Ancestor	90
Broadcloth	105	Ranger	90
Ascension	107	Cedarstrome	90
Grazialo	107	Lady Prudence	90
Outcome	107	Don Royal	90
Pioneer	106	Sparkling Star	90
Sandria	105	Knight of Pearl	90
Memories	105	Incantation	90
Telescope	105	Dr. Swartz	90
Rose of Dawn	105	Graceful	90
The Cricket	104	Adios	90
James F.	104	Palm Bearer	89
Lugarlon	103	Gallowses	87
Coy Maid	102	Amberjack	86
Ostrich	102	Katie Caffrey	86
Mabel Richardson	102		

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, handicap, for four-year-olds and upward over the full steeplechase course; about two and one-half miles through the field.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Pure Pepper	138	Judge Fulton 131
Bacchanal	138	Pious 131
Grandpa	138	Sandhurst 147
Duke of Connaught	138	Phantom 137
Pagan Eey	138	

SECOND RACE.—High-weight handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs on the main course.

Roseben	120	Regal	110
Ivan the Terrible	128	Druid	105
Old England	116	Jerry, Co	100
Pasadena	115	Graceful	98
Flitting	114	Knight of Weston	98
Merry Lark	111	Diamond Flush	96
Astrata	112	Lady Prudence	93
Zeala	111	Don Royal	92
Prince Hamburg	110		

THIRD RACE.—The Spring Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; last six furlongs of the Futurity course.

George C. Bennett	128	Bill Phillips	114
Security	128	Oriris	114
Voorhees	122	Vagabond	111
Gary	117		

FOURTH RACE.—The Commonwealth Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter on the main course.

Orr Wells	124	Alic	105
Proper	114	Tradition	104
Sysonby	111	Mr. Beaucaire	102
Broomstick	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances, last five and one-half furlongs of the Futurity course.

The Poet	112	*Cinchona	102
Bob Edgren	112	*Gentian	100
Ladsorian	112	Ambition	99
St. Estephe	109	Merry Go Round	99
Lionheart	109	*Jolly Dixon	98
Deuxtemps	108	*Lord of the Forest	97
Merrick	105	*Holloway	97
Abe Meyer	104	*There Now	97
Little Ben	104	*Pepper Pod	94

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a furlong on the turf course.

Memories	100	*Possession	101
The Southerner	106	*Garsman	100
Onatas	106	*Gamara	98
Major Daingerfield	105	Brigand	96
Incubator	105	*Observer	95
Action	104	Ken	87
Miss Rillie	104		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Lisonjero Trots Fast at Saugus.

SAUGUS, Mass., June 30.—All three favorites won to-day at the Saugus race course, and two in straight heats. Lisonjero, in the free-for-all, showed great speed, his time for the second heat being 2:13¼, which was only three-quarters of a second slower than the track trotting record. Summaries:

2:22 Class.—Pacing; purse, $500.

Arguenot, b. m., (Cox)			1 1 1
Judex, b. g., (W. Smith)			3 3 2
Fitzsherlin, blk. m., (Garner)			4 5 3
Nettie Bell, br. m., (Kinney)			8 4 4
General Mac, ch. h., (Acker)			2 2dis
Frank Logan, b. g., (Evens)			5 6dis
Goldie Dillard, ch. m., (Hayden)			6 dis
Iris Red, ch. m., (Brusie)			7 dis
Maude Adams, blk. m., (Titer)			9 dis

Time—2:17¼, 2:15¼, 2:13¾.

2:17 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Totara, b. m., (Titer)			1 1 1
Lillian S., b. m., (Merryfield)			2 2 4
Dupuytren, b. h., (Trout)			3 3 2
General Kuser, blk. g., (Gray)			4 4 3

Time—2:17½, 2:16¾, 2:18½.

Free-for-All.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Lisonjero, b. g., (Howard)			2 1 1 1
Gracie Keller, b. m., (Cox)			1 2 2 2
Sonata, b. m., (Kinney)			3 dis

Time—2:15¾, 2:14¾, 2:13¾, 2:15.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The filly Anodyne, owned by W. H. Snyder and entered to sell for $1,500 in the Pansy Stakes, which she won at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday, was bid up to $3,750 by Albert Simons, and was retained by her owner for $3,755, the bid-up making the race cost the Snyder stable a little more than the value of the stakes.

Jockeys Crimmins and Smithson were suspended for the remainder of the Coney Island Jockey Club's June meeting yesterday for misbehavior at the post, Crimmins for his eagerness to get away with Flaviany, and Smithson for his ride on Torchello.

For the interference which was caused by Arabo in the opening race at Sheepshead Bay yesterday complaint of foul riding was entered by the jockey who rode Chimney Sweep, the boy, Hohman, alleging that Arabo had jostled him at the finish. The jostling was plain to spectators, but in consideration of the fact that Arabo was the best horse, and the bumping was done when three tired horses were finishing, all ridden by inexperienced riders the Stewards dismissed the complaint. The action met with the hearty approval of Congressman T. D. Sullivan, owner of Arabo, who was a witness of the race in his last appearance on the race track prior to his departure for Europe.

Rose of Dawn, the odds on favorite for the fifth race at Sheepshead yesterday, practically was beaten by the happenings at the start, when, breaking badly, she swerved across the track and came in collision with St. Bellane, both horses then being knocked back and out of the race.

BROKAW AUTO WILL RACE.

Fletcher Enters His Fast Car for Morris Park Contests.

W. Gould Brokaw, who was so prominent last season in the big automobile track meets, has entered his sixty-horse power Renault car for the Morris Park races next week Monday and Tuesday. This will be Mr. Brokaw's first appearance of the season as a competitor. Ernest Parrott will drive for Mr. Brokaw this year. His chauffeur last year, Bernin, is now in France, and drove one of the competing French cars in the eliminatory trials. Mr. Brokaw's car is the same that competed in the Vanderbilt Cup race last October.

Henry W. Fletcher is another of the late entries for the two-day meet at Morris Park. He will drive the same eighty-horse power De Dietrich car with which he won the fifty and one hundred mile races at Ormond last Winter, and which he drove in Cuba when he made the world's mile road record of 0:45. With Fletcher, Webb Jay, Chevrolet, Sartori, and Walter Chrystie, with his new 120-horse power car, the biggest gathering of fast automobile racers will be seen together of the season. Chevrolet now leads in the National championship record, having 16 points to his credit against 4 for Oldfield.

NEW RULES FOR TROTTING.

Empire City Matinees Cause Important Changes to be Made.

The keen racing for the cups offered by the New York Road Drivers' Association at the matinées held at the Empire City track has made it necessary for the committee in charge to formulate several new rules. One of the most important is that the horses entered and raced must be owned and driven by a member of the association. This rule will be strictly observed at the next matinée, to be held next Tuesday, July 4. The most important of the other new rulings are as follows:

After a horse is withdrawn from a meeting, or his entry canceled, he will not be placed again unless the Secretary is notified in writing on or before the date of the previous matinée, in order that he may be properly placed by the Classification Committee. The same will apply to new entries.

When horses are tied for second or third position, the ribbon will be given to the horse finishing in the best position in the fastest heat of that race.

WADDELL HELPS TEAM TO BEAT NEW YORK

Substituted for Plank When Hitting Became Lively.

CHAMPIONS PLAY POORLY

McGraw's Men Make Almost Twice as Many Hits as Brooklyn, but Are Defeated.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Philadelphia, 7; New York, 4.
Boston, 2; Washington, 1.
Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 0.

National League.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 3.
Pittsburg, 3; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	7	6	3	5	6	36	.632
Chicago	5	..	3	6	4	5	6	7	35	.625
Philadelphia	5	3	..	4	5	6	6	5	34	.596
Detroit	4	5	2	..	2	6	6	6	29	.492
Boston	2	1	2	2	..	2	3	5	23	.472
New York	0	2	1	4	7	..	6	5	25	.426
Washington	1	1	1	2	4	1	..	2	22	.379
St. Louis	4	3	1	2	4	2	1	..	22	.379
Games lost	21	21	23	30	28	31	36	36		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	4	5	5	4	5	15	9	47	.712
Philadelphia	1	..	2	4	4	5	10	13	39	.619
Pittsburg	3	6	..	5	7	12	2	5	40	.606
Chicago	3	3	5	..	6	8	6	6	37	.569
Cincinnati	3	4	4	8	..	5	4	6	34	.540
St. Louis	3	2	3	3	5	..	4	5	25	.385
Boston	2	2	4	2	3	..	4	19	297
Brooklyn	4	3	3	1	2	4	..	18	273
Games lost	19	24	26	28	29	40	45	48		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York, (2 games.)
Washington at Boston.
Chicago at St. Louis, (2 games.)
Detroit at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Boston at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Cincinnati at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Quakers Hit Hard and Safe and Beat New York by 7 to 4.

In a game abounding in good, hard batting from start to finish, with a fielding and a batting error thrown in now and then, the Philadelphia Athletics turned the tables on the Greater New Yorks yesterday, winning by a score of 7 to 4. Although out-batted in the total number of hits the visitors were justly entitled to the victory, earning 4 runs to the locals' 2. With all this advantage, however, the Quakers had quite a scare in the ninth inning of the New Yorks, the result of the first two men at the bat, McGuire and Powell, hitting safely. The New Yorks were compelled to make three runs to tie the score, but Manager Mack decided to take no chances. He recalled Plank from the pitcher's box and substituted "Rube" Waddell, whom he intended should make his first appearance against Chesbro in one of the games of the double-header today. The tall and successful left-hander had been practicing in the lower part of the field for such an event, and when he faced the New York batsmen it was plainly to be seen that he was excellent form.

"Pat" Dougherty, the first man up, struck out. Keeler had made one hit off Plank, but this time he knocked a high bounding ball in front of the plate, and was easily thrown out by Schreck to Davis. But one more man remained, Conroy, and he followed in the footsteps of Dougherty and struck out, leaving Fallon, the Manhattan College outfielder, who was running for McGuire, at second base, and Kleinow, who was running for Powell, at first base.

Although Hogg was hit only sparingly in the five innings he officiated, Powell was put in his place in the sixth inning, and besides being wild was batted freely, particularly in the eighth and ninth innings, when a three-base hit and five singles resulted in four runs, three of which were earned. As a partial offset to this Powell made a tremendous hit in the seventh inning, the ball going over the fence at left field, the second time that this feat has been accomplished this year.

The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	1	2	1	2	0	0
Hoffman, cf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Davis, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0		
Cross, 3b.	1	2	3	0	1		
Seybold, rf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	2	5	0		
Knight, ss.	0	0	2	4	5		
Schreck, c.	0	2	3	5	0		
Plank, p.	0	1	3	0	0		
Waddell, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	7	13	27	16	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dougherty, lf.	0	0	2	1	0		
Keeler, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Conroy, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Williams, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0		
Chase, 1b.	0	1	9	1	0		
Elberfeld, ss.	1	3	0	5	0		
Fultz, cf.	0	0	4	0	0		
McGuire, c.	1	3	5	2	1		
Hogg, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
*Yeager	0	1	0	0	0		
Powell, p.	1	2	0	0	0		
†Fallon	0	0	0	0	0		
‡Kleinow	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	13	27	14	2		

*Batted for Hogg in fifth inning. †Run for McGuire in ninth inning. ‡Run for Powell in ninth inning.

Philadelphia ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 2—7
New York ..... 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 1 0—4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 3; off Powell, 1; off Plank, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Plank, 1; by Waddell, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 9. Home run—Powell. Three-base hits—Williams, McGuire, Hoffman, Hartsel. Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Yeager. Hits—Off Hogg, 5 in five innings; off Powell, 8 in four innings; off Plank, 13 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Hoffman, Murphy. Stolen bases—Fultz, Hoffman, 2; Davis. Double play—Murphy and Davis. Wild pitch—Powell. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connors and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—2,500.

BOSTON, 2; WASHINGTON, 1.

BOSTON, June 30.—Boston won to-day from Washington on Wolfe's wildness in the first inning and Washington's errors. Aside from Wolfe's one bad inning the pitching of both boxmen was good. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Parent, ss.	1	1	2	3	2		
Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
C. Stahl, cf.	0	1	0	1	0		
G'shaw, 1b.	0	1	12	2	0		
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	4	4	0		
Criger, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
Young, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	2	3	27	12	4		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b.	0	0	0	1	2		
Jones, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
J. Stahl, 1b.	0	1	4	0	0		
Knoll, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Hlasman, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Bahb, ss.	2	1	1	6	1		
Mitchell, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0		
Bergen, c.	0	1	6	1	0		
McIntyre, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	1	5	24	6	3		

Boston ..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 —2
Washington ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hits—Parent, Burkett, (2,) Mullen. Stolen base—Jones. First base on balls—Off Wolfe, 2. Struck out—By Young, 7; by Wolfe, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance—5,000.

CLEVELAND, 2; DETROIT, 0.

CLEVELAND, June 30.—Cleveland beat Detroit to-day, the score being 2 to 0. Hess held the visitors down to three scattered hits. Kitson was effective with men on bases except in the fifth inning, when Flick's triple and Lajoie's single scored two runs. The work of Bay, Cooley, and Jackson in the outfield was brilliant.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Bay, cf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Flick, rf.	1	1	3	2	0		
Lajoie, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		
Bradley, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Turner, ss.	0	0	2	0	0		
Stovall, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0		
Buelow, c.	0	1	3	1	0		
Hess, p.	0	2	1	2	0		
Total	2	6	27	12	0		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	2	2	1		
Cooley, cf.	0	1	6	0	0		
McInt'e, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Cr'ford, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	1	2	1		
Schaefer, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Hick'n, rf.	0	2	2	0	1		
Doran, c.	0	0	3	1	0		
Kitson, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	0	3	24	8	3		

Cleveland ..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 —2
Detroit ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

First base by errors—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Hess, (2,) Cooley. Three-base hit—Flick. Stolen bases—Flick, (2,) Bradley, Jackson. Double play—Lajoie, Stovall, and Turner. First base on balls—Off Hess, 2; off Kitson, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 3. Struck out—By Hess, 4; by Kitson, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—2,518.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Beats Champions by a Batting Rally and Poor Throwing.

The champions of the National League had an off day in the field yesterday, and the result was that one disastrous inning cost them the game to the Brooklyns by a score of 6 to 5. The New Yorks made nearly two hits to the Brooklyns one, but these were offset by the excellent fielding of Hanlon's men and the wild throws of Ames and Bowerman.

After three innings had been played all indications pointed to another easy victory for the champions, as they had batted McIntyre hard and had scored four runs to nothing. In the fifth inning, however, a great change in the appearance of things took place, the Brooklyns scoring five runs. Dobbs started off with a safe hit past Devlin, and Hall advanced him by a neat bunt. Bowerman threw the ball so badly to first that Dobbs reached third. Ames sent Lumley to his base on four bad balls. With the bases filled, the Brooklyn "rooters" became excited, and when Batch hit a sharp ball past short stop, scoring both Dobbs and Hall, shouts were heard all over the field. Lumley was forced out at third on Malay's hit to Devlin. Badd bunted to Ames, but his wild throw to first allowed Batch and Malay to cross the plate. These runs tied the score. On Mitchell's out Babb tallied, making a total of 5 runs for the inning. With another run in the sixth inning on Babb's bunt and Devlin's poor throw to first the Brooklyn's total was brought up to 6 runs.

McIntyre steadied down after the third inning, and the few New York hits were made scatteringly. The champions were able to add another run, which came in the eighth inning. "Sammy" Strang hit to deep left field for three bases and on Bowerman's fly to left field the former Brooklyn player scored. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Donlin, cf.	1	2	1	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	1	5	1	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	5	3	1		
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	1	1	2		
Strang, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Bo'man, c.	0	2	8	4	1		
Ames, p.	0	2	0	1	1		
Total	5	12	24	11	5		

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	3	3	0	0		
Hall, lf.	1	0

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second class matter

OFFICES- NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
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For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1 to per month.

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THE CZAR AND HIS PEOPLE.

It is curious to read the words of the Czar, spoken on the 19th of June, to the delegation from the Zemstvos and in the lurid light of the riots at Odessa and at Lodz and the successful mutiny on his most powerful battleship. He then said:

I am firmly convinced that Russia will emerge strengthened from the trials she is undergoing, and that there will be established soon, as formerly, a union between the Czar and all Russia, a communion between myself and the men of Russian soil. This union and communion must serve as a basis for the order of things, stand for the original principles of Russia. I have faith in your sincere desire to help me in the task.

These weighty words were in reply, especially to Prince SERGIUS TROUBETZKOI of Moscow University, who denounced the bureaucracy and thus appealed to the Czar:

Cease to give heed to their intrigues; summon the people's elect; listen to them; therein lies our only hope of escape from civil war and a shameful peace. You alone can unite Russia again.

The first impulse, in comparing the utterances of the Czar, emphasized by those addressed to him, with the actual situation, is to infer that his utterances were futile, that they came too late, that they have not been acted on promptly, and that events have got beyond control through any concessions the autocrat can make. That inference seems to us hasty. On the contrary, the course of recent events makes more clear than before the supreme necessity for the Czar of enlisting the aid of his people in saving the empire from practical anarchy. In the first place, it is plain that at present the disturbances in Russia, wild as they are and occurring over a wide area, are not in form and effect, or even in intent, a revolution. There is no avowed purpose, and no action showing a secret purpose, to overthrow the autocracy and substitute any other mode of government in its place. There is no unity, there is scarcely any essential similarity, in the outbreaks. There is no leader or set of leaders. The classes engaged in violence are not the same and they have no marked common interests or motives. In some districts there are peasants, in others small tradesmen and factory hands, in Poland there are all sorts, and the disturbances are in part racial and political.

But there are three facts underlying the situation which do give a certain unity to it. One is that the half-emancipated serfs—they are still tied to the soil, through the institution of the mir and must pay taxes there, however far they may roam in search of a livelihood—are very poor and becoming poorer; the second is that the crowds whom poverty has driven to the towns and industrial centres are now suffering acutely from depressed trade and the lack of work; the third, and this is the most significant, is that on the land or in the towns these people, and their superiors and employers as well, have for years been cheated, robbed, oppressed by the corrupt bureaucracy. The members of the bureaucracy surround the Czar and have until recently deceived him as to the condition of his people and as to their own responsibility for that condition. His only hope now is to get rid of these dishonest and greedy advisers and to secure, if he can, the aid and counsel of representatives of his subjects. In some way, we are confident, the solution will ultimately be worked out. It is idle, so far as any one now can see, to speculate on the fall of the autocracy, since there is nothing, and is not likely to be anything, to replace it. But it is imperative, and it is possible, for the autocrat to obtain better knowledge and gradually to change for the better the terrible conditions now prevailing. And it is to the interest of all Europe—of all the world, indeed—that this shall be brought about.

MR. ROCKEFELLER'S LATEST BENEFICENCE.

The gift by Mr. ROCKEFELLER of $10,000,000 as a trust fund to the General Education Board for the promotion of higher education throughout the country is not less noteworthy for the judgment and care with which it is directed than for its extreme generosity, the latter being enhanced by the intimation that still further and larger gifts are to be expected.

It is several years since Mr. ROCKEFELLER intrusted to the General Education Board, of which Mr. ROBERT C. OGDEN is the President, and, in a sense that in no wise derogates from the labors of his associates, the guiding spirit, a million of dollars for the promotion of education in the Southern States. The experience he has had as to the intelligence, fidelity, and efficiency with which this trust has been discharged undoubtedly determined the larger gift to be cared for and its income distributed by the same organization, on which his own immediate advisers in the matter of benevolent investments have taken their places. We shall not say that no agency of equal competency and trustworthiness could have been selected, but certainly no other of greater fitness could have been found. The General Education Board will devote to the objects of this later and larger fund the same thoroughness of system, the same enlightened discrimination, and the same impartiality it has shown in the excellent work it has done with the earlier gift.

The peculiarity of this latest beneficence on the part of Mr. ROCKEFELLER is that it is practically within the discretion of experts as to its distribution, the purpose alone of the benefactor being clearly and very sensibly defined. This arrangement is unquestionably due to the businesslike manner in which Mr. ROCKEFELLER proceeds in such matters. He does not act on impulse. He has precise ideas of what he expects to accomplish. He makes through trained agents a searching examination of the field he proposes to enter, of the instrumentalities available for the work he has in mind, of the organization existing or required to attain success, and then he gives in the way that appears to him the most promising. In this case it will be the opinion of all informed as to the facts that he has provided for a great work in a very good way.

THE FATE OF MR. WALLACE.

In the train of events that has led to the resignation of Chief Engineer WALLACE there is more, probably much more, than meets the eye. It is perfectly true, as Secretary TAFT said in his unsparing censure of the Chief Engineer, that Mr. WALLACE has disregarded a splendid opportunity that might have brought him fame; that apparently "for mere lucre" he has by giving up his place brought great embarrassment upon the Government, the advisory board of engineers being about to assemble and the Secretary of War being already on his way to the Philippines; that duty and, in a sense, honor demanded that the Chief Engineer remain at his post; that Mr. WALLACE did owe to the Government an allegiance something different from that which is owed to a private employer, that required him without thought of other occupations to devote his time and energies to the task before him. It is true, too, that in the profession of civil engineering there is a high prevailing sense of duty and honor similar to the spirit which actuates officers of the army. Mr. WALLACE was not only an engineer of highest standing, but he was also a man of the highest character, seemingly possessed of as fine a sense of honor as any man in his profession. The Administration congratulated itself upon securing his services. Yet Mr. WALLACE suddenly relinquishes this high office, this honorable duty, this great opportunity. Every one of Mr. TAFT'S reasons and arguments against such a decision must have presented itself with force and repeatedly to the mind of Mr. WALLACE. He disregarded them all. The inference that his resignation was prompted by reasons other than those thus far publicly avowed, by reasons he thought to be compelling, is warranted, we think.

At least, we are warranted in scanning the field of possibility and of conjecture for some sufficient reason for this astonishing act. We reject Secretary TAFT'S conclusion that it was "mere lucre" that enticed Mr. WALLACE away from the Isthmus. If Chief Engineer WALLACE had felt that his place upon the Isthmus was secure, the promise of an added $25,000 annual income from a business corporation would hardly have moved him. Was his place secure? In his conversation with Secretary TAFT he declared that, as the President had reserved the right to dismiss any of the Canal Commissioners at pleasure, he felt himself possessed of the correlative right to quit at pleasure. There is something in that, but not enough to explain or justify his acts. If the whole truth about the canal undertaking could be known, however, there would doubtless be revealed a condition of affairs which, while it would astonish the public and appall the friends of the canal, would incidentally disclose the real reason for the resignation of Mr. WALLACE.

The work has been shockingly bungled from the beginning. Before any attempt was made to begin the actual work of excavation there should have been at least six months of active, organized sanitary work in preparation for the coming of the staff and the men. Mr. WALLACE urged such measures upon the old Commission, which paid no attention to his recommendations. The new Commission has followed the policy of continuing the work of excavation, attaching only secondary importance to the sanitary measures recommended by its Chief Engineer. The consequence of this fatal mistake is that there is a great deal of yellow fever on the Isthmus, and that in all human probability there will be more—perhaps so much as to cause a veritable panic among the employés of the Commission. There was something like a panic a month ago. Thus far the United States Government, which has undertaken to build the canal, appears to be heedlessly following in the footsteps of DE LESSEPS along that path which led him into the swamps of ruin and death. An engineer who finds his work hampered and the whole undertaking in which he is engaged imperiled by the existence of evil conditions of which he has given repeated warnings would be justified in resigning.

There are other troubles on the Isthmus. No human being knows how much it is going to cost to build the Panama Canal, or whether any Panama Canal at all can be built. We have had the guesswork of the Frenchmen. We have had the much more careful opinions and estimates of our engineers, but all based upon imperfect surveys. Chief Engineer WALLACE advocated a sea-level canal. It is not certain that the Commission shared his views. A sea-level canal may cost half a billion dollars, and the work of construction would take from twelve to twenty years. Such conditions of cost and time might well cause the Commission to draw back. But if Mr. WALLACE had reached the conclusion that a canal with locks was impracticable, his professional reputation would be destroyed should he defer to the views of the Commission and attempt to execute its will. Moreover, he must reckon with the President, who has been empowered by Congress to build the canal. The President's way of dismissing in disgrace public servants who displease him and hurling after them messages of violent censure might well make any prudent and sensitive man cautious about accepting or continuing in an office subject to the caprices of that autocratic mind.

For one thing, the suggestion that the transcontinental railroads in their hostility to the canal have craftily withdrawn Mr. WALLACE as a means of baffling its builders may be dismissed as grotesquely absurd. As the advocate of a sea-level canal the late Chief Engineer must have been peculiarly acceptable to the transcontinental railroads, since such a change of plan requires a new act of Congress which would give the transcontinental gentlemen another opportunity in Washington. Congress ought not to vote the money until the engineers have said how much money they want. We presume the engineers cannot tell within $200,000,000 how much money will be required. While the debate was going on the people might reach the conclusion that the canal would not be worth its cost. Manifestly the opponents of canal construction would prefer to take their chances under the sea-level plan than to trust to a policy involving less time and much smaller cost.

The Administration, having put its hand to the plow in Panama, will not look back. The new Chief Engineer, Mr. JOHN F. STEVENS, at once takes up the task abandoned by Mr. WALLACE. He is experienced and competent. He will do what man can do. But as difficulties accumulate and perplexities thicken an increasing number of the people of this country will have their doubts whether any canal will ever be built across the Isthmus at Panama. As this globe was fashioned that seemed to be the spot where the oceans should be united. But fate thus far withholds her sanction.

CHICAGO SKYSCRAPERS.

When the completion of that very remarkable work, the Chicago Subway, was announced, certain laymen, who had a general knowledge only of the peculiar conditions of building in that city, expressed doubts whether an underground tunnel which was not a protected and self-sufficient tube could be safely constructed. They were reassured by eminent engineers, who explained that the Subway had been carried to "hard pan."

It seems, however, that the apprehensions of the laymen were justified, and the confidence of the engineers without foundation. In this it is like the high buildings of Chicago. As a matter of fact, Chicago stands upon the swamp which constituted its site. There is no firm foundation for heavy buildings, such as exists in the rock bottom of Manhattan Island. The construction of the high buildings of Chicago on this untrustworthy bottom of a morass was thus a matter of great difficulty, met by corresponding engineering ingenuity. The skyscrapers of Chicago are really, instead of being carried to bedrock, constructed on rafts of metal and concrete which distribute their weight over so large an area of the untrustworthy soil that they are safely "floated." Even so, one may say that there are no cellars in Chicago. The foundation of a tall building, which in New York may be, as in the case of the Times Building, fifty-five feet below the street level, can there hardly be ten.

This is all very well, however, so long as what one may call the subsoil is undisturbed. When it is disturbed by the burrowing of subterranean tunnels something may be expected to happen. Either the tunnel will give way or the heavy buildings, deprived of the support even of the marshy soil, will subside and carry with them the ground on which they precariously stand. It is this latter which seems to have happened, to the grievous danger of many tall and very costly buildings. It is to be hoped and expected that the engineering ingenuity at command will surmount the actual and threatened difficulties. But it is not obvious how this is to be done. And the builders of the New York Subway may be grateful that the "rock excavation" which they found so difficult and costly, at least assured the permanence of their work in a degree which can hardly be attained in the more yielding soil of Chicago.

AN IMPORTANT LABOR DECISION.

The full bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just handed down a decision which affirms the financial liability of an officer of a trades union in damages for procuring the discharge of a non-union workman. It sustains an award of $1,500 granted by a lower court.

The discharge of the plaintiff in this action was demanded and secured by a labor leader in accordance with an agreement entered into by a shoe manufacturer of Haverhill with the Boot and Shoe Makers' Union to employ only union men in good standing. Under this agreement the discharge of the plaintiff was demanded and made. He sued the officer of the union which made the demand, and got a judgment for $1,500, which on appeal by the defendant has now been sustained. In the decision Chief Justice KNOWLTON said:

The attempt to force all laborers to combine in unions is against the policy of the law, because it aims at monopoly. It therefore does not justify causing the discharge by his employer of an individual laborer working under a contract. It is easy to see that for different reasons an act which can be done in legitimate competition by one or two or three persons, each proceeding independently, might take an entirely different character both in its nature and its purpose if done by hundreds in combination. We have no desire to put obstacles in the way of employés who are seeking by combination to obtain better conditions for themselves and their families. We have no doubt that laboring men have derived and may hereafter derive, advantages from organization. We only say that under correct rules of law and with a proper regard for the rights of individuals labor unions cannot be permitted to drive men out of employment because they choose to work independently.

The chief point of the defense was that the discharge was justifiable under the contract between the union and his employer, for the reason that it was not for a definite period, but was terminable at the employer's pleasure. This was brushed aside as having no bearing upon the issue involved. The decision is a valuable addition to the lengthening list of authoritative precedents which are gradually creating a body of law which will clearly define the limitations of the right of organized labor to coerce those not in affiliation into the surrender of their independence of thought and action.

The appointment of Gen. HORACE PORTER as Senior Special Ambassador representing the United States during the Paul Jones ceremonies is one of the Administration's very happiest afterthoughts. The exceedingly unpleasant impression created by the naming of LOOMIS, and the total failure to recognize in any way the credit due to our late Ambassador for his successful efforts in discovering the body of the great sea-fighter will be removed by this prompt and just reparation.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Sad News About Babies in New York.

"Race suicide may be wrong," we learn with interest from The Portland Oregonian, "but too many babies of the average New York kind is equally as bad." It seems that the great scientist, moralist, and thinker who evolved this thrilling statement had read somewhere that 2,000 babies had been born here in a single week, or one every five minutes. It was not necessary for him to stop for thought about the number of the city's population as bearing upon the question of birth rate, but he started off at once in a graceful canter—thus: "A world of misery, crime, and suffering follows such a high birth rate in a city like New York. Statistics are not available for this particular band of unfortunates that arrived last week, but, judging from past records, it is probable that more than two-thirds of the children were born to people who are unable properly to feed and clothe those already dependent on them. Hundreds of the little strangers will wither and die in the heat of the Summer, and will be better off than they are here. Others will grow up in an atmosphere of poverty and crime such as is not to be found anywhere else on earth." Then came the statement first quoted. Now, it is a fact that New York City is probably not the best of all places for the borning of babies, but there are much worse places in numbers almost innumerable, even in the country, or, rather, especially in the country, and as for infantile death rates, which is what the Oregon person really had in what serves him in lieu of a mind, New York has, nowadays, a fairly respectable record. Of course, he had to "run on" about "race suicide," just to be in the absurd fashion set by our deeply venerated, but not on-quite-all-subjects-too-well-informed, President. Both of them are very busy men and haven't had time to learn that of all nonsense the most nonsensical is the talk about "race suicide," whether the talk comes from those who advocate it or from those who denounce it with lugubrious moans. Races do not, can not, commit suicide, though they can and do die when they come in competition with races better fitted for survival than themselves. In the practically impossible contingency that every member of a certain race agreed with every other that their race should end with themselves, even then it would be no more "race suicide" than it is when a flock of sheep go mad with terror and throw themselves over a precipice. The episode would simply mean what any other elimination would mean—that the race had developed in a way that unfitted it for survival in existing conditions. It would be a sort of suicide for the degenerated or unadaptable individuals, but it would be only natural death for the race.

Imitating the Terrorists.

Always a vehement and often a rabid upholder of trades unionism and trades unionists, The Coast Seamen's Journal revolts from and denounces as criminally foolish the plans of the men who are trying to organize a body to be called the United Railway Workers' Local Assembly of Greater New York, made up of the employes on all the elevated, surface, and underground transportation lines in the city. The avowed desire of the organizers is to secure "absolute secrecy," and to this end it is announced that the units of the organization shall be groups of not more than ten members; that the names of the members of any one group shall not be disclosed to other groups, or any one whatsoever; that the list of members and groups shall be zealously guarded by the President and Secretary, who shall be the sole custodians thereof, and that the group organizer shall be the medium for collection and payment of the dues of the members of his group. This introduction in America of the principles of the Russian terrorists The Coast Seamen's Journal characterizes as "a silly, dime-novel mode of organizing honest workingmen in a country where every citizen is accorded the utmost freedom of speech and latitude of action compatible with an advanced liberal public policy," and it takes the plan as conclusive proof that the promoters of the new union are unfitted for citizenship, and hence for leadership. "No body of American workingmen," it says, "honestly bent upon improving their joint lot in life has any need of resorting to the tactics of the social outlaws in despotically ruled countries. If they haven't courage enough to organize as fellow-workers in the open where all men may behold them, or voice and brains enough to publicly speak for themselves and get what they want, they are more than likely, in forming secret societies, to become the dupes of unscrupulous self-seekers." That seems to be sound sense, and it is not the less significant because it comes from a paper which, despite the ability that has long raised it far above the great majority of "labor papers," has yet been too much disposed to deny the abuses of unionism as well as to proclaim its uses.

His Denial Prompt and Effective.

We took very great pleasure in printing yesterday the letter in which Mr. F. H. BOWEN, manager of the baseball nine of the employés in the Department of Commerce and Labor, denied, so far as his own organization was concerned, the recent charge that the athletic sports of the various departments in Washington were almost as strongly tainted with secret professionalism as those of the colleges have been said to be. We had prophesied that neither the departmental amateurs nor their official superiors would rest quietly under the accusations made against them, and we are not less fond than other prophets of having our predictions come true. To be sure, Mr. BOWEN'S denial impugns the accuracy in detail of a dispatch we had printed ourselves, but that can be endured since we notice that he does not deny the substantial truth of the story as it came to us. Indeed, we would be glad to have it proved entirely false, just as we would like to have the same fate overtake the more important arraignments of college athletes and of college Faculty members who permit and more or less encourage their athletes to compete for payment of one kind or another. It is bad to be professionals while pretending to be amateurs, but it is very much worse to remain silent under responsible accusation not obviously or even probably inspired by malice. It is callousness, not dignity, to ignore such accusations, and—well, Mr. BOWEN is not callous. His denial is conclusive, in addition to being definite and comprehensive, and in accepting it as such he will, we are sure, let us join to the expression of our regrets for having questioned the status of his players, our congratulations that he saw the instant need of setting straight with the public a matter in its way so serious.

BILL OF ATTAINDER.

A Legislative Act Which Inflicts Punishment Without Judicial Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I quite agree with you that "attainder is not the removal of an office holder by a tribunal legally constituted for that purpose," the tribunal legally constituted for that purpose being the Legislature, the grand inquest of the Commonwealth, sitting as a court of impeachment.

A bill of attainder, however, as defined by so respectable a body as the Supreme Court of the United States, "Is a legislative act which inflicts punishment without judicial trial." (Cummings vs. Missouri, 4 Wall, 277; ex parte Garland, 4 Wall, 333.)

The proposed removal of Judge Hooker by resolution is either a legislative act or a judicial proceeding. If a legislative act, the provision of the Constitution of the State of New York which allows it is in conflict with the Constitution of the United States which prohibits a State from passing any bill of attainder. If a judicial proceeding, it is not "due process of law," for "due process of law" in such cases means a trial by impeachment.

There is a distinction, and a vital one, "between finding a man guilty by due process of law, and declaring him guilty by legislative decree," and our fathers very wisely safeguarded the one and absolutely prohibited the other.

SIDNEY DOANE SHATTUCK
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 29, 1905.

A Plea for Broadmindedness.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was gratifying to read the letter a few mornings ago from "Church Warden." One wishes there was more of the same broadmindedness among laymen. But we would like to ask "Willoughby," who replies to him in to-day's TIMES, if the Hottentot must be left alone with his idol because he finds some comfort in it? Would it not be Christian to teach him there was no virtue in it? A great many things in our creeds and rituals have served their purpose. We have developed beyond them. The sooner the masses are so taught the sooner we will have intelligent Christians instead of superstitious church members.

CLERGYMAN.
New York, June 30, 1905.

West Twenty-third Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there not some department in our City Government with power to compel the owners of 250 and 252 West Twenty-third Street to clean up in front of their property? The mass of rubbish, which has been there for some time, and is daily accumulating, is a big disgrace to a city of the size and pretensions of New York. If there is no such law, then one should be made instanter.

WESTSIDER.
New York, June 30, 1905.

Rejoiced at Wallace's Dismissal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every honest American rejoices to-day on learning of the summary dismissal of John F. Wallace from the Panama Canal job. Thank God we have a fearless Secretary of War, who is as keen as President Roosevelt. There are too many "Wallaces" enjoying Government sinecures. His was no sinecure, but that he was not fit to be trusted with the undertaking is eminently shown.

OLD-STYLE HONESTY.
New York, June 30, 1905.

A Departure from the Usual.

From The Washington Star.

"What makes you think that newly appointed official is a man of so much progressive originality?"

"He didn't say a word about sacrificing a large private income in order to accept the

IS THE PUBLIC TO BLAME?

Laws Which Created the Trusts Now Foster Them.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The only surprising thing in the present financial hullabaloo is that anybody should be surprised. What is to be expected when the law itself is such as to drive natural persons out of the field of business enterprise, turning it over to the exclusive occupancy of the soulless creations of its own tinkering stupidity?

The millions for control of which giant stockholders now struggle would never have come into their hands but for corporate power, which, so long as quietly used merely to exploit the producers of wealth, attracts little attention. It is only when its beneficiaries fall out that this form of privilege becomes a matter of public interest, and then only incidentally.

When a distinguished and able college professor said, some twenty-odd years ago, that corporations were then in their infancy, he spoke truly, but when he added that they were indispensable he was incorrect. Enormously as they have since grown they still demand and receive the "protection" accorded to infancy. They have been indispensable only to the building of trusts, and to the development of that frantic greed for inordinate wealth of which we hear so much on every hand. They have done no common, public good that might not have been as fully realized without them. Every grant of corporate power is an abuse of the civil power, of and upon which it is a parasitic growth. The only legitimate corporation is the body politic of the whole people.

Men are no worse to-day than they have always been. They are, doubtless, on the whole, better than ever before. The trouble is that injustice has been unwittingly grafted upon our institutions and laws. Good government and, with it, business sanity and safety waits not so much upon the goodness of the people as upon their intelligence, their ability to distinguish between things public and private, and to understand that by no interference of government with private affairs, however well intended, can the common business welfare be otherwise than injured.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.
New York, June 29, 1905.

RARE SHAKESPEARE FIND.

A 1605 Quarto of "Richard III." to be Knocked Down July

From The London Telegraph.

In a little village in Buckinghamshire a Shakespeare quarto of "Richard III." has been discovered, and on July 12 collectors will fight for it at Sotheby's, as they did last year on Shakespeare's Day, when a first quarto of "The Second Part of Henrie the Fourth" was not won for America before £1,035 had been given. Whenever a quarto is unearthed the bibliophile imagines the joy of finding a Shakespeare manuscript play. But this is too great, and he next tickles his fancy by wondering whether a quarto exists with a presentation note inscribed in it by the Bard himself. The latest find suggests some such possibility, because in five places is the autograph of William Penn, the Admiral, and father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

As many as nine quarto editions were published of "Richard III.," and a first edition, 1597, appeared in the Daniel sale, 1864, and brought 335 guineas. The copy to be sold is a survival of the 1605—the fourth—imprint, and it is believed that only two others of this edition are extant. The title is vigorously summary, and runs: "The Tragedie of King Richard the Third, containing his treacherous Plots against his brother Clarence; the Pitiful murther of his innocent Nephewes; his tyrannical Usurpation; with the whole Course of his detested life and most deserved death. As it hath bin lately acted by the Right Honourable Lord Chamberlaine his Servants. Newly Augmented by William Shake-Speare." It is contained in forty-six leaves (the Henry IV. has forty-three,) and was printed by Thomas Creede "to be sold by Mathew Lawe dwelling in Paules Church Yard; at the Signe of the Foxe, near S. Austin's Gate, 1605." In April, 1899, a "King John," 1591, quarto, realized £510, and in March, 1901, a 1611 quarto of "Titus Andronicus" made £620. A copy of the first edition of the latter, 1594, it will be remembered, was found recently in Sweden, and was sold privately for a large amount.

News of the find is sure to set people ransacking old muniment rooms afresh, and that old plays can still be unearthed is further proved by the discovery of a quarto copy of the 1605 precursor to Shakespeare's "King Lear," "The True Chronicle History of King Leir and his three daughters, Goverill, Ragan, and Cordella," the eldest known edition of the play as acted at the Rose Theatre in 1593, the date of the first Shakespeare "Lear" quarto being 1608. This 1605 forerunner will be sold at Sotheby's on July 5. But the real Shakespeare interest will be in the "Richard III." a week later, and when the hammer falls on this Bucks quarto some one will be sure to say, (forgetful of Shakespeare, but mindful of Cibber,) "So much for Buckingham!"

THE REVOLUTIONIST.

From a Russian Prose Poem of Turgenev.

I saw a spacious house. O'erhung with pall,
A narrow doorway pierced the sombre wall.
Within was chill, impenetrable shade;
Without there stood a maid—a Russian maid,
To whom the icy dark sent forth a slow
And hollow-sounding Voice:

"And dost thou know,
When thou hast entered what awaits thee here?"
"I know," she said, "and knowing do not fear."
"Cold, hunger, hatred, Slander's blighting breath,"
The Voice still chanted, "suffering—and Death?"
"I know," she said.

"Undaunted, wilt thou dare
The sneers of kindred? Art thou steeled to bear
From those whom most thou lovest, spite and scorn?"
"Though Love be paid with Hate, shall that be borne,"
She answered.

"Think! Thy doom may be to die
By thine own hand, with none to fathom why,
Unthanked, unhonored, desolate, alone,
Thy grave unmarked, thy toil, thy love unknown,
And none in days to come shall speak thy name."
She said: "I ask no pity, thanks, or fame."
"Art thou prepared for crime?"
She bowed her head:
"Yes, crime, if that shall need," the maiden said.
Now paused the Voice before it asked anew:
"But knowest thou that all thou holdest true
Thy soul may yet deny in bitter pain,
So thou shalt deem thy sacrifice in vain?"
"E'en this I know," she said, "and yet again,
I pray thee, let me enter."
"Enter then!"
That hollow Voice replied. She passed the door.
A sable curtain fell—and nothing more.
"A fool!" snarled some one, smashing,
Like a prayer,
"A saint!" a whispered answer thrilled the air.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

PORTRAITS OF PAUL JONES.

Exhibition of Prints in Rare Editions at the Lenox Library.

The discovery of the body of John Paul Jones and its approaching transfer from France have suggested a little exhibition of rare works on the famous Admiral which opens to-day in the upper corridor of the Lenox Library. Some of these volumes are illustrated with portraits of Paul Jones taken from various sources by the venturesome engravers of England, France, and Holland, while others purport to be fashioned after the oil portrait by Charles Willson Peale, and still others betray a certain likeness to the bust by Houdon, a good photogravure of which is to be seen in the July Scribner's Magazine. Such volumes as are brought together here show plainly that Paul Jones was considered for thirty years or more after the Revolution a person quite as sensational and popular as the most famous criminal. Indeed, the chapbooks issued at Newcastle treat him very much in the way of a notorious malefactor. Until a few years ago the most widely read guidebook in Ireland spoke of him as a pirate, and possibly it is still on hand.

Piratical enough are some of the effigies shown at the Lenox. Here is a big mezzotint published in London, February, 1780, "done from an Original Designed at Amsterdam," in which the low brow, big, rolling eyes and savage look suggest an escaped galley slave, or the traditional boatswain who has murdered the officers and turned corsair. He is described as "Paul, afterward Paul Jones (John) the pirate," and another description mentions him as "the notorious sea pirate and English corsair." In 1779 appeared in London a fearsome felon, like the evildoers in Cruickshank's illustrations; he carries a gigantic straight sword and has a pistol of formidable proportions in his belt. This is Capt. Paul Jones "taken from the Life on Board the Serapis."

How different when it comes to a miniature on ivory painted by Van der Huydt from sittings given him in 1780! This likeness was intended for the Duchesse de Chartres, and shows as mild a looking corsair as ever scuttled ship. Paul Jones, young and smug, in a beautifully curled and powdered wig, dressed for Court and wearing his Ordre pour le Mérite among the ruffles on his breast—here is a Paul Jones who is just the opposite of that truculent villain whom the British public not only demanded but got. According to a letter published some time since in THE TIMES, there is a wax medallion of Paul Jones in the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh, which, although six years later in date than the ivory miniature, proves him a youthful hero still. It is accompanied by a letter dated 1786, in which Paul Jones sends this likeness to a Mrs. Belshes in Scotland.

Still another Paul Jones is the one on the medal voted him by Congress in October, 1787, which was designed by the celebrated medallist Dupré, the profile head being derived from the bust of Houdon. It is in the formal style of the day, the classical style, and dedicated to Joanni Paulo Jones Classis Praefecto, and on the other side has a Latin sentence explaining the scene of naval carnage, "The enemy's ships captured or put to flight on the coast of Scotland, 23 Sept., 1779." This handsome medal has been handsomely reproduced in etching by J. Jacquemart for Loubet's "Medallic History of the United States."

The head of John Paul Jones which THE NEW YORK TIMES will issue to-morrow as a colored supplement is from the oil painting by Charles Willson Peale, which has done so much service for engravers. He wears the triangular hat of the period, and with face a little tilted glances upward to his left. The epaulets are covered with stars and the star of an order hangs from one of the buttons of his red and dark blue uniform. Peale himself engraved this picture and placed a signature fac simile, "The Chev. Paul Jones," under it. Above, he engraved a nude boy genius in a helmet, who holds lightnings in his right hand and plants a flagstaff terminating in a trident on the clouds to his left. The flag has stripes, but no union jack, and across the field stretches the celebrated serpent with the legend "Don't tread on me."

Among the curios in this collection is a satirical effusion in French, printed in the "Fifth Year of the Era of Independence for America." (1781.) The preface speaks of Paul Jones as a galley slave, a brigand, a fire-eater, and a robber of the seas. The title of this elaborate piece of sarcasm is perhaps the best of the book: "Paul Jones; or, Prophecies on America, England, France, Spain, Holland, &c. By Paul Jones, Corsair, Prophet, and Sorcerer, if ever there was one." The writer who thus assumed the name of Paul Jones for the title of his book and made him the author of the "prophecies" was not content with the solemn pounding he gave the world in Biblical language. He adds to this another essay called "The Dream of a Swiss on the Revolution in America. Dedicated to His Excellency Monseigneur the Ambassador Franklin and their Noble and High Mightinesses Messeigneurs of the Congress." The Swiss who has the dream turns out to be Helvetius.

Not the least curious coincidence is the prominence just now given to the Russian fleet, which John Paul Jones once attempted to organize only to find it beyond his powers. The same slackness and corruption, favoritism, and ignorance which made the Russian navy impossible to John Paul Jones has wrought its downfall to-day. The parts of his biography relating to his experiences in Russia are not the least interesting in the volumes here assembled.

A Highwayman's Mistake.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, June 20.—No sympathy can be felt for the young ruffian whose misadventure came recently to the knowledge of the police and public. Walking along an outlying and little-frequented boulevard, he came across a woman, whose reticule dangled from her forearm. Being a thief by profession and a cur by nature, he saw an opportunity to steal. "Give me your bag," he said, clutching it. "Give it quietly, or I shall do you an injury!" Hardly had he said the words than he received a blow between the eyes that sent him to the ground, and, before he could recover himself, he got a kick on the jaw that broke the lower part of his face. When he was taken before the Commissary of Police he learned that the woman he had assailed was the well-known Julia, a professional wrestler at local fairs. In hospital he will have time to meditate upon the wrong of attacking an unprotected female, especially when her methods of defense are so vigorous and effective.

Prepared.

From The Kansas City Times.

A Kansas City druggist says a wealthy west side man came into his store Sunday morning and, throwing a dime on the show case, said:

"Give me two nickels for that, please."

"Going to try a slot machine?" asked the druggist, pleasantly.

"No," replied the wealthy man; "I'm going to church."

His System.

From The Chicago News.

Mr. Meddergrass—Si Chumpfodder hain't been gold-bricked for nigh onto a year.

Mr. Snapbuckle—Do tell! How the old man found a system for circumventin' the crooks?

Mr. Meddergrass—Yep. He hain't been to town for almost twelve months.

TALKING MATCH A DRAW AT YACHT CLUB DINNER

Pittsburg Lawyer Protests Against Howlers at Sea Gate.

NEW YORK RIVAL SPUN YARNS

Marie Dressler Cheers Wornout Listeners with Songs at Close of Contest—Judge's Perplexity.

There was a big talking match, with a wager of $1,000 on each side, at the annual dinner of the Atlantic Yacht Club, in the clubhouse at Sea Gate, last night. J. Clarence Harvey, a Pittsburg lawyer, and G. Patterson Early of New York were the contests. Frederick D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, and Bartow S. Weeks, lawyer, of New York, were referees, while Daniel G. Reid, President of the American Tin Plate Company, who backed Harvey, and J. L. Golden of New York, who laid $1,000 on Early, acted as seconds. The club members and their guests, about a hundred persons in all, were the bottle holders.

The contest, which turned out to be very exciting, was declared a draw. It was heralded on the menu as "a most soul-stirring, long-winded after-dinner speech."

The Pittsburg man stepped to the footlights first. He announced as his subject "The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck." He explained that the boy in this instance was the gallant yachtsman of to-day, whereupon he was greeted with groans. He raised the first laugh at the end of ten minutes, when he referred to the "rhythmic mellifluousness of th flowing waters." At the end of twenty minutes the speaker's voice was drowned by an assortment of hoots and cat calls. He begged for seven minutes more, and this was allowed, but when the time was up the howls were renewed.

"I have come here from Pittsburg," said the speaker angrily, "without recompense to address gentlemen, and if you are gentlemen you will accord me the courtesy due to a gentleman."

"That's the best thing you've said to-night," some one shouted.

The Pittsburg man then sat down in a corner by himself and mopped his brow.

His New York competitor took the centre of the stage and told funny stories for ten minutes.

The master of ceremonies announced that the contest would be decided by the volume of applause accorded each man. There was no appreciable difference in the cheering and the match was declared a draw.

Marie Dressler sang a few songs while the others rested their voices and treated their sprained throats.

CUPID HUNTING OLD MAIDS.

Finds Fine Sport in the Pension Office at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—There has been a lively fluttering of hearts in the Pension Office this week. Being the last of the year, the usual annual announcement of promotions has come and with it the decision on part of a remarkably large number of old maid clerks not to take them, but to surrender to Cupid and withdraw from the public service.

The first girl to go asked for her annual vacation, and said that as she had been engaged twenty years she thought it was about time for her to get married—but she would hold on until the end of her vacation any way. Her time was up the other day, and she did not return. A day later came a letter announcing that she was a happy bride.

In rapid succession seven old maids in the musty and dusty old "Pension Barn" went the same way, and Commissioner Warner says he has had several more warnings. The women clerks are in a state of excitement over the matter.

DENY RIVAL THEATRE DEAL.

Fiske and Belasco Agent Say Independents Will Not Unite.

The rumor which has been current for several days that on the return of David Belasco and Benjamin F. Roeder, his representative, from Europe next Wednesday, there would be a meeting of independent theatrical managers to book their attractions was denied absolutely yesterday by Harrison Grey Fiske, an independent manager, and W. G. Smith, booking representative for Mr. Belasco. The Shubert firm also declared that it knew nothing of such a movement.

Mr. Fiske said:

"I am certainly unaware of any such meeting, nor, indeed, have I any reason to believe that such a meeting has been contemplated or will take place. There has been no combination planned; in fact, I should not myself countenance such a union, as it would be incongruous with what I have always stood for, opposition to syndicate methods in the theatrical world. I intend to book my attractions in what independent theatres are available that is all."

Mr. Smith's statement was:

"It is ridiculous. All the booking of the Belasco attractions is done through me. And nothing of this nature has come to my notice. Mr. Belasco is in London, and does not even know of the bookings for next season, as the work is entirely in my hands. I do not see, therefore, how this firm could have started such a movement."

Mme. Nasimoff Sails for France.

Mme. Alla Nasimoff of the St. Petersburg Dramatic Company, who recently appeared in two performances of August Strindberg's "Countess Julie," sailed yesterday on La Lorraine of the French Line. Accompanying her were two actors of the troupe, Messrs. Wronsky and Karataeff. She will return on Sept. 23 with a new outfit of costumes, a new cast, and several plays. Mr. Orleneff remains here to engage a theatre for the Autumn season. He will give various plays in series. In all thirty-two plays are to be given.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harrison Grey Fiske has signed a contract with Langdon Mitchell, who dramatized "Becky Sharp," for an original American comedy the theme of which is said to be entirely new to the stage. The new play will be finished in the Autumn. Mr. Fiske has also engaged Bertha Kalich for the coming season. Mme. Kalich will appear at the Manhattan Theatre early in the Fall in Maurice Maeterlinck's "Mona Vanna."

The musical horse Emir, which is to appear at the Paradise Roof Garden next week, arrived in this city yesterday. Emir has been exhibited in various Continental cities, and performs, it is said, with remarkable intelligence on various musical instruments.

Hattie Williams was out of the cast of "The Frolicking Girl" last night. Alf Hayman, manager of the company, said that Miss Williams had been made ill by something she had eaten, but that she would be able to appear to-night. Her part was taken by Thelma Sair.

Reports of the National and State Banks and Trust Companies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued in pamphlet form the reports of the National and State Banks and Trust Companies in response to the last call of the Controller of the Currency and the Superintendent of Banking. Copies may be obtained without charge at the following offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street.—Adv.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Cotton Ablaze on a Wagon—Runaway—Man Hit—Fire Engine's Escape.

Joseph Sciortino, a driver for B. J. Green, of Richards and Seabring Streets, was driving a truck on which were five bales of cotton in Myrtle Avenue, near Adams Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, when one of a gang of men at work repairing the elevated road overhead let fall a red-hot rivet. It dropped into one of the cotton bales, but Sciortino, in blissful ignorance, drove calmly on.

"Hey, Mister, yer load's afire!" yelled a newsboy.

Sciortino winked cunningly.

"No foola dis feller," said he. "Maybe da wheel goa around, too, hey?"

At Pearl Street, a block away, half a dozen men ran into the street yelling to Sciortino that his load was ablaze. Joseph then took a look around.

"Hola gee!" ejaculated he, pulling up his nag and shinning down from his perch.

Three of the cotton bales were blazing away merrily. Some one turned in a fire alarm, and when the engines came dashing up Sciortino's horse bolted up Myrtle Avenue like a dog with a can tied to its tail. A fire engine and truck and a crowd of probably a thousand people gave chase. Above Pearl Street Thomas Wood of 705 Myrtle Avenue tried to stop the runaway horse. He was struck by the shafts and sent spinning into the gutter. He was sent to the Brooklyn Hospital, where it was said his skiull was probably fractured.

Fire Engine No. 105, with the three horses on a dead gallop, was turning into Myrtle Avenue on its way to the fire when a trolley car swung across its path. When it seemed that a collision was unavoidable the driver of the engine swung his team over suddenly toward an elevated railroad pillar. The fore wheel of the engine grazed the pillar, but there was no collision.

The loss on the burned cotton was said to be about $400.

TIN PLATE MILLS TO CLOSE.

Unions and Steel Trust Company Unable to Agree.

PITTSBURG, June 30.—New and unexpected developments came to-day in the conference between the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel and Tin Workers and the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company of the United States Steel Corporation. The American company refused to accept the Amalgamated's offer to continue operating its union mills under the old scales pending the final settlement. Accordingly the mills close at midnight to-night.

The Amalgamated at the conference to-day presented a counter-proposition agreeing to the continuance of the old scale on both sheet steel and tin plate and the removal of all limits on production, but asked the retention of the old footnotes and added several new ones regulating minor points on mill management. This request was refused, and the conference was adjourned, to meet at the call of either party.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Joseph Marlé and Miss Marlé are in Bernardsville, N. J., and will go later to Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Morgan G. Barnwell of Tuxedo Park are spending the Summer in England and France.

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Mrs. Ferdinand Shieriot of South Orange will sail for Europe on July 6 on the Gascogne.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Friedrich Suse have gone to Scarborough-on-Hudson to visit their cousins, Mr. and Mrs. John Marlé.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bulkley Hubbell, who with their family are at Brookside Farm, their country place at Williamstown, Mass., are booked to sail for Europe on Saturday, to be absent until Autumn.

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Miss Kate de Forest Prentice, who is booked to sail on Wednesday next, goes over to join Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Gertrude Sheldon in Paris, from which city they are to start on an automobile trip through France.

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Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Sr., who sailed yesterday, will not return until Fall.

***

Mme. Henriette Andrei and her niece, Miss Katarina Susé, have gone to Grove Point House, Schroon Lake, Adirondacks, where they are to be joined by Miss Béste, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Beste of Summit, N. J.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whelen, Jr., of Philadelphia are booked to sail at an early day for a three months' absence in Europe.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard Wright have gone to their Adirondack camp.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gould Jennings and their little daughter, Janice Meredith Jennings, and Master A. G. Jennings; Mrs. Richard H. Townsend and Miss Matilde Townsend; Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. George P. Messervy are booked to sail to-day on the St. Paul.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney arrived to-night at their villa on Bellevue Avenue and the Cliffs.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman have arrived at the Reed cottage, Bellevue Avenue.

Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh arrived to-day at Beaulieu.

Mr. Oliver H. Perry of Brooklyn is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Huntington.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright has rented the J. Thompson Spencer villa, which Thomas F. Walsh originally rented for the season and gave up when he took Beaulieu.

Mrs. George Huhn gave a luncheon and dinner to-day. Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie gave a luncheon this afternoon, and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Lispenard Stewart gave dinners to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont arrived to-night at Bellcourt.

J. D. R. Baldwin has arrived at his cottage, Chateaunooga, on Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer.

James T. Woodward has arrived at his cottage, the Cloisters, at Ochre Point.

Alwyn Ball, Jr., of New York has arrived at Boothden for the season.

Mrs. Anna Sands, who returned from Europe Wednesday, arrived to-night at her cottage on Berkeley Avenue.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., June 30.—At a meeting of the Berkshire hunt to-day these officials were elected: Giraud Foster, President; Joseph W. Burden, Jr., Secretary; Samuel Frothingham, Treasurer; David T. Dana, master of the hounds.

Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who are now at Elm Court, will entertain a family party over the Fourth. There will be games at Elm Court in the afternoon of the Fourth, in which members of the Berkshire hunt will take part.

Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Ingalls and members of their family arrived to-day at the Hotel Aspinwall. The party touring in three large motors were Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Ingalls, Miss Ingalls, Ray Ingalls, Cincinnati; Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Ingalls, Cleveland, Ohio, and M. E. Ingalls, Jr., New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Austen G. Fox of New York have arrived in Lenox. Other late arrivals include Mr. and Mrs. Linden W. Bates, New York, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Dale, and Miss Elizabeth Hutchinson of Larchmont.

If every one took proper precautions, there would be no need for the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. As it is, it comes in handy. Cost for advertising—10 cents a line (7 words.)—Adv.

HILL WON'T BAIL DRIVER WHO KILLED A WOMAN

James J.'s Son Says Chauffeur Had Auto Out Against Orders.

WISHES COURT TO BE SEVERE

Foote Was on His Way to Trial for Overspeeding When Accident Happened.

An automobile owned by James N. Hill, a son of the President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, ran over a woman at Greenwich Avenue and Charles Street yesterday morning. She died a half hour later in St. Vincent's Hospital. The body had not been identified last night.

Frank C. Foote of 214 East Eighty-second Street was the chauffeur. He was on his way to the Court of Special Sessions to be tried on a charge of overspeeding, having been arrested on Saturday last while en route to Lenox to get Mr. Hill.

James N. Hill, when asked about the case last night, said:

"When I bought the automobile and employed Foote ten days ago I made only two conditions with him—the first was that he should never take the machine out of the garage without my permission; the other was that he should never run at fast speed in town under any circumstances. He violated both rules within a few days. I accepted his explanation and his promise not to repeat the offense.

"Then he violated the speed rule for the second time, when going out of town to meet me. I told him I would wait until I knew how the court regarded his explanation of this incident before I dealt with him, and ordered him to call me up to-day and tell me what happened in court.

"I told him that I would not be in town and would not meet him to-day. Relying on that, he took the machine out again without permission. There is a Subway station within two blocks of his home, and he could reach the court in twenty minutes by that route.

"Instead, he took the automobile, which could not get him to the court in less than fifty minutes unless he violated the speed ordinance again, and he killed the poor woman.

"Foote appealed to me for bail, but I refused to furnish it, and I hope that the court will deal as severely as possible with him and will make an example of him, for the sake of the people who have to use the streets, and for all owners of automobiles whose chauffeurs use their names and their property with equal irresponsibility."

Foote was crossing Charles Street, on Greenwich Avenue when the automobile struck the woman. The chauffeur and Policeman Monyhan placed her in the automobile and smashed the speed ordinances in getting to St. Vincent's Hospital. The accident took place opposite Public School No. 41, and many of the pupils saw it.

The woman was about thirty-six years old and wore a light wrapper. She apparently lived in the neighborhood and was on her way to market.

Foote was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court and told how the accident happened. He said he was going south on Greenwich Avenue at a speed not over eight miles an hour. He was behind a delivery wagon and turned out to pass the wagon. The woman at that moment started to cross the street and stood directly in the path of the automobile. Foote said he blew his horn and shut off the power immediately. The woman stood and hesitated. She started to go back again, and then, as if she thought she could get over in time, went ahead. She was struck by the forward wheels on the left side, knocked down, and both left wheels passed over her. Policeman Monyhan said the chauffeur was not to blame.

Later the police said that there was another man besides the chauffeur in the automobile at the time of the accident, a young man wearing a light suit of clothes. He went to the hospital in the automobile when it took the injured woman there, but the police refuse to reveal his identity.

On the woman was found a purse containing two twenty-dollar bills and some small change. She also had a strip of Hoboken ferry tickets, three of which had been used.

Foote was held in $2,000 bond, and after waiting several hours for a bondsman, the Coroner remanded him to the Tombs.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

BOWLER—MILLER.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 30.—Before a large gathering of New York and Morristown residents, Miss Charlotte Everett Miller, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller, was married to Robert Bonner Bowler of New York, in St. Peter's Church this afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Bishop Coadjutor of New York, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William M. Hughes, rector of the Church of the Redeemer of this city.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Dorothea Miller; Miss Mary Hopkins, a cousin; Miss Janet Taylor Bowler, sister of the bridegroom, and Miss Elizabeth Auchincloss. Robert Pendleton Bowler, cousin of the bridegroom, was best man. The ushers were Harry Wise Miller, brother of the bride; Erastus Corning, Richard King Thorndyke, Worland Wright, W. S. G. Fowler, and Amos Groesbeck. A reception was held in McCulloch Hall, the home of the Millers for three generations. Mr. and Mrs. Bowler will live in Southern California.

BUTLER—PETERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY HEAD, N. J., June 30.—Capt. Smedley Darlington Butler, United States Marine Corps, whom President Roosevelt recently designated as the ideal American soldier, was married to Miss Ethel Conway Peters of Philadelphia, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Peters, who are spending the Summer here. The ceremony was performed in All Saints' Episcopal Church by the Rev. Dr. George Christian of New York. A large body of marines in uniform attended.

The bride was given away by her father. The bridesmaids were Miss Eleanor Felton and Miss Margaret Felton of Hayerford, Penn.; Miss Ruth Felton and Miss Dorothy Felton of Chicago, Miss Pauline Peters of Long Island City, Miss Pauline Weeden and Miss Lippitt of Providence, and Miss Eleanor Black of Atlanta. Miss Edith Peters and Miss Hope Peters, sisters of the bride, were maids of honor. Samuel Butler of West Chester, Penn., was best man. The ushers were military friends of the bridegroom—Col. L. W. T. Waller, Capts. R. F. Wynne, Logan Feland, Louis McCarty Little, W. G. Powell, R. M. Gilson, and F. E. Evans, and Lieut. Roe W. Vincent, all of the Marine Corps.

Capt. Butler and his bride, after a brief honeymoon in the Adirondacks, will sail for Manila.

DIVED WITH WATERMELON.

Negro Boy Who Stole It Drowned in Escaping from Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., June 30.—Thomas Green, an eight-year-old colored boy, while carrying a watermelon which he had stolen from a freight car, was pursued by the police this afternoon.

Finding that he was cornered he dived with his booty into the Naugatuck River, in presence of a large number of people who witnessed the chase, and was drowned.

A BILL AND COO ALIBI.

Suggested by an Application for a Bill of Particulars.

William D. Van Vleck, whom Winifred May Cavanaugh is suing for breach of promise, demanding $10,000, applied to Judge Blanchard of the Supreme Court yesterday, through his counsel, for a bill of particulars specifying when he is alleged to have made the promise to marry, when he refused to marry, and in whose presence the promise is alleged to have been made.

In considering the request, Judge Blanchard, addressing Mr. Britt, counsel for Mr. Van Vleck, inquired:

"Do you want to try to establish an alibi?"

As the lawyer merely smiled, Judge Blanchard remarked:

"Unless you contemplate trying to establish an alibi I don't see why the defendant wants to know where the plaintiff says he wooed her. If a man bills and coos with a young woman he certainly knows where he does that billing and cooing. If he did not bill and coo he certainly is aware of that fact."

The Judge, however, granted the application.

HIPPODROME SHUTS TO-NIGHT

Will Be Closed for Two Months—Air to be Cooled.

To-night will be the last opportunity the public will have for two months to see the Hippodrome's shows. According to the announced policy of Thompson & Dundy the Hippodrome will be closed during July and August, although last night's attendance packed the house, and there has been no decrease in the public's interest.

A representative of the managers said last night that since the opening of the Hippodrome more than 750,000 people had paid for admission, and that they had no reason to think there would have been a great decrease in attendance in the hot months.

A refrigerating plant is now being installed which will lower the temperature of the big auditorium on hot nights.

At the reopening in September the main features will be retained, and several new ones will be added.

HAMMERSTEIN WRITES PASS.

But It Costs Him $25 and He'll Never Do It Again.

Oscar Hammerstein says that he never again will write another pass.

The manager has always prided himself that he never puts his name to passes, but last night he made an exception. Early in the evening he received a note from Bessie Le Mar, the dancer, requesting two seats. "Will you write them out for me?" it read. Mr. Hammerstein thought a moment, but courtesy conquered. He took out his fountain pen and placed his gold-rimmed glasses on his nose.

Somehow the glasses slipped, fell to the floor, and a thousand little pieces were scattered all over the lobby.

"It has been a lesson," he moralized. "That one pass cost me in the neighborhood of twenty-five dollars. It's the last one, however, that I shall ever write."

CHICAGO STRIKE MAY SPREAD.

Court Orders Express Companies to Deliver for All Merchants.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Action taken today by Judge Holdom of the Superior Court is likely to cause a spread of the teamsters' strike to the drivers employed by the local parcel express companies, which do business throughout the city and suburbs.

The Employers' Association filed two days ago an application for an injunction preventing these companies from refusing to make deliveries to and from the boycotted houses, as they have been refusing to do since the commencement of the strike.

Judge Holdom issued a temporary injunction against three of the express companies which will be compelled to make deliveries for all merchants without discrimination.

The police guards are to be taken off the wagons of strike-affected firms in the business district of the city. The policemen thus released will be returned to their stations.

Mayor Dunne made this decision to-day, believing that danger of rioting is practically over and that a system of "guarding routes" to freight depots and other centres of trade will prove sufficient to preserve order. Along these routes police will be stationed at short intervals. Wagons making deliveries to outlying districts will continue to operate with policemen on them.

HEAVY WIND IN ST. LOUIS.

Wireless Telegraph Tower and Smokestacks Blown Down in Suburb.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Heavy wind accompanied a violent rainstorm that broke over the city and vicinity to-day at 3 P. M.

Three smokestacks of the Missouri Malleable Iron Company at East St. Louis were blown down, seriously injuring four men employed at the works and wounding ten or fifteen other employes. Two smokestacks of the American Steel Foundry Company were blown down, and several persons are said to have been injured.

The 200-foot tower of the De Forest Wireless Telegraph Company at St. Clair and Collinsville Avenues, East St. Louis, was blown down.

Out at Edgemont, six miles from East St. Louis, the tents that had been put up for the Red Men's encampment next week were all blown away.

KNABENSHUE TESTS AIRSHIP.

Flies Three Miles Against Wind and Alights on a Building.

TOLEDO, Ohio, June 30.—A. R. Knabenshue in his airship to-day sailed through the air three miles, landed on top of a ten-story office building in twenty-five minutes from time of starting, and then returned to the spot from which he started, making the return trip in fifteen minutes.

A light wind was blowing from the east, and Knabenshue sailed his aerial craft directly in the face of this wind. Knabenshue declares that his present ship is far superior to others he has navigated and that he has solved the problem of aerial navigation.

Business was entirely suspended, and most of the population gathered in the streets to watch the course of the ship.

TO STOP COTTON GAMBLING.

Southern Association Invites the Co-operation of Manufacturers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 30.—Through its Executive Committee the Southern Cotton Association has extended an invitation to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Association to cooperate with it in a system to build bonded warehouses in this country and Europe for storing cotton, to adopt measures to secure an adequate supply of cotton for the world's needs, and to take other steps looking to the elimination of the speculator.

A message was sent to President Roosevelt congratulating him upon the stand he had taken on the Chinese question.

ACCUSE PLANTER OF MURDER.

Coroner's Jury in Mississippi Brings in Verdict Against J. B. Slade.

Special to The New York Times.

MAGNOLIA, Miss., June 30.—The Coroner's jury in the case of William Miller, who was murdered several days ago, rendered a verdict this afternoon charging J. B. Slade, one of the best-known planters in the State, with the crime.

Slade had known from the first that he was suspected. After his arrest he made a statement declaring his innocence and saying that the charge had been trumped up against him. The murder was due to some trouble over Miller's wife, who at one time before her marriage resided upon Slade's plantation.

SIGSBEE'S SQUADRON GREETED AT CHERBOURG

Harbor and Shipping Decked in Honor of American Visitors.

FRENCH WARSHIPS LATE

Catafalque Prepared on Board the Brooklyn for Reception of John Paul Jones's Casket.

CHERBOURG, June 30.—The American squadron, consisting of the armored cruiser Brooklyn (flagship) and the protected cruisers Chattanooga, Tacoma, and Galveston, which was detached from the North Atlantic fleet and placed under the command of Rear Admiral Sigsbee to escort to the United States the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones, arrived to-day at this port, where the remains will be embarked.

Upon entering the harbor the Brooklyn fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, and after the return of this salute from the arsenal the flagship fired fifteen guns in honor of Vice Admiral Besson, commander in chief of the French Northern Squadron.

The passage of the warships was made at an average speed of twelve knots in all weather, nearly the entire run being in an area of low barometric pressure, with consequent thick and rainy weather. The Brooklyn communicated by wireless telegraphy with the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland, eastward bound, late last Monday, and with the American Line steamer New York, westward bound, at about the same time.

Under the management of the Bureau of Equipment, interesting experiments were made in wireless telgraphy, various types of receivers being installed on board the Brooklyn. A message from Cape Cod was received 1,040 miles at sea, although the weather conditions were not favorable.

On board the Brooklyn a catafalque was completed on the port side of the gun deck, immediately forward of the Admiral's cabin. The casket will rest upon a wooden dais. Mourning curtains are draped in double folds, and the canopy on the inside is decorated with French and Russian ensigns and an American Jack, representing the three naval services in which Admiral Jones held commissions. The casket will be draped with an American ensign and the catafalque with a silk American flag provided by the Daughters of the American Revolution through their President, Mrs. Donald McLean.

The aspect of the harbor to-day was strikingly beautiful as the sun came out and the many merchantmen, steam yachts and other pleasure craft in these waters strung out their full complement of colors, in which the American flag predominated.

The Brooklyn was soon the centre of a flotilla of small craft, while the quays were quickly lined with people, and the houses fronting the harbor were made bright with bunting, including many American flags. Much regret was felt at the fact that the Division of the French Northern Squadron assigned to participate in the ceremonies of the transfer of the American Admiral's body to the Brooklyn next week did not arrive in time to participate in the welcome to the American ships.

Admiral Sigsbee, accompanied by the commanders of the four American ships, landed and proceeded to the Maritime Prefecture, where he called on Admiral Besson, and the latter, accompanied by his staff, returned the visit on board the Brooklyn, the ships firing an Admiral's salute.

PARIS, June 30.—The Cabinet Council to-day arranged plans for participation in the ceremonies attending the removal of the body of Paul Jones from Paris to Cherbourg. The Minister of Marine will give a dinner to the American officials on July 5, and President Loubet and Premier Rouvier will also give a luncheon during the Americans' visit to Paris.

HELD FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

Representative Little Arrested in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—George F. Little, a member of the State Legislature from the Third Ward of this city, was today placed under $600 bail for trial by Magistrate Eisenbrown, charged with complicity in election frauds.

His arrest followed the conviction last week of John F. Green, the Assessor, on the charge of making false registration returns. Green in his own defense said he had acted on the instruction of Representative Little. The Assessor was fined $500 and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

Judge Gray on Arbitration Board.

CHICAGO, June 30.—Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., to-day accepted the invitation of the Arbitration Board, appointed at yesterday's conference of Illinois miners and operators, to act as the fifth member of the board in deciding the question of whether the miners or operators of Illinois shall pay for special shot firers, who must be employed after July 1 in Illinois mines. The board will hold its sessions in Wilmington.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—The weather map to-night approaches very nearly to the stagnant type that is usual during the Summer months, although the usual Summer temperatures are wanting in most localities. Temperature changes will not be marked Saturday or Sunday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh and mostly southerly; South Atlantic Coast light to fresh southeast to south; Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the lower lakes light to fresh easterly, becoming variable, and on the upper lakes light and variable.

Steamers departing Sunday for European ports will have light to fresh winds, mostly southerly, with fair weather, to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Saturday; showers at night or Sunday; light to fresh winds, mostly south.

Western New York—Partly cloudy Saturday; showers in west portion in afternoon or night; Sunday showers; variable winds.

New England—Fair Saturday; Sunday partly cloudy; probably showers in south portion; fresh winds, mostly southerly.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday; showers in afternoon or night; Sunday showers; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	73	67
6 A. M.	72	66
9 A. M.	74	71
12 M	75	83
4 P. M.	78	81
6 P. M.	74	78
9 P. M.	73	73
12 P. M.	73	70

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 75; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for last 25 years, 72.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 66 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 8 A. M., and the same at 8 P. M.

If you have lost something, don't lose hope. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES may recover it. Cost 10 cents a line. (7 words.)—Adv.

WANT U. S. BANKERS' ASSETS.

Stockholders Asking for Receiver—Told to Apply in Maine.

The affairs of the United States Bankers' Corporation, the organization which recently forced ex-Secretary of the Treasury John G. Carlisle out of its Presidency, were aired in part before United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe yesterday. The Judge, however, intimated that the lawyers were not only in the wrong court, but in the wrong State, for redress.

An order was served on the officers of the corporation, which holds its charter from the State of Maine, to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed. Willis J. Parks, the complainant, stated through counsel that he and others subscribed to the capital stock and that not a dollar of income had been received by the corporation other than from the sale of stock, while $50,000 had been paid out for salaries. There remained in this city, Mr. Parks asserted, about $20,000 in cash and a note for $10,000 which the debtor wanted to pay.

The court finally said it would take the papers and later pass upon them. Then the court was asked for an order compelling those now in possession of the offices in Wall Street to recognize Don E. Curtis as the new Secretary and Treasurer. Judge Lacombe took the papers and smiled, and again suggested that Maine would be a better place to try out the difficulties. He finally, however, on the persistent urging of the lawyer, took the papers and said he would look them over, although he could not see what he could do in the premises.

Two sets of Directors and officers were elected recently. The sudden appearance of two men carrying proxies from stockholders upset the majority holding and calculations of those in charge of the meeting.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Hugh Boyle Ewing.

LANCASTER, Ohio, June 30.—Gen. Hugh Boyle Ewing died to-day at his home here, aged seventy-nine years. He was the son of Senator Thomas Ewing, and was appointed Major of Ohio Volunteers at the outbreak of the civil war. He was promoted to Colonel of the Thirteenth Ohio Regiment and later Brigadier General. At the close of the war he was breveted Major General and appointed Minister to The Hague by President Johnson.

Obituary Notes.

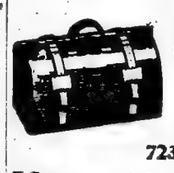
SISTER EUSTOCHIA, Superior in charge of St. Mary's School, and a sister of Mother Emanuel, Superior of Mount St. Mary's Convent, at Newburg, died there yesterday.

CLARENCE HAYES, head of the insurance firm of L. Burge Hayes & Co. of Boston, and a member of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, died suddenly of heart disease in that city yesterday. He was fifty-four years old.

Sullivan Sails To-day.

Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan, "Big Tim," is to start for Europe this morning. At least, his name is on the passenger list of the Campania. His friends, however, failed to find the Congressman last night, although it was expected that there would be a farewell affair of some sort. It was said that Sullivan was out of the city for the night.

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE MADE BY



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
161 Broadway
688 Broadway.
723 Sixth Avenue.

Vacation Bags.

MARRIED.

BOWLER—MILLER.—On June 30, at St. Peter's Church, Morristown, N. J., by the Right Rev. David H. Greer, Robert Bonner Bowler of Cincinnati to Charlotte Everett Miller, daughter of Captain and Mrs. Jacob W. Miller.

NICOLL—SPIES.—On Thursday, June 29, 1905, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Rev. Walter Nicholas Clapp, assisted by the Rev. William H. Owen, Jr., Marie Christine, daughter of the late Francis Spies, to Mr. Fancher Nicoll.

NORTON—VOORHIS.—On Saturday Evening, June 24th, 1905, at the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, N. Y., by the Rev. Canon Pascal Harrower, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William L. Voorhis to M. Frank Norton, Jr.

PULSFORD—YARDLEY.—On Wednesday, June 28th, 1905, at Christ Church, Milford, Del., by the Rev. Alexander McKim, Clara Margaretta, daughter of Mrs. Eldredge T. Yardley, to Mr. Ernest Pulsford of Cleveland, Ohio.

SEARING—STUCKLE.—On June 28, 1905, at Montclair, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Elliott Wilbur Brown, Helene Stuckle, daughter of Mrs. Angelica Stuckle of New York, to Dr. Benjamin H. Searing of Glen Ridge, N. J.

WALLIS—TAYLOR.—On Thursday, June 29th, at the home of the bride, 354 William Street, East Orange, N. J., by the Rev. J. H. Whitehead, Josephine Belle Taylor, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Taylor, to Hamilton Wallis of Colchester, Conn.

DIED.

BEVIER.—At Ocean Grove, N. J., June 30th, 1905, the Rev. Charles Re Vier in his 55th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
Rockland County Leader and Highland Post please copy.

BOLAN.—Suddenly, June 27, at Castine, Me., Albion K. Bolan, Colonel of Fourteenth Maine Volunteers.
Funeral from his late residence, 61 West 73d St., Saturday, July 1, at 11 o'clock.

CONNETT.—At his late residence, South Orange, N. J., June 28, 1905, Eugene V. Connett, aged 69 years.
Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, Saturday afternoon, July 1, on the arrival of the D., L. and W. train leaving Barclay and Christopher Street ferries at 1:30 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GARDAM.—At his residence, 4,923 3d Av., Brooklyn, June 28, in the 81st year of his age. William Gardam.
Funeral from the Church of the Atonement, 5th Av. and 17th St., Brooklyn, this day at 1:30 P. M.

HUBBARD.—At New Haven, Conn., on June 30th, Stephen Grosvenor Hubbard, M. D., in the 89th year of his age.
Funeral services at 23 College Street, Monday morning, July 3d, at 10 o'clock.

STAKE.—June 30, Louis F. Stake.
Funeral from his son's residence, John Eckoldt, Richard St., near Neptune Ave., Coney Island, Sunday, July 2, 1905. Interment Greenwood.

WALDHEIMER.—On June 28, 1905, Philip Waldheimer, aged 52 years.
Funeral Sunday, July 2d, 10 A. M. sharp from Jacob Herrlich & Bros'. Funeral Parlors, 332 East 86th St.

KANE LODGE NO. 454, F. AND A. M.
Brethren: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of the lodge on Saturday, July 1, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of holding Masonic services over the remains of our late brother, William Harkreaves, at his late residence, "The Cherbourg," 1 West 92d St.
GEORGE J. JACKSON, Master.
HENRY W. PENOYAR, Secretary.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:
BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.
OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, 241-3 West 23d St. Stephen Merritt Burial Inst. Tel. 1324 Chelsea

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons due and payable at the

United States Mortgage and Trust Company,

55 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK,
on and after July 1, 1905.

Alexandria, La. 5s	Memphis, Tenn., School 4½s
American Felt Co. 5s	Memphis Market House 5s
Acker, Merrall & Condit Co. Deb. (July 10) 5s	Minneapolis, Minn. Various
Baton Rouge, La. 4s	Montauk Ext. Ry. 5s
Bay Cities Water Co. 5s	Montgomery, N. Y., Water 4s
Billings, Mont., Fdg. 6s	Montvale, N. J., Road 5s
Bloomfield, N. J., Fire 4s	Mutual Life Ins. Co. 5s
Bradford Co., Pa., C. H. 4s	Multnomah Co., Ore., S. D., No. 13 6s
Bodley Wagon Co. 5s	New York Bay Ex. R. R. 5s
Camden Co., N. J., Bldg. 4s	North Spring Lake, N. J. 5s
Cohoes, N. Y., Sch. 3½s	Oskaloosa Trac. & Lt. Co. 5s
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton 4s	Peoria & Pekin Term. Ry. 5s
Columbus Grove City So. W. Ry. 5s	Puyallup Water & Lt. Co. 5s
Chicago & Milwaukee Elec. R. R. 1st 5s	Stonington, Conn., S. D., No. 18 4s
Dolgeville, N. Y., Sewer 3.90s	South Orange, N. J., Sewer 4s
Easton, Palmer & Beth. St. Ry. 5s	Squaw Creek, Mo., D. D., No. 1 6s
Elmira Water Light & R. R. Co. 5s	Sullivan Water Co. 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Water 4½s	Syracuse, N. Y. Various
Fisheries (The) Co. 1st 6s	Tampa, Fla., Refdg. 5s
Galloway Coal Co. 5s	Terre Haute, Ind., Imp. 6s
Griffin, Ga. 5s	Toledo, Ohio. Various
Guayaquil & Quito Ry. Co. (July 2d) 6s	Toledo Ry. & Term. Co. 1st 4½s
Idaho Falls, Mcpl. 5s	Trenton, Mo., School 5s
Indiana Ry. Co. Con. 5s	U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co., Ser. "K" 4s
Klickitat Co., Wash. 6s	U. S. Mtg. & Tr. Co., Ser. "L" 4s
L. I. R. R. Co., Con. 5s	Utah State Gold 3¼s
L. I. R. R. Co., New Con. 4s	Utah State Gold 4s
L. I. R. R. Co., North Shore Branch 5s	Vehicle Equipment Co. 1st 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Refdg. 4½s	Water Wks. Co. 6s
Memphis, Tenn., Flippin 6s	Westerly, R. I., Rfdg. 4s
Memphis, Tenn., Taxing Dist. 6s	West Indianapolis, Ind., Fdg. 6s
Wilmington, N. C. 4s	

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY

66 Broadway, New York City.

COUPONS PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1905

Abilene Water Co. 1st 5s.
Albany Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s
Amherst County, Va., 4½s.
Ashtabula Water Co. 1st 5s.
Ashtabula Water Co. General 5s.
Atlanta Water & Elec. Power Co. 1st 5s.
Batavia Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Bay Shore, N. Y., Union Free School District No. 1 4%.
Boone Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Brook, The, 5%.
Clearfield Bituminous Coal Corp. 1st 4s.
Cohoes-Waterford Home Telephone Co. 1st 6s.
Corning, N. Y., Bridge 4%.
Corning, N. Y., General Fund 4%.
Corning, N. Y., River 4%.
Corning, N. Y., School District No. 13 4%.
Corning, N. Y., Sewers 4%.
Corning, N. Y., Sewers Second Series 4%.
Corning, N. Y., Water 4%.
Continental Coal & Coke Co. 1st 6s.
Crawfordsville Water & Light Co. 1st 5s.
Englewood Gas & Electric Co. General 5s.
Fishkill & Matteawan Gas Co. 1st 5s.
Green Bay Phosphate Co. 1st 5s.
Hackensack Gas & Electric Co. Gen'l 5s.
Hackensack Gas Light Co. Gen'l 5s.
Independent Union Tel. Co. 1st 5s.
Johnson, Isaac, G. & Co. 1st 5s.
Leggett, Francis H., & Co. 1st 6s.
Liberty Silk Co. 1st 6s.
Lumber Securities Co. Coll. Trust 6%.
Manor Club 2d 5s.
Marion City Water Co. 1st 4s.
Moore Texas Rice & Canal Co. 1st 6s.
Mechanical Rubber Co. 1st 6s.
Naumkeag Street Ry. Co. Cons. 5s.
Newburgh & Orange Lake R.R. Co. 1st 5s.
N. Y. Belting & Packing Co., Ltd., Deb. 6%.
N. Y. Cab Co. Reg. 4%.
N. Y. & East River Gas Co. Cons. 5s.
Port Jervis Electric Light, Power, Gas & R. R. Co. 1st 5s.
Raleigh & Pimlico Sound R. R. 1st 5s.
Retsof Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Rhinebeck Water Co. 1st 5s.
Rosedale & Linden Cemetery Ass'n Reg. 6%.
Ruby Basin Mining & Tunnel Co. 1st 7s.
Schenectady Home Tel. Co. 1st 6s.
Southern States Lumber Co. 1st 6s.
Springfield Coal Mining Co. 1st 5s.
Tennessee Lumber & Coal Co. 1st 6s.
Tide Water Trap Rock Co. 1st 6%.
Victor Fuel Co. 1st 5s.
York Silk Mfg. Co. 1st 6s.

COUPONS from the following Bonds are payable at the Banking House of

Kountze Brothers

Broadway and Cedar Street, New York City, on July 1, 1905:

ARIZONA—
PHOENIX CITY ROAD 5s.
COLORADO—
COLORADO STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.
ARAPAHOE CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
ARCHULETA CO.
ASPEN CITY.
BACA CO.
CASTILLA CO.
DELTA CO.
FLORENCE CITY.
FORT MORGAN, TOWN OF.
FREMONT CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
GOLDFIELD CITY.
JEFFERSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LARIMER CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
LOUISVILLE, TOWN OF.
MESA CO. AND SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
PITKIN CO.
RIO GRANDE CO.
ROUTT CO.
SAN MIGUEL CO. SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
SUMMIT CO.
IDAHO—
IDAHO STATE NORMAL SCHOOL 5s.
BEAR LAKE CO.
BINGHAM CO.
BOISE CO.
IDAHO FALLS, CITY OF.
KOOTENAI CO. FUNDING.
LEWISTOWN, CITY OF.
PIONEER IRRIGATION DISTRICT.
MINNESOTA—
WORTHINGTON WATER & ELECTRIC LIGHT.
MISSOURI—
KANSAS CITY.
KANSAS CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
(REFUNDING, FUNDING.)
MONTANA—
BOZEMAN CITY.
CASPER, TOWN OF.
CUSTER CO.
DAWSON CO.
FERGUS CO.
MADISON CO.
WHITE SULPHUR SPRING, CITY OF.
NEBRASKA (Fiscal Agency)—
ARCHER CITY.
BUTLER CO.
CEDAR RAPIDS, VILLAGE OF.
CENTRAL CITY.
CLAY CO.
COLFAX CO.
CRETE, CITY.
CUMING CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
CUSTER CO.
DAKOTA CITY.
DAWSON CO.
DOUGLAS CO.
FURNAS CO.
GAGE CO.
GRAND ISLAND CITY & SCHOOL DISTRICT.
HASTINGS CITY.
HOWARD CO.
LEXINGTON CITY.
LINCOLN CO.
MADISON CO.
NORFOLK CITY.
NUCKOLLS CO.
OMAHA CITY.
OMAHA CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
PAWNEE CITY.
PLATTSMOUTH CITY.
RICHARDSON CO. SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
SALINE CO.
SAINT PAUL CITY.
SOUTH OMAHA CITY.
SUPERIOR CITY.
TECUMSEH CITY.
WASHINGTON CO. & SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 1.
YORK CITY.
OHIO—
CANTON CITY.
OTTAWA CITY.
OREGON—
COTTAGE GROVE CITY.
DALLAS CITY.
ELGIN CITY.
ENGLEWOOD CITY.
KLAMATH CO.
UTAH—
SALT LAKE CITY SCHOOL DISTRICT.
WASHINGTON—
CASHEE, TOWN OF.
EVERETT, TOWN OF.
HOQUIAM, TOWN OF.
WESTON CO.
WISCONSIN—
THE ELECTRIC MOTOR CO., 1st & 2d Mtge.
GRANTS PASS (OREGON) NEW WATER, LIGHT & POWER CO. 6s.
NATIONAL LOAN & INVESTMENT CO. OF DETROIT (Debentures)
TWIN CITY TELEPHONE CO. 5s.
HATCHER MILL PAPER CO., ERIE, PA., 1st M. 6s.

The Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Co.
120 Broadway, New York City, June 9, 1905.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record on June 27th, 1905.
The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on June 27th and will reopen on the morning of July 17th, 1905.
STEPHEN LITTLE, Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 21, 1905.
A dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. has been declared payable on and after Saturday, July 1, 1905. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

HUDSON VALLEY RAILWAY CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS.—Coupons due July 1, 1905, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the BANKERS' TRUST COMPANY, 7 Wall St., New York City.
F. L. COWLES, Treasurer.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.

16, 18, 20 & 22 William St.,
New York City.

COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS DUE IN JULY ARE PAYABLE AT THIS OFFICE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1905, AS FOLLOWS:

American Water Supply Co. of Kankakee, Ala.
Alabama Great Southern R. R. Co. 1st Mtg. 6 per cent.
American Fire Engine Company.
Anderson Electric Street Railway Company.
Albion Water Works Company.
Akron Water Works Company.
Bath Water Works Company.
Bismarck Water Supply Company.
Butler Water Company.
Buffalo Creek Railroad Company.
Buffalo Creek R. R. Co., registered interest.
Charleston, W. Va., Water Works Company.
Caro Water Works Company.,
Consolidated Street Ry. Co. (Memphis).
Central Brewing Company.
Cortland Water Works Company.
Commercial Cable Company.
Consumers' Park Brewing Company.
Constitution Publishing Company.
Dayton Union Railway Company.
East St. Louis City Water Company.
El Paso & Southwestern R. R. Company.
Fairbault Water Works Company.
Herkimer, Mohawk Ilion & Frankfort Electric Railway Company.
Ithaca Street Railway Company.
Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company.
Indiana Block Coal R. R. Co. Called Bonds.
Iowa City Water Company.
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co.
Keokuk Water Works Company.
Kokomo Water Works Company.
Lacrosse, City of.
Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway Company.
Lakewood Water, Light & Power Company.
Marksboro Portland Cement Company.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Extension 1st Mtg.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust, "Q."
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust, "R."
Mobile Light & Railroad Company.
Mosier Safe Company.
Mina Grande Consolidated Mining & Milling Co.
New Orleans & Northeastern Railroad Co.
Newcastle & Shenango Valley Railroad Co.
Natural Food Company.
Omaha Water Company.
Pensacola Water Company.
Portsmouth & Suffolk Water Company.
Red River Valley Company.
Richmond Beach & Railway Company.
Rocky Mount Mills.
St. Louis & Cairo Railroad Company.
South Yuba Water Company Con. Mtg.
South Dakota Water Company.
St. Louis, Watkins & Gulf Railway Company.
Tarboro Cotton Factory.
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company.
Terre Haute & Logansport Railroad Company.
Temple, Texas, Water Works Company.
Toledo, Walhonding Valley & Ohio R. R. Co.
Union Depot Company, Columbus, Ohio.
Urbana Water Works Company.
Union Stock Yards & Transit Company.
Vanderburgh County, Indiana.
Washington & Columbia River Railway Co.
Warren Water Company.
West Side Railroad Company.
Wayne Cotton Mills.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company, dividend on preferred stock.

JULY 2, 1905.

Chattanooga City Water Company.

JULY 5, 1905.

Detroit, Hillsdale & Southwestern R. R. Co., dividend.

JULY 10, 1905.

Joliet & Northern Indiana Railroad Company.

JULY 15, 1905.

Louisiana Water Company.
Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka Railway Co. and Minneapolis Street Railway Co.
St. Paul City Railway Company.
Fredonia Water Co.
Texas Central Railroad Company, dividend, preferred.
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. Co., dividend, preferred.

JULY 20, 1905.

Pekin Water Works Company.

JULY 31, 1905.

Parsons Water Supply & Power Company.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY.
Chartered 1799.
New York, June 29, 1905.
185TH DIVIDEND.
The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a dividend of 6 per cent., free from tax, payable on and after Saturday, July 1st, 1905 to stockholders of record at close of business June 30th, 1905.
D. H. PIERSON, Cashier.

Rhode Island Suburban Railway Co.
Holders of the July, 1905, coupons of the four per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Rhode Island Suburban Railway Company may present them for payment at the office of Messrs. Clark, Dodge & Company, 51 Wall Street, New York, on and after July 1st, 1905. Checks for interest on the registered bonds will be mailed from Providence.
C. A. BABCOCK, Treasurer.
Providence, R. I., June 27, 1905.

CHICAGO, PEORIA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.
Coupons due July 1st, 1905, from the Consolidated Mortgage 5% Thirty-Year Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of Dent, Palmer & Co., 52 William Street, New York.
C. M. GLEASON, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The New York Trust Company

26 BROAD STREET,

Coupons due on and after July 1st, 1905.

Adrian Water Co. 1st & 2d Mtge. 6s.
Ashland Waterworks Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Arizona Water Company 1st Mtge. 5s.
Auburn Gas Co. 1st Mtge. Sinking Fund 5s.
Bronx Gas & Electric Co. 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens' Gas & Elec. Co. of Council Bluffs 1st Mtge. 5s.
Citizens' Gas & Fuel Co. of Dunkirk, N. Y. 1st Mtge. 5s.
City of Dallas, Texas.
City of Galveston, Texas.
City of Pullman, Washington.
City of Rome, Georgia, Renewal or Refdg. Mtge. 4½s.
City Water Co. of Maryville 1st Mtge. 5s.
Eagle & Phenix Mills.
Eastern Parkway Co. 5s.
Edison Elec. Light & Power Co. of Erie, Pa. 1st 6s.
Equitable Illum'g G. L. Co. of Phila., Pa., 1st Mtge. 5s.
Erie County Elec. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.
Franklin County, North Carolina.
Florida Publishing Co. 1st Mtge. 6s.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. Gen. Rfdg. 4s.
Fonda, Johnstown & Gloversville R. R. Co. 1st Cons. Rfdg. 4½s.
Globe Street Railway Co. Deb. 5s.
Greenwich Tramway Co. 1st 5s.
Herkimer County Light & Power Co. 1st 5s.
Hackensack Water Co. 1st 4s.
Indianapolis Water Co. Gen. Mtge. 4½s & 5s.
Jamestown Chatauqua & Lake Erie 1st 5s.
Kootenai County, Idaho.
Lincoln Traction Co. Mtge. Gold 5s.
Metropolitan Water Co. 1st 4s.
Michigan Traction 5s.
Minnesota Waterworks Co. 1st 4½s.
National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st 5s.
New London Steamboat Co. 1st 6s.
New Orleans City & Lake 1st 5s.
New Orleans City Railroad Genl. 5s.
Northport Water Co. 1st 4½s.
Norwich Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s.
Paducah City Railway 1st Cons. 5s.
Peace River Phosphate Min. Co. 1st Cons. 6s.
Plattsburgh Traction Co. 1st 6s.
Portsmouth St. Railway & Light Co. 1st 6s.
Richmond Light, Heat & Power Co. 1st 5s.
Sharon & New Castle R'way Co. 1st Lien S. F. 5s.
Spring Valley Coal Co. 1st 5s.
St. Lawrence & Adirondack Ry. Co. 1st 5s.
Tacoma Gas & Electric Co. 1st 5s.
Terminal Warehouse Co. 2d Mtge. Deb. 5s.
U. S. Realty & Imp. Co. Deb. 5s.
Utica Belt Line St. Ry. Co. 2d Mtge.
United Gas & Electric Co. 5s.
Utica, Clinton & Bingh'ton R. R. Co. Gen. 5s.
Worcester & Conn. Eastern Ry. Co. 1st 4½s.
Watertown Water, Light & Power Co. 1st 6s.
Wabash R. R. Co., Des Moines Div. 1st 4s.
Western N.Y. & Penn. R.R. Co. 1st 5s.
Yakima County, Wash'ton, S.D. No. 2.
Youngstown Sharon R'way & Light Co. 1st S. F. 5s.

Due 2nd,

City of Oregon, Mo.

Due 14th,

Wladikawkas Railway Co. (Russia.)

Due 15th,

Branchville, S.D., 18, Orangeburg, S.C.
City of Oregon, Mo.

Coupons due and payable at the

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

on and after July 1st, 1905.

American Thread Company. 1st 4s	
Arizona Territorial Funding (Due 15th) 5s	
Ampersand Hotel Co. (Due 15th) 2d 5s	
Bangor & Aroostook R.R. Co. 1st 5s	
Bangor & Aroostook R.R. Co. 2nd 5s	
Bangor Ry. & Elec. Co. 1st Con. 5%	
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s	
Consolidated Coal Co. 1st 4½s	
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co. 1st 6s	
Cincinnati Northern R.R. Co. 1st 4s	
Chattanooga, Rome & So. R.R. Co. 1st 5s	
Cen. Ga. Ry. Co., Macon & Northern Div.	5s
Gen. Ga. Ry. Co., Middle Ga. & Atlantic Div. Pur. Money.	1st 5s
Gen. Ga. Ry. Co., Mobile Div. 1st 5s	
City of Troy, Ala. Imp. Ref. 4s	
Ellwood Short Line R. R. Co. 1st 5s	
Edison United Phonograph Co. (Due 15th) 1st 4s	
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st 6s	
Fairmont Coal Co. 1st 5s	
Galveston City Ry. Co. 1st 5s	
Interstate Equipment Co. Car Trust Loan (Due 15th.)	5%
Jacksonville Terminal Co. 1st 5s	
Michigan Telephone Co. 1st 5s	
New York & East River Gas Co. 1st 5s	
Nashville Railway & Light Co. Mtg. & Collateral Trust	5s
Norfolk & So. R.R. Co. 1st Gen'l Mtg. 5s	
Ocean Steamship Co. 5s	
Omaha Water Co. Prior Lien Mtge. 5s	
Pittsburgh Co. 1st Collateral Trust. 4½s	
Pulaski Gas Light Co. 1st 6s	
Queens Borough Gas & Elec. Co. 1st 5s	
Richmond Light & R. R. Co. 1st 4s	
Salt Lake City R. R. Co. 1st 6s	
Syracuse Gas Co. 1st 5s	
Toledo Traction Co. 1st 5s	
Temple Iron Co. Mtg. & Col. Trust 4s	
Town of Rye, Union Free S. D. No. 1 4%	
Wayne Co. Electric Co. 5s	

AMERICAN WOOLEN COMPANY

Twenty-fifth Quarterly Dividend.

Notice is hereby given that the quarterly dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Woolen Company will be paid on the 15th of July, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 1, 1905.
Transfer books for Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business July 1, 1905, and will be reopened July 17, 1905.
WM. H. DWELLY, Jr., Treasurer.
Boston, Mass., June 14, 1905.

Oregon Short Line Railroad Company

Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Utah and Northern Railway Company

First Mortgage 7% Bonds.
Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds.

Coupons due July 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1905.
OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

THE CHICAGO & ALTON RAILWAY CO.
First Lien Mortgage 3½% Bonds.
Coupons No. 10, due July 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Monday, June 26, 1905.
The books for the registration and transfer of fully registered bonds will be closed at 3 P. M. on Wednesday, June 21, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on July 3, 1905.
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company.
Hanover Bank Building.
5 Nassau Street, New York, June 21, 1905.
Quarterly dividends of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record July 12th. Transfer books will be closed July 12th and reopened August 2d, 1905.
L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Co.
Coupons due July 1, 1905, from First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Bonds of this company and First Mortgages Four Per Cent. Cucrangted Bonds of the Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Co. will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Central Trust Company, 54 Wall Street, New York.
F. H. DAVIS Treasurer.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND St. Louis Railway Company, Steubenville and Indiana Railway Company.—Extended Five Per Cent Loan.
Interest due July 1st, 1905, on the bonds of this Loan will be paid at the National City Bank of New York.
T. H. E. McKNIGHT Treasurer.

Des Moines & Fort Dodge Railroad Co.
New York, June 29, 1905.
The Board of Directors has this day declared an annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (5%) on the preferred stock of this company, payable August 1, 1905, to stockholders of record on the 21st day of July, 1905. Transfer books will be closed July 20 and reopened August 2, 1905.
F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

United Traction Co. of Pittsburgh.
Coupons due July 1st, 1905, from the First Mortgage 5% Bonds of the above Company will be paid on and after maturity at the office of Brown Brothers & Co., New York.
C. J. BRAUN, Jr., Treasurer.

The Following Coupons Are Due and Payable at the Office of

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

JULY 1ST, 1905.
Albion Water Company of Albion, Ind.
Aurora, Illinois, School District No. 4.
Billings, Mont.
Bluffton, Indiana, School and Waterworks.
Chehalis, Wash., Funding.
Chickasha, I. T., Water and Sewer.
Enfield, Illinois, Refunding.
Escanaba, Michigan, School.
Fairmount, Indiana.
Garfield County, Colo., School District No. 7.
Green Bay, Wis., City Hall, Refunding & School.
Hillsborough County, Fla.
Huntington, Indiana.
Huntington Water Co.
Jonesboro, Indiana.
Kent, Wash., Water & Light.
Lebanon, Indiana.
Lewis Co., Wash., Funding.
Madison, Ga., School.
Moline, Ill., School District No. 2.
Pipestone, Minn., Refunding.
Quebec, Canada.
Red Lake Co., Minn., Ditch.
Shawinigan Water & Power Co. Consol. 5s.
Snohomish, Wash., Funding & Water.
South Orange, N. J., Refunding & School.
Taylor County, Wis.
Tillamook Co., Ore., School District No. 31.
Wasco County, Oregon, School District No. 50.
West Bay City, Mich., School.

JULY 12TH, 1905.
Fowler, Indiana, School.

JULY 15TH, 1905.
Kokomo, Ind., Funding & School.

JULY 16TH, 1905.
Veedersburg, Ind., School.

JULY 17TH, 1905.
Huntington, Indiana, Water.

Winslow, Lanier & Co., 59 Cedar St., N.Y.City

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS AND STOCKS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER JULY 1ST, 1905:
Blackford County, Indiana, 5s.
Bedford, Indiana.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Genl. 4½s.
Columbus, Indiana.
Cleveland & Mahoning Valley Ry. Co. 5s.
Dallas County, Iowa.
Grant County, Indiana.
Grand Rapids & Ind'a Railroad Co.
Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co.
Hancock County, Indiana.
Hartford City, Indiana, School 4½s.
Indianapolis, Indiana.
Indianapolis, Ind., Funding Bonds, 1890—Called.
Jekyl Island Club.
Johnson County, Indiana.
Louisiana National Bank, Dividend 4%.
Louisiana (State of) 4s.
Marion, Indiana, School 6s.
Marion County, Indiana.
Northern Pacific Terminal Company.
New Orleans, Louisiana.
Niagara Falls Power Company.
Niagara Falls Water Works Company.
Olonite Company 6% Debenture.
Pitts., Fort Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co., 1st & 2d Mtge. 7s, and Special Stock, dividend 1¾%.
Peru, Indiana.
Rensselaer, Indiana.
Rushville, Indiana.
Traverse City R. R. Co.
July 5th—Grant Co., Indiana.
Hancock County, Indiana.
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chic. Ry. Co. ¼ly Div. 1¾% on regular stock.
July 15th—Grant Co., Indiana.
Pendleton, Indiana.
Portsmouth, Ohio.

FOUNDED 1803.

The Merchants' National Bank

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.

204TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and after June 23d, 1905, and reopened July 3d, 1905.
S. S. CAMPBELL, Cashier.

Notice to the Holders of
EQUITABLE GAS LIGHT AND FUEL COMPANY (OF CHICAGO)
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds:
Notice is hereby given that on or after July 1st, 1905, the above first mortgage 6% bonds (and coupons attached thereto) maturing July 1st, 1905, will be paid upon presentation either at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, 54 Wall Street, New York City, or the Swiss Bankverein, London, England.
Interest on the above bonds will cease July 1st, 1905.
PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT & COKE COMPANY,
L. A. WILEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLES BANK
of the City of New York.
June 22nd, 1905.
ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after July 1st, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on July 1st, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.
WILLIAM MILNE, Cashier.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.
Coupons due July 1, 1905, from Detroit United Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
Coupons due July 1, 1905, from Detroit Citizens' Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5% Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS AND LOUISVILLE RAILWAY CO.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, June 22d, 1905.
Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railway Company, and the Coupons of the Refunding Mortgage Six and Five Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, due July 1st, 1905, will be paid at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.
J. A. HILTON, Secretary.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
New York, June 22, 1905.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable on and after July 1st, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. this date, reopening July 1st, 1905.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.
N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.
LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

123D DIVIDEND.
FIFTH NATIONAL BANK.
New York, June 30th, 1905.
The Board of Directors of this Bank have declared the usual SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, payable to Stockholders of Record July 1st, 1905.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Maturing July, 1905,
PAYABLE AT THE
BANKING HOUSE
OF

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

FIRST.
Albert Lea, Minn., Refunding.
Albuquerque, N. Mex., Board of Education School Building. Funding; General Street Improvement.
Beaverhead County, Mont., Refunding.
Berryville, Va., Water Works.
Billings, Mont., City Hall.
Bozeman, Mont., Funding Second Series.
Broadwater County, Mont., Funding.
Cascade County, Mont., Court House; Funding.
Centerville, Ia., Funding; Refunding.
Clallam County, Wash., School District No. 7.
Clifton Forge, Va., Bridge.
Clinton, Ia., Funding & Refunding.
Cook County, Ill., School District No. 99. (Morton Park).
Cuthbert, Ga., Electric Light; Water Works.
Danville, Ill., Street Railway & Light Co., Refunding Mortgage Gold.
Day County, S. Dk., Refunding.
Denison & Sherman, Tex., Railway Co., First Mortgage Gold.
Dexter, Mo., School District, School Building.
Elmwood, Ill., Refunding.
Evergreen Park, Ill., Refunding.
Fayette County, Ky., Funding.
Ford County, Ill., School District No. 58. (Melvin).
Gallatin County, Mont., Funding; High School Building; Refunding.
Georgetown, Ill., School District No. 177.
Great Falls, Mont., Sewer; Water Works.
Green Bay, Wis., Refunding; Sewer.
Greenville, Ill., Refunding.
Hale County, Ala., Refunding.
Hamblen County, Tenn., Turnpike Road.
Hawarden, Ia., Independent School District School Funding.
Highwood, Ill., Refunding.
Hot Springs, S. Dk., School.
Howard, S. Dk., School Building.
Huntington, W. Va., Second Sewerage.
Hyattsville, Md., Sewerage.
Iowa Falls, Ia., Refunding.
Lake County, S. Dk., Refunding.
LaSalle, Ill., School Building.
Lincoln, Ill., Refunding.
Lyons, Ia., Independent School District, School House.
Macon County, Ill., Court House.
Madison, S. Dk., Board of Education.
Manson, Ia., Water Works.
Marshalltown, Ia., Refunding.
Martinsville, Ind., Water Works.
Monmouth, Ill., Water Works.
Mount Airy, N. C., Water Works & Electric Light.
Mowequa, Ill., School Building.
Muncie Gas Light & Fuel Co., Muncie, Ind., First Mortgage.
Muskegon, Mich., Gen'l Street Improvement.
New Orleans Edison Electric Co., New Orleans, La., First Mortgage Gold.
Ottawa Gas Light & Coke Co., Ottawa, Ill., First Mortgage Gold.
Owosso, Mich., Union School District, School Building.
Owosso, Mich., Water Works.
Park County, Mont., Refunding.
Pecatonica, Ill., School Building.
Plum Bayou, Ark., Levee District.
Port Huron Light & Power Co., Port Huron, Mich., First Mortgage Gold.
Powell County, Mont., Funding.
Pullman, Wash., Water Works.
Ravalli County, Mont., Gold Funding.
Red Oak Junction, Ia., Water Works.
Redwood Falls, Minn., Refunding.
Richmond, Ky., School.
Riverside, Ill., School Building; Water Works.
Schiller Company, Chicago, Ill., Gold Mtge.
Seattle, Wash., Funding; Funding First & Second Series; Sewer; Sewer Tunnel.
Sedalia, Mo., School District, School Bldg.
Seneca Falls, N. Y., Refunding.
Shenandoah, Ia., Independent School District Funding.
Snohomish County, Wash., School District No. 1.
Spalding County, Ga., Public Improvement.
Sparta, Ga., School Building.
Spartanburg, S. C., Funding.
Spartanburg, County, S. C., County Refunding.
Teton County, Mont., Funding Gold.
Tullahoma, Tenn., Electric Light; Water Works.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 5.
Union County, Ore., School District No. 23, Refunding. (Elgin).
Utica Electric Light & Power Co., Utica, N.Y., First Mortgage Gold.
Waitsburg, Wash., Water Works.
Westport, Mo., Water Works.
Wilmette, Ill., General Street Improvement.
Winnetka Ill., School Site and Building.
Yellowstone County, Mont., School District No. 2, School Building. (Billings).

SECOND.
Garrard County, Ky., Turnpike Road.
Hamburg, Ia., Independent School District, School Funding.
Hot Springs, S. Dk., City Hall.

FIFTEENTH.
Eugene, Ore., Sewer.
Hartford, Wis., Water Works.
Mount Pleasant, Mich., Water Works, Refunding.
Riverdale, Ill., Village Hall.
Sauk Center, Minn., School District.

EIGHTEENTH.
Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 1, (Sicilacoom).

NINETEENTH.
Windom, Minn., Electric Light, Water Works & Sewerage.

TWENTIETH.
Albert Lea, Minn., School District Refunding.

THIRTY-FIRST.
Shelbyville, Ill., Electric Light & Improvement.

YORKVILLE BANK.
New York, June 1st, 1905.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital stock, payable July 1st to Shareholders of Record.
Transfer Books will be closed from June 21st to July 3d.
WM. L. FRANKENBACH, Cashier.

Mobile, Ala., June 6, 1905.
PAYMENT OF JULY COUPONS, MOBILE CITY BONDS, ISSUE 1881.
Coupons Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid in New York on and after July 1st, 1905, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee etc.

The Market & Fulton National Bank.
New York, June 20, 1905.
A dividend of Five Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable free of tax, on and after July 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
T. J. STEVENS, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
A quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Directors of this bank, out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after July 1st, 1905, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, June 23d, 1905.

THE BANK OF AMERICA.
New York, June 20th, 1905.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT., free of tax, payable July 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until July 3d, 1905.
W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, June 20, 1905.
The Board of

FINANCIAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIrectors of the MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL IMPROVEMENT CO. of the City of Mexico, held in said City of Mexico on May 9th, 1905, it was resolved to redeem on and after July 1st, 1905, the following bonds, as per allotment held at the office of said Company in the City of Mexico, on May 24th, 1905. The interest on said bonds will cease July 1st, 1905.

BONDS OF $500.

Nos. 1, 7, 13, 16, 22, 26, 31, 32, 41, 44, 50, 56, 69, 75, 78, 80, 84, 87, 96, 97, 99, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 114, 138, 145, 146, 148, 152, 154, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 165, 168, 170, 172, 174, 177, 180, 182, 187, 212, 215, 233, 234, 245, 253, 261, 272, 273, 275, 281, 285, 286, 288, 292, 295, 299, 300, 310, 313, 327, 328, 330, 343, 369, 374, 375, 393.

BONDS OF $100.

Nos. 404, 411, 422, 418, 421, 422, 428, 434, 435, 438, 439, 447, 448, 451, 453, 455, 467, 475, 518, 522, 524, 530, 531, 532, 547, 552, 554, 557, 581, 587, 592, 609, 611, 642, 646, 647, 650, 653, 655, 662, 674, 686, 687, 698, 715, 718, 719, 721, 725, 729, 733, 737, 744, 755, 760, 761, 762, 764, 768, 771, 775, 780, 790, 792, 801, 807, 813, 842, 843, 848, 852, 870, 872, 875, 878, 880, 894, 896, 897, 905, 909, 910, 917, 928, 942, 943, 945, 959, 964, 1007, 1008, 1012, 1015, 1016, 1017, 1029, 1032, 1034, 1035, 1037, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1056, 1058, 1061, 1062, 1071, 1072, 1081, 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1099, 1102, 1119, 1123, 1127, 1129, 1130, 1142, 1144, 1155, 1158, 1160, 1161, 1162, 1164, 1172, 1175, 1177, 1181, 1186, 1199, 1201, 1202, 1205, 1206, 1211, 1219, 1228, 1240, 1256, 1259, 1263, 1265, 1267, 1275, 1277, 1303, 1319, 1320, 1323, 1324, 1330, 1338, 1347, 1354, 1356, 1362, 1304, 1365, 1371, 1381, 1382, 1385, 1396, 1403, 1412, 1415, 1416, 1423, 1429, 1430, 1436, 1438, 1442, 1443, 1449, 1450, 1451, 1452, 1460, 1465, 1466, 1471, 1476, 1478, 1481, 1482, 1501, 1502, 1504, 1505, 1512, 1515, 1520, 1521, 1522, 1529, 1535, 1536, 1553, 1555, 1558, 1559, 1562, 1563, 1568, 1573, 1574, 1578, 1580, 1583, 1584, 1597, 1602, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1613, 1618, 1622, 1628, 1629, 1631, 1635, 1636, 1644, 1646, 1653, 1654, 1657, 1664, 1670, 1672, 1673, 1674, 1677, 1681, 1684, 1688, 1692, 1701, 1714, 1715, 1727, 1731, 1735, 1748, 1749, 1755, 1761, 1765, 1767, 1774, 1775, 1780, 1793, 1794, 1795, 1796, 1797, 1803, 1804, 1805, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1816, 1818, 1822, 1827, 1829, 1831, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1849, 1907, 1909, 1911, 1912, 1917, 1923, 1942, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1936, 1944, 1946, 1948, 1960, 1962, 1964, 1968, 1970, 1972, 1976, 1982, 1986, 1997, 1998, 2000, 2003, 2010, 2031, 2039, 2041, 2042, 2044, 2055, 2059, 2064, 2071, 2083, 2091, 2096, 2104, 2108, 2112, 2113, 2117, 2118, 2121, 2122, 2124, 2130, 2141, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2151, 2163, 2165, 2171, 2174, 2178, 2180, 2184, 2189, 2190, 2192, 2197, 2212, 2217, 2223, 2228, 2240, 2243, 2248, 2260, 2268, 2278, 2283, 2287, 2287, 2293, 2307, 2309, 2311, 2312, 2317, 2321, 2325, 2328, 2335.

The above bond and future coupons will be paid only at the office of the Company, Tiburcio St., No. 6, City of Mexico. Same may be forwarded by Express, charges prepaid, to the above address. E. HERTHIER, Secretary.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,000,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

New York Stock Exchange house desires able representative to assist firm in customers' room; highest credentials requisite to secure attention. Opportunity. Box 264 Times Downtown.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Franklin Society



5%

this July pays its Thirty-third Semi-Annual Dividend—at the rate of 5% per annum on amounts of Ten Dollars or more, which have been invested for more than 30 days. The Society, now in its 18th year, has handled more than Seven Million Dollars in savings. Conservative management and strict supervision under the Banking Law. No speculative investments whatever. Small first mortgages on homes exclusively. Accounts may be opened for One Dollar up to Five Thousand. Write for information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

For Home Building and Savings

Beekman St. & Park Row.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HENNESSY, Vice President and Manager.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,

NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $2,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.

HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.

WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.

JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 125th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905 at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.

ALEXANDER C. MINER, Treasurer.

FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.

JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.

ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.

G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.

CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $5,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th, or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.

FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.

WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

WASHINGTON
SAVINGS BANK,

WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $500,

FOUR Per Centum;

On deposits from $500 to $3,000,

THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

E. K. WALDO, Compt. J. G. ROBIN, President.

FINANCIAL.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Opened for Business March 30, 1903.

Statement of Condition June 7, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City 3½% bonds at par	$1,000,000.00	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Other stocks and bonds	6,380,120.39	Surplus	500,000.00
Demand loans	7,731,228.55	Undivided profits	236,121.31
Time loans and bills purchased	8,862,484.41	Deposits	24,899,785.18
Accrued interest receivable	76,664.46	Certified and other outstanding checks	1,563,076.87
Cash on hand and in banks	4,299,318.22	Reserved for taxes	14,634.24
		Reserved for interest on deposits	136,198.43
	$28,349,816.03		$28,349,816.03

DIRECTORS

STEPHEN BAKER, Pres. Bank of the Manhattan Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL G. BAYNE, Pres. Seaboard National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice Pres. Fourth National Bank, N. Y.
EDMUND C. CONVERSE, President.
HENRY P. DAVISON, Vice Pres. First National Bank, N. Y.
JAMES H. ECKELS, Pres. Commercial National Bank, Chicago.
WALTER E. FREW, Vice Pres. Corn Exchange Bank, N. Y.
A. BARTON HEPBURN, President Chase National Bank, N. Y.
THOMAS W. LAMONT, 2nd Vice President.
GATES W. McGARRAH, President Mechanics' National Bank, N.Y.
EDGAR L. MARSTON, Blair & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
GEORGE W. PERKINS, J. P. Morgan & Co., Bankers, N. Y.
WILLIAM H. PORTER, Pres. Chemical National Bank, N. Y.
DANIEL G. REID, Vice Pres. Liberty National Bank, N. Y.
FRANCIS H. SKELDING, President First National Bank, Pittsburg.
EDWARD F. SWINNEY, Pres. First National Bank, Kansas City.
JOHN F. THOMPSON, Vice President.
GILBERT G. THORNE, Vice Pres. National Park Bank, N. Y.
ALBERT H. WIGGIN, Vice Pres. Chase National Bank, N. Y.
ROBERT WINSOR, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bankers, Boston.
SAMUEL WOOLVERTON, Pres. Gallatin National Bank, N. Y.
EDWARD F. C. YOUNG, Pres. First National Bank, Jersey City.

Acts as Executor, Administrator and Guardian; Assignee and Receiver; Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent, and as Trustee for individuals and corporations.

ALLOWS INTEREST UPON DEPOSITS.

E. C. CONVERSE, President.
J. F. THOMPSON, V. P. — T. W. LAMONT, 2nd V. P.
D. E. POMEROY, Treas. — B. STRONG Jr. Sec'y.
H. W. DONOVAN, Asst. Tr. — F. N. B. CLOSE, Asst. Tr. Off'r.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY

Commercial Trust Co. Building, 15-17-19-21 Exchange Place, } JERSEY CITY, N. J.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS, - - $3,000,000

STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1905.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Stocks and Bonds	$2,953,107.75	Capital	$1,000,000.00
Mortgages	1,277,276.67	Surplus	1,500,000.00
Loans, Demand & Time	5,906,453.90	Undivided Profits	602,288.69
Bills Purchased	330,570.52	Dividend	80,000.00
Banking House	850,000.00	Reserve for Taxes	14,000.00
Other Real Estate	36,625.83	Deposits	11,603,306.76
Accrued Interest	11,576.41		
Cash on Hand and in Bank	2,833,005.72		
Due from Banks	574,978.65		
	$14,779,595.45		$14,779,595.45

Transacts a General Banking and Trust Business.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE BEST MODERN CONSTRUCTION.

Boxes from $5.00 to $500.00 Per Annum.

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. HARDENBERGH, President. — WILLIAM J. FIELD, Secretary and Treasurer.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice President. — JAY S. PERKINS, Assistant Treasurer.
ROBERT S. ROSS, Vice President. — J. RICHARD TENNANT, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Walter E. Ammon, C. Ledyard Blair, Frederick G. Bourne, William Brinkerhoff, John D. Carscallen, Frederic Cromwell, C. C. Cuyler, Jacob J. Detwiller, Charles D. Dickey, Oscar L. Gubelman, John W. Hardenbergh, George G. Haven, James N. Jarvie, William B. Jenkins, Clarence H. Kelsey, Gustav E. Kissel, James A. Macdonald, Richard A. McCurdy, Robert H. McCurdy, Allan L. McDermott, James G. Morgan, Moses Taylor Pyne, Robert S. Ross, Edwin A. Stevens, Eben B. Thomas, Myles Tierney, James Timpson, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John J. Voorhees, George W. Young, Augustus Zabriskie.

Guaranty Trust Company
OF NEW YORK

Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 — SURPLUS, $5,500,000

DEPOSITS, $67,966,612.14

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City and State Bonds	$7,673,621.26	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds & Stocks	12,616,679.76	Surplus	5,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	35,881,779.18	Undivided Profits	209,817.57
Bills Purchased	3,019,010.14	Deposits	67,966,612.14
Cash on Hand and in Bank	9,447,617.34	Accrued Interest Payable	28,848.38
Foreign Exchange	3,881,999.55	Reserve for Taxes	74,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	997,704.44	Quarterly Dividend, 5 per cent.	100,000.00
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	300,776.62		
Total	$75,879,278.29	Total	$75,879,278.29

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice President. — A. J. HEMPHILL, Vice President.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. — WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. — F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

For account of whom it may concern.

25 shs. First Natl. Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
45 shs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
55 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pac. Ry. old stock.
5 shs. City Club Realty Co.
8 shs. First Natl. Bank.
1,000 shs. Aussie Ranch & Development Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
12 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
500 shs. Two Republics Chartered Co.
100 shs. American Soda Fountain 1st pfd.
$6,500 Susquehanna Steam Lumber & Lath Mills & Lumber Drying Co. 7% Bds.
$8,000 Chippewa Valley Elec. R. R. Con. Mtg. 5% Bds.
$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon & Cin. R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% S. F. Bds. 1921.
$20,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1932.
123 shs. Locke Manfg. Co.
175 shs. Newhouse Mines & Smelters.

TO HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS
OF THE
TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

DATED JULY 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be paid on or after January 1st, 1906, at 105% and interest to that date at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, the company electing to avail itself of the following provision in the bonds:

"The right is reserved to said Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company to redeem the said bonds at any time after ten years from the date thereof upon six months' notice by the payment of five per cent. premium and accrued interest."

Interest on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will cease December 31st, 1905.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1905.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 NEW ST., NEW YORK.

Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

Branch office

Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

With direct wire.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION

LEHMAN BROS.,
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.

Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N.W.HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

49 Wall St., New York.

Philadelphia. Chicago. San Francisco.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,
Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS,

27 WILLIAM STREET,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Guaranteed Stocks.

W. A. WILLIAMSON,
DEALER IN

NEW JERSEY SECURITIES

REMOVED TO

Telephone $150 $151 John — 55 William Street

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Delaware Securities Company.

Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Securities Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement of October 1, 1902, between the Delaware Securities Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, the following 124 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1, 1905:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 15, 51, 52, 84, 86, 92, 93, 186, 193, 270, 365, 419, 420, 455, 492, 560, 595, 606, 607, 661, 662, 694, 726, 768, 794, 888, 890, 907, 969, 972, 985, 1001, 1067, 1062, 1100, 1167, 1190, 1203, 1284, 1297, 1308, 1356, 1399, 1410, 1471, 1495, 1514, 1578, 1625, 1633, 1682, 1702, 1720, 1735, 1736, 1787, 1840, 1949, 1960, 1997, 2006, 2070, 2117, 2162, 2166, 2182, 2191, 2196, 2210, 2227, 2266, 2549, 2567, 2579, 2601.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 4, 24, 59, 60, 70, 72, 132, 183, 214, 220, 233, 316, 319, 320, 433, 552, 559, 569, 570, 650, 662, 754, 755, 756, 785, 842, 854, 880, 895, 922, 1005, 1048, 1074, 1080, 1151, 1196, 1206, 1207, 1305, 1345, 1388, 1414, 1434, 1460, 1519, 1554, 1587, 1597, 1655.

That on July 1, 1905, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which under the said agreement the said Delaware Securities Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 15, 1905.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

Delaware Investment Company.

Holders of the Five Per Cent. Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Delaware Investment Company are hereby notified that pursuant to the provisions of the Trust Agreement of October 1, 1902, between Delaware Investment Company and the Atlantic Trust Company, the following 76 bonds have been selected by the Trustee by lot for redemption on July 1, 1905:

COUPON BONDS.

Nos. 21, 31, 33, 43, 105, 163, 272, 275, 297, 323, 339, 356, 394, 407, 476, 486, 516, 518, 520, 550, 600, 626, 686, 708, 709, 777, 781, 794, 845, 881, 882, 885, 890, 908, 925, 958, 968, 1038, 1045, 1066, 1071, 1139, 1206, 1378, 1400, 1409, 1528.

REGISTERED BONDS.

Nos. 31, 45, 46, 47, 66, 74, 79, 102, 208, 215, 216, 227, 272, 301, 355, 359, 370, 504, 520, 524, 553, 634, 648, 739, 773, 881, 884, 912, 921.

That on July 1, 1905, those bonds will cease to draw interest, and that on and after that date they will be paid at the office of this Company out of the money which under the said agreement the said Delaware Investment Company must by then have deposited with this Company for that purpose.

Dated June 15, 1905.

Metropolitan Trust Co. of the City of New York
(ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,) Trustee.
BEVERLY CHEW, 2d Vice President.
49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FINAL NOTICE
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ATLANTIC COAST ELECTRIC RAILROAD COMPANY:

A final decree of foreclosure of the above mortgage has been entered by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals and a foreclosure sale of the property of the company will take place under such decree at an early date.

The undersigned committee represent about seventy-five per cent. of the General Mortgage Bonds, and have determined to extend the time **until thirty days from date of this notice,** within which bondholders wishing to participate in the benefits of the reorganization may deposit their bonds. The depository is the Investment Company of Philadelphia, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor.

HENRY M. TRACY,
F. G. HOBSON,
GEORGE W. NORRIS,
Committee.

Philadelphia, June 21, 1905.

BONDS OF THE METROPOLITAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Trustee under a certain mortgage dated May 24th, 1888, and an agreement dated November 1, 1888, both executed by The Metropolitan Telephone and Telegraph Company, which the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY has assumed and agreed to pay, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, on July 1st, 1905, of bonds secured by said mortgage at a price satisfactory to the NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY, at a rate not exceeding par and 10 per centum premium, to such an amount as shall not exceed the sum of $14,024.33.

HENRY C. DEMING, President.

New York, April 29, 1905.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 33,321, FOR ONE hundred (100) shares Common Stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, in the name of "De Haven & Townsend." All parties are cautioned against negotiating same. Notify Marshall, Spader & Co., 74 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, June 29, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 10, 1905, and then opened, for manufacturing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the New York or Boston Depots: 1,000 Khaki Coats and 1,000 Khaki Trousers, foot. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Khaki Coats and Trousers, to be opened July 10, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 29, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon July 29 for the construction of two Barracks and two Stables for Cavalry and Artillery, and one Gun Shed, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

June 30th, 1905.

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$3,962,727.80
Due from other banks and bankers	2,842,071.26
Real estate and securities	949,954.72
United States Bonds	602,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,263,078.08
	$9,609,831.86

LIABILITIES.	
Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,089,135.25
Circulation	400,000.00
Deposits	7,720,696.61
	$9,609,831.86

OFFICERS.

E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEORGE T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEORGE W. ANKLIN, Cashier.
JOHN W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

SPLENDID INVESTMENTS

For July Investors. Dividend-paying Stocks & Bonds. Safe and choice, paying from 5 to 7%. Send for particulars.

ANDREW L. BUSH,
307 Main St., Springfield, Mass.
Best Bank References.

PROPOSALS.

TO HOLDERS OF
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS
OF THE
TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

DATED JULY 1, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the said bonds will be paid on or after January 1st, 1906, at 105% and interest to that date at the office of THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY, the company electing to avail itself of the following provision in the bonds:

"The right is reserved to said Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company to redeem the said bonds at any time after ten years from the date thereof upon six months' notice by the payment of five per cent. premium and accrued interest."

Interest on the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds will cease December 31st, 1905.

T. H. B. McKNIGHT, Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1905.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26 13-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¼c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Belcher sold at 1.15, 1,000 Black Butte at .29, 500 Brunswick at .07, 200 Caledonia at .41@.42, 1,000 Comstock bond at .10½, 100 Gould and Curry at .18, 500 Independent Tonopah at .03, 100 Little Chief at .05, 500 Mollie Gibson at .04½, 300 Sandstorm at .63@.62, 200 Union at .45, 500 Work at .08½, 300 Yellow Jacket at .21.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing the present position of trade Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Seasonable merchandise has gone into distribution freely at retail, duplicate orders for Summer lines are more numerous with jobbers now that the weather has become settled, and traveling salesmen send in substantial contracts to wholesale dry goods houses for future delivery. Manufacturing plants are well employed for this time of the year, when it is customary to make inventories and repairs, but next week the idleness will be further increased, after which a general resumption of activity is anticipated. This confidence in the future and the increasing promptness of mercantile collections are the best features of the trade situation.

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Notwithstanding the gradual accumulation of pig iron at Valley furnaces, which has continued despite the closing of many more plants, it does not appear that quotations have materially receded. This stability in the face of indifferent buying is obviously due to great confidence in the future among producers. A large contract for billets was the feature of the week's business, and structural steel is still the most consistently active department.

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Textile manufacturing conditions are most satisfactory. Primary markets for cotton goods are strengthened by the sensational rise in the raw material, and purchasers are less reluctant to provide for remote requirements, although business of this nature is still far below what might be expected. Efforts to secure immediate delivery comprise the major part of daily inquiries, and an enormous volume of business would be consummated if the mills were able to fill spot orders.

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Bradstreet's says:

Though reflecting some irregularity, due to mid-year influences or, in some sections, to less cheerful crop reports, the volume of distributive trade is a full one for the season, and industry and manufacture show less than ordinarily the effects of the approach of the vacation period. Optimism as to the Fall trade outlook is the main subject of notice, but it is to be noted that good reorders for Summer fabrics are still active at some leading markets. Relatively the best reports come from the Central West and Southwest; the South seems quite generally to hold the improvement reported last week, confidence has increased in the Pacific Coast reports, and the only important subject of complaint is that the weather has been too wet or too cool in portions of the corn and wheat belts to allow of the best crop development and harvesting. The crude iron trade is quiet, but inquiries are more numerous.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with June 29 aggregate $2,452,550,504, 6 per cent. over last week and 34 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchange outside New York City total $871,190,203, 3 per cent. less than last week, but 17 per cent. over last year.

FINANCIAL.

The Greene Consolidated, The Treadwell and The San Luis

Professor Treadwell stood sponsor for the three properties, and it was on the faith of his well-earned fame that the stocks of all three were sold through the same office. His friends had already made some three thousand per cent. on their investment, made on his recommendation, in the United Verde. All the four properties have fully justified the faith of their founders.

The United Verde is now producing copper cheaper than it is produced in any other district in the world. The Greene Consolidated is paying to its stockholders who first bought their stock through Mr. Logan's office dividends equal to about fifty per cent. annual interest on their investment. The TREADWELL is fast following on the heels of its near but smaller neighbor, the United Verde, and the San Luis is earning now more than twelve per cent. on its entire capitalization, and its earnings are increasing steadily, although only a small percentage of its very large and rich properties is yet opened up. When all are in full operation its earnings are likely to exceed the Greene and may equal the United Verde. It has certainly justified Professor Treadwell's statement, deliberately made after his examination of the property,

"I have never seen its equal."

To open up the rest of the rich property of the SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY, and to provide additional machinery and equipment for its largely extended operations, and to enable it to pay as it goes, it is temporarily devoting its earnings to betterments, and in addition offering a limited amount of its Treasury stock for sale. Prices will be quoted on application.

The total capitalization is $2,250,000 and the par value of the shares $10. A million dollars in cash has already been spent on the property.

With the Company's low capitalization, its rich and extensive properties, the large amount already so well expended in development and equipment, and with its present earnings and future prospects, the stock is believed by many conservative investors to be the best purchase on the market to-day. It and the TREADWELL are friendly rivals for primacy among investments.

Make checks payable to SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY and send to

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary,
27 William Street, New York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

109 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, July 1st, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership between the undersigned, under the name of TAYLOR, WENDELL & COMPANY, terminated by mutual consent June 30th, 1905. The affairs of said copartnership will be closed and liquidated by William A. Taylor and Gordon Wendell.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
GORDON WENDELL,
HENRY B. KEEN,
ARTHUR P. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH BEALL.

109 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY, July 1st, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of TAYLOR, WENDELL & COMPANY, to carry on the same line of business heretofore conducted under that firm name.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
GORDON WENDELL,
ARTHUR P. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH BEALL.

SHERMAN, REID & CO.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership subsisting between JOHN T. SHERMAN, CHARLES A. SHERMAN, AARON L. REID, and FREDERICK D. SHERMAN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the said partnership are to be received by the undersigned Messrs. SHERMAN, and all demands on said copartnership are to be presented to them for payment.

Dated New York City, June 30, 1905.

JOHN T. SHERMAN,
CHARLES A. SHERMAN,
AARON L. REID,
FREDERICK D. SHERMAN.

THE FIRM OF M. CRANE & CO. HAVING been dissolved on June 30, 1905, by limitation, the business will continue under the name of M. CRANE COMPANY. MUNROE CRANE, President. JAMES EDWARDS, Treasurer and Manager.

New York, July 1, 1905.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HERZIG & KAPP was dissolved on July 1, 1905.

SAMUEL HERZIG.
EDWARD KAPP.

THE INTEREST OF THE LATE GEORGE R. HARRIS in our firm ceases this day, and Mr. REGINALD HEBER JONES of Boston is admitted as a partner.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
New York and Boston.

New York, July 1st, 1905.

Mr. Alonzo Potter and Mr. Adolf Kaufman, who have heretofore signed for our firm by power of attorney, have this day been admitted into partnership.

WILLIAM SALOMON & CO.

MR. KENNETH B. SCHLEY IS THIS DAY admitted to membership in our firm.

July 1, 1905. MOORE & SCHLEY.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Hard, 3@6 Per Cent.

The Market Withstands Rather Unsettling News, of Both Foreign and Domestic Character.

The Russian situation had more effect abroad yesterday, and although its direct local effect might not have been very great its reflex effect was considerable. For example, Paris was a free seller of Kafirs in London, where there were several minor failures, and embarrassment was also reported among London bears of American securities, with the result that London prices were generally lower, and London was a considerable seller here. There was the usual doubt whether this selling was by or merely through London, but the effect was the same in the weight upon this market.

The tension in the commodity markets was even greater, the speculation in cotton being rampant. The trade had the option of two fresh reports, One, with the prestige of frequently forecasting the Government's report correctly, announced an improvement of condition to 81.2. The other, with the prestige attaching to the experience of a former Government employe in this class of work, estimated a deterioration in condition to 76, corresponding to a crop of 10,600,000 bales. The bulls prevailed and carried the price to 10 cents, but with the Sully episode in recollection, it cannot be admitted as proved that the worse report is the truer, or that, if so, there is need for alarm about the supply of cotton. The wheat and corn markets were also strong, reflecting the foreign news more directly than stocks, and producing rather than responding to poor weather news as the prices mounted.

Call money touched 6 per cent. for a few moments and for moderate amounts until a leading house and bank supplied quantities adequate to reduce the ruling rate to, say, 4 per cent. Doubtless if there had been a Monday holiday and to-day's loans had been until Wednesday there might have been another story to the money market, but as it is the midyear flurry promises to pass without inconvenience. Still, the effect of to-day's bank statement is to be observed. The banks have lost reserves upon the currency movement, and the loan and deposit items, under the effect of syndicate needs, are likely to increase the requirement of surplus. Fortunately the demand for gold steadily weakens. Yesterday the Continental Exchanges favored London, which allowed the price of gold to fall to the normal level.

This was not a stimulating budget, but it cannot be said that prices were worse than irregular. Thursday's reactionary spirit made no headway, and the general market grew dull and hard rather than soft. Erie and the tractions were notably strong, and Wabash was conspicuous among the declines. American Car also yielded upon its annual report. In the bond market a smaller volume threw into relief activity and strength in Colorado Midland 4s and United States Reduction 6s.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Woolen Co. preferred.
Lehigh Valley Railroad common and preferred.
Manchester (N. H.) Traction Co.
Toledo Home Telephone Co.
Union Switch and Signal Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding preferred.
Albany and Susquehanna Railroad.
Allegheny and Western Railroad.
American Beet Sugar Co. preferred.
American Can Co. preferred.
American Caramel Co. preferred.
American Car and Foundry Co. preferred.
American Chicle Co. preferred.
American Express.
American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co. common and preferred.
American Pipe Manufacturing Co.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Price Changes in Narrow Market.

Decline in Interborough Rapid Transit —Greene Stocks Firm—Little Trading in Leather Stocks.

With the exception of a very few issues, the trading in the outside market yesterday was on a much reduced scale. Price changes were commensurate with the volume of transactions, and losses and gains alike in most cases were confined to fractions. Among the stocks that fluctuated more than the average was Algoma Copper, which apparently was left unprotected by those who have been making the market for the stock. It was offered from 3¼ down to 3 before a purchaser was found. There was subsequently a partial recovery. The incident illustrates the uncertainty that attends the market in many issues floated on the curb. The Seaboards continued strong, and the Greene stocks were firm. Interborough Rapid Transit sold down to 200½, a decline of an eighth point from the opening sale. The Central Leather stocks were very dull after their recent activity. Only odd lots of the common sold, and the preferred was traded in at 102¾.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Algoma Copper	3	3	3
200	Am. Can pf	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞
50	Am. Marble	66¼	66¼	66¼
100	Am. W. Paper pf	29¾	29¾	29¾
550	Am. Nickel	1⅜	1	1⅜
10	Am. Tobacco	280	280	280
200	Arizona Con. Mining	30	30	30
500	British Col. Copper	6⅜	6	6⅛
100	Central Foundry	3½	3½	3½
57	Central Leather w. i.	45½	45½	45½
250	Con. Leather pf. w. i.	102¾	102¾	102¾
200	Chicago Subway	69¾	69¾	69¾
300	Electric Vehicle	17	16½	17
1,050	Greene Cons. Copper	23	22¾	23
6,500	Greene Cons. Gold	5¼	4⅞	5⅛
200	Hackensack Meadows	19	18½	18½
800	Interborough Rap. Tr.	201½	200½	200½
200	Int. Mer. Marine pf	26¾	26¾	26¾
35	Mackay Companies	39½	39½	39½
189	Mackay Cos. pf	72	72	72
750	Mitchell Mining	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	N. O. Rys., new, w. i.	36	36	36
100	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
500	Northern Securities	166	165½	165½
650	Otis Elevator	80	74¾	80
100	Phoenix Securities	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Pope Mfg. 2d pf	21	21	21
100	Seaboard Co.	26½	26½	26½
6	Standard Oil	615	610	610
500	Seab. Co. 1st pf. w. i.	90	90	90
200	Tennessee Copper	25⅜	25½	25½
500	Union Copper	1	1	1
1,100	United Copper	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
75	United Copper pf	68½	68½	68½
200	White Knob Copper	11-16	⅝	11-16
61	Wh. K. Cop. pf	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$6,000	Am. Marble 5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Am. W. Paper 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
26,000	Cen. Leather 5s, w. i.	90⅜	90⅛	90⅜
10,000	N. O. Rys. 4½s	90¾	90	90¾

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	June 30. Bid.	June 30. Asked.	June 29. Bid.	June 29. Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	3⅛	4½	3⅝	3½
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Ice	11¼	11½	11¼	11½
American Can pf	68	68½	68	69
American Chicle	125	129	125	129
American Chicle pf	96	98½	96	98½
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9⅜	8½	9½
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87¼
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1½
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4¾	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	29½	30	29¾	30
Am. Writing Paper 5s	80	90	80½	85½
Arizona Con. Mining	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29⅝
Bamberger-De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	29	30½	29½	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	75	77	76	77½
Borden's Cond. Milk	150½	153	150½	153
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	113½	112	113½
British Col. Copper	6⅛	6⅜	6	6⅛
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68	70	68	70
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3¾	3¼	4
Central Foundry pf	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	78	75	78
Central Leather, w. i.	45¼	46	46	47
Cent. Leath. pf., w. i.	102	103	102	103
Cent. Leather 5s, w. i.	99⅛	99⅞	99⅛	99⅜
Chicago Subway	69½	70	70¾	
Con. Refrigerating	5½	6	5½	6
Compressed Air	⅜	⅝	⅜	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	26	28
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
D. & R. A. & S. 5s, s. w. i.	101¼	102	101¼	102
Denver Union Water	65	68	65	68
Denver Union Water pf	65	68	68	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	103	105	103	105
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	10		10	10
Douglas Copper		7		7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	23	32	25	32
Electric Boat pf	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	16	17	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	20	22	21	22
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅝	1	⅝	½
Greene Con. Copper	22⅝	23	23	23½
Greene Con. Gold	3	5¼	4⅝	4⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	7½	9	7½	9
Guggenheim Explor'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pf	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	20	25	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	98½	94	98½
Hall Signal	90	91	90	91
Havana Tobacco	24	27	24	27
Havana Tobacco pf	32	38	32	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105		105	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	96	98¾	96	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100		100	
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	200¾	202	200½	202
Inter. Mer. Marine	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	26¾	27	26¾	27
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	25	25	25	25
International Salt 5s	63	67	63	67
International Silver	9	12	9	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
International Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new		2	2	2
Kansas City Light	42½	43½	42½	44½
Kansas City Light pf	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
Lackawanna Steel	73	78	73	78
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	109½	115	109½	115
Lord & Taylor pf	102	104	102¾	104
Mackay Cos	38½	39¼	38⅝	39
Mackay Cos. pf	71½	72	72	72¼
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transfer	2¾	3	2¾	3
Marconi Wireless	5	6	5	6
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¾	7	6¾	7
Montreal & Boston	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Nat Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	90	85	90
North. Securities 3½s	300	325	300	325
Northern Securities	165	165½	165½	166½
Otis Elevator	53		53	
Otis Elevator pf	105	108	105	108
Penn. R.R. 6% cum. rt.	99¾	100¼	99½	100¼
Penn. R.R. Rights, new	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¾	1½	¾	1½
Peoples Gas Chicago	43	54½	45	54
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	74	77	74	77
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	21	22	21	22
Postal Sales Chowler	142		142	
Postal Sales Chowler pf	100	103	100	103
Quincy Gas & Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	26½	25½	26½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	89¼	90½	89¾	90¼
Seab. Air Line 2d pf	53	54	53	54
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	8¼	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	32	38	32	38
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	612	620	614	620
Tennessee Copper	25	29	25	29
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13½	14	13½	14
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	95	96¾
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	1	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Typ. 1st pf	115	120	115	120
Union Type 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	21	23¼	23	23½
United Copper pf	66	68	66	69
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80¾
United Lumber 1st 5s	15		15	
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	67½	71	67½	71
White K. C. new, w. i.	⅝	¾	½	¾
White K. C. pf., w. i.	1	1½	1	1½
Worth. Pump pf	118	122	118	122

STREET RAILWAYS.

Broadway & 7th Av.	240	245	240	245
B'way & 7th Av. 1st 5s	107	110	107	110
B'way & 7th Av. 2d	104	107	104	107
B'way Surface 1st 5s	108	111	108	111
Broadway Surface 2d	99¼	101	99½	101
Brklyn. B. & W. E. 5s	101	105	101	105
Brooklyn City R. R.	237½	239	237½	239
Cent. Park, N. & E. R.	205	210	205	210
Con. Traction of N. J.	82	83	82	83
Con. Trac. of N. J. 5s	108½	109½	108½	109½
Eighth Av. R. E.	390	405	390	405
42d St., M. & St. N. Av.	82	86	82	86
Grand Rapids St. Ry.	58	61	58	61
Grand Rapids St. Ry. pf	85	90	85	90
Int. Trac. of Buff.	83	85	83	85
Jer. City, H. & P. 4s	76½	77¼	76½	77¼
N. O. Ry. 4½s, new, w. i.	90	91	90	91
New Orleans, new, w. i.	38	38½	38	38½
New Orl. pf., new, w. i.	80¾	81½	80¾	81½
Ninth Avenue R. R.	185	192	185	192
N. Hud. Co. R. ext. 5s	105	108	105	108
Nor. Jersey St. Ry. 4s	77½	78½	77½	78½
Pub. S. Corp. 5% notes, 1909	97	97¾	97	97¾
Public Service Corp.	115	125	115	125
Public Serv. Corp. ctfs.	69	70	69	70
Second Av. R. R. com.	208	211	208	211
Sixth Avenue R. R.	170	180	170	180
Steinway R. R. Co. 1st 6s	118½	121	118½	121
Syracuse Rap. Transit	28	30	28	30
Syracuse Rap. Tr. pf.	84		84	
25th & 29th St. 5s	110	113	110	113
Union Rys. 1st 6s	110	112½	110	112½
Wash Ry. & Electric	33½	36¾	35¼	36¾
Wash Ry. & Elec. pf.	89	90	89	90
Wash Ry. & Elec. 4s	88¼	89¼	88½	89¾

GAS COMPANIES.

Am. Light & Traction	96	98	96	98
Am. Light & Trac. pf	105½	107	105½	107
Bay State Gas	3-16	¼	3-16	¼
Brooklyn Borough Gas	55		55	
Brook. Borough Gas 5s	97½	100	97½	100
Brklyn. Un. Gas conv. debentures	165	177½	165	177½
Buffalo Gas	6½	7	6¾	7
Buffalo Gas 5s	60	70	69	70
Central Un. Gas 5s	108¾	110	108½	110
C. G. of N. J. 6s	92	95	92	95
Denver Gas	59	61	58	62
Denver Gas 5s	93¾	94½	93¾	94¼
Denver Gas 6s	102	103	102	103
Essex & Hudson Gas	129	140½	129	139½
Hudson County Gas	110	112	110	112
Hudson County Gas 5s	109	109½	109	109¾
New Amsterdam G. 5s	111	112	111	112
N. Y. & E. R. G. 1st 5s	112	115	112	115
N. Y. & E. R. G. Co. con. 5s	109	112	109	112
North. Union Gas 5s	105	107	105	107
Paterson & Passaic Gas	78	80	78	80
Paterson & Pas. G. 5s	104	107	104	107
St. Paul 5s	97	100	97	100
Syracuse Lighting 5s	101		101	
Syracuse Gas 1st 5s	103	104	103	104
United El. of N. J. 4s	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼

FERRY COMPANIES.

Brooklyn Ferry	2	5	2	5
Brooklyn Ferry 5s	45	50	45	50
East River Ferry 5s	90	92	90	92
Hoboken Ferry 1s. 5s	110	111	110	111
N. Y. & Hob. con. 5s	109	110½	109	110¾
10th & 23d St. Ferry 5s	93	96	92	96
Union Ferry	26	30	26	30
Union Ferry 5s	96	98	96	98

*Sell cents per share.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	104½	105
2s, c., 1930	104½	105
3s, r., 1918		
ex int	103¼	103¾
3s, c., 1918	104½	104¾
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907		
ex int	104	104½
4s, r., 1925	132½	132¾
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	118¾	
Philippine 4s	108¾	
Adams Exp.	243	250
Alb. & Sus.	235	
Alle. & W.	148	
Allis-Chalm.	13½	14½
Am. B. S.	23	25
A. B. S. pf.	80	84
A. C. F. pf.	97	99
Am. Coal	140	145
Am. Cot. Oil	31½	32
Am. C. O. pf.	91	93
Am. D. Tel.	29	32
Am. Exp.	225	240
Am. G. T.	5¾	6¾
A. I. C. t.		
r.	4¾	5
Am. I. Sec.	24¾	25½
Am. Lin. Co.	18	18¾
Am. L. Co. pf.	40	44
Am. Snuff	167	175
Am. Sn. pf.	102	103¾
A. S. R. pf.	137	138
A. T. & C.	90	92
Am. T. & T.		
Am. Wa. Co.	140	142
Am. Wa. Co. pf.	103½	104½
Ann A. pf.	78	80
Am. L. pf.	100	
B. Un. Gas.	188	194
Bruns. City	15½	16
B., R. & P.	152	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.	87	90¼
But. Co.	57	57½
C. So., ex d.	68½	70
C. C. & C., ex div.		80
C. N. J.	200	202
C. & S. A.		
Tel. ex d.	120	127
Chi. & Alt.	35	37
C., B. & Q.	200	240
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. pf.	32	33
Chi. G. W. deb.	85½	86½
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	183	186
C., St. P., M. & Om.	184	188
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	185	200
Chi. U. Tr.	7¼	8
Chi. U. Tr. pf	30	37
C., C., C. & St. L.	95	96
C., C., C. & St. L. pf., ex div.	110	120
C., L. & W.	72	90
C., L. & W. pf.	105	112
Cleve. & P.	183	
C. & P. sp.	194	
C. F. & I. pf.	95	
C. S. 1st pf.	37½	38½
Col. & H. C. & I.	13½	14
Consol.	75	
Corn. Prod. pf.	47	49
D., L. & W.	365	380
D. & R. G. pf.	85½	86½
D. M. & Ft. D.	22½	24
Det. S. pf.	41	43
Dia. Match.	138	142
East. Kod.		145½
Elec. S. B.	75	80
Ev. & T. H. pf.	82	90
F. M. & S.	100	110
F. W. & D.		
City	71¼	74½
G. C. Co.	60	64
G. C. Co. pf.	102	104½
Gen. Elec.	176	177
G. & S. T.	120	
Gt. No. pf.	281	283
H. B. Claflin	106	
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	98¾	
2d pf.	25	26
Hock. Val.	91	93
Hock. V. pf.	93	93¾
Ill. C. L.	103	
I. C. pf.	78½	79
Int. Power	57	85
Int. S. P.	27½	30
Iowa C. pf.	50	51
Joliet & Chi.	180	
Kan. & M.	31	39
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	82	83½
K. C. So. pf.	55½	53¾
K. & D. M.	11	15
K. & D. M. pf.	45	50
K. I. C. pf.	70	75
Lacl. G. pf.	98	110
L. E. & W.	30	35
L. E. & W. pf., ex div	91½	94
L. S., ex d.	310	330
Long Isl'd.	55	56
Man. Beach	9½	13
Mex. Cent.	110	140
Mich. Cent. ex div.	130	146
M. & St. L.	54	60
M. & St. L. pf.	76½	79
M. & St. L. & F.	192½	
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. cts.	132	135
S. L. S. W.	23	24
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	105	125
So. Pac. pf.	117¼	117½
So. R., Mob. & O. ctfs.	90	100
S. R. & T.	¾	1
T. P. L. T.	41	43½
T., P. & W.	17	20½
Un. B. & P. pf., ex div.	70¾	75
U. F., ex-d.	105	115
U. S. Exp.	122½	125
U. S. Leath.	12½	12⅞
U. S. L. pf.	106½	109
U. S. R. & Imp.	66	69
Vand. R. R.	75	95
V. I. & C.	36	40
W.-F. Ex.		
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	235	250
2d pf.	25	26
Wis. Central pf.	51½	51⅝

57,680

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Cotton Duck first mortgage 5s again led the bond market to-day. Until yesterday these bonds sold indifferently at 77¼. Then they advanced to 80¼, and to-day they opened ¾ up, at 81, and sold steadily up to 82½, making a gain of 5¼ points in two days. This is an unusual occurrence in this market. On the advances there has been no great rush to sell, the transactions this morning aggregating only about $30,000. The strong pool which has been accumulating these bonds for nearly a year is not liquidating, but is finding the advancing market for them. The incomes on one sale sold up 1¼, at 31½.

United Railways 4s were also in good demand, and sold up to 94. The incomes were flat, at 60¾. Brewing incomes were steady at 29¾, after selling up to 30, and Seaboard 4s at 89¼ were ⅛ off and dull. Virginia Electric Railway and Development 5s gained 1 per cent. at par, and Coast Line new 4 per cent. certificates at 94¼ were ½ off.

Seaboard new first preferred was steady at 90; the second preferred was ¼ up, at 54, and the new common, after touching 26½, sold back to 26. The rights got as high as 1⅞. The trading in those issues, however, was quieter to-day. The close was dull but steady.

Shares, 1,072; bonds, $88,700.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,200	A. C. L. new 4s, ctfs.	94½	94¼	94½
2,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89½	89½
2,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	103¾	103½	103¼
2,000	Ga., C. & N. 5s	113	113	113
1,000	Maryland & Penn. Inc 5	57½	57½	57½
500	Virginia Mid. 4th 5s	111½	111½	111½
15,000	United Railways 4s	94	94	94
1,000	United Railways inc.	60¾	60¾	60¾
2,000	Va. E. Ry. & Dev. 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Consolidated Gas 4½s	102	102	102
42,000	Cotton Duck 5s	82½	81	82½
2,000	Cotton Duck income	31½	31½	31½
10,000	Breweries incomes	30	29¾	30

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
118	At. C. L. of Conn.	440	425	440
368	Seaboard new common	26½	25¾	25¾
250	Seaboard new 1st pf.	90	89¾	90
49	Seaboard new 2d pf.	54	53⅝	53⅝
1,262	Seaboard rights	1⅞	1¾	1¾
10	United Railways	13	13	13
162	Breweries	9½	9	9
15	Alabama Coal & I. pf.	94	94	94
100	Cotton Duck pf.	30	30	30

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.—There was a decided falling off in local transactions, principally in the arbitrage dealings, Reading and the Steels displaying less animation than on any preceding day of the week. Prices generally held steady. Good buying of Philadelphia Rapid Transit, which sent the price up a point, rather surprised the Street in view of the repeal of the trolley ordinances and more talk of placing the overhead wires underground. The management, however, shows little concern over the hostile attitude assumed by the reformers, and this has given backbone to holders of the stock. Electric Storage Battery declined ¼ and Westmoreland Coal receipts 1. The asphalts continued strong, the common rising ⅞, the preferred 1¾. Total sales, 28,355 shares; bonds, $49,800.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
300	Am. Railways	51	51	51
100	Balt. & Ohio	113½	113½	113½
200	Brooklyn Rap. Tr.	70	69¾	69¾
633	Cambria Steel	27	26¾	26¾
2	Catawissa 1st pf.	61	61	61
12	Catawissa 2d pf.	60½	60½	60½
39	Elec. Co. of America	11¾	11¾	11¾
50	Elec. Stor. Battery	71	70¾	70¾
4,200	Erie	44¾	43¾	44¾
1,000	Erie 1st pf.	81½	81½	81½
21	Frank & South. Pass.	450	450	450
115	Gen. Asphalt	12¾	12¼	12¾
348	Gen. Asphalt pf.	45¼	43¾	45¼
10	Lehigh V. R. R., cash	63	63	63
17	Leh. V. R. R., ex div.	62	62	62
10	Marsden	4	4	4
27	Minehill R. R.	65¼	65¼	65¼
572	Pennsylvania R. R.	70¼	70 1-16	70¼
113	Phila. & Erie R. R.	71	71	71
70	Penna. Salt	107	106½	106½
100	Phila. Traction	100	100	100
720	Phila. Electric	9	8¾	8¾
224	Phila. Co., ex div.	43½	43¼	43½
100	Phila. Co., cash	44	44	44
4,621	Phila. Rap. Transit	28¼	27¼	28¼
7,485	Reading	50 1-16	49⅝	50
7	Reading 1st pf.	46	46	46
2	Reading 2d pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾
200	Rock Island	29¾	29¾	29¾
545	Tonopah Mining	13¾	13½	13¾
535	Un. Gas Imp., ex div.	93¾	93½	93½
282	Union Traction	60¾	60	60
4,300	U. S. Steel	31	30¾	31
500	U. S. Steel pf.	98¾	98	98¼
150	Un. Rys. of S. F.	55	55	55
710	Un. Rys. of S. F. pf.	68	67½	67¾
25	West. Coal t.	84	84	84

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Market Well Filled with Stocks in Early Trading.

It was the general comment on the floor of the Stock Exchange in yesterday morning's early trading that the market was "fuller of stocks" than at any time in the last ten days of business. There was no more evidence than in preceding days that short selling was in especial volume, but profit garnering was plainly again in evidence. The gloomy impression left on financial London by the Odessa incident was reflected at the opening in heavy sales for foreign account, while at home the desire to lighten commitments over the holiday, a possible unfavorable bank statement, and the uprush of money to 6 per cent. played parts in sentiment making. Prices eased off rapidly, but by the end of the second hour losses had in most active issues been recovered and a swing toward higher figures established. Free offerings of call money at 3 per cent., breaking the 6 per cent. quotation, and a better position for securities in the London closing, were factors in the market's form reversal.

***

6 Per Cent. Money.

The market had been looking forward to a money flurry at the week-end, and it came yesterday, with loans made only 1 per cent. below the highest point touched this year. Closing around 3 per cent. on Thursday, it opened at 4 per cent. yesterday, and worked higher, until in the afternoon 6 per cent. was reached. It was estimated that $200,000 was taken at that figure, which was promptly broken by offerings at 3 per cent. by J. P. Morgan & Co., who put out not less than $2,000,000. The seemingly fugitive character of yesterday's upturn is shown by the unchanged position of time money. The July 1 disbursements apparently explain the rise.

***

Erie a Market Factor.

In the recovery of prices from the early slump a conspicuous leader was Erie second preferred. The common and first preferred also rallied, but less vigorously. The second preferred, which advanced from 68½ to 71½ at the close, consists of about 160,000 shares in all. Three theories were offered to explain its rise—its early retirement, the payment of a dividend, and its favorable position in the event of a division of the road's control between the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania interests. Erie is such a speculative favorite with the Street that its enthusiasm over an advance would be no less were there no theories, probable or improbable, put forward to explain it.

***

Summertime and B. R. T.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Summer traffic statistics are each year offered by its friends as evidence of the road's prosperity. Such statistics were forthcoming yesterday, by way of Philadelphia, and recorded receipts of $75,072 on last Sunday, a record day in the company's annals. The stock gained 1⅛ points.

***

United States Reduction Bonds.

The 6 per cent. bonds of the United States Reduction and Refining Company advanced yesterday from 99¼ to 103, and in connection with the rise it was said that the company was about to sell for $1,000,000 mining company stock which cost it only $80,000. Banking interests connected with the company discredited this report.

***

Unofficial Holiday Making.

There was a falling off in attendance on the floor of the Exchange, reflected somewhat in the smaller volume of transactions, owing to the opportunity presented of making a holiday over July 4. Greater dullness, for the same reason, is looked for to-day and on Monday, unless the market is churned into activity by developments abroad.

***

New Partner for Moore & Schley.

Kenneth B. Schley, third son of Grant B. Schley, becomes a member of the brokerage house of Moore & Schley to-day. Mr. Schley has served his apprenticeship with the house, a year of this service embracing active work on the floor of the Stock Exchange.

***

Cotton Up Again.

The bulls made things unpleasant again yesterday for the shorts in cotton. The price of July cotton advanced almost $2.50 a bale on urgent buying, carrying this option to the highest figure of the year. An estimate by Wall Street's woman cotton expert, Miss Giles, placing the condition of the staple well below that of a month ago, received attention.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, June 30, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,820	Amal Copper	81⅝	81⅞	81⅛	81¼
150	Am. Car & F.	34½	34½	34¼	34½
140	Am. Locomotive	47¼	47⅝	47	47¼
330	Am. Smelting	117

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

WHERE to DINE

Travelers' Co., 3 Park Pl. Tel. 6050 Cort.
A, A la carte; T, Table d'hote; D, Dinner; L, Lunch.

CAFE MARTIN
26th Street, Broadway and 5th Avenue.
RESTAURANT A LA CARTE. MUSIC.
Dinner, (from 6 to 9 P. M.) $1.25.
Saturdays, Sundays, and Holidays, $1.50.
Served in largest & best-ventilated room in N.Y.
Telephone, 1260 Madison. Cabs from Cafe Martin to all Theatres up to 45th Street, 50c.
Superb appointments for After Theatre Parties.

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30 West 40th St.
SELECT RESTAURANT. Specialties a la carte.
TABLE D'HOTE DINNERS, $1.50.
SUPPERS DELIGHTFULLY UNIQUE.
Musique et Chants Des Troubadours.
Private dining rooms for parties. Tel. 6046 38th

Hotel Lafayette — Tdh. Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise.
Old Hotel Martin. Also Service a la Carte.
University Pl. & 9th St. Music 6-9 P.M. Amato Orch.

CAFE DES AMBASSADEURS,
Thirty-eighth St. West, near Broadway.
Cuisine Francaise. Specialties a la carte.
DINNER, $1.25.
Royal Hungarian Orchestra. Tel. 5518—38th St.

BURNS'
45th Street and 6th Avenue.
Alc., Tdh. — **KALIL'S** — Orchestra noon and evenings.
6 to 8, $1.00.
FAMOUS RESTAURANT, RATHSKELLER & CAFE, 14-16-18 PARK PLACE, NEAR B'WAY.

Healy's — Restaurant, Junction B'way and Col. Av., 66th St. Music.

Cafe Francis — 53-3 West 35th St. Alc. Table d'hote din., $1. Music.

THE ARENA.
39 West 31st St. Telephone 1290 Madison.
DINNER, $1.25.
RESTAURANT a la Carte.
Private Rooms for parties. Music 6 to 9—11 to 1.

Little Hungary — 257 E. Houston St. Tdh. with wine. Hungarian Gypsy Band & Royal Neapolitan mandolinists & Singers. Evs.

Herald Square Hotel — 34th St., just west of B'way. A la carte.

NEW GRAND — B'way & 31st St. Music. Sunday Tdh. $1.25. Alc.

Hotel Normandie — B'way & 38th St. Alc. Music. (6-9. 11-1.)

TONKS' — 6 Park Place, near Broadway. Downtown's Newest Restaurant.

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MOTOR CAR RUNS
Delightful drives from N. Y. Touring Cars Supplied. Road maps ($2). "Automobile Tours" (10c.). Booklets (gratis). Travelers' Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y. Tel. 6050 Cortlandt.

Arverne Hotel, 15 m. Garage adjoining hotel. — Arverne, L. I.
Arverne Casino — L. I. Finest Restaurant on the Coast. M. NAHM.
Arverne, L. I. — 15 miles from N. Y. Ocean front hotel. — The Inn
Atlantic Inn — GRANT CITY, S. I. A la carte. Fine run from St. George Ferry.
Bay View Hotel — 12 m. 42d St. Shore dinners. — City Island
Beechwood — Tel. 3 Summit. 21 miles. — Summit, N. J.
Blossom Heath Inn — Boston Rd. N.A. 18 m. fr. 42d St. — Larchmont
Edgewood Inn — 28m. GREENWICH, CONN. Fine road. On the Sound.
Francforts — So. B'way, Yonkers. Auto sta'n. Cuisine Francaise. Tdh. Alc
Garden City Hotel — L. I. Fine road. 18 miles. — GARDEN CITY
Gramatan Hotel, 15 miles. Fine drive. — Bronxville, N. Y.
Grand Hotel — Famous Haunts of Rip Van Winkle. — Catskill Mts.
Harlem Casino — Seventh Avenue Drive, Cor. 124th St. Music.
Highcliffe Inn — Park Hill (Yonkers), N.Y. 13m. Overlooking Hudson. Now open.
Hotel Breslin — Lake Hopatcong, N. J. 45 m. Perfect roads all the way. Now Open. Private Dining Rooms for Parties.
Hotel Bristol — South Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. Alc. Sundays—Table d'Hote.
Hotel Brooklyn, 67 m. Garage L.I. Merrick Road. — Cen. Moriches.
Hotel Glenwood — Open all yr. 20 m. Hungaria, L. I. — Glenwood
Hotel St. George — 26 m. Ferry from Tarrytown. — Nyack, N.Y.
Hugor's Hotel — Open all year. S.I. Hdqts. Auto. Club. — St. George
Hunter's Island Inn — 15 m. East Entrance Pelham Park, N.Y.
Lakeville Hotel — 15 m. Alc. E. Flaherty, Prop. — Success Lake. Great Neck, L. I.
Long Beach Hotel — L. I. 24 m. Always cool. — Long Beach
Manhanse Hse, 95 m. Garage Elegant drive. — Shelter Island
Manhattan Beach Hotel — 9½ m. Garage and Charging Station.
Mansion House — 24 m. L. I. Elegant drive. — Roslyn
Mitchell House Annex — Larchmont, N. Y. 18 m. Overlooking the Sound.
Mosbey's New Haven Hse, 75 m. Good roads. — New Haven, Conn.
Oriental — 9½ m. Garage & Charging Sta. — Manhattan Beach
Palatine Hotel — 50 miles N. Y. Fine drive. — Newburgh
Park Inn — 26 m. New. L.I. C. A. Carrigan. — Rockaway Park
Rossville, N. Y. — via Staten Island. 24 miles. — Van Court Inn
Sea Gate House — 10 m. Alc. Fine drive. — Sea Gate, L. I.
Shore House — At South Term. N. J. Boulevard. Sea Food. — Bergen Point
(OLD-FASHIONED SHORE DINNERS.)
Somerset Inn, Fine drive, 37 miles — Bernardsville, N. J.
Stauch's — High-class Rest. A la carte. Music. — Coney Island
The Northfield — Sept. is Mass. Delightful here. — E. Northfield
The Seaburn, — Sea Gate, Coney Island. A la carte. Music
White Mountains — Hy. Conn. River Valley to Bretton Woods.
Woodcliff Inn — On Merrick Road, L. I. Dinners a Specialty. — Freeport
ST. PAUL HOTEL — New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
John W. Wheaton, Prop.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A young man having entire control of a manufacturing business paying excellent profits wishes to incorporate. A good proposition will be offered an active business man having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Investigation invited. Address Manufacturer, 209 Times, Downtown.

Publishing businesses can usually be purchased quite advantageously at this time of year; I have a number of excellent opportunities now for hustling publishers; better get acquainted. Call or write. Emerson P. Harris, 255 B'way.

For sale.—Hardware store; good locality; cash business; call in the evening. 703 De Kalb Av. Brooklyn, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 33 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2123—Gramercy.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., (Telephone 438, P. O. Box 203).—An ideal place; mile and a half from station; 25 acres gardens, orchards; fine old shade trees, fruits, vegetables; milk, butter from farm; terms $10 to $15 weekly.

Rayvolia Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y. —Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6 to $12; booklets.

Upper Montclair.—Elegant accommodations for refined couple in handsome private house; fine grounds, shade, near golf, tennis; $16; reference. Box 22.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine. (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

FAMILY OF THREE ADULTS and maid want good board, two rooms, main floor or one flight, hour's distance, in refined family; about $7 each. Address American, 708 Columbus.

EXCURSIONS

TOURING NEW YORK IN AUTOMOBILES.
GREEN CARS leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., Daily and Sunday. All the sights worth seeing. Fare $1.00. The most perfectly equipped sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island Excursion Service. Park Carriage Co. Telephone 4374 Gramercy.

EXCURSIONS.

LEHIGH VALLEY

4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS

Bellewood, - 75c.
Mauch Chunk & Glen Onoko, $1.50
Niagara Falls, $9.00

For particulars, time of trains, etc., inquire 1234 and 355 Broadway, New York, and 325 Fulton St., Brooklyn, Penna. R.R. Ferries and Brooklyn Annex. Fare via Annex Ferry, 15c. additional.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND**

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

Going JULY 7 and 28, 1905, via
ERIE RAILROAD
$11 ROUND TRIP.

Tickets good returning within 30 days from date of sale may be purchased at 399, 1159, 257, 261, and 96 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 273 West 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 233, 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City Ticket Offices.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP
UP THE HUDSON
Sunday and July 4th
Str. Homer Ramsdell
For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh.
Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley.
Leaves FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A. M.; W. 129TH ST. 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 90c.
The most delightful one-day trip up the Hudson.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED ON BOAT.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St. 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 12:11 to 2:41 P. M. N. Y., (Park Row,) half hourly from 9:30 A. M. to 11:36 and from 3:06 to 10:36, half hourly. Special table to-day.

Via 30TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

EXCURSIONS — Up the Sound
Every Saturday Afternoon
To Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.
SUNDAY MORNING
Double Service. Steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., 8:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 7:00 P. M. Stop at Karatsonyi & Kmet's Dock.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.
FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45, W. 42d St., 2:00, W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by Special West Shore train, or any regular train, $1, N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.
THIS EXCURSION MADE EVERY SATURDAY.

BELLEWOOD
Mountain Excursion Resort 75c. Excursions. Every Sunday.
BAND CONCERT. AMUSEMENTS.
OLD FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. — Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare Via Brooklyn Annex 15c., Additional.

July 4th Mauch Chunk
Switchback and Glen Onoko
via New Jersey Central
Round Trip Tickets,
ADULTS, $1.50.
CHILDREN, 75c.
Switchback Tickets, 50 cents Additional.
Special train from
West 23d St., 8.20 a. m.
Liberty Street, 8.30 a.m.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL
SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board. Leaves foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday.
Tickets on yacht or office, in Flatiron Building. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and Richmond, commencing Saturday, July 1st, leave 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 21st St., 9 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Leave Rockaway, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Ex., 50 cts.

Ideal Outing Trip Sundays & July 4th.
On SUNDAYS, also on JULY 4TH, the fleet steel STR. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20 E. R., ft. of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; E. 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on L. I. Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children, 50c

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks Thursdays
Boats leave frequently
East 99th and East 134th Streets.

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NEW YORK.
Long Island.

MANHANSET HOUSE,
Shelter Island, Long Island, N. Y.
NOW OPEN
95 MILES FROM NEW YORK.
GOOD AUTOMOBILE TOUR
REASONABLE RATES.
Furnished Cottages for Rent.
Address ROBERT MURRAY, Manager.
MANHANSET MANOR, N. Y.

Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.
WESTERNACHER HOTEL.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

Only one word, "Imperial," Freeport, L. I., would be sufficient if you had ever stopped there. It's called the "Hotel Beautiful." Just see what brains can really do in providing a hotel with the things that make for rest and quiet, not to mention the table, which has no equal.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Villa Thyll.
(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 21st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 6072 Gramercy.
Mrs. L. Thyll.

WALKER HOUSE
EAST QUOGUE, L. I.
Situated 100 yards from Shinnecock Bay, surrounded by 15 acres of land, long shore front; excellent playground for children; perfectly safe rowing, fine sailing; modern improvements; accommodates 150; open June to October; golf, tennis, &c.; surf and still-water bathing.
WILLARD S. FRENCH.

THE LINWOOD,
ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
SELECT.
Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

PEAK SUN COTTAGE,
30 Kneer Av., West Arverne, Hammel's Station. Large, airy rooms; thoroughly renovated. All improvements. Excellent table. Mrs. H. W. Pearson, formerly Mrs. Scholl of Cedar Villa.

EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne. HOLME-HURST INN. Faces ocean directly. Perfect cooking, dainty service, clean rooms. Booklets at 187 Madison Av., 53 Leonard St.

Catskill Mountains.

STAMFORD
NEW YORK,
The Leading Catskill Resort. Elevation 1,800 ft. No fogs or malaria. Golf, boating, tennis, fishing, etc. Booklets at all newspaper bureaus, or at Resort Dep't, Pearsall Agency, 203 B'way. Hotels and houses in Sunday's issue.

ONLY $2, $2.50 and $3 a day; $12, $15 and $18 a week.
$7 a week extra for private baths.
SUNSET PARK INN AND COTTAGES, Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains. No hotel is better, more select and up to date or has finer views. Golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, &c. Gentiles only. "WITHOUT A PEER TO SUMMER IN."—N. Y. Times.
C. A. COX, Prop., Haines Falls, N. Y.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,
Pine Hill, Ulster County, N. Y. All conveniences of a modern hotel. Send for booklet. A. Strauss, Proprietor.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

Pleasant Home Cottage, Prattsville, Greene Co., N. Y.—Hot and cold water baths; all modern improvements; 5 miles from U. & D. R. R.; eatables from our own farm. Circular Times Bureau, or write A. Carman, Prattsville.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

Fordham House, Hunter, Greene Co.—Strictly kosher; cuisine unsurpassed; ideal location; tennis, livery; reasonable.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

THE PARK COTTAGE. Open June 1st; write for booklet. Information Times Bureau, or write C. L. Murduck, Stamford.

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Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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Middletown, N. Y., and vicinity grow in favor as Summer outing localities. High altitude, pure water, beautiful scenery, may be found in this neighborhood. For Summer Booklet, with list of boarding houses, and further information address W. C. Ramsdell, Sec'y Business Men's Association, Middletown, N. Y.

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WESTPORT INN
Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N.Y.
Through Pullman service to LAKE CHAMPLAIN POINTS
1334 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open the

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
FINEST VIEW OF THE HIGHLANDS.
Central Hudson Boats, (Daily, Sunday, Holidays,) $1.25.
Albany Day Line, (ret. Centl. Hudson,) $1.50.
For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS,
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Two vacant double rooms for June. Several for July and August.

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DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival. Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

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MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES, FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

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Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

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INN AT HIGH POINT.
Fishing, boating, music, tennis, pure mountain air, grand scenery. Send for booklet. LEON ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Adirondacks.

Hotel **AMPERSAND** AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. C. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

THE ADIRONDACKS.
ADIRONDACKS
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

Adirondack Mountains. Lake Massawepie.
HOTEL CHILDWOLD
Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres, cottage colony, and camp sites adjacent. Casino, sun parlors, open fireplaces, steam heat. Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, &c., address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr.

THE RUISSEAUMONT — HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

THE WINDSOR — Schroon Lake, N. Y. All outdoor sports. Airy rooms. Fine cuisine. Booklet. Sawyer Bros.

ADIRONDACKS. STEVENS HOUSE, LAKE PLACID. BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

Rockland County.

LAKE VIEW — "NEW HOUSE." WEST SHORE R. R. Valley Cottage, Rockland County, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
Massachusetts.

THE
COLONIAL ARMS
EASTERN POINT,
Gloucester Harbor, Mass.
H. W. PRIEST & CO., Props.
Complete in appointments. Long distance telephone in every room. Harbor or Ocean view from all rooms. Special facilities for yachting and automobiling. Booklets upon inquiry. J. A. SHERRARD, Manager.

THE
HESPERUS
AND COTTAGES,
MAGNOLIA, MASS.
J. E. SHERRARD & Co., Propr.
Under new and liberal management. A select hotel of the highest class. All cottages have bell and telephone connections with main house. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links close to hotel; tennis; automobiling on superb roads.
Send for booklet.
JULIAN E. PRIEST, Manager.

HOTEL PRESTON
AT BEACH BLUFF, MASS.
Only thirty minutes from Boston by rail. Superb views of the ocean. Automobile garage and private boarding stable; splendid bathing, sailing and fishing; tennis and croquet; golf upon one of the best links; riding with suitable saddle horses and competent attendants; music by Boston Symphony players; cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Send for booklet.
H. W. PRIEST, Prop., Beach Bluff, Mass.

THE MAPLEWOOD
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS
PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages.
Opens June 15. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. NAVY. HARVARD-YALE VARSITY BOAT RACES. New York Yacht Club Rendezvous. Always Entertainment.
For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

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BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

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LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2221 Madison Square.

NEW JERSEY.
Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE.
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

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FAIRVIEW HOUSE,
Chatham, N. J. Ideal for pleasure seeker or business man; 30 trains daily; golf, tennis, bowling; service first-class; reasonable rates; commutation rate, $6.80 month. J. E. Beerbower.

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HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC, Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Groscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON—Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

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CALDWELL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
RATES $7.00 UP. CALDWELL, N. J.
JOHN A. BRADY, Prop.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

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BRYN MAWR.
35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY,
N. J.
3 FULL DAYS.
July 1st—Evening dinner includes July 4th luncheon. Via C. R. R. of N. J., 3:40 P. M., July 1, Liberty St., N. Y. Return C. R. R. of N. J., 2:15 P. M., July 4, from Atlantic.
Three hours express train.
First class railroad ticket includes above accommodations at
HOTEL RUDOLF.
Central—Largest—Best Located on Ocean Front.
$14.00.
Select grill, restaurant and fine orchestra in hotel. R. R. Ticket good 6 months extended stay. Hotel will make rate.
Tickets at Thos. Cook & Son, 261 and 1185 Broadway; 749 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Atlantic City
THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M. daily) 3.20 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, - (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

CHALFONTE
is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c. can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

THE NEW LELANDE,
Beach front, Massachusetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; special rates; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
THE OCTAGON.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.
Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
THOS. NOBLE.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.
Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Opens in June.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,
Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach. Special rates over the Fourth.
S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap, Mt. Pocono, Stroudsburg
Cresco, Sprague ville, Pocono Summit
in the
Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains of Monroe County, Penn.
Reached in from 2½ to 3½ hours from New York by special fast trains over Lackawanna Railroad. Fourth of July excursion from New York at one fare for round trip. Tickets sold July 1, 2, and 3, limited for return to July 5, inclusive. Booklets about hotels and boarding houses at Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

THE COLONIAL,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.
This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

"The Riverside," Bushkill, Pike Co., Pa.—New ownership and management; many improvements; tennis, ball, pool, fishing, boating, bathing; on Delaware River; fine driving; all amusements.

The German-American Farm House.—1,800 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2¼ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW F

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Resell Avenue B Block Front—Upper Broadway Corner to be Improved—Many Minor Transactions —Elm Street Properties at Auction.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to William Oppenheim the block front on the east side of Avenue B, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, 184 by 100. The Berman Realty Company and J. Marx were the brokers.

Lease of Broadway Corner.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has leased for a long term of years for Mrs. Althea Rudd Ward to the Lozier Motor Company the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street. A four-story building will be erected for the tenant, similar in design to the building adjoining on the north occupied by the Pope Manufacturing Company and owned by Mrs. Ward. The Decauville Automobile Company recently leased, through the same brokers, the southwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street, so that this entire block front will be given up to the automobile trade.

Herman G. Klotz has sold 42 East Twenty-second Street, a four story brown-stone-front dwelling, on lot 20.6 by 98.9. The parcel adjoins the building of the Bank for Savings at the southwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

Builders Buy Corner on Heights.

Meryash & London have sold the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 79.11 by 100, to Bach & Goodman, who will erect a six-story apartment house on the plot.

Deal for 99th Street Apartments.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the City Real Estate Company the five-story apartment house, with stores, 110 and 112 West Ninety-ninth Street, 43 by 100.

M. H. Meyers has sold for S. Kohn the five-story triple flat, with stores, 2,856 Eighth Avenue, 25 by 100.

John R. Davidson has sold for William J. Brown the six-story apartment house 139 West One Hundred and Third Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

C. C. Goodwin has sold to a Mr. Roberts 683 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 16.8 by 75.

Thomas & Son have leased for the Stanwell Realty and Construction Company for a term of years the two five-story tenements, with stores, 1,730 and 1,732 Amsterdam Avenue.

Middle West Side Transactions.

Ames & Co. have sold for the Terminal Realty Company to the Metropolis Securities Company the two five-story double tenements 426 and 428 West Thirty-seventh Street; also, for M. L. Meher to Charles A. Ahrens the four-story stable 525 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Plot Sold on East 96th Street.

H. J. Sachs & Co. have sold the plot 100 by 100.11 on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 300 feet east of Fifth Avenue.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for B. Kapelowitz the five-story flat at the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

Pescia & Co. have sold to Harris & Timble the six-story building in course of construction at 311, 313, and 315 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 44 by 100.

Fleck & Brown have sold for Louis Kivovitz to Hyman Levy 435 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story double tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Lowenstein, Pipae & Co. have sold for Harris & Timble 335 and 337 East Ninety-fifth Street, two five-story triple flats, each 30 by 100.11; also, for Max Glauber, 1,600 and 1,602 Madison Avenue, a six-story apartment house, with stores, on lot 88 by 110; also, for Isaac Gingold, 111 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.11, and for Gingold & Natelson, 107 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

Purchase of Third Avenue Corner.

Mark L. Abrahams and Joseph Dorf have bought a five-story flat at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and First Street, 25.11 by 90; also, the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 30 by 100, the longer dimension on the avenue.

H. Rosenfeld & Son have sold for A. M. Ahrens to a Mr. Berger 248 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat.

Friedman Brothers have sold for I. Bleich 304 East Ninety-eighth Street, a five-story double tenement, 25 by 102, to Max Laschan.

J. Fennig & Co. have sold for M. Rotbard to Frank & Werner the two seven-story buildings 242 and 244 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 29 by 102.2.

L. S. Barnard has sold 210 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story brownstone double flat, with two stores, on lot 25 by 100.11, to Morris Silverman and Harris Siegel.

Pisani & Cirelli have leased for Geiger & Braverman the six-story new-law tenement 215 and 217 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, for a term of years, at an aggregate rental of $24,000.

Estate Sells 123d Street Lots.

M. Cohn & Co. have bought for a client from the Austin estate four lots, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100 feet west of Pleasant Avenue.

M. Schlossheimer has sold for a Mr. Beyer to I. D. Schlachetzki 248 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story single flat, with store.

Guarino & Reiss and Michael Chester have sold to a client of Harvey J. Cohen 2,134 Second Avenue, a four-story flat, on lot 25 by 75.

Williams, Grodginsky & Wolff have resold to Jacob Hirsch 424 and 426 East Eighty-ninth Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 50 by 100.8. The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

J. Shapiro has bought, through A. H. Levy & Co., 2,457 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.5. Mr Shapiro has sold 53 East Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.11, to H. Rudin and Joseph Ginsberg; also, to J. Lurie and L. Dickstein, 353 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 26 by 96; also, to Louis Gordon 507 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 24.2 by 100.

East 15th Street Parcel in Trade.

Joseph Metzner has sold for Rosenblatt & Mandelskorn to G. Krusky the six-story apartment house 332 and 334 East Fifteenth Street, 42 by 103.3. The buyer gives in part payment the plot, 103 by 125, at 754 to 761 Tinton Avenue.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Max Dorf the two six-story tenements at 324 to 330 East Ninth Street, 75 by 100, to J. Lawrence Friedman.

Nathan Fernbacher has bought 332 East Twentieth Street, a brick building known as Colgate Chapel, on plot 40 by 92.

Downtown Tenements in Demand.

Charles Eros has sold for Israel Lippman the seven-story tenement 40 and 42 Thompson Street, 41.6 by 100.

Julius Moll has sold to Samuel Kleban the six-story tenement 10 and 12 Attorney Street, 40.8 by 100.

J. Fennig & Co., as brokers, have sold the five-story tenement 28 Delancey Street, 25 by 80.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have leased 34 Bayard Street, a six-story store and loft building, to a client for a term of five years.

David Trautmann sold for H. and B. Breslauer the northeast corner of Sheriff and Rivington Streets to Bokchisky & Rotkowitz.

G. Casiucci & Co. have leased for Charles Siegel 33 Downing Street, northeast corner of Bedford Street, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $8,250.

Church Society Sells Block Front.

I. Kashare has sold for the Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York the plot of eighteen lots on the north side of One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street, between Daly and Vyse Avenues, about 306 by 132. The property will probably be resold to builders.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to William Rendsberg, through the Ernst-Cahn Realty Company, the five-story flat 456 East One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 100.

John Frees is the buyer of premises 3,033 Third Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. He now owns 100 feet frontage on the avenue, and intends to build on the corner plot, 50 by 100.

New House on Brook Avenue Sold.

Jacob Leitner has sold for A. B. Schwartzler the six-story tenement in course of construction on the east side of Brook Avenue, 130 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 43 by 100; also, for Starkman & Greenfeld, the block front on the west side of Avenue St. John, from Beck to Fox Street; also, for A. H. Lyons, a plot fronting 450 feet on the north side of the Southern Boulevard, 144 feet east of Prospect Avenue; also, for J. McGrath, a frontage of 280 feet on the south side of Fox Street, 230 feet east of Prospect Avenue, to a builder, for immediate improvement.

L. Dober has sold for Emma Strobach and Mathilde Schulz to Katherine Schwabe 864 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 95; also, for the Powell-Steindler Realty Company to Elsie Furrer 641 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story flat, 24.6 by 100; also, for Louise Schwartz to Fredrick Aszmanelt 677 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a four-story flat, 25 by 100; also, for Louise Schwartz to Herman Wechter, 679 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, a four-story flat on plot 25 by 100.

Maximilian Zipkes is preparing plans for five five-story apartment houses, to be erected on Cauldwell Avenue for Sider & Stolar, at an estimated cost of $250,000.

Auction Sale at White Plains.

The auction sale of 257 building lots at White Plains will begin at noon to-day, and will be continued on Monday and Tuesday at the same hour. Joseph H. Lewis will be the auctioneer.

There is also announced for to-day the auction sale of part of the tract known as Haines Park at Mamaroneck. The sale will begin at 1 P. M.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estates Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Elm St, 66 to 72, w s, 25 ft n of Leonard St, 100x90 and irregular; three, four, and five story brick buildings; sale by order of Sinking Fund Commissioners, to the Surety Realty Company $90,500

86th St, 347 East, n s, 121 ft w of 1st Av, 29x100.8, four-story brick dwelling; executors' sale, to Louis Berman 19,550

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Mount Morris Park West, s w corner of 122d St, for a one-story brick church, 100.11x100; Harlem Presbyterian Church of 43 East 125th St, owner; F. W. Polle & Co. of 13 West 30th St, architects; cost, $95,000.

133d St, 49 to 53 West, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x99.11; M. Miller of 75 East 109th St, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $40,000.

7th Av, 291 and 293, for a ten-story brick loft building, 40x94; A. C. Hessel of 212 East 20th St, owner and contractor; cost, $125,000.

155th St, s s, and 14th St, n s, 175 ft e of 10th Av, for a six-story brick factory, 75x206.6; A. T. Graham of 11 Broadway, owner; F. S. Wheeler of 11 Broadway, architect; cost, $200,000.

Cherry St, 92 and 94, for a five-story brick settlement house, 32.5x88; Salvation Army of 120 West 14th St, owner; W. G. Pigueron of 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $50,000.

149th St, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x87; F. Mueller of 1,291 Washington Av, owner; R. Werner of 4,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Broome St, n e corner of Suffolk St, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x67.6; L. Reiner of 436 Grand St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

137th St, n s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, for a one-story frame storage building, 50x100; J. S. Cram of 47 Cedar St, owner; J. F. Fischer of 323 East 150th St, architect; cost, $2,000.

144th St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87.11; M. Featy and another of 63 East 112th St, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $480,000.

153d St, s s, 150.8 ft e of Morris Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87.11; John Pierce of 277 Broadway, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $40,000.

138th St, n s, 525 ft e of Willis Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87; George M. Mosauer of 25 East 112th St, owner; Schwartze & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $96,000.

182d St, s s, 84 ft e of Washington Av, for four three-story brick tenements, 18x45; Hillside Realty Construction Company of 118 Nassau St, owner; Charles Baxter & Son of 360 Alexander Av, architects; cost, $42,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

76th St, 225 East, to two four-story brick tenements; I. Schmeidler of 203 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th St, n s, 175 ft w of Avenue A, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Grun of 277 7th St, owner; O. Reissman, architect; cost, $8,000.

Madison St, 353, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Fishman of 357 Madison St, owner; O. Reisman, architect; cost, $5,000.

East Houston St, 128, to a six-story tenement; M. Goldman of 101 Essex St, owner; O. Reissman of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

155th St, n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, to a five-story brick clubhouse; Young Men's Christian Association of 156 5th Av, owner; E. Benedict of 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Owing to the great volume of business at the Register's office yesterday in anticipation of the mortgage tax, a large number of deeds and mortgages were presented for record which it was impossible to include in the following lists.

Friday, June 30.

ALLEN ST, w s, 200 ft n of Stanton St, 50x87.6; Samuel Rabinowitz and others to Melchior Lenke and another, (mtg $65,800) 100

ATTORNEY ST, 94, e s, 4 x100; Clara Kashowitz to Max Kashowitz, (mtg $37,750) 100

BARRETTO ST, e s, 200 ft n of Home St, 100x100; James Reynolds to Irving Realty Company 100

BLEECKER ST, 288 and 290, w s, 40x81; Bleecker St, s w corner of Barrow St, 40x81; Jacob Binder and others to the Hauben Realty Company, (mtg $150,000) 100

BROOK AV, e s, 175 ft n of 171st St, 25x100.11; Max Borck to Lottie Stone, (mtg $11,500) ..... Omitted

BROOME ST, n s, 69.8 ft e of Bowery, 74.10x93.8; Abraham Goodman to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $33,000) 100

BROOME ST, 113, s s, 25x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and others to Louis Frank, (mtg $16,000) 100

CHISHOLM ST, 1,287, w s, 20x120; Margaret Hommel to Melville J. Beckel, (mtg $5,500) 100

CLINTON ST, 240 and 242, e s, 39.11x100.10; Louis Kooner to David Lind and another 100

FOX ST, w s, 100 ft s of Longwood Av, 200x100; Stephen J. Egan to Daniel M. Mathison (mtg $42,000) 100

GROVE ST, w s, 100.4 ft s of 176th St, 18.5x100; James A. Woolf to Johanne M. Muxoll 100

INTERIOR LOT, 490 ft e of White Plains Road and 1,050 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 100x w 100x s 100; Ephraim B. Levy to Mary Zoanovec ..... Nom.

JEROME AV, w s, 75 ft n of Burnside Av, 65x93.11; Jerome Avenue Realty Company to the Jerome Burnside Realty Company, (mtg $65,000) 100

LOTS 177 and 178, map of the Prospect Hill estate; Duncan McGibbon to William B. Ewing ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,703 and 1,705, e s, 25x108.11; Samuel Kurlan and wife to Samuel Cohen 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 50 ft s of 153d St, 75x70.11; Ann Newett to Catherine Rudden ..... Nom.

PERRY ST, s e corner of West 4th St, 50x73.3; Jacob Bender and others to Hauben Realty Company, (mtg $73,500) 100

S ½ LOT 423, map of Melrose, South; Catherine A. Rudden to Denis M. Gallo 100

SYLVAN PL, 10, 24.6x17.6; Charles H. Moylath to D. J. Pappas ..... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 25 ft n of Dawson St, 20.10x92.4; Louis Leibsohn to Albert Reid and wife, (mtg $11,500) 100

VYSE AV, n w corner of 179th St, 120.8x300; Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York to Charles Welch, (mtg $10,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,789, w s, 25x irregular; Max Rosenthal to Johnnina Dahn, (mtg $31,000) 100

3D AV, 1,751, e s, 25.7x90; Harris Beckelman to Samuel Goldberger, (mtg $35,875) 100

6TH ST, n s, 168 ft e of Avenue B, 25x70.10; Ignatz Gluck to Joseph Schwartz, (mtg $22,000) 100

10TH ST, n s, 320.6 ft e of Avenue A, 25x94.8; Adolf Mandel to Joel M. Chasis, (mtg $17,000) 100

13TH ST, 323 West, 25x103.3; Jacob Levy to Pincus Lowenfeld, (mtg $10,000) 100

13TH ST, 333 East, 28.4x103.3; Minsker Realty Company to Louis Abramovitz and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

14TH ST, s w s, being Lot 76, Map No. 3, heirs of John Rogers; Golde & Cohen to Morris A. Eleeman 100

24TH ST, 45 West, 20.10x98.9; Joseph C. Levi, referee, to William E. Thorn, trustee 40,000

25TH ST, 334 West, 25x74.9; Elizabeth C. Q. B. Rodriguez to Julius B. Fox 100

56TH ST, 411 to 421 East, 120x80.4; Abraham Halpr.n et al to Joseph Golding, (mtg $39,250) 100

75TH ST, s s, 253 ft e of 1st Av, 27.9x102.2; Morris Goldstein to Esther T. Seamon 100

76TH ST, 225 East; Morris J. Rodgers and others to Jennie Goldbaum, (mtg $12,000) 100

77TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 100x102.2; Arthur S. Hughes to the Montross Bond and Realty Company, (mtg $450,000) 100

86TH ST, 3 West, 22x100.8; Emma Robbins to Annie E. Wheelock 100

109TH ST, 67 and 69 East, 43.9x100.11; Isaac Guigols et al to Mary L. Cohen, (mtg $38,500) ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 20 West, 25x100.11; Isaac Herman et al to Moses Levinson, (mtg $32,500) 100

125TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Henry B. Simmons to Jacob L. Schlesser, (mtg $120,000) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Newman Grossman to Moritz Sondberg, (mtg $18,000) 100

154TH ST, s s, 314.10 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 19x99; Jennie A. Harriot to Henry Feldman 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

JUMEL REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to C. M. Telovman; 162d St, s s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, &c, 5 mtgs, installments, 6 per cent. 35,500

SAKOLSKI, L., to J. H. Aldrich and others; 63d St, n s, 200 ft w of 10th Av, 9 mtgs, 5 years 153,000

IRVING REALTY COMPANY to J. Reynolds; Baretto St, e s, 200 ft n of Home St, 3 years 14,000

HALSTEAD, William M., to J. W. Sterling; Front St, 14, 3 years, 4½ per cent 30,000

KAMSLER, J., and another to C. Manne; Rivington St, n w corner of Clinton St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,200

KATZ, J., and others to Samuel Williams and another; 83d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 26,000

REISS, J., and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; Audubon Av, e s, 41.10 ft s of 178th St, 5 years, 6 per cent 45,000

KATZ, J., and others to S. Williams; 83d St, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 12,550

REISS, J., and another to Manhattan Mortgage Company; 178th St, s e corner of Audubon Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 60,000

WEST STREET IMPROVEMENT COMpany to Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; Cedar St, 136 and 138; West St, 87 to 93, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000,000

LIND, D., and another to L. Kooner; Clinton St, e s, 100.10 ft n of Cherry St, installments, 6 per cent 7,100

FOX, Julius B., to M. Littman; 25th St, 334 West, 5 years 16,000

SCHLESINGER, H., and others to F. Schlesinger and another; 58th St, 444 and 446 East, per bond 10,000

GOLDBAUM, J., and another to M. J. Rodgers and another; 76th St, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,050

KAUFMAN, L., and another to S. Mayer; 103d St, s s, 100 ft e of Madison Av, 5 years 20,000

McELROY, D. S., to M. A. McElroy; 72d St, 40 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 15,000

ALKOFF, S., and others to Charles A. Moran; 99th St, 65 East, 5 years 20,000

BAUM, S. C., to S. Michael; 116th St, 66 West, 2 years, 6 per cent 10,000

TELFAIR, M. Y., to J. S. Sprake; 32 West 25th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

MANHEIM, L., to C. Rouse; 32 Monroe St, 5 years, 6 per cent 21,000

MANHEIM, L., to C. Rouse; 28 Monroe St, 5 years, 6 per cent 15,000

TYSEN, R. F., and another to R. Tysen; 290 Pearl St, 3 years 25,000

CYPRESS, A., and another to D. Tigner; 608 East 9th St, 4 years, 6 per cent 10,000

CYPRESS, A., and another to D. Tigner; 534 and 536 East 11th St, 4 years, 6 per cent 8,000

PERSICA, M., to L. Merolla and another; 464 East 115th St, installments, 6 per cent 2,100

HOLFELDER, J. J., to F. Jung and another; Courtlandt Av, w s, 75 ft n of 149th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 584

KAPPERS, H., to H. F. Kanenbley and another; Bergen Av, 100 ft e of Rose St, 2 years 25,000

HOOKEY, W. T., to H. F. Kanenbley and another; Rose St, n s, 100 ft e of Bergen Av, 2 years 25,000

KAPLAN, I., and others to A. Koch; 48th St, n s, 295 ft w of 10th Av, 5 years, 6 per cent 5,000

SAUNDERS, W., to the Greenwich Savings Bank; Broadway, w s, 100.8 ft s of 402d St, 5 years, 4 per cent 100,000

MILLER, A., to E. J. Miller; Riverside Drive, s e corner of 79th St, 3 years 400,000

KEEIN, Leo M., to C. Levis; 83d St, 325 West, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,000

EMPIRE SQUARE REALTY COMPANY to E. J. Miller; 65th St, s s, 625.5 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 100,000

DAVIS, S. D., to J. Weinstein; Lexington Av, n w corner of 88th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,118

FOX, J. B., to J. L. Buttenwieser; 25th St, 334 West, due Sept. 1, 1905 .. 14,000

LAWSON, D. D., and another to G. W. Campbell; Manhattan Av, n e corner of 111th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 30,000

COHN, P., to M. Cohen; 48th St, 402 East, installments, 6 per cent 2,750

BLATH, E., to R. Webber; Wolfe Place, n s, 55 ft e of Inwood Av, 2 years 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, n e corner of 189th St, 37.6x80.3; William Guggolz against Fidela Sabella, owner and contractor 954

BROADWAY, 146; Charles B. E. Hudson against Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, owner; J. L. Clemons, contractor 260

BROADWAY, 140 to 146; Baker, Smith & Co. against Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, owner; J. L. Clemons, contractor 2,058

MADISON ST, 355; Isaac Schwartz against Hyman Kosberg, owner and contractor 2,889

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 176.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 25x100; August Diener against John J. Diagnett 2,015

2D AV, 894 and 896; William Rosenbaum & Brothers against Reilly & Rottenberg, owners; Lang & Smake, contractors 551

28TH ST, 47 East; Frank J. Tyler against John Doe, owner; Mary McCauley, contractor 15

42D ST, 3 West; the Republic General Contracting Company against Howard Realty and Development Company, owner and contractor 2,392

93D ST, 312 to 316 East; Pietrowski & Konop Company against John Greenbaum and James Wiener, owners; John V. Sullivan, contractor 220

93D ST, 310 to 314 East; Salvatore Virgilio against Greenbaum & Wiener, owners; John V. Sullivan, contractor .. 111

112TH ST, 602 to 606 West; Empire City Woodworking Company against Trood Realty Company, owner and contractor 223

136TH ST, 861 East; Mugler's Iron Works against J. Louis, owner and tractor 31

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

49TH ST, 546 West; Anderson Brothers against Samuel Green and others, Dec. 21, 1904, (canceled) $115

49TH ST, 546 West; Arnt Mosberg against Samuel Green and others, Oct. 17, 1904, (canceled) 25

49TH ST, 546 West; James Olsen against Samuel Green and others, Oct. 17, 1904. 39

31ST ST, 140 East; John A. Chater against William H. Scalch, Feb. 27, 1905, (canceled) 525

BROADWAY, n e corner of 80th St, 47.10x102.2; Metile Construction Company against William C. Dewey, Dec. 19, 1904 287

80TH ST, 223 and 225 West; William T. Hookey against Elias S. Higgins and others, Dec. 1, 1904 198

80TH ST, 225 West; L. Bornstein against The Verona Realty Company and others, Nov. 2, 1904 280

OGDEN AV, 992; Huston & Corbett Company against Lewis Whitlock and others, Feb. 16, 1905 55

COLLEGE AV, n e corner of 142d St, 75x100; Joseph Bellesbach against Joseph A. Gallagher and others, June 27, 1905 1,579

BROOME ST, 272; John Welting against August Caille and others, March 28, 1905 283

Lis Pendens.

1ST AV, e s, 66 ft n of 116th St, 20x74; Antonio Anzalone against Nicola Vecchio and another, (specific performance;) attorney, J. H. Corn.

62D ST, n s, 79 ft w of 1st Av, 17x100; Harry A. Thuor against Herman Davidowitz, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, H. J. Cohen.

BRIGGS AV, w s, adjoining lands of Blodgett & Tilden, 150x323x irregular, Bronx; Malinda G. Mace and others against Bertha Schrader and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Noble & Camp.

71ST ST, 58 West; Edward F. Caldwell and others against Jennie L. Woodend, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Hurry & Dutton.

CLIFTON ST, s s, 132.6 ft e of Trinity Av, 37x100; Bernhard Columbus against Stella S. Baruth, (specific performance;) attorney, D. E. Grossman.

80TH ST, s s, 178 ft w of 3d Av, 22x102.2; Venie J. Peters against the John Kress Brewing Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, D. B. Simpson.

ST. ANN'S AV, 651; Edward Wolf against Otto Hoffman, (action to impress lien;) attorney, E. A. Isaacs.

CHARLES ST, s s, Lot 45, map of lands of Richard Amos, 25x96x irregular; 12th St, n s, 100.8 ft w of Greenwich Av, 22x62; Minnie H. Coffin against William J. Winer, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, F. Cobb.

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Estate money; lowest possible charges.
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Any amount estate funds to loan New York realty. W. M. Reynolds, 35 Nassau.

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HUNDREDS NEAR FIRST AV.
Three new law six-story tenements, with stores, 37.6x100; five families, 18 rooms; rents, $6,000 each; price, $52,000 each; mortgages, $42,000 each.
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30-ft. 5-story double, with stores; rents, $4,800; low; asking $46,000; want offer.
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An exceptional chance to buy 2 tenements; first-class condition, in the 70s, paying net 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

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127th., just west 3d Av., nearly full lot, 3-story brick, suitable business; $11,500; mtg. $9,500 for five years. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

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265 WEST 139 ST., $15,000
229 WEST 139 ST., $16,000
NEAR 7TH AV.
Mortgage $11,000 at 4½, 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.
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104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

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Perfect triple flat, vicinity 115th, 8th Av., exceptionally well constructed; price $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; net return after allowing 10% for loss rents and repairs 15%. Full particulars sent on application.
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$18,500 cash buys three five-story double flats, southeast corner 135th St. and St. Nicholas Av.; size 100x100; first mortgage for five years at 4½ per cent. interest; balance can remain on second mortgage at five per cent.; opportunity for investor or for speculator to fix up and sell separately; old rents (very low) title guaranteed. Owner, 111 Broadway, room 410.

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248 West 116th Street.
This company wishes to buy good rental-earning property; preferred locations: UPTOWN and HARLEM.
WE PURCHASE WHILE OTHERS CONSIDER, for we cannot afford TO PIGEON-HOLE GOOD PROPOSITIONS. Tel., 776 Morningside.

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HOTEL SITE: CORNER PLOT 51x125.
Grand location; Fulton Street, Jamaica; heart business section; building and barn excellent condition; modern improvements; newly painted; can remodel for hotel purposes at small cost; rents now for $3,000; price $35,000.
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$1,500 Down, Balance Installment
Nine elegant brownstone two-family houses, on 43d St., between 4th Av. and entrance to Sunset Park; 12 rooms and 2 baths; just completed; elegant handwork decorations; hat rack, consol glass, steel ranges, etc.; last in street; 3 sold this week; price, decorated, $7,900.
ABRAMS & STOCKTON, Owners, on premises.

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$4,200. $400 down, balance easy; new 7-room cottage; latest improvements; hardwood trim; furnace; fine location.
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FIVE CENTS AND A TROLLEY WILL TAKE YOU TO A
HOME BY THE SEA
on the high hills at picturesque Flushing Bay.
EAST ELMHURST, N. Y. CITY.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE. MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE
$90,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.
Half hour from Herald Square
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For the convenience of attorneys who have not had time to prepare them, and for the information of all persons desiring to consider them

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ADAPTED TO THE
New Mortgage Tax Law

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137 West 125th St., " 47 Jackson Ave., L. I. City,
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AT AUCTION
1,000 Beautiful Home Sites in
HAINS PARK,
38 minutes from Grand Central Station. Low commutation. The New Haven R. R. Station is only four blocks away. Every city convenience; every country comfort.

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Lawyers' Title Co.'s policies free to purchasers. Terms, 10 per cent. and auctioneer's fees. Balance in cash, or 75 per cent. on mortgage at 5 per cent., or 60 per cent. at 4½ per cent. for two years.

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R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
Wednesday, July 5, 1905,
VALUABLE PLOT,
Webster Ave., Corner
N. W. of 197th St.
Size 105x98x irreg., with 3-sty. fr. bldgs. and

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

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10 Per Cent Guaranteed

With chance to double your money.

REAP THE PROFITS——YOU CAN'T LOSE.

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SATURDAY, JULY 1, AND TUESDAY, JULY 4,
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IN BATTLE HILL PARK,
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The choicest residence property within walking distance of the station.
400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.
10 MINUTES' WALK FROM STATION.
VIEWS FOR 20 MILES IN ALL DIRECTIONS.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
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OVER $50,000 HAS BEEN

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LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

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LAKEWOOD PARK,

BETWEEN

ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

RIGHT OPPOSITE BALDWIN STATION.

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LUNCHEON AND CARFARE ALLOWED TO BUYERS.

This Park was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the VERY LOW PRICE for these

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.

25 125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

$25.00 AND UPWARD.

TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
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AT 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Charges Reasonable.
WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

AT MOUNT KISCO,
THE VILLAGE OF HOMES.

Country Cottage, 6 rooms; nice & shady; 100x200; price $3,000.	15-room modern House; stable; steam heat; hardwood; very fine; $7,000; worth $10,000.	Good location. House, 14 rooms; large plot; price $4,500. It'll go.
PRETTY GOOD.		JUMP QUICK

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PLEASANTVILLE.

Never lived in "up-to-date" Cottage.	A swell place in village. Electric lights. All imp'ts. About two acres. Beautiful shade.	House, 6 rms. No imp'ts. 1 acre. Barn. Fruit. Near station.
Near station. Large lot. Bargain—$3,500.	Price $7,000.	$1,700.

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Lighted on all four sides.
Suitable for a large Architectural or Contracting Company.
Will be partitioned to suit.
Also
Two very attractive suites and a few single desirable offices.
For particulars apply to
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6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
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Plans and particulars,
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Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect.
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Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.

To Let—Four-story basement house, 14 West 125th St.; immediate possession; rent, $1,200 year.

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TO LET—From July 10 till middle of September a small well-furnished apartment, particularly desirable for family of two; one door from Riverside Drive; fine view and air; moderate terms. Apply, Sunday or Monday, between 2 and 7 P. M., or by letter, Johnson, 236 West 95th St.

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Furnished six-room elevator apartment; very light; half block from Subway station; until Oct. 1, $52. 205 West 103d St. Franklin.

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A three-story brick dwelling to let; 159 East 63d St., near Lexington Av.; size, 20x50; has eleven rooms and bath; immediate possession; rent reasonable. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

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257 BUILDING PLOTS

100 FEET FRONT EACH.

WILL BE SOLD AT

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By JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auctioneer,

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This desirable property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots, 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, &c.

50 TRAINS DAILY EACH WAY.

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Free stages direct to property will meet all trains.

30 minutes to 42d St. — Three Miles North of City Line.

Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars. W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

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White Plains.

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Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
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Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

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MOUNT VERNON REALTY.
WILLIAM S. ANDERSON,
MOUNT VERNON'S BUSY CORNER,
AT NEW HAVEN STATION.

At Mount Vernon—For sale or exchange. 14-room modern dwelling; perfect order; parquet floors; hot water heat; burglar alarm; plot, 100x100; good stable and chicken house; high ground; restricted Chester Hill section. Price, $12,500.
Wm. S. Anderson, Mt. Vernon's Busy Corner.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
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Chester Hill—8 rooms, parquet floors; steam heat, electric lights; shaded streets. $10,500. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

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10-room house, large lot, well located; good condition; open plumbing; garden; shady street. $5,500. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

CHERRY RIPE.
9-room house; station 7 minutes; open plumbing; good lot; $4,250; house is practically new. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

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New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage; all modern improvements; high ground; good neighborhood; convenient to station, trolley, and schools; $4,500; terms to suit. Downey, 20 North Av.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—House, eight rooms; two lots; near station, cars, school; sale or rent, with privilege of buying. J. D. B., 25 Carroll St., Yonkers.

TO LET.

FURNISHED—4 RENT.

Bedford; large country mansion, "up to date," including two bathrooms, stables, 300 acres; season, $1,500.
Cooley & West, (Inc.,) White Plains.

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BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.

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THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES
THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE.
$90,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Comparison is challenged with every other town site. Each lot has water front privileges.
Send Postal for Circular and Views.
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Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
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Huntington Bay, Long Island.—To let, house; 10 rooms; modern improvements; recently renovated; newly furnished; fine hair mattresses; bathing; superb view. Mrs. W. D. Schuyler, East Neck, Huntington.

Fourth of July!—Call and see many properties; choice variety; ground floor prices; best time to buy; some properties trebled last year; bargains submitted; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Bungalow Beach lots $500; 50 feet on Sound, 250 feet deep; no cash required if you improve. List. Codling, Northport, L. I.

TO LET.

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FOR SEASON OF 1905.

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ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

Ten-room completely appointed furnished house until Sept. 15th; park grounds; best location; $100 month. Mrs. T. B. Arnold, Liberty Av., New Rochelle.

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For Rent, Quogue, L. I.—House, 12 rooms, two baths, furnished; seven hundred dollars. Inquire of owner, Telephone 32, Quogue.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum now of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you list.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42D ST.

West Side.

EARLSWOOD COURT

Cor. 128th St. and St. Nicholas Av.

New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

The Margaret, high-class elevator apartment, 122 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 4, 5, and 6 large, light rooms; $36, $40, $45; all improvements; all-night elevator service; electric light; telephone.

66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT

2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

529 WEST 152D ST.

6-room apartments, all improvements, $27-$31.

56 West 65th St.—Four, five rooms; private hall; bath, hot water; $20-$24; reference.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

THE LEXINGTON, 14-48 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $45. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Bronx.

The Melrose APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of JOSEPH MILLER, Bankrupt.

Take notice that, by order of court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell on Saturday, July 1st, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 87 Avenue C, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, all the assets of the above-named bankrupt.

These assets consist of dry goods, notions, fixtures, &c., and will be offered in lots to the highest bidders, and at the conclusion of the sale the entire assets will be offered in bulk.

If the amount bid in bulk is larger than the amount realized in lots, the highest bid in bulk will be accepted; otherwise the lots will be delivered to the highest bidders.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any and all of these assets from the said sale if they do not bring 75% of the appraised value.

This property can be inspected at any time on the premises on June 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1905.

For further particulars address or call on the undersigned receiver or his attorneys.

SAMUEL M. HITCHCOCK, Receiver,
15 William St., New York City.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attys. for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of JOHN PRESS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order made in the above-entitled proceeding by Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge, the property of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of cloaks, piece goods, linings, buttons, trimmings and tables, figures and machines used in the cloak and suit manufacturing business, will be sold at public auction by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer in Bankruptcy, at No. 54 East 4th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 7th day of July, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property may be inspected on the 5th day of July, 1905, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.

HAROLD L. CRANE, Receiver.
STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH MILLER, Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, July 1st, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 87 Avenue C, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' furnishing goods, dry goods, hosiery, fixtures, etc. SAMUEL M. HITCHCOCK, Receiver. ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BRYANT PARK HOTEL CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, July 7, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 55 W. 42d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of liquors, furniture, bedding, cigars, collection of wild animal heads, and everything pertaining to hotel. MORRIS P. FERRIS, Receiver. MARCUS HELFAND, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between JACOB FROMAN and SIGMUND WIMELBACHER has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FROMAN retiring from the firm and Mr. WIMELBACHER having assumed all the firm obligations, and being alone authorized to sign in liquidation.
Dated New York, July 1, 1905.
JACOB FROMAN.
SIGMUND WIMELBACHER.

ROUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days. $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (New) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE: On Tuesday, July 4th, Str. RICHARD PECK will leave New York at 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:00 A. M., instead of 2:45 and 3:00 P. M. respectively. The trip from New York at 12:00 night will be omitted.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

SPECIAL NOTICE: On Tuesday, July 4th, Str. WM. G. PAYNE will leave Pier 20, E. R., at 5:00 P. M., foot E. 31st St., 5:30 P. M., instead of 3:00 and 3:30 P. M. respectively.

Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Train to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 5:10 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 5:30 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"THE NEW LINE"
$1.50 NY TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 PROVIDENCE
$2.20 BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 500 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week days & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M.
Leave Batery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A. M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A.M.
SCHEDULE FOR JULY 4TH, 1905.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45, 10:45.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:19.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 6 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BERMUDA

Special tours to this delightful Ocean Resort leave New York by Quebec S. S. Co.'s new twin-screw mail steamship "Bermudian," July 5, 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 1905.

$44.50 Hotel and other expenses, according to hotel. $49.50
Berths and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.

The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.

"LA VELOCE." Fast Italian Line, Sailing every Wednesday to Naples, Genoa, Bolognese. Hatfield & Co., 19 Wall St.

For the Great Lakes.
NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 413 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls

and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—8SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:21 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 148, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 363 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Large pearl pin with diamond in centre, in train from New Rochelle or in Subway or on Flatbush or 7th Av. car to Brooklyn Sunday night. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 406, 76 William St.

LOST.—Gold pansy pin, diamond centre. Saturday. Andrus, 205 West 87th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families, parlor dining room, separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best location in city; references.

47TH ST., 143 WEST.—Large and single rooms, private baths; Summer rates; transients accommodated.

120 ST., 372 East.—Comfortable airy room; home surroundings; near Park; excellent table; references; Americans.

58TH ST., 9 EAST, Near Park.—Comfortable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, parlor dining room; moderate.

52D ST., 22 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together or separately, southern exposure, good board, references.

55D ST., 10 WEST.—Large front room, select home; gentleman; couples, meals if desired; references.

39TH, 16 WEST.—One double room, $12 two persons, with board; refined, homelike.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; large and small rooms; en suite or single; excellent table; near Subway.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Very large, cool room, nicely furnished; excellent board; American family.

LENOX AV., 257, (125th St.)—Large, cool room; suitable three gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

MADISON AV., 103.—Handsome suite, private bath, large and single rooms; electric light; telephone; high-class location; Southerners and transients accommodated. C. H. [illegible]

MADISON AV., 675, 894, 696, (61st.)—Superior rooms; baths; with board, $8 to $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comf. table; rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 247.—Block Riverside and Subway; suite, private bath; single rooms; cheap.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH PARK, 6305 17th Av.—Private family; large front room and board; delightful detached cottage. Bath Beach train, 60th St. Station.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 215.—Large and small rooms, with table board; cars convenient; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 3.—Pleasant, social home, large front room; adults; telephone. 2,039 L., Prospect.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN, wife, and two young children want board, with two rooms, in city, uptown, high ground, probably several weeks from July 15. Summer terms. Address, not later than July 4, P. O. Box 161, Hamilton, Bermuda.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 19 WEST.—Desirable first and second floor rooms; private bath; Summer terms; references.

16TH ST., 70 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water, large closets telephone; Summer rates.

21ST ST., 110 EAST.—Large room, second floor front; running water; bath same floor; shower bath; references.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; references; valet service.

55TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor, other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

57TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms suitable for couple, or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D, 332 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

48D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; desirable room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

60TH ST., 18 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies, high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

53D ST., 22 EAST.—Large and small cool rooms, private house; references required.

75TH ST., 317 WEST, (near Central Park.)—Superior rooms, double, single; running water; $6 upward.

76TH St.—cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves. Summer prices; telephone; conveniences, references. 865 Lexington Av.

66TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large cool rooms, bath; all conveniences; private house. Summer rates; references.

56TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large room, one flight; cool; conveniences; medium; private house; reasonable; references.

6TH ST., 103 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

76TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; elevator apartment; cool, airy; $4 up.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

148TH ST., 540 WEST.—Large front and back room; private house; near Subway; Summer rates.

126TH, 5 EAST.—Furnished rooms from $3 up, parlor floor for doctor, business.

MANHATTAN AV., 111, (NEAR 104TH.)—Superior rooms; suitable for two; refined; cleanliness. $4, $5.

THE MANAGEMENT of 187 Madison Av. (34th St.) has reluctantly decided (because of numerous requests) to keep the house open during Summer for roomers only; breakfast optional; rates $4.00, $5.00, $8.00, $10.00, $12.00 per week.

Trained Nurses.—Rooms, single, double, furnished, unfurnished; physician's private house, upper west side; telephone; Park and elevated. Select. Box 344 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 2 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 94.—Newly furnished rooms, all improvements; board optional; reasonable; cars convenient.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall Street, River; ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest location; five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; sublet personally; 500 West 112th St.

27th St., 313 East.—7 rooms; improvements; 3-family house, no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Young man, well educated and of good family, wanted in an export and import commission house as office boy, with chance of advancement; knowledge of German desired. Apply with full particulars to P. O. Box 64.

WANTED—Draughtsman, who thoroughly understands getting out work for stone yard; must be accurate in figures. Address Draughtsman, Box 324 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 361 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical housekeeper, with best of city references, desires position in city or out of town house. Mrs. Green, care of Dr. Hills, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Small family adults; good cook, waitress; plain washing; excellent reference; country. 230 East 43d St., two flights, rear.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Two years' experience; neat, accurate; good speller and grammarian; references; $8-$9. Neatness, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER and Office Assistant.—Four years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; willing, obliging; references; $12. Capable, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Bright, ambitious beginner; graduate of Walworth's Institute; neat, accurate; lives with parents; references; $7. Miss K., 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, refined, well educated; willing and obliging; best references; $15. Miss W., 219 West 115th St.

WHISTLES AND TELLS OF MURDER AND ROBBERY

Farmhand Arrested Here Confesses Crime in Pawling.

SHOT EX-EMPLOYER FOR $75

Also Took a Watch After Waylaying His Victim and Killing Him in a Wagon.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 30.—Charles Lutz, a young farmer at Pawling, was shot and killed while driving a wagon this morning and robbed of about $75 and a silver watch by a young farmhand he discharged yesterday.

The murderer, who came recently from the employment bureau of James L. Stringham, 1,301 Lexington Avenue, New York City, where he had left a watch as security for his fee and railroad fare, was known as George Henry Smith. A description of the man, together with the incident of the watch, was telegraphed to the New York Detective Bureau by District Attorney Lee, who this afternoon received word that Smith had been arrested.

George Granger, alias George Henry Smith, nineteen years old, wanted at Pawling for the murder of Charles Lutz, was arrested by Detective Sergeant Carey yesterday afternoon in James L. Stringham's employment bureau, 1,301 Lexington Avenue. At Police Headquarters, without hesitation, he made a complete confession to Acting Captain McCauley: While waiting for the Captain's arrival he had whiled away the time by whistling and singing "I'm a Yankee Doodle Boy."

"I was sent up to Pawling on Thursday a week back," he said, "to the farm owned by John Wunzer, of which Mr. Lutz was a sort of Superintendent. I was sent up there by Mr. Stringham, and left my watch with him as security for my railroad fare, which amounted to about $3.50, and for the fee due him.

"I saw Mr. Lutz on my arrival and he put me to work, at a salary of $20 a month and found. I worked until Thursday last, one week, but I had got tired of the job. The work was hard and the people were mean. Mrs. Lutz refused to give me a glass of milk on Thursday morning, so I went to her husband and told him that I was going to quit. He said that it was just as well, as he had intended letting me go anyway.

"When he paid me off for my week's work he took the money due me from a big roll, and I was hard up and made up my mind to get it. He only gave me $1.50 for my work, saying that he would send the $3.50 to Mr. Stringham, from whom I could get my watch when I got to New York.

"After I got my money I went to the village and had a few drinks, and then returned to the farm, sleeping in the barn for the night. This morning I awoke at 6:30, and knowing that Mr. Lutz went on a milk route early I walked down the road. About 8 o'clock he came up in the milk wagon.

"He pulled up his horse when he saw me and said that he had sent the money for the watch down by the morning train and that I had better go to New York.

"As he turned to the horse and picked up the lines I pulled my gun and shot him. I only fired one shot and he fell. Then I took his watch and the money, which amounted to $75 and some change, and went to the village, where I took the train for New York. About noon I went up to Stringham's, and Detective Carey arrested me."

Granger said that he had been in the county home, at New Haven, for four years, up to a year ago. When searched $75.85 was found on his person, besides the silver watch which he had taken from Lutz.

FALLS DOWN 60-FOOT FLUE.

Boiler Worker Just Escapes Furnace at Steam Plant.

James Farley of 166 Beard Street, Brooklyn, a boilermaker's helper at the New York Steam Heating Company's plant, at the foot of East Fifty-ninth Street, fell down a sixty-foot flue yesterday and may die of his injuries. He is in Flower Hospital.

There are six of these flues at the Fifty-ninth Street side of the plant, leading from the surface to the boilers, sixty feet below, and connected there by elbows. They are eight feet in diameter. The flues are soon to be removed to the Blackwell's Island Bridge.

Farley was groping along the mouths of the flues and in the darkness slipped and fell. He landed only a short distance from the boiler. As the current of air was to the boiler he was untouched by the flame, but sustained severe internal injuries. He may have laid there an hour before Frederick Schudter, a boilerman, walking along the boiler floor, heard his groans.

Takes Wreck Victim's Duties.

The Wellman-Seaver-Morgan Company of Cleveland, manufacturers of steel-making machinery, ore-handling apparatus, &c., has appointed W. A. Stadelman of New York general sales manager. Charles Wellman, the general manager, who was killed in the wreck of the Twentieth Century Limited, had included in his duties the direction of the sales department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

A MAN of thirty, married, steady, hustler, experienced in office management, desires position where hard work will be rewarded with reasonable remuneration. F. S. S., 411 Manhattan Av.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE CLERK, long experience, expert linguist, first-class references, open for engagement, would consider outside position. M. B., Times, Times Square.

FRENCHMAN, 22, thorough knowledge of French, English, Spanish, and German, excellent references and two years' practice as teacher, wants private tutorship. Berthe, Highland Falls.

PAINTER AND PAPERHANGER wants work for estates or landlords at reasonable prices; good reference. A. Dank, 71 East 105th St.

SALESMAN.—Who is in need of a high-class specialty salesman? Fifteen years' experience Southwest; past 10 years with present factory. D., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—By cloak and skirt salesman with trade; experienced inside, also outside. E Box 205 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Experienced high school teacher, (Columbia graduate student,) tutoring for Summer; will go in country. K., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

WAITER.—Colored man, best references, wants position as waiter. C. Inniss, 137 West 25th.

WELL-EDUCATED IRISHMAN, 44, seeks post such as secretary; can work typewriter and write shorthand; first class at figures; silent, reliable man; total abstainer; Catholic; unmarried. T. J. Hunt, 208 West 15th St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, 21, wishes steady position, speaking English and German; had two years' experience in electrical trade; A1 reference. A. Briechle, 402 East 16th St.

YOUNG MAN, 17, good education, good penman, excellent references, office experience. S. Weiser, Box 202 Times Downtown.

ACTS ON NEW SUBWAY PLANS.

Estimate Board Sets July 7 for Hearing—Bronx Roads Blocked.

With all injunction proceedings inoperative as stays, the Board of Estimate yesterday took up consideration of the franchise matters pending before it. Hearings were granted on the various franchise applications sent to the Board since the Elsberg law, taking from the Aldermen this power, went into effect. All the proposed new Subway routes received from the Rapid Transit Commission were set down for hearings next Friday.

Because of the opposition of Acting President Timothy P. Sullivan of the Board of Aldermen, the absence of Borough President Cassidy of Queens, and the instructions which Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn had given to his substitute, Commissioner of Public Works Brackenridge, there were not enough votes to progress any of the franchise resolutions after the hearings had been held, with the single exception of the Atlantic Telephone Company, which seeks to carry on a general telephone, telegraph, and telautograph business in Greater New York. No one appeared in opposition, but the Merchants' Association sent a letter expressing satisfaction with present telephone conditions. The matter was sent to the Controller's office for report on terms to be imposed. These must be advertised for ten days before the franchise is granted.

The application of the Port Chester Railroad for a franchise in the Bronx was heard. This is the franchise which the Aldermen turned down. President Gotshall said his company was ready to begin construction as soon as it could get a franchise. When the resolution was offered to send the application to the Controller for report there were only ten affirmative votes, whereas twelve were needed on the first time before the board. The resolution therefore was allowed to lie on the table. Next week, under the law, only nine votes will be required.

The same proceeding was followed on the application of the Union Railway for extension in the Bronx, as well as for the application of the Westchester and the Nassau Railways.

FIVE BLOWN UP IN SUBWAY.

Dynamite Cartridge Set Off by Drill in Shaft at Battery.

Five workmen were hurt at the bottom of a shaft in the excavation on the Battery Subway loop when a drill struck a dynamite cartridge which had failed to explode in a blast yesterday. The explosion flung the workmen a dozen feet and showered them with broken rock. The injured are William Farrell, a negro, of King's Bridge, fractured jaw and right hand; Philip Torrento, 506 East Thirteenth Street, fractured right ankle; Joseph Barberi, 517 East Thirteenth Street, scalp wound; John Blatz, Cherry Street, fractured left arm, and Leonardo Fortino, 119 Mulberry Street, contusions. Farrell and Torrento were sent to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Foreman O'Sullivan declared that if Farrell, who was operating the pneumatic drill, had followed instructions the accident would not have occurred. He told Farrell to drill the holes two feet apart. Farrell, however, after drilling two or three holes at the required intervals, skipped three feet for the next hole. This brought the drill right over where the unexploded cartridge lay in a horizontal hole drilled the day before.

The explosion was heard all over Battery Park, and caused great excitement. Foreman O'Sullivan and workmen entered the shaft and carried the five victims to the surface.

TO CONFER ON IMMIGRATION.

National Convention Called by Civic Federation for Sept. 26.

The Executive Council of the National Civic Federation called a National convention to meet in this city on Sept. 26-27 to consider the proper distribution of immigrants.

It was decided to ask the Governors of all the States to send delegates and to make the same request of all the societies interested in immigration. Since the recent meeting of the New York Civic Federation, many letters have been received offering co-operation and asking for information.

Ralph M. Easley, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said after the meeting:

"A representative of the State Department of Agriculture visited Ellis Island two days ago and told Commissioner Watchorn that in New York State alone there are 12,000 farms idle for want of men to cultivate them. When the subject is thoroughly ventilated at the coming convention, recommendations probably will be made in the way of suggesting special legislation for the proper distribution of immigrants. The latest statistics from the Immigration Department show that during last year the number of Italians who left this country exceeded by 8,000 those who came here."

SIGHT-SEEING AUTO ABLAZE.

Machine Catches Fire in Front of the Stock Exchange.

The woodwork of an automobile omnibus operated by the New York Observation Company caught fire in front of the Stock Exchange yesterday morning from the burning off of the insulation on some of the electric wires of its machinery. The car was standing in front of the Exchange at the time, and the twenty persons it had carried were in the gallery inside watching the brokers. Two other sight-seeing automobiles, operated by other companies, were in front of the Exchange. The fire was extinguished with buckets of water.

The car was delayed for half an hour while repairs were making.

$17,000 TO KILL MOSQUITOS.

Board of Estimate Gives Commissioner Fund for Staten Island.

An appropriation of $17,000 for the mosquito warfare which Health Commissioner Darlington proposes to conduct on Staten Island, was granted by the Board of Estimate yesterday.

The board also approved awarding the Hall of Records contract for rearrangement and furnishing the building to the Remington & Sherman Company, at $1,328,426. This firm was the lowest bidder.

The board turned down a request from the Bronx Park Commissioner for $25,000 for the improvement of the buildings in Crotona Park. The Commissioner already had received $300,000 this year. An issue of $10,000 of special revenue bonds for moving records in the Brooklyn Hall of Records was approved. Commissioner Lantry of the Department of Correction got $22,000 for extra work in his department, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art got $490,000 for enlarging its building. An appropriation of $10,000 was granted for preliminary surveys for the Hudson Memorial Bridge at Spuyten Duyvil.

BRYAN STILL FOR 16 TO 1.

Issues Letter Reviving Issues of 1896 and 1900.

That William J. Bryan intends to continue his fight for the ideas set forth in the Chicago and Kansas City platforms is indicated in a letter which he has sent broadcast soliciting subscriptions for The Commoner. In his letter Mr. Bryan writes:

"It is apparent to all that the Democratic masses who constitute the bone and sinew of the party will not consent to another retreat from the high ground taken by the party in 1896 and 1900. The influence of this paper will be used to help the friends of reform to retain the position occupied in those campaigns, and I will discuss through its columns the new issues outlined in recent editorials."

THEATRE DOORMAN LOSES LIFE IN FIRE

Nine Persons Overcome in a Blaze Which Threatens Keith's.

HOUSE ITSELF NOT DAMAGED

Brave Rescues by Firemen of Comrades Overcome by Smoke—Damage Put at $75,000.

One man lost his life and nine others were overcome by smoke in a fire yesterday afternoon in East Fourteenth Street, which attacked part of Keith's Theatre and two neighboring buildings at Nos. 60 and 62. The blaze was discovered by Henry Baker, the gallery doorman, who, smelling smoke, traced it to the rear of the theatre in the basement close to the paintroom. He lost his life. His body was not found until two hours later. He held in his hand a grenade. It was evident that he had thrown another on the flames, and had then fallen, overcome by the smoke. Mr. Keith said last night that he will pension Baker's family. They live at 1,101 Willett Avenue, Hoboken.

Baker had been employed by Mr. Keith for six years, and was known by the other employes as a man of courage and promptitude. On one occasion, when a man yelled "Fire!" he ejected him before the audience became alarmed. He restored order by shouting, so that everybody could hear, that there was no danger.

In fighting the flames, Capt. Gerhardt Webber of Engine Company No. 18 was dragged out unconscious by his men from the basement of the theatre and was restored by Dr. McMahon of St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. McMahon later cared for Firemen McKeon, Lynch, Pettit, and Snyder and four of the employes of the theatre. The men had been overcome in searching for Baker.

As Charles Pinkler, Superintendent of the theatre; Thomas Pinkler, Harry Johnson, and Charles Smith were brought to the open air and revived they begged the firemen to save Baker. Fireman after fireman waded through the four feet of water in the cellars, only to succumb and be dragged back by comrades.

The fire started at 12:30 o'clock, half an hour before the doors of the theatre were to have been opened. Many persons arrived, to find their way barred by the police.

While the firemen were making determined efforts to get into the basement, Deputy Chief Kruger added to his long list of rescues. He had sent George Snyder of Engine Company No. 72 into the basement, when a burst of smoke rolled out. It meant to the Deputy Chief that his fireman must be saved at once. He jumped into the cellar and soon reappared with Snyder, limp and unconscious, on his shoulder. It was only a minute later that Capt. Gerhardt Webber, seeking the missing doorman, was dragged out of the cellar.

Two alarms had been turned in when Chief Croker arrived and sent in a third alarm. He ordered that the men fight the fire in relays, and in this way it was conquered.

The actors, actresses, and musicians, ready for the performance, arrived at 12:30. They went to the stage entrance, and were met by clouds of smoke. The musicians plunged through it and rescued their instruments, which were stored in a small room back of the stage.

Chief Croker estimated the damage at $75,000. Smoke got into the offices of the theatre, but did no damage. The theatre was open last evening and fairly well filled, although newsboys crowded about the entrance, crying out: "All about the terrible fire."

The stores of Benson & Co., clothiers; H. Goldberg, and M. Larsch, dealer in men's furnishings, were wrecked by the firemen in their efforts to get at the flames. Jeweler Goldberg carried several thousand dollars' worth of gems in trays to the Subway ticket office. These were later locked up in the safe of Keith's Theatre.

Keith's, when it was known as the Union Square Theatre, was burned on Feb. 22, 1886. At that time William H. Crane and Stuart Robson were playing there in their first great success, "The Henrietta."

P. R. R. LONG ISLAND DEALS.

Another Purchase of 145 Acres—Land Is Near Newtown.

The extensive land purchases made the past week in Queens Borough have attracted the attention of real estate men in Long Island City, and various surmises have been made as to what it means.

A straw showing the way the wind is blowing was the filing of a mortgage for $208,000, given by Victor Andrews to A. J. Cassatt, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Henry Tatnall, Treasurer, and N. Parker Shortridge, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Directors and Trustees of the sinking fund of the Long Island Railroad, on 145 acres of farm land north of Forrest Park, in Newtown.

This land is traversed by the main line of the railroad and the Rockaway Beach Division, which form a junction on the property. The money to buy these several properties has been advanced by the Pennsylvania Railroad sinking fund, and the tracts will in time be taken hold of by the company for the development of a residential section. The latest purchases, with the 500 to 600 acres previously obtained by a syndicate allied to the railroad company, will be used for suburban development, on plans similar to those followed in Philadelphia suburbs.

The same syndicates are developing a tract of twelve square miles east of Jamaica, and extending as far as Floral Park, on the main line of the railroad, including the high ridge of hills known as the backbone of Long Island.

AN OLD CREST FROM JAPAN.

It Adorned the Temple Where Ieweas Was Buried 250 Years.

Probably the most valuable antique from Japan ever brought to this country is now at the headquarters of the Japanese Orphan Relief Fund, at 1,031 Broadway. It is the crest of Totokugawan, from the Temple of Kuno, where Ieweas, the founder of Japan's military system, was buried. Kuno faces the Pacific Ocean near Shudzuoka, the great Tycoon's castle. This pagoda was the chief centre of religious interest, from the top of which the crest could be seen for 250 years.

After the body of Ieweas was moved to Nikko, the largest temple in Japan, this pagoda was taken down. The Rev. Mr. Clark, the Treasurer of the Japanese Orphan Relief Fund, secured the golden crest and the carved hobgoblin image surmounting it, while in the Government service, and brought them here.

The Japanese Orphan Relief Fund is planning a benefit, to be given at the Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of July 26, at which the crest will be exhibited.

Cut Price Sale AT KING'S

Both Stores: Cor. Broadway and Park Place. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Avenue.

To-day and Monday.

No waiting until after the "Fourth"—but now when you are looking for clothes—

Coats and Pants of Tropical Worsteds Irish Homespuns Indigo Serges & Light Color Crashes

formerly sold at $10, $12 & $15 for To-Day and Monday

$7.90 and $9.80

Either Single or Double Breasted Style.

1,000 Light Color Coats and Pants—

formerly sold at $9.80, now..... **$4.95**

Blue Serge Suits—

either single or double breasted, at

$5.90, $7.90 and $9.80

Some silk lined.

Men's Trousers—

in light colored Cheviots, Homespuns and Wool Crashes, also Worsteds, at

$1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $3.00

Turned-up bottoms if you want them.

AT

KING'S

Both Stores: Cor. Broadway and Park Place. Cor. 23d St. and 6th Avenue.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

Alford MAKER

HATS. CANES. UMBRELLAS

SPECIAL SALE

CAPS, 50c.

DOLLAR VALUES!

Best Quality Crash, Duck, Cheviot, Blue Serge. Just Right for Outings!

BIGGEST VARIETY OF CANES IN THE WORLD.

223 BROADWAY.

"UNDER THE ASTOR HOUSE"

CITY LIGHTING PLANT TO COST $7,567,000

Would Do Away with Gas in Manhattan and the Bronx.

AND SAVE $434,000 A YEAR

Special Commission Reports to the Board of Estimate on Cost of Municipal Electric Lighting.

Plans for the proposed municipal electric lighting plant, to light Manhattan and the Bronx, doing away with gas altogether for the streets, parks, and public buildings, were laid before the Board of Estimate yesterday by the special commission, composed of Cary T. Hutchinson, Nelson P. Lewis, and George F. Sever.

Accompanying the plans were drawings of the proposed structure at East River, Avenue A, Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets as a central station. If the plans are carried out, the report says, the city will have a service equal to or better than that now given by the lighting companies.

Including land, buildings, and all the equipment for a central station of a capacity of 15,000 kilowatts and a distributing system designed to supply 13,000 arc lamps and 300,000 sixteen-candle-power incandescent lamps, the cost of the plant is estimated at $7,567,000.

This outlay, the report says, will give the city its arc lamps at an annual cost of $64.07 each and its incandescent service at a cost of 5.5 cents a kilowatt hour. The city is now paying $146 for each arc lamp and more than 10 cents a kilowatt hour for other service. The commission estimates the annual operating expenses at $1,269,000, including all fixed charges, with interest at 3½ per cent. and depreciation at 6 per cent. An extract from the report follows:

Neither the cost of building a duct system nor rentals to be paid to existing duct companies is included in the estimates of construction and operating costs. These items are omitted under the instructions of the Mayor that the city has the right to use such duct space as it requires, free of rental.

The total cost of supplying the service contemplated in this report at the rates charged the city by the Edison Company would be $2,750,000; the operation of this plant would therefore effect an annual saving of $1,481,000, equal to approximately 20 per cent. of the investment required.

The total cost to the city of gas and electric lights for the last year, under the ruling rates, was $1,703,000; the operation of this plant would therefore effect a saving of $434,000 over the cost under existing conditions—that is, electric lighting can be substituted for gas both in the streets and in public buildings, and an annual saving of $434,000 be made.

We believe that the use of the city wastes as fuel for this plant would be entirely impracticable, this opinion being based on preliminary estimates.

Last February the commission reported on a plant sufficient to light the streets and parks of the two boroughs under present conditions. No consideration was given to a plant sufficiently large to replace all of the gas lamps with electric lights, in addition to giving the full present electrical service. At present 290 miles of Manhattan and Bronx streets are lighted by electricity and 442 by gas or naphtha. Six thousand arc lights were provided for in the February plans, while 15,000 are provided for in the report submitted yesterday.

Record Day at Register's Office.

With the presenting of more than 2,200 mortgages for record, yesterday's rush at the Register's office, to anticipate the mortgage tax, greatly exceeded that of Thursday. The tax becomes operative at 9 o'clock this morning. It is estimated that more than 1,000 deeds were also filed. The day's business was by far the largest in the history of the Register's office.

Wallach's Sale

Columbus Ave. below 101st St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
Open Evenings

EVERY SUMMER SUIT IS A NEW SUIT—for last year at this time we were not selling clothes at all.
So that NEXT year may find as fresh a stock—
Every 1905 fancy three-piece Summer Suit,—and every one is a
Hart, Schaffner & Marx, (Well-Known / Well-Made) Summer Suit,—has got to go.
Prices tell the story. (Alterations Free.)

Suits that were $15, $16.50, now	$10.50
Suits that were $18, $20, $22.50, now	13.50
Suits that were $25, $28, $30, now	18.00
Suits that were $35 and $40, now	25.00

Top Coats must be cleared too.

Top Coats that were $12 and $15, now	$10.50
Top Coats that were $18 and $20, now	13.50
Top Coats that were $25, $28, $30, now	20.00

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

July 1st.

Off with the old, on with the new; then celebrate. Our stores will be closed on the 4th, but we'll be firing off Straw Hats, a pack at a time, right up to Monday night.

$2.00 up.

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.



We stay until 3 o'clock today to fix up men and boys with the best of holiday clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes.
Open Monday all day.
Closed Tuesday all day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

There is no such thing as $3 and $4 Straws with mine selling at

$ Two $

Truly Warner

A Builder of $2.00 Hats.

Below Fulton:
Below Chambers:
Below Bleecker:
Below 12th St.:
Below 38th St.:
NASSAU ST.
Below Maiden Lane.

TRADE E.W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO NIGHT AT 8:30 QUITE THE THING

WARREN CONCERTS AT ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66TH ST. & COL. AVE.

DIRECTION OF LOUDON G. CHARLTON. PRICES, 25c., 50c., $1. RESERVATIONS BY PHONE 6510 COL.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30—The Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes. In 2d Edition and "The Whole Lifting the Lid"—Damm Family.

NEW YORK ROOF. WISTARIA GROVE. Eves. at 8:20. Novelties That Draw Crowds. The Red Domino at 9. Four Lukens & Varieties at 8:20. "When We Are Forty-one" at 9:45, with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, Dor'y Morton, &c.

HIPPODROME
Block of 6th Av., 43d to 44th St.
MANAGEMENT THOMPSON & DUNDY.
SEASON ENDS TO-NIGHT.
Last chances to witness the theatrical sensation of the age. Matinee To-day at 2.
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Jas. J. Corbett, Louise Gunning, Ed. Blondell & Co., Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, etc.
5TH AV. "CRUST OF SOCIETY," with Flits Proster Otis, J. H. Gilmour, Mary Hampton. Big Cast.
58TH ST. "A POOR RELATION," with Jas. Durkin.
125TH ST. "TENNESSEE'S PARDNER," with Sea- trice Morgan, Mary Ryan, Jas. E. Wilson, &

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH
Daily, 3:00 and 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 2:00, 5:00, 7:30 & 9:00
Entire Original St. Louis Exposition Production with Gen. PIET CRONJE.

Manhattan Beach.
PERCY G. WILLIAMS VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS. PAIN'S PORT ARTHUR. GRAND FIREWORKS. Mats. 2:00. Eves. 8:30. Every Eve. at 8:15.
HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Garden.—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island. Anna Fitzhugh, Ernest Hogan, 18 Imperial Japanese Guards, Genaro & Bailey, & ors. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c., 50c.
NOT DAMAGED—DOORS OPEN 1 P. M. KEITH'S B'way, PAUL VALADON and MATHEWS & ASHLEY. 14th St. Prices, 25c., 50c., $1.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Scenes

AMUSEMENTS.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TUES., JULY 4. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

KNICKERBOCKER Thea. B'way & 38th. Last times, To-night, 8:15, Mat. Tdy., 2:15. FRANK DANIELS SERGEANT BRUE.

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:15. Extra Matinee Tues., July 4. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

DREAMLAND
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS.
The Largest Hippodrome in the World Free. RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

BOSTOCK'S Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA. REY (flis.)

LYRIC. 195th time to-night, 8:15. Mat. to-day & July 4th. 200th Time July 5th, Souvenirs. JEFFERSON DE ANGELIS IN Fantana

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. Request Night [illegible]. WARREN CONCERTS

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1905. 16 PAGES.

TOPICS UPPERMOST.

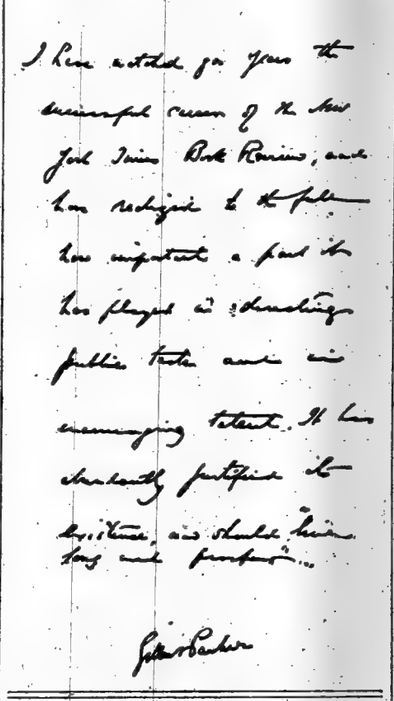
A New Story by Kipling—The Earnings of Authors—Maeterlinck's "Joyzelle."

THE pleasure we all derive from the promise of a new story by Rudyard Kipling is not to be diminished, surely, by the accompanying promise of much dispute, in this country at least, about the peculiar wording of the title. Even the short stories of Mr. Kipling have been deplorably scarce lately, and too many of them have been Pyecroft stories. The mystical poetry of "They" is, to our thinking, greatly preferable to the engineering mysteries and excess of human coarseness in the Pyecroft tales. It may be true that in these tales Mr. Kipling has been the first to put modern engineering in literature, but it is literature of a sort that must appeal most strongly to engineers, and, so far as we have heard, it has not yet aroused them to positive enthusiasm. We have reason to hope that the new story by Kipling in the August Century will not be a Pyecroft tale. It treats of the doings of Americans in an English environment. But its title is "An Habitation Enforced," and the form of the indefinite article will excite amusing discussion here where we sound the aspirate in "habitation" and use with it an "a" in preference to "an." Wherefore, we congratulate The Century Magazine. Mr. Kipling's new story is sure to be talked about.

Why should the sums of money earned by authors interest the world so greatly in an age when large fortunes are so common and men in other callings receive as remuneration for skilled service sums of money that would have seemed fabulous a generation ago? The question is hard to answer. Yet gossip about the remuneration of successful authors is always in the air. Lord Rosebery, who is sometimes in earnest, declared in his speech at the Booksellers' banquet in Edinburgh lately that the author's profession was most remunerative in the early part of the nineteenth century, when Scott, Byron, and Moore received large sums for their work. Of course, this sort of argument counts for nothing. Many authors literally starved in those very days. Lord Rosebery's remarks, however, have served to excite the usual discussion. We do not doubt that, as Rosebery's critics say, the present era is the most remunerative for authorship as well as for all other kinds of work. But it is perfectly true that good literature is not paid proportionately with much that is poor and ephemeral, and that most writers of books have to be content with very little. Also it is a shame to encourage young men and women who might do well in other walks of life to take up authorship with the idea that great fortunes are to be made in that trade. Nobody should write who is not firmly possessed of the idea that he has a vocation for literature, and is not willing to endure the penalties of art for the sake of serving an art. If a person who writes in that spirit makes a living he earns it. If he makes a fortune he deserves it.

A translation of Maeterlinck's "Joyzelle," in the current number of Poet Lore, a quarterly that ably fills a unique place in the literary field, is unlikely to increase the number of American admirers of the Belgian poet who do not read him in his own French. The translator is Clarence Stratton, and presumably he has done all that another could do in the circumstance. But there is little or none of the charm in this that has been so potent in the English versions of Maeterlinck's wonderful bee book and his essays. In these the poet's own personality shone strongly through the medium of an unaccustomed language. He had a voice in the translation. In this version of "Joyzelle," a strange mixture of "The Tempest," old Welsh legend, and modern mysticism, with Merlin as a sort of combined Prospero and Caliban, and a feminine Ariel, the charm is far to seek. One must be an enthusiast indeed who finds it.

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., busy with his share of the cares of the British State, which is onerous enough for any stanch Government member when Parliament is sitting, is not writing books now, nor was he when the subjoined letter was written, not long ago. But he keeps in touch with all the news of the book world, and goes about it the right way, as the letter shows:



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THE HIDDEN WORLD.

The Shadows of a New Science—Three New Books on Hypnotism, Telepathy, and Metaphysical Phenomena Reviewed by Pendennis.*

THERE is nothing so important in the progress of the world as the veil it customarily wears and what is behind that veil.

These three books concern the unfolding of that veil.

The scientist raises it with a conscious assurance that as far as he can see most of the unusual and the occasional in metaphysical phenomena is soundly material, though not strictly healthy. The spiritist raises it with emotional tremor, and what he sees is generally what he expects to see—ghosts, a presentiment of the dead living in another world. The psychologist never really lifts it; he stands close up to it, looks through it, and adapts his observation of half-told mysteries to the definite complexities of definite people. The poet, perhaps an unconscious psychic medium of everyday life, yet entirely discredited by science, alone plants in the soul a positive oasis of enchantment, inspires a classical vision appropriate to our ultimate appreciation of a future so mysteriously yet reasonably symbolized in commonplace things.

If any one can lift the veil to see what is behind the mystery it makes, let the poet have his say about it, for the best and clearest things the scientists have seen in these books to tell about survive in our remembrance because of the poetic instinct in all of us.

There is scarcely any subject that so completely submerges the author of a book on these subjects as the continuous benumbing of psychical research with analytical form.

It is important to accumulate facts, it is also important to be sure of them, which entails tireless vigilance against deliberate frauds and unconscious errors, but when this is done, when these crude sands of experiment have been sifted and atomized and filtered, why say, after all that, we have gained nothing except a little heap of unrelated, disassociated incidents? Is it not possible to mold these sands of mediumistic information into one or two principles, such as have helped to establish religions, to regulate social laws? There must be some formula of advantage to us hidden in the accumulated wonders such as the members of the Society for Psychical Research can show in their reports!

At any rate one can read two of these books with some such impression, for they aim to accomplish something that the pure scientist might call altruistic, but that the great unbiased masses of living soul-tenants understand upon practical application.

Two of these books referred to are "Metaphysical Phenomena," by J. Maxwell, a Doctor of Medicine and a distinguished lawyer in France, and "Science and a Future Life," by James H. Hyslop, Ph. D., LL. D., formerly Professor of Ethics and Logic at Columbia College. The third book, "Personal Magnetism, Telepathy, and Hypnotism," a practical course of instruction, by George White, must be classed by itself for obvious reasons, since it aspires to make every man and woman a practical hypnotizer to his or her worldly advantage over others less informed in the trickery of mind over mind.

Dr. Maxwell's book, "Metaphysical Phenomena," includes a preface by Charles Ricket, perhaps the foremost psychical observer, and President of the Society for Psychical Research, and an introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge. It has been translated from the French with faithful devotion to the author's ultra-timidity of acknowledgment, (in spite of his amazing number of experiments and their remarkable success,) by L. I. Finch. In each of these books one is constantly reminded that it is not generally considered respectable to acknowledge one's faith

*SCIENCE AND A FUTURE LIFE. By James A. Hyslop, Ph. D., LL. D., formerly Professor of Ethics and Logic in Columbia University. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-369. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co.

PERSONAL MAGNETISM, TELEPATHY, AND HYPNOTISM. A Practical Course of Instruction in Personal Magnetism, Telepathy, and Hypnotism. By George White. 8vo. Pp. 294. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

METAPHYSICAL PHENOMENA. By J. Maxwell, Doctor of Medicine, Deputy Attorney General at the Court of Appeal, Bordeaux, France. With a Preface by Charles Richet, Member of the Academy of Science, Professor of Physiology in the Faculty of Medicine, Paris, and an Introduction by Sir Oliver Lodge; also a New Chapter Containing "A Crucial Case," by Prof. Richet, and an Account of "Recently Observed Phenomena," by the Translator, L. I. Finch. Cloth. Pp. xii.-448. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co.

in metaphysical phenomena such as typtology, luminous phenomena, psychesensory phenomena, spiritistic communications, and the long-sounding etceteras of psychical research. Much that is convincing and inspiring to a logical mind in Dr. Maxwell's book is so diluted with its timidity of assertion and its inherent dread of ridicule that some of the strongest pages in it become but dry leaves because of this deadening apathy of enthusiasm or even satisfaction in the discoveries implied.

One may become so conservative toward life that death remains the only aristocratic friend we can trust, but let's be as human as we can be, let's believe in something for a basis of faith, with science for a lawyer and sanity for a priest.

The most expansive mood Dr. Maxwell permits for himself in his relation to this quite important volume is in a chapter headed "Preliminary Remarks." He sounds the alarm against belief in that which he might otherwise establish in the very first sentences when he writes:

> I hesitated for a long time before deciding to publish the impressions which ten years of psychical research have left me. It might have been more convenient and advantageous for myself had I continued my researches in peace and quiet. But the sight of a few brave men fighting the battle alone is by no means a matter of indifference to me. There is a certain cowardliness in believing their teachings, while allowing them to bear all the brunt of the fray for upholding opinions which require so much courage to champion. To these brave spirits I dedicate my book.

DR. MAXWELL NON-COMMITTIAL.

A reader is compelled to accept the author's estimate of his task, especially concerning technical information presented with a scientific "tendency" for precaution. There are times when Dr. Maxwell says, in effect, as the savant of musical comedy, "This may be true, but yet no, no, and then again certainly not, because if it were, then why was it? In which case such inquiry might lead to an investigation entirely transposing the uncertainty of an original hypothesis, which would compel me to say yes, yes, and then again, assuredly so." One reads the 448 pages with amazing interest in the remarkable facts scientifically protected, showing undoubted proof of innumerable mystic forces ever seeking to break through from beyond the veil that enwraps this earth, and just when credulity is safely launched, the Doctor shakes his head and pulls away from what he has shown us, as though he had said, "I cannot indorse any meaning of this. I can only report the existence of the phenomena."

Literally we are more interested in the promise of a discovery than in its intrinsic value upon inception, and who can better invade its future than a man who has discerned the signs of futurity in it?

With all deference to the power of caution, this constant fencing with the conscious and the sub-conscious, with muscular automatism and personification, with telepathic perversion and complex revelation of ethereal forms, of luminous objects, of crystal gazing, and supernormal phenomena, leaves the reader in a state of confusion, not about the facts, for they are unquestionably evidential, but about the actuality of their relation to the scheme of normal senses given to man.

"Can I believe my senses?" asks the bewildered, whereas if he did but avoid bewilderment, which requires a basic faith of some kind, he would never ask the question.

There is such a tremendous meaning to us in a book so carefully prepared, so elaborately and skillfully constructed, and so complete in its selection of experiments that verify against all argument, that one laments the assertion that it is not yet entirely "respectable" to believe them. And yet Dr. Maxwell is not alone in this contention, for it is the common attitude of the very distinguished men who have advanced psychical research to where it is to-day.

Charles Richet, in his preface to Dr. Maxwell's book, says:

> We live in the midst of phenomena and have no adequate knowledge of any one of them. Even the simplest phenomenon is most mysterious. What does the combination of hydrogen with oxygen mean? Who has even once been thoroughly able to understand that word combination, annihilation of the properties of two bodies by the creation of a third body differing from the first two? How are we to understand that an atom is indivisible; it is constituted of a particle of matter, yet—even in thought—it cannot be divided. Therefore it behooves the savant to be very modest, yet very bold at the same time.

MANIFESTING INTELLIGENCE.

If there is no audacity about his convictions, Dr. Maxwell has not spared the mediums their audacity of truth or his own daring with spiritistic investigations.

To begin with, he approaches the personification, which he describes as "the manifesting intelligence, whatever that may be," with a perfectly normal and friendly mind, strongly recommending people to treat it with a certain punctilious courtesy such as one would show to one's acquaintances and friends. Having thus early in the first few pages of his book acknowledged the possibility of establishing a normal human relation of conference with a "personification," the author falls deeper and deeper into the inevitable confession that between himself and the metaphysical phenomena he has witnessed there is an understanding by signs, visions, and sensations, that brings psychic perception and the commonplace sensibility of sight, touch, sound, and smell into an intimate rational exchange of ideas. He has done this with a constructive ability of such a sound, firm, and withal scientific calibre that this book may well be accepted as the nearest writ of arrest issued up to the present time against the sweeping unbeliever or the ill-mannered scoffer. As Mr. Richet says in his preface, "I think I see here the lineaments of a new science," which epitomizes what Dr. Maxwell has accomplished.

It is tremendously important for any psychologic student to read this book, modern in its research and convincing of a vast energy behind the veil that covers the face of things as we are accustomed to look at them. Its timidity is a scholastic mannerism that its phenomenal facts eventually overthrow; but it carries but a faint hope to the spiritist, for it almost refutes the long-existing theory that the spirits of people who are dead and buried are the sole heralds of a desirable life after this one. This is a book that does much better for our hopes than to proselytize an emotional phenomenon existing largely as a vague medium of religious comfort. It has a well-balanced scientific skill, that opens up for us suggestibility of a practical force, be it in the ether of air or in the electric momentum of our individual nervous energies, that will some day so dominate our activities and broaden our vision through a knowledge of its quantitative elements that eternal life will be as a matter of course, and we shall fully understand the Biblical parable why "man was made in the image of God."

PROF. HYSLOP'S BOOK.

Prof. James H. Hyslop is more definite and perhaps ethically more certain of the influence of phenomena, such as Dr. Maxwell describes, upon a hereafter.

The very title of his book, "Science and a Future Life," contributes to the advanced theory in these matters, that a new science is at work drafting for us an outline of a future life more certain than the canons of religion have established. The habit of absorption in immediate things has alienated a great many people from old church faith to creeds and cults that give their followers a promise of tangible and physical response, because of which some false and dangerous standards of high moral purpose and even conduct have crept into sociological affairs. This book of Prof. Hyslop's serves for this reason a double interest, since it emphasizes the necessity of scientific methods in a field of human aspirations too long accustomed to neglect scientific approach of a Creator, who in every personification of life has ordered a scientific, a natural growth. Nor does this book permit a blindness to overwhelm our anticipations of eternal life, because of many contradictions in science to affirmations of the spirit.

It rather uses a scientific basis to protect a dream world that lives about and around us from any bewildering of its prophetic importance.

This book deals more intimately with spiritistic phenomena, containing long chapters summarizing the Piper case. In his preface Prof. Hyslop lets slip the information that this book is a sequel to a work on philosophy still in the press. This is especially interesting to know, that a serious compilation of a philosophic nature leads to a sequel of the kind we have found in "Science and a Future Life."

There is much of this intellectual assimilation of intricate scientific complexities of experiment, even in this book, for it seems as though Prof. Hyslop seizes this subject with a mental assurance and ethical respect that are not dependent upon the success or failure of mediumistic data. He sees a science in what many scientists have not grasped in the psychosensory revelations of very usual experiments.

He does not gasp at their mystery or call the thing he cannot explain a delusion, which is an easy, comfortable manner of leaving scientific darkness to eternal night, but he tells you the story of spiritistic wonder, and then he adjusts it to the ethics of human experience; he shows you that beyond the veil there is a relation of things there to the things here, and that the final proof will not be awesome, or shivery, or at all ghostly—just an adjustment of our present uninformed senses to phenomena of nature we have not yet fully grasped. For this reason, it is in many ways more satisfying than Maxwell's "Metaphysical Phenomena," because it assumes a reader to be sympathetic to an intelligence of psychologic purposes.

It contains a brief account of the formation of the Society for Psychical Research, the parent body of all that is worth knowing or ever was known about metaphysical phenomena.

A long, closely written chapter headed "The Problem of Future Life" suggests the important theory of spiritistic prophecies and their intentions toward the creative elements of worlds beyond this. There is also a chapter headed "Ethical Meaning and Results" that is in the direction of what was mentioned at the beginning of this review.

Altogether, Prof. Hyslop's book is the broadest and most understandable work in accord with an intelligent ambition for what this new science can and will do that we have read up to date.

As regards the third of this group of three books, "Personal Magnetism, Telepathy, and Hypnotism," by Mr. George White, it is so removed from the other two by a temperamental lack of scientific feeling for the enormity of the subject it touches that one reads it with regret for its masquerade of values.

TO TEACH HYPNOTISM.

Its sub-title sufficiently indicates its character, being "A Practical Course of Instruction in Personal Magnetism, Telepathy, and Hypnotism." In the preface it naively states that the greatest interest in the world is to obtain mental power over others, to make them do by force of mind what you wish them to do. Of course, once given a standard of this kind, much of the deeper purpose in scientific experiment of any sort would be lost.

However, this book then proceeds to unfold a bag of tricks by which the Mind (in capital letters) can become adept in controlling other Minds, (also in capital letters.)

We do not dispute the efficacy of mental science, or the possibility of acquiring some hypnotic facility of influence enough to be led blindfolded to a hidden object in a room without having it first pointed out to us. Also there may be a benefit in exercising one's faculties toward concentration of will, even if we must sit for half an hour in a room looking at a nail in the wall. But why offer as an inducement to the unsuccessful a redemption of their failure in a little hypnotic jugglery, a telepathic trick or two, or a contortionate magnetism?

Doubtless there is a popular impression that the best of metaphysical phenomena is produced by conjuring, and that hypnotism is an art that can be learned and applied to advantage—like a typewriter. This popular notion is the reasonable hope for the sale of such a book.

It is well printed, easy to read, and swings along with the same sinister assurance with which a magician introduces his tricks.

Not an important contribution to the new science, because it is too far on the outskirts of the inherent destiny of psychical research, it may add a serious quota to the new science, as the kindergarten accomplishes its share in preparatory scholarship, but when so sensitive and complex a thing as these phenomena are transcribed in books there should be behind them as unselfish a motive as the best literature invariably has.

The author is no doubt quite sure that his book is to do a service by revealing certain tricks by which the mind can become more expert in dissembling than it is normally, but that is not of scientific imporatnce. It is merely a fanciful way of doing up old ideas in new packages, for concentration of will power, a little telepathic information and sub-conscious mind reading are actually daily, hourly occurrences even in commonplace lives.

One does not have to learn these things, one lives them. And there is a danger in crowding a normal development by premature suggestion that puts the unthinking entirely on a side track, leading to a little stopping place, already overcrowded, called charlatanism.

There is one very important phase of sincere investigation—the anxiety of the scientific experimenter to keep on the straight, well-lighted roadbed of salient truths. This Dr. Maxwell does with such good effect that he has secured the best mediumistic raps in daylight, and frequently without a professional medium. It is not necessary to train mediumistic qualities; they are usually discovered by accident, proving that they were existent without the medium's knowledge.

In fact, all the greater secrets of the world have opposed a technical hunt after them, coming suddenly upon us, when we were ready to assimilate their train of practical importance to the science of living.

PENDENNIS.

New York, June, 1905.

A GOLFER'S DIARY.

JOHN HENRY SMITH. A Humorous Romance of Outdoor Life. By Frederick Upham Adams. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

John Henry Smith above all things was a golfer. Having been left a neat little fortune by his father, he proceeded to turn over to the use of the Woodvale Golf Club the rolling acres of the old farm where he was born. The first tee was under an elm which was planted by the Smith who was born in 1754. Beyond it was a church where Washington attended services, and where the present Smith's parents were married. A straight ball was likely to carry the lane and insure a good lie, but a sliced ball always went through the church windows. However, as Mr. Smith says, "the church was no longer used, and besides there is no excuse for slicing a ball." On the second hole it is necessary to carry the old graveyard where lie all the buried Smiths. The grass about here being thick and rank makes it "an ideal hazard."

Smith being no duffer, objected to women in the game. They were well enough on the veranda, but out of place on the links. Besides a woman never looks well while driving a ball. All this, together with a lot of other genial information, Smith imparts confidentially to himself in his diary. But things showed a change with the arrival of the Hardings. Robert L. Harding was a great railroad magnate who had been so busy all his life driving railroads that he hadn't time to drive balls. When he first watched the game he frankly expressed his preference for shinny. Anybody, he said, ought to be able to send a ball a few hundred yards without the least trouble. Shinny was much more scientific. In proving his point he drove a ball with such vigor that it raised a large bump on the side of Farmer Bishop's head as that gentleman was passing along on the way to market.

Harding has a daughter, and it is she who makes Mr. Smith take back all he said about women and golf. It is she, too, who, later, makes him foresake the links long enough to travel over the face of Europe in search of her. Also, there is recorded here the startling career of Bishop's hired man—a most unusual hired man, who first brought the attentive gaze of his employer upon him by firmly demanding a cake of soap, a bath tub, and comb and brush. Afterward, being prepared for anything in the way of a surprise, it was not at all remarkable to Bishop that he was able to give even Kirkaldy, the professional, a few pointers on the playing of golf, and that the running of an automobile was mere child's play for him.

The story, told in Mr. John Henry Smith's delightful and hearty style, is particularly suitable for Summer reading, setting forth the fresh youthfulness of the railroad magnate in spite of his fifty odd years; the wholesome womanliness of Mrs. Harding, who might have enjoyed her Summer at the Woodvale links very much better had she only been sure that the fruit at home was not suffering in the canning process by her absence, and who longed for a few homely socks to darn in her leisure moments; the joyousness of the light-hearted Miss Harding—a goddess to most of the men, plain "Kid" to her father, and all the other members of the happy golf family—a wholesouled, joyful company curiously free from the species of snob (La Hume excepted) which one meets in such gatherings in books as well as real life.

A KING'S CHAPLAIN

Letters from a Preacher to George II. to a Friend in the Country.*

A BOOK of much interest as showing in outline the manners and customs of the clergy of the Church of England 150 years ago is this rather pretentiously styled volume, "Memoirs of a Royal Chaplain." It is composed of 109 letters from the Rev. Edmund Pyle, chaplain in ordinary to George II., to the Rev. Samuel Kerrich, sent at intervals during thirty-four years. These are merely selections from a greater number, and the selection and editing have been done by Albert Hartshorne, a descendant of one or the other of the two clergymen. No letters from Mr. Kerrich are given; and those of Mr. Pyle are not arranged in the order of their dates. Still they make on the whole a connected story, though the layman and American who reads Mr. Hartshorne's annotations will quite probably find his head in a maze among the countless "Bishops, priests, and Deacons"—mostly Bishops—who appear in and disappear from the pages of the volume.

Edmund Pyle was born in 1702. He seems to have been rusticated from Cambridge for some misconduct in 1724, but retrieved his reputation, was graduated and entered the Church, taking his first degree in divinity in 1740; in 1742 he was appointed Chaplain to the King, thereafter obtaining his father's livings as "the Old Man" resigned them, becoming Archdeacon of York in 1751, "Friend and Companion" to the Bishop of Winchester in 1752, and prebendary of Winchester in 1756. He died in 1777. He was a pluralist noteworthy even in an age of pluralists. Samuel Kerrich was born in 1696, Fellow of Corpus College, Cambridge, in 1719, and Vicar of Dersingham in 1729, and of two other livings at the same time, which he held until his death, in 1768. The way in which he obtained these livings is characteristic of the times.

On Aug. 9, 1729, he heard that the Vicar of Dersingham was on his deathbed. The next day, Sunday, with a letter to the Lord Chancellor, he started for London, where he got another from Sir Robert Walpole to the Chancellor, whom he saw in his garden at Ockham. He stayed near him until the papers had been signed and sealed, and in two weeks from the time of the Vicar's death had been instituted to the living. Quite probably his predecessor had not even been buried when Kerrich was installed rector. The churchmen of those days could give our office seekers cards and spades in the way of using "pull." Kissing went purely by favor then, and Dr. Pyle made no bones about saying so. Occasionally, when his letters contained items of what was to be news, or comments rather too strong on his superiors in the Church, he would end them with the word "Tace"; but usually he commented freely and without hesitation on the promotions and changes of the clerical establishment of the kingdom. There is no cant in the letters about being "called" to another place; money and questions of comfort alone influenced Pyle and the clergy of whom he wrote in seeking and taking new livings. They were honest, if not decent.

In March, 1742-3, Pyle writes: "My Lord of Norwich certainly goes to York at Lancelot's death." According to Mr. Hartshorne, this was Lancelot Blackburne, Archbishop of York, notorious for his free manners. At St. Mary's, Nottingham, he ordered pipes, tobacco, and liquors in the vestry "for his refreshment after the fatigues of confirmation." He is said to have been a chaplain on a buccaneer when a young clergyman. Benjamin Hoadly, son of Pyle's Bishop of Winchester, produced a play, "The Suspicious Husband," known as "The Profligate Pantomime," because it consisted chiefly in entrances and exits through windows at night, and dissolute small talk. Dr. Pyle remarks that the Bishop was supposed to have helped him write it, a false supposition, but an enlightening comment on episcopal manners. In the same letter in which this town talk is given, Pyle writes: "Pray, have you seen his Grace of York's last sermon? It is a fine one, and has recovered him the credit he lost by his sermon last year. N. B.—To Page, 15 it is the very sermon he preached against the 'Beggars' Opera.'" It was therefore nearly twenty years old.

In 1747 the Archbishop of Canterbury died so suddenly that he had no time to sign the papers making his son Master of the Faculties or Judge of the church court. This son was a friend of John Wilkes, and was credited with being his tutor in immorality. Here is a suggestion of the way things went: "On Friday the Bishop of Norwich (since formally chosen of Ely) presented the Archdeaconry to Mr. Goodall. I was told it would be given to him, for that Mr. Hervey had only the offer of it on condition he could procure his own or some other living for Goodall. As this could not be brought about, the affair is gone as above." Mr. Hervey could not get the cures of souls which suited Mr. Goodall, so the latter took the Archdeaconry, which was filled just as the Bishop changed his see, and thus taken away from his successor. "Poor Professor Whalley is dead," writes Pyle again; "I told my father this news. 'What did he die of?' says he. 'Drinking, at first setting out with Jacobites,' quoth I. 'Poor young man!' says he, 'he dead, and Tom Gooch alive!'" "Tom" Gooch was Bishop of Bristol, Norwich, and Ely in succession. Mr. Hartshorne thinks the comment was on his Jacobite proclivities, though it might as well refer to his conviviality.

There was a "servant question" then as there is now; and sometimes its solution made trouble. Here is a letter to Mrs. Kerrich from a neighbor, to whom she had written about a servant:

Madam—'Tis usual here with People of Fashion, to Inquire of the ffamily where a Servt is, whether or no Such Servt be disengaged before the Servt is Apply'd to; so in Answer to yours can only say that Ruth has not had Notice from either Mrs. Hendry or me to part, nor would she have given us Warning, had she not had a Promise of being your Upper Servant (as she says.) And as your Letter comes three weeks after such her Notice given us, Must think our Parting can't at this time be unknown to you & am Yr hble Servt THOMAS HENDRY. She'll go from us on Lamas day next.

Mrs. Kerrich in the following letter gave as good as she got:

Sir—As I had no hand in your Maid's going away I neither know nor care when she go, but her Mother told me when she was here she shou'd stay at Lynn no longer than Micklemas. I can only say I am sorry I didn't rightly consider who I was going to write to, if I had I shou'd not have given myself that Trouble. B. Kerrich.

In 1752 Pyle writes that "there is no Bishop of Durham appointed. It is believed that Bishop Trevor (of St. Davids) will be the man, though the King is for the Bishop of Norwich. But his Majesty has not always the best interest at Court. The new Bishop, I hear, will be Dr. Ellis, formerly of Clare Hall, a minister of a parish in the City, and Prebendary of Gloucester." Bishop Trevor got the place, the King's man, Bishop Hayter, having to stay at Norwich. Of the Bishop of Chichester Pyle tells this story: "It is his manner, it seems, before he goes to bed, to lay his clothes on a chair, and then to go in his shirt to the fireplace and expectorate. Once last Spring, being a little absent, he threw his breeches into the fire, and spit on the chair." Of another prelate he writes: "Old Mawson has married a couple of his own servants in Ely-House Chapel, and is actually liable to transportation. I believe the folk were married over again at St. Andrew's Holborn and the thing is hushed up. If the story gets wind, I intend to tell it that he read the burial service over the couple, and so the law can't touch him." Lotteries were well patronized in Pyle's time, and even by clergymen. He writes: "You know one of my brethren here, Mr. Exton. He has two livings about 300 a year, got 5,000 in a lottery, keeps his chariot, lives as much as he pleases with Lord Portsmouth, and is a dry, sly, old bachelor."

The great diseases of the well-to-do in the eighteenth century were gout and stone. Pyle suffered continually from the former, and took all sorts of medicines for it, taking "two ounces of soap a day for six months together. Besides the oyster shell or eggshell powder in small beer. I think the doses were 3 or 4 in a day." Other nostrums, much worse than soap, were taken for ills of the flesh—woodlice, for example, in cases of cancer.

Clergymen are reputed to be excellent story tellers, and Dr. Pyle does not discredit their reputation. He was fond of gossip, and his position at Court gave him a chance to gratify his weakness. Some of the stories he tells we think we recall ascribed to divines of more recent times—a testimony to their excellence.

*MEMOIRS OF A ROYAL CHAPLAIN, 1729-1763. The Correspondence of Edmund Pyle, D. D., Chaplain in Ordinary to George II., with Samuel Kerrich, D. D., Vicar of Dersingham, Rector of Wolverton and Rector of West Newton. Annotated and edited by Albert Hartshorne. Portraits. Pp. xi.-288. 8vo. Cloth. New York: John Lane. The Bodley Head.

ANCIENT SCULPTURE.

A HISTORY OF ANCIENT SCULPTURE. By Lucy M. Mitchell. New edition in one volume. Numerous illustrations. 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 766. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $4 net.

A GRAMMAR OF GREEK ART. By Percy Gardner, Litt. D. 12mo. Illustrated. Pp. 267. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

A characteristically concise volume from the pen of that eminent Oxford don, Dr. Percy Gardner, may be considered with a new edition of Lucy M. Mitchell's "History of Ancient Sculpture," if for no other reason than that the authors treat of different phases of the same general subject. While Mrs. Mitchell treats of the ancient sculpture of the world, from Egyptian through Chaldean, Assyrian, Persian, to Greek and Roman, according to a distinctly historical method, Dr. Gardner confines himself to Greek art and the rules which its development has fixed in architecture, sculpture, painting, and in the ceramic and medalist's arts—by themselves and in their relation to the literature of their time.

About the time that Prof. Charles Eliot Norton was writing his introduction to a revised edition of Dr. Franz von Reber's "History of Ancient Art," the author of "A History of Ancient Sculpture" was putting the finishing touches to her two-volume work. That was nearly twenty-five years ago, and what Prof. Norton wrote then about the necessity of revising Reber's book—then only ten years old—on account of the progress of discovery during the last decade, is still more significant to-day. Owing to recent discoveries in the Nile Valley, and particularly in Mesopotamia, much of the hitherto written history of ancient art will have to be recast, especially in the department of architecture. Thus, while the Reber of 1882 is practically out of date, the Mitchell of 1883, dealing, as it does, entirely with sculpture, is not by any means as obsolete as its German contemporary. The chief points of interest in the new edition are its publication in one instead of two volumes and its greatly reduced price.

For the benefit of those who are unfamiliar with "A History of Ancient Sculpture" it seems proper to state here that, while Mrs. Mitchell follows along the general lines pursued by Reber, (that is to say, each period of expression has its historical introduction with descriptions of those human activities which made its art what it was,) the sculptors themselves and their work receive much more biographical and critical attention than the eminent German devotes to them, and this attention is heavily weighted with pertinent extracts from ancient authors as well as with the most authoritative judgments of modern connoisseurs. For the price at which it is now published we know of no work which may successfully rival Lucy M. Mitchell's "History of Ancient Sculpture."

Such a handbook as Dr. Gardner's has been badly needed, for it offers an intelligent and practically unerring method for the judgment of the art of Hellas. He has built up his "Grammar" by means of the existing fragments from descriptions of originals and by contemporary writers, and he is certainly justified to introduce corollaries of his own where propositions fail him. The structure being completed, he assigns each work of art its proper niche. The danger, of course, is that the reader may attempt to apply his method to the art of a country which is still productive, and thereby call upon Gardner to confirm the school of scientific criticism in all its mathematical tediousness. It should be remembered, however, that the art of Greece is finished and that nothing can alter the dramatical rules deducted from her monuments. To them scientific criticism may be unerringly applied, but not to the art of a country which is in an age of eager development and production; and, as far as Greece is concerned, there is nothing to prevent other critics taking up the subject according to the scholastic and impressionistic points of view, and from the foundation of exact conception as laid down by Dr. Gardner.

Village Sermons.

A second series of "Village Sermons," by the late F. J. A. Hort, D. D., LL. D., has been compiled by Arthur Fenton Hort. The sermons have been arranged in the order of the Church seasons for which they were composed, dating from 1857 to 1872. The Macmillan Company is bringing the book out here.

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, 66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

POSITIVE MR. JEBB.

His Vigorously Written and Remarkably Readable "Studies in Colonial Nationalism."*

THE growth of colonial nationalism has dispelled the dream of imperial federation." This sweeping statement, with its accompanying warning to Great Britain that the loyalty of her colonies is a thing of the past is the keynote of this book. The object of the work is to convince Great Britain that not only are the citizens of her outlying lands not colonists, but that those lands cannot even be made into a federation; they are, or must soon become, citizens of independent nations.

The United States of the British Empire is a dream. Against it Mr. Jebb sets the fact that the interests of the lands are all diverse, and that one of them cannot allow the others to outvote her on a question. He says:

> The assumption which underlies such phrases as "the expansion of England," or "Greater Britain," and suggests the familiar principle of federation as the logical form of closer union, is not justified by the tendency either of instinctive sentiment or of actual developments in Canada and Australia. So far as generalization is possible it may be said that there is not, in fact, any growing consciousness of a common nationality, but exactly the reverse. In other words, the basis of imperial federation, instead of expanding and solidifying, is melting away.

He is an ardent advocate of the "Five Nations" creed, and frankly acknowledges himself a pupil of Kipling. "In dull, ephemeral prose," he says in a fervid apostrophe to that poet, "I repeat the message, as I heard it, of your immortal song."

Britain's Four Independent Bedfellows.

What are to be the terms on which Great Britain is to live with her four independent bedfellows—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa? If not a federation, there must at least be an alliance. To make this proposition a little more palatable in English imperialistic eyes, Mr. Jebb sweetens it by suggesting that the alliance of these independent and co-equal nations will develop into an "imperial partnership." But even the caution necessary to make his words carry conviction to English readers barely prevents him from predicting that in this partnership the controlling interest will pass from "Little England," as he calls it, to the nations of the future. For England's army he does not conceal his contempt, nor his belief in the superiority of the new nations' troops, and on the tariff he makes it plain that the nations' desires should control.

Mr. Jebb's imperial partnership would carry on jointly the work of administering "the subject countries," meaning those which must remain mere colonies. He admits that the new nations have scant sympathy at present with the "Roman imperialism" of England, in which they have no share, and that Roman imperialism is becoming characteristic of English-speaking democracy. Yet he looks for a change in that respect, based on the fact that the United States has now shifted to Roman imperialism, and that the example of the United States has never failed powerfully to influence thought in the new nations. "The magnetism of America" is his phrase for this influence, and he shows that Australia modeled her commonwealth on American principles, and that Canada has never escaped America's "intellectual influence."

Australia's hostility to "Roman imperialism" is attributed by Mr. Jebb to the tradition and example of the American Republic, "which was admired as the classical example of modern democracy untainted by Old World influence." Hence he expects America's conversion to imperialism to prepare the way for a reaction in the younger democracies. America, he says, has ventured into Roman imperialism "in defiance of its own traditions and of all predictions." It did so by instinct, regardless of the weight of argument. The imperialists covered it up by pretending that they were merely carrying on the legitimate "expansion" of their country, which had carried it westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific. This Mr. Jebb considers an audacious subterfuge, and he thinks it has already broken down and is no longer held forth as a pretext. He seems to regard Mr. Roosevelt as either the author or the chief proponent of this "subterfuge."

To accomplish the downfall of federalism and the establishment of independence he looks to the Conservative Party. The Liberals are identified by tradition with the concession of colonial autonomy, but when that party had freed the colonies from the principal restrictions on their domestic autonomy it called a halt. It has since played a reactionary part, and the hope of the Nationalists lies in its rival.

Jebb is Cocksure and Self-Satisfied.

Mr. Jebb's book is written in a calmly cocksure spirit, which does not combat contrary opinions, but ignores them as antiquated and exploded doctrines. He writes as if he were stating mathematical truth concerning which no dispute was possible. Emerson's sage advice to disputants, "Assume a consent, and it shall presently be granted to you," has been his guiding star. That there is any possibility whatever of side-tracking or avoiding the aspirations of the Nationalists, or that any other solution than full independence is possible, is to him too idle a suggestion to deserve even the tribute of a contemptuous wave of the hand. He passes all such suggestions by, and the calm conviction of his manner seems likely to make a more powerful impression on the British mind than if he argued in an humbler spirit. For the hint that the colonies are offering England her choice of such independence as he suggests or such independence as the American colonies achieved seems to breathe from every page, though never uttered in words.

Everything he says is stated with a confidence that dreams not of the possibility of contradiction. This makes the book attractive. There is not a dull line in it; not even to American readers, whose risibilities are likely to be excited where he applies this same cocksure method to their affairs.

For a large share of the book is devoted to the United States. Indeed, it is in the behavior of this country that he finds some of his strongest reasons—not for arguing the substitution of nationalism for federation, for he disdains to argue that point, but for showing the existence of this unconquerable nationalist sentiment. Canada must not be left much longer at the mercy of an unscrupulous and conscienceless power which uses Great Britain as a catspaw and hamstrings the Dominion's commercial interests at every point. Canada must be made independent, so that she can negotiate with the United States on even terms as a free and equal nation, and can even fight the United States where necessary.

Though he does not anywhere use the word "war," he intimates plainly his desire for such a degree of independence that each of the five nations can support its own navies for its own purposes. The Atlantic fleet must be Canada's. Australia must have a fleet sufficient to protect herself from undesirable new neighbors. There has already been too much colonizing in the South Pacific, and Australia's protests have not availed to stop it. Her interests have been made the sport of European politics. Were she independent, had she a navy of her own, undesirable neighbors would hesitate about approaching. This is the plain and obvious intimation of a book which has to avoid certain unpleasant words for fear of scaring the class of readers it is meant to convince, and yet which hesitates not to convey the meaning of those words.

As to Canada the intimation is made so plainly that the dullest reader cannot escape it. Canada has been roused to an anger which must not longer be disregarded. She has seen her interests sacrificed time and again to England's desire to curry favor with the United States. The straw that broke the camel's back was the Alaska boundary decision. There England deliberately betrayed Canada for the sake of a mirage—a wild dream of securing the friendship of America. That friendship can never be secured, for America cynically uses this hope of England's only to win her own desires, and in the end acts toward England as she pleases. There never can be any friendship between England and America in which England does not give all and get nothing. Canada understands the dishonest and treacherous character of the Americans, and could meet them with full knowledge of how to deal with such people if made free.

"Alike upon the football field and in the international court," he says, "the Englishman calls a 'foul' where the American applauds 'smart' play."

There is nothing very new in Mr. Jebb's ideas of the United States, from the Canadian standpoint, but the profound cocksureness with which he discusses American affairs makes them decidedly unusual and interesting. For example, he has devoted many pages, not so much to demonstrating as to accepting as an indisputable fact that Americans generally are of the kind whose acquaintance Martin Chuzzlewit enjoyed. America stands on an eminence all her own in the realm of dishonesty and treachery. Yet there are Theodore Roosevelt and John Hay, who are not dishonest and treacherous; how can they be immersed in the filth which constitutes American diplomacy?

The answer is simple. They are figureheads, tossed this way and that by the real rulers of the Republic. This might seem a proposition worth arguing, but to argue would be to depart from Mr. Jebb's oracular position. The standards of honesty held by Roosevelt and Hay, he says, do not "differ so widely from our own." The dishonesty which he has described is as he has described it. The explanation is that "the Chicago dollar-getter," the real ruler, enforces his own foreign policy, "flouting the feelings of the figurehead in the White House." Roosevelt and Hay are "the seductive figureheads to cover the intended swindle," to be sacrificed ruthlessly when the purpose is accomplished. If Roosevelt has failed to control "the American monster," "what will be the prospect of fair play when a less upright figurehead takes his place?" None at all; and Canada must be free against the arrival of that other figurehead.

His View of the Alaska Boundary Dispute.

Mr. Jebb's view of the Alaskan boundary case is one not uncommon in Canada. The Americans agreed to a commission consisting of three impartial jurists on each side. Instead of appointing impartial jurists they appointed Secretary Root and Senators Lodge and Turner, who were strong partisans of the American case. By a curious inconsistency Mr. Jebb thinks Canada ought to have had the right to appoint the three British Commissioners, evidently so that she could get three strong partisans of her case on the commission—at least there is no other reason apparent. Instead she got two, Sir Louis Jette and Mr. Aylesworth, who stood out as stoutly for the Canadian case as did Root, Lodge, and Turner for the American case. But the decision was made by the casting vote of Chief Justice Alverstone, the English Commissioner, and it was for the American contention.

Here Mr. Jebb is under a difficulty. For the first time his fluent pen halts. It is a serious matter to accuse an English Judge of playing politics in a judicial decision. In words, cold and formal words, he therefore exculpates Lord Alverstone; but by every possible insinuation he nullifies the effect of this disclaimer. The Chief Justice's "national environment" was against him. He knew that the British Government was anxious to have the question settled "and would thankfully sacrifice Canadian rights to placate American jingoism." Upon him would be thrown "the onus of a deadlock." "The dice was loaded" against Canada "by the appointment of an English Judge." The Americans had "a tribunal which they could trust."

"The impossibility of relying upon national or international honor" in dealing with the United States is further illustrated by a review of the Geneva arbitration, in which it appears that the too-confiding and too candid Britons were outplayed by that slick Yankee trickster, Charles Francis Adams. Mr. Jebb charges that Adams studied the character of his opponents so as to find the weak places in their armor, instead of judging the case coldly and judiciously, and that the United States broke faith in its manner of presenting its claims. Adams's appointment is compared to Root's to show that American diplomacy is the same in all decades.

The most humorous thing in the book, however, is the assertion that The London Times's American correspondent was "the chosen instrument" of a plot conceived by Washington to prejudice England against the Canadian case. That gentleman has had to suffer much criticism in his varied career, but it is probably the first time that such a charge has been lodged against him. As usual, Mr. Jebb does not put it forth as a possibility, but asserts it as a fact of universal notoriety.

While it was Canadian anxiety to cope on even terms with the United States which gave the first impulse to the national movement, in Australia the hope of improved facilities for commerce prompted the first steps toward unity. The national sentiment, however, was stimulated chiefly by foreign intrusion—first by France in Tahiti and New Guinea and later by the Samoan and other incidents. These things destroyed the tradition that "foreign complications" were a trouble belonging only to far-off Europe. This it was which led to the establishment of the commonwealth in 1901.

The sending of the Prince of Wales (then the Duke of York) to open the first Federal Parliament was, in Mr. Jebb's view, an act of doubtful policy. Attempts to "familiarize new countries and new democracies with old-world notions of social distinction" do not work out well. A limited class is gratified; a larger class is mortified by exclusion from active participation, "while the masses of democracy witness the whole spectacle with mixed feelings. Meanwhile, English newspapers supply their readers with expected narratives of loyal demonstrations and give them little opportunity to see behind the scenes."

Loyalty from Afar Off is Absurd.

In fact, Mr. Jebb betrays the most open and profound contempt for "loyalty." He jeers at the word. It is evident that to him, if not to other Nationalists, all idea of loyalty to a far-off ruling kingdom is an anachronism. The influence of the South African war upon the cause of nationalism is shown to have been very great. The old-fashioned colonialism had assumed that the mother country should take the whole burden of protecting every part of the empire, with no reciprocal obligation on the colony. The Boer war developed the difference between the national and the colonial frame of mind. The colonies enlisted in the war because they felt that a colony was involved—that it was a matter of colonial defense. They sent troops with many misgivings about how these untrained men would appear by the side of the British veterans. They found that in every respect except courage, where they were on a par, the colonial troops excelled the regulars.

In the Boxer affair naval contingents were contributed by the new nations, but the enterprise was not popular. No colonial interest was at stake there, and public opinion in the new nations condemned the affair as liable to mislead the British into believing in the "loyalty" of the colonies and into misunderstanding the national sentiment.

The South African war had completely reversed traditional colonialism. Hitherto it had been assumed that the colonies, but for the protection of the British Army, were at the mercy of the first intruder. This theory was gone entirely, and the effect on national pride was great. It further led to a condemnation of the idea that any "partner State" had a right to interfere in the internal affairs of a sister State.

Mr. Jebb's fluent statements of things that are not so when he deals with American matters should not prejudice the reader against his work. It is a very strong statement of the claims of the new nations to imperial rank. It is not strong in its reasons for the recognition; as before mentioned, Mr. Jebb does not reason so much as he asserts. But it is strong as a statement of a national aspiration which must be reckoned with. If the feeling is anything like so strong as he declares, England cannot safely delay for long the placing of the nations in the position they demand.

CHARLES WILLIS THOMPSON.
Washington, June, 1905.

*STUDIES IN COLONIAL NATIONALISM. By Richard Jebb. 8vo. Pp. 336. London: Edward Arnold. 1905. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

The Murder of Theodore Wing.

THE MILLBANK CASE. A Maine Mystery of To-day. By George Dyre Eldridge. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50.

It must be a poor detective story, indeed, that cannot command the interested attention of its readers. "The Millbank Case" is only a fair example of the art. To begin with—or rather to end with—one quarrels with the motive for the murder. Had the murderer been any one of the half dozen men vitally interested in the death of Theodore Wing, and upon whom the reader's suspicion alights at once, there might have been more sympathy for the crime. Nevertheless, since the main duty of this kind of story is to keep one guessing, Mr. Eldridge has probably accomplished his object after all.

Theodore Wing, who was not supposed to have had an enemy in the world, was found one morning dead on his own doorstep, with a bullet hole in his temple. Trafford, the detective, had methods opposed to those of the invincible Sherlock Holmes. Therefore it took him somewhat longer to solve this mysterious case. In the solving of it, too, he found other mysteries aside from the chief issue. He found many reasons why innocent men should have been the murderer—indeed, why they might have been but for the intervention of Providence. He even found reasons why he himself should sacrifice his own self-esteem and the esteem of the reader by stealing the precious papers which were at the bottom of the whole tragedy and attempting to barter them. It was not Trafford's fault that he lost his chance to make a cool $100,000, or, for that matter, that he himself, like the late Theodore Wing, was not found face upward with a bullet hole through his temple.

This Week's Publications.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are bringing out "Roses: And How to Grow Them," Vol. II. of the Nature Library; "Our Native Orchids," by the late William Hamilton Gibson, and Part III. of James Watson's "Dog Book."

The Macmillan Company issues: "The Heritage of Unrest" in the Paper Novels Series; "Special Method in Arithmetic," by Charles A. McMurry; "Christus Liberator: An Outline Study of Africa," by Miss Ellen C. Parsons; "Anderson's Fairy Tales," and Longfellow's "Hiawatha," in the Pocket Classics Series.

The Funk & Wagnalls Company is publishing this week: "The Sunny Side of the Street," by Marshall P. Wilder, with illustrations by Charles Graham and Bart Haley; and "Parisians Out of Doors," a new book by F. Berkeley Smith, which completes his trilogy on Paris life.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended June 21: Adult Fiction—Mrs. Ward's "The Marriage of William Ashe," the Williamsons' "The Princess Passes," Mrs. Thurston's "The Masquerader." Juvenile Fiction—Barbour's "Captain of the Crew," Meade's "Sweet Girl Graduate," Lang's "Red Fairy Book." Miscellaneous—Schierbrand's "Russia," Harmsworth's "Motors and Motor-Driving," and Fiske's "Civil Government in the United States."

JOHN KNOX.

Andrew Lang's Life of the Scottish Reformer and Another Life by Dr. Henry Cowan.*

MR. ANDREW LANG is notoriously no lover of Calvin and his dour system of doctrine. Notoriously also he has a humorous mind. Therefore the great John Knox (whose quarter centenary is in act of celebration) does not appear to him full inspired prophet size. However, Mr. Lang has studied his subject as few of the more solemn of the biographers have, and exhibits in his entertaining book a very human, powerful, and not unlikable Knox—no hero, but a man "built (to resort to misquotation) on a certain Scottish plan." In this fashion Mr. Lang speaks in his preface:

That Knox ran so far ahead of the Genevan Pontiffs of his age in violence, and that in his "History" he needs such careful watching was to be an unexpected discovery. He may have been "an old Hebrew prophet," as Mr. Carlyle says, but he had also been a young Scottish notary. A Hebrew prophet is at best a dangerous anachronism in a delicate crisis of the Church Christian, and the notarial element is too conspicuous in some passages of Knox's "History."

That Knox was a great man; a disinterested man; in his regard for the poor a truly Christian man; as a shepherd of Calvinistic souls a man fervent and considerate; of pure life, in friendship loyal, by jealousy untainted; in private character genial and amiable, I am entirely convinced. In public and political life he was much less admirable, and his "History," vivacious as it is, must be studied as the work of an old-fashioned advocate rather than as the summing up of a Judge. His favorite adjectives are "bloody," "beastly," and "stinking."

Having said so much, Mr. Lang devotes himself cheerfully to developing the Knoxian idiosyncrasies as he sees them, especially elucidating the fashion in which the Reformer (having agreed in his own mind to call the Catholic mass "idolatry") proceeds to apply to Catholics (as "idolaters") the extremest penalties denounced by the old Hebrew Scriptures upon worshippers of Moloch and Baal. The argument is simple and direct—the conclusion unavoidable if you admit the premises. Frankly, therefore, it was Knox's theory that all Catholics should be put to death. But the biographer admits that this bloody theory was a theory only, "a counsel of perfection"; the old Hebrew prophet shrank from actual slaughter of more or less innocent idolaters. All of which is brought out ingeniously enough by analysis of Knoxian fulminations and Knoxian deeds.

Again Mr. Lang rolls as a sweet morsel under his tongue the magnificent inconsistencies of the prophet. How at one time (occasion suiting) he preached passive obedience to "Authority"—to earthy rulers as God's anointed, how at another time he "prayed for a Jehu" and proclaimed the fearful doctrine of the right nay, the duty—(on the part of the "godly") to remove idolatrous rulers by private vengeance—nothing more nor less, says the biographer, than propaganda of anarchy and commendation of the practice of assassination.

Mr. Lang dwells upon the evil which was wrought by the attempt to apply to the turbulent Scots a sort of theocratic government such as might serve in a city like Geneva—and serve there only during a period of a popular spiritual exaltation. According to him most of the woes of Scotland and the troubles with England for the next century and a half arose from the extreme violence of the doctrines inculcated by John Knox in the matter of "papists" and "Romish rags"—in other words, from his "anachronistic position" as "an old Hebrew prophet" in a modern kingdom. For thus was a great gulf fixed between Reformers in the South and North—Anglicans and Presbyterians.

As to Knox's dealings with the Regent, Mary of Guise, Mr. Lang is at pains to show that all the trickiness was not on the side of the Queen Mother. And he is convinced that Knox in his history does vast injustice to a lady whose disposition and policy agreed in making her deal as gently as might be with the heretics in her realm. The Reformer (according to Mr. Lang) attributed to Mary a burning and destroying zeal for her faith such as he felt for his. And therein erred, for Mary was regnant politician first and Catholic afterward, as became one of her house.

As hinted in the preface already quoted, Mr. Lang finds that Knox far outcalvined Calvin in the rigor and violence of his application of detached Biblical texts to modern instances. Also he finds the father of Presbyterianism very ready to juggle with such texts and quite willing to use for authority at one moment a tag of Scripture which at an other moment he utterly rejects. And the cases are duly cited and proved. Admittedly, all springs from the fervor of the prophet's belief in his own absolute rightness at all times. He distorts texts and facts to fit his preconceptions, all by virtue of the magnetism of that fervor.

Altogether John Knox, as Mr. Lang sees him, is a most interesting character, a wonderful complex of honest human qualities twisted into strange shape by a barbaric idea of religion—a God taken crude like Tomlinson's "from a printed book."

Most interesting of all (where we treat of Knox thus as a man, not as a prophet) are his relations with Mary of Scotland. Here Mr. Lang is upon ground which is his very own, but we need not dwell in this place upon a matter which he has already treated in his delightful "History of Scotland."

However, as to the conversations between these two, "Knox gives Mary's observations in the briefest summary; his own at great length, so that it is not easy to know how their reasoning sped," and Mr. Lang makes merry over the tactfulness of Knox in telling the young Queen he "was as well content to live under her as Paul under Nero."

The same speech is quoted also in the work of the Rev. Prof. Henry Cowan, the second of the biographies whose titles are given in full below. Dr. Cowan's way of looking at Knox is, of course, not Mr. Lang's way. He is far less interested in the curiosities of the prophetic temperament. He is far from thinking, as Mr. Lang does, that Knox's work had better have been left undone, and he sees nothing humorous about the reformer's zeal against idolators, even if he no longer quite includes good Catholics under that designation. In short, Dr. Cowan's is a routine biography, written from the conventional standpoint—sufficiently fair and complete, but taking less account of the great man's shortcomings than might perhaps be desired by those who are loyal to other creeds than his. Naturally Dr. Cowan's biography is less interesting.

Both biographers are agreed that the traditional birth date of Knox—the one whose four hundredth anniversary comes during the present year—is in all likelihood a mistaken date. He was born at Haddington (or thereabout) they say, not in 1505, but somewhere between 1513 and 1515. Not unexpectedly Mr. Lang dwells more lovingly than Dr. Cowan upon the days when the father of Presbyterianism was a priest of Rome and styled (as one of the Pope's Knights) Sir John Knox. Neither of the biographers now under consideration, however, makes so much of the part played by Knox in adding anti-papistical virtue to the Anglican Book of Common Prayer as was made in the recent life by Dr. Stalker. It seems that Knox is responsible for the so-called "black rubric," which explains away the meaning of the practice of kneeling at the Lord's Supper. For Knox spent several years in England and was even one of the King's chaplains in the reign of Edward VI. That was after the episode of the murder of Cardinal Beaton and the siege of the castle of St. Andrews, where Knox ministered to the conspirators. The castle surrendered in 1547, and Knox, with others, was sent to the French galleys, where, whatever he may have suffered, he found time to edit a theological work. After the English period came Geneva and the troubles at Frankfort, where Knox was preacher to British exiles, some of whom wanted their own Prayer Book and some a new one composed by Knox on the Genevan model. Calvin himself called it "a very absurd quarrel." It was at Geneva that was printed "The First Blast against the Monstrous Regiment of Women," which spoke despitefully of Queens and made an enemy of Elizabeth, though it was originally aimed at Mary Tudor, at whose accession Knox had fled to the Continent. Later the preacher used it against another Mary.

The intrigues and counter-intrigues which followed Knox's return to Scotland are too tangled a thing to do more than refer to here. As to Knox's part in those intrigues, you will find different opinions expressed by Mr. Lang and Dr. Cowan. Between the two you are not unlikely to get some gleaning of the truth. At all events he was the greatest power in Scotland for good or ill. Randolph, the English envoy, writes of him:

> John Knox thundereth out of the pulpit so that I fear nothing so much as that one day he will mar all. He ruleth the roost, and of him all men stand in fear.

Mr. Lang points out that when Mary's follies had brought about her downfall Knox ceased to be so great a figure. The lady who played the opposite part to his was out of the cast and the effectiveness of the Knoxian rôle (as theocrat and rebuker of royal vanities and crimes) was somewhat spoiled. The later part of his life is, therefore, less interesting. He died in November, 1572, but his spirit "ruled the roost" for a hundred years and more—nay, it abides still (as many know only too well) in odd places in Scotland and out of it.

*JOHN KNOX AND THE REFORMATION. By Andrew Lang. With illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 281. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.50.

JOHN KNOX, THE HERO OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION. By Henry Cowan, D. D., Professor of Church History, University of Aberdeen. 12mo. Pp. 404. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.35.

The Four Track News.

The Four Track News for July contains, among other features, an article on "In the Wake of the Half Moon," by William Walt; Frank Cramer writes about "Porto Rico's Near Neighbors," Day Allen Willey has an article entitled "On the Boardwalk," J. Mayne Baltimore tells a story about "The Reindeer Queen," Frederick A. Purdy writes about "The Talking Rocks," and Oliver C. Kingsley describes an adventure on foot in the Moselle Valley. Other articles are "The Flag in Battle," by W. H. Richardson; "Off Pancake Shoals," by Isabelle Moore; "Cathedrals of Silence," by Frank H. Taylor; "In a Swiss Diligence," by Charles B. Wells, and other stories and verses by Ruby C. Johnson, Guy M. Walker, Austin Cook, Nixon Waterman, &c.

CAPE COD FOLK.

PARTNERS OF THE TIDE. By Joseph C. Lincoln. Illustrated by Charlotte Weber. Decorations by John Rae. One volume. Pp. 400. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

Those who remember the riches of humor and pathos that made Mr. Joseph C. Lincoln's "Cap'n Eri" so delightful as a study of New England character will not need much urging to induce them to read "Partners of the Tide" by the same author, and there is every reason to suppose that they will find in "Captain Ez Titcomb," whose quaint personality dominates its pages, an acquaintance as pleasing as was that other old Cape Cod salt. "Partners of the Tide," like all first-class stories of its kind, is a "boy's book" that is fully equal to the task of interesting all who sympathize with boys, as well as boys themselves, for, though Mr. Lincoln indulges in the simplest of plots, carried to a conventionally happy conclusion by the most everyday sort of people, both incident and people have the one necessary attribute of bearing a striking likeness to the daily realities of life as most of us see them. Moreover, he is master of a quaint philosophy of his own that, put into the mouth of the inimitable Captain Ezra, is calculated to call out an extensive and prolonged smile upon even the severest countenance.

Bradley Nickerson is the boyish hero whom the story carries to fame and fortune in the good old-fashioned way, but it is Captain Ezra who takes him there, and it is for Captain Ezra that "Partners of the Tide" will be remembered. He was all that a sea Captain ought to be—bluff and masterful on the deck of his ship, but possessed of a phenomenal kindness of heart underneath, and certain to captivate the imagination of every boy who reads this story, as he did that of the forlorn little Bradley when he rescued him from the awful fate of growing up in an "old maids'" household and turned him into a first-class sailor.

Miss Prissy and Miss Tempy Allen, the old maids in question, and described by the Captain as "pretty old-fashioned craft, but seaworthy, both of 'em," are as delightful as himself in their way and quite as good examples of the author's appreciation of the kind of characters that are hewed out on the Peninsula of Cape Cod. Perhaps their devotion to the Captain is a little overdrawn, but Mr. Lincoln gets enough fun out of their hero-worship and its embarrassing effect upon the gallant but wily Ezra to reconcile one to the very transparent exaggeration.

The real excitement of the story is saved until the middle is well passed, when Captain Ezra and Bradley, who have lost their position on the Thomas Doane through refusing to wreck her, at their employers' suggestion, for the sake of the insurance, go into wrecking business of a better sort and fight their way to success against many powerful rivals. In such an enterprise Captain Ezra's one weakness—the love of taking chances—stood him in good stead. The way in which he gambled on the finding of lost anchors and chains and the still more dubious prospects of floating stranded coal barges, all with the machinery commensurate with a very small capital, makes excellent reading. He and Bradley would have fared badly enough in their ambitious undertakings had they not been able to take the treacherous ocean tides into their partnership. "Anchors and cables and wait for the tide" was the motto of the Titcomb-Nickerson Wrecking Company. Curiously enough, the same tide that forces the vessels on the shoals is the wreckers' greatest aid in getting them afloat again.

Incidentally a very pretty little love story is worked out for Bradley in the intervals of the wrecking business, and the narrative is enlivened by many excellent bits of character study. It is all written in the best sort of sea talk, and is altogether about as good an example of a sea yarn as often gets into print.

The Popular Science Monthly.

The Popular Science Monthly for July contains the following articles: "Recent Discoveries in Heredity and Their Bearing on Animal Breeding," by Prof. W. E. Castle; "Present Monetary Problems," by Prof. J. Lawrence Laughlin; "The Vegetable Fibres of the Philippine Islands," by H. Taylor Edwards; "The Climate of the Central American Plateau," by Dr. Gustave Michaud; "The Science Problems of the Twentieth Century," by Prof. A. E. Dolbear; "Human and Other Forms of Consciousness," by Dr. Henry Rutgers Marshall; "The Preparation and Properties of Colloidal Mixtures," by Prof. Arthur A. Noyes, and "The University of Virginia."

"The Emblem of Home."

"The Emblem of Home," is the title of one of the large number of short stories to appear in Scribner's August issue. It is by Eleanor Stuart, and is a tale of mystery. It has to do with the disappearance of the head of a Scottish clan and the long search for him. A principal character is an old family servant. The scenes are laid in East Africa and Arabia. F. Walter Taylor has made the illustrations.

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AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Second Volume of the Chancellor-Hewes Record of Three Centuries.*

SOME months ago we had occasion to comment on Volume I. of the Chancellor-Hewes history. This second volume is like unto the first. It is arranged upon the same inherently vicious plan, the evils of which it is not necessary to point out. As to the execution of this volume, the work of Mr. Hewes remains slightly superior to that of Mr. Chancellor. Fine writing everywhere abounds. "The new great market turned the Dark Continent into a blood-red bedlam of cruelty, greed, and terror," (P. 14,) matches "cataclysmal terror," (P. 14,) and the "furious enthusiasm of the terrible Frederick," (P. 503.)

Humane sentiments recur from time to time; negro is always spelled with a capital N. In connection with this race it is interesting to learn that "these dangerous children of the Old World, like wild animals, themselves shrank from bringing offspring into a life of captivity," (P. 16.) The narrative is garnished with digressions of an anthropological, ethnological, and ethical nature. The racial inferiority of Frenchmen and Spaniards is proclaimed, and "New France was caught in the vicious circle of superstition, tyranny, stagnation, corruption," (P. 252.) Prominent historical characters are liberally decked out with tags. James Otis is an "inspired madman," (P. 435.) Gov. Francis Bernard is a "contentious miser," (P. 207.) Voltaire is the "paragon of pamphleteers," (P. 509.)

In short, the style of Messrs. Chancellor and Hewes grows monotonous and fatiguing. They occasionally get hopelessly entangled in the meshes of inaccuracy and irrelevancy. Few worse sentences have probably ever been written, from either the historical or the literary point of view, than the following: "The purpose of the Townshend Acts, which were passed at a time when William Pitt was dying of nervous prostration, (and but a few months before that event Townshend himself died of a disease of long standing,) was to secure a regular revenue not, as in the case of the Stamp Act, for transmission to England, but to support the administration of justice and the execution of all laws." (P. 193.) The Townshend Acts were passed 1767 and William Pitt died in 1778. It would be, by the way, a good idea for the authors to look up the date of Pitt's death. On Page 502 we read that, during the Seven Years' War, which ended in 1763, "the deaths of Pitt of England and of Elizabeth and Peter III. of Russia, together with the accession of Catherine II. to the throne of that chaotic empire, changed the face of international affairs."

Historical errors are extremely common. To use a phrase which we constantly meet in this book, our enumeration of these will be "representative, not exhaustive." "In 1726 George II. come to the throne," (P. 86.) "The Connecticut colony was a federation of towns," (P. 59.) "In 1760 such cities as London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and Leeds had no members of Parliament to represent them in any sense at all," (P. 167.) We may doubt if "Africa was set back a thousand years * * * that the man stealers and the slave breeders might have the 'goods' of European civilization," (P. 14.) The student of English history will be concerned to read that Whig of the Whigs "Robert Walpole" was a "stout Tory," (P. 500.)

Statements in the text are never backed up by references to authorities, and no student or reader is justified in taking what he sees in this book as the truth, without further verification. At the end of the volume about 110 authorities are cited at large, but volume and page references are never given. The collection includes works good, bad, and indifferent, and shows a surprising lack of discrimination on the part of the collectors. Fisher, the author of the "True History of the American Revolution," elbows Trevelyan, and such well-known works as Tyler's "Literary History of the Revolution" and Lecky's "History of England in the Eighteenth Century" are ignored. Considered as a serious bibliography, the references are without any value.

The index is constructed along original lines. It includes "African Setback," "Fighting 'Puffs of Smoke,'" (sic,) "Lamps of Industry," &c. But one consults it in vain for the Stamp Act Congress or Thomas Jefferson. Finally we are compelled to say that the "neglected period" of American history remains as badly neglected as it was before Messrs. Chancellor and Hewes undertook to write on it.

*THE UNITED STATES. A History of Three Centuries. 1607-1904. Population, Politics, War, Industry, Civilization. By William Estabrook Chancellor and Fletcher Willis Hewes. In 10 parts. Part II. Pp. xi.-539. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

NAHANT.

AN HISTORICAL ADDRESS. Delivered at the Celebration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Nahant July 14, 1853. By Henry Cabot Lodge. Map. Pp. 28. 8vo. Boards. Boston: W. A. Butterfield. $1.25 net.

Just two years ago the town of Nahant celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation. The chief speaker on the occasion was Henry Cabot Lodge, who is a resident of the place. His speech, an historical address, has just been published by the town in a limited edition. Mr. Lodge thinks that the Norsemen were the first whites to see Nahant, and considers that there is "fair ground to suppose that Thorwald, one of the old Norse fighters, lies buried somewhere on Nahant." He goes on, however, to remark: "There is this advantage at least in our legend, that there is no one able to disprove the story." We may expect soon to have the actual grave located; saints and martyrs exist on no better evidence than that of Thorwald's grave in Nahant. It is not until 1629-1630, however, Senator Lodge admits, that Nahant "comes fairly within the range of historical record." In the second year of the Puritan coming Isaac Johnson's servants kept his cattle at Nahant, and so became the first settlers, and in 1630 Thomas Dexter bought the place from the Indians for a suit of clothes or a pair of breeches. There were only three families on Nahant at the beginning of the eighteenth century, those of the Breeds, the Hoods, and the Johnsons. They were doubtless good sized families, however.

It was the Summer exodus from the cities that created Nahant, one of the Johnson connections building a hotel there in 1802. In 1817 a steamboat ran from Boston, the trip taking three hours, and another hotel was opened in 1821. Then Nahant became famous. N. P. Willis, Webster, Choate, Bancroft, Story, Winthrop, Motley, Longfellow, Sumner were regular visitors; Whittier and Holmes and Longfellow wrote of the place in verse, George William Curtis in prose; Paran Stevens tried to make it a Coney Island and failed. In 1861 the hotel period ended, and Nahant became a place of Summer residences, whereto the Bostonians hasten about the time the taxgatherer is wont to appear. Mr. Lodge does not say this in so many words—he does not even hint at it, but it is true, and like Thorwald's tomb, cannot be disproved.

The Self-Made Patriarch.

PRINCESS SUKEY. The Story of a Pigeon and Her Human Friends. By Marshall Saunders. 8vo. Pp. 336. New York: Eaton & Mains. $1.75.

The pigeon which furnishes the title of this book is a mere excuse for a deal of curious matter about a rich old gentleman who got into the habit of adopting young children. He had, to begin with, a grandson who was all that was left of a large family. He set out to adopt a boy to be that grandson's companion, and by mistake got a girl in boy's clothes. It was a very pretty little girl, and its name was Bethany. Bethany had been very poor, and used to go out into the streets and collect bits of coal to give to her benefactor. Then the old man adopted an English boy, the son of an actor, who, as soon as he reached the house, asked for raw meat. It was supposed he ate the meat, but events showed that he fed with it certain owls, pets of his late father. He loyally carried the birds about with him in a box, though he said he hated all owls, and these in particular. This English boy was a model of good manners, and consequently not always perfectly truthful. When the old gentleman was about to send him away into the cold world again he shammed sickness, and so managed to remain.

Again there was a young woman of the slums called Airy. Airy "wanted to be a lady." Her notions of the quality of ladyhood were not exact, but the old gentleman undertook to give her lessons. Also, there was a negro boy. He was adopted, too, but his sphere was the stable, where the coachman inducted him into the reading of Dickens.

Perhaps the book possesses charms for the youthful mind—one can't feel sure of that. At all events, it is intended to convey sermons to them and to their elders dealing with a number of phases of practical Christianity. It might be a tract promulgated jointly by the societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals and children. There's a kidnapping in it and a rescue, the tubbing of a pickaninny, the feeding of pigeons and hungry children.

It is perfectly certain that some ignorant people at least will find "Princess Sukey" dull.

WENDELL ABROAD.

The Harvard Professor Rebukes France for the Quality of Its Current Literature.

PROF. BARRETT WENDELL'S recent lectures at the Paris Sorbonne drew very considerable audiences, but the most interesting result of the international exchange of educational courtesies has come at the close of his series of talks on American literature. Approached by a newspaper reporter, Mr. Wendell, after many compliments to the French genius, ventured to express his regret that modern French literature was less read in America than, by reason of its style and subtlety, it should be. Its insistence on topics not generally exploited in print in Anglo-Saxon countries was, he explained, the cause of this apparent lack of appreciation. "A great part of your literature of to-day," to quote the words of the interview, "touches subjects too crude for young girls. Now, it is with us the custom to write books that can be read by everybody. It seems to us that what young girls can neither hear nor see should not be submitted to the public."

Further, Prof. Barrett Wendell quoted the remark of an American greatly interested in the spread of French literature, to the effect that Réjane's recent tour, with its suggestive productions of the most highly colored modern school, had counteracted twenty years' good work in teaching America to admire and respect the French literary art. In short, a Paris journal sums up the situation with the remark: "In a polite way, the eminent professor gives us to understand that as impurity, unrestrained, is little by little replacing moral works in our literature, Americans are beginning to turn from it completely."

Allowing for the slight exaggeration of the remark that our English and American literary ideal is altogether that of the "Young Person," Mr. Barrett Wendell states an undisputed fact, and the French literary set have been quick to note his courteously expressed criticism. The universities have eagerly welcomed the Harvard professor who has so well carried out the American part of these "conférences internationales," and his word carries great weight. It is interesting to note what the littérateurs of Paris feel on this point, how they take this moral "boycott" of that art on which France has always prided herself.

Prof. Barrett Wendell has, as a matter of fact, merely given utterance to a criticism that is more and more often heard in France. The country where the home is of supreme importance, where, perhaps more than anywhere else, women are completely devoted to the interests of husband and children, is represented, in the literature of the hour, as the land of the stupidly deluded and the altogether frivolous. The French critics of French literature are keenly alive to their position before the world. They see the faults of the modern school of fiction as clearly as can Prof. Barrett Wendell or the Cercle Francaise of America. They welcome the American professor's frank expression of his views, and are eager that their countrymen should profit by this and every other opportunity to see themselves as others see them.

The fight against what the French call the literature of the boulevards has been, and still is, energetic and not without a fine flavor of quixotism. To speak clearly—to cry from the housetops—against the idols of the day is hardly what may be called a practical way of setting about the earning of one's daily bread; but the French are the last nation to be accused of lacking the courage of their convictions. A band of writers—journalists, poets, essayists—has not hesitated to protest vigorously against the school of the boulevards and the eternal Parisienne, with all that follows in her train. The lovers, one, two, three; the dull husband, the attractive lady who, after sundry amorous episodes, remains admirably fresh and ready for new worlds to conquer; all the more or less subtle psychology—always in the same style and of the same situations—is beginning to weary France as it has apparently already wearied the rest of the world. It has been for several years past a matter of common knowledge not only from general observation but also from statistics that the world's interest in French literature, other than serious works of research and criticism, was on the wane. Two years ago M. Jean Finot, writing in La Revue, said that French literature was undergoing a crisis; French books, he showed, were selling badly abroad, and this was no less than "a genuine social calamity."

M. Jean Carrère took up the cudgels and said his say boldly.

M. Carrère and those who agree with him in his fight against certain evil tendencies in the national literature feel that the French books of the moment give themselves up far too exclusively to things purely (or impurely!) Parisian. It is a matter of Parisian manners, of Parisian society, of details peculiar to the capital, of situations that could not elsewhere exist. The literature of the boulevard is bounded by the walls of Paris. Said a German wit: "A Frenchman is a decorated gentleman who knows no geography," and this, say the French critics of the French is only too true.

They give their reasons for this state of affairs. Paris, they contend, is given over to the "arrivist" who is the French cousin of the American "climber," with this difference, that his goal is not an entrance to "society," but literary glory, a ribbon in his buttonhole, and a seat in some more or less learned, more or less distinguished, society of the similarly decorated. "Never," says a well-known critic, "has there been such narrowness in the French spirit as to-day. We shrink into ourselves with a kind of ostrich timidity; you might say that we were frightened at the larger movements of humanity beyond our frontiers and that, not wishing to take part in them, we let ourselves grow dizzy with the noise of this canton called France and especially of this village called Paris."

What, was asked, did the critic hold as the origin of all this narrowness, this essentially provincial spirit so deprecated by the more intelligent men of letters?

"It is hardly the fault of the poor men of wit who originated the school. They did not realize what they did and only painted their generation as they saw it. There is a proverb that a people has always the government that it deserves; similarly it has the literature of which it is worthy. It is not pleasant to have to admit that France has deserved the writers of the boulevards. For half a century they have been blunting our hearts and dulling our consciences with the tricks of skepticism. They created in us this frivolous, fickle spirit that makes us keep spinning about in the centre of the world, while we think that the world is revolving around us. They invented a Paris shining with artificial fire and dazzled our eyes by that pretense of light. They have replaced the robust gayety of France by 'Parisian irony.' Instead of a brilliant band, small, but for all that influencing the world by its work, we have a crowd of idlers that people come to see for their antics!

"It is hardly surprising that the rest of the world is not interested in the chronicling of our particularly 'small beer.' Even our best writers do not seem to realize that a work of art must be, before everything, a complete creation, bearing in itself the gift of life, a work in which the author's thought springs from the intensity, the struggle of life, as heat springs from movement. Carried away by the pleasure of treating questions of immediate interest, they are a little too ready to make themselves the servants of the public's curiosity, and they keep hastily tossing books into the midst of the hurry of life, regardless of their future fate.

"Some of them take a medical problem and dress it up in a vaguely romantic story; others write polemics similarly disguised, on the army and the Church; then, still in a great hurry—no time to be lost!—they give the world trilogies to defend a political party, the name and spirit of which change with the seasons, or volumes on the rights of woman or the truly palpitating question, 'At what age should a man marry?' All these modern books, even when well written, have this fatal defect, they cannot get away from the narrow interests of their country and their day. Future generations simply will not be able to understand them.

"The criticisms in America on Rejane's tour have interested us all. In the theatre there is the same trouble as in literature, with this added evil, (not, however, peculiar to France,) that managers persist in making a vulgar business of a great art. But with us this is an even more serious trouble than elsewhere. The drama has always been one of the greatest glories of the French genius, one of the most powerful means of spreading our ideas among other peoples. We have what no other nation can boast, four subsidized theatres. Nowhere else is dramatic art so appreciated, so loved, and as a natural consequence, nowhere does it need such careful criticism, such unsparing condemnation when it is bad.

"You think me pessimistic. I am not at heart. I have a tremendous faith in the fundamental sanity and in the recuperative power of the French people. The blight of boulevardism cannot kill so real, so vital a thing as the French genius. The reaction is already beginning. We do not want to lose our ancient glory. The passing of time has already destroyed most of the old haunts of the boulevardiers; this is the symbol, we hope, of the passing of their dominion over the national spirit. Clever, sane men are beginning to find an appreciative audience, even in Paris! They are considered a little unpolished, of course, but they are not called stupid. Happy omen! In fact some writers have even mentioned the existence of neighboring nations. A great step in advance, I assure you! They have even told Paris that these nations were possessed of an art—a literature.

Paris, June 20, 1905.

RELIGIOUS REVIVALS.

A Study of the Sociological Conditions Underlying Them in All Nations and Ages.*

How sociological students are taking all manifestations of human life and activity as their own is continually being manifested afresh. Now comes Mr. Davenport to give a sociological interpretation partly of religious revivals, a task that none had attempted before him. It is "a true scientific description," an "interpretation in terms of law and personality, assuming the doctrine of mental and social evolution throughout." There is criticism in it, too; an attempt to show that there are primitive traits which need elimination or modification in the interest of religious and social progress—an attempt to contribute toward a better ordering of religious method.

Facts and principles of psychology come to the front in their examination, as they do in most of the investigations of the sociologists. Thus, in the beginning we must acquaint ourselves with the form of social action resulting from "sympathetic likemindedness" under which suggestibility, imitativeness, imagination, and emotion are the most potent influences. These influences pass speedily and impulsively into action. People who have the least inhibitory control take initial steps in impulsive social action; it tends to spread in geometrical progression. When the crowd is wrought upon by skillful speakers the power of inhibition of each individual seems to be weakened and free rein is given to feeling and imitation. These facts take us back to some of the primitive traits of the human mind, which Mr. Davenport studies in some detail; traits which result in hallucination, mental exaltation, and ecstasy.

He then takes up the study of religious revivals in primitive people, as for instance the ghost dances of the Indians, in which "naked hypnotism," practiced by the medicine men, is a prominent feature. The phenomena observed here and studied by the Bureau of Ethnology are similar to those that have been observed in the religious revivals of the whites, not excepting the examples of pretense, such as Charles Wesley ferreted out in the cases which resulted from his brother's preaching.

Another field for the study of primitive traits under strong religious excitement is found in the American negroes. Among their meetings there are "scenes of frenzy, of human passion, of collapse, of catalepsy, of foaming at the mouth, of convulsion, of total loss of inhibition compared with the scorching heat of which the Indian ghost dance seems at times only a pale moon." Mr. Davenport's chapter is interesting and striking, and is a necessary complement to his study; though it is, of course, not at all new and he offers no new contribution to this phase of the subject.

He gives an interesting consideration in two successive chapters of the great revival of the Scotch-Irish population in Kentucky in 1800, and of the revival in 1859 in the original home of this population in the North of Ireland. His object is to set side by side some points of likeness and some of contrast. The Kentucky revival shook the people with an unexampled intensity of emotion, with scenes of ecstasy and terror in the camp meetings that have left their remembrance after the lapse of a century. These are called as "dreadful as ever afflicted a population in this world," with certain singular and characteristic manifestations; "jerks," whereby the body of the unfortunate sufferer would be thrown to the ground, bounding from one place to another, or hopping like a frog; or the "barking" exercise, in which a group would gather at the foot of a tree, barking, growling, and snapping like dogs at a supposititious devil; or the "holy laugh," which accompanied much of the preaching. The revival of 1859 in Ulster presented similar features, though it was under far better control and the number of rational leaders was greater than was to be found in the frontier population in 1800. The violent muscular actions were the prevailing type of manifestation in Kentucky; trances, visions, and the sinking of muscular energy that of Ulster. Though he does not enter into it, Mr. Davenport believes that the difference is attributable to the difference in type of mind in the populations.

One of the most notable of religious awakenings was, of course, that which Jonathan Edwards set in motion in New England in 1734, and which culminated under Whitefield. Here there was a different type of mind, not primitive, not living in a strictly pioneer environment. The Puritans still had their traditions of personal religious freedom, and retained in all their vividness and power the images which their system of theology invoked. They still had an immense store of superstition and an infinite deal of fear of the devil, of hell, of the infinite wrath of an infinite God. There had been what was considered a great increase of wickedness and irreligion. The Government had loosened its restraints on the individual; liberalism had set in.

Jonathan Edwards's work at Northampton had spread its results with surprising rapidity to nearby towns; but his methods had nothing of the superficial art of the orator. An extraordinary power of personal fascination, a prodigious intellectual strength, a "wonderfully vivid imaging forth of premises, a masterly marshaling of terrible argument" were the means by which he stirred his hearers. Very different was the character of some of the other fomenters of the "great awakening," such as the Rev. James Davenport, whom Whitefield lauded as one of the most godly and useful men he met in America, and who was an adept in producing agony and distress, fallings, faintings, tremblings, and shriekings. He became such a public nuisance that he was expelled from Connecticut and was indicted by the Grand Jury of Boston. Whitefield himself, though of splendid power and exerting an influence on the whole sane, was much criticised by thoughtful and earnest men on this side of the water. The after results of this fanatical movement were seen in a profound reaction.

The Wesleyan revival next occupies the chronicler's attention. In this there was also a great abundance of physical manifestations, though Wesley himself, contrary to the ordinary impression of him, was a man of self-possession, unemotional, well balanced, holding to reason in matters of religion. But with all that he was a man of mysterious influence, an extraordinary power of suggestion and impression accompanying his religious power. He had more; he had the spirit of philanthropy and social reform, and urged many measures that have since been enacted into law. For these and the reasons connected with the manner of his work, notwithstanding the extraordinary pathological manifestations that accompanied his religious movement, he is entitled to be known as the chief social figure among modern revivalists.

The revival fires that sprang up with the financial panic of 1857 and later revivals occupy Mr. Davenport's attention more briefly—among them Mormonism, which had its origin in the unhealthy revival atmosphere of Western New York in the early nineteenth century. The most notable personality of these years was Charles G. Finney, who reproduced all the excitement and physical and mental collapse that marked the earlier revival days. With him the reign of crude, irrational fear in revival preaching came to an end. Representative of the more modern spirit was Dwight L. Moody. The peculiar mental and nervous revival phenomena ceased almost wholly with him. Yet, as in the case of Wesley and Finney, Mr. Davenport finds the secret of Moody's success in his mastery of the art of hypnotism, no doubt perfectly unknown to him.

In the power sharply to arrest the attention of an audience by unique remarks at the opening of the sermon, in the skill with which he could distract their attention from all other concerns and bring about a condition of total inhibition of all other ideas except those connected with immediate salvation, in the ability to arouse the higher emotions in the discernment of the psychological moment when he should call for an immediate execution of his suggestion of surrender on the part of his hearers, he was probably without a peer among the religious leaders of his day and generation.

Moody's sudden abandonment of the revival method and his devotion to the Northfield school are suggestive of the causes of the decline of the revival. The method has become ineffective, and the application of it has degenerated in drastic power; the revivalist personality has, likewise, in many cases, decayed. Revivals, in the hands of men intensely desirous for large number of "converts," have become little more than semi-hypnotic séances. They have lost their hold on people of intelligence. Their decline, however, as Mr. Davenport somewhat unnecessarily points out, has not been accompanied by any decline in National morals, sympathy, integrity, quick conscience, or sense of social responsibility. After a review of the testimony contained in his earlier pages as to the hypnotic phenomena of revivals, especially as to the curious "psychology of the crowd" that is involved in them, Mr. Davenport concludes that candid evidence will compel a true bill against the revival of the past on the evidence of its having violated more than one fundamental principle of right thinking and right training. Whenever genuine good has been done it has been directly in proportion to the control which the reflective processes of individual leaders have exercised over what is essentially impulsive social action.

*PRIMITIVE TRAITS IN RELIGIOUS REVIVALS. A Study in Mental and Social Evolution. By Frederick Morgan Davenport. 12mo. Pp. 311.-332. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart.

Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart, author of "The Second Wooing of Salina Sue" and other short stories of negro life, is spending the Summer at the Ontsora Club, near Tannersville. Mrs. Seldon Bacon, (Josephine Dodge Daskam,) who is perhaps best known as the author of "The Memoirs of a Baby," has also taken a cottage for the Summer at Ontsora.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

A HISTORY OF ALL NATIONS. Vol. IX. "The Age of Feudalism and Theocracy." By Hans Prutz. Translated under the supervision of John Henry Wright. 8vo. Philadelphia: Lea Brothers & Co.

TWO DAYS OF WAR. A Gettysburg Narrative and Other Excursions. By Henry Edwin Tremain. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Bowers. $2 net.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS OF SCHOOL HISTORY IN LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA. By William Riddle. 12mo. Illustrated. Lancaster, Penn.: Published by the Author.

Religion and New Editions.

THE CELEBRITY. An Episode. By Winston Churchill. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. (Paper.)

THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION of Robert Louis Stevenson. "The Wrecker," "Familiar Studies," "An Inland Voyage," "Island Nights' Entertainment." Four new volumes. Prefaces by Mrs. Stevenson. 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 per volume.

DAUGHTERS OF THE FAITH. Serious Thoughts for Catholic Women. (Manual.) By Eliza O'B. Lummis. 12mo. New York: The Knickerbocker Press.

THE SONG OF HIAWATHA of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, edited, with an introduction, biographical and explanatory notes, and a pronouncing vocabulary of proper names, by Elizabeth J. Fleming. 24mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

DANISH FAIRY LEGENDS AND TALES. By Hans Christian Andersen. Translated from the Danish by Caroline Peachey and Dr. H. W. Dulcken, with biographical notes and introduction by Sarah C. Brooks. 24mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

Drama, Poetry, and Art.

PRACTICAL HINTS ON PAINTING, Composition, Landscape, and Etching. By Henry F. W. Gans. 8vo. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company.

LESSONS ON FORM. By A. Blunck, Architect. Written and drawn at special request of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Translated from the German by David O'Connor. 8vo. New York: Bruno Hessling.

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS. By Peter Fandel. 12mo. Boston: The Poet Lore Company. $1.25.

SOUND AND MOTION IN WORDSWORTH'S POETRY. By May Tomlinson. 12mo. Boston: Poet Lore Company. 50 cents. (Paper.)

THE ELEGIES OF TIBULLUS. Being the Consolations of a Roman Lover. Done in English verse by Theodore C. Williams. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.25.

GIRDLE OF GLADNESS. Poems by Arad Joy Sebring. Boston: Richard G. Badger. 12mo. $1.

Essays and General Literature.

EXTRACTS FROM THE WRITINGS OF CLEMENT OF ALEXANDRIA. 24mo. New York: John Lane.

STRAY LEAVES FROM A SOUL'S BOOK. 12mo. Boston: Richard G. Badger. $1.50.

HUSBAND, WIFE, AND HOME. By Charles Frederick Goss. Introduction by Sylvanus Stall. 12mo. Philadelphia, Penn.: The Vir Publishing Company. $1 net.

Travel and Description.

ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION FROM PITTSBURGH TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Performed in the Years 1819 to 1820. By order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Major S. H. Long of the United States Topographical Engineers. Compiled from the notes of Major Long, M. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the party, by Edwin James, botanist and geologist of the expedition. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Volume III. (Separate publication from "Early Western Travels, 1748-1846," in which series this reprint appeared as Volumes XIV., XV., XVI., and XVII.) 8vo. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. $4.

WALES PAINTED BY ROBERT FOWLER, R. I. Described by Edward Thomas. With a note on Mr. Fowler's landscapes by Alexander J. Finberg. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6 net.

Nature.

ROSES AND HOW TO GROW THEM. A Manual for Growing Roses in the Garden and Under Glass. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1 net.

THE DOG BOOK. A popular History of the Dog with practical information as to Care and Management of House, Kennel and Exhibition Dogs; and descriptions of all the important breeds. In 10 parts. By James Watson. Part III. Illustrated from photographs. 8vo. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. (Paper.) $1 net per part.

THE CAMERA IN THE FIELDS. A Practical Guide to Nature Photography. By F. C. Snell. 12mo. New York: A. Wessels Co. $1.25.

Fiction.

THE THISTLES OF MOUNT CEDAR. A Story of School Life for Girls. By Ursula Tonnenforst. Illustrated. 12mo. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company.

DOLLY. A Daughter of New England. By Ruth Louise Sheldon. Illustrated. 12mo. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE STORM CENTRE. A Novel. By Charles Egbert Craddock. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE LITTLE HILLS. By Nancy Huston Banks. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IDEALIST. By Henry Pettit. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press.

THE THREE WORTHIES OF BRIBENDEFKA. A Story of the Ricts in Russia. Adapted from the Yiddish of Mordecai Spector. By Louis Lipsky. 16mo. New York: The Judian Press.

THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET. By Marshall P. Wilder. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.20.

THE STORM OF LONDON. A Social Rhapsody. By F. Dicberry. 12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co. $1.50.

FORSAKING ALL OTHERS. A Story of Sherman's March Through Georgia. By Sylla W. Hamilton. 12mo. New York and Washington: The Dale Publishing Company.

Miscellaneous.

THE BOOK OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY. 230 full-page illustrations. Oblong 4to. New York: The A. B. Benesch Company.

THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH; OR, PERSONAL APPEARANCE AND PERSONAL HYGIENE. By Grace Peckham Murray. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: F. A. Stokes Company. $1.50 net.

DIET IN RELATION TO AGE AND ACTIVITY. With Hints Concerning Habits Conducive to Longevity. By Sir Henry Thompson. Revised and enlarged edition, with Appendix. 12mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. By Walter R. Marsh. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

HANDBOOK OF HOMERIC STUDY. By Henry Browne. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

LETTERS OF AMICUS. Written in the town of Hayville. They have amused many, and benefited some by leading them to perform a manifest duty. 12mo. New York: The Spectator Company.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION. 8vo. Washington. 1904.

A LABORATORY GUIDE IN BACTERIOLOGY. For Students, Teachers, and Practitioners. By Paul G. Heinemann. 12mo. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. $1.50 net.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE. By James Bryce. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press.

CONSTITUTIONS. By James Bryce. 8vo. New York: Oxford University Press.

SPECIAL METHOD IN ARITHMETIC. By Charles A. McMurry. 12mo. New York: Macmillan & Co. 70 cents.

CROCKETT'S SCOTS.

MAY MARGARET, Called "The Fair Maid of Galloway." By S. R. Crockett. 12mo. Pp. 376. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

Mr. Crockett has written a great many stories, and some of them excellent. This is not, perhaps, one of his best, but it goes with the gait of the "true romance"—lance in rest, pennons flying, eyes flashing, women's tongues clacking, hearts beating—and is good to read. It is a lively version of the tale of the life and loves of Margaret, Princess of Galloway and twice Countess of Douglas, and purports to have been written by that willful woman herself in her by no means subdued old age and third widowhood.

You find her a maid of eighteen Summers or so fretting in a French convent and making uncharitable remarks about the good sisters. Then comes Abbot Laurence of Sweetheart Abbey—which, for its namesake, is a great pet of Mr. Crockett. This Laurence (who is a sort of lay abbot) maxes very pretty, harmless love to the maid out of the nunnery and bears her off to marry her statesmanlike cousin, William, eighth Earl of Douglas, whose lovemaking leaves much to be desired, but who has a brother James, a perfect artist in that line. And May Margaret is a woman and loves to be made love to, at the same time that she is loyal to her house and will marry the head of it, so that the estates may be kept together and the King of Scots troubled—he who is a Stewart, and by consequent necessity treacherous. Therefore May Margaret tells how she teased Earl William and kissed Lord James, his brother, and was caught in the act, and thereafter had William for husband in name only. How when William presently was slain by the King of Scots as the two sat at meat with the King's arm about the Earl's shoulder, she took James (who was now Earl) in William's place. Also how James was unfaithful and betrayed Magdalen McKim, the daughter of the armorer—a vast man with many tall sons who were the undoing of the despoiler. For they cast a great cannon and battered to pieces Margaret's castle of Thrieve, where the false Earl sheltered.

Then James fled, and his wife was wedded to the Abbot of Sweetheart, unfrocked of his canonicals and presented by the King with the surname of Stewart in place of his own of McKim. For this Laurence was the armorer's son and the sister of the lady whom Earl James betrayed. As for James, he found another wife in England. It is all a fearful matrimonial tangle, but history, and not Mr. Crockett, is responsible for that, and canonical law finds a way for the legalizing of it—as is with much sly humor set forth in the text.

Some Good Sellers.

D. Appleton & Co. report that Major Louis L. Seaman's "From Tokio Through Manchuria with the Japanese," the book that was written in two weeks, is one of their steady sellers.

Large new printings are announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. of "Bird Neighbors," "The Nature Study Idea," "The Life Worth Living," and "Tommy Cartaret." The new edition of this last book will have four additional illustrations by H. H. Foley, which did not arrive in time for the first edition.

A second edition is appearing through E. P. Dutton & Co. of John Geddie's "Romantic Edinburgh," with numerous illustrations. The publishers state that the book has been out of print for some six months.

"Mrs. Essington," the romance of a house party, by Esther and Lucia Chamberlain, is announced by the Century Company to be in its second edition.

May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire," bearing the imprint of Henry Holt & Co., is just being sent to press for the seventh time.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 1, 1905.

AS HURET SEES US.

OUR readers will recall a very bright little volume of observations on our country published last year by M. Jules Huret, the correspondent of the Paris Figaro. He was with us in all eight months, and he has now brought out a second volume, the fruit of his journeyings from New Orleans to the Pacific Coast and back again to Canada. It is somewhat more scrappy and disconnected than the first volume, but is not the less interesting on that account. That feature of the book rather serves to emphasize the modesty of its pretensions. The reader who takes it at its professed value, and seeks in it the impressions made on a keen and candid newspaper man in the course of a rapid but industrious series of stops and starts in a foreign land, will be well repaid for his time and would be for his trouble if any trouble were required in following the lively chat. Naturally M. Huret writes for the readers of the Figaro, and it is the custom of that unique journal to serve its readers with the material for conversation as well as for thought, and the perusal of M. Huret's notes is very much like sitting at table with that gentleman. It is sure to be agreeable, and it may, if one takes it rightly, be profitable.

Not that he does not note many things in our life, in our customs, in our manners—especially our manners—that fail to please him, and we are not to be expected to accept all his comments. Neither on the other hand need we resent them. Even though we find some of them extravagant and some seem a little perverse, we should do much better to reflect on them, sift out the truth in them, and take it to heart. For M. Huret is essentially an honest and a kindly critic, and he does not spare comparison with his own countrymen which the latter are quite as likely to take offense at as we are to feel what he says about us. At any rate, he has produced a book about America, whatever its minor errors, fitted to give to his readers, whether French or American, a more vivid and, so to speak, a more workable, notion of our country than they probably had before. He is not a psychologist and romancer, like M. Bourget, nor a historian and economist, like M. Leroy-Beaulieu, nor a professional critic like M. Brunetière, all of whom have visited us and written of us. But he is a wide-awake, busy, good-natured journalist with pockets and head stuffed with notes well worth talking about.

One shrewd inference M. Huret carries back with him to Paris. It is that a great deal in the manners of Americans, in their methods and standards, in what they like to call their "institutions," in their relations and bearing toward each other, a great deal of their "democracy," in short, has nothing to do with the theory of equality, but is due to the fact of practical equality. He finds us all as prone as people of another origin, with other professed principles, to assert individual superiority, to assume special rights and privileges, to lord it over our inferiors, and to set up class distinctions, but he also finds that these things are not easy because our inferiors of to-day may be and hope to be our equals to-morrow, or perhaps to rise a bit higher. It is the unusual opportunities of American life that make it democratic, and the theoretic generalities which Mr. Jefferson worked up in his plea in justification of the Revolution were valid and effective only in the degree that the novel conditions of life in the new country made them so. Throughout M. Huret's book he applies this idea in a hundred ingenious and striking ways. It is an idea that Americans can study with advantage. In his book they can study it, and many others, with much enjoyme it.

A "BIOGRAPHICAL" STEVENSON.

One rather shuddered at the announcement of a "biographical edition" of Stevenson, edited by his widow. Stevenson himself was not a reticent or secretive person. Of no author have we a fuller autobiography, not in the form of an express autobiography. He was very quick to see what of his own literary and personal experiences would make salable "copy," and to convert them to that use. Moreover, his private letters which were of any public interest have been published since his death, to the great gratification of the reading public, and for the benefit of his heirs. The announcement of the biographical edition looked like an attempt to work his memory for more copy than it would fairly yield. And though Thackeray's daughter had contrived to produce a biographical edition of his works which was as discreet and impeccable as it was interesting, yet it seemed to many that in the case of Stevenson there were not quite the same guarantees for discretion and impeccability as filial piety furnished in the other case. There were those who even entertained apprehensions of painful disclosures of a Noachian character.

Now that nine volumes of the biographical edition are actually published and before us, it is a pleasure to say that all the apprehensions have turned out to be quite groundless. Good taste and a sense of what is interesting have co-operated in the prefaces with which Mrs. Stevenson has furnished the several volumes. There is nothing which one can reasonably wish had been omitted. And what is quite as remarkable, considering Stevenson's own communicativeness and the previous communications of his survivors, there is much that is new and which one would not like to have missed. The prefaces are strictly relevant to the composition of the books they respectively usher in, and it is really rather remarkable how much, in spite of their brevity, they find to tell which is worth telling, when we thought everything worth telling had been told. Some of the prefaces actually add an interest to the works to which they are prefixed.

It may be added that a new and complete edition of Stevenson, in a moderate compass and at a moderate price, had come to be a desideratum quite apart from the biographical element. This desideratum Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons have admirably supplied. For a library edition, indeed, nothing could be better than the "Thistle," which we find distinctly preferable to the more monumental and less wieldy "Edinburgh," as being lighter in the hand and narrower on the shelf, while in every point of artistic bookmaking it is at least equal to the Scottish "definitive." But of course the "Thistle" is not portable, in the sense of being pocketable. One can readily imagine the possessor of the larger edition acquiring the smaller on the score of its superior convenience for traveling. And the booklover who has not the "Thistle" should by all means equip himself with the "Biographical." Though not on very thin paper, it is on paper which admits of from 350 to 600 pages in not much more than half an inch of thickness; the paper is excellent, the type bold and clear, and the price moderate for such works and such work, being $1 a volume in cloth and $1.25 in limp leather. We rather pity the buyer who does not spend the extra quarter and take the limp leather. He must be an imperfect Stevensonian.

NEW YORK IN SUNSET.

The strange beauty and majesty of New York are beginning to be appreciated even by the poets and by the New Yorkers themselves, who have always felt humble about the looks of their big town and remained modestly silent in the sound of foreign praise. To the July Atlantic, a New England poet, (presumably,) William Ellery Leonard, contributes this sonnet, recording an impression of the city at sunset:

The island city of dominion stands
Crowned with all turrets, o'er waters' crest,
Throned, like the bright Cybele of the West,
And hailed with cymbals in a million hands
Around her: yet serenely she commands
The inland vision and the ocean quest,
The new-born mistress of the world's unrest,
The beauty and the terror of the lands.

She sees the fields of harvest sown for her,
She sees the fortress set beside her gate,
Her hosts, her ships, she sees thro' storm and fire;
And hers all gifts of gold and spice and myrrh,
And hers all hopes, all hills and shores of fate,
And hers the fame of Babylon and Tyre.

Bought by Mr. Morgan.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has bought the library of text books and other school books collected for the late Dr. Henry Bernard of Hartford, Conn., and presented it to the Wadsworth Athenaeum of that city. There are more than 10,000 books in the collection. Of these 4,500 are of large value for their rarity. Mr. F. B. Gay, the Wadsworth's librarian, has just placed some of these rarer books on exhibition. Besides a complete collection of books used in American schools before 1850, including, of course, the New England Primer and the early Dutch A-B-C books, there are odd volumes that have nothing to do with schools. Among these, oddly enough, are a 1605 edition of "Don Quixote," printed in Madrid, and a copy of the 1729 forgery of the first edition of Boccaccio's "Decameron." The Hartford Courant says that Charles Hooke's "Art of Teaching School," a rare book, is one of the acquisitions, only two other copies having been catalogued in other libraries, one in the British Museum and one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

Americans Abroad.

Hints of Their Doings from Edith Wharton's Story in Scribner's, "The House of Mirth."

"Of course one gets the best things at the Terrasse—but that looks as if one hadn't any other reason for being there. The Americans who don't know any one always rush for the best food. And the Duchess of Beltshire has taken up Bécassin's lately."

"I guess the Duchess goes where it's cheapest, unless she can get her meal paid for. If you offered to blow her off at the Terrasse she'd turn up fast enough."

"The Grand Dukes go to that little place at the Condamine. Lord Hubert says it's the only restaurant in Europe where they can cook peas."

"'Peas?' said Mr. Bry contemptuously. 'Can they cook terrapin? It just shows,' he continued, 'what these European markets are, when a fellow can make a reputation cooking peas!'"

"It's all very well to say that everybody with money can get into society; but it would be truer to say that nearly everybody can. And the London market is so glutted with new Americans that to succeed there now they must be either very clever or awfully queer."

Art in Italy.

Two new books have just been added by Charles Scribner's Sons to the Langham Art Series—"Rome as an Art City," by Albert Zacher, author of "Venice as an Art City," and "Italian Architecture," by J. Wood Brown. The books are appearing in limp leather bindings, well printed and illustrated. They are by well-known authorities on their subjects. Mr. Zacher takes up Classic, Christian, Renaissance, and contemporary Rome as shown in the arts of architecture, sculpture, and painting, thus making a handy volume for the tourist as well as the stay-at-home. Mr. Brown in his book describes the architecture of Italy from early Roman times until the end of the Renaissance.

He Did Not Make the Fountain.

By a singular typographical error in an article by Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted, published in the June number of The Atlantic Monthly, a certain Boston architect who designed a certain inappropriate drinking fountain is identified in a foot note as Mr. Montgomery Schuyler. Mr. Schuyler is not a Boston architect but a New York writer, and the foot note in the manuscript referred to a passage in one of his essays on architecture, quoted approvingly by Mr. Olmsted.

MR. CLAUDE BRUCE.

MR. CLAUDE BRUCE is the latest (or almost the latest) variant of the Sherlock Holmes type. We label the type Sherlock Holmes now, because Conan Doyle's "psychological" detective has been the most conspicuous example of the species in the public mind for some years. But the type is as old as Poe's tales.

Mr. Bruce is a barrister of the Inner Temple, in London, and he is the protagonist of a "detective story" called "A Mysterious Disappearance," written by "Gordon Holmes," and published by Edward J. Clode, who seems to have the faculty of selecting only successful novels for publication. Mr. Bruce is a tall gentleman and handsome, of somewhat theatrical appearance, gifted with extraordinary powers of observation and deduction.

He is associated, in the unraveling of a well-wrought mystery, with a Scotland Yard detective of the Inspector Bucket type. That type did well enough in its day. The practical, serio-comic detective, however, is now chiefly used as a foil. The psychologist," with a strong infusion of sentiment, and a university education, has supplanted him.

The story-teller's gift, well developed, is possessed by the writer who signs "A Mysterious Disappearance" "Gordon Holmes," and, if we are not mistaken, has signed other books "Louis Tracy." He exhibits in this story a pleasing manner of writing, (which may not quite deserve to be designated as "style," but makes easy reading,) a strong sense of humor, an ability to denote traits of character with a few words. His personages talk naturally—and seem to be living human beings, not the puppets characters in "detective stories" frequently are.

Moreover, Gordon Holmes has a good story to tell. There is always a demand for stories with plots and incidents grounded upon mystery well sustained. They fit some moods of nearly all readers. There are, to speak the plain truth, countless readers who have no moods for stories of any other kind.

"A Mysterious Disappearance" is quite the best story of its kind we have read in a long while—and we say this without reserve.

The July Studio.

The current issue of The International Studio contains an appreciation of the American artist, "George Hitchcock, Painter of Sunlight"; discussions by Alice M. Kellogg of the camps in the Adirondacks of Levi P. Morton, Adolph Lewisohn, and O. H. Kahn; a paper by Lella Mechlin on the work of the well-known animal sculptor, Edward Kemeys; a criticism of the late Belgian sculptor, Constantin Meunier, by Fernand Knopff; and other contributions are "The Royal Academy Exhibition of 1905," by A. L. Baldry; "Etchings of Count Louis Sparre," by Gustaf Strengell; an article by A. S. Levetus on the Twenty-third Exhibition of the Vienna Secession; "Montmartre, Past and Present," by Clive Holland; an article on the caricaturist, Joseph Simpson, by Haldane Macfall; a description of the work of the German architect, Prof. Emanuel Seidl, by Moritz Otto, Baron Lassar, and some old ceilings in Reading, England, form the subject of a paper by P. H. Ditchfield. As usual, the magazine is profusely illustrated from photographs and original paintings, statues, &c.

The Burlington Magazine.

The leading editorial in the last number of The Burlington Magazine discusses the extinction of the middle-class collector. Another article deals with Tempera painting by Roger E. Frye; Prof. R. Petrucci recounts a number of personal reminiscences of Constantin Meunier, while Charles Ricketts describes Meunier's aim and place in the art of the nineteenth century. C. H. Wylde has a descriptive article on Mr. J. H. Fitzhenry's collection of early French Pâte-Tendre; Sir Edward Maunde Thompson writes about the Rothschild manuscripts of "Les Cas des Malheureux Nobles Hommes et Femmes" in the British Museum; R. S. Clouston discusses Shearer in the Minor English Furniture Makers of the Eighteenth Century Series, while Herbert P. Horne tells of the early life and works of Andrea dal Castagno. The magazine contains its usual number of excellent reproductions of the works of old masters, also other interesting illustrations.

SWINBURNE'S NOVEL.

He Prefers to Call It "A Work of Prose Fiction"—Watts-Dunton's New Story.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, June 30.—Messrs. Chatto & Windus will publish, July 12, a book by the poet, Algernon Charles Swinburne which, it is said, should be called "a work of prose fiction" rather than a novel. The title is "Love's Cross Currents," which suggest that it is a love story. It is also a satire on certain phases of modern society.

***

Theodore Watts-Dunton, who is the house-mate of Swinburne at Putney Hill, is writing a story for publication this Autumn.

***

There is to be a new edition of Dr. Agar Beet's work called "The Last Things," which was withdrawn from circulation several years ago on account of the opposition of certain Wesleyans to its somewhat unorthodox view of Hell.

***

The final volume of Austin Dobson's "Diary and Letters of Mme. D'Arblay" is just being published by The Macmillans.

***

"Behind the Throne" is the title of a romance by William Le Queux, which the Methuens are about to publish. It is based on the intrigues supposed to have gone on at the Quirinal in the later years of King Humbert's reign.

***

John Murray is publishing a book by a learned German geologist, Dr. Gottfried Meizbacher, in which the author gives an account of an expedition into the central Tianshan Mountains, north of Tibet, three years ago.

***

Messrs. Isbister & Co. announce "Mrs. Brookfield and Her Circle." Mrs. Brookfield was said to be the original from which Thackeray drew his charming portrait of Lady Castlemaine in "Henry Esmond." In a letter to her Thackeray portrays himself as a little dog at her feet.

***

It is said that Robert Louis Stevenson's vogue is increasing very noticeably, the demand for his books, especially "Virginibus Puerisque," being much greater than a year ago. W.

TREES AND FLOWERS.

"Flowers and Inflorescences" form the subject of the third volume in the series on trees by Dr. H. Marshall Ward, author of "The Oak," "Disease in Plants," &c., published here by the Macmillan Company in the Cambridge Biological Series, edited by Arthur E. Shipley.

It may be regarded, the author points out in his preface, as "emphatically a book for the Summer." It is devoted to the study of inflorescences and flowers of the different trees and shrubs. Volume I. of the work was on "Buds and Twigs," and was a book for the Winter study of trees, dealing with the different marks by which plants may be recognized, such as leaf scars, bud scales, position and structure of buds, &c. Volume II., given up to the leaf, concerned itself with the study of foliage during Spring and Autumn, and when the tree is too young to bear flowers and fruit. The work will consist of six volumes.

A feature of the present volume will be of interest to the forest botanist. In order to help the collector of flowers of the willow tree the author has provided in an appendix a table of classification by characters derived from the staminate and pistillate flowers. He has tried to avoid technical terms and big words like "dichlamydeous," "calycifloroe," &c. For those who are unacquainted with some of the simpler technical terms he uses he has made a glossary, in addition to the index. Special attention has been paid to forest trees; and the author has used very simple language in treating of inflorescences. The volume is profusely illustrated from drawings and photographs.

"Lands of the Eastern Caliphate."

The lands described in this latest addition to the Cambridge Geographical Series, edited by F. H. H. Guillemard, M. D., are Mesopotamia, Persia, and Central Asia from the Moslem Conquest to the time of Timur. It is written by G. Le Strange, author of "Baghdad During the Abbasid Caliphate," "Palestine Under the Moslems," &c., of which books "The Lands of the Eastern Caliphate" may be said to form a companion.

The author is the first to attempt a historico-geographical description of the Nearer East during the Middle Ages. The authorities he has used, which he indicates in footnotes, include mediaeval Arab, Persian, and Turkish geographers, who have described that part of the world. Besides a description of the geography of each province, Mr. Le Strange also includes some remarks on its trade and manufactures. In the introductory chapter he gives a summary description of the Moslem geographers and their works, and other authorities consulted, several paragraphs on the place names in the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish provinces, and a résumé of the history of Mesopotamia and Persia and their provinces under the Abbasid Caliphs. The illustrations consist of maps of the country under discussion. The Macmillan Company publishes the book in America.

LAST QUEEN OF NAPLES.

A biography of "Maria Sophia, Queen of Naples," and sister of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria who was assassinated, has been written by Clara Tschudi, author of books on Marie Antoinette, Empress Elizabeth, and others, and translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. It opens with several chapters on the House of Wittelsbach and the parents and brothers and sisters of Maria Sophia. The marriage of the Princess to Francis of Calabria is then related, followed shortly after by the death of Ferdinand II. and the ascension to the throne of the newly wedded couple; then comes the unity of Italy, the arrival of Garibaldi, and the last days of the royal couple in Naples; their life at Gaeta, the relations between Francis and Napoleon; their trips to Rome and Bavaria; the death of Francis II., and his posthumous fame, closing with chapters on Maria Sophia as a widow and the deaths of her sisters and mother. The author writes in conclusion:

Maria Sophia's is no pining nature. She looks on her life without bitterness, but also entirely without pride. * * * The memory of the struggle for the unity of Italy has been thrust back by newer events on the world's stage. The heroic defender of Gaeta has hidden the remembrance of her queenly dignity under the more modest title of "Duchessa di Castro." When the time comes for her to go, the newspapers will waken to life for a moment the memory of a historical episode which is almost forgotten, and in obituaries once again will call her "The Heroine of Gaeta."

Maria Sophia still looks young, in spite of her troubles and her sixty-three years. A picture of her, in colors, forms the frontispiece of the book, of which E. P. Dutton & Co. are the publishers.

FAMOUS SAYINGS.

Edward Latham, the well-known compiler of dictionaries of names, abbreviations, phrases, &c., has compiled a new volume of "Famous Sayings and Their Authors," which E. P. Dutton & Co. will send out next week. There are English and American sayings as well as French, German, Greek, Italian, and Latin ones. Historical sayings have been included for their value; there are also some "dying words," which have been inserted on account of the interest they have owing to the fame of the person who spoke them. The compiler points out in his preface that it has been his object to give a "fairly representative" collection of historical sayings, real or apocryphal, rightly or wrongly attributed, as the case may be; he tells to whom the saying was delivered and under what circumstances, adding also, wherever possible, the authority and the varying versions.

Lippincott's List.

"Practical Hints on Painting, Composition, Landscape, and Etching," by Henry F. W. Ganz, is published by the J. B. Lippincott Company. It deals with method in painting, drawing from life, portrait painting, use of materials, composition, landscape painting, etching, and other forms of engraving. The text is illustrated with reproductions by the author from studies chiefly of the old masters.

Lippincott's have published "Psychiatry," by Dr. Stewart Paton, Associate in Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, and Director of the Laboratory, the Sheppard and Enoch Pratt Hospital, Towson, Md. It is an illustrated octavo of 625 pages. The book is written from a standpoint of treating mental diseases in their incipiency, and an interesting passage treats of a newer conception of the so-called problem of the will and the question of individual responsibility.

A large volume of over 300 pages, together with an index which the J. B. Lippincott Company publishes, treats of "Steam Boilers: Their History and Development." The author is H. H. P. Powles, known as an authority in this particular field. The book is amply illustrated with text illustrations and plates. It gives an account of the earliest known examples of steam generators, down to the most modern steam boilers, with descriptions and illustrations of all forms of boilers, showing how in the course of development certain types have become persistent.

THE BARBIZON SCHOOL.

A new study of Millet is appearing in this country through the Macmillan Company. It is entitled "Jean-François Millet and the Barbizon School," by Arthur Tomson. The other artists considered are Jules Dupré, Narcisse-Virgilio Diaz, Théodore Rousseau, and there is a chapter on "The Influence of the Romantic School" on these painters. About half of the book is given up to Millet, his early days, his life in Paris, his work in Barbizon, his greatest works, and his last years. In his introduction Mr. Tomson shows that Millet was not such a martyr as some of his biographers have made him out. He speaks of the qualities that the artist possessed which made him love to suffer; but whatever troubles he underwent were of his own making, and, as he writes:

Millet himself was fascinated by the idea of suffering; one can scarcely read any of his letters to Sensier without feeling that; he knew that it was noble to suffer, and he did suffer; but, notwithstanding, the good things crept into his life, whether he would have them or not, just as they creep somehow or other into the lives of every one of us.

The illustrations are in half-tone and include some of the best-known works of Millet and of other artists discussed.

"In the Days of Milton."

Tudor Jenks opens this new book in the Lives of Great Writers Series, which A. S. Barnes & Co. have in press for publication in the course of the Summer, with a description of the Puritan and the Cavalier during the life of the blind poet. He writes of these types of our American forefathers:

The Cavalier was fond of good food and of wine, and often drank to excess. He was used to a gay and idle social life, and this gave opportunity for immorality. His reading was of the literature meant to appeal to tastes not over nice, and his habits were formed by these influences. The Puritan household was less lavish, and more conducive to temperance in eating, drinking, and dress. The extravagant habits of the Cavalier by very contrast led the Puritans to the other extreme. Instead of dazzling colors, they chose the sober hues. In place of the lovelocks curling upon the shoulders and lace collar, the Puritans wore the modest linen collars or small ruffs, and clipped their hair more nearly to the length now so universal among men. Jewelry was avoided, their speech was formed upon Scriptural models, and their whole carriage was in accordance with their ideas of seemly simplicity. * * * Their reading was more given to theological discourses and treatises, and their talk was much upon the same endless subjects.

Brief Fiction by Popular Writers.

"Hazard and Heroism" is the title of a volume of short stories, fifteen in number, by G. A. Henty, Edwin Lester Arnold, Charles Edwardes, Andrew W. Arnold, Lieut. Col. A. F. Mockler-Ferryman, Harold Bindloss, Louis Tracy, "A Pioneer," and the author of "The Attack on the Farm." The tales include war stories, stories of the sea, ghost stories, &c. Among the titles are "The Wreck on the Goodwins," "A Fishwife's Dream," "On the Cliff," "Lyvinda," "The Gold Snuff-box," "A Memory of the Prairie," "Crif Columbia," &c. There are eight half-tone illustrations by W. H. C. Groome, R. B. A. The book bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton.

Up New York State.

An idea of what New York State was like when New York City was but a village is given in the preface to Robert W. Chambers's new historical novel "The Reckoning," which begins in the current Appleton's Booklover's Magazine:

A furious onslaught on me for describing pickerel and salmon in the streams of Tyron County in 1774-5 started a newspaper controversy. Yet there were fish there according to the diary of a soldier under Sullivan: and there are there now because I have caught them. There are fewer changes in old Tyron County than one would believe. The baronial mansion built by Sir William Johnson still stands in Johnstown. One of the stone forts flanks it. Johnstown, named by Sir William after his son, Sir John, contains the Tyron County jail, the Drum House, and the Court House, all built by Sir William. Walter Butler's home at Butlersbury still stands; Guy Park, Col. Guy Johnson's mansion, is intact, as is also old Mount Johnson, built by Sir William and later occupied by Sir John and his mistress. The old church remains at Schenectady; Gen. Herkimer's house is unaltered, the Glen House at Scotia remains, as does Gen. Schuyler's mansion in Albany.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, (Margaret Sidney,) author of "A Little Maid of Concord Town," "Old Concord, Her Highways and Byways," &c., who is the present owner of The Wayside, in Concord, Mass., the home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is about to sail on the Teutonic for a year abroad. She will be accompanied by her daughter, Miss Margaret Lothrop, and her friend, Miss Putnam, both recently from Smith College. Mrs. Lothrop has corrected the proofs for a new book to be brought out in the Autumn by the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company of Boston. She has planned several important literary undertakings to be completed on the other side of the ocean.

AN UPLIFT NUMBER.

As an example of a live and effective magazine, we should respectfully refer to THE WORLD'S WORK for July.

The sketch of Admiral Togo, the new facts about Japan, and the many articles which tell what is being done to uplift in this country, are wholesome antidotes to the pessimism which now and then overwhelms us.

Published to-day. 25 cents.

ON AUGUST 1ST

we shall issue a most important novel by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, author of "Four Roads to Paradise," "The Head of a Hundred," etc. The title, "Claims and Counterclaims"; the scene, New York; time, the present.

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CIVIL WAR DISPUTES.

A Fresh Contribution to the Arguments Caused by Capt. Battine's Book.

New York Times Book Review:

I HAVE read the book of Capt. Battine concerning which there has been so much discussion in your columns, but I have noticed the obvious bias of the commentators, and their frequent inaccuracies. Mr. Shrady, whose last long letter I have just read, does not impress me as being a competent critic. His citations from alleged authorities are not convincing, and some of them are hardly worth noticing. The "Memoirs" of Gen. Grant have always been treated with great tenderness for reasons easily understood, but it is time to consider them on their merits alone. Gen. Grant's rising military reputation was badly scorched at Shiloh. He was an interested party, and his views concerning his own acts are to be scrutinized carefully. Whether unconsciously or otherwise, his chapters upon Shiloh constitute an adroit piece of special pleading. He had been careless to a degree which he would have later denounced in another as gross and inexcusable. He was leisurely preparing to "hunt the tiger," whom he had confidently declared a few hours before he would have to go to Corinth to find. But the tiger was close upon him, and hunted him before he had time even to get on his elephant. He estimated (erroneously, it is true) the force opposed to him as double his own, and he—or rather his army—was on the wrong side of a deep river, and in a position where, in case of an attack, concerted action on the part of the various divisions would be difficult at best. He threw up no intrenchments, and he made no attempt to hurry up reinforcements already at hand; he even discouraged haste on the part of the capable officer who commanded them, for he had no expectation of fighting a battle at Shiloh. The criticism which was showered on him shortly after was much of it just, for he was careless and he was surprised.

Fortunately for the country, he was permitted to remain in the service, to develop into a great commander.

The passage quoted triumphantly by Mr. Shrady as demonstrating that there was no surprise ought not to blind the eyes of the veriest tyro who is looking for the truth. It is of little consequence who fired the first shot when the party sent out in the darkness by Gen. Prentiss unexpectedly encountered the corps of Gen. Hardee. The real question—thus artfully befogged—is this: Did Gen. Grant or either of his division commanders, when they rose that morning, know, or even suspect, that an army superior to their own was at that moment in line of battle within striking distance of their pickets, and had they made the necessary preparations for the terrible battle which opened a few minutes later? The inevitable answer is that they did not, and they had not. To say that Gen. Grant was "momentarily expecting" an attack of the kind is the veriest nonsense, for his words, his letters, and his acts emphatically contradict it. His fame would be more perfect and complete to-day if he had tacitly admitted the fact of a surprise and let it go at that.

Mr. Shrady quotes what he seems to think are the words of William Cullen Bryant in support of a moribund theory. The history bearing that honored name is generally understood to be mostly the work of a journalistic hack, who was as far as possible from being a historian in the proper sense. It is not an authority, and the passage he quotes has very little truth behind it. A very candid review of the charges against Secretary Floyd may be found by Mr. Shrady in Rhodes, Vol. III., Pages 238 and 239. It is not worth while to notice his other "authority" on the subject.

H. E. D.

Plainfield, N. J., June 28, 1905.

[Our correspondent is mistaken in his impression that the so-called Bryant's "History of the United States" was the work of a journalistic hack. The text of that book was written largely by the late Sydney Howard Gay, a man of broad culture, and a journalist of high standing in the middle of the last century and until well along in the seventies. Mr. Gay had filled executive posts on The New York Tribune and Chicago Tribune before he became responsible editor of The Evening Post in this city. Mr. Bryant read the manuscript of the history, and, we believe, made many suggestions and emendations. Mr. Gay's name appeared on the title page. Of course, these facts do not weaken our correspondent's arguments in the least. But the expression "journalistic hack," applied to Sydney Howard Gay, would be resented by everybody who remembers that scholarly, thoughtful, and high-minded gentleman. Moreover, William Cullen Bryant retained a thoroughly alert mind, and had a clear vision of contemporary history, until his death in his eighty-fourth year. He was quite strong enough to the end to bear the responsibility of any utterance to which his name was signed with his consent.—EDITOR NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW.]

Poetry in This Bustling Age.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

The whole trouble in this discussion about poetry likely arises through confounding poetry with verse. One has nothing to do with the other. I do not say we have run out of verse writers, for there is too much melancholy evidence against me. And when I say that we have no more poetry, I use the term properly, and mean that we have no more imaginative work—and can save our time looking for it!

All the opinions I have seen on this subject plainly show that the writers not only confound poetry with verse, but seem to think that there is something largely abstract and promiscuous about the production of poetry. They seem to think that poetry is a product which is apt to vary with modern times and seasons and external circumstance, implying that at present things seem to be dead against the children of the Muse. Nor does your interesting correspondent, Miss Sampter, consider that heroic inspiration is at all necessary; street cars and automobiles will do on a pinch. Miss McGill is amiable enough to opine that if the poor, harassed poet might only be stimulated by some sort of an American laureateship—I presume not "made in England"—presto! all would be changed in the twinkling of an eye; the sun and moon and stars of the poetic firmament might indeed then sing together vibrantly in glory.

On the contrary, do not immutable—and absolutely natural—laws govern creative poetry? Can we expect, like some foolish husbandman, wheat of thistles? We are sowing, and have been sowing for a half century, the tares of a thoroughly superficial, restless, materialistic age. Can the gentle and splendid flower of true poetry spring from such soil?

No. Our deadly, paretic materialism can but continue to spread, snuffing out in its progress not only the imaginative faculty within, but many of those beauties of nature and art on which it might thrive and give true increase. No laureateships, no adventitious aids and comforts are worth a brass farthing; the poor poet lies dead, crushed under the wheels of automobile and trolley car; even the "willows" whereon his harp was once wont to be hung, (and might hang still,) have been uprooted and replaced by a signboard shrieking the efficacy of Fly Screens, or Surpassing Coffee, or Pallid Pills.

STEPHEN G. CLOW.

New York, June 27, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Verily, Mr. Arthur Stringer has set the hornets buzzing, or I know not hornets.

Your correspondent of June 13 seems to have but small hope of an appreciative public for poets. He obviously considers the moderns a most commercial set. Curiously, Mr. Clow has won no unhandsome laurels as a poet. His verse is not so well known as Mr. Stringer's to Americans, but his lays are very tuneful, hence it is disappointing when he descends to hurl "trolley cars," "breakfast foods," and "corn plasters" at the public's unaccustomed head. Quoths Mr. Clow, "There is no longer, and never will be, the conditions to breed poets," and again, "The dear public don't want poets." Now, isn't that a funny thing to say? Mr. Clow's spectacles need changing. The public does want poetry as eagerly as it ever did. It has outgrown the habit of superlative. It says less and feels more about everything. In other days poets were so scarce that the "dear public" stood awesomely by and looked at them as children do at white elephants. Many of these poets were also poseurs. Some of them were nothing to boast of as men. They sang their songs in any company in order to fill their flagons. To-day our poets are wiser. They write a sonnet between whiles, and the sonnet is none the worse. Rags and garrets have ceased appealing to them. The woods are full of poets. You can't pick up a magazine of high class without being gladdened by the thought that they are still with us. True, some wear petticoats, but petticoated or trousered, sing they their individual songs or chant they their soul-stirring requiems thrice tunefully as of yore. The way to make great poets is to buy their wares. Here comes the commercialism that Mr. Clow so bitterly resents. It's true all the same. Poets sing never so joyously as when they learn through their publishers that the public is eagerly listening at so much per harken. Care kills everything it touches in time, even genius. Success is a tonic, and there's nothing so exhilarating to poet or proser as money to meet the bills when they clamor in. Public appreciation is expressed best in coin of the Republic. What's the difference whether the greater number prefer to invest in trolley car stock, or automobiles, or "corn plasters," if the remaining many understand, read between the lines, and find rapture or solace?

Poetry is not dead, nor are poets sleeping. Don't worry, Mr. Clow, we not only can but are now producing real poets, who are giving us "real" poetry. You've been dozing, mayhap.

MINNA THOMAS ANTRIM.

Philadelphia, June 22, 1905.

IRISH LEGENDS.

History and Myth Mingled—Significance of Names.

New York Times Book Review:

MR. BALFE'S interesting and thoughtful argument for the authenticity of early Irish history breaks on the sharply defined line between heathendom and Christianity. St. Patrick's position and that of his followers is shown in his poem, "The Watchman's Cry." He is alone in the darkness, waiting for the dawn. The atmosphere stifles and oppresses him. He girds himself in the name of the Trinity against the malign spells of the Druids. All their thought is to do evil. It is a writing of great force. The language is that of a later day, but the spirit is clearly of the fifth century. What to us is the life blood, the genius, of a great nation was to him anathema. Cruelty and evil lurked in all the poetry and traditions of the heathen. The poets lived on, but no Christian pen would record their thoughts, their annals. A century and a half later the Churchmen made an organized attempt to extirpate the bards. St. Columba, himself a poet, permitted them to exist in submission to the Church, but historic continuity was lost. Tighearnach was an authority on the early history only as Herodotus was on the legend of the Trojan war. A fair comparison may be made with Bede, most candid and cautious of historians. He wrote two centuries after the Saxon settlement of England, but his genealogies represent Woden as the grandfather or great-grandfather of each immigrant.

Cucullin must be an early reduplication. The first syllable cannot stand for "hound," as the annalists supposed, for cu becomes cun or con in composition as well as in the oblique cases. Such a compound is found in Cunobelinus, or Cymbeline, the "hound of the dawn," like Saramaya and Hermes. Belinus or Bellerus represents the disk of the sun dipping its lip in the eastern wave. Bel or beire is the Irish for lip, corresponding to Latin bellus, "sweetlips"; bellaria, "sweetmeats"; Greek phileo, "I kiss, love," phiale "round-lipped saucer," phalara, metal disks on the horse's bridle. A similar dawn hound is Mancunium, the eponymus of Manchester, and St. Mungo-n. In this case mun or man is Irish for "ointment, liberality, goodness," found in the Latin Manes, Manius, mano—"I distill trickle." The a and u roo's meet as in canis, cun. Mungo was a historical character, but bore a mythological name like Bridget of the Brigantes, or the MacNamaras. Coun Maras or "hound of the sea" is cunobelinus. The Brigantes, now the O'Brians, were devotees of Brigindo. St. David of Wales, with the Davitts and Davises, was of the Demetae, Devetae, Dyfydds of that region.

Shane is modern Gaelic for John, but Oisein was old Irish for "the grandson of the ancients." The early Irish did not use family names, but they compounded words. Sen, old, is found in the Gallic name of the Senones or "glorious ancients." The termination here is from the root ven or von—"lovely, delightful," found, reduplicated, in Vennavenna, birthplace of St. Patrick; Vonvonia or Bononia, (Boulogne, Bologna;) Vi[v]enna, "victorious delight," now Vienne; in the Gallic Divona, Greek Di[v]one, "joy of the gods," which in Latin becomes Ivonus, bonus, "good." The Latin, as usual, is moral; the Greek and Celtic poetical.

There was comparatively recent migration between Wales and Southern Ireland, as is shown by the Menapii on both sides of the sea. This is the only Cymric root in Irish names. Ap (not here map, mac—"son") was Cymric for aqua, "water." The Menapii lived on "narrow water," or straits, like the Menapii near the Straits of Dover. Rutupiae was "water road" between Thanet and the mainland. The Irish form is found in the Minch, min isc, "narrow water," as Innis, inch—in isc, "in the water," "an island." La Manche, between Cornwall and Cherbourg, was man isc, "bright water."

The early Irish were a comparatively feeble folk. The Romans would not take the trouble to conquer them with a single legion. There were no metals, and Ireland remained a market for hides and slaves, and the slave trade perpetuated the hideous conflicts of the clans, described in the lives of all the Irish saints. Christianity was the Promethean spark which developed the genius, the daring of the race, to nobler ends, and sent out their missionaries to change the face of England and the Continent. Even the monks made their monasteries and churches of groups of small stone buildings, thatched with straw. The glories of Tara's halls are a reflection of the same mediaeval imagination which reared the splendors of Arthur's Court amid the wattled cabins of Celtic Glastonbury.

GEORGE O. HOLBROOK.

New York, June 24, 1905.

An Index of Swinburne.

New York Times Book Review:

Some little time ago I sent you a communication, which you printed, expressing my appreciation of the six volume edition of Swinburne's poems, issued in this country by Harper & Brothers, but deploring the fact that its usefulness was seriously marred by the absence of an index. Frequent use of the volumes since that time has served to emphasize the magnitude of this defect. In order to remedy it so far as my own copy was concerned, I devoted some of my leisure to the preparation of the necessary indexes—one of titles and one of first lines, and finding that the use of these in typewritten form was cumbersome and inconvenient, I had them put in type and printed in a little eight-page folder, of the same page size as the Harper Swinburne, which fits neatly in the back of the last volume. It has occurred to me that there might be other owners of this edition to whom these indexes would be a decided convenience, and consequently I write this to say that I shall be very glad to send a copy of the pamphlet to any one who will apply to me for it.

R. L. C. WHITE.

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1905.

What Constitutes Plagiarism?

New York Times Book Review:

A writer in a recent number of The Quarterly Review, in the course of a review of the works and letters of Lord Byron, recently republished by a well-known London firm, makes the charge of lack of originality and plagiarism against the celebrated poet. His plots, this critic avers, are often borrowed from the writings of his many predecessors and associates, while many of his expressions and most striking and supposedly original phrases and poetical flourishes were often transplanted wholly from somebody else's writings into his own without a word of acknowledgment as to the source whence they came. And so he says—Page 456—his (Byron's) claim to originality can only be conceded "with much modification in its important aspects." Similar charges were recently made against one of our popular American story writers who, in one of his recent works, has introduced several descriptive passages of several well-known episodes in our history which he borrowed from authentic contemporary sources without giving due credit to them. There seems to be, in many minds, a pitiful misunderstanding as to the precise meanings of the terms of "originality" and "constructive" or "creative genius," and what they really imply. The writer, even one who is possessed of a bona fide constructive talent, is not expected to "create" his materials, in addition to the task of molding them together into a comprehensive and adhesive story or drama, any more than the mason—whose work, no one will deny, is "constructive"—is expected to make his own brick, quarry his own stone, prepare his own lath and mortar, and manufacture his own iron and glass and various other of the incongruous materials which, by his work, become a noble and stately edifice. No one will dare to assert that Raphael, Titian, and Michael Angelo were not creative geniuses. Still they did not invent their themes, but went to history and mythology and the ancient fables and legends to find their various inspirations.

The feelings which agitate the human heart, oppress or gladden it, are few, and were the same in the days when a solitary couple inhabited the whole world as they are now in the twentieth century. Love and hatred, passion and ambition, have ever directed our conduct, retarded or facilitated our movements. The only difference is as to the intensity of these impulses possessed by an age or individual. So that accordingly these passions, and the heart which they inhabit, have forever been the scenes of the author's ardent study and exploitation, and where he oftentimes found real inspiration.

Every writer, from the days of Homer to Shakespeare, and from Aeschylus to Byron and Goethe, has plowed up the human heart and sown upon it his variety of seed, but no one has as yet succeeded in penetrating so deeply into it and unraveling its mysteries as did the immortal Shakespeare, nor will any one as yet manage to transcribe his impressions in such a limpid, gushing, and impetuous manner as did Lord Byron. Therefore, whether their themes or plots have originated with them or were borrowed or stolen, the consummate manner of their treatment of them and the way they have assimilated them and wrought them into great masterpieces transforms them into works of surpassing beauty and originality.

HAROLD BERMAN.

Jersey City, June 28, 1905.

Ghostly Sunshine.

New York Times Book Review:

The letter which H. R. sent to THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW last week with reference to Channing Pollock's story, "The Patch of Sunshine," published in the current Metropolitan, interests me very much. Obviously H. R.'s complaint was based on the firm belief that it could not be possible that there should have been any except the material explanation of the story. As a matter of fact, it seems to me quite reasonable that "The Patch of Sunshine" should have been the ghost of a real patch. There is a society in England, the London Philosophical Society, which publishes regularly a pamphlet of actual occurrences, many of which are more remarkable than this piece of fiction. Not more than five years ago I myself had an experience which baffled my intelligence exactly as the episode in "The Patch of Sunshine" baffled the intelligence of H. R. I was living at the time in a small house in the Bronx, and was continually puzzled by the appearance of what seemed to be the shadow of a human being on a wall in the garden. This shadow was not I, for it remained stationary when I moved. Careful exploration failed to reveal any person in the neighborhood whose shadow it could have been. The mystery was never solved; never traced either to a natural or supernatural cause. I am quite as practical as the hero of Mr. Pollock's story, but I would take an oath that I saw the shadow.

Under the circumstances I may be pardoned for refusing to feel that a practical explanation of "The Patch of Sunshine" is necessary.

CYRIL TYLER.

New York, June 28, 1905.

BOSTON NOTES.

A Volume of Saintly Love—Ethics of Imperialism—Announcements.

BOSTON consistently follows the advice of Dr. Holmes, "Don't be consistent," and nobody was much surprised when the late Miss Abby L. Alger, daughter of a Unitarian minister, translated the "Little Flowers" of St. Francis, but that the leading Baptist newspaper should recently publish a poem addressed to him did somewhat amaze its readers. Both translation and poem were evidence that there will be a warm welcome for "Il Libro d'Oro," a remarkable book now in preparation by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. It is not, as a lover of Rogers might infer, a list of the Venetian aristocracy, but a collection of some sixscore Italian legends gathered from four untranslated books. "The Lives of the Holy Fathers, Together with the Spiritual Field," Venice, 1623; "The Lives of the Saints, and Beati of Tuscany," Florence, 1627; "The Wonders of God and His Saints," Bologna, 1593, and "Flowers of Sanctity," Venice, 1726.

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The translator is Mrs. Francis Alexander, the mother of the artist, Miss Francesca Alexander, whose work Ruskin commended so highly. The daughter wrote "The Story of Ida" and the versified legends published under the title "The Hidden Servants," and the mother is mistress of the same excellent English style—direct, simple, flowing into beautiful forms without the smallest trace of affectation. As a piece of English the book should commend itself to those who select reading for the young. Its substance bespeaks the favor of the devout, whether Catholic, like the original authors, or Protestant, like the translator.

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Mr. Harry Leon Wilson's "The Boss of Little Arcady" will be published in August, in time for the Summer reader, who will find it illustrated by the author's wife, "O'Neill," of Puck. Its publishers, the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, have received from Dr. Hale a twelve-page introduction for "The Only True Mother Goose," an edition which will reproduce the Munroe & Francis issue, Boston, 1833. They have sold a large edition of Mrs. Edith N. Nicholl Bowyer's "The Human Touch" to Messrs. Keegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., and have received a new novel from Mr. Charles Clark Munn, the author of "Uncle Terry." The title of the book is "Clip, a Waif in the Wilderness," and it is a story of the Maine woods and two coast villages. Some of its characters have already figured in "The Hermit," but the book is not a continuation of the earlier novel.

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Messrs. Herbert B. Turner & Co. are bringing out Mr. F. Dickberry's "The Storm of London," which, in spite of a farcical plot, is really a criticism of English society manners and national policy, and blends the most modern ideas with solemn moralizing of the eighteenth century variety put into the mouths of servants. Mr. Albert R. Carman's "The Ethics of Imperialism," which comes with it, so frankly attacks the men calling themselves by the unblessed name of "altruist" that it will scandalize those good folk who fancy the term to be Christian, and yet the author's teachings do not go beyond Washington's injunction of constant jealousy of foreign influence and his warning that "there can be no greater error than to expect or calculate upon real favors from nation to nation." Presented in terms of twentieth century science, both injunction and warning will astonish many who would call the "Farewell Address" old-fashioned.

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"The Poems of Emily Dickinson," now on Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.'s list, have just been published in London, and Mr. Douglas Sladen, writing in The Queen, says that they have "quite a Blakish originality," although at her worst Miss Dickinson "would have made even Wordsworth laugh." Further, he finds that the taste of her editor, Col. Higginson, has "much distinction," and also that he "has long been the literary dictator of Boston." When one considers the principles of criticism laid down in many of his early essays and reviews in The Atlantic Monthly one devoutly wishes that this were true. Mr. Dwight Tilton's "My Lady Laughter" has also been reprinted in London, and this Mr. Sladen finds an interesting and pretty story. It is published by Messrs. Dean & Son, who issue "Foolish Finance."

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Miss Edith Robinson's juvenile story for 1905 will be "The Little Puritan Cavalier," which contradictory title covers a story of old Boston. Miss Robinson has been making a prolonged visit to Lincolnshire, and has improved the opportunity to make a careful study of the scene of her story, which will be published by Messrs L. C. Page & Co., who also announce the seventy-sixth thousand of Mr. Robert Neilson Stephens's "Philip Winwood."

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"The Little People of the Sycamore" and "The Return to the Trails" have been chosen by Prof. Roberts for the small gift book volumes for 1905, and have been revised and slightly enlarged. Two more new volumes of the Little Cousin series will be "Our Little Cousin," by H. Lee M. Pike, and "Our Little Mexican Cousin," by Mr. F. R. Guernsey, an American whom long residence has taught to love Mexico and her people. If the Mexican be not the most fascinating of all the "cousins" it will not be for lack of the author's good will.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, June 30, 1905.

Jessup's "Charm of Youth."

New York Times Book Review:

I am glad to call attention in your columns to the work of a new American poet who seems to me to be of much promise. The poet is Alexander Jessup, whose volume, "The Charm of Youth," has just been published in Boston. In many of his lyric lines I feel the pulse of the true poetic life, and here and there my senses were caught with the freshness of his spirit, and tones that had the weather, (Stevenson's line, "the freshness of the weather clings"!) and the brightness of eyes, and the laughing out of youth in them—the best of the volume has the touches of the anthology.

In brief, the book is full of poetical stuff, much of it very deftly handled, and full of originality, though the first poem in the volume, "First Love Remembered," seems to me too closely modeled on George Meredith's "Love in the Valley"; yet it would be going too far to call it an imitation. Some of the epigrams interspersed among the longer poems are admirable. For example, this suggests Landor, and is worthy of him:

MEMORY.

Who would to constant Youth belong,
Love Memory's fond arrears;
She only of the maiden throng
Fades not with passing years.

The poet has a genuine singing note, which is rare. Here, among many others equally good or better, is a lyric worthy of preservation in the anthologies:

LOVE'S IMMORTALITY.

In youth, when stars were in the sky,
I waited for you, Sun;
Vain all night's myriad pageantry,
I knew no light but One!

Now in my night that knows not day,
Far off faint planets shine;
No strange light lures me on my way,
Who knew no light but thine.

In view of the agitation of Mr. Arthur Stringer and others in regard to the poet's place in modern life, as recently voiced in your columns, this consolatory epigram by Mr. Jessup is commendable:

A HEAVEN OF SONG.

Sing, Poet! if you sing one song of worth,
Then you may count as naught all earthly ills;
Heav'n lies about the poet here on earth—
Is not Parnassus one of heaven's hills?

Among other admirable poems is one called "How the Satyr Found Dian a Venus," which suggests François Villon, and is not unworthy of him. The work of this poet seems to me to be worth taking trouble about. I hope the book will be recognized at its full value.

CHARLES PRESCOTT FULLER.

Springfield, Mass., June 24, 1905.

A Scotch View of "Nancy Stair."

New York Times Book Review:

Inquiries as to the historic value of "Nancy Stair" having reached me from time to time, it seemed best to get the opinion of a Scottish writer of the Burns country rather than to trust to my limited knowledge of Scotland and her traditions. So I sent a copy of the book to Mrs. Helen Jane Crawford, Kilmarnock, Scotland, an authority on the history of the "West Country." Mrs. Crawford, first over the pseudonym of Helen Stein, and later her maiden name, Helen Steven, has been for years an industrious contributor to The Scottish Magazine and other publications, and has printed a volume of Scottish dialect sketches through John Menzies & Co., Edinburgh, some of which are as charming as anything which Crockett or Barrie has ever written. Among other volumes is one of historic sketches of the Ayrshire country. At present she edits a column in The Cumnock Chronicle, of which her husband is the publisher, while still keeping up her literary work. On receipt of "Nancy Stair" Mrs. Crawford wrote me as follows:

"'Nancy Stair' I thought was a most peculiar book. The interest of the story quite carried me away, and it is written with such an air of reality, as if Nancy were a real personage. However, Nancy is a figment of the brain. No such person ever existed. The 'Americanisms' in the book, however, made me laugh consumedly. I think the authoress never visited this country. She speaks of distances as if most places were within a stone's throw (comparatively) of Edinburgh. Her picture of life in Mauchline in the time of Burns was as good as a comic opera. And to speak of Nancy, an Earl's daughter, riding into Edinburgh, tying her pony to the railing of the Parliament House, was too funny. 'The wind playing through the gowan tops' is past laughing at, and many other like things. She (Nancy) speaks constantly of the funny way she was 'raised.' That is pure American; we say 'brought up,' or 'reared.' We speak of 'raising' vegetables, but never children, or even cattle. Again, Nancy constantly calls her father by his Christian name; that may be American, but it is certainly neither English nor Scottish—indeed, for a child to do so even now would be considered not only irreverent, but impertinent in the extreme. With all its errors, however, it is a most fascinating book. Nancy was a most lovable heroine. I see that it is being brought out, now, on this side also. Many thanks for so kindly sending it to me."

KATE BROWNLEE SHERWOOD.

Toledo, Ohio, June 26, 1905.

Sargent's Mural Painting.

New York Times Book Review:

I was much interested in a sensible editorial in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 17 about the amusing discussion held in a Swedenborgian convention concerning John S. Sargent's mural painting in the Boston Library. Our theologians evidently wish also to take the world of art upon their shoulders, in addition to their present burdens of higher criticism and the emoluments of frenzied finance. If the criticism to which you refer had resulted from a sincere attempt to understand the purpose of the artist, it would have been wholly praiseworthy. The appearances, however, seem to indicate that, strangely enough in this case, the liberal theology of these gentlemen has stood in the way of any sincere attempt to reach a disinterested judgment of the picture.

Plainly, Sargent has not attempted to paint a genre picture. He has painted a dogma, "the dogma of the atonement," as its title frankly proclaims. He has detached himself in a remarkable way from his ordinary portraitist's manner, and has painted figures not of flesh and blood, but of pure idea. Sargent may be a Unitarian for aught I know, but that fact should not prevent him from painting such a picture as the "Dogma of the Atonement" any more than the accident of Christianity should have prevented Michael Angelo and Raphael and their contemporaries and successors from going to Greek mythology for subject matter. The fact seems to be that Sargent has in this instance withdrawn himself to a wholly disinterested point of view, appropriating his material exactly as he found it, very much as the historian uses the materials of past ages, without bias and without distortion.

Certainly the Jesus of Sargent's picture is not the Nazarene of the New Testament, but, let us repeat, Sargent is not painting Jesus; he is painting an idea which mediaeval Christians formed about Jesus, which is distinctly another matter. In order to complete his series we may safely predict that the painter will give these hypercritical gentlemen an interpretation of the real Jesus of the lakes and fields. If the work which follows is as well done and as interesting as the "Dogma of the Atonement" and its companion piece upon the opposite wall we shall have in the complete series a notable addition to mural and sacred art.

JOHN M. DAVIDSON.

New York, June 25, 1905.

The Youth of Washington.

New York Times Book Review:

Did Dr. Weir Mitchell display selective accuracy when he chose to represent George Washington as an autobiographer? It seems to one that he did not. Indeed, one cannot help thinking that an author takes too great a liberty in so doing—a license, to use a stronger word, which might even be called immoral.

The reason for this objection is well known. It is not to impart information when one repeats that Washington was the sort of man who never talked about himself. He was not only very reserved, very reticent, "he was the most absolutely silent great man that history can show."

Of course the author of "The Youth of Washington" knows this as well as any one. He must have thought it a quite proper thing to do, when he set about producing a book intended to affect readers as the actual narrative of Washington himself, written to read like his own story, told in his own words.

One may decline to read the book, yet form some idea as to how skillfully Dr. Mitchell has put together the touches of character, the stray sentences, the little incidents, to make a striking imposition, one to produce an impression, it may be, on readers less inclined to open a volume of plain history.

But the better such a book is, is it not the worse if it conveys a radically false impression? Is it right to animate a book with the voice of a man who in life was not only unable to talk about himself, but—we all know about that time when the Speaker of the House of Burgesses said, "Sit down, Mr. Washington!"

Nothing is more interesting than a relation in which the writer tells his own story—or more valuable. But that is not the point here. Washington, of all men, was most distinctly not of the type of those prompted to delineate themselves, as Franklin did.

It is perhaps worth while to ask for space to question this, if one feels about it in this way. As one pauses to reflect, it does not seem a mere cavil. Writers of historical fiction are sometimes accused of playing fast and loose with characters who cannot defend themselves. With all due deference for a distinguished author, one cannot help asking if Dr. Mitchell ought not to be called to account for placing Washington in a false position, as he seems to do, and may to more than one who stops to think, when he represents the most silent great man in history telling the story of his own life.

A. F. B.

Chestnut Hill, Penn., June 20, 1905.

The Pitmans and Isbisters.

New York Times Book Review:

We notice in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of June 3 a paragraph referring to our acquirement of the publishing business formerly carried on by Messrs. Isbister & Co., Limited, and to payments made by them in connection therewith to authors who were creditors of Messrs. Isbister & Co., Limited, at the time of our acquisition of the business. It appears quite possible that the paragraph in question may convey to those who do not know the actual facts a somewhat erroneous impression, and one which is calculated to be detrimental to us, and we shall therefore be obliged if you will allow us to state the actual facts.

Sir Isaac Pitman & Sons, Limited, did not take over Messrs. Isbister's liabilities. They merely purchased the assets of that firm, and the liquidator of Isbister & Co., Limited, paid the authors' dividends, amounting to 5s. 3d. in the pound. We have voluntarily, and as a pure act of grace, paid to the authors whose works we continue to publish the difference between the dividend paid by the liquidator of Messrs. Isbister & Co., Limited, to the authors and the full amounts due to them; that is to say, we have made good to the authors the loss they would otherwise have incurred by the insolvency of Messrs. Isbister & Co., Limited, and we have done so at a cost of approximately £1,300.

SIR ISAAC PITMAN & SONS, LTD.
E. PITMAN, Governing Director.
1 Amen Corner, London, E. C., June 15, 1905.

IS WILDE ALIVE?

One of the strange features of the recent much-advertised revival of interest in the writings of Oscar Wilde is the persistent circulation of a report that Wilde is not dead. This did not originate, we are confident, outside of that group of persons who profess to believe that Wilde was a great man of letters. The outside public was never enough interested in him to make him the subject of gossip.

Hitherto THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW has paid no attention to the report that the story of his death was false. It is given publicity, however, by our sedate monthly contemporary, The Critic. A writer who signs himself George S. Vierck repeats the words of a woman who said Wilde was living in a Spanish monastery, and those of a clerk in an unidentified book shop in New York, who declared he had lately seen Wilde in New York and talked with him.

Lamprecht's Essays.

WHAT IS HISTORY? Five Lectures on the Modern Science of History. By Karl Lamprecht, Ph. D., LL. D. Translated from the German by E. A. Andrews. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

We have seen better translations than this, but we have never seen one that was more obviously a translation. The preface tells us that it is the work of E. A. Andrews, aided by Dr. Felix Krüger, assisted by Dr. Max Lisner, revised by Prof. Dodd. Too many translators, like too many cooks, injure the product, which in this case, from the variety of ingredients, resembles a potpourri rather than the proverbial broth. For the abuse of the hyphen and a superabundance of isms we were prepared. "Soul-differentiation," "time-style," "age-marks," and "thought-process" are hardly good English, but we overlook them in the presence of such Latinisms, Hellenisms, and Gallicisms as "nervosity," "traumatic psychosis," and "feuilleton," while hybrids like "ante-suggestion," awaken no protest at all. As an English translation this volume is a huge joke, except when you want to know what the author really means. Then you are constantly in fear lest Andrews, Krüger, Lisner, and Dodd are opaque rather than translucent, and wonder how many rays of Lamprecht get through.

Dr. Lamprecht's view of history is that it is primarily a "socio-psychological" science. By this he means that society, the subject-matter of history, is not merely an aggregation of individual units, but rather a unit of itself, with its own psychic character. History consists in a chain of "culture-epochs," differing from each other, and each with its peculiar psychic conditions. The student of German history, who does not happen to be familiar with Lamprecht's work on that subject will be impressed, if not instructed, when he is told that the course of German history consists of three "cultural" epochs—Symbolism, Typism, Conventionalism, Individualism, and Subjectivism, and he will unquestionably be awed by learning that Germany is now in the second period of Subjectivism. German history with Lamprecht is the starting point of scientific historical investigation. A scientific Weltgeschichte remains a final aim of history. But it remains a distant goal. It is only on the principle of "divide et impera" that progress is possible. Hence the study of national culture is the business of history in its present stage. Those nations which offer the longest unbroken series of "culture epochs" must first be studied, and here, says Dr. Lamprecht, the palm must be awarded to Germany. The evolutions of other nations, he believes, run natural courses and manifest the presence of a universal law.

What Prof. Lamprecht does in these lectures is to present his ideas on the nature of history and on the correct method of writing it—ideas which he has carried out in his "History of Germany." Of the five lectures, one, the first, was delivered at St. Louis during the progress of the World's Fair; the remaining four were delivered at the exercises of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Columbia. It is a pity that the form in which they now appear will consign them to oblivion in America, for, if well translated, they would constitute a very stimulating volume.

NEW, WISE, GAY, AND AMAZING.

Striking Bits of Current Comment from Various Sources at Home and Abroad.

THE saddest and most discouraging feature of current literature is not the lack of fine examples, but the pessimistic critic's failure to give them recognition. Only the striking example compels his praise, while those many which quietly give satisfaction of the highest order escape his notice. Thus unwittingly he strengthens the cause of the Philistines, flatteringly conceding to them the entire field, which, to the contrary, is really held by a constantly emerging host whose banner and watchword have eluded his discernment because he is vainly looking for types that have disappeared—for a Poe or a Dickens or a Hawthorne. * * * Hawthorne is the one really great prose author of the earlier period whose originality of genius seems to defy comparison. That our fiction is not like that of Poe or Brockden Brown or Cooper is surely not to its discredit. For ourselves we prefer Mrs. Deland's, Mrs. Wiggins-Freeman's, Mrs. Wharton's, or that of any one of half a dozen contemporary American women we might mention, to say nothing of James, Howells, and Mark Twain.

A Veteran Observer Who Is No Pessimist.

If the multitude of readers are reactionary, so also are the majority of writers who especially appeal to the multitude. Thus entirely separate from the lasting literature of the present is that larger, noisier, and more showy world of literature which in a brief time goes to pieces, and which in no way marks an advancing stage of evolution nor is related to the continuous current of human culture. It coexists with democracy, whose merely superficial aspects it may represent. * * *

In fiction generally, and notably in American fiction, the trend seems to be away from the portrayal of conventional society and of institutional life in even its larger meanings. Few writers excel in that field to-day, as Mrs. Humphry Ward does, and even she in the creation of her recent heroines, Julie Le Breton and Lady Kitty, runs far away from the conventional type. The most difficult of all classes of stories to secure for magazine use is that successfully portraying urban life. Of the so-called society stories which are written nearly all are shallow and meaningless, the bright exception only proving the rule.—Henry M. Alden in The Editor's Study, Harper's, for July.

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Some Extraordinary Praise for Emerson.

He is the prince of philosophical idealists. He is the modern Plato and the New England Socrates. Emerson said as good things, and he said them almost as well as Plato would have said them, had Plato inherited with the American spirit the most liberal fruitage of the Christian religion. Socrates himself in Emerson's age and environment would hardly have been such an agreeable and practical idealist. Emerson's idealism has the individual freedom and independence of the subjective idealism of Fichte, the common sense rationality of the objective idealism of Shelley, and the transcendental charm of the romantic idealism of Novalis.—J. R. Mosley in The Arena.

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Cat Fear Is Also Aelurophobia.

Exactly two years ago Dr. Weir Mitchell made public the fact that he was engaged in the study of what he then called "Cat Fear"—that curious feeling of repulsion which many persons experience at the sight or even at the unseen presence of a cat. We felt a good deal of interest in this matter not because we are personally troubled by cat fear, but because the thing itself is very interesting and because we had some theories of our own upon the subject. Likewise we thought it a pity that this odd neurotic obsession should lack a scientific name. Therefore, in The Bookman for June, 1903, we coined the word "Aelurophobia," and suggested it as an adequate term for cat fear. Dr. Mitchell has now published in a medical journal the results of his researches on this topic, and we observe that he has adopted the name Aelurophobia. He has not, however, given us any credit for it, as we think he should have done. We are rather pleased with that particular word. We never coined but two words. This is one of them, and the other is the adjective, "hyocephalous," which is a euphemism that comes in very conveniently when talking about Englishmen. We just note this little circumstance as a matter of record, and desire it to be considered a mild protest.—The Bookman, New York.

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A Hitherto Unpublished Poem by Browning.

The Summer number of Country Life contains a hitherto unpublished poem by Robert Browning, the first fourteen lines of which, with the title, "A Forest Thought," and the poet's signature, with the date "Nov. 4, 1837," are reproduced in fac simile. It is often said that Browning worked very hard upon his manuscripts, altering and correcting, polishing perhaps sometimes, but more often, unfortunately, plunging deeper into obscurity in the effort to get the whole of his thought into his lines. There is no trace of such effort and elaboration here. Browning, it appears from the note prefixed to the poem, had been with some friends to the christening of their son. On his return from the church to the house he went into a room by himself, and after a very short absence returned with the poem, fifty-two lines in all, complete. The fac simile shows not a single correction. The fourteen lines are as unblotted as Shakespeare's.

And there is no occasion to wish it otherwise. The poet was seized with a simple thought, and simple and beautiful expression seems to have come to him without pause or difficulty. He is here the poet of "Oh, to be in England!" not of "Sordello" or the "Parleyings." He likens human birth and growth to that of the fir trees "in far Esthonian solitudes." The parent trees grow up and lose their youthful beauty:

But just when beauty passes away
And you half regret it could not stay,
For all their sap and vigorous life—
Under the shade, secured from strife,
A seedling springs—the forest-tree
In miniature, and again we see
The delicate leaves that will fade one day,
The fanlike shoots that will drop away,
The taper stem a breath could strain—
Which shall one day foil the hurricane:
We turn from this infant of the copse
To the parent firs—in their waving tops
To find some trace of the light-green tuft
A breath could stir—in the bole aloft
Columnlike set against the sky,
The spire that flourished airily
And the marten bent as she rustled by.

Jane Welsh Carlyle would have no need to ask in this case, as she did in that of "Sordello," whether the subject of the poem was a man, a city, or a book. Browning's reputation would gain if some one would find more unprinted poems like this and lose a good many of the printed ones.—London Academy.

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The Early Literature of the Norwegian Revolution.

The Norwegian revolution, not yet perhaps come to its full fruition, offers one more proof that the pen can be more mischievous than the sword. We hear nothing of any huge meetings—which, in fact, would be difficult in Norway—or manifestoes, but Björnstjerne Björnson, Fridtjof Nansen—to be sure, he has been a man of action as well as a writer—seem hard at work turning out page after page on the situation they have done a good deal to create. The same phenomenon was to be noticed in 1793, when the writers proved themselves even worse guides than the orators, inasmuch as they had the courage of their opinions, which orators, as a rule, have not. Meanwhile they might do worse than read again the correspondence of their countryman Ibsen. His phrase about the few members of the Storthing who will turn out in arms when the Russians march through Lapland to the attack of their fatherland can be especially commended to their study.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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Shakespeare Is Really Out-of-Date.

Mr. Shaw's connection with the stage as a writer of plays may condone in some degree his irreverent opinions as to the art and character of Shakespeare. As somebody in Dickens remarks with just heat, "It's low—that's wot it is—it's low"—and we know that the members of Mr. Vincent Crummles's company were in the familiar habit of referring to the great poet as "Bill"! Mr. G. B. Shaw's remarks are of a piece with this green-room vulgarity; they are "low," but, we must repeat, there is a good deal of truth in them. Shakespeare is the great English fetich to the mass of people, a monument as respectable, as meaningless, and as ossified as Stonehenge. Deny it, diminish it, explain it how we may, there is no longer a spontaneous, natural demand for his plays on the stage, and the revivals we see from time to time are merely a compliment to outworn tradition.

Worse even than this, he is not being read, save by the professed student, and the statistics on this subject are not to be relied upon—all the English-speaking world is in collusion to hide the truth, all the universities and colleges keep up the grave mummery that deceives only the simple minded. The terrible but wholesome fact is that Shakespeare is fast becoming hopelessly antiquated like his contemporaries, Ben Jonson, Greene, Beaumont, and Fletcher and the rest of the Elizabethans. The world has grown tired of revolving around Bill. It is preparing to try its own axis for a while.—Michael Monahan in The Papyrus.

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The Best Reading for Summer.

Not a little can be done toward stimulating interest in the literature of other days and other countries by the publishers and reviewers who undertake to prepare lists for "Summer reading." The advice is usually excellent, and there is little doubt that thousands profit by it. Why not make room in these lists for the unread or little read classics? A New York library has announced that patrons leaving the city for the Summer will be permitted to take with them eight or ten books instead of the regular number. Here is an admirable idea, but how many will include in their selections two or three of the books which they "ought to have read" but have not read as a matter of fact?

The best Summer reading is the reading that is fairly divided between recent and current books deserving perusal and important books of the standard class, reading that fills existing gaps in one's literary and intellectual equipment.—Chicago Record Herald.

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Mr. Chesterton's Paradoxes Lose by Familiarity.

Once more Mr. Chesterton is among us, squaring his elbows, patting the cosmos on the back, rattling the stars in his pockets, building up two-foot fences and leaping over them with genial and pardonable pride. It is strange to reflect how well we know him on how short an acquaintance. It is a very few years since he first darted forth as our enfant terrible, and now he has become our enfant gâté to such an extent that we take his smart shower of slaps with a benevolence which must seem to him tiresomely tame. His clarion resounds in the very first sentences of his new book. "Nothing more strangely indicates an enormous and silent evil of modern society than the extraordinary use which is made nowadays of the word orthodox." Not one of us had ever thought of that before. We have often found the word in question both a pillow of rest and a tower of strength. By the next page Mr. Chesterton has with one blast exposed an enormous and silent evil underlying it all the time. He knows us too well by this time to expect that we shall blench at this. He remembers how we never faltered when he told us that a dead dog was a live lion, or that Browning was the simplest and most fastidious of writers. But is it quite so certain that he does not expect us to chuckle indulgently, to smile with keen intellectual amusement at his agility and shamelessness? And is it perfectly certain that we shall still give that chuckle? Is it possible that the surprising tricks of this incalculable spirit are beginning to take us less by surprise than they did?—London Times.

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Wanted, A Young Novelist with Original Ideas.

During the last ten or fifteen years we have had some thousands of cloak-and-dagger stories, each bearing the closest family resemblance to the others. We have had George Eliot imitated and repeated in a minor key. Dickens has been copied; and if the servile followers of Thackeray are fewer, that is simply because of the difficulty in making even a colorable imitation of his style. But it would be the greatest mistake in the world to imagine that anything like finality has been seen. The young novelist may take heart of grace and remember that human life may be pictured more poignantly and more vigorously than it ever has been before, when the writer arrives with intelligence enough to understand the technique of his craft as it was practiced by the greatest English masters of it, and with the originality to work out his plan on entirely new lines. Before, dramatic effect was gained by the clash of physical strength with physical strength. Now, as we are becoming more and more intellectual, the novel must be a wrestling of spirit with spirit. And in regard to romance mere swordplay can now be put aside, probably forever. Yet the necromancy of the present day is more astonishing than that of any past age. People are always prone to praise what has been done and they forget the wonder and the enchantment in the midst of which they live. Whoever can seize these difficult elements and present them as they should be presented may not, perhaps, sell his book by hundreds of thousands, but he will lay the foundation of a fame which no one else seems for the moment capable of achieving.—London Academy.

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Literary Associations of Our Embassy in London.

The departure of Mr. Choate and the arrival of Mr. Whitelaw Reid give Mr. F. S. A. Lowndes opportunity for a pleasant essay in The Fortnightly Review on "The Literary Associations of the American Embassy in London." It is rather curious, when one comes to think about it, that the United States should have sent us a much larger number of lettered envoys than France, Germany, Italy, or Spain. But so it is. The countries of Dante, Goethe, Voltaire, and Cervantes find their representatives "at the Court of St. James's" in busy politicans, adroit diplomatists, or titled grandees; the Republic provides us with poets, essayists, and historians.

Mr. Lowndes reminds us that Benjamin Franklin, John Lothrop Motley, George Bancroft, James Russell Lowell, and John Hay were all at the American Embassy in London at some time or other. The list suggests that the study of history and literary criticism is a more hopeful pursuit in America than in England. In the latter country, if the student is lucky, it may possibly bring him to an ill-paid professorship; in the former it may lead to one of the most agreeable and dignified positions which any person, not of royal blood, can occupy. The clever literary young man, with some taste for public affairs, should select France or the United States as his birthplace, and be sure not to be a Cabinet Minister or an Ambassador in due course.—London Standard.

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Legends of Napoleon's Youth.

Having recommended every one to read Mr. Browning's book ["Napoleon: The First Phase," by Oscar Browning] and, indeed, having admitted that it fills a place, I must frankly confess that I could have wished that it had been done differently in parts. For example, Mr. Browning rightly says that accounts of Napoleon's early years have been garnished by a number of stories entirely devoid of foundation. This is true; but what an interesting chapter could have been made with some such title as "Fact and Fiction in Napoleon's Infancy." For example, Bourrienne claims that he knew Napoleon from his ninth year onward, and that he was his "inseparable companion" at the school at Brienne; he further says that for the eight succeeding years they regularly corresponded. He proceeds to tell many stories concerning Napoleon's life in the school, all of which will be found by any one in the first volume of Bourrienne's Memoirs. Now Mr. Browning does not once refer to Bourrienne. He knows that he was largely a maker of fiction, and he therefore ignores him; but what I should imagine a student might reasonably demand was some kind of analysis of Bourrienne's statements. The same criticism applies to Mme. Junot's Memoirs, where there also is much concerning the young Napoleon that is apocryphal. It would be interesting to know what part Mr. Browning thought was apocryphal and which not. All of it was certainly most entertainingly strung together. In any case Mme. Junot's statement that Napoleon was in his youth downright ugly and that a great physical change came in the seven years of early manhood is borne out by his portraits.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

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The Originals of Episodes in "The House of Mirth."

I suppose Chicago society people who can spare time for recreative, not to mention instructive and inspiring, reading are giving at least half an hour a month to a perusal of Edith Wharton's "The House of Mirth," now running in Scribner's. As the complications of incidents as well as of characters unfold themselves one is almost overwhelmed by the myriad of labeled items which the author must for years have patiently pigeonholed in her archives of chronic and chronicle scandals. The artist in Mrs. Wharton, however, has never failed her, and these episodes and characters present, through her skill, an illusion of reality instead of a mere copy of the things and persons themselves, which would be quite obnoxious, not to say painful, to some families.

In the July installment of the story, which will probably reach you as you print this letter, the scene shifts to Monte Carlo and Nice, and the movement of narrative becomes more rapid and threatens to envelop the curious yet utterly human heroine, Lily Bart, in a divorce scandal. The original of the episode on board the yacht Sabrina filled much space in international society columns some twelve years ago, when dispatches dated Naples and Sorrento kept the wires hot. The delinquent on that occasion was dropped quietly into the bay, to be fished out by the sailors on board a neighboring merchantman. In Mrs. Wharton's story, however, we are not told whether the jealous Dorset gave Ned Silverton an unexpected morning bath.

As I have said, Mrs. Wharton has made full use of the "chronique scandaleuse" at her disposal. She has, however, made an artist's use of it. She has done for the smart set of New York what Zola did for various phases of Parisian society—phases which might as well be nameless.—Walter Littlefield in Chicago Record Herald.

Teaching Morality.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish this month "A Teacher's Hand Book of Moral Lessons," arranged by A. J. Waldegrave for the Moral Instruction League of London, England. The writer indicates how moral lessons may be made interesting to the child. There are lessons on habit, justice, patriotism, truthfulness, manners, zeal, work, thrift. In an appendix is given a graduated syllabus of moral instruction for elementary schools. In a brief introduction moral instruction is explained:

> There is no single moral instruction method. According to the individual genius of the teacher, the vehicle may be biography, natural history, or a number of varied illustrations. * * * The teacher should extol the good, and show its reasonableness and its beauty, rather than warn against evil and insist on its hatefulness. In every case the teaching should be concrete, and short poems, quotations, and proverbs should with advantage be committed to memory. * * * The aim of moral instruction is to form the character of the child. * * * The teacher is expected to take a broad and organic view of life, and at every opportunity to inculcate a love of inanimate nature, of plant and animal life, of science, and of the beautiful. * * * The child should be led to feel that the moral ideal applies to feelings and thoughts as much as to outward conduct.

Published by Lippincott.

"Forward," Miss Lina Boegli's account of a journey alone around the world, is published in America by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, and not by the Macmillan Company, as was stated last week.

JULY

1905

A SMART WOMAN.

Some of the Sayings of Helen Woljeska, Who May or May Not Have Really Existed.

"A WOMAN'S CONFESSIONAL," by Helen Woljeska, (New York: Life Publishing Company,) is printed in purple ink. It is made up of short, frequently pert extracts from an unusual diary. The reader cannot decide whether to accept Helen Woljeska as a real personage, or to set her down as fabulous, like the Unicorn and the King's Arms were in the estimation of the elder Mr. Weller. The anonymous editor declares that "the small, scattered leaves of her journal bear witness that she has lived and loved and erred." According to this authority Helen was born in Austria, transplanted in America, and studied art in a large Western city. She died in misfortune.

Well, one remembers Arthur Stirling and others of that brand—and doubts.

But the smartness of the woman's sayings is indisputable. We quote a few of them herewith:

The aim of living is to enjoy one's self.

Whatever you may be, be perfectly. Whatever you may possess, enjoy perfectly. Whatever you may regret, forget perfectly.

Live while there is a chance—soon, soon, soon it will be too late.

Begin immediately, no matter how late it seems.

So much is certain: I will live, I will not vegetate.

"Make hay while the sun shines," and rush your indoor work while it rains.

I would rather appear ridiculous to others than to myself.

Instead of trying to correct the faults of others, try to tolerate them.

I prefer the people who are unusual, even in a disagreeable way, to the commonplace.

We should be the guardians of our health, not its slaves.

There would not be half as many unhappy and dissatisfied people if they were less tied up in their own little narrow affairs.

A woman is always handsome if she lives fully and proudly. After the pretty Spring she will not wither and fade, but develop into the glowing Summer, the superb Autumn, the sublime Winter.

Don't bother about the others. Be yourself. There will always be some to approve and some to disapprove, no matter what you do or don't do.

Ninety-nine people go out to join the wild hunt for happiness. And the hundredth stays comfortably at home and wins it.

I do not want to vote. The only woman's right I claim is the right of saying a pretty little fib whenever I feel like it.

Do not wait for a certain day of the week or date of the month. The time is now. The hour is here.

If you can feel satisfaction with yourself you have attained the only thing worth having.

People cannot expect me to like them for no other reason than that they happen to be my relatives. If they have not the qualities I would admire in a stranger just as well, then I do not care for them.

You should not read books to forget life, but to understand it more fully and enjoy it more keenly.

Don't exert yourself by being ashamed for others. You might need it all yourself.

Do not live only for the future. He is a treacherous fellow. Let every day be its own excuse.

The best antidote for an inconvenient question is another.

This is what I ask of life: Eight hours' sleep in the night; one hour's walk in the day; a cold bath every morning, and a hot bath every evening; fifteen minutes with a punching bag and ditto with my foils; bread, eggs, rare beefsteak, and fruit to eat, and milk and Chambertin to drink; all the fresh air and sunshine obtainable; congenial work in the daytime and congenial friends at night; old books and new gowns; flowers, music, and some occasional extra money; and c'est tout.

You disappear. But the way you have spent your time remains.

Ask yourself if you would care to live over, day by day, even the happiest year of your life. And then wonder where you find the courage to wish for an eternal, conscious, individual existence.

It is never too late to give up courage. Do not do so just yet.

There is no such thing as a lost hope. There is always another and still another.

Every man fulfills his part in the work of the universe. The few who do it not blindly are called wise.

What we like best in some people is their idea of us.

I am. I must make the best of it.

One is justified in doubting if this private posting of an intimate diary in language obviously suited for public use—as dialogue in a comedy, for instance—was ever done by a real woman. But the little purple book will probably make its own little hit nevertheless.

THE OTHER SIDE.

IN AND OUT OF THE LINES. An Accurate Account of Incidents During the Occupation of Georgia by Federal Troops in 1864-5. By Frances Thomas Howard. 12mo. Pp. 238. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

It so happens that a recent book about a certain regiment of Ohio volunteers has described some of the glories of Gen. Sherman's march through Georgia to the sea, and made no mention of certain less glorious aspects of that famous expedition. The book before us supplies the omissions of the other. That was a soldier's proud record of his marches and his battles and his wounds and his rewards; this is a woman's story of what the women of the conquered country suffered from the men who marched and fought and more or less reverted to "the primordial beast" so beloved of Mr. Jack London. It is a circumstantial narrative and bears upon the face of it evidence of a pretty close adherence to the facts. Of course, it frequently errs in attribution of motives, but as to the deeds themselves they are self-evidently actual deeds.

War is, to be sure, war, but irruptions into houses where only women are and the battering down of bedroom doors, ransacking of bureau drawers, the wanton rending of feminine fripperies, and the tearing of bindings off old books, are no part of the duties of the soldier. Here is a woman who sets down what she saw of this kind of happening in her own house and the houses of her neighbors. She sets down now and then cases where there was punishment for the offenders and even restitution, but she doesn't omit cases where there was neither, and she relates in particular an incident of an officer who invaded her house during her absence, demanded the key to the library, loaded a buggy with books, and drove off with them.

Naturally stories of the taking of cattle and the making of messes of molasses, lampblack, flour, and silk bonnets upon drawing room carpets are related, too—even to the stealing of a bag of money—all her savings—from beneath the protecting skirts of an old negro woman, and the taking of the poor creature's last chicken. But cattle and food and money are of the sinews of war. Even the author seems to feel no great bitterness in these last cases. She merely insists that the truth is the truth, and should be known, and adds that only the women are in a position to tell it—the men of their families being otherwise engaged at the time.

The present author admits comic incidents as well as tragic incidents. She tells, for instance, of an Irish servant who so scratched a stout thief in blue that his face was a sight to see. She tells of another bold woman who knocked down with a chair two fellows who entered her house to get, as they said, "hospital sheets," and were at the moment of the assault engaged in looking for tobacco in her bonnet box. Another story is of an ill-conditioned Colonel who refused a pretty girl a pass because she had, with the chartered insolence of her kind, arrayed herself in a gray jacket of conspicuous Confederate sympathy and refused to take off the obnoxious garment. And other stories are of other officers in blue who had better manners and more sense of humor. Contrariwise, still others relate to a certain General, who shall have to be nameless, though the author is explicit as to that. This gallant officer had a sort of mania for confiscating ladies' carriages. But he seized that of one gentlewoman who was too much for him. She came and took the carriage back under his orderly's eye, ordered her coachman to put in the horses, and then sat in it in front of the General's headquarters until he consented to return the cushions, which had been removed and taken inside.

There are many such humorous matters mixed with the sufferings and humiliations here reported, but the whole is not likely to promote Southern amity toward the late dear enemy.

Letters of "Amicus."

The Spectator Company of 135 William Street, New York City, is publishing "Letters of 'Amicus,'" by C. J. Smith. The book deals with life insurance in a humorous and sometimes pathetic manner. The author writes of the value of life insurance from large experience in the business.

HARDY AND OPTIMISM.

IN an article in The International Journal of Ethics, entitled "The Optimism of Thomas Hardy," Prof. Ernest Sutherland Bates of Oberlin College declares there are two kinds of optimism, docile and heroic. The first variety has prevailed in this country. It "assumes without question the ultimate worth of the social order in which we live." It assumes the pre-eminent value of human happiness. "All that happens, happens for the best, thus saith the docile optimist."

Ralph Waldo Emerson taught us the doctrine in such winning form as raised our souls to the heaven of his own belief; Sidney Lanier sang in lyric strains of triumph the same faith when he told how wandering over the whole world Love seeks in vain for Hell; Walt Whitman taught us in his franker fashion that every human motive or emotion is a motive or emotion for good, and, finally, our greatest literary force of the day, Mr. William D. Howells, in his complete creed of the conventional and commonplace, stands for docile optimism without limit. Surely I would not deny great value to this literature. Emerson is inspiring and Lanier is comforting. Whitman invigorates and Mr. Howells pacifies. Nevertheless in its appeal to us at the present time does there not seem to be something lacking in this type of American work?

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Across the Atlantic Ocean Prof. Bates finds his heroic optimism. We gather in passing that even Ibsen is a "heroic optimist," along with Zola, Tolstoy, and Hardy.

And among the foremost of the brave, among the most heroic of heroic optimists must be numbered Thomas Hardy. A heroic optimist is not at all a docile optimist. One of the very first dogmas of the latter is a religious veneration of the universe.

This heroic optimism, it really appears, has traits akin to that which we call pessimism.

Hardy's deepest misery is forced upon him by the apparent lack of justice in the soulless Order of Things absolutely careless of human happiness. He finds that heredity and environment inevitably drive many men to deeds of unintended evil and final self-destruction. Then how can heredity and environment, the most tangible representatives of the Ultimate, be considered in any real sense to be good? In vain Hardy seeks in Nature to find justice; all the evidence he can accumulate tends to disprove the hypothesis.

In short, we must ride boldly through the Valley of the Shadow of Doubt, if we would follow Hardy. But, still, Hardy is neither materialist nor pessimist. Moreover, Tess is really "a pure woman faithfully presented." Of all Hardy's characters none is perfect:

Hardy is not so childish as to believe in any possibilities of human perfection—and even Tess, the saintliest of them all, feels the force of sensual temptation. Nonetheless I think a fair reader will realise that human nature, as seen through Hardy's eyes, is redeemed by its power of human love. To be sure, this love even when exalted to its highest form of self-sacrifice seldom seems to produce the conventionally expected results in mitigating human sorrow. On the contrary, we must grant that the world for Hardy is not a world where permanent happiness and tranquillity are generally attainable. Misery is all about us, and increase of love inevitably brings increase of suffering. Does this view make Hardy after all a pessimist? In his own eyes, I grant, he is probably a pessimist, for in his metaphysical sidemarks the note of despair is beyond question often sounded. The deeper Hardy, however, whose manhood speaks to us through his spontaneous pictures of life more entirely than in his reflective remarks, I certainly call not a pessimist but an optimist, for he shows a worthy humanity, true to itself, unconquered by destiny, sanctified by love.

The Bahamas.

THE BAHAMA ISLANDS. Edited by Prof. George Burbank Shattuck. 4to. Pp. about 700. Illustrated. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $10 net.

This is the first publication of the Geographical Society of Baltimore which, on June 1, 1903, sent an expedition, headed by Prof. George Burbank Shattuck, of Johns Hopkins University, to the Bahama Islands. The party, which consisted of twenty-five scientists, spent only about a month and a half in the islands and visited Abaco, New Providence, Andros, Green Cay, and the Eleuthera group of islands, Cat Island, Long Island, Rum Cay, and Watling Island. Investigations were carried on in geology, paleontology, tides, earth magnetism, climate, kite-flying, in the tropics for atmospheric observations, agriculture, botany, mosquitos, fishes, reptiles, birds, mammals, medical conditions, social conditions, and the history of the islands compiled from original records in the possession of the Government.

The chapters are "Physiography and Geology of the Bahama Islands," by Prof. Shattuck and Benjamin Le Roy Miller; "Fossils, with a List of the Non-Marine Molluska," by William H Dall; "Tides and Beach Marks," by L. P. Shidy; "Magnetic Observations," by Oliver L. Fassig, who has also written the sections on the climate and the exploration of atmosphere by means of kites; "Soils," by Charles N. Mooney; "Vegetation," by William C. Coker; "Mosquitos," introduction by L. O. Howard, discussion by T. Homer Cotin; "Fishes," by Barton A. Bean, with an annotated list; "Batrachians and Lizzi Reptiles," by Leonard Stejneger; "Birds," by Joseph H. Riley; "Mammals," by Gerrit S. Miller, Jr.; "Sanitary Conditions of the Bahama Islands," by Clement A. Penrose, M. D.; "History of the Bahama Islands, with a Special study of the Abolition of Slavery in the Colony," by James M. Wright, and "Some General Considerations Relating to the Bahama Islands," by the editor, in which he discusses such topics as area and population, salt and other important industries, the government, volume of trade, education, religion, criminality, &c.

The illustrations consist of ninety-two plates, of which twenty-five are in colors, showing vegetation, fishes, tides, fossils, mosquitos, natives, &c., maps, charts, diagrams, &c.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

The enormous growth of public libraries in the United States is, of course, a matter of congratulation. It is, at least, a promise of culture. But in his article in the current number of The World's Work Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, points out that the public library cannot demonstrate its own usefulness like the school:

For the most important of its achievements—a general ameliorating influence—the libraries can offer no proof. The multiplicity of readers is not in itself a great achievement in an age when one must be singular who is not "fond of books," and when the public library is accessible, attractive, and its purpose widely advertised; nor is the vast number of books issued proof of a passion for information, when books are urged upon the reader almost at his very door; nor is the issue to him of a particular book, without record of the use to which he puts it, in itself a final achievement.

Mr. Putnam's analysis of the charts and tables exhibited by the National Library at the St. Louis Exhibition is most interesting. There are public libraries in every State in the Union. New York has 718, Massachusetts 571, and Pennsylvania 401. New York and the New England States, with California and Nevada, however, are still (according to the best obtainable statistics) the only ones containing 100 or more volumes for each 100 inhabitants. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, Illinois, Michigan, and Colorado average 50; Virginia and the other Western States, 25 to 50; the remaining Southern States, except Texas, 10 to 25. Texas has sixty-nine libraries, however, five more than Virginia. Mr. Putnam says:

For a scientific estimate of their use we must look elsewhere than to these tables; for the only indication of service rendered is the number of volumes circulated—an inconclusive test indeed. Nothing is easier in the administration of a free library than to increase the circulation. It may be done by merely multiplying copies of the more popular books. (A novel issued fifty times a year counts fifty units in this total, where a work of science issued once counts but as one.) Every lending library classifies its issues of books for home use; but under a liberal provision for access to the shelves the record cannot extend to the reference use. Comparison of such statistics has never gone beyond the ratio of fiction to the entire circulation. If the Philadelphia Librarians have their way even this will be deprived of its sting, for they propose a subclassification of fiction itself, which will rescue from disrepute a large percentage of novels as "history," "sociology," &c. A record of circulation should give us a classification of the books issued—which the report of the bureau does not attempt—and also of the people drawing them—by age, by sex, by occupation—which, strange to say, almost no libraries record.

Balloons and Airships.

BALLOONS, AIRSHIPS, AND FLYING MACHINES. By Gertrude Bacon. Portraits and Illustrations. 8vo. Pp. 124. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents.

In a very few pages Miss Bacon tells the history of the development of flying machines. It may be objected that that development is not very great. Grant that, yet Miss Bacon is to be commended for her moderation, nevertheless, for the history of such development as we have goes back to 1782—123 years, and Macaulay used three volumes in telling of the events of nineteen years. Balloons and their successors, airships and flying machines, date from November, 1782, when Etienne and Joseph Montgolfier wondered what made hot air rise, and if they could not make use of hot air to make other things rise also. There had been attempts at flying before that time; but they had no practical results. The Montgolfiers' experiments had results, which have been of use to mankind.

The most interesting of these was the balloon and pigeon-post service carried on during the siege of Paris, thirty-four years ago. Sixty balloons were made in the city, of which fifty-two got safely away, carrying 200 persons and 2,500,000 letters, and sixty pigeons returned, with some 100,000 messages. Gambetta, as Miss Bacon reminds us, was a passenger in the first balloon, and Janssen, the astronomer, who later built an observatory on Mont Blanc, left the city with his precious telescope in order that he might observe a total eclipse of the sun, visible in Spain and Algeria. He escaped safely, but the sky was overclouded, and the eclipse invisible from his station.

In war, balloons have been useful, but otherwise aeronautics have been of little practical use as yet. There is more chance for the airship than for the balloon to-day, and Miss Bacon describes succinctly man's efforts to conquer the air as he has to some extent conquered the land with railroads and other means of transportation and the sea with ships. Her story is well told, and as technical [illegible]

QUERIES.

TO secure attention to this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

W. G. W., New York City.—Will "Queries" please inform me whether there exists a key which will enable one to fill in the names left blank in Young's "Universal Passion," and if so where it is to be got?

So far as we know, there is no key. But it cannot be very hard to make one. In the sixth edition, published by Jacob Tonson in 1763, there are twenty-six blanks all told; in an edition published by Bell & Daldy of London in 1866, seven of these are filled. In the first satire there are seven blank spaces; of these the first should be filled with the name of Steele; the second with the name Blackmore; the third, fourth, and fifth refer to the same person; the sixth is filled by Fountaine; the seventh is unfilled. The second satire has three blanks; the first and the last are unfilled. Chesterfield fills the second. Satire four has eight blanks; Collins probably fills the first two; Fiddes possibly the third; the fourth, fifth, and eighth are still empty, while the sixth is filled by Sussex, the seventh by Sloane. The first two blanks of the fifth satire are to be filled probably by the name Germaine; the third is still unfilled. The last satire has five blanks, of which the fourth should be filled by the name Collins.

Miss G. B. HAINES, Cheltenham, Penn.—I want to find out what is to be had in print on the subject of "Mother Shipton," whose so-called prophecy has long been familiar to me. She is said to have lived about 1485, and the copy of her prophecy which I have at hand begins:

"Carriages without horses shall go
And accidents fill the world with woe."

If you can suggest anything to me on the subject I shall be much obliged.

Ursula Shipton was a Welsh prophetess, who lived in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. Exactly what she prophesied is not known, because many modern prophecies have been added to hers until they are now not to be identified. Her sayings were printed first in 1611, about fifty years after her death, and again in 1686. In 1862 Charles Hindley of Brighton, England, published an edition much fuller than any former one, but in 1873 he confessed that he had written the new ones himself; and they were the most striking and convincing of them all. He wrote the lines you quote.

C. H. M., Hackensack, N. J.—In your issue of June 3 I find a query made by "Hochschild, Baltimore," in reference to a book called "Rosemary." Possessing a copy of the book, which I think must be by this time not only out of print, but substantially out of mind, and as I long ago came across particulars regarding its authorship, I think I can furnish the information sought. To identify the work from the two others of similar title, I will summarize the plot. Rosemary, the granddaughter and ward of Cornelius Roosevelt Dashon, a New York banker, inspires an unauthorized but desperate passion in the breast of Dr. Mannikin, a Quaker toxicologist of great learning and research. The girl is contracted in French fashion by her French grandfather to a cousin, Floréal, whom he first meets when both are engaged in the operations of the Crimean war; she accepting the choice with the docility of a French Catholic demoiselle. Mannikin (already a married man) determines to possess her; just before she goes to the altar he contrives to convey to her a potion having the power of perfectly entrancing or suspending animation in the subject with the appearance of death. She does, to all appearance, die, is coffined in her bridal finery, without even undressing, and is buried in the Dashon vault at Greenwood. Mannikin hires resurrectionists, whom he thinks will deliver the casket to him, the valuables on the corpse to be their reward; but, feeling a greater assurance of the ultimate concealment of the crime by the surrender of Rosemary's body to a medical school, this is done and Mannikin baffled. In the dissecting room the astute Galenson, demonstrating to a midnight "quiz," and Roderick ("Rory") O'Morra, a student, prevent the spoliation of the corpse. Before the casket is opened Mannikin appears in the dissecting room and makes a further attempt to interfere, but is driven out as an intruder, and the examination, which forms the opening chapters, is made, resulting in the discovery that Rosemary is living. In the end, after many clever complications and a powerfully told story, Rosemary marries Rory.

The author of the work (which was his last) was the Rev. Jedediah Vincent Huntington. He was a graduate of the New York University, of the Pennsylvania University Medical School, and was afterward ordained as a minister of the Episcopal Church. He became a Roman Catholic, after a long residence in France, in 1849. His life was devoted to literature. Many now forgotten works preceded "Rosemary," which was published by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., (New York and Montreal, 1860.)

Dr. Huntington died at Pau in 1862. His younger brother, Daniel, was the celebrated portrait painter.

H. M. OLCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Was Cozzi Keenney, the author of "When the humid shadows hover over all the starry spheres," killed by the Apaches with Loring, the historian, going over the plains?

We do not know about Kenney, concerning whom the books are silent. Lossing, the historian, was not killed by the Apaches, but Loring (F. W.) was in 1871.

W. ABBOTT, New York City—I want to find a poem by Mary E. Wilkins entitled "The Little Green Door," published years ago in The Pocket Magazine.

It appeared in the English Illustrated Magazine, Volume 15, Page 239, in 1896.

F. F., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Can you give me information regarding Francis W. Bourdillon, author of the poem "Light," and whether portraits of him are procurable?

Mr. Bourdillon is or has been a private tutor, fitting men for the English universities. He has published some verse, edited and translated some French, and is still apparently under the shadow of his famous poem. We suppose his portrait may be obtained in England. He lives at Buddington, near Midhurst, Sussex, England.

G. H. SASS, Charleston, S. C.—In a review by Prof. Speranza of Cherici's book on the life and trial of Queen Caroline, the alleged lover of the Queen is spoken of throughout as Pergami. I have never heard this personage called anything but Bergami, and I shall be obliged if you will give me the authority for the nomenclature adopted in the review.

The name is spelled so in the book. We do not know the author's reason for changing the accepted spelling.

"DAGUERREOTYPE," Brooklyn.—If it is within the sphere of THE BOOK REVIEW to inform me where there are any public collections of daguerreotypes or give me the names of private collectors I would deem it a great favor if you will do so.

There is a collection at Columbia College; that is the only one known to G. G. Rockwood, the veteran daguerreotyper and photographer.

E. A. L., New York City—I desire to make a thorough study of the life of George Washington, and ask you to mention one or more works on this subject which are accurate and reliable, or where I can procure such information.

Consult the catalogue of the Lenox and Astor Libraries; in them you will find a long list of books on the subject. A very recent book is "The Real George Washington."

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.—I think the poem wanted by A. B. C., New York, (Appeals, June 17,) must be "The Mermaid," a well-known poem by the famous Swedish poet Atterbom. An English translation may be found in Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature, Volume II., Page 941.

G. FLOTO, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Perhaps H. B., New York City, refers to "A History of the Nineteenth Century, Year by Year," by Edwin Emerson, Jr., and Georg Gottfried Jevrinus, with colored plates and maps; in three volumes, P. F. Collier & Son, New York.

We had this book in mind when we said we knew of no book such as our correspondent asked for.

W. B. C., West Tenth Street, New York.—Kindly name a few books, if possible with price, dealing critically with the following artists, Edouard Manet, Aubrey Beardsley, and George du Maurier.

There seems to be no critical study of Manet in English. In French, however, may be named "Edouard Manet," by Edouard Varjère; Paris, Quantin, 1884; and "Edouard Manet," by Théodore Durat, Paris, Floury, 1902. John Lane, "the Bodley Head," publishes several volumes of Beardsley's works, with critical introductions, at various prices, and the Wessels Company publishes Symons's life, with illustrations and criticisms. There is no critical study or du Maurier.

W. E. M., New York City.—Will you kindly give me the New York address of Richard Le Gallienne, the Post Office address of Florence Morse Kingsley, authoress of "The Transfiguration of Miss Philura," and finally tell me if Augusta Evans Wilson ("St. Elmo") is still living?

Mr. Le Gallienne lives at 59 West Forty-fifth Street, this city; Miss Kingsley at West New Brighton, S. I.; Mrs. Wilson is still living, residing at Mobile, Ala.

I. STERNBERG, New York City.—Can you give me any information as to who Mrs. S. T. Martyn was? She wrote for the magazines in 1850. Has Eugene V. Debs written anything for publication, and where can it be obtained?

Mrs. Sarah Towne Martyn was the daughter of the Rev. Ethan Smith, and was born in Hopkinton, N. H., in 1805; in 1841 she married the Rev. Job Martyn of this city. She wrote largely for the American Tract Society, and contributed short stories and essays to the periodicals. She died in 1879. We do not find that Mr. Debs has taken to authorship yet.

A. M. W., Belleville, Ill.—Can you give me the date of publication of an old book whose title page (partly mutilated) follows:

Briefe—most easie Introduction to
the Astrological Iudgement of the
Starres
Wherehy the diligent Reader with easie labours may give a certen, true, and determinate Iudgement to any Question demanded, vpon the naturall causes thereof.
Written by the most famous Philition Claudius Dariot.
translated by F. W. gent. And lately renued . . . . . some places augmented and amended by G. C. Gentl.
Whereunto is annexed a most necessarie Table for the finding out of the Planetarie and vnequal houre, vnder the Latitude of 52 Gr. 30 Mi. exactly calculated by the sayde F. W.

Also hereunto is added a briefe Treatise of Mathematicall Phiancke, entreating very exactly and compendiously of the Natures and Qualities of all diseases incident to humane bodies by the naturall influences of the Caelestiall motions.
Neuer before handled in this our native language.
Written by the sayd G. C. practicioner in Phisicke.
Astraregunt homines, etregit Astra Deus.

London
Printed by Thomas Purfoot.
(Date erased.)

(The year 1555 is written by somebody next to the place where the printed date had originally been. A deliberate attempt has thus been made to make the book appear older than it really is. From the shape of type, spelling, &c., I think it must have been printed in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The initials "F. W." stand for Fabian Withet, who signs his name in full to an introductory letter addressed as follows:

"To the Right Worshipfull Maister Edward Dodge Esquier, Fabian Withet wisheth long life, with prosperous successe and increase of Gods Graces."

The use of 1555 as the date was very foolish, as Dariot did not publish the original of the book, "Ad-astrorum judicia facilis introductio," until 1582. Neither Fabian Withet nor Edward Dodge appears in the Dictionary of National Biography, or in any other biographical cyclopaedia.

Appeals to Readers.

W. R. A., Knoxville, Tenn.: 1. Kindly give the name of the periodical that published a few years ago a short article on Limericks. 2. Where may the following quotation be found? "The multitudinous laughter of the sea."

J. DERBYSHIRE, Brooklyn: I would like to obtain a child's story book, "The Child of the Atlantic," published over fifty years ago. Can you tell me the author? Also where can I find verses to the skylark, (I think I read them in an old school reader,) of which I remember but one verse?

"From his low and grassy bed
See the warbling lark arise,
By his grateful wishes led
To the clear, bright morning skies."

H. M. OLCOTT, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Do you know the author of the poems beginning as follows?

"It touched the trees with splendor
And decked the rocks with amber."

"On Horeb's mount the prophet stood."

"Music, the tender child of rudest times,
The gentle native of all lands and climes,
Who comes where all is discord, strife, and sin
To prove some innate harmony within
The listening souls,
And lull the heaving breast
With the dim vision of an unknown rest."

A. E. DEUTSCH, Cranford, N. J.: Will you please tell me if there is any statue of Shakespeare in an Italian city and how lately same was erected?

All About Radium.

RADIUM EXPLAINED. A Popular Account of the Relations of Radium to the Natural World, to Scientific Thought, and to Human Life. By Dr. W. A. Hampson, M. A. Illustrative diagrams. One volume, Pp. x.-122. 8vo. Cloth. New York. Dodd, Mead & Co. 50 cents net.

Dr. Hampson's book is not a textbook for students, but an attempt to explain to thoughtful people more than they can get "from frequent disconnected and sensational articles in the daily press, or from smart and 'snappy' contributions to the monthly magazines." It considers radium in three relations—in its relations to the scientific world, explaining why the new metal demands so much consideration as it has received and still receives; in its relation to the scientific views of the construction of the universe, and in its relation to the future. The discovery of radium has made the scientific world consider seriously the long-accepted laws, such as the law of the conservation of energy, and has disturbed their belief in the atomic theory—has made them believe in the divisibility of the indivisible atom. Radium has given us perpetual motion in the constant output of heat, and now the scientific men see in it an equivalent of the long-sought philosopher's stone, which can transmute the elements. As Dr. Hampson says: "If anything like the progress that the last eighty years have seen in our command of electricity be made in the study of radio-activity, we may learn how to control in common materials the disintegration change which occurs spontaneously in radium." What will be the results of such knowledge? We may learn to produce large quantities of useful compounds out of cheap and useless substances, how to convert the heat of radium into energy, how to cure certain diseases—not cancer, however, Dr. Hampson reminds his readers.

The whole subject of radium is fascinating in its very vagueness. Dr. Hampson explains why it is, fully and completely, in popular language, with an irreducible minimum of technicalities. As a preparation for further study of the new element, or for those who wish merely to keep well abreast of the world to-day, his little volume has an important place.

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TRANSLATOR.—Young man, speaking several languages, as librarian and indexer; has had several years' experience and is well recommended. L., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

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THE PUBLISHERS.

Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

EARLY this month Henry Holt & Co. expect to publish "Russia from Within: A French Indictment," by Alexander Ular, of which we have already had information by cable. In this book the author expresses the opinion that the Russian revolution has already begun. He analyzes the personality of the Romanoff rulers, the economic, Governmental, moral, and social conditions of Russia. He is said to impart much information, which he does with the help of anecdotes and stories. His manner is described as clear, eloquent, and witty, with an occasional touch of pathos. The book will be published in London by William Heinemann.

The Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company of Boston has received from the Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale a twelve-page introduction for its reissue of "The Only True Mother Goose," as published by Munroe & Francis in Boston in 1833.

G. P. Putnam's Sons expect to publish in a month or so the volume on "Kate Greenaway," by Marion H. Spielmann, the English author and art critic. The book contains autobiographical chapters of Miss Greenaway's childhood and a record of her career, with an account of her friends and the people she knew. There will also be about fifty letters from Ruskin to the artist, with her replies. The volume will be profusely illustrated, in color from hitherto unpublished material and some well-known pictures by Miss Greenaway.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers will re-issue a little volume of "Lyrics," by Cora Fabbri, originally published in limited edition in 1892. They are also about to bring out another edition of W. D. Howells's "Miss Bellard's Inspiration" for sale in England.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce the postponement of the publication of Lucas Malet's new novel, owing to the illness of the author. She is said to have the story well under way. The same house also has on its Autumn list a new book by Carolyn Wells, "Patty in the City," which will continue the adventures of the interesting hegoine of "Patty in Fairfield," "Patty at Home," &c.

The Macmillan Company announces the publication within the next two weeks of "Problems of Philosophy: or, Principles of Epistemology and Metaphysics," by Prof. James Hervey Hyslop; "At the Sign of the Fox," the new novel by "Barbara," the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," &c.; Robert Herrick's new novel, "Memoirs of an American Citizen," and "The Fool Errant: Being the Memoirs of Francis-Antony Strelley, Esq., Citizen of Lucca," by Maurice Hewlett, the first long novel about Italy from the pen of the author of "The Forest Lovers."

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish in a couple of weeks two new books in their Miniature Reference Library, bound in padded leather, "A Descriptive Index to Shakespeare's Characters in Shakespeare's Words," by Walter Jerrold; and "Who Was He," a concise dictionary of general biography, compiled by Edward Latham. The Shakespeare volume includes the scenes in which the different characters appear, or, where they do not appear, in which they are mentioned, and some distinctive passages concerning them; a list of the bard's plays with the number of scenes in each act, and a list of the places where the action in each play takes place. Mr. Latham's tiny dictionary gives at most three lines to a man, giving particulars in the shortest words possible and only salient facts. The names include British, American, German, French, and other celebrities from the earliest historical period down to the present time.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are about to issue a book by H. A. Guerber, entitled "To Europe," in which the prospective traveler is told how to prepare for a trip across the Atlantic. It contains instructions for the shortest and easiest way to accomplish the preparations, a list of books on certain subjects, guide books, methods of travel, &c. The compiler will be recalled as the author of "Legends of Switzerland," "Stories of the Wagner Operas," "Empress of France," &c.

The Macmillan Company will bring out immediately "A Text Book of Sociology," by J. Q. Dealey and Lester F. Ward. The object of the volume is to select, condense, and restate the principles and applications set forth in Dr. Ward's various books on sociology. It has been adapted for use by the student.

The Macmillan Company announces the following recent scientific issues: An account of the general meeting of the American Philosophical Society; "Leveling without Baseleveling," by Prof. W. M. Davis; "Nomenclatorial Type Specimens of Plant Species," by A. S. Hitchcock; "The Physician of the Future," by Dr. W. H. Wiley; "Proceedings of the Central Branch of the American Society of Zoologists," by Prof. F. R. Lillie, and abstracts of papers presented at the meetings of the physiological section of the Central Branch of the American Society of Naturalists, by Prof. Charles W. Greene.

"Baigha," the National game of Turkestan, will be described in the August number of Scribner's Magazine by James Locke. This is an Asiatic substitute for polo, played on a big scale, and in wild abandon by the most skillful of Asiatic horsemen. The illustrations are from photographs by Mr. Locke.

Henry Holt & Co. will issue July 15 France's "Le Livre de mon Ami," edited, with an introduction and notes, by Prof. O. G. Guerlac of Cornell University. The book will contain only the first part of "Le Livre de Pierre," which is really autobiographical of the author. It will also have numerous episodes and humorous reminiscences of this French master of prose.

Apropos of the recent article in McClure's Magazine, by Helen Keller, "My Apology for Going to College," her story of her life is reported to be translated into a dozen languages, including Russian, Bohemian, Roumanian, Hungarian, Finnish, Danish, Swedish, and Japanese.

A new edition, at a greatly reduced price, of the Macmillan Company's series of Pocket American Classics, in morocco binding, is to appear during the month.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will publish next week "Hints on Horses," by Capt. C. M. Gonne, R. A., in which the reader is told how to judge horses, buy them, ride them, drive them, and depict them. The pictures are exact fac similes of pencil drawings by the author.

It is announced by Doubleday, Page & Co. that the series of articles by Rowland Thomas on "The Railroads and the Square Deal" will begin the August number of The World's Work, and not in the current issue, as was originally stated. The papers are the result of first-hand investigations.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have in preparation for early issue "The Frog Book," by Mary C. Dickerson, in which are described North American frogs and toads. There will be numerous illustrations, including sixteen colored plates and about 300 black and whites from photographs by Miss Dickerson. The book will be uniform with the other nature books by this firm.

A story by Rudyard Kipling is promised for the next number of The Century Magazine. It is entitled "An Habitation Enforced." It is said to be a tale of American people and English life.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are preparing for early publication in book form the stories by Eugene Wood of old-time country life, which will appear with the title "Back Home."

English Law and Public Opinion.

The twelve lectures on "The Relation Between the Law and Public Opinion in England During the Nineteenth Century," which were delivered by Prof. A. V. Dicey of the Inner Temple, London, to the Harvard Law School in 1898, have been collected into one volume, which the Macmillan Company is about to issue. The author explains the character of the book, in which the lecture form has been retained:

Even for the nineteenth century the book is not a history of English law; still less is it a history of English opinion. It is an attempt to follow out the connection or relation between a century of English legislation and successive currents of opinion. The book is, in fact, an endeavor to bring the growth of English laws during a hundred years into connection with the course of English thought. * * * It is written with the object not of discovering new facts, but of drawing from some of the best known facts of political, social, and legal history certain conclusions which, though many of them obvious enough, are often overlooked and are not without importance.

It may be added, by the way, that the lectures are not in their original form. Since Prof. Dicey delivered them to Harvard students he has sometimes curtailed, sometimes expanded them, and they have been the basis of the lectures given at Oxford during the last five years. The volume is provided with numerous comprehensive footnotes of reference and explanation. In appendices are some notes on the "Right of Association," the ecclesiastical commission, university tests, judge-made law, and the proposed collectivist legislation of 1905.

The New Era Magazine.

The New Era Magazine for July contains, among other interesting articles, "The Eight Hundredth Anniversary of Rashi's Death," by Dr. S. Ochser; "Moses Hart's Mishag America," by George Alexander Kohut; "Jewish Art and Artists," by David Lazarus; "The Games of the Jews," by Dr. Emanuel Lasker; "Cairo," by Prof. Richard Gottheil; "David Blaes," by Dr. Heinrich Bloch; "The Spectator," by Matthew Gaster, and "Jewish Book Writers," by Jonas Dropsie.



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AUTHORS IN VACATION TIME

Where Some Are Recreating and Others Are Working.—The New Books Some Are Writing.

JACK LONDON is spending the Summer in Sonoma County, Cal., correcting the proofs of his new book, "Tales of the Fish Patrol," which the Macmillan Company will publish in the Autumn. These are true stories drawn from the author's own experiences on the ozone-laden waters of San Francisco Bay.

F. Hopkinson Smith is, as usual, in Venice for the Summer, and has engaged his old friend Luigi, the hero of "The Soldo of the Castellani," to row him about the canals. Mr. Smith expects to spend part of August in Paris.

Dr. Henry C. Rowland, author of "The Wanderers," is at Kiel, showing the German Kaiser how to sail the imperial yacht Meteor. Later on he will go to Paris.

James B. Connolly, author of "On Tybee Knoll," &c., has just passed through New York on his return from his exciting voyage on the Fleur de Lys in the transatlantic yacht race, and is now once more among his Gloucester fishermen.

Joseph C. Lincoln, another writer on those who go down to the sea in ships, author of "Partners of the Tide," is spending the Summer at Chatham, Cape Cod—the Orham of his books.

Thomas Dixon, Jr., has just left New York for his Virginia estate, having completed the dramatization of his novels, "The Leopard's Spots" and "The Clansman."

***

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT, author of "In the Closed Room," &c., will spend the Summer at her English country home, Maytham Hall, in Kent. She has a novel, the first long work from her pen in a number of years, almost finished.

Ellen Glasgow, whose new novel, "The Wheel of Life," will be published in January next by Doubleday, Page & Co., is leaving for Switzerland, where she will develop the scheme of what she says will be her longest and most ambitious novel.

Harry Leon Wilson, author of "The Spenders," has taken a place for the Summer at Cos Cob, Conn., which will be recalled as the home of Ernest Thompson Seton.

Nelson Lloyd, author of "The Soldier of the Valley," has secluded himself somewhere on the Long Island coast, where he is revising "The Radigans" for book publication.

Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, author of "Breaking the Wilderness," is at his country home at Endridge, Cragsmoor, N. Y., putting the finishing touches to a novel and incidentally filling in the time making experiments in landscape architecture.

Charles Mumford Robinson, author of "Modern Civic Art," which has just received the honor of an illustrated edition, is at his home in Rochester, where he is the recipient of local congratulations. He has just been made an A. M. by the University of Rochester.

Arthur Henry is dividing his time between his place in the Catskills and New York. "The House in the Woods," owing to the kindness of the author's woodsmen neighbors, is being reconstructed, so that it is not unlikely that Mr. Henry may be able to read the final proofs of his "Lodgings in Town" under the new roof. The forthcoming volume will be the last of the trilogy, the first two of which were "The Island Cabin" and "The House in the Woods."

Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Williamson, authors of "The Lightning Conductor" and "The Princess Passes," have a villa for the Summer at Chalet des Pins on the Riviera.

***

MAY SINCLAIR, who is better known as the author of "The Divine Fire" than of "Mrs. Nevill and Mr. Tyson," is at work on a new novel at her home in Hampstead, London.

Willa Sibert Cather, author of "The Troll Garden," is at work on a novel now practically completed.

Helen R. Martin sailed last Saturday for Brittany, after having finished a companion volume to "Tillie, A Mennonite Maid." The forthcoming book is a story of the Amish sect, and will be published in the Fall by the Century Company with the title "Sabina."

Jean Webster, author of "When Patty Went to College," has taken a villa for the Summer in the Sabine Hills near Rome, where she expects soon to be hard at work on a new novel. Her second book, "The Wheat Princess," which deals with an American family in Rome, is already in press.

Bertha Runkle, who has become the wife of Capt. Louis Bash, United States Army, since her "Helmet of Navarre" reached success, has been living in the Philippines. She is expected home in the Fall with the manuscript of a new novel, the scene of which is modern New York.

George Barr McCutcheon is at his new Summer home at Harbor Springs on the shore of Lake Michigan, where he is finishing the proofreading of his new novel, "Nedra," to be published early in the Fall by Dodd, Mead & Co.

***

ROBERT W. CHAMBERS, author of "Iole," "The Reckoning," and "Forest Land," bearing the Appleton imprint, has gone this week to his Summer residence at Broadalbin, N. Y.

Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, author of "Reminiscences of Peace and War," will spend the warm season in the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, which she has visited for a number of years.

Walter and Louise Closser Hale are now touring Europe in their motor car. They are working on Mrs. Hale's novel, "A Motor-Car Divorce," for which Mr. Hale is making the illustrations. The heroine takes her husband through France and Italy to secure a divorce on the ground of "incompatibility of temper," which does not exist. The author will be remembered as the Louise Closser who appeared in "Candida."

Mrs. K. M. C. Meredith, author of "The Wing of Love," is in Belgium, where she will remain for the Summer. She is working on a new novel.

Eden Phillpotts is spending the Summer at his Torquay home, revising the proofs of his new volume of short stories, "Knock at a Venture," which the Macmillan Company will issue early in September. Mr. Phillpotts is very fond of outdoor life, his particular recreations being gardening and bicycling.

Elinor Macartney Lane is at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., where she is expected to pass the Summer. Her "Nancy Stair," published over a year ago by the Appletons, is still selling well, according to the publishers.

Winston Churchill will probably spend the Summer on his estate in Cornish, N. H., working steadily on his new novel. It is not yet known whether it will appear this year.

Stewart Edward White, after finishing some new Arizona stories for McClure's Magazine, has left Santa Barbara and gone for a while to the mountains in Madera County. One of his plans is "to take another try at the bear." He is making this trip in the service of the Government. A fourth edition of his "Claim Jumpers" is announced by his publishers, McClure, Phillips & Co.

Mrs. Alfred Ely is spending the Summer at Meadowburn Farm, Orange County, N. Y., where are the hardy and the vegetable garden about which she has written in her "Hardy Garden Books."

***

KATE JORDAN is just now at "The Bungalow," Short Beach, Conn., where she is to spend the Summer. Her "Time, the Comedian," to appear in the Fall from D. Appleton & Co., has been dramatized, and the play will be produced almost simultaneously with the book.

Samuel Merwin, author of "Calumet K" and "The Merry Anne," is in the Catskills working on the final transcript of his Texas novel, "The Link in the Girdle," which the Macmillan Company will publish at the end of the Summer. The author is mingling literature with mountain climbing and trout fishing.

Miss Frances Davidge, author of "The Misfit Crown," who has a second novel with the Appletons, entitled "The Game and the Candle," has gone to Grist-Mill Farm, Windsor, Vt., for the hot months.

Rex E. Beach, author of "Pardners," is abandoning business temporarily for literature, and having surrendered his position with the Chicago Construction and Manufacturing Company, will spend the Summer in literary work. He is writing an Alaskan novel, and also a series of athletic stories.

Lillie Hamilton French is completing the manuscript of her new novel, "Mrs. Van Twiller's Salon," in her French villa, which she will not leave to return to New York until late in the Autumn. The new story gives a picture of present-day New York and some "smart" Saturday afternoon at-homes. James Pott & Co. will publish it.

Mrs. Emily Post is spending the Summer in the Adirondacks. Her novel, "Purple and Fine Linen," is announced by D. Appleton & Co. for issue in the Fall.

Robert Herrick has gone abroad for the Summer. He plans to take a long vacation in Europe, having finished correcting the proofs of his new book, "Memoirs of an American Citizen."

***

MRS. BURTON HARRISON has also gone to Europe for the Summer. Her latest book, "The Carlyles," will be published in the Fall by the Appletons.

Mrs. Nancy Huston Banks sailed across the Atlantic immediately after the issue of her "The Little Hills," by The Macmillan Company. She expects to spend the whole Summer up to October in England and on the Continent.

Robert Neilson Stephens, whose health still keeps him abroad, has written L. C. Page & Co. that the manuscript of his new story, "The Flight of Georgiana," is on its way to them. The scene of the book is laid in England during the period of the Jacobite uprisings, and a greater part of the action occurs in and about an old Elizabethan mansion. Mr. Stephens's "Philip Winwood" is reported to be still having a steady sale.

Mrs. George Madden Martin, author of "Emmy Lou" and "The House of Fulfillment," is making a slow convalescence from a serious case of typhoid fever.

Mrs. Isobel Strong, author of "The Girl from Home," is spending the Summer in California with Mrs. Frank Norris. They are occupying the Robert Louis Stevenson cottage on the hills bordering the Santa Clara Valley.

Myra Kelly is to spend the season at the family country home, Bayside-on-the-Sound. She is the author, it will be recalled, of "Little Citizens," the volume of tales of the children of New York's east side.

Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, author of "He That Eateth Bread with Me," has taken up her residence at Cambridge, where she will spend the Summer working on a new novel. Her two sons are attending Harvard University.

A JEWISH CARTON.

THE LITTLE CONSCRIPT. A Tale of the Reign of Nicholas I. By Ezra S. Brudno, Author of "The Fugitive." 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

The interest which belonged to Mr. Brudno's "The Fugitive" is lacking in the present tale of crude horrors and cruder sentimentalities. The earlier story was in some part an evident transcript from the young author's experience, and while it was raw it had the strong appeal of truth. This story may be true also—one is never sure that anything may not be true in Russia—but no civilized person will be able to realise the incidents of the relation as facts.

The "little conscript" is a young Jewish boy whose years have been devoted to the story of the Talmud. In accordance with a cunning plan of the imperial Nicholas I. this boy, with many other Jewish youths, is kidnapped, and after unspeakably cruel treatment—knoutings and what not—forcibly baptized, a hole being cut in the ice for the purpose and a crucifix chained about his neck. Mr. Brudno (himself a Jew) dwells with comprehensible warmth upon the boy's passionate faithfulness to his religion and his steadfast endurance of persecution. He describes in every detail of horror the cruelties of the Russian officers who are set to make Christian soldiers of the Czar out of the kidnapped sons of Israel. He paints the feelings of a loyal Jewish youth under the ugly, villainous process.

It seems that when a batch of these little conscripts was being marched across country and was being stabled one night in a barn, the savages who had them in charge actually set the barn on fire and roasted the most part of the Jewish material out of which Christian soldiers were to be made. Such boys as survived were given one each to Christian peasants to bring up and guard till they attained military age. The hero, Yosselle, was served thus, and got a cruel master, but this cruel master had a Christian foster-daughter, Olga, who was beautiful, and Yosselle (as one should say, Joey) fell in love with her and she with him. Also Yosselle's fervor and bravery and sweetness led in time to a change of heart in the cruel master, and you read how the youth spoke to the man of the glory and goodness of God, who is Lord alike of Jew and Gentile—and so made a better Christian of him and incidentally a fanatic of liberty.

Then comes Yoselle's career in the army and the story of how the girl Olga followed after him to Nijni Novgorod and fell into the hands of the Governor there and was his wife's maid. After that, perfidy upon perfidy—a Nihilist plot—a bomb thrown at the Governor's carriage, in which Olga sits with the Governor's wife—and Yosselle, thrusting aside the bomb thrower, who happens to be Olga's brother. Yosselle is rewarded and promoted at Olga's request, but refuses to accept bribes from "contractors of supplies," professors of that art by which, as Mr. Kipling says, a "certain other Joseph of old grew rich. The Governor poisons his wife, employing Olga as the unconscious agent; then he marries Olga, who consents only in order to save her brother, the bomb thrower. Finally Olga murders the Governor and Yosselle, accused of the crime, admits it for Olga's sake, and so makes a Sidney Cartonlike end. Plainly it's a plot plethoric of tragedy. There is no cunning of words and no gleam of any humor—merely a deal of religious hysteria pardonable in the persecuted Yosselle, but not good material in books for modern civilized readers. And actually the author uses "discreditably" for "unbelievingly." In other words, he is a Russian who has much English yet to learn. From all of which it is deductible that the "Little Conscript" is not a novel, though it may contain some ugly chapters of Russian history.

CORYATE'S "CRUDITIES."

CORYATE'S CRUDITIES. By Thomas Coryate. In two volumes. Cloth. Pp. about 1,000. Illustrations. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.50 net.

Just as de Senancour and his "Obermann" more or less successfully elude the compilers of compendiums dealing with French literature, so Thomas Coryate and his "Crudities" have dodged English compilers from Charles D. Cleveland—possibly earlier—down to E. J. Mathews. For a different reason, however; de Senancour wrote too late, Coryate too early. Gauged from the point of view of projected influence or rhetorical augmentation, neither contributed anything to letters. From the point of view, however, of literature for the sake of literature the contributions of each are worthy of preservation. Of Coryate we may say something more, for through his pages we receive glimpses of Continental culture as it impressed an English traveler in the first decade of the seventeenth century. It is to be hoped that some day the writers and compilers of English literature may realise this fact.

Thomas Coryate, who was the son of a Somerset parson, obtained at Oxford "some competency in logic, but more by far in the Greek tongue and in humane learning." Later he became a familiar of Henry, Prince of Wales, and on May 14, 1608, he set out on a journey including five months' sojourn and travel in France, Savoy, Italy, Switzerland, Northern Germany and the Low Countries. His "Crudities" was the result. This work was published for the first time in 1611, with a bunch of so-called "panegyrick" verses contributed by Jonson, Donne, Chapman, Drayton, and other wits of the time, not omitting several European colleagues in letters. These panegyrics are in mock praise of the much-traveled author and were evidently inspired by his royal patron. The next year Coryate set out for the East, traveling as much as possible on foot. He visited Constantinople, Smyrna, Alexandria and Cairo. Returning to Alexandria, he sailed to Joppa and thence penetrated as far as Persia and India. Incidentally he learned Persian, Turkish, Arabian, and Hindustani. En voyage he sent numerous letters home. He died in 1617 without living to complete the story of his travels in the Levant and the East. The fragments of his letters that have been preserved show that the world has been deprived of a worthy sequel to the "Crudities."

The reprint of this work, which is now before us, is from the original edition, but with additional side notes and with references to the pages of the first issue in the margins. Coryate's painstaking descriptions of the architectural and pictorial treasures of Paris, Savoy, Milan, Mantua, Padua, Venice, Zurich, Heidelberg, Bingen, and so forth are naturally pedantic, and, to modern scholars who have access to the archives of these places, superfluous. His judgments and opinions are egotistical, and in them we recognise the inviting food for his ironical panegyrists. At the same time his impressions are fresh, and are not infrequently interspersed with data of genuine historical value. Monumental inscriptions, however, and the relics of Greek and Latin art and literature interested him far more than the manners and life of the people with whom he came in contact. It is interesting to note, however, that the value of his observations has not been overlooked by H. Neville Maugham, who, in his "Book of Italian Travel," (1380-1600,) employs several pages of extracts from the "Crudities," particularly in regard to Venice and the Venetians.

The new edition of the "Crudities" is in two excellently made volumes of light linen paper, printed in a modified form of seventeenth century type, large, well shaded, and with lines freely leaded, which together present a format which is both suggestive and attractive. The brief publisher's note, however, with which the first volume opens does scant justice to the career of this really illustrious author.

Socrates.

In summing up his study of Socrates, the latest volume in The World's Epoch Makers Series, published by Charles Scribner's Sons, the Rev. J. T. Forbes, M. A., writes:

The purpose of the life of Socrates can never be justly treated by limiting examination to the thinker or inquirer. His lifelong aim was to implant a new soul in Athens. The philosopher in him was the servant of the moral reformer. An illuminated mind and a changed life, and the second through the first—this was his dream for the men of his day. Character must be built on knowledge. The Greek people "did not know, they did not consider." * * * The Socratic ideal is limited in its range of appeal; it has the narrowness of a system intellectual and aesthetic in its root conceptions rather than moral; and it lacks strength to win fulfillment. If expansion in the realm of ideas is a real experience, so increase in the volume of spiritual force is a real experience to the world and to the individual. This was the Athenian problem; it was the Jewish problem; it is the universal problem. And it involves no diminution of the world's indebtedness to the sages of heathendom to believe that the victorious answer is in Him who gives to men to become sons of God.

In his introduction Mr. Forbes discusses the political conditions of Socrates's time, the civic ideal, and the religion of the Greeks. Most of the book is then given up to a consideration of the teaching of Socrates and its influence on men like Laches, Xenophon, Plato, and others. The author has consulted French, German, English, and other authorities on the subject, whose names and works he indicates in footnotes.

Pictorial Section. Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, July 2, 1905.





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B.

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Miss Amy Ricard, as Hilda, in "The Master Builder."
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Miss Evie Green

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Miss Adele Ritchie.

Miss Julia Sanderson, in "Fantana"

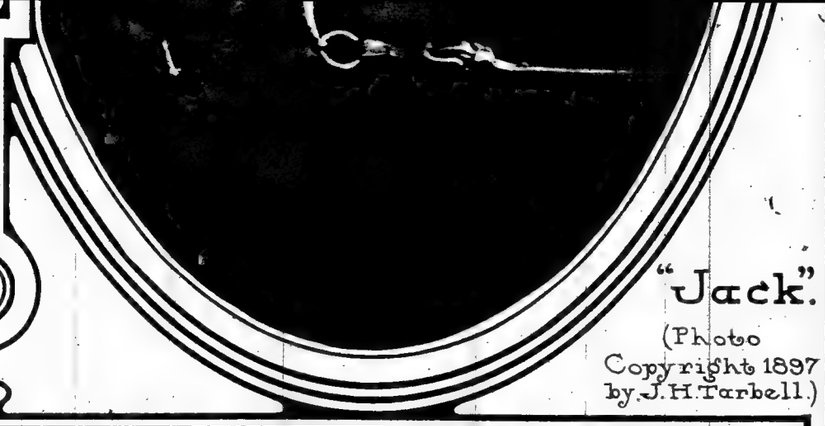
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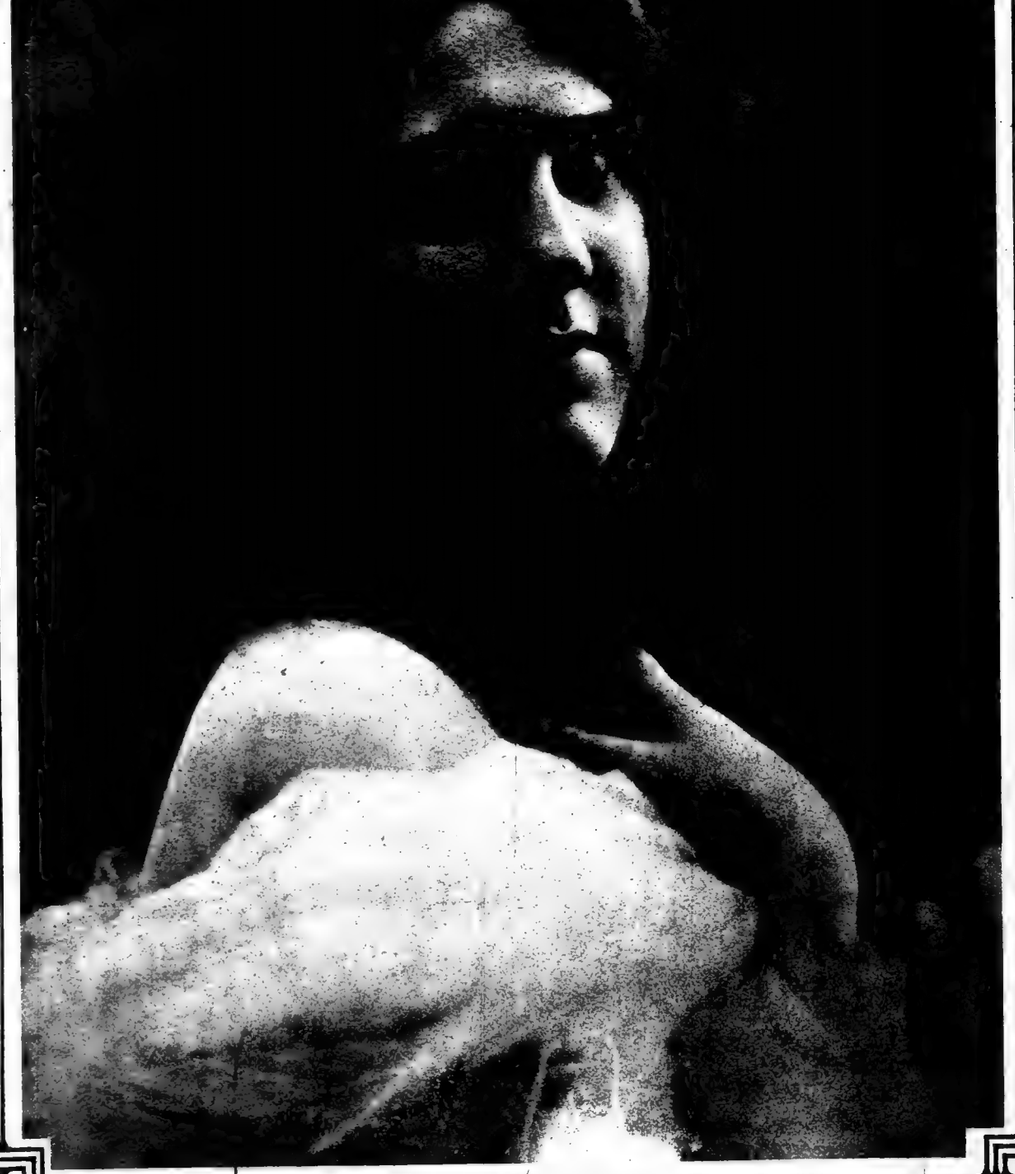
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A Study by C. H. Davis



A Study by Miss Frances B. Johnston

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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,326. ** NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905.—42 Pages, in Five Parts. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ODESSA'S PERIL FROM MUTINEERS

Bombardment of City Said to be Threatened.

SECOND SHIP REBELLED?

Revolt of the Whole Fleet Is Rumored.

CENSORSHIP IS SEVERE

Present Situation Unknown—One Report That the Mutineers Have Given In.

After a day of contradictory dispatches it appeared last night that the battleship Kniaz Potemkine did not surrender to Admiral Kruger's squadron on Friday, or else that, after the surrender, the mutiny broke out afresh. It also appeared that another battleship, the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, had mutinied, and that the two vessels, lying in the harbor of Odessa, had the city at their mercy.

This was all that could be gathered from the confusing telegrams received from Russia yesterday. Evidently the censor had mutilated dispatches to an even greater extent than usual.

A dispatch from Odessa printed in the Echo de Paris this morning says the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine have refused to surrender and that they decline to listen to Admiral Chouknin, who has arrived from St. Petersburg.

The latest news direct from Odessa is apparently a dispatch timed 10:50 P. M. Saturday, which gives a report that the mutineers have threatened to bombard the city unless it capitulates to them within forty-eight hours.

A dispatch from Odessa via St. Petersburg says the Prefect of Odessa has informed the Municipal Council that the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered. At what time this telegram was filed is not stated.

In a dispatch to the State Department at Washington Mr. Heenan, the American Consul at Odessa, sends a report that the entire Black Sea Fleet has mutinied.

CREW REFUSE TO SURRENDER.

Men on the Potemkine Refuse to Listen to Admiral Chouknin.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 2, 3 A. M.—The Admiral Chouknin mentioned in the dispatches from Odessa as having arrived from St. Petersburg to confer with the mutineers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine is Admiral Gregorovitch Chouknin, Governor General of Nikolaieff, Kherson, and Taurida, and Commander in Chief of the Black Sea Fleet.

Admiral Chouknin, who is a man of great energy, has been in command of the Black Sea Fleet since the beginning of the war with Japan. He has been in the service since 1861, and has seen much active service. He is a member of the Council of the Empire.

The Admiral's mission to Odessa was to induce the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine to surrender. He went on board the battleship, but the crew refused to listen to him, and he returned to the shore.

BOMBARDMENT THREATENED.

Mutineers Said to Have Given Odessa Forty-eight Hours to Capitulate.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 2, 3 A. M.—The dispatch from Odessa via St. Petersburg, which says that the Prefect of Odessa has informed the Municipal Council that the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered, says that the mutineers have threatened to bombard the city unless it capitulates to them within forty-eight hours.

The dispatch says that the Prefect of Odessa has informed the Municipal Council that the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered, and that the mutineers have threatened to bombard the city unless it capitulates to them within forty-eight hours.

SECOND SHIP REBELLED?

Georgi Pobiedonosetz Said to Have Joined the Mutiny.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 2, 3 A. M.—The dispatch from Odessa via St. Petersburg, which says that the Prefect of Odessa has informed the Municipal Council that the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine has surrendered, says that the mutineers have threatened to bombard the city unless it capitulates to them within forty-eight hours.

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REVOLT OF THE WHOLE FLEET RUMORED.

Mutiny Said to Have Spread to Other Ships of the Black Sea Fleet.

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CENSORSHIP IS SEVERE

It was seen that he was unconscious. The moment of dissolution arrived so soon that the son had not time to reach the room.

News of the death spread through the little settlement of Newbury as soon as the farm people were astir. Flags were placed at half staff and other steps taken to show the grief of the townsmen. Outside of the immediate circle of Secretary Hay's family and friends, none had been more hopeful for his recovery than the residents of this quiet hamlet at the southern end of Lake Sunapee. The Fells is a mile and a half from the centre of Newbury. The way thither is a typical New England country road, with farms and here and there a patch of woodland on either side.

Mr. Hay purchased the estate of 1,350 acres about fourteen years ago. It is on the eastern shore of Lake Sunapee and as it has been developed from year to year, is now one of the most beautiful places in New Hampshire. It is surrounded by field and grove, and from the veranda picturesque glimpses of the lake are obtained through the trees. The Fells is the only estate of its kind in this vicinity.

Secretary Hay saw little of the villagers, but his seclusion was not only understood but was respected. By the residents of the town the Secretary was regarded as a quiet man of few words. The respect in which he was held was universal.

MAY BE TAFT OR CHOATE.

Capital Talk Favors Returned Ambassador for Vacancy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1. — President Roosevelt's order to Mr. Taft to proceed with his trip to the Philippines indicates that no person outside the State Department will be designated as Acting Secretary. Third Assistant Peirce is in charge, but Mr. Adee is to be here next week, and will become Acting Secretary of State. Mr. Loomis, it is believed, will return in time to take charge of the welcome to the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries.

As far as the graver matters of State are concerned, those not of a routine nature, the President will direct them himself. Mr. Adee is accustomed to acting as Secretary of State, and will discharge the ordinary work as he has often done, referring any great questions that arise to the President for decision.

The expectation here to-day was that Mr. Taft would succeed to the post of Secretary of State, and that the vacancy in the War Department would be left to stand for a while. Some other names are mentioned, such as those of Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, and Henry Cabot Lodge.

For a long time the Secretary of War has been the real premier of the Administration. Mr. Hay's long absence and his ill-health had forced the President to rely largely on Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft is identified with Mr. Roosevelt's policies and purposes to an extent that no other man is.

Practically the only thing that could stand in Mr. Taft's way would be either his personal preference for the War Department or the desire of the President that he should remain in charge of the Panama Canal enterprise. Chairman Shonts is thoroughly in touch with the policies and purposes of the President, and can be relied on to push the work to the utmost.

Despite all this, there is a strong sentiment here for the appointment of Mr. Choate. A high officer of the State Department said to-day:

"The world is in a turmoil, and the death of Mr. Hay just now undoubtedly places a heavy responsibility upon Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Hay held the threads of the world's politics in his hand as only one who has had long years of experience as Secretary of State could hold them. To use a trite saying, he knew the game, and there is no other man in the country, no matter of what ability, who could go into office now and measure up for the time with the late Secretary.

"It is likewise true that no other living man could take up the portfolio and do instantly as well—mark, I say instantly—as Mr. Choate. His sojourn at the Court of St. James's made him perfectly familiar with European politics, and he is of the same fine temperament as was Mr. Hay. He has, in a word, the diplomatic mind in a larger degree than any one else I can think of. I believe the President could do no better than to appoint him. I do not know whether or not he would accept. Some time ago I believe he would have done so, but I am not so sure of him now."

It is believed here that in case Mr. Taft is made Secretary of State the Insular Bureau of the War Department will be transferred to the State Department. Mr. Taft is much interested in the Philippine subject and probably will not like to leave his work partly done.

Originally the Insular Bureau was placed in the War Department because state of war existed. It remained there because Mr. Root and, after him, Mr. Taft were especially interested in the Philippines and desired to manage the work. Porto Rico, however, is now under the State Department, and there is no legal reason why the other islands should not be.

Congressional action would be necessary to remove the Panama Canal work from the War to the State Department, but it is not doubted that such action could easily be secured if Mr. Taft, on becoming Secretary of State, should desire to continue the superivsion of that enterprise.

PARIS, July 1.—Second Assistant Secretary of State Adee, after a bicycling tour of France, sailed for New York from Havre to-day on board the French liner La Savoie, to resume his duties at the State Department.

PRESIDENT GETS THE NEWS.

Sends Message to Mrs. Hay and Answers King Edward.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 1.—President Roosevelt learned of Secretary Hay's death shortly after 6 o'clock this morning. He was deeply affected by the news, which came with so much the greater shock as the last word the President received from the bedside of Mr. Hay gave hope of his complete recovery.

The first message announcing the death of Secretary Hay reached Oyster Bay long before the little town was astir, and was carried to Sagamore Hill by a newspaper correspondent. The President, who was in bed, was awakened, and came down to the library, where he received the news.

The President immediately dispatched the following message of condolence to the widow of the dead statesman:

Mrs. John Hay, Lake Sunapee:

I cannot believe the dreadful news. Pray accept our deepest sympathy in your terrible bereavement. I do not know what to say to express my sorrow.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

It was not until this message had been sent that the President received the offical announcement of Mr. Hay's death. It came in a message from Mrs. Hay, which was received at the Executive office in the town and at once telephoned to Sagamore Hill. This message was as follows:

Newbury, N. H., July 1.

The President, Oyster Bay:

Mr. Hay died of a sudden heart failure at 12:25 this morning. His condition during the day had been perfectly satisfactory. The end came most unexpectedly. Mrs. HAY.

Secretary Loeb, as soon as he heard of Mr. Hay's death, went to Sagamore Hill, where he remained for a couple of hours. Upon his return to the Executive offices here the statement expressing the President's grief was given out.

In the afternoon several messages of sympathy, forwarded from the State Department in Washington, were received at the executive offices here. These were at once sent on to Sagamore Hill.

Almost the first one to arrive was from King Edward. The message, with the President's reply, was made public later. It read:

London, July 1.

The President: I beg to offer the expressions of my deepest sympathy on the occasion of the death of your distinguished Secretary of State, Mr. Hay, whom I had the pleasure of seeing so recently. His loss to the great country over which you preside will be a National one.

EDWARD, R.

To this the President replied as follows:

Oyster Bay, July 1, 1905.

His Majesty, King Edward VII., London:

Pray accept my hearty thanks for the expressions of your sympathy on what is a National bereavement.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The President and the entire Cabinet will go to Cleveland to attend the funeral services. The members of the Cabinet will act as pall bearers when the last honors are paid their dead chief.

It is not believed that the President's journey will interfere with the arrangements for his trip to Asbury Park, where he was to address the Educational Convention on July 7.

TRIBUTE FROM LAMSDORFF.

Russian Breaks Conventions to Express Regret—Lansdowne Cables.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2, 12:59 A. M. —Foreign Minister Count Lamsdorf yesterday afternoon paid an unusual tribute to the memory of the late Secretary of State, John Hay. Without waiting for an official announcement and disregarding the conventions of diplomatic etiquette, the Minister, on receipt of the news, immediately called at the residence of Ambassador Meyer, and, finding the Ambassador absent, left a note expressing his personal sorrow at the death of Mr. Hay.

Ambassador Meyer probably will present formal notification of the Secretary's death on behalf of the American Government at a special audience of Emperor Nicholas to-day.

LONDON, July 1.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne on behalf of the British Government has cabled an expression of sincere sympathy with the American Government in the death of Secretary Hay.

Immediately after the news was conveyed to the American Embassy the flag was half-masted, and as soon as the Secretary's death became known to the public a steady stream of diplomats, officers, and personal friends of the Secretary called there to leave cards.

The papers all pay tributes to Mr. Hay as "an American patriot and a friend of England, by whose death society, politics, and literature are sensibly poorer."

Ambassador Reid has canceled all immediate engagements, including the reception at the embassy on July 4.

BERLIN, July 1.—Great regret is expressed at the Foreign Office at the death of a statesman who always was a friend of Germany and whom German statesmen trusted fully.

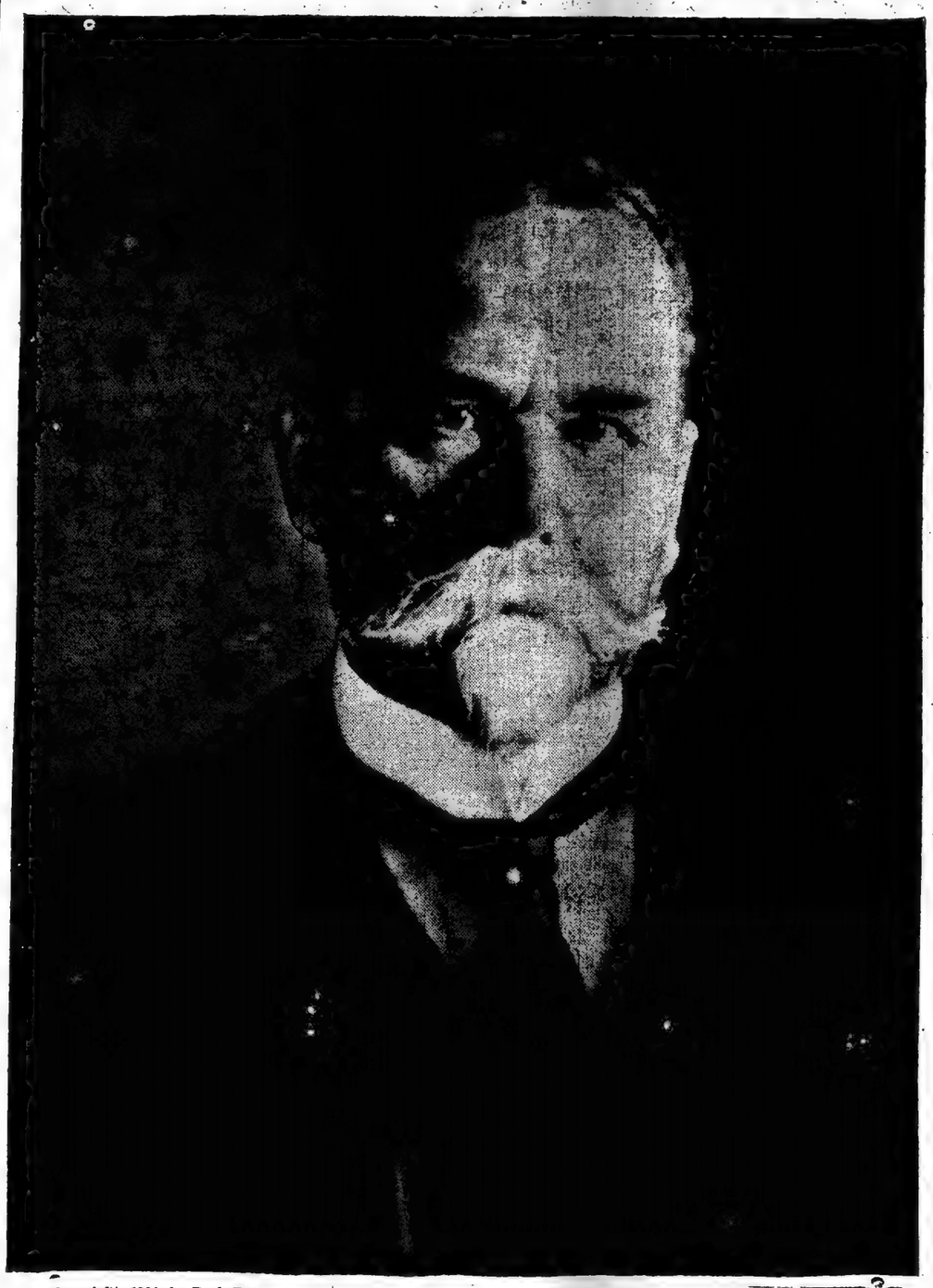
PARIS, July 1.—Premier Rouvier was among the first to learn of Secretary Hay's death, and he sent a dispatch expressing his deep regret and condolence.

Ambassador McCormick, Gen. Porter, and the officials of the American Embassy and Consulate and the members of the American colony joined in expressions of grief and tributes of respect for the dead statesman.

ROME, July 1.—The whole of the Italian press comments on the death of Secretary of State Hay. The Tribuna says he leaves the American foreign policy so well defined in all particulars that his successor will have nothing to do but follow his lead.

VIENNA, July 1.—The newspapers say that America has lost one of her most able, devoted, and educated sons, who is well remembered in Vienna. The Fremdenblatt, the official organ of the Foreign Office, says that Mr. Hay always proved himself a far-seeing and experienced statesman.

COPENHAGEN, July 1.—American Minister O'Brien is receiving many messages of condolence from diplomats and other high officials on Secretary Hay's death. The evening newspapers express admiration for his great capacity and statesmanship. America, they say, will find it difficult to find a successor of his equal.



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JOHN HAY.

PRESIDENT'S LOSS.

"My sense of deep personal loss, great though it is, is lost in my sense of the bereavement of the whole country in Mr. Hay's death. I was inexpressively shocked, as every one was, for all of us, including Mr. Hay's immediate family, had supposed that all immediate danger was over, and I had been hoping that the rest during the Summer would put him again in good health by the Fall. The American people have never had a greater Secretary of State than John Hay, and his loss is a National calamity."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

CLEVELAND'S GRIEF

"I am intensely shocked and grieved to hear of the death of Secretary Hay. I feel that in the light of the highest and most substantial good of the country we can ill afford to lose such a man. While the grief caused by his death must be universal, we, as a people, should be grateful for his life and deeds, and above all should profit by his lofty example of patriotism and duty."

GROVER CLEVELAND.

HAY INSURED FOR $100,000.

Policy in Equitable Matured in 1902 —Had Cost $57,000.

Secretary Hay was insured for $100,000 in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He took out the policy, which was on the deferred dividend plan, in 1887, when he was forty-seven years old. It matured in 1902, at which time Mr. Hay had paid in $57,000.

AS A LITERARY MAN.

Robert Underwood Johnson's Appreciation of John Hay.

Robert Underwood Johnson, one of the editors of The Century Magazine, and for many years a close friend of Mr. Hay, paid last night the following tribute to his memory:

"Mr. Hay was one of the few American literary men of the present generation who had a solid foundation of classical lore, though I believe he was not a graduate in course. His patience and aptitude would have made him an author in quantity as well as in quality but for the good fortune which associated him with Abraham Lincoln and made him one of the great President's biographers. It is upon the official life of Lincoln that Mr. Hay's reputation as a writer and historian must chiefly rest. His service to history and to his country in that work was immense. So different are the styles of the two authors that their respective contributions are easily to be discovered—Nicolay's keen, argumentative, abstract; Hay's warm, picturesque, humorous, and objective.

"His power of polished literary statement grew, and showed in his addresses and state papers of recent years—notably in the eulogy of McKinley—and even in his conversation, which, like that of his friend Clarence King, was brilliant with humor and grace and richness of allusion. His 'Pike County Ballads,' conceived as a pleasantry, showed a cleverness of technique and a humor and raciness akin to the 'Bigiow Papers.' His serious verse was of such fine temper and artistic execution as to make one regret that he did not give himself more fully to poetry. Journalism and diplomacy were both professions to him, while literature was an avocation. And yet the quality of his literary character so impressed itself upon men of art and letters that he was recently classed by such an organization among the four leading American writers.

"He always had much at heart the intellectual and artistic progress of the country. He was influential in the campaign for international copyright, and recently his sympathies were deeply engaged in an important literary movement. He will be longer missed than many a more considerable author.

JOHN HAY'S LIFE.

His Work as Literary Man and Maker of History.

It was the rare good fortune of John Hay to have had a prominent part in three of the most stirring Administrations of American history—those of Lincoln, McKinley, and Roosevelt. He was the friend and confidant of Lincoln, the trusted adviser of McKinley and Roosevelt in all matters affecting the policy of this Nation in relation to the other great powers of the world. As Lincoln's confidential secretary and as the Secretary of State of both McKinley and Roosevelt, he had opportunity such as perhaps has come to no other man since the Nation's birth for active participation in the making of history. How well he improved his opportunity is attested by the fact that at his death he was generally recognized as the premier diplomat of the world.

Mr. Hay had the remarkable, though sad, privilege of being the intimate official associate of two of the martyr Presidents. His biography of Lincoln, written in collaboration with John G. Nicolay, is considered the best portrait and the most complete history of that great character, and his panegyric of McKinley, delivered in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, has rarely been surpassed in powerful delineation, tenderness of pathos, or quality of eloquence.

The assassination of McKinley and the tragic death of his own son, Adelbert, who had just begun a promising diplomatic career, when he was killed by a fall from a window, undoubtedly clouded the last few years of Mr. Hay's career with sorrow, but the virility of his character was such that the shafts of fate had no power to influence his mind, however they might affect his heart, and he continued his labors to the last with the same vigor of will, the same keenness of intellect, that won for him such triumphs in days that were brighter.

To write anything like a biography of John Hay would be to detail most of the important history of the Lincoln, McKinley, and Roosevelt Administrations. The mere facts of Mr. Hay's life were detailed in a short sketch printed in THE TIMES of yesterday. He was born in Salem, Ind., on Oct. 8, 1838, of Scotch ancestry. What is more interesting than the chronology of his career is the manner of man he was, and the importance of the things he did in shaping the history of his own and other countries.

Was Graduated at Brown.

As a student at Brown University John Hay demonstrated that he had the true poetic fire. Poems printed by him in later years confirmed the hope which all his student friends cherished. In his class poem, delivered in 1838, he thus beautifully described the lasting nature of college memories:

Our hearts shall bear them through life's commotion,
Their fading gleam shall light us to our graves;
As in the shell the memories of ocean
Murmur forever of the sounding waves.

After graduation Hay returned to his home in the West and studied law at Springfield, Ill., in the office of Abraham Lincoln, being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court in 1861. Mr. Lincoln was so greatly attracted to the young man that on his election to the Presidency he made Hay his assistant secretary. Hay accompanied Mr. Lincoln on his memorable journey from Springfield to Washington; was by his side nearly every day from 1860 to 1865; was next to him at both his inaugurations, and finally, at the closing scene, stood by his bedside as he died.

President Lincoln's confidence in Hay was demonstrated on more than one occasion by his intrusting to him some difficult mission in connection with the great struggle between the North and the South. As the President's aide de camp he served for several months under Gens. Hunter and Gilmore, and was brevetted Colonel before the close of the war for his services in the field.

A Favorite of Lincoln.

One of Mr. Hay's most precious mementos was the manuscript of President Lincoln's second inaugural speech, presented to him by Mr. Lincoln three days before the assassination. It is engrossed in vellum, in a handsome volume of morocco, with fly leaves of white satin.

Mr. Hay's diplomatic career began when he was made First Secretary of Legation at Paris in 1865. Later he was Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. He was transferred from Vienna to Madrid, where he served under Gen. Daniel E. Sickles. The period of his service at Madrid was a period of literary activity. It was then that he wrote "Castilian Days," and many of the poems included in the volume which he printed a few years later also had their origin while he was serving his country abroad.

Col. Hay left the Madrid post in 1870 and returned to New York, where he engaged in editorial work on The New York Tribune. During the absence of Whitelaw Reid in Europe he was editor in chief for seven months. He removed to Cleveland in 1875 and took an active part in the campaigns of 1876, 1880, and 1884. In 1879 he accepted the post of First Assistant Secretary of State under President Hayes, discharging the duties of that office until the close of Mr. Hayes's Administration.

Declining the urgent solicitations of President Garfield and Secretary of State Blaine to remain in public life, Mr. Hay then set himself at work to realize his cherished ambition, which was to publish the most authentic and best biography of Abraham Lincoln.

Col. Hay was married on Feb. 4, 1874, to Miss Clara Louise Stone of Cleveland, daughter of Amasa Stone. In an entirely friendly spirit one of his biographers remarks that the world of letters lost a bright particular star when the generosity of his father-in-law put Mr. Hay beyond the necessity of earning his living by his pen. Mr. Stone was always fond of his brilliant son-in-law, and at his death left Mr. Hay more than $1,000,000 in his own right.

At no time in his career, however, did Mr. Hay show any lack of ability to take care of himself and those dependent on him by means of his industry. His pen alone brought him a competency. His share of the profits of "The Life of Abraham Lincoln," written in collaboration with Mr. Nicolay, was more than $50,000. His books, "Castilian Days" and "Pike County Ballads," have had a continuous sale, and his prestige as a magazine writer in recent years has been of considerable financial value.

His American Classics.

His poems, "Jim Bludso" and "Little Breeches," the best known of the "Pike County Ballads," have been explained as the outcome of a desire to parody in a spirit of fun some of the dialect poems of Bret Harte. It has been said by some of his friends who were in his confidence

DIPLOMATS HONOR MASTER OF THEIR ART

Representatives of Various Governments Unite in Paying Tribute to Memory of John Hay.

BY WHITELAW REID, AMBASSADOR TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ambassador Reid to-day expressed the deepest regret at the loss which not only the country but he personally had sustained by the death of Secretary Hay. Reid and Hay had been friends for forty years. Mr. Reid was best man at Mr. Hay's wedding.

Mr. Reid said he felt particularly sad as, when in London a few weeks ago, Mr. Hay, although still a sick man, had every hope of a speedy recovery and return to his official duties. His death, Mr. Reid added, left a gap in the public life of America most difficult to fill.

BY JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

"The sudden death of Mr. Hay is an unspeakable loss to the public service. In great public questions of world-wide concern, in which ten years before the United States would have been hardly considered, his wide and far-seeing diplomacy has given us a commanding position, so that the nations of the Old World have been learning to look to us for light and leading, of which an instance was his very enterprising, and at the same time conservative, conduct on the question of the maintenance of the open door in the Far East and the preservation of the integrity of China."

BY SIR. H. MORTIMER DURAND, BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

"I am deeply shocked and grieved to hear the news. Outside of America Mr. Hay was regarded as one of the first of living statesmen. His death is a loss to the world. Official relations with him were a pleasure, for he was as courteous and refined as he was straightforward and firm. He seemed to me to be the very type of what a diplomatist should be. I feel as if I had lost a personal friend."

BY SIR LIANG CHENG, CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

"China mourns with the citizens of this country over the death of the late Secretary of State. The magnanimous policy the late Secretary pursued in Far Eastern questions will always be cherished by the Chinese people and Chinese officials with the deepest gratitude. With his lamentable death the world has lost one of the greatest diplomats, the most liberal statesman, and a friend of humanity."

BY COUNT CASSINI, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR.

"I cherished for him the highest personal regard and admiration. Aside from his great ability, his experience, his profound knowledge of international law and diplomacy, Mr. Hay had that charm of manner, that delicacy of feeling, which made him the ideal diplomatist. Not only has this Government, which he served so well, lost one of its most distinguished and able servants, but the civilized world also shares the loss."

BY J. J. JUSSERAND, FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

"It would be difficult to say in a few words even the main things for which Mr. Hay stood, but his high ideals, his breadth of knowledge, and wide experience easily made him one of the ablest diplomatists of his time, one of the world's first citizens."

BY KOGORO TAKAHIRA, JAPANESE MINISTER.

"I have had dealings with Mr. Hay since I came to Washington in 1900. It has been my privilege to discuss with him the great problems of the Far East during all of that time. I found him peculiarly sound in his judgment, judicious in his every act, and I found, as did all of my confrères, that whatever course he adopted eventually proved to be accurate and appropriate, as well as effective. I had naturally come to regard him as a past master in diplomacy, and by diplomacy I mean diplomacy of the highest order, which was the kind for which he always stood. Mr. Hay was the father of the 'open door' policy. His name was widely and affectionately known and revered in Japan and elsewhere throughout the Far East. The people generally of Eastern Asia will mourn his untimely death, and feel the loss of a great and true friend. But in this moment I am unable to find adequate words to express my feelings. Still the world will have consolation in the fact that his good deeds will live after him, and in the further fact that in the President we have a strong guardian of the 'open door.' His honesty of purpose and high ideals are recognized. All the nations without exception will rely on American diplomacy for which Mr. Hay has done so much to safeguard their interests so long as those interests are legitimate and just."

FOUR POEMS BY JOHN HAY

"Little Breeches."

I don't go much on religion,
I never ain't had no show;
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, Sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free-will, and that sort of thing—
But I b'lieve in God and the angels
Ever sence one night last Spring.

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe come along—
No four-year-old in the county
Could beat him for pretty and strong,—
Peart, and chippy, and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight,—
And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker
Jest to keep his milk-teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door.
They scared at something and started—
I heard one little squall,
And hell-to-split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches, and all.

Hell-to-split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer,
But we rousted up some torches,
And sarched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon,
Snowed under a soft, white mound,
Upsot, dead beat,—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hope soured on me,
Of my fellow-critter's aid;—
I jest flopped down on my marrow-bones,
Crotch-deep in the snow and prayed.

* * * * * * *

By this the torches was played out,
And me and Isrul Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhar thar.

We found it at last, and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at night.
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm, and sleepy, and white.
And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped,
As peart as ever you see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what the matter of me."

How did he git thar? Angels.
He could never have walked in that storm;
They jest stooped down and toted him
To whar it was safe and warm.
And I think that saving a little child,
And fotching him to his own,
Is a derned sight better business
Than loafing around the Throne.

Liberty.

What man is there so bold that he should say,
"Thus, and thus only, would I have the Sea"?
For whether lying calm and beautiful,
Clasping the earth in love, and throwing back
The smile of Heaven from waves of amethyst;
Or whether, freshened by the busy winds,
It bears the trade and navies of the world
To ends of use or stern activity;
Or whether, lashed by tempests, it gives way
To elemental fury, howls and roars
At all its rocky barriers, in wild lust
Of ruin drinks the blood of living things,
And strews its wrecks o'er leagues of desolate shore,—
Always it is the Sea, and men bow down
Before its vast and varied majesty.

So all in vain will timorous ones essay
To set the metes and bounds of Liberty.
For Freedom is its own eternal law:
It makes its own conditions, and in storm
Or calm alike fulfills the unerring Will.
Let us not then despise it when it lies
Still as a sleeping lion, while a swarm
Of gnat-like evils hover round its head;
Nor doubt it when in mad, disjointed times
It shakes the torch of terror, and its cry
Shrills o'er the quaking earth, and in the flame
Of riot and war we see its awful form
Rise by the scaffold, where the crimson axe
Rings down its grooves the knell of shuddering kings.
For ever in thine eyes, O Liberty,
Shines that high light whereby the world is saved,
And though thou slay us, we will trust in thee!

The Stirrup-Cup.

My short and happy day is done,
The long and lonely night comes on,
And at my door the pale horse stands
To carry me to unknown lands.

His whinny shrill, his pawing hoof,
Sound dreadful as a gathering storm;
And I must leave this sheltering roof
And joys of life so soft and warm.

Tender and warm the joys of life—
Good friends, the faithful and the true;
My rosy children and my wife,
So sweet to kiss, so fair to view,—

So sweet to kiss, so fair to view;
The night comes on, the lights burn blue;
And at my door the pale horse stands
To bear me forth to unknown lands.

Jim Bludso.

Wall, no! I can't tell whar he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year,
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike,—
One wife in Natchez-under-the-Hill
And another one here, in Pike;
A keerless man in his talk was Jim,
And an awkward man in a row,
But he never flunked, and he never lied,—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had,—
To treat his engine well;
Never be passed on the river;
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire,—
A thousand times he swore
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississipp,
And her day come at last,—
The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle, she wouldn't be passed.
And so she come tearin' along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire bust out as she clared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned, and made
For that willer-bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cursin', but Jim
yelled out,
Over all the infernal roar,
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore."

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
And know'd he would keep his word.
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,—
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He weren't no saint—but at jedgment
I'd run my chance with Jim,
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead-sure thing,—
And went for it thar and then;
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

VICE PRESIDENT AND CABINET MOURN.

Estimates of the Dead Statesman by His Associates in Political Life.

BY SECRETARY OF WAR TAFT.

"Secretary Hay was a very remarkable man; remarkable in more ways than one. I count it one of the greatest personal privileges and pleasures to have been associated with him even for a short time at the Cabinet table. He was America's premier diplomat, and handled European politics with splendid detail and plan. He was a delightful associate in the Cabinet. His close acquaintance with all the great men of the country, from Lincoln down to the present period, gave him a versatility that was unmatchable. He was an apostle of sweetness and light. His nature was tender and affectionate, and he will be missed not only for his knowledge of statecraft but because of the charm that he brought to the Cabinet table. He had achieved the greatest victories in the diplomatic field, and the country has sustained a distinct loss in his death."

BY VICE PRESIDENT FAIRBANKS.

"The death of Secretary Hay removes from public life one of our wisest and most conservative statesmen; one of the foremost diplomats of his time. He was a man of great strength and great modesty. He was a diplomat by nature; a student of statecraft who made himself master of every subject which engaged his attention. He rendered his country enduring service. He was the trusted friend of three Presidents. He was a brave, sincere man, a steadfast friend, a patriot in the highest and best sense."

BY SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY SHAW.

"In the death of John Hay the Nation has lost one of its grandest citizens and ablest public servants. His name will ever stand among the foremost diplomats of all time. His labors in the field of diplomacy have contributed to results far reaching in their influence. All who knew him loved him, and those who knew him best loved him most. Measured by his attainments he was the most modest, unassuming, and retiring man I have ever known."

BY SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR HITCHCOCK.

"The death of Secretary Hay is an international as well as a National loss, and to his country, and countrymen, almost irreparable in view of his many achievements in statesmanship, brilliant ability, and the charming personality which endeared him to all who had the privilege of his acquaintance."

BY SECRETARY OF THE NAVY BONAPARTE.

"Mr. Hay's abilities and services as a statesman, and his virtues as a citizen and a man, are so universally recognized that any reference to them now would be superfluous. His death leaves a great gap in the Government, and it will be a hard task for his successor, whatever the latter merits, to escape unfavorable comparison."

BY POSTMASTER GENERAL CORTELYOU.

"John Hay lived to see the successful results of many of the great policies with which he had so much to do. Few men come to high station with finer equipment for public service. He was one of the most lovable of men, and his loss will be keenly felt by his colleagues, who will always recall the simplicity and dignity of his character and the genuineness of the man in all their relations with him. History will place his name among the great Americans who have contributed in large degree to their country's glory and prosperity."

BY SECRETARY OF COMMERCE AND LABOR METCALF.

"In the death of John Hay the Nation has sustained an almost irreparable loss. No man had a deeper or more abiding faith in the future and greatness of the American Nation than he, and no Secretary of State has ever contributed so much to the Nation's greatness as he. He loved his country; he lived for his country; he worked for his country, and gave up his life in his country's service. No man could do more."

BY SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE WILSON.

"Secretary Hay was a thoroughly trained and well-balanced man. He made his country a power for righteousness among nations. He knew the Chancelleries of the world and their peculiarities as familiarly as the President knows the individualities in his Cabinet. He would have lived longer had he retired to quiet life several years ago, and knew this, but he thought the American people well worth serving and placed this duty before all selfish considerations, even length of days. In the Cabinet he was comprehensive and genial. A prince and a great man has fallen."

that Mr. Hay was greatly surprised to find the "Pike County Ballads" accepted by the public as productions of literary merit.

Mr. Hay always had a fondness for literary associations. He numbered Henry James and W. D. Howells, the novelists, among his personal friends, and fine portraits of them were among the art treasures of his Washington home, the portrait of James having been done by La Farge.

Mr. Hay was appointed by President McKinley Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. On the eve of his departure for his post he was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the Graduates' Club of the Theta Delta Chi Society at the Holland House. A feature of that occasion which caused a great deal of enthusiasm was the reading by one of the club members of a parody on "Jim Bludso," the last verse as follows:

They ain't no saints them 'Bassadors
Is all pretty much alike,
With eyes askance they watch their chance
Then boldly out they strike;
A modest man in his talk is Hay,
And a careful man with his pen,
But he never writes and he never speaks
Till he has thunk his thought again.

While Mr. Hay showed himself a worthy successor at the Court of St. James's of the distinguished men who had preceded him, some of his speeches, suggesting as they did his belief in the advisability of a friendly alliance between Great Britain and the United States, were not well received among all classes at home. Those prejudiced against Great Britain accused him of Anglomania.

The "Anglomania" Speech.

In one of his speeches Mr. Hay said:

"The good understanding between us is based upon something deeper than mere expediency. All who can think cannot but see there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world. Whether we will or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it; we are bound by ties we did not forge, and that we cannot break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we cannot evade by the imposition of irresistible hands."

Mr. Hay, however, as it developed, was merely anticipating the era of good feeling between the peoples of the two countries. His later career showed that the honors and attentions showered on him at the British capital had not impaired in the slightest degree the sturdiness of his Americanism.

Mr. Hay made many notable addresses while he was representing the United States as Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Among them were his address at the unveiling of a bust of Sir Walter Scott in Westminster Abbey and his address at a dinner of the Omar Khayyam Club. Both are models of chaste eloquence. His address on Omar appears as a preface to the FitzGerald translation of the Persian poet's work.

Mr. Hay was in London but little more than a year, being recalled by President McKinley to succeed Judge William R. Day as Secretary of State. The correspondents who were in Washington when Mr. Hay took charge of the Department of State have indelibly impressed on their memory their first meeting with the new Secretary. The impression had prevailed that Mr. Hay was both aristocratic and exclusive in his manner. It was said that, were it not true that he had become Anglicized, as some asserted, it was at least certain that he had come to regard "The Pike County Ballads" as a serious indiscretion which he would wish blotted out of the public memory. Such a thought naturally engendered prejudice among his fellow-citizens.

Democratic in Official Habit.

A few days after he had taken charge Secretary Hay announced that he would be glad to have the correspondents call on him. A large group of them accepted his invitation. They were quite unprepared for the surprise awaiting them. Not only did Mr. Hay show himself the most democratic of men, but several times he ornamented his delightful discourse about things in general with the vernacular of "Jim Bludso." It was refreshing and endearing. There had been so much form and red tape about the Secretary of State's office under the previous incumbents that there was not a little amazement when, in response to some questions which his visitors were encouraged to ask about current events in the world of diplomacy, Mr. Hay spoke out with apparent candor and lack of reserve. In explaining his attitude, he said:

"Of course, you gentlemen will understand that it would not do for the Secretary of State to be quoted in the newspapers about pending questions of diplomacy. But ours is a Government largely of public opinion, and my idea is that whenever it is possible to do so, the American people ought to be afforded information which will enable them to form an intelligent opinion of questions affecting the relation of our Government with other Governments. So believing, I will be glad to see you whenever I can, and take you into my confidence as far as I can."

That was characteristic of Mr. Hay's diplomacy. He believed in frankness with the representatives of other nations as well as with the people of his own. American diplomacy, through his handling of it, became synonymous the world over for "the square deal." Contrary to the Machiavellian theory which had obtained so long in Old World diplomacy, Mr. Hay believed that in dealings between nations, as between men, honesty was the best policy. It is a tribute to his discernment and the chief glory of his career as a diplomat, that by the force of his example he has brought the diplomats of the other nations of the world, for the most part, around to his way of thinking, and deprived diplomatic negotiations of the sinister aspect which in times past characterized them.

Saving China His Great Work.

Mr. Hay may be said to have dominated the diplomacy of the world in dealing with the Far Eastern situation in the last few years. His ascendency began after the allied troops had marched into Pekin, when there was every prospect that the unwieldy empire would be divided among the powers. Enlisting the support of Japan and Great Britain first, and afterward obtaining the assent of the other powers concerned, he pledged all of them to the maintenance of the open door to the markets of the empire.

Largely through his influence and counsel, the Imperial Court restored order. Even greater prestige for Americans was gained by his resolute opposition to the designs of the European nations to force China to pay the indemnity on a gold basis.

At the beginning of the present war he safeguarded China by pledging the neutral powers against the idea of partition of the empire and by gaining from the belligerents a pledge to limit the area of the war so that it would not be carried into China proper. China, through his influence, was kept from engaging in the war, so that neither belligerent could have any ground for complaint against her neutrality.

A Great Treaty Maker.

During his career in the State Department, Mr. Hay negotiated more than fifty treaties, many of the first importance. It was his industry which enabled the United States to close extradition treaties with nearly all the civilized nations, so that it is now almost impossible for a criminal who flees from this country to find a safe retreat. Another important class of treaties negotiated by Mr. Hay are those arising from claims of citizens of the United States against foreign countries. He settled more of these claims than any of his predecessors. In so doing he unquestionably added much to American prestige abroad. A nation's influence abroad depends to a large extent on the vigor with which it protects the interests of its citizens residing temporarily in foreign countries. Mr. Hay's telegram to the American Consul General at Morocco at the time that Perdicaris, an American citizen, was held hostage by the bandit Rais Uli, will long be remembered.

"Give us Perdicaris alive or Rais Uli dead," was the message he sent. When that message was read to the Republican National Convention in Chicago which nominated President Roosevelt, it caused a tremendous demonstration of patriotism.

A treaty providing for the submission of the Pious Fund dispute to the tribunal of The Hague was one of the notable achievements of Mr. Hay in claim cases. The dispute was settled in favor of the United States. The settlement of the Samoan and the Venezuelan claims were matters requiring the most delicate diplomacy, but Mr. Hay was equal to the task.

One of Mr. Hay's greatest accomplishments in the diplomatic line was his persuasion of Great Britain to repeal the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, thereby opening the way to construction of the Panama Canal.

His Work for the Jews.

Secretary Hay endeared the Administration of President Roosevelt to the Jews of this country by his action in respect to the Kishineff massacres and the outrages against the Jews in Roumania. His transmittal to the Russian Government of the protest of the Jews of the United States against the barbarities of Kishineff, and his protest against the conduct of the Roumanian authorities toward the Jews of that nation won plaudits from humanitarians the world over.

The settlement of the Alaskan boundary dispute after almost interminable negotiations between this country and Great Britain was another triumph of Mr. Hay's administration of the State Department.

Recently Mr. Hay suffered a rebuff in the attempt which was made to substitute a protocol with the Republic of Santo Domingo for a regular treaty. The triumph of bringing Russia and Japan into negotiations for peace is quite generally attributed to President Roosevelt rather than to Mr. Hay, but on his return recently from abroad, whither he had gone in pursuit of health, Mr. Hay took occasion to say that he had been consulted about every step taken by the President in the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations.

Mr. Hay was a man who had about him an air of distinction. He was small of stature, but his carriage was dignified. He was always a good dresser, being neat almost to fastidiousness. His strikingly broad forehead was suggestive of intellectuality. He had large brown eyes. He was far from handsome, but had what is better than good looks—manner. In any company in which he was thrown his personality was certain to exercise a charm if not a fascination. His manner was that of a courtier always, yet in either diplomacy or politics, when occasion required, he was capable of striking straight from the shoulder.

Mr. Hay's last public appearance in this city was when he spoke during the last Presidential campaign at Carnegie Hall in defense of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, particularly of his Panama policy. No orator in the campaign called out a greater crowd than he did. Thousands were turned away.

Mr. Hay leaves a widow and three children. One of his daughters is Mrs. Payne Whitney and another is the wife of James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who represents Livingston County in the State Assembly.

HAY'S HIGHEST AMBITION.

Consul General Mason Says It Was to Preserve China.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 1.—Mr. Mason, the American Consul General in this city, was an intimate friend of Secretary Hay, and visited him at Bad Neuheim. In an interview to-day Mr. Mason said:

"It was Mr. Hay's highest political ambition to preserve the integrity of the Chinese Empire and successfully to settle the Far Eastern question on the basis of perfect justice for China. He was regarded by the powers interested in the Far East as the central figure in this most intricate situation. The consciousness that the diplomacy of the entire world trusted him filled him with anxiety and enthusiasm to discharge his mission successfully.

"Mr. Hay's death is therefore a loss to all nations."

In this country Mr. Hay was regarded as a little too pro-British, though his co-operation with Germany in questions affecting China did something to do away with this suspicion.

I learn that one of the last acts of Mr. Hay while he was in Germany was to promise the Rev. Dr. Dickie, pastor of the American Church in Berlin, that he (Mr. Hay) would use his influence with the German Government to secure corporate rights for the Church.

JOHN HAY, STATESMAN.

A Personal Estimate of Him—Self-Control Marked.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—No man in Washington was the object of more general affection than John Hay. To no man who has lived here can Tennyson's phrase be more truly applied: "He bore without abuse the grand old name of gentleman." Could the men who knew him here have the writing of his epitaph it would be that.

Mr. Hay never had been a well man since the violent death of his son Adelbert on June 23, 1901. Following that shock came death after death in the circle of his own family and friends, including the assassination of President McKinley, whom his premier really loved. Within a few months it was common gossip that the Secretary of State was going very fast. His old-time kindly humor seemed forced; his conversational brilliancy shone with an effort, and he became almost a hypochondriac.

Mr. Hay had long counted himself a dead man. His friends believed that there was nothing really very serious the matter, and held to that belief long after the Secretary had given up hope of doing more than prolonging his life for a few years or months. He was right and they were wrong.

Fitted the McKinley Setting.

In McKinley's administration Mr. Hay fitted well. His quiet dignity, his calmness, serenity, and gravity of judgment were harmonious with the general background. When the new administration came in with its hustle, Mr. Hay seemed for a long time to be out of the picture. It was freely predicted in those days that he would get out of the Cabinet, not that he did not admire and like Mr. Roosevelt, but because the atmosphere of the Administration was so different from that to which he had been accustomed.

The prophets were discomfited. Despite the antipodal differences between his character and Mr. Roosevelt's, Mr. Hay fell easily into the same place in the new Administration that he had occupied in the preceding one, and demonstrated that he had the same place in Mr. Roosevelt's confidence and respect that he had enjoyed in Mr. McKinley's. The President had a profound respect for Hay's judgment, and at various times there have been reports that the Secretary's advice saved the President from serious errors. Notable among these instances was the Venezuelan imbroglio with Great Britain and Germany.

Won Over an Adverse Public.

In Mr. Hay's early tenure of the Secretaryship he was bitterly lampooned and savagely denounced. He was a mark for the most opprobrious epithets, so much so that careless readers of newspapers got the idea that there was something scandalous in his retention in the Cabinet. In 1900, when Mark Hanna, stumping South Dakota for McKinley, was defending the Administration, voices in the crowd shouted as an unanswerable argument:

"How about Hay?"

Because of this Mr. Hay enjoyed such an experience as has fallen to few statesmen in American history. The recognition of his great abilities and high worth came almost suddenly. The taunts were turned to tribute, the abuse to praise, and from all over the country there came a swelling chorus of admiration and appreciation which accompanied him down the last years of his life with no diminution. Rarely has it happened that an American statesman, by no force but the compelling one of his own merit, has completely silenced criticism and spent the most active years of his life amid the unstinted applause of his fellow-citizens.

Enjoyed Opposition's Humor.

He was a sensitive man, and, had not this wonderful change come when it did, he would probably not have stayed in the Cabinet. His nature, gentle despite its strength, shrank from unfair and unfounded criticism. He suffered keenly from those taunts, and yet he never lost his sense of humor that even while he writhed, everything that had any element of fun or wit in the criticism took his fancy.

He collected the cartoons that were printed of him, getting the originals from their authors wherever he could, and the best he framed and hung in the innumerable rooms in his big house that were devoted to pictures and books. With the sudden revulsion in feeling toward him the cartoons, too, changed, and became genial instead of bitter.

That sense of humor of his, evident in his writings, was as sunshiny and abundant as was that of his old chief, Abraham Lincoln. Epigrams and witticisms bubbled from him in the most casual conversation, and his fund of stories was equal to any draft. His stories usually were only a few sentences long, and invariably fitted the case in point as if made for it.

Not to be Slapped on the Back.

He was not a man who could be slapped on the back. The rough democracy of American public life seemed to have found a partial exception in him. And yet, by a paradox, he was more really approachable, easier to get at and to become confidential with, than most of the men who can be slapped on the back.

His dainty precision of speech, his air of being always the gentleman, his lack of rough bonhomie, account for one feature of this paradox. His good nature, his bubbling humor and wit, and his command at need of the great American slang habit may partially explain the other. Often has the writer heard Mr. Hay discuss great international questions of the gravest kind with an idiomatic fluency that would have given points to George Ade, and yet in such a manner that his dignity did not suffer the slightest damage.

His relations with newspaper men were illustrative of his character. The questions before his department were the gravest and most delicate that come before any. International consequences of a serious character might follow any slip. Some previous Secretaries of State—notably one who is famous for a rough manner that seems more democratic than Mr. Hay's dainty dignity—had made it as difficult as possible for the correspondents here to get news.

Confidences to the Press.

Mr. Hay treated them with the utmost confidence, and did so in the most natural manner, as if no other course could possibly have entered his head. He had not the least hesitation in discussing any international question with a newspaper man whom he knew, and would not even take the trouble to say: "Don't quote me." He relied on his interviewer's honor not to do so, and to write the dispatch in such a way as to cause him no embarrassment.

Never once, in all the six and a half years of his career here, had he had any reason to regret this confidence. Yet his communications to newspaper men were of the most open and free-handed sort. He would usually tell a new man, on first meeting, that, in what he said, the correspondent must not quote him and must use judgment about the way the matter was written. Having done that, Mr. Hay would not make any further admonition in the years that followed.

He had a genius for hard work, and could dispose of immense quantities of it with lightning rapidly. This gift was especially valuable after his health began to fail, for often he could stay at the department only an hour or two a day, with perhaps a day's or a week's intermission.

He paid the strictest attention to the niceties of life. Evening never caught him in day dress. If he intended to devote the whole evening to delving among papers in his library, working on department matters, he nevertheless would attire himself in evening dress and omit no detail.

Master Over His Emotions.

Precise, dignified, and correct in all his ways, he was a man of strong feeling and could manifest it in a way that frightened men apparently much less reserved. The times have been when Mr. Hay, on learning of some act of treachery or incompetency in the State Department service, has walked up and down his room in the big building giving utterance to his opinions in a way that made his hearers quake. Yet never in public would he permit himself to be unmanned.

When his son Adelbert was killed by a fall from a hotel window at New Haven the news was brought to the father by a newspaper man at 3:30 oclock in the morning. The Secretary received his caller in his bedroom, and the news was broken to him as gently as possible. At the end of the sentence Mr. Hay gave a sigh and dropped his head. He buried his face in his hands. The next moment he had regained his outward self-command. In a grave, calm voice he thanked his informant for his trouble in bringing the news, and left the expression of his real emotions until he should be alone.

On the night of the death of Mr. Hay's loved friend, President McKinley, a representative of THE TIMES went to Mr. Hay's house to ask him if he had any news. Mr. Hay, in evening dress, was sitting in his library. Books and papers were on his table, but he was not reading them. He spoke in a serious, steady, self-assured voice as he told the caller that the President was still alive. He seemed absolute master of himself, and his utterance was made in the most matter-of-fact way.

But he was sitting behind a shaded lamp, in such a way that his face was in shadow. As the reporter reached the library door, he turned to bid Mr. Hay good night and, in this new position, he caught the light on the Secretary's face. Tears were rolling down that steady face.

TAFT CONTINUES ON TRIP.

President Advises Him Not to Return to Washington.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Secretary of War Taft to-night proceeded on his journey to the Philippines. On the arrival of the Secretary and his party, which includes Miss Alice Roosevelt, at Chicago this afternoon a telegram from President Roosevelt was delivered to Mr. Taft. Later the Secretary gave out the information that the President, replying to an inquiry sent by Mr. Taft on hearing of Mr. Hay's death, had wired that the Philippine trip be carried out as planned. Secretary Taft also announced that he had held a highly satisfactory interview with J. F. Stevens, the new Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, over canal matters.

"Mr. W. L. Darling, the new railway expert of the Philippine Commission, will not go to the islands until later," said Mr. Taft. "Bids for the new lines will not be opened until November, and there is no present necessity for his presence there."

With respect to a successor to Secretary Hay, Mr. Taft said, "I am not perfectly sure of the provisions of the law on the subject, but I am under the impression that it is not necessary immediately to appoint a new man to the place which Mr. Hay filled with such distinguished success. Mr. Adee will reach Washington within a few days, and doubtless will attend to departmental matters until the return of Mr. Loomis from France with the body of Admiral Paul Jones."

Asked about the possibility of Elihu Root becoming Secretary of State, he said:

"Mr. Root is an able man. I think in every way he is eminently fitted to take up the work where Mr. Hay left off, and I should like to see him in the Cabinet, but I cannot, of course, discuss that question. I have not the slightest idea when an appointment will be made."

His own chances of becoming Secretary of the [illegible] Hay's successor Mr. Taft would not discuss.

Nothing More Level Than Water.

The New York Central Lines are congratulating themselves and their patrons on the water level on which their tracks run between New York and Chicago.

The Hudson River, New York to Albany, the Mohawk, Albany to Utica; the valleys of the outlets of the lakes of Central New York, Utica to Buffalo, and along the level of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, Buffalo to Chicago, contributing to the comfort of every mile.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WASHINGTON PACE KILLS.

Official Life Quick Route to Grave, Says Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Dr. T. C. MacDonald, one of the best-known physicians, who has a wide acquaintance with public men, in discussing the death of Secretary Hay, said to-day: "Public men here suffer from the aggregated disadvantages of a sedentary life with its well-known dietetic errors." He quoted a remark of Senator Dolliver on the death of Thomas B. Reed, as follows:

"Official life in Washington with its social side features is a hotbed for Bright's disease and early graves."

Dr. MacDonald added:

"Some time ago a Cabinet officer said to me, 'A good digestion and modern statesmanship should go together in the order named.'

"Few understand the multiplicity and variety of the manifestations of nephritis. So many structures remote from the original disease are involved that it best illustrates the truth of the statement that a man seldom dies from the disease with which he is affected. When the report goes out that a great man has Bright's disease there is often much confusion in the lay mind, because of the prominence of one or more manifestations which are only secondary.

"The case of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota, so long Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, was noteworthy. He suffered from arterial degeneration, which frequently is an accompaniment of nephritis.

"James G. Blaine was another example. While Secretary of State under President Harrison, and while feebly endeavoring to discuss some question of importance, he would lapse into unconsciousness, with eyes wide open and staring. You will remember at this time he was being pushed for the Presidential nomination.

"A few evenings prior to the accident which preceded his death Lord Herschel made a delightfully witty speech at an annual dinner of the Gridiron Club. A little later he fell, breaking his thigh, and when visited at his hotel the evidence of nephritis was only too plain in the dropsy of both ankles. In a few days he was dead.

"Thomas B. Reed's fatal illness of nephritis was ushered in by an acute attack of appendicitis.

"A member of Reed's family told me that after one of those stormy scenes in his first Speakership, which he apparently ruled with sphinxlike immobility, he would go home and to bed prostrated with a nervous chill.

"At the Gridiron dinner made famous by being the last that Marcus A. Hanna attended, I said something to him about the worries and anxieties necessarily associated with public life. Fagged and worn and showing the stress and strain which he had undergone, his white, waxy face became prophetically solemn as he exclaimed:

"'Doctor, official life in Washington is nothing short of political vivisection.'"

CZAR'S WAR MINISTER OUT.

Gen. Sakharoff's Resignation Accepted by the Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—Emperor Nicholas has accepted the resignation of the Minister of War, Gen. Sakharoff, which was tendered to-day.

Since the battle of the Sea of Japan the Grand Duke Alexis has resigned the post of High Admiral. Admiral Avellane has given up the Ministry of Marine, and now Gen. Sakharoff has resigned from the office of Minister of War.

Sakharoff was formerly Chief of the General Staff. When Gen. Kuropatkin, on being appointed to the supreme command in the Far East, gave up the war portfolio, Sakharoff became acting Minister, and later was appointed Minister. He was born in 1858. At one time he was Chief of Staff of the Warsaw division and afterward held a similar position at Odessa.

Rumors of Gen. Sakharoff's intention to resign have been current ever since the fall of Port Arthur. Gen. Ridiger has been named as his probable successor.

MURAVIEFF A PEACE ENVOY.

Ex-Minister of Justice to Head the Russian Delegation.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—M. Muravieff, Russian Ambassador at Rome and ex-Minister of Justice, will be chief of the Russian delegation at the peace conference in August. His name has been forwarded to Washington as plenipotentiary, but no further Russian representatives will be named until the size of the Japanese mission is ascertained.

If Japan names three plenipotentiaries Russia will meet her wishes in regard to the number. In that case Baron Rosen will be accredited with M. Muravieff, and will in any event assist him.

MOB BURNS AN OFFICER.

Awful Revenge Taken for the Cutting Down of a Soldier.

KURSK, July 1.—An officer was burned to death in a railway car here by a mob last night after a short, sharp conflict.

The trouble arose through the officer on his arrival from Kieff ordering the arrest of a soldier. The latter was impudent, and the officer drew his sword and cut the man down. The surrounding crowd drove the officer into a railway car, from which he defended himself with his revolver.

Ultimately the mob saturated the car with petroleum and set fire to it, and the officer perished. The rioters were dispersed by dragoons.

Still to Defend Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 1.—A hitch has occurred in the plan decided upon last Winter whereby the British Government proposed to turn over the defenses at Halifax, N. S., and Esquimault, B. C., to the Canadian Government to-day.

It is reported that the imperial authorities have decided to abandon that programme, but no official confirmation can be obtained in this country. The Canadian Minister of Militia and Defense, Sir Frederick W. Borden, says he will make no arrangements to send further troops to Halifax until he gets definite information from London. The Canadian Government sent several hundred militiamen [illegible] last Spring, and they are occupying a portion of the [illegible] property.

CHICAGO STRIKE LEADS TO 49 INDICTMENTS

Business Men and Labor Leaders Held for Conspiracy.

STRIKES ORDERED FOR GAIN

Grand Jury's Scathing Arraignment of Moral Lepers and Vampires Who Fattened on City's Distress.

CHICAGO, July 1.—The Cook County Grand Jury, which for a month has been investigating the causes and conditions of the present teamsters' strike, returned its report to-night, and with it forty-nine indictments against men connected in various ways with recent labor troubles in Chicago. The following men were indicted in connection with the Brick Trust:

George C. Prussing, President of the Illinois Brick Company.

Charles Hank, President of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Workers' Union.

P. J. McMahon, President of the Brick, Stone and Terra Cotta Teamsters' Union.

John J. Gray, general purchasing and distributing agent of the Illinois Brick Company.

These four indictments are based on charges of conspiracy to injure the business of independent brick concerns. Officers of independent brick companies testified that $25,000 had been paid to Gray for expenses in connection with calling strikes against their plants.

The following were indicted for conspiracy to injure the business of Montgomery Ward & Co.:

Cornelius P. Shea, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters; two counts.

Jeremiah McCarthy, business agent of the Truck Drivers' Union.

John Smith, President of the Coal Teamsters' Union.

George F. Golden, business agent of the Packing House Teamsters' Union.

M. F. Kelley, formerly business agent of the Market and Grocery Teamsters' Union.

W. J. Kelly, a Secretary of the Coal Teamsters' Union.

James B. Barry, business agent of the Express Wagon Drivers' Union.

Hugh McGee, President of the Truck Drivers' Union.

Harry Lapp, President of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union.

Stephen Sumner, business agent of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union.

Joseph W. Young, business agent of the Baggage and Parcel Delivery Drivers' Union.

W. J. Gibbons, President of the Teamsters' Joint Council.

Albert Young, formerly President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

In addition to the indictments against the foregoing, true bills charging intent to commit bodily injury and assault with intent to kill were returned against thirty-two members of the Teamsters' Union and sympathizers with that organization who have at different times participated in the rioting incident to the Teamsters' strike. In addition to returning the indictments the jury submitted a long and scathing report dealing with labor conditions in Chicago. Following are extracts from the report:

"That the City of Chicago for years past has been infested with moral lepers, who have preyed upon its financial and social strength, is known to most informed citizens. That reputable business men and reputable citizens employed in all fields of labor have been subjects of blackmail and the greed of these vampires is also a well-known fact.

"The present Grand Jury has had laid before it facts and conditions so convincing and positive along these lines that it feels in duty bound to report to the court and the public the situation as it has been given them by witnesses, some of whom at least were brazen enough to flaunt not only flagrant acts of the moral turpitude of others in the face of this body, but who with an air of great glee told of their own debauched and criminal acts and methods.

"We beg to inform the court that we have positive evidence that an 'understanding' exists between one John C. Driscoll, more recently known as 'the mediator between capital and labor,' and one Albert Young, the first President of the Coal Teamsters' Union, organized about 1902.

"That as organizer and first Secretary of the Coal Team Owners' Association John C. Driscoll showed his peculiar talents. Whereas, prior to the organization of this association he had been a clerk working for $15 a week, he, in the year 1902 received as compensation for services rendered $4,837. One thousand dollars of this money is said to have been received by Driscoll for settling a strike at the plant of the Stromberg & Carlson Company, which had lasted for three months, within twenty-four hours from the time he was called as mediator."

The report then goes on to cite instances where it is declared Driscoll settled various strikes by the use of money, the sums ranging from $100 to $3,000.

"That Albert Young was a beneficiary in the settling of these many strikes," says the report, "is evidenced by the fact that for the six months ended May 20, 1903, Driscoll paid Young $3,205, and that other labor leaders benefited in proportion by reason of Driscoll's munificence is also evidenced by the fact that the following men received from him the following sums: Hugh McGee, President of the Truck Drivers' Union, $450; James Baines, President of the Elevator Conductors, $250; J. B. Barry, business agent of the Express Drivers' Union, 290; Milton Express Drivers' Union, $290; Milton Union, $239; C. L. Fielstadt of the Office Building Janitors' Union, $325.

"That money was paid to Cornelius P. Shea, or that money was tendered to him by representatives of the packing industries to settle the stock yards strike, has been demonstrated to this body. That Cornelius P. Shea in one week's time forwarded $1,000 in three respective amounts has been established by the party who sent the money to Shea's wife, then living in Boston.

"That not alone Shea, but Hugh McGee, James Barry, Edward Mullen, John Gallagher, Jeremiah McCarthy, and Albert Young, and other and lesser satellites in the labor work have lived on the fat of the land, spending more money in dissipation than many an honest member of the labor union is able to earn for the support of his wife and family, has been established beyond question.

"Slush fund has been paid for by certain vicious interests at the head of certain labor organizations, and this has been attested to by reliable witnesses. That sluggers during Driscoll's régime were employed by him, when representing certain financial interests, to slug labor sluggers is a fact.

"We believe the present teamsters' strike to have been conceived in iniquity and that though many honest laboring men were led to believe a so-called sympathetic strike was advisable and just, we feel satisfied from evidence presented to us that a very few of the principals at the head of the teamsters' union were and are responsible for its inception and continuance that their pockets might jingle with unholy gain."

"Lost and Found" advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES are placed at the top of the first column on the last page. The [illegible] readers of THE TIMES [illegible] [illegible] can't fail to find an advertisement [illegible] [illegible] to 15 words, 25c. [illegible]

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

For Monday, July the Third,

WE ANNOUNCE

An Extraordinary Clearance Sale of

Suits and Dresses for Women

AT RADICAL PRICE REDUCTIONS

Practically every tailored suit and semi-tailored costume which our stock affords is involved. Nor have we been timid relative to the price reductions. They are indeed extraordinary.

Four hundred suits and dresses of voile, eolienne, panama cloth, mohair, clay serge, homespuns and fancy checked fabrics, together with tailored suits and semi-tailored dresses of taffeta, pongee and rajah silks. The colors include black, blue, green, tan, brown, gray, white and champagne. All of the season's favored models are involved — long and short coat styles, Eton blouse, "Frock and Frills," fitted and semi-fitted long coat and semi-tailored waist styles. Into four classes we have divided the garments and revised the prices as follows:

TAILORED CLOTH SUITS

Formerly $25.00 to $35.00. At $10.00

TAILORED SILK SUITS AND SILK DRESSES

Formerly $25.00 to $35.00. At $15.00

TAILORED SILK AND CLOTH SUITS AND SILK DRESSES

Formerly $37.50 to $75.00. At $24.00

FANCY TAILORED SILK AND EOLIENNE SUITS

Formerly $65.00 to $145.00. At $37.50

A Most Important Sale of

High Grade Shirt Waists

At Price Concessions of More than One-Half

In instituting that big shirt waist sale of ours we builded it better than we knew. The effect was accumulative. With the days the demand grew. To satisfy it we have augmented the collection with a new series of waists of an exceptionally high character.

Collectively there are about six thousand garments, fashioned of white lawn, sheer white batiste, handkerchief linens, butchers' linens, white dotted Swiss and French mulls.

The models are about as diversified as the edict permits, including long and short sleeve, open back and open front styles, trimmed with fine laces and embroideries. Quite a number are elaborately hand embroidered. The garments have been divided into five classes and are offered at the following extraordinary price concessions:

Regularly $1.50	Special at 69c
Regularly $1.75 to $2.25	Special at 98c
Regularly $3.00 to $4.00	Special at $1.98
Regularly $4.50 to $5.00	Special at $2.95
Regularly $6.00 to $7.50	Special at $3.95

75c Lisle Gloves for Women, 49c

To understand the true import of this offer let us tell you this: the market does not afford enough fabric gloves for the regular demand. Nevertheless, we offer imported milanese suede lisle gloves in two models—mode, gray or black, with two pearl clasps, and in white with three pearl buttons, at 49c instead of 75c.

75c Colored Taffeta Silk at 49c

Both the nature of the silk and its exceptionally high character contribute to make this offer one of extreme importance. The taffeta is perfect in weave, brilliant in finish and nineteen inches wide.

While in some few instances we have but fifteen to twenty-five yards of a specific shade, accepting it as a whole, the variety of colors is complete, including eight shades of navy, three shades of brown, and one of pink, turquoise, maize, nile, old rose, bluet, tan, castor, light gray, plum, champagne, royal, parsifal, electric and cream.

29c Etamine Suiting at 12½c

A fabric upon which the German weavers have spent their cleverness. The ground is a net-like etamine, crisp and firm, with fine and heavy nub-thread woven overplaids—altogether one of the most beautiful novelties which have been presented this season. The colors—tan, navy, light blue, white and black with plaids in contrasting colors or white.

39c White Mercerized Chiffon at 29c

A sheer gossamer fabric, forty-four inches wide, woven in St. Gall, Switzerland. Though it be highly mercerized and with a lustre of silk, the fabric may be laundered without penalty. For summer shirt waist dresses and evening gowns it is a material which commends itself.



VESPERS AND LEANDERS SHOULD ROW CLOSE RACE

Britishers Showed Improved Form in Yesterday's Practice.

QUAKERS RETAIN CONFIDENCE

Easy Trial Heat and Best Side of Course Fell to Their Lot in Yesterday's Drawings.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 1.—With the near approach of the Royal Henley regatta opinion on the outcome of the race for the Grand Challenge Cup remains unchanged. It is practically certain that, barring accidents, the Vespers of Philadelphia or the Leanders will win the final heat. Yesterday the prevailing view was that the Americans' chances were decidedly better than Leanders'. This was due to the fact that two of the men in the Leander boat were on the hospital list—one suffering from boils and the other from stomach trouble. This feeling was modified this afternoon after the practice of the Leander crew, which was very good, and created a more favorable impression along the river. The experts and river "wethobs" who witnessed the performance do not conceal their joy, and while they believe the contest will be a close one, they think the Vespers will have all their work cut out to win from Leander.

All predictions are nothing more than guesswork, as the two crews are apparently very close in every respect. It is, however, regarded as practically certain that the decisive heat of the race will take place on Wednesday with the Vespers and Leanders as contestants. Each crew has drawn weak competitors in Tuesday's trial heats. Leander will row Jesus College (Cambridge) and Vespers will meet Christ College, (Oxford.) The winners of the two heats will meet on Wednesday, and it is assumed that the two crews will be Leander and Vesper. If the Britishers win there is nothing left for the Philadelphians to do but pack up their boat and things and start for home. If the victory falls to the Vespers they will meet on Thursday the Religious Thames, or London Rowing Club. They should have no difficulty in beating whichever of these three shall survive the preliminaries.

The Vespers are greatly pleased with the result of the drawing which took place to-day. They prefer to meet the Leanders on the second day rather than the third. Another point in the drawing which is gratifying to the Quakers is the fact that they will have the better side of the course in their great contest with the Leanders.

No other foreign crew ever drew this position, and the Vespers will derive considerable benefit from it should the day be windy or moderately so from its favorite direction. It is said that under these conditions the visitors' side of the course is worth a full boat's length to them.

The members of the Vesper crew are thoroughly fit for their work and do not hesitate or waver in their belief that they will win. President Thorn, Coach Dempsey, and Coxswain Abell say they have not changed their views a particle. "Vespers are going to win," they say. They admit, though, that Leander will make a tremendous effort.

Partisans of the Leander crew say the Britishers will tire the Vespers out during the first half of the race and easily beat them out on the homestretch. The Vespers laugh at this sort of talk and say that if anybody tires of the pace it will be the Leanders.

If the Vespers are successful in winning on Wednesday, it is possible that the Britishers may have the mortification of seeing two foreign crews competing for their most cherished rowing trophy, as the Belgian crew is said to be a good one, and has an excellent chance to win from London or Thames.

The Americans went the full course this morning at the rate of 34 strokes. They moved well, but the dull muggy weather prevented fast time. They went out again this evening, but owing to a head wind were constantly paddling over the course, much to the disappointment of the crowd that had gathered with the expectation of seeing a sprint.

The Royal Henley regatta will be held on the River Thames on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week, and for the first time in the history of the event the Grand Challenge Cup, which is regarded as the blue ribbon of the rowing world, is in danger. Since 1865 America has sent over four eight-oared crews, three of which have returned home empty handed, and the British oarsmen have come to think themselves invincible in the big eight-oared shell race. This year America will be represented by the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia.

Eight crews originally entered the contest—Vesper Boat Club, Leander Boat Club, Belgium Rowing Club, London Rowing Club, Thames Rowing Club, Christ College (Oxford,) Third Trinity, and Jesus College (Cambridge.) It is doubtful whether more than seven crews will start, but of these only two are considered to have a chance—Vespers and Leanders. The latter comprises the pick of this year's Oxford and Cambridge crews, with the addition of Guy Nickalls, the veteran winner of the Diamond Sculls. Up to a few days ago the crews were considered very evenly matched, but the English boat has lost two good men through illness and has been materially weakened. The individual members of the Vesper crew are in the best possible physical condition, while in point of rowing they have so far shown themselves to be at least the equals of Leander. If the present fine weather continues they will probably be favorites, but should muggy or misty weather prevail the chances will favor Leander, as the Americans are not used to this kind of weather.

The Philadelphians' time trial is one second better than that of Leander, but time trials are at all times deceptive. Wind and water conditions may cause many seconds difference in the times of two crews. In the case of the Vespers the conditions were perfect and the time made was within sixteen seconds of the record for the distance. Leander's time trial was made under less favorable conditions, and consequently the two crews appear to be about even.

MUSICAL DIPLOMAS AWARDED.

Grand Conservatory Confers Honors Upon Nineteen Students.

The thirty-first commencement exercises of the Grand Conservatory of Music of the City of New York were held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening. Many of the best-known patrons of music in the country were present. It was also the four hundred and twenty-fifth entertainment of the conservatory. Dr. E. Eberhard, the President, after prayer by the Rev. Dr. Floyd S. Decker, delivered the address and conferred these degrees:

Doctor of Music.—Herrmann Kotschmar, Maine, and William George Butler, Kansas.

Master of Music.—Beatrice Estelle Eberhard, New York; Alvah Van Sickle Sidner, New Jersey and Sister Joseph of the Cross, New York.

Bachelor of Music.—Alma Ida Germann, New York; Elizabeth Orr Robertson, New York; Hilwood Randolph Van Riper, New York; Mrs. Julia H. Teepe, New Jersey; Minnie L. Andrews, New York; Theresa Virginia Mogan, Massachusetts, and Henry D. Guelich, Oklahoma.

Associate of Music.—Arlie Bradley, New York, and Mamie J. Hoskr, Illinois.

Teachers' Certificates.—Henry Lungen, New York; Ada J. Smith, New York; Eleanor C. Schmidt, New York; Isabella Kittel, Pennsylvania, and Noble F. Kee, Canada.

All present then joined in the Doxology. Announcement was made that the conservatory will remain open all Summer.

MORTGAGE TAX IN FORCE.

County Officers Will Levy on Instruments Recorded After Yesterday.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—The assessment of the one-half of 1 per cent. annual tax on all mortgages hereafter recorded began to-day at the offices of County Clerks throughout the State and by the Chamberlain of New York City.

Under the new law mortgages thus taxed are required to pay no other tax, and those recorded before July 1 may escape other forms of taxation by coming under the provisions of this statute. The tax is levied from this date on each mortgage, as it is recorded, but is not payable until Oct. 1 in each year.

The State Tax Commission is preparing a circular for the information of county authorities based on answers to inquiries regarding the operation of the law. A doubt seems to have arisen regarding the course to pursue when a mortgage is dated prior to July 1, 1905, but recorded afterward. The commission holds that such an instrument is not subject to the annual tax until after July 1, 1906, and not subject to the recording tax at all. The same rule holds in the case of a mortgage signed and delivered prior to July 1, 1905, but acknowledged after that date.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 1.—All the savings banks in Ulster County to-day decided to give notice that on account of the mortgage tax law, which went into effect to-day, interest charges for money loaned on real estate will hereafter be one-half of 1 per cent. higher, this being the amount of the new mortgage tax.

JAMES F. TRACY A JUDGE.

President Appoints Him to a Post in the Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 1.—Announcement was made here to-day of the appointment of James F. Tracy, a well-known Albany lawyer, an an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines. The appointment is for a term of three years.

Justice Tracy made a personal call at Sagamore Hill to-day, where he saw the President and formally accepted the Judgeship. He will start for the Philippines some time next September.

Justice Tracy, who will succeed to the position left vacant by the resignation of ex-Secretary of the State of New York McDonough about a year ago, is a man well on in years. He is a Cleveland Democrat. Justice Tracy said the President had offered the position to him on three different occasions, but that it had been impossible for him to accept until now.

CAUGHT IN POLICE TRAP.

Three Men Attempted to Steal $2,000 Worth of Clothing.

An audacious attempt by three burglars, using a van for better convenience, to carry off nearly $2,000 worth of clothing from the factory of Milton L. Shirek, at 25 West Houston Street, was foiled yesterday morning after an all-night vigil by Detective Sergeants McMullen and Reith and a squad of precinct men. The robbers and their booty were captured after a struggle. They were taken to Police Headquarters, where the prisoners described themselves as Louis Phillips of 169 Chrystie Street, Samuel Goldberg of 155 Allen Street, and Jacob Bloom of 401 East Eighth Street. Phillips and Bloom are known to the police. The third man is a novice.

When caught the thieves had packed their booty carefully in bags, a job that took them all night and gave the detectives a chance to get eight plain clothes men from the Macdougal Street Station and to place them all around the building so that escape was impossible. In the Jefferson Market Court, where the prisoners were arraigned yesterday, they were held in $2,500 bail each for examination to-morrow.

GOOD FELLOWS IN DISCORD.

Two Grand Officers Quit the Order Because of Its Assessments.

Alonzo Sturgis, Grand Ruler for New Jersey, and S. D. Kay, Grand Secretary of the Royal Society of Good Fellows, an insurance fraternity with a membership of 30,000, have withdrawn from the Supreme Council of the order. Central Assembly of Jersey City has thrown up its charter, and other lodges are arranging meetings to consider doing likewise.

The immediate occasion for action is the increase recently ordered by the Supreme Council in the insurance rates and the levying of ten heavy assessments. Grand Ruler Sturgis says that two years ago the Supreme Council ordered two assessments to pay a claimed indebtedness of $90,000. Two years later it ordered the collection of ten additional assessments, to be paid within two years.

The two assessments, Mr. Sturgis says, did not reduce the indebtedness. Instead, the reports of the council showed an increase of the society's obligations from $80,000 to $164,000. Many of the local assemblies, he declares, have refused to pay the assessments and will ally themselves with other assessment associations.

DELAYS ERIE TERMINAL.

Mayor Fagan Vetoes Ordinances Granting the Railroad Right of Way.

The Erie Railroad Company's plans for the building of an $8,000,000 terminal in Jersey City are likely to be obstructed for some time by the interference of the city authorities and by appeals to the courts. The company asks the vacation by the city of 143 lots, and the privilege of making an open cut through Bergen Hill. The Jersey City Street and Water Board passed ordinaces consenting to the company's application, but Mayor Fagan has vetoed them, because of the objection to the practical closing of streets on Jersey City Heights, by the open cut. The Street and Water Board will act on the veto to-morrow.

If the veto is over-ridden, Congressman Allan L. McDermott will take the ordinances into court on certiorari proceedings in behalf of the property owners. It may be many months before the company can go on with its projected improvements.

A HOLIDAY IN EQUITABLE.

No Developments Expected Until After the Fourth.

No developments of importance in the Equitable Life Assurance Society's affairs are expected before the middle of the week. Attorney General Julius M. Mayer has gone to the country over the Fourth. Chairman Morton of the Equitable's Board of Directors got back from Washington yesterday, but did not go downtown, and it was said for him that he would have no announcements to make.

Further steps in the reorganization of the Executive Committee of the society, involving the possible retirement of some of the present members are not unlikely, however, in the near future. When this is done the merger of the functions of the Finance Committee with those of the Executive Committee are expected.

Stage-Struck Girl Missing.

Elsie Jones, a sixteen-year-old girl, living with her widowed mother at 438 East Eighteenth Street, has been missing since last Monday morning, and the police have been asked to look for her. According to Mrs. Jones, her daughter has been stage struck for some time. The mother thinks that maybe she has been induced by some girl companions to join some theatrical company at the seashore.

CANAL COMMISSIONERS WILL HURRY TO PANAMA

Hains and Herrod to See That Work Is Not Delayed.

CONCESSION TO PACIFIC MAIL

Goods Will Be Billed to It Under a Temporary Arrangement—Canal Steamship Service.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In consequence of the resignation of Chief Engineer John F. Wallace, engineering members of the Isthmian Commission are to hurry to Panama in order to see that no time is lost in the work of pushing the construction of the canal.

The commission held a meeting to-day to consider what should be done in view of Mr. Wallace's resignation, and after clearing up all the past work by approving the actions of the Executive Committee, of which Mr. Wallace was a member, delegated Commissioners P. C. Hains and B. M. Herrod to go at once to the Isthmus and make a careful inspection and report on the condition of the work and the measures to be taken. They will sail next Tuesday, and it is probable that Chairman Shonts and the new Chief Engineer, Mr. Stevens, will accompany them.

Chairman Shonts has cabled the temporary appointment of Engineer Dauchy as Acting Chief Engineer on the Isthmus until the arrival of Mr. Stevens. He has also cabled authority to the Assistant Superintendent of the Panama Railroad to conduct that road until the arrival of Mr. Stevens.

Gen. Davis, recently appointed by the President as Chairman of the Advisory Board of Engineers of the commission, attended the meeting to-day on the invitation of Chairman Shonts.

With the visit of the engineering members of the commission to the Isthmus with a view particularly to getting together all available data as to the engineering features of the work to be accomplished, the opinion was expressed by Commissioners that no delay because of the resignation of Mr. Wallace would be occasioned either in carrying on the work on the Isthmus or in preparing a plan by which the canal shall be constructed.

The commission approved the recommendation of its engineering committee that all bids relative to the dredging of Colon Harbor be rejected.

The traffic agreement between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Line, which expires July 12, according to the notice given by the Government, will not interfere with the through billing of freight over that line to Pacific ports both in North and South America, as heretofore.

While no agreement to this effect will be entered into between the Government and the steamship line, an oral understanding has been reached whereby the old arrangement is to continue, to be interrupted on ninety days' notice from the steamship company. This arrangement was the outcome of an effort to have the United States agree to bill freight only to steamship lines having American register. The Pacific Mail is the only American line in the Pacific trade.

The steamships Havana and Mexico, purchased two days ago by Chairman Shonts from the Ward Line for $650,000 each, will be put in commission between New York and the Isthmus at once. The boats are sixteen-knot vessels, and will establish a five days' service.

OFFICERS SHOT BY NEGROES.

Delaware Posse Pursuing the Two Men Who Used Guns.

DOVER, Del., July 1.—Magistrate Francis Johns of Kenton and Constable William Wallace were shot and severely wounded to-day by two negroes, upon whom they attempted to serve warrants charging them with assault upon Frank Attix, a white man.

The negroes took refuge in the home of Robert Price, and when the officers approached the place they fired. Johns was blinded by a charge of shot and Wallace was shot in the body and legs.

The negroes made their escape, and Sheriff Baker, accompanied by State Detective Ratledge and a posse, is in pursuit. The condition of the wounded men is reported to be critical.

EIGHTEEN DEAD IN FLOOD.

Mexican Village Almost Submerged as a Result of Heavy Rains.

DEL RIO, Texas, July 1.—Unprecedented rains and a flood in Las Vacas Creek, a small stream on the Mexican side, have resulted in the death by drowning of at least eighten persons, sixteen of whom were Mexicans.

Great property damage resulted, the town of Las Vacas being largely submerged and many buildings washed away. Hundreds of people are homeless, and Del Rio is doing its utmost to aid the sufferers.

RUSSIAN BISHOP COMING.

The Headquarters of the Orthodox Church to be Here.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 1.—Emperor Nicholas has signed a decree transferring the headquarters of the Russian Orthodox Church in America from San Francisco to New York.

Bishop Tikhon of the Russian Orthodox Church will move his see from San Francisco to New York about Sept. 1, and convert St. Nicholas Church, 15 East Ninety-seventh Street, into his cathedral.

The Bishop will bring with him two priests and a deacon, but the present pastor of St. Nicholas, the Rev. Alexander A. Hotovitzky, will remain its rector.

TWO SHOT IN CUBAN DUEL.

Senors Ferrara and Andres Wound Each Other Seriously.

HAVANA, July 1.—Two prominent politicians, Señor Ferrara, a lawyer and Liberal, and Señor Andres, a Moderate, fought a duel yesterday.

Señor Andres was wounded in the liver and Señor Ferrara in the face and arm.

Gov. Higgins in Town.

Gov. Higgins came to the city yesterday to visit his sister, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, who has been ill. If Mrs. Smith's condition is improved he will leave to-morrow for his home in Olean to remain until after the Fourth.

West Indian Cable Interrupted.

The Commercial Cable Company is advised that communication with Demerara is interrupted. A steamer leaves Barbados to-day carrying all messages on hand, and another steamer will leave on Monday morning.

Lived 102 Years, Killed by Train.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 1.—Robert Lock, 102 years old, of Norfolk, was struck by a Southern Railway train here to-day and killed. He was going in a wagon from Norfolk to Hopkinsville.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of An Ocean Voyage, Without its Discomforts.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M.; daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays (except July 3d) and on July 5th, additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

DEFICIT IS $23,987,752, BUT JUNE FIGURES HELP

Secretary Shaw Admits Expectation of Some Deficiencies.

AN ERROR IN HIS ESTIMATE

He Declares He Was Nearer the Mark Than Appears—June Surplus Over $12,000,000.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A total deficit of $23,987,752 for the fiscal year that ended yesterday is shown in the statement issued by the Treasury Department to-day. This is about $6,000,000 in excess of the estimate made by Secretary Shaw at the beginning of the year. The total expenditures of the Government were $567,411,611, and the total receipts were $543,423,859. For the preceding fiscal year the deficit was $41,053,422.

The surprising showing for June was all that saved a larger deficit, the surplus for the month being $12,661,929. Secretary Shaw declares that the figures have not been manipulated, but admits that some appropriations have run out, and so the real deficit will be known when the deficiency statements are placed before Congress next Fall.

Secretary Shaw's statement reviews the finances of the country as follows:

"The actual deficit for the year just closed is in round numbers $24,000,000, or $6,000,000 more than the official estimate submitted in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. In the preparation of this estimate, however, an error of $4,500,000 was made, growing out of the loan of that amount to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. By some inadvertence, the amount of this loan was deducted twice. The estimated deficit, but for this inadvertence, would have been $22,500,000.

"Customs receipts are about $3,000,000 in excess of the estimate. Therefore, receipts have been about $2,500,000 in excess of the estimate.

"In expenditures, the following items are worthy of note: The deficiency in postal receipts is $2,000,000 in excess of the estimate; there has been expended on the Isthmian Canal $1,000,000 more than estimated, and on irrigation projects, $750,000 more than estimated; there has been paid under an appropriation for French spoliation and other claims $750,000 more than estimated; the War Department has expended on rivers and harbors $500,000 more than estimated; there has been expended for the Indian Service $1,300,000 more than estimated, ($750,000 of which was an attorney's fee not anticipated;) there has been paid in pensions $1,750,000 more than estimated, and on interest $500,000 more than estimated. On the other hand, the Navy Department has expended on constructive work about $4,500,000 less than estimated. Several smaller items of expenditure make up the difference.

"The favorable showing for June has been in no degree the result of manipulation. Claims have been audited with the same rapidity, and paid as promptly as ever. Some appropriations are exhausted, however, as is always the case in June."

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows that for June, the total receipts were $47,950,777, as follows: Customs, $22,564,652; increase as compared with June, 1904, $81,445. Internal revenue, $20,802,544; increase, $139,854; miscellaneous, $4,583,580; increase, $5,853.

The expenditures for the month amounted to $35,288,848, as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $9,110,065; increase, $1,400,000; war, $6,824,383; increase, $1,000,000; navy $8,480,648; increase, $468,000; Indians, $644,904; increase, $39,000; pensions, $9,655,723; decrease, $809,000; interest, $373,143; decrease, $54,000.

The receipts, therefore, exceeded the expenditures for the month by $12,661,929.

WAR FUNDS FOR SWEDEN.

Motions to Appropriate $25,000,000 Made—Swedish Fleet Manoeuvres.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 1.—Motions were introduced in both Chambers of the Riksdag to-day placing $25,000,000 at the disposal of the Government to enable it to take the measures which it may deem necessary in the present crisis.

Herr Baumgarten, representing sixty-eight members, moved the grant in the First Chamber, while Herr Zimdahl, in behalf of about thirty of his colleagues, was the mover in the Second Chamber.

The official denial of mobilization of troops by the Provisional Government of Norway yesterday was natural, as both Sweden and Norway are keeping their preparations secret, so as not to unnecessarily excite the two peoples.

The general opinion here is that Sweden will mobilize in the near future, so as to emphasize her condition.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 1.—A Swedish squadron of sixteen warships, now undergoing manoeuvres, passed here this morning steering northward.

DOMINGO REBEL RESCUED.

Gen. de la Rosa Flees to Mountains—American Cruiser Starts.

SANTO DOMINGO, Santo Domingo, July 1.—Friends of Gen. Candelario de la Rosa, who was a political prisoner at Barahona, on the Bay de Neiba in the southern part of this republic, have released him from prison by force.

Several men were killed or wounded during the affray. Gen. de la Rosa and his party have left Barahona for the mountains.

The Government is sending troops there to maintain order and the United States cruiser Des Moines has gone to Barahona to protect the Custom House. The rest of the republic is quiet.

Prospective Auto Purchaser Gone.

John Finan of Goshen called at the Bellevue Morgue looking for his brother Thomas. He said that Thomas came here on June 19 with money intending to buy an automobile, and had disappeared.

LOST.—One hundred thousand persons in New York City buy THE TIMES daily. One of them may have found what you have lost. Lost And Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (7 words.)—Adv

ASSETS HIDDEN?

Creditors Accuse Samuel I. Acken & Sons, Builders.

Samuel I. Acken & Sons, mason builders of 1,183 Broadway, who filed a petition in bankruptcy on May 26, 1904, with liabilities of $81,462 and assets of $12,097, whose affairs have since been before John J. Townsend, referee in bankruptcy, at 45 Cedar Street, have met with opposition to their application for a discharge from bankruptcy. Bridget Conroy of Brooklyn, one of their creditors, alleges that they concealed from their trustee in bankruptcy $50,000 in cash, a claim of $9,000 against Arthur H. Ely, a house, and two and a half acres of land at Haworth, N. J., which Samuel I. Acken, Jr., transferred on March 1, 1904, to Miss Carrie N. Bunnell, a relative; three coal yards at Haworth, Harrington, and West Norwood, N. J., which he transferred to a corporation called Samuel I. Acken, Jr., & Co., and 1,000 shares of stock of that corporation which he transferred to his wife.

It is alleged that for many years past Samuel I. Acken, Sr., had been engaged in business and made large profits which he invested in real estate, carried in his wife's name, which actually belongs to his assets, but the schedules do not include any of these assets.

In the examination of Samuel I. Acken, Jr., some time ago, before Referee Townsend, it was shown that the firm received $229,858 cash on their last five building operations, of which they pair out $119,026 cash for materials and labor, and gave notes for $105,197, of which notes about $50,000 were paid off, leaving a balance of about $55,000 in round numbers in cash. It was claimed by the bankrupts that about $30,000 was used for salaries of the firm and office expenses.

HONOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

French Battleships Arrive at Cherbourg and Admirals Exchange Visits.

CHERBOURG, France, July 1.—The Second Division of the Northern Squadron, composed of the battleship Bouvines, flying the flag of Admiral Leygues, and the battleships Trehouart and Henri IV., arrived here this morning to assist in the honors to be accorded to the visiting American squadron.

As the French ships entered the inner harbor the guns of the American and French squadrons exchanged salutes, and soon afterward Rear Admiral Sigsbee and Admiral Leygues, each accompanied by a brilliant staff, exchanged visits.

The beautiful weather added to the brilliancy of the naval picture. Within the harbor the French leviathans had anchored alternately between the American ships, thus heightening the comparison of the ponderousness of the French types with the trim lines of the American vessels. The ships of both squadrons run out a mass of bunting with the flags of the two countries interplaced.

The French officers are organizing many complimentary entertainments and concerts. A party of American bluejackets who were permitted to go ashore met with an enthusiastic welcome from the French sailors and townspeople.

PARIS, July 1.—Rear Admiral Sigsbee, accompanied by Capt. Hawley of the Brooklyn and Commanders Sharp of the Chattanooga, Cutler of the Galveston, and Nicholson of the Tacoma, and Lieut. Commander F. E. Bowers, Surgeon J. M. Steel, Paymaster S. L. Heap, and Staff Officers Lieuts. C. B. Barnes, C. McCauley, and Chaplain J. L. Bayard, arrived in Paris on a special train during the night and were met at the station by Arthur Bailey-Blanchard, Second Secretary of the American Embassy.

FRANCE IS CONCILIATORY.

Premier Rouvier Modifies His Objections to a Morocco Conference.

PARIS, July 1.—Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, called at the foreign office this evening by appointment, and during a two hours' talk with Premier Rouvier received from the latter the French response to Germany's last note concerning Morocco.

The response takes into consideration the assurances Germany has given relative to French interests in Morocco and modifies some of the objections at first raised against a conference. The general tenor of the response is favorable to the principle of a conference.

Adjustment of details may take some time as each side is tenaciously contesting every step.

BERLIN, July 1.—There is a feeling here that American opinion leans toward France and Great Britain and against Germany in this question. This causes regret.

Germany, however, has established her diplomatic position with the Sultan, who feels that if he yields to the French proposals he is lost. Therefore the Sultan is willing to give Germany many advantages and concessions for her continued support. If France does not agree to an international conference the German Government will feel in no great sense at a loss, as Germany will be able to proceed in Morocco in her own way.

Morocco is one of the few places in the world open to all comers. Germany will not consent, it is said in official quarters, to have such interests as she has there destroyed as they were in Tunis after the French colonization. If the other powers are indifferent to a conference without France, then Germany will secure her own position in Morocco to such an extent as possible through peaceful trade measures which may include a loan to the Sultan secured by a mortgage on the customs of one of the Moroccan ports.

CHESS TOURNEY RESUMED.

Maroczy Is Defeated, but Holds the Lead by a Point.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 1.—After a day's rest the masters engaged in the international chess tournament at the Kursaal started the fourteenth round which marks the opening of the second half of the contest this morning.

Maroczy, the leader, suffered defeat at the hands of Janowski, who moved up into second place, as Tarrasch could only draw with Schlechter. Marshall took fourth place, winning his game from Leonhardt. Taubenhaus scored against Blackburne, Marco won from Wolf, and Burn defeated Teichmann, while Alapin and Tschigorin played a draw.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Maroczy	10	4	Teichmann	7	7
Janowski	9½	4½	Alapin	6½	7½
Tarrasch	9	5	Wolf	6½	7½
Schlechter	8½	5½	Burn	6	8
Marshall	8	6	Blackburne	5½	8½
Marco	7½	6½	Tschigorin	4	10
Leonhardt	7	7	Taubenhaus	3	11

Monday the fifteenth round will be played, as follows: Marshall vs. Schlechter, Tarrasch vs. Teichmann, Burn vs. Wolf, Marco vs. Maroczy, Janowski vs. Taubenhaus, Blackburne vs. Tschigorin, and Leonhardt vs. Alapin.

DURING THE SUMMER WILL CLOSE AT 5 P. M. SATURDAYS AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON.

Stern Brothers

will offer to-morrow, a large assortment of very desirable

Women's Waists

of Lawn, at $1.50, 1.65, 1.98
of Mulls, " 1.98, 2.50, 2.95
of Colored Scotch Madras, at 1.95, 2.50

Also a number of high grade

French Hand-made Waists

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

On the Second Floor, a Choice Collection of

Muslin Underwear

Consisting of

Night Robes, at 98c, 1.25, 1.85
Drawers, " 50c, 69c, 95c
Chemises, " 59c, 75c, 98c
Petticoats, " 98c, 1.50, 1.85
Corset Covers, " 75c, 98c, 1.98

Greatly Below Regular Value.

Girls' and Misses' Apparel

End of Season Clearance Sale

MISSES' CLOTH SUITS, Heretofore $10.95 to 22.50 at $7.50
MISSES' CLOTH SKIRTS, Heretofore $4.95 to 8.00 at 2.95
MISSES' RAIN COATS, 8 to 16 yrs. Heretofore $8.00 to 15.00 at 6.50
GIRLS' CLOTH DRESSES & REEFERS, 4 to 14 yrs. Heretofore $4.95 to 10.50 at 2.95

Special Values in

Women's and Men's Hosiery

WOMEN'S Fast Black LISLE THREAD and COTTON HOSE with unbleached double soles, Value 40c, 25c
WOMEN'S LISLE THREAD HOSE, in black, white or tans, with lace ankles and sheer plain black Gauze Lisle with double soles, Value 50c. 29c
WOMEN'S PURE BRIGHT SILK HOSE, in plain black with cotton heels and toes or cotton soles, Value $1.50, $1.10
MEN'S FANCY HALF HOSE, embroidered vertical stripes, and embroidered with lace clock effect, Value 50c, 29c

West Twenty-third Street

DURHAM, EX-RING LEADER, GIVES UP $20,000 PLACE

David Martin, His Old Enemy, Made Insurance Commissioner.

PENROSE PLANS A HARD FIGHT

Durham's Power in Pennsylvania Broken by the Campaign of Mayor Weaver.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Israel W. Durham resigned to-day his position as State Insurance Commissioner, and ex-Senator David Martin was appointed to succeed him. The position is worth nearly $20,000 a year. Mr. Durham a month ago was the Republican leader of Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. His retirement as an important political factor in city and State dates from the disclosure of the fact, a few weeks ago, that he is a partner of Senator McNichol in the city filtration contracts.

The announcement that Durham had resigned caused great surprise in every quarter, but the appointment of his one-time most bitter political enemy, whom he supplanted as a city leader, made the surprise immensely greater.

In political circles the resignation of Durham and the appointment of Martin are regarded as particularly shrewd moves. Senator Penrose, who was Durham's political partner, with Martin's powerful influence will attempt to bolster up the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, which has been in bad condition since Mayor Weaver exposed conditions in Philadelphia.

Gov. Pennypacker declared to several personal friends a few weeks ago that while he would not ask for the resignation, he would feel greatly relieved if Durham would retire. Durham was convinced that his personality, as well as the retention of his office, which he seldom visited, would embarrass the organization, and he agreed to resign.

Considerable thought was given to the choice of his successor, and Martin was decided upon. The Governor showed no disposition to interfere in this arrangement. He had a talk with Durham, and a short conference with Senator Penrose. It was agreed not to announce the resignation until after Durham had left for the Maine woods.

Martin has been in Philadelphia and State politics since he became a voter. He fought his way to leadership, and while he made many enemies he also made many friends. The route of the Torresdale Boulevard was changed to pass through property which Martin owned. The leaders gave him for his loyalty what they took away from John M. Mack, who had joined the forces under Mayor Weaver, for his break with Durham. The appointment of Insurance Commissioner is regarded in the light of a further reward for supporting the organization in the gas lease fight.

Every one of the 100,000 readers of THE TIMES will see your Lost or Found advertisement. Lost And Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (7 words.)—Adv

BAD EMS Heals the Catarrhs

of the Respiratory Organs, the Digestive Organs, Urinary System, and Rheumatism, Gout, Asthma.

Drinking and Bathscure, Inhalations, Pneumatic chambers, etc. Prospectus through the Kurkommission. Mineralwater (Kraenchenbrunnen), Salt from the Springs.

Ems Pastilles to be had everywhere.

First thing in the morning, to start the day right, drink

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

You will wonder why you have not done it always, and promise yourself never to omit it in the future.

OUR RIFLEMEN KEPT BUSY.

Many Functions in London in Honor of the Americans.

LONDON, July 1.—The Americans who are to take part in the contest of the National Rifle Association at Bisley spent a busy day. They visited Hurlingham at 3 o'clock this afternoon and attended an inspection of the Boys' Brigade by the Duke of Connaught at 4 o'clock. Afterward a reception was given to them at the Botanical Gardens by Alfred Mosely, and to-night a dinner was given in their honor by Sir Howard and Lady Vincent.

Later they attended a "Grande Punch d'Honneur" at the Queen's Hall Armory of the Westminster Volunteers, where they met the commanading officers of the Volunteers of London. The affair was quite informal. The hall was beautifully decorated with flowers, entwined with British and American flags. Short speeches were made by Capt. MacLean, Sir Howard Vincent, and others.

To-morrow morning the American team will attend the service at Westminster Abbey, and in the afternoon a reception and tea at Grosvenor House, by invitation of the Duke and Duchess of Westminster.

NO AGREEMENT IN HUNGARY.

Parliamentary Majority Reject the Proposals of the Premier.

BUDAPEST, July 1.—A conference of political leaders at the residence of Premier Fejervary to-day failed to reach a settlement of the Cabinet crisis.

M. Fejervary, it is said, offered no fresh concessions regarding the army and the Opposition leaders declared that his proposals furnished no basis on which he could attempt to form a Cabinet from the ranks of the majority.

EVERYBODY WHO CAN BE AWAY FOR THE FOURTH

They Swamped the Railroads and Steamboat Lines.

BAGGAGE, MOUNTAINS OF IT

A Newsy Who Got $5 for Finding a Doll and a Cabby Who Refused $10 for Finding a Purse.

From early yesterday morning until late in the evening, the railroad stations and ferry exits from the city were overcrowded with people taking advantage of the fact that Saturday is a half holiday, and that the Fourth of July comes on Tuesday giving to many a three-and-a-half-day period of recreation. It was plain that everybody who could was going.

At the Grand Central Station there was such a rush that the police reserves had to be called out to clear the way for the surface cars. Conditions were worse for the police at the foot of East Thirty-fourth Street, where the ferryboats for Long Island City were loaded down with cheerful, merrymaking crowds. It was the same story at the ferry houses of the Pennsylvania, Erie, Central Railroad of New Jersey, Delaware and Lackawanna and at all the piers where the river and Sound steamers leave.

The railroads added from one to two sections to their regular trains, and yet they had trouble. The people were not as hard to handle as their baggage. In the baggage rooms of the railroads and steamboat companies trunks, dress suit cases, and hat boxes were piled up to the ceilings. The employes used ladders to get to the top of the heaps.

Sergt. Sullivan of the Grand Central Station police said that in ten years he had not seen such a crush.

"Although we had a surgeon from the New York Hospital and some trained nurses here, they had very little to do," he said. "It was the happiest, best-natured crowd I ever saw. They were jammed in here like sheep in a pen, but everybody was good-natured. I was proud of that crowd of New Yorkers."

"To avoid any sort of panic plain clothes men were distributed in the crowd. Panics are often started in such crowds by pickpockets, but to-day there was not one complaint of theft or an arrest made here.

"In all my experience I have never seen so many babies and youngsters of all ages. President Roosevelt ought to have been here. One of the youngsters raised a good deal of a rumpus about ten minutes before the Empire State Express was to leave. She had lost a rag doll 'Tony,' I don't know the rest of his name, a newsboy found the doll, and, squirming his way through the crowd, handed it to her. The father handed him a five-dollar note."

At the Long Island Ferry station a woman with five children found that she had lost her pocketbook with the tickets bought the day before by her husband. She was in a state of despair, when a cab driver told the station agent that he had found a purse with a broken chain. Inside, he said, he had found $100, several checks, and railroad tickets for Good Ground, L. I. The woman offered the cabman a ten-dollar bill. He broke all records by refusing the money.

When asked the name he said it was "John Cabley, Esq." The railroad men thought it was "Bob McNeary."

On the crowded upper deck of the Pennsylvania ferryboat Chicago a small boy stood at a pack of pigeon tickets. A dock-hand stood behind him ready to throw up the tickets as they fell. But it was the cabman who pestered him the most, asking for a ticket for his fare in vain.

JAM AT ASBURY PARK.

A Trick of the Wily West Causes a Baggage Blockade.

ASBURY PARK, July 1. Between the special trains leaving ahead of time for the National Association and the local trains coming in the Fourth, Asbury Park's railroad employes would have had their hands full anyway, but a new complication has arisen within the last two days.

Hundreds of trunks from the West belonging to persons who never intended to stop at Asbury Park longer than was necessary to get a train out are here in the station. The baggage is destined for such points as Block Island, Bar Harbor, the White Mountains, and the Adirondacks. Taking advantage of the cheap railroad rates offered to teachers all over the country, because of the Asbury Park convention, the wily Westerners bought their tickets here. On arriving they are leaving the trains only long enough to go over to the Casino, get their tickets signed duly for the return trip, and re-checking their baggage for the real destination of their Summer trips East. The railroads have employed all the men they can get, and have even pressed into service their sections gangs, and yet the baggage is piled high.

SUES FOR LOSS OF HUSBAND.

Wife Says Janney's Relatives Forced Him to Leave Her.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 1.—Papers were filed in the Supreme Court at White Plains to-day by Lawyer Sidney Rosenbaum of Manhattan, representing Mrs. Hattie M. Janney, who sues for $50,000 damages against Thomas Janney, G. Mason Janney, and Frances M. Janney for the loss of her husband, Thomas Janney, Jr. Mrs. Janney alleges that he was forced to abandon her by threats. Supreme Court Justice Kelley has signed an order directing that the complaint be served by publication on Thomas Janney and Frances Janney, who reside at Margaret Meadow Stevenson's house, in Baltimore.

The complaint alleges that the plaintiff and Thomas Janney, Jr., were married in New York on Feb. 11, 1902, and that up to February, 1904, the marriage of the plaintiff to her husband was kept a secret at his request. The complaint continues that in February, 1904, while the plaintiff and her husband were living happily together the defendants forced Janney to leave his wife. Since that time, Mrs. Janney swears, her husband has refused to live with her or to contribute to her support. She asks damages for suffering, distress, humiliation, and disgrace.

A WIFE'S SAD HOME-COMING.

Husband Dies While Waiting to Meet Her at Train.

Samuel H. Bonns, a traveling salesman of 311 West Ninety-fifth Street, Manhattan, went to Hoboken last night with a stepson to meet his wife, who was to arrive with another stepson from Elmira. While waiting in the station for the train, Mr. Bonns was taken ill suddenly and died. The body was carried into the waiting room and Coroner Brackner took charge.

While it was still in the waiting room, Mrs. Bonns arrived with her son and proceed to Manhattan on the ferry without knowing of her husband's death.

LAWRENCE DELMOUR WEDS.

Tammany Leader Marries Girl Who Nursed Him Through Pneumonia.

Lawrence Delmour, best known in Tammany Hall as "Whispering Larry," self-made man, political leader, and friend of Richard Croker, has taken unto himself a second wife. His first wife died several years ago.

Mr. Delmour will never see his sixtieth birthday again. His second wife, who, before her marriage was Miss Jean Walsh, trained nurse, is less than half his age. Miss Walsh attended Mr. Delmour when he had pneumonia recently, and their engagement followed closely upon Delmour's recovery.

"They are married and in the mountains," said Miss Delmour, sister of the Tammany leader, last night at her residence, 116 East Eighty-ninth Street. "There is nothing more to be said."

Mrs. Delmour is a native of Ireland and was for a time in St. Mark's Hospital, and later in the Orthopedic Hospital.

The Tammany friends of Mr. Delmour, when seen yesterday, either professed ignorance of his marriage or had little to say. The ceremony was performed at the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, Wednesday afternoon. Immediately afterward the couple went to the Adirondacks.

There are few men whose feet have trodden ways political who do not know "Larry" Delmour. When he was but seven years old, his widowed mother sold her farm in Ireland and brought him to America. He was the youngest of a flock of five children. There was a brief period of training in the public schools. Then he was put to work in a florist's establishment. He learned the business, set up a shop of his own, married, and made money. He was interested in the leather trade and went in for dairies. He did a little auctioneering, and, on every commercial sea he sailed the dollars kept pouring in. He put his money in real estate, and to-day is estimated to be worth $250,000. He owns a Summer home and large interests in City Island and the Bronx.

JUMPED AS CAR HIT AUTO.

D. T. Bradley and Driver Unhurt—Passengers Dumped in a Heap.

D. T. Bradley of Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive was going home in his automobile last evening when it was struck by an east-bound trolley car at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Samuel Erickson was the chauffeur.

The machine was going north on Lexington Avenue and was about to cross Twenty-third Street when the car came rapidly from the west. The motorman made violent efforts to stop the car, which was crowded, but failed.

The automobile was overturned and thrown twenty feet. Mr. Bradley and his chauffeur saw that the accident could not be avoided, and both jumped just in time. The dashboard of the car was bent and almost every window broken by the impact. The passengers were dumped on the floor in a conglomerate heap. No one was hurt, barring minor scratches and bruises. The automobile was pretty well wrecked.

A ROGERS HEIR SUES.

Virginia Heinsch Asks $100,000, with Interest from 1856.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 1.—Another suit over the Rogers millions, left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, began here to-day in the Court of Chancery.

The complainant is Virginia Heinsch of Irvington, N. J., a half-sister of the late Jacob S. Rogers, the millionaire locomotive manufacturer of Paterson. She seeks to compel the executors of Mr. Rogers or the Metropolitan Museum of Art to pay her $100,000 with interest from April, 1856. The claim is based upon a promise alleged to have been made by Jacob S. Rogers to his father, Thomas Rogers, a few days before the latter died, and as the result of which the complainant contends her father left her $100,000 less than he had the horse, but it refused to budge.

She says her father signified his intention of altering his will so as to leave her $100,000 more of his estate, but was induced not to do so by the promise of his son that he would adequately provide for her during his life, and would make substantial provisions for her in his will. The result, she says, was that her half-brother got $100,000 more than he was entitled to.

The bill asks that the executors, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and the other legatees under the will be required to make full answer concerning all matters involved in the litigation.

ITALIAN IMMIGRANT ROBBED.

Lured from the Pier to a Macdougal Street House—Two Arrests.

Detective Sergeants Petrosino, Vachris, and Meeley, whose business it is to hunt Italian crooks, arrested two men at Coney Island last night on a charge of highway robbery. At Police Headquarters in Manhattan they said they were Cyro Estione and Joseph Franko.

The complainant is Raffele Benifico, who arrived here from Sicily on Thursday last, and is now living at 219 Union Street, Brooklyn. On Friday Benifico reported to the police that as soon as the steamship docked he was approached by two men, who informed him that his friends were in Macdougal Street, and that they would show him the way. He was taken to a house in Macdougal Street, he alleges, and robbed of 12,000 livres at the point of a revolver.

The two men arrested last night from descriptions furnished by Benefico were found at 285 West Sixteenth Street, Coney Island. Estione had a revolver in one of his socks.

FORTY ACCUSE HIM.

Arrest of an ex-Sunday School Superintendent on Many Complaints.

Edward H. Neidinger, thirty years old, a former Superintendent of a Sunday school in Brooklyn, but now living at 121 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, kept the promises he made when he founded a "Children's Flower Club," of giving entertainments for children in his home, but the entertainments became of such a character that he was arrested yesterday. There are forty complainants, and if he were convicted on every charge and received the maximum sentence for each he could be sent to prison for a period covering several lives. Magistrate Whitman in the Harlem Court held him under $2,000 bail.

New Concert Feature.

At the special symphony concert of the Richard Henry Warren series at St. Nicholas Garden on Friday evening one of the interesting features was a solo played on the Metrostyle pianola. It was received with so much favor that on Monday evening there will be another solo.

Mozkowski's Etude (Opus 24) was the piece chosen. It was played by Ernest Hunter.

The soloist was Kelly Cole, tenor, who sang a cycle of old English songs.

Work at Collieries to be Suspended.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., July 1.—Notices were posted to-day at all the collieries of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company announcing a suspension of work until July 10.

There are 100 ways of losing your valuables. One good way to recover them—advertise in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. Cost, one line (7 words) for 10 cents.—Adv.

MEAT TRUST HEADS UNDER INDICTMENT

Continued from Page 1.

packers were also to make contracts with small packing concerns throughout the country for taking their output of casings, and these casings were either to be destroyed or handled in connection with the goods of the packers."

Disposal of the By-Products.

The fourth count charges that the same dealings mentioned in the third count as being in restraint of trade and commerce constituted an offense on the part of the packers to monopolize such trade and commerce.

The fifth count specifically covers the handling of the by-products, casings and containers, oleo stocks, stearine, and oils, and describes a conspiracy in restraint of trade to be effective in the same way as set forth in the third count with reference to all of the products mentioned.

The sixth count charges the casings conspiracy to be an attempt to monopolize trade and commerce in that commodity in the United States and in foreign countries.

The seventh count sets forth particulars concerning the organization of the National Packing Company and charges that the object and the effect of that organization were to destroy competition not only among the packers who were interested in the National Packing Company, but among the ten smaller packing companies which were consolidated by the device of organizing the National Packing Company; and this is described as a conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce.

The eighth count makes out the organization of the National Packing Company to be an attempt to monopolize the same trade and commerce.

Large Sums Paid in Rebates.

The indictment against Messrs. Weil, Cusey, Todd, and Skipworth of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger charges that on the third day of February, 1903, the four men conspired with others to the jury unknown to commit an offense against the United States by soliciting and accepting for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger from the Michigan Central Railroad Company, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Grand Trunk, the Lehigh Valley, the Boston and Maine, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Companies large sums of money as rebates of the money paid and to be paid by Schwarzschild & Sulzberger for the transportation of goods.

A specific case was mentioned against Cusey as having occurred on Jan. 22, 1903, when, it is said, he presented to the Michigan Central Railroad a claim for rebates in favor of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, which claim was numbered 10,519 by the packing company and P167,259 by the Michigan Central, amounting to $2,976.80. A number of other cases similar in character were mentioned against Cusey and the other three men.

Appended to the indictment was a copy of a letter alleged to have been written on May 19, 1904, by Cusey to Assistant General Freight Agent Bircheet of the Mobile and Ohio, in which he declared that such business as Schwarzschild & Sulzberger had been giving the railroad had been diverted until the company should receive more consideration from the railroad.

Agreement to Produce the Men.

As soon as the indictments had been handed into court District Attorney Morrison suggested that each of the defendants be placed under bonds of $5,000. When the court asked if bench warrants were to be served he was informed by the District Attorney that the legal advisers for all the men included in the indictments had agfeed to produce the men on Monday, or as soon as possible after July 4. Some of the defendants are not in Chicago and cannot come into court immediately.

Judge Bethea acquiesced in this arrangement, and then addressed the jury, saying:

"It is not proper for me to comment upon the result of your work, inasmuch as I was partly instrumental in bringing about the investigation you have conducted. I congratulate you upon the work you have done. For three months you have labored conscientiously—probably have broken all records for a like inquiry. You have not been influenced by prejudice nor position, nor by any individual. You have been influenced only by a desire to do your duty.

"There were twenty-two of you at the start and there are twenty-two of you at the finish. You have worked at the sacrifice of your business in the interests of the public. If more citizens were actuated by the same public spirit there would be less need for the enforcement of laws."

The first one of the indicted men to offer bail was B. S. Cusey, indicted for rebating with the railroads. He appeared in court about one hour after the indictments had been returned, and gave a bond of $5,000 for his appearance when wanted. The cases against the defendants will not be tried until Fall.

Prosecutor Explains Indictments.

Assistant Attorney General O. H. Pagin said in explanation of the bills:

"The indictments are based on the act of Congress approved July 2, 1890, popularly known as the Sherman anti-trust law. The first section of this act makes it an offense for any person or corporation to engage in any combination in the form of trusts or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations. Section 2 makes it an offense to monopolize or attempt to monopolize any part of such trade or commerce. The penalty under each section in case of conviction is a fine not exceeding $5,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

"Of course, a corporation could not be imprisoned, and in this direction the punishment by fine is all that can apply. In all other respects corporations, which are artificial persons, stand in the same attitude as individuals under this law.

"The question as to what constitutes a trust is not thoroughly settled. Some authorities include in the definition of a trust the idea of placing stocks of different corporations in the hands of another corporation to be held in trust and managed without the interference of the separate corporation, which are thus put in combination.

"If this is the correct definition of a trust the indictment in this case does not charge the defendants with having formed a trust, there being no allegation that the stocks of the large packing companies are held in trust for the purposes of management.

"It is true that the stock of ten smaller packing concerns, previously running in opposition to the big packers, was bought up by individuals connected with the big packing corporations and placed with another corporation, organized for the purpose of holding these stocks, the National Packing Company, but this indictment makes no direct charge against the National Packing Company, or any of its officers, except such as were officers of the big packing companies.

"It is to be observed that when the stocks of the smaller companies were purchased, not merely the controlling interests of each of the smaller companies was acquired, but all the stock was bought up, so that the purchasers were in a position to wipe out of existence the companies so purchased. On this point the National Packing Company differed from the Northern Securities case, lately decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. In the latter case only the controlling interests of the railroads concerned were bought up and put in the hands of a third corporation for management."

Plea for the Packers.

Attorney John S. Miller of counsel for the packing firms gave out the following statement as soon as he learned of the indictments:

"I ask for the packers who have been indicted the withholding of judgment until their side of this matter can be properly presented. I think the investigation on which these indictments are based was instituted and carried on with the previous conviction that the accused were guilty, and that the thing to accomplish was to get the evidence. The packers have been held in perjury and condemned by being called a Beef Trust, by continued and repeated charges without proofs, and by gross falsehood and misrepresentations.

"The Garfield report accurately stated the facts in respect to the packing business, but its results, which were truthful and accurate, did not agree with the exaggerated and false charges that have been made.

"The packers are not violators of the Sherman act. They have endeavored to comply with the law in the best of faith, and, in my opinion, they have done so."

CHRONOLOGY OF BEEF INQUIRY.

Investigation for Over Five Months at a Cost of $300,000.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Investigation of the Beef Trust, leading to the indictments handed down to-day, has continued for more than five months. A large corps of Secret Service men has worked on the case under the direction of Deputy United States Marshal Edward St. Clair. Scores of witnesses have been examined by the Grand Jury. It is estimated that the total cost of the inquiry will be in the neighborhood of $300,000. The chronology of the investigation is:

May 27, 1902—Injunction granted by Judge Grosscup restraining the packers from combining in restraint of trade and purchase of cattle on the hoof.

Dec. 1, 1904—Word sent to Washington that the Grosscup injunction was being violated; followed by order for investigation by men sent out by Secretary Garfield.

Jan. 15, 1905—Orders received in Chicago by the then District Attorney, S. H. Bethea, to begin an investigation.

Feb. 21, 1905—One hundred and eighty-five subpoenas issued for witnesses in Chicago and fifteen large cities.

March 23—The Grand Jury venire empaneled.

March 25—T. J. Connors indicted on a charge of interfering with and attempting to influence the testimony of J. E. Shields.

April 6—Six trunks containing private books and documents of the Aetna Trading Company taken from National Safety Deposit Company vaults.

April 13—E. B. Fish, employe of Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, testified.

April 14—Jury returned indictments against five employes of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger, charged with conspiring to prevent serving of a subpoena upon E. B. Fish by sending the latter to Canada.

April 26—Gustav Freund, one of the heads of the Aetna Trading Company, returned and testified.

June 24—Kenwood Company, uncovered by testimony of W. D. Miles.

June 29—Subpoena issued for Henry Veeder.

June 30—Jury placed the entire matter in the hands of District Attorney Morrison and Attorney Pagin to decide whether evidence is strong enough to convict.

The number of witnesses called for reached a total of 250. The attack of the Government on the so-called beef trust created consternation in many quarters, but although it was sudden many men desired as witnesses escaped service. Some have been located in Canada, some in Europe, and others in various parts of the world, where they are safe from the subpoenas which are still in the hands of Deputy Marshals.

Leading packers were shadowed, and on one occasion a stenographic report of a conversation between two in the lobby of a down-town hotel was taken by a detective. At this time it was discovered that private detectives, acting for some of the packers, were following Federal officials and Secret Service operators, making daily reports to their employers. In their turn the Government had these detectives followed.

THREE MORE VILLAGES TO GO.

To Make Room for the City's Water Supply System.

Special to The New York Times.

KATONAH, N. Y., July 1.—Three more of the picturesque villages in Northern Westchester are soon to be obliterated to meet the ever-increasing demand of New York City for water. They are Croton Falls, on the New York and Harlem Railroad; Cross River, and a part of the town of Somers. The houses, churches, stores, shops, even the cemeteries are to be blotted out by two lakes, each about four miles long.

The first of the villages to go will be Cross River, where the erection of an immense dam, to cost $3,000,000, is under way. The dam and reservoir will require not only the condemnation of the village, but the taking of seventy-eight farms, containing 1,900 acres. One of the largest homesteads to go is that of the late George Green. At Croton Falls the large machine shop of George Juengst will be wiped out. The Juengst Brothers operate an electric light plant, and with the extinction of their plant the villages of Croton Falls, Purdy's Carmel, and Brewsters will be left in darkness unless other arrangements are made.

The Local Falls dam will cost about $5,000,000. The village was founded in Revolutionary times and was famous generations ago for its paper manufactories. The flooding of the valley will necessitate the removal of four miles of the New York and Harlem Railroad tracks to higher ground. It is estimated that this work will cost $1,000,000 alone.

Drunkenness by Women Growing.

Magistrate Naumer of the Myrtle Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, was astounded yesterday when he found that of eighteen persons arraigned before him for drunkenness sixteen were women. Among the men were two who seemed to be about seventy years old. One of the officers informed the Magistrate "that the number of women arraigned there for intoxication in the last year had been almost equal to the number of men, and seemed to be increasing."

A FIGHT TO CONTROL THE GORHAM COMPANY

Story Behind the Suit Against President Holbrook.

BROKEN CONTRACT ALLEGED

It Is Said That 8,000 New Shares Were Issued, Which Kept the Control in Mr. Holbrook's Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1.—Underneath the attachment of stock belonging to Edward Holbrook, President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, by George Robinson, Vice President of the company, there is a struggle for control of the corporation.

Mr. Holbrook owns a very large block of the stock of the company, and he and his friends, it is said, have a large majority of the shares. The company has an authorized capital of $5,000,000. Of this $4,200,000 had been issued up to the time Mr. Holbrook contracted to sell a block of 15,500 shares to Mr. Robinson. The capital was made up of $2,000,000 preferred and $2,200,000 of common stock, leaving $800,000 to be issued by the Directors whenever they decided that it was necessary. The shares have a par value of $100.

It is asserted that without the additional issue of $800,000 the sale to Mr. Robinson would give him and his friends a majority of the stock. After Mr. Holbrook had made the contract for the sale, he called the Directors of the company together and issued 8,000 new shares. This additional stock, being issued pro rata to the shareholders, would, it is said, retain for Mr. Holbrook the control of the company, and would defeat the purpose of Mr. Robinson in purchasing the 15,500 shares.

The transfer under the contract was to be completed last Thursday, and Mr. Robinson was on hand with a check for something over $2,000,000 to take up the shares, provided the conditions were the same as when the contract was made. Mr. Robinson insisted that the 8,000 shares be turned back into the company, but this Mr. Holbrook refused to permit. Mr. Robinson asserted that by the contract he was to get control of the company, and that he had been prevented from getting what he had been led to understand he would get.

It is rumored that with the control of the stock Mr. Robinson and his friends intended to make certain consolidations with other concerns, which would place the large silver manufacturing plants of the East under their management.

PREPARE TO TREAT LOCKJAW.

State Health Department Distributes Antitoxin for the Fourth.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 1.—The State Department of Health has issued a bulletin calling special attention to the fact that tetanus, or lockjaw, frequently follows Fourth of July injuries, especially where dirt, paper cartridge wads, and other foreign substances are carried into the wounds.

The department strongly urges all physicians who treat persons injured in this way to administer preventive doses of tetanus antitoxin to such patients at the time the wounds are dressed. The department believes that many cases of this disease were prevented last year by this means, and says that there is no reason why every case could not be prevented.

Generous supplies of the antitoxin produced in the department's laboratory have been sent to local health officers of all the large cities and villages and many towns, and the bulletin urges such officers to spread broadcast the information that any physician can obtain gratis what he needs by applying to the Health Officers.

MORMON FIGHT ON MORMONS.

Grandson of Joseph Smith Opposes Proposed Monument in Vermont.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 1.—Frederick M. Smith, grandson of Joseph Smith, so-called prophet and founder of the Mormon Church, has created a stir here by the publication of an open letter addressed to "The People of Royalton and Sharon, Vermont, and to the People of the United States," in which he joins in the protest raised by citizens of the Vermont towns against the erection there by the Utah Mormons of a monument to Joseph Smith, on the farm where he was born.

Frederick M. Smith, who is in Utah conducting a campaign for the Lamoni, Iowa, branch of the Church of which his father, Joseph Smith, son of the prophet is the head, bases his protest on his allegation that the erection of the monument by the leaders of the Utah Mormons, "many of whom," he says, "are acknowledged lawbreakers and intend to remain such," would discredit the memory of Joseph Smith in the eyes of the world.

Reward for Graveyard Vandals.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 1.—Mrs. Ida Johnson, widow of Edward A. Johnson, whose body is buried in the Lawrenceville Cemetery, has advertised, offering a reward of $25 for information that will lead to the conviction of the person or persons who have torn the grave to pieces six times this year. Each time Mrs. Johnson has planted more flowers on the grave, and they have been pulled up and trod under foot. Last Memorial Day she and her son spent much time in decorating the grave, and over night all the work was undone.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS AND UPHOLSTERY

Women's Summer Wear.

Summer Apparel after latest models in most fashionable fabrics.
Special attention is directed to
LINEN AND LINGERIE WAISTS AND SKIRTS,
BREAKFAST AND MORNING GOWNS,
DRESSES OF WHITE AND PRINTED NETS,
ORGANDIES AND LINONS,
LINEN, TAFFETA AND PONGEE COATS,
BATHING SUITS, GOLF JACKETS,
BATH ROBES, KIMONOS, LAWN PETTICOATS,
NAINSOOK NIGHT ROBES,
ICE WOOL SCARFS AND SHAWLS,
SHETLAND SHOULDER SHAWLS,
WASHABLE BELTS,
STOCKS AND TURN OVER COLLARS,
PARASOLS.

Travelling Requisites.

Convenient styles and sizes in Hand Bags and Suit Cases, Vanity Bags, Safety Bags, Jewel Cases, Travelling Clocks.
STEAMER RUGS, CARRIAGE AND AUTO LAP ROBES.

MONDAY, JULY 3D.

PONGEE COATS, plaited models 25.50
LINEN DUST COATS, for Motor or Travelling 10.00
COVERT COATS, various styles 15.00
LINEN SKIRTS, great variety 5.75, 6.00, 8.75
WAISTS, of Hand Embroidered Linen 2.95
" of Lawn, finely tucked 1.75
" of White Lawn, black pin dot 1.10

Attention is also directed to our
WAISTS OF LINGERIE, EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEF LINEN AND CHINA SILK AT MOST ATTRACTIVE PRICES

Broadway & 19th Street

BOY VIOLINIST SHORN; MOTHER SAYS SHE'LL SUE

Maurice Warner's Golden Locks May Cost a Barber $20,000.

HAIR WAS HIS MAIN ASSET

But Left in Barber's Chair by His Manager, Maurice Was Clipped Even as Samson of Old.

Like Samson, Maurice Warner, the boy violinist, has come to grief because of a haircut. The Delilah of this hirsute tragedy is a jolly Dutch barber, who has had all the humor taken out of him by the threat of a $20,000 lawsuit by the lad's mother, who says her son's value as an attraction is so impaired by the loss of his flowing golden locks that he has been forced to cancel thousands of dollars' worth of engagements.

But the boy is overjoyed with the haircut, for now he can mingle and play with the boys in his neighborhood without fear of being called a "sissy," and has threatened to thrash the first youngster that refers to his shorn locks.

Young Warner, who is ten years old, came to this city from the West two years ago in search of a teacher, and his music so charmed the members of the Eclectic Club that a number of the women agreed to defray all the expenses of his musical education. He progressed rapidly, and the dreamy-looking prodigy with the long flaxen hair became the pet of the club. His hair was considered the most striking feature of his make-up, and it was cultivated quite as carefully as was his bowing and his skill in arpeggios.

Occasionally it was necessary to have the valuable locks trimmed; care was exercised in this delicate operation. First, a barber was selected after due deliberation, and an examination of references. Then, under the watchful eye of the boy's manager, Mr. Ehrlich, the precious hair was snipped off almost one at a time a sixteenth of an inch, to induce it to grow more. Last Thursday the trimming operation was found to be necessary, and the tonsorial parlor of Charles Katz, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, was finally selected.

All might have ended happily had the manager remained in the barber's shop, but, after giving explicit instructions as to the haircutting, he went out to buy a cigar.

Barber Katz did not realize that the lad in the chair was a prodigy or that his hair was worth about a thousand dollars an inch, and he took off an inch or more. Then, not liking the appearance of the haircut, it is alleged by the parties of the second part, he appealed to Maurice's boy spirit by asking him why he wore his hair like a girl. Katz says the boy then and there told him to cut it off.

Katz applied the scissors so deftly that in a few seconds he had taken about enough hair off the boy's head to fill a mattress.

The operation was progressing beautifully when the manager strolled back to the shop, and, seeing the havoc that had been wrought, flew into a passion and threatened Katz with instant arrest.

When the storm of rage had subsided somewhat, Manager Ehrlich paid the price of the haircut with no willing hand and departed, after gathering up the scattered locks for distribution among the boy's benefactors.

But another storm awaited the boy and his manager when they arrived at the home of Mrs. Warner, 63 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street. It was even more violent than that which had broken loose in the barber's ship, and ended with Mrs. Warner going post-haste to her lawyer to sue Katz.

Mrs. Warner said last evening that she was just frantic over the loss of the boy's hair, as it was absolutely essential to complete the artistic effect of his concert tour. "Why, the ladies of all the leading clubs in New York just raved over Maurice's hair," said she, "but I intend to have justice."

Nine Hurt in a Trolley Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 1.—Nine persons were hurt this morning in a head-on collision which happened in Morrisville, Penn., across the river from Trenton, between cars of the Philadelphia, Bristol and Trenton Railway and the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Traction Company. Mrs. Edward Lowe of Trenton was the only one badly hurt. Her condition is serious. The collision occurred just as the cars started across the Calhoun Street bridge over the Delaware River to Trenton.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 1.—Incorporated here to-day:

The Mercantile Leasehold Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $25,000. Directors—J. M. Boyle, J. R. Richter, and C. T. Nicoll, New York.

Kirkpatrick Company, New York, (jewelry;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Kirkpatrick, and R. H. Kirkpatrick, New York.

The Poder Mining Company, New York; capital, $300,000. Directors—J. J. Moylan, Mexico City; Richard Krause, New York; Lewis Squires, Plainfield, N. J.

"I Herts," New York, (wearing apparel;) capital, $2,000. Directors—Morris Hertz, M. V. Gambette, and F. A. Wagner, New York.

H. S. Woodhull Company, New York, (theatres and amusement resorts;) capital, $5,000. Directors—H. S. Woodhull and Gus Hill, New York; C. H. Waldron, Boston.

National Disciphone Company, New York, (talking machines;) capital, $25,000. Directors—C. B. Repp and J. E. Tate, New York; E. J. Lynch, Rahway, N. J.

United Manufacturing Trimming Company, New York, (thread and cotton tape trimmings;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Jacob Fox, Alexander Feinberg, and Edward Brand, New York.

The Ratigner Company, New York, (machinery;) capital, $20,000. Directors—William Scully and G. W. Collins, Brooklyn; J. C. Venno, Orange, N. J.

Iron Manufacturing Company, New York, (machine shop;) capital, $25,000. Directors—E. D. Middlekauff, John Cairnes, and Robert Ross, New York.

The New York Tube and Corrugated Paper Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—T. E. Raffel, J. J. Silver, and E. K. Fireman, New York.

Nathaniel Fisher & Co., New York, (shoes;) capital, $350,000. Directors—A. P. Bartlett and F. T. Davies, New York; H. A. Mackey, Brooklyn.

Eastern Architectural Terra Cotta Company, New York; capital, $150,000. Directors—C. H. Coulter, R. K. Walton, and F. A. Wagner, New York.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Capts. Johnson Hagood and James M. Williams, Artillery Corps, are detailed as assistants to the Chief of Artillery and will report for duty.

First Lieut. W. G. Penfield, Ordnance Department, will make not to exceed one visit per week during July and August to Fitchburg, Mass., and not to exceed one visit per week during July, August, and September to Lawrence, Mass., on official business.

Major John Anderson, retired, is detailed for recruiting duty Sept. 1 and will proceed to New Haven and enter upon duty at that place, relieving Major W. T. May, Fifteenth Infantry, who will join his regiment.

Major C. H. Baker, Quartermaster, will proceed to Philadelphia on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with boats in process of construction.

Major F. P. Reynolds, Surgeon, will proceed to Vancouver Barracks and report to the commanding General for duty as Acting Chief Surgeon during the absence of Major S. G. Egbert, Surgeon.

Capt. W. D. Newbill, Artillery, will proceed to Jackson Barracks and report as a witness before the general court-martial at that post.

Major Luther R. Hare, retired, at his own request, is relieved from duty with the militia of Texas.

Capt. John E. Stephens, artillery, will rejoin his company at Fort Barrancas.

Capt. Ola W. Bell, Quartermaster, will proceed to New London, Conn., and assume charge of construction of public buildings at Forts H. G. Wright, Michie, Mansfield, and Terry, relieving Major E. F. Ladd of those duties.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, commissioned as Rear Admiral on the active list from July 1; Lieut. Commander F. Boughter is commissioned a Lieutenant Commander on the active list from July 1.

Lieut. Commander T. Washingtonu is commissioned a Lieutenant Commander on the active list from June 30. Lieut. Commander R. B. Higgins is ordered to Annapolis, July 15.

Lieut. Commander A. W. Grant is ordered to Annapolis, Aug. 1.

Lieut. Commander G. R. Clark is ordered to Norfolk, July 20, for duty as aide to commandant.

Lieut. Commander J. A. Hoogewirff to Annapolis, Aug. 1.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Arrived—Missouri and Hist at Provincetown, Yankee at Guantanamo, West Virginia at Newport, Hannibal at Lambert Point, Iowa at Newport News, Hartford and Severn at Gardiner's Bay, Solace at Shanghai.

Sailed—Rodgers from Annapolis for Solomons, Pennsylvania from Provincetown for Newport, Nanshan from Cavite for Shanghai, Wolverine from Cleveland for Sandusky.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:08 A. M.—355 Hudson Street; M. Merry; no damage.

12:55 A. M.—192 Hudson Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

12:40 A. M.—49 East Ninth Street; Louis Ellinger; damage, $5,000.

2:15 A. M.—1,549 Avenue A; owner unknown; damage slight.

3:50 A. M.—589 Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

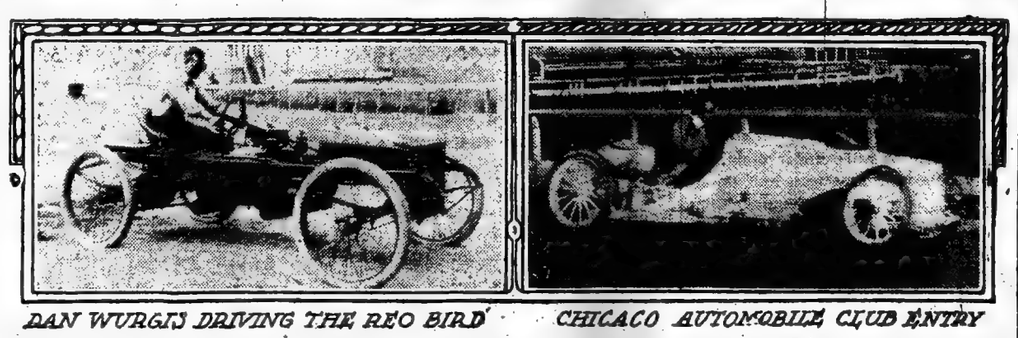
4:50 A. M.—117 Essex Street; Samuel Berman; damage trifling.

12:17 P. M.—16 East Eighty-seventh Street; Charles Golden; damage, $25.

2:36 P. M.—334 Madison Street; I. Fishkil; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—137 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; Rena Lantz; damage, $150.

TWO OF THE CONTESTANTS IN MORRIS PARK'S TWO DAY MEET.



DAN WURGIS DRIVING THE RED BIRD — CHICAGO AUTOMOBILE CLUB ENTRY

With a record entry list of fast cars, including the 90 horse power Fiat, to be driven by Louis Chevrolet, who took the championship honors from Oldfield, the two-day meeting of the American Automobile Association at Morris Park to-morrow and Tuesday should be a banner affair, and supply world's records galore.

The event of the meeting will be the contest for the Dr. Thomas $1,000 trophy, offered for competition between the Automobile Club of America and the Chicago Automobile Club. Chevrolet and Christie went to Chicago on Decoration Day, and won the trophy for the first time, and they will defend it in the race at Morris Park against the Chicago Club's team, which will include Webb Jay, whose white machine is considered by many to be the fastest car on the track. The other contestant will probably be Dan Wurgis with the Red Bird, which is fresh from the factory, after being tuned up for a supreme effort. There will be a heat of the Dr. Thomas race each day of the meet.

The big cars entered for the National circuit championship include, Webb Jay, White steamer; Walter Christie, with his new 120 horse power front and rear drive racer; P. Sartori, with Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt's 90 horse power Fiat; Louis Chev

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates (by Mail, Postage Paid).

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.70
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

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Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE PRESIDENT.

The people of the United States will regret that the President has not directed Secretary TAFT, giving over his journey to the Philippines, to remain at his Cabinet post. Mr. ROOSEVELT has need of the state counsel and the help of Secretary TAFT, and of other and further aid at this time when duties and responsibilities of unusual weight and moment devolve upon him. The retirement of Mr. ROOT and Mr. KNOX deprived the President of the services of two of his most trusted Cabinet advisers. The death of Mr. HAY removes another, and one to whom not only the President but the country turned with confidence in times of doubt and perplexity when there was need of wisdom's light to reveal the true path. Attorney General MOODY being pretty fully occupied with the business of the Law Department, there remains in the circle of the President's advisers no man of first-rate capacity whose opinions he can consult or whose aid invoke in larger matters of the public business. Secretary TAFT is not only a man of first-rate capacity, but one of untiring industry as well. He is capable not only of giving counsel to the President but of sharing his labors, relieving him of many tasks which Mr. ROOSEVELT would probably be disinclined to intrust to any other hand than that of his Secretary of War. The trip to the Philippines is not vital. Mr. TAFT is already informed, very well informed, as to conditions in those possessions of the United States. If Congress needs more information it can be obtained by the members of the Lower House who set out with the Secretary's party.

Few of our Presidents have assumed heavier burdens than Mr. ROOSEVELT, and fewer still have been compelled to rely to the same extent upon their own strength and unguided judgment. Mr. HAY's marvelous efficiency in the dispatch of the highest order of international business would have stood the President in good stead during the coming months, but that was not to be. The further negotiations necessary to bring about the meeting of the Japanese and Russian plenipotentiaries, and the ceremonies incident to the beginning and progress of the conference will make demands upon the energies and the time of the President. In Santo Domingo and in Venezuela unsettled questions are pending which may at any moment require the serious and vigilant attention of the President, or of some trusted adviser capable of right action and sound decisions gravely involving the National interests.

Upon the Isthmus of Panama there have arisen conditions upon which it is not necessary here to dwell, that must give the President great uneasiness. His responsibility for the successful prosecution of the canal work is so great as to be almost undivided. It was he that chose the Panama route under the act of Congress which made the Nicaragua route an alternative. It was his decision and his act that precipitated the uprising in Panama. The payment of $40,000,000 to the Frenchmen for their rights and of $10,000,000 to Panama was in accordance with his determination. The Commission is of his appointment and acts in accordance with his will. Thus far things have gone so badly on the Isthmus that if an immediate and radical change is not made the Government will be involved in a scandal and the public disapproval will be manifested. The affairs of the canal will for months demand an exertion of the best powers of Mr. ROOSEVELT's mind. He cannot afford to neglect them.

There are, besides, questions of public revenues brought into some urgency by the deficit for the fiscal year just closed, questions of new laws affecting corporations which, we suppose, the President has not altogether dismissed from his mind, and the new problems affecting our interest that will arise out of the Russo-Japanese settlement.

The country will feel like congratulating the President upon his retirement to his Summer home, where in healthful conditions he will be able in some measure to enjoy his well-earned rest. It is to be hoped that his rest will not be broken by the importunities of politicians or the impertinencies of unsummoned visitors. The labor of public addresses, too, let us hope, has been cast off. Mr. ROOSEVELT puts so much of himself into his speeches, and they have been so frequent that the draft upon his energies has of late been heavy. In view of the demands made upon him by his great office, it would be a matter of public concern should he continue to lay waste his powers in discoursing to his fellow-citizens upon subjects which neither the Constitution nor custom and prescription require him to deliver. Even his rugged strength must have its limits.

JOHN HAY.

"At this exigent moment," wrote BURKE, in the most personal and pathetic of all his compositions, "the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied." This saying expresses the feeling of the whole American people in the loss of JOHN HAY. He was so sound, he was so careful, he was so fair, that by these qualities he had inaugurated, more auspiciously than any other American whom one can name could have done, the fated emergence of his country from its traditional isolation, and its fated entry, for good or for evil, upon the stage of "world politics."

It was a typically American career. A country boy, the son of a country doctor, of a "good American," who valued the welfare of his offspring beyond his own, and who desired for them beyond everything "a good education"; who saved and scraped to send his boy to and through an "Eastern" college; the boy's first appearance upon the public scene was when he came East, forty-four years ago last Spring, in the outwardly unimpressive train of the escort of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, on his way to be inaugurated President of the United States. It is not fanciful to say that the same qualities of equity and reasonableness which made LINCOLN our greatest President since the first were the qualities which enabled his private secretary of 1861 to run, a generation afterward, the career that to-day commands the attention of the whole civilized world. A "newspaper man," and an excellent, conscientious, and successful one, who while but little over thirty by sheer merit had won his way to be intrusted with the direction of one of the "great" New York dailies, at a time when such a distinction was as hard to win as it is to-day, in the absence of its chief, now, by the appointment of his old subordinate, Ambassador of the United States at London, his inward "mission" was always toward diplomacy. A favorable turn in his private circumstances enabled him to gratify this deep-seated desire. Meanwhile he had given his proofs, and he continued to give them after he had embarked upon the public service, of a high endowment for literature. His "serious" work in verse and prose gives him an honored place among American writers. But as a spokesman of his people, a mouthpiece of the American spirit, the "Pike County Ballads," to which very likely he attached little importance, are more "serious" than the avowedly serious work, and more memorable. They form, those ballads in dialect, one of the most important and most authentic documents of American life during the last third of the nineteenth century.

But these things were avocations to a vocation of public service in international relations. This service was for many years not very conspicuous nor specifically important. A Secretaryship of Legation at Paris, at Madrid, at Vienna, even a First Assistantship in the State Department, to which he attained a quarter of a century ago, could not of themselves have marked or indicated him as the man destined to control the foreign relations of his country. Any or all of these posts might have been held and have been held by frivolous and empty persons, or by mere routiniers. But JOHN HAY belonged to neither of these classes. He had used well the opportunities which his inconspicuous service had given him. He had "looked through," as SHAKESPEARE has it, "all human dealings in a learned spirit." The embassy to London, the crown of our Diplomatic Service, came to him, not so much because he had "served up to it" as because of the personal attachment of President MCKINLEY, of which it was a testimonial. In London he distinguished himself by the literary and scholarly graces of the addresses he was called on to deliver, a grace that was not effaced nor even dimmed by contrast with the then recent performances of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL in the same kind.

It was not until the retirement of Secretary DAY from the Secretaryship of State to a more congenial and appropriate Judgeship that JOHN HAY came, in the fullness of his powers and the ripeness of his experience, to the direction of the foreign affairs of his country. That he has made of this Administration a signal success is the testimony not only of his own countrymen but of all the world. And, as we have said, he has made this great success honestly and by the exhibition in international affairs of the same qualities which enabled LINCOLN to succeed in composing civil strife. Those old-fashioned diplomatists who continue to believe that diplomacy is another name for trickery, the "men of a thousand shifts and wiles," found themselves beaten and confounded by a man who played the game with cards exposed on the table, who said what he meant, and whose meaning was the welfare of his country and of the world. "The Golden Rule and the Monroe Doctrine" he once declared the basis of American diplomacy to be. They were the basis of his diplomacy. And by adhering to the law of justice and kindness he made such a success that his death will be as sincerely mourned to-day in far-off Peking as among us here at home. It is not exaggeration to apply to him the poet's words of the man "whose life in low estate began," and who

Moving up from high to higher,
Becomes, on Fortune's crowning slope,
The pillar of a people's hope,
The centre of a world's desire.

It is a great example and a great admonition to his successors, it is a great possession to his countrymen in his memory, that JOHN HAY leaves behind him.

THE STEEL RAIL COMBINATION.

The combination reported to have been made between the United States Steel Corporation and the European manufacturers of steel rails, if it be not broken up by legal proceedings, or otherwise, will have one direct and profitable result for the Steel Trust. It will make them quite independent of any reduction of the tariff duties on imported rails. It can make little difference whether the duties be high or low so long as the only possible competitors abroad have engaged to keep out of the market. One of the strongest incentives to a revision of the tariff has been the oppressive prices exacted for rails in this country by makers who were selling the same rails to foreign customers at something like three-fourths of the domestic price. Since high cost for rails involves a tax on all transportation, and therefore on all trade, this effect of the protective tariff has had much influence on the public mind. It has created a tendency toward tariff revision against which the United States Steel Corporation might well desire to insure itself. Their immediate motive for the combination with the foreign manufacturers may not be a patriotic one; it may even appear to the American public extremely greedy; but it is quite intelligible.

It may be said that the American railmakers cannot compete with foreign makers in foreign markets on any great scale or for any great time. However that may be, the reported agreement gives us a measure of the estimate of these foreign competitors of the strength of the Americans. The former are willing to give up all the markets of the American continents if the latter will agree to keep out of the European markets. That is equivalent to an admission that American competition in Europe would at least balance the entire demand from North and South America. In any view of the case it is plain that the American railmakers have not the shadow of need for protection against foreign competition in our own markets when foreign competitors are ready to make a bargain of this sort.

Will the reported combination stand examination as to its legality under the statutes of the United States? The act of July 2, 1890, usually known as the Sherman anti-trust law, declares that "every contract, combination * * * or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce * * * with foreign nations is hereby declared to be illegal," and it fixes the penalty of fine and imprisonment for any person entering into such a contract, combination, or conspiracy. Clearly the combination reported is in restraint of trade, since the American parties to it expressly agree not to carry on a specified line of foreign trade. It is also a contract in restraint of trade since, as consideration for this abstention on the part of the American parties to it, the European parties are bound not to send their goods to this market, but as they cannot do that under the tariff, this effect may be disregarded. There remains, however, the consideration we have already noted, the absolute prevention of any benefit from reduced tariff rates to the American people, and the consequent restraint of the trade to which such reduction would otherwise give rise.

There is also another element in the combination to which the law may apply. The statute says: "Every person who shall monopolize, or attempt to monopolize or combine or conspire with any other person or persons to monopolize any part of the trade or commerce * * * with foreign nations," shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. Obviously a combination by which the American makers of rails secure freedom from foreign competition in the sale of rails in the markets of both North and South America is an attempt to monopolize part of the trade with foreign nations, and a very considerable and valuable part. The circuit courts of the United States are vested with jurisdiction to prevent and restrain violations of this law, and among their powers specifically granted is that of seizing and condemning property belonging to violators of the law "in course of transportation to a foreign country" if such property be "the subject of such conspiracy or combination." We do not expect to see the Steel Corporation haled before the courts by Mr. MOODY's subordinates, or their exports of rails, under their monopoly of South American and Canadian trade, seized and condemned. That is not the way in which the present Administration interprets or enforces laws of this sort. But we do expect to see public opinion take cognizance of what the Steel Trust is doing, of its motives, and of the preposterous tariff system under which such combinations are practicable for an "infant industry."

MR. WALLACE'S POSITION.

Mr. WALLACE suffers from inability or unwillingness to tell just why he resigned the post of Chief Engineer to the Panama Canal Commission. He must see that his statement is no effective reply to Secretary TAFT's stinging censure. From what he says about promises to his family it might be inferred that his own or his family's fear that he might die of yellow fever was his controlling reason for resigning. We do not suppose he would like to have that explanation generally accepted. If others of the staff remain at their posts the Chief Engineer ought not to flee.

If the old Commission's and the new Commission's neglect of his recommendations that a period of sanitary preparation precede the beginning of actual work upon the canal has led to fever conditions that in his judgment will presently make all work impossible, that might be a good professional reason for resigning, but in that case his resignation comes too soon. He should have been, not among the first, but the last, to leave the Isthmus.

If there are other and as yet undisclosed motives for Mr. WALLACE's action, if on professional grounds he felt constrained to leave the Government's employ, he might as well tell the whole story now. The people are entitled to know what is going on on the Isthmus, and Mr. WALLACE for his part has need of further public justifications.

THE KAISER AND THE WORLD'S PEACE.

There is no denying that the net result of the German Emperor's recent activities, of which the Moroccan question was the occasion or the pretext, has been to incite apprehension as to what he may do hereafter. For many years the general feeling has been that his multifarious mental activity had in it something abnormal, something even portentous, considering the enormous power he wields, and which includes the power of disturbing the world's peace. Scarcely any two intelligent and impartial observers will fully agree as to the meaning of the latest manifestation of these activities. It is arguable that he merely meant to make sure that his subjects on the southern shore of the Mediterranean should be put and kept on the footing of the most favored nations, of the nations which undertook to settle the destinies of Morocco in a consultation in which he was not invited to participate. It is arguable that he meant to press France, not merely in order to sound French sentiment, but also, and still more, to find out whether the Anglo-French "understanding" was merely a sentimental agreement, or whether it partook of the nature of an alliance to such an extent that Great Britain might be relied upon to come to the rescue of France in case the details of the arrangement between the two nations should be peremptorily challenged by a third. If that was his purpose he has fulfilled it, and we are entitled to suppose not altogether to his satisfaction. But in any view that may be taken of the case his action has been a disappointment. It has destroyed the illusion of mankind that a certain generosity and chivalry lay behind all his manifestations. Even more, it has impressed mankind with the notion that there is something "unsteady and unsafe" about the man to whom is committed by fate the task of being, at least as much as any man, the arbiter of the destinies of Europe.

This is very lamentable. If, nevertheless, it be the case, it behooves Europe to restrain the Kaiser's power for evil. And that is what, in informal ways, it appears that the statesmen of Europe are trying to accomplish. They have so far succeeded that the most conspicuous fact in the present condition of European politics is the isolation of Germany. Her own partners in the Dreibund she cannot rely upon to back her in this new and adventurous policy. Italy had in advance, in the Madrid conference, certified her willingness to allow France to regulate Morocco. Of the other partner, Austria-Hungary, it is quite notorious that the main object of its rulers, after their own domestic and terrible dissensions have been allayed, is to avoid being swallowed up by their aggrandized northern neighbor. Jealousy of Germany is the ruling passion of the Power to which Germany has succeeded in the hegemony of the German-speaking countries. That "splendid isolation" to which Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN referred with fatuous complacency as the condition to which he had succeeded in reducing his own country becomes far from splendid, becomes even pitiable, when it is brought about for the German Empire, in the midst of watchful and jealous rivals ready to become enemies, by the personal act and volition of its "consecrated" ruler.

CITY ARCHITECTS.

The unanimity with which the municipal authorities, in almost all the departments which have need of the services of an architect, employ the same firm of architects is singular and suspicious. The most noteworthy exception is the Board of Education, the building work of which, as all know who have contrasted the school building done under Mr. SNYDER with the school building done before his time, is in very good hands. But the exception emphasizes the rule. President AHEARN, Commissioner OAKLEY, and Commissioner PALLAS have all been curiously impressed with the professional merits of a firm of architects which can hardly be said to be known at all to the architectural profession. The style of the firm is BERNSTEIN & BERNSTEIN.

Now, it goes without saying that the architectural needs of the different departments vary, and that the building of each department ought to go to an architect recognized as a specialist and an expert in that particular branch. But, under the McClellan administration one architectural firm is the "universal solvent," just as, under the Van Wyck administration, another firm was so recognized. And, in each case, the firm selected is not, to put it very mildly, a firm recognized to be among the leaders of the profession. There is practically no difference in this respect between the two firms in question. That which we call a Bernstein & Bernstein under the name of Horgan & Slattery would smell as sweet.

That cynically impudent Magistrate, the late Judge BARNARD of malodorous memory, appointed one referee in so many cases as to excite suspicion among the bar. His equally malodorous colleague, Judge CARDOZO, had an equally favorite referee, whose first name was "GRATZ." "He is my GRATZ," said the impudent BARNARD, explaining a new appointment of his beloved referee. There is a widespread suspicion that HORGAN & SLATTERY were the "Gratz" of Mr. JOHN F. CARROLL. Whose "Gratz" are BERNSTEIN & BERNSTEIN is a question beginning to agitate the professional and more or less the public mind. It is a question which ought to interest his Honor the Mayor, both in his capacity of honest public servant and in his capacity of a friend of civilization, both which things he is well recognized to be, and recognized also not to be at all a pachyderm, like his latest Tammany predecessor. We commend the question to the Mayor's attention.

AS TO LAWYERS.

Usurers Who Work Under Cloak of the Profession.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several of the papers in this city and elsewhere have contained editorials calling attention to the large number of lawyers who are just now in the public eye because of questionable acts and practices. One of the editorials, with keen sarcasm, suggests that a committee of citizens be organized for the protection of lawyers against the many attacks made upon them, that these unsophisticated and abused members of an important profession should not be unduly injured, &c.

The fact is that lawyers have had things pretty much their own way for a long time, and at last there seems an occasional rift of light in the clouds for the people, the clients.

A class of lawyers that should next be attacked is the usurer. These have ruined more honorable and well-meaning business men than any other by taking advantage of their distress and loading them with burdens too great to bear.

I know of a lawyer who put up about $23,000 and obtained a bond and mortgage on real estate in this city for $37,000, and he is a member of our leading clubs, of west end society, and poses as a philanthropist and decent citizen. He tried to cover up his usurious transaction by the use of dummies, and the District Attorney tells me he is amenable to the criminal law for such an outrage upon a client. It is time the acts of lawyers of his class were probed—before the committee of citizens is formed to guard the interests of innocent members of the bar.

FREDENBURGH.

New York, June 28, 1905.

Abbas Has a Good Time in Paris.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, June 21.—Abbas II., Khédive of Egypt, had a pleasanter time in Paris incognito than if he had come here as a Chief of State. Putting up at a quiet hôtel near the Arc de Triomphe, he led during his short visit the life of an ordinary traveler. Every morning, dressed in an ordinary tourist suit, and wearing a bowler hat, he rode in the Bois de Boulogne in his automobile, or sauntered on foot along the gay boulevards. He took his meals at a restaurant near the Champs Élysées, where the waiters were far from suspecting whom they had to serve. His evenings were spent either at the theatres or at the more select music halls. Few knew him, and those who did pretended not to, which amounts to the same thing. About the only visit paid by him was to the Turkish Embassy, where he had a long interview with Munir Pasha. How Alfonso XIII. would have liked such a quiet, enjoyable time!

Dr. Dowie Threatens Paris.

From The London Globe.

PARIS, June 21.—Dr. Dowie's threatened invasion of Paris, in order to drive sin from the city, has caused no little consternation among those of the inhabitants who have heard of it. The fact is Paris considers herself quite as virtuous as Chicago, and Dr. Dowie's proposal to come here, in the aggressive American way, with drums beating and big advertisements, is particularly painful to them. The knowledge that he will have plenty of funds at his command, together with several assistants who speak French, is, however, some consolation. Dr. Dowie would do well, at the same time, to recollect that if he fails to drive sin out of New York and London it will be far more difficult for him to succeed here, where life is more attractive and the floating population more difficult to get at.

Shah's Baggage Held Up.

According to the Paris correspondent of The London Express, several Paris tradesmen more or less successfully held up the baggage of the Shah of Persia for non-payment of bills contracted during his last visit. His luggage occupied fifty-nine cars and twenty-four baggage carts.

The French courts, fearing international complications, at first declined to give the tradesmen relief, and when they learned that the Shah was coming to France again they set in motion the French law, under which any citizen to whom a foreigner owes money can, on proving the debt before a sworn solicitor, distrain the foreigner's luggage.

London Crawlin' with Americans.

From The London Chronicle.

The American tourist in London may be welcomed by the hotel keeper and the shop proprietor, but he is an anxiety to the 'bus conductor. "Like this," explained a 'bus conductor at the top of Chancery Lane. "Here's the end of a penny fare, and if the inspector jumps on and finds a passenger takin' a two-penny ride for a penny, I suffers two days' pay stopped. Them Americans never pays out more than a penny at a time, and keeps us checkin' tickets fit to perish! London's crawlin' with 'em now, and I can't fetch me breath with runnin' up and down stairs. I won't 'arf tell 'em something—"

Servant Problem in 1667.

From The London Chronicle.

There was a servant problem a couple of centuries ago, but it was solved in a rough-and-ready fashion, nor yet an unpleasant one. As Pepys records, on April 12, 1667, he came home, "saw my door and hatch open, left so by Luce, our cook maid, which so vexed me that I did give her a kick in our entry and offered a blow at her." But this, which would have made a Police Court case in these days, seems to have left the harmony of the seventeenth century household undisturbed. For with the kicks came the halfpence.

Too Expensive.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

Millionaires will soon quit giving to charity—it costs 'em so much to hire fellows to explain how and where they got the money.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Reply to "Church Warden" by One Who Disagrees with His Premises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article by "Church Warden," appearing in THE TIMES on the 27th, seems to imply that the writer is under the impression that such an office in the "Episcopal" Church carries with it the necessary presumption that such an official ought to be sound in doctrine. The fact, however, is that he is not required even to be a communicant of the Church or even to have been baptized into any faith whatever.

This particular one certainly confesses to lamentable remissions in forty years of Bible reading, and now the eminent Ezekiel sounds like "gibberish." Let him try now to play the harp, the music of which ravishes the heart, probably the jargon that his unskilled hand would produce would disgust himself.

One wonders if he has ever read the Book of Common Prayer entirely through, or the canons of the "Episcopal" Church at large or the canons of his own diocese? It might be that he never saw either of these books, nor could tell where either could be found. There are such Church Wardens.

His criticisms call for reply because they tend to create a false impression upon great subjects, which no secular or church papers could adequately discuss. One might infer that to be an Episcopalian requires subscription to either or both the Athanasian or Nicene Creeds, which would be erroneous. In reading the "gibberish" of the Prophet Ezekiel, did "Church Warden" discover some valuable information which is found nowhere else in the Bible?

Happily, too, the particular individual function of a Church Warden (in case of precipitate resignation at the only time when it would seem indispensable) is securely provided for in the Rubrics, so there is no immediate danger of a jolt in the continued progress of the Church.

EX-VESTRYMAN.

West Orange, N. J., June 28, 1905.

LIFE INSURANCE PROBLEM.

Companies Backed by the Government Suggested as a Solution.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If the wage earner, or man in moderate circumstances, wants a fairly safe place for his surplus earnings he deposits in the savings banks; where he can only place a limited amount. Life insurance companies should be established for the poor man only—that is, they should insure for amounts for, say, $1,000 up to $10,000, and in only two ways—straight life and payments for twenty years for a policy payable at death. From such a company or companies to be started all other forms of insurance should be eliminated.

A man must have a good income if he wants insurance for $50,000 or more, either endowment or otherwise. I read that some of our very wealthy men carry policies of a million dollars. These men and the institutions they patronize are not good company for a poor man.

It would be well if the Government, city or National, would start and guarantee such companies, and they would have, to begin with, an immense patronage from their own employes. Most cities have bonds bearing interest in which the funds could be invested. The charges would be much less than those of existing companies and the money safer.

Under proper safeguards a man could be assured that if, having paid premiums for a number of years, he found himself unable to continue, he could get a paid-up policy for the amount he had till then paid.

I again say that proper insurance companies should be started by the Government for men of moderate means, and the wealthy men who want endowment policies and million-dollar policies should not be allowed in.

B. B.

New York, June 30, 1905.

Rudeness That Approaches Brutality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Apropos of the correspondence in your valuable paper concerning women wanting too much, let me give an incident illustrating the selfishness of men in general, of which I have personal knowledge and which occurred during the recent elevated railroad troubles.

A young woman entered a Sixth Avenue car on its downtown trip near the Battery, hoping to secure a seat for the trip uptown. The car was full. At South Ferry several seats were vacated, but before she could secure one they were filled, in all cases but two by men, and she remained standing. At Fifty-sixth Street a seat near her was vacated, and she stepped forward to take it, but was absolutely thrust aside by a man in appearance a gentleman. She stood from South Ferry to One Hundred and Thirtieth Street. Not a seat was offered her in the whole distance, and she was unable to secure one by reason of the crowded condition of the car, and—I am sure I may say rudeness—of men about her taking possession of those vacated, before she could reach them. She left the car in an almost fainting condition, and was unable to attend to business the following day. Just one instance. Did she want too much?

A. M. C.

New York, June 29, 1905.

Why the Girls Shouted.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doubtless you have heard of the noisy and boisterous graduating exercises of the Girls' Technical High School at the Academy of Music last night. The behavior of the girls was far from ladylike, but in defense of the girls I beg to explain the cause of the demonstration. At the morning rehearsal Commissioner Stern was present, and the "honored Principal," Mr. McAndrew, had the girls practice what to do when Mr. Stern should mention the name of Commissioner McGowen and Mayor McClellan.

The first time, when the signal was given by Mr. Stern, the girls did not shout and stamp loud enough, so it was done more satisfactorily the second. Quite a high-class lesson of deceit for 3,000 girls to witness! If the girls had not been "put up to it" it never would have occurred.

A "G. T. H. S. GIRL."

New York, June 30, 1905.

Kickers Who Are Not Complainers.

From The Boston Transcript.

President Richards of the gas company is undoubtedly right in his feeling that corporations actually suffer from the unwillingness of individuals to make complaints. There are always plenty of kickers, but they are much more likely to air their grievances to their wives and children at breakfast than to examine them carefully and present them in proper order to the proper authorities.

Ladies' Hats a la Hamburg.

From The London Globe.

An unusually brilliant bird in a young lady's hat attracted attention in a street in Hamburg. Some spectators denounced the cruelty of killing these innocent creatures. Others criticised the pose and the arrangement of the plumage as unnatural. On reaching home the intelligent fowl (which happened to be a teal one, and had settled on the hat absent-mindedly) flew off and roosted on the furniture. The girl has trained it to come in to her whistle. As it suits her complexion charmingly she intends wearing it with each of her hats in turn.

Cruel.

From The Chicago News.

The first dear girl was showing her new engagement ring.

"Don't you admire his taste?" she asked.

"Y-yes," answered Dear Girl No. 2. "As far as jewelry is concerned, I do."

DIVORCE AND REMARRIAGE.

A Recent Movement for Reform Described as Mistaken and Harmful.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The agitation now being carried on by the Archbishop of New York, in conjunction with the "Daughters of the Faith," against divorce and remarriage, as recently reported in your columns, is attracting much attention and unfavorable comment. May I call attention to what I consider to be the principles involved? Every genuine reform movement ought to be governed by these three principles:

1. The necessity or utility of the reform advocated.

2. The duty of the reformers to undertake the reform.

3. The means employed by the reformers should not alone be suited to accomplish the end sought, but should also be in keeping with the character and position of the reformers.

As to the first of these principles I think that all are agreed that a practical reform of existing divorce methods would be at least useful. With regard to the second principle, I think that all are likewise agreed that it is proper that every well-meaning person should labor, each in his or her proper sphere, for a reformation of the present divorce evils; the legislator by enacting the suitable laws, the Judge by properly applying these laws to the particular cases brought before his court, the Chief Executive by causing the laws to be enforced, ecclesiastical authorities by a charitable enforcement of the laws of their respective churches, private individuals by the force of good example and kindly advice given in season to wavering relatives and friends.

It is therefore only when we come to a consideration of the third principle that we realize how seriously the worthy Archbishop and these good ladies have erred in proposing "social ostracism" as a means of effecting reform in present divorce conditions. Dismissing the discussion of the unsuitability of social ostracism as a means of accomplishing the desired reform with the simple assertion that its effect would be to increase instead of diminish the evil, I shall pass at once to a demonstration of how utterly unsuited such means are to the character of an Archbishop, or to an organization of Christian ladies.

Let these not think, in common with so many reformers, that it is their privilege to pick up the first cudgel at hand and bring it down indiscriminately on the heads of a particular class who they imagine should be reformed. It seems to my simple mind that the Archbishop in his official capacity is the custodian and distributor of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church rather than the arbiter of social customs in this city, and that by aiding the organization of the Daughters of the Faith and advising them to employ social ostracism in combating the divorce evil, he is stepping down from the dignity of his position and using a bludgeon which ill becomes his character of representative of the gentle Christ, who sat by the well talking with the Samaritan woman, who permitted the defiled Magdalen to anoint his head, who suffered reproach of His enemies because He conserted with publicans and sinners.

It further appears to me that the only dignified thing for the Archbishop to do in his official capacity would be to await quietly at his house until some poor erring child of his flock, who had offended in this matter of divorce, came to him seeking one or other of the sacramenis of which he is the guardian, and then with all the gentle pity of his Divine Master, say to that suffering soul: "I am sorry indeed, but the law of our Church obliges me to refuse you this sacrament while you continue in your present condition." How dignified and noble would then appear the Archbishop's conduct, and withal how just! And even in his character as a private citizen it is difficult to understand how the Archbishop could prudently advise the use of means so sadly at variance with his official dignity and his duty. Moreover, the use of social ostracism in the hands of overzealous and indiscreet persons might easily be carried beyond the limits of the criminal law.

BENEDICT.

New York, June 30, 1905.

Left All to Undertakers.

From The London Globe.

A gruesome will was that left by a wine-shop keeper of the Quai des Fleurs. His wife and he had conducted the establishment for a number of years. It had never been a great success, and latterly had dwindled until the business failed to keep those who kept the business. Poverty crept into the household, and creditors marched in and ordered everything to be sold. The couple, aged and despairing, felt the uselessness of struggling with fate, so they got their few customers together, stood each of them a parting glass, and then, locking their doors, committed suicide by asphyxiation. When the official intrusted with the sale arrived the wine shop was closed. With the assistance of a commissary and a locksmith an entrance was effected and search made. On the floor they found the dead bodies of the wine-shop keeper and his wife, and on the counter a number of bottles of wine, with a letter written by the landlord in which he bequeathed the generous liquid—the last of his stock—to his undertakers.

Fatal.

From Brooklyn Life.

Pat—And phy couldn't Casey git on the foorce?

Mike—He snores.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Buried Romance Brought to Use.

feer nott swete made, iff teecher asts u wi
ure lait too skool i will tel hur thatt i
am awl too blaim fore getten u too go
thee longust way ann walken offle slo.
Purhapps shee was a gurl hurself ann
wenn
i tel hur thatt sheel dreem uv yuth agen
ann sum fare ladd shee yoostoo no befoar
he wennt away ann marcht off too thee
war
too di'n hearos deth ann now shee hass
too teech becaws he left hur a loan lass.

u neayur no wott sorrose peepul hide
beneeth a plane ann sturn looken outside.
Shee fritens uss butt maybee wuns shee
hadd
a harrt like u butt wenn hur soljer ladd
kum hoam awl rapt ann thee old flagg
shee kride
so mutch becaws heez dedd hur harrt awl
dride
upp like a nutt. Ann so shee saddly goze
throo life a wippen uss to drounl hur
woze.
butt iff u onley tutch hur harrt ino
shee wood foargiv uss fore shee luvd him
so.
u mite go furst ann i wil wate ann see
frum heeren hur iff thares a chanst fore
mee
too tutch hur harrt bi taken awl thee
blaim
soze wenn shee looks att u ann cawls ure
naim
I kann rize upp ann say no tutch hur nott
I am too blaim fore itt no mattur wott
u doo too mee. Butt o i wisht i noo
iff itt wood tutch hur uz itt otto doo
ur wi shee bee jusst koald ann harrd ann
say
sheel lick uss boath fore beein lait too-
day.

I. W. FOLEY.

A CLUB WITH COMFORTS FOR BUSINESS WOMEN

Planned by Their League Now Here for Action.

NOT A CHARITY PLACE, EITHER

They'll Also Talk of the Suffrage and How It Has Made Colorado Men Polite.

A clubhouse for New York's business women, in which the business woman will be tenant, landlord, and housekeeper, and where the officious janitor will be replaced by a ladylike person very different from some janitresses, is one of the fond dreams which the members of the National Business Women's League, who arrived at the Hotel Endicott yesterday for their first annual meeting, hope to see come true.

Mrs. Isabella Kellogg Church, formerly active in the woman's clubs of New York, and present State President of the New York State Branch of the National Business Women's League, will submit the plans for this ideal clubhouse for business women, which it is planned to build in New York. It will be strictly a business proposition Mrs. Church says. The funds will be raised through a big stock company, formed among members, which now number 10,000.

"What the business woman of to-day desires to get rid of," said Mrs. Church yesterday, "is that suggestion of charity in so many of the institutions built to-day for the so-called business woman. One woman said to me when we were discussing the plan, 'I do hope kind-hearted persons won't send us jellies and discarded rugs.' The members declare they will accept a loan, but they will not accept charity."

Then Mrs. Church cited the high professional standing of the majority of the league's members as the reason why they should be able to erect such a building on plans in keeping with the dignity of their place in the professional world.

The building will be unlike anything now existing. It will be built with small two and three room apartments, where the tenant will be supremely independent to cook her own breakfasts over her own little gas stove. There will be a gas stove in each apartment.

As the organization is new, it is the plan of the National society to assist the New York branch. Then, if the plan succeeds, other cities may try it, and the New York women will in turn help to promote stock companies in other cities for the erection of similar clubhouses.

By Tuesday evening the Hotel Endicott will be filled in every nook and corner with representative business women from all over the country. Twelve States will be represented. The women will discuss every phase of the business woman's life, the subjects for discussion taking in everything of material interest bearing on the career of the average professional woman, including her dress, her food, her manner, her matrimonial chances, her home life everything that may aid her in her work and in society.

It is made known that men may attend the meetings—if they want to. They may become members by paying $2 annual dues—that is, if they will not ask for too many of the speech-making privileges.

A big delegation from the Colorado organization arrived last evening. They filled the rotunda of the Endicott Hotel, where the meetings will be held. They had launched forth into an earnest discussion of the work of the coming meeting, when the page announced to one of the delegates that a gentleman had called to see her, but said he could not wait any longer for the ladies to finish dinner. Something was said about Colorado women having large appetites.

Right there the delegates forgot all about their meeting, and told a few things about New York men.

"Oh, they are not nearly so courteous as our Western men," declared Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, the suffragist who was named a few years ago for Governor of Colorado.

"No, they are not," asserted Dr. Mattylee C. Barnett, "not a single man offered to carry our bags. How different out West!"

"Oh, yes, there was one," interrupted Mrs. Bradford, "you forgot the messenger boy."

"How do you account for the difference?" meekly inquired a little woman from the upper part of the State.

"Oh, politics—political equality," declared Mrs. Bradford. "Colorado has the nicest, cleverest, and most courteous men in the world, and the women have made them so. It is to the women's credit. The men give due justice to the women, and women would rather have justice than bouquets, though of course in Colorado they get both."

"And matrimony?" inquired a Boston woman, eager for more knowledge.

"Oh, my dear," replied Mrs. Bradford, "the increased number of marriages in the State since we have had suffrage is very material."

At the business sessions, which will last all Thursday, Friday, and part of Saturday, the Colorado women will make most of the addresses. Principally they will tell their Eastern sisters of the great advantages to be gained by having the suffrage.

The purpose of the league, which was organized in St. Louis last October, is to assist the more unfortunate working women in obtaining employment, and to raise the social standard of all professional women. The officers declare they will make no attempt to effect a reform by working with the employers. They believe that many reforms now under way will come when the organization is so strong that business men will in the face of its strength concede its demands or suggestions.

As a hint as to their capability for systematic work the officers have announced three business sessions for every meeting day. On Monday morning a breakfast at Delmonico's will be given to the officers and a few invited guests of the league by Mesdames Bronn & Bronn, who comprise a real estate firm. On Wednesday evening there will be a reception at the Endicott for the visiting delegates and officers. Most of the delegates will not arrive until to-morrow or Tuesday.

Among those who will address the convention are Miss Louise Lee Hardin of Denver, President of the National organization; Miss Chanler of New York, on "The Municipality as the Business Woman Sees It"; Miss Minnie Reynolds-Scalabrino on "New Avenues of Industry for the Business Woman"; Miss Long of Chicago on "Health, the First Requisite of the Business Woman"; Elizabeth Towne on "The Wellspring of Success Within Us," and Dr. Alice M. Steeves of Boston on the "Feminization of the Professions."

Among the prominent New York members are Dr. Emma T. Sherman, Mrs. Harriet M. Johnson-Wood, representing the legal profession, and Mrs. St. John Mathews, sculptor.

WOMAN DIES ON A YACHT.

Mrs. Randal Morgan of Philadelphia Vainly Cruised for Health.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 1.—Mrs. Randal Morgan of Philadelphia died to-day on board the schooner yacht Waturus, in this port. The yacht is owned by Randal Morgan, and came here for the Yale-Harvard regatta.

Mrs. Morgan was aboard for the cruise, which it was hoped would benefit her health. Her husband and five children accompanied her. She grew rapidly worse yesterday, and a message was sent for a surgeon and nurses from Philadelphia. These came by special car attached to the Washington Express to-day. The party was too late, as Mrs. Morgan was already dead. The cause of death is said to have been heart trouble.

A FROG THAT STOLE CHICKENS

Caught After Making Many Raids on a Jersey Hennery.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN PARK, July 1.—Lincoln Park's chicken eating bullfrog has been captured. It weighs three pounds and is fifteen inches long. The ordinary weight of a bullfrog is about a half pound.

Levi Bott, who lives near the Morris Canal, just out of town, has a fowl yard full of young chicks—that is, he did have a yard full, but the chicks have been disappearing at the rate of two or three a day for two weeks. Bott set traps for the rat or ferret he suspected, but caught nothing. Yesterday a boy told him that he had seen a great big bullfrog leap among a flock of chickens, grab one by the leg, and haul it into the water.

Bott rigged a pole with the regulation piece of red flannel, fluttered it on the surface of the water, while he hid behind a bush, and in twenty minutes had lodged the frog.

BLIND MUSICIAN MARRIES.

Though Sightless, Irwin Knows How His Wife Looks, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

CORONA, L. I., July 1.—Friendship formed in church work and ripened into love resulted in Frank Irwin, a blind musician of this village, marrying a former member of a choir trained by him. The bride was Miss Edith Lange, and she formerly resided in Woodside, L. I.

For several years the blind musician has been organist and choirmaster of the Woodside Baptist Church, and it was soon after he assumed the duties of that position that he met Miss Lange, one of the most popular girls in the place and an ardent worker in the church. They met often and sympathy for the blind organist soon grew to love, and the wedding is the result.

The ceremony took place a few nights ago, and was attended by the relatives of the couple. The Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., a Baptist minister, officiated, and while the bridegroom could not see his bride it was evident that he was very happy.

When the ceremony was over the blind musician passed his hands gently over the bride's face and said that he knew just how she looked. Mr. Irwin gives music lessons and has many pupils. He has been in the habit of traveling alone about the city. The couple are on a honeymoon trip that will last two weeks.

THE REV. T. BURGESS WEDS.

Son of the Late Archdeacon Marries Miss White.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 1.—Miss Catherine Elizabeth White, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howell White of Fishkill, was married to-day to the Rev. Thomas Burgess, son of the late Archdeacon Burgess of Dutchess, and cousin of Bishop Burgess. The ceremony was performed in the Dutch Reformed Church at Fishkill by the Rev. J. B. Dunn, Secretary of the National Temperance League, assisted by the Rev. Joseph H. Ivie. The bride was prettily gowned in white silk, trimmed with old family lace. Her veil was once worn by her great-great-grandmother. She carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Miss Mary Burgess, sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Misses Elizabeth and Helen Walo. Ruth Sherwood, and Edith Van Wyck. Mr. Burgess's best man was Alexander M. Burgess. Miss Mary Burgess, sister of the bridegroom, was maid of honor. The flower girls were the Misses Helena White and Helena Bartow, a sister and cousin of the bride, respectively. The ushers were Lewis Howell White of Fishkill, William T. Blodgett of Fishkill, Robert W. Steere of Providence, R. I.; C. Thomas Barstow of Providence, R. I.; Henry K. Metcalf of Providence, R. I., and C. Sherman Hoyt of Oyster Bay, L. I. Many guests from out of town attended. The Burgesses will live in Maine.

STUDENT WENT BACK TO WED.

Newark Girl Started for Home, but Changed Her Mind.

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSON, Miss., July 1.—Prof. Edward H. Barnhart of the Meridian Female College was married in this city last night to Miss Maud Wheeler of Newark, N. J. The marriage took place at the residence of Prof. C. O. Pollock, Director of the Mississippi State Board of Education, and was the culmination of a very pretty romance.

During the term of the college Prof. Barnhart courted Miss Wheeler, who was a student there. The college session closed several weeks ago, and President J. W. Beeson gave Miss Wheeler a ticket to her home at Newark. He placed her aboard the north-bound train, notifying her parents by telegraph. Then Miss Wheeler changed her mind and her college uniform for a less conspicuous costume of brown, and when Birmingham was reached she disembarked, disposed of her ticket at a scalper's office, and boarded the next train back to Mississippi.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 1.—Cool weather to-day favored the society folk for their week-end entertainments. Outdoor sports were the chief pastimes, the Tuxedo Gun Club holding their weekly shoot. The golf links were crowded with a gay throng, and the Tennis and Racquet Club began a mixed tournament which will continue over the holiday.

House parties were given by nearly all the cottagers, and the rooms at the clubhouses are taken for several days.

The Fourth will be a gala day. There will be the annual athletic games, the tennis tournament, the speeding races at the race track, and the sailing races, followed in the evening by a display of fireworks. There will be a concert at the clubhouse early in the evening, and many large dinners are scheduled.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer entertained a large party at dinner to-night at the clubhouse.

Many dinners were given at the cottages to-night. Among those entertaining parties were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Page, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Hare, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hancy, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, and W. M. N. Rodewald.

At the club dinner parties were given by Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hill Prentice, and Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. V. Hoffman, who opened their Tuxedo villa recently, entertained a large party at luncheon on Thursday.

Warren D. Robbins, who has been stopping at the clubhouse for several weeks, sailed on the Campania to-day to pass the Summer abroad, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred R. Halsey closed their Tuxedo villa early in the week to pass the Summer on the Continent. They will return early in the Autumn.

Season Opening at Richfield Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 1.—The Hotel Earlington opened to-day for the season. The new lessee is G. De Witt, formerly of the Thousand Islands House, Alexandria Bay, N. Y. Mr. De Witt has associated with him Henry F. Gillig.

Among the guests are Col. Daniel E. Sickels, Gen. John A. Halderman, Thomas M. Waller, ex-United States Consul General at London; B. B. Vallentine, and Capt. Nathan Appleton.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.)—Adv.

CROTON HAROLD'S TALE OF A BOLD KIDNAPPING

He Was the Victim of a Man with a Scar from Scarsdale.

LURED ABOARD A TRAIN

And Then Set Adrift in a Great City by the M. W. A. S. F. S. Just for Revenge.

Declaring that he had been kidnapped by a gang of Italians, who lured him from his home at Croton early Friday morning, Harold Garrison, a fourteen-year-old boy in knickerbockers, was turned over to the Gerry society last night until the police can digest his story.

The boy walked up to Policeman Murphy late in the afternoon and said he wanted to be sent somewhere, as he was afraid the Italian kidnappers would get him again. He was taken to the Tenderloin Station, where he told his story to Sergt. McCallum.

"I live in Grand Street at Croton," he said. "A year ago a man came to me at the office of Dr. Thomas J. Acker, in Croton, where I was employed as office boy. This man, who was dark-skinned and an Italian, with a scar over his right eye, approached me one day last Winter, and said, like as if he was angry:

"'Give me the keys of the doctor's office, and also the keys of his house.'"

"And what did you say to that?" inquired the Sergeant.

"Oh," said the boy, "I told him I'd die before I'd give them up, because I believed he was a robber."

"What happened next?"

"'Well,' the man hissed between his teeth, 'I'll get even with you for foiling me in me purpose,' and then he left. I didn't see him any more in the Winter."

"Did he say he would come back in the good old Summer time?"

"No, he never mentioned when he would return, but another man met me on the road in Croton yesterday morning when I was on my way to Dr. Acker's office. This man asked me if I wanted to earn 50 cents, and I said I did. He gave me a letter addressed, I think, to 137 Walter Street, Scarsdale. He said for me to get on the train and go to Scarsdale, which was two stations below Croton.

"As I climbed on the train I saw the man who had handed me the letter. He was with another Italian and sat down near me. He said he would pay me well. As the train slowed up at Scarsdale the man held me in the seat, and said I needn't mind delivering the letter. Just then the dark-skinned man with the scar over his right eye got on."

"The man with the scar got on at Scarsdale?" suggested the Sergeant. "That was natural."

"Yes," said the boy, "he had a scar and got on at Scarsdale. He exclaimed to the men who were holding me in the seat: 'Ah, ha! I see you've got him!'"

"They didn't cut your throat right there, did they?" asked the Sergeant.

"No," answered the boy from Croton, "but one of them pulled a pistol and pointed it at my head when the train slowed up at Yonkers. At the same time he hissed between his teeth: 'Not a w-o-o-r-r-d-d. If you attempt to make any outcry I'll k-i-i-l-l you!'"

"What happened next?"

"All three scowled scowls. After that I shivered and shook and trembled and wept, and out we landed at the Grand Central Railroad Station. I was pushed through the crowd by the three kidnappers. Then the man with the scar from Scarsdale turned suddenly on me and exclaimed:

"'Between his teeth,' interrupted the Sergeant.

"'Yes,' continued Harold, 'the villain kidnapper hissed: "I told you last Winter I'd get even with you, so now I turn you adrift in this great city of strange sights and sighs and tears to shift for yourself so I get my revenge!"'"

"And when you had wept the sights and seen the tears, where did you drift?" asked the Sergeant.

"To a freight car," quoth Harold. "I slept in the car all night, spent my 50 cents in a restaurant, and then spoke to the kind officer who brought me here."

The police called up Croton on the telephone and learned that the father, Charles Garrison, and almost everybody else in Croton, was searching for the boy. The person at the other end of the line didn't seem to be impressed by the man-with-a-scar-from-Scarsdale story.

ONLY DEAD ONES WANTED.

Says Queens Library Board, Declining Roosevelt and Riis Riis Portraits.

Jacob A. Riis offered to the new library at Richmond Hill recently two portraits, one of President Roosevelt and the other of himself. Portraits of both men hang in the old public library established at Richmond Hill by the Women's Twentieth Century Club, but these pictures were small.

Mr. Riis offered to substitute two better portraits, the property of his late wife, for the new library building. The larger portraits were companion pictures taken on a Western trip. In a letter to the Librarian, Mr. Riis said that "as an author and long-time neighbor, biographer, and friend of the President, they might wish to accept his picture with that of the Chief Executive, who, he felt sure, would not object if they did not."

Much to Mr. Riis's surprise Dr. Walter G. Frey, President of the Queens Borough Library Board, declined both pictures in this courteous note.

Dear Sir: Your offer of two portraits was submitted to the Board of Trustees at its last meeting. It was resolved that the offer of Mr. J. A. Riis be acknowledged, and that he be informed that the Board of Trustees, while appreciating the proposed gift very highly, find it necessary to decline because they do not wish to establish the precedent of hanging the portrait of any living person in any of the library buildings."

Mr. Riis regards this as the way chosen to get out of a difficulty.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones arrived to-day at Inchiquin, coming up from New York on the steam yacht Narada. Mrs. Jones gave a dinner to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener arrived on the steam yacht Josephine to-day and are at the Pinard cottage for the season.

Mrs. E. S. Roy is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark, at Gray Crag.

Mr. and Mrs. George Pepper Norrie of Philadelphia are at the Pansy cottage, Dresser Street.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., arrived to-night at the Hill Top cottage.

Fair Lawn has been opened, and Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds, who have a second year's lease of the place, will arrive Monday for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury are at the Redwood cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas arrived at their villa this evening for the season.

Mrs. James W. Gerard gave a dinner to-night at the Pinard cottage. Dinners were also given to-night by Mrs. Ogden Mills, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, and Dr. William T. Bull. Mr. Mills, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. James B. Haggin will give dinners to-morrow night.

The steam yachts Josephine, Haidee, Carmina, Aloha, Corona, Enchantress, Keledia, Elsall, Candida, Venture, and Thetis, and the schooners Enada, Amorita, Kirin, and Mavis, and the sloop Mab II. have arrived. The steam yacht Narada arrived to-day and sailed for New York.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Harrison Grey Fiske has accepted a comedy by Edith Ellis Baker, entitled "Mary and John," and it will be put on early in the season at the Manhattan.

Helen Ross, a niece of Lillian Russell, signed a contract yesterday with J. Austin Fynes, general manager of the F. F. Proctor houses, and will make her professional début at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre on July 10, in "The Governor of Kentucky."

To find a lost article without advertising for it is as difficult a proposition as was that of Diogenes. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES costs but 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

JUST TO PLEASE THE BABY.

Hugle Went for an Orange and the Ship Sailed Without Him.

To get an orange for a baby Henry Hugle of Washington, D. C., who was about to start for France on the American liner St. Paul yesterday morning, disembarked in the fifty-ninth minute of the eleventh hour and went to a fruit stand on West Street. When Mr. Hugle got back to the pier the liner was in the river and on her way to the Hook. So were Mr. Hugle's clothes. Also aboard the fast-fading vessel were his sister, Mrs. Jennie Keck, and three of her children, one of which had thirsted for the orange.

Mr. Hugle and the Kecks arrived at the pier about 9 o'clock, half an hour before the liner was scheduled to sail. No sooner did they reach their quarters on the liner than one of the Keck babies decided he must have an orange. Mr. Hugle volunteered to go ashore and get the fruit. With him went his little nephew. They were gone about ten minutes, and great was their dismay on returning to see the black hull of the ship in midstream.

Without losing any more time Mr. Hugle shouldered the youngster, sought the Pier Superintendent, and poured his tale into that official's ears. The Superintendent was puzzled for a minute, and then he remembered that the Zeeland was to sail an hour later.

It was accordingly arranged for Mr. Hugle to follow on the Red Star boat. He will disembark at Dover, and will get a free pass then for Calais, on the other side of the Channel.

SOME PUZZLES IN UNIFORMS.

You May Think the Waiter an Admiral If You Go to Ellis Island.

With the change of the holders of the privileges at Ellis Island yesterday came a crop of brand new uniforms, ranging from gorgeous creations which rivalled a Rear Admiral's to the simple khaki of an American soldier.

This year all the privileges change hands. An innovation in the contracts made by Secretary Metcalf was that all of the employes of the successful bidders should be uniformed. No specification was made as to what the uniforms should be.

The result was amazing. Henry C. Balfe, the holder of the restaurant privilege, believes in variety. Those of his employes highest in authority wore blue uniforms profusely decorated with gold braid, which far outshone the subdued blue uniforms of the Inspectors. Even the waiters who serve the immigrants were uniformed in white duck.

John Werner, the holder of the baggage privilege, garbed his men in khaki uniforms. The American Express Company, the holder of the money changing privilege, had its clerks and employes dressed in blue yachting suits.

JAMES ATTACKS HARVARD.

Chicago University Professor Says Its Graduates Champion Abuses.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Prof. James in the course of a lecture on the "Characteristics of an Individualistic Philosophy" at the University of Chicago Friday afternoon, said:

"Fifty years ago the schools were supposed to free us from crime and unhappiness. Yet we don ot indulge in those sanguine hopes to any such extent today. Though education frees us from the more brutal forms of crime, it is true that the very education itself has put even meaner forms of crime in our way.

"The intellect is a servant of the passions and sometimes education only makes the person more anxious in carrying out those interests. This is true on almost every hand. I do not know whether or not it can be said of the students or graduates of the University of Chicago, but in the case of the flock at Harvard there is an excellent example.

"I can say that there is not a public abuse on the whole Eastern coast of which some graduate of Harvard is not an enthusiastic advocate."

CLOSE OF THE HIPPODROME.

Manager Kingsbury Celebrates It by Getting Arrested.

The Hippodrome closed for the season last night, and George Kingsbury, business manager, succeeded in making a lot of trouble for the ticket speculators and getting himself arrested. The season has been a tremendous success, both artistically and financially. From the opening night, on April 12, practically every performance has been played before a crowded house.

For the opening next season no exact date has been decided upon, but the big theatre will open by the first Monday in September.

When the place was closing in a blaze of glory last night, Mr. Kingsbury went out on the sidewalk with a bunch of tickets to give the speculators trouble. Every time a speculator approached a prospective purchaser Kingsbury would offer a ticket at the box office price.

This went on until the sidewalk vendors were so angry that they made a complaint to the police. The matter was referred to Roundsman Fogarty of the theatre squad, who warned Mr. Kingsbury against selling tickets on the walk without a license. Kingsbury, however, continued, and was arrested.

At the East Fifty-first Street Station complaints were made by David Mandall, whom Kingsbury had caused to be arrested the night before, and Isador Birgel. Kingsbury gave bail.

With the closing of the Hippodrome nearly 1,000 persons will temporarily leave employment. Five hundred men and women are required in the two attractions and there are as many more stage hands and attachés. "The Ballet of the Hours" alone utilized 140 women, while 120 cadets drill in the West Point scene.

Frederic W. Thompson is now in Europe, looking out for circus stars for next season. The present attractions will open the theatre and will be kept on until late in the Fall, when the new spectacle will be put on.

A Toe Climber at Coney.

Pedro, a human marvel from the Paris Hippodrome, made his first appearance in America at Dreamland, Coney Island, last night. He climbs ropes by his toes. He climbed up the tower last night, and later dragged heavy weights along the walks.

MAY DRAW THE COLOR LINE.

Booker Washington's Presence Likely to Mar Montclair's Parade.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 1.—There is a threatened hitch in the Fourth of July celebration in Montclair through the possibility that the members of the Fire Department will draw the color line.

Booker T. Washington is to be the orator of the day; there is also to be a fine procession. Company K, Fifth Regiment, N. G. N. J.; Italian organizations, the colored branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and other leading local organizations will be in line. The firemen were looked to to make a fine appearance, but now it is said they may not show up, because of Booker T. Washington.

If the Town Council orders the Fire Department out, the drivers and tillermen will have to obey, because they are on the town pay roll, but it is asserted the volunteer members of the department will refuse to participate in any parade on the same day that a negro speaks at a town meeting.

SARDOU WARNS AGAINST DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION

Writes to The Times Criticising the New Organization.

ALL A MISTAKE, SAYS MAPES

Declares the French Playwright Has Been Misinformed as to the Association's Aims and Objects.

Victorien Sardou, President of the French Society of Dramatic Authors, has sent the following letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES through Miss Elizabeth Marbury, who is now in Paris:

"Paris, June 22, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Dear Sir: I have just read in the New York newspapers a so-called prospectus of a dramatic association which is about to be founded for the representation of French plays only in the United States under the direction of Mr. Victor Mapes. I read to my astonishment among the subscribers the name of James H. Hyde, who I thing can hardly be aware of the rôle he is being made to play in this farce. I have heard of this enterprise from two individuals, whose names, by the way, are not among the subscribers. I thought the whole matter so trivial that I did not accord them a second interview. I feel, now that I have read the prospectus, that I acted wisely. I quote as follows:

The Society of French Dramatic Authors has given the association authority to play the plays of French authors in this country for the consideration of 1 per cent. of the gross receipts as authors' royalties. French plays only will be represented, and the contracts have been drawn up by Mr. Frederic Coudert, who is also a stockholder in the company.

"The Society of French Dramatic Authors has never given any such authority and has signed no contract with this association for the very good reason that its rules give it neither the right nor the power to sign anything, as the authors have the sole power to place their plays when and where they please. So that this statement is false from beginning to end. As for the 1 per cent. royalties to be paid for the representation of French plays, who, I wonder, could believe that any French dramatic author worthy of the name would accept such ridiculous terms? Please warn your compatriots against this enterprise, the nature of whose statement shows very plainly just how worthy it is of their confidence. My best wishes,

"VICTORIEN SARDOU."

When Mr. Mapes, who is the head of the new organization, was apprised yesterday of what M. Sardou had written, he expressed the opinion that M. Sardou had been deceived.

"If the facts were as represented in that passage quoted by M. Sardou," said Mr. Mapes, "he would be perfectly justified in his denunciation. But they are not. They are at the same time false and ridiculous. And permit me to state right here, as emphatically as it can be done, that neither I nor any other member or representative of this organization has uttered a single word for publication. What has appeared in certain newspapers as coming from us has been cut out of whole cloth—those alleged facts concerning our association were clear inventions.

"Mr. Hyde has nothing whatever to do with the organization, and we have made no statement that he is aiding it. We have made no arrangement whatever with the Society of French Dramatic Authors, and have not for a minute pretended to a contract of any kind with that society.

"As to that statement about the 1 per cent. royalties, it made us all roar with laughter when we read it. Why, it is so impossible, on the surface of it, that I don't see how anybody could give credit to it. We deemed it wiser at the time of its appearance in print, however, not to raise a controversy, but to leave that and other statements of similar nature to answer themselves. When we are ready to give out our plans we shall do so in a proper way. At present they are not sufficiently matured, and we have therefore nothing whatever to publish about this organization beyond the fact of its formation."

CROWD TRAMPLES ON A BOY.

Baseball Enthusiasts Attack the Police at Morristown, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 1.—In an effort of the police of this city to arrest the leader of a crowd of baseball enthusiasts who came from Summit this afternoon to witness a game between the Morristown Chatham team and the Summit nine at Randolph Park, Eddie Scheurer, nine years old, was trampled upon by the crowd and his arm broken in two places.

When the Morristown nine went on the field a crowd from Summit who occupied seats on the left of the grand stand began hissing and tooting horns so loudly that the managers of the local team sent to Police Headquarters for assistance. Several policemen and detectives were hurried to the park.

Their presence only aggravated the Summit men. They made a rush for the police and attempted to drive them from the field. Eddie Scheurer was knocked from his seat and probably would have been killed had not Policeman Kelly forced his way through the crowd and pulled the boy from under the feet of the mob.

The police finally succeeded in driving a large number of the Summit men from the grounds. The game was won by Morristown by a score of 7 to 1.

JEWELS IN HIS SOCK.

Fifth Avenue Apartment House Elevator Boy Arrested.

Harry Abelson, sixteen years old, an elevator boy at the Fifth Avenue Apartment House, 24 West Fifty-ninth Street, was arrested last night on complaint of Mrs. Margaret Klemmer of 312 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, a trained nurse employed by Dr. Charles H. Jaeger, who lives at the apartment house.

Mrs. Klemmer had to go to Sixth Avenue on an errand about 6 o'clock, and left with the elevator boy her handbag, containing a diamond brooch, valued at $750, and $5 in money.

On her return to the apartment she took her bag, but did not open it until she went to her home. There she discovered her loss and notified the police of the Fifty-first Street Station.

At the station the boy stoutly maintained his innocence. When searched the brooch and money were found, so the police allege, tied together in a piece of paper inside his sock.

?

WOMEN

who would know the real beauty and loveliness of

SEIDE GLACÉ

the new fabric, should ask for it at any wash goods counter. It looks like Silk Pongee—it wears better than Silk Pongee—it costs less than half. And it launders like linen, without loss of lustre or finish. All colors.

For Sale Everywhere.

Write to your dealer for samples.

BEDFORD MILLS

Corner Third & Mercer Sts., NEW YORK.

TRY

Dr. Sheffield's

Anti-Septic Crème Dentifrice

Put up in collapsible Tubes.

Tooth Powder

Put up in Cans convenient for Tourists.

Elixir Balm

A delightful Mouth Wash,

And you will be assured absolute cleanliness of the teeth.

TESTED BY HALF A CENTURY OF USE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

LOWNDES HEARS AT SEA OF BROTHER'S DEATH

Wireless Message from the Celtic to the Incoming New York.

HE HASTENS TO MARYLAND

Mother, Who Is the Widow of Gov. Lloyd Lowndes, Is Prostrated at Her Cumberland Home.

Lloyd Lowndes, a son of the late Gov. Lloyd Lowndes of Maryland, who left England a week ago yesterday on the American liner New York in response to a cable message announcing the illness of his twin brother, Richard, in Baltimore, received the news of his brother's death by wireless when the vessel was over 700 miles east of Sandy Hook. The New York reached port last night.

Richard Lowndes died on Thursday, and since that time his mother has been prostrated at the family home in Cumberland. On account of her condition it was deemed best that the body of her son should not be brought to Cumberland until the arrival of his brother. The family made an attempt to reach the returning brother by wireless, but the New York was so far out that the land stations were unable to establish communication with the vessel. The Marconi Company gave the message to the operator on the White Star liner Celtic, which sailed Friday, with instructions to get it to the New York as soon as possible.

The Celtic was only a few miles east of the Hook Friday afternoon when the operator got an answering signal from the incoming liner. Ten minutes later Mr. Lowndes knew of the death of his brother.

On his arrival last night Mr. Lowndes received messages informing him of his mother's condition and telling him that by taking a certain train for Baltimore he would be able to connect with a newspaper special there that would land him in Cumberland at 3 o'clock this morning. The body of Richard Lowndes will reach Cumberland two hours later.

The customs officers had received orders from Washington before the New York arrived, instructing them to use all possible haste in passing Mr. Lowndes's baggage. He left for Baltimore at 9 o'clock last night with Mrs. Lowndes.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. August Chapin.

MOUNT VERNON, July 1.—The Rev. August Chapin, former pastor of the First Universalist Church of Mount Vernon, and said to be the first woman to acquire the title of Doctor of Divinity, died last night, in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. Mrs. Chapin was a lecturer and writer on womans rights, and a prominent member of the Sorosis and other women's clubs. She was sixty-nine years old.

Lucy Amanda Swasey.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 1.—Mrs. Lucy Amanda Swasey, widow of Dr. Isaac N. Swasey, died last night at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Frank G. Haughwout, 40 Heywood Avenue, Orange, after a long illness. She was eighty years old. Mrs. Swasey was married to Dr. Isaac Nathaniel Swasey of Bath, Me., in 1844, and the two were closely associated with William Lloyd Garrison, Henry W. Longfellow, and other noted men of that day. Mrs. Swasey left two sons and five daughters.

George Hasslenger.

George Hasslenger, Superintendent of the dry goods store of Henry Batterman, in Williamsburg, died Thursday at Narrowsburg, Sullivan County, where he had gone for his health. Mr. Hasslenger was born in Brooklyn thirty-eight years ago, and entered the store of which he was Superintendent as a cash boy when twelve years old. He was a member of the Eastern District Turn Verein, a Director of the German Hospital, and a member of the Royal Arcanum. He leaves a widow and three children. The funeral service will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from his late home, 422 Hamburg Avenue.

HORSE BALKED AT CROSSING.

Putting Four Persons in Path of an Express—Their Narrow Escape.

EAST WILLISTON, L. I., July 1.—Joseph Harris of 1,242 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and three women friends had a narrow escape from death here this afternoon. With Harris were Miss Josephine Rowlands of Twelfth Street, Manhattan, and Miss Eberts and Miss Daly of 142 East Tenth Street, Manhattan. They had been driving in a two-seated open carriage and started to cross the Willis Avenue crossing of the Long Island Railroad here just as a train approached. They would have had plenty of time to cross in safety had the horse not balked just as the vehicle reached the track. Harris lashed the horse, but it refused.

The women were about to spring from the carriage, but Harris called to them to stay where they were. He clubbed his whip and with the butt end struck the horse a blow which caused it to leap forward.

As the train rushed up, the cowcatcher caught the hind wheels of the vehicle and overturned it, sending the occupants flying. They were not seriously hurt.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Rainfall during the week just ended has been fairly abundant and well distributed, and in the last twenty-four hours general rains have fallen in the Middle Atlantic States, where it is somewhat cooler to-night. The temperature elsewhere is about normal, and important temperature changes are not anticipated.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh south; on the South Atlantic Coast, light to fresh southeast, shifting to south; on the Gulf Coast, fresh south, increasing on the Texas Coast; on the lower lakes, fresh and variable, becoming west; on the upper lakes, fresh northeast, shifting to northwest.

Eastern New York and New England—Occasional showers Sunday and Monday; fresh south winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Sunday. Monday, partly cloudy; fresh south winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Sunday. Monday, fair and warmer; variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	73	69	4 P. M.	81	72
6 A. M.	73	79	6 P. M.	78	71
9 A. M.	76	70	9 P. M.	72	70
12 M.	80	70	12 P. M.	69	70

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesternay was 70; corresponding date 1904, 76; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 72.

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 72 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 67 degrees at 5:30 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 83 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO NIGHT AT 8 30 QUITE THE THING

WARREN CONCERTS WARREN

AT ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN 66 W. 51 ST. & COL. AVE.

DIRECTION OF LOUDON G. CHARLTON. PRICES, 25c. TO $1. BOX OFFICE OPEN DAILY. RESERVATIONS BY PHONE 6910 COLUMBUS.

KEITH'S B'WAY AND 14 ST. Monster Vaudeville Bill as Usual. 25c.—50c.—$1.

"THE FIRE DIDN'T KEEP KEITH'S THEATRE CLOSED LAST NIGHT. THE HOUSE WAS DOING BUSINESS AS USUAL AND THE AUDIENCE WAS LARGE."—The Sun, Saturday Morning.

Drink NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S [LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE.] High Grade GINGER ALE and OTHER CARBONATED THIRST QUENCHERS EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 40 Years' Test.

A LEFT-HANDED SURROGATE.

For Particulars Ask Mr. Noble's Yacht Club Associates.

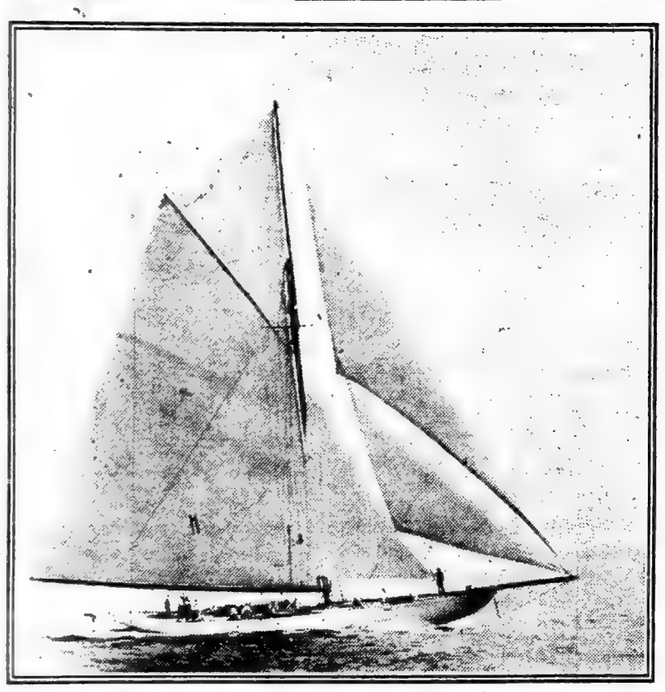
Many of the members of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, whose clubhouse is on the water front in College Point, L. I., near the ferry, employ left-handed sailors upon their members' boats, but so far as is known Surrogate Daniel Noble is the only left-handed member. He became left-handed yesterday.

The Knickerbocker Yacht Club stands in the forefront among yacht clubs which make a specialty of motor boats. At the beginning of the season Surrogate Noble asked one of the members why he did not do some of the work on his own boat, as he might need the knowledge at any time.

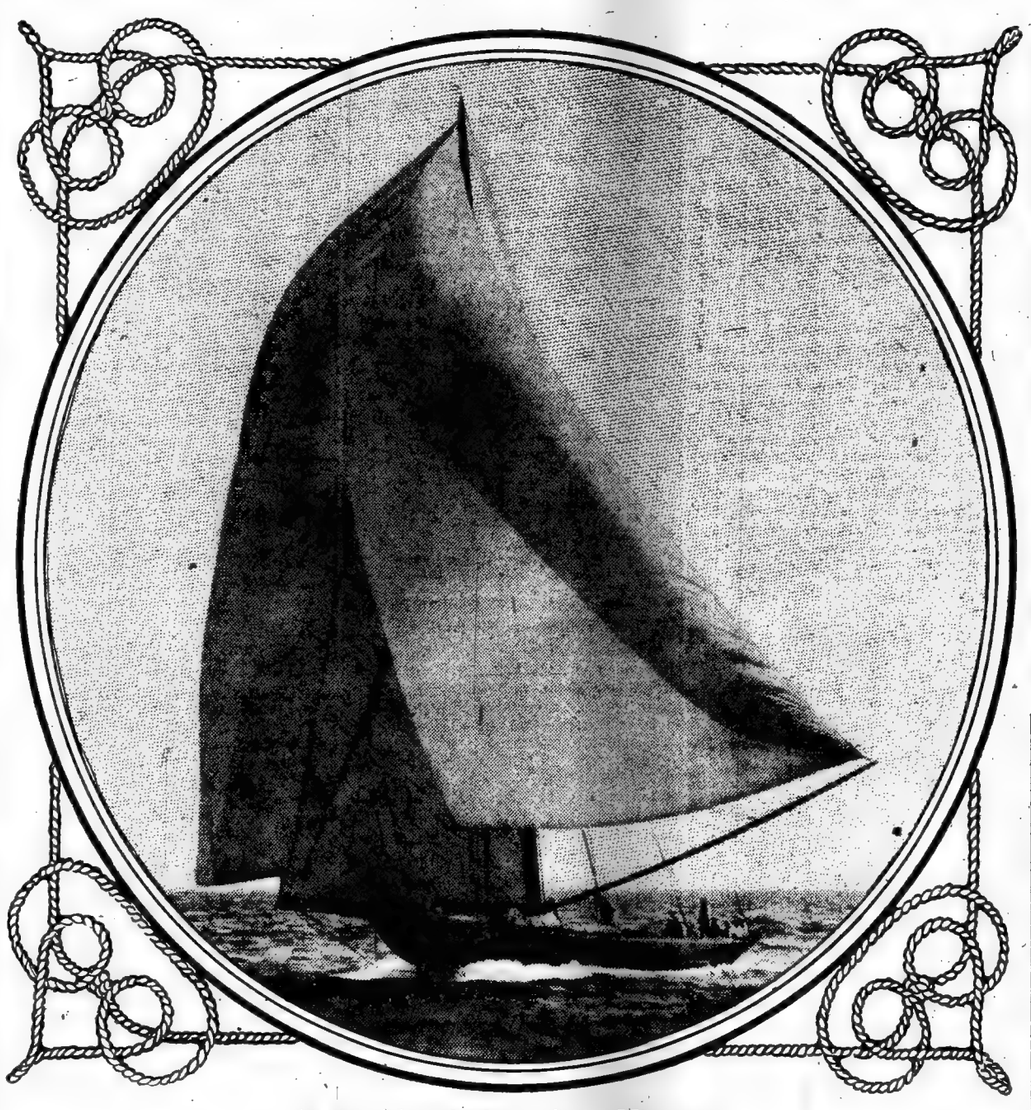
"You'll know soon," replied the member. "In two weeks all the sailors will be left-handed."

The Surrogate gave the matter no further th

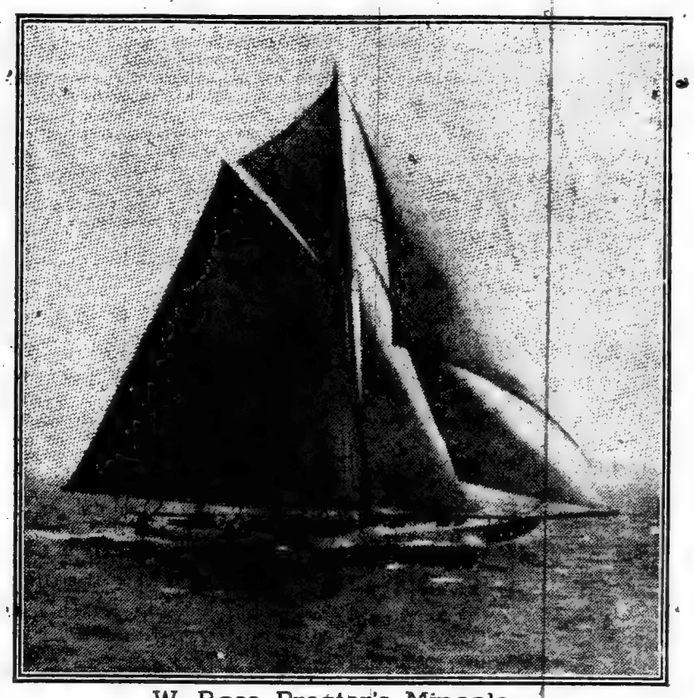
Rival Sloops to Contest Supremacy of the Sound



J. Rogers Maxwell's Yankee.



W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.'s, Virginia.



W. Ross Proctor's Mineola.

QUAKERS TAKE TWO FROM THE NEW YORKS

Locals Shut Out, Then Defeated in Eleven Innings.

CHAMPIONS BEAT BROOKLYN

Bunching of Hits Gives McGraw's Men Five Runs in the Fourth Inning.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Philadelphia, 1; New York, 0.
Philadelphia, 3; New York, 2.
Boston, 1; Washington, 2.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 2; St. Louis, 0.
Cleveland, 14; Detroit, 3.

National League.

New York, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 13; Cincinnati, 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.									Per Cent.
	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.
Cleveland		5	6	3	4	5	5	5	.625
Chicago	5		3	4	5	5	5	5	.625
Philadelphia	5	6		4	4	5	5	3	.610
Detroit	4	4	4		4	4	5	4	.483
Boston	3	4	4	4		4	4	4	.381
New York	4	4	4	4	4		4	4	.400
Washington	4	4	4	3	4	4		4	.381
St. Louis	4	4	6	4	4	4	4		.400
Games lost	21	21	23	23	30	31	32	30	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs									Per Cent.
	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.
New York		4	5	5	4	5	15	10	.417
Philadelphia	1		2	4	4	5	10	12	.370
Pittsburg	2	6		3	5	7	12	6	.360
Chicago	1	4	5		4	5	6	5	.360
Cincinnati	4	4	3	4		5	6	4	.333
St. Louis	3	4	3	3	4		4	5	.333
Boston	3	3	4	2	3	4		4	.308
Brooklyn	4	3	3	1	1	2	4		.188
Games lost	19	25	26	28	30	40	45	49	

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at St. Louis.
Detroit at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Lose Twice to Athletics in Exciting Games.

In both games of the "double-header" played at American League Park yesterday the Philadelphians defeated the Greater New Yorks by a narrow margin in both instances, the first game by one to nothing and the second by three to two in eleven innings. There were nearly four hours of skillful pitching and vigorous fielding, but free and hard hitting was lacking. Better pitching than that of Coakley's in the first game has not been seen on the Americans' grounds this year. He allowed but four hits, only two of the locals got so far as third base, and he struck out six men, Chesbro every time he went to the bat. He was splendidly supported, Knight's wild throw to first base in the seventh inning being the first and only error of the game. Chesbro was opposed to the Quakers, and, while he was batted a little oftener than the Athletics' boxman, the hits were valueless with the exception of those in the third inning, and they were responsible for the run that won the game.

Schreck started off with a high hit to left field, which Dougherty could probably have caught had Elberfeld not made a dashing effort to get the ball. It was an ill-advised attempt upon the part of the clever short stop, for after Coakley had struck out Hartsel hit to left, and Schreck scored on Hoffman's safety. On the throw in to catch Schreck at the plate Hoffman ran to second, and Hartsel tried to score, but was easily put out on Elberfeld's fast return of the ball, which had been thrown to second by Kleinow. With the exception of the one case of misjudgment upon the part of the short stop, the fielding of the New Yorks was of the brilliant order. Chase making a number of really remarkable pick-ups, while his all-around work at first base has not been surpassed this season.

With Rube Waddell and the Californian Chase as the opposing pitchers in the second game the feeling among the "rooters" seemed to be general that the Philadelphian, who has made such a great record this season, would outpitch his younger rival. The local lad's efforts, however, compared favorably with those of the visitor, and, while not officiating in a winning game, he confined the hits against him to five in eleven innings, and but for a wild throw of Conroy's to the plate in the last inning, which gave the Athletics the victory, Hogg's form indicated that he could remain in the box for an indefinite time. While the loss of the game was chargeable to the third baseman, a hit in one or two instances would have changed the result.

The scores:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0	D'gherty, lf	0	2	0	0	0	1
Hoffman, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, lb	0	1	1	11	0	0	Conroy, 3b	0	0	1	5	1	0
Cross, 3b	0	0	2	0	5	0	Williams, 3b	0	0	2	3	0	
Seybold, rf	0	0	0	3	0	0	Chase, lb	0	0	13	3	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss	0	0	1	4	2	0
Knight, ss	0	0	0	1	4	1	Fultz, cf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Schreck, c	1	2	8	3	0	0	Kleinow, c	0	1	8	1	0	0
Coakley, p	0	0	0	1	2	0	Chesbro, p	0	0	1	3	0	
Total	1	4	27	13	11		Total	0	4	27	17	0	

Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

First base by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Chesbro, 1, off Coakley, 2. Struck out—By Chesbro, 5; by Coakley, 6. Left on bases—New York, 4; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Cross, Coakley. Stolen bases—Hoffman, Fultz. Double plays—Schreck and Murphy; Williams and Chase. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connors. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	2	0	1	0	D'gherty, lf	0	1	6	0	0	
Hoffman, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Davis, lb	2	1	9	1	0	0	Elb'feld, ss	0	3	3	5	2	
Cross, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	0	Williams, 2b	1	1	0	2	0	
Seybold, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Conroy, 3b	1	2	1	0	1	
Murphy, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	0	Chase, lb	0	0	11	0	0	
Knight, ss	0	0	1	1	0	0	Fultz, cf	0	1	5	0	0	
Schreck, c	1	0	10	3	0	0	McGuire, c	0	0	7	0	0	
Waddell, p	0	1	1	3	0	0	Hogg, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	3	5	33	13	2		Total	2	8	33	10	3	

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—3
New York	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

First base by errors—New York, 2; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 4; off Waddell, 3. Struck out—By Hogg, 4; by Waddell, 11. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Three-base hit—Cross. Two-base hit Elberfeld. Sacrifice hits—Cross, Waddell, Keeler, Chase, (2.) Stolen bases—Keeler, Elberfeld, Fultz. Double play—Elberfeld and Chase. Umpires—Messrs. Connors and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—13,000.

BOSTON, 4; WASHINGTON, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., July 1.—Two hits by the locals, coming in the same inning with two miscplays by the visitors, gave Boston the game to-day, 4 to 2. A running catch by Selbach and Dineen's steady work in the box were the features. Score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Nill, 3b	0	0	0	0	1	
Parent, ss	0	0	2	5	0	0	Jones, cf	1	0	2	0	0	
Burkett, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	J. Stahl, lb	1	1	12	1	0	
C. Stahl, cf	0	0	6	1	0	0	And'son, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Gmsh'w, lb	1	0	8	0	0	0	Hlsman, lf	0	0	4	0	1	
Collins, 3b	2	2	1	3	0	0	Mullen, 2b	0	1	3	4	0	
Unglaub, 2b	0	1	1	0	4	0	Cassidy, ss	0	0	1	1	7	
Criger, c	0	1	4	8	0	0	Hayden, c	0	1	1	2	1	
Dineen, p	1	0	0	2	0	0	Patten, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	4	4	27	9	5	1	Total	2	4	24	15	4	

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—4
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2

Sacrifice hit—Unglaub. Two-base hits—Selbach, Mullen, Collins. Three-base hit—J. Stahl. Stolen bases—Dineen. Double play—Cassidy, Mullen, and Stahl. First base on balls—Off Patten, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 3. Time of game—One hour and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and McCarthy. Attendance—6,537.

CHICAGO WINS TWO GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 1.—Pitcher Owen of the Chicago club performed the unusual feat of participating in two winning games to-day, the local men being beaten in the first by 3 to 2, and were shut out by 2 to 0 in the second. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'field, 2b	1	0	2	3	0		Jones, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
Stone, lf	0	0	1	5	0	0	Holmes, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
V'Zant, rf	0	0	3	0	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	2	3	6	
Kochler, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0	Donahue, lb	0	0	12	1	0	
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	2	1	0	Isbell, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Gleason, 3b	0	1	0	1	1	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	3	1	0	
Sugden, lb	0	0	9	0	0	1	Dundon, 2b	0	1	3	2	0	
Weaver, c	0	0	3	1	1		T'nehill, 3b	0	1	4	4	1	
Buchanan, p	0	0	0	0	1		Owen, p	0	0	1	3	0	
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	2	4	27	7	3		Total	3	0	27	17	2	

*Batted for Buchanan in ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Jones and Stone. Sacrifice hits—Stone, and Gleason. Double plays—Davis and Tannehill; Davis, Dundon, and Donahue. Stolen bases—Davis and Isbell. Wild pitch—Owen. Bases on balls—Off Buchanan, 2; off Owen, 3. Struck out—By Buchanan, 2; by Owen, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Chicago, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'field, 2b	0	0	1	2	0		Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Stone, lf	0	0	2	0	0		Holmes, lf	0	0	2	4	0	
Frisk, rf	0	0	1	2	1	0	Davis, ss	0	0	0	1	2	
Koehler, cf	0	0	3	0	1		Donahue, lb	0	0	15	0	0	
Wallace, ss	0	1	3	7	0		Isbell, rf	0	1	4	0	0	
Gleason, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		Sullivan, c	0	0	1	0	0	
Sugden, lb	0	0	13	1	0		Dundon, 2b	0	1	1	0	3	
Weaver, c	0	0	1	1	1		T'nehill, 3b	0	2	1	4	0	
Glade, p	0	0	0	1	1		Owen, p	0	1	3	0	4	0
Total	0	3	27	17	3		Total	0	2	9	27	13	0

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Isbell, Tannehill. Bases on balls—Off Glade, 2. Struck out—By Glade, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 3; Chicago, 8. Time of game—One hour and twenty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—6,800.

CLEVELAND, 14; DETROIT, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1.—Cleveland had no trouble winning to-day's game from Detroit, knocking Mullin out of the box and also hitting Ford hard, making nine hits and scoring eight runs in the sixth inning. The batting of Flick, Jackson, and Stovall was terrific. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	2	4	2	0	0	0	O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
Bay, cf	1	2	1	2	0	0	Cooley, cf	0	0	4	0	0	
Flick, rf	2	5	0	0	0	0	M'Intyre, lf	0	1	1	0	0	
Lajoie, 2b	2	1	3	4	0	0	Crawf'd, 1b	1	1	5	0	0	
Bradley, 3b	2	2	0	1	2	0	C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	
Turner, ss	1	2	0	5	0	0	Sch'fer, 2b	1	3	4	3	0	
Stovall, 1b	1	3	14	0	0	0	Lowe, rf	1	2	1	0	0	
Bemis, c	2	2	6	1	0	0	Doran, c	0	0	1	3	0	0
Rhoades, p	1	1	0	1	0	0	Mullin, p	0	0	1	0	2	0
							Ford, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	22	24	12	0		Total	3	9	*21	9	1	

*Game called in eighth inning to allow Cleveland to catch a train.

Cleveland	1	0	3	1	0	8	1	..—	14
Detroit	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0—	3

Hits—Off Mullin, 10 in four innings; off Ford, 12 in three innings. First base by errors—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Ray; Flick, Jackson, Crawford, McIntyre. Three-base hits—Flick, Stovall, (2.) Sacrifice hit—Rhoades. Stolen bases—Flick, Bradley, Schaefer. Double plays—Mullin, Schaefer, and Crawford; O'Leary and Crawford, Turner, Lajoie, and Stovall. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 3; off Mullin, 1; off Ford, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Ford, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Detroit, 7. Struck out—By Rhoades, 4; by Mullin, 1. Passed ball—Doran. Wild pitches—Mullin, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire Mr. Connolly. Attendance—4,024.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Win Lively Batting Game from Brooklyn by 7 to 5.

The champions of the National League played the fourteenth game of the series of twenty-two with the Brooklyns at Washington Park yesterday, and by winning by a score of 7 to 5 made the series stand ten victories for New York and four for Brooklyn. McGraw's men started off at a rapid pace, batting Jones hard and scoring seven runs in the first four innings. The hitting, however, almost ceased when Scanlon went into the box during the fourth inning, and the best the champions could do with the newcomer was to make one hit and to be content with the runs they had already made. In the meantime Wiltse was touched up rather freely by the Brooklyns, four runs being tallied in the fifth and sixth innings. The fielding of the New Yorks was not of a championship kind, Browne, Donlin, Devlin, and Bowerman each being credited with an error. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	1	2	2	0	1		Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	0	1	
Donlin, cf	1	1	1	1	1		Hall, lf	1	2	5	0	0	
M'Gann, lb	0	2	7	1	0		Lumley, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Mertes, lf	1	1	1	0	0		Batch, 3b	0	1	6	2	0	
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	3	0		Malay, 2b	1	2	2	0	0	
Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	0	1		Babb, ss	1	1	1	2	1	
Strang, 2b	2	2	1	1	0		Mitchell, lb	1	2	6	0	0	
Bow'man, c	1	0	9	2	1		Ritter, c	1	1	5	1	0	
Wiltse, p	0	1	1	4	0		Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Scanlan, p	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total	7	10	27	12	4		Total	5	12	27	6	2	

New York	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	—7
Brooklyn	1	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—McGann, Strang, Hall, Malay, Babb. Three-base hits—Browne, Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Wiltse, Scanlan. Hits—Off Jones, 0 in three and two-third innings; off Scanlan, 1 in five and one-third innings. Stolen base—Babb. Double play—Donlin and Bowerman. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 9. First base on balls—Off Scanlan, 5; Wiltse, 3. First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Scanlan, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Scanlan, 1; by Wiltse, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—4,870.

BOSTON, 9; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—Boston defeated Philadelphia to-day, in the final game of the series, by batting the ball to all corners of the field. Score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	2	4	3	5	1		Thomas, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
Tenney, lb	2	4	13	1	0		Gleason, 2b	1	3	4	1	0	
Dolan, rf	2	2	3	0	0		Ctney, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	
Deleh'ty, lf	0	2	1	0	0		Titus, rf	2	3	2	1	1	
W'k'ton, 3b	1	2	0	2	1		Magee, lf	0	1	3	1	0	
Cannell, cf	0	2	2	1	0		Bs'f'd, 1b	1	1	4	1	0	
Ravmer, 2b	0	2	1	3	0		Doolin, ss	0	0	3	4	0	
Moran, c	0	1	2	2	0		Dooin, c	0	1	6	1	0	
Fraser, p	2	1	2	2	0		D'gleby, p	0	0	1	0	0	
							S'thoff, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	9	20	27	14	2		Caldwell, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	5	9	27	14	3	

Boston	0	1	0	0	4	3	0	0	1	—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	—5

Left on bases—Boston, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Dooin, Wolverton, Abbatichio, Dolan, (2,) Tenney. Three-base hits—Titus, Dooin. Home run—Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Magee. Double play—Doolin and Bransfield. Hits—Off Duggleby, 11 in 4 1-3 innings; off Sutthoff, 5 in 1 2-3 innings; off Caldwell, in 3 innings. Struck out—By Caldwell, 1; by Duggleby, 1; by Sutthoff, 1. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1; off Caldwell, 1; off Fraser, 2. Passed ball—Moran. Hit by pitched ball—Dolan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—7,044.

CHICAGO, 13; CINCINNATI, 5.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Chicago to-day batted Walker out of the box in the seventh inning, and hit Overall for two singles, a double, and a triple in the same inning, scoring seven runs. Barry was ordered off the field in the sixth inning because of an argument with Umpire O'Day. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	2	4	4	0	0		Huggins, 2b	0	2	4	5	3	
Schulte, lf	1	1	2	0	0		Barry, 1b	1	1	6	0	0	
Maloney, rf	1	2	1	0	0		Kelley, lb	0	0	2	0	1	0
Chance, 1b	2	3	12	0	0		Odwell, lf	2	2	1	0	0	
Hofman, ss	3	2	2	3	0		Corcoran, ss	1	2	1	1	0	
Evers, 2b	2	2	0	5	1		Sebring, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Casey, 3b	2	1	1	0	0		St'nf't, 3b	1	0	1	2	2	0
Kling, c	1	4	5	1	0		B'dwell, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	
Weimer, p	0	0	0	1	0		Schiel, c	0	0	1	7	1	0
Brown, p	0	0	0	0	3	1	Walker, p	1	1	0	0	2	0
*McCarthy	0	0	0	0	0	0	Overall, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	13	17	27	12	2		Total	5	11	24	11	3	

*Batted for Weimer in the fourth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	1	7	3	..	—13
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	—5

Hits—Off Weimer, 6 in 4 innings; off Brown, 5 in 5 innings; off Walker, 11 in 8⅓ innings; off Overall, 6 in 1⅔ innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Cincinnati, 10. Two-base hits—Evers, Casey. Three-base hit—Slagle. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Steinfeldt, Schulte. Stolen bases—Maloney, Hofman, Kling. Double play—Schlei and Corcoran. Struck out—By Weimer, 1; by Brown, 2; by Overall, 4. Passed ball—Kling. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 2; off Brown, 1; off Walker, 2; off Overall, 2. Wild pitches—Weimer, 1; Overall, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Weimer, 1. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 6,800.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Newark Scores in Three Innings and Wins from Jersey City.

By bunching their hits in the first three innings, and errors by Bean and Woods, the Newark players defeated Jersey City in the game yesterday at West Side Park, Jersey City. The score was 3 to 2. Hesterfer, who was in the box for Newark, was in good form and an enigma to Jersey City batsmen. Clarkson did good work for the locals. The score:

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Hagan, lb	2	1	13	1	0		Clement, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
Mahling, 2b	0	0	3	1	0		Bean, ss	0	1	4	2	1	
Swander, cf	0	0	1	0	0		Keister, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Jones, lf	0	1	4	0	0		Merritt, lb	1	1	9	0	0	
C'kman, 3b	1	3	2	3	0		H'lgan, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
M'phy, rf	0	0	1	0	0		Pattee, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	
Gatins, ss	0	0	1	3	3		Woods, 3b	1	0	1	4	1	
Smith, c	0	2	2	2	1		McC'ley, c	0	1	6	5	1	0
Hesterfer, p	0	0	0	3	0		Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	1	0
Total	3	7	27	14	4		Total	2	5	27	14	2	

Newark	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2

First base on balls—Off Hesterfer, 4; off Clarkson, 2. First base by errors—Newark, 1; Jersey City, 3. Left on bases—Newark, 3; Jersey City, 5. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 1; by Clarkson, 5. Two-base hits—O'Hagan, Keister, Merritt. Stolen bases—Woods, (2,) McCauley, O'Hagan, Keister, Merritt, Pattee. Sacrifice hits—Manling, Murphy. Double plays—O'Hagan, unassisted; Woods, Pattee, and Merritt. Hit by pitcher—By Hesterfer, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—3,800.

PROVIDENCE, 6; BALTIMORE, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 1.—The Providence team hit Mason hard to-day and won by a score of 6 to 3 in spite of its poor fielding. Cronin's fine work in the box, in the face of poor support, was responsible for holding the "Orioles" in check. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	3	0	0	2	0	—6	11	4
Baltimore	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	—3	8	2

Batteries—Cronin and Thomas; Mason and Byers. Attendance—7,076.

TORONTO, 3; BUFFALO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., July 1.—Buffalo and Toronto were even in this morning's game up to the beginning of the second half of the ninth inning, when Murray made a single, got to second on Soffel's sacrifice, and tallied on McAllister's error. The afternoon game was stopped by rain. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2	6	4
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3	5	2

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister; Currie and Sullivan.

TWO GAMES FOR ROCHESTER.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 1.—Montreal lost both Dominion Day games to Rochester. Catcher Raub was injured in the fifth inning and was replaced by Woelfle of Kansas City. Gibson having been sold to Pittsburg in the afternoon. Score by innings:

MORNING GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0—7	8	1
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3	4	4

Batteries—Wallers and Payne; Le Roy, Raub and Woelfle.

AFTERNOON GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	1—6	12	2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	3

Batteries—Faulkner and Steelman; Felix and Woelfle.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	32	22	.593	Buffalo	26	26	.500
Providence	32	22	.593	Newark	24	31	.436
Jersey City	31	22	.585	Rochester	22	31	.415
Toronto	27	25	.519	Montreal	20	34	.370

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

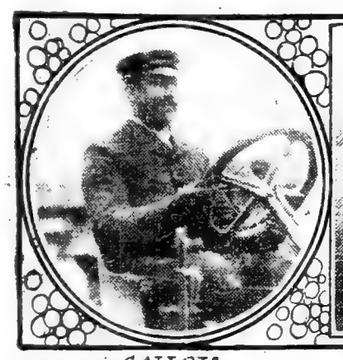
Jersey City at Newark.
Rochester at Montreal.
Baltimore at Providence.

BROOKLYN AMATEUR LEAGUE.

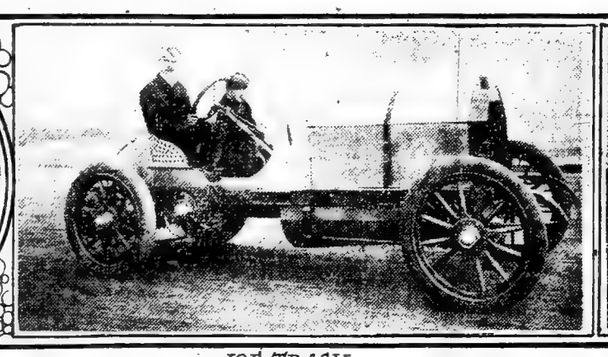
Resolute Loses First Game of Season to Bensonhurst.

The Resolute baseball team lost its first

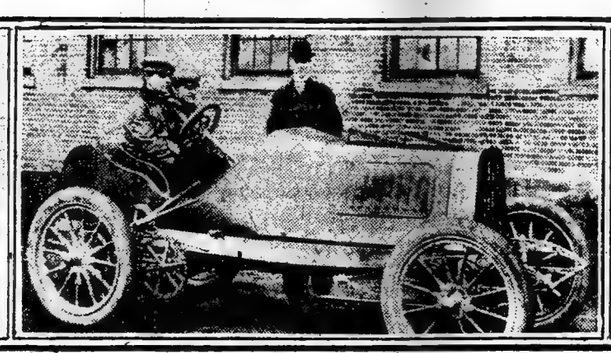
American and French Autoists in International Cup Contests Abroad



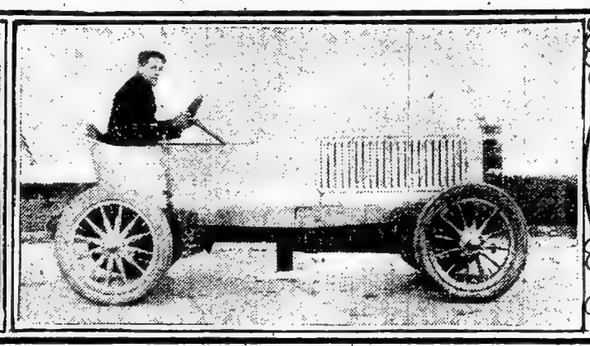
CALLOIS
Second in French Team with Richard-Brasier Car



JOE TRACY
Driving Dr. H. E. Thomas's 90 Horse Power Locomobile



HERBERT LYTLE
Driving Col. Pope's Pope-Toledo Car



J. D. DINGLEY
Driving W. T. Muir's Pope-Toledo Car



THERY
Holder of Gordon Bennett Cup and leader of French Team with Richard-Brasier Car

SYSONBY ROMPED OFF WITH COMMONWEALTH

Great Colt Always First for "Suburban Renewal" Handicap.

WAS WINNER IN A CANTER

Great Crowd Saw Running of Popular Race at Sheepshead Bay Track—Bill Phillips's Stakes.

The most impressive victory that has been won by a race horse this season, and one that old turfmen pronounced the most overwhelming triumph they ever witnessed, rewarded James R. Keene's English-bred three-year-old colt Sysonby in the race for the Commonwealth Handicap at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay course yesterday.

For the great crowd that gathered for the big event the spectacle was hardly a race. Those who expected a contest saw Sysonby slip his field in the first furlong, and then romp away in the lead for the remainder of the mile and a quarter distance while a field of the best horses of the American turf struggled after him in a vain and heart-breaking pursuit. Sysonby galloping in the lead at his ease and moving further away whenever his rider willed it.

The race was the chief feature of a remarkably attractive programme, and was run as the fourth event on the day's card. Since the inception of the Commonwealth Handicap, known popularly as the "Suburban Renewal," the fixture has been one that appealed powerfully to the general public, and in spite of the gloomy weather yesterday and the uncertainty as to whether the new king of the turf, Sysonby, would be a starter after the rain of the early morning, the attendance was little short of the largest of the meeting, a crowd of 20,000 spectators being on hand when the race was run.

There was doubt as to whether Sysonby would run up to almost the last minute before the jockeys made weight for the race, as the track was wet on the surface and looked heavy, though, in fact, it was only slightly dead.

From the opening of the betting Sysonby was a hot favorite with the horsemen and betting crowd, and throughout the speculation was at a price close about even money, and started at odds on. Tradition, the great filly from Sydney Paget's establishment, and Broomstick were equal second choices, while long odds were laid against the other three runners, Proper, Monsieur Beaucaire, and Mabel Richardson.

At the post Proper was as fractious as usual, while Sysonby stood quietly at the barrier, just against the rail, with his jockey, Nicol, alert and ready for the send-off. Just prior to the Commonwealth Nicol had been criticised severely for being beaten on George C. Bennet, but on Sysonby the lad had an entirely different kind of horse to ride, and he amazed racegoers by the confidence with which he took the colt out in the lead.

For all his quickness in getting away, Sysonby had no real advantage at the start. Proper breaking with him, and the two having only a shade the better of the others, but the moment they were off Sysonby went out in the lead, and, taking the track in the run to the stand the first time, held his place in the lead for the remainder of the distance, never once being extended. In plain fact, after a half mile had been run the three-year-old colt made a spectacle of his field, and, though there were some doubting backers of the Keene colt who feared he might stop under the pace he set, there was no time when there was reason to doubt that he had the stakes safely won.

Proper, for once beginning quickly and in his stride the moment the race was started, was second passing the stand, with Tradition, which broke third, occupying the same place. Broomstick and Monsieur Beaucaire following in that order, with Mabel Richardson last. Around the turn into the back stretch, Tradition moved up on Proper, and took second place, she and Proper galloping the first half mile under restraint, three lengths behind Sysonby, waiting for the colt to tire and come back to them. After the first half Sysonby, under a steadying pull, was still slipping further away from them, and going so easily that the pair tried to close on him. Broomstick then being far back fourth, while the others appeared to be out of the race. At the far turn Proper resumed second place, Tradition there racing at about her best to keep her position at his side, while Sysonby still romped on easily in front. On the far turn Proper and Tradition did close on the pacemaker just a trifle, but the moment Nicol looked back and saw them he eased his hold on Sysonby and the colt shot away again, increasing his lead to three lengths again at the head of the stretch. There Tradition tired and began to fall back, while Proper, hard ridden after the leader, drew a bit away from the trailers, Mabel Richardson at this point moving forward from last place.

In the run through the stretch Sysonby was only cantering, but still was coming further and further away from Proper, which there was under the whip, while all the others plainly were beaten hopelessly. To the winning post there was no further change of places, Sysonby galloping in first, pulling back to his field, four lengths away from Proper, while Mabel Richardson closed resolutely on the second horse, but never was able to get up to him. Proper beating her a half length for the place. Tradition finished fourth, and Broomstick last. The time of the race was 2:07, the fractions being 0:12 3-5, 0:24 3-5, 0:36 1-5, 0:49, 1:01 3-5, 1:14 1-5, 1:27, 1:40, and 1:53 2-5, the last mile in 1:42 2-5.

The gross value of the stakes was $14,675, of which the winner's share was $11,675. Mr. Keene, who witnessed the race from the club stand, was so pleased with the showing made by Sysonby, which he now believes ranks with Domino and Commando, that he spent the remainder of the afternoon with the colt, watching his cooling out in every detail, and then following the colt to the stable, where he remained until nightfall.

A second stake decided in the course of the afternoon was the race for the Spring, at six furlongs for two-year-olds, in which George C. Bennett was called on to concede weight to a moderate lot of colts. George C. Bennett, starting a favorite at 2 to 1 on, failed, as has every other colt that has been penalized this season. Nicol, who rode him, seeming not to be able to get the horse to extend himself at the finish, when he moved up on Voorhees and Bill Phillips, which were the first two, into the stretch. Voorhees tired close on the post, and Bill Phillips won ridden out by a half length from George C. Bennett, which beat Voorhees a length. Bill Phillips, owned by R. T. Wilson, Jr., was heavily backed by the clubhouse contingent, at odds ranging from 12 to 1 down to 8 to 1. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles.

	S.	2m.	F.
Sandhurst, 147, Finnegan, 3-5, 1-4	3	1	1h
Phantom, 137, Palmer, 20-1, 3-1	1	2	2½
Duke of Connaught, 158, Owens, 12-1, 3-1	7	3	3d
Pure Pepper, 158, Mr. Page, 15-1, 3-1	2	4	4
Bacchanal, 158, Grantland, 60-1, 15-1	5	5	5
Judge Fulton, 151, Wier, 60-1, 15-1	4	*	
Pagan Boy, 156, Davidson, 3-1, even	6	†	

*Fell; remounted and finished. †Threw rider. Time—5:12. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Indio-Flora Hurst. Owner, J. W. Colt. Trainer, J. J. Moran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Highweight Handicap; six furlongs, main course.

	S.	½	F.
Rossben, 140, O'Neil, 8-5, 7-10	3	2	1d
Drind, 105, Miller, 4-1, 8-5	4	1	2hd
Prince Hamburg, 110, Burns, 8-1, 3-1	2	4	3h
Diamond Flush, 96, Baird, 7-1, 5-2	9	3	4
Astarita, 112, Shaw, 40-1, 15-1	1	5	5
Ivan the Terrible, 128, Lyne, 7-1, 3-2	10	8	6
Graceful, 98, Sperling, 15-1, 6-1	6	7	7
Old England, 116, Bullman, 30-1, 10-1	5	6	8
Jerry C., 100, J. Johnson, 30-1, 10-1	11	10	9
*Lady Prudence, 94, J. Kelly, 50-1, 20-1	12	11	10
*Don Royal, 94, Auburchon, 50-1, 20-1	13	9	11
Regal, 110, Nicol, 20-1, 8-1	8	12	12
Merry Lark, 115, Redfern, 12-1, 5-1	7	13	13
Zealia, 111, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1	15	14	14
Knight of Weston, 98, Chandler, 200-1, 80-1	14	15	15

*Coupled as T. L. Watts's entry.

Time—1:13. Start bad. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Ben Strouse—Rose Leaf. Owner, D. C. Johnson. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

THIRD RACE.—The Spring, for two-year-olds; last six furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Bill Phillips, 114, Redfern, 8-1, 11-5	2	2	1½
Geo. C. Bennett, 128, Nicol, 11-20, 1-4	4	3	2½
Voorhees, 122, O'Neil, 9-2, even	1	1	3½
Oscris, 114, Dunn, 25-1, 7-1	3	4	4
Carr, 117, Lyne, 15-1, 4-1	5	5	5
Vagabond, 111, J. Martin, 12-1, 3-1	6	6	6

Time—1:14 2-5. Start fair, won driving; place same. Winner, ch. c., 2 years, by Ornament—Excellent. Owner, R. T. Wilson, Jr. Trainer, T. J. Healey.

FOURTH RACE.—The Commonwealth, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Sysonby, 111, Nicol, 4-5, 1-4	2	1	1h
Proper, 114, O'Neil, 25-1, 4-1	1	2	2h
Mabel Richardson, 95, Baird, 100-1, 15-1	4	4	3d
Tradition, 104, Miller, 7-2, 7-10	3	4	4
M. Beaucaire, 104, Burns, 50-1, 10-1	6	5	5
Broomstick, 111, J. Martin, 7-2, 2-5	5	6	6

Time—2:07. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Melton-Optime. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five and a half furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	½	F.
Lord of the Forest, 97, Baird, 3-1, 6-5	1	1	1½
Ladsorian, 112, Moriarty, 10-1, 4-1	4	2	2h
Gentian, 109, Diggins, 20-1, 8-1	5	3	3d
Merrick, 105, O'Neil, 5-2, even	2	4	4
Abe Meyer, 104, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	3	5	5
Ambitious, 96, J. Johnson, 8-1, 3-1	7	6	6
Merry G. Round, 99, Fountain, 30-1, 12-1	8	7	7
St. Estephe, 109, J. J. Walsh, 4-1, 8-5	6	8	8
The Poet, 112, Bullman, 100-1, 40-1	12	10	9
Pepper Pod, 94, E. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	9	9	10
Lionheart, 108, Nicol, 40-1, 15-1	11	11	11
Dextetemps, 106, J. Martin, 15-1, 6-1	10	12	12
Reb Edgren, 112, Dwyer, 100-1, 30-1	13	13	13
Little Ben, 101, C. Miller, 200-1, 100-1	14	14	14
There Now, 98, Mahoney, 200-1, 80-1	15	15	15
Jolly Dixon, 98, Scholl, 100-1, 30-1	16	16	16

Time—1:07 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. g., 2 years, by Ogden—Lady Violet. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE. For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a furlong on the turf.

	S.	½	F.
Action, 104, Burns, 15-1, 4-1	1	1	1h
Memories, 109, Lyne, 9-10, 2-5	3	2	2½
Ken, 87, Miller, 12-1, 3-1	5	4	3h
Possession, 101, Baird, 12-1, 5-1	6	3	4
The Southerner, 106, O'Neil, 5-1, 8-5	4	6	5
Carsman, 100, J. J. Walsh, 3-1, even	2	5	6
Incubator, 105, J. Martin, 30-1, 8-1	7	7	7

Time—1:55 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Favordale-Glenola. Owner, E. E. Smathers. Trainer, S. C. Hildreth.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The Stewards of The Jockey Club met at the Sheepshead Bay race course yesterday and approved the officials selected for two race meetings to come. For Brighton Beach W. S. Vosburgh was named as Steward to represent The Jockey Club, the regular staff of racing officials being approved without change. For the Narragansett Park meeting at Providence H. J. Morris was named as Steward to represent The Jockey Club, while the appointments of F. Bryan as judge, John Boden as clerk of the scales, and Jacob Holtman and Richard Dwyer as starters were approved. The meeting also granted a number of licenses as trainers and jockeys to newcomers from the West.

The sale of the yearling thoroughbred horses from the Aisbett Stud was held in the paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. The best sales of the offering were a chestnut filly by Albert-Lady Useful, by Longfellow, to M. L. Hayman for $1,000; chestnut filly by Albert-Hoodoo, by Darebun, sister to Mesmerist and Hatasoo, to Fred Burnew for $1,800, and a bay colt by Albert-Persuader, by Blythewood to R. T. Wilson, Jr., for $2,200.

Tanya, one of the twin star fillies of the Harry Payne Whitney Stable, after having been reported on the hospital list for several days, astonished horsemen at the Sheepshead Bay track yesterday by making her reappearance on the track for exercise and galloping a mile and a quarter trial in time that left no room for doubt that she is quite at her best and is meant to start in the race for the Lawrence Realization Stakes next Tuesday.

The weights for the Independence Day Steeplechase Handicap, over the full course, about two miles and a half, to be run Tuesday at the Sheepshead Bay track, have been announced with Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s champion chaser Good and Plenty the top weight at 168 pounds. The other highweights in the race are Arlan, 160; Foxhunter, 159; Hylas, 157; Mackay Dwyer, 156; Flying Buttress, 153, and Black Hussar, 151.

WORLD'S BEST AUTOISTS READY FOR BIG RACE

Americans Hope for Good Results in International Event.

SIX COUNTRIES ENTERED

Eighteen Fast Cars Will Start In 342-Mile Run on Wednesday Over French Course.

Automobilists are awaiting with the keenest interest the results of the great international race for the James Gordon Bennett trophy, which will be run next Wednesday in France over the Auvergne course. The eyes of every motor car owner, whether he be infected with the racing fever or not, will be turned toward that section of France this week. In America the interest is especially noticeable owing to the excellence of the three cars entered and the well known ability of the drivers. America never before has been represented by so good a team. Only in two previous years has the United States sent contestants to this star event of the year. Alexander Winton competed in the first race in 1900, while Winton, Percey Owen, and L. P. Mooers tried for the cup in 1903, when the race was held in Ireland. On both of these occasions the American cars suffered mishaps which prevented any of them from finishing.

The three American cars this week will be pitted against the best motor vehicles that the science and manufacturing skill of Europe have been able to turn out, and if one of the American drivers finishes among the first five it will be hailed as a very successful showing of the home-made racing car. H. H. Lytle will drive the Pope-Toledo car entered by Col. Albert Pope, a similar Pope-Toledo entered by W. T. Muir of Kentucky will be driven by J. D. Dingley, and "Joe" Tracy will pilot the ninety-horse power locomobile entered by Dr. Harold E. Thomas of Chicago. In their preliminary trials these cars all made a creditable showing, and reports from abroad indicate that they have fully verified expectations. Lytle and Tracy are veteran drivers who have had ample experience in road races. Both took part in the Vanderbilt Cup contest last October and Lytle earned an enviable reputation by finishing third, although driving a light car.

Thery, the present holder of the trophy, with a Richard-Brasier car, will be the first to start. He is naturally the favorite not only from his victory last year, but because he finished first in the recent French elimination race. Being the first to start, with a clear field, he secures a decided advantage. Following him will come Clifford Earp, one of the best English drivers. Jenatzy, the holder of the cup in 1903, will be the third starter. He will drive a new ninety-horse-power German Mercedes car.

He is one of the most dangerous competitors. Last year he finished second to Thery, and he will make a supreme effort this week to carry the Gordon Bennett Cup back to Germany. The first Fiat car, representing Italy, driven by Lancia, will be the fourth to start. Then will come Burton, driving an Austrian Mercedes, and America will be the sixth starter, Lytle being the first of the three drivers from this country to get off. This order will be followed throughout the race, and as each of the six countries has the full quota of three cars, eighteen machines will be in the race. Switzerland and Belgium, which were represented last year, are missing this year. The list of starters, with their order and the cars, are:

Start.	Driver.	Country Represented.	Car.
1.	Thery	France	Richard-Brasier
2.	Earp	England	Napier
3.	Jenatzy	Germany	Mercedes
4.	Lancia	Italy	Fiat
5.	Burton	Austria	Mercedes
6.	Lytle	America	Pope-Toledo
7.	Callois	France	Richard-Brasier
8.	Bianchi	England	Wolseley
9.	De Caters	Germany	Mercedes
10.	Cagno	Italy	Fiat
11.	Braun	Austria	Mercedes
12.	Dingley	America	Pope-Toledo
13.	Duray	France	De Dietrich
14.	Rolls	England	Wolseley
15.	Werner	Germany	Mercedes
16.	Nazzari	Italy	Fiat
17.	Heynemous	Austria	Mercedes
18.	Tracy	America	Locomobile

The Auvergne course, over which the race will be run, is about 85½ miles in circuit. It will be traversed four times, making a total distance of 342 miles. The start will be made from the town of Clement-Ferrand early in the morning. Last year the 348 miles over the Homburg course was covered by Thery in 5:50:03, but it is not expected that such fast time will be made this year owing to the difficulty of the course and the large number of sharp curves. For this reason, the drivers will doubtless use greater caution, as several accidents have already occurred in trial runs over the route, and cautious driving, instead of recklessness, thus saving wear on the tires, will be one of the necessities for victory.

France has won three of the previous five races. A list of the former winners, with the respective distances of the race and time, is:

Year.	Winner and Country.	Distance.	Time.
1900	Charron, France	351½	9:09
1901	Girardot, France	348	9:00
1902	Edge, England	383	10:00
1903	Jenatzy, Germany	308¾	6:39
1904	Thery, France	337	5:50

France has declined to enter the Gordon Bennett race next year, no matter what the result this week may be. Whether the event will be abandoned or continued with the addition of a new road race, solely for French machines, will be discussed within the next few weeks.

ALEXANDER IS CHAMPION.

Princetonian Defeated Hobart for Middle States Tennis Title.

The ability to stand a long and gruelling five-set lawn tennis match resulted in Frederick B. Alexander taking the singles championship and cup yesterday in the challenge contest of the Middle States tournament. The challenger, Alexander, was outplayed in the first and second set by the defending champion, Clarence Hobart. It was lawn tennis of the most rapid order, Hobart winning the points from Alexander at the latter's favorite method of volleying play. But two sets of this sort of work began to tell on Hobart, and he was compelled to slacken his pace. This gave Alexander his opportunity, and he took the third and fourth sets by comparatively easy scores. In the fifth and deciding set Hobart made a grand rally. He was three times within a point of taking the match and retaining his trophy. From his side of the net Alexander held him off, and finally won by the score of 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, and 8—6.

While this was the feature competition of the day on the turf courts of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, at Mountain Station, N. J., the finals and championship matches in three other events were completed. Miss Carrie B. Neeley of the Kenwood Country Club of Chicago defeated Miss Alice Day, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, in easy fashion in straight sets by the score of 6—1 and 6—2. As Miss May Sutton, the California girl, is in London, Miss Neeley took the women's championship title by her default.

In the men's championship doubles the Princeton-Yale combination, Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, also defeated their opponents in three sets by the score of 6—3, 6—8, and 6—0. Clarence Hobart and A. Wadsworth were no match for the veteran collegians in this competition, and the winning pair took the championship title, as Robert D. Wrenn is in England. With his brother, George L. Wrenn, Jr., the pair won the championship last year.

The championship match of the women's doubles yielded a fine contest, in which Miss Carrie B. Neeley and Mrs. Edwin Holden captured the honors, defeating Mrs. Offerman and Miss Smith of the Ladies' Club of Staten Island by the score of 6—4 and 6—3. Summary:

Men's Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—Frederick B. Alexander, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, challenger, defeated Clarence Hobart, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defender, 2—6, 4—6, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6.

Men's Championship Doubles.—Final Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Clarence Hobart and A. Wadsworth, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—8, 6—0.

Challenge Round—Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, challengers, defeated Robert D. Wrenn and George L. Wrenn, Jr., Country Club of Westchester, defenders, by default.

Women's Championship Singles.—Final Round—Miss Carrie B. Neeley, Kenwood Country Club of Chicago, defeated Miss Alice Day, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—1, 6—2.

Challenge Round—Miss Carrie B. Neeley, Kenwood Country Club of Chicago, challenger, defeated Miss May Sutton, Pasadena, Cal., defender, by default.

Women's Championship Doubles.—Final and Championship Round—Miss Carrie B. Neeley and Mrs. Holden, Kenwood Country Club and Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Mrs. Offerman and Miss Smith, Ladies' Club of Staten Island, 6—4, 6—3.

Handicap on Fox Hills Links.

Fox Hills golfers turned out in good numbers yesterday on their Staten Island links, and both the Class A and Class B handicaps had large entries. W. D. Hoople won first prize in the Class A event, finishing with a net score of 75 from 14 handicap. B. T. Allen, who was second, made the lowest gross score of the day—85 strokes. In Class B the honors were captured by P. W. Pogson, with a net score of 77. The leaders in each event were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hdp.	Net.
W. D. Hoople	89	14	75
B. T. Allen	85	7	78
J. A. Janin	90	6	84
R. S. Bottome	94	8	86
C. W. Sparks	98	9	89

CLASS B.

P. W. Pogson	98	21	77
D. R. Kelso	96	15	81
W. T. Musick	94	13	81
H. F. Ives	97	14	83
W. Lambert	100	14	86
A. H. Pogson	109	21	88

WOMEN SHOW HORSES ON RUMSON POLO FIELD

Applause for Fair Whips in Novel Driving Contest.

LITTLE TOTS IN THE RING

Stuart Duncan and Mrs. Peale Chief Winners in Seabright Horse Show—Society Interested in Judging.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 1.—Stuart Duncan and Mrs. J. W. Peale were the largest individual winners to-day of the Rumson Horse Show awards. The show, which is the third annual exhibit of the Rumson Polo Club, was held on the big polo field and it will be concluded to-morrow. The weather, which had been threatening for the greater part of the day, cleared off in the afternoon and all of the parking spaces were filled with coaches, drags, and fashionable traps. The society of Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, and adjacent resorts turned out in large numbers, making the attendance one of the best ever seen at the Rumson Show.

Mrs. J. W. Peale won the blue ribbon in one of the harness classes with her brown gelding Teddy and with her chestnut mare, Miss Jewell, in the saddle class. Her previous winner, Teddy, got second in the combination class, being beaten by Gardner Colby's brown gelding Ginger.

Stuart Duncan almost swept the field in the leading harness classes. He got the blue in the harness class for pairs and in another harness pair class shown to an appropriate vehicle for ladies. In the single classes he won the blue for runabouts and depot trap horses.

The ladies' amateur driving class was one of the exceptionally interesting events of the day. Five young ladies, all clever whips, competed, and as each made the sharp curves and difficult manoeuvres the spectators applauded heartily. Those who drove were Miss Anna L. Street, Miss Grace Russell Jones, Miss Elsie M. Schefer, Miss Isabel Fanshaw, and Miss Margaret Loew. Each drove the same pair, T. Pearsall Field's harness horses, hitched to a small break. On each side of the judges' stand in the centre of the field were placed two posts, the distance between them being just a trifle wider than the width of the break. The fair competitors had to swing around and drive between these posts four times. Miss Margaret Loew secured the blue ribbon. She handled her horses admirably, and in good style, executing the sharp turns cleverly and going between the posts without knocking one down. Second honors were taken by Miss Anna L. Street, a fifteen-year-old girl in short dresses, but who circled around the ring with a snap worthy of a veteran.

The pony class for children to drive brought out six entries, and some of the drivers were scarcely six years of age. Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander, who got third, was one of the youngest. Attired in a white dress and a broad, white hat, she made a pretty picture as she circled around the ring in her neat basket phaeton. Miss Renée Wassermann won the blue ribbon, driving a fine, high-stepping roan harnessed to a petite dogcart. F. M. Ware, Seward Cary, and R. A. Fairbairn were the judges.

The awards are:

Delivery Wagon Horses.—Won by A. Percy Sherman's b. g. Punch; Barrow & Nelson's b. g. Fox, second; Clancey Farm Dairy's gr. g. Billy, third.

Harness Horses, pairs over 13.2 hands, open only to horses that never won a first prize outside of Monmouth and Ocean Counties.—Won by Stuart Duncan's b. g. Duke of York and b. g. Admiral; M. G. D. Borden's ch. m. Alert and b. m. Belmar, second.

Road Horses, shown to wagon.—Won by Charles McCue's b. m. Catherine M.; Alfred N. Beadleston's br. s. Bell Master second; Thomas A. Ennis's blk. m. Pixie, third.

Horses Shown to Runabouts, 14.2 to 15.2 hands.—Won by Stuart Duncan's br. m. Maggie; Alfred N. Beadleston's br. m. Dora Lambert, second; E. H. Raynolds's r. m. Coquette third.

Depot Traps.—Won by Stuart Duncan's b. g. Duke of York; M. C. D. Borden's ch. m. Alert, second; M. C. D. Borden's b. m. Belmar, third.

Combination Saddle and Harness Ponies.—Won by Gardner Colby's b. g. Ginger; Mrs. J. W. Peale's b. g. Teddy, second; B. H. Borden's b. g. Flash, third.

Saddle Horses, 15.2 hands or over.—Won by Edward D. Adams's br. g. Rex; Mrs. Raymon Hoagland's ch. g. Helios, second; T. H. Grant's ch. g. Toby, third.

Harness Horses, pairs, shown before appropriate vehicles for ladies.—Won by Stuart Duncan's br. m. Starlight and b. g. Rob Roy; Mrs. T. Pearsall Field's br. m. Lady Acrobat and br. m. Lady Actor, second; Mrs. T. Pearsall Field's br. m. Carmen and br. g. Mr. Newcomb, third.

Ponies in Harness, over 13 and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. J. W. Peale's b. g. Teddy; Gardner Colby's b. g. Ginger, second; Miss Ruth Adams's ch. m. Sunnie, third.

Saddle Horses, over 14.2 and under 15.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. J. W. Peale's ch. m. Miss Jewell; D. S. Riker's ch. g. Carrots, second; Wayne E. Connor's br. m. Lassie, third.

Ladies' Amateur Driving Contest, judged on hands, style, accuracy, and pace; competitors driving pairs harnessed to break.—Won by Miss Margaret Loew, 31 per cent.; Miss Anna L. Street, 29 per cent., second; Miss Isabel Fanshaw, 28 per cent., third; Miss Grace Russell Jones, 24 per cent., and Miss Elsie M. Schefer, 22 per cent., also competed. Judging based on total of 40 per cent.

Ponies in Harness, not exceeding 13 hands; children to drive.—Won by Miss Renee Wassermann's r. m. Morning Glory; Felix M. Warburg's br. m. Bella, second; Miss Helen Gertrude Alexander's ch. m. Lightning, third.

Notes of the Power Boats.

The 40-foot high-speed launch Winton is having a 12-cylinder engine of 250 horse power installed and expects to give the fliers a surprise.

The 40-foot cabin boat Teaser II., built at Manchester for C. W. Esterbrook has entered the long-distance power boat race of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club to Marblehead.

Edwin Webster's fast launch, the Autowin, has gone into commission and will race in the Eastern Yacht Club races against the cracks in her class.

Lawley is building a flier for John F. Anderson of Boston. She has been planked and will be launched this week.

William Wallace's Naughty Girl is winning races at Marblehead. His new candidate for the Challenge Cup will be ready in another week.

AUTOMOBILES.

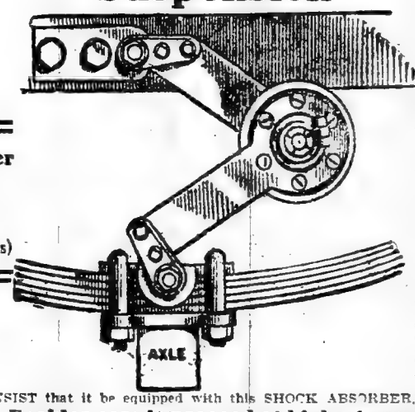
Going to England?

FOR SALE—In London, England, a 30 h. p. 6-cylinder 1905 Napier touring car, with side entrance and fitted with full paraphernalia for touring, including 4 lamps, 2 double horns, luggage rack, and cape cart top; it has the best of Michelen tires, capable of standing any amount of wear and tear, with body built by Mulliner of Northampton, England, and delivery of this car in England will be guaranteed; it has been repainted and put in first-class condition, and is as good as new. Address NAPIER, Box 1,172 Boston, Mass., for further particulars.

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Cars Over 1500 lbs. $60 (4 suspensions)

INSIST that it be equipped with this SHOCK ABSORBER, which
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Doubles the life of the tires.
Prevents lost traction.
Increases the speed.
Absolutely prevents breaking of springs.
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	H. P.	1905 Model.	New, and complete with body.	Price.
FIAT	60	"	"	$11,550
RICHARD-BRASIER	40-50	"	"	9,750
DE DIEDRICH	40	"	"	9,000
RENAULT	40-50	"	"	8,200
ROCHET-SCHNEIDER	35-40	"	"	7,800
DE DIEDRICH	24-30	"	"	7,200
CLEMENT-BAYARD	35-45	"	"	6,750
ROCHET-SCHNEIDER	24-30	"	"	6,425
FIAT	24	"	"	6,300
RICHARD-BRASIER	24-30	"	"	6,165
DECAUVILLE	30-35	"	"	5,850
DARRACQ	30	"	"	5,750
CLEMENT-BAYARD	24-30	"	"	5,700
RENAULT	20-30	"	"	5,100
CLEMENT-BAYARD	20-24	"	"	4,410

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SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4.35 Sun sets...7.35 Moon sets...7.00

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:11	7:30	1:12	1:32
Governors Island	7:20	7:46	1:45	1:50
Hell Gate	9:13	9:39	3:17	3:41

Arrived—Saturday, July 1.

SS Algonquin, Jacksonville, June 28.
SS New York, Southampton, June 24.
SS Umbria, Liverpool, June 24.
SS Wearside, Tampico, June 21.
SS Chalmette, Galveston, June 24.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, June 30.
SS Niagara, Havana, June 25.
SS El Monte, New Orleans, June 26.
SS Comal, Galveston, June 24
SS City of Atlanta, Savannah, June 28.
SS Slavonia, Palermo, June 18.
SS Parisian, Glasgow, June 22.
SS Varilamo, Havana, June 28.
SS Pacific, Kingston, —.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Floriana, Inagua	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
North Pac. & Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Wm. Cattle, Singapore	——	——

SAIL TUESDAY.

K. Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French and German transatlantic lines till within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Texas	Copenhagen	June 19
Turbo	Hamburg	June 16
Peninsular	Lisbon	June 14
La Gascogne	Havre	June 24
Abana	Liverpool	June 18
El Rio	Galveston	June 27
Proteus	New Orleans	June 28

By Wireless.

SS La Gascogne, incoming, was o. Siasconset at 11 o'clock last night; due at her pier, 2 P. M. to-day.

DUE TO-MORROW.

Statendam	Rotterdam	June 24
Minneapolis	London	June 24
Finland	Antwerp	June 24
Republic	Naples	June 20
Georgic	Liverpool	June 24
Philadelphia	La Guayra	June 26
Chicago City	Savannah	June 28
Gerty	Gibraltar	June 19
Portabello	Barbados	June 28
Amazonense	Barbados	June 28
Sarnia	Kingston	June 28
Advance	Colon	June 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE TUESDAY.

Kaiser Wilhelm II	Bremen	June 27
Barbarossa	Bremen	June 24
Astoria	Glasgow	June 24
Calabria	Naples	June 21
Tintoretto	Barbados	June 26
Concho	Galveston	June 28
Morro Castle	Havana	July 1
Buenos Ayre	Havana	June 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	June 28
Carolina	Liverpool	June 27
Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	June 26

Reported by Wireless.

The Cunarder Umbria, from Liverpool, for New York, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi Station at Siasconsett, Mass., at 4 P. M. yesterday, when the vessel was abeam the Nantucket Lightship.

The Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, from Hamburg for New York, was in communication with the Marconi Station at Siasconsett, Mass., at 12:00 P. M. yesterday.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS British Prince, at Santos, June 28.
SS Etruria, at Queenstown, July 1.
SS Philadelphia, at Plymouth, July 1.
SS British Empire, at Havre, July 29.
SS Himera, at Algiers, June 26.
SS Liguria, at Naples, June 27.
SS Koenig Albert, at Genoa, July 1.
SS Marco Minghetti, at Genoa, June 28.
SS Brooklyn City, at Bristol, July 1.
SS Afghan Prince, at Hongkong, July 1.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, at Bremen, June 30.
SS Rotterdam, at Boulogne, July 1.

Sailed.

SS Columbia, from Glasgow, July 1.
SS Planet Mars, from Santos, June 30.
SS La Savoie, from Havre, July 1.
SS St. Louis, from Southampton, July 1.
SS Lucania, from Liverpool, July 1.
SS Val Plana, from Dover, July 1.
SS Minnehaha, from London, July 1.
SS Citta di Torino, from Naples, June 26.
SS Clifton, from Barcelona, June 27.
SS Florida, from Stettin, June 28.
SS Oscar II., from Copenhagen, June 28.
SS Oakburn, from Algiers, June 29.
SS Perugia, from Marseilles, June 29.
SS American, from Antwerp, June 30.
SS Indrapura, from Shanghai, June 30.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, from Bremen, July 1.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, July 1.

Passed.

SS Gallia, from New York, for Marseilles, passed Gibraltar.
SS Citta di Torino, from New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Prinz Adalbert, from Naples, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

ROBBED IN CHICAGO STREET.

Red Pepper Thrown in Messenger's Eyes and $1,700 Stolen.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Almost at the doors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, and only a short distance from the Board of Trade, Dan Beemy, a messenger employed by Bartlett, Frazier & Carrington, grain and stock brokers, was attacked to-day by a lone robber, who threw red pepper in his eyes and took from him more than $1,700.

The robber escaped, although the street was crowded. It is feared that Beemy will lose his eyesight.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink! All tickets include admission to DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND, Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World. TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE). Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:45, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M. Leave foot 22d St., North River, 8:45, 9:10, 9:50, 10:20, 11:05, 11:40 A. M., 12:20, 1:00, 1:35, 2:10, 2:45, 3:20, 3:55, 4:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:10, 7:45, 8:20, 9:00 P. M. Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St. Returning—leaves Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:25, 10:50, 11:30 A. M., *12:10, *12:45, 1:20, 2:00, *2:30, 3:15, 3:50, 4:25, 5:00, *5:30, 5:55, 6:30, 7:10, *7:40, *8:10, 8:50, 9:25, 9:45, *10:00, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS; ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day to FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M., Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL SEEING NEW YORK YACHT ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN ROUND TRIP $1.00. Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board. Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sundays. Tickets on yacht, or office in Flatiron Bldg. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building.

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European methods of using the water for Rheumatism, Gout, Skin, Nervous and Malarial Diseases, Chronic Heart Disease, Nasal Catarrh and Bronchial Diseases. Fango Treatment. Air pure and tonic. No mosquitos. Perfect water and sewer systems. Magnificent scenery. Amusements of all kinds. Prices to meet every degree of expenditure. The Springs are reached via Delaware and Hudson R. R. from Union Station, Albany, People's and New York Central lines from New York City. Sunday trains. Only five hours from New York City.

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THE OSPREY HOUSE will open June 1. Booklet. C. E. VAN DENBURGH, Blue Mountain Lake, N. Y.

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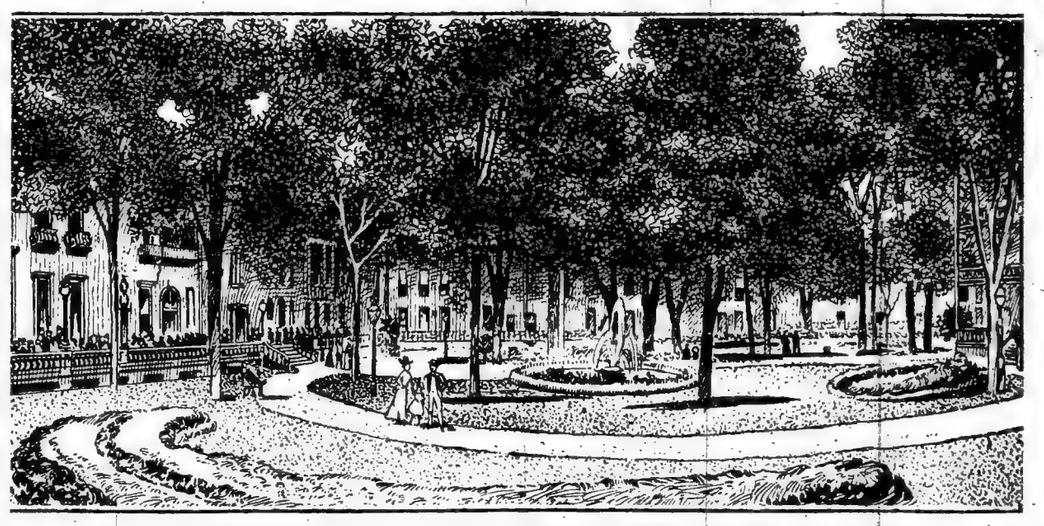
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Hudson River.—Five hundred feet elevation; magnificent view; no mosquitos; one hour Grand Central; one mile from station; small, quiet, refined house; modern conveniences; excellent table and service; adults only; $15.00 weekly. Box 85 Scarborough-on-Hudson, New York.

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THE ANCHORAGE, PORT WASHINGTON, L. I.—Forty minutes from New York; near Manhasset Yacht Club; private bathing beach; excellent food and service; references. Address above, or 53 Irving Place, New York. Telephone, 2123—Gramercy.

NORRIS MANOR, East Norris, Conn.—A few boarders wanted; just the place for health; shady grounds, good boating and fishing; excellent table, farm produce; $7.00 to $10.00. MRS. EDWARDES.

Fine accommodations for families and others in beautiful part of Catskill Mountains; terms, $6 per week; no carriage charge to house. Chas. Bogardus, Proprietor, Maple Grove House, Triton, Greene Co., N. Y.

Wanted—Summer guests; fine location; shady walks and lawn; good home table; no flies or mosquitos; no children under ten taken. S. O. Bennett, Bennett Homestead, Hobart, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—INGLESIDE.—Large rooms; excellent board; large shady lawn; convenient to trolley and R. R. station. Cor. Engle St. and Park Place.

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Upper Montclair.—Elegant accommodations for refined couple in handsome private house; fine grounds, shade; near golf, tennis; $16; reference. Box 22.

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ACCOMMODATION FOR SUMMER BOARDERS; healthy location; fine bathing. Mrs. A. Zachrison, Keansburg, N. J. P. O. Box 31.

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Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine, (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

Would like nice place to board, hotel preferred, for 4 ladies in Catskill Mts. B. W., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

Wanted to board in Asbury Park, Long Branch, party 3, moderate means. Country, Box 320 Times, Times Square.

Catskill Mountains. Catskill Mountains.

Where Summer Life is all Pleasure. Elevation 3,000 Feet. Always Cool.

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Three and a half hours from New York. Through Pullman car service.

NOW OPEN Replete with every comfort and luxury.

All desirable and enjoyable mountain resort features are provided by the Hotel Kaaterskill on a scale of unequaled liberality. All repellent features are studiously eliminated. The clientele of the Hotel Kaaterskill is itself an assurance of right management.

One hundred Rooms with Bath. Orchestra, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Livery, Beautiful Drives, Magnificent Park, German Rathskeller. Cuisine and Service Unequaled. Elevators, Telegraph, Long-distance Telephone, Drug Store, Fishing, Boating, Canoeing, Vegetables and Milk from Kaaterskill Farm, Water from a Famous Spring of Purity. Clientele the Most Exclusive. Same Management as in Former Years.

See P. C. Humphrey, 509 5th Ave. (42d St.) Phone, 1061—38th St.

THE GRAND HOTEL COMPANY ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THE GRAND HOTEL CATSKILL MOUNTAINS, N. Y., For the Season of 1905, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28TH.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE TO SPEND THE SUMMER.

This hotel is located on the main line of the Ulster & Delaware R. R., and has through Pullman and Day Coach Service from New York, without change of cars, direct to Hotel Grounds.

The location is superb and the view from the Hotel porches and grounds cannot be excelled. Many improvements have been made to the property recently and the service is strictly first-class.

ADDRESS The Grand Hotel Co., Summit Mountain P. O., N. Y.

"THE WORLD-FAMED VIEW." Catskill Mountain House. Altitude 2,250 feet. Opens June 26th. In a forest preserve of 2,780 acres. Canoeing, Tennis, Music. Electric lights and bells. Sanitary plumbing. PURE WATER FROM A SPRING IN THE MIDST OF A SPRUCE FOREST. Special weekly or season rates. Only four hours from New York City. Rooms en suite with private baths. CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers. Catskill, N. Y. New York City office, 25 Union Square.

LAUREL HOUSE, KAATERSKILL FALLS, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Hotel Now Open. New Management. Capacity, 350 guests; magnificent scenic surroundings; pure air; excellent table; fishing, tennis, golf, bowling, billiards; beautiful walks, drives; orchestra; German rathskeller; send for beautiful illustrated booklet. WEISS & INGLESSI, Haines Falls, Greene Co., N. Y.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL CATSKILL, N. Y. Now Open. Capacity 500. D. PICK, PROPRIETOR.

THE REXMERE CHURCHILL HALL Beautiful STAMFORD IN THE CATSKILLS Address E. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Stamford, N.Y.

AIRY HILL HOUSE PALENVILLE, N. Y. Good board and rooms. Rates from $7 up. Large, shady grounds. James Kraus, Box 49, Palenville, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN SIDE COTTAGE, Ashland, Greene Co., N. Y. Accommodates 25; ideal location; good table; moderate terms. OTIS VOORHEES, Ashland, N. Y. Information Times Bureau.

MILLBROOK FARM.—Healthiest location in Catskills; airy rooms; good table; scenery unsurpassed; terms moderate. Circular at Times Bureau, or write J. S. COCHRAN, Cairo, N. Y.

Water Falls Farm House, Cairo, N. Y. Accommodates 17; high elevation; large rooms; farm attached; $6 per week; guests met at Cairo station; free transportation for guests staying 3 weeks. Mrs. Shubal Finch, Cairo, N. Y.

PINE GROVE COTTAGE. Select, homelike resort, excellent table, 26th season, accommodates 40; terms, $6 to $10; circulars mailed. L. E. WOOLHISER, Catskill, N. Y.

O'HARA HOUSE, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS. Accommodates 125. Central location. Beauty of its surroundings unequaled. Boating, bowling, golf. Booklets. B. O'HARA'S SON, Manager, Lexington, N. Y.

BREEZE LAWN, FREEHOLD, NEW YORK. Pleasant farm house. Table and rooms first class. Capacity 30. $6-$7. E. STORY.

Day Line, Summer Exc. Book, Catskills, &c.—Before selecting vacation trip send 6c. postage to Hudson River Day Line, Desbrosses St., N. Y.

TIME TABLE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE SEASON OF 1905 IN EFFECT JUNE 18TH to the CATSKILL MOUNTAINS via the Ulster & Delaware R. R. operating the only through car line to this popular resort.

Leave New York:

9:00 A. M. except Sunday, via Hudson River Day Line Steamers, 42d St. Pier, (Desbrosses St. 20 minutes earlier.)

10:00 A. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St. 20 minutes earlier.) CATSKILL MOUNTAIN LIMITED. All drawing room cars. First trip June 26th.

10:20 A. M. except Sunday, via New York Central, from Grand Central Depot.

11:35 A. M. daily, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St., 15 minutes earlier.)

1:00 P. M. except Sunday, via West Shore R. R., 42d St. Ferry, (Franklin St., 15 minutes earlier. RIP VAN WINKLE FLYER.

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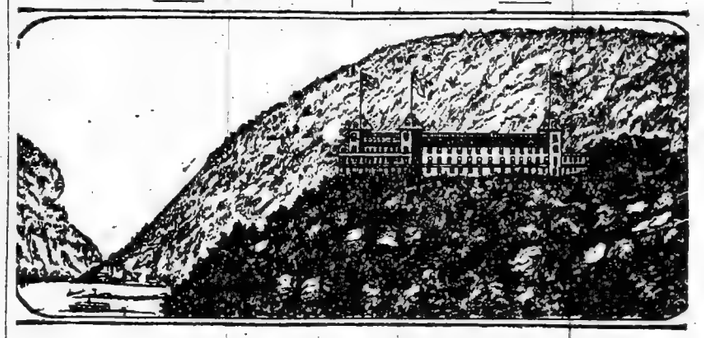
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GO TO CANADA—KEEP COOL. There are many resorts but if you want Perfect Comfort, Good Table, "Sleepy" Beds and the very Best Outing you ever had, go to ABENAKIS SPRINGS, P. Q., CANADA. The most satisfactory least expensive summer resort in America. Everything for your Comfort and Enjoyment. Boating, Bathing, Dancing, Tennis and all out door games. Natural Mineral Springs. Rheumatism, Gout, Dyspepsia, Nervous Diseases, Insomnia, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys treated with unfailing success.

E. C. KIMPTON, Manager, Abenakis Springs, P. Q.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS, New Hampshire. **LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE** WHITE MOUNTAINS. Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses BLAKE, Long Island, New Hampshire.

Milford.

BLUFF HOUSE,

Milford, Pike Co., Pa.

Now open. Accommodates 250. Most charming resort on bank of Delaware River. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, bathing, fishing, magnificent roads; no mosquitos. Terms, $10 to $18 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. P. N. BOURNIQUE, Prop.

Miscellaneous.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.

An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet. W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE, on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

"The Riverside," Bushkill, Pike Co., Pa.—New ownership and management; many improvements; tennis, ball, pool, fishing, boating, bathing; on Delaware River; fine driving; all amusements.

The German-American Farm House.—1,800 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.

FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.

Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

New York.....July 8 Philadelphia....July 22

St. Louis.....July 15 St. Paul.....Aug. 5

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.

MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.

MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.

MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.

MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Finland.....July 8 Kroonland.....July 22

Vaderland.....July 15 Zeeland.....July 29

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Oceanic..July 5, 7:30 AM Baltic...July 26, 1 PM

Majestic..July 12, 10 AM Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM

Cedric...July 19, 8 AM Celtic.....Aug. 4, 8 AM

TRAVELERS' CHECKS

issued, payable all over the world.

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser...July 4, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Aug. 15, 6 AM

K. Wm. II. July 11, 11 AM Kronprinz. Aug. 29, 2 PM

Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM

Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM K. Wm. II. Sept. 12, 3 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen..July 6, 10 AM *Main.....Aug. 3, 10 AM

Barbar'sa. July 13, 10 AM Bremen. Aug. 10, 10 AM

Friedr'h. July 18, 10 AM Barbar'sa. Aug. 17, 10 AM

Kurfuerst. July 25, 10 AM Friedr'h. Aug. 22, 10 AM

*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene.....July 8, 11 AM Albert...Sept. 2, 11 AM

Albert...July 22, 11 AM K. Luise. Sept. 9, 11 AM

K. Luise. Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene...Sept. 23, 11 AM

Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM Albert....Oct. 7, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.

Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

First Sailing at intermediate rates by S. S. DEUTSCHLAND, July 20, 8:30 A. M.

†Bl'cher..July 6, 8:30 AM *Rhaetia..July 29, 2:30 PM

*Waldersee..July 8, 9 AM †Bl'cher..Aug. 3, 11 AM

†Deuts'l'd..Jy 20, 8:30 AM *Patricia..Aug. 5, 8 AM

*Penn....July 22, 9 AM †Moltke..Aug. 17, 11 AM

†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. †Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Prinz Adelbert...July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31

Prinz Oskar...Aug. 15, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28

Special Summer Cruises

By superb Twin Screw Steamers.

Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.

Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

*Ultonia..July 6, 4 PM Lucania..July 15, 2 PM

Umbria...July 8, 10 AM Etruria...July 22, 9 AM

Caronia...July 11, noon Carpathia..July 25, noon

*Carries Second and Third Class only.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.

New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.

SLAVONIA.....July 11, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29

PANNONIA.....July 25, noon; Sept. 12

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE,

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria...July 8, noon Furnessia..July 22, noon

Columbia..July 15, 2 PM Caledonia..July 29, 3 PM

Cabin $55, 2d Cabin $37.50, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

NETHERLAND STATE RAILWAYS and ROYAL FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE.

Best connection between England and all parts of the European Continent. Rundreise and direct tickets for all Europe. Estimates for tours made out free of charge. No booking fee charged. For literature and suggestions apply to WERNER & CO., GEN'L PASS. AGENTS, 407-409 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.

Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

Noordam.....July 5 Rotterdam.....Aug. 2

Statendam.....July 12 Potsdam.....Aug. 9

Ryndam.....July 19 Noordam.....Aug. 16

Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 26, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.

ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.

Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE, 33 this season, $175 to $1,015. All expenses included. Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

For the Great Lakes. NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, New York.

WOMEN IN NUNS' GARB IN JAIL AS IMPOSTORS

Charity Society Causes Arrest of Two Italian Mendicants.

MANY PRIESTS COMPLAINED

The Women Were Found in an East Side Tenement—Mob Gathered to Defend Them.

Two Italian women wearing the garb of Roman Catholic sisters of charity were locked up in the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station last night charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. A man who said he was their brother was locked up with them.

The women described themselves as Sisters Marie Adele, twenty-eight years old, and Sister Marie Agnes, fifty-two years old. The man said he was Hugo Germain, twenty-four years old, and that he was a clerk.

The case is considered one of the most important that the Charity Organization Society has had to deal with in a long time. Archbishop Farley is said to have done much to bring about the arrests. The women were arrested by agents of the Charity Organization Society, whose officers had been searching for them for several weeks.

Many complaints had been made by priests who were informed that two women clad in religious robes were collecting money about town and could give no satisfactory explanation as to who authorized them to do the collecting. Archbishop Farley was much annoyed over the matter and asked the police to aid in capturing the women. The Charity Organization Society caused the women to be shadowed. They were followed to a tenement house at 460 East Twenty-ninth Street and arrested after a careful investigation.

When the police and charity officers went to make the arrests, a crowd of men and women gathered on the sidewalk opposite the tenement and muttered loudly against any one interfering with the sisters.

Several other policemen from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station appeared upon the scene and drove back the mob, while the two women, still wearing their black robes, were hurried to the police station. A crowd of Italians followed, denouncing the police for making the arrest, and it was only after an Italian policeman explained the situation that the anger of the crowd was appeased.

The police say that the women have collected many hundreds of dollars which they said was to be used in establishing a chain of hospitals.

TRIED TO MOB MOTORMAN.

Youths with Bats Threatened Dunleevy, Whose Car Killed a Boy.

Five-year-old Martin Rojalin of 17 West One Hundred and Fourth Street was killed by an eastbound car of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Street line at Fifth Avenue last night. In the belief that the motorman was responsible for the child's death, a crowd of young men, members of a ball club, made a rush at the motorman, but were kept back by the police.

The motorman was Bernard Dunleevy of 1,161 Lexington Avenue. The conductor was Holmes Shuts of 635 Lenox Avenue. Dunleevy told the police that the boy ran directly into the path of the car.

Dr. H. Wolff of 31 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, who was passing, rushed to the car, crept underneath, and succeeded in disengaging the body.

When a dozen young men tried to get at Dunleevy he fought them off with fists and feet. The conductor ran to his assistance, and threatened to brain any one who got on the platform. A few minutes later a squad of police came on the run, and saved the motorman.

WHISKERS AND A CHECK.

Both Were Spurious, the Police Say, and Styles Is in Jail.

Samuel D. Styles, who said he was a civil engineer, living at 122 West Fortieth Street, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the garage of the Broadway Automobile Exchange, in West Forty-eighth Street, charged with trying to pass a forged check for $3,200 in payment for an automobile.

Frederick Flower, cashier of the New York County National Bank, whose name was, he says, forged to the certification of the check said Styles had no account at the bank.

Styles wore fashionable clothes, and is a man of distinguished appearance. His mustache and beard were carefully trimmed, but Sergt. Schulman thought he detected something peculiar about the prisoners whiskers. Schulman leaned over the desk and with a dexterous movement jerked off the beard and mustache. This, however, did not seem to disconcert Styles, who declared his check was good, and that it was all a mistake. He was locked up.

STEVENS HAS QUIT.

A Brooklyn Policeman, Who Was the Children's Friend, Retires.

Patrolman Cassius R. Stevens of the Police Department in Brooklyn has retired from the force on a pension. Stevens fought as a Union soldier in the civil war, and had been a policeman twenty-five years. He was very popular with the children. On or off duty, Stevens was to be found surrounded by children. He took a lively interest in the games and pastimes of his legion of little friends, and never tired of telling them fairy stories. On Anniversary Days the big policeman was sure to come in for an ovation from the Sunday school children if he was on the line of march.

Once when he was on duty in East New York Stevens was caught by a Roundsman up a cherry tree. On the ground were a dozen youngsters, all watching him eagerly.

"What are you doing there?" demanded the Roundsman.

"Picking cherries for these hungry kids," explained Stevens.

The Roundsman laughed and forgot to report the incident.

$60,000 FOR L. I. STATIONS.

New Structures at Lawrence, Locust, Cedarhurst, and Other Places.

The Long Island Railroad is planning to spend about $60,000 on five new stations to be erected at Lawrence, Locust Valley, and Sayville, on which work is soon to be started, and at Cedarhurst and Hewletts, for which plans are being made. Much attention will be given to the architectural beauty of the stations and grounds, and they will mark a great advance over the old wooden stations.

The station at Locust Valley, a red brick and terra cotta structure, will cost, along with the new grounds and freight-house, $15,000. At Lawrence the station will be of light brick and terra cotta, and will cost $12,000. The Sayville station, built of stucco, like a number of the newer structures on the Montauk Division, will also cost $12,000.

Change in the Dakota's Sailing Date.

The sailing date of the Great Northern steamship Dakota, which was originally scheduled to sail from Seattle, Washington, on July 29, has been changed to July 24.

SECRECY ABOUT DUNNITE.

The Government Guards Its New Explosive with Great Zeal.

There is the utmost secrecy about dunnite, the new explosive that astonished army and navy experts by its remarkable power at the Sandy Hook proving grounds last week. Nothing attracts more attention among military men than the manufacture of new explosives, but no secret among nations is more jealously guarded. The results of recent experiments are kept even from officers in the service not immediately associated with the work.

Dunnite is the invention of Col. Beverly W. Dunn, Major of Ordnance at the Sandy Hook Station, and powder expert for the United States Army. He invented a fuse a little while ago, for which the British Government offered him $200,000. He refused the offer.

Preliminary experiments with dunnite at Indian Head were of a nature that called for more extensive operations at Sandy Hook, where there is a chance to give it more scope. A twelve-inch shell filled with dunnite was placed on a big raft 200 yards from the outer beach and submerged to a depth of nearly four feet. An electric wire from shore was used to cause the explosion. Those who looked on were astonished to see a huge column of water spurt 200 feet or more into the air, while the ground under their feet trembled, as though from an earthquake.

"Judging from this experiment," said an army officer who saw the test, "dunnite is the most powerful explosive ever invented. Furthermore, it is safe to handle. It is as necessary to have a powder that may be moved from place to place without danger, and not subject to chemicalization in varying climates, as it is to have a compound that is smokeless and of great explosive force. Dunnite seems to fill all these requirements and is the most powerful explosive known."

WHISKY TRUST SUIT.

Demurrer Allowed in Blum's Action Against Directors.

In the action brought in the Supreme Court by Edward Blum to compel the Directors and promoters of the so-called Whisky Trust to render an accounting and return $7,750,000 to the treasury of the Distilling Company of America, Justice Dowling yesterday allowed the demurrer interposed to the complaint by the defendants in Blum's suit, who contended that he had no cause of action. Justice Dowling, however, gave permission to the plaintiff to amend his complaint within fifteen days.

Blum brought the suit as a stockholder, holding 2,800 shares of the company's stock. He named as defendants Harry Payne Whitney, as executor of the estate of the late William C. Whitney; Hugh J. Grant, Peter A. B. Widener, Samuel M. Wright, Thomas F. Ryan, William L. Elkins, Thomas Dolan, and others. He alleged that the formation of the Whisky Trust was a stock jobbing arrangement by which some one cleared up $7,750,000.

EXPLOSION ON RICHARD PECK.

Saloon Radiator Explodes and Scalds and Wounds Two Passengers.

Two passengers on the steamboat Richard Peck of the New Haven Line, which arrived at Pier 20 East River yesterday morning, were scalded and wounded by the explosion of a steam radiator in the saloon of the Peck about 4 A. M. The steamer was then off Sands Point.

The injured passengers are Frank A. Fairbanks, twenty-two years old, of 22 State Street, Ithaca, N. Y., a Cornell student, and John J. Harvey, twenty-two, a silversmith, of 165 Centre Street, Meriden, Conn.

Several other passengers were dozing in the saloon at the time, and they were alarmed by the explosion, which quickly filled the room with steam. When it was seen that no serious harm had been done, however, and that the two men were not badly injured, order was restored.

GEMS AND AUTOS IN DEMAND.

Importation Reports Show Big Increase in These Commodities.

The Appraiser of the Port of New York reported yesterday that the total value of imported merchandise during the fiscal year which ended June 30 was $679,446,926, or an increase of $73,452,889.33 in comparison with transactions of the previous fiscal year. The imports of diamonds and other precious stones were largely beyond those of any former year.

There is no decrease in the demand for automobiles, for 786 cars, valued at $2,000,000, were imported during the year, against 425 cars imported in 1904.

The importations of sugar amounted to $68,865,771, an increase of $25,000,000 over 1904. The imports of coffee and cocoa were $72,936,588.34 for the fiscal year, an increase of $8,770,728.34 over 1904.

GEN. DI CESNOLA'S ESTATE.

Amounted to Less Than $50,000 Instead of $1,000,000, as Reported.

The appraisement of the estate of the late Gen. Luigi Palma di Cesnola, Curator of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. At his death last November it was believed that he had left a fortune of more than $1,000,000 to his daughter, Louise. The appraisement, however, shows that the estate was comparatively small.

Aside from his country seat of seventy acres at Mount Kisco, valued at $30,000, he left a personal estate amounting to $12,608. This includes his life insurance money. The deductions for debts and expenses of administrating the estate amount to $6,837.94.

DISINHERITED HER RELATIVES.

Father, Sisters, and Brother Caused All Her Trouble, Mrs. Hill Said.

The will of Mary Clancy Hill, who died on June 19, at her home, 55 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. After bequeathing some trinkets and jewelry to her friend, Mary Teresa Murphy, and to her mother-in-law, the testator bequeathes the residue of her estate to her husband, Guy Ellis Hill, disinheriting all of her own blood relations in this fashion:

"I hereby will and direct that my father, sisters, and brother shall in no manner share in the division of my estate or receive anything which may belong to me at the time of my death, as I feel they have been the cause of all my trouble."

Murderer's Bravado Gone.

George Granger, who murdered and robbed the young farmer, Charles Lutz, at Pawling, N. Y., on Friday morning, and whistled and laughed afterward while waiting at Police Headquarters, was turned over to Deputy Sheriff Horace A. Hoffman of Dutchess County in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. All his bravado had evaporated during his night in a cell. He cried and seemed on the verge of collapse when he was led out of court on the way to the train.

Outings for Hebrew Orphans.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society's orphan asylum has arranged a Fourth of July celebration for the children. The plot on One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, opposite the institution, will be the scene of a big display of fireworks. Beginning July 6, weekly outings to Summer resorts will be arranged for the children.

BIG TIM SULLIVAN SAILS; ALL THE BOWERY CHEERS

His Stateroom on the Campania a Bower of Floral Beauty.

BUT HE DIDN'T TAKE A VALET

"I'm Big Enough to Dress and Undress Myself," He Says—Sent All His Flowers to Hospitals.

With the cheers of nearly 500 of his followers singing in his ear and his stateroom banked almost to the ceiling with scores of beautiful floral pieces, Congressman Timothy D. Sullivan sailed yesterday on his first trip to Europe.

"Big Tim" was in fine fettle, and after telling what a good time he expected to have with Richard Croker, declared that on his return he would build on the Bowery the biggest and most comfortable lodging house in the world.

The only thing that disturbed Sullivan's mind was a report that had been circulated below Fourteenth Street to the effect that he was to be accompanied by a valet. Somebody, he explained, had undoubtedly meant to say "valise."

When Sullivan reached his stateroom and found it almost barricaded with roses, carnations, lilies of the valley, and many other kinds of flowers, he gazed at them a moment, and remarked dryly: "What do they think I am—a dude?" Then he ordered the entire lot taken ashore and distributed at the city hospitals.

Some of the more elaborate pieces were a gigantic tower of roses from the Directors of Dreamland, a big American flag, made of the same flowers, from M. F. Lynch; a violet harp from Senator "Tom" Foley; a "beef and" sign of immortelles, from "Johnny" Meehan, and a steamship made of roses and lilies of the valley, from Justice Herman Joseph.

Among the four hundred and odd at the pier to bid him good-bye were Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan, Patrick Sullivan, Jacob Neuman, Detective Sergeant Aitkan, Justices Herman Joseph and Daniel J O'Reilly, Senator Thomas F. Grady, James Oliver, "Col." Michael Padden, Larry Mulligan, Michael C. Whalen, "Paddy" Roach, ex-Sheriff William J. Buttling, Ernest Crandell, Joseph O'Brien, Sheriff Erlanger, and Under Sheriff Leavitt.

"I am going to see Mr. Croker," the Congressman said, "at his new country seat at Stony Brook, near Dublin, and will afterward visit the county where my parents came from. I will then go to Edinburgh, and look into the lodging house question, for on my return I am going to put up a lodging house on the Bowery on a site I now own, which will be something like the Mills Hotel, and will be up to date and modern in every particular. You may rest assured that it will be the largest and best appointed in New York City."

"How about the valet?" a man in the crowd asked "Big Tim."

Resting a kindly eye upon the inquirer, Sullivan replied slowly: "My boy, I'm ugly enough and big enough to undress and dress myself. My father came over sixty years ago without any valet, and I am going back the same way."

"Will you go to the races on the other side?"

"Well, I should say that I will. If there's no racing there better had be, for I'll get up one, if it's only a foot race."

Then the Campania's siren sounded, and the friends of the Congressman scrambled ashore, and as the liner backed out into the stream they crowded on the pier and cheered as long as the vessel was in sight.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

Old Frame Tenement in Williamsburg Proves a Fire Trap.

Three persons lost their lives and two were seriously injured in a fire in the four-story frame tenement house at 299 Devoe Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. The building was an old one, and was not equipped with modern fire escapes. The only means of escape after the fire and smoke had cut off egress by the stairs was by a narrow iron ladder in the rear. Those who lost their lives were Mrs. Annie Docknell, thirty years old; Arthur Graff, fourteen years old, and Henry Hamble, thirty years old.

The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning in the lower hallway under the stairs by Frank Marmet, who had a bakery on the ground floor. On the floors over Marmet's shop the families of Henry Hamble, William Terry, and William Docknell lived. Arthur Graff, the dead boy, was Mrs. Docknell's brother, and lived at 81 Locust Street. When Marmet gave the alarm his cry was heard by Mrs. Gilmore, who was nursing a sick child of the Terrys, and she aroused the occupants of the tenemtn. But the flames swept with such rapidity that the stairways were soon burned away. Mrs. Hamble tried to aid her husband, who had been ill, but he was suffocated, and the woman was badly burned. Terry dropped his two children out of a rear window to a shed and then carried his wife out of the building.

Fire Marshal Beers is making an investigation as to the origin of the fire.

A PLAGUE OF ROSEBUGS.

Now Destroying Walter Jennings's Rare Plants at Cold Spring Harbor.

Rose bugs are playing havoc on the estate of Walter Jennings, the Standard Oil man, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I.

Mr. Jennings, who takes great pride in his shrubs and rare flowering plants, discovered that the injury to many of his best specimens was caused by rose bugs. After many fruitless experiments with poisons, Mr. Jennings set an army of workmen at work picking the bugs from the leaves and destroying them. Many thousands are killed daily, yet there appears to be no diminution in the numbers of rose bugs.

ROB CEMETERY SAFE.

Burglars Blow It Open and Steal a Small Sum.

Burglars early yesterday broke into the office of the Flower Hill Cemetery, on the Hudson Boulevard, North Bergen, opposite Eleventh Street, West New York, blew open the safe, and carried off a small amount of money.

David Waller, proprietor of the West New York Hotel, across the way, was awakened by the crash, and, grabbing two revolvers, went down stairs, followed by his bulldog. He did not find anything suspicious and went back to bed.

The safe was robbed about two years ago, and three men are now in prison for the crime.

Negro Revenue Collector Installed.

Charles Anderson, the colored orator and politician, recently appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Second District of New York by President Roosevelt, went before United States Commissioner Gilchrist yesterday and took the oath of office. He then went to the internal revenue offices at 150 Nassau Street and took possession.

French Alliance Lecturers.

The Federation of French Alliances in the United States announces that it has arranged for lectures next year by Julien Tiersot, Anatole Le Braz, and M. Le Bra-

MOVE AGAINST THE SANTA FE.

Assistant Attorney General Purdy Brings Contempt Proceedings.

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., July 1.—Contempt proceedings against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company were begun in the United States District Court here to-day by Assistant Attorney General Milton D. Purdy. The company is accused of violation of an injunction issued at Kansas City by Judge John F. Philips on March 24, 1902, restraining the road from giving rebates.

The papers charge that the railway up to the time the injunction was granted had been engaged in the practice of granting unlawful rabates and preferential rates and facilities to certain favored shippers, on traffic in packing house products, dressed meats, grain, and the products of grain, which were not granted to the public generally, and that the Sante Fe Railway had also been granting unlawful rebates and preferential rates and facilities to certain other favored shippers, on other commodities.

Between March 26, 1902, and Nov. 27, 1904, it is declared the company, its officers and agents unlawfully, wrongfully, and knowingly violated and disregarded Judge Philips s restraining order, by favoring the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company in giving rates on coal.

The company is said to be in contempt "for the wilfull and repeated violation of said temporary restraining order," and the Federal Court is asked to cite the company's officials to appear in court and make answer for such acts.

Judge Philips did not indicate to-day his course of action in the matter.

ROB IN SIGHT OF POLICE.

Burglars Crack a Safe and Steal $1,700 from a Saloon.

Two burglars robbed Hugh Smith's saloon at the corner of Fifth and Prospect Avenues, one short block from the Fifth Avenue Police Station, early yesterday morning. The burglars forced open a side door and opened a safe by drilling holes in the door. They took from the safe $1,700 in cash and three gold watches and were stuffing the loot in their pockets when John Otten, Smith's bartender, arrived at the saloon to open it for the day. As Otten entered by the front door the burglars walked out by the side door.

The bartender gave chase and the thieves ran into a yard on Prospect Avenue. They went over one back fence after another until the fatter one of the two became winded. An early rising householder seeing the two men in his yard asked them what they were doing there.

The cracksmen replied that they were detectives chasing a burglar and the householder obligingly let them out into the street through his house. After thanking him the burglars hurried off up the street and disappeared. They had been gone about fifteen minutes when the police reserves arrived and searched the back yards, hallways, and cellars of the neighborhood.

HIS PENSION TO CHARITY.

Policeman Nichols Retires with Untainted Wealth to His Credit.

Patrolman Charles E. Nichols, for thirty years a well-known figure in that section of Brooklyn known as East New York, and who is reputed to have been the richest man in the Brooklyn police force, was retired from the force yesterday by Police Commissioner McAdoo. Nichols began his police career as a mounted officer and ended it as the driver of a patrol wagon. His property is estimated to be worth $200,000.

Yesterday, when Nichols, who had just returned from a two-weeks' vacation, visited his old comrades in East New York to tell them good-bye, he announced that his pension of half pay would be distributed for charity.

Thirty years ago Nichols joined what was then known as the New Lots police force of Brooklyn. It is now known as East New York. Nichols was never transferred from that section, and to-day it is said there is not a man, woman, or child who does not know "Charley" Nichols. Most of his money was inherited from his father.

One of his friends asked Nichols yesterday afternoon what he intended to do, now that he is retired.

"Lead the simple life," he answered. "The police force is not what it used to be."

SUNDAY BALL NOT BARRED.

But Games Must Be for Enjoyment Solely, Justice Decides.

Following a like decision rendered by him a week ago, Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday, that baseball may be played on Sunday, but for enjoyment of the game, and not for profit or as a business enterprise. The week before Justice Kelly refused to continue a temporary injunction obtained by the Brighton Athletic Club and several other organizations restraining the police from interfering with their Sunday games. Yesterday he heard argument on a similar injunction granted to the Parkville Field Club, and three other clubs. In declining to continue the injunction Justice Kelly said:

"If these clubs play baseball and advertise or charge in any way for admission, the police are not enjoined from arresting the participants in the game, because they are violating the law. If they don't violate the law the police will not interfere.

"The law provides the conditions under which baseball may be played on Sunday, and those who play it on that day must submit to the law, or be punished as violators of it. That is the situation in a nutshell."

WOULD GOBBLE CREEDMOOR.

Syndicate Said to be Pressing the Idea That Range Is Dangerous.

Several New York capitalists, who have formed a syndicate for realty speculation, may obtain possession of Creedmoor rifle range if they can persuade enough people that it endangers the lives of those who travel along the roads bounding it. Already there has been presentment by a Queens County Grand Jury which led to an investigation by District Attorney Gregg and Dr. John P. Moore, head of the Queens Borough Department of Health.

The identity of the syndicate members is kept secret. Former Justice J. Maynard Kissam of Queens is said to be a member, but he laughs at the idea.

About a year ago Robert Marvin of Floral Park, which is near the Creedmoor range, was plowing in his field when a bullet killed his horse. That is the only case, so far as is known, of real damage done by a bullet from the range.

Alley Road, said to be the most dangerous spot near the range on the outside, skirts the range upon the westerly side. Those who pass along the Alley Road are protected by a high, solid iron fence, which is bullet proof.

Creedmoor rifle range now consists of nearly 1,000 acres. The land is worth about $1,000,000. If capitalists can force the abandonment of the range they probably will be able to induce the State to sell the property for less than its market value.

Gift for a Retiring Teacher.

The teachers of Public School 19, in East Fourteenth Street, gave the retiring principal of the primary department, Miss Sarah E. Buckbee, a farewell reception Thursday. A diamond brooch was presented to Miss Buckbee by the other teachers.

LOCAL POST OFFICE PROFITS $10,500,000

Records Broken for the Year Ending Last Friday.

FOR MONTH AND QUARTER, TOO

The Year's Receipts More Than $15,000,000 — Twenty-six New Sub-Stations Opened Yesterday.

For many years it has been the complaint of New York Postmasters that this city made a lion's share of the Post Office profits and received little consideration in return, and this year is no exception, for the receipts of the local office show a profit of $10,500,000 in the last year.

The Post Office year ends on June 30. Last year was a record breaker, and so was the month of June. In fact, the receipts for the year, the quarter, and the month just ended are greater than for any former year, quarter, or month. The following figures show the increase of receipts this year over the preceding:

Receipts for fiscal year 1905	$15,484,679.38
Receipts for fiscal year 1904	14,136,825.53
Increase (9 per cent.)	$1,348,852.85

The receipts for the corresponding quarters were as follows:

Receipts, quarter ended June, 1905	$3,952,260.73
Receipts, quarter ended June, 1904	3,494,362.64
Increase (13 per cent.)	$457,898.09

The receipts for June, 1905, and June, 1904, were as follows:

Receipts for June, 1905	$1,264,000.29
Receipts for June, 1904	1,160,490.60
Increase (9 per cent.)	$103,804.69

Though the detailed report on expenditures has not yet been completed, the amount for the year ending June 30, 1905, will be about $5,000,000. This sum, deducted from the receipts, leaves the net profit for the New York Post Office $10,500,000.

Yesterday, for the first time, twenty-six new sub-stations were opened. They are:

184—Tremont and Clinton Avs.
185—Second Av. and 72d St.
186—Columbus Av. and 88th St.
187—Lenox Av. and 112th St.
188—St. Nicholas Av. and 149th St.
189—Fifth Av. and 120th St.
190—St. Ann's Av. and 144th St.
191—Tenth Av. and 44th St.
192—Westchester Av., between Jackson and Robbins Avs.
193—Pelham and Hughes Avs.
194—First Av. and 83d St.
195—Avenue B and 16th St.
196—21 and 23 Avenue D.
197—Avenue C and 12th St.
198—Madison Av. and 32d St.
199—Sixth Av. and 44th St.
200—Third Av. and 53d St.
201—First Av. and 65th St.
202—Broadway and 109th St.
203—2,570 Seventh Av.
204—Eighth Av. and 150th St.
205—Cauldwell Av. and 165th St.
206—3,827 Third Av.
207—Monroe Av. and 174th St.
208—Prospect Av., near 180th St.
209—Bathgate Av. and 180th St.

A hundred clerks, who have served their time as substitutes, were added to the Post Office staff yesterday. Of these two are detailed to the Inquiry Division, five to the Registry, thirty-two to the Second Division, and fifty-six to the Third Division. They will be divided among the branch stations. A hundred substitute clerks have been appointed to take the places left vacant by them.

The new Wall Street branch Post Office will be open for business to-morrow. The most up-to-date apparatus has been installed in the new branch. The office is to be connected with the General Post Office by pneumatic tubes, but they have not yet been installed. At present the transfer of mails will be by wagon. C. H. C. Hecht, who has had charge of the Produce Exchange branch, will be Superintendent of the Wall Street branch. This branch will be the only one in the city where there will be two Assistant Superintendents, E. E. Doherty and Frank S. Saunders having been assigned to these posts.

GERMAN ANTI-SMOKE PLAN.

Traveling Courses of Instruction for Firemen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—For several years past the State Governments of Germany have given attention to the smoke nuisance, writes United States Consul General Guenther from Frankfort. The stoppage of the chief source of excessive smoke by training firemen to be more expert and careful has been tried recently, and the formation of smoke can be reduced in this way to a great degree.

The proper construction and management of steam boilers and the prevention of explosions has received careful attention through police regulations and continued examinations by official experts. The daily care of boilers, however, has been very often intrusted to ignorant firemen, as the instruction instituted by a few industrial associations has not been adequate and the owners of steam plants frequently failed to show sufficient interest in the thorough teaching of their firemen.

For the purpose of supplying a remedy the Ministry of Commerce and Trade three years ago instituted "traveling courses of instruction for firemen," by which more than 500 men have been taught. The instruction is given in fourteen-day courses, and comprises theoretical and practical instruction by an academically trained engineer and a competent fireman. Its object is not only the prevention of smoke, but a safe and economical treatment of steam boilers, so that not only the public interest but that of the owners of the boilers is taken into account.

These continued courses are given wherever a sufficient attendance can be expected. The State bears a part of the expenses and from time to time sends out expert firemen to visit steam plants in order to watch the boiler attendants, call their attention to mistakes or defects, and give them practical instruction with reference to firing and safety appliances. Only when the services of the expert are desired for several days does a fee have to be paid.

The interest shown in the instruction is constantly increasing and its value, based upon the results obtained, is more and more appreciated.

REGISTRY SYSTEM'S SAFETY.

Postmaster General Cortelyou Points Out Growth in Fifty Years.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—In a circular letter issued to all Postmasters and employes of the Postal Service handling registered mails, Postmaster General Cortelyou to-day calls attention to the fact that yesterday, June 30, marked the completion of a half century of the registry system, which was established July 1, 1855.

For the year just closed it is estimated that 30,000,000 pieces were handled, an increase of 100 per cent. over five years ago.

Pleasure and satisfaction also are expressed that the percentage of losses from all causes has been so reduced that of the millions of pieces registered during the fiscal year just ended, containing millions of dollars and other valuable matter, approximately 13-1,000 of 1 per cent. was lost, the money indemnity to be paid being only $4,970.

Danger to the Highly Educated.

The current number of The Review, the official organ of the Civic Federation, criticises the movement for an intercollegiate Socialistic society started by Jack London, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Leonard D. Abbott, Clarence S. Darrow, and others. They are now, says The Review, of the Socialists, "trying to pervert the minds of the younger and more impressionable recipients of higher education."

HAGGARD AT FATE'S ELBOW.

Novelist's Scheme to Improve Upon the Law of Natural Selection.

H. Rider Haggard, the author of "She" and "Ayesha," spent last April in this country and Canada. He came as the Special Commissioner of the British Colonial Office. The commission was unromantic; it was to discover whether the Salvation Army had been successful in turning back the tide of humanity which is supposed to be constantly flowing into the cities, and whether the said Army had also been successful in inspiring confirmed and languid cockneys with the beauties and profits of simple, rural life. If the Salvation Army experiments at Fort Romie, Cal.; Fort Amity, Col., and Fort Herrick, Ohio, seemed worthy of emulation in England, Mr. Haggard was to suggest how that emulation might be best performed.

Mr. Haggard received a grant of $1,500 from the Rhodes Trustees and his traveling expenses were provided for. The extent of his report, which has now been issued as a Government Blue Book, and its promptness show that he has earned his money. Its intrinsic and suggestive value will be a matter for Parliamentary debate.

The argument which inspired Mr. Haggard's mission is familiar. Altogether too many people are leaving the country for the great centres of population. This is bad for two reasons—the emigrants find themselves in an unfamiliar environment, they lose ambition to work, and become the victims of city vices, and, later on, public charges, (last Christmas over 127,000 persons were in London in receipt of Poor Law relief;) the State suffers through its deficit in agricultural returns. What has been done to roll back this human tide countryward? What teaches the experiments that have so far tried to roll it back? How may England be benefited by these teachings? These are the questions which Mr. Haggard has attempted to answer in the Blue Book entitled "Report on the Salvation Army Colonies in the United States and at Hadleigh, England, with Scheme of National Land Settlement."

First comes the case of Fort Romie. At first, eighteen families were sent thence from San Francisco. The result was an utter failure. Only one family of the eighteen remains. The Salvation Army lost by the experiment $27,000. But this was a charitable enterprise, and the recipients of the charity were not made to feel their involved responsibility. Four years ago the Salvation Army took a different course. They selected from the destitute persons accustomed to work on land and sent them to Fort Amity. The Army made arrangements for the irrigation of the land, which it proceeded to sell to the settlers, spreading the payment of the purchase money over a period of twenty years. The Army also sold horses, stock, and farming implements, and a five-year system of purchase, and took a mortgage on all these things provided. This experiment, Mr. Haggard believes, has proved a great success. People who were, a few years ago, day laborers are now on the road to prosperity; they have happy homes, healthy families, and pleasant surroundings. Although the Fort Amity experiment incurred an initial outlay of about $20,000, it demonstrates, Mr. Haggard thinks, "that indigent people of the agricultural laboring class can be settled upon land and there do well." He also believes, he says, "that, in a majority of cases, village-born folk go to cities, and, in many instances, remain in them, because they can find no opportunity or prospect upon the land, and, subsequently, because they have not the means to escape with their wives and children from the web of town life in which they have entangled themselves."

The fact that the experiment at Fort Romie was a failure because it was a purely charitable enterprise, and that at Fort Amity a success because it was conducted on business principles causes Mr. Haggard to believe that the thousands of indigents now in London who were once rurals may be reclaimed. Three elements are necessary for success: Funds, lands, and the proper selection of those who are to be benefited.

As to funds, Mr. Haggard suggests that the interest of a loan or loans of an amount to be fixed hereafter should be guaranteed by the Imperial Government or by the Imperial and certain Colonial Governments jointly; that the Poor Law authorities in the large cities of Great Britain should be approached in order to ascertain whether they would be prepared to make a per capita contribution for every selected family, of which the burden was taken off the local rates, and that a permanent officer should be appointed by the Imperial Government, to be known as the Superintendent of Land Settlements, whose duties and responsibilities he defines as follows: The expenses of his salary and office to be charged against the land settlements loan, to the satisfactory and economical administration of which it should be his duty to devote himself; he is to stand between the Government and the charitable bodies whose interest may be called forth; he is to receive from them and to check their returns—to investigate complaints—to guard against all religious or sectarian pressure, &c.

Now, as to land. Mr. Haggard is, of course, not unmindful of the fact that there are many thousands of acres in England that are at present unproductive because the tillers of the soil have left them. In short, he is ready to prepare a separate memorandum "upon the possibility of establishing rural colonies in the United Kingdom." In the meantime the sympathetic reception of his scheme by the Canadian Government turns his attention in that direction. The Canadian Government is prepared to place an area of 300 square miles, or ten townships, at the disposition of the enterprise. This would provide for the accommodation of about 1,500 families at an average of five persons each. The cost of transportation would be roughly $1,000 per family. Mr. Heggard does not propose that this land, although a free grant from the Government, shall be free to the settlers. They are to pay for it during a term of years, and "no title to land should be given to any colonist until he has discharged his liabilities, on which he should pay 5 per cent. interest and 1 per cent. sinking fund, recoverable in an agreed period of years." In addition to the land grant, the Canadian Government, Mr. Haggard thinks, may be ready to assist in guaranteeing the interest on a loan which would provide the necessary capital.

But how are the beneficiaries to be selected? This presents an almost insurmountable obstacle. Mr. Haggard freely admits that the selection could not be made by the Government except through a series of years and at an impossible expense. There is one body, however, whose very machinery is of a kind to discharge this work. "I allude," says the author, "to the Salvation Army, a charitable and philanthropic institution, which I have found even better known and more respected in the United States and in the Dominion of Canada than it is in the British Isles. This vast organization is, I am authorized to say upon its behalf, able and willing to make the selection of suitable settlers to any extent from among the poor of the cities of Great Britain, conducting their operations under the authority and direction of an imperial officer, appointed, as I have suggested, to control them. Further, if only the necessary capital be found, it is prepared to move these selected persons to settlements to be established at places chosen anywhere within the borders of the British Empire. There it will provide them with skilled instruction in the local agriculture and with the counsel and assistance needful to beginners in every path of enterprise, which will be furnished to them by means of trained officers stationed in each colony, and receiving only the small remuneration that the Salvation Army pays to its active members for their support." And the Salvation colony at Hadleigh, in Essex, could be used as a training ground for the prospective Canadian colonists.

There is another omission. Mr. Haggard does not even remotely suggest the cause of the great movement of population that is going on from country to city. Hence he does not suggest a remedy for the cause. He does not tell how people still living in the country may be induced to remain there. He does not show how the products of his colonists can successfully compete with those now being furnished the market. The expedient which he suggests is artificial. It is artificial because it opposes a natural movement of population. It may have isolated successes, but its general tendency will be toward failure, because he attempts to deal with an effect without paying any attention to its cause.

The tide now flowing cityward can be stemmed and turned back only when country life demonstrates its superiority over city life—when its profits are larger and its enjoyments more sensual. In the great struggle for existence city life eliminates what is perishable from that which is destined to survive. The generally indomitable and immutable law which governs human existence can no more be changed in this respect than can wars be rendered unnecessary and the scourges of epidemics futile.

BUSINESS GRABS OFF SEVENTY-SECOND ST.

The Block Between Broadway and Columbus Now Surrenders.

RESIDENCES CROWDED OUT

Real Estate Men Say That It Will Be a Part of a Shopping Centre.

Recent developments indicate, according to real estate men, that Seventy-second Street between Columbus Avenue and Broadway will soon lose its residential character, and be given over to high class retail business houses of the kind that can be provided by putting store fronts in the dwellings.

The houses at 121, 157 and 162 West Seventy-second Street, have recently been sold and yesterday the brokers who made the sales, Slawson & Hobbs, reported that they had also closed negotiations for 134, and for a resale of 157. The names of the buyers have not been announced, but they are believed to be a group or real estate operators who recognize the possibilities of the block for business purposes.

The block has for several years been losing its residential character. A number of its dwellings have been leased by private schools.

Columbus Avenue and Seventy-second Street has long been one of the prominent centres of business on the upper West Side, and at Broadway and Seventy-second, in the neighborhood of Sherman Square, important changes are now being made. On the East side of the Square, between Seventy-second and Seventy-third Streets, two twelve-story apartment houses are going up. There will be stores in the basement of the house at the corner of Seventy-second Street.

As the connecting link between the East Side, the drives of Central Park and Riverside Drive, the popularity of a Seventy-second Street shopping colony, with the so-called "carriage trade" is regarded as assured. It has been generally supposed that, aside from the Avenue corners, nearly all of the property on Seventy-second Street was covered by restrictions which would act as an effectual bar to business invasion. Opinions from title insurance companies and real estate lawyers are said to attach little importance to these restrictions, so far as the particular block between Broadway and Columbus Avenue is concerned, while those who are interested in the movement say that they anticipate little trouble on this score. Slawson & Hobbs say that they have negotiations well advanced for several other houses on the block, and that plans for the alterations of some of them are now being prepared.

$17,000 GONE, SAY CREDITORS.

Referee Opposes Auctioneer Charles E. Smith's Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy of 68 Wall Street, has recommended that a discharge from bankruptcy be denied to Charles E. Smith, auctioneer, of 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on April 8, 1903, by Stern, Singer, & Barr, who opposed his discharge and conducted a long examination into his affairs. His discharge was opposed mainly on the ground that he concealed $17,000 from his trustee in bankruptcy, and the referee's conclusion is based on a statement which Mr. Smith made to Bradstreet's on Sept. 23, 1901, asserting that he had $15,000 assets over liabilities and the testimony of an expert accountant as to Mr. Smith's payments since then to April, 1903, when he failed. His schedules showed liabilities of $57,329 and assets of $4,374, leaving a deficiency of $52,955. The books showed payments of $31,041, leaving $21,914 with apparently nothing to show for it. The referee allows a credit of nearly $5,000 for losses by burglaries, &c., and decides that the creditors' contention that $17,000 is concealed is sustained.

The referee also says that Mr. Smith was for six years in business as the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms, at 8 West Twenty-eighth Street, and since his petition was filed has been engaged in a similar business under the name of the Knickerbocker Art Galleries

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The characteristic of the week's market throughout the world was its sanity amid incidents of unsettling and even sensational quality. The Russian disorders call for large adjectives to denote them even from our own standpoint, and we can hardly appreciate with what force they struck Paris, where there are two billions of Russian securities unsalable anywhere else. Paris sold whatever it could in London, and London transferred the weight of its sales to our market, which took them handsomely. This is the more surprising because there were domestic happenings adapted to cause sensitiveness. There were exports of three millions of gold, and a 6 per cent. money market for a few minutes, and a boom in the commodity markets sufficient alone to chill the stock market according to the familiar maxim that grains and grain carrying railways cannot be hulled together. However, the strength in the grain market was referable more to the keenness of the foreign demand than to the scantiness of the domestic yield. Obviously there is nothing alarming about a stimulated demand without diminution of supply. The boom in cotton, however, was referred to alarm about the yield, which is reckoned by many as not much over 11,000,000 bales. A decrease of 3,000,000 bales is indeed serious, but last year's phenomenal crop added to the low estimate of this year's yield gives an average crop above the best previous record. That is not exactly a famine, and it must be admitted that the price is getting pretty far away from the cost of production.

It is hardly necessary to say that even without such incidents the turn into the new fiscal year is always a little trying. Yet the market stood up stiff as a church, as the yachtsmen say. The railway averages alternated up and down with perfect regularity, and ended a fraction up. Industrials ended a fraction down. There was weakness enough to show that the market was not artificial, and strength enough to show that facts of unsettling character failed to disturb the recent tendency of prices to rise. As this is the turn of the year it will be useful to set new landmarks, citing for the purpose The Wall Street Journal's averages:

	Twelve Industrials.	Twenty Railways.	
High point 1905.	April 14	83 75	127.10 March 13
Low point 1905.	May 12	73 47	114 52 May 22
1905, June 30		76 87	122.57
1904, June 30		49.25	97.59 June 30
High point 1901.	June 17	78.26	129.36 Sep. 9, '02

It thus appears that the market is now about midway between the high and low of 1905, but very decidedly above 1904. Has the improvement in conditions warranted the rise? Or does the rise discount the improvement, actual and anticipated? Are we so near the maximum of record that the market will break when it reaches the fateful figures with their harrowing reminiscences? Or will the "conservative" critics who have poured out their ridicule upon the preposterous prices of 1901 and 1902, allow them to be justified now? It can only be said that much has happened in those three years, that values have steadily risen, and prices ranged steadily below them. A market can hardly be said to have discounted prosperity which has been realized when the range of the market has never exceeded prices of record.

At this midyear season, the beginning of a new fiscal year, the fate of markets is often settled. The crops by now have all been started, but the harvest is beyond human control. In this respect the farmer is the most unfortunate of manufacturers—so to speak—and the fortunes of the community are bound up with the farmers'. Knowledge of what the crops will be is the largest single contribution toward knowledge of what the markets will be, but this knowledge is not given either to crop experts or to market commentators. All that can be said with confidence is that experience teaches "Be bold, be bold, be not too bold." Confidence rests upon the fact that this is no longer a one-crop country, and that failure of even any single crop is less likely in proportion to the increase of acreage, which now carries a breadth for the leading crops insuring against exposure of any large percentage to loss except under most unusual conditions. Such, for example, was the season of 1901, when the corn-crop failure followed upon the Fourth of July holidays which we are now enjoying, and the entire list collapsed. It is indeed excessive boldness or a short memory which is indifferent to that counsel of caution. On the other hand, the experience of last year is a support against excessive timidity at this trying season. Last year's weather was even worse than this year's. There was last year snow even in April, and floods of the Spring were repeated in the Summer. So late as August there was excessive fright about wheat. The actual picking was necessary to develop the superabundance of cotton. So little are the keenest and most interested able to discern the future in this respect.

Last year's experience has other especial applications to the immediate outlook. The shortage in wheat was not followed by any such serious consequences as was feared, a fact which ought to give confidence under any possible shortage in any single crop this year, if a shortage should develop, although now not indicated. And the superabundance of cotton was less depressing upon the price than many thought possible, for reasons applicable to other crops as well. The farmer is necessarily a merchandiser as well as a producer, and his merchandising is improving with the improvement in his fortunes. No longer does he make forced sale of his crop to free himself from debt incurred in its cultivation, or to apply upon the mortgage. As a class farmers were never before so well able to do as the Southern planters did—hold their crops until satisfied with the market. "Burn your cotton" was a foolish cry. "Hold your cotton" was advice which worked very well, and which is working well in the grain markets now. The size of crops used to be indicated by sales under necessity, but the current reports are filled with declarations by growers that they are not parting with their produce, not because they doubt the harvest, but because they are dissatisfied with the market. The farmers as well as the speculators see the significance of riots at Russia's exporting centres. Any other producer could and would increase his output to meet the demand. But with the farmer it must go as it lies, his game having been made in ignorance of present conditions. The best he can do is to wait until the market suits, and that he can do this year as never before. For example, the Pacific Coast hop growers will market 90 per cent. of their product through a corporation which will control the market, if its plans succeed. And Southern cotton growers are organizing a system of bonded warehouses to hold the crop until the market is right. "To eliminate the speculator," is the asserted object, which the cynical might translate into "to secure the profits of speculation to the planter." "The world do move." Soon the farmers will learn how to sell their crops and buy options.

Comparison of this year with last, just as we are turning into the closing half, suggests other points for confidence. So short are Wall Street memories that already it is forgotten through what discouragements last year's first half struggled. In January the Steel Trust passed its common dividend; in February came the Baltimore fire; in March the Sully cotton boom collapsed; in April began the anxiety about the crops, and the discouragements to railways by flood losses. Then followed dreary markets, worth recalling when this year's dullness is spoken of in superlatives. Despite these discouragements dullness was the worst the half year of 1904 had to complain of, and before this time there had begun a gentle steady rise which was unbroken before October, and which prefaced the December slump with forty consecutive million share days, and some much larger.

This year has had no such discouragements, either in quantity or kind. Last year's troubles were real, this year's are sentimental. Last New Year's brought stoppage of dividends, this January brought more increases than space can be spared for. Last year's check to the iron trade was one of the worst and sharpest—if briefest—ever experienced. This Spring's iron trade reaction was nothing worse than a slight increase of stocks, springing not from decrease of consumption but from increase of production. There is an easy remedy for excessive production, but remedies for deficiency of consumption are not easy or agreeable, and happily were not needed. The Gates wheat corner is nothing to boast of beside the Sully episode, which upset an industry dwarfing the option market. The Equitable business gives the Northern Securities litigation cards and spades as a source of worry. No President's routine messages and speeches have been so disturbing to vested interests as Mr. Roosevelt's, and the last has not yet been heard. High among this year's disturbing factors have been the things which did not happen. The consolidation of the Southern iron and steel properties caused one collapse by not happening. The failure of fulfillment of the stories regarding the Vanderbilt-Standard Oil alliance spoiled another good market. The failure of sundry combinations of railways in the Northwest deserves a high place in the list of things which would have caused different markets by being true, and which upset prices by being false. We can smile now at the anxious day when we learned from Boston that $100,000,000 would not save an embarrassed operator.

Looking backward, it will be seen that the market has had little substantial in its way. Looking ahead, it has two permanent supports. The constant increase in the world's stock of the basis of credit—gold—promises easy money and rising prices everywhere. In the United States specifically the increase of population and wealth assures speedy recovery from any casual depression and a preponderance of demand over supply. Per contra, graft is stimulating a Socialistic sentiment outside of Legislatures, and even within them, which students of values and markets must reckon with. These things do not much affect any one day's prices, but they influence all, and have an ultimate and cumulative effect which cannot be neglected by any but room traders, who are in and out of the market every day. In brief, those who have made any long-term commitments are in the position of a man in a rowboat dancing in the waves in a rising tide. The ups and downs of the waves attract most attention, but the rise of the tide is sure and not so very slow in this happy land.

EDWARD A. BRADFORD.

National Wealth of Japan.

The Austrian Monthly Magazine for the Orient has published a statement of the national wealth of Japan, based upon reports of Austrian business men of Tokio, in which the total amount of money invested in 1904 by corporations engaged in commerce, industry, agriculture, banking, mining, navigation, and railroads is placed at about $420,000,000. The banks had about $343,000,000 in deposits, and their total capital in 1902 amounted to about $357,000,000. The public debt in 1902 was about $272,000,000.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

SAMUEL UNTERMYER, when hurrying through Broad Street the other day, heard somebody sing out:

"Brother, wait a minute and I'll catch that ball for you."

Mr. Untermyer laughed, and told a friend who was with him that the good-natured gibe had followed him almost from boyhood. It seems that years ago Samuel Untermyer and his brother Maurice made some pretensions at playing the National game, and that on one occasion when the former was in the outfield and the latter in an infield position during a game a short fly was knocked that Maurice Untermyer made frantic efforts to get back under. His brother had run in on it and was waiting for the leather to settle down in his hands. So as he caught a glimpse of Maurice struggling to get out far enough to make the play Samuel cried out:

"Brother, wait a minute and I'll catch that ball for you."

HAROLD U. WALLACE, son of John F. Wallace, who has resigned the chief engineership of the Panama Canal Commission, has been appointed Third Vice President of J. G. White & Co. The younger Mr. Wallace has been chief engineer of the Illinois Central since 1892, and personally carried out the lake front improvement that the road has made in Chicago. His father was General Superintendent of the Illinois Central before he accepted the canal position.

OLIVER WREN, secretary and confidential representative of Charles M. Schwab, will sail for Europe this week. Mr. Wren expects to remain abroad for a good part of the Summer, and is to take along with him the automobile that figured in the famous run from Montclair to East Orange last Summer, when Mr. Wren and James B. Dill put up a game to have a Montclair Justice who had just fined Mr. Wren for his chauffeur's violation of the speed laws, held up by the East Orange Chief of Police as Mr. Wren and the Justice were traveling at a twenty-mile clip through Harrison Street, East Orange, in the offending machine.

DR. WALTER GILLETT, Vice President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, is noted for his urbanity. The other day he had been telling a delegation of reporters about the request of the Mutual that Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department investigate the Mutual, and had explained that the company desired that the public should have the fullest information about its affairs. As the newspaper men rose to go, and somebody asked when the results of the investigation would be made known, Dr. Gillett said, laughing:

"Just as soon as we know them ourselves, gentlemen, and when you do get them, if there is anything about the Mutual that you don't like you have my cordial invitation to get after us just as hard as you want to."

WALTER W. LEE, who was Assistant Secretary of the City Trust Company before its merger with the Trust Company of America and the North American Trust Company into the new Trust Company of America, has been placed in charge of the branch of the new institution at 36 Wall Street. Mr. Lee is the only one of the officers of the City Trust who has remained in the reorganized trust company except John D. Crimmins, now its honorary Vice President.

EDWARD WASSERMANN, who has been a consistent and decidedly persistent bull on Reading common, had the satisfaction last week of seeing the stock enter the realm of strict respectability which appertains to stocks that are quoted at a premium over their face value. But this by no means ends the possibilities of Reading in Mr. Wassermann's opinion. He is now predicting 150 for the stock with the same confidence he had previously displayed in prophesying 100. Reading in five years, Mr. Wassermann claims, will be so scarce an issue that people will journey to some museum to see a certificate of the stock.

JAMES J. HILL is known for the closeness with which he follows even the small details of the management of the properties of which he is the head. Journeying a while ago over a section of the Great Northern when work was being done on an extension, Mr. Hill asked the Division Superintendent as he passed the station at which the ties were being cut for use on this extension how many ties had been cut. The Division Superintendent did not know, but he felt that it would never do to let Mr. Hill become aware of the fact. He hesitated a moment and then boldly hazarded, "Up to this morning the count showed 78,000—78,420, the exact number, I believe." The crisis was passed for the moment, but the Superintendent feared trouble was ahead for him. At the next station he left the car for a moment and sent this message to the Division Engineer, who was to meet the train at a later stop: "If J. J. H. asks how many ties have been cut tell him 78,420." True to the suspicion of the Division Superintendent, Mr. Hill later asked the engineer how many ties had been cut. "Seventy-eight thousand four hundred and twenty," was the ready response of the engineer, evidently a little to the surprise of Mr. Hill. The Division Superintendent once more breathed freely.

PRESIDENT BAER of the Reading has decided to spend his vacation this year on the Pacific coast. In this choice he has not followed the example of many other officers of important roads in the East, who this year are taking their vacations abroad. Among the latter, is President George W. Stevens of the Chesapeake and Ohio, who has just returned from a visit to Europe.

JOHN H. McCULLOUGH, of Sheffield and McCullough, one of the most popular of the younger members of the Stock Exchange, has given up his activities on the floor for a time, and expects to enjoy himself in Europe for a while. He sailed Friday last on the Celtic.

COUNT VON BELZ, who has been learning practical railroading in this country with the purpose of equipping himself to accept a position in the German state railway service, has just been promoted to the position of roundhouse foreman, at the Michigan City yards of the Michigan Central. President Ledyard of that road has taken special interest in the young German nobleman, who is said to be popular with his fellow-workers as well as with the officers under whom he is serving.

H. C. FRICK expects to sail for Europe in the second week of July.

HARRY B. HOLLINS, of H. B. Hollins & Co., has transferred his seat on the Stock Exchange to his son, Harry B. Hollins, Jr. Mr. Hollins has been a member of the Exchange since 1878.

JOHN JEROME KELLY, until recently in partnership with Allan A. Ryan, will make his headquarters at the office of Duryea & Co. Allan A. Ryan has formed a copartnership with his brother, Clendenin J. Ryan, under the firm name of Allan A. Ryan & Brother.

A SIDE LIGHT ON EXCHANGE.

An Isolated American in a Foreign Exchange Office Breaks Into Verse.

Americans other than those by adoption are apparently out of element in the foreign exchange departments of most New York banks. It is a sore point with some of the few Americans who have cast their lot in this particular line of endeavor. The doggerel that follows was sent by a friend to one of the leaders in the foreign exchange business in New York. It struck him as fitting the conditions under which these few Americans work:

I cannot English spoke sehr viel,
But you just bet that I can spiel
All kinds of beer and Swiss cheese Dutch—
Ach Gott! with that I'm quite in touch.

It's in the circumambient air—
I hear it sprechened everywhere;
United States is on the bum—
Donnerwetter! raus mit'm!

It's wie gehts morning, noon and night,
With was ist los? und gesundheit;
Und ein, zwei, drei, and nix kommt raus—
Hoch der Kaise.—macht nichts aus!

Ach, Lena, das is alles—yes?
My German's wieviel schoen, I guess.
I go, but I come back again—
Donner und blitzen—auf wiedersehen!

TRACK-LAYING IN 1905.

Small Total of New Lines for First Six Months—Outlook for Balance of This Year.

Laying of new track in the United States proceeded more slowly during the first six months of 1905 than during the corresponding period of any year since 1898. The figures compiled by The Railway Age show that the total of new track laid from Jan. 1 to June 30 this year was 1,284 miles. This mileage was divided among 122 lines, and was laid in thirty-six States or territories, showing the average length of each new line or extension to be but a trifle over ten miles. These figures, of course, cover only the road building that has progressed to the actual laying of the rails. Much other construction work has been done, and during the remainder of the year the amount of new track will of course be largely increased. The following table, made up by The Railway Age, shows the track laying during the first six months and during the entire year for the years since 1892:

Year.	First 6 Months.	Entire Year.	Year.	First 6 Months.	Entire Year.
1892.....	1,367	4,178	1899.....	1,360	4,598
1893.....	1,014	2,635	1900.....	1,654	4,430
1894.....	525	1,948	1901.....	1,817	5,222
1895.....	641	1,725	1902.....	2,314	5,684
1896.....	788	1,848	1903.....	2,221	5,780
1897.....	623	1,880	1904.....	1,937	4,254
1898.....	1,181	3,018	1905.....	1,284	....

It will be seen that the track laying of the second half of the year proceeds usually at about twice as rapid a pace as during the first six months, which usually are given largely to preparatory work. If the same ratio is maintained this year, The Railway Age points out, the construction of new lines this year will reach a total of 3,500 miles. The indications, however, are that this total will be much exceeded. There are now under actual construction over 6,000 miles of road, and on some portions of this the point has been reached at which track laying will be begun almost immediately. Thus the total of track laid may be rapidly increased from this date on.

The detailed statement of the new track put down up to June 30 last shows that the only State in which the new trackage amounted to 100 miles was Texas, in which a total of 123 miles was laid. Construction work is actively progressing on a number of lines in that State, and Texas's full quota by the end of the year is likely to be a large one. No new track was laid in the New England States during the first half of the year, and only one road of any length is under construction in those States. The new track laid in New York State amounted to 23.39 miles.

FALSIFYING CERTIFICATES.

Rendered More Difficult by Rules of Stock Exchange, but Still Possible.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In relation to your article in Sunday's TIMES, it may be of some interest to your readers to know that the rules of the New York Stock Exchange are such that if the people who loan money on stock collateral abide by them, there is very little risk of being defrauded with "raised" certificates.

In THE TIMES article of the 21st inst. it states that Gaskill raised two shares of United Railways of New Jersey to 200 shares. This would not, or at least should not, happen here, as any certificate over 100 shares is not a good delivery; neither is one for 100 shares, if it is not a regular "hundred-shares" certificate. It could only be done on lots less than that, and it would take a great many "odd lots" of the average class of stocks used to make any very large amount. There are many other rules of the Exchange which go to protect the interests of all who handle securities. C. R. N.

New York, June 26, 1905.

It is true that the rules of the New York Stock Exchange in regard to the form of certificates of stocks lessen the chances of successfully altering the number of shares represented by a certificate. The question, however, is a broader one than that involved in the raising of a certificate from one odd lot to another. There are other ways of falsifying certificates than that adopted in the Gaskill case. A bank would easily be deceived by a certificate that might be stolen when blank and filled in by the customer of the bank. As a general statement, it remains true that banking institutions must needs rely upon the honesty of those with whom they deal.

There is no doubt, however, that the safeguards thrown around the issuance of certificates by the rules of the Stock Exchange are productive of much good in that these rules render much more difficult than it would otherwise be for dishonest people to make use of fraudulent documents. The Philadelphia Stock Exchange taking warning from the Gaskill case adopted last week rules similar to some of those in force in the New York Stock Exchange for the protection of certificates against alteration.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO

A Typical Example of Modern Railway Practice.

DIVIDEND BASIS BROADENED

Capitalization and Earnings Largely Increased, Affording Security Against Periods of Depression.

On Friday the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad completed its seventy-ninth year. Not until November will the year's results be put in pamphlet form and laid before the stockholders. But the Directors will meet in a few weeks, and will have before them the general character of the year's results, from which to determine the dividend to be paid on September 1. Wall Street believes the rate will be increased to 2½ per cent. semi-annually instead of 2 per cent. The significance of whatever action may be taken, as measuring the growth of our great systems, makes this dividend more important than any declared thus far this year, and makes interesting a review of some of the features of Baltimore and Ohio's success.

Old as the road is, we are only concerned with its nine years of existence since it went into a receiver's hands in 1896. In fact, the road's prosperity dates from 1899, when, without foreclosure, it was returned to its owners. The road was then a mere skeleton of its present self, but it was a good skeleton, with all its lines secure and its development dependent solely upon the success with which its management took advantage of the situation before it. Had not very radical forward steps been taken by the management the road would not now hold so high a rank.

The country's leading railroads have consolidated into a number of trunk lines, but Baltimore and Ohio was a trunk line before its embarrassment. Modern railroad practice makes each trunk line a complete unit in itself, with a full quota of branch lines and feeders, reliable traffic agreements with connecting roads, and an altogether impregnable position as regards its own traffic. This position has been the aim of every large railroad management, in competition with every other railroad in neighboring territory. The progress made by the Baltimore and Ohio marks the difference between the Baltimore and Ohio of to-day and the same company six years ago.

In 1899 there were about 1,000 miles less of railroad, the report now covering some 4,500 miles. Since 1899, about $16,000,000 have been added to the securities held in the Treasury as investments, the amount now totaling over $43,000,000. This sum represents an actual increase of well over $16,000,000, because a great amount of the $26,715,219 of securities held in 1899 represented railroads which have since been absorbed into the Baltimore and Ohio system, the Treasury holdings being decreased in such instances. In fact, $27,555,000 of Reading Company stocks alone were purchased in 1901. The position of the road has also been strengthened by the purchase, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, of an interest amounting to some $45,000,000 out of the $185,000,000 of its common and preferred stocks. This purchase was made in 1901, the year in which the Baltimore and Ohio voting trust was dissolved and the stock distributed.

Capitalization has increased fully as rapidly as the system has grown. Not to mention some $25,000,000 of bonds, the amount of common stock outstanding has been increased from $45,000,000 in 1900 to $124,262,060 at present. The preferred stock has remained unchanged at $60,000,000, and has paid 4 per cent. dividends since 1900. The common stock paid 2 per cent. in 1900, and has paid 4 per cent. annually ever since.

It has taken four years for Baltimore and Ohio to attain an earning capacity upon its enlarged and developed system, that will show as great a percentage earned upon its $125,000,000 of stock as was formerly earned upon the $45,000,000. Over 10 per cent. was earned in 1901, and, if earnings alone are the gauge of dividends, an increase of the rate to 5 per cent. was as possible then as it is now. People with memories for such things will recall that speculation in Baltimore and Ohio, in 1901, was based upon hopes of larger dividends, and the stock sold as high as 113. Again in 1902, a figure as high as 115¾ was quoted. Hopeful speculators of those days had unkind things to say of the management for swamping them with a 200 per cent. increase in the stock, and superficially they had reason to find fault. Earnings increased largely in 1902, but shrank to 8 per cent. upon the greater amount of stock. They advanced to 9 per cent. in 1903. The following year, the surplus for dividends was $1,460,803 less, and only 8 per cent. was earned. For eleven months of the present year, net earnings have increased more than they decreased in all of 1904, and miscellaneous income has gained the entire amount of the dividends upon the Reading common stock. Hence present earnings are undoubtedly up to the scale of 1901.

From this it will appear that Baltimore and Ohio has just recovered the earning capacity it had four years ago. But the earning power to-day is based upon a foundation that means that the dividends paid are secure against the encroachments of commercial setbacks. Enormous outlays for double-tracking, ballasting, shortening line, building connections, bridges, terminals, and providing substantial additions to equipment, put the railroad in position to carry its business economically, and to retrench expenses whenever slackening business shall make it necessary. This condition did not exist four years ago. Then the road could not have withstood business depression without grievous loss. The dividend was then insecure, although backed by earnings proportionately as large as they are to-day.

This is the condition of affairs the Directors will have before them this month when they declare the next dividend. The declaration of a larger rate will be a milestone in the progress of our railroad systems toward a permanent degree of prosperity. The rounding out of a large system to the excellent condition attained by the Baltimore and Ohio is a landmark in our railroad history. This is because Baltimore and Ohio does not furnish an isolated case. The era of reconstruction to which the last seven years have been devoted has affected every railroad, and has misled many into thinking that rebuilding is a regular railroad pastime. Improvements will never end, but reconstruction is drawing to a close.

It is the change from the reconstruction period that the whole railroad situation is now facing. Perhaps the next era will be the profit-making time. That is what the railroads have labored for. That is what optimists now think is approaching. That is above all what will remove the obstacle to larger dividends which need for construction funds has continually interposed.

These remarks are far from limited to Baltimore and Ohio. It is proper to emphasize the similarity between the progress upon it and upon other roads. A diagnosis fully as favorable could be made of Southern Pacific, showing its independence of future need for all the road can earn, to be reinvested in modernizing outlay. Union Pacific's similar progress, expected soon to be reflected in liberal action by the Directors, is only another example in which may be traced a growth that marks the gradual removal of the greater railroads from the speculative field. Before that goal is reached there will be many periods of setback. But the increasing surpluses and dividends now going into the records of our railroads show plainly the course of the industry toward an improved investment basis.

RAILROAD REBUILDING.

Modern Equipment Necessitates Rebuilding of Lines Only Recently Reconstructed—The New Haven's Experience.

Reports from Pittsburg this past week that it has been found necessary to reduce the curves and lower the grades on some sections of the newly constructed Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad, the Wabash extension into Pittsburg, offer an interesting suggestion as to the necessity these days of so constructing a line that the greatest economy of operation can be secured. It is a matter of surprise that sufficient attention was not given to the all-important question of grades and of alignment in a road built under the conditions surrounding the construction of the Wabash-Pittsburg line, but many other roads with more excuse have recently been forced to acknowledge that improvements completed not long ago are already inadequate for the demands of modern traffic. The New York, New Haven and Hartford is now entirely reconstructing its bridges and approaches on the portion of its main line between New York and New Haven. Heavier bridges are being built to replace those previously used, and meanwhile the road is put to the necessity of hauling its trains over temporary structures. When former President Hall of the New Haven laid out the plans for the reconstruction of this particular section of the road he is said to have expressed to his friends the intention of providing for all possible requirements of the near future, so that the road and the bridges he was then building would prove adequate to carry any trains that might be made up. And now it is found that so far has modern equipment gone ahead of recent roadbed and bridges that the reconstruction of the latter has been found imperative. The modern tendency to secure economy of operation by increasing carload and trainload, in turn necessitates the use of very much heavier motive power than any employed a few years ago. The great weight of the modern locomotive is indeed chiefly responsible for the changes which the New Haven now has in progress.

Meanwhile the road has to haul its traffic. The business can hardly be refused, even if the road would, and until its new bridges are completed it is obliged to use less powerful locomotives. It has even been forced to purchase equipment which is regarded as suited for the temporary conditions, and in this respect the situation is one which adds considerably to the cost of operations The rapidity with which business catches up to the provision made for handling it on our railroads has long been a matter of common experience, and to the lay observer only lack of proper foresight can account for the necessity so often encountered of doing at great expense what might at the time of original construction have been done at much less expense. The fact probably is, however, that this particular situation is one that offers more proof of the vitality of the country's development than it does of the backwardness of our railroad constructors.

UNITED RAILWAYS INVESTMENT

Showing Large Increase in Gross Earnings, All of Which Is Being Added to Net.

The earnings of the United Railroads of San Francisco, all of the stock of which is held by the United Railways Investment Company, are showing such satisfactory progress that banking interests identified with the property express the opinion that the dividend on the preferred stock of the investment company will soon be raised from the 4 per cent. to the full 5 per cent. rate. Moreover, there has accumulated on the preferred about 5 per cent. in back dividends, and the same interests are authority for the statement that consideration will soon be given to the question of paying off this accumulation of dividends. Last year the company paid 4 per cent. on its preferred stock in addition to spending a considerable amount on improvements, and at the close of the fiscal year on March 1 showed above these expenditures a surplus of $304,710 for the year. Since the beginning of March the gross earnings have increased at the rate of about $28,000 a month, and it is stated that there has been no increase in operating expenses, so that at the present rate the net earnings for the current fiscal year will be larger by about $300,000 than they were last year. If the actual result justifies this estimate the earnings for the year ended March 1, 1906, will be sufficient to pay the full 5 per cent. on the preferred for the current year, to distribute the 5 per cent. of accumulated dividends, and to leave a substantial sum to add to the surplus. During the past three years the company has spent $3,000,000 in improving its property, and, through the operation of the sinking fund, has reduced its outstanding indebtedness by $1,300,000.

DUTCH INVESTORS.

The amount of Dutch capital invested in foreign securities is the subject of a report made by Consul General Guenther at Frankfort.

According to estimates of official statistical and financial sources, Dutch capital to the amount of $544,500,000 is invested in American bonds and shares, and $400,000,000 in Russian bonds and shares. Very large sums of Dutch capital are invested in Mexican Government bonds and in bonds and shares of Mexican railroad and industrial companies; also in the Government and railroad bonds of Austria-Hungary, Portugal, and numerous other countries, and a large amount is working profitably in the Dutch Indian colonies in sugar, tobacco, and rubber plantations, the mining of tin and other metals, petroleum wells, &c. A financial book of reference places the capital of all Dutch joint stock companies at $744,164,000, but this does not embrace the numerous Dutch companies which have their headquarters in the colonies and in foreign countries.

SPEED ON RAILROADS

President Newman's Step Raises Question of Its Limit.

A RAILROAD MAN'S VIEWS

High Speed the Cause of Most Railroad Accidents—"Bad Spots" Covered Too Fast.

President W. H. Newman's decision, following the wreck of the New York Central's Twentieth Century Limited train at Mentor, Ohio, to abandon the plan to run an eighteen-hour train to Chicago and his subsequent reversal of this decision has resulted in much discussion among railroad men of the question of speed on railroads in this country.

Whether the safety limit in speed has been reached, whether it has been overgone in the eighteen-hour trains, under present railroad conditions, are questions upon which railroad men differ, but it is to be noted that in the division favoring fast time are to be found in large part those officials most deeply interested in promoting passenger traffic. Probably a clear majority of railroad officers whose business lies distinctly in railroad operating, and who are therefore best acquainted with roadbed and equipment, are at the least doubtful if any increase in speed can be consistent with absolute safety.

In restoring the Twentieth Century to the twenty-hour schedule President Newman, after stating that he had been opposed to the reduction to eighteen hours, said in part:

"While I agree with the operating officials that there is no physical reason why the schedule should not be continued, nevertheless in my judgment the time of the Twentieth Century Limited should be restored to twenty hours, and it will be done at once."

With the resumption of the eighteen-hour schedule on Monday last, President Newman issued an explanatory statement to the effect that investigation having proved the accident not due to the speed of the train, "it is now decided unnecessary to longer continue the slower schedule of the Twentieth Century Limited train." A comparison of the two explanations shows that still a third is needed to reveal Mr. Newman's first prompt decision to lessen the train's speed.

This explanation may be contained in the views of the executive of one of the largest systems in the East on the speed question.

"In probably eight cases out of ten," said this man, whose experience comes from years of railroading both in the West and in the East, "the cause of railroad accidents can be found in excessive speed. The term 'excessive speed' needs this definition, that it is speed too great for the particular piece of roadbed covered. There are, undoubtedly, stretches of track where operating officials are justified in calling for the utmost the engine can do, but on the other hand, there are similar sections where the least it can do is compulsory, with a view to safety, and these places include curves in greater or less degree, grades, yards, track exposed to possible weakening by high water, active switches, and the many other 'soft spots' along the line.

"With a speed schedule adjusted to these conditions any good engineer will take a train through safely, but unfortunately as the running time is reduced it becomes necessary for both the operating man and the engineer to take more and more 'soft spots' at higher speed, leaving only the worst for slow time, and the final outcome is an accident at one of these dangerous spots.

"You have seen, probably, a little pet dog sitting out on a window ledge perhaps four floors up in a flathouse. You might whistle to him all day and he would never jump down to you in the street. But let his master get down there and whistle, and the little dog would jump, because he has infinite faith in that master.

"At the end of the division, at the end of the line, there is always a Superintendent whistling for the engineer, and the engineer, like the little pet dog, puts his trust in the Superintendent and jumps.

"It's the hardest thing in the world to get an engineer to confess, after a wreck, that he was going at high speed at the time, and that's why you hear of 'spreading rails' and other things when a train goes off the track. 'Spreading rails' was once offered to me as the cause of an accident on a piece of road I knew inch by inch. I got the engineer and asked him how fast he was going. He thought it might have been twenty miles an hour on account of the curve. Little by little I drove at him until I found that he had had time to make up, and shutting his eyes had taken that curve at a speed that acted on the train like momentum acts on the small boy on the tail end in the old game of 'snap the whip.'

"The weak spots in a division or a section set the limitations on speed over the line, and in the proportion that they are not given equal weight in the schedule with the fine stretches the chances of accident increase."

The Pennsylvania spent at least $50,000,000 in the five years preceding its installation of the eighteen-hour New York-Chicago train, the expenditures covering grade and curve elimination and reduction, yard construction, and general improvements to right of way. The Central has made similar expenditures for like purposes, and if high speed is justified it is on these two lines.

It is yet too early for a definite determination of the speed question, but it is safe to say that President Newman's prompt withdrawal of the eighteen-hour schedule possessed more significance for the public generally than its subsequent restoration.

Suez Canal Traffic.

A Parliamentary paper just issued contains the returns of the navigation through the Suez Canal for 1904. The net tonnage for the year shows an increase of 1,494,547 tons compared with that of 1903, the increase being due to heavy shipments of wheat from India to Europe and to the large quantities of coal consigned to the East. The latter exceeded the shipments of 1903 by about 500,000 tons. During the year 4,237 vessels passed through the canal, of which 2,679 were British. There was an increase in 1904 of 1,430,376 tons in the tonnage of British vessels as compared with 1903, viz., 7,403,353 tons in 1903 and 8,833,829 tons in 1904. The tonnage of German vessels increased from 1,773,285 tons in 1903 to 1,969,561 tons in 1904. In the year 1870, when the canal was opened, 26,758 civil and military passengers were carried through the canal; in 1904 the number was 210,849.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

FIFTH AVENUE TRUST CO.

Fifth Ave. and 43d St., N. Y.

Capital, - - - - $1,000,000 00
Surplus, - - - - 1,000,000 00
Undivided Profits, - - 515,422 19
Deposits, - - - 20,671,624 70

OFFICERS

LEVI P. MORTON.....President
WM. D. SLOANE.....Vice President
CECIL D. LANDALE.....2nd Vice President
JAMES M. PRATT.....Secretary
WALTER MEACHAM.....Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEES

E. J. BERWIND, FREDERIC CROMWELL, THOMAS DE WITT CUYLER, CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, C. D. DICKEY, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY, G. G. HAVEN, J. H. HYDE, WM. D. SLOANE, A. ISELIN, Jr., A. D. JUILLIARD, D. H. KING, Jr., CECIL D. LANDALE, W. D. McINTYRE, LEVI P. MORTON, JACOB H. SCHIFF, VALENTINE P. SNYDER, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Broadway Trust Company

Broadway, Cor. Eighth St.

Statement at Close of Business, June 30, 1905.

ASSETS

Bonds and mortgages	$528,930.00
N. Y. City bonds	420,325.00
Other bonds and stocks	568,307.48
Time loans and bills purchased	1,285,942.87
Due from banks	98,517.06
Accrued interest	22,898.87
Real estate and fixtures	28,000.00
Call loans	$1,143,078.89
Cash	894,461.84
	2,037,540.73
	$4,990,462.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$700,000.00
Surplus and profits	450,238.71
Rebate on bills purchased	8,189.99
Reserved for taxes	5,000.00
Dividend checks outstanding	375.00
Certified checks	6,470.74
Deposits	3,820,187.57
	$4,990,462.01

July 1, 1902	Deposits,	$2,178,466;	Assets,	$3,263,532
" 1, 1903	"	2,688,030;	"	3,810,832
" 1, 1904	"	2,804,130;	"	3,971,770
" 1, 1905	"	3,820,187;	"	4,990,462

M. M. BELDING, JR., President.

EMPIRE TRUST COMPANY.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS
$1,500,000.00.

Main Office, 42 BROADWAY, New York.

BRANCH OFFICES: 537 FIFTH AVENUE, 242 EAST HOUSTON STREET.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION
At the close of business, June 30, 1905:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
N. Y. CITY BONDS	$257,500.00	CAPITAL	$500,000.00
FIRST MORTGAGES ON NEW YORK CITY REAL ESTATE	610,500.00	SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS	1,059,349.91
STOCKS AND BONDS	476,654.81	RESERVED FOR TAXES	16,000.00
REAL ESTATE, NEW YORK CITY	115,633.00	DEPOSITS	4,096,580.07
DEMAND LOANS	1,735,067.35		
TIME LOANS AND BILLS PURCHASED	745,480.73		
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES (main office and two branches)	36,250.79		
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS	1,309,231.90		
DUE FROM BANKS	369,762.91		
ACCRUED INTEREST RECEIVABLE	14,958.49		
	$5,671,929.98		$5,671,929.98

LE ROY W. BALDWIN, Pres. FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, 3d V. Pres.
H. W. McVICKAR, 1st Vice Pres. H. M. GOUGH, Sec'y.
WM. E. G. GAILLARD, 2d V. Pres. ARCHIBALD HARRISON, Treas.

FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY FOR VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice of its decision that the assent of enough of the holders of voting trust certificates representing stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been obtained to warrant it in declaring effective the Modified or New Plan set out in the Change or Modification of Plan, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company on May 17, 1905, and that it has declared such Modified or New Plan effective.

THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR 503,208 SHARES OF SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY OUT OF A TOTAL REPRESENTING 609,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING, BEING OVER 82½% THEREOF, HAVE ASSENTED TO THE MODIFIED OR NEW PLAN.

Holders of Morton Trust Company certificates who have not surrendered their certificates for exchange are hereby notified to surrender them to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, New York; CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and receive their new securities.

The Committee, having declared the Plan operative and practically completed its work, will accept no further deposits.

Dated New York, June 26, 1905.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman.
James A. Blair,
Ernst Thalmann,
James H. Dooley,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
C. Sidney Shepard,
S. Davies Warfield,
Committee.

James Byrne,
Samuel Untermyer,
Fred'k B. Van Vorst,
Counsel.

N. S. Meldrum, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

203 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

UNITED STATES SAVINGS BANK,

S. W. Cor. Madison Av. and 58th St.

32D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that the interest to be credited to depositors July 1, 1905, and payable July 17th, shall be at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st, 1905.

CONSTANT A. ANDREWS, President.
JOHN HYSLOP, Treasurer.
EDWARD H. LANDON, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.

90th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 17th, 1905, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

107th Semi-Annual Dividend

23 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 17th, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. H. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company

Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF JERSEY CITY, N. J.

June 30th, 1905.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$3,952,727.80
Due from other banks and bankers	2,842,071.26
Real estate and securities	949,954.72
United States bonds	602,000.00
Cash and reserve	1,263,078.08
	$9,609,831.86

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$400,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	1,089,135.25
Circulation	400,000.00
Deposits	7,720,696.61
	$9,609,831.86

OFFICERS.
E. F. C. YOUNG, President.
GEORGE T. SMITH, Vice President.
GEORGE W. CONKLIN, Cashier.
JOHN W. OMBERSON, Asst. Cashier.

GREENE COLD.

Get in touch with what is going on.
For full particulars address

J. Thomas Reinhardt,

Specialist in Outside Securities.
15 WALL ST.
'Phone 7428-7429 Cortlandt.

New York Stock Exchange house desires able representative to assist firm in customers' room; highest credentials requisite to secure attention. Opportunity, Box 201 Times Downtown.

SAVINGS BANKS.



CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

55 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1905, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK,

3D AV., COR. 124TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000 for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905. Interest payable on and after Monday, July 17.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

BOOKLET PRINTERS.

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Pursuant to by-laws, the annual meeting of the Booklet Printers will be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of July, 1905, at the office of Lewis T. De Naire, President of the Company, 108 Fulton Street, New York City.

Directors for the ensuing year will be elected and such other business will be transacted as may lawfully come before the meeting.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

109 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
July 1st, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership between the undersigned, under the name of TAYLOR, WENDELL & COMPANY, terminated by mutual consent June 30th, 1905. The affairs of said copartnership will be closed and liquidated by William A. Taylor and Gordon Wendell.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
GORDON WENDELL,
HENRY B. KEEN,
ARTHUR P. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH BEALL.

109 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY.
July 1st, 1905.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a copartnership under the name of TAYLOR, WENDELL & COMPANY, to carry on the same line of business heretofore conducted under that firm name.

WILLIAM A. TAYLOR,
GORDON WENDELL,
ARTHUR P. CLAPP,
JEREMIAH BEALL.

THE INTEREST OF THE LATE GEORGE R. HARRIS in our firm ceases this day, and Mr. REGINALD HEBER JONES of Boston is admitted as a partner.

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
July 1, 1905. New York and Boston.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE firm of HERZIG & KAPP was dissolved on July 1, 1905.

SAMUEL HERZIG,
EDWARD KAPP.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 1.—New York exchange was 30 cents premium. Time and call loans, 3@4 per cent. There was a momentary slump in the market price of West Chicago Railroad Consolidated 5 per cent. bonds on the local Exchange to-day, $5,000 going at 75, compared with 79½ the last previous sale. The bonds were well taken, however, and at once rallied to 80. Elsewhere local business ran largely to Illinois Brick and Subway stocks. About 1,500 shares of the former came upon the market at 55½@56. It was supposed that most of the Knight-Donnelly stock had been liquidated before this. Subway shares were steady. Ten shares of Chicago Telephone sold at a decline of 3 points. Can preferred dipped to 67¾ and closed at 68.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
300	American Can pf	68	67¾	68
450	Chicago Subway	69¼	68½	69
50	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
10	Chicago Telephone	131	131	131
10	Diamond Match	139¾	139¾	139¾
1,512	Illinois Brick	56½	55½	56
15	National Biscuit	61½	61½	61¼
50	National Biscuit pf	117¾	117¾	117¾
75	Northwestern Elevated	22½	22½	22½
85	Street's pf	98¾	98¼	98¼
275	United Box Board pf	9⅞	9¾	9⅞
100	Western Stone	28½	28¼	28½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 1.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
105	Crucible Steel	10½	10½	10½
50	Crucible Steel pf	61½	61½	61½
25	H. W. R. pf	60	60	60
80	Ind. Br. pf	39⅞	39¾	39⅞
50	Lustre	23¼	23¼	23¼
50	Philadelphia Co	42¼	42¼	42¼
185	Pittsburg Brew	26½	26½	26½
30	Pittsburg Brew. pf	47⅛	47	47⅛
215	Pittsburg Coal	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜
480	Pittsburg Coal pf	64	63½	63½
675	P., O. & G.	58	51	58
125	P., P. Glass	118	118	118
325	U. S. Steel	32¼	31¼	32¼
54	U. S. Steel pf	99½	98⅝	98⅝
100	W. Elec. 2d	83	83	83
65	Iron C. t. r.	125	125	125

BONDS.

$6,000	P.-McK. 5s	102	.. ..

Jersey's Incorporations Increase.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 1.—In June 161 corporations were chartered in New Jersey, paying filing fees of $45,329.88. This was the largest month's business since May, 1903. Records show that the receipts from filing fees for the first half of this year were more than twice those of the corresponding six months in 1904.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money Nominal, 2½ Per Cent.

The Upward Swing Resumed—Commodity Markets Still Excited—Large Loss of Surplus.

There was little to stimulate prices yesterday, but the market took charge of itself and put prices up without difficulty upon facts closely resembling those upon which the list had been irregular in the week's earlier days. The Russian situation certainly was no better, and the produce markets continued excited because of it, and because of weather news and pessimistic estimates of crop prospects. The cotton market reacted from its excessive strength, partially because it had been oversold, and upon bull manipulation offered profits worth taking, and perhaps as well because of the prospect that if they were not taken they might not be accessible after the publication of the Government report on Monday.

The chief item of the day's intelligence was the bank statement, which was as surprising as usual. That the reserves increased as much as they had been expected to decrease was the chief mystery, but as the entry was only for $1,375,000, it need not be emphasized. The increase of loans by $18,056,300 was better worth attention, involving as it did an increased requirement of reserves against enlarged deposits, and thus reducing the surplus by $3,435,800. It is left at one-third last year's surplus, and not far from the rough average of the surplus at the corresponding week in recent years. It is not as wide as a church door, nor as deep as a well, but it will serve, even if there should be further gold exports. This appears from the fact that last week's exports of gold reduced the available specie only by one-third of their total, so considerable and reliable are the receipts of fresh gold. The one thing challenging attention is that amid all the fluctuations of surplus its ratio to the loans steadily falls, as they rise uninterruptedly. For example, the surplus stood yesterday at practically the figures of 1902, but the loans in 1902 were $893,871,800 against $1,120,869,000 yesterday. The factors of safety were different, evidently.

However, the market disregards good and bad bank statements alike when in the mood. Yesterday it opened strong upon London's strength, and ended at the best for most. Brooklyn was the leader of the tractions upward and Steel Trust naturally reflected the news of the entrenchment of the rail pool according to THE TIMES's announcement. Chicago Terminal passed its interest, and the preferred fell a fraction. This is remarkable, both because it was among the day's few and small declines, and because heretofore this road's securities have thrived upon its misfortunes.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 26⅞d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 Andes sold at .22, 200 Alice at .70, 100 Hale and Norcross at 1.20, 200 Iron Silver at 3.15, 800 Original Bull Frog at .35, 100 Sandstorm at .68, 200 Sierra Nevada at .30, and 500 Work at .08.

GREEN BAY LINE'S EARNINGS.

Holders of Debentures Plan a Distribution of Surplus.

Contending that the earnings of the Green Bay and Western Railroad Company are sufficient to make some payment on the debenture Bs, certain holders of those certificates have formed a committee to protect their interests and cause a distribution of the road's surplus.

The committee is headed by John H. Davis, and the other members are Rudolph Kleybolte, George M. Pynchon, and Jefferson M. Levy. Edward L. Andrews and Francis K. Pendleton are counsel to the committee. Louis M. Ogden will act as Secretary of the committee.

It is stated that the earnings of the company, while showing only three-fourths of 1 per cent. earned on the B debentures, are really sufficient to pay at least 2 per cent. on these debentures.

It is said that after the debentures have been gathered up by the committee negotiations will be taken up to dispose of the property to some other railroad. The committee requests the deposit of debentures with the United States Trust Company.

CHICAGO TERMINAL DEFAULTS

Fails for the Second Time to Take Up Bond Coupons.

The interest on the bonds of the Chicago Terminal Transfer Company's 4 per cent. bonds fell due yesterday, but the money was not placed in the hands of the trustee, the Mercantile Trust Company. So far as was announced yesterday, no steps have been taken for the purchase of the coupons, as was done with the January coupons, upon which the company also defaulted.

The failure to pay the interest, which fell due yesterday, completes the six months' default which makes it possible under the terms of the mortgage for the bondholders to foreclose. A majority of the bonds are believed to be in the hands of bankers who are negotiating for the disposal of the Chicago Terminal property to one of the roads entering Chicago.

HOUSTON OIL CO. PLANS.

Will Be Reorganized and Called the Southwestern Development Co.

Reorganization of the Houston Oil Company is approaching completion, and it is expected that formal announcement of the plan will be made in about ten days. It is to form a new company, to be known as the Southwestern Development Company, which it is proposed to capitalize as follows: $1,500,000 in collateral trust and first mortgage bonds, running ten years and carrying interest at the rate of 5 per cent.; $2,300,000 twenty-year collateral trust and income bonds; $12,000,000 cumulative 6 per cent. preferred stock, and $20,000,000 common stock.

It is planned to have the Southwestern Development Company acquire the Treasury assets of the Houston Oil Company subject to the lien of the Kirby lumber certificates.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $428,638,657; balances, $16,876,414. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $441,032.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.8695; cables, $4.8730.

Continental bills were $4.84¾@$4.85¼; francs, 5.18⅝@5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛@95 3-16; guilders, 40¾@40 3-16 and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par, selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Half Year Fails to Show the Expected Improvement.

War and Rumors of War Have Caused Fears of a Disastrous Panic in Paris.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 1.—The half year on the Stock Exchange ended dismally. The confident prophecies of booming business and advancing prices made in the closing days of December have been greatly discredited by the developments of the succeeding six months. Stocks have improved somewhat, but the market has been dull most of the time since the beginning of the new year.

There seems to be no doubt that political considerations have been the controlling force. War and rumors of war have served to discourage investment as well as speculation, and it is beginning to be believed that there will be no distinct change until peace shall spread her wings over the whole earth.

The unsteady condition of the Paris Bourse tends continuously against improvement in this market. A fear constantly possesses the minds of English operators that something may happen in connection with the Far Eastern war or the Moroccan difficulty that would cause a stampede on the Paris Bourse, the immediate effect of which would be to knock down securities in London.

French selling in the last two weeks has caused great weakness in Consols and other gilt-edged stocks that are favorites in France. Consols have gone below ninety as a direct result of French operations based on a comparatively trivial scare. It is felt that nobody can predict what would happen in Paris and reflectively in London if French investors should once have really good cause to be panicstricken.

The weakness in British Government securities this week has been paralleled in all other departments, except Americans, which in spite of irregularities have as a rule shown an upward tendency.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 1.—Money with the month turn was abundant in the market to-day. Though it was estimated that over $50,000,000 was owing to the Bank of England, it is realized that the large dividends due will meet the requirements. Discounts were steady.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened dull after yesterday's failures and there was much uncertainty in some quarters regarding the immediate future. The tone improved later on the cessation of forced liquidation, but business was inactive. Consols were firm on the easy money. Home Rails were irregular. Americans opened irregular and advanced mostly to above parity, notably Erie Railroad. The dealings were narrow owing to the holiday tone in New York. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners were dull. Russians were little changed, despite the Black Sea troubles. Japanese reacted somewhat.

Japanese Imperial Sixes of 1904 were quoted at 102⅞.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.12; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Anaconda	5⅝	105	..	..
Atchison	86	83¾	83	+ ⅜
Atchison pf	104½	101⅞	101¾	+ ⅛
Balt. & Ohio	116⅜	113⅝	113⅛	+ ⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	100	97½	97½	..
Ches. & Ohio	54½	53	52⅞	+ ⅛
Chi. Gt. West	20½	20	20	..
Can. Pacific	154⅝	151	150⅝	+ ⅜
Denver	31	30¼	30¼	..
Denver pf	89	86⅝	..	..
Erie	46⅛	45	44⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	84¼	82	81⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 2d pf	73⅝	71¼	71⅝	..
Ill. Central	171	166¼	166	+ ¼
Kansas & Texas	30	29	29	+ ⅛
Kan. & Texas pf	65	63½	63½	+ ⅛
Louis. & Nash	153½	149⅝	149⅝	+ ⅜
Mexican Central	22	21½	21½	..
N. R. R. of M. pf.	37	36½	35½	+ ⅜
Nor. & West	87	84⅝	84⅝	+ ⅜
Nor. & West. pf.	95½	93	..	..
N. Y. Central	148	144¼	144	+ ⅛
Nor. Securities	170	165¼	165½	− ⅛
Ont. & West	55	53¾	53½	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	72	140½	140½	..
Reading	51¼	100⅝	100	+ ⅛
Reading 1st pf	47	91⅝	91¼	+ ⅛
Reading 2d pf	46⅞	91¼	91	+ ⅛
Rock Island	30½	29¾	29½	+ ⅛
Southern Railway	38¼	32½	32½	+ ⅛
So. Railway pf	100	97½	97⅜	− ⅛
Southern Pacific	65⅝	63⅞	63⅝	+ ⅛
St. Paul	181½	176¾	176⅞	− ⅜
Union Pacific	130⅜	127¼	126⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific pf	100	97½	97¼	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	32½	31½	30⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	101¼	98⅝	98¼	+ ⅜
Wabash	18½	19	19	..
Wabash pf	40½	39½	39⅜	− ⅛
Wabash deb. B	75	73	73½	− ½

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅝	8½	Keystone	3½	3⅝
American	2	2½	Lexington	4¼	4½
Anchor	..	1	Little Puck	2⅜	2⅝
Anaconda	10	11½	Little Bessie	..	2
Banner	1	1⅜	M'n Anchor	4⅝	5¼
Bluebell	4	5	Mollie Gib	4¼	5¼
C., K. & N.	4⅝	8	Missouri	1	2
C. C. Consol.	6	6½	Nevin	3⅞	4
Dante	4	4⅜	New Haven	2⅜	3½
Dr. Jackpot	2¼	2⅝	Old Gold	2⅜	2¾
Elkton	41	41½	Pilgrim	2¾	3
El Paso	132	132⅝	Pharmacist	4⅝	4⅞
Findlay	..	70	Portland	225	237
Gold Bond	3⅜	4	Rattler	1	1¼
Gold Coin	15	30	Rose Maud	3⅜	3⅝
Gold Dollar	8¼	8½	Rose Nicol	2⅜	3
Golden Cycle	58	70	Sample	..	4
Sovereign	8	8¾	Sunset Eel	..	1⅜
Ida May	4½	5	Un. Gold	20	20½
Isabella	27½	28	Vindicator	80	90
Jackpot	2⅝	3¼	Work	6½	7⅛
J. Johnson	17	17½			

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 1.—On the Boerse to-day prices were somewhat higher but the usual Saturday stillness prevailed.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennings for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3¾ per cent.; three months bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 1.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout, and strengthened upon a report that France intends to give an early acceptance of the proposed Moroccan conference.

Russian Imperial Fours were quoted at 86.70, and Russian Bonds of 1904 at 497.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 98f. 80c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 15c for checks.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.04	.04	L. Wash. C.	.04	.03
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.05	1.05
Andes	.21	.20	Occidental C.	.80	.80
Belcher	.18	.17	Ophir	6.50	6.37½
Best & Bel.	1.00	1.05	Overman	.17	.16
Bullion	.40	.40	Potosi	.12	.11
Caledonia	.30	.30	Savage	.42	.40
Challenge C.	.23	.23	Sag Belcher	.05	.06
Chollar	.17	.15	S. Nevada	.32	.30
Confidence	.95	.95	Syndicate	.10	.09
C. Cal & Va.	1.40	1.40	St. Louis	.05	.10
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.44
C. Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.10	.10
Gould & C.	.18	.18	Y. Jacket	.22	.22
Hale & Nor.	1.30	1.15	Silver bars	.58⅝	.58⅛
Julia	.04	.04	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kentucky C.	.02	.02			

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅝	8½	Keystone	3½	3⅝
American	2	2½	Lexington	4¼	4½
Anchor	..	1	Little Puck	2⅜	2⅝
Anaconda	10	11½	Little Bessie	..	2
Banner	1	1⅜	M'n Anchor	4⅝	5¼
Bluebell	4	5	Mollie Gib	4¼	5¼
C., K. & N.	4⅝	8	Missouri	1	2
C. C. Consol.	6	6½	Nevin	3⅞	4
Dante	4	4⅜	New Haven	2⅜	3½
Dr. Jackpot	2¼	2⅝	Old Gold	2⅜	2¾
Elkton	41	41½	Pilgrim	2¾	3
El Paso	132	132⅝	Pharmacist	4⅝	4⅞
Findlay	..	70	Portland	225	237
Gold Bond	3⅜	4	Rattler	1	1¼
Gold Coin	15	30	Rose Maud	3⅜	3⅝
Gold Dollar	8¼	8½	Rose Nicol	2⅜	3
Golden Cycle	58	70	Sample	..	4
Sovereign	8	8¾	Sunset Eel	..	1⅜
Ida May	4½	5	Un. Gold	20	20½
Isabella	27½	28	Vindicator	80	90
Jackpot	2⅝	3¼	Work	6½	7⅛
J. Johnson	17	17½			

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 18 3	Esperanza	5 5 0
Tomboy	1 1 0	Dolores	5 5 0
El Oro	1 1 0		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 1, 1905.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
82	82¼	5,800	*Amalg. Copper Co	82¼	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	+ ⅝
34½	34⅝	300	Am. Car & Foundry	34½	34½	34½	34½	+ ¼
37½	38	500	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	37⅝	38	37⅝	38	+ ⅛
48⅛	48¼	900	*Am. Locomot. Co	47½	48¼	47½	48¼	+1
5⅝	5⅞	100	*Am. Malting Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
24½	24¾	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅝
117⅜	117⅝	4,000	*Am. Smelt. & Ref	117½	118⅛	117½	117⅝	+ ⅛
119⅛	119⅞	100	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf	119	119	119	119	− 1
98⅛	98⅞	200	*Am. Smelters pf., B	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	..
9½	10	200	Am. Steel Foundries	9	9	9	9	− ⅛
36¾	37½	800	Am. Steel Found. pf	36	37	36	37	+ ¾
138½	139½	900	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co	138⅞	139⅝	138⅞	139¼	+1
35	35⅜	100	*Am. Woolen Co	35	35	35	35	+ ⅛
106⅜	106⅝	200	*Anaconda Cop. Min	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	−1⅛
83⅜	84	8,900	At., Top. & S. F	83¾	84⅜	83⅝	83¾	+ ⅜
101½	102	100	At., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102	102	102	+ ⅛
163½	163½	400	Atlantic Coast Line	163½	163¼	163	163¼	+ ¼
113⅜	114	10,800	Baltimore & Ohio	113⅝	114	113½	113⅞	+ ⅝
71⅝	71⅞	28,400	Brook. Rapid Trans	70⅛	71⅜	70⅛	71⅜	+1⅜
15½	16	25	Brunswick City	15⅜	15

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
A., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com.	2½	July 10	June 23	July 10
Augusta & Savannah	2½	July 5	June 23	July 5
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 13	
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Chi. Gt. Western deb. (semi-ann.)	2	July 15	June 15 Sept. 8	
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record Aug. 11	
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record June 30	
Del., Lack. & West. (quarter)	2½	July 20	July 5	July 20
Denver & Rio G'de pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 3	June 27	July 17
Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf. (annual)	5	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	2½	July 3	June 15	July 5
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quar.)	2¾	July 15	July 1	July 15
Harris, Ports., Mt. J. & L.	4	July 17	June 28	July 18
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 17	June 26	July 18
Hocking Valley pf.	2	Aug. 21	Holders of record July 21	
Ind., Ill. & Iowa (semi-annual)	3	July 3	June 12	July 3
Interborough Rapid Transit	2	July 1	June 16	July 3
Lake Erie & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	1	July 29	Holders of record June 30	
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record July 1	
Lehigh Valley com. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record July 1	
Lehigh Valley pf. (semi-annual)	5	July 14	Holders of record June 21	
Little Schuylkill	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 21	
Mahoning Coal com.	5	July 1	Holders of record June 15	
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 15	June 30	July 17
Minneap. & St. L. pf. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 15	Holders of record June 20	
Minehill & Schuylkill Haven	3	July 20	June 28	July 21
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
New York Central (quarter)	1¼			
New York, Ontario & Western	1½	July 31	July 21	July 31
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 18	Holders of record Aug. 4	
Northern Central (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Peoria & Bureau Val. (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 18	Aug. 11
Père Marquette com. (semi-ann.)	2½	July 3	June 19	July 5
Père Marquette pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 3	June 19	July 15
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record Aug. 5	
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf. (semi-annual)	2	July 15	Holders of record July 5	
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi.	1¾	July 5	June 10	July 6
Reading com. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 14	
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record July 23	
Southern Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 17	Holders of record June 26	
Southwestern of Georgia	2½	July 5	June 15	July 6
Texas Central com.	5	July 15	July 5	July 17
Texas Central pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 5	July 17
United N. J. R. R. & Canal	2½	July 10	June 20	July 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Birmingham (Ala.) Ry., L. & P. com.	2	July 10	June 30	July 11
Birmingham (Ala.) Ry., L. & P. pf.	3	July 10	June 30	July 11
Boston & Sub. Elec. (quarter)	50c	July 15	Holders of record June 15	
Cin., Newport & Cov. L. & T. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record July 1	
Cleveland Electric Ry. (quarter)	1	July 5	June 20	July 6
Consol. Traction, New Jersey	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 17
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
El Paso (Texas) Elec. pf.	3	July 10	June 27	July 11
Lexington (Ky.) Railway	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 15	July 10	July 17
Little Rock Ry. & Elec. pf.	3	July 10	June 30	July 10
Manchester Traction (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record July 1	
Mun., Hart. & Ft. Wayne (quar.)	3¼	July 15	July 5	July 16
Nashville Ry. & Lt. pf.	3½	July 10	June 30	July 10
Phila. Co., Pitts., com. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 1	
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tram., L. & P. (quarter)	2	July 3	Holders of record June 21	
Shamo. (Penn.) & Mt. Car. El. pf.	3	July 10	Holders of record July 1	
United Rys. St. L., pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 10	June 20	July 11
United Traction of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record July 10	

TRUST COMPANY.

Bowling Green (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 17

FIRE INSURANCE.

Commonwealth	3	July 6		
Commonwealth (extra)	1	July 6		

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	Holders of record July 8	
American Chick com. (monthly)	1	July 20	June 26	July 21
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 21	June 30	July 21
Amer. Nut & Bolt Fastener (extra)	3½	July 3	June 22	July 1
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 5	July 17
Amer. Smelt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 5	July 17
Amer. Sugar Ref. (quar.)	1¾	July 3	May 31	July 5
Amer. Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	May 31	July 5
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarter)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 15
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (extra)	¾	July 15	June 30	July 15
American Thread com.	8	July 8	June 1	July 1
Amer. Typefounders' com. (quar.)	1	July 15	Holders of record July 10	
Amer. Typefounders' pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record July 10	
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 1	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants' 2d pf. (extra)	1¼	July 15	July 8	July 17
Bell Telephone, Phil., (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record July 5	
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	June 30	July 17
Cent. & So. America Teleg. (quar.)	1½	July 7	June 30	July 8
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1	July 20	July 9	
Columbus Gas Light & Heating pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 28	July 7	July 29
General Electric (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record June 19	
Gorges Creek Coal & Iron (semi-annual)	2	July 5		
Globe-Wernicke Co. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Illinois Brick Co. pf.	1½	July 15	July 3	July 17
Int. Buttonhole Sewing Machine	1	July 15	Holders of record July 5	
J. B. Stetson Co. com.	10	July 15	July 8	July 16
J. B. Stetson Co. pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	July 8	July 16
Knickerbocker Ice pf. (semi-ann.)	3	July 3	June 22	July 5
Manufacturers' Lt. & Heat (quar.)	1½	July 20	Holders of record July 1	
Massachusetts Light Co. (quar.)	1	July 5	Holders of record June 30	
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	July 14	June 30	July 15
National Biscuit com. (quarter)	1	July 15	June 28	July 17
National Carbon com.	1½	July 15	July 5	July 17
National Sugar pf. (quarter)	1½	July 3	June 21	July 5
New Orleans Gas Light	$3	July 15	July 7	July 16
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 18	June 30	July 18
N. Y. Mutual Gas Light	3	July 10	June 26	July 11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quar.)	1½	July 15	Holders of record July 5	
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 6
Omaha Electric Power	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 20	
Osceola Consol. Mining	$2	July 25	July 6	July 18
Otis Elevator pf. (quarter)	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record June 29	
Reece Buttonhole Machine (quar.)	2	July 15	Holders of record July 5	
Rhode Island-Perkins Horseshoe pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record June 26	
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	$1.25	July 29	July 14	July 31
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 7
Street's West Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	½	July 25	July 14	July 26
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	July 3	June 21	July 5
Tamarack Mining	$2	July 29	July 7	July 19
Tennessee Coal & Iron com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
Toledo Home Telep. (quarter)	1	July 10	Holders of record July 1	
Tonopah Mining	25c	July 22	Holders of record July 11	
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 17
Union Switch & Sig. com. (quar.)	2	July 10		
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	2½	July 10		
United Fruit (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
United Gas & Elec. of N. J. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
United Gas Imp. (quarter)	2	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
United Shoe Machinery (quarter)	50c	July 15	Holders of record June 29	
United Shoe Machine, pf. (quar.)	37½	July 15	Holders of record June 29	
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	1	July 25	July 5	July 26
United Zinc pf. (quarter)	2	July 15	July 10	July 16
Utah Consol. Mining	$2	July 15	June 25	June 30
Va.-Carolina Chem. pf. (quar.)	2	July 15	June 29	July 20
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	July 8	July 21
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-ann.)	3	July 15	June 30	July 17
Wells-Fargo Express (extra)	1	July 15	June 30	July 17
Westchester & Bronx Title & Mtg. Guaranty Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 5	June 26	July 6
Western Union (quarter)	1¼	July 15	June 20	July 1
West'house Air Brake (quarter)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12
West'house Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg., all classes (quarter)	2½	July 10	June 26	July 11
Westinghouse Mach. Co. (quar.)	2½	July 10	July 1	July 11

*Transfer books do not close. †Dividend declared for the purpose of giving the preferred stock full 7 per cent. dividend for fiscal year ended May 31, 1905.

STATUS OF NEW YORK CITY NON-MEMBER BANKS.

[SPECIALLY COMPILED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES.]

The following is the statement in detail for the week ended July 1 of a majority of the banks not members of the Clearing House Association, but which clear through some of its members, the figures having been obtained direct from the banks by THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK CITY—Borough of Manhattan.

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Dep. with Clear. H'se Agent.	Dep., other Banks and Trust Cos.	Net Deposits.
Century	$200,000	$871,200.00	$27,500.00	$27,900	$50,000.00	$149,300.00	$862,100.00
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	625,500.00	27,100.00	36,100	46,800.00	41,800.00	708,200.00
Colonial	100,000	3,418,500.00	79,400.00	272,300	359,400.00	169,900.00	3,924,400.00
Columbia	300,000	5,872,000.00	268,000.00	205,000	450,000.00	3,600.00	6,303,000.00
Con. Nat.	1,000,000	3,818,200.00	269,000.00	40,500	436,600.00	175,000.00	2,320,100.00
Fidelity	200,000	878,350.00	21,700.00	39,400	58,280.00		790,100.00
14th Street	500,000	6,409,800.00	184,900.00	266,100	403,300.00	110,000.00	5,190,200.00
Hamilton	200,000	4,576,300.00	146,000.00	216,500	93,600.00	310,000.00	4,803,900.00
Jefferson	400,000	9,977,200.00	8,700.00	126,600	502,400.00	91,600.00	3,239,600.00
Mount Morris	250,000	2,720,000.00	153,100.00	113,200	434,200.00	56,200.00	3,584,200.00
Mutual	200,000	3,322,284.00	23,367.00	218,150	200,927.00	56,475.00	3,386,180.00
19th Ward	200,000	2,505,971.00	26,494.00	197,164	408,503.00	19,451.00	2,938,002.00
Plaza	100,000	3,311,000.00	129,000.00	114,000	587,000.00		3,762,000.00
Riverside	100,000	1,506,163.82	13,125.00	88,780	77,326.58	167,486.88	1,677,331.58
State	1,000,000	8,841,000.00	522,000.00	281,000	187,000.00	1,504,000.00	10,607,000.00
34th St. Nat.	200,000	1,178,400.00	285,500.00	30,400	168,200.00	46,600.00	1,302,800.00
12th Ward	200,000	2,037,000.00	39,000.00	196,000	210,000.00	85,000.00	2,451,000.00
23d Ward	100,000	1,629,700.00	53,100.00	174,800	185,000.00	165,300.00	2,121,700.00
Union Exch.	750,000	6,622,300.00	109,500.00	346,000	861,400.00	700,000.00	7,191,300.00
United Nat.	1,000,000	1,821,900.00	248,300.00	49,300	96,600.00		1,241,800.00
Wash Heights	100,000	752,400.00	11,870.00	30,400	128,910.00		654,770.00
Yorkville	100,000	2,910,400.00	42,500.00	262,900	235,700.00	173,600.00	3,353,900.00

Borough of Brooklyn.

Borough	200,000	1,970,600.00	33,900.00	135,800	227,300.00	115,500.00	2,278,700.00
Broadway	150,000	2,526,868.00	14,598.00	182,362	448,239.00		2,888,512.00
Brooklyn	300,000	1,806,000.00	113,400.00	56,900	318,300.00	48,900.00	2,045,400.00
Mfrs. Nat.	252,000	3,866,100.00	319,100.00	82,600	630,000.00	421,000.00	4,639,200.00
Mechanics'	500,000	10,102,900.00	304,100.00	658,600	917,900.00	199,400.00	12,401,300.00
Merchants'	100,000	1,629,687.00	12,433.00	114,337	552,957.00	147,401.00	2,339,700.00
Nassau	300,000	5,163,000.00	227,000.00	405,000	917,000.00		5,674,000.00
National City	1,000,000	3,488,000.00	145,000.00	312,000	515,000.00	221,000.00	4,151,000.00
North Side	100,000	1,359,969.00	18,579.00	90,374	43,112.00	205,222.00	1,519,476.00
People's	100,000	1,826,800.00	55,500.00	114,000	155,500.00	117,600.00	2,041,200.00
17th Ward	100,000	745,446.00	16,372.00	61,407	94,633.00	152,422.00	885,309.00
Union	300,000	3,024,500.00	101,500.00	203,100	445,500.00	1,001,300.00	4,384,700.00
Wallabout	100,000	945,100.00	64,800.00	39,400	47,100.00	124,400.00	1,038,400.00

JERSEY CITY.

First Nat.	400,000	4,481,200.00	171,100.00	321,800	1,791,200.00	613,000.00	5,874,800.00
Hudson Co.	250,000	2,389,100.00	85,160.00	89,340	397,974.00	200,034.00	2,423,542.00
Second Nat.	250,000	883,800.00	58,500.00	22,000	214,900.00	23,600.00	936,500.00
Third Nat.	200,000	1,569,258.38	57,365.65	89,103	770,778.32	14,975.63	2,191,814.62

HOBOKEN.

First Nat.	110,000	2,588,500.00	149,500.00	33,200	230,200.00	516,300.00	2,917,400.00
Second Nat.	125,000	1,397,220.00	46,110.00	46,820	77,500.00	85,000.00	1,442,150.00

BAYONNE.

Mech. Tr. Co.	50,000	2,324,056.00	22,710.00	118,910	170,316.00	124,161.00	2,617,319.00

Eaton Leaves Steel Foundries Co.

It was learned yesterday that F. H. Eaton, President of the American Car and Foundry Company, retired some time ago from the Directorate of the American Steel Foundries Company. At one time the American Car and Foundry Company had a substantial interest in the stock of the American Steel Foundries Company, and Mr. Eaton represented the Car Company's interest in the other concern. It is stated that the American Car and Foundry Company has disposed of its holdings of American Steel Foundries stock.

Mexican Bonds Listed in Paris.

The United States of Mexico four per cent. gold bonds of 1904, issued by Speyer & Co. on Dec. 14, 1904, have been listed on the Paris Stock Exchange.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing July 1. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
243	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	2	246¼	Jan. 7	244	Apr. 6	244	Apr. 6, 1905
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 1, 1905	4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
148	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Ag. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1905	3	90⅛	Apr. 13	89⅛	Feb. 3	90⅛	Apr. 13, 1905
23	26	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	..	34½	Mar. 28	24	Jan. 17	24	June 16, 1905
81	85	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	85	Mar. 16	77	Jan. 9	83	June 21, 1905
90	92	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,600	June 1, 1905	3	97	Feb. 16	92	June 23	92	June 23, 1905
..	..	American Ice Trust rects.	.....	.....	..	6	Apr. 12	4⅛	Apr. 20	5	June 21, 1905
18	19½	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	..	22¾	Apr. 17	15¼	Jan. 17	18	June 23, 1905
167	175	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1, 1905	2½	170	May 24	163	May 31	163	May 31, 1905
91	93	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1, 1905	1¼	95	Jan. 25	90½	May 22	90½	June 1, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,000	July 1, 1905	1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
145	156	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	159	Jan. 18	146	Apr. 20	146	Apr. 29, 1905
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	160	Jan. 31	155	Jan. 25	160	Jan. 31, 1905
87	90½	Buff. & Susquehanna pf. ($50)	5,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	91⅜	May 13	87½	Jan. 4	90	June 17, 1905
..	..	**Can. Pacific** cfs., 3d in. pd.	.....	.....	..	154⅜	Apr. 8	129½	Jan. 9	148⅝	May 17, 1905
..	80	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1½	71½	Mar. 10	64½	Feb. 4	71½	Mar. 10, 1905
120	127	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,600	Apr. 7, 1905	1½	118½	Feb. 14	118½	Feb. 14	118½	Feb. 14, 1905
200	240	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	19,542,800	July 1, 1905	1¾	44½	Feb. 8	235	Mar. 2	235	Mar. 2, 1905
130	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,830,700	July 1, 1905	1½	143	Jan. 11	142	Jan. 21	142½	Feb. 1, 1905
85½	86½	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15, 1905	2	88¼	Mar. 15	83¾	May 22	86	June 20, 1905
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	June 28, 1905	2	98	June 3	88	June 3	88	June 3, 1905
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	Apr. 1, 1905	2	265½	Feb. 1	234	Jan. 13	250½	May 4, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,600	Apr. 4, 1905	2	170	Apr. 25	164	June 22	164	June 22, 1905
185	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1903	3½	230	Jan. 31	195	Jan. 17	200	Mar. 15, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	100	June 4, 1898
115	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20, 1905	1¼	121¾	Mar. 11	115	Feb. 23	119½	May 10, 1905
72	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	90	Feb. 1	79	Jan. 14	85	June 6, 1905
105	112	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1905	2½	110	Feb. 8	105	Jan. 11	110	June 1, 1905
182	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1, 1905	1¾	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9, 1905
104	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	June 1, 1905	1	108½	Jan. 10	108½	Jan. 10	108½	Jan. 10, 1904
..	90	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	105	Mar. 24	85	Feb. 10	95	May 22, 1905
75	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905	4	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21, 1905
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	22⅜	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 20, 1903	1¾	..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
365	380	**Del., Lack. & West.** ($50)	26,200,000	Apr. 20, 1905	2½	400	Mar. 14	335	Jan. 25	380	June 22, 1905
138	142	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 8, 1905	2½	*140	May 10	*138¼	Mar. 14	*140	May 10, 1905
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	..	.....	..	.....	70½	June 7, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1, 1905	3	..	.....	..	.....	42	June 18, 1905
41	42	Detroit Southern pf., t. r.	6,469,300	.....	..	42	June 16	42	June 16	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	53	Apr. 3, 1905
54	60	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,552,491	Apr. 15, 1905	1	65	Mar. 30	50	Mar. 27	53	Apr. 3, 1905
..	145½	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	July 1, 1905	2½	149⅞	Apr. 13	148¾	Apr. 17	148¾	Apr. 17, 1905
62	70	Evans. & Terre H. ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	72⅛	Jan. 16	65	Apr. 7	66	Apr. 7, 1905
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1905	2½	90	Feb. 28	90	Feb. 28	90	Mar. 27, 1905
90	95	**Federal Mining & Smelt.**	5,600,000	June 15, 1905	2½	128	Apr. 7	60	Jan. 11	107¼	June 23, 1905
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905	5	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co.**	8,829,100	Apr. 15, 1905	2	*107	May 5	*100¾	Jan. 17	*107	May 5, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,606,300	May 1, 1905	1¼	*94¾	Apr. 13	*94¾	Apr. 13	*94⅜	Apr. 13, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1905	1½	*101	May 18	*100¾	Apr. 13	*101	May 18, 1905
105	..	**Ill. Cent.**, leased line	16,000,000	July 1, 1905	2	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Apr. 24, 1905
85	..	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	100	Feb. 23	60	June 3	85	June 7, 1905
..	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	July 1, 1905	1¾	*182	Apr. 14	*180	Feb. 7	*182	Apr. 14, 1905
82½	83	**K. C., Ft. S. & Mem. pf.**	13,510,000	Apr. 1, 1905	1	84½	Mar. 16	81⅜	June 19	83½	June 23, 1905
11	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,400	.....	..	14¾	Feb. 25	13	Feb. 21	14	Apr. 25, 1905
45	50	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	May 2, 1904	1½	52½	Mar. 15	40	May 4	45	June 12, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1, 1905	2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	.....	..	6	May 19	6	May 19	6	May 19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
70	75	Knickerbocker Ice, Chi., pf.	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1905	3	76	Apr. 6	60	Jan. 9	76	Apr. 6, 1905
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15, 1905	1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
..	94	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	Jan. 16, 1905	2	106	Mar. 13	91	June 15	91	June 15, 1905
..	..	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	.....	..	14	Feb. 24	9½	Jan. 16	10	Mar. 30, 1905
110	140	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1905	3½	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1905	2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	.....	..	..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 19, 1904
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Apr. 29, 1905	1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
54	60	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904	2½	64¾	Apr. 7	56½	Jan. 12	60	May 2, 1905
85	95	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1905	2½	91	Feb. 24	86	Jan. 19	90	Apr. 17, 1905
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1, 1905	3½	*190	Mar. 22	*185¼	Feb. 21	*190	Mar. 22, 1905
..	..	**New Central Coal** ($20)	1,000,000	May 1, 1905	2	42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1, 1905
..	..	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905	5	122½	Jan. 20	115	Mar. 13	116	Apr. 5, 1905
..	..	New York Dock	7,000,000	.....	..	27	Feb. 28	21½	May 23	25	June 19, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,838,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Whatever may be the other results of the imposing of a tax upon mortgages, it is reasonably certain that it will be several months at least before the State will begin to derive any considerable revenue from this source.

The filing of mortgages during the last week, and particularly on Thursday and Friday, caused all previous records of business at the Register's Office to appear insignificant and showed the firm determination on the part of owners and operators to "beat" the tax for just as long a period as possible in the future. Exact figures are not available, but the number of mortgages recorded since Monday is probably over 4,500, and the amount involved between $50,000,000 and $80,000,000. The particularly onerous provisions of the new tax regarding building loans have caused a general effort on the part of operators to be forehanded in this particular, with the result that within the week there have been placed on record over 200 building loan contracts for a total of over $20,000,000. Conditions have been peculiarly favorable for this work of anticipating the tax, for not only have the borrowers been willing, but there has also been an unusually large supply of money ready to meet the demand. "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good," and in this case the mortgage brokers have waxed prosperous—one of the largest of them being frank enough to admit that he had been somewhat conscience-stricken during the last fortnight because he had not contributed $5,000 to promoting the passage of the despised tax measure instead of $500 toward its defeat.

What the effect of the new tax will be upon the volume of real estate trading in this city may better be judged six months hence, by which time a good deal of business ought to fall within the law's operation, despite the recent heroic efforts to anticipate it. In view of the ample supply of loanable funds and the great demand for new construction, it seems to be the general opinion that the tax will not cause any sudden halt in speculation or new building; but if it does not it will be no argument for the justice of the levy, and simply another demonstration, not of what real estate in this city ought to stand in the shape of taxation, but of what, in its prosperity, it can be made to stand.

Reports for the last week have contained several items of more than average importance—the sales of the Manhattan Square Hotel, of the Vallamont and Crampion apartment houses at St. Nicholas Avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, and of a large plot at the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street. This corner has been acquired with a view to its ultimate improvement, and will, it is understood, be made the site of the third modern hotel to be erected between the Pennsylvania terminal and Times Square.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

George Nicholas has sold to Charles Lane the building at the northeast corner of Cortlandt Alley and Walker Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Upper Amsterdam Avenue Sale.

Augustus Appel has sold for Kleinfeld & Engelsberg, from the plans, the six-story four-family apartment house, with stores, on the east side of Amsterdam Avenue, 22 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, 50 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from Edward N. Leavy a plot comprising about thirteen lots at the southeast corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, fronting 49.1 feet on Broadway and 256.11 on One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, with irregular rear lines.

Porter & Co. have sold for the Union Real Estate Company the plot at the northwest corner of Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 75 by 100.

Apartments Sold on the Heights.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for Ole H. Olsen the Pousberg Court, a six-story elevator apartment house at 2,129 and 2,131 Amsterdam Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, on plot 52.3 by 100. The same brokers have also sold for H. Petigor the northeast corner of Haven Avenue and One Hundred and Seventieth Street, a plot 100 by 125. The buyer intends to erect on the plot a row of high-class private dwellings.

Du Bois & Taylor have sold for Gustav Deisler the three-story dwelling 610 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 15 by 99.11.

West Side Houses Change Hands.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company the four-story dwelling 137 West Seventy-second Street, 22 by 100; also, for Mrs. H. B. Slaven, the similar house 134 West Seventy-second Street. Particulars concerning the probable invasion of this block on Seventy-second Street by business will be found in another column.

Collins & Collins have sold for John Williams 35 West Eighty-ninth Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Lichtenberg Brothers have sold for L. Einhorn 173 West End Avenue, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Deal for Big Tract in Flushing.

The McCreary property in Flushing, fronting on Broadway and Queens Road, at the Broadway Station, consisting of 105 acres, has been purchased by the Hudson Realty Company through M. Lindheim & Co.

Joseph Tea has bought a farm of ninety acres at King's Park, L. I., opposite the railroad station.

To Improve 94th Street Plot.

The Broadway-Reliance Realty Company and others have sold the plot, 52 by 100.8, on the north side of Ninety-fourth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, to a builder, who will erect a six-story elevator apartment house. This company has now disposed of its property on this block, recently acquired from the Marsh estate, with the exception of a frontage of 62 feet on Ninety-fifth Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

Herman Arms has sold to Henry Oklers 561 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story brick double flat, with stores, on lot 26.5 by 100.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has sold, through S. Gelbach and Sugarman Brothers, a plot 125 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, to a builder, who will erect three six-story apartment houses.

Millard Veit has resold for Harry Goodstein 4 Bradhurst Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, adjoining the corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street.

Arnold & Byrne have resold for Louis Bernstein 222 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story triple flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

W. Atchison Alexander has sold 441 Manhattan Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 85 by 100, for Julius A. Ellis to Dr. H. A. Harrison; also, the similar properties 443 and 445 Manhattan Avenue, 50 by 85 by 100, for Mr. Ellis to the Hoffman Realty Company.

Middle West Side Buying.

Thomas F. Fitzsimons has sold for Charles Weissleder to Samuel Leibowitz and Charles Schreiber the five-story four-family tenements 208 and 212 West Sixty-first Street, each 25 by 85 by 100.5; also, for Dr. William J. Fields to Samuel R. Pinkerton and Benjamin Crum the three-story two-family dwellings 441 and 443 West Forty-fourth Street, each 20 by 100.4. This property has been owned by the Fields family for over forty years.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought from Charles A. Moffatt 257 to 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, three five-story triple flats, each on lot 25.6 by 98.9.

Quick Resale on Second Avenue.

Gertner & Weltfisch have bought, through Potsdam & Levin, a plot, 50 by 100.11, on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, 75 feet west of Second Avenue, and have resold it through the same brokers to Roth, Klein & Crakow.

Max C. Baum has bought 2,288 Second Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story double flat with two stores, 25.3 by 80 by 100, through the Harlem Realty Exchange; also 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story brick double tenement, 27 by 90 by 100, through Harris S. Lines.

Louis Waxberg has sold for Samuel Gross and Davis Eisler to the Pennsylvania Realty Company the three six-story tenements 324, 326, and 328 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 75 by 100.

L. J. Greenberger and M. S. Considine have sold for Mrs. Wettereau to a Mr. Fox 160 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a three-story brick dwelling, 16.8 by 100. Mr. Fox owns adjoining property.

Madison Avenue Corner Sold.

Goodwin & Goodwin have resold for Henry Marks and Casper Levy the northeast corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story triple flat, 27.10 by 100.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Ignatz Margaretson 2,129 Lexington Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story flat with stores on plot 20 by 100.

S. Landres sold for Jacob M. Newman 1,849 and 1,851 Third Avenue, two three-story buildings with stores, 37 by 80 by 105.

Louis Lese has resold 241 to 247 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, four dwellings, on plot 80 by 99.11.

Lowenfeld & Prager have sold to E. Forman the plot 50 by 100.5, on the north side of Sixty-eighth Street, 150 feet west of Avenue A; also to a Mr. Freeman 307 to 311 East Twenty-seventh Street, old buildings on plot 75 by 98.9; also 306 to 312 East Twenty-seventh Street, old buildings, on plot 85 by 98.9.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for Albert Brandt the five-story double flat 22 East One Hundred and Third Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Krakower & Co. have sold to B. Blumenstein the five-story tenement 207 East Eightieth Street, 25 by 102.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

The Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company has bought the two six-story tenements on a plot 40 by 93, at 334 and 336 Broome Street.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold 28 Delancey Street, a five-story double tenement with stores, 25 by 80, for a client, to Miriam King, and have leased the property to a client for a term of five years.

Sforza & Kiernan have leased for Stefano Russo to Edward Variali and Joseph Fanelli the five-story flat 51 Bedford Street, for a term of five years.

Company Buys on Southern Boulevard

The Northwestern Realty Company has bought seventeen lots on the east side of the Southern Boulevard, between Avenue St. John and Leggett Avenue.

William Stonebridge has sold to Harlan P. Wright the three-story brick dwelling, 506 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, 125 feet west of Jerome Avenue.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company announces the removal of its offices to the southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

Good Demand in Brooklyn.

Isaac Hyman has bought 872 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, a four-story double flat with two stores, 25 by 100, through Henry Freiberger & Bro.

Stokes & Knowles report sales of the following Brooklyn properties:

No. 1,206 Beverley Road, a three-story two-family dwelling, to Wm. Cooke; also 485 Marlborough Road, a one-family detached dwelling, for Walter R. Lusher; also, 1,216 Beverley Road, a three-story two-family dwelling, to William Cooke; also, 683 Argyle Road, a three-story cottage, for Paul Bauer; also, 489, 493, 497, and 501 Marlborough Road, four three-story cottages, for Walter Lusher.

Pierce Keefe reports the following Brooklyn sales: For Edward Kelly, two lots on Fifty-second Street, 220 feet east of Sixth Avenue; also, for the Eagle Savings and Loan Company, the three-story dwelling 527 Fifty-fifth Street; also, for Timothy McEvoy, the two-family frame dwelling 665 Fifty-eighth Street; also, for Edward Rober, the two-family brick dwelling 562 Fifty-fifth Street; also, for Elizabeth Lyons, the brick dwelling 526 Fifty-sixth Street; also, for John Krieg, the four houses in course of construction in Fifty-eighth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; also, for the Abels & Gold Realty Company, thirteen lots in Fifty-second Street, 100 feet west of Seventh Avenue; also, for Mary J. Lucke, the two-family brick dwelling 650 Fifty-eighth Street; also, for John Bennett, the two-family frame dwelling 1,057 Fifty-seventh Street; also, for Thomas McGrath, a lot in Fifty-third Street, near Sixth Avenue.

M. H. Beringer & Co. have sold for William G. Alzer to Albert Turdoff the plot, 50 by 200, at 693 and 695 Vernon Avenue, Long Island City.

Deal at Lake Hopatcong.

Post & Reese have sold for the Bertrand's Island Club of Lake Hopatcong, N. J., the property known as Bertrand Island, together with property near by on the mainland, comprising over forty acres of land, with improvements. The property has been used by the club for a number of years.

The sale of lots at White Plains Highlands, begun yesterday by Auctioneer Joseph H. Lewis, will be continued to-morrow and Tuesday.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have opened a branch office on Ocean Avenue, South Elberon, N. J.

Long Island Suburb's Rapid Growth.

The development of East Elmhurst, the attractive suburban colony on the shore of Flushing Bay, owned by the Bankers' Land and Mortgage Company, is progressing rapidly. Sales during the last month have amounted to $75,000, and that part of the property, consisting of 1,000 lots, opened a year ago has all been sold. Ex-Coroner Strong recently bought a large plot on the shore front, and among the new dwellings of Colonial type now in course of construction is one owned by Public Administrator Charles A. Wadley.

THE AUCTION ROOMS.

The auction market will take full advantage of the suspension of business over the Fourth of July, and six offerings for the latter part of the week make up the entire schedule.

James L. Wells's sale on Monday of twenty-two lots on Vyse Avenue, One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, near the northerly terminus of the Subway, added another to the list of successful Bronx auctions, and the only offerings in this week's list not of legal character involve properties beyond the Harlem—the northwest corner of Webster Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Street, to be sold on Wednesday by L. J. Phillips, and a plot 50 by 230, on Eagle Avenue, north of Westchester Avenue, to be put up on Friday by Auctioneer Day.

On Thursday the property 232 West Nineteenth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, will be offered under partition decree. Foreclosure sales for the week include the southwest corner of Elm and Howard Streets and 51 Bond Street, near the Bowery.

Among the suburban auctions announced for Tuesday is that of ninety-one lots at Hackensack, on Main, Poplar, and Fairmount Avenues, near the Fairmount Avenue railroad station. The sale will be conducted by Vincent A. Ryan.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Unless Otherwise Specified.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Webster Av, n w corner of 197th St, 98.2x104.10x116x128.9, three-story frame dwelling and stable; public auction sale.

THURSDAY, JULY 6.
By Joseph P. Day.

Howard St, 11, s w corner of Elm St, 12.4x70x10.2x70, two-story brick dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee; due on judgment, $14,498.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

19th St, 232 West, s s, 297.2 ft w of 7th Av, 15.5x92, five-story brick dwelling; partition sale, Reginald H. Williams, referee.

FRIDAY, JULY 7.
By Joseph P. Day.

Bond St, 51, s s, 140.1 ft w of the Bowery, 25x74.10x25.5x89.11; three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee; due on judgment, $11,360.

8th St, 39 West, n s, 554.5 ft w of 5th Av, 23x93.11, five-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Sampson H. Weinhandler, referee; due on judgment, $19,418.

Eagle Av, e s, n of Westchester Av, 50x230, vacant; public auction sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

27th St, 530 and 532 West, for a two-story warehouse, 38.10x80; E. H. Lyon of 453 West 24th St, owner; R. E. Dusenberrie of 123 East 23d St, architect; cost, $20,000.

117th St, 438 East, for two six-story brick tenements, 36.10x87.11; Empire Cornice Works of 396 Broome St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $70,000.

110th St, 132 and 134 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 37.6x87.11; S. Sindeband of 339 East 79th St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $35,000.

Blackwell's Island, e s, opposite 77th St, for a three-story brick dormitory, 185.2x28.2; city, owner; W. J. Flanagan, Jr., foot of East 26th St, architect; cost, $53,000.

Randall's Island, e s, opposite 125th St, for a one-story brick crematory, 21x21; city, owner; W. J. Flanagan, Jr., architect; cost, $6,000.

Hughes Av, w s, 182.10 ft n of 179th St, for a three-story brick tenement, 21x55; R. W. Thomas of Tremont and Hughes Avs, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

11th St, n s, 180 ft e of Avenue B, Unionport, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x56; Andrew Mensch of 12th St and Avenue D, Unionport, owner; Henry Conrad of 11th St and Avenue D, Unionport, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Madison St, 353, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Fischman of 357 Madison St, owner; O. Reissman of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Convent Av, n w corner of 144th St, to a five-story brick tenement; J. R. Brown of 53 West 33d St, owner; E. L. Brown of 53 West 33d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th Av, n e corner of 16th St, to two two-story brick buildings; C. M. Butler of 73 Convent Av, owner; Buchman & Fox of 11 East 59th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

733 St, 149 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; K. M. Le Roy of Bernardsville, N. J., owner; Foster, Gade & Graham of 281 4th Av, architects; cost, $12,000.

52d St, 56 West, to a one-story brick dwelling; H. H. Reese, premises, owner; H. F. Rees of 143 West 62d St, architect; cost, $5,200.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 1.

120TH ST, 122 East, 25x100.10; Ida Machiz to Albert E. Lowe, (mtg $21,450) 100

74TH ST, n s, 213 ft e of 1st Av, 41.8x75.6; Jacob Siegel to Meyer S. Kotzen, (mtg $42,250) 100

124TH ST, n s, 227 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Hugh C. Connell to Abraham Stern and another, (mtg $19,000) 100

124TH ST, 235 East, 20x100.11; James Lee to Isidore Jackson and another, (mtg $7,500) 100

47TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 20x100.5; Mary K. E. Lauer to Anna K. E. Lauer 100

CLINTON ST, 182 to 186, e s, 70x100; Samuel Tishman to Joseph Berkowitz and another, (mtg $84,000) 100

3D AV, 537 and 538 West, 50x98.9; Isaac Roberts to David Lion, (mtg $30,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 120th St, 25.3x98; John J. Fischer to Ray Becker, (mtg $18,000) 100

JAMES ST, 65; Harris Cohen and others to Michele Alianiello, (mtg $24,000) 100

27TH ST, 31 and 33 East, 47.4x irregular; Ellen Lee Hall to Kip's Bay Realty Company, (mtg $64,000) 100

28TH ST, n s, 202.6 ft e of 2d Av, 40.10x98.9; Morris Malawista to Elias Malawista, ½ interest, (mtg $55,000) 100

CANNON ST, 118 and 120, e s, 150 ft n of Stanton St, 50x100; Morris Kronovet and others to Samuel Weiner and another, (mtg $70,000) 100

60TH ST, 310 West, 25x100.5; Michael Bonn to Arnold Jacob, (mtg $15,000) 100

CROTONA AV, n e corner of Garden St, 70.3x44; Mathilda Tischler to Samuel Tischler, ½ part, all title ..... Nom.

3D ST, s s, Lot 291, map of Wakefield; Harry Feller to Samuel L. Sontag and others, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOTS 144 and 145, map of Neal estate; Rosalie H. Hawkins to Local Realty Company, (mtg $7,000) 12,000

163D ST, s s, 96 ft e of Park Av, 16x100.11; Julius Rudinger and others to Moritz Rudinger, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, n s, 226.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26.10x irregular; George H. Foster to Seymour Realty Company ..... Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 420 ft n of 165th St, 43x75; Elizabeth Remmelmann to Phillip Leyendecker, (mtg $5,000) 100

DELANCEY ST, 28, n s, 25x80; Louis Hahn to Miriam King, (mtg $32,400) 100

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 85.2 ft s of 75th St, 17x80; Jennie Klopfer to Babetta Lunch 17,700

93D ST, s s, 80.10 ft e of 9th Av, 19x100.8; Blanche M. Corse to Thomas Bergin, (mtg $17,000) 100

71ST ST, n s, 133 ft e of 9th Av, 22x102; Sarah Lewis to Eliza J. Lewis and others ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 441, w s, 25x100; Julius A. Ellis to Herbert A. Harrison, (mtg 524,500) ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, 443 and 445, w s, 50x100; Julius A. Ellis to the Hoffman Realty Company, (mtg $49,000) ..... Nom.

8TH ST, 299 and 301 East, 48x93.11; Michael Forman to Reuben Sadowsky, (mtg $62,000) 100

RAILROAD AV, s e corner of 146th St, 100.7x250; Pauline Ullman to the Sigmund Ullman Company, (mtg $55,000) ..... Nom.

LOTS 2 to 10, 42 to 45, map of 250 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Anna Schneider ..... Nom.

LOTS 178 to 182, map of land of S. Cumbering; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Mary Casey ..... Nom.

216TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100; Irving Realty Company to Eugenio Contini, (mtg $7,500) 100

134TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Brook Av, 25.4x100; Samuel J. Gordon to Marks Moses, (mtg $19,000) 100

STANTON ST, 278 and 280, n s, 39.9x75; Ike Katz and others to Samuel Kaufman and others, (mtg $50,000) 100

127TH ST, 65 to 69 West, 50x99.11; John M. Gibson to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $87,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Nathan Bildnzer to Marks Freedman, (mtg $22,500) 100

114TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Ruth K. Chambers to Harry Gossem and others, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,442, w s, 25x75; James O'Connell to David Schwartz, (mtg $8,500) 100

3D AV, w s, 102.8 ft s of 156th St, 22.3x74.5; George Lehrmann to William Ebling, (mtg $7,000) 100

BROOK AV, 900, e s, 25.5x irregular; Nathan Bloom and others to Joseph Gebhardt, (mtg $21,750) 100

10TH AV, e s, 24.8 ft n of 27th St, 18.6x75; Hubert F. Fox to City of New York 15,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

McCAUL, Thomas F., to William T. Hookey; Cauldwell Av, n e corner of 156th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

FRIEDMAN, Marks, and another to Nathan Deringer and another; 102d St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $20,000, due as per bond $1,200

Mechanics' Liens.

25TH ST, 46 and 48 West; Frank McCord against Emelia Chapin and Karl Meissner, owners; Nellie R. Taft, lessee and contractor $20

71ST ST, 58 West; Edward P. Caldwell & Co. against Jennie L. Woodend, owner and contractor 1,922

154TH ST, 351 East; Michele D'Amore against the Aitken-Reilly Company, owner and contractor 202

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

86TH ST, 113 and 115 East; The Superior Manufacturing Company against the Congregation Agudath Jeshurin and others, Dec. 29, 1904 ..... $1,075

86TH ST, 113 and 115 East; The Superior Manufacturing Company against the Congregation Agudath Jeshurin and others, Dec. 28, 1904 1,075

112TH ST, 602 to 606 West; Empire City Woodworking Company against Trood Realty Company and others, June 30, 1905, by deposit 223

Lis Pendens.

ELM ST, 174; Henrietta C. S. Dodd against Frederick H. Pinkney and others, (action to debar claim;) attorney, W. O. Campbell.

SOUTH ST, 174, 175, and 187; Peter Frensen against Elizabeth Pieper and others, (notice of lis;) attorney, Holm & Smith.

124TH ST, 253 East; Kopel Zak against Lena Pappenheim, (action to declare lien;) attorney, D. Drangle.

151ST ST, n s, 141.9 ft w of 3d Av, 25x114.2; Leopold Hutter against Anton Rinschler, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, M. Arens.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Strawboard to Pay Full Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by I. F. Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest by H. Olcovich & Co. of San Francisco, Cal. It was held that unlined strawboard is dutiable at the rates provided in the Dingley tariff law for manufactures of paper. The importers asked for lower duty on the ground that the merchandise is "paper not specially provided for."

Other claims overruled were by Metz & Masterton and others, N. & A. Bachert, A. Lorsch & Co. and others, New York; Swedish Methodist Episcopal Book Concern, Chicago; Moses Norris, Baltimore.

The board sustained claims by Train, Smith & Co., Bangor, Me., and C. C. Cochlan, Port Townsend, Washington.

Receiver for Scott-Snell Company.

Judge Truax of the Supreme Court has appointed Sutherland R. Haxtun receiver of the property of the Scott-Snell Lighting Company of America, on the application of James F. May, assignee of Eugene J. May, a judgment creditor for $452. The company is a New Jersey corporation, organized in February, 1903, with a capital stock of $50,000, and Herbert C. Freeman is President. The assets consist of materials, lamps, and tools in storage, and a patent for high pressure gas lamps.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

DANIEL D. LOCKWOOD.—Daniel D. Lockwood, farm laborer at Awosting, Ulster County, has filed a petition in bankruptcy here, with liabilities of $1,795 and no assets.

CONSUMERS' PICKLING COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Consumers' Pickling Company of 105 Hudson Street in place of Julius H. Seymour, who is unable to serve.

HERMAN BETZ.—Herman Betz, chemist, of 58 West Ninety-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $13,178, contracted principally in 1894, and assets of $25, in a debt due him. Among the creditors are Charles Britting, $8,754; James E. Gumaer, $1,821; Justus Oesterlein, $1,751, and the Chatham National Bank, $1,230.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ACKERMAN, Bernard L.—Leon A. Lieseskind	$239
BOLLA, Giacomo—Selected Securities Company, costs	23
BILLINGS, John H. and Louise C.—Nathaniel B. Beam's Sons	340
BRESNICK, Samuel H.—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	73
CAMPBELL, John—Berenhart Kessler	43
DE AUGUSTINIS—Frederick M. De Stefano	...
DAVY, Humphrey D.—George Thomas	265
ESLER, Rebecca—Franklyn W. Howes	239
ESLER, Rebecca—George F. C. Rooss	185
EYRE, John—James Hetherington	148
FRIEDMAN, Robert—Michael J. Horan	111
FRIDISCH, Nathan—Abraham I. Spiro and another	277
FEINSTEIN, Simon, (not summoned)—R. B. Henry & Sadler Co	843
FAIGEL, Antoinette—John A. Morris	42
GOLDBERG, Abraham—I. Rothman	124
GAISER, Christian—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.	77
HART, Joanna—Rosebrock & Co	42
HERTAGE, Elmer—August Kraemer	313
HEYMSFELD, S.—Spool Cotton Co	37
KAUFMAN, G.—Morning Journal Asso	34
LAZARUS, S.—R. H. Henry & Sadler Co	343
LEVIN, Simon—Abraham Abrahams	169
MALMAN, M.—A. I. Spiro and another	277
MACLAY, Edgar—J. F. Tapley Co	188
O'CONNOR, M. P., executor—Clara McArdle	7,982
SAME—Same	7,982
SAME—Same	7,982
PRESTRICH, Solomon—S. Phillips	27
O'HARA, Geo. P.—S. Guifreund, costs	23
PEWTRESS, C. L.—Alden Spears's Sons Co.	576
RINCK, Joseph—Adolph G. Hupfel	5,300
ROHMAN, William H. and France—Elmer J. Bissell	1,521
SHAPIRO, Morris—Isaac Rothman	124
SCHWALBE, Morris—Rebecca Schwalbe, costs	101
UHL, August—Adolph G. Hupfel	5,300
WALKER, Harry L.—Robert Goeller	282
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY—Ermenia Arcieri	1,863
GREAT EASTERN NOVELTY COMPANY—Wille & Saam	852
FRANK A. SANFORD & CO.—Francis E. Mahoney	64
HERALD SQUARE CLOAK AND SUIT Company—Simon Ginsberg	867
UNITED GOLD MINES DRAINAGE Tunnel Company—John J. Tierney	120
OHIO AND CALIFORNIA REFINING Oil Company—Same	264

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date when judgment was filed:

CLOUGH, Abediah A.—G. W. Carson, Jan. 23, 1900	$742
COFFIN, Walter C. and Cora A.—Richardson & Boynton Co., Nov. 16, 1900	899
LEVINE, Samuel—B. Schinkman, Oct. 12, 1904	261
MURRAY, William—J. S. Creft, April 13, 1897	1,610
SINGER MFG. CO.—A. Bigro, May 15, 1905	34

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, July 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Laubentracht-Laubentracht	24—Muenster-Muenster
2—Lowe Drug Co-Berrian	25—In re Stein
3—Slattery-S O Co	26—N Y Life Ins Co-Jones
4—Wilcox-McClellan	27—In re Brennan
5—Adams-Ransom	28—Dupont-Felix
6—Secor-Trad Bk	29—In re Hawkestone St
7—Doran-Heyman	30—Sadenwater-Meyer
8—Muhlker-N Y & H R R	31—Same-same
9—In re Nonnenbacher	32—In re Verein
10—McAvoy-Press P Co	33—Katz-H & H Mfg Co
11—Katz-Freeman	34—Mielck-Schwarz Co
12—Turner-Lugar	35—Phelan-McAdoo
13—Pettit-McClellan	36—Trascolla-Manro
14—Silverstein-Kinzler	37—In re Logan St
15—In re Swolin	38—In re Woods
15½—Same	39—Norden-Duke
16—Redmond-Loew	40—Laubentracht-Laubentracht
17—Bossert-Bossert	41—Cox-Clarke
18—In re Manida St	42—Emanon Club-McAdoo
19—In re E. 172d St	43—Fuller Co-Rhinelander Real Est Co
20—City N Y-Dennis	
21—Lonas-Moylan	
22—In re O'Brien	
23—Bannister-Swan	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Adjourned to July 10.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.
2121—Nora Boynton 21 2 P. M.
1995—John Kennedy 2120—James King.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Smyth for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Train, and Hart for the People. No day calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued.)—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—James F. May, Assessor, &c., vs. Scott Snell Lighting Company of America—Sutherland R. Haxton.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Leon A. Lifin vs. Joaquin De Galindegrod—S. Edward Sladkus. William H. Fischer et al. vs. Wilbur F. Washburn—Lyman W. Redington.

Brooklyn Calendars.

For Monday, July 3.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials. Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Lambert, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II. Adjourned.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.09¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62½@.62¾
Oats, mixed	.36@.36½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.25
Cotton, middling	10.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07¾
Sugar, granulated	5.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	13.57½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.07¾@.07¾
Lard, prime	7.40
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.20¾

CHICAGO, July 1.—Flour, Winter patents, $4.30@$4.40; straights, $4@$4.20; Spring patents, $5@$5.75; straights, $3.75@$5; bakers', $2.40@$3.30; No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10@$1.15; No. 3, $1@$1.10; No. 2 red, 98c@$1.04; No. 2 corn, 56½@56¾c; No. 2 yellow, 56½@57c; No. 2 oats, 32¾c; No. 2 white, 33¾@34½c; No. 3 white, 32¾@34c; No. 2 rye, 78@80c; good feeding barley, 42@44c; fair to choice malting, 47@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 3 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $1.25@$3.35; mess pork, per bbl, $12.75@$12.80; lard, per 100 lb, $7.25@$7.27½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.75@$7.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.75@$7.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $12.25@$13.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, $1.08, in store, and $1.00½, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.24⅝, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.12, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	99⅞	98⅝	99⅝	98⅝
September	94⅝	93 7-16	94½	93½
December	94¼	93¼	94¼	93½
Corn—				
July	..	..	61⅝	61½
September	..	..	61	61

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Friday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	94¾	92⅞	93⅝	93¾
September	90¾	89⅝	89⅞	89⅝
December	90⅜	89 3-16	89¼	89¼
Corn—				
July	56½	55⅝	55⅝	56
September	55 5-16	54⅝	55	54⅝
December	51⅜	50⅞	50⅞	51¼
Oats—				
July	33	32⅝	32⅝	32⅜
September	32	31¾

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

The Extraordinary Auction Sale of White Plains Highlands

Will Be Continued

TO-MORROW (MONDAY) and TUESDAY, July 4th,

CONSISTING OF

Choice Building Plots

100 FEET FRONT EACH

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

By JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auctioneer,

ON THE PREMISES AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,
BEGINNING AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON, MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

This desirable property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within 10 minutes' walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, etc.

50 Trains Daily Each Way.

34 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.

Free Stages Direct to Property meet all trains.

---

30 minutes to 42d St. — **Three Miles North of City Line.**

Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars, W. J. Bancker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS.
Westchester Park.—Ideal home sites; high, dry, no swamps, no malaria; lots at station, $300 to $600; $5 monthly; city improvements; title insured. Call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars

FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

A LILY OF THE VALLEY.
Chester Hill, 11 rooms, parquet floors; steam heat, electric lights; shaded streets. $10,500. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

TELL YOUR WIFE!
10-room house, large lot, well located; good condition; open plumbing; garden; shady street. $5,500. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

CHERRY RIPE.
9-room house, station 7 minutes; open plumbing; good lot, $5,250; house is practically new. Cooley & West, Inc., Mount Vernon.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle: New shingled cottage, 7 rooms and bath, high ground; convenient to station, school and trolley; $4,500; 11-room house, all improvements, $7,500. Downey, 29 North Av.

Yonkers.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights.—$4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) McLean or Webster Av. trolleys, $1,000 cash. Edward D. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

TO LET.

FURNISHED—4 RENT
Roomy [illegible] country mansion, "up to date," including [illegible] rooms, stables, 200 acres; season, $1,500.
[illegible] West, (Inc.), White Plains.

Ten-room [illegible] furnished house, small stock; 15; park grounds; best location; $100 month. Mrs. T. B. Arnold, Liberty Av., New Rochelle.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

AT MOUNT KISCO,
THE VILLAGE OF HOMES.

Country Cottage, 6 rooms; nice & shady; 100x200; price $3,000. PRETTY GOOD.	15-room modern House; stable; steam heat; hardwood; very fine; $7,000; worth $10,000.	Good location. House, 14 rooms; large plot; price $4,500. It'll go. JUMP QUICK

COOLEY & WEST (Inc.), White Plains.

FIFTY MINUTES OUT.
PLEASANTVILLE.

Never lived in "up-to-date" Cottage. Near station. Large lot.	A swell place in village. Electric lights. All imp'ts. About two acres. Beautiful shade.	House, 6 rms. No imp'ts. 1 acre. Barn. Fruit. Near station.
Bargain—$3,500.	Price $7,000.	$1,700.

COOLEY & WEST (Inc.), White Plains.

Look!—Westchester Park, half way to White Plains; rapid transit; station on property; city improvements, beautiful location; title insurance free. Call evenings. Baker, Room 15, 503 5th Av.

Choice home sites, generous size; just north city line; steam and trolley; streets graded, sewer, water, gas; low prices; easy terms. Particulars Wilson, Room 15, 503 5th Av.

$4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers; Webster Av. or McLean Av. trolleys; $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS

Beautiful 30 minutes to 42d St. **Crestwood** (YONKERS PARK.) **PLOTS $250 UP**

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.

ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

We have a sure, quick profit for you in the Borough of

QUEENS.

McKNIGHT REALTY CO.,
21-23 WEST 34TH ST.

What have you to SELL—LEASE—RENT?

We have daily calls for many kinds of real property. Perhaps one of our customers is now desiring to buy just what you own. Tell us what you have and what you want for it.

What do you want to BUY—LEASE—RENT?

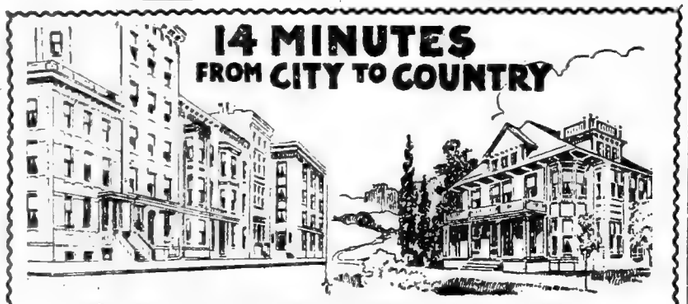
We have all kinds and descriptions of property on our lists. Let us know what you want and at what price. Chances are we have just the thing. It will cost you nothing to find out.

NO CHARGE WITHOUT SERVICE.

PHONE 3275—38th.

REAL ESTATE. Out of City.

14 MINUTES FROM CITY TO COUNTRY



This actual time can be made from the New York ferry landing to

MORSEMERE

In this short period you pass from crowded, noisy streets to quiet, healthful surroundings. The children are truly "outdoors" without being "on the streets." It costs no more than city life, as we sell homes in this carefully restricted suburb for about your monthly rental, and in a few years you own a home. Morsemere has every improvement and city-home convenience. Downtown New York in 40 minutes via Franklin St. or 130th St. Ferries and Subway at Manhattan St., or by N. R. R. of N. J. Booklet and transportation free.

COLUMBIA INV. & REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone 6261—38th St. Times Building.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE.
LIGHT AND AIR ON FOUR SIDES; RENT, $3,300; PRICE, $30,000. ONLY $3,500 CASH REQUIRED.

Building, 30'x90'; lot, 30'x100' and L 17'x20'; eight tenants, all under lease; apartments have 7 and 8 rooms and bath; in good order; modern steam heating and hot water plants, open plumbing; located on Hancock St., in 23d Ward; cannot be beaten for a permanent investment.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

HOTEL SITE: CORNER PLOT 51x125.

Grand location; Fulton Street, Jamaica; heart business section; building and barn excellent condition; modern improvements; newly painted; can remodel for hotel purposes at small cost; rents now for $3,600; price $35,000.

RUSSELL & KLEMYER,
11 Herriman Av., Jamaica, L. I.

RENT $2,016, CASH $5,250; PRICE $17,250.

Near Hamilton Av. Subway; 2 4-story double brick flats, 27 feet wide each; cold water; must be sold at once. Owner, Box 178 Bkn. P. O.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

$1,500 Down, Balance Installment

Nine elegant brownstone two-family houses, on 43d St., between 4th Av. and entrance to Sunset Park; 12 rooms and 2 baths; just completed; elegant handwork decorations; hat rack, consol glass, steel ranges, etc.; last in street; 3 sold this week; price, decorated, $7,900. ABRAMS & STOCKTON, Owners, on premises.

RICHMOND HILL.

$4,200, $400 down, balance easy; new 7-room cottage; latest improvements; hardwood trim; furnace; fine location.

Richmond Hill Realty Co.,
3,510 Jamaica Av.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
Five lots, including corner, on 5th Av., Brooklyn, in forties; will take second mortgage in part payment; brokers protected. Address Room 1,115, 80 Wall St.

Snap.—Price, $5,850; $1,000 cash; No. 106 Pulaski St., near Tompkins; lot 25x100; 3-story; 11 rooms and bath; make offer. Owner, Box 89 Post Office, Brooklyn.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

Unfurnished house to let; 19 rooms, handsomely decorated; 8 years' lease. 156 West 34th St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

4TH OF JULY NOTICE

To Investors, Speculators and Homeseekers

ANXIOUS TO VISIT

LAKEWOOD PARK,

BETWEEN

ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

RIGHT OPPOSITE BALDWIN STATION.

Office on Property Open All Day July 2d, 3d, 4th.

LUNCHEON AND CARFARE ALLOWED TO BUYERS.

This Park was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the VERY LOW PRICE for these

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.

25 125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

$25.00 AND UPWARD.

TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Absolutely pure water, fine school, stores, electric lighting, gas lighting, trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property, as every visitor will grasp the opportunity to purchase as many lots as their means will allow, with the absolute certainty that

EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED NOW WILL BRING FIVE.

We Have the Land, Location and Lowest Prices.

For maps and free tickets write or call at once.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
85 WORLD BLDG., NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office, (J. M. BENNETT,)
62 Fourth Av., (Open Evenings.)

Tickets to-day may be had from Agents (GREEN TICKET in hat) at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday trains, 10:30 A. M., all depots.

BELLCOURT

At Bayside, L. I.,

"GOOD THE YEAR ROUND."

TO HOMESEEKERS.

Careful restrictions, high, sightly and healthy. Only 34 minutes from Herald Square. One block from station. Five minutes from Long Island Sound. New York City Schools and Government. Easy payments.

LOTS $200 TO $500

TO INVESTORS.

Nearer than the Bronx. Time **20 minutes** on completion of the tunnels. Active developments in Rapid Transit mean **substantial profits** on lots bought now.

HOURLY EXCURSIONS JULY FOURTH!

Send postal or call for free tickets and illustrated Booklet.

BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
1 West 34th St.



On the Atlantic. In Greater N. Y.
35 minutes express from L. I. City Depot.

LOTS & COTTAGES

All modern improvements.

Lots $600 Upward

REASONABLE TERMS. 10 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH.

Apply for Maps and Particulars to

The Rockaway Park Improvement Company,
192 Broadway, (Corbin Building,) N. Y.

FIVE CENTS AND A TROLLEY WILL TAKE YOU TO A HOME BY THE SEA on the high hills at picturesque Flushing Bay.

EAST ELMHURST, N. Y. CITY.

THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE. MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE.

$80,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.

HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.

Comparison is challenged with every other town site. Each lot has water front privileges.

Send Postal for Circular and Views.
Bankers Land & Mortgage Corp.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

Bungalow Beach lots $500; 50 feet on Sound, 250 feet deep; no cash required if you improve. List. Codling, Northport, L. I.

TO LET.

Westhampton Beach, L. I.—Oneck House, furnished cottage; conveniently located; short walk to the bay; half mile across to the ocean, accessible by boat or by bridge; one mile from R. R. station; extensive lawns and garden plot; nine bedrooms; two living rooms; dining room, kitchen, &c.; hardwood trim throughout; modern plumbing; furnace in basement; open fireplaces; rent, $400. Apply office, 2d floor, 175 Broadway, (3 to 5 P. M.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

To Rent.—New 7-room cottage, furnished; wide piazzas; stands in grove on a bluff, overlooking Peconic Bay; $150 for season. Lock Box 14, Garden City, N. Y.

For Rent, Quogue, L. I.—House, 12 rooms, two baths, furnished; seven hundred dollars. Inquire of owner, Telephone 32, Quogue.

RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Safe and profitable; buy at Oakwood, 40 minutes from New York; lots 25x100, at bargain prices, on easy terms. Call or write.
Trio Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

Safe and Profitable.—Buy at Oakwood, 40 minutes from New York; lots 25x100, from $100 up; easy terms. Call or write Trio Realty Co., 132 Nassau St.

LOANS.

To loan on first mortgage, $200,000 at 4%, 3 or 5 years; sums not exceeding $50,000; quick answer given. F. J. Carroll, 149 Broadway.

LOAN wanted, $6,500, on Larchmont property. Owner, P. O. Box 107 Larchmont, N. Y.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Bargain.—Well-improved ranch in Edwards County, Kansas, $10 acre; 2,445 acres; good exchange for nearly one-half the price. "Benedict," 1,170 Boston Avenue, Bronx.

Warrantee deed to valuable land, Craighead County, Arkansas; $2 total cost advertising tracts; number limited. Chas. Smith, Nettleton, Ark.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

Bargain.—New 6-room house, improvements, only $2,100; $300 cash; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

ACRES 15.

Located in the City of New Yor At Little Neck, L. I.

$1,000 per acre, being HALF the PRICE, adjoining properties held at; lays right at R. R. station; high, dry, and OVERLOOKING the bay, Connecticut shores, and Palisades.

It is the key to adjoining properties. Can be sub-divided and every lot sold at $300 and $400 each within 60 days.

When tunnel is completed will be within 27 minutes of Herald Square. Investigate.

HOWARD P. WHEELER,
Tel. 8433 Cort. 261 Broadway.

FREEPORT LOTS $100

In the Heart of the Town

Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. **Houses sold on easy payments.**

THE WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

MONTAUK.

The Coolest Place on Long Island. Desirable Residence Sites For Sale.

POST & REESE,
16 EAST 60TH ST, NEW YORK.

FREEPORT, L. I.

New house, 7 rooms and bath, electric lights, well built; plot 80x150; 5 minutes to station; owner's business having changed causes this sale at cost, as he cannot occupy; built for his home; cash $1,800, mortgage $2,200 at 5½%.

H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, L. I.

Between Westhampton-Speonk, 155 acres, $9 acre; Belmont Park, 109 acres, $350 acre; between Jamaica-Flushing, 20 acres, $1,200 acre; Floral Park, 95 acres, $600 acre; Freeport, 30 acres, $450 acre; Central Park, 100 acres, $100 acre; investigate. Jones, 189 Montague, Brooklyn.

BALDWIN, L. I.

Cozy 6-room cottage, with cellar under all; ½ acre plot; chicken house and yard; small fruit; fine garden; $1,950; about $500 cash.

H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, L. I.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.

Five acres, with good 7-room house, barn nearly new, outbuildings; one mile to station; near trolley; $4,900.

H. P. LIBBY, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.

Huntington Bay, Long Island.—To let, house; 10 rooms; modern improvements; recently renovated; newly furnished; fine hair mattresses; bathing; superb view. Mrs. W. D. Schuyler, East Neck, Huntington.

Fourth of July!—Call and see many properties; choice variety; ground floor prices; best time to buy; some properties trebled last year; bargains submitted; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

For Sale.—65 acres woodland, with frontage on Peconic Bay and two highways; $100 per acre. Lock Box 14, Garden City, N. Y.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N.Y.

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5 and 10 per cent. investments in Jamaica; will double value on Subway's opening. Jas. Jay Smith, 355 Fulton St., Jamaica.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

In the Berkshire Hills.—For Sale—One of the finest places in Western Massachusetts, consisting of 75 acres of rich, choice land, with grandest views in every direction; 12 acres of pine and hemlock timber, with beautiful walks and drives through it; large trout stream runs through farm; spring of pure, soft water, from which trout pond can easily be made; two new stone cottages; large, perfectly equipped stable for 10 horses and carriages, with coachman's tenement overhead; large barn, including silo, stanchions for 25 cows, dairy rooms, &c.; good orchard; this is a gentleman's country seat and very attractive; I will sell this property at a bargain and on easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Great Barrington, Mass.

3,000 money-making farms for sale throughout New England and the South; "Strout's Bargain List," describing and illustrating hundreds; many with stock, tools, and growing crops included. Mailed FREE. E. A. Strout, Farm Dept. 7, 130 Nassau St., New York City, or Tremont Temple, Boston.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.

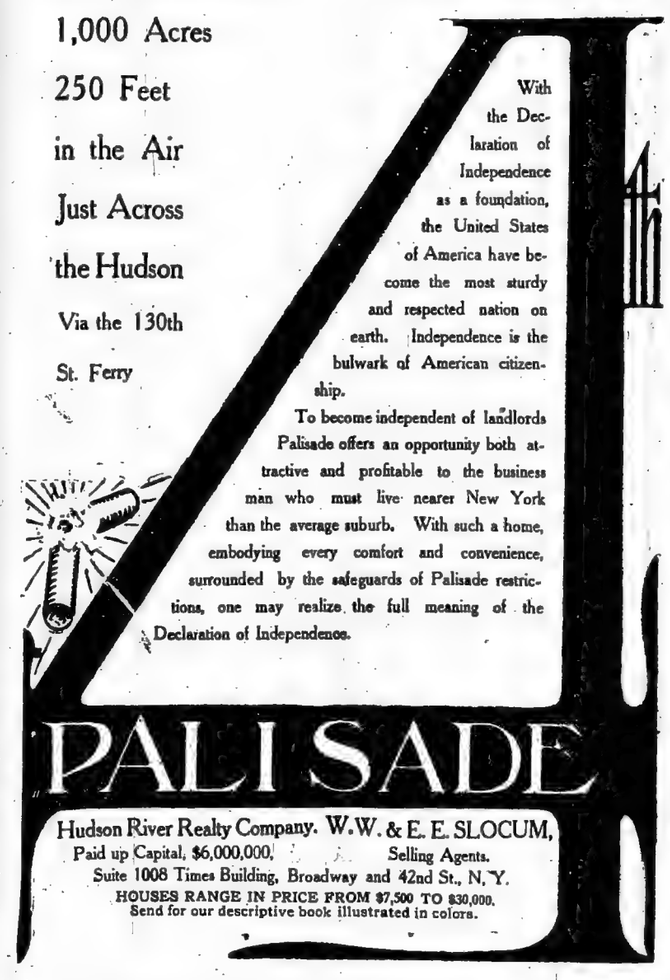
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms; good markets; fishing and hunting; write for list.
J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Connecticut Shore.—Furnished bungalows, directly facing Long Island Sound; one hour's ride; rent, $300 to $500 balance season. Address Cottage, 1,364 Broadway.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

1,000 Acres
250 Feet
in the Air
Just Across
the Hudson
Via the 130th
St. Ferry



With the Declaration of Independence as a foundation, the United States of America have become the most sturdy and respected nation on earth. Independence is the bulwark of American citizenship.

To become independent of landlords Palisade offers an opportunity both attractive and profitable to the business man who must live nearer New York than the average suburb. With such a home, embodying every comfort and convenience, surrounded by the safeguards of Palisade restrictions, one may realize the full meaning of the Declaration of Independence.

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Hudson River Realty Company. W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM,
Paid up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents.
Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., N. Y.
HOUSES RANGE IN PRICE FROM $7,500 TO $30,000.
Send for our descriptive book illustrated in colors.

THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB on the Central R. R. of N. J.
31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK. Station on property; trolley passes.

EL MORA

A NATURAL PARK
WITH ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS
Restricted. Titles guaranteed.
Plots 50x150, $500 up, easy terms. Let us tell you all about the houses we are to build and how to own one.
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E. A. DALY,

Real Estate and Insurance,

NO. 281 GROVE STREET, (Opp. City Hall,) JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Member of Board of Real Estate Brokers.
Telephone 78—J.

Beautiful suburban home on the D., L. & W. R. R.; 50 minutes from N. Y.; unexcelled transit service, 60-trains daily; 5 minutes from station; elevation over 400 feet; unobstructed view beautiful surroundings; house has 8 rooms, large bath; open plumbing; electric light, telephone; perfect condition; acre plot; fine shade; ornamental trees and shrubbery; stable; large gardens, containing quantities improved fruit and berries; owner leaving; must sell at once; price under $7,000; easy terms. Miss Shea, 12 East 42d St.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

At Ridgefield Park.—Half hour out; commutation 7 cents; new house, seven rooms and bath; all latest improvements; large plot; $4,000; new house, six and bath, lot 50x120, two minutes from depot, $2,300; number of other bargains, $1,500 to $8,000. Call or send for photos and list. Carl Hallberg, offices near depot, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

At CRESSKILL, N. J., on Erie, 42 minutes out.

IDEAL HOMES.

All improvements. RENTS, $25. Sale, $3,750 up. Easy terms. Inducements to desirable parties. L. F. RIEGEL.

A.—A.—A.—Homesteader, Your Opportunity!! Norwood, N. J.; magnificent 15-room country residence, furnished; modern improvements; electric lights; barn, hennery; fruit, shade trees; will rent by year, $50 monthly. Wm. Richtberg, 729 6th Av., (42d.)

At Madison, N. J.—Rent nicely furnished new Colonial house; fine lawn, shade, and fruit; exceptionally nice place and surroundings; on Madison Av. A. B., P. O. Madison, N. J.

For Sale—Very desirable farm, 50 acres, all well drained and fertile; beautiful location; house, barn, small cottage; bargain. Box 318 Bound Brook, N. J.

Farms, buildings included, $15 an acre; cottage and lake front plot, $350; choice hotel sites on Owassa Lake. Beardall, Branchville, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING **COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY** Phillips & Wells. INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE 238K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS, **23D STREET TO 110TH STREET,** EAST OR WEST SIDE.

THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Young man, with experience and recommendations, desires management of property; will give personal attention to renting, collections, and repairs. Address D., Box 195 Times Downtown.

Tenements, Tenements.—Have client who will lease one or more tenements; attend and improve; security; quick results. Reed, 568 2d Av.

Owners.—Management, collection of rents, apartments, flats, or will lease same and give cash security. Emil Seidis, 216 East 102d St.

$2,500 cash, a 2d mtg. of $3,000, 6%, free of tax, in exchange for real estate. Address F. Hofmeister, 170 East 3d St., New York.

Attention!!—Want tenements requiring from $5,000 to $15,000 cash for special quick buyers. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Bronx.—Double or triple flat in good section for cash. "Good," Box 155 Times Downtown.

Harlem.—One or two double or triple flats for cash. Purchaser, Box 125 Times Downtown.

Bronx.

Will pay $1,500 cash for West Bronx lot; state particulars. Del., Box 1,071 Times, Harlem.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

A contractor desiring moderate suburban estate with future prospective value offers a net investment of 5 per cent. for 10 years, guaranteed on $125,000; equity over $100,000; mortgage 4½ per cent.; mercantile building, heart of Manhattan; party must have some cash. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

We have a number of choice parcels, unimproved, with equities from $10,000 to $40,000, and some cash, to trade for improved Bronx, Manhattan, or Brooklyn. Axelsen & Armstrong, 1,249 Union Av., cor. 169th St.

Five lots, including corner, on 5th Av., Brooklyn, in the forties; will exchange for improved property or mortgages; equity, $6,000; brokers protected. Address Room 1,115, 80 Wall St.

For exchange at a very low price, 4 lots on Jackson Av., facing Boston Road, and 4 lots on Union Av., near rapid transit station; to add cash if necessary.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

For Rent.—August, September, and October; nine-room furnished cottage; Big Moose Lake, N. Y.; easy of access; altitude 1,840 feet; pure water and ice; terms reasonable. Address J. T. Davis, Newport, N. Y.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS WANTED

A SMALL FAMILY OF REFINED PEOPLE DESIRE TO RENT A FURNISHED APARTMENT OF 8 ROOMS WITH 2 BATHS; MUST BE COMFORTABLY FURNISHED THROUGHOUT AND IN GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD, UPPER WEST SIDE; APARTMENT REQUIRED OCT. 1ST, BUT MIGHT ARRANGE TO OCCUPY EARLIER IF DESIRED; VERY BEST REFERENCES FURNISHED; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR PARTY GOING OUT OF TOWN AND WHO CARES MORE FOR THE GOOD CARE OF APARTMENT THAN HIGH RENTAL. APARTMENT, BOX 334 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

A.—Corner flat, seven large, light rooms, no shafts; fireproof halls and stairs; halls and bathrooms steam heated; rent $29. Janitor, 1,786 Lexington Av., cor 111th St., or Murray's, 3d Av., 112th St.

THE LEXINGTON, 14-48 East 22d

Five rooms, bath; elevator; improvements; rent, $45. William Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park.—Five, six rooms; bath, steam, hall service; telephone; $40, $52. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

"The Petersfield," 188 2d Av., corner 12th St.—Five, six rooms, bath; heat, hot water, hall service; rent $34 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

Apartment, 226 East 15th; seven rooms, bath; latest improvements; $72.50. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 140 East 16th; seven rooms, bath, $65 upward. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Modern apartments, 133 East 34th St.; two rooms, $35 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

98th St., 114 East.—4 large rooms, bath; all light; hot water; $16 up.

West Side.



Spencer Arms

A Modern Apartment House at its best
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
TELEPHONE 3996 COLUMBUS.

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124 AND 126 WEST 115TH ST.

Apartments to rent in both houses; between Lenox and St. Nicholas Avs.; six large, fine, light, airy rooms; window in every room; all modern improvements; steam heat and hot water supply; one block from Subway station; convenient to 6th and 9th "L" roads 116th St. station; also all trolley lines; refined neighborhood; rent $26. Inquire janitor.

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345 WEST 85TH ST.

Near Riverside Park, in the fashionable residence section. Convenient to 86th St. Subway station and surface lines; apartments of 7 and 8 large light rooms and bath; superior service; individual long-distance telephones; all-night elevator; $950 to $1,350, according to size and location. For diagrams apply Superintendent or Midlothian Company, 128 B'way, cor. Cedar.

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12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS

Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.

328 West 83d Street.

Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

The Margaret, high-class elevator apartment, 122 West 116th, between Lenox and 7th Avs.; 4, 5, and 6 large, light rooms; $35, $40, $45; all improvements; all-night elevator service; electric light; telephone.

$30.—Apartment, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements. 60 West 101st St.

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76 West 69th St., corner Columbus Av.—Beautifully decorated apartment; 7 rooms and bath; every modern improvement; hallboy service; rent $70. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

Corner Amsterdam Av., apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath; direct light; steam heat, hot water supply; $35 and $40 rent; 240 West 82d St. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

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66 WEST 9TH ST.—APARTMENT

2-3 rooms, furnished or unfurnished; elevator, steam; moderate rent. W. H. Folsom, 24 East 23d.

Exceptional Bargain.—Most delightful apartment, seven outside rooms, Subway 103d St. ten seconds, fourth floor, $46. Apply janitor, 2,708 Broadway.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.40 vanload. Send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

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529 WEST 152D ST.

6-room apartments, all improvements, $27-$31.

90TH ST., 80 WEST.—Beautiful apartment, six rooms, toilet, bath, select neighborhood, $32 to $35.

A.—692 9th Av., near 48th St.—Flats, 5 rooms; improvements; $22-$25. Janitor.

A.—707 9th Av., Near 48th St.—Apartments, 4 rooms; improvements; $16.50-$18. Janitor.

A.—400 West 52d St.—4 rooms; improvements; $16 to $18. Janitor.

A.—252 West 92d St.—5 rooms; all improvements; steam; $23 to $33. Janitor.

Elegant single apartment, $40; perfect order; near Subway and "L" stations. 181 W. 103d.

APARTMENTS TO LET. UNFURNISHED.

West Side.

LAUREL COURT,
552 WEST 141ST ST.
New Elevator Apartment House.
4, 5, 6, 7 ROOMS.
Long-distance telephone in each apartment.
GRAND VIEW OF HUDSON.
Special Inducements to responsible parties taking possession at once.
Apply on premises or
KEHOE & WHITE, Agents,
Amsterdam Av., Corner 140th St.

Most Central Location in New York

THE GERARD,
123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

Only one flight; 100 Convent Av., corner 145th St.; beautifully decorated apartment of 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent $47.50 and $50. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Bronx.

The Melrose APARTMENTS

157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Yonkers.

Yonkers.—Six rooms and bath, two-family house, 109 Highland Av.; large, light rooms; ample closets, storeroom; heat, hot water supply; owner occupies lower floor; $35.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

DO YOU INTEND MOVING?

If so, your attention is called to the NEW BUILDINGS just finished, Nos. 28, 30 & 32 West 22nd Street, opp. Stern Bros., and in the heart of the wholesale and Retail Dry Goods district. Especially suitable for MILLINERY, SILKS, LACES and kindred lines.

Will lease entire buildings or such spaces as may be required.

Further particulars, rentals, etc., from

H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22nd St.

Times Building,
Times Square,
For Rent,
ENTIRE FLOOR.
Lighted on four sides by 26 windows.
Valuable Advertising Space, Fronting on
Broadway, Times Square, Seventh Avenue, 42d Street.
Greatest centre in New York; busy 24 hours every day in the year.
Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents on premises. Telephone 4900-38. Also 158 Broadway. Telephone 1711-Cort.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE, 6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg., 75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST., THE GRAMERCY.

NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS. R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 820 Fifth Av.

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265 WEST BROADWAY.

Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

To Let for Long Term of Years, 27-29-31 Bleecker St.

Seven-story brick cellar building; steam heat, power, electric plant. Apply estate Conrad Stein, (deceased,) 885 10th Av., city.

Lower part to rent for light business or dwelling purposes; six large rooms; nice, light, dry cellar and yard; rent, $45. Premises, 420 East 92d St., or Murray's, 3d Av., 112th St.

A large store and basement suitable for any business except liquors; rent, $900. Janitor, 1,786 Lexington Av., corner 111th St., or Murray's, 3d Av., 112th St.

To rent for business purposes or dwelling, two upper floors, 8 rooms; rent $40. Premises, 1,058 3d Av., near 62d St., or Murray's, 3d Av., 112th St.

$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

$20.—Store; good for tailor or barber. 60 West 101st St.

Studio.—Part suitable for portraits or artist; elevator, skylight; cheap rent; one or more rooms. Ross, 20 West 33d, opposite Waldorf.

To Let—Four-story basement house, 14 West 125th St.; immediate possession; rent, $1,200 a year.

APARTMENTS TO LET. FURNISHED.

TO LET—From July 10 till middle of September, a small well-furnished apartment, particularly desirable for family of two; one door from Riverside Drive; fine view and air; moderate terms. Apply, Sunday or Monday, between 2 and 7 P. M., or by letter, Johnson, 336 West 95th St.

SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL, 117 West 58th St.

For rent to October 1st, apartment two rooms, alcove, and bath, furnished.

Unfurnished apartments to lease from Oct. 1.

A furnished elegant apartment, 8 light rooms, tiled bath, to Oct. 1, to reliable party for less than it rents unfurnished. Apply Supt., on premises, 58 West 72d St.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Large pearl pin with diamond in centre, in train from New Rochelle or in Subway or on Flatbush or 7th Av. car to Brooklyn, Sunday night. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 406, 76 William St.

LOST—Card case, railroad passes, and money, Friday night. Return 429 Broadway; liberal reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17 EAST 16TH ST.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms, with table board.

21 EAST 17TH, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; bar or dining room; separate tables; tempting dishes are manipulated; tel. phone; references.

44TH ST., 124 EAST—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board, excellent location; reasonable.

56TH St., 46 WEST—Large, well-furnished room, private bath, also single room; exceptional table, every convenience; best location in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST—Comfortable airy room; home surroundings; near Park; excellent table; references; Americans.

92D ST., 20 WEST—Coolest rooms in city; double and single, excellent table; Summer rates.

93D ST., 103 WEST.—Large front room, select home, gentleman; couples; meals if desired; references.

94TH, 16 WEST—One double room, $12 two persons, with board; refined, homelike.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure, with board; Summer rates.

96TH ST., 17 WEST—Large and small rooms; private house; special inducements to students; reference.

111TH ST., 530 AND 532 WEST—Cathedral Heights, large and small rooms; en suite or single, excellent table; near Subway.

122D ST., 136 WEST—Elegant large room for two, exceptional board; small room; table d'hote.

145TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights—Excellent rooms, choice location; convenient to cars, good table.

LEXINGTON AV., 362, Corner 70th. Large and single rooms; board optional, telephone.

MADISON AV., 105—Handsome suite, private bath, large and single rooms, electric light, telephone, high-class location; Southerners and transients accommodated. C. H. Wentzel.

MADISON AV., 155—Desirable rooms to rent for the Summer, transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 675, 894, 696, 161st.—Superior rooms, baths; with board, $8 to $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431—Private family; comfortable rooms, excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AV., 215—Large and small rooms, with table board, rates convenient; travellers accommodated.

SOUTH PORTLAND PLACE, 3—Pleasant, social home; 2 blocks Dodd, 4 cars; telephone.

SOUTH OXFORD ST., 28, off Lafayette Av.—Young gentleman wants to share room with boarder; private family; reference.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

GENTLEMAN and wife desire room and board in private house, Brooklyn; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

87TH ST., 9 WEST—Handsomely furnished rooms, $40 and $45; private house.

116TH ST., 12 EAST—Desirable connecting rooms, $20 and $25; private house; others, $12 and $15.

121ST ST., 12 EAST—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; private house; moderate.

124TH ST., 119 EAST—Clean attractive rooms, with board; references.

125TH ST., 54 WEST—Parlor floor to let; also small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

127TH ST., 7 WEST—Rooms suitable for couple, or two gentlemen; private bath; Southerners preferred.

130TH ST., 13 EAST—Opposite Hotel Manhattan, bedroom, parlor, private bath, reasonable. Simonds.

132D ST., 22 WEST—Nicely furnished, two rooms, for business, others, reasonable.

140TH ST., 9 WEST—Well-furnished, clean, rooms, also hall rooms, near Hotel Astor.

141ST ST., 3 WEST—Attractive rooms; gentlemen; also single; business people; breakfast; Summer rates.

142D ST., 5 WEST—Second and third story rooms, hot water; transients.

143D ST., 12 EAST—Desirable connecting rooms, $20 and $25; private house; others, $12 and $15; Summer price.

145TH St., 7 EAST—Select, modern rooms, see yourself; Summer prices, conveniences; telephone; references. 965 Lexington Av.

145TH ST., 125 WEST—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms, bath, all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

145TH ST., 145 WEST—Newly furnished front rooms, also others, permanent or transient; electric cars.

152D ST., 12 WEST—Large room, one flight; private house; reasonable; references.

153D ST., 105 WEST—Pleasant room, with bath; for a gentleman only; private family; reference essential.

84TH ST., 142 WEST—Handsomely furnished rooms, hers and small; all conveniences; telephone; private house.

85TH ST., 106 WEST—Beautiful parlor suite, also other rooms; reasonable. Parker.

74TH ST., 204 WEST—Attractive, homelike rooms, bright, airy; elevator apartment, $4 up.

79TH ST., 110 WEST—Large and small rooms; desirable for gentleman; with or without board.

81ST, 7 WEST, Opposite Parks—Large room, running water, spacious closets; reference, other.

86TH, 317 WEST, Near Riverside—Quiet, modern, refined; large, small rooms; Subway; board convenient.

93D ST., 236 WEST—Two sunny dining rooms and bath; electric light, telephone, for gentlemen. Inquire elevator boy. Near Riverside.

115TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway, telephone 1st fl.

115TH, 420 WEST—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway; Haynes.

115TH ST., 429 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone, Subway, references. McPhail.

120TH ST., 203 WEST, (Near 7th Av.)—Cool, light, quiet, newly furnished; private family; references; reasonable. Cardiff.

130TH, 5 EAST—Furnished rooms from $3 up; parlor floor for doctor, business.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 426—Two connecting rooms, suitable for three gentlemen, or would rent singly; running water, bath; moderate; references exchanged. Thompson.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional; location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

Fine large, light rooms, newly renovated, well furnished, cool; good transportation; elevator and telephone. Address I. X., 206 Times Downtown.

Trained Nurses.—Rooms, single, double, furnished, unfurnished; physician's private house, upper west side; telephone; Park and Elevated. Select, Box 344 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall Street, River; ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest location; five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; sublet reasonably. 509 West 112th St.

27th St., 313 East.—7 rooms; improvements; 3-a family house; no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced grocery saleswomen; permanent positions and good salaries to capable saleswomen. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—By an American firm on Broadway an experienced designer on ladies' belts; good slary to right party. Answer by letter, stating experience, L. M., Box 75, Times Downtown.

WANTED—A large department store requires assistant in misses' suit department; one capable of being buyer preferred. Address Lock Box 5, Station O.

WANTED—Ladies in every county to sell well-known starch direct to housekeepers; good proposition; write. Challenge Starch Company, 207 Duane St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced waitresses for their lunch room. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—General houseworker; Swedish or German; small family; suburbs; $25. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. Case 1,161.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced waitresses in their lunch room. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Experienced waitresses for lunch room. Apply to lunch room, 14th Street Store, before 9:30 A. M.

WANTED—Tall young ladies to go upon the stage. Call 20 Broadway, Theatre Building. George P. White.

WANTED—Telephone operator, young lady, to operate switchboard. Brill Brothers, 45 East 13th St.

Males.

BE INDEPENDENT.—Start a mail order business in your own home; we teach you how and supply catalogs, goods, and everything you need wholesale; an honorable and profitable business for man or woman; particulars free. Mur. Mfg. Co., Stamford, Conn.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Need protection! We protect. How! S. U. F. P. (Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

POSITIONS open for high-grade men; secretary publishing house, $1,000; superintendent silk mill, $3,000; credit man, $2,500; write or call for free list other positions. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

SALESMEN wanted for our protection for men and women: $1,000 policy pays $5 a week with $100 emergency benefit; cost $2 a year; handsome black seal wallet given free with each policy; good salesmen earning $100 a week; excellent side line. Write to-day for renewal contract with liberal commission. German Registry Co., Room 979 Holland Building, St. Louis.

SALESMAN.—Umbrella line for State New York and Pennsylvania; only experienced in line apply. Tausig & Co., 682 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED in every city and town; big demand; big commission. Rodes Sanitary Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—By established private banking house, in its bond and investment department, a young man not under 20, of good address, disposed to prepare himself for a position of responsibility; small salary to start. Address, with at least five good references, and full particulars as to experience and ability, W. H. C., P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require several thoroughly experienced salesmen in their sporting goods department; permanent positions and good salaries assured capable, energetic men. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call on wide Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED Young men to learn the importing and wholesale dry goods business; those recently graduated from school preferred, good chance for advancement. Address, giving particulars, Box S 341 Times, Times Square.

WANTED By an American firm on Broadway an experienced cutter on ladies' belts; must be good at designing, good salary. Answer by letter stating experience, L M, Box 75 Times Downtown.

WANTED Salesmen acquainted with retail grocers in Greater New York and surrounding territory to sell on commission best grade of high grade tea. Established, Box 208 Times Downtown.

WANTED Siegel Cooper Company require the roughly experienced salesmen for photo supplies; good opportunity for capable, energetic salesmen. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED Boys and girls in every county can make $4 a day selling our well-known starch direct to housekeepers; good proposition. Write to Challenge Starch Company, 207 Duane St.

WANTED Retail clothing salesman, one able to manage store preferred, previous experience as manager not essential if applicant has right. Apply Brill Brothers, Union Square, New York City.

WANTED Clothing store superintendent; must have executive ability and thoroughly understand men's clothing business. Apply Brill Brothers, Union Square, New York City.

WANTED—Real estate man experienced in selling, collecting, one with ability to take absolute charge; good position to right party. Confidential. New York Times.

WANTED—Salesmen calling on retail grocery trade, to sell well-known, established staple on commission. Challenge Starch Company, 207 Duane St.

WANTED—Experienced drivers for delivery department; must be over 25 years of age. Apply to Superintendent's office, 14th Street Store.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

WANTED Contractor to remodel private house into flathouse. H. H., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

PERSONAL.

ON MONDAY, AT 26 W. 23D ST., AT MME. May's, you can meet and talk to lady who has just had wrinkles removed. All facial blemishes permanently removed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A YOUNG WOMAN of education and refinement, a practical housekeeper and experienced nurse, desires a position as managing or working housekeeper, or caretaker, or nurse to invalid or children, either city or country; can furnish excellent city references. Address E. J. P., Box 322 Times, Times Square.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent, 150 5th Av. File 11,183.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish; wages, $45-$50. H. D., 40 West 58th St.

GOVERNESS.—German, music, French, and German; young; kindergarten. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,326.

GOVERNESS.—Englishwoman; well bred; music, French; will travel. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,259.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical housekeeper, with best of city references, desires position in city or out of town house. Mrs. Green, care of Dr. Hills, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORK—By young girl lately landed; neat; American private family; Protestant. D Box 120 Times Downtown.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly reliable infant's nurse; long reference. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,263.

LAUNDRESS.—A first-class laundress, to take home fine washing and ironing; ladies and children's silks, vests, shirt waists; all fine work done; open air drying; nineteen years' references. Mrs. McCann, 420 West 40th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7. Attentive, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Haron, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; excellent education; rapid; neat work guaranteed; would substitute. Cummings, Post Office Box 1,938.

Males.

ASSISTANT to manager, or similar capacity; American, (32,) of good general detail ability, now employed as manager small manufacturing concern, formerly private secretary, stenographer, etc., desires changing to more progressive position. "Energetic," 220 Times Downtown.

BUTLER.—Englishman; served for long periods in thoroughly high-class households. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 4.

CARETAKERS.—Couple, no children; experienced; references; want private property to take charge of. R. P., Box 318 Times, Times Square.

CHAUFFEUR, French, understanding most foreign and domestic cars; also white steamer and electric. L. E. Bregaud, 160 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; age, 38; height, 5.9; 10 years' first-class reference from last employer; thoroughly understands his business in all branches of first-class stable work, four-in-hand, or tandem; no objection to country. Wells, 355 West 55d St., New York City.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly experienced; excellent personal recommendations; careful driver; smart appearance; temperate, obliging, painstaking; anywhere. Michael, 1,609 Broadway. Telephone 1280—38th.

COACHMAN.—Protestant; thoroughly experienced; several years' highest personal recommendations last employer; careful driver; temperate, obliging; anywhere. J. C., 139 West 101st St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Respectable; city or country; make himself generally useful; thoroughly experienced; first-class references. Mackay, 99 Amsterdam Av.

BOY ATHLETES RACE FOR SPECIAL PRIZES

Commissioner Pallas Presents Medals to Many Schoolboys.

OPENING AT TOMPKINS PARK

City Officials Watch Clever Youngsters in Spirited Contests on Track and Field.

Nearly four hundred schoolboy athletes competed in the games held yesterday afternoon on the newly laid cinder track in Tompkins Square Park under the auspices of the City Park Department. In honor of the opening of the new track special prizes were prepared for the field day. A series of spirited contests were witnessed by a crowd of fully ten thousand spectators. Commissioner John J. Pallas and a number of officials attended, among them J. T. Oakley, Julius Harburger, William Sulzer, and J. J. Frawley. After the games Commissioner Pallas presented the medals to the winners.

In both senior and junior events the boys of Public School No. 40 won the majority of the prizes. St. Ann's Parochial School and Seward Park ran them a close race for honors. Headed by Denroche and Ottinger, the wonderful twelve-year-old runners, the boys of School No. 40 were marked by their bright red jerseys and spotless trousers. They were cheered by the crowd to the echo.

Ottinger fairly romped home in the 50 yards' junior dash, while Denroche made a great run of the 100 yards and also on the relay race. In the parochial school races B. Feeney of St. Ann's proved speedy, and in every event in which he competed he distanced his competitors. James Drew, also of St. Ann's, ran well in the parochial school events for seniors. He won the quarter-mile run by a wide margin from a field of twenty starters in the time of 1:01 4-5.

Among those who donated special medals were the Hon. John J. Haggerty, Charles J. Dieges, Julius Harburger, Daniel F. Colahan, William Sulzer, John T. Oakley, George W. Harnisch, Peter F. Rafferty, and J. A. Donnelly. Every boy who competed received a special souvenir medal, the gift of Commissioner Pallas.

Altogether it was a great day for the boy athletes, and even the officials on the grand stand agreed that they deserved more tracks upon which to compete. The summary:

50-Yard Dash, Junior, Public Schools.—Won by G. Ottinger, Public School 40; R. Pulvermacher, Public School 19, second; G. Kriete, Public School 40, third. Time—0:07.

100-Yard Dash, Junior, Parochial Schools.—Won by B. Feeney, St. Ann's School; J. McGoldrick, Epiphany School, second; J. Brennan, Epiphany School, third. Time—0:14.

220-Yards, Senior, for Public Schools.—Won by G. Phillips, Public School 19; W. Ringwald, Public School 40, second; J. Hirschhorn, Public School 25, third. Time—0:27 2-5.

Inter-Park One-Half-Mile Relay Race for Juniors.—Won by Tompkins Park team, composed of M. Rosen, J. Florea, H. Chatyn, and M. Abrahams; Seward Park team, composed of L. Wrener, S. Richter, M. Israel, and H. Grossman, second; John Jay Park team, composed of T. Sanders, A. Margonlnosky, J. Robiner, and F. Wilder, third. Time—2:08.

Quarter-Mile Run, Senior, for Parochial Schools.—Won by J. Drew, St. Ann's School; F. Kiernan, St. Ann's School, second; C. Clark, St. Joseph's Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, third. Time—1:01 4-5.

Quarter-Mile Run, for High Schools.—Won by Joseph Martorello, De Witt Clinton High School; F. Kuehar, College of the City of New York, second; A. Alexander, Stuyvesant High School, third. Time—1:04.

Midget Relay Race, One-Third Mile.—Won by Public School No. 40, team composed of J. Beisler, I. Schmitt, E. Denroche, and H. Marshall. Public School No. 40 Second Team, second, composed of W. Craig, H. Aufforth, C. Reis, and G. Kriete; Public School No. 25, third, team composed of A. Tillman, G. Zimmann, M. Litwin, and W. Schmidt. Time 1:19.

50-Yard Dash, for Juniors.—Won by J. McGoldrick, Epiphany School; H. Weberg, St. Ann's School, second; A. Fitzpatrick, St. Ann's School, third. Time—0:07 1-5.

Inter-Park Potato Race, Juniors.—Won by S. Levy, Seward Park; A. Lichtman, Tompkins Park, second, M. Cohen, Seward Park, third. Time—0:33.

Inter-Park Potato Race, Senior.—Won by F. Kuchar, Seward Park; I. Simberg, Hamilton Fish Park, second; M. Gottlieb, Hamilton Fish Park, third. Time—0:30 4-5.

100-Yard Dash, Junior, for Public Schools.—Won by E. Denroche, Public School 40; G. Ottinger, Public School 40, second; G. Kriete, Public School 40, third. Time—0:12 4-5.

Inter-Park One-Mile Relay Race, Senior.—Won by Hamilton Fish Park team, composed of M. Solomon, J. Friedman, D. Grobsmann, and I. Lieber; John Jay Park, second, team composed of M. Goldzeiger, J. Amster, N. Newman, and H. Kucha; Tompkins Park, third, team composed of I. Gilson, C. Rosenberg, M. Grotke, and S. Flasther. Time—3:54 2-5.

220-Yard Run, Senior, for Parochial Schools.—Won by J. Drew, St. Ann's School; P. Cunningham, St. Ann's School, second; J. Feeney, St. Ann's School, third. Time—0:28 2-5.

The inter-park basket ball championship resulted in a victory for Seward Park, whose team defeated Hamilton Fish Park by the score of 8 to 7. The line-up:

Seward Park.	Position.	Fish Park.
Friedman	Forward	Gottlieb
Rustein	Forward	Greenberg
Grossman	Centre	Sedransky
Richter	Guard	Brill
Baalower	Guard	Solomon

Goals scored—By Gottlieb, 2; Friedman, 2; Rustein, Greenberg. Goals scored from foul—Richter, 2; Brill. Referees—George Hepron and Charles Warner.

Englewood Golfers Win Team Match.

An interesting golf team match was held at the Englewood Golf Club yesterday, in which eight members of the home club met an equal number of players from the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson. The home men won by 14 holes to 4. Ex-Attorney General Griggs represented the visitors, but he met defeat by three holes by W. E. F. Moore. Archibald Graham, the metropolitan champion, defeated Murray Olyphant by two holes. Besides Graham, the only other North Jersey golfer to win was William Collier.

The qualifying round for the McCay Cup was played, and the two who qualified to play off for the cup at match play were W. H. Sikes and F. M. Wilson.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses, carriages, gardens, &c.; references. Alex. McMullen, 107 4th Av.

COACHMAN, 39; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references. Address Gibson, 154 East 85th St.

EX-OFFICER wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker, any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

OCCUPATION, casual or steady, wanted by literary man. Joseph Jameson, 276 West 132d St.

PAINTERS.—Practical estimator, superintendent, and salesman is open for engagement with a good house. Hustler, Box 319 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Who is in need of a high-class specialty salesman? Fifteen years' experience Southwest; past 10 years with present factory. D., Box 332 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—By cloak and skirt salesman with trade; experienced inside, also outside. E Box 205 Times Downtown.

SCOTCHMAN, intelligent, industrious, handy around horses and gardens, single, desires a steady position; will give particulars by mail or in person; would like country place. City address, No. 460 7th Av. Thos. T. Cochrane.

SOLDIER, just discharged, character "excellent"; thoroughly familiar with submarine mining and torpedoes, desires position in armory as janitor; will give instruction in the art of submarine mining if desired; has nine years' practical experience. Thomas T. Cochrane, ex-Sergeant of Artillery, 460 7th Av.

TUTOR.—Assistant instructor in Harvard desires position as tutor during the Summer for college entrance examinations; three years' experience as tutor of college undergraduates; athletic, can row and swim; would serve also as companion. R. W. Keiso, 35 Divinity, Cambridge, Mass.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Experienced high school teacher, (Columbia graduate student,) tutoring for Summer; will go in country. K., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN.—Night or day watchman; temperate and reliable; reference from bank where last employed. B Box 1,026 Times, Harlem.

WOULD like to secure a position for young colored man in our service 1 year; will give best of reference. Address Steve Curte, 302 Broadway.

YOUNG JAPANESE student, just arrived, speaking good English, honest, energetic, wants any position in store or factory; no wages expected while learning. Hala, 64 East 133d St.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, 21, wishes steady position, speaking English and German; had two years' experience in electrical trade; A1 reference. A. Briechle, 402 East 16th St.

HILLMAN FAILED AT RECORD.

Crack Quarter-Miler Ran Unplaced in Corona A. C. Games.

Threatening weather kept down the attendance of the third annual athletic sports of the Corona Athletic Club, which were held yesterday at Morris Park race track. The feature of the programme was the 440-yard run, in which H. L. Hillman of the New York Athletic Club started from scratch and tried to make a new straightaway record. The event was held on the main track, the men running up hill with the wind. Hillman was lucky to finish third in the first heat in the slow time of 0:50 1-5, the winner receiving eighteen yards handicap. Hillman was badly beaten in the finals, finishing nearly last. W. E. Fenley won the 100-yard dash from a big field, and H. A. Seatley was first in the final heat of the quarter.

Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by W. E. Fenley, New York Athletic Club, (6½ yards;) W. Frankle, unattached, (9 yards,) second; W. J. Keating, unattached, (8 yards,) third. Time—0:09 4-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Final Heat—Won by H. A. Seatley, New York Athletic Club, (18 yards;) J. A. Miller 3d, New York Athletic Club, (17 yards,) second; W. H. Adams, New York Athletic Club, (23 yards,) third. Time—0:49 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by W. C. Bailey, Mohawk Athletic Club, (80 yards;) Bart Freeman, Xavier Athletic Association, (55 yards,) second; Fred Lorz, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards,) third. Time—4:26 1-5.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, Handicap.—Won by W. Schmitz, Franklyn Athletic Club, (6 feet,) distance 48 feet ½ inch; S. E. J. Feuerbach, New York Athletic Club, (scratch,) distance 46 feet 9¼ inches, second; H. M. V. Connelly, New York Athletic Club, (3 feet,) third, distance 46 feet 1½ inches.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by G. J. Fleming, Boys' Athletic Club, (6 inches,) height 5 feet 8 inches; J. F. Weber, New York Athletic Club, (6 inches,) second, height 5 feet 7 inches; J. W. Price, New York Athletic Club, (4 inches,) third, height 5 feet 8 inches.

RUNNER HYMAN WON ABROAD.

Takes 220-Yard Championship at English Athletic Meeting.

LONDON, July 1.—The American athletes contesting for the Amateur Athletic Association championships at Stamford Bridge to-day won but one event, the 220-yard run. This was taken by H. A. Hyman of the University of Pennsylvania by three yards from Jupp, the holder of the championship, Hyman's time being 0:22 2-5.

The individual form of the Americans was conceded to equal that of any of the other competitors, but hard luck appeared to be their lot.

Amsler of Pennsylvania, who easily won his heat in the hurdles, met the English champion, R. S. Stronach, in the final, and at the third hurdle had the race well in hand. He was leading at the eighth hurdle, but in taking the jump caught his left foot and recovered too late to save the race.

Taylor, the colored Pennsylvania boy, came into the straight in the 440-yard run at even terms with J. P. George. Taylor appeared to have the race at his mercy, but he tripped when near home and lost a couple of strides and the race.

Hyman's victory was very popular, and he was accorded a great reception when he was presented with his prize.

WHIPPANY CLUB HORSE SHOW.

Blue Ribbons for Morristown and Madison Exhibitors.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 1.—Some of the best horses in and around Morristown and Madison were seen to-day in the horse show held on the grounds of the Whippany River Country Club. The show was admirably managed by Charles F. Cutler, Arthur Whitney, and Robert A. Granniss, Jr. It was the first show attempted by the club, and its success as a social event has been followed by a request for a large show in the Fall. The leading awards were:

Harness Horse to station wagon.—Won by W. P. Bliss's b. g. Morris, R. P. Staats's b. m. Beauty second.

Harness Class.—Won by J. W. Ogden's Algonquin, Louis E. Thebaud's b. m. Peaches second.

Harness Pairs, shown before appropriate vehicle.—Won by W. P. Bliss's b. g. Morris and b. g. Delaware, F. and S. Cromwell's ch. g. Major Constantine and g. m. Clorinda second. Tandems.—Won by R. A. Granniss's g. m. The Nun and g. g. Jajan, P. Livingston's b. g. Jim and b. g. Skip second.

Ponies.—Won by Dr. C. D. H. McAlpin's b. m. Lady Mischief, Clarence B. Mitchell's b. m. Mignonette second.

Combination Harness and Saddle Class.—Won by Arthur Whitney's b. g. Broker, Mrs. J. Larocque, Jr.'s, b. m. Hilda second.

Polo Ponies, shown with mallet and ball.—Won by G. H. Kinnicutt's b. m. J. I.

Runabouts.—Won by Mrs. Robert L. Stevens's b. m. Tiskct, W. P. Bliss's g. g. Shadow second.

Hunters and Jumpers.—Won by G. B. D. Schieffelin's b. m. Fearless, G. B. Schley, Jr.'s, b. g. Limerick second.

Harness Pairs, 15.2 hands or over.—Won by Mrs. Evelyn Schley's b. g. Pride Dark and b. g. Prejudice.

Saddle Horses.—Won by J. Larocque, Jr.'s, b. m. Hilda, C. Blair Mitchell's g. g. Moonstone second.

THIRTY REGATTAS THIS WEEK.

Yachtsmen Plan Many Events of Unusual Importance and Interest.

This week will be the busiest week of the season for yachtsmen. Every club plans important races, many of them a series of them. The big regattas, in which all the larger boats racing on the Sound will compete, are the Larchmont regatta, on Independence Day, and the New York Yacht Club regatta, on Saturday. At Larchmont all classes of boats may compete, while the Colt Cup is offered for sloops from 27 to 48 feet. It is expected that five schooners, the three seventy-footers, and all the principal smaller boats, including the New York Yacht Club thirty-footers, will race. In the New York Yacht Club races the Glen Cove Cups are offered, while the entry list includes three schooners, all the larger racers, and the one-design and smaller boats enrolled in the club.

To-morrow the Hempstead Bay races are held, while the Seawanhaka fifteen-footers will race at Oyster Bay to-morrow and Tuesday, and the annual ladies' day races, ladies to sail, will occur on Saturday. The American Yacht Club regatta is scheduled for to-morrow and the big race for the Child's Perpetual Trophy at Bensonhurst. The Bensonhurst Club and the Marine and Field Club also hold races on Saturday for the Bellows Challenge Cup.

On Independence Day, besides the Larchmont races, there will be a big regatta at the Atlantic Yacht Club, followed the next day by the annual cruise, rendezvousing at Larchmont. The fleet will race to Morris Cove on Thursday, to New London on Friday, to Shelter Island on Saturday, where they will spend Sunday; to Block Island on Monday, and to Newport on Tuesday. On Wednesday the ocean race to Sea Gate will be started from Newport.

The Knickerbocker cruise that started last night will run to Northport to-day and to Huntington to-morrow, where races will be held. On Tuesday the fleet will run to Larchmont to witness that regatta, and thence home. The New Rochelle cruise also ends at Larchmont.

The Morosini Cup is contested for on the Fourth at Sea Cliff, as well as the Silkworth trophy. Bayside holds a power-boat parade. Both clubs race on Saturday. So do the Unqua and Pentaquit-Corinthians and the Knickerbocker power boats.

The event for power boats, however, is the invitation race at Indian Harbor. It is probable that the new Thomas flier will have her first race here. The Challenger, W. Gould Brokaw's boat, and C. E. Kilmer's Vingt et Un II. are also expected to compete. This makes the race practically a test for the big Challenge Cup that will be contested at Larchmont later.

The Eastern Yacht Club cruise to Bar Harbor, in which several New York schooners will compete, is also scheduled for next Saturday, while interesting races are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday by the Eastern fleet at Marblehead, by the Corinthians at Marblehead, and the Hartford Yacht Club at Hartford. The meeting of the power boats at Marblehead on the Fourth is important as determining the calibre of several candidates for championship honors.

Trotting at Old Saugus.

SAUGUS, Mass., July 1.—Two races, one of which necessitated six heats before the favorite won, closed the first meeting of the season on the Old Saugus track to-day.

Bonnie Wilkes, from Rochester, N. Y., a candidate for the Chamber of Commerce Stake at Detroit, was the favorite in the 2:19 pace, but for three heats her driver, Howard, was unable to get her in the lead. Then the judges put up Lon McDonald and the favorite won the race with ease. Howard was fined $150. Summary:

2:19 Class.—Pacing. Purse $500.

Bonnie Wilkes, ch. m., (Howard and McDonald)	2	6	3	1	1	1
Billy Wilcox, blk. g., (E. Smith)	2	2	1	2	4	2
Lady M., r. m., (Cox)	4	3	2	4	2	ro
Lady Nanny, ch. m., (Paige)	6	4	4	3	3	ro
Major, r. g., (Poirier)	1	1	5	dis		
Verlaine, b. g., (Brusie)	5	5	dis			

Time—2:16¼; 2:16¾; 2:17¼; 2:19¼; 2:20½; 2:24.

2:15 Class.—Trotting. Purse $500.

Alberta, b. g., (Dore)	1	1	1
Paul J. Kruger, b. g., (Barnes)	2	4	2
Jimmy Michael, b. g., (Cox)	4	2	3
Bert S., ch. g., (Gibbons)	3	3	4
Silver Ore, gr. g. (Stewart)	5	dis	
Zambia, b. m., (Titer)	Dis.		

Time—2:15; 2:15½; 2:15.

Englewood Golfers Win Team Match.

An interesting golf team match was held at the Englewood Golf Club yesterday, in which eight members of the home club met an equal number of players from the North Jersey Country Club of Paterson. The home men won by 14 holes to 4. Ex-Attorney General Griggs represented the visitors, but he met defeat by three holes by W. E. F. Moore. Archibald Graham, the metropolitan champion, defeated Murray Olyphant by two holes. Besides Graham, the only other North Jersey golfer to win was William Collier.

The qualifying round for the McCay Cup was played, and the two who qualified to play off for the cup at match play were W. H. Sikes and F. M. Wilson.

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BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

LARNED EASILY BEATEN IN ALL-ENGLAND TENNIS

Loses in Straight Sets to Smith of British Cup Team.

MISS SUTTON IN RARE FORM

American Challengers All Out of Singles, but Continue in Doubles Event.

LONDON, July 1.—William A. Larned, the last of the Americans left in the gentlemen's All-England championship lawn tennis singles, maintained his reputation for inconsistency to-day by making a poor showing against S. H. Smith, one of the British players selected to defend the Davis Cup, in the fifth round of their play at Wimbledon. Larned appeared to be altogether out of form, while Smith never played better. Larned's returns frequently were weak. He lost the first five games of the first set, but made a slight rally in the first game of the second set, but his play again quickly deteriorated.

In the ladies' championship Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., got her most dangerous opponent in the fourth round of the singles in Miss E. W. Thomson, who was last year's runner-up. Miss Thomson won the first set by dogged perseverance, but collapsed in the second set.

Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, American National champion, played a pretty match with the Baddeley twins, and held the upper hand throughout at all points. William A. Larned and William J. Clothier gained an easy victory over E. R. Clarke and E. W. Timmins, and the same might be said of the match in the ladies' open doubles, which was won by Miss Sutton and Miss Morton over Miss Ripley and Mrs. Macauley, 6—0, 6—1.

The entire series of games for the Dwight F. Davis cup may be played at Wimbledon. The abandonment of the Queen's Club for the contest is now under consideration. The summary:

All-England Championship Singles, Fifth Round.—S. H. Smith defeated William A. Larned, American, 6—2, 6—4, 6—4.

All-England Championship Doubles, Second Round.—William A. Larned and William J. Clothier, Americans, defeated E. P. Clarke and E. W. Timmins, England, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3.

All-England Championship Doubles, Third Round.—Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, Americans, defeated the Baddeley brothers, England, 6—2, 3—6, 4—6, 6—1, 6—1.

All-England Ladies' Championship Singles, Fourth Round.—Miss May Sutton, Pasadena, Cal., defeated Miss E. W. Thomson, England, 6—6, 6—1.

Ladies' Open Doubles, Second Round.—Miss May Sutton and Miss Morton defeated Miss

Part Three
First Magazine Section

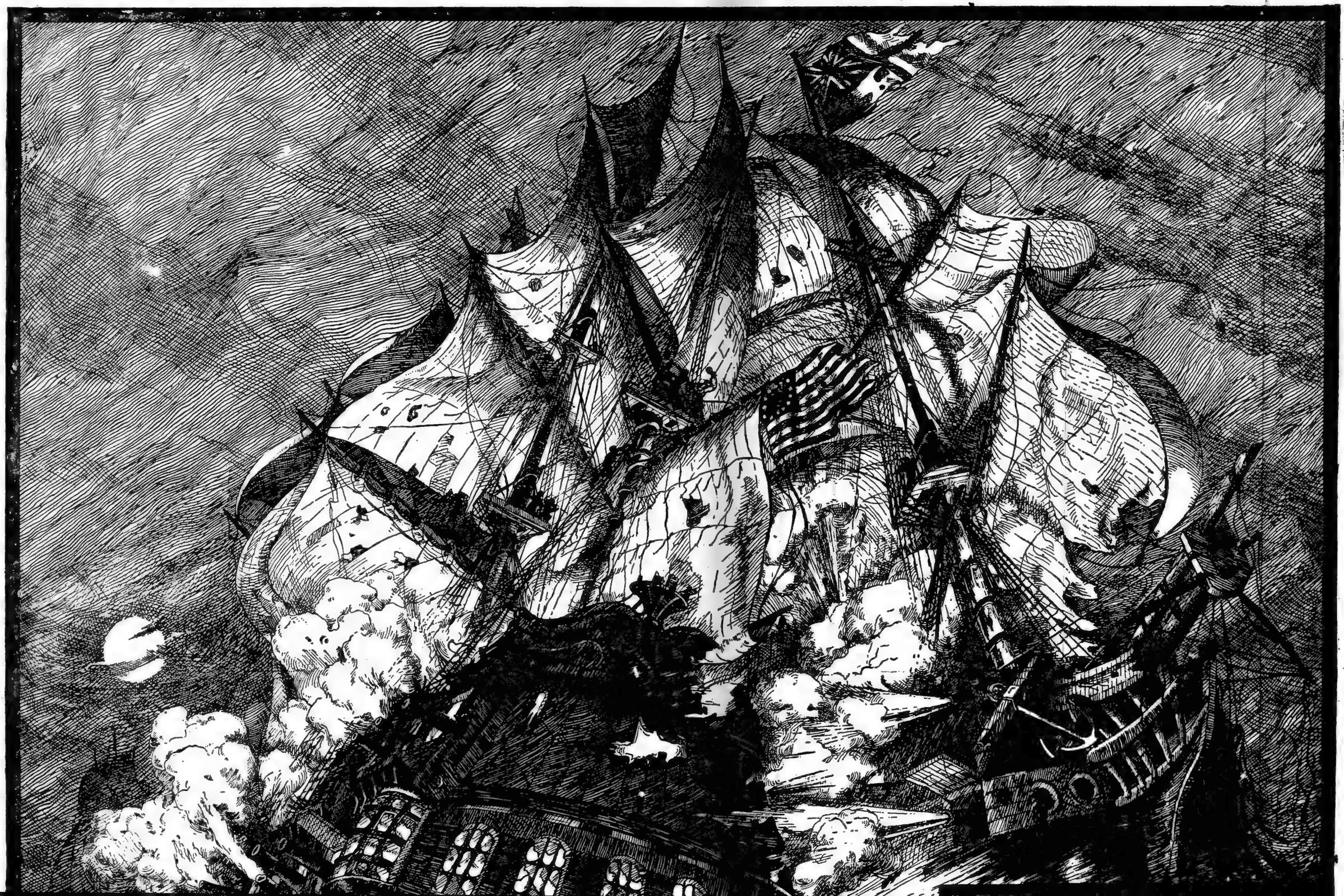
The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905.

Part Three-
First Magazine Section

JOHN PAUL JONES---SEA FIGHTER

A Character Sketch and Appreciation---By T. C. Evans
His Gentler Side---By John R. Spears





THE FIGHT BETWEEN THE BONHOMME RICHARD AND THE SERAPIS.

Approaching Transfer to America of Paul Jones's Remains Discovered in Paris by Gen. Horace Porter Reawakens Interest in the Personality and Romantic Career of the Commander of the Bonhomme Richard

JOHN PAUL JONES'S renown flamed to its summit off Flamborough Head in 1789 when his ship, the Bonhomme Richard, met the British cruiser Serapis, and after many hours of desperate and bloody fighting compelled it to surrender. The battle was fought under the eye of the whole world, so to speak, as the political world was then known; in America it was as if a new champion of her cause had come into the lists with Victory, mailed and armed walking before him. That new country was practically navyless, but as if it were by magic, one had risen up to create fleets for her and a banner to brave with the proudest, the battle, and the breeze. He was not afraid to carry to the shores and harbors of her proud, insulting enemy this new-born banner, though he flourished it against the mistress of the seas and her victorious flag of a thousand years.

The year before, sailing in his ship Ranger, he had made an attack on Whitehaven, and sought, but unsucessfully, to burn its shipping; this time he had pushed into the Firth of Forth with the intention of bombarding Leith, which strong western winds prevented; it was in coming away from this proposed attack that he encountered the British ship, with consequences so mortifying to England, so satisfactory to America, and so advantageous to the fame of the victor, whose highest historic exploit it was. For the time it placed him on the pinnacle of fame, and his figure may still be discerned there, though it does not monopolize that ostentatious summit. So celebrated was that engagement at home that pictures of it were immediately struck off and distributed widely among the people. Very speedily, too, school and history books began to blossom forth with illustrations of it. Some patriots of advancing years may still remember them and how they drew lessons of civic virtue and valor from the prodigious volumes of smoke which enveloped both vessels in the tableaus of heroic action which the sailors on our side so loftily exhibited.

In France the action was received with almost equal pride and exultation. France hated England then, as was much her wont; the long historic perspective of both shows few seasons in which amity prevailed between them except in brief St. Martin's Summer visitation, to be succeeded by rough weather again immediately. The King gave this doughty victor of the seas a gold-hilted sword and the Royal Order of Merit, a decoration lustrous enough to adorn Marlborough or Nelson..

He had entered thus swiftly on the midsummer of his fame, and Paris was a good place in which to drink in its warmth and glitter in its radiance. He was a little dark fellow, five feet eight, but thick set, no very promising figure for a man of gallantry and fashion; but he blossomed out as one, and in after days had high tales to tell of his successes in that essay. After a while he came back to America seeking further service, but being rather loud and boastful in his manners, soon wore out the favorable impression which his various naval exploits had created. He got from Congress no further commands for active service, but was appointed special and plenipotentiary agent to adjust and collect all prize moneys due to the seamen who had served under his orders. This business, half military and half diplomatic, took him in the course of the half dozen years of his service to France, Holland, Denmark, and some other countries, where he made repeated stays. In 1787 this work was drawing to a close, and Congress voted him a gold medal in testimony of the country's appreciation of his brilliant and distinguished services.

In 1788 he entered the service of Cath-

(Continued on Following Page.)

John Paul Jones---His Character and Career

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

erine of Russia and was assigned to duty in the Black Sea to do battle against the Turks. But the Russian officers, in particular Potemkin, the Emperor's worthless favorite, showed jealousy of him from the beginning as a stranger and an adventurer, and though he performed some brave exploits in this quarter, there were none among them which could be said materially to increase his fame. He was recalled to St. Petersburg, and after an unsatisfactory sojourn there received leave of absence for two years, which virtually amounted to a dismissal. His Russian service was never resumed. He went to Paris, where he lived in obscurity for a few years, where he died on July 18, 1792. He passed away in the preluding tumults of a revolution more overshadowing in the world's attention than the one which his own or his adopted country had just gone victoriously through. For France in these days it was

As if the vanward clouds of evil days
Had spent their malice, and the sullen rear
Was with its stored thunder laboring up.

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In the next year King and Queen were to be beheaded, and France was to witness what her sepulchred exile, with his moderate but insistent fame, to abide longer, however, than many a prouder fabric of celebrity, could not—"the upbreak in flame and ruin of the foundations of her ancient society, as if Vesuvius had burst beneath them, hurling aloft shrine and throne, temple and palace, mitre and sceptre and diadem, robes and scrolls of magistracy, the priest's missal and the harlot's habit, to scatter them in smoke and ashes upon the wind."

Of the names by which history knows this vehement and restless spirit, moving for a brief season so stormily through an atmosphere of romance, adventure, and dazzling action, the last one was adopted by himself for reasons which have never been satisfactorily explained. He was christened plain John Paul, and was the son of a gardener on the estate of Arbigland, in the parish of Kirkbean. When he was twelve he went away to sea as apprentice to a firm of shipmasters at Whitehaven, the harbor which a few years later he tried to burn in the interest of his adopted country. In these early years of sea service he several times visited America, but without then surmising that he was soon to transfer his allegiance to that country and win high honors in her struggle for freedom. An elder brother had years before emigrated to Virginia, where he died, leaving John Paul heir to a modest landed estate. It was on the occasion of taking possession of this that he assumed a new patronym, being thenceforth known by the designation through which history recognizes him. Jones is not in general a name exposed to irregular usurpations. It is protected by its plain old-fashionedness and absence of meretricious ornament and pretension. Why it should have been adopted in this case will no doubt remain the mystery which it has so long continued to be. But it is of little consequence. He can be honored by the descendants of that now remote generation which he so dazzlingly if briefly served as well under one appellation as another, and his assumed title has so grown to big historic proportions—contours—that there can never be any serious thought of detaching it. Though indubitably born Paul he remains Jones on the scroll of the historic muse forever, and adds a ray with honors which bearers of that widely distributed appellation in one field of action and another have been able to win.

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His skill as a sailor early developed itself. On one of his voyages while still a youth, the Captain and mate of the ship dying, he brought the vessel safely home, and was shortly after given an independent command. He went everywhere, engaged in all sorts of enterprises, was for a considerable time a West India slaver, and British chroniclers, infuriate against the audacity which he had displayed toward their country, always set him down as a pirate. But these were the amenities of nations at strife and need not be recalled seriously. John Paul's adventures, though they are mostly hidden under a cloud of romance, were exciting and thrilling enough without adding piracy to them. He had not so many guns to stand by as Nelson or Blake or Drake or Hawkins or Togo in more recent times; but what he had he stood by valiantly. Of Nelson the late laureate says:

He that gained a hundred fights
And never lost an English gun.

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John Paul did not gain quite so many fights as are thus set down, but it is not on record that he ever lost an American, or for that matter a Russian, gun. He was born to victory as "the sparks fly upward," but it was probably a kindly destiny which protected him from being tried on a great scale of action.

It may be accounted a stroke of good fortune for the Republic which in its infancy he so gallantly served, that after such long sepulture abroad his remains should have been recovered, authenticated, and surrendered to her for the bestowal on them of such honors as it is in her power to render. Flattery cannot soothe the dull, cold ear of death, as the poet tells us, and posthumous honors as brightly flaming as the flash of his guns off Flamborough Head can avail little to this hero of the seas after his sleep of more than a century in a sepulchre of exile, unmarked, and half forgotten by the country he had served. But the Republic honors herself in honoring him, and her young defenders may draw inspiration from the composite but all-valorous name which is to be inscribed upon his Annapolis tomb, authenticating for all time to come his burial place, which in Paris rested under a century's cloud of uncertainty and obscurity, with a few to cast doubt on whether it was ever really discovered.

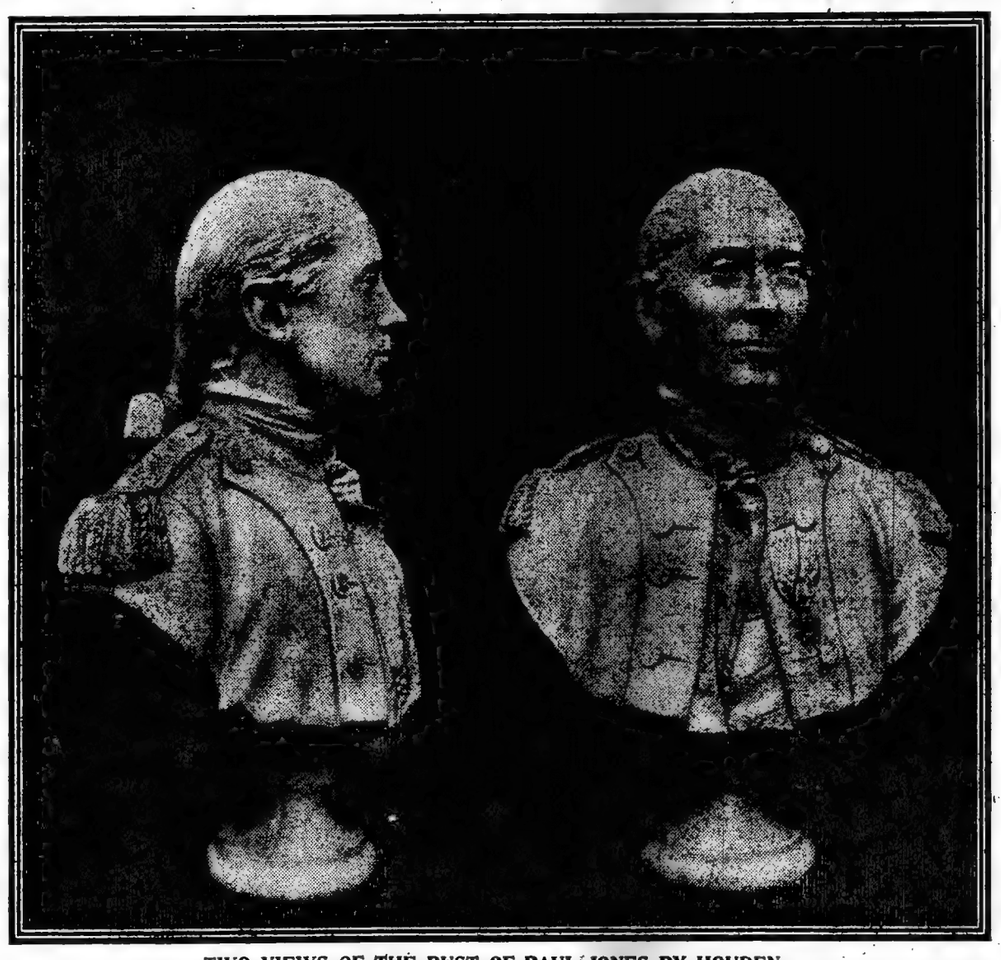
There was something dramatic and dazzling in the exploits of this born hero of the sea, and his stage of action was at critical times so conspicuous that it drew to him a share of public attention the world over quite out of proportion to the real magnitude of his achievements. A swarm of biographies followed his victory over the Serapis. They outnumbered those of Washington perhaps fifty fold and were rather imaginative than strictly historical in their character. He, in fact, became the hero of a large amount of romantic literature, and, besides appearing aboundingly in the pages of Dumas and Cooper, presents himself in full regimentals and with unabated pretensions in romantic literary productions coming down to the present date.

A suitable inscription for his tomb at Annapolis, which generation after generation of the Republic's sons to whom the guardianship of our fleets and flags is to be confided will have before them, to awaken inspiration of duty and valor, might be:

"The extravagant and erring spirit hies to his confine." It is honor enough to his memory that the Nation has found him worthy to repose there.

Let the sound of those he wrought for
And the feet of those he fought for
Echo round his bones for evermore.

T. C. EVANS.



TWO VIEWS OF THE BUST OF PAUL JONES BY HOUDEN.
By Courtesy of D. Appleton & Co.

A VERY MODERN ESTIMATE.

SEVERAL actors and men of letters were recently discussing their favorite books and authors at the Players Club, when Oliver Herford came in. Being asked to name the best book, in his opinion, ever written, he promptly replied: "The Bible."

"And what is the worst—the most unconventional?" was asked.

"The Bible, also."

"And the best book of short stories?"

"None better, really."

"But of fairy tales?" insisted the spokesman.

"The Bible," conclusively, "is the best, the most complete, guide to New York, spiritual and temporal, encyclopedia, sporting and dramatic authority, gallery of rogues and angels, ever compiled. As an example of its marvelous genius, it anticipated Carlyle, Boccaccio, Cervantes, Marie Corelli, Homer, Shakespeare, and myself. Had Mark Twain taken it, instead of Shakespeare, as his model, he would still have been Saint Mark, my dear friends."

JONES AS A LADIES' MAN

A Favorite Always with the Gentler Sex, His Career Was Shaped by Women at Its Critical Moments.

THE account of the life of John Paul Jones as a citizen of the Colony of Virginia is brief, but among the incidents that are a matter of record is one that is quite to the point in any consideration of his character. In the Fall of 1774, while cruising around the waters of the colony in the twenty-ton sloop that served him at once as a yacht and a market boat, he stopped at Norfolk to visit friends, and thus happened to attend an entertainment at which a number of officers from a British sloop of war were present. Unhappily the conversation turned to politics. The prospect of the Colonies revolting was mentioned, and at that a Lieut. Parker said that if the courage of the Colonial men was on a par with the virtue of the Colonial women an insurrection would be easily quelled. The next instant Jones knocked the Lieutenant down, after which the officers hastily left the house. Though but a trivial incident in itself, the general bearing of British naval officers then in the Colonies gave the act of the young sailor-planter such great interest that the Colonial press discussed it in long editorials, and thus it happened that the name of John Paul Jones was first heralded among the American Colonies as the champion of the honor of the women of his country.

Rarely has a famous man had his career shaped by women at its critical moments, as was the case with Jones. Among the women who influenced him was Madame Dubois-Penthievre, the Duchess of Chartres, a woman noted for beauty and a woman altogether loveable in other respects. The Duchess made Jones welcome, and named him the "untitled knight of the sea."

How Jones improved the opportunity thus afforded him is told in an account of a luncheon which the Duchess gave him on the day before the Ranger sailed on her famous cruise on the English coast. In the course of the conversation reference was made to the battle between the French fleet under the Count de Toulouse (son of Louis XIV. and Mme. de Montespan) and the allied English and Dutch fleets off Malagá in 1704. The Count d'Orvilliers, who was present, ventured to criticise a movement made by Toulouse, when Jones, defended the movement, and in doing so not only succeeded in convincing his audience that it was correct, but he showed every one that he was entirely familiar with the strategy and tactics of the occasion and that he also knew all about the individual ships engaged, the number of guns carried, and their qualities as fighting ships. Now, the Duchess of Chartres was a granddaughter of the old Admiral and very proud of him, for he was one of the greatest of French sailors. Her delight while Jones was defending Toulouse was so great that when the discourse was ended she sent a servant from "Louis Quinze" to bring a sword which had been presented to her father by the Grand Seignior. Jones was then asked to name the day when he would dine with the Duchess, and he replied that he would be honored to dine with her on the following day, but that he would be unable to accept her invitation to dine with her on the day after, as he would be engaged to dine with the Duchess de Chartres. The Duchess was delighted with the compliment, and Jones was duly presented to the Duchess de Chartres, who was a beautiful woman of twenty-two years of age.

Jones was a guest at the dinner, and the Duchess de Chartres was so much pleased with him that she invited him to dine with her on the following day, and he was also a guest at the dinner given by the Duchess de Chartres on the day after that. Jones was now the lion of the season, and was invited to dine with the Duchess de Chartres on the fourth day after his arrival in Paris. The Duchess de Chartres was a woman of great beauty, and Jones was so much impressed with her charms that he wrote to his friend Hewes, in Philadelphia, that he had met a woman who was the most beautiful he had ever seen, and that he was in love with her. Jones was a guest at the dinner given by the Duchess de Chartres on the day after that. Jones was now the lion of the season, and was invited to dine with the Duchess de Chartres on the fourth day after his arrival in Paris. The Duchess de Chartres was a woman of great beauty, and Jones was so much impressed with her charms that he wrote to his friend Hewes, in Philadelphia, that he had met a woman who was the most beautiful he had ever seen, and that he was in love with her.

New York the Noisiest City on Earth



Tuesday Will See the Annual Climax of the Perpetual Din and Racket Which Seem to Be Inseparable from Its Strenuous Life--Effect on the Nervous Systems of New Yorkers---Is There Any Relief Possible?

WHEN a sudden scratching of pens over the Declaration of Independence disturbed the peace of the Colonies a hundred and twenty-nine years ago, the United States began being the noisiest nation on earth. New York then was quiet and New Yorkers peace-abiding as compared with what is promised for next Tuesday—the noisiest day of the noisiest year of the noisiest city in the world.

Nor is this climax wholly attributable to the distracting firecracker, whose patriotic voice has come to be but as a toy pistol snapping beside the hoarse baying of cannon. If, as a distinguished nerve specialist ventured, uproar is the smoke of noise, the twentieth century metropolis may be summarized as a bonfire of sound that is rapidly spreading beyond control of any ordinary extinguisher.

Rushing at such speed as to make his brain as confused as Broadway, the average Manhattanite realizes only occasionally that there is scarcely an hour in the twenty-four but that his ears—and, incidentally his entire mental and nervous organism—are being bombarded with sound. Once the ceaseless pandemonium was focused at or near the Battery. But with the advent of street railway transportation quietude retreated northward before the surface cars until the climax of noises was chronologically at Park Row, then Fourteenth Street, then at Greeley Square, and now it is approaching Times Square with a mighty muster of discord which carries everything before it. Just how long it will take for the noisome invasion to reach Central Park is, at the present rate, a matter of simple calculus.

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Dozens of crossings are so congested and bewildering as to require acrobatic abilities to pass safely from curb to curb, while around Greeley Square, with its double-barreled roar of elevated trains, of six tracks of trolley cars, of chugging automobiles in an endless procession—all banging and crashing amid a semi-occasional tornado of fire engines—with the whole city trying to drown the medley with a million other noises—one must really be more than acrobatic, since intrepidity, strategy, and considerable enthusiasm are necessary to accomplish the feat.

Centuries ago the doctrine of peace on earth was promulgated to a people whose ideas of noise would merit the contempt of the veriest American lad on a Fourth of July. But as year was added to year, invention to invention, noise to noise, a mighty pandemonium was born under the following names:

Trolley cars, boiler making, elevated roads, Subway trains, harbor sirens, and various steam whistles, riveting machines, trucks laden with slabs of iron and rails of steel, milk wagons banging over the pavements in the small morning hours, hand organs, phonographs with megaphone attachment, fish horns, knife-grinding serenades, yelling junkmen, hucksters and peddlers with cowbell distractions, cracked bells ringing day and night in churches and chapels.

Also pianos of all sorts and conditions—seven-dollar boarding-house pianos, tenement-house pianos, God-bless-our-home affairs which the gas man tunes with a monkey wrench, rug-beaters or lawnmowers by day and rear-yard cats by night, steam rollers smashing over Belgian paving blocks; dynamite blasting, Harlem flats collapsing, fighting tenants and red-headed janitors arrayed against squalling infants, the man who blows the horn next door in opposition to the baggage-smasher and irate conductor of steplively-please vocabulary, defective plumbing and creaking elevators—as a prelude to the last-but-not-least cannon cracker.

By way of a footnote, there are the new electric drills such as the dentist is using on your teeth, making you hear the collapse of mountains and crash of worlds; the small-hotel clerk assigning you a room and ordering ice water in the same tone, the resignation of the new cook booked for Europe to take charge of her ancestral estate, coal roaring through a patent chute in a quiet neighborhood, fake extras shouted by nocturnal newsboys, and the Harlem man trying to find the keyhole at 3 A. M.

Other cities have several of these sounds. Certain favored towns and villages have a few of them. But the metropolis has them all and a myriad more too numerous to mention. With what result—and to what end? The cause being ever present, is there any cure?

Several masters of science and medicine who were consulted by a writer for THE SUNDAY TIMES were agreed that, while certain noises are beyond prevention and hence must be endured, it is the prevention of unnecessary, irritating noises that should be attempted. Curiously enough nearly every specialist consulted declared that the elimination of so much noise on the National anniversary would be not only a metropolitan but a National blessing, in so far as the health, if not the happiness, of the American people was concerned.

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According to one authority, a human being can endure almost anything in the shape of a disturbance under certain conditions—war-worn soldiers can sleep as soundly as children on wet ground in a thunderstorm, with cannon blazing around and overhead—an up-to-date drummer becomes so accustomed to noise that he preferably sleeps in a smoking car over the wheels. When the car stops he awakens. However, continued the same authority, there is much unconscious injury caused by noises which in time will wear a person out. The victim lies down without knowing what is the matter with him or her, since it is the sub-conscious mind that takes in the noises and in the end reacts on the individual with almost irreparable injury.

Here in New York, he continued, the many noises that assail the ear day and night continually weary the brain and, by driving sleep away, tend to promote nervous exhaustion, which sooner or later, in the absence of relief, is sure to result in complete nervous prostration, and even dementia.

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Discussing the coming Fourth of July holiday, Health Commissioner Darlington ventured that it would be much the same in effect as the ordinary hebdomadal holiday in the metropolis. Probably a million people will leave, or endeavor to leave, town for the day, and will return more exhausted than when they set forth he believed, for the reason that a vast majority of them will spend the day at popular and accessible resorts, where such a thing as quiet or rest is impossible of obtaining.

He believed that most of the worry that has fastened itself upon New Yorkers is bred of the determined, persistent noises that assail the ear. Commissioner Darlington used to think that worry was directly and mostly due to the heart-breaking race for money. He is now believing that worry is an unhealthy product of metropolitan environment.

"Small bodies of energy entirely surrounded by noise, as we are," he continued, "the tides of sound are slowly eating—washing—each and every one of us away. We may not realize it, but it is true. Literally and figuratively we are municipally and nationally bent on making a noise in the world. We all want to be heard, and we regard the person who makes the most noise as the most successful—yes?

"Perhaps most of us entertain fond hopes of some day retiring to our country property and living lives of peace and plenty. Having a natural desire to hurry such a day nearer, we work at abnormal speed. We are becoming—have, indeed, become—misers of time to such an extent as amazes the prodigal outside world.

"Then, we all want to do as our neighbors do—especially when it comes to hurrying. Hurry and worry are natural rhymes, and always go together. We worry and hurry about business, about social affairs, about everything, even to death, and the women have as many worries as the men. Seeing their husbands hurrying, worries the wives. Seeing their mothers worrying, worries the children, unconsciously or consciously, and so on down to the third and fourth generation. The race has become too swift and noisome. It is time to call a halt, or else—well, the wages of too much hurrying and worrying is death, as is shown in the table of kidney and heart diseases, and those especially of the nerves."

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Dr. John H. Girdner said of insanity that a majority of cases in New York was largely traceable to the unremitting din and roar, screams and yells heard on the streets at all hours. He believed also that the skyscraping walls are playing an important part in the programme, since they reflect the noise and cause the sound waves to reverberate back and forth many times, quadrupling the evil. The capacity of the city streets, he emphasized, for transmitting and accentuating sound is shown in the astonishing distances which the rap of a police club on a pavement can be heard. Primarily, he concluded, noise of itself will not cause dementia, but with a person of highly nervous temperament, as is the case with most of us, or with a person on the verge of distraction, noise undoubtedly hastens acute mania.

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Evidence of this is shown in the hospital records. Every Fourth of July nervous prostration cases, and those of partial or permanent dementia, become more numerous, more than three times as many such cases having been treated on July 4 and 5 last year than on July 1 and 2, for instance. Nearly 200 men, women, and children lost their lives outright in the country at large last Fourth of July, and upward of 20,000 others were blinded, crippled, or otherwise injured.

Unless every precaution is taken, it is authoritatively estimated, more than a hundred persons will lose one or both eyes while glorifying the day. Nearly a hundred boys will receive injuries in the hand from toy pistols—injuries which too frequently end in tetanus. For in the palm of the hand there is a plexus of nerves which, connecting directly with the facial nerves, causes lockjaw when injured.

As a means to which, a leading manufacturer of fireworks estimates that of the $20,000,000 to $30,000,000 which Uncle Sam bids fair to spend on fireworks next Tuesday, fully $1,000,000 in explosives will be burned up by Father Knickerbocker.

Fireplaying, or rather fireworking, naturally suggests firefighting, of which there is plenty in the metropolis to keep its 3,287 firemen busy. Chief Croker estimates that during the first week in July there averages a fire every hour in the day. Upward of 10,000 fires of all sorts and sizes have occurred in Greater New York during the past year, and every one of them is accompanied with noise.

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Even in the peaceful occupation of lunching, remarked a well-known nerve specialist, there are distracting noises—waiters shouting orders and so on. This is particularly noticeable in the financial district. Elsewhere the noon lunch hour is observed in the spirit as well as letter. It means both rest and fuel for nature, partly exhausted by strenuous physical labor. For such the whistle blows, belts slacken upon their pulleys, and the voice of lathe or loom drones discordantly into silence. Workmen drop their tools, there is an echo of shuffling feet, and from every exit emerges a jostling procession—ants of the hills of industry—bent on foray. They have an hour to commune with their dinner pails, be the latter frugal or full.

But your banker or broker seldom gives himself so much leisure, so much luxury of time and silence, in the matter of midday dining. Take the broker when there is an exciting moment in the market. Stocks are breaking and solid houses may be rocking on their foundations. To lunch systematically would be to court ruin. Twelve or 1 strikes and time swings on. Chaos centres within the pits of the Exchange, drowning the noon whistles and medley of bells. Later there comes a temporary lull, and appetite shrieks within—speaking in no uncertain voice—and the broker sallies forth with streaming coat tails, charges into the nearest restaurant, and there snatches a sandwich, a cruller, a pie, or some other latent physiological disorder. It is frenzied feeding—not lunching. Securities and viands being respectively undigested, your banker and broker hurl themselves businessward and once more plunge into the vortex.

As commented Dr. J. Mount Bleyer, an expert and writer on sound, how is it possible in the midst of such uproar to secure proper digestion and nerve recreation? On the Continent, he continued, there may be a Mammon, but there is not omnipotent god of hustle. They call it the American disease, pursued this expert, and because of it our business men are ever in a mad rush instead of tending to their affairs quietly and rationally, which, in the end, he believed, would enable them to accomplish much more, even in the way of business achievement.

Few European business and professional men, as observed by him, will permit any affair or any man to intrude on their hours of rest—their two hours of relaxation between midday and 2 in the afternoon.

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Dr. Bleyer prescribes as a remedy the necessity of a law forbidding unnecessary and discordant noises. He believes even the trolley and elevated noises might be much lessened by muffling the rails, for all things are possible where life and health are involved. Continuous discord, he declares, will undermine the Brooklyn Bridge. How much greater the destruction worked on the human nerves!

"On the other hand," was his conclusion, "harmonious sounds are medicinal for every one, even the insane. In a few years we shall be curing the most hopeless cases of insomnia and madness by music alone. This problem is so serious that scientists and medical practitioners are agreed that it is merely a matter of time when pressure will be brought to bear to enforce laws for the saving of human life from the insanity born of noise."

Of the municipal statutes in various foreign cities forbidding disagreeable noises, little is known and apparently less cared in this country. New York has to-day only one anti-noise-ordinance—that forbidding the carting of improperly packed iron and steel rails on the streets—and it is not always enforced.

A public official said yesterday that granite pavements would be replaced by asphalt, on such grades as would permit, as rapidly as the public demanded. To-day there is a total mileage in Manhattan of approximately 160 in stone pavements, divided as follows: 110 of granite, 7 of square granite blocks, 32 of traprock, 5 of Belgian trap, and 6 of cobblestones.

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Of some 245 miles of asphalt there are 21 of sheet asphalt and the remainder of what is known as block asphalt. Twenty miles of dust-breeding macadam, which is declared noiseless, completes the record. Could we lift the veil and dip twenty years into the future we might contemplate a city of some 8,000,000 inhabitants—a city of magnificent distances eliminated by wonder works of engineering genius. One million persons will live north of the Harlem, 2,000,000 in Jersey, and some 2,500,000 on Long Island and Staten Island. It will be a city of cave-and-cliff dwellers, moving sidewalks, underground emporiums, vast pleasure grounds and hippodromes, and many things as yet seen only in vision. Whether—and to what extent—it shall be a sounding or soundless metropolis will, in the consensus of expert opinion, depend upon what moves are made now and within the next few years.

WILLIAM GRIFFITH.



SMALL BODIES OF ENERGY ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY NOISE



ALSO PIANOS OF ALL SORTS AND CONDITIONS

SOME FOURTHS OF JULY THAT THEY WILL NEVER FORGET

THE preparation for the Fourth of July, 1905, has not been vitalized by the enthusiasm and National frenzy of recent battles, but the sentiment which is the life of our institutions increases with each anniversary of the natal day and proclaims another milestone in the life of the greatest Republic. It is a day of reminiscences and brings back the memory of other days dedicated to bursting bombs and martial music and hoodlums:

For that was the way
We kept the day,
The great, the grand, the glorious day,
That gave us—
Hurray! Hurray! Hurray!
(With a battle or two, the histories say,)
Our National independence!

Following are some Fourth of July reminiscences:

+ + +

By Gen. Frederick D. Grant.

Fourth of July brings to my mind more vivid recollections than any other day. I particularly remember this holiday because it is the birthday of several members of our family, and my son was born on that day.

My earliest recollections of the Fourth, however, centre about my boyhood, which was spent in or near St. Louis. We were in the country, and I had watched wiser heads than mine set off some powder from a hole in a log, and so concluded to imitate the spectacle and sound at the very first opportunity. After tedious and hard work the hole was made and the powder set off with fine effect and plenty of noise—but the second attempt was disastrous. A tiny spark exploded the powder that I was emptying into the hole, and my face and hands were pitiful evidence of the celebration for many months.

My greatest celebration of Independence Day occurred when a boy of thirteen at the surrender of Vicksburg. I had gone with father, who on the afternoon of July 3 held a conference with Gen. Pemberton within a few hundred feet of the rebel lines, and I was deeply impressed with the solemnity of it all. But the spectacle of the surrender on the following day was a scene that cannot be adequately described.

During the siege there had been a good deal of friendly sparring between the soldiers of the two armies on picket and where the lines were close together. All rebels were dubbed "Johnnies"; all Union troops called "Yanks." Often "Johnny" would call: "Well, Yank, when are you coming into town?" The reply was sometimes: "We propose to celebrate the Fourth of July there." Sometimes it would be: "We always treat our prisoners with kindness and do not want to hurt them," or "We are holding you as prisoners of war while you are feeding yourselves."

The Vicksburg paper, which we received regularly through the courtesy of the rebel pickets, said prior to the Fourth, in speaking of the "Yankee" boast that they would take dinner in Vicksburg that day, that the best receipt for cooking a rabbit was "First catch your rabbit." The paper was printed on the plain side of wall paper, and the last number was issued on the Fourth, announcing that we had "caught our rabbit."

According to agreement, white flags were displayed along the lines to prevent unnotified troops from firing. At the appointed hour the garrison of Vicksburg, colors flying, marched out of their works and formed line in front, stacked arms, and marched back in good order. Our whole army present witnessed this scene without cheering. Logan's division was the first to march in, and the flag of one of the regiments of his division was the first to float over the Court House. Our soldiers were no sooner inside the lines than the two armies began to fraternize. Our men had had full rations from the time the siege began to the close. The enemy had been suffering toward the last and I saw our men taking bread from their haversacks and giving it to the enemy they had so recently been engaged in starving out. It was certainly the most impressive Fourth of July I ever spent, although it was not the most joyous one.

+ + +

By Col. William Jennings Bryan.

As a boy, of course, like all others, I looked forward to this holiday with the keenest pleasure, although I never escaped the small boy's mishaps, burned fingers, and often burned clothes; but the unhappiest Fourth I ever spent I recollect distinctly because of a moral lesson received upon that occasion which has certainly been effective, for I have never gambled since.

At that time I was very proud of a jackknife which had been given to me by an old friend of the family as a mark of merit for good conduct. I had thought nothing could induce me to part with that precious gift, and yet before the day was out I had bet the knife upon some foolish game of chance and lost it.

Strange to say, I was not punished for my loss when I came home and told of it, and this was a surprise to me. I lay awake that night with a bad conscience. I had not been punished, and I deserved it; that fact seized me and from that time on I had a perfect horror of gambling in any form. I never recovered the jackknife, and I never gambled after that experience.

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By Charles A. Woodruff, Commissary General U. S. A.

What promised to be the dreariest Fourth of July in my life ended in being one of the most amusing. I was sent to the Indian country on Milk River, Mont., to deliver some annuities, and had to wait several weeks for the Indians to come in from their hunting expedition.

The Assiniboine Indians came straggling into camp one by one and hung around my camp with undisguised curiosity. I had a headache and took a quart bottle of ammonia from my medicine chest and sniffed at the cork. I knew how to mystify the Indians, and I did a couple of side steps, rolled my eyes, jerked my body, and pointed my finger to the cardinal points before taking the dose.

The Indians stared hard and wanted to know what kind of medicine I was taking.

I told them "war medicine," and they wanted a dose at once. Of course this medicine had to be taken with a great deal of pow-wowing on my part else the Indians would have but little confidence in its effect. I sniffed at the cork and jumped up and cracked my heels together. I pounded my chest and looked eagerly and suspiciously in every direction. I turned somersaults, stood on my head, slapped my hands together, and yelled.

The Indians were delighted at my pantomime of war medicine. I told them that whoever took that medicine could never be killed in war, but that I was afraid they would join forces with the Sioux and fight against me if I gave them that dose. I knew them to be the greatest foes of the Sioux, but of course I had to be coaxed into giving away my wonderful charm.

After much persuasion I finally agreed to do it, but bargained that it must not be taken in the presence of others. It was so powerful that no novice could take the white man's medicine with others watching him. Of course that made a hit with the Indians at once, and there were many volunteers to be number one.

I selected a chief. He walked into my tent and I began my mysterious passes at him. In the meantime I had two quart bottles before me. One contained water and the other ammonia. I made him understand that at the end of my speech, when I clapped my hands, he was to take a deep breath and inhale the war medicine as soon as I removed the glass stopper. I don't believe a motion was lost on that Indian; they are good imitators. I gave three war whoops and began my extemporaneous speech.

"Man that is born of woman is of few days and full of trouble; he cometh up like a flower and is cut down. There's no good in him; 'case why. Hence the milk in the cocoanut; hence the wild woman of Borneo caught on the dry rocks of that beautiful island—fourteen men were drowned in her capture.

"She's perfectly tame, but cannot be handled.

"Here's your ice-cold lemonade, made in the shade—only five cents a glass. Walk up, roll up, tumble up, any way to get up, so that you get your money out.

"Hinky hanky putty patty boo.

"Sic semper tyrannus.

"I am sick.

"Send for McGinnis!

"Sancho Panza presto change."

Here I clapped my hands, pulled the cork, and thrust the ammonia under the chief's nose. He took a long, deep breath as directed, and fell backward as one dead.

When he revived there were tears rolling down his cheecks, and I expected to have no more fun that Fourth, but here I had not reckoned on the Indian's sense of humor.

That chief went out and was as dumb as an oyster about his treatment, and so close did they keep the secret that every Indian in the camp came into that tent singly and took his war medicine without a murmur.

+ + +

By Gen. William R. Shafter, U. S. A.

Wholesome enthusiasm, whether fired by the battery of words or gunpowder, is bound to create courage and stir our brave men to greater deeds of valor. I feel that we cannot celebrate too much for the glorification of the greatest day in the history of our Union. When I was a little boy I looked forward to the Fourth of July with all of the pleasurable anticipations of childhood, and saved my pennies from Christmas time to Independence Day to buy the wherewithal for the fitting and noisy celebration.

I think, however, my most exciting Fourth was in the Cuban campaign of 1898. The morning after the Santiago battle an orderly brought me a paper containing original doggerel in seven heroic verses. They were entitled, "Phat General Shafter Wint Afther," and the first stanza begun:

"Now, when General Toral, a Spanish dago,
Met General Shafter at Santiago,
Sez General Toral to General Shafter,
'Be jabers, old man, now phat are yez after?'
And General Shafter sez, 'Phat d'yez think?'
And gave him the slyest sort of a wink—
'I'll get phat I'm after,' sez General Shafter."

I think that the Fourth of 1898 was the only celebration I ever took part in that inspired the muse, for which I am grateful.

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By Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, Commandant Brooklyn Navy Yard.

I cannot remember a Fourth of July in my life that was not a happy one. As a boy I was fond of parades, marching music, and gunpowder, and like all boys made every sacrifice for the usual pyrotechnics and never was so happy as with the noise of that day. But now—what a difference being a mere man makes! I think I could make any sacrifice to free myself from the noise of it.

However, I never want to live to see the Fourth of July celebrations lose their interest, for then civil and religious liberty would cease to be cherished by mankind. It is not an extravagance to glorify with bunting and powder the preservation of the Union. Such ovations strengthen our loyalty to justice and freedom.

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By Robley D. ("Fighting Bob") Evans, Commander U. S. S. Maine.

The Fourth of July, 1898, was really the most spectacular one I ever witnessed.

We were lying outside Santiago Harbor after the sinking of the Spanish fleet on the 3d of July.

I had been working hard on the 3d, and was up all night, and had retired about 10 o'clock on the 4th to get a much-needed rest.

About 11 o'clock my orderly came to my bed, and, flashing a bullseye lantern in my face, said:

"Another boat is coming out, Sir."

"That can't be," I answered.

"Yes, Sir. I saw her, Sir," he reiterated.

By the time I reached the deck the Texas and Massachusetts, on watch, had their searchlights upon her, and we read plainly Reina Mercedes. And then began the first battle in the history of the world by searchlight.

The Texas opened up her twelve-inch guns, and the first shot struck the Reina Mercedes broadside. Then followed a fusillade from the Massachusetts, while the whole fleet moved up for position in the fray.

Then the shore batteries and forts opened fire, and shells fell thick and fast about us. For 4th of July celebration and noise, for excitement, enthusiasm, and patriotism that 4th of July, 1898, stands out as the most spectacular one in my experience.

+ + +

By Louis James.

When I was many years younger, I spent a very unhappy Fourth of July. During three weeks preceding this period I made myself useful to our neighbors—when my mother couldn't find me—in order that I might have a fund sufficient to buy fireworks.

I counted over my three weeks' wages, doing chores. They amounted to 37 cents. The night preceding the Fourth I went with my parents to church, much against my will, for I wanted to exult with my playmates over my lately acquired wealth. I was the most restless member of that congregation, and amused myself by annoying mother. I echoed the minister's words, and was so very naughty that I was not allowed out of the house the next day until evening.

In the meantime I studied how to get even with my parents for this severe punishment, and after due deliberation I determined to set our neighbor's house on fire. I succeeded, and to this day I recollect how forlorn I was at the end of it. I got all that was coming to me from my parents.

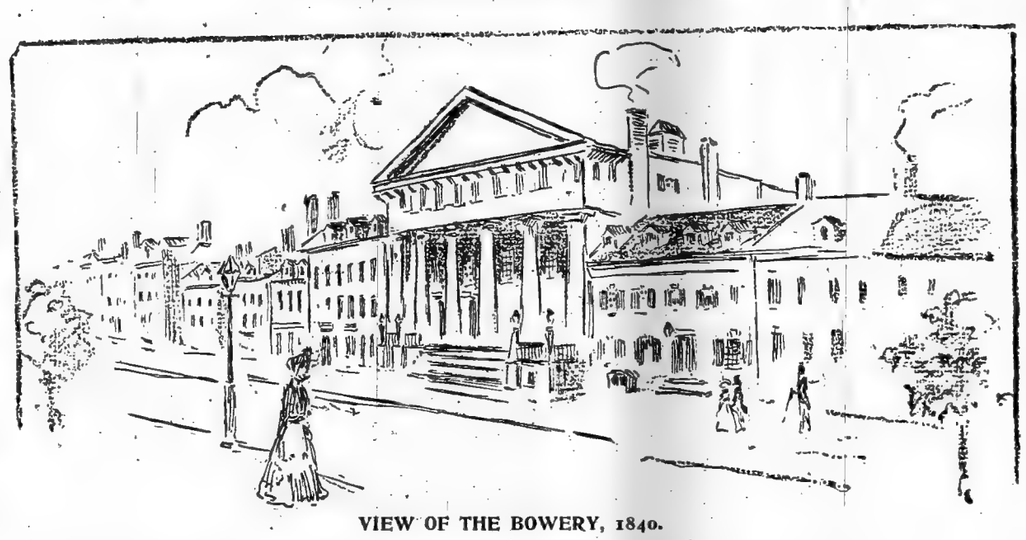
Passing of the Old Bowery: A Retrospect



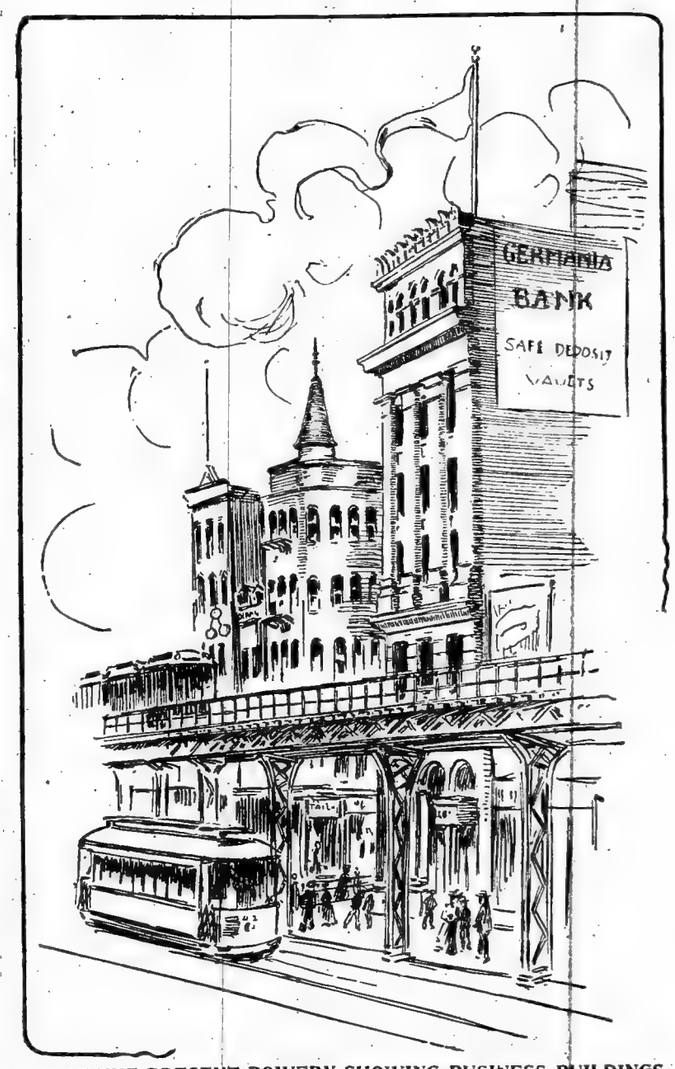
A MILD AND TAME ATTRACTION.



INTERIOR OF THE OLD "SUICIDE HALL."



VIEW OF THE BOWERY, 1840.



PART OF THE PRESENT BOWERY SHOWING BUSINESS BUILDINGS.

Its Day as a "Show Place" for the Stranger Has Gone Since the Business Building and Office Skyscraper Have Supplanted the Concert Hall and "Dive"--Hard to Change Reputation.

NO longer is the Bowery the place where "they say such things and they do such things," as the old song has it. The zest of the old-time Bowery as one of the show places of New York has departed. From the rural home of the simple and serious-minded Dutch colonists in the time of Peter Stuyvesant, through gradual transition to a post road to Boston bordered by the houses of the prosperous; then the playground of vigorous youth given to freaks of folly and madness; next a camping ground for half-idle and vicious British soldiers sent here to put down the Revolution; drifting from that into a half-humorous and half-dreaded portion of the city visited alike by the unsophisticated and the vicious, the Bowery is soon destined to be turned over to the business building and office skyscraper. The tide has already set in that direction. Mike Lyon was about the last of the old-time Boweryites to admit it when he decided to close his restaurant at night for the first time in thirty-odd years. There was a time, not so long ago, when the Bowery never slept. Nowadays, soon after midnight, it is deader than a door-nail.

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The strange part of it is that in the transition from an amusement thoroughfare to an avenue of commercialism property in the Bowery is steadily decreasing in value. Simon Steingut says so, and he has been an active agent in east side and Bowery property for more than a generation. A plot of land with a ramshackle building on it in the Bowery, near Grand Street, sold for $60,000 a few days ago. A few years ago it could not have been bought for double that sum, if, indeed, it was in the market at all.

"The day of the Bowery as a show place is done," said Mr. Steingut to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "Folks who used to go to the Bowery to see the shady sights of a great city now go to the Tenderloin. Half the stores along the Bowery are empty most of the year. Many of them are occupied by penny amusement places, hat-cleaning establishments, and similar tenants, who take them at a low rental from month to month while the owners of the property are waiting for a favorable opportunity to sell. The Cooper, Hoffman, and McCullough estates are all disposing of their Bowery holdings. They would not be likely to do that if property along the famous old thoroughfare was holding its own, would they?

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"Some of the concert halls along the Bowery that have passed out of existence within a few years used to pay enormous rentals. I knew of one that paid $10,000 a year for the ground floor alone, and they ranged from that to $4,000 a year. Of course, business houses can afford no such price—that is business houses that could prosper on the Bowery. As the concert halls have been supplanted by cheap shops and rents have fallen away, the value of Bowery property has correspondingly decreased. A number of agents have bought lots for business firms at a bargain, to hold it until it is considered advisable to build. I believe that when the new east side subways are built and the proposed elevated road from the Williamsburg Bridge cut through from the Bowery to the west side; in a word, when storekeepers can feel assured that the streets are not going to be torn up before their doors, Bowery property will go up again with a bound. Cheap stores will be replaced by fine buildings with stores on the ground floor and offices above. The Bowery will become a greater Greene Street, for example. The lodging houses will disappear. Purer politics and close watchfulness at election times have destroyed their profitableness as centres of colonization. I do not believe the Bowery will ever be troubled with tenement houses. Why should people want to live in such a noisy place as the Bowery is, and probably always will be, when they can get better and cheaper accommodations from two to three blocks away toward the East River? No, the Bowery is destined to become a business street. The change is coming slowly, but none the less sure. It is the old simile of the roses and the vase. For generations the Bowery has borne a bad name. In the minds of hundreds of New York business men who probably never visited the Bowery more than once or twice in their lives, and then at night, it stands for all that is criminal and dishonest. Such an impression is not wiped out in an hour."

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It certainly has taken the Bowery a great many years to earn the unenviable reputation it is now striving to get rid of. All sorts of things have happened in the Bowery at one time or another, from robbing innocent hayseeds to burning negroes at the stake. Bouwerie Lane was a series of large, wooded farms in the early history of Manhattan Island, a sylvan retreat of remarkable beauty. The little Dutch boys whose names are now represented in New York's oldest families used to rob old Peter Stuyvesant's orchard in the Bowery. The Roosevelts, the Bayards, the Beekmans, the De Lanceys, the De Peysters, are all represented in the historic annals of the Bowery. The first milestone ever put down there to guide travelers on the high road to Boston, was at Rivington Street, which is just one mile from the City Hall. The arrival and departure of the old mail coaches, once a month, was an event of great importance. The good burghers used to gather around them and worry the coachman half to death for information about the doings of the shrewd Connecticut Yankees, of whom they were ever suspicious. The Bowery ran then substantially along its present lines, from Fort Amsterdam, at the Battery, to Park Row, Chatham Street, and continuing up the east side until it joined Broadway again at Fifteenth Street. The broad avenue was lined with little low-built Dutch houses, with their trim gardens and thrifty families, who arose at dawn to rout out idleness and dirt.

The first time the Bowery gained a reputation for rowdyism was during the negro insurrection in 1741. There were about 19,000 inhabitants of this town then, including 2,000 negro slaves. In a sudden outburst of passion a race war broke out that was brief but terrible. The mob rushed negroes to the woods that bordered on the Bowery and burned them alive at the stake.

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The famous Tea Water Spring, on the Bowery, furnished the finest drinking water in New York. It was peddled from door to door like milk. The Tea Water Pump Garden was the fashionable gossip resort of the hour. There was a big pond in the Bowery, near Canal Street, where the first stern-propeller steamboat ever made was tried in 1798, in the presence of Nicholas Roosevelt, John Stevens, Chancellor Livingston, and other prominent citizens. This boat, the invention of John Fitch, was 18 feet long, 6 feet beam, with a square stern, round bow and seats. She circled around the pond at an estimated speed of two miles an hour, exciting more wonderment then than a dirigible airship does now.

At the time of the American Revolution the Bowery had become a well-established resort for saloons. There were thirteen licensed liquor resorts between Chatham Square and Grand Street. The order-loving burghers were in a ferment about the increasing influence of the saloon element in politics. Then the British army of encampment came. Historians trace the trail of the serpent o'er the Bowery from that hour. Drinking places increased, and low places of amusement were established to minister to the depraved appetites of a soldiery that had little else to give their time to.

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When the war was over, and the British soldiers gone, the curse they left behind in the Bowery was too deep to be eradicated. From that day on the one-time pleasure drive of the city plunged on its road to ruin which culminated in such resorts as McGuirk's "Suicide Hall," and Stevenson's "Slide." The respectable element hurried away from it never to return. In rapid succession followed the establishment of dives where thugs and thieves met at night, under the noses of the police to swap swag; the shadow dances, where two or three persons daring enough to go sight-seeing were sandbagged and robbed every night; the combination saloon and concert hall, where it was considered a mark of distinction to rob a stranger of his watch; the pawn shop and the puller-in clothing dealer; the thieves' fence and the dispenser of knock-out drops. The Bowery was known all over the civilized world, then. No visitor to New York thought of going away without seeing it. True, the "rubber-neck" automobiles, as they are popularly called, still take tourists up and down the Bowery, by night and by day. There is all the time an army of travelers who are seeing New York for the first time; and they insist upon seeing the Bowery. But it is very much like seeing Pompeii. One must rely upon the imagination and reading to get an idea of the real thing. The days of Harry Hill's (which was so near the Bowery as to be included in its jovial precincts,) of McGuirk's, of Owney Geoghegan's, of Stevenson's, and notorious resorts of that description are nothing but history, now.

The "Bowery Boy," as he was called, first made his appearance in 1799, when a Frenchman named Delacroix leased from John Jacob Astor property extending from Fourth Street to Astor Place and from the Bowery to Broadway, where he established the Vauxhall Gardens. For half a century this was one of the great pleasure resorts of the city. The Bowery boy of those days was more or less of a dandy, so far as oiled hair, grandiloquent manners, and showy clothes go to make a dandy. He was aggressive, and always ready for a spree, regardless of consequences. The rough-and-tough Bowery boy and the Bowery girl, such as Harrigan and Hart and Ada Lewis made famous on the stage, did not put in an appearance until the middle of the last century, when a new element claimed the Bowery for their own, and held it against all comers. From that time the Bowery became the gulf which separated the east from the west side of New York.

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Two fine savings banks and two National banks with modern safe deposit vaults marked the beginning of the new Bowery. Not long ago the Germania Bank turned its old building at Rivington Street and the Bowery over to the "has beens" and moved into the lofty new premises on the opposite side of the street. The upper floors are rented to insurance agents, real estate men, and corporation representatives—a class of business entirely new to the Bowery. At Prince Street a modern office building is going up right alongside of a Colonial house that was old at the time of the civil war. Two or three families of the tenements still live under its deep gable roof.

There could scarcely be a greater contrast between the old and the new order of things. Buildings that were once the resorts of crooks are now rescue missions. The lodging houses get shabbier and fewer in number each year. The tenants cannot renew their leases, and do not care to spend money in repairs. Here and there the new class of business building is springing up. The rickety houses that have outlived their usefulness are coming down. "Big Tim" Sullivan, called the "Dictator of the Bowery," sat on a bootblack stand outside the Occidental Hotel, which, from the exterior view, has deteriorated to a degree of shabbiness that would astonish those who knew it in the days of its youth.

"The Bowery run down at the heels?" said "Big Tim." "Huh! I don't see it. There is no other street in the world to compare with it. If me or me valet sees anything more wonderful while we are in Europe I'll tell you all about it when I get home."

EDWIN TRACEY.



A Relic of Colonial Times Being Torn Down to Make Way for Office Building.

THE SAVING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

COMPARATIVELY few of the present generation know how near to being lost was once the most precious of our National documents, the Declaration of Independence. It was during the war of 1812. The Declaration of Independence hung, for many years, in a frame in the State Department in the room then occupied by Stephen Pleasonton, who moved to Washington in 1800 with the Government. Mr. Monroe, when he was elected President, created a new office, which was conferred upon Mr. Pleasonton, that of Chief of the Light-house Establishment, to which was added the auditing of the Ministerial and Consular accounts. This office was retained by Mr. Pleasonton under all the succeeding Administrations until his death, which occurred in 1855.

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Mr. Beaseley, Commissary of Prisoners of War in London, forwarded to the State Department some London newspapers stating that the English fleets and transports were receiving troops at Bordeaux, France, with the intention of operating against Washington and Baltimore. Soon after it was learned that the British fleet was in the Chesapeake Bay, and that it was ascending the Patuxent. The officials and citizens of the little capital city were hourly expecting an attack.

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Upon receipt of this information, which was a few days before the enemy entered Washington, Mr. Monroe, then Secretary of State, James Madison being President, mounted his horse, rode to Benedict, a small village on the Patuxent, where the British forces were being landed, and climbed an eminence within a quarter of a mile of the village, in order to ascertain the strength of the enemy. Being convinced after his inspection that we had no force available that could successfully resist them, he sent a note to Mr. Pleasonton by a vidette, advising him to see that the best care was taken of the books and papers of the State Department.

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Acting at once upon this authority Mr. Pleasonton purchased some coarse linen and had it made into bags of suitable size, in which he, assisted by the others of the office, placed the books and other papers.

While engaged in this work Gen. Armstrong, then Secretary of War, passing the State Department on his way to his own office, remarked that he thought they were unnecessarily alarming themselves, as he did not think the British were serious in their intentions of coming to Washington. Fortunately Mr. Pleasonton was of a different opinion, and observed that it was the part of prudence to take measures to preserve these valuable papers of the Revolutionary Government. Had Mr. Pleasonton delayed but a few days, had he followed the advice of the Secretary of War, an irreparable loss would have been sustained. For the papers which Mr. Pleasonton had placed in the coarse linen bags comprised the secret journals of Congress, then not published; the correspondence of Gen. Washington, his commission, resigned at the close of the war; the correspondence of Gen. Greene and other officers of the Revolution, as well as laws, treaties, and correspondence of the Department of State, from the adoption of the Constitution down to that time.

Mr. Pleasonton had the bags carted to a grist mill which he selected as a suitable depository. The mill, which was unoccupied, belonged to Edgar Patterson, and was situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac, beyond the Chain Bridge, two miles above Georgetown.

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The last load had left and Mr. Pleasonton was just quitting the vacant rooms, when turning back suddenly to see whether anything had been left behind, to his consternation he saw the Declaration of Independence, which had been overlooked, still hanging upon the wall. He hastily cut it out of the frame and carried it away with the other papers.

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He then began to be uneasy about the place he had chosen, for if the British took Washington, which he firmly believed they would do, and very soon at that, they would in all probability detach a force for the purpose of destroying a foundry for the making of cannon and shot in the neighborhood, and of course would consider a grist mill too valuable a thing to be left standing in a country they meant to subdue. Mr. Pleasonton therefore visited some of the Virginia farm houses, whose owners were only too willing to loan him wagons in which to convey the documents to Leesburg, a distance of thirty-five miles. There they were deposited in an empty house, the keys of which were given to the Rev. Mr. Littlejohn, who was one of the collectors of internal revenue.

Worn out with his labors, Mr. Pleasonton states in a letter, he retired early to bed that night and slept soundly. Next morning he was informed by the people of the little tavern where he had stayed that evening that they had seen during the night, the same being the 24th of August, a large fire in the direction of Washington, which proved to be the light from the public buildings, which the enemy had set on fire and burned to the ground.

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When he returned to Washington on the 26th he found the public buildings still burning, and learned that the British Army had evacuated the city the preceding evening, in the belief that the Americans were again assembling in the rear for the purpose of cutting off their retreat.

But as the British fleet still hovered in the neighborhood and threatened Washington with a second invasion, it was not considered safe to bring the papers of the State Department back for some weeks. In the meantime Mr. Pleasonton made occasional trips to Leesburg for particular papers to which the Secretary of State had occasion to refer in the transaction of business.

A Good Tip.

Tout—I have a good tip for the last race.

Goodthing—What is it?

Tout—Play Smoke for all you got; it's going to blow in.

It Makes a Difference.

Teacher—What part of speech is the word am?

English Boy—Which do you mean, the 'am you eat or the am what you are?

Hosiery Hints

WITH the woman of all ages dressing in white from the ground up, as she has been last season and this, white hosiery has been a necessity. Lisle thread is the most worn, and pretty stockings can be found at varying prices—50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1.25. There are many openwork stockings to be found among these, but also quite as many plain. The cotton stocking is not popular in white, but can be found in a good quality at 50 cents.

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White silk stockings of good quality will also cost $2.25; with lace insertion $3, and with lace and hand embroidery, $4.25, $4.75, and $5, &c.

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A pretty black gauze stocking, all silk, can be had as low as $1.65, and from that they range up in price, $2, $3, $4, and more.

Colored silk stockings are always a little more expensive than the useful black. The lowest price is $2.25 as a rule, and from that they range up. With clocks, which are much worn, they are $3.25 and up.

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Stockings with point lace inserts over the instep are the handsomest things in white. The lace is in a simple design made for the purpose, and with the stockings in openwork lace lines on either side. It is all in what an artist would call a chaste design, very pretty, and in good taste. These stockings cost $60.

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Bridal stockings with tiny painted Cupids cost $40. These are of white silk, with thread lace set in over the instep, and in the centre of this a medallion of white silk, upon which the little pink Cupid is painted. Occasionally another design is painted to order.

SOME FAMOUS JULY FOURTH HAPPENINGS

1097—Christian crusaders won a decisive victory at Dorylaeum in Phrygia.
1187—Saladin defeated the Christians at Tiberius.
1215—King John was forced by the English Barons to sign the Magna Charta.
1553—Nova Zembia discovered.
1584—American coast north of Florida discovered by Amidas and Barlow.
1591—Henry IV. of France revoked the Protestant edicts.
1653—Oliver Cromwell made Lord Protector of England.
1684—Indian massacre at St. Joseph.
1754—Washington surrendered Fort Necessity to the French.
1754—Adoption at Albany of the Franklin plan of Colonial union.
1776—Declaration of Independence signed at Philadelphia.
1778—Clark took Kaskaskia.
1778—The Wyoming massacre.
1780—British evacuated Williamsburg.
1788—Great celebration in Philadelphia apropos of the ratification of the Constitution.
1802—J. Q. Adams delivered his first address to the United States Senate.
1804—Pioneer weekly mail stage made its trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg.
1807—Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, was born.
1817—Work began on the Erie Canal.
1826—Death of John Adams.
1826—Death of Thomas Jefferson.
1828—First spike driven for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
1831—Death of James Monroe.
1833—Carolus Duran, the great French painter, was born.
1845—United States annexed Texas.
1848—Peace proclaimed between the United States and Mexico.
1848—Cornerstone of the Washington Monument laid in Washington.
1851—Cornerstone for the Capitol extension was laid.
1856—Kansas Free State Legislature convened.
1856—Washington equestrian statue in Union Square dedicated.
1857—Pierre Loti, the French writer, was born.
1863—Union victory at Helena, Ark.
1863—Vicksburg surrendered to Gen. Grant.
1868—Burlingame treaty between the United States and China was signed.
1868—Amnesty proclamation was issued at Washington.
1874—Opening of the Eads Bridge, in St. Louis.
1884—Francis Scott Key Monument dedicated in San Francisco.
1894—Hawaii declared a republic.

Frederick Schiller, M. D.

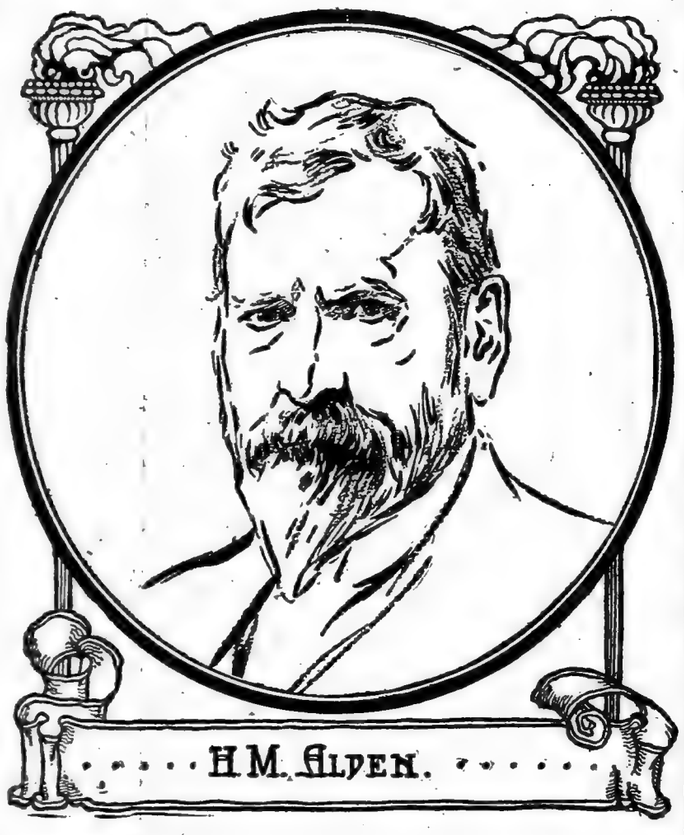
SINCE the Schiller centenary was so handsomely celebrated in this country and so much was printed about the great German poet, the doctors of medicine have been moved to congratulate Schiller upon his membership in their profession. "It must not be forgotten," says American Medicine, "that the great German dramatist spent five precious years of his young manhood in the study of medicine, and always insisted that it had been of lasting profit to him." The doctors seem to suggest by further remarks that the study of physic is good for a literary career.

The fantastic Prince of Würtemberg who educated Schiller in his tyrannical manner at his Carlsschule at Stuttgart provided for his young men a medical department, but no theological department. Schiller wanted to be a parson—he chose medicine as the least military branch permitted to be taught in a sternly military institution. It appears that he did not take very kindly to the profession when he came to practice it—but he was pretty well confined by princely order to the dosing of the princely troops for which service the pay was small.

Nevertheless the doctors claim him for their own, and point out that he had thoughts, when literature was turning out rather bad pay, of taking to medicine again in his middle age. They say also that his notorious abuse of his health sprang from his medical training. "What's the use of being a doctor," said a distinguished English physician, "if you can't neglect your health?" So Schiller worked late into the night with his feet in cold water to drive the blood to his brain and keep him awake—and so he died at the age of forty-five years.

By the way, American Medicine goes on to suggest, after the manner of the profession always, that there was a certain mental sickness in the poet "to madness near allied," whereof the testimony lies in the vast numbers of times he fell deeply in love between the ages of twenty and thirty.

H. M. Alden---Veteran Among Magazine Editors



H M. ALDEN.



"WE ARE ALWAYS LOOKING FOR UNDISCOVERED GENIUSES."



GEORGE W. CURTIS.



W. D. HOWELLS.



"THE BEST SHORT STORY WRITERS ARE AMERICANS"

Impressions Made by a Visit to the Editorial Sanctum of "Harper's" --Mr. Alden's Views of Mission and Scope of the High-Class Monthly--The Magazine and Art.

THERE is a certain demureness, a sort of weary wisdom, about the editorial sanctum of a conservative, high-class monthly magazine that reminds me forcibly of a delightful anecdote about a little girl who had outgrown everything but her frocks.

She came home from school one day, much earlier than usual, and to the surprise of her household walked slowly into the sitting room, and leisurely seating herself in the big armchair with a little sigh of restful conculsion punctuated a turning point in her career.

She was about ten.

She took off her gloves first, (she was a very precise little young one,) sighed once more, and then looked solemnly and silently at her mother, who stood before her with astonishment.

"Is school out so early?" asked her mother.

"No, it's still going on," replied the little lady with just a suspicion of boredom in her voice.

"Then why are you not there?"

"Oh, dear!" sighed this precious daughter of a rapid age, "the truth is, mamma, I think I've been teached enough."

That is something of the impression one gets in an editor's sanctum. It seems to be a place where there is always some one who has been "teached enough," therefore the monthly magazine is always at least one man at his best and that man is the editor.

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He is the most important and the least known member of the magazine staff, and he embodies all its sympathies.

The character of a magazine is the editor's, unless he is so unfortunate as to be the lever under the hand of a propietor who assumes besides his talent for ownership a genius for literary taste. Usually, however, the owner of a magazine is a combination of good taste in artistic standards and good sense in business standards.

Still there are interesting contradictions in the magazine field, which tell their own story of mangled aspirations, magazines that limp about, living a wandering existence, that keeps the subscription department in a constant state of unrest.

This article concerns only the monthly magazine of irreproachable character. There are several in America, (most of them published in New York,) of which the oldest is Harper's Magazine.

For over thirty years Mr. H. M. Alden has been its editor. He is responsible for a large number of readers who owe their intellectual mood of luxury to his discretion. This is a responsibility that applies to all magazines that try for the same variety of culture that Harper's has always represented.

The strain of sustaining a high level of secular interest for over half a century (Harper's Magazine was started in 1850) would be impossible except in the expression of some dominant authority behind it, not a spasmodically brilliant one, but the continuously, inevitably intellectual and well-bred guiding hand and heart of a sound literary character.

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Even the contributors of such a magazine as Harper's and others of its exacting standard are but tributary sympathies of the editor's literary current of thought. There would be no specific interest in an editor's sanctum except for these conclusions.

The sanctum of Harper's is about the size of a hall bedroom; it used to be, as the editor expressed it, "a cubby-hole in the wall." It is not an attractive room now; it has no outward ostentation; it is not dependent for existence upon external impressions; it is literally a sanctum of intellectual inwardness; its sunlight and its air are in its atmosphere of mentality, and the literary reminiscence it has acquired through long official service.

Through its sombre confines have filtered the light and activity of agreeable comment and criticism, of intellectual observation, of imaginative impressionism, and the pick of story and poetry.

It began when American writers were rarer than they are to-day, with George William Curtis, Fitz James O'Brien, W. D. O'Connor, Fitzhugh Ludlam, and others, until Boston developed its field of literary emergence with Harriet Prescott Spofford, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Julia Ward Howe, and later William Dean Howells, Lowell, Hawthorne, and the rest. As to the foreign contributors, it was then and has always remained a primitive literary instinct with the Harpers to keep a dragnet out over Europe in which to catch the best of them.

In fact, the first idea of a magazine was conveyed by Steele's Tatler, in London, published in 1709 three times a week.

The Tatler and its subsequent contemporaries, however, were pamphlets of critical writing, editorial comment, and severe scoldings. Then there was the Gentleman's Magazine, which yielded to a less stringent purpose by including comments of travel and other matters of general record without critical or partisan feeling.

It is a long distance of time between the sanctum of the Tatler and Mr. Alden's sanctum of say thirty years ago. Materally its proportions are about the same today, nor have the editorial requirements altered much, except in the larger opportunities for literary selection and the improved manner of telling about things.

This survival of older literary standards will appeal to you strongly upon a visit to the editor's sanctum of Harper's, and a meeting with the presiding elder, Mr. Alden.

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He is a tall, strongly built man, with the long lines and the rugged character of his native State, Vermont. His sixty-nine years of service in the train of literature have not interrupted his precision of literary opinions, or his enthusiasm in the prospect of the ever expected moment, that moment of supreme delight in editorial labor, when the new writer of distinction, the unknown genius, suddenly appears in the strong, clear achievement of a new manuscript.

There are writers who disagree with an editor's instinct that assures this discovery; but, admitting human fallibility, no man who has had the tension of editorial responsibility on his shoulders for many years is going to commit a sin of false esteem toward a contribution in competitive literature because his training, his daily endeavors, his delicate taste for genuine flavor have given him as complete a judicial method as a Judge who says nothing till the case is proved by specific rules of law. There are rules of literature that must be manifest in the manuscript before an editor can consider its case at all, and perhaps the editor is the man most acquainted with the rules.

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Mr. Alden took six weeks' vacation from his editorial duties once, to deliver a series of lectures in Boston on the "Structure of Paganism." Now, a man who will spend his vacation in such intellectual activity is the sort of man who is never really "teached enough." He is a student at seventy.

Among the several important tenets of an editorial sanctum, one of them is to beware of a judgment that is merely instinctive. People who are brilliant of instinct are not reliable in literary standards.

"The best literature is eclectic," said Mr. Alden, among other things, "but a great change has come over the conditions of literature affecting magazine writing."

These conditions began, first of all, with the selection of material that embodied the informational character of magazines.

"It is only quite recently that the newspaper has enlarged its scope of informational literature," said the editor, fondling his pipe in preparation for a quiet half hour with it later on, "and it was because the newspaper neglected many branches of what is now a general news activity that the magazine steered its course toward subjective information. It began with articles on travel, for instance. Information about foreign countries, about people abroad, about international relations of which but little was really known fifty years ago. Of course the least imaginative fiction and poetry came to us from foreign writers, because our native product was very hard to find. American writing first acquired a dramatic and picturesque impulse from the upheaval of the civil war. The primary object of magazine literature always was and is to-day entertainment. For that reason fiction was always an important feature, and we published serially the best novels to be obtained."

The temperamental quality to which Steele's Tatler gave birth has never been lost in the general literary character of Harper's; that is the temperament of criticism, of comment, and literary interpretation, which for many years has been embodied in the department called "The Easy Chair."

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This has always been a distinctive quality in Harper's, binding its modern equipment to a survival of basic literary standards, which the more recent periodicals achieve with lesser literary precaution.

"The 'Easy Chair' has always been in its character social and literary. It was given its name by Donald G. Mitchell, I think. It became an established literary quality, and acquired a great deal of its identity through the charm and taste of George William Curtis, who conducted the department till his death. In fact, after he died, it was discontinued, and was only resumed about four years ago by Mr. William Dean Howells, who is writing it now. It is still what George William Curtis always intended it to be—an agreeable running comment on social conditions."

The "Editor's Study" is an offshoot of the original "Easy Chair," representing in larger completeness the conditions of literature affecting magazine writing.

This department is written by the editor himself.

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"The 'Editor's Study' aims first to indicate that while literary quality is indispensable in magazine writing, the material need not be technically literary. For instance, all form of imaginative literature is within the magazine scope. To-day in place of the one-time descriptive article we look for the impressions of writers of distinctive vision, articles impressive in the imaginative sense. There must be in all modern magazine articles the interest and appeal of a story," said Mr. Alden. "The character of a magazine is something that depends upon the selection of its material. It is ordinarily imagined that an editor has only to sit in his sanctum and read over heaps of manuscripts that are submitted, his principal labor being selection. This is not the fact of the matter. The editor of a magazine to-day must keep himself in touch with the best material in the market, must make his plans with a foresight quite beyond the usual run of manuscripts that reach him. He must solicit material, anticipate the rising tide of literary currents and calculate beforehand the contrasting entertainment of his pages."

"That is to say, he must reach out for well-known names in magazine literature.

"It is not the author with a name that appeals to an editor most," said Mr. Alden, positively; "there is nothing he enjoys more, nothing he seeks more desperately, than the unknown writer who attacks a subject in a new way. It is not the subject that is so important to-day; it is the manner in which it is presented. If an editor ever feels a thrill of real intellectual pleasure it is when he finds an author who is unknown and who has literary impressiveness. A good deal of this sort of experience comes to the editor in short stories to-day. No country in the world can outclass America in short-story writers. In fact, we may pride ourselves upon having acquired the only literary patent, because it is quite apart from any previous form; it is not under the spell of the French style that benumbed the Americanism of short stories so long, nor is it inspired by any of the older masters—like Poe, for instance. The short story is a new appeal, a new impulse, in imaginative impressionism—something distinctly, delightfully American about Americans."

Harper's for some time was the only illustrated magazine.

"The influence of magazine literature upon art has been very great; it has stimulated and developed it—in fact, it can be classed as the foster-parent of all artistic endeavor in America," said Mr. Alden.

The distinctive difference between the monthly magazine of half a century ago and to-day is its tendency toward the imaginative appeal, toward individuality and literary impressiveness rather than toward a technical form of matter.

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"A first-class magazine must above all things be well-bred," said Mr. Alden, "and perhaps because this is largely a matter of instinct it is not a literary precaution of general usage.

"With magazines of the style of Harper's, however, it is perhaps its most permanent asset, its most tangible characteristic; all of which proceeds from the editor, and permeates his sanctum. It has always been a rule with Harper's to make the sanctum accessible to all contributors, and the editor, like a physician, has fixed hours of consultation daily. His attitude is one of encouragement, too, for, unlike the little girl (who afterward went to college and became a frivolous modern Miss, by the way,) he never believes that he is 'teached enough.'"

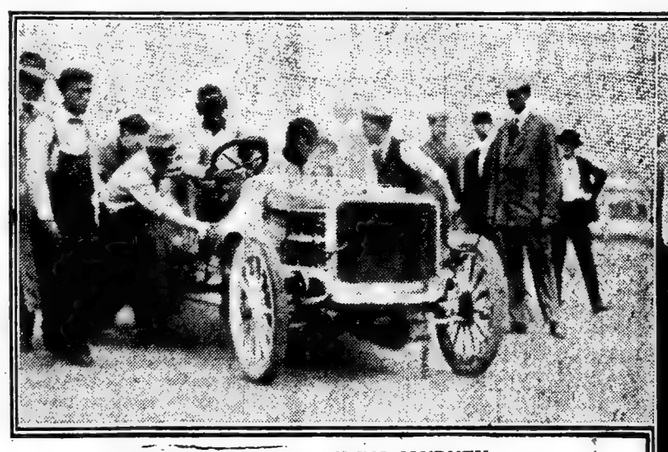
PENDENNIS.

BREAKING THE 1,000-MILE AUTO RECORD--AS AN OUTSIDER SAW IT

THE man who starts out in an automobile to break the thousand-mile record for such a vehicle has a long and nerve-racking task cut out for him. In the matter of time alone he knows that he must sit steadily in the car for at least twenty-six hours, with only such respites as come from accidents to his tires and the consequent delays in repairing them. In the matter of speed he must see to it that his engines drive the car along at an average rate of a mile in 1 minute 10 seconds, otherwise he stands little chance of bettering the record for the distance held by Guy Vaughn. And since these record-breaking trials are conducted with an eye to letting the general public see as much of them as possible, the driver must be prepared to race against time from one afternoon through the long hours of the night until the following afternoon, twenty-four hours after the start.

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In the conduct of one of these attempts a great deal of preparation is necessary, and a large staff of men are employed in seeing it safely through under conditions that establish its authenticity. When Guy Vaughn made his attempt at the record on the 29th and 30th of May at the Empire City track there were an even hundred men assisting him in the performance, and the amount of money expended by the makers of the car he drove must have run up into the thousands of dollars. As far as his forty-horse power car was concerned, that necessitated the least amount of preparation and expense, for in its five years of existence it has had a splendid reputation as a racing machine. But accidents had to be prepared for, and as the sequel showed these preparations were very necessary. These preparations included a "field" repair station, with a corp of first-class mechanics, tire experts, and helpers. They included a staff of judges, timers, and scorers. And since no one was expected to be called upon to endure as much as the chauffeur and his mechanic, there were a sufficient number of both of these staffs to enable them to shift and take some rest.



STARTING THE CAR ON ITS JOURNEY.
PHOTO BY N. LAZARNICK.

One of the most delightful things about these long-distance races to the average lover of sports is that they are conducted in the open and consequently have none of the noisome atmosphere that surrounds long-distance bicycle racing.

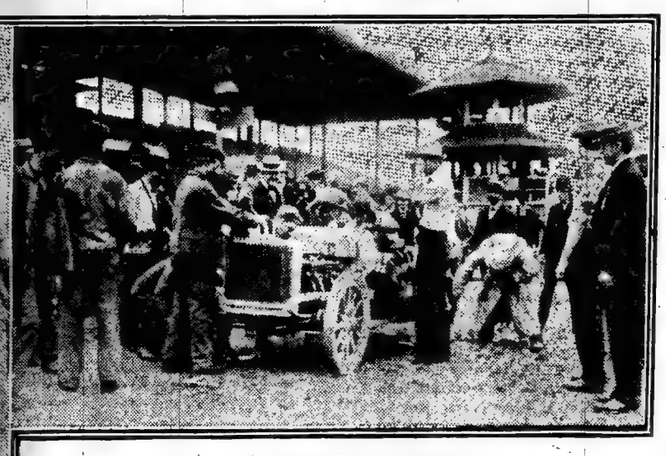
Around and in the judges' stand and in the neighborhood of the "field" repair station just beyond it there is plenty of life and action. The judges and two of the timers, in smart outing clothes, sit on the little porch of the stand, their eyes unconsciously keeping track of the car as it circles around the mile track in one of its thousand revolutions. Inside the stand the scorers bend over the table on which their sheets are placed, and they are kept busily employed, for the car flashes under the wire before their eyes with unfailing regularity for hours at a time. The third timer sits by the big chronometer in its mahogany case in one corner of the room. On four laps the time of the mile is taken by one of the men outside with his stop watch. On every fifth mile one of the judges says "on the clock," and the timer fixes his eyes on the dial of the chronometer. Another one of the timers stares at the line made by the wire and lets his right hand rest tightly on the shoulder of the man studying the chronometer. As the car flashes under the wire the hand bears down on the shoulder, and the timer calls the minute and seconds from the big brass clock. As each score sheet is filled, all the judges, timer, and scorers sign it, and it is put away safely on one side.

Out at the repair station you might think some one had dropped the contents of an automobile shop down on the wide ribbon of turf between the track and the fence. The big rubber tires stand in piles, cans of gasoline and oil are there in profusion, and tools familiar and strange to the layman's eyes are placed conveniently at hand. The mechanics and helpers stand by or sit on the fence, some of them in spectacles that make them look like instructors in a technical school. You will observe they are rather silent men, whose keen eyes follow, follow, follow the car in its orbit. Presently you look up the track and you see the car coming down the stretch, wabbling as it draws near, and you will see the mechanic's hand held high in the air.



VAUGHN AND MITCHELL TAKING A BITE.
PHOTO BY N. LAZARNICK.

Then the mechanics and helpers stand at attention. They know something has happened, and theirs is the task to straighten it out. The car wabbles up to a standstill, the driver and the mechanic tumble out, and instantly the automobile is surrounded by so many men that you wonder they can work at all. As punctured tires are the most frequent trouble, one man pushes a jack under the axle and up comes the wheel off the ground. The tire is stripped off, another one forced on with a kind of shoe horn. On the outskirts of the crowd a man sits on the track aside of a cast-iron retort, to which is attached a long rubber tube. The instant the tire is in place that tube is attached to the plug in the tire, the man on the retort turns a cock, and the tire is blown up with compressed air. The driver and the mechanic tumble into their seats, one of the helpers gives the crank a few turns, and a dozen hands shoot the car away on another lap of its journey. The stop has taken six minutes of the precious hours. It seems to the onlooker like one.



"THE REPAIR GANG."
PHOTO BY N. LAZARNICK.

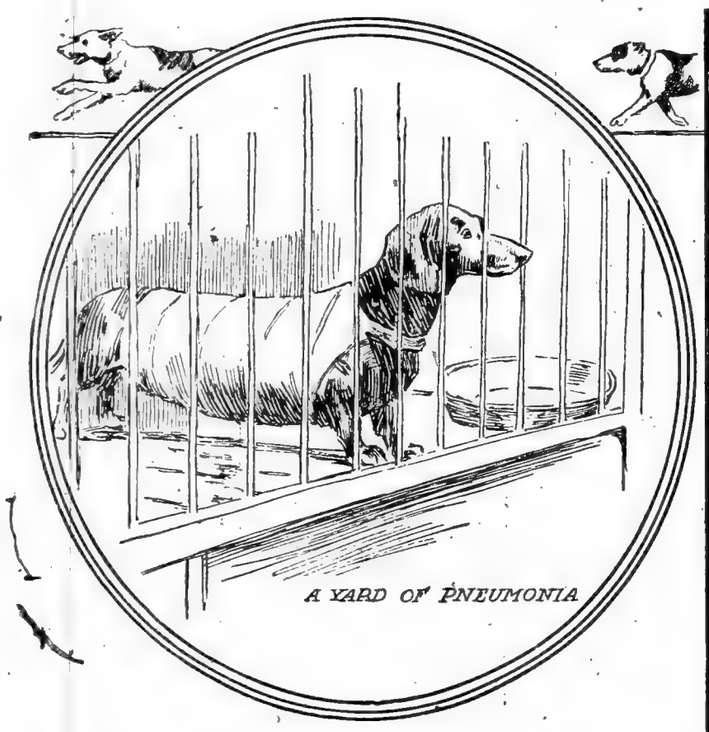
While the car is in the hands of the swarm of workmen it gives you a chance to see it at close range, and also the men who drive it, the real heroes of the occasion. The car itself is not stripped down like some machines are for short-distance races. The machinery has to be protected against the dust of a journey twenty-six hours in length. The driver and his mechanic either wear complete suits of black leather to withstand the cold wind or in warmer weather white sweaters and khaki riding trousers. Their eyes are protected by goggles with glass peepholes in the daytime, while at night the openings are filled in with netting. On their heads they wear visorless hoods of gray felt that cover them completely, with only openings for their faces and their ears. In front of their ears the felt is rolled up into two pads, that not only protects them from the rush of the wind, but also enables the occupants of the car to hear each other talk. From the pocket of the mechanic's coat there sticks out a writing pad of yellow paper. The purpose of this is that when the men or the car are in need of anything he scribbles a message on one of the sheets, tosses it to one of the helpers as the car speeds round the track, and on its next lap the attendants stand ready to supply the need. Sometimes one of his messages will consist of an empty oil can, which tells its story without any written message.

It is interesting to watch the way in which the driver and his mechanic "let themselves down," so to speak, the moment they tumble out of the car in one of the enforced delays. You can almost see their nerves relax as they stroll about puffing at a comforting cigarette or munching at a sandwich and sipping some mineral water, or milk which seems to be their favorite drink. The driver's position is necessarily one that cramps him, for once the machinery is set going he has nothing to do but keep a grip on his steering wheel. The mechanic's post necessitates more action, for his duties are to look after the actual running of the engine, and he can crawl around the car at will, even if it is going at the rate of a mile a minute at times.

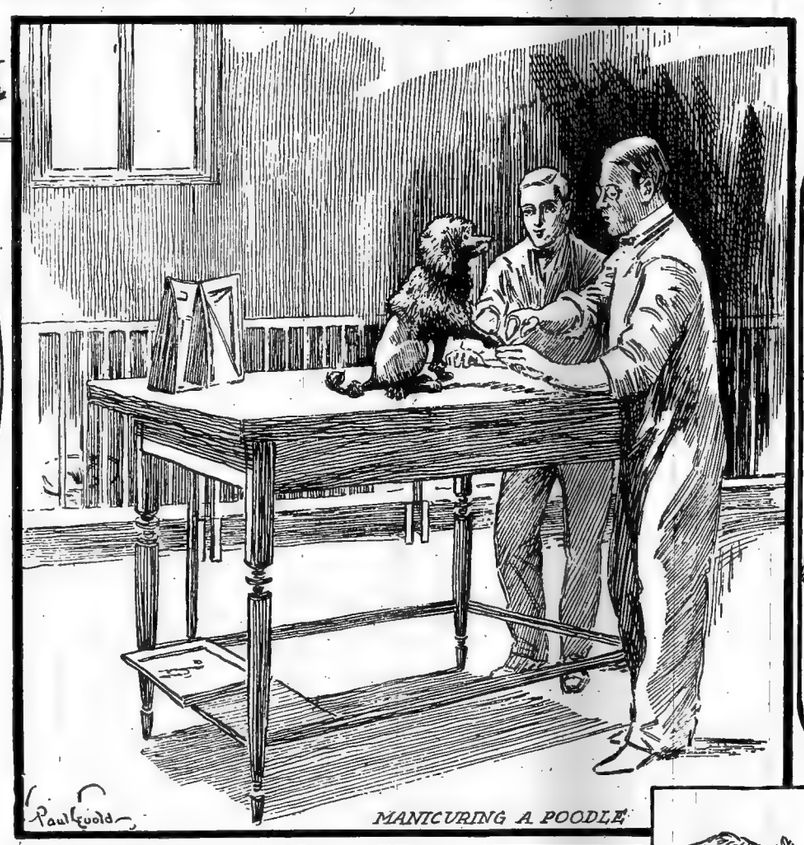
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Since so much of the driving is done at night time provision has to be made for lighting both track and car. The course is illumined by thirty 2,000 candle-power gas lamps that are shielded on the left side to prevent their glare bothering the man at the steering wheel. At the four turns in the track red lanterns are hung on the rail, twenty at each turn.

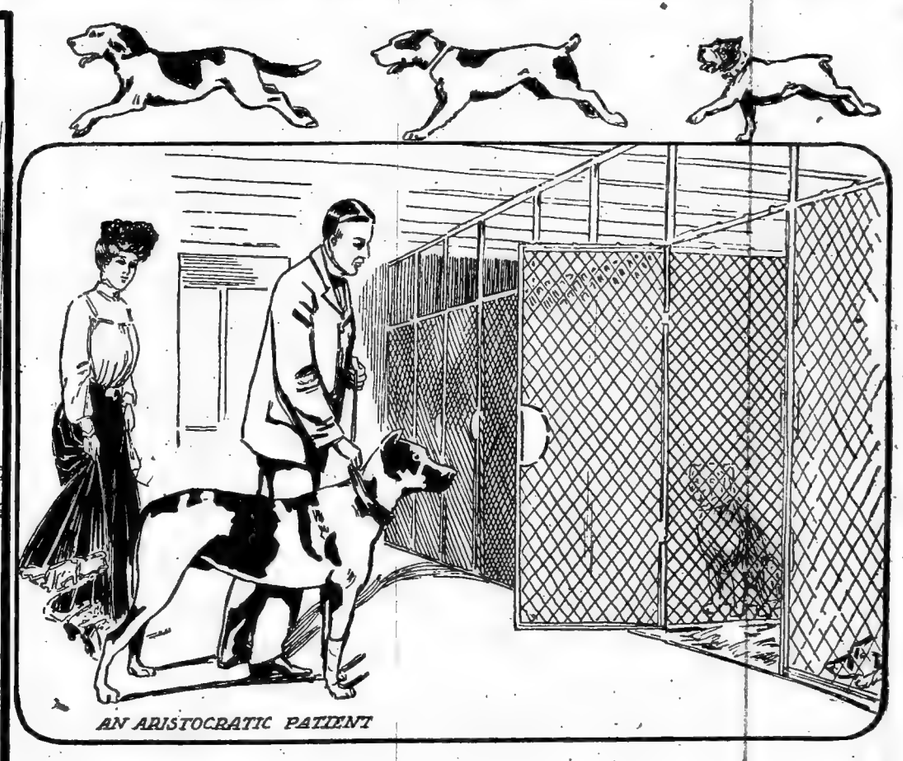
At a Sanitarium of the Canine and Feline "Smart Set"



A YARD OF PNEUMONIA.



MANICURING A POODLE.



AN ARISTOCRATIC PATIENT.



LATEST WRINKLES IN FACIAL MASKS.



COSY.



A CONVALESCENT.

Hospital and Beauty Parlors for Aristocratic Pets--Vaccination, Manicuring, Dentistry and Hairdressing for "Swell" Dogs and Cats--Faces Made to Order.

MADAME MIOU and Monsieur Bowwow of nineteenth century culture require as many of the refinements of life as milord or milady with whom they condescend to live. The up-to-date cat and dog have their regular beauty parlors to visit, the dentist chair to occupy, the hairdresser to visit at stated intervals, and the manicure is a regular attendant. They go to the baths with more or less regularity, when they have no special attendant and conveniences for bathing at home, and the "before" and "after" pictures of an English bulldog who has received facial treatment would throw in the shade those of the rejuvenated lady whose portrait is an important feature of the street car art galleries.

All this without mentioning medical treatment, and the doctor who makes regular visits when Madame Miou or Monsieur Bowwow is ill, or the hospital with perfect aseptic conditions, where they have all the science and enjoy all the luxuries of a regular private hospital patient.

It has even been rumored that members of the canine and feline 4,000—the number of the social elect in these circles is somewhat extended—have been operated upon for appendicitis, and made a marvelous recovery after difficult operations. This, however, is not stated with certainty, though quite as dangerous operations have been performed on both dogs and cats.

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In the animal world beauty, culture, and medication go hand in hand, and in a big veterinary establishment on the upper east side one floor is devoted to dogs and cats, and is at once hospital, boarding house, and rest cure, with beauty parlors attached.

Everything is perfectly clean. The floors are of cement, the operating room is white enamel steel and glass, the cages which form the private rooms for patients or visitors admit air, and the bedsteads in which the smaller dogs sleep are of the proper hygienic variety, white enameled iron, the mattresses upon them laced at the sides. When a patient departs the contents are removed and burned, while the covering is washed and sterilized.

Upon these little beds Fido and Floss sleep contentedly, bringing with them, as a rule, their own silk pillows and coverings. For the minor ills or contagious diseases of Fido and Floss, Tom and Tabby, they are treated at home. The doctor has his regular visiting list, and with his medicine case and a few small instruments he makes his rounds. If Fido or Tabby is very ill it may be necessary to make two visits a day, and there will be a regular attendance for several weeks. At this season, when many people are out of town, there is less work in the city, but longer trips are required, which call the doctor to Newport, down on Long Island, or to half a dozen other places where blue-blooded cats and dogs spend their Summers.

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Madame Miou, as a rule, receives less beauty treatment than Monsieur Bowwow. Being of a nervous disposition she is seldom taken to the dentist, and she is famous for attending to her own shampooing. This is frequently the cause of her going to the hospital for a serious operation of laparotomy to remove the hair balls which have formed from the hair she has swallowed in making her toilet. This prevents an attack of peritonitis.

French poodles require the hairdresser more than other dogs, and they repair to the beauty parlors at regular intervals to be clipped. They are also among the dogs who are carefully manicured. Manicuring for a dog is not as artistic a peformance as that for members of the human race, but it is much more expensive. Monsieur Bowwow has four hands, and all his nails must be polished. He visits the manicure at least twice a month if he is really well groomed.

To some extent there is a need of manicuring for dogs. In the city they have little exercise to wear off nails, and trotting around on the pavements is different from running and racing on bare ground, which nature intended them to do. Then—and this is where the esthetic part comes in—the nails wearing off themselves are rough and unbeautiful, while the dog manicure gives them a fine polish. There is no pretty manicure girl to do this, but the work is well done.

As for the dentist, every respectable dog who cares for his teeth goes to the dentist every three months. His teeth are cleaned when they need it and filled, and sometimes extracted. Dog dentistry costs about the same as that for human beings. It is rather more, in fact, for not counting the size of canine molars, the dog has an aristocratic mouth and amalgam fillings do not agree with him. They are comparatively useless, and gold must be used.

Every self-respecting dog takes a bath once in a while, and a dog bathtub at the hospitals is a beauty parlor adjunct. Fido, or it may be Bruno, comes frequently, is scrubbed, has a plunge, a rub-down, and is massaged dry. Invalid Fidos and Brunos also take baths when their condition requires it.

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Women have dimples made in their cheeks, but dogs have wrinkles. For vanity the English bull goes ahead of every other animal in the canine world. He goes to the hospital and has his face entirely made over. He goes in a little ugly and comes out so very ugly that his own mother would not know him. He is so ugly that he will take a prize in any dog show, and the bulldog loving young woman calls him an angel beauty. This is what is said to be one of the operations of fashion. It is difficult to do and expensive. Not many people can do it. Jack may be a pretty good dog as a whole, but if he had a few more wrinkles he would be a much better one. He is subjected to treatment, then gets into a facial mask which he wears for a month or so, and, presto! he looks a hundred years old, and is so ugly he is beautiful.

There are other operations of fashion—docking the tail, giving it a crook, and cutting the ears, but these are against the law, and the hospital will not do them.

All sorts of blue-blooded beauties visit the hospital off and on as patients or boarders. One who is there now is the Princess Flavia, an enormous St. Bernard. The kennelman, who loves dogs better than books, calls her "Flobby" for short, and the Princess is so affectionate and amiable that she never says a word.

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Princess Flavia is big and shaggy and looks like a Russian. As a matter of fact, she is soon to be a Japanese; but there is no doubt that when she reaches her new home she will be looked upon as a prisoner of war. She is American born, however; belonged to a New York woman who presented her to the Japanese Ambassador, who, through a New York representative, has put her to board until she starts for her new country.

The Princess panted to a reporter the other day that she found the hot weather in the city very trying, and that she would be glad when the time came for her to start on her ocean voyage.

"Won't she make havoc when she gets to running around one of those little paper houses in Japan!" said the hospital doctor, surveying Princess Flavia's massive proportions with pride.

Next-door neighbor to the Princess is another aristocrat, Roscoe, who belongs to Tabor Willetts. He has come up from Long Island to have his foot treated. He is a magnificent fellow, the biggest Great Dane in the country, the doctor says, with a wonderful head and shoulders, and as gentle as a kitten. He lies down on the operating table every three days, and has his foot treated with violet rays applied for half an hour. He is one of the first dogs to have this done, for Roentgen ray treatment is new for animals. Next door to Roscoe is one of the Health Board officer's dogs, who is visiting the establishment for a time.

"Poor baby," the doctor says, going up to a little Maltese poodle, who is lying on her side, "she can't do anything for amusement but bite her well toe." He takes this well foot in one hand, and Baby nibbles at it playfully.

Baby lies on one side, with her head on a cushion, with apparent content. She has two legs, one fore and one hind one, in plaster casts. She fell from a four-story window and broke them, as well as a rib. She has been in the hospital a month, but will be out soon.

There is another suggestion of the Far East in Korea, a handsome Irish setter who has St. Vitus's dance. That follows distemper, and is usually not curable, but Korea was taken in time, and is on the road to recovery. Dogs show the disease as children do, but the setter has it lightly, and there is a scarcely perceptible nervous movement.

Two wire-haired fox terriers are stopping next door to Korea. One is a young Englishman, only a short time in this country, and the other is an octogenarian among dogs, eighteen years old, very long-lived for a dog. She has fine, intelligent eyes, and is a surgical patient, who has had a future two or three years added to her life.

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A baby Boston bulldog is a little fellow in a small cage who barks in a lively manner. This is Texas, and Texas is saucy. That is not always safe, a fact which the puppy will perhaps remember when he leaves the hospital. He has just come out of a plaster jacket which held three broken ribs in place, a result perhaps of his self-assertiveness. Texas one day stepped up to a bigger dog with the remark that he, Texas, was as good a dog as they made them. The big dog objected, shook up the little fellow, and his ribs snapped. Then came the hospital, but little Texas repeats that he has just as good an opinion of himself as ever, and that his ribs are better than new.

A valuable imported dachshund is wearing a red flannel jacket. It is not a beautiful one, and he is not wearing it as a matter of ornament. He is a pneumonia case. His eyes are bright, and he doesn't look an invalid, for he is well on the road to recovery.

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A black and white cat who belongs in the surgical ward knows that she is loved for herself alone. She is just an ordinary cat, such as might be seen on any one's back fence any day in the week. She hasn't a drop of blue blood in her body, but she is about to undergo an operation that will cost probably $25, but her owners will pay it all for love.

"They are people with plenty of money?" hazards the reporter.

"That does not follow at all," says the doctor. "Frequently poorer people will pay more to have their animals treated than others who have a great deal of money. They have one animal, and they become attached to it; it is like a member of the family, and they are willing to spend a great deal for it. People with valuable animals spend a great deal of money on them. If a man is starting in with one stud dog that is worth several hundred or a thousand dollars, it means a great deal to him, and he will spare no pains or money on it. Treatment of animals is frequently a matter of sentiment."

One thing that is sure to happen to the well-brought-up dog of to-day is to be vaccinated. His master is as little likely to forget it as he is the vaccination of his children. He considers one about as essential as the other. But the dog can't go to the Health Board rooms and have it done for nothing. He is vaccinated for distemper, and it may cost $5.

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If he is a valuable dog and is bitten by another animal he takes Pasteur treatment for rabies. There may be no danger, but no risks will be taken. That is another difficult and costly treatment. The cost of different operations will sometimes run as high as $100, but that is worth while for a thousand-dollar dog. Everything about the operating room is like that in a first-class hospital for human beings. If the canine patient suffers from a weak heart he is revived with oxygen.

Dogs are much more easily treated than cats. After the former become acquainted with the doctor they will usually submit gratefully to treatment unless, as occasionally happens, they chance to be animals of a vicious disposition.

"It would take a lifetime to make a study of cats," says Dr. R. O. Brock. "They are a strange composition. Their troubles are difficult to diagnose. They are not affectionate, and they will not try to tell you what the matter is as a dog will. I have seen a dog point with his nose to the place that was injured when otherwise it would be concealed. After you get acquainted with a dog he will do as you wish him to do, but a cat has to be constrained by some mechanical means. Cats have a very delicate organization, and you have to be very careful what you give them or what you put around them. You can't use any carbolic preparations—the skin absorbs them.

"Dogs are treated about like human beings, and they have many of the same diseases that children do."

"Whooping cough?" asked the reporter doubtfully.

"Well, something so near like it you could hardly tell the difference," said Dr. Brock. "They don't have diphtheria, though cats have that. They have pneumonia and bronchial troubles. These are the diseases that come in the Winter, while in the Summer they are more apt to have affections of the skin."

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There are aristocratic cats who are "out" patients of the hospital. One pair of Angoras who live in a Fifth Avenue mansion have a room to themselves with a hardwood floor and water running constantly for drinking purposes. Rooms of this kind are to be found in many houses where handsome cats are kept. They are usually in the basement, though the cats have the run of the house. Indigestion is a frequent cause of illness of cats, though they are fed carefully on fish and rice.

The hospital takes on a specially professional air when the doctor is at work among the animals. He then wears a white cloth gown like that used in operating rooms to prevent any danger of infection brought in possibly in his clothes.

An office patient who came in while the reporter was visiting the hospital was Jess, a nice little bull terrier of Roosevelt theories. She was a young mother of eight puppies. To these puppies she had given so much of her time and strength that she had broken down under the strain. She was almost a skeleton, and had lost her appetite. After her case had been diagnosed, a pill was given to Jess, which she took in a quiet, ladylike manner. To this was added a bottle of liquid medicine to take home, and she will call again in a week to report progress.

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Small dogs who come to the hospital have to be undressed before they are put to bed. They arrive wearing their street suits, little coats of fur or light material, according to the season of the year, and their four little shoes. The latter are really a necessity on some of the dogs from warmer climates, like the little curly Mexican dogs, but in others it is merely a matter of fashion.

M. A. T.

WHAT MAY BE SEEN IN THE JULY HEAVENS

THE constellation of the zodiac particularly associated with July is Leo, the Lion. It was the fiery trigon of the Arabs and was considered an emblem of heat. It seems as though it must still be in quite close relationship with the sun. The rise of the Nile coincided with the entrance of the sun into this sign, and ever since any one entering the lion by way of his mouth is supposed to have what in modern parlance is known as a red hot time.

This constellation is marked by the well-known sickle. The bright twinkler, Regulus, in the end of the handle has ever been the "star royal," its name being the diminutive of the Latin rex. In the far back times it was considered as the leader of the four royal guardians of heaven, each ruling over a quarter of the sphere. The impression of greatness and power connected with it was universal. Those born at this time owe to its potent influence glory, riches, and power.

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Considerably to the eastward of the sickle is Denebola, marking the lion's tail. This star forms with Arcturus and Spica an equilateral triangle, and by taking in Cor Caroli on the north we have the so-called diamond of the Virgin. The tracing of these large geometrical figures in the sky affords great help in locating and remembering the different constellations.

The sun in July takes up a greatly accelerated pace as he moves further south in declination, until at the month's close he is going from us almost four times as fast as he was when the month opened. We are at our greatest distance from the sun on the 3d.

Should the month be characterized by hot weather, a knowledge of the fact that we are further from the sun than in Winter may, perhaps, temper our discomfort, even if it has but slight effect upon the weather itself. It will probably be hard to realize that 3,000,000 miles about represent this difference of distance between our nearest to and furthest from the sun. I hardly suppose any great consolation can be found in the fact that the Summers in the south temperate zone are hotter than ours, as the suffering ones will probably say something to the effect that that is why they do not go there for their Summers.

The moon's motion brings it to the phase of new moon on the 2d, when it is near Neptune, and not much further away from Mercury. On the 10th it is in conjunction with Mars, but not at all a close meeting, and comes much nearer Uranus on the 14th. Two days later, low in the south we shall have our midsummer full moon, at which time it will rise seemingly larger and nearer than when further to the northward.

On the 19th there is conjunction with Saturn, on which occasion the two will be fairly close to one another, but unfortunately for us the moon's disc is so large and bright that the beauties of the planet are considerably paled. On the 26th the waning crescent of our satellite and Jupiter are in somewhat close proximity. Two days later it is Venus's turn to receive a visit. The monthly record closing on the 29th, when Neptune is the favored one.

Those who have followed the wanderings of the planets as chronicled from month to month may possibly remember that last month the moon visited Venus before calling on Jupiter, but this time it will be noticed that the order is reversed and that Jupiter was the first to receive a call from Luna. The reason is this: Jupiter's movement to the westward is gradually an increasing one compared to that of his beautiful rival until on the 4th the two planets are in conjunction, and after that Jupiter will be found above the horizon at an earlier hour than Venus.

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At the close of the month we shall find this interval increased to one hour and forty minutes. It is to be regretted that the hours when these two beautiful bodies are best to be seen are those of the very early morning, when so few of us are stirring, as the picture just before the rose-colored tints of dawn appear will be appealingly beautiful and well worth our getting up to see.

Venus on the 6th arrives at a point 45 degrees and 44 minutes to the west of the sun, or at its greatest westerly elongation. From here she again turns her face toward the sun, and once more starts for conjunction with that body. The motion is so slow that some months will elapse before we shall have this fairest of the planets to grace the evening sky.

Neptune becomes distinguished this month on account of being twice in conjunction with the moon. He has the opening and also the closing number on the programme, the first on the day of the new moon and the second on the 29th. The two actors in these celestial pictures are so near the sun on the dates given that it is not possible to expect anything very brilliant, particularly as we must remember that the planet is much too far away for us to distinguish it with unaided vision. Neptune is one of the group of morning stars, and as Venus and Jupiter are also included it is hopeless for any other to shine successfully when they are present.

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Uranus is in a decidedly different quarter of the heavens, and is in conjunction with the growing moon on the 14th. We therefore shall have this planet as our evening star, and will have to accept the statement on faith unless we can get a chance to look through some high-powered glass and find him for ourselves. His right ascension is 18 hours 8 minutes and his south declination is 23 degrees 39 minutes, which puts him in the constellation of the Archers.

Mercury is in the easterly part of his swing and toward the close of the month we can find him shining shortly after sunset about ten degrees to the left of the point at which the sun disappeared. Summer will have given way to the chilly weather of Autumn before we shall again have a chance to see Mercury shining as an evening star.

Mars is conspicuous now as the most brilliant of the planets visible as an evening star. He gets to our meridian a little before 8 o'clock just at present, but his arrival there is somewhat earlier on each succeeding evening until at the close of the month he reaches the meridian at about 6:30. We often find Mars having an easterly motion that is interesting to watch, and we can detect it quite readily if we fix his position by some bright star in his immediate vicinity. The ruddy color of the planet makes him fairly conspicuous at all times. From now on his brightness will be gradually fading, but he is still easily distinguished from the diamond-headed nails that hold up the canopy of the heavens in his section of the evening sky.

Saturn is still one of the morning stars, and is quietly moving toward the point at which he will be in opposition to the sun, rising as the latter is setting. At this period a heavenly body is always at its most favorable point for observation, and we shall then have Saturn shining with the greatest brilliancy alloted him for this year. The planet will grace the evening sky throughout the Summer, and will be a formidable rival to the moon with its dazzling ways, and inducements to spoon on the part of young people away on their Summer vacations.



DAZZLING PYROTECHNICS—Another Fourth of July Fatality.

REWARD FOR MAN WHO KNOWS.

THE pretty girl in a Subway train wanted the window down. First the young man, who could not conceal his joy at being in her company, tried it. Then a man in the opposite seat hammered on the sash and tugged until the creases in his short neck hung in folds over his collar. But the window would not budge. Then the guard came in with the jaunty air born of supreme confidence. He went back to his platform when the train rolled into a station, but he left a closed window behind him. Beauty looked unhappy.

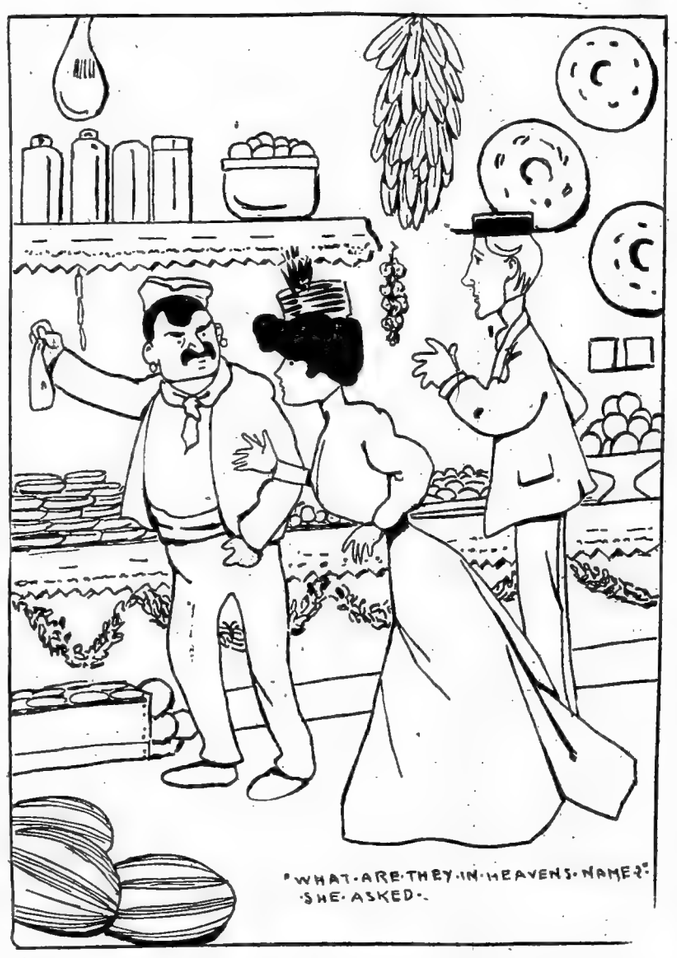
Pretty soon six or seven men were clustered around that seat. The window defied them. A short man in a check suit divided the group and said "Excuse me." He took a penknife from his pocket and put it horizontally between the upper and lower hasps on the catch. Using it as a lever he had no difficulty in loosening the catch and lowering the window.

"That's a new one on me," said one of the habitual subwayites, who had failed to open the window.

"It wouldn't be," said the successful one, "if you'd been selling goods on the road for ten years. It's an old trick in the West. A man who knows how to work it is often rewarded with two or three hours' ride beside a charming girl in a train."

"Seeing Manhattan"--The Land of the "Black Hand"

Latest "Discovery" of "Little Italy" and the Queer Scenes and People Observed There by a Venturesome Columbus from Broadway--A "Black Hand's" Deadly Work.



THE Land of the Black Hand," the Whitewings with the Big Hose had said to the woman, "lies just beyond Goosetown, between One Hundred and Sixth Street and One Hundred and Sixteenth. It is bounded on the east by the East River and on the west by the Third Avenue 'L.'"

Then, taking a subtle inventory of her, he had added with a warning wag of his helmeted head:

"Be very careful not to go up there alone, especially after it begins to get good and dark."

And finishing with a few remarks in regard to Mafias, buckets of blood, cutlasses, and mild-mannered men who scuttled ships and cut throats, he had left her.

Thus admonished, the woman implored the tall youth of six feet two to go along with her to the Land of the Black Hand for protection, which he did.

So they took the Third Avenue L, which appears to employ most of its time in binding things on the East side, and together they traveled comfortably awhile in a curious-looking car, which was a little like a cattle car in appearance, but was only an open faced upstairs elevated observation car, where people could look out without pinching their fingers trying to raise the windows.

It was very interesting. Pretty soon they began to get into the Land of the Fire Escapes. Then they came to the place of the windows that framed in people either eating or getting ready to eat or waiting for father to come home with the fodder, so that they could begin to get ready to eat.

In some windows they hung out at such an angle and with a look of such evident anxiety, the woman came to the conclusion that father was divvying up with congenial souls downtown to so great an extent that their vista of dinner for that day at least had had the effect of vanishing.

At last, the fire escapes growing more and more violent, they came to One Hundred and Sixth Street and alighted there.

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It was only just beginning to be dusk, so they were not so afraid as they might have been, though they alighted in a strange enough country and among strange enough people.

"Are we in the right place?" queried the woman anxiously.

And the youth with a cautious side glance at the hands, said:

"I think we are."

"I don't believe it is Italian they are speaking," argued the woman. "It sounds more like German to me."

"It is German," said the youth, and went on to explain why. "It is because they have been educated in New York," he said.

It was Saturday night, and exceedingly gay.

The fire escapes were trimmed with parrots and the doorsteps were trimmed with people, middle aged women gossiping loudly, pretty big-eyed girls looking on, and gray haired old, old, wrinkled women sitting sadly on the very lowest step of all.

Sitting very silently, too, long past the age of having an opinion or expressing it.

On a corner a brilliant-eyed Italian screamed wildly:

"Il Brigante! Il Brigante!".

"Something about brigands," whispered the woman. "Shall we buy a paper?" For that was what he held in his hand.

They did so. It turned out to be a song he was selling.

"It is very disappointing," the woman declared. "I thought the paper would tell where a bloody meeting of the Black Hands was to be held."

An old man exhibited an old sword to another. They seemed to be using all sorts of languages in speaking of this sword. Not only that, but they employed eyes, ears, shoulders, eyebrows, and cheekbones in the discussion.

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"I suppose," mused the woman, "that this is the sword he has killed people with and he is telling the story of the killings."

"It is very disappointing," she said again when she found it was only a second-hand sword he was trying to sell.

It got darker and darker. Strange lights appeared. The two advanced stealthily toward them on tiptoe, hand in hand. They proved to be gasoline lamps at ends of pushcarts, where various and sundry articles of merchandise were being sold.

"I thought maybe," sighed the woman, "that they were entrances to caves where the Black Hands were."

"You don't suppose they give those places away, do you?" the youth whispered back. "What's this? A fight?"

They stopped carefully on the edge of it. A crowd had gathered about a man and a woman. The woman was a heavyweight. She slashed the atmosphere with a large dark hand. She beat herself in the chest and appeared to be upon the eve of tearing her hair.

"Two to one she wins," wagered the woman excitedly in the ear of the youth.

The crowd grew more and more dense.

A large, heavyweight policeman stood smilingly and uninterferingly by.

"How will it end, do you think?" queried the woman under her breath.

The large policeman laughed softly to an accompaniment of shaking shoulders.

"She's telling a funny story," he said, "that's all. You'd think they were consigning each other to the seventh hell of perdition when they are only passing the time of day."

They passed a pushcart where beans were being sold. The youth stopped to invest a penny. The woman walked on. Presently she heard a faint cry. She stopped and looked around. The youth had collapsed.

"I've been held up," he cried pitifully. "I gave her a quarter and she handed me back 4 cents."

The husband belonging to the cart loped up.

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"Look at her poche!" he exclaimed indignantly in a loud voice, which immediately attracted a mob, and he turned his wife's pocket triumphantly inside out for inspection while the mob surged on.

The poche was empty, for the reason that the quarter was in his hand.

The woman and the youth walked quickly on, for the mob was growing by the minute, and the Land of the Black Hand was only dimly lighted with pushcart lamps sprinkled sparsely, many having gone out of business for the day and taken to resting quietly against still fences, some with "Ice Cream" in large pink letters on their sides, and some without.

"We must be very careful in this country, it seems, how we give money out," reasoned the woman as they walked, "if we want any back again."

Then they passed more people roosting on doorsteps and swarming fly-like in barrooms.

Wide open barrooms these were. No half-doors. Sociable affairs, with fathers serving drinks back of the counter and wife and children standing by looking smilingly on. No leaning out of windows for wives in this country. No watching for husbands. Wives sitting side by side, on the contrary, till the bitter end, and showing the straight way home.

In the barber shops likewise.

Upon the window of one was printed in large letters:

"Joe Vendetta, shave 5 cents."

First came a boy of fifteen or thereabouts. At the next chair a boy of ten. At the third, behold! a boy of eight, of stature so small as to reach hardly to the face he was in the act of shaving, so intent also upon returning the admiring gaze of the youth and the woman as to feed his patient carelessly but liberally with handfuls of lather meanwhile.

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The father shaved another patient in a chair in one corner, and near the group stood the smiling mother with a babe in arms. This babe looked earnestly on, taking lessons, awaiting with more or less anxiety its time to monopolize a chair and shave the people.

Brave people, too, those were. Deliberately taking their lives in their hands when the kids took their razors in theirs.

The two went on and on till they came to a burning pavement along with others who ran hot-footedly over. The shoes of the woman began to hurt her feet. She wondered at the intensity of the heat. They looked for explanation down into a fiery door. They went gingerly down into a fiery furnace, where thinly-clad giants were engaged in the humble occupation of making bread.

There they found out what was the matter. The furnace had pushed itself blazingly out under the pavement in its effort to scorch the toes of the passers by.

The woman stood looking amazedly at the bread, which grew to such giant proportions as almost to frighten her.

It grew in strange shapes, too, resembling life preservers and overgrown veranda cushions.

A Bearded Pard raked round things into the furnace and raked them out again. He took time to scowl on the two as they stood in the brilliant light of the blaze looking on.

"What are those things you are putting in and taking out again?" questioned the youth with great politeness.

"Pies," answered the pard, in a tone that was fierce.

The youth advanced timidly.

"I'll take one," he said, and diving into his poche, he recovered therefrom a five cent piece and paid for the pie.

"Why did you do that?" asked the woman, when once more in the open air they rushed hotfootedly over the pavement.

"Did you notice the color of his hands?" said the youth in reply.

"Yes," said the woman.

"Well," returned the youth, "that was why.

"But we don't have to eat it, do we?" interrogated the woman with some anxiety.

For answer the youth threw the pie to some black handed kids, who gobbled it hastily.

The woman looked quickly to the right and to the left of her, at the slices of watermelon, the brand new babies, and the beautiful dark eyed girls. One glowed Rembrandt-like against the darkness.

"What a lovely face!" she whispered softly. "It looks as if it might have a history if it wasn't for the lump in the cheek."

At that moment the hand which belonged to the face took the lump out thoughtfully and licked it.

A lump of ice, it was.

"I'm surprised at the hair of these people," the woman said in a low tone as they hurried on. "I thought all the women of Italy had spaghetti hair. Didn't you?"

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The youth stopped at the door of an underground shop.

"There seems to be very little spaghetti anywhere," said he. "Lets go down here and try to buy some."

Every sort of eatable adorned the entrance. Green and red peppers, pickles, stringed beans, tomatoes, and little queer fish that had quit wriggling, but still retained the shape in which they had accomplished their final effort in that direction, but at the bottom step they came upon a stranger something still, a quite incomprehensible something, as a matter of fact, to them.

"What are they, in heaven's name?" she asked of the man who eventually made her understand through a series of gestures, accompanied by assistance from interested outsiders who leaned unaffectedly over the rail, that they were the heads of Nancy and William Goats.

The woman regarded them with a pitying eye. Only half a head apiece they had, one vacant orb looking pleadingly up, combined with the half of a mouth that would never more exclaim or bleat or wail or eat tin cans or carpets.

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"It's the saddest sight of all," she lamented. "And see what a Harlem look it has. I thought Harlem was beginning to seem deserted. No wonder, with her goats in innocuous desuetude here."

"Will you eat one?" asked the youth, with an air of exaggerated politeness.

"No, thank you, refused the woman, more politely still.

Then they sat down at a little table covered with oilcloth and were waited upon by an Italian sailor who had been in New York only eight days, who was evidently not an imitation parlor, because he was still on his sea legs and hadn't quit rolling yet.

"Member of the Mafia," whispered the youth, "sent over to spy on us. Look at his hands! Sh-h-h! I say, you didn't hear anybody sharpening anything, did you?"

The woman shuddered, for her back was facing the kitchen and there were no eyes in it.

The youth looked absorbedly ahead of him. He was facing the kitchen.

"I see," he began slowly and bloodcurdily, "a dark, big-fisted muscular man wielding something. Is it a knife?"

The woman shuddered some more. She had lost her voice.

"No," continued the youth, "it is not a knife. It is a spoon. Hist! He calls strenuously! There! There! Be calm. Don't try to get under the table! He was only calling out to the sailor that the spaghetti was ready."

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When the meal was at an end the sailor stood threateningly over them with a fork in his hand.

"Give him a quarter for the spaghetti, please," the woman whispered, "and don't for the life of you ask for any change. Come, let us escape!"

Outside the crowd had thickened. It was quite dark by now. The pushcart lamps blazed dull red. They illumined dark faces further illumined by shining eyes.

Hurrying madly on they pushed against a young man and girl. The girl had big gold earrings in her ears. She had black hair plied on the top of her head. She was commenting violently upon something or other, varying the monotony by vigorously pounding the chest of the young man.

"Here's where things are reversed," affirmed the woman, "but the man stands up under it bravely. He hasn't flinched yet. He smiles even. Here," to a cop who looked on; "what's happening?"

The cop bent a listening ear to the wrangle.

"She's telling him how much she loves him," he said.

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Further on there was another crowd, but a different one. No yelling, no gesticulating. No pounding of chests. They went toward this marvelously silent bunch. They leaned over to look into its centre. There they caught sight of a drab colored bundle of something or other in a half stooping, half reclining, wholly desolate position.

"A wagon ran over him," was the answer.

"Mighty strange people in this Land of the Black Hand," the youth commented. "They beat the life out of a fellow, telling him how much they love him, but when a wagon runs over him they have nothing to say."

The street began to grow more and more dim and the pushcarts were planted further and further apart. Dark browed men stood ominously about. The barrooms appeared less frequently. Strange to say, half doors had grown on some of them. By peeping under these, men could be seen sitting tranquilly at tables holding aces and queens.

"Will you look at their hands?" faltered the woman affrightedly.

"I should think I would!" the youth called back, speeding speedily on into the black darkness from out which skeletons of buildings scowled angrily.

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A man rushed from a side street. He called hoarsely after them. They ran on faster, at which the stranger, running faster yet, caught the woman's skirt in his hand.

The woman was dressed in white, therefore her skirt was white when he caught it.

At the same time he hurled at them some hieroglyphic words. The woman jerked her skirt from out his hand and ran.

The youth ran too.

"What was it he said?" she demanded breathlessly, but without stopping to pause.

"It sounded a little like 'bananas!'" returned the youth quite as breathlessly; "but it might have been any old thing," he added upon second thought.

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What with much running they at length arrived at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, which finished the Land of the Black Hand on the north. They paused on the curb. The woman caught at her skirt and looked tearfully at the place where the hand had grasped her.

"Look!" she wailed. "The Black Hand! It's come off on my dress! It's left its print! I'm afraid! I'm afraid!"

The youth stood looking, not at the print of the Black Hand, but at a far-away car gleaming brightly against the background of East River.

"Don't cry," he said. "Don't cry. If that isn't a painted car off yonder against East River, we'll take it by and by and go to the land where Welsh rarebits grow and the hands are white."

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.









THE MAN IN THE STREET

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JOSEPH HOWARD, Jr., in the days of the old Recorder, was one of the small coterie of good fellows who made their headquarters in and around the old Lyceum Theatre.

Adjoining the old house on the north was a small café run by a rare Irishman named Duffy, who has since moved uptown.

The first day Duffy took hold of the Fourth Avenue place he picked up a copy of The Recorder and in Howard's column read: "Of all good gifts offered to man when he wakes of a morning with a bruising headache and a bad conscience, the best is a crystal-clear glass of pure, cold, sparkling water."



A few minutes later there entered the place with Bunce, then Treasurer of the theatre, a stoutish man with bristling mustache and goatee, who bore plain evidence of a headache and a conscience.

"I don't know what I want to drink," said he to Duffy. "What would you suggest?"

The new bartender took a critical look.

"Well," said he, "I think you can do worse than take Joe Howard's advice this morning—a glass of pure cold water."

The tired-looking man glared for a moment at Duffy and then questioningly at Bunce. Without a wink he rasped out, "Give me an absinthe frappé."

He got it—drank it—stalked out.

Bunce turned to the bartender.

"That was Howard," said he.

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A YOUNG Virginia woman who recently moved to New York with her husband brought with her a typical colored servant. The lady was quite ill, and one morning after the physician had left the servant appeared, much concerned for the welfare of her mistress. Approaching the bedside she said: "Miss May, mah mothah dun had a cousin what had de same ailments what you dun got."

"Is that so, Cora?" replied the lady.

"Yessum," responded Cora, encouraged, "but mah mothah's cousin she died, 'deed she did."

"Well, Cora," said her mistress, angry that she should tell her such a tale at such an inopportune time, "if that's all you have to say to me you can leave the room and don't come in again. I don't want to hear such stories. You haven't the sense you were born with, and that was mighty little."

Cora was thoroughly frightened at what she had done and wished to ameliorate her ill-chosen story, so she thought for a moment, and turning to go, said: "Well, Miss May, mah mothah tole me she died mighty easy."

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SPEAKING of the tribulations of the cross examiner, Henry Wollman cites this experience:

In the progress of a murder trial near Kansas City he wished to learn from a witness just where the bullet struck the victim.

"Where was this man shot?" was asked.

"Right here in this town," replied the witness.

"Yes, I know; but where did the bullet hit him?"

"Near Sixth and Wyoming Streets."

"You don't understand me. Where did the bullet enter?"

"It came in the window."

"But in what part of the body did it lodge?"

"It never hit his body."

"Well, it certainly hit him somewhere—he is dead."

"Hit him in the head," said the witness.

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SECRETARY SHAW on his recent trip South was dined and banqueted in half a dozen cities, but doubtless enjoyed no bit of repartee at the various social affairs more than the bon mot of a Richmond beauty at a reception in the Virginia centre.



With the charming coquetry of the Southern girl she said:

"Mr. Shaw, you must promise never to forget me."

The honorable Secretary, who has a quick and keen appreciation of beauty, gazing into orbs as blue as heaven, responded earnestly:

"I may forget your name, but you may be sure I never shall forget those beautiful blue eyes."

"That's all right, then," flashed the beauty, "for I may change my name, but I'll never change the color of my eyes."

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SIX-YEAR-OLD Frank appealed to his grandfather for permission to play in a pond, his mother and grandmother having refused to grant him the pleasure. Grandfather, who knew of the vain appeal to the maternal ancestors, asked: "Why did you come to me? Why not ask your mother or grandmother?"

"Well, you see," replied Frank, "men understand each other better than women do."

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SENATOR McCARREN is accounted a rather saturnine individual, but here is a story he tells of the six-year-old son of a constituent:

"The teacher told how Eve was created from Adam's rib. Willy listened with fascinated attention. At home he said: 'Mother, my left side hurts so; come and take out the rib, I think I'm going to have a wife.'"

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PRESIDENT HADLEY of Yale tells of a man who had married for a second time, his first wife having died, and on his honeymoon was met by a number of his classmates. They said nice things to him and to the bride, and as he was not a man of quick wit it was embarrassing to frame suitable replies. Finally he got rattled. He turned to one of his friends and said: "Well, Bill, are you still living with the same old wife?"

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FORMER Magistrate Henry A. Brann tells the following story at his own expense. After many years' absence from his boyhood home, Kingston, N. Y., he returned one day to make a political speech. When he had finished his oration he asked an old farmer, whom he had known in the early days, what he thought of the effort.

"Wal," replied "the man with the hoe," "it was all right, Hank, but you remind me of an old cow I owned. She had a favorite spot in the field where she fed. She'd always eat all around the field, but she was bound to come back to that spot where she started. It's the same with you and your speech."

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IN many more cases than the world dreams of, all mankind are kin; it is only the outward and visible which maintains seeming differences. A proof of which philosophy was to have been observed on the New York docks not so long ago when H. C. Frick—whose recent connection with the Equitable muss has again brought him into the public eye—stood watching Secretary Shaw's Customs Inspectors ripping their ruthless way through his baggage. The Pittsburger had a position to maintain and said not one of the many things he evidently was thinking, but close at hand stood another returned traveler not so handicapped. He was talking very plainly, his vocabulary being largely composed of those words usually represented in print by non-committal dashes. Mr. Frick became amused at these verbal fireworks; possibly, too, relieved, for in a moment or two he stepped up to the expostulating one and said:



"My dear Sir, permit me to thank you. Supply always follows demand—and I have never before heard the English language more fitly used."

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Meyer

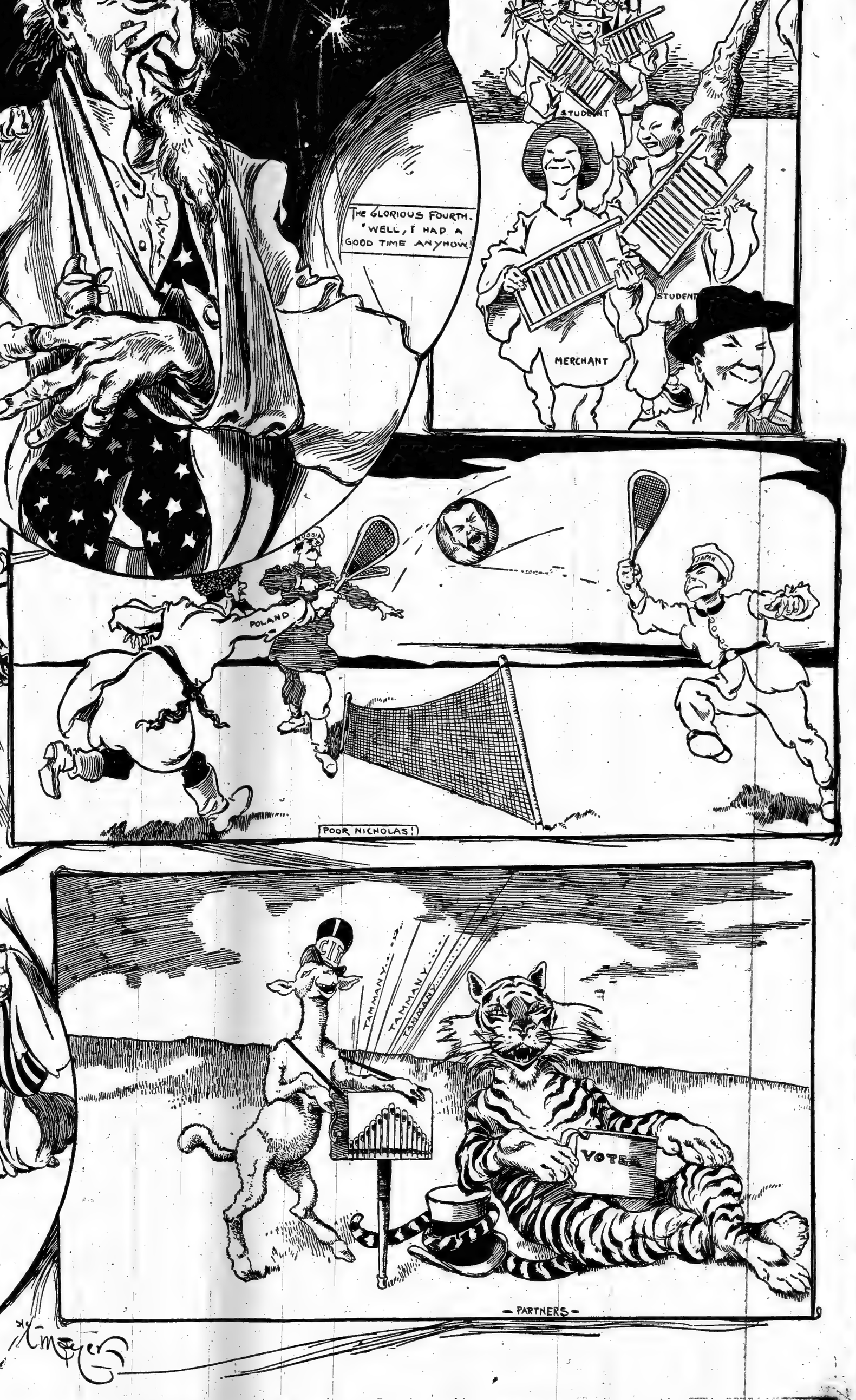
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Part Four
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

"The Crimson Laughter" Terrified the Czar



THE DOCTOR STOOD ON HIS HANDS.



A STRAGGLING ARMY.

AMONG THE WIRES WERE THREE SOLDIERS.

A Russian "Uncle Tom's Cabin" That Has Created a Sensation Throughout the Empire--Prohibited by the Government--Extracts from This Remarkable Work Printed for the First Time in America

Since "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was written no book has so powerfully stirred a nation's heart as did "The Crimson Laughter" of Leonid Andrejeff. In this work the writer pictures with appalling realism the horrors of the Japanese war, the retreats in the merciless glow of the Manchurian sun, the cunning innovations in the art of destroying mankind, the barb-wire entanglements, whose tenacious embrace drew man and horse into an awful death; the mines and the pitfalls, the epidemic insanity which befell the rank and file and the officers, the wholesale suicides of the doctors and hospital attendants, unnerved by the strain of fatigue and herculean labors, the poignant despair of the loved ones at home. Andrejeff is the Verestchagin of the pen. "The Crimson Laughter" is not a novel, it is a symbolic essay denouncing war. It consists of two parts. The first contains a series of fragmentary pen pictures, the impressions of an officer in the field. The second half records the feelings of the officer's younger brother, driven to madness, when the former comes home a legless cripple. Brooding over the grim incongruity of war between civilized people, he delivers an impassioned harangue in public and starts a "Down with the war" riot. The book closes with a symbolic picture of myriads of corpses, in whose midst stands the grinning embodiment of war's monstrosities, the spectre whom the author calls "The Crimson Laughter."

The writer was promptly arrested and imprisoned when his book was published on the heels of Kuronatkin's rout. The sale of the book was prohibited in Russia, but could not be successfully prevented. The seed was sown in fertile ground, and a powerful agitation for the discontinuance of the disastrous war was started among the intelligent classes of Russia.

TRANSLATOR.

By LEONID ANDREJEFF.

HORROR and madness! It first dawned upon me during our retreat to N. We had marched uninterruptedly for ten hours, without a moment's halt. We never slackened our gait or attempted to pick up those who sank by the way, but left them to fall into the hands of the enemy, who pressed on in the rear, a few hours' march behind us, obliterating in their progress the traces of our retreat.

It was insufferably hot. I could not tell the temperature, but a steady, intense, and cruel heat drove us to despair. The sun loomed so large, so fiery, and so terrible that it seemed as if the earth were rushing toward it to be consumed in its pitiless flames. The eyes lost the power of seeing. The pupils had shrunk to the size of poppy seeds and sought with avidity the protection of the closed eyelids. But the sunlight penetrated the thin membrane and the bloody-hued rays found their way into the paralyzed brain. Still it was better to shut one's eyes, and I staggered along blindly for some hours, hearing all around me the noise of the moving throngs. I heard the dull, irregular tramp of men and of horses, the rattling of guns driven over the stones, the dry, smacking sounds of the lips that were parched with thirst. All were silent. It seemed like the marching of an army of mutes. Whoever collapsed did so in silence and the others stumbled over his body, rose again, and marched onward in silence, without throwing a glance behind them, as if they were not only dumb but also deaf and blind. What I saw appeared to me like some weird nightmare, like the vision of a world gone mad.

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Then the horrible truth dawned on me for the first time. I saw very clearly that all those men, who were hurrying onward in the burning sun, till they collapsed through heat and exhaustion, were stark, staring mad. They knew not whither they were going, they knew not why the sun was scorching them with its fiery breath; they knew nothing, nothing at all. There a fellow is running through the ranks, and now he breaks down, and now another, and now a third one. There a horse's head is seen above the heads of the crowd, with staring, bloodshot eyes. With a despairing neigh and a snort the beast rears and sinks to the ground, the centre of a little knot of people. A few hasty words, a shot, and again the endless, silent procession. I have been sitting for an hour on the ridge of a rock, and they are marching past me, and still marching past me, and the earth, the air, and the ghostly moving ranks seem to vibrate incessantly. * * * Some are carrying rifles and look like soldiers; others are half naked, their skin is of a deep scarlet color, and dreadful to look upon. Near me a soldier lies prone on the ground, with his back bared to the sun. * * * I feel that I, too, will be stricken soon, but I am quietly awaiting my fate, as if in a dream, in which the death is a mere incident amid a mass of weird kaleidoscopic visions.

Suddenly I see that a soldier separates from the ranks and walks toward me. * * * "What do you want? Sit down." And as I speak he falls upon me, silent and rigid—a corpse. Trembling, I attempt to free my legs from the unwelcome burden; I jump to my feet, trying to escape somewhere into the distance, when suddenly from the heights to our left a shot is heard, followed in quick succession by two others. Somewhere above my head, hissing and whistling and shrieking, a grenade goes whirling through the air.

We are surrounded.

The murderous heat is forgotten; fear and weariness vanish. My thoughts are clear, and as I am hastening to my battery I observe merry and smiling faces, I hear loud, though hoarse, voices, orders, jokes.

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Horror and madness. * * *

They say that there occur numerous cases of violent mania in our army, as well as among the enemy's troops. We have in the field a psychopathic hospital with four wards. I inspected it a few days ago, under the guidance of the Adjutant.

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The frightful effects of the barb wire traps! Like huge serpents they encircled our men and drew them into their fatal tangles. I saw one of those stiff wires cut at one end fly whistling through the air and enfold three soldiers in its cruel windings. The barbs tore their clothes and buried themselves in the flesh, and the soldiers, maddened with pain, writhed in agony. One of them, hit by a bullet, hung lifelessly in the wire, and the two others dragged him along. Soon only one of them remained alive, struggling onward with the burden of the two corpses and vainly trying to free himself. It seemed a crazy sort of a game which the dead played with the survivor, whirling and stumbling, and soon they all three lay in a knot perfectly still.

Over 2,000 men fell victims of these barb wire traps. While they were cutting the wire and seeking to escape its embrace, the foe poured on them a ceaseless hail of bullets and grenades. It was the most fearful sight imaginable. The only thing that prevented a panic-stricken flight was the fact that the poor fellows did not know whither they could run. Ten or twelve barb wire fences in succession formed a gruesome sort of a net, and the maze of deep pits set with sharp-pointed stakes so thoroughly confused the men that they roamed aimlessly over the harvest field of death.

Some fell headlong into the funnel-shaped pits, impaling themselves on the sharp stakes, wriggling like marionettes, until fresh bodies fell over them and crushed them to death. Soon the whole pit resembled a caldron teeming to the brink with men, some of them still living and many dead. Everywhere one could see stretched out helpless arms that clutched convulsively at anything that came within their grasp. Whoever was caught in that trap was lost beyond help. Hundreds of strong, blind hands would grasp his limbs and his clothes, hold him down and strangle him. Many ran headlong into the barb wire fences, were caught therein and struggled shouting until a bullet effectually quieted them.

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We were ready for the attack when some one recognized through a spyglass the Russian uniforms. A few minutes later speculation was succeeded by conviction. Those were Russians marching to meet us. They had evidently recognized us, too, for they proceeded calmly and peacefully, and one could almost observe that they shared our joy at the unexpected meeting.

And when they commenced to shoot, for a while we could hardly grasp what was going on; we were still smiling. Suddenly a hail of shrapnel and bullets burst over our heads and mowed us down in hundreds. Some one cried that it was all a mistake, and now we all saw, I well remember it, that it was the enemy, that it was the enemy's uniform and not our own, and we returned the fire. Fifteen minutes after the commencement of this remarkable fight both of my legs were shot away and I regained consciousness in the hospital after the amputation.

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Yes, it appears that it had been our own men, after all, one of our own grenades, from one of our own guns, fired by one of our own soldiers, that robbed me of my limbs. No one could explain how it all had occurred. Something must have happened, something cast a veil before our eyes, for two of our own regiments, only a short league apart, had poured on one another a mutually murderous fire, fully convinced that they were fighting the foe. * * * I personally do not know until this day how the misunderstanding could have occurred, for I had seen with equal plainness first our red uniforms, then the orange-colored suits of the Japanese.

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"Doctor, you are crazy," I exclaimed.

"Like yourself," he replied. "Just like yourself."

He slapped his stiff and angular knees with the palms of his hands and giggled. The queer smile still hovered around his lean lips, and he winked at me cunningly, as if both of us shared in some secret that was quite unknown to the rest. Then with the solemnity of a sleight-of-hand performer he raised his arms and brought them down slowly to my bed. Carefully he touched with two fingers the spot on my blanket where my legs would have been had they not been amputated.

"And do you pretend to understand this?" he asked.

Then solemnly and emphatically he pointed to the row of beds where the other wounded lay, and repeated:

"And do you understand that?"

"Those are the wounded," I answered.

"The wounded."

"The wounded," he replied like an echo. "The wounded. Men without legs, without arms, with the abdomen torn to pieces, with the breast shot away, with eyes gouged out. Do you understand it? What joy! Perhaps you will understand this, too?"

Then with an agility one would not expect in one of his age he turned a somersault and stood upon his hands, his feet up in the air.

The operating mantle slid from his neck and the blood rushed to his face. He fixed his wild rolling eyes on me and with an effort brought out these words:

"And . . running on your hands . . do you understand that?"

"Stop," I whispered in horror. "Stop, or I'll shout."

Presently he resumed his usual attitude, sat down alongside of me, and remarked sententiously:

"I tell you nobody knows what is going on here."

"I would like to go home, doctor," I observed, longingly. "Doctor, dear doctor, I can't stay here any longer. I begin to believe that there is no such place as home for me."

His thoughts must have been elsewhere, and he did not reply. I commenced to weep.

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"Oh, God, I am a cripple. A man without limbs. I was so fond of riding a bicycle. I loved to walk and to run, and now I have no legs. My little boy used to like to ride on my left foot; he thought it great sport. And now? Curse you! What shall I do at home? I am not yet thirty years old. Curse you!"

And I sobbed as I thought of my swift, sturdy legs, my dear, good legs. Who took them off? Who dared to cut them off?

"Listen," said the doctor. "Yesterday I saw a crazy soldier. One of the enemy's. He was almost naked. His whole body was covered with sores and scars. He was as hungry as a wolf. He was as hairy as an orang-outang. We gave him to eat and drove him out into the field again. What could we do with him? Like spectres in rags, these maniacs wander about, over hill and dale, without aim and goal, homeless and hopeless. What do they feed on? Probably on nothing, or perhaps like those well-fed savage dogs that you hear howling through the night, they feed on the corpses of the fallen. Like some monstrous and ragged insects attracted by the light, you can always find a dozen or so of these unfortunates gathering around the camp fire. Sometimes a fellow takes a shot at them when their shouting and fighting becomes too annoying.

"There are multitudes of them. They die in hundreds in the ditches and in the barb wire tangles. They roam in among the regular sane soldiers and fight like heroes. Only sometimes they break their own countrymen's heads. * * *"

(The doctor, whose reason had been giving away as the result of fatigue, privations and the horrors of the battlefield, becomes a raving maniac, rousing the wretched inmates of the field hospital with a delirious harangue. The officer from whose diary the extracts were quoted returns to Russia. The heart-rending scenes in the home are pathetically pictured. He finally dies, and a younger brother becomes the subject of the narrative.)

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This morning I read in the paper the endless list of the victims of the last battle. Among them a familiar name caught my eye. It was my sister's fiancé, who was an officer in the regiment of my brother. An hour later the letter carrier handed me a letter in his handwriting, addressed to my brother: One dead man writing to another. But this is not half so cruel as the other case, in which a dead man wrote to a living person. I knew of a mother who had been receiving letters for a month from a son, whose death had been gazetted in the papers. He was blown to pieces by a bomb. He had been a loving and dutiful son, and every letter was full of comfort, full of youthful, ingenuous dreams of a happy future. Now he was dead, and still he kept writing with weird punctuality every day, and spoke always of the joy of life, until his mother finally ceased to believe in his death. And when a day passed, and then another, and then a third, and no letter came, and the final silence of death commenced in reality, she took her son's big old pistol from the wall, held it with both hands against her bosom and killed herself. * * *

For a long while I regarded the envelope thoughtfully; he had held it in his hand, had bought it somewhere, carefully sealed it and perhaps mailed it himself. The complicated apparatus called the post was set in motion, past forests and meadows and cities the letter sped onward, wandering from hand to hand, ever nearer to its goal. Some beautiful morning the writer put on his boots for the last time—still the letter sped on. He was killed, and the letter sped onward; he was thrown into a hole in the ground, was covered with other corpses and a heap of earth, and still the letter traveled past forests and meadows and cities, a tangible spectre, in a white stamped envelope. And now I held it in my hand.

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"We look to you for the spiritual regeneration, for the newness of life!"

The speaker shouted these words at the mob and above him waved a banner with the legend, "Down with the war!"

"You of the coming generation, the life is still before you, save yourselves and those that will come after you from this horrible madness. We can bear it no longer. Our eyes are running with blood.

"I may be crazy, nevertheless I speak the truth. My father and my brother are rotting there like the carcasses of beasts. Pile up stakes, dig deep pits, destroy and bury all weapons. Close all barracks, let mankind doff the martial trappings of madness."

Dyspeptic Philosophy.

Most of us are as sympathetic as we can afford to be.

It's a good plan to keep your heart warm and your head cool.

Money talks, but its salutation is more often "Good-bye" than "How-de-do."

No man should invest in a get-rich-quick scheme unless he can afford to lose the money.

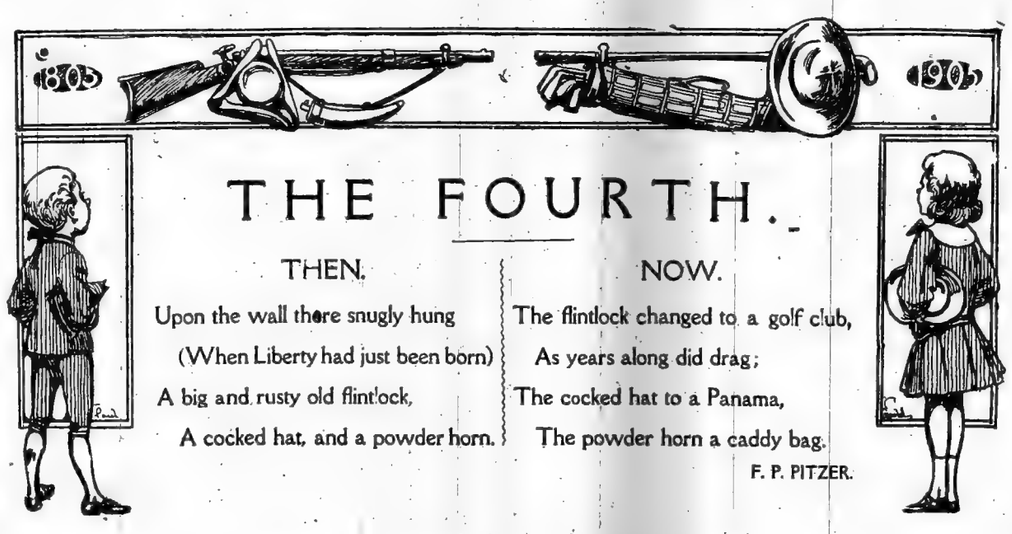
The longer a man is married, the less he seems to mind it.

There is nothing much more crooked than a dollar mark.

Some people couldn't crack a joke with a sledge hammer.

Those who marry for love are no more proof against disappointment than those who marry for money.

Life is a hurdle race in which a lot of us jump at conclusions.



THE FOURTH.

THEN.	NOW.
Upon the wall there snugly hung	The flintlock changed to a golf club,
(When Liberty had just been born)	As years along did drag;
A big and rusty old flintlock,	The cocked hat to a Panama,
A cocked hat, and a powder horn.	The powder horn a caddy bag.

F. P. PITZER.

Sermonettes.

That glow of good feeling traditionally believed to follow a kind act is dampened when one is not exactly sure whether or not he has been proved an easy mark.

The world isn't any worse than it was when you were young. You've merely got onto it.

It is wonderful what a comfortable doctrine the survival of the fittest is to those who survive.

It is a mighty strong friendship that can survive the test of benefits conferred.

Nature has provided exactly opposite laws for the governing of mental and physical pleasures. The more you study philosophy the more you like it. The more chicken you eat the less you like it.

It is remarkable how many human beings betray the precise mental qualities of parrots. They say what they have been taught—with much time and pains—and then they never say anything else.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD



AIMÉ DUPONT, PHOTO

MISS PAULINA BRANDRETH



AIMÉ DUPONT, PHOTO

MRS. S. A. COATES

EVERYTHING is just about to begin. The fireworks—set pieces, rockets, and Roman candles and other pyrotechnical machina—only await the touch of the torch. Cannons will be booming and flags flying, and society will celebrate with much enthusiasm the Glorious Fourth. To those who are interested in social matters, the Fourth means much more than the merely patriotic observance of the day. It marks the opening of the Newport season, the beginning of the Southampton gayeties, the commencement at Narragansett and at Bar Harbor and in a multitude of smaller places. Abroad, the new Ambassadors hold their first receptions, and their houses are open to their compatriots, who rush in to grasp them by the hand and to celebrate Independence Day in a foreign land. In London, where most Americans are congregated, the Fourth will be the occasion of public banquets, and there is also a function of this character held in Paris. But with the exception of Londoners, those who can seek pleasure have fled from the cities and towns.

In New York itself the Fourth is a veritable day of torture. The streets are given over to the small boy and to some older spirits not in the ranks of society. The clubs are deserted. The great outpouring of people began on Friday. There are special observers at all the country clubhouses, as well as at the estates around New York. House parties are numerous, and will last for several days. On Wednesday, however, New York will look like itself again. There will be a rush to town, and, should cool weather continue, the city will present a much livelier appearance from a social point of view than in June. The Newport season grows shorter and shorter. Many are content to spend only a few weeks there, and that about the time of the tennis matches and the Horse Show. People are homeward bound from Europe, and there will not be a day when familiar faces will not be seen and friends met. Every one has to pass through the city, and, with comfortable hotels, good restaurants, and other attractions, they will linger a few days at least.

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Mrs. James P. Kernochan will open the ball at Newport with the first entertainment of the season. It will be her annual Fourth of July reception. On that day, also, there will be the meeting of the Clam Bake, for which event Center Hitchcock, the President, has just arrived from Europe. The Casino opens formally, there will be music in the afternoons, and, unless other arrangements are made, the semi-weekly dances will be continued. At the Meadow Club, at Southampton, fireworks and festivity will celebrate the day; the Kebo Valley Club will have fit observance at Bar Harbor, and those who remain at Tuxedo will see games and contests of all kinds, and fireworks. Ardsley, Baltusrol, and other clubs will also make much of the day.

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The week was a busy one. It practically opened—to use a bull—at the conclusion of the week previous, when there appeared in THE TIMES the announcement of the engagement of Miss Mildred Barclay, the daughter of Mrs. Henry Barclay, to S. Oakley Vanderpool, Jr. On the following day there appeared in THE TIMES the news of the engagement of Miss Nannie Wright Brown, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Waldron Post Brown, to Harold Richmond Talbot, son of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Bancker Talbot. Both of the young women were débutantes of last season. Miss Barclay's younger sister will be a débutante as soon as the family emerges from mourning. No date for either wedding has been set.

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The Newport season is never considered actually opened until Mrs. Astor arrives. This lady follows each year a very definite plan, and she never deviates from the dates arranged in her calendar. She always opens her Newport villa between July 1 and 12. Sometimes there may be a postponement of a day or two. She rarely sails from Europe before the end of June. With her will come Miss May Van Alen, who has taken the Louisday house for the Summer. James J. Van Alen has been booked to sail this week. Mrs. John Jacob Astor will not leave England until much later. She is now one of the most popular hostesses in London. Col. Astor, who had been booked several times to join her, left on Tuesday. The first week in August is the time arranged for the opening of Mrs. John Jacob Astor's season at Newport. A confusion in similarity of names led to some rumors of the arrival of Col. Astor from Europe last week. This was amusing, as he has been much in evidence in town during the last fortnight. The Astor who did arrive is the second son of William Waldorf Astor. He comes for a short visit to this country, and will doubtless be much entertained at Newport and other resorts. On the same day that Col. Astor sailed J. Coleman Drayton and his younger son went abroad. They go to London and to the Continent.

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Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson are also going abroad, and are booked to sail Tuesday. This is their first trip in two years. They will be entertained by Mrs. John Jacob Astor while in London, and will also go to the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson are at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney have also sailed. They will spend several months on the other side and visit Col. Oliver H. Payne at his Scottish estate.

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F. W. Whitridge and Miss Whitridge sailed on the same ship.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are to return in a fortnight from Europe. Ogden Mills arrived last week, and his father, D. O. Mills, sailed on Tuesday. Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills were at the Guest-Phipps wedding on Wednesday in London, when Miss Gwendolyn Burden and Miss Reid were among the bridesmaids.

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It would look as if Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh were going to give the world of Newport a gay time this Summer. They are already at Beaulieu, and Thomas Beattie is their prophet. Mr. Beattie acted in a like capacity for the late Senator Calvin S. Brice, and at Beaulieu also. It is familiar ground with him. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has also been brought in to the forces, and Mrs. James P. Kernochan is to stand as one of the social sponsors. Mr. and Mrs. Walsh have entertained a great deal at Washington and in Paris, and they have many friends at Newport already. A cotillion will be given during the season, and Elisha Dyer, Jr., will lead. There will be a garden fête and a musicale and a number of dinners.

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In the meanwhile the former occupants of Beaulieu, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Baylies, have been having a good time at Kiel. Mrs. Robert Goelet has been there with the Nahma, and she has had Miss Vanderbilt and her mother, Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., as her guests. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt were not at Kiel this season. They are to take a Southern trip in the Conqueror, and then go to Norway and Russia. Mrs. Goelet's son is on the Nahma, with his mother and her guests. The Nahma is to be at the Cowes regatta later on.

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William K. Vanderbilt has been in England visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough. Mrs. Vanderbilt, who made a hurry trip over on this side and saw her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sands, who are passing the Summer near Cedarhurst, arrived in London and joined her husband.

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Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, is now at her town house. She has been entertaining in the most lavish manner at White Lodge, which she had from Mrs. Hartmann. Lady Lister Kaye is at her town house in London with her husband. Both sisters have been the guests on several occasions of the King and Queen and other royalties. They were at the royal wedding and afterward were among the number of guests at the breakfast at Windsor. There were only 100 invited to the ceremony and breakfast, including royalties, so that America was extremely well represented. Sir John Lister Kaye gathered together a most wonderful collection of Chinese and Eastern curiosities and jade during his recent visit to China, on which his wife accompanied him. He has some beautiful gifts presented by the Empress herself, and Lady Lister Kaye has also a superb ring, quaint in design, which was her gift from the Chinese Empress.

Another American woman of title who has just moved into a gorgeous house is Cora, Countess of Strafford, who is now the wife of the wealthy Mr. Kennard. Her daughter, Miss Colgate, is with her. Her town residence was formerly the home of the Duke of Buckingham, and is filled with art treasures. She recently gave a housewarming there which was a smart affair.

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Mr. Leggett will sail in the middle of the month for England. The wedding of Miss Alberta Sturges, the daughter of Mrs. Leggett, to George Charles Montagu, M. P., takes place at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. It will be followed by a wedding breakfast at the residence of Mrs. Leggett, 12 Bruton Street. The best man will be the Hon. Bernard Yorke, and among the bridesmaids will be Lady Marjorie Manners, Miss Ruby Lindsay, Miss Lelia Paget, Miss Olga Montagu, Miss Padelford, and Miss Leilla Paget, the daughter of Mrs. Arthur Paget. The honeymoon will be passed in the country and later at Venice, where Lady Layard has loaned her residence, the Capello Palace, for August.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs has gone on a short tour on the Continent with her little son. Anson Phelps Stokes and Miss Stokes, who are expected shortly over here, have been touring Scotland in an automobile. Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond have been the guests of the Duke and Duchess of Argyll at Kent House, Isle of Wight. All over Europe are Americans automobiling. It has become one of the essentials of a trip to the other side. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, who were motoring on the Continent, have arrived here and have gone to Lenox, where they will spend the rest of the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden have been booked to sail for the other side this week.

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Lenox has been gay for this time of year. The arrival of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane will be followed by a number of house parties. Several entertainments, including luncheons and dinners, have been given by Mrs. Giraud Foster, who has had as a guest Mrs. Alexander Van Nest. Mrs. Van Nest sails this week for Europe. Mrs. Robert Winthrop is at Ethelwyn. She will have as guests a little later the Governor of Porto Rico and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop.

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Harvard and Yale have vied with each other this past week in commencement attractions. Nearly half of Newport has been in Boston and New Haven. There was a fleet of yachts at Poughkeepsie, and New London has been ablaze with fireworks and bunting, and its harbor crowded with yachts. At Yale there were the different class reunions and a longer list than usual of graduates from this city. At Harvard there was the President, and among the lesser stars appeared the names of many of the young hopefuls of millionaire houses. It was a fine week for out-of-door sports and pastimes and celebrations. Alfred Vanderbilt, Reginald Vanderbilt, Reginald Norman, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, and others have given parties to the various college festivities and functions.

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Newport will have one early wedding, that of Miss Greta Pomeroy and Philip Clark. The engagement was announced several years ago. Miss Pomeroy has been much in evidence at different hunt meetings. She has been the particular friend of Mrs. George Gould and has passed much of her time at Georgian Court. She has not, however, ridden much to hounds, since she met with a painful accident about a year ago. Mr. Clark comes from Newark. The wedding, which will be celebrated at the Pomeroy villa, will be witnessed only by a few intimate friends and relatives. The ceremony will be conducted probably by the rector of St. Mary's Church in Newport, and one of the reasons for a house wedding is that the contracting parties are of different faiths. Miss Pomeroy's younger sister made her début last year.

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Newport has welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Miss Jones and Commodore Walters. Miss Jones is a débutante of the season. In her honor there will be some delightful entertainments, and possibly a cotillion. Miss Sadie Jones has been brought up with much care and kept aloof as much as possible from society, after the manner of French young ladies. She is pretty, and bids fair to be as popular as her mother. Another débutante of the Summer is Miss Pearson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Pearson and granddaughter of the late Mrs. Ayer. She is an intimate "chum," as it goes nowadays, of Miss Vanderbilt.

Again much is expected of the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence have been absent from this country for several years. As Miss Bulkeley, Mrs. Prescott Lawrence was a great beauty and belle twenty years ago. She and Prescott Lawrence were married late in the Summer of 1886 at Grace Church, and although Newport was in full swing, a large and fashionable gathering witnessed the ceremony. Miss Lawrence is a little more than seventeen years old, and, it is said, has inherited much of her mother's beauty. She has two aunts, Mrs. Redmond, who is a widow, and Mrs. Reginald Rives, and her uncle is "Ned" Bulkeley, one of the general favorites of New York society. Prescott Lawrence is a Boston man with a blue-blooded New England pedigree.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt have returned from Ardsley and are once more at their farm near Newport. There is a family reunion among Mrs. Vanderbilt's relatives. Mrs. French, her mother, is at Newport, and so also are Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, the latter visiting Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, the mother of Mrs. French. Stuyvesant Leroy is abroad.

There is the annual rumor of a promised visit of Lord and Lady Cheylesmore to this country. Lady Cheylesmore is an elder sister of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt. Her husband holds an important Government position, and it is doubtful if he can come over at this time of the year. Lady Cheylesmore has an opera box at Covent Garden. She has opened her town house and has parties ahead for her country seat. But this rumor starts up each year. The first Newport story is that one of the English royal family is to visit the resort in August. Then one hears that the Duchess of Marlborough is coming over and finally Lady Cheylesmore. So far there has not been a whisper of the visit the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, and this event is not in the least probable.

Mrs. Ogden Goelet has been around a great deal in Paris with the Grand Duchess Anasthasie, the mother of the German Crown Princess, who seems to be a very jolly sort, and quite a favorite in Paris among a certain set of the Anglo-Americans. Mrs. Goelet, the elder—otherwise Mrs. Robert Goelet—is to come to Newport, according to present plans, with her son, to be near Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt. Just now at Newport, except the slight flutter caused by the Horticultural Show, the principal topics of conversation are the Walshes, and their future plans of entertaining; what the Haggins are going to do now that they also are under the protecting wing of Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr.; the Rhinelander Stewart divorce developments, Mrs. Lehr's extraordinary spangled costumes, weather and servants. W. Rhinelander Stewart, who has been visiting his brother, Lispenard Stewart, has had a perfect ovation. He has never cared much for society, but he is snowed under with invitations. Miss Chopin is with Miss and Mrs. Stewart at Sioux Falls. The great house of Frederick Vanderbilt, which was to have been taken by J. Henry Smith, is closed. It will be vacant this Summer. Mrs. Thomas Howard, who has spent a number of Summers here, goes to the Adirondacks. When Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt come to this country they are to go to the mountains.

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John Bigelow and Miss Bigelow have returned from Europe, and are to be present at the wedding of Mr. Bigelow's daughter, Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, and the Honorable Lionel Guest. Returning on the same ship with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones were Mrs. Henry Clews and Mr. and Mrs. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Miles Carpenter, and Miss Carpenter. Mrs. Clews goes to Newport. Her son and daughter-in-law, who have been visiting friends at different country seats, will pass the Summer with her.

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It was good news to Newport that Mr. and Mrs. Clement C. Moore had taken the Gibert Cottage. Mrs. Clem Moore is a very great favorite, and the reading room would not seem the same without the presence of her popular husband. Another welcome arrival at Newport has been that of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who have not been there as cottagers for many seasons. They will celebrate this year the ninth anniversary of their marriage, which took place at The Breakers in August, 1896. Others who are settled at Newport for two months are Mrs. Charles Hall, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, the latter having arrived there on Wednesday from Shelburne Farms, where they were members of a house party.

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Mrs. Antonio Yznaga is at present in New York, the guest of Miss Leary, who is not to open her Newport cottage this year. Mrs. Yznaga goes abroad to visit her daughters, Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester; Lady Lister Kaye, and Miss Yznaga, and her grandson, the Duke of Manchester.

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One of the bits of cabled news is the announced engagement of Count Limburg-Stiram to Mme. de Pena, a wealthy widow of Paris. The bride-elect has a beautiful hotel on the Avenue Bugeaud. She is of Teutonic descent and the widow of a South American. The Count Limburg-Stiram, with his flowing beard and picturesque appearance, was much in the lime light last Winter. He was one of the foreign noblemen who were asked out a great deal. Among the events in Paris of the week has been the ball at the British Embassy, which was attended by Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont, who are now in London.

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Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton are to be in this country shortly. The news that Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd had become a member of the Roman Catholic Church was not surprising. She has been studying for the step for some time. Her sister, who married the Count Bosen de Perigord, became a Roman Catholic, and, although it has been stated that she has returned to her original faith, the rumor lacks confirmation. Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton will be at Ellerslie a short while and then they will go to their camp in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd are at their country seat at Tranquillity at present.

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Miss Anna Sands was another arrival during the week. She is generally the avant courier of Mrs. Ogden Mills, and no signs of the times could be more potent in predicting the speedy return of Mrs. Mills to these shores than the appearance of Miss Sands. Miss Sands has a villa at Newport and she will share with Miss Van Alen the novel position of bachelor girl hostess there this Summer. She will be very busy with Mrs. Barger Wallach in arranging for the tennis tournaments.

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Mr. and Mrs. William A. M. Burden will occupy Vineland the greater part of this Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will only visit Newport for a few weeks. They are at present at Florham, their New Jersey place, where they will celebrate the Fourth of July in good old country style. Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and the Misses Burden have engagements for house parties in Scotland and in different parts of England during the Summer and early Autumn. They will also be at Homburg. Mrs. Frederick Neilsen is booked to sail next week for Europe, where she will pass the Summer.

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The Fourth of July will be celebrated most brilliantly at Oyster Bay, sometimes called the American Osbourne. The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club will have a dance and reception. Commodore William K. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt will be among those who will be present. Mrs. Roosevelt is also expected, and the colony is en fête for the time being. Miss Roosevelt will pass a few days at home before starting for the East. Herbert Parsons has decided not to go to the Philippines. He and Mrs. Parsons will be the guests for some time of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Frederick Hoffman have opened their new home at Newport. Mrs. George Preston is stopping with them, and before they go abroad Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Butler Preston will pay a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Hoffman and also to Mr. and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Forsythe Wickes are among those who sailed for Europe last week. They will remain abroad until the Winter, when they will occupy their Madison Avenue residence, formerly the town house of Mrs. Wickes's aunt, Mrs. Ogden. As yet nothing has been done with Boscobel, the beautiful suburban home of the late Mrs. Ogden, which stands at the entrance to Washington Bridge. The late Andrew Green was Mrs. Ogden's man of business, and his tragic death and her demise following so soon afterward, have invested the place with a pathetic interest.

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J. Hampden Robb and Miss Robb, and Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer Robb are among the early arrivals at Southampton. Passing through New York this week was Lady Kortwright, the widow of Sir Charles F. K. Kortwright.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

MISS ALICE ROOSEVELT, whose picture is in this issue, and who is now en route to San Francisco, from which port she will sail with Secretary Taft's party on July 8 for the Philippines, is as well-known in New York, and is here almost as much as in Washington. Her favorite chaperone and friend here is Mrs. William Travers, who was one of the Harriman girls, and who is a sister of Mrs. Stephen H. Olin, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Oliver, William, and E. H. Harriman. Mrs. Travers is much older than Miss Roosevelt, although a young woman, and is getting a divorce from her husband, who is a son of the famous wit, "Billy" Travers. Miss Roosevelt bears a certain resemblance to Mrs. Travers in features, and might easily be taken for her sister, though the older woman is thinner, and has yellow hair and blue eyes, while Miss Roosevelt has chestnut brown hair and her eyes are quite as much gray as blue. She intensifies the resemblance by gowning herself in much the same fashion as her married friend and wearing much the same sort of hats.

Miss Roosevelt is much in evidence at Sherry's, lunching or dining with Mrs. Travers or other friends.

The simple gown she has on in the picture is a white liberty satin with a girdle corsage and bertha and sleeve flounces of white lace. She is fond of black and white, either in combination or alone; but a certain brown cloth coat and skirt, topped by a brown picture hat, trimmed with brown feathers, is perhaps one of the prettiest and most effective costumes for walking that she has worn. She also delights in red or touches of it, and a black and white plaid costume is piped with red and topped, when she wears it, by a large red hat.

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Mrs. Richmond Pearson Hobson, who was Miss Grizelda Houston Hull, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Huntington Hull of Tuxedo, was married to Capt. Hobson only a few weeks ago. The Hulls and Hobsons had known each other for years, coming originally from the same Southern town. They are now at Magnolia Grove, the Southern estate of the Hobsons. Capt. Hobson's brother came North to attend him as best man, and his two sisters also came up to the ceremony. The wedding, however, was a very quiet affair, as Capt. Hobson's father had died not long previous. Mrs. Hobson's younger sister, Miss Lucia Hull, made her début here last Winter.

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The Baroness von Sternburg was Miss Ivy Langham. The three handsome Langham sisters all married foreigners and all married well.

Miss Alberta Sturges, whose marriage to George Charles Montagu, M. P., son of Rear Admiral Victor Montagu, is set for July 25 in London, is one of the most accomplished young women in society. Miss Sturges is the daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett and her first husband, William Sturges of Chicago. She is about twenty-six years old, and is of middle height, slight, with beautiful red-gold hair, and engaging, unassuming manners.

Miss Sturges is a musician, and her playing is equal to that of many skilled professionals. She speaks several languages. Her pet fad is bookbinding, in which she excels.

Contrary to common report Miss Sturges is not a poor girl, but has a small fortune in her own right, on the income of which she can live comfortably. She cares much less for society than her mother, Mrs. Leggett.

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Miss Sturges's father, William Sturges, was a promoter. He married Miss McLeod, the present Mrs. Leggett, who is Scotch. He was interested with the late Senator Farwell, father of Mrs. Reginald de Koven and Mrs. Chatfield Taylor. Mr. Farwell looked after their business in America Mr. Sturges went to London to look after the foreign end. They organized companies to build both public and private buildings in different cities. While in London Mr. and Mrs. Sturges entertained in a quiet way, but without any pretense at entertaining London society.

Several years before Mr. Sturges's death differences arose between Mr. Farwell and himself, and suit was brought. It was finally decided to have testimony taken in Chicago before a court of last resort to settle the wrangle. Mr. Sturges's testimony on the witness stand was essential to the case. For two years previous to his going on the stand his mind had been gradually failing, but he appeared sensible until not only the day but the hour and moment that he took his place in the witness chair. It was a dramatic but painful moment when the first question was put to him that his mind suddenly gave away entirely, and from that day until he died he was incapable of further mental effort.

Upon the opinion and advice of experts Mrs. Sturges put him in a sanitarium and herself moved into a cottage close by. Her devotion until the day of his death was unremitting; she visited him every day until he died. She married Mr. Leggett about a year after the death. Mr. Leggett was a widower and had been a close friend of the family for years, and on Mrs. Sturges coming to New York to live after her husband's death the old acquaintance was renewed and terminated in a wedding.

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Mrs. Leggett is a remarkably clever woman and has many original ideas. Many papers have said that she had two other daughters besides Miss Sturges; one little girl, is the daughter of her second husband, but the other is an adopted child. The adoption of this child is the carrying out of one of her novel ideas, which was that the adoption of a poor child and the bringing of it up with her own daughter, and the sharing with this adopted child of every pleasure and every tangible thing by the other would result in her own daughter growing up thoroughly unselfish, as well as benefiting the other child. This plan Mrs. Leggett has adhered to, and whatever her own daughter has the adopted child shares or has just like it.

Among Mrs. Leggett's intimate friends are the Marchioness of Granby, whose drawing of Miss Sturges has appeared in several magazines; also Lady Cunard, and many others, including Mrs. Arthur Paget. Mme. Calvé is also a close friend, and often sings at Mrs. Leggett's musicales.

Her house in Bruton Street has been the scene of many brilliant entertainments, and although not prominent in New York society Mrs. Leggett has her position securely settled in England. The Leggetts not only have a house in Bruton Street, London, but a residence in Madison Avenue, here in New York, and a country place, Ridgeley Manor.

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Miss Sturges will eventually be Lady Sandwich, as her fiancé is the only son of Rear Admiral Victor Montagu, who is a younger brother of the present Earl of Sandwich, who is a bachelor sixty-six years of age. He is the eighth Earl.

George Charles Montagu was born in 1874, and is therefore thirty-one years of age. His mother, the Lady Agneta Harriet Yorke, was a daughter of the fourth Earl of Hardwicke, and at one time lady in waiting to the Princess Christian. The Hon. Alexander Yorke is his uncle. Mr. Montagu has two sisters, one being Lady Emily Dyke and the other Lady Florence Duncombe.

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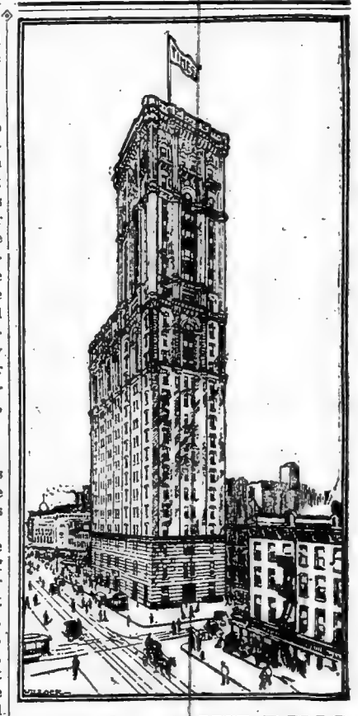
The Hon. Lionel Guest—a son of Lord Wimborne, and a brother of the Hon. Frederick Guest, who on Wednesday married Miss Amy Phipps—who is to marry Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge on July 6, although only about twenty-five, has shown much business ability, being more interested in business and in politics than in socity or sports. He studied at Eton, and at Cambridge under Lord Kelvin, who was knighted for his many achievements in science. Mr. Guest spent much time in Canada, and has in Montreal built up a business in hydraulic and electrical engineering. He also was the originator of the Canadian Appraisal Company, of which he is Secretary and Treasurer.

The Latest in the Bowery.

Another form of order has just appeared in the restaurants of the east side. A newspaper writer recently entered a café in that region and hastily ordered a raw beef sandwich and a glass of malted liquor with which to wash it down. The waiter, his shirt sleeves rolled above his elbows, called to the wielder of the lunch: "One cannibal sandwich and bunch of fog."

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GOWNS OF THE MOMENT

IN PARIS tulle is being used to trim handsome straw hats, and net, mousseline, lace, and lingerie materials are all being used in the construction of midsummer hats, light weight and lightness of appearance being aimed at.

Tulle is seen on tinted manila, leghorn, tuscan, and rice straw chapeaus. Some of these hats are so woven as to require no bandeau, the base of the crown and inner edge of the brim projecting downward and raising the hat from the coiffure.

It is a color season in Paris, and white hats are hardly ever seen there.

Flowers are placed on the embroidered muslin hats as well as ribbons.

There is much less variety in the large hats than the small, and the irregular, tricorne shape, with a much-turned-up or rolled-over left side is still extremely popular.

A shape in Paris hats that is especially suited to certain types, particularly those on whom the tricorne and other hats of that type do not suit, suggests the Amazon; there is a pronounced dip of the brim in front, with the brim raised high at one side. Another shape is rolled alike on both sides, with the dip at the front, and the brim is rolled higher at the back than elsewhere. This has its feathers placed at the back of the hat so that they curl forward toward the front and sides; the Amazon shape first described and the tricornes have the ostrich tips or other feathers placed at the sides.

Hats are trimmed in one color or in two now in Paris, as against extraordinary blendings not only of different hues of the same color, but of different colors as well, that have been seen in New York during the late Spring and early Summer. Lizard green is a fashionable color there.

Among the small hats many are of the same model as large ones, only smaller.

A fad of the moment in Paris is the wearing of tiny sailors not exceeding nine inches across. They have bandeaus that tip them well forward and to the right, and chrysanthemums of flowers are massed at the back and sides, while a simple twist of ribbon is wound around the crown.

In plateaus the slightly convex are the thing, for the French do not deem a hat a hat until it is tilted well up somewhere or everywhere. Some of these hats have crowns indicated with flowers alone, and their bandeaus are puffs of tulle.

Irish lace covers many of the lingerie hats, and some of these are trimmed with delicately colored wings of any desirable shade, and plaitings or ruchings of colored tulle. Picot-edged ribbon, taffeta preferred, is used on many of them, being twisted about the crown and tied in simple bows.

In turbans the box shape and the torpedo are both fashionable. A recent importation shows a flatiron shape, with the point at the front, of course. The torpedo turbans are pointed at both the back and the front.

The everhideous, for millinery purposes, owls' heads are again seen, and have been during the Spring on certain hats. They are, however, almost as inartistic as potatoes or carrots for millinery purposes.

Some handsome lace chapeaus have taffeta crowns embroidered in flowers or having a single flower, or several, appliqued on. Rosettes, strappings, and other ribbon accessories of several different colors matching the colors used in the appliques or embroidery are much employed.

Other lingerie hats, with embroidery or appliques, have these floral or other designs outlined by tiny ruffles of fine Valenciennes and tiny flat bows in various fanciful designs are often used between the flowers.

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One of the women recently returned from abroad brought with her from Paris a charming afternoon gown of very finely dotted white Swiss with lace insertions—the insertions being of heavy lace, and a black lace decoration being used on the bodice.

The skirt, which trails considerably, is gathered around the top, most at the back, less at the sides, and very little in front, and is so gored that it is full at the bottom, as the gathers are not many nor the fullness given thereby at all pronounced. The skirt has a foundation slip of white liberty silk, having two plaitings of lace-edged muslin that may be laundered if it is not desired to have the whole gown frock cleaned. The border of the gown skirt is a four-inch ruffle of heavy Valenciennes lace, and above this are lace insertions of heavy pattern, arranged in cluster effects with the small covered ring here and there used to represent small clusters of berries. The narrow girdle is a plaited one of white taffeta run through a jet buckle. The lower third of the bodice is formed of a wide band of heavy lace, the straight edge going under the girdle, and the other ending in scallops extending up over the bodice proper, which is formed of alternate strips of Valenciennes lace and Swiss, the lace an inch wide, the Swiss strips an inch and a quarter broad. The lace entre deux portions cover the bust and a corresponding section across the back and are joined to a square yoke of heavy lace. This yoke is cut out at the neck and while not décolleté, a square of flesh in the front is uncovered. The sleeves have shoulder caps and puffs of the Swiss that extend a third of the way to the elbows, where bands of heavy lace encircle the arms. Then come the second puffs, formed of inch wide strips of lace and Swiss. These puffs end above the elbows under two-inch bands of lace so shaped as to cover the elbows and to flare a bit at the bottom; at the inside of each arm a looped bow of narrow half-inch black velvet ribbon is fastened to the lace bands.

A flounce of black Chantilly ten inches wide at the centre back and shaped down to six inches in width at each end in the front is set onto a wide band of the same lace, and this is set onto the bodice. The Chantilly band comes to the edge of the lace yoke and, shaping into the arm, crosses over the shoulders just where the sleeves are set in, and forms drooping lace oversleeves eight inches deep that completely cover but do not conceal the Swiss under puffs. The front parts of this decoration are slanted down so that each terminates over the centre of each breast, a large flower coming just at that point. Extending from the shoulder seams to these pointed or narrowed ends on each straight band of the black Chantilly there is turned over in revers effect a shaped strip of white lace, and where each of these terminates there is a tiny knot of black velvet ribbon. A bow of wider black velvet ribbon is fastened at the bottom of the open square or Dutch neck, and this has a tiny jet buckle in the centre.

The hat accompanying this gown is a white crinoline with low round crown and a round brim rolling up all the way around, ever so slightly though, at all points save the back and left side near the back, where it rolls a great deal. The bandeau is covered with black tulle, and white moss rosebuds form a cachepeigne. Black tulle is ruched around the crown, and at the right side resting on the brim are several large white roses.

+ + +

Foulards are fashionable for shirtwaist costumes, and a number of well-known women and girls are seen at the smart restaurants during the luncheon hour wearing these rather than taffeta frocks.

Mrs. Paul Gibert Thebaud, lunching at Delmonico's with her little sons, was in a heliotrope-colored foulard speckled with small white dots of different sizes. The blouse was tucked at the top and the moderately full sleeves were tucked at the bottom to a depth of some six inches. A turned-down collar and turned-back cuffs of fine embroidered mull were worn with it, and the belt matched the waist.

The skirt was laid in a few simple side plaits or deep tucks from the top down well toward the knees and a deep hem finished it. Mrs. Thebaud's hat was a large one of heliotrope-colored straw, having a rather low crown and wide brim rolled at the left side only and trimmed with long ostrich plumes of the same color.

At Sherry's Miss Janet Fish was in a dark blue foulard shirtwaist frock with inch long ovals, composed of irregular white dots, scattered over the surface, and between these medallion effects were little white marks of irregular shape. The blouse had several plaits down the back from stock to girdle, the latter of the silk. These plaits were perhaps three-quarters of an inch wide and turned in toward the back. The same effect was seen in the front, only the blouse was fuller and the plaits loose.

The sleeves were each formed of two full but flat puffs of foulard, ending at the elbow in a four-inch ruffle of the foulard, over which, instead of under it, was a white lace ruffle a half inch shorter than the silk under ruffle.

The skirt was very tight from the waist a third of the way to the knees, and had several tight plaits down the centre back. Plaits beginning above the knees of the underlying variety appeared at the seams and gave fullness around the feet. Miss Fish's hat was one of which she is particularly fond, a wide-brimmed, low-crowned floppy leghorn, with its brim half covered with purplish-blue cornflowers of dark shade. It is a hat that suits her very well.

+ + +

A notably smart shirtwaist frock of black-and-white-striped chiffon taffeta was seen at Delmonico's. The stripes were a quarter of an inch wide, silk very soft, and the effect much cooler because of the lighter color scheme than the dark foulards described above.

The wearer was slim, but had good hips and shoulders. The blouse had a yoke formed by quarter inch tucks a quarter of an inch apart, and so taken in that the straight striped effect was not lost. These tucks extended down to the bust line and were then released, being laid in again at the waist line, where stitched folds of the silk formed a narrow belt. The skirt, a straight one, gathered slightly all around the top, was short, of course, and had a four-inch hem; an inch above this hem was a two-inch tuck; six inches above this was a four-inch tuck with a second two-inch tuck two inches above it.

The sleeves were moderately full and gathered in at the top; three inches below the elbows they were laid in tucks so arranged as not to interfere with the regular stripe effect. These sleeves terminated in six-inch shaped cuffs of Irish crochet, and the stock and little square guimpe were also of Irish crochet. The hat worn with this was a white chip sailor with inch-high crown and five-inch brim tilted very slightly at the left and back by a bandeau covered with white taffeta ribbon. A wreath of small white roses with silvery green foliage rested on the top of the brim.

+ + +

Mrs. Garret B. Kip, who was Miss Carola de Peyster, is wearing a black and white shepherd's plaid in some light-weight material, made in a walking skirt and one of the sleeveless, low-cut bodies, open under the arms, to be worn with white blouses.

The sleeveless section is heart shaped in both the front and the back—or would be were not the points of the hearts cut off at the bottom. The rounded-out top is cut in wavy scallops, outlined by two rows of black braid, the first strip next the edge being perhaps an eighth of an inch wide, and an eighth of an inch from this is a strip a half inch broad. Where the sections join they form shoulder seams about four inches long. These sections have at the outside toward the arms a single inch or inch and a half plait laid in each side and caught down loosely. The scalloped edge is finished with braid to match the top, and also shows the wavy scalloped lines. Under each arm at the waist line these front and back sections are perhaps six inches apart, and the bottom of each section, where it goes under the shaped and moderately wide black taffeta girdle, is seven or eight inches wide. Aside from the edge plaits and the braid this body is smooth and flat, but swings a little loose. The blouse worn with this the other day was a fine white linen, with stock and yoke showing many insertions of Valenciennes lace. The sleeves have their tops of five narrow lace and linen ruffles; from the elbows down the sleeves are tight and formed of alternate bands of lace and fine linen, running around the arms.

The skirt is laid in box plaits set close together and perhaps two inches wide at the top by two and a half where they end, twelve or fourteen inches below the waist line. These plaits make the skirt sheath fitting, but being laid in for a little bit only the resulting fullness below them is not great. The bottom of the skirt is formed of a deep, straight flounce some sixteen or eighteen inches deep, gathered at the top in a ruched effect and having an inch or so from its lower edge two strips of the wide and the narrow black braid.

With this costume Mrs. Kip wore recently a small, oval turban of black straw showing a fold or band of pale green silk around the edge of the rolling brim, and at the left a long bunch of very spiky, small green quills spreading out considerably, the ends extending out several inches beyond the hat in the back.

+ + +

A sketch and description of the wedding gown of Princess Margaret of Connaught, just received from England, show that it is a most beautiful creation, being formed of Carrickmacross lace, with designs of meadow sweet, Madonna lilies, and shamrock. The lace for the gown was given to her by the Duchess of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Ormonde, the Countess of Mayo, Lady Holmpatrick, and the Countess of Dunraven. This lace is draped over ivory tinted white satin, the skirt of which is laid in wide plaits. Two deep flounces of the lace almost veil the front, and the full Court train, turned back in revers, is trimmed with the lace, while the low-cut, swathed bodice is draped with a fichu of the lace, with lines of orange blossoms. The bridal veil of the same lace is long enough to cover both gown and train, and was caught to her coiffure with long trails of orange blossoms.

+ + +

A novel idea at an English wedding was the carrying out of the color scheme in white and gold, even to the color of the hair of each attendant, all of whom had golden locks. The bride herself, Marjorie Nevil, daughter of Lord George Nevil, who didn't change her name, as she married her cousin, Percy Nevil, wore white tulle with a long train of gold brocade. The tulle was spangled with gold and her girdle was cloth of gold. The golden train was carried by three little golden-haired children. The bridesmaids were also in white and gold; their white lace coats being fastened with gold buttons, and each wore a gold chain with gold initial pendants, the gifts of the bridegroom.

+ + +

A pretty linen costume for a tall, thin girl was noted at Delmonico's. The skirt, short of course, was formed of three deep, overlapping flounces of embroidery having deep scalloped edges; all the embroidery was the eyelet-hole variety, and the third or lowest flounce was quite full, while that at the top was quite scant. This top flounce came almost to the knees, and that at the bottom was much narrower than even the second. The top was a surplice waist, with the body of very fine plain handkerchief linen, while the fichu which formed the surplice was of the eyelet-hole flouncing, so shaped that it formed a deep, square yoke at the back, a cape effect over the sholders, and in the front the left end ended at the centre under the other and draped end, which was folded to form a point and slipped under the girdle. This girdle was white patent leather, shaped and stitched, and varying from two to three inches in width. The top of the bodice was filled in with a boned stock and flat vest of the linen, embroidered to match the flouncing. The sleeves were deep, full puffs of plain linen, ending at the elbows in bands of embroidery, with the lower edges scalloped. Long black gloves were worn, and the large black crinoline hat, one of the numerous tricorne modifications, had bows of white taffeta and sprays of pale pink locust blooms as its trimming. The wearer carried a pale pink taffeta parasol with black handle.

+ + +

Black velvet ribbon in narrow widths is being used on many of the short-skirted silk frocks, but a gown seen at Sherry's carried rather more of the ribbon than any heretofore seen. The material was some soft but rather crisp pink and white striped silk. Five rows of quarter-inch black velvet ribbon edged each of the twelve-inch silk ruffles that formed the lower part of the skirt. The ribbon was not put on straight, but in rail fence fashion, with the ends crossing every eight inches. The top ruffle ended in a ruche, and above this the rail fence design again appeared. The bodice had a little bolero, also done in rail fence fashion at the edges, as were the elbow sleeves. Everywhere the ribbon crossed at the edges it ended in half-inch loops that hung below these edges. The girdle was also crossed from side to side with the fence pattern. One such frock in a great many would perhaps be attractive at times, but one wouldn't wish to see it several times a week.

The hat topping the gown was pink crinoline and two rows of black velvet piping went under the brim and black velvet with pink roses trimmed it.

+ + +

Miss Guilia Morosini, lunching at Delmonico's with her father one Saturday, wore a simple but effective white Rajah silk suspender frock topped by a white hat trimmed with white tulle and white ostrich tips. The blouse was entirely white lace with elbow sleeves formed of deep overlapping lace flounces. The stock and yoke portion were simple and a bertha effect of lace appeared under the suspenders. These suspenders were narrow where they joined the soft girdle made of silk folds and widened to the shoulders. The suspenders were also folds of the silk plaited in at the bottom.

The skirt was a sheath like affair to below the hips and touched all around, having two or three deep tucks running around just above and below the knees.

Miss Morosini's hat was a white Neapolitan, with fluffs of white tulle under the back and in its indented sides—it was a modified tricorne, more like a turban, and white ostrich tips were fastened at one side. Long white gloves completed the toilet.

+ + +

Mrs. Edward R. Thomas, also lunching at Delmonico's, wore a simple black and white shepherd's plaid costume. The skirt was tight below the hips, being laid in side plaits that were stitched in and pressed down to that point, and there the stitching stopped. There was no trimming in the way of braid on this skirt, which was a round length. The Eton reached to the top of the belt and had elbow sleeves. In the centre back the coat was cut up in a point, and it was cut out quite low in the neck. With the exception of possibly a narrow pressed-in plait each side of the back the coat was plain save for a three-quarter-inch band of fancy black silk braid that outlined all of its edges.

+ + +

Mrs. Arthur Iselin, in from the Jay country place at Katonah for a day's shopping; wore a simple gray silk frock topped by a turban, also gray, trimmed with folds of white and gray and having an aigrette effect at one side. Mrs. Iselin is in half mourning for Mr. Iselin's grandfather, who died last Winter. The frock had a round skirt with a deep Spanish flounce tucked at the bottom, and headed by a cross-shirred ruche nearly two inches wide. It was gathered around the top, and the wide girdle was also of the silk. The top had the new shield effect in the front and was trimmed with ruchings, and the sleeves, full at the top, showed ruchings at the elbows.

+ + +

One of the new long coat costumes just arrived from Paris in company with many other fetching Parisian costumes in the newly purchased Fall wardrobe of a well-known American woman is a light golden brown chiffon broadcloth, for brown is again to be a leading color. The skirt has graduated plaits stitched in at the top to produce an absolutely skin-tight effect from the waist line to far below the hips; there the fullness is released and the cloth, no longer being pressed in plaits, falls in full folds to the floor and sweeps out quite a bit at the back. The drop skirt, also brown, is a soft taffeta, and is corded twice around the bottom, in order to hold the skirt's folds well away from the feet.

The coat is so cut as to outline the figure perfectly, and at first glance apparently tight-fitting, although in reality its clinging qualities and the cut rather than actual tightness give it this appearance. This coat has the neck cut out in both the back and the front to describe Vs, but has no collar, the edges being finished with a band of cream cloth, delicately embroidered in dull gold; this embroidered cloth is slipped in under the coat's edges, and enough of it shows at the front and the back also to give a vest effect. Shaped pieces of the brown cloth are placed so that they form narrow but rounded ends at one end, and at the other much wider rounded ones. The larger ends are crossed at the front and buttoned over large buttons of cream cloth, embroidered in gold, and also cross at the back just above the centre; each is held in place by a much smaller embroidered button than those used in the front. These pieces cross in the back over the gold embroidered vest. The inserted section of embroidered cloth is further outlined by inch-wide separate pieces of the cloth, each stitched at the edges; these cross each other at the bottom of the vest and extend down to a little below the waist line, where each terminates under a small button, and from these begins on each side of the coat a plait effect in the coat skirts. Running up the coat's back and ending in an upward-turning V that ends where the inch-wide straps cross is an insertion of the broadcloth, laid in graduated tucks a quarter of an inch wide at the top and increasing gradually in width till the one at the bottom is three inches across.

The coat skirts are twelve inches shorter in the front than in the back, and while these skirts are tight over the hips, from there down they hang in folds, which at the top, of course, are spear shaped, with much fullness at the bottom. The coat is finished around the bottom with a simple hem. At the back the two sides run down in sharp points that extend almost to the floor, the tucked section ending on a line with the centre front of these skirts.

The sleeves are plain leg of mutton with considerable fullness at the top, and the cuffs are of cream cloth embroidered with gold, headed by plain strappings of the brown cloth. Each cuff shows two of the large embroidered buttons.

One of the hats to be worn with this costume is a golden-brown chip with an almost flat crown banded with green velvet and having a green bow at one side. The brim is turned up at each side, and quantities of green ostrich plumes fall over the back.

+ + +

In this same wardrobe is a trailing skirt of white faille silk, very tight at the top and trimmed around the bottom up to a depth of eighteen inches with graduated widths of white silk braid of fancy weave. It is topped by a coat of point de Venise. The coat has no collar, the neck being perfectly round and a yoke effect given by the arrangement of the lace. The body of the coat is tight fitting, and ends at the waistline on the hips, but in the front extends down perhaps two inches lower. One side of the front laps to the other in double-breasted effect, with a row of filigree silver buttons at one side. In the back, just below the yoke, are two ruffles, each four inches, deep of fine white lace, these extending across eight inches of the centre back, and just below them is set the lace extension that, extending and widening, forms the coat skirt at the back, a sort of enlarged postillion effect. Four large silver cabochons are set on this section, two at the top just at the edge of the lowest ruffles, and two more at the waistline, and below the waistline are three more ruffles, each a little wider from side to side than the one above; the top one is six inches deep, the second seven, and the third eight. A band of plain lace an inch wide heads each ruffle, and on each side is a wide piece of the point de Venise narrower at the top than the bottom. Plain bands of lace go over the tops of the arm, and from each of these fall three overlapping flounces of the fine lace set on a net foundation; these plumes and knots of black tulle will top this gown.

MARIE WELDON.



Pale blue linen gown trimmed with pale blue cord.

Plain white linen tucked skirt with white linen coat in eyelet hole embroidery. Plain white vest.



Traveling costume of mixed cloth trimmed with dark red braid.

MUSICAL NOTES.

THE addition of Sigismund Stojowski and Alfred Giraudet, as teachers of piano and operatic repertory, respectively, to the Faculty of the new School of Musical Art in this caterially strengthens it. Mr. Stojowski is one of the few pupils of Paderewski and Mr. Giraudet is regarded as one of the best and most experienced teachers of repertory. Among the operatic singers who have studied under him are Bréval, Delmas, Ackté, and Saléza. The vocal department of the School of Musical Art nom numbers in its faculty Mme. Etelka Gerster, Mme. Hess-Burr, formerly of Chicago, and a sister of Prof. Willy Hess, first violin of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; George Henschel and M. Giraudet.

In the department of theory and composition, Mr. Percy Goetchius and Louis Victor Saar have been engaged. Dr. Goetchius was for years a teacher at the Stuttgart Conservatory, where he had the title of "Royal Professor." The rest of the faculty as at present constituted includes the four members of the Kneisel Quartet, for their respective stringed instruments, and the five noted wind instrument players whom Walter Damrosch has recently added to the New York Symphony Orchestra, and over whose admission he had much trouble with the union.

⁂

A feature of the school building which is the historic old Lenox mansion, in lower Fifth Avenue, will be the kitchen and dining room. Here the Faculty and pupils will be provided with luncheon, and the social element in this midday gathering will be prominent, as it is in the Royal College of Music in London, where all gather daily to discuss their work. Another feature will be a brief opening exercise in the morning, in which it is intended that all shall join. There will be read a brief selection from some well-known writer on music, as Berlioz or Schumann, and a short piece will be played on the organ in the large hall of the school, after which the students will separate for their work, remaining through most of the day at the school. In these ways and others it is intended to cultivate a strong feeling of solidarity and school unity that will be valuable in maintaining enthusiasm and prestige.

⁂

An important feature of the school building is the beautifully proportioned hall, with a gallery on two sides. The organ to be installed here will be small, but of excellent quality, with two manuals and pedals. It is the purpose to give frequent chamber concerts here. Arrangements have also been made to secure privileges for the pupils at numerous orchestral rehearsals and at many concerts. Mr. R. E. Schirmer, one of the Trustees, is to give the school a library of music that will be one of the most complete in this country in all departments, and that will be kept thoroughly abreast of the times in respect of new publications. The school will open for work early in October.

⁂

Prof. J. K. Paine, who has lately resigned his professorship of music at Harvard University, has been signally honored by his friends. His last class presented him with a loving cup; the classical department sent him a testimonial approving of his work in the university and especially of his "Oedipus" music. And last week a handsome silver service was presented to him on behalf of his friends, pupils, and admirers, together with a handsomely bound collection of the autographs of the subscribers. It is also proposed to give a performance in Sanders Theatre, Harvard College, or more than one, of selections from his works. Prof. Paine is the senior of all the university professors of music in this country. He has taught music at Harvard for thirty-five years, and when that university, the first of any in this country to do so, raised music to a place in the regular curriculum, with its professor as a regular member of the Faculty, Mr. Paine was the first to occupy the chair. Among his students have been several who have gained distinction as composers and otherwise in music.

⁂

Mme. Emma Eames has entered into a contract for ten supplementary concerts, which are to follow immediately after the close of her series of twenty-five concerts to be given early in the season. Mme. Eames will open in Bangor, Me., on Oct. 4, and continue with these concerts till Dec. 19. In her company will be Josef Hollmann, 'cellist, and Amhurst Webber, pianist.

⁂

Marie Hall, the young English girl violinist pupil of Sevcik, who has won the highest approval in England, is coming to this country next season for a series of sixty concerts, which will begin in New York at the end of October.

⁂

Mme. Olga Samaroff, who gave an orchestral concert in New York last Winter, will return to this country in November for a tour.

⁂

Bessie Abbot, the American soprano who has for two years been singing at the Grand Opera in Paris, is coming to America in the early Winter. She will sing entirely in concert.

⁂

Raoul Pugno, the French pianist, who has made two visits to this country, will return in November. He will make his first appearance in an orchestral concert, after which he will give a number of recitals.

⁂

Mme. Kirkby Lunn, the English contralto, whose fine impersonation of Kundry was one of the notable features of the English "Parsifal" performances last season, is coming back to give a series of concerts and recitals. She will return to England in February.

⁂

Her task will be taken up where she lays it down, however, for Miss Muriel Foster, another of the typical English contraltos who has recently been heard here, will return in February and stay till the close of the Cincinnati Festival in May—if there is a Cincinnati Festival, which at last accounts seemed somewhat doubtful, owing to internal dissensions.

⁂

Ben Davies, the Welsh tenor, will come over in March for twenty-five performances, and will stay till May.

⁂

Other artists returning are Hugo Heermann, the violinist of Frankfort, who made a very favorable impression here two seasons ago, and Miss Aus der Ohe, the pianist.

⁂

Francis Rogers, the baritone of this city, seems to have made an unusually good impression in London at a concert which he recently gave there with Bruno Huhn, also of this city. The London Times says, in a notice that has just come to hand:

"His voice is of very sympathetic quality, and in enunciation he has nothing to learn; his command of languags seems complete, and his interpretation, whether of classical or of modern songs, is extremely artistic. There is plenty of color and variety in his singing, yet everything is done by means of the voice alone, the grimacing that is so common with 'intelligent' singers being entirely absent."

The Telegraph says that he "interpreted a comprehensive programme with an ability, a refinement, and a freedom from affectation that showed him to be an accomplished artist. His voice is particularly musical in the upper register, and it was used with skill and intelligence that were extremely pleasant. Mr. Rogers is more a lyrical than a dramatic singer, and consequently was heard to greatest advantage in songs of poetic and subtle character."

Mr. Huhn's accompaniments are praised, and his Irish songs approved. The Telegraph also singles out Isidore Luckstone's little Japanese song, "Come Home, Beloved," and Sidney Homer's setting of Browning's "Prospice" for special praise among the songs by American composers in which much interest was felt.

⁂

Before sailing for Europe last week David Bispham announced that he would return to America in the Fall to begin a concert tour under the direction of Loudon C. Charlton. Mr. Bispham does not deny having received several offers to appear in serious drama, but he says nothing about definite plans for his starring tour. His contract expires after the coming season.

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The Margulies Trio already announces another series of three chamber concerts, to be given at Mendelssohn Hall. The trio is composed of Miss Adele Margulies, pianist; Leopold Lichtenberg, violinist, and Leo Schulz, 'cellist.

THE WARREN CONCERTS.

Mr. Richard Henry Warren has been judicious in his programmes at the St. Nicholas Garden orchestral concerts. He avoids the heavy music, except on special nights, and is liberal with lighter works by popular composers. It turns out, however, that the regular Wagner and symphonic programmes have been patronized better than others. It has therefore been arranged by popular request to give two Wagner and two symphonic programmes instead of one each, as usual, during the coming week. The regular symphonic night of Tuesday has been postponed until Wednesday on account of the patriotic programme that has been arranged for Tuesday, July 4. The encore numbers for all programmes will continue to be light and popular.

The programme for to-night follows:

March, "Queen of Sheba" ..... Goldmark
Selections, "Romeo and Juliet" ..... Gounod
Ave Maria ..... Bach-Gounod
Oboe solo, Mr. Adolphe Bertram.
Waltz, "Blue Danube" ..... Strauss
Overture, "Tannhaeuser" ..... Wagner
Prize song, "Die Meistersinger" ..... Wagner
Violin solo, Mr. Henry P. Schmitt.
Prelude and Wedding Music, Act III., "Lohengrin" ..... Wagner
Ride of the Valkyries.
Overture, "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Kammerol Ostrow ..... Rubinstein
(For orchestra, by Max Spicker.)
(a) Pizzicato Polka. } Strauss
(b) Galop, Cabriole. }

The management has placed a section of tables in a desirable part of the Garden where good seats sell for 50 cents.

Not Experienced.

A Judge in a Southern town of Kentucky, hearing a case where a colored woman had been arrested for beating her child cruelly, and who, after hearing all the facts of the case, was about to pass sentence, remarked:

"I don't see how you could have the heart to beat your own child that way."

After a pause the woman answered, "Look here, Master Judge, is you ever been the mother of a black rascal like that?"

"Why, no," answered the Judge.

"Well, then, how do you know how to treat one?"

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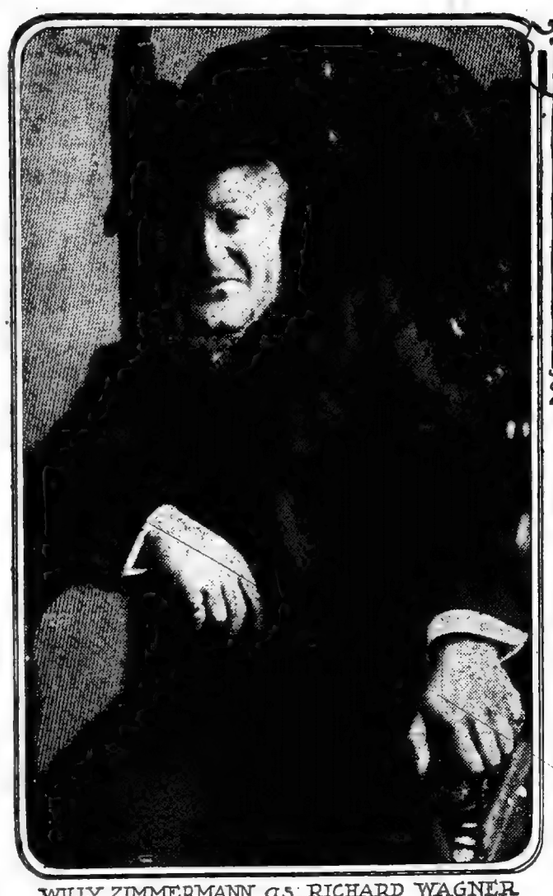
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WILLY ZIMMERMANN as RICHARD WAGNER at Hammerstein's Roof Garden



DOROTHY MORTON in "When We Are 41," Wistaria Garden



"Paul Gould."



FRANK RUSHWORTH in "Fantana" at the Lyric



DIAMOND DONNER AND ED WILSON in "Lifting the Lid," New Amsterdam Theatre Roof Garden

THE ROOF GARDENS.

THE change of bill for this week at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden and Victoria Theatre will embrace two big European novelties, besides being the occasion of the first appearance of Rice and Prevost after their European tour. The first of the foreign specialties is Rossi, the musical horse, which has been exhibited on the continent with great success, and is said to perform with remarkable skill on various instruments. Capt. Bloom's demonstration of Marconi's wireless telegraphy, direct from the Empire Music Hall, London, will be shown for the first time in this country. He will operate railway signalling, ringing of bells, transmission of lights, the sounding of fog horse, &c.

Among the other acts on the programme are Ernest Hogan and his twenty-five Memphis students, Fife Juggling Mowats, Willy Zimmerman, the Girl from Coney Island, Mme. Macart's Monkeys, Italian Trio, Three Yoscarys, and Cartwell and Harris.

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The second edition of "Lifting the Lid," the comic automobile race, and John J. McNally's latest skit, "The Whole Damm Family," are proving to be an attractive bill at Klaw & Erlanger's New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre. In the latter piece Stella Mayhew, Maude Lambert, Louis Harrison, D. L. Donn, Catharine Hayes, and Wilfred Gerdes do their full share toward an evening's recreation. Miss Mayhew's songs and imitations have won her much popularity.

+ + +

Comedy novelties will be introduced into the Wistaria Grove performance this week. Sam Elton, "the man who made the Shah of Persia laugh," from the London Hippodrome, is to be the chief funmaker. Other new mirth provokers are Pongo and Leo, "the Chinaman and the Athlete." These acts, with the Pantzer Trio, Kelly and Reno, the Osler skit, "When We Are 41," with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, and Dorothy Morton, complete the merrymakers.

Willie Eckstein, called "the boy Paderewski," is one of the week's novelties. He will play Mendelssohn's D minor concerto and Rondo Cappricioso, and Chopin's A flat ballade.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Sam Bernard will give eight performances of "The Rollicking Girl" at the Herald Square this week, an extra matinée being given on the Fourth. The sensational swing song, "Tricks" and "Friends That Are Good and True," as sung by Hattie Williams, are pleasing numbers in the musical comedy.

The 200th performance of "Fantana" at the Lyric is scheduled for next Wednesday evening, when souvenirs will be distributed. These are in the form of the song hit, "Just My Style," with the photographs and autographs of the entire company on the cover. There will be a special matinée Tuesday.

"The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson will reach its 100th consecutive performance on Wednesday, with the record of being one of the longest runs of the Summer season. To-morrow night there will be a number of changes in the cast. Jane Peyton will succeed Beverley Sitgreaves as Kate Brandon. Louise Rutter will succeed Norah Lamison as Madge Casey, and Ernest Lamson John W. Cope, as Dave Lacy. A special matinée will be given Tuesday.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Rose Coghlan's reappearance on a Broadway stage at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre will be greeted with sincere pleasure by the patrons of that house. She will revive one of her earliest successes by playing Stephanie in "Forget Me Not." In the support will appear Wallace Erskine, J. H. Gilmour, Frank Gillmore, Helen Tracy, and Frances Starr. Mr. Proctor has prepared new scenery for the production.

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This week Adelaide Keim will appear at the Metropolis as Lady Isabelle and Mme. Vine in a revival of "East Lynne." A special company has been selected for her support.

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The four-act drama, "The Tigress," in which Selena Felter Royle starred a few years ago, will be this week's attraction at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. It will be produced under the personal direction of the author, Ramsay Morris, who also conducted the rehearsals, and the cast includes all the favorites of the uptown Proctor company. Beatrice Morgan will play the rôle of Lise Troubert, afterward called Stella Barotti. James E. Wilson will be the Count Guido Barotti, and the others are Mary Ryan, Wallace Erskine, Sol Aiken, Robert L. Hill, Charles Abbe, Miss Deshon, Louise Mackintosh, Grayce Scott, and Julian Reed.

+ + +

Dodson Mitchell's historical drama, "Paul Revere," will be the offering this week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. The play is in four acts, and includes as characters George Washington, General Gage, and Paul Revere. Correct and elaborate settings will be employed and an effective production is promised. The cast includes James Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Charles Arthur, and Robert Rogers.

VAUDEVILLE.

F. F. Proctor will offer Robert T. Haines and company in a one-act drama, "The Ingrate," as the special feature of the attractions at that house. The play is from the pen of Genevieve Haines, the actor's wife. Emma Carus is also a topliner on the programme and will sing a number of songs. The third extra attraction is the Williams and Walker Glee Club, under the personal direction of Messrs. Williams and Walker. Others who will appear are the Melzette troupe, European acrobats; Hickey and Nelson, in "Twisted and Tangled"; Joe El Nesto, Rose Naynon's birds, Stanley and Brockman, Mills and Morris, and the moving pictures.

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Keith's offers an excellent Fourth of July bill, including as extra attractions Olive May and J. W. Albaugh, Jr., in a one-act comedy, "Lady Betty's Highwayman"; Charles H. Burke, Grace La Rue and the Inkey Boys in a dancing specialty, "The Silver Moon," and Elmer Tenley, the Irish monologist. The remainder of the bill will introduce Walter Hodges and company in "The Heart of Brahma," Alexander Mirret and Adolph Glose, Mme. Therese Dorgeval, Burton's Dogs from the London Alhambra, the Juggling McBans, McPhee and Hill, horizontal-bar performers; Maxsmith Duo in a ladder feat, Joe Goodman, Ferguson and Watson, Willie and Edith Hart, and the biograph.

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A new topical and dramatic film has been placed on the cinematograph at the Eden Musée. It arrived from London last week. It represents the nobbling of the Derby favorite. The villain attempts to poison the race horse, but is prevented by one of the stable boys, who is in love with the owner's daughter. The favorite wins and the villain is denounced and given a sound thrashing by the owner.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

This will be a busy week at Brighton Beach, where the Boer War is daily playing to crowds. There will be four performances of the big spectacle on Sunday and eight on July 4, beginning at 11 o'clock, and continuing at intervals until 10 P. M. On Wednesday Boers and Britons will join in a monster celebration of the anniversary of the wedding of Gen. Piet Cronje with the Widow Stertzel, who was wife of the Boer hero's former comrade and bosom friend.

Daily ascensions of the famous airship California Arrow, exhibitions of life saving from the beach, the addition of a theatre on Brighton Pike, and Thompson's Scenic Railway—the longest and most sensational roller coaster in the world—are among the new alterations that have been added to the establishment. The resort is in its holiday dress, and preparations have been made to care for the crowds that are expected during holiday season.

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The free circus at Luna Park has many new acts this week, among them the marvelous Duirck brothers, Garvice's trained ponies, Albertia and Wulfken, Hampton's dogs, and Spilk. Seeth's bears do a new war dance which made a great hit at the London Hippodrome, and Mlle. Louise promises to still further lengthen her programme. Kenebel, the clown, is doing a Fourth of July act, in which he is shot from a big cannon. The chicken incubators, which have been open a week, have already hatched out 1,700 chicks.

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Manager Williams of the Manhattan Beach Theatre presents Henry E. Dixey and company as the chief attraction for the week. Mr. Dixey will appear in his playlet, "David Garrick on the Art of Acting." Mlle. Herrmann is the extra attraction, and will present a number of beautiful illusions perfected by her late husband. Two of these are "The Birth of the Butterfly" and "The Sleeping Beauty."

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Others who will help along the entertainment are McMahon's Watermelon Girls, in song and dance; O'Brien and Havel, in "Tricks and Cliks"; three Navarros, Transatlantic Four, Sidney Grant, Mehan's dogs, and the vitagraph.

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Much improved by the recent addition of unique electrical, mechanical, and scenic effects, "The Galveston Flood" is now one of Coney Island's most pleasing spectacles. Souvenirs will be presented to the women patrons at every performance during this week.

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A remarkable railroad is the "Leap-Frog Railroad," which will be opened to the public to-day at Dreamland. This is the first railroad ever built where accidents by collision are impossible, and notwithstanding the fact that only one track is used and the cars start from opposite directions. The secret of success of this new railroad lies in the peculiar construction of the cars which are so arranged that when they meet one car runs over the top of the approaching car, neither car stopping to permit of this arrangement and without inconvenience to the passengers in either car. For months the cars were experimented with at Kingston, N. Y., where they were built. The cars were brought to Dreamland by the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, and were placed on the "Leap-Frog" pier by a powerful derrick. The "Leap-Frog Railroad" is the first railroad of its kind ever constructed.

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Up at Terrace Garden the popularity of good music when well rendered is being demonstrated nightly by the crowds that congregate there to hear Conterno's World's Fair Concert Band. Several instrumental solos are rendered each evening. During the coming week the works of Wagner, Rossini, Verdi, Gounod, Bizet, Strauss, and Suppe will form the major portion of the musical bill of fare, with excerpts from the compositions of Sullivan, Zeller, Waldteufel, De Koven, and Herbert. Francklyn Wallace, the tenor, is making a big hit at the Garden with the latest march song, "Good-bye, Dixie Dear," accompanied by the band. A special programme is rendered Sunday nights.

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Prince Jack Bonavita will not desert the show business because he has captured a Princess for his bride. On the contrary, he and his noble wife are more desirous than ever that he continue his career. He has received a constant ovation during the week, the public evidently living up to the axiom, "All the world loves a lover." Even his lions, which are generally stubborn, seem to desire to hand him some sort of a present. Baltimore, Mars, and Hobson have been less surly, and seem to be in better spirits. The Princess has been the centre of much attention as she sits in the front of the balcony and starts every round of applause for her "Jaque." The Indian Princess Wahkeeetah has made a hit with her very graceful dance among the lions. She made her first appearance the early part of the week, and, although only four days in rehearsal, displayed little or no fear of the lions. She is the successor of Bertine Farnsworth, whose parents took her from the arena on her first appearance at Bostock's in such a dramatic manner recently.

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The glorious Fourth will be celebrated at Pain's with all honor. Everything in pyrotechny. The sky will be illumed with all the new discoveries during the past year, and a good part of an hour will be given up to an exhibition of the fireworks art. On the lawns and sea front there will be "something doing" all the time. A special programme has been arranged.

An impressive scene in Pain's "Port Arthur," which has made such a hit in the fireworks inclosure at Manhattan Beach, is the "Blessing of the Colors" before the Russian troops march out to fight. The picture of the priests in their vestments and the battle-scarred troops, with bowed heads and lowered flags, kneeling in prayer, appeals to the religious mind, but when the swell of the music of the beautiful Russian national anthem, sung by the soldiers, reaches the ear it creates a feeling that one must honor the brave men who are presently going to their death. Moving ships and fighting machines begin the work of disaster, and crash after crash tells the story that the fortress is doomed, until at last with dashes and cheers the Japanese troops break through the barriers and overwhelm the town.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

EDEN MUSEE.—Musical programme afternoon and evening.

VICTORIA.—Anna Fitzhugh, "The Girl from Coney Island"; Bedini and Arthur, Dida, Klein, Ott Brothers, and Nickersen, Genaro and Bailey, Imperial Japanese Guards, Ernest Hogan, Alliene and his monkey, Toto Kartell and Keno, Welsh and Melrose.

WISTARIA.—Pango and Lee, Panzer Trio, The Girl in the Red Domino, Navassar Troupe, Elsie Janis, Harry Bulger, and Dorothy Morton.

Maryland's Melon Fleet.

DOWN in Maryland when the torrid months of July and August arrive the Captains of the sloops, skipjacks, "bugeyes," and small schooners forget the succulent oyster, their principal cargo during the "R" months, and turn their boats toward the green melon patches on the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake Bay.

The season opens with a rush, and it is not long after the first boat has headed up toward Baltimore with a cargo of fruit before the bay is dotted with melon craft, the green rinds contrasting strongly with the white sails. The melons are piled pyramidically on the low decks, and often on top of the piles the colored roustabout can be seen snoring close to the luscious fruit that is so dear to his heart, or, rather, his plate. If ever there was a colored man who got enough watermelon it is certainly the deckhand or cook on the sloops and pungies of the Chesapeake Bay. When he has eaten enough for the time being he stretches out on the huge mound of green, and dreams of the melons beneath him. Sometimes a sudden squall comes out of the southwest, and sends the dreamer and the cargo tumbling in the white-capped waters.

But this is exceptional, and, as a rule, the tempting cargo arrives safely in Baltimore's harbor, and the boat is docked perhaps behind a dozen other watermelon craft. It is now that the roustabout arouses from his nap and starts to hustle. A line of men is formed over the decks of the other vessels, and the big melons are soon bounding through the air from man to man, and finally to the wagons backed up at the dock. It is an interesting sight to the visitor along the water front of the Monumental City in melon season. There is no lack of animation in the line of open-shirted, grinning roustabouts tossing the heavy fruit and singing as they work. Once in a while a melon slips through their hands, and then there is a scramble among the loiterers and wharf rats for possession of the coveted fruit.

During the confusion it is very likely that the watchful pickanninies will grab several melons and rush for the shore before the boat crews can intercept them. Then up some deserted side street or on the deck of an abandoned scow there is a melon feast that would reach the heart of a camera fiend and cause him to risk a ducking in the muddy water for a snapshot of the dusky marauders. In a few minutes there is nothing left but the green rinds and black seeds. These the pickanninies toss overboard, and, free of convicting evidence, they stalk out on the docks again and watch for another opportunity to appropriate a melon when no one is looking. For eluding the irate Captains and commission men the dock pickaninny is as slippery as the yellow eels that swim around in the scum-covered waters.

What becomes of all the melons that the hundreds of vessels bring up to the Monumental City during the season? They are shipped out of town by the carload to communities not so favored by the giant of Summer fruits. However, Baltimoreans get the prime of the arrivals, for they may go down and select a melon at the docks, or pick out one in the numerous public markets of the city. If they do not wish to leave their homes they may await the arrival of the "Melon Man" with his rickety cart and bony mule. Up the street he comes with his load of melons and long knife gleaming in the hot sun of a Summer afternoon. Carefully plugging a prime specimen of his stock, he holds it aloft on the tip of his knife and chants in a whiny voice:

Watann-elon, red to de rind;
Watanmelon, w-a-t-a-n-melon,
Anne "Randal watan-m-e-l-o-n."

He disposes of his larger melons along the residential streets, and as his stock gets down to the smaller and cheaper melon he turns his cart into the side streets and courts where the residents are not so particular about size and small blemishes. When one is too poor to buy a whole melon he sells them a slice of the cooling fruit for a penny. Far into the night his mechanical chant of trade sounds through the sultry atmosphere. By the uncertain light of a smoking lantern he slices and plugs the fruit until even the last stray piece of rind has disappeared from his cart. With a jingle of pennies and nickels he starts the sleepy mule on a trot for home, and next morning he is down at the docks awaiting his turn for another load of melons.

It appears to the observer along Baltimore's waterfront that the watermelon fleet increases in number of vessels each season, and not until the Chesapeake oyster arrives in September do the deck loads of big melons diminish in size. Then the roustabout loses his Summer smile, for he is a better friend of the juicy melon than of the juicy bivavle.

Answered.

"And what is so rare as a day in June!"
Good poet, the gods should surely chide you.
Why, a night in June, with a big, round moon,
And a warm, plump form nestling beside you!

AMUSEMENTS

AERIAL GARDENS
Over the New Amsterdam.
Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
Evenings 8:20. Rain or Shine.
TWO COMPLETE COMPANIES.
—THE GREAT GALAXY OF STARS.—
YES, STELLA MAYHEW has captured New York as the best singing comedienne that has ever appeared in the city. She appears nightly as Mrs. Cofferdam in
THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY
TOGETHER WITH MAUDE LAMBERT, D. L. DON, CATHERINE HAYES, WILFRED GERDES, AND 100 OTHERS.
IN ADDITION TO THE SECOND EDITION OF
"LIFTING THE LID" WITH VIRGINIA EARL, LOUIS HARRISON, CORINNE, JULIUS TANNEN, EDDIE LEONARD, who are seen every night with 100 more in
—The Biggest of All Roof Entertainments.—

NEW YORK ROOF and Beautiful WISTARIA GROVE.
GLASS ENCLOSED. ALWAYS PLEASANT.
"The Summer Hippodrome."
"MEET ME UNDER THE WISTARIA."
TO-NIGHT HARRY BULGER, ELSIE JANIS, DOROTHY MORTON, MARIE ROSALIND, CHARLES PRINCE, JOHN McVEIGH, THE SHETLANDS, THE GREAT NAVASSAR TROUPE, PANTZER TRIO, PONGO & LEO, (DAN DEE,) THERESITA, and "LA ROUGE DOMINO" CONCERT
TO-MORROW NIGHT and Every Evening THIS WEEK
ALL THE BIG SUCCESSES—AND—MANY NEW NOVELTIES.
American Debut of THE BOY PADEREWSKI (Willie Eckstein.) The Most Remarkable Piano Phenomenon in the World. THE GREAT NAVASSAR TROUPE. PONGO and LEO. PANTZER TRIO.
At 9:45—ALL STARS. HARRY BULGER ELSIE JANIS Dorothy Morton JOHNNY McVEIGH, NELLA WEBB, CHARLES PRINCE, NORA CECIL, LUCILLE ST. CLAIRE, WITH THE WISTARIA SHETLANDS AND BEAUTY CHORUS OF 50 IN "When We Are Forty-one"
Foreign Varieties. The Sensational Novelty LA ROUGE DOMINO (The Girl with the Red Domino.) KELLY & RENO. LA BELLE THERESITA. And SAM ELTON, "The man who made the show laugh."
A BILL OF WONDROUS NOVELTY AND UNIQUE COMEDY.
Admission to Table Seats, $1.00. Best Seats, $1.50.

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WORLD IN WAX.
EDEN MUSEE
NEW GROUPS AND FIGURES
Grand Concerts, Commencing 2 o'clock, by LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PERCY G. WILLIAMS, VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS. Mats., 3:00. Evg., 8:30.
Pain's PORT ARTHUR. Every Evg. at 8:15. GRAND FIREWORKS Except Sundays.
SPECIAL PROGRAMME MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS.
HUBER'S CASINO. Jerome Av. & 162d St. AL. RICE, THE SEYMONS, Harry Frey, Nellie Burt and Florence Tully.

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. Bargain Mats. for Shoppers 25c
ROBERT T. Haines & Co. EMMA CARUS
NAYNON'S BIRDS JOE EL MASTO
WILLIAMS & WALKER'S GLEE CLUB
Mills & Morris, Stanley & Brockman
MATZETTI TROUPE HICKEY & NELSON
TO-DAY — James J. Corbett, Louise Gunning, Ed. Blondell & Co., McMahon's Watermelon Girls, Pat Rooney & Marion Bent, Macart's Monkeys, Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy, &c.
5TH AVE. Rose Coghlan in "Forget Me Not." J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein, Helen Tracy, Frances Starr, and Big Cast.
TO-DAY — Louise Gunning, Hengler Sisters, Cliff Gordon, J. C. Nugent & Co., Harry & Sadie Fields, Perschoff Bros., others.
58TH ST. "PAUL REVERE." Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Dodson Mitchell, Wm. Norton, Harold Hartsell, Agnes Scott, Etc. Souv. Mat. Every Day, 25c.
TO-DAY—Frank Bush, Lavine, Cimeron Trio, Quinlan & Mack, Kizzie B. Masters & Co., Warsaw Brothers, Hubert Deveaux.
125TH ST. "THE TIGRESS." Beatrice Morgan, Jas. Wilson, Wallace Erskine, Robt. L. Hill, Mary Ryan, Mathilde Deshon and Powerful Cast. Daily Mats. 25c. Souv. Mats. Tuesday and Thursday.
TO-DAY — Lee Harrison, Tenbrooke-Lambert Co., Marion Garson, Meeker-Baker Trio, Harrington Tennessee Quartette, Gallando, Etc.

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St., B'y, 7 Av.
TO-DAY SUN. MAT. in Victoria Theatre
TO-NIGHT At 8:15 on THE ROOF
Big All Star Bill.
Week Beginning To-morrow (Monday): Entire Change of Bill
MATINEE EVERY DAY Down Stairs in VICTORIA THEATRE. Entire Roof Bill. 25c. & 50c.
Weekly. Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Rice & Prevost, 5 Juggling Mowats, Willy Zimmerman, The 3 Joscarys and The Girl from Coney Island and others.

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15.
CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
EXTRA MATINEE TUESDAY
NOTHING CAN STOP A SUCCESS!!!
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
SAM BERNARD
in the Landslide of Melody and Mirth,
The Rollicking Girl
80 FUNMAKERS, 80 including HATTIE WILLIAMS—JOE COYNE.
HUDSON THEATRE, 44th Street, East of Broadway.
HENRY B. HARRIS.....Manager
Evs. at 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. at 2:15.
GOOD OLD SUMMER TIME SUCCESS THE 100TH PERFORMANCE THURSDAY NEXT
HEIR TO THE HOORAH
SPECIAL MATINEE TUESDAY JULY 4 TEMPERATURE NEVER EXCEEDS 70 DEGREES
The Kirke La Shelle Production, With GUY BATES POST and a Notable Cast.
ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF

DREAMLAND
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS
HAS THE BIGGEST FEATURES. FREE HIPPODROME RACES AT 4 AND 9.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA. CONEY ISLAND.
FEARLESS BONAVITA.
TOM TIT, midget horse, 13-foot tall.
REY (Flo)
MORELLI, AURORA, MILLER, 20 OTHERS.
Combination price at Bostock's Surf Av. entrance includes Dreamland. Children, 10c.

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STANDS STEADILY SUPREME.
Endless Variety of Innovations
AND WORLD'S WONDERS THERE.

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Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 10:45 P. M.
Olive MAY & ALBAUGH, Jr. John W.
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4—HUNTINGS—4
McPHEE & HILL MIRRET & GLOSH
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BURTON'S PERFORMING DOGS
FERGUSON & WATSON MAX SMITH DUO
LORRAINE & GAUDET JOE GOODMAN
PRICES, 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

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EXTRA MAT. TUESDAY, JULY 4TH.
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200th time Wednesday—Souvenirs.
Special copies of "Just My Style," with cover bearing photographs and autographs of the Company.
Jefferson De Angelis in the Merry Musical Comedy.
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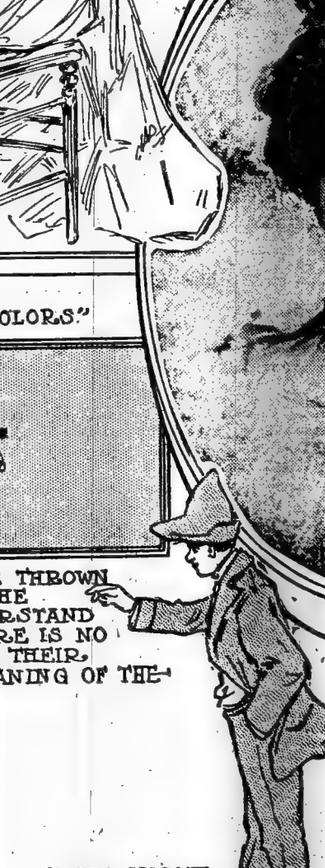
"THE CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE SPECIALIST WHO IS OBLIGED TO CHASE THE NIMBLE DOLLAR."



"THERE ARE MEN AND WOMEN DRINKING LIQUIDS OF BRILLIANT COLORS."



"MOVING PICTURES ARE THROWN UPON THE SCREEN. THE GIRLS MAY NOT UNDERSTAND THE WORDS, BUT THERE IS NO DOUBT WHATEVER IN THEIR MINDS AS TO THE MEANING OF THE SONG."



"A NORTH BEACH BELLE"

"MOST OF THE WOMEN ARE WITHOUT HATS. REGARDLESS OF THEIR COMPLEXIONS, THEY SIT BAREHEADED IN THE SUN"

"THE NORTH BEACH BARKER DIRECTS THE PEOPLE WHERE TO GO."



"AS SOON AS THEY HAVE FOUND SEATS FOR THE WOMEN THE MEN GATHER TOGETHER AND SMOKE CIGARETTES."



FREE FIRE-WORKS"

Although It Has a Clientele of No Inconsiderable Size, but a Trifling Fraction of New York's Millions Know Anything About It--Patronized by the Foreign Element.

IF nothing else was required to stamp North Beach as different from the dozen and one other "beaches" that the people of New York flock to for an outing, its "goulash pavilion" would suffice. It is easily the most conspicuous restaurant in "little Italy on the waterfront," as the posters call this breathing spot for the populous upper east side and the Bronx. The wooden pavilion in which this toothsome Irish stew of the Hungarians and Italians is dispensed to hungry excursionists at a nominal sum per plate, is square and high, with a roof that looks very much too large for its body, like an overgrown suburban railway station. There are as many tables under the outer roof, screened by a vine-covered trellis, as there are indoors. From the time the first boat arrives at the beach in the morning, until the last boat leaves for the city at night there are swarthy-skinned men and bright-eyed, showily dressed women at these tables listening to the music of the mandolin, drinking sweet liquids of brilliant colors, and eating goulash. There are placards and an indefatigable barker to inform the New Yorker who has never been to North Beach before that if he departs therefrom without tasting goulash he will regret it all his life.

A pleasure-seeker who measures all Summer resorts for the masses by the Coney Island or Rockaway Beach standard would die of loneliness at North Beach. Still the place has distinctive attractions that make it more enjoyable than Coney to tens of thousands of city dwellers who go there constantly for recreation during the Summer, and who never think of going to Coney or Rockaway more than once in the season, if they go there at all. Coney is too big for them. They have to spend too much money for their fun. For thousands of people who patronize North Beach Coney Island is too far from home. It costs more money to get there than it does to go to North Beach, and necessitates too much time on the cars or on the boat. So the upper east side and the Bronx have acquired the North Beach habit.

+ + +

When William Steinway opened North Beach as a sort of select family beer garden a decade ago he had in mind a pleasure resort for the workingmen in his piano factory on the Astoria side of the East River, their families, and as many of their friends as cared to ferry across from New York to join them in a social glass. It was a charming sylvan retreat for quiet people to spend the evening, the older folk smoking and drinking while listening to the music of a German band, and the lads and lassies "spieling" and making love under the linden trees.

After Mr. Steinway died, North Beach fell into the hands of a seaside improvement company with progressive ideas and capital. They put up concert halls, merry-go-rounds, popcorn booths, and similar indispensable adjuncts of a popular seaside resort stretching nearly three miles along the water front. They built the inevitable long pier, and ran direct lines of steamers to Manhattan and the Bronx, besides getting into direct touch with trolley lines from Williamsburg and Greenpoint. The result is that the average crowd at North Beach on Sundays and holidays outstrips that at Rockaway Beach. It is said to be second only to Coney Island. The Sunday attendance runs anywhere from 110,000 to 125,000. Last Fourth of July the resort was patronized by 150,000. Preparations have been made for at least 200,000 day after to-morrow. Yet, it is safe to assert, the majority of New Yorkers do not know anything about North Beach, nor even where it is.

+ + +

Take the ferry either from Ninety-ninth Street and the East River or One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street and the East River for boats direct to the pier. Take any of the other ferries that cross to the Long Island shore, and go the remainder of the journey by trolley, if an extra nickel or two is no object. But to get the true atmosphere of a North Beach crowd it is best to go by the pier boats; fare 10 cents each way. They are old-time ferryboats, with an upper deck added for half the width and the entire length. One recognizes an old North River Erie Road side-wheeler in the Hackensack. Everything about her has been changed but her name. The boats run every hour during the week, and every half hour on Sundays. The excursionist who goes alone and speaks no language but English is kept guessing as to what the merrymakers around him are chatting about.

Most of the women are without hats, and wear large, plain gold ear-rings. When it is necessary to cover their heads they use a gay-looking shawl. Regardless of their complexions, they sit bareheaded in the sun. The men do not sit with them, although they are constantly coming around with small efforts at polite attention. But as soon as they have found seats for the women the men flock to the lower deck and smoke cigarettes. As a show in bizarre garments there is nothing like it this side of the Mediterranean. Not only velvet coats in brown, black, and drab, but velvet trousers, with stripes, as carefully creased as the outing trousers of the country club dandy. Such garments are never made in this country. Jewelry without limit, much of it Oriental filigree work. The men wear scarf-pins stuck in the centre of bow ties, and outing shirts, with a variety of color that gives a person of quiet tastes a violent headache.

It is obvious, for one thing, that the Italians are somewhat presumptuous in calling North Beach "Little Italy on the waterfront." Little Russia, which is also on the upper east side; Little Germany, in the district of the big breweries, and the "littles" of every other nationality that makes up the composite population of New York, are cheek by jowl in the crowd. The Italians take this liberty because they furnish the fireworks for the beach. The east side Pain hails from Sorrento. He does not send up his rockets or disport his gunpowder and saltpetre battleships in a fenced inclosure at theatre prices. His vaunting-ground is on a platform in the open waters of the Sound, his show free to all comers. There is probably no beach resort around New York with so many free shows as North Beach. There are fifteen concert halls of varying degrees of bigness, giving variety performances of varying degrees of goodness and badness, and all of them free. It costs nothing to go in. The sum total before coming out depends on duration of stay, severity of thirst, and the activity of the waiter.

The variety shows begin on the pier and stretch the entire length of the water front. In some of them there is room for 2,000 at the tables, besides a good-sized dancing platform. They give employment to 300 continuous performance specialists from all around the Eastern circuit, who are obliged to chase the nimble dollar in the good old summertime as well as in the Winter season. The acrobatic wonders, German funny man, horizontal bar twirlers, strong men, bicycle freaks are all there, some of them under assumed names. These beach shows are infra dig. in the "profesh." The variety shows at North Beach are 50 per cent. better, and are attended by a more orderly and respectable class of persons, than the variety shows in the old Coney Island before they were destroyed by fire.

+ + +

The half-hour ride on the boat from East Ninety-ninth Street through Hell Gate and up the Sound to North Beach puts the outing crowd in good humor. The ride is not long enough to be tiresome. There is the inevitable Italian band, consisting of a harp, two violins, and a clarinet or piccolo. The songs of the day are not so much in evidence as they are on the Coney boats. Airs from popular grand operas are received with more favor. If there happens to be a member of the Metropolitan Opera House chorus on board who can sing a solo he does not hesitate to do it without an invitation. Instead of having the contents of luncheon boxes thrown at him, as is often the fate of a soloist who attempts some moss-grown song on the Coney boats, the operatic genius is greeted with a salvo of "bravos," cigars and drinks are offered to him.

After the song the children have an innings. The deck is cleared and they compete in high-kicking and cake-walking dances just as they do around the street organs in front of their tenements. They try to outdo one another in points, and tire one another out, as Irishmen do in breakdowns. A happy mother is Mrs. Antonio Salfari if her Eleanora wrests the terpsichorean laurels from Therese Potowski. A brand new tin sand bucket and a spade are the skillful Eleanora's reward. These girls do not go in for singing sentimental songs in chorus, as the girls do on the Coney boats and recreation piers. They do not know the words. On the boardwalk there is a beer garden where songs of this description are presented in a manner peculiar to the North Beach girl. The woman who sings them stands at the side of a large screen on the stage.

As she sings—

In vacation time, in vacation time,
Up in the country or down by the sea,
Out on the ocean or under a tree,
In vacation time, in vacation time,
Away from the crowd you can kiss right loud,
In vacation time.

moving pictures illustrating the text of the song are thrown upon the screen. The girls may not understand the words, but there is no doubt whatever in their minds as to the meaning of the song. When the North Beach comic man sings "The Man with the Overalls" there he is on the screen, hod, bricks, and all.

+ + +

Why North Beach? It is to wonder. The beach is a boardwalk. There is not enough sand to fill a scow. There are bathing houses on the boardwalk, but to get into deep water from them it is necessary to walk along a pier and dive from a float. What little beach there is gathers all the scum that floats over with the tide from the city's dumps at Riker's Island. A powerful stench floats over there, too, when the wind comes out of the west, that gives occasion for curdling curses against Tammany expressed in foreign tongues. But the North Beach bather has a huge swimming pool very nearly as large as a city block—the largest swimming pool to be found anywhere near New York. When 1,000 or more bathers are in the water it is a literal pool of Babel. A constant flow of salt water, minus the Riker's Island scum, is pumped into it. In one part it is shallow enough for children, and in another deep enough for the springboard diver. There are floats and fresh water showers in the middle of the pond. Scores of uptown residents go to North Beach in the early mornings simply for a swim in the pool. There is never any question of tides. The bathers are shaded from the sun by tall willows.

The boardwalk is long and broad. It is policed by forty men, under Capt. Corrigan. The Captain points with pride to the fact that there is no jail at North Beach. He declares that the crowd there is always as peaceful as a Sunday school picnic. All the noise they make is confined to an incessant flow of excitable talk. One might imagine they were quarreling when they are engaged in a most amicable discussion. Once off the boat, the people disperse to their favorite concert halls. Signs are posted everywhere telling basket parties that they are welcome. In most places they are made to understand that they are distinctly unwelcome.

There is plenty of beer and other stuff at North Beach, but it is for the men. The women, for the most part, like the colored sweet stuffs that are the popular drinks in their native land. There are chowder booths and sandwich stands for the benefit of native New Yorkers who wander over there with the excursion crowd. But while they are in the throng they are not of it. The foreigners flock by themselves. They patronize the carousels and the switchback railways, hover around the shooting galleries, throw rings for gaudy canes, and behave in a general way much as the Coney Island crowd does. No matter how much an Italian economizes in the everyday affairs of life, he is liberal with his cash at a wedding, a funeral, or when he is out for a holiday. The waiters who bring refreshments to the tables at North Beach do not get large tips, but they get a great many of them.

An early crowd are the North Beachers.

They are on the boardwalk Sundays about the time that the Coney throng is getting out of bed. By noon their holiday is more than half gone. Most of them are homeward bound before dark. Nobody stays late except on fireworks night. The last boats are never crowded. Even as seen from the deck of a passing Sound steamer, North Beach has a decidedly foreign appearance. Instead of the conventional white frame buildings with brown roofs, as seen at American beaches, the buildings are of bright yellow, touched off with blue. The domes of the kiosks are serpentine curves of yellow and black. Of the hundreds of small flags that float from the pleasure palaces only a few are American. Signs for the guidance of the public are duplicated in foreign tongues, the same as they are for immigrants on Ellis Island. North Beach can grow as fast as the upper east side grows. The present buildings merely skirt the shore of Flushing Bay. There is plenty of room to build back inland by and bye.

PIEL BROS.'
EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN.
OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER
This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.
This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the aplication of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.
On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.
There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which cost 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.
Delivered in Greater New York at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

A Dash of
Fruit Juice
on
Grape-Nuts
Makes a Fetching Dish
Try It.

"HAPPY TEETH."
LISTERATED
Cheney's
TOOTH POWDER
The Tooth Powder
That Physicians Order
Add it to your vacation want list.

This Little Fellow Knew Something About Cards.

NOT a minute over ten years old, apparently, with yellow hair, blue eyes, and rosy cheeks, looking for all the world as if he had just escaped from a Christmas card, a cherub sat in one corner of a box stall at the Sheepshead Bay race track, intensely absorbed in placing cards which he slid from a greasy pack in various little piles. Then he would study the heaps for several moments, gather the cards together again, shuffle them, and once more repeat the operation.

Two photographers, who had come from taking the pictures of famous horses, attracted by the charming face of the tender innocent, stopped and gazed.

"Well, I've seen 'em start in pretty early, but I think that's about the limit," said one of the men.

The little chap showed by no sign that he knew he was being observed, but continued to arrange his cards.

At this moment a lanky colored boy, about fifteen, black as a crow, with big eyes and mouth, whose face was adorned by a stereotyped infantile expression, slouched up to the stall. Leaning one shoulder lazily against one side of the doorway, with both hands in his pockets, he watched the little fellow for a moment, and then drawled:

"Watcher doin' wit' dem cahds, kid?"

The tow-headed youngster glanced up, and with a sly grin, replied:

"I kin fool you all right."

"You kin fool me—you kin fool me; yes, you kin fool me. How you fool me?"

"You can't tell what the top card is," said the boy, cutting the pack into two piles.

"Co'se I kin tell wot de top cahd is," said the colored boy.

Reaching forward, he lifted the card from the top of the pile, put it back again, and said:

"W'y, dat ain't no trick. Dat's the nine of clubs, dat's wot dat is," and he turned to the two men for corroboration. As he did so the little fellow quick as a flash put on top of the card three or four others which he had taken from the other pile.

"Bet you t'aint the nine of clubs," he mocked.

"Go on, you," said the darky. "Didn't I jes' look at it 'n see de nine of clubs?"

Picking up the top card again, he was astonished to see that the card was now the jack of diamonds. The trick was repeated several times, the darky becoming more and more bewildered. Each time he would turn his head to the interested spectators after he had looked at the card and replaced it upon the pack, and each time the little fellow would cover it with a number of cards.

At last the darky became irritated and wanted to bet.

"Youse playin' some trick on me, kid. You do dat once mo' 'n I'll bet you a dollah dat I kin tell wot de top cahd is."

"Where'd I get a dollar?" answered the little boy, scornfully. "You bet him and see me win his money," he appealed to the two photographers.

The latter evidently didn't think there could be any easier money than this. So the gambling instinct asserted itself, and they each dug up a dollar, which was covered by the angry darky, and the stakes were placed on the floor of the stall.

The little fellow again shuffled the cards, and once more cut them. The darky removed the top card from the pile, looked at it, and said:

"Dis cahd dis time am de tray of hahts," and even yet again referred to the two men for verification. But this time, with grinning face, he carefully kept his hand on the pile upon which he had replaced the card.

It took just about the hundredth part of a second for the two men to realize that they had been stung, and one of the photographers, with face flaming with discomfiture, gasped to his partner:

"Let's get away from here quick!"

And they scurried away as the two innocents divided the loot amid screams of laughter.

No Scabs in the Family.

Mary Ann O'Hooley—Sure, Bedelia sez th' tacher won't let her cum to school agin until she's afther bein' vaccinated.

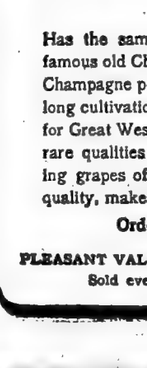
Pat O'Hooley—Bedad, Oi'll not have her vaccinated. Oi'm a union mon, an' Oi'll hev no scabs in th' family.

Of Course.

"He's a great one at firing off epigrams, isn't he?"

"Yes, a regular Maxim gun."

THE HISTORY OF CHAMPAGNE—No. 6.



AS DOM PERIGNON, happy discoverer of the sparkling vin de Champagne, entered his cellar and drew off a flagon of his choicest vintage, benignly smiling he softly chanted:

"Oh how the streamlet laughs and sings,
What a delicious fragrance springs
From the deep flagon as it fills,
As of hyacinths and daffodils!"

Great Western
Extra Dry

Has the same delicious flavor and boquet as these famous old Champagnes of France—the only American Champagne possessing these qualities. It is due to the long cultivation of the Rheims vineyards, where grapes for Great Western are grown. The soil has the same rare qualities peculiar to the fine Champagne-producing grapes of sunny France. Only the duty—not the quality, makes the difference in the price you pay.

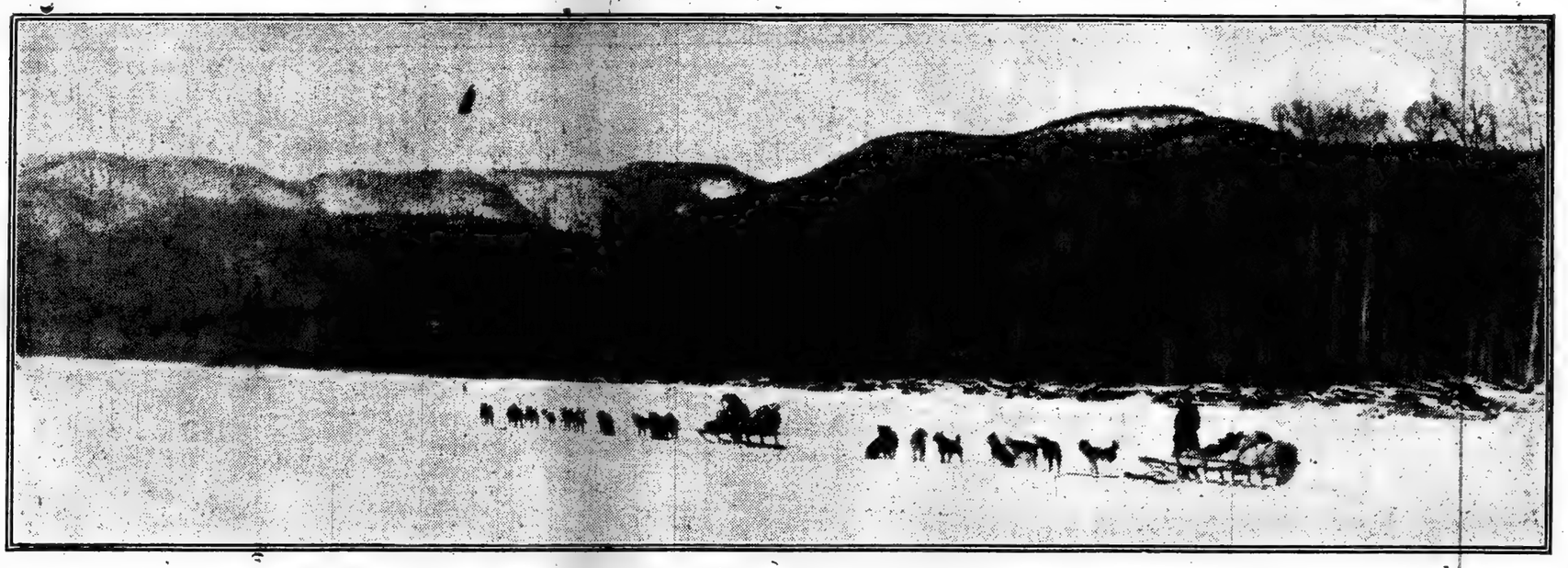
Order Great Western and compare.

PLEASANT VALLEY WINE CO., Sole Makers, RHEIMS, N. Y.
Sold everywhere by Dealers in Fine Wines.



The Search for the Origin of the Redskins

What the Jesup Explorations of Alaska and the Siberian Seacoast Have Revealed---A Student of the Gilyaks on the Likeness to Our Indians.



DOG SLEDS AMONG THE OROTCHEES.

MATERIALS collected by various explorers during many years of research among the tribes of coast dwellers on both sides of the North Pacific are accumulating as the reports came in from the different investigators sent out by Mr. Morris K. Jesup. Full accounts may be expected some time next Autumn, when they will be printed. Meantime Dr. Leon Sternberg, Curator of the St. Petersburg Academy of Sciences, a student of Siberian tribes who has passed seven years on the Amur and the Island of Saghalien, has been in New York for some time engaged in arranging the collections of native products illustrating the religious ideas, the habits and customs, dwellings, dress, and utensils for the chase, of these scattered tribes.

The main aim of the Jesup expeditions was to discover what relation if any the tribes on the American and Asian coasts bear to each other, and so find a clue to the vexed question of the origin of the redskins.

+ + +

Dr. Sternberg is one of the few Hebrews who has escaped the religious boycott in Russia; he has held his position in St. Petersburg owing to the fact that the Academy of Sciences forms a little republic of its own, which the bureaucracy cannot overpower. He is slender and dark, and would be taken for an Armenian. The April number of the Archiv flir Religionswissenschaft has an interesting article by him in German on the religious ideas of the Gilyaks in Saghalien.

"You ask if I think the Japanese will take Saghalien?" said Dr. Sternburg. "I should not be surprised, in view of the immense importance of its fisheries to Japan. Saghalien approaches the coast within seven miles, and modern guns would control the mouth of the Amur, a river incredibly rich in fish. The island is the key to the vast watershed of the Amur."

"But that means also that Russia, or rather Siberia, needs the island even more than the Japanese."

"That is true. There is coal, there is iron, there are timber, asphalt, and gold on Saghalien; unfortunately the Russians have done little to exploit all these riches—but such things are outside my province, which is to study the natives."

"And which ones?"

"Those that we reckon among the Tungus, namely, the Oroko, Orotchee, and Gold tribes; the Ainos, who are practically the same as the Ainu in Yeso belonging to Japan, and especially the Gilyaks."

"And why especially the Gilyaks?"

"Because they stand apart from all the tribes and nations of Asia in their



OROTCHEE MAN.

speech, though not so much in their habits and customs. I have published in Russian and German in the Transactions of my Academy a study of this language. It has affinities with certain tongues on the American continent, but none with any language of Asia."

"Then here you find some points of resemblance between Asian and American natives—in language?"

"Oh, not in language alone; but that is more important than resemblances in habits, dwellings, boats, fishing tackle, such things as might naturally be similar among far distant peoples who live very nearly the same sort of lives."

"What kind of people are the Gilyaks?"

"More fisher than hunter tribes. In Summer they live on islands, the coast, or rivers, having permanent Summer villages. In Winter, to escape the cold, they move back into the woods, where their houses are underground. They are very able people, with excellent minds. They are good speakers, and are quick to grasp an idea. I consider them naturally superior to Ainos, though the latter, at least those who live in Yeso, are being educated now by the Japanese. In Saghalien there was a political exile who began to teach the Ainos; but that is over."

+ + +

"And these Gilyaks, are they a distinct, pure-bred race?"

"There are three kinds, one having Mongolian traits, another with Aino characteristics, such as hairiness, and a third about midway between. It is peculiar that the Gilyak women show the Mongol type more clearly."

"Do they practice polygamy and slavery?"

"The rich may have two or three wives. As to slavery, it used to exist; but the Russians put a stop to it. Their slaves were largely bought from the Ainos; but after the third generation they became free. I discovered a curious system in force among them, so far as it can be carried out, as to marriage. Every man when he comes of age is expected to marry a daughter of his mother's brother; he must marry a cousin, but only one of certain cousins. This cousin he calls 'wife' from childhood; but so do his younger brothers. If there is but one daughter of the mother's brother and this mother has several sons, all call the girl 'wife,' and when she marries the eldest she is still their wife. This approaches the polyandry found among the Tibetans. But when a younger brother marries, the elder has no right to call his younger brother's wife his spouse."

+ + +

"That is hard on the elder brother. Are there penalties if a man does not marry his maternal uncle's daughter?"

"That is the rule, but of course among tribes who scatter so much in hunting it cannot always be followed; so that other connections are made. We have here an instance of whole categories of individuals in a clan or genus standing toward each other in a marital relation to the exclusion of others. It is very difficult to understand why and how such ideas grew up."

"What sort of religion do the Gilyaks have?"

"It may be called Shamanist, somewhat like the 'medicine man's' among your Indians. Everything has its lord. There are Lords of the Sea, of the Sky, of the Mountain, of the Woods. Thus when they sacrifice a dog, an animal they esteem very highly, as well they may, considering what he does for them in carrying them over the snow, watching and hunting for them, they say: 'Go to the Lord of the Mountain and return next year to me in the shape of a bear.' They believe a good dog's soul enters into and becomes a bear."

"Do they sacrifice dogs to the dead?"

"No. When a man dies his favorite dog is tied for several days on the dead man's bed and fed well. One of the souls of the dead man—for he has several, and a Shaman may have many—enters into that dog. Then they take the dog and sell or swap him off."

"Do they have religious festivals like our Indians?"

"There is a Spring Festival when they offer nuts and other food in dishes to the Lords of the Sea on the shore. In February they have the great Bear Festival, when a bear, which often has been brought up from a cub, is ceremonially shot with arrows and sacrificed. This we find also among North American Indians, among the Finns, Samoyeds, Ainos, &c. Then there are minor festivals for the killing of seals, &c., when offerings are made to the Lords of the Sea."

+ + +

"Do they fear and worship devils?"

"Not at all. Singularly enough, all their gods are good gods, beneficent essences, to whom they make thank offerings. They have no chiefs, but they respect rich men, because they believe they are favorites of the various gods. Otherwise how could they be wealthy, since all wealth comes from the gods? If a ghost or spirit does a man harm, it is regarded as an exception. No, there is no devil, no evil principle at all."

"Are the Gilyaks dying out?"

"They are; but apparently because the Russian Government does not look after them. Where they are cared for they increase in numbers. They do not know how to meet one of the commonest diseases, the scurvy. Although they collect wild garlic and eat it all Winter, the salt fish and meat diet gives them scorbutic troubles; they lose all courage and die. I found that alcohol and quinine brought them round; gave them hope, and caused them to rally. If proper precautions were taken in time few would die, for they live healthy lives otherwise."

"Does vodka kill them off, too?"

"Not vodka, but imported diseases, especially the smallpox. Vaccine cannot be obtained. Typhus and diphtheria are also brought by Japanese, Russians, and Chinese, and no provision is made to protect them."

+ + +

"What do you think their future will be, Dr. Sternberg?"

"It depends on the future of Saghalien—under which flag it is to be. If the Japanese take it or receive it by treaty, the Gilyaks may be saved. In Yeso the Japanese are not only vaccinating the Ainos, but instructing them. The Japanese are near; they are progressive and humane. These tribes will be helped, taught, attended to as they never can be by Russia."

"And what American tribe bears most resemblance to the Gilyaks, in your opinion?"

"I should say that the Klamaths approached them most closely in language, habits, and customs. I do not wish to be positive. I can only say that the publications which may be expected next Winter will throw much light on the obscure relations of mankind on both sides of the North Pacific."

"America's Greatest Railroad."

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This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls

and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great entrance and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below.

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 4:30 P. M., will stop, at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISLDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—*SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTH WESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 20 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M. †ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour tram to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:39 P. M.

Pullman cars—no all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway, 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.

*9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express
*12 45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express
*2 25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*3 25 P. M.—Ulster Express
*6 00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
*8 40 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9 45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

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NORTH BEACH

Free Fireworks Thursdays

Boats leave frequently

East 99 h and East 134th St. Jets.

READING SYSTEM

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

STATIONS { Foot Liberty St., N. R. / West 23d St., N. R.

Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves 10 minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (b5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (h3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), c4:20 P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M. (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst).

ATLANTIC CITY—9:40 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z14:00 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., x(12:40, x1:20, 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, ag4:35, h4:54, a5:15, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH PCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 81, N. R., W. 42d St., 9:00, 9:35, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:40, 7:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 12:35, 3:35, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St., 9:20, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:10 P. M. All seashore points.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:30, m7:00, m*8:00, *9:00, *10:30, †11:00 A. M., m†12.00 M., *1:00, $1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m†6:00, $7:00, †7:30, $8:00, *9:00, $10:30 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—z*4:30, *8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*1:00, *6:00, *7:00 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10.00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *12 15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—[z4:00, z4:30, *8:00, [9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), [*3:00, [*1:20, 42:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, *4:00, *5:00, *7:30 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. dDaily except Sunday. gSundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ||Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays only. nExcept Saturdays, k3:20 P. M. Lv. West 23d St. b5:20 P. M. c3:50 P. M. e12:20 P. M. g4:20, h4:50 P. M. j11:50 P. M. k3:20 P. M. mDining car on train.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 31 Nassau St., 1364 Broadway, 182 Third Av., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. DESLER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR" To BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON

Lv. Liberty St.,	8:00 a.m.	Daily.	Except Sun.
" "	10:00 a.m.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12:00 noon.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	2:00 p.m.	Daily.	Buffet.
"Royal Ltd."	4:00 p.m.	Daily.	All Pullman.
" "	6:00 p.m.	Daily.	Diner.
" "	7:00 p.m.	Daily.	Buffet.
" "	12:15 night	Daily.	Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE. THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Daily Lv. New York City, Liberty St.

Chicago, Pittsburg.....12:15 nt Sleeper.
Chicago, Columbus.....12:00 n'n, Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleveland.. 4:00 p.m. Limited.
"Pittsburg Limited".... 7:00 p.m. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.....12:15 nt. Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.....10.00 a.m. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis.... 6:00 p.m. Diner.

Offices, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway; 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Liberty Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d A. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. B. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25, d12.45, e7.30, n5.25, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local.....	†6.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express.....	*7.35 AM	*c7.40 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express...	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS...	†11.55 AM	†12.00 PM
Mauch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express.....	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local.....	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN.....	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355, 1234 and 1364 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 325, 342 & 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TOURING NEW YORK IN AUTOMOBILES.

GREEN CARS leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., Daily and Sunday. All the sights worth seeing. Fare $1.00. The most perfectly equipped sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island Excursion Service. Park Carriage Co. Telephone 4874 Gramercy.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST. AND DESBROSSES & CORTLANDT STS.

☞ The leaving times from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third St. Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED. 23 hours to Chicago.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EX.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:23, *9:25, *9:55, *10:53 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, *4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant (3:30 from Desbrosses and 3:45 A. M. from Cortlandt Streets only),—7:40, 8:55, 10:55 A. M., (12:25 Saturdays only except Long Branch, 12:55, (1:57 Saturdays only except Long Branch, 4:11 Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), (4:55 except Saturdays, except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *†10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:55, 3:55, *4:25 (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 96, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 342 Fulton Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford RR.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, †[10:00, *z[10:02 A. M., ††[1:00, *x[1:01, *z[3:00, †[5:00, ¶[5:02, **[12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—††8 A. M., †2 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., ††[12:00, *[4:00, *11:00 P. M.

PORTLAND and BAR HARBOR—††8:02 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS, and QUEBEC—††[8:40 A. M., †9:00 P. M.

Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†3 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—†9:02 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —†4:50, †9:02 A. M., s1:24, †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St., also at c96, c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., 649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ¶Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. sSaturdays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ||Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lv. W. 42d St. Week Day Trains. Franklin St.

7:15 AM—Local to Livingston Manor. 6:45 AM
8:15 AM—Express to Oswego..... 8:00 AM
9:15 AM—Exp. to Monticello-Liberty. 9:05 AM
12:15 PM—Express to Walton-Delhi...12 noon
1:00 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Kingston. 12:45 PM
3:15 PM—Exp. to Ellenville-Kingston. 3:00 PM
3:45 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Rockl'd. 3:25 PM
6:00 PM—Exp. to Chic. and p'ts beyond. 5:40 PM
12 noon—Exp. to Liberty, Sat. only....11:40 AM
1:00 PM—Exp. to Rockland, Sat. only. 12:45 PM
8:35 AM—Exp. to Liberty, Sunday only. 8:26 AM

Parlor car seats on all trains at 425 Broadway.

New Jersey Central

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

"THE NEW LINE" N.Y. TO FALL RIVER PROVIDENCE BOSTON $1.20 2.20

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 TO BOSTON Tel. 800 Orchard. JOY LINE $1.50 TO PROVIDENCE DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St. The Fast and Elegant Steamers LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.

Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamer C. W. MORSE," odd dates, June & July, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal Street, 6 P. M., & West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. week days & Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY— Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.

The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (New) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M. return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE: On Tuesday, July 4th, Str. RICHARD PECK will leave New York at 9:30 A. M., foot 31st St., E. R., 10:00 A. M., instead of 2:45 and 3:00 P. M. respectively. The trip from New York at 12:00 night will be omitted.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. Peck Slip, 9:00 A. M., Arriving West Point 4:30. Tickets good to return by Special West Shore train, or any regular train, $1, N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.

THIS EXCURSION MADE EVERY SATURDAY.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST.. 9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.

WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.

Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M.

Leave Batery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P. M.

Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A. M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P. M.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.

Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A.M.

SCHEDULE FOR JULY 4TH, 1905.

Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45, 10:45.

Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR, Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

Leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.

Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.

Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP UP THE HUDSON

Sunday and July 4th

Str. Homer Ramsdell

For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh.

Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley.

Leaves FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A. M.; W. 129TH ST. 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.

ROUND TRIP 90c.

The most delightful one-day trip up the Hudson. REFRESHMENTS SERVED ON BOAT.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M

Daily Except Sunday.

See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL.

Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45, W. 42d St., 2:00, W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:30. Tickets good to return by Special West Shore train, or any regular train, $1, N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.

THIS EXCURSION MADE EVERY SATURDAY.

A GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY EXCURSION

Up the Sound

To Great Neck, Sea Cliff and Glenwood.

The well-equipped steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) at 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 7:00 P. M. Stop at Karatsonyi and Kmetz's dock.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

4th OF JULY $1.00 EXCURSION VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:40 and 6:30 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night. Sundays, 7:00, 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50,

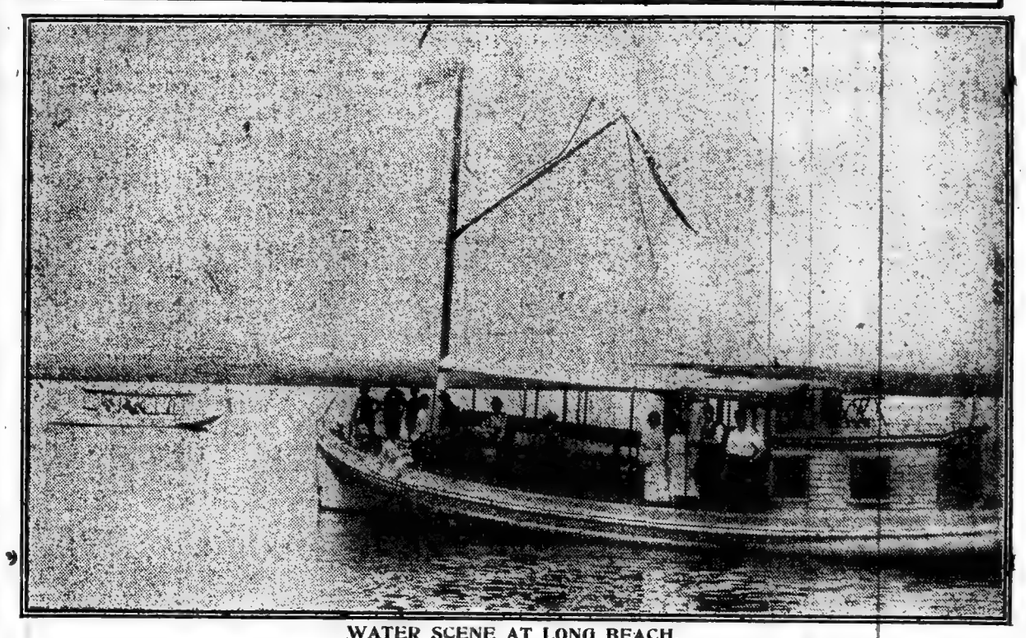
From the Spray of Old Ocean to the Smell of the Pines



ENTRANCE TO PAVILION GROU NDS AT SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.



MONGAMP FALLS NEAR MONTICELLO, N. Y.



WATER SCENE AT LONG BEACH.

YACHTSMEN AT FRONTENAC

New Mile Course Surveyed by Motor Boat Racing Association.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 1.—The season amid the Thousand Islands is now in full swing. The Fourth of July will be celebrated with unusual festivities. The holiday attire of the yachts and residences for miles on the American border will form a memorable picture. In the evening at the hotels and many of the private residences there will be fireworks.

Under the direction of the Frontenac Motorboat Racing Association the one mile try-out course has been surveyed and made ready for use. The start is marked by two white poles on the northwest end of Washington Island, and the finish by two red poles on the southeast side of Frontenac. Eight hundred feet east o the mile finish is a mark indicating a nautical mile.

In preparation for motor boat races the fastest boats of last season have been overhauled. The Adios, winner of the handicap race of last season, for which S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg paid $10,000, has been entirely refitted and will appear in the races of this year. W. S. Kilmer of Binghamton and Jonathan Wainwright of Philadelphia, two enthusiastic yachtsmen, have added new racers to their collections and will give them their first trial at the meeting of the American Canoe Association on Sugar Island, in the Canadian channel, next month.

Alfred Costello and C. E. Peck of New York arrived at Frontenac this week on Mr. Costello's yacht Jule. Commodore and Mrs. Lewis A. Luckenback with their yacht Now Then were among the early comers.

The races at Gananoque in honor of Dominion Day are attracting the attention of Alexandria Bay to-day. Some of the fastest boats from this section are taking part. Among the American entries for the International Handicap are the speedy Roma, owned by Louis Hunt of Brooklyn, the So Long, owned by Geo. Hasbouck of New York and the new motor boat of E. D. Patterson of Alexandria Bay which had her initial trials this week. Dr. E. E. Campbell, owner of the autoboat Radium, which won the handicap event at Kingston in May, did not enter.

The annual convention of the general agents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, New Jersey, convened at the Crossman this week. Agents representing branch offices in all the large cities of the United States were present. The Thousand Island House entertained a party of forty graduates of Lader Medical College, Montreal, Canada, during the week. Col. O. G. Staples of Washington, D. C., the owner of this hotel, arrived yesterday to spend the remainder of the season here. Most of the cottages and costly residences of this vicinity have been opened during the week.

One thousand instructors from New York State are expected to attend the annual institute for teachers which convenes Monday morning at Thousand Island Park. Chas. A. Shaver, formerly of Watertown, will again conduct the assembly. In anticipation of the unusual attendance new members have been added to the faculty and increased facilities provided.

Tali Esen Morgan of Ocean Grove, the well known musical director, arrives Monday to take charge of the orchestra and chorus of 200 voices which will render the oratorios this season. Many leading soloists have been secured for the principal parts. The oratorio "Stabat Mater" will be offered at the first concert, July 11. Mr. Morgan will be assisted by Major H. I. Holt of Boonton, New Jersey, and Prof. Frederick Seymour of Watertown. Arthur L. Judson of Granville, Ohio, will be assistant conductor of the orchestra.

At the meeting of the Park Association, which will be held to-day, the question of allowing boats carrying mail and passengers to land at this dock Sunday will be decided. It is expected that this privilege will be granted for the first time in years, as the boats of the Thousand Island Steamboat Company no longer land at Fine View.

The opening ball of the season will be held at the Columbian this evening. A large party of guests from Brooklyn and New York arrived to-day to spend a number of weeks. Residents at this popular resort are looking forward to the most prosperous season in the history of the park.

LATEST SEASON ON RECORD.

Hotels in the White Mountains Are Slow in Opening.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., July 1.—The season in the White Mountains will not be fairly launched until the first week in July. There are always small hotels, boarding houses, and farms that accommodate guests as early as May 1, in order that they may be first on the fishing grounds, but the larger hotels seldom open their doors before June 20, and this year they are opening later than ever before.

The coming Glidden record run from New York and Boston will bring hundreds of automobilists to the White Mountains, where they will make headquarters at Bretton Woods. Their arrival on July 15 will be the signal for the opening of the Mount Washington Hotel there.

On the East Side, Jackson, North Conway, Bartlet, Intervale, Conway Corner, Fryeburg, Me., the Ossipee, Chocorua, and Tamworth, have already a large number of visitors to look after, as well as many cottagers, who come early and stay late. Fishing in the West Branch, Gale, and Wildcat Rivers has been exceptionally good.

Colebrook, N. H., with the Hampshire Inn, the Balsams at Dixville Notch, the Big Diamond and Millsfield Camps, and the camps and small hotels on the Connecticut lakes have all been patronized by fishermen since "the ice went out."

The Fabian House opened on the 15th, but the Crawford and Twin Mountain Houses do not open until to-day. The Summit House on Mount Washington is open for the season. The Mount Pleasant at Bretton Woods had its opening to-day, and the Mount Washington will open on July 15. Maplewood Cottage at Maplewood is now open, but the Maplewood Hotel will not open for several days yet. The Profile House is another late opener. The Forest Hill and Franconia Inn are expecting a good early season, and at Sugar Hill the Look-Off and Sunset Hill House, Phillips House, Echoes, Spooner Farm, and smaller houses are looking forward to a profitable July, with September as big a month as August.

BLOCK ISLAND AWAKENING.

Better Transportation Facilities Bring Many Visitors to the Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 1.—The steamboats and railroads offer greater facilities this year than ever before for reaching Block Island. They have combined their forces for the comfort and convenience of their passengers and have reduced the time of passage to four and a half hours. New York has not been slow to take advantage of the situation, as the fast-filling hotels and cottages testify.

The Ocean View opens under its old management a much improved hotel. The National has been put in the very best of order by its proprietor. The Surf, one of the most popular hotels on the island, will be conducted as usual by its proprietress, Mrs. Willis, assisted by her daughters. The Spring House, the pioneer hotel on the island, was opened to-day. The Highland House has a large advance booking of guests. The Manisses has a booking for July and August surpassing anything in the history of the house. The Atlantic House opens with its usual coterie of patrons. The Hygeia, near the new harbor, opens under favorable auspices. The Seaside, near the Hygeia, will have a successful season, judging from the booking already made. The Pequot House will be under new management this year. The Block Island House, which has long been conducted by Capt. Conly, opened June 20. The Connecticut House has been completely renovated.

It is expected that signal, telegraph, and searchlight stations will be erected at the island by the United States Government this year. A number of army officers; members of the Engineer Corps, have recently visited the Island looking for the most advantageous site. They do not contemplate building a fort, but for the better protection of Newport and its approaches, they say signal and telegraph stations are much needed.

CONFERENCE FOR RICHFIELD.

Episcopal Priests and Laymen Soon to Gather There.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 1.—The vacation conference of priests and laymen of the Episcopal Church will be held here July 19 to 27, and the Seabury Society, which has charge of the gathering, is busy completing the arrangements to insure its success. Eugene M. Camp is President of the society, John A. Ely, Jr., Secretary, and Christopher C. Earl Treasurer. The Directors are Rufus W. Frost, Henry W. Harvest, Frederic C. Kurz, Millard F. Taylor, Henry W. Olp, and Charles P. Maury.

The list of speakers includes Gov. Warfield of Maryland, Booker T. Washington, the Right Rev. Lewis T. Burton, D. D., Bishop of Lexington; the Rev. Lester Bradner, Ph. D., Providence, R. I.; the Rev. William Walter Smith, D. D., New York; the Rev. Charles Scadding, Ohio; James S. Sherman, William B. Millar, the Japanese Consul General at New York, Archdeacon Russell of Southern Virginia, the Rev. J. O. S. Huntington, and the Rev. Harvey Officer, Princeton.

Clayton Lodge, the Summer home of Mrs. Cyrus McCormick of Chicago, has been opened for the season by Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Proctor of Utica. Mr. Proctor will continue to act as President of the Waiontha Golf Club, as he has done since its organization several years ago.

On Saturday evening the lights will be turned on at the Earlington, where all preparations have been made for the opening. William G. De Witt of Washington, its new proprietor, has a number of arrivals booked for early July.

MANY GUESTS AT POCONO.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 1.—The influx of new guests, many of whom are out for the season, was heavy the past week. The visitors took advantage of excellent weather conditions and entered heartily into the sports, which are popular here. Bowling is one of the principal diversions and the various alleys have had many visitors. Several tournaments have been held. Prominent among the bowling enthusiasts are the ladies, and some of their scores would do credit to almost any man.

Golfing, too, came in for a good share of attention and several exceedingly well-contested games were played on the links of the Pocono Country Club. A tournament is scheduled to take place shortly. Tennis is well patronized, and boating and fishing have their followers. Fishing seemed to receive a new impetus within the past few days, and the catches were among the best of the season.

EARL GREY TO GO AFISHING.

Special to The New York Times.

QUEBEC, July 1.—Earl Grey, Governor General of Canada, is head of a party which is going to Lake St. John for ouananiche fishing early in July. He has accepted the invitation of ex-Gov. Chamberlain of Connecticut, President of the Metabetchouan Fish and Game Club, to be a guest of the club at Lake Kiekisink.

STAMFORD PLANS A LYCEUM.

Officers Elected Who Will Map Out a Summer Course.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 1.—The cool weather of the past week has not interfered with the progress of the Summer season in Stamford, and the numerous hotels and boarding houses are rapidly filling up. The annual out-of-town rush for the Fourth of July has brought many visitors.

The most important event of the week was the opening of the Rexmere on Wednesday, when a large number of visitors arrived for the season. The many improvements that have been made at the Rexmere during the past Winter and last year's excellent management have caused the best bookings in the history of the hotel. The first large dance of the season took place in the new ballroom of the Rexmere to-night.

A large excursion from New York reached Churchill Hall to-day to remain until Wednesday. The first song recital of the season will be given in the parlors of the New Grant House on Sunday evening. Solos will be rendered by Mme. Lisa Wickes and Mr. Alfred Donelson Wickes of New York.

Mrs. Snow of New York has arrived at her Summer home in Roxbury, near Stamford. Mrs. Snow is the wife of Professor Snow of Columbia University and as the niece of the late Jay Gould spends part of each Summer with Miss Helen Gould in Roxbury.

Kendall Place, on Delaware Street, is enjoying a very prosperous season and with this week's arrivals has received its full quota of Summer guests.

Much local interest is centred in a recently organized association which proposes to establish in Stamford a permanent Lyceum to encourage various lectures, musicals, religious, educational and scientific meetings and certain courses of study. The association will be known as "The Utsayantha Long-House," and the following officers have been elected: President—Charles R. Clark; Vice President—A. W. Terry; Secretary—James A. Tooley; Treasurer—George W. Kendall.

Dr. E. L. M. Bristol of New York has arrived at Chateau de Navarre, his handsome Summer home in Granthurst Park, and this year will entertain many guests. Mr. and Mrs. Brevoort Barr and Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Howell of New York, are expected. Mr. and Mrs. John J. D. Bristol will make the trip from New York in an automobile and spend some time as Dr. Bristol's guests. Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Barr of New York will also be at the Chatean de Navarre next week.

On Tuesday morning the guests at the Westholm will take part in a military euchre party. This will be the first of a series of card parties that will be given at frequent intervals throughout the season.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Middleton of New York have closed Halceter, their cottage in Granthurst Park, and this week sailed for Europe accompanied by Mrs. F. A. Yenni, Miss Frederica Yenni and Master Yenni of New York, who have been guests at Halceter.

Prof. Paul Saurel of the College of the City of New York has secured the Maison d'Albret and will spend his second Summer in Stamford. Miss Millet of New York is the guest of Mrs. Saurel.

This week the recently organized Stamford Gun Club offers three gold prizes for the successful contestants in a clay pigeon shoot to be held over the traps of the club. Many of the Summer visitors are enjoying the privileges of this organization.

TO BUILD SUMMER HOMES.

New York Syndicate Purchases South Elberon Property.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 1.—Long Branch will co-operate with Asbury Park in seeing to it that the delegates to the National Educational Association's convention next week are well taken care of. Its aid was requested by the Asbury Park Committee, and from 5,000 to 7,000 members of the association will be entertained here.

The city authorities have arranged for the celebration of the Fourth of July at the Casino, formerly the Ocean Hotel. All manner of contests and games will take place on the wide lawns, and in the evening there will be fireworks and a ball.

The opera season at Pleasure Bay Park was inaugurated this evening under most favorable conditions. The Nixon & Zimmerman Company, which has just closed a successful engagement in Baltimore, is the attraction.

A big deal in real estate is reported from South Elberon. A syndicate of New Yorkers purchased a large amount of property on the ocean front, paying more than $160,000 for it. The purpose of the syndicate is to erect a number of handsome cottages on the property.

The Summer home for the girls of the Siegel Cooper Company on Bath Avenue has opened for the season.

STROUDSBURG BOWLERS WIN.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 1.—Stroudsburg was the scene of an exciting bowling tournament this week when the strong team from Water Gap was easily defeated by the home organization. Another tournament will in all probability be arranged with the same team in the near future.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of the Fourth here. Two ball games will be played. Several golf matches and tennis tournaments have been arranged. There will be dancing at the different hotels in the evening.

SPORTS AT WATER GAP.

Citizens and Visitors Join in Fourth of July Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, July 1.—The hotel keepers and the municipal authorities are working hard for the success of the Fourth of July celebration which has been planned here, and the liberal manner in which visitors are responding to appeals for financial aid promises to make the fête one of the biggest affairs in the history of the resort. The Committee on Arrangements have succeeded in getting two teams to play a game of ball in the afternoon, and in the evening a fireworks display will take place. There will also be a ball and band concert.

Wednesday evening was marked by an enjoyable dance at the Glenwood. More than 150 guests were present.

To-day a large number of autobilists arrived from the city. Excellent time was made, as the roads to this place were never better. Both the golf links and the bathing beach are attracting the usual quota of visitors, and the casinos of the different houses are largely patronized.

SOLDIERS AT SEA GIRT.

Jersey State Camp, Greatly Improved, Presents a Busy Scene.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, July 1.—The New Jersey State camp is assuming a spick-and-span appearance. The large parade grounds have been placed in excellent shape for the reception of the soldiers. Detachments of men are practicing at the targets daily, and many of them have qualified as marksmen. The rifle ranges have been greatly improved since the close of last season.

The new trolley road from Asbury Park, Belmar, and Spring Lake is almost completed, and cars will be put in operation early in July. As the trolley road runs to the camp grounds large crowds of visitors from neighboring resorts will witness the manoeuvres of the soldiers during the progress of their stay.

The Third Regiment of Camden will be in camp from July 14 to 21, inclusive.

The assignment of range officers includes Capt. J. Madison Hare and Lieut. R. W. Donges, Third Regiment.

Comfortably quartered in tents, the college students from Princeton and Cornell, who are acting as range scorers and markers, are in camp near the clubhouse. There are three score of the college boys, who are in charge of Capt. W. S. Price of the Third Regiment. The students are under strict military discipline, and their presence this year is somewhat out of the ordinary. Heretofore, the scoring and marking was done by an aggregation of men selected in a hit-or-miss fashion, and the new idea is intended to prove more satisfactory than the custom in vogue in former years.

BELMAR HOTEL MEN HAPPY.

Early Patrons Are Numerous, and Bookings Extend Through Season.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 1.—With the opening of the Hotel Columbia it can be said that the Summer season is on in earnest. Every hotel in Belmar is now open, and their proprietors are happy, inasmuch as present bookings extend throughout the entire season.

The ocean front pavilions are open, and that part of Belmar now presents an attractive appearance. At the Tenth Avenue pavilion last Saturday evening an informal hop was well attended.

The Belmar Club is doing a great deal toward the entertainment of its members and their friends. On the Fourth they will keep open house, and a display of fireworks in the evening will be followed by a hop. At a recent meeting of the club the Board of Governors and standing committees for the ensuing year were elected.

Work at Camp Belmar on Shark River is being pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. The site selected for the camp could hardly be improved upon. It is the intention of the promoters of this enterprise to erect a $10,000 clubhouse, which will be surrounded by a prettily designed park. New houses are going up, and the camp promises to be a very popular resort.

PLENTY TO DO AT POINT PLEASANT.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 1.—With more than 100 trains a day from the outside world, Point Pleasant is rapidly taking a place of importance as a Summer resort. Its boating, crabbing, fishing, and sailing are never-ending sources of delight.

The Point Pleasant Golf and Country Club is doing much toward entertaining the stranger who spends the Summer season here. It boasts well-kept links, as well as tennis courts, and its tournaments are always interesting.

Richard Harding Davis and his mother, Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis of New York City, were among the guests entertained this week at the Curtis House.

CONVENTIONS AT SARATOGA.

Four Big Gatherings On at One Time Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 1.—Four conventions marked the week here. The National Eclectic Medical Association was in session at the Grand Union Hotel, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at the United States, the Fourth District Republicans at the Worden, and the reunion of the Thirtieth Regiment at the same hotel.

The New York State Branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States, of which W. C. Dickerson of Syracuse is President, will convene here on Monday.

The State Board of Law Examiners, which has met here annually for several years, is in session at the United States Hotel. It is composed of F. I. Danaher of Albany, W. T. Goodelle of Syracuse, and C. E. Martin of Binghamton.

Victor Herbert will begin his Summer musical engagement at the Grand Union Hotel on the Fourth of July. This orchestra during the height of the season will consist of fifty pieces. Orchestras at the hotels will put in their appearance a little later on.

Congress Hall, which has undergone many changes and improvements, was to have been reopened to-day, but the reception of guests will not begin till the latter part of next week. The Kensington and the Windsor Hotels were this morning reopened for the season.

The managers of the Saratoga Polo Club and the Saratoga Golf Club are hustling forward the improvements to their respective fields, in anticipation of a series of brilliant games and matches during July and August. Both organizations are arranging for tournaments, which will bring many of the best players in the country together here.

Richard A. Canfield has fixed upon July 20 for the reopening of the restaurant attached to his clubhouse on East Congress Street. It remained closed during the season of 1904. Having purchased the entire square, bounded by four streets, Canfield has converted it into a park, which has lately been enhanced in beauty by the efforts of landscape architects.

GRADUATES AT GREENWICH.

Girls of Rosemary Hall Attract Many Visitors to Exercises.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 1.—The graduating exercises at Rosemary Hall brought many friends and relatives of the young ladies to the Inn, and the scene was animated for several days. A number of dinners were given by the pupils of the school, and the dining room was very beautiful in its setting of flowers and happy young faces.

The new palm court is in especial favor with everybody, and now that the morning concerts are to be given there, it is becoming more popular than ever. At last Sunday's musicale the orchestra was assisted by Miss Suters of the Savage English grand opera company.

Automobiling is the fad of the hour, and its increased popularity has necessitated an enlargement of the quarters for road cars. Tennis is very popular; those who ride, drive, or play golf find ample provision for their pleasure, and the lover of nature gets enjoyment out of a quiet walk through the beautiful surrounding country.

Mr. C. W. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., who is erecting a handsome mansion in the Rock Ridge district, is spending the season at the Inn with Mrs. Post and Miss Post.

SPRING LAKE CASINO OPENS.

Programme of Amusements for Season Partially Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, July 1.—At the Casino on Saturday evening last a reception and ball announced the formal opening of Spring Lake's popular amusement resort. The event was a public affair and was very liberally patronized. The hotel guests and cottagers were out in large numbers and a thoroughly enjoyable time was had.

Numerous improvements have been made at the Casino and on the grounds surrounding it within the past few months. The tennis courts have been wonderfully improved.

The programme of Casino events for the season has been partly prepared. There will be Friday evening bowling contests for boys, and also contests for women. These contests will continue all Summer, and prizes will be awarded the bowlers making the highest number of points.

Real estate men here have been working overtime for some months, and the result of their labors is plainly apparent, for nearly every available cottage is either tenanted or has been engaged. Nearly a score of new buildings were erected during the Winter, besides additions to old ones.

There is considerable work yet to be done on the handsome mansion of Samuel B. Heilner, at North Spring Lake. The house is about completed, but the grounds, which are being laid out by landscape architects, will not be finished for a week or more.

SUMMER IN THE CATSKILLS.

All the Big Hotels Are Now Open — Better Train Service.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 1.—The opening of the large hotels gave a new impetus to the season in the Catskills this week, and the season of 1905 is now approaching its height. In another week the hotels will be crowded and rooms will be at a premium.

The Hotel Kaaterskill opened Thursday with the largest number of guests the house has ever known on the first day of the season. So efficient is the discipline of the various departments at this hotel that on Thursday evening everything was moving as smoothly as if the house had been opened for several weeks.

The Catskill Mountain House opened its doors to the Schwarbischer Saengerbund of Brooklyn last week, but the opening of the house to Summer visitors did not take place until this week.

The Prospect Park Hotel, at Catskill, opened Tuesday with a fair-sized crowd. Manager Pick arrived in town Tuesday evening well pleased with his season's booking. The Grant House has been open for several weeks and has a large crowd. The golf links at the Grant House are among the finest in the Catskills, and the hotel is the particular resting place of the golfing crowd. A number of contests are scheduled to take place there during the month of August.

The Catskill Mountain Limited, the new fast train over the West Shore Railroad, made its first trip on Monday and received a hearty welcome from the lovers of luxurious traveling. It promises to become the most popular train to the mountains.

The officials of the Hudson River Day Line have announced the placing of a contract for the construction of a new boat to be used exclusively for passenger traffic on the Hudson. The new boat will be 400 feet in length and will have a capacity of 5,000 passengers, with a speed of twenty-three miles per hour. The contracts call for the delivery of the boat for the opening of navigation in 1906.

The Elka Park colony have been opening their cottages this week, and the majority of them are already in their Summer homes.

The village of Tannersville will celebrate the Fourth of July under the auspices of the Jacob Fromer Hose Company. Special excursion trains on the railroad will bring numerous visitors from the surrounding villages.

The electric lighting plant at Hunter is nearly completed and the village will soon be lighted by arc lights.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Van Cleaf of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, have been making an automobile tour of the Catskills. On Sunday the party spent the day at Santa Cruz Lodge, the handsome clubhouse in Santa Cruz Park. Monday they descended the Palenville clove and went to Catskill on their return to Brooklyn.

The opening hop at the Antlers last evening was an enjoyable affair and was well attended, Manager Schutt having invited the guests of many of the neighboring hotels.

The most successful fisherman in this portion of the Catskills this season is Fred Esner, who is summering at the Kiskatora Retreat. Mr. Esner this week caught twelve speckled beauties before breakfast that were the envy of his fellow boarders at the Retreat.

The Grand Hotel opened this week and a large number of patrons are being entertained there.

AUTOISTS AT LONG BEACH.

Good Roads Have Made Resort Favorite Gathering Place.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 1.—A dance at the Long Beach Hotel to-night will mark the formal opening of the season. William Pitt Rivers will act as master of ceremonies. The orchestra will be under the direction of Prof. Jules Lansberg and will hereafter, in addition to the dance music, provide the daily concerts which are a feature of Summer life here.

The hotel is rapidly filling and the guests are for the most part enthusiastically entering into the various delightful diversions offered by this resort.

Numerous automobilists are proving themselves not slow in choosing Long Beach as a stopping point in their trips. The macadam road has bene extended this year almost to the beach. As many as thirty-five automobiles have been gathered together at one time recently on the tennis court. A large garage is soon to be erected near the music stand, facing the ocean.

Devotees of fishing find both pleasure and satisfaction in the sport. The waters about Long Beach abound in excellent fish, which are biting freely just now.

The life lines were placed in position this week, to the relief of the timid bathers.

The Long Beach Hotel expects a large number of guests to arrive for the Fourth of July. There will be a number of attractions in harmony with the holiday. The cottagers will join in celebrating the occasion.

EDGEMERE BY THE SEA.

Many House Parties Planned for the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEMERE CLUB, EDGEMERE BY THE SEA, L. I., July 1.—The Fourth of July will be observed at the club with much enthusiasm. Many of the members have planned house and dinner parties. There will be a hop in the evening and the day will be closed with a brilliant display of fireworks. Special trains will be run to and from the city during the three days, in addition to the regular club trains to accomodate the guests.

Automobiling and bathing are the principal amusements here. A tennis tournament will take place next week. Among the recent arrivals are General and Mrs. Whittier, Andrew B. Graves, John M. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Pierre de Peyster Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Howe Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Gilman.

Road's President Ran Engine.

SAY, will you tell me how I can get a special train?" gasped a stranger as he ran up to a rather plainly dressed man of middle age who was standing on the platform of the Bangor and Aroostock Railroad station in Bangor a short time ago. This railroad, by the way, is the one that taps the hunting country in the Maine woods.

"My wife is very sick in —— (a small town about a hundred miles away) not expected to live," he hurriedly explained.

"Yes, I'll fix it for you all right," replied the other, who happened to be Frank W. Cram, the President of the railroad. Incidentally Mr. Cram worked his way to his present position from one of the most humble places on the road. His first employment with the company was as an engine hostler. Then he worked for a time in the machine shop. Later he served a few months in a telegraph office. Afterward he started to fire a locomotive, became an engineer, and rose from one post to another until to-day he has entire control of the railroad and is said to be one of the most practical railroad men in the country.

The telegrapher was away at the moment, and Mr. Cram sat down at the key and sent a message to the roundhouse ordering an engine and one car to be made ready. The answer soon came back from the shops that there was no engineer available. Mr. Cram wired that the engine and car be sent down to the station under the charge of the fireman. Then he sent a message along the line to clear the road for a special train. In the meantime the passenger was in the highest state of excitement.

When the engine and car were finally brought up to the platform, and there seemed to be some unnecessary delay, no engineer being in sight, the passenger began to swear.

Mr. Cram paid no attention to this, but when everything was ready told the passenger to get into the car, and then the versatile President climbed into the engine cab, opened up the throttle, and the train was soon speeding on its way.

After making good time for thirty miles or so, something broke on the engine. The train came to a sudden stop, and it was found that the running gear on one side had broken down, which necessitated putting that side of the engine out of commission. This is an operation that requires a good deal of skill. But, nothing daunted, the President and the fireman fished out the proper tools and set about "tying up" that side, as the railroad men term it.

The passenger came forward bubbling over with rage. He shouted: "I never saw such a one-horse road in all my life!" and then began to swear at Mr. Cram, never dreaming that he was talking to the President of the road or seeming to realize that it was owing only to the most fortunate combination of circumstances that he was on his way at all.

Mr. Cram quietly accepted the abuse, and when the break was repaired got back in the engine and started it slowly again, as the fireman, with a crowbar, inch by inch forced the heavy machine off its centre. Running on one side doesn't interfere much with the speed of the engine after it is once under way, and soon they were flying toward their destination, which was reached without further mishap.

As the passenger hurried along the platform he came abreast of the engine just as Mr. Cram, covered with dirt and grease, climbed down to meet the station agent, who was rushing toward him.

"President Cram, we did everything we could from this end to give you a clear track," said the agent. "I hope nothing got in your way."

"President Cram!" the passenger shouted in astonishment.

"Mr. Cram," he said, in confusion, "I had no idea that it was you when I spoke so harshly down the road. I'm very sorry, and I want to apologize." At the same time he extended his hand.

The President completely ignored the outstretched hand.

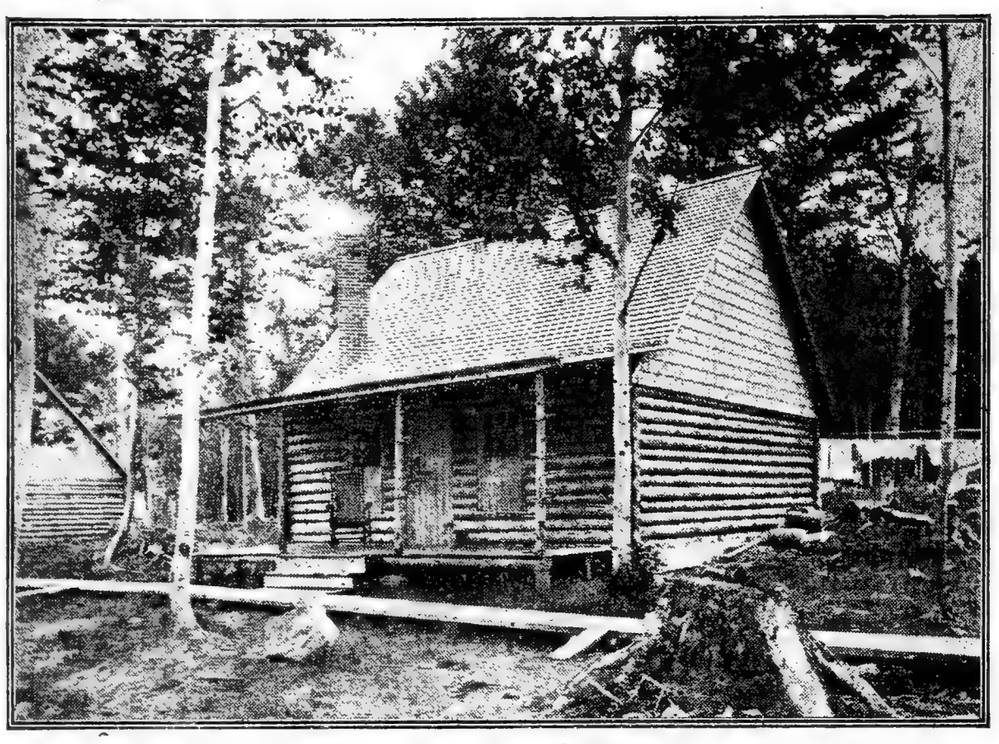
"You needn't apologize, Sir," he said to the mortified passenger. "I could stand your abuse well enough. But if ever I should hear one of our employes being sworn at and abused in the manner in which you have done to me that man would not ride another mile on this road, much less have the entire railroad put at his disposal."

Up to Date.

Miss Bings—Miss Steele is quite up to date.

Miss Gigge—Well, does she not read the latest novel and eat the latest breakfast food?

Summer Outings on Sea Beach and Lakeside



LOG CABIN LIFE AT RANGELEY.



MOUNT KINEO FROM DEER HEAD FARM.

TEACHERS GATHER AT ASBURY

20,000 Delegates Expected for National Educational Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 1.—Never before has Asbury Park entertained as many July visitors as this year. This is due to the coming of thousands of school teachers from every nook and corner of the United States and Canada. The educators are delegates to the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Educational Association, which will begin a week's session on Monday. William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools of New York City, is President of the association. Ten thousand delegates, many of them from the Far West, are now here, and President Maxwell predicts that the arrivals to-morrow and Monday will swell the grand total to twenty thousand.

The coming of the teachers, together with the army of Independence Day patrons, has filled every available sleeping room in Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Allenhurst, Deal Beach, West Park, and West Grove, and hundreds of cots were utilized to-night in the headquarter hotels. Canvassers have been in Long Branch for the past week, and Monday's overflow will be accommodated at that resort. The teachers began to arrive Thursday, and every train to-day was run in two or more sections, with every coach crowded to the platforms.

The local Entertainment Committee, of which Mayor Frank L. Ten Broeck is Chairman, has been hard at work for two months preparing for the care of the teachers. Committees have looked after the hotel accommodations, and each delegate is escorted to his or her boarding house by competent guides. The headquarters of the association is at the Coleman House. The Secretary, Irwin Shepard, has established headquarters at the Asbury Avenue Casino, where he is assisted by a corps of twenty trained clerks. Every hall and church in the Twin Cities will be used by the association for its business meetings. The public meetings will be held in the Ocean Grove Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 10,000.

President Roosevelt will deliver an address to the educators in this building on the afternoon of Friday, July 7. He will come to Asbury Park by special train over the Pennsylvania Railroad, reaching here at 2 P. M. He will be welcomed at the station by Gov. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey, President Maxwell, Mayor Ten Broeck, the officials of the Educational Association, and the local committeemen. The receiving party and the guests will be escorted to Ocean Grove by the Third Regiment of Camden, and the Essex Troop of Newark. President Roosevelt will be accompanied by Secretary Loeb and Surgeon Charles F. Stokes. Only delegates to the convention will be admitted to the Auditorium, but the local Committee of Arrangements hopes to induce the President to consent to speak in Railroad Square, Asbury Park, before he leaves for his Oyster Bay home at 4 P. M.

The boat boys of Wesley Lake and the canoeists of Dell Lake have arranged for a marine carnival on Wesley Lake for Friday evening next. The attendant fireworks display will be elaborate, and the boats will be handsomely illuminated and decorated.

Arthur Pryor's American Band began a ten weeks' engagement at the Arcade on the beach front to-night. The young bandmaster is popular with the hotel guests, who this evening presented him with a massive floral piece composed of American Beauty roses. The Indian Band from Carlisle, Penn., also arrived to-day.

The establishment of a restaurant in a portion of the Asbury Avenue Casino—an innovation for Asbury Park—resulted in an injunction being served on the Public Grounds Commission. The legal document was procured by a local hotel man, who insists that the deed to his property, made when the resort was in its infancy, stipulates that no buildings shall be erected between his property and the beach. He graciously waived his rights when the $60,000 Casino was built on the restricted property by the city, but the opening up of a rival café aroused his ire, and the injunction is the sequel.

Striped bass ranging in weight from six to thirty-eight pounds have been hooked this week at the fishing pier by local and visiting anglers. The heaviest catch was made by Charles A. Toland of Asbury Park.

Seventy-five-minute trains to and from New York City are now being run over the New York and Long Branch Railroad, which is operated by the Pennsylvania and the Central Railroads. There are thirty trains each way between the coast resorts and New York, with several additional flyers on Saturdays. The service between Asbury Park and Philadelphia has also been bettered by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

New Jersey's Senators were here to-day on a sight-seeing trip. They were the guests of Senator Brown of Monmouth County, who gave them a dinner last evening at the New Monmouth Hotel, Spring Lake Beach.

Dr. and Mrs. C. H. Smith of Washington, D. C., are registered at the Gladstone.

Dr. Albert Kohn of New York was at the Fenimore this week.

President William H. Maxwell of the National Educational Association, has rooms at the Coleman House. Prof. James McCreen, head of the State schools at Trenton, N. J., is at the Hotel Marlborough.

The Rev. T. E. Gilmartin of New York brought his family to the Edgemere Inn this week.

Col. John T. Camp of New York has rooms for himself and family at the Ocean Hotel.

Gen. J. W. Barringer, a retired regular army officer, is again a patron of the Metropolitan.

Congressman John J. Fitzgerald of Brooklyn is at the New England.

Dr. George F. Goodwin of New York is with his family at the Hotel Brunswick.

ROOSEVELT AT OCEAN GROVE.

Will Be Greeted in Auditorium by "Hallelujah Chorus."

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 1.—Thousands of visitors arrived this week, and the resort is fast taking on its wonted Summer appearance. Meetings are being held daily in the temple and tabernacle, and the attendance is much larger than in former years.

President Roosevelt is to deliver an address in the monster Auditorium next Friday afternoon. The building has been elaborately decorated with bunting and flowers for the event, and the choir gallery has been enlarged to accommodate the 600 singers who will greet the President with "The Hallelujah Chorus."

The services to-morrow in the Auditorium will be in charge of the National Educational Association. The morning sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn. The evening sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Russell Conwell of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia.

Cowen's "Rose Maiden" is to be rendered next Saturday evening by the Summer Festival Chorus. This evening a popular concert, attracted 3,000 auditors. The soloists were Emil Greder, the European basso, who made his début in this country; Blanche Towle, the dramatic soprano, and Johann Grolle, the violinist. "The Nativity," a new cantata by Atham Geibel, will be given its first public performance at the Auditorium on Saturday evening, July 15.

The Ocean Grove Sunday School Assembly will begin a ten days' session on Thursday, July 13. The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association, will be the dean. Diplomas will be issued to the graduates and seals to the post-graduates.

THE CHOATES AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Special to The New York Times.

STOCKBRIDGE, July 1.—Joseph H. Choate went to Boston Tuesday to attend the Harvard commencement exercises. The Choates will entertain largely at Naumkeag this Summer.

The annual Fourth of July golf trophy will be played for on the Stockbridge links Tuesday. Tennis has had an interesting opening, and daily contests are being played on the Casino courts.

The Rev. Dr. Manning of Trinity Church, New York, has leased the Field cottage, and will spend the entire Summer there with his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, who are at Eden Hill, are to entertain a house party of thirty over the Fourth. They will give a display of fireworks from the heights above Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Robinson of Philadelphia, who are on their honeymoon, arrived in Stockbridge this week in a touring car. C. M. Perry with a party of New York friends was another motor tourist. M. C. Hermann of Dobbs Ferry arrived in his motor car during the week.

BUSY DEAL BEACH GOLFERS.

Schedule of Matches Announced to Continue Through Season.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., July 1.—Golf enthusiasts are flocking to this resort and spirited matches are of daily occurence over the model links of of the Deal Golf Club. Valuable prizes have been provided for the several events arranged by S. M. Allen, chairman of the Greens Committee. The season opened to-day, when an eighteen hole handicap was played. Other events are planned as follows:

July 3, ball game; Fourth of July, eighteen hole handicap, for Class A. and B.; July 8, kickers' handicap; July 15, married men vs. single men and a handicap; July 28 and 29, team match and a handicap; Aug. 5, team match; Aug. 11 and 12, professional tournament; Aug. 19, club handicap; Aug. 24, 25 and 26, invitation tournament; Sept. 2, (Labor Day), four ball foursome; Sept. 9, club handicap; Sept. 16, shore championship.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, of which the Rev. J. W. Norris is the pastor, will be dedicated to-morrow with imposing ceremonies. Bishop James A. McFaul of Trenton will be in charge of the event, which will begin at 10 A. M., to be followed by the celebration of a high mass. This will be in charge of Archbishop Farley of New York. The church cost $30,000. It is built of granite, is handsomely furnished, and has a seating capacity of 450. The stone altar was imported from Paris. Memorial windows have been contributed by J. Roosevelt Shanley, Mrs. Lawrence G. O'Brien and William A. Brady of New York, and former United States Senator James Smith, Jr., Joseph M. Byrne, John F. Shanley, and James J. Phelan of Newark, N. J. After the dedication the visiting prelates will be given a public reception at Kildysart, the Summer home of Daniel O'Day, one of the Vice Presidents of the Standard Oil Company.

Allenhurst is arranging for an old-fashioned celebration of the Fourth of July. The programme calls for band concerts on the beach front and an athletic meet and a ball at the Allenhurst Club. A number of college athletes summering here and at Asbury Park will compete in the track events.

FLOWER SHOW AT LENOX.

Prize-Winners at Annual Exhibition of Horticultural Society.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 1.—Next week will open the season of sports in the Berkshire Hills. Cricket, tennis, and golf matches are booked for the Fourth of July. The Lenox Golf Club has offered its annual trophy, and among the contestants will be William D. Sloane, Giraud Foster, John Sloane, Jr., Newbold Morris, S. Parkman Shaw, Robert W. Paterson, and other prominent men of the Lenox cottage colony. The Lenox Cricket Club, of which Sir Mortimer Durand is President, will meet the Pittsfield team on the Sloane field. Carlos M. de Heredia and William B. O. Field will play with the British Ambassador on the Lenox team. There will be a tennis tournament at the Lenox Club. In the evening John Sloane, William D. Sloane, Henry H. Cook, and others will touch off large displays of fireworks.

Many cottagers will entertain house parties on the Fourth. At Elm Court, the country place of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane, will be Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Ruth Twombly, and other members of the Vanderbilt family. Mr. and Mrs. Sloane returned from a foreign trip last Thursday. They made an automobile tour through France, Italy, and Southern Germany.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K Jesup of New York, who have been spending the early Summer in Lenox, will go shortly to Bar Harbor for July and August. Mr. and Mrs. Jesup this week entertained Baron Kaneko, the special Ambassador of the Mikado; Admiral Tryon of Washington, and Mrs. Kearney Warren of New York.

Both the German and the Austrian Ambassador will return to Lenox in August. The meeting of the Russian and Japanese Peace Commissioners in Washington requires their presence in America, and they will have their headquarters in Lenox, where their Embassies have been established. As they are to be late arrivals and all of the available cottages have been taken, the Ambassadors will have apartments in the hotels. Baroness von Sternburg may remain in Berlin until September, and will join the Ambassador here that month.

The Lenox Sunday automobile mail service from Hudson, the only one of its kind in the United States, has been abandoned. It was established for the purpose of carrying early mails from Hudson to Lenox on Sundays. After several weeks' trial it was declared that the mail could not be collected and prepared in New York early enough to be taken to Hudson for morning trains.

One of the largest gatherings of the season was seen at the annual rose and strawberry exhibition of the Lenox Horticultural Society. Because of heavy rains the roses grown out of doors were not as abundant as in former years, but the show of perennial plants and hothouse flowers was excellent. Mrs. John E. Parsons and Miss Adele Kneeland won awards for varieties of perennials. Henry H. Cook and William D. Sloane were their closest competitors. Morris K. Jesup won all the awards for hybrid perpetual roses. In the class for hardy roses Charles Lanier was first and Miss Kneeland second.

William D. Sloane's gardens grew the finest peonies, with Charles Lanier second. Giraud Foster received first award for gloxinias. William D. Sloane and George H. Morgan divided the awards for flowering plants. The winners in the competition for the finest strawberries were Giraud Foster, Mrs. John E. Parsons, and William D. Sloane. John Sloane and Morris K. Jesup were awarded the prizes for hothouse peaches. Henry H. Cook won the first award for nectarines, and John Sloane all the awards for melons. The first award for twelve varieties of vegetables went to Giraud Foster and the first prize for six varieties to William D. Sloane.

At the annual meeting of the Lenox Association Monday Miss Mary Wharton of Boston was elected President and Mrs. Joseph W. Burden of New York Secretary.

FLY FISHING AT KINEO.

Big Catches Reward Anglers in Moosehead Lake Waters.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Maine, July 1.—The special feature of the week was the visit of St. John's Commandery, Knights Templars, Bangor and Gethsemanae Commandery, Newton, Mass., a company numbering nearly five hundred and including the wives and friends of the members.

Fly fishing continues excellent, one of the big catches of the week falling to the lot of T. J. O'Donohue, of New York, and including a four and a quarter pound trout; another big fish was an eighteen-pound togue taken by Capt. Charles J. Robinson of the Steamer Katahdin.

Manager C. A. Judkins gave a sailing party Sunday which was most enjoyable, the guests including Dr. and Mrs. Rowland Cox, Jr., and T. J. O'Donohue, and T. J. O'Donohue, Jr., of New York.

IDEAL DAYS AT BUSHKILL.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., July 1.—Bushkill is entertaining its usual quota of Summer visitors. Train accommodations are better than they have ever been, and the twelve-mile journey by stage is a thing of the past. Ideal weather has prevailed during the past week, and the excellent condition of the Delaware has been a source of delight to many fishermen.

TO BUILD AUTO TRACK.

Atlantic City Soon to Make Bid for a Race Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 1.—After ten years of successful business under the direction of one of the most widely known hotel owners and proprietors in the country, the big Hotel Rudolf to-day celebrated its silver anniversary. Charles R. Myers, the owner and proprietor, was presented with a handsome silver loving cup by his employes. This evening he tendered his employes and friends a banquet, at which Mayor Stoy and a number of his friends were present. The Hotel Rudolf became the property of Mr. Myers on July 1, 1895, and since that time he has added many improvements. The anniversary brought out the fact that its manager, William E. Cochran, is the oldest active hotel man in this city, having seen twenty-six years of hotel life here.

Atlantic City has taken a decided step forward, through the efforts of one of its progressive citizens, and next year will make a bid for automobile races. It is the intention of Messrs Charles R. Myers and William F. Carroll, who own large tracts of land along the new boulevard, to build an automobile race track on this site and have it ready for automobile races by next Easter season.

Mr. George L. Spence has leased the Seabright for the season. Congress Hall, at Pacific and Massachusetts Avenues, has been leased for the season by Mrs. Freda Stokes. The American Hotel and Garden, at New York Avenue and the beach, is now open for the season.

Over 200 members of the Vivian Club, a social organization composed of prominent residents of Cincinnati, will arrive at the Hotel Islesworth to-morrow for a stay of fifteen days.

The annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held here Sept. 4 at the Hotel Islesworth. Over 1,200 druggists will attend.

The annual meeting of the Fraternal Mystic Circle will be held here this month, and 200 delegates will make their headquarters at the Grand Atlantic Hotel. They will arrive July 12 and be in session one week.

The next meeting of the New Jersey League of Mayors will be held here on July 8 at the Hotel Rudolf. A banquet will be served at the Atlantic City Yacht Clubhouse. Mayor Stoy is President of the league.

Over 200 members of the Union Model Garment Manufacturers will attend their annual convention here from July 17 to 22, inclusive. Headquarters will be at the Grand Atlantic Hotel.

Members of the Philadelphia Hotel Clerks' Association enjoyed their annual outing here during the week at the Garden Hotel.

Supervising engineers from all over the country attended their annual convention during the week at the Chalfonte.

Gov. Robert Glenn of North Carolina has engaged apartments for his family at the Hotel Shorcham. They will come here from Raleigh July 4 to remain for the balance of the Summer.

Mrs. Felix Agnus, wife of Gen. Agnus of Baltimore, is spending the season at the Chalfonte. Prince Yee, son of the Emperor of Korea, came from New York in his auto with a party of friends and spent the week at the Shoreham. Brig. Gen. Alpheus Henry Bowman, United States Army, and Mrs. Bowman of Washington are comfortably quartered for the season at the Holmhurst.

G. Jason Waters, proprietor of the Hotel Windsor and President of the Atlantic City Horse Show, has returned with his wife after a tour in France.

Mrs. Philip Hichborn, wife of Admiral Hichborn, United States Navy, and one of the leaders in Washington society, has arrived at the Brighton for the season with her daughter, Mrs. James G. Blaine. H. M. Clay Supplee, United States Army, and his bride, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. I. N. Kelly of Baltimore, are guests at Haddon Hall.

Manager Blitz of the Horse Show Association has received positive assurance that all the crack saddle horses in Alfred G. Vanderbilt's stable will be entered for Atlantic City's show this month.

EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF.

Great Preparations Being Made for Independence Day Crowds.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 1.—This place is all ready for the holidays, and if good weather prevails a large crowd will be in town. There will be excursions by boat and train this afternoon, to-morrow, and on Tuesday. Last week the Sunday excursion crowds were so large that the Nantasket was unable to handle them, and the Sagamore had to be put on to relieve her.

On Tuesday the annual excursion of the New York Florist Club brought about 500 people on the steamer Isabel. There was dinner at the Glenwood Hotel, where the excursionists spent the day. It was the fifth annual outing of the club, and was a great success.

To-day the American Volunteer Camp opens. The camp is to be conducted on strict military lines.

The Bible Conference opens here to-day, and the annual German camp meeting is to take place the second week in August. These religious gatherings bring many visitors.

Thomas S. Bassford, who is at his Summer home, the Locusts, has been confined to his room for a week, as the result of a runaway accident last Sunday.

There is a dance this evening, the first formal affair of the season at the Sea Cliff House. During July there will be dances each Saturday, and during August dances on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Euchre parties and events specially planned to amuse the younger visitors will also be given each week.

The Fourth of July celebration at Clifton Park will be elaborate. Fireworks, bought by public subscription, will be set off in the evening. Seats at the park will be provided for the contributors, and the rest of the grounds will be free to all comers. There is to be a ball game at the park in the afternoon. The women of the village have added to the park's attractiveness by putting in a drinking fountain near the entrance.

Everybody here is interested in the yacht race, which will take place this afternoon. The race counts in the point contest system, in which every boat owner is anxious to lead, and there is a handsome trophy besides. No matter what boat wins, the Silkworth boat will still be in the lead, as she has already been victor in two contests, and is six points ahead of her nearest competitor. The Fourth of July races will also count in the point system.

MEADOW CLUB IS POPULAR.

Accommodations at Southampton's Resort Are Already Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 1.—The warm weather is packing the hotels and bringing the cottage colony here up to its maximum. At the Meadow Club all the accommodations have been engaged—an unusual state of affairs for this time of the year.

J. Hampden Robb and Miss Robb, who have been abroad, arrived at their Summer residence here last week. They will remain throughout the season.

C. H. Van Nostrand, although he has rented his cottage here for the season, will not be wholly absent from Southampton this Summer, as he will pass several weeks at the Meadow Club.

Extensive and costly improvements, now nearly completed, have been made at the Meadow Club since last year. Among these were the redecoration of the walls and the building of a spacious fireplace in the parlor. Lander's Orchestra will again furnish the music this season, open-air concerts being among the features.

AMAGANSETT'S RECREATIONS.

Golf, Tennis, and Driving Occupying Time of Summer Sojourners.

Special to The New York Times.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 1.—The early visitors at this old whaling town are enjoying to the full the charms and delights of the budding Summer. The guests at the Sea View House are finding more opportunities than ever before to enjoy themselves, and the evenings are pleasantly occupied with dancing, music, and games, while golf, tennis, and driving are the chief pastimes of the day.

The Narragansett Club has opened formally for the season, and the ample links and well-kept tennis courts are now the scene of many interesting contests.

Prominent Manhattan members of the Summer colony are Mrs. Robert Davis, Robert W. Davis, Miss Kitty Eichorn, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Garmany, Miss Genevieve W. Davis, A. N. Smith, W. C. Sturges, Mrs. Theodore Dimon, A. H. Winter, Lieut. Hulse and family, Dr. Mahler and daughter, Miss Humphries, Mr. Johnson, William Allen, E. J. McCoy, J. C. Andrews, Mrs. Bissell, Mrs. Gilles, Prof. W. Lay, H. L. Dunwoody, and Mrs. Brown.

MANY GUESTS AT MORICHES.

East Bay Yacht Club Arranges Attractive Regatta Programme.

Special to The New York Times.

MORICHES, L. I., July 1.—Present indications point to a most successful season, both socially and financially, at this romantic resort, where all natural and artificial conditions combine to charm.

At the Hotel Brooklyn the advance bookings of guests are most satisfactory. Arrangements are being made for the opening ball, which is one of the social events of the early season in this section.

The East Bay Yacht Club has prepared a most liberal programme of regattas, which, in view of the fact that the club's fleet has been improved through the addition of several new yachts, promises excellent sport. The formal opening occurs on July 15, when the members and their friends will enjoy a dinner and dance in celebration of the event.

FAR ROCKAWAY IS CROWDED.

Only Ten Cottages Are Left for Prospective Sojourners.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, July 1.—"Only ten cottages unrented" tells the story here, and this notwithstanding the fact that many cottages have been erected since last season.

The week has been a busy one socially. The Misses Barrett gave a tea and bridge whist party Thursday. Mrs. Berkely Mostyn gave a dinner to many of her friends Wednesday evening.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, after a week here with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Sands, left to-day for her Manhattan home.

Members of the Rockaway Hunting Club are to hold their annual polo tournament in two weeks. The social season of the club will be formally opened with a dance Monday.

Mrs. James Timpson held a bridge whist party at her home Friday afternoon, June 30.

Members of the Lawrence Tennis Club are on the courts on Central Avenue every afternoon practicing faithfully for the tournament which will be held the latter part of this month.

Former District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin has leased The Lilacs, the cottage of Mrs. Katharine M. C. Meredith, the novelist. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith are in Paris.

The first dance of the season at the Waverly House was held this evening.

Miss Laura Fitter will give a sailing party to a number of friends Monday.

Miss Gertrude Cheever gave a luncheon Saturday at the residence of her aunt, Miss L. Cheever, in honor of Miss Barbara Armour of Princeton, N. J.

Mrs. Le Moyne will give three readings from Browning next week at the home of Mrs. Hewlett of Rock Hall.

THE HOLIDAYS AT HEMPSTEAD.

The Demand for Cottages Puts Rents Skyhigh.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 1.—The influx of Summer residents at Hempstead is so great that real estate owners and dealers are rubbing their hands in glee and raising rents to unheard-of heights, notwithstanding which the few unrented cottages are going like the proverbial hot-cakes.

August Belmont with his family will remain at his Hempstead country seat until the Saratoga races begin. Mr. Belmont's yacht, Satellite, is in Hempstead Harbor in readiness for the coming yacht races on Long Island Sound.

Commodore Edwin D. Morgan and family are at their Wheatley Hill residence, having returned this week from an extensive trip through Kentucky and New Mexico.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont is at Brookholt, her country residence, where she is superintending the erection of a gate lodge and an iron bridge across the brook which flows through her estate.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy will remain here through July, when they will join Mrs. Kennedy's mother, Mrs. Robbins, at the Isleborough, Bar Harbor.

The Perry Belmonts, on their return from abroad in August, will occupy the cottage Mrs. James L. Kernochan is building, Mrs. Kernochan having divided her estate, the Meadows, in half. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer are at their Wheatley residence. Later in the season they will go to Racquette Lake.

COTTAGERS AT EASTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 1.—The notable feature of the week at this resort was the large number of cottage arrivals, who have augmented the ranks of the Summer colony and materially enhanced the success of all social events. At the Maidstone Club arrangements are being made for a most active season.

Thomas B. Clarke, the art collector, has arrived with his family and is now domiciled at the Ocean Avenue Cottage. Another artist who has arrived is Thomas Moran, the painter of landscapes. He is occupying, with his family, the Main Street studio.

The trim yacht Alcatordo, owned by Francis H. Davies, recently arrived in Three Mile Harbor.

John Hand's cottage has been rented this season to J. S. Webb of Washington. The Huntting House is now accommodating many prominent Manhattan guests.

GARDEN CITY TO CELEBRATE.

Special to The New York Times.

GARDEN CITY, L. I., July 1.—There is a varied programme in store for the Summer residents here next week. Besides the usual round of teas, tennis parties, and golf the Fourth will be made the excuse for unusual activity. An all-day celebration has been mapped out with the links of the Midland Golf Club the centre of the holiday makers. The fun will begin at 8 o'clock with a flag raising and the National salute. At 10 a baseball game will be played between cottagers living on the north and south sides of the railroad track. At noon will come the National salute and luncheon, at 1:30 o'clock a golf tournament, at 3 a ladies' archery tournament, and at 4 day fireworks and gymkhana races. At 5:30 tea will be served at the clubhouse. The festivities will close with a hop at the hotel.

SHELTER ISLAND REGATTA.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 1.—The schedule of regattas to be sailed under the auspices of the Shelter Island Yacht Club this season has been completed and provides a most liberal and attractive list of races and prizes. The first race, which will be for one-design dories, is to occur on the Fourth. The club's fleet has been recently reinforced by the addition of twelve new one-design dories. Several handsome cups for competition by these boats have been given by Vice Commodore George M. Boardman, Rear Commodore Stephen Lane Folger, Dr. P. Hathaway, and the Shelter Island Yacht Club.

The annual cruise of the club will start on Aug. 19, finishing on the following days. Prizes will be given in each class to the boats finishing first. The dates set for the different regattas are July 4, 8, 15, 22, and 29, Aug. 5 and 26, and Sept. 2. Sloops, cutters, and yawls are divided into seven classes, while catboats are provided for.

YACHT CLUB ENTERTAINS.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 1.—Despite the heavy rains which characterized last month, all the hotels are anticipating a most successful season, and, while the present guests are fewer in number than usual for this stage of the season, the advance bookings fully warrant favorable predictions.

One of the week's delightful events was the smoker given last evening by the South Bay Yacht Club at its new headquarters. The club, in addition to arranging an interesting schedule of regattas, has not ignored the social demands of its members, and the present season will witness a bewildering succession of dances, dinners, and entertainments.

POLO AT NARRAGANSETT.

National Tournament to Take Place Last Week in July.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 1.—Now that the Point Judith Country Club is open, Summer life at Narragansett is fairly under way. This attractive and picturesque resort, situated half way between the town of Narragansett and Point Judith Light, is the real society meeting place for Pier cottagers.

At the annual election of the club, held June 23, Philip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia was re-elected President and Edward Conner Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Governors, comprising over thirty prominent members of the Pier's cottage colony, was also re-elected for the ensuing year. On the club grounds a number of improvements are in evidence. The roadway leading from the Point Judith drive has been widened for the convenience of automobilists.

The National polo tournament will open the last week in July and will continue into August. Then will follow the Narragansett Horse Show, on the green of Wilde field Farm. Both of these events will attract not only the smart set of the Pier, but many visitors from Newport and Jamestown.

There bids fair to be a revival of golf at the Pier this season, and already many enthusiasts are battling over the eighteen-hole course at the Country Club. Tennis, too, has its devotees. Several courts have been arranged on the club's green, while many of the cottagers have private courts.

Colgate Hoyt, Jr., of New York brought an automobile party from Providence to the Gladstone for luncheon Sunday.

Mrs. Percy Frazer of Philadelphia has rented Indian Rock cottage on Ocean Road for the season.

Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia University is at Shinglehook with his family.

The American Bar Association will convene at the Mathewson House for a three days' session on Aug. 24.

Work on the new Casino is progressing rapidly. The roof to the ballroom in the centre of the building has been completed.

The roadway on Exchange Place will be widened fifty feet to relieve the congestion of traffic at this point. The Casino will be ready for occupancy early this month.

THE FOURTH AT LIBERTY.

General Subscription Opened for a Sullivan County Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., July 1.—Preparations for the Fourth at White Lake are in keeping with the large number of early visitors. All the principal hotels have arranged special afternoon and evening entertainments. The hop at the Arlington will be the first complete affair of the season, and the attendance promises to be unusually large. The Hotel Rita will celebrate its opening. The Prospect House and the Kensington have mapped out pleasant programmes.

Most of the smaller houses throughout the county are filling up nicely. Many guests will arrive between Sunday and Tuesday, and the season will be in full swing everywhere by the end of the week. The Mapledale House at Kiamesha Lake has a large list of guests. The first hop of the season at Kiamesha Inn will come off on Tuesday evening.

Hurleyville is beginning to swarm with Summer boarders. The hop at the Anawana Lake House last Saturday evening was well attended. The first musicale of the season was given on Wednesday evening, when an exceptionally good programme was rendered.

At Liberty a general subscription for a town celebration of Independence Day has been opened. There will be plenty of music and fireworks. The races at the Liberty Driving Park will draw crowds of visitors from all over the county, and some particularly good races will be run.

It is announced at the Liberty House that regular hops will be held throughout the season on Tuesday and Saturday evenings instead of only at the week end, as formerly. The opening dance of the season will be held on Tuesday evening.

Other houses which are getting into full swing for the season are the Walnut Mountain House, Hotel Wawonda, Ye Lancashire Inn, Summit House, Chestnut Ridge Farm, and Noeth's Cottage.

At Barryville the early season activity is centred at the Crest Hill and Harmony Cottages, and the Side Hill Farm. At Eldred great preparations have been made for the Fourth at Auerieth's Hotel, and many arrivals are expected during the next two days at the Arlington, Orchard Terrace, Minsink Farm, and Hill's House at Highland Lake. There will be dances and special entertainments on Tuesday at Oak Dene, Highland Cottage, and West Shore Cottage, at Yulan.

The first real hop of the season at Kenoza Lake will be held on Tuesday evening.

GOOD FISHING AT RANGELEY.

Massachusetts Man Lands a Salmon Weighing 11 1-2 Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 1.—The season's record for landlocked salmon was broken this week. W. F. Kingsbury of Randolph, Mass., arrived last Saturday evening. The next morning he landed an 11½-pound salmon. J. C. Dougherty of Syracuse took from the Upper Dam pools two fish of royal size. Eugene Lynch of Boston was another lucky fisherman. H. E. Dennison of New Bedford holds the week's "high line." One day he took four salmon weighing from three to four pounds each. Richard Bullock of Fitchburg, Mass., caught four fish that weighed from three to five pounds each.

Mrs. S. G. Wheatland of Salem, Mass., has opened Camp Caprice, one of the most attractive Summer places on Rangeley Lake.

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1905.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 1. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Range	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 1, 3,690,292.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 1. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 1, '05.
21⅝	6	19	Feb. 17.	13	May 4.	14	15	— ⅝	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000			..	13⅝	13⅝	13½	13⅝	..	900
71	39½	68	Feb. 17.	46½	May 4.	52½	53	+ ⅝	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	50⅝	51⅜	50⅞	51⅜	42½	500
52⅜	43⅛	89¾	Apr. 14.	70	Jan. 25.	82	82⅜	+ ⅞	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 29, '05.	1	Q	81⅛	83½	81⅛	81⅞	50	144,060
24⅝	13	29⅛	Apr. 19.	20	Jan. 24.	22	24	..	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600			..	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	..	500
35½	14¾	43⅝	Apr. 14.	31	May 22.	34½	34⅝	+ ¼	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	⅛	..	34½	35⅜	34	34½	15¾	7,400
94⅝	67	104½	Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	97	99	— ¾	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '05.	** 1⅛	..	98	98	98	98	71½	300
37⅞	24¼	38	Apr. 3.	30¼	May 23.	31¼	32	+ ⅞	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	31⅞	32	31⅞	32	26½	500
39	22	38	Jan. 10.	29	May 25.	29	32	+ 2	American District Telegraph Co.	100	3,845,000	May 15, '05.	1	SA	31	31⅝	30½	31	..	600
219	180	246	Feb. 27.	210	Jan. 3.	235	240	+ 6	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '05.	4	SA	225	225	225	225	190	133
14	5	14	Jan. 4.	5¼	June 23.	6⅜	6	+ ⅜	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6¼	6¼	6	6	5⅜	200
11⅛	2⅝	11½	Jan. 14.	6	June 7.	8½	8⅝	— ⅜	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	6⅝	6⅝	6¼	6¼	4	700
48⅝	11⅜	35¼	Mar. 17.	34½	June 23.	37⅝	38	+ 2⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	Q	35	39⅜	35	38	19½	6,000
....	....	41⅜	Apr. 10.	34	May 22.	34	38	+ ½	American Ice Co. pf., tr. r.	..	..			..	35	38	35	38	..	250
....	....	27¼	June 15.	25	June 15.	24⅞	26⅜	— ¾	American Ice Securities Co.	100	5,000,000			..	26⅜	26⅜	26	26	..	340
42¼	22½	48½	Apr. 17.	36	Jan. 19.	40	44	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1⅜	..	40	40	40	40	..	200
36⅝	16⅛	61¼	Apr. 13.	33	Jan. 25.	48⅛	48¼	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	48	48⅜	47	48¼	19¼	19,400
105	75½	122⅜	Apr. 15.	103⅜	Jan. 25.	112	112⅜	+ 1	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	113¼	114	113½	114	82	2,730
98¾	2½	8⅝	Jan. 14.	5¼	May 24.	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000			..	6	6	5⅜	5⅝	..	900
29	16	28½	Mar. 7.	20	June 9.	24⅜	24½	+ ¼	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '00.	1⅜	..	24	24¼	23⅝	24¼	..	300
82½	46	123⅝	Apr. 13.	79⅜	Jan. 9.	117⅜	117⅝	+ 1	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	116⅜	119⅜	116¾	117⅜	55½	75,850
115	88¾	127	Apr. 6.	111¼	Jan. 13.	119⅛	119⅝	+ ¼	American Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	120½	121	119	119	96⅞	1,100
....	....	98⅝	June 28.	97⅜	June 12.	98⅛	98⅝	+ ⅜	Am. Smelters Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000			..	98	98⅝	98	98⅜	..	1,900
99⅝	85	105½	May 26.	99	Jan. 7.	102	103½	..	American Snuff Co. pf.	100	12,000,000	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	105¼	106½	105½	105½	..	100
15½	3½	18⅝	Mar. 20.	8½	June 8.	9¼	10	— 1½	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000			..	10	10	9	9	3¼	1,400
57¼	26	67½	Apr. 4.	35⅛	June 14.	36⅜	37½	+ 3	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	40¼	40¼	36	37	27	1,700
153	122¼	149⅝	Mar. 2.	130	May 22.	138½	139¼	+ 2¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	136¾	140	136¾	139¼	127	32,930
141	123	140	Mar. 7.	133	May 10.	136	138	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Apr. 3, '05.	1¾	Q	136	136	136	136	128	100
149½	121	147	Feb. 4.	136⅞	May 24.	140	142	+ 1⅝	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	142	142	142	142	131¼	200
96	85	99⅝	Feb. 8.	91¼	Jan. 25.	96¼	96½	+ ⅜	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,698,100	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	96¼	96½	96¼	96¼	..	1,650
25	10	40½	Apr. 18.	20⅝	Jan. 26.	35	35⅝	+ ⅛	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..	34⅞	35⅛	34⅜	35	10¼	5,000
94⅝	69	108½	Mar. 15.	93¼	Jan. 26.	103½	105	+ ¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	105½	105½	105¼	105¼	77½	460
120⅝	61	130	Apr. 13.	100½	May 22.	106⅞	106¾	+ 1	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	75c	SA	106⅞	109	106	106¾	70¼	4,600
36	25	37½	Feb. 18.	34	June 20.	35	38	+ 1	Ann Arbor	100	3,250,000			..	35	35	35	35	..	100
68	53	70	June 26.	68	Feb. 8.	78	80	+ 1½	Ann Arbor pf.	100	4,000,000			..	70	70	70	70	..	110
96	90	100	June 30.	96	Jan. 6.	99	101	+ ⅞	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	a1¾	Q	100	100	100	100	..	100
89¼	64	93⅝	Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	83⅜	84	+ 1½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA	82½	84⅜	82½	83⅜	72⅜	64,300
104⅜	87⅝	104⅜	June 27.	99	Jan. 25.	101½	102	+ 1	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	104	104⅜	101⅞	102	93⅜	2,325
155½	104½	170	Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	163¼	163½	+ 3	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan. 10, '05.	$27½	SA	160	165	160	163¾	109½	11,270
105¼	72⅝	114½	June 28.	100½	Jan. 25.	113⅜	114	+ 2⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	111¼	114½	111½	113⅞	80	193,525
96½	87⅝	98	Feb. 8.	95⅜	Jan. 2.	97	97½	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,973,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	97⅜	97½	97⅜	97½	91½	801
70¼	38	71⅜	July 1.	56⅝	May 23.	71⅝	71¾	+ 4	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	68	71⅜	68	71⅜	49½	145,090
229½	185	215	Feb. 14.	184½	May 22.	188	194	— 2	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	15,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	Q	190	190	190	190	..	100
12⅜	5	16¾	Apr. 18.	10⅞	Jan. 13.	15½	16	⅝	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	16¼	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	..	525
62¾	47⅞	60⅝	Jan. 18.	57½	June 29.	57	58	— ½	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	57½	57½	57½	57½	..	100
72	64	72⅞	Jan. 31.	67⅛	Jan. 11.	68¼	70	⅝	**Canada Southern.**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1¼	SA	69	69⅞	68½	68½	67	1,000
153⅜	109½	155¾	Apr. 7.	130⅜	Jan. 25.	151⅛	151¼	+ ⅞	Canadian Pacific	100	88,863,500	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	150⅜	153⅜	150½	151¼	124¾	49,250
194⅜	154½	205¼	Feb. 3.	190	May 23.	200	202½	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	127,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q	202⅞	202⅞	202	202	161½	280
51	28¼	60⅜	Mar. 21.	45½	May 22.	53¼	53⅜	+ 2¼	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,733,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	51	53⅜	51	53¼	31⅝	31,650
47¼	33	44½	Mar. 15.	31	May 22.	35⅜	37	+ 1	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800			..	35¼	35½	35	35	37⅜	200
85¼	75	83¾	Apr. 7.	77½	June 28.	77½	79	+ ⅝	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	77⅞	79¼	77¼	78⅝	..	1,700
20½	12⅞	25½	Mar. 16.	17½	May 22.	19¾	20	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500			..	19½	20¾	19½	20	13⅞	28,100
74⅜	47⅞	70⅝	Apr. 17.	60	June 9.	64	66	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 20, '04.	2½	..	64	65	63	63	53	400
39½	20	37⅛	Apr. 7.	29	May 23.	32	33	+ ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100			..	31	32½	31	31⅝	24½	900
177⅝	137⅛	187½	Apr. 17.	168½	May 4.	177	177⅝	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	176⅜	178	175⅞	177¼	143⅜	71,800
185⅞	173	192½	Apr. 17.	182½	Jan. 13.	183	186	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,327,400	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	186	186	186	186	178½	100
214½	161⅜	249	Jan. 31.	190⅝	June 9.	208	209	+ 9¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '05.	3½	SA	198⅜	208	198⅜	208	170	12,110
....	....	18½	June 28.	13¼	June 6.	..	..	⅞	Chicago & Northwestern.	..	..			..	14⅜	16½	14⅜	15⅝	..	4,678
160	135	225	Jan. 31.	150	Jan. 6.	183	188	+ 8	Chicago & Northwestern rights.	..	..			..	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..	1,349
16¼	5¼	20	June 28.	7⅜	Jan. 5.	18	18¾	+ 1½	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	13,000,000			..	17	20	17	19	6	3,650
27⅝	11⅛	41	June 28.	17½	Jan. 4.	39	39½	+ 8	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	17,000,000			..	32	41	32	39	15	4,400
15¼	4	13¾	Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	7	8	..	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	20,000,000			..	7⅜	7⅝	7½	7½	5⅝	400
48¼	29	54	Feb. 3.	31	June 28.	32	35	— 5	Chicago Union Traction.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	33	33	31	31	..	400
93⅜	68¼	111	Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	95	96	— ⅝	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	98	98¼	97	97	..	2,500
59⅝	25½	59	Mar. 24.	38	May 22.	42½	44⅞	+ 1½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	43⅞	45⅜	43¼	44⅜	30¾	28,000
24⅝	13½	30¼	Apr. 26.	22¼	Jan. 20.	27⅝	28	+ ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	31,000,000			..	27¼	27⅞	26⅞	27⅝	16	5,100
62	48	64½	Feb. 10.	52	May 23.	57½	58½	— ½	Colorado Southern.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	57½	58¼	57½	58	48¾	600
87¼	17⅞	39½	Feb. 3.	32½	May 23.	36⅜	37½	— ½	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000			..	37⅝	37⅞	38	36⅜	20⅝	2,400
19½	8	18½	Jan. 30.	11⅞	May 24.	13½	14	+ ½	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	6,624,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	14	14	14	14	9¼	900
220	185	214	Mar. 3.	184½	June 8.	190⅝	191½	+ 1½	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '05.	2	Q	193	193¼	190	191	193	2,100
26½	9⅝	22⅝	Feb. 7.	8⅝	June 8.	10⅝	11	+ 1½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 20, '04.	1	..	10	11	9⅝	11	11	5,625
82¼	65	79	Jan. 10.	43	June 8.	48¼	50	+ ¾	Corn Products Co.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	Q	48	48¼	48	48¼	..	320
									Corn Products Co. pf.	100										
190½	149	196⅝	Apr. 11.	178½	May 22.	190½	191	+ 3⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	187⅝	190⅜	187⅞	190⅝	156⅝	7,200
....	....	1	June 29.	½	June 16.	..	..	½	Delaware & Hudson rights.	..	..			..	½	1	½	1	..	27,548
35⅞	18	36½	Mar. 14.	27⅞	June 8.	29⅜	30¼	+ ⅝	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	138,000,000			..	30½	30⅜	29⅞	29⅝	20⅝	2,400
89	64½	91	Mar. 15.	83¾	May 1.	86	86¼	..	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	144,345,800	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	SA	88⅝	89¼	86⅝	86⅞	69	700
27	19½	28½	Mar. 17.	18	May 22.	21	23½	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100			..	24	24	22	22	..	400
....	....	11½	July 1.	8	June 20.	11	12	+ 2	Detroit Southern, tr. r.	100	9,500,800			..	10¼	11¼	10¼	11¼	..	200
79⅜	60½	95	June 22.	76½	Jan. 27.	93⅝	94	— ⅝	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	1	Q	93⅞	94	92⅝	93⅜	..	2,020
49⅝	19½	47½	Apr. 6.	34⅜	Jan. 25.	43⅞	44	+ 1¼	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,094,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q	43⅝	44	43	44	22¾	3,035
14⅞	5¼	17½	Jan. 21.	11⅞	May 23.	14½	14⅝	+ ⅝	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	14	15	14	14⅜	..	2,120
28½	9¼	37	Jan. 21.	21	May 22.	28	28½	+ ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	28	29	28	28½	..	2,650
83⅜	82	89½	Feb. 27.	76	May 23.	75	80	— ⅝	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	15,920,200	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	78	78½	78	78	..	600
41⅝	21½	48⅝	Mar. 11.	37¼	May 22.	46⅞	46¾	+ 4⅝	Erie	100	112,378,900			..	42	46⅝	41⅞	46¼	23⅜	241,100
77	55⅝	83½	Mar. 11.	74½	May 22.	82⅝	82½	+ 2⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	80	82⅝	80	82½	59⅝	37,750
58½	33	72⅜	July 1.	55½	Jan. 3.	71⅝	72	+ 4⅜	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000			..	67¼	72⅛	67⅛	72	34⅝	29,550
85	71	107½	Apr. 7.	78	Jan. 5.	..	..	— ⅝	**Federal Mining & Smelt. Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	Mar. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	95⅝	96¼	95	95	..	3,000
54	38	74	July 1.	44	Jan. 18.	..	75	+ 4	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	4	..	70	74	70	74	..	400
60	43	62	May 8.	56	Mar. 7.	60	64	+ 1	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	..	62	62	62	62	..	100
101¾	94	104	Feb. 15.	101	Jan. 18.	102	104½	+ 1	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	..	100
194½	151	192	Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	176	177	+ 1⅝	General Electric Co.	100	48,255,200	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	174⅝	176⅝	174⅝	176⅝	157	2,150
242½	170	335	Apr. 17.	236	Jan. 4.	281½	282	⅛	Great Northern pf.	100	124,364,300	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	281¼	283⅝	280	281¼	..	2,500
....	....	17	Apr. 14.	15	Apr. 24.	14⅝	15⅝	..	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000			..	15	15	15	15	..	200
....	....	62¼	Apr. 12.	50	Apr. 24.	60	65	+11⅛	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	6,000,000			..	56	61⅝	55	61⅛	..	230
94	60	99	Mar. 11.	86⅝	June 15.	90	94	— ⅝	Hocking Valley	100	11,009,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1½	SA	90	90⅝	90*	90⅝	64	200
96	77	96⅞	Mar. 13.	90	Jan. 18.	93	93⅜	— ⅛	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	SA	93⅝	93⅝	93	93	83⅛	600
73	50⅝	80	Apr. 18.	72	Jan. 31.	78½	80	..	Homestake Mining Co.	100	21,840,000	June 26, '05.	50c	M	78½	78½	78½	78½	..	25
159	125⅝	170	Apr. 15.	152⅝	Jan. 25.	166	167	+ 1	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2½	SA	166	167⅞	166	166¾	131⅞	10,397
25⅝	10½	25½	Mar. 11.	18⅝	June 15.	19	19¼	— ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	19⅜	19⅝	19¼	19¼	12	1,100
79⅝	64½	82¾	Apr. 6.	76	Jan. 26.	78½	79	— ⅛	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	79	79	78	78	69¼	400
41⅞	28	40⅞	Feb. 27.	27½	Jan. 28.	27½	30	+ 2½	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	Q	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅜	30½	300
87	77½	88⅝	Apr. 14.	78½	May 22.	79	81	+ 1½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	81	81	80	80	..	280
33	14	32	Feb. 8.	24	May 24.	26	27	+ ¼	Iowa Central	100	5,822,900			..	25	27¾	25	26	18¼	2,300
59⅝	32	58⅝	Feb. 8.	50	May 10.	59	52	+ 1	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	50	62	50	51	35	400
38	22½	39	Mar. 17.	29½	May 26.	31	35	+ 2	**Kanawha & Michigan.**	100	19,000,000			..	32½	32½	32½	32½	..	100
31⅞	16½	34	Feb. 14.	27⅞	May 22.	25½	27	+ ½	Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000			..	25¾	27	25½	25½	21½	900
56⅝	31	70	Feb. 14.	52	Jan. 3.	55½	57	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	54⅝	57	54⅝	55½	42	2,150
12½	8	25⅛	July 1.	10	Jan. 16.	24⅜	25	+ 1⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	25½	25½	23¾	25¾	..	4,900
104	91	101	Mar. 10.	100	Mar. 1.	98	119	..	**Lackede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	June 15, '04.	2½	SA	105	105	105	105	..	78
43¼	26	44½	Mar. 14.	28¾	June 16.	30	35	— ½	Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000			..	30	30	30	30	..	100
250	250	347	Mar. 13.	310	Apr. 29.	310	330	..	Lake Shore	100	†69,468,500	Jan. 28, '05.	4	SA	310	310	310	310	250	12
62½	46	65½	Feb. 8.	50½	May 22.	54	56	..	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1	..	55	55	55	55	..	200
148¾	101	156¾	Apr. 26.	134½	Jan. 25.	149½	149¾	+ 2¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†93,000,000	Feb. 10, '05.	3	SA	147¼	151⅝	147¼	149⅝	110¼	66,400
169¼	139⅝	175	Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	164½	165	+ 1	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	164¼	166½	164½	165¾	149¾	630
96½	72¼	91	Mar. 17.	73	Jan. 9.	83¼	83⅜	+ 2¼	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	62,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	81	84	80⅝	83½	85⅜	54,200
130⅜	104⅜	128	June 30.	114	May 11.	127⅜	127⅝	+ 3½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	47,923,100			..	124½	128	123⅞	127⅝	114⅜	74,550
23⅜	5	36	Mar. 13.	18⅝	May 22.	21½	21⅝	+ ⅝	Mexican Central.	100	†18,728,000	Jan. 28, '05.	2	SA	21¼	21⅞	21½	21⅝	7⅞	16,900
145	123	152	May 18.	140	Feb. 4.	130	146	..	Michigan Central.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	SA	130	130	130	130	..	10
95	55	125	June 27.	89½	Feb. 11.	122⅝	123	+ 2½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3	SA	120	125	120	125¼	95⅜	5,200
150	116	169¼	Mar. 29.	148	Jan. 13.	160¾	161¼	+ ½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3½	SA	160	161½	160	161¼	124¼	1,900
38⅜	14⅝	33¼	Jan. 18.	24	May 22.	29	29¼	+ 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	68,300,200			..	28	29⅝	28	29	15⅞	13,000
65¼	32¼	69	Mar. 13.	56½	May 23.	62¼	63⅜	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	12,000,000			..	63	64⅞	63	63¾	36⅛	7,100
111½	87	110⅞	Mar. 13.	94½	May 22.	99¼	99½	+ 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	SA	101¼	102½	99	99⅝	90⅜	21,515
147⅜	101½	158	Apr. 26.	137	Jan. 12.	147	150	+ ½	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	147¼	148⅞	146¼	148	..	1,400
69⅛	36	66⅝	Apr. 3.	54½	Jan. 25.	62¼	62⅝	— ½	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,238,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	Q	63½	65⅝	62⅝	62¾	48⅝	1,000
117	100¼	120⅝	Mar. 15.	115⅝	Jan. 10.	117	118	— ½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	117½	118	117½	118	107⅛	250
23⅛	14	31⅛	Apr. 5.	18¼	Jan. 20.	24½	25¼	+ 3	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	¾	Q	22⅞	25	22⅝	25¼	..	4,040
86⅛	75	94	Apr. 4.	88	June 19.	90	95	+ 5	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,646,800	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	90	91	90	91	..	600
56⅝	14½	51⅝	Apr. 7.	24½	Jan. 5.	46	46¼	+ 1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,500,400	Mar. 1, '05.	1	..	44½	47¾	44½	45⅝	20	14,125
96⅛	80¼	111⅛	Feb. 20.	97⅜	Jan. 7.	103¼	105	— ½	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,900,000	June 15, '05.	1¾

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1905.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 1. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change from Last Week.	STOCKS	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 1. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 1, '05.
78	60	85	Apr. 7.	74	May 4.	78	81	+ 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	81	81½	81	81½	..	300
60	40	67½	June 29.	59	Jan. 10.	67½	..	+ 1	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	SA	67½	67½	67½	67½	..	100
181	*131	134⅝	June 29.	134⅝	June 29.	..	..	+ 7½	New York, Lackawanna & Western	100	10,000,000	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	..	100
196	185⅜	210½	Feb. 4.	195⅛	May 22.	197	200	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	89,000,000	June 30, '05.	2	Q	198	199	198	199	190	453
47⅛	19⅝	94	Mar. 30.	40⅜	Jan. 5.	33⅝	35⅝	+ 2	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,000	Jan. 16, '03.	3	..	51½	33⅝	31½	33½	26⅝	34,600
80⅜	53½	88½	Mar. 11.	76	May 10.	85⅝	85⅞	+ 3⅜	Norfolk & Western	100	†85,000,000	June 16, '05.	1½	SA	82⅝	85⅝	82⅝	85⅝	56⅜	36,700
107	80	107	Apr. 17.	97½	May 22.	100	100⅞	+ ½	North American	100	29,706,000	June 1. '05.	1½	Q	100	100⅞	90½	90⅞	87	2,570
....	....	198	May 15.	165	Apr. 24.	187½	188	+ ½	Northern Pacific	100	155,000,000	May 15, '05.	1½	Q	185½	190	185⅜	188	..	8,134
82¼	51	98¾	Feb. 7.	78¾	Jan. 17.	87	92	+ 1	**Pacific Coast**	100	6,800,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	86	86	86	86	55	300
55	24	40½	Jan. 4.	33	May 22.	43½	44	+ 4½	Pacific Mail	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '95.	1½	..	39¼	44	39¾	43¼	27	8,800
140	111½	147⅜	Mar. 13.	131¼	May 22.	140¾	141	+ 1	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	302,334,750	May 31, '05.	3	SA	139½	141⅞	139½	140⅞	115⅜	262,340
112½	92⅜	115⅞	Apr. 3.	97½	May 15.	104¾	104½	+ 2⅜	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,968,700	May 25, '05.	1½	Q	102¼	104⅜	102¼	104½	97⅜	21,285
32½	17	41⅜	Apr. 3.	27	Jan. 25.	37	40	+ 3	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	40	40	40	40	..	100
79½	60⅜	87½	Feb. 6.	80	Jan. 11.	..	..	+ 3½	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,200	Feb. 15, '05.	2	SA	82¼	82½	81	81	..	500
....	....	132	Apr. 15.	112½	June 3.	115	117	..	Philadelphia Rapid Transit	50	30,008,000	....	..	..	115	115	115	115	..	100
80	35	87⅞	Mar. 13.	70	May 23.	75	80	+ 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,300	Feb. 15, '05.	1½	SA	78	78	78	78	..	200
....	....	21	May 15.	14¾	June 27.	14	15	..	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000	....	..	..	14¾	15	14¾	15	..	1,300
44½	24¼	46⅝	Apr. 14.	34	May 23.	59¾	40	+ 1½	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	Q	63	67	63	63½	..	3,650
92	67	96¼	Apr. 14.	87	Feb. 16.	93	94	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	38¾	39⅝	38⅞	39⅝	26¼	5,835
244	200	254	Feb. 28.	230	May 31.	238	242	+ 2	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 24, '05.	1¾	Q	93	94	93	93⅝	70	1,510
									Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	Q	240	240	240	240	220	150
35	16	40⅝	Apr. 17.	30	May 22.	31	33		**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	18,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	3	A	32	32⅝	32	32	17	1,200
82⅜	38⅜	100⅝	June 29.	79	Jan. 13.	90⅞	100	+ 2½	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1½	SA	97⅝	100⅝	97⅝	98⅝	46⅜	391,800
92	76	94	Feb. 2.	90	May 22.	91⅝	92½	+ ⅝	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	92	92	91½	92	82½	1,200
85	55½	92	Feb. 3.	84	Jan. 5.	91½	91½	+ 1⅝	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	89⅝	91½	89⅜	91½	67	6,000
18¼	6	24⅞	Apr. 3.	15	Jan. 23.	19⅜	19⅝	+ 1¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,101,000	....	..	..	18½	20¼	18½	19¼	6¼	12,700
73¼	37	87¼	Feb. 23.	67	Jan. 3.	76½	78⅜	+ 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,304,000	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	76	78	76	78½	41	11,000
37⅜	19⅛	37⅛	Jan. 18.	24⅜	May 22.	30	30⅜	+ ⅛	Rock Island Co.	100	89,405,400	....	..	..	29⅞	30⅝	29⅛	29⅞	20½	42,100
86⅜	57⅜	85	Jan. 4.	71¼	May 22.	75¼	75⅜	+ ¼	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,887,100	May 1, '05.	1	Q	75	76	75	75½	65	2,300
138	131	135½	June 29.	135¼	June 29.	135¼	140	+ 3½	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	100	10,000,000	May 15, '05.	1½	Q	135½	135½	135½	135¼	..	110
29⅛	14⅜	38	May 15.	25	Feb. 16.	33½	34½	+ ⅝	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	10,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	33¾	34⅜	33⅜	33⅞	16	2,800
98	74⅜	109⅛	Apr. 1.	94	Jan. 25.	102	104	+ 2	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '05.	1½	Q	102½	104½	102½	103	78	1,021
18	9	17⅜	Jan. 31.	12	June 2.	14½	17	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	....	..	..	15	15½	15	15½	..	200
60	35	58⅝	Jan. 21.	46½	May 24.	49	53	+ 3½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	52	52½	52	52	..	200
30	16	29¼	Feb. 3.	20	June 8.	22½	24		St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	....	..	..	22⅝	23⅜	22	23⅜	..	1,050
79⅝	70½	81¼	Mar. 6.	76⅜	May 22.	76	78½	+ 2¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '03.	1	Q	75⅝	76½	75⅜	76½	..	300
72½	39¼	73¼	Mar. 6.	61	May 25.	67½	68	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '03.	1	Q	67½	68¼	67	67	67	2,500
29	9¼	27¼	Jan. 20.	20	May 22.	23½	24	+ ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000	....	..	..	24	24½	23¼	24	11	1,210
60⅜	22⅞	60¼	Apr. 18.	55¼	May 1.	61½	62	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	61	61⅝	60½	61½	27⅜	1,645
65⅜	31½	118¾	Feb. 24.	60	Jan. 25.	80	82	+ 1½	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	80½	83½	80	81½	35	4,100
68⅜	41¼	72⅜	Feb. 27.	57⅝	May 4.	64⅜	64⅝	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200	....	..	..	63½	65¼	63¼	64⅝	47	25,730
119½	113	121¼	Feb. 15.	115⅜	Jan. 5.	117½	117½	+ ⅝	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	3½	SA	117½	117½	117½	117½	..	530
37½	18¼	36⅞	Mar. 13.	28	May 22.	32½	32⅝	+ 1½	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,000,000	....	..	..	31⅝	32⅝	31⅝	32⅜	21¼	22,200
97½	77½	100	Mar. 22.	93	May 1.	97½	98	+ 1	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	97¼	98	97¼	98	85	1,080
77½	31⅝	106½	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 25.	83¼	83½	+ 2½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,800	May 1, '05.	1	..	80⅝	85	80⅝	83½	35	28,450
38⅛	20	41	Mar. 13.	29⅜	Apr. 29.	34	34⅛	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	....	..	..	34¼	34⅜	33⅜	33⅝	22⅜	8,700
134	115	134⅜	Feb. 16.	124	Apr. 20.	130	132	+ ¼	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	130	132	129	132	121	750
27½	17½	37¼	Apr. 12.	22¼	Jan. 13.	33½	34½	— ½	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34¾	34⅞	34½	34⅝	17½	300
38	21½	43⅜	Apr. 6.	34⅛	May 22.	38	38⅜	— ½	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	9,995,000	....	..	..	38½	38⅝	38¼	38½	24⅛	600
57¼	32	65	Apr. 12.	51⅜	Jan. 25.	55	56	— ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	57⅝	57⅝	56	56⅜	37¾	1,900
107⅜	87½	122½	Apr. 4.	103	Jan. 6.	113⅝	113⅞	+ 2½	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	16,511,000	May 15, '05.	1½	Q	111⅝	114¼	111⅜	113¾	94⅛	7,280
158	158	160	June 26.	154	Apr. 24.	..	..	+ 6⅝	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	100	3,000,000	July 1, '05.	1⅝	Q	160	160	160	160	..	100
....	....	⅝	June 28.	⅝	June 7.	..	..	....	Twin City Rapid Transit rights	....	....	....	..	..	⅝	⅝	½	⅝	..	2,200
13¼	3⅞	15¼	Apr. 3.	8⅜	June 6.	11¼	11½	+ 1⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	....	..	..	10⅞	11½	10¼	11¼	..	3,000
75¼	45	82	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 10.	70⅝	73	+ 1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1⅜	Q	72½	74	72½	74	52	600
117	71	137¼	Feb. 25.	113	Jan. 3.	127⅝	127⅞	+ 2	Union Pacific	100	104,040,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	126	129	126	127⅜	88⅝	402,050
98	86½	101⅞	Feb. 21.	96	May 11.	96	97¼	— ⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	103,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	82⅞	100
....	....	82	June 23.	80½	June 28.	..	..	— ¼	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	Apr. 10, '05.	1¼	Q	80½	80½	80½	80½	..	100
25	9	60	July 1.	21½	Jan. 4.	59	60	+ 9	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	....	..	..	52	60	51	60	9¼	2,450
89	42½	89	Mar. 31.	64⅞	Jan. 11.	87¼	87½	+ 2½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	85	88	85	87	47	3,925
20½	6⅝	35⅞	Apr. 14.	19⅞	Jan. 3.	31⅝	31⅞	+ 2⅝	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	....	12,100,300	....	..	..	29	32⅜	29	32⅜	7½	11,400
31⅞	40	97⅜	Apr. 17.	79½	Jan. 3.	94⅝	94⅞	+ 2¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,100,300	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	92½	94⅜	92¼	94⅝	..	3,547
126	100	134	Feb. 8.	122	May 22.	122½	125	....	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	SA	122⅝	125⅝	122⅝	125⅝	104	300
20⅜	6½	14⅝	Jan. 16.	11	Apr. 14.	12½	13	+ ⅝	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,863,800	....	..	..	12⅝	13⅜	12⅜	13⅜	6⅝	200
....	....	14½	Mar. 29.	10⅞	May 23.	13½	13⅝	....	U. S. Leather Co., tr. r.	....	....	....	..	..	13½	13⅞	13½	13½	..	10,250
106½	75⅜	109¼	Mar. 30.	100⅞	Jan. 10.	108½	110	+ 1⅝	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,269,800	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	107	108⅞	107	108⅝	80⅛	950
....	....	111⅞	June 22.	103½	Feb. 27.	110¼	111⅝	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co. pf., tr. r.	....	....	....	..	..	111½	111½	110⅜	111	..	2,200
84½	43	98⅛	Mar. 10.	77	Jan. 3.	89	91	— 1	Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,800	....	..	..	90¼	91	..	90	..	700
....	....	40¼	Apr. 18.	18	Jan. 28.	33	33½	+ 3¾	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	30	33⅝	29½	33⅜	..	4,400
40¼	36½	70¼	Apr. 18.	35	Jan. 13.	67	68	+ 4½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,045,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	63½	67¾	63½	67¾	..	4,500
34½	10½	45½	Apr. 7.	33⅜	Jan. 3.	39¾	40	+ 2¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,666,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	38	41¼	38	40¼	10⅛	6,450
100	*41	118½	Apr. 7.	95⅝	Jan. 6.	108	108¼	+ 3¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,523,500	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	105⅜	108¼	105⅜	108	65⅞	4,650
33⅞	8⅝	38½	Apr. 7.	24⅞	May 22.	32¼	32⅜	+ 2⅝	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	30¼	32⅝	30½	32⅝	9¾	240,520
95⅞	51¼	104⅞	Apr. 18.	90⅜	May 22.	99¼	99¾	+ 1⅜	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '05.	1½	Q	97⅝	100	97⅝	98¾	56	193,100
44⅞	22¾	39	Jan. 3.	31¼	May 23.	35	35½	— ¼	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,084,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	35	36	35 ·	35	23	3,910
114½	96	110	Feb. 20.	103⅞	May 1.	106	107½	+ ¾	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	109	109⅝	107¼	107⅜	100	900
25	15	23⅝	Feb. 3.	17¼	May 23.	19⅜	20	— ¼	**Wabash**	100	33,000,000	....	..	..	19⅝	20⅜	19	19½	15⅝	3,500
48⅜	32⅜	48	Feb. 23.	37	May 23.	40¾	41	+ ½	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	....	..	..	40	41½	39¾	40½	34½	4,400
250	205	260	Feb. 21.	235	Jan. 3.	235	250	—15	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 10, '05.	4	SA	235	235	233	235	..	100
94½	85	95½	June 19.	92	Jan. 17.	93¾	94	— ⅛	Western Union Telegraph	100	91,340,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	94	94½	93	93⅝	90⅞	1,933
185	153	194	Apr. 6.	152	May 20.	165	167	— ¼	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,906,350	Apr. 10, '05.	2½	Q	167¼	167½	167½	167½	157	125
22⅜	14½	19⅜	Mar. 13.	15	May 1.	16	17	— ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000	....	..	..	16½	17	16	16	..	500
52¾	37	48	Feb. 1.	36	May 4.	40	42	+ ⅜	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,086,000	....	..	..	40	41½	40	40	44¼	1,010
32	21⅛	28½	Mar. 13.	20	May 4.	24	25	+ 1⅞	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,903,500	....	..	..	24	25⅜	24	25⅜	23	1,600
25	16	25¼	Feb. 16.	20	Apr. 29.	23⅜	24	+ 1	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900	....	..	..	23¼	24½	23¼	24½	16⅞	3,300
49⅜	37	54¼	Feb. 17.	45	Jan. 13.	52	52¾	+ ⅞	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,207,200	....	..	..	51¼	52¼	51½	52	37⅜	2,200

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	2	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. H. & L. pf.	2⅜	N. Y. Central	3
Am. Loco. pf.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Am. Smelting	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Sugar	2¾	N. Y. Dock pf.	1
Am. Sugar pf.	1	N. Y., L. & W.	7⅛
Anaconda Copper	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Ann Arbor	1	N. Y. Ont. & W.	2½
Ann Arbor pf.	1½	Norf. & West.	3⅜
At., Top. & S. F.	1½	Pacific Mail	4½
At., T. & S. F. pf.	1	Pennsylvania	1⅝
Atl. Coast Line	3	People's Gas	2¾
Balt. & Ohio	2⅞	Peo. & Eastern	3
B'klyn R. T.	4	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	2
Cent. R. R. of N. J.	1	Pressed Steel Car	1½
Ches. & Ohio	2¼	Pressed Steel Car pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	1¼	Pullman	2
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Reading	2¼
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	3	Reading 2d pf.	1⅝
Chi. Term. Trans.	1½	Rep. I. & S.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	3	Rep. I. & S. pf.	2⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	1⅜	Rubber Goods pf.	2
Corn Products	1½	St. J. & G. Island	1
Del. & Hudson	3⅜	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	3½
Den. & R. G.	1½	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	2½
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2
Det. So. t. r.	2	St. L. S. W. pf.	1½
Dist. Securities	1½	Sloss-S. S. & I.	1½
Erie	4⅜	Southern Railway	1¼
Erie 1st pf.	5⅜	Southern Ry. pf.	1
Erie 2d pf.	4⅜	Tenn. Coal & I.	2½
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	4	Twin City R. T.	2½
Gen. Chemical	4	Twin City R. T. pf.	6⅜
Gen. Chem. pf.	1	Union Bag	1⅝
Gen. Electric	1⅜	Union Bag pf.	1½
Havana Elec. pf.	1½	Union Pacific	2
Ill. Central	1	U. Rys. Invest.	9
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. Rys. Invest. pf.	2¾
Kan. & Mich.	2	U. S. Pipe	2⅞
K. C. South. pf.	1½	U. S. Pipe pf.	2¼
Knick. Ice. Chi.	1⅜	U. S. Leather t. r.	1⅝
Louis. & Nash.	2¾	U. S. Red. & Ref.	3⅞
Manhattan	1	U. S. R. & R. pf.	4¼
Met. Securities	2½	U. S. Rubber	2¼
Met. Street	3½	U. S. Rubber pf.	3¼
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	2½	U. S. Steel	2¾
Mo., K. & T.	1	U. S. Steel pf.	1¾
Missouri Pacific	1⅝	Wh. & L. E. 2d pf.	1⅜
Nat. Enameling	3	Wis. Central	1
Nat. Enameling pf.	5		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Express	6	Int. Steam P. pf.	1¼
Am. Steel Fds.	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1¼
Am. Steel Fds. pf.	3	Pacific Coast	1
Brook. Un. Gas	2	Pere Marquette pf.	3½
Chi. & Alton	1	Pitts. Coal	2
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	1	Rome, W. & O.	2¼
Chi. U. Tr. pf.	5	U. S. Realty	1
Consol. Gas	1½	Wells-Fargo Exp.	15
Int. Steam Pump.	2⅞	West. E. & Mfg.	1½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Thread 4s	1	Consol. Gas 6s	1
B'klyn R. T. conv.	2¼	C. R. R. 4½s, stpd.	2¼
Chi. & Alt. 3s	1¼	Det. United 4½s	1
Chi. G., L. & C. 1st	1¼	Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	1
Chi. Term. Tr. 4s	1½	Mex. Cent. con. 4s	1
Col. Ind. 5s, A	1	N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. 5s	1¼
Col. Ind. 5s, B	1	N. Y., S. & W. 2d 4½s	1½
Col. Mid. 4s	1⅜		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 3.

American Nut and Bolt Fastener Co.—Extra dividend payable.
American Sugar Refining.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Detroit and Mackinac Railroad.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Illinois Brick Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Dividend payable.
Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Sugar Refining Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Père Marquette.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Sao Paulo (Brazil) Tramway, Light, and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Swift & Co.—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 5.

American Shipbuilding Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Augusta and Savannah Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Meeting.
Cleveland Electric Railway—Dividend payable.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Books close.
Georges Creek Coal and Iron Co.—Dividend payable.
International Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Massachusetts Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Muncie, Hartford and Fort Wayne Railway—Books close.
M. Zimmerman Co.—Special meeting.
National Carbon Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred July 15 to holders of record this date.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad—Dividend payable on regular stock.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia—Dividend payable.
Texas Central Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westchester and Bronx Title Guaranty Co.—Dividend payable.

Thursday, July 6.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co.—Special meeting.
Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.—Dividend payable.
International Mercantile Marine Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Osceola Consolidated Mining Co.—Books close.

Friday, July 7.

Central and South American Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
Distillers' Securities Co.—Books close.
New Orleans Gaslight Co.—Books close.
Tamarack Mining Co.—Books close.

Saturday, July 8.

American Cement Co.—Dividend payable July 21 to holders of record this date.
American Thread Co.—Dividend payable.
Associated Merchants—Books close.
J. B. Stetson Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 1, telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,347,024,668	$943,105,011	+42.8
Boston	102,222,731	103,023,065	— 0.8
Philadelphia	113,268,740	85,100,433	+33.1
Baltimore	19,166,106	18,570,241	+32.1
Chicago	154,838,426	139,435,107	+11.0
St. Louis	43,696,917	33,713,464	+11.7
New Orleans	14,764,663	10,090,109	+42.2
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,795,180,295	$1,339,047,185	+34.1
Other cities, 5 days	302,097,641	281,011,627	+ 7.5
Total all cities, 5 days	$2,097,277,936	$1,620,058,812	+29.4
All cities, 1 day	558,462,918	446,637,797	+25.1
Total, all cities, for week	$2,655,740,854	$2,066,696,609	+28.5

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
*Jy. 1.	$2,655,740,854	$2,066,696,609	$2,185,401,895
Je. 24.	2,286,659,594	1,827,893,624	1,944,214,033
Je. 17.	2,388,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,102,359,927
Je. 10.	2,410,980,287	1,761,149,928	2,252,044,355
Je. 3.	2,411,140,485	1,635,187,353	2,426,940,756
My. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,360
My. 20	2,726,710,386	2,007,476,894	2,245,253,023
My. 13.	2,545,107,062	1,966,400,349	2,138,565,009
My. 6.	3,269,910,769	2,191,761,452	2,136,438,608
Ap. 29.	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22.	2,867,455,980	1,912,366,338	2,153,602,624
Ap. 15.	3,066,395,937	1,979,086,880	2,354,947,345
Ap. 8.	3,044,956,632	2,002,117,220	1,966,950,314
Mh.25.	2,706,239,969	1,903,717,660	1,984,836,705
Mh.18.	3,010,872,290	1,918,560,549	2,125,433,030
Mh. 11.	2,656,708,051	1,757,772,480	2,321,974,909
Mh. 4.	3,386,001,427	1,936,866,936	2,464,681,749
Feb.18.	2,331,505,901	1,876,925,942	2,154,189,967
Feb.11.	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,032,385,276
Feb. 4.	2,395,611,066	2,125,168,918	2,419,347,220
Jan.28.	2,476,919,266	2,081,457,763	2,089,519,091
Jan.21.	2,911,431,086	2,171,463,754	2,252,176,384
Jan.14.	2,749,945,092	2,227,350,021	2,787,127,683
Jan. 7.	2,845,331,233	2,413,979,304	2,732,903,089
Dec.31.	2,149,506,818	1,946,677,375	2,274,469,819
Dec.24.	2,578,918,511	1,666,369,339	1,906,349,706
Dec.17.	2,906,062,884	2,073,300,131	2,358,808,337
Dec.10.	3,280,070

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 1, 1905

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 1, $17,511,500

Week ended July 1, 1905.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104¼	104	104	1½
American Hide & Leather 6s	97½	97½	96½	97	9
American Ice Securities 6s	77	77	77	77	1½
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	96	96	96	96	1
American Thread 4s	90	90	90	90	18
American Tobacco 4s	73¼	73¼	74⅞	75	255
American Tobacco 6s	115	115	114⅜	115	55
Ann Arbor 4s	100½	101	100¾	100¾	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅜	104	103⅜	103¾	185½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, E. Oklahoma 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96⅞	97	96⅜	97	16
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94½	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	15
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	101½	101½	101½	101⅜	41
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102	102¼	102	102¼	70
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	97½	97⅝	97	97	168½
Baltimore & Ohio, gold 4s	104⅜	105¼	104¼	105½	146½
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	93	93	92⅝	92⅝	39½
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	19
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	89⅝	91½	89	90	486
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	109	109	109	109	4
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	110¼	110½	110¼	110½	53
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114	114	114	5
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	123¼	123½	123⅛	123¼	4
Canada Southern 1st 5s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅜	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114	114	113⅞	114	26
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	6
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	84	84½	84	84	54
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	73½	73½	73	73	69
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101⅜	67
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88⅜	88⅜	88¼	88¼	104
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108	108	107⅜	107¾	62
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	118	118	118	2
Chicago & Alton 3s	85	86	85	86	30
Chicago & Alton 3½s	81¼	82	80¼	80¼	56
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	103¼	103½	101	101	633
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅞	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	2
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	110	110	106½	108¼	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, gen. 4s, Series A	112½	112½	112½	112½	8
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul terminal 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. tr. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	93¾	94	135
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	82	82¼	81½	81⅝	83
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	96¾	97	96⅜	96⅞	61
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	107½	107½	107	107	3
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha 6s	136½	136½	136½	136½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	95	97	95	97	15
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	8
Chicago & Western Indiana gen. 6s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102⅜	101⅞	102¼	38
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	2
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	71⅝	73	71⅝	72	140
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	70	71	70	71	287
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	73½	76⅞	73	75	248
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	94½	95	94½	94⅞	31
Conn. Ry. & L. 1st & ref. 4½s, st. gtd	103⅞	103½	103½	103½	11
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	175	175	173	175	10
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	28
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	102½	102½	100¾	100¼	23¼
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s	98	98½	98	98½	17
Detroit City Gas 5s	103	103½	103	103½	32
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	92½	92½	92½	92½	1
Detroit United Railway con. 4½s	96	96	96	96	5
Distillers' Securities 5s	79⅝	80	79¼	80	48
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	116	116	116	116	5
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia consol. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Erie 1st consol. 4s	103½	103½	101½	101½	55
Erie gen. lien 4s	94⅝	95	94⅝	95	130
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	96	96	95⅞	96	28
Erie 3d extended 4½s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Erie conv. 4s	105	106¾	104	106½	313
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	5
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	110	110	109⅜	109¾	5
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	92	92	92	92	2
Georgia & Alabama con. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	3
Green Bay & Western deb. B	23½	23½	22½	23	113
Havana Electric Railway 5s	92½	93	92½	93	37
Houston & Texas gen. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	3
International & Gt. Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	5
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	1
International Paper 6s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	10
International Paper conv. 5s	94½	94½	94¼	94¼	18
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	89¾	89¾	89¼	89½	55
Kansas City Southern 3s	71	71¼	71	71¼	202
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped, gtd	93½	93	93⅞	93	117
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105¼	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜	34
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	109⅜	109½	109⅜	109½	11
Lake Shore 3½s	99¼	100	99¼	100	11
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	75
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	120	120	120	120	3
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	10
Long Island ref. 4s	102½	102⅝	102	102⅝	110
Louisville & Nashville col. tr. 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	50
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105½	14
Louis. & Nash., Southern Ry. joint 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	10
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	119⅝	7
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago 1st 6s	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	3
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	26
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	109	109	109	109	21
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	91½	91¾	91	91	64
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	114¼	115	114¼	115	3
Mexican Central consol. 4s	78	79	77½	79	66
Mexican Central 4½s	97¼	97¼	97½	97½	5
Mexican Central 1st income	21	21½	20½	21½	93
Mexican Central 2d inc.	12½	12½	12½	12½	10
Michigan Central 4s	106	106	104	106	1
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st 7s	137	137	137	137	1
Mitheapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97¼	97½	97½	97½	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101¾	101¾	101	101¼	47
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	86⅞	87	86¾	87	27½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	105⅞	105⅞	105½	105⅝	20
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	31
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107	107¼	107	107	14
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼	11
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	6
Morris & Essex 1st 7s	128½	128½	128½	128½	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	6
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	123	123	123	123	2
Nassau Electric 4s	89	89	87	87	3
National Starch 5s	71¼	71¼	69½	70	18
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	81¾	81¾	81¼	81¼	46
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101	101¼	100¾	101¼	51
New York Central gen. 3½s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	121
New York Central gen. 3½s reg	99	99	99	99	4
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91⅝	92	91½	92	29
N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	90	90	90	90	29
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼	2
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105	105	105	105	6
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	31
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	109	110¼	109	110¼	59
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	104	104	104	104	25
New York, Susquehanna & West. 2d 4½s	104	104	104	104	3
Norfolk & Western div'l 1st 4s	100¼	100¾	100¼	100¾	59
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102¼	102¼	102⅜	102⅞	27
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	95	96¼	95	96¼	143
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76⅝	77¼	76½	76½	28
Northern Pacific gen. 3½s reg	75	75	75	75	25
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	54
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	127
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126	126	126	126	8
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	111	111	111	111	2
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	108	108¾	108	108¼	200
Pennsylvania rects for conv. 3½s, I. p.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	13
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	74½	74½	74	74	14
Reading gen. 4s	102¾	103¼	102¾	103¼	67
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101	101	100¾	101	2
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	100¾	102¾	99	99	48
Rio Grande Southern 1st 4s	78	78	78	78	4
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 4s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 4s	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	6

BONDS.

Week ended July 1, 1905.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South. gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	16
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	17
St. Louis Iron Mt. & So., R. & Gulf 4s	95½	95½	94½	95	42
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	90⅝	91	90⅝	90⅝	109
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	34
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81	81⅜	80⅞	81⅜	305
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	109	109	109	109	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	90	90	90	90	4
Seaboard Air Line 4s	88½	89⅝	88½	89½	25
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103	103⅝	103	103⅝	16
Southern Pacific 4s	93	93½	93	93½	531
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	97½	97¾	95¾	95¾	177
Southern Railway 5s	121	121	118	118	35
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	100½	100½	98	98	18
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	8
Standard Rope & Twine income	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	1
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	100	100	99½	99½	20
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	121½	121½	121½	121½	4
Texas Pacific 2d income	96⅞	96½	96⅝	96½	10
Third Avenue 4s	97	97⅛	97	97⅜	21
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	116¾	116⅞	116⅝	116⅞	1
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	94½	94½	94½	94½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	83⅞	84½	83⅞	84½	62
Underground El Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s	98¼	98½	98⅛	98⅛	26
Union Pacific 1st 4s	107½	107½	105	105	42
Union Pacific conv. 4s	126¼	126⅝	126	127⅜	345
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	90	90	89½	90	4
United States Leather 6s	109	109	109	109	17
United States Realty & Imp. 5s	102½	102⅝	100	100	203
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	96⅛	103	96½	101	285
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	94	94⅜	94	94⅝	1,567
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	1½
Vandalia consol. 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104½	104½	75
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	89⅛	90	89⅛	90	129
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	90¾	90⅞	90⅜	90⅞	78
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	38⅝	41⅜	38⅝	40	735
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	10
Wabash 2d 5s	103½	103½	103½	103½	17
Wabash deb. B 6s	74½	74¼	73½	73½	131
West Shore 4s	110	110	110	110	10
West Shore 4s reg	107½	107½	107	107½	8
Western Maryland 4s	89	89	88½	89	43
Western New York & Penn. gen. 4s	97½	98½	97½	98½	28
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94¾	94⅝	94	94	32
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	95⅞	96	95½	96	36

Total sales $11,898,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	101	101	100½	100⅝	362½
Imp. Japanese Gov. 4s ctfs., 2d series	99	99⅛	98¾	98⅝	373½
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. cts f. p.	92	92⅛	91¼	91⅜	4,535
Republic of Cuba 5s	107	107	106½	106½	30
United States 4s, 1925, reg	132½	132⅞	132½	132⅝	20½
United States of Mexico 4s	93¼	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	206

Total sales $5,603,500

STATE BONDS.

Virginia def. 6s, B. B. & Co. ctfs	10	10	10	10	10

Grand total $17,511,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Apr. 28	104⅝	Mar. 30	104½	May 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅜	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	105½	Jan. 16	104	Jun. 5	104	Jun. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	105½	Jan. 11	104½	May 1	104½	May 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132⅞	Jun. 29	132½	Mar. 1	132⅞	Jun. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F	133	Mar. 15	132½	May 15	132½	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	101	Feb. 16	104¼	Jun. 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm. Q. F.					105⅝	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104¾	Apr. 6	103¾	Jun. 7	104	Apr. 17
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	110	Mar. 15	109	Jun. 5	109	Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101⅛	Mar. 20	100	Jun. 5	100¾	Jun. 24
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. cts	96	Apr. 4	92	Jun. 5	93⅝	July 1
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Feb. 20	103½	Jan. 3	106½	July 1
Imp. Jap. Government 6s	103¾	Mar. 13	94½	Jun. 3	100⅝	July 1
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts, 2d ser	101¾	Mar. 30	90¼	Jan. 5	98⅞	July 1
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.	93½	Jun. 16	86	May 26	91⅝	July 1

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	101⅛	Jan. 30	101⅛	Jan. 30	101⅛	Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					103¾	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	May 25	96	Mar. 1	97	May 25, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts	15⅝	Jan. 3	10	Apr 30	10	Jun. 30, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97½	Jun. 14	97	Mar. 8	96¾	Jun. 17, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93	Sep. 23, 1904

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended June 30

Esperanza, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	$1,939
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	13,324
Vigilancia, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	10,218
Zulia, Curacao, Am. gold coin	4,320
Maracas, Trinidad, Am. gold coin	1,250
Saratoga, Nassau, Am. silver coin	3,207
Siberia, Baranquilla, for. silver coin	283
Total	$34,441

Exports, New York, June 26 to July 1.

June 26, Uller, Georgetown, sil. bars		$350
26, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Cherbourg, gold bars		815,933
26, Kronprinz Wilhelm, Plymouth, silver bars		82,560
27, Teutonic, London, silver bars		177,658
28, Graecia, Port au Prince, gold coin, U. S.		24,183
30, La Lorraine, Havre, gold bars		2,516,837
28, La Lorraine, Havre, sil. bars		63,000
30, St. Paul, London, sil. bars		81,000
30, Campania, London, sil. bars		40,800
		$3,772,341

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

June 23, Grenada, Trinidad, sil. coin, Mexico		$480
28, Siberia, Port Limon, sil. bars, U. S.		7,500
22, Philadelphia, London, silver bars		83,130
Total		$3,863,471

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

From Jan. 1, 1905	$58,659,413
From Jan. 1, 1904	302,857,166

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended June 27, 1905	$11,437,922
Week ended June 28, 1904	8,665,663
From Jan. 1, 1905	257,492,794
From Jan. 1, 1904	234,017,977

Imports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$7,409
Week ended July 1, 1904	38,804
From Jan. 1, 1905	5,919,260
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,230,136

Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$3,357,053
Week ended July 1, 1904	31,300
From Jan. 1, 1905	38,649,180
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,447,569

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 1, 1904	$7,504

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$3,349,644
From Jan. 1, 1905	30,730,040
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,158,428

Imports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$27,053
Week ended July 1, 1905	4,963
From Jan. 1, 1905	1,739,257
From Jan. 1, 1904	491,206

Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$208,418
Week ended July 1, 1904	699,956
From Jan. 1, 1905	14,065,430
From Jan. 1, 1904	21,446,986

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$479,365
Week ended July 1, 1904	694,573
From Jan. 1, 1905	14,355,185
From Jan. 1, 1904	20,964,980

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$34,462
Week ended July 1, 1904	43,768
From Jan. 1, 1905	7,658,517
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,720,336

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$3,565,471
Week ended July 1, 1904	731,256
From Jan. 1, 1905	52,720,470
From Jan. 1, 1904	85,606,396

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended June 30, 1905	$3,531,009
Week ended July 1, 1904	687,488
From Jan. 1, 1905	45,062,053
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,885,960

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 1, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	101	Jun 28	96¾	Jan 5	100⅝	June 30	99	100
Atl., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	105	Mar 20	102¾	May 1	103⅛	July 1	103⅛	104
Do registered	AO*	102¾	May 26	100¾	Apr 3	102⅜	May 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97½	Feb 11	94⅜	Jan 5	96½	July 1	96½	97
Do do registered	Nov.	93¾	Feb 1	93¼	Feb 1	93¼	Feb 1	..	94¼
Do stamped		98	Feb 9	94	May 19	94⅜	June 29	..	95
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.		103½	Apr 20	100	May 23	101¼	June 30	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	..	....	..	....	99	Au 15, 04	100⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	99⅜	May 2	99⅜	May 2	99⅜	May 2	99⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	99¼	No 3, 04	99⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	99⅜	Jun 17	99⅜	Jun 17	99⅜	June 17	99⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	99⅛	Jan 10	99⅛	Jan 10	99⅛	Jan 10	99⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	....	..	....	98½	No 23, 04	98½	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	....	..	....	97	Oc 26, 04	97⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	92⅞	No 10, 02	99⅜	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	90¼	Jan 23	98¾	Jun 8	99⅛	June 29	99⅛	100⅜
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	103½	Feb 10	100¾	Mar 29	102¼	July 1	102	102⅜
Do registered		..	....	..	....	92	Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	123⅛	No 30, 03	129⅜	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	112⅜	Ja 26, 04	114⅜	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	....	..	....	114⅛	Oc 18, 04	113⅞	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	93	Jy 14, 04	87½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	97⅜	Oc 5, 04	97	..
Baltimore & Ohio—									
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	97⅝	Jun 28	94½	Jan 5	97	June 29	95¾	96
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	96	No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	105½	Feb 17	102⅜	Apr 3	105¼	July 1	105	105¼
Do do registered		104⅝	Jan 13	103	Mar 16	103	May 9	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	110½	Mar 13	105	Jan 19	105	May 22	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	93½	Apr 11	90½	Jun 20	91	June 22	..	92⅜
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	101	Feb 27	98⅛	May 2	99¼	July 1	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	93¼	Jun 19	92	Jan 3	92⅞	June 30	91	93
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	90¼	Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	..	....	..	....	105½	Mr 11, 04	107⅜	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	109	Apr 25	100	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	108¼	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	....	..	....	119¼	Mr 7, 04	121	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Jun 23	97⅜	May 4	100	June 23	..	..
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		99	May 9	99	May 9	99	May 9	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	123⅜	Jun 28	119½	Feb 8	123¾	June 30	121½	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 14, 97	100	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	126½	Jan 17	124¼	Apr 28	124¼	Apr 28	125¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	126	Feb 18	124⅜	Jan 5	126	Mar 25	125½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100½	May 4	98	Feb 18	100⅜	June 14	97⅜	..
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104⅜	Jun 21	102¼	Jan 3	104⅜	June 28	101⅞	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109	Feb 6	105½	May 1	106⅞	June 23	107¼	108⅛
Do do registered	*MS	106	Apr 19	103⅝	Apr 19	106	Apr 19	..	..
Cen. B. U. Fac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	91	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121½	Apr 13	119	May 22	119½	June 8	119½	122
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	116¼	Apr 24	113	Jan 5	114	June 30	113½	114
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	105½	Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		97	Jun 9	90	Jan 10	96⅞	June 28	..	97
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		85	Jun 9	67	Feb 27	84	July 1	..	84
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		73½	Jun 26	52⅜	Mar 8	73¼	June 28	..	73½
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	95	Jan 18	94½	Apr 4	94½	Apr 4	92⅜	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	104	Fe 19, 04	100½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102	Je 27, 99	110¼	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107¼	Au 2, 04	111	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 7	112	Apr 8	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	136¾	Feb 7	134	Jan 4	136¼	June 9	133¾	137
Do do registered	QJ	135½	Feb 18	133¼	Jan 5	135¼	June 16	133½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	115	Apr 8	112¾	Feb 18	114½	June 14	112	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104½	Mar 17	103¾	Jan 3	104½	Mar 17	..	104
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	102⅞	May 25	101½	Jun 15	101¾	June 28	101¼	101¾
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	108⅛	Mar 1	106	May 16	106	May 16	106½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111	Feb 21	108¾	May 11	108¾	May 15	109¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	122	Apr 24	117¼	May 5	118	June 29	118	..
Do do registered	*MN	116¼	May 18	116¼	May 18	116¼	May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	110	Feb 27	105⅜	Mar 10	107⅜	July 1	107¾	108¼
Do do registered	*MS	107½	Jun 27	106¾	Jun 29	107½	June 27	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	113	Mar 8	113	Mar 8	113	Mar 8	110¾	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	104	Jun 16	101⅝	Jan 25	103⅜	June 19	100	104
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	98¼	Feb 16	97	Mar 2	98	Apr 7	98½	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	113¼	Feb 17	113¼	Feb 17	113¼	Feb 17	110½	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	....	..	....	93½	Se 20, 04	97¾	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	86¾	Mar 10	84¼	Apr 6	86	July 1	85	86
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83	Jan 19	80¼	Jun 9	80¼	July 1	..	..
Do do registered		80¼	May 4	80¼	May 4	80¼	May 4	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—									
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	103	Jun 7	101	Feb 20	102¼	June 30	102¼	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	98	Apr 28	95½	Jan 4	97⅞	June 26	95¼	96⅛
Do do registered		96¼	Feb 24	96¼	Feb 24	96⅜	Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105⅜	Au 8, 04	106¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	108¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	103⅝	Feb 20	101⅜	Jun 22	101⅜	June 22	102	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	108¼	Mar 23	106¾	Jan 16	106¾	June 19	105	107
Do do registered	*MN	106¼	Feb 4	106¼	Feb 15	106¼	June 16	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	103½	Apr 14	103	Jun 17	106	June 24	106	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	114¾	May 2	111¾	Mar 17	112⅜	June 1	113¼	114
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	107⅞	May 4	105	Jan 9	107¾	May 4	104⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	138	Mar 31	133¼	Jan 17	138	June 28	137½	138½
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	122	Apr 14	119½	May 3	120	July 1	120	121
Do do registered	MN*	119¾	Mar 2	119¼	Mar 2	119½	Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	121¼	Apr 20	120	Mar 29	121¼	Apr 20	118⅝	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	137	Feb 17	134	Jan 10	135	Apr 28	134*	..
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	115¼	Feb 23	114	May 10	114	May 10	111½	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	111¾	Jun 29	109½	Jan 12	111¾	June 29	108½	109½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—									
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	111¾	Jun 5	109¾	Jan 19	111¼	June 29	109	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	113⅝	Mar 24	112	Jan 23	112½	June 29	110½	..
Do do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	109½	Je 18, 04	111	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	98¼	Jan 9	98¼	Jan 9	98¾	Jan 9	96¾	100¼
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾	Apr 6	116¾	Apr 6	116¾	Apr 6	114¼	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	*JD	120	Apr 29	119½	Feb 14	119⅝	May 20	117¾	..
Do do registered		118¾	Jan 17	118¼	Jan 17	118⅜	Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111⅞	Mar 30	110	Jan 13	111½	June 15	100	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117½	Mar 16	116	Jan 6	117½	June 19	114½	..
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	112⅜	Jan 24	112⅜	Jan 24	112⅜	Jan 24	110⅜	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½	Jy 18, 99	129½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	117	Feb 21	114¾	Jan 13	115⅝	May 17	113¾	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106	Au 3, 04	104⅞	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	185	Apr 26	183⅜	Mar 29	185	Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	115⅜	May 8	115	Apr 25	115⅜	May 8	113	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	106⅜	Apr 3	106⅜	Apr 3	106⅜	Apr 3	105¾	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111½	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 24	111½	June 29	108½	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	110	May 19	109¾	Jan 30	110	May 19	108½	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116⅜	May 16	115½	Jan 9	116½	June 9	114¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st main l. 6s, 1910	*JD	112¼	Apr 17	112⅛	Apr 17	112½	Apr 17	109¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	116¼	Jan 5	116¼	Jan 5	116½	Jan 5	114¼	116⅝
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129½	Jan 11	126¼	May 9	127¼	May 29	127¾	..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	..	....	..	....	104½	De 27, 04	105½	..
Do do registered	FA15					102⅝	My 11,04		
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	101	Feb 7	99½	Mar 9	99½	May 24	101	101½
Do do registered	QF					103	No 19, 98	101	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Apr 11	117¼	May 22	118	June 13	117	..
Do do registered	AO*	117	Feb 15	117	Feb 15	117	Feb 15	117	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	113	Feb 16	110½	Apr 3	110¼	Apr 3	111¾	..
Do do registered	AO*					107	Mr 28,04	110½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106½	Feb 6	104	Jan 17	104	June 17	104	105¾
Do do registered	MN*					104	Mr 3, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	113¼	Feb 17	111½	May 9	112¼	June 23	112¼	..
Do do registered	AO15					108¾	Ja 12, 04	110½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	119⅝	Mar 23	117	May 16	117	May 16	117	..
Do do registered	*MN	115½	Apr 28	113½	Apr 28	115½	Apr 28	116	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	....	..	....	104½	No 17, 04	101¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS					105½	My 23,04	105⅞	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	107	Feb 17	104¼	Mar 16	105	May 29	105	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	110¼	Mar 28	110¼	Mar 28	110¼	Mar 28	107½	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1s 6s, 1921	*MN	130	Mar 18	127⅜	Jun 14	127⅞	June 14	127⅝	128¾
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	....	..	....	119¾	No 15, 04	120¾	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS					142¼	Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	131¼	Jan 5	131¼	Jan 5	131½	Jan 5	129¼	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 8, 04	101	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN					109	Se 5, 03	103	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	126	Feb 2	122½	Jan 6	123⅞	Apr 27	120⅝	..
Do registered	JJ*	123	May 22	123	May 22	123	May 22	120½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	107½	Jun 16	104¼	Jan 4	107	June 29	..	..
Do do registered	*JJ					107	Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	99⅛	Jan 18	95	May 4	96⅞	July 1	96¾	97
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	97	Jy 14, 04	96½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	97½	May 26	97½	May 26	97½	May 26	96	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	96¼	May 26	96¼	May 26	96¼	May 26	94½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	96	My 15,04	94	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	93	My 24,04	93½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	....	..	....	94	De 5, 04	93	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	90	My 11,04	92¾	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	97⅜	Jan 19	90½	May 23	94	July 1	94	94½
Do registered		97	Feb 20	97	Feb 20	97	Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	85	Apr 5	79	May 22	81⅝	June 30	82	82¼
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102½	Mar 28	100¾	Jun 9	101¼	June 21	101	..
Do do registered						101⅜	Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	121¼	Mar 22	118½	Apr 24	119⅜	June 8	116¾	123
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	120½	Mr 16,03	118½	..
C. R. I. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	112½	Se 26, 04	111½	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	110¼	Apr 17	110	Feb 8	110⅛	Apr 17	109¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	115¾	Mar 7	115	Mar 7	115	Apr 20	110¾	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	110¾	Mar 20	109	Apr 4	109¼	May 29	109¾	110
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*					102¼	Ap 26, 01		
St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	138	Mar 17	133⅞	Jan 3	136½	June 29	136	137½
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD							93	De 19, 03	93	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	135¾	Apr 24	135	Apr 13	135¾	Apr 24	135	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ							129¾	Mr 8, 04	131	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125¼	Feb 21	123½	Apr 6	125	June 21	124¾	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	99	Jan 20	86¾	Jan 3	96¼	June 30	..	..
Do do coupons off		97¼	Jan 21	84¾	Jan 3	95¼	June 28	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	115	Feb 27	114½	Jun 21	114½	June 28	114¾	..
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	..	....	106	Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	....	..	....	104½	De 5, 03	100¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112½	Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	119	Mar 23	116	May 5	116	May 9	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	98¾	Jan 21	88	Feb 8	90	May 8	97¼	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	104	Feb 2	101	Jan 9	102¾	June 30	..	102¾
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	97	No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼	Jun 27	100⅝	Feb 16	101¼	June 27	99¼	..
Do C. W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100⅝	Mar 21	98½	Feb 3	100⅝	Mar 21	99	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103¾	Feb 10	100⅞	Jan 12	102	June 21	102	..
Do do registered	MN*					100	Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	99¾	Feb 8	99¾	Feb 8	99¾	Feb 8	99	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½	Au 31, 03	98¼	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	MN					105	Ja 22, 04	104	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	101¼	Apr 18	100¼	May 2	101¼	June 5	101¼	103
C., S. & Ole., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	114¼	Apr 7	112	Jan 4	114	June 2	112¼	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	121¾	Jun 24	121¾	Jun 24	121¾	June 24	121½	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135	May 10	134	Feb 11	135	May 10	131¾	136
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 01	98¼	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101	May 19	98	Apr 1	100⅝	July 1	100	..
Do Income 4s, April, 1990	A	84	Mar 27	71¼	May 1	74	June 30	74	75
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	....	..	....	112½	Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116¼	Jan 23	116½	Jan 23	116½	Jan 23	117¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77	Mar 9	73¾	Jan 16	75	July 1	75	..
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	95½	Apr 4	90¼	Feb 2	94⅞	June 30	94½	94¾
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	110¼	Feb 6	108	Mar 15	108	Mar 15	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129⅜	Apr 25	126	May 24	126¾	June 29	126¾	126⅞
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	131⅜	May 22	128⅜	Jun 13	128⅝	June 13	128½	132
Do do registered	JD	130	Jan 17	127	Jun 23	127	June 23	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	130½	Jun 23	129⅝	Feb 14	130¼	June 23	127½	..
Do do registered						135½	Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115	May 3	112¼	May 9	112¼	May 9	113¼	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	105	Mar 9	103	Jan 4	104	May 10	102½	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	107½	Jan 31	105½	Jun 21	105½	June 21	106	107
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*					102	Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	134½	May 1	134	May 2	134	May 2	134	..
Do do registered	MS*					149	Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	103¼	Jun 7	102¾	Apr 19	103¼	June 8	103⅝	..
Do registered	*AO					122	Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906	*AO	106¼	Mar 30	102	Jun 12	102	June 12	102½	..
Do do registered	*AO					103	Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142¼	Mar 10	142¼	Mar 10	142¼	Mar 10	139¼	..
Do registered	*MN					147½	Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¼	Jun 22	100	Jan 4	100⅞	July 1	100	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	109½	Feb 10	108	Feb 24	108	Apr 25	105¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	110	Feb 9	108	Jan 4	108	June 1	108	108¼
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101	Jun 17	98	Jul 1	98	July 1	98	100
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	94½	Jan 23	89	Jan 3	91	June 9	..	91
U. C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	AO					97	Ja 3, 02	93¼	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	110	Se 30, 04	105¼	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD					100	Se 13, 04	98	100
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	97	Mar 20	95	Jan 26	96¼	Apr 17	95	96¼
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	84	Feb 3	70	Jan 9	81¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	96½	Feb 23	90	Jan 3	92½	June 26	92	93¼
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	116	May 3	114	Apr 7	114½	June 26	..	115
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	116	Jun 29	111½	Jan 12	116	June 29	112⅜	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	120	Apr 24	117¼	Jan 27	119½	May 20	118⅞	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	107	May 3	107	May 3	107	May 3	108½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*					113⅜	Jy 11, 04	114½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110½	Jun 10	105	Apr 15	110½	June 26	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	117¼	Feb 9	114½	Jun 14	114½	June 14	114½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103	Feb 17	101½	Jan 3	103	Feb 17	105	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	137	Jan 27	133	Mar 6	134½	May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*					130	Au 7, 03	130½	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	103½	Jun 21	100¾	Jan 3	101½	July 1	101	102
Do registered	JJ					98½	Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. ln. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	93	Jun 29	91	Jan 3	95	June 30	92	93
Do do registered						88	No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	97¼	Jan 31	94¼	Mar 22	96	June 29	95½	96
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953	*AO	111	Mar 13	95¾	Jan 3	106½	July 1	106	106¼
Bu

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 1, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A O*	..	..	..	..	112 Mr 10,02	113½	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111⅜	May 26	111⅜	May 26	111½	111½	114
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	G J	..	..	..	..	109 No 23, 04	110¾	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	105¼	Feb 8	104½	Jan 24	105½	Apr 14	106
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*J D	122	Apr 20	119	Jan 3	119⅜	June 28	119½	120
Do g. 5s, 1937	*M N	119⅝	Feb 7	117	Jan 17	118⅜	May 23	119	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J*	105¼	Jun 27	102½	Jan 10	105⅛	June 30	102½	103⅛
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	101⅞	Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	114⅞	Jan 26	114	Apr 1	114	Apr 1	..	..
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	A O	100¾	Feb 9	97⅝	Apr 12	99¼	June 30	90	99½
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	117	May 18	114¼	Jun 6	114¾	June 6	114¾	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	109	Mar 6	109	Mar 6	109	Mar 6	109½	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*J J	132	Jun 23	130½	Jan 26	132	June 23	..	132⅞
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	126½	Feb 17	126½	Feb 17	126½	Feb 17	124	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*M S	114	Apr 26	112½	Mar 23	114	Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*M S	121½	May 2	121½	May 2	121½	May 2	121¾	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*M S	..	..	..	..	75	Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	..	..	..	..	112½	No 16, 04	113*	118
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	J J*	101¼	Apr 4	98½	Jan 23	100¾	May 26	99	..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	108¾	..
L. & N.-S. K. M. joint 4s, 1952	J J*	97¼	May 6	96	Jan 12	96⅞	June 27	..	96⅞
Do registered		95	Feb 6	95	Feb 6	95	Feb 6	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115¾	Jan 4	114½	Feb 1	115	Mar 3	116¼	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	113	Feb 7	113	Feb 7	113	Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	116½	Jan 18	115¼	Mar 7	115¼	Mar 7	114⅜	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*A O	..	..	..	..	105¼	Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*M S	96¼	Jun 19	96¼	Jun 19	96¼	June 19	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	107	Feb 4	104	May 5	104½	June 28	104	104½
Do registered		104	Apr 5	104	Apr 5	104	Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	109	Jun 28	109⅛	Jan 6	109	June 28	105½	..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	79	Apr 10	73⅞	Jan 26	79	June 30	..	..
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	20½	Mar 13	19	May 20	21½	July 1	20½	21½
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	17⅞	Jan 4	11	May 22	12½	June 30	..	13
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*F A	98	Jan 31	94¼	Jan 14	97¼	June 29	..	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	..	..	..	..	90¾	Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	..	..	..	..	105	My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*J D	137	Jun 29	137	Jun 29	137	June 29	136½	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*J D	111⅜	Jan 31	108¾	Jun 13	108¾	June 13	108¾	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*A O	122	Feb 15	120¼	Apr 19	120¼	Apr 19	119¼	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	113¾	Mar 10	113¾	Mar 10	113¾	Mar 10	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	117⅜	Jan 17	114½	Jun 13	114⅜	June 13	114½	116
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*M S	98⅞	Jan 19	95½	Apr 14	97½	June 28	96½	97½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	J J	98¼	Jun 9	97½	Jun 13	98⅜	June 28	95½	98
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	103	No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	J J*	102¾	Jun 22	99	Jan 17	102¾	June 24	*100	102¾
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*J D	104½	May 13	100½	Feb 4	101¾	July 1	101	101¼
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	87½	Jan 27	84⅜	May 8	87	June 30	86¼	87
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	108	Mar 28	103¾	Jan 4	105¾	June 28	105¼	105⅝
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*A O	91½	Apr 3	87	Jan 17	90½	June 6	90½	92
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	..	..	..	..	103¾	De 22, 04	103¾	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	95½	Feb 27	94⅜	Jan 6	95	Apr 25	95	95¾
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	114	Jun 13	111	Jan 11	114	June 13	112¼	114
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾	Mar 10	104⅞	Jan 4	106⅝	June 26	106	107
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	108¼	Jan 18	106	Mar 1	107¼	June 30	..	..
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*J D	107¼	Feb 24	107¼	Feb 24	107¼	Feb 24	106¾	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾	Apr 1	104½	Jan 16	106	June 5	105	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	107	Apr 3	103¾	May 1	104¾	June 24	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	M N*	125⅝	Apr 24	121¼	Jun 26	121¼	June 30	..	122½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	M S	110⅝	Feb 14	106½	Apr 28	107	June 30	107	107⅜
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	110¾	Jan 31	107	Feb 11	108	June 28	108	108¾
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*F A	98	Jan 23	95	Apr 20	98	June 22	97½	..
Ler. & C. V. A. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	110	Mar 13	104½	Mar 8	110	Mar 13	104⅜	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	105½	Jun 12	103	Feb 11	105½	June 19	104¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	118¾	Jun 13	116½	Mar 29	118¾	June 13	116¼	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*A O	119	Mar 10	116	Jun 28	116	June 30	116½	117
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamp., 1931	*A O	..	..	..	..	109¾	Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do unf. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	96⅝	Apr 8	94	Jan 6	95¾	June 30	93⅛	93¾
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	87¼	Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*M N	98	Jan 19	94	May 8	95	June 29	..	96½
Mobile & Bir. prl. inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	..	..	..	..	111¼	Mr 8, 04	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	93¼	Apr 6	93¼	Apr 6	93¼	Apr 6	92½	..
Do do small	J J*	..	..	..	..	94	Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	*J J	100¼	Jun 30	95¼	May 19	100¼	June 30	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	129	Mar 13	125¾	Jun 7	125¾	June 7	127½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	126	Jun 19	122	Mar 4	126	June 19	122½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99	Feb 28	96¼	May 12	96¼	May 12	96¼	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*F A	115⅝	Jan 6	113⅞	Feb 18	114¾	Apr 17	114	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	..	..	..	..	101	No 9, 04	98¾	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	95	Feb 20	95	Feb 20	95	Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	123	Jun 5	120⅞	Jan 6	123	June 29	119½	120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	117	Feb 24	114¾	Apr 1	115	June 14	115	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*J J	121	Apr 19	119	Jan 17	121	Apr 19	117⅞	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	J J	117¼	Mar 6	116⅞	Mar 9	116⅞	Mar 9	113⅝	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917		..	..	..	..	..	Jy 6, 04	112½	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*J J	105½	May 11	105½	May 11	105½	May 11	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	83¼	Mar 30	79¾	May 12	81½	June 30	81	83
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	..	..	..	108½	Aug., 94	115½	119
New York Central & Hudson River—									
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100⅞	Jun 20	99⅝	Jan 3	100⅜	June 30	98½	99¼
Do do registered	J J*	100½	Mar 11	99	Jun 28	99	June 28	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	98	De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*M N	102⅝	Apr 27	100¼	May 5	101¼	June 29	101	101¼
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	93	Jan 23	90¾	Feb 1	91½	June 28	91½	92
Do do registered	*F A	90¾	Jan 21	89	Mar 16	90	July 1	90	90½
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91¼	Jan 30	89¼	Feb 27	90¾	June 27	90¼	91½
Do do registered	*F A	89½	May 26	89	Mar 14	89½	May 26	..	90
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	107½	Feb 2	106½	Feb 1	107½	Feb 2	105¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	102	Mr 31, 04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	..	..	..	..	95	Ap 3, 02	90	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	104	Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	..	..	..	107½	Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	..	..	..	..	105	Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	107	Feb 24	103	Jan 24	106	Mar 2	..	105⅞
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J	110	Feb 16	108¼	Jan 3	110	June 28	107⅜	..
Do registered		109½	Jun 7	107	Jun 19	107½	June 30	107⅛	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	102	May 26	98½	Jan 3	100	June 28	98½	..
Do do registered	*J D	101¼	May 12	99¾	May 24	99½	June 2	98½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	103¼	Feb 28	100	May 4	101¼	July 1	101	101¼
Do do registered		101	Mar 4	101	Mar 4	101	May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	103½	Mar 23	102	May 22	102	May 22	106	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124	May 22	124	May 22	124	May 22	119¾	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	..	..	..	139	Ja 21, 03	138	..
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	..	..	..	109¾	Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	124	Feb 3	124	Feb 3	124	Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	Q M	120	Mar 9	119	Jun 6	119	June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	106	Jul 1	106	Jul 1	106	July 1	106	..
Do registered		..	..	..	..	106½	No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	..	..	..	..	96¾	My 20, 04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	105¼	Mar 2	105¼	Mar 2	105¼	Mar 2	101½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	119¼	Mar 31	118	Mar 30	119¼	Mar 31	116¾	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	A O	119¾	Feb 3	117½	Apr 1	117¾	June 28	117¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	..	..	..	..	113¾	Ja 25, 02	107	..
Util. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107¼	Feb 4	107¼	Feb 4	107¼	Feb 4	103	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106	Mar 9	104	Apr 5	105	June 27	105	105⅝
Do registered	A O*	..	..	..	..	101	Mr 28, 04	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—									
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	..	..	..	121¾	Ap 29, 03	125½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	..	..	..	..	125½	Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	108⅝	Feb 21	103	May 1	104	June 30	103⅜	104¼
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	108¼	Jan 17	103¼	Jan 17	108¼	Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	111¼	Feb 6	111¼	Feb 6	111½	Feb 6	109¼	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	133½	Jan 7	133½	Jan 7	133¾	Jan 23	131½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	132¾	Apr 10	132¾	May 16	132¾	May 16	132¼	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	..	..	..	..	132	De 1, 04	129¾	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104¼	Feb 9	101	Apr 5	102¼	June 30	102	102½
Do registered		..	..	..	..	96½	Se 22, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	J J*	100¾	Jun 29	97	Jan 4	100¾	June 30	95	..
Do Poca. C. & C. l. t. 4s, 1941	J D*	97¾	May 10	94½	Jun 15	96¼	June 30	95	96½
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	109½	Feb 20	109½	Feb 20	109½	Feb 20	109¾	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	105	Feb	100	May 8	101¾	June 23	..	101½
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	103¾	Mar 31	104¾	Jan 3	105¼	July 1	105	105¼
Do registered	Q J	105¼	Jan 6	101½	Apr 24	104¾	June 19	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78	Jan 17	75½	May 22	78¼	June 30	..	77
Do do registered	Q F	76¾	Jan 17	74½	May 11	75	June 28	..	..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	101	Feb 28	100	Mar 24	100	Mar 24	99½	101
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	103¼	Jun 24	99	Jan 3	101	July 1	100⅝	101¼
Do do registered		101¼	Jun 2	98¼	Apr 29	101	June 19	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	126¾	Jan 5	125½	Apr 24	125½	Apr 24	125¾	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	..	..	..	132	Jy 28, 99	118¾	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	..	..	..	112¾	Jy 21, 05	113¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	109	Feb 20	107¾	Apr 5	109	June 27	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	101	Feb 24	99¾	Feb 14	100¼	Apr 12	100	101
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	92½	Apr 14	92¼	Apr 14	92¼	Apr 14	92¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	118¼	Jan 18	115	Jan 23	116¾	June 14	113¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	118¼	Feb 2	118¼	Feb 2	118¼	Feb 2	114½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	118¼	Feb 14	111¼	Apr 28	111½	June 13	111	..
Or. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	A O*	100¾	May 25	99¼	Apr 27	100	June 3	99¾	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	118¼	Feb 20	112	Jun 7	113	June 1	..	..
Pan. Ists. s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*A O	106	Jan 3	102¾	Apr 5	103	Apr 11	103¾	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	..	..	..	103	Ap 14, 02	..	..
Peant Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J	111¼	Jan 3	110¾	Mar 1	111	June 2	..	..
Do registered, $1,000 only	J J	110¾	Jan 3	110¾	Mar 1	110	Mar 31	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	107	Feb 28	106	Feb 28	107	Feb 28	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	114	De 15, 03
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	Au 28, 03
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107	Mar 11	103⅜	Jun 16	103¾	June 30	103	103½
Do do certs., full paid		101¼	Jun 28	101⅛	Jun 26	101¼	June 28	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	No 10, 97
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	110	Jan 19	110	Jan 19	110	Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111½	May 10	111	Apr 12	111½	June 5	108	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	108¼	Mar 15	106¾	May 6	106¾	May 6	108	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	..	..	..	..	..	..	110½	Se 28, 04
Peo. & F. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	123½	Jan 18	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	Jy 8, 04
Pere Marquette—									
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	123	Feb 8	119½	Apr 13	121½	June 22	121¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½	Apr 26	112	Jan 16	112⅜	June 16	112½	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	116½	Mar 31	114	May 24	114	June 15	113⅞	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	No 17, 97
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	Oc 11, 01
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	..	..	..	..	..	112½	De 13, 02
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	120	Mar 8	117½	Jan 10	120	Mar 8	118½	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	..	..	..	98	Jy 14, 97	116½	122
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	116	May 24	116	May 24	116	May 24	113¾	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*J J	104	Jun 19	100⅝	Jan 6	103⅝	June 30	101½	101⅞
Do registered	*J J	100	Jan 27	100	Jan 27	100	Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*A O	101	Mar 23	98½	Apr 25	100⅞	June 29	100¼	101
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*J D	113¾	Feb 25	113¼	Feb 25	113¾	Feb 25	110½	..
Do 7s, 1911	*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	119¼	Ap 2, 04
Do registered		118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	109	Mar 11	109	Mar 11	109	Mar 11	106¼	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	77	Feb 7	75	Jan 18	76	June 28	..	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	89	Jan 4	89	Jan 4	89	Jan 4	89	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	103¾	My 10,04
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	J J*	99	Jun 23	99	Jun 23	99	June 23	96¾	100
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	101¼	No 18, 01
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	96	May 23	93	Jan 12	95⅞	June 30	..	95¾
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	104¾	Apr 3	102	May 16	103	June 14	103½	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	104⅜	Feb 3	104	Jan 3	104⅛	Feb 21	103⅝	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	132	May 6	129½	Mar 21	131	May 26	127⅞	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	116	Mar 31	112½	Jan 3	113⅝	June 17	113	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100¼	Apr 23	99⅜	Feb 10	100¼	May 9	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	102	Apr 18	101	May 5	101	May 5	..	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J	92¼	Feb 8	88¼	Jan 3	90⅞	June 30	88½	89
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	J D*	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	De 8, 04
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	120¼	Jan 23	124½	Jun 15	124½	June 15	122	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	92	Mar 2	88¼	May 1	89½	June 29	..	..
Do do registered		..	..	..	..	..	..	78¼	Ja 14, 04
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts. 1989	M N*	100¼	Feb 8	96½	May 1	98½	June 28	98¾	99¾
Do 2d g. 4s, inbd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J*	87½	May 18	86	Feb 1	85½	June 10	84	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	84¼	Apr 17	80½	Jan 7	81⅜	July 1	81½	83¾
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111	Jan 12	108⅝	May 5	108¾	May 19	109¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	139	Jun 8	136	Apr 11	139	June 9	135	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	140	My 14, 02
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	113¾	Jun 5	111	Mar 17	113¾	June 5	111¼	..
Do do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	116½	Ap 15, 01
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	112¾	Jan 24	110½	May 19	110½	May 19	110¾	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	105	Apr 17	103	Jun 5	103¼	June 24	103	..
Do do registered	J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	My 6, 01
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O*	104¾	Mar 8	104¾	Mar 8	104¾	Mar 8	103½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	124	May 4	123	Apr 24	124	May 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135	Jan 25	135	Jan 25	135	Jan 25	134¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	134¾	De 20, 04
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118¾	Feb 20	118¼	Feb 20	118¼	Feb 20	117½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	Ja 11, 04
Do registered	*J D	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	Ap 24, 96
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	Ja 7, 04
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	108	May 10	108	May 10	108	May 10	106	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	A O*	92	Feb 23	84¾	Jan 3	89½	June 30	89½	89¾
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	104¾	Mar 9	102	May 3	103⅝	June 29	102½	103½
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	99	Mar 20	98	Feb 9	99	Mar 20	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	109	Feb 2	109	Feb 2	108	Feb 2	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	109½	Mar 3	109½	Mar 3	109½	Mar 3	..	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	J J	114	Feb 7	109½	Jan 4	112½	June 26	110¾	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	J J*	110	Jan 16	110	Jan 16	110	Jan 16	107½	..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	J J*	..	..	..	..	..	..	111¼	My 7, 03
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924	J J	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	Ja 20, 03
Southern Pacific Company—									
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col., Aug., 1949	J D	97¼	Jan 17	92¼	Jun 12	93½	July 1	..	93½
Do do registered	J D	94	May 4	91	Apr 5	94	May 4	..	..
Do temp. cfs. for ref. 4s		97¾	Feb 27	85⅜	Jul 1	95⅝	July 1	..	..
Aus. & N. W. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	J J*	111⅜	Jan 6

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 1, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112 Apr 26		110¼ Apr 25		112 Apr 26		..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990.	*AO	96¾ Feb 28		95½ Jun 6		96¾ June 21		96½	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	95 Mar 8		91 Jan 11		94½ June 29		92	98
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925.	JJ*	91¾ May 9		89¼ Jan 11		91¾ May 31		89¾	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	86¾ Mar 20		83 May 17		84½ June 30		84½	85
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946.	JD	98¼ Apr 24		97 Jun 22		97 June 22		97½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928.	*JD	113 Apr 4		110¾ Jun 16		110¾ June 16		110¾	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	95¼ Jan 13		95¼ Jan 13		95¼ Jan 13		..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947.	JJ*	107¼ Jun 23		104¾ Jan 16		105 July 1		105	105½
Do registered	JJ*	106 May 31		103¾ Jan 18		106 June 19		..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911.	*MN	138½ Feb 25		112¾ Jan 6		127⅝ July 1		127⅝	127¾
Do do registered		121½ Feb 2		116¾ Jan 26		121 Feb 9		..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.	*JD	104 May 12		102 Jun 9		103¾ June 19		..	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	*FA	127¼ Jan 31		124 Mar 30		126 July 1		126	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.	JJ*	120 Mar 14		117⅛ Jan 27		119½ June 23		116¾	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		103⅜ De 31, 04		..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929.	JD*	98½ May 17		95¼ Jun 9		96¼ June 30		..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908.	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		112 De 30, 03		103¼	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		114½ Ap 19, 02		..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955.	*FA	104¾ Jun 22		104½ May 13		104½ June 28		104½	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003.	*JJ	110 Mar 1		107¾ Jan 3		110 Mar 1		100½	115
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½ Feb 1		116 May 2		117⅝ June 30		117⅝	117¾
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112½ Jan 21		107 May 3		109¾ June 28		..	109¾
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90 Feb 4		90 Feb 4		90 Feb 4		..	93¾
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84¾ Mar 20		80¾ Jan 6		73¾ June 30		72	74
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921.	*MS	103 Jun 7		102 May 2		102 June 7		102	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954.	*JJ	92 Apr 17		92 Apr 17		92 Apr 17		..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941.	JJ*	112 May 31		109¾ Jan 5		112 May 31		108½	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939.	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		97 No 16, 04		90½	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941.	AO*	88¾ Jan 20		86 Jan 4		88 Apr 6		83¼	86½
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941.	*MS	96¾ Jan 10		95 May 18		97 May 27		..	..
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908.	AO	.. ....		.. ....		109½ Mr 13, 03		..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954.	JD	95¾ May 29		90¼ Jun 20		90¾ July 1		..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	45¾ Feb 25		35 May 23		40 June 30		..	..
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952.	AO*	94 Mar 14		87¾ May 27		89 June 30		..	89
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937.	JJ*	119¾ Jun 9		118 Feb 14		119¾ June 9		118¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	98¾ Feb 9		96¾ May 5		96½ June 28		96¾	..
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	.. ....		.. ....		40 Mr 21, 01		..	27
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911.	JJ*	112 Apr 12		111 Feb 3		112 May 18		109½	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114¾ Mar 28		114¼ Jan 28		114¾ Mar 28		112	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	JJ*	114¾ May 27		114¼ May 27		114¾ May 27		..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	114¾ Jan 31		113 Feb 8		114 June 23		113½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	102 Jan 3		102 Jan 3		102 Jan 3		102½	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949.	MS*	95¼ Jan 21		92 Mar 10		94 June 29		93¾	94½
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	98 Jun 29		90½ Jan 3		96 June 30		94	95

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112¾ Mar 1		108¾ Jun 16		100 June 27		109¼	..
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	91¼ Jun 30		83¾ Jan 5		90 July 1		89¾	90
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.	JJ*	108¾ May 17		106¾ May 17		108¾ May 17		109¾	..
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941.	MN	106 Jan 10		106 Jan 10		106 Feb 9		..	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113¾ Jan 17		109¼ Apr 28		110¾ July 1		110¾	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		.. ....		.. ....		110¾ Jy 15, 03		..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949.	FA*	93¼ Jan 16		92 Mar 29		93 June 2		93	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		96¾ Jan 30		91½ Apr 20		95 July 1		93½	94
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951.	JJ	91 Jan 30		87 Jan 9		87 July 1		86¼	87
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922.	JD	.. ....		.. ....		105¾ Apr., 05		..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951.	JJ	101½ Jun 6		98 Jan 5		101½ June 14		100½	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		103¼ Jun 28		101½ Jun 23		103½ June 28		100½	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933.	AO	.. ....		.. ....		97½ Je 13, 00		..	..
Det. Clt. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1903.	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		103 No 25, 01		..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932.	*JJ	96¼ May 17		95 May 22		96 June 30		93¾	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952.	*FA	95 Apr 17		92½ Jun 5		93 July 1		..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997.	*FA	120¾ Jan 16		114 May 10		115 June 28		115	116
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	94½ Feb 10		90 May 6		91 June 29		..	..
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943.	JD*	119½ Apr 1		116¾ Jun 9		116¾ June 16		116½	..
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		119½ De 3, 01		..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.	MS*	121¾ Feb 15		118¾ Mar 13		120½ May 25		119	..
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993.	MS*	120¾ Feb 14		117 Mar 9		120 June 17		118¾	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000.	*JJ	97½ Jun 23		94½ Jan 6		97¾ June 29		93	96
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½ Feb 24		116½ Jan 17		118¾ Apr 24		119	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938.	FA*	104¾ Mar 24		95 Feb 1		104¾ Mar 24		..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926.	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		103 Oc 27, 99		100	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	.. ....		.. ....		103½ No 22, 04		103¾	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937.	*JJ15	.. ....		.. ....		110 Jy 8, 04		114	115¾
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100½ May 31		97 Jan 4		98¼ June 30		98¼	98½
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	.. ....		.. ....		109¼ De 14, 99		..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934.	JJ*	89¾ Apr 14		85¼ Jan 19		89½ June 29		87	..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927.	*AO	91 Mar 30		87¼ Jan 3		90 July 1		89	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936.	MN	.. ....		.. ....		90 De 28, 97		..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105¼ Feb 17		103 Mar 1		103¾ June 20		..	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920.	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		100¾ Je 4, 02		..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948.	FA*	58 Apr 14		48 Jun 15		48 June 15		48	57
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		107¾ No 4, 04		..	..
D., Mac. & Mt. g. 7s, Sr. A, Oc. 1, 1911.	SA	80 Feb 16		71½ Apr 7		74 Apr 14		..	76½
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1961	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		115 No 14, 99		..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	.. ....		.. ....		102 Jy 8, 97		..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940.	MN	.. ....		.. ....		50 Fe 21, 02		..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951.	FA*	97 Jun 17		94½ Feb 1		97 June 17		96½	97
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	.. ....		.. ....		90 Oc 3, 99		..	..
Provdnt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921.	MS*	100 Feb 27		98 Mar 6		98 Mar 6		..	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951.									
Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		91¾ De 19, 01		..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923.	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		112 Jy 27, 04		..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906.	MS	.. ....		.. ....		113½ Jy 3, 00		..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—									
Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	.. ....		.. ....		100 Mr 15, 00		..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945.	*MN	118 Apr 27		113 May 22		114 June 30		114	..
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	73 Mar 15		66 Apr 10		69 June 15		..	70½
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909	JJ*	167¼ Mar 3		160 May 4		173 June 26		170	..
Det. Gas Co. conf. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	102¼ Mar 18		102¼ Mar 18		102¼ Mar 18		..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	103½ Jun 29		101 Jan 24		103½ June 29		100	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932.	MS	.. ....		.. ....		112 No 11, 03		113	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949.	JD	.. ....		.. ....		67 Oc 2, 01		..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 6½s, 1942	FA*	92¼ May 27		89½ Mar 8		91 June 22		91	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915.	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		107¾ De 17, 00		..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	106¾ Feb 10		106¾ Feb 10		106¾ Feb 10		106¾	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922.	*AO	100 May 5		100 May 5		100 May 5		99	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	127 Jan 28		123 Jun 2		123 June 2		123¾	124
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939.	*JJ	94½ Apr 28		94½ Apr 28		94½ Apr 28		94¼	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, My, 1919.	QF	109¾ Apr 28		108 May 3		109¾ June 30		108¾	109¼
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934.	*AO	100½ Jan 27		103¼ May 20		105½ May 20		105	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	92¼ Jan 21		92 May 27		92 June 8		92¼	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	111¼ Mar 17		106¾ Jun 9		110¾ July 1		110	110¼
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97¾ Jan 31		92 May 12		92¼ June 27		92¾	93¼
El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910.	*MS	105¾ Feb 14		103¼ Mar 8		104¾ June 21		104½	106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119¼ Apr 10		118½ Mar 23		119½ Apr 10		116½	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	108 Jan 24		105 Feb 8		106 May 31		..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921.	*MN	103 May 22		103 May 22		103 May 22		..	..
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949.	MS	105¾ May 10		105¼ May 10		106½ May 10		..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.	*AO	127⅛ Feb 14		123⅜ Apr 11		124 June 20		124	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	109 Apr 15		107¼ May 9		107¼ June 17		..	108
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937.	JJ*	110 Feb 17		108 Jan 3		108½ July 1		107½	109
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936.	JD*	109¼ Mar 28		107¼ Jan 5		106 May 25		106	107¼
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947.	MN*	107¾ Mar 28		104½ Jun 30		104½ June 30		..	104½
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949.	*MS	112¼ Jan 27		110 May 3		110 May 13		..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	113 Jan 13		111¼ Jan 9		113 Jan 31		109½	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915.	QF	101 Mar 1		98¾ May 5		98¾ May 5		..	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919.	MS*	100¼ Jan 6		96½ Jun 26		97 June 29		97	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915.	MS*	96 Jan 3		94 May 15		96 June 1		96	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	90 Jun 26		87½ Mar 20		90 June 27		88	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	118¾ Mar 31		110¼ Jan 3		115 July 1		114½	115
Do registered		116¾ Feb 8		111 Jan 24		111½ May 8		..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	77⅞ Feb 9		71 Jan 6		75 July 1		74⅜	75¼
Do registered		74¼ Mar 23		74 Apr 17		74¼ June 3		..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942.	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		103 Je 10, 00		..	..
Cons. Tob. 20-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	84½ Jan 27		74 Jan 14		80½ June 30		..	..
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		85¼ De 3, 04		..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g.	*AO	82¼ Mar 31		77½ May 1		80 July 1		..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911.	JJ	.. ....		.. ....		99 Se 16, 03		..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	JJ	.. ....		.. ....		99 Jy 17, 99		..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		92 Fe 23, 04		..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 May 16		106 Feb 7		108¾ June 29		..	..
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	95 Apr 26		93 Apr 13		94½ June 28		..	91½
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	106½ Jun 15		102¾ Jan 3		103½ June 28		103	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	98 Feb 1		98 Feb 1		98 Feb 3		..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923.	*AO	108 Feb 2		104¾ Jan 10		103¾ July 1		..	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	*MN	93 Jan 7		85 Jun 7		85 June 21		..	87
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925.	JJ*	71½ Jun 26		59 May 27		70 June 28		..	..
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.	FA*	59¾ Apr 7		42¼ Jan 28		50 June 23		50	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		8 Apr 6		1¼ Jan 30		4¼ June 28		..	4
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	103½ Feb 23		93 Jan 14		100 July 1		100	100¾
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913.	*MN	112¼ Apr 4		109¼ May 4		109 June 29		..	109¼
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931.	JJ*	103 Jun 30		83¾ Jan 3		101 July 1		..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	96½ Apr 17		92 Jan 6		94¾ July 1		94⅜	94¼
Do registered		97¼ Apr 7		92¼ Jan 6		94¾ June 28		..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912.	AO	101¼ Mar 13		99¾ May 5		99½ May 26		99⅞	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943.	*FA	103½ Mar 7		102 Feb 8		103 June 1		103¼	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911.	FA*	90 Feb 18		85 Jan 30		85 May 16		..	90
Do do Trust Co. certificates		89¼ Feb 28		84 Jan 13		87¼ Apr 19		..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A, 1934.	FA*	76¼ Apr 18		68 May 23		72 June 30		..	..
Do do Series B		72½ Apr 19		66¼ May 20		71 July 1		70½	71½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909.	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		53 No 2, 00		..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		107½ Oc 7, 04		..	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952.	FA	.. ....		.. ....		107⅝ De 12, 04		..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919.	AO	.. ....		.. ....		102½ Jy 26, 04		..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....		.. ....		107 My 22, 07		..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....		.. ....		102½ Oc 27, 05		..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951.	JJ*	107 May 4		106½ Apr 18		107 May 4		102½	106¾
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....		.. ....		105 Oc 24, 00		..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951.	JJ*	100 Feb 15		93¼ Jan 9		99½ June 29		96	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917.	AO	111 Jan 12		100½ May 22		110 June 15		110	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917.	*JJ	112⅝ Jun 24		110¾ Feb 17		112⅝ June 24		106¾	113¼
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1922.	JD*	.. ....		.. ....		102 De 28, 03		104	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910.	*FA	105 May 11		103 Feb 7		104¾ May 29		103	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	93½ Feb 25		86 May 22		90 June 27		..	..

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	98¼ May 9		97 Mar 4		98½ May 9		95	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397.	QJ	.. ....		.. ....		92 De 17, 04		..	..
Do registered	QJ	.. ....		.. ....		100½ Oc 30, 01		..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926.	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		106 Oc 7, 99		..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918.	*MN	109½ May 18		108½ May 18		109½ May 18		110¼	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920.	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		105¾ Jy 2, 03		..	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	113 Jun 19		110¼ Jan 9		113 June 19		..	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	107⅜ Apr 24		104½ May 8		105¼ June 24		104½	105¼
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		103½ Ja 23, 03		106¼	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	110¼ Mar 25		110¼ Mar 25		110¼ Mar 25		..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		103½ Jy 26, 04		102¾	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A.* before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	272	276
Astor National.	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	....	165	180
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	155	165
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	....	175	185
Chase National.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 1, 05	155	165
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	280	285
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	....	235	245
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 05	400	435
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	203	207
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	148	155
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	....	..	120
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	380	390
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 05	145	190
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	145	Q	July 1, 05	3750	4000
Fifth National.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St.	200,000	3	S	May 1, 05	150	175
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	205	210
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1898	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	135	165
German Exch.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	355	365
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	July 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	490	500
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	575	585
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	....	160	165
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	280	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 05	185	200
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	270	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	....	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	200	210
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	485	510
N. Y., (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	310	320
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	206
N. Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 05	185	200
Nineteenth W'd.	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 05	325	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	130	140
Ncr. Am. (Nat.).	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	235	242½
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 05	250	257½
Pacific

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 1, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,800	1½	S	May 1, 05	96¼	97½
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	105¾	106½
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	99
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	35	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
††Do 5s.....	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	69	70
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	108
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	105	107
††Con. Gas of N.J 1st con. 5,1936	971,000	2½	S	July 1905	92	94
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Apr 15,00	58	60
††Do 1st con.. 5s, 1949.....	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	92	94
Do p.l.6s,1918.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102¼	103½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov. 22,04	110	112
Do 1st 5s.	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	109	109¾
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	June, 1900	65	75
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908....	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Mar 10,05	280	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1905	111	112
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	113	115
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	82
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	762,000	2½	S	July, 1905	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	97	99
South. Lt. & Tr col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	88	89½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930.	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1905	101	103
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2	5
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	45	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R..	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 05	70	75
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 06	90	92
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Jun. 1905	109	110
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	40	60
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	92	96
Union	3,000,000	1½	Q	Jan., 1905	26	30
††Do1st5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	94	97
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	122	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City....	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1904	85	90
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer ...	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	530	..
Germania. ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25).	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	100	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	405	410
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	190	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)..	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	105	..
Pacific ($25).....	200,000	50	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter Cooper ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	85	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10).	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Jun 30, 05	71	74
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11¼	11½
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1½	Q	July 1, 05	67¾	68¼
Amer. Chicle....	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 05	125	130
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	94	99
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	28	..
Do pf.. ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*3½	4½
A.Graphone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4¾	5
Do pf.. ($10)	1,302,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	*8¾	9
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 05	102	103
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1½
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	99
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	29½	30
††Do1st5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	86½	87½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)..	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4¾	5¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 05	127½	131
Do 1st 6s,1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	141	147
Do pf., ($50)..	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	152	155
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1905	112	114
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*6¾	6¾
Calif. Cop. ($5).	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Camal Land ($5)	720,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	1
Casein of Am..	5,492,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 16,05	53	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 05	129	132
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	67	71
Cent. Foundry ..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3¾
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	21
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	3	S	Nov 1, 04	75	79
Cen. Leath., w.i.	40,000,000	..	..	.....	45	46
Do pf., w. i..	40,000,000	..	..	.....	102	103
Do 1st 5s, w.i.	45,000,000	..	..	.....	99¼	99½
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B..	3,820,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf....	2,800,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	90	101
Do 2d pf....	2,570,600	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	5½	7
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do preferred.	1,149,700	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s.	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	23	26
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg..	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100½	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do 1st 5s....	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	103	105
Det. & Mack....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	65
Do preferred.	850,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 05	9	10
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Electric Boat...	4,999,600	..	..	.....	28	32
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	75	80
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	15½	17
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	20	21
El.-Pmatic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅞
Empire Steel..	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H.Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅜	⅝
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	S	Apr 20, 05	*23¼	23½
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*5⅜	5¾
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,600,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid.....	6,500,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Do full paid..	6,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	160	165
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	17	20
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal.....	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	32	39
Do deb. 5s....	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Houston Oil..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	24	27
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	90	95
Interbor. R. T..	35,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 4, 05	200½	202
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,333,400	..	..	.....	10½	10¾
Do preferred.	52,366,800	..	..	.....	27	27½
††Do 4½s....	52,000,000	2¼	S	Apr, 1905	77	79
Internat. Salt...	18,750,000	..	..	.....	24	26
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	62	68
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	8	12
Do preferred.	6,007,500	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip.....	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s....	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	106	..
††Do deb. 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel..	34,971,400	..	..	.....	73	78
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	17	17¾
Lorillard (P.).pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	135	..
Mackay Co's..	30,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	39	39½
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 05	71½	72
Mad. Sq. Gar...	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3
Marconi W. T. of America..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	5
Mergenthaler...	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 05	187½	189½
Mex Gov't 5s...	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	102¼	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const. pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	7¾	..
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5).....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	7-16
Nat. Sugar pf...	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	106	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	54	59
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	85	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	8½
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities.	385,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	165¼	166½
Do stub.....	3,954,000	..	..	.....	312½	350
Otis Elevator...	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	57	59
Do preferred.	5,480,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	107	110
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	⅛	⅛
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Pope Mfg.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	22
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	209
Royal B. Pow..	10,000,000	5	..	1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 05	108	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	4,849,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	257	270
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,930	..	..	.....	25¾	26½
Do 1st pf....	7,633,000	..	..	.....	89½	90½
Do 2d pf....	17,925,350	..	..	.....	53	54
Singer Mfg....	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1905	250	260
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Jun 30, 05	20	25
Do preferred.	800,000	4	S	Jun 30, 05	105	120
Stand. Milling..	4,000,000	..	..	.....	8	8½
Do preferred.	6,000,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	30	35
††Do 1st 5s...	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	78	79½
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	9	Q	Jun 15, 05	610	620
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co.....	35,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 4, 05	107½	108¾
Do 1st 5s, 1946.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*25	29
Tintic Co. ($1)...	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)..	1,000,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*13½	14
Trenton Pott'ies	1,750,000	5	..	1903	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s..	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*1	1⅛
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	80	90
Do 1st pf....	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	116	119
Do 2d pf....	4,105,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	118
Un. B. B. & P..	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1¼	1⅞
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	9¼	10
United Copper..	45,000,000	..	..	.....	22⅞	23¾
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	65	70
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	89	92
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,050	5	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141½	..
Worth. Pump.pf..	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	121
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1900..	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1905	88	92
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	¾	S	July, 1905	29	32
Do 1st 4s,1959	700,000	2	S	July, 1905	92	95
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	109
Do 2d 5s,1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	98	99½
B., B. & W. 5s gen. 5s 1933..	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	99	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	236	239
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939..	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	110	113
B. Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102¼	104½
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,274,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	255
Do 1st 5s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.,N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	180	185
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
	1,300,000	2	S	July, 1905	96	98
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	82	83
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June 1905	108½	109½
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Do 1st 5s,1932	950,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Dc5% ser. 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100½	101½
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
42d St.&Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st 6s,1908	186,000	3	S	July, 1905	107	109
42d St.,Man.&St. N.Av.1st 6s,1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
Do inc. 6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82	86
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955.....	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	92	93
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Do preferred..	1,500,000	1¼	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Int.T. R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	72
††Do 4s.....	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1905	81	82½
J.C.H. & P. 4s.	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	75½	76
††Nassau Elec. Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,470,000	2	S	July, 1905	85	87
Ninth Avenue..	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s...	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948..	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77½	78
Pub. Serv. Corp.	25,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Do certfs....	..	..	..	.....	68	68⅜
Rochester Ry..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Do preferred..	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1905	98	101
††Do c.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108½
††Do2d5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2¼	Q	Mar, 1905	208	211
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114¼	116
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
Do deb.5s,1909	216,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102¼	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	170	180
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102	103
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	105	108
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1905	115½	121
Syracuse R. T...	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	86	..
Do gen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
T'own, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	..
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,1908	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
28th & 29th Sts. 1st 5s, 1900....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
23d Street....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st exi. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1905	108	110
Do deb.5s,1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1905	86	90
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942....	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	110	112¼
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	36½	37
Do pref'd.	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	90¼	90⅝
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	89¼	89½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946.	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Heavy Increase in Deposits Offsets Gain in Cash—Surplus Now $11,658,875

A heavy increase in loans and a still larger increase in deposits more than offset the gain in cash reported in yesterday's bank statement, so that the surplus reserve was reduced by $3,435,800. The gain in cash amounted to $1,375,700, or slightly more than the estimate made on Friday on the basis of the known movements of currency. The loss in surplus was practically the amount of the past week's exports of gold, which totaled $3,300,000. The surplus now stands at $11,658,875, as compared with $36,105,300 at this time last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 2, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital ..	$115,972,700	.....	$115,072,700
Net prof.	135,492,800	374,900	134,972,700
Deposits .	1,166,038,900	$18,246,000	1,152,968,800
Circulat'n	48,536,800	476,100	39,209,600
Total..	$1,470,041,200	$20,722,100	$1,443,143,900

ASSETS.

Loans ...	$1,120,869,000	$18,056,300	$1,075,051,800
Specie ..	214,744,100	374,500	259,371,800
Leg. tend.	88,424,500	1,001,200	84,980,700
Total..	$1,424,037,600	$19,432,000	$1,309,386,000
Res. held.	303,163,600	1,375,700	324,322,500
Res. req.	280,508,725	4,811,500	288,247,300
Surp's.	$11,658,875	$3,435,800	$36,105,300

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are practically exact, but we give only to nearest million dollars.

GOLD EXPORT FIGURES.

Record of an Actual Shipment, Showing Details of Operation.

The gold export movement which began on Monday last and came so suddenly to an end, for the time being at least, has some interesting phases. The exchange rates prevailing here and in Paris on the day on which the engagements were made did not in themselves justify the export of gold from New York, and only the allowance of interest by the Bank of France for the specie while in transit permitted the shipments from this city. The interest item was the equivalent of about 30 points in our sterling exchange rate, or 1/16c. in the Paris rate, and had it not been for this concession on the part of the Paris market the gold would not have gone out at all. With this allowance, however, the shipments were made profitable enough to induce bankers to make them. Some of the shipments may have been made as a direct result, but some, at least, of the gold that went out this past week was sent against the sale of sterling cables. Just what calculations the export of gold requires is not a matter of very general knowledge, and the figures themselves are interesting. Below is a record of a gold export transaction carried through last November. At the time sterling exchange in Paris was about at the level of the low point of the past week, and in this case, also, interest on the shipment was allowed by the Bank of France. Here is the record:

320 bars gold, weighing 79,351.25 ounces, costing	$1,671,151.75
Freight, ⅛ of 1 per cent	2,089.65
Insurance, ½ of 1 per cent	835.86
Cartage	50.00
Premium to Assay Office	45.00
Cooperage	3,375.72
Total cost in New York.....	$1,681,327.47

Bars were of varying fineness at $30.0718225 per ounce fine.

Bars weighed on arrival in Paris . France.
2,461.6821 kilos, at 3.437f. per kilo 8,418,894.39

Less	Francs.	
Duty and freight Cherbourg to Paris.....	$61.80	
Cartage	55.00	
Assay in Paris.....	1,262.40	
Special proof	220.00	
		1,839.20
Value in Paris.....		8,417,055.00
Add interest allowed by Bank of France		1,034.05
Total value in Paris.....		8,418,889.05

This is the equivalent of 5.1602f. per dollar.

Against these francs sterling was bought in Paris at 25f. 13c., equivalent to 4.8850 for sterling cables in New York. On the day this transaction was carried through last November sterling cables were actually selling in New York at 4.8730, a difference of 31 cents per £100. This represented the profit on the transaction, which amounted to about one-sixteenth of 1 per cent.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 1	$1,775,067,325	$62,667,263
June 24	1,378,089,387	73,503,061
June 17	1,444,441,066	70,507,418
June 10	1,482,648,686	72,980,853
*June 3	1,538,392,875	96,695,368
May 27	1,821,004,781	80,349,942
May 20	1,762,317,763	86,976,044
May 13	1,838,894,256	72,677,926
May 6	2,193,254,126	81,615,789
April 29	2,207,778,309	80,849,626
April 22	1,946,052,811	77,388,997
April 15	2,052,173,320	81,081,623
April 8	1,958,392,875	96,695,368
April 1	1,914,969,726	71,189,963
March 25	2,082,437,899	84,008,024
March 18	2,347,246,026	96,539,257
March 4	1,920,495,216	88,009,667
*Feb. 25	1,616,211,228	70,140,155
Feb. 18	1,730,369,396	74,735,289
Feb. 11	1,953,902,049	86,980,425
Feb. 4	1,807,718,769	76,244,931
Jan. 28	1,927,996,445	75,220,658
Jan. 21	1,770,529,682	85,000,622
Jan. 14	1,868,423,880	78,190,062
*Jan. 7	1,382,620,679	58,987,684
Dec. 31 .....

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,008,250	$14,086,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,459,275	23,181,750	20,217,125
Jan. 21	23,733,800	26,072,675	20,414,975
Jan. 28	26,979,550	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,036,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,506,900	9,041,675
Feb. 25	14,646,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	666,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,575	3,130,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,682,325	28,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,352,400	27,304,900	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,668,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	27,724,200	10,020,925
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,900	29,692,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,522,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	38,869,875	10,099,575
June 24	15,994,675	38,452,675	12,923,850
July 1	11,658,875	36,105,300	8,377,675

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$11,658,875	1897	41,384,875
1904	36,105,300	1896	21,917,325
1903	8,377,675	1895	34,223,925
1902	10,084,725	1894	74,803,350
1901	8,484,200	1893	1,251,725
1900	16,859,375	1892	18,086,600
1899	14,274,550	1891	15,465,075
1898	62,013,550		

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
July 2	$36,105,300	$8,377,675	$10,084,725
July 9	38,017,725	8,008,475	12,226,900
July 16	44,565,350	13,278,475	15,709,275
July 23	50,606,600	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30	55,989,800	24,060,075	13,738,125
Aug. 6	56,308,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,563,575	7,126,600
Aug. 20	58,615,075	21,088,300	9,743,350
Aug. 27	57,375,400	20,277,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,296,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,650
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,569,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,636,900	16,577,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,575	17,433,250	5,608,250
Oct. 22	17,853,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,650	10,274,150	21,399,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,394,225	17,852,350
Nov. 12	8,804,550	6,138,425	18,328,350
Nov. 19	9,589,700	3,911,350	10,529,975
Nov. 26	8,381,775	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,539,075	6,305,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,365,200	8,077,975	8,386,900
Dec. 17	14,546,625	15,025,500	8,093,800
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,574,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,683,425	9,541,875	10,193,850

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,900,400	$1,069,742,700	$1,108,168,600
Jan. 14	304,249,300	1,064,336,800	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,687,600	1,098,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,528,000
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,128,006,800	1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	311,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,136,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	309,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	305,882,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,970,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,800
Mar. 18	298,763,700	1,127,678,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,105,741,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	293,329,900	1,099,289,700	1,138,861,300
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,758,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,099,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	299,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,965,600
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,902,100	1,146,528,900
May 6	304,702,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,900
May 13	304,267,500	1,099,716,800	1,150,219,700
May 20	299,507,900	1,120,428,800	1,165,151,700
May 27	300,248,100	1,111,003,400	1,155,129,200
June 3	290,168,700	1,101,283,100	1,136,477,700
June 10	290,785,700	1,089,520,900	1,123,832,800
June 17	292,280,700	1,104,890,900	1,140,254,900
June 24	301,792,900	1,102,812,700	1,146,792,900
July 1	303,168,600	1,120,868,000	1,166,038,900

The following table gives the same items from this date to the end of 1904:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
June 25	$324,281,200	$1,086,813,200	$1,143,314,100
July 2	324,352,500	1,075,031,500	1,152,983,800
July 9	325,555,300	1,078,294,300	1,158,150,200
July 16	339,355,700	1,087,518,700	1,179,169,400
July 23	350,970,400	1,090,349,200	1,201,443,200
July 30	357,231,000	1,097,388,100	1,204,965,900
Aug. 6	357,362,200	1,098,476,900	1,204,213,400
Aug. 13	359,514,800	1,096,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	361,005,700	1,098,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 27	359,201,100	1,099,057,200	1,207,302,800
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,117,242,600	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,865,600	1,130,486,200	1,221,709,400
Sept. 17	335,404,800	1,140,858,800	1,224,206,600
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1,138,504,800	1,214,083,100
Oct. 1	323,112,700	1,143,033,900	1,212,797,100
Oct. 8	313,963,900	1,145,989,200	1,205,276,000
Oct. 15	314,267,300	1,134,013,400	1,193,237,700
Oct. 22	317,803,100	1,137,830,400	1,190,706,700
Oct. 29	317,902,200	1,142,286,600	1,204,434,200
Nov. 5	309,150,500	1,139,879,500	1,196,152,400
Nov. 12	302,906,900	1,125,089,900	1,176,045,300
Nov. 19	299,559,100	1,112,710,700	1,159,877,800
Nov. 26	294,434,500	1,102,420,900	1,144,212,800
Dec. 3	290,508,800	1,090,602,900	1,127,878,100
Dec. 10	286,875,200	1,118,040,000	1,082,089,400
Dec. 17	288,576,000	1,060,057,700	1,096,117,500
Dec. 24	288,776,100	1,057,430,200	1,094,115,500
Dec. 31	289,695,700	1,066,701,200	1,104,049,100

Maximum deposits, $1,224,206,600, Sept. 17, 1904; minimum since 1890, $370,302,400, Aug. 19, 1893; since 1900, $748,953,100, Jan. 6, 1900; maximum loans, $1,145,989,200, Oct. 8, 1904; maximum cash holdings, $361,005,700, Aug. 20, 1904.

Japan's War Expenses.

According to The Financial Annual of Japan for 1905, the receipts and expenditures in connection with what The Annual calls the Russian-Japanese "affair," meaning thereby the great war between those countries, was as follows:

Disbursed under ordinance of 1903	$78,000,000
War	540,000,000
Extraordinary reserve funds	60,000,000
Total	$678,000,000

This vast sum was obtained from the following sources:

Exchequer bonds, foreign loans, &c.	$491,000,000
Transferred from general account	154,500,000
Borrowed from special accounts	31,500,000
Voluntary contributions	750,000
Miscellaneous	250,000
Total	$678,000,000

The cost of the war from Feb. 1, 1904, to March 31, 1905, was $1,622,000 a day. The cost to Russia could not have been less, so that for both countries it has amounted to at least $3,244,000 a day, or $1,356,000,000 in the thirteen months.

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JAMES H. SHACKLETON, Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treas.
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THEODORE HAMPSON, Asst. Trust Officer
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Private Bankers
Main Floor.
Henry Siegel Frank E. Vogel
The 14th Street Store
4½ Per Cent. Interest paid on deposits from $1 to $3,000.
Money can be withdrawn at any time without giving notice.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand, or at a fixed date, upon which special rates of interest are allowed.
Hours: 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.
F. L. Champion, Cashier

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square
Capital and Surplus . . $1,200,000
This Company regarding its correspondents as a merchant does his customers, they may be assured of pleasant relations and satisfactory service.

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$410,500
STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS
Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
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Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

UNITED STATES CAST IRON PIPE & FOUNDRY COMPANY.

No. 71 Broadway, N. Y., June 29th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held June 29th, 1905, a dividend of one per cent. (1%) upon the outstanding preferred stock of this Company was declared, payable July 25th, 1905, out of the net profits of the fiscal year ended May 31st, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business July 5th, 1905. The transfer books will close July 5th, 1905, and reopen July 26th, 1905.

This dividend is declared for the purpose of giving the preferred stock full 7% dividend for the fiscal year ended May 31st, 1905.

B. F. HAUGHTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CROWELL, in the State of Texas, is closing up its affairs, the shareholders having voted to place the said bank in voluntary liquidation under provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, U. S. Revised Statutes.

All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated May 31, 1905.

(Signed) JAS. P. HAGLER, Cashier.

H. AMY & CO.,
BANKERS,
44 AND 46 WALL STREET.
Bonds, Stocks and Investments
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

SIMON BORG & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.
41 NEW ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW England of East Haddam, located at East Haddam, in the State of Connecticut, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

Dated June 27, 1905.

E. N. PECK, Cashier.

THE NEW YORK TIMES has issued in pamphlet form the reports of the National and State Banks and Trust Companies in response to the last call of the Controller of the Currency and the Superintendent of Banking. Copies may be obtained without charge at the following offices of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

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1905 YTCJ

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair and warmer to-day; showers on Tuesday.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,327. * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN NAME PEACE ENVOYS

Muravieff, Rosen, Komura and Takahira Appointed.

ARE TO HAVE FULL POWERS

Japan Insisted on This Point, and the Czar at Length Consented—To Meet Early in August.

OYSTER BAY, July 2.—The names of the plenipotentiaries selected by the Russian and Japanese Governments for the purpose of negotiating peace between the two nations were made public to-day in the following statement given out at the executive office here by Secretary Loeb:

"The President announces that the Russian and Japanese Governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here as soon after the 1st of August as possible.

"The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muravieff, formerly Minister of Justice and now Ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen.

"The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Minister Takahira. It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives.

"The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be intrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace, subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home Governments."

A day or two ago the Russian and Japanese Governments formally communicated to President Roosevelt the names of the plenipotentiaries they had respectively selected. Acting as an intermediary, the President communicated the names of the Japanese envoys to the St. Petersburg Government and those of the Russian representatives to the Government at Tokio. Having received from both Governments assurances that the selections were satisfactory, the President authorized to-day's announcement.

Some delay was caused in the selection of the plenipotentiaries by the insistence of Japan that the envoys of both Governments be clothed with full power to conclude peace and to negotiate a permanent treaty. The Japanese Government indicated in a pointed manner that the Mikado would not permit his envoys to enter upon a tentative conference in which Japan was to define her terms and then let Russia decide whether the conferees should proceed with their deliberations.

The Tokio Government insisted that the plenipotentiaries have treaty-making powers, and that the negotiations be entered upon in a spirit of perfect sincerity. Such, too, was the position taken by President Roosevelt. He maintained that only by clothing the envoys with ample authority could a lasting peace be achieved. He strongly urged the St. Petersburg Government to accede to what he regarded as a reasonable proposition. That he was successful in his presentation of the matter to the Russian Emperor is indicated clearly in the statement which he issued to-day.

The President's announcement practically concludes the preliminary negotiations for peace. While no absolute date for the meeting of the envoys has been fixed, it has been determined that the first session will be held in Washington about the 1st of August.

Baron Rosen is already en route to the United States. It is probable that M. Muravieff will soon sail for America, accompanied by a considerable staff of secretaries, clerks, and interpreters. The Japanese contingent, headed by Baron Komura, will, it is expected, leave Japan in time to reach Washington by Aug. 1.

No decision has yet been reached as to the place for holding the conference. For the purpose of organization and to determine upon plans for the future, the plenipotentiaries will meet in Washington, but it is regarded as highly probable that at an early date thereafter they will adjourn to some city on the Atlantic seaboard.

In this connection the word "here" in the official statement issued to-day is likely to be misunderstood. It means in Washington or in this country, and not in Oyster Bay, as a casual reader might infer.

The sessions of the conference will not be held in Oyster Bay, although it is expected now that the envoys of the two conferring powers will come to Oyster Bay to pay their respects to President Roosevelt and to receive his greeting. The trip of the plenipotentiaries to the President's home will probably be made in two Government ships. The probability is that the envoys will proceed from Oyster Bay directly to the place selected for the holding of the conference.

TO MEET WHERE THEY LIKE.

Russians Not Expected to Accept the Offer of the Mayflower.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Washington does not expect to see much of the Peace Commission, though no other place for its meetings has as yet been chosen. At neither the Russian Embassy nor the Japanese Legation to-night was any information as to the plans for the conference obtainable.

This Government, as the host of the envoys and the initiator of the peace negotiations, will place at the convenience of the commission every facility that can be desired. The President has had his yacht, the Mayflower, put in readiness for the Commissioners if when they arrive it should be agreeable to them to conduct their meetings on board.

The fact that Baron Rosen has taken a cottage at Manchester-by-the-Sea has given color to the idea that the commission will meet there, but there has been

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NEGOTIATIONS FOR A TRUCE.

Now Going On—The Decision Believed to Rest with Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 3.—It can be definitely stated that negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan are now in progress, presumably at Washington; but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made.

The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospect of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle.

The chances for a decisive and final Japanese victory are no better now than before Liao-Yang and Mukden, and it is pointed out here that it is idle to talk of Vladivostok falling like a ripe apple into Japan's hands before the peace conference meets.

SEVEN IN LAUNCH IN PERIL.

Marooned on Rock in Bronx Kills—Women Helped Bail.

Next to Hell Gate the most dangerous place in the East River is found in the Bronx Kills, between Randall's Island and the Bronx shore. When the naphtha launch Victoria attempted the passage of the Kills early last evening her propeller struck a sunken rock and snapped off. There were seven passengers, three of them women, aboard. Rendered helpless by the accident the launch was tossed about in the strong flood tide, shipping sea after sea, until she was lifted high and dropped on a submerged rock, where she hung, half full of water. It was a full hour before a rescue was effected.

The Victoria, which is 30 feet long, is owned by John Miller of 56 Cleveland Avenue, Brooklyn. Miller was at the wheel. In the launch with him were his three sisters, Katherine, Lena, and Victoria, who live with him; August Weidesweiler of 136 Eldridge Street, Charles Fritz of 36 Morgan Avenue, Brooklyn, and John Meyer of 84 Debevoise Street, Brooklyn.

The party left North Beach after an early dinner for a cruise in Long Island Sound. It was later decided to make a run up the Hudson. To reach the Hudson Miller decided to go through the Bronx Kills to the Harlem River, and then go up past Spuyten Duyvil.

When the Kills were reached it was raining and a fog hung low, but Miller kept on his course. Half way through the tortuous channel, with the tide running like a mill race, the loss of the propeller gave the launch over to the mercy of the current. When she landed on the rock and hung there half her stern was under water and all hands, including the three women, had to bail hard to keep her up.

Their cries for help were heard in the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and a message telling of their distress was sent to Police Headquarters. The harbor police at the foot of East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street were notified, and two boats were sent to the rescue by Sergt. Osborne. A launch and a rowboat went out. Roundsman Whitlofer was in command.

It was found impossible to use the launch in the Kills, but the rowboat went ahead. When the Victoria was reached her passengers were still bailing. They were drenched to the skin and tired out. The Misses Miller were first taken to the Bronx shore and then Fritz and Meyer were landed.

Miller and Weidesweiler stayed aboard the Victoria, which was pulled off the rock by the police boat and towed to the landing of the Harbor Squad.

WOMAN KILLED IN RUNAWAY.

Her Husband and Daughter Seriously Hurt in a Smashup at Yonkers.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 2.—In a runaway this evening Mrs. Alexander Stephenson was instantly killed and her husband and ten-year-old daughter, Margaret, received injuries of a serious nature.

Mr. Stephenson, with his wife and daughter, left his home in Dobbs Ferry for a drive. While returning home a part of the harness broke, frightening the horse, which ran away. At Storm Street and Ashford Avenue the horse turned suddenly, upsetting the wagon and throwing the occupants out. Mrs. Stephenson landed on her head, fracturing her skull and breaking her arms. She was killed instantly. Mr. Stephenson and his daughter were thrown on the grass at the side of the road, which undoubtedly saved their lives.

Mr. Stephenson is connected with a wholesale dry goods house in New York.

ZIEGLER HEIR RECOVERS.

Wealthy Boy Received His Injuries in a Pillow Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 2.—William Ziegler, Jr., heir to the great Ziegler estate, has recovered from the injuries he received several weeks ago in a pillow fight with two of his schoolmates from New York.

The little fellow is about his big estate at Noroton every day, and frequently drives into Stamford. He looks the picture of health, and Dr. Avery, his physician, says he is in splendid condition.

VANDERBILTS DINE KAISER.

German Ruler Pays a Visit to the Yacht North Star.

BERLIN, July 2.—Emperor William dined with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on their steam yacht North Star at Travemunde to-day.

Latest Shipping News.

The Red Star liner Finland, from Antwerp, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 10 P. M. yesterday, when the vessel was 112 miles east of the Nantucket Lightship. The Finland will probably dock about 8 o'clock this morning.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minneapolis, from London for New York, was in communication by wireless telegraph with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at midnight, when the vessel was 50 miles east of the Nantucket Lightship. The Minneapolis probably will reach her dock about 8 o'clock this morning.

Good Health depends on pure food. Burnett's Vanilla is pure. Take no substitute.—Adv.

TAKING MR. HAY'S BODY TO CLEVELAND FOR BURIAL

The Funeral to be Held on Wednesday Morning.

PRESIDENT STARTS TUESDAY

The Body of the Late Secretary of State to be Taken to the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

NEWBURY, N. H., July 2.—A special train bearing the body of Secretary of State John Hay, who died early yesterday morning at The Fells, his Summer residence, on the shore of Lake Sunapee, left Newbury just before noon to-day for Cleveland, Ohio, where the interment will occur. The funeral car is due in Cleveland about 7 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The funeral party consisted of Mrs. Hay, the widow; Clarence Hay, the son; Dr. Charles L. Scudder of Boston, who attended Secretary Hay during his last illness; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, the latter a sister of Mrs. Hay, and S. A. Raymond, a relative of Mrs. Hay.

After a distressing day and night the members of the Hay household were astir early this morning, preparing for the trip. The body of the Secretary, which had been placed in a coffin last night, was brought down stairs and was inclosed in a polished rosewood box, in which it will repose until the funeral next Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Hay and Clarence Hay stood the trying ordeal bravely, although they showed plainly the effects of the strain.

The skies became overcast early and a drenching rain began to fall. The narrow, winding mountain road was transformed into a channel of mud and was in a wretched condition when the time arrived for the journey to the railway station.

Body Carried in Express Wagon.

An express wagon was driven from the stable to the front door of the house at about 9:40 o'clock, and the coffin was borne out by the servants and placed in the vehicle. The rosewood box was covered with a rubber blanket and lashed to the wagon, the steepness of the hills making such a precaution necessary.

The body was attended only by the undertaker and Secretary Hay's coachman. Both men walked the two and one-half miles to the station, the coachman leading the horse, while the undertaker followed behind. The rain fell in torrents as they trudged along for nearly an hour on their way.

Not a person was met along the lonely mountain road. The window shades of the few scattered farmhouses along the route were drawn. At the station, however, nearly all the residents of the little hamlet were assembled when the wagon with the ecretary's body came. The persons on the platform stood with heads bared as a tribute of respect.

The special train, consisting of a combination baggage car, the sleeping car Konigsberg, and Funeral Car No. 111 of the Boston and Maine Railroad, was standing on the siding. The wagon was driven to the rear of the funeral car, and several Newbury citizens assisted the undertaker and coachman in transferring the coffin.

At this moment there was a rift in the clouds, and for the first and only time during the day the lofty hills were bathed in sunshine. Less than five minutes later the rain began to fall again.

Neighbors Salute Mrs. Hay.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a closed vehicle belonging to the Hay stables was driven to the station. Clarence Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Mather, Mrs. Hay, Dr. Scudder, and Mr. Raymond alighted.

Mrs. Hay was gowned in black and was heavily veiled. She walked unaided to the train, the men on the platform lifting their hats as she passed. Entering the sleeping car, she was shown into the stateroom, where she was quickly joined by her son. The other members of the party occupied a portion of the car.

Additional details regarding Secretary Hay's funeral were announced at The Fells to-day. The body will repose, but will not lie in state, in the Chamber of Commerce Building from the time it reaches Cleveland to-morrow until the hour of the funeral on Wednesday. The Hay residence on Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, has been rented for a long time, and Mrs. Hay accepted the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce rather than have the body of her husband remain in a receiving tomb.

The funeral service will be held in the Wade Memorial Chapel on Wednesday, although the exact hour has not yet been determined. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Hiram C. Hayden, pastor of the Old Stone Church, the Presbyterian Church which Mr. Hay attended in Cleveland, and he will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Teunis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Washington.

It has not yet been decided when Mrs. Hay and her son will return to Newbury. Until then Mrs. Raymond, a relative of Mrs. Hay, will remain at The Fells, where the two small children of Mrs. Payne Whitney, daughter of Mrs. Hay, now are.

Respect Shown as Train Passes.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 2.—The body of Secretary of State John Hay reached Springfield at 3:15 o'clock this afternoon. Here the cars were attached to the Chicago express train over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads, leaving at 4:45.

When the train reached here this afternoon there were only a few persons at the station who knew that the body of the Secretary was on board. When it departed an hour and a half later a small crowd was on the platform.

Throughout the journey from Newbury to this city there were demonstrations of respect along the way. At Claremont Junction N. H.; Bellows Falls, and Brattleborough, Vt., where brief stops were made, Mrs. Hay dispatched and received numerous telegrams.

At Brattleborough luncheon was served. Several newspaper men accompanied the train from Newbury to Springfield, and Mrs. Hay solicitously inquired if any arrangements had been made for their meals.

At Bernardston, Mass., nearly the entire

Continued on Page 2.

ROCK BALLASTED TO CHICAGO.
The Pennsylvania Special, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago, runs over the most purfect roadbed in the world, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

HUNDREDS DEAD IN FLOOD.

One Report Estimates Victims in a Mexican Town at 1,000.

MEXICO CITY, July 2.—Reports are current here that large numbers of persons—the estimates varying from 100 to 1,000—have been drowned in a great flood at Guanajuato, a mining city that has become an important seat of activity through the operations of American and British companies. The report that 1,000 were drowned came in a dispatch to President Robinson of the Mexican Central Railroad.

Late tidings are that Guanajuato is completely flooded and water is already invading the higher parts of the town, while there is fear that the Laolla dam may give way, which would mean complete general ruin.

The city is built in a great gorge in the mountains, and the streets ramble up the mountainside. A storm that has continued ever since began on the night of June 30.

The lower streets became raging torrents as the water poured in rivers down the upper streets. Doors and windows were smashed in by the force of the water.

The town of Marafilo, just below Guanajuato, was completely wiped out.

The Mexican Central north-bound passenger train ran into a washout north of Irapuato and was derailed, the water running over some of the cars. President Robinson of the railroad says some lives were lost, but he does not know how many.

Advices from Queretaro are to the effect that there was no telegraphic communication with Guanajuato last night. Messengers who managed to get out of the city say the water stands three to four feet deep in houses and shops in the lower part of the city and that panic-stricken people have gone into the mountains carrying their valuables. The storm began to abate at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

TO GET PEACE WITH HONOR.

France Receives Assurances Concerning Morocco Conference.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 2.—Peace with honor is the best definition, so far as France is concerned, of the now extremely probable issue of the Franco-German negotiations over the Moroccan question.

Prince Radolin, the German Ambassador, saw Premier Rouvier yesterday. The Prime Minister handed to his Excellency a memorandum summing up the verbal agreements. It is expected that a German memorandum of similar tenor will be communicated to M. Bihourd, the French Ambassador in Berlin.

A conference would then be accepted, in principle, by the French Government, which has at last succeeded in obtaining the necessary guarantees that the conference will not sit in judgment on the Anglo-French entente and will only discuss such matters as the Anglo-French agreements leave France free to discuss and such as do not affect her well-established legitimate rights in Morocco.

SWEDEN CLOSES WAR PORTS.

Proclamation Issued, to Become Effective Immediately.

STOCKHOLM, July 2.—The Government has issued a proclamation, to become effective immediately, declaring Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gothenburg, and Farosund to be war ports.

All foreign warships are excluded from these ports.

Motions were introduced in both chambers of the Swedish Riksdag on Saturday placing $25,000,000 in the Government's hands for use in emergencies which may arise during the present crisis.

Karlskrona is a fortified seaport town, and is the principal station of the Swedish Navy. It is situated on five small islands in the Baltic near the southern extremity of the kingdom. Its population is about 22,000.

Gothenburg is a manufacturing town on the west coast of Sweden near the mouth of the Gota-elf. Its population is 110,000.

Farosund is between the main island of Gotland and the small island of Faro. It has a safe harbor with two public piers.

SAW SUICIDE FROM BOAT.

Mystery as to How He Got in the Water—Note Left to "Lena."

The Liberty Island ferryboat Falcon brought the unidentified body of a man to Pier A Police Station about 7 o'clock last night. The Falcon, according to Capt. George Deming, was on its way to the island with seventy-seven passengers when the cry of "Man overboard!" was raised, and a man was seen struggling in the water off the starboard bow.

Capt. Deming reversed his engines and ordered the lifeboat launched. Before the crew of the Falcon could reach the man he had been picked up by the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Amboy.

The Amboy steamed to the pier on Bedlow's Island, where every effort was made by Dr. Branch of the army detail at Fort Wood to revive him. There were faint signs of life at first, and the doctor worked over him an hour, but without success. When the Falcon had discharged her passengers the body was taken aboard.

In the man's pockets was found a piece of paper, evidently a page from a notebook, on which this message was written:

"Dear Lena: If I don't come home to supper to-night, please excuse my absence. I have the most grave duty against you to pay. I shall go on a boat. I must try my best to escape safe. I fear so dreadfully the appearance of insanity; it won't make no difference I now find a way to get out of the trouble. Give Henry Maiguel my regards. I can't stand it."

There had apparently been a name attached to the note, but this had been obliterated by the water.

The man was about sixty-five years old, 5 feet 5 inches in height, and weighed 150 pounds. He had gray hair, mustache, and beard. Two of his front teeth were missing. He wore dark blue clothes.

Capt. Deming doesn't believe the man fell from the Falcon. There was no other boat near at the time except a launch.

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL TRAIN RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City July 4, 5:30 P. M. for New York, stopping at Trenton, New Brunswick, Elizabeth, and Newark. Parlor and Dining Cars.—Adv.

BLACK SEA FLEET TO BE DISBANDED

Officers Put Crews Ashore and Ungear Machinery.

THE POTEMKINE FLEES

She and a Torpedo Boat at a Roumanian Port.

CIVILIANS IN COMMAND

Mutiny Planned by Revolutionists—The Georgi Pobiedonosetz Surrenders at Odessa.

SEVASTOPOL, (via St. Petersburg,) July 2.—Immediately after the Black Sea squadron arrived here yesterday (Saturday) a council of Admirals and Captains was held on board the flagship Rostislav, Admiral Kruger presiding.

The council resolved to ungear the machinery and to authorize the officers and men to go ashore.

The Ekaterina II. is here and has been disarmed.

The squadron which went to Odessa consisted of two divisions, commanded by Admiral Kruger and Admiral Vyshorevetsky, respectively. The former's division included the battleships Rostislav and Sinope and the latter's the battleships Georgi Pobiedonosetz, Tria Sviatitella, and Dvenadzat Apostoloff and the torpedo cruiser Kasarski. Several torpedo boats accompanied the squadron.

On arriving in the roads the flagship signaled the Kniaz Potemkine to join the squadron, to which the battleship replied, "We ask that the Admiral should come on board of us."

No answer being given, the Kniaz Potemkine cleared for action and steamed at full speed along the whole fleet. She passed so close to the other vessels that even the features of her commander, who wore a thick beard and was in civilian clothes, were clearly distinguishable. Several among the crews assert that they saw at least thirty men in civilian costume on board the Kniaz Potemkine.

Admiral Kruger signaled to the squadron, "Head for Sevastopol," and at the same time the Kniaz Potemkine displayed the signal "We remain here."

Commander Gazevitch of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz signaled that the machinery of his vesel was disabled. Admiral Kruger repeated his order to make for Sevastopol, whereupon the Georgi Pobiedonosetz replied, "We remain here." She then steamed alongside the Kniaz Potemkine and hoisted the signal, "We wish to hand you our officers."

This was the last signal seen by the squadron before heading for Sevastopol.

Capt. Golikoff and all the officers of the Kniaz Potemkine except five, most of them engineers, were killed on June 28 on the voyage to Odessa.

It is stated that 300 workmen from the Sermovo works were on board the Kniaz Potemkine.

During the disorders in the port of Odessa the Kniaz Potemkine obtained supplies from the cruiser Otchakoff.

The Captain of the transport Vecha was made prisoner by a ruse. The Kniaz Potemkine signaled to him to come on board. He did so, and was seized and bound and then put ashore. The crew of the Vecha then declared common cause with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine, as did also the crew of one of the torpedo boats.

ODESSA, July 2, (Midnight.)—The Kniaz Potemkine sailed yesterday, apparently in the direction of the Roumanian coast, and nothing has since been heard of her.

The crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz sent forty men ashore this morning as hostages and entered into pourparlers with the local authorities, which resulted in the landing of all the officers.

From the outset several of the crew of the ship had demanded that she rejoin the fleet. These increased in numbers until it was ultimately decided to negotiate with the authorities, to whom the men handed over the flag and the breech blocks of the guns.

The crew refused to land, proposing that the officers should return on board and promising to obey orders. According to some reports, the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz was conditional upon the crew being informed as to what their punishment would be.

The vessel lies in the inner harbor, in a position very unfavorable for bombarding the city. She is completely under the heavy guns now mounted on the boulevard overlooking the harbor.

It is said that the men have asked the Emperor's forgiveness for having mutinied, pleading that they have not damaged the ship.

Admiral Kruger's squadron having gone back to Sevastopol, the Georgi Pobiedonosetz is the only warship remaining here.

There is an unconfirmed report that the Kniaz Potemkine transferred a number of revolutionaries, including students and some Jewish girls, to a British steamer, the name of which is not given.

Public excitement and the exodus of people continue. The telegraph office is crowded and the Consulates are overwhelmed with applications by persons who want passports viséd.

The British Consul has arranged with four British steamers and one Norwegian steamer that they shall remain off the port so as to be in readiness to remove foreign subjects. The Captains of the steamers have agreed to remain until the situation becomes clearer.

Military precautions have not undergone the slightest relaxation. The newspapers, which reappeared this morning, are under the military censorship, and do not contain the slightest reference to the happenings in the harbor.

The Governor has issued a proclamation saying that the danger of a catastrophe has passed and that everybody must keep quiet and the strikers must return to work.

The manufacturers are hopeful. They think that the situation is improving and that the men will resume work tomorrow.

The Prefect has closed the Hotel Kremia because shots were fired from the windows.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—Special dispatches from Odessa say several officers of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz were murdered.

According to the correspondent of The Daily Mail at Odessa, the Georgi Pobiedonosetz entered the harbor at 4 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Her boatswain, who had been acting as Captain, entered a boat with ten men and started to come ashore. They got on to the breakwater and became hidden among barges, and a force of troops was sent to capture them. The local authorities spoke with them, and the boatswain, according to the dispatch, declared that they desired to surrender and yield up four ringleaders, adding that they had already smashed the breechblocks of the guns.

After a long parley and delay and much unnecessary shouting on the part of the gendarmes, three tugboats filled with troops armed with rifles, and with orders to shoot if the mutineers resisted, were about to start for the warship. At that very minute a staff officer rushed up with orders from the Commander in Chief telling them not to proceed. Soon afterward the Governor General with 3,000 troops arrived, and there was more useless talking.

Tehn a lighter was sent alongside, but the members of the crew of the battleship declined to surrender for fear of being shot, and sent word that they wanted a pardon. Eventually the Governor General went on board and the sailors promised that they would serve faithfully if the officers returned, but that they would decline to quit the ship without the Emperor's full pardon.

The correspondent says he learned that the sailors received a telegram from their Admiral saying that if they asked for pardon perhaps they would not be punished. In the meantime, the correspondent says, the Kniaz Potemkine, having coaled, steamed away at full speed.

According to other special dispatches from Odessa, the Kniaz Potemkine sent a boat ashore on Saturday morning requesting provisions and bandages, as the members of the crew had been fighting among themselves. They also wanted to be allowed to send a deputation with a gift of $500 to the wife of their murdered Captain. Gen. Karanbozoff offered to send the money to the Captain's wife, but the mutineers declined to trust him with it.

Other less reliable reports say that the commander of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz shot himself, that the mutineers sent a message ashore addressed to the Emperor demanding a Constitution under threats, and that the Governor General ordered the troops to fire upon any assemblage of more than twenty persons.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 3.—Dispatches from Odessa and Sevastopol, which are confirmed by the Admiralty, clear up the naval situation.

The Kniaz Potemkine has sailed from Odessa and is now at large, and her crew, reinforced by sympathizers from the shore, are still in control of the vessel.

On the Georgi Pobiedonosets, which cast in her fortunes with the Kniaz Potemkine after her arrival at Odessa and landed her officers, the more loyal or more timorous portion of the crew have again gained the upper hand and have agreed to surrender and disarm the ship.

The rest of the squadron returned to Sevastopol without venturing to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the mutineers on the Kniaz Potemkine, and Admiral Kruger, after a council of war, finding that he could not depend on his crews, ordered the fires drawn beneath the boilers of his ships and gave permission to all the disaffected officers and sailors to quit the vessels and go ashore.

The sailors of the Ekaterina II. were known to be so mutinous that the battleship was left behind when the squadron started for Odessa, the whole crew were dismissed, and the ship was disarmed.

The unprecedented spectacle of a powerful modern battleship cruising around in the Black Sea in the hands of a crew who under the rules of international law cannot be regarded as other than pirates and of the Admiral in command of the rest of the Euxine fleet frankly confessing his inability to cope with the situation and ordering that the fires of his warships be drawn has stupefied the Admiralty.

The whereabouts of the Kniaz Potemkine are unknown here; no plans for capturing her have been devised, and the policy of non-interference seems to be at present in vogue. The situation would furnish a libretto for a comic opera were not the elements of the plot so serious.

The spirit manifested throughout the fleet goes far to explain the defeat in the Sea of Japan, as a large part of the crews, especially those of Admiral Nebogatoff's division, were drafted from the Black Sea and were evidently not in a mind to offer a stout fight.

The proclamation attached to the body of the Kniaz Potemkine's sailor Omiltchuk at Odessa, the text of which was received yesterday, confirms the statement of the authorities that the revolt was engineered by Social Revolutionists. The proclamation terminated with the slogan of the party, "One for all and all for one."

This makes the situation more serious than would have been the case had it been a matter of simple disaffection, and gives rise to the greatest apprehension that the revolutionary organization has conducted an equally successful propaganda among the soldiers, the results of which will be suddenly manifested when the army is called upon in some internal emergency.

Though no permission has been given to print the details, the latest developments are now known to all circles in St. Petersburg. The Tsarya, a paper which has been dormant for some time and therefore not responsible to the censorship, has been revived and has printed an extra edition giving full details of the mutiny and rioting at Odessa. Copies were snatched from the newsboys and read with avidity everywhere.

Long mail accounts of the events at Odessa up to Thursday night have arrived and have helped the public to become fully acquainted with the situation.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning no news as to there whereabouts of the Kniaz Potemkine had been received in St. Petersburg.

REBEL SHIP DEFIED SQUADRON.

Went Boldly to Meet It and Passed Through It Unmolested.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 2.—The situation at Odessa is changing with kaleidoscopic suddenness, but not for the better.

The town and port are quiet for the present, and the resistance of the workmen, who, it has now been ascertained, were in league with the mutineers, has been crushed by an overwhelming force of troops, but the utmost panic prevails. Citizens are fleeing and foreigners are preparing to embark on board steamers.

In the meanwhile the Kniaz Potemkine, which was chiefly responsible for the outbreak, has gone in the direction of Roumania in command of a staff of civilians who are understood to be representatives of a revolutionary organization.

The only warship now at Odessa is

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M.; due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, which, after mutinying and joining the Kniaz Potemkine, is now reported to be willing to surrender, presumably owing to the absence of a civilian committee.

The events which have occurred at Odessa border on the domain of wonderland. The arrival of the Black Sea squadron on Friday led to several parleys with the Kniaz Potemkine. The latter went boldly to meet Admiral Kruger's ships, which completely surrounded her. This gave rise to reports of a battle, but none occurred, the Potemkine on each occasion passing through the iron ring unmolested and finally returning to her anchorage, where she was joined by the Georgi Pobiedonosetz.

The Admiral signaled to the Kniaz Potemkine to join the squadron, whereupon the Potemkine replied that she would be glad if the Admiral would come on board.

The Admiral signaled, "Proceed to Sevastopol," to which the Potemkine retorted that she preferred to stay at Odessa.

Just then the Admiral noticed the Georgi Pobiedonosetz preparing to follow the Kniaz Potemkine. He ordered the former to return, but the signal came back, "We want to execute repairs at Odessa."

An official telegram published this morning says that Kruger's squadron, with the exception of the Kniaz Potemkine and the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, returned to Sevastopol yesterday. The other two vessels were following, and were due to reach Sevastopol last evening.

This is all that the papers are allowed to say about the mutiny. The telegram was intended to convey the impression that the Potemkine had surrendered and was being guarded by the Georgi Pobiedonosetz. Such, indeed, was the version assiduously spread by official circles.

From the words of a high official I gather that everything is being done to avoid extreme measures in the hope that the mutineers will submit and thereby enable the Government to place its own construction upon what has happened. The explanation is already volunteered in official quarters that the crews revolted while under the influence of liquor.

The mystery of the squadron's action in returning to Sevastopol instead of remaining off Odessa or Nikolaieff, where its presence would have assured the protection of shipping, is thought to be explained by the Admiral's apprehension of further disaffection. Such is the version given in a telegram shown to me.

The decision to go to Sevastopol was, it is said, prompted by the desire to place the warships within range of the forts and shore batteries so that they could not join the mutineers.

REBEL SHIPS AT KUSTENJI.

The Kniaz Potemkine and a Torpedo Boat Flee to Roumania.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—Lloyd's agent at Kustenji, Roumania, in a dispatch timed 9:20 o'clock last night, says the Kniaz Potemkine and Russian Torpedo Boat No. 267 are anchored off that port and that another steamer is in the offing, apparently watching.

Kustenji is about 200 miles southwest of Odessa and 200 miles west by south of Sevastopol. It is the capital of the Province of Kustenji and is a place with about 8,000 inhabitants.

A later dispatch from Kustenji says that the Kniaz Potemkine sent a boat ashore asking the Roumanian authorities to supply her with provisions.

The presence of the battleship at Kustenji is considered to place the Roumanian Government in a very delicate and difficult position.

The dispatch from Sevastopol telling of the action of Admiral Kruger in ungearing his machinery and authorizing his officers and men to go ashore is regarded by the London morning papers as a full explanation of the mystery surrounding recent occurrences at Odessa.

It is held that there is no longer any doubt that Russia is confronted with serious disaffection in the remnant of her navy, and that this knowledge actuated Admiral Kruger in refraining from any attempt to suppress the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine. The question is asked, How far does the same state of affairs exist in the army?

Though for the moment the danger threatening Odessa itself has been averted, it is considered that the situation could hardly be blacker. The history of the past few days inclines the public here to regard with suspicion most of the reports emanating from Russia, and the tendency is to believe that the condition of affairs at Odessa, Libau, Kronstadt, and elsewhere is much worse than has been represented. No surprise will be expressed should the alleged surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz turn out to be no better founded than was the reported surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 2.—The commander of the Roumanian fleet boarded the Kniaz Potemkine and gave her permission to take water and provisions pending instructions from Bucharest.

The battleship has anchored within the three-mile limit.

The Russian gunboat Psezouape is also here, but has not communicated with the Kniaz Potemkine.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3 A. M.—Foot of West Thirty-fifth Street; Saugerties Steamboat Company; damage, $10,000.

5:30 A. M.—4,008 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

2:20 P. M.—105 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—Pier 33, North River; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:15 P. M.—456 West Fortieth Street; George Pepper; damage, $5.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN NAME PEACE ENVOYS

Continued from Page 1.

no decision to that effect. The commission will be allowed to act for itself in selecting a place for its meetings.

It is hardly likely that all the meetings of the Commissioners will be held on the water, and the use of the yacht may be refused by the Russians at first hand. They have a distinct suspicion that the Japanese proposals will be exacting and severe, and if there is to be any putting on of pressure the Russians know full well that no better place could be found for it than on shipboard.

The first conferences between Marquis Ito and Li Hung-Chang ten years ago were held on the steamer that took the Chinese Commissioner and his suite to Japan. Li Hung-Chang had decided to remain on his vessel while he was at Shimoneseki, but he was glad enough when the iron hand of Ito began to be felt to get on dry land and avail himself of the best possible opportunity to consult his counsel.

Usually negotiations between European powers are conducted in the French language, but on this occasion it is expected that English will be employed. Baron Rosen speaks English fluently, having lived fourteen years in this country. He is recognized as a skillful diplomat and a man of distinct ability. He will take a leading part in the negotiations, and is eminently fitted for the trying situation in which he is placed.

M. Muravieff has been selected for the commission because of his ability as a lawyer and his mastery of precedents.

Japan could hardly have selected two more popular men for her Commissioners than Mr. Takahira and Baron Komura. Both are thoroughly at home in America and speak English well. Komura while here went out in official society a good deal and became well known about town. He gave a great deal of attention to commercial matters. Mr. Takahira is now, after five years of service as Minister here, almost too well known to require a word of mention. In diplomatic quarters he was long ago recognized as a master of his calling, his silence and directness being especially remarked. He speaks English with force, if not with fluency.

All through the events of the war he has not been an easy man from whom to get news. He may be expected to keep the secrets of the peace negotiations to himself quite as well as those of the war.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES PLEASED.

Congratulations for Roosevelt on Peace Progress—Japanese Finances.

LONDON, Monday, July 3.—A dispatch from New York was the first intimation London had of the definite appointment of the Russian and Japanese delegates to the peace conference. When the news was communicated to the foreign Embassies and the officials here every one expressed great delight at the successful issue of President Roosevelt's efforts.

One diplomat said it was a great diplomatic achievement, and if President Roosevelt succeeded in inducing the belligerents to agree to an armistice before another great battle was fought, his triumph would be complete. He felt that the selection of Baron Rosen as one of the delegates was a happy choice, as the Japanese had great respect for him.

The diplomat pointed out that at the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Japan and Russia the whole Japanese nation expressed its sympathy with Baron Rosen, who was then Minister to Japan, and during his progress through the streets of Tokio when he was leaving for Russia the people bared their heads and stood in silence.

Koretiyo Takahashr, the special Finance Commissioner of Japan, on his arrivel here to-day definitely announced that Japan would take the earliest favorable moment to issue a new loan in New York and London and on the Continent. Details regarding the loan, he said, were unsettled, but it probably would be $150,000,000, and would be secured by the tobacco monopoly.

Mr. Takahashi added that Japan was not in immediate need of funds. She had $50,000,000 of the last loan still in New York and $40,000,000 in London, together with the final installment of the loan, which is not yet due. It was Japan's policy, however, to look ahead. It was impossible to foretell the result of the peace negotiations, and even if the war was ended funds would be needed for internal development.

BARON ROSEN INDISCREET?

Is Said to Have Told a Reporter Russia Would Pay Indemnity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 3.—Russia has met Japan's action in naming two plenipotentiaries for the peace conference at Washington, Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, by nominating Baron Rosen to act as her second representative, and endowing both Muravieff and Baron Rosen with plenary powers.

An interview attributed to Baron Rosen by a French news agency is printed here. It quotes the Baron as saying that Russia is willing to pay the expenses of the war within certain limits, and it has created a buzz of astonished comment.

Russians are unwilling to believe that Baron Rosen is responsible for what is regarded as an indiscreet showing of Russia's cards, and a disavowal of the interview is demanded.

The Novoe Vremya this morning prints a seven column jeremiad bitterly attacking the United States, and all the moves of American diplomacy in the Far East, but swinging around gracefully to an acceptance of the peace conference.

MURAVIEFF ANGERED JAPAN.

Offended Her at The Hague, but Is Believed to Desire Peace.

That Baron Rosen is an earnest advocate of peace is well known, and everything—or almost everything—known about M. Muravieff indicates that he opposed the diplomacy which led to the Russo-Japanese war, and that after the series of Russian disasters began he was one of those who advised the Czar to end the conflict. It was even said last February, when he exchanged the post of Minister of Justice for that of Ambassador at Rome, that he was in more or less disgrace because of his open opposition to the leaders of the reactionary and war party.

The only circumstance that casts any doubt on M. Muravieff's attitude is the speech he made as President of The Hague Arbitration Tribunal which settled the Venezuelan difficulty. At the close of the proceedings, after the decision had been announced, he addressed the court, and in the course of his remarks he deplored the fact that its deliberations, which had been begun in an atmosphere of peace, had closed amid the first echoes of a terrible conflict. He added:

"This conflict is a serious setback to the cause of progress. In spite of the highest aspirations no nation is free from the danger of attack from an unexpected quarter.

"War is justifiable only as an act of self-defense, where it is necessary to uphold honor or liberty, but a just Providence will decide between righteous claims and mere frivolous pretensions."

This, of course, was regarded everywhere as a slur on Japan, and M. Muravieff was subjected to some severe criticism in neutral capitals. The Japanese Government made a vigorous protest against The Hague Tribunal being utilized for the expression of such views.

N. V. Muravieff was born in 1850, and is a member of one of the oldest families of Russia, which has been prominent in the empire ever since the year 1488, when the Muravieffs obtained the landed estates in the Government of Novgorod, which they have held ever since. Early in life he gained a great reputation in Russia as an authority on law, and in 1892 he was appointed President of the Criminal Section of the Senate, which is the highest court in the empire. In January, 1894, on the death of M. Manassein he was appointed Minister of Justice and under his direction the judicial reform of the Governments of Astrakhan and Archangel and the various Provinces of Siberia was carried through.

In August, 1903, the Czar appointed M. Muravieff arbitrator at The Hague of the dispute between Venezuela and the allied European powers, and in October of the same year he was made President of the Venezuela Tribunal. At The Hague M. Muravieff increased his reputation as an international lawyer and displayed great gifts of eloquence and acumen.

M. Muravieff is a brother of the late Count Muravieff, the famous Foreign Minister, who died suddenly in 1900—a suicide, according to report.

Baron Roman Romanovitch Rosen is not only an earnest advocate of peace and an opponent of Russia's "forward" policy in the Far East, but is also better liked and more greatly trusted by the Japanese than perhaps any other subject of the Czar. He comes of very old Swedish stock. His ancestors followed the banners of Gustavus Adolphus in the invasion of Russia in the seventeenth century, and settled in Lithuania, where the family estates are situated. The Rosens have given Russia many distinguished Generals, writers, and diplomats. Baron Rosen's brother is one of the greatest living authorities on Arabia, and the Baron is a man of the highest cultivation, speaking English, French, German, Italian, and Japanese, and being a deep student of history and international law.

His wife, Baroness Elizabeth Alexevna Rosen, is an accomplished musician, daughter of Gen. Odintzoff, who for many years was Governor General of Ntjni-Novgorod. The Baron has been for many years in the foreign service of Russia. He was Chargé d'Affaires at Tokio, and later became Consul General in New York. Later still he became Chargé at Washington during President Cleveland's first Administration, and he still retains his membership in the Metropolitan Club at Washington.

In 1893 the Baron was appointed Minister to Tokio, and remained there until the outbreak of the war with Japan. Baron Rosen was appointed Ambassador to the United States in succession to Count Cassini in May last.

Baron Jutaro Komura, the Foreign Minister of Japan, was educated in the United States, and was formerly Japanese Minister at Washington, where he was succeeded by M. Takahira, the present Minister. On leaving the United States Komura went to St. Petersburg as Minister of Japan. When the war between Japan and China began, Komura was called to Tokio, and at its close was sent to Peking as Minister to China. Later, in September, 1901, he was made Foreign Minister, and in February, 1902, was made a Baron.

As Foreign Minister Komura engaged in the long negotiations with Baron Rosen which culminated in the great struggle which has resulted so disastrously for Russia.

Komura was one of the first Japanese to come to the United States for his education, and is said to be the first Japanese who received a degree from Harvard. He is a great admirer of the United States and has many friends in this country.

Kogoro Takahira, Japanese Minister to the United States, was born in 1854, in the Province of Iwate, Northern Japan. He was educated at the Imperial College, at Tokio, where he devoted much attention to the study of English and French, both of which languages he speaks fluently. Immediately after being graduated he entered the service of the Government, and after occupying an obscure position in the Foreign Office for about three years he was appointed, in 1879, an attaché of the legation at Washington. Later he was advanced to be Secretary of Legation, and served some months as Chargé d'Affaires.

He was recalled in 1883 and appointed to a Secretaryship in the Foreign Office, where he remained until 1885. His next diplomatic position was that of Chargé at Söul, Korea, where he remained until 1887, when he was transferred to Shanghai, where he acted as Consul General until 1890. Again he returned to the Foreign Office and was made Chief of the Political Bureau, and a year later became Consul General at New York. In 1892 he was made Minister at The Hague, then he was appointed Minister to Italy, and later he was sent to Vienna.

While he was Minister to Italy the Chino-Japanese war broke out, and he rendered valuable services to his country in the negotiations connected with that war. While at Vienna he negotiated treaties for his Government with Austria-Hungary and Switzerland. He was again recalled to Tokio and made Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, which office he held until he was sent to the United States as Minister.

It is a somewhat remarkable fact that with the exception of M. Muravieff all the peace plenipotentiaries are not only well known in this country, but have held or are holding important offices here.

DEATH AND RUIN BY STORMS.

Three Persons Killed by Lightning—Up-State Towns Flooded.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 2.—This city and its immediate neighborhood was the centre of a terrific electrical storm late this afternoon which did much damage. Lightning struck a dozen buildings in the city and in Elmira Heights, and hundreds of telephones were burned out. From East Hill the water swept into the city, washing out Tuttle Avenue and destroying the home of Stuart Decker. About twenty other residents suffered severe losses.

Near Pine City, on Seeley Creek, south of the city, Miles Adie, keeper of a general store, was drowned. Mrs. Clinton, who climbed an apple tree to escape the flood, was carried away in the tree, but was rescued a mile below. There are several bad washouts on the Erie and Northern Central Railroads south and east of the city, and Erie trains are using the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western tracks. All train service is interrupted. An iron bridge on the State Road near the Pennsylvania line was washed away. Many farmers lost their crops.

MALONE, N. Y., July 2.—The rainstorm which began yesterday continued unabated to-day, and the streams and rivers are all above high-water mark. Two women were killed by lightning at Madrid, and one man at Dickinson. Innumerable washouts are reported on the Newport and Ottawa and the Mohawk and Malone Railroads.

The boom in the Salmon River at Malone broke last night, and all the pulp wood started on its way to the St. Lawrence River. All grain and crops on moderately low land are completely ruined.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 2.—Heavy rain started here at noon to-day, accompanied by a severe electrical storm, during which several barns were struck and burned. Streets on the hill leading from Cornell campus were transformed into torrents, which flooded basements, washed away pavements, and caused a suspension of street car traffic.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., July 2.—A storm which swept over Northwestern Vermont for twenty-four hours ending this afternoon caused much damage in this city and in the country districts. Cellars and basements of stores and residences in St. Albans were flooded. On the Burlington and Lamoille Branch of the Central Vermont Railroad the roadbed near Cambridge Junction was washed out, and trains were canceled until Monday.

CANAL ZONE GOVERNOR MINISTER TO PANAMA

President Adds Diplomatic Duties to Judge Magoon's Work.

PLAN TO AVOID FRICTION

Experience with Gen. Davis and Mr. Barrett Caused Mr. Roosevelt to Adopt Unusual Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 2.—Ex-Judge Charles E. Magoon, who at present is Governor of the Panama Canal Zone and an executive member of the Isthmian Canal Commission, has been appointed United States Minister to the Republic of Panama to succeed John Barrett. Judge Magoon will continue to exercise his present duties as well.

The announcement was made by Secretary Loeb at the executive office here to-day. The action of uniting in one man the duties of both these offices was determined upon by President Roosevelt with a view of meeting a situation which has caused the Administration a great deal of embarrassment.

The chief object the President had in view when he made this novel arrangement was to obviate a clash of authority between the Governor of the canal strip and the resident Minister of the United States at Panama.

While Minister Barrett held the post at Panama prior to his transfer to Caracas, Venezuela, to fill the place left vacant by the dismissal of Herbert R. Bowen, the differences between him and Gen. George W. Davis, then Governor of the Panama Canal zone, were so pronounced and of such frequent occurence as to prompt Mr. Barrett to counsel the action now decided upon.

With John F. Stevens, who succeeds John F. Wallace as chief engineer of the Canal Commission, not made a member of its Executive Committee, that body now consists of only two members—Chairman Shonts and Governor-Minister Magoon. There is authority for the statement, however, that Chief Engineer Stevens, before going to Panama, will become a member of the Executive Committee, as Mr. Wallace was before him.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The actual appointment of Judge Magoon as Minister to Panama had been held in abeyance during the pressure of business connected with the reorganization, and is now made just as Secretary Taft departs from the country for a period of three months, taking with him the chief administrative officer of the commission, Col. Edwards.

There is as little necessity at this time for the services of a Minister to Panama as there has been for the past two months, but it is not unlikely that the proposed negotiations between Colombia and Panama may be taken up in the near future, and then it would be to the advantage of this Government to have a diplomatic representative in Panama.

Judge Magoon has proved his ability through long service in the position of law officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and as general counsel of the Canal Commission, and has the full confidence of Secretary Taft and the President.

LOOMIS ARRIVES IN PARIS.

Mourning for Mr. Hay Will Affect John Paul Jones Celebration.

PARIS, July 2.—Francis B. Loomis, Assistant Secretary of State and junior special Ambassador to take over the body of Admiral John Paul Jones from the senior special Ambassador, Gen. Horace Porter, arrived here this afternoon. He was met at the station by several officials, French and American, who accompanied him to the hotel where Rear Admiral Sigsbee and the officers of the American squadron are already quartered.

Soon after Mr. Loomis and Admiral Sigsbee had exchanged visits, they proceeded, accompanied by the commanding officers of the Brooklyn, Chattanooga, Galveston, and Tacoma and their staffs, to the American Embassy, where an official call was made on Ambassador McCormick. The officers were in full uniform, presenting a brilliant appearance, and a large crowd of curious persons gathered in front of the hotel to witness their departure.

To-morrow an official call will be made on Premier Rouvier, and President Loubet will receive the party at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening.

The death of Secretary Hay will lead to a modification of some features of the programme, although the ceremony of turning over the body will proceed as already arranged. However, Mr. Loomis, Admiral Sigsbee, and the other officers have withdrawn their acceptances of invitations to the Fourth of July banquet to be given by the American Chamber of Commerce. The public reception at the American Embassy July 4 has also been canceled.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—This cablegram has been received at the State Department from Ambassador McCormick at Paris:

"Pending instructions, and believing it to be in accordance with the wishes of the President, I have suggested no change in the functions in connection with the turning over of the remains of Admiral Paul Jones by Special Ambassador Porter to Special Ambassador Loomis on account of the lamented death of Mr. Hay. Conceiving it to be the best expression of the sentiments of Americans in Paris over our country's great loss, I have closed my house on the Fourth of July, abandoning the usual reception."

It was stated here to-day that nothing had been done looking to any alteration of the plans for the ceremonies over the late American Admiral.

ARMY OFFICER ACCUSED.

Lieut. Wilhoit to be Court-Martialed in New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Lieut. Marion B. Wilhoit, Artillery Corps, United States Army, who rose from the ranks of the Fourth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, will be tried at Jackson Barracks by court-martial July 6 on eleven separate charges reflecting on him as "an officer and a gentleman."

Louis Wilhoit declares that all the charges can be explained, and that it is a case of persecution because he is not a West Pointer. A midnight marriage in Lexington, Ky., to a Miss Boyd, performed by Justice of the Peace B. D. Bell, followed by the alleged attempted mutilation of the records, forms the basis of one charge.

Most of the other allegations are that when he was on duty in New Orleans, just prior to the marriage in Kentucky, he left behind when he departed a number of bits of paper that clubs and business men attempted to obtain money on without avail for some time.

"Steeple Jack" Killed by 15-Foot Fall

NEWARK, N. J., July 2.—John Moffett, better known as "Steeple Jack," died in the City Hospital to-day of injuries he received late last night by falling downstairs in a Chinese restaurant at Mulberry and Mechanic Streets. He lost his balance at the head of the stairs and pitched forward to the bottom, fifteen feet below, fracturing his skull.

Sultan's Gift to Mrs. Bacon.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 2.—The Sultan has presented to Senator Bacon of Georgia a beautiful porcelain vase for Mrs. Bacon.

TAKING MR. HAY'S BODY TO CLEVELAND FOR BURIAL

Continued from Page 1.

population stood uncovered and with bowed heads as the train passed. At East Northfield, Mass., the students from the Summer conference at Mount Hermon assembled at the station and raised their hats as the train swept by.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 2.—The body of John Hay passed through Albany this evening. Assemblyman James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who married a daughter of Mr. Hay, joined the funeral party here.

Arrangements for the Funeral.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—The funeral services for the late Secretary Hay, which have been set for Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock, will be held in the Wade Chapel in the Lakeview Cemetery, and will be of the simplest character. The citiens' committee, which has charge of the funeral arrangements, were in session until nearly 12 o'clock to-night before completing the greater part of the details.

The train on which the body of Secretary Hay is being carried is scheduled to arrive in this city at 6:55 to-morrow morning, but when it passes through the suburbs of Glenville, five miles from the city, the funeral car and the private car in which the members of the Hay family are traveling will be placed on a side track until 10 o'clock, when they will be brought into the city proper.

At the station the cars will be met by a committee. The escort will be furnished by Troop A of the Ohio National Guard, of which Secretary Hay was a charter member, under the command of Capt. William Schofield. The coffin will be carried by four Sergeants of Troop A to the funeral car, which will be driven directly to the Chamber of Commerce.

The coffin will be placed in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce in the spot where the remains of the late Senator Hanna lay in state. In accordance with the expressed wishes of Mrs. Hay, the body will not lie in state, nor will the public be admitted to view it. A guard of four members of the Troop A will be posted around the coffin, and will be maintained constantly until it is taken from the Chamber of Commerce at 9:30 o'clock Wednesday morning.

President Roosevelt and the members of the Cabinet are expected to arrive at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, at about the time set for the funeral cortege to leave the Chamber of Commerce for the cemetery.

The services in the chapel will be under the direction of the Rev. Hiram C. Haydn, assisted by the Rev. Teunis F. Hamlin of Washington. In accordance with the wishes of the family the services will be private and of the simplest character. There will be little if any music, and no addresses. The interment will also be as private as possible.

Mayor Johnson is absent from the city in attendance at the bedside of his mother, who is seriously ill. Throughout the funeral ceremonies he will be represented officially by City Solicitor Newton D. Baker.

A proclamation was issued to-night by Acting Mayor C. W. Lapp, in which he suggested that as far as possible the ordinary pursuits of business be suspended along the route to be taken by the funeral cortège. The public is also requested to refrain from indulging in noisy celebration of the Fourth of July in the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Calls for Official Mourning for Secretary Hay—Lauds Services.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

John Hay, Secretary of State of the United States, died on July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the people of this country a National bereavement; and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind, for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice.

He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of Abraham Lincoln, and for well-nigh forty years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust; and finally he crowned his lifework by serving as Secretary of State with such far-sightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country but upon all the nations of the earth.

As a suitable expression of National mourning I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half-mast for ten days; that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half-mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments in the City of Washington be closed, and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the National flag be displayed at half-mast.

Done at the City of Washington this third day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and twenty-ninth. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

By the President:
HERBERT D. PEIRCE, Acting Secretary of State.

PRESIDENT'S JOURNEY PLANNED

Will Leave Tuesday for Cleveland, Returning After Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 2.—Secretary Loeb this evening made public plans for the President's trip to Cleveland to attend the funeral of Secretary Hay. The President will make the trip to Long Island City on a special train which is scheduled to leave here at about 2 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Upon arrival at Long Island City the President and his party will proceed at once to the Pennsylvania terminal in Jersey City, where he will board another special train on which the journey will be completed.

The train will not pass through Washington, but will make a stop at Philadelphia to take on board members of the Cabinet. The President's special is scheduled to reach Cleveland about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, and will start on its return journey immediately after the funeral, arriving in New York Thursday.

SYMPATHY OF THE NATIONS.

German Chancellor and British Foreign Minister Express Condolences.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The high esteem in which Secretary Hay was universally held at home and abroad is manifested by the messages received by the Government and by Mrs. Hay since his death. They have come from sovereigns, from Foreign Offices, from officials in the diplomatic service, and from men in public and private life throughout this country.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, in a communication to the State Department conveying his expressions of grief at the loss of Secretary Hay, informed the Acting Secretary that the flag over the legation here would be placed at half mast as a token of respect.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who came to Washington to-day from Deer Park, Md., telegraphed President Roosevelt as follows:

"Prince Buelow has requested me to convey to you, Mr. President, and to the American people, the expression of his deep sympathy on the demise of Secretary of State John Hay. The Chancellor profoundly appreciates the great loss which America has sustained through the death of this most distinguished statesman and diplomatist and eminent poet and writer."

He telegraphed later:

"The German Emperor has requested me to convey to you the expression of his sincere condolence on the demise of the Secretary of State, John Hay. The Emperor deeply sympathizes with you in the loss of your old and personal friend, and fully appreciates the bereavement of the American people through the death of this true patriot and statesman of purest character and extraordinary endowments."

Baron von Sternburg said to-day: "I had the honor to know Secretary of State John Hay for twenty years, and for the last five years I had been in close official contact with him. During this time I had occasion to become acquainted with his magnificent talents as a statesman, diplomatist and man of letters. His influence during his brilliant official career has been most highly beneficial to the peace and progress of the world."

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, has telegraphed to the State Department from his Summer home at Lenox, Mass., saying:

"Lord Lansdowne telegraphs to me that his Majesty's Government has heard with profound regret of the death of the Hon. John Hay, who was held in universal respect by the people of Great Britain. His Majesty's Government recognizes the great services rendered by Mr. Hay in promoting the friendly relations which so happily unite the two countries. They ask that an expression of their deep sympathy may be conveyed to the President in the loss which he has sustained. Lord Lansdowne desires me also to express his great personal regret of the news."

Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, wrote:

"I hasten to express the deepest sympathy of my Government with that of the United States in their sad loss of so distinguished and honored a statesman, and the heartfelt regrets of the members of this legation."

The condolences of the Government of Austria-Hungary were conveyed in this message from Baron Giskra, the Chargé, from Lenox, Mass.:

"Following instructions received, I have the honor to present herewith to the Government of the United States the most sincere condolence of the Imperial and Royal Government on the occasion of the deeply regretted death of his Excellency, the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State."

Coincident with the funeral at Cleveland Wednesday morning, memorial services will be held in this city at the Church of the Covenant, of which Mr. Hay was a member and an officer. Acting Secretary Peirce of the State Department, at whose suggestion the services will be held, will represent the State Department. It is expected that there also will be a representative from each of the other executive branches of the Government.

Mr. Hay's pew in the church was draped in black to-day and a large floral piece of lilies of the valley was placed there. An appropriate tribute to his memory was read from Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, the pastor of the church, who is now out of the city.

TAFT IS NOT EXPECTANT.

Says It Does Not Look as Though He Would Be Promoted.

OMAHA, July 2.—Secretary of War Taft and party, bound for the Philippine Islands, arrived in Omaha this morning over the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad and left for the West over the Union Pacific Railroad at 9:30 o'clock this forenoon.

"I do not expect to become Secretary of State," said Secretary Taft. "I telegraphed the President for instructions when we heard of Secretary Hay's death, and he ordered us to proceed. That does not look as if I am to be Secretary of State."

LONDON FUNCTIONS PUT OFF.

Mr. Reid's Reception and American Dinner to be Given July 8.

LONDON, July 2.—Instead of canceling the events which had been arranged for the celebration of the Fourth of July in London, it has been decided to postpone them until July 8 out of respect for the late John Hay.

These events include Ambassador Whitelaw Reid's reception, for which 2,000 invitations have been issued, and the American Society dinner, at which Mr. Reid will be the guest of honor.

When Mr. Hay's death was announced, it was decided to cancel the functions, but as many Americans had come from the Continent and the provinces to attend them, the decision was reconsidered.

The reception will probably result in the greatest gathering of Americans ever seen in a foreign city, and besides the Americans resident in London and those visiting the city, a number of prominent English and foreign men have announced their intention to attend. Dorchester House, Mr. Reid's residence, which itself is large, has been added to by the erection of immense tents, which cover the spacious lawns.

GENERAL REGRET IN JAPAN.

Baron Komura Says He Had Greatest Confidence in Mr. Hay.

TOKIO, July 2.—News of the death of Secretary of State Hay was received in Japan with universal regret. Hundreds of expressions of sorrow from prominent officers and others are reaching American Minister Griscom. Secretary Hay's prominence in Oriental diplomacy in recent years hade made his name familiar to those people who had the highest confidence in his fairness.

A prominent Japanese said to The Associated Press to-day: "The people of the Far East have lost a great and just friend."

Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, speaking to-day of the death of Secretary Hay, said that ever since he went to Washington as Minister of Japan he had been a personal friend of Secretary Hay, in whose wise policy in international affairs he had always had the greatest confidence and appreciation.

Japan, he said, was indebted to Secretary Hay in a large measure for the good relations between the two countries. Baron Komura had learned with the most painful feeling of the death of Secretary Hay, whom he characterized as an eminent statesman, and immediately upon the receipt of the news dispatched a message to the widow expressing sympathy.

FEAR FOR HAY-BOND TREATY.

Newfoundland Cabinet Thinks Convention Will Not Be Pressed.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 2.—News of the death of Secretary Hay was received here with wide regret.

It is especially lamented by Premier Bond and his Cabinet. Fears are now expressed that no active steps will be taken to secure at the next session of Congress the ratification of the convention arranged by Mr. Hay and the Premier.

WHITELAW REID ON MR. HAY.

Best Man in the State Department in Fifty Years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 2.—Ambassador Whitelaw Reid, being asked for a word about his long personal and journalistic relations with Col. John Hay, said:

"We had been intimate for over forty years. He had served under me and I had served under him, and there was never a moment in either relation when I did not find him one of the wisest of advisers and most loyal and affectionate of friends. In newspaper work he was without a rival.

"His great public services I cannot now attempt to estimate, but in a word he seemed to me the best man, both naturally and by experience and training, we had, or have had for a half century, for the exacting and increasingly important work of the State Department."

JOHN HAY'S LITERARY ART.

Analyzed and Praised by His Friend, Richard Watson Gilder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My grief is so personal and poignant in Secretary Hay's death that it is with difficulty I turn, at your request, to the subject of his literary art.

His accomplishment in verse was considerable. Some of his lyrics have the authentic ring, while his ballads have a truth to character and a daring dramatic intensity that make them memorable. Readers of his Spanish sketches remember well their freshness and picturesqueness. In the portions of the Life of Lincoln which were from his pen he rose to the mastery of vivid, terse, and forcible expression. In his public addresses, especially the gemlike pieces of prose which were put forth by him in his speeches when Ambassador in London, he showed a unique sense of form.

All his prose writings, including his delightful private letters, were marked by an instinctive sense of art, and, in their brevity and balance they were influenced too by the literary example of Lincoln. His writings were distinguished moreover by that indefinable charm which made John Hay one of the most attractive of men.

R. W. GILDER.

Tyringham, Mass., July 1, 1905.

BEACH EXPRESS NEAR WRECK.

Little Boy Was Putting a Log on the Track When Policeman Came Along.

A blue-eyed, curly haired mite of a boy was tugging a log across the tracks of the Long Island Railroad at Ridgewood Junction directly in the path of an approaching Manhattan Beach express train when Policeman George D. Missick of Manhattan walked along there about 7:30 last night.

Missick, who lives near the junction, was walking with his little daughter, and it was she who directed his attention to the boy's actions. The policeman shouted to the boy, who darted into a clump of bushes. Missick sprinted to the track and removed the obstruction, when the train was not more than a dozen feet away. It was filled with passengers.

After clearing the track, Missick ran into the bushes and dragged out the boy, who proved to be Frank Frankman, ten years old, the son of Peter Frankman, of 198 Forest Avenue, Brooklyn. The boy's parents were found in a nearby park. He was taken to the Brooklyn Shelter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and will be arraigned at Flushing this morning.



Brill Brothers

Open All Day To-day

Ready to outfit men and boys with everything they'll need to wear to-morrow.

Suits bought of us to-day will be altered if necessary and delivered to-day SURE.

All specials advertised for sale last week are continued on sale to-day.

Extra Special: French flannel OUTING TROUSERS, cut peg top, with bottom cuffs, 8 new patterns in varying shades of tan and gray, $4 and $5 values, at $3

Closed To-morrow.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE

14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenwich.
125th St., Corner Third Ave.

No Matter Where You Go

for your vacation, you will find

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

Drink it, and protect yourself against ills you know not of.

WATER MAINS CARRY SEWAGE TO THE CITY

Mt. Kisco Asks State to Make New York Put in Sewer System.

POINTS TO NEW YORK'S DANGER

Drainage from Village Carried Now By Brook Into Croton Water Basin—Peril from Typhoid.

New York City stands obliged by the laws of the State to install a sewerage system in Mount Kisco. So far the city has failed to carry out that obligation. Now the business men of Mount Kisco, fearing that an epidemic of disease in Mount Kisco would be spread by the waters of the great Croton Basin to all Manhattan, have gone to the State authorities to compel the city to act.

Mount Kisco is the nearest village on this side of the watershed to the great Croton Basin, from which the city draws its water supply. Croton Lake is constantly in danger of pollution from the drainage of the village, which finds its way into Branch Brook, whose waters, after flowing a short three miles, empty into the lake. In the event of an outbreak of typhoid fever in the village the menace to the city is declared to be grave.

No Sewerage System.

Mount Kisco, notwithstanding the fact that its population is upward of 2,000 and that the contour of the surrounding country, as well as the disposal of the houses in the village itself makes its establishment a necessity, is innocent of even the most primitive sewerage system. Besides, a colony of some 200 Italians, distributed in a cluster of twenty ramshackle dwellings and absolutely lacking in the practice of sanitary observances, have established themselves within the village. They contribute to the menace.

"If the people of New York could only be made acquainted with the danger which is constantly hanging over them," said a business man of Mount Kisco, yesterday, "they would be up in arms against the municipal authorities and demand protection."

The village Health Board, through Dr. G. P. Curry, its health officer, has already notified the city authorities that in the event of an onset of infectious fever in Mount Kisco the board cannot undertake to assume the responsibility if the contagion manifests itself here in the form of an epidemic whose proportions may exceed anything hitherto experienced in any municipality in the civilized world.

Mount Kisco's business men are careful to say that they are not particularly apprehensive in regard to the maintenance of a fairly healthy community, arguing from the basis of previous experience; their solicitude, they declare, is for the great cosmopolitan city at whose gates they sit among the hills, thirty-six miles from Forty-second Street.

On the other hand, the menace appears of grave interest to Mount Kisco. The presence of the Italian community contributes daily to the danger. Moreover, the stagnant pools, flecked with green slime, the noisome marshy expanses in the very heart of the village, and the fetid ditches bear mute witness to the necessity for immediate action.

As years of importunity on the part of the village authorities to the city have proved futile, the village officers and members of the Health Board have protested to the State Board of Health.

Isaac Turner, the President of the village, and Dr. Curry, the health officer, made a trip to Albany a few days ago, and had a conference with President Porter of the State Board of Health. It was learned yesterday from a semi-official source that the State health authorities had advocated drastic and immediate action, and that in all probability the matter would be laid before Attorney General Mayer, with the possible result that a mandamus would be issued against the city authorities.

The village of Mount Kisco—that is, the residential section—occupies a series of low-lying hills inclosing a valley whose surface is perfectly flat, about a half mile long and 200 or 300 yards wide. The business houses are for the most part distributed around the base of the hills. On the western edge of the marshy flat stands the station of the Harlem Division of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The large expanse of marshy ground which has been referred to as occupying the centre of the village is barren of houses. It is this fact that renders the city responsible for the installation of a sewerage system and disposal works.

In 1803 the village of Mount Kisco presented an entirely different aspect from that which greets the eye of the visitor to-day. Some fifty houses then occupied the central low-lying ground. The New York City authorities, becoming alarmed at the danger of an infected water supply, and acting under the direction of the State Board of Health, began condemnation proceedings, and as a result the fifty houses were razed and the property passed into the possession of the city.

The Law on the Subject.

There was a law in existence then as to the relation between the two communities involved in such a proceeding to protect water supply. Section 72 of the laws governing the State Board of Health reads as follows:

Sewerage.—When the State Board of Health shall, for the protection of a water supply from contamination, make orders or regulations the execution of which will require or make necessary the construction and maintenance of any system of sewerage, or a change thereof, in or for any village or hamlet, whether incorporated or unincorporated, or the execution of which will require the providing of some means of removal or purification of sewage, the municipality or corporation owning the water works benefited thereby shall at its own expense construct and maintain such system of sewerage, or change thereof, and provide such means of removal and purification of sewage and such works or means of sewage disposal as shall be approved by the State Board of Health.

A TIMES reporter visited Mount Kisco yesterday, and under the guidance of Frank Dromgoole, one of the foremost business men of the village, who for twenty-five years has edited The Mount Kisco Recorder, went over the ground.

The Conditions Pictured.

A little stream, Branch Brook, which has its origin in the hills to the north of the village, flows through the length of the marshy plain known as Kisco Valley, and, after doubling around the hills which mark the western confines of the village, empties into the Kisco River, whose waters enter Croton Lake. The city authorities have so far complied with the laws of the State Board of Health as to dig a canal a few feet wide, which runs from the railroad embankment a short distance below the station horizontally across the swampy valley and taps Branch Brook. The walls of the canal are sand and loose stone, innocent of cement or mortar. On either side of the canal at the western extremity is a receiving basin ten feet wide and a few yards long.

The purpose of these primitive receptacles is to contain the drainage from the valley. The walls of the canal are supposed to act as a filter for such drainage. They may arrest the progress of the microscopic, visible, and grosser particles of decayed matter, but they are not sufficient to prevent the microscopic disease germs which flourish in heat or cold and are unaffected by the seasons, from reaching the great reservoirs which furnish the city's water supply. Yesterday the canal itself contained green and orange colored slime, while the residuary basins were half filled with a noisome mixture of fetid water and decaying animal and vegetable matter.

A visit to the Italian encampment was not encouraging. The very air was laden with pollution. It is the purpose of the business men of the village to have this section wiped out if possible. The Italians are employed on the estates of men who have established their Summer residences back of the hills bordering the village, and outside the village limits. Among these are Moses Taylor, Robert Van Cortlandt, J. Borden Harriman, Francis C. Bischoff, and James D. Lang.

Promises, but No Deeds.

"Something must be done, and that speedily, to remedy existing conditions," said T. J. Hartnett, the Village Clerk. "It is up to the authorities of New York City. A big fuss was made over the matter last year. Inspections were made by the city health authorities, and the sewerage system was promised at once, but nothing has been done. It is the city that will suffer if typhoid fever breaks out here."

"Plans for the construction of a sewerage system were drawn and accepted by the engineer of the State Board of Health a year and a half ago," said Charles F. Matthews, one of the village Trustees. "The situation is easy enough to understand. The village is built on the hills, and when it rains the cesspools overflow and water seeks its own level. That's the case in a nutshell. The sewage sweeps down into the valley and overflows the disposal basins, canal, and everything else, flowing directly on into Croton Lake back there over the hills. The basins and canal are of no practical use during a heavy rainfall."

One business man said he thought the menace to public health had been exaggerated. He admitted, however, that he had delayed erecting two buildings on account of existing conditions.

Commissioner Oakley.

"When the village officers here have sought the aid of John T. Oakley, the Water Commissioner," said Mr. Dromgoole, "they have been referred to the corporation Counsel, who has done nothing."

It was learned from a semi-official source that the President of the State Board of Health had advised the village officers to publish the correspondence between them and the city authorities, as well as that between the village authorities and the State Board of Health, in order to inform residents of the city of the danger which threatens them. It was also said that the village officers have a letter from the State authorities advising them to go ahead and build a sewerage system and charge it up to the city.

OILY FOOTPRINTS AT FIRE.

Trenton's Business Section Menaced by an Incendiary Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 2.—An incendiary fire did $20,000 damage to the large six-story dry goods and furniture house of David H. Brand & Co., opposite the Post Office, here this morning a little after 2 o'clock, and for a time endangered the entire business section of the city. A Post Office clerk saw the attempt to burn the place, and called the Fire Department by telephone.

Prosecutor William J. Crossley, who has been working on the case, said to-night:

"The store was deliberately set afire, and it represents one of the worse cases of arson that has been attempted in this vicinity. Arrests may be looked for at any moment."

Carpets which lay on the winding stairs going from the first floor to the top of the building were saturated with kerosene oil, and kerosene-soaked paper was found on goods through all the stories. Oily footprints all over the store indicate that the man worked in his bare feet. The building and contents were insured for nearly $200,000.

The Post Office clerk was looking out of the office window when he saw a flash and flames shot up. He ran to the telephone at once, and probably this accounted for his not seeing any one run out of the store. David H. Brand also owns a large furniture installment house on another street, which was badly burned two years ago.

MRS. EARLY INDIGNANT.

Doesn't Believe Newspaper Accounts of Her Husband's Talking Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Mrs. George P. Early of Murray Hill Avenue is extremely indignant about the newspaper accounts of the talking match that her husband engaged in with Clarence Harvey in New York. Mr. Early isn't home yet. When last heard from he was recuperating from his efforts on the private yacht of Daniel I. Reed, President of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, and is not expected in this city until after the Fourth.

"I never heard of such a scandalous thing," said Mrs. Early this afternoon, when asked if she had heard from her husband since his contest with Mr. Harvey.

"The contest between my husband and Mr. Harvey was held in private, and because no newspaper men were admitted I suppose they thought they could publish anything they wanted. The idea of saying Mr. Early recited 'The Boy Stood on the Burning Deck,' 'Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star,' 'Whistling in Heaven,' 'The Drunkard's Dream,' and all those things! I'm sure there isn't a word of truth in it, for Mr. Early has too much sense for that, and is not in the habit of making himself ridiculous. I do not know the subject of his debate, but I do know it was not child's play."

Dry Sunday in Arlington, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

ARLINGTON, N. J., July 2.—In obedience to orders issued by Chief of Police Tolen, the saloons in Arlington and Kearny were emptied of patrons promptly at midnight last night and all screens removed. The saloons in North Arlington, Harrison, and East Newark handled larger crowds than usual.

Janauschek Left Only $600.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 2.—The will of Mme. Francisca Romania Janauschek, the actress, has been filed in the Nassau County Surrogate's Court. She leaves a personal estate of $600, all of which goes to her only daughter, Teresa Zahn of Darmstadt, Germany.

F. T. Towne Undergoes Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, July 2.—Frederick T. Towne, General Superintendent of the Yale & Towne Company of Stamford and son of Henry R. Towne of New York, President of the company, is seriously ill at Stamford. He was operated on for appendicitis yesterday by Dr. McGrath of New York and Dr. Biggs of Stamford.

M. Untermyer's Silk Underwear Found

Among the plunder found in the house of Charles E. Hamner, arrested recently in Jersey City for stealing baggage from railroad trains, the police have found a quantity of silk underwear belonging to Maurice Untermyer, the New York lawyer. Mr. Untermyer told the police the lot was valued at $800.

FIRE HORSE KILLED TO SAVE A CHILD

"Tom" Driven Into an Elevated Pillar Going to a Fire.

CHILD RUNS AWAY IN FRIGHT

Head of the Horse Thrown Back Sharply Over the Pole—His Neck Broken.

Tom, a veteran fire horse attached to Engine Company No. 19, died yesterday to save the life of a child.

Engine 19 is stationed in Twenty-fifth Street, between Eight and Ninth Avenues. When an alarm was received last evening from Ninth Avenue and Nineteenth Street the engine went to Ninth Avenue, and then turned sharply around the corner. Close behind was the tender, to which Tom was attached as the off-horse.

Just as the tender turned the corner ten-year-old Ida Schmitz of 232 Ninth Avenue started to cross the avenue. She was directly in front of the tender, and there seemed no escape for her, but Driver John Kirschner, realizing that some sacrifice must be made to save the girl, gave a fierce tug to the reins, swinging Tom straight into an elevated pillar. The tender came to a stop with a jerk, and Tom's head was thrown back sharply over the pole and his neck broken. The child scampered away, frightened but unhurt.

The firemen cut the dead horse from his traces and the tender was returned to the engine house. Tom had been in the department for manyyears and was attached to engine 19 for ten years. He had become old and was transferred from the engine to the tender.

The alarm that caused the horse's death was turned in because Charles Corey of 418 West Nineteenth Street, passing the house at 366 West Nineteenth Street, saw a lot of dust coming out. A ceiling in the apartments of Isaac Weisenthal had fallen, and there was no fire.

SHOT BY HIS HOST.

Arthur Clark Went Into Hen Coop Against Orders—Wife's Relative Fired

FREEPORT, L. I., July 2.—Arthur Clark of 148 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was shot in the face and painfully wounded here this afternoon by Rudolph Fischer, Clark's wife's nephew.

Clark and his wife came down to-day to visit Fischer, who has a large chicken farm. Fischer ordered Clark to keep out of the coops, but Clark entered them. Then Fischer went to the barn, got a gun, and fired at Clark. The shot scattered well before any struck Clark.

The visitor was attended by a physician, and then left for New York for further treatment.

Fischer was arrested immediately after the shooting and taken before Justice Sweezy, who, hearing that Clark would not prosecute, discharged Fischer. When he heard that Clark had been shot, the Justice sent Deputy Sheriff Elmer Raynor after Fischer, but the man had disappeared from home.

BAD NEGRO SHOOTS SEVEN.

Kills Wife and Her Parents and Then Fires Promiscuously.

AMERICUS, Ga., July 2.—Three negroes are dead and four others probably fatally injured as the result of shooting by a negro named Hicks near Leslie, ten miles east of Americus.

Hicks and his wife had been separated. This morning he went to the home of her parents, but learned that she was eight miles away on another plantation.

Hicks raised his shotgun and killed his mother-in-law. He then compelled her husband to get a team and carry him to where his wife was staying. Upon arriving there an hour later he shot his wife dead, and then her father. Hicks then began firing promiscuously until four other negroes had fallen. They are not expected to recover.

Hicks has not yet been captured, but the authorities are making every effort to locate him.

If the

Eleventh Hour

Should demonstrate the need of a

Two-Garment Suit,
White Flannel Suit,
Negligee Shirt,
Stock or Scarf,
Pajamas or Bath Robe,
Half Hose,
Straw or Panama Hat,
Outing or Dress Shoes,
Suit Case or Bag,

Or any other personal or general requisite, we would have you know that you will find it with us, ready for your service and at a modest price.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FOURTH OF JULY

Will bring the usual crop of accidents to juvenile Americans. Burns, bumps and bruises must be attended to. Have a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT handy for emergencies. It will save many a doctor's bill.

Do not accept witch hasel as a substitute. On analysis of seventy samples of witch hasel purchased from as many leading druggists and department stores fifty-two were found to contain Wood Alcohol (poison), Formaldehyde (poison), or both. POND'S EXTRACT costs more, but if you value your life and health it is worth the difference.

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, OR POWDER

PROMPTLY CURES

ASTHMA

Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression, Suffocation, Neuralgia

J. Espic, 80 Rue St. Lazare, Paris & Co., 29 Regent St., New York

Store closes 5:30 P. M. week days. Saturdays 1 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

☞ Store Closed all day Tuesday, July 4th.

Store closes 5:30 P. M. week days. Saturdays 1 P. M.

To-day inaugurates the July clearing sale

BEGINNING to-day the July sale offers an opportunity to purchase everything in the way of seasonable apparel and Summer merchandise at clearing prices in time for the Fourth. This announcement is devoted to outing requisites. Consequently the inception of the July sale is unique in the history of merchandising, occurring as it does at the very time the bargains offered are in greatest demand.

The July clearing is the most celebrated Summer trade event in New York. Especially is this true the present season, which is so late that the use of the merchandise has but fairly commenced.

50c. and 98c. emb'd neckwear for women at...25c.
10c. pure linen handkerchiefs for women, each...5c.
15c handkerchiefs for men at, each.....8c.
$1.00 silk girdles—French gilt buckles.....50c.
150 seersucker petticoats—75c. quality.....39c.
39c. corset covers, skirts and drawers, at.....25c.
Cambric walking skirts, emb'd ruffle, at.....$1.00
$1.00 lawn dressing sacques—new styles.....50c.
$2.50 P. D. and J. B. corsets, French coutil....98c.
Trimmed lingerie outing hats to-day at.....$2.95
$10.00 light-weight folding go-cart now.....$6.95

Needed for sunburn.
Sale of toilet preparations.
Almond cream, for tan and sunburn, to-day...23c.
Ideal talcum powder—four for 25c.—each.....8c.
Pond's extract cream—a skin food...50c. and 25c.
Piver's perfumes—a special sale—per ounce....69c.
Azura, Safrano or Le Trefel.
Tokio—the new Japanese perfume....59c. and 29c.
Complexion brush—made of rubber..25c. and 15c.

Handy suit case for the Fourth outing.....$1.00
Best books for vacation reading at.....12c. to 45c.
$3, $4 and $5 sample parasols, special at.....$2.25
$1.00 and $1.50 lace lisle elbow gloves at.....29c.
Real leather belts for men, very special, at.....50c.
25c. shirt-waist shields—one-half price.....12½c.
White canvas low outing shoes to-day at.....$1.69
$1.75 twilled weave hammock, special at.....$1.00
Dozen yards of regular $1.00 Val. laces at.....55c.
50c. imported hosiery for women at, a pair.....25c.
Peerless ice-cream freezer—one-quart size.....$1.35

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A new collection of $2.95 to $4.50 English embroidery waists bought for the great July clearing sale.

Take your choice of all the $4.50 waists at $1.98.

TO-DAY we place on sale the largest shirt waist purchase of the season—a deal that brings to this store some 7,500 dainty, sheer, handsomely trimmed waists at a trifle less than half price, and they are offered to you to-day, and as long as they last, on a similar selling basis. Second Floor.

All new midsummer styles—many of which have never been shown before, and we want to go on record as stating that they are the handsomest waists ever shown in America at the price. Plenty of the new lacy elbow effects. We're going to devote extra selling space to these waists, and in order to create unusual buying enthusiasm we'll put but one price on the entire lot—none are worth less than $2.95—a great many are worth up to $4.50. All on sale to-day at $1.98.

$1.98 for white waists, which if purchased in the regular way would have to sell for $2.95 to $4.50. Those smart new models so elaborately trimmed with the new English eyelet embroidery—some have elaborate lace fronts, some trimmed with Val. lace—made of fine Persian lawn—open front and open back style—deep cuffs made of solid rows of German lace—collar to match—some very effective waists—with small plaits to form yoke—but then you must see these waists in order to appreciate the very unusual values.



A hand-embroidered $10.00 lingerie waist - - - - - $5.00

It is a mark of excellent taste to wear such a waist—hand embroidered—German Val. insertion—fine tucks—designed collar and cuffs.

White waists worth up to $2 at..... 75c

We anticipate an unusual demand for these waists—because a great many of them are $2 waists made from sheer shirt-waist materials—some dotted effects—all handsomely trimmed—plaited front and back—also yoke effects—we've no hesitancy in saying that they are the best values in New York at 75c.

$7.00 lingerie waists, exclusive in design - - - - - - - $3.98

Beautifully executed with insertions of lace and embroidery—side plaits and tucks—designed collars and cuffs—a most unusual value.

$10.00 & $12.00 China silk waists, elbow sleeves - - - - - $6.95

Not all but a great many have elbow sleeves—beautiful front of Japanese drawn work—fine insertions and medallions—very exclusive.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The sale of the day will be sample imported white batiste robes at half price.



COME and see the ovation these robes are accorded to-day by smart dressers. In Paris you see them everywhere, but this is the first collection received in New York, and at the following prices they will be a genuine sensation, both in style and from a bargain standpoint. Main Floor.

All the $30.00 robes are $14.50.
All the $35.00 robes are $15.90.
All the $45.00 robes are $23.50.
All the $65.00 robes are $35.00.
All the $100.00 robes are $45.00.

The maker has agreed to confine these robes exclusively to Simpson Crawford Co., and we are to take his entire sample collection. You are assured an absolutely exclusive costume. No other store will show a robe so beautiful even at regular prices.

For outing and dress occasions batiste robes are unequalled. They are richly trimmed in all white, all ecru in two shades and light ecru with white embroidery. The effects are as dainty as they are original. The styles are all absolutely new and distinctive.

Worn in Paris more than any other Summer costume. The mere fact that smart dressers in Paris, London, Vienna, and other European fashion centres are wearing these robes more than any other costumes this Summer will cause fashionable dressers of New York to take immediate advantage of this unprecedented opportunity.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Negligee shirts for the 4th.

A STANDARD $1 shirt at 59c. to wear without a vest is the latest offering in our Men's Furnishing Dept.—the Peerless, one of America's best dollar shirts. The fine new lot assembled for to-day should be the centre of attraction among men who want to be cool and well dressed on the Fourth. Main Floor.

Made of woven madras—the coolest and best fabric for men's Summer shirts. That's what these are made of—mostly in the darker favorite patterns—equal to custom-made shirts—split neckbands—good, full width and length—all have detached cuffs—all new 1905 designs, with perfectly plain fronts—sizes 14 to 18—regular $1 shirts at 59c. **59c**

WHITE PLAITED SHIRTS—FORMERLY $1.50—TO-DAY $1.00.
CUSTOM-MADE SHIRTS—ELSEWHERE $2 TO $3—TO-DAY, $1.35.

Bathing suits for men, $1.50.

Made to sell at $2.50, $3 and $3.50—not an ordinary sale, but one in which there's an abundance of $3.50 suits in the new effects—plain and stripes—all pure wool and worsteds.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Men's blue serge suits.

MADE to fit without alteration. Sizes for all men—stout, slender and medium. A select lot secured and reserved especially for to-day, insuring satisfaction to all those men who have been unable to find a cool, dressy, true-blue, perfect-fitting serge suit because of the great demand having left so few on the market. Price for this sale extremely low—$15.

Pre-eminently the suit for the Fourth—decidedly the smartest Summer creation in men's apparel. In this lot they have assumed a higher character than ever, that will appeal to all discerning men. Tailors charge $25 to $35.

Outing suits for the Fourth at $9.50.

One of the best selling outing suits in New York at $15—two-piece garments—light as a feather—handsome effects—cool and dressy—equal to made to-measure.

Any suit in the house—choice $15.00.

Suits that are the foundation of this big clothing business—all are being cleared out at $15—no matter what the former price. Many sold at $30 right up to a week or two ago—others at $25 and $20—all marked at the one low price to-day—outing suits included—$15.

Clearing of outing skirts.

WASH skirts, in white and colors, to wear with shirt waists on the Fourth are featured at the special price of $2.95 for the benefit of women in a hurry to select skirts particularly suitable for their Tuesday outing. Third Floor.

The materials are fine imported duck and reps—crash linens, white and champagne shades—various models, side plaited, knee flounces and box plaited—all lengths, **$2.95**

Other clearing bargains that will interest enough women to crowd this department are:

$5 and $6 outing skirts, to-day, $3.75.
$9.75 brilliantine skirts, each, $5.00.

The kind that took so well last Monday that a lot expected to last all day was sold out before 1 o'clock.

$24.75 outing suits, special at $12.00.
$35.00 voile suits, special at $16.00.

Styles that will be in favor during the coming Fall, when such suits cannot be secured under regular prices.

$22 linen and poplinette suits, $9.75.
$18.50 linen and rep suits at $7.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Bathing suits for women.

THOSE stunning beach costumes at $3.50 made a new record in our Bathing Suit Department Saturday, and we're prepared to sell a still larger number to-day, as many women, remaining at home, will want to spend the Fourth at the beach. Third Floor.

They're made of brilliantine and fit like tailor-made costumes, imparting an exquisite grace to the figure. All the styles are new. **$3.50**

This new model is the full tucked blouse style, with square Dutch neck and several rows of braid—full skirt—braid trimmed; also high-neck style, in blue or black brilliantine.

Because of our low prices women are rapidly giving up the idea of renting Suits. No other store makes a specialty of bathing suits to such an extent as Simpson Crawford Co. Consequently you can't expect as good values elsewhere. Rented suits are out of style—worn by any and every body, making them undesirable.

Bathing suits for women, $4.50.

An extra fine quality, usually $6—large assortment, with nice lustre, in blue, brown and black—several models to select from.

Bathing suits for girls, $2.95.

Bathing hose.

When 12½c. buys a pair of absolutely fast black bathing hose it is useless to pay the usual prices. All sizes, in plain maco yarn, soft, pliable and durable, from our regular 19c. and 25c. stock..... 12½c

Main Floor.

Bathing caps.

Three stunning styles at 25c. to $1.50—the new hood style; affords absolute protection to the hair.

Notion Dept., Main Floor.

Tam o' Shanters,	25c. to 50c.
Hood styles, at	50c. to $1.50
Handkerchief styles.	50c. to $1.50

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sample brooches & sash pins, 50c.

SOMETHING every woman wants to wear in her belt on the Fourth. Nothing else adds the smart finishing touch to the outing costume like one of these brooches or sash pins. If they could be sold at 50c. all the time, every woman would have three or four, or a half dozen, but the regular jewelry store prices of $1 to $4 make them exclusive. Main Floor.

One of those typical Simpson Crawford Co. novelty sales for which our jewelry department is noted. A manufacturer who supplies a great part of our jewelry novelties sold us his entire sample collection at ½, ⅓, ¼ and ⅛ regular prices.



Sterling silver, gold-filled and gun metal brooches are included in a large variety of new designs—set with fancy stones, turquoise, amethysts, sapphires, French brilliants and other stones—priced to sell in a day—$1 to $4 brooches at 50c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Sale of groceries.

The inducement to buy a supply of strictly pure foods has never been greater than in these specials for to-day and Wednesday from the Model Food Store, America's finest grocery. Sixth Floor.

SWEET SIFTED Peas—The popular Valley brand; dozen, two-pound 94c.; can..... 8c

BOILED HAM—Armour's BEST STAR or Swift's BEST PREMIUM; ready to serve, machine sliced; 1b., 25c.; half ham, 1b., 20c.; whole ham; 1b..... 19c

WAVERLEY COFFEE—A blend of fine imported Mocha and Java; five lbs., $1.00; 1b..... 22c

COFFEES—STUART'S—Sifted, Mandelhing Java and real Arabian Mocha; 3 lbs., $1.00; 1b..... 35c

SUGAR CORN—Cameron's fancy New York State pack; doz., 94c.; can..... 8c

MESSINA LEMONS—Extra large; dozen, 20c., 25c. and.... 16c

SARDINES—DANdicolle & Gaudin's, or La Roze & Cie.; regular 15c. size; can; 10c. dozen..... 1.15

TEAS FOR ICING—India, Ceylon; including all 50c. green and black varieties; 5 pounds, $2.00; pound..... 45c

FRAGRANT TEAS—Formosa, Oolong and all 75c. green and black varieties; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.75; pound..... 60c

SCOTCH OATMEAL—Robinson's new arrival from Scotland; package, 9c.; 3 packages..... 25c

NEW SALMON STEAKS—Royal Stuart—Finest Chinook Fish; new Spring catch; doz., $2.60; 1 lb. flat can..... 22c

VINELAND GRAPE Juice—Quart bottle, 48c.; dozen, $4.75; pint bottle, 28c.; dozen..... 2.65

BREAKFAST BACON—Swift's or Armour's fine quality, mild, sugar cured, fat, lean or mixed; whole strips; 1b..... 12½c

PURE CIDER VINEGAR or extra strength white pickling vinegar; gallon jug, 35c.; bottle, 1b..... 15c

HAMS—SIMPSON Crawford special, 1b..... 12½c

CAROLINA RICE—FINE quality White River Rice; 10 lb., 43c.; 5-lb..... 24c

NEW ASPARAGUS—Royal red, fancy California tips, new 1905 pack; dozen, $1.85; 1-pound can..... 16c

PREMIUM CHOCOLATE—Royal Stuart; 1b..... 28c

FRUIT SYRUPS—ROYAL Stuart—absolutely pure summer beverages—all varieties; quart bot., 38c.; pint bottle... 22c

PURE LARD—Swift's Silver Leaf or Armour's Best Shield; 3, 5, or 10 lb. pails; 1b..... 10c

WHOLE WHEAT Flour—Royal Stuart—extra quality FINE or COARSE; ⅛ bbl. sack, 98c.; 10-lb. sack..... 43c

CORNMEAL—WHITE or yellow, fresh granulated; five lbs., 12c.; ten pounds.. 22c

PICKLED WALNUTS—Gherkins, Onions or Mixed Pickles, Royal Stuart, finest quality; six bottles, $2.85; large 40-ounce bottle..... 50c

BREAKFAST COCOA—Royal Stuart; has a rich chocolate flavor; six cans, $1.00; ½-lb. can..... 18c

TOMATO CATSUP—Snider's or Royal Stuart; six bottles, $1.00; pint bottle..... 18c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart extra Creamery; the best obtainable; 5-lb. pail, $1.25; 3-lb. pail..... 75c

SOCIAL TEAS, BUTTER Thins, Marshmallow Dainties, or Frotana (new) National Biscuit Co.'s genuine INER-SEAL goods; pkg.... 8c

SUGAR—H. & E. best refined granulated; 5, 10, or 25 lb. linen sacks; lb..... 5 7/8c

FRESH PINEAPPLES—Large, bright, Havana fruit; dozen, $1.65; each..... 15c

SCOURING SOAP—Simpson Crawford's best, cleans and scours perfectly; dozen, 50c.; 6 bars..... 25c

Pure wines and liquors.

FINCH'S GOLDEN Wedding Pure Rye Whiskey; gallon, $3.00; full qt. bottle..... 93c

HOLLAND GIN—VAN Gelder's; gal., $3.05; $1.00 size bottle..... 69c

WILSON WHISKEY. That's all; original bottling; bottle..... 74c

CLARET—RICH, FULL bodied Wine; gallon, $1.25, $1.00, 60c 80c., and.....

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessy & Co.'s; case 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 size bot..... 1.00

PORT, SHERRY, ANgelica or Muscatel; popular vintages; gal., $2.50, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and 79c.; full qt. bot., 65c. 55c and.... 38c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE Whiskey—3 years old; gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle..... 75c

DECLARES HYDE DENIAL CONFIRMS ACCUSATIONS

Driscoll Answers Letter Sent to Equitable Directors.

DEALS OF HENRY B. HYDE

Subsidiary Concerns Through Which He Is Said to Have Profited at Expense of Policy Holders.

SYRACUSE, July 2.—Before leaving this city for the West to join Secretary Taft's party to the Philippines Congressman M. E. Driscoll of the Twenty-ninth New York District, who was the investigating attorney for Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks in the Equitable inquiry, made a statement on the letter sent some days ago by James H. Hyde to the Board of Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

"Hyde's protest against the reflections on his father's memory is quite natural," said Mr. Driscoll, "and if his arguments were based on facts and common sense it would appeal very strongly to human sympathy and even prejudice, but, according to my opinion, his defense in the form of special pleading only verifies and strengthens the charge preferred in the Hendricks report. Out of his own mouth he convicted his father of reaping large profits during many years at the expense of the trust which it was his solemn obligation to protect.

"It is true, as James H. Hyde states, that the society owes its existence to his father, and that its success in the main is due to his efforts, and it is also true that his father inaugurated the system of subsidiary or affiliated companies by which he and his friends continued to milk the society.

"He states some of the early history of the Mercantile Trust Company and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company; that the Equitable Society, in about the year 1872, purchased a controlling interest in the Mercantile Trust Company, and in 1873 increased its capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000, and in 1875 increased it from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, and that the Equitable Society had always owned a controlling interest in the Mercantile Trust Company.

MERCANTILE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

"He further states that a part of the business of the Mercantile Trust Company in about the year 1875 was safe deposit business, but in that year, after full discussion among its Directors and stockholders, it was determined that the Mercantile Trust Company sell out the safe deposit company business to another company. In order to do so the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company was organized with a capital stock of $300,000.

"He says the lease now criticised was then in existence, and was assigned to and assumed by the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company upon its organization. In that statement I think he errs, because the lease now in existence is dated in 1883. Perhaps there was a prior lease, and probably it was as one-sided in favor of the Mercantile Trust Company as the present lease is in favor of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

"He says the books were open for all Directors in the Mercantile Trust Company and the Equitable Society to subscribe for this stock in the new corporation, the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, that others did not take it very promptly, and his father took most of it and paid $200,000 in cash to the Mercantile Trust Company for its lease of the safe deposit company's vaults, and the remaining $100,000 was paid to the treasury of the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

"Right here let me ask, why was it that $200,000 in cash was paid to the Mercantile Trust Company for the lease of those safe deposit company's vaults unless it was a one-sided lease substantially like the present one? Why was such a one-sided lease made by the Equitable Society to the Mercantile Trust Company? Simply because Mr. Henry B. Hyde dominated the Equitable Society absolutely and made a jughandled lease with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, in which he had stock and could profit thereby.

"But why was this profitable lease sold for $200,000 in cash? Because the Equitable Society owned a majority of the stock of the Mercantile Trust Company, and would indirectly receive a large part of the profits of this very profitable lease. That was not profitable enough to Mr. Henry B. Hyde. He therefore created the new organization and named it the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, got all the stock, and therefore got all the profits, and the society suffered all the loss.

HYDE'S OFFER TO SELL STOCK.

"Again, he says that his father subsequently offered this stock to the Equitable Society at cost to him, and this offer was declined after the Directors of the society and its legal advisers had looked carefully into the whole matter, and it was decided for the best interests of the society instead of purchasing this stock to continue the lease which is now criticised.

"Think of this argument. His father, as owner of all or practically all of the stock in the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, offered it to the Equitable Society, which his father absolutely dominated, and because the society, controlled as it was by his father, declined this offer, he has the nerve to suggest that was fair dealing with the policy holders.

"Again, he says his father took all the stock ($25,000) of the Equitable Safe Deposit Company of Boston, which was the predecessor of the Security Safe Deposit Company, now in existence, at the request of the Board of Directors of the Equitable Society, and that the Equitable Society declined to take the stock. Again, Henry B. Hyde, as President and boss of the Equitable Society, considered it unwise to buy this stock, but a very wise and very profitable investment on his own private account.

"Again, he stated that the committee recommended that the Equitable Safe Deposit Company should be reorganized on a basis of a capital of $200,000, and in order to make the safe deposit company's vaults more attractive the society should rent the building adjoining its own, and devote a portion of the rented building to the accommodation of the safe deposit company. Consider what this means. Henry B. Hyde, as the Equitable Society, rented another building in order to give the safe deposit company, which he owned, more space, and rented it for one hundred years or more at $100 a year, and out of the rents gave the society only $100 a year and the Safe Deposit Company $16,000.

A DEAL IN BOSTON.

"Again, he says his father organized the Security Safe Deposit Company of Boston, and paid the Mercantile Trust Company for the stock of the Equitable Trust Company, costing $25,000, the sum of $200,000 in cash, all of which was paid by him and his associates, and the greater part by himself.

"Let me ask right here where his father got those large amounts of money. I was told by an old employe of the society that in 1885 his salary was $2,500 a year. Did his salary in the Equitable Society provide him with those large sums on which he took those great risks which he feared would be unprofitable for the society to take?

"Again, the Mercantile Trust Company comes in. It was controlled by the Equitable Society, and, therefore, by Mr. Hyde, and was a very useful factor in the various manipulations conducted by Mr. Hyde.

"He says that the Mercantile Trust Company in 1884 owned the building in St. Louis known as the Equitable Building. How did it come to own it? I heard, but am not sure of this fact, that the Equitable Society had a mortgage on it. The mortgage was foreclosed, and the Mercantile Trust Company instead of the society bid it in. But when the Mercantile Trust Company sold this property to the Equitable Society, it reserved the right to lease the safe deposit vaults in said building, should such vaults be built. The vaults were built.

"Who built them? The Equitable Society. By whose money? The policy holders'. For what purpose? In order that a lease might be made to a new safe-deposit company, of which Henry B. Hyde owned practically all the stock and received all the profits, at the loss of the society, because that lease provides that the society, after putting in all the new vaults, paying all the expenses of every kind in taking care of the safe-deposit vaults, cleaning, sweeping, lighting, heating, watching, &c., should receive the munificent sum of $100, while the new safe-deposit company just organized was to receive $20,000 a year. And that lease runs for a couple of hundred years, I think.

"Again, all the Directors of the society, and all the Directors of the Mercantile Trust Company, and all the Directors of the two safe-deposit companies were invited to subscribe for the stock of this new Missouri Safe Deposit Company, and they declined, and Henry B. Hyde, the philanthropist, took all the stock, or practically all, at his own great risk, and all for the benefit of the society, in order that it might get $100 a year rent, while the safe-deposit company which he owned got $20,000. This self-sacrifice on the part of Mr. Hyde was altruistic.

"This juggling with facts and figures, with the Mercantile Trust Company constantly in evidence as a convenient medium in those manipulations, shows how the results set forth in the Hendricks report were accomplished.

GAIN AT SOCIETY'S EXPENSE.

"The fact remains that since the year 1876 to the present time Henry B. Hyde and associates during his lifetime, and since his death James H. Hyde and associates, have been realizing anywhere from $23,879.50 to $46,535.04 a year, all at the loss of the Equitable Society, through the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company.

"Since the year 1877 they have realized $468,285.26, through the Security Safe Deposit Company, all at the expense of the Society, and from the time the lease was made with the Missouri Safe Deposit Company in 1888 the Society has only received $3,900 rent, while these same people have received about $20,000 a year, for the stock of the Safe Deposit Company has been paying ten per cent. on $200,000.

"This is one of the ways by which Henry B. Hyde became a multi-millionaire. This is one of the means by which James H. Hyde has been making money out of the society since his father's death; and Mr. James H. Hyde was quite an apt son, for when the question of the increase of the capital stock of the Equitable Trust Company from $500,000 to $1,000,000 came up, James H. Hyde, as Chairman of the Executive and Finance Committees of the society, thought it was unwise for the society to take its share of that allotment, but it was a very wise thing for him to take his own share and a very large portion of that which belonged to the society.

"I wish every policy holder of the society would read Mr. Hyde's letter, to which I have just referred; read it carefully, and bear in mind all the time that Henry B. Hyde absolutely controlled the society, and when it is stated that it declined to do certain things it was simply Henry B. Hyde who declined to do those things.

"Henry B. Hyde represented a great trust on one side—the money of the policy holders—and on the other he represented his own private interests. He controlled both. He loved money. What show did the society have in those transactions?"

BOXER INDEMNITY IN GOLD.

Russia Alone of the Powers Wants to be Paid in Silver.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PEKING, July 2.—The Boxer indemnity question has been settled satisfactorily. This afternoon all the powers signed the note accepting the proposals which China formulated on Oct. 26 last offering to consider the indemnity as a gold debt instead of a silver debt.

All the powers will be paid in gold by telegraphic transfer except Russia, which has chosen payment in silver according to the rate at Shanghai.

OPEN DOOR IN SHANTUNG.

German Ambassador Says All Countries Get Fair Play There.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Taking notice of frequent reports that the German policy in Shantung Province in China is not consistent with her reiterated indorsement of the "open door," Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, said to-day that the criticisms he had noticed referred particularly to the ten-mile zone along the lines of Germany's railways in this province, in which Germany exercised exclusive mining privileges.

"Germany enjoys with regard to her railways in Shantung," the Ambassador said, "exactly the same privileges, and no more which all other countries having railways in this province enjoy, including Belgium, Great Britain, America, and China. As to the open door in Shantung it is only necessary to compare the rapid increase of foreign trade in the port of Tsing-Tau and the facilities for transportation of non-German goods within the province. Nothing could speak more clearly for the fair play enjoyed by all countries which have trade interests in that part of China."

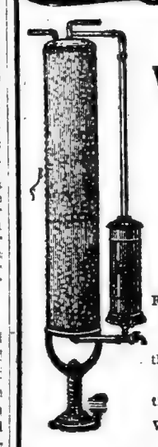
Great Heat in Italy.

ROME, July 2.—The heat throughout the peninsula in the past few days has been greater than for several years. In Rome the thermometer went above 100 in the shade, and all trains going to the country, the mountains, and the sea are crowded, thousands of persons escaping from the discomfort of the cities.

Schoolship St. Mary's at Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, July 2.—The American schoolship St. Mary's, which left New York April 27 on her annual cruise, arrived here to-day and will remain for ten days. She had a tempestuous passage, but in two days made runs of 247 and 257 knots respectively. It has been arranged for the boys to visit the Lakes of Killarney and other places of interest.

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135 West 41st St., New York.

HUNGARIANS PLANNING TO FREE THE COUNTRY

Fear the Next King Will Be Hostile to Their Constitution.

REVENUE LAW NEEDED BADLY

Parliamentary Dead-Lock Greatly Embarrasses the Austrian Government and Hungarian Officials.

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 27.—The present trouble in Hungary—in substance a contest between Crown and Parliament—cannot be followed or studied without observing in many of its phases evidences of a strong and growing tendency toward a national life distinct and independent from that with Austria.

As a matter of fact, the trouble centres to-day in certain national demands upon which the nation insists and which the Crown refuses to grant. The greatest of these is that the Hungarian language be used for the word of command in the army in Hungary by all officers holding the rank of Major or lower rank, German being used as heretofore by all officers of rank higher than Major.

Every opportunity to further the Hungarian ideal is grasped with avidity to-day. Franz Ferdinand, who will become King of Hungary upon the death of the present King Francis Joseph, is a comparatively unknown quantity. He is generally credited with being anti-Hungarian, and if the Hungarians have eventually to contend with him they want to get into their hands just as many weapons for defense as they can.

The Kings of Hungary must agree to accept and observe the Hungarian Constitution, and to the Hungarians this instrument is their most sacred inheritance. It is a thousand years old. When it is threatened the nation awakens to defense and aggression.

Since the efforts of the Crown to force upon Parliament a Ministry of the minority after the opposition was elected last January by an overwhelming majority, since the Crown has refused the demand of the majority for the use of the Hungarian tongue in the army, and since the Hungarians declared their constitutional rights were being infringed upon, the Hungarian Parliament has become an inoperative body.

The Ministry is discredited, the Premier powerless, and legislation is impossible. The country is without responsible Government, in a condition of ex legis, and there are important matters ahead of the dual monarchy which require the co-operation of the Hungarian Parliament for their fulfillment.

There are several commercial treaties between Austria-Hungary and foreign States which lapse on Jan. 1, 1906. New commercial treaties with Germany and Italy have been determined upon, but they cannot become effective until passed by the Hungarian Parliament, and other treaties are pending with Russia, Switzerland, and the Balkan States.

The deputations last year appropriated $90,000,000 for national defense, and contracts for much of this sum have already been given out, yet the money cannot be had until the Hungarian Parliament gives its consent to the appropriation. And the Parliament practically says to the Crown, "We will do nothing until you agree to our army demands," to which the Crown replies, "You may have anything in reason except the use of the Hungarian language in my army; that you never can have."

The conditions which have led up to the present conflict are these: Under the Premiership of Coloman Szell, the Government made demands upon the Hungarian Parliament for a considerable increase in the quota of army recruits to be supplied by Hungary and a proposal to augment the annual grant to the Crown. These demands the Hungarians declined. They made counter demands upon the Crown, which were refused, and with intervals of comparative peace the conflict between Parliament and Crown was maintained with energy through several Ministries and for several years, obstruction in the House being used to defeat the Crown.

Last October Premier Tisza made a successful attempt to abrogate the rules of procedure under which obstruction was possible, and applied cloture.

Parliament was dissolved very soon after this occurrence, and on Jan. 26, 1905, the Government went to the country in a general election. The result was unexpected. The Ministerial or so-called Liberal Party was overwhelmingly routed.

There came into concrete existence the combined Opposition of to-day, the Independence Party. This party is composed of various minor factions, with various programmes and tendencies, but all united over the one bone of contention—the military demands, the use of the Hungarian language, and the Hungarian flag by the army in Hungary. These demands the Crown has peremptorily refused.

As a consequence the King has been unable to name a Cabinet representing a Parliamentary majority, and a dead-lock has resulted. For months Hungary has been without authorization for the budget, Parliament not having adopted the necessary bill. The Constitution provides that the direct imposts under the budget do not have to be paid until this bill is passed.

Up to the present time the Minister of Finance for Hungary has been able to find means to pay the coupons of the State debts as they fell due and to provide enough money for the payment of official salaries, but the income of the State is falling off even now, and it could be reduced by one-fourth on the legal refusal to pay direct imposts. Attempts of the Crown to collect these payments by force, in default of the Parliamentary legislation, would cause outbreaks of violent resistance and disorder.

The yearly recruiting bill also has not been passed, and as the matter stands to-day the common army will soon have to go short of its regular yearly quota of men from Hungary, or the Crown will have to adopt one of two measures—first, to retain in the service the men whose time expires this year, or, second, to attempt to get recruits from the various Hungarian counties without the sanction of Parliament. Both of these measures would be unconstitutional, and their enforcement would be most unpopular and result in very strong protest, not to say disorder and revolt.

The Crown, out of consideration to the other State of the monarchy, (Austria,) cannot grant the demands of the Hungarian parliamentary opposition. In view of this fact it has been argued that the opposition should consider the position of its King, who at the same time is Emperor of Austria, and reduce its demands to such an extent that they could be carried out during the next ten years.

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See time table in daily papers.

TIRED OF SUPPORTING WIFE.

So Aged Man Killed the Invalid Mother of Grown Children.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 2.—Because he had become tired of supporting his old wife, who had become an invalid, August Otto, sixty-eight years old, killed her last Friday afternoon. He confessed the crime to-night to the police.

Otto walked into an undertaker's shop Friday evening, requesting that proper attention be given the body of his wife, who, he said, had fallen down stairs and killed herself. The woman's head was hacked and a bloody hatchet was found in the barn. Otto was arrested, but at first denied his guilt.

The couple had been married almost forty years, and have several grown children.

FIND TWO STRAY AUTOS.

The Parkville Police Still Have a Touring Car on Hand.

The police of the Parkville Station, Brooklyn, have in their custody a forty-horse power touring automobile, which the owner can have by proving property at the station. The big car was found abandoned and undamaged last Saturday night, at Ocean Parkway and Albemarle Road. The number on the machine is 1,831, and it is said to be owned by a resident of Hyde Park.

Yesterday afternoon the police of the same station found another big automobile, this time one of the twelve-seated sight-seeing variety. Half an hour later the chauffeur came and explained that he had left it to hunt up a machinist. He was allowed to take the machine to New York.

The Educational Side of
The PIANOLA

IN connection with the meeting of **The National Educational Association** at Asbury Park, July 3 to 8, at which there will be in attendance 40,000 leading educators, the extracts below showing how the Pianola is regarded in the educational world will be found of interest.

Only a few years ago the illustrated music lessons in our principal colleges and schools were furnished exclusively by hand. Since teachers of music could not be expected to have an unlimited repertory, students were unable, as a rule, to acquire more than a fragmentary view of the great field of musical literature.

When in 1898 the creation of the Pianola was announced, immediately the whole aspect of musical education changed. *Here was the first practical means by which people in general could become familiar with the world's best music.*

Since then the powers and capacities of the Pianola and its services in the cause of education have become a demonstrated fact as is shown by the accompanying list of important institutions which have adopted it. *The educational function of the Pianola is not in providing a substitute for great artists, but in supplementing their labors and that of all teachers.*

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

Extract from a syllabus of a collegiate course of lectures on the development of instrumental music:

"This course on the development of instrumental music as given in Extension Teaching in Teachers College provides illustrations of the larger instrumental forms by means of the Pianola played by the Lecturer and the instrument will be accessible in the lecture-room as a working laboratory to students taking this course. Study of music in this manner by means of the piano player is recommended as the best means ordinarily obtainable of becoming familiar with the larger works of music."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

Cambridge, March 18, 1904.

I believe that these artistically edited rolls, together with the recent improvements in the Pianola, are the first steps of a very important epoch in musical education. . . .

The Pianola, with its intelligently selected repertoire of the best literature, entirely supplies these deficiencies, and music-lovers throughout the land are eagerly accepting the chance to hear, even in miniature, sonatas, symphonies, overtures, operas, etc., which would otherwise be a sealed book to them. The possibilities of all this from the standpoint of true musical culture I consider boundless. Sincerely,
(Signed) WALTER R. SPALDING.

Extract from a letter from the Honorable W. T. Harris,
United States Commissioner of Education

"This wonderful invention places great music within the means of the aspiring youth who wishes to devote his hours to the mastery of the æsthetics of Musical Art without being obliged to spend years of busy days upon the mechanical effort to master the technique. . . . This invention, therefore, means a revolution in the highest study of art. . . . I predict that the new invention for reproducing the best interpretations of the great musical authors will ultimately find a place in what are called the general exercises of all our High Schools, and therefore from the date of the adoption of this course a new era will dawn in American education."

Partial list of educational institutions in which the Aeolian Co.'s instruments have been installed

Harvard University.
Columbia University.
Amherst College.
Vassar College.
Radcliffe College.
Tufts College.
Teachers College, New York.
University of Michigan.
Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.
Beloit College, Beloit, Wis.
Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences.
Columbia Conservatory of Music, Chicago.
Crane Normal Institute of Music (Potsdam, N. Y.).
Weston Normal School, Weston, Oregon.
Oregon State Normal School, Monmouth, Ore.
Willamette University, Salem, Oregon.
Hyannis Normal School, Hyannis, Mass.
Framingham Normal School, Framingham, Mass.
Ethical Culture School, New York City.
Riverview Military Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Wyoming St. High School, Dayton, O.
Cascadilla Preparatory School, Ithaca, N.Y.
Columbia Grammar School, N. Y. City.
Notre Dame School, Baltimore, Md.
St. Xavier's College, Cincinnati, O.
Lerch School of Music, Cincinnati, O.
Hill School, Pottstown, Pa.
Briarcliff Manor School.
Morton Street Public School (Newark, N. J.).
Miss May Winsor's School (Boston).
St. Mary's Academy (Burlington, Vt.).
Northern Normal School (Marquette, Mich.).
Wells College (Aurora, N. Y.).
Miss Scoville's School, New York.
New York Training School for Teachers, New York.
West High School (Cleveland, O.).
High School (Pittsburgh, Pa.).
American Institute of Applied Music (N. Y. City).
St. Margaret's School (Waterbury, Conn.).
Lasalle Seminary (Auburndale, Mass.).
Broad Street Conservatory of Music (Phila.).
The Craigie School, New York City.
Keene (N. H.) Music Club.
Pianola Club (Ann Arbor, Mich.).

Besides these impressive names the entire body of leading composers, artists, educators, critics and teachers of standing have paid their tribute to the educational results which follow the use of the Pianola in schools and halls. The attention of all persons interested in education is directed to the New Musical Education. With the Pianola, music study becomes a joy instead of a tedious task.

Booklet descriptive of The New Musical Education, giving an outline of the various lesson courses, will be sent upon application.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th Street, New York

The Wanamaker Store.
Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

A Day of Good Things For Go-Aways

Here is compensation for hundreds of people who didn't get away on Saturday for "over the Fourth." Splendid special offerings of wear-things for men, women and children.

Think of such an opportunity as this, for instance:

White Washable Outing Suits
At $8.50 a Suit



What could be more handsome, more stylish, more correct? Yet it is the coolest suit that a woman could put on. The fabric—a cotton Panama—is as cool and dainty as a white lawn, but as strong as cotton duck—will stand any service it is put to; and will go into the tub and come back good as new. It has the finish and character of a white linen, though lighter and cooler.

The picture faithfully tells the style—the effectively tailored coat, is 45 inches long, has coat collar, turn-over cuffs, is tight-fitting, buttoned through. Flaring, plaited, nine-gored skirts. The strapped seams give character, shapeliness and style to the coats. The twelve handsome pearl buttons would not be better on suits at double this price. There isn't an earmark of cheapness anywhere about the suits—except in the price, and that is remarkable.

Spic-span-new—just received from the maker. $8.50 a suit.

Second floor, Broadway.

2,500 LAWN SHIRT-WAISTS
At 85c Each, worth $1.25

The woman who is going outing tomorrow—or any time after tomorrow—should see these charming waists before the store closes this evening.

They are splendid examples of what our Under-Price Store is presenting to shrewd women in the way of Summer apparel.

Handsomely made, of sheer lawn, in two styles. Square yoke effect of plaits, embroidery and Valenciennes lace insertion; or surplice style, trimmed with lace insertion and bands of embroidery. Full sleeves with deep plaited cuffs. At 85c each, worth $1.25. Basement.

Half-Silk Ginghams
At 37½c, worth 45c and 50c

A beautiful lustrous collection of about six thousand yards of fancy half-silk Ginghams, in more than seventy choice and attractive patterns. Though woven half of cotton, the manufacturer has paid the highest price for the silk that goes into the other half, giving a luster that is as effective and beautiful as pure silk.

Some of the Ginghams are in figured silk grounds of white and colors, with effective printed designs in squares, ring-dots and polka-dots. Some have white and colored silk dots on colored pin stripes and checks. Some have white silk dots on colored chambray grounds; others have white and colored squares on changeable colored grounds with bright colored polka-dots.

These ginghams have been selling at 45c and 50c until today, when they are marked at 37½c a yard. Rotunda.

Sale of PARASOLS And UMBRELLAS

You will not know until tomorrow morning which you will need more. It is well to be amply supplied with both Parasols and Umbrellas for the Fourth. Here is the opportunity to secure both for about the usual price of one. There is fine variety to select from.

PARASOLS

At $1.50 each—All-silk Parasols in plain colors, with fancy handles; regularly $2.50 and $3.

At $1.90 each—All-silk Parasols in plain colors, shaded silks and fancy checks; regularly $4.

At $2.90 each—Fancy Parasols in various styles, with detachable handles, for packing in trunk or suit case. Regularly $5.

UMBRELLAS

At $1.50 each—26 and 28-inch Union Taffeta Umbrellas, for men and women. Regular $2 value.

At $2.90 each—26 and 28-inch All-silk Umbrellas, for men and women. Regularly $4 and $5. Broadway.

White NEGLIGEES From France

As pretty and fine as they can be made.

At $8—Of dotted dimity, with deep rolling collar, finished with hand-embroidered buttonhole edge.

At $10—Of dimity; deep collar, trimmed with Valenciennes lace and fancy stitching; Watteau back.

At $18.50—Of dimity; fancy collar and full sleeves, elaborately trimmed with German Valenciennes lace, insertion, fancy stitching and ribbon.

At $20—Of dimity, Empire effect, trimmed with ribbon and hand-embroidered. Others up to $37.50.

Little French Store, Second floor.

Linen and Pique Skirts

No holiday costume is more attractive than a white shirt-waist and one of these stylish, well-made skirts. Very low in price:

Of white pique, gored and plaited, embroidery-trimmed, at $4.

Of tan linen, plaited, trimmed with folds, at $6.

Of linen, pique and fancy canvas, in fashionable colors, at $7, worth $12.

Imported Skirts, of fine linen, lace-trimmed, at $7.50 and $10.

Second flooor, Broadway.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts

MEDICAL OPINIONS OF
BUFFALO LITHIA WATER
Strong Testimony From the University of Virginia.

"IT SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED AS AN ARTICLE OF MATERIA MEDICA"

James L. Cabell, M.D., A.M., LL.D., *former Prof. Physiology and Surgery in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia, and Pres. of the Nat'l Board of Health:* "BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in Uric Acid Diathesis is a well-known therapeutic resource. It should be recognized by the profession as an article of Materia Medica."

"NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH IT IN PREVENTING URIC ACID DEPOSITS IN THE BODY."

Dr. P. B. Barringer, *Chairman of Faculty and Professor of Physiology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.:* "After twenty years' practice I have no hesitancy in stating that for prompt results I have found nothing to compare with BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in preventing Uric Acid Deposits in the body."

"I KNOW OF NO REMEDY COMPARABLE TO IT."

Wm. B. Towles, M. D., *late Prof. of Anatomy and Materia Medica, University of Va.:* "In Uric Acid Diathesis, Gout, Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, Renal Calculi and Stone in the Bladder, I know of no remedy comparable to BUFFALO LITHIA WATER Springs No. 2."

Voluminous medical testimony sent on request. For sale by the general drug and mineral water trade. Hotel at Springs now open.

PROPRIETOR, BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, VA.

VESPER OARSMEN HAVE NOT SHOWN TRUE FORM

Expected They Will Row Faster in Race Than Practice.

HENLEY MEN FEAR RESULT

Contest Will Decide Superiority of English and American Styles—Crews on Edge for Wednesday.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 2.—All the crews entered in the Royal Henley regatta, which will be held next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, rested to-day. Nothing developed which is likely to affect the chances of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, in the race for the Grand Challenge Cup. Sentiment has undergone no change, and experts still agree that if the Leanders and Vespers get together on Wednesday next, and nobody questions they will, the outcome of the race will be doubtful until the flag drops at the end of the course.

As a matter of fact, there have been no reliable data by which it can be determined in advance which is the better crew. No great significance can be attached to the time trials of either crew. The spins of the Leanders have been vastly different from those of the Vespers. Each had one real time trial. In each case the conditions were different. The water was smooth and an entire absence of wind favored the Americans when they rowed over the Henley distance within sixteen seconds of the record. Leander made a time trial on the same day in which it was one second slower than the Philadelphians, but it had to contend with a choppy sea and a stiff headwind.

This is offset by the work of the Vespers, who have never been really extended. In this respect they are more of an enigma than the Leanders, so that it is safe to predict that under favorable conditions the Vesper's actual time in the race will be several seconds faster than they have shown in practice. The probable difference between Leander's practice and their rowing speed is not so great as in the case of the Vespers. It is thought by many of the experts that two or three times last week they rowed their utmost speed.

In the judgment of rowing experts here the contest will resolve itself into a question as to the relative merits of the English and American styles of rowing. The Leander's style is the embodiment of perfection of the English stroke while the Vesper's display the distinctive American features of eight-oared shell rowing. Many of the best-informed oarsmen here frankly admit that if they were not thoroughly convinced of the superiority of the English over the American style, they would have no hope of Leander winning next Wednesday. They are almost confident, they say, that the English style will save the day for England.

Oscar Thorn, President of the Vesper Club, does not accept this view, and in this he is joined by every member of the Vesper crew. They expect to demonstrate that the American style of rowing is quite good enough to win the Grand Challenge Cup. There has been no evidence of overconfidence on the part of the Philadelphians. They have gone about their work in a clean, clear-cut, businesslike way. They have not attempted to train in secret but have done all their work in the open and in full view of the many thousands who have watched them since their arrival.

Not for one moment have they contemplated the possibility of defeat. They still continue in perfect condition, with undiminished courage and a magnificent grit which has won for them many friends and admirers.

Both crews will do light work to-morrow and be ready for the trial heats on the following day. Betting on the result is practically at a standstill, followers of each crew looking for odds, but neither seeming disposed to give them.

TAMERLANE WINS OCEAN RACE

Brooklyn Yacht Club Challenge Contest Finishes Hampton Roads.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., July 2.—Frank Maier's yawl Tamerlane, built especially to contest in the ocean race of the Brooklyn Yacht Club from Gravesend Bay to Hampton Roads, won the Challenge Cup, finishing first of the five starters at 11:53 o'clock this morning. She was 5 hours 27 minutes, and 20 seconds ahead of her nearest competitor, the scratch boat, Lila, owned by R. D. Floyd of the Newark Bay Yacht Club, although allowed a handicap of 28 minutes and 33 seconds by her. F. C. and W. S. Sullivan's cutter Mopsa was third of the racers to cross the finish line, 1 hour 20 minutes and 15 seconds after the Lila. She is entitled to an allowance of 2 hours 8 minutes and 33 seconds from the latter, and thus finishes second, while the Bonita, which crossed the line 5 minutes and 40 seconds after the Mopsa, failed by 22 minutes to get third place on corrected time. The Gauntlet, Larry Huntington's new boat, winner of the New York Athletic Club's long-distance race, had not finished at midnight.

The cruising race contested by the other boats of the Brooklyn Yacht Club fleet was won by the schooner Wayward, owned by Col. David E. Austen, in one class. She finished ahead of the Challenge Cup racers, getting in at 1:45 A. M. The other boat in her class was the yawl Gavita, owned by G. Curtis Gillespie. She was entitled to a time allowance, but did not finish until ten minutes after 5 o'clock in the afternoon. In the class for boats under fifty-foot measurement none had appeared at midnight. There remains to be heard from besides the Gauntlet, Commodore Fontaine's Sunshine, Edward M. Mount's Charlotte, John Lewis's Peri, and Willis L. Sawyer's Nomad.

The boats covered a total distance of 250 miles. It was expected that they would finish in anywhere from forty to sixty hours. They met constant head winds, however, and made very slow progress. In the first day they barely passed Long Branch, while the second brought them only to Cape May. A heavy sea tended to further delay them, and the sixty-hour limit passed last night with none heard from. The Wayward made the finish in 3 hours and 45 minutes longer time, but the racers were not heard from until seventy-three hours had elapsed. Amateur crews sailed all the boats, the winners in the two classes being handled by Frank Maier, skipper; J. S. Kerr, Thomas Fleming Day, Leonard Kent, and John Robinson on the Tamerlane, and Col. Austen, skipper; M. H. Donohue, J. P. Robbins, E. F. Johnson, and O. F. Stanton. The times of the boats were as follows:

CHALLENGE RACE—Start June 27, 10 A. M.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H. M. S.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Tamerlane, Frank Maier	11:53:30 A.M.	73:53:30	73:34:57
Mopsa, F. C. & W. S. Sullivan	7 01:05 P.M.	81:01:05	78:52:32
Lila, R. D. Floyd	5:20:50 P.M.	79:20:50	79:20:50
Bonita, Haviland Brothers	7 06:50 P.M.	81:06:50	80.03:17
Gauntlet, L. D. Huntington	Still to finish.		

CRUISING RACE—Start June 27, 10:10 A. M.

Wayward, Col. D. E. Austen	1:45.00 A.M.	63:44:50	63:44:50
Gavlota, G. Curtis Gillespie	5:01:10 P.M.	79:01 00	76:01:00

Tighe Shuts Bronx Saloons.

Capt. Tighe celebrated his advent in the Bronx early yesterday morning by closing every saloon and dance hall in the Alexander Avenue Precinct. He started out at 2 A. M., shutting many places that had not been closed in months. He made no arrests.

Fourth Williamsburg Fire Victim.

Mrs. Lena Hamble, who was burned in the fire which gutted the tenement house 299 Devoe Street, Williamsburg, early Saturday morning, died last evening in St. Catharine's Hospital. She was the fourth victim of the fire.

FOR TAMMANY'S FOURTH.

A 13 by 7 Copy of the Declaration Will Be Presented.

Gov. Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina, who is to give one of the "long talks" at Tammany Hall's Independence Day exercises to-morrow, arrived in town yesterday and went to the Hotel Savoy.

The programme for the day has been completed. Thomas L. Feitner will be Acting Grand Sachem, and not Victor J. Dowling, as was arranged. He will deliver the address of welcome.

A feature of the celebration will be the presentation to the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order, by some of its members of a pen and ink copy of the Declaration of Independence. The copy is 13 by 7 feet, and was executed by William V. Pecor. It is declared to have taken him a fair share of eight years to complete it. The document will be read by Alfred J. Talley of the Civil Service Commission.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith will read letters and other messages from distinguished Democratic absentees. The Tammany Glee Club and the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band will furnish the music. The members of the Glee Club will be dressed in Indian costume.

The "short talks" will be delivered by Senator Culberson of Texas, ex-Senator Gibson of Montana, ex-Congressman Cowherd of Missouri, Congressman Towne, Congressman Sulzer, Congressman Goldfogle, Senator Grady, Judge Roesch, John J. Delany, Judge Wahle, T. C. T. Crain, and W. F. Grell.

Lieut. Gov. J. Y. Sanders of Louisiana will be Gov. Glenn's colleague in the "long talks."

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.

Youth Kept from Seeing a Young Woman Used a Pistol.

BALTIMORE, July 2.—James E. Ream was shot and killed to-day in front of his home by his brother Harry.

There had been an attachment between Harry Ream and Miss Jennie Hutton, a sister of Mrs. James E. Ream, but it was broken because of misbehavior on the part of Harry Ream. Miss Hutton became a guest at the house of her sister, and was sought there several times by Harry Ream.

When Harry again went to the house to-day, his brother James took him to task for his conduct. Harry dared James to come out of the basement, and the latter did so for the purpose of pacifying him, and was followed by another brother, William.

Backing into the street, Harry drew a pistol and fired, the bullet passing through James's right lung. William threw Harry down when the latter fired the second shot, which went wild. The wounded man dragged himself to his brother's and got possession of the pistol, which he handed to his wife. He died soon afterward. The slayer is under arrest.

DYNAMITE IN CHICAGO STRIKE.

Attempt to Blow Up a Factory Attributed to Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Investigation to-day of the effort to destroy the Hanna Engineering Company's factory on Elston Avenue at midnight yesterday strengthened the idea of the police and the officials that the explosion was the work of union men. It was found, the police assert, that the place had been watched constantly by men supposed to be union pickets, and that for several nights a man had been seen loitering on the Webster Avenue Bridge, where he would be able to watch the spot where the explosion took place.

The explosive used was nitroglycerine. The man who used it evidently had had the method of applying it explained to him thoroughly, but had not had practical experience in handling it. The explosion tore a hole in the stone wall of the building, but did not destroy the corner of the structure, as reported.

RAZOR DUEL AT BRIDGE.

Crowd Formed a Circle as Men Slashed —Only a Bystander Hurt.

Two men with razors terrorized the crowd at the New York entrance of the Williamsburg Bridge at 10:30 o'clock last night. They began quarreling in Norfolk Street, where they drew their razors and rushed down to Delancey Street, depopulating the sidewalks.

As they reached the entrance to the Williamsburg Bridge a crowd was coming off. The spectators formed a big circle, in which the men rushed at one another time and again. Nobody was hurt except a bystander, Simon Giller of 61 Norfolk Street, who was slashed in the right arm. Policemen Dooley, Hahn, and Hay of the Bridge Squad arrested the men after knocking the razors from their hands.

Then they wanted to fight with their fists. At the Delancey Street Police Station they said they were William Zarle of 110 Jackson Park, Brooklyn, and John Kayf of the same address.

SHOT SLEEPING HUSBAND.

Wife Feared He Would Carry Out Threat to Kill Her.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—Brooding over threats and fearing that if her husband awoke he would kill her, Millie L. Anderson, wife of Peter H. Anderson, slipped a pistol from beneath his pillow shortly after midnight and emptied its contents into him.

The man leaped from his bed and fell dead upon the floor. The woman walked into the city and gave herself up.

"I killed him to save my own life," she said to the police. "He was asleep and I dared not allow him to wake. He told me he had killed four men and that the next would be a woman. He said he had been tried for killing those men, but I do not believe it."

ELEVATED TRAIN DERAILED.

Cars Were Barely Moving, However, and the Delay Was Short.

A three-car north-bound train on the Second Avenue elevated line ran off the track at One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street at 10 o'clock last night. The train had just pulled out of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street Station when, perhaps on account of an open switch, the forward wheels of the first car left the track and bumped over the ties for about ten feet before the train could be brought to a standstill.

The train was scarcely moving at the time and the four passengers in the train were barely frightened. No damage was done to cars or to the roadbed and no report was made to the police. The wrecking car put the train on the track again in ten minutes.

DEATH ON SCENIC RAILWAY.

Brick on Track Caused Tragedy at Chicago Amusement Park.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Lee Reynolds of Whiting, Ind., was killed and Mrs. Rose Manning and Mrs. Charles Brown of Chicago were severely injured in an accident to-day on the scenic railway at White City, an amusement park.

The accident is believed to have been caused by a piece of brick that had become lodged on one of the rails. When the car in which the three were riding struck the obstruction it was derailed, and the occupants were thrown out. Reynolds was not severely injured, but he arose and stepped back on the track in the path of another car, and was killed.

DID NOT FLOUT PRESIDENT.

Memphis Postal Clerk Reinstated After a Three Months' Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—William Williamson, a Memphis Post Office clerk, suspended on charge of having spoken disrespectfully of President Roosevelt, has been reinstated by orders of Postmaster General Cortelyou. Investigation by Post Office Inspectors refuted the charges.

Williamson was suspended for over three months while the investigation was in progress, but, having been cleared of the charges, will receive full salary.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS STARTS ON SATURDAY

Devotees Eagerly Await the Davis Cup Contests Abroad.

BUSY WEEK AT LOCAL CLUBS

Tournaments Are Scheduled on Kings County, West Side, Siwanoy, Hollywood, and Knickerbocker Courts.

In all the history of lawn tennis this week assumes an importance above all others in that it marks the start of the international contests for the Davis Cup in England. The United States, France, Belgium, Austria, and Australasia meet in the preliminary tournament for the right to challenge England for the trophy. All of the matches will be played at Wimbledon.

The American team of challengers who have been competing in the London and All-England championships during the past two weeks, includes Holcombe Ward, the National champion; William A. Larned, William J. Clothier, and Beals C. Wright. This quartette of players represent the best that the courts of this country have to offer. By the fortunes of the draw, which is against them, they will be called upon to defeat all but one of the competing nations in order to win the cup and return it to the United States.

They begin the series Saturday next against the Belgian team, composed of P. de Borman and Willie Lemaire. If successful, they meet the Frenchmen, Max Decugis, M. Vacherot, M. Worth, and M. Ayme, on July 13, 14, and 15. On the same days the Austrians, Torok and Von Hertz, will engage the Australasia team, Walter Dunlop, A. F. Wilding, Norman Brooks, and H. F. Parker. The winning nations come together on July 17, 18, and 19, and the victors then meet the English team—Hugh Lawrence Doherty, Reginald F. Doherty, Frank L. Riseley, and S. H. Smith, on July 21, 22, and 24, for the cup.

Victory through such a series would stamp the Americans as the lawn tennis champions of the world. The confidence of experts here that victory would be our portion was shaken somewhat by the defeats of last week in the All-England tournament. However, it was not the intention to play the men through the entire English championship when they left this country. All are reported to be in excellent condition, and they have been reserving much of their best tactical work, notably the severe service, which is dreaded by the European experts.

Whatever success the American challenging team may gain will be shared by Miss May Sutton, the California girl and unbeaten National woman champion of this country. The record of the Northern championship, won by Miss Sutton at Old Trafford, England, has just been received in this country. Miss Sutton came up to the semi-final round with but the loss of three games. Her powerful hitting and splendid length caused the English experts no end of wonderment. They regarded her forehand drives as terribly severe. While conceding her volleying to be effective, they considered it rather clumsy. Her record was as follows: Defeated Miss Gleave, 6—1, 6—0; defeated Miss Jewsbury, 6—0, 6—0; defeated Miss Garfit, 6—0, 6—2; defeated Miss C. M. Wilson, 6—2, 6—2; defeated Miss H. Lane, in final, 7—5, 8—6.

She bids fair to duplicate this in the All-England championship.

The week will be a busy one locally. The championship singles will be finished at the Kings County Club to-morrow. A handicap singles tournament, in which more than sixty players are engaged, is in progress on the West Side courts, and two tournaments, under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, will begin to-day at New Rochelle and at Providence. A special open tournament will begin on the courts of the Hollywood Golf Club on Wednesday.

The Siwanoy tournament at New Rochelle has attracted many of the leading metropolitan players, and the events will consist of men's singles and doubles. The courts at Homestead Park have been put in fine condition. The Hollywood tournament will also include men's singles and doubles. Among the players will be T. R. Pell, Robert Le Roy, Wylie C. Grant, and Edward B. Dewhurst. Thomas C. Trask of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club will act as referee. It is also planned to bring the men's doubles championship of the East Jersey Lawn Tennis League to a close to-morrow on the courts of the Roselle Casino, Roselle, N. J. Nineteen pairs are entered for the title.

The annual handicaps in men's singles and doubles and women's singles will hold the courts of the Knickerbocker Field Club, on Albemarle Road, Flatbush, during the week.

A NEW ST. MARY'S DEDICATED.

Daniel O'Day and ex-Senator Smith Aided Church at Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL, N. J., July 2.—St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was dedicated this morning by Bishop James A. McFaul of the Trenton Diocese, assisted by Archbishop John M. Farley of New York and priests from Long Branch, Red Bank, Lakewood, and Asbury Park.

The church cost $30,000. Of this amount $10,000 was contributed by Daniel O'Day, one of the Vice Presidents of the Standard Oil Company, who has a country seat near this place. The elaborate stone altar and memorial windows were donated by ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., Joseph M. Byrne, John E. Shanley, J. F. Shanley, John F. Kehoe, J. Roosevelt Shanley, John G. O'Keefe, James J. Phelan, William A. Brady, and Mrs. Lawrence G. O'Brien.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
A Touch of Elegance
is given to any table by the use of attractive silverware
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
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COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS.

Western Athletes Would Give the East Hard Fight This Year.

The results of the college track athletic season, East and West, developed a high order of excellence in nearly all the events. Had the two sections met there would have been pretty contests in the distances, the hurdles, the jumps, and pole vault, with chances slightly favoring the East.

Schick was the only sprinter in either district to beat even time in the hundred. He appeared to better advantage than either Blair or Hogenson, the Eastern leaders, in both the one-hundred and two-hundred-and-twenty-yard dashes. Both these men did 10 seconds in the hundred, while Ruloff-Miller, Princeton; Dear, Pennsylvania, and Knakel, Columbia, made even time. The Western men look better than the Eastern trio in the short sprint, though it is doubtful if Hyman of Pennsylvania could not beat either in the furlong.

In the quarter, certainly, Hyman could win, though Groman, the Chicagoan, is probably faster than either Burnap of Yale or Dives of Harvard.

In the middle and long distances the prettiest kind of a contest would result were the two sections to meet. Parsons of Yale and Munson of Cornell are thought to be equal to new records in the mile and half mile. Lightbody of Chicago is so remarkable a runner that "Lon" Stagg says he can beat the record in either. Rowe and Coe of Michigan are both splendid performers and would worry either Munson or Williams of Princeton in the mile, while either of them could beat Hall of Yale or the Cornell trio, Magoffin, Willigoose, and Hemingway, in the two-mile. It is too bad that these men have never been forced to their best, as they unquestionably represent the strongest men in the events America has ever had, not barring Kilpatrick, Hollister, Jarvis, Orton, Forrest, and Cregan.

In the hurdles it is probable that Amdel, Pennsylvania, and Castleman, Colgate, can defeat Garrels and Nicol of Michigan and Catlin, the Chicago cracks, while Ashburner of Cornell would be in the race as well. These five men are scarcely two yards apart in the two events and are all high-class performers.

In the field pretty contests would mark both jumps. Friend, Chicago, is better than 23 feet; so is Symonds of Princeton, Weber of Stevens, and Green of Pennsylvania. It would be hard to pick a winner between them.

In the pole vault it is hard to say who is best in either section, let alone choosing between the two. Dray, McLanahan, and O'Brien, Yale; Jackson and Phillips, Cornell; Glover, Indiana, and Norris and Samse, Illinois, constitute the greatest lot of pole vaulters this country has ever seen.

In the high jump the East has a bit the better of it, with Moffett of Pennsylvania and Marshall of Yale in the lead, while in the weights Porter and Cook, Cornell; Shevlin and Harris, Yale; Van Duyn, Syracuse, and Schoenfus, Harvard, could doubtless land two of three places from Parry and Tobin, Chicago; Thomas, Perdue, and Duniap, of Michigan.

It is too bad the two sets of champions are not to meet this year instead of next, in view of such evenly matched ability, though doubtless as pretty a competition will be afforded next year.

Pennsylvania is building high on the acquisition of "Mike" Murphy. Though Hyman and Boyd of this year's point winners are lost, they will have Taylor, Cartmell, Hammer, and Green ineligible this year. Taylor's ability is known. Cartmell is superior to Dear in the sprints, and won places last year. Green is a broad jumper of highest grade and a fast hurdler, and Hammer scored in the broad jump before his true ability was developed.

These men, with Dear, Kilpatrick, Amsler, Moffett, Weede, McDonald, and Swain will make a strong team, to say nothing of cracks entering college this year. These include Shepard, the wonderful Brown Prep. School boy, who has made a mile in 4:28; Bonsack, the Haverford sprinter, who has done even time in both sprints and 0:51 in the quarter; Risley of Mercersburg, who has done 23 feet in the broad and 6 feet in the high jump, and McGuckin, who has done 0:50 3-5 in the quarter.

YALE MAN CAUGHT THE THIEF.

Pickpocket Who Robbed Him on a Car Then Gave Up the Money.

William E. Hancock, a Yale student, had an exciting chase after a pickpocket last night. He had come on from Connecticut Saturday night to visit relatives in Brooklyn. While on a Brooklyn-bound trolley car on the Williamsburg Bridge he felt a tugging at his hip pocket, where he had a large roll of bills. Upon examination he found the money gone.

Hancock made no outcry, for fear of a panic among the passengers, and waited until the car reached the Brooklyn plaza of the bridge. He then accused a man who was seated beside him of having robbed him. The man jumped from the car, followed by Hancock, and after a lively chase was overtaken. Policeman Lambert made the arrest. By this time a large crowd had gathered, and, in the presence of the policeman, the prisoner handed Hancock his wallet. At the Bridge Police Station the prisoner said he was Jacob Cohen of 325 East Fifth Street.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 3, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
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A STEP TOWARD PEACE.

The final announcement of the appointment by Japan and Russia of plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty of peace must be accepted as a real advance toward the end which all the world heartily desires. The representatives of Japan in this momentous negotiation will be the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron KOMURA, and the Ambassador, Mr. TAKAHIRA, at Washington; on the Russian side will be Count MURAVIEFF, until lately the Minister of Justice in the Government of the Czar, and Baron ROSEN, the Ambassador at Washington. The treaty concluded by these plenipotentiaries will be subject to ratification by the sovereign of each country. That this arrangement has met the approval of Japan, and that that Power is convinced of the essential good faith of the Czar, is shown by the appointments she has made.

The hopeful significance of this announcement is greatly enhanced by the fact that the time and place of meeting for the plenipotentiaries have been determined, namely, as soon as practicable after the first of August and at the capital of the United States. It is a very hopeful sign that amid the distractions and anxieties of the Czar and the thronging ills that beset him at home, he has been able to see his way to meet the reasonable preliminary requirements of the Mikado's Government and thus to set on foot effective plans for the conclusion of peace. May it be that peace will come and on such terms that it can continue, and that ultimately the two great Powers, formerly rivals and now warring, may be linked in bonds of amity and mutual advantage.

MR. SHAW'S STATEMENT.

We cannot exactly congratulate the Secretary of the Treasury on the accuracy of his calculations. The deficit for the year that closed with June is, in round numbers, $24,000,000, and this is $6,000,000 more than he had reckoned it would be. It does not make things look much better to be told that in part this discrepancy was due to deducting the loan to the St. Louis Exposition two times. Nor is it exactly reassuring as to the Secretary's skill in guessing to know that the deficit would have been considerably larger had not the receipts for June been larger and the expenditures smaller than he had calculated. Still again he admits that the expenditures for June would have been greater if the appropriations had not been exhausted. They will have to be met as the new appropriations become available, so that the actual deficit in revenues as compared with actual and deferred expenditures is larger than the figures show. No one seems to know just how much.

It is a queer sort of assurance that the Secretary feels it necessary to give to the public. He says that "the favorable showing for June has been in no degree the result of manipulation. Claims have been audited with the same rapidity and paid as promptly as ever." We certainly never should have asked of the Treasury Department a declaration of this sort, and we wonder what impelled the Honorable Secretary to volunteer it?

AN IMMIGRATION CONFERENCE.

The Civic Federation is very happily inspired in calling a National conference to consider the question of immigration. It will ask the co-operation of the Governors of all the States and of the important organizations concerned with immigration, either in its promotion or in its restriction. We sincerely hope that the attendance will be large and sufficiently representative to bring out the real facts and the real state of public opinion regarding immigration and its distribution.

If we may judge by the tone of the discussion in the press and in Congress at its latest sessions, the general feeling as to immigration into the United States is that it is excessive in quantity, bad in quality, dangerous in its effects, and ought severely to be checked. On the other hand, there is much evidence, though it is not so accessible, that there is a pronounced need for labor of the kind that immigration alone can supply, and that the worst feature of the present immigration is not that it is too large, but that some of it is undesirable and that nearly all of it leads only to crowding the seaboard cities. If the latter view be correct, the proper policy as to immigration would seem to be the imposition of some stricter test of fitness, such as literacy, and a systematic plan to distribute arriving immigrants where they are most needed and where, also, they will really most likely prosper. An intelligent and representative conference, prepared with care, so that the facts can be presented and some practical suggestions be ready for discussion, ought to be an admirable first step in the solution of the vexed and obscure problem. In the long run it will be solved according to the requirements of American public opinion, and it is a very good thing to try to instruct that opinion.

At present there are a number of crude, though natural, errors prevailing as to the situation. It is pretty generally believed, for instance, that our laws as to admission are loose and are loosely enforced. The contrary is the truth. The laws refuse admission to this country (act of March 3, 1903) to nine classes of aliens, as follows:

1. Idiots, insane persons, epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years, or who at any time have had two attacks of insanity.
2. Paupers, persons likely to become a public charge, professional beggars.
3. Persons afflicted with a loathsome or with a dangerous contagious disease.
4. Persons convicted of a crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.
5. Polygamists.
6. Anarchists.
7. Prostitutes and persons attempting to bring in women for purposes of prostitution.
8. Deported contract laborers within a year of deportation.
9. Persons aided in immigrating, unless it can be shown affirmatively that they do not belong to any of the above-described classes.

It can hardly be held that these restrictions are not in themselves severe. The law gives to the immigration officers a good deal of discretion as to the mode of their application, and necessarily so. But the fact is that the discretion is used with much judgment and in good faith. A considerable number of applying immigrants are rejected each year and sent back at the expense of the steamer lines bringing them here.

Again the notion prevails that undesirable immigration is largely promoted by the steamship companies and is encouraged by the Governments of the countries from which the immigrants come. The companies get all the business they can, but they always face the risk of rejection and having to return their passengers. In Italy, Hungary, Germany, France, Switzerland, and Belgium, countries sending large numbers of immigrants or passing them across their territory, solicitation of such passengers is either forbidden or closely regulated; in Italy, immigration at every stage is carefully watched and restricted. In Russia, whence many of our undesirable immigrants come, immigration is forbidden and only takes place clandestinely. On the whole, it cannot be said that foreign Governments encourage the immigration of which we complain.

In the light of these facts, it is clear, as we have repeatedly said, that our real immigration problem is largely one of distribution, and the proposed conference ought to throw a good deal of light on that phase of it.

ANARCHY AT ODESSA.

The recent condition of the City of Odessa is adapted to discourage all persons but Anarchists and Nihilists. To these it must appeal as a kind of Utopia. For there is in Odessa now no government, no order, no civilization as civilization implies government and order, "nihil." The notion of the Port Admiral of the harbor offering himself as a hostage for the safety of an escort of mutineers attending the funeral procession of the protomartyr of the mutiny shows most vividly how Odessa is turned topsy-turvy, how the ordinary restraints and safeguards of civilization have all been withdrawn.

What has happened or what may happen in Odessa, tragical as in itself it is or may be, is of little consequence compared with the symptomatic significance of the riotous uprising. That the authority of the Government is irresistible, that it cannot be successfully defied, that swift and sharp punishment will follow the attempt to defy it; these are the fundamental conditions for the prevalence and the continuance of the autocracy, and of the bureaucracy into which the autocracy has naturally and necessarily tended to degenerate. When the populace discovers throughout Russia that the power of the Government is not irresistible, that it can be defied with impunity, at least for the time being, when the patient, passive Russian people discover that uprising against oppression does not necessarily involve instant destruction, what will happen then?

It is just this discovery that the Russian people are making. The discovery has been made in its most striking form at Odessa, but it has been made also at Lodz and at Warsaw. It is in the way to be made at every manufacturing centre in European Russia. The people are finding out their own strength, and the correlative weakness of the Government which they have been in the habit of regarding as all-powerful. The power of the autocracy is distinctly brought into question. And the infectiousness of this example is shown by another mutiny at Cronstadt itself, the water gate of the Russian capital.

All these things are ultimately due, of course, to the repeated defeats of Russia by Japan. The real authors of these mutinies at sea and seditions on land are the members of the "ring" which forced on a war which they were not prepared to conduct to success. The foremost promoter of the "Yalu Timber Company," whose exploitations of the forests of Korea precipitated the conflict, is that BEZOBRAZOFF of whom we now read that he is hiding in his own house from the fury of the mob. We cannot be sorry to read it, as we could not be sorry to read it of ALEXIEFF, the arch marplot of all, whom vengeance has not thus far overtaken. If Russia had been victorious in Asia, the forcible suppression of Russia in Europe might have been indefinitely continued. Now, it seems, and in one way or in another, the term of Russian despotism is approaching.

THE ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT OF THE SUBWAY.

The fact that there are a great many people who take Mr. TESLA seriously, notwithstanding the fact that for some years past he has been more distinguished for magnificent promises than for brilliant performances, gives greater significance than it would otherwise have to his persistent effort to discredit the electrical equipment of the Rapid Transit Subway. The method of this attack is not exactly that which one would expect from a gentleman of Mr. TESLA'S professional reputation. It is by the publication of letters full of vague generalities, so worded as to impress the public without inviting the specific and authoritative contradiction which would follow them if they consisted of definite statements. So far as they admit of paraphrasing into clear-cut declarations of opinion, Mr. TESLA'S views respecting the electrical equipment of the Subway are that the system chosen and installed was preferred because it was cheap and not because it was good; that it is far behind the present state of the art in plan and in detail; that a serious mistake was made in not adopting the alternating system of distribution, "popularly known as the two, three, multi, or polyphase"; that the system selected was one invented by him and discarded years ago for later, riper, and more perfect devices; that in planning it no engineer of the General Electric or Westinghouse Company was consulted or permitted to give advice; that the mechanical appliances installed are cheap and inferior; that the Interborough management imposed upon its technical advisers the obligation of wasteful economy in first cost; and that in consequence of the absence of safeguards against the leakage of currents into the ground, insulating materials and ground water are decomposed and converted into highly explosive gases which at any moment may blow the whole Subway into another county and do incalculable damage to life and property.

With the strictly technical points of an impeachment of this kind the daily newspaper press does not need to concern itself. With the practical side, if there be one, it may properly concern itself very intimately. As certain specific statements are likely to be of more interest to the reader than abstractions or generalities, we will confine our comments to them.

The electrical equipment of the Rapid Transit Subway is probably not perfect, but it is unquestionably the best ever installed in this or any other city. The instructions of the Interborough management to its electrical engineer were to provide the best of everything, and there was absolutely no restriction in the matter of cost imposed at any stage of the work. The alternating current and the polyphase induction motor, which Mr. TESLA believes in, were carefully studied and rejected. This was not because they would have cost more than the system approved, for they would have been materially cheaper; but because they were not the best for use in the circumstances. To have adopted them would have saved perhaps a third or a quarter of the cost of installation. It is doubtful if a single induction motor of the kind referred to by Mr. TESLA was then used in the United States for traction purposes. On the other hand, the system adopted is identical in principle with that which has been tested in practice in London and Paris, in Brooklyn for the operation of the elevated lines, and by the engineers of the Pennsylvania, the New York Central, and the Long Island Railroad. In details the development has been advanced in the Subway equipment beyond any previous experience. Since trains began running it has been critically watched, and in every respect has vindicated the judgment of the experts responsible for its adoption and installation. As we said, it is not perfect, but it comes nearer to that standard than any system elsewhere in use.

That Mr. TESLA was not called in consultation as to plan or details is probably true. The work was done under the immediate direction of one of the most accomplished and discreetly conservative electrical engineers of the United States, Mr. L. B. STILLWELL, who was from the outset and still is the Electrical Director of the Interborough Company. He stands well at the head of his profession. On a comparison of experiences it would probably be found that Mr. STILLWELL has been intrusted with the expenditure of a thousand dollars in constructive work for every dollar thus intrusted to the judgment of Mr. TESLA. When the latter began his campaign of criticism, Mr. STILLWELL declined a newspaper controversy, on the reasonable ground that the points involved were such as could best be decided by a jury of experts, and offered, if Mr. TESLA would present before the American Institute of Electrical Engineers a paper containing specific and definite criticisms of the Subway equipment, to meet him in a full and frank discussion which would be equally open to every electrical engineer in the United States. The fact that Mr. TESLA declined this invitation would seem to close the incident so far as he is concerned.

GERMAN ART EXPANSION.

Thoroughness and tenacity are the watchwords of modern German industrialism which is giving our British cousins a series of nightmares here and there about the globe; thoroughness and tenacity characterize equally well the efforts of German art to make headway against the prestige of French architecture, painting, and sculpture. For some years the project of opening a gallery for the annual exhibition of German pictures in Paris has been steadily advocated by certain patriotic Germans in France, with the corollary that a similar exhibition of French pictures be made in Berlin.

We all know what high hopes Kaiser WILHELM placed in the German exhibit of pictures at St. Louis and we see how earnest he has been to push the erection of the Goethe Monument in Rome, a monument which was expected to stand on the Pincian but has been given a site in the Borghese Gardens outside the walls. Within the fortnight the Kaiser has purchased a number of art works by Italians from the Venetian Exposition—marbles, "The Cross," by BISTOLFI, and "Hadrian," by JERACE; paintings, "Across the Square," by INNOCENTI; "Solitude," by LOJACONO; "Twilight," by VETTORE ZANETTI-ZILLA; "Male Portrait," by GELLI; color print, "The Unknown," by BALESTRIERI; water color, "Silent Venice," by BRUGNOLE, and also the painting, "The Man in a Mantle," by the American GARI MELCHERS, who passes for a European. The Kaiser does his best to make himself felt in other countries besides Germany as a connoisseur and princely patron of art.

Some excitement was felt among German artists when the news came that he had also purchased at the Venetian art show CONSTANTIN MEUNIER'S bronze bas-relief, "Miners Returning from Labor," for this would mean that he was weakening in his fanatical ill-will toward modern forms of impressionism. A humorist must have added that bit of news; it has been promptly disavowed. The Kaiser's frequent violent diatribes against the whole impressionist camp makes it almost impossible for him to acknowledge admiration for a bit of painting or sculpture in any way tarred with the impressionist stick, without derogating from his dignity. There is no escape for the man who asserts so positively not merely the worthlessness but the wickedness of impressionism. In his eyes these artists offend the ideal of thoroughness which must be Germany's ideal in art as well as military matters. They are doubly sinners because they show disobedience to the orders of the overlord and overconnoisseur. The sooner they learn that they are an unpatriotic gang, the better, for they interfere with their Kaiser's efforts to enlist art in the cause of world politics.

And yet there can be no doubt that when King LEOPOLD of Belgium puts through his plan of a Belgian Pantheon at Brussels, to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the separation of that country from Holland, the late CONSTANTIN MEUNIER will have a conspicuous place of honor therein. It is to be a marble temple like the Pantheon at Athens, will stand in Doric simplicity on a mighty terrace, and have an interior carried out in the Ionic style of architecture. The site will be in front of the Namur Gate, and the cost will be eight millions of dollars.

One may wonder how Kaiser WILHELM will regard the colossal painting by A. VON KOSSAK showing the attack of the Dragoon Guards upon the Russian people last January near the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg. Father GAPON is the most prominent figure. The unarmed bearers of a message to the Czar are being massacred on the snow. This sensational work has been accepted by the impressionistic camp in Berlin and will have a room to itself for exhibition in the German capital.

There is a certain suggestion of paternalism in the circular of the State Department of Health warning the people of the risk of lockjaw from wounds incurred on the Fourth of July, advising all physicians to give treatment with antitoxin as a precaution in the cases of such wounds, and calling attention to the fact that ample supplies of this preventive substance will be furnished, of guaranteed purity. A logical extension of the benevolent power of the State in such matters would seem to be a prohibition of the sale of explosive fireworks and crackers except for use by licensed persons in public or private exhibitions. This would have the advantage of protecting the ears, the limbs, the property, and even the lives of a pretty big number of innocent people who suffer every year from the carelessness of others. But we know of no community in the United States quite prepared for such a policy.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Few Points for a Neighbor.

In the last seventeen years we have made at least as many earnest and elaborate efforts to remove from journalistic and other minds the curious delusion that "the ancients"—delightfully vague term, that!—manipulated copper in ways productive of results unattainable by modern metallurgists. The efforts were all in vain. For some mysterious reason a very large part of the human race likes to believe in the sometime existence of an art, since lost, of tempering copper to the hardness of steel, likes to believe that the rediscovery of this art would be enormously useful, especially to the bank account of the re-discoverer, and insists on giving, every little while or oftener, serious attention to the claim of some ignorant metal-worker that he has at last succeeded in emulating the imagined achievement of eld. A very pretty illustration of these strange tendencies is provided by The Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle in a paragraph which contains, we think, about as many and as grotesque errors as were ever compressed within the same number of lines. "The public," it says, "will want confirmation of a statement that DAVID LAMON, a Denver jeweler, has rediscovered the ancient and lost art of tempering copper. This is what scientists have been trying to do for many years. At intervals success has apparently been in sight, but has always turned into failure. It is stated, however, that there is no doubt about Mr. LAMON'S process, that it has been patented, and that he has refused an offer of $500,000 for the secret. Perhaps this is so. Perhaps it is only one of many like tales that have been told. If Mr. LAMON can temper copper his fortune is made, and the world will be richer for his discovery. As for the authenticity of the report, the world may be pardoned for suspending judgment." Every single sentence—almost every single phrase—in that statement is in direct contradiction to facts perfectly well known to all who have taken the trouble to inform themselves on the subject. The public wants no confirmation of a tale it is quite willing to accept offhand; there is not one spark of evidence that copper was ever tempered; scientists never tried to do it; success has never been in sight; if Mr. LAMON has obtained a patent it is not for a process that in any accurate use of the word can be called tempering; nobody would give him 500 cents for the secret of doing with an expensive metal what is done to the satisfaction of all with a cheap one; the tale is not perhaps, but certainly, like its innumerable predecessors; neither the world nor Mr. LAMON would profit greatly from the tempering of copper, and suspension of judgment on the report would be of unpardonable foolishness. That, we think, covers the ground. Copper can be hardened to some extent by the use of heat or of alloys. This is done to-day in every brass foundry better than it was ever done by the most skillful of "the ancients," and—well, not till The Democrat and Chronicle's triumph in thorough-going wrongness has been outdone will we discuss this matter again. That, thanks be, probably means never.

New Jersey Justice Vindicated.

When the New Jersey Magistrate, who so sensibly resisted the more than slightly outrageous efforts brought to bear to make him dismiss the charge of cruelty that had been brought against a man who burned off the ends of the fingers of his two children, refrained from imposing any punishment upon the inhuman father despite the clearness of the father's guilt of an atrocious act, we were filled with somewhat indignant wonder. The arguments presented in favor of leniency were about the worst that were ever offered for a "respectable" criminal, and the Justice showed that he fully appreciated their badness, but he didn't send the man to prison and he didn't even fine him. The mystery was painful, but it has all been cleared up, now, and in a way that is at least fairly satisfactory. It seems that Justice TAYLOR thought the circumstances of the case did not justify the imprisonment of the barbarous disciplinarian, and he didn't want to impose a fine because the money collected would have gone to the society whose agent so properly caused the arrest of the finger-burner and whose higher officials did their very best to squelch the prosecution. After full consideration of this dilemma, the Justice decided it to be the part of wisdom to let the offender whom he had convicted go without any punishment except the frank and full expression of the Justice's opinion of him and his method of managing babies. We think he was right. Certainly it would not be judicious unnecessarily to increase the financial resources of the Orange Children's Aid and Protective Society while under its present management. We have no reason to suppose, and do not suppose, that its officers tried to save GLOVER from any corrupt or even unworthy motives, but their course was exactly that which would have been followed by men who had been successfully "approached" or "influenced," and, besides having the always dangerous "appearance of evil," it was most ingeniously well calculated to make the whole existence of the society utterly useless. In announcing his decision not to impose a fine Justice TAYLOR gave the reason we have stated and referred to "the absolutely ridiculous stand the Directors took in trying to withdraw the complaint." The word "ridiculous" at first thought does not seem adequate, but after all it is not so bad.

Left to the Mercy of the Law.

Many of the more serious abuses of the automobile would speedily cease if all owners of these vehicles would employ their chauffeurs as Mr. JAMES N. HILL did his—with an explicit warning, that is, that if the chauffeur got into trouble through violation of the law he could expect no assistance, financial or other, from his employer. Mr. HILL'S chauffeur did get into trouble of a very grave kind through a willful violation of reasonable orders, and he was allowed to remain languishing in the Tombs, where he certainly belonged and where he will have an admirable opportunity for reflection. Of course he didn't intend to kill the old woman over whom he ran, but he was making at the time a wholly unauthorized use of his machine and it will do him good to ponder on the consequences of his disobedience. Mr. HILL has set an excellent example to other owners of automobiles—to the others who need it, that is. Far from all do, for not a few chauffeurs are already employed on the same terms laid down by Mr. HILL. A greater number are not, however, and they all ought to be.

Artillery Fatal to Hailstorms.

From The London Globe.

The idea that heavy artillery firing is productive of rain is an old one, and cases are recorded where great battles have been followed by heavy showers. This has been one of the methods practiced by the modern rain-maker. But the firing of cannon has been more usefully employed for the keeping off of hailstorms. It is found that the storm cloud may be broken up and dispersed in this way. In the wine-growing district of Beaujolais, in Central France, cannon firing for the prevention of hailstorms has been systematically carried out for a number of years. And evidence is now brought forward to show that the five years, 1900 to 1904, during which it has been practiced compare favorably with the previous years, 1891 to 1900. It is also said that thunder and lightning are frequently suppressed within the region while raging outside it. As a practical proof of belief in its efficiency it may be mentioned that there are no fewer than twenty-eight societies for dispersing hailstorms by cannon firing within its district.

LAW LECTURES IN FRANCE.

An Interesting Contribution to the International Exchange of Ideas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to call attention in your columns to a form of effort for promoting international good relationship which is attracting much serious attention in Europe, and which may well commend itself to us in America?

What Has Been Done—Upon the invitation of the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris I undertook there, fifteen months ago, a course of instruction in our American law, with particular reference for the first year to commercial and banking law. The course which has been carried on during the current year (1904-5) has attracted considerable attention and interest in Paris, not only among the students of the Law School, (over five thousand in number, drawn from every country in Europe,) but also among some of the younger lawyers of the Paris bar, who have been regular attendants, as well as some army officers and others. This is a phase of educational reciprocity between our country and Europe which has recently come into prominence, and which promises the best results. At this time of the great expansion of American commercial, financial, and political influence in Europe such work, conducing to a better understanding of our institutions, promotes the welfare of the world, as well as our own interest. The work already done has been heartily indorsed from actual knowledge of it, by such men as Sir Edward Fry, Lord Justice of England; the Baron de Coubertin, the Count de Mun of the Academie Française, by the Doyens of the Law Faculties of Paris, Lille, and Toulouse, and others. It has also been commended in principle by some of the best people in this country.

What Is Proposed—Arrangements have been made to continue the work next year, (1905-6,) for the first half of the year in Paris and at Lille, simultaneously, and for the second half of the year at two of the leading universities in the South of France, Bordeaux, and Toulouse. In this way, which is not unusual in France, four courses will be given each year at four of the chief universities, in cities where the commercial and trade relations with the United States are extensive. In succeeding years it is proposed gradually to enlarge the scope of the work so as to give French lawyers, in a series of courses, a general view of our American law, somewhat as Blackstone did at Oxford, on the Viner foundation, for the English lawyers of his time.

What Is Wanted—I have done this work thus far and borne the expense of it without any compensation whatever. By giving my whole time and attention to it for more than a year, in addition to paying out some money for current expenses, I have demonstrated the practicability and the utility of the undertaking, and have secured a welcome and made a place for American law on the Continent of Europe. This expenditure of time and money has been more than I can afford, unless I can reimburse myself for the past and assure myself for the future. I must, therefore, find some one in America to provide funds to carry it forward. I have now done all that I can without some such co-operation.

This letter is published to-day to the end that the work may not now have to be abandoned for lack of money, to call public attention to it, and to invite correspondence with some one disposed, upon this prima facie statement, to take the matter up with me and to go into the details of it with a view to helping it forward with money.

Letters may be addressed to me at 87 Nassau Street, New York.

CHARLES F. BEACH, JR.

SIDEDOORS ON CARS.

Boston Opens Them with the Aid of Compressed Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I clip the following from The Boston Transcript:

Side doors on the elevated trains are to be opened at all stations at all hours in the future. The following communication to that effect has been issued by the company:

"The company has now completed the equipment of all elevated cars with compressed-air devices for opening and closing side doors by the trainmen. This makes it feasible to use the side doors on all trains and at all hours. The company has for a long time sought for some practical means of doing this not only in response to the public desire that the side doors should be available for use, but also because it would make the service better in other particulars.

"When it had been demonstrated on the new cars that have sliding doors operated by air at the ends as well as in the middle that a practical solution had been found, the old cars were equipped as fast as possible. The work is now completed, and the side doors are opened at every station during all the hours of operation. The improvement is so marked that it has prompted a great deal of favorable comment among passengers, who are unanimous in expressing their appreciation."

It seems suggestive enough for consideration by New York elevated and Subway train patrons. To me, having watched the use of side doors in Boston before the adoption of the device here mentioned, it appears that side doors to the cars are emphatically preferable to end doors only—that the cars can be arranged to seat comfortably just as many people when side doors are used, and that time and comfort are gained by the greater ease with which passengers enter and leave the cars. ROBERT W. NEAL.

New York, June 30, 1905.

Sale of Harvard House.

From The London Telegraph of June 23.

Last evening at the Shakespeare Hotel, Stratford-on-Avon, one of the most attractive residences in the town, known as Harvard House, the Mecca of all American pilgrims visiting the home of the Bard of Avon, was sold by auction. It has an elaborately carved oak front, dated 1596, and is numbered 26 High Street, standing adjacent to New Place and the Grammar School. Harvard House was built by Thomas and Alice Rogers, whose daughter Katherine, the mother of John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was born there. The old building, founded by a famous Puritan family, has always created the greatest interest in America, and when the bold proposal was made some years ago to acquire Shakespeare's house and transport it across the Atlantic in sections, there was also talk of annexing Harvard House. John Harvard was born in Southwark, near the old London Bridge, on Nov. 29, 1607, nine years before the death of the poet. His father was a butcher, and in his mother's will John is described as a "Clarke." He was one of the little band of pilgrims who left the old country and settled down in New England.

Harvard House has for some time been occupied by Messrs. Hutchings & Deer, auctioneers, and was last night included in a sale of properties belonging to the late Mr. H. W. Newton. The freehold was purchased by Mr. John Wright, a local resident, for £940.

Feared That Jury.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The tailor, rising to state his case, and having declined the services of a lawyer for reasons best known to himself, looked over the jurymen and then turned to the Judge.

"It's no use for me to tell you about this case, your Honor," he said, dejectedly, "not unless you change that jury and get in a new lot. There isn't a man among 'em but owes me something for clothes."

JUSTICE HOOKER'S STATUS.

Disbarment Proceedings Urged as Proper Action in the Premises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The action of the Governor in calling an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of removing Justice Hooker from office has become a leading topic of discussion.

As a lawyer, the writer is constrained to believe that the action of the Governor is entirely unnecessary, and that those who have advised such a solution have entirely lost sight of the true aspect of the case.

As the charges presented against Judge Hooker were not against his ability or qualifications as a Justice of the Supreme Court, but were formulated and presented solely on account of certain methods he employed before he acquired that office, and as it has been conceded that Judge Hooker's conduct has been exemplary during the time he has been on the bench, it is only proper to confine the charges to the period in which the various acts of misconduct were committed and to limit them to that specified time.

Acting upon this theory the charges against Judge Hooker should be made against him as attorney and counselor at law and not as a Supreme Court Justice, and the courts instead of the Legislature should have cognizance of the matter.

The independence of the judiciary has ever been the boast of our democratic form of Government. This very issue was fought out by the Colonies against England during the years immediately preceding the Revolution and found expression in the Declaration of Independence: "He has made Judges dependent on his will alone for the terms of their offices."

Under the Code of Civil Procedure, if a felony or misdemeanor is committed by an attorney and counselor at law, or if the moral character of such attorney is such as to render it unsafe to allow him to practice, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in the first instance has cognizance of such a condition and may inflict the proper punishment therefor, either by suspension from practice or disbarment. In the case of Judge Hooker such action of the Appellate Division, if he were found guilty of the charges would, ipso facto, remove him as a Supreme Court Justice, for as his license to practice law would thereby be revoked, he would not have the proper qualifications to sit on the bench as a Judge.

The proper course of procedure to me seems to be one of two methods, to be determined by the state of facts peculiar to the existing conditions. If Judge Hooker committed a felony or misdemeanor as a part of the practice of his profession as an attorney the local Bar Association can present the evidence on the facts relied upon to the Appellate Division for his removal, and thereupon that court will look into them, and if it comes to the conclusion that the interests of the public or the honor of the profession require the proceeding, it will direct an order to show cause founded upon the papers presented, to be served personally upon him. If the offense has been distinct and apart from his practice as an attorney, the Bar Association can institute a criminal action, and if found guilty, upon an application to the Appellate Division, together with a certified copy of the judgment of criticism, he will be summarily removed.

The power of the court to remove an attorney and to cancel his license is fully considered in the case of "In re Percy, 36 N. Y., 653." Justice Grover, writing the opinion in this case, said:

"It will be seen that the exercise of this power [of removal] is dependent upon the general conduct of the person and is not confined to the class of cases where particular individuals have suffered injury from such misconduct. It is insisted by the appellant that the misconduct justifying a removal is some deceit, malpractice, or misdemeanor practiced or committed in the exercise of the profession only, and that general bad character or misconduct will not sustain this proceeding. I cannot concur in this proceeding. It has been seen that the right of admission to practice is made, both by the Constitution and statute, to depend upon the possession of a good moral character, joined with the requisite learning and ability. It is equally important that this character should be preserved after admission, while in the practice of the profession, as that it should exist at the time. It would be an anomaly in the law to make good moral character a prerequisite to admission to an office of a life tenure, while no provision for removal is made in case such character is wholly lost. The court may and ought to cause the charges to be preferred whenever satisfied from what has occurred in its presence or from any satisfactory proof that a case exists where the public good and ends of justice call for it."

A little reflection will therefore carry the conviction that this question is one for the courts to decide and not the Legislature. M. J. DRISCOLL.

New York, June 28, 1905.

Praise for Mr. Brady.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I don't know when I have been more touched and gratified by the deed of a stranger than I was when I read in to-day's TIMES of the action of Mr. Nicholas F. Brady in buying those six fire horses in order that they might live happily after their years of faithful service to an unappreciative (generally) public. It strikes me that when the city can so well afford it, it should pension off these faithful servants to an old age of "clover and ease," as Mr. Brady has done. I wish there were more men like him. This world would be a better place and a happier. In the name of those six grateful animals I add my thanks as a

LOVER OF HORSES.

New York, June 28, 1905.

All Represented.

From Harper's Weekly.

English Rector (to parishioner)—Good morning, Thompson; I hear you have a son and heir?

Parishioner—Yes, sir; our household now represents the United Kingdom.

Rector—How so?

Parishioner—Why, you see, I am English, my wife's Irish, the nurse is Scotch, and the baby wails.

BY MR. ALFRED AUSTIN.

[Poem by the Poet Laureate Welcoming Ambassador Reid, read by Sir Henry Irving at the Pilgrims' reception, London, June 23.]

To England's shore hath come full many a guest,
Seeking for safety only Freedom gives,
Monarchs dethroned and Rulers dispossessed,
Foes foiled in war, and patriot fugitives.

But never from the young self-governed Land
Hath visitor come, save willingly and free,
With hand outstretched to grasp the outstretched hand,
As brothers greet, when one comes home from sea.

Now once again our Western kindred send
One whom grave thought and lofty speech adorn,
Not for whose sake alone we hail him friend,
But for the manly land where he was born.

The April-sent swallow circling round our eaves,
Fresh with the buoyancy of wind and foam,
Thrills us with joy, with sorrow when it leaves,
As though it scarcely knew which was its home.

Our homes be one, wherever we abide,
Ours Yours, Yours Ours, a free-given thing long lease,
Bound by no fragile parchments, but allied
By fearless lover of World-embracing Peace.

PEARY HERE WITH SHIP EAGER FOR POLAR HUNT

Sure He'd Win If He Were Younger and Hopes To as It Is.

TO DASH 400 MILES BY SLEDGE

But Two White Companions for Final Part of Trip—Party to Spend a Winter in the Arctic.

Commander Robert E. Peary's new Arctic exploration ship, the Roosevelt, which, with the Commander on board, will sail in a few days for the far north, arrived in this harbor from Portland, Me., yesterday afternoon. On board were Commander and Mrs. Peary, their children, and a number of friends. According to the Commander a more stanch or a better weather boat than the Roosevelt never set sail for the frozen regions.

The explorer never looked better than yesterday, and was enthusiastic over everything connected with his coming expedition.

"Nearly all of my men," he said, "are members of former Arctic expeditions, and are thoroughly familiar with the work ahead of them. When I leave New York, I will proceed to Sydney, C. B., where 500 tons of coal will be taken on, after which we will proceed via the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Belle Isle and along the coast of Labrador to Davis Straits.

"From Davis Straits we will sail along the west coast of Greenland, through Melville Bay to the Whale Sound regions. At the last-named point we will pick up the Eskimo dogs, and then proceed to Cape Sabine, where our Eskimos—the pick of their race—will assemble.

"The Roosevelt will then be pushed through the Kennedy and Robeson Channels to the north shore of Grantland, where we will go into Winter quarters. We will remain there until Feb. 1, 1906, and then begins the dash for the pole, 400 miles away. In the party that will go with me will be but two white men—one a physician—whose identity I'm not privileged at present to disclose. On the polar dash there will be a sledge for each Eskimo and from six to eight dogs for each sledge.

"Each of the sledges will have 500 pounds of dog food, ship biscuits, and tea. My only instruments will be a traveler's theodolite, a pocket sextant, and a chronometer. Although I am convinced there is no animal life to be encountered, we will carry two light rifles.

"My garb will be deerskin coat and cap, bearskin trousers, and sealskin boots. This is my ninth trip to the arctic, and while, if I were fifteen years younger, I should be somewhat more sanguine of success, we shall nevertheless, barring sickness and other contingencies, give the pole the hardest try it has had yet. We hope to win.

"There are three strong points in my favor: First, the Roosevelt—the most powerful arctic boat ever built; second, my knowledge gained by nineteen year in the Arctic; third, my knowledge of the Eskimo and how to handle them. I expect to find nothing abnormal, and am convinced there is no open sea, and no pole to nail the flag to. The fact is, one might step on the pole and without instruments of precision, never know it."

"What good will it do, Commander, if you find the pole?" the explorer was asked.

"It's going to open up," he answered, "3,000,000 square miles of absolutely unknown regions that have been separated from the rest of the world for countless ages. The race is both sentimental and moral, and if we win we shall be the victors in the greatest contest ever engaged in by nations, in which jealousy played no part."

The vessel has a pronounced raking stem and wedge-shaped bow. A very sharp rise of floor affords a form of side which cannot be grasped by the ice. There is a great overhang at the stern to protect the propeller and a raking stern post.

Other peculiarities are the introduction of screw tie rods to bind the ship together; the filling in of the bow almost solid where it meets the impact of the ice; a massive and unusual reinforcement of the rudder post to prevent twisting; the adoption of a rudder that can be lifted out of the water to prevent damage to it by the ice; the armoring of stem and bows with heavy plates of steel, and the protection of the outer planking with a two and a half inch coating of greenheart ice sheathing.

The rig of the Roosevelt is that of the three-masted schooner, a peculiarity being a very short bowsprit that can be run inboard when navigating in ice of high elevation. The vessel, besides her great steam power, carries fourteen sails, including storm staysails and has a sail area somewhat less than that of a three-masted coasting schooner.

The living quarters on the ship are in keeping with the other arrangements, and in the library one of the most comfortable of them all, hang two framed letters greatly prized by Commander Peary. One reads:

The White House.
Washington, May 26, 1905.

I wish I could be present to bid good-bye and godspeed to Commander Peary, and to express in behalf of the American people not only my appreciation of what he is doing, but my appreciation of the action of those men who, headed by Mr. Morris K. Jesup, have enabled him to undertake this work. We have a right as Americans to be proud of the courage, energy, and hardihood Commander Peary has shown, no less than of the wise generosity of those who have stood behind him. With all good wishes, believe me, faithfully yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The other letter, from Nansen, follows:

Lysaker, June 5, 1905.

You know well the admiration I feel for Peary as Arctic traveler, and I am certain that he will be able to achieve great things. I hope that he will reach his great goal, the North Pole, and I wish still more that he may find some unknown land in the Far North, which would certainly give scientific results of the very highest importance. It seems little to say that my best wishes will follow him; the whole civilized world will look forward to hear the news of his new deeds. We all of us admire his courage, his ability, and his inflexible energy, those characteristic features of your splendid race. Certainly humanity cannot wish for a finer knight as the noble guest in the unknown North.

"One who never turned his back but marched breast forward
Never doubted clouds would break,
Held, we fall to rise, are baffled to fight better,
Sleep to wake."

Yours very sincerely,

FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

The Roosevelt will weigh anchor this morning and proceed to the pier at the foot of West Forty-second Street.

DEATH OF THE TIMES'S CAT.

Dived Down the Elevator Shaft After a Mouse, Maybe.

Tom, the black and white cat of the Times Building, took a jump down the elevator shaft from the twentieth story yesterday, to the subcellar, more than 300 feet below. He will never jump again.

Tom had deserted his usual post on the marble balustrade at the head of the Subway stairs, walked up and down several times, and finally, as the elevator was about to start on an upward trip, leaped into the car and sat down.

When the car neared the twentieth floor he crept to the edge and peered down into the well. An instant later he scrambled through the narrow slit between the car and the shaft wall and jumped.

The watchman thinks Tom thought he saw a mouse at the bottom of the shaft.

TRIED TO SMUGGLE FURS.

Father and Daughters Stripped When They Left the Bluecher.

For some reason or other Albert Hausmann, a furrier of Cleveland who, with his family of four, arrived yesterday on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher, forgot all about telling the customs officers that he was bringing back with him several hundred dollars' worth of mink boas and muffs. A little later on he regretted not having told them, but it was too late then. The whole lot had been confiscated.

Mr. Hausmann was accompanied by his wife, two young daughters, and a son. They had splendid apartments in the saloon, and were among the very first to come ashore after the big liner was berthed at the company's docks in Hoboken.

Deputy Collectors Coneys and Norwood saw them coming down the gangplank. Coneys thought the two young women were a trifle too stout, and Norwood agreed with him. Then the investigation began.

The family was allowed to proceed unmolested to the letter H, and were delving around in the great pile of baggage trying to find their own, when the customs men approached. Gently tapping the head of the family on the shoulder they requested the honor of a few moments' private conversation. The upshot of the conversation was that the Misses Hausmann were informed that they would have to revisit the ship. With them went a woman Inspector with instructions to ascertain whether they had on their persons any dutiable articles.

The woman Inspector found the clothing of the young women literally lined with mink boas, with a muff here and there to relieve the monotony. How many of the boas and muffs were found the Inspector would not say, but it was said by an officer who ought to know that there were several too many to make life ashore very comfortable for the girls had they been permitted to leave the pier with them on. As soon as his daughters were examined and allowed to come ashore Mr. Hausmann was asked to make a second trip to the ship. In the lining of his trousers the customs officers found more boas and muffs, and when the Ohioan disembarked he was a lot thinner than when he tripped lightly down the gangplank an hour before.

Then the customs agents went through the Hausmann baggage. In the linings of dresses and other articles of apparel they found many more boas and muffs. When the search was all over the United States Government owned somewhere between $500 and $700 worth of brand-new mink furs. The seizure was sent to the Public Stores. Hausmann and his family were not detained.

WHAT A FALL WAS OYAMA'S!

From 19th Floor to Sub-Basement, but It Only Shook Him Up.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—Gen. Oyama made a wonderful escape yesterday. This particular Oyama is a big tomcat, black as ink, and with a great bushy tail, who for the last year has been an occupant of the nineteenth floor of the Frick Building. All the stenographers and office boys give him choice bits out of their lunch baskets, and he has the privileges of the floor in every sense of the word.

Oyama has always taken a great interest in the elevators. He has heard people yell "Down nineteen!" so often that he has learned a little mew which sounds just like the request to be taken down. Saturday afternoon he was alone on the floor. He stood in front of the elevator and gave his mew. The elevator stopped about six inches above the floor and the doors opened. Oyama saw the opening and darted through. He didn't stop until he reached the sub-basement, which is two floors under the street.

One of the janitors went down with a crumb tray to pick up the remains, but there stood Oyama looking a bit shaken up but as pert as ever. He had not even broken a leg.

PIGEONS END RELAY TRIP.

Reach Boston from St. Louis with Message for Mayor Collins.

BOSTON, July 2.—Eight relays of pigeons brought a message from St. Louis to this city, a distance of 1,200 miles in an air line, in eight days, the birds of the last relay from Pawtucket, R. I., reaching the dovecote at Wellesley, one of Boston's suburbs, at 9 A. M. to-day.

The message, which was from Mayor Rollo Wells of St. Louis to Mayor P. A. Collins of Boston, will be delivered to Mr. Collins to-morrow by F. G. Hersey, Jr., of Wellesley, the originator of the race, and who owned three of the birds in the last relay.

The birds were started in St. Louis at 8 o'clock on the morning of June 24. The relay points were at Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and Pawtucket. The best time was made between Cincinnati and Pittsburg, the birds covering the 275 miles against a strong head wind in nine hours.

Considerable time was lost in Cincinnati on account of bad weather.

MAN WITH A GUN SAID HALT.

So Sooskie Halted and Took Him in a Buggy to the Police.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 2.—As Michael Sooskie and two women were driving home in a buggy shortly before midnight last night a man armed with a shotgun sprang from behind a tree and ordered them to halt.

Sooskie jumped out of the buggy and grappled with the man, finally overpowering him. He then compelled him to accompany him to Justice Heath's home. The prisoner described himself as August Willey of Rochelle Park. The Justice committed him to the Hackensack jail.

Willey insisted that he was walking home with the shotgun, which he had borrowed, when Sooskie ran into him.

REPLIES TO M. SARDOU.

Victor Mapes Says the French Dramatist Has Been Misinformed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter signed by M. Sardou, in which my name is mentioned in connection with a "dramatic association," was published in some of the papers this morning, and has doubtless been sent to them all. In his letter M. Sardou quotes from a "so-called prospectus" which he has "just read in the New York newspapers."

I think it is only fair to call your attention to the fact that the "so-called prospectus" was in reality a wholly unauthorized and very inaccurate newspaper article which appeared about two months ago in one of the New York papers. The statements contained therein could only have been the result of guesswork and ignorance, applied to some rumor then in circulation, for which no one connected with the "dramatic association" is in any way responsible. None of the statements referred to by M. Sardou was ever made in any "prospectus," or otherwise authorized in any way by the "association."

Mr. J. H. Hyde has never had any connection with our enterprise; we have never thought of attempting to make any agreement with the Society of French Dramatic Authors, and the terms, as quoted, have not the slightest basis in fact.

At the time the newspaper article in question was published we were not prepared to make any announcement of our enterprise, and we did not feel called upon to take notice of any idle misstatements which might appear without any semblance of authority. When we are ready to make public the plans and scope of our organization we shall do so in the proper way.

As regards French authors, it may be said that we have had negotiations and signed contracts with a number of them on terms which are mutually satisfactory, but that is quite another matter from the statements referred to.

VICTOR MAPES.

The International Theatre Company, New York, July 2, 1905.

THRONG OF EDUCATORS FILLS ASBURY PARK

Hotels Jammed Already, and the Real Rush Has Not Started.

PILES ON PILES OF BAGGAGE

Ex-U. S. Senator Directing Work of the Trunk Handlers—8,000 at Services at the Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 2.—"Standing Room Only" signs are displayed in the corridors of the beach hotels to-night—and the Fourth is more than twenty-four hours away. All this is due to the convention of the National Educational Association, which begins to-morrow evening and continues for a week.

Just what the local hotel men will do with the teachers and ordinary visitors who arrive to-morrow and Tuesday they do not attempt to say. The educators have been pouring in like a steady stream since Friday night. One hundred and fifty-five special cars arrived yesterday, as did 16,000 pieces of baggage. To-day seven solid cars loaded with trunks were emptied, and the officials of the association say the real rush has not begun.

Specials from the West and South reached here to-day. Others are on the way, and will arrive after midnight. A corps of guides will remain at the railroad stations all night to escort the newcomers to their hotels.

Delegates assigned to hotels and boarding houses in Ocean Grove are without fresh linen to-day. Their baggage arrived safely, but the officials of the camp meeting resort refused to open the gates to permit the expressmen to deliver any Saratogas or grips. In Asbury Park an army of handlers and expressmen will work all night sorting and delivering the baggage, which is stacked in mountainlike piles at the station and in warehouses near by. Former United States Senator Rufus Blodgett, Superintendent of the New York and Long Branch Railroad, is on the ground personally directing the work of the "baggage smashers."

At this morning's services in the Auditorium the preacher was the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Brooklyn. He was introduced to the 8,000 auditors by William H. Maxwell, City Superintendent of Schools of New York City, who is President of the association. Bishop Fitz-Gerald, President of the Camp Meeting Association, welcomed the visitors to Ocean Grove, and President Maxwell responded. Bishop Fowler of Buffalo conducted the devotions. The sermon this evening was preached by the Rev. Dr. Russell Conwell, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia.

The first general session of the convention will be held to-morrow evening in the Ocean Grove Auditorium. Although that building is credited with a seating capacity of 10,000, less than one-third of the delegates will be able to attend, the total number expected from all parts of the country being estimated at between 30,000 and 35,000.

The convention will last five days and will on the last day be addressed by President Roosevelt.

To-morrow night the two principal speakers will be Gov. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey, who will deliver an address of welcome, and Superintendent William H. Maxwell of New York, the President of the association, who is to review the progress of education in this country in the last year. Albert G. Lane of Chicago, Chairman of the Board of Trustees and former President of the association, will reply to Gov. Stokes. Special addresses will be delivered by United States Commissioner of Education W. T. Harris on "The Future of Teachers' Salaries," and by Director Frederick J. V. Skiff of the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago on "The Uses of Educational Museums."

Much of the work of the convention will be done in departments, of which there are eighteen in all, covering widely differing phases of education. Only two of these departments will hold meetings to-morrow. The National Council will hold morning and afternoon sessions at the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Asbury Park, and the Department on Indian Education will hold its sessions in the morning and afternoon in the Asbury Park Auditorium. One of the features will be the music furnished by the Carlisle Indian School Band.

NO NEGRO TO MARCH.

B. T. Washington Out of It, So Montclair Will Have a Parade.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 2.—The celebration of the Fourth of July is to be carried out harmoniously, after all. The impression got about that Booker T. Washington, the negro educator, was to head the procession. He will not. He is the orator of the day, and this town does not make its orators take part in parades.

Mr. Washington on his arrival here will be entertained by Ogden Brower, and driven to the High School campus for the exercises under escort of a committee.

"The firemen will parade on Tuesday or there will be a new paid department," said Councilman Crawford, one of the Fire Committee, before the fact that Mr. Washington would not head the procession was discovered.

Owing to the stand taken by the volunteers against honoring a negro, Chief Frederick E. Williams conferred with the Fire Committee last evening, and then ordered all the companies to parade. The drivers of the fire apparatus, as well as the Chief, are paid men, and must obey the order.

Among the organizations which have signified their intention to parade are the Young Men's Christian Association, Company K, the Grand Army of the Republic, Frederick H. Harris Council, J. O. U. A. M.; Catholic Cadets, and an Italian military organization. If the weather is stormy the address will be delivered in the First Methodist Church.

GREET PRESIDENT AT CHURCH

Crowd at Service Despite Rain—Prayer for Mr. Hay's Family.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 2.—President Roosevelt passed a quiet Sunday at Sagamore Hill, taking a complete rest from official duties and receiving no callers.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and Archie, attended the morning serivce at Christ Church. As it was raining the family drove down to the village in a closed carriage. A little group greeted the President quietly as he left his carriage and entered the church.

The little church was filled. The Presidential pew, near the pulpit, remained empty, while Mr. Roosevelt selected a seat far down toward the door on one of the side aisles.

The Rev. Dr. Homer H. Washburne, the rector, in his invocation made a brief reference to the death of Secretary Hay, and prayed for the bereaved family.

Gov. Higgins Goes Home.

Gov. Higgins left town last night, his sister, Mrs. Frank Sullivan Smith, on account of whose illness he came to the city, being better. The Governor probably will spend the Fourth of July at his home in Olean.

$10,000 CHECK FOR BRIDE.

Chinatown Bondsman's Gift to His Daughter at Wedding.

A check for $10,000 was the first thing that greeted Acting Captain Brown of the Elizabeth Street Station, last night, as he walked into the parlors of Joseph Price, the official Chinese bandsman of the district. The check had been made out by Price to Mrs. Isaac Diamond.

The occasion for the check was the wedding of Anna Price Joseph, Price's daughter, to Isaac Diamond, a clerk in the Post Office. Brown was there as a guest. "Sam" Ellenbogen, City Marshal; Magistrate Mayo, Sergt. McClusky, Michael Price, and Detective Sergt. Max Fischer, of Police Headquarters, were also there.

Price is a real estate man and a great friend of Tom Lee, "Mayor of Chinatown," who also was there to pay his respects.

The young couple left late for a train to take them to the Catskills. As their carriage dashed away from the house at 30 Elizabeth Street a shower of rice and many old shoes followed it.

SCHOOL ENVIED OF NATIONS.

Applications from All Over the World at Carnegie Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 2.—No fewer than 7,200 applications for enrollment as scholars have already been received by the Trustees of the new Carnegie Technical School, which will not be opened for three months.

Every country in the civilized world is represented. There are applications from all parts of Europe, all the South American countries, and from Asia.

France and Germany, however, head the list, more than half of the applicants being from those countries. Japan and Russia are also well represented. The Filipinos appear to be particularly anxious to enter the school, a large number of the letters being from inhabitants of the islands. In addition to the letters from individuals, application has been made by William Sutherland, representing the commission, which proposes to bring Filipino children here for education, for admission of twenty pupils.

The Trustees of the institution have decided to care first for applicants from Pittsburg, and Western Pennsylvania, then from other States in this country, next from the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico, and afterward from the foreign countries.

Most of the letters received are from persons between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-six years, who desire to come here and complete their education.

MORTALLY HURT IN A SALOON.

Employe's Death Not Reported, Police Say—Proprietor Arrested.

Coroner Flaherty of Brooklyn began an investigation yesterday into the death in the Long Island College Hospital on Friday night of George Hauser, who was employed in the saloon of Martin Holtz at 80 Smith Street. It is alleged that the man's death resulted from injuries he received in the saloon on June 23, but the police and the Coroner say that they knew nothing about the affair until yesterday.

Coroner Flaherty had Holtz, the saloon keeper, placed under arrest on a technical charge, pending a hearing, which is set down for Wednesday afternoon. Holtz has long been active in Democratic politics in the First Assembly District.

Just why the death of Hauser was not reported to either the Coroner or police by the hospital authorities has not as yet been explained. Superintendent Shaw of the hospital, when asked about the matter last night, said that there "was an explanation," but that he did not intend to give it to the newspapers, as it was "a private matter."

Hauser went to the Long Island College Hospital on the afternoon of June 23, suffering from concussion of the brain and a fracture of the jaw. He is said to have explained that he received his injuries in Holtz's saloon, and had walked from there to the hospital. Hauser is alleged to have remarked to one of the physicians later that some one had punched him in the jaw. He died a week later. Holtz declared that Hauser had been drinking, and fell down and hurt himself.

THE ANIMALS' FRIEND.

Praise for Miss Mills, Despite an Anonymous Complaint.

Some one sent an anonymous complaint to the Health Department on Saturday that Miss E. V. Mills of High Bridge was maintaining a nuisance by keeping a lot of cats and dogs. About the same time a man called up the newspaper offices and offered to "sell a story" about the complaint, declaring that all of Miss Mills's neighbors were "up in arms" against her home for animals.

The truth of the matter is that Miss Mills is an honorary member of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has organized the Youthful Defenders, a society of children to care for animals, and, according to her neighbors, does excellent work in caring for stray animals until the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals wagon removes them.

Miss Mills lives with her mother and sister next door to the King's Bridge Police Station.

"She is a blessing to the neighborhood," the Sergeant on duty there said last night.

EX-CLERGYMAN'S SUICIDE.

Had Left Pulpit to Engage in the Insurance Business.

Special to The New York Times.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 2.—The Rev. Francis M. Keen committed suicide last night by taking morphine.

Until the past year he was a Methodist preacher at Eureka Springs. He resigned his pulpit on account of an invalid wife, came to Fort Smith and last month entered the insurance field. Soon he took to drink.

A few days ago he received messages advising him that rent on the house he occupied must be paid by Saturday morning or he must move out. Yesterday he wrote a number of letters to friends, took the morphine, and then told his wife what he had done. He fought off neighbors and doctors until he collapsed, and it was too late to save his life.

A Friend Compliments The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your account this morning of the death of Secretary Hay is a credit to that sane journalism of which THE TIMES is the foremost exponent. Unlike many of its contemporaries, THE TIMES never fails to realize the importance of anything that is really an event. In this day we are too likely to take the ground that because an event is 18 hours old it has passed beyond that point where it has interest to the reading public and where it deserves full treatment in the news columns.

I should like to say, also, that if there had been added to THE TIMES's account several more columns of the same quality it would never have justly tired the most exacting reader.

M. A. C.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of An Ocean Voyage, Without Its Discomforts.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.,

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays (except July 3d) and on July 5th, additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

BEEF TRUST'S LAWYERS TO PLAN FIGHT TO-DAY

Injunction Proceedings Said to be Planned by Mr. Miller.

SPARRING TO COMMENCE SOON

Best Legal Talent in Chicago Will Be Called Into the Battle Over Indictments.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Counsel for the big packers who were indicted yesterday on charges of violating the Sherman Anti-Trust law will meet here to-morrow to map out the defense. The best legal talent in Chicago will be engaged in the fight. Although the cases will not be heard till Fall, there are indications that preliminary sparring will begin at once.

John S. Miller, counsel for the packers, it is declared, has already prepared to make a most unusual legal move by applying for an injunction restraining the Government from prosecuting his clients on the particular indictments returned. The application for this injunction, it is said, may be made this week.

The ground on which Mr. Miller would base his application, according to the story, is that the Government is taking improper measures. The Government prosecuted the packers three years ago and obtained the Grosscup injunction restraining them from interfering with trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. Then, instead of proceeding to show that the packers were violating the injunction, the Government elected to prosecute along a new line entirely.

The injunction case was a proceeding in equity, while the forthcoming prosecution will be based upon criminal charges. It would be the contention of the counsel for the packers that inasmuch as they were being pursued in equity they are entitled to protection from being attacked in another direction at the same time.

It will be charged that the Grand Jury investigation was merely a fuse on the part of the Government attorneys to obtain in secret the evidence needed for the prosecution of the packers for violating the injunction.

Mr. Miller to-day had a telephone conversation with J. Ogden Armour and P. A. Valentine, who were at Lake Forest. It was decided to get all interests together to talk the matter over. Mr. Miller, it is said, told Mr. Armour and Mr. Valentine about his plan to apply for an injunction, and it was agreed that the proposition should be submitted to all the defendants and their respective counsel at the conference.

POLICE AT A GUARD PICNIC.

Meet the Ninth Regiment Coming Home—Heard Somebody Was Stabbed

Somebody at the Forest View Picnic Grounds, at Hastings-on-the-Hudson, where seven companies of the Ninth Regiment and their women friends had an outing yesterday, was thrown into fits because some strenuous person punched another person on the nose there. The somebody telephoned to Police Headquarters in Manhattan to look out for two barges filled with soldiers coming down the river, because they had had a fight, winding up with several stabbings.

Headquarters hustled off the police boat to meet the barges. The Patrol met them opposite Fort Washington, and going alongside, Capt. Mott and his men went aboard. There were no signs of any other disturbance on the barges than the police had themselves caused when they interrupted the dancing and merry-making.

Piloted by the Patrol the barges landed at the foot of West Twenty-first Street. There they were met by Capt. Daly of the West Twentieth Street Police Station and his reserves with a train of ambulances to care for the wounded. The Guardsmen, their wives, sisters, and sweethearts made merry with the policemen.

"Oh, we chloroformed the wounded and threw the dead overboard," said they.

Some of the Guardsmen would like to meet again for a brief interview several young men who at the grove insisted on joining the company without invitations. The picnickers believe that these young men, after getting "what was coming to them," sent the telephone message to the police for revenge.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—A depression of considerable extent is central to-night in the Middle Missouri Valley, and a second disturbance overlies Southern New England. Pressure is high over the Canadian provinces and the Pacific Coast. Light rains have fallen in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and Tennessee, and there have been showers and thunderstorms in Missouri, Kansas, Southern Iowa, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

The temperatures east of the Mississippi are generally above the seasonal average. In the Rocky Mountain region and Missouri Valley there has been a decided fall on account of general rains.

Showery weather will continue in the Mississippi Valley, extending to the lake region and Ohio Valley Monday, and showers and thunderstorms are indicated for Tuesday in Atlantic Coast districts, with moderately high temperatures.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh south; on the Gulf Coast fresh south; on the lower lakes fresh east to southeast, and on the upper lakes fresh east to northeast, increasing over Superior Monday.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have light to fresh south winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

It will be somewhat cooler Monday in the Middle Mississippi Valley, and the temperature will rise in the northeast districts.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, and New Jersey—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday, showers and thunderstorms, fresh south winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and somewhat warmer Monday; Tuesday, showers and thunderstorms; variable winds, becoming fresh south.

New England—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Monday; Tuesday, fair and warmer; fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	56	69	4 P. M.	62	72
6 A. M.	55	67	6 P. M.	59	72
9 A. M.	56	67	9 P. M.	56	72
12 M.	59	69	12 P. M.	56	71

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 69; corresponding date 1904, 57; corresponding date for last 25 years, 73.

The thermometer registered 66 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M., the former being the minimum and the latter the maximum register for the day. The humidity was 95 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 91 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PROF. MARCIUS WILLSON DEAD

The School Book Author, 91 Years Old—Kept at Work to the Last.

Special to The New York Times.

VINELAND, N. J., July 2.—Prof. Marcius Willson, teacher, lawyer, and author of numerous school books which have long been recognized as standard, died at his home here to-day. He was ninety-one years old. In the last half century he had received royalties amounting to $250,000 from his publishers.

Prof. Willson was at his desk from four to eight hours daily until a few weeks ago. It was his firm belief that a man engaged in active literary work could not give it up without suffering a decay of physical powers as a consequence of disuse of his brain. Of late years he had been writing a new book, the name of which he persistently refused to divulge. It was almost completed when he died.

He was born at West Stockbridge, Mass., in 1813, and was graduated at Union College in 1836. For a while he taught school, reading law between times. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and practiced until attacked by bronchitis, as the result of much public speaking. From 1849 to 1853 he was President of the Canandaigua Academy. In 1861, upon its founding, the Presidency of Vassar College was offered him, but as he was engaged in literary work he declined.

Among his books are "Mosaics of Bible History," "Wonderful Story of Old," and "Principles of Finance and Philosphy of Bimetallism."

Prof. Willson was noted for extreme simplicity of life. He was an abstainer from all stimulants and careful as to his diet. His only exercise was a daily walk. At the time of his death he was a member of the Board of Education and President of the New England Society.

MRS. ROBERT DAVIS DEAD.

Wife of the Democratic Leader of Hudson County, N. J.

Mrs. Mary Davis, wife of Robert Davis, the Democratic leader of Hudson County, N. J., died yesterday at her home, 239 Grove Street, Jersey City. She leaves an infant son, who was born six hours before her death.

Mrs. Davis was thirty-five years old, and was a daughter of the late Hugh Dugan, who for nearly twenty-two years was Collector of Hudson County. She was a teacher in Public School No. 18, and several years before her marriage was its Vice Principal. She attended the closing exercises of the school on Thursday and gave a luncheon to the teachers at her home.

She was married to Mr. Davis soon after the death of his mother, eighteen months ago. She was an active member of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, and was noted for her many charities. The funeral services will be held at St. Peter's on Wednesday morning. The interment will be in Holy Name Cemetery.

George Washington White.

OYSTER BAY, July 2.—George Washington White, seventy-three years of age, twice a Justice of the Peace in Oyster Bay and for eighteen years a School Trustee, died to-day. He was born on the anniversary of Washington's birth, and will be buried on the Fourth of July. He was a lifelong Democrat, but voted for Roosevelt.

Edward S. Campbell.

NEWARK, July 2.—Edward S. Campbell, President of the Newark Banking Company, died to-day at Lake George of inflammatory rheumatism. He was on a tour of the lakes with his wife. Mr. Campbell was formerly President of the Board of Trade, and was acting as receiver for the Middlesex County Bank, which was wrecked by its cashier, George M. Valentine. He was 62 years old.

Lidden Flick.

WILKESBARRE, July 2.—Lidden Flick, proprietor of The Wilkesbarre Daily Times, died at his home here to-day. He was forty-six years of age. Mr. Flick was the President of the People's Bank of this city, and a Director in many industrial, financial, and charitable institutions. He was also President of the Muskegon (Mich.) Traction and Electric Light Company.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. T. J. WALNE, Secretary of the Missionary Baptist Sunday School Association, died suddenly in his home in Dallas, Texas, yesterday. He was sixty-nine years old.

Dr. CHARLES E. FRANCIS, founder of the New York Dental College and ex-President of the Dental Society of New York, died at his home in Stamford, Conn., yesterday. He was seventy-eight years old.

FRANCIS P. SIBLEY, Treasurer of the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia yesterday, aged sixty years. For many years he was engaged in cotton brokerage. He was a member of the Union League.

THEODORE MADISON CONDIT of Orange, N. J., a former Freeholder of Essex County and a member of many societies, died yesterday in the Orange Memorial Hospital as he was about to undergo an operation for appendicitis. He leaves a widow and two children.

GEORGE EDWARD DAY, professor emeritus of Hebrew at Yale, died yesterday, aged ninety years. He was born in Pittsfield, Mass., and forty years ago became a professor in the Yale Divinity School, but retired from the Faculty in 1895. He had written much on theology and was one of the committee which several years ago revised the Old Testament.

PLAN TO DEFEND CANADA.

Sir Frederick Borden Would Have a Chain of Forts on Frontier.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 2.—At a military dinner Saturday Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, referring to imperial defense, said the best service Canada could render the empire would be to relieve Great Britain of military burdens on this continent.

The assumption of the defenses at Halifax and Esquimalt were earnests of what Canada is prepared to do. For his part he thought Canada could not undertake expenditure over which the Dominion would have no direction.

He declared that it would be desirable to have in Canada a chain of military depots from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Dominion now has strongholds at Halifax and Esquimalt. Gradually posts could be established between which would complete the line. He intimated that it was his policy to create those depots.

203 More Election Districts.

Tammany Hall sent to the Board of Elections on Saturday its lists of officers for primary, registration, and election day. This year there is an increase of 203 election districts in New York County, raising the total from 902 to 1,105. Each party is entitled to equal representation on the election boards for each election district.

SOCIETY OF TAMMANY

Celebration of the 129th Anniversary of American Independence.

JULY 4TH, 10 A.M.,

..AT..

TAMMANY HALL

Music By BAYNE'S 69TH REGIMENT BAND

Patriotic Songs TAMMANY GLEE CLUB

Reading the "Declaration of Independence"

"LONG TALKS"

Governor ROBERT B. GLENN of North Carolina

Lieut. Gov. JARED Y. SANDERS of Louisiana

and Other Eminent Speakers.

ADMISSION WITHOUT TICKET

ST. LOUIS DEFIES FOLK.

Lid Is Taken Clear Off and Militia May Be Sent.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 2.—There was no Sunday closing in St. Louis County to-day. Liquor was sold openly in every part of the county, and there were more drinking and more boisterousness than there have been at any time since the Governor's closing order was issued. Sheriff Herpel and his deputies were in seclusion.

All St. Louis is wondering to-night what Gov. Folk will do about it. The Governor is on record as saying he will enforce the Sunday closing law in St. Louis County if he has to send militia into the county to do it. Every time that the Governor has seemed to be on the verge of sending out the militia the lid has been put on for one Sunday, only to be taken off the next. It is generally believed that he will not hesitate to execute his threat in view of to-day's developments.

DIED.

BATES.—On Saturday, July 1, 1905, at Bedford, N. Y., Catherine McDonald Bates, daughter of the late James M. Bates.
Funeral services at St. Matthew's Church, Bedford, on Wednesday, July 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Bedford Station on the arrival of the 11:55 A. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Station.

BLISS.—Entered into rest, at New Haven, Conn., Sunday morning, July 2, 1905, Laura Holbrook, wife of the late Newel Bliss of New York City, aged 76 years.
Funeral services will be held at the home of Dr. E. J. Walker, 1,136 Chapel St., New Haven, Tuesday evening, July 4, at 8 o'clock. Burial at Greenwood Cemetery, New York, on arrival of train leaving New Haven 8 A. M. Wednesday, July 5.

BUGBEE.—Fell asleep at her home, Bretton Hall, 85th St. and Broadway, on July 2, 1905, Augusta Squire Bugbee, wife of Frank Pierce Bugbee and daughter of the late Seth P. Squire and Nancy Squire.
Funeral services at Bretton Hall at 3 P. M. Monday. Interment at Sleepy Hollow, Tarrytown.

EMBURY.—At Englewood, N. J., Sunday morning, July 2, Aymar Embury, 3d, infant son of Aymar Embury, 2d, and Dorothy Coe Embury.
Funeral private.

FRANCIS.—At his late residence, Stamford, Conn., July 2, 1905, Dr. Charles Edward Francis, in his 77th year, formerly of New York City.
Funeral services will be held at the Congregational Church Wednesday on arrival of the 9 A. M. train from New York.
Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

FRANK.—After a short illness, on June 30, Lewis Frank, in his 84th year, beloved husband of the late Bertha Frank.
Funeral from his late residence, 20 East 97th St., on Monday, July 3, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

GRAHAM.—On Sunday, July 2, 1905, Marie N., wife of M. J. Graham.
Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. C. W. Tyson, 228 West 49th St., Monday evening at 8 P. M. Interment private.

GRINNELL.—Suddenly, July 1, Joanna H., wife of Irving Grinnell of New Hamburgh, N. Y., and daughter of the late Gardiner G. Howland, in the 63d year of her age.
Funeral services on Wednesday, July 5, at Zion Church, Wappingers Falls, after arrival at

TIE UNBROKEN IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE

Cleveland and Chicago Successful in Sunday Games.

CHAMPION BOSTON ADVANCES

National League Team of Chicago Takes Two Games—Cincinnati Beats Pittsburg.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 1; Detroit, 0.

National League.

Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 4.
Chicago 2; St. Louis, 0.
Cincinnati, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	Detroit	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	...	6	3	2	6	5	6	8	36	.644
Chicago	5	...	3	3	7	5	7	5	36	.644
Phila'phia	5	3	...	4	4	2	7	5	30	.536
Boston	2	1	2	...	2	3	5	4	19	.339
Detroit	4	5	3	5	...	2	6	4	29	.518
New York	0	2	4	2	4	...	1	3	16	.286
Washing'n	1	1	2	1	1	5	...	1	12	.214
St. Louis	4	3	2	2	3	2	5	...	21	.375
Games lost	21	21	23	28	32	33	37	30		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Philadelphia	Pittsburg	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	...	4	5	5	4	5	15	10	48	.716
Phila'phia	1	...	2	4	4	5	10	13	39	.609
Pittsburg	3	6	...	5	7	12	2	5	40	.597
Chicago	3	3	5	...	7	10	6	6	40	.588
Cincinnati	3	4	0	3	...	5	4	6	25	.538
St. Louis	3	2	3	3	5	...	4	5	25	.373
Boston	2	4	3	2	12	13	...	4	20	.308
Brooklyn	4	3	3	1	1	2	4	...	18	.260
Games lost	19	25	27	28	30	42	45	49		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia
Boston at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Scores Three Unearned Runs from St. Louis and Wins.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Cleveland won from St. Louis this afternoon by 3 to 2. The second game was called in the second half of the fifth inning with the score 2 to 2, owing to rain. Howell pitched a fine game, but errors behind him proved costly, all three of the Cleveland runs being unearned. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
R'field, 2b	0	0	0	0	3	1		Jackson, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Stone, lf	1	0	3	0	0			Bay, cf	1	0	1	0	0		
V'z't,r&cf	0	2	0	0	0			Flick, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
K'ler,cf&1b	1	0	10	0	0			Kahl, 2b	0	1	2	6	0		
Wallace, ss	0	0	0	1	0			Bradley, 3b	0	1	0	2	1		
Gleason, 3b	0	1	0	3	0			Turner, ss	0	0	2	3	0		
Sugden, 1b	0	1	10	1	0			Stovall, 1b	1	2	15	0	1		
Weaver, c	0	0	0	3	0	1		Bemis, c	1	1	3	0	0		
Howell, p	0	0	0	1	0			Joss, p	0	0	0	5	0		
Frisk, rf	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	2		4	27	16	2		Total	3		5	27	16	2	

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Cleveland	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Vanzant, Stovall. Stolen base—Bay. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 2; off Joss, 1. Struck out—By Howell, 7; by Joss, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—11,400.

CHICAGO, 1; DETROIT, 0.

CHICAGO, July 2.—Chicago shut out Detroit to-day by 1 to 0. White pitched in fine form. A difficult one-handed catch by Davis was the feature. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	1	0		O'Leary, ss	0	1	1	4	0		
Holmes, lf	1	2	1	0	0			Cooley, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Davis, ss	0	1	2	2	0			McIntyre, lf	0	1	5	0	0		
Donohue, 1b	0	1	11	0	0			Crawford, 1b	0	2	13	2	0		
Isbell, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Coughlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Sullivan, c	0	0	10	0	1			Schaffer, 2b	0	1	0	4	0		
Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	5	0			Lowe, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	0	3	0			Doran, c	0	0	0	2	0		
White, p	0	1	0	0	0			Killian, p	0	0	2	1	0		
Total	1		6	27	10	2		Total	0		6	24	15	0	

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Detroit, 6. Two-base hits—Holmes, (2,) McIntyre. Stolen bases—Cooley, Davis, Coughlin, Sullivan. Double play—Dundon and Donohue. Struck out—By White, 9. Bases on balls—Off White, 1; off Killian, 1. Hit with ball—O'Leary. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 17,722.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Takes Two Games from St. Louis by 7 to 4 and 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Chicago won two games from St. Louis to-day, a terrific rainstorm stopping the second contest after five innings. Reulbach again triumphed over Taylor in the first game, principally through the latter's wildness. Briggs held St. Louis safe at all times in the second game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, rf	1	1	1	0	0			Slagle, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Shannon, lf	2	3	5	0	0			Schulte, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Arndt, 2b	1	0	4	1	1			Maloney, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Smoot, cf	1	0	3	0	0			Chance, 1b	0	1	12	0	1		
Brain, ss	0	1	3	0	0			Tinker, ss	0	1	5	0	0		
Grady, 1b	0	0	6	1	1			Evers, 2b	0	2	2	2	1		
Zearfoss, c	0	0	0	2	0			Casey, 3b	0	1	1	0	0		
Burke, 3b	0	0	0	1	0			Kling, c	0	0	8	1	0		
McFarland, p	0	0	0	1	0			Briggs, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	4		5	27	10	3		Total	2		3	15	2	0	

St. Louis	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Sacrifice hit—Evers. Stolen base—Casey. Bases on balls—Off McFarland, 2. Struck out—By Briggs, 6. Left on bases—Chicago, 1. Time of game—Forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—7,200.

CINCINNATI, 4; PITTSBURG, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—Errors behind Philippi lost the game for Pittsburg to-day, the three runs scored by Cincinnati in the fifth being the result of three misplays. Catcher Gibson, late of Montreal, made his debut with Pittsburg and did fairly well. A muddy field prevented fast play. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	1	1	3	1			Clymer, rf	0	1	0	0			
Barry, 1b	0	0	8	0	0			Leach, lf	1	2	1	0	0		
Odwell, lf	2	1	3	0	0			B'mont, cf	0	2	3	0	0		
Seymour, cf	0	1	4	0	0			Wagner, ss	0	0	5	6	1		
Corc'ran, ss	0	0	3	1	0			Howard, 1b	0	1	8	3	2		
Sebring, rf	0	0	2	0	1			McBride, 3b	0	2	1	1	0		
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	1	1	1			Ritchey, 2b	0	0	0	0	0		
Phelps, c	0	0	5	2	0			Gibson, c	0	0	6	2	1		
Ewing, p	1	1	1	0	3	0		Phillippi, p	0	0	0	4	1		
								*Clark	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4		5	27	10	2		Total	1		8	24	16	5	

*Batted for Phillippi in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	...	—4
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Stolen bases—Huggins, Odwell, Corcoran. Double play—Howard and Wagner. Bases on balls—Off Ewing, 1; off Phillippi, 3. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Barry, (2,) Seymour. Struck out—By Ewing, 6; by Phillippi, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Bausewine and Klem. Attendance—5,200.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore Hits Harder Than Providence and Wins by 8 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 2.—The game at Rock Point to-day between Baltimore and Providence resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 8 to 2, the entire nine innings being played in a light drizzle. Baltimore's victory was the result of the bunching of hits, combined with errors of Providence. Score by innings.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	1	2	1	0	1	0	1	2—8	12	4
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—2	8	4

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Nops and Thomas. Attendance—6,000.

MONTREAL, 5; ROCHESTER, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, July 2.—After holding Montreal down for eight innings Schultz weakened, and Montreal won by 5 to 4. Two players were cut off at the home plate, but others got bases on fielder's choices, and when Joyce drew four balls Wiedensaul came in with the winning run. Score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0—4	11	4
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—5	8	0

Batteries—Schultz, Cleary, and Payne; Pappalau and Woolfle.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	33	22	.600	Buffalo	26	26	.500
Jersey City	31	22	.585	Newark	24	31	.436
Providence	32	23	.582	Rochester	22	32	.407
Toronto	27	25	.519	Montreal	21	34	.382

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Newark at Jersey City.
Providence at Baltimore.
Toronto at Buffalo.
Montreal at Rochester.

New York State League.

Troy, 8; A. J. and G., 1.
Albany, 1; Utica, 0.
Syracuse, 3; Scranton, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Columbus, 3.
Minneapolis, 7; Kansas City, 5.
Toledo, 3; Indianapolis, 0.
St. Paul, 1; Indianapolis, 1.
St. Paul, 6; Milwaukee, 5.

Southern League.

New Orleans, 2; Shreveport, 0.
Memphis, 10; Little Rock, 0.

VAN CORTLANDT GOLF MATCH.

Professionals to Meet for Purse of $500 This Month.

One of the largest golf tournaments for professional players in the metropolitan district this season has been arranged for the public links at Van Cortlandt Park on Thursday and Friday, July 13 and 14. Although projected only a few days ago, $350 of the $500 purse has been subscribed, and the entries thus far insure golf of a high standard. Willie Anderson, the open champion of the United States, has entered, and with him will be Alex. Smith of Nassau, who except Anderson was the only player from this country in the British open championship; Bernard Nicholls, Stewart Gardiner of Garden City, "Jack" Hobens, Robert Peebles, Isaac Mackie, and George Low of Baltusrol.

From forty to fifty starters are expected. Over thirty entries have already been received by the committee, which consists of Charles Kirchner, William H. Beers, W. R. Moon, D. H. Thomas, and J. P. O'Connell. The members of the New York Golf Club will give the professional players a banquet at the Van Cortlandt Hotel on Friday evening, July 14, when the money prizes will be presented to the respective winners. The purse of $500 will be divided among the first five to finish. The contest will be medal play, seventy-two holes, thirty-six holes being played each day.

ATHLETICS AT PELHAM BAY.

Oarsmen to Combine with Other Sporting Interests in Course Plans.

Harlem River oarsmen are deeply interested in the efforts which are being made to establish an international course at Pelham Bay. There has been a growing sentiment among the clubs comprising the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen to select one course as a permanent waterway for the annual regatta instead of being shifted around to different cities every year. Last year St. Louis was selected owing to the World's Fair. This season the annual regatta will be held at Baltimore, and the National Association is ready to award the regatta for next year to the city offering the best course and facilities. The first annual regatta was held in Philadelphia in 1873. Since that time the Quaker City has been selected six times, while New York has acted as host to the National Oarsmen but once, in 1900. The local clubs are heartily in favor of an organized effort to give New York the position in rowing the city is entitled to. To accomplish this needs but the united support of the clubs to the movement which is well under way, as it is generally admitted that Pelham Bay is an ideal spot and answers every requirement.

It is not the intention of the promoters of the project to hurry matters, as such a course might possibly defeat the plans entirely. It is intended to proceed, so that the entire rowing community in and around New York will feel the absolute necessity of a waterway which will be second to none. The last week has found many converts to the project, and President Pilkington of the National Association will soon be in a position to call a meeting of representatives of all the clubs in the metropolitan district to discuss the proposition. It is intended to have the indorsement of every rowing organization within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York. The clubs will then be requested to send delegates, with authority to act, to a meeting, when the working plans will be adopted and pushed to a successful conclusion. At the monthly meetings of the Boards of Directors of the Atalanta and Friendship Boat Clubs, which will be held this week, committees will be appointed to make an official report on the project. Other clubs will quickly follow, and all those interested will be furnished with full details of President Pilkington's proposition. It is the intention to invite representatives of the Public Schools Athletic League, athletic, and swimming clubs to attend the first general meeting, as it is the desire of President Pilkington and his associates to cater to the interests of every element, so as to accomplish their object, which is the welfare of every element concerned.

New York will send a big delegation of oarsmen to Philadelphia to-morrow for the People's regatta, which is held under the auspices of the city authorities. Considerable interest is manifested in the event, owing to the fact that Harvard oarsmen will row in the eight-oared, four-oared, and senior doubles events. On account of the Faculty rules the crews will be entered under the name of the Craigie Athletic Association of Boston. New York will be represented by the following entries: Junior single sculls—B. A. Jenkin, Staten Island Boat Club; senior singles—F. Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Association; D. A. Cleary, Nassau Boat Club; Frederick Shepherd, Seawanhaka Boat Club; John Holen, Ravenswood Boat Club; Frank Veseley, Bohemian Boat Club, and C. S. Titus, Nonpareil Rowing Club. Intermediate double shells—Vickers and Cully, Nassau Boat Club, and Koman and Dunn, Ravenspood Boat Club. Junior four-oared gigs—Crescent Boat Club. Senior centipede—Crescent Boat Club. Senior four-oared shells—Seawanhaka Boat Club and Metropolitan Boat Club. Intermediate eight-oared shells—Nonpareil Boat Club. Senior eight-oared shells—Nassau Boat Club.

The Middle States regatta will be held this year on the Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, on Labor Day. Robert J. Milligan, President of the Middle States Association, is at Philadelphia, and he secured the event for this city. Secretary Brown has announced the following events: Junior single scull, intermediate single scull, association single scull, senior single scull, junior double sculls, intermediate double sculls, senior double sculls, intermediate quadruple sculls, junior octuple sculls, junior four gig, senior four shell, junior eight shell, intermediate eight shell, and senior eight shell. Clement B. Wood of the Philadelphia Barge Club will be referee and James Pilkington Harlem Rowing Club, starter.

Narragansett Park Stakes to Close.

The list of stakes opened by the new Narragansett Park Racing Association for the first Summer meeting at Providence, R. I., will close to-day. The stakes, framed by John Boden, racing secretary of the association, offer special attractions to the horse owners from the West, who now are racing at Buffalo, and to the Eastern stables which have raced in the Northern Circuit. The interest that the revival of racing at Providence has aroused among horsemen has been widespread, and with the liberal plan of stakes and purses adopted by the Narragansett Association the meeting promises to be the most successful ever held on the Northern Circuit.

Baseball To-day, 4 P. M. American League Park. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. —Adv.

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24 EAST 22ND STREET,
Near Broadway.

THREE GREAT RACES FOR STARS OF THE TURF

Sysonby, Tanya, Beldame, and Delhi, All Are Entered.

ALL FOR THE PRESENT WEEK

Lawrence Realization, Brighton Mile, and Brighton Handicap Are to be Decided in Close Order.

The busiest week of the year for the stars of the thoroughbred turf opens to-day, and it will require a singular combination of mischances if the best horses now in training are not induced to go to the starting post in some of the big events that come in close order through the six days. The week also will bring the annual change from the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay track to the oval beside the sea where the Brighton Beach Racing Association conducts racing.

The special features of the period will be the running of the Lawrence Realization Stakes, worth approximately $20,000, as the final great contest of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, to-morrow, followed on Wednesday by the opening of the Brighton meeting, with the Brighton Mile as the star attraction of the day, while on Saturday will be run the most valuable of the great Spring handicaps, the Brighton, with a guaranteed value of $25,000, a race which promises to be the best of the entire series, for the simple reason that it will be decided just when the horses of the first rank are coming into their true form after a backward Spring.

It is a matter of immense interest to horsemen that Sysonby, hailed Saturday after his overwhelming victory in the Commonwealth Handicap as the new king of the turf, is in all three of the big races named, and owners of other horses are finding material for much speculation in the question of which of the races he will be sent for. On the running of the Commonwealth and on his brilliant performance in his preceding race, Sysonby is the most formidable horse in any of the three races, and it is not improbable that he will race for both the Realization and the Brighton Handicap.

The Realization offers what seems to be the easier race for him, as in that event, though he must take up 126 pounds, he will meet horses of his own age on equal terms so far as the better ones of the probable field are concerned, and those better ones include a brilliant lot, notably the wonderful filly Tanya, winner of the Belmont Stakes in the early Spring; Tradition and Cairngorm, both of which Sysonby has beaten decisively; Blandy, Hot Shot, and Migraine. In the Brighton Handicap the colt is penalized to the full limit allowed by the conditions of the race, and will have to carry 115 pounds, and run against what promises to be a big field of the best of the mature horses. He is at a disadvantage as to the weights, for some of the older horses are thrown in light, but for all that, so firm is the belief of horsemen in Sysonby just at present that they have declared almost unanimously that the Brighton is at the colt's mercy should James R. Keene decide to send him for the handicap instead of trusting to Delhi.

While Trainer James Rowe still believes in Delhi, the fact that Beldame may be a starter for the Brighton may cause him to trust to Sysonby, as Beldame beat Delhi in convincing style for the Suburban Handicap, and while Delhi might win with Beldame out of the way, the chance to capture the biggest handicap prize of the season may be denied to Delhi if the Belmont filly is named to start for the race Saturday. Should Mr. Belmont hold to his original plan of running Beldame only in her weight for age stake engagements, Sysonby will go after the Realization, and Delhi after the Brighton Handicap, while Beldame will find her race for the week in the Brighton Mile, without either of the stars of the Keene stable to oppose her. Even in that case, however, Beldame will find worthy rivals in the Brighton Mile, for Artful, Tanya, and Broomstick are among the prominent horses in that race.

While Tanya almost certainly will be a starter for the Realization, the mile course of the seaside meeting's opening feature will suit Artful perfectly, and horsemen count on the Futurity winner to be one of the chief contenders in the race. The event, because of the presence of these famous fillies, gives excellent promise of producing a splendid race, and should the weather and track be good there is the chance that the purpose of the Brighton Mile may be achieved and a new world's record for the distance set, as with Artful and Beldame running, there cannot fail to be a terrific struggle.

It is within the probabilities that the running of the Realization and Brighton Mile so short a time before the Brighton Handicap may have the effect of cutting down the field for the latter race, but from every prospect the field will be a big one, as the best of the horses in training seem to have just begun to round to their real form, and the entries for the Brighton Handicap include all the good horses that have raced this season. The more prominent horses of the eligible list are Beldame, winner of the Suburban; Delhi, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap; Sysonby, which ran a dead heat with Race King for the Metropolitan Handicap, and won the Tidal and Commonwealth Stakes; Tanya and Artful, the two great fillies of the Whitney stable; Broomstick, winner of the Brighton Handicap a year ago and holder of the world's record for a mile and a quarter; English Lad, the best three-year-old of the West last season; Ivan the Terrible, one of the fastest horses that has come out of the West this Spring, and Africander, a Suburban winner and turf star of several seasons' campaigning. Of the more famous horses of 1904 that are in the race, but with only the shadow of the chance of starting, both Irish Lad and Ort Wells have raced this Spring, but disappointingly so far, while Hermis, which has not yet started in 1905, has returned to active training within the past two weeks, and may stand for another season on the turf.

Entries for Sheepshead Bay Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; last five furlongs of the Futurity course.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cinchona	112	*Lord Provost	100
Lionheart	108	*Georgina	100
Aviston	107	Edith James	99
Seneschal	106	Aimee Abbott	99
Lawsonian	106	Tickle	99
Sir Brinkley	104	*In Line	98
Kingsmere	102	*Calabash	97
Tarloc	102	*Niantic	97
*Atkins	101	*Necromancer	97
*Bantam	101	*Rama	96

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs on the main course.

Lady Amelia	128	Eugenia Burch	113
Bearcatcher	118	Maximilian	112
Artful	117	Mimi	107

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal Stakes, for fillies two years old; penalties and allowances; last five furlongs on the Futurity course.

Edna Jackson	115	Single Shot	107
Early and Often	115	Caprice	107
Running Water	115	Margaret Angela	107
Odd Ella	110	Fatinitza	107
Last Cherry	110	Belle of Pequest	107

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, third of the June Serial Handicaps, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong on the main course.

Hamburg Belle	126	Tyron	102
First Mason	122	Mabel Richardson	102
Proper	119	Ostrich	102
Colonial Girl	117	Dandelion	99
Dolly Spanker	113	Merry Lark	97
Oxford	112	Race King	97
Woodsaw	109	Gamara	95
Broadcloth	108	Marmee	93
Memories	105		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile on the main course.

Arabo	111	Tol San	101
Rough and Tumble	110	*Elwood	101
Thistleheather	109	Novena	99
Lord Badge	109	*Cabin	96
Action	108	*Colossal	96
*Atwood	107	*Similas	94
St. Gallen	106	Supreme Court	91
Brigand	103	*Grand Duchess	90
Lady Jocelyn	101		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; non-winners at the Sheepshead Bay meeting; allowances; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course.

Palmbearer	123	New Mown Hay	106
Wotan	121	Stamping Ground	106
Merry Lark	114	Amberjack	104
Jocund	111	Gamara	104
Broadcloth	109	Red Friar	104
Sinister	109	St. Bellane	101
Jerry Lynch	108	Schulamite	99
Dolly Spanker	108	Zeala	99
Sweet Alice	106		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BASS AND TROUT FISHING.

Anglers Have Good Catches Along Delaware River and at the Lakes.

Black bass fishing is in its prime now, and both the large and small mouth are biting freely. Two-pounders have been caught at several points along the Delaware River near Narrowsburg. At Greenwood Lake the fish have not been running as heavily as usual, but anglers who whip the lake have received their reward by catching bass weighing from twelve to twenty-five ounces each. Many good-sized pickerel are also caught at the lower end of the lake, the bass being taken generally at the upper end.

At Lake Mombasha, near Monroe, N. Y., last week, black bass fishing was unusually enjoyable. Two fish weighing four pounds each were caught in a string of thirteen, the average weight of which was two pounds. This is said to be one of the best catches of the season. From the Twin Lakes at Parker's Glen, on the Erie, one angler gathered a string of twenty small-mouth bass, topped by one weighing three pounds and a half, with an average for the string of one pound and a half.

Brook trout are seeking deep pools of cold water preparatory to the breeding season, apparently, for the fish are running small in the near-by waters, and those weighing from one and one-half pounds upward, which were caught easily earlier in the season, are very scarce and rarely find their way to one's creel. Small fish are plenty, however, and good strings have been reported during the week from Woodbury Falls, Shohola, Brook, Half-Way Brook, and a score or more tributaries to the Delaware in the vicinity of Narrowsburg and Callicoon.

LITTLE RHODY THE WINNER.

Beats Ocean Racers from Bristol to Montauk Point and Return.

BRISTOL, R. I., July 2.—The sloop Little Rhody, owned by Commodore C. F. Tillinghast of the Bristol Yacht Club, won her second ocean race within a year to-day, when she captured the club trophy for an eighty-eight-mile race to Montauk Point and return against seventeen competitors, all under thirty-one foot water line. A year ago the Little Rhody won the Lipton Cup race from New York to Marblehead.

The Little Rhody was not the first to cross the finish line, for the sloop Bambino, owned by L. Grinnell of New Bedford, after leading practically from the start, came in 17:28 ahead of the Bristol yacht, which was not sufficient to save her allowance either to the Little Rhody or the sloop Priscilla, owned by W. S. Wood of Fall River. The winner covered the distance in 15:38:24. The Priscilla's time was 16:26:47, and the Bambino's 15:21:00.

Official Book of the A. A. U.

The Official Handbook of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, revised and in a more complete form than previous issues, has just made its appearance. Besides the rules, which are given in full, the book contains a mass of information covering athletics all over the world. One of the interesting features is the statistics. These show that the union comprises 93 clubs, with an aggregate membership of 83,839, and the total number of competing athletes reaches 30,265. There are more than 9,000 swimmers, 13,000 wrestlers, 4,000 basketball players; 5,000 take part in track and field athletics, and no less than 28,548 use gymnasiums. The total valuation of the property of the union is $12,017,050.

A section of the book contains the names and addresses of every officer and committeeman connected with the Amateur Athletic Union or any of its branches or allies.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

Owners of motor cycles in Greater New York are looking forward with interest to the big race meet to be held next Saturday on the Parkway Driving Club's track, Brooklyn. The entries have come in very satisfactorily to the committee of the New York Motor Cycle Club and some spirited contests are looked for. The Parkway track is an excellent half-mile circle and is located at the intersection of Kings Highway and the Ocean Parkway. The admission to view the races has been placed at 25 cents.

The Automobile Club of America has requested its counsel, W. W. Niles, to prosecute the driver in Southampton, L. I., who used an automobile stored there by George R. Bidwell, ex-Collector of the Port of New York. Mr. Bidwell drove his twenty horsepower car to Southampton last Thursday and left it in a garage. The next day he sent his chauffeur for the car. The latter claims that he found a front wheel bearing burned out and the motor hot. He obtained testimony from a number of citizens that the car had been used almost constantly since it was left by Mr. Bidwell. The Automobile Club of America is determined to prosecute to the full extent of the law chauffeurs, garage employes, and others who use machines without the consent of the owner.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Olds are among the latest entries for the Glidden Cup tour which will start July 11 from this city. Mr. Olds will drive a Reo car and he will probably compete in the hill-climbing contests at Mount Washington.

An inventor who devised a folding bicycle, but never could make a commercial success of it while the bicycle craze was at its height, is now selling a number of them to owners of touring cars. They are carried on the back or the top of the car, and provide against the emergency of being stalled on a lonely country road. With the bicycle the chauffeur can go for supplies or help when needed.

After winning every race and hill-climbing contest in which he has started, "Eddie" Bald had an opportunity at the recent race meet at Hartford of living up to his reputation and showing that he is a good loser. In the final of the club handicap Bald was beaten by a stripped car of thirty horsepower that had seven seconds' start over him, with his 35-40 Columbia, which he drove in full touring form. In another race he won, but was disqualified on a technicality. He won a five-mile free-for-all and lost the closest race of the day by less than a length.

At the last two meets held in the East the closest finishes and most exciting races were furnished by stock cars. In one race some of the judges were inclined to call it a dead heat. This is causing some reflection by the promoters of the sport.

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Lake Champlain—Every foot of which is attractive.

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A New York Central 2-cent mileage ticket will take you to any of them, but there are other week-end tickets and special rates which will be given on application to any New York Central ticket agent. Train service finer than ever before.

A copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," which now comprises 41 booklets, containing maps, pictures and description of these delightful resorts, will be sent free to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

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THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further General Progress in Security Prices.

Trading but Little Affected by Past Week's Deterrent Factors—Good Home Outlook Offsets Disturbed Conditions Abroad.

Home conditions admittedly favorable outweighed foreign influences in last week's stock market, with the result that the movement in prices was once again almost unanimously toward a higher level. The course of quotations within the week was more or less irregular, but the final results comparing Saturday's prices with those of the previous Saturday showed five gains to each loss. Of the stocks that moved a point or more, 99 rose and only 18 declined. The record in bonds was 24 advances to 4 declines. The twelve most active stocks all made gains varying from about 1 to 4 points. The distribution of business was better than during many recent weeks, the total for the dozen leading issues being 2,428,585 shares out of 3,696,292 shares in all stocks.

The showing of the week was a favorable one, particularly in view of some of the factors which had a natural tendency to deter traders from active participation in the market. Even apart from the developments in Russia, which at one time promised seriously to threaten the Government of that country, there were a number of circumstances which were likely to curtail trading and to cause a reaction in prices. The sharp advance in the cotton market suggested caution and the advance in the money rate incident to the final preparations for the July 1 payments might have been expected to exert more influence than it did upon market sentiment. The gold exports of the week were similarly neglected. In times past gold exports were the signal for extensive selling of securities, but this market has lost the provincialism which was largely responsible for its attitude toward the export of gold. That the advance in money was without material effect upon prices or market sentiment was due to the belief, justified to a large extent by the sudden reaction in the call rate, that the advance to 6 per cent. on Friday was only a passing incident and that with the distribution of the funds gathered for the July 1 payments the supply of call money at reasonable rates would once more be ample to meet all requirements.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Illinois Brick Company.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Nut and Bolt Fastener Company.
American Sugar Refining Company on common and preferred.
Detroit and Mackinac Railroad on preferred.
Interborough Rapid Transit Company.
Knickerbocker Ice Company of Chicago on preferred.
National Sugar Refining Company on preferred.
Père Marquette.
São Paulo (Brazil) Tramway, Light and Power Company.
Swift & Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	243	250
Albany & Susquehanna	225	...
Allegheny & West	148	...
Allis-Chalmers	14	15
Allis-Chalmers pf.	52½	53
Amalgamated Copper	82	82⅛
American Agricultural Chemical	22	24
American Beet Sugar	25	26
American Beet Sugar pf.	81	85
American Car & Foundry	34½	34⅝
American Car & Foundry pf.	90	90
American Coal	190	195
American Cotton Oil	31¼	32
American Cotton Oil pf.	90	93
American District Telegraph	29	32
American Express	225	240
American Grass Twine	5¾	6
American Hide & Leather	6⅝	6¾
American Hide & Leather pf.	37½	38
American Ice Co., t. c.	4⅝	6
American Ice Co. pf., t. c.	34	38
American Ice Securities Co.	24⅝	26¾
American Linseed Co.	18	19½
American Linseed Co. pf.	40	44
American Locomotive	48⅛	48½
American Locomotive pf.	112	112⅝
American Malting Co.	5⅝	5⅞
American Malting Co. pf.	23⅛	24½
American Smelters pf. B	98⅛	98⅝
American Smelting & Refining	117⅝	117⅞
American Spirits & Refining pf.	119⅜	119⅞
American Stuff	167	175
American Stuff pf., t. c.	102	105½
Am. Steel Foundries	9½	10
Am. Steel Foundries pf.	36⅝	37½
Am. Sugar Ref.	138½	139¼
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	136	138
Am. T. & Cable	91	93
Am. Tele. & Telephone	140	142
Am. Tobacco pf.	98¼	98½
Am. Woolen Co.	35	35⅝
Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103½	105
Anaconda Copper Mining	106½	106¾
Ann Arbor	3	3
Ann Arbor pf.	78	80
Assn. Merchants' 1st pf.	99	101
A., T. & S. F.	83¾	84
A., T. & S. F. pf.	101½	102
Atlantic Coast Line	163¾	163½
Baltimore & Ohio	113⅜	114
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97	97½
Boston, A., L. pf.	106	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71⅜	71¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	188	194
Brunswick City	15½	16
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	145	156
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	150	175
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	87	90½
Butterick Co.	57	58
Canada Southern	69½	70
Canadian Pacific	151¼	151¾
Central Coal & Coke	...	80
Central R. R. of N. J.	200	202½
Cent. & S. A. Tel.	120	127
Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅛	53⅝
Chicago & Alton	35⅝	37
Chicago & Alton pf.	77½	79
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	200	240
Chicago & East Illinois pf.	130	140
Chicago Great Western	19⅞	20
Chicago Great Western pf. A	64	66
Chicago Great Western pf. B	32	33
Chicago Great Western deb.	85½	86½
Chi., Ind. & Louis pf.	80	90
Chi., M. & St. Paul	177	177⅜
Chi., M. & St. Paul pf.	183	186
Chicago & Northwestern	208	209
Chi., St. P., M. & Om.	135	140
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	18	18¾
Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	30	30½
Chicago Union Traction	7	8
Chicago Union Traction pf.	32	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	95	98
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	72	90
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	105	112
Cleveland & Pittsburg	183	...
Cleveland & Pittsburg special	184	...
Colorado Fuel & Iron	44½	44¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	90	...
Colorado Southern	27⅞	28
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	57½	58½
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	36⅞	37½
Columbus & Hock. Coal & Iron	13½	14
Consolidation Coal	75	...
Consolidated Gas	190¾	191¼
Corn Products Co.	10⅝	11
Corn Products Co. pf.	48¼	50
Delaware & Hudson	190½	191
Delaware, Lack. & Western	385	386
Denver & Rio Grande	29¾	30½
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	86	86½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	21	23½
Detroit Southern t. r.	11	12
Detroit Southern pf., t. r.	41	42
Detroit United Ry.	94	97⅜
Diamond Match	138	142
Distillers' Securities	43½	44
Distilling Co. of America pf.	54	60
Duluth, S. S. & A.	14½	14⅞
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	28	28½
Eastman Kodak	...	145½
Electric Storage Battery	75	80
Erie	46⅛	46¾
Erie 1st pf.	82⅜	82½
Erie 2d pf.	71⅜	72
Evansville & Terre Haute	62	70
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	90	95
Fort Worth & Denver City	...	75
General Chemical Co.	60	64
General Chemical Co. pf.	102	104½
General Electric	176	177
Gold & Stock Tel.	120	...
Great Northern pf.	281½	282
H. B. Claflin	106	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	99½	...
Havana Elec. Railway	14¾	15⅝
Havana Electric Railway pf.	60	65
Hocking Valley	90	94
Hocking Valley pf.	93	93¾
Homestake	78½	80
Illinois Central	166	167
Illinois Central l. l.	105	...
International Paper Co.	19	19¼
International Paper Co. pf.	78½	79
International Power	57	85
International Steam Pump	27½	30
International Steam Pump pf.	79	81
Iowa Central	26	27
Iowa Central pf.	50	52
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kan. & Michigan	31	35
Kan. City, F. S. & Memphis pf.	82½	83
Kansas City Southern	25½	27
Kansas City Southern pf.	55½	57
Keokuk & Des Moines	11	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	45	50
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	24⅞	25
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	70	75
Laclede Gas pf.	98	110
Lake Erie & Western	30	35
Lake Erie & Western pf.	92	94
Lake Shore	310	330
Long Island	54	56
Louisville & Nashville	149½	149¾
Manhattan Beach	9½	13
Manhattan Elevated	164½	165
Maryland Coal pref.	110	140
Metropolitan Securities	80¼	83¾
Metropolitan Street Railway	127⅜	127⅞
Mexican Central	21½	21⅝
Michigan Central	130	146
Minneapolis & St. Louis	54	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	85	95
Minn., St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie	122¾	131½
Minn., St. Paul & S. Ste. Marie pf.	160½	162
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	29	29¼
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	62¾	63
Missouri Pacific	99¼	99½
Nashville, Chattanooga & St. L.	147	150
National Biscuit	62¼	62⅝
National Biscuit pf.	117	118
National Enameling	24½	25½
National Enameling pf.	90	95
National Lead	46	46½
National Lead pf.	103½	105
National R. R. of Mexico pf.	35⅝	36½
National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	18½	20
New Central Coal	42	45
N. Y. Air Brake	147	150
N. Y., B. & Man. Beach pf.	95	110
N. Y. Central	144⅞	145
N. Y. & N. H.	197	200
N. Y., C. & St. L.	47½	48½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	81
N. Y. Dock Co.	24	28
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	67½	...
N. Y. & N. J. Telep.	165	170
N. Y., Ont. & West	53⅝	53⅞
Norfolk & Western	85⅜	85¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	92	94
North. Am.	100	100¼
Northern Pacific	187½	188
Ont. Mining	1	3
Pacific Coast	87	92
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	100	105
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	88	93
Pacific Mail	43½	44
Penn. R. R.	140⅝	141
People's Gas, Chicago	104¼	104½
Peo. & East.	37	40
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	115	117
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	75	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	105	110
Pittsburg Coal	14	15
Pittsburg Coal pf.	63	63½
Pitts., F. W. & C.	182½	...
Pressed Steel Car	39½	40
Pressed Steel Car pf.	93	94
Pullman Company	238	242
Quicksilver	½	1
Quicksilver pf.	2⅜	5
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	93½	94⅜
Railway Steel Spring	31	33
Railway Steel Spring pf.	96½	97½
Reading	99⅞	100
Reading 1st pf.	92¼	93¼
Reading 2d pf.	91¼	91½
Rensselaer & Saratoga	206	...
Republic Iron & Steel	19⅝	19⅞
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	78½	78⅝
Rock Island	30	30⅛
Rock Island pf.	75¼	75⅞
Rome, W. & O.	135¼	140
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	33½	34½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	102	104
Rutland pf.	...	68
St. Joseph & Grand Island	14½	17
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	49	53
St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	22½	24
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	76	78½
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	67½	68
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	192½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	132	135
St. Louis Southwestern	23½	24
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	61½	62
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	80	82
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	105	125
Southern Pacific	64⅝	64⅞
Southern Pacific pf.	117½	117⅝
Southern Railway	32½	32⅝
Southern Railway pf.	97½	98
Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	99	100
Standard Rope & Twine	1	3
Tennessee Coal & Iron	83½	83½
Texas Pacific	34½	34⅝
Texas Pacific Land Trust	41	4.0½
Third Avenue	130	132
Toledo, Peoria & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	23½	24½
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	38	38¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	55	56
Twin City Rapid Transit	113¾	113⅞
Union Bag & Paper	11¼	11½
Union Bag & Paper pf.	70¾	73
Union Pacific	127¼	127⅝
Union Pacific preferred	96	97¼
United Fruit	...	115
United Railways Investment	59	60
United Railways Investment pf.	87½	87½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	31⅝	31⅞
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdry. pf.	94⅜	94⅝
United States Express	122½	125
United States Leather	12½	13
United States Leather pf.	13½	13⅝
United States Leather preferred	108¾	110
United States Leather pf., t. r.	110½	111⅛
United States Realty & Improve	89	91
United States Reduction & Ref.	33	33½
United States Reduction & Ref. pf.	67	68
United States Rubber	39¾	40
United States Rubber preferred	108	108¼
United States Steel	32¾	32⅜
United States Steel pf.	99⅛	99¼
Vandalia Railroad	75	95
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	35	35½
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. pf.	106	107½
Virginia Iron & Coke	38	42
Wabash	19¾	20
Wabash pf.	40¾	41
Wells-Fargo Express	235	250
Western Union Telegraph	83¾	84
Westinghouse assenting	165	167
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	40	42
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	24	25
Wisconsin Central	23¾	24
Wisconsin Central preferred	52	52¼

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Indications of Improvement—Odessa Situation Sends Grain Up.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, July 2.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"The manufacturing and business results in the past six months have not fully borne out the expectations formed at the beginning of the year, considerable activity in January and February having been succeeded by quieter conditions in the later months. The second half of the year, however, opens with indications of improvement in a number of directions.

"The grain markets in the past week have been affected by the situation at Odessa, and after a quiet opening closed generally higher. Seeds and seed oils, with a poor demand, are all lower.

"Cotton has been strong and advancing under speculative influences coming from New York. Business in yarns and cloth has become more difficult, and on the other hand the bursting of the monsoon in India has been an encouraging feature for Manchester.

"Wool continues strong. English wools are bought freely for export. Manufactured goods are still slow, but in some markets buyers are more willing to place orders at current prices.

"There is a better tone in pig iron. Clyde launches for June reached 39,620 gross tons, but new orders were only for some 20,000 tons. Swansea reports that some tinplate mills contemplate a stoppage owing to the poor demand for their product."

FALLS IN RIVER FROM PIER.

Lad Drowns as Companion Seeks Aid —Long Hunt for Body.

Nine-year-old John Stafford of 111 Amsterdam Avenue was drowned yesterday afternoon at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street. While playing tag with other boys on the pier, he descended a crude ladder at the pier's end. As his foot touched the bottom slat it gave way beneath him, and the lad disappeared.

All the boys ran in fright except Frank Sutrick, who hunted in vain for something to throw into the water. Then he ran to the street and told Policeman George D. Hopkins what had happened.

Hopkins, with Thomas Dwyer and Thomas Fox, volunteer life savers, both of whom have records for rescues, jumped into a rowboat and rowed under the pier in search of the body. Two other parties in boats joined in the search, until driven from under the pier by the rising tide. Hopkins and the life savers remained until the water threatened to pin them against the bottom of the pier, when they leaped overboard and swam to the end of the pier, where they were helped out.

Dwyer made repeated dives into the water and after two hours succeeded in recovering the body. Stafford's mother had been told of his death, and walked the pier distracted, while the search was kept up.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:33|Sun sets...7:34|Moon sets...8:13

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:56	8:15	1:56	1:57
Governors Island	8:04	8:28	2:29	2:20
Hell Gate	9:57	10:21	4:01	3:52

Arrived—Sunday, July 2.

SS Bluecher, Hamburg, June 22.
SS La Gascogne, Huvre, June 24.
SS Umbria, Liverpool, June 24.
SS Roosevelt, Portland, Me., June 30.
SS Texas, Copenhagen, June 10.
SS Tintoretta, Barbados, June 26.
SS Abana, Liverpool, June 18.
SS Il Piemonte, Genoa, June 9.
SS Colorado, Hull, June 17.
SS Chattahoochee, Savannah, June 29.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 1.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 1.
SS Daggry, Campeachy, June 24.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, July 1.
SS Lampasas, Brunswick, June 30.
SS Flandria, Kingston, June 24.
SS Phoebus, Hamburg, June 15.
SS Romanic, Naples, June 20.
SS Excelsior, Cuxhaven, June 17.
SS Gordon Castle, Calcutta, May 10.
SS George Parwell, Jacksonville, June 25.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Monroe, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Flandria, Inagua	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Norm'n Prince, Argentina	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Wray Castle, Singapore	———	———

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*K. Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Algonquin, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Cop'hagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Byron, Brazil	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	———
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Grangense, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines till within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Turbo	Hamburg	June 16
Peninsular	Lisbon	June 14
El Rio	Galveston	June 27
Proteus	New Orleans	June 28
Statendam	Rotterdam	June 24
Minneapolis	London	June 24
Finland	Antwerp	June 24
Romanic	Naples	June 20
Georgic	Liverpool	June 22
Philadelphia	La Guayra	June 26
Chicago City	Swansea	June 19
Gerty	Gibraltar	June 19
Fontabelle	Barbados	June 28
Amazonense	Barbados	June 26
Sarnia	Kingston	June 26
Advance	Colon	June 27
Comanche	Jacksonville	June 30

DUE TO-MORROW.

Kaiser Wilhelm II.	Bremen	June 27
Barbarossa	Bremen	June 24
Astoria	Glasgow	June 24
Calabria	Naples	June 21
Concho	Galveston	June 28
Morro Castle	Havana	July 1
Buenos Ayres	Havana	June 30

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Majestic	Liverpool	June 28
Caronia	Liverpool	June 27
Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	June 26

DUE THURSDAY.

Batavia	Hamburg	June 24
British Princess	Antwerp	June 24
Maraval	Trinidad	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 29

Reported by Wireless.

SS Statendam, incoming was reported by Marconi wireless as off Siasconsett, Mass., at 4:20 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Astoria, incoming, was reported by Marconi wireless as off Siasconsett, Mass., at 1:40 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Philadelphia, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless 225 miles south of Sandy Hook at 9:30 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Numidian, at Moville, July 2.
SS Etruria, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Victorian, at Liverpool, July 2.
SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, July 2.
SS Rotterdam, at Rotterdam, July 2.

Sailed.

SS Lucania, from Queenstown, July 2.
SS Columbia, from Moville, July 2.
SS Ryndam, from Rotterdam, July 2.
SS Oscar II., from Christiansand, June 30.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, from Cherbourg, July 2.
SS Pennsylvania, from Dover, July 2.

Passed.

SS Kroonland, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.
SS Minnetonka, from New York for London, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

LIE PASSED AT THE C. F. U.

Negro Delegate Questions the Loyalty of His White Brethren.

The loyalty of union to union was questioned at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union by James Wallace, delegate of the Asphalt Workers' Union, who made a complaint that the Knights of Labor had organized a union in opposition to his organization which was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Wallace, who is a negro, said that his union was going along peacefully and had gained some important concessions from the employers until this new union was formed.

"If something is not done to uphold the American Federation of Labor," he said, "then there is no use in attending the meetings of the Central Federated Union or being affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Wallace, who got excited as he went along, said he could name delegates sitting in the Central Federated Union meetings who were in sympathy with this movement to down his organization. He was asked for names, and mentioned among others Delegate Rock of the Pavers and Rammers' Union.

"The statement that I had anything to do or any sympathy with this movement to form a dual union is a deliberate lie," said Rock. "This is simply a subterfuge of Delegate Wallace to excite sympathy."

Many Unions in Arrears to C. F. U.

The announcement was made at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that forty-seven unions were so far behind in their dues as to be liable to suspension next Sunday. The tile layers pleaded that their organization was behind because, until two weeks ago, it was locked out by the Building Trades Employers' Association and had no funds. It finally was decided that their new union was not responsible for the arrears.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; R. Wilson, millinery, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; B. Ryan, domestics, 377 Broadway; Hotel Wolcott.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; L. W. Cottrell, hats; Hotel Marlborough.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; D. H. Rosen, clothing and traveling goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Hundley-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; S. W. Hundley, manufacturing department, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.

Keller, Judge & Co., Muncie, Ind.; C. B. Fudge, dry goods; J. B. Pierson, fancy goods; Victoria Hotel.

Kaufman & Co., Richmond, Va.; I. H. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and notions, 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

King-Brinsmade Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. E. Runk, millinery, 621 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Meyer, Wise & Karchen, Cincinnati, Ohio; S. R. Meyer, notions, hosiery, and gloves, 310 Church Street; Hotel Bresilin.

Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; E. Meertief, dry goods; 493 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Powers & Little, Knoxville, Tenn.; H. H. Powers, cloths; Hotel Imperial.

Richardson & Knight, Jackson, Mich.; E. L. Smith, millinery; J. C. Richardson, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Reid & Hughes Dry Goods Company, Waterbury, Conn.; Miss M. E. Lynch, millinery; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Albert.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Sonneborn, H. & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Sonneborn, woolens; Hotel Bresilin.

Whittingham, A. F., Millinery Company, Toledo, Ohio; A. C. Whittingham, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Wegman, ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

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Wegman, John B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. B. Wegman, ribbons; Hotel Normandie.

Electrical Workers Want to Go Back.

First Vice President Sweek of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers came to this city yesterday to settle the lock-out of electrical workers, if possible, on the same basis as the lock-outs of the carpenters and tile layers. International President McNulty and other officers of the union will join him this week.

To End Brewery Coopers' Strike.

A committee of brewery workers and firemen and engineers employed in the breweries was appointed yesterday to bring about a settlement of the strike of coopers in the city breweries which started about two weeks ago. The coopers are willing to compromise.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

O'Connor & Kahler,
BANKERS,
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
WE OWN AND OFFER
Atlantic & Birmingham Ry. Co.
first mortgage 5% bonds, to yield 4.85% on the investment. Bonded debt at the rate of only $12,000 per mile.
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.
John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stocks-Bonds.
7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

WE OFFER
Laclede Gas Light Co. of St. Louis
1st 5s, 1919.
CLARK & CHAFFEE
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company
Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.
NOTICE

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1905, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan'y 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan'y 1st, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
July 1st, 1905.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE HORACE WATERS & COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the annual meeting of the stockholders of Horace Waters & Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 134 Fifth Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four Directors or Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. The polls will remain open one hour.

Dated New York, July 3d, 1905.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
SAM'L T. WHITE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said Company, 32-38 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Trustees, and two Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of The Robert Graves Company will be held at the office of the Company, 483-485 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on Tuesday, July 18th, 1905, at 2 o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Respectfully,
THOS. W. STRONG, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, June 29, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 10, 1905, and then opened, for manufacturing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the New York or Boston Depots: 1,000 Khaki Coats and 1,000 Khaki Trousers, foot. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Khaki Coats and Trousers, to be opened July 10, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BIN

AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,

Wednesday, July 5, 1905,

VALUABLE PLOT,

Webster Ave., Corner

N. W. of 197th St.,

Size 105x88x irreg., with 3-sty. fr. bldgs. and stable. Sold subject to mtges. of $14,000 at 5 per cent. Title insured by Title Guarantee & T. Co. Maps of Ginzburg & Picker, attys., 115 Nassau St., or auct'rs' Bronx office, cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs., or main office, 158 Broadway. Maps mailed on request.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.



THIS IS A PICTURE of what has been called the William Street canyon. It shows two skyscrapers erected by this Company.

One of them is the KUHN-LOEB BUILDING on which the work of tearing down the old structure which occupied the site was begun on the 15th day of May, 1902, and the building was enclosed on the 5th day of January, 1903, and was completed ready for tenants on the 15th day of April, 1903, when it was 88% rented.

It is one of the most successful office buildings in this country, and is, as we believe, a very satisfactory investment.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus - $9,000,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
TITLE DEPARTMENT
37 Liberty Street, Manhattan

Allows Interest on Deposits Subject to Cheque
Acts as Executor and Trustee
Transacts All Trust Company Business
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Property

OFFICERS:

E. W. COGGESHALL, President & Gen. Manager.

Vice-Presidents
David B. Ogden, Louis V. Bright,
John T. Lockman, Henry Morgenthau
Thorwald Stallknecht Treasurer
Herbert E. Jackson Comptroller,
Walter N. Vail, Secretary.
Lewis H. Losee Asst. Genl. Manager.
Archibald Forbes, Asst. Treasurer.
George A. Fleury, Asst. Secretary

Real Estate Mortgages

For Sale—First mortgages netting 4½% and 5%. Not subject to new mortgage tax law. Title company insurance direct to lender.

Usual Lawyers' Fees Allowed

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

An uptown avenue corner for sale at fair appraisal price; speculation or income. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

$20,000 to loan on second mortgage in various amounts. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East Side.

A BARGAIN.
HUNDREDS NEAR FIRST AV.
Three new law six-story tenements, with stores, 37.6x100; five families, 18 rooms; rents, $6,000 each; price, $32,000 each; mortgages, $42,000 each.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

116TH STREET, NEAR MADISON,
30-ft. 5-story double, with stores; rents, $4,800; low; asking $46,000; want offer.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.,
206 BROADWAY.

INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS.

If you are looking for flats or tenements it will pay you to call, and go over the numerous properties which we have before making purchases or drop us a line; we will have representative call.

T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 West 125th St.

SPLENDID INVESTMENTS.—A fine double flat, East 94th St., five-story and basement, 10 large rooms on floor, lot 26x100.6; mortgage $7,000, two and three years; rental about $2,150 yearly; price $21,000. 5-story dwelling, East 122d St.; one mortgage $8,000, three years; price, $7,750. Apply owner, Frank M. Franklin, 155 E. 34th.

MORTGAGE MONEY,

Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5 per cent. first second mortgages, secured or purchased; charges reasonable; see us.

T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 West 125th St.

An exceptional chance to buy 2 tenements; first-class condition, in the 70s, paying net 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

BARGAIN.

Two tenements, near 2d Av., in seventies, paying 20 per cent. clear; over 53 feet front; fully rented. Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

91st St., near Lex.—Brownstone dwelling; leased $800 and repairs; price, $11,500; easy terms; great bargain. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

127th, just west 3d Av., nearly full lot, 3-story brick, suitable business; $11,500; mtg. $9,500 for five years. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

12th St., East.—5-story 4-family tenement, 25x100, $32,000; fully rented; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

92d St., Near Lexington.—Two 5-story double flats; price $55,000; rents $5,600; unusual opportunity. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East 126th.—5-story flat, $19,500; mortgages, $14,000; rents, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 838 Broadway.

$5,000, second mortgage, wanted; location, Mott and Grand Sts. R. Goldman, 50 East 86th St.

81st St., Near 3d.—Fourteen-room double, $26,250; rents, $2,750. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

We have $300,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

RICHMOND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Safe and Profitable.—Buy at Oakwood, 40 minutes from New York; lots 25x100, from $180 up; easy terms. Call or write Trio Realty Co., 215 Nassau St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS
265 WEST 139 ST. $15,000
229 WEST 139 ST. $16,000
NEAR 7TH AV.
Mortgage $11,000 at 4½, 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.
Apply S. E. JACOBS,
135 BROADWAY, Cor. Cedar St.

AMSTERDAM AVENUE CORNER, NEAR 96TH ST., 26.9x90; 4 STORES; present old rental over $6,100; will be $6,500; splendid building; price $65,000. Mortgage $48,000.
NATKINS AND COMPANY,
104TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.

VICINITY 110TH ST. "L."
33.4 ft. 5-story double flat; all improvements; rents nearly $4,800; price low.
BERT G. FAULHABER & CO.
206 BROADWAY.

Two 8th Av. new law houses with stores, 40x100, 5 stories, four families on floor; all improvements; rent, $6,900; price, $60,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

84th St., Near Amsterdam.—Two high-class modern apartment houses, 66x100; price $98,000; rent $10,600. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

130th St., West.—5-story double flat, $24,500; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

S. W. COR., THIRD AVE. AND 156TH STREET.
I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 156th St. "L" station.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
JOHN F. FREES,
608 East 156th St., N. Y. City.

SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS
Ripe for improvements; inducements to builder; building loan procured.
S. COWEN,
(Tel. 1741 Melrose.) 156th & Westchester Av.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

A very valuable corner plot, 140 feet frontage, in well-built-up store and apartment section of Bronx; free and clear; price, $25,000; to exchange for improved Bronx or Manhattan property; call or address Browning, 18 West 75th St. Telephone 3275—Columbus.

$10,000 buys a 5-story 56-foot front 4 families on a floor, near L station, 2 parks, wide street; rented for $6,156; price, $55,500; nets 16 per cent. A 4-story 37.6x100, 6, 7 rooms, double flat; best location; price, $26,500. J. Trattner, 714 East 138th St.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Biggest Bargain in the Bronx.—14-room house, two baths, all modern improvements; near Morris High School, "L" and trolley; communicate at once. Losere, 871 Brook Av.

Attention.—Mosholu Parkway, Bronx famous driveway; plot on 4 choice lots; snap $6,500; mortgage, $4,250; call and see; open Sundays and holidays. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Attention.—$650 cash, $900 mortgage, buys choice lot within 5 minutes' walk of elevated station; call and see same; open Sundays and holidays. O'Hara Bros., Bedford Park, Bronx.

No. 49 Lorillard Place, cor. 188th St., beautiful private brick residence, 8 rooms, all improvements, $6,500. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Private house on two lots; ten rooms, all improvements. Apply Owner, 1,744 Clay Av., near 174th St., near Claremont Park.

Sacrifice.—Must be sold before July 6th, two-family house, the Bronx, facing Crotona Park; full lot. Freedman, 134 East 112th St.

Two blocks from 149th St. station; 5-story triple, stores, 12 rooms, bath; open plumbing; price, $28,000. Fried, 3,160 2d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price, $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE. LIGHT AND AIR ON FOUR SIDES; RENT, $3,300; PRICE, $30,000. ONLY $3,500 CASH REQUIRED.
Building, 30'x90'; lot, 30'x100' and L 17'x20'; eight tenants, all under lease; apartments have 7 and 8 rooms and bath; in good order; modern steam heating and hot water plants; open plumbing; located on Hancock St., in 23d Ward; cannot be beaten for a permanent investment.

FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

HOTEL SITE: CORNER PLOT 51x125.
Grand location; Fulton Street, Jamaica; heart business section; building and barn excellent condition; modern improvements; newly painted; can remodel for hotel purposes at small cost; rents now for $3,600; price $35,000.
RUSSELL & KLEMYER,
11 Herriman Av., Jamaica, L. I.

RICHMOND HILL.
$4,200, $400 down, balance easy; new 7-room cottage; latest improvements; hardwood trim; furnace; fine location.
Richmond Hill Realty Co.,
3,510 Jamaica Av.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Snap.—Price, $5,850; $1,000 cash; No. 106 Pulaski St., near Tompkins; lot 25x100; 3-story; 11 rooms and bath; make offer. Owner, Box 89 Post Office, Brooklyn.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms; good markets; fishing and hunting; write for list. J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

HUDSON RIVER
Fruit farm, 35 acres; two houses, barn, large packing house; 11,000 fruit trees, (all kinds,) small fruit in abundance; near station, trolley, and large city; price $30,000, free and clear; exchange for U. S. Steel stock or city property. Roberts, 1,019 Gates Av., Brooklyn.

Five lots, including corner, on 5th Av., Brooklyn, in the forties; will exchange for improved property or mortgages; equity, $6,000; brokers protected. Address Room 1,115, 80 Wall St.

For exchange at a very low price, 4 lots on Jackson Av., facing Boston Road, and 4 lots on Union Av., near rapid transit station; to add cash if necessary.

Non-fireproof apartment house for gentleman's country place; unincumbered. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

4TH OF JULY NOTICE

To Investors, Speculators and Homeseekers
ANXIOUS TO VISIT

LAKEWOOD PARK,

BETWEEN

ROCKVILLE CENTRE AND FREEPORT,

RIGHT OPPOSITE BALDWIN STATION.

Office on Property Open All Day July 2d, 3d, 4th.

LUNCHEON AND CARFARE ALLOWED TO BUYERS.

This Park was purchased years before values advanced, therefore the VERY LOW PRICE for these

DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS.

25 125 UP TO 250 FEET DEEP.

$25.00 AND UPWARD.

TERMS, $5 DOWN AND $2 MONTHLY.

10% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
TITLES GUARANTEED BY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.

Absolutely pure water, fine school, stores, electric lighting, gas lighting, trolley direct to New York. Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property, as every visitor will grasp the opportunity to purchase as many lots as their means will allow, with the absolute certainty that

EVERY DOLLAR INVESTED NOW WILL BRING FIVE.

We Have the Land, Location and Lowest Prices.

For maps and free tickets write or call at once.

CARROLLTON REALTY CO., INC.,
85 WORLD BLDG., NEW YORK.
Brooklyn Office, (J. M. BENNETT,)
62 Fourth Av., (Open Evenings.)

Tickets to-day may be had from Agents (GREEN TICKET in hat) at foot of East 34th St. Depot at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M.
Sunday trains, 10:30 A. M., all depots.

FIVE CENTS AND A TROLLEY WILL TAKE YOU TO A HOME BY THE SEA
on the high hills at picturesque Flushing Bay.
EAST ELMHURST, N. Y. CITY.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES
THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE.
$90,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Comparison is challenged with every other town site. Each lot has water front privileges.
Send Postal for Circular and Views.
Bankers Land & Mortgage Corp.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

FREEPORT, L. I.
New house, 7 rooms and bath, electric lights, well built; plot 80x150; 5 minutes to station; owner's business having changed causes this sale at cost, as he cannot occupy; built for his home; cash $1,800, mortgage $2,200 at 5½%.
H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, L. I.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.
Five acres, with good 7-room house, barn nearly new, outbuildings; one mile to station; near trolley; $4,900.
H. P. LIBBY, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.

Fourth of July!—Call and see many properties; choice variety; ground floor prices; best time to buy; some properties trebled last year; bargains submitted; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Bungalow Beach lots $500; 30 feet on Sound, 250 feet deep; no cash required if you improve. List. Codling, Northport, L. I.

TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

QUEENS.
FOR SALE.

Bargain.—New 6-room house, improvements, only $2,100; $300 cash; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE
Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Bronx.—Double or triple flat in good section for cash. "Good." Box 155 Times Downtown.

Cash buyers for cold-water flats and tenements. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Harlem.—One or two double or triple flats for cash. Purchaser, Box 125 Times Downtown.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A three-story brick dwelling to let close to Lexington Av., on 63d Street; has eleven rooms and bath; rent low. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SLAVEN, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry B. Slaven, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Arthur H. Van Brunt, at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1905. ELLEN A. SLAVEN, ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Executors. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja23-law6mM.

POST, HERBERT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT A. POST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Deye, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1905.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1905.
MARIAN POST, Executrix.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

TRAVERS, SUSAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Susan Travers, late of Newport, Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1905. HENRY W. DE FOREST, Executor. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of March, 1905. DANIEL SEYMOUR, SARAH E. SEYMOUR, EGBERT W. WEST, Executors. DANIEL SEYMOUR, Attorney for Executors, No. 29 Wall St., N. Y. City.

DENNIS, RODNEY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. FitzGerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RODNEY S. DENNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Henry Work, her attorney, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1905.
CECILE M. DENNIS, Executrix.
J. HENRY WORK, Attorney for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
mar20-law6monM-27t

FIVE CENTS AND A TROLLEY WILL TAKE YOU TO A HOME BY THE SEA
on the high hills at picturesque Flushing Bay.
EAST ELMHURST, N. Y. CITY.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
MORE RESTFUL AND DELIGHTFUL FOR TIRED NERVES
THAN AN OCEAN VOYAGE.
$90,000,000 now being expended for improvements will mean great increase in values of every lot.
HALF HOUR FROM HERALD SQ.
Comparison is challenged with every other town site. Each lot has water front privileges.
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887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

FREEPORT, L. I.
New house, 7 rooms and bath, electric lights, well built; plot 80x150; 5 minutes to station; owner's business having changed causes this sale at cost, as he cannot occupy; built for his home; cash $1,800, mortgage $2,200 at 5½%.
H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, L. I.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I.
Five acres, with good 7-room house, barn nearly new, outbuildings; one mile to station; near trolley; $4,900.
H. P. LIBBY, ROCKVILLE CENTRE, N. Y.

Fourth of July!—Call and see many properties; choice variety; ground floor prices; best time to buy; some properties trebled last year; bargains submitted; list. Codling, Northport, L. I.

Bungalow Beach lots $500; 30 feet on Sound, 250 feet deep; no cash required if you improve. List. Codling, Northport, L. I.

TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

BALDWIN, L. I.
Cozy 6-room cottage, with cellar under all; ¼ acre plot; chicken house and yard; small fruit; fine garden; $1,950; about $500 cash.
H. P. LIBBY, FREEPORT, L. I.

Huntington Bay, Long Island.—To let, house; 10 rooms; modern improvements; recently renovated; newly furnished; fine hair mattresses; bathing; superb view. Mrs. W. D. Schuyler, East Neck, Huntington.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

GREAT WHITE PLAINS SALE
WILL BE CONTINUED
TO-DAY
and To-morrow
JULY 3 AND 4.
Choice Building Plots
100 Feet Front Each
At Public Auction
By JOSEPH H. LEWIS, Auctioneer
ON THE PREMISES AT WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.,
BEGINNING AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY.

This desirable property extends from the Mamaroneck Road on the east to the New York and White Plains Road on the west, and is attractively laid out in plots 100 feet front and surrounded with handsome residences; within 10 minutes' walk of the Court House, Churches, Schools, Banks, etc.

50 Trains Daily Each Way.
34 Minutes from Grand Central Depot.
Free Stages Direct to Property
Will Meet All Trains.

WE HAVE offices and representatives throughout Westchester County. For farms, country homes, lots or acreage it will pay you to communicate with us.

ALL OFFICES OPEN JULY 4TH.

WHITE PLAINS—Fine country place, large modern house, over two acres, fine views, stable, 5 minutes' drive to station on macadam road; must be sold; only $12,000.

MT. KISCO—Excellent farmhouse and barns, plenty of fruit, fine garden, good views, seven acres, $4,000.

CHATTERTON HILL, White Plains—Almost new 10-room house, bath, large plot, high ground, five minutes to station, $5,500.

ARDSLEY—Fine 68-acre farm, splendid views, good, old-fashioned buildings, $300 per acre.

SIX-ACRE PLOT at White Plains, near Country Club, suitable for country residence, $3,600.

YORKTOWN HEIGHTS—Farms in this section at low prices, from 20 acres up.

PLEASANTVILLE—106 acres, high and beautifully wooded, station 1 mile, $15,000.

TURNER & CO., 28 E. 42d St., N. Y.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

30 minutes to 42d St.
Three Miles North of City Line.
Beautiful building sites; water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse. Titles guaranteed. Send for particulars.
W. J. Baecker, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS.
Westchester Park.—Ideal home sites; high, dry, no swamps, no malaria; lots at station, $300 to $600; $5 monthly; city improvements; title insured. Call evenings, Offenbach, 27 East 116th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

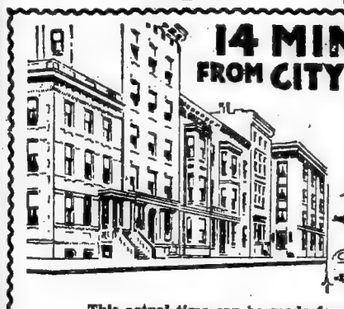
New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage, 7 rooms and bath; high ground; convenient to station, school, and trolley; $4,500; 11-room house, all improvements, $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
(YONKERS PARK.)
Beautiful Crestwood
80 minutes PLOTS $250 UP
to 42d St.
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F.
Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

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COLUMBIA INV. & REAL ESTATE CO.
'Phone 6261—38th St. Times Building.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

EL MORA
THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB on the Central R. R. of N. J.
31 MINUTES FROM NEW YORK.
Station on property; trolley passes.
A NATURAL PARK
WITH ALL CITY IMPROVEMENTS
Restricted. Titles guaranteed.
Plots 50x150, $500 up, easy terms. Let us tell you all about the houses we are to build and how to own one.
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Branch Offices,
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Westfield Av., El Mora, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

At Ridgefield Park.—Half hour out; commutation 7 cents; new house, seven rooms and bath; all latest improvements; large plot; $4,000; new house, six and bath, lot 50x120, two minutes from depot, $2,300; number of other bargains, $1,500 to $8,000. Call or send for photos and list. Carl Hallberg, offices near depot, Ridgefield Park, N. J.

At CRESSKILL, N. J., on Erie, 42 minutes out,
IDEAL HOMES.
All improvements. RENTS, $25. Sale, $3,750 up. Easy terms. Inducements to desirable parties. L. F. RIEGEL.

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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
THIRTY YEARS SELLING
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

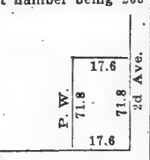
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADELE KNEELAND, as executrix, &c., plaintiff, against MOSES JESSE HENRY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of June, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street with the westerly line of Second Avenue, running thence northwardly along said westerly side of Second Avenue seventy-one feet and eight inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-one feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as street number 265 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 26th, 1905.
EMANUEL I. SILBERSTEIN, Referee.
HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 265 E. 122d St.



122d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,886.08, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1905, together with costs and allowance amounting to $375.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,440 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of June, 1905.
EMANUEL I. SILBERSTEIN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EMMA BODENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against IDA NAFTAL, Mary Tropp, Rose Silberstein, Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown, Dora Katzenberg, Joseph Silberstein, Michael Silberstein, William Silberstein, Edward Silberstein, Gertrude Silberstein, Florence Silberstein, and Rose Silberstein, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Morris Silberstein, deceased, Defendants.—Summons:

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, December 20th, 1904.
A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown. The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905.

The object of this action is to obtain a partition of the real property of which Morris Silberstein, died, seized, and the said real property is briefly described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the south side of Madison Street, distant 150 feet 2 inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets, containing 33 feet 2 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street numbers 190 and 192 Madison Street; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant 75 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of 25th Street and 1st Avenue, containing 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 75 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 1643 First Avenue; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the northwesterly side of Third Avenue, distant 63 feet 9 inches southwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of 3rd Avenue and 39th Street, containing 25 feet 3 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 590 Third Avenue.

A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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For Rent
in the
Times Building,
Times Square,
ENTIRE FLOOR.
3,832 sq. ft.
26 windows.

Offices Single or in Suites suitable for Suburban Realty Companies,
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Agents, on premises. Tel. 4900—38.
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If so, your attention is called to the NEW BUILDINGS just finished, Nos. 28, 30, and 32 West 22d Street, opp. Stern Bros., and in the heart of the wholesale and retail dry goods district. Especially suitable for MILLINERY, SILKS, LACES, and kindred lines.
Will lease entire buildings or such spaces as may be required.
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H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 West 22d St.

TO LEASE OR FOR SALE,
6-Sty. and Base. Store and Loft Bldg.,
75x92; all modern improvements; course of erection.
114, 116 and 118 West 17th St.,
Near Sixth Av.; completed Jan. 1, 1906.
Plans and particulars,
H. J. SACHS & CO.,
8 WEST 22D ST.,
or your own broker.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

$10.—Store; good for shoemaker. 60 West 101st St.

**$20

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Sharon Springs.

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Best White Sulphur, Magnesia and Chalybeate Springs in the World

European methods of using the water for Rheumatism, Gout, Skin, Nervous and Malarial Diseases, Chronic Heart Disease, Nasal Catarrh and Bronchial Diseases. Fango Treatment. Air pure and tonic. No mosquitos. Perfect water and sewer systems. Magnificent scenery. Amusements of all kinds. Prices to meet every degree of expenditure. The Springs are reached via Delaware and Hudson R. R. from Union Station, Albany, People's and New York Central lines from New York City. Sunday trains. Only five hours from New York City

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ONLY $2, $2 50 and $3 a day; $12, $15 and $18 a week

$7 a week extra for private baths.

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To be a patron at the "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., is a rare treat. For should there be a rainy day the rooms are so handsomely furnished that to stay in them is a pleasure, saying nothing of the table, which is the best of any Summer Hotel on the Island.

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CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

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Opposite golf links, **Bellport, L. I.**, on Great South Bay. A select family house replete with antique furnishings and unique in its appeal to such as desire refinement and rest. Patronage solicited. JAS. B. SHAW.

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ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL.
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING, PAVILION, PINE BOATING, GREAT FISHING, MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

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Hotel AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES
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A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links. Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Musical Club. Telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager. Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

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For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, ice house, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply to M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

THE RUSSEAUMONT HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y. Himelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for illustrated booklet.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

ADIRONDACK RESORTS

Sullivan County.

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WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29. SEVENTH SEASON.
ACCOMMODATES 200. Largest hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, boating, sailing, new music hall, tennis, livery, &c. Reduced rates to July 1. Send for booklet.
SAYLER & SANFORD.

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ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75, large, airy rooms, hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room with individual tables; terms $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

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Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

Mountain Lake House, Sullivan Co.—Accommodates 75, good table; large rooms; near lake. Minisink battleground; $6 to $8. Mrs. J. B. Heiter.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

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WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Catskill Mountains.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; three rooms; circular.

IVELAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Bronxville.

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Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, NOW OPEN

Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.

DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Sharon Springs.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL.
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

CHALFONTE

is a modern fireproof hotel located on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City between the Piers. Always Open. Write for illustrations.
THE LEEDS COMPANY.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; special rates; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR.
35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Caldwell.

CALDWELL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
RATES $7.00 UP. CALDWELL, N. J.
JOHN A. BRADY, Prop.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Mount Pocono, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Cresco, Henryville, Pocono Summit in the Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains of Monroe County, Penn.

Reached in from 2½ to 3½ hours from New York, by special fast trains over Lackawanna Railroad. Fourth of July excursions from New York at one fare for round trip. Tickets sold July 1, 2 and 3, limited for return to July 5, inclusive. Booklets about hotels and boarding houses at Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Milford.

MILFORD, PIKE COUNTY, PENN.
Queen of the Mountain Resorts.

Miscellaneous.

The German-American Farm House.—1,800 feet elevation; right place for recreation; German kitchen; light, airy rooms; natural spring water. Wm. Aumuller, Shohola, Pike Co., Penn.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN. Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel St. Andrew.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Broadway and 72d St., New York

Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL, New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day. Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up. Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENNER, FREDERICK G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ILSE A. M. RENNER, Charlotte Renner, Dorothea Renner, Arnold Renner, Fritz Renner, Hans Renner, Elizu Renner, Harry Frederick Renner, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK G. RENNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

VAN DEVENTER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VAN DEVENTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1905. CHRISTINE M. VAN DEVENTER, Executrix. GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ASHLEY, OSSIAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jessie Ashley, No. 569-571 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1905. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Executor. JESSIE ASHLEY, Attorney for Executor, 569-571 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY 4TH OF JULY EXCURSIONS

Bellewood, . . . 75c.
Mauch Chunk & Glen Onoko, $1.50

For particulars, time of trains, etc., inquire 1244 and 355 Broadway, New York, and 325 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Penna. R. R. Ferries and Brooklyn Annex. Fare via Annex Ferry 15c. additional.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Via L. I. R. R.: Leave N. Y., foot of E. 34th St., 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10 (12:40 race days,) and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40 P. M. Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing (E. N. Y.) about 25 min. after 34th St. time. Separate table Sunday.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS:
Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate table Saturday.

Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, and 8:40 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10, and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 25 minutes after 34th St. time.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:20, 6:40, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 1:50, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 8:00 P. M.; 12:00 night; Sundays, 7:00 9:10, 10:10, 11:20, 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20.

DELIGHTFUL TRIP
UP THE HUDSON
To-morrow, July 4th
Str. Homer Ramsdell
For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh.
Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley.
Leaves FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A. M.; W. 129TH ST. 9:30 A. M. Returning leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M.
ROUND TRIP 90c.
The most delightful one-day trip up the Hudson.
REFRESHMENTS SERVED ON BOAT.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.
FOURTH OF JULY Afternoon Excursion
TO WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Leaving Desbrosses St., 1:45, W. 42d St., 2:00, W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by Special West Shore train, or any regular train, $1, N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, etc. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

A GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY EXCURSION
Up the Sound
To Great Neck, Sea Cliff and Glenwood.
The well-equipped steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) at 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 7:00 P. M. Stop at Karatsonyi and Kmetz's dock.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

July 4th Mauch Chunk Switchback and Glen Onoko
via New Jersey Central
Round Trip Tickets,
ADULTS, $1.50.
CHILDREN, 75c.
Switchback Tickets, 50 cents Additional.
Special train from West 23d St., 8.20 a. m. Liberty Street, 8.30 a. m.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board.
Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday.
Tickets on yacht, or office in Flatiron Bldg. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building.

Ideal July 4th Outing.
On JULY 4th (also on Sundays), the fleet steel STR. RICHARD PECK will leave Pier 20, E. R., foot Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; E. 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven, 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on L. I. Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe Service. Music. Tkts., $1.00. Children, 50c.

TOURING NEW YORK IN AUTOMOBILES
GREEN CARS leave Hotel Bartholdt, Broadway and 23d St., 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., Daily and Sunday. All the sights worth seeing. Fare $1.00. The most perfectly equipped sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island Excursion Service. Park Carriage Co. Telephone 4874 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and Richmond, commencing Saturday, July 1st, leave 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 21st St., 9 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30 P. M. Leave Rockaway, 11:15 A. M., 12:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Ex., 50 cts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the offices of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1905. JOHN T. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NASE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St., Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST.,9:00 "
" West 129th St.:.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays and holidays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

"THE NEW LINE"
$1.00 N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 PROVIDENCE
$2.20 BOSTON
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, July, even dates Aug. & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern and Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight. 10c. postage.

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.25; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA
A SMOOTH, EXHILARATING SALT WATER TRIP.
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55 and 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.
SCHEDULE FOR JULY 4, 1905.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45, 10:45, Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

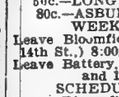
CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. From Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points. Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA
A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN,
By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S. S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 11 A. M. every Saturday.
TO YARMOUTH, Round Trip.....$25
TO HALIFAX, Round Trip.....$32
For information apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 261, 1185 B'way, and 649 Madison Ave. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq. West, or Munson S. S. Line, Beaver Building, N. Y., or any tourist agent.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 108 E. 9th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BROWNING, WILLIAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Cooper Square West, Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1905. ADELAIDE S. BROWNING, JOHN SCOTT BROWNING, WILLIAM H. BROWNING, HENRY K. BROWNING, Executors. OPDYKE, LADD & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This Is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls

and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:30 P. M.—†FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—†SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—†LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—†ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:33 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 468 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "800 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service... Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.
A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, West Shore, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
*3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9.30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....July 8 | Philadelphia.....July 22
St. Louis.....July 15 | St. Paul.....Aug. 5

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8 | July 29
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 P. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....July 8 | Kroonland.....July 22
Vaderland.....July 15 | Zeeland.....July 29

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Oceanic, July 5, 7:30 AM | Baltic...July 26, 1 PM
Majestic, July 12, 10 AM | Teutonic...Aug. 2, 10 AM

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Large pearl pin with diamond in centre, in train from New Rochelle or in Subway or on Flatbush or 7th Av. car to Brooklyn, Sunday night. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 406, 76 William St.

LOST—Card case, railroad passes, and money, Friday night. Return 429 Broadway; liberal reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 110 EAST.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms; good table.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

66TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 East.—Comfortable airy room; home surroundings; near Park; excellent table; references; Americans.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Coolest rooms in city; double and single; excellent table; Summer rates.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front room, select home; gentleman; couples; meals if desired; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One double room, $12 two persons, with board; refined, homelike.

112TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; large and small rooms; en suite or single; excellent table; near Subway.

122D ST., 136 WEST.—Elegant large room for two; exceptional board; small room; table guests.

145TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Excellent rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

LEXINGTON AV., 662, Corner 70th.—Large and single rooms, board optional; telephone.

MADISON AV., 105.—Handsome suite, private bath; large and single rooms; electric light; telephone; high-class location; Southerners and transients accommodated. C. H. Winthrop.

MADISON AV., 153.—Desirable rooms to rent for the Summer; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Superior rooms; baths; with board, $8 to $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 215.—Large and small rooms, with table board; cars convenient; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 3.—Pleasant, social home, large front room; adults; telephone. 2019 L., Prospect.

SOUTH OXFORD ST., 48, Brooklyn.—A young man having a large third-story square room wants to share it with another; a few table boarders accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3d., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

10TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water, large closets, telephone; Summer rates.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; references; valet service.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Clean, attractive room; medium size; shower bath; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

27TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms suitable for couple, or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan, desirable room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen; $3; parlor for business; others, $1.50 upward.

44TH ST., 124 EAST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board; excellent location; reasonable.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms close to bath; hot water; transients.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—Desirable connecting rooms, together, separately; Summer price; single room, closet, $6.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large cool rooms, bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

63D ST., 106 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

79TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable for gentleman; with or without board.

81ST, 8 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets; references. Owner.

118TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway; telephone. Root.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone; Subway; references. McPhail.

130TH, 5 EAST.—Furnished rooms from $8 up; parlor floor for doctor, business.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue—near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional—location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

Five large, light rooms, newly renovated, well furnished, cool; good transportation; elevator and telephone. Address I. N., 209 Times Downtown.

Trained Nurses.—Rooms, single, double, furnished, unfurnished; physician's private house; upper west side; telephone; Park and elevated. Select, Box 344 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 8 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall Street, River; ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest location; five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; sublet reasonably. 500 West 112th St.

27th St., 313 East.—7 rooms; improvements; 3d family house; no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—By an American firm on Broadway an experienced designer on ladies' belts; good salary to right party. Answer by letter, stating experience, L. M., Box 75 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Tall young ladies to go upon the stage. Call 20 Broadway, Theatre Building. George P. White.

Males.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Uneed protection! We protect. How! U. S. F. P. Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call or write Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—By an American firm on Broadway an experienced cutter on ladies' belts; must have good idea of designing; good salary. Answer by letter, stating experience, L. M., Box 75 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical housekeeper, with best of city references, desires position in city or out of town house. Mrs. Green, care of Dr. Hills, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, laundress, waitress; small family adults; city or country; excellent reference. 230 East 42d St., second flight, front; car fare.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7. Attentive, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Haron, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Willing to assist bookkeeper and be generally useful; one year's experience; salary, $6. Advertiser, 1,541 3d Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; excellent education; rapid; neat work guaranteed; would substitute. Cummings, Post Office Box 1,938.

DEAD WHALE ASHORE ON LONG BEACH BAR

And Hempstead Is Wondering What to Do with It.

WAS SLAIN BY A SWORDFISH

Old Timers Say They're Willing to "Boil 'Er Down," but the Town Board Will Decide.

The town of Hempstead, L. I., has a dead whale on its official hands. It is supposed that a swordfish assassinated the whale, which floated ashore off Long Beach yesterday morning.

The leviathan of the deep, as the local historian calls it, is not a monster as whales go, although the first report sent to the New York newspapers said the whale was just 170 feet long. The Postmaster later made what he considered an accurate measurement, and put down sixty feet as the result. Unofficial observers were contented with thirty feet.

What troubles Hempstead is whether to bury the whale, after cutting him up into convenient sections, or to try him out and sell his oil. Dr. Rahme, Health Officer of the town, will pass on the proposition this morning. The residents say that the subject is of sufficient magnitude to justify the calling of a special meeting of the Town Board.

"Thar she blows!" was not the signal that notified the Long Beach people at 8 o'clock yesterday morning of the arrival of the monster. It was just the shout, "A whale!" The whale was very much dead. As the news spread, crowds came tumbling out of their cottages, bungalows, lean-tos, tents, and dugouts to see the whale. They had but to follow their noses.

The whale lay flat on its back, and appeared as much like a huge bolster with white and steel-blue stripes as anything could save the real thing. The waves pounded its left side ceaselessly. Now and then one more huge than its predecessors almost turned the great carcass.

Not far from the whale a big sturgeon was washed ashore. Some cheerful prevaricator assured visiting reporters that this was the swordfish that had clain the whale.

As the reports of the whale got around neighboring villages began to send sightseers to Long Beach. The Long Island Railroad did at a conservative estimate $200 more business yesterday than is usual, for there was not a village or hamlet along its lines between Long Island City and Long Beach that did not send somebody to inspect the whale and report back.

Residents of Long Beach, who have considerable knowledge of the sea and a little of its denizens, held to the theory that the whale had come to seek a grave on the shores of Long Island after having been worsted in battle. There was a wide and deep wound in the whale's side. It was decided that a gigantic swordfish had been the assassin.

When the whale was cast up the oldest inhabitant began to sweep out the corners of his memory. He allowed it was fifteen years ago "or thereabout" that a whale had made its appearance off Point Lookout. That one was cut up and boiled down. Few remembered the occurrence.

Some of the old-timers said they were willing to be commissioned by the town to cut and slash the whale into bits and then "boil 'er down." They said they hadn't had any experience for some time, but believed they could work it all right. Speculation as to what the whale might bring in dollars and cents was rife. The cottagers generally were for having it buried at once. But those who live at Long Beach in all seasons thought the dead whale certainly ought to be turned to some account. Whale oil, they said, is always saleable, and so is whalebone.

This whale, it was declared, was a blue whale, or "bow head" whale, which sometimes comes as far south as Cape Cod, though its swimming territory is generally north of Newfoundland.

COUNT STEAMBOAT LOADS.

Inspectors Enforcing New Law Against Overcrowding—Life Belt Tests.

In accordance with the new steamboat laws, inspired by the lessons of the Slocum disaster, which went into effect last Saturday, two Inspectors were stationed at the embarkation point of every excursion boat Saturday and yesterday to count the passengers and see that the licensed number was not exceeded. On Saturday, it was said, 450 persons were forbidden to board one boat, while at others scores were turned back. Yesterday, on account of the weather, there was little to do.

Under the new law, should an Inspector find hose, life preservers, or other life paraphernalia worthless, he can demand its destruction in his presence, forthwith. No Inspector is allowed to be interested in the manufacture or sale of any life apparatus. There is also a penalty for manslaughter, with fine up to $10,000, or ten years at hard labor, or both, attached to conviction in a Circuit Court of any steamboat officer held responsible for loss of life.

An Inspector must take each life preserver down and jump on it to see if it will stand rough handling; he must haul with his full strength on the straps, and after more rigid work must stamp each preserver with his initials and the date of inspection. He is then responsible for every one so stamped for one year.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

A BUSINESS MAN, having lived twenty years in South America, and speaking fluently Spanish, French, and English, seeks a position. Address Romero, Box 333 Times, Times Square.

BOY—Fifteen years old, living with parents, just out of school, wishes position. Jerome Nathan, 172 East 80th St.

CHAUFFEUR, French, understanding most foreign and domestic cars; also white steamer and electric. L. E. Bregaud, 109 West 54th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses, carriages, gardens, &c.; references. Alex. McMullen, 107 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thirty-nine; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references. Address Gibson, 154 East East 85th St.

EX-OFFICER wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker, any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

OCCUPATION, casual or steady, wanted by literary man. Joseph Jameson, 276 West 132d St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience, as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SCOTCHMAN, intelligent, industrious, handy around horses and gardens, single, desires a steady position; will give particulars by mail or in person; would like country place. City address, No. 400 7th Av. Thos. T. Cochrane.

SOLDIER, just discharged, character "excellent"; thoroughly familiar with submarine mining and torpedoes, desires position in armory as janitor; will give instruction in the art of submarine mining if desired; has nine years' practical experience. Thomas T. Cochrane, ex-Sergeant of Artillery, 400 7th Av.

TUTOR.—Assistant instructor in Harvard desires position as tutor during the Summer for college entrance examinations; three years' experience as tutor of college undergraduates; athletic, can row and swim; would serve also as companion. R. W. Kelso, 35 Divinity, Cambridge, Mass.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG JAPANESE student, just arrived, speaking good English, honest, energetic, wants any position in store or factory; no wages expected while learning. Hala, 64 East 123d St.

SAYS GREED MENACES US.

The Rev. Dr. Wylie Would Like to See High Financiers in Jail.

The Rev. Dr. David G. Wylie, pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, at Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, preached last night on "National Degeneracy." He dwelt on the dangers to American civilization from disregard of law, pride, luxury, ostentation, irreligion, and forgetfulness of God, saying, in part:

"Greed for gold is almost universal in America. To use an offensive term, graft seems everywhere. Honesty is at a premium. There is great need to cultivate the old-fashioned virtues. This craze for wealth leads to cheating, stealing, lying, and many immoral features in business life. The adulteration of food and medicine, the lack of safety appliances on excursion steamers, the poor material put into many buildings, the crowding of families into mean tenements, are all the result of the insatiable desire for more money.

"Here in New York men have tarnished their names by the manner in which they have dealt with the trust funds of a great institution. Men, well known, respected, high up in commercial and social station, have taken fire into their hands, and it has burned them to the quick. We need to imitate the municipal authorities of Glasgow in the bank scandal where Directors of high standing were sent behind prison bars.

"Even at the risk of being called sensational, I affirm from this Christian pulpit that the President of the United States, in his dealing with grasping corporations, and ex-President Cleveland, Paul Morton, Superintendent Hendricks, Attorney General Mayer, and District Attorney Jerome have the opportunity of their lives to serve hundreds of thousands of their fellow-citizens by righting a great wrong.

"I am convinced that these men are sincere in their purpose, and it is devoutly hoped that no malign influence, social, commercial, political, will be able to deter a single one of them from doing his full duty.

"If things go on as they are now going, our doom is seaed. History shows that a nation of men with low moral ideals cannot long endure."

GIVES THE Y. M. C. A. A YACHT.

Boat Purchased by A. C. James Will Be Used for Vacation Cruises.

Arthur Curtiss James, President of the New York Yacht Club, has purchased and presented to the Young Men's Christian Association a ninety-five-ton yacht, for young men's vacation cruises on Long Island Sound. The yacht was built in 1890 at a cost of $20,000, but was purchased for a much less figure.

It has been fitted up for cruises with bunks and hammocks, and will be put in charge of a seasoned skipper with a crew and cook, but every one of the thirty men "shipping" for the weekly cruises, will "go before the mast" and learn to handle ship. Dr. Knowles, physical instructor of the Harlem Young Men's Christian Association, will direct the cruises. Frequent stops along the Sound will be made in the harbors for swimming and baseball. Similar cruises are made by the associations of Hamilton, Ontario, and Washington.

GIRL DIES AT SEA.

While Invitations to a Reception in Her Honor Were Out in Brooklyn.

A week ago Mr. and Mrs. Herman Petersen of 123 Pennsylvania Avenue, Brooklyn, issued invitations for a reception yesterday afternoon in honor of their daughter, Annie, who, after two years' schooling in Germany, sailed from Hamburg for New York on the Hamburg-American liner Blücher on June 22.

Yesterday the liner arrived in Hoboken, and on it came the body of the girl who had contracted pneumonia en route and died in mid-ocean, a week ago to-day. Her family learned of her death on Saturday by wireless telegraphy when the liner was off the Marconi station at Siasconsett, Mass. Mrs. Petersen is prostrated at her home in Brooklyn, and yesterday morning there was not a person on the Hamburg Line pier who did not pity the old father waiting there for the body of his daughter.

When Miss Petersen left Hamburg she was apparently in good health. She was a saloon passenger, accompanied by her aunt, Mrs. Leckow. The second day out, soon after the Blücher left Boulogne, the girl was taken ill. She grew rapidly worse, and a week ago last Saturday Drs. Thoma and von Pflugk, the ship's surgeons called into consultation Dr. Eugen Bachmann of this city, one of the passengers. Despite their efforts the girl grew gradually worse, and died the next day. The body was taken to the Petersen home in Brooklyn.

FOUR DROWNED, MAYBE.

Boat Found Adrift Off Brighton Beach —Three Fishers Missing.

The crowds at Brighton Beach saw a boat drifting off the shore opposite the Boer War Spectacle at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Several of the promenaders said that they had seen several persons struggling in the water during the rough sea, and a detachment of Boers from the camp, with Thomas Healy of 869 West Thirty-sixth Street, Manhattan, and Frederick Boyce of Coney Island, swam out to the place where the persons had been seen, 300 feet from the shore. They discovered that the boat was an eighteen-foot craft, half filled with water, and that but one pair of oars remained. They made several dives in an endeavor to recover the bodies, but their efforts were futile. The boat was taken ashore, and it was found to be the property of Lundy Brothers of Sheepshead Bay. An employe there said that it had been engaged in the morning by two men, dressed as though they were going for a fishing trip. Accompanying them was a woman with a boy about eight years old.

Clerks Worried About Straw Bonds.

Magistrate Wahle, President of the Board of City Magistrates, sent a communication to the Chief Clerks in the seven Magistrates' courts yesterday in regard to accepting bonds furnished by straw bondsmen. With the communication was a list of 490 names of such bondsmen. Magistrate Wahle warns the attaches of the courts, down to the doormen, that it will be considered a neglect of duty on the part of any Clerk to accept any one of the men named on a bond. He adds a warning to the Magistrates.

Measles in Cunarder's Steerage.

When the Cunarder Slavonia, from the Mediterranean, arrived in Quarantine yesterday morning, six members of a family of seven were found ill with the measles. The family was in the steerage, and the ill members were removed to the detention hospital on Swinburne Island for treatment. Only the father had escaped contagion, and he was transferred to Ellis Island.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SPITE HOUSE WIDENED TO LEASE FOR STORES

Neighbors' Protest Fails to Stop Extension Over Street Line.

NEW LITIGATION PROMISED

Five-Foot Richardson Structure Annexes City Land, They Say—Neighbors Urge Ahearn to Act.

The late Joseph Richardson's "Spite House," up in Lexington Avenue, near Eighty-second Street, after making trouble between the old miser and his neighbors all his lifetime, and between his heirs after his death, is again providing grist for the courts and the legal fraternity. The neighbors say now that C. A. Stein, the real estate man, who has it in charge, is improving and enlarging the building at the expense of the city—that by an expenditure of $25 incurred in securing a building permit he has succeeded in annexing $10,000 worth of land which belongs to the city.

The Spite House stands on the northwest corner of the block. The lot on which it stands in 102 feet long, but only 5 feet wide. The house got its name because old man Richardson built it to spite his neighbors.

Henry Sarner of 102 East Eighty-first Street, owned the building lot to the west, adjoining Richardson's strip of land, and when he determined to erect a home there attempted to purchase the Richardson property. Richardson named a figure which Sarner declined to pay. Sarner thereupon erected a residence, the ribbon of land remaining in the hands of Richardson.

As soon as the Sarner house was up Richardson began the erection of a house which, walls and all, was only five feet wide. Four stories high the building was reared, effectually shutting off the light and air from the Sarner residence. Of course no man could live in a house which was all length and no breadth. When a caller rang the front doorbell the person who answered the ring would have to step behind the door, as it swung open, to permit the entrance of the visitor. Richardson conceived the idea of building three big bay windows on the Lexington Avenue side and extending them from the ground to the roof. He secured the passage of a special city ordinance and put up the windows, with a width of 4 feet 5 inches, which gave him virtually a house a little more than 9 feet wide.

Mr. Stein has now obtained a permit and is filling in the spaces between the two windows, so that the whole house will, if the work is completed, be 9 feet 5 inches wide and almost half of it will stand on city ground. Up to the present the work has been pushed for but one story. The space thus gained will be occupied by small shops. Three shops already have been leased, one to a tailor, another to a shoeman, and the third to an electrician.

Sarner headed a delegation of property owners which called on Borough President Ahearn last week and denounced Stein's action as the virtual confiscation of city property worth more than $10,000. President Ahearn said that he would order the reconstruction permit revoked pending an investigation. Work kept on and a petition was sent to Mayor McClellan, in which the Borough President was scored for giving away such valuable land for the nominal fee of $25.

"It's an outrage," said Mr. Sarner yesterday afternoon. "If Stein is permitted to fill in between his bay windows with one-story shops he can keep right on up. The property owners who called on Mr. Ahearn represented more than $1,000,000 worth of property. Mr. Ahearn just jollied us along. We have been making the fight ever since the work started, and have received nothing but promises from any of the officials of the city. In the meantime men have been working night and day to get the additions up."

Mr. Ahearn's private secretary, Mr. Downing made the positive announcement on Saturday that Stein's permit had been revoked, but Stein said he had received no notice to that effect. He announced that he was acting entirely within the ordinance adopted by the Council in 1903, and would fight any attempt to halt the work.

SON CAUGHT IN FATHER'S NET.

Annoyed by Ball Players Laskau Had the Police on Watch.

Siegfried Laskau, a contractor of 331 East Seventy-fifth Street, finds himself in an embarrassing position through his recent complaints to the police against boys playing baseball near his house. The contractor made his complaints so strong that detectives fro mthe East Sixty-seventh Street Station were sent to watch in the neighborhood yesterday. They arrested only one of the ball players, and he proved to be Harry Laskau, the eighteen-year-old son of the complainant.

He had been locked up for an hour or more when the elder Laskau, having returned home and found that his son was under arrest, went to the station house greatly excited and demanded to know the cause of the boy's detention. He furnished $500 bail and Harry was released, but to-day in the West Side Court the father will appear in the dual role of bondsman and complainant.

A SHOPLIFTER WHO BUYS.

Negro's Harvest Is When Clerk Turns to Get Change, Police Say.

John White, a negro, who said he lived at 16 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, will be arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court to-day, and the detectives of the large Sixth Avenue and Broadway department stores will see if they can identify him. The police say the negro is an expert shoplifter.

White was arrested by Detectives Reilly and Hogan on Saturday at Twenty-first Street and Seventh Avenue after he had been followed through several stores on Sixth Avenue. He was carrying a satchel in which the police say they found ten pairs of men's trousers and fourteen pairs of gloves. At a laundry in Twentieth Street the police say they found a stolen silk coat.

White, according to the detectives, worked a new scheme for covering up his work. They say that when he had selected the goods he wanted he would hand the clerk a five-dollar bill to buy a single article, and while the clerk's back was turned would pick up what was on the counter and walk away, saying he would return later for the change.

Priest-Legislator to Speak Here.

The Rev. D. J. O'Sullivan of St. Albans, Vt., who is a member of the Vermont Legislature, being the only Roman Catholic priest in the country who enjoys this distinction, will deliver an oration to-morrow at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, at the celebration to be given under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus, in honor of Independence Day. Father O'Sullivan is a brother of ex-Senator Thomas C. O'Sullivan of Manhattan, and has quite a reputation as a public speaker.

St. Ambrose Mission Opened.

St. Ambrose Italian Protestant Episcopal Mission Chapel, at 236 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, was opened yesterday afternoon. Archdeacon George F. Nelson officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church; the Rev. Harry P. Nichols of Holy Trinity, Harlem, and the Rev. John H. Watson.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

CAPT. BARR BACK FROM HIS TRIP ABROAD

Famous Skipper Says It Was No Trouble to Win Ocean Race.

GOES TO NEW LONDON HOME

Commander of the Kaiser's Cup Winner Will Handle W. Ross Proctor's Yacht in Races Here.

Capt. Charles Barr, the skipper of the victorious ocean-racing yacht Atlantic, arrived at Hoboken on the Hamburg-American liner Bluecher yesterday morning. He was welcomed at the pier by Mrs. Barr, who was quite ill when he started the Atlantic on the race across the Atlantic, and as the famous skipper came down the gangplank Mrs. Barr turned to a friend and remarked:

"I got well the minute I heard that 'Charley' had won the race."

Capt. Barr never looked better, and declared that the winning of the Kaiser's Cup was the easiest work of his yachting career.

"It was no trouble at all to win that race," said Capt. Barr. "The fact is, it was as easy as shooting rail birds when there are a lot of them around. Oh, yes, I had a good time, but I'm glad to get back just the same, for, after all, there is no place like America."

Just before he sailed the Captain was one of the guests at a reception on board the Bluecher, given by Herr Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Line, to the Kaiser. The crowd was so great that Capt. Barr was one of those that missed meeting the Kaiser, and he was the man that the Emperor is said to have desired meeting above all others.

It is said the Captain is $5,000 richer in bonus money as a result of the Atlantic's victory. Wilson Marshall, her owner, is reported to have offered the value of the cup to him if he would take the trim black three-masted schooner across the finish line at the Lizard first of the eleven boats competing.

The inside history of the race across, how he forced her in the face of the three day's gale he met with in midocean, and how they hesitated whether or not to lay to when the Hamburg was within nine miles of them astern and unsuspected he could tell in most interesting fashion if he would.

Barr got out of the Atlantic all that was in her, as her wonderful day's run of 341 miles and her record of 12 days 4 hours and 1 minute for the passage attest. It is no disparagement to say that she was favored with great luck, a little of which would have helped some of the others, notably the Hildegarde, to push the winner much harder.

In the Dover to Heligoland race the Atlantic had only the Valhalla and the Apache against her, and the Randolph bark turned back. The Valhalla met with weather even less suited to her then it was to the Atlantic. In spite of this handicap the schooner made almost as good time as the winner of the Emperor's Cup contesting in the race for strictly sailing craft.

Capt. Barr went to his home in New London, Conn., yesterday afternoon to get ready for the Summer yacht races here. He will sail W. Ross Proctor's Mineola.

PICKPOCKET UPSETS CARLOAD

Women Try to Climb from Windows—One Arrest Made.

A carload of passengers crossing the Williamsburg Bridge to Brooklyn yesterday morning was thrown into turmoil by the work of a pickpocket. Abraham Silverman of 1 Second Avenue, Manhattan, a strap-hanger, felt a tugging at his pockets and missed his gold watch and chain, valued at $100. He followed a man through the crowd to the rear platform, shouting "Stop thief!" but the fugitive struck several passengers and leaped over the dashboard. He fell on his side, but regained his feet and disappeared in the direction of Driggs Avenue.

Meanwhile Silverman knocked down several women, and their screams brought Policeman Kiernan of the Bridge police, who jumped on the car. It had reached the plaza, and some excited women jumped from windows. Kiernan managed to quiet Silverman, who pointed out a man trying to get out of a window, and said he had seen that man talking to the escaped thief. Kiernan arrested the fellow, and while he was investigating the case the road became blockaded. One thousand persons gathered around the car.

The prisoner gave his name as Louis Disogin, thirty-seven years old, and said he lived in the Mills Hotel, at Rivington and Chrystie Streets, Manhattan. He denied all knowledge of Silverman's property, but the police made a charge of larceny, and he was held in the Lee Avenue Court until Thursday. So many pockets have been picked on cars which cross the Williamsburg Bridge that plain clothes policemen have been detailed to ride on them.

A WAVE OF IRRELIGION.

Seen by a Brooklyn Preacher, Who Speaks Against Sunday Baseball.

The Rev. E. D. Bailey, pastor of the People's Church, at Bedford Avenue and Clymer Street, Brooklyn, spoke on Sunday baseball yesterday. The young men in his congregation had asked him if there would be any harm in their going to a baseball game on Sunday afternoons.

Dr. Bailey said:

"Do not go to baseball games or any other games on the Sabbath Day. You cannot afford it for your own sake, and you cannot afford to lend your example and influence to breaking down the sacredness of the day, which God has given us for the higher needs. Our city is passing through a peril which causes or should cause honest and earnest men to tremble. A great wave of irreligion is sweeping over us, and in its trail may be seen dishonor in business, madness and folly in society, immorality in pleasures, and distrust in every walk of life."

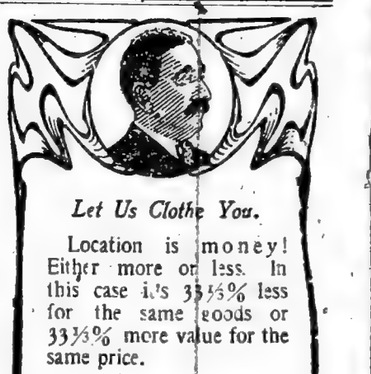
Right to Sleep in Park Upheld.

Acting Captain Braun of the Elizabeth Street Station has been trying for five weeks to keep sleepers out of Mulberry Bend Park on Saturday nights. These efforts received a setback yesterday in the Tombs Court, when Magistrate McAvoy discharged thirteen men arrested for sleeping in the park and reprimanded the patrolman who had arrested them. "I can't see why you arrest these men," said the Magistrate. "They are all respectable men, and in arresting them you do them a wrong. They are all discharged."

SPECIAL TO-DAY
For the 4th — For the 4th
Last week was a record-breaker for Fine Clothing. Many of our best lines were left with but few survivors.
A Group of 339 Fine Quality Men's Summer Suits,
comprising all the most desirable fabrics: Serges, Worsteds, Flannels, Tweeds and Tropical Novelty Weaves.
Single Breasted and Double Breasted **$11.** Coats & Trousers and Full Suits.
Our method in not "stating values" is being indorsed daily by the public. We could mention some startling information about these 339 Suits—but
We Show Samples in Our Great Corner Window.
One glance will show you what you may secure To-Day
At Eleven Dollars.
HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY
BROADWAY COR. CHAMBERS — CITY HALL PARK NORTH
SIG. HIRSH, PRES.

Young's Hats
MORE BETTER MADE
Stores Closed To-Morrow, July 4th.
Fizz—boom—Ah-h-h!
It's Young's Straw Hats that are "booming" this week, for everybody wants a gleaming white straw for the Fourth, and it seems that nearly everybody knows the best place to get it. All sizes and shapes, in all good grades, $2.00 up.
199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.


To-day's a day on between two days off.
Everything men and boys wear to-day, or to-morrow.
Closed Tuesday.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.


Let Us Clothe You.
Location is money! Either more or less. In this case it's 33⅓% less for the same goods or 33⅓% more value for the same price.
Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
3.00 Straw Hats at 1.90.

Swell, smart shapes, in fine split sennet and low crown mackinaws.
Broadway's 2.00 Hat at 1.49.
Natty flat brims in fine split coarse or fine sennets and soft rolled brims with bound edge.
Extra Fine Hats, 2.75,
of Belgium split straw, flat brims, all heights of crown, sold elsewhere at 4.00.
5.00 Panamas at 2.00.
Unblocked stunning negligee shapes.
Up-to-date Golf and Auto Caps in new fabrics, 50c., 95c., 1.75.
Soft felt Outing Hats 1.00, all colors, worth 1.50.

Hippodrome Ticket Seller Freed.

George Kingsbury, Assistant Treasurer of the Hippodrome, who was arrested at the instance of Isadore Bieber, a ticket speculator on Saturday night for selling tickets in front of the theatre, was discharged yesterday by Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Court. The Magistrate said Kingsbury personally had done no wrong, but refused to commit himself to an opinion regarding the rights of individuals in similar cases. Each case, he declared, must be decided on its own merits.

Alleged Sisters of Charity Held.

The two women describing themselves as Sister Marie Adele and Sister Marie Agnes of 400 East Twenty-ninth Street, who were arrested on Saturday on the charge of obtaining money by posing as sisters of charity, were held in the Morrisania Court yesterday morning under $500 bail each for examination on July 5. Hugo Germain, who was arrested at the same time and declared he was the brother of the women, was also held.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens. Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30—The Galaxy of Stars Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes and 2d Edition of "The Whole Damm Family." "Lifting the Lid"

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," "Boy Paderewski," with H. Bulger, Elsie Sam Elton & Variet. Janis, D. Morton, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Robt. T. Haines & Co., Emma Carus, Williams & Walker's Glee Club, Mazetti Troupe, etc.
5TH AV. Rose Coghlan in "Forget Me Not"; J. H. Gilmour, Helen Tracy, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH ST. "PAUL REVERE." Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Dodson Mitchell and fine cast.
125TH ST. "THE TIGRESS," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. Wilson, Mary Ryan, Sol Aiken, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mats. Tues. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MORROW. Sensational Comedy Hit, The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR. BRIGHTON BEACH. Daily, 3:00 and 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 3:00, 5:00, 7:30 & 9:00. July 4—11:30, 1:30, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 7:30, 9 & 10. Entire Original St. Louis Exposition Production with Gen. PIET CRONJE.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PERCY G. WILLIAMS. VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS. Mats., 3:00. Eve., 8:30. Paia's PORT ARTHUR. Every Eve. at 8:15. GRAND FIREWORKS Except Sundays. SPECIAL PROGRAMME TO-NIGHT AND TUESDAY.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 43d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Eve. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Willy Zimmermann, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. "Quite the Thing" 25c. to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

WORLD'S WONDERS AT LUNA PARK

DREAMLAND. TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

LYRIC, 196th time to-night, 8:15. Mat. Tues., Wed. & Sat., 200th Time Wed. Eve. Souvenirs. JEFFERSON DE ANG

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair, then cooling showers; brisk south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,328. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

COTTON UP 100 POINTS; TALES OF FORTUNES WON

Liveliest Day in the Market Since Sully's Downfall.

GOVERNMENT REPORT IS 77

Eleven Points Below Last Year and Under the Expectations of All Except a Few Bull Leaders.

The cotton market had a time of it yesterday such as that very excitable institution has not experienced since the days of Sully. It was all because the Government's report on the condition of the crop on June 25 showed an average of 77, some 11 points below the figures of a year ago and 3 or 4 points below the expectations of nearly all cotton men save such rampant bulls as Theodore H. Price has been since the early part of June.

The October option just before noon had been selling around 9.50, for cables from Liverpool in the earlier morning had backed up New York and New Orleans opinion that the crop would show a condition of 80 or 81, if it did not make a better showing, and the liquidation of some long lines of cotton that had been accumulated on the rise of last week had taken 10 points off Saturday's closing prices. The other months were acting in about the same way when Superintendent King stepped to the platform to read the Government figures.

He needed only to shout the words "seventy-seven" to throw the pit into an uproar that speedily turned into bedlam as brokers fell over each other, pulled hair and yanked off coats in their efforts to buy. In ten minutes October, jumping from 5 to 15 points between sales, had cleared 10.56, or $5 a bale, and bid fair to continue up the line to even higher levels, with the other options trailing along, until profit taking by the folks who couldn't wait any longer knocked prices off 20 or 30 points.

The excitement in the pit continued, however, although the profit-taking sales continued to exert a steadying effect, and it wasn't until after 1 o'clock that the market quieted down, with a range of from 10.15 to 10.30 for October. Before closing buying from abroad and interior points here had forced prices back nearly to the top, and when the gong rang for the end of the day the bulls were quite in command of the situation. July closed at 10.43 asked, the highest; August at 10.40, 2 points from the top; September at 10.44, 5 points below the highest; October, which had contributed the bulk of the trading during the day, 10.52; December at 10.61, as against a high mark of 10.66, and January, which had reached 10.73 in the height of the excitement, was at 10.66.

Theodore H. Price, who turned into a rampant bull early in June, was admittedly the leader of yesterday's market, and predicted even higher figures. In point of glory, however, he had to share with Miss Kate M. Giles, the cotton statistician, who figured out a condition of 76 a week ago when nearly everybody who was not with Mr. Price in his bull campaign was expecting the Government report to show a marked improvement from the figures of 77.2 of May 25. Well-founded gossip has it that there were in the Price following not an inconsiderable number of Wall Street houses who had turned to cotton for relief from the Summer dullness in stocks.

Stories were told yesterday about tremendous profits. One man was supposed to have cleared up $250,000 in a week and somebody else $150,000, but however great these may have been, there would have been some bigger ones rolled up had not a part of the Wall Street contingent contracted "cold feet" in the hour or two before the Government report came out and taken profits on the moderate prices of the earlier trading. Later on these same hasty ones jumped in again to buy, and some of the folks who were looking for a quick turn were out again with yet other profits before the day was over.

Theodore H. Price had this to say about the situation:

"Arithmetically, to-day's Government report indicates an American cotton crop for 1905-6 of 10,273,500 bales. This assumes a plant as far advanced as last year's at this time and the same remarkably favorable weather hereafter that existed in 1904. The first condition does not exist, and cannot be developed. The second is altogether unlikely.

"Reasonably considered, therefore, the trade is called upon to adjust itself to the expectation of a crop of under 10,000,000 for the coming season. I hesitate to say what price this means for cotton, but I am confident that it will sell somewhere between 12 and 14 cents in the near future.

"We have marketed the last crop of 14,000,000 bales at practically an average of 9 cents a pound. What does this mean for less than 10,000,000 bales? An imagination restrained by commercial precedent hesitates to answer, but it must be very high. Russo-Japanese peace and the Americanization of the Orient, combined with gold inflation and a famine supply, will produce results as extraordinary as they are regrettable. The one bright spot in the situation is that the South will become by virtue of the cotton monopoly enormously rich."

THE NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

October Closes 94 Points Up—A "Fake" Crop Report Received.

NEW ORLEANS, July 3.—Cotton here to-day took a bound upward on the reading of the Government report.

The market opened with light trading and there was a tendency downward. When the report was read October stood at 9.54. The first purchases therefore were at 10.45, and a minute later October was bought at 10.50. The range on October during thirty minutes after 11 o'clock was 104 points, or $5.20 a bale. Profit taking followed and October went down to 10.12, but subsequently bounded back to 10.33, and reached later to 10.25.

The remarkable rise was maintained until the close of the day's business. July closed 95 points up, at 10.46; October, 94 points up, at 10.51, and January, 94 points up, at 10.57. Spots closed ⅝ up.

Two minutes before 11 o'clock a telegraph company transmitted the figures 81.2 as the estimate of the cotton crop conditions.

The Government Reports.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the average condition of cotton on June 25 to have been 77, as compared with 77.2 on May 25, 1905, 88 on June 25, 1904, 77.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 84.6.

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PRESIDENT TO ASK FOR TRUCE

Outlook for Cessation of Hostilities in Manchuria Believed to be Good.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 3.—Now that both Russia and Japan have given unmistakable evidence of their desire for peace by appointing envoys to arrange terms, President Roosevelt will bend all his efforts toward bringing about an armistice between the warring nations.

While no word was received to-day by the President from either the Russian or Japanese Governments, there is authority for the statement that the outlook for a truce, pending the oucome of peace negotiations is brighter now than at any previous time.

While it is known that the question of a truce has figured prominently in earlier communications between the President and the two Governments involved, Japan up to the present time has not received the representations made by the President in this respect with any degree of enthusiasm. There is reason to believe that the attitude of Japan has since been modified, just as Russia modified hers on the question of giving her envoys plenary powers to arrange peace terms.

The President is well pleased with the envoys selected by both powers.

JEWEL SAFE ROBBED.

Gems Worth from $10,000 to $15,000 Missing from Higginson's Home.

Between midnight Friday and 6 o'clock last Saturday morning, jewelry worth between $10,000 and $15,000 was stolen from the residence of James Jackson Higginson, the banker and stock broker. Mr. Higginson's offices are at 25 Broad Street. His city home is the four-story brownstone house at 16 East Forty-first Street. Pinkerton, Headquarters, and Tenderloin detectives, who were all put on the case, have not been able to find any clue to the thief or thieves.

Mrs. Higginson and two grown daughters went to a theatre Friday night. They wore some jewelry, and when they put it back in the little home safe that night they thought that all was secure.

The family had planned to make a run to Ardsley the next day in an automobile.

Miss Dorothy Higginson went to the jewelry safe to get a watch which she desired to take with her. She found that the safe was empty.

The police were informed by telephone. Acting Captain Wilson of the West Thirtieth Street Station sent up two of his best men. Pinkerton detectives and men from Headquarters were also summoned. The detectives went over every detail of the house. There were no marks of burglars' tools on the doors or windows; no traces of outside work could be found. Mrs. Higginson, according to the detectives, was sure that she locked the safe Friday night. There was a bare possibility that she had left it open by some oversight, but the chance was small.

It was decided by the detectives that the job was an "inside" one, done by some inmate of the house. The theft of the jewels was kept a secret from the servants. None of them was discharged. The sleuths set out to watch them, and they have shadowed every servant that has left the house since Saturday afternoon. They expected to catch the thief trying to dispose of the jewelry. They found nothing suspicious in the actions of the servants.

In the city home of the Higginsons there are four servants—three women and one man, a negro. Yesterday morning one of the maids gave notice that she desired to leave at once. She was informed that she could not leave until her baggage, which was already packed, had been searched. She insisted that it be done in the presence of some outside person, to which the family readily agreed, and sent for the detectives. Nothing suspicious in her baggage was found. She was allowed to leave. Her name was not disclosed by Mrs. Higginson last night.

Besides Mr. and Mrs. Higginson, the family at 16 East Forty-first Street consists of two grown daughters and two sons in their teens. They have all been at home for the past few weeks, except Mr. Higginson, who is in Europe.

Mr. Higginson belongs to a dozen organizations, including the Harvard Club, the Century Club, the Riding Club, the American Geographical Society, and the Metropolitan Club. He is a Director of the School, the Broad-Exchange Company, and is a Trustee of the Greenwich Savings Bank.

As yet the detectives are absolutely at sea in the case. As it was reported in some quarters that the lost jewelry was worth more than $20,000, Mrs. Higginson was asked last night to give a detailed list of the jewelry and its valuation.

While admitting the loss and saying that the jewelry might not be worth more than $6,000, she was greatly disturbed when asked about the theft, and refused further information.

Following is a partial list of the jewelry stolen, obtained from an authoritative source: Necklace with eighty-one pearls, $1,500; ring with large ruby in centre, surrounded by diamonds, $2,500; emerald ring, $875; turquois and diamond ring, $500; two solitaire diamond rings, $2,500; a small silver chain with small diamonds and eleven pink pearl pendants, $1,200; a large sapphire and diamond crescent, $1,500. There were several other pieces of jewelry of lesser value, including some bracelets, watches, suck pins, and the like.

YONKERS POLITICIAN KILLED.

Edward Underhill Found with His Skull Fractured in the Street.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 3.—Edward Underhill, one of the best-known citizens of this city, was found lying in the street in front of 259 South Broadway last night, suffering from a compound fracture of the skull. He was unconscious and remained so up to the time of his death to-night. His watch, jewelry, and money were found on him.

It is believed that Mr. Underhill tripped and fell, striking his head and thus sustaining his injury. Mr. Underhill was recently a real estate dealer, but was formerly in the brewing business. He helped establish the Yonkers Brewery. He had been an Alderman, Assessor, and President of the Common Council, and was also an unsuccessful candidate for Mayor in 1888.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.

A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10. No excess Fare.—Adv.

MITCHELL GUILTY; JURY OUT 8 HOURS

U. S. Senator from Oregon Convicted of Misfeasance.

TOOK PAY IN FEDERAL CASES

Accepted Money, While Senator, as Attorney for Claimants of Government Land Grants.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 3.—After a trial of two weeks, the case of United States Senator John H. Mitchell, charged with accepting money for practicing before the departments of the Federal Government, was submitted to the jury this afternoon.

Late to-night the jury, having been out 8 hours, returned to court and rendered a verdict of guilty.

Senator Mitchell's conviction is the outcome of the joint indictment of himself, Representative Binger Hermann, and Gero George Sorensen, formerly a Deputy Sheriff of Multnomah County, on Dec. 31, 1904, by the Federal Grand Jury, on the charge of unlawfully and feloniously conspiring in January, 1903, to defraud the Government of the United States out of a portion of its public lands by means of false and forged affidavits and fictitious persons.

The indictment also alleged that acting upon suggestions and the wish of Senator Mitchell and influenced by him, knowing that the transactions was unlawful and felonious, Binger Hermann used his power as Commissioner of the General Land Office to expedite claims and have them passed patent when he knew them to be illegal and not according to the requirements of the law.

A few weeks after the first indictment the Federal Grand Jury reindicted Senator Mitchell and Congressman Hermann on the charge of having conspired with others on Feb. 1, 1902, to defraud the United States Government of public lands in Oregon by preparing and signing affidavits as to the occupation and settlement of these lands. Senator Mitchell was specifically charged with unlawfully preparing affidavits.

Senator Mitchell, on June 22, his seventieth birthday, heard his life-long friend and law partner testify against him in the land fraud cases.

Tanner identified letters that passed between himself and Mitchell relative to their practices before the Land Department.

Letters showing that Mitchell received each month his share of the firm's earnings, which was half the net receipts, were offered in evidence. The following day the Senator, according to Tanner, went to the office and with him looked over the books page by page.

Mitchell, said Tanner, expressed astonishment at the way the entries had been made, and demanded that the books be destroyed, saying that some of the entries would not only lead to his indictment, but would suffice to convict him if they fell into the hands of the Government.

Judge Tanner testified that he had told the Senator that though it would require perjury, and he had never done such a thing in his life, he would stand by his partner and do what he could to help him. Tanner said he agreed to destroy the books, if necessary, and had called the Senator's attention to the clause in the partnership agreement by which the Senator was to receive all the fees for work done before the department.

Tanner declared he changed the agreements, and that the new agreements had been dated back to March 1, 1901, and had been signed by both. Subsequent letters passing between the two men were also entered in evidence, as tending to show still further the knowledge of the defendant that he had been violating the law.

United States Senator J. R. Burton of Kansas was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury of St. Louis on the charge of accepting fees to the amount of $2,500 from the Rialto Grain and Securities Company of St. Louis, in whose behalf it is alleged he acted as an attorney before the Post Office Department in Washington.

Recently the United States Supreme Court reversed the case of Senator Burton, who was convicted of unlawfully accepting fees from the Rialto Company. The reversal was on the ground that the money was not paid in St. Louis, and hence was without the jurisdiction of the St. Louis Federal Court.

MIDSHIPMAN BY TWO INCHES.

Welsh, Who Stretched Himself to Meet Requirements, Is Accepted.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 3.—Luther Welsh of Kansas City has passed all mental and physical examinations and been admitted to the Naval Academy.

On a former examination Welsh was two inches short of the minimum height. He gained the two inches by the use of a stretching machine.

NEWS KEPT FROM TOGO'S FOE.

Admiral Rojestvensky Believes Some of His Fighting Ships Escaped.

LONDON, July 4.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that owing to his mental distress Vice Admiral Rojestvensky has not yet been informed of the annihilation of his fleet.

He is still under the impression that a substantial part of the fleet reached Vladivostok.

Dismissed for Slur on President.

Special to The New York Times.

MEMPHIS, July 3.—William B. Williamson, formerly a clerk in the Memphis Division of the Postal Railway Service, has been dismissed, an official order having been received from Washington to this effect. Williamson was suspended recently pending investigation of charges that he used disrespectful terms regarding President Roosevelt.

Explosion Kills Four Harvesters.

DANVILLE, Va., July 3.—Four men were killed and seven injured by an explosion of a thrashing machine engine near Axton, Henry County, to-day. It is reported that several of the injured probably will die.

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 2:30 P. M.; due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leaves Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

DROWNS, CHUMS LOOK ON.

Young Kahn Was Giving an Exhibition of Diving.

While entertaining several of his companions with an exhibition of diving, Max Kahn, an expert swimmer, nineteen years old, of 1 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, was drowned at 6 o'clock last evening in the Hudson River at the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street. At midnight his body had not been recovered. The young man's father, Henry E. Kahn, called at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station late last night and identified Max's clothing.

A half dozen young men and boys went to the baths at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street shortly before 6 o'clock and were soon playing in the water. Young Kahn, who had gained the admiration of his companions by his strong swimming and athletic evolutions, at length stood up on the outer float and shouted:

"Now, fellows, I'll show you how to dive."

"Go ahead!" and "Dive away!" they responded.

Kahn dived time after time, now forward, now backward, frequently staying under water nearly a minute and reappearing at unexpected points.

"Now, fellows, watch me!" he cried for perhaps the twentieth time, as he sprang forward and again disappeared beneath the water. A minute passed, and he failed to reappear.

"I wonder where he's got to this time?" said one of his companions, as all scanned the surface of the water.

The time lengthened to two minutes, and some of the boys became anxious. Others laughingly declared that Max was watching them from behind some post.

"This is getting serious," said Walter Skelly, one of the party, when young Kahn failed to respond to their inquiring shouts. "I'm going down to the bottom."

It was evident by this time that the boy had met with a serious mishap, and Skelly dived time and again, but failed to find his comrade. The young fellows were at length forced to the conclusion that the boy was dead. They carried his clothing to the police station, and further efforts were made to recover the body under the direction of the police, but it was not found.

LAUGHED AT DROWNING BOY.

Mates Saw His Struggles, but Thought He Was Joking.

William Dietrich, an expert swimmer, though only fourteen years old, was drowned yesterday afternoon in Old Mill Creek, Jamaica Bay. When he was struggling for life his companions, knowing his reputation as a swimmer, thought he was joking and did not go to his assistance. When they did find out that he was really in danger it was too late for them to do anything.

Young Dietrich, with a group of his fellows, went out to the creek for a swim yesterday, feeling as strong and vigorous as ever. Before they had been in the water long he began to flounder about.

"Stop your foolin'," one of the boys yelled at him.

After having sunk twice, Dietrich shouted. Two of his companions jumped to his aid, but before they reached him he had sunk. George Bathman dived down and got the body. It was laid out on the bank and a call was sent to Bradford Street Hospital. Dr. Parker worked over the boy twenty minutes. While he was busy trying all the resuscitating methods he knew, the drowned boy's mother ran up. She knelt down by his side weeping and praying. The doctor, however, was unable to revive the boy. The body was carried to the Dietrich home, at 3,409 Atlantic Avenue, East New York.

MRS. DE LANCEY KANE HURT.

Automobile in Collision on the Road to Morris Park.

Automobiles were responsible for a chapter of accidents both in and near the Morris Park race track, just above West Farms, yesterday. Mrs. De Lancey Kane was one of the victims. She was slightly cut about the face and bruised in a collision between C. Oliver Iselin's touring car, in which she was a passenger, and a car owned by Charles S. Dale, President of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company.

The accident occurred on the William's Bridge Road, not far from the track. Mrs. Kane was taken in another automobile to the Woodmansten Inn, where she was attended by a physician, and then left for home.

The news of this accident was received by the clubhouse guests at Morris Park toward the close of an exceptionally stirring race day, in which three racing machines were badly damaged and a boy injured. In addition, three well-known chauffeurs escaped fatal injuries almost by a miracle.

The first trouble came when Dan Wurgis, driving the thirty-two-horse-power Reo Bird, a machine that has earned a reputation for fast work, ran completely off the banked side of the track. In making the lower turn in a practice run before the races were called, the rear wheels skidded, and to prevent himself from twisting completely around the track Wurgis steered his car further up the bank. At the speed he was going, it carried him to the edge and in a twinkling he dashed over the low rail, ripping away over twenty feet of boards.

Seeing that he was going over, Wurgis jumped and landed on his back on the soft turf about ten feet below. The car, after performing a spectacular leap in the air, landed on its wheels, smashing them all and breaking one entirely off.

The next accident occurred in the heavyweight championship race. Four cars were in this event, Paul Sartori driving Alfred G. Vanderbilt's ninety-horse-power Fiat.

In making the upper turn, on the first lap, he swerved, ran into the fence on the outside, ripped away several feet of boards and twenty feet of the iron piping which supplies water for the track. A crowd of boys, who had evaded the small force of police, were peering between the rails.

Bits of splintered boards and iron struck sixteen-year-old Joseph Holahan of William's Bridge. He was unconscious when picked up, and it was feared his skull was fractured. A call was sent for an ambulance, and the boy was carried to the clubhouse in one of the official's machines. He was removed to Fordham Hospital.

Mr. Roberts, who was driving the 60 horse power Thomas car that is entered for the Vanderbilt Cup race, had an accident on the last lap, as he was making the treacherous lower turn. The rear right wheel was ripped clean off. The car settled and swerved so badly that it was in imminent danger of toppling over. Roberts was hurled against the wheel and, although painfully injured, he succeeded in guiding the car beyond the curve and brought it up by the side of the fence, running 100 yards or more on

The car in which Mrs. De Lancey Kane and another woman were being driven to the clubhouse, was driven by C. Oliver Iselin's chauffer. Mr. Dale's car was driven by his chauffeur, and in it were Mrs. Dale's sister, Miss Hutchinson, and another young woman. It was on its way to meet Mr. Dale and take him to his country home in Larchmont. The car was uninjured, although the occupants were slightly bruised, and continued on the way to Larchmont. The Iselin car was laid up for repairs.

TALK OF ELIHU ROOT AS SUCCESSOR TO HAY

Designated to Represent the State Department at Funeral.

STATE DEPARTMENT PLEASED

Officials There Not Anxious to Have Secretary Taft as Their Chief—President Trusts Root.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The designation of Elihu Root to represent the State Department at Mr. Hay's funeral gave rise to all sorts of conjectures here to-day. It caused a sudden shift about in the talk of Mr. Hay's successor in Mr. Root's direction. There is no information here that gave any basis for the talk, and it rested entirely upon the President's unusual action.

At the State Department the Root talk gave unconcealed pleasure. The State Department officials do not want Mr. Taft to succeed Mr. Hay. To a man they favored Mr. Bowen against Mr. Loomis in the recent controversy, and in doing so they only reflected the opinions of their chief, Mr. Hay. They do not enjoy the prospect of seeing the man who removed Bowen becoming their official chief.

Yesterday and the day before Mr. Choate seemed the most promising candidate, and there is no doubt that as between Choate and Root the officials here would prefer the ex-Ambassador. Mr. Root was a good deal of a disciplinarian when he was in the War Department, and many officials think Choate would be easier to get along with. But Mr. Root was not unpopular, and would be welcomed as an alternative to Mr. Taft.

The statement so frequently made that Mr. Taft must remain in the War Department in order to complete his work in the Philippines and Panama betrays a misunderstanding of the situation. There is nothing to prevent Congress from transferring both enterprises to the State Department. Porto Rico long ago passed from under the control of the War Department, and so could the Philippines and Panama. There is nothing inherently relating to war in either of these enterprises. Should Mr. Taft become Secretary of State it is extremely probable that Congress would be asked to enact such legislation at once.

A successor to Mr. Hay must be named within thirty days. Mr. Taft could be named, even though he will be in Asia at that time, but the fact that it would be simpler and easier to name a man in the United States was seized upon by the Root talkers to corroborate their theory of the significance of the ex-Secretary's designation.

It is well known here that some time ago, when Mr. Hay's resignation seemed possible, the President remarked that if such an event occurred he would like to have Mr. Root come back here if he could be induced to do so. The President's opinion of Mr. Root is exceedingly high.

NO SWEDISH WAR MOVES.

Foreign Minister Declares That Alarmist Rumors Are Unfounded.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 3.—Count Gyldenstolpe, the Foreign Minister, in an interview to-day made the following statement:

"The Associated Press is authorized to say regarding the alarming rumors emanating from Christiania that no aggressive measures have been taken or are even contemplated by the Swedish Government. The Swedish squadron is only holding the usual Summer manoeuvres, this year near Gothenburg. No Swedish troops have been dispatched to the provinces or frontier. Only the usual regiments are now stationed near the frontier."

CHRISTIANIA, July 3.—There has been no mobilization whatever either in Norway or Sweden. Of the military forces under arms in both countries only contingents have been called together for the ordinary yearly exercises. In Norway these exercises are taking place on the usual drill grounds. Some few companies of Swedish troops are watching the three railroads coming from Norway, but these troops are some distance from the frontier.

The Swedish squadron has transferred its exercises from the Baltic to the west coast of Sweden. Although these measures may appear somewhat strange under existing circumstances, they are not regarded by Norway as being of special importance after the peaceful declarations of the Swedish Government.

The Norwegian diplomatists who served under the Union at The Hague and at Washington and who were removed by the Swedish Government, are now charged by the Norwegian Government to remain and look after Norway's interests.

SANG 'STAR SPANGLED BANNER.'

Great Norwegian Crowd's Welcome Home to Students.

CHRISTIANIA, July 3.—The Norwegian Students' Singing Society returned to-day from their American trip. After landing they were escorted by 20,000 persons to the university, where American flags were hoisted and the crowd sang "The Star-Spangled Banner."

From the university the procession moved to the Storthing, where there was a similar demonstration.

CUT YACHT IN TWO.

The Chromo Run Down by a Steamer—One Man Lost.

BOSTON, July 3.—The schooner-yacht Chromo of this port was run down and sunk during a thick fog off Boston Light this afternoon by the steamer Calvin Austin of the Eastern Steamship Company, bound from this city for St. John, N. B. One man was drowned. Four men were rescued by the steamer, which proceeded on her way east.

A few miles from the scene of the accident Capt. Pike of the Austin spoke pilot boat No. 3 and stated that the name of the man who was lost was Frederick Dennie of East Boston. Those who were rescued were George Slack, Henry Austin, Charles Robbins, and Ernst Hall.

The Chromo was formerly a fishing schooner, but two years ago she was wrecked in the harbor. Subsequently she was converted into a yacht.

The Chromo was cruising this afternoon when the Austin suddenly loomed up in the fog, and a moment later struck the little vessel amidships and cut her in two. It is believed that Dennie was struck by the bow of the steamer and killed.

The Austin stopped quickly, and, lowering a boat, picked up the four men who were struggling in the water.

FIRST FATALITY OF THE 4TH.

Tailor, Asleep at Window, Killed by a Pistol Shooter.

A few minutes after midnight this morning occurred the first fatal accident of the Fourth. Morris Gouhestein, forty years old, a tailor, who lived with his wife and five children on the second floor of the tenement at 141 Monroe Street, was shot through the heart and instantly killed as he lay on a lounge by the window.

Gouhestein had lain down by the open window and had fallen asleep. His wife was in a rear room, and says that she heard several shots, which sounded as though they had been fired from across the street. Fearing that the racket would wake the children, she went to the front window to close it. She then found her husband bleeding on the lounge.

The woman shrieked and fainted. Her neighbors entered and found the man dead on the lounge and his wife unconscious on the floor.

The police believe that the bullet was fired from the roof or one of the upper stories of one of the buildings opposite. Neighbors say that several young men were celebrating with a pistol.

TRAINS HELD FOR A RESCUE.

Signal Tower Men Pulled a Woman from the River, but She Died.

A woman who said she was Catherine Cowan, thirty-five years old, of 82 West Ninetieth Street, jumped into the North River at the foot of Ninetieth Street yesterday morning.

She was taken from the water by John and Nathan Navin, New York Central signalmen, who upon seeing her jump set the signals in the tower at Eighty-eighth Street, stopping all trains, and went to her assistance in a rowboat. The signals remained set for twenty minutes. She died in the Harlem Hospital. The woman was not known at the address she gave.

WHIPS A BULLY; PREACHES.

Pastor, Attacked on Way to Church, Leaves Case for Doctor.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 3.—The Rev. Charles T. Lewis of Ephratah was attacked yesterday as he was going to church by a man almost twice his size in front of his church. Mr. Lewis has had trouble before with young men of the village.

With the activity of a trained athlete the slight, fifty-year-old parson arose to the attack, and in a few seconds the young tough, with his 200 pounds, was sprawling, the parson on top. When the two were separated it was found that the young man was in need of the services of a physician.

While the church bells were ringing influential men of the village gathered about the minister and congratulated him.

Mr. Lewis a week ago won a lawsuit against three young men of the village who attacked him at his home and nearly killed him two months ago.

TRAMP SLEPT IN BOUDOIR.

Milliken House Luxury Overcame Him—Didn't Steal a Thing.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 3.—Marion Terrell, a negro tramp, forced an entrance to the residence of Thomas K. Milliken of Henry Street, a manufacturer of linens in New York, one night last week. Mr. Milliken and family are touring in Europe and the place is in charge of a caretaker.

Terrell, in exploring the house, reached Mrs. Milliken's boudoir, and its magnificence made him sleepy, he told the police. He disrobed and went to sleep on the soft, downy, canopied couch. He awoke greatly refreshed. Next night he returned and was proceeding to take another siesta when a special officer appeared. Terrell fled, was was recognized and captured afterward by Policeman Heffernan.

The tramp next escaped from Police Headquarters by leaping from a window thirty feet high. He was recaptured in Sound Beach, and there made a confession. He had stolen no article of value, but was charged with statutory burglary and was bound over to the Superior Court for trial.

SENATOR ALGER TO RETIRE.

Says Poor Health Will Prevent Him from Seeking Re-election.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—United States Senator R. A. Alger announced to-day that he will not be a candidate for re-election to the Senate when his present term expires in 1907. Senator Alger was appointed by Gov. Bliss to fill the vacancy when Senator James McMillan died in 1902, and was elected to fill out his unexpired term by the Legislature of 1903. His decision not to be a candidate again is the result of his poor health. He said to-day:

"I am troubled with my heart and the doctor tells me that I absolutely must not enter the field again. That is the only reason I have for retiring. It is a great disappointment to me, as I had hoped to round out my life with another term."

TROUBLE IN SANTO DOMINGO.

State of Siege in the Barahona District Proclaimed.

SANTO DOMINGO, Republic of Santo Domingo, July 3.—The Government has issued a decree suspending the guarantees and proclaiming a state of siege in the Barahona district.

The Minister of War is authorized to make effective dispositions of the military forces and to enforce the military penal code.

The trouble is apparently local. All other districts of the republic are quiet.

AUSTRIA'S MILITARY MOVE.

Prepares for a Hungarian Attempt at Secession.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 4.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Vienna asserts that Archduke Francis Ferdinand has instituted military preparations with a view to the eventuality of Hungary attempting to secede from the dual monarchy.

81 Miles in 64 Minutes.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 3.—The Pennsylvania Railroad special covered the 81 miles between Washington, Ohio, and Fort Wayne, in 64 minutes to-day. The train was seventeen minutes late out of Crestline, and came into Fort Wayne two minutes ahead of time, having covered the 131 miles in 113 minutes.

Discoverer of Radium Honored.

PARIS, July 3.—Prof. Curie, the discoverer of radium, has been elected a member of the French Academy of Sciences.

DESTROYER OUT TO SINK REBELS

Leaves Odessa Seeking the Kniaz Potemkine.

BATTLESHIP PUTS TO SEA

Mutineers Refuse to Surrender to Roumanians.

OTHER REBELS GIVEN UP

Mutiny Again on the Baltic—Peasant Disorders Near Odessa and Mobilization Troubles.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, July 4.—The torpedo boat destroyer Smetlivy has left Odessa Harbor for the purpose of sinking the mutinous battleship Kniaz Potemkine.

With Kustenji and other unprotected ports of Roumania, Bulgaria, and Turkey at the mercy of the battleship's guns, and with the inability of Vice Admiral Kruger's squadron to interfere with her career tacitly admitted, this desperate expedient was seized upon to prevent international complications and to rid the Black Sea of mutineers.

This problem for a single destroyer, difficult and dangerous enough at best, as she will have to encounter both the Kniaz Potemkine and her attendant torpedo boat, is now complicated by the departure of the battleship from Kustenji and ignorance as to where she will next turn up; but the dispatch from Kustenji throws a gleam of hope on the dark situation by intimating that a considerable number of her crew are anxious to desert their leaders and to escape the consequences of their mutinous actions.

The Admiralty, however, it has been stated, does not admit that the Smetlivy has gone on such an errand, though the officials say frankly that the Kniaz Potemkine must in law be regarded as a pirate.

Torpedo Boat Off for Attack.

ODESSA, July 3.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Smetlivy, manned by a volunteer crew, has left this port to search for and attempt to torpedo the battleship Kniaz Potemkine.

The torpedo boat destroyer, which arrived here this morning, was reinforced this afternoon by two torpedo boats, and others are expected. The torpedo craft received orders this afternoon to attack and sink the rebel battleship on sight.

The fact that the Kniaz Potemkine remains on the high seas in charge of the mutineers is causing so much apprehension and uneasiness to the population of Odessa that the Government resolved to show no further hesitation, even though the measures adopted involve the loss of the battleship.

The naval authorities here are of the opinion that the best and most effective way to deal with her would be by sending torpedo boats against her, especially as such craft could be operated by a comparatively small number of men, who could probably be more relied upon to execute orders to sink a vessel containing their countrymen and comrades than could the larger crews of the larger vessels.

It is reported, and the report is credited, that the crews of other warships declined to fire on the Kniaz Potemkine when she steamed out of Odessa last Saturday. There is much other evidence of the spirit of insubordination on board other Black Sea ships, stories concerning which took concrete form in a report from Sevastopol to-day to the effect that the crew of the Ekaterina II. were paid off and sent ashore to barracks there because they could no longer be trusted.

The situation of the men on board the Kniaz Potemkine is indeed desperate. They are practically pirates, and their predicament offers only limited avenues for escape.

It is also reported that several Jewish agitators went on board the Kniaz Potemkine while she was here and that they are the moving spirits of the mutiny; that the mutineers found about $10,000 in the ship's strong box, and that they are fighting among themselves, many being killed or wounded.

It is impossible to verify these statements. They emanate from persons who visited the Kniaz Potemkine while she was still here.

VIENNA, July 3.—It is ascertained that the Russian Government has sent notes to the Governments of Turkey and Roumania asking them not to supply coals or provisions to the Kniaz Potemkine, but to arrest and deliver up the mutineers.

REBEL BATTLESHIP SAILS.

May Surrender at Odessa—Torpedo Boats Ordered to Sink Her.

BUCHAREST, July 3.—The rebel Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine left Kustenji this afternoon. It is stated that she is returning to Odessa. It is said to-night there is every reason to expect

Kniaz Potemkine will surrender to-morrow.

The Captain of the Port positively announced that the mutineers would not be allowed to receive provisions unless they came ashore unarmed and delivered up the battleship and torpedo boat to the Captain of the Port. If these conditions were fulfilled the mutineers would be at liberty to go where they pleased.

The rebellious sailors conferred together, then refused the Government's demand, and renewed their demand for provisions. This was again positively refused by the Captain of the Port.

A sailor from the Kniaz Potemkine, who came ashore to-day with his comrades to negotiate with the Prefect, slipped away and escaped to the town. He appeared to be greatly excited and exhausted, and reported that the battleship's provisions were completely consumed, and that the crew had been in a state of starvation for two days.

He said there were only ten tons of coal on board the Kniaz Potemkine, that two-thirds of the crew favored landing at Kustenji, while the other third wished to return to Odessa to bombard the city. He begged not to be returned to the ship, as he would be killed.

Other reports of differences of opinion on board the battleship were also received.

Fired on Rebel Torpedo Boat.

Following the refusal of the port authorities to furnish provisions to the Kniaz Potemkine, the Russian torpedo boat No. 267, accompanying the battleship, attempted to enter the port. The Roumanian cruiser Elisabetha fired on the torpedo boat, but failed to hit her. The torpedo boat, evidently awed by the firm attitude of the authorities, retired.

In the event of the refusal of the mutineers to submit to the conditions presented by the port authorities or of hostile action against the town, the Roumanian warships had been ordered to use force. About 300 Roumanian soldiers were concentrated at Kustenji to meet eventualities and the Cabinet Ministers proceeded there to-day to deal with the situation.

The Prefect of Kustenji permitted a delegation of the mutineers to enter the town and purchase provisions. The sailors report that the Black Sea Fleet not only did not try to capture the Kniaz Potemkine, but that the crews of the ships openly rejoiced when the rebel battleship left Odessa. The crew of the Russian gunboat Psezouape, now at Kustenji, met some of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine ashore and fraternized with them, the sailors embracing one another.

Major Negru, the military commandant at Kustenji, reports that he was received on board the Kniaz Potemkine by an Engineer Cadet attended by a numerous guard. The cadet informed him that the murder of the seaman Omiltchuk was merely a pretext for the revolt, all having been previously arranged by a revolutionary committee.

MUTINEERS IN PRISON.

Battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz Is Surrendered to Its Officers.

ODESSA, July 3.—Sixty-seven mutineers from the Georgi Pobiedonosetz have been brought ashore and imprisoned in the citadel as the ringleaders in the mutiny. The rest of the crew has been pardoned for surrendering the battleship. The prisoners are mostly old men, evidently drafted from the reserves and thus taken from their homes, stores, and farms against their will.

A torpedo boat destroyer and gunboat arrived here during the night, bringing Rear Admiral Chouknin, Commander of the Black Sea fleet. The officers of the battleship returned from Nikolaieff, went on board, and picked out the ringleaders of the mutiny and their chief followers. These men were sent ashore.

Recent developments concerning the mutiny on the Georgi Pobiedonosetz seem to show that the men were coerced by those of the Kniaz Potemkine. In any event, they ceased their mutinous conduct at the first opportunity, which probably in large measure accounts for the fact that the majority of the crew are pardoned on again swearing allegiance to the Emperor.

The Georgi Pobiedonosetz will probably go to Sevastopol to-night or to-morrow.

The torpedo-boat destroyer, upon her arrival here, fired a blank shot across the bows of the British steamer Cranley, which was lying off Fontana for the purpose of taking off British subjects if necessary. The destroyer signaled the Cranley to accompany her inside the harbor. The Cranley complied, the destroyer in the meanwhile keeping her guns trained on the steamer.

Later Russian officials took possession of the Cranley and searched her for revolutionary refugees. The British Consul General protested to the Governor, saying there was no reason to suppose that any refugees were on board the Cranley.

The officials, in the presence of the Vice Consul, carefully inspected the vessel and found no trace of revolutionists, and the Russian officials apologized to the Consul General.

The Official Messenger to-morrow will publish a three-column account of the disorders at Odessa and the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine, which it characterizes as a "sad and shameful episode, unprecedented in the history of the Russian fleet," attributing to the mutiny the transformation of econimic disorders into open revolt, accompanied by murder and incendiarism.

It will give a new version of the origin of the mutiny, showing that an officer fired and killed the sailor Omiltchuk only when the mutineers were advancing with loaded guns and when the rest of the crew had refused to obey orders to shoot.

The officers were then hunted down and killed singly. Those jumping overboard were shot in the water with rifles and quick-firing guns. Thirty loyal sailors were also shot. The mutineers fired at a torpedo boat and forced its crew to join them.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—Gen. Kahanoff, who is in military charge of Odessa, has reported to the Emperor that a revolutionary committee of twenty was in control of the Kniaz Potemkine when that battleship and the Georgi Pobiedonosetz sailed.

The crew on board the latter, Gen. Kahanoff added, was won over by this committee and together with a number of Jewish students who came on board and informed the sailors that the army was in entire sympathy with the movement, and advised the crew to throw their officers overboard. Against the latter advice the crew demurred and later the officers were set ashore.

A revolutionary committee was then organized on board the Georgi Pobiedonosetz and the two mutinous ships sailed. They returned to the harbor Saturday night, but the Kniaz Potemkine, having no pilot on board, put to sea again and sailed for Roumania, whereas the Georgi Pobiedonosetz entered the harbor. After a parley with the military authorities the crew expressed a desire to return to its allegiance and take back its officers.

ODESSA SORELY STRICKEN.

Thousands in Lives and Millions in Property Lost in Riots.

ODESSA, July 3.—Outwardly the centre of the City of Odessa is beginning to resume its normal aspect, although comparatively few people are seen in the streets. But in the harbor district all is ruin and devastation. Shipping and trade are entirely at a standstill and thousands of dock laborers are waiting around idle.

The city continues under strict martial law. Soldiers everywhere out off all the sea front portion of the city and use scant ceremony in stopping persons not provided with proper permits to enter these districts.

The lamps are not lighted after 9 o'clock at night, and persons out in the streets later run considerable risk from irresponsible soldiers. The Consulates, banks, public buildings, and the principal offices are guarded by troops day and night.

The social life of the city is entirely dead. The beautiful Nicolas Boulevard overlooking the harbor, which is usually thronged with well-dressed people listening to the military music, is now completely deserted save for a score of Cossacks and a few officers. The principal hotels on the boulevard are virtually closed, the visitors having all departed.

Only persons obtaining special military passes can walk the boulevard, which commands a view of the portions of the town desolated by last week's conflagration.

In the harbor lie the hulks of a dozen large and small ships burned in some instances to the water's edge. The large warehouses were burned out entirely, and there is scarcely a house or other building in the neighborhood that does not bear the marks of fire. It is impossible to obtain accurate figures on the amount of damage done, but it is variously estimated at from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Estimates of the number killed during the fires and riotings of last week run as high as 6,000. A far greater number were shot down, but many of the bodies were incinerated.

The military commandant to-day appointed Gen. Karakozoff, Commander of the Lubna Dragoons, to the post of Governor General of Odessa. Karakozoff later summoned the editors of the Odessa newspapers and blamed them for their conduct during the troubles. He said that if they published anything contrary to the aims of the Government their papers would be suppressed. The Governor General ordered the editors not to make the slightest reference to the present outbreak or to the strike.

Odessa is quiet to-day. Some work is being done along the docks, but the laborers are resuming work slowly.

Those who brought about the disorders and the strikers generally have had a fearful lesson, but it is open to question whether they would not do the same thing over again under provocation.

The soldiers are camped in the city squares and in some of the boulevards. The artillery, which was posted on the coast close to Odessa, with the guns trained toward the Kniaz Potemkine, was removed this morning. The city is constantly patroled, and detachments are traversing the streets all the time. The theatres and concert halls are still closed, and very few persons are seen in the streets after 10 o'clock at night.

While the general situation in Odessa has much improved, there is still a widespread feeling of nervousness. Those best knowing the conditions are of opinion that the greatest danger now lies in a possible anti-Jewish rising. The Jews here number about 175,000 to 200,000, and for a variety of reasons they are deeply hated.

The fact that they are credited with bomb-throwing during the recent disturbance, coupled with the fact that the police found large collections of bombs in the houses of two prominent and wealthy Jews, has served to inflame minds against them, and it would not take much to start anti-Jewish demonstrations, the end of which would be most terrible.

The dock strikers were fearfully punished, but it can be said truthfully that the military were protecting Odessa against a crazed and infuriated mob of incendiaries and pillagers and confronted by a situation which absolutely demanded the most repressive measures. The stand taken by the troops last week probably prevented the sacking and burning of the whole City of Odessa, countless murders, and indescribable terrorism.

SMALL MUTINIES IN ARMY.

Strike Trouble Feared in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, July 4.—At Kieff the first mobilization troubles have occurred. The reservists attacked and wounded several policemen and plundered the liquor shops. Jews are avoiding service by flight. More serious in its way, however, was the refusal of the disciplinary battalion at Kherson to obey orders. They attacked their Captain and killed their Colonel.

The effervescence in Poland has again commenced. Police agents have been attacked with bombs, and in several places there have been collisions between the troops and the populace. At Kaltzse five were killed.

Other revolutionaries in other parts of the country are making most of the opportunity to preach strikes and disorder, and the Intelligencia propose a general stoppage of activity by all professional classes.

Moscow is comparatively quiet as yet, but there is much nervousness over the ugly attitude of the workmen. About half of all the trades have again struck, and it is feared the strike will spread. Cossacks had to use knouts near Putiloff yesterday afternoon, and grave trouble is not unlikely.

While commerce at both St. Petersburg and Cronstadt is at a standstill, a report that Cronstadt has been closed to foreign shipping is untrue. The strike of longshoremen continues, and the sailors, though not mutinous, are openly declaring their sympathy with their comrades in the Euxine Sea.

At the Embassies the seriousness of the situation is fully realized, but the diplomats advise their callers to keep their heads and not become alarmists.

The Council of Ministers, it is understood, has modified the Bouligin project, making the Douma resemble closely the Prussian Landtag, but with only an advisory voice.

The crew of the Russian cruiser Minine refused to put to sea at Cronstadt to-day with the other vessels of the active squadron, alleging that the age and bad condition of the Minine prevented her participation in gun practice and manoeuvring. The ringleaders of this mutiny were arrested, and the Minine was towed close to a fort and anchored.

Cossacks Beat Down Workmen.

The strike of the Navsky shipyards, which began yesterday, became general this morning. Between 5,000 and 6,000 strikers held a meeting in the courtyard of the works, speeches detailing the men's grievances were delivered, and subsequently the men attempted to form a procession. Thereupon the authorities requisitioned 300 Cossacks, who dispersed the men with the free use of their whips.

During the afternoon there were several collisions between the police and strikers on the Schlusselburg Causeway, and the Cossacks, who were summoned, charged and dispersed the workmen with their whips.

The Executive Committee of the League of Professional Leagues is preparing a proclamation calling on all professional men in Russia to refuse to perform their professional duties until the promised reforms are realizedand a true Parliament is granted.

Many people are convinced that the country is actually in the throes of a revolution. There is enough deep discontent among many of the soldiers here to render it doubtful whether they will stand the test of obeying orders to fire on the people in the streets.

Gen. Trepoff's warning to the newspapers not to print a word about the Black Sea fleet troubles, although obeyed in St. Petersburg, has aroused insistent demands for permission to publish the facts, while some of the Moscow papers openly defied the inhibition.

The revolutionists are working with feverish activity in spreading the news broadcast, circulating proclamations to the soldiers and summoning the workmen everywhere to strike and join the movement for emancipation. To-day the workmen of the Port of St. Petersburg, following the lead of the Cronstadt workmen, left work, and commerce is at a standstill and all the yards of the Neva are idle.

Cronstadt resembles a city in time of war. The streets are patroled by Cossacks, infantry, and sailors. Some of the Guard regiments have been brought from St. Petersburg to Krasnoe-Selo, and while outwardly the city appears calm, no one knows what to expect from hour to hour.

Soldiers Kill Their Officers.

KHERSON, July 3.—While the disciplinary battalions were being exercised on the parade ground to-day a number of soldiers attacked Capt. Gigorodsky with bayonets, slightly wounding him.

Col. Davydoff, the battalion commander, drew his sword and rushed to the rescue of the Captain. He caught hold of the bayonets of the mutineers, and, though himself desperately wounded and with blood streaming from him, he shouted:

"Company, attention! Musicians to the front! Hurrah!"

The Colonel then led the battalion back to barracks. He wrote a letter to the Emperor and then expired, having received five bayonet wounds in the abdomen and lungs. The murderers, numbering eight, escaped, but eventually seven of them were caught.

ODESSA, July 3.—The conditions in the country surrounding Odessa are very disquieting. The peasants are committing disorders, stealing and burning, forcibly occupying lands, and seizing live stock.

Several telegrams were received here Saturday from different points in the Government of Kherson (in which Odessa is situated) telling of disorders and the dangers to landed proprietors and asking military protection. Troops have been sent to suppress the disorders, but it will be extremely difficult for the authorities to spare any of the 12,000 troops quartered here for service outside Odessa.

FOUND ANARCHY IN POLAND.

Joseph Mandelkern of New York Tells of His Observations.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—Joseph Mandelkern, a real estate dealer at New York, who has just arrived in St. Petersburg from Poland, where he visited Warsaw, Lodz, Byelostok, and other centres, declares that a state of anarchy exists there which the military and police are admittedly powerless to handle.

He brings startling information about the Bund and other revolutionary organizations. Like similar organizations in the Caucasus they have now forbidden the payment of taxes under the penalty of death, and are levying tribute for the purpose of resistance to the Government. He says all the members of the organizations are armed with pistols and knives, and are defying the police to interfere with them under threats of death.

Mr. Mandelkern adds that on Thursday he saw a procession of 20,000 persons at Warsaw carrying red flags, with not a policeman in sight, the police having been warned that if they appeared they would be murdered.

In Byelostok Mr. Mandelkern says the revolutionists are actually wearing a sort of uniform, a blue blouse.

The Polish organizations, Mr. Mandelkern says, are not seeking for separation, but want a constitution which would give to Poland an autonomous government.

Joseph Mandelkern is forty-one years old, and lives at 20 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street. He is a real estate operator at 320 Broadway. He sailed from this country June 8 to visit his mother, who lives in Dzalostock, Russia, and expected to be gone about three months, the journey being a pleasure trip. Mr. Mandelkern was educated in a Russian college, and was married there and came to this country twenty-one years ago.

It was said at his home last evening that he is a naturalized citizen, and intensely patriotic, and that on this trip he had carried in the bottom of his trunk a dozen silk American flags as presents to friends in Russia.

PLANS FOR JAPANESE LOAN.

Mr. Takahashi Says It Will Be Issued Within a Few Days.

BERLIN, July 3.—The Tageblatt to-day prints a dispatch from London giving the substance of an interview which the correspondent of that paper had with the Japanese financial agent, Mr. Takahashi, on the subject of the new Japanese loan of $150,000,000.

Mr. Takahashi said it will probably be issued at the end of this or the beginning of next week, at 4 per cent. The issue price will be 88 or 90.

It was admitted here yesterday that a new loan was being negotiated for Japan and might be announced within a week. The amount of the loan is understood to be $150,000,000, as in the case of the last Japanese loan, and it is taken for granted that half of it will be placed on this side of the water, inasmuch as the last bonds brought out were oversubscribed six or seven times here.

According to the understanding here the new bonds will be 4½ per cents., like the last issue, and will be secured by another lien on the Government tobacco monopoly. The proceeds of the loan, it is said, will be used for paying off internal loans that have been floated during the war.

There was much discussion in financial circles yesterday of the circumstance that another loan should be brought out now, when the general belief has been that Japan would not place another loan during 1905. In this connection the assertion was made by one banker that inasmuch as Japan has still on deposit here a large part of the proceeds of the American allotment of the last loan, it is not likely that she will take any of this one away, but will hold it as a reserve pending the end of the war and arrangement of an indemnity.

PROVES CZAR'S GOOD FAITH.

High Officials Will Accompany the Envoys Who Have Full Powers.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 3.—That Emperor Nicholas is sending Russia's plenipotentiaries to Washington in perfect good faith is demonstrated not only by the fact of clothing them with full powers to negotiate and conclude a treaty, but in his appointing, as their advisers, several high officials who are specialists in various branches of the subjects connected with the negotiations.

In this way the delays incident to referring peace propositions back to St. Petersburg for the consideration of the various Ministries will be avoided. Japan is likely to pursue a similar plan.

The list of official advisers appointed includes M. Shipoff, Director of the Treasury Department; M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister at Peking; Prof. de Maartens, who holds the chair of international law at the University of St. Petersburg, and Major General Yermoleff, the Military Attaché in London, who was the Military Attaché of Russia with the American Army during the Spanish-American war.

It is betraying no secret to say that Russia, after giving these proofs of her willingness to end the war, if it is possible to find a reasonable basis, would welcome an armistice which would prevent further bloodshed.

The retirement of War Minister Sakharoff marks the final overthrow of the war party.

TOKIO, July 3.—On account of repairs to the steamer Minnesota at Nagasaki, it is doubtful if Baron Komura and his staff will depart for Washington before July 10 to participate in the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia. Premier Katsura will act as Foreign Minister during the absence of Baron Komura.

Among the passengers expected to arrive here this morning on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. is Baron Rosen, the successor of Count Cassini as Russian Ambassdor at Washington and one of the two plenipotentiaries appointed by the Czar to frame a treaty of peace with Japan. Count Muravieff, the other plenipotentiary, who is Russian Ambassador at Rome, will follow Baron Rosen in a few weeks.

TO CUT DOWN IRISH SEATS.

Balfour Bill Will Make Number 72—Adds to English.

LONDON, July 4.—It is expected that Premier Balfour within the next few days will introduce in the House of Commons a resolution indicating proposals for the redistribution of seats.

It is understood that the Premier will suggest a uniform system of representation, under which Ireland will have seventy-two of the 103 seats, and England 496 instead of 465, with the representation of Wales and Scotland unchanged. It is certain that the Irish members will fiercely resist the proposed reduction.

TROOPERS GUARD BODY OF SECRETARY HAY

It Lies in State in the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce.

THE PUBLIC NOT ADMITTED

Tribute from the Mikado, Who Also Sends a Message to Mrs. Hay—Funeral Arrangements.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Guarded by four cavalrymen, one of whom stands on each side and one at either end, the casket containing the body of John Hay lay in state to-day in the auditorium of the Chamber of Commerce. One large wreath of roses and sweet peas and two crossed palms caught and held together by a broad band of purple ribbon rested on the casket, and on the floor at the ends of the bier lay two other wreaths of roses. Behind the casket was an embankment of palms, and potted plants were scattered in profusion around the hall.

Everything connected with the funeral of the Secretary has thus far been of the simplest character, and it is the intention of the members of the family to avoid the slightest ostentation or public display. The public has not been admitted to view the body and will not be allowed to see it at any time. Save for the fact that the hearse was escorted this morning by a troop of cavalry on its way from the railroad station to the Chamber of Commerce there was nothing to indicate that the body thus honored was that of one of the great men of the Nation.

Mrs. Hay and the other members of the family alighted at the suburb of Glenville from the train which brought the body to this city. Glenville is the home of Samuel Mather, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hay, and the party went to his residence.

The body will remain at the Chamber of Commerce here until 9:30 o'clock on Wednesday morning, when it will be taken to Wade Chapel, in Lakeview Cemetery, where brief services will be held.

The order of exercises in the chapel will be very brief, nobody but the President, pall bearers, and members of the family being admitted. The chapel is so small that even this number will tax its capacity. There are but eight short pews in the chapel, and each one will hold not more than four or five persons.

The Rev. Dr. Haydn, who will conduct the services, will make a brief prayer and two hymns will be sung by a male quartet. After the casket has been lowered into the grave the exercises will be closed by the offering of a second prayer.

For the near future the grave of Secretary Hay will be marked by a small and simple stone bearing only the name and the years of birth and death. The interment is to be in the lot owned by the Stone family, of which Mrs. Hay is a member, and later, if the present plans of the family are not altered, the granite monument marking the lot and which bears the name of Amasa Stone, Mrs. Hay's father, will be removed and a joint monument for the members of the Hay and Stone families erected in its stead.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—At the request of the President, all the available members of the Cabinet will go to Cleveland Wednesday morning and act as honorary pall bearers at the funeral of Secretary Hay. Secretary Shaw, Secretary Wilson, Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster General Cortelyou, and Secretary Metcalf will go together from this city to-morrow afternoon, and will be joined in Baltimore by Secretary Bonaparte. Attorney General Moody will join the President's party at Jersey City.

Acting Secretary of State Peirce to-day completed arrangements for the memorial services which are to be held in the Church of the Covenant here on Wednesday morning. Officers of the army and navy and Marine Corps on duty in the city will attend in full-dress uniform.

The Emperor of Japan has sent the following cablegram of condolence to the President on the death of Secretary John Hay:

I learned with deep sorrow of the death of Mr. Hay, Secretary of State. His eminent services in the interest of peace and good relations between nations render his death a great loss not only to his own country, but to the world at large. I tender you and Mrs. Hay my sincere condolence.

The Emperor instructed the Minister for Foreign Affairs to transmit a personal message from the Emperor to Mrs. Hay.

Minister Takahira has received instructions to send a wreath, in the name of the Japanese Government, to Cleveland on the occasion of Mr. Hay's funeral. The wreath will be presented by Mr. Hioki, the First Secretary.

At a meeting of the Governing Board of the International Bureau of American Republics held at the State Department today, at which Minister Calvo of Costa Rica presided, the following resolutions were adopted:

First—To express to his Excellency, the President of the United States, in suitable form our most profound condolence at the lamented loss of the illustrious citizen, the Hon. John Hay, for whose departure the Chief Magistrate, his Government, and the American people mourn.

Second—That a similar expression be sent to Mrs. Hay.

Third—That a wreath with an inscription "The International Union of the American Republics" be placed at the funeral.

Among the messages received at the State Department to-day was one from Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, conveying condolence of his Government and expressing his own deep regret.

Ambassador Reid, in a cablegram to the President from London, said:

My more than forty years' friendship with the great Secretary enables me to appreciate the great loss you have suffered. Mrs. Reid and I desire to offer to yourself and Mrs. Roosevelt our respectful and profound sympathy.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN LONDON.

The Payne Whitneys Learn by Wireless of Mr. Hay's Death.

LONDON, July 3.—The death of Secretary Hay continues to bring forth many expressions of regret and sympathy. It is understood that the Foreign Office today sent a long dispatch to the British Embassy at Washington, expressing strongly the feeling of the British Government and paying a high tribute to the late Secretary of State.

A memorial service will be held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Wednesday afternoon. The Venerable William Macdonald Sinclair, Archdeacon of London and Canon of St. Paul's, is arranging the service, which will be similar to that held in September, 1901, in memory of President McKinley. The service will be fully choral. Representatives of King Edward and other members of the royal family undoubtedly will attend, together with the Diplomatic Corps.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, the latter a daughter of the late Secretary, arrived in London this evening, and were met at the railroad station by Ambassador Reid and the members of the American Embassy. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney have not decided on their plans, but they will probably return to the United States immediately. They received the news of the Secretary's death from Ambassador Reid by wireless telegraphy on Sunday night.

The Ambassador has canceled an engagement to be present at the dinner of the Haydnicke Society July 4, at which he was to be the guest of honor. Mr. Reid and his associates in the embassy will also be absent from the Court ball on July 7.

It was only at the urgent request of the American colony that there should be some observance of the National holiday that Mr. Reid agreed to postpone the reception at the embassy to July 8 instead of canceling it, as had at first been decided. For the same reason he consented to attend the dinner of the American Society on the evening of July 8. The dinner, however, will take on an entirely different character from that intended, and the late Secretary of State and his lifework will be the subjects of the speeches.

PARIS, July 3.—Owing to the death of Secretary Hay the American Chamber of Commerce of Paris has decided to abandon the projected Fourth of July banquet, at which Ambassador McCormick and Senator Depew were to have been among the speakers, and Gen. Porter, Mr. Loomis, Rear Admiral Sigsbee, and many other officials among the guests.

VIENNA, July 3.—The Government has ordered the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador at Washington, Ladislaus Hengelmuller von Hengervar, to offer to the United States Government condolences on the death of Secretary Hay.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—The Sultan, the Government officials, and the foreign residents here have sent condolences on the death of Secretary Hay to Mr. Leishman, the American Minister.

NEW YORK ALDERMEN'S PRAISE.

Board Adjourns After Passing Resolutions on Hay's Death.

Resolutions upon the death of John Hay were passed yesterday by the Board of Aldermen. The board immediately adjourned until July 11 out of respect to the memory of the late Secretary. The resolutions follow:

A nation mourns a nations' loss. John Hay, Secretary of State, master of honest statecraft litterateur, of profound intellect and noble sentiments, one whose name will stand in history for all time among the foremost American diplomats—is dead. The Board of Aldermen of the City of New York, deeply sensible of the irreparable loss that our common country has sustained, places upon its records this minute of tribute on the death of one of our most distinguished sons.

A well-balanced and fairly trained mind, with

"Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed
Or wake to ecstasy the living lyre."

It may with truth be said that in and around the declining years of his well-spent life was woven the poetic truth,

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

Resolved, That the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York hereby expresses and tenders to the family of John Hay, late Secretary of State, its sincere sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy hereof, suitably engrosed and duly authenticated by his Honor, the Mayor, and the City Clerk, be transmitted to the family of the late John Hay.

Wall Street yesterday honored the memory of Secretary Hay. From one end of the street to the other the American flag was displayed at half mast from the fronts of banks and other financial institutions, while many offices of brokers and lawyers in the district also showed the sign of sorrow.

ALBANY, July 3.—Gov. Higgins sent word here to-day that the flags on all armories and other State buildings should be placed at half mast on Wednesday, the day of Secretary Hay's funeral.

PRESIDENT'S CLEVELAND TRIP.

Return to Oyster Bay to be Made Immediately After Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 3.—President Roosevelt did not receive any official callers at Sagamore Hill to-day. The itinerary for the President's trip to Cleveland now has been definitely fixed.

The President's special will leave Oyster Bay at 3:30 o'clock to-morrow afternoon and will arrive at Long Island City an hour later, where the President and his party will board a Government tug which will take them to the Jersey City terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The train will leave Jersey City at 5:45 P. M. and arrive at Cleveland at 10 o'clock the following morning. The return journey will be begun at 3 P. M. and the President is scheduled to arrive at Long Island City at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning.

The President received a telegram from Mrs. Hay this morning stating that she had invited all ex-Cabinet officers who served with her late husband during the McKinley and Roosevelt Administrations to act as honorary pallbearers with the members of the present Cabinet. They are Elihu Root, John D. Long, United State Senator Philander C. Knox, Paul Morton, and Lyman J. Gage.

The usual Fourth of July celebration at Sagamore Hill has been postponed until Saturday as a mark of respect to the memory of Secretary Hay.

JUMPS OFF PORTLAND BOAT.

Suicide of Boston Merchant Due to Unlucky Investments.

PORTLAND, Me., July 3.—Eugene R. Knapp, for many years a real estate dealer of Brookline, Mass., and formerly a wool merchant of Boston, committed suicide by jumping from the steamboat Penobscot off Boon Island on the way here from Boston. The body was recovered.

Knapp was sixty-six years old. A widow, two daughters, and a son survive him. The suicide is attributed to despondency on account of unsuccessful investments.

GLORIOUS FOURTH WITH OKU.

Japanese Officers to Celebrate the Day to Please MacArthur.

GENERAL OKU'S HEADQUARTERS, via Fusan, July 3.—The soldiers comprising Gen. Oku's army are spending their time in target practice with rifles and guns, showing that there is no lack of ammunition or transportation facilities.

The staff officers are arranging a Fourth of July celebration in honor of Gen. MacArthur and the attaches and correspondents.

PROFIT SHARING IN ENGLAND.

Woolen Manufacturing Concern's Experiment a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Frank W. Mahin, United States Consul at Nottingham, England, writes:

"An interesting case of profit sharing is reported from a woolen manufacturing firm at Batley, Yorkshire. For the past ten years a considerable dividend on the capital and a bonus on the labor employed have been paid, but last year made a new record, 14 per cent. dividend and 10 per cent. bonus.

"It has apparently taken much hard work and persistence to develop and carry on the scheme. When first proposed it was ridiculed by the workmen and by other manufacturers, but the firm insisted that it was based on sound business principles and was certain to succeed if prudently managed, and the outcome has sustained their contention. Not only have dividends and bonuses been paid annually, but the firm's mills and output have been much enlarged and the business has been expanded in other directions.

"A balance sheet is prepared every year. Capital has the first claim on profits, and labor's percentage in them is paid in shares in the company, the employe becoming a stockholder and participating in both dividend and bonus. If a workman earned $500 during 1904, he received $50 in shares, the labor bonus for that year being 10 per cent. This year he draws in money the dividend on these shares and receives additional shares representing the bonus on his labor.

"With such tangible financial results, and the knowledge that effective and diligent labor will continue and may enhance them, it is inevitable that intelligence and application on the workman's part will be materially increased."

Gov. Stokes Has a Summer Cold.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—Gov. Stokes, who was unable to attend the opening of the National Educational Association's Convention at Asbury Park yesterday, has a bad cold. He is not in bed, and his condition is not serious in any way.

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DEATH OF MRS. M'AVOY UNDER NAME OF RANKIN

Brother Says She Was Suing for Annulment of Marriage.

HAD McAVOY ANOTHER WIFE?

Success of a Woman in the Express Business—How She Helped to Build It Up and Repair Losses.

The death was announced yesterday of the wealthy widow of Edward H. Rankin, the expressman. Although it was known that about a year ago Mrs. Rankin married Hugh J. McAvoy, a nephew of Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy, the announcement of her death, which occurred on Saturday, was made under her old name Rankin.

At the Rankin mansion in Sedgwick, near Jerome Avenue, King's Bridge, it was said last night by Mrs. Rankin's brother-in-law, Henry T. Blake, that when she died papers were about to be served on Mr. McAvoy in a suit for an annulment of the marriage on the ground that McAvoy had a wife still living when he married Mrs. Rankin.

Mrs. Rankin left one daughter, Agnes, to whom falls a fortune in property and real estate amounting in value, it is said, to more than a million dollars. Her affairs are in the hands of Joseph S. Heil, a lawyer of 132 Nassau Street. It was said last night that no contest was expected over the will.

Neither Mr. McAvoy nor his uncle, the Deputy Police Commissioner, could be found. A friend of the husband admitted he had heard of some such dispute between McAvoy and his wife.

The story told by the dead woman's brother-in-law is not nearly so remarkable as the biography of the late Mrs. Rankin herself. She was in her fifty-second year when she died. Her last illness was a long one.

She came of a good family. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Fifield, and her father was James Fifield of Oakley, England. About thirty years ago she came to this country to earn an independent living.

For nearly fifteen years she worked alone, and she had made money herself, when she met and married Edward H. Rankin.

The Rankin Delivery Company, which up to a few weeks ago had its headquarters below the Rankin house at King's Bridge Road and Jerome Avenue, was not then the large concern it became later. Togther Mr. and Mrs. Rankin built it up until her husband was rated as worth a million.

Before his death, about ten years ago, Rankin, however, lost a large amount of his fortune. His widow carried on the express business with a capital of over half a million left by him, and the company handled freight for many of the largest department stores.

Single-handed she succeeded in extending the business to Portchester and as far into Jersey as Elizabeth. She sold it to H. U. Singhi of Jerome Avenue and One Hundred and Eightieth Street, about a month ago, when she felt that her end was near. The price is supposed to have been near $75,000.

H. T. Blake was reluctant to speak of the McAvoy matter when seen last night.

"The marriage was not secret as has been said," he declared. "True, it was conducted quietly, but Mrs. Rankin's relatives knew of it.

"About three weeks afterward, when it became generally known that they were married, Mr. McAvoy took charge of the business. I do not know what his previous occupation might have been, but he knew nothing about the express business.

"About six months ago Mrs. Rankin became ill, and was removed to a private hospital at Sixty-third Street and Lexington Avenue, where she was operated on for cancer.

"When she came back to business she discovered, as she believed, that McAvoy had another wife living in the neighborhood of Seventh Avenue and Fourteenth Street.

"She immediately took the business out of his hands, and after that they lived apart. The matter was in the hands of her lawyers, but I suppose her death ends the proceedings."

Mr. Blake said that he understood that McAvoy was still in town, but did not know where he could be found.

Mrs. Rankin's funeral will take place from her home to-day. The burial will be in Woodlawn.

CONEY PRISONERS SCARED.

Smoke from a Burning Car of Hay Filled the Police Station.

A freight car filled with hay standing on the tracks close to the Coney Island police station caught fire yesterday afternoon, and in a few moments was burning smartly.

The smoke penetrated to the cells in the station, and the prisoners became panic-stricken. They clamored to be released. Capt. Dooley allowed them to go down to the basement until the blaze was out.

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Bank Cashier a Suicide.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 3.—John Bowman, cashier of the Commercial Bank of Hagerstown, committed suicide to-day by shooting. Frank Mason, his brother-in-law, is President of the bank. Its affairs are believed to be in good condition. Bowman was Treasurer of the School Board and Fair Board, a member of the Council, and formerly County Commissioner.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

4:40 A. M.—365 West Street; Solomon Brothers; damage, $300.

9:20 A. M.—207 West Forty-sixth Street; Stella Bradford; damage, $1,000.

11 A. M.—1,938 Webster Avenue; John Wilkens; damage, $150.

11:45 A. M.—564 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

1:10 P. M.—130-132 Norfolk Street; H. Kamper; damage, $100.

2:50 P. M.—63 Thompson Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

4 P. M.—1,675 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4:45 P. M.—131 West Ninety-eighth Street; Mrs. W. Levigne; damage, $50.

6:40 P. M.—293 Third Avenue; Jacob Lipman; damage, $10.

6:20 P. M.—635 Eleventh Avenue; Peter Dougherty; damage, $15.

9:20 P. M.—394 East Houston Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

9:45 P. M.—1,875 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

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THOUSANDS OF TEACHERS AT OPENING SESSION

Great Convention Crowd in the Big Ocean Grove Auditorium.

TOWN IS GAY WITH BADGES

Dr. Maxwell on Needs of Schools—Defends New Methods—Commissioner Harris's Address.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 3.—Officially and formally the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Educational Association was opened this evening in a blaze of glory at the Ocean Grove Auditorium. All kinds of guesses were made as to the numerical strength of the assemblage which the occasion brought together under the wide-spanned arches of the Auditorium, but 6,000 seemed to be a conservative estimate.

Nothing but American flags was used for decorations, but of these there was such a profusion that the natural wood color of walls and ceiling was almost completely hidden. An overwhelming majority of the three or four thousand women present wore no hats or bonnets, and as two-thirds of them were dressed in white, it seemed a particularly festive gathering. On the platform beside the small group of official speakers sat only the members of the Ocean Grove Festival Orchestra, most of them young women. The music was led by Tali Esen Morgan. Prayer was offered by Bishop James N. Fitzgerald. Gov. Stokes of New Jersey was to have delivered the principal address of welcome, but was prevented by sudden illness from attending. His place was taken by Dr. James N. Green of Trenton, a former President of the association, who, after having referred to New Jersey as a highly emotional State, offered as proof the story that it was the only State in which George Washington was actually known to have sworn.

Dr. Maxwell's Speech.

The response to his welcome on behalf of the association was made by Albert G. Lane of Chicago, also an ex-President. The present head of the organization, City Superintendent of Schools William H. Maxwell of New York City, delivered the principal address of the evening. He began by saying that Japan had just given the world another great object lesson in the value of education.

"Japan," said Dr. Maxwell, "has but repeated at Port Arthur and at Mukden and on the Yellow Sea the lesson of history—the lesson of Marathon, of Zama, of the Invincible Armada, of the Heights of Abraham, of Waterloo, and of Sedan—the lesson that the race which gives its children the most effective training for life sooner or later becomes a dominant race.

"Such are the lessons of war. The history of peaceful industrial effort tells the same story. No nation is truly prosperous until every man has become not merely a consumer but a producer.

"'But,' exclaims an objector, 'this is gross materialism.' Not so. The history of the world shows that a nation improves morally and intellectually only as its physical condition is strengthened. The futility of religious missionary effort, when unaccompanied by physical betterment, is of itself sufficient to prove the thesis. Better shelter, better food, better clothing are the necessary antecedents and accompaniments of higher thinking, greater self-respect, and more resolute independence.

"True, material prosperity too often brings with it a train of evils all its own; sensual indulgence or slothful ease, it may be; or the grasping at monopoly and 'man's inhumanity to man'; or a feverish pursuit of material things to the neglect of the spiritual. True, enormous wealth is often accompanied, particularly in crowded centres of population, by extreme poverty. These, however, are but temporary reversions to barbarism—the price we must pay for progress.

Not Laws, but Schools.

"The best correctives of the evils generated by the accumulation of wealth are not anti-trust laws or other repressive legislation, but a system of schools which provide a training for all that is equal to the best which money can buy; which discovers and reveals genius born in low estate and enables it to fructify for the common good; and which guarantees to every child the full development of all his powers. The trained man will demand and will, in the long run, receive his due share. Education is a chief cause of wealth and the most certain correction of its abuse. In a community in which every man was trained to his highest efficiency, monopoly and poverty would be alike impossible.

"In the light of these historic truths you will permit me, as a prelude to the addresses that are to be delivered before the meetings, general and departmental, of this convention, to state very briefly—I do not venture to say, discuss—a few of the burning educational questions of the day.

"The first of these questions is: What does education for efficiency mean? It does not mean that every man should be trained to be a soldier. True, the man who is best trained for the duties of peace is in these days of scientific instruments of destruction best prepared for war; but military prowess can never become the ideal of education among a great industrial people. It does not mean merely that each citizen should be able to read the newspapers and magazines so that he may be familiar with political discussions and able to make an intelligent choice between candidates and policies. The imparting of such knowledge to each individual is essential in a democratic nation, but it falls far short of the education needed to secure the highest efficiency of each unit of society. Still less does it mean that wretched travesty of education which would confine the work of the public schools to those exercises in reading, writing, and ciphering which will enable a boy or a girl at the age of fourteen or earlier to earn starvation wages in a store or factory.

Developing a Citizen.

"Education for efficiency means all of these things, but it means much more. It means the development of each citizen first as an individual and second as a member of society. It means bodies kept fit for service by appropriate exercise. It means that each student shall be taught to use his hands deftly, to observe accurately, to reason justly, to express himself clearly. It means that he shall learn 'to live cleanly, happily, and helpfully with those around him'; that he shall learn to co-operate with his fellows for far-reaching and far-distant ends; that he shall learn the everlasting truth of the words uttered nearly 2,000 years ago: 'No man liveth to himself' and 'Bear ye one another's burdens.' Such, I take it, is the goal of American education.

"If this ideal of developing the highest individual and social efficiency of each citizen is the goal of American education, obviously the curriculum of our schools becomes an object of extreme solicitude. Particularly is this the case with the elementary schools, for these contain over 80 per cent. of the children under instruction.

"At various times in the past ten or fifteen years, and particularly during the past year, reactionary voices have been loudly raised against the new education, and in favor of the old. Such was to be expected. Reactions follow inevitably in the wake of every reform, political and social. Analysis will show that the reactionary tendencies in education arise from three chief sources:

"Fads and Frills."

"1. The demagogic contentions of selfish politicians who see that it costs more money to teach the new subjects of the curriculum than the old, and that thus a large proportion of the public revenue is diverted from the field of political spoils. These are the men who have invented the term 'fads and frills' to designate art, manual training, music, and nature study. It must be theirs to learn that it will require something more than a stupid alliteration to stem the tide of those irresistible forces that are making the modern school the faithful counterpart of the modern world and an adequate preparation for its activities. The saving common sense of the common people, when deliberately appealed to, will always come to the rescue of the schools.

"2. The reactionary tendency is due in part to an extremely conservative element that still exists among the teaching force. For the most part, teachers who are still extremely conservative were themselves brought up chiefly on the dry husks of a formal curriculum. They find it difficult to learn and to teach the new subjects. They dislike to be bothered by the assistance of special teachers. Accustomed to mass work both in learning and in teaching, they regret the introduction into the schoolroom of arts which demand attention to individual pupils.

"3. The reactionary tendency has its roots even among the more progressive teachers in a vague feeling of disappointment and regret that manual training, correlation, and nature study have probably not accomplished all that their enthusiastic advocates promised ten to twenty years ago.

"The feeling of disappointment—we might say even of discontent—among the more thoughtful and progressive teachers is what might have been anticipated. In the first place, public education has become a much more difficult thing than it was half a century ago, for two reasons:

"1. Because of the constantly increasing migration of population from the country to the cities. Children removed from rustic to urban life lose that most valuable education which comes from the work and association of the farmyard and the fields.

"2. Because the enormous increase in immigration from abroad and particularly because the character of the immigration has changed."

Do Not Be Discouraged.

"And yet, while we may feel discontented with the situation and regret the increased difficulties of our work, there is no reason for discouragement. I have no hesitation in saying that in general intelligence, in all-round efficiency, in power of initiative, the pupils whom I see are superior to those of a quarter of a century ago. If the obstacles before us are more formidable, if the problems are more complicated than those presented to our predecessors, the teachers of America are better organized and better equipped to overcome the obstacles and to solve the problems.

"And yet the teachers of America are still far from satisfied with their achievements. They are dissatisfied with the elementary curriculum, because it seems crowded by the new studies that have been added without diminishing the number of the old. They are dissatisfied with the high school curriculum because the old-style language, mathematics, and science course, however suitable it may be for admission to college, does not precisely meet the needs of boys and girls who are going directly into life. They are dissatisfied with the specialized high school because it seems lacking in some of those attributes of culture in which the old time school was strong. And they are dissatisfied with the college course because the elective system which has taken the place of the old prescribed course does not seem to give a strong, intellectual fibre to the weaker students who, too often, follow the path of least resistance. And they are dissatisfied because there is less intelligence, less efficiency, and less helpfulness in the world than the world needs.

"So far from feeling concerned at this widespread discontent, we should rejoice that it exists. There is nothing so blighting to educational enthusiasm as smug satisfaction with what is or what has been; there is nothing so stimulating to educational effort as a realizing sense of present imperfections and of higher possibilities.

"Nor are our people going to rest satisfied with mere manual training. The Mosely Commissioners pointed out that the great defect in American education is the absence of trade schools. Trade schools will inevitably come. The sooner the better.

Segregate Foreign Pupils.

"It is not in secondary schools alone, however, that efficiency demands highly differentiated types of schools. It is absurd to place the boy or girl ten or twelve years of age, just landed from Italy, who cannot read a word in his own language or speak a word of English, in the same class with American boys and girls five or six years old. For a time at least the foreigners require to be segregated and to receive special treatment."

Dr. Maxwell next spoke of the teachers and the importance to them of training. Also, he said, it was important that they be allowed to do their best work.

"In the last year," he continued, "two events have occurred which seem to be full of promise for the establishment of this condition. The public school teachers of Philadelphia have been freed from the bondage to ward politicians in which they were held for well nigh a century, and the one-man power, beneficent as such a system proved under a Draper and a Jones in Cleveland, has been supplanted by an apparently more rational system. Independence of thought and freedom of initiative are necessary to the teachers of a nation whose stability and welfare as a republic depend upon the independence, the intelligence, and the free initiative of its citizens."

For the children of the tenements, Dr. Maxwell said, the city should provide wholesome food at the lowest possible cost in public school kitchens. The schools, he added, ought to be in earnest about teaching the fundamental laws of ethics.

His lesson was that God had made all men one—"that their mission is not to defraud and to slay, but each to do his best for himself and to help his fellows."

Dr. Maxwell's address, particularly that part in which he demanded that the schools be in earnest about teaching young people the fundamental law's ethics, drew finally from the meeting an outburst of applause, the most enthusiastic of the evening.

Commissioner Harris.

"The Future of Teachers' Salaries" was the subject on which W. T. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, addressed the convention. He used figures to prove that the chances of finding a satisfactory corner in their profession was constantly increasing. He estimated that 1,000 new places a year were thrown open in colleges and universities alone. He pointed out that while the number of teachers in the secondary schools in the United States had increased from 16,329 in 1880 to 33,793 in 1903, the total number of professors and instructors in universities and colleges within the same period had increased from 7,916 to 20,387.

He made the prophecy that the time would come when only one man out of a hundred would be needed to furnish the other ninety-nine with food, clothing, and shelter, leaving the ninety-nine free to engage in the higher orders of employment which provide means for what the speaker called "creature-comfort," protection, and culture.

John W. Carr of Anderson, Ind., who discussed Mr. Harris's address, said that the prophecy would never come true unless the people be faithful in the practice of the simple Christian virtues.

"Our elaborate system of public education will fail," he said, "miserably fail, unless there are great teachers of the people, teachers of hearts as well as teachers of heads."

Frederick J. V. Skiff, Director of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, spoke on "The Uses of Educational Museums."

To-morrow the general session of the association will be held in the afternoon. The principal speakers will be Mayor McClellan of New York, whose subject is "The Standards of Local Administration," and State Commissioner of Education Andrew S. Draper of Albany, who will speak on "The Nation's Educational Purpose."

After having been dropped off in crowds of many hundreds by every train since Saturday morning the delegates of the convention, with their families and friends, were to-day supposed to number considerably more than 20,000. Exact figures were not obtainable. An effort to keep a record failed. Down at the Asbury Avenue Casino where the general registration bureau of the association had been established there was an all-day rush, and at a late hour to-night the clerks had not been able to summarize the three first days of registration. Yet the famous boardwalk did not seem much more crowded than usual, and the addition of more than 20,000 to the population of a town only a mile long had seemingly very small effect upon the life in the street. Natives explained this by saying that Asbury Park is always so overcrowded that a little more or less is not noticeable.

Teachers' Badges Everywhere.

Evidences of the gathering drawn to the place from all over the Union were not missing, however. It was impossible to walk a few steps along any of the main streets without catching sight of the badges worn by the delegates—blue for active members of the association, white for associate members, larger white and blue for members of the New York City Teachers' Association, yellow for the local reception committee, and all the notes of the color scale for representatives of the various State committees.

The hotels were overcrowded, of course. Many of them displayed large signs, showing that some State association had established its headquarters there.

The Coleman House was the centre of all this activity. There the Executive Committee has its offices in the big ballroom, with an information bureau for the press auxiliary. There are a half dozen States, including New York, which have more less be-signed and be-flagged headquarters. At the Ocean Hotel, half a block away, the New York City teachers have rented spacious quarters, where they are playing hosts in a manner which makes the New Jersey people wonder what State Asbury Park belongs to, and there is not a church or public building in town which does not display large signs with black lettering. Every one of them has been turned over to the association for the use of the twenty and odd departments and associations subordinate to the general body.

The Board of Directors hold their meetings in the beautiful library hall of Asbury Park, where an auditorium also has been provided for the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, of which two Illinois men are principal officers. Across the street in the First Methodist Episcopal Church the National Council of the association, which may be regarded as a crystallization of the main body for purposes of study, just as the Executive Committee is for business, held a largely attended meeting this morning and again in the afternoon.

Plea for the Rural Schools.

Lorenzo D. Harvey, Superintendent of Schools at Menominee, Wis., and Charles D. McT. Iver, President of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensborough, N. C., spoke on industrial education in the rural schools. In his plea for the establishment of more rural schools Mr. Harvey said:

"It is now time for us to change from our plan of elementary and secondary school organization. It is time to recognize the fact that a system of rural schools should plan its course of instruction with reference to the needs of the 95 per cent. of the pupils who attend them, and who attend no other school, rather than with reference to the small remaining percentage who go on to a more advanced school.

"It is time to recognize that the present courses of study open to children in the rural schools offering books as the only source of knowledge and words as the only stimulus to mental activity, completely ignoring environment as a source of knowledge, a stimulus to thought and an inspiration to action, are not the best for any who attend these schools, irrespective of whether they go from them to engage in their life's work or continue their studies in other schools."

In the report of educational progress in the world in the last year, given to the National Council by First Assistant Superintendent of Education Howard J. Rogers of Albany, N. Y., Mr. Rogers said that the moral sense of the country was in a bad condition, particularly in commercial and industrial circles, and that practices were encouraged and methods tolerated that not long ago would have met with general disapproval.

Disregard for Authority.

"Children of the present age," he said, "have a disregard for constituted authority and a weak appreciation of the demands of duty. A part of this is due, I think, to the prevailing theory that a study is no good to a child unless he is interested in it. I think, on the contrary, that if a subject is disciplinary and distasteful the attention to it does the child good."

Mr. Rogers also attacked the present system of conducting and promoting athletics at universities and colleges.

WIFE HYPNOTIZED, HE SAYS.

New York Husband Complainant in Poughkeepsie—Prisoner Freed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 3.—An assertion that his wife was under the hypnotic influence of a former suitor was the principal feature of the case to-day in which William E. Von Fluegel of 211 East Fifty-first Street, New York, appeared as complainant against Martin Kavanaugh, a tower operator employed by the New York Central Railroad. Judge Morschauser released Kavanaugh after hearing the case, but insisted that the prisoner first write his resignation to the railroad company as a towerman.

Last Thursday Von Fluegel's nineteen-year-old wife, whom he married but four months ago, left home, telling her husband that she was going to her parents' home, in West Park. On Saturday he became anxious, and communicating with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Dobbs, found she was not there. Von Fluegel came to Poughkeepsie, and found her, he told the court, in the second tower above Poughkeepsie, on the Hudson River Railroad, where Kavanaugh was employed.

Carrying his wife down stairs Von Fluegel tripped over the switch wires and fell as a train was approaching. Two railroad men rescued the couple from death. Kavanaugh was arrested.

Mrs. Von Fluegel went from court today to West Park with her husband and parents.

SAYS STRIKE WILL GO ON.

Blackwell's Island Bridge Tie-Up Indefinite, Buchanan Declares.

Frank Buchanan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, who ten days ago ordered a strike of the ironworkers on the Blackwell's Island Bridge against the Pennsylvania Steel Company, arrived here from Harrisburg yesterday. Work which would occupy 200 men is at a standstill.

Buchanan said last night:

"The strike will be kept up, no matter how long it lasts, until the demands of the men who are on strike in Harrisburg for union conditions are granted. In New York the company can't get a man, for all the housesmiths are in the union."

Buchanan said that the strike is now a National one against the company. It takes in Washington, Scranton, New Haven, Kansas City, and Maine.

Thousands of people in other trades are thrown idle by these strikes.

International Secretary Johnston said last night that Henry Sharkey, formerly President of Local No. 2 of the Housesmiths' Union of this city, which the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union succeeded, and who has been Superintendent of construction for several years for big bridge contracts in Guatemala, is in New York looking for men to go to Guatemala. He will take all the men he needs from the union, Johnston says.

TYPESETTING STOCK SCANDAL

Printing Office Inquiry as to Holdings of Employes.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The commission investigating the Government printing office to-day took testimony showing that three prominent officers of that establishment had held conferences several times at the home of the President of a typesetting machine manufacturing company, from which the office purchased machines.

It also was brought out that two of the Government printing office employes and two wives of employes, all likely to know Government plans, had bought stock in the company. Some of this stock was bought in 100-share lots. The commission will examine further the holding of stock of the company by the printing office employes.

Sailor Killed on W. L. Bijou's Yacht.

While hauling in the anchor of the sloop-yacht Adelaide, owned by William L. Bijou, and now at Far Rockaway, Martin Jacobs, a sailor, slipped on the cable, and, pitching forward, struck his head on the capstan, fracturing his skull. He died before the doctor arrived.

TOPEKA BANK CLOSED; MADE LOANS TO DEVLIN

Trouble Follows Sudden Illness of Kansas City Capitalist.

RUN ON FOUR OTHER BANKS

Corporation Formed a Few Days Ago to Take Over All of Devlin's Many Properties.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 3.—The First National Bank of Topeka, of which C. J. Devlin is the principal stockholder, failed to open its doors to-day, having been closed by order of the Controller of the Currency. The Government officials are making an examination of the bank's affairs. The State of Kansas has $547,000 in deposits, the City of Topeka $39,000, and the County of Shawnee about $30,000 in the bank. The statement of the amount of the State's deposits in the bank was made by State Treasurer T. T. Kelly. Mr. Devlin was one of Mr. Kelly's bondsmen.

W. H. Rossington, Vice President of the First National Bank, declined to attempt to make a report of the financial condition of the bank at this time.

"There have been no speculations," Mr. Rossington said. "The trouble has been brought about purely through loaning too largely to one borrower."

Following the closing of the First National Bank, there were small runs on the Central National Bank, in which Mr. Devlin also is a large stockholder; the Merchants' National Bank, the Bank of Topeka, and the State Savings Bank. At each of these institutions all depositors who requested their money received it. Cash to the amount of $300,000 was deposited to offset the run. J. W. Gleed, attorney for the bank, stated later that $700,000 worth of real estate—$300,000 unincumbered Topeka property, the other $400,000 in coal lands in Southeast Kansas—had been turned in by Mr. Devlin, together with $700,000 in life insurance. Mr. Gleed asserted that the Central National was in a perfectly solvent condition.

C. J. Devlin was generally credited as being one of the wealthiest men in Kansas City. He is at the head of twenty-six companies, coal mining enterprises and mercantile establishments, is a stockholder in twenty-five banks, and for many years has been one of the most active business men in the Southwest. On Friday last it was stated that because of Mr. Devlin's illness, the result of overwork, it had been decided to form a corporation to cover all his properties, worth in the aggregate, it was stated, about $7,000,000. This action was deemed necessary because of Mr. Devlin's inability longer to direct his interests.

On Saturday last a corporation to be known as the Devlin Mining, Mercantile and Manufacturing Company was organized at Kansas City by Mr. Devlin's business associates. The capital stock of the company was placed at $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares at $100 each, already subscribed and paid, the shareholders being men prominent in Southwestern business affairs. As soon as the corporation papers were drawn up a special train was hired and the documents were hurried to Jefferson City, where they were filed with the Secretary of State.

A conference of Chicago, Kansas City, and Topeka bankers interested in Mr. Devlin's affairs, was held at Kansas City yesterday. The conference lasted several hours, and at its conclusion late last night it was announced that the question of raising a large sum of money needed by the holding company to keep the Devlin properties going was discussed.

According to Mr. Gleed up to the time of Mr. Devlin's illness, which began with an attack of apoplexy a fortnight ago, the First National Bank which he Devlin) controlled, had loaned Mr. Devlin's companies about $500,000, for which there was much collateral. After Mr. Devlin fell ill, drafts came in from the various companies and were paid by the bank so that the Devlin indebtedness ran up to about $1,000,000. This crippled the bank.

"It was hoped," said Mr. Gleed, "that the parties most deeply interested would advance money to the consolidated property so that the Devlin paper in the bank could be taken up and the bank saved, but co-operation could not be secured."

The officials of the bank who are directly in charge of the affairs of the institution are both ill and unable to attend to their duties. Major William Sims, the President, has not been in active charge for several years on account of ill-health, and C. E. Hawley, cashier, is confined at his home on account of illness of a nervous character.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Controller of the Currency has appointed National Bank Examiner J. T. Bradley receiver of the First National Bank, Topeka, Kan. Following is a statement of the resources and liabilities of the bank as shown by its last report of condition, May 29, 1905:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,098,108
United States bonds and premium	314,000
Bonds, securities, &c.	80,053
Real estate	92,991
Due from banks and bankers	376,038
Cash and cash items	375,113
Redemption fund	15,000
Total	$2,351,304

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000
Surplus and profits	110,571
Circulation	300,000
Due to banks and bankers	62,351
Deposits	1,578,381
Total	$2,351,304

FLOATING POOLROOM ARRESTS

Police Get Wireless Station Staff—Betting Soon Resumed.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Chicago's wireless telegraph floating poolroom, the City of Traverse, was out of business for a short time to-day, when detectives entered the offices of the wireless telegraph company and arrested the manager and two assistants.

The wireless telegraph company has been receiving racing results over the telephone from an information bureau outside the city limits. The telegraph service to the boat, according to the police, is in direct violation of the city ordinances governing gambling.

The poolroom was twenty miles out on Lake Michigan when detectives made the arrests and seized all the apparatus used in the transmission of racing information. The City of Traverse, after a delay of an hour, connected with another station, the situation of which is unknown to the police.

Exonerates Fredonia Cashier.

BUFFALO, July 3.—United States Attorney Brown to-day said:

"So far the investigation of the books of the Fredonia National Bank by Receiver Schofield shows that the alleged false entry of $24,000 in the books of that institution was not made to cover up any misappropriation or misapplication of funds by Frederick R. Green, cashier of the bank. It seems to have been an error in booking so far as can be seen at present."

Baltimore News in New Home.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The Baltimore News occupied to-day its new building, which replaces the old structure destroyed in the great fire of February, 1904, though not occupying the same site. It is a seven-story, concrete, marble-finished, fireproof structure, costing about $700,000. The entire building will be used by The News.

At the top of the first column of the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES you will find the "Last and Found" advertisements. The best place to advertise anything. The cost is 1c. each a line, 6 words to a line.

WALLACE TO REST AT HOME.

Ex-Chief Engineer of Panama Canal Silent as to His Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 3.—John F. Wallace until last week chief engineer in charge of the construction of the Panama Canal and one of the Canal Commissioners, returned to his home at Flossmore to-day from New York. He declined to discuss his resignation or to add anything to his formal statement issued last week in answer to Secretary of War Taft.

"I am again a private citizen," said Mr. Wallace. "All I now ask is that the newspapers allow me to live the life of a plain citizen. I have said everything that I care to say. I do not care to discuss my future plans. What I shall do concerns only my family and myself. The public can have no interest in the work I am to follow."

For the present Mr. Wallace will remain at his home in Flossmore with his family, and it will be two or three months before he resumes work.

SETS COUNTERFEITERS FREE.

President Commutes Sentences of Kendig and Jacobs.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President has commuted, to expire at once, the sentences of William L. Kendig and William M. Jacobs, sentenced in 1900 to twelve years in the Eastern Penitentiary at Philadelphia and to pay a fine of $5,000 for counterfeiting. The men were transferred to the penitentiary in Atlanta.

The President's action was taken on the ground that the sentences were excessive. Kendig and Jacobs were the principals in one of the most celebrated counterfeiting cases. In addition to putting out a vast number of fraudulent internal revenue stamps for cigars, they printed a counterfeit one-hundred-dollar silver certificate, necessitating the recall of an entire issue of $40,000,000. Kendig's part was in printing the spurious stamps and money. The stamps were used on the products of Jacobs, who was a cigar manufacturer at Lancaster, Penn.

ISTHMIAN HEALTH RECORD.

No New Yellow Fever Cases Yesterday—One Death Reported.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—No new cases of yellow fever on the Isthmus of Panama are contained in the daily advice by cable from Gov. Magoon to-day. The death of Giovanni Janicellia, an Italian, not employed on the canal, is reported.

Summing up the health conditions for the month of June, Gov. Magoon says there were twenty-three cases of yellow fever among American employes of the Canal Commission and two deaths. Seven employes appointed on the Isthmus have had the disease, with two fatalities. Three railway employes had the fever, all of whom recovered. During the month of June there were on the rolls 1,493 American employes and 8,209 employes appointed on the Isthmus.

GOLFING BROKER DEFAULTED.

Owes Clients, Many Women, $100,000—Arrested After Eight Months.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Word reached here to-day that E. J. Lewis, a mortgage broker, who disappeared from Wheaton, Ill., last October, had been arrested in Seattle, Washington. Examination of his books revealed mortgages amounting to $100,000. Many of his creditors were women.

Lewis was well known socially and was a golf enthusiast. He was trusted implicitly by business men and farmers in the district surrounding the town, who left their money affairs entirely to him. He had lived in Wheaton for ten years.

Steamships Reported by Wireless.

The steamship Denver, outward bound, was reported by the De Forest Company at 9 o'clock as having passed Cape Hatteras at 5:45 P. M., July 2.

The steamship Concho, incoming, passed Cape Hatteras at 11:30 A. M. yesterday, according to a report by the De Forest Company.

The steamship Colonel E. L. Drake, Standard Oil, towing Barge 95 to England, was reported by the De Forest Company as being off Fire Island at 8 o'clock last evening. The boats left New York at 1:30 P. M.

Another Strike in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Union woodworkers employed by thirteen bar and office fixture companies went on strike to-day to enforce demands for an increase of 2 cents an hour in wages. Of 2,250 members of the unions to which the men belong, all except fifty voted on the strike proposition, and the decision to quit work was unanimous. For more than five years the woodworkers in these shops have enjoyed strictly closed-shop conditions. Two years ago they obtained an increase in wages of from 25 to 28 cents an hour. This year they demanded 30 cents.

Organize to Promote Strikes.

CHICAGO, July 3.—The convention of Industrial Unionists to-day adopted a preamble to its constitution, declaring:

"Only by an organization formed in such a way that all workers in an industry or in all industries will, if necessary, cease work in the event of a strike or lockout, can the interests of labor be upheld. Injury of one is the injury of all."

Ceiling Imperils Magistrates.

For the second time within a week a section of plaster in the ceiling of the Yorkville Court fell yesterday. Magistrate Mayo had a narrow escape from being struck. A week ago Magistrate Hoyer was almost hit by a large mass of falling plaster. The Building Department has been asked to do something immediately.

Henry E. Francis Missing.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 3.—Henry E. Francis, a well-known boat builder of this section, disappeared from his home on Hopewell Island ten days ago and all efforts since to locate him have failed. Mr. Francis started for New York on June 26. On arriving at Redwood he took train for Ogdensburg or Canada.

Resigns to be an Evangelist.

The Rev. Dr. Cornelius Woelfkin has resigned the pastorate of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, Brooklyn, which he has held for eleven years. He leaves the pastorate to take a leading part in the evangelistic campaign planned by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

Nearly Killed Baby with a Bottle.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 3.—John Kelwin of Centre Street, after quarreling with Mrs. Annie Pervlis and her husband here last night, hit the Pervlis baby several times with a bottle, nearly killing it. Then he fled. The Freehold police are still searching for him.

Lorenz Taken to Prison.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—George E. Lorenz of Toledo convicted of conspiracy to defraud the Government on contracts for letter box fasteners, was taken to Moundsville, West Va., to-day to serve a sentence of two years.

Two Killed in Birmingham Fire.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 3.—Fire in the wholesale district on Morris Street, near Twenty-first Street, to-day resulted in the death of two firemen, G. B. Spruell and E. Huffman, the injury of four others and the destruction of property valued at more than $100,000.

Copyright for Norwegians.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The President has announced by proclamation the fulfillment with respect to citizens of Norway of the provisions of the laws of this country giving to foreigners the benefit of copyright in the United States.

Nothing More Level Than Water.

The New York Central Lines are congratulating themselves and their patrons on the water level on which their tracks run between New York and Chicago.

The Hudson River, New York to Albany, the Mohawk, Albany to Utica; the valleys of the outlets of the lakes of Central New York, Utica to Buffalo, and along the level of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, Buffalo to Chicago, contributing to the comfort of every mile.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

SHOT FOR HIS BROTHER.

Bullet That Killed Italian Evidently Missed Its Intended Mark.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, N. Y., July 3.—Giuseppe Guzzitto, a shoemaker, of Main Street, Tuckahoe, was murdered to-night by a man said to be a member of the "Black Hand Society." The police are looking for Phillipo Veolna, who is a brother of Georgianna Veolna of Mount Vernon, and who has been in this country only two months.

Georgianna Veolna is called one of the prettiest Italian girls in Mount Vernon. Up to a year ago she expected to marry John Guzzitto. He, however, married Georgianna's cousin. Then it is said that threats were made against his life.

While John and Giuseppe Guzzitto were at work in their shop in Main Street shortly after 10 o'clock to-night, Phillipo Veolna entered with a revolver. Without giving any warning, it is said, he fired point blank at John Guzzitto's head, and, missing him, shot his brother. Guzzitto died instantly.

Running out of the shop, Veolna started down the road toward Mount Vernon, followed by a crowd, which he held at bay with his weapon. Veolna then ran into the woods and got away.

NAVY YARD MEN DISCIPLINED.

Half-Holiday Expensive for 2,000—May Appeal to President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The employes of the Washington Navy Yard have put themselves in a serious situation over the fight that has been going on for several years to secure for navy yard men the privileges enjoyed by other civil service employes of the Government. The employes at the League Island, the New York, and the Washington yard have taken the lead before Congress in insisting that they have the usual Summer half-holidays and the thirty days' annual vacation.

Last Saturday, 3,500 men walked out of the yard at noon and remained away all the afternoon, asserting that they were included under the President's order last Summer for weekly half-holidays. To-day the commandant, Rear Admiral Higginson, disciplined 2,000 by laying them off with loss of pay for half a day. Some of the ringleaders will lose a whole day. Four hundred clerks and draughtsmen remained at their posts on Saturday. They will present an appeal to President Roosevelt for the favors they want.

RUNAWAY KILLS MRS. STEVENS

Her Husband Unconscious and Daughter Hurt at Dobbs Ferry.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 3.—Mrs. Alexander Stevens of this place was killed in a runaway accident here last night, her husband was dangerously injured and is still unconscious, and their daughter Margaret, eleven years old, was severely hurt. The horse took fright and ran away on Ashford Avenue. At Storms Street it made a short turn and the carriage was upset.

The occupants were thrown violently into the roadway and Mrs. Stevens, who struck on her head, was instantly killed.

Mr. Stevens is employed by the dry goods firm of Aitken, Son & Co. of 873 Broadway, New York City.

A man was killed several years ago in a runaway accident at the same corner. The avenue is very narrow, and although property owners along the thoroughfare have offered to give up a portion of their land so that it might be widened, the proposition has always been voted down by the authorities.

BAIT A-PLENTY; FISHING LAGS.

Vigilant Patrol Off Newfoundland Disastrous to Americans.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 3.—Caplin, one of the principal bait fish used by trawlers along the coast and on the Grand Banks in catching cod, are now more abundant along the eastern seaboard than they have been for twenty years.

American and French fishermen are unable to obtain supplies of these fishes owing to the vigilant patrol maintained by the colonial cruisers. American fishermen fear that the season will result disastrously to them in consequence.

Dead Whale Towed Out to Sea.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 3.—The dead while which floated ashore here yesterday morning was floated off this afternoon. Two tugs towed the carcass out to sea. Long Beach is not sorry that the whale has departed.

ALLWIN

LD Ireland

still holds its own in the Linen industry, and every thread in a Triangle Linen Collar comes from there. The Law protects the public from the counterfeit article (cotton) by forbidding the stamping of the word "Linen" except on Linen.

Your only protection is the word "Linen" on every 15c. collar in indelible ink. If you do not find it, it is positively cotton. Are you going to take a cotton collar when your money entitles you to wear Irish Linen Collars for the same price?

Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher.
Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO. TROY, N. Y.

OLD CROW RYE IS

The Very Best Whiskey Sold Everywhere

H. B. KIRK & CO. New York.

FOURTH OF JULY

Will bring the usual crop of accidents to juvenile Americans. Burns, bumps and bruises must be attended to. Have a bottle of POND'S EXTRACT handy for emergencies. It will save many a doctor's bill.

Do not accept witch hazel as a substitute. On analysis of seventy samples of witch hazel purchased from as many leading druggists and department stores fifty-two were found to contain Wood Alcohol (poison), Formaldehyde (poison), or both. POND'S EXTRACT costs more, but if you value your life and health it is worth the difference.

HAHN STORE FOR KODAKS 26 E. 23d St. Two Steps Down.

Developing of films by experts.

PHILIPPINES WAGES HIGHER.

Mr. Clark Does Not Fear Competition with American Workmen.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The bulletin of the United States Bureau of Labor, just issued, is mainly devoted to a presentation of labor conditions in the Philippines, written by Victor S. Clark, in which it is stated that wages and the cost of living have risen in the Philippines since the American occupation.

The rise in wages is not, the bulletin says, a phenomenon that has occurred entirely subsequent to the American occupation. A slow but constant and appreciable increase in prices and wages has been taking place in the Orient for the last twenty years, though in Manila it has been accentuated by the Spanish-American war.

The Philippine natives are apt at acquiring manual skill, says Mr. Clark, but the possibility that "cheap" Filipino labor will ever compete seriously with our home labor in manufacturing industries is too remote to be considered.

Drowned from Boat He Built.

Charles Marsch, seventeen years of age, of 110 Franklin Street, Union Hill, whose father is employed in Wanamaker's, New York, built a boat this Spring, and two weeks ago launched it. Yesterday he fell overboard from his boat and was drowned.

YOUR FIRE INSURANCE POLICY OUGHT TO SUGGEST

We Protect Your Profits

CREDIT INSURANCE

BAD DEBTS OCCUR DAILY—FIRES RARELY IN YOUR BUSINESS—perhaps never. Protection against daily, hourly hazard *is* protection.

Some Manufacturers and Wholesalers say, "We don't lose often enough to justify taking Credit Insurance."

—Do you die often enough to justify Life Insurance?

—Do you burn out often enough to take Fire Insurance?

Insurance is to cover a certain *risk*—to protect you from a calamity.

Any moment may bring the news of a loss that will wipe out your year's profit—or several year's. Without warning, from a quarter you least expect—sooner or later it will come. Think of this seriously.

Our Credit-Indemnity Bond

Protects Profits from the greatest danger that threatens them.

Is clear, concise and positive; no ambiguous clauses.

Covers all forms of insolvency and bankruptcy.

Covers all classes of customers and accounts.

Credit Insurance

Gives an infinite sense of security.

Relieves an immense strain and worry in your business.

Gives the knowledge that when the loss comes it will not wipe out, cripple or even discommode your business.

Investigate Credit Insurance and you will adopt it. Our booklet, "Collateral on Merchandise Accounts," tells the whole story. Sent free. Write now.

Payments to Policyholders Past Three Years $2,127,930.00, which means that amount of Profits destroyed by insolvency of customers was restored in spot cash through our Indemnity.

The American Credit-Indemnity

FLOOD WRECKS CITY OF FABULOUS WEALTH

Priest at Altar and Gamblers in Dens Drown at Guanajuato.

DEATH LIST IS 200 TO 1,000

Dam Above Old Mexican Town Bursts and $1,000,000 Is Swept Away—Mines Are Safe.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, July 3.—Loss of life, variously estimated at more than 200 and less than 1,000, and property damage to the extent of more than $1,000,000 were caused by the flood which swept over this town on Saturday. The telegraph service has been restored and the authorities are rapidly bringing order out of chaos.

Great suffering is prevalent, but aid is being received from surrounding towns and a semblance of normal conditions, it is believed, will soon be reached.

Burial of the dead is progressing rapidly, although many bodies are thought to be among the ruins of houses.

Four hotels and some large shops were demolished or badly damaged and some of the handsomest mansions in the city were wrecked, with all their rich furnishings. The second floor of the Hotel Union is under five feet of water.

Officers are trying to preserve order and control the bands of thieves who are at work pillaging shops and mansions.

The disaster that has come upon this city is unparalleled in its long history, though Guantajuato, owing to its situation in a great ravine or gorge, has been subject to floods sweeping down from the mountains. Much loss of life has been recorded, but the present storm, which began on Friday night and continued through Saturday, was unprecedened in violence.

Part of the river, which was built over with masonry, burst through, augmenting the flood. The people made haste to gather their valuables and flee. The streets in the lower part of the city were filled with rushing waters, and the roar of wind and rain added to the general panic.

With one rush the mighty flood burst its bounds, foundations of solidly built masonry and houses being undermined. The occupants in many cases were crushed. In those houses near the river the water rose rapidly, and the inhabitants went to the upper floors and even to the roofs, where they were exposed to the full force of the storm. Many people thus seeking refuge in their own dwellings went down in the crash of their houses.

From the centre of the city the flood rushed to both sides of the town, and the people, rushing out to flee to the mountains, were caught and swept away.

At the time when the storm seemed likely to abate, and before its greatest intensity was felt, there was a great crowd of merrymakers in the Plaza. Gaming operators had scarcely time to set up their tables and place their money thereon when the flood rushed down from the hills, sweeping away booths, money, and tables. Many persons were then and there drowned.

A large number of persons had sought refuge in the Church of San Diego, but soon were crushed to death under its falling walls. The priest who was addressing words of hope and consolation to the people was killed.

The bodies of the drowned are being taken to houses in the higher streets. The streets are filled with mourning survivors looking for their dead.

The famous La Olla dam is intact, though at one time it was believed to have burst. Many persons are still camping in the mountains.

Guanajuato from the early part of the sixteenth century was known among the Spaniards as the "treasure box of rich Mexico." The discovery of the amazing quantities of almost pure silver ore was made as a result of the same kind of visitation as caused the present disaster. A party of Spanish adventurers seeking treasure was encamped on the mountains overlooking what is now a city of 60,000 inhabitants. According to the records "the clouds split in twain and let down a downpour that tore trees from their roots, casting them into the valley.

"Such of the company as were not drowned in the flood that carried them into the valley returned to the scene of their encampment to bless the Virgin before seeking further for treasure. To their amazement, and as a miracle, shining in the sunlight after the storm was a stream of silver. Game was plentiful on the way back to the City of Mexico, and the adventurers carried as much pure silver, as proof of their great find, as they could carry."

It is said in Mexico that during the 300 years in which the mines were actively worked, but in primitive fashion, $300,000,000 of pure silver was carried on the backs of natives across country to Spanish ships, giving to Spain a large part of her great wealth and making it possible for her to fit out the Spanish Armada.

In accordance with the views of the early finders, magnificent churches were erected, from a percentage of the proceeds of the mines, close to their openings. They are there to-day, still richly endowed, but with scant congregations, the revolution of 1810 having stopped work in the mines, which filled with water and have since been but little used, except by Americans, who went shares with the Mexican owners.

At present the mines are in the control of American and English capitalists, who have invested large amounts in reclaiming them. According to the officers of companies interested in the old mines, telegrams have been received stating that, though there has been a heavy loss of life, the mines in the mountains, with their new expensive machinery, did not suffer. The flood that swept through the city was due to violent rains that destroyed a dam in the toothills, sending this mass of water down a stream to the left and to another on the right in the northern part of the city, where they join into one stream. This was far below the mines.

The City of Guanajuato at one time was regarded by the Spaniards as the richest in America, a place filled with wealthy citizens, who made every day a feast day, it being as easy to get silver there as coal in Pennsylvania. The city has continued to be a place of palaces with a shiftless population, simply because there was always silver to be found in the mountains.

Seven Killed in a Flood Wreck.

MEXICO CITY, July 3.—A bridge on the Mexican Central Railway, between Irapuato and Silao, fell as a south-bound passenger train was passing early Sunday morning. The baggage car and the third-class coach fell into the river. Seven passengers were killed and thirty-four injured. No first-class passengers were hurt.

BANK BURGLAR ALARM RANG.

Watchman Didn't Know It, So He Thought the Police Were Robbers.

A burglar alarm connecting the Washington Heights Branch of the Hamilton Bank, at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, with the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station rang late last night. A moment later the reserves turned out on the double quick.

They saw the lights burning in the bank, but could not get in. As they were about to break in the door John Kelly, the bank's watchman, ran up. He mistook the policemen for burglars, and explanations were in order. A search revealed nothing out of the way. It is supposed that the alarm was sounded by crossed wires.

FRANCE'S PACIFIC REPLY.

Will Consent to Morocco Conference with Certain Reservations.

BERLIN, July 3.—The French and German Governments are not far apart now in regard to the proposed Moroccan conference.

Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, telegraphed to the Foreign Office last night that Premier Rouvier, at their meeting yesterday, showed him a provisional draft of France's reply to Germany, in which France says she will accept the Sultan of Morocco's invitation, although with certain understandings or reservations.

These conditions offer no great difficulties in the way of a complete preparatory agreement between France and Germany. France has not formally accepted, but says she will do so when certain obscurities are cleared up.

Germany naturally does not ask for a dissolution of the Franco-British treaty or the Franco-Spanish treaty. They are defined by Germany as matters outside of the discussion, and with which Germany has nothing to do.

Some days are likely to elapse before France formally defines her position.

CZAR'S CRUISER SAVES 618.

Found Survivors from a French Steamer on Somaliland Coast.

ADEN, Arabia, July 3.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Rion (formerly the Smolensk) arrived here to-day, having on board 618 persons from the French steamer Chodoc, from Saigon June 9, for Bordeaux and Havre, which is ashore off Cape Guardafui, (at the mouth of the Gulf of Aden.)

The Rion, which was homeward bound from Batavia, was attracted by the signals of the survivors, who managed to get ashore at Cape Guardafui despite the hostility of the Somaliland natives. Only a few lives were lost during the transfer of the passengers and crew from the Chodoc to the shore.

The Chodoc is owned by the Compagnie Nationale de Navigation, of Marseilles. She is of 2,541 tons net, and was built in 1899.

CATHOLICS DEFEAT LIBERALS.

They Vote in Rome Municipal Election and Elect Conservatives.

ROME, July 3.—The first effect of the Pope's encyclical of June 19, giving Catholics liberty of action in temporal interests, was shown in yesterday's municipal election here, the result of which was made known to-night.

The Clericals, allied with the Conservatives, won a great victory over the Liberals, who were allied with the Subversives, the formers' majority being over 3,000 out of 17,000 votes.

FATAL GARAGE FIRE IN ROME.

Naphtha and Benzine Explodes and Big Hotel Is Partly Burned.

ROME, July 3.—A serious fire occurred here to-day through the explosion by combustion of naphtha and benzine stored in an automobile garage in the centre of the city.

The rapid spread of the fire caused great alarm, especially as the flames reached the fifth floor of a modern hotel adjoining the garage. Several persons were reported to have lost their lives.

POPE SUFFERS FROM HEAT.

May Drive Him from Vatican—103 Degrees in the Shade.

ROME, July 3.—The heat is growing more intense, and reached 103 in the shade to-day.

The Pope is reported to be suffering from his seclusion in the Vatican, the atmosphere in the gardens being too hot for him. It is persistently rumored that unless the weather becomes cooler the Pontiff has determined to leave the Vatican, and it is even asserted that the Government is preparing to send a small garrison to Castel Gandolfo for the maintenance of order and to render honors to the Pope during his sojourn there.

Many cases of immediate death from sunstroke have occurred among persons working in the hayfields.

MORE VOLUMES OF MOMMSEN.

Prof. Herschfeld Has Prepared Essays on Egyptian and Roman Law.

BERLIN, July 3.—The first volume of the unpublished writings of the late Theodore Mommsen, has been prepared for publication by Prof. Otto Herschfeld, the literary executor of the historian.

It contains sixteen essays on Egyptian and Roman law. Two other volumes will appear, dealing with Roman court procedure, Roman law books, and contributions to the history of Roman law.

NETHERLANDS CABINET OUT.

Defeat in Last Election Causes Kuyper Ministry's Retirement.

THE HAGUE, July 3.—The Cabinet, headed by Dr. A. Kuyper, (appointed July 31, 1901,) has resigned.

The resignation of the Cabinet of the Netherlands is due to the result of the recent election in Holland. The Second Chamber of the States General, according to the returns, will be composed of forty-eight Ministerialists and fifty-two anti-Ministerialists.

LIGHTNING HITS OLD CHURCH.

Tower of St. Catherine's, Dantzig, Destroyed—Ancient Bells Melted.

DANTZIG, Germany, July 3.—The imposing tower of St. Catherine's Church, built from 1326 to 1330, was entirely destroyed by lightning to-day.

Some of the thirty-five musical bells composing the chimes, which were cast in 1634, were melted.

JANOWSKI LEADS AT CHESS.

Maroczy Is Defeated by Marco—Two Contests Adjourned.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 3.—Janowski took the lead in the international chess tourney here to-day, defeating Taubenhaus, while Maroczy was defeated by Marco. Burn beat Wolf and Leonhardt beat Alapin. Marshall and Schlechter played a draw. The games between Tarrasch and Teichmann and Blackburne and Tschigorin were adjourned. The scores follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Janowski	10½	4½	Teichmann	7	7
Maroczy	10	5	Burn	7	8
Tarrasch	9	5	Alapin	6½	8½
Schlechter	9½	6½	Wolf	6½	8½
Marco	8½	6½	Blackburne	5½	8½
Marshall	8½	6½	Tschigorin	4	10
Leonhardt	8	7	Taubenhaus	3	12

The sixteenth round will be contested tomorrow in this order: Tschigorin vs. Janowski, Taubenhaus vs. Marco, Maroczy vs. Burn, Wolf vs. Tarrasch, Teichmann vs. Marshall, Schlechter vs. Leonhardt, and Alapin vs. Blackburne.

Made 14,000 Converts in London.

LONDON, July 3.—The American Revivalists, the Rev. Reuben A. Torry and Charles M. Alexander, ended to-night their five months' revival campaign in England with a great thanksgiving service at Albert Hall for the 14,000 converts recorded since the evangelists came to London. It was announced that the cost of the revival, over $85,000, had been entirely covered.

Cures Indigestion

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Nature's remedy for obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache, and depression.—Adv.

FRANCE AND ROME PART; CHAMBER PASSES BILL

Separation Measure Adopted by a Majority of 108 Votes.

THE HOUSE IN AN UPROAR

Victory Won by the Government After a Desperate and Prolonged Fight by the Opposition.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 4.—The bill for the separation of Church and State passed the Chamber of Deputies late last night by the decisive vote of 341 to 233.

The result was greeted by Governmental cheering and opposition hisses, and there was intense excitement.

When the result was officially given out after midnight there was renewed clamor, participated in by those in the crowded galleries and lobbies, as well as those on the floor of the Chamber.

This most important legislation affecting the long-established social and religious conditions of France becomes an accomplished fact so far as the Chamber of Deputies is concerned. Supporters of the Government congratulate themselves on concluding before the long vacation the heavy task which has occupied almost the entire time of the lower house since March 22. The opponents of the measure utilized every means to prevent the bill becoming a law before the approaching general election, moving no fewer than 250 amendments, which were rejected.

The committee charged with seeing the enactment of the bill through the House showed a very reasonable spirit by accepting suggestions from all sides, in order to render the bill as liberal as possible, at the same time taking every precaution to avoid leaving loopholes for political intrigue.

Since its introduction the text of the bill has been almost completely revised by the committee, with the consent of the House. The broad principle of reform, however, is permitted to stand, fulfilling the long-expressed desire of advanced Republicans to see the State entirely untrammeled by connection with any religion or sect.

The system swept away by this bill dates from 1801, when the famous concordat was signed by Pius VII. and Napoleon. This gave religion governmental status, the churches being Government property, with the clergy paid by the State and the entire Church administration being under the direction of a member of the President's Cabinet. The new system abolishes all laws and regulations under the concordat, and terminates the authority of the concordat itself.

The general principle of the measure as finally adopted by the Chamber of Deputies is as follows:

"The republic assures liberty of conscience and guarantees the free exercise of religion, subject to the restrictions of public order. The republic neither recognizes, pays stipends to nor subsidizes any sect, but provides funds for college, hospital, and asylum chaplains. Otherwise, the public worship budget is abolished and public establishments connected with religion are suppressed."

The most active contest took place over the proposition whereby the priceless riches of the Church, consisting of collections of paintings, tapestries, and statuary made during many centuries, were to be passed to the State. This was finally modified so that civil organizations retain control of the goods of the Church.

One of the last amendments adopted prohibits members of the clergy becoming Mayors or holding other municipal offices during the eight years succeeding the adoption of the law. This was bitterly contested on the ground that it created class distinction, which it was the theory of the bill to terminate. Rigorous provisions are made against clergymen taking any active part in politics.

The passage by the Chamber of Deputies of the bill for the Separation of Church and State marks the culmination of strained relations which long have existed between the French Government and the Vatican.

Following the adoption last Summer of a bill suppressing teaching in France by religious orders and empowering the Government to close all schools dependent upon those orders, the friction assumed an acute form over the Vatican's request to Mgr. Geay, Bishop of Laval, to resign.

The French Government asked for an explanation, since by the Concordat such an intimation should have passed through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mgr. Le Nordez, Bishop of Dijon, had been requested to abstain from carrying out certain of his duties, and the Government pointed out that this also was a violation of the Concordat.

The Vatican ordered both the Bishop of Laval and the Bishop of Dijon to Rome and the rupture of diplomatic negotiations followed.

The bill for the separation of Church and State was first introduced by M. Combes, then Premier, on Nov. 10, 1904. It was duly referred to a committee and by it rejected on a "snap" vote, but the Deville bill, a measure identical with the Government's, was subsequently adopted by the committee.

When the Combes Ministry in January last was succeeded by the Rouvier Cabinet doubt was expressed by the partisans of M. Combes that M. Rouvier would carry forward the policy of separation with the sincerity and energy manifested in the matter by his predecessor. Speculation, however, was speedily set at rest, for on Feb. 9 the Rouvier Ministry presented the draft of the bill which, after considerable modification, was adopted last night.

In presenting the bill the Government accompanied it with the following explanation:

"In drawing up the measure the Government has closely followed the lines adopted by the commission of the Chamber which examined the question. Like the commission it wishes to guarantee liberty of religion, only limited by questions of public order. We believe the text carries out these principles. At the same time measures are laid down to assure a smooth passage from the old to the new régime, these including regulations for the transfer of property belonging to suppressed religious establishments, the placing of churches at the disposal of religious bodies, and pensions to ministers."

The bill allots to aged priests pensions varying from 400f. to 1,200f. a year, according to length of service. To priests who have received stipends from the State during less than twenty years an annual compensation of 400f. is to be granted.

American Wheat for Portugal.

LONDON, July 4.—The correspondent of The Morning Leader at Lisbon says that in view of bad harvest prospects King Charles has sanctioned the importation of 75,000 tons of American wheat and has ordered the reduction of the customs duties by 50 per cent.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN articles may be recovered through an advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. One line (7 words) costs 10 cents.—Adv.

RUMSON HORSE SHOW ENDS.

Stuart Duncan First in Harness Class—Popular Win for Mrs. Carmichael.

Special to The New York Times.

SEABRIGHT, N. J., July 3.—Keen competition for the blue ribbons marked the close of the Rumson Polo Club's horse show to-day on the club's polo grounds. The pleasant weather brought out a much larger attendance than witnessed the judging on Saturday, and the winners were all heartily applauded as they made the rounds of the ring before passing through the gate. Stuart Duncan, as on the first day, carried off the lion's share of the awards in the harness classes. His brown mare Starlight won handily in the class for ladies to drive, and, harnessed with the brown gelding Rob Roy captured the blue in the harness pairs.

The polo ponies were one of the interesting features of the day. Harry Meeker's pair won a popular victory in the class for pairs, and H. S. Borden was the victor with his gray mare Comet in the regular class shown with mallet and ball, W. Strother Jones capturing both second and third.

D. S. Riker's saddle horse Carrots beat Mrs. J. W. Peale's chestnut mare Miss Jewell, who won a blue ribbon on Saturday. Mrs. Thomas Carmichael took the blue in the combination saddle and harness class with her handsome brown mare Harriette. The awards are:

Farm Teams.—Won by D. D. Lefferson's gr. g. Yes and gr. g. No; W. Strother Jones's b. m. Fanny and b. m. Daisy, second; D. D. Lefferson's blk. g. Pull and blk. g. Haul, third.

Harness Horses, over 14.2 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by E. H. Reynolds's br. g. Flirt and r. m. Coquette; W. F. Havemeyer's b. g. Punch and br. m. Judy, second; Hugh N. Camp's s. m. Za Za and s. m. Du Barry, third.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, 14.3 hands or over.—Won by D. S. Riker's ch. g. Carrots; Mrs. J. W. Peale's ch. m. Miss Jewell, second; Edward D. Adams's b. m. Lady Mint, third.

Harness Horses, over 15.2 hands, open only to horses that have not won a first prize in any show outside of Ocean and Monmouth Counties.—Won by M. C. D. Borden's ch. m. Alert; Stuart Duncan's b. g. Duke of York, second; M. C. D. Borden's b. m. Belmar, third.

Polo Ponies, shown with mallet and ball.—Won by H. S. Borden's gr. m. Comet; W. Strother Jones's b. s. Ready, second; W. Strother Jones's dun m. Cat, third.

Harness Horses, ladies to drive.—Won by Stuart Duncan's br. m. Starlight; Mrs. Harry E. Owen's blk. g. Blackie, second; Mrs. T. Pearsall Field's br. m. Lady Acrobat, third.

Harness Horses, shown to station bus.—Won by Stuart Duncan's b. g. Rosador and br. g. Alvers; M. C. D. Borden's ch. m. Alert and b. m. Belmar, second; Edward D. Adams's br. g. Rex and br. g. Regent, third.

Gentlemen's Amateur Driving Contest.—Won by B. H. Borden, Seward Cary second, T. Pearsall Field third.

Ponies Under Saddle, over 13 and not exceeding 14.2 hands.—Won by Jesse A. Wasserman's ch. m. Lady Renee; Gardner Colby's b. g. Ginger, second; H. E. Meeker's br. g. Trump, third.

Combination Harness and Saddle Horses.—Won by Mrs. Thomas Carmichael's br. m. Harriette; Wayne E. Connor's br. m. Lassie, second; M. C. D. Borden's b. g. Bay Boy, third.

Pairs of Polo Ponies.—Won by H. E. Meeker's br. g. Trump and b. m. Snap; H. S. Borden's gr. m. Comet and gr. g. Thunder, second; B. H. and H. S. Borden's b. g. Flash and b. m. Rocket, third.

Pairs of Harness Horses.—Won by Stuart Duncan's b. g. Rob Roy and br. m. Starlight; Mrs. T. Pearsall Field's br. m. Miss Carmen and br. g. Mr. Newcomb, second; W. A. Bloodgood's b. g. Prince and b. g. Duke, third.

SIWANOY TENNIS BEGINS.

Guy Carleton and Hall Win Speedy Matches—Kings County Handicap.

With an imposing array of expert players the matches were begun in both the singles and doubles yesterday in the open lawn tennis tournament of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, on its courts at Homestead Park, New Rochelle. The three set contest of Hall, the West Side's expert, against Richard Augur of the Siwanoy Club, proved the best of the day. Both men used powerful volleying strokes and at times covered their courts in a most spectacular manner. In the second set Hall was several times within a stroke of taking the match in straight sets, but Augur finally outplayed him and took the set at 11—9, balancing the score at a set all. Hall increased his speed in the third set and won at 6—4, the same score by which he took the first set.

Twenty-one players are entered in the singles and twelve pairs in the doubles of the tournament, which is under the direction of the United States National Lawn Tennis Association. It is also the first open meeting held by the club. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—C. S. Robertson, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. D. Appleton, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Hugh D. Montgomery, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. P. McDonald, Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—0; William Connell, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Morris S. Clark, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, by default; W. C. Crosier, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated I. J. Rosenbaum, Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—3; H. H. Hall, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Richard Augur, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 9—11, 6—4.

First Round—C. S. Welch, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William Schittman, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—0; Hugh D. Montgomery, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William Connell, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—3; C. C. Edwards, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated M. P. Bennett, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 12—10, 6—1; Guy Carleton, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated C. S. Sheffer, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, 10—8, 6—3; K. R. Argumbau, Hackensack Golf Club, defeated G. H. Edwards, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Open Doubles.—Preliminary Round—W. C. Crosier and Richard Augur, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. P. McDonald and I. J. Rosenbaum, Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 6—4.

The last of the lawn tennis handicaps, that in Class C, were finished on the courts of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue, Brooklyn, H. D. Clark being returned the winner in a long five-set match against H. Hammitt. Clark played from scratch, while Hammitt owed half 15. Both men developed an abundance of speed, which at the critical periods of the contest caused their accuracy to suffer. The rallies were all finely played out, and in these Clark's hard hitting caused him to win the majority of the points that finally gave him the victory. The summary:

Class C Handicap Singles.—Preliminary Round—Merrihew, plus half 15, defeated Burr, plus half 15, 6—4, 6—2; Miller, minus half 15, defeated Wood, scratch, 6—4, 4—6, 7—5; H. Hammitt, minus half 15, defeated Miles, minus half 15, 6—1, 6—2; Ross, minus half 15, defeated Price, plus half 15, 3—6, 6—3, 8—6; Fuller, scratch, defeated Pierce, scratch, 6—4, 6—3.

First Round—Lester, scratch, defeated Merrihew, plus half 15, 11—9, 6—3; H. Hammitt, minus half 15, defeated Miller, minus half 15, 6—4, 6—2; Ross, minus half 15, defeated Fuller, scratch, 8—6, 8—6, 6—2; Clark, scratch, defeated A. S. Westfall, minus half 15, 6—3, 6—3.

Semi-Final Round—H. Hammitt, minus half 15, defeated Lester, scratch, 2—6, 6—2, 7—5; Clark, scratch, defeated Ross, minus half 15, 3—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Final Round—Clark, scratch, defeated H. Hammitt, minus half 15, 2—6, 10—8, 6—3, 1—6, 6—2.

Seawanhaka Fifteen-Footers Race.

Only the Seawanhaka fifteen-footers raced yesterday at Oyster Bay in the regatta scheduled there. The thirty-three-footers were away contesting in the American regatta. The two classes are scheduled to compete in the second of the series to-day. A dance and fireworks display will also be a feature. T. S. Young's Chipmunk won. The times were as follows:

FIFTEEN-FOOT SLOOPS—START, 8:17 P. M.

Yacht.	Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Chipmunk,	T. S. Young	5:42:20	2:25:20
Imp,	F. L. Landon	5:42:50	2:25:50

Athlete Schutt Here in Poor Health.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 3.—Warren Ellis Schutt, 1905, former Captain of the Cornell track team and holder of the two-mile intercollegiate record, who won the first Rhodes scholarship to Oxford issued in New York State, returned to Ithaca to-day in very poor health. His condition will necessitate rest. He expects to spend the Summer in the country, and will return to England on Sept. 28.

ARRESTS AFTER HAVANA DUEL.

Two Prominent Politicians, Both Wounded, Under Bonds.

HAVANA, July 3.—In accordance with the determination of the authorities to prosecute those who take part in duelling, which is alarmingly prevalent, secret service officers have arrested two prominent politicians who fought a duel Friday last.

One of the duellists, it was found, had been wounded three times, and the other was in bed, seriously wounded in the abdwomen. Both were released on bonds.

STEAM AUTO LOWERS MILE TRACK RECORD

Webb Jay Goes a Mile in 49 3-5 Seconds at Morris Park.

WINS HEAT FOR THOMAS CUP

Chevrolet's Powerful Car Badly Beaten in Two Races—Light-Powered Machines Show Up Well.

Webb Jay, in his twenty-horse-power White steam car, carried off the honors yesterday in the automobile races held under the auspices of the American Automobile Association on the Morris Park track. Jay succeeded in escaping an unusually hazardous day without accident or the slightest failure of his car to do what he wanted it to accomplish. He beat Louis Chevrolet, driving Major Miller's mile-record-holding ninety-horse-power Fiat car, in two spirited races, leading in a contest of over five miles each from the start, and winning by big margins.

Jay then put the finishing touches to these triumphs by capturing the first heat in the race for the Dr. Harold E. Thomas Trophy, open only to members of the Chicago Automobile Club and the Automobile Club of America.

This trophy was first raced for on Decoration Day at Chicago, and Chevrolet then won it for the club in this city. Jay represented the Chicago Club and Christie was selected yesterday as the local club's representative. As a race it was a disappointment, because a tire on Christie's car collapsed on the second lap and he had to stop on the upper curve. Webb Jay then finished in the slow time of 5:55 4-5.

The accident to the Christie car was all the more exasperating to the local contingent because so much had been expected from Christie's new 120-horse-power car. It was its first appearance. About five-sixths of the car is covered by the long hood protecting the huge motors, the driver sitting far in the rear. That the car is capable of high speed was proved after the race, when Christie, more as a means of vindicating the possibilities of his car, was allowed to make a trial against the mile record of 0:52 1-5, held by Chevrolet. He equaled the record, and the music of the band was supplemented by a vigorous tooting of motor-car horns, noisy but not harmonious.

The trophy race was four times around the big track, over five and a half miles. Christie led by about sixty yards at the first lap, and had not lost an inch when his tire gave out. He was the only man in the day's races who was able to set the pace for Webb Jay. The second heat for the cup will be decided to-day, and Christie or Chevrolet will represent the local club. Should Jay be beaten, a third heat will be run toward the close of the programme.

Webb Jay and Chevrolet, Sartori, driving Alfred G. Vanderbilt's 90-horse power Fiat, and M. Roberts, driving the 60-horse power Thomas car, were the starters in the heavyweight championship. Sartori, blinded by the clouds of dust, ran into the fence before finishing one lap, and just before the end of the race the Thomas car broke a wheel going around the dangerous lower curve. Jay and Chevrolet led all the way, Jay being very much in advance.

Jay's last mile was made in the amazing time of 0:49 3-5, the fastest mile ever traveled on a track, but it will not count as a record, as it was an intermediate mile. For the same mile Chevrolet equaled his world's record of 0:52 1-5, which shows at what a tremendous speed the rival cars were going. Jay's total distance was done at an average of about 0:54 for each mile.

The accident to the Vanderbilt car and the almost complete annihilation of the Reo car before the races started, when it bounded over the high turn and lodged in the turf beyond the track, reduced the starters in the four-lap Diamond Cup race to Jay and Chevrolet. The exhibition was a repetition of the former meeting, Jay taking the lead at the start and winning in 5:06 1-5, to 5:18 1-5 for Chevrolet.

Despite the fact that the meet was the first of a two-day contest, there was an excellent attendance, Harlan W. Whipple, ex-President of the American Automobile Association, coming on from Boston to see the races. The summary:

Novice Handicap, for lightweight and middleweight cars, 1.39 miles, one lap.—Won by Hollander and Tangeman's 24 horse power Fiat Junior, driven by E. Porter, scratch. Time—1:38 3-5. Edward H. Moses's 7 horse power Stevens-Duryea, driven by Frank Leland, 45 seconds. Time—2:47.4.

Heavyweight Championship, four laps, 5.56 miles.—Won by Webb Jay's 15-20 horse power White steam car. Time—5:01; first lap 1:17 2-5, second lap 2:32 1-5, third lap 3:46. Major C. J. S. Miller's 90 horse power Fiat, driven by Louis Chevrolet, second. Time—5:20. Webb Jay's last mile was 0:49 3-5, fastest mile ever driven. Chevrolet's mile, 0:52 1-5.

Tourists' Novelty Race, three laps, 4:17 miles, for fully equipped cars carrying driver and three passengers.—Won by Decauville Automobile Company's 12 horse power Decauville car, driven by L. A. Mitchell. Time—8:45. Wayne Automobile Company's 16 horse power Wayne, driven by A. L. Kull, finished first, but was disqualified for not coming to a dead stop to unload passengers.

First Heat, Four Laps, 5.56 Miles, for Dr. Harold E. Thomas's Interclub Trophy.—Won by Webb Jay's 15-20 horse power White steam car, representing Chicago Automobile Club. Time—5:55 4-5. Walter Christie's 120 horse power Christie, representing Automobile Club of America, did not finish. Christie at first lap in 1:17. Jay led at second lap in 2:42 3-5. Jay's time for third lap, 4:11 2-5.

Pursuit Race.—Decauville Automobile Company's 40 horse power Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn, and Electric Vehicle Company's 35-40 horse power Columbia, driven by Eddie Bald, only starters. Won by Vaughn, who caught Bald in three and one-third laps. Time—5:21.

Diamond Cup Race, Four Laps, 5.56 Miles.—Won by Webb Jay, driving his 15-20 horse power White steam car. Time—5:06 4-5; first lap, 1:17 1-5; second lap, 2:33 4-5; third lap, 3:49 2-5. Major C. J. S. Miller's 90 horse power Fiat, driven by Louis Chevrolet, second. Time—5:18 1-8; first lap, 1:22; second lap, 2:41 1-5; third lap, 3:59 2-5.

Bronx Handicap, Four Laps, 5.56 Miles.—First Heat—Won by Alfred Comacho, driving his twelve horse power Franklin, (2:30 handicap,) actual time, 7:30 3-5; Edward H. Moses's seven horse power Stevens-Duryea, driven by Frank Leland, (5:00 handicap,) second; actual time, 10:30. Hollander & Tangeman's twenty-four horse power Fiat, Jr., driven by E. Parker, (scratch,) third; actual time, 5:49.

Second Heat—Won by Wayne Automobile Company's twenty-four horse power Wayne, driven by E. D. Holmes, (4:30 handicap;) actual time, 8:25 4-5. Decauville Automobile Company's twelve horse power Decauville, driven by L. A. Mitchell, (2:30 handicap;) time—7:34 3-5. Decauville Automobile Company's forty-horse power Decauville, driven by Guy Vaughn; C. G. Wridgway, driving his twenty-four horse power Peerless, and Smith & Mabley's thirty horse power Simplex also started.

Final Heat—Won by Alfred Comacho, driving his twelve horse power Franklin, (scratch;) time, 7:11 4-5. Edward H. Moses's seven horse power Stevens-Duryea, driven by Frank Leland, (handicap, 3:00,) second; time, 10:22 2-5.

Special trial against mile record of 0:52 1-5, held by Chevrolet, for the Morris Park track by Walter Christie in his 120 horse power car. Christie equaled the record.

Knickerbocker Power Boat Race.

The races for the cups offered by Rear Commodore F. E. Brown of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club were held on the cruise of the club yesterday in the harbor at Northport, Long Island. After attempting to finish in the light wind the sailing craft decided to postpone their contest until this afternoon at College Point, but the power boats competed for their prize, Dr. Connelly winning with his new No. 12 boat. He finished the course in 22 minutes and 35 seconds, just three seconds ahead of Frank Kramer. The times were:

Owner.	Time.	Owner.	Time.
Dr. Connelly	22:35	F. E. Brown	24:25
F. Kramer	22:38	A. L. Kerker	24:40
W. H. Bassett	23:15	F. J. Suibach	25:10

The power boats will race to-day as well at College Point.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of An Ocean Voyage, Without its Discomforts.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:38 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays (except July 3d) and on July 5th, additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

CHERBOURG BRILLIANT FOR AMERICAN SAILORS

Hearty Ovations Given to Jackies Everywhere at Festivities.

LOOMIS CALLS UPON PREMIER

Conveys a Special Message Intrusted to Him by John Hay—Porter Acts as Ambassador.

CHERBOURG, July 3.—The festivities to-night in honor of the American squadron were brilliant, being favored by splendid weather. The band of the French warship Bouvines played American airs, which were lustily applauded. A large gathering of sailors, townspeople, and visitors took part in a torchlight procession.

The American sailors received hearty ovations everywhere. They returned to their ships at 9 o'clock amid hurrahs.

The townspeople speak in high terms of the bearing of the American sailors. Many bluejackets landed here yesterday and mingled with the crowds sitting in the open cafés, but there was not a single case of disorder. This is in marked contrast with the conduct of other visiting sailors.

The torpedo boat Zouave to-day went through a rehearsal of transferring the body of Paul Jones from the wharf on board the flagship Brooklyn in anticipation of the real ceremony July 8. Thousands lined the piers watching the procedure. Another rehearsal will be held to-morrow.

PARIS, July 3.—Premier Rouvier to-day received Rear Admiral Sigsbee and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, the Junior Special Ambassador of the United States, on the occasion of the removal of the body of John Paul Jones from France to the United States. They were accompanied by the American naval staff in full uniform.

The Premier expressed the Government's welcome to the American visitors.

Mr. Loomis presented a personal message of esteem from the late Secretary Hay to M. Rouvier, given on the eve of Mr. Loomis's departure. M. Rouvier paid a notable tribute to Mr. Hay's services in international affairs.

Later the American officials visited the Ministry of Marine, where they were entertained by Minister Thomson.

Gen. Porter, the Senior Special Ambassador of the United States, will sail for New York on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland July 7. This follows the ceremony of the transfer of the body July 6. Gen. Porter assumed the duties of Special Ambassador to-day, calling on several officials, who were gratified to hear of his appointment, as they were conversant with his labors in connection with the discovery of the body.

MISS SUTTON IN FINAL.

Unbeaten American Champion Wins in All-England Tennis Meet.

LONDON, July 3.—The match between Miss May Sutton, of Pasadena, Cal., and Miss A. M. Morton in the semi-finals of the women's All-England lawn tennis championship was the feature of to-day's play at Wimbledon. Miss Sutton literally wore down her opponent before stands filled with the members of fashionable society, who had expected to see the Englishwoman win.

The match was interesting only for a short time, as Miss Morton was soon fatigued by the American player's persistent returns from almost impossible placing. It is now believed that Miss Sutton will win in the All-England championship and will make a strong play for the challenge round against Miss K. Douglas, the holder of the title and cup.

Larned and Clothier will meet the Australian players, Crookes and Dunlop, in the semi-finals of the champion

ORTH PUZZLES QUAKERS AND SHUTS THEM OUT

Big Crowd Applauds Fine Playing of Greater New Yorks.

CHAMPIONS' EASY VICTORY

With Taylor Pitching, They Beat Philadelphia by 9 to 1—Lewis Returns and Brooklyn Wins.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 6; Washington, 2.

National League.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1.
Pittsburg, 4; Cincinnati, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Boston	Detroit	New York	Washington	St. Louis	James Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	6	3	2	8	7	5	8	38	.844
Chicago	5	..	3	3	4	6	5	8	34	.654
Philadelphia	5	3	..	4	2	4	8	8	34	.600
Boston	2	1	2	..	4	5	6	5	27	.491
Detroit	4	5	2	2	..	5	5	5	28	.475
New York	2	2	4	1	2	..	6	4	24	.324
Washington	1	2	2	2	1	1	..	4	22	.297
St. Louis	4	3	2	3	3	4	3	..	22	.561
Games lost	21	21	24	28	32	33	38	39	..	

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	James Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	5	5	4	5	15	10	49	.721
Pittsburg	3	..	6	5	8	12	2	5	41	.603
Philadelphia	1	2	..	4	4	5	10	13	39	.600
Chicago	3	5	3	..	7	10	6	6	40	.588
Cincinnati	3	5	4	8	..	5	4	6	35	.530
St. Louis	3	3	2	3	5	..	4	5	25	.373
Boston	2	1	3	2	2	3	..	4	20	.303
Brooklyn	4	3	3	7	1	2	5	..	19	.279
Games lost	19	27	26	28	31	42	46	49		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

*Washington at New York.
†Philadelphia at Boston
‡Chicago at Cleveland.
§St. Louis at Detroit.
*Two games, afternoon. †Two games, morning and afternoon.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

*New York at Philadelphia.
*Boston at Brooklyn.
*Cincinnati at Pittsburg.
*St. Louis at Chicago.
*Two games, morning and afternoon.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Orth's Fine Pitching and Able Support Shut Out the Quakers.

While the Philadelphia Athletics left town last night with three victories to their credit out of five games played with the Greater New Yorks, the game yesterday was of the same high order of excellence as the double-header on Saturday, only in this instance the local men outplayed their formidable rivals at every stage, and won by a score of 3 to 0. Errors, for there was only one on each side, cut no figure in the result. Griffith's players earned their victory by the best kind of baseball, including timely batting. The conspicuous figure, however, in the successful issue was Albert Orth, familiarly known as "Smiling Al." He pitched in both of the winning games against the Quakers, but yesterday he achieved his greatest distinction. Only three hits were recorded against him, and only two men got as far as second base. He gave no bases on bad balls, had no error of any kind, and as a wind-up to his splendid performance he struck out Hoffman with three balls, the last strike being called.

It was one of the largest and most appreciative Monday crowds of the season that witnessed the contest. While the batting was not strong, the fielding of both teams and the hard work of the local men in scoring their runs were thoroughly enjoyed by the spectators.

Dougherty and Keeler both led off with safe hits in the first inning, and, although they were advanced by a nice sacrifice of Elberfeld, they could get no further. Williams was sent to first on called balls, but Chase struck out, and Yeager, who took the place of Conroy at third, was retired on a fly to right field. Keeler reached first on a skillful bunt in the third inning, and by excellent running landed at third on Elberfeld's short high fly to centre. The latter stole second, and Keeler scored on Williams's fly to centre field. Chase hit safely, and on his effort to steal second, Elberfeld attempted to score, but was easily put out. In the fourth inning by hitting a long fly to centre field, "Pat" Dougherty brought the spectators to their feet by a hard smash to right field for three bases, and on Keeler's bounder over Knight, the elongated left fielder, tallied. The local men scored again in the sixth on Yeager's low drive to Knight, who could not possibly have prevented the runner from making the base, but his throw into the stand enabled Yeager to make the circuit of the bases.

The only Philadelphians to reach a base were Hoffman, in the first, on a fumble by Elberfeld, but a double play put an end to the inning. Knight, in the third, who, after being sacrificed to second, was caught "napping"; Barton, in the sixth, on a safe hit, was advanced to second on Henley's out, and Murphy, in the eighth, who was left at first.

In the second inning, Schreck was substituted for Barton. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	D'ghert'y, lf.	1	1	3	3	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf.	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	Keeler, rf.	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Davis, 1b.	0	0	0	9	1	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss.	0	1	2	3	1	1	0
Cross, 3b.	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	Williams, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1	0	0
Seybold, rf.	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	Chase, 1b.	0	1	10	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	Yeager, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0	1	0
Knight, ss.	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	Fultz, cf.	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Barton, c.	0	0	1	2	5	0	0	McGuire, c.	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Schreck, c.	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	Orth, p.	0	0	1	2	0	1	0
Henley, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0	0								
*Lord	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	0	3	2	4	11	1	0	Total	3	11	27	11	1	3	0

*Batted for Henley in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
New York	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3

First base by error—Elberfeld, 1. First base on balls—Off Henley, 1. Struck out—By Orth, 5; by Henley, 3. Left on bases—New York, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Three-base hit—Dougherty. Two-base hit—Dougherty. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Elberfeld, Orth, Barton. Stolen base—Elberfeld. Double play—Williams, Elberfeld, and Chase. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connor. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—5,000.

BOSTON, 6; WASHINGTON, 2.

BOSTON, Mass., July 3.—The home team displayed its 1904 form to-day and defeated Washington 6 to 2 by consecutive hitting and brilliant fielding. Collins's ground-covering furnished an inspiration to which his whole team responded, and nearly every man figured in a notable play. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	1	3	1	0		
Parent, ss.	0	1	2	2	3	6	1	Hill, 3b.	0	0	1	2	2	0	
Burkett, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	J. Stahl, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0		
C. Stahl, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	And'son, rf.	0	0	5	0	0		
Grims'w, 1b.	1	2	16	0	0	1	0	Huels'n, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	Mullen, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0		
Unglaub, 2b.	1	1	2	2	5	0	0	Cassidy, ss.	1	0	1	2	0		
Criger, c.	3	1	4	5	2	0	0	Kittredge, c.	0	0	1	1	1		
Winter, p.	2	2	2	0	1	0	0	Towns'nd, p.	0	1	0	0	2	0	
Total	6	10	27	10	2			Total	2	4	24	11	1		

*One out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—6
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Two-base hits—Wolverton, Collins. Three-base hit—Unglaub. Criger. Townsend. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Stolen base—Winter. Double play—Hill, Mullen, and J. Stahl. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 2. Struck out—By Townsend, 1; by Winter, 6. Passed balls—Criger, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-three minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and McCarthy. Attendance—7,066.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Easily Defeated Their Nearest Rivals by 9 to 1.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 3.—One of the largest Monday crowds in the history of baseball in this city saw the New York National League champions overpower the Philadelphias to-day by a score of 9 to 1. The fielding of both teams was excellent, and both pitchers were hit freely, but Taylor kept the hits scattered, with the exception of the fourth inning, when four successive hits gave the local men their only run of the game. Notwithstanding the wide margin of runs that separated the teams in the ninth inning, Dahlen made such a vigorous protest against a decision of Umpire Emslie that he was ordered off the grounds, and Catcher Bresnahan, too, was put off the field for loud shouting from the bench.

A fumble by Doolin at short, two bases on balls, and Devlin's sharp hit to Bransfield enabled the champions to score two runs in the first inning. In the fourth Strang tallied on a base on balls, Bowerman's sharp hit to centre field, and Taylor's slow bounder to Gleason. Doolin's base hit in the fifth, Mertes's double to centre field, a steal by "Sandow," and Dahlen's short, high hit to left field gave the champions two more runs.

After two were out in the eighth, Devlin's force hit, singles by Bowerman and Taylor, and a dropped fly by Titus were responsible for three runs. In the last inning a double by Mertes and Bransfield's bad throw to Courtney to catch Mertes on Dahlen's grounder allowed that runner to cross the plate. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	0	2	0	0			Thomas, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Donlin, cf.	2	2	1	1	0			Gleason, 2b.	0	2	1	5	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	1	6	1	0			Cr'ney, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	2	3	2	0	0			Titus, rf.	0	1	2	0	1		
Dahlen, ss.	0	2	5	4	0			Magee, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Devlin, 3b.	1	0	1	2	1			Br'sf'd, 1b.	0	1	12	1	0		
Strang, 2b, ss.	1	0	2	2	0			Doolin, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Bowerman, c.	1	2	8	1	0			Doolin, c.	0	0	3	1	0		
Taylor, p.	1	1	0	1	0			Abbott, c.	0	1	2	0	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0			Corridon, p.	0	0	1	2	1		
Total	9	11	27	12	1			Total	1	10	27	12	2		

New York	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	1—9
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Mertes, 2; Dahlen, Devlin. Two-base hits—Mertes, 2; Abbott. Double plays—Dahlen and McGann; Dahlen, Strang, and McGann. Struck out—By Corridon, 5; by Taylor, 6. Bases on balls—Off Corridon, 4. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—13,092.

BROOKLYN, 2; BOSTON, 1.

With the score a tie when the Brooklyns took their last turn at the bat against the Bostons yesterday at Washington Park, Dobbs started off with a pretty hit to centre field for two bases, and Hall followed with a bunt, which he beat out to first base. Lumley hit out a fly to Delehanty, but Batch made his first hit, scoring Dobbs and winning the game with only one man out.

Boston made the first run of the game in the sixth inning on Tenney's single, Dolan's sacrifice, and on Batch's fumble of Lewis's throw to stop Tenney from stealing third the runner scored. Brooklyn evened matters in the next inning on Dobbs's single, Hall's sacrifice, and Lumley's single.

The return of Lewis, who took "French leave" about two weeks ago, seemed to put new life into the Brooklyn players, for their work in the field could hardly have been improved upon. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ab'chio,	ss.	0	1	3	3	0		Dobbs, cf.	2	2	0	0	0		
Tenney,	1b.	1	2	11	2	0		Hall, lf.	0	1	6	0	0		
Dolan,	rf.	0	1	2	0	0		Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
D'hanty,	lf.	0	1	1	0	0		Batch, 3b.	0	1	0	0	1		
W'erton,	3b.	0	1	0	3	0		Malay, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0		
Cannell,	cf.	0	0	0	0	0		Lewis, ss.	0	1	3	4	0		
Raymer,	2b.	0	2	1	3	0		Gessler, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0		
Moran,	c.	0	0	3	2	0		Bergen, c.	0	0	3	5	0		
Willis,	p.	0	0	2	2	1	0	Strickl't, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
Total		1	10*	25	14	0		Total	2	7	27	15	1		

*One out when winning run was scored.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Two-base hits—Wolverton, Dobbs, Gessler. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Hall. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Raymer. Left on bases—Boston, 6; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Strickl'ett, 1; off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Strickl'ett, 2; by Willis, 5. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,000.

PITTSBURG, 4; CINCINNATI, 3.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 3.—Three hits assisted by an error gave Cincinnati the lead in the third inning, and Pittsburg had hard work to overcome it. Both pitchers did good work and for the most part received good support. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer,	rf.	2	1	1	0	0		Huggins, 2b.	1	0	2	6	1		
Clarke,	lf.	1	3	3	0	0		Barry, 1b.	1	0	12	0	0		
B'mont,	cf.	1	3	2	0	0		Odwell, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Wagner,	ss.	0	2	5	3	0		Seymour, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Howard,	1b.	0	1	7	1	0		Cer'an, ss.	0	0	2	1	0		
M'Bride,	3b.	0	0	1	0	2		Sebring, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Ritchey,	2b.	0	1	0	3	0		Steinf't, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0		
Peitz,	c.	0	0	1	2	0		Schiel, c.	0	1	5	1	1		
Carrisch,	c.	0	1	7	0	0		Harper, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Lynch,	p.	0	0	0	2	0									
Total		4	9	27	11	2		Total	3	5	24	13	2		

Pittsburg	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Seymour. Sacrifice hit—Schiel. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner, Huggins. Double plays—Peitz, Howard, and Wagner; Corcoran, Schiel, and Barry. First base on balls—Off Lynch, 6; off Harper, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Harper, 1. Struck out—By Lynch, 7; by Harper, 3. Passed ball—Schiel. Time—2:05. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bausewine. Attendance—4,120.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

McLane's Wild Pitching Helped a Great Deal to Defeat Newark.

Jersey City yesterday, on the home grounds, defeated Newark by a score of 5 to 2. McLane, who was in the box for Newark, had no control over the ball, and by issuing passes and hitting batsmen in the second and fourth innings aided Jersey City in making its tallies. The feature of the game was a long drive by Capt. Gatins over the left field fence for the circuit. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Hagan,	1b.	1	0	9	1	0		Clement,	lf.	0	1	1	0	1	
Mahling,	2b.	0	1	2	0	0		Bean,	ss.	0	0	5	0	2	
Swandler,	cf.	0	0	1	0	0		Keister,	rf.	0	1	4	0	0	
Jones,	lf.	0	1	4	1	0		Merritt,	1b.	1	1	7	0	0	
Cook'an,	3b.	0	2	0	2	0		Hallig'n,	lf.	1	0	2	0	0	
Murphy,	rf.	0	1	0	0	0		Pattee,	2b.	1	2	2	2	1	
Gatins,	ss.	1	1	0	0	1		Woods,	3b.	1	1	0	3	0	
O'Neill,	c.	0	0	8	1	0		M'Cauley,	c.	1	0	5	2	0	
McLane,	p.	0	1	0	5	0		Lindem'n,	p.	0	0	1	2	0	
Spooner,	ss.	0	1	0	1	0									
Total		2	8	24	11	1		Total		5	6	27	9	4	

Newark	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Jersey City	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	—5

First base on balls—Off McLane, 4; off Lindeman, 1. First base by errors—Newark, 4; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Jersey City, 5. Struck out—By McLane, 6; by Lindeman, 3. Home run—Gatins. Two-base hits—Jones, Woods. Stolen bases—Spooner. Sacrifice hits—Mahling, McCauley. Double plays—Bean (unassisted,) Lindeman, and Merritt. Hit by pitcher—By McLane, 2. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Attendance—2,800.

BUFFALO, 2; TORONTO, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 3.—In a close and exciting game to-day Buffalo beat Toronto by 2 to 1. Falkenburg pitched a remarkable game for Toronto and but for costly errors would have shut Buffalo out. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	2
Toronto	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	5

Batteries—Falkenburg and Sullivan; Kissinger and McAllister.

BALTIMORE, 4; PROVIDENCE, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—The feature of the opening game of the series with the Providence team to-day was the fielding of Pitchers Adkins and Poole. It was a close contest. Adkins pitched a fine game, but Poole's wildness was costly. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 1 0 0 0 1 2 0 —4	7	2
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2	8	2

Batteries—Adkins and Byers; Poole and Thomas.

ROCHESTER, 7; MONTREAL, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 3.—Rochester defeated Montreal to-day by batting Barber all over the field. The visitors could do little with Cleary until the ninth inning, when they got three runs. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	3 0 2 0 0 0 2 0 —7	11	3
Montreal	0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 3—5	6	3

Batteries—Cleary and Steelman; Barber and Woolfle.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	34	22	.607	Buffalo	27	26	.509
Jersey City	32	22	.593	Newark	24	32	.429
Providence	32	24	.571	Rochester	23	32	.418
Toronto	27	26	.509	Montreal	21	35	.375

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Newark, (A. M.)
Newark at Jersey City, (P. M.)
*Providence at Baltimore.
*Toronto at Buffalo.
*Montreal at Rochester.
*Two games, morning and afternoon.

DOLLY SPANKER BROKE RECORD ON TURF TRACK

Ran a Brilliant Race in His First Win of the Year.

PROPER BEAT A FAST FIELD

California Horse Led Away, and Won from Hamburg Belle in Stake Event at Sheepshead Bay.

Class was represented in every race of the afternoon at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay course yesterday, and a programme worthy of the best day of the meeting drew an attendance that counted close about 20,000 in the turnstiles.

Though an important stake was on the programme in the Long Island Handicap, the best betting race of the day turned up in the closing event, at one mile and a sixteenth on the turf course, for horses that had not won at the Sheepshead Bay meeting.

At post time Dolly Spanker was a slight favorite over Schulamite, who were on equal terms. As the weight of the money bet indicated, Dolly Spanker proved the best horse at the finish, though he had to follow a pace that was so fast that the track record for a mile and a sixteenth on the turf course was broken when he got to the winning post first.

Dolly Spanker broke best, but Schulamite, off in the rear of the crowd, went on with a rush, and in the run to the first turn took command, with Jocund then second and Sinister and Sweet Alice third and fourth, both Broadcloth and Dolly Spanker trailing and avoiding the early pace. Racing as if in a five-furlong sprint Schulamite carried her field through the back stretch and to the far turn, where Jocund gave up the effort to catch her and was succeeded by Broadcloth, who there began to close on the filly. Around the turn into the stretch for the run home a new factor entered the contest in Dolly Spanker, the four-year-old gelding, under the light weight that the conditions gave him, settling down to his best efforts just as the others began to tire and stop under the pace that had been carried in the early stage of the race. Broadcloth passed Schulamite on the straight just as the horses were headed for the run home, but the shouts of Broadcloth's backers had not more than gained full voice when Dolly Spanker went on past him with a splendid flash of speed, and showed in front before the furlong pole was reached. From there on to the winning post Dolly Spanker had it all his own way, and, pulled up to a canter at the end and bucking and lunging against restraint, he won his first race of the year after having disappointed his stable many times. The time of the race was 2:46, or just a fifth of a second better than the previous best performance over the turf course. The fractional time was 0:12 2-5, 0:23 3-5, 0:35 3-5, 0:48, 1:01, 1:13 2-5, and 1:40 for the mile.

For the big event of the day Hamburg Belle, who just recently had come to be regarded as a real rival to Beldame for the title of queen of the turf, was made a hot favorite, though her race for the Long Island Handicap was the first that she had ever been called on to run over a mile-and-a-furlong course, while in addition to that fact she was the actual top weight in the race, with 126 pounds. Against her ran a fast field of good horses, of which Proper, second to Sysonby in the Commonwealth Handicap, and Colonial Girl, who beat Hermis last year, were rated as the most dangerous contenders. The start was made directly in front of the grand stand, after quite a long delay at the post, Proper, to the surprise of even the most partisan of his backers, finally breaking first with several lengths the best of the send-off, while Colonial Girl was second and Hamburg Belle back in the crowd. Proper went straight on at a fast pace, but in the run to the bend into the back stretch was passed by the light-weighted Marmee, she leading to the turn into the stretch for the run home, where Proper easily resumed the lead, Hamburg Belle, who had trailed to this point, there making an effort but being unable to get anywhere near the leaders. From the moment he took the lead, beginning the last quarter, Proper held command and won easily, while Marmee tired in the stretch and was beaten out for second place by Colonial Girl, who closed from fifth place at the far turn.

The great filly Artful was favorite at prohibitive odds in the six-furlong race, second on the card and won in a romp just about as she pleased from the much-prohibitive odds in the six furlongs, second talked-of colt Bearcatcher. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; last five furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	¾	F.
Cinchona, 112, J. Martin, 3-2, 7-10..	1	1	1½
Lawsonian, 106, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5....	2	1	2²
Aviston, 107, Shaw, 6-1, 2-1.....	3	3	3⁸
Lord Provost, 100, Horner, 7-1, 5-2.	6	4	4
Calabash, 97, Diggins, 20-1, 8-1.....	5	5	5
Edith James, 101, Anderson, 40-1, 15-1	7	7	6
Atkins, 101, Sperling, 30-1, 12-1....	4	6	7
Banam, 101, Baird, 30-1, 12-1.....	8	8	8
Rama, 96, Wilson, 150-1, 60-1.....	10	9	9
Tickle, 99, J. Johnson, 30-1, 10-1....	12	12	10
Annie Abbott, 99, Hoffman, 300-1, 100-1	11	11	11
Lionheart, 110, Bullman, 100-1, 30-1.	13	13	12
Senechal, 106, Murphy, 40-1, 12-1....	9	10	13
Tarlac, 102, W. Daly, 60-1, 20-1....	14	14	14
Georgina, 100, Maloney, 500-1, 200-1.	17	17	15
Sir Brinkley, 105, Burns, 8-1, 3-1...	15	15	16
Necromancer, 98, Fountain, 60-1; 20-1	16	16	17

Time—0:59 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Caoutchous. Owner, D. Gideon. Trainer, T. Murphy.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs of main course.

	S.	¾	F.
Artful, 117, Lyne, 1-6 and out.....	1	1	1²
Bearcatcher, 118, Nicol, 6-1, 2-5.....	4	2	2²
Eugenia Burch, 113, O'Neil, 20-1, 2-1.	3	3	3⁸
Maximilian, 112, Bullman, 200-1, 20-1.	2	4	4
Mimi, 107, Diggins, 300-1, 30-1.....	5	5	5

Time—2:14 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hamburg-Martha II. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

THIRD RACE.—The Vernal, for fillies two years old; last five furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	¾	F.
Edna Jackson, 115, O'Neil, 20-1, 6-1..	6	1	1⁵
Caprice, 107, Miller, 40-1, 12-1.....	2	3	2²
Running Water, 115, Lyne, 4-1, even.	3	4	3²
Early and Often, 115, Nicol, 4-5, 1-3..	1	2	4
Last Cherry, 110, J. Martin, 12-1, 3-1..	5	5	5
Belle of Pequest, 107, Baird, 7-1, 2-1.	4	6	6
Odd Ella, 110, Shaw, 50-1, 12-1.....	7	8	7
Patintiza, 107, Burns, 20-1, 8-1.....	8	7	8
Margaret Angela, 107, Fitzpatrick, 500-1, 100-1	9	9	9

Time—1:00 4-5. Start good, won driving; place same. Winner, ch. f., 2 years, by Watercress-Arnette. Owner, P. H. McCarren. Trainer, Fred Burlew.

FOURTH RACE.—The Long Island Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾	F.
Proper, 119, Burns, 7-2, 4-5.....	1	1	1⁹
Colonial Girl, 117, A. W. Booker, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	2²
Marmee, 93, Miller, 15-1, 5-1.....	5	3	3¾
Hamburg Belle, 126, O'Neil, 11-10, 1-2.	4	4	4
Dandelion, 99, Baird, 6-1, 8-5.....	3	5	5
Ostrich, 103, Nicol, 20-1, 6-1.....	6	6	6

Time—1:54 3-5. Start bad, won easily; place driving. Winner, b. h., 5 years, by Prestonpans-Prim II. Owner, W. B. Jennings. Trainer, W. B. Jennings.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile.

	S.	¾	F.
Elwood, 101, Moriarity, 8-1, 3-1.....	6	1	1²
Novena, 99, Baird, 15-1, 5-1.....	9	2	2⁴
Atwood, 107, Murphy, 2-1, 5-2.....	1	3	3½
Lord Badge, 109, J. Martin, 12-1, 4-1..	2	4	4
Supreme Court, 91, Miller, 5-1, 8-5...	3	5	5
Arabo, 111, Diggins, 13-5, even.....	5	6	6
St. Gallen, 106, Lyne, 20-1, 8-1.....	10	8	7
Thistle Heather, 109, O'Neil, 18-1, even	4	7	8
Similas, 94, B. Smith, 60-1, 20-1.....	7	9	9
Toi San, 101, W. Daly, 100-1, 40-1.....	8	10	10

Time—1:41 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 4 years, by Free Knight-Petticoat. Owner, Mrs. C. E. Durnell. Trainer, C. E. Durnell.

SIXTH RACE.—For three years old and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on turf.

	S.	¾	F.
Dolly Spanker, 103, Baird, 11-5, 4-5...	1	1	1⁹
Broadcloth, 109, J. Martin, 12-5, 9-10..	4	2	2¾
Schulamite, 99, Miller, 13-5, even.....	5	3	3¾
Jocund, 111, Sperling, 4-1, 6-5.....	2	4	4
Sinister, 109, Nicol, 20-1, 7-1.....	3	5	5
Sweet Alice, 106, Burns, 30-1, 6-1.....	6	6	6

Time—1:46. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. g., 4 years, by Kingston-Lady Gay. Owner, R. T. Wilson, Jr. Trainer, T. J. Healey.

REALIZATION RACE TO-DAY.

Best of Three-Year-Olds to Run for $20,000 Stakes.

The race for the Lawrence Realization, the oldest of the great and

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY."

The original idea of the celebration of the anniversary occurring to-day "shines," as our French friends would say, "by its absence." The most noteworthy thing about the great event which inspired the celebration is that we and the world have become so accustomed to it, its consequences have taken such a form and are so inwoven with the life of the time, that our feeling toward the event is one of acceptance only half-conscious. It made a tremendous difference at the time and has made an increasing difference with the passing of years and of generations, but it is to us and to our contemporaries a matter of course. It takes something of an effort even for those who by study know its significance now to realize it, while for the great mass of the American people it is the subject of sincere but rather vague sentiment.

One thing, however, does very naturally suggest itself to us on the anniversary of our independence. That is the striking contrast between the relations of our country to the mother country then and now. There were a few, a very few, of the statesmen of that time who dreamed of the possibility of practical friendship and cooperation in a common work for common ends between Great Britain and her independent offspring. When President WASHINGTON sent the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court as a special envoy to negotiate a treaty of amity and commerce with Great Britain, he gave the first substantial evidence of hope in this eventuality. The treaty was received with a storm of angry opposition, but it was finally ratified, and thus, amid immense difficulties, requiring the full exertion of all the great influence of WASHINGTON, there was laid the foundation of the remarkable conditions now prevailing. The great statesman who is to be laid in his grave to-morrow defined, almost exactly a hundred years after the completion of the Jay negotiations, the essential influences that have swayed the course of the two nations in words so impressive that we venture again to reproduce them:

> The good understanding between us is based upon something deeper than mere expediency. All who can think cannot but see there is a sanction like that of religion which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world. Whether we will or not, we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it; we are bound by ties we did not forge and that we cannot break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we cannot evade by the imposition of **irresistible hands.**

THE SQUARE DEAL IN CHICAGO.

Unless it is the policy of the Administration to serve one sauce with the goose and another sauce with the gander the indictment of the beef packers in Chicago is a mistake. The proceeding should have been begun against the corporations associated under that understanding or agreement which is popularly known as the Beef Trust, not against the individuals who happen to be the officers of those corporations. At least, the President of the United States has decreed in the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé rebate case that the corporation, not its individual officers, shall be put on trial. As it may be assumed that in these matters Mr. ROOSEVELT has thought out and desires to apply a uniform policy, and as he has defined his policy with precision in the Atchison case, the conclusion is, as it were, forced upon us that the Federal District Attorney in Chicago has disregarded or exceeded his instructions.

When the special counsel employed by Attorney General MOODY reported that proceedings in contempt should be had against the officers of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad in order that sworn testimony might be taken which would enable the Attorney General to determine whether criminal proceedings should be begun, President ROOSEVELT declared that individual contempt proceedings would be "wholly without justification," since the inquiry thus far had not developed "a single fact of any kind beyond the holding of their offices tending to implicate any one of these officers," one of whom, as he observed, was a member of his Cabinet. Mr. HARMON and Mr. JUDSON, the special counsel employed, differed with the President in believing that they had discovered facts sufficient to justify the inference that some of the officers were guilty; they recommended the contempt proceedings in order that the facts necessary to full knowledge might be obtained. The course they recommended has seemed to the country to be just and fair, since if the officers of the Atchison were not as individuals responsible for the giving of secret rebates in violation of the law, they would doubtless be able to satisfy the court of their innocence, and the dismissal of the contempt proceedings against them would be equivalent to an honorable acquittal; while the President's order forbidding any attempt to ascertain the facts, although it shelters them from the inconvenience of contempt proceedings, necessarily leaves them under suspicion.

In the Beef Trust case the overzealous Federal District Attorney plunged headlong into the middle of the business and accumulated a great mass of evidence, upon which the Grand Jury has found twenty-one indictments. In that case, too, the injunction of the court had been violated, but the District Attorney did not have to trust to contempt proceedings for his evidence. If he had demanded in Washington authority to begin an action of that nature in order to get at the facts, we must assume that he would have been informed by the President and the Attorney General that not a scintilla of evidence, not "a single fact of any kind beyond the holding of their offices tending to implicate any one of these officers," had been produced by him against the gentlemen of the Beef Trust. The fact that neither Mr. ARMOUR nor Mr. SWIFT nor Mr. CUDAHY nor any other of these industrious butchers holds a place in the Cabinet of President ROOSEVELT could not have made the slightest difference. The doctrine of the square deal demands that the railroad secret rebater and the monopolizing restrainer of the beef trade shall be treated alike. The "Beef Trust," so called, has in a legal sense no existence, but it could be got at through its many constituent corporations. Against these corporations, of course, and not against Messrs. ARMOUR, SWIFT, CUDAHY, and the others the Federal District Attorney should have proceeded—that is, unless the holding of a place in the President's Cabinet does make a difference before the law as now administered.

SECRETARY HAY "IN SOCIETY."

"By his death society, politics, and literature are sensibly poorer," says one well-meaning British commentator. Americans will scarcely agree with the phrasing as well as with the sentiment itself. There was no society in the world worthy of esteem which he would not have adorned, but his loss to society is certainly not the first thought uppermost in American esteem. One reason is that we have no political "society," although we have political societies in superabundance. With a change of President each four years, and a new House every two years, there is too much change at Washington to permit of the growth of a society like London's, where parties may come and parties may go, but where, through all changes from Liberals to Conservatives and back again, runs continuity on the thread of the Throne.

It may almost be said that we have no National American society. There are numerous neighborhood sets, among which the 400 ranks high, but Mr. HAY was not on that visiting list, and hence is not lost to it. We used to hear of "New England's Brahmin blood," but it now is scattered over the limitless prairies, where it nourishes many centres of nature's noblemen, but at the cost of losing its own identity without creating any successor as a National "society." The "First Families of Virginia" were eclipsed by the ruin of the war, without losing anything of their aristocracy, but without preserving the cachet of authority which attaches even yet to the many stately family mansions like that which looks so grandly out upon the Potomac from Mount Vernon, whose atmosphere of high thinking and plain living impresses every visitor. Upon the whole Americans would have liked it quite as well if our British friend had remarked upon the loss to "politics, literature, and society," or to "literature, politics, and society," if it was necessary to mention society at all. All other considerations apart, it is probably true to say that no man in his position could have had less to do with "society."

And yet the saying is true in a sense in which it was not meant. There is a society of the world which includes nothing inferior. It is not composed of those who have rank, or blood, or wealth, or all of them, but of those who have served humanity. In that society Secretary HAY had a high place, and to that society his loss is great.

THE JAPANESE-BRITISH ALLIANCE.

The possible near approach of peace between Japan and Russia makes the renewal of the alliance between Japan and Great Britain an event of the extremest interest and importance. There is little room for doubt that the alliance will be renewed, and, indeed, Lord LANSDOWNE has announced in Parliament the desire of Great Britain, and, in substance, that of Japan to that effect. The real question is, What will be the terms of the new agreement?

The present alliance pledges each party to come to the aid of the other if the second should be attacked by more than one enemy. It was, necessarily, at the time it was made, practically a guarantee by Great Britain that Japan should not be interfered with in the impending conflict with Russia. There was in the immediate future no prospect that Great Britain would need the aid of Japan. The alliance was, therefore, in effect, the means taken by Great Britain to secure the building up in the East of the power of Japan, and was also the means supposed most effectual to delimit the impending war and to prevent possible complications with any European nation or nations. In a very real sense the alliance was in the interest of general peace. The fact that the most powerful naval nation of the world was ready to fight to insure peace was enough to make peace, so far as concerned Europe at that time, absolutely certain.

Conditions now are decidedly different. So far as can be seen at present, Japan does not need the guarantee afforded by an alliance effective only in case of attack by two enemies. There is not even one prominent or formidable prospective enemy in sight. She is in a position to negotiate with Great Britain on obviously more equal terms. She is a desirable ally and in a way an essential ally for defense and offense without reference to the number of assailants involved. Should a complete and equal alliance be formed between her and Great Britain, two sources of danger to the peace of the world might be said to be eliminated. Their combined fleets could patrol the Pacific and preserve absolute tranquillity there; the integrity of China could be maintained and the menace of European quarrels over advantages in that region could be removed. That of itself would amply justify the alliance. There is another object that could be attained. If it were understood that any attack by Russia on the Indian possessions of Great Britain would find that country reinforced by Japanese troops, the desire for such an attack on the part of Russia would be surely dissipated. And there is another object still, not within the direct scope of an alliance, but indirectly affected by it, which is of immense importance. If the open door for trade in the Orient be strengthened by a defensive and offensive alliance between the two Powers expressly pledged to it, it would practically be assured, to the great advantage of the whole world.

TREASURY AND POST OFFICE.

The Treasury's deficit for the fiscal year is $23,987,752. The New York Post Office profits of $10,500,000 prevented the deficit from being that much larger. Chicago will probably be mean enough to blame us for not preventing the deficit altogether, and object to our having a few more carriers to increase next year's profits and reduce next year's deficit. Secretary SHAW says the estimated deficit is smaller than it would have been if the $4,500,000 loan to the St. Louis Exposition had not been accidentally deducted twice. However, it is certain that the actual deficit will not be that much smaller because the loan was twice paid.

There are two ways of decreasing a deficit. One is to raise the money and pay the bills. Secretary SHAW's way is the other way. He demonstrates that if the estimate of the deficit is made large enough in the first place there will be no increase over the estimated deficit to bother anybody. The increase over the estimated deficiency is the really troublesome thing which needs to be explained—by him. Congress can remedy the deficiency of the appropriations to pay the bills by merely amending the tariff or putting a tax on beer. Nothing could be simpler.

A PIANO-PLAYING HORSE.

The great expanses of plate glass fronting on the trading thoroughfares of the city show business enterprise and liberality of outlay. But the attraction they present to errant and discontented horses, as well perhaps as to the occasional strenuous Texan steer loose on the town with pent-up floods of Southwestern individuality inside of him, makes the investment a costly one and leads at times to the most unexpected and exciting business episodes. The other day a two-hundred-dollar department store horse, alarmed by a five-thousand-dollar automobile, plunged through a six-hundred-dollar sheet of glass into a big piano showroom and immediately sat down on his haunches and commenced to hammer away with his fore hoofs at a nine-hundred-dollar upright grand which had never known what real concussion and the true fortissimo action were before. So far as the noise was concerned no Leipsic professor and no capellmeister of the most energetic musical centres of the Fatherland could have exceeded it.

Owners of these instruments have sometimes heard them playing at midnight when all the performers of the household should have been and doubtless were wrapped in slumber. Some volant touch instinct through low and high fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue, flinging dim melody on the unapprehensive nocturnal void. Sometimes these strains were traced to the house cat striving to improve the natural propensity for music which commonly asserted itself in small hour duets from the back fences. Sometimes it may have been a vagrant rat fascinated by the sounds which its light tripping footsteps accidentally awakened. The smaller variety of domestic dog has no doubt had its innings at the same practice, and executed voluntaries with a wild irregular beauty of their own beating his bark and ululating barcarolle altogether out of the competition. No official register of the various animals which at one time or another have tried their hands, or paws, at the instrument has been kept, but with fuller knowledge of the subject the list might very likely be considerably extended. The soul of music is of light slumber within the piano, and ready to awaken at any the most casual and vagrant touch.

Probably no horse ever tried the like experiment before, and the one concerned with this incident comes off with all the honors of a pioneer. But there will be no popular desire that his example be followed by his kind. The inrush of a herd of equine virtuosi trampling on the complaining keys might introduce an unwonted element of force and carrying power in music, but it would be at the expense of its softer and more dulcet attributes. Let the horse stick to his load as the shoemaker to his last, and if the piano store window holds out to the beast attractions too powerful for him to resist, a cop on the corner during working hours may be sufficient to protect him from the abandon of his artistic propensities.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Fire Horses in Their Declining Days.

Ever since Mr. NICHOLAS F. BRADY outbid all other would-be purchasers of six horses no longer up to the severe requirements of the Fire Department, and so saved the animals from ending their days in the humbler but still laborious service of merchants more or less ambulant, we have been trying to reach a conclusion as to the exact economic and moral quality of the amiable gentleman's proceeding. Others seem to have had no difficulty at all in deciding that it was an extremely and entirely admirable act to give these horses, as Mr. BRADY intends, an old age of comfortable leisure, but we, while fully appreciating the excellence of his intentions and the generosity of his course, and while understanding and sympathizing with the feeling that somehow or other these horses deserve to be pensioned off instead of having the very last remnants of their strength utilized, yet have an underlying and rather shame-faced impression that in this case reason and sentiment are at odds. The whole argument of Mr. BRADY and his many admirers rests on the fallacious assumption that the fire horses have done a lot for the city and therefore deserve a kindlier fate than the one deemed kind enough for other horses. As a matter of fact, however, such peculiarities as there are in the services of the fire horses demonstrate no special devotion on their part. Well fed, well treated, and well trained, they are willing and cheerful slaves, as horses always are in such conditions, but their courage is that of their drivers, whom the limitations of equine intelligence force them to trust in any circumstances and to obey with a recklessness of consequences that often gives the semblance of heroic self-sacrifice. It is nothing more than a semblance, and there is a considerable element of absurdity in the anthropomorphism which lends to the animals the human virtue of conscious devotion to an understood and deliberately accepted duty. Much of the talk about fire horses reminds one of that in which parents and teachers of a certain type so often indulge when telling children how much sheep and cows and hens do for good little boys and girls. The truth is that these creatures do absolutely nothing for anybody, in the human sense of doing, but are ruthlessly and relentlessly—and quite properly—exploited and robbed of all they have by their irresistible and despotic owners. Just how unhappy a retired fire horse would be between the shafts of an east side peddler's wagon we do not pretend to know, but the chances are that it would be a mere question of the peddler's views as to food, shelter, and amount of labor. And anyway, if the city's horses ought to be pensioned off to an idle old age, the pensioning ought to be done by the city and not by private citizens. Incidentally, one might discuss the consequences to the east side peddler of the withdrawal from the market of cheap horses. He, too, has a certain right to live.

Poetry Does Have Uses.

An extremely Parisian story comes—naturally enough—from Paris. One ARMAND GALLY, aged 20, had what seems to have been a disappointingly calm and prosaic experience in winning the affections of a girl of 19, and a marriage to which nobody in either his family or hers was conventional enough to object had been arranged, when ARMAND lost his job and the income that went therewith. There seems to have been no particular reason why he should have become excited over this mishap, but he seized the opportunity to do so, and at once told his fiancée that in the circumstances the proper thing for them was to die together. The girl consented, and the boy secured the necessary revolver. Of course the using of it fell to him, and the usual result followed. He put a bullet through her brain and she fell dead, and then he fired at his own head twice—inflicting slight wounds which the prison surgeons soon cured. Then the "romantic" youth was put on trial for murder. The trial, being held in Paris, was also extremely Parisian, and it had an extremely Parisian ending. An eloquent lawyer, we read, with tears in both eyes and a handkerchief in one hand, "begged the jury to allow him to read some touching lines by his client. Gentlemen of the jury might not find that they bore the mark of original genius, and, in fact, they were obviously inspired by MUSSET. But none could deny that they showed an unmistakable stamp of sincerity. Counsel read the verses. Beginning, like MUSSET's famous poem, about the willow to be planted on his grave, the lines prayed that after ARMAND's death his heart should be buried beneath his love's window. From it wild roses would grow, which the loved hands would pluck." The jurors, much affected, instantly voted for acquittal, and ARMAND left the court a free man, amid the applause of all the tender-hearted spectators. The interesting sequel is a letter in Le Gaulois, signed by the Vicomte de BORRELLI. "Here," he writes, "is an exceedingly humorous business. One ARMAND GALLY kills a woman, and tries to kill himself, but, of course, fails, as they always do. At the trial, counsel reads, as being the work of his client, a poem by myself, published some three years ago in Le Gaulois. And, of course, the jury acquits him. It appears to me that I deserve to be congratulated in this matter." GALLY cannot be tried again, and the trick played by his lawyer is beyond criticism. Is it not the business of criminal lawyers to secure acquittals?

Trusting Only the Cossacks.

There is large significance, perhaps, in the frequent statement in the dispatches from Russia that the only armed men in the empire in whom the Government has anything like real confidence are the Cossacks. What the navy is has been made evident both in the ghastly fiasco of Russia and in the Black Sea, and the army is full of dreadful possibilities, but the Cossacks are all right, and reliance upon them is perfect. Why? Because they are a people apart, and, having done an immense amount of sanguinary work for the Government in all parts of the Russian world, the Government is their only defense against the savage hatred of the millions of their nominal fellow-countrymen. Naturally they are faithful and naturally they are trusted. Unfortunately for the bureaucracy, the Cossacks are better butchers than soldiers; indeed, they are not soldiers at all, and every effort to reduce them to anything like military discipline has failed miserably. Extremely useful in the Russia of yesterday, as a sole reliance, they are to-day only an added danger—or half a dozen added dangers, in themselves and as reminders of many a cruel wrong and bloody tragedy.

HUGE COPYRIGHT FRAUD.

No French Royalties from Donizetti's Operas Since 1870.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, June 24.—M. Charles Malherbe, librarian of the Paris Opéra, has, it is stated, made a strange discovery regarding Donizetti's copyrights in France. He met in Italy some time ago the grandnephews of the composer, Gaetano and Joseph Donizetti. In conversation he happened to say that he supposed the performances of their grand-uncle's operas in France brought in a fair sum to his heirs. The two Donizettis looked surprised, and answered that they had never been paid royalties on any French representations. M. Malherbe has made inquiries, and now believes this statement to be correct. Donizetti died in 1848, and the copyright of his works, according to French law, remained in force in France until 1898. The Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers undertakes to levy all royalties on all French performances. But by some extraordinary accident it is stated that this has not been done in the case of Donizetti's rightful heirs since 1870.

It appears that in that year the composer's heirs heard from some one, believed to be a clerk of the society, that "copyright royalties were no longer paid in France," and were satisfied with this statement, troubling no more about the question afterward. Nevertheless, these royalties were regularly paid by the society. The conclusion is that they were drawn by the clerk in question. The latter, if this story be true, has therefore been thriving for twenty-eight years, until the copyright lapsed, on the proceeds of the performances of Donizetti's operas in France. The sum he is alleged to have thus pocketed amounts to tens of thousands of pounds. One can readily imagine that the author's royalties of about 5 per cent. on every representation of "La Favorita," "Lucia di Lammermoor," "La Figlia di Regimento," &c., from 1870 to 1898 in France, must reach a large total. The heirs of the writers of the libretti of the operas have duly received their share of the rights, whereas the heirs of the composer have, it is alleged, been frustrated of their due all that time.

TWO SIDES TO THIS STORY.

Are Women Naturally Contrary, or Are Men Rude in Street Cars?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "C. L. A.," in yesterday's TIMES, seems to feel that a remedy can be had for crowding in street cars if the men will assert themselves. Is there any remedy he can devise to prevent the women from crowding into an already crowded car? The women never see a following car. The only car they care to ride in is the one before them, taking chances that some one will give them what they consider a right, not a courtesy—a seat.

DOWNTOWN.

New York, June 30, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am much interested in the recent letters concerning the question, "Do women want too much?" Also, the suggestion of one writer, that "closed cars painted red" be set apart for men who must smoke.

Not a great while ago I was riding on an Eighth Avenue open car, sitting on the second seat from the front, to avoid tobacco smoke. Before reaching my destination, a man immediately in front of me was smoking a pipe, another behind me was smoking a cigar, and a third man, by my side, was smoking a cigarette. "The winds being contrary," I had full benefit from all three. Does this woman "want too much" when she advocates "closed cars painted red"? M. A. F.

Far Rockaway, June 29, 1905.

Roumanians' Tribute to Hay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We, children of Roumania, will never forget that when oppression was raging in our old homes, the brave and beloved statesman that has now passed into the world of the blessed, raised his voice in our behalf and caused our oppressors to fall back as if a thunderbolt from heaven had struck them.

Our friend and defender is no more! But his deeds live and will live forever in the hearts of Roumanians, and as time will carry us further on, our love for him will grow in intensity—as a monument of love to him whom we learned to revere as a true protector. Join in prayer, sons of Roumania! and ever remember that John Hay was your friend in life and that his memory must remain sacred to all of us, as a symbol of liberty and freedom to the oppressed.

HENRY CHARLAT,
ELIAS W. CHARLAT.

New York, July 3, 1905.

Possibilities of Our Drinking Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The continued muddy condition of the city water supply is becoming rapidly a menace to public health. I have used a filter upon my water taps, but it becomes choked in a few hours so that I am at a loss to know just what to do. I am beginning to fear that my internal organs will soon become disorganized by the accumulation of sandbars within, and perhaps small islets are being formed in the canal system of my anatomy. I live in dread of swallowing the seed of a melon or cucumber lest it lodge on one of these internal islands, take root, sprout up, and bear fruit unseen—to my detriment rather than to my nourishment.

It is possible some one may rise up and say "Boil your drinking water," but boiling will not separate the soil from the fluid, so that advice is useless. The only way to purify the water that I can see is for the city to establish a proper filtering plant, so that we may have clean, clear water to drink. Will you not advocate such action on the part of the Croton water board, or else, with others, I shall be obliged to be purified by a sand scooper or a municipal dredge. NAUTICUS.

New York, July 3, 1905.

Origin of "Spotted Fever."

From The London Telegraph.

BERLIN, June 20.—Prof. Wettenhöffer, who was sent by the Government to Silesia to study the genesis of cerebro-spinal meningitis and the best method of treating it, has issud his official report. He comes to the conclusion that it is undoubtedly one of the diseases caused by inhalation, which first attacks the tonsils and is conveyed thus through glands to the brain. If only attacks where the glands have become weakened. In all the cases examined by him the tonsils show hypertrophy and are increased in size by inflammation. The professor is of opinion that the root of the disease is to be found in the unsanitary conditions of dwellings, and certainly not in the schools.

As Philadelphia Viewed It.

New York Editor to Philadelphia Correspondent—Please rush report leading politicians caught in anti-vice crusade and reputations blasted.

Philadelphia Correspondent to New York Editor—Politicians caught, but no reputations enough there to blast.

SUBWAY CAN BE VENTILATED.

An Engineer Suggests What He Calls a Practical Plan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are constantly hearing the questions asked: "Is the condition of respiratory and bodily discomfort unavoidable in our Subway? And are there no means by which it may be positively remedied?"

In answer to both of these questions, I can state in an unqualified manner that by the installation of a properly designed system of ventilation the existing troubles can be positively removed and the Subway can be made as comfortable and as desirable a place of travel in the Summer as the surface and elevated lines.

As stated in your able editorial of June 24, 1905, all parts of the Subway cannot be treated alike owing to the differing designs of construction of its various parts, but at all sections, in order to obtain the required relief, the contaminated air must be positively displaced at frequent intervals by air introduced from the outside atmosphere, and this fresh air must be made to sweep throughout the entire Subway.

To accomplish this end, all openings not positively needed for the influx or efflux of the moving air must be closed, and doubtless other openings would have to be provided.

The fresh air should be introduced at the bottom, while the foul air should be ejected from the top of the Subway, or vice versa. The inlets and outlets should be placed at positive distances in relation to each other, and the fans should be preferably of the centrifugal type and of carefully calculated capacities.

The mere placing of exhaust fans at haphazard places, wherever convenient openings may present themselves, without considering the other requirements set forth above, will afford, at the best, but partial relief, and the placing of small fans (such as are found on office desks) may give some comfort to those who come within the reach of the air they set in motion. They, of course, have nothing more to do with the ventilation of the Subway than the revolving propeller of a vessel in a dirty stream has to do with the purification of the water behind it.

ALBERT A. CARY.

New York, June 30, 1905.

SAFETY AND FAST TRAINS.

The Empire State Express Has Long Been Beating the 18-Hour Schedule.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Financial Supplement of to-day's issue I read an article on Newman's changes in Twentieth Century schedule, and observations to the effect that the change from the eighteen-hour to the twenty-hour schedule would have far greater effect upon the public than the change back to eighteen hours. The drift of the article, to my mind, was that the eighteen-hour schedule was for a speed at least questionably high.

The distance via New York Central to Chicago, as you printed recently, is 957 miles. Eighteen hours equal 1,080 minutes, an average speed of one mile in 1.129 minutes. The distance to Buffalo (from New York) is practically 440 miles. For the past twelve years the Empire State has been making it in eight and one-quarter hours, or 495 minutes, an average speed of one mile in 1.125 minutes.

But the route of the Empire State traverses the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys, abounding in sharp curves; the route of the Lake Shore has no river windings. When no word is said about the speed of the Empire, why is there talk about the similar speed of a train on an easier route? It merely befogs a public that cannot be accurately informed on all subjects.

B. K. MARVIN.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 2, 1905.

IT HAS NEVER MISSED A FOURTH.

An Old Gun That Has Been Fired on Every Birthday of the Nation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As newspaper items relating to the old Parris Gun usually appear in different parts of the country at about this time of the year it is assumed that a brief statement in regard to it will be of interest.

This flint gun was quite old when brought to this country from England in 1683 by my great-great-great-grandfather, Thomas Parris. It was handed down from father to son until it came into the possession of my grandfather, Josiah Parris. He was born Aug. 30, 1760, and enlisted in the Revolutionary War in July, 1776, when fifteen years old. In the early part of September, 1776, a few days after he was sixteen, he was mustered into the army, and had the gun with him, but was not permitted to carry it, as it was then considered too old for military service.

He brought it to Buckfield, Me., in 1793, where it remained until his death March 24, 1858, when it was taken to Paris, Me., by my father, Virgil D. Parris, where it has been in our family ever since.

It has been fired on every Fourth of July since the Declaration of Independence was signed.

EDWARD L. PARRIS.

New York, July 1, 1905.

"The Highwayman Must Go."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It was gratifying to note that the extreme penalty was imposed not long ago by a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions for revolver carrying without a permit. The sentence of a man charged with this offense to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $250 is a long step in the right direction.

THE TIMES a few days ago had the following headlines in one day's issue to one of its columns: "Three Brutal Attacks by Thugs in Harlem," "Governess Dragged Into Stable, Beaten and Robbed," "Four Assailed on Speedway."

These conditions are a disgrace to the city, and cannot and must not be allowed to continue. If nothing tangible is done soon we will probably find ourselves in the position of some of those frontier cities, where in the past vigilance committees had to be organized for self-protection. It is a disgrace to our civilization and to our progress that such assaults are possible in New York.

I realize that it is difficult, if not impossible, for police to be on hand at every point. I know that Commissioner McAdoo cannot protect every foot of ground in the city. But something must be done and done at once. When it becomes necessary to be out late at night jewelry should be discarded or a display thereof avoided. All should unite to minimize if not entirely stop the present epidemic of assault. It can be done, it should and it must be done. In the words of Justice McMahon, "The highwayman must go." G. SAILE.

New York, July 2, 1905.

King Alfonso and an Anarchist.

From The London Chronicle.

Still a stream of anecdotes from Paris about King Alfonso. He is said to have a prejudice against asses, and when his automobile ran over a Spanish ass near San Sebastian the other day he compensated the owner liberally, and then remarked, "I wish there were no asses in my dominions." At San Sebastian he went into a tobacconist's to buy cigarettes. There was another customer in the shop, who seemed anxious to escape observation. The King looked at him and thought his features familiar, then remembered a portrait of one of the Spanish Anarchists arrested after the bomb explosion in Paris. "I see," said the affable monarch, with a laugh, "you are one of the Anarchists arrested by mistake. You had nothing to do with the affair, of course. It was some other fellow. Well, well, the police will make their little blunders sometimes!" The authenticity of this story is not vouched for, even in Paris.

THE 4TH.

The idiot who rocks the boat
To jealousy is goaded,
For soon we crown the king of fools,
Who thought it wasn't loaded.

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I realize that it is difficult, if not impossible, for police to be on hand at every point. I know that Commissioner McAdoo cannot protect every foot of ground in the city. But something must be done and done at once. When it becomes necessary to be out late at night jewelry should be discarded or a display thereof avoided. All should unite to minimize if not entirely stop the present epidemic of assault. It can be done, it should and it must be done. In the words of Justice McMahon, "The highwayman must go." G. SAILE.

New York, July 2, 1905.

King Alfonso and an Anarchist.

From The London Chronicle.

Still a stream of anecdotes from Paris about King Alfonso. He is said to have a prejudice against asses, and when his automobile ran over a Spanish ass near San Sebastian the other day he compensated the owner liberally, and then remarked, "I wish there were no asses in my dominions." At San Sebastian he went into a tobacconist's to buy cigarettes. There was another customer in the shop, who seemed anxious to escape observation. The King looked at him and thought his features familiar, then remembered a portrait of one of the Spanish Anarchists arrested after the bomb explosion in Paris. "I see," said the affable monarch, with a laugh, "you are one of the Anarchists arrested by mistake. You had nothing to do with the affair, of course. It was some other fellow. Well, well, the police will make their little blunders sometimes!" The authenticity of this story is not vouched for, even in Paris.

THE 4TH.

The idiot who rocks the boat
To jealousy is goaded,
For soon we crown the king of fools,
Who thought it wasn't loaded.

REMEDY ONLY IN SOCIALISM.

Correspondent Sees No Other Help for Existing Industrial Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. John S. Crosby's interesting letter in to-day's TIMES seems to be an academic sort of an essay on the responsibility of our ancestors for pains of their unwitting infliction and of our suffering. To me the question comes, What is Mr. Crosby going to do about it?

Legislate? For the last fifty years of Republican supremacy corporate industry has been in the saddle and has made its own laws. The open and declared policy of the Republican Party has been the encouragement and protection of American industry, i. e., the corporation, the typical unit of industrial organization. The two Democratic interludes in this half century of Republicanism were characterized by no real breach with corporate domination; the Wilson tariff was protective, the income tax movement was strangled by the Supreme Court. The effort of the Bryanites to make the Democratic Party a distinctly anti-corporation party resulted in disaster and alienated from the party that element who derive their incomes from corporate activity. Upon their return to the organization, they made it indistinguishable in principle from the Republican watch dog of privilege.

Does Mr. Crosby expect incorporate privilege enthroned to legislate away its own advantage, and an unjust and profitable authority to abdicate? If the interests opposed to corporate excess, conflicting, pusillanimous, and divided, cannot unite in sufficient strength upon platforms tolerating profit taking, is it not possible that to overthrow this vast extra-legal state and to save themselves from its rapacity, men must have recourse to an interest so widespread, so vital as to touch every man, and in exorcising fraud to expunge exploitation? A wider, more coherent interest is required for the cleaning of these Augean stables than the wrath of outraged stockholders of rival corporations; the most probable agent seems to be the growing sentiment that labor of head or hand is the source of all wealth, and alone has a right to the product.

The last twenty years have seen a steady growth of the sentiment for the socialization of industry upon the basis of wages for all and profits for none. By thus so greatly lessening the stakes in the game, this democratizing would apparently remove in large part the stimulus to underhand work, and so rid us of much of the scandal now attached to the control of other people's money. Even yet Mr. Crosby may be calling upon the despised Socialists to rescue the Nation from the hands of "an authority Heaven never gave, that can be maintained only by means Heaven never can sanction."

F. WILTON JAMES.

New York, July 1, 1905.

A TALE OF GARBAGE REMOVAL.

Or, Rather, of Fruitless Efforts to Have Garbage Removed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I see some one is objecting in your paper to the condition of the premises in front of some houses in West Twenty-third Street. Probably the tenants have their own troubles with the Street Cleaning Department. I know we have.

We occupy an upper floor of a warehouse in Thirteenth Street, between Eighth and Ninth Avenues, the ground floor

PEARY NEEDS $50,000 TO START FOR THE POLE

His Ship Provided, but He Still Lacks Funds for Supplies.

EQUIPMENT NOT COMPLETE

He Says He Trusts the Patriotism of the American People to Provide the Money in Time.

Unless further financial aid is forthcoming Commander Robert E. Peary's hunt for the north pole may have to be postponed. His auxiliary schooner-rigged craft the Roosevelt is paid for from keel to topmast, and much of the equipment has been purchased, but to complete the outfitting of the expedition at least $50,000 more is needed.

Commander Peary declined to put himself on record as to the exact amount, but practically admitted that the shortage was about $50,000. He expressed the strongest hope that American patriotism, as he phrased it, would come to his rescue and see that the start was made on scheduled time.

After lying off the foot of West Forty-second Street yesterday morning the Roosevelt was towed early in the afternoon to the drydock of Tietjen & Lang, Hoboken. There she will take on a fresh coat of paint and have a thorough overhauling. The orders are to have the work upon her completed by the end of the week, if possible. The crew, which was left aboard, was perfectly confident that there would be no delay in the sailing.

When the vessel docked Commander Peary, with Mrs. Peary and their two children, took rooms at the Grand Union Hotel. With them is Miss Mamie Babb, a Maine school teacher, who has a strong yearning to get as near the north pole as possible. Miss Babb and Master Peary, who is now twenty-two months old, are inseparable.

Yesterday morning there were many visitors aboard the Roosevelt. The commander received with his wife and took great pride in calling attention to the strong points of the ship in which he is to sail for the frozen North. He explained that she had a speed, under her own steam, of twelve knots an hour, but he did not expect to run more than six knots an hour, as the slower speed meant a saving of coal.

Commander Peary did not specify just what part of his equipment and supplies were still to be provided for. He said that New York afforded the best market for everything he needed, and that even if he had all the money he wanted, he would still have outfitted here. He expects to lay in a large supply of pemmican, on which, with sea biscuits and tea, he expects to live after he lands in the Arctic.

"Pemmican, sea biscuits, and tea are good enough for any man," he said.

An attempt was made to secure from him the name of the white assistant who would accompany him after he left the Roosevelt out the Commander declined to say more than that his companion would be a surgeon.

If the necessary funds are raised the Roosevelt will sail from New York Harbor about July 10. Mrs. Peary, with Miss Babb and the Peary children, will be sent back home from Fort Sabine, which is about 350 miles south of the point where the explorer expects to establish his base of supplies. They will return on the relief ship Erie, which will distribute supplies for the expedition at various stations. As supplies are consumed aboard the Roosevelt, they will be replenished from the stations. Enough will be left over to use on the return trip if everything turns out as expected.

Of those who saw Commander Pery yesterday, nine out of ten asked him if he "expected to find the pole."

"I am too old in the business to make any such prediction," was his invariable response. "I know too well the dangers which attend an expedition of the kind I am to head and the obstacles which will have to be overcome. Don't say that I promised to find the pole or else never return. That remark has been falsely attributed to me too often. All I can say is that I will do the very best I can and that if I don't succeed this time I'll be ready to make another try."

RATE PETITIONS DISMISSED.

Commerce Commission Decision in Case of Various Railroads.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day handed down its decision in the two cases covering the complaint of the Charlotte (N. C.) Shippers' Association against various Southern railroads, involving the question of unjust freight rates to Charlotte from New York and other Northern and Eastern points, and from Louisville, Chicago, and other Western points, and also rates from the West as being greater for the shorter distance to Charlotte than for the longer distance from Charlotte to more distant localities.

The commission dismissed both petitions on the ground that the facts presented did not constitute the basis for an order of relief which could be enforced.

As the result of the investigation into the matter of charges for the transportation and refrigeration of fruit shipped from points on the Père Marquette and Michigan Central Railroads, the commission dismissed the case against the latter road, and in the case of the former declined to pass an order affecting rates for the future.

H. H. ROGERS EXAMINED.

Gives Testimony in Pepper's Gas Suit for $3,000,000.

BOSTON, July 3.—Henry H. Rogers of New York gave testimony to-day before Causten Brown of this city, Special Examiner for the United States Circuit Court, in the suit instituted a year ago by George Wharton Pepper of Philadelphia, receiver of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, to recover $3,000,000, with interest, from Mr. Rogers and others.

The hearing was private, but so far as known Mr. Rogers was the only one to give evidence. To-night Mr. Rogers left the city on his yacht, the Kanawha, for a cruise in Massachusetts Bay. On Wednesday, it is expected, he will be further examined.

BIRDS FOR THE BRONX ZOO.

The Minneapolis Brings in Fifty-one Cratesful of Rarities.

On the Atlantic transport steamer Minneapolis which arrived last night from London were fifty-one crates of animals and birds, consigned to the Bronx Zoological Gardens and in charge of W. Seward Wallace, an employe under Director Hornaday.

In the collection are two five-foot emus from Australia, said to be the two best specimens of this bird in existence.

The birds are for the new bird house which opens July 15.

No Big Fourth at Sing Sing.

OSSINING, July 3.—Warden Johnson of Sing Sing Prison said to-day, that the prison would be closed on the Fourth and that no work of any kind would be done by the prisoners. The men will have a few extra dishes of food, and a couple of cigars will also be given to those who care for them. The men will have to stay in their cells. The prisoners had expected an entertainment of some sort. There will be none.

Look at the top of the first column of the last page of this morning's TIMES. Some one may have found something you have lost, or vice versa. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column costs 10 cents for one line, (7 words.)—Adv.

TO BE NEWPORT DEBUTANTES.

Plans to Introduce the Misses Sherman and Miss Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Three débutantes will be introduced in Newport this Summer—the Misses Mildred and Irene Sherman, twin daughters of Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman, and Miss Katherine Prescott Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence. A dinner dance will be given at the Sherman villa on Shepard Avenue in August, and a similar affair is planned for Miss Lawrence, the date to be announced later.

Miss Lawrence has been educated in Europe, and her parents have not occupied their Newport cottage for several years. It is now being put in readiness.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The Fourth will be duly observed by society in the suburbs, in the country, and at the different Summer resorts. It is the opening day for many of these. Newport technically begins its season. Besides the first concert at the Casino there, Mrs. James P. Kernochan will give an afternoon reception, and the Clam Bake Club will have its annual jollification. There will be polo and a dance at Cedarhurst, golf at Baltusrol and Ardsley and Apawamis, a ball at Edgemere, a regatta at Oyster Bay at the home of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, with a dance to follow, the opening of the Larchmont Yacht Club, fireworks and general celebration at the Meadow Club, Southampton, and the opening of the Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor. The house parties are numerous. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have one at Lenox, Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb have another at Shelburne Farms. Tuxedo has appropriate entertainment at the club, and the Whippany Club at Morristown will also hold a celebration. Ambassador Reid has canceled the invitations for the Fourth of July reception at Dorchester House, London, on account of the death of Secretary Hay, and other Ambassadors and Ministers have followed his example.

***

The wedding of Mrs. Flora Bigelow-Dodge and the Hon. Lionel Guest will take place on Thursday at Wooklye Tipi, Mrs. Dodge's cottage at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, which, by the way, she has not sold to Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart. A few relatives and friends, including the bride's father, John Bigelow, former Minister to France, and Mrs. Joseph Leiter, who will come from the East, will be present at the ceremony. Mr. Guest has taken a home on an island near Montreal, where he and his bride will live for the present.

***

The engagement of Mrs. Frederick Bell to the Marquis de Gabriac of Paris has been announced by cable. Mrs. Bell was formerly of Morristown, and is a cousin of Mrs. Wheelan (Miss Violett) of Philadelphia. A brother of the Marquis de Gabriac married Miss Fithian, a sister of Mrs. Alan Arthur.

***

No heed has ever been paid to the rumors that Mrs. Astor was to open her Newport villa any earlier this season than usual. In fact, she is not to sail until a week later. She has been in Paris, and will go from there on a short visit to London. She will arrive in Newport about July 19.

***

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who have been the guests of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Nahma at Kiel, are expected soon at Newport, and the Breakers is being made ready for their reception.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer and Miss Mortimer have arrived from England and are at Tuxedo for a short time. Mrs. Mortimer and Miss Mortimer, who is a great-granddaughter of Mrs. Jay, were present at a drawing-room at Buckingham Palace. Miss Mortimer is a débutante of next Winter. She will visit Newport this season.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., left yesterday for Newport for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly will not entertain at Florham over the Fourth, being members of Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane's house party at Elm Court, Lenox.

***

Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson will pass the Summer at Saratoga. Mrs. Alexander Van Nest will sail this week for Europe.

***

Miss Mary Morton is at Tranquillity, N. J., the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop Rutherfurd. Former Governor and Mrs. Levi P. Morton are at Ellerslie.

***

The engagement has been announced of Miss Louise Scott of Westchester to Edward Kingsland Van Winkle of the Baltimore Club, this city. Miss Scott is the daughter of Mrs. John Frederick Scott.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, who are at Hempstead, L. I., will spend August at Ilseborough, Me.

***

Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont are now at Hempstead, but they will open their Newport residence in the middle of July. Mr. Harold Vanderbilt is a guest at Shelburne Farms, Burlington, Vt.

***

A cotillion was given last evening by Dr. and Mrs. William B. Anderson at Lawrence Hall, Lawrence, L. I.

***

The opening of the Casino at Narragansett Pier to-day will be the principal event of that resort. Several dinners have been arranged for the Point Judith Club.

***

Mrs. Charles B. Alexander and the Misses Alexander have arrived at the Carlton, London, where they will remain for ten days before going to the Continent.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 3.—Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman and Mrs. Cameron McR. Winslow. To-morrow there will be many entertainments, including the garden party and reception by Mrs. James P. Kernochan at her villa on Ochre Point and dinners by Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, and Mrs. James Austin Stevens.

Baron and Baroness de Tuyll will give their Newport entertainment, a dinner, on Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Henry Clews, Sr., and Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr., joined Mr. Clews, Sr., at the Rocks to-day for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingstone Beeckman have arrived at their villa Land's End. Miss Evelyn Walsh reached Beaulieu this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin (Miss Eleanor Jay) are guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas at Stone Acre.

William Woodward has arrived at the Cloisters, James T. Woodward's cottage, at Ochre Point. Alfred Craven Palmer is at the Muenchinger-King Cottage. Mr. and Mrs. Austen Gray are guests of Mrs. Burke Roche, at Elm Court.

J. Wadsworth Ritchie has taken apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage, and John F. Brice and W. Kirkpatrick Brice are at the Stone cottage for the season. F. B. Rives is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Rives at Swanhurst. Dr. George McClellan of Philadelphia has arrived at the Roderick Terry cottage, Gibbs Avenue.

Lloyd Phenix has arrived here with a party of friends on his auxiliary yacht Intrepid.

Mrs. Charles M. Bull is entertaining over the Fourth at her cottage, Karlsrue, a party, including the Misses Hinds, Fuller, Adams, and Wilder of Brooklyn, Alexander Gale, James Gill, Charles House, William Bell, Emil Frank, and Russell Davis and Lieut. Adolphus Andrews.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly had their villa, Vineland, opened to-day, and will arrive this week.

RUNAWAY HORSE BOARDS CROWDED TROLLEY CAR

Thrusts Forelegs Into Vehicle in 39th Street, Brooklyn.

ONE WOMAN SEVERELY HURT

Two Men and a Boy Had Previously Been Thrown to Pavement—Car Passengers Terrified.

A runaway horse dashing down Fourth Avenue, South Brooklyn, last evening, after its driver, another man, and a boy had been hurled from the wagon swaying behind it, plunged headlong into a crowded trolley car of the Thirty-ninth Street line, throwing the passengers into a panic and severely injuring a woman. The two men who were thrown from the wagon were badly hurt. The boy escaped injury.

Andrew Dalton, twenty-four years old, of 172 Douglass Street, employed by John F. Walsh & Brother of 215 Third Avenue, was driving the horse. In the delivery wagon with Dalton were James Lowther, forty-three years old, of 74A Fifty-fourth Street, and his thirteen-year-old son, William. Traveling down the grade at Fourth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, one of the breeching straps of the harness broke.

Before Dalton could rein him in the horse ran down the avenue in a wild gallop, scattering the children playing in the street and narrowly missing wagons on the same thoroughfare.

At Fortieth Street the runaway swerved suddenly and the three occupants of the wagon were hurled to the pavement. The boy landed on his feet, but the two men rolled over and over into the gutter. The horse ran on for another block. A trolley car of the Thirty-ninth Street line, filled with passengers, and on its way to the ferry, was coming down the hill toward Fourth Avenue as the runaway approached the intersection of those streets. Several men standing on the corner shouted to the motorman, but the car was then at the avenue and it was too late to stop.

The runaway crashed into the car, smashing stanchions and falling with his forelegs aboard the vehicle. The car was stopped and the passengers jumped to the street in panic.

Mrs. Clara Forslind, twenty years old, of 3,719 Fort Hamilton Avenue had been struck by one of the wagon shafts and painfully injured.

Ambulance Surgeons Livingston and Long were summoned from the Norwegian Hospital, and they removed James Lowther and Mrs. Forslind to that institution. Lowther was found to be suffering from concussion of the brain, a fracture of the right arm, and lacerated wounds of the forehead. Dalton, whose body was bruised, was taken to his home. The horse was so badly injured that it was placed in the care of a veterinary surgeon.

There was a runaway in the Borough Hall district of Brooklyn late yesterday afternoon. Charles Goebel of 243 Varet Street was driving a horse in a sulky on Fulton Street when the animal took fright at a passing elevated railroad train at Willoughby Street and ran. Goebel was thrown out and received contusions of the body and limbs. He was taken home by friends.

With a mounted policeman in pursuit, the runaway dashed down Fulton Street. Opposite the Borough Hall the horse ran into a cart standing at the curb and was caught by the policeman.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

The second edition of "Lifting the Lid," the automobile race, and "The Whole Damm Family," drew a crowded house at the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre last evening. Virginia Earle introduced a new song, "Making Eyes," which was favorably received.

There was another change of bill at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden last night. Two new specialties were presented for the first time in this country. One of these was Emir, the musical horse, which has been exhibited in Europe with success. The horse plays on several musical instruments. Capt. Bloom's demonstration of Marconi's wireless telegraphy gave the audience a comprehensive idea of the invention. The Captain gave demonstrations in railway signaling, ringing of bells, transmission of lights, &c. The other acts on the bill were by "The Girl from Coney Island," Ernest Hogan, Willy Zimmerman, Five Juggling Mowats, Mme. Macart's monkeys, Three Joscarys, Cartwell and Harris, and the Italian Trio.

Rose Coghlan was greeted by two large audiences at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre when she made her appearance on Broadway for the first time in several seasons, appearing as the adventuress in "Forget Me Not." Excellent support was afforded her by J. H. Gilmour, Wallace Erskine, Geoffrey Stein, Frank Gilmore, and Helen Tracy. The play was well staged.

"The Heart of Brama," played by Walter Hodges and his company, was the chief feature of the entertainment at Keith's. Next in importance was Alexander Mirret and Adolph Glose in a musical act. Others on the bill were Therese Dorgeval, Burton's dogs, the Juggling McBans, McPhee and Hill, Muxsmith Duo, Joe Goodman, Furgeson and Watson, Willie and Edith Hart. A special programme has been prepared for to-day, the extra attraction being the appearance of Olive May and J. W. Albaugh in "Lady Betty's Highwayman."

The offering this week at the Metropolis is "East Lynne," in which Adelaide Keim plays the double role of Lady Isabelle and Mme. Vine.

Robert T. Haines was the top-liner at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre. He appeared in a one-act drama, "The Ingrate." The extra feature was Emma Carus, who sang a number of songs. The remainder of the entertainment was given by the Williams and Walker Glee Club, Malzette Trio, Hickey and Nelson, Joe El Nesto, Stanley & Brockman, and Mills and Morris.

Dodson Mitchell's historical drama, "Paul Revere," was revived at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. The play was effectively staged and well played by the stock company, with James Durkin and Grace Reals at its head.

A new film was shown on the cinematograph at the Eden Musée representing an exciting incident in a horse race. The pictures came from London last week.

The four-act drama "The Tigress" was the attraction at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. It was produced under the personal direction of the author, Ramsay Morris. Beatrice Morgan played the role of Lise Troubert.

The plays that remain in the city are "The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson, Jefferson De Angelis in "Fantana" at the Lyric, and Sam Bernard in "The Rollicking Girl" at the Herald Square.

At the Seaside.

There will be eight performances of the Boer War to-day, beginning at 11 o'clock this morning. To-morrow there will be a celebration of Gen. Piet Cronje's wedding anniversary.

The new acts of the free circus at Luna Park are being given by Durick brothers, Garvice's ponies, Albertia and Wulfken, and Hampton's dogs. Kenebel, the clown, is doing a special Fourth of July act.

Henry E. Dixey is the star attraction at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. Others who help along are McMahon's watermelon girls, O'Brien and Havel, Three Navarros, and the Trans-Atlantic Trio.

The Leap From Railway is giving abundant entertainment at Dreamland. When the cars meet the construction is so arranged that one car passes directly over the other. The railway is said to be the first one of its kind ever constructed.

The Indian Princess Wahetetah has made a hit at Bostock's with her graceful dance among the lions. She is the successor of Bertine Farrsworth, whose parents took her away from the arena on her first appearance at Bostock's.

$55,000,000 Mortgage Filed in Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 3.—There was filed for record to-day the $55,000,000 refunding and improvement mortgage of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad. It is made to the Bankers' Trust Company of New York, secures an issue of fifty-year 4 per cent. gold bonds, and covers all the property of the company.

HOSPITALS IN WRANGLE.

Supt. Dent Suggests Autopsy on a Woman Received from Bellevue.

Dr. Menus S. Gregory, in charge of the psychopathic ward at Bellevue Hospital, who has been acting Superintendent in the absence of M. J. Rickard, announced last night that he had received with the body of Mrs. Helen Maier of 1,728 Second Avenue, who died in the Manhattan State Hospital last Saturday, four hours after admission, a written request for an autopsy on the body.

She had been discharged as cured from that hospital on June 22 and was picked up in the street two days later by Policeman Fitzgerald of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station. She was sent to Bellevue Hospital and was again committed to the Manhattan Hospital. Dr. Douglass of the Mnhattan State Hospital accepted her as a patient at Bellevue.

The body was sent to the Morgue at Bellevue Sunday afternoon, with the following letter from Dr. E. C. Dent, Superintendent of the Manhattan State Hospital, to the Coroner on duty:

"I forward herewith an official request that you hold an autopsy on the body of above-named patient, (Helen Maier,) who was received at this hospital yesterday.

"At 11:30 o'clock from the psychopathic ward at Bellevue this patient was received, suffering from acute mania and showing great mental and motor excitement, throwing herself about, and was in a state of great restlessness. She showed many superficial bruises and abrasions on her body when admitted. She was brought from Bellevue on a stretcher, and immediately on her arrival was placed in bed and was given every attention possible. She continued in the condition of extreme restlessness and died at 4 P. M.

"In view of the brief residence of the patient in this hospital, I feel impelled to lay the matter before the Board of Coroners."

"It was an unmanly act of Dr. Dent's," said Acting Superintendent Rickard, "in sending such a letter. The records of this hospital show that no blame is attached to Bellevue in any way."

Dr. Gregory also expressed indignation at Dr. Dent's letter.

Augustus Maier, the husband of the dead woman, said at his home last night that he did not wish to discuss the matter of her death.

"I have no complaint to make," said he. "I don't intend to do anything about it, for if I did I would go to the authorities."

KU TOO BUSY FOR A DINNER.

Sent Chinese Merchants Word That Correspondence Detained Him.

Ku Yung Wei, Chinese Prince and the man behind the movement for reforms in the Chinese Army, was to have attended a banquet at the Chinese restaurant known as Port Arthur, 9 Mott Street, last night. He failed to show up.

After waiting for him until almost midnight the spokesman of the banquet announced to the sixty Chinese merchants who had gathered that Prince Ku had sent a message from the Waldorf-Astoria that he was too busy writing letters. He would be pleased to eat to-morrow or the next day if they would wait for him.

Then a knowing-looking Chinaman who wore lavender trousers and whose name sounded something like Wise Guy announced to a crowd of "Seeing New York" tourists that "You Go Way"—that was how he pronounced the name of the Prince—had sent a "phonograph" that he could not attend the banquet.

"Tel-glaph," corrected a sad-faced Chinaman who had a name that sounded like You Look Bad.

"Yea," continued Wise Guy. "Prince he much busy writee lettee to hull Mellican pleple, cause to-mollow Fourth er Ly."

Wise Guy went back to the banquet table and made a speech. He took for his text the Fourth of July, which he called "Lup Quork Yot," which means Establish Country Day. He said he hoped some day to see China free just as America was free, and then Chinamen could have a Fourth of July of their own. Abraham Jefferson and Thomas Lincoln, he said, were America's greatest soldiers, and China needed a few such men.

PLAGUE OF HAND ORGANS.

Middletown Divided Against Itself as Result of Visitation.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 3.—Middletown is considerably upset because of the enterprise and energy of a swarm of Italian hand-organ men who, during the past week, have made life happy or miserable, as the case might be, for many of the residents. There have been many complaints against the hand-organ men, some of the business men affirming that the Italians got most of the small coins in the city, thus making it difficult for them to give change. The authorities made an effort to drive them out of town, but could find no law to cover the case.

One prominent business man whose children enjoy the music gave up all his small change and kept the hand organ in front of his house for several hours. A neighbor complained and the police drove the organ man away, but he was soon hired to return, and played the organ half the night. The business men have ceased to recognize each other. Those in favor of the hand organs are in the majority, and unless the authorities can find some remedy the Italians will continue to reap the harvest they find here.

THREAT BY TOM FOLEY.

Tammany Leader Says He'll Quit the Saloon Business—Needs a Rest.

"Big Tom" Foley, Tammany leader of the Second Assembly District, said last night that he was going to get out of the liquor business as quickly as he could. He was tired of it and needed a rest. While he still retains his liquor store at Centre and Franklin Streets, he had sold out his interest in his James Slip place to his bartenders, and his Centre Street place was in the market. Asked what business he intended to go into after getting out of the liquor business, Mr. Foley said he had not yet decided. He has threatened before to retire.

Robbed Woman's Name Kept Secret.

As an east-bound One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street car crossed Eighth Avenue late last evening a small boy darted from a crowd and, leaping on the running board, snatched a silver pocket purse containing $9 from a woman passenger. The boy was caught and taken to the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. The woman had him held for grand larceny, but declined to give her name to the reporters. Capt. McGlynn also refused to give it out, saying that the woman had declared if her name was divulged she would not appear against the boy in court.

New Acts in Wistaria Grove.

Two new acts were added to the bill at the Wistaria Grove last evening. The first of these was given by Willie Eckstein, who made his New York début as a boy pianist. He played Mendelssohn's "Rondo Capriccioso," Chopin's nocturne in E flat, Mendelssohn's concerto in D minor, and a popular number. All his efforts were well received. The other new-comer was Sam Elton, who did a tumbling act with the aid of a complete crockery set.

Holidays for Rural Carriers.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Postmaster General Cortelyou to-day issued an order providing that hereafter service on all rural free delivery routes shall be suspended on New Year's Day, Washington's Birthday, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, and Thanksgiving Day.

GARLIC MADE TROUBLE FOR 370 IMMIGRANTS

It Fermented in Romanic's Hold and Delayed Baggage.

PORTUGUESE THE SUFFERERS

Steamship Company Had to Find Sleeping Places for Them Along the Water Front Last Night.

Three hundred and seventy Portuguese, who were passengers on the White Star line steamer Romanic, which arrived yesterday, missed connecting with the Fall River Line boat last night, and were put through many hardships, all because of the misbehavior of some garlic.

When the ship left Naples, the baggage of the immigrants was stowed deep in the hold, and on top of it was piled a large garlic consignment. When the ship reached port yesterday and the longshoremen started to break out the baggage, it was found that the garlic had fermented and from it arose a gas so suffocating that no one could enter the hold.

The immigrants were removed to Ellis Island, but it was 8 o'clock at night before the baggage reached the island. It had taken all afternoon to free the ship of the gas.

Meanwhile there was considerable talk between the Commissioner of Immigration and the steamship people over the Portuguese. The Commissioner said he would not keep them at Ellis Island, while the steamship companies are at their wits' end to care for this large number of persons.

zAll the 370 were bound for New England cities, the most of them being destined for Fall River, New Bedford and Taunton. Finally sleeping places for this small army were obtained, and at 9:45 they were put on board the ferryboat Ellis Island and sent to the Barge Office, where they were landed at 10:15.

Bewildered and puzzled at being hustled from place to place, and not knowing where they were to spend the night, these aliens started to camp out in the baggage room at the Barge Office. Dividing into small family groups they started to make themselves comfortable for the night.

Hardly had they settled down when they were roused, this time by the agents of the steamship company, who had found sleeping quarters for them.

Formed in long lines, they were marched away. About 150 were taken care of at the Polish Home, while the others, in groups ranging from thirty to fifty, were sent to near-by immigrant lodging houses.

ART MATTERS OF INTEREST.

Franz Defregger reaches his seventieth year this Spring. He is living in Bozen, and Burgermeister von Borsht of Munich will visit him on his birthday to present him with the formal Citizenship of Munich, an honor awarded to few. This painter is dear to Bavarians because he has devoted himself all his life to genre pictures, representing the habits, customs, and costumes of the Bavarian Tyrol.

***

A blue jar at the Louis Huth sale in London, egg-shaped and decorated with a darker blue network of lines to represent the breaking up of the ice in Spring, went for the record-making price of $20,500—the main contestants being Duveen and Partridge, with the latter the winner. It is a "hawthorn," or more strictly a wild plum jar having a further decoration of the blossoms of the plum, a symbol of Spring. Similar jars may be seen in the Garland collection at the Metropolitan Museum. It was sold in Wardan Street, London, for $3.50 and was then bought by Louis Huth for $125—not a bad record for a ginger-jar.

***

Mr. Arthur R. Freedlander is conducting a Summer school at Vineyard Haven, Mass., on the island of Martha's Vineyard. The term runs from June 1 to Sept. 15.

***

Herr Gustav Klimt of Vienna received an order ten years ago to paint for the grand reception room of the new Austrian University three ceilings representing Philosophy, Medicine, and Jurisprudence. After painting them he showed them at the exhibition of the Secession artists, whereupon they were denounced as impossible. Many art critics and a majority of the professors of the university objected that they did not fulfill the requirements and would not harmonize with the architecture. Minister of Education von Hartel replied that Klimt's contract forbade their rejection. Thereupon Klimt wrote to the Minister relieving him of the contract and returning the 36,000 crowns paid him in advance. Much to Klimt's astonishment the Government refuses to accept the money, and has decided to use the decorations. Klimt is now very anxious to escape from his contract, for it appears that he has a private purchaser who will give him double the price agreed upon.

***

Whistler's sister-in-law and executrix, Miss R. Birnie-Philip—the lady whom he painted in the figure called "L'Andalousienne"—writes to The London Times to defend herself against the charge of indifference to the interests of the dead painter because she and other friends of Whistler refused to contribute works to the Memorial Whistler Exhibition. "Mr. Whistler did in fact express the strongest wish," writes the executrix, "that no memorial exhibition of his works should be held in London, and gave me instructions that if any demonstration in London were proposed I was not to take any part in it. I do not consider that it is for me to criticise or question Mr. Whistler's wishes. It is sufficient for me that those wishes were expressed."

***

Sir Edwin Landseer basked in the favor of the Victorian age, and at his sale in 1874 there was such a rush for his works that an early study for a lion went at $3,150. At a recent sale in London "A Wounded Lion," 57 by 80 inches, fell at $87. At the same sale "The Rescue from the Spate," by Ansdell, which sold in 1885 for $1,525, brought only $350. Fantin-Latour, who could not sell his pictures at all in England and very poorly in France, found posthumous honor in this same sale. Two little works, "Roses" and "Grapes," came up. The first rose to $2,200, and the second to $1,200. Such pictures by Fantin-Latour used to bring about $150.

Reserved Seat Trolley Trips.

The Hartford and Springfield Street Railway Company is running from Hartford a series of what it has named "reserved seat trolley trips," and in connection with these trips it has arranged to run from Springfield on special occasions for special parties, finely equipped, reserved open trolley cars with special service and on special times to any of the points of interest within trolley reach of this city.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Partner Wins Van Horn Will Contest.

NEWARK, July 3.—Chancellor Magie, as Ordinary, has decided against the caveators who contested the will of Abraham Van Horn, a Jersey City lawyer. The decision of the court gives about $175,000 to Henry J. Mclosh, Mr. Van Horn's law partner.

HIT BY GATES'S AUTO.

Little Girl Severely Hurt—Chauffeur the Only Occupant.

Mary Brandet, aged eleven years, was run down by an electric automobile last night and seriously injured while playing in front of her home at 356 West Fifty-second Street. The machine, which had but one occupant, was going at a moderate rate of speed through the street. The accident was seen by the mother and father of the child, who were at a window, and rushed to the street.

While the father picked up the child the man in the automobile took from his pocket a blank card on which he wrote "W. Franks." Handing the card to the dazed father, the man started the machine again and was soon out of sight, but not before some of the crowd that had gathered noticed the number.

Dr. Joseph Byrne of 345 West Fifty-first Street found the girl was suffering from many bruises and possibly from internal injuries.

In the "Automobile Register" Charles G. Gates is given as the owner of the machines numbered 9,014-6. At Mr. Gates's garage last night it was said that W. Franks is one of his chauffeurs and had been out in an electric car, but had brought it back and had gone home. Mr. Gates was at Cedarhurst, L. I., and knew nothing of the accident.

CRUSHED IN CITY ELEVATOR.

Buffalo Alderman May Die of Injuries at City Hall.

BUFFALO, July 3.—Alderman Henry Moest was crushed in one of the City Hall elevators this afternoon. His skull was fractured and bones in the jaw, shoulder, and arm were broken. He probably will die.

While the elevator was just coming to a stop at the third floor Moest and Alderman Wedekindt stepped forward to board it. The car shot upward a few feet, catching Moest's head and shoulders between the floor of the car and the iron top of the door. Wedekindt grasped Moest by the legs and prevented him from falling into the shaft when the car was lowered.

William Medrow, who was operating the car, had been recently appointed, and one of the older City Hall elevator men was instructing him. The levers work directly opposite to those in the building where Medrow formerly was employed.

OLD TREASURE FOUND.

Hoard, Some of It Spanish Gold, Under Riverhead House.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., July 3.—W. F. Jessup of Westhampton Beach found a hoard of money, some of it Spanish gold, some American gold, some silver and a little paper currency, amounting to about $4,000 in all, while removing the old Ostrander house several weeks ago. The money was deposited in a local bank, and there is some dispute now as to who owns the money found.

Half of the ground was bought by Sheriff Preston and the other half by B. Frank Howell. The old house had been standing on the site for more than 100 years. It was the farmhouse of the father of the late William C. Ostrander, a well-to-do resident of Riverhead.

BROKE HIS FATHER'S HEAD.

Boy, Defending His Mother, Used a Baseball Bat.

William McAvoy, eighteen years old, broke his father's skull with a baseball bat last night at their home, 864 Sutter Avenue, East New York. According to the boy's story, which is confirmed by his mother, he was trying to defend her from attacks with a carving knife. It took only one blow with the bat to stop the elder McAvoy.

The neighbors who ran in thought he was dead. The man was still unconscious when the physicians reached the house, but after a little while his eyes began to blink. Then he gathered his senses.

"Yes, I hit him," said young McAvoy, "and I'd do it again if he tried to beat mother."

William was arrested, but was bailed out by friends.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Martin Rumsey Miller.

Martin Rumsey Miller died suddenly of apoplexy on Sunday at his residence, at Tarrytown. He was the son of the late Rev. Dr. L. Merrill Miller and Lydia Rumsey of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Mr. Miller was born in Bath, N. Y., April 4, 1848, and was graduated from Hamilton College in 1868. For twenty years after that he was junior partner with the late Judge William Rumsey. In 1887 he was elected Surrogate Judge of Steuben County. This place he held for twelve years, until he took up law practice in New York City. Mr. Miller was a member of the University and Alpha Delta Phi Clubs. He leaves a widow and four children—a son and three daughters.

Austin D. Ewen.

Austin D. Ewen, a well-known civil engineer and surveyor, died on Sunday at his home, 47 Brevoort Place, Brooklyn. Mr. Ewen, who was seventy-two years old, succeeded his father in business and was professionally connected with some of the largest estates in the city, including the Trinity Church Corporation and the Astor and Vanderbilt estates. He left a widow, a son, and a daughter.

Obituary Notes.

WALTER BRINCKERHOFF died at his home, 2,545 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, yesterday of heart disease. He was born in 1838, and was descended from an old Hollander family. He was a graduate of the City College, New York, a veteran of the civil war, and formerly an Elder of the Bergen Reformed Church.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Temperatures have risen in the Middle Atlantic States and lower lake region, and are to-night considerably above the seasonal averages. Scattered showers are indicated for to-day and Wednesday in Atlantic Coast districts, with somewheat cooler weather.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh east to south; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, light south; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southeast; on the lower lakes, fresh to brisk east, increasing; on the upper lakes, brisk northeast to north.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light, variable winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Tuesday, followed by showers in afternoon or at night; Wednesday, showers and not so warm; fresh south winds.

New England—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and Wednesday; not so warm Wednesday; light south winds, increasing.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and Wednesday, not so warm; fresh southeast to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	61	67	4 P. M.	73	86
6 A. M.	60	67	6 P. M.	73	90
9 A. M.	66	74	9 P. M.	70	75
12 M.	68	81	12 P. M.	68	75

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 76; corresponding date 1904, 67; corresponding date for last 25 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 77 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 87 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 79 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 71 per cent. at 8 P. M.

PACKERS TO SURRENDER; PLANS TO BLOCK TRIAL

Twenty-six Indicted Men to Respond and Give Bail To-morrow.

PROSECUTOR TELLS OF COUP

Made Complete Case, He Says, Before Grand Jury—Assistant Took Stenographic Record.

CHICAGO, July 3.—Bonds for the twenty-six packers, traffic officers, and corporations indicted by the Federal Grand Jury will be furnished on Wednesday before either Judge Bethea or Judge Landis. Most of the indicted persons will be present in court.

After the defendants are formally in the custody of the Government officers a writ of injunction to prohibit the United States Attorney from proceeding may be sued out. Some of the packers' attorneys advise going at once to the United States Supreme Court, which would mean that habeas corpus would be the remedy attempted.

Assistant Attorney General P

FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY FOR VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice of its decision that the assent of enough of the holders of voting trust certificates representing stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been obtained to warrant it in declaring effective the Modified or New Plan set out in the Change or Modification of Plan, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company on May 17, 1905, and that it has declared such Modified or New Plan effective.

THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR 503,208 SHARES OF SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY OUT OF A TOTAL REPRESENTING 609,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING, BEING OVER 82½% THEREOF, HAVE ASSENTED TO THE MODIFIED OR NEW PLAN.

Holders of Morton Trust Company certificates who have not surrendered their certificates for exchange are hereby notified to surrender them to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, New York; CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and receive their new securities.

The Committee, having declared the Plan operative and practically completed its work, will accept no further deposits.

Dated New York, June 26, 1905.

James Byrne,
Samuel Untermyer,
Fred'k B. Van Vorst,
Counsel.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman.
James A. Blair,
Ernst Thalmann,
James H. Dooley,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
C. Sidney Shepard,
S. Davies Warfield,
Committee.
N. S. Meldrum, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,500,000

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our

Letters of Credit
and **International Cheques**

Available in all parts of the world.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5TH,
At 12 30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

By order of Executors.
100 shs The American Refineries.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs First Natl. Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs Williamsburg Trust Co.
45 shs Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
10 shs Wells-Fargo Express Co.
235 shs Chic., Rock Island & Pac. Ry. old stock.
5 shs City Club Realty Co.
8 shs First Natl. Bank
1,000 shs. Au Sable Ranch & Development Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club
12 shs Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
500 shs. Two Republics Chartered Co.
100 shs. American Soda Fountain 1st pfd.
$5,000 Susquehanna Steam Lumber & Lath Mills & Lumber Drying Co. 7% Bds.
$8,000 Chippewa Valley Elec. R. R. Con. Mtg. 5% Bds.
$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon & Cin. R. R. 1st Mtg. 5% S. F. Bds., 1921.
$20,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1932.
123 shs. Locke Manfg. Co.
175 shs. Newhouse Mines & Smelters.
5 shs Equitable Life Assurance Society.
25 shs First Natl. Bank.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
37 shs Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.
20 shs Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
17 shs. Frazer & Geyer Co. 2d Pfd.
$3,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1951.
10 shs Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. 4% Bds.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.
A semi-annual dividend at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT.
per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.
Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.
WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

656 and 658 Eighth Av., corner 42d St.

90th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 17th, 1905, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 8 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.
A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)
The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.
This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.
The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of
FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM
on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of
Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum
on accounts which exceed $1,000.
Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.
WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1905, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 Chambers St.

114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New York, June 12, 1905.
A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30th upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10th, 1905.
Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.
DICK. S. RAMSAY, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The United States Leather Company.

Notice to Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, under the Plan and Agreement of December 17, 1904.

On and after July 10, 1905, the Central Trust Company of New York (unless unavoidably delayed) will be prepared to deliver, in exchange for and upon surrender of Certificates of Deposit issued by it for shares of Preferred and Common Stock of The United States Leather Company theretofore deposited in acceptance of the Plan and Agreement of December 17, 1904, the Bonds and Stock Certificates of the Central Leather Company (in engraved form,) and the Interim Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for Registered Bonds Without Coupons and the fractional scrip of the Central Leather Company (both in printed form) to which the holders of such Certificates of Deposit may be severally and respectively entitled.

Certificates of Deposit surrendered for new securities should be assigned in blank, or to the "Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary For Exchange," and be accompanied by a statement specifying whether Coupon or Registered Bonds Without Coupons are desired, and giving the full names and correct addresses of the persons in whose names Stock Certificates and Interim Certificates for such Registered Bonds (if any) are to be issued.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit forwarding them by express or mail should indicate whether the new securities are to be returned by registered mail or express, in each case at their expense.

Temporary receipts for Certificates of Deposit presented in person will be given therefor pending the preparation of the Bonds and the Stock and Interim Registered Bond Certificates, and, as far as practicable, these will be taken up in the order of their issue.

Dated New York, July 1, 1905.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

114th Semi-Annual Dividend

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JULY 1 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 17, 1905.
MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.
FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.
A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.
The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905.
A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo and Company,
51 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1905.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1905, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1905, and reopen July 17, 1905.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividende of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14, 1905, both days included.
WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Four Per Cent. Collateral Trust Bonds.
Coupons from these bonds, payable by their terms on July 1, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer in New York, will be paid by the Manhattan Trust Company, 20 Wall Street.
WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Mobile, Ala., June 6, 1905.
PAYMENT OF JULY COUPONS, MOBILE CITY BONDS, ISSUE 1881.
Coupons Mobile City Bonds, issue 1881, will be paid in New York on and after July 1st, 1905, by the Mercantile National Bank, and in Mobile by the First National Bank.
Z. M. P. INGE, Trustee, etc.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

CYPRESS HILLS CEMETERY.

The annual election for Directors of the Cypress Hills Cemetery will be held at the New York office, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Avenue, corner Twenty-third St., Room 6,051, Tuesday, July 11, 1905, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. M. FRASER, Secretary.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Shelby County, Tenn.
BONDS

City of
Memphis, County Seat.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

85 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

BANKERS.

Conservative Investments

LIST ON REQUEST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
27 WILLIAM ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE,
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

NEW LOAN
$410,500
STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS

Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
Special Circular on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM

BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Investment Securities.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

MACKAY & CO.

Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets — 13 Congress Street
NEW YORK — BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON ON FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.
Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.
THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

New York Stock Exchange house desires able representative to assist firm in customers' room; highest credentials requisite to secure attention. Opportunity, Box 201 Times Downtown.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of THE HILL LEASEHOLD AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors.
New York, July 3d, 1905.
WILLIAMSON PELL, President.
JESSE W. TOBEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said Company, 32-38 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.
JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

JERSEY WATER SUIT ANSWER.

Contracts Were Made Prior to the Bacheller Act, Company Says.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 3.—The Hudson County Water Company filed answer to-day to the suit begun against the corporation by Attorney General McCarter at the instance of State Geologist Henry B. Kummel for a chancery injunction restraining the water company from continuing the preparations to supply the municipalities of Staten Island with water from the Passaic River watershed in defiance of the provisions of the Bacheller law, which prohibits the export from New Jersey of portable water in pipes, conduits, &c.

The water company avers that it entered into the contracts to deliver these New Jersey waters before the passage of the Bacheller act, that the act is void in its application to the defendant corporation because it seeks to impair the fulfillment of these contracts lawfully made before the passage of the statute, because it takes away property without compensation and without due process of law, because it provides for interference with the commerce between New Jersey and New York, because it denies to citizens of other States the privileges of citizens of New Jersey, and because it violates the Constitutions of the United States and of New Jersey by abridging privileges of citizenship and denying citizens of other States equal protection under New Jersey law.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—New York exchange was 30c premium. Time and call loans, 3@4 per cent.

In the meagre pre-holiday trading on the local Exchange to-day an early rally in the price of Illinois Brick stock was a feature. The shares closed Saturday at 56, and to-day were ex-dividend 1½ per cent. But, instead of losing in price the equivalent of the dividend, the stock opened firm and ran up to 58½, a gain of 4 points. Later there was an ease of about a point. Elsewhere speculation was bereft of interest. North Chicago sold at 64, Edison eased fractionally, Subway was steady, and Western Stone went at 28½.

In the afternoon Brick rose again to 58½ and closed at that figure. Western Stone closed at 29½.

The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
135	American Can pf	68¾	68	68¾
100	Chicago & Oak Park	5	5	5
10	Chicago Edison	150½	150½	150½
150	Chicago Subway	69¼	69	69
10	Chicago Telephone	134	134	134
57	Diamond Match	139¾	139¾	139¾
507	Illinois Brick, ex div	58½	56½	58½
25	Met. L. com	24	24	24
46	National Biscuit com	62	61¾	62
11	National Biscuit pf	117	117	117
118	National Carbon	65	64	65
25	Northwestern com	24	24	24
55	North Chicago	64	64	64
10	Quaker Oats	84	84	84
109	Swift & Co	108¼	107	108
135	Street's pf	98¼	98	98¼
105	United Box Board	1¾	1¾	1¾
180	United Box Board pf	10	9¾	10
450	Western Stone	29½	28½	29½

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
3d week June	$61,702	$55,330	$54,740
From July 1	3,221,252	3,012,102	2,862,322
CIN., NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
3d week June	138,289	124,067	128,966
From July 1	7,149,649	6,568,413	5,924,883
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Month May	56,197	63,945	.....
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,516	2,486	2,484
4th week June	602,587	675,827	560,380
Month	1,924,024	2,018,183	1,694,806
Fiscal year	24,685,761	23,013,746	22,260,385
CHICAGO & ALTON for May—			
Mileage	915	915	.....
Gross earnings	852,283	842,928	837,703
Exp. and taxes	619,141	635,818	598,028
Net earnings	233,142	207,110	239,675
Gross, 11 mos	10,880,985	10,469,685	9,323,135
Exp. and taxes	7,306,373	7,173,480	6,385,264
Net, 11 months	3,574,612	3,296,225	2,937,871
COLORADO & SOUTHERN for May—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,120
Gross earnings	548,866	384,203	513,692
Exp. and taxes	435,098	330,068	402,258
Net earnings	113,168	54,134	111,434
Gross, 11 mos	5,627,797	5,251,990	5,586,212
Exp. and taxes	4,358,536	4,179,510	4,495,395
Net, 11 months	1,269,261	1,072,480	1,090,817
DULUTH, SO. SHORE & ATLANTIC for May—			
Gross earnings	252,279	181,925	244,305
Expenses	189,584	129,806	158,469
Net income	62,695	52,119	85,836
Other income	1,911	1,399	1,072
Total income	64,606	53,518	86,908
Chgs., taxes, &c.	85,841	88,641	88,642
Deficit	21,235	35,123	1,734
Gross, 11 mos	2,451,900	2,206,337	2,499,041
Expenses	1,660,994	1,505,886	1,598,006
Net, 11 months	790,906	700,451	901,035
Other income	14,446	10,500	4,035
Total income	805,352	710,951	915,071
Chgs., taxes, &c.	996,342	975,058	972,058
Deficit, 11 mos	190,990	264,107	56,987
FORT WORTH & DENVER CITY for May—			
Mileage	453	453	.....
Gross earnings	205,075	152,566	180,766
Exp. and taxes	193,638	135,617	189,238
Net earnings	11,437	16,949	*8,472
Gross, 11 mos	2,318,342	2,321,576	2,273,997
Exp. and taxes	1,834,222	1,766,471	1,811,401
Net, 11 months	484,120	555,105	462,596
*Deficit.			
ILLINOIS CENTRAL for May—			
Mileage	4,374	4,357	4,300
Gross earnings	3,821,078	3,794,562	4,043,794
Exp. and taxes	3,163,904	2,917,742	2,866,940
Net earnings	657,174	876,820	1,176,854
Gross, 11 mos	45,397,956	42,806,910	41,098,516
Exp. and taxes	32,133,287	31,935,930	28,700,611
Net, 11 months	13,264,669	10,870,980	12,397,905
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for May—			
Mileage	4,039	3,862	.....
Gross earnings	3,206,274	2,920,407	3,024,885
Expenses	2,394,467	2,084,368	2,189,653
Net earnings	811,807	836,039	834,732
Gross, 11 mos	35,351,672	34,310,866	32,390,389
Expenses	24,020,804	23,371,394	21,825,565
Net, 11 months	11,330,868	10,939,572	10,564,824
MINERAL RANGE for May—			
Gross earnings	62,121	52,405	51,474
Net earnings	8,962	12,135	14,135
Other income	222	100	205
Def. over chgs	263	*2,789	*4,673
Gross, 11 mos	627,042	534,604	510,124
Net, 11 months	157,504	63,441	91,815
Other income	1,730	704	2,405
Surp. over chgs	55,321	†40,063	†13,443
*Deficit. †Surplus.			
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS for May—			
Gross	855,427	850,559	849,131
Expenses	689,304	660,925	665,201
Net	175,063	189,634	183,930
Chgs. and taxes	148,942	154,354	150,698
Surplus	26,121	35,280	33,232
11 mos. gross	9,282,447	9,340,003	8,728,694
Expenses	6,890,740	6,952,548	6,337,498
11 mos. net	2,391,707	2,388,055	2,391,196
Chgs. and taxes	1,649,286	1,655,740	1,659,661
May surplus	742,421	732,315	731,535
NORFOLK & WESTERN for May—			
Gross	2,223,003	2,013,603	1,902,558
Expenses	1,357,847	1,195,734	1,160,047
Net	865,156	817,869	742,511
Charges	330,880	291,224	216,224
Surplus	534,276	526,645	526,287
11 mos. gross	21,920,417	20,825,079	19,192,117
Expenses	13,331,926	12,521,017	11,585,106
11 mos. net	8,588,491	8,304,062	7,607,012
Charges	3,126,393	2,908,806	2,349,313
11mos. surplus	5,162,098	5,295,256	5,257,699
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for May—			
Mileage	1,210	1,173	1,162
Gross	599,460	581,444	625,941
Exp. and taxes	648,869	541,565	537,851
Net loss	49,409	*39,879	*88,090
11 mos. gross	8,105,898	7,303,564	6,766,305
Exp. and taxes	6,214,417	5,600,625	5,180,473
11 mos. net	1,891,481	1,702,939	1,582,832
*Gain.			

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Lieut. Col. Sedgwick Pratt will report for duty as Inspector General of the Pacific Division.

Capt. George H. Sands, Sixth Cavalry, will report to Col. William Stanton, Sixth Cavalry, President of the examining board at Fort Meade, for examination.

Capt. John S. Sewell is detailed to take charge of the construction work at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, and will report to the President of the Board of Commissioners, Soldiers' Home, for duty.

The Navy.

Rear Admiral R. Inch, from duty at works at Newport News Shipbuilding Company to home.

Paymaster F. W. Hart's resignation is accepted, to take effect June 30.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Arrived: Wolverine, at Sandusky; Pennsylvania, Standish, and Hist, at Newport; Morris, at Newport; Rodgers, at Annapolis; Maryland, at Gardiner's Bay; Boston, at Seattle.

Sailed—Florida, from Rockland to Eastport; Ohio, Oregon, Wisconsin, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, and General Alava, from Cavite for Shanghai; Saturn, from Bremerton for Mare Island; Eagle, from Portsmouth for Provincetown; Blakely, from Norfolk for Newport; Hercules, from Norfolk to search for wreck; Massachusetts, from League Island for Provincetown; Yankee, from Guantanamo for Monte Cristi; Minneapolis, from New York for Gibraltar.

The Wilmington was placed out of commission to-day at Cavite.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 3.—There was very little doing in money to-day except for the borrowing occasioned by the July 1 disbursements. Loans were made at the Clearing House as high as 3½ per cent., but the situation as a whole was comparatively easy. The usual table of rates, &c., follows:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3½ per cent.; New York funds, 20c discount; clearings, $43,068,821; balances, $5,365,767; Sub-Treasury debit, $53,823.

If it were not for the activity in the New York stocks that are traded in on our Exchange business would have been rather flat to-day. Commission house business is, however, picking up, and their brokers have been fairly active to-day. While trading in the copper shares has been quiet, the tone is by no means weak. Traders and brokers generally are becoming more bullish on these shares, and it would not be surprising if a good, broad market were seen in these shares in the near future. Closing prices were active and strong. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
17,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3,000	Bur. & Mo. 4s, 1910	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
9,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101	100⅞	100⅞
1,000	C., B. & Q. jt. 4s, reg.	101	101	101
4,000	Japanese 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1,000	Savannah El. 5s	99	99	99
1,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	106	106	106
4,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104½	104½	104½

RAILROADS.

448	Atchison	84¾	84¾	84¾
1	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
5	C. J. R. & S. Y.	171	171	171
25	Erie	47½	47½	47½
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	190½	190½	190½
1	Old Colony	206¾	206¾	206¾
700	Pere Marquette pf	79	79	79
780	Union Pacific	129⅝	129	129⅝
10	West End	97½	97½	97½
14	West End pf	114½	114½	114½

TELEPHONES.

72	American	140	140	140
5	New England	139	139	139

MISCELLANEOUS.

565	Am. Ag. Chemical	24½	24	24½
15	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	90	90	90
260	Am. Pneu. Service	6¼	6¼	6¼
185	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf	30	30	30
560	Am. Wool	37	35½	37
45	Am. Wool pf	103¾	103½	103¾
1,140	Am. Sugar	140½	139⅝	140¼
32	Am. Sugar pf	137½	137	137
100	Mass Gas	44½	44½	44½
15	Mass Gas pf	85	85	85
8	Mergenthaler "S"	186	186	186
6	Pullman	239	239	239
10	Seattle Elec. pf	98	98	98
15	Swift & Co	107½	107¼	107½
235	United Fruit	108½	107	107⅞
100	United Shoe Mach	98	98	98
5	United Shoe Mach. pf	31	31	31
50	U. Shoe M. temp. ctfs.	31	31	31
—	U. Shoe M. receipts	66½	65	66½
3,795	U. S. Steel	33⅝	32¾	33⅛
1,478	U. S. Steel pf	101	99¾	101

MINING.

50	Adventure	4	4	4
910	Allouez	27¾	26¾	27¾
2,435	Amalgamated	82⅞	82⅜	82⅜
50	Atlantic	14	14	14
50	Bingham	28⅞	28⅜	28⅞
4	Calumet & Hecla	645	645	645
100	†Centennial	18	18	18
260	Cons. Mercur	54	50	50
840	*Copper Range	70	68¾	70
50	Daly-West	13¾	13¾	13¾
25	Dominion Iron	22¼	22¼	22¼
110	Franklin	9¼	9	9¼
100	Granby	6	5⅞	6
565	Greene Cons	23½	23½	23½
300	Guanajuato	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
300	Isle Royale	20¼	20	20¼
10	Michigan	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Mohawk	50	50	50
170	Old Colony	81	75c	75c
5	Old Dominion	25	25	25
250	Phoenix	60c	60c	60c
10	Quincy	99	99	99
170	Shannon	7⅛	7⅜	7⅛
25	Tamarack	120	118	120
1,435	Tecumseh	4⅜	4¼	4⅜
425	*United States	29	28¾	29
1,235	United States rights	50c	50c	50c
100	United Copper	23	23	23
50	Union Copper & Land	2½	2½	2½
159	Utah	44	43¾	44
106	Winona	10¼	10¼	10¼
24	Wolverine	110	110	110

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Ex rights.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 3.—The trading to-day was confined principally to the bond list. Georgia and Alabama consolidated 4s and G. B. S. incomes were brought forth as specialties. There seemed to be no special demand for stocks. All bonds offered were well taken.

In the list Georgia and Alabama consolidated 5s showed a gain over Saturday's prices of one-fourth of 1 per cent., at 110⅝; G. B. S. incomes scored a gain of 1 per cent., at 31½; Seaboard 4s sold steadily at 89¾; Norfolk Railway and Light 5s sold at 92¾, an advance of one-half of 1 per cent. over the last sale; Anacostia and Potomac 5s opened up one-fourth of 1 per cent., at 106¼; Macon Railway and Light 5s suffered a loss of 1½ per cent., at 98. Other bonds were steady.

In stocks, Seaboard new common held its steady price around 26 for 175 shares. The close was dull and steady. Shares, 233; bonds, $111,100.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$100	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, ctfs.	93	93	93
18,000	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s, 5-20	95	95	95
31,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	110¾	110⅝	110⅝
18,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89⅝	89¾
2,000	Northern Central 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼
12,000	Wilmington & W. 5s	117¾	117¾	117¾
1,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	106¼	106¼	106¼
6,000	United Railways 4s	94	94	94

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Activity and Sharp Advances in Stocks and Cotton.

Active Inquiry for Stocks, Partially by London—July Report Sends Cotton Up.

Expectations of listless markets on the eve of the holiday were rather completely upset yesterday by a burst of activity on the part of the stock market which carried prices up from 1 to 3 points, on total transactions well above those of recent days, and by record-breaking advances of 100 points in certain options on the Cotton Exchange. The wild upturn in cotton was grounded on the Government's monthly report on the condition of the staple, this being placed at 77, against expectations of 80 or better. The causes of the day's radical advances in securities, especially in the face of the movement in cotton, are less clear.

The stocks which later became conspicuous in the trading of the day in practically all cases opened well above their closing figures on Saturday, revealing an accumulation of buying orders, variously and in differing proportions, ascribed to "reinvestors" of the July dividend disbursements and London and professional operators. London's early prices were well above Saturday's prices here, and the purchases for that account were of importance in the day's trading. This renewed participation by London in our market was looked on as the expression of a favorable opinion on the European situation, this receiving confirmation from the advances of rentes on the Paris Bourse and of Russian 4s in London, where Continental buying was noted late in the day. In varying degree these movements reflected the Russo-Japanese, the Austrian-Hungarian, the Norwegian-Swedish, and the Odessa positions. The buying here converged on Reading, which scored another new high record, 3 points up on the day; Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, the Erie issues, the Steel issues, Metropolitan, New York Central, and Rock Island. The movement was helped, undoubtedly, by the ease in money rates, which were not above 3½ per cent. in the day.

While the stock market yesterday easily neglected the Government's report on the condition of cotton on June 25, the situation there foreshadowed may succeed in claiming its attention later. The average condition is set down as 77, which compares with 77.2 on May 25, 88 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 84.6. Improvement in condition is of course not impossible, and has occurred in the past to a marked degree, but a condition of 77 at this time, with acreage comparing with that of a year ago, counsels caution. It was to be expected that a like report would furnish ammunition to those who have been successfully speculating for the rise in cotton. It might be suggested, however, that a rise of $10 a bale since June 21 seems fairly commensurate with the knowledge of the crop situation as it now is, bearing in mind the possibility of improvement.

THE TREASURY'S CASH.

Of More Interest Than Deficit to Financial Interests, City Bank Says.

In its July circular on United States securities and Government finance the National City Bank makes this comment on the deficit for the fiscal year 1904-5 and the prospects of the next few months:

"Of more immediate interest to commercial and financial interests than the deficit is the influence of the present Treasury cash holdings and the probable conditions with respect to them during the next few months. By the call upon the depositary banks recently made, covering the return of about $20,000,000, the working balance has been restored to a comfortable figure. At the present moment it stands at $58,000,000, and by July 15, 1905, there will have been added some $12,000,000, representing the balance yet due on the call. This will give the Treasury a working balance of practically $70,000,000 for the first month of the new year. But large deficits may be expected during July and August, and the cash in the Treasury will likely fall below $50,000,000 by the end of the latter month."

The circular says also that the Secretary of the Treasury will probably have at his disposal soon a considerable sum to offset the Treasury absorption of funds during the Fall movement of the currency.

SIX MONTHS' FAILURES.

There were 5,238 failures reported to Bradstreet's for the first six months of the calendar year 1905, a decrease of 2 per cent. from the same period of 1904. Compared, with the first half of 1903, failures this year show an increase in the per cent. There were fewer failures in the first half of this year than in the same period of 1902 or 1901, and casualties so far this year are just about the average of those occurring in the preceding five years. Liabilities total $60,034,697 for the first half of this year, a sum 27 per cent. less than was recorded a year ago, and about the same amount as in 1903. The proportion of assets to liabilities in 1905 was 57.4 per cent., as against 55.1 per cent. a year ago and 49 per cent. in 1903.

T. S. & W. VOTING TRUST ENDS.

Gen. Hubbard, W. A. Read, and F. P. Olcott Have Served Five Years.

The Toledo, St. Louis and Western stockholders' voting trust terminated on Saturday, and certificates of stock have been prepared for the stockholders. The three voting trustees—Thomas H. Hubbard, W. A. Read, and Frederic P. Olcott—are thus retired from their trusteeship, which they have exercised for five years.

The voting trust, with Gen. Hubbard as one of the trustees and the largest holder of the road's stock, has been a protection to the minority interests in the property on more than one occasion, as Gen. Hubbard has always declined to sell his holdings in the property at any price unless the same opportunity was offered to other stockholders.

It was said yesterday that Gen. Hubbard might soon retire from the Board of Directors of the company.

Law Book Company Elects Officers.

At the annual meeting of the American Law Book Company, held yesterday afternoon, these officers were elected: Charles W. Dumont, President; Homer P. Clark, Vice President; F. E. Wright, Second Vice President and General Counsel; William Mack, Secretary, and Henry S. Mott, Treasurer.

Produce Exchange Bank in New Home

The New York Produce Exchange Bank began business yesterday in its new twelve-story home, 10 and 12 Broadway, corner of Beaver Street.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Stocks and Cotton Celebrate the Fourth Early Shooting Up.

When the Governors of the Stock Exchange decided last week that the Exchange should be opened yesterday, refusing to grant the members' petition, it was explained that the Governors were influenced by the possibility of some mishap in the event of a triple holiday. It was expected that the attendance would be very light and business of no account. In both respects expectations were disappointed. Also there were no mishaps, although one floor member who watched prices shoot up a point or more at the opening, insisted that some one had set off a cannon cracker under stocks. The same suspicion was entertained regarding cotton.

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What the Figures Tell.

The influence heretofore exerted by the Independence Day holiday may be gleaned from these figures. On the last day of trading preceding the holiday in 1904, 188,343 shares were traded in; on the same day in 1903, 165,948 shares; in 1902, 367,990 shares; 1901, 321,976 shares, and 1900, 208,976 shares. Yesterday's total sales were 852,765 shares.

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Money Easy Again.

Loans which were made on Friday last at rates running from 4 to 6 per cent. were renewed yesterday at from 3½ to 3 per cent., the former being the high figure of the day. There is, for the first time, a rather decided difference of opinion among bankers as to the continuance of low rates.

***

A Dividend Increase.

By a semi-annual dividend declaration of 2 per cent. the stock of the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad was yesterday placed on a 4 per cent. basis, as against the previous yearly payment of 3 per cent.

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Produce Exchange Closed.

Wall Street was certain last night that if the Produce Exchange had been open wheat and corn would have gone up.

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The Japanese Loan.

It has been known here for some time that a new Japanese loan would be arranged soon after Mr. Takahashi's arrival in London, and this knowledge may in part account for the slight influence so far exerted on the outstanding Japanese issues by various reports regarding the loan. When the exact terms of the new loan are made public there may be some market response, but the securities are well liked by investors here.

***

The Southern Iron Group.

Several of the Southern iron issues were picked out yesterday as mediums of professional activity, and with their advances came revivals of the past time merger story. Also Mr. Schwab was credited with an inordinate desire to get control of Tennessee Coal and Iron, and thus take stock bought all the way down from 100 and more off the present owners' hands. In fact, all the gossip of the day seemed to centre on this group of stocks. As the former exhausting campaigns in them have boxed the compass of rumors, ingenuity is in demand.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2½@3½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 3½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $330,536,206; balances, $23,343,053. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $362,408.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.8730.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅜; francs, 5.18½ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—25c discount. Chicago—30c premium. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—30c@40c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 3.—Money was abundant in the market to-day, and repayments to the Bank of England were easily effected. Discounts were easy, in sympathy with the general tone.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened cheerful, on the general improvement, easy money, and absence of further failures, which stimulated business, counteracting the effects of the Russian crisis. Consols and home rails hardened.

Americans opened firm, in response to New York, and were mostly above parity. New York, Ontario and Western was the feature. Dealings were restricted, in view of Independence Day. Prices closed firm.

Foreigners generally were steady. Russians opened weak, but rallied somewhat later. Japanese hardened.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver firm at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.07; Lisbon, 8.50.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d; American eagles, 76s 4½d.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing. Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Chge.
Consols, money	86⅞			
Consols, account	86 7-16			
Anaconda	5⅛	107½	108⅜	+ ⅛
Atchison	87⅛	85	83⅜	+ 1⅝
Can. Pacific	155½	151⅜	151⅝	+ ⅜
St. Paul	182	177	177⅛	+ ⅛
Erie	48⅞	47⅝	48⅛	+ 1⅜
Erie 1st pf	85¼	83	82½	+ ½
Ill. Central	171	168¼	166⅛	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash	154⅜	150½	149⅝	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	150	146¼	145 ex	
Pennsylvania	72⅛	141⅝	140⅝	+ ⅝
Reading	51⅜	100¾	99¾	+ 1
Southern Pacific	66⅛	64⅜	64⅝	
Union Pacific	132½	129⅛	127⅜	+ 1⅜
U. S. Steel	33⅜	32⅞	32⅜	+ ½
U. S. Steel pf	102⅝	100	99¼	+ ⅜

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 3.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were generally firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 136,220,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 3,700,000 marks, other securities decreased 18,640,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 83,700,000 marks.

PARIS, July 3.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout, rentes and Russians advancing strongly.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 87.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 20c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

Sale of Bank Stock.

One hundred shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday at 282.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 1st, averaged 7.44 cents per lb.—Adv.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 3, 1905.

Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan
37,000 ... 100⅝
2,000 ... 100⅜
1,000 ... 100½
2d series
2,500 ... 98⅞
15,000 ... 98⅝
13,000 ... 98½
4,000 ... 98⅜
3,000 ... 98⅛
7,000 ... 98⅝
10,000 ... 98¼
5,000 ... 98⅝

Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½s sterling loan
27,000 ... 91¾
25,000 ... 91⅞
91,000 ... 91½
16,500 ... 91⅝
10,000 ... 91¾
7,000 ... 91⅝
500 ... 91¾
163,000 ... 91½
14,000 ... 91⅝
104,000 ... 91½
15,000 ... 91⅝
500 ... 91¾
47,000 ... 91½
300 ... 91⅝
500 ... 91⅝
95,000 ... 91½
10,000 ... 91⅜
7,000 ... 91½
25,000 ... 91½
81,000 ... 91⅜
27,000 ... 91⅝
106,000 ... 91⅝

U S of Mex 4s
8,000 ... 93¾
20,000 ... 93⅜
3,000 ... 93⅝

Am Dock & Imp 5s
3,000 ... 112

Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ... 97

Am Tobacco 6s
2,000 ... 115

Am Tobacco 4s
1,000 ... 75⅛
20,000 ... 75
11,000 ... 75⅛
15,000 ... 75
6,000 ... 75⅛
5,000 ... 75
1,000 ... 75⅛
10,000 ... 75
5,000 ... 75⅛

A, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ... 103⅞

A, T & S F conv 4s 1st instl 25% pd
10,000 ... 102

Atl Coast Line 4s
10,000 ... 102⅝

B & O pr lien 3½s
7,000 ... 95⅞
10,000 ... 96

Gold 4s
5,000 ... 105½

P, L E & WV 4s
10,000 ... 99⅛

S W Div 3½s
4,000 ... 91
8,000 ... 91½

Blyn R T ref conv 4s
50,000 ... 90
12,000 ... 90¼
35,000 ... 90
19,000 ... 90⅜

B'klyn Un Elev 1st
5,000 ... 111
1,000 ... 111⅛

Buf & S 1st ref 4s
10,000 ... 98⅜

Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s
4,000 ... 84

Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000 ... 101⅞
25,000 ... 101¾
10,000 ... 101⅞

Cen Pac gtd 3½s
10,000 ... 89

Ches & O con 5s
3,000 ... 118

C & O gen 4½s
2,000 ... 107⅞
26,000 ... 108

Chi & Alt 3½s
10,000 ... 80

Chi & Alt R R 3s
3,000 ... 86

C, B & Q joint 4s
27,000 ... 101
3,000 ... 101⅛
14,000 ... 101

C J & I S Y 5s
1,000 ... 108

C & N W gen 3½s
10,000 ... 101½

C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ... 105½

C, R I & P Ry ref 4s
11,000 ... 96⅞
40,000 ... 97

C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 ... 82⅛
50,000 ... 82¼
124,000 ... 82¼
20,000 ... 82⅝
45,000 ... 82⅜
10,000 ... 82⅞
15,000 ... 83
1,000 ... 82¾
32,000 ... 82⅝
126,000 ... 82¾
10,000 ... 82½
4,000 ... 82⅝
6,000 ... 82⅞

Coll trust 5s
6,000 ... 94⅛
10,000 ... 94
10,000 ... 94⅛
38,000 ... 94¼
2,000 ... 94⅜

Chi T T 4s coup off
3,000 ... 94

C, C, C & I con 6s
2,000 ... 131⅜

C, C, C & St L gen 4s
7,000 ... 102¼

Col Indus 1st 5s, Series A
15,000 ... 73
16,000 ... 72½
4,000 ... 72⅝
10,000 ... 73
5,000 ... 73½

1st 5s, Ser B
36,000 ... 71
6,000 ... 71¼
2,000 ... 71
5,000 ... 71⅛
3,000 ... 71⅛
10,000 ... 71½

Col Mid 1st 4s
10,000 ... 74⅞
5,000 ... 75
5,000 ... 74⅞
36,000 ... 74
10,000 ... 75¼
10,000 ... 75⅛
30,000 ... 75¼
5,000 ... 75¼
2,000 ... 75⅝

Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 ... 94⅞
2,000 ... 95
1,000 ... 94¾

Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s
7,500 ... 173

Dist Sec Cor 5s
3,000 ... 80
1,000 ... 80⅛

Erie 1st gen 4s
10,000 ... 93¼
5,000 ... 93⅜

Erie conv 4s
50,000 ... 107⅞
10,000 ... 108½
1,000 ... 108
5,000c ... 108¼

Ft W & D C 1st
2,000 ... 111
1,000 ... 111½
10,000 ... 112

G B & W deb ctf B
10,000 ... 23½
1,000 ... 23⅝
30,000 ... 24
1,000 ... 24¼
5,000 ... 24
10,000 ... 24½
9,000 ... 24⅜
16,000 ... 24

Havana El Ry 5s
10,000 ... 93

K C, Ft S & M 4s
4,000 ... 89⅝

Kan City So 3s
18,000 ... 71⅜
12,000 ... 71½
10,000 ... 71⅝
10,000 ... 72
5,000 ... 71⅜
5,000 ... 71⅝

Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd
1,000 ... 94½

Lacka Steel 5s
2,000 ... 105½
5,000 ... 105¾

Lac Gas Lt of St L 1st 5s
1,000 ... 110

L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 ... 101¼
3,000 ... 101⅞

L S & M S 3½s
5,000 ... 100¼

Long Isl unified 4s
31,000 ... 102⅝

L & N col tr 4s
3,000 ... 99
5,000 ... 99¼
21,000 ... 99

United 4s
5,000 ... 103
10,000 ... 103⅛
5,000 ... 103
14,000 ... 103⅛
3,000 ... 103

Mex Cent 4½s
5,000 ... 97½
10,000 ... 97¾
10,000 ... 98
10,000 ... 98¼

Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 ... 77
5,000 ... 79
4,000 ... 77½

Mex Cent 1st inc
15,000 ... 21½

Mex Cent 2d inc
5,000 ... 12⅝
2,000 ... 12½
5,000 ... 13
4,000 ... 12¾

M, K & T 1st 4s
2,000 ... 101¼
3,000 ... 101⅝
2,000 ... 101½

M, K & T 2d 4s
2,000 ... 86⅝

Mo Pac trust 5s
1,000 ... 107⅜
5,000 ... 107

Nassau El R R 4s
27,000 ... 87

N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s
3,000 ... 91¾

N Y Gas, El L, H & P col tr 5s
1,000 ... 110½

Pur money 4s
20,000 ... 98

N Y, O & W ref 4s
1,000 ... 103⅞

Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s
1,000 ... 96

Northern Pac 4s
3,000 ... 105½

Nor Pac gen 3s
1,000 ... 76⅝

Ore S L gtd ref 4s
10,000 ... 96¼

Penn conv 3½s
10,000 ... 103⅜
10,000 ... 104

Penn rects for conv 3½s, full paid
10,000 ... 101⅛
20,000 ... 101¼
20,000 ... 101⅜

Peo & E 1st 4s
7,000 ... 100⅝

Peo & E inc 4s
5,000 ... 74½
6,000 ... 74

Pitt, S & L E 1st
10,000 ... 119

Reading gen 4s
2,000 ... 101¾
5,000 ... 101⅞

Reading, J C col 4s
5,000 ... 101

Rio Grande W 1st
5,000 ... 98½
5,000 ... 98

St L, I M & S gen 5s
1,000 ... 116⅞

Unif & ref 4s
1,000 ... 93¾
17,000 ... 93⅞
10,000 ... 94
7,000 ... 94¼
3,000 ... 94⅜
10,000 ... 94¾
20,000 ... 94½
10,000 ... 94¾
5,000 ... 94½
10,000 ... 94¾

Riv & Gulf 4s
5,000 ... 95½

St L S W con 4s
5,000 ... 81¾
4,000 ... 81⅝
5,000 ... 81⅝
9,000 ... 82
2d inc 4s
3,000 ... 84¼

Seab'd A L gold 4s
9,000 ... 89¾

Southern Pac 4s
1,000 ... 93
10,000 ... 93¼

So Pac ctfs for 1st refunding 4s
14,000 ... 95¾
11,000 ... 95⅞

So Ry 1st 5s
1,000 ... 118
22,000 ... 118¼
St L Div 4s
2,000 ... 97½
M & O col 4s
1,000 ... 99

Tenn C, I & R gen 5s
1,000 ... 97½

Third Av con 4s
1,000 ... 95¼
1,000 ... 95½

Undgd Elec Rys of Lon prof shar 5s
1,000 ... 98½

Union Pac 1st 4s
3,000 ... 105¼
2,000 ... 105⅜
500 ... 105⅝
3,000 ... 105⅜

Un Pac conv 4s
2,000 ... 126⅜
2,000 ... 128
20,000 ... 128¾
11,000 ... 129

Un Rys of S L 4s
1,000 20f ... 89½
4,000 20f ... 89⅝

U S R & Imp 5s
10,000 ... 100⅝

U S Reduc & R 6s
11,000 ... 101
1,000 ... 101¼
2,000 ... 101
2,000 ... 101¼
3,000 ... 101
2,000 ... 101
19,000 ... 101
1,000 ... 101¼
10,000 ... 101

U S Steel Cor s f 5s
28,000 ... 94⅜
10,000 ... 94⅝
1,000 ... 94⅜
52,000 ... 94⅝
5,000 ... 94¾
5,000 ... 94⅝
10,000 ... 94¾
9,000 ... 94⅝
36,000 ... 94¾

Va I, Coal & C 5s
1,000 ... 90

Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ... 117¾
3,000 ... 117⅝

Wab Pitt Ter 1st
8,000 ... 90½

Wab Pitt Ter 2d
3,000 ... 40¼
3,000 ... 40¼

Westn Maryld 4s
10,000 ... 89¼
3,000 ... 89
6,000 ... 89¼

$1,529

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Chi & N W 3½s ... 2
C, R I & P col tr 4s ... 1¼
Col Ind 5s, Ser A ... 1½
Erie conv 4s ... 1½
Ft W & D C 1st ... 2¼
Green Bay deb B ... 1
Long Island unif 4s ... 1⅝
Mex Cent con 4½s ... 1
St L & I M unif & ref 4s ... 1
Union Pacific conv ... 1⅝

DECLINED.

Chicago Term Trans 4s coupons off ... 1½

Total sales July 3, 1905 ... $3,495,000
From Jan. 1, 1905 ... 586,794,700
Corresponding date last year ... 307,924,500

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Monday, July 3, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,850	Amal. Copper	82½	83	82⅜	82⅝
110	Am. Car & F	35½	35⅝	34⅞	35⅝
630	Am. Locomotive	48	49⅞	48	49⅝
620	Am. Smelting	118⅜	119¼	118¾	119
1,800	Am. Sugar	138⅝	140⅝	139⅝	139⅞
1,820	A., T. & S. F.	84⅞	86¼	84⅜	85¼
10	A., T. & S. F. pf	101¾	101¾	101¾	101⅝
1,050	Balt. & Ohio	114¾	114⅝	114⅜	114⅝
5,350	Brook. Rap. Tr.	72¾	73½	72⅜	72⅞
70	Canadian Pac.	151⅜	152	151⅜	152
190	Ches. & Ohio	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53⅝
310	Chi. Gt. West.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½
2,340	C., M. & St. P.	178	178¾	177¾	178½
3,580	Col. Fuel & I.	45	46⅜	45	46
100	Dist. Securities	44	44	44	44
7,440	Erie	47	48	46⅞	47⅝
10	Ill. Central	166¾	166¾	166¾	166¾
480	Louis. & Nash.	150	150⅜	150¼	150⅜
2,620	Met. Street	128½	130⅜	128	129⅞
160	Met. Securities	84½	85¼	84½	85
50	Mex. Central	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛
500	Mo. Pacific	100	100⅜	100	100½
690	N. Y. Central	146	147¾	146	147⅜
560	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅜	53⅝	53⅜	53⅝
70	Norf. & West.	85⅞	86½	85⅞	86¼
90	Pacific Mail	40⅞	44¼	40½	44⅞
4,020	Pennsylvania	141½	142⅜	141⅜	142⅛
70	People's Gas	104⅝	105¼	104⅝	105⅛
20	Pressed S. Car	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½
20,330	Reading	100½	103	100½	102⅝
370	Republic Steel	19⅜	20⅜	19½	20
2,900	Rock Island	31	31⅝	31	31½
3,320	Southern Pac.	65	65⅞	64⅞	65½
350	Southern Ry.	32⅜	33¼	32⅜	33¼
2,200	Tenn. C. & I.	84⅝	87⅜	84⅝	87
9,910	Union Pac.	128⅜	129⅝	128⅝	129⅜
60	U. S. Rubber	40	41	40	41
4,880	U. S. Steel	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33⅜
7,870	U. S. Steel pf	99¾	101	99¾	100⅞
10	Wabash	20	20	20	20
10	Wabash pf	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 3, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
82⅝	82⅞	18,375	*Amal Copper Co	82⅝	83	82¼	82⅝	+ ⅞
35¼	36	600	Am. Car & F. Co	35	35½	35	35½	+ 1
98	99	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	98	98	98	98	...
32	32¼	300	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32	...
91	93	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	— ¼
5⅜	6¼	400	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6¼	6	6¼	+ ¼
6⅜	6⅝	100	Am. Hide & Leath	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
37⅝	38	800	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	38	38	37½	37¾	— ¼
49	49⅜	12,700	*Am. Locomo. Co	47¾	49⅜	47¾	49	+ ⅝
112	113	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	112¾	112¾	112½	112½	+ ¼
23½	24½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	24½	24½	24¼	24¼	...
118⅞	119	9,530	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	118¾	119⅛	118¾	119	+1¼
119¼	119½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	119½	119½	119½	119½	+ ½
98¼	98½	700	*Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B	98½	98½	98	98⅝	...
10	10⅝	200	Am. Steel Foundries	10½	10½	10¼	10½	+1½
38	38½	1,200	Am. Steel Founds. pf	37	38⅛	37	38⅛	+1⅛
139½	140	7,900	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	139⅝	140⅜	139½	139⅝	+ ½
96⅜	97¼	750	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	96½	97	96½	97	+ ⅝
36⅞	37	1,900	*Am. Woolen Co	35½	36⅜	35½	36⅜	+1⅜
104½	105	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	— ⅜
107¼	107⅜	1,100	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	106⅝	107⅝	106⅝	107⅜	+1
86⅜	85½	23,600	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84¼	85¼	84¼	85⅜	+ ⅝
102¼	102½	800	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102¼	102	102¼	+ ½
164	164⅜	1,200	Atlantic Coast Line	163½	164½	163½	164½	+1½
114⅝	114⅞	20,200	Baltimore & Ohio	114¼	114⅝	114	114⅝	+ ¾
97	97⅛	100	Baltimore & Ohio pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
72¼	72⅝	42,720	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	72	73½	72	72½	+ ¾
151⅞	152	7,250	Canadian Pacific	151½	152¼	151½	152¼	+1
203	205	225	Central R. R. of N. J	203	203	203	203	+1
53½	53⅝	8,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅜	53⅝	53½	53⅝	+ ⅝
35⅛	37	400	Chicago & Alton	35	35	35	35	...
75	79	400	Chicago & Alton pf	78⅝	78⅞	78⅝	78⅞	...
20⅜	20½	5,820	Chi. Gt. Western	20¼	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜	+ ⅜
178¼	178½	12,200	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	177¾	178½	177¾	178½	+1¼
185	187½	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	186	186	186	186	...
209⅞	210	2,100	Chicago & Northw	208½	211	208½	210	+2
188	190	200	Chi., St. P., M. & Om	188	190	188	190	+2
18½	18⅝	100	Chi. Term. Trans	19	19	19	19	...
39⅜	40	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	40	41	39½	40	+1
46⅛	46¼	15,517	Colorado Fuel & Iron	45	46¾	44⅝	46⅛	+1½
28	28⅛	3,000	Colorado & Southern	27¾	28¼	27¾	28	+ ¼
58	59	300	Col. & South. 1st pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
37⅜	38⅛	600	Col. & South. 2d pf	37¼	38	37¼	38	+1¼
14	14¼	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
191	192	300	Consolidated Gas	191	191½	191	191½	+ ½
10⅞	11⅛	400	Corn Products Co	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
49	50	100	Corn Products Co. pf	50	50	50	50	+1⅜
190½	191	600	Delaware & Hudson	190	190½	190	190½	— ⅛
...	...	1,892	Del. & Hudson rts	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
31¼	32	2,700	Denver & Rio Grande	30	31½	30	31½	+1⅜
87¼	87½	300	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	+ ⅛
93⅜	94	100	Detroit United Ry	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
43½	44	600	*Distillers Securities	44	44	43¾	43¾	— ⅛
14⅜	15	300	*Dul., S. S. & At	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
28½	29	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
47⅜	47½	73,000	Erie	46⅝	48	46⅝	47½	+1¼
82⅝	82¾	9,050	Erie 1st pf	82⅝	82⅞	82⅜	82⅝	+ ¼
73⅜	73½	11,300	Erie 2d pf	72½	73¼	72½	73¼	+1¼
94	95½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	95	95	95	95	...
176	177	500	General Electric	177	177	176¼	176¼	...
283	283½	700	Great Northern pf	282	283	282	283	+1⅜
63	64⅜	800	Illinois Central	166⅜	167	166¼	167	+ ½
19½	19½	200	International Paper	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	...
26¾	28	300	Iowa Central	26¾	28	26¾	28	+2
83	83½	400	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	83	83½	83	83½	...
26½	27	200	Kansas City South	26½	27	26½	27	+1½
56⅜	57	900	Kansas City South. pf	56	56⅞	56	56⅞	+1⅝
48	50	600	Keokuk & D. M. pf	48	50	46	50	+5
25¼	26¼	1,100	Knick. Ice, Chicago	25¼	26¼	25	26	+ ½
312	312	10	Lake Shore	312	312	312	312	...
150	150⅝	4,300	Louisville & Nashville	150	150⅝	149⅞	150	+ ¼
165½	166⅛	106	Manhattan Elevated	165½	165⅞	165½	165⅞	— ⅝
83⅞	84⅝	15,510	*Met. Securities	83⅞	85¼	83⅞	84⅝	+1⅛
128	130¼	21,000	*Met. Street Railway	128	130¼	128	129⅞	+2⅛
21⅝	22⅜	6,600	Mexican Central	21⅝	22½	21⅝	22⅜	+ ⅝
122¾	124⅛	1,100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122¾	124⅛	123	123	— ½
29⅝	29⅞	500	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29⅝	29⅞	29¼	29⅝	+ ⅛
63⅜	64⅝	1,000	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	63⅜	64⅝	63⅜	64½	+1⅜
100	100½	4,100	Missouri Pacific	100	100½	100	100½	+1½
150	155	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L	150	150	150	150	+2
62	62⅜	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co	62½	62½	62⅛	62⅛	—

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bulk of Business Confined to Small Properties—Plenty of Buyers for Flats and Tenements—Plans Filed for New Claflin Store on Thirty-fourth Street.

& Byrne, 1,475 Madison Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, to King Brothers; also, to an investor, 514 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100; also, to John Dowling, 127 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story dwelling 16.8 by 100.

Redmond & Co.'s New Building.

Plans have been filed at the Building Department for the new four-story banking house to be erected for Redmond & Co. at 31 and 33 Pine Street. It will be 50.3 feet front and 94.11 feet deep. The façade will be of white marble, with columns at the first story supporting an ornamental cornice. The building is to cost $150,000. The architects are Bruce Price & De Silbour, and John Russell Hope.

Upper Eighth Avenue Purchase.

M. Buchsbaum has bought from Louis Wack 2,777 Eighth Avenue, a five-story double flat, 25 by 75.

Arnold & Byrne have resold for Israel Hoffman to an investor 10 and 12 West One Hundred and Seventh Street, two five-story double flats.

Claflin Store Will Cost $1,500,000.

John Claflin's new store building on Thirty-fourth Street, near Fifth Avenue, will cost $1,500,000, according to the estimate filed yesterday with the plans at the Building Department. The structure will be ten stories high, and will cover the lots from 1½ to 9 West Thirty-fourth Street, running through to 14 and 16 West Thirty-fifth Street—a frontage of 150 feet on either street and a depth of 197.6 feet. The façade will be of granite and limestone. The building will have a large central entrance on Thirty-fourth Street, and will be equipped with eight elevators. It has been designed by Architects Hale & Rogers, and will be put up by the Thompson-Starrett Company.

Company Buys on Park Avenue.

The Pullman Realty Company has bought the five-story double flat, with stores, 1,384 Park Avenue.

Samuel Wallenstein has sold the flats in course of construction at 415 and 417 East Seventy-first Street to Samuel Brody of Kotzen & Brody.

Charles E. Durass has sold for James J. Hamphrys the lot at 112 East Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.8, with old three-story frame building, to a Mr. Clarke.

H. Rosenfeld & Son have sold for a Mr. Stein to A. M. Sherman the five-story double flat 406 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Bertha Ritter to A. T. Fuerth 19 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

The Pullman Realty Company has bought from the Kahn estate 249 East Thirty-fifth Street, a four-story brick dwelling 19.6 by 49.4.

Estate Sells on 27th Street.

Joseph D. Cronan & Co. have sold for Herman Kountze, as executor, to H. Kessles 519 West Twenty-seventh Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 98.9.

Porher & Co. report the sale of the five-story tenement 442 West Thirty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, for Jacob Koppel to a client for investment.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Cuozzo, Gagliano & Berman have sold for the Rettig estate to a client the five-story front and four-story rear tenements at 5 Chrystie Street, on plot 25 by 150.

Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, as attorneys, have sold for Louis Baraginsky 113 Eldridge Street; also, for Giuseppe Stella 407 East Eighty-second Street.

Sale on Westchester Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the Twenty-third Ward Realty Company the three five-story flats, with stores, 748 to 752 Westchester Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Brook Avenue, on plot 81 by 137.6 by 85 by 105.

Joseph Weill has sold for N. Grossman the five-story four-family flat 560 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; also, to a client the four-story brick flat on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 225 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue; also, the similar property on the south side of One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, 325 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue.

James L. Wells has sold for Richard Hays the two three-story frame houses on plot 50 by 100 at the southeast corner of Decatur Avenue and Two Hundred and Seventh Street.

Resale in Bathgate-Beck Tract.

B Hochbaum has sold, through Lawrence Kronenberger of the Bronx Realty Exchange, six lots in the Bathgate-Beck property, 150 by 100, on Seabury Place; also, resold three lots on Seabury Place, 75 by 100, for a client.

The Trainor estate has sold to Henry O Heuer the plot 99.8 by 98.2 on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 455.4 feet east of Terrace Place.

A. Shatzkin & Sons have sold to J. Unzeato a lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street, west of Tilden Avenue; also, to John Fusco a lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Tilden Avenue, 75 feet north of Two Hundred and Fifteenth Street; also, to Joseph Branca a plot, 50 by 100, on the west side of Maple Avenue, south of Two Hundred and Twelfth Street; also, a plot, 50 by 32, on the south side of Two Hundred and Eleventh Street, 100 feet west of Maple Avenue; also, for the Irving Realty Company a lot, 25 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, west of White Plains Avenue.

George J. Stricker has sold to a client four lots, 100 by 100, in the Arden estate tract; also, two lots, 50 by 100, in the Seneca property at William's Bridge.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at the Real Estate Salesroom.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

34th St, 1½ to 9, and 35th St, 14 and 16 West, for a ten-story building, 150x197.6; John Claflin of 344 Church St, owner; Hale & Rogers of 92 William St, architects; cost, $1,500,000.

Pine St, 31 and 33, for a four-story brick banking house, 50.3x94.11; Henry S. Redmond and others of 41 Wall St, owners; Price & De Sibour of 1,133 Broadway, architects; cost, $150,000.

Sedgwick Av, e s, 596.16 ft n of 176th St, for six two-story brick dwellings, 20x58.6 and 20.8x60.11; Helpershausen Brothers of 45 Tompkins St, owners; B. E. Stern of 160 5th Av, architect; cost, $42,000.

Fairmount Place, s s, 50 ft w of Clinton Av, for three four-story brick tenements, 26.8x77.9, 26.9x77, and 26.8x78.4; Eastern Crown Realty Company of 63 Park Row, owner; R. Werner of 4,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $54,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

70th St, 122 East, to a three-story dwelling; Elizabeth S. Burriel, Summit, N. J., owner; Foster, Gade & Graham of 281 4th Av, architects; cost, $7,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 3.

BEACH AV, n s, Lot 126, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Anna M. Phelps to Donald Labriola and another..... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, 25x90.6; Morris Haber and others to Abraham Cahn and another, (mtg $11,500)..... 100

BROOK AV, 998, e s, 26.6x120.4; Nellie L. Babcock to Judah L. Weinberg..... 800

BROOK AV, w s, 75 ft s of Wendover Av, 25x60; Henry J. Semke to August F. Schwarzler..... 100

BROOME ST, 419 and 421, s s, 50x irregular; James C. Bergen to Wilkinson Brothers & Co., (mtg $125,000)..... 10,000

CAULDWELL AV, 665 and 667, w s, 50x115; Mary Silinski to Valentine Klein, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

CROSBY ST, 43, e s, 24.11x100; Wilkinson Brothers & Co. to James C. Bergen, (mtg $25,000)..... Exch.

DECATUR AV, e s, 200 ft n of 195th St, 25x100; Charles P. Hopf to Harriet K. S. Hopf..... Nom.

GRAND AV, s w corner of Orchard St, 21x70; Edward A. Ridley and others to Edward A. Ridley..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 191, n s, 24.8x87.6; Samuel Jonas and others to Morris Gross, (mtg $32,350)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 267, e s, 16.4x95; Fannie E. L'Hommedieu to William H. Russell..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, s w corner of 117th St, 100.11x24; Louise G. MacDermott to Michael H. Elsman, (mtg $38,000).. 100

LOT 177, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Michael McInerney to Frederick Eisen, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

LOT 177, map of part of Hunt estate, Van Nest Station; Frederick Eisen to Maria M. Diedtrich, (mtg $2,200)..... 100

LOTS 524, 778 and 826, and e ½ of Lot 559, map of Wakefield; John A. Ubsdell to William L. Wright..... Nom.

LOTS 524, 778 and 826, and east ½ of Lot 559, map of Wakefield; William L. Wright to Genevieve E. Ubsdell... Nom.

LOTS 301 and 302, map of 339 lots at Riverdale; Louise C. Buddington to James Dwaney and another..... 100

MADISON AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 44th St, 25x100; Henry D. Winans to The Netherlands, a Corporation, (mtg $25,000)..... Nom.

PEARL ST, 490 and 492, n e s, 42.2x80; Simon Epstein to Simon Silverberg, (mtg $17,000)..... Nom.

ST. ANN'S AV, 344, e s, 25x90; Christian Schoppaul to Margaretha B. Windhorst, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of Signal Place, 50x110; Bernard Rush to Theresa Rush, (mtg $5,700)..... Gift

2D AV, e s, 101.11 ft s of 81st St, 25.5x100; Moses Solomon and another to Philip Bodenstein and another, (mtg $28,500)..... 100

6TH AV, n s, e ½ of Lot 1,048, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Mary Pillsbury to Maria Schweickert, quitclaim..... Nom.

7TH AV, s e corner of 133d St, 25x100; Rachel Levy to Henry S. Burger, (mtg $37,500)..... 100

10TH ST, 259 East, 25x94.8; Charles Falkenberg to Charles Held, (mtg $30,000)..... 100

10TH AV, 647 and 649, w s, 52.3x55; Osias Karp to Isaac Nacht, (mtg $44,000)..... 100

16TH AV, n s, w ½ of e ½ of Lot 302, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Amelia A. Reynolds to Hattie E. Hilliker..... Nom.

30TH ST, 254 West, 24.9x98.9; James J. Golding to Sarah Schmittberger, (mtg $18,000)..... 22,500

48TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Victoria Heidelberg to Friedrich Muller..... 100

54TH ST, 113 East, 17.3x100.5; Mary S. Engel to Teresa Snyder, undivided right, title, and interest, (mtg $4,500)..... Nom.

56TH ST, 425 West, 25x100.5; Goldia Kaufman to Jane L. Gallon, (mtg $19,000)..... 100

62D ST, n s, 125 ft e of West End Av, 200x100.5; Henry Phipps to The Phipps Houses, a Corporation..... Nom.

74TH ST, 131 East, 17x102.2; Arthur J. Slade to Mary E. Vredenburgh..... 100

78TH ST, n s, 184 ft w of Columbus Av, 17x102.2; Amanda Ferrero to Orris H. Whigtman, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

86TH ST, 467 East, 25x100.8; Caroline Simon to Bernhard H. Lubben, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

93D ST, 58 West, 26x100.8; Nettie F. Kaelble to Sarah J. Stede..... 100

98TH ST, n s, 228.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 26.10x irregular; Seymour Realty Company to Harry Lippmann, (mtg $36,120)..... Nom.

103D ST, 163 East, 20x100.11; Harris Pereluiter and others to Ernestine Realty Company, (mtg $15,500)..... Nom.

106TH ST, 303 and 305 East, 50x100.9; Samuel Berger to Samuel Gross, (mtg $66,715)..... 100

108TH ST, n s, 17 ft w of Park Av, 17x80.11; Mary Voss to Isabella Reese... Nom.

111TH ST, s s, 525 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; James A. Horne to Louis Rosenthal, all liens..... 100

112TH ST, n s, 190 ft w of 3d Av, 50x100.11; Morris Price and others to Koppel Friedland and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 100

121ST ST, 57 East, 18x100.11; Minnie P. Gaffney to Helene Sommer, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

128TH ST, 167 West, 16.8x99.11; Evelina Watson to Anna C. Watson, (mtg $9,500)..... 4,000

130TH ST, centre line, 230 ft s e of centre line of Gouverneur Place, runs s 115.6x n w 257.6x n 0.6x e 230; Cypress Av, s w corner of 132d St, 200x390; Clarence Cary and another, trustees, to New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company..... 59,500

134TH ST, 21 East, 25x99.11; Samuel Ginsburg to Simon Sturm and another, (mtg $20,800)..... 100

152D ST, 590 West, 16x74.11; Clara S. Crohen to Joseph W. Deeley, (mtg $10,000)..... 11,750

170TH ST, 621 East, 16.8x125; Gustav J. M. Krebaum to John J. Farley, (mtg $2,650)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

PENNACCHIO, Frank, to Eastern Brewing Company; Hester St, 161, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,500

SCHNEIDER, Anna, to Hudson F. Rose Company; Lots 2 to 10, 43, 44, 45, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate, 3 years... 4,350

LABRIOLA, Donato, and another to Henry M. King; Beach Av, n s, Lot 126, map of Laconia Park, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 225

CAHN, Abraham, to Morris Haber and others; Brook Av, w s, 50 ft s of 135th St, due Dec. 30, 1906, 6 per cent..... $2,000

TORLORA, Thomas, to Jacob Rosenblum and another; 107th St, 240 East, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 850

Mechanic's Lien.

CLAY AV, 1,064; George W. Prouder against Sarah Goldstein, owner; Leo Sonneberg, agent..... $51

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROAD ST, 24 to 28; Payne Company against Sussex Realty Company, Oct. 6, 1904..... 1,610

124TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 1st Av; Harry W. Bell against Max Miller, Dec. 12, 1904..... 62

ATTORNEY ST, 161; Joseph Bauman and others against Joseph Schwartz, June 9, 1905..... $80

103D ST, 319 West; Charles E. Eickhoff against Hattie R. Gifford, Dec. 12, 1904 1,292

Lis Pendens.

114TH ST, n s, 267.4 ft w of 3d Av, 26.4x100.11; Albert L. Blum against Louise S. Keenig, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Meighan & Necarsuimer.

138TH ST, n s, 625 ft w of Home Av, 50x100; Henry Russell against Jacob Kauffman, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Herrmann.

MONROE ST, 28 to 32; Jacob Cantor and others against Louis Manheim, (specific performance;) attorney, I. Cohn.

CLINTON AV, s s, 215 ft n e of Tremont Av, 25x100; Philip McEvoy against Isabelle Warren, (action to declare lien, &c.;) attorney, W. G. Mulligan.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Real Estate Mortgages

Bought and Sold. Facilities for promptness the best.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York.

West Side.

4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS
265 229 WEST 139 ST. $15,000 $16,000
NEAR 7TH AV.
Mortgage $11,000 at 4½, 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.
S. E. JACOBS,
135 BROADWAY, Cor. Cedar St.

Two 8th Av. new law houses with stores, 40x100; 5 stories, four families on floor; all improvements; rent, $6,900; price, $60,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

84th St., Near Amsterdam.—Two high-class modern apartment houses, 66x100; price $98,000; rent $10,600. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Full lot, 7th Av., 18th St.; will sell cheap or build stable and lease to reasonable party. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Tenement plot, 90x103.3; price $75,000, including liberal building loan. Duross, 155 West 14th.

130th St., West.—5-story double flat, $24,500; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East Side.

An exceptional chance to buy 2 tenements; first-class condition, in the 70s, paying net 20 per cent. on investment; over 53 feet front. For particulars apply to Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

BARGAIN.
Two tenements, near 2d Av., in seventies, paying 20 per cent. clear; over 53 feet front; fully rented. Dovale & Co., 35 Nassau St.

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127th., just west 3d Av.; nearly full lot, 3-story brick, suitable business; $11,500; mtg. $9,500 for five years. Van Sant, 156 B'way.

12th St., East.—5-story 4-family tenement, 25x100, $32,000; fully rented; bargain. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

92d St., Near Lexington.—Two 5-story double flats; price $55,000; rents $5,800; unusual opportunity. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East 77th.—5-story flat; $21,500; mortgage $13,000; rents, $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 130th St.—5-story double flat, all improvements, $24,500. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

Plot, 23d St., near 1st Av., 50x200; price, $55,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

$5,000, second mortgage, wanted; location, Mott and Grand Sts. R. Goldman, 50 East 86th St.

Below 14th Street.

14th St.—Private house, full lot, for sale reasonably; suitable for doctor or alteration for any business. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

CORNER APARTMENT HOUSE. LIGHT AND AIR ON FOUR SIDES; RENT, $3,300; PRICE, $30,000. ONLY $3,500 CASH REQUIRED.
Building, 30'x90'; lot, 50'x100' and L 17'x29'; eight tenants, all under lease; apartments have 7 and 8 rooms and bath; in good order; modern steam heating and hot water plants; open plumbing; located on Hancock St., in 23d Ward; cannot be beaten for a permanent investment.
FRED. M. SMITH,
"Temple Bar," 44 Court St. Telephone 3049 Main.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. "Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Snap.—Price, $5,850; $1,000 cash; No. 106 Pulaski St., near Tompkins; lot 25x100; 3-story; 11 rooms and bath; make offer. Owner, Box 89 Post Office, Brooklyn.

QUEENS. FOR SALE.

ARROW C. HANKINS REALTY CO.
2118 Jamaica Avenue, Brooklyn Hills, N. Y.

Bargain.—New 6-room house, improvements, only $2,100; $300 cash; fare, 5c. Hamilton, Corona.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Guaranteed Mortgages FOR EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES

This Company absolutely protects holders of mortgages guaranteed by it from any loss resulting from failure of owner to pay principal or interest. No trustee or executor will ever be burdened with ownership of property resulting from foreclosure of a guaranteed mortgage.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Capital and Surplus $4,750,000.
146 Broadway, 175 Remsen St, New York. Brooklyn.

INVESTORS! SPECULATORS!

113th, East, modern, six rooms..... $26,000
95th, East, double, five rooms..... $20,000
100th, East, double, five rooms..... $18,500
102d, East, double, six rooms..... $23,500
62d, West, 14-room floor..... $17,500
27th, West, 14 rooms, rents $2,900..... $22,500
29th, West, 10 rooms, bargain..... $15,000
119th, East, 10 rooms, bargain..... $20,000
We have several hundred flats. Tenements that are positive bargains. It will pay you to call on us and go over our lists.
T. E. HAYMAN & CO.,
217 West 125th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 3d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINK, 141 B'WAY.
An uptown avenue corner for sale at fair appraisal price; speculation or income. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Tax Exempt Mortgages

AFTER JULY 1st

The Lawyers Mortgage Company will offer mortgages guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest and free of tax at a specific net rate of interest.

The Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company will offer straight mortgages, with Titles insured, with a contract on its part to attend to the payment of all taxes and to protect the investor against all trouble and risk under the new law, for a small annual charge.

These tax exempt mortgages represent the highest combination of security and income obtainable by investors.

Lawyers Mortgage Company
Capital & Surplus, $4,000,000
59 Liberty Street

Lawyers Title Insurance & Trust Co.
Capital & Surplus, $9,000,000
37 Liberty Street

AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, Auctioneer.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
12 o'clock noon, at Exchange Salesroom, 14 & 16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
Wednesday, July 5, 1905,
VALUABLE PLOT.
Webster Ave., Corner N. W. of 197th St.
Size 105x98x irreg., with 3-sty. fr. bldgs. and stable. Sold subject to mtges. of $14,000 at 5 per cent. Title insured by Title Guarantee & T. Co. Maps of Ginzburg & Picker, attys., 116 Nassau St., or auct'rs' Bronx office, cor. Westchester and Prospect Avs., or main office, 158 Broadway. Maps mailed on request.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'R,
will sell at auction
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
763 FIRST AV.,
Northwest Corner 43d St.,
the five-story brick tenement with store; size of lot, 25.5x73.9.
70 per cent. of the purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for 1 or 3 years at 4½ per cent.
Messrs. GANTZ, NEIER & McKENNELL, Attorneys, 52 Broadway.
Maps, &c., with attorneys or at auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.
MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905,
750, 752 EIGHTH AV.,
and
247 West 46th St.,
Northeast Corner.
The Astor leasehold, 20 years to run, of the four-story and cellar brick buildings, covering three full lots; size of plot, 50x125x100x irregular; suitable for automobile garage, theatre, or any light or heavy business.
TERMS VERY LIBERAL.
Maps at Auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

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BRONX. FOR SALE.

S. W. COR., THIRD AVE. AND 156TH STREET.
I am about to build on said corner a building 50x100, suitable for business purposes; the location is in the heart of shopping centre of the Bronx, at 156th St. "L" station.
Will Build to Suit Tenant.
JOHN F. FREES,
608 East 156th St., N. Y. City.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS
Ripe for improvements; inducements to builder; building loan procured.
S. COWEN,
(Tel. 1741 Melrose.) 156th & Westchester Av.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

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THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE.
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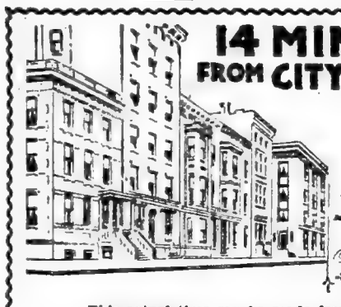
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Tenant with references only.

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$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.

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No Summer hotel is better, more select, and up to date, or has finer views. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, etc.

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Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

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Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6 to $12; booklets.

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COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine, (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

S. S. "DAKOTA," sailing from Seattle July 24.

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Great Northern Steamship Company

New Twin Screw Steamers MINNESOTA and DAKOTA (Length 630 feet. Beam 73.6 feet. Depth of hold 56 feet.)

THESE LARGE VESSELS HAVE LUXURIOUS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS, BEING UNEQUALLED BY ANY VESSELS ON THE PACIFIC, AND ARE UNSURPASSED ON THE ATLANTIC.

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Special 10-day tours to this delightful Ocean Resort leave New York by Quebec S. S. Co.'s new twin-screw mail steamship "Bermudian," July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 1905.

$44.50 Hotel and other expenses, according to hotel. $49.50

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Leave NEW YORK SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.

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A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets, BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

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Empress of Japan	August 14th
Empress of China	September 4th
R. M. S. Athenian	September 18th
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Miowera....July 21st Manuka....August 18th

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway and 281 5th Av.

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Atlantic City

THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via

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Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.

Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M.

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GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.

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Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

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Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. Newlin Haines.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS as low as $12, meals included: The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage. Booklet.

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THE NEW LELANDE, Beach front, Massachussetts Av. Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

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The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York. W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

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THE TREMONT,

Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach. Special rates over the Fourth. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J. 26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

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Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

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THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Opens in June. Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

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THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

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COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J. A whole square on the ocean. FRANK E. CONOVER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

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Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Ave. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

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HOTEL LA TOURETTE, Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC, Belmar, N. J.,

Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

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Camping.—At Castle Heights, North White Plains, furnished tents, 12x14, to let, $10 weekly; accommodate four persons; six minutes' walk from station; fine elevation; abundant shade; references. S. W. Hendrickson, White Plains.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON

Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

New York	July 8	Philadelphia	July 22
St. Louis	July 15	St. Paul	Aug. 5

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.

MINNEAPOLIS	July 8, 10 A. M.		
MINNEHAHA	July 15, 4 A. M.		
MINNETONKA	July 22, 10 A. M.		
MESABA	July 29, 9 A. M.		

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.

Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.

Finland	July 8	Kroonland	July 22
Vaderland	July 15	Zeeland	July 29

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Oceanic	July 5, 7:30 AM	Baltic	July 26, 1 PM
Majestic	July 12, 10 AM	Teutonic	Aug. 2, 10 AM
Cedric	July 19, 8 AM	Celtic	Aug. 4, 8 AM

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Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.

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Fast Express Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kaiser	July 4, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Aug. 15, 6 AM
K. Wm. II.	July 11, 11 AM	Kronprinz.	Aug. 29, 2 PM
Kronprinz.	Aug. 1, 6 AM	Kaiser	Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser	Aug. 8, 10 AM	K. Wm. II.	Sept. 12, 3 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Bremen	July 6, 10 AM	*Main	Aug. 3, 10 AM
Barbar'sa	July 13, 10 AM	Bremen	Aug. 10, 10 AM
Friedr'h	July 18, 10 AM	Barbar'sa	Aug. 17, 10 AM
Kurfuerst	July 25, 10 AM	Friedr'h	Aug. 22, 10 AM

*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Irene	July 8, 11 AM	Albert	Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert	July 22, 11 AM	K. Luise	Sept. 9, 11 AM
K. Luise	Aug. 5, 11 AM	Irene	Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene	Aug. 19, 11 AM	Albert	Oct. 7, 11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.

OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y. Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

First Sailing at intermediate rates by S. S. DEUTSCHLAND, July 20, 8:30 A. M.

*Bl'cher	July 6, 8:30 AM	Rhaetia	July 29, 2:30 PM
Waldersee	July 8, 9 AM	Bl'cher	Aug. 3, 11 AM
Deut'l'd	July 20, 8:30 AM	Patricia	Aug. 5, 8 AM
Penn	July 22, 9 AM	Moltke	Aug. 17, 11 AM

†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. ¶Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa,

Prinz Adelbert...July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31
Prinz Oskar...Aug. 15, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28

Special Summer Cruises

By superb Twin Screw Steamers.

Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc. Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

*Ultonia...July 6, 4 PM
Umbria...July 8, 10 AM
Caronia...July 11, noon
*Carries Second and Third Class only.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.

New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.

SLAVONIA...July 11, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29
PANNONIA...July 25, noon; Sept. 12

Apply 29 Broadway, New York.

Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Astoria...July 8, noon
Columbia...July 15, 2 PM

Cabin $55, 2d Cabin $37.50, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

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Best connection between England and all parts of the European Continent. Rundreise and direct tickets for all Europe. Estimates for tours made out free of charge. No booking fee charged. For literature and suggestions apply to WERNER & CO., GEN'L PASS. AGENTS, 407-409 Broadway, New York.

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Noordam	July 5	Rotterdam	Aug. 2
Statendam	July 12	Potsdam	Aug. 9
Ryndam	July 19	Noordam	Aug. 16

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Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.

ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons. Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

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N. Y. to Yarmouth & Halifax. Dominion Atlantic Ry.'s Str. leaves Pier 14 E. R. every Saturday.

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NEW YORK—ALBANY. Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, July, even dates Aug., & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern and Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight. 10c. postage.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 44, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—

Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.00; LAKE GEORGE, $6.85; WILMINGTON, VT., $6.00.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.

The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.

WEEK DAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55 and 11 A. M., 2:40 P. M.

Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A. M., 3:10 P. M.

SCHEDULE FOR JULY 4, 1905.

Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45, 10:45, Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10, 11:10.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.

Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

"America's Greatest Railroad"

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA

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NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way

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LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Large pearl pin with diamond in centre, in train from New Rochelle or in Subway or on Flatbush or 7th Av. car to Brooklyn, Sunday night. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 406, 76 William St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 127,680, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Card case, railroad passes, and money, Friday night. Return 429 Broadway; liberal reward.

LOST.—Bank book No. 39,542, Dollar Bank, 148th St., 3d Av. B., Box 308 Times, Times Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 118 EAST.—Neatly furnished large and small rooms, good table.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

66TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Coolest rooms in city; double and single; excellent table, Summer rates.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Large front room, select home; gentleman; couples; meals if desired; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One double room, $12 two persons, with board; refined, homelike.

113TH ST., 540 AND 542 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; large and small rooms; en suite or single, excellent table; near Subway.

122D ST., 138 WEST.—Elegant large room for two; exceptional board; small room; table guests.

145TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Excellent rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

LEXINGTON AV., 962, Corner 70th. Large and single rooms; board optional; telephone.

MADISON AV., 105.—Handsome suite, private bath; large and single rooms; electric light; telephone; high-class location; Southerners and transients accommodated. C. H. Winthrop.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms to rent for the Summer; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696. (61st.)—Superior rooms, baths; with board, $8 to $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431. Private family; comfortable rooms, excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2

Brooklyn.

LAFAYETTE AVE., 215.—Large and small rooms, with table board; cars convenient; telephone.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 3.—Pleasant, social home, large front room; adults; telephone, 2,019 L., Prospect.

SOUTH OXFORD ST., 48, Brooklyn.—A young man having a large third-story square room wants to share it with another; a few table boarders accommodated.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large and small rooms, first and third floors; private bath; references.

19TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, large closets, telephone; Summer rates.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; references; valet service.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Clean, attractive room; medium size; shower bath, references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor, other large and small rooms, Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 54 WEST. Rooms suitable for couple, or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; desirable room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

42D ST., 322 WEST. Newly furnished, two gentlemen, $8; parlor for business; others, $1 50 upward.

45TH, 18 EAST. Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies, high-class house; breakfast; telephone, Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms close to bath, hot water; transients.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, together, separately; Summer price; single room, closet, $4.

56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms, see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references. 665 Lexington Av.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large cool rooms, bath, all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

79TH ST., 110 WEST.—Large and small rooms; desirable for gentleman; with or without board.

81ST, 3 WEST. Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets; references. Owner.

81ST, 292 WEST. Light, cool rooms in high-class apartment; 'phone; hall service. Clark.

116TH ST., 418 WEST, opposite Columbia.—Airy, well furnished room, overlooking river, park; reduced rates for Summer; restaurant in house.

118TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway; telephone. Rout.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone; Subway; references. McPhail.

135TH ST., 242 WEST. Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue—near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional—location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

Five large, light rooms, newly renovated, well furnished, cool; good transportation; elevator and telephone. Address I. X., 260 Times Downtown.

Trained Nurses.—Rooms, single, double, furnished, unfurnished, physician's private house; upper west side; telephone; Park and elevated. Select, Box 344 Times, Times Square.

UNIVERSITY HEIGHTS, convenient trolley, elevated, Central and Putnam Roads; beautiful surroundings. Refined, Box 327 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall Street, River; ten minutes' walk to Broadway, N. Y.; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table optional; references.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest location; five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; sublet reasonably. 509 West 112th St.

47th St., 313 East.—7 rooms; improvements; 3-family house; no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—By an American firm on Broadway an experienced designer on ladies' belts; good slary to right party. Answer by letter, stating experience, L. M., Box 75 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Cook in small country hotel in mountains; must be white; references desired. H., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

Males.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Uneed protection! We protect. How! S. U. F. P. Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Barkeeper for city cafe; steady work; wages $16 per week of seven days; must have recommendations from former employers for honesty, sobriety, and competency. Steady Employment, Box 118 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call or write Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—By an American firm on Broadway an experienced cutter on ladies' belts; must have good idea of designing; good salary. Answer by letter, stating experience, L. M., Box 75 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for general office work in real estate office. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, C. D. M., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

TAX ROLLS INCREASE BY $271,613,570

Gain in Taxable Personalty Over Last Year Is $65,493,570.

RATE HERE WILL BE 1.46

31,879 Persons in Manhattan Will Be Taxed on Personalty—A Falling Off in Richmond.

The assessment rolls for 1905 were received from the Tax Department yesterday at a special session of the Board of Aldermen. The figures show an increase in the real estate valuations of $206,120,522, and an increase in the personal taxable property of $65,493,570. The total increase is $271,613,570.

The increase of more than $206,000,000 in real estate valuations is credited chiefly to Manhattan, this borough's share being $143,898,770. Brooklyn's increase over last year was $38,987,345. That of the Bronx was $13,833,166. Queens's increase was $9,025,765. That of Richmond was $375,526.

The assessment of personal taxes was marked by a decrease in Richmond of $301,260. The assessment this year will be $5,490,810, as against $5,792,070 for 1904. In Manhattan there was an increase of $59,962,135; in Brooklyn of $2,338,188; in the Bronx $1,916,672, and in Queens $1,617,313.

The tax rate will be 1.46 for Manhattan and the Bronx. Last year it was 1.51. In 1903, the last year of the Low administration, the rate was 1.41.

Some of the assessments on personal property are:

John W. Gates	$150,000	Adrian Iselin	400,000
Jos. Pulitzer	500,000	A. D. Juilliard	100,000
John R. Platt	100,000	Hannah Elias	71,300
J. O. Paine	100,000	J. P. Morgan	400,000
A. Carnegie	5,000,000	Jas. C. Carter	250,000
F. A. Constable	200,000	Jos. H. Choate	100,000
Aug. Belmont	100,000	E. Cooper	100,000
C. T. Yerkes	150,000	I. Wormser	100,000
T. B. Starr	100,000	Jas. Stillman	100,000
John K. Tod	100,000	H. McK. Twombly	200,000
Edward Tuck	100,000	J. J. Van Alen	100,000
E. Roebling	100,000	H. H. Rogers	300,000
F. A. Schermerhorn	150,000	Jacob H. Schiff	200,000
A.G Vanderbilt	250,000	C. Vanderbilt	150,000
F.W. Vanderbilt	250,000	W.K. Vand'bilt	1,000,000
Gertrude V. Whitney	250,000	Alice G. Vanderbilt	1,000,000
W. P. Clyde	150,000	Leah R. Crocker	150,000
Paul Dana	150,000	F. Dodger	100,000
W. V. Brokaw	150,000	I. V. Brokaw	150,000
E. G. Brinckerhoff	200,000	O.H.P. Belmont	200,000
J. G. Bennett	200,000	George Ehret	200,000
H.C. Fahnestock	100,000	H. E. Fisk	100,000
Lillian Grace	100,000	C. W. Havemeyer	150,000
Geo. A. Hearn	100,000	A. Iselin, Jr.	200,000
M. K. Jesup	100,000	Paul Loeser	100,000
J. W. Aitken	100,000	J. J. Astor	300,000

Charles F. Murphy is assessed at $5,000. Seth Low at $9,000, William R. Hearst at $30,000, Russell Sage for $2,000,000, William Rockefeller for personal property to the extent of $500,000, and John D. Rockefeller at $2,500,000.

The names on the personal tax books for Manhattan total 31,879. In the Bronx there are 2,665. The highest assessment is $40,000.

In Brooklyn the list contains 21,129 names. Only three are assessed for more than $100,000. They are Alexander E. Orr, Peter W. Rouss, and Caroline H. Polhemus.

Joseph Cassidy, President of Queens Borough, is not assessed for any personalty. The Queens list contains 1,302 names. But one has $100,000 set against it.

Richmond's list contains 936 names, with $890,000 the maximum tax against an individual.

VALENTINE BANK DECISION.

Vice Chancellor Holds Old Mortgages Valid and Orders Collection.

Vice Chancellor Pitney handed down a decision in Jersey City yesterday sustaining the validity of several mortgages held by the Middlesex County National Bank at Perth Amboy, which was wrecked by George N. Valentine, its cashier, in 1899.

The Vice Chancellor held that the mortgages, which amount to $49,000, must be included in the bank's assets, and the receiver was authorized to collect them and apply the proceeds to the payment of the bank's creditors.

Sherrard Depew, counsel for Edward F. Campbell, the receiver, said no further action could be taken until a new receiver was appointed. Mr. Campbell died at Lake George, N. Y., last Sunday. His home was in New Brunswick, N. J. Valentine, who wrecked the bank, was convicted and sent to State prison. His term expired a year ago, and he is now employed as a cutter for a Manhattan clothing store.

Former Boer Warrior Dies Here.

Thomas Bebiba, twenty years old, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning of peritonitis. He had been taking part in the "Boer War" performance at Brighton Beach. In the Boer war proper he served as a dispatch rider for Gens. Cronje and De Wet.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Practical housekeeper, with best of city references, desires position in city or out of town house. Mrs. Green, care of Dr. Hills, Hotel Endicott, 81st St. and Columbus Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—As working housekeeper in a small family. J. B., 201 East 11th St., second floor.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7. Attentive, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Haron, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; excellent education; rapid; neat work guaranteed; would substitute. Cummings, Post Office Box 1,938.

Males.

ATTENDANT.—Private or sanitarium; reference. H. Crawford, 224 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses, carriages, gardens, &c.; references. Alex. McMullen, 107 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—39; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references. Gibson, 154 East 85th St.

EX-OFFICER wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker, any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

OCCUPATION, casual or steady, wanted by literary man. Joseph Jameson, 276 West 132d St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SCOTCHMAN, intelligent, industrious, handy around horses and gardens, single, desires a steady position; will give particulars by mail or in person; would like country place. City address, No. 460 7th Av. Thos. T. Cochrane.

SOLDIER, just discharged, character "excellent"; thoroughly familiar with submarine mining and torpedoes, desires position in armory as janitor; will give instruction in the art of submarine mining if desired; has nine years' practical experience. Thomas T. Cochrane, ex-Sergeant of Artillery, 460 7th Av.

SPECIAL OFFICER, &c.—Ex-officer wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker; any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

TUTOR.—Assistant instructor in Harvard desires position as tutor during the Summer for college entrance examinations; three years' experience as tutor of college undergraduates; athletic, can row and swim; would serve also as companion. R. W. Keiso, 35 Divinity, Cambridge, Mass.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (21,) fairly educated, desires outdoor position; city or country; salary moderate. Address B. D., Box 58 Times Office.

SUNDAY BASEBALL ILLEGAL.

If Advertised and Score Cards Are Sold, Justice Blanchard Says.

In a decision handed down yesterday Justice Blanchard of the Supreme Court holds that although it is not illegal, in the ordinary course of events, to play baseball on Sunday, it may become illegal by attendant circumstances, such as charging an admission fee or inviting the public to the game by advertisement. This decision was in the case of the Ontario Field Club, which asked an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the club's Sunday games.

In refusing to grant the injunction, Justice Blanchard says that there was nothing before the court to indicate that the police had done or contemplate doing anything unlawful in interfering with the Sunday games of the club. The club alleged that the games were not public exhibitions and that no admission fee was charged. The police declared that the games had been advertised and that 25 cents had been charged for score cards, by which admission was gained. Justice Blanchard in his opinion says:

"This is a new knock on an old door. Time and again this court has been asked for the relief sought herein, and it has been often refused. It is not illegal per se to play baseball on Sunday, but it may become illegal by attending circumstances. It is illegal when carried on as a public sport, as, for example, when the public is invited by advertisement in the public press or otherwise and an admission fee is charged or collected. A private club may play baseball or any other game on Sunday upon its own grounds, and the game may be witnessed by all in view, provided no admission fee is charged or collected and the game is not advertised and is played in an orderly, quiet manner, without disturbing the peace of the neighborhood or the day. Attempts to evade the law by one way or another are becoming alarmingly frequent, and it is the duty of the courts to sustain the police force in its proper acts and to encourage it to enforce the law."

WALL STREET LISTENS.

Evangelists Now Receive a Respectful Hearing in the Financial District.

Another evangelistic invasion of the realms of high finance was made yesterday when the Rev. John Balcom Shaw of Chicago preached a sermon from the steps of the Custom House. If the police expected facetious office boys and clerks to adorn the preacher, and his hearers with ticker tape—as happened before—they were mistaken. Never in any church in New York has a more respectful audience gathered to listen to the preaching of the Gospel.

When the services began, about 3:30 o'clock, about 200 persons grouped themselves around the high stone steps.

There were two speakers, the Rev. Mr. Shaw and the Evangelist Schiverea. Mr. Schiverea closed the meeting with prayer. Just before the prayer he called for a raising of hands, and ten or a dozen went up. Then he asked their owners to come forward and shake his hand. His invitation was responded to with enthusiasm.

The religious meeting caused a great deal of interest in Wall Street. Hundreds who were too busy to stay through the entire services listened on the outskirts of the audience for a few moments, and then hurried on.

"They're getting to like these services down here," said a mounted policeman, "and I believe they'll like them more and more. They don't think about preachin' and prayin' till somebody shoves it right at em. Then they listen."

REJECTS ISELIN DEMURRER.

Justice Gildersleeve Will Permit Answer, However, in Knickerbocker Trust Suit.

Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, disallowed a demurrer interposed by Adrian Iselin, Jr., to the complaint of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which has brought suit against Mr. Iselin to recover $2,000. The action is brought by the Knickerbocker Trust Company to redover part of a balance due on a promissory note which was given to secure a loan made to the City Trust and Banking Company.

The Knickerbocker Trust Company advanced $100,000 to the City Trust and Banking Company on April 20, 1903. The loan was made payable on Oct. 20 of that year. A note was given for this indebtedness, but before the note matured the City Trust and Banking Company went into the hands of a receiver. The Knickerbocker Trust Company received on the indebtedness $20,000 from the sale of bonds deposited with it as collateral, $16,000 in dividends, and $15,000 which was paid by indorsers of the note. This left a balance of $49,000.

Adrian Iselin, Jr., owned 100 shares of the stock of the City Trust and Banking Company, which was organized under the laws of Maryland, and now suit is brought against him by the Knickerbocker Trust Company, which contends that under the laws of Maryland a shareholder is liable in a sum double the par value of stock held by him.

Justice Gildersleeve, while disallowing the demurrer, permits Mr. Iselin to put in an answer.

DYING, SPELLED "HEAVEN."

New Brunswick Paralytic's End a Reminder of a Dumas Character.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 3.—Peter S. Atkinson, one of the best-known citizens of this city and a former Alderman, died at his home in George Street yesterday after having had creeping paralysis for three years.

Mr. Atkinson's disease prevented him from speaking or using his limbs. To communicate with him his family had to adopt the alphabetic system successfully used for M. Nortier in Dumas's famous novel, "The Count of Monte Cristo." Yesterday afternoon Mr. Atkinson motioned with his eyes for his alphabet card. His daughter Florence took it to him and spelled "head" for him. He, however, moved his eyes again, as if to signify that she had not reached the right word. She then spelled "heaven" for him. That was what he wanted spelled. His daughter then knew that he was dying and that he felt he was prepared for his end. He died soon after that.

Mr. Atkinson ran for Mayor against the late Dr. N. Williamson, but was defeated. His death was probably hastened by the knowledge that his friend Robert Conger, who was afflicted with the same disease, died in May. He gradually failed after his friend's death.

PARSONS STICKS TO BELMONT.

Engineer Denies He Has Left the Interborough to Go with Ryan.

William Barclay Parsons, who was the chief engineer of the Rapid Transit Commission during the construction of the Subway, and became the consulting engineer of the Interborough Company after his work with the Rapid Transit Commission was finished, denied yesterday a published report that he had left the Interborough Company to become chief engineer of the Ryan-McDonald-Metropolitan syndicate.

"Say for me," said Mr. Parsons, "that I am still the consulting engineer of the Interborough, and hope to remain in that position."

EXPLODING GAS BURNS THREE AT THE VAN DYCK

Came from a Leak in the Studio Building's Fireroom.

ENGINEER STUCK TO HIS POST

He Had His Burns Dressed at His Engine While His Assistant Was Summoned.

Gas leaking from pipes running into the basement of the Van Dyck Studio Building, at 939 Eighth Avenue, was ignited by the fire under a boiler yesterday afternoon and exploded, badly burning three men who were at work in the basement.

Two men who were busy in the basement of the building as electricians for an automobile company assisting in charging the machines had complained for several days of the smell of gas in the basement. The engineer in charge of the boilers had made similar complaints. Several workingmen of the Consolidated Gas Company were digging down in the street to the main, thinking that the leak was at a point directly below the curb line, when the accumulated gas in the cellar exploded. The building was shaken slightly. The report was not loud enough to disturb people in the neighborhood, except those that happened to see a sheet of flame puff up from the sidewalk elevator shaft.

George Nehrbas, the engineer, was severely burned about the hands and face, but stood to his post, while his wounds were dressed by a surgeon from the Roosevelt Hospital. He would not leave until his assistant was called from home to look out for the boiler.

Taylor Proud and Charles Fairman, the two electricians, were taken to Roosevelt Hospital, having been burned about the face, hands, and legs. Their condition was not regarded as serious.

WATT & DOHAN DISBARRED.

Philadelphia Lawyers Who Sought to Have Judge Lacombe Investigated.

George W. Watt and James M. Dohan, two young lawyers of Philadelphia, were disbarred yesterday from the further practice of law in the United States Circuit Court for this district. The order, a brief memorandum, was filed with the clerk of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, formally stating that the two men were disbarred. No reasons were given.

The Philadelphians were retained some months ago to represent John E. Du Bois in an old action against the City of New York and Brooklyn, wherein the plaintiff sought to collect large damages for an alleged violation of a cofferdam patent used by the defendants in the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, decided against the plaintiff, and, following a correspondence alleged to have been grossly impertinent on the lawyers' part, Watt and Dohan sought to have the Judiciary Committee of Congress take up the matter and investigate Judge Lacombe. The committee, however, declined to entertain the charges.

BARGE OF OIL FOR LONDON.

The First to be Towed Across the North Atlantic.

Having demonstrated the feasibility of transporting oil in barges towed by steamships long distances, the Standard Oil Company dispatched its big oil carrier Col. E. L. Drake yesterday with a 4,000-ton steel barge in tow on a voyage to London.

This is the first attempt at barge towing over the Northern Atlantic. In command of the Col. E. L. Drake is Capt. Thomas Fenlon, who has had long experience in barge towing, and has a round-the-Horn record. Last Winter, with the steamer Atlas, he took an oil barge from here to San Francisco, covering the distance of 13,090 miles in seventy-two days.

Both the Col. E. L. Drake and the barge are equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus for communication with each other and with passing steamers and shore stations. This means of communication will be very useful in stormy weather, and especially in case the six-inch steel hawser connecting the two vessels should part.

WOMEN THROWN FROM A CAB.

Horse Ran Away and Struck Railway Repair Wagon.

In a collision between a runaway hansom cab and a repair wagon of the New York City Railway Company, at Fifty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue, yesterday, two women riding in the hansom were thrown to the street and severely bruised.

They said they were Annie Harris and Mrs. Parker of 253 West Thirty-seventh Street. They were attended at a drug store and departed in another cab.

The horse had taken the bit in his teeth one block above where the collision occurred, after the cab had been bumped by a south-bound car and dashed down Ninth Avenue on the uptown tracks, between the pillars of the elevated structure. The repair wagon was on the track traveling rapidly uptown. The driver was unable to turn out in time to avoid the runaway. The cab was not overturned, although the force of the collision was sufficient to throw the women out on their heads.

OFF TO SEE SUN'S ECLIPSE.

Rear Admiral Chester and His Party Sail on the Minneapolis.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis, conveying Rear Admiral Colby N. Chester, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, and the other members of the Government expedition which will observe the eclipse of the sun at Bona, Algeria, and Valencia, Spain, on Aug. 29, sailed for Spain yesterday morning.

The auxiliary cruiser Dixie and the collier Caesar, which have on board the instruments and materials for the observation stations, are already on their way to the Mediterranean.

Patrolman Dies of Fire Injuries.

Patrolman George Yeager, forty-nine years old, of 949 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, attached to the Leonard Street Station, died in the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday from injuries received June 24. On that morning Yeager discovered a fire at 377 Washington Street. He was trying to climb along a wooden awning in front of the place when he fell through a glass skylight. His skull was fractured.

Detective Sergeant Kane Dead.

Detective Sergeant Joseph P. Kane died at the Harlem Hospital late yesterday afternoon, as the result of an operation, performed on Saturday, for appendicitis. Sergt. Kane was appointed to the force on Feb. 7, 1896, and four years later was made a Detective Sergeant. For several years he had been at the Westchester Police Station. He leaves a widow, two children, and a brother, Martin J. Kane, President of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

TO END WATER POLLUTION.

Conditions at Mount Kisco Are Up to the State Water Commission.

John A. Dutton, Chairman of the Republican Club's Committee on City Affairs, said yesterday that it is the duty of the new State Commission on Water Supply to act in the matter of the contamination of the city's water supply by the sewage from Mount Kisco which flows into the Croton basin. This commission was appointed under the provisions of the Agnew bill passed at the last legislative session.

The commission is composed of Dr. E. J. Lederle, former Health Commissioner; John A. Sleicher of New York, Charles Davis of Ulster County, Milo M. Acker of Hornellsville, and H. H. Parsons of Aurora. The commission held its first meeting in Albany last week. Dr. Lederle and Mr. Sleicher were appointed a committee to wait on Mayor McClellan and to confer with the City Water Commission.

The section of the act authorizing such investigations as are demanded by conditions similar to those existing at Mount Kisco reads in part as follows:

Said commission shall immediately . . . proceed to make an investigation and report to the Legislature . . . concerning the available sources of water supply in this State, the respective purity and quantity of each source of supply, and the availability of each to be used for localities other than those immediately adjacent thereto." . . . Said commission shall also report the present dispositions of sewage of each municipal corporation and other civil division of the State, and, if necessary, of adjoining States, with special reference to said disposition affecting the various municipal corporations and other civil divisions of the State in relation to the water supply of this State.

Said commission shall also report the advisability of, the time required for, and the expenses incident to the construction of a State system of water supply, and for a State system for the disposition of sewage, if necessary, for all or any of the municipal corporations and other civil divisions of this State, and make such recommendations connected with the subjects of said investigations herein provided for as said commission shall determine.

The principal difficulty which now confronts the commission grows out of the matter of its appropriation. The comparatively small sum of $40,000 has been appropriated to carry on the investigations.

"It is possible that the State Commission will not be able to take immediate action in the Mount Kisco case," said Mr. Dutton, "but the conditions which are said to exist there only emphasize the necessity for a general investigation.

"The function of the State Board of Health is not to undertake an investigation on its own initiative, but when pollution of water supply is called to its attention it should take measures to stop it."

A DIVERSION ON THE CURB.

Supplied by a Scissors Grinder Paid in Trade for a Saloon Job.

Frederick Herbert Ferbert, who says he lives at 9 Mulberry Street, furnished a diversion yesterday for the curb brokers who do business on Broad Street surrounded by ropes kindly furnished by Police Commissioner McAdoo. Incidentally he put himself behind the bars of the Old Slip Police Station.

Ferbert is the proprietor of a scissors grinding machine. Yesterday morning business took him down Broad Street way. He had never mingled much with bulls and bears, but he didn't feel any diffidence on that account. He hadn't breathed the same atmosphere with them for more than three minutes before he realized that they were all good fellows.

With a whoop he started in to entertain the brokers. He rushed his scissors grinding machine up one side of the roped-in arena and down the other, occasionally, diving against the ropes. The brokers forgot for the time being all about Consolidated Matches and Amalgamated Salt or any of the others of their specialties.

Unluckily for Ferbert, Policeman Stevenson of the Old Slip Station happened along about that time and the scissors sharpener was gathered in. To Magistrate McAvoy in the Tombs Court he said that he had ground some knives for a bartender customer and had taken his pay in refreshments—two of them. He couldn't remember what happened next.

"Must have been pretty big drinks," suggested the Magistrate.

"They were," said Ferbert; "regular schooners."

The scissors grinder was discharged with an admonition.

UNTERMYER SEES JEROME.

Not About the Equitable, He Says—Executive Committee Meets.

An Executive Committee meeting was about the only development of yesterday in the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. It was said that routine business was done then. Paul Morton, Chairman of the Board of Directors, left his office early in the afternoon for the day: To-day Mr. Morton will go to Cleveland with President Roosevelt's party to act as an honorary pallbearer at the funeral of John Hay.

Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, was a caller at the office of District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon and spent half an hour in conference. Mr. Untermyer said that the call had nothing to do with Equitable affairs, and Mr. Jerome would not talk. There was an unconfirmed report in the financial district that Mr. Untermyer was seeking information as to the status of Mr. Jerome's inquiry into Equitable affairs. Mr. Untermyer expects to sail for Europe about the middle of this month.

A circular was sent to the policy holders of the Equitable yesterday by the management. It contained merely extracts of congratulatory letters received by Chairman Morton since his election, among them letters from Recorder Goff, B. F. Yoakum, M. F. Endicott, J. H. Hayes, and M. W. J. Connell.

MAKE THE 4TH LESS DEADLY.

Health Board Takes Extraordinary Precautions Against Accidents.

The city death rate for the week ended Saturday at noon was 18.55. This is against 21.03 for the corresponding week last year.

The deaths by cerebro spinal meningitis were 22, as compared with 39 in the corresponding week in 1904.

The Health Department is trying to keep the death rate down in the Fourth of July period of accidents. Dr. Parks, in charge at the Sixteenth Street laboratories, has prepared a large quantity of tetanus antitoxin. This will be given to the physicians in charge of twelve health districts of the city, and as soon as any youngster injures himself with fireworks, pistol, or gun, the antitoxin will be administered and the chances of lockjaw and death correspondingly decreased.

This is the first time that such precautions have been taken by the Department of Health.

Policeman Saves Actress at Fire.

Policeman Keeley of the traffic squad rescued a woman from suffocation at the risk of his life at a fire in a furnished room house, kept by Mrs. Stella Bradford, at 211 West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday morning. She was Mrs. May Atwood, twenty-four, an actress, who was overcome by smoke in her room.

Keeley grabbed her in his arms and carried her down three flights.

Singing Societies Visit Coney Island.

A convention of the Workingmen's Singing Societies of the Northeastern States was held yesterday morning in the Labor Lyceum; in Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn. A four days' celebration began in Brooklyn on Saturday. After the convention the societies, numbering, with their families, more than 7,000 persons, went to Coney Island. There will be a parade today.

THREAT TO LET HOUSE FOR NEGRO TENEMENTS

Architect Leo's Neighbors in West 146th Street Are Alarmed.

REPAVING REQUEST REFUSED

Had It Been Granted, Builder's House Would Have Been Twelve Feet Below the Street Level.

John P. Leo, an architect and builder, who lives in West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, less than a hundred feet east of Riverside Avenue, threatens to convert his brownstone-front house into a negro tenement, according to members of the Washington Heights Public Improvement Committee. The prospect has put the neighborhood in a great state of excitement.

Justice Olmsted of Special Sessions, Assistant Postmaster Morgan, and Ernest F. Ellert are all near neighbors of the builder, and consequently have more than a passing interest in the matter.

The neighbors say that Leo's declaration was made when the authorities refused to regrade and repave the street from the Riverside Drive wall to a point 104 feet east of the wall, or just a few feet east of his residence.

It was pointed out that if the street was regraded in the manner suggested the house would be twelve feet below the street level, and Leo would, in consequence, be in a position to bring action against the city for damages.

The Public Improvement Committee discussed the matter, and finally referred it to Alderman Max S. Grifenhagen of the Twenty-fifth District. The Alderman vetoed the project temporarily. It was then, it is alleged, that Leo announced his intention.

The neighborhood is awaiting the outcome with no little apprehension.

Mr. Leo was out of town last night.

WORST JAIL IN THE STATE.

Madison County Prison Condemned in Inspector's Report.

ALBANY, July 3.—The routine of Inspectors' reports on county jails and other penal institutions was varied to-day by a severe condemnation of the Madison County jail at Morrisville. The report received by the State Prison Commission declares that this jail is the "most unsanitary in the State," and goes on to say:

"The maintenance of such a jail as this is not even economical for the taxpayers; it is a breeding place of crime. The commingling of prisoners made necessary by its arrangement and by its crowded condition makes the separation and classification of prisoners as required by law impossible.

"Hence the first offenders, the accidental criminals, the man who happens to get in jail because of some slight offense or because circumstances seem to throw upon him a suspicion of crime, are thrown into association with hardened criminals, and imbibe from this association criminal inclinations and receive instruction in criminal methods, converting a jail which should be a hospital for the cure of crime, into an institution for its propagation."

'WARE THE RAT CATCHER.

Poolroom Raiders, Dodge the Second Floor—He Has an Injunction.

Justice Kelly, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, handed down a decision yesterday afternoon continuing an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the business of Joseph H. Fischer, who describes himself as a rat-catcher, with offices at 52 Marion Street, Manhattan. Fischer alleged that since the original injunction was granted several weeks ago the police have again raided his place and wrecked it. Of this Justice Kelly says:

"If the plaintiff's statements that his rooms are on the second floor of the building are true, a warrant issued against an alleged poolroom on the third floor affords no excuse for violating the order of injunction, and the action of the so-called Headquarters Squad, if not chargeable to the defendant Police Captain, is, it seems to me, chargeable to the Police Commissioner."

Fischer complains that the police continually visit his place without a warrant, open his desk, and examine his papers.

ROCKEFELLER REUNION.

Will Be Held at Germantown To-day Without John D. or His Son.

A reunion and dinner of the Rockefeller family of America of which John D. Rockefeller is a member is to be held to-day at Germantown, Columbia County, N. Y. Five Brooklynites who are members of the family association went to Germantown yesterday. They are Dr. H. O. Rockefeller of Jerome Street, E. Lincoln Rockefeller of Arlington Avenue, Roydon Rockefeller of Flatbush, Mrs. Catherine Blass of 361 State Street, and Mrs. Oscar Abrams of South Brooklyn.

The society is composed of descendants of Tiel and John Rockefeller, who came from France and settled in what is now known as Germantown in 1720. At the home of Dr. Rockefeller yesterday afternoon it was said that it was hoped but hardly expected that either John D. Rockefeller or his son, John D., Jr., would be at the reunion.

False Beard Man Held for Bad Check.

Harry Knox of 343 West Twenty-second Street was the name given in the West Side Court yesterday by the prisoner with a false beard who, when arrested on Saturday afternoon, charged with forgery, said he was Samuel D. Styles of 322 West Fortieth Street. The real Styles was in court to protest against the prisoner's use of his name. Knox is charged with having attempted to pass a check for $3,200, to the certification of which the name of Frederick Flower, cashier of the New York County National Bank, was forged.

To West Point on the Fourth.

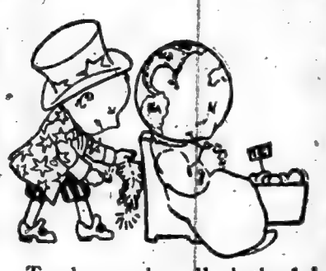
The steamer Mary Powell will leave Desbrosses Street at 1:45, West Forty-second Street at 2, and West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon for West Point, arriving at 4:40, in time to see the cadets in camp, the public buildings, and other attractions at the Point. Passengers may return by West Shore Railroad, New York Central Railroad, or the steamer Ramsdell.

Asks $25,000 for Breach of Promise.

Lottie Burg is suing Isidor Horwitz for $25,000 in the Supreme Court for breech of promise. Miss Burg alleges that she became acquainted with Horwitz at a picnic at Maspeth; that he took her to Coney Island, the theatre, and other places, and asked her to become his wife. Later, she says, he told her that he could not marry her because he had married another woman in secret, fearing his family would disown him if he made it known.

Cadets Get Roosevelt's Picture.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Bronx Cadets, a schoolboy organization, with an armory in the McKinley Building, a large photograph of himself. The picture bears his autograph.



To-day we're all clothed in patriotism.
Stores closed.
To-morrow we're all clothing, furnishings,

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Occasional showers, warmer; southerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,329. * * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

VESPERS VICTORIOUS IN FIRST RACE AT HENLEY

Quakers' Time was 14 Seconds Better Than Leander.

RIVAL CREWS MEET TO-DAY

Leanders Defeated Jesus College with Ease—Close Race Expected When Eights Meet in Crucial Test.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

HENLEY-ON-THE-THAMES, England, July 4.—It was a glorious Fourth of July for the Americans here to-day, and the American eagle screamed loud and joyfully when the Vesper Boat Club eight-oared crew crossed the line a length in front of Christ College, Cambridge, in the fast time of 7:12. It was the third heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, and gives the Philadelphians the right to meet the Leanders in the second trials, which will take place to-morrow. Although the winner of to-morrow's race will be called upon to row against the winner of the Belgian-London contest on Thursday, it is conceded that the much-coveted trophy will go to the winner of the Vesper-Leander contest.

Glorious weather favored the first day of the regatta. A great attendance ashore and afloat and fair rowing conditions combined to make Great Britain's annual rowing festival a notable one. Outside of the Grand Challenge Cup, in which the Vespers of Philadelphia and the Belgian crew were competing, there was little interest in the regatta. The day's racing started with the first heat of the Grand Challenge Cup, in which the Leanders, on whom the British pin all their hopes of retaining the trophy in England, won practically as they liked from Jesus College, Cambridge. The Belgians won an easy victory over the Thames Rowing Club.

Then came the big event of the day, the third heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, in which the Vespers led all the way, and defeated the strong collegiate crew from Christ College, Cambridge. The judges gave the Americans the verdict by a length, but it seemed a great deal more. The time, 7:12, was four seconds faster than the Belgian-Thames heat, and fourteen seconds faster than the time made by Leander against Jesus College, Cambridge, so that the race now lies between the Vespers, Leander, Belgians, and the London Rowing Club, the latter having drawn a bye in to-day's trials.

It is almost certain that the Belgians will be in the finals on Thursday, because they are pitted against the Londons to-morrow, who are rated very weak, while the crew from Belgium is now admitted to be a surprisingly strong one, having astonished the experts by their practice last night and performance to-day.

Leander men following the American coach down the towpath to-day encouraged the British crew and yelled continuously: "Go it, Christ; they can't get away from you."

Oscar Thorn, President of the Vesper Club, watched the race from the referee's boat, and said his men were not really extended in to-day's race. Coxswain Abell, Coach Dempsey, and all the members of the crew say the same. As a matter of fact they certainly rowed the last 300 yards smiling at their friends on shore and at the despairing cries of the partisans of Christ College crew who were on the towpaths and in punts. "We worked hard and rowed strong," said Stroke Exley, "but if our opponents had been closer we should have worked harder and made still better time."

The Americans started a slower stroke than either of the winners of the previous heats, Leander pulling off at 41 and the Belgians at 46, while the Philadelphians varied from 34 to 40. The Quakers appeared to be working hard from the outset, so that when half the distance had been reached the Cambridge crew was better able to pick up with their quicker stroke. Great enthusiasm was manifested on the crowded banks of the river throughout the entire race, and both crews were warmly cheered.

A friendly feeling exists between the Vespers and Christ College, and it is felt that the crews were subconsciously affected by it, and the Vespers were led to ameliorate the defeat of their opponents. There appeared to be a sizable unexpended potentiality in Vespers, but it would be difficult to estimate it in seconds.

The Americans, after their heat to-day, all lunched heartily, dressed, and returned to the course to enjoy the scenes and the rest of the racing. The many American visitors present gave the Vespers a rousing reception on their victory, and the resident Henleyites, doubtless influenced by the rich harvest reaped from the visitors, joined heartily in the applause. The Americans all speak well of the splendid treatment they have received here.

The majority of the British are still confident that the Leanders will ultimately win the cup. In the event of their success at Henley, the Vespers anticipate participating in the Hamburg regatta, where one American crew is already entered.

President Thorn after the race said: "I am perfectly satisfied with the result. The Vespers had faster opponents than either the Leanders or Belgians, as proved by the time of the boats. Coach Dempsey instructed the crew not to beat Christ College by much. The Vespers could have made a much better spurt if it had been necessary."

Mr. Thorn pointed out the good condition of the Philadelphians at the end of the race, as shown by the way they immediately picked up their boat on landing and carried it into the tent, while several of the Cambridge crew were in a bad way. He further added that he was confident the Vespers would beat the Leanders to-morrow and row the final heat with the Belgians. Coxswain Abell also said he could have pushed his crew infinitely faster, but as a matter of fact they took things easy after passing the mile post until Christ College's fine spurt forced the pace.

In the first heat Leander assumed the lead at the start and soon settled all question as to the result. They were never pushed by Jesus College, and had plenty of reserve left when they crossed the finish line. It was a hollow victory, and the victors could have made much better time had they been forced.

Outside of the trial heats of the Vespers and Leanders, great interest was manifested in the work of the Belgians. They are a queer lot. Yesterday afternoon just before practice they ate freely of ice cream, and came down to the boat smoking pipes. To the astonishment of everybody, they went over the course to-day in 7:16. After leading the Thames easily, they sprinted, just to show people at the finish what they could do. They picked up speed instantly, and, rowing perhaps forty-two strokes, went flying past the grand stand to the end of the course at a great speed. They will make Leander or Vesper row hard in the final.

In the eighth heat of the race for the Diamond Sculls, rowed to-day, Blackstaffe defeated Beresford, and in the ninth Kelly won from Roberts.

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SWEDEN'S DISPLAY OF FORCE.

Will Mobilize Army to Emphasize Arguments with Norway.

STOCKHOLM, July 4.—An order for the mobilization of the Swedish army has been given, and a proclamation to this effect will probably be issued within a week.

The mobilization is intended as a means of giving added force to any proposal for settlement which the special committee appointed by the Riksdag may make to the Norwegian Storthing.

King Oscar granted a private audience to the correspondent of The Associated Press at the royal palace to-day. In a lengthy conversation the King expressed his views on the present situation, and said emphatically that he would never allow any of his sons or his grandsons to accept the Norwegian throne.

In speaking of the attitude of Norway he displayed deep emotion, and expressed his heartfelt sorrow at Norway's treatment of him after thirty-two years of unceasing labor for its happiness and prosperity. The King said he wished to convey his gratitude for hundreds of expressions of sympathy received from the United States.

In the course of the conversation King Oscar reiterated his official utterances regarding his position on the Consular bill passed by the Storthing and the events which followed his veto of it, and said:

"When the King of Norway considers that the welfare of the country demands that he shall veto a bill passed by the Storthing his right to do so is unconditionally shown in Norway's Constitution, and he would be false to his oath if he did not exercise this right in accordance with his conscience.

"The Constitution gives the Storthing the power to pass a measure over my veto, prescribing, however, that this can only be done by the bill being passed by three consecutively elected Storthings. The Consular bill was passed by only one Storthing.

"As King of Norway it was of the utmost necessity that I should always keep before my eyes the first article of the Norwegian Constitution, which reads: 'The Kingdom of Norway is a free, independent, indivisable and inalienable country, united to Sweden under one King.' Therefore it was imperative before approving a bill separating the Consular systems of Sweden and Norway that I should consider the welfare and interests of both countries, and I had a perfect right as King of Norway to refuse my sanction.

"The refusal of the Norwegian Cabinet to countersign my veto was inexcusable, as the Constitution prescribes that the King may decide according to his judgment and that all his orders must be countersigned by the Cabinet.

"Thus the Norwegian Constitution, my own conscience, and my consideration of the welfare of both kingdoms were the guide to my action in vetoing the Consular bill."

AMBULANCE CRASH HURTS 5.

Surgeon Is Dashed Against Two Women and a Girl.

A collision between a surface car and an ambulance yesterday morning at Reade and Centre Streets caused grievous injuries to the ambulance surgeon and hurts more or less serious to the driver of the ambulance and two women and a girl against whom the surgeon was hurled.

At about 10 A. M. an ambulance call was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital for a "case" at the Brooklyn Bridge entrance.

Dr. T. Harris Cherry, who has begun his senior term, responded, and Edward Stokes, the driver, made time because of the Fourth of July demands on the service. At Centre and Reade Streets the ambulance appeared to have the right of way of a northbound Madison Avenue car, as the motorman, Francis Burke, responded to the clang of Stokes's gong and the signal of a policeman to let the ambulance pass.

It was determined after, however, that the car was not in control on the steep grade, and it dashed into the rear of the ambulance with such force as to put it out of service, release the horse, and throw Dr. Cherry and Stokes to the street.

Dr. Cherry was jolted from his seat with such violence that he fell against and threw to the sidewalk two women and a child who were waiting for friends. An ambulance call was responded to by Dr. Charles Vance, who found his comrade in such a serious strait that he hastened to the hospital with him and Stokes, who was also in need of surgical aid. The women and girl, Barbara Knolhoff, her sister, Julia Schmidt, and her daughter, Mary, ten years old, were taken in a cab to 44 Franklin Street, to be later on attended by another doctor from the Hudson Street Hospital.

Last evening Dr. Cherry was reported as under the influence of a narcotic and the question of cerebral injury not determined. He had two severe scalp wounds, fractures of three ribs, and severe bruises all over the body. The driver, Stokes, had a cut on the back of his head, but resumed duty later in the day. The injuries of the women and girl were severe contusions and cuts, and in the case of Mrs. Schmidt a fracture of the right foot.

FIFTY FALL WITH BRIDGE.

Struggling Throng Thrown Into Water at Jamestown, N. Y.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 4.—In a rush to escape an impending storm fifty persons were thrown into the lake at Celeron at 10 o'clock to-night by the collapse of a bridge over which the crowd was hurrying. Ten of them were taken to the hospital. Others who suffered from minor injuries went to their homes.

An unusually large crowd was promenading when a sudden squall sent them scurrying to cover. The crowd, coming from both directions, converged upon the bridge leading from the main promenade, causing the structure to go down with a crash. More than two score persons, struggling and screaming, were piled among the broken timbers. Most of those injured were trampled upon or caught between broken beams and planks.

Fortunately the water in Lake Chautauqua is shallow at that point, there being a depth of only three or four feet beneath the bridge, so that the danger of drowning was small. Response to the cries for help came promptly, and men rushed into the water waist deep to release those caught by the broken timbers or unconscious from fright.

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M.; due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 3:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations ... should be made early.—Adv.

FIFTEEN BOYS BLOWN UP; 7 BADLY HURT; 3 WILL DIE

Passer-by Dropped a Cigar in Their Can of Powder.

EXPLOSION SHOOK DISTRICT

The Fourth in Williamsburg Ends with a Serious Accident—Panic Among the Parents.

Fifteen boys were playing with a can containing about three pounds of gunpowder at North Sixth Street and Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, last night, when a careless passer-by threw a lighted cigar into the can. In the explosion which followed, seven of the boys were so seriously injured that they had to be taken to hospitals. At least three will die.

The injured are:

ALWITZ, JOHN, eight years old, of 95 North Sixth Street; burned about the head, arms, and legs; condition serious.
CUMISKY, THADDEUS, four years old, of 88 North Sixth Street; may recover.
FRANCIS, WILLIAM, eleven years old, of 88 North Sixth Street; burned about the face, hands, and body; cannot recover.
KREYKEL, ANDREW, thirteen years old, of 97 North Sixth Street; eyesight destroyed; seriously burned about the body; will die.
MANSER, WALTER, ten years old, of 92 North Sixth Street; hands and face burned; condition critical.
ROSINSKI, JOHN, thirteen years old, of 87 North Sixth Street; burned about the face, hands, legs, and body; mortally injured.
WALTERS, JOSEPH, sixteen years, of 95 North Sixth Street; burned about the face, hands, and body; condition serious.

All were taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, except Cumisky, who was taken to the Eastern District Hospital.

The accident occurred just after 9 o'clock. About twenty boys, all of them living in the neighborhood of Sixth Street, had bought the gunpowder. They were celebrating the Fourth by making "spitting devils," "trains," and other devices, and generally manufacturing amateur fireworks in a crude way.

An amused crowd was watching the boys at play when a man walked out of a saloon near the corner of Wythe Avenue and threw away the stump of his cigar. The stump went into the can which was still three-quarters full of powder.

Immediately a spurt of fire shot up and a terrific explosion shook the neighborhood. When the smoke cleared away fully 1,000 persons had rushed from all directions, anxious to know what had happened. Fifteen boys had been blown in all directions and were lying on the ground, some of them shrieking in pain.

Policeman Goodale of the Bedford Avenue Station, who had been near when the explosion occurred, rushed into the drug store at Sixth Street and Wythe Avenue and turned in hurry calls both to the Williamsburg and the Eastern District Hospitals. He also sent in a fire alarm.

While waiting for the arrival of ambulances part of the crowd formed into a police corps to keep back others who were panic-stricken. A few assisted the police in carrying the injured boys into the drug store, where efforts were made to alleviate their suffering.

When Drs. Rarick, Dangler, and Dorn of the Williamsburg Hospital and Cohen and Dean of the Eastern District Hospital arrived with all the available ambulances that could be sent out, they found seven of the boys on the floor in the drug store. About ten others were standing around nursing minor injuries. The seven were taken away in the ambulances. All were in a serious condition.

The boys most seriously hurt lived in North Sixth Street, and as soon as the explosion was known the neighborhood was thronged with fathers and mothers, all trying to find their children and anxious to know the names of those who had been taken away. Williamsburg for many blocks was in a state of panic for more than an hour.

At a late hour the police were searching for the man who had thrown the cigar, although they do not think any charge can be made against him. An investigation is also being made to determine how the boys procured the gunpowder.

TAFT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Secretary and Party Get Warm Welcome on the Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—Secretary Taft and party arrived in San Francisco at 5:45 o'clock this afternoon. A hearty greeting was extended by five thousand citizens assembled at the ferry depot.

The Secretary and Miss Roosevelt took a waiting automobile and were taken to their hotel, the rest of the party following in closed carriages. As the automobile proceeded up the main street of the city the Secretary and Miss Roosevelt bowed in acknowledgment of greetings.

The distinguished visitors have come in the midst of exceptionally warm weather for the region around San Francisco Bay, the thermometer having registered 94 degrees to-day. None of the party was affected, however.

That he might make an inspection of Carquinez Straits for the purpose of making a report to the President on the application to place a bridge across the span of water, Secretary Taft left the special train at Sparks, Nev., and took another special of three cars to San Francisco Bay. While but a few hours were devoted to an examination of the proposed location of the bridge, the inspection was thorough. Secretary Taft said he had not decided as to his report. Mr. Taft rejoined the party at Benicia.

The Secretary announced his intention of looking thoroughly into the Chinese exclusion question while here.

"I am thoroughly in favor of enforcing the Chinese exclusion law to the letter," he said, "but I am quite sure that it was never the intent of the law to bar Chinese merchants and students from the United States. Such a policy might work a serious hardship to our trade in China."

The Secretary and party will spend a busy four days here before departing next Saturday on the Manchuria.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Calabria, from Leghorn, Naples, and Palermo, June 21, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:08 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Caronia, Liverpool, June 27, passed in Sandy Hook at 1:05 o'clock this morning.

The steamer (supposed) Tuscarora, London, June 21, passed in Sandy Hook at 1:05 o'clock this morning.

NO MORE TSETSE DISEASE.

Discovery by Koch Leads to Hope That It Can Be Stamped Out.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 4.—Another important discovery has been made by Prof. Robert Koch.

The professor is now at Iringa, German Southwest Africa, and in a telegram from that place he announces that he has found the origin of the tsetse disease in trypanosomata microbes in the body of the tsetse fly. These are the microbes which are present in sleeping dropsy. Dr. Koch found the breeding ground of the tsetse fly, and he declares that the fly can be rendered harmless by simple means.

The discovery leads to the hope that it will be possible to stamp out the tsetse disease, which annually causes the loss of an enormous number of cattle.

Prof. Koch has also found that the relapsing fever is transferred to humans through a small sand tick.

The professor wires that he is in good health. He expects to remain in Africa for some time continuing his investigations in regard to tropical diseases.

HULK GRAVEYARD AFIRE.

A Score of Old Craft in the Gregory Yard at Perth Amboy Ablaze.

A spectacular river-front fire was Perth Amboy's Fourth of July attraction last night. It so far outclassed manufactured fireworks that even after midnight, four hours after the fire started, almost the whole population of the city was still watching the blaze. Over on the Staten Island shore other hundreds were watching the blaze. The fire will last a couple of days.

The fire was in John H. Gregory's famous "marine graveyard," at the mouth of the Raritan River. To this yard for many years have been towed steamboats of all kinds in Eastern waters which have met with too serious mishaps to be repaired, or which have lived too long.

Mr. Gregory breaks them up usually for the good timber and the metal they contain, but sometimes sells the hulls for coal barges or similar uses. The General Slocum lay here for almost a year after being raised. She was sold and towed to Philadelphia only a few days ago.

When the Slocum was here at the "graveyard" one of her near neighbors was the famous old Hudson River steamboat Drew. She was being slowly torn to bits. At midnight flames were shooting a hundred feet into the air from her, crumbling upper works, and the inside of her hull was on fire. Besides the Drew there have burned or were burning early this morning such recent arrivals as the ferryboats Communipaw, Fanwood, and Central, which gave way not so long since to modern boats.

Another steamboat to go was the Tremont of Boston, which was sunk not long ago, and after being floated found her way to the "graveyard." Besides these there were afire about fifteen boats of all sizes and in all stages of decay and dismantlement.

The fire had a frontage on the water of about 1,000 yards. All the boats rested in the mud when the fire started, so none could be towed out, and the tugs that ran up simply had to lie off in the bay and watch the fire.

The loss is estimated at $50,000. It is said the one item of insurance carried in the "graveyard" was for $1,000.

The fire started a little after 8 o'clock. How it started was not learned. It spread with great rapidity.

THOMAS AUTO BOAT WRECKED.

Dixie Strikes a Rock at Greenwich and Narrowly Escapes Sinking.

The ill luck that has pursued the Dixie, the new boat built for E. R. Thomas, with which he expects to smash all motor boat records, nearly finished her yesterday in the power boat races at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club regatta at Greenwich. She struck the Hen and Chickens Rock while going at full speed and ripped open her bottom. That she did not sink was due to the quick assistance rendered to her. Two launches, one on either side, took her in tow, and, buoying her up, started for her builders' shops. She reached Astoria in safety, but the extent of her injuries has not been ascertained. It is certain that it will be some time before she can race, and not at all sure that she will not find her speed greatly diminished.

The boat cost $10,000 to build, and a good-sized bonus was to be paid if she excelled the record. In her first trial at speed she made a mile in 1 minute and 56 1-5 seconds, which is at the rate of thirty-one miles an hour and better than any other auto boat has yet made. But on the trial she threw her helmsman in the river, and had to have a larger rudder installed to prevent a repetition of the accident. Then she was to be officially timed, and when ready for the test would not run at all. Then she was matched to meet the Challenger, but the Brokaw boat failed to appear. Now when about to get her first race and real trial she is wrecked on a rock.

NAPHTHA LAUNCH BURNED.

Owner and Another Man Scorched in Naphtha Explosion.

The launch Oceanic was burned to the water's edge yesterday while lying off Canarsie Pier, Jamaica Bay, by the explosion of the boat's naphtha tank. Two men were injured. One of them, Martin Munch of 585 Tenth Avenue, was the owner of the boat. George Richmond of 427 Myrtle Avenue was severely burned.

Munch went down to Canarsie Pier yesterday, intending to cruise about the bay in his launch. He found the naphtha tank leaking. The leak was in a dark corner of the cabin. Richmond obtained a candle, and by the light of this they were trying to discover the hole in the tank, when the escaping fumes ignited and the tank exploded.

GUESTS OF PRINCE HENRY.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at His Country House.

KIEL, July 4.—The American steam yacht North Star, with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on board, has returned from Travemunde and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have gone to Hemmelmark.

They will be the guests of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia for several days. Hemmelmark is Prince Henry's new country house.

HUNDREDS PRAYED FOR MISSING EXCURSIONISTS

Gathered on Pier to Await Members of Temperance Guild.

BARGES HAD NOT RETURNED

Members of Paulist Fathers' Church Were Intensely Anxious When Delayed Boats Arrived at 1:45 A. M.

One thousand men, women, and children, members of the Church of the Paulist Fathers in West Sixtieth Street, who left the foot of West Fiftieth Street yesterday morning on an excursion to Empire Grove on the Hudson, were delayed for five hours by tide on the trip home.

Nearly 2,000 anguished relatives who had in mind memories of the Slocum horror were assembled on the pier at 10 o'clock last night, which was two hours after the excursion was expected to arrive back at West Fiftieth Street. Hundreds of them knelt in prayer.

The excursion left at 10 o'clock in the morning in two barges drawn by the tug boat Sherman. All went well until the tug began to come back at about 7 o'clock. Opposite Riverdale, a strong current was encountered, which kept back the tug the further down stream it came.

Before the lights of the city were in sight it was seen by the Captain of the tugboat that it would be many hours before the barges could be brought to dock. To add to the anxieties and miseries of those on board there was nothing to eat.

All of the eatables and drinkables had been consumed by the hundreds of hearty children who were with the excursion. Those same children on the way back suffered the pangs of hunger with less fortitude than their elders.

At 1 A. M. it was estimated that there were 1,500 friends and relations on the pier at Fiftieth Street anxiously awaiting the excursionists. This number was continually swelling.

Toward the end scores were weeping and some praying. Finally, when it became known that the rows of lights nearing the pier represented the barges, a roar went up that was answered by the hungry members of the Temperance Guild aboard the barges.

The scenes of reunion when the excursionists finally landed at 1:45 were both pathetic and amusing.

AIRSHIP FLIES AT CONEY.

Baldwin's California Arrow Makes a Trip 200 Feet in the Air.

Coney Island had a real airship flight yesterday. Leo Stevens in J. H. Baldwin's airship the California Arrow sailed up 200 feet from the Boer War inclosure, and made a trip in the air around the Brighton Beach race track, then along the ocean front toward Manhattan Beach, returning to the Boer War grounds in perfect safety.

While the airship was crossing the Brighton Beach trolley tracks, and was a hundred feet above the ground, the long drag line which was trailing caught in the electric wires.

The spectators were a little nervous when they saw the machine quiver as though hesitating whether to descend or to continue its flight. Stevens sent the airship ahead at full speed, the wire gave way and released the drag line, permitting the airship to continue its trip without further interruption.

The propeller was slightly injured while the airship was going back to its port by hitting a projecting beam. Stevens was greatly elated over his trip and declared that he could easily navigate the California Arrow around the Borough of Brooklyn, a feat which he declares he will attempt within the next few days. He added:

"The ship was under my control from the time it left the aerodrome till I returned, and I had no difficulty in describing curves, descending, or ascending while in the air."

JEWELS WORTH $1,000 GONE.

Mrs. Winter's Mother-in-Law Put Them Under Her Pillow.

Detectives of the West One Hundredth Street Station are trying to find the person who stole $1,000 worth of jewelry from the home of Mrs. Kate Winter, at 942 Columbus Avenue, on Saturday night.

According to Mrs. Winter, she went out on Saturday night, leaving the jewelry with her aged mother-in-law, who placed it in a chamois leather bag under her pillow.

Shortly after retiring old Mrs. Winter was attacked by rheumatism and called Susan Maser, a Hungarian woman, who has been employed by the family for four months. The servant rubbed her with alcohol, and then went to bed. Later she awoke Mrs. Winter to say that she had been robbed of $2.

Mrs. Winter upon investigation found that the jewelry was gone. When her son, Jacob Winter, came home an examination was made of the house. It failed to show in what way burglars could have entered. The servant girl said that the front door had not been locked.

DOMINGAN TROUBLE ENDS.

Fugitive Gen. de la Rosa Trying to Reach Haitian Territory.

SANTO DOMINGO, July 4.—Telegraphic communication with Barahona City has been re-established. The Minister of War has telegraphed the Government that Gen. Candelario de la Rosa is trying to reach Haytian territory, and that this had brought about virtually a pacific state at Barahona.

The United States cruiser Des Moines returned here to-day from Barahona City. The rest of the republic continues quiet.

The trouble at Barahona was caused by the release by force by a party of his friends of Gen. Candelario de la Rosa, a political prisoner at Barahona. It was announced on July 1 that the Government was sending troops to Barahona to maintain order and that the United States cruiser Des Moines had gone there to protect the Custom House.

Big Indiana Coal Combination.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—A combination of twenty-six coal companies of Indiana, controlling 29,000 acres, has been formed here as the Vandalia Coal Company, with a capital of $7,000,000. The annual output will be 3,000,000 tons. A. M. Ogle of Indianapolis is President.

Burnett's Vanilla Extract
Is sold by all the best grocers everywhere. Try it.—Adv.

HURRICANE IN SAMOA.

Great Damage Caused by Storm, Says Australian Report.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 4.—News has reached here that great damage has been caused in Samoa by a hurricane.

T. P. SHONTS ARRESTED.

Canal Commissioner Accused in Stamford of Speed Law Violation.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 4.—T. P. Shonts of Chicago, head of the Panama Canal Commission, was arrested here this afternoon for violation of the automobile speed law, while going to his Summer home at Greenwich with a party of ladies.

He gave bond for his appearance in court.

BROOK FARM HOUSE BURNED.

Home of Famous Literary Colony Destroyed by Boys.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 4.—Mischievous boys last night destroyed with their Fourth of July firecrackers the famous old Brook Farm house—the ancient dwelling in West Roxbury where sixty years ago Ralph Waldo Emerson, George William Curtis, Margaret Fuller, Frank B. Sanborn, the elder Parker, Charles A. Dana, and a dozen more kindred spirits set up their short-lived idealistic social democracy. It was there that Hawthorne wrote at the beginning of his literary career.

The old house had been vacant a long time, and the boys lacked the veneration for its associations that visitors to Boston have manifested in their sightseeing.

GERMAN HOT WAVE KILLS 100.

Forests Littered with Dried Leaves —Mercury Touches 107.

BERLIN, July 4.—The heat, which has continued four days throughout Central Europe, has caused more than 100 deaths in Germany, according to estimates.

At midday in the shade the temperature has been as high as 107. On Sunday it had fallen in Berlin to 92. In the forests the ground is littered with dried leaves.

ROME, July 4.—Although the heat today was somewhat more bearable than for several days, there were many fatal cases of sunstroke. Father Lains, director of the Vatican Observatory, took the temperature at the top of the dome of St. Peter's, which registered 99. In the streets the thermometer registered 108 in the shade.

TOURING CAR EXPLODES.

Mr. Baker's Machine Wrecked in Front of University Club.

The large touring car owned by James E. Baker of 156 Fifth Avenue exploded at 9:30 o'clock last night in front of the University Club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street. It was practically destroyed before the firemen could put out the flames that followed the bursting of the gasoline tank. The machine was valued at $10,000. Mr. Baker had gone into the club and left the machine in charge of the chauffeur, when in some unexplained way the gasoline leaked through the machinery and was set on fire.

There was a loud report and the car was enveloped in flames. Members and servants of the club attempted to extinguish the flames with sand, and finding it impossible, an alarm was turned in. When the firemen had stopped the blaze they asked for Mr. Baker's name. He refused it until they started to drag away the wreckage.

THE FOURTH BROUGHT TWINS.

Proud Bridge Policeman Names Them George and Martha Washington.

The proudest policeman in all the force yesterday was Sheehan of the Bridge Squad. When he got home from duty to 379 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, he was met by a nurse, who showed him a fine pair of babies and told him they were his. They are boy and girl, and Sheehan says they are to be named George Washington and Martha.

Roundsman Farrell will stand sponsor for the boy, and Policeman McLoud, also of the Bridge Squad, will be the godfather of the girl. Sheehan himself is a six-footer.

PATIENTS DROWN IN HOSPITAL

Over 900 Guanajuato Flood Victims—Property Loss, $2,000,000.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, July 4.—Gov. Obregon estimates the loss of life from the recent cloudburst and consequent flood at over 600. Bodies of the victims are being recovered.

The hospital was flooded so quickly that the patients there were drowned. The magnificent Juarez Theatre was flooded to the floor of the first balcony, and soldiers who had taken refuge there had to climb to the upper balcony to save themselves. The power plant is damaged, and the city is in darkness.

The property loss is now estimated at $2,000,000.

MISSED TRAIN; SO THEY WED.

Trip of Miss Hillyer and Bladgett Had Unexpected Ending.

Because she missed the last train and boat from Newburg on Monday night Miss Vilette Hillyer of 35 Jefferson Street, Williamsburg, is now the bride of Frank S. Bladgett, a son of Dr. F. J. Bladgett, of 75 Jefferson Street. The young couple have known each other for several years. Bladgett is twenty-one years old and his bride a year younger.

On Monday they went on an excursion up the Hudson to Newburg. They went to Orange Lake, on the outskirts of Newburg, where, while rowing on the lake, they became engaged.

The time passed so rapidly that when they reached the steamboat landing the boat was gone. They hurried to the railroad station only to find out that the last train, too, had gone. Then they decided to get married. They found a minister who tied the knot and a telegram was sent to the mother of the bride informing her of the marriage.

Bladgett returned to Williamsburg yesterday with his bride.

REBEL SHIP BACK AND DECLARES WAR

The Potemkine Ready to Sink Russian Vessels.

SEIZES COAL AND FOOD

On Her Way to Odessa Attacks an Italian Ship.

MUTINY ON A TRANSPORT

Lieutenant and Boatswain of the Prout Killed, but Crew Afterward Repent—The Vecha Surrenders.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—A dispatch sent yesterday to The Evening Standard from Odessa said the Kniaz Potemkine had been sighted twenty-five miles off that port.

BUCHAREST, July 4.—Before the Kniaz Potemkine sailed from Kustenji a delegation from her crew handed the Prefect a proclamation addressed to the representatives of the powers in Roumania formally declaring war on all Russian vessels which refused to join the mutineers.

The proclamation says the Kniaz Potemkine will respect neutral territory and foreign shipping.

The delegation requested that the proclamation be forwarded to the powers.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Smetlivy appeared off Kustenji to-day, and signaled that she was seeking the Kniaz Potemkine.

It is stated that the Kniaz Potemkine has attacked an Italian vessel carrying coal.

There is much uneasiness among Russian vessels at Roumanian ports.

BERLIN, July 4.—A dispatch to the Lokal Anzeiger from Odessa says the Kniaz Potemkine threatened to attack a village of German colonists on the coast near Odessa and requisitioned and took on board some cattle.

ODESSA, July 4.—An attempt to revive the mutiny on the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz was discovered to-day. It was frustrated by loyal sailors, who delivered six of the leaders to the authorities.

The torpedo boats which remained here have gone to sea.

It is persistently reported in army and navy circles that the Kniaz Potemkine is being stalked and pursued by several torpedo boats, which intend to sink her. The crews of these boats consist of officers who volunteered as stokers, so there is no danger of their refusal to obey orders and destroy the renegade ship.

The Kniaz Potemkine's hours are declared here to be numbered. Regret is expressed at the destruction of such a splendid and powerful battleship and at the loss of life, but this is thought to be preferable to the continued dishonor of her presence in the Black Sea commanded by mutineers.

The British steamer Cranley, which was brought into the harbor yesterday under cover of the guns of a torpedo boat destroyer, has been released.

The general situation here shows signs of gradual improvement. The removal of débris from the burned area has begun and the general dock work and coasting service have been resumed. The strikers are returning to work.

A large number of troops have been sent to Summer quarters within easy reach of the city.

The Odessa Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the Ministry of Finance to permit an extension of fourteen days on notes falling due.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 5.—The Minister of Marine yesterday received the following telegram from Admiral Kruger:

"The crew of the transport Prout when leaving Budrovo Bay mutinied, arresting the Captain and other officers. Second Lieut. Nestertzeff and Boatswain Kozlitine were killed.

"The Prout has arrived at Sevastopol and the crew is now repentant. The officers have been released, the crew begging them to resume their posts. The Prout has been ordered to anchor in Kamesheval Bay and an inquiry into the affair has been opened."

It is stated that the transport Vecha, the crew of which joined the mutineers in the harbor of Odessa, surrendered yesterday in Russian waters.

There is no truth in the report published by the Petit Journal of Paris of the mutiny of the Russian battleships at Reval.

OFFICIAL STORY OF MUTINIES.

Revolutionists Advised Rebel Sailors —Officer Killed Himself.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The governmental story of events at Odessa, as published in The Official Messenger, begins by detailing the activity of the

cialist Revolutionary Committee in stirring up the strikers ashore and the arrival of the mutinous crew of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine at Odessa on June 27. The account proceeds:

"The mutiny of the warship provided the Revolutionary Committee with a good opportunity to influence the masses. The committee visited the battleship and assured the mutineers that the garrison of Odessa had laid down its arms, and that the whole Black Sea squadron had joined hands with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine. According to eyewitnesses officers took an active part in the councils on board the battleship, especially two young cadets.

"The results of the Anarchist intrigues among the workmen and mutinous sailors became immediately evident. The troops were unable to use their arms against the crowds of workmen in the vicinity of the harbor for fear of the possibility of an enfilading fire from the battleship. The harbor, therefore, was at the mercy of the mob, which pillaged warehouses and vessels, broached casks of wine and spirits, and started a drunken orgy.

"With nightfall the fires started by the rioters soon obtained terrible dimensions. Nearly everything in the harbor was destroyed, the mob refusing to allow the firemen to fight the flames. Among the property destroyed were the warehouses and stores of the Russian Navigation and Commerce Company, the agency and stores of the Danube Navigation Company, the Bais stores on the Platanoff piers, the Odessa harbor railroad station, the Harbormaster's offices, part of the warehouses of the Russian Navigation and Trading Company, and of the Roseysky and Roshnine companies on the new pier, the shipping office on Platanoff Pier, part of the coal depot, all the buildings of the Quarantine harbor, twenty wagons, and six steamers belonging to various companies. The railway freight sheds were pillaged and many rioters and looters were burned alive while intoxicated.

"Several times on the night of June 28 the mob attacked the troops and police with revolvers, but each time they were scattered by volleys from the soldiers. The number of rioters killed or wounded is not yet known, but must exceed several hundreds. The damage can only be estimated in millions of rubles.

"None of the representatives of the foreign powers suffered. The Consulates were guarded by troops.

"On June 29 a state of war was proclaimed and the city was cordoned by troops. The disorders then ceased."

The story confirms the report that the Kniaz Potemkine in the evening of June 29 fired three blank shots, as prescribed by the Russian naval code for the funeral of a sailor, and followed these up with two live shots, which destroyed part of a house. Otherwise the battleship did no damage.

The report then proceeds to relate the arrival of Admiral Kruger's squadron in the morning of June 30, as follows:

"As the squadron approached the Odessa pier the Kniaz Potemkine cleared for action, advanced to meet it, and cut through its line. As the Kniaz Potemkine passed the mutineers received an ovation from the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz. Admiral Kruger thereupon signaled the squardon to swing round and return to Sevastopol, but the crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz prevented that vessel from following, and put ashore all their officers disarmed, with the exception of Lieut. Grigorieff, who blew out his brains.

"On the advice of the revolutionists a committee of twenty was elected to take charge of the vessel under the direction of a boatswain's mate and apparently against the latter's will. Dissension prevailed among the crew, only part of whom were influenced by the revolutionists and wanted to follow the Kniaz Potemkine. The latter threatened to fire on the Georgi Pobiedonosetz if she tried to rejoin the squadron at Sevastopol.

"The anti-revolutionary section, however, ultimately gained the upper hand, and when in the afternoon of July 1 the two battleships weighed anchor the Georgi Pobiedonosetz put on full speed, entered the harbor, and sent the boatswain's mate and some sailors ashore to signify her submission."

The report takes up seven columns and will be printed all over Russia. It contains no mention of the prominent part which the Governor reported that the Jews took in inciting the rioting and in co-operating with the mutineers on board the Kniaz Potemkine and the Georgi Pobiedonosetz. It is learned that Gen. Trepoff himself forebade all reference to the Jews, believing that it would only serve to excite the people and perhaps lead to reprisals, not only at Odessa, but elsewhere.

GENERAL STRIKE PROCLAIMED.

Many Men Already Out in St. Petersburg—Bomb Thrown at Bielostok.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 5.—The Executive Committee of the Social Revolutionists has issued a stirring appeal summoning the workmen and all classes of society interested in the overthrow of the present régime to show sympathy with all those who fought for freedom at Lodz, Warsaw, Odessa, and other places, as well as with the sailors who mutinied at Odessa and Libau, by inaugurating a general political strike.

The workmen's leaders here have supplemented this by the proclamation of a general strike for to-morrow, (Thursday.)

Over 25,000 men are already out, and more or less disorder has occurred.

An extensive strike was begun at Kielce (ninety-six miles southwest of Warsaw) on Monday, as a mark of sympathy with the victims of the rioting at Lodz. The railroad station at Kielce was attacked yesterday morning, and the freight sheds were wrecked. Gendarmes fired on the rioters and troops have been requisitioned to restore order.

There was sporadic firing in several streets of Bielostok, Poland, yesterday, and a bomb was thrown in Pipowas Street, in the centre of the town. It is reported that several persons were killed.

The strikes in the Tiflis region are spreading and are becoming general in character.

MUTINY ON MERCHANT SHIP.

Crew of the Nicholas II. Insist on Going to Odessa.

PARIS, July 4.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople says that the Russian steamer Emperor Nicholas II., belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation Company of Odessa, which had been ordered to proceed to Alexandria instead of Odessa, owing to the troubles at the latter place, was unable to leave Constantinople on account of a mutiny of the crew, who insisted on going to Odessa to protect their families.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S MISERY.

St. Petersburg Paper Denounces the New Mobilization.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The newspapers continue to denounce the war. The Slovo says:

"Again mobilization! Again the tears of wives and children! Again passive, mechanical obedience to orders which are not understood, not explained! Again fields abandoned just before the harvest! Again fresh burdens for the impoverished! Again the Zemstvos called upon to feed starving families!

"And so the mute discontent grows."

ROSEN, RUSSIA'S SILENT DIPLOMAT, ARRIVES

Cassini's Successor Declines to Talk of Peace or War.

DIPLOMACY A QUIET GAME

"It's Like Whist," New Ambassador Remarks; "Best Played in Silence"—Denies Reported Interview.

Baron Rosen, the new Russian Ambassador to the United States, and who is also one of the Czar's plenipotentiaries, arrived in New York yesterday on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. Baron Rosen absolutely refused to discuss the war between Japan and Russia or to talk of any other question with which his mission to the United States might be concerned. Diplomacy, like whist, he remarked, was best played in silence.

"When I received the American newspapers," he said, "I saw that a French news agency had quoted me as saying that Russia is willing to pay the expenses of the war within certain limits. I wish to deny this and also to deny that I have ever given out any interview or expressed publicly any opinion of a political nature. Please say that and nothing more, and I will be much pleased."

The Baron said he learned of the death of Secretary Hay at sea and was shocked by the news. He spoke in eulogy of the deceased statesman and said he had known Mr. Hay for twenty-five years. He was much pleased to return to America and hoped to renew many former acquaintances.

The Ambassador was asked what he thought of Washington in August as a meeting place for the peace conference. He replied that it would be most uncomfortable, that almost any northern point would be more comfortable and more acceptable. He did not know officially, however, where the conference would be held if Washington was found to be out of the question.

Baron Rosen was accompanied by his wife and their daughter and Prince Kondacheff, the Russian Minister to the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt. The party was greeted at the pier by William Hansen, First Secretary of the Russian Embassy at Washington; Gregory Vilankine, the Financial Agent of the embassy; Consul General at this city Lodygensky and Baron Schlippenbach, Consul General at Chicago.

Baron Rosen took the 5 o'clock train for Manchester-by-the-Sea. He said he did not know when he would go to Washington.

BOSTON, July 4.—Baron Rosen, accompanied by his wife and daughter and Prince Kondacheff, arrived in this city to-night and went to the Hotel Touraine. In reply to questions regarding the outlook for peace he said:

"The situation is so critical that I do not dare to make any statements to any one."

It is probable that the Ambassador's party will stay in this city a few days before proceeding to Manchester-by-the-Sea.

HOPE FOR AN ARMISTICE.

Negotiations Resumed and the Outlook Not Unpromising.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—With the completion of the arrangements for the Washington peace meeting President Roosevelt has resumed his efforts to bring about an armistice. No light is thrown on the exact status of the negotiations and the character of the communications passing between the Russian and Japanese Governments and Washington.

The matter is an exceedingly delicate one, but nevertheless the outlook for success, judging by what information is obtainable, is not unpromising if Japan is ready to sheath the sword until the Washington meeting shows whether a basis for peace is possible. Russia's consent seems assured.

In diplomatic circles it is felt that Great Britain could render service by timely advice to her ally, but so far as is known she is not supporting President Roosevelt's efforts.

Should the President be able successfully to arrange the preliminaries, it appears certain that actual negotiations for an armistice will be concluded directly between Field Marshal Oyama and Gen. Linevitch.

RUSSIAN SOLVENCY IN DOUBT.

Accuracy of the Imperial Bank's Balance Sheeets Questioned.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES.
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The Novoe Vremya tries to refute a recent article in the Nashazhizn in which it was contended that the Imperial Bank was violating the law by undue issues of paper currency.

The Novoe Vremya sees nothing abnormal in the increase of notes from 598,000,000 rubles ($299,000,000) in February, 1904, to 905,000,000 rubles in June, 1905. It argues that since the gold reserve is now 1,056,000,000 rubles the Government can by law issue another 151,000,000 rubles more of paper currency.

The point, however, is not whether the limit of the note issue has been reached, but whether the law forbidding such issue for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury is violated, as the Nashazhizn asserts that it is.

The editor of the Russ, whose paper has been suspended, to-day publishes an open letter in which he discusses a still more serious side of Russian finances, namely, the genuineness of the Imperial Bank's balance sheets. He declares that a most important branch of the bank's operations, that relating to foreign loans, is not subject to the supervision of the Controller General. Indeed, the latter merely checks the bank's holdings, not its accounts. It is therefore impossible to speak with certainty in regard to the character of the holdings.

The Syn Otchestvesta points out that Russia's expenditure during the first two months of the present year was 508,000,000 rubles and the revenue 343,000,000 rubles. At this rate the deficit for the year will be 990,000,000 rubles. Whence is the money to come? the paper asks.

JAPAN'S PEACE EMBASSY.

Some of the Officials Who Will Probably Aid Komura.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 5.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Tokio says that the suite of Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who has been appointed one of the Japanese peace plenipotentiaries, will probably include Col. Tachibana of the War Office; Commander Takeshita, Naval Attaché of the legation at Washington; Mr. Yamaza, Director of the Bureau of Political Affairs; Mr. Saito, Director of the Bureau of Information, and H. W. Denison, (American,) Adviser to the Foreign Office.

LINEVITCH REPORTS A VICTORY.

And Oyama Reports Three—Japanese Battalion Wiped Out?

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—Gen. Linevitch, telegraphing to Emperor Nicholas under date of July 3, reports the annihilation of a Japanese battalion. He says:

"On July 1 our force assumed the offensive against the enemy occupying a position near the village of Sauvaitse, sixteen miles south of Liaochoupen.

"At 7 in the evening, after the artillery had prepared the way, the enemy's fortified positions were stormed, and we pursued him for three miles.

"One Japanese infantry battalion was destroyed."

TOKIO, July 4.—Two dispatches were received to-day from the headquarters of the Japanese Army in Manchuria. The first reads:

"At 8 o'clock in the morning of July 1, 600 of the enemy's cavalry advanced toward the Pinniu River, thirteen miles northeast of Kangpin. We repulsed them. One hundred and fifty of the enemy's cavalry and mounted infantry, with eighteen guns, simultaneously attacked Shishiku, eight miles northeast of the Pinniu River. The engagement lasted until dawn July 2, when the enemy was repulsed.

"The enemy's casualties were over 400. Ours were 90."

The other dispatch is as follows:

"At dawn July 2, 400 of the enemy's cavalry, with artillery, approached Noromok, on the Puryorg Road, six miles north of Yusyong. Our force engaged and repulsed them northward, inflicting heavy loss.

"In the meantime our detachment made a détour far northward for the purpose of cutting off the enemy's retreat, and engaged the enemy's infantry at noon fourteen miles north of Yusyong. Our detachment also struck and scattered the enemy's cavalry retreating from Noromok."

NEW JAPANESE BATTLESHIP.

The Katori Launched in England—Speech by Prince Arisugawa.

LONDON, July 4.—Princess Arisugawa of Japan, who was accompanied by the Prince, her husband, launched the battleship Katori at Barrow this morning. The Katori is one of the most powerful battleships ever launched in this country.

Ten thousand spectators viewed the ceremony. Pigeons were liberated from a balloon on the ship's bows as an emblem of peace and goodwill.

Prince Arisugawa, in a speech at the luncheon which followed the launching, remarked that while the Katori would not be available during the present deplorable war, she would help to guarantee future peace in Far Eastern waters and uphold the national dignity of Japan.

Japan is having two battleships constructed in England, one at Elswick and the other at Barrow. They are sister ships, and will be among the most powerful battleships in the world. Various innovations have been adopted on account of experience gained in the war in the Far East.

The tonnage of the Katori is 16,400, she is to have a coal capacity of 2,100 tons, and her contract speed is 18½ knots. Her armament is to consist of four 12-inch guns, mounted in pairs in barbettes, fore and aft; four 10-inch guns, single mounted in barbettes on the upper deck quarters; twelve 6-inch quick-firers, ten mounted in an armored battery on the main deck, and two mounted on the upper deck amidships behind an armored screen, and a number of smaller rapid-fire guns. The vessel has five submerged torpedo tubes, four on the broadside and one aft.

The armament of the Katori is extremely heavy. She has a complete water-line belt nine inches thick, and some of her guns are protected by 10-inch armor. Her boilers will be of the Niclausse type, twenty in number, and arranged in three water-tight compartments. The vessel will be fitted with electric cranes.

NEW RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

Gen. Ridiger Is Appointed to Succeed Gen. Sakharoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—Lieut. Gen. Ridiger, Chief of the Chancellery of the War Office, has been appointed Minister of War in succession to Lieut. Gen. Sakharoff, who recently resigned.

Lieut. Gen. Palatzyn has been appointed Chief of the General Staff.

HISS THE RED FLAGS.

"Red, White and Blue," Crowds Shout at Socialist Labor Parade.

Many red flags were conspicuously displayed in the parade of the Workingmen's Singing Societies of the Northeastern States in Williamsburg yesterday. There was one small American flag near the end of the line. This belonged to an out-of-town society. All along the line of march crowds at windows hissed the red flag and shouted "The Red, White and Blue."

At the head of the parade a policeman marched beside a man who carried one of the large red flags.

The Workingmen's Singing Societies comprise sixty-two groups, enrolled under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party. The parade formed at the Labor Lyceum, in Willoughby Avenue, where the Federation of Workmen began their four days' festival in Brooklyn last Saturday.

When they had a big concert in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory Sunday night they were not permitted to display the red flag. The paradeers went to Ridgewood Park, where they had a picnic.

DEAD IN SUICIDES' HAUNT.

Man's Body Found in a Spot Where Several Have Died.

In Forest Park, near Martin Avenue, Richmond Hill, the body of a man with a bullet hole in his forehead was found yesterday by Park Watchman Edward J. Waters. Near the body was a revolver with one chamber empty. The spot where the body was found has been a favorite one for suicides, and three have occurred there within the last six months.

The dead man was about forty years old. He wore dark clothing and a black derby hat which bore the trademark of Kane & Kaufmann of 82 Nassau Street, Manhattan. The body was taken to the Ozone Park Morgue.

CAUGHT IN THE UNDERTOW.

East New Yorker Saved by Life Guards Faints Going Home.

A. W. Mueller, thirty-three years old, of 430 Barbey Street, East New York, had a narrow escape from drowning at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon. While in bathing with his wife he was seized with a cramp and carried out by the undertow. His cries for help brought the life guards to his assistance. When he reached the railroad station nearest his home he collapsed, and had to be taken home in an ambulance.

Employes Save Garage in Fire.

What promised to develop into a bad fire, with $100,000 worth of automobiles to feed upon, was averted by the promptness of two employes of the Thomas garage at 733 Seventh Avenue yesterday. A $5,000 automobile was damaged to the extent of $1,500. The explosion of a gasoline tank started a blaze in the garage. Peter McHugh and Frank Youngs pushed the blazing auto out into the street before the flames had a chance to attack any of the other machines.

POSTMASTER ATTACKED BY DAYLIGHT ROBBER

Mariners' Harbor Official Found Unconscious Near Safe.

HIS STORY OF THE ASSAULT

Mr. Lissenden Says Stranger Dealt Him a Blow in Stomach and He Knew Nothing for Hours.

William Elmer Lissenden, Postmaster at Mariners' Harbor, S. I., was knocked insensible by a robber in broad daylight yesterday. It is supposed that the Postmaster's assailant afterward robbed the office safe, which was open. The curious thing about it is that nobody seems to know exactly what booty the fellow got.

The police say that they heard from a man who said he was a Post Office Inspector that the thief had got away with $800. They say that the Inspector didn't give them his name, and anyway, it was only an impression they got. The police did not attempt to disguise the fact that they took little stock in the Postmaster's story of the robbery, at which his friends were not a little indignant.

The Postmaster himself told a TIMES reporter who met him in the street that he did not know what had been stolen, or if anything had. He was too dazed by the blows the thief dealt him to count up the contents of the safe, and he was the only person who could tell what was missing.

Mr. Lissenden says he went down to his office about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, according to his custom, and began to sweep the sidewalk in front of the office. John Kwosset, the cigar merchant whose shop is next door, was sweeping his sidewalk, too, and the men chatted several minutes. Mariners' Harbor was already astir and people were passing constantly.

When the sidewalk was clean Lissenden went inside the office. That was the last Kwosset saw of him for a while. The grocer, Joseph R. Singman, and the butcher, Robert Henry, were both busy about their shops near the Post Office when Roger Conklin, twelve years old, went in to ask for mail. Stretched across the threshold of the door leading to the inner office he saw the body of the Postmaster. The man was absolutely motionless. The boy thought he was dead, and ran about shouting that Lissenden had been killed.

The boy's screams brought nearly the entire population of the village. The butcher and the cigar dealer were the first to reach the Post Office, and they found Lissenden still lying on the floor apparently unconscious.

A call was sent to the police and Dr. Barber was summoned. He worked over the unconscious man, and finally succeeded in rousing him. As soon as he had sufficiently regained his senses, Mr. Lissenden was put in a carriage and carried to his home in Van Pelt Avenue.

Detectives Lawson and Hall were sent from the West New Brighton Station House to try to trace the robber. They found no clue to the Postmaster's assailant.

Early in the day Lissendon got up from his bed and went down to the office. Late in the afternoon a TIMES reporter found him in front of his house. The Postmaster had an abrasion on the bridge of his nose. He said his head was aching, but that his stomach hurt him worse than any other part of his body.

"I'm not in a state to tell much about what happened," he said. "Truth is, I don't know very much. It all happened so suddenly that I was senseless before I knew what was happening. While I was talking to Kwosset I saw a man go into the office. I thought it was somebody going in to get his mail out of a lockbox, though, and didn't pay any attention to it.

"When I got through sweeping I went in. I had already opened the inside office door, as well as the iron safe. Just as I was going through the door into the back office a man hit me a blow in the stomach and one in the head. I can't say how many more times he hit me. I didn't really get my senses back until about 10 o'clock."

There is a little yard just behind the office, leading directly to the street. A robber would have no difficulty in escaping through it.

Patrolman Shotwell was patrolling the beat by the Post Office yesterday when the assault occurred. It is not strange that he saw nothing of the marauder, for his "beat" extends from Morning Star Rod Road to Elizabethport Ferry—nearly a mile and a half. The policeman naturally passes any one place only once or twice in his eight hours of duty.

William Elmer Lissenden has been Postmaster at Mariners' Harbor three years and a half. His neighbors are very fond of him. Yesterday there was only good to be said of him, and none of his acquaintances had the slightest idea that there was anything suspicious about his story of the hold-up.

The police evidently held such a theory, but not positively enough to be very soure of their ground.

"It's mighty runny," said the Sergeant on duty when the reporter called last night, "that nobody saw that man, though it was broad daylight and in the Summer time."

DEATH IN A STRANGE FIRE.

Woman Found Suffocated—Two Witnesses Disappear.

Mrs. Carmela Trano, fifty years old, who lived alone at 17 Laight Street, was suffocated by a fire in her rooms yesterday. When Capt. Galvin of Truck 8 responded to the alarm he found two young Italians throwing water into Mrs. Trano's rooms. The firemen quickly put out the blaze, and then on searching the house found the woman's body.

After the fire Capt. Galvin tried to find the two Italians, but was unable to get any trace of them. The police are investigating the cause of the fire.

YUEN HONG ALIAS FLANNIGAN.

His Name More Than His Conduct Got Him Into Trouble.

Yuen Hong, a Chinese celebrant of the Fourth, was arrested yesterday just as he was banging away at the sky with a pistol on Lexington Avenue at Fifty-fourth Street, holding his eyes tightly shut all the while.

He was taken to the station by an Irish policeman, Glery, and arraigned before a German Sergeant, Lehr. Lehr being in favor of abolishing the Chinese Exclusion act, was much gratified by the report of the laundryman's patriotic fervor. But Glery was so angry when the prisoner said his name was Paddy Flannigan that he insisted on making the charge of disorderly conduct.

Nomad Arrives Safely at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., July 4.—The sloop Nomad, which had been out five days at 10 o'clock this morning in the Brooklyn Yacht Club's race from Gravesend Bay to Hampton Roads, arrived here this afternoon during the regatta and saluted the fleet. She met a severe storm on her way down the coast, and was compelled to lay to about forty miles off Cape Henry. When the storm subsided a dead calm followed, and she remained there for hours, unable to advance a mile.

Capt. Sawyer said to-night that all were well on board, and that they had not been uncomfortable. "We did not even break a teacup," he said.

SALUTE SHELL EXPLODES.

Firing Party at Governors Island Hurled Back—One May Die.

In firing the Fourth of July salute at Castle Williams, Governors Island, at a few minutes before noon yesterday a shell prematurely exploded in the breech of one of the guns, seriously injuring the firing party.

The explosion blew off the breech block, hurling Private Cornelius Harrington of Company H, Eighth Artillery, thirty feet away, tearing off his right arm, destroying his right eye, and otherwise hurting him.

Sergt. Frank Webb of the same company was also thrown back from the gun, but he was not in a direct line with the full force of the explosion and escaped with a cut in the neck, a severe gash over the right eye, and burns on the face and neck.

Harrington was carried unconscious to the Post Hospital, where the injured end of his right arm was amputated. His death was momentarily expected at midnight. His relatives live in the city, but late last night they had not been found. Sergt. Webb was able to walk to the hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

Four siege guns in the battery on the Brooklyn side of Castle Williams were used in firing the salute, which was of forty-five guns—one for each State in the Union. Sixteen men were grouped about the battery when the explosion occurred. Several were thrown down, but only two nearest the gun in which the shell exploded were seriously hurt.

It was suggested that the explosion might have resulted from failure properly to sponge out the gun after the first firing. An official investigation of the accident will be held at once.

HURT FIRING FORT SALUTE.

Two Artillerymen in Fort Warren Hospital—Fatality on Yacht.

BOSTON, July 4.—In firing the National salute of forty-five guns at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, to-day the charge of the sixteenth round exploded prematurely, injuring two men of the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery. One may die.

Private James J. Buckley, who was placing the blank shell in the breech of a six-pounder, was frightfully injured. The explosion tore his left arm nearly to the shoulder, and the flying particles struck him in the face, shattering the bones of his chin. His face and other parts of the body were bruised and burned by the powder.

Private Hector McNeil was severely burned, and some powder grains lodged in his eyes. Both men were removed to the post hospital, where Buckley's arm was amputated. McNeil's sight, if saved, will be seriously affected.

An investigation was immediately made, but nothing in the appearance of the gun disclosed the cause of the explosion. It is supposed that there was an accumulation of powder in the breech from the previous firings.

RANDOLPH, Mass., July 4.—The explosion this evening of an iron yacht cannon, which had been fired frequently all day, caused the death of Henry Aldrich. He was struck behind the ear by a fragment.

DEVLIN BANK MAY PAY.

Full Settlement Promised for First National of Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—J. T. Bradley of Sedan, receiver of the First National Bank, arrived in the city to-day and took charge of the bank.

The only information about the bank comes from the Devlin interests. Clifford Histed, attorney for C. J. Devlin, says the estate is worth more than the indebtedness, and that the bank can pay all claims. C. S. Gleed, head of the company which has taken over the Devlin interests, says that if there is no trouble in holding the property turned over to the bank by Devlin, a full settlement will be made.

A statement published to the effect that Devlin owed other banks in Topeka nearly $500,000 proves to be greatly overestimated. It is now said that Devlin's obligations to all the banks of this city other than the First National do not aggregate as much as $100,000.

Mr. Gleed said to-night that in his opinion the First National would not be able to resume business.

The obligations of the bank to depositors amount to about $1,300,000. The assets of the bank, exclusive of the Devlin property turned in, amounted to $1,050,000.

The actual cash value of the Devlin property cannot yet be determined. At the time the bank was closed there was approximately $150,000 in cash on hand.

Banks on which there were runs yesterday on account of the failure of the First National Bank took advantage of the holiday further to strengthen themselves and their officers reiterated statements that the banks were prepared to withstand any demands.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—A creditors' committee, named late yesterday to form some plan for continuing the different Devlin concerns, arranged to meet at Kansas City late to-day.

C. S. Jobes, President of the American National Bank of Kansas City, Chairman, said that a plan probably would be mailed to all creditors to-night.

FAIRBANKS PRAISES PEACE.

Lauds Roosevelt's Course in Address at Ohio Celebration.

URBANA, July 4.—The three-day centennial celebration of the founding of Champaign County began here to-day at the Fair Grounds, Vice President Fairbanks, who was born just across the line in Union County, delivering the address. The opening was designated as "Nation's Day." The Vice President spoke in part as follows:

"Freedom has never come as a free-will offering. It has been purchased by the blood of those who so loved it that they were willing to die, if need be, that others might enjoy it.

"We have much reason to be grateful, for while there are wars and rumors of wars about the earth, while other peoples are in the throes of unrest and revolution, our people are walking the ways of peace, prepared for war, but praying that it may never again disturb our National tranquillity. A wise and just course in our relations with other powers will largely insure us against any international breach.

"We may justly take pride in the fact that President Roosevelt has pointed the way to the re-establishment of peace in the Orient. We find that the debate upon the battlefield and upon the seas must, in the final analysis, be concluded in the deliberative chamber. Would it not seem that it were possible for men to come to reason upon great international issues before the infraction of the international peace? May the powers of the world not take a lesson from what has occurred and is occurring, and establish some method by which they may settle their differences in a manner consistent with their honor, without first invoking the sword; without shedding each other's blood and bankrupting each other's Treasury?"

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FREEING COUNTERFEITERS STIRS SECRET SERVICE

Criticism of President's Clemency to Kendig and Jacobs.

WEIGHT OF J. M. BECK'S PLEA

He Urged Release, but Trial Judge Was Not Inclined to Lessening Punishment.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—President Roosevelt's action in restoring to liberty the notorious counterfeiters, Kendig and Jacobs, was the subject of much speculation here to-day. The Secret Service considers the two men to be the most dangerous counterfeiters ever in this country. It was their capture which established the reputation of Chief John E. Wilkie. The sensational developments which resulted in the imprisonment of a former District Attorney and a former Assistant District Attorney for having accepted bribes from the counterfeiters gave the affair still more notoriety.

The Secret Service men do not give their approval to the release of the two men, and neither does Judge McPherson, the trial Judge. The application which had more weight than any other with Mr. Roosevelt was that of James M. Beck, now of New York, but then the Federal District Attorney who prosecuted the case. It is understood that ex-Secretary Lyman J. Gage also applied for the pardon of Kendig and Jacobs.

Mr. Beck's action in the matter seems to excite no surprise among the Department of Justice officials. It is customary, they say, for criminals seeking pardon to obtain the indorsement of the trial Judge and the prosecutor.

Aside from Mr. Beck's application there were many from citizens of Lancaster and other parts of Pennsylvania, and several thousand signatures were collected and appended to a petition.

The President's action in commuting the sentences because the punishments were excessive has caused more surprise than any other feafur of the case, particularly among the Secret Service men. The men were such dangerous counterfeiters that an entire issue of $100 notes amounting to $40,000,000 had to be retired from circulation because of the skill with which Kendig and Jacobs counterfeited them.

When the men were captured the Secret Service seized great quantities of the paper of which the bills were made and great quantities of silk fibre similar to that woven into Government notes to make counterfeiting difficult.

Kendig and Jacobs were convicted in 1900, and their release now, after such a short term in prison, is criticised by the Government detectives, particularly in view of the fact that the "excessive punishment" given the two criminals is assigned as the reason for their release.

At the Department of Justice that peculiar phrase is explained by the statement that the accomplices of Kendig and Jacobs received short sentences of from two to seven years, and that the ten years' sentence imposed on the two ringleaders was out of proportion. The men who received the light sentences referred to were tools of Kendig and Jacobs, who were the heads of the gang.

Mr. Roosevelt did not actually give this reason; he merely indorsed the papers "Recommendation approved." The recommendation was made by the Attorney General and was based on the "excessive punishment" theory.

Jacobs's father has been at the Department of Justice many times, besieging Attorney General Moody with applications for his son's release. The department officials say that the aged man was a pitiful figure. It does not seem, however, that this feature of the affair had very much to do with the granting of the commutation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The crime in which Kendig and Jacobs were principals was discovered early in April of 1899, and the arrests were made on April 19 of the same year.

One of the sensational features of the case was the discovery that United States District Attorney Ellery P. Ingham and his assistant, Harvey K. Newell, of Philadelphia were implicated in the crime. They were convicted and have served their sentences.

Two engravers, Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, who had quarters at 920 Filbert Street at the time, were also convicted. It was their wonderful skill that made such a gigantic counterfeiting scheme possible.

Jacobs and Kendig had a large cigar factory at Lancaster, and they were arrested there together with Deputy Internal Revenue Collector S. B. Downey and James Burns, an employe of Jacobs.

Counterfeit plates of $100 and $50 certificates and of internal revenue stamps which were used on cigar boxes at Jacobs's factory, were found in the Filbert Street engraving place. So clever was the work of the counterfeiters that the certificates had been in circulation from June, 1897, until 1899 before they were discovered. United States Commissioner Edmunds, before whom the prisoners appeared, said at the time:

"Monte Cristo would have been a pauper compared to any one of them had the plot not been foiled."

One important part of the general plan of the conspiracy was an attempt to obtain the co-operation of some important United States Treasury official who would receive the counterfeit certificates and re-issue them to the banks. Under such circumstances no bank official would have dreamed of pronouncing the certificates counterfeit.

SHOOTS FOUR AND ESCAPES.

Police Surround Woods Where Angry Husband Defies Arrest.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Angered by the refusal of his wife to let him have some cartridges, with which she believed he meant to do harm, William Gander, a stone mason, last night shot her, his brother-in-law, William Applegate, who lived next door; Perry Smith of Dayton, Ohio, who was visiting Gander, and Policeman Fred Worth. Mrs. Gander is the most seriously injured, but it is thought that she will recover.

In a running fight with policemen twenty-five shots were fired, Gander using a double-barreled shotgun. The police exhausted their ammunition, and Gander escaped to the Linwood Hills, which are densely wooded. Chief of Police Milliken and a squad have surrounded the woods. Gander has a shotgun, two revolvers, and a large store of ammunition. His wife says he will not be taken alive.

SHOT DOWN IN THE STREET.

Lawler May Be Mortally Hurt—His Assailant Not Seen.

John Lawler, who said he lived at 55 West Seventy-fifth Street, which is the home of Dr. James A. Nichols, was shot down at Seventy-fourth Street and Second Avenue last night. A policeman who saw him drop but did not see the shooter, had Lawler taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, where the surgeons found he had been shot through the abdomen.

He was conscious only long enough to give his name. The surgeons say his chance of recovery is small.

Miss Gould's Gymnasium for Sailors.

Miss Helen M. Gould has bought a plot of ground adjoining the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sands Street, Brooklyn. She intends to build an addition to the present building which she gave to the sailors of the navy. The addition will comprise sleeping [illegible] and a gymnasium.

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VANDERBILT'S RAMSEY OPTION

$10,000,000 for Little Kanawha Syndicate—Blow to Gould.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—A tentative agreement for the purchase of the Little Kanawha syndicate has been made by Col. James M. Schoonmaker, Vice President and General Manager of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, and other individuals of the Vanderbilt system. The price is about $10,000,000. Joseph Ramsey, Jr., retiring President of the Wabash Railroad, and W. H. Guy, President of the Lincoln Trust Company of St. Louis, represent the syndicate in the transaction. The agreement holds until the return of President Ramsey from Europe in September, unless the Vanderbilt officials conclude to make the purchase in the meantime.

This means that the community of interest railroads have deprived the Goulds of their connecting link with the Western Maryland, and have got control of immense tracts of coal on the route of the proposed connection.

The agreement includes the right to purchase the surveys of the Greene County Railroad and many rights of way for that line through Washington and Greene Counties to the West Virginia State line; also the Buckhannon and Northern Railroad, running from the West Virginia State line to Belington, on the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, part of which has been constructed.

Officers of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie were unwilling to discuss the transaction to-day, but their friends admitted its truth.

If the bargain is carried out Mr. Ramsey will have made a fortune because of his trouble with Gould, and it will also mean that his associates in Pittsburg and St. Louis will obtain a large return from their investment.

GAVE POISON TO SONS.

Father Confesses, Saying the Boys Were a Burden to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

DOYLESTOWN, Penn., July 4.—Auburg Closson, a Pennsylvania Railroad flagman at Bristol, the confessed poisoner of one son and attempted poisoner of another, was lodged in jail here to-day.

Walter Closson, a feeble-minded son, eleven years old, died under suspicious circumstances at his home in Morrisville on May 29. He had convulsions, and died within ten minutes after the arrival of Dr. I. N. Woodman.

Dr. Woodman refused to sign a death certificate, and reported the case to Deputy Coroner Rue of Bristol, who sent a physician to Morrisville the next day to make an examination. It was then said that the boy, with his brother, was accustomed to gather scraps from refuse buckets, and that both had been poisoned in that way. Henry, a brother, also mentally defective, was attacked on the following day with an illness similar to that which caused Walter's death, but recovered.

The medical examiner declared that arsenic was found in the body. It was then alleged that the father purchased rat poison at the drug store.

Two insurance policies were held on the life of the dead boy, aggregating less than $30. The circumstances connected with the case led to the employing of detectives, and the father was arrested last evening. He confessed to having administered arsenic to Walter and attempting to poison Henry. He said he was having a hard time getting along and that the boys were heavy burdens on him, so he wanted to get them out of the way.

JANOWSKI IN THE LEAD.

Maroczy a Close Second in International Chess Tourney.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 4.—Play was resumed this morning in the international chess masters' tournament at the Kursaal, the players being matched in the sixteenth round. Following are the scores to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7	9	Marshall	8½	7½
Blackburne	6	9	Schlechter	10	6
Burn	7½	8½	Tarrasch	9½	5½
Janowski	11	5	Taubenhaus	3	13
Leonhardt	8	8	Teichmann	8	7
Marco	9½	6½	Techigorin	4½	10½
Maroczy	10½	5½	Wolf	7	9

The seventeenth round will be played on Thursday.

Fatal Boating at Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 4.—David Jones, seventeen years old, of Luxemburg, was drowned in Lake Hopatcong off Nolan's Point this afternoon. His body has not been recovered. Jones was in a boat with four others, two girls and two boys. He lost an oar and in reaching for it fell out of the boat and sank. He was unable to swim.

Gen. Wood in Boston.

*Special to

FRENCH TARS JOIN OURS IN OBSERVING THE 4TH

Stars and Stripes Mingle with the Tricolor at Cherbourg.

CREWS RACE, CROWDS CHEER

Honors Even in Regatta — Reception Ashore by French Officers and Procession Through the Town.

CHERBOURG, July 4.—The French and American squadrons joined to-day in celebrating the American National holiday. At an early hour the ships of both countries broke out flags from stem to stern. The American flag was conspicuous everywhere, yachts, buildings, and wharves showing the Stars and Stripes.

Crowds lined the wharves awaiting the National salute by both squadrons, which was fired at noon, accompanied by salvos from the land forts. A regatta between the crews of the French and American warships followed. The prize for whaleboats was contested for by a picked crew from the French battleship Bouvines and a mixed crew from the American ships. The Frenchmen won. A second race, for gigs, was won by the crew of the flagship Brooklyn.

A large flotilla of pleasure craft followed the races, and the crowds lining the shore on both sides of the harbor vigorously applauded, the Americans getting a good share of the praise.

An imposing scene occurred at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when the French military and naval officers received their American naval comrades ashore. Gigs from the flagship Brooklyn and other ships brought the Americans to the Quay Breton, which was beautifully decorated with American and French flags.

Several hundred French officers of all branches of the service, surrounded by a vast crowd, assembled to welcome the Americans. A procession was then formed, headed by the band of the French Colonial Infantry, and made up of American and French officers, all in shore uniforms. The procession halted at the Place de la République, where the band played the American and French National anthems, the officers uncovering, while the crowd rapturously applauded. The French officers then served punch to their American companions.

This afternoon's garden party at the Préfecture Maritime was attended by prominent officials and their families, Admiral Besson, Commander-in-Chief of the French Northern squadron, and Mlle. Besson received the guests, including forty American officers, who were the objects of marked attention.

This evening the French and American squadrons were brilliantly illuminated, the artistic decorations of the Brooklyn being particularly praised. A concert given by the bands of the American squadron evoked the heartiest applause.

The French naval petty officers entertained their American comrades at a "Punch" in the Central Markets, which were beautifully decorated with evergreens and shields and the French and American flags interwoven. Eleven hundred persons were present. Commandant Léon, representing the Maritime Prefect, presided and expressed his pleasure at seeing the flags of the two republics floating together in the harbor. The French petty officers made speeches welcoming the Americans. Engineer Green of the Tacoma replied in excellent French and evoked great cheering. A telegram was sent to President Roosevelt conveying the respects of the French officers. This was read while the guests stood up. The American sailors are loudly cheered whenever they appear on the streets.

LOUBET GREETS OUR ENVOYS.

Honors in Paris to Party Sent to Fetch Paul Jones's Body.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, July 4.—A notable feature of the Fourth of July was a reception given by President Loubet at the Elysée Palace to Senior Special Ambassador Porter, Junior Special Ambassador Loomis, Rear-Admiral Sigsbee, and the other officers of the American squadron, constituting the official party for the transfer of the body of Admiral John Paul Jones.

The journey to the Palace was accompanied by the same military ceremony observed in the case of Ambassadors when they go to be received by the President. The party assembled at the American Embassy, where officials of the Presidential household called with state coaches and a squadron of cuirassiers. Ambassador McCormick accompanied the party, which was escorted through the Champs Elysées to the Palace. Crowds lined the avenues to see the showy cavalcade and to salute the American officers.

Within the Palace courtyard the Nineteenth Colonial Infantry, drawn up in hollow square, rendered military honors, while the band played "America."

President Loubet received the party in the Salon des Ambassadeurs. Mr. McCormick making the presentation. He inquired of Admiral Sigsbee the details of his voyage and invited the party to lunch with him on Friday next.

As the party withdrew military honors were again rendered, and the escort of cuirassiers accompanied the carriages back to the embassy.

FOREIGN SHIPS GIVE SALUTE.

The Fourth Made Occasion of Unusual Courtesies in Ports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Italian training ship paid a neat tribute to the National holiday this morning by moving up to an anchorage opposite the War College, while her crew flung out every piece of bunting on board. When reveille sounded at the barracks the soldiers turned out to see the little Dogali decked from stem to stern, American and Italian flags alternating.

The officers announced that the ship would welcome visitors from 2 till 7 P. M., and hundreds visited her. The Dogali will weigh anchor to-morrow and start for Vancouver by way of Cape Horn.

The Fourth was one of the quietest ever celebrated in this city, due to the stringent police regulations limiting the size of firecrackers and the hours in which they might be fired. The principal event was a patriotic demonstration at Memorial Continental Hall, under auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Donald McLean, the President General, presiding.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—The French cruiser Jurien de la Graviere, at anchor in the harbor here, was profusely decorated with the American colors to-day, and at noon fired a National salute of twenty-one guns.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 4.—Fourth of July exercises were conducted here to-day exclusively by the corps of cadets. Cadet Wainwright, son of Capt. Richard Wainwright, United States Navy, presided. Cadet Humphreys read the Declaration of Independence and Cadet Campbell of Tennessee delivered the oration.

CARLSBAD, July 4.—The Americans here celebrated the Fourth of July at a banquet. The name of President Roosevelt was cheered and resolutions of regret at the death of Secretary Hay were passed. The speakers included Herr Conried, Director of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York; Harry Rubens of Chicago, and a number of Austrian officers.

CIENFUEGOS, Cuba, July 4.—The Mayor of Cienfuegos and delegations from the Municipal Council and Federal officers visited the American Consulate to-day, expressed the gratitude of the people for Cuban liberty and progress, and tendered condolences on the death of Secretary Hay, with a request that the same be transmitted to the United States Government.

DAY RECOGNIZED ABROAD.

Official Receptions Omitted on Account of Secretary Hay's Death.

BERLIN, July 4.—The American colony here celebrated the Fourth of July with the usual steamboat excursion on the River Spree to Gruenau, where there were baseball games and other sporting events. This evening a banquet of 350 covers was held, at which formal addresses and other customary features were omitted, out of respect for the memory of Secretary Hay.

Consul General Mason, who presided, briefly eulogized the late Secretary, alluding to his great services to his country. Prof. Miller expressed the regrets of the colony at their loss of Mr. Mason through his transfer to Paris. A dance followed the banquet.

ROME, July 4.—The American flags waving in honor of the Fourth of July were at half staff, as a sign of mourning for Secretary Hay. The usual dinner was given at the American College, but Ambassador White withdrew his invitations for the reception planned for this afternoon.

COPENHAGEN, July 4.—Many buildings were decorated with American flags to-day. The yachts in the harbor were elaborately dressed, especially the Nahma, owned by Mrs. Robert Goelet, which will leave to-morrow for a cruise in the Atlantic Ocean. Wilson Marshall's yacht, the Atlantic, also is here. The hotels are crowded, and several dinners in celebration of the Fourth were given to-night.

Thomas J. O'Brien, the American Minister, did not give the customary reception to-day, owing to the death of Secretary Hay.

TO RESTORE MORGAN HORSE.

Secretary Wilson to Act on Proposal of Senator Proctor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The Morgan horse is to be restored. Secretary Wilson, during the past few days, has had several conferences with Senator Proctor of Vermont on the subject of undertaking, by a series of breeding experiments similar to those begun at Fort Collins, Colorado, to establish a coach breed. In fact, the matter was sugested by the circumstance that Carmon, Thomas Lawson's stallion, which was selected for the coach horse experiment, was strong in the strain of Morgans, such as Sherman Morgan, Ethan Allen, Black Hawk, and Seth Warner.

Senator Proctor, who has been a lifelong admirer of the Morgans, first brought up the matter and appealed to the Secretary to consider whether he could not rescue the noted family of horses from utter extinction or if it has really been extinguished restore it by scientific and judicious breeding from selected sires and dams. Secretary Wilson said that the idea was one of the most worthy that could be taken up by the Government, and he determined to carry it out. The plan is to buy one representative Morgan stallion and ten mares for the initial experiment and later to add another stallion and more mares as they can be found.

The Morgan registry books were abandoned many years ago because of the disappearance of the breed and the waning interest of American horsemen in this best breed of distinctively American horses known. The breeding experiment will be organized by George B. Rommel, the department's expert, and placed in charge of Prof. J. L. Hills, Director of the experiment station at Burlington, Vt.

The aim will be to adhere to the type of short-backed, strong-boned bay and black horses weighing from 1,000 to 1,250 pounds, such as the Morgans were, and it is believed that great advantage to the farmers of the country will result.

HIGGINSON GEM THEFT MYSTIFIES THE POLICE

Members of Family Refuse to Talk to the Detectives.

A SIMILAR ROBBERY BEFORE

Miss Higginson Lost $1,000 in Jewelry Last Year—Police Hint at a Practical Joker.

The police have been able to throw no light upon the theft of $10,000 worth of jewelry from a strong box in the home of James Jaskson Higginson, the stockbroker and banker, at 16 East Forty-first Street, some time between Friday night and Saturday noon. The family is still reticent about the reported robbery.

Detective Sergeant McCaffrey was sent to the Higginson home yesterday morning. When he rang at the door he was met by Mrs. Higginson.

"We don't want to see any more policemen," she said. "We have seen enough of them already."

Reporters got no more satisfaction than did Inspector O'Brien's men. The door was always answered by Mrs. Higginson or by a physician, who it is understood is attending a youn son of the Higinsons. The answer to all questions was "We have nothing to say."

Some of the detectives were inclined to believe that perhaps the jewels were taken as a joke. Last Summer Miss Dorothy Higginson lost about $1,000 worth of jewelry. Upon starting from Oyster Bay the detectives say, she put a lot of jewelry in a belt. Arriving at home it was laid aside on a table and disappeared. The detectives were notified, but no arrests were ever made.

There is now in the Higginson household, besides the servants, Mrs. Higginson, Miss Dorothy, the young son, and the physician. The head of the family and an older son, it is understood, are in Europe.

While the family will give no details of the robbery, they admit that the jewelry has disappeared. The original list given out to the detectives summed up nearly $6,000. But in that list were several valuable pieces on which the family was not willing to set a value. Hence, the detectives believe that the total value of the missing gems is about $10,000.

PISTOL KILLS DETECTIVE.

Associate Believes Heilferty's Weapon Was Accidentally Discharged.

Detective Sergt. Heilferty, who was attached to the Morrisania Station, died shortly after 6 o'clock last night of a bullet wound supposed to have been inflicted by the accidental discharge of his revolver.

Heilferty, who was twenty-nine years old and lived with his parents at 206 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, had a day off duty yesterday, and spent it at Englewood, N. J., with the family in a Fourth of July outing.

They returned home about 6 o'clock. While Mrs. Heilferty prepared supper her son sat on the front stoop, setting off firecrackers, with the neighbors' children. His mother presently told him to go into the house and prepare for supper.

A few minutes later Heilferty's parents heard a shot in the bathroom. The detective's father rushed in and found his son lying on the floor with a bullet wound behind his left ear. He immediately rushed out to summon Dr. McKenzie of 94 West One Hundred and Fourth Street.

On the way he met Detective Short of the West One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, who was acquainted with Heilferty. The father told him that something had happened to "Bob," and asked him to go into the house.

Short found Heilferty still alive and tried to revive him. When Dr. McKenzie arrived, however, the Detective Sergeant was dead. Detective Short said h believed that Heilferty's police revolver had fallen from his pocket and striking the stone floor had been discharged.

Heilferty was single. He had bright prospects on the police force, on which he had served for five years. He was made a Detective Sergeant six months after he first reported for duty.

WEAVER URGES VIGILANCE.

Philadelphia Mayor's Letter Read at Pleasantville Celebration.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y., July 4.—Mayor John Weaver of Philadelphia contributed the principal feature to the Fourth of July celebration here in a letter which was read before the assembled residents of the village and surrounding country. Part of the letter follows:

"We shall do well to remember at this time and at all times that 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty' and we should be careful never to forget to exercise that great right of all Americans, the right of franchise.

"I have no patience with the man who tires of well-doing. His reason probably will be 'what's the use? My one vote or voice can't accomplish anything.' My answer to that is that there are thousands upon thousands who will add their vote and their voice to yours, and, whether you know it or not, still your duty is to guard your rights of a free American citizen as vigilantly as you would the happiness and safety of your children or your own good name. Suppose the American soldiers in the prolonged struggle from 1775 on had grown weary and had each said to Gen. Washington, 'What's the use?'"

DOMINGAN TROUBLE ENDS.

Fugitive Gen. de la Rosa Trying to Reach Haitian Territory.

SANTO DOMINGO, July 4.—Telegraphic communication with Barahona City has been re-established. The Minister of War has telegraphed the Government that Gen. Candelario de la Rosa is trying to reach Haytian territory, and that this had brought about virtually a pacific state at Barahona.

The United States cruiser Des Moines returned here to-day from Barahona City. The rest of the republic continues quiet.

The trouble at Barahona was caused by the release by force by a party of his friends of Gen. Candelario de la Rosa, a political prisoner at Barahona. It was announced on July 1 that the Government was sending troops to Barahona to maintain order and that the United States cruiser Des Moines had gone there to protect the Custom House.

GUESTS OF PRINCE HENRY.

Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt at His Country House.

KIEL, July 4.—The American steam yacht North Star, with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on board, has returned from Travemunde and Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have gone to Hemmelmark.

They will be the guests of Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia for several days. Hemmelmark is Prince Henry's new country house.

Steamship Collision with Barge.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 4.—The steamship Nantucket of the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, from Baltimore for Boston, and Barge No. 101, loaded with tar from Boston for New York, in tow of the tug Blue Belle, were in collision off Cross Rip early to-day. The Nantucket struck the barge on the port bow, starting a leak in her forward compartment. The Nantucket proceeded to Boston. The tug towed the barge here and sailed with her at 8 A. M. for New York.

Bishop I. W. Joyce Rallies.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 4.—Bishop I. W. Joyce, who was stricken with paralysis in the pulpit on Sunday, has rallied slightly and has periods of semi-consciousness. His condition, however, remains critical.

Big Indiana Coal Combination.

PITTSBURG, July 4.—A combination of twenty-six coal companies of Indiana, controlling 20,000 acres, has been formed here as the Vandalin Coal Company, with a capital of $7,000,000. The annual output will be 3,000,000 tons. A. M. Ogle of Indianapolis is President.

Porpoises in Great South Bay.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., July 4.—Schools of porpoises lately seen in the Great South Bay are the first that have appeared there in twenty years.

VERDICT OF GUILTY A BLOW TO MITCHELL

Conviction in Land Fraud Case Not Expected by the Senator.

HE REMAINS AT LIBERTY

Penalty May Be Imprisonment and Heavy Fine—Other Indictment Likely to be Dropped.

PORTLAND, July 4.—It is stated that the jury in the case of Senator Mitchell took six ballots last night before finding him guilty of the charge of accepting pecuniary compensation for practicing before the Federal Departments at Washington while a United States Senator, which, under the Federal statutes, constituted a crime. Five ballots showed eleven jurors for conviction.

Capt. Slayden, Clerk of the Court, received the verdict from the Foreman and read it amid the crash and rattle of fireworks exploding in the streets on all four sides of the courthouse. Capt. Slayden spoke low, and because of the din without only two sentences of the verdict were audible: "Guilty as charged" and "Recommended to the mercy of the court."

As the word "guilty" was pronounced Senator Mitchell seemed as though turned to stone. The nervous stroking of his beard, which had continued throghout the proceedings stopped. Not a muscle twitched until Judge Bennett arose and asked that the jury be polled. When he sat down Senator Mitchell leaned toward the attorney and whispered, "It was guilty."

As the poll proceeded Senator Mitchell scanned each juror eagerly, evidently hoping against hope that a negative would be heard from one of the twelve. As one after the other agreed to the virdict Mr. Mitchell's lips drew closer and closer in the effort to master his obvious disappointment.

His counsel moved for a new trial, and Judge Bennett set the hearing of the motion for next Monday.

It is expected that the other indictment pending against the Senator, charging conspiracy with Puter and others to defraud the Government of public lands, will be dropped. What penalty will be imposed by Judge Dehaven can only be conjectured. The statute provides for both imprisonment for not more than two years and for a fine not to exceed $10,000. Since the trial began Senator Mitchell has been at liberty upon his own recognizance, and this will be continued until after sentence is pronounced, at least.

PASSENGER LIBELS STEAMER.

The Stanley Dollar Held at Honolulu on Japanese Complaint.

HONOLULU, July 4.—The British steamer Stanley Dollar has received clearance papers on instructions from Washington to give her a passenger license if an examination proved satisfactory. The steamer, however, could not leave on account of a libel attachment by a Japanese passenger claiming $500 damages because the vessel did not depart according to schedule and because she does not go to Seattle as provided for by the ticket sold.

Forty more such libels are in the hands of an attorney, ready to be filed, but could not be placed on record to-day on account of the legal holiday.

It is expected that bonds will be furnished to-morrow and that the steamer will leave for Victoria with 400 Japanese en route to the United States.

CHINESE URGING BOYCOTT.

Canton Placarded—Petition to Roosevelt Against Exclusion.

HONGKONG, July 4.—Placards bearing the following appeal have been posted throughout Canton:

"Let us with one heart boycott American goods."

A meeting representing 20,000 Chinese was held at Canton on July 1 to discuss the Chinese Exclusion act. The native Christians formulated a petition to President Roosevelt pointing out the hardships it entailed on merchants and students.

Warships Collide at St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 4.—The French cruiser Chasseloup-Laubat, which arrived here last night, while coming to anchor collided with the British gunboat Ringdove, carrying away the latter's jibboom and headgear.

LIVERPOOL COTTON CLIMBING.

Renewed Strength After Excitement in Early Trading.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—The cotton market to-day opened strong and excited, at an advance of 1/2d. For some time prices pursued an irregular course, but in the late morning session renewed buying sent values to a new high point—a net advance of 56 to 58 points.

In the early afternoon trading was quieter, under realizing sales and the practical refusal of spinners to pay the advance. American buying orders then appeared, and prices again advanced rapidly. The market closed strong at the highest point of the day—a net gain of 64 to 67 points.

POPE EXPECTED SEPARATION.

Not Surprised at Action of the French Chamber, He Says.

ROME, July 4.—The Vatican authorities have received numerous telegrams from Paris concerning the vote in the Chamber of Deputies approving the separation of Church and State.

The Pope conferred at length on the subject with Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State. Afterward in receiving Cardinal Taliani he said he was not surprised at the result, which he had expected, but he was sure that God would give the Church strength to overcome the crisis.

Four Hurt in Auto Upset.

CLERMONT FERRAND, France, July 4.—A motor car carrying four officials of the Automobile Club of France was overturned in a ditch to-day. M. Achard, the manager of the club, was severely injured and the others were less hurt.

Philipsborn

THE OUTER GARMENT SHOP.

OFFERS ON WEDNESDAY AND THE BALANCE OF THE WEEK

Another tremendous purchase and sale of

5,000 High Grade Waists

We bought

Over 5,000 expensive Waists from one of the leading manufacturers of fine goods

at less than half their wholesale prices

These Waists are even finer than those we sold last week, and created a furor in the retail trade.

You can buy waists at this sale at less than half the price you pay elsewhere

We have divided this purchase as follows, and will have extra salespeople to serve you:

50 Doz. Lawn & Linen Waists many models, Val. lace trimmed. *Usually sold for $2.00, $2.50, $3.00.* **95c**

1,000 Lingerie Waists— many models to choose from, of very fine Lawn. *Usually sold for $4.00 and $5.00.* **1.75**

1,500 Waists—30 models, of Persian Lawn, beautifully embroidered fronts, finely tucked, others trimmed in new effects of Val lace. *Usually sold for $3.50 and $4.00.* **1.25**

500 Lawn Waists—10 models, many new designs of Embroidery, All-over tucked and Val. lace trimmed. *Usually sold for $5.50, $6.75, $7.50.* **2.00**

900 Lawn Waists—15 models, of fine Lawn, embroidered fronts and lace yokes and excellent laces. *Usually sold for $3.75, $4.50, $5.00.* **1.50**

500 Lingerie Waists—15 models; exquisite quality Lawns and Handkerchief Linens; beautifully trimmed. *Usually sold for $6.75, $8.50, $9.00.* **3.00**

90 Lingerie Waists—

only one of a kind—High grade models of exquisite lawn; elbow and long sleeves; trimmed with fine laces and hand embroidery. *They would sell for $12.00, $15.00 and $17.50.*

3.90, 4.90, 5.90

SALE WILL CONTINUE UNTIL ALL ARE SOLD.
NONE SENT C. O. D. NO MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

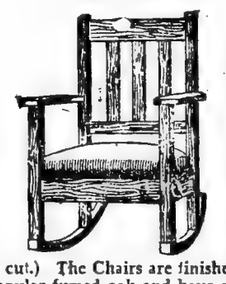
12 West 23d St., Opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel, **through to 22d St.**

H. O'Neill & Co.

Specials in the JULY FURNITURE SALE

For Wednesday, July 5th, Only

Mission Chairs or Rockers



(Like cut.) The Chairs are finished in the popular fumed oak and have cushions covered in Spanish leather — special price Wednesday $7.50

Regular price $12.00

Porch Rockers



(Like cut). Large beautiful Porch Rockers, the frames are made of maple with reed seat and back—Special price Wednesday

$1.25

Regu'ar price $2.00

Woven Wire Cots.



(Like cut). Strong Woven Wire Folding Cots, suitable for city or country homes—the frames are made of 1¼-inch tubing finished in bronze—head and foot can be folded under frame and stored in a small space—made in two sizes.

2-6 wide, 6-2 long, regular price $3.75 ..... $2.50

3-0 wide, 6-2 long, regular price $4.50 ..... $3.00

(Wednesday only.)

China Closets



(Like cut). Made of solid oak, stand 6 feet high, 40 inches wide, have bent glass ends and one French plate mirror in back and French plate mirror on top, three grooved shelves, all highly polished—special price Wednesday

$13.00

Regular price $19.50

Morris Chairs



(Like cut.) The frames are quartered oak and mahogany finish, with massive claw feet and carved post, broad, fancy shaped arms and spring seat. Cushions are hair filled in assorted velour coverings. Special price Wednesday

$8.00

Regular price $12.00

Dining Room Chairs.



Solid Oak Dining-Room Chairs (like cut), very highly polished, have full box seat. Special price Wednesday $1.50

Regular Price $2.50.

Dining Room Serving Tables



(Like cut.) Quartered sawed Golden Oak Serving Tables. They are 46 inches high, top 20x42 inches, claw feet and carved top. Artistic in design, and construction the finest. Special price for Wednesday $9.00

Regular price $12.75.

Parlor Suits

THREE-PIECE

$39.00 Suits at $19.50

$50 00 Suits at $25.00

$61.50 Suits at $40.00

Large Upholstered Rockers

$24.00 Rockers at $16.00

$27.00 Rockers at $18.00

$30.00 Rockers at $20.00

Mantel Mirrors

$15.00 Mirrors at $7.50

$24 00 Mirrors at $12.00

$13 50 Mirrors at $6.75

Beds and Bedding.

Brass Beds (Like Cut)



With two-inch continuous posts, heavy husks on head and foot, ⅝-inch filling and finished with the very best lacquer—special at $25.00

Our Regular price $40.00.

Upholstered Springs

Special offering—Our No. 1 Upholstered Rabbet Edge Box Spring, covered with A. C. A or fancy ticking — Special for Wednesday $9.00

Regular price $12.00

Imperial Edge 50-lb. Mattress

Made of Soft Horsehair with full Imperial Edge, in one or two parts, as desired, covered with the best quality Art Ticks — Special for Wednesday $25.00

Regular price $30.00

Mail orders will have our prompt attention.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

STORE CLOSES EVENINGS 5:30. STORE CLOSES SATURDAYS 12:30 P. M.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

announce their annual

July clearing sale

in full swing to-day.

The first great clearing of the Summer season

¶ The sole object of this sale is to effect a quick and positive clearing of all odd lots, broken lines, odds and ends, broken sizes, sample lines and the entire remainder of the seasonable Summer merchandise left from the liveliest June sale in the history of this store.

¶ The prices are such as to accomplish this result with celerity. They are marked as you would expect them to be only in the month of August. In waiting till then you would lose the month to which these goods are best adapted.

¶ Mammoth surplus stocks from manufacturers will be added from time to time throughout the month, so that to-day, to-morrow and every day you will find a variety of clean, new merchandise at clearing prices in every department. These stocks are unusually large and attractive owing to the lateness of the season.

Simpson Crawford Company.

Sixth Av., 19th to 20th Sts., New York City.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 2100—MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Over 6,000 Miles

An Opportunity Along Every Foot of It.
Look into the Resourcefulness of the Northwest While on Your Way to the

Lewis and Clark Exposition

VIA THE

Great Northern Railway

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY"

For Rates or detailed Information, Call on or Address

W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 413 Broadway, New York City.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

THREE R'S, ANYWAY, MAYOR TELLS TEACHERS

McClellan's Address Cheered at the Asbury Park Convention.

ATTACKS FADS AND FRILLS

Compares Ambition and Hysterics—Dr. Draper's Praise of Roosevelt Applauded—10,000 at the Meeting.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 4.—The celebration of Independence Day by the delegates to the annual convention of the National Educational Association took the form this afternoon of another monster meeting, which filled the large Ocean Grove Auditorium nearly to its capacity. Perhaps 10,000 were in the audience.

Mayor McClellan of New York spoke on "Standards of Local Administration." The same men and women who yesterday cheered themselves hoarse when Dr. Maxwell made his almost impassioned appeal in behalf of the "fads and frills" as opposed to the old-fashioned three Rs, today cheered as wildly when Mayor McClellan, in terse, homely phrases attacked those same fads and frills and declared that "nobody can be called educated who has not at least a smattering of the three Rs."

The Mayor's words were cordially received and frequently interrupted by applause, the spontaneity of which was unmistakable. The audience appeared particularly pleased when the Mayor said: "Ambition and hysterics are very different things." "Roosevelt," many chuckled.

The applause, however, which greeted this was a whisper to the enthusiasm that broke loose when, a few minutes later, Dr. Andrew S. Draper, State Commissioner of Education for New York, mentioned President Roosevelt's name and paid tribute to his qualities. By that time Mayor McClellan had left the auditorium.

The programme opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Ballard. The Ocean Grove Festival Orchestra then played a medley of National airs. The orchestra and the chorus later gave the "Pilgrim's Chorus" from "Tannhäuser," ending up with "America," in which the whole audience joined, standing.

Mayor McClellan was introduced by President Maxwell as "a gentleman who has inherited a great name and who holds a great office."

MAYOR McCLELLAN'S SPEECH.

Mayor McClellan spoke, in part, as follows:

"I owe you an expression of thanks for the privilege of addressing you to-day, and I know the City of New York appreciates the honor and distinction conferred upon it by the selection of the head of its public school system to preside over your deliberations.

"I take it that the subject which has been assigned to me, 'Standards of Local Administration,' means educational administration, and, therefore, education itself. As local education is the keystone of the whole structure of National education, my subject virtually covers the entire question which you have assembled here to discuss. The subject is so vast that in the few minutes given to me I can do no more than call to your attention one or two of its many important phases.

"It may be that I am old-fashioned; it may be that my theories are obsolete, but I assure you that I am sincere in saying that I believe that schools exist for man, and not man for schools. There is no more misused, misapplied, and misunderstood word in the English language than education. To teach is one thing; to educate is another. You can teach a bullfinch to whistle 'Hail Columbia,' or a parrot to sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' but in neither case will your efforts have resulted in producing a useful American citizen.

"Teaching, so far as it goes, is most admirable, but the teaching of children that does not educate can scarcely justify any expenditure of public moneys. What our scheme of government requires is that our children be educated. They must be taught, of course, as a condition precedent to the education, but the teaching is only a means to an end, and is by no means an end in itself.

"Our economic and industrial development has been so extraordinary during the last half century that the inevitable tendency has been in the direction of the practical rather than the beautiful. However desirable it may be to increase the total of the earth's productivity, the most uncompromising economist must sometimes sigh for the economically incorrect charm of his native countryside. Factory chimneys may increase the wealth of nations, but green valleys and wild flowers, even pretty weeds, add more to their people's happiness.

Money-Making Machines.

"In the race for wealth in which for years we have been engaged, our educators, recognizing the economic law of supply and demand, have tried to bring to market only salable goods. When fond parents have preferred that colleges should turn out money-making machines rather than educated men, colleges have met the demand, and well-chosen elective courses have graduated hard-headed young men ready to begin the struggle for life. Time being literally money, every day saved in preparation for the contest has been considered of advantage. A bachelor of arts degree in many cases means that its recipient is a specialist in some one narrow line of money making, and not that he is the possessor of a liberal education. The craze to turn out complete money-making machines is not confined to our colleges; it has even entered the field of public education. The time that the average child can afford to spend at school is necessarily all too short; so short, in fact, that very little ground can be covered thoroughly. Public education cannot hope to make specialists. It can only hope to prepare children to in time become specialists. As the requirements of modern conditions change, so the requirements needed to meet modern conditions change.

"The three Rs of yesterday may not necessarily be the three Rs of to-day. But there are certain fundamental subjects that every one must know, and know well, if success in after life is to be hoped for. These fundamentals are the same all over the world. However much opinions may differ as to what should constitute a liberal or a fundamental education, there should be no difference of opinion as to what should form the groundwork. You have a great opportunity here in this convention, you who make education your life work, to agree upon what these fundamentals should be, and then, by educating public sentiment, to cause their adoption as the three Rs throughout the United States.

The Three Rs, Anyway.

"I do not believe that any one can be over-educated. But pardon me if I again confess to being old-fashioned. I do not believe that any one can be educated who has not at least a smattering of the three Rs. It may possibly serve some mysteriously useful purpose to teach twelve-year-old boys, who cannot read even the simplest English, to sew buttons on shirts, or to drill girls of the same age, to whom the rule of three is unknown, in the theory, but not in the practice, of music, and cooking, for both are often bracketed together in our school curricula. But the ignorant outsider who is excluded from the Parnassus of 'educational circles' may be permitted to wonder at the wherefore of it all.

"It is anything but flattering to our 'standards of local administration' that the products of our great urban public schools seldom succeed at either West Point or Annapolis. Run through a list of the honor men at both academies, and while you will often find among them the products of private institutions, you will find that the vast majority come from the little crossroad country schoolhouse, whose simple-minded teacher—God bless her!—has had no other working capital at her command than a fair knowledge of the three Rs, which she has conscientiously imparted to her pupils.

"There is nothing either disgraceful or undignified about the three Rs. Many eminent and good men and women have been able to read, write, and reckon fairly well. There is nothing disgraceful or undignified in teaching them. And yet how little are they taught!

"I trust that you will not imagine that I am playing Devil's advocate, at the canonization of what in so-called 'educational circles' are known as 'educational utilities.' Many of them are really most useful, if properly and thoroughly taught. But the tendency which exists to exploit the teacher at the expense of the taught inevitably results in giving the pupil the merest smattering of innumerable subjects, in puzzling his poor little brain without developing it, in confusing him with the higher branches of learning when he can scarcely read and write, in making him a little jack of all trades and master of none.

The Man Who Thinks.

"The country needs men of thought and men of learning, and needs them badly. The man who thinks may be a greater patriot than the man who does. We have deified action at the expense of thought. The good old motto, 'Act in haste, repent at leisure,' no longer stands at the top of our copy books. We have so persistently preached the doctrine of action that we are almost convinced that any action is better than none. Not only have sweetness and light been discarded as effeminate fads, but thought and deliberation bid fair to follow them.

"Vigorous action is very admirable at times, but 'look before you leap' is a safe rule of life.

"We suffer from the spirit of unrest, which frequently prompts us to ill-considered, immatured and thoughtless action, often merely for the sake of doing something. We are inclined to applaud the man who does, not so much because he accomplishes anything useful, as because he accomplishes something, be it good, bad, or indifferent.

"This spirit of unrest permeates our whole National life, political, social, educational. Contentment bids fair to be banished from our existence. He who is content is sneered at as being without ambition, and yet ambition and hysterics are very different things. Contentment and happiness are synonymous, but we prefer to sacrifice both in a struggle for the unobtainable.

"You who are here to-day are charged in your life's work with one of the sublimest missions in the world. Not to make savants or scholars, not to make writers of books or sages, but to make honest, thoughtful, God-fearing men and women. If you succeed in doing this, you will have proved the reason for your existence. If you do this, the rest will follow. What we need is not so much men who do as men who think; not so much unthinking men of action as thoughtful, earnest, conservative citizens. If by doing your duty you make such citizenship possible, you will yourselves be the purest, the noblest, and the best doers of deeds."

Dr. Draper's Speech.

"The Nation's Educational Purpose" was the text of the address delivered next by Dr. Draper. He began by praising the political and educational history of the country. He then paid tribute to Mayor McClellan. Of President Roosevelt he said that the association, without any partisanship, might well express its satisfaction that the scholarship, the moral sense, and Chief Magistracy of the Nation met so splendidly in the person of Theodore Roosevelt.

The educational thought of America, Dr. Draper said, had no inclination toward Socialism. Nor was there a smack of charity about the public educational system; it was for all. Its purpose, he added, did not end with elementary schools, but extended to and through the universities. It would, he said, give quite as much honor, meanwhile, to manual skill as to intellectual occupations.

"It is fundamental in America," he said, "that women shall have the same opportunities as men." Dr. Draper added that coeducation was logical and was being accepted as logical.

Democracy, Dr. Draper said, distinguished our educational purpose from that of other nations. There were no classes here. Dr. Draper concluded:

"All Americans are optimists. There may be a few stopping with us who are not, but they are not Americans. The expectations of the Nation are not to be measured. Our expectations are not gross. They are genuine and sincere, moral, and high-minded. They are to be realized through the universal, popular enlightenment. The Nation believes implicity in the essential principles established in the great charters of English and American liberty. It is using its money and its political power for the fullest development of those great principles. It is doing it with judgment, with confidence and without apprehension.

"With fearless self-initiative, with self-conscious rectitude, with ready acceptance of the logical consequences of its own progress, with malice toward none and charity for all, with no thought of conquest, with no purpose but liberty, security, and intellectual and moral progress in its mind, with knowledge that all real progress must come through work and all real growth must come through service, the Nation once more pays its respects to the past and gives itself anew for the future. The situation was never more hopeful, the outlook never more convincing."

Dr. Canfield's Speech.

President Edwin A. Alderman of the University of Virginia was prevented from giving the talk on "American Idealism," for which he was down on the programme. His place was taken at the last minute by Dr. James D. Canfield, Librarian of Columbia University, who told a couple of anecdotes and gave the delegates a chance to laugh.

"The typical American stands to-day," Dr. Canfield said, "for definite lines of thought and life and action. He understands that he must mix perspiration with his aspiration if he will succeed. Neither is he the typical conservative who is too cowardly to fight and too fat to run. Nor is he the radical who only destroys and fancies that he has created a reputation for himself by the noise of the falling edifices that he pulls down around his own ears."

The typical American, Dr. Canfield said, knows the truth and does not fear it; trusts the whole people; seeks a social democracy within the limits of which he does not propose to recognize that any man is common or unclean; stands for co-operation in the place of competition.

The services ended with the singing of "America" by the audience.

The next general session will be held in the auditorium to-morrow night. The principal speakers will be Secretary George H. Martin of the Massachusetts State Board of Education and Prof. Franklin D. Giddings of Columbia University.

So far the delegates have had fine weather here. The last few days have been perfect. Never did Asbury Park appear more to advantage. Never was the famous boardwalk with its limitless ocean view more tempting. And though there has been no cloud to veil the sun, there has been no cause for sweltering, thanks to the breezes that sweep over the place and make promenading not only possible but enjoyable, even at midday on the shadeless boardwalk.

Teachers Do Not Shirk.

Teachers, however, are apparently more full of business than business men even, and less open to temptation than other humans. Neither the bright Summer day nor the patriotic crackling of the small boy's torpedoes and firecrackers has been able to turn him from his duties. Five of the subordinate departments, including the National Council, held meetings this morning and afternoon, and in each case the attendance was surprisingly large.

James M. Greenwood of Kansas City, as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation as related to Public Education, submitted a report to the National Council at its morning meeting in the First Methodist Episcopal Church. The summary of the results obtained by the committee was contained in this passage:

"Your committee believes that the authoritative power for levying taxes for the support of schools should rest in the immediate directory of the schools, whether such boards are elected by the people or appointed by Mayors or courts. It, however, urges the importance of definite statutory limits upon the amount of school tax levied, and that two distinct funds be created—one for the current expenses and the other for permanent building improvements; further, that the power of contracting debts for the school department be vested only in the people."

Forty Pupils to a Teacher.

The committee investigated the question of how many pupils each teacher could advantageously instruct. The conclusion, based on opinions from teachers all over the country, was that no class should contain fewer than thirty-five or more than forty-five pupils. In regard to special teachers of music, manual training, art, and other such subjects, the committee had this to say in its report:

"Such teachers are justifiable only because the teachers in charge of the regular classes have not yet been able to acquire the technical knowledge necessary to teach these branches of study. Therefore special teachers should expend their energies in teaching the teachers and not the pupils. No school system is rich enough to employ enough of special teachers to instruct all the pupils."

One of the largest sessions was that of the Department of Kindergarten Education at the First Congregational Church. Those present heard the report of the President of the section, Miss Mary Jean Miller of the Normal Training School at Rochester, N. Y., on the year's progress in this kind of work. She mentioned that, although kindergartens were made a part of a public school system in this country for the first time only thirty-five years ago, to-day there are more than 300,000 pupils in the kindergartens, instructed by more than 4,000 teachers.

The Kindergartens.

Miss Miller held that the kindergartens are more nearly perfect in details than the public schools, to which they have become annexed, and that this is one of the reasons for the friction often observed between the two departments. The fundamental principle of the kindergarten—which, she said, ought to be that of all schools—was stated by Miss Miller in these terms:

"That each human being is an essential part of the social whole, and that, therefore, he is worthy of the development which results from knowing and doing things in the company of others who have equal opportunity with himself."

William Schuyler of St. Louis made "The Schoolmaster" the subject of the address which he read to the Department of Secondary Education at the First Presbyterian Church. In the course of it he said:

"The schoolmaster's influence depends more upon what he is than upon what he knows. He should be like those pilots who not only know every reef, but whose barks have never been wrecked. He should be the master, not a slave of the world. He can attain this mastery only by mingling with men of the world and by learning from them. In this way the schoolmaster can learn to understand better the parents of his pupils and so understand better the pupils who are modeling themselves upon their parents. For all his book learning, all his skill in presentation will be of little avail unless his pupils understand him and sympathize with him, and vice versa."

The Woman, Alas!

When later the department took up for discussion the subject of "Why So Many Pupils Leave the High School in the First Year," High School Principal Isaac Thomas of Burlington, Vt., startled some and amused others of those present by declaring that one of the reasons why teachers often lacked influence was the preponderance of women among the high school teachers. The majority of the listeners were women. For a while some of them showed an inclination to take immediate issue with the speaker. Gradually they quited down, however, and were satisfied with smiling ironically when Mr. Thomas exclaimed:

"This predominance of the women is harmful simply and solely on the ground of sex—it is harmful to the girls and absolutely disastrous to the boys."

The remedies recommended by the speaker for the redemption of the high school were three—the employment of fewer women as teachers, a competence secure enough to induce men to make high school teaching their calling for life, and the "education and humanization of all specialists." Of the latter class of teachers Mr. Thomas seemed to think even less than of the women, declaring them to be "uneducated" and to care more for their subjects than for the pupils.

Sessions were also held by the departments of manual training and of science instruction. Principal Charles F. Warner of the Technical High School at Springfield, Mass., advocated before the manual training teachers the introduction into this country of trades schools somewhat similar to those now established in France and Germany. The manual training high schools, he said, could never fill the place of trade schools because the American people, although intensely practical, wish their children in the high school age first of all to get as much general culture and knowledge of fundamental scientific principles as possible.

TEACHERS LEARN NEW YORK.

While Waiting for Trinity's Spire to Tower O'er All Else in Town.

Not the least interesting feature of the teachers' convention—to the daily travelers from the eJrsey shore—is the vast amount of misinformation disseminated on the decks of the New York steamboats, on which almost all the strangers take side trips to New York.

"Oh, Charlie," said a young woman in a party on the Sandy Hook yesterday. "See that big ship coming up over there. I can read her name, P-r-i-n-c-e-s-s A-n-n-e."

"Yes," said 'Charlie,' who looked like a college youth. "That's one of those big German steamers. They're all named for their Kaisers and rPinces and such."

"But she's got an American flag behind there."

"Oh, they always fly the American flag when they come into an American port."

"Wa'al, it's worth the whole trip from South Ioway to see that," said a very old man with a long beard, gazing at the beautiful little Norfolk boat. "I'm eighty-eight years old, and I haven't been to New York since September, 1845, and—"

"That's New York over there now," said "Charlie," indicating Dreamland's tower at Coney Island. "Brooklyn's on the other side of the river we're just going into."

"On 'tain't," said the old man, "that's Coney Island—or was when I sailed farm stuff up from the Shrewsbury. An' that ain't a river neither. That's the Narrows, and it looks just the same as it used. I'll show you New York in a jiffy if this here boat keeps up this gait. You'll know it by the two tremendous church steeples towerin' above everything else. One's Trinity and the other's St. Paul's. This guide book says they're both there yet."

And silence fell as the party strained their eyes for the first glimpse of two mighty spires.

THAT CONVENTION, SIR,

Is Wanted by Utah, Sir, Although the Utah Delegates Went to Coney.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 4.—An excited member of the Utah delegation of educators came into the headquarters of the Executive Committee this afternoon and asked for help.

"Why, Sir," he said to Secretary Shepard, "would you believe it, Sir, our whole delegation has gone to Coney Island, Sir, and left me alone, Sir, and we want the next convention, Sir, and how on earth are we going to get it, Sir, when nobody but myself stays here to hustle for it, Sir?"

Failing to get any consolation from the Secretary, the Utah man returned to his headquarters with the avowed intention of "fighting for that convention all alone, Sir."

The best fight "for the next convention," so far as has been made by the California delegation, which has been distributing unlimited numbers of California poppies among the delegates.

Vanderbilt Chauffeur Paroled.

Alfred Gywnne Vanderbilt's chauffeur, Paul Sartori, who was arrested at the automobile races at Morris Park charged with injury to Joseph Holahan, sixteen years old, of William's Bridge, was paroled in the custody of a lawyer yesterday in Morrisania Court. Young Holahan's condition is not serious, and he will be out of the hospital in a few days.

Your Opportunity.

The Largest Custom Tailoring Stock in the city at your disposal.

Every yard of seasonable fabrics reduced

25% to 33⅓%

This is the very finest assortment of cloths possible to import.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

"HAPPY TEETH."

LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

The Tooth Powder That Preserves Teeth

Palmer Cox Brownie Book Coupon in the Package.

The Wanamaker Store — Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon. — The Wanamaker Store



Another Extraordinary Event

In Women's Shirt-Waist Suits

Over a Thousand Beautifully Made Suits, worth $10 to $15

TODAY at $4.75 a SUIT

The picture shows five of the styles, representing the largest quantities of the suits; but there are dozens of other designs. The materials include most of the popular fabrics of the season—

Pure White Linens, Dimities, Solid-colored Madras, Grass Linens, stunning effects in Madras with clipped figures, Soisettes, black-and-white effects in Madras, Swiss Muslins, Plain Mulls, Panama Cloth, blue, gray and tan Linens, Printed Lawns and Striped Lawns.

Sizes complete, from 32 to 44.

The Suits come from one of the largest and best factories in the country. Every Linen suit is absolutely pure linen, every fabric was carefully selected, as to both quality and style. The workmanship is of the very highest character throughout. Every suit is in its own individual box—spic-span, fresh and perfect.

The suits have sold, and are today selling in the best stores throughout the country, at $10 to $15—

Here Today at $4.75 a Suit

So important do we count the offering, that we have given over the Main Aisle to the selling today. Ready as you read.

Who Needs a New Straw Hat Today?

Did yours blow off the yacht; get caught in the rain; or get sat on? Or, having served you half a season, does it look a little rusty—ready for a new one?

Then, here's your lucky opportunity.

Down go the prices on Men's Straw Hats, all along the line—

$1.50 and $2 Straw Hats Now at $1
$2.50 and $3 Straw Hats Now at $2
$4 and $5 Straw Hats Now at $3

Both Split and Sennit braids are included, in all popular shapes of the season, in sizes and proportions for all sorts of men.

Men's Hat Store, Second floor, Ninth street.

Very Pretty WRAPPERS

Wrappers and Long Kimonos that make a woman look neat and cool and attractive. Full of Summer comfort, too.

The laundry has no terrors for them.

White and becoming colors, solid or in dainty designs. Percale or lawn. Attractively trimmed.

Altogether a notable display—too good to miss.

$1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, up to $7.50 each.

Second floor, Tenth street.

HAND BAGS At Low Prices

Leather prices are advancing—next Fall bags like these will cost more than they ever did.

Stylish, conservative, kinds. Of fine leathers.

Heavily reduced:

At $2, from $3 and $4
At $2.75, from $5 and $6
At $3.50 and $3.75, from $6
At $5, from $8
At $6, from $10

Seal, walrus, fancy calf and other good leathers. Vanity and avenue bags in the lot. Tenth street aisle.

Pretty Shirt-Waist Suits Below Worth

Percale, chambray, lawn.

Four charming groups—these reductions:

At $1.50, worth $2—Percale, in black-and-white checks; full skirt; waist trimmed with stiched plaits.

At $2, worth $2.75—Chambray or percale, in blue-and-white checks; or blue and gray and white stripes; trimmed with deep bands; edged with solid color. Others of solid tan tissue chambray.

At $2.25, worth $3.25—Sheer white lawn; waist and skirt trimmed with braid and band of embroidery insertion.

At $2.75, worth $3.75—Lawn, in black ground, with neat white dot; trimmed with stitched plaits and pearl buttons. Or white ground, with black pin-dot, trimmed with plaits and embroidery. Basement.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth ave 9th and 10th s's.

Le Boutillier Bros

SUMMER LINGERIE.

Drawers, Corset Covers and Under Petticoats, 50c., 75c., 98c.

Chemises and Night Gowns, 75c., 98c., $1.50

Walking Skirts, 98c., $1.50, $1.98

Kimono Dressing Sacques in Lawns and Dotted Swisses—pretty patterns, 79c. and 98c.

Kimono Dressing Gowns—Lawns and Crepes, in new designs—$1.50 and $1.98

Also a new line of Bathing Suits, in the newest styles and most desirable materials.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street

PIEL BROS.'

EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN.

OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR

REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER

This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.

This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the aplication of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which cost 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Greater New York at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

New Uptown Ferry

OF THE

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

AT FOOT

West 23d St.

(North River)

CONNECTS WITH ALL TRAINS FOR

Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington, Atlantic City Asbury Park and All New Jersey Coast Resorts



CHINESE POLICY WRONG, SAYS B. T. WASHINGTON

Colored Educator Thinks Exclusion Is a Mistake.

HIS MONTCLAIR SPEECH

The Highest Freedom Guarantees the Highest Citizenship, He Declares—Thousands Hear His Speech.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 4.—Independence Day was celebrated here with a parade of the firemen, veterans of the civil war, Sons of Veterans, and a delegation from the Colored Young Men's Christian Association. The guest of honor and speaker of the day was Booker T. Washington. The firemen who had threatened to disobey the order of their Chief if they were to march behind Dr. Washington learned that the colored educator had no intention of parading, so everything went off quietly. The firemen did not object to the members of the Colored Young Men's Christian Association being in the procession, because they were assigned to the end of the line.

Three thousand people gathered at the High School and listened to the address of Booker T. Washington. He was frequently applauded. He declared in the course of his speech that our exclusion of the Chinese was unfair and contrary to our National spirit.

At the conclusion of the exercises Dr. Washington went to luncheon at the home of Ogden Brower. Later a reception was held on the veranda of Mr. Brower's home, where many of the residents of Montclair met and congratulated Dr. Washington on his address. Dr. Washington said in part:

"This day naturally suggests freedom; there is a connection between freedom and service which we do well to consider. The object and end of all freedom should be that of service—of usefulness to community, to State, and to Nation. Where one finds the highest degree of freedom, there he finds man rendering most satisfactorily service to his fellow-man.

"America is making itself more useful to the world to-day because of its freedom from the mother country. Even England, I think, would be among the first to acknowledge that America is rendering a higher service to the world than if it had remained bound to the parent country. Cuba and the Philippines in bondage proved a millstone about the neck of Spain. Few people will doubt that the people of these islands will be in a position to render to the world and to Spain itself, because of freedom, better service than they have ever rendered before.

"In South Africa, where they are importing labor, with the natives there is a slavery of the mind and to a large extent of the body, with the result that the South African negro renders little service to himself or to others. In the United States the negroes are free, with the result that they render a high service to the commercial world, where they exist in largest numbers.

"It is strange, after so many examples of history, that the nations of the world are slow to learn that slavery is more costly than freedom. In my opinion the time is not far off when those who oppress and treat with the utmost cruelty the millions of black people in the Congo Free States will realize that the only way to make these people of the highest service is to give them freedom of body and mind.

"Russia just now is drinking to the dregs the cup of sorrow because of her failure to learn that her people could better serve her in a state of freedom.

"Our own country has a lesson to learn and put to practice regarding the Chinese who wish to come into this country. I believe we shall soon learn that it will pay from every point of view to give these people a fair chance. We have numerous examples of the many peoples of other nations flocking to America from countries where freedom has been restricted. There are thousands of Jewish and Irish people in America who are rendering the highest and most commendable service to the Nation who could have never rendered such service under the narrowing influences in which they lived before coming here.

"In educational, moral, and religious growth the South has never experienced such prosperity as obtains to-day. Such men as Robert E. Lee, John B. Gordon, Wade Hampton, J. L. M. Curry, Ulysses S. Grant, and William McKinley rendered brave service during the civil war, but in my opinion they manifested a higher service through their valiant actions after the coming of freedom.

"The freedom to which I refer is not that which would make a weak people overbearing and indolent. In the case of my race we must learn, as all other nations have had to learn, that the highest degree of freedom can only come through service."

FIGHT WITH GIANT MANIAC.

Crazy Negro Attacks Attendant at Bellevue with a Shovel.

Anthony Reid, a Barbados negro of huge stature, was arrested Monday night at Forty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue by Patrolman Allen. He had thrown the neighborhood into a state of terror by climbing clothes poles and trying to scale the sides of buildings. He was captured after a lively chase and taken to Bellevue.

Yesterday the maniac escaped from a cell in the psychopathic ward, and, armed with a shovel, attacked Doorman Dorsch. The negro was almost naked, but he is a Hercules in strength and size, and he gave the attendants a hard battle before he was overpowered and confined in a straitjacket.

War Veteran on Furlough Drops Dead.

Frank McNulty, a veteran of the civil war and a member of the Ninth New York Volunteers, dropped dead in Quilliam's restaurant, at 24 East Forty-second Street, yesterday morning. He had just come from the National Home for Disabled Soldiers at Togus, Me., on a month's furlough.

CASTORIA.

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

AUTO COURSE DAMAGED BY FURIOUS STORM

Grand Stands and Tents for French Race Demolished.

AMERICAN CARS OVERWEIGHT

International Cup Event Starts Early This Morning Over Amerique Circut —Thery Will Get Away First.

LASCHAMP, Department of Puy-de-Dome, France, July 4.—A tremendous hurricane broke over the Auvergne automobile course this afternoon, causing very severe damage to the light constructions erected in connection with the race for the James Gordon Bennett Cup.

Every tent was thrown down, the roofs of the wooden buildings were carried away, and the garage for foreign automobiles fell in without, however, damaging the machines so far as ascertained. The canvas weighing inclosure, the telegraph office, and the stands were also unroofed. The course presents a lamentable spectacle. Only the solid wood work of the stands remains intact.

All the leading contestants are here, including Thery, the winner of the race last year, and Jenatzy, the winner over the Irish course in 1903. The three American contestants, Bert H. Dingley, Herbert Lyttle, and Joseph Tracy, attract much attention, this being the first appearance of Americans in this contest since the race over the Irish course. Many American touring parties are also represented, among them being Clarence Gray Dinsmore, the representative of the American Automobile Association. The weighing and numbering of the machines began this morning.

Six countries are represented, France, Germany, Austria, Great Britain, Italy, and the United States, each having three representatives. Many ponderous racers were found to be overweight and were compelled to lighten their equipment. Dingley and Lyttle's machines were among those exceeding the regulation weight, about 2,100 pounds, thus compelling the American contestants to lighten them by taking off all superfluous equipment.

The race will start at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. Thery will get off first, the others leaving at intervals of five minutes. The course is eighty-seven miles in circuit, and will be traversed four times. It abounds in many sharp turns, making it unsually dangerous. The course is being treated to-day with an anti-dust mixture, and the sharp turns are being rounded, with cement beds.

The Government is supervising the race against mishap. About 7,000 soldiers have been assigned to police the course.

FIRST SPECIAL AUTO TRAIN.

For Webb Jay and C. J. S. Miller Hurrying to the St. Paul Races.

What probably is the first exclusively automobile special train left the Erie station in Jersey City at 7:30 o'clock last night for a twenty-four-hour run to Chicago and thence to St. Paul. Webb Jay and C. J. S. Miller, who had their cars in the races at the Morris Park yesterday and wished to participate in the St. Paul meet on Thursday, engaged the special train. Their machines were loaded into one of the Erie's new automobile carrying baggage cars and the owners occupied a combination sleeping and dining car.

The train is due in Chicago at 6:30 o'clock to-night, central time, and will be run to St. Paul over the Chicago and Great Western Railroad.

IRON WORKERS AT PEACE.

Employers Sign the Old Eight-Hour Scale and Avert a Strike.

A general strike of about 50,000 housesmiths all over the country against the Employers' Association, the National Association of Erectors of Structural Steel and Iron has been averted. The employers recently refused a demand for the renewal of the last agreement.

It was then decided to order a strike, and one was called in some cities, but at the last minute a conference was held between the representatives of the employers and of the union, at which the agreement was renewed. President Frank Buchanan of the structural ironworkers said yesterday:

"The structural ironworkers had been getting $4.50 a day for eight hours for the last two years, and only demanded the renewal of the agreement."

SAYS CASSIDY'S CAR HIT HIM.

Black Declares He Recognized Borough President and His Chauffeur.

Robert Black, who lives at Healy and Bay View Avenues, Far Rockaway, is at his home with serious injuries received Monday evening, when his carriage was overturned by an automobile.

Mr. Black says that the auto is the property of Borough President Cassidy; that Mr. Cassidy was in it at the time of the accident, and that his chauffeur, Harold Foss, was driving the machine.

Mr. Black was sitting in his carriage, which was standing near the sidewalk on Roanoke Avenue, when an automobile struck and overturned the vehicle in which he was sitting. He was pitched out. He was taken to his home, where he was attended by Dr. M. S. Caldwell. The case was not reported to the police.

TOM JOHNSON'S MOTHER DYING.

The Mayor Is Awaiting the End in Her Brooklyn Home.

Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland is at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. Helen Johnson, who is believed to be dying at her home, Shore Road and Ninety-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Johnson, who is eighty years old, is suffering from the infirmities of age.

She was very low yesterday.

Holds Woman Who Killed Her Child.

Mrs. Minnie Schlueter, thirty-five years old, of 99 Seventh Street, who tried to kill herself and her four-year-old daughter Emma on Friday last with illuminating gas, and who was discovered in time to save her life, though her daughter died, was committed to the Tombs Prison by Coroner Goldenkranz yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury. She is legally liable to a charge of murder in the first degree, but is said to be mentally unbalanced.

Miss Gould's Gymnasium for Sailors.

Miss Helen M. Gould has bought a plot of ground adjoining the Naval Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Sands Street, Brooklyn. She intends to build an addition to the present building which she gave to the sailors of the navy. The addition will comprise sleeping rooms and a gymnasium.

Eight Convicts Escape.

TACOMA, Washington, July 4.—Eight convicts escaped from the Federal Penitentiary on McNeill's Island to-day, leaving the island in two small boats. Before embarking the convicts disabled the Government launch by destroying the dynamo, and the officers were unable to take up the pursuit for several hours.

FAIRBANKS PRAISES PEACE.

Lauds Roosevelt's Course in Address at Ohio Celebration.

URBANA, July 4.—The three-day centennial celebration of the founding of Champaign County began here to-day at the Fair Grounds, Vice President Fairbanks, who was born just across the line in Union County, delivering the address. The opening was designated as "Nation's Day." The Vice President spoke in part as follows:

"Freedom has never come as a free-will offering. It has been purchased by the blood of those who so loved it that they were willing to die, if need be, that others might enjoy it.

"We have much reason to be grateful, for while there are wars and rumors of wars about the earth, while other peoples are in the throes of unrest and revolution, our people are walking the ways of peace, prepared for war, but praying that it may never again disturb our National tranquillity. A wise and just course in our relations with other powers will largely insure us against any international breach.

"We may justly take pride in the fact that President Roosevelt has pointed the way to the re-establishment of peace in the Orient. We find that the debate upon the battlefield and upon the seas must, in the final analysis, be concluded in the deliberative chamber. Would it not seem that it were possible for men to come to reason upon great international issues before the infraction of the international peace? May the powers of the world not take a lesson from what has occurred and is occurring, and establish some method by which they may settle their differences in a manner consistent with their honor, without first invoking the sword; without shedding each other's blood and bankrupting each other's Treasury?"

HURT FIRING FORT SALUTE.

Two Artillerymen in Fort Warren Hospital—Fatality on Yacht.

BOSTON, July 4.—In firing the National salute of forty-five guns at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, to-day the charge of the sixteenth round exploded prematurely, injuring two men of the Twenty-sixth Company, Coast Artillery. One may die.

Private James J. Buckley, who was placing the blank shell in the breech of a six-pounder, was frightfully injured. The explosion tore his left arm nearly to the shoulder, and the flying particles struck him in the face, shattering the bones of his chin. His face and other parts of the body were bruised and burned by the powder.

Private Hector McNeil was severely burned, and some powder grains lodged in his eyes. Both men were removed to the post hospital, where Buckley's arm was amputated. McNeil's sight, if saved, will be seriously affected.

An investigation was immediately made, but nothing in the appearance of the gun disclosed the cause of the explosion. It is supposed that there was an accumulation of powder in the breech from the previous firings.

RANDOLPH, Mass., July 4.—The explosion this evening of an iron yacht cannon, which had been fired frequently all day, caused the death of Henry Aldrich. He was struck behind the ear by a fragment.

LAD STOLE $110 IN CHURCH.

Then Indianapolis Became Too Small for Him and He Journeyed.

Vincent McDonald, a boy about fourteen years old, who was loitering about the Pennsylvania Railroad station in Jersey City yesterday, attracted the attention of Detective John Ryerson. When questioned the lad gave unsatisfactory answers and was threatened with arrest. Then he said he lived in Indianapolis, Ind. He said he went to mass at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church there last Saturday morning. A woman who sat in the same pew with him went to the altar rail, leaving her pocketbook on the pew seat. He picked up the wallet and hurried out of church. Examining it, he found himself the possessor of $110. McDonald decided then and there to see some of the world and took the first train for New York, arriving Sunday. After seeing the sights and spending $60 he concluded to go to Niagara Falls.

Detective Ryerson took McDonald to Police Headquarters, where he was locked up. The Indianapolis police were notified, and an officer has started for Jersey City to take the boy home.

BOARDER AND JEWELS GONE.

Mrs. Chapman Suspects They Went Together and Offers Reward.

The police are investigating the robbery of Mrs. Jane E. Chapman of 145 West Forty-eighth Street, who is daily advertising a reward of $500 for the return of diamonds and jewelry which she values at $4,500, and says were stolen from her home two weeks ago.

Mrs. Chapman, who keeps a boarding house, said last night that she suspected the valuables were stolen through the agency of a boarder who left the house without giving up his latchkey. She refused to give his name, saying that the police would soon lay hands on him. The jewelry consists of rings, pins, a watch, and a bracelet, and was taken, she says, from a dressing case in a bedroom on the ground floor while she was out shopping.

SHOOTS FOUR AND ESCAPES.

Police Surround Woods Where Angry Husband Defies Arrest.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—Angered by the refusal of his wife to let him have some cartridges, with which she believed he meant to do harm, William Gander, a stone mason, last night shot her, his brother-in-law, William Applegate, who lived next door; Perry Smith of Dayton, Ohio, who was visiting Gander, and Policeman Fred Worth. Mrs. Gander is the most seriously injured, but it is thought that she will recover.

In a running fight with policemen twenty-five shots were fired, Gander using a double-barreled shotgun. The police exhausted their ammunition, and Gander escaped to the Linwood Hills, which are densely wooded. Chief of Police Milliken and a squad have surrounded the woods. Gander has a shotgun, two revolvers, and a large store of ammunition. His wife says he will not be taken alive.

ACCUSED OF KILLING SON.

Closson Is Said to Admit It and an Attempt at Another Murder.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 4.—Gustave A. Closson of Morrisville, Penn., was taken to the county jail at Doylestown to-day charged with the murder of his eleven-year-old son, Walter Closson, who died suddenly May 19. Closson is said to have confessed to detectives who arrested him late last night that he poisoned the boy. The reason for the act was that the lad was feebleminded. The detectives say the father admits having given to the boy beer in which there was rat poison.

The detectives declare the father also admitted that he tried to kill his fourteen-year-old son, Henry, May 17, two days before the poisoning of Walter. Henry also is weakminded.

Closson has been in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad for nineteen years. His wife died a year ago, leaving him with six children. The father tried on several occasions to have the two boys committed to some public institution.

ED GUERIN FREE IN TOWN OUT OF A FRENCH JAIL

There's an Agent from French Guiana Seeking Him.

HE WAS ON DEVIL'S ISLAND

Got Hransferred to the Mainland and Came Through the Jungle—Arrived Half Dead.

There is an agent of the French Government in town. The tilt of his hippihappa grass hat, the indolent droop of his brown-paper cigarette, the swarth of his face, and the graceful way he has of gliding around street corners would suggest that he is a sleuth of the French penal settlements.

He is supposed to be anxious to meet "Ed" Guerin, formerly of Chicago, later of Paris, and latest of Devil's Island. Guerin is also in town, and has been the centre of many gaping, listening circles at the Metropole and other Rialto corners for several nights. He tells a story which would make Dreyfus revise his book, for, after being a prisoner on Devil's Island, he managed to be transferred to the penal colony on the mainland and escaped.

He was quite a celebrity in his line in Chicago some fifteen years ago. Later, circumstances led him to France, where he distinguished himself by becoming implicated in the robbery of the Bank of Lyons in 1891. The bank suffered to the extent of $50,000.

Guerin was not arrested until ten years later. In 1901 he was tried for robbing the American Express Company in Paris of $6,000. The French court sentenced him to penal servitude for life on Devil's Island.

On Devil's Island Guerin began to plan how to escape. The first scheme failed. He got news, however, to his friend, "Pat" Sheedy, who was then in Europe, that he was in trouble. Sheedy investigated his case; and whether he had anything to do with Guerin's reappearance on the Rialto only Sheedy knows, and he won't tell. But they have been much together since Guerin's arrival.

About the beginning of May last year "Ed" Guerin became ill on Devil's Island and was removed to the penal settlements in French Guiana. Soon after that his health improved and he took a constitutional walk into the swamps. He gained the jungle and headed for Dutch Guiana, which is about 190 miles to the northwest.

It was then that Guerin suffered more than he ever did in prison. By the time he got to the Maroni River and crossed into Dutch territory there was little left of him, owing to bad food, jungle life, malaria, and sand flies.

But he was out of French Guiana and on the road to Paramaribo, the Dutch capital, where he hoped for aid from the American Consul.

In the last lap, however, his luck deserted him. Just outside of Paramaribo, on the wrong side of the Surinam River, he was attacked by Indians, presumably Arawaks, who, finding that he had nothing worth stealing, beat him into insensibility for spite.

A few days later, more dead than alive, Guerin was carried into Paramaribo by some "good" Indians. When he was able to tell who he was, he was sent on to Georgetown, British Guiana, whence he shipped for New York.

When he strolled into the Metropole, George Considine walked to the front door, saw that the Times Building was really on the landscape, then said:

"What'll you have, Ed?"

Guerin has been seen several times around the Hotel Lincoln, Broadway and Fifty-second Street, where "Pat" Sheedy lives. Guerin does not live there, however, and his address is refused to strangers all along Broadway on account of the proximity of the man with the drooping cigarette.

A Salute at Every Station.

The station agents of the Fifth Avenue Elevated Railroad Line in Brooklyn were not wholly without the zone of celebration yesterday. A Coney Island train returning to the city at 5 o'clock in the afternoon carried a party of exuberant youths who had laid in a heavy stock of cannon crackers. A bunch of these, lighted with a cigar, was dropped off on the platform of every station from Thirty-sixth Street to the Brooklyn Bridge. It was no fun for the ticket agents.

Flag to Drape John Paul Jones's Bier.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee has written a letter to Mrs. Donald McLean, President of the Daughters of the American Revolution, acknowledging the receipt of a silk flag which will drape the coffin of John Paul Jones on board the flagship Brooklyn. After the body has been placed in a vault at Annapolis the flag will be returned to the Daughters of the Revolution.

GRAPE-NUTS.

FROM THE EDITOR.

He Forgot That He Had a Stomach.

Talking of food, there is probably no professional man subjected to a greater, more wearing mental strain than the responsible editor of a modern newspaper.

To keep his mental faculties constantly in good working order, the editor must keep his physical powers up to the highest rate of efficiency. Nothing will so quickly upset the whole system as badly selected food and a disordered stomach. It therefore follows that he should have right food, which can be readily assimilated, and which furnishes true brain nourishment.

"My personal experience in the use of Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee," writes a Philadelphia editor, "so exactly agrees with your advertised claim as to their merits that any further exposition in that direction would seem to be superfluous. They have benefited me so much, however, during the five years that I have used them, that I do not feel justified in withholding my testimony.

"General 'high living' with all that the expression implies as to a generous table, brought about indigestion, in my case, with restlessness at night, and lassitude in the morning, accompanied by various pains and distressing sensations during working hours. The doctor diagnosed the condition as 'catarrh of the stomach,' and prescribed various medicines, which did me no good. I finally 'threw physics to the dogs,' gave up tea and coffee and heavy meat dishes, and adopted Grape-Nuts and Postum Food Coffee as the chief articles of my diet.

"I can conscientiously say, and I wish to say it with all the emphasis possible to the English language, that they have benefited me as medicines never did, and more than any other food that ever came on my table. My experience is that the Grape-Nuts food has steadied and strengthened both brain and nerves to a most positive degree. How it does it, I cannot say, but I know that after breakfasting on Grape-Nuts food one actually forgets he has a stomach, let alone 'stomach trouble.' It is, in my opinion, the most beneficial as well as the most economical food on the market, and has absolutely no rival." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

The test of merit and superiority is stamped on

KNOX HAT

They suit and satisfy. All the distinct shapes, braids and bands in straw hats, bamboos and Panamas.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world.

NO TOM PAINE CEREMONY.

Admirers of the Athiest Were Disappointed at New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., July 4.—Although Independence Day had been decidide upon for the rededication of the Thomas Paine Monument, the Mayor and other public officials were out of town and the ceremony was postponed. The exerices were to have been in charge of Capt. George W. Lloyd, who has served as guardian of the monument for forty years.

The city of New Rochelle recently moved the monument of Paine to a new site and built an iron fence around it. Preparations were made for a ceremony to mark the transfer of the monument to the city. Capt. Lloyd, owing to his extreme age, was to resign as custodian and turn the monument over to the city, but at the last moment opposition developed among the taxpayers, particularly those who are church members. Capt. Lloyd says all of the arrangements had been completed for the celebration when Mayor Clarke told him Thursday that he was obliged to be absent from New Rochelle on the Fourth and had designated Alderman Steele to represent the city. When Capt. Lloyd went to see Steele he was told the city did not consider the plot finished and that the ceremony would be postponed. Hundreds of people who came to New Rochelle today expecting to see the monument formally accepted were disappointed.

NEW HIPPODROME PLANS.

Frederic Thompson Returns and Tells of Proposed Changes.

Frederic W. Thompson of the firm of Thompson & Dundy, returned on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday after a seven weeks' tour abroad, bringing news of all kinds of performers for the Winter season at the Hippodrome, and a definite announcement that a Hippodrome will be established in Chicago.

This information sets at rest the speculating in regard to the disposition of "A Yankee Circus on Mars" and "The Raiders" after the termination of their run in the late Fall. These two attractions will open the local theatre, but on the first of November will be taken to Chicago, where they will be the inaugural attractions.

Mr. Thompson makes some announcements concerning the new production. "The Dance of the Hours" will give way to a ballet, called "A Song of the Flowers," which is to be costumed by H. Alfredo Edelx of Paris. "The Raiders" will be followed by "The Days of '49," which will depict that stirring picture of American history. One scene will show a mining town with all characteristic detail. Indians from the Western reservations will participate in the battle in which the water stage will be employed.

Of the new performers for the circus, Mr. Thompson has high hopes of the Patty Franks. These acrobats are said to do a remarkable act. Others are Mme. Claire Hetlot and her sixteen lions, and the Bonhair Troupe.

Steam Yacht Carmen at Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The big steam yacht Carmen of New York arrived here to-day with her owner, Charles Starbuck of New York, and a party aboard. The yacht left New York a week ago and has been visiting various ports on the coast. The vessel flies the pennant of the Columbia Yacht Club of New York, of which her owner is Admiral. On the arrival of the yacht here the owner and his family left her and will return to New York by rail.

Herring Schooner Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 4.—The loss of the fishing schooner Frank G. Rich of Booth Bay, Me., off Liscomb, N. S., was reported to-day when the crew of four arrived here on the steamboat Strathcona from Isaac's Harbor. The schooner was bound from Booth Bay for Bay of Islands, N. F., for herring.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

SERGE SUITS

of fabrics we absolutely guarantee to be pure wool and fast color.

Colors, blue, black, gray; latest models.

Single Breasted $16 to $35
Double Breasted $18 to $34

As usual, store will close at 12 o'clock Saturday during July and August.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

A Sale of High Grade

Straw Hats for Men

Special at $1.35

Value $2 to $3

Our stock is bigger than the after-the-Fourth demand warrants. This is our way out of it: Milan, Mackinaw and Porto Rico Palm soft brim and planter hats that were two-fifty and three dollars, and fine split and fine or coarse sennit straws that were two dollars and two-fifty have all been reduced to

$1.35

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

DEATH IN A STRANGE FIRE.

Woman Found Suffocated—Two Witnesses Disappear.

Mrs. Carmela Trano, fifty years old, who lived alone at 17 Laight Street, was suffocated by a fire in her rooms yesterday. When Capt. Galvin of Truck 8 responded to the alarm he found two young Italians throwing water into Mrs. Trano's rooms. The firemen quickly put out the blaze, and then on searching the house found the woman's body.

After the fire Capt. Galvin tried to find the two Italians, but was unable to get any trace of them. The police are investigating the cause of the fire.

Colored Automobilist a Scorcher.

Phillip Payton of 13 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a colored real estate dealer, was held by Magistrate Moss in Harlem Court yesterday for trial on a charge of exceeding the speed limit in his automobile. He was arrested on Monday night in St. Nicholas Avenue between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets. Bail was furnished by Payton's wife.

Cleaning Up at Rockaway.

Detectives Higgins and Burns of the Rockaway Precinct raided two opium joints at Far Rockaway yesterday morning. Both places were on the Boulevard. Four men were arrested. Inspector Kane, who has been very active since the change in commanders at Rockaway, was at the station a short time before the raid.

Summer and Porch Furniture.

We will sell this week the balance of our stock of

Rush and Reed, Willow and Maple, Old Hickory, Silver Birch

Chairs, Settees and Rockers,

at very decided reductions.

Mission Furniture.

We have marked down about 30 assorted pieces which we purpose discontinuing, to

½ the original prices.

Hammocks.

We are now offering exceptional values from the best makers at

$2.00, $3.00, $4 each.

Mosquito Canopies and Nettings.

Lace Curtains.

We will sell this week at ⅓ off regular prices, about 400 pairs of Lace Curtains in lots of 2 to 6 pairs of a pattern,

Sale prices

$1.50 to $4.00 pair,

original prices $2.25 to $6 pr.

Odd Bed Sets,

single and full sizes, at proportionate reductions.

Muslin Curtains.

We will also offer some odd lots of Ruffled Muslin Curtains at the uniform price of

75c. pair,

reduced from $1.10, $1.25 & $1.35 pair.

Portieres.

200 pairs assorted designs and colorings at about

½ price,

$3.50 to $5.00 pair,

reduced from $6 to $10 pair.

Lord & Taylor

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Many Special Sales At The Big Store To-Day:

Women's Summer Waists,
Women's Washable Shirtwaist Dresses,
Children's Washable Dresses,
Children's Norfolk Dresses,
Sewing Machines at Clearance Prices,
Curtains of Bobbinet,
Large Utility Boxes,
Women's and Children's White Oxfords and Shoes,
Women's Oxfords,
Women's Tan Oxfords,
Men's Shoes and Oxfords,
Girls' White Lawn Dresses,
Wilton Velvet and Axminster Carpet Remnants,
Crex and Fibre Matting Remnants,
Women's Walking Skirts,
Women's Shirtwaist Suits,
Ice Cream Freezers,
Universal Lawn Mowers,
Siegel Cooper Co. Refrigerators,
Women's Kimono Sacques.

Drugs, Medicines,

Toilet Articles, Soaps and Perfumery At Very Low Prices.

The Big July Sale Begins This Morning.

Stocks are at their best. Every want for the hot season in abundant quantities, and in the quality which at the Siegel Cooper Store means absolute purity and reliability.

Special Tables in the Main Aisle, Besides the Regular Sections, 18th St. Aisle.

Second only to our superior qualities as a convincing argument why you should buy every want in Drugs and sundries for the Summer at this sale is our exceptionally low prices.

Toilet Requisites.

ED. PINAUD EXTRACT—All odors; oz., 29c
COLGATE HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACT—All odors; oz., 35c
WOODWORTH VIOLET SICILY, oz., 39c
ATKINSON'S EXTRACT, oz., 50c
MANHATTAN EXTRACT, all odors, oz., 19c
MANHATTAN PERFUMES, oz. bottle, 29c
MANHATTAN PERFUMES, 2-oz. bottle, 49c
DR. GRANDVILLE EXTRACT, all odors, oz. bottle, 50c
FLORODORA EXTRACT—1-oz. bottle, 35c
VIOLET REGAL—A true odor; 1-oz. bottle, 39c
FARINA COLOGNE—4 oz., 25c.; 8 oz., 45c.; 16 oz., 75c
MANHATTAN FLORIDA WATER—Bottle, 29c
WEST INDIA BAY RUM—8 oz., 19c.; 16 oz., 35c.; 32 oz., 65c
EAU DE QUININE—4 oz., 23c.; 8 oz. bot., 45c
MANHATTAN RUM AND QUININE—Bottle, 19c
REPUBLIC COLD CREAM, jar, 7c
THEATRICAL COLD CREAM, ½ lb., 27c
THEATRICAL COLD CREAM, lb., 49c
HONEY ALMOND CREAM, bottle, 19c
CUCUMBER CREAM for making the skin soft, clear and beautiful; jar, 15c
CREME DE JAVA, jar, 10c
CELESTIAL CREAM, for men, after shaving, bottle, 7c
BENZOIN, ROSE WATER AND GLYCERINE LOTION, bottle, 12c and 21c
DR. CHARLES' FLESH FOOD, box, 21c
PETROLEUM JELLY, bottle, 7c
REPUBLIC ROUGE, bottle, 10c
VINAGRE ROUGE, bottle, 9c
FLORODORA FACE POWDER, box, 10c
REPUBLIC POUDRE DE RIZ, box, 19c
CHARLES MEYERS' EXORA FACE POWDER, box, 19c
DR. CHARLES' FACE POWDER, box, 15c
REPUBLIC VIOLET TALCUM, box, 7c
FINEST TALCUM, box, 5c
WITCH HAZEL TALCUM, box, 7c
BRILLIANT NAIL POLISH, box, 10c
CUTICLE NAIL BLEACH, box, 10c
EMERY BOARDS, box, 9c
VIENNA NAIL ENAMEL, box, 15c
TINCTURE OF BENZOIN, 2-oz. bottle, 9c
TINCTURE OF BENZOIN, 4-oz. bottle, 15c
IMPORTED TURKISH ROOT TOOTH POWDER—it hardens the gums and whitens the teeth, box, 5c
CAMPHORATED TOOTH POWDER, 10c
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER, 21c
DR. SHEFFIELD TOOTH PASTE, tube, 11c
DENTAL FOAM, delightful, fragrant and harmless; 2 bottles, 12c
BORINE TOOTH POWDER, box, 5c
FACE CHAMOIS, 3c

Perfumed Soaps.

GILSEY HOUSE SOAP, cake, 1c
HOTEL SOAP, cake, 2c
RED ROSE SOAP, cake, 2c
JUMBO TOILET SOAP, cake, 3c
ARMOUR'S RELIANCE GLYCERINE TRANSPARENT, cake, 3c
ARMOUR'S SULPHUR SOAP, cake, 5c
ARMOUR'S ASSORTED SOAP, cake, 5c
COSMO BUTTERMILK SOAP, cake, 6c
HEBE COMPLEXION SOAP, cake, 9c
DR. CHARLES' HEALING, ABSOLUTELY PURE ANTISEPTIC SOAP, cake, 9c
4711, WHITE ROSE TRANSPARENT GLYCERINE SOAP, cake, 13c
4711, GLYCERINE SOAP, bar, 7c
ARMOUR'S LA FRANCE ROSE SOAP, 3 cakes in box, 7c
ARMOUR'S LILY OF LUZON SOAP, 3 cakes in box, 7c
ARMOUR'S WITCH HAZEL SOAP, 3 cakes in box, 10c
ARMOUR'S BUTTERMILK SOAP, 3 cakes in box, 10c
FAIRBANK'S GLYCERINE AND TAR SOAP, cake, 4c
LIFEBUOY SANITARY AND DISINFECTANT SOAP, cake, 4c
MORGAN'S HAND SAPOLIO, cake, 7c
SAVOY CASTILE SOAP, pure olive oil, with wash rag, 7c
WHITE AND GREEN CASTILE SOAP, bar, 10c
LOHSE SANDEL SANTAL SOAP, cake, 8c
LOHSE LILY MILK SOAP, cake, 25c

Brushes, Mirrors, etc.

TOOTH BRUSHES, all bristle, 10c., 19c., 25c
HAIR BRUSHES, all bristle, 49c
DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES, 59c
NAIL BRUSHES, bone handle with wing or without, 10c
NAIL SCRUBS, wooden back, square, 8c
BATH BRUSHES, oval, with strap across back, 25c
LATHER BRUSHES, wood handle, twine bound, 8c
MIRROR, metal frame, square, 10c
MIRROR, with handle, wooden back, 25c
MIRROR, with handle, metal frame, 49c
TURKISH BATH GLOVES, a pair, 8c, 19c
WASH RAG POCKET, made of cretonne, lined with rubber, bound with white tape, 19c
CELLULOID INFANTS' TEETHING RINGS, 10c
METAL SOAP BOXES, for travelling, 10c

Rubber Goods, etc.

BIRMINGHAM DOUCHE, duck shape, 8c
RUBBER SPONGES, 29c., 49c., 59c
RUBBER BATH SPRAYS, 39c. and 79c
RUBBER TUBING, yard, 15c
BAILEY RUBBER HAND BRUSHES, 21c. & 39c
FOUNTAIN SYRINGES, 39c
RUBBER INVALID CUSHIONS, 59c
DAVOL RUBBER TAN GLOVES, 89c
SEAMLESS RUBBER GLOVES, 49c
HOUSEHOLD ROTARY SPRAY SYRINGE, 98c
ALBRAMA VAGINAL DOUCHE AND SUCTION SYRINGE, glass tube, 69c
RELIANCE VAPORIZER, 39c
COMBINATION VAPORIZER, NEBULIZER and ATOMIZER, 35c
INFANTS' RECTAL BULB SYRINGE, 23c
HARD RUBBER EAR SYRINGE, 45c
HARD RUBBER RECTAL SYRINGE, 1 oz., 45c
HARD RUBBER CATARRH SYRINGE, 55c
HYGIENIC NURSING BOTTLES, with rubber nipples, 25c
RUBBER SHEETING, 1-yard wide, per yard, 42c
RUBBER SHEETING, 1½ yards wide, per yard, 63c
25 yards PLAIN GAUGE, in box, for 1.00
LISTER'S SANITARY TOWELS, one dozen in package, 17c
EMERGENCY PACKAGE for burns and cuts, 50c
OIL SILK, dull finish, very strong, 30 inches wide; special, 60c
THREAD ELASTIC BELTS, with peristaltic straps, lace in back, 3.50
SILK ELASTIC BELTS, with peristaltic straps, lace in back, 5.00
ORIENTAL SUMMER BELTS of white canvas, buckling both sides, 98c
OPEN MESH SUMMER BELTS, good support, the lightest made, 98c
HER MAJESTY SHOULDER BRACE for ladies, 98c
TRUSSES, BELTS and ELASTIC HOSIERY, fitted by competent attendants.
QUAKER BATH CABINETS, regularly $5.00, for 2.85

Medicines and Drugs.

COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES, bottle, 49c
LIEBIG'S BEEF, IRON AND WINE—fresh beef, citrate of iron and Sherry wine; bottle, 17c
DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY, used for rheumatism, dyspepsia; bottle, 25c
DR. GREENE'S NERVURA BLOOD AND NERVE REMEDY; bottle, 74c
CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS, 29c
CUTICURA RESOLVENT BLOOD PURIFIER, 73c
WAMPOLE COD LIVER OIL, 63c
HUNYADI JANOS, 21c
LIEBIG'S MALT EXTRACT, bottle, 10c
ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S MALT NUTRINE, 18c
M. M. COMPOUND EXTRACT OF CELERY, a true nervine, bottle, 49c
M. M. SARSAPARILLA, for eradicating and curing headache, constipation and skin affections, bottle, 29c
VITAL BLOOD PURIFIER, appetizer, bottle, 29c
ELIXIR PHOSPHATE IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE, bottle, 49c
CALISAYA BARK, per pint, 35c
ALCOHOL, 95 per cent., pint, 35c.; qt. bot., 70c
WOOD ALCOHOL, pint, 17c.; quart bottle, 29c

Medicines and Drugs.

WITCH HAZEL, pint, 17c.; quart, 28c
MANHATTAN VIOLET AMMONIA, bottle, 7c
PLAIN AMMONIA, bottle, 5c
ANTISEPTINE, pleasant as a mouth wash; bottle, 29c
SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER; $1.00 size, 69c.; 50c. size, 29c
SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER; 50c. size, 29c
DANDERINE, 15c., 29c
WESTPHAL'S AUXILIATOR, a hair grower and restorative, 32c
CROWN HAIR PRESERVER and dandruff cure; bottle, 85c
MANHATTAN EGG SHAMPOO; jar, 15c
AMERICAN HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, an effective antiseptic; disinfectant, odoriess; bottle, 35c
LEE'S MOSQUITO CHASER, perfectly harmless, 19c

Miscellaneous.

SUN CHOLERA MIXTURE, 2-oz bottle, 20c
GLYCERINE, 3 ounces, 10c.; 8 ounces, 20c
CASTOR OIL, 3 ounces, 10c.; 8 ounces, 20c
SPIRITS OF CAMPHOR, 3 oz., 10c.; 8 oz., 23c
TINCTURE OF ARNICA—4 oz., 10c.; 8 oz., 20c
GLYCERINE AND ROSE WATER, 4 oz., 10c.; 8 oz., 20c
ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, flask, 7c
PAREGORIC, flask, 7c
ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, flask, 10c
ESSENCE OF PEPSIN, 4 oz., 20c.; 8 oz., 40c
LITHIA TABLETS, bottle, 14c
QUININE PILLS, 2 grains, 100 in bottle, 16c
ANTISEPTIC PASTILES, (Dr. Carl Seller's formula,) bottle, 15c
GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORIES, bottle, 18c
COMPOUND SYRUP OF WHITE PINE, bot., 10c
COMPOUND CATHARTIC ASAFETIDA, COMPOUND RHUBARB or TRIPLE X PILLS, 100 in bottle, 15c
SODIUM SALICYLATE TABLETS, 5 grain, 100 in bottle, 15c
MIGRAINE TABLETS, best for headache, 100 in bottle, 15c
COMPOUND RHUBARB AND SODA TABLETS, 100 in bottle, 10c
EXTRACT CASCARA SAGRADA TABLETS, chocolate coated, 100 tablets, 3 grain, 16c.; 5 grain, 20c
CHLORATE POTASH TABLETS, in pocket flask, 6c
ALOIN BELLADONNA & STRYCHNINE PILLS, 100 in bottle, 15c
BLAUD'S IRON PILLS, 5 grains, 100 in bot., 8c
BLUE JAY CORN PLASTERS, make hard roads easy, 5c
SODA MINT, SODA MINT AND PEPSIN and CHLORATE POTASH TABLETS, in pocket flask, 6c
MEDICINE GLASSES, 4c
MENYON INHALER, cures catarrh, cold, asthma, and bronchitis, 49c
COCOANUT OIL, in one-pound bottle, 30c
BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, one pound, 49c
BORIC ACID, ¼ lb., 10c.; lb., 18c
CREAM OF TARTAR, ¼ lb., 18c.; lb., 34c
COMPOUND LICORICE, ¼ lb., 10c.; lb., 20c
EPSOM SALTS, ¼ lb., 4c.; lb., 7c
ROCHELLE SALTS, ½ lb., 12c.; lb., 23c
SUGAR OF MILK, lb., 20c
SODIUM PHOSPHATE, lb., 10c
BICARBONATED SODA, ¼ lb., 4c.; lb., 7c
SULPHUR, ½ lb., 5c.; lb., 8c
SEIDLITZ POWDERS, 12 in box, 10c
POWDERED BORAX, package, 10c
PIPECLAY, in wooden boxes, for cleaning white shoes and belts, box, 4c
FRENCH CHALK, in wooden box, 4c
PUMICESTONE, powdered, box, 4c
PURE REFINED PARAFFINE for sealing jars, pound, 10c
FULLERS EARTH, in wooden boxes, 4c
GENUINE PERSIAN INSECT POWDER, ½ lb., 18c.; lb., 33c
HELLEBORE, destroys insects on plants, currant bushes, lb., 20c
KIL-ALL BUG KILLER AND DISINFECTANT, with spray, 25c
CARBONA, removes grease spots instantly without injury to the most delicate fabric or color, 50c size, 32c
KRUPP'S FAMOUS SILVER POLISH

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....180 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

With all who know Mr. ROOT's fitness for the high office made vacant by the death of Mr. HAY, the inference from his designation to represent the State Department at the funeral of Mr. HAY that he may succeed to that office involves such a great advantage for the country that it seems almost too good to be true.

It would, of course, in many ways, be a substantial sacrifice for Mr. ROOT to re-enter public life at this time. He has rendered long and peculiarly trying service which left him naturally weary of its cares and burdens, despite the remarkable reputation he attained and the intensely gratifying evidence he acquired of the confidence of the country. He retired to resume the practice of his profession, in which he takes easily a foremost place and in which he can count on the highest rewards and honors. He may well hesitate to abandon again a career so assuredly brilliant and successful for labors necessarily onerous and always involving vicissitudes which the clearest brain cannot foresee or the most resourceful always rightly meet. But whatever the purpose of the President, or his own, it surely must be a comfort for him to know that there is no one who would be received in the State Department by the whole country with such entire assurance that its very important and delicate duties would be performed with energy, sound judgment, fidelity, courage, and discreetness.

It is, we trust, permissible at this time to recall that Secretary HAY favored Mr. ROOT as his own successor. At a time when rumors of the retirement of his colleague from the Secretaryship of War were rife, Mr. HAY, admitting that the specific work which Mr. ROOT had taken the Secretaryship of War to do had in the main been accomplished, deplored to a personal friend as a public loss the retirement of Mr. ROOT from the Cabinet, where he ought to be retained. "Not necessarily in the same place," added Mr. HAY, with his usual generosity; "this one is perfectly at his disposal, so far as I am concerned." And upon his friend expostulating that nobody desired a change in that place, he gave some personal reasons why he would prefer to retire, and added that, in his service as Secretary of State, he had often found himself at a disadvantage from a lack of the legal training and habitude which Mr. ROOT so eminently possessed. There is unhappily no impropriety in recalling now this opinion of JOHN HAY's concerning ELIHU ROOT.

We may add that the advantage to the Government and to the Nation in the acquisition of Mr. ROOT instead of Mr. TAFT in the State Department is that we should have two strong men each where he is especially needed.

THE AWAKENING OF THE PRODUCERS.

On the 15th of next month there will meet in Chicago a conference which may have a decisive influence on the commercial policy of the United States. It will represent interests that need a foreign market. The policy of the country has been shaped for the past forty years by interests the sole aim of which was to secure the home market from foreign competition. It will be seen that the difference is radical.

Among the organized industries that will send delegates to the Chicago conference are the breeders and dealers in live stock, the grain growers, the millers, the manufacturers of agricultural implements, and the Chicago Board of Trade. Here are the producers of meats and breadstuffs, the manufacturers of products from these, the manufacturers of machinery employed with these, and the general dealers concerned with these in a mercantile way. There is in the combination a total of capital, of labor employed, of land cultivated or grazed far greater than could be shown in any other combination practicable. As the transportation lines for the larger part of the continent and much of the transoceanic shipping service are directly dependent upon these interests the magnitude of the movement, should it be vigorously pursued, will be very great.

The impulse of the movement is derived from the fact that the product of these vast and varied interests is very much greater than can be absorbed by the home market. It must find an outlet abroad, or, in the words of ex-Senator HARRIS of Kansas, who is active in the project, "it will suffocate us." It is prevented from finding an outlet abroad by the barriers we have erected in our tariff rates against trade with foreign customers. Not only do we cripple the purchasing power of these customers by fining their shipments to our ports, but we excite in them a natural and justifiable resentment for our harsh treatment and drive them to retaliation. At the moment Germany, with whom we do more trading than with any other country in the world except Great Britain, is planning to impose heavy duties on all our foodstuffs, as she has already practically banished our meats from her markets. Our protectionists are hot to meet this movement by Germany by further burdens on her trade, thus making still worse the condition of our exporting producers. It is to prevent this, and to secure a rational system of reciprocity, which will tend to increase rather than to destroy our foreign commerce, that the exporting producers are organizing. They are stimulated to such action by the further fact that they feel sorely the competition of Argentina, already formidable and sure to advance.

Ex-Senator HARRIS says:

> There is no question at all of our ability to compete in all sorts of production with any and every nation of the world, because our labor is the cheapest by reason of its being the most productive, but if we are to continue to be met with reprisals in every quarter to which we may turn, there is nothing left to us but continued and wasteful commercial warfare.
>
> There is now open for us only one way in which to avert the most wasteful commercial war of modern times, and that is to make concessions to our competitors under reciprocity agreements.
>
> We are aiming to organize into effective, aggressive form the reciprocity sentiment of the country. The sentiment is not dormant by any means. It is more alive to-day than ever before, but it is without form or direction.
>
> We do not know—no one does—how much this movement will amount to. It will encounter stubborn opposition, open and secret, honorable and the contrary. But it is obvious that the interests concerned in getting reciprocity are enormous; when they are united and ready to exert their full strength they will win.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

"The outlook for a truce pending the outcome of peace negotiations is brighter now than at any previous time," according to our message from the Summer capital at Oyster Bay. The decision "rests with Japan," says a St. Petersburg telegram of the inspired sort, which adds that Japan "is weighing the relinquishment of the prospect of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle."

Those who choose may accept Russian authority for Japan's position upon peace or anything else. The construction which will be placed here upon Russia's version of the situation is that Russia is trying to save her face after having suffered a diplomatic defeat. The question of an armistice has not turned upon Japan's estimate of her chances of another victory, for that has seemed as sure as anything in war. What has caused Japan anxiety is her uncertainty as to whether Russia could be got to negotiate seriously, or to keep her word after having passed it. Until those points were settled, it was useless to consider anything else, and Japan's consistent attitude toward every suggestion of a fresh topic has been a demand for the previous question. Both causes of Japan's reluctance to consider an armistice were covered in the Oyster Bay announcement of a joint agreement for the appointment of plenipotentiaries. When those fully empowered negotiators meet there will be great hope of an agreement. Neither side can refuse reasonable proposals without explanation to the world. The reservation that the agreement must be ratified by the respective Governments implies no uncertainty. Japan is sure to ratify her agents' contract. Japan's word is her bond. That Russia will do so is equally certain. First, Japan can be relied upon to repeat to the Russian plenipotentiaries ITO's serious words ten years ago to LI-HUNG-CHANG: "We are plenipotentiaries of the first rank. If our acts are not enforced the inevitable consequences will be national disgrace and renewed war. I shall be able to perform what I promise. So may it be with you." And, secondly, current events show that Russia is in no position either to resent or resist such a virtual threat of renewal of hostilities, and is increasingly under pressure by events. One day we read that Japan has raised another sunken Russian warship and on another day that she has launched her last battleship, and on another that LINEVITCH is outnumbered by OYAMA on Russian estimates. Yesterday Admiral KRUGER reported to the Minister of Marine that another transport had mutinied, while less authentic reports of disobedient crews are too numerous to recite. And day by day there are more amazing accounts of Russia's pirate battleship. She is commanded, it seems, by a "Committee of Twenty," with an engineer as Chairman. She dragged the tail of her coat, so to speak, before the prows of KRUGER's squadron, which would have fired if it had not been disaffected. That the army is no more loyal is not a mere inference. In Monday's telegrams was the account of Col. DAVYDOFF's death at the bayonets of his command. These scattered incidents outline conditions which make absurd the statement "given out" at St. Petersburg that peace "rests with Japan." It rests rather with Russia's perception and acceptance of facts. It is not for Russia to impose conditions, but to accommodate herself to them. In no other way can she prevent her prestige, which was long a fiction, from becoming a taunt, and by persistence she may suffer the double disgrace of having armies as well as battleships captured. It is the good-will of her friends, not the malice of her enemies, which prompts the hope that Russia will speedily accommodate herself to the bed she has made for herself.

THE COTTON CROP REPORT.

Optimism is rash in dealing with cotton crop reports, for the reason that they differ from grain crop reports in an important respect. Breadstuff crops more than once have been known to improve right up to the harvest, but there is no such case known regarding cotton, since 1890 at least. During the past fifteen years the decline in cotton between June and October has ranged between 5.6 and 36.8, and has averaged about 14 points decline. If a practically unaltered condition threw the pit into excitement there must be expected further agitation if the condition of 77 is reduced by even the minimum. It is hardly necessary to speculate upon the result of a loss of 36 points in condition, as happened in 1902. That crop started in June at 95, and had the points to lose. This crop is the lowest in condition for twenty-five years, (except 1903,) and can afford no shrinkage.

However, it is prudent not to take too strained a view of mere possibilities. One crop report does not make a crop. There are others of different tenor for those who prefer them. Some think the condition has not deteriorated, equally excellent authorities having declared only last week, one for an improvement and the other for a deterioration of about equal amounts. The Government from week to week has reported improvement, and now puts out a contradictory estimate. How wide the field for choice is appears from the fact that nobody knows the acreage within three million acres. With a variation of 6 per cent. in the estimated reduction of acreage, and a similar discrepancy in the estimates of condition, it is plain that nobody knows anything exact about present conditions, and that the ginning returns are guesswork now.

These are ideal conditions for speculators, and pernicious to consuming interests. One year the market struggles against riggers who start a campaign for an education toward higher prices and are overwhelmed with a crop proving their foolishness. And, at the other extreme, this year we have a campaign for artificial scarcity, and perhaps it has succeded all too well. It is a great pity that price boomers and crop reducers cannot leave the industry to itself. Since that is impossible, consumers would do well to leave the speculators to themselves, and look to the facts instead of to market vagaries for their opinions. The facts of the yield are beyond knowledge. But it is certain that options have had a great rise, and the price is beyond the cost of production. In a speculative sense it is always dangerous to buy on top of a rise, and economically it is always dangerous to pay more than cost and a fair profit to the producer. Even if the rise is to run a bit further, the reaction is certain, and will be sharper in proportion to its late arrival.

PRINCETON'S NEW WAY.

It is not easy to grasp at once the full significance of what Princeton has done in adopting the tutorial system, which the undergraduates are expected to find in force when they return in the Autumn. It is perhaps the most radical change that any American university has ever made in its methods and organization. The American ideal, as American colleges have grown from small colleges to big ones, and then to universities, has steadily tended to approach the German. The step that Princeton has taken, as soon as it shall be measurably accomplished, will be a long one in the direction of the English. That ideal, as it is carried out at Oxford and Cambridge, involves the closest contact of the undergraduate with his one tutor. He is under his continual guidance and instruction in study, and frequently in relations of social intimacy with him. And though GIBBON, a century and a quarter ago, could speak of the collegians as the "live stock" of the tutors, the relations between them now are such as most graduates remember with gratitude and affection.

Most of what the student gets out of his college work he gets through his tutor in this way. The university lectures are few and insignificant in the scheme of things. What the university does is to examine those who wish to obtain her various grades of scholarly distinction, and to accomplish it in the most exacting and thorough-going way. To prepare for this is the duty of the respective colleges—that is, of the tutors who are their agencies.

Now Princeton is certainly not to be made over during the Summer vacation into an English university, with its colleges and tutors, and itself reduced to an examining board. It would be manifestly impossible, even if the authorities wished to do it, which they do not. For one thing, the English tutor is a highly specialized product of educational evolution, and with his characteristic qualities as a very lively, strenuous, and efficient leader of youth, has not been produced on American soil in large numbers. Yet although the Princeton tutors will not expect to take the same place in Princeton as their English prototypes take in Oxford and Cambridge, they will have to develop a method, a point of view, and a general trend of feeling of their own that do not now exist. There must be a tradition and a background for the system, which will be only gradually worked out. It may be doubted if the personal relation, the intimacy that comes over social contact at breakfast, luncheon, and dinner, will soon be developed to the degree in which it exists in England—the American tradition, at present, is all against it. But the immediate results in some ways ought to be extremely interesting and important.

They will, it may be assumed, tend toward making the student's point of departure less the "course," as it has been developed in the American universities, than the whole general subject in which he is working. There ought to be less of getting up tasks, learning the lectures and ideas of particular instructors, more of independence and of initiative on the student's part. He is to become more of a "reading man" and less of a mere pupil receiving instruction. Singly, if need be, or as a member of a small group, he will be given subjects to read up and supplied with advice and assistance by his guide, counselor, and friend in preparing them. All the work of each department will be drawn together and studied as a related group rather than as single and separate subjects under different masters. The student will be relieved from constant drill in those matters which he carries most easily, and in which he needs little assistance, and will be supplied with the best possible aids in those which come hardest to him, and in which the stimulus of direct contact with trained scholars is most vital to him. Such assistance will be practically accessible at all times. There will be lectures and classroom work to supplement independent reading only for the sake of stimulation and systematic drill.

So President WILSON has outlined the plan that has been adopted, adding that "under such a system the most interesting men in the teaching body would have an opportunity to gain personal access to the student, and the greater lecturers would be constantly supplemented and interpreted by tutors who will guide the men's reading."

GIBBON spoke in scorn of the "silence" of Oxford professors in his day, which "deprived the youth of public instruction imperfectly supplied by the tutors." They are not silent to-day; but the Princeton professors expect to be still less inarticulate, and will, indeed, do their part also in the tutorial oversight. But the plan will obviously require a very large increase in the teaching forces of the university, an increase quite unprecedented, and involving an expense that President WILSON has estimated at two millions and a half for its systematic establishment. But the torrent of educational benefactions is more beneficently copious this year than ever before, and Princeton may confidently expect a stream to irrigate this new soil she has prepared. For her adventurous experiment to vitalise undergraduate work in this country she has a right to demand enthusiastic support.

CHEAPER GAS.

The official notification by Mayor MCCLELLAN that he takes advantage of his rights under the new law to make formal application to the State Commission for a reduction of the price of gas to consumers in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and parts of the Bronx to 75 cents is discreet and clever. In this he has done exactly what his political opponents expected he would not do, and in politics as in war this is good generalship. It now remains for the Republican leaders to support his demand, or oppose it. If they support it they will do him a great deal of good; if they oppose it they will do themselves a great deal of harm. This is the political side of the move. The practical side is that a demand on the part of the Mayor for 75 cent gas does not warrant the consumer in expecting it as soon as an answer to his communication can be had from Albany. It will take some time to effect a readjustment of gas prices for New York. If a demand is made upon the Consolidated Gas Company they will want to discuss it, and very likely any attempt to force compliance will be met by injunction, and by litigation involving the constitutionality of the new law.

All this, however, is to be expected. We must go through it in any event, and the sooner we begin the sooner will a conclusion be reached. Whether 75 cents is a fair price for gas is a matter of opinion. Perhaps it depends a good deal upon whether the company making the gas and forming the opinion has capitalized franchises it does not own to the extent of some forty millions, more or less.

"Misfortunes never come singly." It is certain that Treasury deficits very seldom come singly. In 1874 there was a deficit following eight surpluses, and preceding nineteen surpluses. Then came six deficits, followed by four surpluses. Now the deficits of 1904 and 1905 begin a series which may last as long as the Panama Canal construction. Of course, in a bookkeeping way the Panama charges may be taken out of the current accounts by borrowing the money. That is the Russian way. But until that $300,000,000, or $600,000,000, or whatever the figure is, has been paid as well as borrowed, the Treasury surpluses will not be of the old-fashioned sort, the real thing, as between 1875 and 1893.

According to our report the other day extensive land purchases in Queens County have been financed by the Pennsylvania Railway sinking fund with a view to the ultimate development of a residential section. This may not seem to be railroading at first glance. Apparently it is more like a real estate operation carried through with the company's funds. But it is to be remarked that it is not carried on by a subsidiary "combine" at the company's expense. The company's officials appear in the transaction as such, and the company will profit by the operation independently of the extra fares created by the erection of buildings. Those who have doubted the wisdom of Pennsylvania's Long Island plans will alter their minds when they see a solid city half way to Montauk Point, and crowding three separate lines of travel, each rivaling that over "the Bridge," as the original span will always be called.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New England at Its Old Work Again.

Horror and excitement in unlimited quantities were created in Mississippi's proud capital last week when it was discovered that the State Uniform Textbook Commission had been betrayed into giving its formal approval to an arithmetic that contained, not one, but many, malignant attacks on the South. The book originated, of course, in New England, and, coming from such a source, it ought to have been examined with anxious care for the hidden evidences of the plotting and conspiracy naturally to be expected in that part of the country. But even New England was not suspected of such truly infernal ingenuity as was required for putting antagonism to the South into an elementary arithmetic, and so the atrocious volume was examined rather for its mathematical accuracy and lucidity than for its sectional and political teachings, and the Mississippi Commissioners adopted it for use in the State schools without a thought that they were—well, warming a serpent to bite and poison a whole generation of brave boys and beautiful girls. Terrible indeed was their awakening after they had adjourned, alas! For somebody in Jackson into whose hands the sample copies of the arithmetic fell noticed that on page after page slips of blank paper had carefully been pasted over certain problems offered for solution, and when these slips had been moistened and removed a truly hideous scheme was revealed. We hesitate to tell the details, but it must be done. One of the problems read: "There were 260 white children in a school. Every tenth child was colored. How many children were there in all?" Another related to the statistics of a yellow fever epidemic in New Orleans, and the very culmination of abomination was reached in the following: "If a man bought 100 shares of stock in a Texas oil well, paying therefor $1 a share, and next day was compelled to sell it at 10 cents a share, how much did his experience cost him?" That last is nothing less than fiendish, and we are sure that no more quotations from this hideous book are necessary to make easily comprehensible the mingled rage and apprehension which have swept over the City of Jackson and are fast spreading through the whole State of Mississippi and all its neighbors—especially Texas. "Just what will be done about the matter," says The New Orleans Picayune, "is not known." Obviously something will have to be done—something sharp and conclusive. New England at last went too far when it tried to spread among Southern youth the foul calumny that one-dollar shares in Southern industrials sometimes go down over night to 10 cents and that the investor finds the experience expensive. The implication that mixed schools can exist was bad enough, but that oil well problem—words fail for its adequate characterization.

Transposing Cause and Effect.

In crediting the recent achievements of the Japanese to the excellence of their educational system is it not possible that Dr. MAXWELL mistook an effect for a cause? Our own impression is that the Japanese are not an able and intelligent people because they have good schools, but that they have good schools—and make good use of them—because they are an able and intelligent people. We will spare Dr. MAXWELL a lecture on the etymology of the word "education," since we know that he must be even more tired of hearing that lecture than we are, but we are quite sure that by taking a thought or two he will find the real explanation of Japan in something else and much older than the schools in which a comparatively minute fraction of her population have acquired more or less of the West's accumulated information about the best way to do this, that, and the other thing. The Japanese owe vastly more to their ancestors, or rather to the conditions, severe and therefore productive of brains, in which their ancestors were fortunate enough to be compelled to live, than they do to all the schools they ever had or ever will have. Indeed, they owe the schools and their own appreciation of them to those ancestors and those conditions. Nothing could be further from our intention to depreciate schools or education, or to quarrel with Dr. MAXWELL for valuing them highly, or to interfere with his earnest and often successful efforts to improve and advance the training of young New Yorkers, but he—well, he put the cart before the horse for once when he told the assembled teachers that modern Japan is the result of Japan's up-to-date institutions of learning. It isn't. Modern Japan is the product of ancient Japan.

Some Facts for a Neighbor.

Our opinion of American Medicine has been sufficiently indicated by the frequency with which we have "lifted" from its columns what seemed to s to be wisdom combined with interest. Of all the medical journals, it probably treats most often subjects profitable alike to professional and unprofessional readers, and it does this without the slightest effort to be "popular" in any invidious sense of that term. Therefore are we even more grieved than disgusted to find American Medicine falling into an error as grossly stupid as it is widely spread among the army of ignorants—the error that the daily papers are at times hard pressed for matter with which to fill their pages, and that in such seasons they are particularly prone to manufacture sensations out of nothing. Just listen: "The annual crop of spontaneous generation stories is now in full harvest time. The dearth of Summer news compels the newspaper reporter to an activity which is at once amusing and pathetic. When all else fails he falls back upon the unfailing 'Origin of Life,' 'Life from Non-life,' 'Vital Force Explained,' &c. Prof. LOEB is sure to be on hand and any number of other professors and scientists." All this, simply because the daily papers have described the experiments of Prof. BURKE, and American Medicine does not believe that the professor has really done what he and the newspapers alike have only said he may have done. Will not our esteemed Philadelphia neighbor just look over one of the real newspapers—there are many of them, but THE TIMES will serve as an example—and observe whether or not there is at present a "dearth of Summer news"? Let it catalogue the happenings of unquestionable moment in all parts of the world and then tell us honestly if it thinks the newspapers gave the space they did to Prof. BURKE's experiments because they are hard put to it for "something to fill up with." It is true that not all the accounts of those experiments were marked by as much of cautiousness and knowledge as could have been desired, but most of them were at least fairly intelligent, and the worst of them that we saw contained nothing as bad as American Medicine's senseless chatter about an activity "at once amusing and pathetic." The papers that tried to make a sensation out of the "radiobes" did it for quite other reasons than a scarcity of news. Every day in the year nowsdays every newspaper worthy of the name is supplied through its various sources of information with from two to ten times more news than it can possibly use, and if the philanthropists who are so willing to favor them with "something good enough to fill up with" only knew how ridiculous their suggestion is perhaps they would attempt to secure the grinding of their little personal axes in some other way.

Nathaniel Hawthorne.

From The Boston Herald.

Ellery Channing's description of Hawthorne, which Frank Sanborn reproduces in his notes of Channing's table talk, the first of his papers on Concord reminiscences in The Critic, may be classed as unique. At least, it is quite unlike the stock characterizations in the books:

> "He was a soft, bulky person, with a rolling gait like a sea Captain, which his father had been. My former schoolmate, Tom Appleton, said he looked like a 'boned pirate.' Perhaps he walked so because he was so stout—rolling and swaying about in walking. I have walked much with him, but he was not fond of that exercise; he had the greatest aversion to company—thought it a 'damnable bore,' and would swear about it sometimes; he was a good swearer, you must know. He had no reverence for what is called human nature; he thought it a very miserable article; besides, he had the greatest difficulty in expressing himself in conversation. He would stammer and twist himself about, but he wrote easily enough."

Out-Figaroes Figaro.

From The London Chronicle.

The great corporation of barbers has produced some distinguished men before and since the Barber of Seville. The City of Bayonne boasts one of them. His name is Perron. He is a barber, a musician, a poet, and a journalist. He edits a journal called The Bayonne Razor. "To barbers," he says in his lyrical way, "belongs the head of man, that head which the Deity has made in his own image, and which we are spiritually ordained to remodel. Two infinities stretch across the ages; one of them is the creative power, the other is the barber." That is pretty well, and it incites a Paris critic to ask, "Where's your Victor Hugo now?" M. Perron is a Knight of the Order of Isabella, the Catholic leader of the orchestra at the masked balls of Bayonne, musical critic of various journals, the composer of a hundred pieces of music, Director of the Perron Academy of Hairdressing, and the father of six children. Titles, indeed!

Hatpin Headaches.

From The Philadelphia Record.

Several peculiar cases of headaches among women patients of a young West Philadelphia doctor have been discovered by him to be due to hatpins. "I was baffled for a long time," he says, "by a patient who was an inveterate trolley rider, and I attributed the malady to the strong wind to which she subjected herself during such rides. She persisted in the riding, however, so I set my wits to work, and when she told me that once when her hat had blown off and she had had to tie it on, she had stopped the headache, I suggested that next time she should take her hat off and hold it in her lap. This she did, and missed the headache again. I tried the same remedy on other patients with the same result. It's clear that the pins which hold on a large hat in a high wind tug at the roots of the hair until a headache is started. I find, too, upon comparing notes, that I am not the original discoverer of this kind of headache."

Chinese Fossils.

From The London Globe.

Chinese palæontology is not an uninteresting subject. The Chinese have for long been interested in fossils in a practical, if not in a very scientific way. Thus, slabs of limestone with fossil trilobites are a common article of commerce. They are known as "petrified swallows," and the tail piece or pygidium of one of these trilobites bears a striking resemblance to a swallow with widely outspread wings. The celebrated "pagoda stones," used to make ornamental panels and screens, are slabs of stone with sections of the fossil shell orthoceras, and these latter, along with rhynconella and other fossil shells, are to be found in the Chinese pharmacopeia. Pounded up and swallowed they are the orthodox remedy for various diseases.

Trains or Crinolines?

From London Truth.

Two ladies are said to have been mobbed in America who went out to shop in such vast crinolines that they could hardly get through the shop doors. I do not know which is the greater nuisance to others, a lady puffing out her petticoats like an inflated balloon or one wearing a long train. I am inclined to think the latter, for the lady occupies more space. What grace or beauty there is in a train trailing after a woman I have never understood. A peacock has a fine tail conferred on him by nature. But when he wants to show it off the feathers are stiffened and form a fan. The bird is not so silly as to suppose that he would add to its adornment by dragging his tail limp behind him. Possibly, however, were the lady peacocks adorned with tails they would do this.

Electrically Grown Peas.

From The London Globe.

Many experiments on the effects of electricity have been carried out by Prof. Lemstrom, as well as by Grandeau, Leclerc, Lagrange, and Paulins. Some of their results may be here summarized. In a field of barley it was found that the part treated electrically produced a crop 37 per cent. better than the part not so treated. Potatoes, carrots, and celery showed an improvement of 30 to 70 per cent. Cabbages, peas, and turnips, however, were found to be better without electricity. But later experiments showed that electrically treated peas, when copiously supplied with water, were 75 per cent. better than the unelectrified.

Economy in Honeymoons.

Willie Manhattan—I see an astronomer has married his assistant, and they're going for their honeymoon to Spain, where the solar eclipse will be total.

Miss Bath Beach—It would be cheaper to stay at home, and turn the gas low.

A Chicago Incident.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Weren't you awfully embarrassed when you met your husband's first wife at the reception yesterday?"

"I don't know why I should have been. She was wearing a hat that I'm positive never cost half as much as mine."

Invaluable.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"In what way could you be of any use to an employment bureau?" said the proprietor.

"Simplest thing in the world!" replied the shiftless-looking applicant. "You are always in need of men to fill positions, and I'm always out of work."

THE FESTIVE SEASON.

"Go to the ant, thou sluggard,"
Advice both good and true,
But at the picnic luncheon
The ant will go to you.

FUTURE OF THE EQUITABLE.

Can the Conditions of the Trust Agreement Be Enforced?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of your editorial of this morning as to "The Future of the Equitable," and its closing words, to the effect that "if any more complete process of elimination can be suggested it should not be kept from the public," may I be permitted as a policy holder in the Equitable to suggest some reasons why the elimination of stock control you refer to has been in no way accomplished by what can only properly be designated as the "deal" between Mr. James H. Hyde and Mr. Ryan. And in this connection may I call attention to the apparent "lapse" of our President in his recent defense of Mr. Morton in stating that "as I understand it, the majority of the stock is to be put in the hands of a Board of Trustees, of which Mr. Cleveland has accepted the chairmanship, and they will have absolute control, subject as to the majority of the Directors to the policy holders' instructions, and subject as to the minority Directors to exercising their own judgment without control?"

The trust agreement creating the three honorable gentlemen trustees of the Ryan stock will be searched in vain, I think, for any provision as to the said trustees being "subject as to the majority of the Directors to the policy holders' instructions."

If there could be some guarantee given that the three honorable gentlemen selected as trustees would live any number of years my suggestion that they are not subject, by the trust agreement creating them, to the policy holders' instructions as to the twenty-eight of the Directors to be voted for by them, might seem captious, since doubtless so long as they constitute the board they could be depended upon to vote for the twenty-eight Directors in accordance with the policy holders' instructions; but in the absence of any such guarantee as to their living and continuing in office, even for the short period stated in the trust agreement, I submit that the policy holders are justified in questioning the efficacy of said trust agreement affording any real relief.

An agreement which cannot be enforced may be worse than no agreement at all, in that the beneficiaries under it are put, as it were, asleep, and rest satisfied with that which, when they awaken, they find to be simply a delusion and a snare. In addition it may be said that a vital objection to said "deal" is the fact that the parties assuming to make the sale could not legally deliver that which they assumed to sell. It is certainly a very great strain on one's credulity to be asked to believe that Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, or any one else, outside of a lunatic asylum, would really pay over $2,500,000 for property to which a good title could not be given.

It would be of great interest, and a matter of education, indeed, to many of us as lawyers, to know how the able counsel of Mr. Ryan proposed to circumvent the provisions of the trust created by Mr. Henry B. Hyde in reference to the stock said to have been purchased by Mr. Ryan. Lawyers who have made the effort to find some way to free a fund created by a trust from the provisions thereof, and in the making of such effort have become familiar with the authorities and the law as settled in this State, would, I think, like to be informed how a beneficiary entitled to property when he attains thirty years of age can give a good title to that property upon his attaining the age of twenty-nine.

It is to be assumed that Mr. Ryan would not give $2,500,000 for simply the agreement of Mr. Hyde that he would make the title good when he attained the age of thirty; but if such a preposterous idea is to be entertained Mr. Ryan's or the trustees' title now to the said 501 shares is not sufficient to legally qualify one Director, much less the number he proposes to qualify through the trustees named by him.

A number of other objections to the said "deal" might be stated, but I will adopt the suggestion of that old Judge who, when the lawyer suggested to him that he had ten objections to the granting of a certain judgment against his client, and as his first objection stated that the client was dead, the learned Justice said that he need not mention the other nine objections.

May I also, as one who has heretofore been disposed to criticise the Superintendent of Insurance for what seemed to be his apparent failure to appreciate the real situation in respect to the Equitable, express what I think should be the feeling of all Equitable policy holders, that the fact that he has been so deliberate in making his report only makes the same of greater weight, and that all policy holders should especially appreciate what he has said in their interest in respect to all the surplus belonging to them, and as to the transfer of the stock control from Mr. Hyde to Mr. Ryan being of little effect toward "restoring the confidence of the present policy holders or aid in procuring new business for the society."

Until these two salient facts are recognized as facts and become controlling factors in the reorganization of the society, all the efforts of Mr. Morton and the three honorable trustees associated with him will fail to accomplish the desired result.

A. EDWARD WOODRUFF.

New York, June 24, 1905.

THEIR SONGS.

"Sings me the song of the birds," she said,
"As they wake in the early day;
The tender song of the robins red
In the tree tops far away.
Sing me the songs that so sweetly trill
From the bird to its gentle mate—
The lay of the lark and the whippoorwill—
I would know what their trills relate."

"I can sing you a song of the birds," he said,
"As they wake in the early day,
But the trees where they carol are near my bed—
I would they were far away;
And, instead of the robin and whippoorwill,
'Tis the sparrow that sings to me
A song that is noisesome and pert and shrill,
And drives to profanity."

"Then tell me the tale of the bee," she said,
"As it sways on the tendril there,
Or whispers low to the roses red
In its flight through the golden air.
Tell me the tale that the beetle tells
To the grass of the dewy lawn,
For I would learn of the love that dwells
In these creatures so lowly born."

"I can tell you the tail of the bee," he said,
"For 'twas this that he left with me
As he lit on my ear when the rest had fled,
And made it as big as three.
But the beetle's yarn is as yet unknown—
So far of its lore I lack—
But my language was weird and strange
I own,
When a big one went down my back."

LURANA W. SHELDON.

HAY FUNERAL SERVICES TO BE VERY SIMPLE

Cleveland Police Hush Noise Near Chamber of Commerce.

PRESIDENT ON WAY THERE

Cheered at Stations While Journeying from Oyster Bay—Strong Police Guard at Long Island City.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 4.—Guarded still by soldiers around the bier, while the halls of the Chamber of Commerce were patrolled by police, the body of John Hay lay in state throughout the National holiday. In accordance with the proclamation of Acting Mayor Lapp, the public in general remained away from the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce, and the police made a point of seeing that no unseemly din was created by fireworks in the streets immediately adjoining the building.

There were few visitors at the Chamber of Commerce to-day; the information that neither the casket nor the room in which it lies were to be viewed having been widely spread. Samuel Mather was the only member of the family to appear. He came to consult with the Citizens' Committee relative to some details of to-morrow's funeral, and remained only a few minutes in the hall where the casket lay.

Mrs. Hay spent the day at the home of Mr. Mather at Glenville. Many visitors called, but few were received by her. All day long messenger boys delivered floral tributes at the residence. The flowers came from all parts of the United States, and a number were sent by foreign countries. Early to-morrow morning they will be taken from the house to the cemetery and arranged about the grave, while the services are being held in the chapel.

The President will arrive at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the members of the Citizens' Committee will meet him at the station. Escorted by Troop A of the Ohio National Guard, the President and members of his Cabinet will be driven directly to the Chamber of Commerce.

Ten o'clock is the hour set for the departure of the funeral procession from the Chamber of Commerce, and one hour is allowed for the drive to the cemetery, five miles away. The services in the chapel are to be of the simplest description. A quartet will first render the favorite hymn of Mr. Hay, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar"; an extract from the Scriptures will be read by the Rev. H. C. Haydn, who will make a short prayer after the choir has sung "For All the Saints Who from Their Labors Rest." The body will then be removed from the chapel, and the funeral will pass up the hill to the family plot, where the interment will be made. The quartet will sing "Still, Still with Thee," and the services will be concluded by a short prayer and the benediction.

President Roosevelt started from Oyster Bay at 3:25 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A special train, made up of the private car of President Peters of the Long Island Railroad and a combination smoking car, was in waiting when the President arrived at the station for the trip to Long Island City.

The platform was crowded when the President's carriage was driven up at a smart trot. Some persón in the multitude raised a cheer, but before this could develop into a demonstration Mr. Roosevelt had boarded the train, which immediately pulled out from the station.

With the President was Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, who had arrived at Oyster Bay on a morning train to pay his respects to Mr. Roosevelt before leaving for Germany on Saturday. Baron von Sternburg took luncheon at Sagamore Hill and made the trip to Long Island City with the President. His visit had no political significance.

The train which was in charge of Superintendent Addison had right of way to Long Island City. After passing Glen Cove Engineer Mason, who was at the throttle, started out at a mile-a-minute clip. Conductor Purick, however, soon received orders to slacken speed, as the President was in no hurry to reach Jersey City, his train not being scheduled to leave there until 5:45 P. M. The run to Long Island City was made in fifty-four minutes.

At several stations en route the President was cheered as his train sped past. At Long Island City, where a large crowd gave him an ovation, President Roosevelt stopped long enough to wave his hand and smile at a brown-eyed baby with black curls.

Inspector Kane was on hand with sixty policeman, and escorted the President and his party to the Long Island Railroad Annex boat, the Wyandotte, which started for Jersey City at once. The Wyandotte reached Jersey City at 5 o'clock, and the President boarded his special train, made up of the combination smoking car John Endicott, the dining car Oberlin, the compartment car Shetland, and the private car Magnet. There was no demonstration beyond a general raising of hats as the President passed.

At Jersey City the President was joined by ex-Secretary of War Elihu Root, Attorney General Moody, and ex-Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton.

The train pulled out of the terminal promptly at 5:45 o'clock, and is due to reach Cleveland at 9 o'clock this morning.

The citizens of Cleveland will hold a memorial meeting at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce. Gov. Herrick will preside and Elihu Root will be asked to deliver the principal address.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The President's special train reached Philadelphia at 7:45 o'clock this evening. He was joined here by Secretaries Shaw, Bonaparte, Wilson, Hitchcock, and Metcalf, Postmaster General Cortelyou, Charles Emory Smith, and Dr. P. M. Rixey, Surgeon General of the Navy.

The President remained in his car conversing with the members of the Cabinet until just before the train began to move out at 8:02 o'clock. He then slipped to the platform, shook hands with the fireman and engineer, and bowed to the station employes, policemen, and others who had crowded about the car. United States Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, formerly Attorney General, will board the President's train early to-morrow morning at Sewickley, a short distance west of Pittsburg.

HAY AS PHILANTHROPIST.

Invested Over $1,000,000 for Model Tenements in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The death of Secretary Hay will be felt in one of the enterprises of Washington about which little has been known and which has a distinctly philanthropic aspect.

Mr. Hay was one of the moving spirits in the organization of the Washington housing association which had for its business the building of comfortable, spacious, and modern tenements suited for the crowded sections of the city, where the working classes and those of moderate means have for many years been at the mercy of hard conditions in the peculiar landlord system in vogue in the capital.

The society was started by a number of men prominent in official life three years ago. It was suggested by ex-Surgeon General Sternburg, who took a leading part in the attempt to counteract the building of small cheap alley tenements that were let to colored people at outrageously high rents. The District Government lent its aid to the movement by forbidding the use of alley property for tenements.

This served to increase rather than lower rents for the poorer class of people. Then Secretary Hay and several of his friends came into the organization and gave it an impetus by the investment of large sums, which has resulted in the construction in all parts of the city of hundreds of houses planned on the flat system, but with only two stories. The plan has been most successful in providing dwellings that are in every way sanitary.

The rents are based on a 3 per cent. return to the stockholders. This brings the rentals down to about half those charged by real estate agents generally throughout the city. The tenant who takes approved care of the premises receives at the end of every year one month's rent free.

Mr. Hay invested upward of $1,000,000 in this philanthropic enterprise. He kept his connection with it quiet if not secret, and few knew that it was to his money that the success of the association was in large measure due.

FOREIGN TRIBUTES TO HAY.

New Zealand Premier Calls Him Our Greatest Statesman.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The following cable dispatch was received at the British Embassy to-day from the Governor of New Zealand:

The Premier desires on behalf of New Zealand to tender the United States the warmest sympathy and condolence at the loss of their greatest statesman, Col. Hay, whose labors have profited the world and done so much to promote good feeling between our empire, its colonies, and America.

M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, in a telegram to Acting Secretary Peirce from Boston, expressed the deep sorrow felt by the French Government over the death of Secretary Hay.

A cable message was received at the War Department to-day from Gov. Wright, in the Philippines, which, after acknowledging the receipt of the President's proclamation of the death of Secretary Hay, announced that orders had been given for the closing of all the departments and the half-masting of all flags in the islands.

The memorial services, which are to be held at the Church of the Covenant in this city to-morrow, will be public, and no cards will be issued. Five bureau officers of the State Department were designated to-day as ushers at the ceremony.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The American colony out of respect for Secretary Hay's death made no attempt to celebrate the Fourth. The Embassy was draped and the flag was half-masted throughout the day.

The press, especially the Liberal organs, continue to pay high tributes to the late Secretary as a man, a scholar, and a statesman, praising the almost ideal plane on which his diplomacy was based.

The Syn Ontechestva says it considers him to have been the founder of a new and better school of diplomacy. The Novoe Vremya utters the only unkind note regarding him, saying: "As 'China's wet nurse,' as the enemy of Russia, and as the encourager of Japan he was mainly responsible for the check administered to Russia's dream of empire in the Orient."

A CREED FOR THE JEWS.

Congress of Rabbis to Appoint a Committee to Consider One.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—A plan recommended by a committee of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, now in session here, to form a committee to consider the advisability of establishing a creed for the Jewish people, was adopted to-day, and a report is to be made next year. The report of the committee, of which Dr. K. Kohler is Chairman, said:

"We feel and declare ever anew our allegiance to Judaism, which is not a system of law bound up in in the Pentateuch and the Rabbinic Code, but a living and ever-expanding, ever-deepening, and ever-progressing truth committed into the care of Israel from the very beginning to the end of history.

"While recognizing wide differences of opinion, of belief, and of practice in Judaism throughout all lands and the ages, we know of but one Torah, one Israel, and one God."

BIG CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

Baltimore Expects 20,000 Visitors—International Festival.

BALTIMORE, July 4.—All the trains and coast steamers arriving here to-day brought delegations to the twenty-second international Christian convention, which is to be formally opened in this city to-morrow. It is estimated to-night that 10,000 have already reached here, and that by to-morrow at noon 20,000 visitors will be here to attend the proceedings of the convention.

The sessions of the convention will be held in Armory Hall, which has a seating capacity of 16,000, while auxiliary meetings will be held in Lyric Hall, with seats for 4,000. To-morrow night there will be an international festival of praise with a chorus of 2,500 voices.

LONDON PIECES COMING.

Mr. Klaw Tells of Some Forthcoming Broadway Productions.

Marc Klaw, of Klaw & Erlanger, arrived on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. yesterday, and on reaching his offices in the New Amsterdam Theatre Building, announced his plans for the coming season. The final arrangements have been made for the bringing over of "Veronique," which will be presented at the Broadway Theatre in the Autumn. Rose Vincent, who created the title rôle in London, will be seen here. The 'Duchess of Dantzic" company, also a George Edwardes production, will said for this country the latter part of August.

Mr. Klaw said that the "Spring Chickens," which was produced last month at the Gaiety Theatre, London, will be brought to this country at the termination of its present run. The firm has also under consideration a new play, "The Lost Leader," written by Bessie O'Connor, wife of T. P. O'Connor, the Irish Parliamentary leader.

Forbes Robertson will not make his American tour this year, as he is to open the Scala Theatre in London. He will visit America the following season.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

A special programme is announced for to-night's Warren concert in St. Nicholas Garden, but out of respect for the late Secretary Hay Chopin's Funeral March, transcribed for the orchestra by the late Theodore Thomas, and the funeral march from "Die Götterdammerung" will be played.

"Fantana" will have its two hundredth performance to-night at the Lyric Theatre. The souvenirs will be special copies of the song, "Just My Style," each copy bearing the autograph and photograph of every principal of the Jefferson De Angelis Company.

Captaincy for John D. Crimmins's Son.

Lieut. Martin L. Crimmins, United States Army, son of John D. Crimmins, has just been graduated from the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and passed his examinations for a Captaincy. He was a member of the Rough Riders in the Spanish-American War and later he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers, and still later a Second Lieutenant in the regular service. He served four years in the Philippines and a year at Fort Lawton, Seattle, where he was selected from his regiment as a student officer to attend the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth.

Not His Nephew, Says Mr. McAvoy.

First Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy informs THE NEW YORK TIMES that Hugh J. McAvoy, whose name was mentioned yesterday in the account of the death of Edward H. Rankin's widow is not his nephew, and in fact that no person related to him by blood or marriage is named Hugh J. McAvoy.

MANY CLANS GUESTS OF FLORRIE SULLIVAN

Thousands Attend Tammany Leader's Picnic at Sulzer's Park.

CHIN SAM'S LITTLE JOKE

Trees Decorated with Firecrackers Set the Place in a Roar—Legion of Lost Italians.

All of the Sullivans who are not in Europe or on their way there were at the Summer night's festival of the Florence J. Sullivan Association at Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday. Several thousand men, women, and children were guests of the Tammany leader of the Eighth District.

The picnic began with a parade. The first in line was the Florence J. Sullivan Hebrew Benevolent Ahavath Society, which was followed by the Société Franco Sullivane. Then came the members of the Essex Market Bar Association, all wearing silk hats.

The float of the Grand Street Life-Saving Corps, which contained a miniature brewery, attracted much attention, and the life-savers were kept busy sending relief schooners to the thirsty.

After the life savers came the Hester Street Automobile Club. This club was organized two years ago to purchase an automobile, but has two more years' dues to collect before the machine can be bought. The auto club rode in a grocery wagon. Right after them came the East Side Grocery Clerks' Association in six automobiles and the East Side Merchants' Association in carriages. The Sullivan Society for Improving the Condition of Italian Immigrants and the Florence J. Sullivan Russian Exiles also rode in automobiles, as did the members of New York Bass Drum Beaters' Union No. 7.

The Hester Street Hunt Club, mounted on fiery chargers from the various east side livery stables, headed the second division. It was followed by the Irish-American Volunteers, the United Milliners of Division Street, the Chatham Square Wheelmen, the East Side Delicatessen Men's Yacht Club, the Eldridge Pioneers, the Bowery Grenadiers, and the Florence J. Sullivan Golf Club.

The Third Division was made up of baby voters, tin soldiers, Grand Street merchants, trades unions, and east side social clubs. The Fourth Division was composed of Tammany organizations from various Assembly districts, including the Tallehasa Club from Plunkitt's district, The McManuses, the Tom Foleys, with "Big Tom" at the head.

How they all managed to get into the picnic grounds was a matter that puzzled the gatekeepers. But they got in and had a great day. Chin Sam, the Chinese political leader, arrived at the park with sixty Chinamen, each of whom carried a box of firecrackers. The Chinamen climbed trees and to the top of tall poles, where they fastened strings of crackers until they had festooned the park with them.

Later in the evening, when Chin Sam touched a lighted cigar to the end of a string of firecrackers it seemed as if the entire park would be blown up. Such a booming and banging as came from the tree tops and high poles and roofs of buildings had never before been heard in Harlem. It was one of Chin Sam's little jokes, but it threw Sullivan's picnic into hysterics.

During the fireworks 2,000 Italians, headed by a band, marched into the park. They had strayed out of the path that leads to Zeltner Park, at One Hundred and Seventieth Street, where they had arranged to hold a picnic of their own, but by the time they discovered their mistake they decided to remain with the Sullivans and enjoy the night at Harlem River Park. The proprietor of Zeltner's Park, who lost the Italian picnickers, had to send his waiters and bartenders home because his guests didn't come.

ASTRONOMERS' HONEYMOON.

Prof. Perrine and His Bride Will Observe an Eclipse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Dr. Charles Dillon Perrine, astronomer of Lick Observatory, California, and Miss Bell Smith, a student of astronomy in the University of California, who has been assisting him in his work, were married at noon to-day at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Clara Smith, at 430 North Thirty-fourth Street.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. A. Warner, pastor of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church. The couple left here for New York. They will accompany the private expedition which will leave New York for Spain on Thursday to observe the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 30.

The bride will continue her studies until her graduation next year. Dr. Perrine has made important astronomical discoveries, and the Paris Academy of Science awarded to him the La Lande Prize and Medal for distinguished service.

THE FOURTH AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 4.—The usual Fourth of July field sports were witnessed by a large company to-day. Many luncheons were given at the Club House and cottages. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer entertained a party of twenty, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Carhart and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster had guests. There were evening affairs in nearly every cottage. After dinner all assembled at the Club House to witness the display of fireworks and enjoy the open-air concert.

Among those who entertained at dinner at their cottages were Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, and Mr. and Mrs. William Kent. Dinners at the club were given by Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds, Dr. and Mrs. H. F. Loomis, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Rogers, Jr., A. D. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Pell, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Waller, Jr., W. M. Rodewald, Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Tilford, William Elliott, and James A. Benedict.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 4.—Lawn tennis at the Casino was the leading attraction of the morning, followed by bathing at Bailey's Beach, which was formally opened for the season. There were numerous small luncheons, and the Newport Clam Bake Club had its annual dinner at Easton's Point.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan gave her annual lawn party and reception at Sea View this afternoon. Mrs. Kernochan engaged the entire bill of vaudeville artists from Freebody Park, and had in addition a large orchestra. Her daughter-in-law assisted in receiving. She gave a dinner this evening.

Among those who gave dinners to-night were Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Ogden Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Baron and Baroness Von Tuyll, and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan.

M. Des Portes, Chargé de Affaires of the French Embassy at Washington, arrived to-day at the Berkeley for the season.

To find a lost article without advertising for it is as difficult a proposition as was that of Diogenes. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES costs but 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

DRESS CLOTHES IN DAYTIME.

Julius Went to Fix the Pipes and Missed the Sullivan Picnic.

It was luncheon time in the underground saloon known as the City Hall Cellar. Half a hundred men were lined up against the bar. Julius, the heavyweight manager, was explaining that the reason he wore his evening clothes was because he intended to go to Florrie Sullivan's picnic at Harlem River Park.

"Any man vhat got brains can do two things togedder," he said. "Now, I am here attending to business mit my full dress on, but I vouldn't even get a spot of beer on dot front of my bosom shirt. Vhen business slacker gets I vill go on der picnic for a vhile, und dot vill be doing two things mit der same dress suit. Any man can two things togedder do."

"Der dark beer is off der bressure," interrupted Gus, the bartender, and Big John, from the other end of the bar added:

"Und ve got any more Rhine vine on ice?"

"Yulius," shouted George, the waiter, rushing in excitedly, "ve got a leak in der sidevalk pipes under der subcellar."

"Dot's all right," replied Yulius; "don't get oxceitment. I never vorriment vhen I got two things to do togedder. All I got to look out for is to get not my vhite bosom shirt entanglemented mit der vorriment between der beer pipes und dot bunch of subvay steam pipes und gas."

Followed by George Zitzler, the boss, and Dick, the cigar man, and Mooncy, Tolen, Hopper, Gove, Chase, and other customers, Julius led the way to the subcellar to find the leak.

"It's behind der 'lectric light distinguisher," explained the manager. "Now I vill show you how to do two things togedder. Mit my right hand I vill outen der flow vater, und mit dot wrench in my left hand I vill in der drain vater."

Julius climbed on a barrel and put one hand on a spigot while with the wrench in the other hand he pounded at the trap in the end of a big sewer main under Broadway. Then quite suddenly something happened.

The end of the big pipe gave way and sent forth volumes of muddy water which had the force of an oil gusher behind it. It hit Julius square in the centre of his Sullivan picnic shirt, knocking him off the barrel and sending him ten feet into a corner of the cellar.

The crowd, mud-bespattered and greatly frightened, ran upstairs. Gus, the bartender, telephoned to the Department of Public Works. When the city's repair gang arrived they found Julius battling to get to the foot of the stairway. They carried him up to the barroom and turned a hose on him. Then he called for whiskey. The repair gang said that Julius must have turned one of the sewer mains on himself.

"No, I didn't," explained Julius, wiping chunks of mud out of his eyes.

"I tried to do two things togedder, but I only did one. I found dot leak."

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

House parties, dances, regattas, and club celebrations marked the observance of Fourth of July in the suburbs. Among those entertaining were Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Garrisons-on-Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay at Harbor Hill, Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane at Lenox, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse at Lenox, and Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb at Shelburne Farms, Vt.

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The engagement has been announced of Miss Wenonah Wetmore, daughter of Mrs. James W. Markoe, to Arthur L. Devens, Jr., of Boston. Mrs. Markoe was formerly Miss Annette B. Wetmore, a relative of Senator George Peabody Wetmore of Rhode Island. She married William B. Wetmore, from whom she obtained a divorce. She then married Dr. Markoe, youngest son of the late Dr. Thomas Markoe. Miss Wetmore is the elder of two daughters. She made her début Summer before last. She lives with her mother and stepfather at Highland Falls. Mr. Devens is a son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lithgow Devens.

***

Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have arrived in London on their way home. They have been the guests of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Nahma. Mr. Robert W. Goelet, who has been in Germany with his mother and the Vanderbilts, returns to this country, and will be at Newport this Summer.

***

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright went to Newport yesterday. She has taken the John Thompson Spencer place at Ochre Point, which was at first leased by Mr. and Mrs. Walsh of Washington, D. C.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Martin Davis have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Neil at Narragansett Pier. They will spend some time with Mr. Julien T. Davies at Newport.

***

Miss Georgine Iselin sailed yesterday for a Summer abroad, and the home of the late Adrian Iselin at New Rochelle is closed. Miss Iselin will visit her sister, Mrs. Beresford, in Ireland, during the Summer.

***

The Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg are booked to sail to-morrow on a three months' visit in Germany. They arrived in New York from Washington yesterday.

***

Moncure Robinson arrived yesterday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. from Europe. He will go to Newport. On the same ship were the Baron and Baroness Rosen and Fraulein Rosen of the Russian Embassy, who are to pass the Summer at Manchester-by-the-Sea; R. Hall McCormick, Robert M. Winthrop, Walter Cramp, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, who goes to Newport; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Gay, Mrs. W. S. Kernochan, John Magee, Miss Eva Palmer, Egerton L. Winthrop, Mrs. Arthur Welman, and the Count and Countess Langier-Villars. Mr. Winthrop is bound for Newport, and the Count and Countess Langier-Villars will pass the Summer at Bar Harbor with the Countess's father, Thurston Livingston.

***

Col. Oliver H. Payne, who sailed a fortnight ago in the yacht Aphrodite, will spend the Summer in Scotland at his shooting box.

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The Misses Stevenson of West Fifty-second Street are now occupying their new home at Cornwall-on-Hudson.

GAY FOURTH AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 4.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexander of New York gave a garden party this afternoon that for the first time this Summer brought out the entire cottage contingent and their guests. The party was given for Gen. and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb and Miss Carrie Webb of New York, the parents and sister of Mrs. Alexander. Several members of the Diplomatic Corps were present. For the amusement of the guests there was a display of daylight fireworks.

Athletic sports were the programme at Elm Court to-day, where Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane are entertaining a large party. Baseball, cricket, running races, and games were held.

To-night there were displays of fireworks at the residences of George Westinghouse, William D. Sloane, Samuel Frothingham, and Lindsay Fairfax.

The Hotel Aspinwall is entertaining over the Fourth a large party of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad officials, including Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Brooker, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Cheney, Percy R. Todd, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hotchkiss, Mr. and Mrs. R. Swansey of New Haven, and Major Farrell of Ansonia.

RECORD CROWD THRONGS CONEY ISLAND RESORT

The Beach and Amusement Places Overflow with Visitors.

BOY DROWNS OFF ORIENTAL

Harry McNally Lost While Trying to Recover Something He Dropped While in a Boat.

Harry McNally, eighteen years old, of 160 Union Street, Brooklyn, was drowned in the sea two hundred feet from the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday afternoon. He dropped something over the side of a rowboat he was in and dived after it. His two companions, Arthur Lund of 68 Putnam Avenue, and Howard Waters of 326 Union Street, Brooklyn, went over after him, and tried in vain to save him. McNally's body had not been recovered last night.

All attendance records for a Fourth of July were broken yesterday at Coney Island and the adjacent beaches. From Surf Avenue to the end of the boardwalk of the Oriental Hotel the crowd surged all day long.

Thirty-two men who tried to jump through windows into homeward-bound trains were arrested and locked up in the Coney Island Police Station last night. A number of special officers were sent out for the particular purpose of bringing in the "window jumpers." None of the thirty-two was bailed out. Two hundred dollars bail was demanded for each one.

There were a score of other arrests for discharging firearms within the city limits.

On the beach were thousands of bathers basking in the hot rays of the sun, and the water opposite popular bathing places was black with bobbing heads. Cold cream will be in demand this morning.

The frankfurter and hot roast beef sandwich men had a great day of it. Conrad Steubenbord said that he had sold more than 10,000 of the sausages, and the smaller dealers reported large sales. The hotel and liquor men also were happy.

Dreamland, Luna Park, Steeplechase Park, the Boer War, and Bostock's were jammed with sightseers all day long.

An interesting revelation of the day at Coney Island was the way in which the island, under present conditions, can swallow up enormous crowds. Even the sidewalks yesterday afforded channels for a fair rate of progress.

The explanation was found as soon as the visitor stepped inside the gates of any one of the big amusement parks. An endless stream of visitors poured through the gates of each of these places. But to such an extent has the matter of separating the crowds into groups and keeping them on the move been systematized that there was no dangerous congestion anywhere.

An immense stream of humanity crossed the Brooklyn and Williamsburg Bridges on the way to and from Coney Island and nearby resorts yesterday. Cars and elevated trains were run at the shortest possible intervals, and all were filled to their capacity. Long after midnight this morning returning pleasure seekers were arriving in Manhattan in trainloads, sleepy, sunburned, but content.

75,000 at Staten Island Beaches.

Something like 75,000 persons visited the beaches and resorts on Staten Island yesterday, in addition to those who had been spending from Sunday to Wednesday there. Traffic on Staten Island was congested all day.

TOPEKA BANKS GET AID.

Holiday Relief from Run Welcome—Devlin Liabilities, $2,810,000.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 4.—Banks on which there were runs yesterday on account of the failure of the First National Bank, took advantage of the holiday to further strengthen themselves, and their officers reiterated statements that the banks were prepared to withstand any demands. A man well acquainted with the affairs of the First National said to-day:

"While I believe that the bank will pay every dollar of its indebtedness, it will not open again for business. I think the depositors will receive their money within a month."

T. J. Bradley, the National Bank Examiner, who has been named as receiver, has not yet arrived.

The condition of C. J. Devlin, the principal stockholder in the bank, to-day was favorable. C. E. Hawley, cashier, who has been ill for some time, is a nervous wreck, it is said.

Following is a complete list of Mr. Devlin's liabilities as far as known:

First National Bank of Topeka	$1,200,000
Central National Bank of Topeka	300,000
Bank of Topeka	75,000
National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City	160,000
American National Bank of Kansas City	400,000
City National Bank of Kansas City	100,000
Fourth National Bank of St. Louis	300,000
Central Trust Company of Chicago	50,000
Corn Exchange Bank of Chicago	100,000
Continental Bank of Chicago	50,000
New York Trust Company, New York	50,000
First National Bank of New York	25,000
Total	$2,810,000

This does not include the alleged liability of $710,000 to the Baltimore Trust Company, of which nothing is known positively, nor small unknown liabilities to banks at Toluca and Spring Valley, Ill.

KANSAS CITY, July 4.—A creditors' committee, named late yesterday to form some plan for continuing the different Devlin concerns, arranged to meet at Kansas City late to-day.

C. S. Jobes, President of the American National Bank of Kansas City, Chairman, said that a plan probably would be mailed to all creditors to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Thunderstorms have occurred in the East Gulf and South Atlantic States and in the west portion of the Middle Atlantic States.

Temperatures continue somewhat above the season's average in all districts east of the Mississippi and there has been a rise in the Southwest and over the Western plains States. They will continue above the seasonal average in the East and South.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh southwest; on the Middle Atlantic and South Atlantic coast, fresh southerly; on the Gulf coast light and variable; on the lower lakes brisk southwest, with occasional thunder squalls. On the upper lakes fresh to brisk southwest.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light to fresh southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Occasional showers Wednesday; Thursday, fresh to brisk south winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Thunder showers Wednesday; Thursday fair, fresh to brisk southwest winds.

New England—Thunder showers Wednesday and Thursday; fresh south winds, becoming brisk on the south coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	63	67	4 P. M.	79	78
6 A. M.	63	67	6 P. M.	76	75
9 A. M.	70	74	9 P. M.	72	68
12 M.	78	82	12 P. M.	71	67

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 74; corresponding date 1904, 72; corresponding date for last 25 years, 73.

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 66 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 72 per cent. at 8 P. M.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of An Ocean Voyage, Without its Discomforts.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays an additional train will leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arriving at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arriving at New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays (except July 3d) and on July 5th, additional service, leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arriving at New York, E. 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

A PHILOSOPHER'S FOURTH.

Herman the Barber Indulges Patriotism with Beer in the Backyard.

Herman, the Linden Street barber, in Brooklyn, was shaving Senator Hassenflug when the Senator asked him if he intended to spend the Fourth of July at Coney Island.

"Vell," said Herman, "I vere yust making my mind up. I guess I'll Fourt' of Yuly myself quiet. If a man needs gommon sense, dot is der proper vay to Fourt' of Yuly himself. It is only to get money oudt of poor people vhat ain't got no money to spend on Sunday dot Coney Island gets efery day richer.

"After I have vorked my vork oudt I guess I go py my home und buy a pint of beer to drink my back yard in vhen my vife airs der baby in der street—does der razor pull? My boy can torpedo himself for a nickel, und dot saves a gouple of eyes vhich he might blind oudt mit a revolver vhat ain't loaded vhen he don't know it. Und as I git oudt of der shop putty near night, it is to-morrow so kervick ve don't know yesterday is der Fift' of Yuly, und ve got to forget aboudt firecrackers till next year comes on der Fourt'.

"I tink dot soon ve vill have two Fourth of Yulys in one year, cause I read in der paper dot Kessler, der electricianer, has inventioned a machine to shove der earth closer to der sun. Den ve vould be behind der Nort Pole und Christmas vould be Fourth Yuly too. Ain't it?"

"I guess it is," replied the Senator, and then Herman put on his Sunday coat and went out to Fourth of July himself.

PROF. JACQUES RECLUS DEAD.

Geographical Writer Had Early Life of Adventure.

BRUSSELS, July 4.—Prof. Jacques Elisee Reclus, the geographer, died here to-day.

Prof. Reclus's life was largely one of adventure when he was not engaged in scientific work. He had been Professor of Comparative Geography at the new University of Brussels since 1894, and was noted as a geographical writer. He was born in Stinte-Foy-la-Grande, Gironde on March 5, 1830, and after studying various universities was for some years under K. Ritter of the University of Berlin. He fought against the Napoleonic Coup d'Etat in 1851, and, as a refugee, lived in England, Ireland, the United States, and South American countries for some years. He fought with the Commune in 1871, and was sentenced to transportation for life, but the sentence was commuted in 1872. He initiated the anti-marriage movement in 1882. Among his works were: "La Terre Geographie Universelle," "Histoire d'un Ruisseau," "Histoire d'une Montagne," "Evolution, Revolution, and l'Ideal Anarchique."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Henry T. Hazzard.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 4.—Henry T. Hazzard, the most extensive owner of real estate at this resort, died last night. He owned the Hotel Shoreham, Lake Lilly; ten fine cottages, and many building lots. Mr. Hazzard was President of the Country Club. His home was in Philadelphia, where he was an Elder of the old Pine Street Presbyterian Church. He was sixty-two years old.

Mrs. Caroline E. Duryee.

Caroline E. Duryee, widow of Gen. Abram Duryee, died yesterday at 68 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Gen. Duryee was the organizer of the Fifth New York Volunteers, a regiment best known in the civil war as Duryee's Zouaves, and later was a Police Commissioner for several years. Mrs. Duryee's funeral will be held in St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, to-morrow.

Obituary Notes.

OLIVER C. HOLMES, who was a member of the Trenton Lamp Company and was for years in business at the corner of Church and Barclay Streets, suddenly passed away yesterday. He will be buried in Trenton, N. J.

About 40 years

Coffee

kept a man down

with indigestion, heart trouble and a hacking cough, (lots more like him.) This man finally found it was coffee caused the trouble. He quit and took

Postum

Food Coffee

in place of the old fashioned. The change in health came quickly. He concludes in his letter: "I enjoy Postum as much as I ever liked coffee and, what's more, my health is now

PERFECT"

This man's name and address given by Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

"There's a reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

H. W. McVICKAR DEAD.

An Artist and Illustrator Who Became a Real Estate Operator.

Harry Whitney McVickar, the illustrator, died yesterday of pleurisy at the home of his father-in-law, Henry A. Robbins, at Southampton, L. I. His illness was contracted while he was automobiling in Europe six weeks ago. Since his return from abroad he had failed rapidly.

Mr. McVickar made enough money as an artist to set himself up in the real estate business. Formerly his pictures appeared in Life; two of the books he illustrated are "Daisy Miller" and "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica." He was one of the founders of the newspaper Vogue.

He was a member of S. Van Rensselaer, Cruger & Co. until Mr. Cruger died, then becoming the head of McVicker & Co. This firm was succeeded by the McVickar Realty Trust Company, and the Empire State Trust Company, which later were merged. At his death Mr. McVickar was a Director of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and Treasurer of Gaillard & Co.

He leaves a widow, who was Miss Maud Robbins, daughter of Henry A. Robbins.

Mr. McVickar belonged to the Century Association and the Lambs Club.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—$10,000 cash and $5,000 approved security buys old-established, completely stocked family liquor store; 3 years' lease; yearly business about $50,000; no agents. Standard, Box 304 Times, Times Square.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

MAYNARD—WALKER.—At St. James's Church, Chicago, June 20, Anne Campbell, daughter of James H. Walker, Esq., of Chicago, to Effingham Maynard, Jr.

DIED.

BATES.—On Saturday, July 1, 1905, at Bedford

SYSONBY CANTERED IN FOR THE REALIZATION

Perhaps the Fastest Horse Ever Seen in America.

LED TANYA ALL THE WAY

Ironsides, with Light Weight, Took the Second Part of Double Event at Sheepshead Bay Meeting Close.

In a contest that had the least resemblance to a horse race of any Realization Stakes ever run in the history of the big event Sysonby cantered in first for the $20,000 prize yesterday at the Coney Island Jockey Club's Sheepshead Bay race course. From start to finish there was but the one horse in the public eye, and when he finished first, pulling up before Tanya, second, horsemen, in the enthusiasm of the moment, were unanimous in the opinion that Sysonby was the fastest horse, if not the greatest, that the American turf ever has known.

The race was run with hardly a change of position among the four contenders from start to finish, and because of the fact that Sysonby was looked on as a sure winner and started a red-hot favorite at odds on there was little betting enthusiasm about the mile and five furlongs test, but the crowd, nevertheless, acclaimed Sysonby king of the turf when he finished, and such a crowd followed him to the paddock as never before trailed on the heels of a Realization winner.

The race was the special feature of the holiday, and, though other stake events with much more in them to appeal to the betting men were on the card, interest centred in the Lawrence Realization from first to last. The weather was clear and warm, and with the certainty of a fast track, the attendance was only a little short of the best of the Sheepshead Bay meeting, a crowd of at least 30,000 visitors being on hand when the big event was run.

The crowd was one that represented the best element of racegoers, too, for the club stand was crowded all the afternoon, while the boxes made a showing that eclipsed the big display of Suburban Day.

The Realization was run as the forth race of the card, and brought out a field of four niers, the only withdrawal being Carngorm, which Trainer A. J. Joyner scratched early in the afternoon in concession of the fact that Sysonby had proved himself the better horse in the last meeting of the pair. Joyner putting his trust for the contest in August Belmont's Blandy, which he also trained. It was in the nature of a forlorn hope, however, for Blandy was not a figure in the betting on the actual result, though he was regarded as having nearly a certainty of third place, the real betting on the race being between Sysonby, favorite at 5 to 2, and Tanyan, which was thought to have a chance by her stable, and which started at 4 to 1.

The start was made in the Futurity chute, and Sysonby broke back of Tanya, but at once went on to the lead. From the moment that he showed in front the race practically was decided, and the mockery of a contest that followed was so one-sided that the crowd had no chance to warm up until it came to greeting the winner when he returned to the scales after the finish. Nicol, the lightweight boy who rode the great Keene colt, let him go away with a rush when the start was made, and from the moment that he showed in front never took another glance at the horses that pursued him. It was as if Sysonby had nothing to oppose him, for he went on with the steady rating that might have been expected in a morning gallop, and simply smothered his opponents by the speed that he showed, galloping further and further away at each stride and seemingly to pay no heed to Tanya, which struggled on in second place and made effort after effort to get up to the pacemaker.

On the first turn, just as the horses passed the stand, and again on the far turn, Tanya closed a bit of ground, but hardly had showed that she was trying after the leader when Sysonby went away again, Nicol seeming to pay attention only to the desire of the colt to run, and easing him off when he most wanted to run. From the head of the stretch to the winning post Sysonby was only cantering, and he won, hard held, by half a dozen lengths from the filly, which after galloping second all the way finished in the place well off before Migraine, third. The time of the race was 2:47, the fractional time being for the three furlongs 0:36, half mile 0:47 4-5, five furlongs 1:00 3-5, three quarters of a mile 1:13 3-5, seven furlongs 1:26 4-5, mile 1:39 4-5, mile and a furlong 1:52, mile and a quarter 2:06, mile and three furlongs 2:19, and mile and a half 2:32 4-5.

A sixteenth of a mile from the finish Sysonby was pulled to so slow a gait that he began to look about him, and, catching sight of the grand stand crowd, regarded it with interest as he automatically cantered in, seemingly unaware that the race was still in progress.

The value of the stakes to the winner was $17,635, to the second horse $2,160, and to the third $1,080.

In the second part of the running for the Double Event Stakes, horsemen were treated to a spectacle which has become usual this season of seeing the colts that were called on to take up penalties beaten by a light weight, a newcomer among the stake winners. This was the H. P. Whitney gelding Ironsides, in with 112 pounds, and was backed down to the place of post favorite on the strength of the statement that the Whitney Stable fancied his chances. Samson, from the Zeigler establishment, made the running for five furlongs with Vendor second, Ironsides then closing from back in the crowd, and after a smart finish and a lot of rousing in the last furlong, winning, ridden out, by a neck from McKittridge, an added starter which beat Timber a neck for second place.

In the opening event, the Independence Steeplechase Handicap, over the two mile and a half course, Castilian made all the running far off before his field, and won rather cleverly from the odds-on favorite, Black Hussar, which had to be ridden out to beat Gold Van for the place. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—The Independence Steeplechase, a handicap for four-year-olds and upward, full steeplechase course; about two miles and a half.

	S.	1/2	M.	F.
Castalian, 143, G. Brooks, 8-1, 3-1	5	1	1½	
Black Hussar, 151, Ray, 9-10, 1-2	6	2	2n	
Gold Van, 142, Holman, 9-2, even	2	3	3½	
Candling, 147, J. O'Brien, 7-1, 9-5	3	4	4	
Knight of Harlem, 137, E. Helder, 7-1, 2-1	4	5	5	
Judge Felton, 134, Weir, 100-1, 30-1	1	6	6	

Time—5:10 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. g., 5 years, by Rathampton-Castalia. Owner, J. W. Colt. Trainer, J. J. Mara.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, highweight handicap; six furlongs on main course.

	S.	1/2	F.
Incantation, 107, J. Martin, 7-2, 8-5	6	3	1½½
Zealia, 108, Baird, 7-1, 5-2	9	5	2n
*Lady Uncas, 103, Brunner, 4-1, 8-5	3	2	3½½
Sir Lynnewood, 100, W. Knapp, 50-1, 20-1	8	4	4
*Ancestor, 98, Diggins, 4-1, 8-5	5	6	5
Lucy Young, 96, B. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	2	1	6
Israelite, 110, Nicol, 6-1, 2-1	4	7	7
Geranium, 124, Lyne, 7-1, 5-2	1	8	8
Jake Sanders, 120, O'Neil, 8-1, 2-1	10	9	9
King Cole, 105, Burns, 10-1, 4-1	12	10	10
Line of Life, 117, Odom, 20-1, 8-1	11	11	11
Rhumo, 122, Shaw, 8-1, 3-1	7	12	12
Pasadena, 115, Bullman, 20-1, 8-1	11	13	13

*Coupled.

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Horoscope-White Rose. Owner, Andrew Miller. Trainer, Thomas Welch.

THIRD RACE.—The Double Event, for two-year-olds; last six furlongs of Futurity course.

	S.	1/2	F.
Ironsides, 112, J. Martin, 13-5, 9-10	7	1	1n
McKittredge, 115, Shaw, 15-1, 5-1	9	3	2n
*Timber, 122, O'Neil, 8-5, 7-10	8	2	3n
Geo. C. Bennett, 129, Nicol, 5-1, 2-1	3	4	4
Vendor, 124, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	2	5	5
Bohemian, 126, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1	6	6	6
*Belmere, 115, Odom, 8-5, 7-10	4	7	7
Samson, 115, W. Knapp, 60-1, 20-1	1	8	8
Bill Phillips, 122, Redfern, 20-1, 7-1	5	9	9

*Coupled.

Time—1:14. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 2 years, by Meddler-Hancana. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lawrence Realization, for three-year-olds; one mile and five furlongs.

	S.	1/2	F.
Sysonby, 126, Nicol, 2-5 and out	2	1	1n
Tanya, 121, Lyne, 4-1, 7-10	1	2	2n
Migraine, 116, O'Neil, 50-1, 5-1	4	3	3n
Blandy, 126, Odom, 7-1, 9-10	3	4	4

Time—2:47. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Melton-Optime. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and three-sixteenths.

	S.	M.	F.
Ocean Tide, 106, Diggins, 13-5, even	4	1	1½
The Southerner, 106, Nicol, 7-1, 5-2	2	2	2n
Palm Tree, 98, W. Knapp, 12-1, 4-1	1	3	3n
Onatas, 106, Lyne, 7-2, 6-5	3	4	4
Ken, 89, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	7	5	5
Brigand, 103, Smithson, 60-1, 20-1	8	6	6
Possession, 106, Burns, 7-1, 5-2	9	7	7
Dekaber, 106, Baird, 4-1, 8-5	6	8	8
Heno, 107, O'Neil, 20-1, 7-1	5	9	9

Time—2:00 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 4 years, by St. George-Come and Go. Owner and trainer, J. P. Wimmer.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

	S.	3/4	F.
Buttling, 109, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1	5	3	1n
Tommy Waddell, 103, Baird, 10-1, 4-1	2	1	2½
Palmbearer, 107, Burns, 5-1, 2-1	11	4	3½
Race King, 108, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	4
Merry Lark, 107, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1	8	5	5
Gamara, 108, J. Johnson, 8-1, 3-1	7	6	6
Garnish, 123, Shaw, 4-1, 8-5	6	7	7
Sinister, 103, Nicol, 20-1, 8-1	9	8	8
Sailor Boy, 102, Diggins, 12-1, 4-1	10	9	9
Jonquil, 115, J. Martin, 4-1, 8-5	1	10	10
Wotan, 119, Miller, 12-1, 5-1	4	Fell	

Time—1:47. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Falsalara. Owner, J. L. McGinnis. Trainer, J. I. Smith.

BRIGHTON'S OPENING TO-DAY.

Mile Stake, with Beldame in It, Is Feature of Card.

The Brighton Beach meeting, the last race meeting of the Spring and early Summer on the metropolitan tracks, will open to-day at the seaside track of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, with the Brighton Mile as the special feature of the opening card. One other stake is down for decision, in the Distaff, for fillies two years old, but in spite of the smart field named to run for that event, the race is eclipsed in popular interest by the promise of the Brighton Mile, in which the great filly Beldame is announced as a starter against a fair field of fast horses.

The stake is a new fixture, but racegoers have not forgotten the great effort that Beldame made behind Hermis on the opening day of the Brighton meeting a year ago, and though there is nothing in the race to carry her the pace that Hermis then set, there is just the chance that Beldame, with weight for age, may run close about the record figure for a mile, the real purpose of the weight for age race being to give the best horses of the East a chance to go against the world's record for a mile held by Dick Wells.

The Brighton meeting will continue twenty-two days, and will lead up to the usual intermission in racing about New York for the midsummer, the scene of turf activity moving from the seashort track to Saratoga.

Entries for Brighton eBach Racés.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Roseben 135	Voladay	112
Jocund 123	Dukedom	110
Lady Amelia 123	Head Dance	107
Big Ben 120	Kurtzmann	107
Santor 115	Amberjack	107
Bad News 115	Diamond Flush	107
Druid 112	Pioneer	99

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short course; about two miles.

Pagan Bey 160	George Keene	140
Nitrate 153	East Kelston	139
Gate Bell 150	Caloorahatchie	135
Jim Newman 147	Gascar	134
Knobhampton 145	Graceway	133
Almansor 143	Bacchanal	130
Red, White and Blue 142	Linament	130

THIRD RACE.—The Distaff Stakes, for fillies, two years old; penalties and allowances; five furlongs.

Edna Jackson 119	Belle of Pequest	105
Running Water 109	Hekate	105
Single Shot 105	Ballotta	105
Cousin Eva 105	Tipping	105

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton mile, for three-year-olds and upward; scale weights; one mile.

Broomstick 126	Dolly Spanker	123
Delhi 126	Beldame	121
Ort Wells 126	Ivan the Terrible	114
Alan-a-Dale 126	Oxford	114

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Ontario 107	Lieber	102
Bob Edgreen 107	Tombeau	102
The Poet 107	Rapid Transit	102
Jimmy Maher 106	*St. Estephe	102
Hooray 106	*Lord of the Forest	102
Confederate 106	*St. Benedict	97
Vino 105	*Gentian	97
Sir Russell 104	*Elizabeth F.	95
*Anodyne 104	*Lord Provost	94

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

La Golden 110	Lindele	107
Don Royal 110	Comet	107
Saulsberry 110	Thocton	107
Black Prince 110	Royalite	107
Brother Bill 110	Bouvier	107
Angler 110	Salt and Pepper	105
Glowstar 110	Miss Bessie	105
Maximillion 110	Ismailan	105

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Tuxedo Park Harness Races.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 4.—The Fourth of July trotting races held on the new Tuxedo Horse Show Association speeding track to-day were largely attended by a very fashionable crowd.

In the 2:40 class pace or trot, there were fifteen entries. James S. Murray's chestnut gelding Sam Dutch won. James S. Murray's Dean Swift carried off first honors in the free-for-all race and broke the track record in 2:15. Summary:

2:40 Class.—Trot; best two out of three heats.

Sam Dutch, J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y.	1	1
Joe R., R. W. Smith, Moodna, N. Y.	2	1
	3	2

Time—2:27 1-5; 2:29 2-5; 2:30.

Free for All.—Pace or trot.

Dean Swift, J. S. Murray, Chester, N. Y.	1	1
Country Chimes, Reuben Smith, Newburg, N. Y.	2	2

Time—2:19½; 2:15.

Yearlings Sold at Auction.

The sale of the Elmendorf Stud yearling thoroughbreds owned by J. B. Haggin was concluded yesterday at the sales paddock of the Fasig-Tipton Company, Sheepshead Bay. The prices realized were the best of the season, though no big figures were paid for any individual. August Belmont paid the highest price of the day, $4,600, for the filly by Dieudonne-Miss Darebin. The sales for $1,000 or more were as follows:

B. f. by Kinley Mack-Loyalrta, by Loyalist; F. Farrell.....$1,250
B. c. by Dieudonne-Mary McCoy, by Henry of Navarre; W. B. Jennings.....1,800
B. c. by Ben Holladay-Palustru, by Watercress; A. J. Joyner.....1,000
B. c. by Bathampton-Pandemonium, by Bassetlow; A. J. Joyner.....1,000
B. c. by Salvator-Philda, by Onondaga; J. C. Cooly.....1,000
Ch. c. by Rapallo-Rose Carlo, by St. Carlo; George Mackay.....1,000
B. c. by Nasturtium-Rose of Hampton, by Royal Hampton; J. B. Haggin.....3,300
Ch. c. by Nasturtium-Spinning Time, by Merry Go Round; W. H. Kraft.....1,200
Br. c. by Dieudonne-Swift, by Great Tom; H. B. Duryea.....1,400
Ch. c. by Arkle-The Alarm Bell, by Alarm; W. B. Jennings.....1,350
Ch. f. by Watercolor-The Miss, by Barcaldine; Newton Bermingham.....1,200
B. c. by Grennan-Tongese, by Hanover; Newton Bermingham.....1,600
B. f., by Dieudonne-Miss Darebin, by Darebin; August Belmont.....4,000

NEW YORK OARSMEN BEATEN.

Seawanhaka Was the Only Local Club to Win at Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 4.—New York oarsmen fared poorly in the People's Regatta, which was held to-day on the Schuylkill River. Only two firsts fell to their lot, each of which went to the Seawanhaka Boat Club.

The eight-oared shell race for the Sharpless Cup was a notable event. The Craigie Athletic Association of Harvard University sent the same crew which rowed against Yale at New London last week, with one exception. They were opposed by the crack crews of the New York Athletic Club and Nassau and Vesper Boat Clubs. The Crimson oarsmen opened up clear water in the first half, and won as they pleased. Nassau beat the Mercury Foot crew by half a length for the place. The Vespers did not cross the line.

The prettiest race of the day was that of the junior eights, which was won by the Malta Boat Club by a slight margin from the Pennsylvania Barge Club and the Potomacs of Baltimore, which finished in the order named.

A surprise was furnished in the senior singles, which was won by Fred Shepperd of the Seawanhakas. Frank Veceley of the New York Bohemians and Jesse Williamson of the University Barge Club crossed the line together for the place. C. S. Titus started, but was far behind when he dropped out.

In the junior doubles the Harlem Rowing Association finished third to the University and Vesper pairs. Nassau and Ravenswood finished second and third respectively in the intermediate doubles. Seawanhaka captured the senior fours from the Metropolitan, there being only two starters. Nonpareil made a good race with West Philadelphia in the intermediate eight event, but was unable to win out.

THREE-SCORE YACHTS IN LARCHMONT RACES

Mineola Again Beats the Yankee by Over Six Minutes.

OUTSAILS HER AT ALL POINTS

Katrina Wins Schooner's Contest, While Memory, Mimosa III., Neola II., and Jolly Roger Score.

With an entry of fifty-nine boats, ranging from the schooner Katrina to the little fifteen-foot sloop Dod, the Larchmont Yacht Club's annual Independence Day regatta proved the biggest racing event of the season thus far. Starting in a southerly breeze that promised a shortening of courses, and little better than a drifting match, it endede in a good light sailing breezs that took the big boats of the fleet over the second half of the thirty-one mile course in an hour and forty-two minutes. Capt. Charley Barr, sailing the Mineola, repeated the victory of the previous day, and more decisively, for the six-minute margin by which the Mineola led the Yankee meant more on a day like yesterday than the eight-minute difference of the day before. Yankee had a bit of hard luck on the first round in having a tow of barges cross her bow and force her to tack when she was pressing Mineola hard in a stirring beat to windward, but it did not affect the result, as Yankee was outfooted on every leg of the race, except in the reach for the first mark, when the Maxwell boat led by a thirty-second margin, having added fourteen to the sixteen second advantage she gained on the start.

On the second leg, Barr showed his skill in geting the windward position, though a bit astern, and the two boats had covered two of the six miles when Yankee encountered the tow. She was forced to break tacks fully three minutes before the Mineola, and to add to her discomfiture, Barr caught the edge of a sailing breeze as he jibed to port. As they tacked again it was seen Yankee was far astern. They rounded the second mark with Mineola leading by nearly two minutes, the time being 2:12:41 and 2:14:28. The summary follows:

SCHOONERS.

Start 12:05 P. M. Course 31 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Turn. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Katrina, J. B. Ford	3:04:03	5:43:20	5:38:20
Kiawassa, L. J. Callanan	4:00:50	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—70-FOOTERS.

Start 12:10 P. M. Course 31 miles.

Mineola, W. Ross Proctor	2:32:10	4:14:34	4:04:34
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	2:34:11	4:20:39	4:10:39

SLOOPS—40-FOOTERS.

Start 12:15 P. M. Course 23 miles.
Acushla, E. C. Ray....Did not start.

YAWLS—33-FOOTERS.

Start 12:15 P. M. Course 23 miles.
Memory, H. M. Raborg 3:06:17 5:28:11 5:13 11
Escape, Geo. Mathews..Did not start.
Genevieve, Dr. Starr....Did not start.

SLOOPS—33-FOOTERS.

Start 12:15 P. M. Course 23 miles.
Mimosa III., T. L. Park 3:00:10 5:12:08 4:57:08
Nike, V. I. Cumnock 3:00:56 5:26:13 5:11:13
Regina, F. G. Stewart 3:08:50 Did not finish.
Tito, Colgate Hoyt....Did not start.
Alert, J. W. Alker....Did not start.

SLOOPS—27-FOOTERS.

Start 12:30 P. M. Course 11 miles.
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer 3:43:06 3:13:06
Thelema, A. E. Black 3:48:17 3:18:17
Firefly, G. P. Granberry....Did not start.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB 30-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start 12:20 P. M. Course 15½ miles.
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon 3:38:47 3:18:47
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers 3:40:06 3:20:06
Isanzi, Newbury D. Lawton 3:53:23 3:33:23
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright 3:56:00 3:36:00
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan 4:00:03 3:40:03
Itis, C. O'D. Iselin 4:01:07 3:41:07
Atair, Cord Meyer 4:01:08 3:41:08
Adelaide II., Adee Brothers 4:01:55 3:41:55
Mirx, Howard Willets 4:02:02 3:42:02
Alera, J. W. Alker 4:02:21 3:42:21
Maid of Meadow, W. D. Guthrie 4:08:53 3:48:53
Phryne, H. L. Maxwell 4:09:53 3:49:53
Linnet, A. F. French....Did not start.

RACEABOUTS.

Start 12:25 P. M. Course 11 miles.
Jolly Roger, T. B. Blencker 3:33:54 3:08:54
Ilvacer, Jr., R. Bainley 3:42:12 3:09:12
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins 3:35:26 3:10:26
Nora, Adrian Iselin, Jr. 3:35:39 3:10:39
Tartan, G. L. Pirie 3:37:44 3:12:44
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick 3:38:11 3:13:11
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr. 3:38:39 3:13:39
Rava, Howard Willets 3:41:05 3:16:05
Cricket, Macy Willets 3:43:26 3:18:26
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley 3:50:33 3:25:33
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright 3:53:38 3:28:38
Circe, E. T. Irvin 3:55:58 3:30:58

SLOOPS—LARCHMONT 21 FOOTERS.

Start 12:30 P. M. Course 11 miles.
Vaguero, William Stump 3:49:36 3:19:36
Hourl, J. H. Esser 3:50:27 3:20:27
Dorothy, L. G. Spence 3:51:17 3:21:17

SLOOPS—22-FOOTERS.

Start 12:35 P. M. Course 11 miles.
Montauk, G. P. Sheldon 3:54:08 3:19:08
Grasshopper, H. C. Pryor 3:57:16 3:22:16
Paumonak, F. P. Currier 4:06:05 3:31:05
Opossum, T. Raborg 4:07:41 3:32:41
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt 4:08:36 3:33:36
Wawa, G. S. Robinson....Did not finish.
More Trouble, W. H. Child....Did not start.
Heron, John Le Boutillier....Did not start.

SLOOPS—18-FOOTERS.

Start 12:40 P. M. Course 11 miles.
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt 4:04:18 3:24:18
Ace, N. Bovier 4:07:16 3:27:16
Mist, R. P. Clark 4:11:55 3:37:55
Omoo, P. L. Howard....Did not finish.
Arizona, George Downer....Did not finish.
Chickcoker, George Corry....Did not start.
Wister, Dustin Farnum....Did not start.

SLOOPS—15-FOOTERS.

Start 12:40 P. M. Course 11 miles.
Louie Bell, J. T. Williams 4:21:40 3:41:40
Dod, D. E. Dealey....Did not finish.

NEW ROCHELLE ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Start 12:40 P. M. Course 11 miles.
Ace, R. N. Bovier 4:07:16 3:27:16
Omoo, P. L. Howard....Did not finish.

VIVIAN II. BEATS BOBTAIL.

The Cockatoo II., Anone, and Beta Also Win in Atlantic Regatta.

S. E. Vernon's boat Vivian II. beat the lauded Bobtail, owned by E. F. Luckenbach, in a twelve-mile race yesterday afternoon off Sea Gate. She finished first over the Atlantic Yacht Club course, after leading all the way, with one minute and forty-two seconds' lead. At no point of sailing did Bobtail outfoot her. It was a clear case of racer outraced.

It was the Independence Day reception of the club, and an attendance of 500 guests watched the races from the clubhouse porch and the docks. The keenest interest was displayed in the new Class Q boats. Hendon Chubb's Cockatoo II. won her initial race, and beat Saetta, More Trouble, and Quest by over two minutes. The three former winners finished remarkably close together, with Saetta three seconds ahead of More Trouble and Quest twenty-six seconds behind her.

Anone, formerly the Adeline, won the third race from Lizana, the Wylie boat adding to her hard luck of Saturday by breaking a sheet rope and then a halyard, and retiring. The summary follows:

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	5:05:11	2:00:11
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	5:06:53	2:01:53

Start, 3:05 P. M. Course, 11.75 miles.

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN FOOTERS.

Start, 3:05 P. M. Course, 11.75 miles.
Anona, Menton brothers 5:13:22 2:08:22
Lizana, D. S. Wylie....Disabled

SLOOPSTWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:10 P. M. Course, 7.62 miles.

Cockatoo II., Hendon Chubb	4:14:08	1:04:08
Saetta, G. H. Church	4:16:35	1:06:35
More Trouble, W. H. Childs	4:16:38	1:06:38
Quest, F. J. Havens	4:16:59	1:06:59
Ojigwan, R. E. Reiners	4:17:56	1:07:55
Miss Judy, D. D. Allerton	4:18:33	1:08:33
Careless, Richard Rummell	4:23:47	1:13:47
Karma, J. S. Erskine	4:26:25	1:16:25
Ogeemah, A. Mackay	Disabled	

SPECIAL SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:15 P. M. Course, 7.62 miles.

Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	4:28:55	1:13:55
Trouble, W. A. Barstow	4:35:31	1:20:31
Mary, Max Grundner	4:37:38	1:22:38

SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:20 P. M. Course, 7.62 miles.

Beta, Snedeker & Camp	4:39:42	1:19:42
Gamma, Halcombe & Howell	4:41:31	1:21:21
Delta, A. H. Platt	4:44:18	1:24:18

Sabrina Wins Her Seventh Victory.

C. W. Wetmore's Sabrina, which has not been defeated in a single race sailed this season, continued her winning record yesterday afternoon in the race for fifteen-footers at Oyster Bay. Five of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club boats were entered. Sabrina covered the course of seven miles in a light breeze in 1 hour and 55 minutes, beating W. Emlen Roosevelt's Fly by over two minutes. The Chipmunk, which has hitherto finished well up in every race, was beaten by the Imp and Grilse. The summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	4:42:40	1:32:00
Fly, W. E. Roosevelt	4:45:02	1:35:02
Imp, F. L. Landon	4:46:03	1:36:03
Grilse, G. D. Robb	4:46:20	1:36:20
Chipmunk, T. S. Young	4:47:00	1:37:00

RACE FOR MOROSINI CUP.

W. E. Silkworth Wins First Leg for Handsome Silver Trophy.

The first race for the handsome trophy offered to the Sea Cliff Yacht Club one-design boats by Miss Giulia Morosini was sailed yesterday in the inside harbor at Sea Cliff with ten boats starting in the race. W. E. Silkworth's yacht finished first over the course and wins a leg on the cup. By the terms of the gift it must be won three times by a single owner to become his permanent property.

A cup was also offered by Commodore Silkworth to the winning boat. This also went to his son. Harry North's boat was second and Rupert A. Ryley's third. The others to compete were Dr. Wade, Claude Jennings, W. L. Clar, Fred W. Snyder, C. E. Berner, Grouwer & Wood, and H. A. Wildigg.

The start was made at 3 o'clock, while the leaders finished as follows:

Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
W. E. Silkworth	5:12:40	2:12:40
Harry North	5:20:17	2:20:17
Rupert A. Ryley	5:22:18	2:22:18

These three boats scored on the point trophy cup offered by E. R. Geisenheimer.

Belle Harbor Clubhouse Opens.

The new $20,000 clubhouse of the Belle Harbor Yacht Club was opened yesterday afternoon at Rockaway Park and overrun by a throng of members and friends of the club. The Commodore entertained aboard the flagship, while crackers and cannons sounded as the fleet manoeuvred in the harbor bedecked with flags and bunting. In the evening a band concert was given, followed by an illumination and fireworks display.

Among those who visited the club were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Smith, F. G. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Fash, Dr. P. M. Schaffner, R. J. James, W. A. Courtland, C. C. Pearsall, J. F. Savin, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Sneicker, Mr. and Mrs. George Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Eames, Miss Sarah F. Parsley, Mr. and Mrs. George Winter, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Gray, C. H. Valentine, Miss Markland, T. B. Armour, J. H. Ackerman, G. S. Thatford, Edward Nolte, and Miss Nolte.

ARGO SHOWS HIGH SPEED.

She Averaged Nearly Twenty-eight Miles in the Indian Harbor Races.

E. R. Thomas's Dixie and W. Gould Brokaw's Challenger did not meet in the Indian Harbor motor boat race as expected. The Dixie contested until disabled in a race with C. L. Seabury's Argo, while the Challenger met E. J. Schroeder's Skeeter. Neither boat performed up to expectation, for the Argo beat the Dixie in the first round of the course before the latter struck on Hen and Chicken Reef, while the Skeeter won from Challenger on time allowance. Argo averaged 27.97 statute miles an hour, the best time ever made in a race on this side of the Atlantic.

L. Neumann's Embee won in her class, while F. L. Kramer's Knickerbocker boat defeated the other one-design boats. The summary follows:

FIRST CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elap'd.
Dixie, E. R. Thomas	2:31:00	Disabled.	
Argo, C. L. Seabury	2:31:06	3:40:12	1:09:04

SECOND CLASS.

Skeeter, E. J. Schroeder	2:40:00	4:04:15	1:24:15
Challenger, W. G. Brokaw	2:54:31	4:14:00	1:17:29

FOURTH CLASS.

Embee, L. Neumann	3:15:00	.....	.....
New Quiet, A. G. Cooper	4:47:14	.....	.....
Lucania, Jr., A. G. Cooper	3:48:29	.....	.....

KNICKERBOCKER ONE-DESIGN BOATS.

No. 12, M. F. Connelly	3:55:00	4:27:48	32:28
No. 6, J. E. Brown	3:55:00	4:28:19	33:19
No. 9, F. C. Sulzbach	3:55:00	4:29:23	34:33
No. 1, F. L. Palmer	3:55:00	4:27:15	32:15
No. 10, W. H. Grassert	3:55:00	4:30:15	35:15

On the first round of the course the boats were timed—Dixie, 35:20; Argo, 34:53. For this fourteen miles the Argo had been traveling at the rate of 24.08 miles an hour, and the Dixie at the rate of 23:73 miles an hour.

On the second round the Argo did still better. She made the 14 nautical miles in 34:11, at the rate of 24.57 nautical miles an hour. On the whole distance she averaged 24.324 nautical miles an hour.

In the next class the Skeeter won, with plenty to spare, averaging 19.92 nautical miles an hour, and the Challenger averaged 20.90. The Challenger on the first leg of the course only made 20.08 miles an hour, but on the second leg she improved her speed to 21.06.

PUBLIC LINKS CROWDED.

Amateurs and Professionals Make Good Scores at Van Cortlandt.

Several hundred golfers made merry yesterday on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park, the earliest players arriving soon after sunrise. During the afternoon there was a long waiting list grouped around the first tee. The largest crowd of golfers thronged the links that has been seen at Van Cortlandt this season. The members of the New York Golf Club turned out in good numbers for their first contest for the July Cup. It was an eighteen-hole event and the first eight qualified to meet at match play. Those who qualified were P. J. Gilmartin, 80; John Pepper, 83; F. W. Adams, 86; S. S. Stafford, 86; J. H. L'Hommedieu, 86; C. S. Marshall, 86; C. R. Swan, 87, and Charles Rowe, 88.

In addition to this event, the Consolation Cup round was completed in the club's championship tournament. William Wallace beat Louis Taylor in a hard-fought thirty-six-hole game by one hole. The championship final will be decided later between J. H. L'Hommedieu and Charles Marshall. The Van Cortlandt professional, Francis Eastman, made the excellent record of 78 strokes for the course, which makes him a dangerous competitor for the professional tournament next week.

Golfer Bangs Brings Up the Rear.

Charles W. Dayton, Jr., won the Independence Day Handicap yesterday on the St. Andrew's Golf Links, near Chauncey, Westchester County. Most of the golfing members turned out, among them being John Kendrick Bangs, but he fell to the foot of the list with a gross score of 100, with 18 handicap. John Reid, Jr., made the lowest gross score of the day, 78 strokes, one point better than Dayton's gross score. The leaders were:

	Gross.	Hd'cp.	Net.
C. W. Dayton, Jr.	78	6	73
A. B. Halliday	82	7	75
E. B. Hall	82	7	75
Alfred Craven	89	12	77
John K. Bangs, Jr.	81	5	70
John Reid, Jr.	78	0	78
W. C. Flanders	90	10	80
E. Masten	91	9	82
R. L. Harrison	99	14	85
E. H. Holbrook	107	18	89

Cups for Dyker Meadow Golfers.

E. F. Hunt and W. J. Geddes were the winners yesterday on the links of the Dyker Meadow Golf Club, near Fort Hamilton, Brookl

SIXTEEN GAMES PLAYED IN MAJOR LEAGUES

New York Americans Take Two from the Washingtons.

NATIONALS WIN AND LOSE

Brooklyn Successful Twice Over Boston and Eastern Team Now Brings Up the Rear.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 8; Washington, 5.
New York, 3; Washington, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 2. (20 In.)
Chicago, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 2.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 1.
St. Louis, 11; Detroit, 0.

National League.

Philadelphia, 2; New York, 0.
New York, 6; Philadelphia, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; Boston, 0.
Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 2.
Pittsburg, 8; Cincinnati, 1.
Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 11; St. Louis, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	7	8	8	2	5	8	6	39	.639
Chicago	6	..	3	7	3	5	8	7	39	.639
Philadelphia	5	..	..	4	3	5	7	7	38	.613
Detroit	4	5	2	..	5	4	8	4	32	.476
Boston	2	1	2	2	..	5	5	7	27	.474
New York	0	2	5	2	6	..	4	7	26	.441
St. Louis	4	3	2	3	2	2	..	2	23	.305
Wash'ton	1	1	1	2	6	1	4	..	22	.355
Games lost	22	22	24	33	30	33	40	40		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	5	6	4	5	10	15	50	.714
Pittsburg	3	..	5	3	10	12	5	2	43	.614
Chicago	3	5	..	3	7	12	8	6	42	.600
Philadelphia	2	2	4	..	4	5	13	10	40	.597
Cincinnati	3	5	8	4	..	5	6	4	35	.515
St. Louis	3	3	3	2	5	..	5	4	25	.362
Brooklyn	4	3	1	3	1	2	..	7	21	.304
Boston	2	4	2	3	2	3	4	..	20	.284
Games lost	20	27	28	27	33	44	49	48		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Detroit.
Chicago at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Takes Both Games from Washington Before Big Crowd.

The Greater New Yorks were successful in both of the games with Washington at American League Park yesterday afternoon, taking the first by a score of 8 to 5 and the second by 3 to 2. It is estimated that 20,000 persons were present, and, while they witnessed some ragged fielding, the uphill exhibition of the local men in both games kept the interest alive until the end. Five pitchers participated in the first contest, Powell, Hogg, and Griffith being the local representatives and Hughes and Patten officiating for the visitors. Powell was hit so hard in the first two innings that he was relieved by Hogg in the third, but the latter was obliged to retire after three men had faced him because he was hit on the foot by a batted ball, and Griffith went into the box. The local team's manager did so well that but three safe hits were made off him, and only one of these was to the outfield. Both Elberfeld and Cassidy were somewhat off in their fielding, their errors being very costly. It was Elberfeld's wild throw to first that gave Washington its first run, and he also made another wild throw in the third inning that proved damaging.

With the score 5 to 2 against them when they went to the bat in the fifth inning, Fultz started off with a base hit, and before the inning had closed four unearned runs were scored. This placed the local team one run ahead, and the advantage was increased in the sixth and seventh innings by Griffith's three-base hit to left field, his first hit of the season; singles by Chase and Fultz, Cassidy's wild throw to first base, and Williams's sacrifice.

The second game was a pitchers' battle between Chesbro and Wolfe, in which the local man had much the better of the argument. Although only two hits were made off him, the Washingtons managed to score two runs in the second inning on Yeager's miss of a fly ball; McGuire's wild throw, Stahl's two-base hit, Mullen's sacrifice, and Cassidy's single. At no other time, however, were the visitors dangerous, for they did not get more than two men further than second base. These runs kept them in the lead until the eighth inning, when Keeler hit safely to centre field, reached third on a ball hit by Elberfeld, which Mullen was about to pick up when he fell, and tallied on Williams's long fly to Jones. The latter threw to the plate to stop Keeler, but Kittredge allowed the ball to pass him, and Elberfeld got to third. He scored on Yeager's single to centre. In the sixth inning the three Washingtonians at the bat were retired on fly balls to centre, left, and right field respectively, while in the next inning Chesbro threw three men out at first.

The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Hill, 3b	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
Knoll, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
And'son, rf	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b	1	1	6	1	1	0	0
Mullen, 2b	0	0	4	2	0	0	0
Cassidy, ss	0	1	4	3	1	0	0
K'tredge, c	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Wolfe, p	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Total	2	2	24	12	3	0	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
D'gherty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	1	1	1	3	1	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	1	2	1	0	1	0
Yeager, 3b	0	1	0	4	1	2	0
Chase, 1b	0	0	13	1	1	1	0
Fultz, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
McGuire, c	0	0	4	2	1	0	0
Chesbro, p	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Total	3	5	27	14	4	3	0

Washington	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	—3

First base by errors—New York, 1; Washington, 3. First base on balls—Off Wolfe, 3. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Wolfe, 2. Left on bases—New York, 5; Washington, 4. Two-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Yeager, Hill, Stahl, Mullen, (2.) Stolen bases—Fultz, Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—By Chesbro, Hill. Passed ball—Kittredge. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connors. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Attendance—20,000.

LONGEST GAME OF SEASON.

Philadelphia and Boston Play Twenty Innings and Quakers Win.

BOSTON, July 4.—All records for lengthy ball games in this city, as well as for the season in the major leagues, were broken this afternoon, when Philadelphia defeated Boston, 4 to 2, after twenty exciting innings. The previous record for this city, a Boston-Providence game, eighteen innings, had stood since 1878.

A fumble, a hit by a pitched ball, a force out, and two singles gave the visitors two runs and the game in the final inning. Ferris gave the finest exhibition of infielding seen in this city for years, accepting sixteen chances out of seventeen, many of them difficult. Young's remarkable steadiness, not giving a base on balls in the entire game, was also a feature.

Waddell's work was also wonderful after the first inning, and four times in the game when it looked like Boston runs his pitching held the home team safely. Davis's long home run in the sixth was the only batting feature. Knight was knocked out by being struck with a pitched ball in the twentieth inning and was replaced by Monte Cross. Scores:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	2	3	10	1	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	3	2	0	1	0	0
Stahl, cf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Unglaub, 1b	0	2	31	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	2	3	4	2	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	0	0	4	12	1	0
Criger, c	0	3	12	2	0	0	0
Young, p	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	2	15	60	33	5	1	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Lord, lf	0	1	5	0	1	0	0
Hoffman, cf	1	1	6	0	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	1	3	21	1	0	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	2	4	6	0	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	1	5	1	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	4	5	1	0	0
Knight, ss	0	2	3	4	1	0	0
Schreck, c	1	3	11	1	0	0	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
M. Cross, ss	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	4	18	60	23	4	0	0

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2—4

Sacrifice hits—Parent, (2.) Two-base hits—Burkett, Stahl, L. Cross, Schreck, (2.) Unglaub. Three-base hit—Parent. Home run—Davis. Stolen base—Parent. Double plays—Davis and Knight; Parent, Ferris, and Unglaub; Seybold and Knight; Collins, Unglaub, and Criger. First base on balls—Off Waddell, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Young, 1. Struck out—By Young, 9; by Waddell, 11. Passed ball—Schreck. Time of game—Three hours and thirty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelly. Attendance—12,866.

FIRST GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, cf	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	3	3	1	1	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Unglaub, 1b	0	0	9	0	1	0	0
Collins, 3b	0	2	1	1	1	2	1
Ferris, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
McG'v'n, c	1	2	4	0	0	0	0
Tenehill, p	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
Total	2	12	27	9	3	3	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, cf	0	0	1	3	0	0	2
Lord, cf	0	1	6	0	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	1	0	10	0	0	0	0
Cross, 3b	3	3	0	3	0	0	0
Seybold, rf	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	2	1	0	0
Knight, ss	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Schreck, c	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Plank, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Bender	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coakley, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Waddell, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	7	27	9	3		

*Batted for Plank in fourth inning.

Boston	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0—5

Sacrifice hits—Murphy, Seybold, Unglaub, Coakley. Two-base hits—Selbach, Cross. (2.) Parent, McGovern, Knight. Hits—Off Plank, 5, in three innings; off Coakley, 7, in five and a half innings. First base on balls—Off Tannehill, 2; off Plank, 2; off Coakley, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Tannehill, 1. Struck out—By Tannehill, 4; by Plank, 3; by Coakley, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelly. Attendance—8,797.

LEADERS BREAK EVEN.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—In the presence of the largest crowd ever present at League Park the Cleveland and Chicago teams broke even to-day, the visitors taking the first game and the locals the second. The scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	0	2	1	0	0	0
Bay, cf	0	2	4	0	0	0	0
Flick, rf	0	1	1	0	1	0	0
Kahl, 2b	0	2	1	5	2	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	1	2	2	1	0	0
Turner, ss	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Stovall, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	0	0
Bemis, c	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Moore, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	2	11	27	16	4	0	0

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Davis, ss	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Donahue, 1b	0	0	3	9	1	0	0
Isbell, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McFland, c	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Tan'hill, 3b	1	0	1	0	1	0	0
Smith, p	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Total	3	2	9	15	4	0	0

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1

Two-base hits—McFarland, Isbell, Holmes, Jones, Hess. Sacrifice hit—Bay. Stolen base—Isbell. First base on balls—Off Hess, 4. First base by errors—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Chicago, 8. Struck out—By Hess, 3; by Altrock, 1. Double plays—Altrock, Davis, and Donohue; Jackson and Stovall; Dundon and Donohue. Wild pitches—Hess, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—15,519.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Bay, cf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Kahl, 2b	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b	1	0	0	1	1	3	0
Turner, ss	1	1	1	3	1	0	1
Stovall, 1b	1	1	5	0	0	0	0
Bemis, c	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
Moore, p	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Total	5	9	27	12	2	0	2

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Holmes, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Isbell, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McF'land, c	0	0	3	1	1	0	0
Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Smith, p	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Total	2	5	24	14	3		

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	..	—5
Chicago	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0—2

First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Stovall, Bemis. Sacrifice hits—Bemis, Bradley, Holmes, Isbell. Stolen bases—Flick, Jackson, Bay, (2.) Bradley. Double play—Turner and Stovall. First base on balls—Off Moore, 1; off Smith, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Moore, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 5. Struck out—By Moore, 3; by Smith, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 11,732.

DETROIT WON AND LOST.

DETROIT, July 4.—Masterly pitching by Donovan almost shut out St. Louis in the morning game. Detroit bunched three singles and a double in the fifth, winning the game. The locals lost the second game because of Morgan's effective pitching and their own generally loose fielding. The scores:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	5	0	1	0
Cooley, cf	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
M'Intyre, lf	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	2	0	1	0	0
Sch'fer, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	0	0
Lowe, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Donovan, p	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Total	4	9	27	10	1	1	0

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'f'd, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	0	0
Stone, lf	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
V'Zant, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Koehler, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	0	1	2	4	0	0	0
Gleason, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Sugden, 1b	0	0	6	0	0	0	0
Roth, c	0	0	3	1	1	0	0
Pelty, p	0	0	1	0	2	0	0
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	24	9	0	1	

*Batted for Sugden in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	..—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Two-base hits—Schaefer, Doran, Van Zant. Three-base hit—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Crawford. Stolen base—Doran. Bases on balls—By Pelty, 2; by Donovan, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; St. Louis, 7. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Pelty, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—5,000.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Leary, ss	0	0	2	5	0	2	1
Cooley, cf	0	2	4	0	2	0	0
M'Intyre, lf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	1	0
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	3	0
Sch'fer, 2b	0	0	2	2	4	1	0
Lowe, rf	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
Doran, cf	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Kitson, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
*Barrett	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	4	24	14	9	7	1

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'f'd, 2b	1	2	5	2	2	1	0
Stone, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
V'Zant, cf	1	1	2	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	3	4	1	4	2	5	0
Gleason, 3b	2	2	1	2	2	1	0
Sugden, 1b	0	2	5	2	0	0	0
Morgan, p	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
Total	11	17	27	10	6	8	0

*Batted for Kitson in ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
St. Louis	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	0	3	—11

Two-base hit—Flick. Three-base hit—Wallace. Sacrifice hit—Rockenfield. Bases on balls—By Morgan, 1. Struck out—By Morgan, 4. Stolen bases—McIntyre, Schaefer, Gleason, Frisk, Stone. Left on bases—Detroit, 8; St. Louis, 7. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—4,500.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Shut Out in First Game, but Win the Second.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The New York National League champions and the Philadelphias broke even to-day, the visitors being shut out by 2 to 0 in the morning game, but they turned the tables in the afternoon and won by 6 to 3. Mathewson was pitted aaginst Suthoff in the morning game, and only three hits were made off the local pitcher. Bunching of hits in the fourth and seventh innings, aided by an error, gave the local men two runs, which were sufficient to win the game.

McGinnity and Sparks were the opposing pitchers in the second contest, and both were hit freely. The champions, however, placed theirs to a better advantage, and after the fourth inning won as they liked. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donlin, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	0	1	7	1	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	0	3	2	1	0	0
Strang, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Bresn'h'n, c	0	0	5	1	0	0	0
Clarke, c	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
M'th'son, p	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Total	0	3	24	13	2		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	2	1	5	0	0	0
C'tney, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	0	0
Titus, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0	0
Magee, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
Br's'feld, 1b	0	2	13	0	0	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Doolin, c	0	1	4	1	0	0	0
Suthoff, p	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	2	8	27	14	1		

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	..	—2

Left on bases—New York, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Earned run—Philadelphia. Stolen bases—Donlin, Strang, Gleason. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Bransfield. Struck out—By Suthoff, 2; by Mathewson, 4. Bases on balls—Off Suthoff, 3; off Mathewson, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Strang. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Klem. Attendance, 12,996.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	2	4	0	0	1	0	0
Donlin, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
M'Gann, 1b	0	2	10	0	1	0	0
Mertes, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	3	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
Strang, 2b	2	0	3	5	0	0	0
B'wman, c	0	1	2	2	0	0	0
M'Gin'ty, p	0	0	0	4	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	15	3		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	1	2	3	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	1	1	1	0	0
C'rtney, 3b	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Titus, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
McGee, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0
Br'sfeld, 1b	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	1	1	3	0	0	0
Doolin, c	0	0	8	1	0	0	0
Sparks, p	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
*Krueger	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	8	27	7	2		

*Batted for Sparks in the ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—3	

Three-base hit—Browne. Two-base hits—Browne, Mertes, McGee. Sacrifice hits—Courtney, Thomas. Stolen bases—Mertes, Dahlen, Browne. First base on errors—New York, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 3; off McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Sparks, 6; by McGinnity, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Bowerman. Left on bases—New York, 7; Philadelphia, 7. Double play—Gleason and Bransfield. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Klem. Attendance, 17,493.

BROOKLYN WON TWICE.

By displaying more snap than at any other time this season the Brooklyns captured two games from the Bostons yesterday at Washington Park. Hanlon's men outplayed the visitors at all points in the morning game, and shut them out, but in the afternoon the contest was keener and the score was even until McIntyre hit for a home run in the third inning, which won the game. The scores:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
Hall, lf	1	1	4	1	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	2	1	2	1	0	0	0
Gessler, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	0	0
Lewis, ss	1	2	0	3	0	0	0
Malay, 2b	0	2	6	3	1	0	0
Ritter, c	1	0	3	1	0	0	0
Eason, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	8	12	27	11	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	0	1	1	4	0	0
Tenny, 1b	0	0	9	2	0	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	0	0	3	1	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	0	2	3	0	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	0	3	1	0	0	0
Sepring, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Phelps, c	0	0	7	1	0	0	0
Overall, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chech, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Total	0	6	*23	18	3		

*Gessler out for not touching first base.

Brooklyn	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	1	..	—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hits—Dobbs, Lewis. Home run—Dobbs. Sacrifice hits—Hall, Ritter, (2.) Stolen bases—Hall, Lumley, Lewis, Malay. Double plays—Gessler and Malay; Lewis, Malay, and Gessler. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 12; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Eason, 4; off Wilhelm, 4. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Boston, 1. Struck out—By Eason, 1; by Wilhelm, 3. Wild pitches—Wilhelm, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
Hall, lf	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	1	2	3	0	0	0
Gessler, 1b	1	1	9	0	1	0	0
Lewis, ss	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Malay, 2b	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	7	2	0	0	0
M'Intyre, p	1	1	0	2

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

We own and offer, subject to prior sale and advance in price, the following bonds for investment

		To net About
$100,000	State of New Hampshire 3½s	3.00
250,000	State of Massachusetts 3½s	3.20
100,000	Camden, New Jersey, Water 4s	3.42
100,000	New York City, Tax Exempt 3½s	3.45
150,000	Cook County, Illinois, Refunding 4s	3.50
50,000	Scranton, Pennsylvania, School 4s	3.55
100,000	Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, Road 4s	3.60
100,000	Braddock, Pennsylvania, Funding 4s	3.65
100,000	Illinois Central Railway (Louisville Division) First 3½s	3.66
200,000	Cleveland, Ohio, Municipal 4s	3.70
100,000	Pawtucket, Rhode Island, General Loan 4s	3.70
150,000	Chicago, Illinois, Lincoln Park 4s	3.70
250,000	Vandalia Railroad (Pennsylvania System) 4s	3.85
200,000	Shelby County, Tennessee, Court House 4s	3.88
100,000	Chicago Junction Railway First 4s	3.95
50,000	West Allis, Wisconsin, Sewer 5s	4.00
50,000	Schenectady Railway First 4½s	4.10
40,000	Columbus & Ninth Avenue (Metropolitan System) First 5s	4.15
50,000	Quitman, Georgia, Municipal 5s	4.25
250,000	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway First and Refunding 4s	4.25
75,000	Utica & Mohawk Valley Railway 4½s	4.30
100,000	Montreal Light, Heat & Power 4½s	4.35
150,000	Rio Grande Western Railway Consolidated 4s	4.43
250,000	New York Gas & Electric Light, Heat & Power First 5s	4.45
50,000	United Electric Light & Power (Baltimore) 4½s	4.60
100,000	Laclede Gas Light (St. Louis) Refunding 5s	4.63
250,000	Commonwealth Electric (Chicago) First 5s	4.65
50,000	Peoples Gas, Light & Coke (Chicago) Refunding 5s	4.65
175,000	Union Electric Light & Power (St. Louis) First 5s	4.70
50,000	Detroit (Mich.) Edison First 5s	4.75
50,000	Portland (Ore.) General Electric First 5s	4.75
100,000	Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad First 5s	4.75

Circulars, describing in detail the above and many other attractive issues of bonds netting from 3½ to 5 per cent., will be mailed upon request

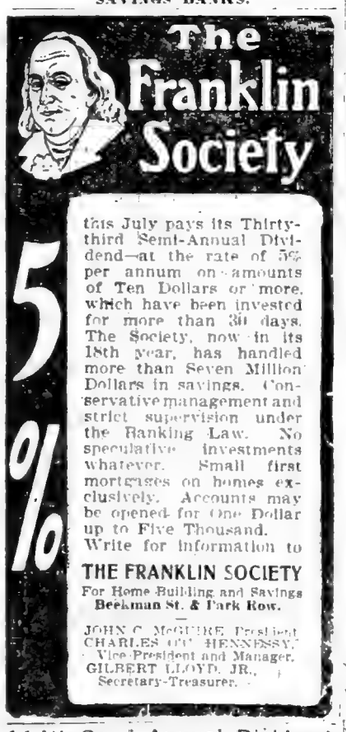
N. W. HARRIS & COMPANY

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago **NEW YORK** **Boston**

SAVINGS BANKS.



114th Semi-Annual Dividend

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

formerly the

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,

No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JULY 1, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable on and after July 17, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

107th Semi-Annual Dividend

2 PARK PLACE, N. Y. CITY.

The Board of Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest be credited depositors entitled thereto at the rate of

Four Per Cent. Per Annum,

payable on and after July 17th, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 7th will draw interest from July 1st, 1905.

L. A. STUART, Secretary. F. F. HUTCHINSON, President.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1905, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1905.

ERVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th, or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary

$23,859,000

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, Illinois Division, Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds

Principal payable July 1, 1949. Interest January 1st and July 1st.

These bonds are the balance of an issue of $85,000,000, of which $50,835,000 have already been issued as 3½ per cent. bonds and $10,306,000 as four per cent. bonds, and are subject to retirement as a whole but not in part at 105 and accrued interest on any interest day after July 1, 1929, upon six months' notice.

The bonds are issued to retire $19,690,000 Consolidated Mortgage Bonds which matured in 1903 and were extended to July 1, 1905; and for corporate purposes. In a letter under date of June 21, 1905, from Mr. A. G. Stanwood, Assistant Treasurer of the Company, it is stated that upon the payment of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds on the first of July ensuing and the discharge of the mortgage securing the same, the Illinois Division Bonds will become an absolute first mortgage on the terminal property of the Company in Chicago and all of its main lines and branches east of the Mississippi River, consisting of 1,641.73 miles of single track and 204 miles of "second track."

We offer the above bonds at 108 and accrued interest.

We will receive in part payment for bonds purchased the maturing bonds at par and interest to July 1st.

Copies of the mortgage and further information may be obtained on application.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO.

New York, June 23, 1905.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Metropolitan Savings Bank,

1 and 3 THIRD AV., (opp. Cooper Institute.)
CHARTERED 1852.

104th DIVIDEND.

New York, June 13th, 1905.

INTEREST FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1905, at the rate of **THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM**

will be credited to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws of the bank on sums from $5 to $3,000. INTEREST PAYABLE JULY 19TH, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

JONATHAN B. CURREY, President.
EDWARD SHERER, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,

170 BROADWAY.

By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited on June 30, payable on and after the third Tuesday in July, 1905, on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of April, 1905.

Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest as from July 1, 1905.

Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

DOLLAR SAVINGS BANK

THIRD AVE., NEAR 148TH ST.

Interest credited July 1st, 1905, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT.

per annum on accounts from $5 to $3,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10th draw interest from July 1st.

JOHN HAFFEN, President.
WILLIAM M. KERN, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The co-partnership of TRUEB & ISAACS, 21 and 23 East Houston Street, in the City of New York, was terminated May 31st, 1905, by mutual consent, and JACOB ISAACS & CO. have acquired the business and all assets and assumed all contracts and liabilities by the terms of the dissolution.

DIVIDENDS.

Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.

Notice! To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company is dissolved by the expiration of its charter.

That payment of the final dividend in liquidation to the holders of Scrip Certificates entitled to such dividend on the surrender and cancellation of such certificates, and on the execution and delivery of the required receipts, agreements, and releases, will be made at the office of the subscriber, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on and after the fifteenth day of June, 1905, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Dated New York City, June 13th, 1905.

W. IRVING COMES,
Attorney in fact for the Trustees of the Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, in Liquidation.

The Associated Merchants Company.

Hoboken, N. J., July 5, 1905.

A regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. and an additional quarterly dividend of ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. on the First Preferred stock, also a regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. and an additional quarterly dividend of ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT. on the Second Preferred stock, will be paid to the Preferred stockholders of this company of record on July 15th, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. July 7th and reopened at 10 A. M. July 17th, 1905. MOSES ELY, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company.

Hanover Bank Building.

5 Nassau Street, New York, June 21, 1905.

Quarterly dividends of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record July 12th.

Transfer books will be closed July 12th and reopened August 2d, 1905.

L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

81 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 15th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 5th, 1905.

HENRY SANGER SNOW, Treasurer.

NATIONAL LICORICE COMPANY.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common stock of this Company has this day been declared, payable on July 10th next to all Common Stockholders of record on July 7th. Transfer books will close at 3:00 P. M. July 7th, reopening at 10:00 A. M. July 19th, 1905. H. W. PETHERBRIDGE, Treasurer.

July 3d, 1905.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA DIVIDEND of ONE PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock, payable July 6th, 1905.

JOHN M. DAGGETT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

The Trust Company of America

135 BROADWAY

BRANCH 35 WALL STREET

STATEMENT AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30TH, 1905

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash	$11,229,084.36	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Stocks and Bonds	15,137,009.54	Surplus	9,600,000.00
Real Estate	1,050,000.00	Undivided Profits	115,149 23
Bonds & Mortgages	1,147,008.14	Accrued Taxes	125,000.00
Demand Loans	22,405,365.12	Interest	179,101.22
Time Loans	16,353,020.10	Acceptances	1,707,775.36
Bills Purchased	3,587,635.42	Deposits	57,583,818.76
Interest	401,721.89		
	$71,310,844.57		$71,310,844.57

DIRECTORS

CHARLES T. BARNEY, JAMES CAMPBELL, W. H. CHESEBROUGH, JOHN D. CRIMMINS, JAMES M. DONALD, ASHBEL P. FITCH, H. B. HOLLINS, JAMES S. KUHN, FRANK R. LAWRENCE, EMERSON McMILLIN, HOSMER B. PARSONS, MARSDEN J. PERRY, FRANK H. PLATT, JOHN J. RIKER, EDWARD C. SCHAEFER, GEORGE R. SHELDON, HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, SAMUEL SPENCER, OAKLEIGH THORNE, R. B. VAN CORTLANDT, W. K. VANDERBILT, JR., WARNER VAN NORDEN, P. A. B. WIDENER, B. F. YOAKUM.

OFFICERS

OAKLEIGH THORNE, PRESIDENT

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, HONORARY VICE-PRESIDENT

W. H. Leupp,	1st V. Pres.	F. L. Hilton,	Asst. Sec.	F. C. Prest,	Asst. Sec.
Heman Dowd,	2d V. Pres.	A. L. Banister,	Asst. Sec.	W. J. Eck,	Asst. Sec.
Raymond J. Chatry,	Sec.	Carleton Bunce,	Asst. Sec.	John G. Boston,	Solicitor
S. D. Scudder,	Treasurer	W. W. Lee,	Asst. Sec.	Frank W. Black,	Auditor

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

Mutual Life Building, 28 Nassau Street

CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $5,500,000

DEPOSITS, $67,966,612.14

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City and State Bonds	$7,673,621.26	Capital	$2,000,000.00
Other Bonds & Stocks	12,616,679.76	Surplus	5,500,000.00
Loans, Demand and Time	35,881,779.18	Undivided Profits	209,817.57
Bills Purchased	5,019,010.14	Deposits	67,966,612.14
Cash on Hand and in Bank	9,447,617.34	Accrued Interest Payable	28,848.58
Foreign Exchange	3,881,999.55	Reserve for Taxes	74,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	997,794.44	Quarterly Dividend, 5 per cent.	100,000.00
Accrued Interest and Accounts Receivable	360,776.62		
Total	$75,879,278.29	Total	$75,879,278.29

OFFICERS:

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

OSCAR L. GUBELMAN, Vice President. A. J. HEMPHILL, Vice President.
MAX MAY, Manager Foreign Department. WM. C. EDWARDS, Treasurer.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary. F. C. HARRIMAN, Assistant Treasurer.
R. C. NEWTON, Trust Officer.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.

LEVI P. MORTON, President.

THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor, Charles H. Allen, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, A. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, Valentine P. Snyder, Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, CHARLES H. ALLEN, EDWARD J. BERWIND, G. G. HAVEN, JAMES N. JARVIE, ELIHU ROOT, JACOB H. SCHIFF, HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

STATEMENT OF THE

Colonial Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
N. Y. City Bonds, Market Value	$988,492 50	Capital	$1,000,000 00
Stocks and Bonds, Market Value	1,415,405 00	Surplus	500,000 00
Bonds and Mortgages	83,000 00	Undivided Profits	1,219,633 43
Loans on Collaterals	23,207,017 36	Accrued Interest, Payable	101,894 38
Bills Purchased	1,704,835 11	Reserved for Taxes	13,500 00
Accrued Interest Receivable	182,642 36	Deposits	30,751,903 70
Cash in Vault	1,155,392 96		$33,586,841 51
Cash in Banks	4,850,146 22		
	$33,586,841 51		

JOHN E. BORNE, President.

RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, JAMES W. TAPPIN, PHILIP S. BABCOCK, } Vice-Presidents.

ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer.
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
JOSEPH N. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANOIE, Asst. Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

M. ZIMMERMANN COMPANY.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE, THAT A SPECIAL meeting of the stockholders of M. ZIMMERMANN COMPANY will take place on the 5th day of July, 1905, at 4 o'clock P. M. at the office of said Company, No. 318 East Houston Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to increase the capital stock of the said company from $250,000, consisting of 2,500 shares of the par value of $100 each, to $300,000, to consist of 3,000 shares of the par value of $100 each.

Dated Manhattan, New York City, June 20, 1905. MOSES ZIMMERMANN, President.
SOL. ARONSON, Secretary.
SAMUEL D. LEVY, of Counsel.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK.
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Albany, June 13th, 1905.

Whereas, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has filed in this office a sworn statement, by the proper officers thereof, showing its conditions and business, and has complied in all respects with the laws of this State relating to Casualty Insurance Companies incorporated by other States of the United States:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of law, I, Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that said company is hereby authorized to transact its appropriate business of fidelity and surety and casualty insurance in this State, in accordance with law, during the current year. The condition and business of said company at the date of such statement (December 31, 1904) is shown as follows:

Aggregate amount of available assets	$3,330,500.03
Aggregate amount of liabilities, (except capital and surplus,) including reinsurance	1,402,884.95
Amount of actual paid-up capital	1,700,000.00
Surplus, over all liabilities	227,615.08
Amount of income for the year	2,317,880.65
Amount of expenditures for the year	2,027,047.24

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written. FRANCIS HENDRICKS,
Superintendent of Insurance.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Bankers

25 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

BOSTON CHICAGO BALTIMORE

Offer, subject to sale and change in price, and recommend the following:

Investment Securities

$250,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.
First Consolidated Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1952. Int. March & Sept.
PRICE 101½ and Int. To NET 3.95%.

$500,000 Minn., St. Paul & S. S. M. Ry. Co.
First Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1938. Int. Jan. & July.
Interest Guaranteed by Endorsement by THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. CO.
PRICE 101 and Int. To NET about 3.95%.

$200,000 Cleve. Ter. & Val. R. R. Co. (B. & O.)
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1995. Int. May & Nov.
Principal and Interest Guaranteed by THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R. CO.
PRICE 101 and Int. To NET 3.95%.

$100,000 Interborough Rapid Transit Co.
3-Year 4% Gold Notes. Due May 1, 1908. Int. May and November.
Redeemable on any interest day at par and interest on 60 days' notice.
PRICE 99½ and Int. To NET 4.30% to maturity.

$100,000 Wabash Railroad Co.
First Lien 50-Year 4% Terminal Gold Bonds. Due 1954. Int. Jan. & July.
PRICE 93¼ and Int. To NET 4.30%.

$250,000 Western Maryland R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1952. Int. April and October
PRICE 88¼ and Int. To NET 4.60%.

$250,000 St. L., Iron M't'n & So. Ry. Co. (Mo. Pacific)
River & Gulf Div. 1st Mtge. 4% Gold Bonds. Due 1933. Int. May & Nov.
PRICE 95 and Int. To NET 4.30%.

$100,000 34th St. Crosstown Ry. Co. (N. Y.)
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds. Due 1996. Int. April & Oct.
Principal and Interest Guaranteed by THE METROPOLITAN STREET RY. CO.
PRICE 119½ and Int. To NET 4.15%.

$100,000 Cleve., Akron & Col. Ry. Co. (Penn.)
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds. Due 1927. Int. March & Sept.
PRICE 114½ and Int. To NET 4%

$250,000 People's Gas Lt. & Coke Co. (of Chicago)
Refunding Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds. Due 1947. Int. March & Sept.
PRICE 106¾ and Int. To NET 4.65%.

$100,000 Utah & Northern (Union Pac. System)
First Mortgage 7% Bonds. Due July 1, 1908. Int. January and July.
PRICE 108½ and Int. To NET about 4%.

250 Shares United New Jersey R.R. & Canal Co.
10% Guaranteed Stock. Dividends payable Jan. 10, Quarterly.
PRICE 272½ and accrued dividends. To NET 3.67%

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY

Messrs. Lewisohn Brothers are authorized to and hereby offer for public subscription

25,000 shares of treasury stock of the Tennessee Copper Company at par (twenty-five dollars per share), payable at the office of Lewisohn Brothers, 11 Broadway, New York City—twenty per cent. thereof on application and the balance on or before August 10th, 1905. Subscription lists will open Tuesday, July 11th, 1905, at 10 A. M., and will be closed at 3 P. M. on same day.

The right is hereby reserved to allot the whole or any part of the amount of the shares subscribed for, or to reject any and all subscriptions. Checks should be made payable to Lewisohn Brothers.

The proceeds of the sale of these shares will be used for betterments and improvements.

The capital stock of the Tennessee Copper Company is $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares, par value twenty-five dollars per share.

Full particulars may be had upon application to Lewisohn Brothers, No. 11 Broadway, New York City.

Martin H. Vogel, Counsel. LEWISOHN BROTHERS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY FOR VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice of its decision that the assent of enough of the holders of voting trust certificates representing stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been obtained to warrant it in declaring effective the Modified or New Plan set out in the Change or Modification of Plan, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company on May 17, 1905, and that it has declared such Modified or New Plan effective.

THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR 503,208 SHARES OF SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY OUT OF A TOTAL REPRESENTING 609,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING, BEING OVER 82½% THEREOF, HAVE ASSENTED TO THE MODIFIED OR NEW PLAN.

Holders of Morton Trust Company certificates who have not surrendered their certificates for exchange are hereby notified to surrender them to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, New York; CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and receive their new securities.

The Committee, having declared the Plan operative and practically completed its work, will accept no further deposits.

Dated New York, June 26, 1905.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman.
James A. Blair,
Ernst Thalmann,
James H. Dooley,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
C. Sidney Shepard,
S. Davies Warfield,
Committee.

James Byrne,
Samuel Untermyer,
Fred'k B. Van Vorst,
Counsel.

N. S. Meldrum, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said Company, 32-38 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY.

Corner of Church and Worth Streets,
New York, July 5, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. on the Common Stock will be paid July 15th.

The transfer book will be closed at 3 P. M. July 7th and reopened at 10 A. M. July 17th, 1905.

The transfer books for the Preferred stocks will remain open.

D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

LEE, HIGGINSON & CO.

44 State Street, Boston

Offer

$250,000
ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.
Louisville Division 3½s, Due July 1, 1953
Yielding about 3.70%

$250,000
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R. CO.
Illinois Division 3½s, Due July 1, 1949
Yielding about 3.70%
Illinois Division 4s, Due July 1, 1949
Yielding about 3.70%

$50,000
BURLINGTON & MISSOURI RIVER R. R.
(Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System)
1st Mtge. Exempt 6s, Due July 1, 1918

$250,000
BOSTON ELEVATED RY. CO.
4s, Due May 1, 1935
Yielding about 3.70%

$100,000
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
5s, Due April 1, 1919
Yielding about $4.15%

$50,000
ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & MANITOBA RY. CO.
Pacific Extension 4s, Due July 1, 1940
Yielding about 3.75%

$100,000
TERMINAL R. R. ASSN. OF ST. LOUIS
4s, Due Jan. 1, 1953
Yielding almost 4%

$250,000
CONSOLIDATED RAILWAY CO.
(N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. System)
4s, Due Jan. 1, 1955
Yielding about 4.15%

$250,000
ATLANTIC COAST LINE CO.
4% Certificates, Due Jan. 1, 1925
Yielding about 4.20%

$150,000
BANGOR & AROOSTOOK R. R.
4s, Due July 1, 1951
Yielding about 4.20%

$250,000
INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT CO.
4% Notes, Due May 1, 1908
Yielding about 4.25%

$50,000
ST. LOUIS NATIONAL STOCK YARDS
1st Mtge. 4s, Due July 1, 1930
Yielding about 4.10%

$100,000
DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.,
1st Mtge. 5s, Due May 1, 1940
Yielding almost 5%

$150,000
MINNEAPOLIS GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.
5s, Due Dec. 1, 1934
Yielding about 4.75%

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, June 29, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 10, 1905, and then opened, for manufacturing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the New York or Boston Depots: 1,000 Khaki Coats and 1,000 Khaki Trousers, foot. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Khaki Coats and Trousers, to be opened July 10, 1905," and addressed to C. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

FISK & ROBINSON

BANKERS
Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK — 28 STATE STREET, BOSTON

WE OFFER
N. Y. Gas, Elec. Light, Heat and Power Co.
1st Mtge. 5s, 1948.
CLARK & CHAFFEE
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

W. A. WILLIAMSON,
DEALER IN
NEW JERSEY SECURITIES
REMOVED TO
Telephone 6150 6151 John 55 William Street

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 5TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
By order of Executors.
196 shs. The American Refineries.
For account of whom it may concern.
25 shs. First Natl. Bank, Brooklyn.
25 shs. Williamsburg Trust Co.
45 shs. Bankers' Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
35 shs. Chic., Rock Island & Pac. Ry. old stock.
5 shs. City Club Realty Co.
8 shs. First Natl. Bank.
1,000 shs. Au Sable Ranch & Development Co.
1 sh. Adirondack League Club.
12 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
500 shs. Two Republics Chartered Co.
100 shs. American Soda Fountain 1st pfd.
$8,500 Susquehanna Steam Lumber & Lath Mills & Lumber Drying Co. 7% Bds.
$8,000 Chippewa Valley Elec. R. R. Con. Mtg. 5% Bds.
$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon & Cin. Rr R. 1st Mtg. 5% S. F. Bds., 1921.
$20,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5% Bds., 1932.
123 shs. Locke Manfg. Co.
175 shs. Newhouse Mines & Smelters.
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
25 shs. First Natl. Bank.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
37 shs. Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.
20 shs. Manhattan Life Ins. Co.
10 shs. United States Trust Co.
17 shs. Frazer & Geyer Co. 2d Pfd.
$3,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5% Bds., 1951.
10 shs. Bond & Mtge. Guarantee Co.
$10,000 Pittsburg, Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. 4% Bds.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF
Terre Haute & Peoria Railroad Company
GUARANTEED BY
Terre Haute & Indianapolis Railroad Company
DEPOSITED UNDER AGREEMENT DATED SEPTEMBER 16, 1896:

Notice is hereby given that the bonds deposited with the New York Security & Trust Company in the City of New York, and Drexel & Company in the City of Philadelphia, will be returned to the bondholders upon representation of the certificates of deposit issued therefor, properly endorsed, to the New York Trust Company (successor to the New York Security & Trust Company), in the City of New York, or Drexel & Company in the City of Philadelphia, in accordance with the terms of the said deposit certificates, upon payment for account of the Committee, of the sum of Twenty-five Dollars ($25.00) upon each One Thousand Dollars ($1,000) bonds. If desired, the interest coupon maturing September 1, 1905, will be received in payment of said amount.

MARK T. COX,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
JAMES W. PAUL, Jr., } Committee.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND DEPOSITS
$20,000,000

TRUST ESTATES.
Cumulative Trust Estates cannot be attached, assigned or mortgaged.

Explanatory Booklet on Request

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the termination of the corporate existence of THE GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of June, 1905, that all persons having claims against the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the said bank for payment, at the office of the bank, Nos. 354-356 West Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Gansevoort Bank, No. 27 William Street, New York City.

Spencer Trask & Co.

JULY
INVESTMENT CIRCULAR
FURNISHED ON APPLICATION

Transact general banking business. Execute commission orders upon New York Stock Exchange

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

GUARANTEED BONDS

We offer First Mortgage Bonds of Public Service Corporations, GUARANTEED both as to Principal and Interest, to Net 4¾% to 5¼%. Special Circulars on application.

A. H. Bickmore and Co.
39 Pine Street, New York.

O'Connor & Kahler,

BANKERS,
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
WE OWN AND OFFER
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RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Incorporated, Auctioneers, 73 Liberty St.,
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will sell by auction on Wednesday, July 5, 1905, at 12:30 P. M., at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street,
For account of whom it may concern:
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POLO PLAYER THROWN.

Hazard of Rockaway Team Shaken Up in Squadron A Game.

In the latter part of the third period of the game between Rockaway and Squadron A teams at Cedarhurst, L. I., yesterday W. A. Hazard's pony stumbled in a hard ride up the field and rolled partially over its rider. Mr. Hazard was considerably shaken up and his hand was bruised, but he insisted upon remounting and playing out the same. The contest was the first of three events for the Blizzard Cups, and the home team, although allowing a handicap of 8 goals to the troopers, won with ease, the final result being 15 goals for Rockaway to 9½ for the Squadron.

Rene La Montagne, Jr., was the star of the day, for he scored 11 of the 15 goals knocked by the Rockaway players. Summary:

ROCKAWAY.		SQUADRON A.	
W. A. Hazard	3W.	S. McGuire	1
R. La Montagne, Jr.	5L.	Neilson	2
D. Chauncey, Jr.	4L.	J. Hunt	2
P. F. Collier	3R.	G. D. Douglas	2
Total	15	Total	7

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
1	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:30
2	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30
3	La Montagne	Rockaway	4:00
4	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:30
5	Hazard	Rockaway	2:00

SECOND PERIOD.

6	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30
7	Hazard	Rockaway	3:30
8	La Montagne	Rockaway	3:30
9	La Montagne	Rockaway	0:30

Squadron lost ½ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

10	La Montagne	Rockaway	6:00
11	Hazard	Rockaway	0:30
12	Chauncey	Rockaway	0:30

FOURTH PERIOD.

13	Neilson	Squadron A	2:30
14	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:00
15	La Montagne	Rockaway	2:00
16	McGuire	Squadron A	1:00
17	La Montagne	Rockaway	1:30

Squadron A lost ½ of a goal for a safety.

Goals earned—Rockaway, 15; Squadron A, 2. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 8. Lost by penalties—Squadron A, ½ a goal. Net score—Rockaway, 15; Squadron A, 9½.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Shipbuilding Co. preferred.
American Smelting & Refining Co. common.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad.
International Buttonhole Machine Co.
Muncie, Hartford & Fort Wayne Railroad.
National Carbon Co. common.
New York & New Jersey Telephone Co.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.
Texas Central Railroad common and preferred.
United States Cast-Iron Pipe and Foundry preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Augusta & Savannah Railroad.
Cleveland Electric Railway.
George Creek Coal & Iron Co.
Massachusetts Light Co.
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad on regular stock.
Southwestern Railroad of Georgia.
Westchester & Bronx Title & Guaranty Co.

MEETINGS.

Central Coal & Coke Co.
M. Zimmerman Co. special.

Railway Securities Offered.

William A. Read & Co. offer for sale City of Cambridge (Mass.) 3½ per cent. bonds, bonds of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railway, Cleveland Terminal and Valley Railroad, (B. & O. system,) Wabash Railroad, Western Maryland Railroad, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway, Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railway, Utah and Northern Railway, Manchester Traction, Light and Power Company, and People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago, gold notes of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company and the Wabash Railroad Company, and 10 per cent. guaranteed stock of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Company.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 4.—Money was abundant in the market to-day, despite the consols settlement. Discounts were easy, though Paris had taken all the procurable gold in the open market.

Prices on the Stock Exchange were quietly firm on the cheap money. Business, though largely professional, was helped by the better understanding regarding Morocco. The market closed quiet. Consols hardened at first and reacted later.

Americans were cheerful and inactive owing to the holiday, though frequently a fraction over parity. The tone was cautious and the market closed quietly steady. Grand Trunk was supported on the harvest outlook.

Foreigners were rather buoyant. Russians recovered on the reported restoration of order at Odessa.

Japanese were firm. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103.

Bar silver was steady at 27 1-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.97; Lisbon, 8.50.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 4.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were strong and trading was active. Russian Imperial 4s were half a point higher on the prospect of peace in the Far East.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 3 per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

PARIS, July 4.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout on reports of a satisfactory conclusion of the Franco-German negotiations, the improvement in the internal situation in Russia also exercising a favorable influence.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 87.60 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 99 francs 30 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 14 centimes for checks.

Bonds for Investors.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering to investors more than thirty issues of bonds aggregating several millions of dollars.

LONG ISLAND CYCLE DERBY.

Finnish Rider Won in Fastest Time, but Mock Gets Time Prize.

J. Niemi of the Finnish Athletic Club won the annual twenty-five-mile road race, known as the "Long Island Cycle Derby," held on the Merrick Road, at Valley Stream, L. I., yesterday, under the auspices of the Century Road Club Association. Niemi had a three-minute handicap, and had not ridden far before he caught R. W. Trigg, his club mate, who had a six-minute handicap, both riders "teamed" and took turns in pacing each other and finished as named only inches apart. P. Baum of the Century Road Club of America, who started with four minutes and thirty seconds, finished third in the race. F. Morin, who finished fourth, had a handicap of two minutes and thirty seconds, and rode the distance in 1:02:29 3-5, which is a new record in competition for twenty-five miles on the Merrick Road.

Niemi, the winner of the race, covered the distance in 1:02:59, but neither he nor Morin received a time prize, as the committee announced that no rider was to receive two prizes, thus giving the scratch men a chance. Morin may receive a special prize for his remarkable fast riding.

Charles Mock of the Century Road Club of America, J. M. Eifler, F. W. Eifler, F. C. Graf, and M. Eustus of the Century Road Club Association, and Owen Devine of the National Athletic Club made up the scratch division and they were the last away. The riders in turn paced each other, but knowing that they would never be able to catch the handicap men, settled down to steady riding. At the half-way mark J. M. Eifler was leading by a wheel, with his brother second and Mock third, but about one mile from the tape Devine tried hard to jump the bunch to make a runaway race of it, but Mock caught him, and 100 yards from the finish shot away and led the riders across the tape, with F. W. Eifler, J. M. Eifler, O. Devine, and F. C. Graf finishing as named. Summary:

		Handicap.	Net Time.
		M.S.	H.M.S.
1.	J. Niemi, Finnish A. C.	3:00	1:02:59
2.	R. W. Trigg, Finnish A. C.	6:00	1:05:59 1-5
3.	P. Baum, C. R. C. of A.	4:30	1:04:29 2-5
4.	F. Morin, Tiger Wheelmen	2:30	1:02:29 3-5
5.	A. E. Rhoades, Brooklyn	5:00	1:04:59 4-5
6.	J. A. Halligan, C.R.C.A.	4:30	1:04:31 1-5
7.	A. Johnson, Park Circle Club	4:30	1:04:31 2-5
8.	A. Demerest, National A.C.	3:30	1:03:31 3-5
9.	M. D. Simmons, C.R.C.A.	5:30	1:05:34 3-5
10.	M. Kessler, Prospect W.	5:30	1:05:35 2-5
11.	O. E. Brandes, Tiger W.	4:30	1:04:24 1-5
12.	G. Glunz, C. R. C. A.	6:00	1:07:29 1-5
13.	G. Kovarick, Brooklyn	2:00	1:03:29 2-5
14.	A. Panttila, Finnish A. C.	2:00	1:03:29 3-5
15.	E. Koski, Finnish A. C.	4:30	1:05:59 4-5
16.	J. Forsyth, Roy Wheelmen	2:30	1:04:00
17.	Louis Sandles, New York	5:00	1:06:30 1-5
18.	Charles Martin, Tiger W.	2:30	1:04:00 2-5
19.	Casper Sneiter, National	4:00	1:05:30 3-5
20.	F. F. Kirchner, C.R.C.A.	3:00	1:05:50
21.	Charles Mock, C.R.C.A.	Scratch	1:03:05 4-5
22.	F. W. Eifler, C.R.C.A.	Scratch	1:03:06
23.	J. M. Eifler, C.R.C.A.	Scratch	1:03:06 1-5
24.	O. Devine, National A.C.	Scratch	1:03:06 2-5
25.	F. C. Graf, C.R.C.A.	Scratch	1:03:06 3-5

TIME PRIZE WINNERS.

Charles Mock, C.R.C. of A.	Scratch	1:02:05 4-5
F. W. Eifler, C.R.C.A.	Scratch	1:03:06
J. M. Eifler, C.R.C.A.	Scratch,	1:03:06 1-5
O. Devine, National A. C.	Scratch	1:03:06 2-5
F. C. Graf, C. R. C. A.	Scratch	1:03:06 3-5

English Football Team to Play Here.

All doubt about the visit of the Corinthian Association football team of England has been dispelled by the arrival in New York of G. A. Parker, manager of the famous eleven. The team will sail from Liverpool to Quebec on Aug. 3, and after a series of games in the chief Canadian cities will play in Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.

Mr. Parker has also been in communication with the authorities at Harvard, and it has been proposed that an intercollegiate team made up of men from Harvard, Columbia, and Haverford College should meet the visitors either in New York or Cambridge.

The Corinthian eleven is the strongest amateur team of association players that has ever been got together for a tour. Nearly all the players are 'Varsity men, and the eleven includes G. O. Smith, one of the best and most popular players in England. The other men are Wreford-Brown, Rowlandson, Norris, Timmis, Page, Vickers, Morgan, Owen, Lowe, Curwen, Corbet, Harris, Vassall, Foster, and Bryant.

The New York game has been arranged for Sept. 16.

N. Y. A. C. RUNNERS WIN IN CLOSE RACES

Take Majority of Events in Irish-American Games.

BONHAG'S FAST FIVE MILES

Officials Get Wetting at Finish of Novel Obstacle Race at Celtic Park.

Again the track and field athletes of the New York Athletic Club won the majority of the events and places yesterday. The wearers of the "Mercury Foot" emblem have been performing brilliantly this season, and the scene of their victories yesterday was the cinder path at Celtic Park, Long Island City. No records were broken, but the sport was good, the finishes—many of them—being of that desperately close character which brought the crowd of four thousand to its feet and earned for the contestants their full share of applause.

It was chiefly the five-mile race which the crowd had come to witness, and they were treated to a fair contest. George V. Bonhag in his usual peerless form won the race and the handsome silver cup, as big as a bucket, offered by Timothy D. Sullivan. There were also cups as prizes offered by John D. Crimmins and Thomas McManus.

The competitions were under the direction of the Irish-American Athletic Association, the proceeds of the meet being devoted to the completion of the O'Connell Memorial Church, at Cahirciveen, the birthplace of "the Liberator," County Kerry, Ireland. Perhaps it was that feature of the affair that gave an aspect of a fair day on the Emerald Isle to the gathering. It was an enthusiastic crowd, and next to applauding the athletes it cheered the flag, the one of the Stars and Stripes and that of the Green and the Golden Harp, while the fine band of St. John's Orphan Asylum played the stirring melodies of "Killarney," "Wearing of the Green," "The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Hall," and all the others that cause the pulses of Irishmen the world over to beat a little faster.

The five-mile invitation race for the Timothy D. Sullivan cup developed into a contest between Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Association; Frank, of the same organization; Fred Lorz, the Marathon runner, of the Mohawk Athletic Club, and Spring, the Junior National Cross-Country Champion of the Pastimes. This quartet held close together for more than half the distance in the order named. The first mile was finished in 5:26, the second in 10:56 1-5, and the third in 16:28. On the third mile Bonhag and Frank alternated in the lead. Spring became so pumped for wind that he was obliged to quit, and Lorz began to lag behind.

On the fourth mile Frank became distressed, and Bonhag finished it in 22:04 3-5 in easy stride, and leading. At the end Bonhag sprinted to the tape, having covered the distance in 27:39. Frank was two-thirds of a lap behind Lorz, running gamely, close up with Frank.

Sprinters A. C. Johnson and P. J. Callahan, both of the New York Athletic Club, won first and second places in the 100 yards. The Zavier flyer, W. F. Groene, captured the third place. It was a tight race from the pistol shot, as all of the men were on even terms. Spitzer, of the Pastimes, despite the fact that he had won in six competitions from the 7½-yard mark, started with the same handicap. He flashed to the front; half way down the lane both of the "Mercury Foot" representatives overhauled him and Groene just beat him by a bound for third place at the tape.

In the half-mile run, handicap, J. A. Miller of the New York Athletic Club won in a fast finish from the 34-yard mark. The time, 1:55 4-5, was remarkably good, considering the condition of the track; it was a race for the out-markers, and the severity of the handicapping was evident as Paul Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club, who was practically scratch on the 8-yard mark, was never able to make up distance despite his splendid running, and he quit when the race was two-thirds over. E. J. Sweeney of the Pastimes, with 40 yards, was second to Miller by two yards, and J. A. Pauderman of the Irish-Americans, 22 yards, third by the same distance.

A good race for a warm day developed in the obstacle race, in which the competitors ran the last fifty yards carrying buckets of water on their heads. They slopped the water over themselves until they looked to have been in swimming. At the tape each man cast his bucket, and the judges and the timers got their share of the wetting. The summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by A. C. Johnson, New York Athletic Club, (8½ yards;) P. J. Callahan, New York Athletic Club, (8 yards,) second; W. F. Groene, Xavier Athletic Association, (7 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

600-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Charles McAuliffe, unattached; G. W. Sutton, unattached, second; R. G. Castleman, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—1:23 3-5.

Half-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by J. A. Miller, New York Athletic Club, (34 yards;) E. J. Sweeney, Pastime Athletic Club, (40 yards,) second; J. A. Bauderman, Irish-American Athletic Club, (22 yards,) third. Time—1:55 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Bartholomew Freeman, Xavier Athletic Association, (55 yards;) A. C. Crane, New York Athletic Club, (95 yards,) second; H. P. Odell, unattached, (70 yards,) third. Time—4:30 1-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer, Handicap.—Won by James S. Mitchell, New York Athletic Club, (20 feet,) with actual throw of 147 feet 6 inches; Robert Edgren, New York Athletic Club, (25 feet,) second, with actual throw of 130 feet 11 inches; W. S. Krapowicz, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, (35 feet,) third, with actual throw of 129 feet 1 inch.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Irish-American Athletic Association, (10 yards;) E. W. White, Euclid School, (22 yards,) second; F. J. Sullivan, New York Athletic Club, (16 yards,) third. Time—0.31 4-5.

Obstacle Race, Scratch; Distance, One-Quarter Mile.—Won by J. J. McLaughlin, Xavier Athletic Association; C. Gmiender, Mohawk Athletic Club, second; W. F. Groene, Xavier Athletic Association, third. Time—1:33.

Five-Mile Invitation Run, Scratch.—Won by George V. Bonhag, Irish-American Athletic Association; W. G. Frank, Irish-American Athletic Association, second; Fred Lorz, Mohawk Athletic Club, third. Time—27:39.

LETTER CARRIERS' GAMES.

Crilly Carried Off the Honors in Annual Athletic Event.

The twentieth annual picnic and games of the New York Letter Carriers' Association were held yesterday at Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, N. J. In addition to the athletic feature of the programme, Postmaster Willcox presented the association with a stand of silk colors, which were received by M. A. Fitzgerald, President of the association. During the afternoon and evening the band of the association gave two excellent concerts, which were enjoyed by over 20,000 persons.

The honors of the day on the cinder path were taken by P. Crilly of Station W, who won both of the long-distance events. J. Duffy of Station P won one first and two seconds.

Summaries:

600-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by P. Crilly, Station W, (35 yards;) H. C. Hartsman, Station, Newark, N. J., (30 yards,) second; E. Woodward, Station, Newark, N. J., (50 yards,) third. Time—1:16 2-5.

75-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Won by W. Barrett, Station K, (10 feet;) J. Duffy, Station P, (8 yards,) second; J. Donnelly, Station W, (5 feet,) third. Time—0:08 2-5.

880-Yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by P. Crilly, Station W, (40 yards;) P. J. Murphy, Station W, (scratch,) second; J. Schneider, Station P, (25 yards,) third. Time—2:02 2-5.

Sack Race.—Won by W. P. McGrath, General Post Office; I. Freedman, Station P, second. Time—0:19.

Putting 12-Pound Shot, (Handicap.)—Won by Al. Thorpe, Station R, (6 feet,) actual put 29 feet 8 inches; J. Duffy, Station P, (scratch,) second, actual put 33 feet 11½ inches, second; W. Barrett, Station K, (2 feet 6 inches,) third, actual put 31 feet 4 inches.

Running Broad Jump, (Handicap.)—Won by J. Duffy, Station P, (12 inches,) actual jump 18 feet 10 inches; J. A. Powers, Station P, (10 inches,) second; P. J. McNabb, Station I, (22 inches,) third, actual jump 16 feet 10 inches.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:35 | Sun sets...7:33 | Moon sets...9:40

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:29	9:47	12:03	1:19
Governors Island	12:30	1:19	7:17	7:51
Hell Gate	2:23	3:12	5:40	9:23

Arrived—Tuesday, July 4.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, June 27.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 1.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville, June 30.
SS Sarnia, Kingston, June 26.
SS Chicago City, Swansea, June 19.
SS Gerty, Gibraltar, June 16.
SS Concho, Galveston, June 28.
SS Ocean, Philadelphia, July 3.
SS Usk, Port Antonio, June 28.
SS Carib, Georgetown, S. C., June 23.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
*Oceanic, Liverpool	4:00 A.M.	7:30 A.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Citta di Napoli, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
United States, Cop'hagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Byron, Brazil	4:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	——
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Grangense, Para	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
New York, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Gascogne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Vigilancia, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Valdivia, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maracay, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Bremen, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Parisian, Glasgow	——	1:00 P.M.
Buenos Aires, Cadiz	——	——
Bluecher, Hamburg	——	8:30 A.M.
El Valle, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Comanche, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Princess Anne, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Parima, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Mobile	——	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Turbo	Hamburg	June 16
Georgic	Liverpool	June 23
Amazonense	Barbadoes	June 26
Advance	Colon	June 27
Barbarossa	Bremen	June 24
Calabria	Naples	June 21
Majestic	Liverpool	June 28
Caronia	Liverpool	June 27
Prinzess Irene	Gibraltar	June 26
Apache	Jacksonville	July 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Batavia	Hamburg	June 24
British Princess	Antwerp	June 24
Maraval	Trinidad	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 29

DUE FRIDAY.

La Savoie	Havre	July 1
Sicilia	Naples	June 22
Havana	Vera Cruz	June 19
El Cid	Galveston	June 29

DUE SATURDAY.

Lucania	Liverpool	July 1
St. Louis	Southampton	July 1

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Georgic, at Naples, June 30.
SS Liguria, at Genoa, June 29.
SS Furnessia, at Glasgow, July 3.
SS Italia, at Naples, July 3.
SS Kroonland, at Antwerp, July 4.
SS Br. Monarch, at Sydney, N. S. W., July 4.

Sailed.

SS Giulia, from Palermo, June 29.
SS Germania, from Marseilles, July 1.

Passed.

SS Idaho, New York, for Hull, passed Prawle Point.
SS Patricia, New York, for Hamburg, passed Scilly.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, July 5.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions

1—Tytus-Fischer	24—Gottschalk-Lichtenstein
2—In re Robertson	25—In re Von Jungin-Feld
3—Hills-Vogemann	26—Gifford-Maxwell
4—In re Flannery	27—Smith-Cunningham
5—Silleck-Masche	28—Rosen-Willner
6—Gen. Bldg Co-Weir	29—In re Austro-Hung Hospital
7—Park-Park	30—Ketchum-Washer
8—N Y C & H R R R-McCammon	31—Kleuer-Reinhardt
9—McGill-McGill	32—Dougherty-McAdoo
10—In re Stone	33—Phelan-same
11—Scrurmacher-Trotta	34—Webb-Hanheim
12—Roosevelt-Roosevelt	35—Darmstadt-Hoffman
13—In re Bullard	36—Iowa Nat Bank-Washurb
14—Parisli-Cohen	37—In re Kropf
15—Worden-Worden	38—Bonardi-Stevenson
16—Spitz-Spitz	39—McNeal-Hayes Machine Co
17—Kalmanowitz-Kalmanowitz	40—Reimick-Ross
18—In re McKeon	41—Myers-Man Ry
19—Tarullo-

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

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An uptown avenue corner for sale at fair appraisal price; speculation or income. H. L. Suydam & Co., 157 Broadway.

$20,000 to loan on second mortgage in various amounts. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

West Side.

3 Attractive Dwellings
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NO. 129 WEST 69TH ST.,
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Will Build to Suit Tenant.
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DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

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Geo. Fox Tiffany.
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Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

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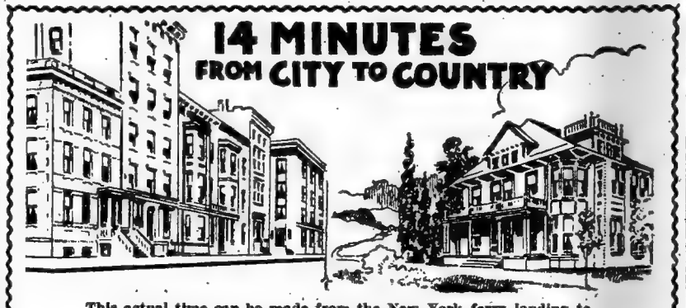
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A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
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Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.
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One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
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TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
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Suitable for Doctor or Dentist,
OR FOR SMALL FAMILY;
3 ROOMS AND BATH;
elevator service; electric lights; telephone; maid, valet, and breakfast if desired; absolutely first-class in every respect.
Rent Very Reasonable.
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Hunter's Island Inn 15 m. East Entrance Pelham Park, N. Y.
Long Beach Hotel L. I. 24 m. Always cool. **Long Beach**
Manhanset Hse. 95 m. Garage Elegant drive. **Shelter Island**
Manhattan Beach Hotel 9½ m. Garage and Charging Station.
Mitchell House Annex Larchmont, N. Y. 18 m. Overlooking the Sound.
Moseley's New Haven Hse. New Haven, Conn. 75 m. Good roads.
Oriental, 9½ m. Garage & Charging Sta. **Manhattan Beach**
Palatine Hotel 60 miles N. Y. Fine drive. **Newburgh**
Park Inn 26 m. New. L.I. A. Carrigan. **Rockaway Park**
Roselle, N. J. via Staten Island. 24 miles. **Van Court Inn**
Sea Gate House 10 m. Alc. Fine drive. **Sea Gate, L. I.**
Shore House At South Ferm. N. J. Boulevard. Sea Food. **Bergen Point**
(OLD-FASHIONED SHORE DINNERS.)
Somerset Inn, Fine drive. 37 miles. **Bernardsville, N. J.**
Stauch's High-class Rest. A la carte. Music. **Coney Island**
The Northfield Sept. is Mass. delightful here. **E. Northfield**
The Seabourn, Sea Gate, Coney Island. A la carte. Music.
The Waldmere 65 m. A la carte. Lake Centre of Sussex Co. **N. J. Newton**
White Mountains By Conn. River Valley to Bretton Woods.
Woodcleft Inn Auto Dinners a Specialty. On Merrick Road, L. I. **Freep't**

Hotel St. Andrew.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Broadway and 72d St., New York
Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL, NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates Reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.
Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

1.—VAN RENSSELAER,
19 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Elegantly furnished apartment; private bath; including meals for one, $15; two, $25, weekly; one room and bath, $1.50 per day; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $3 per day; telephone, electric light in each apartment; restaurant European or American plan; breakfast or lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c. To enable out-of-town visitors to become acquainted with our hotel we extend an invitation to ladies visiting the city to become our guests for one day without charge. Tel. 6,760—Gramercy.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
John W. Wheaton, Prop.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

434 WEST 23D ST.,
PRIVATE HOUSE, ABOUT 22 ROOMS.
Tenant with references only.
J. W. CUSHMAN & CO.,
'Phone 1075—Chelsea. 240 West 23d St.

APARTMENTS WANTED.
Bachelor wants two rooms and bath in modern apartment or with private family, between 21st and 59th Sts.; moderate rental. R. C. C., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous
Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices.
OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS
Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$10 rents fine upright all Summer, cartage free. $95 Buys elegant mahogany upright.
BIDDLE, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 28 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 128 West 42d St.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

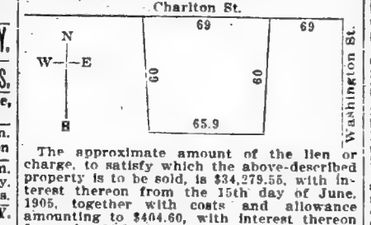
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—LAMBERT SUYDAM, plaintiff, against LIZZIE L. CHAMBERLIN et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 30th day of June, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, No. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 26th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those lots of land in the City and County of New York, known and designated as lots Nos. 12, 13, and 14 on a certain map entitled "Map of property in the Eighth Ward belonging to the estate of Cornelius Harsen, deceased," dated New York, February 22d, 1844, surveyed by Gardner A. Sage, City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on February 10th, 1846, as map No. 440, which said lots taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Charlton Street, distant sixty-nine feet (69) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Washington Street with the southerly side of Charlton Street, and running thence southerly, parallel with Washington Street, sixty (60) feet; thence westerly, parallel with Charlton Street, sixty-five (65) feet nine (9) inches; thence northerly, nearly parallel with Washington Street, sixty (60) feet to the southerly side of Charlton Street; thence easterly, along the southerly side of Charlton Street, sixty-nine feet to the point of beginning, be said several dimensions more or less. Said premises being now known as No. 130 Charlton Street. Said premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage thereon of $21,858.50, with interest at the rate of 5% from the 1st day of January, 1905.

Dated N. Y., June 30th, 1905.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Referee.
QUACKENBUSH & ADAMS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 25 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $34,279.55, with interest thereon from the 15th day of June, 1905, together with costs and allowance amounting to $404.60, with interest thereon from the 30th day of June, 1905, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of assessments and taxes or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,464.41 and interest.
WILLOUGHBY L. WEBB, Referee.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,104.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M. Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12.10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5.10, 5:50, 6.40, 7.10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10 10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:46, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9.36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.
Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9.40 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
ROCKAWAY BEACH

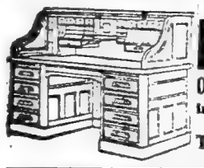
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:20, 1:20, 1:50, 2:30, *3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 9:00, 9:20, 10:50 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(* Runs Saturdays only.)
Sundays—7:00, 8:50, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:20, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:00, 6:20, 8:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 9:30 and 10:20 P. M.

TOURING NEW YORK
GREEN AUTOMOBILES leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., every hour on the hour, 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Fare $1.00. Oldest and most perfect sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island service. Park Carriage Co. Phone 4874 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Steamers Rockaway and Isabel leave 129th St. 9:30 A. M., West 21st St., 10 and 10 A. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leave Rockaway, 12 20, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Ex., 50 cts.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

FOR SALE.



ROLL TOP
DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Malden Lane. Tel 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
15 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.
Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av bet 22d
TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.
Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

Elevation 3,000 Ft. Always Cool.
TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN
HOTEL
KAATERSKILL
NOW OPEN.
Largest Mountain Hotel in the World
3½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Through Pullman car service.
CAPACITY 1,200.
Luxuriously furnished; 100 rooms with bath. Beautiful Parks, Magnificent Drives, Golf Links, Bowling. Every high-class amusement. Orchestra. Cuisine and service of the highest standard of excellence, Same Management as in former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.
'Phone 1061 38th St.

ONLY $2, $2.50, and $3 a day.
$12, $15, $18 a week.
$7 a week extra for private baths.
SUNSET PARK INN & COTTAGES
Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains.
No Summer hotel is better, more select, and up to date, or has finer views. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, etc.
"Without a peer to summer in."—N.Y. Times.
C. A. CON, Prop. Haines Falls, N. Y.

Rockwood Hotel,
CAIRO, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.
Under new management. $15,000 expended in reconstruction and 70-room addition, with all modern improvements. Baths, hot and cold water on all floors; lighted by gas throughout; new water works, spring water; electric bell system; casino, bowling alleys, dance hall, fine orchestra. 1,500 feet elevation.
GEO. R. JONES, Prop.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Greenwood Lake.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, beds, and all modern improvements; orchestra; booklet.
E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS.
Riverdale-on-Hudson. Several vacant double rooms for July and August.

Lake Champlain.

Through Pullman service to
LAKE CHAMPLAIN POINTS.
1234 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

To the Orient.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
offers choice Routes via San Francisco to HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, PHILLIPINE ISLANDS, AROUND THE WORLD.
New Palatial Steamers of the
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.,
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT.
ROMANTIC MORICHES, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF LONG ISLAND.

HOTEL BROOKLYN
CENTRE MORICHES, LONG ISLAND.
High-class Family Hotel, thoroughly modern, on Great South Bay, overlooking Atlantic Ocean. Receives 300 guests. Yachting, Fishing, excellent Sailing, Surf and Still Water Bathing, Tennis, Superior Music. Pure water, dry and salubrious atmosphere. 1¾ hours from N. Y. Parlor cars direct without change. Attractive rates. Descriptive circular.
FRANK M. ROGERS, Proprietor.
N. Y. Office: Hotel Regent, B'way & 70th St.

The "Imperial Hotel" has 25 bathrooms. No other hotel on Long Island can boast of this. What a treat to the tired city merchant after a day in the hot and dusty city! It is worth a trip to Freeport just to get a good meal and see this splendid place.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING, PAVILION, FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Villa Thyll.
(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars 27 East 21st St., Room 1,002. Telephone 6072 Gramercy.
Mrs. L. Thyll.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.

LONG BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
New York's Most Popular Family Resort.
Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. E. DICK, Manager.
Tel. No. 1 Long Beach.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
Seaside and Country combined.
THE INN now open. HOTEL opens June 24.
Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing. Boating. Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 29.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY.
THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL,
BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet. A. Richardson, Prop.

PEARSON COTTAGE,
30 Kneer Av., West Arverne, Hammel's Station. Large, airy rooms; thoroughly renovated. All improvements. Excellent table. Mrs. H. W. Pearson, formerly Mrs. Scholl of Cedar Villa.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Adirondacks.
THE ADIRONDACKS.
ADIRONDACKS
For Rent on the Upper Saranac Lake, in the Adirondacks, two miles from Saranac Inn Station, commodious camp, furnished. Consists of fourteen-room house, with all modern improvements, eight tents, boathouse, icehouse, and an abundant supply of spring water. References required. Apply M. B. MARSHALL, SARANAC INN, N. Y.

THE **RUISSEAUMONT** HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

THE WINDSOR Schroon Lake, N. Y. All outdoor sports. Airy rooms. Fine cuisine. Booklet. Sawyer Bros.

ADIRONDACKS.
STEVENS HOUSE, LAKE PLACID.
BOOKLET ON REQUEST.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE FRANK LESLIE
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop.
Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

Hose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

BODIN COTTAGES
on Lake Bodin, Yulan, Sull. Co., N. Y. Capacity 40; delightfully located; superior cuisine; fishing private lake; refined patronage; circulars.

Mountain Lake House, Sullivan Co.—Accommodates 35; good table; large rooms; near lake. Minisink battleground; $6 to $8. Mrs. J. B. Heater.

HOTEL RITA, New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Fisher's Island.

MO-NO-NOT-TO INN AND COTTAGES,
FISHER'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.
A rare combination of seashore and country life. Opens June 15. Address G. L. HOPPER, Bethlehem, Pa.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Briarcliff Manor.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE 'PHONE 1, NOW OPEN

Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
Under New Management.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Ulster County.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; special rates; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH,
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Situated on bluff facing ocean; unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling.
GEORGE R. JONES, Proprietor.
Also Rockwood Hotel, Cairo, N. Y., Catskill Mountains, opens June 15.

Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR.
35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON—Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Caldwell.

CALDWELL HOUSE
NOW OPEN.
RATES $7.00 UP. CALDWELL, N. J.
JOHN A. BRADY, Prop.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.
Maine.

GRINDSTONE INN
Winter Harbor, Maine.
Enlarged; new bathroom suites. Golf. Tennis. Swimming Pool.
OPENS JULY 1ST.

THE MALVERN HOTEL
Bar Harbor, Maine.
Remodelled and under new management.....OPENS JULY 1ST.
Also furnished cottages for rent.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager.
Address either of above hotels.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Family cottages a special feature. Superb golf links and other attractive out-of-door sports. Information and booklet.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Connecticut.

Fort Griswold House,
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opened last week in June.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. WARD, Mgr.

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EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

Vermont.

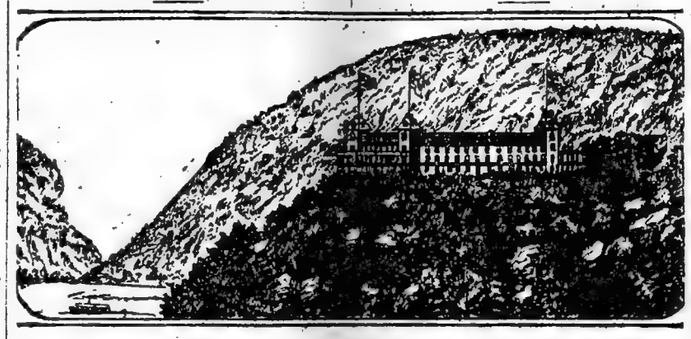
MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 2. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., 43 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00; 8:55, and 11 A. M.; 4:20 P. M. Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

SUMMER RESORTS.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.



WATER GAP HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Always Cool and Pleasant.
On the mountains, amidst luxurious surroundings and scenery; $25,000 spent in improvements; capacity, 350; elevators; rooms en suite, with bath; fine furnishings; golf, tennis, bowling, music; mountain spring water in rooms and throughout the hotel; valet service; the location for convenience, quiet, and rest surpasses all others. Write for booklet and special June and July rates. Livery attached. The table is abundantly supplied from the hotel's own farm. Only 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R. No mosquitoes or malaria. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

NEW ENGLAND.
Massachusetts.

THE
HESPERUS
AND COTTAGES,
MAGNOLIA, MASS.
J. A. SHERRARD & Co., Propr.
Under new and liberal management. A select hotel of the highest class. All cottages have bell and telephone connections with main house. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links close to hotel; tennis; automobiling on superb roads.
Send for booklet.
JULIAN E. PRIEST, Manager.

THE
COLONIAL ARMS
EASTERN POINT,
Gloucester Harbor, Mass.
H. W. PRIEST & CO., Props.
Complete in appointments. Long distance telephone in every room. Harbor or Ocean view from all rooms. Special facilities for yachting and automobiling. Booklets upon inquiry. J. A. SHERRARD, Manager.

HOTEL PRESTON
AT BEACH BLUFF, MASS.
Only thirty minutes from Boston by rail. Superb views of the ocean. Automobile garage and private boarding stable; splendid bathing, sailing and fishing; tennis and croquet; golf upon one of the best links; riding with suitable saddle horses and competent attendants; music by Boston Symphony players; cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Send for booklet.
H. W. PRIEST, Prop., Beach Bluff, Mass.

SOUTH SHORE
THE
SIPPEWISSETT
FALMOUTH, MASS.
Bathing, Sailing, Fishing, Golf, Tennis, Casino. Good roads; perfect climate; new modern hotel. HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

281 5th Av., New York. Telephone 4630 Madison.
THE BEKKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

MICHIGAN.

MT. CLEMENS
Famous Mineral Springs
THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located 20 miles from Detroit. Excellent boating and fishing; 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses.
Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

NOVA SCOTIA.
Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

COUNTRY BOARD.
Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y.—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, boating, bathing, tennis; $6 to $12; booklets.
Comfort before style; good board; "Dewey House"; fine fishing, boating; $8 per week. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. J. Petrie, C. Hedbawney.
$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.
Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in Maine, (Bar Harbor or Portland preferred) during July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $1.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.25; WILMINGTON, VT., $8.00.

SUMMER RESORTS.
PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Always Cool and Pleasant.
On the mountains, amidst luxurious surroundings and scenery; $25,000 spent in improvements; capacity, 350; elevators; rooms en suite, with bath; fine furnishings; golf, tennis, bowling, music; mountain spring water in rooms and throughout the hotel; valet service; the location for convenience, quiet, and rest surpasses all others. Write for booklet and special June and July rates. Livery attached. The table is abundantly supplied from the hotel's own farm. Only 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R. No mosquitoes or malaria. WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Egypt Mills.
VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.
THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday, Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

THE NEW LINE
$1.20 N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$2.20 PROVIDENCE BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts
From Pier 61, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.
From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, July, even dates Aug., & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern and Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight. 10c. postage.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

BY SEA TO MAINE
A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR,
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
Leave New York, Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays and July 3d and 4th, at 6:00 P. M., arriving at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with Steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays and July 3d, leave at 1:00 P. M., arrive at Shelter Island 3:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. On these days steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
Noordam.....July 5 Rotterdam.....Aug. 2
Statendam.....July 12 Potsdam.....Aug. 9
Ryndam.....July 19 Noordam.....Aug. 16
Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
Sailings every Wednesday to Naples—Genoa.
Citta di Napoli...July 5 Nord America...July 26
Cabin $33 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Westfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This Is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:20 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:30 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columb

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LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Large pearl pin with diamond in centre, in train from New Rochelle or in Subway or on Flatbush or 7th Av. car to Brooklyn, Sunday night. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 406, 76 William St.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—One double room, $12 two persons, with board; refined, homelike.

MADISON AV., 105.—Handsome suite, private bath; large and single rooms; electric light; telephone; high-class location; Southerners and transients accommodated. C. H. Winthrop.

MADISON AV., 153.—Desirable rooms to rent for the Summer; transients accommodated.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Superior rooms; baths; with board, $8 to $10.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family, comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms suitable for couple, or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

43D ST., 13 EAST.—Opposite Hotel Manhattan; desirable room, with private bath; reasonable for Summer.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen; $3; parlor for business; others, $1 50 upward.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, together, separately; Summer price; single room, closet, $3.

56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references. 665 Lexington Av.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large cool rooms, bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Medium room, running water, bath; large, cool room; private house; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST, 202 WEST.—Light, cool rooms in high-class apartment; 'phone; hall service. Clark.

86TH ST., 317 WEST, Near Riverside.—Quiet, modern, refined; large, small rooms; Subway; board convenient.

118TH ST., 419 WEST, opposite Columbia.—Airy, well furnished room, overlooking river, park; reduced rates for Summer; restaurant in house.

118TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway; telephone. Root.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone; Subway; references. McPhail.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue—near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional—location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

Trained Nurses.—Rooms, single, double, furnished, unfurnished; physician's private house; upper west side; telephone; Park and elevated. Select, Box 344 Times, Times Square.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest location; five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; sublet reasonably. 509 West 112th St.

27th St., 313 East.—7 rooms; improvements; 2-family house; no children; reference.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Uneed protection! We protect. How! S. U. F. P. Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call or write Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Boy for general office work in real estate office. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, C. D. M., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Lady wishes to get a situation for her maid and seamstress, whom she can highly recommend. Call two days at 160 East 85th St., care Cooke.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7. Attentive, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Haron, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; excellent education; rapid; neat work guaranteed; would substitute. Cummings, Post Office Box 1,938.

STENOGRAPHER—Desires beginner's position; moderate salary, with prospect for advancement. Miss Harris, 138 East 60th St.

Males.

A GOOD WRITER WISHES POSITION AS SUB-EDITOR; CITY OR COUNTRY; MODERATE SALARY TO BEGIN. ADDRESS "LEADER," BOX 343 TIMES, TIMES SQUARE.

ATTENDANT.—Private or sanitarium; reference. H. Crawford, 224 East 42d St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses, carriages, gardens, &c.; references. Alex. McMullen, 107 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; understands care fine horses and carriages; age 41; married; 16 years in last place; employer can be seen. Pierce, 153 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—30, medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, 154 East 85th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 16 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SCOTCHMAN, intelligent, industrious, handy around horses and gardens, single, desires a steady position; will give particulars by mail or in person; would like country place. City address, No. 460 7th Av. Thos. T. Cochrane.

SOLDIER, just discharged, character "excellent"; thoroughly familiar with submarine mining and torpedoes, desires position in armory as janitor; will give instruction in the art of submarine mining if desired; has nine years' practical experience. Thomas T. Cochrane, ex-Sergeant of Artillery, 460 7th Av.

SPECIAL OFFICER, &c.—Ex-officer wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker; any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

TUTOR.—Assistant instructor in Harvard desires position as tutor during the Summer for college entrance examinations; three years' experience as tutor of college undergraduates; athletic, can row and swim; would serve also as companion. R. W. Keiso, 35 Divinity, Cambridge, Mass.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Boston Tech. graduate will tutor in mathematics during Summer. Tech., '98, Times, Times Square.

Kentucky's Crew Wins Cup.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 4.—Sailors from the United States battleships in port held a field day in celebration of the Fourth. The athletes from the Kentucky captured the challenge cup given by the officers for the crew scoring the greatest number of points.

TAMMANY'S 4TH A FEAST OF ORATORY AND BEER

Champagne for a Select Few, but Oratory for Everybody.

PARKER ON CITY OWNERSHIP

Warns of What He Calls Perils of Overgovernment—Gov. Glenn on National Dangers.

Tammany Hall celebrated the Fourth with oratory, champagne, beer, and a free lunch. The champagne was for the members of the Tammany Society, but the oratory, the beer, and the free lunch were for all who cared to partake.

About 1,000 persons, of whom not more than a dozen were women, sat in the big hall in Fourteenth Street for nearly four hours drinking in the oratory dealt out by Gov. Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina, Lieut. Gov. Jared Y. Sanders of Louisiana, Representative William Sulzer, and Walter S. Logan. All this time a line of ill-clad men, who sought something more substantial than Fourth of July rhetoric, waited in Fourteenth Street, extending from the door of the Wigwam around into Irving Place.

When they finally gained entrance to the cellar where the beer and the free lunch were distributed they did full justice to it. Indeed, it seemed as if those who had charge of the arrangements for the celebration made a mistake in postponing the distribution of the beer and free lunch until after the oratory. If they had been served up before, the enthusiasm in the hall where the speaking was held might have been greater.

The Governor of North Carolina, who was down for the "principal long talk," delivered an address of such length that if the Governor of South Carolina had been present he undoubtedly would have recalled that famous remark of a former North Carolina Governor. From the way in which the members of the Tammany Society partook of the champagne when the joyous moment at last arrived they evidently shared the sentiment so tersely expressed by North Carolina's former Executive. The "long talk" of Gov. Glenn was so long that of all the Tammany orators who were down for "short talks," only Representative Sulzer was permitted to make one.

There were several features in the Tammany celebration. One was the absence of Charles F. Murphy, the leader of the organization. Mr. Murphy spent the day at his country place on Long Island. Other features were the attack which Alton B. Parker made on the doctrine of municipal ownership in a letter regretting his inability to attend the celebration; remarks of an uncomplimentary character about the United States Senate by Representative Sulzer; the warning of Gov. Glenn that the people of the great cities of the country are living too fast and too wickedly, and the presentation to the society of an engrossed copy of the Declaration of Independence.

In the absence of Grand Sachem Justice James O'Gorman, who is in Europe, Acting Grand Sachem Thomas L. Feitner presided, and delivered the address of welcome. After the singing of some patriotic songs by the Tammany Glee Club, the Declaration of Independence was read by Alfred J. Talley.

HUGE COPY OF THE DECLARATION.

Then Walter S. Logan presented to the Tammany Society, on behalf of some of its members, a pen-and-ink copy of the Declaration of Independence. The copy, which is 13 by 7 feet, was executed by William V. Peacon. It took Mr. Peacon eight years to do the work.

In making the presentation Mr. Logan delivered a long address in which, after picturing "the great gulf which now exists between Tenth and Fifth Avenues, owing to class privilege," he declared that the way to right society was to have the Democratic Party adopt the Declaration of Independence as its platform.

Following Mr. Logan's address, Secretary Thomas F. Smith read letters of regret which had been received from distinguished Democrats.

Alton B. Parker wrote at some length, devoting his communication almost entirely to a warning against "overgovernment" in the form of municipal ownership. He said:

"Because greed, left run to riot, has produced some bad conditions in cities and great corporations, we are advised to run headlong into municipal or government ownership and operation. This policy is advocated in spite of the fact that, in other countries, and in surroundings far more favorable for these experiments than our own, they have universally interfered with development and curbed initiative. In other words, the only alternative thus presented for the curbing of greed is that of rushing wildly into all the perils of overgovernment.

"The fact that this incipient stage of Socialism finds advocacy ought not to excite surprise. For nearly half a century we have been preaching and practicing it on a larger scale than ever before tried. We have thrown greed, organized as it never was before, into an active partnership with government. In order to swell the public revenues by one dollar, we have permitted a small, exclusive, and grasping class to put into their pockets at least three dollars drawn in the form of inordinate and extortionate profits from the whole body of consumers of every calling and employment. It is no cause for wonder if some of the latter have reached the conclusion that no form of Socialism could be more dangerous or more demoralizing than the fiscal system, which producing such results, grows by what it feeds on.

GREED AND POLITICS ALLIED.

"The demoralizing effect of this system is seen in the alliance, resulting and necessary, between greed and politics, which finds illustration at every step. Thus, we ought not to be surprised when we see a management in some of our great fiduciary institutions which is dangerous, corrupt, and selfish. It is then realized that, under the workings of this system, in which lobbying, blackmail, and corruption are the simplest elements, we are only looking upon the application, in all the successive circles of authority, of the vicious practices inherent in an unjust fiscal system.

"It is thus made incumbent upon us to recognize, in the first place, that as the dangers which confront us are not new, they require nothing but the old respect for law, a demand for its rigid execution and a recognition of those doctrines and practices which fix unalterably the limits of right and wrong. We do not need to look for new cures for the old diseases; we have only to apply the old remedies in drastic doses.

"Following the recognition of this fact comes the necessity for the divorce of business and politics—a union which has been so long continued and so fertile in evil—a theory that the process of separation will be long and difficult. The Democratic party must do all that lies in its power to promote an end so auspicious. Only in this way can it give new potency to the principles and policies for which it has consistently contended during all the changes of more than a century."

The reading of Judge Parker's letter was frequently interrupted by applause. One paragraph of a letter from Senator Tillman of South Carolina provoked general smiles. It was this:

"Tammany is like Napoleon's Old Guard; it never surrenders. It may not always fight Democracy's battles wisely, but it can always be depended on to fight."

Other letters of regret were from Senator Blackburn of Kentucky, Gov. Beckham of Kentucky, Gov. Montague of Virginia, Champ Clark, D Cady Herrick, and Patrick A. Collins.

GOV. GLENN'S FLOWERS OF SPEECH.

Gov. Glenn of North Carolina spoke for an hour and a half. He has a good voice, a forcible manner of delivery, and his rhetoric can best be compared to one of those "shower of beauty" bombs which bring forth "Ahs" of delight from the multitude. He held his audience throughout, and when he had finished the band played "Dixie" and everybody arose and cheered.

After telling of the wonderful progress achieved by this country, and especially by the South, since the civil war, Gov. Glenn went on to point out the dangers which he saw ahead. He said:

"Political clouds, now no larger perhaps than one's hand, are arising on the political horizon. What are those dangers, you ask? First, the conflict between capital and labor. Another great danger is the concentration of all wealth in the hands of a few—the few controlling the many. A third danger is that we are living too fast, both as a Nation and as individuals. We are trying too hard to keep up appearances; we are living beyond our means. It is making us a Nation of gamblers and thieves. Let us call a halt. Let us right about face. Honesty is the best policy, and we can live within our means and still be happy.

"One more danger, and this is the danger of great cities—unrest, anxiety, a never-ending, ceaseless strain on body, mind, and soul. No time for Sunday and rest. God not in the heavens, but in business and in money, in a nervous anxiety to grow famous and rich. Saloons at every corner, destroying the body, blighting the mind, blackening the soul. Vice stalking abroad in the day, and shame without fear at night. For all these evils there is a great and mighty remedy—simple, but divine—and this remedy is the message of "Christ the King"—'As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye also to them likewise.'"

Lieut. Gov. Sanders of Louisiana advocated the Democratic Party sticking to the principles upon which it was founded, no matter how long it encountered defeat. He said:

DEFEAT BUT NOT DISHONOR.

"We know, and we should never forget, that nothing is ever settled until it is settled right. We know that we fight for right and truth and justice and equality before the law; and that as long as we cling to the faith of our fathers, defeat we may encounter—dishonor never! Defeat is nothing; but victory purchased at the price of conviction is the worst disaster possible."

Representative Charles A. Towne, Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Corporation Counsel John J. Delany, and Senator Thomas F. Grady were among those down for "short talks" who were on hand and fully primed, but as the "long talks" had taken from 10 o'clock to 1:30 Acting Grand Sachem Feitner announced that the only "short talk" would be given by Mr. Sulzer.

Mr. Sulzer wasted no time on preliminaries.

"The people of this country are not getting what they are entitled to," he began, "and to-day the bugle is sounded against class privilege. According to the last census, seven-eighths of the wealth of this country is centralized in the hands of 25,000 persons. The wealth of this country, according to the census, is figured at $80,000,000,000. The population of the country is 80,000,000. Therefore, if the wealth of the country were equally distributed there would be $1,000 for every inhabitant."

"Good! Good!" shouted a little man in the front row.

"Good for you, Johnny Duncan," said Mr. Sulzer, looking down at the little man. "You haven't got yours, and I know it."

Mr. Sulzer then announced an interesting discovery he has made. It is that the United States Senate is "the little black man" of the United States. Let the House of Representatives pass a good bill, he said, and it was sure to be killed by the Senate; let the House attempt to repeal a bad law, and it was certain to be thwarted by the Senate.

"The United States Senate," continued Mr. Sulzer, "is the most aristocratic, autocratic, and plutocratic body in the world. Why, a man can't go to the Senate from any Northern State unless he is a millionaire. Forty-five United States Senators can hold up a President and defeat treaties, can laugh at and spit upon the representatives of the people.

"Until the Senate is reformed all other reforms must fail.

"To-day a poor man steals bread and goes to jail; a plutocrat steals franchises and goes to the Senate. Wake up! Wake up! Wake up, you people!

"The Oil Trust has its Senator, related by marriage—yes, as close as that; the railroads have their Senators, the Flour Trust has its Senators, and the other trusts have theirs.

"This is the Fourth of July, but I want to warn you that this day will not be celebrated one hundred years hence unless you people wake up."

After the entire audience had joined in singing "The Star-Spangled Banner" the members of the society adjourned to the basement for refreshments.

GUGGENHEIMER'S 300 GUESTS.

Boys and Girls Scramble for Unlimited Ice Cream and Cake.

Three hundred boys and girls from the Mulberry Bend district, each of whom held a ticket issued by the Sunday Kindergarten Association, which entitled the bearer to all the ice cream and cake he or she could eat, gathered yesterday for a Fourth of July treat as guests of Randolph Guggenheimer, one of the Honorary Vice Presidents of the association. Mr. Guggenheimer is now in Europe.

Long before 3 o'clock, the hour set for the feast, the children gathered about the door of the restaurant at 71 Centre Street, where the ice cream was to be served. Patrolman Stein tried vainly to keep the eager children in line.

At 3 the door was opened and a rush followed. Dresses were torn and hair pulled, but that made little difference. After a scrimmage of ten minutes when about sixty were inside the doors were closed. In similar batches they were admitted until all had been served. Many of them made several trips.

"I got in t'ree times," confided one boy to a friend, "and I got four cakes of ice cream and six pieces of cake."

The Kindergarten Association teaches children history and endeavors to inculcate a love for the fine arts in Winter, and in the Summer takes them to visit the art museums and historical places of the city.

CHILDREN'S TEMPLE DEDICATED

Many Guests from Here Attend a Ceremony at Nyack.

Special to The New York Times.

NYACK, July 4.—The dedication of the new Children's Temple at the Christian Herald Children's Home, Upper Nyack, was one of the most interesting events of the Fourth in this county, and was attended by a large number of people from New York City. The exercises took place under the direction of Dr. Louis Klopsch, who established the Children's Home here eleven years ago.

Jacob Riis of New York made the first address, speaking on good citizensoip. Other speakers were Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart of Peekskill, the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Mead of New York, and the Rev. Dr. R. A. Hume of India.

Two hundred and fifty children from New York were present and 350 guests. There was a display of fireworks on the grounds to-night.

OPEN PANAMA WATER SUPPLY.

Dr. Amador and Gov. Magoon Take Part—Isthmus Celebrates Day.

PANAMA, July 4.—President Amador and Gov. Magoon to-day officially opened the new water supply of Panama, the Fire Brigade, in full uniform, testing the pressure of the stream.

From Colon to Panama enthusiastic crowds celebrated the Fourth. All stores and offices were closed. Addresses were delivered by Gov. Magoon at Colon and by Judge Gudger at Corozal. The other celebrations consisted of a lance tournament, a baseball game, races, &c.

At Panama this morning a te deum was sung, an American priest, Father Russell, officiating.

Gov. Magoon invited President Amador and his Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, and the Panama canal zone officers to a reception to-night at the Grand Central Hotel in honor of President and Señora Amador.

CROWDING OF STEAMERS KEPT WITHIN THE LAW

Boats Already Filled Not Allowed to Touch at Battery.

INSPECTORS COUNTED NOSES

Much Scrimmaging on the Piers in the Early Hours, but Returning Excursionists Were Less Energetic.

Nearly all New York went out of town for the Fourth and the crush on excursion boat piers proved to be one of the most annoying features of the holiday. The crowds at the Battery almost ran riot between the hours of 9 and 12 in the morning. Hundreds of persons, annoyed by their failure to board the boats they had chosen for the holiday, pushed and shoved and stepped upon their fellows.

Scores of women and children were caught in the crush, and several narrowly escaped being pushed off the piers.

The cause of the bewildering tumult at the Battery and other points in a lesser degree was the presence on each pier and boat of Inspectors of the Steamboat Inspection Department and representatives of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who were sent here from Washington especially for the emergency.

These men, aided by the officers of the boats and the pier hands, succeeded, in many instances, after a hard struggle, in preventing more than the complement permitted by law from boarding the boats. They had little assistance from the police, on account of the small number of them detailed to the piers.

While some of the boats start from the Battery, others leave from points up the North River.

Boats of the Iron Steamboat Company and the Patten Line are among these, and nearly all of them had their full quota of passengers before they touched at the Battery.

Some 1,500 persons had arrived at the Battery by 9 o'clock, and hundreds of these were women and children.

At 9:20 o'clock the Mary Patten, bound for Long Branch, whose legal carrying capacity is 1,200, came in sight. The crowds closed in and formed a wedge down to the very edge of the pier gangway. This boat, however, had taken on her complement at the North River piers, and the Inspectors did not permit her to stop. A howl arose from the disappointed crowd, and there was much pushing and shoving.

The Elberon of the same line came along half an hour later and stopped. Her complement is 800, and she was already well filled. Three inspectors stood with enumerating machines in hand checking off the passengers as they rushed on board. Five hundred persons were ready to board her, but when sixty-one had crossed the gangplank the inspectors shouted:

"That's all! Shut off."

There was a rush by the crowd, but the gangplank was jerked inboard and the boat backed out from her pier. Thomas Gillinger, who had been trying to keep women and children from injury in the jam, was knocked down and severely trampled.

Something like order was restored for a time, but as soon as another boat was sighted the same scenes were repeated. Many left the Battery to seek transportation elsewhere, but hundreds waited for hours hoping to be able to take a trip by water.

Owing to the vigilance of the Inspectors, in no instance was a boat overcrowded, and on some of them the gangplank was taken in before the full capacity had been reached.

There was a wild rush early in the morning when the Rosedale, which runs to Rockaway, arrived at the Battery. Her capacity is 1,800, but she already had 1,750 on board, and twenty-five more were allowed to take passage.

The dockmen had their hands full in preventing venturesome persons from boarding the boats by creeping out on the stringpieces of the piers and crawling over the rails. Many of them had narrow escapes from falling overboard.

Disembarkation at the Battery and Twenty-second Street and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street piers in the late afternoon and evening hours was orderly. No more than the legal complement were permitted to embark at the pleasure resorts; besides, the excursionists were wearied with the exciting events of the day and lacked the energy which characterized their earlier movements.

When the tide of travel had fairly shifted cityward at 8 o'clock last evening, the officials of the Iron Steamboat Line said that they had taken to Coney Island between 35,000 and 40,000 passengers on nine boats. This they believed to have established a record for the line.

Their steamer Taurus carried 1,000 to the Fishing Banks. Upon her return early in the evening she was placed in the Coney Island service to assist in bringing the crowds home.

The Patten Line, with three smaller boats, reported about 4,000 passengers carried to Asbury Park and other Jersey coast resorts. No figures could be obtained from the Central Railroad of New Jersey as to the number carried on its Sandy Hook line beyond the statement that the three twin screw fliers had run to their full capacity. Their allowance is: Asbury Park 3,000, Sandy Hook 2,100, and Monmouth 2,000 passengers per trip.

The Midland Beach boat carried 1,200 persons to that resort and brought them back. The Rockaway Line, formerly operated by the Grand Republic and General Slocum, carried about 2,500.

FLAG RAISING IN THE BRONX.

New Emblem Is Hoisted in McKinley Park with Due Ceremony.

The Bronx contributed its full share of noise and patriotism for the Fourth yesterday. The principal event of the day was the celebration at McKinley Square, Boston Road and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, in which several thousand men, women, and children participated.

An interesting programme was arranged under the auspices of the McKinley Square Liberty Pole and Flag Association.

At 10 o'clock several hundred schoolchildren assembled at the Morris High School, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street and Boston Road, and, headed by the Catholic Protectory Band and the Bronx Cadets, marched to the square, where a platform had been erected for the speakers.

Former Senator Joseph P. Hennessy, who presided, made a brief address, and introduced J. M. Wall, the orator of the day. Speeches were also made by Borough President Haffen and School Commissioner Higgins.

The salute to the flag was one of the features of the programme. At a signal the flag that floated from the pole in the centre of the square was lowered, and as a new emblem was made fast to the halyards and hoisted the children waved streamers of red, white, and blue and sang "The Star-Spangled Banner." The entire assemblage joined in the chorus, and "The Red, White, and Blue" was played as an encore. At the close of the exercises a salute of forty-five guns was fired by the Second Battery, N. G. N. Y., commanded by Major David Wilson.

Among the various veteran organizations represented at the celebration was the Gen. Franz Sigel Garrison, No. 62, Army and Navy Union, commanded by Robert Nagel; the Union Veterans' Protective Association, commanded by Capt. Charles Baxter, and various other Grand Army posts.

On Arising
drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water
Hunyadi János
to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from
CONSTIPATION
Ask for it by the full name
Hunyadi János

3 DEAD, 190 INJURED.

200 Arrests in Manhattan and the Bronx for Carrying Firearms.

Fourth of July accidents from explosions in Manhattan and the Bronx resulted in three deaths and injuries to about one hundred and ninety yesterday. About two hundred arrests were made.

There were about thirty-five fires in the two boroughs yesterday. None of them was serious. From midnight Monday night until 7:50 o'clock yesterday there was not a single fire in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Out in Orange the conventional methods of firing cannon crackers did not suit ten-year-old Mary Green, who lives with her parents at 35 Cone Street. She placed a lighted cracker in her mouth. Her companions applauded her until the cracker exploded. She was probably mortally hurt, the doctors say.

It was noticeable that several of the children injured in this city were described as burned about the mouth, so possibly the Orange girl had imitators.

The "Harlem Terrors," as a crowd of Harlem young men are known to the police, added another victim to their list yesterday when Julius Metz, a butcher of 973 Second Avenue, was taken to the Harlem Hospital, probably fatally injured. Mr. Metz was riding north on an open Third Avenue car when the "Terrors," at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, bombarded the car. One big cracker struck Metz on the leg. It exploded with great force and burned him badly.

Metz jumped to his feet to leave the car. It started ahead with a jerk, and he was thrown to the street. He received a fracture of the left leg and serious internal injuries.

Walter Commisky, eighteen years old, of 233 Fifth Street was shot in the leg with the wad from a toy cannon while he was riding a bicycle on Second Street between First and Second Avenues yesterday. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Mrs. Susan Kahl of 533 Bergen Avenue, the Bronx, was sitting at her window yesterday afternoon when a section of a cannon that had exploded from an overcharge crashed through the pane within six inches of her head.

In a fusillade yesterday in the Italian quarter, near Police Headquarters, an Italian was shot, probably fatally, in the tenement house at 268 Elizabeth Street, known as "The Barracks." He is Ciro Locastro, twenty-five years old.

Margaret Broderick, eight years old, who lives at 59 Vesey Street, will probably lose the sight of her left eye as a result of an accident. Joseph Cahill, nine years old, who lives in the same house with the little girl, was playing with a revolver, when a cartridge was discharged, just as the girl ran in front of the boy. The wadding glanced off her nose and penetrated her left eye.

While watching the children in the street below playing with fireworks, in the window of her home on the fourth floor at 281 Monroe Street yesterday morning, Rose Rogosky, two years old, lost her balance on the ledge and fell to the sidewalk. She struck on her head, and was instantly killed.

More than 200 men and boys were arrested and arraigned in the police courts yesterday charged with carrying firearms. Fines, ranging from $1 to $5, were imposed on the majority of them. The rest were held for trial in Special Sessions.

Children setting off fireworks on the roof of the seven-story tenement at 80 and 82 First Street last night dropped a firecracker into the window of David Simbler's rooms on the top floor. He was out at the time, and before the children realized it the rooms were ablaze. There are thirty-five families in the house, and within a minute after the discovery of the fire more than 150 persons were struggling in a panic to get down the narrow stairway. Nobody was seriously hurt. The fire did $1,000 damage.

FIREWORKS HURT THREE.

Wreck Barber's Shop and Injure His Fiancee Badly.

Special to The New York Times.

HARRISON, N. J., July 4.—Three persons were painfully injured by a fireworks explosion that wrecked the barber's shop of Jenarro Carpone, at 23 South Fourth Street, this afternoon. The injured are Carpone, his fiancée, Mary Divetto, and her brother, Frank Divetto.

Miss Divetto had bought some fireworks to celebrate the Fourth and her engagement. These were put in the barber's shop. Her brother stepped upon a cap, exploding it, and the whole lot of fireworks. The front of the building was blown out and the Divettos and the barber were thrown to the street. Miss Divetto lost three fingers and may lose one eye. The men were painfully but not dangerously burned.

THREW A BOMB INTO CAR.

Gas Pipe Loaded with Powder Causes a Panic.

While a crowded car on the Myrtle Avenue line in Williamsburg was crossing Ralph Street yesterday afternoon some hoodlums hurled a bomb into the car and it exploded. The bomb was made from a piece of gas pipe six inches long and an inch in diameter. The pipe contained powder and the ends were plugged.

The bomb was thrown directly into the crowded car and exploded with a terrific report. Instantly there was great confusion. Women and children screamed, and when the smoke cleared away it was found that several women had fainted. Two or three were slightly hurt. Several women with children jumped from the car.

Capt. Becker sent several policemen to arrest the hoodlums, but they had escaped.

NEWARK'S RECORD.

Many Treated Because Hospitals Told of Lockjaw's Dangers.

Special to The New York Times

NEWARK, July 4.—Newark scored a new high record in Fourth of July casualties to-day, twenty-eight persons being treated in the local hospitals for injuries due to holiday accidents. All but seven of the victims were under age.

The hospital authorities say that the reason why so many came to them to have injuries dressed was that unusual precautions were take to inform people of the dangers of lockjaw. No record was kept of the many trifling injuries dressed.

DON'T FORGET THE DAY.

Mr. Olyphant Would Impress the Fourth Upon Foreigners.

The New York State Society of the Cincinnati held its annual meeting yesterday at the Metropolitan Club. Officers were elected as follows: President—Talbot Olyphant; Vice President—Francis Key Pendleton; Secretary—Francis Burrall Hoffman.

Luncheon was served after the meeting. In a toast to the memory of George Washington Mr. Olyphant said:

"The remark was made to me at the last Decoration Day that more flags were displayed than is the case on the Fourth of July. That is very natural, but we should strive to impress, especially upon those who are strangers in the land, that this is the natal day of the Nation."

To-day We Open Our Great Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

All remnants accumulated in the past six months on sale. Suit, **$18.00.** Trousers, **$4.50.** Tailored the Arnheim way, with shape-keeping device, and our guarantee for style and perfection.

ARNHEIM
Broadway and 9th St.

265 B'WAY 420 B'WAY 841 B'WAY

Special Reductions

A SPECIAL Reduction in Several Lines of our High Grade Garments. All are of new designs and marked character.... **20.00** to **25.00**
Formerly sold at 25.00 to 35.00.

TWO-PIECE Outing Suits—For Summer comfort..... **10.50**
Formerly sold at 14.00, 16.00 & 18.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.



Wide open again.
With the widest variety of clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes for men and boys.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.



Let Us Clothe You.
3 blocks east of Broadway.
3 blocks west of 3d Ave.
Elevated or surface lines.
2 blocks from the Subway.
Convenient enough for anyone, but just to make certain, I offer an extra inducement of 33⅓% saving, in addition to better tailored clothing.
Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

Big Reductions now in Men's Suits.
Blue Serges, Flannels, Crashes, and Worsted suits. The best go first. All $20 and $22 suits at
$8.95 and $11.65.
King's
Both Stores. } Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. Cor. 23rd St. & 6th Ave.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.
Smart Shoes for Flat Feet
4.98
Vici Kid, with high arch, a new scientific idea.
Bunion Last for big joints, **4.98**
Also three swell shapes that you can't get elsewhere.
Button Oxfords, 2.97
3-Strap Oxfords, 3.98
Wing Tip Oxfords, 3.49
In russet, black calf and patent leather, on our new flat last; dip toe and high heels.
Yachting Shoes.
7.00 White Buckskin, 4.98
5.00 White Duck at 2.97
Both rubber or leather soles.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens. Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30—The Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Lottie Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damm Family."

NEW YORK ROOF and Victoria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," "Boy Paderewski," with H. Bulger, Elsie Sam Elton & Variety Janis, D. Morton, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Robt. T. Haines & Co., Emma Carus, Williams & Walker's Georgia Club, Mazetti Troupe, etc.
5TH AV. Rose Coghlan in "Forget Me Not"; J. H. Gilmour, Helen Tracy, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH ST. "PAUL REVERE." Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Dodson Mitchell and fine cast.
125TH ST. "THE TIGRESS." Fentrice Morgan, Jas. Wilson, Mary Ryan, Sol Aiken, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the Hoorah. GUY BATES POST & NOTABLE CAST. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR BRIGHTON EACH { Daily, 2 & 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 2, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PERCY G. WILLIAMS VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS, PAIN'S "PORT ARTHUR," GRAND FIREWORKS, EVERY EVENING AT 8:15. Mats. 2:00. Eveg. 8:30.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Willy Zimmermann, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. "Quite the Thing." 25c. to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

DREAMLAND TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free. RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

WORLD'S WONDERS AT LUNA PARK

LYRIC SOUVENIRS TO-NIGHT. 200TH PERFORMANCE. Pop. Prices. Mat. To-day. Jefferson DE ANGELIS, in FANTANA

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes

Knights of Columbus Observe the Day.

Several thousand persons attended the Independence Day celebration held under the auspices of the General Assembly of the Fourth Degree of the Knights of Columbus in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. Following a concert by the Twenty-third Regiment Band, William A. Prendergast, who presided, introduced the Rev. W. H. I. Reaney, Chaplain in the United States Navy, who pronounced the invocation. Mr. Prendergast then delivered a patriotic address, in the course of which he paid a warm tribute to the memory of Secretary of State John Hay.

Parade at Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

Independence

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. South winds, showers, cooler.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,330. * * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FORTY REPORTED DEAD IN TEXAS TORNADO

Whole Families Wiped Out—Great Destruction Wrought.

FLOOD TIES UP BALTIMORE

Water Damage in Washington—Excessive Rainfall in Virginia and the Carolinas.

FORT WORTH, Texas, July 5.—A tornado which struck Texas in the upper edge of Montague County to-day, coming from the northeast and swinging far to the southeast, cost, it is believed, over forty lives, injured a large number of people, and did untold damage to growing crops and cattle.

Fortunately the tornado missed the small towns in the section through which it swept, but it zigzagged in such a way as to take in the homes of farmers and stock raisers in the section.

At Jacksboro the force of the wind was terrific. The Baptist Church and twenty other buildings were blown off their foundations and a number of buildings were totally destroyed. Mrs. Travis Calhoun was seriously injured and is not expected to live. Travis Calhoun, Mrs. Thomas Horton, and Henry Vesser and his family were also injured.

From Nocona the tornado passed a few miles to the south, and the latest reports give the dead at fourteen and the injured at forty-one.

Many farmhouses were blown entirely away. The Long Branch schoolhouse was destroyed and the Baptist and Methodist Churches at Belcher were practically destroyed.

A man at Nocona who has been over the scene says that reports were being received of the dead when he left there. He places the loss of life at sixty.

Owing to the widely separated homes and the fact that in many instances whole families were wiped out, details and names are hard to get.

NOCONA, Texas, July 5.—A tornado and thunderstorm passed a few miles west and south of here this afternoon, killing fifteen persons, injuring forty or fifty and destroying a number of houses.

Reports from the storm-swept district give the following list of dead: Mrs. C. C. Shackelford, Miss Shackelford, Mrs. S. L. Tumbleson and three children, Mrs. Mary Lester and four children, Caleb White, Irb Williams, Mrs. Irb Williams, and Frank Eakin.

Among the seriously injured are Miss Nannie Austin, J. J. Woodson, Frank Woodson, four children of Z. W. Shackelford, and a child of Mrs. Lester.

Many farmhouses were swept away. The schoolhouse, three miles west of here, was damaged. The Baptist and Methodist Churches at Belcher were considerably damaged. The Methodist Church at Montague was wrecked and the Court House damaged.

The Dixey Schoolhouse, six miles west of here, was blown away bodily. Large hailstones fell here, breaking many windows.

Crops in the path of the tornado were destroyed.

Nocona is on a spur line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, 417 miles from Gainesville, in Northern Texas.

At Montague fifteen dwellings as well as four stores were demolished. Hundreds of head of stock were killed outright by the wind.

SERIOUS BALTIMORE FLOOD.

Cars Tied Up and Streets Under Water — Damage in Washington.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—An immense amount of damage, which cannot as yet even be estimated, owing to the interruption of communication by wire with the affected territory, was done in Baltimore City and County to-night by heavy rains, culminating in a severe storm in the vicinity of Timonium, a small station on the Northern Central Railway, about ten miles from Baltimore.

The Green Spring, Western Run, and Gunpowder valleys sent torrents southward. Through Jones Falls, a stream running through the central part of this city, and which at one time constituted the dividing line between east and west, poured a flood of water into this city which was strongly suggestive of the memorable flood of 1868.

Along the streams in the section of the county indicated bridges, houses, and barns have been washed away, live stock has been drowned, railroad tracks have been destroyed, and telegraph and telephone lines have been broken. So far as can be learned to-night there has been no loss of human life.

At Cockeysville, on the Northern Central, the Sherwood Distillery, one of the largest in the country, is submerged. On Lake Roland, one of the chain of reservoirs belonging to the city's water supply, the water department has kept a dredge, valued at $80,000, which has been tied to the bank. It is feared that this will be lost, as it seems likely that the banks of the lake will give way.

All trains are being held at Lake, a station on the Northern Central, which crosses an arm of Lake Roland at that point.

At Lock Raven, another of the reservoirs, located on the Gunpowder River, the water rose four and a half feet in thirty minutes.

Just before midnight a heavy rainfall began in the city. Holliday Street, upon which the City Hall fronts, is under water half a block north of that building.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—One of the heaviest rainstorms ever experienced in Washington occurred to-night. Between 7:22 and 8:40 P. M. the rainfall amounted to 3.11 inches, a greater amount than during any twenty-four hours with but three exceptions in the past thirty-three years.

Great damage was done about the extensive railroad terminal improvements now in progress here.

The storm came after oppressive heat and humidity. At various places in the South there was unusually great precipitation. At Raleigh the rainfall was 3 inches, at Norfolk 2 inches, and at Lynchburg 1½ inches.

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McGONIGLE'S STRANGE DEATH.

Bottle of Chloral in Room of Former Wealthy Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—Robert D. McGonigle, one of the best known of Pittsburg's business men, was to-day found dead in the Hotel Lincoln. A bottle of chloral half empty was found by his side.

He had lost lately, it was said, about $800,000 in speculation, the remnant of a large fortune. McGonigle was widely known as an author, philanthropist, and promoter of amateur sport.

McGonigle lived at the Lincoln. He retired to his room early last evening, apparently in the best of health and spirits. When he did not respond to repeated knocks on his door this morning the door was broken in and his body was found lying on the bed. He had been dead for some time. The body was taken to an undertaker's rooms in Allegheny and the Coroner was notified. Every effort was made here to keep the indications of suicide secret.

It was noon when Coroner Armstrong was notified of the case. Late to-night he said:

"The evidence is that Mr. McGonigle had not been well for some time and he may have taken something for his nerves. We will determine the cause to-morrow. I don't know whether he committed suicide or not. How should I?"

The announcement of the death this evening created excitement in the circle in which McGonigle once moved. To some of his recent friends it came as little of a surprise. For some time past he had been in low spirits and frequently remarked that, after his friends had all deserted him, there would be but one thing left for him to do—end it all.

A few years ago McGonigle was one of the wealthiest men in Pittsburg, his fortune being estimated at several million dollars. He gave freely to charity. He gave in such a way that no record could be kept.

Some years ago McGonigle founded the Allegheny Light Company, which for years furnished the artificial gas to Pittsburg and Allegheny. He was President of the company for many years until it was absorbed by the Philadelphia Company several years ago.

Since that time McGonigle had not been identified with any business until six months ago, when, with Charles W. Simon, he started the Pittsburg Light and Manufacturing Company, of which he was President. His fortune dwindled rapidly. He frequently commented on the fact that his friends disappeared as his money had.

McGonigle was the founder of the Kingsley House of this place, and devoted much time and money to its maintenance. He was a founder of the Pittsburg Country Club, the Pittsburg Golf Club, and the Duquesne Riding Club, which holds the horse shows in Pittsburg.

McGonigle latterly had devoted much time to the lecture platform and to writing. Most of his lectures were illustrated by pictures taken during his travels. Some time ago he made a trip to California in company with R. J. Tindall, the son-in-law of United States Senator P. C. Knox, an intimate friend. While there he wrote a book, "When I Went West," dedicated to Mr. Tindall.

Mr. McGonigle's wife died about three years ago, and he brooded over her death.

FLOYD-JONES CAR IN SMASH.

Occupants Had Narrow Escape at a Jamaica Crossing.

Edward H. Floyd-Jones of Massapequa, L. I., his two guests, and a chauffeur narrowly escaped death or serious injury yesterday in an automobile accident at the junction of Fulton and Smith Streets, Jamaica.

Mr. Floyd-Jones is a lawyer with offices at 49 Wall Street. He has a country seat in Massapequa.

Miss Carpenter of Massapequa and Mr. Rhodes, brother-in-law of Mr. Floyd-Jones, were seated in the rear seat of the car yesterday and the owner sat in the front, with the driver. They had driven from Massapequa to Jamaica. When the machine was traveling along Smith Street the speed was materially lessened, for the danger of the crossing at Fulton Street is well known.

At the southwest corner there is a little hut used by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company when three-car motor trains were run. It serves no other purpose now than to hide the crossing.

The automobile was bowling along Smith Street when suddenly, as it reached the corner of Fulton Street, trolley car 1,003 loomed up, traveling at a smart pace.

The chauffeur had his machine under control, and was able to stop it with only its front wheels upon the car tracks. The trolley could not be stopped and crashed into the front of the machine, grinding the forward wheels to bits and smashing the mud guard. The automobile was thrown over to one side and the car raked it as it passed. No one was hurt.

BOY HIT BY AUTO—MAY DIE.

Supt. Gedroice of the Delavergne Machine Works Arrested.

Eight-year-old Melvin Wagner of 1,306 Boston Road was run down by an automobile last night and probably fatally injured. The boy was crossing the road at McKinley Square and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and stopped to let a north-bound car pass. At the same time Constantine Gedroice, an electrician of 879 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, was turning into the road in his automobile.

As the car passed, the child started across the track. He was knocked down and his clothing caught in the chain wheel. He was dragged for fifty feet before the machine was stopped. The boy was picked up unconscious.

Gedroice was surrounded by a threatening crowd. Fortunately for him Roundsman Belton of Inspector Titus's staff passed just then on a car, and he put Gedroice under arrest, after sending for an ambulance.

At Lebanon Hospital it was found that the boy had a broken thigh and internal injuries.

Gedroice was taken to the Morrisania Station, and as there are no cells at that station, he was taken to the Tremont Station. He wanted to go in his machine, but the Sergeant decided that he would have to ride in a patrol wagon.

Gedroice was accompanied by his wife in the automobile at the time of the accident. The boy's parents were sitting on the stoop of their house just opposite where the accident took place. A physician had to be summoned to attend Mrs. Wagner. Gedroice is Superintendent of the Delavergne Machine Works.

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 2:30 P. M.; due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

GRAND JURY TO GET THE EQUITABLE CASE

Members Warned That They May Have to Sit All Summer.

LAWYERS HAVE MANY TALKS

Untermyer, However, Will Sail for Europe, Despite Reports of Contemplated Criminal Actions.

Judge Foster in General Sessions yesterday made pointed reference to the Equitable Life Assurance Society affair in charging the July Grand Jury. He said:

"I understand from the District Attorney that he is entering an extremely important investigation—an investigation in which he will need your most earnest and painstaking assistance. I have given him the assurance that you will so assist him and shall expect you to do your work carefully and thoughtfully and with a clear understanding of the importance of your duties.

"There are certain limitations to the time in which a Grand Jury sits. In your case I may be required to ask you to disregard these limitations. I may have to ask you to sit after 1 o'clock in the afternoon and to sit until long after the July term is closed. It is impossible for me to say how long you will be asked to act as a jury, but it is extremely probable that you will have to perform some very important duties and will perhaps have to extend your labors into August."

An ordinary Grand Jury hardly ever sits more than two or three days over its term, and even then only on cases of great importance.

This charge to the Grand Jury was taken as confirming expectations of action soon by the District Attorney, and the assertion was made that evidence was already at hand on which the indictment of some former officials of the society would be sought. On the other hand, it appeared that up to his departure on his Western speaking tour on Tuesday, Mr. Jerome had not received his copy of the testimony taken by the State Superintendent of Insurance, and therefore had made no detailed examination of the evidence on which his indictments, if any, must be sought. His talk with Gage E. Tarbell, whom Superintendent Hendricks exonerated in his report, it was said, was simply in the way of a preliminary inquiry as to the assistance which Mr. Tarbell might be willing to render the District Attorney.

Reports that criminal actions were within the range of near developments of the Equitable situation started the various personal counsel in the case into all sorts of conferences yesterday. The reports appear to have had their origin in the fact that Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, called on Monday at the office of District Attorney Jerome to see if anything in the investigation of Mr. Jerome would require the presence here of Mr. Hyde in the next month or two, and in a call that Mr. Jerome made some days ago upon Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable, to talk over the situation. Mr. Untermyer will sail for Europe next week.

There was a routine meeting of the Executive Committee of the Equitable yesterday, but in the absence of Chairman Paul Morton of the board nothing of importance was done. Mr. Morton will return to-day from Cleveland, and Attorney General Mayer is expected back to-day to go on with his work of preparing restitution suits.

ALBANY, July 5.—Attorney General Mayer has received a letter from Senator Brackett in which the latter, as a policy holder and attorney for other policy holders, asks that the State bring action against and oust any Director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society who does not own the five shares of stock required by the rules of the society.

THE POLICY HOLDER'S RISK.

Health Must Be Good When Insurance Takes Effect, Says Court.

BOSTON, July 5.—The Massachusetts Supreme Court to-day upheld the condition in a policy of life insurance that the insured must be in sound health on the date when the policy takes effect. The fact that the insured had no knowledge of his poor condition of health or that he had no intention to deceive the company the court held immaterial as regards the question of the company's liability.

The case was that of Elizabeth A. Barker against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York. The lower court gave the plaintiff a verdict for $605 under a policy on her husband. The verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered.

MILAN CATHEDRAL DAMAGED.

Storm Throws a Statue from a Niche —Fatalities Near the City.

MILAN, July 5.—Serious damage was caused in this city to-day by a severe storm which resulted in the killing of one person and the injuring of thirty. Dozens of trees were uprooted, telegraph wires were broken, and the railroad service was greatly interrupted.

The statue of St. Hypolite on the famous Cathedral of Milan was thrown from its niche. The walls of the cathedral were threatened and the crypt was flooded.

Great damage was caused in the suburbs, especially at Musocco, where five persons were killed and many were injured, seven fatally.

ROME, July 5.—Notwithstanding the prevalence of storms at Milan and throughout Northern Italy the heat in Rome continues to be intense, and there were many deaths to-day from sunstroke.

The military authorities have issued orders limiting the drilling of the soldiers, giving instructions that the men be carefully watched, and ordering that medical attention be given on the appearance of the first symptoms of sunstroke.

The Vatican authorities have suspended written examinations in the ecclesiastical colleges, and the students of the American College will leave to-morrow for the college villa at Castel Gandolfo, accompanied by the Rector, Mgr. Kennedy.

HAVOC BY STORMS IN FRANCE.

Eighty Houses Razed Near Orleans—Crops Ruined—Two Men Killed.

PARIS, July 5.—Thunderstorms accompanied by gales and rains of hailstones of unusual violence visited Northern and Central France to-day. Two men were killed at Angers, where enormous damage was done to the crops.

Near Orleans eighty houses were razed and many persons were injured.

In the environs of Lyons and Chambéry the crops were ruined.

BONE BROKEN? TUT! TUT!

So Sorry I'll Miss My Boat, Said Mr. Preble, Who Is 86.

W. P. Preble, eighty-six years old, a retired merchant living at St. George, S. I., was walking to his boat at the Battery yesterday afternoon, when he was knocked down by a Broadway car, which was going around the loop.

The octogenarian was picked up by Lieut. Brecker of Governors Island and Dr. Crabtree. The latter found that Mr. Preble's right shoulder blade was fractured.

"Nonsense, young man!" said Mr. Preble, cheerily.

"A fact," said Dr. Crabtree. "You must sit here until an ambulance comes."

"Tut, tut!" said Mr. Preble. "I won't do anything of the kind. I'd miss my boat if I stayed."

After a while he was induced to let the ferryboat go, and while the ambulance was on the way he sat still, humming "Sweet Alice."

"That's what did it," said Mr. Preble. "I was humming 'Sweet Alice'—I always do it on the way to the ferry, you know—and just didn't look at what was coming my way."

Dr. Vance of the Hudson Street Hospital came then, and bandaged the old man's shoulder. In the middle of the operation he glanced in an amused way at Dr. Crabtree, for Mr. Preble, in spite of his pain, was softly singing:

O-o-oh, do you remember sweet
Alice, Ben Bolt,
Sweet Alice, with eyes so brown?

Mr. Preble refused to go to the hospital. To the surgeon he said:

"I don't think there's anything the matter with me, but anyhow there's no place like home when you need patching up."

And off he went to the ferry with his arm in a sling, still humming his favorite air.

WINS HER BATTLE FOR LIFE.

Will Power Saves a Nurse Who, Doctors Said, Couldn't Live.

Miss Addie M. Hunt of 147 East Sixtieth Street, Manhattan, is in the Flushing Hospital, at Flushing, L. I., recovering from an injury which the surgeons at first pronounced fatal. She owes her life to her indomitable will, the physicians say.

Miss Hunt is a nurse. On June 21 she went to Great Neck on a professional visit to Miss Mary Grace, oldest daughter of the late Mayor William R. Grace. Miss Grace lives with Miss Lucille Alger, the owner of the Red Brook Kennels.

After her visit Miss Hunt was driven to the Long Island Railroad Station by Miss Alger's coachman. She left the carriage and started across the east-bound track to board the west-bound train. An east-bound train struck her. Her left leg was severed just below the knee, and the right foot was badly crushed.

A bystander applied a tourniquet bandage to the left leg and stanched the flow of blood from that limb. He knew nothing of the injury to the foot, the shoe hiding it, and she lost much blood. At the Flushing Hospital both limbs were amputated.

After the operation Miss Hunt asked what chances she had of recovery. She was told the truth.

"I will not die," she asserted. "Do your best for me, and I will recover."

$100,000 LOST AT FARO,

Victim Says—Suing for $6,000 That Went in Hoboken.

The Circuit Court room in Jersey City over which Judge Charles W. Parker presides had the appearance of a gambling room yesterday. It contained two roulette wheels, two faro layouts, 5,000 chips, a big box of playing cards, and an assortment of tables, chairs, and other furniture.

The outfit was seized by Sheriff Zeller at 72 Hudson Street, Hoboken, on a writ of attachment issued by Judge Parker in the suit of Joseph Schwartz of New York. The defendants named are Henry Stout, James McCullen, and Richard Gill, who are said to have kept a gambling house here until driven out by District Attorney Jerome. Then, Schwartz alleges, they moved to the Hoboken address. He says he lost nearly $100,000 playing faro in their place, but his suit is for the recovery of only $6,000, which, he says, he lost in the Hoboken place.

Schwartz says that on June 27 he lost $4,500 of the $6,000. He went to the place under the influence of liquor and fell asleep. When he awoke he says he was in bed and his money gone. He was told he had lost it all playing faro.

The goods were seized to protect Schwartz's claim in case he secures a judgment. Under the laws of New Jersey only the household furniture can be sold. The gambling apparatus must be destroyed.

CATSKILL STREAMS LOW.

Kingston Faces Water Famine—May Oppose New York Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 5.—With the prospect of a water famine within the next month, Kingston is wondering what New York City will do for water, should it acquire the watershed of the Esopus Creek, in the event of a drought like that which has extended over the whole Catskill region since early last Fall. Since April 1 the amount of rainfall in the Sawkill watershed, from which Kingston draws its supply, has been 4.63 inches, and in the adjoining watersheds not much greater.

Kingston's Board of Water Commissioners has directed that all sources of waste be shut off, and to-day householders were forbidden to use water for sprinkling, and street-sprinkling carts were not allowed to fill from the city mains.

This city is seriously considering an application to the new State Water Commission for leave to use Esopus Creek for an additional supply before the City of New York obtains it.

MRS. BOOTH MAROONED.

Is Safe on Fire Island, but Couldn't Tell Her Husband.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, with her son and daughter, was marooned but comfortable at the Hotel Water Island, a mile from the Blue Point Life Saving Station, at Fire Island, last night. She feared that her husband would be greatly worried over her failure to return to Blue Point.

Mrs. Booth set out for a sail yesterday afternoon across Great South Bay. The boat was caught behind a bar on the Fire Island side of the bay, and could not be floated last night. Mrs. Booth and the children had to walk two miles to the life-saving station to make an effort to telegrah Mr. Booth, but found that telegraphic communication with Blue Point was cut off for the night.

Efforts to reach Mr. Booth by telephone to Quogue and back along the shore also failed. Mrs. Booth and her children then walked another mile to the hotel, where they put up for the night.

TWO MORE BANKS SHUT ON ACCOUNT OF DEVLIN

Bankruptcy Action Deprives Topeka Bank of $700,000.

STATE HAS $500,000 TIED UP

Receiver Says It Will Not Be a Preferred Claim—Runs on Other Institutions Stopped.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 5.—A petition in bankruptcy against C. J. Devlin was filed in the United States District Court to-day on behalf of Kansas City creditors. It is returnable on July 20.

The Spring Valley National and the First National Bank of Toluca, Ill., both large creditors of Devlin, closed their doors to-day. Their suspension had been expected as a result of the failure of the First National at Topeka. The banks lent money to build the Toluca, Marquette and Northern Railroad, a small coal-carrying road to Devlin's mining property. It connects with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Illinois Central, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, the Chicago and Alton, and the Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad. Negotiations are in progress to sell this railroad property, which is considered a valuable asset.

Thomas Lightfoot, John A. Long, and the Long Brothers' Grocery Company of Kansas City, Mo., with claims aggregating $5,000, are the petitioners against Devlin. The effect of the action in bankruptcy will be to set aside the transfers of property which have been made by Mr. Devlin recently, except the transfers of life insurance, which were made payable to Mrs. Devlin.

The transfer of $700,000 of real estate to the First National Bank, which was made by Mr. Devlin on Monday, following the closing of the bank, will be set aside, as will also the attachment of Devlin property made later at Kansas City by the National Bank of Commerce. The petition will prevent the running of further attachments.

The status of $500,000 State funds in the First National Bank is causing much discussion among State officials. State Treasurer T. T. Kelley contends that, as the State's money was left at the bank simply in the ordinary course of collections and not as a deposit upon which interest was drawn, it becomes a trust fund, and therefore a preferred claim.

Receiver Bradley said to-day that it would be ten days before a statement of the bank's assets and liabilities could be made public. He thought the State would not be a preferred creditor, but would have to take its chances with other depositors. To-morrow Robert Lyons, an expert accountant of the Controller's Department at Washington, will pass on legal questions in connection with the examination.

Runs on Topeka banks apparently had been stopped when the institutions opened for business to-day.

KANSAS CITY, July 5.—The Creditors' Committee of the C. J. Devlin estate held a lengthy conference here to-day and drafted an address, which was mailed to all creditors, suggesting that a meeting of the creditors be held at Kansas City on July 31 to consider the situation. It urged that in the meantime no legal action that might complicate matters be taken against the Devlin estate by any creditor.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Controller of the Currency to-day appointed National Bank Examiner D. A. Cook receiver of the Spring Valley National Bank of Spring Valley, Ill., on advice from him that the bank had closed. Examiner J. MacSholl was appointed receiver of the First National Bank of Toluca, Ill., on advice from the Vice President of the bank that it would not open for business this morning. The capital of the Spring Valley Bank is $50,000 and of the First National of Toluca $100,000.

SMOKE ALARMED GUESTS.

Fire in Warehouse Disturbs Patrons of the Park Avenue.

Fire started in the warehouse of Herts Brothers, 104 to 110 East Thirty-second Street, early this morning, and a good deal of the smoke blew into the Park Avenue Hotel, directly across the street. There were great clouds of it, and soon there was excitement among the guests. The clerks, porters, and bell boys were kept on the jump to calm the patrons of the place, going from room to room and explaining that the fire was across the street and that there was absolutely no denger to the hotel.

From 104 to 106 the warehouse is a six-story brick structure. From 106 to 110 the building has two stories. The fire started in 106 and spread to 110. At 112 is a four-story apartment house. The inmates left for a time, as the house was in danger. They soon went back.

It was 12:30 o'clock when the blaze was first seen. Half an hour later, when the flames were under control, the two-story section of the warehouse was in ruins, and the six-story end badly damaged. The loss was about $25,000. There were three alarms.

Directly back of the burning factory is a house formerly owned by the mother of President Roosevelt.

ENGINE FALLS INTO CANAL.

Plunges Through an Open Draw—Four Men Badly Hurt.

BUFFALO, Thursday, July 6.—A Pennsylvania freight engine plunged through an open draw into the City Ship Canal at Tifft Farm at midnight, carrying three men into the water.

Conductor Krathus jumped just before the engine dropped. His legs were caught in the broken timbers at the end of the draw and were badly crushed. Harry Neidlinger, fireman; Walter Austin, engineer, and Joseph A. Schreck, brakeman, were rescued from the water. All are badly injured, but will probably recover.

The engine lies in twenty-five feet of water, blocking the canal. Krathus admits that the target was set against the engine, but the engineer, Austin, asserts that he was unable to see it owing to the glare from an electric light near the signal.

CLASSES FOR JANITORS.

In Them They Are Preparing to be Examined for Licenses.

Samuel Mason, Secretary of the Janitors' Society, announced yesterday that a bill to license janitors will be introduced in the next Legislature. The bill will provide that janitors must pass a board of examiners.

Meantime classes have been established to post janitors in the necessary requirements of their duties.

"There are 4,000 janitors in this city," said Secretary Mason, "and the bill we are preparing provides that they must be familiar with all needful laws, ordinances, and regulations.

"The janitors are now being instructed as to these regulations through classes in order that they may be able to pass before the proposed Board of Inspectors."

CHICAGO COUNTS 2,272,760.

Population Guess Made on Basis of Directory Canvass.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Final figures of the Chicago Directory Committee issued to-day give the city a population of 2,272,760, as based on the recent canvass. The number of new names contained in the book is 31,670.

The canvass shows the largest increase in office buildings ever known in Chicago.

TORPEDO BOAT CUT IN TWO.

German Craft Rammed by a Battleship —Three Men Killed.

BERLIN, Thursday, July 6.—The Kiel correspondent of the Lokal Anziger says that the battleship Wörth rammed torpedo boat S124 in the harbor of Eckernförde yesterday morning, cutting her completely in two.

Three firemen in the boiler room of the torpedo boat were scalded to death by escaping steam.

The S124 was one of six torpedo boats launched in 1904. She was of 420 tons displacement and had a speed of 30 miles an hour.

THE FOURTH'S DEATH LIST 54.

Total of 3,157 Injured in Celebration—Fire Loss $251,317.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Tribune's list of Fourth of July casualties throughout the country as revised to-night shows:

Dead, 54; total injured, 3,157; by fireworks, 1,258; by cannon, 294; by firearms, 446; by gunpowder, 706; by toy pistols, 373; by runaways caused by explosions, 80. Total fire loss, $251,317.

INFANT BLOWN INTO A LAKE.

Mr. Hupfel's Grandson Drowned—Wind Struck Baby Carriage.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 5.—An infant grandson of Mr. A. G. Hupfel, a brewer of New York, was drowned to-day in an ornamental lake in the grounds of the Hupfel estate.

The nurse, who had been wheeling a carriage containing the infant, left it for a moment and on returning found that it had disappeared, a sudden gust of wind having blown it down a sloping bank into the water.

The nurse's cries summoned members of the family and workmen on the estate, and no time was lost in dragging the lake. The carriage was recovered with the body of the little one strapped in it.

POLITICIANS' SUMMER CAMP.

Gov. Higgins, Col. Dunn, and Others Buy Hotel in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 5.—The Cascade Club, made up largely of State officers and men prominent in politics, will file a certificate of incorporation within a short time, with a capital of $25,000. The organization has bought of Mrs. Weston The Cascade, including a fine Adirondack hotel and 1,400 acres in Essex County, about an hour's drive from Lake Placid.

The President for the first year will be Senator Spencer G. Prime of Upper Jay, and the Directors will include Senator James B. McEwan of Albany, Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, J. Morgan Smith of Rochester, and J. B. Lyon of Albany. Fifty men will take each five one-hundred-dollar shares. The members and their families will have exclusive use of the clubhouse, taking meals at the hotel.

The club membership will include Gov. Higgins.

BLAMES RACE-TRACK OWNERS

Lichtenstein Denies Responsibility for Bets Lost at Brighton.

Sol Lichtenstein, the bookmaker, in the Supreme Cort yesterday, declared that the Brighton Beach Racing Association conducts the betting ring on its race track, and that as he merely pays for a limited portion of the premises, he cannot be held responsible by those who seek to recover bets lost to him. This declaration was a feature of the suit of H. Gottschalk against the Brighton Beach Racing Association and Lichtenstein, which came up before Justice Gildersleeve.

Gottschalk is suing to recover $900, which he says he lost in betting. Charles H. Hyde, counsel for the association, asked Justice Gildersleeve to direct the plaintiff to furnish an itemized account of his losses. Decision was reserved.

SAYS S. STERN BEAT HIM.

Alexandria Bay Man Sues Diamond Broker for $2,000 for Assault.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., July 5.—An action for $2,000 damages against Sigmund Stern of Stern Brothers & Co., diamond brokers, of New York, was begun in the Supreme Court to-day by Herbert Hutchison of Alexandria Bay. Mr. Stern was served with the complaint this afternoon at his Summer residence here.

Hutchison alleges that Mr. Stern on April 27 "seized and laid hold of said plaintiff and did strike and beat said plaintiff on or about the head with his fist and did with drawn knife assault said plaintiff and did chase him across lands of defendant."

Hutchison also asserts that his wife, who was present during the alleged assault, suffered grave injury.

MOB TORE A MAN TO PIECES.

Spectators at Bullfight Avenged the Death of a Matador.

Special to The New York Times.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 5.—One of the most horrible tragedies ever enacted in a bull ring in Mexico is reported from the City of Durango. An intoxicated spectator, who was responsible for the death of Silverio Chico, a famous matador, was literally torn to pieces by a mob.

The sixth and last bull of the exhibition proved to be particularly large and fierce, and the cleverness of Chico in "playing" the animal gained him great applause. Just as he lunged forward, his sword penetrating the heart of the animal, the intoxicated spectator hurled a piece of iron pipe. It struck the matador on the head, and he fell insensible in front of the bull. The enraged animal gored him six times before he fell over dead.

As soon as the people realized what had happened there was a rush for the offender. He was thrown into the ring, where his head and limbs were severed from his body and then hacked and torn to bits.

THE SECOND EMPIRE.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:32, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10. No excess Fare.—Adv

MUTINOUS SHIPS HOLD UP TOWNS

The Potemkine Threatens to Bombard Theodosia.

SHE THEN OBTAINS FOOD

Torpedo Boat Supplied After Firing Two Shots.

MANIFESTO BY REBELS

They Declare Civil War—Report That a Squadron Is Again After Them.

THEODOSIA, Crimea, July 5.—The battleship Kniaz Potemkine has arrived here and has demanded coal, provisions, and medical attendance.

Summoned by the Kniaz Potemkine, representatives of the Town Council went on board the battleship and were received in the Admiral's cabin by the commission commanding her.

The commission demanded the delivery of 500 tons of coal and provisions of various kinds within twenty-four hours, and threatened that in the event of non-compliance, after due warning to the inhabitants, the town would be bombarded. The mutineers demanded that the authorities of the town guarantee the safety of the ship during her stay here.

The commission also proposed that the Mayor should transmit to the population a proclamation demanding the termination of the war, a convocation of Zemstvos, &c.

Learning of these demands, many inhabitants fled from the town. The workmen insisted that the demands be granted.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was called and the Council consented to deliver the provisions, but refused to comply with the demand for coal for the reason that the town had none.

The mutineers to-day formally raised the standard of rebellion and issued the following declaration:

"The crew of the Kniaz Potemkine notify the foreign powers that the decisive struggle has begun against the Russian Government. We consider it to be our duty to declare that we guarantee the complete inviolability of foreign ships navigating the Black Sea as well as the inviolability of foreign ports."

ODESSA, July 5.—It is reported that the Kniaz Potemkine appeared to-day off Akkerman, twenty-seven miles southwest of Odessa.

On Monday a torpedo boat entered the harbor of Akkerman and demanded coal and provisions. The authorities refused to furnish them, whereupon the torpedo boat fired two shots. The torpedo boat afterward obtained all the supplies she required.

Sixty-seven of the mutineers from the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, including the ringleaders, were imprisoned to-day. It is expected that all of them will be shot.

The city continues under martial law. Some of the regulations have been slightly relaxed. It is now possible to go to any part of the city or harbor without a military pass.

SOFIA, July 5.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Stremitelny anchored off Varna, opposite Prince Ferdinand's palace, yesterday evening.

The commander requested supplies, which were immediately granted, and the destroyer sailed.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 6.—While no official confirmation is obtainable, it is learned from a source usually reliable that the Admiralty has received news that the Kniaz Potemkine, after shipping coal, provisions, and medicines, is again at large in the Black Sea, and that her destination is unknown.

Whether the report of the sailing of the battleship be true or not, the crew took a remarkable step yesterday, when, with all the solemnity of a provisional government, they issued a manifesto addressed to the powers, announcing that civil war had begun against the existing régime in Russia, and pledging the inviolability of foreign shipping and foreign ports.

This action was doubtless taken to quiet the apprehension of foreign powers and to leave no excuse for the sending of warships through the Dardanelles to effect the capture of the battleship, which, until now, Russia's Black Sea Fleet has not dared to attempt.

This is considered a shrewd move on the part of the mutineers and stamps the commander of the crew as a man far above the class of the ordinary sailor. It strengthens the opinion that he is not a member of the original crew, but one

of the revolutionaries who went on board at Odessa.

The issuance of the manifesto lends a certain dignity to the mutiny and proves that the crew and their commander have no desire that the world should believe them to be mere outlaws, but that they should be looked upon as men seriously raising the standard of revolution.

Nothing has been received to confirm the supposition that the request for a doctor at Theodosia indicated a struggle for supremacy on board on the way from Kustenji.

According to a rumor printed in an afternoon paper, the ship's strong box contained $375,000, and the mutineers would therefore be well supplied with money.

In circles closely in touch with the revolutionists it is regarded as a forgone conclusion that the commander of the Kniaz Potemkine, knowing the situation in the Caucasus, will head for Poti or Batum, where the revolutionists are exceedingly strong, in the hope of producing a general rising. With the authorities in the Caucasus almost powerless to prevent it, such a contingency is by no means impossible.

Dispatches from Tiflis received last night said that reports of the rioting at Odessa and the action of the Kniaz Potemkine had aroused the most intense interest and the wildest joy among the revolutionists. The receipt of the reports was followed immediately by a general strike, even the lamplighters quitting work. The city is in darkness, and the inhabitants generally are fleeing to the northward.

The Kniaz Potemkine arrived at Theodosia without the torpedo boat which she towed out of the harbor of Kustenji. It is believed here that the battleship took the crew of the torpedo boat on board and abandoned or sank the boat while on the way to Theodosia.

The torpedo boat destroyer Smetlivy, which went in pursuit of the Kniaz Potemkine, evidently failed to overtake her, as she has not been reported. All idea of trying to sink the Knaz Potemkine has now been abandoned by the Admiralty.

Considerable anxiety is felt because the cruiser Chernomoretz, which was due at Sevastopol on Monday, has not yet arrived.

The American steamer Garonne, with refugees from Port Arthur on board, is at Theodosia.

All the foreign shipping in the Black Sea has been warned against the Kniaz Potemkine

The Black Sea squadron, under Admiral Kruger, returned to Sevastopol yesterday from its second voyage to Odessa. The squadron included the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz.

The news of the arrival of the Kniaz Potemkine at Theodosia has caused great excitement at Kharkoff. Train service between Kharkoff and Theodosia is interrupted.

LONDON, Thursday, July 6.—It is understood that the movements of the Kniaz Potemkine are engaging the serious attention of the powers, which are exchanging views on the possible necessity of taking joint measures to protect neutral commerce in the Black Sea.

According to a dispatch from Vienna, however, nothing will be done even in the shape of joint representations to the Russian Government except in the last extremity, it being desired to avoid the wounding of Russia's susceptibilities.

Dispatches from Constantinople give an unconfirmed report that the Kniaz Potemkine engaged two British officers at Kustenji.

According to a dispatch to The Standard from Kustenji the Kniaz Potemkine is managed by an executive committee numbering fifty, and there is no sign of any officer on the ship.

The Odessa correspondent of The Standard asserts that the Black Sea squadron, including the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, has now been sent in search of the Kniaz Potemkine.

RUSSIAN CREWS NEGLECTED.

St. Petersburg Papers Denounce the Conditions in the Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—With the publication in The Offical Messenger of the official account of the tragedy at Odessa the hand of the censor is raised, and all the papers are filled with columns upon columns of accounts from the foreign press.

Leaving aside the machinations of the revolutionists, the press with one voice declares that the mutinies on board ships of the Black Sea fleet were the result of the rotten system in vogue in the Russian Navy, the bluejackets being utterly neglected, and the officers living ashore except during the brief cruises.

Capt. Cladó, in a long review, asserts that the question of food was a mere pretext, the real cause being deeper, in the complete lack of sympathy between the men and their officers, most of whom are disgustingly incompetent. Owing to their influence at St. Petersburg they care nothing for good service or the well-being and contentment of the men.

Other writers, some of whom are evidently high in the service, but who write under assumed names, in a most savage fashion declare that the bureaucratic régime in the navy is only reaping what it has sown, and plainly intimate that similar conditions exist in the army.

"Fear," says the Slovo, "is the sole basis of discipline in the army and navy, and it will prove as poor an instrument for keeping the rank and file loyal to the throne as it has been in the suppression of discontent among the people. The Government should learn the lesson that the soldiers and sailors are beginning to awaken as the people have already awakened."

Admiral Kruger's ignoble flight in the face of the mutineers is the subject of sardonic pleasure in some quarters.

DUE TO REVOLUTIONISTS.

Mutinies Caused by Propaganda Which Has Long Been Carried On.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 5.—Prof. Reussner of Berlin University, a native of Russia, says that the mutinies of sailors of the Black Sea fleet were not due to bad food but to revolutionary agitation carried on for years in the navy. The sailors, according to the professor, cannot be classed as rebels and murderers, but as heroes who are willing to sacrifice their lives for their country.

In an interview Prof. Reussner said: "The greatest mistake made by the Russian Government has been that it forced the army to become a political party supporting absolutism against the popular will."

RIOTING IN ST. PETERSBURG.

Officers Stoned — Zemstvo Congress at Moscow Forbidden.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—It was reported to-day that Cossacks had fired on the Putiloff Works strikers, causing several casualties; but an investigation shows that the report was untrue. There was, however, more or less rioting all day, some of the strikers firing revolvers and officers being stoned. Revolutionary proclamations were scattered broadcast among the crowds and many arrests were made.

This evening Cossacks and infantry patrols were about the works, and the men were in an ugly mood. The managers of the works threaten to close them indefinitely if the men do not resume work to-morrow.

The Government has forbidden the holding of the big congress of zemstvoists and other representatives from all parts of Russia called for July 13 at Moscow.

The Committee of Ministers to-day submitted to the Emperor a report advocating revision of the scholastic regulations in the Baltic provinces by the Minister of the Interor, with the co-operation of representatives of the people.

The report recommends that instruction in the German language be given in the schools of Livonia and that religious instruction in the mother tongue be given throughout the provinces.

Gen. Kozloff, the Governor General of Moscow, has ordered that the great hall of the Ilinsky Palace in the Kremlin be redecorated and put in order, and a report is current that the Emperor intends to go to Moscow for the purpose of delivering a manifesto summoning the representatives of the people.

Order has not been restored at Bielostok, Poland. A censored telegram received to-night reports that shooting has been heard, that crowds are fleeing, and that wild excitement prevails, but no details are given.

GORKY NOT COMING HERE.

Refuses an Offer to Lecture—Thinks the War a Blessing.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Maxim Gorky, who is living at Kokola, a small village on the coast of Finland, has refused a flattering offer to go on a lecture tour in the United States, preferring to remain for the purpose of aiding in the work of emancipation in Russia. He is one of the recognized leaders of the Constitutionalists, and is visited daily by persons from all parts of Russia. He has a large income, but gives the greater portion of it to the cause which he has at heart.

Gorky is a great admirer of the United States and of President Roosevelt, but while he gives unstinted praise to the President's efforts toward bringing the war to an end, he says he thinks that from a Russian standpoint peace would be a misfortune.

"In spite of the cost of the war and the great loss of life, the struggle with Japan has proved to be an unmitigated blessing to Russia," said the novelist, in an interview to-day. "It has opened the eyes of the country to the impossibility of the present régime and has already produced changes which were hardly dreamed of two years ago."

"If peace should come now, the Government would be able to turn its attention to the interior and possibly check the tide of reform."

Gorky's health has much improved. His attorneys are making extensive preparations for his trial on the charge of participating in alleged revolutionary plots last January, which they hope to convert into a political demonstration, and they are subpoenaing Ministers of State and other high personages.

MOBILIZATION IS ABANDONED.

Further Proof That Russia Wants Peace—An Appeal to Japan.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 5.—Japan has another proof that Russia has decided on peace in the abandonment of further mobilization in the St. Petersburg and other districts, in spite of the deplorable internal situation. Such a step would not have been taken if the Government seriously contemplated a continuation of the war.

The situation regarding the proposed armistice is as follows:

Russia has formally signified to President Roosevelt her desire for a lasting peace, not only by the appointment of plenipotentiaries, who will be accompanied by eminent experts and will be fully empowered to conclude a treaty subject only to the ratification of the respective Governments, but, as a final step, by indicating her readiness to suspend hostilities. She has avoided formally asking for an armistice, as a matter of pride, and under the circumstances Russia could hardly go further than she has gone.

Japan, so far as is known, has not yet indicated her attitude, or if she has, Russia up to the present time has not been so informed.

In diplomatic circles the most earnest hope is expressed that Japan will consent to an armistice, both for the sake of avoiding further bloodshed in Manchuria, and perhaps in order to prevent a catastrophe in Russia which may shake the Romanoffs' throne and appal the world by its horrors. An eminent Ambassador of a great European power said to-day:

"If Japan declines it may prove to be a misfortune for the whole world. The position of Russia is critical. The Emperor, crushed by the defeats in the Far East, and with almost civil war at home, has bowed his head to the inevitable. He wants peace, and Japan has the proofs in her possession. Japan has vindicated her power before the world and has won the admiration of the world.

"Nothing becomes a victor so much as a broad spirit of magnanimity. If Japan still insists in humbling the Emperor's head to the dust and forcing a useless battle, which will result in the loss of tens of thousands of lives, she may produce a cataclysm of anarchy greater than that of the French Revolution, which will leave Russia no Government to negotiate with, besides threatening the peace of Europe.

"The usual precedents for the conclusion of a war are reversed in this case. An armistice generally precedes an agreement on the time and place for a meeting of negotiators. Now that the steps which usually follow a suspension of hostilities have been arranged, why should Japan, simply because she enjoys the advantage of the military situation, inflict another defeat, with its accompanying slaughter? Nothing would be gained by it, and much might be lost."

The Bourse Gazette considers that the war is over, and that a battle after what has been accomplished by President Roosevelt would be an anomaly.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS, France, July 5.—M. Muravieff, Russian Ambassador to Italy and one of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries, accompanied by the members of his family, left here for St. Petersburg to-day.

The Ambassador has completed three weeks of the water cure, and is observing a strict regimen.

JAPAN ACTIVE IN SHAN-TUNG.

German Paper Printed at Tsing-Tau Expresses Alarm.

BERLIN, July 5.—An article in the semi-official Tsingtauer Neueste Nachrichten, reprinted here, calls upon Germany to take a firm and vigorous course in checking the trade invasion of Shan-Tung Province by the Japanese, who, the paper says, are establishing themselves in the capital and lesser cities of the province, while Japanese-made articles are in the shops in every place.

An Under Secretary of the Japanese Ministry of Commerce has, the article says, visited Tsing-Tau recently.

Arisugawa Not Coming Here.

LONDON, July 5.—Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan have abandoned their projected visit to America. They had arranged to sail for the United States from Southampton on July 9, but they found they would be unable to spend as much time in America as they desired, owing to the necessity for a speedier return home. The Prince and Princess will sail on July 11 on the Preussen, direct for Yokohama by way of the Suez Canal.

C. W. BAILEY DIVORCES THE FORMER MRS. KERN

Both Shot in Adirondacks, They Were Married in 1900.

HUSBAND BLAMES BROTHER

Suit Against E. Halloway Coe for $50,000—Estrangement Followed a Funeral Journey Abroad.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Charles W. Bailey, Vice President of the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Company, was divorced from his wife, formerly Mrs. Selina Coe Kern of New York, by a decree handed down in Common Pleas Court to-day. The decree was granted on the ground of desertion. Mr. Bailey has a suit pending in the New York courts in which he demands $50,000 damages from E. Halloway Coe, brother of Mrs. Bailey, for alienation of her affections.

Mrs. Bailey, as Miss Selina Coe, was well known in New York society when she was married to Chauncey Kern, a rich broker. He died in the late nineties, leaving her a young and wealthy widow. Mr. Bailey met her in the Adirondacks early in the Fall of 1900.

One day shortly after his arrival they were waiting together in a runway for deer, hidden by the foliage, when Dr. Charles T. Dade of New York mistook them for a deer and fired at them. His bullet went through Mr. Bailey's back, then wounded Mrs. Kerr's leg so badly that amputation at the hip became necessary. Dr. Dade attended both victims. They returned to New York and were married on Nov. 8, 1900.

According to Mr. Bailey, their married life was happy until early in 1902, when he went to Paris to bring home the body of his mother, who had died while visiting her daughter Kathryn, Countess de Silbour.

When he left for Europe the couple were deeply attached to each other, as was shown by a letter sent to his stateroom by his wife, in which she said "Remember, dear, there is one who loves you, awaiting your return, and God bless and keep you for me. Always lovingly, Lena."

On returning to this country Mr. Bailey says he was received coldly by his wife, who confronted him with an affidavit signed by a woman whom Mrs. Bailey refused to name. She afterward admitted that she knew the charges to be untrue, he alleges, and as a result he instituted suit against E. Halloway Coe. He made overtures for a reconciliation, but after his wife had finally refused to live with him he brought the suit for divorce.

Mrs. Bailey contested the action, holding that she was justified in leaving her husband because his conduct was such that her health was endangered and her life was made intolerable.

Mr. Bailey is forty-three years of age, and his wife thirty-nine. He has two daughters by a former marriage, while Mrs. Bailey has one from her first marriage.

SON ACCUSES MOTHER.

A Remarkable Action to Break W. V. Lester's Will Begun Here.

In an effort to set aside the will of his father, William V. Lester, who is twenty-one years old, has begun an action in the Supreme Court, declaring that his father was induced to bequeath his fortune to the youth's mother through her "fraudulent machinations, she leading him to believe that she was sober, virtuous, and respectable," which the son says was not true.

Henry W. Lester was a broker doing business in this city and Chicago. He died on April 22, 1903. By his will he left all of his estate to his widow, who within a year became the wife of Lewis Garner, with whom she is now living at The Maples, in Greenwich, Conn. The estate left by Broker Lester was estimated to be more than $200,000.

The widow was named as executrix. In his will Lester stated that he purposely omitted making specific provision for his three children because of his absolute confidence in his wife's judgment and integrity, and his conviction that she would take proper measures to bring up the children properly and provide for their future. Two of the children, Edith McCall Lester and Herbert Steever Lester, are minors.

The third, William V., now attacks his mother's character, in an effort to set aside his father's will. He details at great length charges against his mother, his affidavit reading like that of a private detective seeking evidence in a divorce case.

The young man's mother, through her attorneys, has put in an answer denying each and every one of her son's charges.

BONDS GIVEN BY PACKERS.

Corporations and Individuals Arrange Matters with a Surety Company.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Bonds for indicted men in the Beef Trust cases have been signed and the American Surety Company filed them this afternoon. Three corporation and thirteen individual bonds were prepared.

J. Ogden Armour returned from Oconomowoc to-day and a meeting was held in his office.

Beth S. Cusey, a traffic official of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, accused of accepting and giving rebates, was the first of the packing officials to furnish bail. He went to the office of Clerk Buell of the District Court early to-day.

Mrs. Irving A. Vant and Mrs. R. W. Howes, wives of two officials of Swift & Co., now in Europe, returned from a visit to Europe, and went immediately to the offices of the Surety Company which is on their bonds for appearance at the trial of one or more of the indicted packers.

H. H. ROGERS A WITNESS.

Bay State Gas Hearing Held Privately in Lawyer's Office.

BOSTON, July 5.—Henry H. Rogers of New York was a witness to-day at the hearing in the suit of Receiver George W. Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware against Mr. Rogers and others to recover $3,000,000, with interest, alleged to have been diverted in the transfer of the Boston Gas properties in 1897.

The hearing was private and was held in the offices of Walter L. Badger, Mr. Rogers's attorney.

Post Office Thief Not Found.

Four United States Post Office Inspectors worked yesterday on the affairs of the Mariner's Harbor Post Office, which Postmaster Liszenden says was robbed on Tuesday, while he was unconscious from a blow by a thief. The thief was not found.

The St. Mary's at Queenstown.

A cablegram received by the Board of Education yesterday morning said that the schoolship St. Mary's arrived at Queenstown on July 4.

"Lost and Found" advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES are placed at the top of the first column on the last page. The 100,000 readers of THE TIMES in New York City can't fail to see an advertisement there. The cost is 10 cents a line (seven words.)—Adv.

THIEF CHASE NEAR ST. REGIS.

Women on Fifth Avenue Stage Get Watch Taken from a Doctor.

Dr. Frederick S. Dennis left Bellevue Hospital, where he is a visiting physician, a little before 6 o'clock last night, and got on a Madison Avenue car to go to his home at 542 Madison Avenue. He was thinking about a case at the hospital, and passed Fifty-fifth Street, where he usually gets off. He was standing on the rear platform, and just in front of him was a negro.

Dr. Dennis would have ridden on past Fifty-sixth Street if a man who said later he was Peter Gartland of 40 West Fifty-eighth Street had not caught him by the arm, and said: "Excuse me, but that little fellow who just got off took your watch, I think."

Dr. Dennis grabbed at his empty pocket, felt the watch chain dangling, and jumped off. He was followed by Mr. Gartland. The negro laughed.

The little man and his pursuers went skimming up Fifty-sixth Street to Fifth Avenue. The pursued turned down Fifth Avenue. People in front of the St. Regis cheered him, not knowing the reason for the chase.

At Fifty-fifth Street Policeman James Dowling took up the chase. He had just come back from his wedding trip, having gone on duty yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock for the first time in several weeks. Waggish bettors on the front floor porch of the St. Regis at once began to play Dowling to win. They liked the way he started off, at a jump, so that he lost his helmet, out of which flew a lot of papers, one being his precious last month's check. But he didn't stop. He took the lead in the chase. The suspected thief leaped into a cab near Fifty-fourth Street, yelling to the driver: "Go like the devil!"

Just as the cabman had gathered up his lines Dowling jumped into the cab. The man in flight leaped out of the cab just as it started on a run, something in his hand flying out into the air and landing in the midst of three women on a Fifth Avenue stage. They screamed until they found it was only a big gold watch with steel and gold bands and not a winged mouse. They told the stage driver to stop and he did.

Dowling meantime had grabbed the man in the cab just as Dr. Dennis and Mr. Gartland ran up.

"Give up that watch!" Dowling was saying to the man, when one of the women tripped up timidly to say: "Isn't this it? It landed in my lap when he jumped just now."

So prisoner, Dr. Dennis, Mr. Gartland, and Dowling went to the East Fifty-first Street Station. The prisoner was locked up charged with grand larceny.

"Me name," said he, defiantly, "me name, sir, why just make it what yer want to. Sergt. Sheridan 'll tell you what it is, anyway, when you carry me down in the mornin' to be mugged. Make it Joe Evans, Hotel Aulic, twenty-six years to the bad. That'll do, good as any."

"Who was the big negro working with you on the car?" asked Sergt. Bingham.

"Say, that hurts me, Cap," said the prisoner sorrowfully. "I'm mugged all right, an' I know me biz. But, Cap, don't connect me wit' a nigger. I don't work wit' no nigger."

Sergt. Bingham sent two reserves back to the St. Regis, where they found that some of the witnesses of the chase had gathered up Dowling's helmet and the lost check.

NEW TRANSIT DELAY TACTICS.

John B. McDonald Criticises a Newly Discovered Order of Judge Truax.

John B. McDonald gave out the following statement last night:

"It will be remembered that at the instigation of the Board of Aldermen a taxpayer named Wilcox began a suit about three weeks ago to enjoin the Board of Estimate from acting on the rapid transit routes which a short time before had been adopted by the Rapid Transit Commission, after months of investigation. This suit was based on the claim that the recent legislation transferring the franchise-granting power from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate was unconstitutional.

"In that suit the plaintiff applied for an injunction, which, after full argument, was denied by Justice Blanchard, who wrote a strong opinion upholding the constitutionality of the legislation. This decision apparently left the Board of Estmate free to act upon the rapid transit route. They took preliminary action last week and have made the matter a special order for their weekly meeting on Friday.

"It has just been discovered that several days ago Justice Truax granted, ex-parte, an order staying Justice Blanchard's order. This stay, so long as it is in force, nullifies Justice Blanchard's decision. Lawyers say that Justice Truax's course in staying the execution of such an order by another Judge is an unusual proceeding.

"The motion to continue Judge Truax's stay comes up before Justice Gildersleeve to-morrow morning, and the Corporation Counsel, acting for the Board of Estimate, will endeavor to have the stay vacated. If the stay is vacated, then the Board of Estimate will be free to act upon the rapid transit routes at their meeting Friday. If, however, the stay is not vacated and they are not able to act on Friday, they may not be able to take action until September, as there will be no full meeting of the Board of Estimate for about two months, beginning July 14.

"The purpose of the tactics of the Board of Aldermen and their allies who are seeking to delay rapid transit is manifest. They hope by their present dilatory tactics to prevent the Board of Estimate from acting on the rapid transit franchises until Fall, thus insuring a delay of at least three months in the beginning of the construction of new subways. If, however, Judge Gildersleeve to-morrow vacates the stay, the Board of Estimate will be free to act on Friday, and the dilatory tactics of the Board of Aldermen will prove fruitless."

STAIRS SOAKED WITH OIL.

Mother Caring for Sick Child Saves a Williamsburg Tenement.

A deliberate attempt to burn a four-story tenement house at 138 Cook Street, Williamsburg, occupied by twelve families, was made early yesterday morning. Kerosene had been doused all over the stairs and the bannisters from the front door on the first floor to the roof. The match was applied at the top floor.

But for Mrs. Sarah Knotter, who lives on the second floor and was caring for a sick child, there might have been loss of life. Mrs. Knotter went into the hall to get water and saw that the top floor was all ablaze. She screamed and awakened the tenants. The fire was soon put out. The police investigation showed that the door leading to the roof had been left open Tuesday night. They thought incendiaries entered through this door.

Derelict in Steamers' Course.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 5.—A three-masted schooner on beam end, her hull awash, and her topmast about 15 feet above the water, was passed about twelve miles off Cape Hatteras last Thursday by the schooner Robert McFarland. The wreck is probably the derelict reported from New York last week and believed to be the schooner Clara E. Bergen of New York, which collided on June 25 with the Norwegian steamer George Dumois. The hulk was in the course of steamers.

LONE MAN RESCUED 36 IN CATBOAT, IN A STORM

Lighthouse Captain Went Out When Nobody Else Dared.

BOYS IN PERIL ON SCHOONER

Government and Carnegie Medals to be Sough for Hero and Fund to be Raised Also.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—Alone in a cockleshell of a catboat, with a hard, squally storm to test all his knowledge of seamanship, Capt. Martin Greene, keeper of the lighthouse off Beauvoir, Miss., rescued thirty boys between ten and fifteen years of age, four grown companions, and two sailors. As a result, Summer residents along the Louisiana and Mississippi coasts are taking up a movement to obtain for him the Government life-saving medal and the Carnegie medal, and are also preparing to give a great testimonial that will enrich him by a considerable sum.

The boys and men were from the S. D. Moody Branch, Young Men's Christian Association of New Orleans, which is in camp at Baywood, Miss. A regatta was to be held at Biloxi, and a party made up of the boys, with some men to control them, hired a schooner to take them to the races. The party was in charge of L. H. Terry.

The schooner started out early from the camp at Baywood, and everything went well until it was off Beauvoir. By that time a good sized storm had blown in from the Gulf, and the craft thereabout were flying to the shore to keep out of its way.

The schooner also put for the inner harbor, but it was too late. Before the men aboard could properly adjust the sails, a great squall caught the craft and capsized it. More than 1,000 picnickers were on the shore, and they saw the plight of the vessel, with the boys and men helpless and the schooner apparently in danger of sink. The storm now and then hid the vessel from them, and there was fear each time that it had sunk.

There were some craft about, but nobody dared to put out in the storm. Suddenly, however, the little catboat of the lighthouse keeper, reefed tight, was seen going toward the schooner.

Capt. Greene had to manoeuvre his craft carefully to prevent the wind from knocking him over, but he managed to get up to the schooner and with the help of the sailors to take aboard the boys and men. They were stowed away everywhere on his craft, and it was a heavy load for the catboat to carry in any kind of weather; but Capt. Greene did not balk at that.

Aided by the sailors, he brought the boat in, and soon the boys were being hugged and kissed and attended to by scores of women, who had been watching on the beach.

When Capt. Greene approached the shore with his half-unconscious cargo many half-frantic persons rushed into the surf with the question:

"How many are lost?"

"Shucks! They ain't nobody hurt," said Capt. Greene. "All these folks want is some towels and some fire."

This reply broke the tension that had lasted since the schooner was seen to capsize, and an outburst of hysterical laughter swept over the crowd. While the demonstration over the boys was going on, Capt. Greene slipped into his boat and went out to his lighthouse. He does not know yet that he is the hero of the Gulf Coast.

RUNAWAY HITS A BOY.

Had Already Thrown Two Men—Plucky Policeman Stopped It.

Frightened by an elevated train passing over its head, a spirited trotter, driven by William Schumacher, a livery stable keeper of 691 Eighth Avenue, ran away at Ninth Avenue and Forty-second Street yesterday afternoon. After wrecking the vehicle in a collision with an ice wagon, it ran over and seriously injured seven-year-old William Nesbitt of 442 West Forty-second Street.

Schumacher was accompanied by John Clingman of 3,116 Eighth Avenue. When the horse, after running half a block, struck an ice wagon the rear wheels of the surrey were torn off and both men were thrown out. Schumacher's cheek was cut and Clingman was bruised.

Dragging the fore part of the surrey, the horse tore on westward and at Tenth Avenue struck the Nesbitt boy. He was trampled on by the horse and the wheels passed over his body. His mother, who witnessed the accident from her window, ran frantically down to the street and, picking him up, found him unconscious. He was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital with two deep scalp wounds and probable internal injuries.

With the shafts dragging and clattering after it, the animal ran to Thirty-ninth Street, where Patrolman Kieley stood. Kieley ran out into the street, and as the horse dashed past him he jumped for the bridle and held on until it stopped, a half block away.

SHOT SWEETHEART THRICE.

Santero Had Failed in Suit for Her Hand.

The presence of Capt. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station in Oliver Street last evening led to the capture of Gietano Santero, who shot his former sweetheart, Michelina D'Angelo, and also saved Santero from an infuriated mob.

Santero is a Sicilian, twenty-four years of age, a mason, and lives at 74 Oliver Street. Until three months ago he lived at 54, and among his neighbors was Michelina, whose father is a wealthy merchant. Santero was in love with Michelina, but the family frowned on an alliance with a Sicilian.

At 6:30 last evening Santero appeared before the house where Michelina lives. At the door stood Michelina and Siguelo, her brother.

The girl ran upstairs when she saw Santero. He pursued her and shot at her three times. All the bullets took effect, and she fell unconscious.

In an instant Santero was surrounded by a howling mob who swore to kill him, and would have attacked him but for the arrival of Capt. Hodgins and his detectives, who had heard the shots. They were just in time to get Santero out of the way.

The girl was hurried to the Hudson Street Hospital. There the three bullets were extracted.

She probably will recover.

Judge Gray's Decision Given.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 5.—Information was received to-day at the headquarters of the Illinois Coal Operators' Association and of the United Mine Workers of Illinois that Judge George Gray of Wilmington, Del., had given his decision in the shot firers' case, and that the decision would be sent to Springfield. It is said that the decision will be made public to-morrow.

BRITISH FLAG CAME DOWN.

Federal Officer Threatened Vessel—Complications Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 5.—Deputy Collector Bump of the Port of Rochester, on duty at Charlotte, was determined that no vessel in that harbor should float a foreign flag on Independence Day. Capt. Simmons of the Canadian schooner Acacia tried to keep the British flag afloat yesterday, but the flag came down, and Capt. Simmons to-day filed a report of the affair with the Canadian Minister of Marine.

The Acacia is loading coal. Yesterday morning the harbor fleet was gay with flags and bunting, and Capt. Simmons threw a large Union Jack to the breeze. The strange emblem drew a crowd of indignant citizens, who protested to the Acacia's skipper. He refused to haul down the flag. Bump was notified. He soon arrived.

"Haul that flag down!" commanded the Federal officer.

"You go to blazes!" responded Simmons.

"I'll come aboard and pull it down if you don't," threatened Bump.

"I'll shoot you full of holes if you set foot on this craft," retorted Simmons.

Bump was nonplussed for a minute. Then he told Simmons if the flag was afloat ten minutes longer he would refuse clearance papers to the Acacia. The flag was lowered.

CHASED OVER FLAT ROOFS.

Three Captured Boys Suspected of Petty Burglaries.

After a chase which led across the roofs of half a dozen Harlem houses three boys were arrested last night on suspicion of being implicated in a number of petty burglaries which have occurred on Fifth Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, in the past few weeks. They said they were Ike Kuntz, nineteen years old, of East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Ike Bergowitz, fourteen, of 52 East One Hundred and Third Street, and Philip Romanoff, fourteen, of 24 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. While the chase was on, the flat dwellers, hearing heavy footfalls above their heads, pictured all sorts of trouble and were in a state of great excitement.

Reports of burglaries have been coming to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station for some time past. Investigation seemed to show that the thieves in each instance had climbed down fire escapes from the roofs of the houses entered.

Last night Detective Riley saw three skulking forms on the roof of 1,370 Fifth Avenue. He climbed through the scuttle to investigate and the forms took flight. They ran down stairs, up stairs, and from one house to another. Two other plain-clothes men aided Riley, and the hunt waxed hotter and hotter. Finally the triple capture was effected. A technical charge of disorderly conduct was entered against the prisoners.

MR. TILLINGHAST WITHDREW.

Had Grocer's Boy Arrested, but Soon Cried Quits.

Henry H. Tillinghast's fox terrier was run down by a grocer's boy on a bicycle last night in front of the Tillinghast home at 310 West Ninety-fourth Street. The grocer's boy is John Schmer.

Mr. Tillinghast pursued the boy, overtaking him at Riverside Avenue, where he demanded that Policeman John J. Noonan arrest the boy for a violation of the ordinance compelling the carrying of lights on bicycles after dark.

In a quandary, Noonan escorted Mr. Tillinghast, Schmer, and the bicycle to Sergt. Craig at the West One Hundredth Street Station. He was about to entertain the charge against Schmer when the grocer's boy spoke up:

"Sergeant, if this man makes the complaint against me I'm going to do some complaining myself. What right has he to have his mutt out at night without a leash or a muzzle? I guess there's a law against that."

Mr. Tillinghast withdrew his complaint.

SIXTY WEDS SEVENTEEN.

Friends Dared Mr. Jamison and a Girl to Marry on the Fourth.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 5.—Charles E. Jamison of Mount's Mills, aged sixty years, and Laura Clayton, seventeen years old, daughter of Taylor Clayton of Union Hill, were married last night.

They attended a celebration of the Fourth on Union Hill, and friends dared them to marry. The Rev. James Hewitt was summoned hastily, so as to perform the ceremony on the holiday.

The bridegroom was a widower, with married children.

Peruvian President's Tour Ends.

CALLAO, July 5.—President Pardo, who has been visiting the southern part of Peru, returned to-day. He was greeted by the Mayor, who made a speech of welcome, in which he said he trusted that the visit of the President to the south would result in the progress of the republic. All the vessels in the harbor dipped their flags when the ship containing President Pardo entered.

Weavers' Union Postpones Action.

FALL RIVER, Mass., July 5.—The Executive Committee of the Weavers' Union voted to-night to postpone action for one week upon the refusal of the Manufacturers' Association to grant an advance in wages. The committee announced after the meeting that action was deferred because no reply to a request for an increase had been received from M. D. C. Borden of New York.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

12:25 A. M.—251 East Tenth Street; Lewis Brown; no damage.

12:30 A. M.—1 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; M. Gaguito; damage, $1,000.

12:45 A. M.—8 Morris Street; owner unknown; no damage.

12:45 A. M.—1,934 Park Avenue; Morris Isenberg; damage, $100.

1:10 A. M.—202 West Thirty-fourth Street; James Manus; damage, $500.

1:35 A. M.—159 Norfolk Street; Simon Scholl; damage, $15.

2:30 A. M.—615-619 Tenth Avenue; Goodwin Machine Shop; damage, $10,000.

2:50 A. M.—283 Broome Street; Samuel Heitler; damage, $300.

3:30 A. M.—421-425 East One Hundred and First Street; M. Maccarone; damage, $10,000.

9:08 A. M.—301 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.

9:45 A. M.—50 West End Avenue; Ermino Farono; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—28 Orchard Street; A. Kommel; damage trifling.

11:50 A. M.—308 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street; Germic Brothers; damage, $50.

1:45 P. M.—150 Centre Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

2:10 P. M.—200½ East Eighty-ninth Street; Edward Tacks; damage, $2,000.

3:25 P. M.—318 East Forty-eighth Street; Samuel Silverman; damage, $500.

3:30 P. M.—1,403 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.

4:10 P. M.—656 Broadway; Willcox & Gibbs; damage, $200.

5 P. M.—293 Stanton Street; Moses Augereng; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—548 West Forty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

5:50 P. M.—240 Delancey Street; Samuel Kauffman; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—Thirty-fourth Street and Eleventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—7 Washington Place; S. N. Gallett & Co.; damage, $3,000.

7:45 P. M.—104 Allen Street; Louis Hasse; damage, $5.

8:08 P. M.—308 West Twenty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—182 East Houston Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

MAYOR WEAVER REBUFFS MARTIN, LEADER IN CITY

Philadelphia Organization Fails to Get Peace Terms.

GOV. PENNYPACKER ATTACKED

Two Citizens' Committees Denounce His Choice of Martin as Successor to Durham.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Mayor Weaver dealt another blow to the Republican city organization to-day by announcing that he would not recognize any leader.

It had been thought that he might be induced to look with friendly eyes upon David Martin, successor to Israel W. Durham, who planned to win him over to the organization by offering him a Judgeship and permitting him to name the next Mayor and all candidates on the county ticket.

The suggestion of such a plan in a newspaper caused the Mayor to announce that he would bow only to the will of the people. Martin called upon him and sought in every way to placate him, but failed utterly.

A delegation of business and professional men called on the Mayor to-day to urge him to favor Select Councilman Adams for the Shrievalty.

"I don't know," Mr. Weaver replied, "what there is in my office to give me the right to take such a course."

"But," said the Chairman of the delegation, "we want you to be leader."

"The people must lead," answered the Mayor. "I shall recognize no other leader."

The Committee of Seventy and the Committee of Nine, both of which took a prominent part in the recent gas-lease fight, held meetings to-day and passed resolutions condemning the appointment by Gov. Pennypacker of David Martin as State Commissioner of Insurance, to succeed Israel W. Durham.

The resolutions of the Committee of Nine state that the committee desires to record its "profound conviction that in this appointment Gov. Pennypacker has gratuitously affronted all honest citizens now seeking to redeem Philadelphia from the frightful misgovernment to which these two men (Martin and Durham) and their associates have so long condemned it."

The Committee of Seventy's resolutions declare that the Governor's appointment "is another evidence of the Governor's lack of judgment in the selection of public officials, and of his hostility to reform sentiment."

The resolutions call upon all citizens, without regard to party, to unite and force into retirement those who now dominate the Republican organization in this city and State.

THE PRINCE IS DEAD.

Bradford Street Dog's Little Friends Bury Him and Mourn.

A hundred children in the neighborhood of Bradford Street, East New York, forsook their holiday celebrations yesterday and followed the "Prince of Bradford Street"—a dog—to his grave at the foot of a cypress tree.

When the earth had been heaped up they plucked wild flowers from the outskirts of the wood in which they had buried their pet and strewed them upon the grave. Then Jack Louis, the boy leader of the mourners, carved this inscription upon the cypress tree:

Here lies Prince,
A True Friend.
Died July 4, 1905.
Seven years old.

For seven years Prince had romped with the children of Bradford Street. When he attained his full growth he repelled other dogs, and rough-looking strangers who approached the children. He was a natural protector, for he was of Scotch collie ancestry on one side of the house. The King Charles strain in his blood softened his coat to a glossiness not seen in other dogs in his neighborhood. He was handsome, much admired, and petted inordinately.

The petting was the undoing of the Prince. Yesterday morning Prince came in for his share of the good things—Fourth of July things left over. The children gave him all the ice cream he could eat. Then he was seized with a pain, and Dr. Wertheimer, a veterinarian, was called in. The Prince, he said, had acute indigestion, but he was unable to help him.

Reception to Mrs. Donald McLean.

FREDERICK, Md., July 5.—A reception was given this evening to Mrs. Donald McLean of New York, President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by the people of this, her native city, in honor of her election by the National Convention at Washington last March. Joseph D. Baker, President of the Citizens' National Bank, presided and welcomed Mrs. McLean, congratulating her upon the distinction she has achieved.

POSTUM.

IN COLONEL'S TOWN

Things Happen.

From the home of the famous "Keyhnel Keey

The Simpson Crawford Co. July clearing sale.

STORE CLOSES EVENINGS AT 5:30.

The sole object of the July clearing sale is to effect a quick and positive clearing of all odd lots, broken lines, odds and ends, broken sizes, sample lines and the entire remainder of seasonable Summer merchandise left from the liveliest June sale in the history of this store.

The first great clearing of the Summer season.

The prices are such as to accomplish this result with celerity. They are marked as you would expect them to be only in the month of August. In waiting till then, you would lose the month to which these goods are best adapted. There is every advantage in attending the first clearing of the season.

STORE CLOSES SATURDAYS AT 12:30 NOON.

Surplus stocks will be added from time to time throughout the month, so that to-day and every day you will find a variety of clean, new merchandise at clearing prices in every department. These stocks are unusually large and attractive, owing to the lateness of the season.

A full page resume of the greatest Summer bargains ever offered the people of New York and vicinity.

Low summer shoes

for women. Second Floor.

At $2.00 — The styles, the quality and the materials necessary for all smart dressers to wear at this time of year and through the next three months, but there's a big difference in the July clearing price and regular prices.

Low shoes — For evening wear. For outing wear. For dress wear.

White canvas and tan. Patent leather and black. Hand sewn welted soles. Also hand turned soles.
Cuban heels. Medium heels, French heels, Common sense.
No correct style is omitted from this July clearing at the single price of $2.00—the sale of all sales for the woman of fashion, over whom economy has influence.

At $1.00 — Shoes for misses. Shoes for children. — Values up to $2.00 a pair.

All small lots of colored wash goods reduced to 5c

At 5c — Batiste. Lawns. Ginghams. Chambrays. Selling up to 25c. Clearing price 5c.

At 8½c — Canvas Suitings, all shades—plain Scotch Suitings, green mixed effects, for outing suits. Formerly selling at 18c. July clearing price 8½c.

At 12½c — French Voiles. French Veilings. Sheer Organdies. Linette Suitings. 32-inch Chambray. Selling up to 39c. a yard. July clearing price 12½c.

At 19c — French Organdies—floral designs on very fine Chiffon Cloth—mostly large roses—all colors. Good value at 39c. a yd. July clearing price 19c.

Main Floor.

White goods selling up to 49c. a yard—clearing price 10c.

At 10c — Madras, Swisses, Lawns, Cheviots, Piques, Oxfords, India Linon, 40-in. Swisses. Odd pieces of fabrics selling up to 49c. — clearing price 10c.

At 12½c — White India Linon, several thousand yards of the very finest grades so much in demand this season. Formerly 15c, 19c, 25c and 35c. July clearing sale price, 12½c.

At 19c — 48-inch French Lawns. 45-inch Persian Mulls, for waists, seashore and mountain dresses and children's dresses. Formerly selling at 38c a yard. Now half price—special 19c a yard.

Summer underwear

for women. Main Floor.

At 19c. — Value 29c. and 35c. Women's ribbed lisle and cotton vests, low neck and sleeveless—very elastic.

At 25c. — Value 35c. Women's imported Swiss ribbed lisle thread Vests—They are low neck and sleeveless.

At 25c. — Extra large ribbed lisle Vests.

At 25c. — Women's lace bottom umbrella Pants.

At 25c. — Children's light-weight balbriggan.

At 25c. and 29c. — Children's gauze merino Underwear.

Take your choice all remnants of 59c. to $1.25 dress goods, 25c.

Never before—never again—such a selection of dress goods at a quarter. That will be the consensus of opinion here to-day, when all remnants, broken lots, odds and ends of 59c. to $1.25 dress goods will enter upon a clearing. A showing fully as desirable as any regular stock in town at regular prices.

Main Floor.

At 29c — formerly $1.00. All wool pure French Voile—full 47 inches wide, even, crisp mesh, does not wrinkle, sheds the dust—only comes in dark oxford, the most desirable fabric for Summer wear.

At 49c — formerly 89c. Black mohair, full 52 inches wide, double warp, bright silk lustre—fast black, imported from England. An excellent value at 89c.

Wool homespuns, All wool voiles, Nun's veiling, Albatross, Crepe de Paris, Eoliennes, Mohairs, Scotch plaids, Cheviots, Tweed Suitings — 25c. Lengths suitable for skirts, waists and entire dresses.

At 39c — formerly 59c. Cream mohair, bright and lustrous English manufacture.

At 49c — formerly 89c. Checked mohairs in a variety of colorings, 56 inches wide, bright silk lustre, double warp.

At 49c — formerly $1.00. Pure English mohair—52 inches wide—beautiful silk finish, in navy, brown, garnet and green double warp. Less than ½ price.

Plain white 85c. imported habutai silks, 45c.

The selling of these particular silks at the regular price has been so brisk that we have no remnants, no broken lots, no odds and ends, but a brand new collection of ten thousand yards bought from a Japanese importer at about half price. You'll recognize them as the silks most needed in July and August.

Main Floor.

At 69c. — formerly $1.00. Peau de Crepe, 24 inches, black, pure silk, copyright name woven on selvedge.

This value is unparalleled—possibly only because of a large purchase from a suit and waist manufacturer who made a sacrifice to clear out his surplus materials.

At 49c. — formerly 75c. Pure silk India Pongee, for Full costumes, Bathing Suits, etc.—33 inches wide.

24 inch white, pure silk figured Habutais, regular 85c. quality. They are among the season's most popular silks for those cool, white dresses and waists—5,000 yards. A large corps of extra clerks to wait upon the crowds. — 45c.

At 49c. — formerly 75c. Pure silk habutai in black—36 inches wide.

At 75c. — formerly $1.25. Water and perspiration proof—36 inch black, Lyons-dyed habutai, for cool Summer dresses.

At 49c. — formerly 75c. Heavy, pure silk white habutai, not the thin, flimsy kind—27 inches wide.

15c handkerchiefs at 10c

THEY sold at 15c. during the June bargain sale—just a little soiled now—all pure Irish linen—plain hemstitched for men and women—embroidered for women.

Main Floor.

At 15c. — always 25c. Soiled and crumpled—pure Irish linen handkerchiefs for men and women—hemstitched for men and women—daintily embroidered for women—the newest, prettiest patterns ever shown—special at 15c.

P. D. & J. B. Corsets, 98c

MADE of French coutil—high bust, medium hip—gives long tapering line to the figure—closely boned—flat abdomen—a fine, new Summer model for medium and full figures—sizes 18 to 30.

Regular price 2.50

Also another good domestic brand made of batiste—high bust—medium and habit hip—closely boned—flat abdomen—garters side or front—suitable for all figures—sizes 18 to 30—value $2.50, at 98c.

A sewing machine $11.95

EASIEST for agents to sell at $35—a name that gives it preference over all other $35 machines—latest drop-head style—finest steel head—solid quartered oak—piano finish.

Fourth Floor.

Regular price, $35.00

The very latest improvements are embodied in its construction. Think of the dainty shirt waists, corset covers and other garments you can make while the materials are so inexpensive—price, $11.95.

Jewelry clearing at 25c

Main Floor.

EVERYTHING selling up to $1 has been included in this sale to insure the positive clearing of our jewelry stock before our representative returns from Europe with a new collection of novelties.

Regular price, up to $1

Gold filled sterling silver SASH PINS—brooches, collar pins, cuff pins, stick pins, hat pins, set with fancy stones, beaded neck chains and fancy mounted combs are included at 25c.

Summer sale belts at 25c

CLEARING out all the new style Summer belts that have been soiled or handled—not one the least bit different from the condition of a belt after it has been worn the first time.

Main Floor.

Regular price, $1.00

Silk and satin girdles and crushed leather belts—the former in white, black, blue and pink—are included in this sale, and the styles are positive assurance of the very latest dollar belts, at 25c.

Summer toilet articles.

Main Floor.

Cucumber and Elder Flower Cream, 15c. and 35c. jar.
Purita Spanish Castile Soap, to-day at 12c. a cake.
Creton Case, rubber lined, with wash cloth, now 19c.
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap—8c. cake.
Coudray's Rice Powder—to-day 8c.
Lyon's Tooth Powder, sale price 12c.
Bath Brushes, special price 25c. to 98c.
Sea Salt, for the bath, 8-lb. bag 10c.
Idealia Florida Water, bottle, at 29c.
Powder Paper Books, handy, 3 for 25c.
Pinaud's perfumes, all odors, oz. 29c.

$12 dress trunks at $7.50

Basement Salesroom.

CANVAS covered—protected by four hardwood slats—steel corners, clamps and bolts—cloth lined—deep tray—hat box and shirt waist compartment.

At $2.00 — a 3.75 suit case. Made of Karatol steel frame—cloth lined—very light in weight.

At $3.50 — a 5.00 lawn swing. Hardwood—red painted frame—made to accommodate two adults.

Stylish elbow gloves, 29c

Main Floor.

A SPLENDID quality of cool lace lisle gloves to wear with Summer dresses and shirt waists that have the fashionable, new elbow sleeves, usually up to $1.

At 29c. — Values 50c. and 75c. Milanese lisle gloves of extremely good quality — black, white and colors.

At 35c. — Value 50c. Silk gloves—the new styles in sheer white Milanese silk.

25c embd. top collars 5c

Main Floor.

A HALF DOZEN for a little more than one formerly cost—cool and becoming on hot days—they add a touch of daintiness to the costume if the price IS only 5c.

At 19c. — Value 29c. All these fashionable conceits left from the June sale, when the price was 29c.

At 15c. — 25c. vellings. A quality never sold below 25c. a yard—fancy mesh and dotted effects.

Sale of Summer notions

Main Floor.

25c. stylish Bathing Caps 15c
25c. canvas Bathing Shoes 19c
25c. Hose Supporters, now at 15c
10c. Collar Foundations 5c
23c. Dress Shields, all sizes, at 12½c
19c. pearl Buttons, dozen 10c
15c. silk Shoe Laces, now 10c
35c. spool Sewing Silk, at 15c
10c. Corset Steels, to-day 5c
Paper Kirby Beard English Pins 5c
Back and Golf Hair Nets, 3 for 25c

Great embroidery clearing at ½ price

Nothing is used more than embroideries in Summer dressmaking. To meet the demand we've included our entire showing—finest in America—at half price.

Main Floor.

At 39c. — value 75c. Swiss Embroidered Flouncings, 18 in. wide, in a large variety, including English Eyelet and other effects. Just what are needed now for children's dresses, fashionable flounce dresses, dainty cool waists, and lingerie hats.

98c. and $1.25. — values to $2.50. Embroidered flouncings—the fad of the hour—English Eyelet effects in the latest designs—27 inches wide—there are a dozen uses for these flouncings and the price is lowest of the year, right at the time they are most needed.

Odds & ends of 25c to 50c laces, 10c.

Main Floor.

At 10c. — value 25c. to 50c. Venice, Cluny net ground bands in cream, white and ecru & black Chantilly Cluny bands.

At 19c. — value up to 75c. Beautiful net top and repousse net laces—also black Chantilly laces and bandings, just what are needed for making berthas, hats and ruffling on waists and entire dresses.

At 39c. — value 50c. Lyons weave silk chiffons, 45 inches wide—in full line of leading shades.

At 89c. — value 1.48 to 2.50. 45 inches wide—beautiful floral designs on light and dark grounds—will make artistic waists and costumes—limited quantity of waist and dress lengths.

$7.50 for $14.50 white linen coats.

Study the fashions and you'll recognize linen coats head and shoulders above any other wrap for cool evenings in the mountains and at the seashore. This quality is selling at $14.50.

Main Floor.

Latest styles—also a clearing of the newest creations in linen robes and suits.

Linen Coats, $7.50, $9.50 and $12.50 — Formerly 14.50, 17.50 and 19.50
Hand embroidered linen robes, $19.50 — Formerly 29.50 up to 37.00
Semi-made coat suits, $16.50 — Elsewhere all season, 25.00

500 lawn dresses, $1.50 each.

Surplus lots from several manufacturers will be sold along with the clearing of our own stock of Summer suits and dresses, affording the largest number and greatest variety ever offered in a clearing sale.

Third Floor.

At $1.50 — value up to $4.50. White lawn shirt waist dresses, daintily trimmed with fine Val. laces and medallions—also madras and chambray; lawns and dimities—very full and well made—gathered and tucked skirts—launder so well that they are really prettier after than before—fully 500 at $1.50.

At $5.00 — Coat Suits of white linen duck; little short Kaffee jacket style, short sleeves—very stunning styles.

At $15.00 — value $35 to $45. Linen models, hand embroidered in exclusive patterns—made with smart little bolero effect jacket and ¾ length.

At $9.75 — value $16.50. Silk Shirt Waist Suits in plain taffetas in brown, blue, and black; also shot silk and changeable effects.

At $9.75 — Fancy colored organdy desses—in pink, light blue, lavender—made over white slip—also white Persian lawns.

At $18.75 — value $26.50. Silk finish mull Dresses of dainty flowered design—elaborately trimmed with fine lace and insertions.

At $12.00 — value $20.00. Voile Skirts—made very full, 75 to 100 plaits—excellent quality, black, blue, gray, and all white.

Clearing in the misses' dept.

At $4.75 — value $8.50. Misses' and junior suits of white linen finished duck, or poplinette, frock and frills style.

Third Floor.

At $1.00 — value $2.25. Girls' frocks and tub dresses—the smart little shirt waist dress, sheer white tucked lawn waist.

At $1.75. Girls' dresses in white rep — Russian style—also natural linen—Dutch neck—one piece—box plaited.

At $2.50 — value $4.50. Girls' dimity dresses in pretty light colors, also white imported duck and linen dresses, fine tucked waists.

Muslin Underwear—5,000 gingham petticoats

At 39c — Value 75c. At this time of year every woman wants a number of GINGHAM or SEERSUCKER petticoats, and it is not strange they are selling at 75c. Here's the great JULY CLEARING SALE just in time to supply everybody at about half price. They are excellent qualities—perfectly washable colors—made with three wide ruffles and fancy stitching.

At 39c — Value 75. Second Floor.

At 12c. — value 19c. Corset covers, good muslin, embroidery edge in high or square neck style.

At 25c. — value 39c. Corset covers, nainsook and cambric, trimmed with laces, tucks and embroidery. This is an excellent value.

At $1.00 — value 1.50. White petticoats—trimmed with embroideries, laces, insertions and tucks.

At 75c. — value 1.00. Fine cambric night gowns—pretty Empire effects—trimmed with lace insertions and edges.

At 25c. — value 39c. Cambric drawers made with wide ruffle, cluster of tucks and hemstitching.

At 50c. — value 75c. Fine cambric and nainsook drawers—full flounce, with lace and embroidery trimmings, tucks and hemstitchings.

At 89c. — value $1.50. House sacques made of fine lawn, plaited front and back—wide flowing sleeves—dainty shades, bands of colored lawn.

House gowns—negligees.

At $1.25 — value $1.95. Kimonos, gowns of fine lawn—made with wide plaits or yoke effects, bell sleeves in Oriental and floral designs.

$16 English porcelain dinner set at $9.95.

$16.00 English porcelain dinner sets, $9.95; $22.50 Austrian china dinner sets, $15.95.

Theo. Haviland—best selected dinnerware.

$32.50 sets, $18.95; $35.00 sets, $26.00; $50.00 sets, $35.00; $75.00 sets, $47.00.

Open stock Theo. Haviland dinnerware—a chance to match your sets at half price.

Fourth Floor.

Cut glass—Best selected grades from leading American factories—deepest cut designs of marvellous richness.

At $2.95 — Value $4.75. Salad bowls. Fruit bowls. Footed compotes. Celery trays. Water carafes. $1.50 olive dishes 95c. $1.50 bonbon dishes 95c. 25c. salt cellars 10c. $1 salt and pepper 39c. Silver mounted.

At $3.39 — Value $5.50. Water carafes. Footed compotes. Celery trays. Quart pitchers. Almond trays.

Odd china.

Vegetable Dishes 25c. Cracker Jars 25c. Pickle Dishes 8c. Gravy Boats 10c. Salad Bowls 25c. Fruit Saucers 5c. Gas Globes, 15c. from 29c. Banquet Lamps, $5 from $8.

This list 8c.—value 15c.

Breakfast Plates, Dinner Plates, Tea Plates, Cups and Saucers. Hand painted plaques, $1.95 from $3.95. Hand-painted fern dishes, 75c., $1.10, $1.50, $2, $3, reduced from $1.35, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $4.50.

Odd china.

Ind. Butters 2c. Celery Dishes 29c. Odd Saucers 2c. Chop Trays 69c. Olive Dishes 20c. Candlesticks 15c. Colonial Glass Candlesticks, clearing price, 39c., from 60c.

Decorated toilet sets, each with covered jar—great reductions.

$1.89 from $3.39. $2.39 from $3.69. $3.89 from $5.79. $4.69 from $7.85.

Monthly grocery sale.

Model Food Store specials are unusually attractive—strictly in keeping with July clearing reductions. Purity guaranteed.

Sixth Floor.

MOUNTAIN COFFEE — Simpson Crawford's Special Blend of Java and Mocha; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

HAMS — Simpson Crawford SPECIAL Mild Cured, smoked to please you; 10 to 12 lb. size, lb. 13c

CONCENTRATED SOUPS—Libby's Peerless; Tomato and all varieties; dozen, 95c.; can 8c

YELLOW PEACHES — Lemon Clings or Crawfords, extra

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart, extra creamery, guaranteed strictly fresh; 5-lb. stone crock, $1.25; 3-lb. pail 75c

BISCUITS—National Biscuit Co.'s fresh baked Fig Newtons, Johnnie Cake, Grandma's Cookies, lb. 12½c

SUGAR—H. & E. best refined granulated; 5, 10, or 25 lb. linen sacks; lb. 5⅞c

BABY CORN—Owaganha brand; finest New York State; Country gentleman

NEW SALMON STEAKS — Royal Stuart, finest Chinook fish; dozen, $1.40; ½-lb. flat can 12c

SIFTED SWEET PEAS—Valley brand, tender Early Junes; dozen, $1.00; 2-lb. can 9c

WHITE CHERRIES—Perfection brand, extra Royal Anne fruit; six cans, $1.48; 3-lb. can 25c

ROYAL STUART SOAP—best family, for all laundry purposes; box 60 bars,

HOLLAND RUSKS—Genuine Holland Toast; 12 large pieces in package. 10c

Sale brandies and medicinal wines.

PURE GRAPE BRANDY — Walden's Three Star; bottle 1.00

CALIFORNIA BRANDY — Vintage 1897; gallon, $3.00; bottle 75c

OLD MONOGRAM — Pure Rye Whiskey; gal., $2.75; quart bottle 75c

BEECH NUT BACON, or Swift's BEST PREMIUM Bacon, 4 to 6 lb. pieces, lb. 18½c

OLD TOM GIN—Crystal brand; gallon, $3.50; bottle 60c

HOLLAND GIN—Van Gelder's finest; gallon, $2.85; bottle 68c

KIRK'S OLD CROW WHISKEY — Original bottling; bottle 80c

MONTICELLO RYE WHISKEY—Ten years

Four dollar lawn waists, $1.98

All the waists remaining from the June sale—some a little soiled, but the better values for it. All odd lots. Broken lots, to which are added 10,000 fresh new waists right from the manufacturer, insure the biggest clearing New York has ever known.

Second Floor.

At $1.98 — Value 4.00. Six fashionable models of sheer India lawn—all exquisitely designed, with dainty insertion of embroidery and lace—trimmed collar and cuffs—some with short sleeves—a value that never has been equalled and will hardly be excelled this season owing to the great sacrifice of the manufacturer.

At $1.00 — Value 2.00. Fine lawn shirt waists—entire front made of embroidery, insertions and fine tucks—trimmed collar and cuffs.

At $3.25 — Value 5.00. Shirt waists, made of allover embroidery—with tucked front and elbow—sleeve, lace edged ruffle.

Clearing bargains for men.

The 50c. wash ties at 25c.; the 59c. underwear at 39c.; the $1.00 shirts at 59c. and the $2.50 to $3.50 bathing suits at $1.50 prove the supremacy of our July clearing.

Main Floor.

At 25c. — value 50c. 5,000 white washable ties, unusually good quality.

2 for 25c. — value 25c. Black grosgrain silk four-in-hands—for men—15c. each.

At 39c. — value 59c. Men's real Maco yarn shirts and drawers, all sizes, good quality.

At $1.00 — 1.50 shirts. Men's cool white and colored plaited Shirts, cambrics and madras.

At 50c. — value 75c. Men's Sea Island cotton shirts and drawers, cool because it is absorbent.

At $1.35 — value 2, 2.50, 3. Custom Shirts—all the latest importations for Summer wear.

At $1.00 — value 1.50. American Silk is well known, and of this fabric these garments are made.

At 39c. — value 50c. Men's Cambric Night Shirts—The coolest garment for Summer wear.

At 59c. — 1.00 shirts. Made of woven madras—mostly in darker favorite patterns—sizes 14 to 18.

At $1.50 — value 2.50 and 3.50. Men's pure worsted Bathing Suits in plain black, and blue worsted.

Summer housefurnishings.

July clearing reductions apply to refrigerators, screens, lawn mowers, water coolers, ice cream freezers, enamel ware and all articles needed during July and August.

Basement Salesroom.

$9.65 for refrigerators worth up to $12.50.
$12.75 for refrigerators worth up to $16.50.
$18.50 for refrigerators worth up to $23.00.
$20.75 for refrigerators worth up to $25.00.
$4.10 for Silver King lawn mower, 14-in. blade.
$4.55 for Silver King lawn mower, 16-in. blade.
$5.45 for Silver King lawn mower, 18-in. blade.
80c. for regular $1.35 5-gallon water coolers.
7c. pie plates & pudding pans.
19c. for tea or coffee pot.
$1.48 for regular $2.25 two-burner gas stove.
$1.25 for regular $2.00 large sheet iron ovens.
$3.25 for the $4.25 Sidway tables, very special.
30c. for bamboo tabourettes, 10½ inch top.
95c. for regular $1.35 galvanized ash cans.
19c. for regular 30c. Japanese bread box.
$1.49 for regular $1.75 Bissell carpet sweeper.
$1.75 for regular $2.50 square clothes hamper.
15c. for lipped sauce pans.
23c. for large sauce pan.
10c. for 10-qt. rinsing pans.
10c. for preserving kettle.

Furniture—$35 brass bed, $19.75

The clearing prices are lowest of the year, and the necessity of purchasing these articles in the near future is apparent to all who read the list. Remarkable saving.

Fifth Floor.

Brass Beds — Massive construction, best lacquer.
$17.75 for $25 brass beds.
$19.50 for $34 brass beds.
$30.00 for $42 brass beds.
$44.00 for $58 brass beds.
$59.00 for $85 brass beds.

Buffets — Made of selected quartered golden oak.
$26.00 buffets, $14.50.
$23.00 buffets, $17.75.
$29.00 buffets, $19.50.
$32.00 buffets, $21.50.
$36.00 buffets, $24.50.

China Closets — Genuine golden oak, highly polished.
$18.00 china closets, $12.50.
$26.00 china closets, $15.00.
$23.50 china closets, $17.00.
$28.00 china closets, $18.50.
$56.00 china closets, $42.00.

Sideboards — Made of thoroughly seasoned golden oak.
$32.00 sideboards, $22.50.
$42.00 sideboards, $28.50.
$50.00 sideboards, $34.75.
$60.00 sideboards, $40.00.

Dining Tables — Made from seasoned golden oak.
$8.50 dining tables, $6.50.
$13.75 dining tables, $9.50.
$15.75 dining tables, $11.00.
$18.00 dining tables, $13.50.

Dining Chairs — Golden oak, finely polished, box frames.
$2.50 dining chairs, $1.65.
$2.75 dining chairs, $2.25.
$4.50 dining chairs, $3.50.
$4.75 dining chairs, $3.75.

Simpson Crawford Co.

EDUCATORS MAY FIGHT FOR A SALARY BOARD

Chicagoans Excited by Report That Directors Won't Consider It.

TWO SPEECHES BY ROOSEVELT

To Address Auditorium Meeting and Then Overflow Gathering Outside —Election of Officers To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 5.—The air has suddenly become full of rumors of the possibility of a hot fight at the general business meeting of the National Educational Association to-morrow at noon at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. These rumors have it that the Directors and general officers will be pitched against the delegations from New York City and Chicago. The cause for the fight is said to come from a story that the Board of Directors refused to entertain a petition for the establishment of a new department to be called the Department of Teachers' Interests, and to have for its object the investigation and discussion of such subjects as salaries, the conservation of salary funds, tenure of position, and old age pensions.

The petition was first circulated by Principal William McAndrew of the Girls' Technical High School in Manhattan, New York, and received quickly a number of signatures in excess of the prescribed minimum of thirty. This afternoon the petition was given to the Directors. Late this evening it was reported that the Directors had sent word to Mr. McAndrew that the document had been filed too late to come under consideration at the present annual meeting. When asked about this report, McAndrew would neither affirm nor deny it. All he said was:

"The meeting is not over yet."

The fate of the petition did not cause much excitement at the headquarters of the New York City Teachers' Association, but in the small corner room at the Coleman House, where the Illinois teachers have nailed up their colors, and still more at the rooms of the Chicago Federation of Teachers, it did create a lot of discussion.

The Chicago organization is said to partake pretty largely of the character of a trades union, and it was rumored this evening that the Chicago teachers had counted on using the new department as an instrument for securing from the National Association more active support than by mere academical discussion for their struggle to raise salaries and other improvements in the conditions of the teachers. Should this fight materialize the hitherto mild and largely geographical contentions about the Presidency may derive new and unexpected importance.

New York Man Applauded.

At the general meeting in the Ocean Grove Auditorium this evening the list of members of the Nominations Committee selected by the various State delegations was read. What promised to be a perfunctory ceremony, as is usual, became unexpectedly the occasion for an ovation to District Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller, the delegate from New York. Until his name was reached the reading of the list was listened to in silence, but his name was the signal for a prolonged outburst of applause.

President Roosevelt will speak twice instead of once, as had been arranged, when he comes here to address the National Educational Association Convention on Friday. After speaking in the auditorium he will address an open air gathering at the foot of the Ocean Pathway, Ocean Grove.

This concession is the result of repeated requests from the officers of the National Educational Association, who realize that in spite of the enormous dimensions of the auditorium it would be impossible to make room within it for all the members of the association, not to speak of outsiders. The auditorium seats 9,000 and has standing room for another thousand. The delegates and their families alone number more than 20,000. The town is full of other visitors who have availed themselves of the cheap railroad rates. All want to hear the President speak.

To-day Dr. James M. Greene, Chairman of the committee appointed to receive the President, received word from Oyster Bay that President Roosevelt had decided to accede to the request that he speak twice. His second speech will follow immediately after the first. Then he will return to his home at once.

The address of Mayor McClellan to the convention yesterday was the object of a deal of discussion among the delegates to-day. An inclination was shown among the leaders to regard it as a direct attack on Dr. Maxwell. Some said that this inclination did not manifest itself until after the arrival this morning of Commissioner of Education Abraham Stern of New York. Instead of taking part in a discussion of teachers' salaries in the Department of School Administration, Mr. Stern spent his morning circulating among the delegates.

There was some talk among the officers and Directors of the association to get up resolutions defending the stand of Dr. Maxwell and protesting against the Mayor's attack on the "fads and frills," but nothing happened. Miss Julia Richman, a district Superintendent from New York City and an ardent partisan of Dr. Maxwell and the "new education," said in regard to this matter:

The Mayor and Maxwell.

"It is simply ridiculous to regard the Mayor's words in the light of a hostile criticism of Dr. Maxwell and the ideas he represents. What the Mayor uttered was plainest common sense, and I don't think there is a single teacher who does not subscribe to them."

The election of officers of the National Education Association will be held to-morrow noon at the First Methodist Episcopal Church. It is against the time-honored policy of the organization to give the President a second term. Dr. Maxwell is also not willing to accept the burden of office for another year. Two candidates are in the field. Professional etiquette forbids them to do any canvassing in person, but their friends are hustling. Sectional feeling is also being invoked.

The Southern delegates early to-day began urging the propriety of having a President chosen from their part of the country. Their choice is President Charles D. McIver of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensborough, N. C. His principal rival is Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania.

So far Mr. McIver has had the best of the contest by far. He is more a farmer than a pedagogue in outward appearance. When he speaks he often refers to "the little red schoolhouse" and "the dear little school ma'am." For the "fads and frills" he has small use. This feeling he expressed thus when he addressed the National Council on the subject of "industrial education in rural schools:"

"We educators are pretty much like the [illegible] West in a luggage

has et it up.' So have we done—we don't know just now where we are going, and the best thing we can do is to stick to old and tried methods till we find out."

The Nominating Committee.

The list of members of the nominating committee, in the hands of which lies the choice of officers for next year, was made up this afternoon. The members and the States they represent are:

Chairman—James L. Hays, New Jersey; Alabama, I. W. Hill; Arizona, A. J. Matthews; Arkansas, George B. Cook; California, Richard D. Faulkner; Colorado, Z. X. Schneider; Connecticut, Charles H. Keyes; Delaware, Arthur R. Spaid; District of Columbia, Homer M. Johnson; Florida, W. B. Dickinson; Georgia, W. M. Slaton; Illinois, David Felmley; Indiana, H. B. Brown; Indian Territory, R. F. Russell; Iowa, John R. Riggs; Kansas, Jasper N. Wilkinson; Kentucky, E. H. Mark; Louisiana, Marion Brown; Maine, John S. Locke; Maryland, Albert S. Cook; Massachusetts, Charles H. Ames; Michigan, E. E. Scribner; Minnesota, J. W. Olson; Mississippi, J. Saunders; Missouri, J. M. Greenwood; Montana, S. D. Sargent; Nebraska, J. W. Searson; New Hampshire, J. C. Kirkland; New Mexico, Hiram Hadley; New York, Gustave Straubenmuller; North Carolina, James Y. Joiner; North Dakota, W. M. Korn; Ohio, Edmund D. Lyon; Oklahoma, Edward S. Vaughn; Pennsylvania, E. O. Lyte; Rhode Island, Charles E. Dennis, Jr.; South Carolina, D. B. Johnson; South Dakota, George M. Smith; Tennessee, R. B. Lees; Texas, R. B. Cousins; Utah, A. C. Nelson; Vermont, W. D. Hateh; Virginia, D. Cowles; West Virginia, Lucy Robinson; Wisconsin, William George Bruce; Wyoming, Charles H. Nellor; Porto Rico, Frank H. Ball.

The speakers of the main meeting in the evening were Secretary George H. Martin of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, Prof. Franklin H. Giddings of Columbia University, both of whom had "child labor" for their text, and Miss Julia Richman of New York City, who spoke on "The Immigrant Child."

Prof. Giddings said that, although public sentiment undoubtedly was in favor of rigid enforcement of laws against child labor, the difficulties of their application were many. After enumerating some of these, Prof. Giddings said:

"A final and deeper difficulty exists which has received very little attention. We hear a great deal lately about race suicide. Large families are no longer seen, especially in the so-called middle class. It is strange that no one has pointed out the connection between the increased demand upon parents to maintain their children in school, foregoing the earnings that children might add to the family income, and the diminishing size of the average family. The connection, however, is undoubtedly a real one, and the practical inference is obvious.

"If the restriction of child labor is desirable, if compulsory education is desirable, and if at the same time large families also are desirable, the State must make up to the family at least some part of the income that children could earn if they were permitted freely to enter upon industrial employments. The question, therefore, that we shall have to face and to answer is this: Shall the State pay parents for keeping their children in school between the ages of ten and fourteen? It is not my intention to advocate the measure or to argue against it. My purpose is served in calling your attention to the logic of facts."

Thirteen out of the seventeen subordinate departments held sessions to-day, some of them both in the morning and afternoon. In the National Council the morning was devoted to a meeting of the Committee on Investigations and Appropriations. This committee counts among its members not fewer than three university Presidents, Butler of Columbia, Harper of Chicago, and Alderman of Virginia. President Harper was the only one of the three present to-day.

President William T. Bryan of Indiana University, Prof. Charles Alphonso Smith of the University of North Carolina, and President James E. Backer of the University of Colorado were the principal speakers at the session held this afternoon by the Department of Higher Education. President Bryan spoke against what he considered the too wide range given to undergraduate courses in almost all American universities, with the result that the quality both of the collegiate work and of the research work suffers.

While addressing a joint session of the Departments of Secondary Education and of Manual Training, Miss Katherine E. Dopp of Chicago protested against the plan to separate the boys and girls in the high school period.

"It would seem that enmeshing dollars by fair means or foul is the sole impulse of the National life," was the plaint uttered by Frank H. Collins, Director of drawing and manual training in the schools of Queens and Richmond, New York, during a speech before the Department of Art Education. Then he added:

"As teachers we must behold in this manifestation symptoms of a disease truly alarming."

NOTES OF THE CONVENTION

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 5.—Four little blind girls, seven and eight years old, appeared before the members of the Department of Special Education this morning, brought there by their teacher, Miss Alice Burnham Fellows, Director of the Wisconsin School for Children of Defective Vision, at Milwaukee. They read from point books, they recited, they sang, with a grown-up blind woman playing the accompaniment on the piano. But more interesting than anything else they and their teacher did was the illustrations they gave of "how to see by hearing." So surely had they been trained to use their ears that the lack of sight was almost made up for.

When a book was dropped on a table, the girls could tell not only the nature of the object, but could give an exact description of the book. An ordinary printed book they knew from the point book by the difference in weight as shown in the fall. And in the same way they recognized pencils, knives, and other objects. This method, it is said, is entirely new, and has been practiced only a little more than a year. But it has already yielded wonderful results, the teachers say, and it promises to be of great use to the blind.

The Utah delegation realized to-day that something would have to be done to counteract the effect of their flight to Coney Island yesterday while the delegates of other States were hustling for the next convention. So they caused this notice to be posted in the Press Bureau:

"The Utah educators were out in full force and working hard for the next convention."

Florida has eleven delegates at the convention. Their headquarters are next door to those of fighting Utah. There never was a more peaceful team than the Florida eleven. This morning their Secretary nailed up the following notice to the public:

"At a very enthusiastic and perfectly harmonious meeting of the active members yesterday Miss Clem Hampton was unanimously nominated for State Director."

Two young and pretty Philadelphia schoolma'ams have been floating around from delegate to delegate. They had engaged rooms at the Coleman House in advance, and had sent their luggage to that hotel. When they arrived last Monday morning they had with them only a small satchel. By some mistake the rooms had been rented to others, and the hotel was full. So the management could do nothing better than to provide quarters for the little Quakers at another hotel. Thither the girls repaired, expecting their baggage to follow, but this morning it had not yet appeared, and the girls were clamoring desperately for it.

"Why, you might have been much worse off," said an optimist who overheard them; "you were lucky to have that satchel."

"Lucky!" cried one of the girls. "Do you know what we had in that satchel? Two pairs of white shoes—and we have been here since Monday."

The delegates to the convention received to-day an invitation from the Faculty of Yale University to visit Yale after they depart from Asbury Park. Prof. E. Hershey Sneath of Yale was the carrier of the invitation.

Starts a School for Chauffeurs.

The International Association of Machinists, which has organized the Professional Chauffeurs' Club, an organization within the union, reported yesterday that it has started a school for chauffeurs.

WOMAN VERY ANXIOUS TO WIPE OUT BAD LAWS

She Has Discovered Lots of Old Ones That Oppress Her.

MAN GETS THE BEST CHANCE

But That's Only Here, It Seems—Quite Different in the Halcyon State of Colorado.

While the laws made by man will be attacked by the new Legislative Committee of the National Business Women's League, who opened their convention last evening with a reception at the Hotel Endicott, man, the individual, will not be frowned upon.

Judge W. H. Wood, who has often defended the laws which his wife and law partner, as the proposed Chairman of the National Legislative Committee is planning to attack, was himself an honored guest at the committee's reception last evening. To show also that the members are still kindly disposed to man himself as an individual, they have invited another lone man, an attorney, Mr. F. C. Baker, to address their meeting, which begins this morning at the Hotel Endicott.

Mrs. Wood, who is not new to the work of lobbying for women at Albany, declared last night that there were many bad laws on the statute books which should be made to come off. To this end the National League will begin its labors this Fall by rallying all the forces it can muster.

"It is much easier to create new laws than to abolish old ones," said Mrs. Wood, "but goodness knows there are enough of these old ones which should be completely abolished. We women of New York State, when we look at the law, see that we are under awful injustice. Look at the freedom we have!"

Mrs. Wood made this last remark with fearful sarcasm, and Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford, the leading spirit of suffrage in Colorado, nodded approval of Mrs. Wood's sarcasm.

"The New York laws give man a shocking preference over woman," continued Mrs. Wood, "preference to the children, preference in property rights. Why, in many cases the law even gives him the right to collect the wife's salary if she chooses to work outside her home and he chooses to act as collector."

"How dreadful!" exclaimed a Colorado delegate in white silk and lace.

Then the receiving line dispersed, and in a corner of the room the Colorado women extended sympathy to their Eastern sisters, still in the shackles of man-made laws, and incidentally gave them good advice.

"Out in Denver," said Mrs. Bradford, "the men come to us for assistance and advice and political aid. The women ask for anything they want and get it."

"How perfectly splendid," declared a little woman from Philadelphia.

Then the Colorado delegates gave their Eastern sisters some pointers on the best methods of "how to get what you want."

Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Isabella Kellogg, and Mrs. F. C. Baker are spoken of as the three women who will have charge of the new line of work which the convention will map out for its new legislative committee. As they are all women of practical experience in legislative work, they will keep in touch with the local committees throughout the country, and give them advice and render them assistance in the work of a sweeping National reform in the old-fashioned laws.

Many members feel that the National Suffrage Association has been without a leading force since Susan B. Anthony has left the field of activity, and they point to the fact that the New National Business Women's League, with its new energy drawn from the fields of business life, may produce a greater strength for the movement of woman's suffrage than the old association.

To-day the work of the convention will begin in earnest. Greetings from sister associations will be read by Mrs. Denis T. Denison of New York, representing the General Federation of Women's Clubs; Mrs. Priscilla D. Hackstaff of the Suffragist Association, and Miss H. J. Andruss of the Women's Christian Temperance Union.

At the meeting this afternoon Miss Alice P. Long of Chicago will speak on "Health, the First Requisite to Success of the Business Woman," and Dr. Alice M. Steeves of Boston will address the convention on "Feminization in Professions."

The league, which was organized in St. Louis last October, has already rolled up its membership to 10,000.

Among the prominent officers are: Mrs. May Wright Sewall, Mrs. Elizabeth Towne, Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, Miss Catherine M. Goggin of Chicago, Dr. Mattylee Curl Barnett of Denver, Miss Matea B. Cleveland of Chicago, Dr. Emma L. Sherman of New York.

HAY PREDICTED HIS DEATH.

"I Shall Not Live a Year," He Told Some Well Wishers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—James Dubois, a State Department official, told to-day of a conversation in which Secretary Hay intimated accurately the length of time he had to live.

It was a little less than a year ago that Mr. Dubois, with C. K. Berryman, the cartoonist, called upon Mr. Hay. In the course of the conversation Mr. Berryman asked Mr. Hay how long he had been Secretary of State.

"Six years," replied Mr. Hay. "I have served longer than any other Secretary except Hamilton Fish, who served for eight years."

"Mr. Secretary," said Mr. Dubois, "we all hope you may remain in President Roosevelt's Cabinet during the next four years; that will give you ten years as head of the Department of State and will break Mr. Fish's record by two years."

"He looked at us with a very earnest and grave expression," said Mr. Dubois in telling the story, "and said very firmly: 'No, I shall not live to serve another year.' We were inexpressibly grieved and shocked at these words, because they were spoken with so much solemnity. We left the Secretary deeply impressed with what he had said, for we felt that if his words came true not only this country but the world would lose a friend that could not be replaced."

SENSELESS ON RAILROAD.

Man Unidentified Dies in Hospital—Knockout Drops Suspected.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., July 5.—Policeman Burns found an unknown man unconscious on the New York Central tracks last night and had him removed to the hospital, where it was said he was suffering from convulsions, caused by an overdose of knockout drops.

The man died to-day. There was not a thing on his clothing to identify him and nothing of value was found on him. When the man was found he was lying between the tracks. He appeared to be about thirty-five years old, of medium height and weight. He was respectably dressed, and looked like a well-to-do working man.

The police have received no word of a missing man.

TOO BUSY TO GET THIEF.

Police, However, Arrested the Man Robbed Near Criminal Courts.

Magistrate McAvoy, in the Tombs Court, raked the police over the coals yesterday for letting John Hess be knocked down and robbed almost in the shadow of the Criminal Courts Building, and then not trying to catch the thieves.

Hess is employed by William L. Ward, the Republican leader in Port Chester. He came to town on the Fourth and visited some of the Park Row saloons. While he was standing at the corner of Centre and Pearl Streets, somebody slugged him on the head, knocked him down, and took all the money he had. The police found Hess and locked him up on a charge of intoxication.

"Did he tell his story in the station when you arrested him" the Magistrate asked Detective Brundage.

"Yes," replied the detective.

"What did you do?"

"I took him to the hospital to have his wounds dressed."

"Didn't you make any effort to find the thieves?"

"Well, yesterday was pretty busy, your Honor, and we didn't have time."

Magistrate McAvoy didn't like the excuse. He said:

"Tell your Captain to be here this afternoon. I'm going to see if a citizen can be beaten and robbed in the shadow of this building with the police making no attempt to find the thieves."

Acting Captain Braun was in court in the afternoon. He said his detectives had done all they could to find the thieves. Hess was discharged.

RUNAWAYS KILL DRIVER.

Beer-Wagon Horses, Startled by Firecracker, Dash Against Post.

After a dash of three blocks along a crowded Bronx thoroughfare yesterday afternoon a team of runaway horses hitched to a heavily laden beer wagon collided with a lamppost, wrecking the vehicle, injuring both horses, and killing the driver, John Starr, twenty-three years old, of One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Park Avenue.

The accident was at Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-third Street. Several children narrowly missed being run down. The explosion of a large firecracker which some boys had thrown at One Hundred and Eightieth Street caused the horses, who had been feeding, to bolt. As the bits were out of the horses' mouths, Starr was unable to control them with the reins, and they dashed north along the avenue unhampered, leaving a trail of beer bottles.

Policemen Peterman and Feldman made desperate efforts to stop the runaway, but failed. Soon after that the horses ran against the lamp post, the impact throwing horses, vehicle, and the man down in a confused mass of splintered wood and glass.

FIGHT NEWPORT TAXATION.

E. R. Thomas and Sidney Webster Among Petitioners to City Council.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Objections against the personal property taxes assessed a few weeks ago are coming in the form of petitions to the City Council for remission of certain assessments, alleged to be illegal. Several from Summer residents declaring that they did not possess any personal property liable to assessment were presented at the Council meeting this evening.

Sidney Webster asked that the assessment of $50,000 on personal property be cancelled as he was not a citizen of Newport, but for forty years had lived continuously in New York. He declared that he was assessed on personal property in New York this year.

Edward R. Thomas and Eleanor T. Beeckman asked that the assessment on each, of $750,000, be canceled, asserting that at the time of the assessment they had no personal property legally assessable for taxation in Newport.

Miss Ida M. Mason asked to have the assessment on $100,000 canceled, claiming Boston as her residence.

All the petitions were referred to the Assessors of Taxes, with the request that the petitioners have a hearing.

LINED COAT WITH TICKETS.

105 of Them Found in Elevated Box Watcher's Garment.

On the charge of ladling handfuls of tickets from his chopping box into a slit in the back lining of his coat William F. Cline, thirty-one years old, of 304 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, a ticket chopper at the Forty-second Street station of the Sixth Avenue elevated line, was locked up early last night in the East Fifty-first Street Police Station by Interborough Detectives Sommerville and Sheerin. The prisoner was charged with petty larceny. In the lining of the coat 105 tickets were found.

The detectives had suspected Cline, they said. Early last night, they alleged, they saw him allow the tickets pile up in the box, scoop in his hand and ladle some of the overflow into his coat lining. Cline was employed just after the strike.

WILSON NURSE ASKS $21,000.

Sues New Yorker's Sister, Who Was Sole Legatee.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Mary L. Steele of New York began suit to-day in the United States court against Belle Miller for $21,000, which she claims for acting as nurse and companion for the late John M. Wilson, who died on Dec. 29, 1901, in New York.

She alleges that Wilson promised either to pay her $25,000 cash or make provision for her in his will for that sum. She says he did not pay her, made no provision for her in his will, and that the only pay she received was $4,000 which Mrs. Miller, his sister, gave her. Wilson left his entire fortune, amounting to $100,000 in personalty, to Mrs. Miller, the wife of Dr. B. F. Miller of East Eighth Street, this city.

LAWSON AT MONTREAL.

Pleased Over Curiosity Shown by Crowds at Stopping Places.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 5.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston finished the first stage of his journey westward when his private car Hazelmere came into the Montreal station to-night.

At every stop there were sufficient handshakings and kindred demonstrations to bring a smile of content to Lawson's face. At Lowell and Nashua Junction he was compelled by the demands of the crowds gathered there to come out on the rear platform of the car and tell what he expected to say in the West.

The party left Montreal at 11 o'clock to-night, and is scheduled to arrive in Chicago at 9:30 to-morrow night.

MEN OF TROPIC DROWNED.

Bottom of the Steamer Driven Up Under Her Boilers.

CONCEPCION, Chile, July 5.—An examination of the British steamer Tropic, which reached Talcahuano yesterday after having been ashore north of Constitucion, shows that her bottom is set up under her boilers.

The second officer, purser, and some of the crew are supposed to have been drowned. The Tropic was on her way from North Chilean ports to Charleston and New York.

WORKMAN BURIED IN SAND.

Digging in a Sewer Trench When the Shoring Gave Way.

After being buried for an hour and a half in sand Dennis Brennan, thirty years old, of 341 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, was taken to St. John's Hospital yesterday afternoon, suffering from bruises and shock.

Brennan was at work in a sewer trench at Park Place and Nostrand Avenue. He was at the bottom of the trench and was throwing sand up to another workman at the man fainted, and an ambulance was called.

HIGGINSONS REFUSE AID.

To Police Working on Jewel Case—Gems Reported Recovered.

The police said yesterday that they did not know whether it was true, as reported, that the jewels taken from a room in the house of James J. Higginson, at 18 East Forty-first Street, had been recovered.

The family again declined to admit De-

The Wanamaker Store Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon. The Wanamaker Store



Today These Suits at $2.50!

Another Remarkable Offering Of Women's Shirt-Waist Suits

The picture tells how correct and handsome are the styles, and how beautifully the suits are tailored. They were made to sell at $4.50 to $7. By far the larger number in the collection are worth more than double today's price.

The materials include Anderson's percales, in solid colors and checked effects, black, white, figured and dotted lawns, plain, figured and striped madras, in an immense variety of styles, accurately represented by those shown in the picture. They come from a manufacturer who allows nothing but high-class work, even in the lowest-priced suits coming from his factory. All of the suits are beautifully finished, each one in its own individual box, in perfect condition, and each one representing the most extraordinary value presented this season.

$4.50 to $7 Suits Today at $2.50 a Suit

Shown and sold in the Under-Price Store, Basement.

The Main Aisle sale continues today.

$10 to $15 Shirt-Waist Suits, at $4.75

The sale began yesterday morning with more than a thousand suits, and there is still splendid selection today among a fine assortment of beautifully made suits of the most attractive, comfortable and serviceable Summer varities.

The materials include pure white linens, dimities, solid-colored and fancy madras, grass linens, colored linens, Swiss muslins, plain mulls and printed lawns. They represent the very best styles and values shown this season at $10 to $15.

Today at $4.75 a Suit

Main aisle.

Men's Worsted Trousers at $3.75

Worth $5 and $6

This is a fine collection of about two hundred pairs of Men's Pure Worsted Trousers, in medium-colored stripes. All are this present season's goods, and, though they represent the odd lots of the stock, there is excellent variety to select from, and a good assortment of sizes.

$3.75, were $5 and $6

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Washable Dress Fabrics

Attractively Priced

Our dress goods stocks are overflowing with special offerings just now. Attractive cotton and linen dress fabrics that will make up into handsome and serviceable garments, and cost very little.

Among them are the following:

12½c Cotton Mixed Voiles at 5c a yard—Copied after handsome imported voiles, in gray, tan and brown mixtures.

10c Chambray Ginghams at 6c a yard—In neat checks and stripes of light blue, pink, red and tan with white.

30c Embroidered Chambrays at 20c a yard—Fine Chambray Ginghams, in cadet blue, gray and heliotrope, and Checked Voiles, in blue, brown, pink, green, gray and white, neatly embroidered.

50c Fancy Silk Muslins at 18c a yard—Half silk and half cotton, in a variety of self-colored figures and stripes, in white, cream, pink, royal blue, champagne, cardinal, black.

45c Embroidered Chambrays at 30c a yard—Mercerized Mixed Chambrays, in blue, gray, pink, tan, green and black, embroidered in white and colored squares and polka-dots.

60c Linen Suitings at 40c a yard—In fancy mixtures of blue, heliotrope, cadet blue and brown, combined with white or black-and-white.

Fourth avenue and Tenth street.

Fine Linens for Table and Bath

Much Under-Price

A fine, new, fresh collection of twelve hundred and fifty Linen Table Pieces, real Croatian hand-embroidered—scarfs, centerpieces, tray cloths and doilies—in beautiful color-combinations. The edges are hemstitched by hand. Fine decorative pieces for the Summer home.

At less than half price—thus:

Doilies, 9 in., at **20c each**, were 55c.

Tray Cloths, 12 x 18 in., **50c each**, were $1.15. 16 x 24 in., **$1.10 each**, were $2.25. 18 x 27 in., **$1.25 each**, were $2.75.

Centerpieces, 18 in., at **65c each**, were $1.75. 30 in., at **$2.50 each**, were $5.50.

Scarfs, 18 x 36 in., **$1.35 each**, were $3.50. 18 x 60 in., **$2.25 each**, were $4.50.

All-Linen Table Sets—Full-bleached, fringed; with one dozen doilies to match; nicely put up in boxes. Pretty damask designs. Size of cloth, 63 x 82 in., **at $2.50 a set**, worth $4. 63 x 86 in., **at $2.90 a set**, worth $4.50.

Pure Linen Table Cloths—Fine quality, grass-bleached, hemstitched; 58 x 75 in., **at 90c each**, worth $1.50.

Turkish Bath Towels—One hundred dozen large size snow-white Turkish Bath Towels; excellent quality; **at 17c each**, worth 25c. Not more than six to a customer.

Basement.

Summer LILLIAN CORSETS

Imported. Exclusive. Supple and stylish, as all Lillian Corsets are. Without sacrificing any of the pre-eminent Lillian trimness and beauty, these models are planned for Summer comfort—light and cool:

At $2.50—Excellent model, made of light-weight coutil; for medium figures.

At $3.50—Designed for short, full figures; supporters attached; of light-weight coutil.

At $3.75—Extra long waist, high bust and short hips; of light, cool batiste.

At $4—Beautiful model, for full figures, of fine batiste; supporters at front and sides.

Fitters who know, will help to please you.

Second floor, Tenth st.

$5 Parasols, at $2.50

Fancy Silk Parasols in pretty fashionable colors to match the Summer frocks, or in soft neutral shades.

Dainty in appearance. Serviceable in fact.

$5, their normal price. $2.50 their price today.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Waists of Summer Silks, Reduced

Cool, sheer, fine—the soft Silk Waists that it makes you cool to look at. The styles are characteristic—even better than the usual good sorts. A little more tone and taste.

At $3.50 each, were $5 and $7.50—Of chiffon, taffeta, China silk, and a few of lace; in white, colors or black. Trimmed with lace and insertion, in many charming effects; or smartly tailor-made.

At $5.50 each, were $7.50 to $12—Of crepe de Chine or China silk, in handsome models, trimmed elaborately with lace medallions or insertions; some embroidered. In colors and white or black.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth ave 9th and 10th sts.

If there is a better water in the world than Londonderry LITHIA WATER connoisseurs everywhere would like to hear

STRANGE WILL CASE IN COURT AT READING

Letter Advanced as Codicil Has No Year in Its Date.

EXPERT CALLS IT A FORGERY

Claimant to Share of $1,000,000 Estate Fixes the Date by a Letter Which He Wrote.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 5.—What is regarded as one of the most remarkable will cases on record, involving the genuineness of letters purporting to have been written by the late M. H. Messchert, will be tried before the Register here to-morrow. David N. Carvalho, the handwriting expert, will be the principal witness. Mr. Carvalho has said that never before in all his long experience has he had to do with a more peculiar or interesting case.

M. H. Messchert lived in Douglasville, Berks County. He died last October at the age of about seventy, and left nearly $1,000,000 in real and personal property. His will was probated, the money was divided according to its provisions among the family of the dead man, and there was nothing queer or unusual about the affair until a stranger turned up in April with what he said was a codicil.

The stranger was Lee L. Esenhower, who is in the piano business at 343 Penn Street, Reading. He went to the Philadelphia offices of Townsend, Elliott & Townsend, counsel to the Messchert estate, and showed to a member of the firm a letter which he said he had received from Mr. Messchert nearly a year before. This is the letter:

Dear Mr. Esenhower: Your very kind note was received. I said you should have all my estate in France, also $10,000 of my estate here.

Instead of going to Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 1st of June, I am obliged to go on Thursday, June 2, when I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you. Very truly yours,
M. S. MESSCHERT.

Douglasville, Penn., May 30.

The lawyer looked over the letter carefully and with great surprise. Then he noticed that no year appeared in its date.

"Why, this means nothing at all," he told his visitor, "because it hasn't any date. A codicil must be proved to have been made after the will."

Mr. Esenhower told the lawyer that the letter had been written on May 30 of last year. Then he went away. The lawyer attached but little importance to the incident, and had nearly forgotten it, when some two weeks later the piano man turned up again. This time he brought another letter. It was, he said, a letter he had written to Mr. Messchert, and in reply to which the old man had sent him the note of May 30. The paper bore the imprint of the piano company of which Mr. Esenhower is an employe, and, he said, was written in his own hand. It read as follows:

May 28, 1904.

My Dear Friend Messchert: The last time we were together you said something to the effect that after your death I was to inherit a certain portion of your estate. Would you kindly repeat what you said in a letter for me to hold in case of any accident to you?

I thank you for the book; I have not as yet perused its contents, but will do so at my earliest convenience. Hoping to hear from you shortly, as usual, I beg to remain as ever, very truly yours, LEE S. ESENHOWER.

On the lower left-hand corner of the sheet are these words: "Please find note inclosed. M. S. Messchert." Mr. Esenhower said that the short note he received from Mr. Messchert was accompanied by the note of May 28, which he had written. This, he contended, placed the date of the codicil and made the codicil valid.

The two letters and the envelope in which Mr. Esenhower said they came from Mr. Messchert were minutely examined by Mr. Carvalho. Mr. Carvalho pronounced the Messchert letter a forgery. He said that the direction on the envelope was genuine, although the postmark had been changed.

The Register took preliminary testimony about two weeks ago. Esenhower himself took the stand. He is a man with little gray side-whiskers. All the time he was testifying he smiled, sometimes almost laughing. When he was asked if he had ever seen Mr. Messchert write, he said he had seen him write often, mostly on the train.

"Which hand did he write with?" he was asked.

"I don't remember."

"Did he wear glasses?"

"I can't say positively—I don't remember."

Mr. Esenhower said that his acquaintance with Mr. Messchert had been very intimate; that they saw each other mostly on trains. Mr. Messchert said, according to the witness, that he considered Esenhower as a son. Esenhower, asked to produce other correspondence, showed typewritten poems by Lord Byron and Ella Wheeler Wilcox, which he said Mr. Messchert had sent him. One document shown contained two poems, one by Miss Wilcox and the other by Lord Byron. At the bottom was, "Which of these do you like best? M. S. Messchert." Esenhower said that Mr. Messchert had written them. Several other similar specimens were displayed.

The defense asserts that all the "M. S. Messchert" signatures are absolutely alike. It is declared that nobody ever signs his name twice exactly alike.

The family of Mr. Messchert are sure that he never intended to leave anything to the piano man. Mr. Esenhower, on the other hand, is as determined as ever, and has not receded an inch from the position he first took.

NEW AUSTRALIAN MINISTRY.

Alfred Deakin Premier—He Wants a Strong Navy.

MELBOURNE, July 5.—A new Cabinet was formed to-day by Alfred Deakin, as follows.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs—ALFRED DEAKIN.
Attorney General—ISAAC ALFRED ISAACS.
Minister of Trade and Customs—Sir WILLIAM LYNE.
Treasurer—Sir J. FORREST.
Postmaster General—Mr. CHAPMAN.
Minister of Defense—Senator PLAYFORD.
Minister of Home Affairs—Mr. GROOM.
Vice President of the Executive Council—Mr. EWING.

The Deakin Ministry succeeds that of George H. Reid, which had recently been threatened owing to the attitude of the Labor Party and the Deakinites, and which resigned a few days ago. Mr. Deakin was formerly Premier of the Commonwealth, and resigned in April, 1904, his Cabinet being succeeded by a Labor Cabinet headed by Mr. Watson. This Ministry introduced some radical legislation and was very short-lived. After being twice defeated in Parliament, it resigned last August and was succeeded by the Reid administration.

Mr. Deakin recently expressed some strong views regarding Australia's need of a powerful navy. He said:

"The march of events has revealed a striking growth of three naval powers—namely, the United States, Germany, and Japan—obliging us to review the whole situation of the Australian defense force. That force is inadequate in numbers, imperfectly supplied with war material, and exceptionally weak on the naval side. We require to be equally ready to give or receive the first blow at the most vulnerable point. Our forts are mostly antiquated, the guns are old, some of them obsolete, and our seaboard capitals are by no means secure.

"A mercantile marine is probably more important to Australia than to any other country in the world. Cargoes are transmitted annually valued at hundreds of millions. Australia has enough men for the requisite naval forces and reserves, but requires submarines, torpedo boats, and sea-going destroyers. Australians must remember that when they are attacked it will not be with kid gloves or after convenient notice, but when and where they least desire and with remorseless fury. In order to enjoy the blessings of peace we must spend money more liberally than hitherto on defense."

Nothing More Level Than Water.

The New York Central Lines are congratulating themselves and their patrons on the water level on which their tracks run between New York and Chicago.

The Hudson River, New York to Albany, the Mohawk, Albany to Utica; the valleys of the outlets of the lakes of Central New York, Utica to Buffalo, and along the level of Lake Erie and Lake Michigan, Buffalo to Chicago, contributing to the comfort of every mile.

A. H. SMITH, General Manager.
GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

GOOD MARKS AND BAD FOR OUR LEGISLATORS

Citizens' Union Divides the Sheep from the Goats.

M'CARREN AND GRADY BAD

Elsberg Lapsing in Grace, but May Improve—Marks a Good Man—But Gardner!

In the report of the Legislative Committee of the Citizens' Union on the record made by New York City Senators and Assemblymen, made public yesterday, there is a recommendation that the Union take up as its own candidates for the Assembly the following members:

MANHATTAN.

Dist.		Dist.	
5.	L. J. Tompkins, (D.)	27.	Geo. B. Agnew, (R.)
19.	M. C. Stanley, (R.)	28.	E. S. Cahn, (D.)
21.	Wm. Young, (R.)	31.	Joseph Beihilf, (R.)
23.	R. H. Smith, (D.)	35.	J. E. Salomon, (D.)
25.	E. P. Prentice, (R.)		

KINGS.

Dist.		Dist.	
6.	Chas. J. Dodd, (D.)	11.	W. S. Shanahan, (D.)
10.	C. F. Murphy, (R.)	18.	C. H. Fuller, (D.)

The committee says that if the Citizens' Union takes part in the election of State Senators, which will not be held until next year, when there will be no municipal campaign, the committee will also include Senator Jacob Marks as among those whom the Union ought to indorse. Of the Assemblymen recommended for indorsement the committee says:

"These men, because of their past services, deserve indorsement at the hands of the Citizens' Union, if the Union is to be a union of citizens of New York City without regard to party, for the purpose of securing the honest and efficient government of the City of New York."

The committee prints a brief record of each member of the Senate and the Assembly, with comment thereon as a suggestion to the voters. In the Senate the 80-Cent Gas bill, the Elsberg Rapid Transit bill, and the Niagara Electric Power bill are used as the tests. A vote for the first and second and against the third is counted in favor of the member. In the Assembly, the committee says, no bills available for a test came to a vote, except the Bedell Amsterdam Avenue bill, "which was defeated, as it should have been."

Senator Marks, a Tammany representative, gets the highest praise of any Senator, and Senator Frank J. Gardner, the Republican representative of the Sixth District of Kings, is criticised the most severely.

Speaking of the record of Senator Patrick McCarren, the committee says: "Comment is unnecessary." Senator Grady, the minority leader, is said to be the best speaker in the Senate, but it is declared that "his continuance in public life serves no useful public purpose."

Senator Elsberg's record is given rather fully. The comment indicates that the one-time favorite of the union is losing caste with that organization. The committee says that in time past Senator Elsberg was "a tower of strength for good government," but that "unless his next year shows some improvement his usefulness as a public officer is about ended."

Assemblyman Leslie J. Tompkins, the Tammany representative of the Fifth District, and Charles H. Fuller, the Democratic representative from the Eighteenth Kings, the district formerly represented by Jacob Remsen of gas bill fame, are the most highly lauded of the Assemblymen, although complimentary things are also said of Assemblymen Prentice, Agnew, and Stanley, (Republicans,) and Cahn and Salomon, (Democrats.)

The committee strongly recommends that the city "discover and use the home rule power which it already possesses."

That the committee did not form a very high opinion of the Legislature of 1905, considered as a whole, is evident from the closing paragraph of its report, which is as follows:

"By aggressively fighting unnecessary and vicious legislation, by backing up and returning aggressive fighters, the Citizens' Union may soon see the time when it will be possible to get good legislation through."

FIRST AID BY DINNER PAIL.

Laborer in Park Saves Young Woman Who Took Poison.

John McNulty, a laborer, was walking through Central Park yesterday afternoon with his dinner pail in his hand when, near East Ninety-fifth Street, he saw a young woman outstretched on a bench.

After looking at her for a moment the laborer decided that the woman had taken poison. He proceeded to apply first aid in the form of the contents of his coffee bottle. The liquid, which was still warm, he forced down her throat. Then McNulty called Policeman Downing of the Arsenal station and told him to get some water.

By the time the policeman came back the young woman had partly recovered. McNulty made her drink about a quart of water, which, with the coffee, prevented the poison from taking much effect.

When an ambulance arrived from the Presbyterian Hospital the doctor accompanying it congratulated McNulty on his presence of mind and common sense.

"She swallowed Paris green, but you and that coffee saved her life," he said.

The young woman is Sadie Dalton, seventeen years old, of 500 Tenth Avenue. She and a relative, it is said, disagreed about a young man she wanted to marry.

Engine Kills Man and Two Horses.

WESTBOROUGH, Mass., July 5.—Edward J. Pichetson and a pair of bays he was driving were instantly killed this morning at a crossing in a deep cut near the Grafton Insane Colony by the Boston and Albany observation locomotive Berkshire. Officers of the road were on the locomotive.

A Delicious Drink

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens, and Refreshes.—Adv.

THE WOMAN'S PEACE CIRCLE.

Incorporated to Promote Harmony Between All Nations.

Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court approved papers yesterday incorporating the Woman's Peace Circle of the City of New York. The object of the association is to advocate peace between all nations. One clause of the papers reads:

"This is to be done by arbitration, believing that the true spirit of civilization shall have for its great purpose peace instead of war, with all its baleful and destructive influences on all the great interests and rights of mankind, and for insuring universal and perpetual and permanent peace. * * * That women, because of what they are called upon to sacrifice and endure in time of war, are peculiarly endowed to awaken in the hearts of the people the true enthusiasm and ardor necessary to make active and sympathetic the measures and purposes to be adopted against the terrible barbarity of war, and in favor of the humanity and harmony of universal peace."

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has been elected honorary President. The Directors to hold office until March 22 next are Helen Matilda Schramm, Ella Hastings, Helen Montford, Sarah Hutchins Killikelly, Laura A. Palmer, Mary Garret Hay, Mary Corbett Morford, Florence Guernsey, Carrie Chapman Catt, Margaret Harrison, and Nellie De Forest Jones.

AMERICANS LOSE IN TENNIS.

Wright and Ward Beaten in English Doubles After Fine Exhibition.

LONDON, July 5.—Beals C. Wright and Holcombe Ward were defeated to-day in the all-England doubles tennis championship, but only after an exhibition that was conceded to be the most brilliant lawn tennis playing ever seen at Wimbledon. S. H. Smith, the Welsh champion, and Frank L. Riseley, one of the best exponents of tennis in England, played at the top of their form. Smith's driving being especially effective.

In the first set the Americans outplayed the Britishers, but the effort seemed to tire them, and they lost the second and third sets by ill-judged play. In the fourth set Wright played his strongest game, and was ably assisted by Ward. The Americans won the first four games, with the Britishers hotly contesting every point, but in the fast play which continued to the end the Britishers finally succeeded in forging ahead and took the set 9—7.

LETTER OF VANCOUVER FOUND

It Thanked King Kamehameha for Kindness to the Explorer.

HONOLULU, June 28.—A letter bearing the signature of George Vancouver, the great explorer, is among the documents found among the archives of Hawaii by R. C. Lidecker, Secretary of the Board of Archives, who is going through many boxes of old papers and records.

It was written in 1794, and is a testimonial left by the explorer with King Kamehameha the Great, testifying to his peaceful disposition and kind treatment of Vancouver and his men. The document is well preserved.

Many other relics are being found, among them numerous treaties with the various powers of the world by the Hawaiian monarchy. There are also letters signed by the Hawaiian Kings of the early part of the last century, showing their allegiance to Great Britain, and one from the first Kamehameha to King George III., telling of the complete conquest of all the Hawaiian group.

TIN-PLATE MILLS OPENED.

Three Crews Put to Work to Break the Strike.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The American Sheet and Tinplate Company made an attempt to-day to start its two plants at New Kensington with non-union workmen.

Three crews reported for work and made tin plate all day.

The strike of the men was caused by a notice posted last Friday notifying them of a reduction of about 10 per cent. in wages, which they say is the lowest rate paid since the manufacture of tin plate began in this country.

Bookkeepers.

¶ If you could hereafter positively avoid mistakes in additions,

¶ If you could reduce by five-sixths the hours spent in footing columns,

¶ If you could get out statements, trial balances, business reports, inventory figures, etc., exactly when your employer wanted them, would you not think it well to suggest to him that you send for a BURROUGHS Adding and Listing Machine on free trial? We unreservedly guarantee its ability to produce these results.

¶ Tell us the nature of your requirements and our Business Systems Dept. will show you with the actual forms in use how it is being used for like requirements in the offices of well known concerns.

27,500 in daily use

For fully explanatory booklets, and further particulars, call, write or 'phone.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO
H. C. PETERS, Eastern Agent
120 Broadway, New York
'Phone 3028 Cortlandt

Clearance Sales on Every Floor.

Numerous Bargains of the Most Extraordinary Character

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Time.

A SERIES of Special Sales that will interest the entire retail shopping public.

Those who come to the Siegel Cooper Store to-day will have ample reason for self-congratulation.

For These Sales Coming Right After the 4th Never Fail to Attract Broadest Attention.

Sweeping reductions all over the Store. Prices fall right and left. And on the very merchandise that is most in demand now.

To-day's advertisement gives some indication of that fact.

Big July Sale of Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Articles, Soaps and Perfumery

Continues To-Day.

An excellent chance to buy the very things you need for every-day or vacation purposes at the lowest prices of the year.

Clearance Sales for To-Day

Also include: Women's Kimono Sacques, Housefurnishings, Sewing Machines, Baby Carriages and Folding Couches.

Children's Washable Dresses.



Becoming Styles for Little Folks at Little Prices.

These Dresses for children are cutely made of cotton, gingham and chambray, and are in the popular Norfolk, Suspender and Russian styles. Children of from 2 to 5 years will find them particularly desirable for hot summer days.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES in cotton poplin, made in the popular Norfolk style: three plaits back and front, with belt, sizes 2 to 5 years. **49c**

CHILDREN'S DRESSES of gingham and chambray in dainty checks and plain colors, made in the Suspender and Russian styles, sizes 2 to 5 years; regularly 89c. **59c**

CHILDREN'S DRESSES of duck, chambray and lawn, in a big variety of pretty patterns and very desirable styles; regularly $1.10; sizes 2 to 5 years. **79c**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre.)

Lawn & Dotted Swiss Waists.

Clearance of New and Clever Creations,

At $1.00.



Mid-Summer stock-reducing days are here. In the Waist Store prices have already tumbled and clearances have been started.

The First Group to Be Hurried Away Comprises Ten Attractive Styles in Sheer White Lawns & Dotted Swiss.

Some of the attractive styles represented may be conceived from the one pictured.

All are cleverly designed: some tailored and hemstitched, others embroidery and lace trimmed; cut extra full and long.

Just to purposely surprise you, we omit any reference to value. Come in and look at them. No doubt you will buy at **1.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Women's Shirt-Waist Dresses And Travelling Suits.

Entire showings in these special groups of Shirt-Waist Dresses and Travelling Suits have been priced for to-day at only a fraction of the cost last week. Every garment will be found superior to the last thread. Neat, stylish and well finished.

White Lawn Shirt-Waist Dresses.

At 3.50 Regularly $6.50. An offering of Shirt-Waist Dresses made of fine white lawn, beautifully embroidered front, edged with wide band of lace insertion. Stylish skirt prettily trimmed with the insertion.



Women's Summer Travelling Suits.

At 7.50 Regularly $12.75. Blouse Suits of Summer weight Panama: black, blue, brown and green; prettily braid trimmed, flaring skirt.

At 8.75 Regularly up to $16.50. Jacket Suit of fancy mixtures and shepherd checks; also blouse suits of lightweight cheviot.

At 10.75 Regularly up to $22.50. Summer weight homespun Suits, in long coat and Tuxedo styles; short blouse suits of fancy Panama, prettily trimmed, also blouse suits of shepherd checks.

At 12.75 Regularly up to $27.00. "Frocks and Frills" Suits and Coat Suits of Panama; Long Coat Suits of Homespun; Short Coat Suits of Shepherd Checks; also blouse suits of lightweight cheviot; Circular Skirts.

At 18.00 Regularly up to $37.50. An assortment of very handsome styles in desired materials—Panama, voile, shepherd checks, cheviots—beautifully made and trimmed.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, 6th Ave. "L" Entrance.)

Women's Washable Shirt-Waist Dresses at Clearing Prices.



Adjoining the Shirt-Waist Store on the Second Floor we are offering the most attractively designed styles in Women's Shirt-Waist Dresses. Special tables will be assigned to them to-day.

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SHIRT-WAIST DRESSES in figured lawn, batiste and dotted Swiss, in a big variety of very pretty patterns and attractive tailored models: all sizes; regularly up to $3.00; special. **1.25**

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SHIRT-WAIST DRESSES of lawn, superior quality, plain colors—tan, blue and white; cleverly designed model. Waist has graduated stitched side plaits; skirt is full seven gore and neatly tailored. **1.75**

WOMEN'S WASHABLE SHIRT-WAIST DRESSES of white lawn, also union butcher linen. Very attractive models, and handsomely designed and trimmed with fine torchon lace insertions and English embroidery; skirts are very full; seven gore. **2.75**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Little Journeys Around The Big Store.

Delicious Ice Cream Sodas. Fountains on the Main and Fourth Floors.

Favors and Candies. Main Floor.

Ice Cream Freezers in great demand. Selling more than ever before at this time of year. Basement.

Only Store in New York that has a complete line of Window Screens in all sizes. Basement.

Choicest of warm weather Foods. Fourth Floor. Notably low prices.

Use our Mail Order Bureau if it happens to be inconvenient to visit the store personally.

A stroll about the store at this clearing season is particularly tempting to shoppers. Ever so many choice bargains that are never even hinted at in the papers.

The Lunch Room on the Fourth Floor is immensely popular. Quick service, appetizing food and little prices. The Restaurant is in the Basement. Music daily.

Daily deliveries at seashore and suburban points.

Clearance Sales are blooming on every floor. You know what that means. Exceptionally good opportunities.

People from all parts of the world visit the Big Store—one of the sights of New York, you know.

The store is cool and comfortable. Rapid service and the right merchandise at reasonable prices also add to the Store's popularity.

We don't let stocks run down to lowest ebb in Summer time. Always plenty of everything for every purpose.

Bathing Suits for Women and Children on the Second Floor; for Men and Boys on the Third Floor.

Light Summer Reading aplenty on the Third Floor.

Fishing tackle for all kinds of fish on sale on the Third Floor.

Clearing Curtains, Pillow Tops & Silk Table Covers.

Brussels Curtains.

Reduced from $6.50 a pair to 3.00
Reduced from $9.00 a pair to 5.00
Reduced from $10.00 and $11.50 a pair to 6.50

Irish Point Curtains.

Reduced from $4.50 a pair to 3.00
Reduced from $6.50 a pair to 3.50
Reduced from $7.50 a pair to 5.00
Reduced from $9.00 a pair to 7.50
Reduced from $12.50 a pair to 8.50

Renaissance Curtains.

Reduced from $3.75 a pair to 2.75
Reduced from $4.50 a pair to 3.50
Reduced from $6.00 a pair to 5.00

Pillow Cords.

Reduced from 10c a yard to 2c
Reduced from 18c a yard to 10c

Tassel Fringe.

Reduced from 10c a yard to 5c

Embossed Mohair Plush.

Large enough for both front and back. Reduced from 49c a piece to 25c

Satin Squares.

Reduced from 50c each to 25c

Pillow Tops.

N. Y. Views—reduced from 70c ea. to 25c

Japanese Silk Tops.

Embroidered in gilt and very neat; reduced from 85c each to 50c

Satin Pillow Tops.

Reduced from $1.19 each to 75c

Japanese Embroidered Silk Table Covers.

With long silk fringe in pink, red, green and blue. Reduced from $1.50 each to 1.00

6-4 Table Covers.

In red, green and blue grounds. Reduced from $4 each to 2.25

Figured Silks.

Light grounds. Reduced from $2.25 a yard to 1.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Carpets and Mattings.

Popular July Clearance of Remnants.

Lengths of Carpets and Mattings that will be found most desirable for small rooms. They vary in size up to 20 yards.

Carpets.

HIGH-GRADE AXMINSTERS AND WILTON VELVETS in lengths up to 20 yards; regular price $1.25 and $1.50; reduced to 95c

AXMINSTERS, lengths up to 15 yards; regular price $1.00; reduced to 79c

Best quality WOOL VELVETS in lengths up to 20 yards; regular price $1.10 yard; reduced to 75c

WOOL VELVETS in lengths up to 18 yards; regular price 85c; reduced to 64c

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, in lengths up to 20 yards.
Reg. Price 90c. and $1.00; reduced to 69c
Regular price 75c.; reduced to 58c
Regular price 60c.; reduced to 45c
Regular price 50c.; reduced to 38c

ALL WOOL AND WOOL FILLING CARPETS and plain fillings in remnants up to 18 yards; regular 60c. and 70c.; reduced to 35c

Mattings.

CREX MATTINGS AND FIBRE MATTINGS, in remnants up to 15 yards; regular 42c., 50c. and 60c. yard; reduced to 29c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

Clearing Summer Shoes Under-Price.

Housecleaning in the Shoe Store, and that signifies bargains such as will be demanded with much eagerness. Good footwear at the season's lowest prices. That's the story in a nutshell. Details—a few:

Women's $1.50 Tan Oxfords, 69c.

Tan calf, regular lace Oxfords, made on a neat opera toe last that fits well.



Women's $1.50 White Oxfords, 69c.

White canvas Oxford Ties in two styles, all white and some with blue trimming; well made shoes with hand-turned leather soles.

Women's Black Oxfords, 95c.

Black patent kid Oxford Ties, made of good material; all sizes.

Women's $3.00 Tan Oxfords, $1.69.

Pretty shade of tan Russia calf Blucher Oxfords, with large eyelets and wide ribbon laces; all sizes, in two styles.

Women's $2.50 White Oxfords, $1.50.

New style white basket-cloth Oxfords, with white Cuban heels, hand-turned soles; a very pretty style; all sizes.

Women's Best Tan Oxfords, $2.40.

Among these are all the Foot Mould Blucher Oxfords in mannish styles; hand sewed, welted soles; either plain toes or with wing tips; silk ribbon laces; all sizes.

Men's $3.00 Tan Oxfords, $1.65.

Genuine Russia Calf Blucher Oxfords with welted soles. This season's best styles. All sizes.

Boys' Tan Shoes, 98c.

All sizes from the little ones' number 9 to the young men's 5½ tan Goat lace shoes with good solid leather soles.

Children's Leather Barefoot Sandals, 39c.

Tan leather, with leather soles; a well-made little shoe; sizes 4 to 8.

Children's White Shoes, 69c.

White duck button and lace shoes with spring heels, in sizes 5 to 11. These same models were selling at $1.00 and $1.25.

Children's Tan Shoes, 85c.

Champagne kid lace and button shoes with spring heels, hand sewed turn soles, in sizes up to 8.

Babies' Shoes, 15c.

Babies' soft sole button and lace shoes, in all the pretty colors; also white tops and patent leather vamps.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor.)

BELASCO AT HOME THREATENING WAR

Counsel Interviewing Jerome About the Syndicate.

WON'T TELL WHAT HE'LL DO

But Says He Has Exposed the "Trust" In London and Now Has the Shuberts on His Side.

David Belasco returned from a flying trip to London, yesterday morning, on the Caronia, coming to fight the theatrical "trust." It was made known at the same time that the conferences which Samuel Untermyer, who is Mr. Belasco's attorney, has had recently with District Attorney Jerome have been in the Belasco interests.

There were other rumors of war which made it certain that Belasco will not be alone in his fight. Mr. Belasco himself made this statement:

"First of all, there is now no uncertainty over next year's bookings. The split has come between Klaw & Erlanger and the Shuberts, and the former firm will not book the latter's attractions nor play their own attractions in Shubert houses. The Shuberts have offered me time in their theatres, and I have accepted. Mr. Fiske, the Shuberts and myself will all play each other's theatres mutually, but there is no combination whatsoever. We are all independent."

As to what Mr. Untermyer wants District Attorney Jerome to do to the syndicate could not be learned on authority. One suggestion was that Mr. Untermyer might have asked whether proceedings could not be taken against the syndicate as an illegal combination. Another was that Mr. Untermyer might have called the attention of Mr. Jerome to certain testimony taken in the trial of the actions brought by Belasco against Klaw & Erlanger and Joseph Brooks.

Mr. Belasco, it was said last night, is to consult his counsel about these things this afternoon.

Speaking of his trip to London, Mr. Belasco said:

"I went over to the other side without attracting much attention. My first work was to obtain a theatre in the English metropolis. This I did, and within two years I will have a new theatre in the West End—a part of London which has very few playhouses.

"I caused the testimony I gave in the recent suit to be published in London, and it made a sensation, I can tell you.

"Of course in this situation I cannot speak freely of my plans. I do not dare to give out the nature of my productions for fear they will be copied immediately, as were 'The Darling of the Gods' and 'The Music Master,' by 'A Japanese Nightingale' and 'The Second Fiddle.' Therefore, I do not care to tell the nature of the play I am finishing for Blanche Bates.

After a few days in town Mr. Belasco will go to Shelter Island, there to write the last act of the play in which Miss Bates is to star next season.

DR. DARLINGTON ANGRY.

Resents Criticisms by National Anti-Adulteration League.

Health Commissioner Darlington resented yesterday criticisms of his department which were circulated by the National Anti-Adulteration League, recently organized in Brooklyn. The league's Secretary, Edward Thimme, is quoted as saying that the Health Department is not doing its duty with regard to adulterated foods, and that the league will ask for Dr. Darlington's indictment for wilful neglect of duty if the demands it proposes to make of him are not fulfilled.

"I don't consider this man Thimme and his league worthy of any serious attention," said Dr. Darlington. "I am too busy attending to my department to bother about him. The Health Department is now doing more work in the line of detecting and condemning adulterated foods than any Health Board in this city has ever done before and relatively more than any other city in this country.

"Part of the adulterated food escapes us, no doubt, but the Health Department is strained to its utmost in making inspections of food brought here. We need more money and more inspectors."

DISAGREE ABOUT DODGE.

The Anti-Saloon League Superintendent Not Upheld on Assault Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 5.—After an hour's deliberation this evening the jury in the case of Henry Dietrich, the Yonkers saloon keeper charged with assaulting William Dodge, Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, reported a disagreement. They stood four to two for acquittal.

On June 23 Dodge attempted to arrest the father of young Dietrich for selling a can of beer to a boy. A scuffle ensued, blows were struck with a billy and blackjack, and Dodge emerged with a blackened eye. Counter charges of assault were preferred.

On the stand Dodge admitted having been arrested once at Red Bank, N. J., for representing himself as a "Jerome man," and in Dutchess County for taking a horse and buggy, but said that his stepfather, Huyler, the candy man, had settled that case for him.

LIVES WITH HOLE IN HEART.

Bullet Passed Through It, but Nowok Seems Improving.

With a bullet hole through his heart and the bullet in his left lung, Harry Nowok of 178 Chrystie Street, Manhattan, is not only alive, but, according to Drs. Brady and Rossford of St. Vincent's Hospital, at Livingston, S. I., appears to be improving. Distrusting the story told by the probe, the surgeons used X rays yesterday and were so surprised that they repeated their examination in the presence of outside physicians.

Nowok was accidentally shot on Tuesday on board the ferryboat Castleton.

It looked as if Nowok would not live until the Staten Island shore was reached, but when he got there he had rallied from the first shock. An ambulance was summoned and he was taken to St. Vincent's.

The fact that he was alive with a bullet hole over his heart caused the surgeons to think the wound superficial, and he was allowed to rest until yesterday afternoon before a serious attempt was made to find the bullet. The X-rays revealed the true state of affairs.

Dinner in London to Dr. Butler.

LONDON, July 5.—The University of the City of London gave a dinner to-night in honor of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York. The Marquis of Londonderry, Lord President of the Council and President of the Board of Education, presided. The guests included John Morley.

Eye Specialist Treats Wood.

BOSTON, July 5.—Major Gen. Leonard Wood was treated to-day by a specialist for an eye trouble contracted in the Philippines. Gen. Wood proposes to spend several weeks on Cape Cod before returning to Manila.

IN HONOR OF OUR ENVOYS.

Luncheon, Reception, and Dinner for Gen. Porter and Mr. Loomis.

PARIS, July 5.—Premier and Mme. Rouvier gave a luncheon at the Foreign Office to-day in honor of the special Ambassadors of the United States and others connected with the ceremonies attendant on the removal of the body of Paul Jones from France to the United States. The luncheon was served in the State dining room, which was beautifully decorated with flowers.

Mme. Rouvier had on her right Ambassador McCormick and M. Chaumié, the Minister of Public Instruction, and at her left Special Ambassador Porter and M. Etienne, Minister of the Interior. The Premier had at his right M. Fallières, President of the Senate, and Junior Special Ambassador Loomis, and at his left M. Doumer, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and Rear Admiral Sigsbee.

The other guests included all the Ministers, except Minister of Justice Clémentel, the officers commanding the vessels of the American squadron now at Cherbourg, Admiral Fournier, commander of the French Mediterranean squadron; Gen. Dessirier, commanding the military forces in Paris, and Gen. Dubois, the personal representative of President Loubet.

Gen. Porter, Mr. Loomis, and Admiral Sigsbee later visited the Town Hall, where M. Brousse, President of the Municipal Council, surrounded by high functionaries of the City of Paris, gave a hearty welcome to the American officials. M. Brousse said he was happy to greet the representatives of a country with which France had so long been at peace, and he was particularly glad to welcome officers representing a navy which defended the cause of liberty.

The Americans made brief speeches in reply. In the afternoon the American visitors attended a garden party at the Austrian Embassy.

M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, and Mme. Thomson to-night gave an elaborate dinner in honor of the special Ambassadors and the officers of the American squadron. The guests included members of the Cabinet, the Military Governor of Paris, a number of French Admirals, and Dr. Motono, the Japanese Minister. The band of the Republican Guard played during the dinner.

For Gen. Porter a luxurious cabin on board the flagship Brooklyn has been reserved, Admiral Sigsbee cordially inviting him to sail home with the squadron. But the General, though very appreciative of this offer, feels that his mission in connection with the recovery of the body of Paul Jones should end with its delivery here to the United States Government, and that it would be in better taste for him to return to New York by the usual line of travel, so he will sail on Friday on board the Deutschland.

TARRASCH BEATS TEICHMANN.

Now a Tie for Second Place in the Chess Tournament.

OSTEND, July 5.—Tarrasch defeated Teichmann in their adjourned game from the fifteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament here this morning, and tied Maroczy for second place at 10½ points, or half a point behind the leader, Janowski.

The other unfinished game from the fifteenth round, between Blackburne and Tschigorin, resulted in a draw.

To-morrow the seventeenth round will be contested. The scores after sixteen completed rounds are as follows:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7	9	Marshall	8½	7½
Blackburne	6½	9½	Schlechter	10	6
Burn	7½	8½	Tarrasch	10½	5½
Janowski	11	5	Taubenhaus	5	13
Leonhardt	8	8	Teichmann	8	8
Marco	9½	6½	Tschigorin	5	11
Maroczy	10½	5½	Wolf	7	9

Capt. Gallagher Cleaning Up.

Following a report circulated on the west side to the effect that Capt. Gallagher, the new commander of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Precinct, would do some housecleaning, two raids were made on houses in West Forty-fourth Street last night. Four women were taken in each raid and locked up.

Killed by Running Through a Bonfire.

Etta Manch, six years old, died in Roosevelt Hospital last night of burns received by running through a bonfire yesterday morning in front of her home, at 233 West Sixty-sixth Street. Boys enjoying the aftermath of the Fourth kindled the fire.

LAWYER, WAVING LETTER, STOPS PROBATE OF WILL

Writer Says She Is Widow of August P. Greene.

HE DIED IN HOSPITAL HERE

Bulk of His Estate Left to His Nephew, a Policeman—Claimant Would Like $100,000.

J. Wilson Bryan, a lawyer, who lives in the Bronx, rushed into the Surrogates' Court yesterday just in time to prevent the heirs of August P. Greene, who died in the Lincoln Hospital in May, from probating his will. Bryan informed the Surrogate that he had just received a letter from a woman in Pasadena, Cal., who alleged that she was Greene's widow. She instructed him to prevent the acceptance of any will that might be offered and empowered him to collect her share of the estate, which she said amounts to $100,000 in real estate and personal property.

The bulk of the estate is left by the will to Policeman William L. Greene, a nephew, who lives at 175 East Ninetieth Street.

August P. Greene, who was seventy-eight years old when he died, was supposed by his relatives to be a single man. Before his removal to the Lincoln Hospital, in East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, on Jan. 23 last, he lived in one of his houses at 602 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. He died of cancer at the hospital on May 31.

The will was offered for probate on June 22, but by agreement of the beneficiaries action was deferred until July 5.

The beneficiaries mentioned in the instrument are Eliza Risch of 557 West Forty-eighth Street, who was to receive $3,000; August Dubois Greene, an adopted son who has not attained his majority, to whom $10,000 was left in trust, and who lives with Policeman Greene, to whom the residue of the estate was bequeathed.

All three were present in the Surrogate's Court when Lawyer Bryan hastily entered. The woman who had written to him subscribed herself Genevieve Greene. She wrote that she was married to Greene several years ago, while he was living on an Indian reservation in the West. After a time they separated by mutual consent, she wrote, but had met on several occasions since, the last being two years ago. She informed Bryan that Greene had instructed her to write to him in the event of Greene's death.

THE HOMELESS PRINCESS.

The Press Agent Sobs for Her and Her Sacred Rattlesnakes.

With tears in his eyes the press agent of Bostock's, at Coney Island, gathered the reporters around him last night and related the sad story of the homelessness of Princess Wakkekeetah, the Indian girl who dances among the lions.

The Princess lived at the Pabst Loop Hotel. She registered last Thursday evening. Next day the chambermaid reported queer buzzing noises emanating from the Princess's trunks. They laughed at the chambermaid, but she reported buzzing noises once more. Then the management investigated and found, said the press agent, that Madame la Princess had a trunk full of "sacred rattlesnakes."

"You see," he said, "her father is Shungapair, big medicine chief of the Moki tribe, and it is up to her to observe certain snake rites, as the horn of every tenth moon points to the wigwam of the tribe."

The manager of the Pabst Loop Hotel asked Wakkekeetah to get rid of the snakes or vacate her suite of rooms. The Princess packed her snakes and went.

"Now she's homeless," sobbed the press agent. "Most pathetic s-sight—sitting on the side-w-walk on her b-box of s-s-s-snakes!"

Lest she be bothered in her sad plight he withheld the location of her box of snakes.

IRISH PRIESTS FOR FILIPINOS.

Father Ryan Commissioned to Carry Out the Scheme.

ROME, July 5.—Father Ryan, rector of St. Patrick's College, Thurles, Ireland, has been commissioned by the Vatican to visit the Philippines with the view to establishing Irish ecclesiastics there.

Archbishop Harty of Manila and Mgr. Agius, the Apostolic Delegate in the Philippines, have been informed of the scheme and approved of it.

Dock Strike at San Juan.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, July 5.—There is a strike of longshoremen here, and the cargoes of vessels are being unloaded by laborers brought from interior towns of the island. It is feared that the trouble will extend to other ports, and shipping interests are greatly disturbed.

Reported Oklahoma Railway Deal.

EL RENO, Oklahoma, July 5.—It is reported that the St. Louis, El Reno and Western Railway Company has been absorbed by the Rock Island system.

COLON'S DEAD TRAIN MAKES MANY TRIPS

Sometimes Ten a Day, Say Passengers Returning from Panama.

GRAVES ALWAYS KEPT READY

For Yellow Fever Victims — Nurses Scarce—Three Suspects on the Advance Held at Quarantine.

The steamship Advance arrived yesterday from Colon with three passengers, who, it is thought, have yellow fever. Other passengers were loud in complaint against present conditions in Panama. The three passengers believed to have yellow fever—George Bayler of Standard, N. J.; Edward P. Penick of this city, and Frank Namact of Texas—were taken to Hoffman Island for observation.

Miss A. A. Robinson of 408 West Fifty-seventh Street, who was a nurse in the Arcon Hospital and later matron in the Panama Hospital, said that the supply of nurses was falling off to an amazing degree, the nurses not being properly paid or quartered. She said that conditions were growing worse all the time.

George G. Maclock of Louisville, Superintendent of the dock at Cristobal, said that among the diseases prevalent in Panama were ordinary and black measles, smallpox, yellow and Chagres fever, malaria, and that there had been one case of bubonic plague.

He told about a "dead train," which runs sometimes ten times a day and sometimes only once a day from Colon to Monkey Hill Cemetery, always carrying bodies. He said that there was so much yellow fever that ten graves are always ready for victims. He said that the Government was delaying pay so that many who wanted to get away from Panama could not. When he left many were waiting for their wages so that they could get back to the United States.

The Advance brought the body of Samuel Y. Hirsch, who was secretary to Gov. Magoon.

On the Seguranca, which sailed yesterday afternoon, were Gen. Peter Hains and Col. B. M. Harrod of the Canal Commission, who are going to Panama to look over the work and get data concerning the surveys of the route in order to have the plans ready to be presented to the Advisory Board of Engineers, which is to meet in Washington on Sept. 1. The Commissioners found it necessary to make the trip because of the resignation of Chief Engineer John F. Wallace.

Commissioner Harrod, just before sailing, said that he and Gen. Hains would return from the canal zone as soon as their business would allow.

"We want to get all the information regarding the surveys and be prepared to present it before the Advisory Board, which is to meet on Sept. 1," said he. "We want to get all available information regarding the engineering work which has to be done and which has already been done."

The Commissioner also said that stories regarding the unhealthfulness of the Isthmus were exaggerated. The Commissioners will probably return on the same steamship on which they sailed.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OUTING MAGAZINE

Edited by Caspar Whitney.

Often we hear expressions of wonderment that so many magazines are absorbed by the reading public, but really the public is not absorbing so much of the monthly output as the casual observer of news-stands supposes. The truth is, that the public grows more and more inclined to abandon promiscuous magazine browsing in favor of those only which SATISFY ITS NEEDS—and the needs of the average twentieth century reader are not so easily supplied.

Undoubtedly, with this trend in mind, some one or another, either by word of mouth or by letter, is always asking Mr. Whitney how it happens that THE OUTING MAGAZINE has attained to such individual and popular distinction among so many other ably edited and substantially financed magazines. They want to know how we did it; and perhaps the simplest explanation can be made by our readers.

"When I have finished my day's work and settled myself by the reading lamp after dinner, I want to get as far away from business as possible. I want to read something which sounds the human note and takes me among living, pulsing men and women, the real people of a world where money grubbing is not the one motive for existence. That is why I read THE OUTING MAGAZINE first of those I buy every month."

Such is what a city lawyer who has lived a little longer than half a century told the editor not six weeks ago. And there you have the reason why the general public buys THE OUTING MAGAZINE—because it

Sounds the Human Note

"My wife reads OUTING because it tells her how to express the outdoor feeling which seems welling in all full blooded women these days, and in mothers who seek to raise their children physically and morally healthful—but I read it because my office allows me only a week's vacation, while OUTING gives me a monthly one at a very small outlay."

This from a clerk in Government employ—and again the human note which serves alike men and women, and widely separated life interests. That is what the human note does—it reaches far into different fields of daily endeavor; it is common ground for us all; it is the

Bread and Meat of the Reading Public

Recently a literary review periodical published a compendium of the notable magazine articles of that month, with a total of 178 subjects divided among 26 magazines. If this total were equally divided among the 26 magazines, it would mean that every one of the 26 had 7 articles worth recording—but the literal fact is that THE OUTING MAGAZINE was credited with 15, or more than twice its theoretical share, and with actually 6 more than the periodical second on the list.

So here in this disinterested compilation you read the reason why THE OUTING MAGAZINE is opened first of his monthly periodicals by the city lawyer, why read by the Government clerk, why followed by the wife, and why adopted by the mother—it is because

Outing is a Magazine of Wide Appeal

It is because of its romance and fiction and travel and adventure; because of its helpful articles covering every phase of country life and the outdoor world; because of its photographs of people and the wild life, DOING THINGS—gathered at great expense from the four quarters of the earth—and because the quality of all these is the highest that money can buy. That is why its appeal is wide.

And as the city lawyer, the Government clerk, the wife and the mother find the magazine helpful, so may you likewise. Perchance the July number, now on sale, may interest you.

What the July Number Contains:

When Fishing Serves Business and Pleasure.
The New London Boat Race and Its People.
Taming Roaney the Renegade.
Bank Holiday on Hempstead Heath.
Starting a Horse Race.
A Gentleman of Japan.
The Cross Saddle for Women.
Who Is Responsible for Commercialism in College Sport?
Strange Things About Animals.
The School and College World.
Making a Country Home.
Home Made Furniture for Camps and Cabins.
The Care of Fruit Trees in the Home Orchard.
How to Improve Dog Standards.
Automobile Maxims.
Side Show Studies.
Hunting With the Karens.
The Portage.
Fishing for a Cat.
The Romance of Red Fox.
Checked by a Storm on Mont Blanc.
The Woman in the Woods.
Outdoor Men and Women.
How to Knot and Splice.
How to Lay Out the Home Grounds.
How to Hold a Camera.
How and Where to Catch Striped Bass.
One Registration for Automobiles.
What to Raise and What to Grow at the Country Home.

And from its beautiful cover, by Maxfield Parrish, to its humorous drawings by Oliver Herford, and its extraordinary human interest photographs—THE OUTING MAGAZINE is built for the people who make the wheels go around.

You can buy it on the news-stands for 25 cents—or get a year's subscription for $3.00—sent us.

THE OUTING PUBLISHING COMPANY, 239 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK CITY

Printing and Manufacturing Plant at Deposit, New York.

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Ladies' Tailoring & Dressmaking (Third Floor)

Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats

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Large Concessions from Regular Prices

New Models in Tailor-made Gowns

Linen, $37.50, 47.50 Woolens, 49.50, 55.00

Riding Habits, of Linen, $35.00

West Twenty-third Street

NIPPON,

ITS ART, MORALS, AND ROMANCE

Three new books on Japan and the Japanese, to be written about by experts in the

New York Times Book Review

SATURDAY MORNING,

are Dora Amsden's "Impressions of Ukiyo-Ye"; Prof. James A. B. Scherer's much-talked-of "Young Japan," and a charming romance by Mrs. Hugh Fraser.

GAY PARISIANS.

There will be an article giving a sample of the quality of F. Berkeley Smith's vivacious new book, "Parisians Out-of-Door."

NOAH MODERNIZED.

A new book treating of the Ark and the Flood in an intimate and modern way, and other

HUMOROUS WORKS

in prose and verse will be reviewed, while Mr. Richard Aldrich, the musical critic, will contribute a page of appreciations of new books on

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS



A Liquid Food

The *true* Malt-Tonic rich in tissue-forming, blood-making properties is

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S

Malt-Nutrine

TRADE MARK.

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THE HOLLY

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Enameled Steel Cooking Utensils

Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous composition, safe to use, and will last for years.

LEWIS & CONGER

VESPERS BEATEN BY THE CRACK LEANDERS

Philadelphians Made Game Struggle, but Were Outclassed.

BRITISH WON BY A LENGTH

Winning Crew Forced to Extend Itself in Fast Time of 7:01—Will Meet Belgians in Final.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 5.—The eight-oared crew of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia to-day succumbed to the Leander Boat Club eight after one of the greatest international eight-oared races ever witnessed in this country. The time, 7:01, was within 10 seconds of the fastest time on record for the course, and the Leanders won by a boat's length. The race was the second trial heat for the Grand Challenge Cup, which is the "rowing Derby" of the world.

The American crew were defeated not because their style of rowing is inferior to that of the English, but because the Leanders were the better crew. It is doubtful whether the different styles of rowing had much to do with the result, although the British critics will undoubtedly maintain to the contrary. The Vespers certainly met a magnificent crew. In fact, it is the best the Leanders have had on the river for many years, and better than any crew that ever raced Americans in Henley waters.

The Leander crew was an all-star one. Every man that sat in the boat had distinguished himself either at Oxford or Cambridge or in the previous Henley regattas. Three of them had won the Diamond Sculls, which is emblematic of the amateur single scull championship of the world, and their stroke, R. H. Nelson, was rated as good as ever sat in a Leander boat.

Under the intelligent care of Oscar Thorn, President of the Vesper Club, Coach Dempsey and Coxswain Abell, the Vespers had improved wonderfully during their practice here, and entered the race in perfect condition. Form was no more possible to beat the Leanders than for nine to equal ten. It was a grand race from start to finish, and Leander was compelled to fight every inch of the way. Contrary to the expectations of the Vespers and their friends, they failed to get the lead at the start. The lead went to the other boat and stayed there throughout the entire journey of 1 mile and 550 yards. It never went beyond one length. Just before the half-way mark the Vespers managed to lessen the lead so that it was not more than half a length, but the Leander oarsmen slowly but surely gained what they had lost, and managed to hold it in spite of several spurts by the Americans. But to every one of their spurts there was a prompt response, and the relative positions of the boats remained practically unchanged throughout the last half mile of the race.

The Leanders complimented the Vespers very highly after the race was over, and said the crew was by all odds the best America had ever sent over. They are deeply impressed, they said, with the thought that they had met a grand lot of oarsmen, who had fought them to the very last second. The time made was wonderful, they thought, for the wind and water conditions were far from favorable for great speed. It was also gratifying that neither boat had any appreciable advantage on account of position, both rowing on even terms.

Magnificent weather favored the keenly anticipated struggle between the rival crews, and a record-breaking crowd lined the shores for the entire distance. Thousands congregated in the vicinity of the winning post many hours before the start.

The Philadelphians were up early, and after breakfast reported at the boathouse at 10:30, all fit and full of go and confidence. They launched their boat and set off to paddle at 11:45 amid the encouraging shouts from a big gathering of their compatriots and the friendly cheers of the British. The Leander boat, which was manned by outside oarsmen and not by the crew, had passed up the river a few minutes previously. The Americans reached the starting point in their own boat, while the British crew drove up in carriages.

The two boats got away to a good start, but the nervousness of the Americans was apparent from the outset, while the Britishers were exceedingly cool and confident. Considerable splashing marked the first half dozen strokes of the Vespers. The Leanders started with a stroke of forty-one to the minute, and the Vespers with thirty-nine. The British boat forged to the front, but the margin was slight as they passed Temple Island in the record time of 0:47. The tremendous speed soon began to tell on the Vespers, and two minutes after the start Leander had gained a lead of half a length. The Leanders dropped their stroke to thirty-seven, but the Philadelphians could not diminish the lead. At the gate of the towing path at Remenham the Leanders had increased their lead to three-quarters of a length, and at Frawley Court, half the distance, one boat's length separated the two crews. The Leanders' time was 3:20, which is a record for the distance. At this point the Leanders were rowing thirty-four and the Vespers thirty-eight. The Vespers were rowing well, but the Leanders' longer stroke enabled them to maintain safely their lead. Little change was made in the third quarter, the boats flashing past the post with a length's difference. Here the Vespers spurted and out down half a length, but despite the desperate effort of the Philadelphians the Leanders pulled ahead with plenty in hand, and passed the winning post a full length in front.

President Thorn was utterly disappointed at the result. He was confident of victory up to the last moment. After the race he said: "The Vespers did their best, but were beaten by stronger men. We must all admit the best crew won. All the power in our boat was put behind the oars. I am glad, however, that our crew did not go to pieces, as all the English sharps predicted. The Leanders are undoubtedly better than the Leander crew of 1901."

Coxswain Abell said his crew lost through the superiority of the Leanders. The men, he said, found consolation in the fact that they had been beaten by the pick of all England and were satisfied that if the race had been rowed in Philadelphia the result would have been reversed. Abell announced his permanent retirement from the rowing field.

Coach Willis of the Leander crew paid the Vespers a flattering compliment, and said his heart was in his mouth during most of the race. "The Vespers," Willis said, "beat all my anticipations before the race. I expected to see them played out half way, but they pushed the Leanders to the finish. They have as fine a crew as ever crossed the Atlantic. I have always contended that the English leg drive combined with their swing is better than the long slide. But I must admit that this race does not prove that our methods are superior to those of the American. The Leanders are old rowers and above the average. There is little doubt they will beat the Belgians to-morrow.

The Philadelphians will leave Henley July 7, and sail for New York July 8 from Southampton on the American Line steamer Philadelphia.

To-morrow the Leanders will meet the Belgians, who defeated the London Rowing Club to-day by three lengths. It is expected the Belgians will go to pieces in the final heat, but the Belgian stroke thinks his crew will give a good account of itself.

The names and weights of the Leander and Vesper crews follow:

	LEANDER.	VESPER.
Bow	A. K. Graham	158 R. C. Lockwood	152
2	F. S. Kelly	167	
3	R. V. Powell	168 D. M. Gleason	145
4	Guy Nickalls	184 F. Schell	163
5	F. J. Escombe	182 J. Flanagan	176
6	R. H. Thomas	175 J. R. Juvenal	177
7	R. B. Etherington-Smith	178 H. H. Lott	163
		C. E. Armstrong	178
Stroke	R. H. Nelson	154 J. O. Esley	164
Cox.	G. S. Maclagan	Cox. L. C. Abell	

Vesper Oarsman Secretly Married.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—There is at least one young woman in this city whose eyes are turned toward England anxiously waiting the return of the Vesper crew, which has been competing at the Henley regatta. She is, or rather she was—she is a wife now—Miss May J. Eaton. It has just been announced that she was married on Easter Monday last to Frank A. Schell, who rowed No. 3 in the Vesper crew. Back of the wedding is a romance that began in the childhood days of the principals. It was Mr. Schell's idea to refrain from announcing the marriage until he had returned victorious from across the seas with the cup stowed safely away in the bow of the boat. The defeat of the crew by the Leanders to-day, however, put an end to that plan.

HERMANN'S TRIAL PUT OFF.

Cases Against Senator Mitchell Placed Near Foot of Calendar.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 5.—In the Federal Court, the case against Congressman Binger Hermann, indicted in connection with land frauds in Oregon, was placed at the bottom of the calendar. This is believed to indicate that Hermann will first be brought to trial on the indictment found against him in Washington, D. C.

Cases in which Senator Mitchell is involved were placed near the foot of the calendar, indicating that he will not be again tried.

In the matter of the indictment of S. A. D. Puter, Marie Ware, Emma L. Watson, and State Senator S. F. P. Mays, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Government, it was announced that the first three had agreed to plead guilty. Mays is ill at Oakland, Cal., and cannot appear to-morrow, as expected.

An indictment against John Hall, ex-United States District Attorney, and others, charged with conspiring to besmirch the character of United States District Attorney Heney, was dismissed to-day.

BOY EXPLOSION VICTIMS LOW.

Two Williamsburg Lads Expected to Die—Four Men Arrested.

John Alwitz, eight years old, and John Rosinski, ten years old, two of the seven boys seriously injured by a gunpowder explosion at North Sixth Street and Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, on the Fourth are at the point of death in the Williamsburg Hospital. Both boys were blinded and otherwise severely burned, and the condition of all the other boys is still critical.

Four men were arrested yesterday on the charge of criminal negligence in connection with the explosion. They are Richard Meyer, a saloonkeeper; John O'Keefe, Frank Rauth, and John Gleason. They were arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court and held in $1,000 bail each for examination. According to the police, one of them put on the sidewalk a quantity of powder which the boys mixed with other powder.

The police have not learned the identity of the man who dropped a lighted cigar into the can containing the powder and thus caused the explosion.

ELECTRIC PLANT FOR JAPAN.

Westinghouse Company Closes Contracts for Equipment Abroad.

The Westinghouse interests have obtained a contract for the electrification of an Italian railroad, and have also closed contracts for electrical equipment to be installed in Japan. The value of these contracts is about $2,000,000.

The Italian contract calls for the installation of the Westinghouse single-phase system on the Bergama-Valle Brembana Railway.

The Japanese contracts just closed are for equipment for a private company, the Kanazawa Electric Light Company. A large hydro-electric plant is to be built at Kanazawa.

The complete plant will be shipped overland by way of the Pacific Coast so as to reach its destination with as little delay as possible.

PATROL WAGON UPSET.

Rammed by a Trolley Car, It Turned Completely Over—Police Hurt.

While the patrol wagon of the Amity Street Police Station, Brooklyn, was on its way to a fire at 13 Beach Place last night it was struck by a trolley car of the Crosstown Line at Amity and Columbia Streets, and turned completely over.

The policemen in the wagon were thrown into the street and Patrolman William J. Browner and Frederick Spellman, the driver, were slightly injured. Both men were cut and bruised and had their uniforms torn. The horses started to run away, but were stopped.

An ambulance from the Long Island College Hospital was called to the scene, and while the surgeon was attending the injured man, the other men piled into it and hurried to the fire, only to find that it had been extinguished.

WOODEND WITNESS HELD.

Joshua De Cordova, a Former Broker, Up for Perjury.

Joshua De Cordova, a former member of the Consolidated Stock Exchange, was held for the Federal Grand Jury yesterday on a charge of perjury by United States Commissioner Ridgway. The Commissioner ordered his bond increased from $1,000 to $2,000.

The charge against De Cordova grew out of his testimony in the bankruptcy proceedings of Dr. W. E. Woodend. It was shown that shortly before his failure Dr. Woodend gave De Cordova a bill of sale on his horses, carriages, harness, &c., to secure a loan of $15,000. At one examination, the complaint says, De Cordova admitted that a condition of his making the loan was that Dr. Woodend promised him a job at $75 a week. At a subsequent examination De Cordova denied that any such condition existed, although admitting he was to have the $75 job.

TO PAY WAR OF 1812 DEBT.

New York Will Get $20,000 and $83,583.84 Interest from Government.

ALBANY, July 5.—All that New York State spent in equipping troops for the war of 1812 will be recovered with interest from the Federal Government.

The United States Treasury Department notified Attorney General Mayer to-day that an allowance of $118,583.84 had been allowed to the State. This is the $20,000 originally expended, with accumulated interest of nearly a century.

The allowance is made by authority of a special act passed by the last Congress, which affects in the same way all States that equipped men for the war of 1812. The money will go into the general State Treasury fund.

RETURNING FISHER DIES.

Stricken on Beach in the Midst of His Elation Over Success.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 5.—While he was returning, highly elated over his success in a fishing trip, and carrying a string of fish in his hand, E. R. Tucker of Elizabeth dropped dead on the beach this afternoon with a crowd of bathers and onlookers around him.

He had just landed from a fishing yacht and was apparently in good health. His death was due to apoplexy. Mr. Tucker was sixty years old and had a Summer cottage at 91 Abbott Avenue.

FRENCH AUTO WINS INTERNATIONAL RACE

Thery Maintains Supremacy as High-Speed Road Driver.

AMERICANS' DISMAL SHOWING

Lyttle Gets Twelfth Place—Italians Push the Winner Hard and Finish Second and Third.

LA SCHAMPS, DEPARTMENT OF PUY-DE-DOME, France, July 5.—France again established her supremacy in the international automobile contest to-day for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, run over the Auvergne course. Thery, the French title holder, won the race after an exciting contest with the Italian driver Lancia. A great crowd witnessed the race and gave an enthusiastic greeting to Thery as he crossed the line a winner.

Soon after the start Lancia began to draw up on Thery, finally passing him and securing six minutes' lead, when in the third lap his machine broke down. Thereafter Thery was the undisputed leader, and he finished the 342-mile contest in 7:10, with Cagno, Italy, second in 7:26. Nazzari, the third Italian driver in the race, was third in 7:27. Cailvis, France, who drove a machine similar to Thery's car, was fourth, in 7:29, and Earp, England, was the fifth to finish in 8:30. The close finish of the first four drivers is an indication of the hard fight the leaders made to win.

Three Americans started, Lyttle, Dingley, and Tracy, but they failed to make a creditable showing. Lyttle, who was placed twelfth and was the only American to finish, said:

"I had almost completed the first lap at good speed when in crossing a rut the principal lubricating tube of my machine burst beyond all possibility of repair. I continued the race, however, my mechanician holding the tube together with his fingers for a distance of 400 kilometers. We were both soaked and nearly blinded by the escaping oil, and were compelled to reduce our speed. This accounts for our bad position in the race. I do not know what became of the other Americans. Dingley completed the first lap and Tracy finished three laps. None of the American motor cars participating in the race was sufficiently speedy or appropriate for the course, and there was also much trouble with the tires. Otherwise we would have been better placed."

Tracy, commenting on the incidents of the race said: "My chain broke in the first round and I was delayed ten minutes. The clutchcollar went wrong in the second round and delayed me half an hour. The official arrangements were perfect. The showing of the leaders was wonderful, considering the difficulty of the course, which thoroughly tested the cars, the brakes, and the drivers."

Thery, the winner of the race, in an interview said:

"I foresaw that the Italians would be my most formidable competitors. They raced with judgment, and I was very anxious during the first three laps, but when I saw Lancia break down I knew that my victory was certain. I experienced no trouble throughout except in the changing of tires. This is my last race."

Commerce Minister Clementel decorated Thery as an Officer of the French Academy in recognition of his second international victory. The Minister presented a bouquet to Mme. Brasier, wife of the engineer who constructed the winning automobile. The military band then played the "Marseillaise," and the crowd shouted enthusiastically.

The race started at 6 o'clock this morning, Thery being the first off, followed by the other contestants, eighteen in all, representing six countries. They are, in the order of their start:

Start.	Driver.	Car.
1.	Thery, France	Richard-Brasier
2.	Earp, England	Napier
3.	Jenatzy, Germany	Mercedes
4.	Lancia, Italy	Fiat
5.	Burton, Austria	Mercedes
6.	Lytle, America	Pope-Toledo
7.	Callois, France	Richard-Brasier
8.	Bianchi, England	Wolseley
9.	De Caters, Germany	Mercedes
10.	Cagno, Italy	Fiat
11.	Braun, Austria	Mercedes
12.	Dingley, America	Pope-Toledo
13.	Duray, France	De Dietrich
14.	Rolls, England	Wolseley
15.	Werner, Germany	Mercedes
16.	Nazzari, Italy	Fiat
17.	Hergnomous, Austria	
18.	Tracy, America	Locomobile

The day opened cloudy and threatening. The crowds began to arrive before daylight. A formidable force of military, composed of five regiments of infantry and three regiments of artillery, cleared the track at 5:30 A. M.

Soon after the start Jenatzy, the leading German driver, who won the cup in 1903, suffered a delay of twenty minutes. Thery finished the first lap in 1:41, and Lancia in 1:35. Duray and Zarrari each finished in 1:49, Werner in 1:50, Cagno and Earp in 1:54 each. Lytle's elapsed time was 2:31:00. The elapsed times of the leaders at the end of the third lap were: Thery, 5:18:00; Cagno, 5:35:00; Callois, 5:41:00.

Thery's winning time, 7 hours and 10 minutes, for 342 miles is considerably slower than his record last year over the Homburg course, when he scored his first victory for the James Gordon Bennett Cup. His average then was over 53 miles an hour. His average yesterday was a trifle over 47½ miles an hour, which was excellent time, as the course has been admitted by all to be the most dangerous for high speed ever selected for the international race.

The circuit of the Auvergne course is about 85½ miles, and it was traversed four times. This is the sixth competition for the cup, and France has won the trophy four times, in 1900, 1901, 1904, and this year. Edge won it for England in 1902 and Jenatzy for Germany in 1903. It is a remarkable fact that the same driver, using practically the same car, with but slight change in detail, should succeed in capturing the trophy a second time. Both Thery and Callois will come to America for the Vanderbilt Cup race in October, and the Italian leaders will probably come over also.

Harness Horses Made Fast Time.

DOVER, N. H., July 4.—Fast time was in order in each of the races at Granite State Park to-day. Arguenot, the favorite in the 2:25 pace, won in straight heats, stepping the third mile in 2:10¾. W. J. Lewis, who won at Saugus lake last week, was a heavy favorite in the 2:19 trot, but Du Praytren won easily in straight heats, making a new mark of 2:13¼. Summary:

2:25 Pace.—Purse $500.

Arguenot, b. m., (Cox)	1	1	1
Kidd, b. g., (Merrifield and Marsh)	5	2	2
Lady Cushnoo, blk. m., (King)	4	3	3
Lucky Buck, b. g., (Nolette)	2	dis	
Maude Adams, blk. m., (Titer)	3	dis	
Mendolita, blk. m., (Fowler)	6	dis	
Scott, ch. g., (Marsh)	Dis		

Time—2:15¼; 2:12¾; 2:10¾.

2:19 Trot.—Purse $500.

Dupraytren, blk. h., (Trot)	1	1	1
W. J. Lewis, b. g., (E. Smith)	2	5	2
Dick Brino, blk. m., (Dore)	3	2	7
Grattan Bells, b. h., (Brusi)	4	6	3
Celeste, ch. m., (W. Smith)	5	3	6
General Kuser, br. g., (Gray)	6	4	4
Porter Oil Filter, blk. m., (Churchill)	7	7	5

Time—2:13¼; 2:17; 2:13¼.

2:14 Pace.—Purse $500.

Lizzie McChord, b. m., (Marsh)	2	2	2
Lizzie McChord, b. m., (Marsh)	2	2	2
Direct Mac, blk. g., (Kinney)	3	3	3
Octave, b. g., (Dore)	4	4	3
Lady Laurin, b. m., (Yeaton)	5	5	5

Time—2:16; 2:12¼; 2:14.

Betting Cut Out, Race Meet Stops.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 5.—Secretary Holt of the Indianapolis Racing Association to-night announced that the race meeting at the Fair Grounds would close to-night. Several bookmakers were arrested.

The meeting was to have run three days more. President Blair said he had received a letter from the State Board of Agriculture requesting that pool selling at the fair grounds be stopped, and that he did not think it advisable to continue the meeting, which would be unprofitable without pool-selling privileges.

ATHLETES DISCIPLINED FOR DISOBEYING RULES

Walsh Among Those Suspended by Registration Committee.

HYNES AND JOYCE PUNISHED

County Mayo to Get No More Sanctions from Local A. A. U. Association—Many Runners Disqualified.

Drastic measures were taken against offending amateur athletes last night by the Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union. Several of the leading local athletes, including Champion P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club, were suspended. It was a business meeting in every respect, and the action taken by the committee has been brought about by the flagrantly loose methods which have recently prevailed among the performers on the track and field in the metropolitan district. While the penalties inflicted will come as a shock to men of the New York Athletic Club, West Side Athletic Club, Mohawk Athletic Club, and West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in a measure it has been expected for some time.

The Registration Committee—John C. Steil, Thomas O'Brien, and Michael J. Flynn—met at the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, in East Forty-second Street. The question of misrepresentation in the prospective competitions for different club events was first considered. In announcing start contestants who failed to appear, patrons of the sport have been misled. Sanctions will be withdrawn or refused to clubs in future where this occurs.

The cases of athletes who shifted from one club to another in their entry and who then failed to appear was discussed. By the evidence of entry blanks it was found that several instances of this violation of the rules could be charged against a number of the leading local athletes. It was decided to suspend these men for a period of thirty days. Among those who incur this penalty are P. J. Walsh, Dan Frank, H. M. Banks, A. J. Crockett, C. J. Clark, O. Luders, J. P. Sullivan, Fred Seeley, W. Dawson, and Grafton Smith. These men changed their representation of clubs in the Decoration Day games at Albany and also failed to appear for competition.

The violation of the sanction of the Amateur Athletic Union for the County Mayo Men's games, held at Celtic Park June 25, led to the disqualification of T. Halligan, H. Kelly, J. J. Murray, Edward Kelly, M. McDermott, E. W. Clyne, R. Nally, John J. Murray of Xavier Athletic Association, T. Gannon, and W. Tucker. Sanctions in the future will be refused to the County Mayo Men's Association for their flagrant violations of the Amateur Athletic Union rules and their failure to protect the officials.

In a letter to the committee from James E. Sullivan, the latter advocated severe penalties for clubs that allowed their grounds to be used for gate money receipts under the cloak of amateur sport, and where it was necessary for the Amateur Athletic Union officials to appear to regulate the contests.

The circumstances which, in the judgment of Chairman John Steil, are sufficient to make the status of Thomas Hynes, the Irish champion middle-distance runner, and John Joyce, the local champion, a matter of reasonable doubt, having been brought to the attention of the committee, he announced the suspension of the two athletes pending an investigation.

One of the charges is that a so-called manager of one or both of the men applied to a manager of a set of athletic games for a sum of money in case Hynes competed. Another charge is that they agreed to appear at games in the Metropolitan Association and permitted it to be so announced and thereafter left the Metropolitan Association and competed in Boston. It is contended that the men received $100 for going to Boston.

As the championship basketball medals had not been presented to the winners the committee notified Chairman Fred L. Gross that they must be in the hands of the New York Athletic Club, within ten days.

Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American Athletic Club was reinstated and he will compete in the all-round championship next Saturday at Boston.

R. Freedman, Spartan Athletic Club, who won a place in the 600-yard novice at the Atlas Athletic Club games, was suspended for thirty days. He had previously competed on the winning relay team at the Travers Island games of the New York Athletic Club.

Strike on Cornell's New Buildings.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 5.—Two hundred men at work on buildings on the Cornell campus went on strike this afternoon on an order issued by the Central Labor Union of this city. The order affects all the artisans on Rockefeller Hall and Goldwin Smith Hall. Demand is made that two plumbers from Syracuse be discharged.

FATAL MINE EXPLOSION.

Two Killed and Seven Hurt in Tidewater Coal Workings.

BLUEFIELD, West Va., July 5.—By an explosion in the Tidewater coal mine at Vivian, twenty-two miles west of this city, to-day, nine miners, all Italians, were injured. Two died later in the hospital and three more are in a precarious condition.

The explosion occurred about 8:30 o'clock this morning. The men had just begun entering the mine, and only those injured were inside at the time of the explosion.

Mine officials say that the explosion was caused by a heavy shock in robbing the pockets, and that the dust ignited. The mine, however, is below the Elkhorn River bed, and outsiders familiar with the mine doubt this theory.

Physician Kills Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 5.—Dr. Samuel H. Leeman committed suicide in his office on the seventh floor of the Linse Building this afternoon. He had been conversing pleasantly with another physician a minute before he shot a bullet into his head. The motive for suicide is a mystery. Dr. Leeman was a printer and newspaper worker while he took his medical course. He was thirty-eight years old.

The store will close at One o'Clock on Saturdays

BEGINNING THIS MORNING

An Important Clearance Sale of

Distinctive Summer Suits for Men

Formerly $15, $16.50 and $18

At $10.50

Formerly $22.50, $25 and $28

At $15.50

The sale has for its object this an absolute clearance. To that end we have subjected the prices of twelve hundred three-garment suits to extreme reductions.

Distinctive Single and Double Breasted Suits, coat, waistcoat and trousers (and Chesterfield Cutaway Suits in the series at Fifteen-Fifty), fashioned of worsted, cheviot, tweed and homespun in a most diversified variety of this season's favored designs and weaves, together with black thibet and blue serge suits; half or quarter lined.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Get Your Cigars Before You Go Away

IF you rely upon the average summer-resort cigar-stand for your vacation cigars you usually smoke what you can get. If you buy at a United Cigar Store before you leave, you can get what you usually smoke. The difference counts a great deal in your enjoyment.

In taking with you one of our conveniently packed boxes, you have something besides the mere cigars—you have the comfort of *assured satisfaction*.

You Take No Chances at a United Store

You are absolutely sure of three things in buying from us:

First—That you can get a cigar that exactly suits your taste. *Second*—That this cigar will be at least 25 per cent. better in quality than the price will buy anywhere else. *Third*—That it will be in perfect smoking condition.

Here are some hints of what we offer in thoroughly good cigars, conveniently packed for vacationists:

GENERAL BRADDOCK, Colonials
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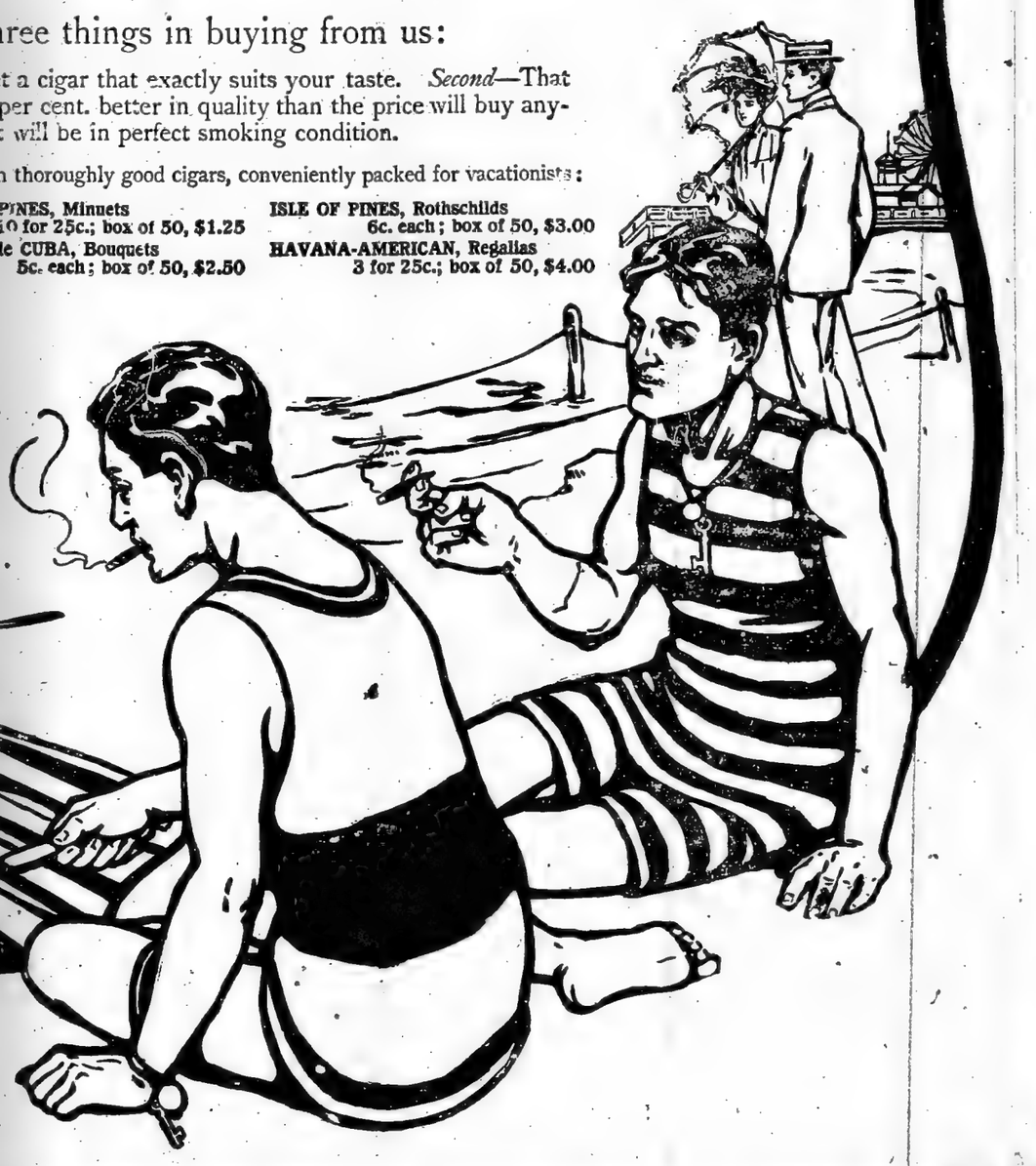
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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
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THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

CAPITAL, LABOR, AND LAW.

We have already intimated the unlikelihood that the United States District Attorney in Chicago consulted his chief before he proceeded to the length of indicting "individuals" in the Beef Trust, individuals who are much averse to solitary confinement, with or without hard labor, instead of indicting the constituent corporations of that Trust, corporations which, according to COKE and subsequent commentators, have neither bodies to be kicked nor souls to be damned. At the same time that possibly overzealous lawyer has set an example of singular good cheer. The patriot and optimist who is confident that this country has within it the means of working out its own salvation under its actual Constitution and laws, in spite of all the perils that confront it, can seldom have been more encouraged than he was by the news that reached him in the same newspaper of the simultaneous indictment in Chicago of the chief men in the Beef Trust by a Federal Grand Jury and under Federal law, and of the chief malefactors in the teamsters' strike by a State Grand Jury and under State law.

The offense of the Beef Trust is rank. The Beef Trust is simply and solely a conspiracy in restraint of trade. The cruelty of its operation has been exceeded by no similar trust, not even by Standard Oil. And its leaders and beneficiaries have never made any pretense of conciliating a robbed public by restoring to it any fraction of what they had robbed it of, an obvious device as old as Robin Hood. No library bears the name of SWIFT, no college rejoices in the benefactions of ARMOUR, no grateful or ungrateful missionaries receive any part of the spoils of CUDAHY. The members of the Beef Trust have no benefactions to point to, in the day of their trouble, to offset their malefactions. The "Hog Products' Barons" have spent all their ill-gotten gains upon themselves, with a selfishness proper to the animals from which they derive that name. The fact has nothing to do with their legal guiltiness, but it would be absurd to pretend that it has nothing to do with the estimate formed of them by their fellow-citizens. And their legal guilt is "proved already" to the dissatisfaction of the American people, and seems now, thanks to the investigation of District Attorney MORRISON, to be in the way of being proved to the satisfaction of a jury of their countrymen. It is notorious that they have been breaking the law for years, and that their prosperity depends upon breaking the law. They have robbed the producer by excluding competition in buying their raw material. They have robbed the consumer by excluding competition in the sale of their product. They have underpaid the producer and overcharged the consumer. These double robberies constitute the measure of their profits, and the profits have been, at each end, the result of a successful conspiracy in restraint of trade, made successful by violation of the Inter-State commerce law. They have relied for impunity on the difficulty of detecting their operations and upon nothing else. Morally they have not one word to say for themselves. If anybody ought to be in jail, the man ought to be there who violates the law for the purpose of enhancing to his fellow-citizens the cost of living.

One feels almost a sympathy, in comparison, for the poor wretches who have been indicted under the laws of Illinois for threatening, wounding, maiming, or killing various persons who basely desired to work upon terms mutually satisfactory to themselves and to the men they worked for. The revelations made of the methods of intimidation employed on behalf of the "union" teamsters of Chicago have not been equaled in their own kind since the world was startled, a full generation ago, by the disclosed proceedings of the "Sheffield Assassination Company, Limited." These were to the same effect. A gang of conspirators hired a gang of assassins to frighten, wound, or slay men who insisted upon going to work or keeping at work on their own terms and not on the terms of the employers of the assassins. Doubtless both employers and employed ought to suffer ignorant as well as brutal ruffians, obscure and friendless, and they would be entitled to complain of injustice if either their own employers, who were equally lawbreakers, or the "magnates" of the Beef Trust, who are equally lawbreakers, escaped scot free while they were punished. From that inequality, or inequity, in the administration of justice it seems that Chicago is about to be delivered by the indictment of the comparatively well-to-do and intelligent instigators of assasination as well as of their poor and friendless instruments, and by the indictment, at the same time, before a different tribunal, of the men who claim to be among the "leading citizens" of Chicago, and whose claim, though now alleged to be founded on nothing but their successful lawbreaking, is generally admitted.

The law is no respecter of persons. That is our boast. In so far as we can succeed in making it true, we may have confidence in the future of the Republic. When "Capital" and "Labor" are equally punished for breaking the law, the boast will be borne out by the facts. When they are equally indicted and made to stand trial for breaking the law, a good beginning has been made toward such a demonstration. And such a good beginning Chicago and the country owe to United States District Attorney MORRISON and State's District Attorney HEALY.

END OF THE QUAY DYNASTY.

President ROOSEVELT had a plurality in the State of Pennsylvania of more than half a million votes—505,519 to be exact. It cannot be said, therefore, that the supremacy of the Republican Party in that Commonwealth is visibly imperiled by a change of leadership and the great faction fight that sooner or later will almost certainly break out. The downfall of ISRAEL W. DURHAM, the head of the Republican machine in Philadelphia; the virtual abdication of Senator PENROSE, the weak and incapable successor of QUAY in the management of the State machine, and the coming to the fore of Senator KNOX are among the events, and chief among them, that have suddenly and in a radical manner changed the character of the Republican organization in Pennsylvania. Whether Senator KNOX can hold the machine as QUAY held it remains to be seen, but that his supremacy will be contested by the old corrupt, thieving, conscienceless elements that were powerful under QUAY is certain.

The history of the Republican bossship in Pennsylvania is interesting. When he was at the summit of his power "TOM" SCOTT did what he pleased with the party and with the State. SIMON CAMERON, an exceedingly capable politician of long experience, exercised a control no less complete during the years when he was the responsible leader. His son "DON" CAMERON was not tactful, not considerate of the feelings of his lieutenants, nor was he very wise, but he was a very powerful boss. J. DONALD CAMERON'S power was broken by the revolt against his despotic methods in 1882, when his candidate, BEAVER, was defeated and PATTISON, a Democrat, was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. In consequence MATTHEW S. QUAY rose from the place of first lieutenant to the bossship itself, and his rule continued until his death, a period of twenty years. His mantle nominally fell upon the shoulders of PENROSE, not because of merit or capacity, but because he was Senator and "on the ground." If the Philadelphia gang of thieves had held together PENROSE might have got along fairly well. The overthrow of DURHAM appears to have made an end of PENROSE, and now the decent Republicans of Pennsylvania demand that Mr. KNOX shall assume the leadership, a post which he does not want and is reluctant to take. Mr. H. C. FRICK, it is declared, will be his right-hand man and firm supporter.

This is indeed a remarkable change, for Senator KNOX and Mr. FRICK are honest men, while the rascality of QUAY was without special limits. As State Treasurer he was a defaulter, and nothing but suicide would have saved him from State prison had not rich friends made up the loss to the State. The years of his long rule were fat years for Republican "grafters" of every species. The astonishing revolt of Mayor WEAVER has disorganized and demoralized the corrupt elements of the old Quay machine, but it has not destroyed them. They will find their feet again, and very likely the Republican organization in Philadelphia will one of these days declare war on the Knox-Frick end of the party which strikes its roots in Pittsburg.

THE "SECRET" OF THE REPUBLIC.

In a very thoughtful address delivered in historic Faneuil Hall on the Fourth Judge LE BARON BRADFORD COLT of the United States Circuit Court discussed "America's Solution of the Problem of Government." The following few words express the tone and purpose of the address, and they are such as every citizen would do well to bear in mind:

> There are certain inborn qualities which are the common heritage of mankind. The human race is endowed by nature with common sense, natural understanding, practical judgment, a sense of what is just and right. These qualities are distinct from the endowments of genius or the acquisitions of learning. They are unaffected by logical abstractions or the imagination. They are unaided by any art, method, or system of rules. They man, and the collective judgment of the mass of average men. In the sphere of government these qualities are further aided in their exercise by local self-government, by free discussion, and by a system of primary education.

It by no means follows that the results reached through a Government that gives the utmost practical scope to the exercise of these qualities will be perfect or come anywhere near perfection. But it is a reasonable inference that it will on the whole and in the long run do better than a Government that is deprived of the aid and support these qualities can give. Nor does it logically follow that because we have succeeded so well as we have the establishment of our system in other countries the people of which have not had our training and experience is immediately desirable, that in Russia, for instance, a republic founded on universal male adult suffrage would bring the same order, prosperity, and advancement that we attain with relative ease and security. But it does follow as the teaching of our important experience and our steady development that the gradual introduction of democratic, representative government is far and away the most promising aim toward which political effort can be directed.

It is not to be denied that gross injustice and oppressive corruption can exist in a democracy like ours. They exist with us. Though less in extent and less conspicuous, the cruelty of much of our municipal administration, in its effect on the lives of the poor who are robbed without their knowing it, is as repulsive and as base as any shown in the treatment of the Czar's helpless subjects. And our tariff system, which enriches and is intended to enrich the few at the expense of the many, is as outrageous a perversion of the powers of government for private ends as any that can be shown in the most despotically ruled lands. The difference lies in the fact that with us all evils can ultimately be corrected when the public intelligence and the public conscience are aroused to their nature. In other words, the processes of evolution are left to work themselves out in substantial freedom, and the tendency is thus inevitably toward advancement. That is the "secret" of the republic, and a very precious one it is for the future of the American people.

AN UNAMERICAN FOURTH.

The doctor's bill of our National holiday was of course in keeping with the time-honored manner of celebrating the Declaration of Independence. It would mark decadence from the customs of the Fathers if less than 500 were sent to hospital or fewer than 20 were buried in consequence of American methods of expressing joy over patriotism. Those were the approximate figures for this neighborhood on Tuesday. A Chicago contemporary has begun its annual compilation for the whole country. Already the deaths number 54. The casualties are 3,157, against last year's 1,977.

Not all of the incidents of the day were equally in keeping with the traditions of the good old times. Not so very long ago a Fourth of July parade without "Old Glory" at the head would have been unthinkable. This year's Fourth first saw the Stars and Stripes not only missing, but replaced by the red flag shown by the Kniaz Potemkine. No one marveled that Russia's rebels should display the recognized symbol of desperate lawlessness, but what possible excuse can any one here make for flying it instead of our National colors? Sad to say, women as well as men were willing or apparently even proud to march under that banner in slumberous and virtuous Brooklyn, and the police protected them in doing so. The hisses and jeers along the route were more seemly. A way was found to prevent the Workingmen's Singing Societies of the Socialistic Labor Party from flaunting their hateful flag on Sunday in private in the Forty-seventh Regiment Armory—what were they doing there?—and it seems a pity that it was not feasible to prevent the public as well as the private challenge to public opinion.

Nor was this the solitary unseemly incident of this Fourth. The conviction of a United States Senator for a most unsenatorial crime will long give conspicuity to Independence Day of 1905. Sad to say, it was not so un-American as might be wished. Even the Chautauqua Assembly of Kansas added itself to the list of un-American celebrants. When Kansas was suffering a few years ago much was forgiven to the heat of its sentiments. But now Kansas is enjoying even more than its share of general and generous prosperity. What excuse under these conditions can be urged for listening to and applauding the sentiment that the American Constitution could not be adopted to-day, and that the railways would not permit the Declaration of Independence to be adopted were it to be proposed now. This is not Russia, that the expression of such sentiments is to be forbidden. The pity is that they are entertained, not that they are expressed.

THE PIRATE BATTLESHIP.

"A long, low, rakish-looking" battleship—that is no way to begin a tale of piracy. Ned Buntline could have made nothing of it, nor even the gifted author of "The Black Avenger of the Spanish Main." To be sure, whether or not steam has "killed romance at sea," as Mr. KIPLING'S Scotch engineer vehemently declared, is a question. Certainly it has not killed piracy. The Malay pirate is still with us, and he has to land to clean the bottom of his schooner he could resort to an unfrequented bay in an unsuspected isle. Now he has to go to a coal yard.

Those Russian mutineers, however, who took possession of a battleship after killing the officers who would not join them are in a particularly ridiculous situation. They mutinied because the food on board was insufficient for their wants. But they have no prospect of getting more or better by running amuck through the Black Sea. Peaceable merchantmen have already scuttled for the Dardanelles. It is reported that the mutineers have captured a belated Italian collier. That will enable them to keep at sea a few days longer. But a pirate at large in the Black Sea is very much in the position of a cockroach in a bathtub. Sooner or later he will be caught and done.

Not necessarily that he will be caught by the Russian Navy. The Russian Navy in the Black Sea has abdicated and gone out of business. The obvious reason is that the Russian naval officers could not trust their crews. The Russian naval officers, like other people, would rather be ridiculous and alive than ridiculous and dead. They are ridiculous in either case. It is all very well for the Czar to order a torpedo boat to pursue and sink the pirate battleship. But suppose the crew of the torpedo boat mutinies and throws overboard the commanding middy, or even Ensign. Or suppose that it does not. The Russian Navy has displayed for a year and a half a complete inability to do anything. Why should we suppose, or should the Czar suppose, that a Russian torpedo boat should suddenly develop the capacity to "do" even a Russian battleship. The fact is that the Czar ought to make peace with Japan at the earliest moment. Then, if he can get "the Powers" to allow the passage of the Dardanelles by a warship, he could call upon Japan to render him the friendly service of sending in an efficient torpedo boat to sink the Kniaz Potemkine. If Japan consented, the sinking would doubtless be done in the most artistic manner. There are torpedo boats and gunboats of other services of which the commanders would be glad to assume the job of abolishing the "devouring absurdity" in question. But so long as that job is intrusted to the Russian Navy there is reason to fear that it will not be satisfactorily accomplished, and that the pirate will roam the waters of the Euxine, that inland ocean which, according to BYRON, is the most trying of all seas to travelers of weak stomachs, until her crew either starves to death or runs her ashore.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Why the Post Office Loses Money.

Complaints about the mail service are not infrequent, but most of them are based on petty annoyances and delays, hardly worth talking about as part of a business of such enormous extent and infinite detail. Indeed, so close to always do letters reach their destinations safely and quickly that, deep down in our hearts, we are all proud of the Post Office, and in a moment of utter frankness would be likely to admit that our only real grievance against it is based on the fact that "it must have been lost in the mails" as an excuse for epistolary and other negligence of our own is nowadays received with deep suspicion by the most ingenuous, and is scornfully rejected by everybody else. Surprise as general as painful, therefore, will be created in the minds of most people who read an article in the current issue of Harper's Weekly by HENRY A. CASTLE, ex-Auditor of the Post Office Department. His text is the size of this year's postal deficit—more than half of the estimated balance on the wrong side of the Nation's ledger—and not only does he say of the Post Office that "its organization is crude and illogical; many of its methods are antiquated; its wholly inadequate accounting system is an invitation to fraud," but he adds that "there is enough dynamite in several of its blind recesses to blow the lid off at some inopportune moment and astonish the Nation with revelations compared with which all past 'scandals' will be tame and voiceless." Proper bookkeeping, according to Mr. CASTLE, would show that the postal deficit of the year is nearer $20,000,000 than the $14,000,000 admitted, and he does much more than hint that it is high time to inquire why we incur an immense loss in doing a business out of which other countries make a handsome profit. Evidently he has himself no doubt as to the answer, or rather the answers, to this question. First among the causes of the postal deficit he places the grotesquely excessive compensation paid to the railroads for carrying the mails. This work, he insists, the roads could well afford to do for little or nothing, as they do in many parts of Europe, but he would be fairly well content if they would reduce their charges to something like those they impose on the express companies for analogous service. Ranking next as a source of loss, Mr. CASTLE mentions the gross abuses of the franking privilege that have grown up in every branch of the Government, and after these he enumerates the abuse of second-class rates, (now somewhat decreased,) the rural free delivery, and the postal money-order system. The figures presented on these several subjects are truly startling, and they would seem to deserve some attention, and possibly a little explanation, from the higher postal officials. They also have a certain bearing on the public ownership problem.

Living in a World of Changes.

Interest in assorted wars and rumors of wars has not prevented London from making a solemn note of the fact that the Hon. FREDERICK GUEST approached the hymeneal altar, this week, garbed in a morning suit of gray, and to emphasize this innovation was what a dispatch on the momentous event describes as "the absence of any buttonhole in his coat." "If this example is followed," it says, "a black frock coat will no longer be the regulation man's dress for getting married in," and also that "the tailors fear these daring reforms mean a new chapter in the history of wedding costume and the disappearance of the black frock coat." This is evidently a serious situation, but whether most serious for sume that he did not take the course he did without careful consideration of its consequences to himself or a stern determination to accept them. The fears of the tailors may be due to realization of probable losses to them if the uses of any single garment are to be extended, but then they can console themselves with the thought that the more a coat is worn the sooner will it wear out and need replacing. The reference to "the absence of any buttonhole" is enigmatic, but the chances are that it is not to be taken literally. All known coats except those of certain rigid sectarians must have buttons and the complementary holes, and there are no reports that the Hon. FREDERICK is a rigid sectarian, though presumably he can look up a business rating as well as the next man.

Success of a Sort Repeated.

As usual, Tuesday's flight of an airship at Coney Island was a brilliant success. To be sure, the machine ran into a trolley wire and sustained injuries of considerable severity, but its manipulator was not killed, and he managed to get his fragile wonder back to its starting point—or thereabouts. He expresses the familiar confidence that his airship solves the problem of aerial navigation. It is likely enough that with better luck his next voyage will be less exciting. The problem he has solved, and the only problem that can be solved by devices like his, is that of amusing a holiday throng at a popular resort. That is an achievement of no small proportions, and nobody need be ashamed of watching with interest the propulsion of an elongated balloon through still or gently moving air. It is a dangerous operation for the aeronaut, but not so desperately perilous as to chill the blood of any except the abnormally sensitive, and its monetary rewards are presumably proportionate to the risk assumed. Incidentally real navigation of the air is perhaps brought a little nearer by such experiments. They give skill in meeting and overcoming the difficulties of aerial motion, and, though the airship of the future will not be a "balloon with a paddle," that combination may easily teach several useful lessons.

THAT LONDON TITIAN.

Description of the Famous "Portrait of Pietro Aretino."

When the Darnley Titian, miscalled "Ariosto," writes the art critic of The London Times, was bought last year for an enormous and excessive price for the National Gallery, the world was reminded how rare these authenticated works by the greatest men have now become, and how highly they are valued. It is pleasant, therefore, to record that a first-rate Titian, of undoubted genuineness, has just found its way to England. To-day, at Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi's gallery, in Pall Mall East, those who are interested in art may see the superb "Portrait of Pietro Aretino" from the palace of Prince Chigi in Rome, where till lately it had remained wholly unknown except to a few students. Morelli knew it, and described it as "un splendide portrait, d'une grande simplicité aussi bien dans la composition que dans l'exécution," and Mr. Berenson includes it in the list of genuine Titians in his "Venetian Painters of the Renaissance." But as it was in the private apartments of a seldom-visited palace, the public knew nothing of it. There is no doubt, however, that henceforth it will be universally accepted as one of the most powerful of the rapidly painted portraits of Titian's later-middle period, (A. D. 1545.)

The picture is a direct study from life, and is evidently a faithful portrait of the strong, burly, clever worldling who lived for so many years on terms of intimacy with Titian, and who, in fact, with him and Sansovino, formed a sort of triumvirate or partnership. A French writer has called Aretino the inventor of le journalisme de chantage. His pen was always ready to panegyrize those who would pay, and to blacken those who would not. He praised Michael Angelo as "the prince of sculpture and painting" until the great man declined to give him a drawing, when he turned around and absed him, cried scandal at the nudities of the Sistine Chapel, and libeled him to Pope Paul III. In earlier days he had, for like reasons, furiously attacked Clement VII. And what is interesting to note in connection with the picture before us is that he was not ashamed to write bitterly of Titian himself, at the very height of their intimacy. The point is important, for the letter to which we refer may explain the existence of two portraits of Aretino painted about the same time—one the well-known figure in the Pitti Palace, and the other the picture now at Messrs. Colnaghi's. We know that in 1545 Titian painted a portrait of his friend, the celebrated pamhleteer, satirist, and playwright, for Cosimo de Medici, Duke of Florence. Aretino forwarded it to the Duke, and with it a letter (iii., 236) saying (we quote from Crowe and Cavalcaselle) that "the satins, velvets, and brocades would perhaps have been far better if Titian had received a few more scudi for working them out." At the same time he wrote to Titian in Rome, complaining that the picture was a bozzo, an ébauche, or, as we should say, a study from the life rather than a set composition. Now, every one who has read these words of Aretino's with the Pitti portrait in his mind has remarked upon their inappropriateness, for that portrait is one of the most elaborate, the most composed, and in many ways the most finished of Titian's works of this date. The sitter, too, is flattered; he is a handsome man, almost like the "Venetian Noble" of the Munich Gallery, which may conceivably be also a portrait of Aretino painted some fifteen years earlier. We venture to think that the key to the difficulty is to be found in the Chigi portrait. That is the study from life of which Aretino complained; and the Pitti picture is a second and more flattering one, which the good-natured Titian was induced to paint as a substitute for it in the Duke's gallery, to satisfy the vanity of his friend. Very naturally the first one found its way to the Chigi family, for Agostino Chigi had been Aretino's first patron in Rome.

There can be no question which is the preferable picture from the artistic point of view. That in the Pitti is uninteresting, just because it is formal and composed. The bozzo, as Aretino called it, is direct, vigorous, and astonishing in its vividness and truth. Even the roughly painted hand is alive. The character of the man has been read through and through by the painter. The color of the costume—brown and old gold—is superb. Finally, the picture differs from the new National Gallery Titian in being in perfectly pure condition, without repaints of any kind. After 360 years, it is fresh and sound; mellowed, not injured, by time.

Varied Commencement Addresses.

From The Philadelphia Record.

An anxious inquirer was discussing with Bishop Prendergast the complex nature of some of his episcopal duties. "I should think you would find giving addresses at commencements particularly trying," said the inquirer, questioningly. "I do," sighed the Bishop. "How can you manage to find anything original to say year after year?" probed the inquirer, determined to get at the root of the matter. "Oh! I don't," said the Bishop, his face lighting up and expanding into a whimsical smile, "I don't say anything original; each time I simply use different adjectives."

Doubly Embarrassing.

From The New York Weekly.

Suitor—Beg pardon for interrupting, but—I—er—have just come—er—that is, I have just been speaking to your daughter, and she referred me to you.

Old Gentleman—Gee crickets! I wonder if that girl thinks I am made of money. You are about the fortieth bill collector she has sent in to-day. If she doesn't marry pretty soon I'll be bankrupt.

The Indulgent Father.

From The Atchison Globe.

Interest in assorted wars and rumors of wars has not prevented London from making a solemn note of the fact that the Hon. FREDERICK GUEST approached the hymeneal altar, this week, garbed in a morning suit of gray, and to emphasize this innovation was what a dispatch on the momentous event describes as "the absence of any buttonhole in his coat." "If this example is followed," it says, "a black frock coat will no longer be the regulation man's dress for getting married in," and also that "the tailors fear these daring reforms mean a new chapter in the history of wedding costume and the disappearance of the black frock coat." This is evidently a serious situation, but whether most serious for

PROFESSIONAL COACHING.

Its Demoralizing Effect on College Sports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Harvard, though defeated, made the boat race on the Thames last Thursday the closest in years. This feat will doubtless be considered a triumph for the professional coaching system, tried this year at Cambridge for the first time. In spite of an involuntary thrill of pride at the excellent showing by the beaten crew, the writer, a recent Harvard graduate, would personally have preferred to see his college sustain a defeat so overwhelming as to stamp the present experiment a failure. The reason for his unloyal sentiments he hopes presently to show.

The truth—so often told as to be threadbare—is that we in America lay too much emphasis on victory and too little on the quality of the contest. College students take a defeat too much to heart, and with the non-academic public the feeling is worse. Let a student try to find merits in a lost race or game; let him praise the pluck of his team, the closeness of the contest, or the clean or gentlemanly spirit in which it was waged; he meets from his friends the withering remark: "It's a beat, just the same."

The fault seems to lie in the manner in which we regard athletics. Whenever you make a business of a thing which is by nature not a business, you debase it. When politics changes from a matter of principles to a matter of personal gain it is debased. When the mediaeval Church tried to make salvation a source of its own material gain it was debased.

Here lies the trouble with the professional coach. No matter how gentlemanly and fair minded he may be, he has the professional's point of view, the point of business. With him everything depends on winning. Most of all, his position and salary. It is contended that there is practically no difference between graduate and professional coaching, inasmuch as the graduate is paid also, to compensate him for the loss which his time entails upon his business. True, it is that the graduate coach must be paid, just as a clergyman or college professor needs a stipend on which to live. But the two systems are based on entirely separate traditions and ideals of athletics. The graduate system tends to clean contests and to keeping the passion for victory within bounds. The professional tends to exalt victory and subordinate all else.

Let all interested in clean sport take warning, and consider if Harvard, in coming so close to a material victory, has not sustained a moral defeat. We can't afford to have young men raised under the notion that everything is business. That idea has already too strong a hold on the American mind. Better let them see that there are some things into which the element of gain or loss should lie low, and that one of them is athletics.

Stamford, Conn., July 3, 1905. J. A. H.

HUNDREDS STRUCK BLIND.

Mysterious Eye Disease Asserting Itself in Central Africa.

From The London Mail.

A somewhat remarkable eye disease is at present prevalent in several parts of British Central Africa, Northeastern Rhodesia, and in Portuguese Zambesia. At first it was noticeable in cattle, sheep, and goats, and only recently was it found to have attacked the natives.

The disease it at present raging from Port Herald, a British station on the Zambesi, right on toward Tete, a distance of over 200 miles, and at this latter place it is reported to be quite an epidemic.

Mr. William Arnott, a traveler, who recently returned from Tete, states that he observed hundreds who were suffering from the disease, and a large number were totally blind. One of the sights of Tete on a Sunday morning is the long lines of blind people who enter the town to beg, each string being led by a little boy or girl.

At first a white spot is observed on the eyeball, and this in a short space of time becomes highly inflamed. The eye then discharges a white, milky fluid, and the whole of the eye becomes covered with a white film. This is the critical stage of the malady, and if the disease is very severe the eyeball bursts, thus destroying the sight entirely.

Pay as You Go Along.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the interest of Americans purposing a trip to Europe I would most strongly advise the non-purchase of a round-trip ticket.

Many people, more especially those traveling for the first time, take, upon the recommendation of their steamship agent a return ticket for the purpose of saving 10 per cent. This reduction, I find, is generally granted in Europe, and, therefore, no material advantage is derived from the purchase of a return ticket.

On the other hand, if a person holding such a ticket wishes to postpone his departure, it is always difficult to secure satisfactory accommodation for later sailing, while this is easily obtained for cash.

The chief reason is that the steamship companies, knowing that passengers holding return tickets are compelled to return by their lines, do not exert themselves to find satisfactory accommodation, assigning the most undesirable cabins.

The European agents, as I am informed, have no profit on a return order, and naturally favor those paying cash; and, I may say that I, as well as my fellow-travelers have found these tickets on both steamship and railway a great nuisance. JOHN L. PARKER.

Paris, June 26, 1905.

A Perplexed New Yorker.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I was standing on the New York terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge waiting for an outgoing train I noticed that the platform guard of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit in answering inquiries from passengers wound up with the expression, "Keep your shirt on!"

I have lived all my life here in New York, but I confess that the above expression is beyond my comprehensive powers; also, I am positive he did not refer to any one's dress. Can you or any reader kindly enlighten me?

New York, July 5, 1905. PERPLEXED.

How Many Cars Cross the Bridge?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would any of your readers like to guess how many trolley cars and rapid transit trains passed over the Brooklyn Bridge in both directions in five minutes last Sunday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock, and how many foot passengers going both ways (on the elevated footway) passed over the bridge during another five minutes about the same time?

If any of your readers guess I shall give the record which I took on the spot, watch in hand. "AN IDLE IRISHMAN."

New York, July 4, 1905.

Device for Tunnel Ventilation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the entrance of every Subway station let there be constructed a funnel—twenty-five meters in height and four in diameter—with mouth opening inward, at the top of which shall be a mechanical fan wheel which will revolve and take in pure air. It seems to me that this contrivance would be sufficient to renew the air in the station below in a permanent manner.

The motion of the trains would then circulate this air throughout the tunnel.

GIUSEPPE SCARLATA.

Brooklyn, June 30, 1905.

Schoolboy's Estimate of Tennyson.

From Harper's Weekly.

The following remarks on Tennyson were recently handed in on an examination paper by a schoolboy in an English literature class: "Lord

PRESIDENT PRAISES CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR

Letter from Him Read at Opening of Baltimore Convention.

GREAT FESTIVAL OF PRAISE

Chorus of 2,800 Sings Mr. Bonner's Work and 20,000 Persons Bow in Prayer.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The opening of the twenty-second International Christian Endeavor Convention took place this afternoon in Armory Hall, with about 8,000 delegates present and nearly all of the 16,000 seats in the vast auditorium occupied. In the absence of President Francis E. Clarke, who is detained at home by illness, the Rev. Howard B. Grose of New York opened the proceedings with an address.

Treasurer Shaw of the United Society read a letter from President Roosevelt, dated Oyster Bay, July 4, and saying:

"I am very sorry that it has been found impossible for me to accept your invitation to address the Christian Endeavor Convention. But will you permit me to send through you a word of greeting to those assembled, and to heartily wish them continued success in the work in which they are engaged?

"The work of your society during the quarter of a century of its existence has been far reaching in its effect for good. To make better citizens, to lift up the standard of American manhood and womanhood, is to do the greatest service to the country. The stability of this Government depends upon the individual character of its citizenship. No more important work can be done—important to the cause of Christianity as well as to our National life and greatness."

The convention sent the following message to the President on his train:

"Thousands of Christian Endeavorers from many lands honor with you the memory of Secretary Hay. We thank you for your inspiring message. We beg you to stop at Baltimore on your way home and let us hear your voice in a plea for the noble citizenship you exemplify. Any hour, day or night, will do."

A brief memorial service for John Hay was conducted by the Rev. Dr. F. D. Power of Washington.

George H. Graff, manager of the publishing department, reported the total receipts for the year as $68,515.40 and the expenditures $64,767.35, leaving a cash balance of $1,748.05. William Shaw, Treasurer of the United Society, reported a balance of $93.37. The Secretary's report showed a total of 66,772 societies, an increase of 2,014.

The "International Festival of Praise" was rendered to-night under the direction of the Rev. Carey Bonner of London. While almost entirely musical, it was in every sense a meeting for worship and the bowing of 20,000 heads in prayer, preceded by momentary utter silence, was impressive.

The regular convention chorus of 2,400 voices was reinforced by 400 of the junior chorus, making a grand total of 2,800 voices. Howard B. Grose, editorial Secretary of the American Baptist Home Mission Society, declares that the largest chorus heard at any Christian Endeavor convention hitherto was composed of 1,200 voices.

The "International Festival of Praise," by the Rev. Mr. Bonner, which was rendered for the first time to-night, illustrates the world-wide praise to God of the nations, and the music of the several parts is typical of times and nations, from "The Lord Bless Thee and Keep Thee," sung to what is said to be one of the oldest Hebrew airs known, to the most modern evangelical music. Native airs of China, India, and other countries are introduced.

PRESIDENT TO LEAGUERS.

Cites Their Motto, "Look Up, Lift Up," to Members of Convention.

DENVER, Col., July 5.—President Roosevelt to-day telegraphed greetings to the members of the Epworth League, who are assembling for the annual international convention. The President's telegram, which will be read at the opening session of the convention, is as follows:

"Pray express to the International Epworth League Convention my heartiest greetings. I wish them godspeed in working for the practical application of their motto, 'Look Up; Lift Up.'"

About 10,000 delegates have already arrived, and thousands more are reported to be on the way. S. H. Hadley of the Jerry McAuley Water Street Mission, New York, arrived with the New York delegation.

Many nations are represented, but Mrs. Mary Harrington will probably be the sole representative from South America. She is an Epworth League worker in Iquique, Chile.

Wallace's "Psychological Moment."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time to hang, draw, and quarter the mongrel term "psychological moment"? Does any one know definitely what this kind of a moment is? It may mean something done on the spur of the right moment or it may mean a moment of inspiration. If the latter is meant we must concede some psychological values to inspiration, but what a cross-eyed application of the term it seems to use it in explanation of turning down a $25,000 job to accept a $60,000 job. ANTICANT.

New York, July 5, 1905.

Same Thing?

From Puck.

Uncle Winthrop—And what do you desire to be when you have become a man, Emerale? When I was your age I wanted to be a pirate.

Emerson Lowell Backbeigh—The aspirations of modern youth are so different, uncle. Now, I should like to be a promoter.

THE SPIRIT OF REFORM.

I'm going to be a better boy
Than I have ever been before,
I'm going to be a greater joy
To Ma, an' love her more an' more,
I'm going t' work an' never rest
No matter how I want to play,
I'm going to do my very best—
Till after circus, anyway.

When Pa asks me if I wont run
An errand for him, even w'en
Th' game we're playin' aint quite done,
I'll start off just as quick; an' then
He'll be su'prised t' think I don't
Say "after w'ile"; an' I won't say,
"I'd ruther not" or "Can't" or "Won't"—
Till after circus, anyway.

No matter if the work is hard,
I'll never make a fuss at all;
I'll pile the wood on' rake the' yard,
No matter if they're playin' ball;
An' w'en they call me in at night,
I won't stand out in front an' say:
"Oh, just a minute more!" 'Tain't right—
Till after circus, anyway.

No matter if there's lots o' pie,
I won't ast for another piece;
I'll fold my napkin up w'en I
Get done an' say: "Excuse me, please!"
I'll try to keep as nice an' clean
As a boy ought to be; an' pray
Not ever to be cross an' mean—
Till after circus, anyway.

An' then w'en it comes Circus Day
I'll just pe'tend that I forget,
An' w'en Ma looks at me I'll say:
"I didn't know it's comin' yet!"
An' then she'll sort o' smile at me
But I'll just work an' never say
A word—cuz that's th' way to be—
Till after circus, anyway.

Then maybe she'll tell Pa how I
Just worked an' how I never knew
Th' big parade was comin' by
At 10 o'clock an' how at two

JOHN HAY IS BURIED WITH SIMPLE HONORS

Only Family and Close Friends Present at the Ceremonies.

FLOWERS COVER FAMILY PLOT

Body Lies Near That of President Garfield—President Roosevelt Hastens Back to New York.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—The body of John Hay rests to-night in his family burying ground in a corner of Lakeview Cemetery. Five hundred feet to the west of his grave is the great memorial of James A. Garfield; 200 feet to the north rises the monolith of the Rockefeller family; closer are the graves of the Otises and the Rusts.

Most of these men were buried with funeral services far more elaborate than that of John Hay, certainly none of them could have been interred with ceremony more simple.

The day of the funeral was one of bright sunshine, whose warmth was tempered by floating clouds, and the wind that seems to blow forever over Euclid Heights. From the arrival of President Roosevelt in the morning until his departure in the afternoon brought the official day to its end, not a single untoward incident was in evidence.

President Roosevelt's train on the Pennsylvania Road rolled into the Union Station exactly at the time set—9 o'clock. A committee of twelve prominent citizens of Cleveland was in waiting to receive him, headed by Gov. Herrick and Ambrose Swazy, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Vice President Fairbanks, Associate Justice William R. Day of the United States Supreme Court, and Samuel Mather, a brother-in-law of Mrs. Hay, were also present.

When the train came to a stop Vice President Fairbanks, Judge Day, Mr. Swazy, and Mr. Mather stepped into the President's car. He was ready to leave and after a few minutes the party passed through the station archway to the line of waiting carriages. Troop A of the Ohio National Guard, which was to act as his escort, was drawn up in line opposite, and saluted as he appeared. He raised his hat in acknowledgment, and bowed repeatedly.

As soon as the members of the Cabinet had entered their carriages the cavalry passed to the front of the column with the exception of four troopers, who rode two on each side of the President's carriage. The drive from the station to the Chamber of Commerce was completed in twenty minutes. A large crowd was gathered around the building, but there was no demonstration.

PRESIDENT OBEYS MRS. HAY'S WISH

The President and Vice President Fairbanks entered the hall of the Chamber of Commerce, escorted by Mr. Swazy and Gov. Herrick. There was a brief wait until the members of the Cabinet and of the local Reception Committee had formed in line behind the President and Vice President, and then the doors of the auditorium were turned back and the party, passing between rows of sentries, entered the room where the coffin lay.

Mrs. Hay had expressed a desire that the coffin be not opened unless President Roosevelt should express a desire to see the face of his Secretary. The President would not allow the arrangements already made to be disturbed.

The President, Vice President, and Gov. Herrick passed around to the head of the coffin, while in a semi-circle around the hall stood members of the present and of former Cabinets.

Those present besides the members of the local Reception Committee were Elihu Root, ex-Secretary of War; Secretary of the Treasury Leslie M. Shaw, Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou, Attorney General William H. Moody, Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Interior E. A. Hitchcock, ex-Attorney General Philander C. Knox, Charles Emory Smith, ex-Postmaster General; ex-Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, Secretary Victor H. Metcalf of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, Eki Hioki, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Washington; Secretary to the President Loeb, Justice Day, and Col. Webb C. Hayes.

The party remained in the room for nearly forty minutes. Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, as the representative of King Edward, came direct to Cleveland from his Summer home at Lenox, Mass., but, owing to delays experienced on the road, was able to reach the Chamber of Commerce only a few minutes before the funeral started for the cemetery. Robert T. Lincoln, ex-Secretary of War, and ex-Secretary of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage had been misinformed as to the hour at which the body was to be removed from the Chamber of Commerce, and they joined the funeral cortège after it had gone a short distance.

SIMPLE SERVICES IN CHAPEL.

At just 10 o'clock the funeral procession left the Chamber of Commerce. The coffin, carried by six non-commissioned officers of the cavalry Troop A, was borne to the hearse between two lines formed by members of the present and former Cabinets, who acted as honorary pall bearers.

The President, Vice President, and Gov. Herrick entered the first carriage, and the honorary pall bearers and members of the local committee occupied the others. There were twenty-four carriages in the column, as headed by the cavalry moving at a quick trot it passed along Park Place and turned east on Euclid Avenue. None of the members of the Hay family was at the Chamber of Commerce.

Exactly at 11 o'clock Capt. Schofield of Troop A brought his men to a halt opposite the door of Wade Chapel in the cemetery grounds. Mrs. Hay, Clarence Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather, and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., son-in-law and daughter of Mr. Hay, and a few of their friends were already there.

The coffin, covered with the National colors and the beautiful wreaths sent by President and Mrs. Roosevelt and by the members of the Diplomatic Corps, was carried in, the President, Vice President, and honorary pall bearers following with uncovered heads. The chapel is not large, and there were not seats for all, fully thirty men being compelled to stand around the doorway.

The services were opened by the Ionic Quartet of male voices, which sang "Still Still with Thee." The Rev. Dr. Haydn, pastor emeritus of the Old Stone Church, delivered a brief prayer, after which the Rev. A. B. Meldrum, active pastor, read extracts from the Scriptures, beginning: "I am the resurrection and the life, saith the Lord," and including portions of the fifteenth chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians and the fourteenth of the Book of St. John.

The pall bearers at the conclusion of the Scriptural reading carried the coffin to the hearse, while the quartet softly sang Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar."

BODY INTERRED IN FAMILY PLOT.

The procession passed along the beautiful winding driveways of the cemetery until the Hay burial lot, a quarter of a mile distant, was reached. The six non-commissioned officers of Troop A here surrendered their places to four assistants of the undertaker, who carried the coffin over the one hundred feet of green turf to the grave. Mrs. Hay, Clarence Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth, and Mr. and Mrs. Mather stood at the head of the grave. President Roosevelt, with Vice President Fairbanks at his side, was a few feet to the left of Clarence Hay.

The quartet sang two stanzas of the hymn "For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest," and then while the coffin was lowered Dr. Haydn recited the burial service of the Presbyterian Church. When he concluded the quartet sang the final stanza of the hymn, and the benediction by Dr. Meldrum brought the services to a close.

There was a brief pause after Dr. Meldrum's voice had ceased. Mrs. Hay turned away from the grave, and as she passed President Roosevelt reached out her hand to him. He took it in both of his own, bowing deeply as he did so.

Mrs. Hay, with the members of her family, returned to the residence of Samuel Mather, while the President and his party, the carriage of the Executive surrounded by the cavalry troop, went at a rapid pace directly to his train, which he reached at about 1 o'clock. After a short wait in the yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad the train started on, the entire party returning with him except Secretary Metcalf, who will remain in the West for a short time.

FLOWERS AT THE GRAVE.

The grave and the whole Hay family lot were covered with flowers. Some of the tributes were:

President and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt—A wreath of orchids, maidenhair ferns, and cycas leaves.

King Edward VII.—A wreath of orchids.

Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand—A wreath of lilies of the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid—A wreath of lilies of the valley and white roses.

The Japanese Government—A wreath of iris flowers. Minister and Mrs. Takahira—A wreath of lavender, sweet peas, and maidenhair ferns.

The President's Cabinet—A standing wreath of white sweet peas, with a cluster of orchids, and a base of Easter lilies and American Beauty roses.

The Department of State—A standing wreath of Killarney roses and lilies of the valley and a base of Easter lilies and cycas leaves.

The Diplomatic Corps—A standing wreath of green galax, with sprays of lilies of the valley and of lavender orchids, and a base of Easter lilies and American Beauty roses.

The Korean Legation—A wreath of brown galax and Enchantress carnations, with palm leaves crossed in the centre.

The Brazilian Government—A wreath of white and purple sweet peas, with clusters of orchids and cycas leaves tied with blue, yellow, and black ribbon.

The Cuban Legation—A wreath of brown galax, with clusters of white carnations, American Beauty roses, Easter lilies, and orchids.

Secretary Hitchcock—A wreath of cycas leaves, with a cluster of white roses.

Minister Calderon of Peru—A wreath of white bachelor buttons, green galax, and candy tuft.

Wnai B'rith—A wreath of American Beauty roses and lilies of the valley.

Bureau of National Republics—A wreath of Killarney roses, lavender sweet peas, with a cluster of Easter lilies, and with a grouping of cycas leaves in the centre.

Chinese Merchants of Cleveland—A standing wreath of rambler roses, with a cluster of lilies of the valley, and a base of white and purple iris.

Ambassador and Mrs. Robert McCormick—A large standing wreath of white roses and orchids.

Gov. and Mrs. Myron T. Herrick—A wreath of red galax and white roses.

A memorial service was held in the Chamber of Commerce this afternoon, at which Gov. Herrick and others spoke.

MEMORIAL SERVICES HELD.

At Washington and Foreign Capitals Hay's Memory Was Honored.

WASHINGTON, July 5. A memorial service for John Hay was held at the Church of the Covenant at the same hour the funeral services were being conducted at Cleveland.

Practically all of official Washington was present, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps who were in the city attended in a body. The chancel of the church and the pew always occupied by Secretary Hay and his family were draped in mourning, and a large number of floral offerings surrounded the pulpit.

Dr. Teunis S. Hamlin, the Secretary's pastor, made a brief address in eulogy of the statesman, saying: "Rarely has there been a day of such world mourning as this." He declared that the example set by Mr. Hay had elevated the standard of the diplomatic relations of the world from evasiveness and falsehood to truthfulness, directness, and honest courtesy, and that so firmly had the new order been fixed there could be no return to methods of the past.

LONDON, July 5.—England to-day paid to the memory of Secretary Hay a tribute seldom accorded to a foreigner when memorial services were held in St. Paul's Cathedral on the burial day of the late Secretary of State. The immense edifice was crowded.

The service was fully choral, the hymns being rendered by a surpliced choir of 100 voices. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Davidson, wearing the black gown and hood presented to him during his visit to America; Dean Gregory and Archdeacon Sinclair took part in the services. King Edward was represented by the Earl of Denbigh, Lord in Waiting, and Premier Balfour was represented by Malcolm G. Ramsey.

Many representatives of the nobility and of the embassies and legations were present. The American colony was fully represented, including Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid and the staff of the embassy, in Consul General Wynne and the staff of the Consulate. Among the visiting Americans were J. Pierpont Morgan, Rear Admiral Watson, and a hundred others.

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, (Helen Hay,) in deep mourning, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Paget, entered the Cathedral just before the services commenced with the playing of Chopin's Funeral March, which was followed by the processional, "Now the Laborer's Task Is O'er," and the impressive funeral service of the Church of England. The anthem was, "Blessed Are the Departed."

Archdeacon Sinclair read the prayers, and the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced the benediction, the services being closed with the Dead March from "Saul" played on the organ.

ROME, July 5.—A memorial service for Secretary Hay was held in St. Paul's (American) Church to-day at the same hour at which the actual funeral was occurring in the United States.

The officials of the American Embassy, headed by Ambassador White, who was Secretary of the American Embassy in London when Mr. Hay was Ambassador to Great Britain, and Consul General De Castro and many other Americans were present.

The Military Order of the Loyal Legion, of which Mr. Hay was an earnest member, was represented by Dr. Nevin, rector of the church, who conducted the service, wearing the insignia of the order.

PRESIDENT HOLDS CONFERENCE.

Successor to Mr. Hay Considered During His Homeward Journey.

PITTSBURG, July 5.—The President's train arrived here as a special from Cleveland at 8:50 P. M., exactly on scheduled time, and at 9 o'clock left for the East.

At the station a large crowd had gathered to greet the President. After repeated calls for a speech he came to the rear platform of his car and said:

"My friends, I should not be expected to make a speech on this occasion, as I am returning from the funeral of Mr. Hay, who was a friend of all the people and for whom I had a deep affection. As I have expressed myself before, I am always glad to be in Pittsburg and am sorry that my time is so short. Good night."

President Roosevelt passed the afternoon and evening after leaving Cleveland in informal conferences with his Cabinet officers and friends on board his special train. The train drew out of the Union Station at Cleveland at 1:15 P. M. and ran to Wheelock siding, seventeen miles east of Cleveland, where it remained until 3:45 o'clock, when the trip to Oyster Bay was resumed. During the run to Wheelock and the brief stay there luncheon was served, the President having as his personal guests Elihu Root, Paul Morton, Charles Emory Smith, Secretary Shaw, Attorney General Moody, Postmaster General Cortelyou, and Dr. Rixey.

During the afternoon the President took up some important matters with the members of his Cabinet individually, but no announcement was made concerning them. The conferences did not assume the formality of a meeting of the Cabinet, by with ex-Secretary Root, who has been almost constantly with him since they met in Jersey City yesterday afternoon. It is yet too early to make any announcement regarding the successorship of Secretary Hay, but it is known that the subject was considered informally by the President to-day with his friends.

The trip from Cleveland to this city was without notable incident, although at every station through which the train passed crowds of people had congregated. At Alliance, Ohio, where the train stopped for five minutes for water, the President appeared on the rear platform of his car, and acknowledged the greeting of the people. He said he could not make an address in the circumstances, but hoped some day again to pass through Ohio, and then it would afford him genuine pleasure to speak to his friends.

The members of the Cabinet who are with the President will leave the special train at Philadelphia at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning, and return directly to Washington. The President will reach Oyster Bay at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

Secretary Metcalf left the party at Cleveland to go to Utica, N. Y., where he will join his wife, and from there go to Oakland, Cal., for a short vacation. Senator Knox left the train at Sewickley.

LAWYER HOPES TO FLY WITHIN TWO WEEKS

Ludlow Says He Has Sailed 25 Yards in the Air.

USES SYSTEM OF AEROPLANES

Lot at Riverside Avenue and Ninetieth Street the Scene of His Experimental Flights.

If Israel Ludlow, a graduate of Ann Arbor in the class of '95 and a lawyer in this city for the last ten years, does not have in operation within the next two weeks a flying machine which really flies, he will be a much disappointed man. He has been building the machine for several months in the vacant lot at West End Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street.

Since his college days Mr. Ludlow has been interested in aeronautics. He knows a lot about air currents, the supporting power of the atmosphere, the resistance to a forward movement therein, and other matters pertaining to the steering, starting, maintenance of equilibrium, and safe alighting of flying machines.

Using a tetrahedral kite of his own construction, he has been interesting residents on Riverside Avenue, at the corner of Ninetieth Street, for some weeks, and has achieved flights of twenty-five yards under conditions not always favorable.

The complex machine on the wings of which he expects to fly is now almost complete. A. S. Littlejohn, carpenter and builder, has been constructing it under his direction. There remains only the installation of the motor which is to furnish power for its propellers, and the conclusion of experiments designed to establish its structural strength. Safely moored behind the stone walls of the lot where it has been put together, its great wings show from the street, and many conjectures as to the character of the contrivance have been made by passers-by.

In his experiments Mr. Ludlow has had the united support of west side boydom. There is not a youngster who has laid eyes on either tetrahedral kite or flying machine who is not his willing slave. To the volunteer aid derived from juvenile sources Mr. Ludlow admits a deep debt of gratitude. His kite is some 25 feet wide and 10 feet from front to back. The boys, as many of them as can catch hold, carry it from one point to another as he directs.

"If they don't behave themselves I don't let them work," he said yesterday afternoon.

"There is no reason in the world why man shouldn't fly," continued Mr. Ludlow. "It is probable that his first flights will be short and crude, as the jumps and hops of a young bird are. In time, though, he will spurn the earth, and his movements in the air, like those of a full-grown bird, will be free and untrammeled. When it is, a new world will be opened. The jungles of Africa will be explored. The pole may be gained. War will be a back number.

"The problem is not unsolvable. Prof. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution has proved that, under favorable circumstances, a maximum weight of 200 pounds per horse power expended may be sustained. Hiram Maxim and other inventors have constructed engines which weigh less than ten pounds for each horse power developed. Care must now be devoted to the general form of the flying machine, with the object of obtaining automatic equilibrium and safe support.

"I am on the verge of completing a full-size flying machine. I have built it on the aeroplane principal, with no gas bag or balloon to support it. The framework is of light bamboo, 1¼ inches in diameter, and the wings are covered with light canvas, treated with a preparation of boiled linseed oil. The joints are bolted with 3-16-inch bolts and bound with light yacht marlin. There are two groups of superimposed aeroplanes placed by pairs in tandem fashion.

"The two halves of each of the two middle aeroplanes are set at a diedral angle with each other. The upper forward aeroplane is a trapezoid in shape. Its forward edge is 13 feet and its rear edge 18. Its sides are 7 feet 3 inches in length, and it has a depth of 6½ feet. The middle front aeroplane forms a diedral angle with the top of its sides reaching the upper aeroplane. Its two halves are 7½ feet long. The lower front aeroplane, rectangular, has a width of 10 feet, and the upper rear aeroplane, also rectangular, is 21 feet wide. The two halves of the diedral, rear aeroplane are each 11 feet wide by 6½ feet in depth. The lower rear aeroplane is 9 feet wide.

"There is a total of 556¼ square feet of surface, the diedral angle aeroplanes giving direction to the line of flight and preventing oscillation. They also give lateral stability, for when the machine tilts the halves of the diedral angle of the aeroplanes which are down are more horizontal than those which are on the other side and receive consequently greater air pressure, the equilibrium being thus restored. Longitudinal equilibrium is gained by dividing the air current that passes under the surface of the aeroplanes.

"The motor is below the aeroplanes, bringing the centre of gravity below the centre of pressure. By a simple arrangement of levers connected with the lower front aeroplane automatic equilibrium is imparted. The machine is mounted on four bicycle wheels, the two front wheels being capable of guidance. This arrangement permits alighting at an acute angle and rolling upon the ground or gaining headway for flight.

"I weigh 167 pounds. The flying machine weighs 165 pounds, without the motor, and the motor weighs 75 pounds. This gives a total weight of 307 pounds, or one and six-tenths square feet of surface for each pound of weight to be lifted. That this proportion is desirable I have verified by many experiments with models and man-lifting kites.

"There are two propellers of four blades each, 8 feet in diameter and varying in width from 5 inches to 18 inches at the extreme edge. The blades are in pairs, one behind the other.

"I have applied for patents on some parts of my machine, but I wish that those who are interesting themselves along the same lines would keep on. I believe in the general advancement of the science, and when I make my public trial I shall be glad to communicate with those who are working along the same lines with me. I will be glad to score a success at the first trial, but progress in the science of flying has been built on failures. If the machine should not fly, I shall not abandon my experiments, but will keep on until I build one that does."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

CHAPMAN—MORRITT.

LONDON, July 5.—Walter Chapman, son of C. A. Chapman of Chicago, married today Miss Florence Morritt of Yorkshire, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

SMILEY—SIMPSON.

LONDON, July 5.—Peter Smiley, second son of Sir Hugh Smiley, and Miss Maud Simpson, daughter of E. L. Simpson of New York, were married to-day at St. George's Church, Hanover Square.

DE LAVERGNE—BLOCK.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., July 5.—The wedding of Miss Gladys Block, daughter of Louis Block, to Chetwind De Lavergne was celebrated this evening in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, Mamaroneck. The Rev. F. Gorman officiated. The marriage is the culmination of a romance which had its beginning in childhood. Mr. De Lavergne is the son of the late John De Lavergne, who established a refrigerating company, with factories at Port Morris. The bridegraam has just been graduated from Yale. On July 22 Mr. and Mrs. De Lavergne will sail for Europe to be gone a year.

CAN'T SLEEP FOR RAGTIME.

But Mr. Butler Gets No Help from Police or Health Department.

Charles E. Butler, manager of Brentano's, is on the warpath against the Summer melodies that float into his rooms in the Knickerbocker Apartments, Broadway and Ninety-seventh Street. He has been batted from court to Health Department, but he is still fighting. The offenders are the six rotund and placid Germans who form the orchestra of "Unter den Linden," the café adjoining the Knickerbocker.

"Too much ragtime," was the complaint of Mr. Butler when he appeared before Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday. Seven days every week and from 7 in the morning till midnight.

"Your Honor," pleaded Mr. Butler in a piteous tone, "they never let up on their popular tunes. No one in the apartment can sleep. 'Under the Anheuser Bush,' 'Tammany,' ever the old rosary—they all float in. Even when midnight comes, the airs ring in my ears, so I can't sleep."

Mr. Butler told how he had appealed in vain to the Health Department. An official had made three inspections, but still the noises continued. Magistrate Barlow listened to the story and gave a decision.

"Well [Mr. Butler fairly hung on the Magistrate's words] I guess you'll have to apply to the Department of Health."

With a rueful shake of the head Mr. Butler strode from the courtroom.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT TO JEWS.

$12,500 for the Hebrew National Farm School.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—A message announcing that Andrew Carnegie has given $12,500 to the Hebrew National Farm School was received here to-day by Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of Philadelphia, President of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, in session here.

The Hebrew National Farm School was established recently by Rabbi Krauskopf at Doylestown, Penn., to teach scientific farming to young Jews. A Jewish resident of Philadelphia recently offered $50,000 if a similar amount were raised. Half of this sum had been secured before Mr. Carnegie's gift was made.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, the daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow, former Minister to France, will be married to the Hon. Lionel Guest of England to-day at Sioux Falls, N. D., at the residence of Mrs. Dodge. The wedding will be a quiet one. The bride's father, Joseph Leiter, and a few friends have journeyed there from the East to be present. As already announced, the Hon. and Mrs. Lionel Guest will reside on an island in the St. Lawrence near Montreal.

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Mrs. Charles D. Barney and Miss Barney sailed yesterday from Europe. They will spend a part of the Summer near Southampton.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kountze have returned from Canada to Morristown.

***

J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan are to arrive in New York from abroad. The Corsair reached New York yesterday and is at anchor in the Hudson. Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Douglas, who will come over about the same time, will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor.

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Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting intend to spend a part of the Summer in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., will be with them.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt close their house at Ardsley to-day and go to Newport for the Summer.

***

Mrs. Ballard Smith has settled at Dinard for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, who have been in Paris, are going on a motor trip through France and Germany.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, who were at the Kiel regatta, have sailed for Southampton and the Isle of Wight.

***

Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are to be in Newport about the middle of July.

***

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henderson sail for Europe to-day on the steamship Bremen, to be away for the greater part of the Summer.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 5.—Mr. and Mrs. John R. Livermore are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks for the season.

Mrs. Kane, wife of Col. De Lancey Kane, who was injured in an automobile accident at Morris Park Monday, returned to Newport to-day, showing little effect of her accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener arrived to-night at the Pinard cottages for the season. Mrs. G. Kortwright is at the J. Thompson Spencer cottage.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who are in Europe, will be at the Breakers on July 21 for the season.

Baron and Baroness Van Tuyll gave their first dinner at the Duryea villa this evening.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. John R. Drexel and Mrs. T. Shaw Safe.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Howe (Miss Wilson) are guests of Mr. Howe's mother, Mrs. Arnold Hague. Walter Howe also is visiting Mrs. Hague.

Mrs. Margaret Bottome, President of the King's Daughters of America, is the guest of Mrs. E. J. Herrick at Daisy Bank, and this evening gave a reception to Nina Circle of Newport, of which Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt is President.

Mrs. Harold Brown has provided for a kindergarten teacher at St. Mary's Orphanage, and Miss Alice Chase of this city has been selected to the place. The fair for the benefit of the orphanage, to be held at Gray Crag next week Thursday is attracting much attention among the Summer residents.

LENOX CLUBS' ELECTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 5.—Annual meetings of the Lenox Club, Lenox Golf Club, and Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club were held this morning at the Lenox Club in conjunction with the annual club luncheon. Forty were entertained.

The officers of the Lenox Club elected are: President—Capt. John S. Barnes; Vice President—Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf; Treasurer—Giraud Foster; Secretary—Dr. Henry P. Jaques; Board of Governors—George G. Haven, John E. Parsons, Thomas Post, Charles Lanier, and Dr. Henry C. Haven.

The Golf Club officers are: President—William Douglas Sloane; Vice President—Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf; Treasurer—Robert W. Patterson; Secretary—Giraud Foster; Greens Committee—Samuel Frothingham, Robert W. Patterson, and Dr. R. C. Greenleaf.

The Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club elected: President—David Lydig; Treasurer—Giraud Foster; Secretary—Samuel Frothingham; Executive Committee—Joseph W. Burden, John E. Alexander, and Samuel Frothingham; Governors—George G. Haven, John E. Parsons, and Samuel Frothingham.

Sussex E. Davis and T. Erskine Wood of Philadelphia arrived here to-night. Gen. and Mrs. S. D. Russy of Washington are registered at the Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge.

Postmaster Willcox Going Abroad.

Postmaster Willcox, after six months' work, will sail on Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. for Europe, on his vacation. He will combine business with pleasure and will study the postal methods of England, Germany, and France. He will visit the Post Offices of London, Paris, and Berlin. The Postmaster will be accompanied by Mrs. Willcox and expects to be gone about five weeks.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.) —adv.

DUNLAP BOUGHT CLOTHES ONLY ONCE IN 15 YEARS

And Wore His Hat Indoors, Doctor Testifies in Will Case.

A QUESTION AS TO LIQUOR

No Disgrace to Use It, Col. Bartlett Declares—He Has Friends Who Take Large Quantities.

Dr. Edward Payson Fowler testified yesterday before Surrogate Fitzgerald that Samuel Fales Dunlap, whose will is being contested, always wore his coat and hat in the house and kept fires burning in June and July. In fifteen years, the doctor said, Mr. Dunlap bought only one straw hat and one suit of clothes, although he was worth over $1,000,000.

Mr. Dunlap was eighty years old at the time of his death, on March 31 last, at 18 West Twenty-second Street, where he lived with two servants and a housekeeper. Two wills were filed for probate, one in the handwriting of Mr. Dunlap, with no date, and the other dated Jan. 2, 1903. The one on which there is no date was executed on Oct. 25, 1904, at the Second National Bank, the witnesses being an officer and two clerks of the bank. It left the estate to Mr. Dunlap's cousin, Halliburton Fales, while the other will named his three nephews, William H., Samuel W., and Joseph Bridgham. The Bridghams are contesting the will made in the bank.

Dr. Fowler was Mr. Dunlap's family physician for forty years. The physician said that Mr. Dunlap was a graduate of Harvard, a linguist, and had written several books on Oriental subjects and theology. He considered Mr. Dunlap eccentric.

Lawyer Franklin Bartlett, for the contestants, wanted to know whether Dunlap drank. Lawyer Dexter objected on the ground that an answer might disgrace the name of the testator.

"The use of liquor would not disgrace the name of any one," said Lawyer Bartlett. "There is nothing inherently disgraceful in it. I have lots of friends who take large quantities of liquor, and it is no disgrace."

Dr. Fowler was permitted to tell how much liquor he had known Dunlap to take in twenty-four hours.

"I have known him to drink a bottle of brandy, half a bottle of whisky, and a bottle of champagne in twenty-four hours," said the witness.

As Mr. Dunlap had been in the habit of doing this for twenty-five years, the doctor thought it had had a bad effect on him both mentally and physically. In the Fall of 1902, the physician said, Mr. Dunlap became partly paralyzed, and from that time on his memory failed him. Frequently he went to his safe deposit vault and cut off bond coupons before they fell due. Mr. Dunlap did not believe in God, Dr. Fowler said.

"There are millionaires in this city who have been known to purchase but one suit of clothes in years, are there not?" asked Lawyer Dexter when the witness had testified about Mr. Dunlap's eccentricities in the matter of clothes and fires.

"Yes," replied Dr. Fowler. "I believe Mr. Sage—but I have seen Mr. Sage with a number of suits."

"You would not attach much importance to that?"

"I should attach a great deal of importance to it when a man has plenty of money and goes about shabby and his linen not clean."

A deed was put in evidence to show that Mr. Dunlap had given to his housekeeper, Mrs. Rose Ealdon, a diamond ring and a dog named Jacob, the consideration being $5, with a stipulation that the dog was not to be removed during the life of Dunlap.

Mrs. Ealden testified that Jacob slept under Dunlap's bed every night. She said that she was in Dunlap's employ from 1887 until Sept. 29 last. She denied that she created a scene at the house at the time she left. Mr. Fales took charge of the house, she said, and would not let her enter. Although 100 shares of Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad stock had been left to her in one of Dunlap's wills, the witness said she did not put in a claim because she got the stock in 1903.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

MRS. FISKE'S PLANS.

Will Follow Mme. Kalisch at the Manhattan in a New Play.

Harrison Grey Fiske announced yesterday his plans for the coming season at the Manhattan Theatre. It will open in September with a new comedy by Edith Ellis Baker called "Mary and John." After the run of this play Mme. Bertha Kalisch will begin her engagement under Mr. Fiske's direction in an elaborate production of Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna."

Mrs. Fiske in October will begin a tour with the Manhattan Company in "Leah Kleschna," later coming to the Manhattan Theatre. Her first production there will be a new play by Rupert Hughes, entitled "What Will People Say?." This is a comedy of contemporary New York life and is said to afford an excellent character study for Mrs. Fiske. John Mason, George Arlis, Frederic de Belleville, and William B. Mack will have the other principal parts. Langdon Mitchell's new comedy and a new one-act play by John Luther Long will be produced later on. A revival of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" is also in contemplation.

Mr. Fiske will sail for Europe to-day and will go directly to Paris. Afterward he will visit Switzerland and Italy.

PROFITS OF NEGRO COMEDY.

Williams & Walker Received $15,000 Apiece Last Season.

Williams and Walker, negro musical comedians, made $15,000 apiece last season, according to the papers in a suit brought by Hurtig & Seamon to prevent the comedians from leaving them to go to Lew Dockstader. For several years Williams and Walker have each drawn $100 a week; besides this they received one-half the profits of the Williams and Walker Company. The total profits last season were about $40,000.

The suit brought by Hurtig & Seamon was transferred from the State to the Federal courts. Williams is a subject of the King of England, and Walker is a citizen of Kansas. For this reason the case is not in the jurisdiction of the State courts. Williams and Walker say that they have a right to leave the management of Hurtig & Seamon; the latter think Williams and Walker are bound to them till 1908.

FOR CHICAGO HIPPODROME.

Thompson & Dundy After the Cleveland Theatre Site.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The Cleveland Theatre site, at the southwest corner of Wabash Avenue and Hubbard Court, it is said, is the site purchased by the Thompson & Dundy syndicate of New York for the Chicago Hippodrome.

The plan of a Chicago company, headed by Joseph Weber, has been abandoned, it is said. This company had an option on the Cleveland theatre property, and this option, it is understood, has been turned over to the Thompson & Dundy syndicate.

Lambert Tree, owner of the Cleveland theatre property, said to-night that the deal had not been closed.

Coney May Regain Its Singer.

Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, issued an order yesterday directing Oscar Hammerstein to show cause why he should not be restrained from permitting Florence Crane to sing on his roof garden. Charles E. Smith, a Coney Island hotel keeper, obtained the order, alleging that the girl is still under contract to him. The order is returnable to-day.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage, Without Its Discomforts.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arrive at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays (additional train) leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 18, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arrive at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arrive New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays (additional service) leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arrive at New York, 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

TROUBLES OF JERSEY TRAVEL.

Delayed by a Fire and a Broken Wire, Car Then Jumps the Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 5.—Car No. 1,035 of the Public Service Corporation, which left Boynton Beach for this city last night at 9 o'clock, seemed fated to meet with accidents. The car was filled with a holiday crowd, and passengers were hanging on the steps.

When Perth Amboy was reached a big fire was burning at Gregory's shipyard, and the car was delayed. When the car barns were reached some distance away, the feed wire broke and the passengers were told they would have to walk, perhaps two miles, until another car coming from the other direction met them. But the car they came on was able after a while to continue its journey, and the weary passengers were overtaken.

All went smoothly until near Metuchen the car left the track while entering a switch. Again the passengers were told to get out. After a hard struggle the conductor and motorman, with the aid of all the male passengers, managed to get the car on the tracks again, and the journey was resumed. The passengers arrived in this city at midnight. During the trip a Hungarian's hat blew off and he jumped from the car while it was going at full speed to get it. His leg was badly gashed, but he ran and caught the car.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. Amasa Cobb.

LOS ANGELES, July 5.—Gen. Amasa Cobb, a Brigadier General of Volunteers during the civil war and formerly a Congressman and Justice of the Supreme Court of Nebraska, died to-day, aged 82 years.

William B. Donnell.

NORTHPORT, L. I., July 5.—William B. Donnell, President of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher Company of 25 Warren Street, New York City, died at his country home, at Eaton's Neck, last night after an operation for appendicitis. Mr. Donnell was only thirty-three years of age. He was a son-in-law of George H. Robinson, Vice President of the Gorham Manufacturing Company.

Obituary Notes.

L. W. ALDRICH, a lawyer, and for many years Town and County Supervisor, died yesterday at his home, in Warrensburg. He was sixty-four years old.

Col. JEFFERSON E. DOOLITTLE, a mine owner, of California, died in San Francisco yesterday. He was a partner in many ventures with John Hays Hammond. He was a native of California, fifty-two years old.

JOHN F. WALSH, one of the oldest and best-known residents of old Greenwich Village, died yesterday at 32 King Street, where he was born eighty-four years ago. At the time of his death he was an Inspector of Hulls in the Steamboat Service. Grover Cleveland, when he was Governor, appointed Mr. Walsh Harbor-master. He leaves one son, John F. Walsh, who was Superintendent of Buildings under the Van Wyck administration.

Organizer of a Boys' Brigade Dead.

Talbot M. St. John, thirty-five years old, died at Mamaroneck yesterday after a long illness caused by pulmonary trouble. Mr. St. John was organizer of the Boys' Brigade of St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, which had among its members the sons of many of the families of Mamaroneck and Larchmont. He drilled the boys in military tactics, and every season they established a large camp at Rye Beach. Mr. St. John leaves a widow, who is the daughter of Commodore C. S. Forbes, and three children.

Milwaukee Fire Chief Dead.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—Herman Meminger, Chief of the Milwaukee Fire Department, died to-day of injuries received at a fire two months ago.

Soldier Hurt Saluting Dies.

Private Cornelius F. Harrington of Company H, Eighth Infantry, who had been badly hurt on Tuesday while firing a salute at Governors Island, died last evening in the army hospital on the island.

THE WEATHER.

WASHING

AMERICANS WEAK AND ARE NEARLY SHUT OUT

Pitcher Hogg Responsible for Half of Washington's Runs.

CHAMPIONS BEAT QUAKERS

Brooklyn Fails to Score and Drops Back in Old Place—Collins's Men Victorious.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Washington, 8; New York, 1.
Boston, 4; Philadelphia, 3. (10 innings.)
Detroit, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 6; Chicago, 1.

National League.

New York, 9; Philadelphia, 7.
Boston, 7; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 9; St. Louis, 5.
Pittsburg, 8; Chicago, 3. (11 innings.)

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	3	8	2	5	8	8	40	.645
Chicago	6	..	8	4	3	5	7	6	39	.629
Philadelphia	5	3	..	4	6	8	7	6	38	.613
Detroit	4	5	2	..	2	4	4	7	31	.484
Boston	2	1	3	5	..	3	8	7	28	.483
New York	0	2	5	2	5	..	8	4	26	.433
Washington	1	1	7	2	2	2	..	4	23	.365
St. Louis	4	3	2	3	7	6	2	..	23	.359
Games lost	22	23	25	33	30	34	40	41		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	5	7	4	5	15	10	51	.718
Pittsburg	3	..	0	6	10	12	2	5	44	.620
Chicago	2	5	..	3	7	12	6	8	42	.592
Philadelphia	2	4	..	..	4	9	10	13	40	.563
Cincinnati	3	5	8	4	..	8	4	6	36	.522
St. Louis	3	3	3	2	5	..	4	5	25	.357
Boston	2	4	2	3	11	3	..	5	21	.304
Brooklyn	4	3	1	3	1	2	7	..	21	.296
Games lost	20	27	21	28	33	45	48	51		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburg at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Detroit.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Just Escape a Shut-Out by Washington.

The Greater New Yorks celebrated their leave-taking of home for more than a three weeks' trip to the South and West yesterday, by being signally defeated by the Washingtons by a score of 8 to 1. It looked very much like a shut out until the local men went to the bat in the ninth inning, when Williams opened with a safe hit, was advanced to second on Yeager's out at first base, and finally crossed the plate on Chase's single to left. There was still but one man out, but Fultz and Kleinow, like others in previous instances, were not equal to the emergency and no more runs were scored.

Between Hogg's pitching, Dougherty's poor judgment of fly balls, Williams's fumble of Anderson's fly and Puttmann's poor throw the visitors scored just 5 more run than they were entitled to. Hogg was taken out of the box in the second inning after one man had been retired and four runs had been scored and Puttmann put in his place. The left-hander did not start very encouragingly, but when he did settle down the Washingtons were at his mercy. Only one hit was made off him up to the seventh inning, and then a double and a triple were charged against him, but this was due to the weak attempts of Dougherty to recover the ball. In addition to the hits Williams's failure to get a fly and Puttmann's wild throw were responsible for two runs.

Jones started the run getting for the Washingtons by hitting to left for two bases, but should have been caught at third on Hill's bunt to Hogg. The latter, however, threw to first to catch the batsman. Knoll's hard hit passed Elberfld and Jones scored. Mullen was easily retired in the second, then followed in succession a base on balls, a single, hit by pitcher, and another base on balls which forced in a run. Hill, with a single to left, tallied two runners, and this was the end of Hogg. Knoll put out a high fly to Keeler, which scored another run, and the fifth tally of the inning was the result of Anderson's hit.

Patten pitched an excellent game and generally was well supported. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	2	1	2	2	0	0		D'gh'ty, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Hill, 3b	2	2	1	1	0			Keeler, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Knoll, lf	1	1	1	4	0	1		Elb'f'd, ss	0	0	4	3	0		
And'son, rf	0	1	1	0	1			Williams, 2b	1	2	0	7	1		
Stahl, 1b	0	0	1	0	1	0		Yeager, 3b	0	0	0	4	0		
Mullen, 2b	0	0	2	1	0			Chase, 1b	0	0	11	5	0		
Cassidy, ss	1	0	2	5	0			Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
K'tredge, c	1	1	3	1	0			Kleinow, c	0	1	5	1	0		
Patten, p	1	1	2	1	0			Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	1		
								P'tmann, p	0	0	0	0	1		
Total	8	8	27	10	2			Total	1	6	27	16	2		

Washington	1 5 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—8
New York	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

First base by errors—New York, 1; Washington, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 1; off Puttmann, 3; off Patten, 2. Struck out—By Puttmann, 4; by Patten, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Washington, 5. Three-base hit—Knoll. Two-base hits—Jones, Hill. Sacrifice hits—Keeler, Hill. Stolen bases—Anderson, Elberfeld. Hits—Off Hogg, 3 in 1 1-3 innings; off Puttmann, 5 in 7 2-3 innings. Double play—Mullen, Cassidy, and Stahl. Hit by pitched ball—By Puttmann, 1; by Patten, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connors and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance, 2,000.

CLEVELAND, 6; CHICAGO, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 5.—Cleveland put Chicago into second place again to-day, winning by 6 to 1. Donahue pitched a steady game, while Owen was knocked out of the box in the fifth inning. Cleveland's long hits were timely. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0		Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
Bay, cf	2	2	2	0	0			Holmes, lf	0	2	0	1	0		
Flick, rf	0	1	2	0	0			Davis, ss	0	1	3	4	1		
Kahl, 2b	0	0	2	4	1			Donohue, lb	0	0	10	0	0		
Bradley, 3b	1	1	2	2	0			Isbell, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Turner, ss	0	0	1	5	0			Sullivan, c	0	1	5	2	0		
Stovall, 1b	1	2	15	0	1			Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	4	3		
Bemis, c	0	0	3	0	0			T'nehill, 3b	1	2	2	3	0		
Donahue, p	1	1	1	1	0			Owen, p	0	0	0	1	0		
								Walsh, p	0	0	0	0	1		
Total	6	9	27	12	2			Green	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total	1	7	24	16	1		

*Batted for Walsh in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0 2 1 0 2 0 0 1 0—6
Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Hits—Off Owen, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Walsh, 2 in 3 2-3 innings. First base by errors—Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Bemis, Bradley, Tannehill. Three-base hits—Flick, Isbell, Bay. (2.) Sacrifice hit—Owen. Stolen bases—Bradley, Isbell. First base on balls—Off Donahue, 1; off Owen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Owen, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 9. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Walsh, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 3,862.

BOSTON, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

BOSTON, July 5.—Boston defeated Philadelphia to-day in a ten-inning game by bunching hits in the tenth inning. Both pitchers were hit hard, but Henley weakened toward the end, while Dineen's effectiveness increased. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	1	1	1	0		1	Hartsel, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Parent, ss	1	2	2	3	0			H'f'man, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
Burkett, lf	1	1	3	0	0			Davis, 1b	1	2	13	0	1		
Stahl, cf	0	1	4	0	0			L.Cross, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Fr'man, 1b	1	1	7	1	0			Seybold, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
Collins, 3b	0	0	2	1	1			Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	7	1		
Ferris, 2b	1	1	3	1	1			M.Cross, ss	0	0	4	4	0		
Criger, c	0	0	8	0	0			Schreck, c	0	1	8	1	0		
Dineen, p	0	1	0	3	0			Henley, p	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	4	8	30	9	3			Total	3	7	*28	15	2		

*One out when winning run scored.

Boston	1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
Philadelphia	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Schreck, Hartsel, Ferris, Parent. (2.) Home runs—Seybold, Burkett. Sacrifice hit—Dineen. Double play—M. Cross and Davis. First base on balls—Off Henley, 2; off Dineen, 3. Struck out—By Henley, 1; by Dineen, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Kelley. Attendance—6,505.

DETROIT, 2; ST. LOUIS, 1.

DETROIT, Mich., July 5.—Detroit came out on top in a pitchers' battle to-day, in which the only runs scored were on a base on balls and a wild throw. The fielding was sharp. Lindsay, the new first baseman, played a fine game. Score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	1	0	0			R'k'field, 2b	1	0	1	1	0		
Cooley, cf	0	0	3	0	0			Stone, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
O'Leary, ss	0	0	3	3	0			V'Zant, cf	0	0	3	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf	0	2	3	0	0			Frisk, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Wallace, ss	0	0	4	3	0		
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	2	2	0			Koehler, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	2	0	0			Gleason, 3b	0	1	0	3	0		
Lindsay, 1b	1	0	8	1	0			Roth, c	0	0	1	3	2		
Doran, c	1	0	4	0	0			Glade, p	0	0	1	0	1		
Mullin, p	0	1	1	2	0			Total	1	5	24	13	1		
Total	2	4	27	8	0										

Detroit	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2
St. Louis	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Doran, (2,) Cooley, Stone, Wallace. Stolen bases—Frisk, (2.) Glade, Rockenfield, Coughlin. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 2; off Glade, 5. Hit by pitched ball—By Glade, 1. Balk—Mullin. Struck out—By Glade, 1; by Mullin, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—1,000.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Win Last Game of Series from Philadelphia by 9—7.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—The New Yorks' last game in this city until Sept. 18 next was the poorest of the series, which was concluded to-day, and the champions won by a score of 9 to 7. What the visitors gained by batting both Dugleby and Caldwell hard was offset by their ragged fielding, and it was on account of this that the Philadelphians were within a run or two of their opponents throughout the game. Even Ames was erratic, giving eight men bases on called balls and having two wild pitches, but the local men were totally unable to take advantage of these opportunities by reason of their weakness at the bat.

The good and bad work of both teams began in the first inning, when seven runs were made between them. By hard hitting, a base on balls, and Titus's wild throw to second, New York gained four runs. Ames sent three men to base on called balls, one forcing a runner home; an out by McGann, unassisted, scored Gleason, while Courntey tallied on a wild pitch. Both teams scored again in the third inning, the New Yorks making two runs on McGann's double and Caldwell's bad throw to first, allowing Mertes to reach third. Caldwell's wild pitch enabled Mertes to tally. The Philadelphias' run was due to Titus's force hit, Magee's single, and a surprising miss of a fly by Browne. In the subsequent innings each side made three runs, those of the local team being due to errors. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	2	3	0	0	1			Thomas, cf	1	1	2	0	0		
Donlin, cf	2	2	1	0	0			Bleason, 2b	1	0	4	3	1		
McGann, 1b	3	2	9	1	0			Court'y, 3b	3	1	0	3	0		
Mertes, lf	2	3	1	0	0			Titus, rf	2	1	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	5	1			Magee, lf	0	2	0	0	0		
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	4	1			Bans'f'd, 1b	0	0	12	0	0		
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	4	3	1			Kruger, ss	0	1	2	5	1		
Bow'm'n, c	0	1	10	1	0			Abbott, c	0	0	6	3	0		
Ames, p	0	0	1	0	1	0		Dug'by, p	0	0	0	1	0		
								Caldwell, p	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	9	13	27	14	4			Total	7	6	27	17	3		

New York	4 0 2 0 1 0 1 0 1—9
Philadelphia	3 *0 1 0 2 0 0 0 1—7

Left on bases—New York, 5; Philadelphia, 10. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Kruger. Two-base hits—Donlin, McGann, Kruger. Three-base hits—Thomas, Magee. Sacrifice hits—Dahlen, Donlin, McGann. Double play—Kruger and Bransfield. Hits—Off Duggleby, 4 in 1-3 of an inning; off Caldwell, 9 in 8 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Caldwell, 6; by Ames, 7. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1; off Caldwell, 1; off Ames, 8. Wild pitches—Ames, 3; Caldwell, 1. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and Klem. Attendance—4,064.

BOSTON, 7; BROOKLYN, 0.

The Bostons retaliated on Brooklyn in a vigorous manner at Washington Park yesterday, shutting out Hanlon's men and sending them back to last place in the race. The local men could make no impression on Willis's delivery, and while Scanlon, in the main, was hit only scatteringly, his wildness was very costly to the home team. In the third inning, after two men were out, Tenney and Dolan were sent to first on called balls, Delehanty followed with a triple, Malay fumbled Wolverton's hit, and singles by Cannell and Raymer resulted in four runs. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	2	1	4	1			Dobbs, cf	0	1	2	1	0		
Tenney, 1b	1	1	7	2	0			Hall, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Dolan, rf	1	0	3	0	0			Lumley, rf	0	1	4	0	0		
Delehy, lf	2	0	0	0	0			Batch, 2b	0	0	3	2	0		
Wolv'ton, 3b	1	1	0	1	0			Gessler, 1b	0	0	9	0	0		
Cannell, cf	1	1	4	0	1			Babb, ss	0	0	1	5	0		
Raymer, 2b	0	2	6	3	0			Malay, 2b	0	0	3	1	1		
Moran, c	0	0	5	1	0			Ritter, c	0	0	5	0	0		
Willis, p	1	1	1	4	0			Scanlon, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	7	10	27	15	2			Total	0	3	27	11	1		

Boston	0 0 4 0 0 0 2 1 0—7
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Three-base hits—Delehanty, Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Ritter, Abbatichio. Stolen bases—Abbatichio, Dolan, Delehanty, Lumley, Hall. Double plays—Willis, Raymer, and Wolverton; Abbatichio, Raymer, Tenney and Raymer. Left on bases—Boston, 10; Brooklyn, 4. First base on balls—Off Willis, 2; off Scanlon, 7. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 2; Boston, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by Scanlon, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,000.

PITTSBURG, 8; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO July 5.—For ten innings to-day it was even up between Chicago and Pittsburg, both pitchers doing excellent work after the third inning. Leach reached first on an error in the eleventh, the misplay being followed by three singles and two doubles, scoring five runs for Pittsburg. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	4	0	0			Clymer, rf	0	0	6	1	0		
Schulte, lf	1	1	1	3	0			Clarke, lf	1	1	4	0	0		
Maloney, rf	1	1	3	0	0			Leach, cf	1	2	4	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	0	13	0	0			Wagner, ss	1	2	4	2	0		
Tinker, ss	0	1	1	5	0			Howard, 1b	2	2	8	1	1		
Evers, 2b	0	1	3	3	4			Brain, 3b	2	2	1	0	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	3	2	1			Ritchey, 2b	0	0	3	4	1		
O'Neill, c	0	1	4	1	0			Peitz, c	1	1	3	2	0		
Weimer, p	0	0	1	1	0			Case, p	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	3	7	33	12	5			Total	8	11	33	12	2		

Chicago	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Pittsburg	0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 5—8

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 5. Two-base hits—Maloney, Brain, Peitz. Three-base hits—Schulte, Brain. Sacrifice hit—Peitz. Stolen base—Maloney. Double plays—Evers, Tinker and Chance; Tinker, Evers and Chance; Clymer and Howard. Struck out—By Weimer, 4; by Case, 1. Bases on balls—Off Weimer, 4; off Case, 6. Hit with ball—Slagle. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—4,800.

CINCINNATI, 9; ST. LOUIS, 5.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—Corcoran's home run past Clarke in the third inning, with the bases full, was the feature of to-day's game with St. Louis. Vice President Robison of the St. Louis club announced the transfer of Brain to Pittsburg in exchange for McBride. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hu'gins, 2b	1	2	4	2	0			Clarke, rf	1	2	1	0	0		
Ra'ty, 1b	3	2	8	1	1			Shan'on, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Odwell, lf	3	2	4	0	0			Smoot, cf	0	1	2	4	0		
Seym'r, cf	1	1	4	0	0			Grady, 1b	1	1	4	0	0		
Corcran, ss	1	2	1	5	0			Arndt, 2b	0	2	3	1	0		
Sebring, rf	0	2	3	0	1			Shay, ss	0	0	2	3	2		
St'feldt, 3b	0	0	1	3	0			Burke, 3b	0	0	1	1	1		
Phelps, c	0	0	5	2	1			Zearfoss, c	0	0	5	1	0		
Walker, p	0	0	1	3	0			Taylor, p	2	1	1	2	1		
Total	9	12	27	16	3			Total	5	0	24	8	4		

Cincinnati	1 0 4 0 0 2 0 2 0—9
St. Louis	0 0 1 0 1 0 0 2 1—5

Two-base hits—Sebring, Taylor. Home run—Corcoran. Sacrifice hits—Hu'gins, Ra'ty, Seym'r, Corcran, Sebring, Phelps, Walker, Clarke, Shan'on, Smoot, Grady, Arndt, Shay, Burke, Zearfoss. Stolen bases—Hu'gins, Ra'ty, Corcran, Clarke, Shan'on, Smoot, Grady, Arndt, Shay, Burke. Double plays—Hu'gins and Ra'ty; Corcran, Hu'gins and Ra'ty; Shay, Arndt and Grady. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Walker, 1; off Taylor, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Walker, 1. Struck out—By Walker, 2; by Taylor, 1. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hurst. Attendance—2,000.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

McCann's Pitching Too Much for Providence, Which Loses 5 to 0.

With McCann in the box, Jersey City yesterday, at West Side Park, administered a shutout to Providence, and incidentally prevented the Rhode Islanders from taking the lead in the Eastern League contest, as would have been the case had it been a victory instead of a defeat. McCann was in his best form, and the best Providence could do was to land on him for four scattering hits. Jersey City scored two runs in the first inning, the result of three hits and a sacrifice. Three more tallies were made in the eighth inning on four hits. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Pollard, 3b	0	0	0	2	0			Clement, lf	1	2	5	1	0		
Dillard, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Bean, ss	0	1	3	0	1		
Dunn, 2b	0	0	1	3	0			Keister, rf	1	1	1	1	0		
Thomas, c	0	1	3	0	0			Merritt, 1b	1	2	6	1	0		
Ball, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Hal'gan, cf	1	2	1	1	0		
Conn, 1b	0	0	15	0	0			Pattie, 2b	1	1	5	1	1		
Brodie, cf	0	0	1	1	0			Woods, 3b	0	0	2	0	0		
Rock, ss	0	1	1	4	3			V'd'g'ft, c	0	2	4	0	0		
Nops, p	0	0	1	3	0			McCann, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	0	2	24	15	0			Total	5	11	27	11	2		

Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Jersey City	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—5

First base on balls—Off McCann, 1; off Nops, 3. First base on errors—Providence, 2. Left on bases—Providence, 6; Jersey City, 6. Struck out—By McCann, 3; by Nops, 3. Two-base hits—Keister, Nops. Stolen bases—Merritt, 2. Sacrifice hits—Bean, Merritt, Pattie. Double plays—Rock, Dunn, and Conn. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—1,200.

BUFFALO, 5; ROCHESTER, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 5.—In a twelve-inning game Buffalo won from the Rochesters to-day by a score of 5 to 4. The "Bisons" led all the way to the eighth inning, when Jones weakened and permitted the locals to pound out three runs, which gave them the lead. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—4	13	4
Buffalo	0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 1—5	13	2

Batteries—Schultz and Payne; Jones, Kissinger, and McAllister.

TORONTO, 9; MONTREAL, 5.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., July 5.—Toronto defeated Montreal this afternoon by hitting Pappalau pretty hard, and in the eighth inning scored three runs through the poor fielding of the visitors. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—5	6	1
Toronto	0 0 0 2 0 2 0 5 *—9	10	3

Batteries—Pappalau and Woeffle; Currie and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	34	24	.586	Toronto	28	29	.491
Jersey City	33	24	.579	Newark	26	32	.448
Providence	34	25	.576	Rochester	24	34	.414
Buffalo	30	26	.536	Montreal	22	37	.383

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Providence at Jersey City.
Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Rochester.
Montreal at Toronto.

New England League.

Manchester, 11; Fall River, 9.
Concord, 7; New Bedford, 4.
Haverhill, 10; Lowell, 5.
Lynn, 10; Nashua, 6.

Connecticut League.

Bridgeport, 5; Holyoke, 1.
Springfield, 9; New Haven, 2.
Hartford, 4; New London, 3.
Meriden, 9; Norwich, 5.

American Association.

Columbus, 11; Toledo, 0.
Louisville, 4; Indianapolis, 2.
Louisville, 9; Indianapolis, 2.
Milwaukee, 9; Kansas City, 6.

South Atlantic League.

Macon, 4; Charleston, 0.

Southern League.

Birmingham, 1; Montgomery, 0.
Little Rock, 4; Memphis, 2.
Nashville, 6; Atlanta, 0.
Nashville, 5, Atlanta, 5.

New York State League.

A., J., and G., 6; Wilkesbarre, 2.
Albany, 5; Syracuse, 1.
Troy, 6; Binghamton, 5.

TENNIS AT HOLLYWOOD CLUB.

Dewhurst Beats Trask Handily in Open Tournament Singles.

An excellent beginning was made yesterday in the open tournament in lawn tennis singles and doubles held on the courts of the Hollywood Golf Club at West End, N. J. Two of the best competitions of the day were those in which Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Thomas C. Trask, the Yale veteran. This match was decided in straight sets, Dewhurst winning by the score of 6—3, 6—0. The Kings County champion, Frederick G. Anderson, defeated the Harvard ex-champion, Hugh Tallant, by the score of 6—3, 6—4.

Dewhurst's match with Trask yielded some stirring play. Trask shifted from a forceful attack at the net to a long driving game, but at both he was outgeneraled. Dewhurst was very quick to take advantage of every opening presented in the rallies.

The Harvard veteran, Tallant, worried Anderson considerably by his driving for passes along the side lines. Anderson held to a back court game, only coming up to the net when compelled to do so by Tallant's short returns. It is expected to begin play in the open doubles of the tournament this morning. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Preliminary Round—Harry F. Allen, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Dr. H. Lederman, Hollywood Golf Club, 6—2, 6—3; Martin Vogel, Hollywood Golf Club, defeated Frederick Lewishon, Hollywood Golf Club, 6—4, 6—1; J. Campbell Phillips, Hollywood Golf Club, defeated C. C. Kelly, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, by default.

First Round—Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, defeated Jay Mahoney, Hollywood Golf Club, by default; W. Blamhall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Benjamin Phillips, Hollywood Golf Club, 8—6, 7—5; Frederick Colston, New Haven Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Percy Lansberg, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, by default; Herbert K. Limburger, Hollywood Golf Club, defeated De Witt Sleyers, Hollywood Golf Club, 6—4, 6—3; Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated William Cahn, Hollywood Golf Club, 6—3, 6—0; Walter Lewishon, Hollywood Golf Club, defeated C. Alstrom, Jr., Hollywood Golf Club, by default; Thomas C. Trask, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated J. Campbell Phillips, Hollywood Golf Club, by default; Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated W. Wolf, Hollywood Golf Club, by default; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated A. D. Young, Hollywood Golf Club, by default.

Second Round—Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Thomas C. Trask, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—0; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Hugh Tallant, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—4.

Two matches in the consolation singles at the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club were played, and both brought out good sport. Both were in the first round. J. P. McDonald of the Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club defeated C. S. Sheffer, Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club, by the score of 10—8, 6—8, and 7—5. Richard Augur of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club defeated J. D. Appleton, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, by the score of 3—6, 7—5, and 6—2.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Hooray, owned by Fred Burlew, and entered in the fifth race at Brighton Beach yesterday to sell for $1,400, was bid up to $1,800 after his winning effort, and was retained by his owner for $1,805.

Of the five steeplechase riders who met with accidents in the steeplechase at Brighton yesterday, all except G. Brooks, who rode J. W. Colt's Nitrate, escaped injury. Brooks, who only recently began riding steeplechases, and who had his first winning mount on Castalian at Sheepshead Bay Tuesday, was thrown on the back side of the field

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It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.

WESTERNACHER HOTEL.

Manhattan Beach

Manhattan Beach Hotel

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

THE PARK INN,

NEW YORK'S MOST REFINED SEASIDE HOTEL.

From Jamaica Bay to Atlantic Ocean.
Only 35 minutes from New York.
DIRECTLY ON OCEAN FRONT.

Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 50 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing; golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and yachtsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature.

RATES $24.50 AND UP PER WEEK.
ROCKAWAY PARK,
Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

The "Imperial Hotel" has 25 bathrooms. No other hotel on Long Island can boast of this. What a treat to the tired city merchant after a day in the hot and dusty city! It is worth a trip to Freeport just to get a good meal and see this splendid place.

KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.

CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.

BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Hotel Elderhurst,

HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.

A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL,

ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.

Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

THE WINDSOR.

Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.

Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

EDGEMERE, L. I., next station to Arverne. **Holme-Hurst Inn.** Fresh, new, clean house; faces ocean directly; nice rooms, dainty cooking; capable service. Booklets 157 Madison Av.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.

H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL

OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS HOTEL,
On Shore of Saratoga Lake, N. Y.

All attractions and comforts. Illustrated circular at N. Y. Times Bureau, N. Y. P. O. Mechanicsville, N. Y. 22nd Season.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.

LAKE WOOD FARM.

Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter. P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

PINE GROVE HOUSE

KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., 2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.

Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.

WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Mountain Lake House, Sullivan Co.—Accommodates 35; good table; large rooms; near lake. Minisink battleground; $6 to $8. Mrs. J. B. Heater.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N. Y.

Thousand Islands.

THE COLUMBIAN,

1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.

The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

NEW JERSEY.

Sprig Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.

Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.

Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Now open. Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,

Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,

Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach. Every room a full ocean view. Over 700 feet of broad piazzas. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.

26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,

Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Ocean Grove.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR

Mount Desert Island, Maine.

Dry and Bracing Climate. Nights Always Cool.

A Stimulating Atmosphere for everyone, encouraging all open air sports. The best of opportunities in Yachting, Sailing, Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis and Mountain Climbing. Beautiful Drives and Paths. Swimming Club. Well defined Trails exist over the different mountains.

The following are the prominent hotels:

LYNAM HOUSE. John Lynam. 77 Rooms. $16 to $19 per week.

THE MALVERN. E. G. Grob. Capacity 150. $5 per day and upwards.

THE ST. SAVEUR. Alley Bros. Capacity 150. $18 to $28 per week.

THE BELMONT. John Manchester. Capacity 100. $16 to $20 per week.

PARKER COTTAGES. E. C. Parker. 60 Rooms, without board, $50-$75 season.

THE LOUISBURG. Miss M. L. Balch. Capacity 175. $5 per day and upwards.

THE NEWPORT. W. M. Roberts. Capacity 200. $16 to $30 per week.

THE ROCKAWAY. T. L. Roberts. 40 Rooms. $10 to $15 per week.

For Cottages address E. B. MEARS, FREDERIC MAY, E. G. GROB & V. N. CUSHMAN

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City

THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via

New Jersey Central

Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.

A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; special rates; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,

Beach front, Massachussetts Av. Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Seabright.

SEABRIGHT, N. J.

THE OCTAGON

The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Sea Bright. Renowned for its clientele and location. Directly on the beach. Opens June 24. Sandy Hook route from New York.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

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COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

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Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.

Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.

Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200. THOS. NOBLE.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO

Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stroudsburg,
Water Gap, Mount Pocono
Cresco, Pocono Summit, Henryville
in the
Pocono and Blue Ridge Mountains of Monroe County, Penn.

Reached in from 2½ to 3½ hours from New York by special fast trains over Lackawanna Railroad; varying in elevation from one to two thousand feet; boating, bathing, fishing; golf and all outdoor amusements. Booklets about hotels and boarding houses at Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

THE COLONIAL,

MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.

This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.

An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,

on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Pocono Mountains.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.

26th season; ocean front. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine.

BAY OF NAPLES INN.

On Bay of Naples, connecting Sebago and Long Lakes, Maine. Modern, beautifully located. Boating, canoeing, fishing, bathing. Fine golf, tennis, and picturesque roads for riding, driving, and autoing. Elevator; livery and garage. Fine forest reserve; ideal territory for bird study. High elevation, pure spring water. Send for booklet. GEO. H. DAVIS, Naples, Maine.

PASSACONAWAY INN
YORK CLIFFS, ME.

Fine yachting, fishing, good roads, golf course close to the hotel. For circular apply to 281 5th Av., New York. Telephone 4630 Madison.
HARVEY & WOOD, Hotel Bellevue, Boston.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
THE FAMOUS
PEQUOT HOUSE And Cottages.

NOW OPEN. Rates $5 daily, $21 weekly and upward. 22 cottages, each 6 to 12 rooms and bath. Electric light. $300 to $1,500 for season. Table $15 weekly; full hotel service; no housekeeping cares. SUMMER ANCHORAGE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON, U. S. NAVY.
New York Yacht Club Rendezvous.
Always Entertainment.
For terms, &c., write W. H. HAGER, Prop.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.

Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.

Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.

This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Massachusetts.

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PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS., open June 1st, 1905. Send for booklet.
A. W. PLUMB, Prop.

Connecticut.

BRAINERD HOUSE,

Stony Creek, Conn.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

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Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

COUNTRY BOARD.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,131.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAK MAIERHOFF, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Isak Maierhoff of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1905, the said Isak Maierhoff was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 17th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

June 30, 1905.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamer "C. W. MORSE," odd dates, July, even dates Aug., & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., and West 129th St. at 6.30 P. M. week-days and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern and Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight. 10c. postage.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEK DAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays 8:00, 8:55 A. M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A. M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.

Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.

H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 15, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PROVIDENCE (New) and PLYMOUTH. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R. Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,736 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST. 9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

THE NEW LINE
N. Y. to FALL RIVER
$1.20 PROVIDENCE
$2.20 BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....July 8 Philadelphia....July 22
St. Louis.....July 15 St. Paul.....Aug. 5

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....July 8 Kroonland.....July 22
Vaderland.....July 15 Zeeland.....July 29

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..July 12, 10 AM Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM
Cedric...July 19, 8 AM Celtic.....Aug. 4, 8 AM
Baltic...July 26, 1 PM Oceanic..Aug. 9, 1 PM

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issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II. July 11,11AM Kronprinz. Aug. 29, 2 PM
Kronprinz. Aug. 1, 6 AM Kaiser....Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept. 12, 3 PM
K.Wm. II. Aug. 15, 6 AM Kronp'z. Se't. 26, 1:30 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Bremen..July 6, 10 AM *Main....Aug. 3, 10 AM
Barbar'ssa. July 13, 10 AM Bremen. Aug. 10, 10 AM
Friedr'h. July 18, 10 AM Barbar'ssa. Aug. 17, 10 AM
Kurfuerst. July 25, 10 AM Friedr'h. Aug. 22, 10 AM
*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene.....July 8, 11 AM Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert..July 22, 11 AM K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM
K.Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene..Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM Albert....Oct. 7, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

First Sailing at intermediate rates by S. S. DEUTSCHLAND, July 20, 8:30 A. M.
†Bl'cher..July 6, 8:30 AM ¶Rhaetia..July 29, 2:30 PM
¶Waldersee..July 8, 9 AM †Bl'cher, Aug. 3, 11 AM
¶Deuts'l'd..July 20, 8:30 AM ¶Patricia..Aug. 5, 8 AM
¶Penn.....July 22, 9 AM **Moltke..Aug. 17, 11 AM
*Has gymnasium and gymnasium on board. ¶Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Prinz Adelbert...July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31
Prinz Oskar..Aug. 15, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28

Special Summer Cruises

By superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

*Ultonia...July 6, 4 PM Lucania...July 15, 2 PM
Umbria...July 8, 10 AM Etruria...July 22, 9 AM
Caronia...July 11, noon Carpathia. July 25, noon
*Carries Second and Third Class only.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
SLAVONIA.....July 11, 4 A. M.; Aug. 29
PANNONIA.....July 25, noon; Sept. 12
Apply 29 Broadway, New

SAVINGS BANKS.



5%

this July pays its Thirty-third Semi-Annual Dividend—at the rate of 5% per annum on amounts of Ten Dollars or more, which have been invested for more than 30 days. The Society, now in its 18th year, has handled more than Seven Million Dollars in savings. Conservative management and strict supervision under the Banking Law. No speculative investments whatever. Small first mortgages on homes exclusively. Accounts may be opened for One Dollar up to Five Thousand. Write for information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY
For Home Building and Savings
Beekman St. & Park Row, Manhattan.
JOHN C. [illegible], President.
CHARLES [illegible] HENNESSY, Vice President and Manager.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Bowery Savings Bank

128 AND 130 BOWERY,
NEW YORK, June 15, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT.

per annum has been declared and will be credited to depositors on all sums of $5.00 and upward and not exceeding $3,000 which shall have been deposited at least three months on the first day of July next, and will be payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1, 1905.

WILLIAM H. S. WOOD, President.
HENRY A. SCHENCK, Comptroller.
WALTER COGGESHALL, Secretary.

EMIGRANT
INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK
51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES M. MAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEN, Comptroller.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
206 West 14th Street (near Eighth Avenue).

The Board of Trustees have declared their interest to credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. STYLES, President.
ALEXANDER McCHESNEY, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building (3 doors next [illegible] located at 21 W. 125th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.

THE FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,
656 and 658 Eighth Ave., corner 42d St.

90th Semi-Annual Dividend.

On and after July 17th 1905, interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on all sums of $5 to $3,000. Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and Monday from 6 to 8 P. M., holidays excepted. Closes at 12 M. on Saturday.

A. TURNER, President.
WM. G. CONKLIN, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK
N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FLEISCHER, President.
JAMES L. WARDLAW, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,
170 BROADWAY.

By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited on June 30, payable on and after the third Tuesday in July, 1905, on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of April, 1905.

Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest as from July 1, 1905.

Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS
IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
4263 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows.

At the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,
No. 3 Chambers St.

114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New York, June 12, 1905.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30th upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10th, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

DICK S. RAMS, Y. President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30, 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATHROP, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS,
74 and 76 Wall Street.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE ORDERED THAT INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, and in accordance with the savings bank laws, for the six months ending June 30, 1905.

On accounts not exceeding three thousand dollars at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Payable on and after Monday, July 17, 1905.

WILLIAM C. STURGES, President.
DANIEL BARNES, Cashier.
New York, June 22, 1905.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said Company, 32-38 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

Investments to Pay 5%

We have been successful for a number of years in supplying our clients with safe investments netting 5% and better, which have shown substantial enhancement in value.

We now own and offer

$100,000

Millen & Southwestern 1st Mtge. 5s,

DUE APRIL, 1955. INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER.

A first mortgage issued at the rate of $4,000 per mile on standard gauge steam railroad in a fertile part of Georgia, earning double its interest.

Price 100 and int. To pay 5 per cent.

$100,000

Bush Terminal Consolidated 5s,

DUE JANUARY, 1955. INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.

A mortgage on exceedingly valuable property in the Borough of Brooklyn, including thirty city blocks, with 3,000 feet of continuous water front; also on five of the largest piers in New York Harbor and on other improvements.

The income of the company is derived from:

First. Rentals from steamship companies using the wharf facilities.
Second. Income of the warehouses owned by the Company, and
Third. Operation of the railroad terminal.

The net earnings of the company are considerably in excess of its interest charges, and are growing steadily.

Price 98½ and int. To pay 5⅛ per cent.

$250,000

Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry.

First Consolidated 5s,

(Colorado Southern Ry. System)

DUE OCTOBER, 1942. INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER.

The stock of this company is to be pledged under the Colorado Southern 4½% Refunding Mortgage, and enough of the latter are reserved to take up the Colorado Springs & Cripple Creek District Ry. bonds.

This company since its completion in April, 1901, has earned in each year a substantial surplus above all its interest charges, and its accumulated surplus up to June 30th, 1904, aggregated $630,000.

Price 98 and int. To pay 5⅛ per cent.

$100,000

Pittsburg, Shawmut & North. 5% Equip. Bonds

DUE ONE-SEVENTH EACH YEAR. INTEREST MARCH AND SEPTEMBER.

Secured by modern equipment and a cash equity of abot 30%. Maturities from Sept., 1909, to March, 1912.

Price 100 and int. To pay 5 per cent.

800 SHARES

Detroit & Mackinac Preferred Stock

Tax Exempt.

This Company operates a standard gauge railroad of 195 miles in the State of Michigan, together with 135 miles of branches.

The outstanding debt is $2,300,000 of 4% bonds and $350,000 of preferred stock, or together about $10,000 per mile.

The Company has for over five years earned more than double the dividend and is now earning at the rate of 20% on the preferred stock.

Price 100 and int. To pay 5 per cent.

Detailed descriptions of any of the above bonds will be furnished on application.

F. J. LISMAN & CO.,

20 Broad Street.

Members New York Stock Exchange.

$1,000,000

NEW ORLEANS TERMINAL COMPANY

First Mortgage 4% Fifty-Year Gold Bonds

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE JULY, 1953.

Amount Authorized - - - -	$15,000,000
Amount Issued - - - - -	7,000,000

STANDARD TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.

EACH BOND BEARS THE ENDORSEMENT OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD COMPANY, who jointly and severally guarantee the punctual payment of the principal and interest.

We offer these bonds, subject to sale and advance in price, at 95 and accrued interest, and recommend them as an investment of undoubted character.

Special circular and copies of the mortgage may be had upon application.

Harvey Fisk & Sons

NEW YORK BOSTON

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 4th day of April, 1905.—Present, Hon. Vernon M. Davis, Justice.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

On reading and filing the petition of Frank Storrs, Joseph M. Halsey, and David C. Bogart, as Directors of the Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, a corporation created under the laws of the State of New York, having its principal office located at 103 East 125th Street, City, County, and State of New York, and the schedule thereto annexed duly verified by the petitioners on the 29th day of March, 1905, and on motion of Richard T. Greene, counselor for the petitioners, it is

Ordered: That all the persons interested in said corporation show cause before this Court before Arthur D. Truax, Esq., who is hereby appointed Referee for that purpose, at his office in the City of New York, on the 10th day of July, 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

And it is further ordered: That a copy of this order be published at least once in each week of the three weeks immediately preceding the 10th day of July, 1905, in the New York Law Journal, a newspaper published in the City of New York, County of New York, and in The New York Times, a [illegible]

The United States Leather Company,

Notice to Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, under the Plan and Agreement of December 17, 1904.

On and after July 10, 1905, the Central Trust Company of New York (unless unavoidably delayed) will be prepared to deliver, in exchange for and upon surrender of Certificates of Deposit issued by it for shares of Preferred and Common Stock of The United States Leather Company theretofore deposited in acceptance of the Plan and Agreement of December 17, 1904, the Bonds and Stock Certificates of the Central Leather Company (in engraved form,) and the Interim Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for Registered Bonds Without Coupons and the fractional scrip of the Central Leather Company (both in printed form) to which the holders of such Certificates of Deposit may be severally and respectively entitled.

Certificates of Deposit surrendered for new securities should be assigned in blank, or to the "Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary For Exchange," and be accompanied by a statement specifying whether Coupon or Registered Bonds Without Coupons are desired, and giving the full names and correct addresses of the persons in whose names Stock Certificates and Interim Certificates for such Registered Bonds (if any) are to be issued.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit forwarding them by express or mail should indicate whether the new securities are to be returned by registered mail or express, in each case at their expense.

Temporary receipts for Certificates of Deposit presented in person will be given therefor pending the preparation of the Bonds and the Stock and Interim Registered Bond Certificates, and, as far as practicable, these will be taken up in the order of their issue.

Dated New York, July 1, 1905.

FINANCIAL.

Subscription Lists will open on 10th July, and close on or before 12th July, 1905.

THE

Bank of Montreal

Is authorized to offer for subscription AT PAR and Accrued Interest

$700,000

of a total issue of $1,000,000,

6% 20 YEAR FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS

—OF—

Price Brothers & Co., Limited,

OF QUEBEC.

In denominations of $1,000 each. Subject to call at 105 and accrued interest on 60 days' notice.

Capital Fully Paid Up - - - $2,000,000

BANKERS:

BANK OF MONTREAL.

TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS AND AGENT FOR THE ISSUE:

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, MONTREAL.

PRICE BROTHERS & CO., Limited, are incorporated, for the manufacture and sale of lumber, under the Stock Companies' Incorporation Act of the Province of Quebec, and own and operate ten mills in different parts of the Province.

The total appraised value of the assets of the Company is $4,317,500.

The freehold and seigniory lands schedule over 190,000 acres, and the timber limits operated under license schedule 6,000 square miles.

The profits for the five years ending 31st March, 1904, were $1,231,385.33, or a yearly average of $246,277.07, being over four times the amount necessary to pay the interest on the bonds.

Prospectus and forms of application may be obtained from:

BANK OF MONTREAL, Montreal, and Branches.
The ROYAL TRUST COMPANY, Montreal.
Messrs. GRANGER FARWELL & COMPANY, 71 Broadway, New York, and 226 La Salle St., Chicago.

At any of which offices subscriptions will be received.

Application will be made for the listing of the bonds on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY PLAN

NOTICE OF READINESS OF THE SEABOARD COMPANY TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Holders of Morton Trust Company Certificates of Deposit and of Warrants of the Seaboard Company:

You are hereby notified that The Seaboard Company is ready to receive subscriptions for its first preferred stock at par, on the terms set out in the Change or Modification of Plan or New Plan, relating to Seaboard Air Line Railway, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company May 17, 1905.

Every holder of a warrant of The Seaboard Company or Morton Trust Company certificate of deposit desiring to subscribe must, within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, sign and deliver to the depositary, Morton Trust Company, or one of the sub-depositaries, Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland; and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on a blank form, to be obtained from such depositary or sub-depositary, an agreement to take an amount of the first preferred stock at par, not greater than the amount for which he is entitled to subscribe, and to pay therefor, at par, in cash, in five equal instalments, payable at intervals of not less than thirty (30) days, at such times as the Committee under said Plan or The Seaboard Company shall prescribe, and must, at the time of the delivery of such agreement, pay for the account of The Seaboard Company, by check or draft payable in New York Exchange to the order of the Morton Trust Company, one-fifth (1-5) of the amount of such subscription.

The Seaboard Company hereby calls for the payment of the first instalment of twenty per cent. (20%) of the subscription price at the time of the delivery of the subscription agreement and not later than July 28, 1905, and for the payment of the second instalment of twenty per cent. (20%) on August 28, 1905, and prescribes such dates as the times for the payment of such instalments.

This notice will be published on June 20, July 6, and July 13, 1905.

THE SEABOARD COMPANY.

By order of the Board of Directors:

D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary,

THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNEST THALMANN,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.

N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.

By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

THE NEW YORK & BOSTON DYEWOOD Company will until the 14th of July receive at its office, No. 156 William Street, New York, sealed proposals for the sale and delivery to it of Seventy-five of its bonds of One Thousand Dollars each.

Proposals should state the NUMBERS of the bonds offered. The Company has the right to reject in whole or in part any of the offerings made.

All proposals accepted will be payable in cash on July 20th, to which will be added for each bond the sum of $3.34, for twenty days' accrued interest from July 1st.

Envelopes should be marked "Bond Offering." Owners of accepted bonds will be promptly advised where to present same for payment.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 3, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

New York, June 21st, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. upon the common stock out of the earnings for the year ending June 30th, payable on July 31st, 1905, to stockholders of record on July 21st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on July 21st, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 31st, 1905.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH (FIRE) INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK.

The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an EXTRA

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1905, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan'y 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan'y 1st, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

July 1st, 1905.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, July 5, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
6,880	Amal. Copper.	83	84	82¼	82¼
120	Am. Car & F..	36½	36½	35	35
310	Am. Locomo..	49¼	49½	48¾	48¾
1,830	Am. Smelting	117⅞	119¼	117⅞	117⅝
710	Am. Sugar....	139⅞	141¼	139¼	139½
1,520	A., T. & S. F.	85⅝	85⅞	84½	84½
10	A.T.&S.F. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½
340	Balt. & Ohio...	114⅝	114⅝	113⅝	113⅝
7,420	Brook. R. T....	73	73¾	71¼	71⅝
210	Can. Pacific..	152	154	152	152⅝
520	Ches. & Ohio..	53⅝	54⅞	53⅝	53⅞
920	Chi. Gt. West.	20¼	21	2¼	20⅝
4,930	C., M. & St. P.	178½	180¼	178¼	178⅝
7,850	Col. Fuel & I..	46⅜	47¾	45⅞	46
10	Col. Southern.	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
6,090	Erie	47½	47⅞	46¼	46⅝
60	Erie 1st pf....	82¼	83	82¼	83
40	Ill. Central....	167¾	168¼	167¾	168¼
520	Louis. & Nash.	149¾	150½	148¾	149¾
330	Met. Securities	84½	84¾	83	83
2,030	Met. Street....	130⅝	130⅝	128⅝	128⅝
80	Mex. Central..	22	22¼	22	22¼
20	M., K. & T. pf.	65¼	65¼	65¼	65¼
610	Mo. Pacific...	100½	100¾	100	100
100	Nat. Lead.....	47¾	47¾	47	47
250	N. Y. Central.	147⅝	149	147	147¾
1,010	N. Y., O. & W.	53¾	54	52	52¾
110	Norf. & West.	86¼	86½	85⅝	86
3,440	Pennsylvania..	142⅝	143	142	142
730	People's Gas..	105¾	106⅝	105½	105⅝
10	Pressed St. C..	40¼	40¼	40¾	40¾
34,380	Reading	103½	105⅞	103¼	104⅝
960	Rep. Steel.....	20	20⅝	19⅝	20
30	Rep. Steel pf.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
1,580	Rock Island...	32	32½	31½	31½
4,820	So. Pacific....	65¾	66	64	64¾
250	Southern Ry..	33	33¼	32¾	32⅝
3,280	Tenn. C. & I..	89¼	91⅞	88¾	89¼
10,680	Union Pacific.	129½	130⅞	129	129½
20	U. S. L. t. r....	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
20	U. S. Rubber..	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
6,840	U. S. Steel....	33¾	33¾	32¾	32¾
11,420	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅞	101¾	99¼	100¼
10	Wabash pf....	41	41	41	41

123,760

New Orleans Company Terminal Bonds

Harvey Fisk & Sons are offering at 95 and accrued interest $1,000,000 first mortgage 4 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds of the New Orleans Terminal Company. Each bond bears the indorsement of the Southern Railway Company and the St.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Allegheny City, Pa.,

4s.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

33 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

NEW LOAN

$410,500

STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS

Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

Special Circular on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM

BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building.
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.

Investment Securities.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Guaranteed Stocks.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

MACKAY & CO.

Investment Securities

Nassau and Pine Streets — NEW YORK
13 Congress Street — BOSTON

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

GREENE DIRECTORS MEET.

Experts Refute Glover Charges—Tustin Resigns as Treasurer.

The Directors of the Greene Consolidated Copper and Greene Consolidated Gold Companies held meetings yesterday in response to the call of the President, W. C. Greene, who called the Directors together to consider statements in regard to the property which have been circulated a fortnight. W. C. Greene returned from Mexico yesterday armed with a report on his Greene Gold property signed by mining experts and others refuting the charges contained in a report made by James O. Glover at the instance of E. B. Tustin, who resigned early in June as Treasurer and Director of the Greene Gold Company.

Mr. Tustin, at yesterday's meeting, resigned as Treasurer of the Greene Copper Company, but remained a Director. Officers of the Greene Copper Company joined Mr. Tustin in the statement that his resignation as Treasurer of the copper company was voluntary.

W. C. Greene was credited yesterday with the intention of bringing action against James O. Glover on account of the statements contained in his report on the Greene Gold property, which, the company's officials assert, were made absolutely without foundation. It is even asserted that Mr. Glover never visited the property of the Greene Gold Company. Following the announcement that M. L. Sperry, W. E. D. Stokes, and Myron L. Parker had been appointed a committee by the Greene Gold Directors to investigate the statements made concerning the property, and, if necessary, to bring criminal action against those who may have spread untrue reports about the company, Mr. Tustin directed a letter to the members of the committee, offering to produce Mr. Glover for the purposes of prosecution by the committee. Mr. Tustin reiterated his belief in the correctness of the Glover report.

It was thought that action would be taken yesterday on the dividend on Greene Gold, but it was said that a quo-

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 5, 1905.

United States 3s reg 1908-18		Erie 4th ext 5s	
2,500	103½	2,000	114⅝
Impri Japanese Gov 6s, sterl loan		Erie conv 4s	
13,000	100⅝	20,000	108⅝
3,000	100⅝	1,000	108⅝
2,500	100⅝	Ft Wth & D C 1st	
1,000	100⅝	10,000	112
2d series		6,000	112½
7,000	99	Ga Pac 1st 6s	
16,000	98⅞	3,000	121⅜
500	99¼	Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B	
2,000	99	5,000	24¼
13,000	98⅞	13,000	24¼
15,000	99	40,000	24
Impri Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan		7,000	24¼
		1,000	24
		10,000	24⅛
8,000	91½	5,000	24
3,000	91⅝	10,000	23¾
5,500	91⅛	Havana El Ry 5s	
15,000	91⅛	16,000	38
13,000	91⅛	Hoc Val 1st 4½s	
12,500	91⅝	3,000	109⅝
25,000	91⅛	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
7,000	91⅝	3,000	113
500	91⅝	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
25,000	91½	10,000	89¾
15,000	91⅛	13,000	89¾
44,000	91⅛	Kans City So 3s	
10,000	91⅜	20,000	72
15,000	91⅛	2,000	71¾
11,000	91⅝	40,000	72
12,500	91⅛	30,000	71⅞
31,000	91⅛	23,000	72
10,000	91⅝	12,000	71⅞
17,000	91⅛	Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd	
2,500	91⅛	10,000	94¾
4,000	91⅝	9,000	94½
4,500	91⅛	L S & M S deb 4s	
6,000	91⅛	62,000	101⅛
7,000	91⅛	Lo & Nash col tr 4s	
15,000	91⅛	5,000	99¼
120,000	91⅝	7,000	99
500	91⅛	6,000	99¼
43,000	91⅝	unified 4s	
13,000	91⅝	2,000	103
25,000	91⅝	2,000	103¼
U S of Mexico 5s		1,000	103⅜
1,000	99½	Met St Ry ref 4s	
U S of Mexico 4s		5,000	93¾
102,000	93½	Mex Cent con 4s	
Repub of Cuba 5s		4,000	77⅜
5,000	106⅝	5,000	77
Tenn settlemt 3s		Mex Cent 1st inc	
4,000	93	2,000	22¼
Am Hide & L 6s		10,000	22
2,000	97¼	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
1,000	97½	2,000	86¼
Am Tobacco 6s		Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	
26,000	115	5,000	107⅜
Am Tobacco 4s		Mo Pac 3d 7s	
10,000	75¼	3,000	104⅜
10,000	75¼	Nas Elec R R 4s	
2,000	75⅝	5,000	87¼
4,000	75⅝	Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s	
30,000	75⅝	5,000	82
Ann Arbor 1st 4s		25,000	81⅝
1,000	89½	5,000	82
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s		N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
1,000-3	103⅞	2,000	99
22,000	104	L S col 3½s registered	
1,000	103⅞	5,000	90¾
1,000	104	M C col 3½s registered	
500	104¼	20,000	90
10,000	103⅞	N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s	
Atch, Top & S Fe conv 4s 1st instl 25% paid		1,000	110
		N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	
5,000	101¾	6,000	93
35,000	102	2,000	93¼
10,000	102½	Nort & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	
25,000	103	5,000	95¾
Atlan Coast Line 4s		Northn Pac 4s	
15,000	102¾	4,000	103½
20,000	102½	10,000	103⅝
9,000	102⅝	1,000	103⅝
Balt & O pr in 3½s		5,000	103⅝
14,000	96	500	103⅝
9,000	95⅝	1,000	103⅝
gold 4s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
7,000	103¾	8,000	77⅛
conv deb 4s		3,000	77¾
1,000	113¼	Ore Short Line gtd reg 4s	
P, J & M 3½s		32,000	96¾
2,000	91½	Penn Co gtd 3½s Series B	
P, L E & W V 4s		1,000	94
5,000	100	Penn conv 3½s	
Bway & 7th Av 1st con 5s		14,000	104¾
1,000	116½	1,000	104
Bk R Tr ref conv 4s		25,000	104½
12,000	90	2,000	104¾
38,000	89¾	72,000	104¾
5,000	89⅝	Penn rects for conv 3½s full paid	
15,000	89¾	10,000	101¼
Bklyn Un Elv 1st		Peo & East inc 4s	
10,000	111½	5,000	74
5,000	111	Reading gen 4s	
8,000	111¼	2,000	101¾
2,000	111⅜	2,000	101¾
Bur, C R & N 1st		St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	
1,000	101¼	10,000	116⅝
Canada So 1st 5s		unify & ref 4s	
1,000	102	5,000	94
Cent of Ga 2d inc 5s		30,000	94¼
10,000	84	5,000	94⅝
3d inc 5s		River & Gulf 4s	
6,000	73	1,000	93¾
5,000	73½	St L & San Fr R R refunding 4s	
8,000	73½	5,000	88⅜
Cent Pac gtd 4s		St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
5,000	102	9,000	98¼
7,000	102½	2d inc 4s	
10,000	102¾	3,000	84¼
6,000	102¾	con 4s	
Ches & O con 5s		2,000	81¾
1,000	119	4,000	82
Ches & O gen 4½s		6,000	84⅞
2,000	109⅜	St Paul, Min & M 1st con 6s, reduc to 3½s	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s		1,000	111¼
70,000	101⅛	San An & Ar P 4s	
3,000	101⅛	10,000	88
con 4s		Sea Air L Ry ref 5s	
13,000	101⅛	2,000	103¼
1,000	101⅛	gold 4s	
10,000	101¼	20,000	89¼
Ill div 3½s		30,000	89⅝
3,000	96⅛	Southn Pac 4s	
Denv div 4s		4,000	93¾
6,000	103	2,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money 2@3 Per Cent.

Vigorous Advances Early—Recession Later — Wheat and Cotton Up and Down.

After a morning session marked, save for a few minutes just after the opening, by decided strength and vigorous advances in the active issues, the stock market developed weakness yesterday in mid-afternon and continued under this influence practically to the close. An accumulation of buying orders over the holiday and the willingness of those having in charge the fortunes of various pools to take stocks undoubtedly explain in large part both the advance and firmness of prices in the morning in the face of very evident liquidation. When these sources of absorption were exhausted in the afternoon the liquidation became even more evident and prices fell away as easily as they had advanced earlier.

The causes which brought stocks into the market so freely were not too plain, the developments of the day being mixed so far as their market influence seemed concerned. While stocks were advancing in the morning grain and cotton were likewise rising, and similarly while stocks were later declining so were these two commodities. More was heard yesterday, however, of the cotton situation, which, however opinions may differ on it, cannot very well be neglected in financial reckoning. On cotton, as on wheat, the Government's weekly bulletin yesterday was encouraging, and improvement in conditions were largely responsible for the decline in wheat, although relaxation of the tension in the Black Sea situation might normally be a factor in the grain markets. The closing of two small Illinois banks with which the prime factor in the Topeka bank failure was identified; the engagement of $1,000,000 gold for export to France, and the formal announcement of the new hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar Japanese loan were other items in a not too encouraging news budget. Japanese issues dealt in here were little affected by the announcement, nor is it clear that the placing of a portion of the loan in this market should be looked on as a drain of banking funds. The present loan is to be allotted, presumably, proportionately, to London, Berlin, and New York, and there is a well-founded belief that its arrangement at this time has quite as much moral as financial purpose. If this be true, its taking here should give rise to no criticism.

A feature of the foreign news was the cabled report, late in the day, that Paris, whose market closed weak, was again selling securities in London, a continuation of a movement in progress intermittently for almost a fortnight and construed either as reflecting uneasiness over the European political situation or preparation for the financing of a Russian indemnity. The latter theory receives more credence in London.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Osceola Consolidated Mining Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.

MEETINGS.

Anaconda Copper Mining Co., (special.)
International Mercantile Marine Co., (adjourned annual.)

MR. GATES STILL A BULL.

Says He Can See but One Side to This Market.

John W. Gates expressed the following view of the market outlook yesterday:

"With business in the United States in its present condition; with absolute assurance of first-class crops of wheat, oats, rye, and barley, and, with probably the largest corn crop in the history of the country, I can see but one side to the market, and that is that standard stocks must sell considerably higher.

"Among standard stocks I include many of the leading industrials. The iron and steel business is good, and in my opinion the year of 1905 will be the banner year in the steel business.

"I look for higher prices for railroad stocks and iron and steel stocks, and I believe we are very close to an era of increased dividends on present dividend payers and dividends on many non-dividend payers.

"The world's output of gold seems to indicate that money will remain cheap for several years to come.

"Twenty, ten, or even five years ago the merchants and manufacturers of the West and Southwest were doing business largely on borrowed capital. They are now doing business on their own capital and are buying good securities for investment."

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Weather Bureau's weekly bulletin on crop conditions says:

The Northern districts of the country experienced temperatures too low for rapid growth, but in the Southern States the temperatures were highly favorable; Excessively heavy rains from the central and west Gulf districts northward over the western portion of the central valleys, while relieving drought in Missouri, were injurious in places and interfered extensively with cultivation. The conditions on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts were generally favorable. Rain is much needed in the southern plateau region.

Corn has made excellent growth over the greater part of the corn belt, and, except in the upper Missouri and lower Ohio Valleys, where rains have retarded cultivation, the crop is clean and well advanced. Considerable has been laid by in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas. Late corn in the Southern States is suffering for cultivation.

Winter wheat harvest is well advanced in the northern portion of the Winter wheat belt, and is practically finished in Illinois, Missouri, and Eastern Kansas. Rain has caused injury to grain in shock in Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky. Spring wheat has advanced rapidly throughout the Spring wheat region and continues in promising condition. Some rust, however, is reported from the Southern portion, and on lowlands in Minnesota there is a tendency to lodge.

A fine crop of oats is indicated in the principal oat-producing States, but few unfavorable reports respecting this crop being received.

While cotton is generally improved and had made good growth throughout the belt, the crop is much in need of sunshine and cultivation in the central and western districts, in portions of which too rank growth is reported. Except in the central districts cotton is generally fruiting well. Boll weevils and other pests are active in Texas and Louisiana.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 5.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
319	Crucible Steel pf	63¾	62⅞	63
15	Fireproof pf	34	34	34
85	In. Brew. pf	39½	39⅝	39¾
126	Mfrs.' Light & Heat	34½	34½	34½
150	Marsden	4	4	4
1,000	Ohio Ton	.30	.30	.30
65	Pittsburg Brewing	26½	26⅝	26¾
260	Pittsburg Coal	15	15	15
745	Pittsburg Coal pf	63⅝	63	63
235	Sewer Pipe	34½	34¼	34¼
[illegible]		4.70	4.70	4.70

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Reading's Advance to a New High Record.

The advance in Reading to 106¼, a new high record, was the most conspicuous feature of the Stock Exchange trading yesterday. Operations in the stock are still in charge of the same brokers who have engineered the movement since its inception a year ago. The trading was in big blocks. The comment most generally made on the spectacular advance of the stock is that with much of the issue locked up in the treasuries of two railroad companies it is comparatively easy to mark the price up without meeting much stock. It would be interesting to know how much of the pool's stock has been distributed.

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Gates and the Market.

John W. Gates gave public utterance yesterday to his opinion of stock market and business conditions. The opinion, which was decidedly optimistic, was published while the prices were around the high figures of the day. The market soon afterward began to sell off. There was no indication that a cause and effect had been established. The market seems simply to have contracted a habit in this respect.

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Union Pacific.

Trading in Union Pacific yesterday reached a total of nearly 140,000 shares. With the exception of Reading, its advance before the slump was the greatest. The departure of several important Directors on vacations which will bring them back into town just before the dividend meeting leads the Street to believe that a decision as to the rate has been reached. Gossip yesterday had it that this would be 4 per cent., with an extra disbursement of perhaps 2 per cent. The road's earnings have been large, and one report yesterday was that they would show about 14 per cent. earned on the common stock.

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Wheat Comes Down.

Western houses in Wall Street were more interested yesterday in the grain market than in stocks. The early rise in wheat was considered in line with information that rains in the Northwest were deterring the proper growth of the grain, but, oddly enough, reports of good growing weather in the same territory were factors in the later decline of some 3 cents a bushel. The more cheerful news regarding the Odessa situation was also a factor in the decline, as wheat sold up sharply when the disorders there were first reported.

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Heavy Trading.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday reached a total of 1,057,000 shares, the biggest day since May 22, when 1,418,000 shares were traded in, and therefore since the stock transfer tax went into effect.

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Tennessee Coal Plans.

The Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, it was learned yesterday, is considering plans for increasing the capacity of its rail plant to meet the growing demand for the open-hearth rail manufactured by the company. The orders already on the company's books are sufficient to keep its rail mill busy all this year and well into next year, and the officials say that the demand for the output is large enough to warrant a large addition to the present capacity of about 750 tons of rails a day. Owing to the scarcity of labor in the Birmingham district, the company is about to establish a labor department, which will undertake to secure the company skilled workmen from other parts of the country.

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Gold Bars for Export.

Lazard Frères took $1,000,000 in gold bars from the Assay Office yesterday for shipment to Paris by to-day's steamer. This shipment was not considered in exchange circles as based on yesterday's situation in the foreign exchange market, which was less favorable for gold exports than last week. The transaction, it was suggested, was merely the consummation of arrangements made a week ago. The price of demand sterling declined to 4.8690; the Paris rate for sterling was unchanged. Some New York bankers, who made inquiry of their Paris agents on the subject of the allowance of interest by the Bank of France on gold in transit, were informed that the bank was not prepared to allow interest, as in the case of last week's shipments.

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The Iron Mountain Car Trust.

The holders of Iron Mountain car trust certificates authorized an increase yesterday in the amount of the certificates from $6,000,000 to $10,000,000. It is proposed to issue about $2,000,000 of the certificates during the Summer to pay for equipment, principally freight cars, already ordered to be delivered in time for the Fall traffic. The remaining $2,000,000 will be reserved for future requirements.

MERCHANTS' TRUST OFFER.

May Be Rejected as It Doesn't Include Hudson Valley Securities.

A syndicate of banking interests represented by Samuel Untermyer has made a formal offer for the assets of the Merchants' Trust Company, exclusive of the Hudson Valley Railroad securities. In regard to these a difference of opinion between Mr. Untermyer and Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, one of the receivers, has arisen. Mr. Untermyer does not believe that the Hudson Valley securities are worth the $850,000 bid by the Colvin syndicate and then withdrawn. Mr. Bannard does, and so is trying to sell the Hudson Valley securities elsewhere.

The probable result of the situation is that the pressure being put upon some of the old Directors of the Merchants' Trust to stand ready to make up the difference between any bids received for the assets and the amount of the liabilities, will be increased with a view to forming a syndicate to take up the Hudson Valley securities. This may be done under threat of suits brought by the receivers through the Attorney General to compel restitution of whatever funds have been wasted by past administrations.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 5.—New York exchange was at 10c premium. Time and call loans, 3@4 per cent. Scattering sales of Chicago and Oak Park Elevated preferred stock on the local Exchange to-day broke the price of the shares 3 points, to 16, the lowest figure at which the stock ever sold.

Elsewhere local issues fared rather well. Illinois Brick shifted fractionally, possibly finding a new basis for speculative operations since the recent bankruptcy liquidation. Western Stone was similarly situated, but ran up to 31 early in the day, compared with 29½ at the close Monday. There was liberal trading in Can common, much of it on the selling side, causing some slight easiness. Quaker Oats issues were firm. Tool sold at 45.

In the afternoon Oak Park common sold at 4, the lowest record figure. Western Stone eased to 30. The list:

Shares.		High.	Low.	Close.
1,050	American Can	11⅞	11½	11⅝
350	American Can pf	69	68¾	68¾
200	Am. Shipbuilding com.	55	55	55
5	A. Booth pf	109	109	109
22	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	45	45	45
205	Chicago Subway	69	68½	68¾
25	Chicago Title & Trust	102	102	102
200	Chi. & Oak Park L	4	4	4
220	Chi. & Oak Park L. pf.	17	16	16
20	Diamond Match	139¾	139¼	139¼
475	Illinois Brick	59	58¾	58½
100	Knickerbocker Ice	23¾	23¾	23¾
25	National Biscuit	62	62	62
5	National Biscuit pf	117½	117½	117½
5	National Carbon (cash)	65¾	65¾	65¾
120	Quaker Oats	85	85	85
110	Quaker Oats pf	95	95	95

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

The American Allotment of $50,000,000 to be Offered Soon.

Formal announcement of the new Japanese loan of $150,000,000 was made here yesterday, and the public offering of $50,000,000 of the bonds, the American allotment, will be made by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in a few days. The new bonds, like the last issue, are 4½ per cent., and will be offered, it is understood, at 87⅝, the price at which the last issue went. Fifty million dollars will be placed here and like amounts in London and Berlin through the foreign members of the banking syndicate buying the loan.

The loan is secured by a second charge upon the tobacco monopoly of Japan, the revenues of which are more than ample to meet the interest on both the last two issues, and informal assurances are made here that the proceeds will not be withdrawn before October at the earliest, as about half the proceeds of the last loan have remained here up to the present time.

The American underwriting syndicate will include probably about the same banking and life insurance interests as were subscribers to the last Japanese loan, and it is said that inquiries for $150,000,000 of the new bonds, or three times the amount of the American allotment, have been received already.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3¼ per cent. for four months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4 per cent. for thirty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable and for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $346,023,544; balances, $11,761,937. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,178,477.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525; demand, $4.8635; cables, $4.8725.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85¼; francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅝ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95 3-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 5.—Money was in quiet demand in the market to-day, being affected by the distribution of dividends on funds, payments in the consol market, and repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were easy in consequence of the abundance of money.

On the Stock Exchange business was quiet. There was an indisposition to advance prices materially, although the cheapness of money induced investments. Consols were steady.

Americans opened featureless pending the receipt of New York's quotations. There were occasional slight changes. New York, Ontario and Western and Norfolk and Western were firm. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Southern common were easy. Prices improved during the last hour and closed firm.

Russians relapsed a trifle. Japanese were favored.

Bar silver dull at 27d per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s. 4d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.97; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	N. Y. Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 3-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90⅜	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	5⅛	107½	107½	..
Atchison	87½	85¼	85⅝	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	155¾	152	152¼	— ¼
St. Paul	183	178	178½	— ½
Erie	48⅜	47½	47½	— ⅜
Erie 1st pf	85½	82⅞	82¾	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	171¼	166½	166¾	+ ¼
Louis. & Nash	154	150¼	150	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	153	149¼	147½	+ ½
Pennsylvania	73⅛	142¼	142¼	..
Reading	53¼	103⅜	102⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	67	65¼	65⅜	— ⅛
Union Pacific	133	129⅝	129½	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	34⅜	33¼	33½	..
U. S. Steel pf	103⅜	99⅞	101⅛	— ¼

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 5.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was animated. Bank shares advanced on account of Germany's participation with the United States and Great Britain in the new Japanese loan.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

PARIS, July 5.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were feeble and trading was inactive, owing to the delay in the Franco-German negotiations on the subject of Morocco. The inactivity continued to the close, when prices were heavy.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 87.25, and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 10c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	12	6	Esperanza	1	12	6
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5.—Trading in Reading again reached large proportions, and United States Steel common was also very active, these two issues contributing nearly two-thirds of the total transactions. Commission house business was larger, not only in these two stocks, but in the general list as a whole. Outside of the arbitrage stocks prices did not vary much, but the undertone was firm, and it would have required little buying power in the purely local stocks to have advanced them. The reaction in New York did not seem to affect them adversely, and they closed just about where they did on Monday. Total sales, 73,965 shares; $44,000 bonds. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	American Railways	51	51	51
240	American Cement	7	7	7
200	Baltimore & Ohio	114⅝	113⅜	113⅜
7	Bell Telephone	58	58	58
20	Cambria Iron	48½	48¼	48½
1,185	Cambria Steel	27¼	27⅛	27⅛
120	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47⅞	46¾	46¾
315	Elec. Co. of Am	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
100	El. Storage Battery	78	78	78
4,830	Erie	47⅝	46⅜	46⅝
80	General Asphalt	13¼	13⅛	13¼
101	General Asphalt pf	44¾	44	44¾
203	Lake Sup. Corp	18½	18	18¼
1,850	Lehigh Valley R. R.	63½	63	63¼
5	Lehigh Nav. T. C.	102	102	102
100	Marsden	4	4	4
2,129	Pennsylvania R. R.	71½	71	71
35	Phila. & Erie R. R.	71	71	71
195	Philadelphia Traction	100¼	100¼	100¼
2,657	Philadelphia Electric	9	8⅞	8 15-16
1,331	Philadelphia Co	44	43½	43½
3	Philadelphia Co. pf	48	48	48
2,751	Philadelphia R. T.	29¼	28¾	28¾
29,776	Reading	52⅞	51 9-16	52 3-16
1,555	Reading 2d pf	46 5-16	45 15-16	46 5-16
700	Rock Island	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
800	Southern R. R.	33⅜	33	33
100	Tenn. Coal & Iron	89	89	89
703	United Gas Imp	93¾	93½	93¾
300	Union Pacific	130⅝	129⅞	129⅞
1	Union Traction	60½	60½	60½
17,530	United States Steel	33¾	32⅞	32⅞
5,000	U. S. Steel pf	101⅜	100¼	100¼

*Less than 100 shares.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 5. Bid.	Asked.	July 3. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt	3½	4¼	3½	4⅜
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11½	11⅞	11¼	11⅝
American Can pf	68½	69	68	69
American Chicle	122	128	125	130
American Chicle pf	96	100	94	99
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9⅛	8½	9¼
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1⅝
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	29½	30½	29¾	30½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86½	87½	87	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29¼	29¾
Bamberger De Lamar	3	..	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	28	30	27½	29
Bethlehem Steel pf	75	78	76	78
Borden's Cond. Milk	152	155	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6¼	..	6	6½
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	4	3¼	3¾
Central Foundry pf	19	21	19	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Central Leather, w. i.	45¾	46¼	45⅝	46¼
Cent. Leath. pf., w. i.	104	104⅜	103½	104
Cent. Leather 5s, w. i.	99¾	99¾	99¼	99½
Chicago Subway	68⅝	68¾	69	69½
Con. Refrigerating	5¼	6	5½	6
Compressed Air	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '90	100½	102	100½	102
D. & R. A. & S.'s 5s, w. i.	101¾	102	101¾	102
Denver Union Water	65	68	65	68
Denver Union W. pf	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	103	105	103	105
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	98	90	98
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	17⅜	19	15½	17
Electric Vehicle pf	22	24	20	21½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	..	⅛	..	½
Greene Con. Copper	22¼	23	23¾	23¾
Greene Con. Gold	4⅞	5	5¼	5¼
Greene Gold-Silver	7½	9	7½	9
Guggenheim Explora'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	..	20	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	24	25½	24	25½
Havana Tobacco pf	32	38	32	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co	105	..	105	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	96	98¾	98	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100	..	100	..
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	200¼	202	200⅜	202
Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅜	12¾	11⅞	12⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	31	31¾	29¾	29¾
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	23½	27	24	26
International Salt 5s	52	57	63	67
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
International Silver 1st 6s	105½	106¾	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Kansas City Light	42½	43½	42½	43½
Kansas City Light pf	87⅝	88¾	87¾	88¾
Lackawanna Steel	73	78	73	78
La France Copper	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	100½	115	100½	115
Lord & Taylor pf	102	104	102⅜	104
Mackay Cos.	39⅝	40	38½	39
Mackay Cos. pf	72	73	71⅞	72
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3¼	3	3¼
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	11⅛	13	11½	12
Mexican Gov. 5s	102½	..	102½	103½
Mine Securities	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Mitchell Mining	6⅝	7	6⅜	6⅞
Montreal & Boston	7-16	½	⅜	½
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	8	8¼	7⅝	8¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N.Y. & Q.E.L. & P.pf.	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	312½	350	312½	350
Northern Securities	166	167	163½	169½
Otis Elevator	57	59	57	59
Otis Elevator pf	108	109	107	110
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 50% pd.	100½	101¼	100¼	101
Penn. R.R. 3½s, f.p.w.i.	99½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	..	⅛	..	⅛
Phoenix Securities	4⅜	5¼	4⅜	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	107	109	108	109
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25⅞	28	25⅞	28½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90¼	91	90¼	90¾
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	53	54	53	54
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	5	8	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	612	618	610	615
Tennessee Copper	25	29	25	29
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13½	14¼	13⅝	14
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	⅞	1	15-16	1 1-16
Union Typewriter	..	90	90	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	115	120	115	120

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Majority of Issues Advancing in Fairly Broad Market.

Further Gain by International Mercantile Marine—Activity Resumed in Electric Vehicle — Greene Stocks Reactionary.

A fairly large number of stocks were represented in yesterday's trading in the outside market, and price movements, although irregular for the most part, favored those long of curb issues. Further advances occurred in Mercantile Marine and some others, which showed strength on Monday, and increased attention was given to several issues which recently had contributed little or nothing to the list of transactions. The Greene stocks sold off and recovered partially, the dealings being fairly large, but other mining stocks were neglected. Bethlehem Steel common made an advance of over 2 points, closing at the day's best. The upward movement in the Marines was continued with very little opposition, despite the sharp advance at the beginning of the week. The preferred sold as high as 31⅝, and the common up to 12⅜. The postponed annual meeting of the company's stockholders is scheduled for to-day.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE showed signs of a renewal of activity on the part of insiders. The common rose to 18, and the preferred to 22, and both issues closed at the best. It is expected that some sort of readjustment of the company's securities will be undertaken by the interests which control the company, but it has not yet been suggested what particular form the readjustment will take.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	American Can	12	11⅞	11⅞
200	American Can pf	*69½	*68⅜	*69¼
200	Am. Light & T	98½	98	98½
135	Am. Nickel	1⅞	1¼	1⅝
200	Arizona Con. Mining	30	30	30
750	Bethlehem Steel	30¼	29	30¼
10	Borden's Con. Milk	155	155	155
225	British Col. Copper	*6½	6¼	6⅜
700	C. Leather, w. i.	46½	46	46
100	Central Foundry	3¾	3¾	3⅝
200	Chicago Subway	69	69	69
1,500	Electric Vehicle	18	17½	18
440	Electric Vehicle pf	22	21½	22
17,000	Greene Con. Copper	23¼	21⅜	22⅛
6,300	Greene Con. Gold	5⅜	4⅞	4⅞
3,000	Granby Copper	6	5	6¼
100	Hackensack Meadows	17½	17½	17½
420	Int. Rapid Transit	*201⅞	200¾	201
1,000	Int. Mer. Marine	12¾	12½	12⅝
3,000	Int. M. Marine pf	31⅞	30	31
1,200	Mackay Companies	40	39½	39⅝
100	Mackay Cos. pf	72½	72⅜	72½
100	Man. Transit	3	3	3
1,000	Mitchell Mining	6⅝	6¼	6½
650	N. Y. Transportation	8	8	8
100	North. Securities	166¾	165¾	166⅝
8	North. Sec. stubs	300	275	275
45	Otis Elevator	56	56	56
10	Seaboard Co	26	26	26
10	Standard Oil	616	615⅜	616
50	Sea. Co. 1st pf., w. i.	90¾	90⅝	90¾
75	Sea. Co. 2d pf., w. i.	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
100	Union Copper	15-16	15-16	15-16
1,100	United Copper	23½	22⅞	22¾
10	United Copper pf	71½	71½	71½
700	White Knob Copper	⅞	¾	⅞
500	White K. Copper pf	2½	2	2½

BONDS.

$14,000	Atchison 4s, w. i.	102	102	102
40,000	Cen. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99¾	99⅜	99½
15,000	Int. M. Marine 4½s	79½	79	79
5,000	Penn. Ry. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	101¼	101¼

*Less than 100 shares.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 5. Bid.	Asked.	July 3. Bid.	Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt	3½	4¼	3½	4⅜
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11½	11⅞	11¼	11⅝
American Can pf	68½	69	68	69
American Chicle	122	128	125	130
American Chicle pf	96	100	94	99
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9⅛	8½	9¼
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1⅝
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4⅝	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	29½	30½	29¾	30½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86½	87½	87	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29¼	29¾
Bamberger De Lamar	3	..	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	28	30	27½	29
Bethlehem Steel pf	75	78	76	78
Borden's Cond. Milk	152	155	152

OUR TRADE WITH GERMANY.

Exports to the United States in General Manufactures Growing.

BERLIN, July 5.—German exports to the United States were about $118,303,247 during the year ended June 30, or $12,000,000 more than during the preceding fiscal year. The exact figures for all the consulates in Germany except Munich and its dependency, Augsburg, amount to $117,302,247. To these is added $1,000,000 for the Munich and Augsburg districts, which exported during the previous year $956,124.

Although the exports are $2,500,000 less than in 1893, when so much steel was bought in Germany, yet they are greater than in any other year for general manufactures.

Almost the entire gain is in Northern Germany, Consul General Mason's jurisdiction, where the total increase is $11,387,833. Hamburg alone gained $5,416,730, largely in sugar. Leipzig sent more chemicals and sugar, Berlin more colors, hides, gloves, glove leather, and fancy feathers, and Stettin and Magdeburg $1,500,000 more between them, largely sugar.

The falling off was almost altogether in textiles, Zittau damasks, linen and cotton goods, Anmaburg trimmings, Chemnitz, Crefeid, and Aachen cashmeres, cotton, and serges. Plauen alone of the textile centres increased the exports by $600,000. So that, although the American merchants are buying more than ever of other things, they are buying fewer woven stuffs because they manufacture them at home.

Nothing pleases the German business world more than an increase in exports. It is probable, therefore, that the heavy sales to the United States will have a favorable influence on the commercial treaty question.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
4th week June..	$242,064	$206,849	$207,765
Month	781,809	688,830	692,531
Fiscal year	8,156,850	7,529,957	7,437,543
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,002	1,850	1,350
4th week June..	131,800	97,200	84,000
Month	388,000	297,600	264,300
From July 1....	3,871,800	3,124,800	2,804,450
CANADIAN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	6,568	6,183	7,590
4th week June..	1,390,000	1,377,000	1,318,000
Month	4,376,000	4,365,000	4,100,000
Fiscal year	50,427,854	46,417,207	42,645,761
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,121
4th week June..	145,978	100,306	188,762
Month	572,583	450,897	556,777
Fiscal year	6,174,597	5,702,687	6,142,989
DENVER & RIO GRANDE—			
Mileage	2,398	2,398	2,398
4th week June..	482,900	431,000	446,500
Month	1,517,900	1,383,500	1,370,900
Fiscal year	16,710,600	16,136,100	17,013,500
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	358
4th week June..	68,438	59,089	61,150
Month	227,018	199,026	175,671
Fiscal year	2,588,392	2,377,106	2,405,543
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
4th week June..	95,438	79,912	.....
Month	299,245	240,593	.....
Fiscal year	3,004,756	2,850,565	.....
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS—			
Mileage	3,042	2,991	2,631
4th week June..	426,044	525,807	427,471
Month	1,598,180	1,410,797	1,098,056
Fiscal year	20,041,094	17,736,596	17,208,193
NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	1,222	1,201	1,195
Month	837,372	882,855	816,033
Fiscal year	10,076,849	10,065,266	9,418,625
SOUTHERN RAILWAY—			
Mileage	7,202	7,189	7,189
4th week June..	1,170,240	1,060,754	1,065,213
Month	3,710,935	3,487,551	3,369,402
From July 1....	48,026,969	45,147,481	42,384,935
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
4th week June..	37,915	33,361	32,975
Month	107,923	110,043	111,178
From July 1....	1,236,090	1,270,888	1,239,971
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
June gross	446,536	366,034	400,848
12 mos. gross..	4,383,400	4,358,280	4,207,927
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for May—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	600,812	588,530	633,163
Expenses	443,330	421,219	426,137
Net	166,482	165,311	207,026
11 mos. gross...	7,006,540	7,593,793	7,115,876
Expenses	4,089,178	5,636,101	5,065,366
11 mos. net....	2,017,362	1,957,638	2,060,008
C., C., C. & ST. LOUIS for May—	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross	1,758,775	1,776,884	*17,109
Expenses	1,231,443	1,200,830	30,613
Net	527,332	575,054	*47,722
Other income...	9,870	9,734	136
Charges	336,407	325,272	11,135
Total income....	537,202	584,788	*47,586
Surplus	200,795	259,516	*58,721
5 mos. gross....	8,302,446	7,981,079	341,367
Expenses	6,593,829	6,269,234	294,594
5 mos. net.....	1,708,618	1,681,845	46,773
Other income...	25,900	68,029	*42,129
Total income....	1,734,518	1,729,874	4,644
Charges	1,643,273	1,604,809	38,464
5 mos. surplus..	91,245	125,065	*32,820

*Decrease.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE for May—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross	1,447,380	1,318,682	1,416,980
Expenses	909,204	798,799	945,266
Net	538,156	519,883	471,614
Other income...	1,477	4,728	26,771
Total income....	539,633	524,611	498,385
Chgs. and taxes.	344,394	344,451	325,330
Balance	195,239	180,160	172,055
Renewal fund...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	185,239	170,160	162,055
11 mos. gross...	15,480,137	15,046,266	15,902,014
Expenses	9,287,409	9,310,315	9,740,089
11 mos. net....	6,201,728	5,735,951	6,161,925
Other income...	192,223	210,776	195,611
Total income....	6,393,951	5,946,727	6,356,936
Chgs. and taxes.	3,752,267	3,661,596	3,804,131
Balance	2,641,684	2,285,131	2,552,805
Renewal fund...	110,000	110,000	110,000
Surplus	2,531,684	2,155,128	2,442,805
Dividends	1,110,000	1,110,000	1,110,000
11 mos. surplus..	1,391,684	1,045,128	1,332,805
INTEROCEANIC RY. OF MEXICO for May—	1905.	1904.	Decrease.
Mileage	786	786	.....
Gross earnings..	$527,148	$593,942	$66,799
Expenses	418,887	454,563	35,676
Net earnings	108,258	139,379	31,123
Gross 5 mos....	2,720,642	2,728,684	8,022
Expenses	2,062,478	1,988,717	*74,761
Net, 5 months ..	657,164	739,947	82,783
*Increase.			
MEXICAN INTERNATIONAL for May—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Mileage	880	880	880
Gross earnings..	552,386	557,364	599,723
Expenses	337,864	340,144	386,867
Net earnings	214,522	217,220	212,856
Gross, 5 mos. ..	2,717,161	2,989,148	3,166,117
Expenses	1,675,648	1,718,002	1,893,667
Net, 5 months ..	1,041,513	1,271,146	1,272,450
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE for May—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings..	672,967	489,220	579,524
Expenses	426,478	316,786	335,676
Net earnings	246,489	172,443	243,848
Gross, 11 mos..	7,925,772	6,841,040	6,905,448
Expenses	4,088,081	3,412,280	3,377,724
Net, 11 months.	3,837,691	2,929,410	3,230,724
NATIONAL R. R. OF MEXICO for May—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings..	1,073,496	997,869	996,649
Expenses	699,694	644,351	674,448
Net earnings	373,802	353,018	322,201
Gross, 5 months.	5,009,631	4,962,997	4,662,106
Expenses	3,453,453	3,388,183	3,048,779
Net, 5 months ..	1,646,178	1,574,814	1,633,329
PENNSYLVANIA lines east of Pittsburg and Erie (directly operated) for May—	May. Increase.	5 Months. Increase.	
Gross earnings	$892,500	$2,505,700	
Expenses	683,000	1,904,500	
Net earnings	209,500	601,200	
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE & WASHINGTON for May—	1905.	1904.	1903.
Gross earnings..	$1,346,358	1,235,568	$1,231,238
Expenses	1,009,971	989,671	916,971
Net earnings	336,387	295,887	314,287
Gross, 5 months	5,803,994	5,306,194	5,447,994
Expenses	4,502,268	4,270,769	4,035,769
Net, 5 months..	1,211,726	1,095,425	1,411,925
NORTHERN CENTRAL for May—			
Gross earnings..	956,365	901,865	861,165
Expenses	740,059	634,958	655,958
Net earnings	216,307	266,907	205,207
Gross, 5 months	4,063,402	3,985,592	4,167,392
Expenses	3,060,223	3,336,023	3,262,623
Net, 5 months..	457,269	649,569	905,869
WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE for May—			
Gross earnings..	350,850	342,850	325,050
Expenses	264,133	266,833	248,933
Net earnings....	86,717	76,017	76,117
Gross, 5 months	1,814,529	1,768,828	1,743,728
Expenses	1,219,251	1,238,551	1,155,151
Net, 5 months..	595,277	530,077	588,577
PEORIA & EASTERN for May—	1905.	1904.	Decrease.
Gross	202,805	250,120	47,315
Expenses	173,264	189,604	16,340
Net	29,541	60,516	30,975
Other income...	.....	41	41
Total income....	29,541	60,557	31,016
Chgs. & taxes..	44,589	44,592	3
Deficit	15,048	*15,965	*31,013
Gross 5 months.	1,060,108	1,239,104	148,996
Expenses	883,438	954,270	85,841
Net 5 months...	221,670	284,825	63,155
Other income ..	1,425	1,441	16
Total income....	223,095	286,266	63,171
Chgs. & taxes..	223,800	222,982	*818
Def., 5 months.	705	*63,284	*63,989
*Surplus. †Increase.			
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND for May—			

WILL MOVE MINING PLANT.

White Knob Copper Company Buys the Balakialla Property.

The White Knob Copper Company, which some time ago found it necessary to abandon its mine at Mackay, Idaho, because of the failure of the mine to meet expectations, has purchased the Balakialla Mine in Shasta County, Cal.

It is proposed to remove the plant of the White Knob Copper Company from Mackay to Shasta County. It is understood that the consideration for the Balakialla consists chiefly in the reconstruction upon that property of the White Knob's plant, and is said to have cost more than $1,500,000.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 5.—The local money market continues dull and easy. Rates, &c., are quoted as follows: Call loans, 3@3¾ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3@3½ per cent.; New York funds, 20c discount. Clearings, $29,613,496; balances, $1,308,681; Sub-Treasury debit, $113,188.

Business in the local Exchange is still confined to the miscellaneous issues, which are active and strong. Some of the copper shares are beginning to show life and trading is improved. Better prices were seen in some issues, where efforts were made to get them on a higher level. But little help, however, was received from the commission houses, as the weakness in the New York market in the afternoon brought in selling orders, and few bids at going prices were found. The closing was weak. A complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Am. Tel. & Tel 4s	96¾	96½	96½
2,000	Cent. Vt. 1st 4s	88¾	88½	88½
13,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101½	101	101
1,000	Chi. & West Mich. 5s	108¾	108¾	108¾
8,000	Japanese 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾
6,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	123	123	123
4,000	K.C., Ft.S. & M.Inc.6s	94¼	94¼	94¼
3,000	West. T. & T. 5s	104½	104½	104½

RAILROADS.

210	Atchison	85¾	85¾	85½
100	*Atchison pf.	102¾	102¾	102¾
40	Boston Elevated	157	157	157
17	Boston & Albany	255½	255	255
15	Boston & Maine	177	177	177
2	Boston & Providence	307	307	307
5	C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	125	125	125
8	Fitchburg pf.	145¼	145½	145½
290	Mass. Elec.	19	18½	19
60	Mass. Elec. pf.	62¾	62	62
10	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200
100	N. Y. Central	148¾	148¾	148¾
24	Old Colony	207	207	207
1	Pere Marquette pf.	80	80	80
2,795	Union Pacific	130⅞	129¾	129
20	West End	97½	97½	97½
10	West End pf.	114½	114¼	114½

TELEPHONES.

126	*American	140	139¾	140
86	Cumberland	117¾	117¾	117¾
1	Mexican	1¾	1¾	1¾
10	Western pf.	102	102	102

MISCELLANEOUS.

125	Am. Pneu. Serv.	6¾	6¾	6¾
1,667	Am. Woolen	38½	37	37¾
302	*Am. Woolen pf.	104¾	104¼	104¼
2,307	Am. Sugar	140¾	139½	139½
2	Am. Sugar pf.	137½	137½	137½
120	*Gen. Electric	78½	77	78½
261	Mass. Gas	44¾	44½	44¾
97	Mass. Gas pf.	85	84¾	85
9	Mexican	186	186	188
13	Pullman	239	230	239
20	*Reece	9¾	9¾	9¾
98	Swift & Co.	107½	107¼	107¼
48	*United Fruit	107½	107¼	107¼
233½	United S. Mach. & C.	67	66	66
3	*United Shoe Mach. pf	31¼	31¼	31¼
1,148	*United Shoe Mach.	100	100	100
3,945	U. S. Steel	33¾	32¾	32¾
3,861	U. S. Steel pf.	101½	100	100

MINING.

365	Adventure	4	4	4
1,938	Allouez	28¼	27½	28¼
4,715	Amalgamated	83⅝	82¾	82¾
10	Arcadian	1¾	1¾	1¾
30	Bingham	29	28½	28½
10	†Centennial	18¼	18¼	18¼
1,050	Con. Mercurial	60	54	58
681	Copper Range	69¾	69	69
25	Daly-West	13½	13	13
780	Elm River	2¼	2¾	2½
260	Franklin	9¾	9¼	9¾
675	Granby	6¾	6	6
3,320	Greene Con.	23	21¾	22¾
48	Guanajuato	4¼	4¼	4¼
975	Isle Royale	21	20	21
160	†Mass	8	8	8
130	Michigan	13¾	13½	13½
286	Mohawk	50¼	50	50
250	Old Dominion	24¾	24¾	24¾
110	Osceola	93	92½	93
615	Parrot	22¼	22	22
10	Quincy	100	100	100
20	Rhode Island	2	1¾	2
192	Shannon	7¾	7½	7½
10	Tamarack	120	120	120
425	Tecumseh	4¾	4½	4½
100	Trinity	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	*U. S. Coal and Oil	10¾	10¼	10¾
595	*U. S. Steel	29c.	29c.	29c.
1,269	United States	54c.	51c.	51c.
1,158	Utah	44¾	44	44¼
102	Wolverine	100	100	100
550	Wyandotte	1¾	1¾	1¾

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid. §Ex rights.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing the situation in the iron trade The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The feeling in the iron trade generally is distinctly hopeful and yet there is little that is tangible to justify increased optimism. Those branches which saved the situation after the check of the late Spring are still the backbone of the good times. These are the structural and the plate trades, which are flourishing though, the railroad buying of cars and engines and the heavy requirements for buildings, bridges, and ships for the lakes. As an indication of the volume of business being done, the fact may be mentioned that the American Bridge Company alone booked orders for bridges, buildings, and structures aggregating 71,000 tons during June. In New York contracts for buildings involving 15,000 tons of structural material were placed during the week. Chicago did a good business and has some large work in sight. In the plate trade, mills in the Central West have been forced, through sheer inability to make deliveries, to transfer work to Eastern mills.

Some good rail orders have been placed lately, including 15,000 tons with one mill in the Central West and 30,000 tons with an Eastern plant.

The event of the week in the lighter lines has been the adjustment between the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company and the Amalgamated Association of both the sheet and the tin plate scales. The men receded completely from their demands for an advance in wages and accepted substantially the existing scales. Every important point was made, and that is that the clauses relating to restrictions of output were eliminated. This has been a very sore point with those manufacturers whose mills were under union rule.

The rebates of 1½ per cent. in wages on tin plates intended to supplant foreign plates imported under the drawback clauses continues to Aug. 1. After that date it may be restored by the company to the original 3 per cent. rebate if conditions require it.

The settlement of the wage question in these two important branches removes practically the only cloud on the horizon. From a market point of view only a prolonged struggle could have affected values.

There are indications that at least one large consuming interest in the foundry trade has begun to feel the market for pig iron seriously, but that is the exception. The deadlock is really unbroken and the drift of events seems in favor of buyers since Southern iron has weakened further and some smaller interests have accepted the basis of $11 for No. 2 foundry at Birmingham.

CLEVELAND, July 5.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will say:

There are sound reasons for believing that, while we shall not see boom conditions this year, the iron business will be very prosperous. One encouraging indication was the rush with which specifications on contracts for finished material came in during the last week of June, and that was the settlement of the sheet and tin plate wage scales. It was known ten days ago that the union would make almost any concession asked to prevent a strike, but the basis on which the workers accepted a settlement was more liberal than was expected. Last year's scale will continue in force, and the limit of output has been removed in both the sheet and tin plate mills.

The Pittsburg Steel Company has closed a contract with the Carnegie Steel Company for its entire supply of steel for five years. The requirements of the Pittsburg Company are upward of 200,000 tons of Bessemer and open hearth billets annually, and while the terms were not given out, it has been learned that the basis is favorable, the selling price of Bessemer iron to govern the price of the steel on monthly adjustments.

Users of pig iron are very active in calling for deliveries on contract. For No. 2 foundry furnaces quote $14.25 to $14.50. Bessemer and basic can be purchased at $14. On Southern iron $11.25 is not the usual quotation, and there is reason for believing that $11 has been reached, a decline of $1.50 since June 1.

June made a new record for ore shipments on the great lakes, the total being only 550 tons short of 6,000,000, and nearly 400,000 tons in excess of the previous record, that of May of this year.

Bonds of Price Bros. & Co. Offered.

Granger Farwell & Co. of 71 Broadway ask subscriptions for $700,000 of an issue of $1,000,000 6 per cent. first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds of Price Brothers & Co., Limited. The bonds are subject to call at 105 and interest, and are payable, principal and interest, either at

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

25 shares First National Bank of Brooklyn, 385.

8 shares First National Bank, 740.

1,000 shares Ausable Ranch and Development Company, $10 lot.

12 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 1,470.

$8,500 Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills and Lumber Drying Company 7 per cent. bonds, due March, 1877, March, 1899, coupons on, $5 lot.

$6,000 Chippewa Valley Electric Railroad Company 5 per cent. temporary consolidated mortgage gold bonds, $15 lot.

$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati Railroad Company first mortgage sinking fund 5 per cent. gold bonds, due 1921, 20.

$20,000 Columbus Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, 91.

128 shares Locke Manufacturing Company, $5 lot.

20 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 420.

17 shares Frazer & Geyer Company second preferred, $5 lot.

$8,000 Hudson Valley Railway Company first consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. fifty-year gold bonds, due 1951, interest January and July, accrued interest from July 1 to be charged to purchaser, 50½.

To Make Haight & Freese Answer.

Judge Lacombe in the United States Circuit Court yesterday signed an order appointing John J. Townsend special master to hear the evidence of Harvey Watson, the former manager of the Haight & Freese Company. The order directs Mr. Watson to appear before Mr. Townsend at the latter's office on Tuesday, July 11.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Out of Town.

BOSTON.—William Clark, a woolen manufacturer at Adams, who filed an individual petition in bankruptcy a few weeks ago, filed a partnership petition for Graham & Clark yesterday. Liabilities $56,577, assets $45,231. The principal secured creditor is Schaefer, Schramm & Vogel of New York, $23,601.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

MEYER LEIFER.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Meyer Leifer, dealer in furniture and household goods at 239 Rivington Street, by the Bronx Metal Bed Company, $341; Barnet Berman, $138, and Sam Levison, $116.

GEORGE F. DINSMORE.—George F. Dinsmore, formerly employed by the Auto-Tool Manufacturing Company at 11 Broadway has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $8,253 and no assets. The largest creditor is Henry A. Root, $3,000.

CHARLES GOLDBERG.—Charles Goldberg, a real estate broker of 29 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $6,028 and no assets. The largest creditor is Morris Willner, $6,000, bond and mortgage covering the premises, 42 Columbia Street.

EAGLE HAT FRAME COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Simon J. Blum and Jacob Green, doing business at 21 East Third Street, as the Eagle Hat Frame Company, by Joseph Shyev, $753; M. A. Cuming Company, $50, and George Nicoll, $72. Simon J. Blum had on June 30 filed a petition in bankruptcy in which his partner refused to join, to have the partnership declared bankrupt.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRODER, H.—F. Da Tuschkeim		$97
BERK, I.—I. Rosenthal and ano., costs.		89
CUTILLO, N. and P.—A. Ferrone		162
COHEN, B., by guardian—Rebecca Merry-ash, and others, costs		146
CASEY, J. P.—Helen A. Hughes		44
CABELANO, G.—J. Rulla		224
DOLON, J. F., Jr.—H. L. Fox and others		134
DOWD, W. B.—R. H. Hood Co., costs..		111
FINN, M.—Jeannette Mehrbach, costs..		53
FURRER, C. R.—Beadleston & Woerz..		1,260
GILMOUR, J. M.—H. W. Metz, costs...		89
GERSTLE, R. J.—City of N. Y., costs..		108
GOLDBERG, D. A.—Emerich & Maus Hoffman Cafe Co.		356
GARRIE, D. T.—N. Henry		6,247
SAME—Same		6,772
HILDRETH, P. S.—City of N. Y., costs.		106
HARDY, C. J., (not summoned)—Emerich & Maus Hoffman Cafe Co.		356
HOLLINGSWORTH, Bridget—Cecilia Philipson		287
HARRIS, J. T.—Int. St. Ry. Co., costs.		117
INGRAM, H.—Mut. Res. Life Ins. Co., costs		92
JONES, H.—L. R. Vandervoort		212
JONES, B. B.—U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y.		146
L'HOMMIDIEU, G. A.—Virginia Redfield		159
LONG, J. J.—Helen A. Hughes		44
LEE, A. J.—Nine Jacobsen		105
LEVY, Becky—L. Siskowitz		119
LEWENHOF, L.—L. Houlihan		282
SLUTSKY, Jacob—Wm. Jones and another		279
SCHULTE, Rose (not summoned)—Emerich & Maus, Hoffman Cafe Co.		356
SCHLESINGER, Jacob—Henry Silberstein		2,083
STIESI, Mary E.—John Breidinger, costs		187
SCHMITT, Joseph—Mutual Reserve Life Ins. Co., costs		76
SIMON, Max—Dale Co.		75
TIBBALS, Roy—Sackett & Wilhelms Lithographing and Printing Co.		266
TRAVERS, James A.—Edmund A. McQuade		332
WASHER, Wm.—Harvey E. Barden		75
WENZEL, Louis H.—Wm. E. Quimby..		237
WEISS, Morris—Wm. Young		50
WILLIAMS, John—City of N. Y., costs..		108
WIMPIE, Maria—James Kottek		452
WHITE, Geo. R.—Alexis Olenin		244
WARD, John C.—Frank S. Underwood..		785
MARINO, Stefano (not summoned)—Jacob Kulla		224
MARBLE, Louis—Gerson Sekler and another		87
MESSITE, Jacob—Wm. Jones and another		279
MINTZ, Michael and Gustav—Henry Krakower		112
MOORE, Wm. O.—Margaret Harnett		10
McDONALD, Owen P.—Leo Schlesinger		8,380
McCUE, Agnes—Jules P. Storm		118
NEKOLA, Frank—Chas. F. Murphy		53
PERRY, Robert—Leo Schlesinger		1,427
POTH, Annie—Jules P. Storm		116
ROSENTHAL, Beatrice—Louis Siegbert and another		255
RICHARDSON, Roderick W.—Nellie W. Shakespeare		2
REICH, Sophia—Met. St. Ry. Co., costs.		110
THE MAN. RY. CO.—Frances M. Scallon		1,409
THE MET. ELEV. R. R. CO.—Same		1,409

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the debtor, and the date when judgment was filed.

ANDERLE, Anton—L. Barth, June 26, 1895		$104
SAME—E. Fischel, July 30, 1895		181
FINE, Isaac—H. Kovner, March 20, 1905		419
GERST, Charles—F. Lehrfeld, June 21, 1905		587
KENNY, Andrew E.—M. Prinstein, April 11, 1904		80
KREMER, Charles—F. Lehrfeld, June 21, 1905		587
McCANN, Lawrence—J. L. Mott Iron Works, March 24, 1902, (canceled)		2,182
SAME—Alberene Stone Co., Oct. 19, 1900, (canceled)		618
MERYASH, Rebecca—M. Cohen, May 15, 1905		111
SAME—Same, Feb. 18, 1905		644
PARNASS, Samuel—M. Cohen, Feb. 18, 1905		644
SAME—Same, May 15, 1905		111
TEIHER, Morris—F. Schor, June 29, 1905		64
ULNICK, Abe L.—J. I. Le Bowski, March 22, 1902		296
ORME & SUTTON RICE CO.—A. Gash, June 24, 1905		517
THE UNION BANK OF NEW LONDON —J. Talcott, Jan. 30, 1904		88
SAME—Same, June 13, 1905		110
CHENEY BROS.—J. Talcott, June 13, 1905		111
SAME—Same, Jan. 30, 1904		88

Threaten Strike on Hill Roads.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 5.—Telegraph operators on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railroads have issued an ultimatum that if their demands as to salaries and hours are not acceded to before July 8 a general strike will be called. H. B. Perham, President of the railroad telegraphers, has been negotiating with the railway officers, so far without avail.

Three Killed in a Freight Wreck.

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 5.—Three railroad employes were killed and two injured and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed by a head-on collision late this afternoon between an east-bound express freight train and a west-bound coal train near Wachusett Station of the Fitchburg Division of the Boston and Maine Railroad.

Farmer Fails, Owing $55,782.

BOSTON, July 5.—Frederick J. L. Goff, a farmer of Grafton, filed a bankruptcy petition to-day in the United States District Court, in which he states that he owes $55,782, and that his assets are $5,237. Two Worcester savings banks are the largest creditors, both secured.

Partner Accuses Missing Broker.

CHICAGO, July 5.—The brokerage firm

DIFFERS WITH ROOSEVELT.

So Gov. Carter Offered to Resign Before Seeking an Interview.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 5.—George Carter, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, who recently tendered his resignation, was a passenger on the liner Alameda, which has arrived from Honolulu, on his way to Washington to consult with President Roosevelt.

"The full reason for sending in my resignation is a long story and I do not feel at liberty to tell it at this time," said Gov. Carter. "I will say this much, however: As territorial Governor I represent in Hawaii the President of the United States. The President is a man of decided views. I have views of my own in regard to Hawaiian matters, and I feel that in some things my views differed from those of President Roosevelt. I am going to Washington to have a long talk with the President, and my reason for placing my resignation in his hands was to avoid any embarrassment in the event of his deciding to place somebody else at the helm in Hawaii."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Page, cloaks and suits, 2 Walker Street; Westminster Hotel.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Henderson, laces; 2 Walker Street.

Akron Dry Goods Company, Akron, Ohio; M. J. Federman, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; Hotel Empire.

Bennett-Morgan Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; C. E. Bennett, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Bailey Company, Cleveland, Ohio; H. R. Tyroler, ladies' and infants' wear, cloaks, suits, and waists; 24 Washington Place; Hotel Spalding.

Baird, D., & Son, Louisville, Ky.; W. J. Baird, millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.

Badger Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Ellinger, cloaks, waists, and raincoats; 625 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Beadle & Sherburne Company, Rochester, N. Y.; R. B. Sherburne, dry goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.

Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; H. Kalish, house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Barr, W., Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. Meyer, notions, fancy goods, and leather goods; 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Barney, H. S., Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; J. W. Loane, shoes, &c.; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Albert.

Chicago Mercantile Company, Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Schneider, flowers, feathers, &c.; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Altoona, Penn.; J. McDougall, waists and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dickieson & Co., Springfield, Mass.; A. E. Dickieson, notions, hosiery, and gloves; St. Denis Hotel.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; G. W. London, laces; 31 Union Square; Victoria Hotel.

Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; T. Mullany, domestics; H. J. Jellinger, jewelry; F. Cahn, furnishing goods; Mr. Landsberger, toilet articles; 108 Worth Street.

Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Effroymson, clothing and hats; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Eastman Brothers & Bancroft, Portland, Me.; W. A. Kirkpatrick, dry goods, cloaks, furs, &c.; Hotel Cumberland

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Builder Sells Manhattan Avenue Apartment Houses—Buyer for Another West Seventy-second Street House —Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

Widmayer & Co. have sold for Robert Silverman the six-story apartment house at the northeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundredth Street; also, the three similar structures on the east side of Manhattan Avenue, between One Hundredth and One Hundred and First Streets.

D. Sylvan Crakow has bought from Isaac Danziger the five-story flat in course of construction on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 287 feet west of Seventh Avenue, on plot 27.5 by 99.11. H. Reinheimer was the broker.

Bronx Plots Sold for Improvement.

B. H. Welsker of James L. Libby's office has sold the block front on One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, between Valentine and Tiebout Avenues, to the Lochinvar Realty Company. The property will be improved with two-family houses.

The same broker has also sold for H. U. Singhi the three-story brick dwelling at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Davidson Avenue; also, the plot, 65 by 230, on the east side of Aqueduct Avenue, 218 feet south of King's Bridge Road. The buyer will improve the property.

Another West 72d Street Deal.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles J. Fellner the four-story brownstone dwelling 154 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 90 by 100.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company the four-story brownstone dwelling, 133 West Seventy-fourth Street, 23 by 102.2.

To Improve 104th Street Plot.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold the old buildings, on plot 50 by 100.11, at 117, 119, and 121 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, for Bertha A. Nonnebacher, Mathaus L. Bachmann, and the estate of Margaret Shumway, to Abraham Eydenberg, who will improve the property.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., in conjunction with Schreiber & Reinlieb, have sold to a client the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story flat on plot 25 by 100.

Samuel Sindeband has sold 1,791 and 1,793 Lexington Avenue, a new six-story apartment house, with stores.

West Fourteenth Street Purchase.

Golde & Cohen have sold to M. A. Eiseman 236 West Fourteenth Street, a five-story brownstone flat on lot 25 by 103.3. The brokers were William S. McCotter and John Davis.

Charles E. Duross has sold the seven-story elevator apartment house 330 to 334 West Fifteenth Street, for the Chautauqua Planing Mill Company to the Prudential Real Estate Corporation.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street, old buildings, on plot 25.5 by 100.

Louis Kovner has sold 243 West Sixty-first Street, a five-story tenement with stores on lot 25 by 100.

Buying Along Third Avenue.

Jackson, Steinman & Polak have resold for Manheim & Weinstein, the four six-story flats 1,695 to 1,701 Third Avenue, northeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street, on plot 100.8 by 100.2.

The Schwab Realty Company has bought from Jacob Newman 1,849 and 1,851 Third Avenue, two three-story brick buildings on a plot 37.2 by 100.

Max M. Pullman has bought from J. B. Agins, through Israel Wolff and George Pullman the five-story tenement, with stores, 1,758 Third Avenue, 25x6 by 63 by 100; also, from Charles Beckman, the five-story double tenement 156 East One Hundredth Street, 25 by 100.11. Mr. Pullman has resold the latter property to M. Schwartz, through Wolff & Abramowitz.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold for a client to Kalman Cohen the four-story flat 222 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, 22 by 100.11

Rozalsky & Subin have bought the five-story double tenement with stores, 500 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, southeast corner of Pleasant Avenue, on plot 31.9 by 76.6.

To Build on East 110th Street.

Golde & Cohen have sold to Samuel Sindeband 57 and 59 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a plot 33.4 by 100.11; for improvement, with a six-story apartment house. Simon Sindeband was the broker in the transaction.

S. Lefkowitz has resold one of the three apartment houses recently purchased by him on the south side of Ninety-ninth Street, 65 feet west of Park Avenue.

Charles H. Schnelle has sold for Jacob Adler the four-story double flat 169 East Ninety-first Street, 25 by 100.8.

Woolheim Brothers have bought 305 East Ninety-third Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; also, 405 East Ninetieth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have sold 305 to 309 East Seventy-fifth Street, two six-story tenements, on plot 75 by 100.

Estate Sells Second Avenue Corner.

James Kyle & Sons have sold for the De Courcy estate the four-story apartment house, with store, at the northwest corner of Second Avenue and Fiftieth Street.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Israel Pearlman has sold for Morris Weinstein and S. Cohen the six-story tenement 81 Stanton Street to Bernard Shlanowsky.

Elias Epstein has sold for a Mr. Cohen the six-story tenement 151 and 153 Allen Street, on plot 41 by 87.

J. Weinstein & Co. have sold for a Mr. Cohn to Emanuel Neuman the six-story tenement 252 East Houston Street; also, to Neuman & Weinberger, the property 215 and 215½ East Seventh Street, 34.4 by 97.6.

Rosalsky & Subin have bought the front and rear tenements 529 East Eleventh Street, 25 by 103.3.

Building on 39th Street Leased.

Renwick C. Hurry & Co. report the following leases: For Charlotte H. Wetherley, the five-story building 18 West Thirty-ninth Street, 22 by 98.9, for ten years at an aggregate rental of about $65,000 to Joseph Schanz; also, for Alfred E. Schermerhorn, to the D. T. Owen Bed Company, the store and basement 34 East Twenty-third Street, for a term of five years at an aggregate rental of about $20,000; also, for the Regal Shoe Company, the store and basement at the southwest corner of Fourteenth Street and Third Avenue, to the Davis Tailoring Company.

Deal for Acreage in Queens.

A tract of seventy-five acres in the Borough of Queens, between Woodside and Elmhurst, has been sold to B. F. Goetschius, through M. Lindheim & Co.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

Webster Av., n w corner of 197th St, 98.2x104.10x110x126.9, three-story frame dwelling and stable; public auction sale, to Leopold Hutter.....$25,0 0

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

15th St, n s, 188 ft e of Avenue C, for a two-story building, 45.5x50.8; Consolidated Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce, architect; cost, $15,000.

161st St, s s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.8x90.6; S. Wittner of 11 East 98th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $74,000

161st St, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, for a five-story brick stable, 50x96.11; Dreyfuss & Mohr of 206 East 102d St, owners; J. Gavigan of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $75,000.

127th St, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 30x86.11; S. Michaelson of 54 East 117th St, owner; B. Levitz, of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $60,000.

Brown Place, e s, 136th to 137th St, for four five-story brownstone tenements, 50x81.1 and 50x76.6; Max Gold of 24 Mount Morris Park West, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $170,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

50th St, 34 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. Van Valzah of 10 East 43d St, owner; A. N. Allen of 371 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

20th St, 422 East, to a four-story brick studio; H. Conried of 3...h St and Broadway, owner; A. Fletcher of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 5.

BARKER AV, w s, 25 ft n of Elizabeth St, 25x100, Olinville; Millie Knobloch and another to Louis Oldsheim and another ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 52 ft s of 150th St, 48x25; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Samuel Koslan; (mtg $3,000)..... 4,700

BROOK AV, 917, w s, 27x97.1; John N. Strauss to Helen Strauss, (mtg $12,000) Nom.

CLAY AV, w s, part of Lot 99, map of Mount Hope; William N. Johnson to John Uhden, other consideration and.. 100

CLAY AV, w s, part of Lot 91, map of Mount Hope; Frederick W. Booker to John Uhden, other consideration and.. 100

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft n of Delancey St, 76.1x100; Johanna Kroder to John Kroder and wife, quitclaim..... 1

CRESTON AV, w s, 346.2 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Ernest Wenigmann to Arthur H. Sigler.....

CROTONA AV, 1,835, 18.6x100; James A. Woolf to Edward A. Reilly, (mtg $4,500,) other consideration and..... 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 163.4 ft s of 205th St, 16.8x112.6; Annie M. Muller to Harry C. Johnson, (mtg $3,200)..... Nom.

FRANKLIN ST, s s, 135 ft w of Church St, 25.6x100; James V. Coleman to Cecilia C. d'Anadigne and another, 1-3 part 100

GROVE ST, 24, s s, 22.4x100; Charles Winters to William Fishburne, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

HOE AV, w s, 150.4 ft n of 167th St, 24.8x100; Hyman Axelrood to Julie Duffrin, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... 100

HOE AV, 1,147, Hyman Axelrod to Jacob C. Stern, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and..... 100

HUDSON ST, 159, w s, 25x100; James V. Coleman to Cecelia C. D'Andigne and another, 1-3 part..... 100

HUGHES AV, s w corner of 179th St, 7.4x90; Emma Thatcher to William Thatcher..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, s e corner of 109th St, 20.11x68; Joseph Rabinowitz to Abraham Feltenstein and another, (mtg $17,500)..... 203

LOT 528, map of Van Nest Park; Thomas F. McGarrey and others to B. Busch, all title..... 100

LOT 492, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Ellen Branigan to Fred M. Weiss ..... Nom.

LOT 528, map of Van Nest Park; Susan Goerz to Hasilius Busch..... Nom.

MONROE ST, 58, 25.3x92.10; Samuel Silverdick to Ida Weiss, all liens.... Nom.

NELSON AV, e s, 189.11 ft n of Devoe St, 15.10x92.8; Henry B. Culver, referee, to Charles M. Preston, as receiver, (mtg $3,000)..... 3,500

PARK AV, w s, 75.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; Joseph Louis to Frances Meyer, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

PARK AV, 4,465, w s, 18x17.2; Olga Balaban to the New York Operating Company 100

PEARL ST, s s, 174.2 ft e of Coenties Slip, 52.2x141.4; James V. Coleman to Cecilia C. d'Andigne and another, 1-3 part 100

PROSPECT AV, 2,135 and 2,137, w s, 44x100; Sophie Maass to Morris Levy and another, (mtg $10,000)..... ....

ROBBINS AV, e s, 80 ft n of Division Av, 20x80; Albert F. Hartmann to Henry Riemann, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 35 ft n of Cedar Av, runs w 123x s 2± e 123x n 2; Townsend Wandell to Henry Stauf.... Nom.

ST. PAUL AV, w s, Lots 41 and 42, map of Elizabeth Schuh, Westchester; Anna M. Scholz to Arthur Radomsky, other consideration and..... 100

SUTTON PLACE, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, 20x88.5; Rosa Heidingsfelder to John D. Braue, (mtg $5,000,) other consideration and..... 100

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 470.2 ft w of Jansen Place, 50x100; Anna M. Miller to Mary McElhenney..... 100

UNION AV, w s, 30 ft s of 150th St, 21x80; John Becker to Alexander Smith, (mtg $6,000) 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, 147.8 ft n e of Hoe St, 100± irregular; Leon Garfunkel to Morris Bernstein, ⅜ part.

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, 147.8 ft n e of Hoe St, 100±— to Westchester Av; Leon Garfunkel to Max Goldstein and another, ⅜ part, other consideration and 100

WEST FARMS ROAD, s e s, 147.8 ft n e of Hoe St, 100±— to Westchester Av; Leon Garfunkel to Benjamin Levy, ¼ part, other consideration and..... 100

1ST AV, 2,233 and 2,235, w s, 37.7x90; Fannie Klein to Bertolomeo Zumin and another, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

1ST AV, n w corner of 101st St, 100.11x200; Samuel Wacht to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtg $300,000). 1

2D ST, s s, Lot 493, map of Laconia Park, 25x100; Gustave Verriest and others to Frank Boyle 100

4TH ST, s s, Lot 62, map of Unionport, 100x216; Sidney B. Hickox to Millin Realty Company, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

5TH AV, 108, s w corner of 16th St, 36.10x80; M. Morgenthau to Hudson Realty Company, (mtg $120,000)..... 100

5TH AV, e s, 57.6 ft n of 20th St, 32.6x irregular; James V. Coleman to Cecilia C. d'Andigne and another, 1-3 part.... 100

18TH ST, n s, 365 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Moritz Adler and others to Annie Aaron, (mtg $10,000)..... 100

24TH ST, 25 West, 25x98.9; Madison Square Mortgage Company to Anna Lacord, (mtg $45,000)..... 100

25TH ST, 334 West, 25x74.9; Hannah T. Q. Braun and another to Elizabeth C. Q. Rodriguez 500

32D ST, s s, 206 ft w of 1st Av, 18x98.9; Johanna Kroder to John Kroder and wife, quitclaim..... 1

33D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 155x99.6; Harris Maran and others to George Fornes, (mtg $175,000)..... 100

33D ST, n s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 155x99.6; George Fornes to the Hermitage Company, (mtg $210,000)..... 100

58TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.4; Henry Feldmann to Charles W. Logeling, (mtg $24,000,) other consideration and 100

79TH ST, n s, 146 ft w of East End Av, 50x102.2; Annie Mirowitz to Louis J. Newman, (mtg $16,000)..... 1

81ST ST, 216 East, 25.5x102.2; Rachel Isaacs and others to Abraham J. Gottlieb, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and 100

90TH ST, 126 West, 26.6x100.8; Gustav T. Lawrence to John G. Pape, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

93D ST, 319 East, 25x100.8; Johanna Tonner to Michael Pilnacek and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

100TH ST, n s, 55 ft e of West End Av, 15x85; Anna T. Sexton to Ether S. McCready, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and 100

106TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Louis Sternberg and others to Ida Mandel, (mtg $20,450)..... 100

102D ST, 302 East, 25x100.11; 102d St, 306 East, 25x100.11; Louis Gordon and others to Harris Siegel and another, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

103D ST, 153 East, 24.6x100.11; Max Blankikoff and others to Barnet Chrein and another, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

106TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11; Giam B. Campiglia to Agostina Briegl and others, (mtg $9,450)..... 100

107TH ST, 210 East, 25x100.11; Abraham Sturman to Giambattista Campiglia, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

107TH ST, 240 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Rosenblume to Thomas Tortora, (mtg $13,650)..... 100

107TH ST, 10 and 12 West, 50x100.11; Israel Hoffman to Abernathe Ferguson, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

113TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Edwin T. Ogle to Christina Ogle, (mtg $16,000, other consideration and 100

114TH ST, 24 East, 25x100.11; Francis Hessberg to Bernard Fink and another, (mtg $25,250)..... Nom.

114TH ST, 306 West, 26x100.11; David Lubelsky to John H. Graban, (mtg $17,000)..... 100

114TH ST, 226 West, 25x100.11; Louis Bernstein to John H. Werdermann, (mtg $26,000)..... Nom.

115TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; James F. Hassett to Lena Henschel, (mtg $22,000)..... 100

118TH ST, 124 East, 25x100.10; Max Turkeltraub to Samuel L. Leithold, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

119TH ST, 19 East, 25x100.11; Bertha Ritter to Annie J. Fuerth, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

121ST ST, 57 East; Helene Sommer to Pauline Crotty, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

121ST ST, n s, 101.7 ft e of 3d Av, 24x91.1; Paolo Gazzolo to Luigia Iorio.... 12,055

122D ST, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x99.11; Anshel Garmels and others to Ida Mandel, (mtg $17,500)..... 100

125TH ST, 442 West, 25x100.11; Lazard Kahn to Bernhard Manzer, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

126TH ST, 126 West, 26.6x100.8; Gustav T. Lawrence to John G. Pape, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

132D ST, 37 West, 27x99.11; John Bonwit to Katie Michaelson and another, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

132D ST, s s, 231 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Robert W. Ferguson and others to Herman H. W. Weslage..... 100

133D ST, 50 West, 27x99.11; John Bonwit to Joseph L. Michaelson, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

140TH ST, n s, 461 ft e of Willis Av, 38x100.11; Hiram L. Phelps to Louis Roeser, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

142D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Herman Tietjen to Anna Sponlein 100

142D ST, n s, 275 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Frederick Woeckener and others to Arina Sponlein, ⅜ part..... 100

144TH ST, s s, 47.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Joseph Frick to Leonard Hyams, all liens..... Nom.

159TH ST, 220 West, 50x99.11; Thomas Ferguson & Co. to Louis Solomon, (mtg $48,000) 100

182D ST, s s, 185 ft e of Belmont Av, 25x102; Manuel Peres to Mary Germann ..... Nom.

215TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 50x100, Laconia Park; Irving Realty Company to Herman Heber, (mtg $750,) other consideration and..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRAUE, John D., to Rosa Heidingsfelder; Sutton Place, w s, 20.5 ft n of 58th St, prior mtg $5,000, 2 years, 6 per cent. per cent..... 2,000

BRIDGEMAN, Susan H., to Alaric F. Hitchcock, trustee; Catharine St, e s, 82.1 ft s of De Milt Av, Wakefield, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 250

BRIGGI, Agostino, to Alessandro Calamari and another; 106th St, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years, 6 per cent.... 3,000

CAMPIGLIA, Giambattista, to Abraham Sturman and another; 107th St, 219 East, prior mtg $8,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 2,000

CASAZZA, Joseph, to Rose Iola; 183d St, n s, 167 ft w of Grand Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,300

CHIAPPA, Louis, to Hamilton Bank; Columbus Av, s s, 25 ft e of Van Buren St, prior mtg $3,500, due Nov. 3, 1906, 6 per cent..... 300

CROTTY, Pauline, to Helene Sommer; 121st St, 57 East, prior mtg $8,500, due Aug. 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 1,500

DEVERMANN, George A., to Louise Georgi; plot 400 ft e of White Plains Road and 475 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years 2,800

FRIEDMAN, Lena, to Josephine Chedsey; Ludlow St, 95, w s, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

GOTTLIEB, Abraham L., to Rachel Isaacs and another; 81st St, 216 East, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

JORIO, Luigia, to Paolo Gazzolo; 121st St, n s, 101.7 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years, 4 per cent..... 11,000

KARL, Katharina, to George Linder; 50th St, s s, 125 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,800

SIGLER, Arthur, to Ernest Wenigmann; Creston St, w s, 346.2 ft s of Burnside Av, due Nov. 4, 1905..... 5,200

WERDERMANN, John H., to Enid Fernstein; 114th St, 25 West, prior mtg $28,000, due April 1, 1906, 6 per cent. 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

ARTHUR AV, 2,496; John Stothus against Earnest Damiene, owner and contractor..... Nom. $26

FILLMORE ST, e s, 175 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Charles Cook against Tuchman & Kaufmann, owners and contractors 365

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

TRINITY AV, w s, 27 ft s of 164th St, 73x100; Ferdinand Steiger, Jr., against Herman Strauss and others, May 22, 1905 ..... $500

TRINITY AV, 971 and 973; Bartolomeo Sanginolo against William R. Steinmetz and another, May 26, 1905 203

3D ST, 386; Solomon Levinsky against Jacob Davidowitz and another, March 7, 1905 75

117TH ST, 18 West; Gustave Frank against Charles L. McBurney and another, Dec. 29, 1904..... 126

Lis Pendens.

CARMINE ST, 20; Charles Otten against Lillie Giffler, Individually and as executrix, (partition;) attorney, H. H. Rottenbusch.

GROVE AV, w s, parts of Lots 184, 187 to 189, map of village of Mount Eden; Emma D. Rodman against William H. Gardiner, executor, &c., and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morris, Sentell & Main.

2D AV, 2,485; Harris Schapiro against Lena Jacobs, (specific performance;) attorney, D. Drangle.

3D AV, 247 to 251; Charles J. Breck against John C. Barth and another, (action to compel conveyance;) attorney, C. P. Freeman.

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102d, East, double, six rooms	$28,500
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Four-story with store property on Ave. B for sale, between 3d and 7th Sts.; no agents. Hohenberg, 82 7th St.

Below 14th Street.

Centre St., near Grand, small business building.
Washington St., No. 450, 3-story (store) house.
Grand, Lewis Sts., L, 2 small houses.
Centre to Baxter St., 25x125, six lots.
West Broadway, 25x100, good old building.
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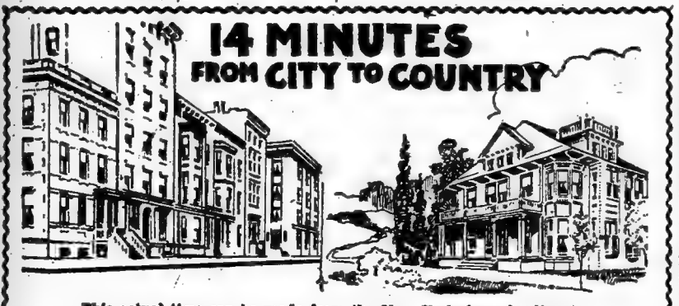
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Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.

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For rent or sale, on easy terms, ten-room dwelling, bath and furnace, three lots of elegant land, high location, elegant views, short distance from station, at Ardsley, on Putnam Division. B. W. Hitchcock, 49 8th Av., N. Y., forenoon only.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS.

Westchester Park.—Ideal home sites; high, dry; no swamps, no malaria; lots at station, $300 to $600; $5 monthly; city improvements; title insured. Call evenings, Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO. Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.

Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.

WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars

FRANK W. WOLFE,

STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage, 7 rooms and bath; high ground; convenient to station, school and trolley; $4,500; 11-room house, all improvements, $7,500. Downey, 20 North Av.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS

Beautiful 30 minutes to 42d St. Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.) PLOTS $250 UP

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.

ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and booklet.

COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

For Sale—Modern one-family house, 9 rooms and bath; steam heat; all impts.; lot 25x100; conveniently located; price, $4,500.

Modern one-family house, 9 rooms and bath; steam heat; all impts.; lot 50x100; select neighborhood; price, $5,500.

Modern one-family house; hardwood floors and trim; 12 rooms and bath; steam heat; all impts.; lot 40x100; price, $7,000.

Modern one-family house, 9 rooms and bath; steam heat; lot, 88x100; price, $8,000.

To close an estate will sell at a low price a first-class 12-room house and bath; exposed plumbing; hardwood floors; good stable and carriage house; lot

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND.—A large red setter dog. 48 East 51st St.

LOST.—Large pearl pin with diamond in centre, in train from New Rochelle or in Subway or on Flatbush or 7th Av. car to Brooklyn Sunday night. A suitable reward will be paid for return to Room 406, 76 William St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 438,465, Union Dime Savings Bank, 32d St. and Broadway. Finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; near Park; references; American.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Well-furnished medium-size room, southern exposure, in handsome private home; references.

MADISON AV., 105.—Handsome suite, private bath; large and single rooms; electric light, telephone; high-class location; Southerners and transients accommodated. C. H. Winthrop.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms to rent for the Summer; transients accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 451.—Private family, comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Gentleman, foreigner, wants room and board, including lunch, in American family, near Madison Square. L. M., Box 335 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; first and third floors, private bath; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

42D ST., 422 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $1 50 upward.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, together, separately; Summer price; single room, closet, $3.

55TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone, references. 665 Lexington Av.

57TH ST., 43 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; Summer rates; references exchanged.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large cool rooms, bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Medium room, running water, bath; large, cool room; private house; references.

68D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

66TH, 62 WEST.—Cool, comfortably furnished rooms; modern apartment; one flight; 66th St. Subway and "L" stations; all modern conveniences. Poey.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST, 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets; references. Owner.

81ST, 202 WEST.—Light, cool rooms in high-class apartment; 'phone; hall service. Clark.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone; private family. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from L, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D, 162 WEST.—Choice of rooms; select home; gentlemen preferred; meals if desired; references.

111TH, 229 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, telephone, elevator; $3 up. Winant.

118TH St., 419 WEST, opposite Columbia.—Airy, well furnished room, overlooking river, park; reduced rates for Summer; restaurant in house.

118TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway; telephone Root.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway Haynes.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone; Subway; references. McPhail.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue—near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional—location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 11.—Nicely furnished large rooms; all improvements; convenient to all cars.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 116.—Second floor large room; also smaller room; running water; near City Hall.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest location; five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; sublet reasonably. 509 West 112th St.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

I WANT a lady-like young person for company for the Summer; will give board and good home free in the Adirondacks. Apply Mrs. Freeland Jones, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

WANTED—A girl folder; permanent position. H. C. Floda, 81 West St.

Males.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Uneed protection! We protect. How! S. U. F. P. Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call or write Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Bright young man, (18), for clerical work; must write good hand and figure accurately; High School graduate preferred; good chance for advancement. Box D 216 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men to distribute circulars, 8 A. M. James Van Dyk Co., 3,369 3d Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

CARE OF INVALID, companion, housekeeper, mother's helper, or any position of trust by cultured young woman; excellent references. M. F. Davis, Van Cortlandt Park, New York City.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined Englishwoman, speaks French fluently, capable seamstress, seeks position during Summer months with growing children or as useful companion to lady. Reliable, 1,364 Broadway.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Working housekeeper in small family. J. B., 201 East 11th St., 2d floor.

MAID and CHAMBERMAID.—Neat sewer; highly recommended by last employer. Nulty's bell, 789 6th Av.

NURSE.—Elderly woman, German, as nurse to children or general housework in small family; $12 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

SEAMSTRESS, MAID.—In country; speaks German and English; $20 per month. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7. Attentive, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Haron, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' commercial experience, electrical, engineering; operating any machine; salary $18. Marion S., 258 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

NEW $10,000 MOTOR CAR STOLEN FROM GARAGE

Over-Driven by Thieves, It Is Found, Abandoned.

THREE MEN UNDER ARREST

A Fourth, Who Is Said to Have Proposed Taking the Machine, Has Not Been Caught.

A new automobile, valued at $10,000, was stolen from the public garage at 310 West Fifty-ninth Street in broad daylight yesterday.

It was found later at One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and the Boston Road. The machine had broken down, and the thieves, being unable to proceed further, had abandoned it. Meanwhile, detectives were scurrying all over Westchester County in pursuit, as they believed, of an automobile traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour. Detective O'Neil of the West Forty-seventh Street Station carried the chase into Connecticut in a fast car before he was recalled by the news that the machine was back in the garage.

Before the day was over three men were locked up because of the theft. The man who is alleged to have driven the automobile from the garage escaped the vigilance of the police. The hunt for him is still going on.

The car stolen is the property of a broker named Livermore, who lives at the Belleclaire Hotel, at Seventy-seventh Street and Broadway. He purchased it a few days ago, and on Tuesday arranged to have it stored at the Fifty-ninth Street garage. Edward Stillwagon, his chauffeur, drove it to the garage on Tuesday night.

Yesterday morning at 8:30 o'clock James McDonald, a young chauffer, who lives at One Hundred and Eighth Street and the North River, went to the garage to inquire for a friend who is employed there. He failed to find his friend, but as he walked about the building his attention was attracted to a man who was engaged in grooming a big new touring car. It was said later at the garage that the man is Patrick O'Hara, who had been employed as a handy man about the place for some time.

O'Hara, according to McDonald's story, asked him to help start the car, and then he invited him out for a short spin. McDonald jumped in.

The machine had proceeded but a short distance, McDonald says, when a third man, who appeared to be waiting, was picked up. The car then proceeded up Eighth Avenue at a sharp clip, until it was stopped at the Harlem River bridge.

"Looks as though you were going to take a long spin," McDonald says he remarked to O'Hara. "Where are you bound for, the North Shore Road?"

"You've hit it," McDonald says O'Hara replied. "Ain't you wise that we've 'copped' the car?"

McDonald says that as soon as he received this information, he jumped out of the car and hastened back to the garage. He was arrested as soon as he had told his story by Bicycle Policeman Kruger, and was held in $1,000 bail in the West Side Court for further examination. Stillwagon, Mr. Livermore's chauffeur, made the compaint.

Meanwhile the news was sent to Police Headquarters and to the agents who sold the machine to Mr. Livermore.

All the police stations in the Bronx were ordered to send men out on the hunt, and Detective O'Neill started out in an automobile from the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and the agents searched on their own hook.

In the afternoon William Meagan, eighteen years old, of 419 West Fifty-third Street, visited the garage and informed the manager that the machine was at One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street and Boston Road. On the strength of information furnished by him to the police, Reynele Godnig, seventeen years old, of 16 West Fifty-first Street, was arrested and locked up in the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Meagan himself was then locked up. Detectives are looking for O'Hara.

NO BAIL FOR HILL CHAUFFEUR.

Said to Have Killed a Woman on His Way to Court.

A fine of $25 was imposed upon Frank C. Foote, chauffeur for James N. Hill, son of James J. Hill, when he was arraigned in Special Sessions yesterday on a charge of having violated the speed ordinance.

Foote was then taken back to the Tombs to remain until his case on the charge of having killed a woman in Greenwich Street, while hastening to court last week, is ready for trial.

Nobody has come forward to bail him out on this charge.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; excellent education; rapid; neat work guaranteed; would substitute. Cummings, Post Office Box 1,938.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desires beginner's position; moderate salary, with prospect for advancement. Miss Harris, 138 East 60th St.

WAITRESS.—Competent, experienced; private family or hotel. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

Males.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN of 50, for 20 years manager of an Iowa department store, used to office work of all kinds, English or German, thoroughly understanding dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., is looking for a position; first-class retail salesman and an A No. 1 all-around man that you can trust; moderate salary. R. A. S., 431 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses, carriages, gardens, &c.; references. Alex. McMullen, 107 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—39; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, 154 East 85th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—By experienced salesman, capable of handling any line. J., Box 336 Times, Times Square.

SCOTCHMAN, intelligent, industrious, handy around horses and gardens, single, desires a steady position; will give particulars by mail or in person; would like country place. City address, No. 460 7th Av. Thos. T. Cochrane.

SOLDIER, just discharged, character "excellent"; thoroughly familiar with submarine mining and torpedoes, desires position in armory as janitor; will give instruction in the art of submarine mining if desired; has nine years' practical experience. Thomas T. Cochrane, ex-Sergeant of Artillery, 460 7th Av.

SPECIAL OFFICER, &c.—Ex-officer wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker; any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

TELEGRAPHER.—Middle-aged man, 25 years with one company, desires permanent or substitute work; will pay liberal bonus for first-class position. Telegrapher, D., Box 214 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Assistant instructor in Harvard desires position as tutor during the Summer for college entrance examinations; three years' experience as tutor of college undergraduates; athletic, can row and swim; would serve also as companion. R. W. Keiso, 35 Divinity, Cambridge, Mass.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Boston Tech. graduate will tutor in mathematics during Summer. Tech., '98, Times, Times Square.

WAITER.—Young colored man as waiter; boarding house or private. C. Inniss, 137 West 25th St.

WATCHMAN, &c.—By a middle-aged man as watchman, caretaker; handy around horses and gardens; sober and reliable; references given. L. B. Williams, 12 St. Felix St., Brooklyn.

THE MISFORTUNES OF ROCHE.

Two Children Dead, Another Hurt—Trouble with a Check to Boot.

William Roche, a teamster of 454 West Twenty-seventh Street, has had, in his opinion, the longest run of hard luck it is possible for a man to have. In April his three-year-old daughter, Elizabeth, died. On May 8 his son, James, was run over by a wagon belonging to the New York Mail Company. The boy was severely injured, and is still in the New York Hospital.

A lawyer representing himself and two other lawyers went to the boy's father, and asked him to consent to a damage suit. It was agreed that half the damages should go to the lawyers, and half to the father. The company compromised, it is supposed, for $400, for a few days ago Roche received a check for $200.

His failure to collect on the check sent Roche to the District Attorney yesterday. Roche said that he had borrowed $10 on the check, and afterward tried to cash it. He was informed at the bank that there were not sufficient funds to cover the check. This was on Monday.

On the Saturday previous the chain of misfortune had another link added, when Margaret Roche, another child, walked off the roof of the house and was killed.

County Detective Reardon called on the New York Mail Company, but its officials refused to make any statement unless put under subpoena. It was determined to issue subpoenas. Yesterday afternoon Roche telephoned the District Attorney's office that his attorneys had sent for him, and had made good the check. One of the District Attorney's men will see Roche this morning, and make a little further inquiry into the case.

WITH FRANK J. GOULD PAYING.

Floating Hospitals of St. John's Guild Have Their First Excursion.

The first trip of the floating hospitals of the St. John's Guild was made yesterday, the trip, in and out, of twenty-six miles including a stop at New Dorp, S. I., where at Cedar Grove the guild has its Seaside Hospital for children.

Beneficiaries of the guild included about 1,600 children, nearly all of them accompanied by their mothers.

They boarded the Helen Juilliard at Twenty-second Street and the North River and found a staff of physicians, nurses, and assistants eager to make the outing pleasant and a health boon. Many of the excursionists, adults and juniors, received special treatment. There was proper food in abundance for all, and some of those in special need of the tonics of pure air and a change of scene remained at the Seaside Hospital.

Frank J. Gould paid the expenses of the initial trip of the season.

The trips of the floating hospitals will continue every week day during the Summer. The guild has distributed 50,000 tickets to dispensaries, hospitals, and other places where mothers may procure them. Last year 27,826 poor sick children and their mothers went on the excursions.

SUBWAY AND ELEVATED BUSY.

Neither Has Taken Business from the Other, Officials Say.

Officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company said yesterday that figures of travel for the six months ended June 30 showed that the travel on the elevated lines of the system was fully equal to that in the corresponding period of last year. In other words, the operation of the Subway has not lessened travel on the elevated lines.

It also was said on authority that the travel in the Subway in the hot weather of May and June, and in the first four days of July, averaged on a par with the travel in the Winter months. It was pointed out that, while there was a slight falling off in Subway patronage in some hours of the day, the travel in the rush hours was heavier than in Winter, making a general average as high as for the colder months. A part of the Subway's business is, no doubt, accounted for by the city's growth, say railroad men.

From the fact that the elevated lines are holding their own in the face of the Subway travel, it is believed that in this weather, at least, the elevated system is more popular than the Subway with regular travelers to the upper sections of the city.

BIG TAX ARREARAGE PAID.

This June's Figures Almost Up to the Total of Seven Previous Years.

Enormous increases in the collection of arrears of taxes during the month of June are shown in a report made to Controller Grout yesterday by E. A. Slattery, his chief of the Bureau for the Collection of Arrears. The report shows that the collections during the month were not only greater than in any like period since the greater city was created, but that they were almost equal to the collections during June in each of the years from 1898 to 1904 inclusive. That total was $9,891,604.86. The total for June of this year is $9,252,121.32.

Mr. Slattery also submitted a comparative table, showing the amount of collections for the year ended June 30, and comparing that with the figures for other years since consolidation. In the year ended June 30 the collections were from 150 to 250 per cent. more than in any other year.

In explanation Mr. Slattery says that the phenomenal collections of June were largely due to the enforced payment of arrearages as the result of the sale for unpaid taxes begun on June 14.

WORSE THAN DISORDER.

Magistrate Rejects a Light Charge Against Girl's Assailant.

John Cudahy, a bartender of 26 North Moore Street was committed to the Tombs by Magistrate McAvoy yesterday on complaint of Muriel I. Johnson, aged seventeen, who lives with her parents at 450 Canal Street.

Miss Johnson said that Cudahy attempted to embrace her in the street and that when she resisted he struck her a heavy blow in the face, breaking her glasses.

Cudahy was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"I don't think this charge is serious enough," said Magistrate McAvoy. "Here is a respectable young woman who seemingly has been brutally treated. She comes to court and stays here all day in order to appear against Cudahy, and then the charge is only one of disorderly conduct, for which the punishment is a fine and a peace bond.

"I direct that a new complaint be drawn up charging the prisoner with assault, and I will hold him for trial in $500."

Cudahy had no bondsman.

SUICIDE IN HIS FACTORY.

Falkenberg Could Not Collect the Debts Owing to Him.

Isaac Falkenberg, a manufacturer of women's neckwear at 29 Mercer Street, was found dead yesterday morning by his manager, Rose Scott. Falkenberg had committed suicide by attaching a rubber tube to a gas fixture and turning on the gas. He had taken the precaution to move a table to a place beneath the gas fixture to make sure that the tube would not be too short and slip from his mouth when he became unconscious.

In his pocket was a letter addressed to "Dear Brother," to the effect that the writer was having difficulty in making collections.

New Scenic Studio for Conried.

Director Heinrich Conried has bought the four-story building at 422 East Twentieth Street, and will convert it into a scenic studio at a cost of $8,000. The structure will be extended at the rear to a depth of 68 feet and the present second floor removed. Machinery will be installed for handling heavy scenery.

COTTON EXCHANGE ASKS HYDE ABOUT HIS REPORT

King Wants to Know If Seven Points Were Added for Error.

NO SUCH ALLOWANCE, HE SAYS

Chief Declares the Reports Are Given Out Just as They Are Made—Another Rise in the Market.

Hints of strange doings in connection with the Government cotton report for July, which caused a jump of 100 points in prices when its condition figure of 77 became known on Monday, moved Superintendent King of the Cotton Exchange yesterday to send a wire to Chief Statistician Hyde of the Department of Agriculture asking whether the estimate was based on actual returns or included the customary addition of 7 points for error.

Mr. King's telegram was as follows:

"Does your conditions report of July 3 show the actual percentages of conditions as reported to you by your agents and correspondents, without any additions or corrections thereto by your bureau? Please answer by wire at our expense."

Up to closing time yesterday, Mr. King had received no reply. He said he would write to Mr. Hyde to-day, asking the same question. The correspondence will be made public, for it is the intention of Mr. King to ascertain definitely just how the July cotton report was made or find out why information on that somewhat important subject cannot be obtained by the trade.

In explanation of the move, A. E. Pearsall, a member of the Cotton Exchange, said yesterday:

"It is understood that 7 per cent. was added to the actual figures in the case of the June report, and that may not have been added in the case of the July report. To add it would make a condition of 84 instead of 77.

There was a good deal of discussion of the subject on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, where the reading of the weekly Weather Bureau report drove the staple up to higher levels than those of Monday's close, October reaching 10.86 cents and January option 11 cents. Theodore H. Price was asserting again his confidence in 12 or 14 cent cotton, and his following bulled the market persistently. Among the bears on the floor there was a story going the rounds that the present investigation of conditions in the Bureau of Statistics at Washington would reveal the existence of a ring engaged in market manipulation behind the cover of the Government's figures.

Posted on the bulletin board at the Cotton Exchange yesterday was an editorial which THE TIMES printed on cotton conditions in the morning. "It was a very unprejudiced and fair statement of the situation," Superintendent King said.

NO ALLOWANCE FOR ERROR.

None Is Ever Made in Cotton Reports, Chief Hyde Declares.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Chief John Hyde of the Agricultural Department's Bureau of Statistics, said to-night to a TIMES correspondent that he had not received the communication from President King of the New York Cotton Exchange asking him if the June estimate included seven points for error. The departments are all closed to-day, this being a holiday in Washington, and Mr. Hyde said that very likely Mr. King's letter might be waiting for him at his office.

"The implication contained in your question, however, is entirely wrong," he added. "We never make an allowance of seven points or any other number for error.

"We gather our information from a number of sources, and when we have it completed we give it ust as we have it. We have pointed that out over and over again in our official reports and before Congress, and yet people persist in stating as a fact that we make an allowance for errors."

From other officials of the department it is learned that the report on Secretary Wilson's investigation of Richard Cheatham's charges concerning a leak in the cotton report is nearly completed and will be made public some day this week.

Cotton Up at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—A range of about 40 points, or $2 per bale, was recorded in the cotton market to-day. The future positions opened 18 points higher than Saturday's closing, then declined a few points lower than the opening, then, when the weekly Weather Bureau report was made, advanced as high as 10.90. At this point the bull leaders threw spot cotton on the market in 20,000-bale lots, causing an almost immediate decline of 13 points.

McCARREN AND DOYLE AGREE.

But Brooklyn Politicians Don't Expect the Harmony to Last.

Brooklyn Democrats were surprised to hear yesterday afternoon that Senator McCarren and Deputy Fire Commissioner Doyle had not only had luncheon together in the Clarendon Hotel, but that they had agreed to cease the fight that has waged for years at the primaries in the Seventh Assembly District.

It was announced yesterday that the fight was off, and that it had been arranged that Mr. Doyle would share his leadership with one of McCarren's lieutenants. There was a proviso attached to this, however, and this was that Doyle would become McCarren's candidate for Register.

McCarren said he must first consult his district leaders as to this. It is said that if he consults the members of the Executive Committee he will be doing something he has never done before.

Doyle is the representative of Charles F. Murphy in Brooklyn. Ever since he became leader of the Seventh he has had a fight on his hands. Brooklyn politicians say they cannot believe that the war is over.

Caronia from Liverpool in Six Days.

The Caronia, the newest Cunard liner, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, made the passage from Queenstown to the lightship in 6 days 19 hours and 10 minutes, her best time. On board were the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, who has taken up the work of Evangelist Moody at Northfield, Mass.; David Belasco, the theatrical manager, and A. De Nuber, Austro-Hungarian Consul at Chicago.

Free Stamps for Poor Russians.

Russian refugees on the east side are taking advantage of a charity just instituted by M. & L. Jarmulowsky, bankers in East Broadway. The bankers have opened a large hall under their counting rooms as a writing room where postage stamps and stationery are furnished free to those wishing to write letters to relatives in the old country. The room is open on Saturday evenings and Sunday mornings and afternoons.

Consolidated Trader Suspended.

Lawrence M. Starbuck, a trader on the Consolidated Exchange, it was announced yesterday, was unable to settle his obligations to the Clearing House and had been temporarily suspended. Starbuck, it is understood, was caught in the rise of wheat on Monday and is short in that product.

POLICE ROUNDSMEN WORK.

300 of Them Find the Physical Promotion Test No Joke.

More than three hundred Police Roundsmen, who would be willing to do desk duty as Sergeants to-morrow if Commissioner McAdoo would only say the word, gathered yesterday in the Criminal Courts Building to undergo the physical examination prescribed for promotion.

There were all sorts of Roundsmen, big and little, thin and fat; Roundsmen who have become lopsided hiding in doorways to catch delinquent patrolmen, Roundsmen who have become round-shouldered carrying complaints, and ordinary Roundsmen who want to be Captains some day. There were barber shop Roundsmen, cemetery Roundsmen, winking Rourkismen, and lots of others.

The first batch sent into the examination room to "take the physical" came out mopping their brows. They were puffing like old car horses after an uphill trip.

"Whew!" exclaimed the first man out. "They don't do a thing to you. First you lift the weights, then you do a high jump over a rail, then you climb a ladder with your hands, and you've got to turn somersaults and bend your back in awful shape. One fellow from the Bronx who became bandy legged walking over complaints, an awfully good man to the men, grunted awfully when he tried to chin the rail. And when he got to work on the horizontal his backbone squeaked like the rusty wheel of an old country well.

"Out of the bunch I don't believe twenty of the Roundsmen can pass."

But this did not discourage the other fellows, who lost no time in getting into the examination room, for there are many vacancies to be filled.

SHOOTING SCARED A MOB.

Had Broken Into Jail and Got Their Man, but Fled.

RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., July 5.—A mob which attacked the county jail here last night, with intent either to lynch or to rescue James Lyon, failed to carry out its plan.

Lyon is accused of assault on Miss Mary Gladder, and the town has been greatly excited over his case. About 100 men went to the jail last midnight and gained entrance before the Sheriff could gather his deputies.

Four men were in the prison, and as the mob entered three of them crawled up the iron railing and hid in a big water tank near the ceiling. John Sacka, whose trial has been in progress since Monday, dropped to the floor and rushed out. He met the Sheriff and his deputies outside the jail yard and they ordered him to stop. He rushed on and they shot at him four times, wounding him twice.

The shooting frightened the mob in the jail. They hurried off with only one of the men they had found in the water tank, Lyon, leaving two others in jail. These two and the wounded man were hurried to Bowling Greeen.

Lyon was found to-day hiding in the residence portion of the jail. It is thought that when he heard the shots fired by the officers he broke away from the mob and ran back to the jail.

1,200 CASES AGAINST ROADS.

Department of Agriculture to Enforce Law for Feeding Cattle.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Department of Agriculture has secured through special Inspectors evidence against railroads engaged in hauling cattle of more than 1,200 violations of the law requiring that cattle in transportation from one State to another shall be unloaded, watered, and fed for a period of five hours after they have been on the road twenty-eight hours. The law was passed in 1872, but never has been enforced.

The penalty for each violation is $500. Some roads to avoid violating the law have begun running their cattle trains on faster schedules. One road provided cars so that the stock could be watered and fed without unloading. Inspectors are now traveling on cattle cars to report how the devices work. It is not likely that suits will be brought now, but the Secretary has the evidence to hold over the roads to compel compliance with the law.

POSED AS BELMONT'S SON.

Alleged Forger Caught in Denver with Five Certified Checks.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., July 5.—Registered at a hotel in this city as H. P. Belmont, son of August Belmont of New York, a young man has been arrested for uttering forged certified checks. The arrest was made at the request of the Chicago police, who referred to Belmont as C. F. Winthrop Elliott.

In the man's possession were found five certified checks for $100, each, four of which were drawn on the German-American Bank of New York, and one on the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York. They are believed to be forgeries.

At the office of August Belmont the man posing as the son of Mr. Belmont was denounced as an impostor.

The German-American Bank officials said that a forged check for $100 was presented for payment at their bank last week, but was at once recognized as a forgery and thrown out.

Shonts Pays Chauffeur's $20 Fine.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 5.—T. P. Shonts, the Chairman of the Panama Commission, who was held up here yesterday for breaking the automobile law, paid a twenty-dollar fine for his chauffeur, Percy N. Smoots, to-day. The chauffeur said Mr. Shonts had cautioned him continually, and he thought he was within the legal speed. Mr. Shonts is spending the Summer at a cottage at Bellehaven, Greenwich.

Seek Pardon for Turkish Convict.

BOSTON, July 5. A petition signed by forty-four well-known men of Boston was filed with Gov. Douglas to-day for the pardon of Joseph A. Iasigi of this city, formerly Turkish Consul, who was sentenced to State's prison on Nov. 17, 1897, for not less than fourteen nor more than eighteen years for embezzlement of $170,000 of trust funds. The petition asserts that the sentence was excessive in comparison with sentences for similar offenses.

Boy Kills Cousin in Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 5.—Carl Zuber was killed by George Leatherwood, his cousin, this evening at McNeill, Miss. The boys had been out to the creek bathing, and on the way home got into a quarrel. Zuber was cut with a knife and died almost instantly. The parents of both boys are well known here.

Toledo Official an Embezzler.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 5.—Charles Durian, for thirteen years a clerk of the Police Board and formerly City Clerk, resigned to-day and at the same time confessed that he had embezzled the funds of the city. An investigation shows that he is at least $1,000 short.

Deane Miller Dies from Wound.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Deane Miller, a New York broker, who shot himself through the head in his apartments at the Touraine Hotel on June 21, owing to failing health, died at the General Hospital to-day from the effects of the wound.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

July 6th.

Annual Reduction Sale.
A Third Off on Young's Straws.

All $4.00 Straws 2.67
All $3.00 Straws 2.00
All $2.00 Straws 1.33

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Semi-Annual Remnant Sale.

5,000 remnants to pick from, Suit at $18, Trousers, $4.50; tailored in the Arnheim way, with unbreakable fronts and shoulders. We claim to give you double value. Should you not think so, money back.

ARNHEIM
Broadway & 9th St.

TRADE E.W. MARK
The Donnybrook Shirt
Every thread a linen thread.
Every button pearl.

Vacation Suit Sale

$60,000 worth of high priced suits for men at big reductions—now is your chance to buy suits worth $20 to $25 for a

$10 BILL.

King's

Both Stores. } Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. / Cor. 23rd St. & 6th Ave.



"Batiste" is the best weapon we know for beating hot weather.

A featherweight worsted fabric that holds its shape.

Our friends in Cuba and Panama buy it regularly for summer comfort, while Broadway wears batiste as the smartest of real summer suits.

Hair line patterns in grays—single and double breasted coats with trousers, $18 to $29.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

HOPPER DISMISSES FOUR BECAUSE BUILDINGS FELL

Inspectors Held Accountable for Collapses in Spring Thaw.

REPORTED STRUCTURES SAFE

Work Had Been Done in Cold Weather and with Great Rapidity—Hopper Long Inactive.

Superintendent of Buildings Isaac A. Hopper announced yesterday that he had dismissed Inspectors Robert Auld, James A. Kiernan, Bernard Campbell, and John C. Taylor, who upon trial had been found guilty of neglect of duty in their inspection of a number of tenement and flat houses in Harlem and the Bronx which suddenly collapsed on March 19 and 20 last.

Campbell was an Inspector of ironwork, but the three other men were Construction Inspectors. They were all tried together before Superintendent of Buildings Hopper. Taylor, who is a civil war veteran, alone had the privilege of being represented by counsel.

Superintendent Hopper was in Florida when the buildings collapsed. It was not until there had been much criticism of his inaction and a committee of experts, appointed by Borough President Ahearn, had laid the blame squarely at the door of his department that he ordered that the Inspectors be placed on trial.

All the buildings that tumbled had been reported in first-class condition only a few hours before the collapse came. The fact that most of them fell on Sunday alone prevented great loss of life, as the buildings were all under construction, with hundreds of bricklayers and other workmen employed within and about them.

Inspector Auld, in whose district were the greatest number of the unsound structures, ten in all, as soon as he heard of the collapse was stirred into sudden activity. On reports which he sent in about their condition nine buildings, which he had reported safe the day before, were ordered pulled down and the walls rebuilt.

On the trial it was brought out that nearly all the structures had been begun in December, 1904, or January, 1905, and that work had been going on almost without interruption in bitterly cold weather. Three stories, in one instance, were rushed up in a day, though the rules of the Building Department prohibit bricklaying when the thermometer registers less than 24 degrees above zero.

Mayor Has Trouble Finding a Judge.

Mayor McClellan said yesterday that he had been unable so far to find a suitable man for the Special Sessions bench in place of Justice Hinsdale, who retired from the court last Friday. The Mayor has thirty days in which to make his appointment. He is unable to predict when it will be made.

Isidor Rosenblum Assigns.

Isidor Rosenblum, grocer and dealer in household supplies, at 1,487 Brooke Avenue, made an assignment yesterday to Michael I. Harris. He has conducted a small grocery store at this address for the past three years.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens. Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30—The Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damm Family." Next Monday—FAY TEMPLETON.

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "Boy Paderewski," S. Elton & Varl'ty. "When We Are 41," with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, D. Morton, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Robt. T. Haines & Co., Emma Carus, Williams & Walker's Glee Club, Magetti Troupe, etc.
5TH AV. Rose Coghlan in "Forget Me Not"; J. H. Gilmour, Helen Tracy, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH ST. "PAUL REVERE." Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Dodson Mitchell and fine cast.
125TH ST. "THE TIGRESS." Beatrice Morgan, Jas. Wilson, Mary Ryan, Sol Aiken, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Sam Bernard in "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the Hoorah. GUY BATES POST & NOTABLE CAST. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR BRIGHTON BEACH EACH Daily, 2 & 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 2, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PERCY G. WILLIAMS VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS.
Pain's PORT ARTHUR, GRAND FIREWORKS.
Mats. 2:00. Evs. 8:20. Every Evg. at 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Madconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Willy Zimmermann, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. "Quite the Thing." 25c. to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

DREAMLAND
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS.
The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

WORLD'S WONDERS AT LUNA PARK

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks Thursdays

LYRIC Mat. Sat. 201st Time To-night. 8:15. FANTAN

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, humid, southeast wind.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,331. * * NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ROOT TO SUCCEED HAY IN THE CABINET

Secretaryship Offered to Him—Reported to Have Accepted.

ROOT FOR PRESIDENT NEXT?

Republicans Say Yes—Platt and Odell Must Join Hands Now for Self-Protection.

OYSTER BAY, July 6.—It is known definitely here that the post of Secretary of State left vacant by the death of John Hay has been offered by President Roosevelt to Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of War. The report that Mr. Root has accepted lacks official confirmation.

There is every likelihood, however, that an official statement definitely announcing Mr. Root's appointment as Secretary of State will be issued from the Executive office here to-morrow.

Ever since Secretary Hay was called from the field where he had done so much to raise the standard of American diplomacy and endow it with a prestige among the nations of the earth, Mr. Root has been uppermost in the President's thoughts as the best available man for the post left vacant. It is thought that something of this entered the President's mind when he asked Mr. Root to accompany him to the Hay funeral as the representative of the State Department.

On the trip both to and from Cleveland Mr. Root spent practically all his time with the President. Upon the arrival of the President's train in Jersey City to-day Mr. Root hastened away with a hurried apology for not submitting to an interview.

Appeals to Patriotism.

Only the President and Mr. Root himself knew definitely what they talked about on the train, and the Presidential word in the matter has not yet been spoken, but a friend of Mr. Root who was on the train declared that such a forcible appeal as Mr. Roosevelt would be in a position to make to the patriotism of Mr. Root would scarcely be likely to go for naught however great the personal sacrifice involved.

That Mr. Hay's office would go to Elihu Root has been a matter of belief in the highest official circles ever since Secretary of War Taft was allowed to proceed on his mission to the Philippines, upon which he set out only a few hours before the news of Secretary Hay's death reached the President. Secretary Taft was considered by the President as a man possessing in a high degree the qualifications required in Secretary Hay's successor, but with the work of emancipating the Philippines just in its beginning and the equally important work of building the Panama Canal about to begin, he could hardly be spared from the War Department. Secretary Taft has familiarized himself with both these undertakings to such a degree that nobody could very well replace him and accomplish as much. Moreover he is said to be entirely wrapt up in his work.

At the executive offices here it was said this evening by Secretary Loeb that a statement would in all probability be given out to-morrow morning announcing the appointment of Secretary Hay's successor.

Sacrifice of Large Practice.

For Mr. Root to re-enter the Cabinet will mean the sacrifice of what without doubt is one of the most lucrative law practices in the country. He is said to be earning on an average $1,000 a day. He is under retainer with many great corporations, and it is suggested that the delay in the formal announcement of his appointment and the exchange of formal letters between himself and Mr. Roosevelt is due to his desire to wind up his law business.

Elihu Root was born in Clinton, Oneida County, Feb. 15, 1845. He was the son of Dr. Oren Root, Professor of Mathematics at Hamilton College. Mr. Root received his education at Hamilton College and was graduated from that institution in 1864. He was the valedictorian of his class.

For a year after his graduation Mr. Root taught in the academy of Rome. He then entered New York University for the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. From the start of his legal career he was principally identified with corporation litigation.

He was a candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1879, but was defeated. He was appointed United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in March, 1883. In the same year he became a Trustee of Hamilton College.

Mr. Root always manifested an interest in politics, and for a number of years was executive member of the Twenty-first Assembly District in the Republican County Committee, afterward becoming the Chairman of the County Committee.

Mr. Root succeeded Gen. Alger as Secretary of War in the Cabinet of President McKinley. He remained in office under President Roosevelt until February, 1904, when he resigned. It was in his incumbency that the army reorganization took place. He showed a genius in the reorganization which won him the praise of the leading military men of the country.

He was mentioned as a candidate for United States Senator against Senator Platt, but received only one vote. He was also prominently mentioned for the Republican nomination for Governor a year ago, and undoubtedly could have had the nomination if he had been willing to run.

Mr. Root left the Cabinet of President Roosevelt for the declared purpose of resuming the practice of the law in order to recoup his fortune. For the last year and five months he has been engaged in nearly all the important corporation litigation in New York City.

WHAT IT MEANS IN POLITICS.

Root for President — Higgins-Roosevelt vs. Platt-Odell, Maybe.

When the semi-official announcement was made yesterday that Mr. Root was to be the successor of John Hay as Secretary of State local Republican politicians were all of one mind as to the political significance of the reported acceptance by Mr. Root of the portfolio. They were convinced that Mr. Root's re-entrance to the Cabinet meant that he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for President in 1908, and that he had received assurances of Administration support.

When Mr. Root left the office of Secretary of War he left it with the reputation of having been one of the greatest Cabinet officers of a decade. His retirement was due to the necessity which he felt of repairing his finances.

The success with which he has met in the practice of his profession since his retirement from official life is said to have exceeded even his most sanguine expectations. In less than a year and a half he is generally credited among the members of his profession with having made several hundred thousand dollars. He had retainers for the next five years probably in excess of those which have ever heretofore been paid to any lawyer in New York City. Since the death of James C. Carter, Mr. Root has been recognized by the members of his profession as the leader of the American bar.

Root's Reason.

The politicians do not believe he would have surrendered the prospects which he had in the continued practice of the law for anything less than the chance of becoming President. As they see it, Mr. Root had little to gain in reputation by becoming Secretary of State for the remainder of President Roosevelt's term. The only allurement there could have been for him in a return to public life, it is argued, was assurance which seemed to him to give him good ground for hope that at the end of President Roosevelt's term he would succeed to the Chief Magistracy.

If it should prove to be true that President Roosevelt has pledged his support to Mr. Root's candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination in 1908, there is likely to be some interesting developments within the Republican State organization in the next six months. It is well known that there is no love lost between Mr. Root and State Chairman Odell. Mr. Odell was not friendly to the suggestion of Mr. Root as a candidate for Governor last Fall. If President Roosevelt has given any assurances to Mr. Root with respect to the Presidential nomination he undoubtedly is relying upon Gov. Higgins rather than upon State Chairman Odell so far as the delivery of the New York delegation is concerned.

For several months there have been so many evidences of a friendly alliance between President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins to the exclusion of both Senator Platt and State Chairman Odell, that some of the friends of both the Senator and the State Chairman have been predicting that, notwithstanding their present differences, they would be forced to reunite their forces in order to prevent President Roosevelt and Gov. Higgins from dominating the State Republican organization absolutely.

Gov. Higgins and Mr. Root are friendly. When Mr. Root was talked of as a candidate for Governor, Mr. Higgins declared that if Mr. Root could be induced to accept the nomination it ought to be tendered to him unanimously.

Since he has been in office Gov. Higgins has shown a much greater disposition to please President Roosevelt in the appointments which he has made than he has to please either Chairman Odell or Senator Platt. It is believed by some of the politicians that Gov. Higgins is relying upon the support of the National Administration to bring about his renomination. A combination of all of the Federal office holders with all of the State office holders will be a difficult combination for Chairman Odell to defeat if he should be disposed to antagonize the Governor. In fact, it is said there is only one way in which the combination could be beaten, and that would be for Chairman Odell and Senator Platt to get together. Unless they should form an alliance, Gov. Higgins, it is said, will be renominated, and, if elected, will be in a position to join with President Roosevelt to carry the State for the candidate for the Presidency preferred by Mr. Roosevelt.

BEDE ON ROOT'S SELECTION.

Doing to the Trusts as They Did to Roosevelt in Wallace Case.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—"I should like to remark sotto voce," said Representative J. Adam Bede of Minnesota, "that some one seems to have got his moral trolley wires crossed in the matter of selecting a new Secretary of State. It has been asserted repeatedly that Mr. Root felt that he could not accept the place because it would deprive him of an income of $300,000 at the bar, and no one made any criticism of him for that. And yet it was but the other day, I think, I heard strong complaint in high circles of the action of Mr. Wallace in leaving the Government employ for a matter of only $65,000 a year.

"To criticise one man so harshly for a matter of only $65,000 while another receives no criticism at all for hanging on to $300,000 confuses my moral perceptions. They say Wallace was coaxed away from the Government to hinder the canal. Now Mr. Root went out of the Government service and took Jim Hill's Northern Securities case against the Government at once and went out and made $65,000 before breakfast.

"It looks to me as if the President had done to the trusts and corporations in getting Root again just what somebody did to the canal in getting Wallace. The whole thing is all mixed up.

"I think Andrew Carnegie should be made Secretary of State, because he is the only big and brainy man we now have who could afford it. John D. Rockefeller is the only man safe enough from temptation to be put at the head of the Panama Canal Commission."

A GIRL'S DARING ESCAPE.

Leaped from Train and Flagged an Engine That Came Along.

Special to The New York Times.

DES MOINES, Iowa, July 6.—Despondent because of unrequited love, Miss Clara Myers, twenty years of age, jumped from the window of a Milwaukee train between Beulah and Monona this afternoon. She was apparently unhurt, and when half an hour later a special engine came into view she removed her white petticoat, flagged the locomotive, and asked the astonished engineer to take her aboard.

He complied and landed her at North Gregory, where her cousin, Herman Wilkening, who knew of her mental condition and was taking her to his home when she escaped from him and leaped from the train, subsequently took charge of her.

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M.; due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

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$9.00 TO BUFFALO AND RETURN
Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets sold July 8, 9, 10. Further information at 429 and 1,183 Broadway.—Adv.

JAMES B. DILL A JUDGE OF ERRORS AND APPEALS

Corporation Lawyer Appointed to New Jersey's Highest Court.

THE SELECTION WAS OPPOSED

On the Ground That He Was Actually a New York Lawyer, and by Certain Trust Interests.

James B. Dill was appointed a Judge of the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals by Gov. Stokes of that State yesterday, to succeeed Judge Peter Van Voorhees. The term is six years. Mr. Dill will be sworn in at Trenton to-day.

It is understood that the appointment was made in the face of considerable opposition, for, although Mr. Dill is a resident of East Orange, is a member of the New Jersey Bar, and has been instrumental for years in framing New Jersey's corporation laws, he has kept his office in this city, and his opponents have declared that he is known as a New York rather than a New Jersey lawyer. If Mr. Dill is considered as a New York lawyer, a Governor of New Jersey has for the second time only in the history of the State's judiciary gone outside the ranks of its active practitioners for a Judge of the highest court, the other exception to the established rule being the late William Walter Phelps, who was widely known as a jurist in his day.

Another element in the opposition to Mr. Dill's appointment came from certain corporation interests, who would have liked to have the post go to a man of less independent thought on corporation matters and less inclined to express his opinions. A typical example of his declaration of beliefs was made in an address that Mr. Dill delivered recently before the graduating class at Oberlin College. He said, speaking of corporate evils:

"Note the trusts. It has been said that some of these aggregations of capital have contributed to our material prosperity; that is true, and it is good. But it is also true that some of these combinations have been using their forces and energies to accomplish their own ends without due regard to the rights of individuals and of the public. This they do naturally. Power always carried with it an instinctive human desire to adopt the theory that 'might makes right.' Some of our foremost men are working on that theory.

"The menace to our so-called prosperity to-day is that the men among us who become powers—political, financial, social—abuse their power. Conditions in the business and financial world are not wholesome. The cause of the evils is not that our theories of finance or politics or corporation law are wrong. They may be wrong, but they are not 'the' wrong. Back of them are evils which have their origin in our men and women."

James B. Dill was born at Spencerport, this State, July 25, 1854, and was graduated from Yale in 1876 and from the Law School of the University of New York two years later. He took up corporation law as a specialty in 1885, and for fifteen years has been one of the most widely known corporation lawyers in the country. Not only in New Jersey has he been a factor in shaping corporation legislation, but also in this State, where Gov. Roosevelt in 1899 appointed him a member of the commission which was to frame the Roosevelt Corporation act. Mr. Roosevelt, since he became President, has more than once sought his advice, as was evidenced last Fall in the fact that the suggestion for a National corporation law made by the President in his message to Congress followed closely the lines laid down by Mr. Dill in a speech before the Harvard Law School two years ago.

Mr. Dill is a member of many clubs and similar organizations, and is active in the affairs of the Society of the Genesee.

The Court of Errors and Appeals in New Jersey is made up of six Judges who sit with the Chief Justice and the Chancellor of the State. The six Judges are also ex officio members of the Board of Pardons with the Governor. The compensation of the office is nominal, in keeping with the rule of the New Jersey judiciary.

BRIDAL COUPLE CAGED.

Thrown Into a Circus Wagon and Hauled Through Streets.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—F. C. Zimmerman of Hackensack, N. J., and Miss Louise Timmons of the East End were married at 7 o'clock last night in the Roman Avenue Christian Church by the Rev. Mr. McAnnly. Then they were thrown into a circus menagerie wagon, driven through all the principal streets of the fashionable neighborhood, accompanied by a brass band, followed by the wedding guests in carriages, and several hundred enthusiastic citizens on foot. As a result of the affair there is trouble in the Police Department, Director Moore declaring it outrageous, and ordering the arrest of those who participated, while Superintendent Wallace looks upon it only as a great joke.

It had been planned that after the ceremony the guests were to be taken to the home of the bride, where a reception was to be held. The bride has a brother, who concocted the circus parade scheme, and carried it out with the assistance of the guests. He got a wagon from a circus, and had it driven in front of the church while the ceremony was in progress. As the bride and bridegroom were descending the steps they were seized, and, despite their frantic efforts to escape, were carried bodily to the cage, and pushed through the door, which was then locked. They pounded on the bars, but the irons had withstood the attacks of angry lions, and could not be loosened. Two chairs had been placed in the cage, and seeing that all attempts at escape were useless they finally quieted down, and accepted their predicament with the best grace possible. The parade lasted until after 10 o'clock. Mr. and Mrs. Zimmerman were then released, in time to take a train for the East.

Director Moore declares that it was a circus parade, and that a license was necessary. Superintendent Wallace laughs at the Director's protests, and has ordered no arrests.

Standard Oil Attacks Kansas Law.

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 6.—The Standard Oil Company has filed an answer in the Supreme Court to the ouster suit brought against the company by the State of Kansas. The answer denies everything alleged by the State against the Standard Oil Company, and attacks the validity of the Kansas anti-trust law.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT.
"The Pennsylvania Special" 18-hour train, leaves New York at 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago next morning at 8:55 A. M. via the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

PRESIDENT'S EYES IMPROVE.

Dr. Morgan of Boston Says He Is Wearing Weaker Glasses.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 6.—"President Roosevelt's eyes are wonderfully improving, in spite of all that they have to go through to stand the strenuous pace," said Dr. John Morgan of 39 Huntington Avenue to-day.

"I have attended all the Roosevelts for their eye troubles, and find that the President's are the strongest and are improving the most rapidly. The rumor that the President strained his eyes in the Cuban campaign is all bosh. I have attended the Roosevelts long enough to know that their optic weakness is hereditary.

"The President came to me while on his last Massachusetts trip to have his glasses changed and have weaker ones substituted. In a short while he may overcome all requirements for wearing vision stretchers."

FRENCH SUBMARINE SINKS.

The Twelve Men in the Boat Are Alive and May Be Saved.

PARIS, Friday, July 7.—M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, has issued a bulletin announcing that the French submarine boat Farfadet went down yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the entrance to the port of Sidi Abdallah, Tunis, under the following circumstances:

Commandant Ratier at the moment of plunging noticed that one of the doors was not closed properly and rushed to try to adjust it hermetically. He was too late, the water rushing in with force and throwing out the Commandant and two men, the boat sinking in ten meters and lying in the mud at the bottom.

Twelve men are in the submarine, and powerful tugs and a strong contingent of engineers are working in an attempt to raise the boat.

The entombed men are together aft of the submarine, and are attempting to communicate with the divers.

The French vessel which sank yesterday is the fourth submarine lost within sixteen months. All the others were British. In all the British disasters there was considerable loss of life.

On March 18, 1904, the British submarine A-1 was run down by a steamer while submerged near Portsmouth. All her crew were lost.

Last Feb. 5 the A-5 sank off Queenstown, only one of her crew being saved.

Last June 8 the A-8 sank off Plymouth after an explosion on board. Fourteen of her crew were killed.

MR. PARDEE WEDS TEACHER.

Coal Mine Owner Announces His Marriage to Miss Alice Ross.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Announcement was made here to-day of the marriage on Wednesday of Frank Pardee, coal mine owner and operator, and Miss Alice Ross, a teacher in the kindergarten schools conducted for the poor of Hazleton, Mr. Pardee's home.

The ceremony was performed at Plainfield, N. J., at the home of the bride's brother, by the Rev. Albert C. Monk. It was witnessed only by the immediate relatives of the bride and bridegroom. Announcement of the wedding was made by Mr. Pardee.

The bridegroom is the managing partner of A. Parcee & Co., owners and operators of the immense Cranberry and Crystal Ridge collieries. Several years ago his sister got Miss Ross to go to Hazleton to take charge of a kindergarten. The young women become friends, and Mr. Pardee and Miss Ross were together a great deal.

That the marriage has the full approval of the Pardees was indicated when early in the Spring Miss Ross and Miss Pardee went abroad together. They returned a fortnight ago.

Mr. and Mrs. Pardee will spend their honeymoon at Bristol, R. I., where the bridegroom has a Summer residence. They will be joined there by Mr. Pardee's children by a former marriage. The first Mrs. Pardee died eight years ago.

WILLIAM H. WANAMAKER WEDS

His Bride a Teacher — Marriage at Her Home in North Adams, Mass.

Special to The New York Times.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., July 6.—Miss Mabel L. Walton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Walton, and William H. Wanamaker of Philadelphia, a brother of John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster General, were married to-day at 338 West Main Street, which Mr. Walton has occupied for years, while working as wool sorter.

The ceremony was in the presence of only a few intimate friends of the bride. There were no attendants. The Rev. J. A. Hamilton, pastor of the Methodist Church, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Charles L. Kloss, pastor of the Central Congregational Church of Philadelphia, of which both Mr. and Mrs. Wanamaker are members.

The couple first met in the Philadelphia church, and through earnestness in the church work they were thrown much together. The bride is a native of this city and a graduate of Drury High School and Smith College. She taught for one year in Drury after her graduation from college, and then went to teach in Miss Hills's school for girls in Philadelphia. She has traveled and studied in Europe.

Mr. Wanamaker is a wealthy Philadelphia merchant. He was a widower.

FIRE TRUCK HIT A CAR.

Motorman Was Unable to Stop in Time—No One Hurt.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, trotting home from a fire last night at 7:15 o'clock, crashed into a southbound trolley car at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Sixty-first Street. The motorman heard the clang of the bell on the big truck, which is dragged by three horses, but was unable to avoid a collision. The two poles of the fire truck ripped out the side of the car for several feet, but no one was injured.

The passengers were thrown into a panic and scrambled out of the car. One woman fainted when she found that she had rescued a bundle instead of her five-year-old boy. He was restored to her by a fireman, who found him looking with wonder at the head of one of the horses peeking in through a window.

After the firemen had obtained the names of witnesses to the accident the car went on its way and the horses took the undamaged truck back to the house at the southeast corner of Eighth Avenue and Forty-eighth Street.

There it was said by the firemen last night that they regard the Sixty-first Street crossing as a particularly dangerous one. Motormen speed there, they say, to make up for time lost at Fifty-ninth Street.

VISITING EDUCATORS ARRIVING AT
Cortlandt Street Ferry are invited to call and have their Fountain Pens filled, repaired, or exchanged. L. E. Waterman Co., manufacturers of genuine Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen, 173 Broadway.—Adv.

The West Shore Railroad is the $8.00 line to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Up the Hudson and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

THE MAJESTIC CREEPS IN WITH ENGINE DISABLED

Cylinder Wrecked by an Accident on the Fourth.

ENGINEERS WERE PLUCKY

Worked Amid Escaping Steam—Four Men Scalded—Passengers Scared by What Sounded Like an Explosion.

With four of her engine-room staff in the hospital and her starboard engine out of commission, as the result of an accident the morning of the Fourth, the White Star liner Majestic, from Liverpool, reached port last night. The liner was twenty-four hours behind time when she rounded the Hook.

The passengers were at breakfast on the Fourth, when a terrific report that sounded like an explosion was heard. A moment later there was a snapping of machinery and the hissing of escaping steam that poured in tremendous volumes through the engine-room ventilators.

The engineers stuck to their posts, and at the risk of their lives managed to shut off the steam and bring the vessel to a stop. When the engine room was cleared of steam and an examination was made it was found that the intermediate cylinder of the starboard engine had been wrecked, as the result of the breaking of the crank pin. It was the snapping of the pin that made the sound like an explosion, and the battering of the fractured pieces against the cylinder head that made the rattling noise, which a passenger described as "like the simultaneous discharge of a thousand big firecrackers."

The four oilers who were scalded are William Hyde, William Addison, George Baker, and John Redding. They are all getting along nicely, and will return to duty when the liner sails on Wednesday.

Some of the passengers said they had been told by members of the engineering staff that the starboard engine was a complete wreck, and that even the bed plate of steel on which the ponderous piece of machinery rests had been broken. Capt. Hayes laughed when asked about this, and declared that the bed plate was intact, and that the Majestic would sail from New York next Wednesday with both her starboard and port engines in commission. He admitted, however, that he was mighty lucky to get off with four slightly injured men instead of a dozen dead ones.

The Majestic did not stop more than five minutes after the accident. The liner proceeded under half speed, using only the port engine.

So slow was her progress that although the Majestic was in communication with the Marconi wireless station at Siasconsett early Wednesday morning, she was not sighted off Fire Island until a little before noon yesterday.

Capt. Hayes said that had it been necessary, the repairs could have been made at sea. On the trip back, it was said, the intermediate cylinder will be disconnected and the starboard engine used as a compound one for the voyage.

Some of the passengers on the liner were Lewis L. Abbott, J. J. Duncan, a member of the Australian Parliament; N. Thayer Robb, and Major General R. Sandham.

Detective A. M. Gallagher of Jersey City arrived with Thomas Barry, who is wanted on charges made by several young girls.

ORDERS 3-CENT FERRY FARES.

Hudson County Freeholders to Test Efficacy of an Old Law.

The Hudson County Board of Freeholders, which met in Jersey City yesterday, adopted a resolution directing the managers of the West Shore Railroad ferries from Weehawken to Manhattan, and of the Bayonne and Staten Island Ferry to reduce the fare from 5 to 3 cents.

The Board also appointed a committee to visit each ferry and tender 3 cents as a fare. This tender, it is assumed, will be refused. The committee will then report to the board, and its counsel will be directed to apply to Justice Dixon for a writ of certiorari.

The Freeholders say they have the right to fix the rates of ferriage under a law passed in 1786, which has never been enforced.

The ferry companies say the law is unconstitutional.

DEVLIN OWES $3,000,000.

Files Voluntary Petition in the Federal Court.

TOPEKA, July 6.—C. J. Devlin filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy in the United States District Court to-night. This action was decided on at a lengthy conference between Mr. Devlin and his attorneys to-day. Mr. Devlin favored the move because it would centralize the handling of all his properties and facilitate the settlement of his obligations.

Judge Polock granted the petition and will appoint a trustee at once.

The statement of Devlin's liabilities—amounting to about $2,724,000—is as follows, the amounts being approximate: To the First National Bank of Topeka, $1,200,000; Central National Bank of Topeka, $300,000; American National Bank of Kansas City, $263,000; National Bank of Commerce of Kansas City, $200,000.

Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, $150,000; Continental National Bank of Chicago, $150,000; Central Trust Company of Chicago, $70,000; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, $30,000; Union National Bank of Kansas City, $0,000; Hirsch, St. Louis, $5,000; Merchants' National Bank of Topeka, $5,000.

Long Brothers, Kansas City, $4,000; Southwestern Fuel Company of Topeka, $138,000; Fourth National Bank of St. Louis, $200,000; First National Bank of Tocula, Ill.; Spring Valley National Bank of Spring Valley, Ill.; two National banks in the City of New York, whose names the petitioners do not know, amounts not stated.

German Ambassador Sails for Home.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, sailed for Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Bremen yesterday. The Ambassador was accompanied by the Baroness von Sternburg. They will be away three months.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

Up-the-Hudson Sundays, 50c. Steamer City of Lowell. Music. Restaurant and Cafe. See adv.—Adv.

RUSSIA ASKS AN ARMISTICE.

Representations Direct to Japan — No Reply Made.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—In spite of denials by the Foreign Office I have excellent authority for stating that Russia is persisting in her efforts to secure an armistice.

I am assured that representations to this effect have been made direct to Japan, but Tokio has vouchsafed no reply.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, July 7.—Among the Liberals a story is circulated and believed that Japan, at the Washington peace conference, will demand that the treaty of peace, if concluded, shall be submitted for the ratification of the Russian people in order to insure its observance in case of a change of Government.

CURFEW IN PITTSBURG.

Girls Must Be Home by 8:15 and Boys by 9:45 Hereafter.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 6.—For the first time in fifty years the curfew bell tolled in Pittsburg to-night. There were two curfews, one for girls at 8:15, the other for boys at 9:45. A few arests were made before midnight.

The curfew idea was revived by Chief Wallace, because too many children were hanging around the streets at night. The law is an old one which has been on the ordinance books of the city many years, but has been disregarded.

DEMANDS $50,000 FOR HURTS.

Opper Was In Pennsylvania Wreck Which Cost Twenty-one Lives.

The first suit brought here against the Pennsylvania Railroad, growing out of the accident at Harrisburg, Penn., in which Sam S. Shubert, the theatrical manager, and twenty others lost their lives, was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court. Clarence J. Opper, a passenger on the train, asks damages amounting to $50,521.

The plaintiff sets forth that on May 10 he purchased a ticket in New York for Pittsburg, and that about 1:30 on the morning of May 11 the train struck a car of dynamite, which exploded. Mr. Opper says he was thrown violently to the ground and stunned, his feet were lacerated, and the drum of his right ear destroyed.

Because of these injuries he avers that he is unable to continue to earn his livelihood.

REVENUE FROM TRANSFER TAX

Controller Kelsey Estimates That It Will Be $5,000,000 a Year.

ALBANY, July 6.—Returns from the first month of the new stock transfer indicate that the revenue derived from it will be greater than the advocates of the law expected.

The exact figures will not be known until the Bank of Manhattan, the State's fiscal agent, files its report, on July 15, but Controller Kelsey said to-day that returns from the sale of stock transfer stamps during June would aggregate $400,000. Up to June 21 the sales reached $368,000. On this basis the annual revenue from the tax will be in the neighborhood of $5,000,000, or $2,000,000 in excess of estimates made while the law was under discussion.

The Controller's office has received protests against the imposition of the tax from about every member of the New York Stock Exchange. The protests are formal in character, and are apparently an agreed form adopted by the attorneys representing the Exchange, but officials say, however, that the manner in which the law has been obeyed by the brokers has been admirable.

HUNDREDS SEE A BOY HURT.

His Mother's Cries Draw 2,000 Persons to the Police Station.

In view of hundreds of persons traveling to Brooklyn early last night over the new Williamsburg Bridge, twelve-year-old Julius Suldossky of 457 Grand Street, was caught between two bridge cars and his left leg was almost amputated.

The boy was carried to the Delancey Street Police Station, a block away, and an ambulance summoned from Gouverneur Hospital. Before the ambulance arrived the boy's parents had been called to the station by the yells of the crowd.

The father fainted, and the police, fearing the effect on Mrs. Suldossky, would not allow her to enter the station. Her shrieks drew around the station some two thousand people, who blocked the street and delayed the ambulance. The boy probably will die.

MISS CORA WELLS KILLED.

Pittsburg Girl Tried to Save Her Father in a Runaway.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 6.—Miss Cora Wells, daughter of Charles F. Wells, President of the Hazelwood Oil Company of Pittsburg, and one of the best known young women in Pittsburg, was killed at her father's country home, in Beaver County, last evening, by a runaway horse. The body was brought to Mr. Wells's town house to-day. The Summer homestead is at Cooks Crossing, far from a telegraph wire, and the news did not reach Pittsburg until to-day.

It was Miss Wells's custom to drive to the station each evening to meet her father when he came from Pittsburg. Last evening she drove a spirited horse to the station, and as she had started a little later than usual she did not arrive until the train was just pulling in. She had driven hard and the horse was very much excited. The animal was hard to handle, and when they had nearly reached the house the horse made a wild plunge to the side of the road and galloped up an embankment.

The buggy was turned over, and the occupants were thrown out. Miss Wells struck on her head and her neck was broken. Mr. Wells, who is an aged man and was ill, was rendered unconscious. He says his daughter tried to save him from falling instead of using both hands to manage the horse.

The Fern to Go to Great Lakes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The English Government has formally granted permission through Ambassador Durand for the training ship Fern to pass through the St. Lawrence and the lakes to Duluth, where she will be stationed permanently as a cruising ship for the Minnesota Naval Militia.

Two in one. Bifocal glasses for near and distant vision at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

MUTINOUS SHIP REPORTED SUNK

Is Shelling Theodosia, Says Another Account.

CITY SAID TO BE AFIRE

The Rebels Well Supplied with Ammunition.

CAUCASUS IS IN REVOLT

News of Sailors' Mutiny Immediately Followed by an Uprising and the Troops Are Powerless.

ODESSA, Friday, July 7.—It is reported that the battleship Kniaz Potemkine has been blown up near Theodosia.

LONDON, Friday, July 7.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Odessa says it is reported there that the Kniaz Potemkine is bombarding Theodosia, that the town is burning, and that the soldiers of the garrison are engaged in looting.

The correspondent says it is also reported that another torpedo boat has joined the mutineers.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Theodosia says that at 9 o'clock yesterday (Thursday) morning a boat from the Kniaz Potemkine was sent ashore and was met by infantry fire, which killed two men and caused seven to jump overboard.

The torpedo boat in the hands of the mutineers fired a shell, which passed over the town.

At noon the Kniaz Potemkine and the torpedo boat left the port, but continued to manoeuvre in sight of the town.

Theodosia, it is added, has been declared to be in a state of war.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, July 7.—Rumors of the most diverse character are current here in regard to the Kniaz Potemkine. One of them is that two torpedo boats attacked her and were sunk by her.

The Black Sea fleet has gone to Theodosia, according to advices received by the Admiralty late yesterday afternoon. It is stated that Admiral Chouknin's warships left Sevastopol for Theodosia at about noon yesterday and should have arrived there early last evening. The news of the result is awaited with the most intense anxiety.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning, however, no report was received from Theodosia of the arrival of the squadron, and it is not known whether an encounter with the Kniaz Potemkine occurred or whether the battleship executed her threat to bombard the city last night unless the supply of coal demanded was furnished.

The latest dispatches from Theodosia received here, timed 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, reported that the Kniaz Potemkine was cruising off shore in sight of the town, but it is possible that she left that vicinity before the arrival of the squadron.

A press dispatch from Sevastopol gives a rumor that the Kniaz Potemkine went seaward late yesterday afternoon. If the squadron arrived before her departure either the surrender of the battleship or a battle is regarded as certain, as Admiral Chouknin would hardly have dispatched his ships in search of the mutinous vessel unless sure that there would be no repetition of the Odessa fiasco.

Dispatches received yesterday from the Governor of Simferopol, who is executing the decree of martial law at Theodosia, said that about half of the Kniaz Potemkine's crew desired to surrender, but they were prevented from surrendering by the revolutionists.

There were only six companies of troops at Theodosia on Wednesday, but reinforcements of infantry and artillery were dispatched from Sevastopol and probably reached there yesterday.

It transpires that the torpedo boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkine was towed all the way from Kustenji to Theodosia and was not sunk, as was supposed.

Such news as came from the Black Sea and Caucasus yesterday was extremely alarming. The whole Crimean peninsula is on the verge of revolt, and

anarchy reigns in the mountains of the Caucasus from Batum to Baku. Only brief details are available, on account of the rigid censorship established by Admiral Chouknin. Even foreign embassies having Consuls at Theodosia have not received any word.

At Theodosia the workmen backed the mutineers. The crews of several ships in the harbor joined the mutineers, and the well-to-do class of the population fled in panic.

According to reports current in St. Petersburg, four torpedo boats, with volunteer crews on board, sailed for Theodosia to sink the Kniaz Potemkine, but the reports must be accepted with reserve. The Stremitelny, which actually had a volunteer crew on board for that purpose and missed her quarry at Kustenji, left Varna on Wednesday.

At Russia's request, both Bulgaria and Roumania have issued notifications to the effect that if any mutinous ships enter their harbors they will be obliged to disarm immediately or leave port, and that no supplies will be furnished to them.

Admiral Chouknin has issued an order at Sevastopol forbidding the sale of firearms. The population of Sevastopol is in a ferment.

The chief of Police of Sevastopol has forbidden meetings in the district and has notified the people not to congregate, as the troops will fire without warning should it be considered necessary.

Telegrams from the Caucasus, where a state bordering on anarchy has existed for a month, say the news of the mutiny on board the Kniaz Potemkine made an immense impression and was the signal for a general movement with which troops and police are absolutely powerless to cope. Railroad traffic in all directions has ceased, and the people are fleeing on horseback and in all kinds of vehicles over the mountain roads and trails.

The situation at Baku is so serious that the oil men have telegraphed to the Minister of the Interior for permission to organize a militia in self-defense.

Admiral Wirenius, Chief of the Naval Staff, was asked yesterday what was going to be done in regard to the Kniaz Potemkine.

"We cannot tell you," was the reply. "The whole affair is in the hands of Admiral Chouknin, and he has not communicated his plans to us. Admiral Kruger's ships were due to leave Odessa yesterday afternoon. They should now be arriving at Sevastopol."

"Do you think that upon their arrival Admiral Chouknin will dispatch the squadron to try to capture the Kniaz Potemkine?" was asked.

"We do not know what he will do. In my opinion the easiest and promptest solution would be to send a torpedo boat to sink her, and I have advocated that course. The situation is grave. The ship is not in the hands of her crew, but in the hands of the Revolutionary Committee which went on board at Odessa. They have issued a high-sounding manifesto to the powers. They want to be considered insurgents. I presume their next step will be to ask for recognition as belligerents. They know their heads are forfeited, and will stop at nothing. In the eyes of the law they are outlaws and pirates. The first thing necessary is to make an example of the crew and restore discipline in the Black Sea Fleet."

Admiral Wirenius said there was no truth in the report from Vienna that 400 Russian sailors had destroyed a cruiser and sought refuge on board a British steamer bound for Constantinople. No Russian cruiser, the Admiral added, had been destroyed so far as he was aware.

The papers declare that the mutiny is not an isolated instance of discontent, but is symptomatic of a deep political crisis, which demands an immediate remedy or it will be too late. The Nasha Zhizn predicts that the ruin of the port of Odessa, the centre of the Russian grain export trade, will bring in its wake famine and disaster.

The dock laborers' strike at Kronstadt has been settled, the commercial transport companies reducing the hours of work to nine per day and increasing the men's wages 10 per cent.

The cruiser Chernomoretz, which was due at Sevastopol on Monday, and for which considerable anxiety was felt, has arrived at Yalta, on the south coast of the Crimea.

Advices received by Minister of the Interior Bouligin report serious anti-Semitic agitation in the Governments of Ekaterinoslav and Kherson.

THEODOSIA, Crimea, July 6.—The inhabitants are leaving the town in compliance with the orders of the authorities, who fear that the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine will carry cut their threat to open fire on Theodosia this evening. Only troops and officials are remaining here.

A correspondent of The Associated Press who visited the Kniaz Potemkine in company with the Mayor found the battleship commanded by an elected committee of seven, headed by "Ensign and Quartermaster" Alexieff, a quasi-commissioned rank in the Russian Navy.

Everything was in order and good discipline prevailed.

All the guns were loaded, and it was said that the mutineers had a full complement of ammunition. The crew consisted of 750 men, and there were 15 more in Torpedo Boat No. 256.

No officers were seen, but it is rumored that there are several Ensigns among the crew, held prisoners and costumed as sailors.

VIENNA, July 6.—The Russian Ambassador has notified the Foreign Office that all necessary steps have been taken to protect neutral shipping in the Black Sea.

NO WORD FROM LEWIS NIXON.

Telegrams Sent to Him at Sevastopol Are Unanswered.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—Lewis Nixon of New York is believed to be at Sevastopol, but he has not been heard from, and telegrams dispatched to him remain unanswered.

This does not necessarily indicate cause for alarm, but is probably due to the censorship.

However, it tends to show the extreme gravity of the situation.

The last letter received in this city from Lewis Nixon, so far as could be ascertained yesterday, came to M. Warley Platzek, Treasurer of the Democratic Club. It was written from Tsarskoe-Selo about five weeks ago. Among other things it set forth that the writer was enjoying excellent health.

LOSS AT ODESSA $5,000,000.

Insurance Companies Refuse to Pay —Say the State Is Responsible.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—According to the Odessa correspondent of the Novosti the total losses through the outbreak at Odessa are estimated at £1,000,000, ($5,000,000.)

The insurance offices refuse the payment of claims, alleging that the State is responsible.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the doings of the Kniaz Potemkine or even the proclamation issued by the crew guaranteeing the protection of foreign commerce.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—An official report from Gen. Kahanoff, the Military Governor of Odessa, asserts that there has been the wildest exaggeration regarding the number of casualties resulting from the rioting at Odessa. He gives the following figures:

Of the mob forty-nine were killed and seventy-four were wounded; of the police and troops one man was killed and twenty were wounded.

GUARD REGIMENTS MUTINY.

Cossacks Suppress a Revolt at Warsaw—Fourteen Killed.

BERLIN, July 6.—A correspondent at Kattowitz, Silesia, says he learns from an altogether reliable source that sixteen men in each company of the Lithuania Life Guard Regiment in Warsaw were designated to start for Manchuria on June 28. On that day the men so designated refused to go, and their comrades refused to make them do so.

The Colonel of the Lithuania regiment sent to another Life Guard regiment named the St. Petersburg, for help, but the men refused to obey orders, which was also the case with a third Life Guard regiment, the Kexholm.

The Colonel of the Lithuania regiment then applied to the Military Commander of Warsaw, Lieut. Gen. Komaroff, who sent a detachment of Cossacks to the Mokotow camp.

Some of the mutineers fired on the Cossacks, who returned the fire, fourteen men being killed before those who resisted were arrested.

REFUSED TO ATTACK REBELS.

It Is Said Other Crews Declined to Engage the Potemkine.

ODESSA, July 6—8:21 P. M.—The Kniaz Potemkine still occupies the centre of the stage here. Her whereabouts are constantly reported, the authorities are well informed about her movements, and her operations at the various Black Sea ports form the topic of continuous speculation and comment in business and official circles and at the hotels, clubs, and cafés. But as the opinion prevails here that she will not return to menace Odessa the Odessians view her doings without any particular alarm.

The fact that the Kniaz Potemkine is still at large, cruising in the Black Sea, threatening ports and holding up steamers, etcetera, is beginning to bring criticism upon the naval authorities owing to their apparent lack of energy in pursuing her and terminating her piratical career.

The torpedo boats, which, it is reported, are trailing the Kniaz Potemkine, have done nothing, although the whereabouts of the battleship have never been a secret. The Black Sea is so small that the rebel battleship has never been out of reach of the fleet, which is popularly supposed to be trailing her for the purpose of effecting her surrender or sinking her.

If the fleet is in earnest it can easily meet the Kniaz Potemkine with a comparatively few hours. The belief is general, however, and there is much to support it, that the main difficulty confronting the fleet regarding the Kniaz Potemkine lies in the fact that the crews of the ships are strongly disinclined to engage the mutinous battleship. It is reported on good authority that the crews have actually refused to attack her.

In the meantime commerce on the Black Sea is being slowly resumed, and coastwise and other steamers are clearing from Odessa on their former schedules.

Odessa is resuming its normal life, and the theatres and other public places are reopening, while street life is about the same as usual. There is a strong undercurrent of uneasiness, however, and further disorders are expected sooner or later. Just at present military law and the recollection of the recent lesson are acting as strong deterrents to unruly persons.

The police are active in making arrests and in deporting suspected persons. House to house searches are frequent, and they have resulted in the finding of a number of bombs. It is believed that the Jews are practically all armed.

Present conditions are proving a serious detriment to business here. The port shows fair activity and the factories are resuming, but not a business man is coming to Odessa, and the hotels are almost empty. The lack of confidence is widespread and trade is very dull.

Mikado Grateful to Americans.

TOKIO, July 6.—The Perry Memorial Relief Fund for sufferers in the war, contributed by Americans and Japanese, realized 10,300 yen, (about $5,150.) This sum was presented yesterday by President Smith of the Memorial Association to the Minister of the Imperial Household. The presentation was brought to the notice of the Mikado, who enthusiastically expressed his warm appreciation of American sympathy.

CZAR'S PLAN FOR ASSEMBLY.

Male and Female Vote and Jews Disfranchised Temporarily.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, July 7.—The Novosti this morning prints what it declares to be the actual text of the final draft of Minister of the Interior Bouligin's project for the formation of a representative assembly.

Members to the lower house of the legislative assembly are to be voted for on a basis of the suffrage of men and women, the latter voting by proxy. The classes absolutely debarred outside of criminals and incompetents are Jews, the nomadic races, persons not of Russian nationality, Governors, and other imperial and local administrators, and all persons connected with the police.

It is provided that the disability of the Jews shall continue only until their status shall have been defined by the popular assembly.

The Emperor possesses the right of absolute veto as well as the power to prorogue the Assembly. The Presidents of the respective chambers are to be chosen by the Emperor, and he will have the right to suspend the sittings. The interpellation of Ministers will take place behind closed doors if reasons of state are pleaded. The National Assembly will control the budget except in the case of permanent and national defense appropriations.

The Douma is divided into ten committees—on finance, rural affairs, industry, education, clergy, administration of justice, war, marine, railroads, and budget.

The Emperor has received a telegram from the people of Tomsk protesting against the address presented by Prince Troubetskoi and the other members of the deputation from the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress. The telegram declares that Russian Liberals will be satisfied only with a republic on the American model. A report received by Minister of the Interior Bouligin says that the intelligencia of Tomsk tried to make a demonstration after sending the telegram, but that it was broken up by Cossacks.

The Emperor has offered the position of Minister of the Interior to succeed M. Bouligin to M. Shipoff of Moscow, former President of the Zemstvo Congress. According to popular rumor, M. Shipoff will accept only on condition that full freedom be accorded to the press and to public meetings.

MIKADO TO THE PEACE ENVOYS.

Tells Them to Make Every Effort to Secure a Durable Settlement.

TOKIO, July 6.—The Emperor to-day received in farewell audience Baron Komura and the officials who will accompany him to Washington, and afterward entertained them at luncheon. His Majesty delivered the following address:

"The President of the United States, being grieved to find that the war between Japan and Russia had not been brought to a close after the lapse of more than a year, and being impressed with the urgent need, in the interest of peace and humanity, of terminating the conflict, has suggested that the two Governments appoint plenipotentiaries and cause them to meet together to negotiate peace.

"We were compelled, contrary to our expectations, to resort to arms, despite our constant abiding wish for peace, and if, in consequence of the conciliatory spirit of our opponent, hostilities could be brought to an end, nothing would be more satisfactory than such a consummation.

"Accordingly, we at once accept the suggestion of the President of the United States and we hereby charge you with the mission of negotiating and concluding peace. You should devote yourselves with all your power to discharge your mission, and make every effort to secure the re-establishment of peace on a durable basis."

ATTACKS M. MURAVIEFF.

Russian Paper Thinks He Will Make a Poor Peace Envoy.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—The Slovo to-day severely criticises the selection of M. Muravieff (the Russian Ambassador to Italy) as one of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries, declaring that he has neither the ability nor the temperament to conduct great negotiations.

His rise to the position of Minister of Justice, the paper says, was not due to his faithfulness to the ideals of justice, but rather to devotion to the arbitrary methods which are execrated throughout Russia.

The Slovo recalls the "deplorable incidents which marked M. Muravieff's connection with the Hartman affair in Paris and The Hague Conference" as reasons for expressing the opinion that negotiations under his direction are sure to be accompanied by many disappointments.

It is generally understood here that M. Muravieff's selection was extremely distasteful to Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, and that it was the Emperor's personal act.

M. Muravieff will arrive here on Sunday. He will receive personal instructions from the Emperor, and consult with the various Ministers and will leave with his suite for Washington probably about July 20.

PLACE FOR THE CONFERENCE.

Portland, Me., and a Point Near Portsmouth, N. H., Considered.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—While the place for the hot weather sessions of the peace plenipotentiaries has not yet been selected, it is learned that Portland, Me., is being regarded very favorably. Bar Harbor, Newport, and other well-known resorts have been considered, but are objectionable on account of the crowds and the social attentions which would be shown to the members of the conference.

It is also said that some point in the vicinity of Portsmouth, N. H., is receiving serious consideration as the meeting place for the peace envoys.

In an authoritative quarter it was learned to-day that in addition to those already selected, M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister to China, has been ordered to the United States in connection with the peace negotiations.

ENORMOUS JAPANESE LOSSES.

Report by Linevitch—He Says the Enemy Is Using Dumdum Bullets.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 6.—Gen. Linevitch, in a telegram to the Emperor, dated July 5, confirming the previous report of the defeat of the Japanese at Sanvaitse, where a Japanese battalion was annihilated, says that after the capture of the position and the flight of the Japanese the latter were reinforced and resumed the fight, but all their attacks were repulsed.

One Russian captured a considerable quantity of supplies and held the position until ordered to retire.

The Japanese losses, Gen. Linevitch adds, were enormous. He says that many Russians were wounded in such a manner as to prove that the Japanese are using dum-dum bullets.

Gen. Linevitch's charge that the Japanese are using dumdum bullets will probably be made the subject of a communication to the powers protesting against the violation of the Geneva Convention.

THE NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

Issue Price to be 90 and the Period Twenty Years.

LONDON, July 6.—The negotiations for the Japanese loan of $150,000,000, with the tobacco monopoly as security, were practically completed this morning, and the terms will be signed this evening. The issue price will be 90, the interest 4½ per cent., and the loan, which will be equally divided between New York, London, and Germany, will run for twenty years.

The issuing houses in New York will be Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce; in London, the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Yokohama Specie Bank, and Parr's Bank, and in Germany thirteen houses in different cities will issue the bonds. The prospectus will be out July 11.

BERLIN, July 7.—The participation of Germany in the Japanese loan gives great satisfaction to the German public. Most of the principal banks of Berlin and the provinces will take part in floating the loan except those already engaged in dealing with Russian issues, the latter holding aloof in order to keep up good relations with St. Petersburg.

Some of the financial writers express regret that Germany is only getting Japanese bonds after prices have strongly risen through Japan's victories on sea and land. When the Japanese loan was floated in March last on the same terms as the present issue, it was said that the subscription price was too high for German investors, but this objection is not heard now.

CHANGE PLAN OF WARSHIPS.

Naval Experts Would Remove Electrical Apparatus from Conning Towers

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—The question of a change in the location of the sensitive electrical, mechanical, and other apparatus concentrated in the conning towers of warships is under consideration, it was stated at the Navy Department to-night. It is not desired to move the location of the conning tower itself; it is necessary that this be retained under the bridge, where it affords an excellent lookout for the Captain and the helmsmen. But it is the extensive apparatus which it contains and which performs such an important part in the control of the ship that is being considered.

Some arrangement may be devised whereby this mechanism will be removed to some other armor-protected place on the ships, avoiding exposure to the fire of the enemy, and practically all danger of its destruction.

CAR UPSETS AMBULANCE; TWO SURGEONS INJURED

Motorman Didn't See the Vehicle and Didn't Hear the Gong.

CRASH CAME AT A CORNER

Seney Hospital Doctors Were Answering a Call in Brooklyn—One May Have a Fractured Skull.

In a collision between an ambulance of the Seney Hospital and a trolley car, at Third Avenue and Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn, late yesterday afternoon two surgeons were injured, one badly. The ambulance was upset and disabled.

A hurry call for an ambulance came into the hospital from Crane's dry dock, Erie Basin, where a workman had accidentally severed an artery in his arm and it was feared he would bleed to death. Dr. A. C. Hutchinson responded to the call and Dr. Henry Zimmer accompanied him.

The ambulance was tearing down the Fourteenth Street hill, with the gong clanging at a lively rate, and a car of the Third Avenue line was approaching the crossing. The motorman could not see the ambulance, and he apparently did not hear the gong.

Ambulance and car reached the crossing at the same time. In an effort to avoid the collision the driver of the ambulance pulled the horse sharply to one side, but the wagon swung against the side of the car and went over on its side with a crash.

The two surgeons were thrown to the pavement and both were unconscious when picked up. Dr. Hutchinson revived in a few minutes. He had received a bad scalp wound. Dr. Zimmer, however, sustained more severe injuries. Both were carried into a barber's shop near by and an ambulance was summoned from the Norwegian Hospital. In this the two were taken back to the Seney Hospital.

When Dr. Zimmer was examined it was found that he had received a severe scalp wound and a possible fracture of the skull. At the hospital last night the physicians said they believed he would recover. Neither the driver of the ambulance nor the horse was injured.

An ambulance surgeon from the Norwegian Hospital went to Crane's dry dock and attended to the injured workman.

Many accidents have befallen Brooklyn ambulance surgeons in the past month. A week or two ago a surgeon of the Cumberland Street Hospital was injured by the ambulance in which he was riding colliding with a car at Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue, and a surgeon and the driver were thrown recently from a Brooklyn Hospital ambulance, which struck a car in Concord Street.

DEATH ENDS A LONG WALK.

Evans Pushed a Wheelbarrow from Cleveland to Mobile.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 6.—D. P. Evans, who left Cleveland, Ohio, on May 2 to push a wheelbarrow 10,000 miles on an election wager, died here to-day from an accidental shot wound.

Accompanied by his dog King Edward, Evans arrived in Vicksburg last Saturday morning and remained here until he started for Jackson, Miss., intending to arrive there Friday morning. He passed the residence of John Hanes, near this city, and a few minutes afterward the report of a pistol was heard. It appears that while ascending the hill road a pistol on the wheelbarrow fell to the ground and exploded, the ball entering the lower part of Evans's abdomen and ranging upward. He was taken to the Vicksburg Infirmary in this city and died.

His dying request was that his brother, Vard Evans at Buena Vista, Ky., and Miss Bessie Smith, now at Los Angeles, Cal., be notified of his death, and that his body be buried here.

OYSTER BAY LAWYER ROBBED.

House Looted Once Before and a Client Proved to be the Burglar.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 6.—While the members of his family were down at the beach bathing this afternoon a burglar entered the house of George V. Stoddardt, a lawyer, who is counsel to the Oyster Bay Town Board, and got $700 in money and jewelry.

Mr. Stoddardt had a similar experience some months ago when $930, an overcoat, and a hat were stolen from his house in an equally mysterious manner. Some time afterward a burglar was arrested near Oyster Bay. Mr. Stoddardt became his counsel, and while the trial was on learned that his client was the man who had robbed his house. The lawyer got pretty hot under the collar, and after the burglar had been acquitted he charged him $100 counsel fee.

INSURANCE FRAUD CHARGED.

Well-Known Washington Men Indicted on Conspiracy Accusation.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The Grand Jury of the District of Columbia to-day reported an indictment for conspiracy against Orrin G. Staples, a well-known hotel man; Tracy L. Jeffords, ex-Assistant United States Attorney; John L. Fehr, and Elisha H. Fitch, all of this city.

The indictment alleges that the four men conspired to obtain from the Superintendent of Insurance in this city a license authorizing the Inter-State Live Stock Insurance Company to transact business under the alleged false pretense that the company had a capital stock of $100,000 actually paid up in cash on deposit in the Washington Savings Bank. Fehr obtained a license on Oct. 8 last.

Staples is at the Thousand Islands for the Summer, Fehr is in Europe, and Fitch is in West Virginia; Jeffords is here. It is understood all will be permitted to appear in court and give bond at their convenience.

F. D. UNDERWOOD QUITS.

Erie's President Resigns from the Atlantic Yacht Club.

It became known yesterday that F. D. Underwood, President of the Erie Railroad, had resigned as Vice Commodore of the Atlantic Yacht Club "for personal reasons."

Mr. Underwood did not care to talk much about his resignation, but in yachting circles it was understood that President Underwood had left the club on account of statements which had been published to the effect that he was a judge at the recent "talkfest" at the club between G. Patterson Early of Pittsburg and J. Clarence Harvey of this city.

Mr. Underwood, it has since come out, was not even present at the meeting, which was held at Sea Gate last week.

It has been said that $1,000 was bet in the "talkfest," which was a contest to see which of the two men could tell the best story.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.) —Adv.

PRESIDENT PRAYED FOR HAY.

Chicago Newspaper Says He Offered Supplication After the Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The Tribune to-morrow will print the following anecdote:

"Ten miles from any city, with the members of his Cabinet and the silent trees of the forest as the only witnesses, Wednesday afternoon Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, on his bended knees prayed for the spiritual welfare of John Hay, who was buried at Cleveland.

"The President's train left Cleveland shortly after noon Wednesday, and owing to the great hurry the party did not have time to eat anything at midday. At Wheelock's Switch, ten miles south of Cleveland, the train had to lay over some minutes, and President Roosevelt asked for luncheon on the grass. Part of the forest had been cleared, and there the cloth was laid. Then the members of the party, sitting on the grass, grouped themselves about the cloth.

"President Roosevelt then arose to a kneeling position, and asked the Almighty for His blessing on the repast. He spoke simply of the great friendship that existed between himself and John Hay, and finally he asked for God's mercy for John Hay, as men were all sinners, although John Hay was among the least of these.

"The food was then eaten, and the trip to Pittsburg continued."

FOR A HOSPITAL IN TURKEY.

Surgery Not Practiced There, Say Those Who Ask Subscriptions.

At the United Charities Building yesterday the Trustees of the incorporated American Hospital and Training School for Nurses in Constantinople elected these officers: President—W. Ives Washburn; Vice President—George Washburn, D. D., LL. D.; Secretary—James S. H. Umsted; Treasurer—E. H. Baker, of Bliss, Fabyan & Co. A constitution and by-laws were approved.

The officers of the institution will be active in promoting its interests, which, they say, should appeal to the general American public. Its present crying need is funds, and it is hoped that initial financial aid to the amount of $10,000 may be contributed. Checks should be made payable to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street.

The organization is indorsed by the Prudential Committee of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions.

It is planned to transfer an institution of a similar character founded at Marsovan in connection with Anatolia College seven years ago by Dr. T. S. Carrington, to near the American College for Girls at Scutari. At the outset, pending the building of a permanent hospital and training school, a large building will be hired. Its equipment will be modern. Eight surgeons and two foreign nurses will form the staff.

The promoters of the work call attention to conditions in the Ottoman Empire, which is practically without trained nurses, and naively state that the native physicians, some of whom are rated highly, do not practice surgery, the profession of which "is rendered unsafe by the consequences which follow a case that ends fatally."

AUTO SWINDLERS SET FREE.

Dr. Harris Drops Case Against the Men Who Got His $12,500.

John H. Strosnider, also known as George Snyder and George Strosnider, and George McKee, or Thompson, both known to the police as swindlers, and recently arrested at a house in Riverside Drive after a hard fight, at the instance of Dr. John Harris of 88 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, were discharged in the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon. Dr. Harris did not appear.

The case was called in the morning, and as Thompson was not present his bail was declared forfeited. This was remitted in the afternoon when he showed that his absence was due to error. Champe S. Andrews, counsel for Dr. Harris, then announced that Dr. Harris would not press the charge against the pair, because Strosnider's wife had come to him and to Mrs. Harris and on her knees had begged that the prosecution be withdrawn, stating that it would fall most heavily upon herself and her twelve-year-old son. Mr. Andrews also stated that Strosnider's indebtedness of $12,500 to Dr. Harris had been made secure by an attachment against his property, taken out simultaneously with the beginning of the criminal proceedings. In discharging the men, Magistrate McAvoy said he saw no way in which they could be held further.

It was expected that both would be immediately rearrested on a similar charge by another, but Detective Sergeant Frank Price, who was understood to hold the warrants, was not present, and three other Central Office men did not stop them.

LAST SURVIVOR HONORED.

He Unveils Monument to Oneida Cavalry at Gettysburg.

Special to The New York Times.

GETTYSBURG, Penn., July 6.—The last of the New York State monuments at Gettysburg was dedicated to-day. It was erected to the memory of the Oneida Independent Cavalry, which served at headquarters as orderlies and couriers. Quartermaster Dwight Chapin of Oneida, the only survivor, unveiled the monument.

The Oneida Independent Cavalry was a unique organization, maintaining its independence throughout the war. It served as headquarters orderlies to Gens. Burnside, Hooker, Meade, and Grant. The monument is the only company shaft on the field, and the unveiling was the most pathetic ever witnessed here as the lone survivor lifted the flag from the stone.

Missed $900 After Dinner.

Leonora Masters, who said she is employed on the stage at Koster's Music Hall, Coney Island, was arrested by the Coney Island police last night on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant is Bernard Michael, who lives at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Seventh Avenue. Michael says that after dining with the woman he missed $900. The police say that Leonora Masters hired a safety deposit box the day after she met Michael and that in it they found $900.

Canada Has $1,000,000 Deficit.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 6.—W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, delivered his ninth financial statement to-day. He predicted a surplus of $9,000,000 for the year ending June 30 on ordinary expenditures; but when the capital expenditure is included there will be a deficit of more than $1,000,000.

Hudson County Sells War Bonds.

The Hudson County Freeholders yesterday sold $750,000 of the county's war renewal bonds, issued at the time of the civil war, to Kountze Brothers of New York for $102.578. The bonds are to run twenty years, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent.

Nashville Loses Heavily by Fire.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 6.—The wholesale grocery house of Phillips, Webb & Co. was destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is about $150,000. This is the third serious fire in Nashville in ten days, the combined losses amounting to $700,000.

Cornell Building Strike Ends.

ITHACA, July 6.—The strikers on the Cornell University buildings returned to work to-day. The two plumbers from Syracuse, over whom the strike began, were ordered off the work by the contractors.

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316 Broadway.

JEROME, IN FOLK'S STATE, OPPOSES FOLK'S POLICY

Denounces Sunday Closing Laws as Bad for Cities.

THINKS GOVERNOR WILL FAIL

Militia Would Have to be Kept in St. Louis All the Time to Enforce Statutes.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 6.—William Travers Jerome, who spent to-day in Kansas City on his way to the Ottawa, Kan., Chautauqua, where he will deliver an address to-morrow, denounced the Sunday closing laws of Missouri and expressed the opinion that Gov. Folk will eventually fail to enforce them because public sentiment is against them.

"Sunday closing laws," said Mr. Jerome, "are a sediment of Puritanism, with this big difference, that the Puritans enforced their laws, while we do not. The evil that is done in America by senseless laws is something terrific.

"No law is a good law that has not back of it the sentiment of a majority of the people. A Sunday closing law merely represents the moral yearnings of the rural communities. It is in no sense the expression of the people's will. The idea of Sunday closing may suit the rural communities, but it does not suit the cities. Therefore, I firmly believe that Sunday closing laws are bad laws for cities.

"There ought to be two statute books. In one could be incorporated those moral yearnings peculiar to the rural communities. In the other could be incorporated laws for human beings in cities. We are a moral people, but not a law-abiding people, and no statute can be enforced which is put in the hands of elective or appointive officers so long as that statute does not represent the will of the majority of the people.

"Gov. Folk may send the militia into St. Louis County to enforce the Sunday-closing laws, but he will have to keep the militia there, in my opinion, to keep the laws enforced.

"New York State is like all States. No party dares disregard the voice of the people of the entire State for a Sunday-closing law. So they put it on the statute books to carry elections and allow it to be disregarded wherever the people want it disregarded.

"Why a gambler whose arrest I caused told me he had been running unmolested for thirteen years, even through the times Roosevelt was Police Commissioner.

"It is political suicide to try to enforce these laws. The damage to public morals because they are not enforced is incalculable. It breeds disrespect for all laws."

LOST $500, POLICEMAN ALONG.

Story of a Real Estate Man—Jerome's Staff Is Investigating.

Henry P. Flanagan, a real estate broker of 104 West Forty-second Street, complained to the District Attorney's office a few days ago that he had been robbed of $500 while in the company of Policeman Dolan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. An investigation was begun, and has shown that at least a part of what Flanagan alleged actually occurred.

Flanagan's story was that Saturday night he missed his train, which he had intended to take from the West Forty-second Street Ferry. He says he struck up an acquaintance with Policeman Dolan, and that for the next few hours they made the rounds of a dozen saloons in a cab. Joseph Phillips of 1,697 Broadway was the driver.

At the last saloon Flanagen offered a $500 bill to pay for drinks. He asked for his change, but was laughed at. He threatened to get a policeman, after having appealed in vain to Dolan, whereupon, he says, Dolan arrested him. He passed the night in the West Forty-seventh Street Station, and next morning came before Magistrate Barlow on a charge of intoxication.

He made the charge that he had been robbed. He could find but $18 on his person out of $700 he had the night before. Magistrate Barlow adjourned the case until yesterday, when it was dismissed. Capt. Gallagher, who is Dolan's commander, told the Magistrate that Dolan reported hourly to his precinct during the time that it was alleged that he was with Flanagan.

Before the court dismissed the case Deputy Assistant District Attorney Gray fired a few questions at Cabman Phillips. Then he marched off to the Criminal Courts Building with both Flanagan and Phillips. Inspector Brooks is investigating on behalf of the Police Department.

A MOB'S QUIET WORK.

Sheriff Found Jail Empty, Prisoner Hanged to Telegraph Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

DUMAS, Ark., July 6.—Joe Woodman, a negro, disappeared yesterday with the young daughter of J. S. Small, a white man who lived near Winchester. The couple were seen on a north-bound train yesterday morning. Sheriff Gould of Pine Bluff found the negro and the girl at Tamo and brought them back. A crowd was at the station when the train came, but the negro was safely locked in jail.

The Sheriff was congratulating himself on having averted a lynching, but this morning he was surprised to find the jail empty. The negro was found hanging to a telegraph pole a mile out of town.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:30 A. M.—104-110 East Thirty-second Street; Hertz & Co.; damage, $20,000.

1:26 A. M.—87 Bowery; Joseph Fleischer; damage, $75.

3:20 A. M.—301 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; William McKeon; damage slight.

8:30 A. M.—158 East Seventy-fourth Street; William R. Sahm; no damage.

10:05 A. M.—2,157 Eighth Avenue; Shaaf Brothers; no damage.

10:50 A. M.—165 Broome Street; Jacob Frackman; damage trifling.

12:05 P. M.—75 Old Broadway; M. Levy; damage, $100.

12:06 P. M.—828 Eighth Avenue; Peter Fotopies; damage trifling.

12:15 P. M.—1,379 Third Avenue; Charles Cohen; damage, $10.

12:40 P. M.—205 East Ninetieth Street; Lizzie Simon; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—324 East Sixteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, 75.

7 P. M.—224 West Sixty-first Street; C. Williams; damage trifling.

7:40 P. M.—1,500 Lexington Avenue; Frank Ettinger; damage, $200.

8 P. M.—97 Monroe Street; David Ossoky; damage, $10.

8:15 P. M.—79 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Matthew Dennis; damage, $10.

8:35 P. M.—48 Ferry Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.



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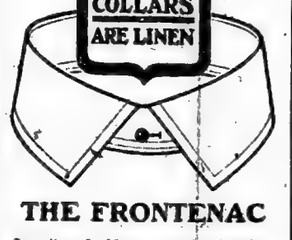
We've had the greatest "fine goods" season in our history. We've sold three times the amount of $15 to $35 suits that we ever sold before. We had three times as many to begin with and have three times as many left now. Most concerns lay aside their "fine suits"—their "staples"—or next year, but we never carry over goods.

This morning you may take your UNRESTRICTED CHOICE OF four thousand $15 to $32.50 suits at $12.50, $15.50, $18.50, $22.50.

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Sold 2 for 25c. Have an eye on your furnisher if he wants you to take a "just-as-good."

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BODY OF PAUL JONES DELIVERED TO THE NAVY

Imposing Military Display in Paris After Ceremonies.

THRONGS CHEER AMERICANS

Premier Rouvier and Diplomats March Behind the Coffin—Body Leaves Paris at Night.

PARIS, July 6.—In the presence of the highest dignitaries of France, the diplomatic representatives of many foreign Governments, and civil and naval officials of the United States the body of Admiral John Paul Jones was to-day formally delivered to the United States Government.

The ceremony combined impressive dignity with brilliant military and naval pomp, in which the soldiers and sailors of France and the sailors of America united in rendering honors to the illustrious dead. The military features of the day equaled the martial display on the occasion of the visit of King Alfonso.

The occasion was unique, and probably without parallel, as the funeral was that of a Revolutionary hero whose body had lain neglected in a foreign grave for more than a hundred years. Seldom has an event awakened such widespread interest in the French capital. Dense throngs packed the Champs Elysées and other principal thoroughfares to witness the imposing cortège.

The American naval contingent, numbering five hundred men, with twenty-five officers, which left Cherbourg in two special trains at 3 o'clock this morning, arrived at the Invalides Railroad Station at 11:40 A. M.

In spite of the hard night ride the sailors and marines presented a fine appearance as they emerged. They were uniformed as a landing party, wearing the regulation gaiters and carrying rifles with fixed bayonets.

SALUTED BY FRENCH TROOPS.

A company of French infantry was drawn up fronting the station to receive the Americans. The latter formed in battalion and unfurled their flag and naval ensign. At the same moment the French troops came to the salute, the French standard was dipped, and the French band struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

The great crowds which had surged across the Alexander Bridge shouted "Vive les Américains!" "Vive la France!" the entire multiude uncovering respectfully while the American anthem was played. Another outburst of enthusiasm greeted the "Marseillaise," and then the French escort took up the line of march across the Esplanade des Invalides to the Avenue Piquet, and thence to the Military School.

All along the route the streets were lined with dense crowds. Women waved their handkerchiefs and miniature flags, and there was a continuous shout of "Vive les Américains." The Americans made a most favorable impression by their sturdy bronzed appearance and the smartness of their movements.

At the Military School a battalion of French troops was drawn up in the great court to receive the visitors. Again the national anthems were played and salutes were exchanged. The Americans were then taken within the Military School, where they fraternized with the French sailors and soldiers while awaiting the afternoon ceremony.

BRILLIANT THRONG AT CHURCH.

The ceremony of delivering the body was held in the American Church on the Avenue de l'Alma at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The interior of this gothic edifice was beautifully decorated with plants and flowers. At the font of the chancel rested the coffin wound in an American flag and literally buried in floral emblems. The French Government had taken charge of the arrangements, and huissiers of the Foreign Office, wearing impressive silver chains, acted as ushers.

At the right of the altar sat Ambassador McCormick, the Special Ambassadors, United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, and Rear Admiral Sigsbee and other officers of the American squadron.

Across the aisle sat Premier Rouvier, with members of his Cabinet, practically the entire Diplomatic Corps, and officers of the army and navy. The members of the Diplomatic Corps were in full uniform, presenting a glittering appearance. Scores of American sailors in the naves on either side of the altar gave a fitting background to the imposing scene.

After brief religious services Gen. Horace Porter, the Senior Special Ambassador, wearing evening dress according to the French custom, with the red sash of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor across his breast, advanced alongside the coffin and formally delivered the body to Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis as the representative of the United States Government. He said:

PORTER DELIVERS THE BODY.

"This day America claims her illustrious dead. In the performance of my solemn duty I have the honor to deliver to the Government of the United States through you, its designated representative, the body of Admiral Paul Jones, to be borne with appropriate marks of distinction to the country upon whose arms his heroic deeds shed so much lustre.

"It is believed that their permanent interment in the land to whose independence his matchless victories so essentially contributed will not be lacking in significance by reason of the long delay.

"It is a matter of extreme gratification to feel that the body of this intrepid commander is to be conveyed across the sea by war vessels of the navy of which he was the honored founder and to whose sailors his name is still an inspiration, and that this high mission is confided to so gallant an officer of the same noble profession as the distinguished Admiral commanding the escorting squadron.

"An earnest expression of recognition is due to the accomplished savants of France whose acknowledged skill in anthropological science confirmed in every particular and with entire accuracy and absolute certainty the identification of the body, which is so marvelously preserved.

"We owe the cordial tribute of gratitude to the Government of the French Republic for its cheerful proffer of facilities during the search for the body, for the sympathy generously manifested upon its recovery, and for the memory of him who once covered two continents with his renown in battling for the cherished principles of political liberty and the rights of man for which the two sister republics have both so strenuously contended. All that is mortal of this illustrious organizer of victory on the seas lies in yonder coffin beneath the folds of our National standard.

"When Congress adopted the present form of the American flag it embodied in the same resolution the appointment of Capt. Jones to command the ship Ranger. When he received the news, history attributes to him the following remark:

"'The flag and I are twins. Born the same hour from the same womb of Destiny, we cannot be parted in life or death.'

"Alas! They were parted during 125 years, but happily they are now reunited."

LOOMIS ACCEPTS FOR NATION.

Mr. Loomis accepted the custody of the body and gave it into the care of Admiral Sigsbee in these words:

"It is doubly gegerous on the part of France to surrender the dust of this hero to us at this time, for much of his life was interwoven with the French history of his day, and had he been permitted to enjoy a few years more of health it is known that he would have commanded the fleets of France.

"Jones died in France at just about the period France had great need of his services, and Napoleon deplored his untimely death, which robbed him of a great Admiral. The conjunction of these two warriors of genius might have changed the history of the world.

"America unfortunately exemplified the idea that republics are ungrateful and in the stress of the struggle of building a new country forgot for a time its great hero. France, be it said to her credit, remembered Jones in appropriate, handsome, and touching ways, showing, as ever, her intimate and splendid appreciation of genius.

"Now, after the lapse of more than a century, through the persistent endeavors and patriotic purpose of Gen. Porter, and with the ever-kindly and generous assistance of the French Government, the body of Paul Jones was discovered.

"I have the honor, in behalf of the President of the United States, to accept the custody of the casket which incloses it, and to commit the body to the worthy hands of Admiral Sigsbee. The body will be borne over seas Paul Jones loved back to the land he served so well, where, I am confident, the justice and generosity of a great people will move them to render fitting homage to the memory of one of the foremost men of their history, a man to whom all the world awards ungrudgingly an august meed of immortal fame."

SIGSBEE SPEAKS FOR THE NAVY.

In accepting the trust Admiral Sigsbee said:

"I am here in command of a squadron of United States war vessels charged with the transportation of the body of Paul Jones to the United States. Since he was the greatest of our earliest naval commanders, it is appropriate that his body be transferred to the guardianship of the Naval Service, and the President of the United States decided that his body be deposited at Annapolis.

"It cannot be doubted that its presence in that institution will serve as an inspiration and example to future generations of the navy. The President had this object in mind when he chose the Naval Academy.

"It will be remembered that this body of a naval officer was discovered through the initiative and efforts of a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point. The army and navy of the United States, therefore, come together in patriotic and fraternal sentiment on this occasion. Gen. Porter may be assured of my appreciation of his labors, which is shared by the whole Naval Service which he has so greatly honored. We shall ever regard him affectionately.

"The occasion has also served to bring together in the remembrance of our joint history, the army and navy of France and the army and navy of the United States.

"I am directed, Mr. Ambassador, in my orders to receive from you this body, which you have decided to transfer to me in Paris. I hereby accept the honor and the further responsibility with the assurance that my command will bear the body of Paul Jones most reverently to its final resting place in the Naval Academy at Annapolis."

As the surpliced choir took up "America," the entire assemblage rose and joined in the strains of the patriotic hymn.

Eight brawny sailors from the Brooklyn then stepped forward, and, raising the coffin on their shoulders, bore it slowly from the church to the waiting gun carriage.

This was draped with the National colors, and was drawn by six black horses. The coffin was covered with flags and flowers, and took the place of the unlimbered gun.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY CORTEGE.

The cortège was now formed and proceeded along the Avenue de l'Alma, the Champs Elysées, across the Alexander Bridge to the Esplanade des Invalides. Republican Guards lined each side of the avenues, holding back the dense throngs, while all the converging streets were closed by barriers to prevent a crush.

Heading the procession came a squadron of cuirassiers in glittering helmets and breastplates, stretching from curb to curb, with a division of infantry under Gen. Frey. After them rumbled the gun caisson bearing the flower-laden coffin, with guards of American sailors on either side.

Back of the coffin was a long line of distinguished officials headed by Ambassador McCormick, Special Ambassadors Porter and Loomis, Premier Rouvier and his Cabinet, the foreign Ambassadors and French Generals and Admirals, all walking, according to the French custom.

The appearance of the detachment of 500 American sailors and marines was the signal for enthusiasm all along the line. Another French division, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, closed the cortège.

Arriving at the Esplanade des Invalides an imposing picture was presented. The French Government had erected a large pavilion, in which to deposit the coffin. It was richly hung with crimson velvet, with martial emblems and battle axes, entwined flags, and a row of brass field pieces along the front. Near by rose the gilded dome of the Tomb of Napoleon.

The coffin was deposited in the centre of the pavilion, while the cortège passed, rendering military honors. Later it was borne to the Invalides Railroad station and placed in a funeral car, where guarded by French and American sailors, it started for Cherbourg at 10 o'clock to-night.

Mr. McCormick, the American Ambassador, gave a dinner to-night at the embassy in honor of the visiting American officials. The guests included Premier Rouvier and other members of the Cabinet, Rear Admiral Sigsbee and the commanders of the American squadron, Admiral Fournier, commander of the French Mediterranean squadron; Gen. Brugere, commanding General of the army; Special Ambassadors Porter and Loomis, United States Senator Lodge, United States Senator Depew, and officers of the army and navy.

MINE OWNER A SUICIDE.

Winthrop Turney Shoots Himself While Visiting at Winsted, Conn.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 6.—The body of Winthrop Turney, a wealthy mine owner, was found in a pasture in Colebrook this morning. There was a bullet hole in his head and a revolver lay beside the body. Ill-health is believed to have prompted him to end his life.

Turney arrived at the home of the Misses Carrington in Colebrook last week to recuperate before returning to Sonora, Mexico., where he owned mines. Yesterday morning he asked Miss Sarah Carrington, his former governess, for a revolver, saying he wished to kill a cat in the hen yard. He disappeared shortly afterward, and Miss Carrington offered $100 reward for any one who would find him.

While passing along an old road about half a mile from the Carrington home, one of the searching parties found the body lying in a clump of bushes.

Turney's father was the late Paschal Turney, a well-known Boston lawyer. The suicide was forty-one years old, and was a graduate of Yale. Five years ago Turney became part owner of a mine in Sonora, which is valued at several million dollars.

WAR ON TRADING STAMPS.

Merchants Who Formed League Against Them Sued for Libel.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 6.—John Phillips, Louis Spelke, and John M. Wassing, merchants of this city, have been sued by the Premium Stamp Company for $10,000 each, charging libel and conspiracy. The defendants are accused of characterizing the stamp company's business as highway robbery.

They formed a committee, which called a mass meeting of merchants, to agree against the use of trading stamps. Two hours before the meeting the suits were filed, but the tradesmen met and formed an anti-trading stamp organization.

If every one took proper precautions, there would be no need for the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. As it is, it comes in handy. Cost for advertising—10 cents a line (7 words.)—Adv.

ODELLITES TALK NO MORE OF A STRAIGHT TICKET

Pretty Sure to Fuse and Blame Citizens' Union for Failure.

ODELL NOT COAXING PLATT

Doesn't Talk as If He Wanted To—Thankful for Small Favors, He Says, of the C. U. Indorsement.

State Chairman Odell came here from Newburg yesterday, spent a large part of the morning in the financial district conferring with E. H. Harriman and other financiers, and gave up the afternoon to the politicians who flocked to Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to see him.

For several days there has been a report in Republican circles that Mr. Odell had made a visit to Highland Mills in his automobile for the purpose of paying his respects to Senator Platt. It was said that the State Chairman and the senior Senator had met, and that their past difficulties were in a fair way to be smoothed away. Chairman Odell was asked last evening if he had called upon Senator Platt since his return.

"I have not," he replied in a way which seemed to indicate that he had no intention of so doing.

When Mr. Odell returned from Europe he brought back with him a French automobile and a French chauffeur. He has been spending a great deal of time lately in automobiling through Orange County. It is known that several times his trips have taken him very close to Senator Platt's home at Highland Mills. Although Mrs. Platt is in Europe, the Senator has continued to reside at his country place, returning there every night on the days when he comes to the city. The declaration of Mr. Odell, therefore, that he has not called upon Senator Platt, notwithstanding the fact that his automobile trips have taken him within hailing distance of the Senator's home, suggests that their differences are of a nature not easily reconciled.

Odell Fears Platt Knives.

It is to his supposed fear of what the Platt men would do to a Republican municipal ticket which bore his "tag" that some of the Republican politicians ascribe the State Chairman's desire to create the impression that he has no intention of mixing in the local campaign. When questioned about the local political outlook, Mr. Odell's invariable reply has been that the proper place to obtain information on that subject was at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee. President Halpin of the Republican County Committee was one of the callers upon the State Chairman yesterday, but his visit was of too short duration to give any ground for the suspicion that the local situation had been discussed.

From remarks dropped by the Republican district leaders it is now practically certain that the responsible heads of the Republican county organizations have abandoned the notion that there is any chance of electing a straight Republican candidate. It is said that the policy of the Republicans will be to put the responsibility for the failure of fusion—if it is to fail—squarely upon the Citizens' Union. In other words, the Republicans will do all they can to bring fusion about, instead of coming out against it, as a few months ago some of the Republican leaders talked so boldly of doing.

State Chairman Odell's attention was called yesterday to the fact that the Citizens' Union Legislative Committee had recommended the indorsement by the Union of six Republican members of the Legislature and seven Democratic members.

"Well, we are thankful for small favors," he replied. "Every little helps."

Mr. Odell said that he had no information about the appointments which Gov. Higgins is to make on the State Lighting and State Railroad Commissions. Mr. Halpin professed equal ignorance on that subject.

The tip was around, however, that the vacancy in the State Railroad Commission was almost certain to be filled by the appointment of John Lundrigan of Buffalo, who has been indorsed by a large number of railroad men. Gov. Higgins has pledged himself to appoint a practical railroad man to the place.

There is some feeling in the local Republican organization over the prospect of a Buffalo man being made the fifth Railroad Commissioner. That will make the commission entirely up-State in its personnel. In view of the great railroad interests which centre in New York, and especially in view of the agitation constantly going on for better regulation of surface and Subway lines, members of the organization feel that in leaving New York City without a representative on the commission Gov. Higgins would be affording the Democrats another issue for the local campaign.

Gunnison for Lighting Board?

Fred E. Gunnison, President of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, is said to stand an excellent show of appointment to the State Lighting Commission. Mr. Gunnison is a member of the law firm of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Meyers. He was Chairman of the Committee on Entertainment which provided for the reception of President Roosevelt on the occasion of the President's recent visit to that city to help dedicate the monument to Gen. Slocum. He has the indorsement of the Republican organization of Brooklyn for the place.

The Brooklyn organization has been badly disgruntled since the refusal of Gov. Higgins to appoint Michael J. Dady Railroad Commissioner, and it is said that Gov. Higgins is likely to attempt to conciliate Dady's friends by honoring a Brooklyn man with appointment to the vacancy on the Lighting Commission caused by the declination of James R. Sheffield. McDougall Hawkes is also mentioned as a probability in connection with the appointment to the Lighting Commission.

Among those who saw State Chairman Odell yesterday were Louis F. Payn, Col. Michael J. Dady, and Harry Ralston. Col. Dady had no comment to make upon the peace pact which is said to have been arranged between Senator Patrick H. McCarren and William A. Doyle, the leader of the Seventh Brooklyn District, who has been Charles F. Murphy's representative in the Brooklyn Democratic organization.

Statue to an Indian Heroine.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 6.—Sacajawea, the Indian woman who guided the explorers, Lewis and Clark, through Oregon, received public recognition for her heroic services to-day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition, when the bronze statue to her memory was unveiled. The unveiling exercises were on an elaborate scale and were attended by several thousand persons.

FOOD
That Makes
BRAINS
Grape-Nuts
Trial proves. There's a reason.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

French Percale, Imported Madras and Cheviot Shirts
At $1.25
Formerly priced at $1.50, $2.00, $2.50 and $2.75.
The lot comprises the bulk of what we have left of this season's stock.
Cuffs, attached and separate:
Bosoms, plain and plaited: Sizes, 13½ to 18; Patterns plain, figures, stripes and checks.
As usual, store will close at 12 o'clock Saturday during July and August.
ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

SAYS HIS WIFE TOOK ALL.

John Caffrey Emphatically Opposes Her Application for Alimony.

In answering his wife's demand for alimony John E. Caffrey said in an affidavit yesterday: "I most respectfully protest against the court awarding to this plaintiff, who has plucked me of all my money and estate, any sum of money for her support or for her counsel fees."

The plaintiff, Elizabeth Caffrey, has brought suit in the Supreme Court for a separation. She was Bessie Vaughan, a music hall singer, Caffray says, when he met and married her.

"I am fifty-five years old, son of John S. Caffrey, who died at Westfield, N. J., on Nov. 21, 1901," he continued. "I lived all my life with father in his home, a small farm on the outskirts of the village. I worked about the farm and did odd jobs. My father bought all my clothes, and from time to time would give me small sums of money. I never saved any money and have not been able to make any."

The fifty-five-year-old farmer's son says that his father left to him $30,000, and he wandered away from the farm to see the world. He married, and spent $25,000 in a short time.

The court reserved decision.

TRIED TO CLIMB INTO AUTO.

The Attempt Ended a Horse's Excursion Alone Up Fifth Avenue.

Evidently tired of being harnessed and unharnessed a black carriage horse rushed from McDermott's stable at 8 East Twenty-seventh Street last night at 9 o'clock and took a turn up Fifth Avenue. He enjoyed his freedom. He swished his tail, snorted, and ran with his head high in and out among carriages and automobiles.

Having had a pleasant run up the Avenue, to vary the fun a little he started to climb into an automobile at Twenty-ninth Street. The man and two women and even the chauffeur, already in it, objected. The women screamed. Mounted Policeman Purcell seized the animal by the bridle, jerked his forefeet out of the automobile, and turned him over to a stableman who had been pursuing him. None of those in the machine was injured, and they would not give their names to the policeman.

NEW SOURCE OF POLICY SLIPS.

Came in New Trousers, Prisoner Said —But the Court Knew Better.

Amos Chambers, a tobacco dealer, at 318 East Thirty-third Street, was arraigned in the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with having a policy slip in his possession.

"I never saw a policy slip to my knowledge in my life," he told Magistrate Baker. "I would not know one if I saw it."

"How about this?" asked the Magistrate, holding up the slip.

"Is that a policy slip?" asked Chambers in apparent surprise. "Let me look at it, will you, Judge? I didn't know what it was, but will know in the future."

"How did you have it in your possession?"

"Well, the only way I can think of is that I bought a pair of trousers in Second Avenue on Saturday night, and it must have been in the pocket."

"That's a pretty good excuse," said the Magistrate, "but it won't go here. I will hold you for trial."

Farmer Killed by a Savage Bull.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 6.—Alfred J. Voorhees, a farmer, was found dead in the field near his home at Griggstown this morning. He had been attacked by a savage bull and killed. His heart had been pierced by one of the bull's horns.

Cashiers

¶ You of all business officials are subject to the most frequent demands for quick and accurate results in figures.

¶ Add the BURROUGHS Adding and Listing Machine to your forces, and you will completely solve problems of dispatch, accuracy and, incidentally, night work. It adds, multiplies, subtracts and divides with infallible accuracy six times faster than an expert accountant.

¶ Try it for listing and adding checks, deposits, cash items, payrolls, balancing passbooks, trial balances, proving deposit slips, postings, computing interest, etc. 600 machines used daily in New York banks.

¶ Our Business Systems Dept. will show you with duplicates of the forms in actual use, how cashiers of banks and mercantile houses are using it to great advantage.

¶ Let us lend you a machine to test for yourself.

27,500 in daily use

For fully explanatory booklets, and further particulars, call, write or 'phone.

BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO
U. C. PETERS, Eastern Agent
220 Broadway, New York
'Phone 4291 Cortlandt

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
A Clearance Sale of
Summer Shirts
At 95c.
Value $1.50 to $2.00
In the immediate past we have conducted several sales which involved shirts of the better grade. We find that each of our sales has left us with one or two hundred shirts. These we have gathered into one great whole and offer them at ninety-five cents.
Coat and open front negligee shirts with plain or plaited bosoms, with cuffs detached and a few with cuffs attached. The fabrics include madras, linen-crash, percale and Russian cords in a diversified variety of colors, stripes and designs, together with a limited number of plain white.

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY
Straw Hats FOR Men
Regularly $2.00 to $3.00
Special at $1.35
We would be contented to find our straw hat stock about one-half as big as we find it, and we are willing to pay generously to find that contentment. The greater part of the hats are of fine split straw, well punctuated by fine and coarse sennit, milan and mackinaw hats.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
A Clearance Sale of
Scarfs for Men
Scarfs which have our label to identify them, fashioned of the finest imported and domestic twills, foulards, satins, grenadines and mercerized wash fabrics in every conceivable design and color, not excepting the new shade of lavender—practically our entire stock divided into two classes, and offered at one-half and less than one-half the former prices:
Folded and English Squares and Four-in-Hands,
Value $1 & $1.25, at 50c.
Four-in-Hands, Puffs, Tecks and Bat String Ties,
Value 50c. & 75c., at 25c.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Summer
Underwear FOR Men
Value 75c., at 50c.
Three styles—of soft Sea Island cotton, plain or with hairline stripes of silk and of white or pink lisle thread.
Our one-dollar series of undergarments begins and ends with the best brands that the market affords — and from that up to three-fifty for shirts and drawers of silk, the collection is complete.
Saks & Company
Broadway, 33rd to 34th St.

White Rose
CEYLON TEA
Fine tea, like White Rose, makes a pure, healthful drink for everybody. It is strengthening and tonic and though stimulating, leaves no bad effect. This is true only of a perfectly pure, clean tea, and to make sure you are getting the right kind always ask for White Rose.
One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.
Large package 30 cents, generous trial package 10 cents.

Mr. Gilbert to be a Jersey Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 6.—The Republican leaders of Union County have agreed on ex-Mayor Alexander Gilbert, President of the Market and Fulton Bank of New York, to succeed United States Judge Joseph Cross as Senator from Union County. Ex-Mayor Charles J. Fisk of the banking house of Harvey Fisk & Sons, New York, declined to become the candidate owing to ill-health.

Colorado Vacations
Afford the greatest measure of enjoyment and benefit at the least expenditure. Colorado is not only the grandest sight-place in the world, but it is also the best rest-place known.
This is the testimony of thousands who have gone to Colorado and come back singing the state's praises.
What Colorado has done for others, she can do for you. Our literature—free for the asking—tells how and why.
Burlington Route
W. J. O'MEARA, Eastern Passenger Agent, 379 Broadway, New York.
1842

KEEP'S ANNUAL SALE.
KEEP'S JULY SALE IS AN EVENT.
WE OFFER GENUINE BARGAINS AS FOLLOWS:
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF $1.50
Negligee Shirts at $1.00
Underwear
65c. Mesh Cotton at..... 45c
50c. Balbriggan and Gauze... 35c
$1.00 Lisle Thread..... 65c
Hosiery
25c. Black or Tan, fast colors, 2 for 25c
25c. Extra Fine Balbriggan, white feet..... 19c
35c., 50c. and 75c. Imported Lisle Thread, fancy or plain colors.....25c and 35c
Suspenders
50c. Elastic and Lisle Web... 25c
Neckwear
50c. Qualities..... 25c
Made in our own factory.
Handkerchiefs
25c. Fine Pure Linen Hemstitched, 2 for..... 25c
Pajamas and Night Shirts
$1.50 Madras and Nainsook... 95c
$1.00 Fine Muslin, fancy trim, with or without collars..... 60c
Our entire stock of Fancy Vests..... $2.10
Values $2.50 to $5.00.
Our entire stock of Straw Hats $1.00
Leather Belts, Bathing Suits, Bath Robes and Bath Slippers at Equally Low Prices.
KEEP MFG. CO.,
Makers of Keep's Shirts,
Broadway, bet. 11th & 12th Sts.
NO OTHER STORE IN NEW YORK.

Browning, King & Co
CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS
An Attractive Price.
Of last Summer's Sack Suits there are some 400 at our Broadway and Cooper Square stores that we propose to sell at once.
The former prices were $20 and $30. They are all marked now at
Fifteen Dollars.
This includes all of our Blue and Black Serges and Fancy Mixtures that were carried over and, when the qualities are considered, this is a very unusual and attractive price.
Broadway at 32d Street
B&K TRADE MARK
Cooper Square at 5th Street
Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

NOTHING BETTER THAN
OLD CROW RYE




PURE—OLD—MELLOW
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.
Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

WOMAN'S FIGHT STIRS MEETING OF TEACHERS

She Says She Will Go to Court Over New Constitution.

SCHAEFFER NEW PRESIDENT

Announcement a Surprise to Many at Convention—Is Known as a Friend of Dr. Maxwell.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 6.—There was a stiff fight at the annual business meeting of the National Educational Association in the First Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. As a result of it the association is threatened with a lawsuit to be instituted by a group of dissatisfied members. The issue which has called forth such determined opposition is the decision of the governing boards, ratified by the association itself to-day, to reorganize the association under a new act of incorporation when the old one expires by time limitation next February.

The opposition was knocked down and walked over at the meeting to-day by the powers that be, but this, it was declared, was possible only by the employment of methods that would have done honor to Thomas B. Reed when he was reducing the Congressional minority to a powerless appendix.

It was a fight between young women and older men. The latter party might be designated as that of the Superintendents—men with gray or white heads and deep bass voices. They sat on the front benches, and when a dozen of them bellowed "aye," the volume of sound produced seemed to represent thundering thousands. What did it matter if, when the other side was asked to register its vote, twice as many women—this is the charge—piped "No"? Every time the Chair found in favor of the ayes of the bass voices.

The opposition was led by Miss Margaret A. Haley, the business representative—her antagonists say "walking delegate"—of the Chicago Federation of Teachers, a young woman with a legal turn of mind and a voice that cannot be drowned by gavel rappings or cries of "question," be they ever so loud and authoritative. It is not the first time she has given the officers of the N. E. A. some very unpleasant moments. She was on hand at the Boston meeting, and again at the St. Louis meeting, and on both occasions she fought doggedly and successfully on behalf of the small teachers. Her mere appearance on the floor is generally enough to disturb the "big" men.

The trouble to-day was started by a report of the Board of Directors recommending the adoption by the meeting of a previous report of the Board of Trustees, providing for a reincorporation of the organization by special act of Congress under the slightly changed name of the National Education Association of the United States. The certificate of incorporation under which the association has been operating expires next February. At last year's meeting the Board of Trustees was authorized to take proper steps for the "continuance of the corporate existence" of the association. It was at the same time empowered to propose changes of constitution and rules "if existing provisions of law require any change."

Superintendent F. Louis Soldan of St. Louis explained to-day that besides the slight change in name no other alterations had been made in the new constitution which was to form part of the articles of incorporation than what was needed in order to make the so-called "permanent fund" of the association permanent in fact as well as in name. Then the fight was on.

Miss Haley Starts Fight.

Miss Haley raised a point of order, after having fought a brisk skirmish for permission to do so. Her point was that by providing for what virtually amounted to a new organization in place of the old one, the two boards had utterly exceeded their authority. She got unexpected support from Silas Y. Gillan of Wisconsin, whom President Maxwell apparently recognized in the hope of escaping Miss Haley. One of the objections made against the new instrument by Mr. Gillan was alleged failure to provide for the amending of the constitution and by-laws, and he charged that it placed the associate members on equal basis with the active. The President called on John B. Pine, the New York lawyer and counsel to the Board of Directors, to answer these objections. Mr. Pine admitted that the new constitution could be amended only by act of Congress, but held that the other points raised were "not in order."

Then Miss Haley announced that a meeting had been held last night, at which a large number of teachers representing ten States had adopted a resolution protesting against the reincorporation of the society in the manner proposed by the Directors, and that those attending the meeting had conferred on her the power of attorney to take the matter into court should the resolution be ignored by the meeting. The States represented at the meeting last night were New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Maine, and Louisiana. A New Jersey woman presided.

Mr. Gillan then offered another resolution providing for the continuation of the corporate existence of the association for another twenty years under the laws of the District of Columbia and without change of name or of constitution. This was declared to be impossible by Mr. Pine.

Miss Haley was ready with another point of order. She wanted to know what section of the existing laws made the continuance of the old association impossible. President Maxwell ruled her out of order. Miss Haley appealed to the meeting. President Maxwell put the question:

"Does the meeting sustain the chair?"

All the Superintendents droned "aye." All the women cried "no."

"The ayes have it," announced Dr. Maxwell.

"I call for division," cried Miss Haley.

"The vote has already been declared," rejoined the Chairman.

"I tried to make my motion for division before you declared the vote," protested Miss Haley, "but you would not let me."

"Sorry," said Dr. Maxwell. "What business comes next?"

Miss Haley tried to file a notice that she would take the matters into court, but was ruled out again. A motion to adjourn was then made and carried with a rush. After the meeting the determined Chicago woman declared that the talk about legal proceedings was not a mere threat, but that steps to carry it out would be taken at the earliest possible moment.

A victory for the politically conservative but educationally radical element in the association marked the very opening of the meeting. Among the first pieces of business to be transacted was the election of officers for the ensuing year. This, as far as the general membership is concerned, is a mere formality, the choice lying between the Committee of Nominations appointed in advance. All the meeting has to do is to voe "aye" to the report of the committee. When that report was read to-day, it was found to the surprise of many, that the man nominated for President was the Rev. Dr. Nathan C. Schaeffer of Harrisburg, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Pennsylvania.

Many teachers said that if a ballot had been taken the choice would probably have fallen on President Charles D. McIver of the State Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, N. C. Dr. Schaeffer stands close to Dr. Maxwell and his friends. Mr. McIver represents the element that is conservative as to "fads and frills," but radical in association politics.

The New Officers.

It was learned after the meeting that the vote in the committee had been 28 for Schaeffer to 17 for McIver. The committee's report was adopted. The twelve Vice Presidents, in the order of their rank, and the Treasurer, are:

William H. Maxwell, New York; Miss N. Cropsey, Indiana; J. H. Hinemon, Arkansas; Edward S. Vaught Oklahoma; John F. Riggs, Iowa; Joseph O'Connor, California; D. B. Johnson, South Carolina; J. A. Shawan, Ohio; H. O. Wheeler, Vermont; J. Y. Joyner, North Carolina; J. W. Spindler, Kansas; J. Stanley Brown Illinois; J. M. Wilkinson, Kansas.

The Board of Trustees reported that the permanent fund of the association amounted to $147,000.

After a rather warm discussion in the Department of Secondary Education on the subject of secret societies in the secondary schools, the meeting adopted the following resolution drawn up by the special committee of investigation headed by Principal Gilbert B. Morrison of St. Louis:

Resolved, That we condemn these secret organizations, because they are subversive of the principles of democracy which should prevail in the public schools; because they are selfish and tend to narrow the minds and sympathies of the pupils; because they are wholly unnecessary in secondary schools; because they stir up strife and contention; because they are snobbish; because rewards are not based on merit but on fraternity vows; because they inculcate a feeling of self-sufficiency among the members; because High School boys are too young for club life; because they are expensive and foster habits of extravagance; because they bring politics into the legitimate organizations of the school; because they detract interest from study, and because all legitimate elements for good, social, moral, and intellectual which these societies claim to possess can be better supplied to the pupils through the school at large in the form of literary societies and clubs under the sanction and supervision of the Faculties of the schools.

Vanderlip on Trade Schools.

At the general meeting in the Ocean Grove Auditorium this evening Frank A. Vanderlip, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and now Vice President of the National City Bank of New York, spoke on the economic importance of trade schools. Mr. Vanderlip took his text from the attainment by Germany in recent years of a place in the front rank of industrial competitors. Germany, he said, had had little aid from nature, no wealth of raw material, no vast homogeneous domestic market.

"I am firmly convinced," he said, "that the explanation of that progress can be encompassed in a single word—the schoolmaster. He is the great cornerstone of Germany's remarkable commercial and industrial success. From the economic point of view the school system of Germany stands unparalleled. The fundamental principle of the German educational system is, in large measure, to train youths to be efficient economic units."

The tendency of trusts and labor unions in this country to make commercial and industrial automata could, Mr. Vanderlip said, best be combated by but one power, the schoolmaster.

William Barclay Parsons, the engineer, spoke on "The Practical Utility of Manual and Technical Training."

Speaking of the advocate of the "Simple Life" and the advocate of "The Strenuous Life," Mr. Parsons said that both were to some extent in the wrong, and the only life worth living was "the efficient life." He said:

"What we need is not merely a man who acts, but one who does—that is, one who will do what he has to do regardless of intervening obstacles. Efficiency and effectiveness are the keynotes of success in actual life."

Superintendent Lorenzo D. Harvey of Menominee, Wis., spoke on "Manual Training in the Grades."

In its report to the National Council today the special committee on salary and tenure and pensions gave these statistics:

Facts collected relating to salaries represent 85 per cent. of the cities and towns of 8,000 or more inhabitants.

The total number of teachers and supervising officers in the 457 cities and towns was 92,892. Of this number 70,230, or 75.6 per cent., were teachers in elementary schools, and all except 1,500 of the latter number were women. That is to say, the women teachers in the elementary schools constitute 74 per cent. of the entire number of persons employed either as teachers or in supervisory places. The average yearly salary of the teachers in elementary schools was $661; the average for the women being $650, and for the men $1,161.

President Walter B. Gunnison of the Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn spoke this morning before the Department of Secondary Education against taking the time and energy of high school Principals with administrative work to the exclusion of instruction.

The total registration at the headquarters of the New York City Teachers' Association at the Ocean Hotel up to this evening was nearly 1,300. To-night the members of the association are giving a dance and euchre party, to which all members of the National Educational Association have been made welcome. Eight hundred teachers from States outside New York have already registered themselves as participants in the free excursions around New York City, which have been arranged by the City Historic Club of New York for next Saturday, Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday.

The Kentucky delegation boasts that one of its members holds the record for long and continuous attendance of the National Educational Association meetings. Dr. W. H. Bartholomew, Principal of the Girls' High School at Louisville and a life member of the association, has been at every meeting for the last twenty-eight years.

THE PRESIDENT AT ASBURY.

To Spend Almost Two Hours with Teachers—Large Escort Planned.

President Roosevelt will spend just an hour and forty-five minutes in Asbury Park to-morrow, arriving there by the Pennsylvania Road at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The following schedule has been made out for his trip to Asbury Park and back to Oyster Bay:

Leave Oyster Bay, 11 A. M.; leave Long Island City on Pennsylvania tug at noon; leave Jersey City, 12:45; arrive in Asbury Park, 2 P. M.; leave Asbury Park, 3:45 P. M.; arrive in Jersey City, 5:11 P. M.; leave Jersey City, 5:20 P. M.; arrive Long Island City, 5:50 P. M.; arrive at Oyster Bay, 6:45 P. M.

The Presidential train will be made up of a Pullman composite car and the private car Riva. Luncheon will be served on board the train. At the Asbury Park station the President will be met by a reception committee, including the following representatives of the National Educational Association, the State of New Jersey, and Asbury Park: President Maxwell, Gov. Stokes, Chairman James M. Green of the Arrangements Committee, First Assistant Commissioner Rogers of Albany, Superintendent Dougherty of Peoria, Superintendent Soldan of St. Louis, Superintendent Evans of Augusta, United States Senators Kean and Dryden, Congressmen Howell and Parker, State Senator Brown, President Hayes of the New Jersey Board of Education, State Director Enright, Mayor Ten Broeck of Asbury Park, Bishop Fitzgerald, the Rev. Dr. Ballard, and the principal officers of the National Educational Association.

The Second Troop of cavalry, Capt. Field, and the Third Regiment of infantry, Capt. Mather, will act as military escort. The President and his party will be met by carriages. The route to the auditorium will be circuitous in order to give the greatest possible number of people a chance to greet the Chief Executive.

After delivering his own address the President will stay in the auditorium to hear the responses made in behalf of the National Educational Association by President John R. Kirk of the Missouri State Normal School and Miss Katherine D. Blake, Principal of Public School No. 6, New York City.

Before returning to the railway station the President will stop and speak to an open-air meeting at the foot of Ocean Pathway, Ocean Grove. While he is at Asbury Park every precaution will be taken for his protection. A large space will be roped off at the railroad station and nobody will be admitted to it who does not display the National Educational Association badge. Four detective sergeants from the New York Detective Bureau are here now, and several others will come down with the President on the train.

PRIZES FOR SCHOOL REPORTS.

$300 Offered by Mrs. Emily E. Williamson—Announced to Teachers.

R. Fulton Cutting announced yesterday that Mrs. Emily E. Williamson had offered to the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor a gift of $300 as prizes for the best form of school report adaptable to a large city. The first prize is to be $200, the other $100. To Mr. Cutting, President of the association, Mrs. Williamson sent a letter in which she said:

"I feel that a great service has been rendered by your organization in all States to child saving and probation work, public charities, and public schools by the convincing plea for school facts as a means of increasing school support and school efficiency. It has occurred to me that further good might result from enlisting the interest and co-operation of the thousands of teachers who will gather next week at Ocean Grove and will return home with many plans for helping their own communities. In case the sum is not sufficient to stimulate competition I will gladly increase it. I shall be grateful to the association if it will take steps necessary to bring the matter properly before the National assembly of educators. I should be pleased if in awarding the prizes you would ask the co-operation of Gov. Edward C. Stokes, author of New Jersey's school law; Prof. A. E. Winship, editor of The Journal of Education, and Prof. George H. Locke, editor of The School Review."

Mr. Cutting wrote a letter to Mrs. Williamson accepting the gift and thanking her for it. Announcement of the gift was also made to the teachers at Asbury Park. All competitors who desire information can get it by addressing R. Fulton Cutting, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

KAISER DEBARS SPEECH BY M. JAURES IN BERLIN

Plan of German Socialists for a Demonstration Is Balked.

THE DEPUTY TO GO ANYHOW

Frenchman's Secretary Says He Will Find a Way of Delivering His Address.

BERLIN, July 6.—Chancellor von Buelow to-day telegraphed to Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, instructing him to inform M. Jaurès, the French Socialist leader, that the German Government thinks it best to debar him from speaking in Berlin on July 9, as it has been announced that he intended to do.

Prince von Buelow says in his telegram:

"Against the personality of M. Jaurès I have nothing to say. I respect his views on foreign policy, and not infrequently agree with them. I am glad that on several occasions he has promoted friendly relations between Germany and France. The personal value of M. Jaurès is not considered, but the political rôle placed upon him.

"The leading organ of the Social Democracy in Germany, The Vorwaerts, has announced that the assemblage planned is the beginning of the immediate influence of the Social Democracy on foreign policy, and that a war of the classes will be promoted upon an international foundation.

"Still more clearly is the aggressive intention of the promoters of this meeting expressed in the organ of the so-called Scientific Socialism, the new society, which says:

"'The revolution has dynamited the Russian-French alliance. Now it becomes the historical task of the German Social Democracy to do for the French Republic what the holders of power in Russia are no longer able to do—to protect them from exaggerated claims by the use of force as the result of imperialistic Germany's policy.'

"This is the outspoken direction in which this demonstration leads. The German Socialists would use the presence of Herr Jaurès in Berlin to cover by his person their hostile endeavors against the State and national interests. The Imperial Government cannot refrain from using the means at its disposal to prevent the party from seeking to destroy the existing and constitutionally established order."

Von Buelow cites instances of the French Government's interdiction of speeches which it had been announced were to be made by members of the German Reichstag, and then says:

"Even although it were to be expected that Herr Jaurès would have the tact to avoid anything that might be unpleasant for the German and French Governments, one cannot have similar confidence in the German organizers of the meeting. Nearly a year ago Herr Jaurès had an opportunity of convincing himself at Amsterdam of how far behind the more practical and patriotic aims of their French colleagues the German Social Democracy stands in its contradictory, doctrinaire behavior.

"In such circumstances, the Franco-German understanding would gain nothing by the probable course of events at the proposed meeting, and I therefore consider it advisable that the public appearance of Herr Jaurès in Berlin shall not take place."

The invitation to M. Jaurès came from the Socialist Executive Committee, and was designed to advance the Socialist opposition to the Government's Moroccan policy and to demonstrate the similarities of view on foreign questions of Socialists of all countries. The subject chosen was the task of the Social Democracy in the preservation of the world's peace and the solidarity of the international proletariat.

Allusions had been made in the Reichstag by Chancellor von Buelow to the contracts between Herr Bebel (the German Socialist leader) and M. Jaurès to the disadvantage of Herr Bebel, and an account has been circulated in the newspapers, and not denied, that the Emperor made a complimentary annotation on the margin of a newspaper clipping concerning M. Jaurès's course in co-operating with the non-Socialistic parties on some public questions.

Whether Herr Bebel will speak in Paris, as also announced, is not certain. Herr Bebel himself is out of town. The French Government forbade Herr Bebel from speaking in Paris six years ago, and the German Government prohibited Herr Bueb, a member of the Reichstag, from speaking on the French side of the frontier, near Muelhausen, two years ago.

The Government's action is not known to the public yet. The semi-official North German Gazette will contain the news to-night.

Herr Singer, who, next to Herr Bebel, is the leading Socialist in Germany, says the action of the Government is ridiculous and is a confession of weakness.

Chancellor von Buelow's telegram is widely discussed in the press. The Liberal organs condemn the interdiction with varying degrees of sharpness, some of them asserting that it shows weakness and pettiness on the part of the Chancellor. The Cologne Gazette regards it as a mistaken step, and several organs express amazement that Prince von Buelow allowed himself to be influenced in the matter of foreign policy by the boasting of the Socialist organ, Vorwaerts.

MUCH SURPRISE IN BERLIN.

Kaiser Said to Have Overruled Chancellor in This Matter.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, July 6.—The edict prohibiting M. Jaures, the French Socialist leader, from speaking in Berlin has caused much surprise.

It is declared on excellent authority that Prince von Bülow was opposed to the idea, but issued the edict by order of the Emperor.

The Vorwaerts, the Socialist organ, will say in the morning that von Bülow's order has interrupted the German-French rapprochement, as it will stir up the Nationalist feeling in France.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Have You Found A Boarding Place or a Room?

Many little ads like this appear daily in The New York Times.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Cool and attractively clean rooms; breakfast optional; location is ideally central; Summer season rates.

More prominence is given Lost and Found, Furnished Room and Boarding Place advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES than in any other newspaper. Over 100,000 metropolitan daily circulation. See last page. Orders by telephone accepted.

$6,750 FOR A CAXTON.

Big Prices at a Sale in London—How Values Have Gone Up.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 6.—The enormous rise in the value of incunabula in recent years was illustrated at a sale at Sotheby's yesterday.

A copy of Caxton's "Book of Caton," printed in "thabbay of Westmeynstre" in 1483, was sold to Mr. Quaritch, the well-known dealer, for £1,350, ($6,750.)

In 1686 a copy of this book which belonged to Dr. Bernard was sold for 3s. In 1823 G. Watson Taylor's copy sold for £30 19s. 6d.; the Inglis copy three years later brought £28 17s.; the Wilkes copy, with eight leaves wanting, and some mended, fetched £23 15s., and the Gardner example sold for £81 in 1854. In the last eighteen years only two copies have come under the hammer. In June, 1897, the Earl of Ashburnham's copy brought £295, and another example realized £360 at Sotheby's in February, 1899.

The specimen sold yesterday was in perfect condition and in an almost contemporary ornamental stamped calf binding, probably executed at Oxford. It is perhaps the finest copy of the book in existence, while most of those previously sold were more or less imperfect, but even when this is taken into consideration the difference in the prices is sufficiently striking.

At Sotheby's yesterday an almost perfect copy of the first edition of Tyndale's "Pentateuch" was also sold. It brought £940, and this volume was also acquired by Quaritch.

In 1818 an imperfect example of this book realized £3 4s. at Saunders's saleroom; the Heber copy, wanting twelve leaves, produced £35 in 1834; this was afterward perfected by Mr. Grenville, except for three leaves which were in manuscript; but on obtaining a perfect copy Mr. Grenville parted with the Heber example, which at the Gardner sale, in July, 1854, brought £150. Bishop Daly's copy realized £155 at Sotheby's on June 26, 1858, but this, like the others, was not perfect. Of recent years only one noteworthy copy of this book has come under the hammer, and this was Lord Crawford's, which sold for £255 in June, 1887.

$10,000 NECKLACE STOLEN.

Famous London Auction Rooms Robbed—American Woman Accused.

LONDON, July 6.—"Annie Grant" of Chicago, who says she is an actress, was committed to-day at a police court to stand trial at the Old Bailey on the charge of stealing a pearl necklace worth $10,000 from Christie's auction rooms.

The woman, whose real name is thought to be Annie Gleason, according to the prosecuting counsel, visited Christie's, inspected the necklace, and secured a duplicate of imitation pearls, which on a second visit she substituted for the genuine necklace while the attendant's back was turned.

The prisoner obtained a Continental passport at the American Embassy six months ago in the name of Annie M. Grant of Chicago, but nothing further is known of her.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The police here believe that "Annie Grant," arrested in London, is the wife of a man named Gleason, now serving a sentence in the Baltimore Penitentiary. Gleason was recently sentenced for the theft of a large sum of money from a messenger of a Baltimore bank. The woman has no police record.

Gleason often went to Europe.

WE PROTEST TO TURKEY.

Dragoman of the American Legation Was Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.—Minister Leishman has strongly protested to the Porte against an indignity offered recently to the First Dragoman of the Legation, A. A. Gargiulo, by the secret police.

Gargiulo bought a box of cartridges at the shop of an Austrian who had been under surveillance for some months. A police spy reported Gargiulo, who was conducted to a police station and detained an hour, in spite of proof of his identity, until the Minister of Police ordered his release.

The Minister subsequently expressed his regret, but the American Minister was not satisfied, and has asked for an explanation.

JANOWSKI STILL LEADER.

Maroczy Half a Point Behind in the Chess Tournament.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 6.—In the international chess tournament to-day Janowski won from Blackburne and held the lead. Teichmann beat Leonhardt, Maroczy beat Tarrasch, and Marco won from Tschigorin. Burn and Taubenhaus played to a draw. Marshall and Wolf and Schlechter and Alapin did not finish. The score:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Janowski	12	5	Burn	8	9
Maroczy	11½	5½	Leonhardt	8	9
Marco	10½	6½	Alapin	7	9
Tarrasch	10½	6½	Wolf	7	9
Schlechter	10	6	Blackburne	6½	10½
Teichmann	9	8	Tschigorin	5	12
Marshall	8½	7½	Taubenhaus	3½	13½

BROOKLYN WATER PLANS.

$3,390,000 to be Spent in Improving the System.

Chief Engineer De Varona of the Brooklyn Water Department announced his plans yesterday for the expenditure of the $3,390,000 recently allowed by the Board of Estimate for the improvement of Brooklyn's water supply.

The first work to be done is the reconstruction of the conduits from Massapequa to the Ridgewood Reservoir, at an estimated cost of $2,750,000. The old brick conduits have been taxed to their full capacity for some time. These will be replaced by sixty-inch steel pipe.

The Ridgewood and Mount Pleasant engine houses will be remodeled, at a cost of $650,000, and $200,000 will be expended for an extension of the distributing system.

Mr. De Varona asked for something over $5,000,000. He said yesterday, though, that Brooklyn had no right to complain, as her allowance this year is larger than Manhattan's.

Philippine Telephone Franchise.

MANILA, July 6.—The Philippine Commission has passed an act granting to John I. Sabin and Louis Glass of San Francisco a franchise to construct telephone and telegraph systems throughout the Philippine Islands. Sabin is President and Glass Vice President of the Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Train's Ships to Go to Che-foo.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—Rear Admiral Train, commanding the Asiatic Station, was authorized by the Navy Department by cable to-day to proceed with vessels of his fleet to Che-foo. Rear Admiral Train asked permission to go [illegible] that the men may have a change [illegible]

Here's an Opportunity to save
25% to 33⅓%
upon regular prices.
$100,000 worth of English Woolens
to be closed out at once.
$28 & $30 Suits now $20
$7 & $8 Trousers now $5
Finest trim and finish.
Burnham & Phillips
119 & 121 Nassau St.



HEALTH BEFORE CANAL WORK, SAYS MR. SHONTS

Panama Conditions to be Improved, Chairman Declares.

ANNOUNCES A NEW POLICY

Hereafter There Will Be No Secrecy or Coloring of Reports—The Facts About Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6.—Conditions on the Isthmus of Panama are to be made healthful before the real work of digging the canal begins, according to an announcement made to-day by Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission. Mr. Shonts said:

"Our first duty is to create sound underlying conditions. This is now vastly more important than the removal of earth. The men must have suitable houses in healthful surroundings; they must have wholesome food at reasonable cost; they must have suitable transportation facilities to and from their work, and they must have opportunity for recreation. It will be the policy of the commission to provide these essentials as quickly as possible.

"It will also be the policy of the commission to give to the public the actual conditions as they exist on the Isthmus, without any attempt to either color or conceal. So much has been said about health conditions there that facts should be known regarding yellow fever. There have been between 9,000 and 10,000 employes on the Isthmus since the disease first appeared in May. During that month there were twenty canal employes stricken and two died. In June thirty canal employes were stricken and four died. There were also three cases of fever among employes of the Panama Railroad Company and no deaths. During the month of July, up to the 6th, there have been no new cases and there is not one employe under treatment.

"In regard to the wages paid and the statements that so many men have left because of reduction in salaries, the fact is that wages, instead of being reduced, have been increased in every branch of the service on the Isthmus during the life of the present commission. It will be the practice of the commission, as far as practicable, to fill the higher and more desirable positions by the promotion of deserving employes.

"The beginner's salary for the clerical places, such as bookkeepers, stenographers, typewriters, &c., is $1,500 per annum, and for draughtsmen from $1,500 to $2,000. The wages in the outdoor railroad places are from 10 to 25 per cent. higher than those paid in the United States. The scale is: For switch engineers, $125; firemen, $100; helpers, $75; track foremen, $83 to $100, and supervisors, $150 to $175 per month. All the mechanical tradesmen, such as carpenters, blacksmiths, machinists, &c., receive 56 cents an hour.

"As to the amount of work actually done, complete reports have not been received. In order to know exactly what has been done and what the actual conditions are, the commission has sent two of its engineering members to make an examination of the ground and make a formal report of their investigation."

HAS OPTIONS ON SIX SHIPS.

Director Farnham of Panama Railway Ends His Mission Abroad.

LONDON, July 6.—Richard L. Farnham, a Director of the Panama Railway, who has been in England and on the Continent for two months looking into the prices of steamers and rails, sails for the United States on the Deutschland to-morrow, taking proposals from British and German firms for rails and from British shipowners and shipbuilders for steamers.

Mr. Farnham says he has taken options on six vessels, and that the prices are below what the vessels could be bought for in the United States. He also has proposals from seven of the largest shipbuilding firms in Great Britain to build other ships that may be required at prices lower than those for which they could be built in the United States. The British firms, he says, are prepared to deliver the ships in shorter time than American builders.

Mr. Farnham found English prices of rails far below the American scale, while the German prices were even lower. He says he has not purchased anything, but has simply received proposals to submit to the board at Washington.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Famous Silverware
Over half a century of continuous and successful manufacturing has made the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
On Spoons, Forks, Etc.
the best known brand in the world.
In buying Tea Sets, Tureens, Butter Dishes, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

The Wanamaker Store
Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon.

Another Day Among The SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

$4.50 to $7 Suits now at **$2.50**
$10 to $15 Suits now at **$4.75**

There has been lively selling during the last two days among these smart, practical Summer Dresses; but as there were more than a thousand suits in each group, there are still ample quantities for the women who come promptly today.

The materials used include practically all varieties of washable fabrics desirable for the making of shirt-waist suits; and there is immense variety of patterns and colorings in each. The styles in which the suits are made, and the workmanship with which they are produced, are above criticism. They come from the very best manufacturer of women's garments in the country.

$4.50 to $7 Suits today at **$2.50** *a Suit.*
$10 to $15 Suits today at **$4.75** *a Suit.*
Basement Under-Price Store, Second floor.

Bathing Suits for Men and Boys

The difference between a good bathing suit and a bad one is often not realized until a man happens to try on a Wanamaker suit. The ordinary sorts that you get at the bath houses will never suit a man who has once known the comfort of the right kind of a suit, or who has any regard for his appearance on the beach.

Here are suggestions of the different varieties and prices:

Men's Bathing Suits

At $1—Cotton; plain navy blue, or navy blue and white stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $2—Wool; plain navy blue or black, navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, black-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $2.50—Wool; navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, black-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $3—Wool; plain navy blue or black, or navy blue-and-white, black-and-red, black-and-white end stripes; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $3.50—Wool; navy blue-and-white, black and red; quarter sleeves or sleeveless.

At $5.50—Wool; full regular made suits; plain navy blue or black, or black-and-red end stripes.

At $7.50—Wool; two-piece suits for large men—chest measurements, 48, 50 and 52; navy blue with white end stripes.

Boys' Bathing Suits

Cotton two-piece Suits, 75c and $1.

Wool Suits, at $1.50, $1.75, $2.50 and $3. Same color-combinations as the men's suits.

One-piece Suits of Jersey cloth, for the little fellows of 2 to 8 years. Cotton, 50c a suit; wool, $1 and $1.50.
Broadway and Ninth street.

Men's $3.50 to $5 SHOES and OXFORDS
At $2.90 a Pair

Samples.

The man who can wear sample sizes—7 and 7½, B and C—should be much interested by this announcement.

There are four hundred pairs involved, consisting of patent leather and black kidskin. In a wide variety of styles.

If you are so fortunate as to be able to wear any of these sizes you'll grasp this chance in a hurry. Every pair in the collection is worth from $3.50 to $5.

$2.90 a Pair

These two groups for Women and Children:

Women's Oxfords at $2 a Pair

A dozen styles at this price. Some of the more popular ones are White Canvas Ribbon Ties—welted soles and Cuban heels; Tan Kidskin Oxfords with narrow toes; Black Kidskin Oxfords with welted soles, and kid and patent leather tips. All sizes and widths.

Shoes for Children

Children's White Canvas Button Shoes—an exceptionally good value. Solid leather, flexible sewed soles. Sizes 6 to 8, at $1 a pair; sizes 8½ to 10½, at $1.25 a pair; sizes 11 to 2, at $1.50 a pair. D and E widths.
Fourth avenue and Ninth street.

300 TRIMMED HATS at $5
From $8, $10 and $12

The entire collection of these Wanamaker Trimmed Hats is taken from our regular stock, and their prices yesterday were $8, $10 and $12. The variety includes practically all styles and shapes popular this Summer. The materials are all carefully selected, and of best sorts.

Today Choose at $5 Each
Second floor, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

606—COUNT THEM!—606



NORMAL COLLEGE CLASS OF '05

Remarkable Full-Page Picture of this year's Graduates, splendidly reproduced in color in

THE BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT OF THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES NEXT SUNDAY.

SEND IN YOUR ORDER TO-DAY.

LEANDERS WON FINAL HEAT FROM BELGIANS

Henley Grand Prize Goes to Britishers in Fast Time.

WITHIN 5 SECONDS OF RECORD

England's Rowing Event Closed with Brilliant Victory for Collegians—Vespers Start for Home.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

HENLEY-ON-THE-THAMES, England, July 6.—The expected has happened, and the crack Leander eight-oared crew won the Grand Challenge Cup here to-day. They defeated the Ghent crew of Belgium by two and a half lengths in the remarkably fast time of 6:56, which is within five seconds of the record for the distance, held by the victors of to-day's race. After the Leander's comparatively easy victory over the Vespers of Philadelphia, nothing barring an accident could stop them winning to-day. The Belgians' time for the distance was 7:07. They covered the last fifty yards very slowly, being pretty well done up.

During the first half of the race, they made the Leanders row very hard, but before a mile had been covered the Britishers had taken all the steam and go out of the Belgians, and left them for good and all. One of the Belgian oarsmen caught a crab when the race started, and this gave the Leanders a big lead. The visitors started a stern and plucky race, but were no match for the old collegians, who made every quarter post a winning one.

There was an entire absence of the enthusiasm which marked yesterday's race between Leanders and Vespers. Before that event the result was clouded in doubt, and many experts really thought that the Philadelphians had a chance to win, but after witnessing the superb work of the tried and seasoned men in the Leander boat, there was little worry as to the outcome of to-day's race. Leander's time is five seconds faster than in their race with the Vespers, which is an indication that they are really faster than they appeared in the race with the Americans.

There is intense jubilation in rowing circles here to-night. The Grand Challege Cup is safe, although there has been many a heartache during the past three weeks. The Henley Grand Challenge Cup holds the same position in rowing that the Derby does in horse racing, and the loss of the trophy to the Americans or Belgians would have been little short of a national calamity. There is a general feeling here that yesterday's race demonstrated the superiority of the English stroke over that of the American, although the members of the Vesper crew and their friends will not admit this. With the exception of the Cornell crew, each American eight has been beaten by Leander, the best previous time being in 1901, when Pennsylvania was beaten in 7:05.

The result of the contest for the Grand Challenge Cup has fully justified what was said after the arrival of the Philadelphia crew. When the Vespers had shown their form on the river it was admitted that the two best crews were the Leanders and the Vespers, and no other crew had a chance of winning. It is conceded that the Vespers were the second best in the contest, and had the Philadelphians been called upon to meet the Belgians to-day instead of the Leanders, the cup would have been carried to America instead of remaining here. The water conditions to-day were more favorable for fast time than yesterday, which in a measure accounts for the speed of the Leander boat.

The American Ambassador, Whitelaw Reid, sent the Vespers an invitation for an afternoon tea, but as the crew is booked to leave Southampton for New York on Saturday they were unable to accept. The shell will be sent to Southampton to-morrow, when Coach Dempsey will superintend its being stored safely, and the crew will go down to Southampton early Saturday morning.

Eton again carried off the Ladies' Plate, defeating Christ College by a length, in 7:12.

NOT MESSCHERT'S WRITING?

Expert Carvalho Says Signature in Will Case Are Tracings.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 6.—David N. Carvalho, the New York handwriting expert, was the chief witness at to-day's hearing before Register of Wills Kemmerer in the Messchert will case. The contestant, Lee L. Esenhower, seeks to obtain $10,000 and the Douglassville estate in France, basing his claim upon a letter received from Col. Messchert before his death last October.

Mr. Carvalho declared that the signature of Col. Messchert to the letter is merely a tracing of the original signature, and that the letter itself had not been written by Col. Messchert. In this he could not be shaken.

Carvalho examined the letter of Mr. Esenhower, in one corner of which were the words, "Please find note inclosed." This, it is alleged, was written by Col. Messchert. He said he had seen it before and had made an enlargement of it. He examined all the other writings in the case—on the poems sent by Col. Messchert to Mr. Esenhower and in the books.

"What is your opinion concerning the genuineness of the signatures at the bottom of the letter and on this poem?" he was asked.

"It is my opinion that they were not written by the same person. In my opinion they are all tracings, made from the same original."

The entire theory of counsel for the estate was based on the supposition that an original signature of Col. Messchert had been used by some one to trace the signature at the bottom of the letter to Mr. Esenhower.

KILLED BLACK HAND AGENT.

Caputo Was Stabbed, but Managed to Reach His Gun.

Special to The New York Times.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., July 6.—Pietro Caputo, who runs a saloon on Mamaroneck Avenue, after being stabbed nearly to death late last night by a fellow-countryman known as "Big Pietro," said to be a member of the Black Hand Society, crawled to where he had a shotgun hidden and fired at his assailant. The contents of both barrels struck "Big Pietro." He staggered through the door of the saloon and fell dead outside.

A week ago Caputo received a letter signed by the Black Hand Society, demanding $100 under a penalty of being stabbed to death on July 5 if he failed to pay.

The saloon keeper, instead of sending the money, loaded his shotgun and hung it near the bar.

Late last night three men entered his place. They ordered beer. As Caputo stooped down behind the bar to draw it, he says that "Big Pietro" leaned over the bar and stabbed him many times. Then Caputo fired at him.

After killing his assailant, Caputo reloaded the gun and shot at the other two men. Both were wounded, but they escaped. Caputo then surrendered to the police.

AFTER MORE HOTELS.

Excise Complaints Against 300 or 400 Will Be Made.

Twenty-two new complaints against alleged illegal Raines law hotels were drawn up yesterday by the Committee of Fourteen. They will be sent to the Excise Department this morning. It is planned to draw up each day between fifty and seventy-five additional complaints until all the offending places from the Battery to the Harlem River shall have been weeded out.

The Building Department says it is prepared to handle the complaints with expedition. Between three and four hundred of the hotels are scheduled to go.

STEVENSON ATTACKS TRUSTEE

Sues for McClenahan's Removal, Alleging Misuse of Estate.

David Stevenson, son of the brewer, David Stevenson, who died in 1892, has begun an action in the Supreme Court for the removal of James McClenahan as trustee of the brewer's estate and an accounting.

On his application Justice Blanchard issued a temporary injunction restraining McClenahan from interfering in any way with the young man's one-seventh interest in the estate except to collect the rents and income and turn them over to Stevenson.

Stevenson alleges that the trustee has been using the principal of the trust for his own benefit. He says that a trust was formed by his father, but expired in 1898, when the plaintiff became twenty-one. Then, he alleges, McClenahan, the trustee, induced him to agree to renew the trust for ten years against his own interest.

Stevenson also declares that McClenahan has used the trust estate largely for his own personal benefit, both in the formation of the David Stevenson Brewing Company, to which he persuaded his fellow-executors, Mrs. Stevenson and James Smith, to deed over all the brewery property, and in the subsequent sale of real estate covered by the trust.

Young Stevenson also says that McClenahan, as President of the Mutual Bank, persuaded him to purchase 172 shares of Mutual Bank stock at $300, assuring him that it would soon advance to $500. This investment was for the trust fund. Stevenson says that this stock was sold to him at a fictitious value, and that McClenahan's object in selling it was to maintain his hold on the Presidency of the bank.

MAY BANKRUPT PATERSON.

Unending Litigation Will Follow Sewage Pollution Decision.

Special to The New York Times

PATERSON, July 6.—City officials say that Paterson is threatened with bankruptcy by the decision rendered by the Court of Errors and Appeals yesterday, sustaining the right of riparian owners to sue for river pollution damages. To stave off litigation that may cost her uncounted millions, the city will try to find grounds for carrying the case to the Federal Courts.

The city empties her sewage into the Passaic River. Some years ago, nearly 100 owners of land along the river banks below the point of pollution joined hands to make the city pay. The aggregate of their claims ran up into the tens of millions.

The city demurred to the suits. Her claim was that the law will not permit them to sue. The case went from court to court, until the decision yesterday.

The number of litigants has grown, and more than 200, encouraged by the court of last resort's favorable ruling, are preparing to sue the city for anywhere between $5,000 and $100,000 damages each. Far more serious, however, are the suits Jersey City, Newark, and other municipalities are preparing to bring because they have been forced to abandon their water works on the river front and get their drinking water elsewhere at a cost of millions.

PHYSICIANS IN TRAIN WRECK.

Dr. Billings's Party Renders Prompt Aid to Injured Passengers.

WILLISTON, N. D., July 6.—Thirty persons were injured, one seriously, in the wreck of the Great Northern's westbound flier at Spring Brook, twenty-one miles east of here last night. Seven cars were burned by a fire caused by the explosion of a gas tank under the smoking car. A special car containing Dr. Frank Billings of Chicago and a party of physicians going to Portland, did not leave the rails and was unharmed by the flames. The officials are unable to explain the cause of the accident. The train left the track while going at high speed.

Most of those injured suffered from burns, the flames spreading so rapidly that many were scorched before they could get out of the wreckage. Dr. Billings and the physicians in his party at once took charge of the injured and dressed their wounds. All of the injured were able to resume their journey this morning except C. H. Stricker of Boise City, Idaho, who is reported to be in a critical condition.

INSURANCE LAW INVOKED.

Associated Companies Would Suppress the Interccean Company.

ALBANY, July 6.—The New York State Central Organization of Co-operative Fire Insurance Companies has asked Attorney General Mayer to bring an action to suppress the Interocean Fire Insurance Company of Monroe County. The formal application was made by George F. Slocum of Rochester, as attorney for the insurance organization.

The applicant declares that the defendant has failed to live up to the insurance law in not having at least twenty-seven persons among its organizers who own property worth $50,000. The Attorney General will give a hearing of the application on July 12. The New York State Central Organization of Co-operative Fire Insurance Companies threatens to bring similar actions against a number of other companies in various parts of the State.

DENOUNCE BIBLE IN SCHOOL.

Committee of Rabbis Declares Scriptures Provoke Ill-Feeling.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 6.—Reading the Bible in the public schools was denounced in the report of the Committee on Sectarianism of the Central Conference of American rabbis, which closed here to-day. The report as adopted contains the following:

"The place of the Bible is in the home, the church, and the church school. To force it into the public educational institutions is not merely to suggest that these three agencies are powerless to effect the desired results, but likewise to interfere with the growth of a finer and larger human brotherhood. It has created ill-feeling between Catholic and Protestant, and has caused both to look down upon the Jew."

ROGERS AGAIN TESTIFIES.

Named William Rockefeller as Investor of Gas Funds, It Is Said.

BOSTON, July 6.—H. H. Rogers was a witness again to-day in the hearing before Causten Browne, as master in the suit of Receiver George W. Pepper of the Bay State Gas Company of Delaware against Mr. Rogers and others for $3,000,000 and interest, alleged to have been illegally secured from the company.

In the course of his testimony Mr. Rogers said that all the investments of the company were made by William Rockefeller. Mr. Rockefeller may be called as a witness.

Dr. John H. Pryor Resigns.

ALBANY, July 6.—Dr. John H. Pryor saw Gov. Higgins to-day and after coming from the Executive Chamber announced that he had resigned as Superintendent of the New York State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis. He will retain his position for a year, or until a successor is appointed.

LOST.—One hundred thousand persons in New York City buy THE TIMES daily. One of them may have found what you have lost. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (7 words.)—Adv.

AMERICAN TEAM LEADS THE ENGLISH RIFLEMEN

Scores Five Points More at 500 Yards, Even at 600.

CRALL GETS THE TOP SCORE

Excellent Showing Made by Both Sides in the Face of Unfavorable Conditions for Accuracy.

BISLEY, England, July 6.—The American team of riflemen, representing the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of New York State, led the English marksmen representing the Queen's Westminster Volunteers at the end of the first day's competition here to-day by 5 points. The shooting was remarkably close throughout, the two teams making absolutely the same score at 600 yards, but the Americans outshooting their opponents at 500 yards. Considering the conditions, both made an excellent showing, bull's-eyes and inners being scored freely. To-morrow the competitors will shoot at the longer ranges, 800 and 1,000 yards. The Americans are confident that they will not only hold their advantage but increase it.

There was a high wind blowing and the sun shone brightly for the first time since the teams have been at Bisley. The glare interfered with the accuracy of the fire quite as much as the wind. Handicapped as they were, both did well to get 369 targets at the longer range. The Americans made 392 at 500 yards against the Britons 387. Crall led with a score of 134 points, while McAlpine got 132, and Short 130. For the Westminster marksmen, A. S. Fulton got 131 and Tyrell and R. Fulton 130 each. The Englishmen were unfortunate in naming Bachus as a reserve, whose score did not count. He made the top total of the day, 140 points, falling but 4 short of a possible score of 75 at 600 yards, with 11 bull's-eyes and 4 inners.

Each man shot fifteen targets at each range. All eight men shot, but only the scores of the six regulars counted, the reserves being ignored in the tally. The 500-yard range was shot first, and the Americans got 49 bull's-eyes to the Britons' 46. When they left the range with a five-point lead they were cheered to the echo. They then shot the 600-yard distance, and at the start the Englishmen gained a slight lead, but the Americans by almost perfect marksmanship in the closing rounds managed to even up the score and hold their original advantage. The visitors used Krag-Jorgensen rifles, and the Englishmen Lee-Enfields. The Americans used no artificial aids.

Sir Howard Vincent, Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, and Major John H. Beacom, Military Attaché of the American Embassy at London, were interested spectators. Other prominent military men and a large gallery of American and English women attended in the crowd of several thousand people that saw the match. At the close of the day Capt. Robert McLean of the American team expressed himself as entirely satisfied with the result, and said he was confident his men would hold their own to-morrow, and win the Sir Howard Vincent Shield.

To-day's scores were:

AMERICA.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Short	62	68	130
Snyden	64	57	121
McAlpine	69	63	132
Meyer	64	56	120
Crall	69	65	134
Beach	64	60	124
Total	392	369	761
RESERVES.			
Underwood	65	61	126
Stevens	71	59	130

ENGLAND.

	500 Yards.	600 Yards.	Total.
Tyrell	69	61	130
Halle	60	64	124
Goble	62	61	123
Sheppard	60	58	118
A. Fulton	68	63	131
R. Fulton	68	62	130
Total	387	369	756
RESERVES.			
Mansfield	68	66	134
Bachus	69	71	140

UNION BASEBALL NEXT.

Federation of Labor Trying to Organize the League Players.

The American Federation of Labor, which has for some time sought to extend its scope beyond the mechanical trades, is now reaching out for the professional baseball players.

General Organizer Herman Robinson has tackled this job. Letters have been sent to the players of the baseball leagues, he says, containing application blanks and explaining the rules of the federation.

He says it is proposed to form a union to be known as the International Association of Professional Baseball Players of the United States and Canada, with locals in different cities. He said he had hopes that the organization would be successfully formed.

HOPPER WANTS HIS $100.

Sues the Occidental Club, Which Did Not Indorse Him.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, procured from Judge Worcester in the Eleventh District Municipal Court yesterday a summons for the Occidental Club in an endeavor to recover $100, alleged to have been contributed by him in the form of a club bond. The club has rooms at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Mr. Hopper was instrumental in its formation three years ago.

Thomas E. Flannery, President of the club, said last night that Mr. Hopper had withdrawn from membership two years ago because the members refused to indorse his candidacy for the leadership of the Thirty-first Assembly District in opposition to Louis Abrams, who also was a member.

Mr. Flannery also said that Mr. Hopper had induced Daniel E. Donovan, a saloon keeper of Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, to resign his membership in the club and to enter suit for the recovery of $125 contributed to the club. The suit was tried last January and resulted in a verdict for the club in the lower court, but yesterday Justice Scott of the Supreme Court reversed the finding. It was then that Mr. Hopper took his action. The summons is returnable July 13 before Judge Worcester.

ANIMAL PATIENTS SAVED.

Pennsylvania University's Temporary Veterinary Department Burned Out.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—The temporary building occupied by the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania was destroyed by fire to-night, entailing a loss of upward of $10,000. Three firemen were injured by a falling wall.

There were a large number of valuable horses, cows, dogs, and other animals in the building undergoing treatment, but most of them were taken from the building uninjured. Some of the guinea pigs, cats, and rabbits which were being used in experiments were smothered or burned to death.

The university authorities are about to construct a large building for the veterinary department at a cost of $200,000.

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Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

AMERICAN GIRL WINS.

Londoners Cheer Miss Sutton's Rally in English Tennis Tournament.

LONDON, July 6.—Miss May Sutton of Pasadena, Cal., to-day emerged victorious from the big entry for the premier ladies' lawn tennis honors of All-England, defeating, by consistent work throughout, all the aspirants for the championship title, now held by Miss D. K. Douglas, who on Saturday next will meet Miss Sutton. A battle royal is expected, as the Englishwoman is a remarkably fast player and a good general, while Miss Sutton throughout the tournament exhibited form never equaled at Wimbledon.

That Miss Sutton's triumph is most popular was shown when she defeated by 2—0 on sets Miss C. Wilson, who played beautiful tennis, and only succumbed after a hard fight. The spectators rose in a body and cheered the young American again and again.

The match to-day proved to be the hardest Miss Sutton has yet engaged in. There were four deuce games in both sets. The American was tired at the commencement of the second set, and the Kentish champion seemed to be winning, when Miss Sutton rallied and ultimately won. She played a magnificent back-line game, and her drives kept her opponent from getting near the net.

Miss Sutton's victory was well earned. An enormous gallery witnessed the match and stood up on the stands and roundly cheered the young American winner at every stroke she made that scored the points in Miss Wilson's court. It was one of the greatest ovations ever witnessed on the most famous of the English lawn tennis courts.

As the result of her resourceful play at the crisis of the match, Miss Sutton won the final, defeating Miss Wilson, the champion of Kent, 6—3, 8—6. Miss Sutton will now meet Miss Douglas for the championship.

In the ladies' open doubles, Misses Thomson and Longhurst beat Misses Sutton and Morton, 6—3, 6—3.

In the men's doubles, the Britishers S. W. Smith and Frank L. Riseley defeated the Australians Norman Brookes and Walter Dunlop, thus eliminating all but Englishmen from the men's All-England championship.

TENNIS AT HOLLYWOOD CLUB.

Yale-Kings County Pair Win Speedy Doubles Match in Two Sets.

Hotly contested matches in both the lawn tennis singles and doubles provided excellent sport all day yesterday—the second of the open tournament on the courts of the Hollywood Golf Club at West End, N. J. Among the best competitions in the singles was that in which B. B. V. Lyon, the Yale player, defeated O. J. Salisbury in three speedily played sets. Frederick G. Anderson, the Kings County champion, won over Wylie C. Grant of the New York Lawn Tennis Club in the easiest fashion in straight sets, and the intercollegiate champion, Robert Le Roy, Captain of Columbia University team, defeated Dudley Bramhall, the expert of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club.

Summary:

Men's Singles.—Third Round—Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, defeated Dudley Bramhall, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—1; B. B. V. Lyon, New Haven Lawn Club, defeated O. J. Salisbury, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 5—7, 6—3, 6—4; F. C. Colston, New Haven Lawn Club, defeated Herbert R. Limburger, Hollywood Golf Club, 6—0, 6—3; Harry F. Allen, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated George E. Nettleton, New Haven Lawn Club, 6—1, 6—3; Walter Lewishon, Hollywood Golf Club, defeated W. Hewitson, Orange Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—1; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Wylie C. Grant, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—3, 6—2.

Men's Open Doubles.—First Round—George E. Nettleton and Frederick G. Anderson, New Haven and Kings County Lawn Tennis Clubs, defeated O. J. Salisbury and Percy Lansburg, Staten Island Cricket and Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—2.

Second Round—Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York and Columbia University, defeated Herbert R. Limburger and Dr. Lederman, Hollywood Golf Club, 6—1, 6—2; Hugh Tallant and Calhoun Cragin, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Frederick Lewishon and Martin Vogel, Hollwood Golf Club, 6—2, 6—2.

Two matches were played in the second round of the consolation singles yesterday on the courts of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, New Rochelle. Rosenbaum defeated Connell, 6—0, 6—1, and Augur defeated McDonald, 6—4, 10—8. The semi-finals in the open singles were not played because of the high wind which made the best of competition impossible. The matches were postponed until this afternoon.

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That was the comment made by a discerning woman who attended the sale of the first edition of these natty Sailor Suits a week ago. That others held similar opinions was evidenced by the way they sold. They went with amazing rapidity, and when the store closed scarcely one of the original lot of Suits was left.

A second edition was obtained. These Suits go on sale to-day.

We predict for these Suits an equally prompt and generous demand. For wear at the seashore, in the country or in mountain regions they are ideal. Quite swagger.

The illustration indicates that. Made of fine quality of linen duck in white; full blouse, deep collar, braid trimmed; emblems are in blue, red and white. Gored plaited skirt—correct walking length.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....180 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

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SECRETARY OF STATE ROOT.

President ROOSEVELT and Mr. ELIHU ROOT deserve the applause and hearty congratulations of the country, the President for appointing to the office of Secretary of State left vacant by the death of JOHN HAY the man whom public opinion practically without dissent had designated as fittest, and Mr. ROOT for consenting again to enter the public service at a time when it was reasonable to suppose that he was much inclined to remain in the private station. After all, there are those among us to whom the American dollar is not the chief end and aim of existence. Mr. ROOT relinquishes the unchallenged primacy of the New York bar and gives up, we suppose, the richest law practice in the world to accept an office so poorly paid that every American contributor to the public revenues ought to blush with shame whenever he looks a Cabinet officer in the face. It is the call of duty to which Mr. ROOT has responded in accepting the appointment, a call which he must have considered well-nigh imperative. But it is the call of opportunity as well, for no man can say to what heights of fame or to what larger preferment a successful administration of the affairs of the State Department during the next three years may bear him on.

The work that awaits Mr. ROOT is of a kind that the greatest statesmen of history might have rejoiced to engage in, of a kind to stimulate the interest and engage the powers of a first-rate, constructive mind. The readjustments in the Far East incident to the making of peace between Japan and Russia will deeply concern us; and Mr. HAY taught his countrymen to understand that we have practical interests on that side of the globe which it is worth their while to safeguard. Nor shall we be an unconcerned spectator of the reorganization of civil government in Russia, a chapter of history in the making that the world may expect to see written before, in the ordinary course of events, Mr. ROOT will quit the office he is about to assume. Our relations with the republics to the south of us are already under attentive re-examination, and may be profoundly modified by the march of events if not by our deliberate intent. Through the growth of our commerce, too, we are likely to be confronted in coming years with problems of treaty-making that will call for high ability and sound judgment in the State Department. Questions unseen and undreamt of, too, are continually forced upon the world's attention by National or international activities. It gives us a feeling of security to know that we have in that high office a man fit to shape and declare our policies, whatever may arise.

Mr. ROOT has that quality of which his brilliant predecessor often deplored the lack—full knowledge and ripe training in the law. Lawyers are after all the great guides and regulators, and have been throughout the world's history. If in some matter that, as Sir WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT phrased it, is "above and beyond the domain of law" Secretary ROOT shall appear to cut loose from bonds and restraints we shall at least feel sure that he knows what he is about. But that quality of ELIHU ROOT'S that makes his serious-minded countrymen feel a little more secure in their affairs and their ventures this morning on learning that he is to be Secretary of State is the sureness of his judgment. All his life it has been his business to attend to unforeseen complications—a habit and a training of the highest value in diplomacy. He is not merely grounded in large affairs, he is a master of them. His service as Secretary of War gave him an intimate acquaintance with the public business and as well demonstrated to the country his efficiency in the discharge of it. In the administration of the Philippines prior to the setting up of a civil government in those possessions, and in putting Cuba on her feet, Secretary ROOT labored with unflagging industry and with a clear vision of what it was best to do. If in the office of the Secretary of War, for which he had no special taste or training, he was thus notably successful, we run no risk in predicting for him much higher distinction in the discharge of the duties of the State Department, which are very much in the line of his aptitude and experience.

The President is fortunate in persuading Mr. ROOT to re-enter his Cabinet. Mr. ROOSEVELT has often aroused the unbounded enthusiasm of the American people, and the great majority they gave him last Fall was the pledge and measure of their confidence. But he himself must feel that he is better furnished forth for the labors and responsibilities of the Presidency with a man of ELIHU ROOT'S calibre at his elbow than he would be if compelled to trust always to his own judgment or to the counsels of second-rate men. Mr. ROOT is of such independent mind that he is altogether capable of differing with the President, and an adviser who frequently dissents is of vastly greater value than one who habitually concurs. Men who have the greatest stake in the country's security and prosperity and who would be most harmfully affected by unwise policies at Washington will be altogether sincere in their approval of the President's choice. As we pointed out the other day, the appointment of Mr. ROOT to the State Department will be more satisfactory than the choice of Secretary TAFT because now the President will have two very able men in his Cabinet. Moreover, Secretary TAFT has responsibilities in connection with the Panama Canal undertaking which the President would be reluctant to transfer to another. By this appointment Mr. ROOSEVELT has strengthened his Administration at home, and we are confident that its international reputation will be enhanced by the wisdom, the tact, the foresight, and the ability of the new Secretary of State.

ANOTHER MONOPOLY SMASHED.

It is all very well for the Inter-State Commerce Commission to meddle with rebates and refrigerator cars, but it is another matter when it comes to revising excursionist rates just in the holiday season. There are many tourists who have been ignorant of the outrageous use made of its power by the Northern Pacific Railway, which has actually sold through tickets, enabling passengers at one and the same time to buy railway transportation and stage tickets and lodging coupons. Of course, they could buy them separately, but it is matter of common knowledge that some people like to make one bite of a cherry and to buy once instead of several times. Also, prudent people like to know how they are going to get back when they leave home, and they like to be sure of where they are going to sleep, as is possible when they buy through tickets or arrange with a tourist agency. This has been thought an accommodation to travelers, and it certainly has encouraged journeying, not only to the Yellowstone, but wherever the tripper ventures.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, however, has ordered that this convenient custom shall cease, because it is monopolistic and a discrimination and undue preference, likewise an unreasonable disadvantage to those prejudiced by the sale of through tickets. Verbatim, the decision is:

> That the railway company, stage transportation company, and hotel association are not competent in law to form through routes and establish joint rates as provided in Section 6 of the Act to Regulate Commerce, and the tariff under which the rates and tickets are provided cannot be regarded as a joint tariff established by connecting carriers under the act.

There is reason in everything, even in this. Through tickets are sold cheaper, and those buying them are diverted from other routes of travel. The traveler who buys a Northern Pacific coupon ticket, and gets a concession on a round-trip rate, is naturally diverted from other lines of travel. Having secured all he wanted before he started, he is immune to the blandishments of the rival stage route and the guides who conduct camping parties. Naturally they are offended. They are the complainants in this case, and the decision is in their interest. It is the duty of the defendant railway, says the decision:

> To so conduct and control its operations relating to the transportation of passengers to Yellowstone Park as to afford such passengers full and equal opportunity at the terminus of its line at Gardiner and elsewhere to select the stage line or other agency they may desire to use for touring the park and the places and manner of entertainment therein.

Thus another monopoly is shattered. To be sure, the railway company was not complaining, and there was no protest from those who bought what they wanted at concessions satisfactory to them. Those concessions were unjust to the stage drivers and guides, and who are the railway company and its passengers that they should be considered? The logical extension of this great principle may be confidently awaited. Any railway ticket which includes a hack ride is an outrage upon all hackmen, and should be prohibited. It is doubtful if even this is enough. Any railway maliciously neglecting to bring enough passengers within reach of hackmen and guides is neglecting its duty, and perhaps ought to be fined. Possibly all railway tickets with boat coupons are illegal, if the railway portion is sold cheaper in consideration of the purchase of the complete route ticket. It is unbecoming to say that the Inter-State Commerce Commission does not correctly expound the law or that the law, if correctly expounded, "is a hass." It is, however, within limits and truth to say that the Inter-State Commerce Commission adopts curious clients, and sometimes causes harm even where it means good.

RAILWAY FRANCHISES.

The City Club, through its Secretary, has addressed a letter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment setting forth the conditions on which, in its opinion, grants of transportation franchises, now resting entirely with the board, should be made. There is an obvious propriety in the submission of such suggestions from this body, since the City Club aided very intelligently and substantially in securing the legislation transferring to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment the functions of the Board of Aldermen in this class of matters. Naturally the club has definite notions of the advantages to be gained by the transfer. The points indicated by the club are in general harmony with public sentiment so far as sentiment has developed on this subject. They are four in number:

1. THE SUBJECT OF TRANSFERS—That no new franchise shall be granted to street railway companies unless reasonable and practicable provision for transfer facilities is agreed to.

2. OVERHEAD TROLLEYS IN MANHATTAN—That no franchise shall be granted which involves the construction or operation of overhead trolley lines in any part of the Borough of Manhattan.

3. BASIS OF COMPENSATION FOR FRANCHISES—That the method of determining the compensation to the city for all new franchises shall be upon a basis of a percentage of the gross receipts, and that the system of an annual payment based upon the number of cars running over a certain portion of a route be abandoned as a future method of determining compensation to the city.

4. COMPLIANCE WITH THE TERMS OF FRANCHISES—That all new franchises contain a clause to the effect that, upon the failure of the holder of the franchise to comply with its provisions, the franchise shall be voidable at the option of the city. It is further suggested, (if there are no legal obstacles to the incorporation of such a provision in the terms of a franchise) that provision be made to the effect that, upon the failure of the appropriate authorities to take action to compel compliance with the terms, provisions, or conditions of such franchise after having been petitioned so to do, any taxpayer, with leave of the court, may bring an action to compel such compliance.

It is probable that the substance of these requirements would be regarded by the more enlightened and progressive of the capitalists engaging or intending to engage in the construction and operation of transportation lines under city franchises as reasonable, with the exception of the refusal of authority for overhead trolleys in the outlying districts. As to that, the experience of the older parts of the city is generally deemed conclusive. Certainly if any more overhead trolleys are to be permitted it should be only a temporary grant, and definite guarantees, capable of being enforced as indicated in the fourth clause, should be exacted. Undoubtedly the ground principle for the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment should be the securing to the public the greatest possible facilities under franchises terminable or revisable within the shortest time that will obtain the investment of the necessary capital.

PERDICARIS ON MOROCCO.

Readers of the current number of The International Quarterly who eagerly turn to the article on "The Disintegration of Morocco," by Mr. ION PERDICARIS, without doubt an expert witness on actual conditions in that remote country, are doomed to disappointment. Not exactly in the personality of the writer. On the contrary, the article gives the impression, otherwise derived, that Mr. PERDICARIS must be a very pleasant man to meet. JOHN HAY'S epigram, thrown into the first day's meeting of the last Republican National Convention, and so well adapted to evoke its enthusiasm, "PERDICARIS alive or Rais ULI dead," is justified by this contribution. Mr. PERDICARIS, however substantial or insubstantial his claim to American citizenship, was worth the trouble. But when we resort to him for a dispassionate and historical exposition, "in a learned spirit," of the Moroccan question which has suddenly become burning, and has at least set the German Emperor afire, we simply do not find it.

The fact clearly is that the expert witness is too near the events which he describes, and has too much personal interest in them. He is "down on" France because she did nothing to secure his release from a captivity which would have been comical if it had not been so tragical. That indeed is the account of the matter which has reached us from officers of Admiral CHADWICK'S squadron, reporting quite unofficially. It was our warships at Tangier which put the effective coercion on the bandit. And in his story Mr. PERDICARIS does much less than justice to the previous efforts of the American Navy to break up the terrorism of the "Barbary pirates," meaning all those Mohammedan gentlemen who have been for many generations taking toll of helpless passers on the south shore of the Mediterranean. He does indeed give due credit to Commodore STOCKTON for his gallant behavior "in 1838-9." But Americans have an abiding notion that the first effective defiance of the demands of the Barbary pirates had been delivered nearly a generation before Commodore STOCKTON'S time by another American naval officer, by name STEPHEN DECATUR.

Apart from these historical loosenesses, Mr. PERDICARIS'S article, highly readable as it is, is vitiated by the personal animosity toward France which the circumstances of his captivity induced in him. One may understand and even sympathize with that animosity without thereby concluding, with the German Emperor and Mr. PERDICARIS, that the question of Morocco is a question big enough to justify Germany's threat of endangering upon it the peace of the world.

THE WATERING PLACE SEA SERPENT.

Besides its sporadic appearances here and there on the ocean wastes of the world, vouched for by mariners and travelers of more or less credibility, the sea serpent is sure to turn up at popular seaside resorts quite early in the season and to present aspects which do not vary essentially from one year to another. It has always a big head lit with big, staring eyes, and this it lifts up to a considerable distance above the water, blowing off at the same time a large quantity of serpentine wind exhausted of its oxygen during the creature's previous immersion. Sometimes it has shaggy hair on its neck, like a bison's mane, and sometimes not. But it almost invariably shows a series of humps above the water stretching out to a hundred feet or so, giving token of the immense longitude of the animal, and naturally exciting a great amount of interest in it, not only on the part of those who witness it from the shore, but of the far larger number who read about it in the newspapers. What is particularly noticed of the variety which appears off seaside watering places is the punctuality of their arrival in the early days of the season. If business lags and a cold climatic wave descends along the shore, casting a benumbing spell on customers, the marine ophidian can be trusted to make all right and set business booming again. It is pretty sure to come when it is very much wanted, and may ofttimes turn the fortunes of the Summer.

But it is now shown that not every waterside tavern keeper will accept the co-operation of this seagoing snake, even when it is proffered and when a backward season threatens, and in the till is hardly one coin to jingle on another. The other day the keeper of one of the largest caravanseries of the Long Island coast was waited on by a plausible drummer "with a ginger beard" who laid down the proposition that he had a sea serpent to put on the market. It was all on hand and ready, being in sections and stowed away in two big packing cases, and could at any time be put in commission off shore with a few hours' preparation. In its size and proportions it was quite like the kind we have described, and it also had a megaphone attachment capable of emitting tremendous roars when it was in action.

But the boniface of this particular tavern, spreading its pavilions along the sands and looking forth where in snow-driven whiteness the wind's feet shine along the sea, evidently thought that the legitimate and authentic attractions of the ocean were all that reasonable patrons ought to look for. He was therefore armed in proof against the blandishments of the drummer, like the lobster of his own surf-beaten coasts, and would have nothing to do with the sectional snake and its roaring instrumental attachment. He is thus presented as upholding a high standard of publican morals and looms up among the sand dunes of the south shore as the guardian of Neptune's ever majestic pageant, vigilant that no image of falsehood or surviving chimera out of BARNUM'S bewildering days be intruded therein for the sake of whooping up a transient sensation and drawing in customers. Possibly the serpent may be heard of later at some other point along the coast, but thus blown on and its mechanism and true inwardness exposed, its business and prosperity are likely to be much interfered with in the future. The more remotely wandering kind told about by returned sea Captains piping themselves to frequent grog in their various snug harbors are unlikely to become the subject of any such mechanical limitations, and there is no reason why they should be deprived of any historic or popular credit which they may have earned. They are as probable as the jabberwock, anyhow, and as an image haunting the shadow spaces between surmise and reality and boring the universal deep like a giant corkscrew, will always be a good deal talked about, if they are not very often authentically seen.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Accidents and the Fourth.

Now that every newspaper in the country has duly performed the annual task of making moan over the Fourth of July roster of dead and wounded, with carefully incidental references to the number of fires and the value of the property destroyed, we are moved—possibly by no better inspiration than that of the Spirit-who-denies—to raise the question whether the one great American holiday really is marked by more accidents to life and limb and pocket than the other days of the year. Of course, this question is "absurd on the face of it," but so was many another that lost all its absurdity as soon as it received a little serious consideration from people with the courage to look an accepted notion square in the eye, and, as is the case with most if not all such notions that have come down to us from an unscientific, unobserving, and statistics-lacking age, the burden of proof as to this one rests not on those who doubt, but on those who accept it as well founded. That quite a lot of men, women, and children get more or less badly hurt every year through the activities peculiar to Fourth of July is true, but it must be remembered that the "quite a lot" looks minute indeed when compared with 80,000,000, and also that that two or three scores of deaths and two or three thousands of injuries are much more impressive when they are all of one kind than when they are well distributed through a hundred categories. What we want is evidence that the casualty record of Fourth of July surpasses or even equals that of days when men are busily engaged in their ordinary occupations—which include, as everybody knows, not a few in which the risk of sudden death is not small and the risk of injury large. Most of these familiar and therefore unnoticed dangers cease on the one day in the year which a really big majority of us devotes to amusement and "celebration." And it's not so terribly perilous to play with the assorted explosives supplied for gratifying that barbaric joy in noise as noise which every healthy boy asserts and every healthy man will confess if he happens to be caught in one of the rare moments when he is willing to abandon pose and tell the truth. Year after year loving parents read about Fourth of July accidents, and occasionally they see one of them, but just the same they go on providing the money for the purchase of fireworks and let their children set them off. From inability to learn by experience? No, rather from having acquired from experience an underlying and effectual feeling that the danger to any one child, though real, is so small as to be negligible. For something more than a century and a quarter boys and men too stupid or too careless to celebrate the Fourth of July without killing themselves have been steadily eliminated from our population, and it is the descendants of wiser and carefuller boys and men who joyously keep up the annual sacrifices of fire.

A Problem in Psychology.

One of our correspondents has evidently long been irritated by the frequency with which he has heard or read the expression, "psychological moment," and as a result of its use by Mr. WALLACE in explaining, or rather describing, his sudden departure from Panama the accumulated emotion all exploded in the letter we printed yesterday. He wants to know what "the psychological moment" means, anyhow—with a strong intimation that it means nothing definable, or, what works out about the same, that it means almost anything vague and misty that the user has in mind. We have not ourselves been consciously troubled by this phrase, but now that attention has been called to it, we confess that it really is rather cruelly overworked and stretched. Investigation of the ordinary and immediately accessible books devoted to the explanation of verbal puzzles throws no light on the origin of this one, and such inquiries as we have been able to make of men more or less wise on such subjects have elicited nothing more satisfactory than "I guess it's from KIPLING," or "Didn't NAPOLEON invent it?" In ordinary usage, the words as we understand them mean little if anything more than "the right time" or "the best time." When employed a little more carefully there is a direct reference to the adaptation by one person of action to the mental state of another, so as to produce a desired result promptly or with the closest attainable approach to certainty. When Mr. WALLACE said that the offer of a bigger salary than he was receiving came "at the psychological moment" he probably meant only that it arrived when his still mysterious discontent with Panaman conditions and prospects had grown so large that it instantly determined him, if not to resign his position, at least to start for Washington and "have it out" with the President and the President's advisers. The moment was sufficiently "psychological" to justify the phrase as it is commonly understood, and none that would have bettered it very much occurs to us.

Both Men Were in the Wrong.

Stupidity and tactlessness, both in large quantities, seem to have been very fairly shared by the Canadian schooner Captain, who made a provocative display of the Union Jack in the Harbor at Charlotte on the Fourth and by the Deputy Collector at that port who compelled the Captain to lower his flag by refusing to give him clearance papers unless he did it within ten minutes. Strictly speaking, the trouble-hunting Canadian was well within his legal rights in flying the flag he did, and the Deputy Collector certainly went far beyond his in forcing its sequestration, but after the landsman is brought to book by his official superiors, as we hope he will be, promptly and sternly, the sailor will still be in need of a lesson in manners from anybody on his side of Lake Ontario who is competent to give it. If the Captain's own flag had been a part of a courteous decoration of the schooner, we cannot believe that even a Deputy Collector at Charlotte, or even a Deputy Collector at Charlotte wearing, as this one does, the rude name of "BUMP," would have made any objection to it. But the Captain did not decorate—he only made assertion of Britannicity on the one day when such assertion is most likely to enrage the loafers on a water front. And he had his deserved reward. It's a miserable, squalid little incident, humiliating to Canada and the United States alike.

IDENTITY OF JOHN PAUL JONES.

Webtoes a Peculiarity of His Family—Did He Have Them?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From what has appeared in the press there can remain little doubt that the body found in Paris is that of Paul Jones. But here is perhaps a final test.

My wife and Paul Jones had a common ancestor. Our second little girl, as well as my wife, her mother, and her grandmother (on the maternal side) had the second and third toes of each foot joined by a web like that of a duck.

It would be interesting to know if the toes of the body found present a similar appearance. Perhaps some one who examined it can tell. A. W.

New York, July 3, 1905.

"Hog Barons" as Benefactors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In saying as you did this morning that "no college rejoices in the benefactions of Armour, no grateful or ungrateful missionaries receive any part of the spoils of Cudahy," you seem to have taken no note of the Armour Institute of Chicago, which is supported by the benefactions of the Armour family, just as the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn is maintained by the Pratts of Standard Oil fame. Mr. Michael Cudahy, one of the Cudahy crowd, is a Trustee of the Catholic University of America, and presumably has contributed to its funds.

New York, July 6, 1905. R. N. T.

Archduke Joseph and Gypsies.

The Archduke Joseph, who died last month at Fiume, was the richest and most popular member of the Hapsburg family, excepting only the Kaiser Francis Joseph. His great hobby was the study of the Romany tongue and an investigation of Romany habits and customs. He was literally adored by the gypsies. He published a grammar in the Romany language and several volumes on their methods of life.

Wise or Otherwise?

From The Kansas City Journal.

Several Smith Centre (Kansas) young ladies organized a "Wise and Otherwise" club two years ago. One of the obligations was that no member should ever marry. The club went out of existence the other day, all of the members having married off.

THE JAPANESE LOAN.

The floating of a loan by an Asiatic nation among three nations of Europe and America, with a fifth nation deeply concerned in the operation, is not an everyday incident, and considered comment may well await official details. Then we shall doubtless know why the loan appears at all, contrary to expectation, which had a reasonable basis that borrowing had reached a check, if not an end. Also, it will be acceptable information why a second mortgage is placed upon revenues already pledged, as was also done in the case of the second issue of 6s, under conditions which caused comment at that time. Such considerations apart, no explanation of the loan being placed just now is necessary, for this is the strategic moment. Being a loan for war purposes, it of course is entitled to inclusion in the indemnity, which there is increasing presumption Russia will conclude to pay, although her plenipotentiary—who plays whist and diplomacy with equal economy of words—denies that he expressed any such intention upon behalf of the Czar. After the peace negotiations it would be difficult alike either to make another war loan or to add it to Russia's bill. Furthermore, the moment is ripe in both military and financial senses. Not only is Japan's military prestige at its height; Russia's is at its depth. Her warships threaten to embroil her with her neighbors by their piratical wanderings in and out of Russian waters, and it is even doubtful that her soldiers are fully obedient. Russia's finances are in pitiful condition. Her budgets have long been a puzzle, but it has been assumed that her Imperial Bank's accounts were impeccable. Her note issues were long since remarked upon in these columns; now they are subject of comment even in the Russian press, as our telegram from St. Petersburg Wednesday showed. It is alleged that the bank's assets merely are checked, and not its accounts. In other words, the genuineness of the balance sheets is challenged. And another Russian journal calculates a deficit of 900,000,000 rubles, and asks how it is to be covered. Heretofore deficiencies have been met from the Treasury's "free balance," being the unexpended remnant of loans. But how if no more loans are practicable?

No greater contrast can be imagined than the orderly and prosperous condition of Japan's finances. Her credit and her prestige have naturally grown together, and for the same reason—the intelligence and thrift displayed in all done by her efficient servants. There is something almost uncanny in Japan's success on land and sea. If our consciences were not entirely clear, and if we did not have an abiding faith that after all a victory over Russia does not guarantee a similar result in a contest with another sort of adversary, we might almost be jealous and fearful of the prowess of our neighbor in the Philippines. As it is, we can only admire the manner in which her credit has been cared for, as well as her campaigns have been managed. Nobody has been invited to inspect her gold reserve, because nobody has been left in the slightest doubt that all averments are upon honor. And nobody has been left in doubt as to the basis of her credit, because all her resources have been marshaled to the world in textbooks which compare with any product of our Government Printing Office. It is therefore easy and simple to say exactly how it is with Japan and to state exactly what the security of this projected loan is.

As has been already intimated, the bonds are junior to a prior issue of a similar amount issued upon similar terms, namely, $150,000,000 4½ per cents at 87½. The only difference now is that, with a view to broaden the basis of credit, Germany is admitted to an equal participation in what England and the United States before divided between them, and that the security is a second instead of a first charge upon the tobacco monopoly. As to interest, this is ample, but a total principal of $300,000,000 would be long unpaid if it were realizable only from the surplus of the monopoly's profits, ample though it is. The principal rests rather upon Japan's credit, and that is deservedly substantial. In fifty years there have been only two Japanese deficits, and those for nominal amounts. The surplus for the current year is the largest in a similar period. Western finance may shrink from such comparisons. The specific pledge is the tobacco monopoly, which gives the Government the exclusive right of manufacture, but leaves cultivation in private hands. The scheme has been modified frequently, but the record of growth of income is unbroken. For the current year the receipts are 32,011,072 yen, say $16,000,000. The interest charge upon each issue is $6,750,000, and there is a good margin above the service of both loans, even were the record of growth to be checked for the first time.

Japan had previously borrowed in four internal loans, in connection with what the polite nation calls the "Russo-Japanese affair," $190,000,000. Her ante-bellum external borrowings totaled $282,000,000. The grand total of foreign war loans now becomes $600,600,000. Her total debt, with this addition, will be $882,000,000. This is a large borrowing for so poor a nation, confronting such an antagonist as even crippled Russia is, and with such a task ahead as is repairing the ravages of war to any nation. But it must not be thought too heavy a task, especially when the manner of its approach is considered. Japan's debt is one-tenth of France's per capita, one-sixth of England's, and smaller than Cuba's. Naturally, it is larger than our own, the comparison being as $15 to $10 per capita and the debt service 9¢ cents against 30 cents. How far Japan is from being at the end of her resources is indicated by the fact that her estimated budget included expenditures of $189,232,000 and that the Government reckoned that in case of necessity the revenues might be increased to $480,000,000. It is not to be thought that this brilliant showing is easily reached. The practice of rigid economy and the exercise of virtues often arrogated to ourselves are the explanation of the marvel. Local works have been stopped and local taxes reduced that the national taxes might more easily be borne. And the nation as a whole is imbued with a high spirit of patriotism, ascribed by others than the Japanese to a more widely distributed national characteristic.

WHY JAPAN "GETS THERE."

A Big Moral Drawn from a Little Incident of Daily Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in reading your article of to-day entitled "Transposing Cause and Effect," and most thoroughly indorse the same. My knowledge of the Japanese character is not very extensive, but in thinking of their great successes on land and sea, as well as in the gentle arts of peace, the reason for the same can—from my point of view—be summed up in one word, concentration. And such concentration is certainly not due to the up-to-date institutions of learning eulogized by Dr. Maxwell. The following little story appeals to me as typical of the entire nation:

Last Summer I became acquainted with a Japanese gentleman, whom we will call Mr. Mumara. He was living at the house of a friend of mine, a widow, Mrs. Wiggins. Now, as Mrs. Wiggins did not generally have dinner until about 7 o'clock, she gave Mr. Mumara "afternoon tea" in the shape of a cup of tea and a cracker on his return from downtown at 5 P. M.

On two occasions, in view of the fact that Mr. Mumara was rather later than usual, and that dinner was to be ready earlier that evening, when Mr. Mumara would say in his most gentlemanly manner and well-modulated voice, "Mrs. Wiggins, I should like a cup of tea," Mrs. Wiggins would respond, "Oh, dinner will be ready in just a few minutes, Mr. Mumara," expecting that "the cup of tea" would be called off. But no. Mr. Mumara, who knew that a "few minutes" might extend indefinitely, would simply look at her, and, smiling, repeat once more in those well-modulated tones: "Mrs. Wiggins, I should like a cup of tea." He always got it!

This same quiet power of concentration—the power that can remove mountains—is the backbone of Japan's wonderful achievements. H. S. C.

New York, July 5, 1905.

AMERICAN INTOLERANCE.

Once More Exhibited in the Case of the British Flag at Charlotte.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Should any American be in London on the Fourth he would see many of his flags flying in celebration of the day. The authorities raise no objection, and in many instances both the Union Jack and Stars and Stripes are seen side by side. Yet an English vessel flying her own flag is compelled to lower it or be refused her clearance papers.

Trafalgar Day is celebrated in London, but should any French vessel pass up the Thames she would not be treated to the indignity of lowering her flag before being allowed to proceed.

In England the English welcome the Americans, even more on that day (the Fourth) than any other, as a sign of the friendship existing between the two great nations. No doubt Collector Bump is proud of his patriotic action, but surely the day has passed for such petty feeling toward the Union Jack. Z. C.

New York, July 6, 1905.

An Improvement on Cordite.

From The London Standard.

Cordite is liable to variations. It is impossible to say how long a certain batch of cartridges will keep in first-class condition, and it is only when the boxes are broken open for use that defects are discovered. This explosive has many advantages over other explosives in its chemical stability and energy, but its pressures and velocities are affected by a rise or fall of temperature, and gun barrels in which it is used feel the effects severely.

Messrs. Kynoch, (Limited,) one of the Government manufacturers of cordite, have done much toward this end. They have produced an explosive which retains the main constituents of cordite, with ingredients added that will reduce climatic effects by one-half. Instead of a round cord, as in cordite, a ribbon is the form of manufacture, and it is claimed that this explosive will not corrode the barrels so much; that there is less friction, and consequently greater accuracy. Experiments have been made which show that after firing the new explosive the "deposit" does not injure the barrel if left in it for some hours afterward.

Current Slang Expounded.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For the benefit of your "perplexed" correspondent of yesterday, I would say: An excited party, over-eager to plunge into action, especially a fight, first puts off his coat and then his vest and then a sarcastic bystander says: "Keep your shirt on." A free translation, as used, for instance, by the guard to the passengers, would be: "Don't go to extremes."

New York, July 6, 1905. B. C. H.

Investments in the South.

From The Chattanooga (Tenn.) Tradesman.

The President of a Boston bank recently delivered an address before the South Carolina Bankers' Association, in which the trend of attention by capitalists toward the South was plainly discernible. The time was when Boston bankers did not veil in any degree their disinclination to make loans in the South, but they were going West and taking loans there at lower interest than were offered in the South, and that, too, without finding acceptances.

This was done under the pretense that Western investments had more of the elements of security, and that productive capacities were on a safer basis, but this banker told these South Carolina financiers that there were now no special reasons why the South should not receive the capital of New England, and in any amount desired. Of course some patronizing suggestions were made, as a gentleman from the "Hub" would be supposed to make, but we think these fell on rather callous ears, for the South is no longer a beggar at the feet of capitalists anywhere, as was formerly the case.

The truth is that our Southern banks have more of surplus cash than they have ever possessed, and they are in position to supply the moderate demands of their customers without help from any source, as many home industries are now being financed entirely at home.

This is an extremely gratifying position, and more than all else tends to prove the sound and satisfactory progress that the South is making in all lines of development.

SECOND LOVE.

A winged stranger crossed my path—
'Twas tenderest Love-time's weather.
"Ah, let me share your path," begged he,
"I'll know the road to Arcady—
'Tis pleasanter together."

We journeyed—one brief happy day,
But at the crossroads parted;
Some bitter words, a twinge of pain,
How lonesome then seemed life's long lane!
How drear the journey started!

Once more alone I went my way,
More strong to cope with Fate;
Once more, Love, pleading tenderly,
Besought of me my company;
But morn had passed, 'twas late!

I shook my head. "Nay, long ago
I laid my young heart with its dead.
Could I then bring to life again
Or bear that resurrected pain?
Leave me in peace," I said.

But as I lived my life, I felt
That grief I'd kept in memory
Fade, till time left me but its name.
And then Love's truer, later flame
Grew and remained, a benison with me.

MAZIE VIRGINIA CARUTHERS.

PEARY'S ARCTIC SHIP ON AN EXERCISE CRUISE

Harbor Craft Salute the Roosevelt as She Passes.

GUESTS ADMIRE HER POWER

Commander Is Sure of Success, He Says, and Expects to Start Within a Few Days.

Giving three blasts every few seconds with her deep-voiced whistle, the Roosevelt, the latest ship in which Commander Robert E. Peary will try to reach the north pole, answered the salutes of all the harbor craft as she made an "exercise cruise" yesterday afternoon down the North River to Fort Wadsworth and back to her anchorage off West Forty-second Street.

On the trip yesterday afternoon the Roosevelt carried members of the Peary Arctic Club and their guests. Among those present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan, Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, Lieut. William P. Cronan, United States Navy; Capt. R. C. Hollyday, United States Navy; Walter Allen, Civil Engineer, United States Navy; Henry G. Bryant, President of the Philadelphia Geological Society; Amos Bonsall, sole survivor of the Kane expedition of 1853-5; David L. Brainard, United States Army, of the Brainard and Lockwood Greely expedition party; Prof. William Libbey of Princeton University; Banyer Clarkson and Mrs. Clarkson, Herbert L. Bridgman, Albert Operti, arctic artist; Cyrus C. Adams, Prof. Henry F. Osborn, William Berri, Franklin W. Hooper, Director of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; Madison Grant, President of the New York Zoological Society; F. S. Upton, N. C. Thrall, W. F. Hornaday, H. S. Snow, and E. G. Wyckoff.

The first thing that struck the guests of Commander Peary was the strength of the Roosevelt and the extreme plainness of the quarters of officers and men. Not a penny of the funds for the expedition had been spent on ornamentation. The Roosevelt looked a ship meant for serious work, from the heavily armored sloping bows to the cut away stern with its arrangement for lifting the propeller free from ice.

"Peary is going to get to the pole this time," said the veteran Amos Bonsall. "We made our trip in an old boat that had been used for carrying sugar. It was the Advance. She was braced something like this ship with cross beams. But when we got in the ice and it started crushing her the beams of oak bent like bows. When the blue ice tries to smash the Roosevelt she will rise. When the pressure comes to her sides it will simply lift her, and the oak beams will not bend or snap.

"One reason for my prophecy of success is this, that every report of incoming steamers is of meeting floating ice. That means so much ice out of the way in the northward passage. Peary will reach the Pole this time."

OTHERS, TOO, ARE CONFIDENT.

The same feeling of confidence was shared by all the others who know something about the land of the Midnight Sun, including Commander Peary. The cook, Charles Percey, who was carrying young Robert E. Peary, Jr., a blond-haired baby, in his arms, assured the lad he would return with splinters from the Pole carved into reindeer, canoes, and sledges.

"I am going to sail for the north in a few days—if possible at the end of the week," said Commander Peary. "I really need $40,000 more for ample provisions and duplicate sets of instruments, but if I don't get the money I will sail anyhow, with lessened chances of success and greater chances of privation, but the certainty that somehow or other I will reach the pole and return.

"We shall be frozen up about Sept. 15 in latitude 83, off the north shore of Grant Land. Early in February there will be sufficient twilight to make the dash northward with the dogs and sleds, and the sun will appear Feb. 28. We will have 420 nautical miles to travel, and will advance at the rate of ten knots a day until we reach the north pole. We can make the return trip in about three-fourths of the outward one, having made our path and lessened the weight to be carried through the consumption of provisions.

"There will be twenty-five sleds, with six dogs each. Our greatest precaution is the care of the dogs. You know, when they die we use them for food. On one occasion we came home with only one dog. He and we had eaten the others."

C. Foster Howell of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, horrified, asked if the explorers were not cruel to their dogs.

KNOW THE HOMEWARD TRAIL.

"No," said Commander Peary. "We are most careful of them, and only eat them when they are dead."

After Lieut. Peary had shown his guests over the Roosevelt, and while they were chatting astern, Gen. Fred Grant, who wears a beard like his father's, asked the explorer of frozen seas when he was going to let his beard grow.

"Gen. Grant," replied Peary, "you are on the wrong tack. Eskimo men wear little or no beard. The first thing I do before we start on our journey over the ice is to shave off my mustache, and I carry with me a pair of sharp shears to keep the beard clipped as close as possible. In the sleet and snow with a beard you would soon be carrying icicles all over your face. You could not eat, nor drink, and pretty soon you could not breathe."

LOST HIS COUNTESS.

Rezso, a Noble Engineer, Now Seeks a Legal Separation.

Ella Rezso, who says her husband is Count Maller Rezso, an Italian nobleman and also a civil engineer, was awarded $40 counsel fees yesterday in the Supreme Court, pending the trial of a suit which he has brought against her for a separation. He sued her parents for $50,000, alleging the alienation of his wife's affections, but this suit has been discontinued.

The Rezsos were married in the City Hall Sept. 23, 1902. His wife alleges that Rezsos pawned her wedding presents and ran in debt, that he told her he had obtained her parents' consent to the marriage when he had not obtained such consent, and that finally she was compelled to leave him and go to Canada.

Rezso bases his suit for separation on the ground that his wife deserted him.

SOUND STEAMER DISABLED.

The Providence Towed Into New London with a Broken Shaft.

NEW LONDON, Conn., July 6.—Disabled by the breaking of her shaft, the new passenger steamer Providence of the New York-Providence Line was brought in here to-day in tow of the City of Taunton. The passengers went on a special train to Providence.

The accident occurred off Cornfield Light, and the big steamer with her machinery disabled was compelled to lie to until the City of Taunton came up. Many of the passengers were unaware until the steamer docked that an accident had occurred. Both steamers belong to the Sound fleet of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

MRS. FLORA DODGE A BRIDE.

Recently Divorced, She Weds Lionel Guest, Who Is Twenty-four.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 6.—Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge of New York City, who has lived here since her divorce several years ago, became the bride of Lionel George William Guest of Montreal to-day, the ceremony being performed at Mrs. Dodge's home, in this city.

Those present at the ceremony were Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart of New York, who is here to establish a residence; Joseph Leiter of Chicago, United States Senator A. B. Kittredge, Mr. and Mrs. William Paulton, and Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Bailey of Sioux Falls.

Immediately after the wedding Mrs. Guest signed papers whereby the home she has occupied was turned over to Mrs. Stewart, who will occupy it during her residence here. Mr. and Mrs. Guest left to-night for Minneapolis and Duluth, and will go by way of the Great Lakes to Montreal, where they will reside.

Mr. Guest is a civil engineer of Montreal. He is the fourth son of Lord Wimborne. He first met Mrs. Dodge in New York five years ago. He has been to Sioux Falls to see her only once during her residence here. He is twenty-four years old, and his bride is thirty-five.

Mrs. Guest is one of four daughters of John Bigelow, well known as a diplomat and writer, and is also a sister of Poultney Bigelow, also well known as a writer. Mrs. Guest herself is the author of a novelette.

Mrs. Guest was married to Charles Stuart Dodge the year previous to that in which she was to make her début, and for some years lived with Mr. Dodge in East Thirty-seventh Street. Two children—Miss Lucy Bigelow Dodge and a boy, John Bigelow Dodge—were born to them.

Several years ago Mrs. Dodge went to Sioux Falls and procured a divorce, but has continued to live there at her handsome cottage ever since, making occasional visits to New York and trips abroad.

The Hon. Lionel Guest is the fourth son of Lord Wimborne, a brother of the Hon. Frederick Guest who married Miss Amy Phipps on June 28, and a cousin of the Duke of Marlborough. He cares very little for society or for sports, but is deeply interested in politics and in business. He has built up a business in Montreal in electrical and hydraulic engineering.

TENANTS MUST PAY OR MOVE.

Cohen, Who Raised Rents, Wins a Point in Court.

Twenty-five families in the tenement house 109 and 111 Goerck Street, who, for several days have so frightened their landlord, Samuel Cohen, that he dared not leave the house, were discomfited yesterday when dispossess cases against all of them came up in the Fifth Municipal Court before Justice Hoffman. The Justice peremptorily ordered that all the tenants must pay their rents by next Tuesday or move.

For several days Cohen has stayed in his rooms. He raised rents throughout the tenement, and the angry occupants bombarded the windows of his flat with stones, tin cans, vegetables, and cinders, and have broken glass generally. Cohen's son escaped and informed the police, who then established a guard at Cohen's door.

When the decision was given the twenty-five tenants and their families did not seem to understand, and much pushing and pulling was needed to get them out of the courtroom.

Another fusillade followed the return of the tenants from court. They vow vengeance if they are dispossessed on Tuesday.

BATHER'S CLOTHES STOLEN.

He Stayed in the Water Till Dark and Then Walked Home.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., July 6.—George Casey of this place, who is employed in a factory in Delawanna, stopped to take a bath in the Third River on his way home last night. When ready to go home half an hour later he discovered that some one had taken his clothing.

Casey searched in all directions and being unable to find his clothing began to yell, but no one heard him. To escape being eaten alive by the mosquitoes Casey was obliged to return to the water, where he staid until darkness came to his rescue. He then started for home without fear of arrest.

Through the thick underbrush he tramped for more than a mile, finally reaching home bleeding from many wounds inflicted by the briars and mosquitoes. Instead of going into the house Casey sought shelter in an outhouse, and called for his wife to bring him some clothing.

"What ails ye, Casey, are ye drunk?" she cried.

"No," said Casey, "but somebody stole me clothes while takin' a dip, and here I am."

Then he got some clothes.

CONCERT TOURS ANNOUNCED.

Plans Made for the Season for Mme. Gadski and Others.

Loudon G. Charlton announced yesterday that Mme. Johanna Gadski would make a tour under his management this season, making seventy-five appearances; that Alfred Reisenauer would also make a transcontinental tour, including all important orchestras; that David Bispham would be in concert for another season, repeating "The Cycles of the Great Song Cycles" and appearing again in Mrs. Grace Wassall's Shakespeare cycle, and that Harold Bauer would cover the entire continent, including the symphony engagements with all important orchestras, staying the entire season, playing first at the Worcester Festival in September and then proceeding to the Pacific Coast.

Marie Nichols, violinist, and Elsa Ruegger, 'cellist, are both to make a tour of the country under the Charlton management.

The following is a list of singers who will make concert tours this season: Ellison Van Hoose, concert tenor; Mme. Shotwell Piper, the dramatic soprano; Katharine Fisk, contralto; Kelley Cole, tenor, and Francis Rogers, baritone. Mr. Charlton's list also contains the name of Clarence Eddy, the organist.

BELASCO STILL FOR FIGHT.

But Will Wait Until Untermyer Returns from Europe.

David Belasco spent the greater part of yesterday afternoon in conference with his counsel, Samuel Untermyer, at the latter's office, talking about the Theatrical Trust. Concerning what they will do, however, neither of the conferrees seemed anxious to talk. At the Wellington last night Mr. Belasco said:

"I do not care to discuss the campaign. I still adhere to my original intention, and, as I have announced, shall proceed against the Theatrical Trust criminally. Nothing, however, will be done until Mr. Untermyer returns from Europe, whereto he sails next Tuesday."

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

MIX—TRACY.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 6.—Miss Marguerite Louise Tracy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy and Dr. Charles Melvin Mix of Muncie, Ind., were married at the home of the bride's parents this afternoon by the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards of New York and the Rev. Dr. J. Sheridan Zelie. Miss Emily Tracy, a sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and the Misses Edith and Martha Tracy were bridesmaids. The best man was Dr. Charles Lawrence Lee of New York, and the ushers were Frank Stimson and Charles C. Perkins. Dr. Mix is a former house physician at the New York Hospital. They will reside in Muncie.

BE ORIGINAL, ADVICE TO BUSINESS WOMEN

Their League Urged to Design Hats, Gowns, Dinner Plates.

MEN MAY BECOME MEMBERS

That Is They Can Pay Dues and Attend Social Affairs—The Rest Undecided.

Delegates to the National Business Women's League were advised at the opening session yesterday at the Hotel Endicott to get away from the conventions of life, which, a speaker said, made them the slaves of modern society.

Mrs. Elizabeth Towne of Holyoke, Mass., told the delegates at the evening session that they need never hope for progress until they originated as well as copied, even though this be confined to dress patterns and bonnets or the design on their dinner plates.

"We are gradually getting rid of the gimcracks of life," Mrs. Towne told the delegates, "the little superfluities, and we are thinking more of simplicity in dress, but there is still much room for improvement. Women are more conventional than men. This makes progress slower. We are given too much to copying Mrs. Jones's or Mrs. Smith's ideas instead of expressing our own.

"That is the reason why we have dishes alike, dresses, hats, and everything modeled after the same patterns. There is little originality. Women should be more independent in thought, and in expressing their individual selves even to the matter of clothes."

Eugene Del Mar, author, was one of the very few men who attended the evening meeting. He was urgently invited to address the gathering, but even the coaxing smiles of the presiding officer, Mrs. Winter, and her associates could not draw Mr. Del Mar to the platform.

Miss Alice Long of Chicago read some don'ts to business women on the care of their health, "the first requisite to the success of the business woman." Miss Long warned them against hastily eaten luncheons. Better a half hour spent on a wholesome luncheon of nourishing food, well masticated, than the same length of time stolen from the luncheon hour for mental improvement in a library. This was the gist of Miss Long's advice.

"All business women should remember the importance to their health in deep breathing exercises and relaxation several times a day," declared Miss Long. "No matter what her profession, whether teacher, stenographer, clerk, or lawyer, she should forget all about her work at intervals of the day, and let her nerves relax, just for a few minutes at a time. The importance of this cannot be overestimated."

The welcome news was heralded among the members last evening that the Eastern members had decided to follow the example set by their sisters in Colorado, and invite the men to join the organization.

"Oh, they cannot become active members, of course not," explained Mrs. Isabella Kellogg Church, New York State President, to some young members, anxious for enlightenment on the subject. "The men may become associate members, and—well, of course they will pay their dues and attend the social meetings." The young members applauded part of this decision, but thought the men should take an active part in the League. A vote will be taken on the question at the business meeting to-morrow, and it will doubtless occasion much discussion.

"It is our hope," said Mrs. Church, "to do as the Colorado women have done, and have prominent men of New York, including the Mayor and Governor, for associate members of our organization. We do not wish it to appear that we are antagonistic to man, only to the laws he has made for us to obey."

Mrs. H. E. Benjamin's address at the evening session on advertising for women was received with much enthusiasm.

The convention will continue to-day and to-morrow.

WEDS HIS SECRETARY.

Frank H. Bailey of Brooklyn Marries Miss Marie Louise Lambert.

Miss Marie Louise Lambert, a daughter of the late Edward A. Lambert, at one time Mayor of Brooklyn, was married yesterday to Frank H. Bailey of Brooklyn, Vice President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, at West Hampton Beach, L. I. Miss Lambert had been Mr. Bailey's private secretary for ten years.

The wedding took place at the Summer home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Charles A. Murphey of 279 Henry Street, Brooklyn. The Rev. Dr. L. Mason Clarke, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey on their honeymoon will tour the State in an automobile. Mr. Bailey was a widower.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer will spend the midsummer as usual cruising on their yacht May.

***

Mrs. William Woodward (Miss Cryder) is at Newport visiting her husband's uncle, James T. Woodward, at his villa.

***

Mrs. Clifford Lewis and Miss Eleanor Lewis are at Richfield Springs for July. Miss Lewis will be at Narragansett Pier in August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Price Wetherill and Miss Isabel Wetherill of Philadelphia are at Winter Harbor, Me., for the season.

***

Mrs. Leiter is now at Kissingen. She went there from London, where she had been the guest of her daughter, the Countess of Suffolk.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ambrose Clark are occupying Iroquois Farm, near Cooperstown, during July.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller are, as usual, spending the Summer at Richfield Springs.

***

Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb were among those arriving yesterday on the Majestic.

***

The Countess D'Archot of East Tenth Street is at Richfield Springs, as are also Mrs. de Acosta and her daughter.

***

Mrs. W. Alliston Flagg and her two children, the Misses Josephine and Beatrice Flagg, are occupying their Newport cottage in Kay Street. As Mrs. Flagg is not yet out of mourning she will not entertain otherwise than informally. Miss Flagg will make her début in another year.

***

Justice and Mrs. Morgan J. O'Brien and the Misses O'Brien are at Rose Crest, their cottage at Good Ground, L. I., for the Summer.

***

Mrs. Hugh Fraser is booked to sail about the middle of July for Japan, where she will remain until January or February of next year, when she will return to this country.

***

The wedding of Nelson Ludington Barnes and Miss Anna Ogden Barker is set for Aug. 19, and will take place at Harbor Point, Mich., where Miss Barker's uncle, John Barker, has a Summer home. Mr. Barnes is a near relative of Mrs. J. Clinch Smith, who was Miss Bertha Ludington Barnes.

PRESIDENT AT HOME AGAIN.

Train Ahead of Time and His Carriage Wasn't at the Station.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 6.—President Roosevelt and his party reached Oyster Bay on their return journey from Cleveland at 10:45 o'clock this morning. The trip from Long Island City was made in a special train made up of the private car of President Peters of the Long Island Railroad and a combination smoking and baggage car.

The train reached Oyster Bay several minutes ahead of schedule time. As a result the President's carriage had not arrived, and Mr. Roosevelt entered the carriage which was there to meet Secretary Loeb. They had only driven a short distance from the station, however, when they met Mrs. Roosevelt, who was in an open carriage, with Archie trailing behind on a bicycle. The President at once entered the conveyance with Mrs. Roosevelt and was driven to Sagamore Hill.

The last stage of the President's journey was without incident. On the trip from Philadelphia, where the Cabinet members left the train to return to Washington, President Roosevelt had breakfast in his private car, the Magnet, with Elihu Root, Paul Morton, Attorney General Moody, and Secretary Loeb. All except Secretary Loeb left the train at Jersey City.

The train arrived at Jersey City at 9 o'clock. There the President boarded the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Lancaster, which was in waiting to convey him to Long Island City. There was a crowd at the Pennsylvania terminal, but no ovation, the multitude only uncovering, and the women bowing as the President passed through the station. At Long Island City there was a bigger crowd, and the President was cheered loudly as he passed to his train through a lane of policemen under command of Inspector Kane.

The only official caller at Oyster Bay today was Dr. John Edward Jones, who several months ago was appointed United States Consul to Dalny. He did not see the President, but spent some time at the Executive offices with Secretary Loeb.

OPPOSE MORTON PLAN.

Equitable Agents Against Splitting Force—Not Worrying Chairman.

A hundred local agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society met yesterday afternoon in the offices of General Agent Archibald C. Haynes, at 25 Broad Street, to discuss plans, which, it is believed, Chairman Paul Morton is considering for the reorganization of the Equitable's agency force. Those who attended the meeting declined to be quoted as to what happened there, but it was learned that after Mr. Haynes had made a rather long speech, the supposed reorganization plans came in for much criticism.

The idea that the agents had of the situation was that Mr. Morton contemplated taking the control of the general agency force out of the hands of Second Vice President Gage E. Tarbell and splitting the force into sub-divisions so as to divide the responsibility and incidentally the power which comes from the direction of the agents' force. This plan was not relished, and, according to reports which came from the meeting, there was talk of a protest to Chairman Morton.

Another suggestion which the agents do not like is that there is a possibility that the Equitable's agents may be put in some part on a salary instead of a commission basis. When the matter was brought to Mr. Morton's attention yesterday afternoon he said that he did not know anything about the meeting of the agents, and intimated that action by them would not be allowed to interfere with his reorganization plans. Mr. Morton had no announcements to make yesterday.

There will be a meeting next week of the Trustees of the Ryan Equitable stock, and in all probability a meeting of the Equitable Directors will be held in connection with it to fill the vacancies that still exist in the board.

MAYER GETS THE TESTIMONY.

Hendricks and Higgins Talk Over the Equitable's Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—Attorney General Mayer to-day received a copy of the testimony taken in the Hendricks investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He has said that he must study this before deciding in what form he will bring an action under the findings of Superintendent Hendricks's report.

Gov. Higgins and Mr. Hendricks discussed the Equitable matter this afternoon. At the close of their interview the Superintendent refused to talk. The Governor said that there was nothing new to announce.

NO SECRET BOND GUARANTEES

Suggestion Made to the Controller by Surety Company's President.

Representatives of the surety companies doing business with the city held a second conference with Controller Grout yesterday concerning the new regulations which the Finance Department has imposed on them.

W. B. Joyce, President of the National Surety Company, acted as spokesman and made several suggestions which the Controller asked him to reduce to writing so they can be submitted to the other companies for their views. Mr. Joyce suggested that in the future all companies be required to give to the Controller the names of persons who guaranteed respective bonds, or the collateral which was deposited as guarantee. Mr. Joyce explained that this could not be done with bonds already accepted, as many persons who were acting as sureties had specifically required that their names be kept confidentially. In all future business, however, it could be done or the offered bond could be rejected by the Controller.

Controller Grout regarded this suggestion as a way out of the present difficulties, and he will see if the other surety companies will agree to the arrangement. Next Tuesday there will be another meeting of the representatives with the Controller.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—The showery weather of the last few days in the East and South continues. Rain has fallen in the last twenty-four hours quite generally south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi and also in Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, South Dakota, and Eastern Texas. It is somewhat cooler in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

Showers and thunderstorms are indicated for Friday generally east of the Mississippi, except in the upper lake region and New England.

Moderate temperatures will prevail in all districts, with general high humidity east of the Mississippi.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be mostly light to fresh southeast; on the Gulf Coast light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast fresh southeast to south; on the lower lakes light southerly; on the upper lakes light and variable.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light southeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Friday, occasional showers in west portion; Saturday, partly cloudy, light southeast to south winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, with showers in southwest portion; light southeast winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday, light southeast to south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware—Showers Friday and probably Saturday; light east to southeast winds.

Western New York—Fair in east, showers and thunderstorms in west portion Friday and Saturday; light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers and thunderstorms Friday and Saturday; light variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	72	68	4 P. M.	83	75
6 A. M.	72	68	6 P. M.	79	72
9 A. M.	74	70	9 P. M.	72	69
12 M.	80	74	12 P. M.	72	69

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 70; corresponding date 1904, 76; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 84 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIRST SUBWAY TRAIN UNDER THE HARLEM

Regular Service to West Farms Will Begin Monday.

ALSO DOWN TO THE BATTERY

General Manager Hedley and Other Officials on the First Trip Through River Tube.

The first passenger train to pass through the Subway tunnel under the Harlem River left the Brooklyn Bridge station at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, having on board officials of the Interborough Company and newspaper men. At 12:01 o'clock next Monday morning the Subway will be opened to the public from the Battery to West Farms. All expresses, both Broadway and Lenox Avenue, as well as many of the Broadway locals, will have as their southern terminal the loop in Battery Park.

The Lenox Avenue locals at the same time will begin to use the Harlem River tunnel, and at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street will take a grade to the elevated structure, used by the Second and Third Avenue trains to West Farms or One Hundred and Eightieth Street. The elevated structure will there become a part of the Subway and will not be used by the elevated trains.

After Monday the elevated lines will terminate at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Transfers, however, will be given between the two systems without extra charge at that point.

At present the Lenox Avenue line runs to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The new line to West Farms branches off at One Hundred and Forty-second Street, and a short distance further on the trains enter the tubes under the Harlem River. These tubes are 687 feet long, and are about thirty feet below the water level. They are lined with concrete, and, according to General Manager Hedley, they are the dryest points along the line of the Subway. The tracks are in separate tubes, each twelve feet diameter. There are also three pumping stations connected with the tubes to deal with leaks or overflows.

The first station beyond the tunnel differs in many respects from the stations familiar enough on other parts of the Subway. It is at Mott Avenue, but is far beneath the surface, about 50 feet. There are two elevators with a capicity of twenty persons each as well as the regular stairway. There was only one entrance from the street. The station is far from completion and the elevators will not be running on Monday.

Mr. Hedley said yesterday in response to the criticism of the delay in opening this part of the Subway that it was not the Interborough Company's fault.

They have had, he said, day and night shifts of men working for months.

The Mott Avenue Station is a very handsome structure. At either end is a circular arch twenty-nine feet from the track to its highest point, and the red brick curtain wall above set off with white tiles all round strentching from side to side of the station, gives a good idea of spaciousness and fine proportions. The span of the arch is fifty feet.

The last station on the underground section of the Subway is Third Avenue, which is of the regulation type. From there to One Hundred and Eightieth Street the track is elevated, affording a pleasant view of the country.

Editors Guests of G. W. Vanderbilt.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 6.—Between 300 and 400 editors and members of their families from the Virginia and North Carolina press convention, which met at Kenilworth, were guests of George W. Vanderbilt at luncheon this afternoon on the Biltmore estate.

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK DEAD.

Was the President of the Council of New York University.

William A. Wheelock, President of the Council of New York University, died yesterday morning at his Summer home, Easthampton, L. I. Sixty-two years ago he was graduated from New York University at the age of eighteen. He was a member of the Council twenty-seven years, and in 1898 he became its President. He was Treasurer of the university for fifteen years.

Born in Providence, R. I., Mr. Wheelock came to New York City when he was twelve years old. He entered the grammar school of the university. After two years there he entered the university, and in four years had completed the course. Most of this time he supported himself by teaching in the grammar school. Going into the mercantile business after his graduation, he prospered steadily. In 1862, when he was thirty-seven years old, he retired with a fortune.

But Mr. Wheelock was a man of affairs, and he could not stay idle long. In 1864 he became a Director in the Central National Bank. Two years later he was its President. In 1881 he resigned this office and began to devote his time to philanthropic work and the New York University. At the same time he was a Director in several large corporations. He was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church and a Director of the Union Theological Seminary.

Mr. Wheelock belonged to the New England Society, the Union League, the Lawyers' Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, and the American Fine Arts Society. The corporations in which he was a Director are the Equitable Life Assurance Society, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, the Citizens' Central National Bank, and the Ophthalmic and Aural Institute. He was a Trustee of the American Surety Company.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Capt. L. Stoermer.

News was received by mail yesterday of the death at Bremerhaven, Germany, of Capt. L. Stoermer, formerly in command of the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. Capt. Stoermer was born at Herberg, Germany, Jan. 17, 1844. In April, 1872, he entered the service of the North German Lloyd as fourth officer, and was made a Captain on Jan. 7, 1884. He commanded the steamships Graf Bismarck, Braunschweig, Hohenzollern, Rhein, Kronprinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Trave, Kaiser Wilhelm II., (now Hohenzollern,) Lahn, Kaiser Friedrich, Kaiserin Maria Theresia, and Kronprinz Wilhelm. After thirty years of service he was promoted to be an Inspector of Navigation of the North German Lloyd. On April 1, 1904, he was retired on a pension.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES A. BAILEY, an Alderman of Albany, died there yesterday. He was born in London, and was a builder and owner of steamboats. He was also engaged in mercantile pursuits.

WILLIAM F. KIP, private secretary to President Cleveland during his first term, died at a sanitarium in Provincetown, Mass., yesterday of brain trouble. He was born in East Aurora, N. Y., in 1855, and was the first librarian of the Bar Association of New York City.

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Add It to Your Vacation Want List.

Coming Anglo-American Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—An Anglo-American wedding will take place at Newport shortly, when Miss Agnes C. Cruikshank of Glasgow, Scotland, will become the bride of Richard V. Mattison of Ambler, Penn.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W., CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

MIX—TRACY.—On Thursday, July 6, 1905, at the residence of the bride's parents, Plainfield, N. J., by the Rev. William R. Richards, D. D., of New York, assisted by the Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, D. D., of Plainfield, Margaret Louisa, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy, to Charles Melvin Mix, M. D., of Muncie, Ind.

DIED.

CLAPP.—On Thursday, July 6, 1905, Everett Clapp of New York City.
Funeral Saturday, July 8, at 1 o'clock at Deems Memorial Chapel, Jewett Av., Westerleigh, S. I. (Take Silver Lake and Port Richmond trolley from ferry landing.) Interment private.

CLAPP.—At Washington, July 6, Olive M., wife of H. H. Clapp.

DEPPELER.—Suddenly, July 5, 1905, at the home of his grandfather, Adolph G. Hupfel, Johnsville, N. Y., Richard Glaser, only son of Antoinette and C. Edward Deppeler, aged 21 months.
Family and intimate friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, July 8, at 9:30 A. M., from the residence of A. G. Hupfel, Johnsville, N. Y. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery. Special train will leave Grand Central Station at 1 P. M. on Saturday for Woodlawn Cemetery.

INGALLS.—Estelle Ruth Ingalls, July 6, 1905, daughter of Harry O. and Estelle M., aged 8 months and 14 days.
Funeral Friday evening, 44 Bradhurst Av. Interment at Albany Rural Cemetery Saturday.
Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.

JESSOP.—(By cable)—On July 4, 1905, after a long illness, William Jessop, only son of the late Thomas Jessop of Sheffield, England, and Chairman of Wm. Jessop & Sons, Limited, steel manufacturers.

KIP.—At Provincetown, Mass., July 5, of paralysis, William Fanco Kip of New York City, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., son of the late Henry and Charlotte M. Kip. Burial in Buffalo.

MILLER.—Deane Miller of 12 West 44th St., in his 40th year.
Funeral services from residence of David R. Morse, 290 Franklin St., Friday, 3:30 P. M.
Buffalo and St. Louis papers please copy.

SANDERS.—At Cortland, N. Y., on Thursday, July 6, 1905, Joshua Chase Sanders of New York City, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral at Cortland, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon.

STOCKTON.—Suddenly, July 6, 1905, La Rue Perrine Stockton.
Funeral services Saturday, July 8, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, 303 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

THORN.—On Wednesday, July 5, Mary A., wife of Joseph E. Thorn.
Funeral service at 159 West 46th St. at 10 A. M. Friday, July 7.

WALSH.—On Wednesday, July 5, 1905, John F. Walsh, aged 70 years.
Funeral from his late residence, 32 King St., Manhattan, Friday, July 7, at 10 o'clock; thence to St. Joseph's Church, corner of Washington Place and 6th Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the peace of his soul. Interment Calvary.

WEED.—At the family residence, 39 West 25th St., New York, July 6, Oliver Evans Weed, beloved and only daughter of James Lewis and Elizabeth Weed.
Funeral services at the house Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Binghamton, N. Y.

WHEELOCK.—Entered into rest Thursday morning at his residence, in Easthampton, N. Y., William A. Wheelock, in the 81st year of his age.
Funeral services at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, corner Amsterdam Avenue and 155th St., on Saturday, July 8, at 3 o'clock. Burial at convenience of family.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE.
BUFFALO COURIER.
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER.
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE.
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER.
PITTSBURG DISPATCH.
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NEW YORKS DID USUAL THING TO BROOKLYN

Champions Won Handily by a Score of 8 to 1.

RAIN STOPPED AMERICANS

Chicago and Cleveland a Tie for the Lead, with Philadelphia Two Games Behind.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston 0.

American League.

Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 4.
Chicago, 7; Cleveland, 2.
Detroit, 4; St. Louis, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	7	5	4	5	15	11	52	.722
Pittsburg	3	..	6	7	10	12	2	5	45	.625
Philadelphia	2	2	..	4	4	5	13	13	41	.594
Chicago	3	5	3	..	7	12	8	6	42	.583
Cincinnati	3	5	3	4	..	7	4	6	37	.529
St. Louis	3	5	2	3	5	..	4	5	25	.352
Boston	2	4	2	2	2	3	..	5	21	.300
Brooklyn	4	3	3	1	1	2	7	..	21	.292
Games lost	20	27	28	30	33	46	49	51		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	3	8	2	5	6	8	40	.635
Chicago	7	..	3	7	3	5	7	8	40	.635
Philadelphia	5	3	..	4	7	8	7	5	39	.609
Detroit	4	5	2	..	5	4	4	8	32	.492
Boston	2	1	3	2	..	8	7	5	28	.475
New York	0	2	5	2	6	..	7	4	26	.433
Washington	1	1	7	2	6	2	..	4	23	.365
St. Louis	4	3	2	8	2	2	2	..	23	.354
Games lost	23	23	25	33	31	34	40	42		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Philadelphia at Boston.
Pittsburg at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Detroit.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Have Easy Time with Brooklyn, Winning by 8 to 1.

Quite a good-sized crowd greeted the champions yesterday upon their return from Philadelphia, where more than 40,000 persons saw them beat the rejuvenated and successful Quaker team three out of four games. It was not a very inviting attraction for the "rooters," because it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the Brooklyns would be worsted.

The champions made Hanlon's men look like minor leaguers. They could neither bat, nor field, nor run the bases, and but for a base on balls they would have been shut out. Three base hits were all they could secure from Wiltse, the left-hander, who pitched in excellent form. On the other hand, the champions simply toyed with their opponents, and between good batting, wild pitching, and wretched fielding, scored eight runs, five of which, however, were earned. Wiltse received almost prefect support, the only thing to mar the record of the champions being a passed ball by Bowerman.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	0	4	0	0	0	Browne, rf	2	2	2	6	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	1	1	0	1	0	Donlin, cf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	2	McGann, 1b	2	1	14	0	0	0
Gessler, 1b	0	0	0	9	0	0	Mertes, lf	2	2	0	0	0	0
Hall, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	0	1	4	2	0	0
Babb, ss	1	0	3	3	0	0	Devlin, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maloy, 2b	0	2	1	3	0	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	4	0	2	0	Bowerman, c	0	1	5	2	0	0
Eason, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	Wiltse, p	1	1	0	1	5	0
Total	1	3	24	10	5	0	Total	8	10	27	13	5	0

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
New York	4	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	—8

First base by errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 2; off Eason, 6. Struck out—By Wiltse, 3; by Eason, 4. Left on bases—New York, 9; Brooklyn, 3. Three-base hits—Browne, Mertes; Gilbert. Two-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Devlin, Wiltse. Stolen bases—McGann, (2,) Dahlen, (2,) Devlin, Gilbert, Gessler, Babb. Wild pitch—Eason. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 3,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, July 6.—Corridon pitched a great game for Philadelphia to-day, and won additional applause by his fearless handling of hard-hit drives. Young was also effective. Both teams fielded perfectly for eight innings, but Abbatichio threw high to the plate in the ninth, and the two runs scored gave Philadelphia the game. The score.

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Abbat'o, ss	0	0	3	0	1	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	4	3	4	0	Tenney, 1b	0	2	12	1	0	0
Courtz, 3b	1	0	1	1	1	0	Dolan, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Titus, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0	Delehy, lf	0	0	2	1	0	0
Magee, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Wolfon, 3b	0	1	0	3	0	0
Bris'd, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	0	Cannell, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0
Kruger, ss	0	0	1	5	0	0	Raymer, 2b	0	0	3	1	0	0
Doolin, c	0	0	4	4	2	0	Moran, c	0	0	3	3	0	0
Corridon, p	0	1	0	0	0	0	Young, p	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total	2	7	27	18	7	0	Total	0	5	*26	12	1	

*Bransfield out for interference.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Doolin, Tenney. Sacrifice hits—Courtney, Delehanty, Magee, Tenney. Double plays—Kruger, Gleason, and Bransfield; Delehanty and Abbatichio; Gleason, Kruger, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Corridon, 1; off Young, 3. Hit by pitched balls—By Corridon, 2. Struck out—By Corridon, 3; by Young, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance, 1,685.

PITTSBURG, 5; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, July 6.—The fielding of the Pittsburgs was ragged to-day, but by hard hitting they won easily. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0	Clymer, rf	2	1	3	0	0	0
Schulte, lf	0	3	1	0	1	0	Clarke, lf	1	2	4	0	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Leach, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	9	1	0	0	Wagner, ss	1	1	2	1	4	1
Tinker, ss	1	0	0	6	0	0	How'd, 1b	0	1	8	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	0	0	5	1	0	0	Brain, 3b	1	2	0	1	1	0
Casey, 3b	0	1	0	0	1	0	Ritchey, 2b	0	1	2	2	1	0
Kling, c	0	1	8	2	0	0	Carisch, c	0	1	8	3	2	0
Reulb'h, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Phillippi, p	0	1	1	2	0	0
Total	2	7	27	10	2		Total	5	11	*26	10	6	

*Schulte out, hit by batted ball.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2
Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	—5

Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Pittsburg, 8. Two-base hit—Clarke. Three-base hit—Leach. Home run—Brain. Sacrifice hits—Brain, Schulte. Struck out—By Reulbach, 7; by Phillippi, 8. Passed ball—Kling. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 2; off Phillippi, 2. Wild pitch—Reulbach. Hit by pitched ball—By Reulbach, 1. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—4,300.

CINCINNATI, 6; ST. LOUIS, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Brown of St. Louis was hit hard in the first inning to-day and Cincinnati scored enough runs to win the game. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ins, 2b	1	0	2	3	3	0	Clarke, rf	1	2	3	3	0	0
Barry, 1b	2	2	9	2	0	0	Shan'on, lf	0	1	2	2	0	0
Odwell, lf	0	1	4	0	0	0	Smoot, cf	0	1	0	0	1	0
Seym'r, cf	1	2	3	0	1	0	Grady, 1b	0	0	11	1	0	0
Cor'ran, ss	1	1	3	5	0	0	Arndt, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	0
Sebring, rf	1	2	0	0	0	0	Shay, ss	0	1	1	4	1	0
Steinf't, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	1	Burke, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	0
Street, c	0	0	4	0	0	0	Zearfoss, c	0	1	5	0	0	0
Ewing, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	Brown, p	0	0	1	3	0	0
Total	6	9	27	9	5	2	Total	1	7	24	12	2	

Cincinnati	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	—6
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Corcoran. Three-base hit—Sebring. Stolen bases—Sebring, (2,) Odwell, Steinfeldt, Seymour. Double play—Corcoran and Barry. First base on balls—Off Brown, 1. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Barry. Struck out—By Ewing, 4; by Brown, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—1,700.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia Takes Another Game from Boston by Timely Hitting.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 6.—Hard and timely batting enabled the Philadelphias to win a well played game from the Bostons to-day in the presence of more than 5,000 persons. The visitors placed Winter in the box at the start, but the local men touched him up lively in the third inning and he gave way to Tannehill, who kept the batting within reasonable bounds. The fielding of both teams was sharp and in the main accurate. The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	1	1	4	1	0	0
Parent, ss	0	3	3	2	7	0	Hoffman, cf	2	2	1	0	0	0
Burkett, lf	1	0	1	1	1	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	2	1	2	1	1	L. Cross, 3b	2	2	1	3	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	2	4	0	0	0	Seybold, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Freeman, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	2	2	4	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	0	2	2	0	0	M. Cross, ss	0	1	5	3	0	0
McGov'n, c	0	1	5	1	0	0	Schreck, c	0	0	5	0	0	0
Winter, p	0	1	0	0	0	0	Coakley, p	1	1	0	0	1	0
Tan'hill, p	0	0	0	2	0								
Total	4	11	24	10	2		Total	7	11	27	10	1	

Boston	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—4
Philadelphia	1	0	4	0	1	1	0	0	0	—7

Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen base—Hartsel. Two-base hit—Davis. Three-base hits—Hoffman, Coakley. Sacrifice hit—Seybold. Double plays—L. Cross and M. Cross; Tannehill, Parent, and Freeman. Hits off Winter, 6 in two and one-third innings; off Tannehill, 5 in six and two-thirds innings. Struck out—By Coakley, 4; by Winter, 1; by Tannehill, 3. Bases on balls—Off Coakley, 2; off Winter, 1; off Tannehill, 1. Hit by pitcher—M. Cross. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McCarthy. Attendance—5,336.

CHICAGO, 7; CLEVELAND, 2.

CLEVELAND, July 6. — Chicago defeated Cleveland to-day, the two teams being again tied for first place. Bernhard pitched a strong game, but Donohue's home run, with two on bases, gave Chicago a winning lead in the first inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	0	1	1	0	0	Jones, cf	1	0	3	0	0	0
Bay, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Holmes, lf	1	1	0	0	0	0
Flick, rf	1	2	0	0	0	0	Davis, ss	3	2	1	2	1	0
Kahl, 2b	0	1	0	3	1	0	Donohue, 1b	2	3	12	0	0	0
Brad'y, 3b	0	2	3	2	0	0	Green, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Turner, ss	0	1	1	4	4	0	McF'l'd, c	0	2	4	3	1	0
Stovall, 1b	0	0	14	1	0	0	Dundon, 2b	0	0	4	3	6	0
Bemis, c	0	1	6	0	0	0	Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	0
Bernh'd, p	0	0	0	0	4	0	Altrock, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
*Carr	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	2	7	27	17	1		Total	7	10	27	11	1	

*Batted for Bernhard in ninth inning.

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Chicago	3	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	—7

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Flick, Bradley, Holmes. Home run—Donohue. Sacrifice hit—Holmes. Stolen base—Green. First base on balls—Off Bernhard, 4; off Altrock, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 8. Struck out—By Bernhard, 4; by Altrock, 3. Wild pitch—Bernhard. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 3,281.

DETROIT, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

DETROIT, Mich., July 6.—Detroit won the worst played game of the season from St. Louis to-day in the ninth inning on a base on balls, a sacrifice, and Lindsay's hit. Both pitchers were effective, but poorly supported. Detroit has sold Hickman to Washington, where he is to play in the outfield. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0	R'k'f'd, 2b	1	1	3	0	2	0
O'Leary, ss	0	0	4	3	5	0	Stone, lf	0	0	5	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0	O'Zant, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Frisk, rf	1	1	0	0	0	0
O'Neill, 2b	1	1	3	2	2	0	Wallace, ss	1	1	3	4	1	0
Sch'fer, 2b	1	1	4	2	0	0	Koehler, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	2	5	0	2	0	Gleason, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	0
Doran, c	0	0	6	3	0	0	Roth, c	0	1	2	1	0	0
Killian, p	1	0	0	2	0		Sudhoff, p	0	1	0	5	0	0
Total	4	6	27	12	6		Total	*3	5	*25	12	3	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Detroit	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	—4
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Stone, Schaefer. Stolen bases—Wallace, Koehler, Gleason, Rockenfield. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 6; off Sudhoff, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; St. Louis, 9. Struck out—By Killian, 6; by Sudhoff, 2. Wild pitch—Killian. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr Sheridan. Attendance—1,200.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey Citys Hit at Right Time and Beat Providence, 3 to 2.

By bunching its hits at the right time yesterday Jersey City defeated Providence by 3 to 2. Providence did its tallying in the first inning. Jersey City, with a run in the second and another in the fifth tied the score. In the eighth inning three hits yielded the winning run. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b	1	0	0	2	0	0	Clement, lf	1	0	2	1	0	0
Dillard, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	Bean, ss	0	0	2	1	2	0
Dunn, 2b	1	0	2	2	4	0	Keister, rf	0	2	3	0	0	0
Jacklitch, c	0	2	6	1	0	0	Merritt, 1b	1	1	10	0	0	0
Ball, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0	Hal'gan, cf	0	1	4	0	0	0
Conn, 1b	0	0	10	2	0	0	Pattee, 2b	1	1	2	2	1	0
Brodie, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Woods, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	0
Rock, ss	0	0	3	4	4	0	Vand'g't, c	0	0	4	2	0	0
Cronin, p	0	1	0	2	1	0	Th'lman, p	0	1	0	1	1	0
Total	2	4	24	14	1		Total	3	7	27	11	4	

Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Jersey City	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—3

First base on balls—Off Thielman, 4. First base by errors—Jersey City, 2; Providence, 4. Left on bases—Providence, 7; Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Cronin, 6; by Thielman, 4. Three-base hit—Pattee. Two-base hits—Jacklitsch, 2; Cronin, Merritt. Stolen bases—Clement, Bean, Keister. Sacrifice hits—Dillard, Ball. Double plays—Ball Conn, and Dunn; Rock, Dunn, and Conn. Hit by pitcher—By Cronin, 1. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—1,200.

TORONTO, 8; MONTREAL, 0.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ont., July 6.—Montreal went to pieces this afternoon and was shut out by the Torontos, the score being 8 to 0. Falkenberg did the trick, assisted by Toft at first base and Sullivan catching. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	4
Toronto	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—8	8	1

Batteries—McCarthy and Buss; Falkenberg and Sullivan.

BUFFALO, 5; ROCHESTER, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 6.—Buffalo defeated Rochester again to-day in an eleven-inning game. The "bisons" had all the luck, and touched up Cleary at opportune moments. Rochester tied the score in the fifth, and there was no further tallying until the eleventh, when Buffalo got two runs on scratch hits and errors. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—3	8	3
Buffalo	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	9	4

Batteries—Cleary and Payne; Green and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	34	24	.586	Toronto	29	29	.500
Baltimore	34	24	.586	Newark	28	32	.448
Providence	34	26	.567	Rochester	24	35	.407
Buffalo	31	26	.544	Montreal	22	38	.367

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Rochester.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 7; Nashville, 1.
Atlanta, 4; Nashville, 1.
Montgomery, 4; Birmingham, 1.
Memphis, 3; Little Rock, 2.

South Atlantic League.

Macon, 1; Jacksonville, 0.
Charleston, 3; Columbia, 0.
Savannah, 6; Augusta, 1.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 7; St. Paul, 2.
Milwaukee, 2; Kansas City, 0.

New York State League.

Utica, 7; Scranton, 1.
Scranton, 7; Utica, 2.
Albany, 3; Syracuse, 2.
Troy, 8; Binghamton, 7.
Troy, 4; Binghamton, 2.
Wilkesbarre, 1; A., J., and G., 0.
Wilkesbarre, 5; A., J., and G., 1.

New England League.

Nashua, 3; Lynn, 2.
Manchester, 5; Fall River, 4.
Lowell, 4; Haverhill, 3.
Concord, 11; New Bedford, 10.

Connecticut League.

New London, 3; New Haven, 0.
Meriden, 6; Bridgeport, 1.
Springfield, 5; Norwich, 1.
Holyoke, 4; Hartford, 2.

FAVORITES BEATEN IN SIX BRIGHTON RACES

Public Choices Were Defeated Straight Through the Day.

NANNIE HODGE WON STAKES

Well-Backed Filly from the West Cleverly Took the Jamaica from a Fast Field.

The patronage at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday surprised the management in equal proportions to the surprise of the patrons at the results, but much more agreeably in the case of the managers of the track.

The defeat of six favorites left the race-going crowd in a rather depressed state of mind, but the crowd was there, nevertheless, and Brighton Beach enjoyed one of the best off-day attendances in the history of the course, and one that was amazingly good to the experts in the conduct of metropolitan racing, considering that the day fell midway between two racing holidays, and that the patronage represented paid admissions almost to the last visitor.

The cutting off as regards complimentary tickets has been on the wholesale order at the present Brighton meeting, and even the officials who were responsible for the decreased issue of badges to politicians, promoters of amusement, and persons who claim extra privileges, were amazed at the effect on the gate receipts.

It was said comprehensively of the crowd that everybody paid for admission, and a remark that everybody paid on the results would have been justified later, as the best-backed horses were beaten in a straight sweep of losing choices. The nearest thing to a winning choice in the course of the day came when the race for the single stake event on the card was run, the Jamaica, at six furlongs, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, for which Nannie Hodge, a smart filly that had won at the Nashville Spring meeting, was backed as a good thing by the Western horsemen and the followers of the W. W. Darden stable.

In the race, the fourth on the afternoon's card, another Western filly was backed even better, however, this being T. C. McDowell's Geranium, who was sent to the post favorite at 8 to 5 after opening at 2 to 1, while King Pepper and Gold Ten both went back in the betting on the ten horse race. The contest was decided under ideal conditions as to weather and track, but Nannie Hodge raced so much the best horse in the race that there was hardly a contest at the finish.

Aeronaut broke best and hung in front for a little less than a half furlong, King Pepper then taking the lead from him, while Nannie Hodge, who broke sixth, slipped through the crowd, and before the far turn was reached was on King Pepper's heels. On the turn the Western filly moved to the front and outran King Pepper without the semblance of effort, turning into the stretch with a big advantage and from there on holding her field safe. Close on the post Geranium went through the crowd from seventh place, and made a really spirited effort after the leader, but never got anywhere dangerously close to Nannie Hodge, who won eased up at the finish by three lengths, while Geranium beat King Pepper a scant half length for the place.

In the opening race the H. P. Whitney stable gave the betting ring a shock when the smart filly Brookdale Nymph outbroke her field and, racing in the lead all the way, won rather easily from Merrick, while Deviltree just lasted to beat the post favorite Kinleydale for third place after Kinleydale had been practically left at the post.

In all the other races of the day long-chance horses were returned the winners, but the real sensation among the long chances was furnished in the race for the second event, for which Action was a hot favorite with Pronta a well-backed second choice. The race looked all over but the shouting when Action broke first, with Pronta left standing at the post, and the backers of the favorite were not in the least alarmed when Colossal passed Action on sufferance and showed in front on the first turn. Action galloped easily in second place to the far turn, where he went on, and, to the minds of about everybody who witnessed the race, was the winner at the head of the short stretch. Then the unexpected happened, and the old campaigner, Major Daingerfield, who started at 10 to 1, closed with a rattle from the middle of the crowd. Major Daingerfield, the best horse among the big winners of his year, and a winner of more than $100,000 on the turf, in spite of the fact that he was entered to sell for $1,400, simply smothered Action when it came to a finish, and, running over the favorite in the last furlong, won easily by two lengths.

Druid made about all the pace and won the third event in clever style from Dreamer, who was second throughout, and who beat Handzarra for the place, while Keator, the odds-on favorite, finished fourth.

St. Bellane squeezed up in the very last stride of the mile and a furlong handicap, and at odds of 10 to 1, beat out Monsieur Beaucaire, the favorite, by a nose, while Adbell was only a head further back, third.

Sly Ben, at 15 to 1, got up in absolutely the last stride of the closing race, and won by a fraction of an inch from Snow, who was well up all the way, while Quorum, who closed from far back in the crowd, was only a neck away. Summaries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Brookdale Nymph, 107, Hildebrand, 9-2, 8-5	4	1	1¹⁸
Merrick, 111, Hicks, 60-1, 20-1	3	2	2½
Devilt'ree 97, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	5	3	3³
Kinleydale, 100, Miller, 6-5, 1-2	1	4	5
Vagabond, 97, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	2	5	6
Guiding Star, 122, O'Neil, 10-1, 4-1	11	6	5
Albert F., 100, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	7	7	7
Kercheval, 105, Sperling, 8-1, 3-1	13	8	8
Georgina, 97, J. Johnson, 100-1, 200-1	6	9	9
Parmela, 97, J. J. Walsh, 60-1, 30-1	9	11	10
Capias, 103, Nicol, 6-1, 2-1	12	12	11
Veronese, 110, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1	1	10	12
Star of Beverly, 100, Gargan, 600-1, 200-1	8	13	13
Rye, 100, Crimmins, 30-1, 12-1	10	14	14

Time—1:14 1-5. Start poor. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Meddler-Castalia. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Major Daingerfield, 110, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	3	3	1²
Action, 108, Burns, even, 1-2	1	1	2¹
Liberia, 96, J. J. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	5	2	3⁴
Jerry Lynch, 103, Miller, 7-1, 3-2	2	4	4
Warranted, 100, W. Robbins, 100-1, 40-1	9	5	5
Cottage Maid, 107, J. Martin, 20-1, 8-1	7	7	6
Miss Rillie, 106, Nicol, 8-1, 3-1	11	6	7
Colossal, 97, Baird, 12-1, 5-1	6	8	8
Arabo, 105, Burton, 30-1, 10-1	4	10	9
Port Royal, 109, O'Neil, 10-1, 4-1	8	9	10
Bradley's Pet, 98, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	12	11	11
Oclawaha, 103, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	10	12	12
Pronta, 101, J. Kelly, 4-1, 6-5	*		

*Left at post.

Time—1:47 1-5. Start bad. Won easily; place handily. Winner blk. h., 6 years, by Handspring-Mon Droit. Owner, P. J. Dwyer. Trainer, R. Miller.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Druid, 106, W. Knapp, 5-1, 8-5	3	1	1²
Dreamer, 98, Baird, 6-1, 2-1	1	2	2½²
Handzarra, 108, Burns

FASTEST STEAM YACHTS TO MEET IN MATCH RACE

Vitesse Will Have Chance to Beat Tarantula and Niagara IV.

MERMAID HAS CHALLENGED

W. Ross Proctor Enters His Boat for the Niagara IV. Cup—Date Will Be Fixed for September.

Gen. Brayton Ives will have the chance to prove the claims of his new steam yacht, Vitesse, said to be the fastest steam yacht in the world, in a race with the Tarantula, William K. Vanderbilt's turbine boat, and the Niagara IV., Howard Gould's flier. The opportunity will come in the race for the Niagara IV. Cup, offered to the New York Yacht Club fleet, and open to all steam yachts in the club roster of over 75 feet water line and under 160. The cup was offered provided there was a challenger for it. The challenger has come in the form of a request for a race from W. Ross Proctor's Mermaid. The race will be fixed for some time in September.

When the Vitesse made her great figures it was not believed that she would get a chance to race the Vanderbilt and Gould boats, although she had surpassed the best record of each of the aspirants to the title of the fastest yacht afloat. It cost Mr. Vanderbilt $5,000 last year to find out that the turbine racer that he imported from abroad was not fast enough to lower the colors of the Gould flier. In the match race between the two for $5,000 a side, Niagara IV. won handily.

The Gould boat has made 27 miles an hour, and the Tarantula about 25, but it is believed the changes in her have increased her speed materially. The Vitesse made a mile in 2 minutes and 1 second, at a rate of 29¾ miles an hour, and averaged 27 in a series of nine mile trials. On record she ought to beat either of the other two, and according to her builders, ought to beat 30 miles.

The challenger, the Mermaid, is the old Express, built for Morton F. Plant. She made when built about 23 miles, but she has been improved, and is said to be better than 25 to-day. Mr. Proctor is an enthusiastic racing man, and believes he owns as fine a steam yacht as his Mineola is a racing sloop, and he wants to prove the Tarantula and Niagara IV. have nothing on him.

The conditions of the Niagara IV. Cup are that there shall be no time allowance, that boats shall rate from 75 to 160 feet water-line length, and that the race shall be not less than forty miles nor more than sixty. There is no restriction as to course or time. The New York Yacht Club Regatta Committee is anxious to arrange the race when there is no chance of the owners being away from town, and will, therefore, fix a date for September, probably at Glen Cove, unless they should receive a request for an earlier trial.

ATLANTIC'S CRUISE STARTS.

Eleven Racers Mustered at Larchmont and Sent Away in Good Breeze.

The fleet of the Atlantic Yacht Club that left on the annual cruise to Newport from Larchmont yesterday mustered eleven sailing yachts for its races. Seven sloops and yawls and four schooners were sent away. The smaller boats were started at 9:30 o'clock, with S. E. Vernon's Vivian II. in the lead, while the schooners followed an hour later, with L. J. Callanan's Kiwassa showing the way. There was a good strong sailing wind blowing from the northwest, against which the little fellows made fair headway on the starboard tack, tiding as they reached the Long Island shore and passing out of sight down the Sound in good time.

Head Winds for Atlantic Fleet.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6.—Headed by Commodore Daniel G. Reid's steam yacht Rhéclair, the flagship of the fleet, the Atlantic Yacht Club of New York, on its annual cruise to the east, arrived in Morris Cove to-night from Larchmont, N. Y.

The wind was dead ahead all day and the yachts had a hard day's beat. Late to-night five steamers, members of the fleet, had anchored in the cove.

The next port for the fleet is New London. The start will be made early to-morrow morning.

OLYMPIC CUP PRESENTED.

Director Skiff Gives Athletic Trophy to N. Y. A. C. at Informal Dinner.

F. J. V. Skiff, director of exhibits at the World's Fair Exposition in St. Louis last year, was the guest of the New York Athletic Club at a dinner last night held in the Travers Island country clubhouse. At the close of the banquet, which James E. Sullivan gave, Mr. Skiff presented to the club the world's olympic championship trophy, which was won by the club team in the Olympic games by the close score of 63 to 61 points, the Chicago Athletic Association coming second.

At the guests' table, with Mr. Sullivan and Mr. Skiff, sat President John R. Van Wormer, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, Charles H. Sherrill, Gustavus G. Kirby, and D. R. James. Among others present were G. T. Hepbron, M. P. Halpin, C. C. Hughes, Capt. J. J. Dixon, F. G. Lawrence, J. J. O'Brien, Charles J. Dieges, Thomas Nevin, M. S. Paine, James Pilkington, Dr. Howard Rogers, John T. Dooling, John Steil, C. L. Burnham, F. L. Gross, H. Obertubussing, J. P. Bryne, E. T. Hart, Robert Ferris, F. R. Toombs, J. J. Conlin, Harry Fisher, and H. S. Quinn.

The members of the victorious athletic team were Hillman, Newton, Pilgrim, Feuerbach, De Witt, Chadwick, Mitchel, Valentine, Jones, McLanahan, Stangland, Munson, Underwood, and Ewry.

Previous to the dinner a set of informal games was held in honor of Mr. Skiff, one of the events being open. L. Robertson started in the 300-yard dash from scratch, but failed to finish, and Christoffers had the lead in the open 1,000-yard run, but in the stretch he could not keep the pace. The results are:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by Harry Hillman, (4 yards;) R. C. Samson, (5 yards,) second; F. J. Sullivan, (4½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

300-Yard Dash, Handicap, Open.—Won by H. A. Selley, New York A. C., (17 yards;) P. J. Callahan, New York A. C., (17 yards,) second; S. H. Northridge, Irish-American A. C., (5 yards,) third. Time—0:31 4-5.

1,000-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. H. Pilgrim, (12 yards;) A. B. Hunsdon, (60 yards,) second. Time—2:21 2-5.

Running High Jump, Handicap.—Won by J. T. Mahoney, (scratch,) 5 feet 9 inches; J. W. Prince, (1 inch,) second, 5 feet 8 inches; I. F. Weber, (2 inches,) 5 feet 7 inches, third.

RECORD HOLIDAY TRAVEL.

The Erie Carried 260,000 on July 1 and July 3.

The Erie Railroad reports that travel over its lines during the holiday period broke all records. On Saturday the Erie carried 117,201 passengers; on the Fourth (Tuesday) the number was 142,910, making a total of 260,000 in the two days.

This record was made without the running of a single excursion train over any of the single-track lines. These excursions have been abolished by the Erie for the sake of safety. Not one accident occurred on the road in the holidays.

THE TURF.

Brighton Beach Races

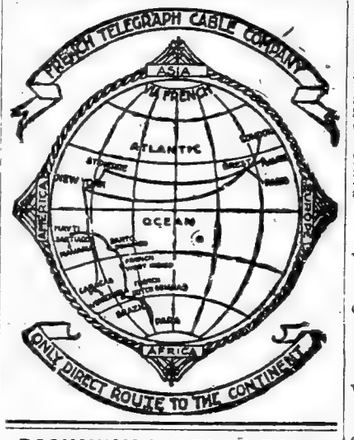
EVERY DAY AT 2:30 P.M. UNTIL JULY 29.
SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, FRIDAY.
Course can be reached in 30 minutes from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Beach Road, and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Special Trains with Parlor Cars via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 12:22, 12:52, 1:22, 1:52, and 2:22 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, from foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains. Special entrance for carriages and automobiles, Neptune Ave.
Concerts by Mygrant's Band.
GRAND STAND, $3.00. FIELD STAND, $1.00.

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Pure Rye Whiskey

The Gibson label is the one absolute guarantee of purity and quality in whiskey.

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ROCKAWAY LOSES IN POLO.

Bryn Mawr, Aided by Handicap and Good Defense, Wins at Cedarhurst.

Foxhall Keene and John E. Cowdin, two of the Rockaway Hunting Club's veterans in polo, returned actively to the sport yesterday in the second match on the Rockaway Field at Cedarhurst, L. I., for the Rockaway Club Cups. With Chauncey and La Montagne they made up the first club team, but even this strong aggregation was unable to defeat the Bryn Mawr players, who put up an admirable team game. In riding off and fast play the visitors were at times almost the equals of their stronger Rockaway rivals.

The home team allowed the visitors eight goals by handicap at the start, and it was too much for Keene and his companions to make up. Each side lost by penalties, Rockaway being the greater sufferer, the score being 13½ goals for Bryn Mawr to 9½ for Rockaway.

Brooklyn's Close Cricket Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 6.—In one of the hardest fought battles seen here on the cricket field in years the Brooklyn team just managed to score a victory in a sensational finish with the local club yesterday by 3 runs.

J. Poyer, T. J. O'Reilly, J. Wood, and G. Macpherson batted well for the visitors, with scores of 25, 18, 18, and 10 respectively, while Poyer and Wood did the best bowling.

For Schenectady Worm, Allen, Howard, and Friedenburg met with the most success with the bat, and each scored over 20 runs. The two men named first also bowled well.

The total: Schenectady, 113; Brooklyn, 116.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:36 Sun sets...7:32 Moon sets..10:53

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water, A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	11:10	11:28	5:02	5:10
Governors Island	11:19	11:36	5:31	5:40
Hell Gate	1:12	1:29	7:03	7:12

Arrived—Thursday, July 6.

SS Majestic, Liverpool, June 28.
SS Seneca, Havana, July 2.
SS Maraval, Trinidad, June 28.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, July 3.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 5.
SS Principessa Laetitia, Genoa, May 23.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 5.
SS Lowther Castle, Yokohama, March 24.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 3.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Hour of sailing.	Vessel sails.
Parima, St. Thomas	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Manzanillo, Cuba	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Mobile		3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston		3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston		3:00 P.M.
El Minto, New Orleans		3:00 P.M.
Minneapolis, London		10:00 A.M.
*Umbria, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Sarnia, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
*Finland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*New York, Southampton	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Prinzess Irene, Naples	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, Curacoa	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Astoria, Glasgow	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Newfoundland, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.

SAIL SUNDAY.

Princess Anne, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Batavia	Hamburg	June 24
British Princess	Antwerp	June 24
El Dia	Galveston	June 29
La Savoie	Havre	July 1
Sicilia	Naples	June 22
Havana	Vera Cruz	June 29
El Cid	Galveston	June 29

DUE TO-MORROW.

Lucania	Liverpool	July 1
St. Louis	Southampton	July 1
Alliance	Colon	July 1
Yucatan	Havana	July 4
Cienfuegos	Cienfuegos	July 4

DUE SUNDAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	July 1

DUE MONDAY.

Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	June 26
Vaderland	Antwerp	July 1
Oscar II	Copenhagen	June 28
Minnehaha	London	July 1
Kyndam	Rotterdam	July 1
Citta di Messina	Gibraltar	June 29
Maracaibo	Curacoa	July 3
El Sud	Galveston	July 4

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS British Princess, Antwerp, June 24.
SS Teutonic, at Liverpool, July 6.
SS Carpathia, at Queenstown, July 6.
SS La Lorraine, at Havre, July 6.
SS M. Minghetti, at Civita Cecchia, June 29.
SS Fricka, at Bordeaux, July 4.

Sailed.

SS Cedric, from Queenstown, July 6.
SS Cearense, from Para, July 3.
SS Napolitan Prince, from Naples, July 4.
SS Montserrat, from Cadiz, June 30.

Passed.

SS Washington, New York, for London, passed Scilly.
SS Ras Dara, New York, for Singapore, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.08¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62⅝
Oats, mixed	.35½@.36½
Flour, Minnesota patents	6.15
Cotton, middling	11.10
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.07⅞
Sugar, granulated	5.40
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	13.75
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	13.87½
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.07⅞
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.20¾

CHICAGO, July 6.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.10 @$1.15; No. 3, $1.05@$1.10; No. 2 red, 91½@92½c; No. 2 corn, 57c; No. 2 yellow, 57¼c; No. 2 oats, 32¾c; No. 2 white, 33½@34¼c; No. 3 white, 32½@33¾c; good feeding barley, 42@44c; fair to choice malting, 47@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.25; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.43; prime timothy seed, $3.25@$3.30; mess pork, per bbl, $12.55@$12.60; lard, per 100 lb, $7.05; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.55@$7.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.55@ $7.87½; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $12.25@$13.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, $1.07, elevator, and $1.08¼, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.19½ and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.12, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	95	94½	94½	96¼
September	91⅝	90 13-16	90⅞	92
December	91½	90⅝	90⅞	91⅝
Corn—				
July	62¼	61⅝	62¼	61⅝
September	..	..	61¾	61½
December	..	..	..	57½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wednesday's Close.
Wheat—				
July	90¼	88⅝	89⅝	90⅞
September	87 11-16	86⅛	86⅜	87½
December	87¾	86½	86⅞	87⅝
Corn—				
July	56⅜	55⅞	56½	56
September	56	55⅝	55⅝	55½
December	51⅜	51	51	51¼
Oats—				
July	32 9-16	32⅛	32½	32¼
September	31⅜	31	31¼	31½
December	32	31⅜	31⅜	32
Lard—				
July	$7.15	$7.05	$7.05	$7.15
September	7.35	7.25	7.27	7.32
Ribs—				
July	..	..	7.55	7.60
September	7.85	7.77	7.77	7.80
Pork—				
July	12.55	12.50	12.50	12.61
September	12.85	12.72	12.75	12.80

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	10.70	10.38	10.69@10.71	10.45
August	10.66	10.36	10.65@10.66	10.40
September	10.75	10.40	10.70@10.73	10.45
October	10.83	10.50	10.79@10.80	10.54
November	10.78	10.61	10.83@10.85	10.58
December	10.91	10.60	10.89@10.90	10.63
January	10.95	10.66	10.91@10.93	10.68
February	10.99	10.70	10.94@10.96	10.70
March	11.02	10.74	10.99@11.00	10.73
April	..	..	11.01@11.03	10.75
May	10.90	10.80	11.03@11.05	10.77

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Spot cotton, small business doing; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; middling upland, 5.89d. Futures opened barely steady, 1@4 points off; closed firm, net 6 points higher. July-July-August, August-September, and September-October, 5.85; October-November, November-December, December-January, January-February, February-March, March-April, April-May, and May-June, 5.83. Manchester—Yarns, the higher price asked checks business; cloths irregular.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	..	..	6.55@6.60	6.55
August	..	..	6.60@6.70	6.65
September	6.85	6.80	6.75@6.80	6.75
October	6.95	6.85	6.80@6.90	6.85
November	7.05	7.05	6.90@6.95	6.95
December	7.10	7.05	7.00@7.05	7.05
January	..	..	7.05@7.10	7.10
February	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.15
March	7.30	7.25	7.20@7.25	7.25
April	..	..	7.25@7.30	7.30
May	7.40	7.40	7.30@7.35	7.35

INSTRUCTION.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Sedgwick School for Boys and Young Men. Limited number insures personal attention and calls for early application. Send for circular. E. J. Van Lennep, Principal, Great Barrington, Mass.

The Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses offers a three years' course of training and includes a six months' preliminary term. For circulars address the Superintendent, Pauline L. Dolliver.

IN TWENTY LESSONS
Stenography taught successfully. Private instruction. Rates reasonable. A. Hartkorn, 150 Nassau St.

SWIMMING SCIENTIFICALLY TAUGHT.
Daily, evenings. Prof. Dalton, 23 West 44th.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous
Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 657 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 72,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 538-540 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$10 rents fine upright all Summer, cartage free. $95 Buys elegant mahogany upright. BIDDLE, 7 EAST 14TH ST.

SMALL UPRIGHT PIANOS, POWERFUL tone, for rent. JAMES & HOLMSTROM, 23 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 123 West 42d St.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $160. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

The Antique Furniture Exchange, 152-154 West 34th St., near 7th Av., the leading shop for authentic Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, and other originals; the largest collection and lowest prices; several pieces oak and walnut taken in exchange; very cheap. Remember 152-154.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Publishing businesses can usually be purchased quite advantageously at this time of year; I have a number of excellent opportunities now for hustling publishers; better get acquainted. Call or write. Emerson P. Harris, 253 B'way.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

EXCURSIONS.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.
Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

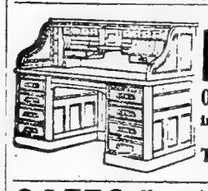
HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel St. Andrew.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Broadway and 72d St., New York
Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,
56th St. & 7th Ave.
OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL,
NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates Reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.
Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Open May 25.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished.
60th St., corner Columbus Av.
200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day
Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up
Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte.
John W. Wheaton, Prop.

FOR SALE.



ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
in great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed. The Typewriter Exchange, 1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av bet 22d

TYPEWRITERS 6 months' rent applied on purchase. General Type. Ex., 243 B'way.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

AUCTION SALES.

James T. Pangburn, City Marshal, will sell at public auction, by virtue of an execution, one upright piano marked "Ourrier" No. "8,755," at 10 A. M. on July 7th, 1905, at No. 13 East 14th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—Splendid opportunity for active men of good address, handle a new patented electro-medical device recommended by physicians; big wages. The Fargal Mfg. Co., Flatiron Building.

Times Building,
Times Square,
Offers for rent
ONE OPEN FLOOR.
Lighted on all four sides.
Suitable for a large
Architectural or Contracting
Company.
Will be partitioned to suit.
Also
Two very attractive suites and a few single desirable offices.
For particulars apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on Premises, Tel. 4800—38, also 158 Broadway, Tel. 1711 Cort.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS Up the Sound
EVERY Saturday Afternoon To Sea Cliff & Glenwood
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.
SUNDAY MORNING
Double Service. Steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., 8:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Stop at Karatsonyi & Kmet's Dock.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

PEOPLES LINE
SPECIAL EXCURSION
EVERY SATURDAY TO ALBANY
Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon Springs.
Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave Saturdays from Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M.; West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. Return from Albany, Sunday eve., 8 P. M. Full day at each point. Searchlight and orchestra.
Round Trip, $2.50
TO ALBANY.

MAUCH CHUNK Switchback and Glen Onoko
EXCURSION Sunday, July 9
New Jersey Central
Adults, $1.50; Children, 75c
SWITCHBACK TICKETS 50 Cents ADDITIONAL
Special Train from West 23d Street Station, 8.20 a. m. Liberty Street Station, 8.30 a. m.

EVERY SUNDAY
$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.5., and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.80 P. M.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.
On SUNDAYS the fleet steel STEAMER RICHARD PECK leaves Pier 20, E. R., foot of Peck Slip, at 9:30 A. M.; East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., due New Haven 2:30 P. M. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on beautiful Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe Service. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children 50c.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS 50c
On Sundays the splendid Norwich Line Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00; W. 129th St., 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return, due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant. Lunch Counter, &c. Popular prices.

TOURING NEW YORK
GREEN AUTOMOBILES leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., every hour on the hour, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fare $1.00. Oldest and most perfect sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island service. Park Carriage Co. Phone 4874 Gramercy.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Steamer Rosedale leaves 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 21st St., 10 A. M.; Battery, 10:30 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. Leaves Rockaway, 12:30, 6:30 P. M. Excur., 50c. See Saturday and Sunday papers for Sunday's time table.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND,
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE.)
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

Sunday Excursion
to NEWPORT, R. I.
First Excursion to this Famous Resort
SUNDAY, JULY 9th,
L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, will leave foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av., 8:15; Bedford, 8:20, and East New York, 8:28 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant Norwich line steamer
"CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
Returning, leave Newport, 5 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
ROUND TRIP.....$1.50
Staterooms, Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

BELLEWOOD
MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT
EVERY 75c SUNDAY
LEHIGH VALLEY
BAND CONCERT, AMUSEMENTS.
OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts., 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City, (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare Via Brooklyn Annex, 15c. Additional.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(† Runs Saturdays only.)
Sundays—7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 9:30 and 10:20 P. M.

RECEIVERS' SALES.

SUPREME COURT.—THE PEOPLE vs. MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE BANK.

Take notice that I, Charles D. Robinson, receiver of the above-named Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court granted in the above-entitled action, and entered in the Kings County Clerk's office on the 6th day of May, 1904, will sell at public auction at the brokers' board, Real Estate Exchange, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 7th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following judgments, the same having been credited with the distributive share to which the stock in said Mercantile Co-operative Bank, pledged as collateral to the loans or advances for which the said judgments were obtained would be entitled upon the final distribution of the assets of said Mercantile Co-operative Bank in my hands:

Name of Judgment.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Fred Hagestedt	$79.17
William Hogan, (2)	914.38
William C. Menuel	585.87
Howard J. Timmons	326.41
Henrietta Timm	76.84
Emanuel Lyons, (2)	231.16
Andrew W. Strong	551.07
James Gallagher	69.74
Charles Cassidman, (2)	236.64
Fred C. Cooper	145.24
Montgomery Queen	124.58
Augustine Smith	117.94
Mary Morrison	431.21
Oscar Waring, Trustee	729.80
Julius Caselmann	982.00
Edward and Esther Camerick	2,159.91
Conrad and Fredericca Goll	1,975.61
Peter Campbell	2,611.21
Margaret and David Geary	1,612.51
Frank Farnaboy and Michael Lafata	863.20
Mary Sesnan	1,927.98
Alexander W. Kyle	353.35

I will also sell at such time and place the following promissory notes, the same having credited thereon as payments the amounts for which the stock in said corporation pledged as collateral to said notes would be entitled upon said final distribution of said assets:

Maker.	Amount as Reduced by Credit.
Carrol B. Adams	$105.20
Henry C. Bibeau	96.40
Dora Butte	140.00
Dr. A. Cittle	114.60
A. V. D. Collier	28.36
Thomas I. Creighton	9.02
Matthew Davis	8.43
Frederick W. Denson	43.36
Thomas Dunwoodie	23.88
Oliver D. Drew	25.80
Charles Dunn	35.00
Wellington Feller	25.00
William E. Flood	239.28
Margaret Geary	10.56
Louise Goeringer	26.32
Robert Harris, Trustee	586.60
Amos D. Hart	110.40
L. C. Hodgkins	80.80
Mattie L. Hoyt	39.80
Stephen B. Hoyt	149.80
Annie Hurd	54.36
John T. Keefe	181.11
James B. Keeler	36.20
Urbane Larrivere	456.01
B. J. McGrane	93.20
Launcelot McGrath	136.71
Cornelius Maloney	296.40
Eugene L. Peabody	63.80
Norman Provost	27.60
C. Newton Raymond	31.60
Mary Reilly	164.00
Thomas Rosevere	34.00

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

TENNESSEE COPPER COMPANY

Messrs. Lewisohn Brothers are authorized to and hereby offer for public subscription

25,000 shares of treasury stock of the Tennessee Copper Company at par (twenty-five dollars per share), payable at the office of Lewisohn Brothers, 11 Broadway, New York City—twenty per cent. thereof on application and the balance on or before August 10th, 1905. Subscription lists will open Tuesday, July 11th, 1905, at 10 A. M., and will be closed at 3 P. M. on same day.

The right is hereby reserved to allot the whole or any part of the amount of the shares subscribed for, or to reject any and all subscriptions. Checks should be made payable to Lewisohn Brothers.

The proceeds of the sale of these shares will be used for betterments and improvements.

The capital stock of the Tennessee Copper Company is $5,000,000, divided into 200,000 shares, par value twenty-five dollars per share.

Full particulars may be had upon application to Lewisohn Brothers, No. 11 Broadway, New York City.

Martin H. Vogel, Counsel. | LEWISOHN BROTHERS.

GREEN BAY & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY

"B" Debentures

The Net Earnings of the Railroad are sufficient to pay a substantial percentage on the "B" Debentures, after full payments on all prior claims. The payments to the "B's" are non-cumulative, and there is no provision for any trusteeship for the protection of these Debentures. It is therefore important that they should unite for their own protection. For the purpose of obtaining the income belonging to these obligations and securing their interests upon any transfer of the property, the undersigned, who represent a considerable amount of these Debentures, request the owners to deposit them, under the Agreement dated June 30, 1905, with the United States Trust Company, 45 Wall Street, New York, before August 1st, 1905. Copies of the Agreement may be obtained at the Trust Company.

Application will be made, as early as possible, for the listing of the Committee's Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD L. ANDREWS,
FRANCIS K. PENDLETON, Counsel.

JOHN H. DAVIS,
RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE,
GEORGE M. PYNCHON,
JEFFERSON M. LEVY,
Committee.

LOUIS M. OGDEN, Secretary.
25 Broad Street, Room 718,
New York.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY

OF NEW JERSEY

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Three Million Dollars.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

SAVINGS BANKS.



5%

this July pays its Thirty-third Semi-Annual Dividend—at the rate of 5% per annum on amounts of Ten Dollars or more, which have been invested for more than 30 days. The Society, now in its 18th year, has handled more than Seven Million Dollars in savings. Conservative management and strict supervision under the Banking Law. No speculative investments whatever. Small first mortgages on homes exclusively. Accounts may be opened for One Dollar up to Five Thousand. Write for information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

For Home Building and Savings
Beekman St. & Park Row,
Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES O'C. HINNESSY, Vice President and Manager.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $3,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.
ALEXANDER C. HILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

115 Chambers St., New York City.

The Trustees of this institution have declared interest on all sums remaining on deposit during the three and six months ending June 30 1905, at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on amounts from $1 to $3,000, payable on and after Monday, July 17 1905. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

W. H. B. TOTTEN, President.
G. BYRON LATIMER, Secretary.
CHARLES H. FANCHER, Treasurer.

TRUSTS AND BANKS, TAKE NOTICE.—A corporation owning valuable telephone franchises wishes to place one hundred thousand bonds. Apply to J. O'N., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

SAVINGS BANKS.

114th Semi-Annual Dividend

UNION SQUARE SAVINGS BANK,

formerly the
INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS,
No. 20 UNION SQUARE.

A dividend will be credited JULY 1 at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums from $5 to $3,000, to all depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws; payable on and after July 17, 1905.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 10 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

FRANK M. HURLBUT, President.
WILLIAM H. ROCKWOOD, Secretary.
JOHN T. WEEKS, Cashier.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Treasurer.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
280 Fourth Avenue, June 21st, 1905.

172D SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Board of Trustees have declared the usual interest under the provisions of the by-laws for the six months ending June 30 as follows:

At the rate of **FOUR PER CENT.** per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, not exceeding $3,000, payable on and after 20th day of July, 1905.

The interest is carried to the credit of depositors as principal on July 1, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st

WILLIAM W. SMITH, President.
CHARLES A. SHERMAN, Secretary.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,

170 BROADWAY.

By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of **FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM** will be credited on June 30, payable on and after the third Tuesday in July, 1905, on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of April, 1905.

Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest as from July 1, 1905.

Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, MAURICE MAAS,
President. Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President,
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1905, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1905.

Union Dime Savings Institution,

BROADWAY, 32D STREET AND SIXTH AVENUE, GREELEY SQUARE, NEW YORK.

Interest three and one-half per cent. from $5 to $3,000. Credited July 1st, payable July 20th, or any time later.

Money deposited on or before July 10th draws interest from the 1st.

CHARLES E. SPRAGUE, President.
FRANCIS M. LEAKE, Treasurer.
WILLIAM G. ROSS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said company, 32-38 East 42d street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

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Spencer Trask & Co.

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DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, July 6th, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. July 25th, 1905, payable August 15th, 1905.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close 3 P. M. on Tuesday, July 25th, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, August 16th, 1905.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.

Cincinnati, Ohio, June 20th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of this Company will be closed permanently at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of the Ohio Corporation will be opened July 1, 1905.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividende of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14, 1905, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, June 29, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 10, 1905, and then opened, for manufacturing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the New York or Boston Depots: 1,000 Khaki Coats and 1,000 Khaki Trousers, foot. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Khaki Coats and Trousers, to be opened July 10, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR GASOLENE.—Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, July 7, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M. July 10th, 1905, for furnishing 3,000 gallons of gasolene. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. ALFRED ANDERSON, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.

To the creditors of Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, northeast corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock P. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named corporation at my office, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to ascertain and adjust, as far as may be, all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and of its open and subsisting contracts and to declare the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver of said corporation, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, May 10th, 1905.

HOLMES V. M. DENNIS, Jr.,
Receiver for Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company.

RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.

my28-1aw8wF

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. | Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,

MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks-Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

THE NEW YORK & BOSTON DYEWOOD Company will until the 14th of July receive at its office, No. 156 William Street, New York, sealed proposals for the sale and delivery to it of Seventy-five of its bonds of One Thousand Dollars each.

Proposals should state the NUMBERS of the bonds offered. The Company has the right to reject in whole or in part any of the offerings made.

All proposals accepted will be payable in cash on July 20th, to which will be added for each bond the sum of $3.34, for twenty days' accrued interest from July 1st.

Envelopes should be marked "Bond Offering." Owners of accepted bonds will be promptly advised where to present same for payment.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, President.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, THAY. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 6.—The local money market continues quiet and fairly easy. It is believed that current rates will prevail until the demand for crop-moving purposes starts. The usual table of rates, bank clearings, &c., follows: Call loans, 2@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing house, 3½@4 per cent. New York funds, 10c. discount. Clearings, $50,143,831. Balances, $3,006,367. Sub-Treasury debit, $148,035.

The local market opened dull, with prices generally a shade off from last night's close. The coppers continued dull and practically lifeless, although the metal is strong and active at a fraction above 15c. Local issues are the feature, with the trading active and prices higher. The feeling is still good on the whole market and increased activity is talked, but as yet there is little encouragement for the outsiders to come into the market. Closing prices were generally strong. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛
1,000	Atchison & Neb. 7s	107	107	107
1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1,000	Bur., C. R. & N. 5s	101	101	101
2,000	Cent. Vermont 1st 4s	87½	87½	87½
12,000	Chi., B. & Q. 1st 4s	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4,000	C., B. & Q. 1st 4s reg.	101	101	101
1,000	Dominion Coal 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾
6,000	Japanese 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼
2,500	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼
1,000	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	N. E. Tel. 6s. (1906)	101	101	101
6,000	Seattle Electric 5s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	West. Tel. & Tel. 5s	104½	104½	104½

RAILROADS.

7	Atchison preferred	102¼	102¼	102¼
24	Boston Elevated	157¾	157¾	157¾
15	Boston Suburban	21½	21½	21½
3	Boston & Albany	255	255	255
2	Boston & Providence	307	307	307
55	Boston & Maine	177	175½	175½
135	Boston & Worc. pf.	74	73	74
270	Mass. Electric	19¾	19	19¾
302	Mass. Electric pf.	64	62¾	64
200	Mexican Central	22	22	22
41	N. Y., N. H. & Hart.	200	199½	200
200	Pennsylvania	71¾	71½	71½
1,635	Union Pacific	130⅜	129½	130
4	West End	97	97	97

TELEPHONES.

884	*American	140	139½	140
11	New England	139	139	139
19	Western	18	18	18
10	Western preferred	101½	101½	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

150	Am. Agricult. Chem.	23½	23⅛	23⅜
20	Am. Pneu. Service	6¼	6¼	6¼
563	American Woolen	37⅝	37½	37½
5	American Woolen pf.	104½	104½	104½
312	American Sugar	140⅝	140	140
2	American Smelting	117½	117½	117½
15	Edison	245	244½	245
790	Massachusetts Gas	45¼	45	45
287	Mass. Gas pf.	85	85	85
325	Rubber	43	42	43
20	Swift & Co.	108	107¼	107¼
345	*United Fruit	107	106½	107
1,210	*Un. Shoe Mach. pf.	31½	31½	31½
7413	U. Sh. M. temp. ctfs.	66¾	66	66¾
2,500	United States Steel	33⅛	32¾	33
867	U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	100	100⅛

MINING.

105	Adventure	4	4	4
700	Allouez	27¾	27½	27¾
1,125	Amalgamated	82⅝	82	82½
100	Atlantic	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
150	Bingham	28⅝	28	28
100	Boston Consolidated	8½	8½	8½
50	*Centennial	18½	18½	18½
84	Copper Range	69¼	69	69½
530	Dominion Iron	23½	22¾	23½
200	Dominion Coal	83	81	83
1	Dominion Coal pf.	115	115	115
100	Franklin	9¾	9½	9¾
705	Granby	6¼	6	6¼
1,089	Greene Consolidated	22⅜	21⅞	22⅛
50	Guanajuato	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
320	Isle Royale	20¾	20¼	20¾
150	†Mass	8	8	8
75	Mohawk	50	49⅞	49⅞
230	Montana C. & C.	2	2	2
150	Old Dominion	24¾	24¼	24¼
25	*Osceola	90	90	90
1	Parrot	23	23	23
117	Shannon	7⅞	7½	7½
10	Tamarack	120	120	120
180	Tecumseh	4½	4¼	4¼
100	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
300	x*United States	29	29	29
610	United States rights	.53c	51c	53c
100	United Copper	23	23	23
107	*Utah	43¾	43¾	43¾
50	Victoria	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
106	Winona	11	11	11
675	Wyandotte	1 9-16	1½	1 9-16

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid. xEx rights.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6.—The official closing quotations to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Silver bars.	.58⅝	.58⅜	Telegraph..	.10	.10
Drafts, sgt.	.07½	.07½			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

Green Bay and Western B Debentures.

A committee of the holders of B debentures of the Green Bay and Western Railroad Company is inviting their fellow holders to deposit them under the agreement of June 30, with a view to concerted action to obtain an income and to securing their interests in any transfer of the property. The committee argues that the property is in first-class condition, and therefore B debentures should have their share in that condition.

Harriman Manager in Northwest.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 6.—J. P. O'Brien has been formally elected First Vice President and General Manager of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company, vice B. A. Worthing, resigned. The same action was taken by the Directors of the Oregon and California Railroad, which places Mr. O'Brien at the head of the Harriman Northwestern lines.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of C., K. and N. sold at .08, 500 Comstock bond at .11½, 300 Elkton at .44, 1,000 Independent Tonopah at .04, 400 Jim Butler at .80@.81, 300 MacNamara at .46, 50 Mexican at 1.15, 200 Ophir at 6.87½, 200 Original Bull Frog at .34, 200 Potosi at .12, 150 Quicksilver at 1.00.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, July 6, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterl loan	3,000	100⅝	
	7,000	100½	
	300	100⅜	
	500	100⅛	
	500	100⅛	
	500	100⅛	
	500	100⅞	
	500	100⅞	
	500	100⅝	
	500	100⅞	
	500	100⅞	
	500	100⅞	
	2,000	100¾	
	9,000	100⅝	
	500	101	
	4,000	100¾	
	5,000	100⅝	
	12,000	100¾	
2d series	12,000	99	
	5,000	98⅞	
	500	99⅛	
	500	99⅜	
	6,000	99	
	26,000	98¾	
	25,000	98¾	
	6,000	98⅞	
	60,000	98¾	
	1,000	98⅝	
	1,000	98⅞	
	500	98⅝	
	10,000	98⅞	
	5,000	98⅞	
	4,000	98⅞	
Imprl Japanese Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan	75,000	91½	
	500	91⅞	
	15,000	91⅝	
	25,000	91⅜	
	10,000	91½	
	10,000	91⅝	
	2,500	91⅝	
	53,000	91⅝	
	500	91⅞	
	500	91⅞	
	36,000	91⅞	
	124,000	91½	
	2,500	91½	
	500	91⅞	
	7,000	91⅜	
	5,000	91½	
	2,000	91⅜	
	500	91½	
	45,000	91½	
	46,000	91⅜	
	1,500	91½	
	1,000	91⅞	
	37,000	91½	
	10,000	91⅜	
	15,000	91½	
	80,000	91½	
	1,500	91½	
	10,000	91⅜	
	500	91⅛	
	5,000	91⅜	
	17,000	91½	
	500	91⅜	
	22,000	91⅜	
	5,000	91⅜	
Repub of Cuba 5s	1,000-c	106½	
	11,000	106⅝	
	3,000	106⅝	
U S of Mexico 5s	16,000	100	
U S of Mexico 4s	3,000	93⅜	
	15,000	93½	
	1,000	93⅝	
	20,000	93⅝	
Virginia 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co certfs	10,000	11½	
Am Spirits M 6s	2,000	97½	
Am Tobacco 6s	49,000	115	
	18,000	114⅝	
Am Tobacco 4s	10,000	75⅝	
	1,000	75½	
	2,000	75⅝	
	5,000	75½	
	20,000	75⅝	
	3,000	75⅝	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	99½	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	1,000	103⅞	
	27,000	104	
	45,000s20F	103⅞	
	4,000	103⅞	
adjstmt 4s, stpd	1,000	95	
	500	94½	
	1,000	94⅜	
Atch, Top & S Fe conv 4s 1st instl 25% paid	10,000	103	
Balt & O pr in 3½s	1,000	96½	
	1,000	96	
gold 4s	9,000	105⅝	
	25,000s20F	105½	
Bk R Tr ref conv 4s	5,000	89⅝	
	55,000	89⅞	
	6,000	89⅝	
	35,000	89½	
	15,000	89⅝	
	25,000	89½	
Bk Un Elv 1st	20,000	111¼	
	1,000	111½	
Bklyn Un Gas 5s	5,000	114	
Canada So 2d 5s	3,000	107¼	
Cent of Ga cons 5s	3,000	113⅝	
2d inc 5s	6,000	84	
3d inc 5s	15,000	73½	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	3,000	102⅛	
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds	4,000	101¼	
	83,000	101¼	
	48,000	101⅜	
	25,000	101¼	
registered	2,000	101	
Chi Gas Lgt & C 1st 5s	2,000	108	
Chi, Mil & St Paul, S Minn div 6s	2,000	103¼	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s	40,000	97	
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	20,000	82⅝	
	20,000	82¾	
	20,000	82¼	
	1,000	82⅜	
	4,000	82⅜	
	5,000	82⅜	
	3,000	82⅜	
	5,000	82⅜	
	15,000	82⅞	
	15,000	82⅜	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	93,000	94⅝	
	1,000	94½	
	15,000	94⅝	
Chi Term Trans 4s coupons off	1,000	96	
	2,000	96½	
	12,000	97	
	5,000	96	
	4,000	97	
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	3,000	102¾	
Cairo div 4s	2,000	100	
St L div 1st	3,000	102½	
Col F & I gen 5s	1,000	103½	
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Ser A	10,000	74	
	2,000	74½	
	105,000	74⅝	
	10,000	74⅝	
	10,000	74¾	
	10,000	75	
	30,000	75¼	
	25,000	75½	
	10,000	75⅝	
	10,000	75	
1st 5s, Ser B	15,000	72½	
	5,000	72⅝	
	6,000	72½	
	5,000	72⅜	
	56,000	72½	
	10,000	72⅝	
	10,000	72¾	
	40,000	73	
	6,000	73⅛	
	46,000	73½	
	15,000	73⅜	
	92,000	74	
	10,000	73⅜	
	100,000	74	
	5,000	73⅜	
	20,000	73⅞	
	35,000	74	
	2,000	73⅞	
	25,000	74	
	6,000	73⅞	
	20,000	74	
	30,000	74⅛	
	10,000	74⅛	
	10,000	74⅜	
	10,000	74⅛	
	10,000	74⅜	
	10,000	74⅛	
	10,000	74⅜	
	20,000	74⅜	
	10,000	74⅜	
	10,000	74⅛

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Moderately—Call Money Easy.

Trading Again in Large Volume—A Professional Market.

With the volume of trading considerably lighter than on Wednesday, but well above that of recent markets, the price movement on the Stock Exchange yesterday tended to improvement, although the upward turn was exceedingly irregular. Stocks in general closed fractionally above the last quotations of the previous day but under the best figures of the earlier trading. This was true of the issues obviously selected for sentiment making, including Reading, which gained 2½ points on the day. Union Pacific, whose gain was 1⅜, and St. Paul, in which a sharp advance was later materially reduced.

There were practically no developments, at home or abroad, to influence the trading, which in its present professional state is not sensitive, as it has proved, to fluctuations of $1.50 a bale in cotton or 2 cents a bushel in wheat or corn. Were it otherwise, some explanation of the betterment in prices might be sought in the fall in wheat yesterday, the larger significance of which seems to lie in a better appreciation of the crop possibilities. There was equal matter for encouragement in such railroad earnings as came to hand, these including the May statements of the St. Paul, with its $369,000 gain in gross and $354,000 gain in net earnings, an operating ratio worth particularization, and of the Great Northern, whose gross increase was well over $600,000. No further gold engagements were announced, although banking opinion, that none is immediately probable, seems venturesome in view of the eagerness for gold displayed by Paris yesterday. The transfer of $100,000 to New Orleans was in connection with the cotton position and recalls similar occurrences during the Sully régime. European advices were without influence, and London's operations in this market were confused, early purchases being largely offset by sales at the higher prices ruling toward the close.

The market was as frankly a professional affair as has been witnessed in the present upward movement. Commission house business was at a practical standstill. The success attending the realizing movement on Wednesday enabled the pools in charge of certain active stocks to take them again in hand, and as in the case of Reading and Union Pacific, no effort was made to conceal the machinery in operation. It is not improbable that the exceedingly heavy buying for Western account in the afternoon session went far to eliminate an important short account, which might well have been the aim of the violent upbidding in the stocks affected.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Associated Merchants' first and second preferred stocks.
Distillers' Securities Co.
H. B. Claflin Co. common stock.
National Licorice Co. common stock.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.
Tamarack Mining Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Central and South American Telegraph Co.

THAT JULY COTTON REPORT.

Statistician Hyde Says It Was Prepared in the Usual Way.

Superintendent King of the Cotton Exchange received yesterday from Chief Statistician Hyde of the Department of Agriculture the following telegram in answer to the inquiry about the manner in which the July cotton report was made up:

Department closed yesterday. Chief of Bureau absent until 1 o'clock to-day. Method adopted in arriving at official cotton figures published Monday was identical with that followed in the preparation of former reports.

JOHN HYDE.

Officials of the Cotton Exchange were disposed to accept Mr. Hyde's answer as settling the open question whether or not the 7 point addition for error made in the case of the June report and previous reports had been made in the July report. They were, however, puzzled by the interview which Mr. Hyde gave to a Washington representative of THE TIMES the night before, in which he declared:

"We never made any allowance of seven points or any other number for error. We gather our information from a number of sources, and when we have it completed we give it out just as we have it."

It has been commonly understood in the cotton trade that a seven-point allowance has uniformly been made to make up for the underestimates of the correspondents of the Bureau of Statistics, and it is not unlikely that further inquiry will be made.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.—Reading contributed over one-half of all the business transacted at the local Exchange to-day. New York appeared to be the principal buyer, as the home traders were chary of plunging in the stock at the day's figure. No one here seems to understand the reason for the advance, but there are hints that the Louisville and Nashville game might be repeated in Reading, since the floating supply of stock was so largely increased by the sale of part of Baltimore and Ohio and Lake Shore holdings. An active arbitrage business was carried on in the Steels. St. Paul and Erie, Lehigh Valley and Lehigh Navigation advanced in sympathy with Reading. Electric Storage Battery was higher on reports of improved earnings. Total sales, 62,831 shares; $52,600 bonds. The list:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	American Cement	7	6⅝	6⅞
100	Atchison	84¾	84¾	84¾
10	Bell Telephone	58	58	58
250	Cambria Steel	27¼	27¼	27¼
4,300	Chi., M. & St. Paul	180¾	179	180
10	Chicago Gt. Western	20¼	20¼	20¼
200	Elec. Storage Battery	78¼	78¼	78½
2,620	Erie	47½	46¾	47⅜
187	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	288	288	288
100	General Asphalt pf	45	45	45
87	Int. Smokeless Powder	30	30	30
250	Lake Superior Corp	17½	17½	17½
2,741	Lehigh Valley R. R.	64	63	64
344	Lehigh Nav. tr. certs	104	103	103½
210	Marsden	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	N. Y., Ont. & West	53¾	53¼	53¾
8,117	Pennsylvania R. R.	71 3-16	71	71 1-16
12	Penn. Steel pf	99	99	99
63	Phila. Traction	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,738	Phila. Electric	9	8 13-16	8 13-16
186	Philadelphia Co.	43¾	43⅜	43⅜
84,742	Reading	53 11-16	53⅜	53⅜
620	Reading 2d pf	46⅝	45 15-16	46⅝
100	Roch. Ry. & Lt. pf	92¾	92½	92½
620	Rock Island	31⅝	31⅛	31½
300	Tonopah Mining	13½	13½	13½
60	United Gas Imp.	94	94	94
10	United Rys. S. F. pf.	87½	87½	87½
141	Union Traction	60½	60¼	60¼
31,275	U. S. Steel	33⅛	32⅝	33
1,000	U. S. Steel pf	100¾	100	100¾
100	U. S Rubber	42⅞	42⅝	42⅞
100	Wabash	19¾	19¾	19¾
15	Wilkes. Gas & Elec.	40	40	40

Sales of Bank Stock.

One hundred shares of National City Bank stock sold on the Stock Exchange yesterday in two lots of 50 shares each at 235.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Union Pacific's Advance — Heavy Gates Buying.

Union Pacific's sharp advance yesterday attracted much attention owing to the character of the buying. It was said on the floor of the Stock Exchange that Gates & Co. had bought nearly 60,000 shares of the stock in the course of the day. It was thought that much of this buying represented short covering by Western interests. A report was in circulation on the floor that E. H. Harriman had set forward the date of his departure for Japan and that the Directors would meet soon, perhaps next week.

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American Steel Foundries Financing.

The Directors of the American Steel Foundries Company met yesterday to consider the plan for providing the company with additional cash capital. After the meeting it was announced that the main points of the plan had been agreed upon, and the needs of the company would be provided for, but it would require some days more to work out the final details. It is expected that the financing will take the form of an issue of bonds probably to the amount of about $3,000,000.

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United States Rubber Earnings.

The net earnings of the United States Rubber Company for the quarter ended June 30, the earnings for June being partly estimated, amounted to $966,751, according to the statement issued by the Directors yesterday. This compares with $866,510 for the corresponding quarter last year, an increase of $100,240. The Directors declared yesterday the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on the company's preferred stock. It will be paid on Aug. 15 to stockholders of record on July 25.

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Mercantile Marine Meeting Postponed.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which was to have been held yesterday after two adjournments, was again postponed, this time to July 18. It was said at the offices of the company in explanation of this last adjournment that the report of the European officers had not yet been received, and that until it was it would be impossible to complete the statement to be presented at the annual meeting. It is now expected that the report from abroad will be received in time to hold the meeting on July 18.

GLOVER SAFE, SAYS HERRICK.

Cannot Be Prosecuted for His Report on Greene Properties.

The Committee of Greene Consolidated Gold Directors appointed to investigate the report on the company's property made by James O. Glover, in which it was said that practically no gold had been taken from the mine, and to bring criminal proceedings if necessary against Glover, yesterday requested former Justice D Cady Herrick to bring about the arrest and indictment of Glover on a charge of perjury. In response to this request Mr. Herrick addressed a letter to the committee and to Col. W. C. Greene, President of the Greene Consolidated Gold Company, in which he expressed the opinion that no such action could be brought against Mr. Glover. The letter said, in part:

"This affidavit [the sworn report of Mr. Glover] has apparently been prepared under advice of counsel who was informed in criminal law, and, while it in fact amounts to no more than a naked statement signed by Mr. Glover, yet the fact that it is in the form of an affidavit undoubtedly impresses people more than an unsworn statement. Yet, however false it may be, the person swearing to it does so with impunity. In my opinion no warrant of arrest or indictment for perjury can be based on that affidavit."

The statement in this letter, which was published on the news ticker in Wall Street yesterday, that the report of Mr. Glover had apparently been prepared under advice of counsel, served to confirm the opinion held in some quarters that the report was carefully planned and was part of an effort to discredit the Greene properties.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 6.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$141,395,537
Gold	70,323,661
Silver	31,670,383
United States notes	13,749,060
Treasury notes of 1890	23,627
National banknotes	15,790,299
Total receipts this day	4,211,702
Total receipts this month	6,783,668
Total receipts this year	6,783,668
Total expenditures this day	5,360,000
Total expenditures this month	10,420,000
Total expenditures this year	10,420,000
Deposits in National banks	79,873,408

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION

Gold coin	$517,333,969
Silver dollars	465,438,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,390,000
Total	$992,161,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$517,333,969
Silver certificates outstanding	465,438,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,390,000
Total	$992,161,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$38,598,691
Gold certificates	31,724,970
Silver coin and bullion	23,054,250
Silver certificates	8,616,133
United States notes	13,749,060
Other assets	30,184,780
Total in Treasury	$145,927,884
Deposits in National banks	79,873,408
Total	$225,801,292
Current liabilities	84,405,755
Available cash balance	$141,395,537

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Alaska Smelting and Mining Company; capital, $10,000,000. Incorporators—George D. Mumford, Thomas Barrett, and H. O. Coughlan.

The Greenhouse Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Preston Le Baw, William R. Phillips, and Sydney A. Williams.

The Ode Chemical Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Dr. J. Odenbaugh, Alexander H. Heyman, and Alfred C. Odenbaugh.

The Peerless Pottery Company, Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—James Lilley, John H. Lilley, and John Rhead.

The De Soto Mining Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Cyrus Robinson, Benjamin Prince, and Henry Gilsey, Jr.

The Collingswood Publishing Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Howard O. Wallon, Clayton K. Walton, and George J. Hemmer.

The Pittsburg Consolidated Manufacturing Company, Newark; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—T. K. Hauer, Robert M. Winter, and Alfred M. Lee.

The Shea & Burke Company, (theatrical promoters,) Newark; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Patrick F. Shea, Tobias Burke, and Thomas F. Burke.

The Vandalia Coal Company, Jersey City; capital, $4,000,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, Le Grand Bouker, W. M. Green, Frank P. Van Winkle, Clarence F. Walker, R. I. Outwater, R. Z. Outwater, Elmer H. Geran, William E. Robinson, Otto E. Dahl, and James A. Patterson.

Weyman & Brother, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—J. S. Prall, W. R. Journeau, Jr., and G. P. Stacy.

The City and Suburban Realty Company, Camden; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—George W. Jessup, Charles G. Jessup, and George H. B. Martin.

The Belden Automobile Transmission Company, Jersey City; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, Thomas T. Barrett, and James M. Woods.

The American Non-Metallic Storage Battery Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—Edward J. Burt, E. S. Cauldwell, and James N. Davis.

The Berkeley Heights Association, Plainfield; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Thomas Berkeley, Bolton Hall, and William Jeffery.

Albert C. Courter & Co., (to deal in paints,) Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Albert C. Courter, Frank J. Courter, and William Weinrich.

The American Rolling Mill Company; capital increased to $1,400,000.

The Goodall Worsted Company of Maine; granted a New Jersey charter.

The Annex, Marlborough House, Atlantic City; capital increased to $1,000,000.

The Bell Specialty Company, New York; granted a New Jersey charter.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2¼@3 per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 2¾@3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3¼@3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@3¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4¼@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $383,954,545; balances, $16,424,829. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,532,423.

Foreign exchange was dull. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8525; demand, $4.8695; cables, $4.8720.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85⅜; francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅜ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—20c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—15@20c premium. St. Louis—30@40c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 6.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day for various calls to be met, including the payment of the Grand Trunk 3 per cent. mortgage bonds. Discounts were steady. The movement of French exchange was watched with considerable interest. It is understood that $5,000,000 in gold leaves Bombay at the end of the week for London.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was dull and inactive. The abundance of money failed to stimulate investments. Consols were easier. Home rails suffered on realizations despite the satisfactory traffic returns, especially districts.

Americans opened weak and rallied slightly to above parity. Norfolk and Western and New York, Ontario and Western were the features. Later Americans became unsettled, and there were some realizations. They hardened toward the end of the day and closed firm. Mexicans hardened on excellent traffic returns. Kafirs were depressed, owing to the recent liquidation.

Imperial Japanese Government sixes of 1904 were quoted at 103.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged to-day at 2½ per cent.

Bar silver steady at 27d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 31.97; Lisbon, 8.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £1,167,000; circulation increased £580,000; bullion decreased £586,999; other securities increased £2,979,000; other deposits increased £5,258,000; public deposits decreased £3,065,000; notes reserve decreased £1,133,000; Government securities increased £581,000.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 42.65 per cent.; last week it was 46.19 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing. Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅛	...	...	—1-16
Consols, account	90⅛	...	...	— ⅛
Anaconda	3½	107½	107½	...
Atchison	87	84⅝	84⅞	— ¼
Can. Pacific	156	152¾	152	+ ¼
St. Paul	133½	178½	178½	...
Erie	48	46¾	46⅝	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	84¼	82	82	...
Illinois Central	171½	166⅜	167¼	— ½
Louis. & Nash	152½	148⅝	148½	— ½
N. Y. Central	152⅜	149¼	147½	— ¾
Pennsylvania	73	142	141⅞	— ⅛
Reading	54	105⅛	104½	— ⅝
So. Pacific	66¼	64⅝	64½	— ⅛
Union Pacific	133⅜	129⅝	128⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	33⅝	33	32⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	102⅝	100¼	100	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 6.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet. Americans were irregular.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

PARIS, July 6.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened heavy. Russians were weak on the interior situation. Rentes were somewhat influenced by the delay in the delivery of the German note. At the close prices were generally firm.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 96.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

Notes in circulation increased 47,925,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 86,300,000f, general accounts current decreased 23,375,000f, gold in hand increased 5,750,000f, bills discounted increased 35,175,000f.

BOMBAY, July 6.—The rate if discount of the Bank of Bombay was reduced from 5 to 4 per cent. to-day.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	12	3	Esperanza	1	11	7½
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 6.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Guayaquil Pier Company, New York, (acquire contract for construction of pier at Guayaquil, Republic of Ecuador;) capital, $1,000,000. Directors—Ernest Franco, S. S. Wither, and F. D. Pavey, New York.

F. H. Raefle Company, New York, (embroideries and dress trimmings;) capital, $5,000. Directors—F. H. Raefle and J. G. Unger, New York, and F. I. Taylor, Newark, N. J.

H. D. Reed Company, New York, (manufacturer machinery;) capital, $1,000. Directors—H. D. Reed, H. W. Showers, and L. F. Reed, New York.

Joseph Harmon Company, New York, (embroideries;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Joseph Harmon and Oswald Eisele, New York, and R. O. Trueb, Brooklyn.

The Brunn Axle Company, Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—Henry Brunn and W. F. Hurd, Buffalo, and F. W. Burdick, Hartford, Conn.

John Lawson Storage and Trucking Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—John Lawson and Annie M. Lawson, Northport, and A. Foshay, Brooklyn.

Reliable Drug Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Michael Rosenthal, Isadore Rosenthal, and M. J. Polk, New York.

Nordgren & Company, Limited, New York, (dry goods;) capital, $10,000. Directors—James Davey, Uno Gallen, and George Nordgren, New York.

Richard Healy Company, Albany, (manufacture furs, cloaks, suits, and wearing apparel for women and children;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Richard Healy and M. F. Healy, Worcester, Mass., and M. C. Morrison, Albany.

East River and Astoria Land Company, Queens Borough, N. Y.; capital, $20,000. Directors—G. A. Wingate, T. E. Hodgskin, and L. H. Doorly, New York.

Wolcott Construction Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $4,000. Directors—G. A. Wingate, F. E. Hodgskin, and L. H. Doorly, New York.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times

WILMINGTON, July 6.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Stoke & Feicht Drug Company of ReynoMsville, Penn., to engage in a general drug business; capital, $100,000.

Naico Mining Company of Washington, D. C., to deal in all kinds of ores; capital, $1,000,000.

Adalo Improvement Company of Brooklyn, to acquire mines and mining rights; capital, $100,000.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, July 6, 1905.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
51⅞	53	100	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	+ ⅛
82½	82⅝	19,100	*Amal. Copper Co	82½	82⅞	82	82⅝	+ ⅝
35½	35¾	1,400	Am. Car & F. Co	35⅝	35⅞	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅝
98	99	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	98½	98½	98½	98½	— ⅝
31½	32½	400	Am. Cotton Oil	32¼	32¼	32	32	+ ¼
5½	6½	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	...
6½	6¾	120	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
37⅝	37⅞	200	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	37¾	37½	37⅝	37½	— ⅛
17¼	18	100	*Am. Linseed Co	17½	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
48¼	48½	2,000	*Am. Locomo. Co	48⅝	48⅝	48¼	48⅜	— ⅛
112	113	200	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	112¾	112½	112¼	112¼	— ⅛
5½	5⅞	100	*Am. Malting Co	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...
24	24⅝	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf	25⅞	25⅞	25	25	+ ½
117⅝	117⅞	11,100	*Am. S. & R. Co	118	118⅝	117¼	117⅝	...
119½	119⅝	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	119¼	119¼	119¼	119½	...
139¾	140¼	5,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	139	140⅜	139	139¾	...
137	139	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	137⅜	137⅝	137⅜	137⅝	— ¼
139½	140¼	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co	139⅜	139⅝	139⅜	139⅝	— ⅛
97¼	97½	620	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	— ¼
37¼	37⅜	2,450	*Am. Woolen Co	37⅝	38	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅝
104½	105½	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	...
106½	107	1,250	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	107¼	107¼	106	106½	—1
84¾	85	10,100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85	85	84¼	85	+ ⅛
102	102½	900	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	102	102½	102	102½	...
163	164	200	Atlantic Coast Line	163	163¾	163	163¾	— ¼
113¾	113⅞	15,000	Baltimore & Ohio	113¾	114¼	113½	114	+ ½
97½	99	500	Baltimore & Ohio pf	97½	97½	97½	97½	...
71	71½	33,895	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71⅞	72	70⅞	71⅝	— ⅛
152	152¼	14,400	Canadian Pacific	152½	152¾	151⅞	152¼	+ ¼
204	205	100	Central R. R. of N. J	203½	203½	203½	203½	— ½
54	54½	6,100	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¾	54⅜	53¾	54	+ ⅛
35½	37¾	900	Chicago & Alton	36½	37⅜	36½	37⅜	+ ¼
75	79¼	200	Chicago & Alton pf	79¼	79⅝	79¼	79⅝	+ ¼
200	240	1	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	201	201	201	201	...
20	20¼	11,050	Chicago Great West	20½	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ⅛
32	33	200	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	32	32	32	32	— ⅛
179⅜	179½	21,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179	180¼	178½	179⅜	+ ⅛
188	187	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	187	187	187	187	— ⅛
209⅞	210	1,200	Chicago & Northw	209⅞	210½	209⅞	210	—2
...	18½	100	Chi. Term. Trans.	18½	18½	18½	18¾	...
40½	41	900	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	41	41	40½	40¾	...
7	7½	100	Chicago Union Trac	7	7	7	7	— ⅛
98½	90	800	C., C., C. & St. L	99	99	98⅞	99	+1
46⅞	47	15,270	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	47½	46	47	+1¼
27½	27⅝	500	Colorado & Southern	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
58	58½	400	Col. & South. 1st pf	58⅝	58⅝	58	58	— ⅝
38½	38½	1,100	Col. & South. 2d pf	37⅝	38⅝	37⅝	38¼	+ ½
13¾	14	100	Col. & H. C. & Iron	13½	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
189	191	100	Consolidated Gas	190½	190½	190½	190½	— ½
10⅛	10⅜	200	Corn Products Co	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
189½	190	400	Delaware & Hudson	189½	190½	189½	190	— ⅛
...	...	8,292	Del. & Hudson rts	⅞	1	⅞	1	...
387	390	200	Del., Lack. & West	380	380	380	380	...
30½	31¾	300	Denver & Rio Grande	31	31	31	31	— ⅝
86	87	100	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	86	86	86	86	—1⅛
22½	23½	100	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	23	23	23	23	— ½
93⅜	94	400	Detroit United Ry	93⅝	93¾	93⅜	93¾	— ¼
43¾	44	781	*Distillers Securities	43½	44	43⅜	43⅜	— ¼
15	15¼	30	*Dul., S. S. & At.	15½	15½	15½	15½	...
28½	29	10	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	...
47⅛	47¾	46,800	Erie	46⅜	47⅜	46⅜	47⅛	+ ⅝
82½	82¾	4,750	Erie 1st pf	82¼	83	82¼	82½	+ ⅛
72½	72¾	3,300	Erie 2d pf	73	73	72½	72½	— ⅜
64	70	100	Evans. & T. H.	63	63	63	63	—3
95⅜	96	330	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	96¼	96¼	95⅜	95⅜	— ⅝
177	179¼	200	General Electric	179½	179⅝	179½	179⅝	...
282	283	100	Great Northern pf	282¼	282¼	282¼	282¼	+ ¼
65	68	100	Havana Electric pf	65	65	65	65	...
168	168½	5,595	Illinois Central	167½	169	167¼	168¼	+1
20	20¼	200	International Paper	20¼	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	...
79	79½	700	Internat. Paper pf	79½	79⅝	79¼	79½	— ⅛
70	75	100	*Internat. Power Co	75	75	75	75	—10
29	30	200	Inter. Steam Pump	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
80	82½	100	Inter. Steam Pump pf	80	80	80	80	...
27	28	200	Iowa Central	27⅝	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅛
83	83½	200	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
56½	56⅞	150	Kansas City South. pf	56	56	56	56	— ⅜
28¼	28½	2,300	Knick. Ice, Chicago	26½	28½	26½	28½	+1⅝
315	325	100	Lake Shore	320	320	320	320	+14
148⅞	149	3,900	Louisville & Nashville	148⅜	149¼	148¼	148¾	+ ½
165¾	166¼	352	Manhattan Elevated	165¾	166½	165¾	166½	— ⅛
83	83½	3,300	*Met. Securities	83	83½	82¾	83½	— ⅛
128¾	129	8,800	*Met. Street Railway	129	129½	128	128¾	+ ⅛
22	22¼	1,400	Mexican Central	22¼	22½	22	22	...
123	123⅜	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	123½	123½	123½	123½	+ ½
29	29½	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	29½	29½	29	29	— ⅛
64½	64½	200	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	64⅝	64⅝	64	64½	— ⅛
99¾	100	4,300	Missouri Pacific	100	100¼	99¾	100	...
62	62¼	160	*National Biscuit Co	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
24	25	200	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
46	47	1,020	*National Lead Co	47⅜	47⅞	47	47	— ⅛
103¼	105	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf	105	105	103	105	+2
36⅜	37	300	*Nat. R. R. of M. pf	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	...
147⅞	148	12,230	New York Central	148⅝	148⅝	147	147⅞	+ ⅝
48⅝	49	400	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	48⅞	+ ¼
78	81	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	80	80	80	80	—1½
199½	200½	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	200	200	200	200	+ ½
52⅜	52⅞	2,100	N. Y., Ont. & West	53	53½	52½	52⅜	+ ⅜
85⅞	86⅛	3,700	Norfolk & Western	86	86¼	85½	86	+ ½
99⅞	100	550	North American	99¾	100	99¾	99⅞	...
188½	189¼	1,300	Northern Pacific	188	190	188	189	+1
90	92	200	Pacific Coast	92	92	92	92	—2
43¼	44¼	300	Pacific Mail	43⅝	43⅞	43½	43½	—1½
142½	142⅝	41,850	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	142½	141⅞	142½	+ ½
106	106¼	4,800	People's Gas, Chicago	106⅛	106⅝	106	106	+ ⅛
76	77½	100	Pitts., C., C. & St. L	76	76	76	76	—2
14½	14⅝	800	Pittsburg Coal	15⅛	15⅛	14¾	14¾	— ¼
62	63	100	Pittsburg Coal pf	63	63	63	63	...
39½	40	600	Pressed Steel Car	39½	40	39½	40	+ ½
239	242	110	Pullman Company	240	240	240	240	...
36¼	36½	5,100	*Ry. Steel Spring	34½	36⅝	34½	36½	+2½
98¼	99	200	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	98	98	98	98	+¾
106⅛	107	192,510	Reading	105	107⅝	104⅝	107	+2½
92⅜	93¼	200	Reading 1st pf	93	93	93	93	+1⅝
92½	93	2,400	Reading 2d pf	91⅝	93¼	91⅝	93	+1⅝
20	20¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corner at Liberty and Church Streets Changes Hands—Purchase by Builders on the Heights—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

The five-story building at the southeast corner of Liberty and Church Streets, 26 by 83.11, has been sold by A. Maynard Lyon. The brokers in the transaction were Edward McVickar and Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. It is understood that the property has been bought by the owners of the adjoining "L"-shaped parcel, having frontages on both Liberty and Church Streets. The two properties together cover a plot about 52.3 by 76.1. The owner of record of the "L" surrounding the corner is Emily N. Vanderpoel. The corner itself was formerly owned by Jefferson M. Levy, who sold it only a few months ago to Mr. Lyon.

Builders Buy on 148th Street.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold the plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, 100 feet east of Broadway, to Peck & Goodstein, who will improve the property with two five-story apartment houses.

Widmayer & Co. have sold for Robert Arnstein to L. S. Cohen the five-story apartment house with stores in course of construction at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue; also, for Mr. Cohen, the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a three-story dwelling, 17.8 by 81.

East Side Houses Find Buyers.

Collins & Collins have sold for Joseph Hahn to J. V. Suydam the three-story brownstone dwelling 108 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Maria W. Burtin has sold to Mme. Thurn the four-story dwelling 108 East Fifty-seventh Street, 20 by 100.5.

Montgomery & Seitz and Frederick Wilson have sold for a Mrs. Klopfer 1,044 Lexington Avenue, a four-story dwelling, 17 by 80.

New Residence for Austen G. Fox.

Plans have been filed for the five-story dwelling to be built by Austen G. Fox at 87 East Thirty-ninth Street, on lot 25 by 100. The house will be of Colonial design with a facade of brick trimmed with limestone and having a balcony at the fourth story. It will cost $40,000, according to the estimate of Architects Hoppin, Koen & Huntington.

William H. Gentzlinger has sold for a Mrs. Longworth 104 West Sixty-fourth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 14.3 by 100.5, to James J. Hagan.

New Tenements Sold on 100th Street.

Grossman & Passon have sold 327 to 337 East One Hundredth Street, four six-story tenements, each 37.6 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel have sold for Goldenberg & Cohen the six-story new-law tenement 322 and 324 East One Hundred and First Street, 38.10 by 100, to Bernard King.

Kassel & Goldberg have resold 1,936 and 1,938 Second Avenue, two five-story double tenements, each 25 by 100, to Mrs. Anna Gubin.

Deal on East 58th Street.

Goodwin & Goodwin sold for Elias Silverstein 234 and 238 East Fifty-eighth Street, two six-story tenements, each 30 by 90 by 100.

Charles H. Schindle has sold for George Pfaff to Elias Senft and Morris Schindle 233 and 235 East Eighty-fourth Street, two three-story brownstone-front dwellings, on plot 40 by 102.2.

Simon & Wallach have sold for Jacob Goldsmith to Julius Schweitzer 204 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 27.6 by 99.11.

Arnold & Byrne have sold for George Schroeder to Charles Stoeppler 1,520 Avenue A, a five-story double flat, with stores.

Another Gas Tan on Avenue A.

Plans have been filed for a new gas tank to be built by the Standard Gas Light Company on the east side of Avenue A, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets. It is to be of steel on a concrete foundation. It will be 190 feet in diameter and will have a capacity of 5,000,000 cubic feet. Architects Bartlett, Hayward & Co. of Baltimore estimate its cost at $40,000.

Buyers for Downtown Tenements.

Barnet Goldfein has bought the six-story tenement at the southeast corner of Clinton and Henry Streets, 25 by 100; also the six-story tenement 27 Ludlow Street, 22 by 100; also, in conjunction wth Brown & Tarshis, the six-story double tenement 30 and 32 Pitt Street, on plot 37.6 by 100.

Davis & Gladstone have sold 24 Forsyth Street, a six-story tenement, 30.5 by 100, to a client of Harvey J. Cohen.

Jesse J. Goldburg has sold, through D. Seglin, to Louis Kohn, the five-story tenement 124 Cherry Street, and has bought, through the same broker, the building at the northeast corner of Downing and Bedford Streets.

Bronx Flats and Dwellings Sold.

Warren & Skillin have sold for Mrs. Cecelia Gottlieb to a Mr. Meyer 847 Southern Boulevard, a five-story double flat on lot 25.6 by 82.8 and irregular.

R. I. Brown's Sons have sold for William R. Hilbert to Charles F. Reynolds 1,244 Fulton Avenue, a one-family dwelling on lot 28 by 208.

Abraham Cahn has bought the five-story double flat with stores 140 Brook Avenue 25 by 90.

S. Cowen has sold 629 Eagle Avenue, a three-family brick dwelling, for M. Leibsohn; also 606 Union Avenue, a four-story single flat, for Thomas Palmer, and a plot 75 by 100, on St. Lawrence Avenue, for A. Reid.

The Bankers' Realty and Security Company has sold in its property known as Tremont Terrace Lots 201, 310 to 321, 393, 396, 582, to 585, 592, 623, 679, and 680.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

10th St., 232 West, s s, 297.2 ft w of 7th Av, 15.5x92, five-story brick dwelling; partition sale, to the plaintiff, Frances Mathews $10,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

62d St, n s, and 63d St, s s, 200.10 ft e of Av A, for a gas holder, 190 ft in diameter; Standard Gas Light Company of 4 Irving Pl, owner; Bartlett, Hayward & Co., Baltimore, Md., architects; cost, $40,000.

35th St, 37 East; for a five-story dwelling, 25x68; A. G. Fox of 45 Wall St, owner; Hoppen, Koen & Huntington of 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $40,000.

70th St, n w corner of Exterior St, for a two-story brick factory, 47.4x100.5; E. Lowe of 517 East 69th St, owner; A. G. Koenig of 333 East 66th St, architect; cost, $29,000.

152d St, n s, 150 ft w of Broadway, for two five-story brick flats, 50x87.11; Schirmar & Kaufmann of 550 Marcy Av, Brooklyn, owners; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Hester St, 174, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x92; F. Pettelli of 127 Mulberry St, owner; R. R. Davis of 247 West 125th St, architect; cost, $20,000.

178th St, n s, 60 ft e of Bryant St, for a five-story brick tenement, 38x79.2; M. Dannagur of 971 Home St, owner; Vincent Dannagur, architect; cost, $35,000.

Webster Av, s w corner of 199th St, for a one-story frame store, 50x31; F. T. Fox of Briggs Av and Southern Boulevard, owner; William Greenlees of 238th St and Verio Av, architect; cost, $1,600.

135th St, n s, 125 ft w of Locust Av, for a one-story brick store, 50x50; Port Morris Market Company of 15 Cortlandt St, owner; P. J. Jenkins of 678 East 141st St, architect; cost, $1,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Attorney St, 100, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Werner, premises, owner; B. Steckler of 320 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

9th St, 606 East, to a four-story brick tenement; M. Siegelman, premises, owner; F. Ebeling of 420 East 9th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lexington Av, s w corner of 71st St, to two four-story brick dwellings; J. Ruperti of 42 West 68th St, owner; E. B. Van Winkle, Jr., of 115 East 70th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 6.

ALLEN ST, e s, 87.6 ft s of Broome St, 24.10x87.6; Samuel Schechner to Simon Ginsberg, (mtg $39,000) 105

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 564, 26.5x100; Sophia Haltemer to Henry J. Ohlckers, (mtg $24,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 105.8 ft s of 178th St, runs w 100x n 9.5x e 100.2; Fleischmann Realty Company to Marcus Brown 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 200 ft n of Tremont Road, 25x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to John Coughlan 650

AVENUE B, 100, w s, 17.2x70; Max Rosenthal and others to Herman Goldstein and another, (mtg $15,000) 100

BAILEY AV, e s, 159.5 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 50x100; Sumner Deane to Eugene H. McCaulliff, (mtg $1,200) ..... Nom.

BELMONT AV, s e corner of 181st St, 141.3x68.4; C. Y. Wagner to Mary J. Heuer 100

BLONDELL AV, w s, 25 ft s of Mary St, 50x100; Patrick Mullin to Franklin Athletic Club of Westchester, (mtg $420) 100

BRONX RIVER PLACE, s w s, Lots 423 to 425, map of Washingtonville; Henry Karstens, executor, to William W. Penfield, all liens 2,000

BRONX RIVER PLACE, Lots 410 to 420 and 11 other lots, map of Washingtonville, and Lots 387, 389, 393, 404, 405, 407, 408, and other lots, map of Washingtonville; William D. Miller to William W. Penfield ..... Nom.

BRONX RIVER PLACE, s s, Lot X, map of Washingtonville; Frederick Grote to Adolph E. Becker, all title 150

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Brook Av, w s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Anna M. Z. de Montesauluin to Jacob Wolf 116

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Brook Av, w s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Margaret L. Zborowski, executrix, to Jacob Wolf 116

BROOK AV, w s, 50 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Brook Av, w s, 175 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Jacob Wolf, all title 233

CANNON ST, 86, e s, 25x100; Chone Jaffe to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtg $34,000) 100

CATHARINE ST, e s, 82 ft s of De Milt Av, 25x105.11; James T. Penfield to Susan M. Bridgeman ..... Nom.

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Lochinvar Realty Company to William Cummings and another, (mtg $8,500) 100

CLINTON PLACE, s s, 25 ft w of Grand Av, 25x100; Lochinvar Realty Company to Denis Donovan, (mtg $3,500) 100

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Gun Hill Road, 123.11x100, and other property; Fairchild Brothers & Foster of New Jersey to Fairchild Brothers & Foster of New York ..... Nom.

DE MILT AV, s w s, Lot 49, map of Wakefield, 50x100; David L. Rudd to Frederick Brockmann 100

ESSEX ST, 46, e s, 25x100; Milton M. Dryfoos to Philip Starr, (mtg $22,000) 100

FULTON ST, 64, 24x75.1; Fairchild Realty Company to Charles Buck, (mtg $75,000) 12,500

GRANT AV, n s, 200 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100; Elizabeth Braster to Frederick C. Schaefer, (mtg $2,500) 100

GRANT AV, n s, 200 ft e of Garfield St, 25x100; Frederick C. Schaefer to Elizabeth Braster, (mtg $2,500) 100

GREENWICH ST, w s, 89.9 ft n of Rector St, 20x91; Allen Smith and others to Anna G. Mactier, all title ..... Nom.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,439, w s, 16.6x97.5; Germano Mihite to Vincenzo Tevia, (mtg $4,015) 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 58th St, 20x65; E. Hinderson to Josephine Lazarus, (mtg $17,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 70th St, 30.5x80; John J. Halstead and another, trustees, to Charles L. Atterbury and others 65,000

LOT 107, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Sigmund Levin to Moreland Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $1,400) 100

LOT 116, map of Seton Homestead; Max Graf to Katharine Schollhammer, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOT 204, map of Undercliff Terrace; William T. Kons to Ella G. Brebner .. 1,200

LOT 269, Block G, amended map of Mapes estate; Matilda L. G. Buhler to Louis J. Buhler, (mtg $250) ..... Gift

LOT 380, map of Van Nest Park; Paul Reiling to Bertha Huber, (mtg $3,000) 100

LOT 409, map of Washingtonville; David Mayer to William W. Penfield 900

LOT 484, map of Van Nest Park; Joseph Gamache and others to Demetrius P. Hudson 100

LOTS 24 and 25, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Samuel Jellin ..... Nom.

LOTS 40 to 42, 48 and 49, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Nathan Jellin ..... Nom.

LOTS 120 and 121, map of partition estate of William Adee; William H. Bolton to Longrin Fries and another ... 100

LOTS 123 to 125, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Max A. Jaffy ..... Nom.

LOTS 177 and 178, map of Prospect Hill estate at Fordham; William B. Ewing to Bernhard Bloch, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOTS 216 and 217, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Margaret S. Powers to John J. McCarthy, all liens 100

LOTS 422 and 426, and Gore X, map of Washingtonville; John Clarey, Jr., to William W. Penfield ..... Nom.

MAIN ST, n s, 132.4 ft w of Westchester Creek, 75x100; Lewis A. Mitchell to L. N. Levy ..... Nom.

MARION AV, e s, s ½ of Lot 85, map of Barrian, 25x94; Dorothea Essig to Henry R. Murray, (mtg $3,500) 4,650

MILL BROOK, w s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Henry L. Morris and another, trustees, to Charles E. Sentell, all title 256

MILL BROOK, w s, 225 ft s of Anna Place, — x —; Charles Sentell to Jacob Wolf 858

MONROE ST, 280, e s, 25x95; David Lasky to Robert Lasky, (mtg $31,500) 100

MORRIS AV, e s, 82.6 ft n of 154th St, 27x85; Frank Miller to Nicola Tesone, (mtg $5,500) 100

MORRIS PARK AV, n w corner of road to West Farms, 471.4x irregular, containing 65 908-1000 acres; Alexander R. Peacock to Land Associates, (mtg $280,000) 100

NELSON AV, e s, 175.5 ft n of 164th St, 25.2x69.6; Charles Joran to Nellie W. McKeon, (mtg $4,200) ..... Nom.

NELSON AV, e s, 200.6 ft n of 164th St, 25x70.10; Charles Joran to Emma Joran, (mtg $5,000) 100

NEW YORK AND HARTFORD RAILroad Company, west exterior line at land of Almond and Penfield, containing 9,262 square ft, and other lands; William W. Penfield to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company 100

OPDYKE AV, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100; Joseph E. McKeon to Emma Jiram ..... Nom.

PARKER AV, s w corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x100; Fred Judge to Katharina Gass, (mtg $1,000) 100

ROSE ST, 25 to 31, s s, 109.5x irregular; James A. Dunn and another, executors, to E. G. Hewitt ..... Nom.

SIDNEY ST, s s, 31.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 94.5x irregular; Lewis A. Mitchell to John C. Maximos ..... Nom.

SIDNEY ST, s s, 31.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 94.5x irregular; John C. Maximos to Lewis A. Mitchell ..... Nom.

SIDNEY ST, s s, 31.9 ft e of Westchester Av, 94.5x irregular; Lewis A. Mitchell to Mary J. Heuer, (mtg $11,000) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s w s, at s s of Garden St, 111.11x140.10; Jacob F. Gessner to Malcolm Sundheimer, (mtg $22,500) 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 183d St, 75.11x100.4; Jacob F. Gessner to Malcolm Sundheimer, (mtg $14,500) 100

SUMMIT AV, n s, 150 ft e of Anthony Av, 25x80; John N. J. Davis to Jane Davis, (mtg $3,500) ..... Nom.

TOWNSEND AV, s e corner of 172d St, 117.11x irregular; Margaretha Becker to John G. Muth 100

UNION AV, n e corner of Jennings St, 110x irregular; Joseph Schwarz to Peter Bauor, (mtge $50,000) 109

VAN BUREN ST, w s, 312.11 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100, Van Nest Park; Franz Marquardt to Cord Havecker and another 3,300

WALDO PLACE, s s, corner of Daniel St, 51.8x96.3; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to John Fleming 1,615

1ST AV, w s, 25 ft s of 83d St, 25x75; David S. Levy and others to Jennie Levy, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 2,398, e s, 24x83; Agnes T. Brennan to Morris Weinstein, (mtg $11,000) 100

1ST AV, e s, 80.11 ft s of 121st St, 20x80; Peter Fornoff to Jennie W. Howe and others, (mtg $8,000) 11,500

1ST AV, 2,317, w s, 25.2x100; David B. Phillips and others to Joseph Cavagnaro, (mtg $1,575) 100

1ST AV, 2,357, w s, 20.6x66.8; Charles C. Watkins to Martin Herrmann, (mtg $8,000) 100

2D AV, w s, 126 ft n of 99th St, 25.3x80; Morris Goldstein and others to David Goldfarb and others, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,289, w s, 25x80; Regina Deutsch to Louis Heinsfurter, (mtg $19,000) 100

2D AV, s e corner of Spring St, 50x100; David Tischler to Emma Lissa ..... Nom.

3D AV, 977, e s, 25.1x105; Isaac Sakolski to Thomas Adelson and another, (mtg $38,000) 100

2D AV, 926, e s, 25.6x100; Morris Beck to Katharine Feser, (mtg $33,500) 100

5TH AV, 2,155, e s, 24.11x99; Bennett Bernstein and others to Charles J. Smith, (mtg $25,500) 31,500

5TH AV, s e corner of 44th St, 65x105; Fifth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street Company to Forty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue Building Corporation, (mtg $550,000) 100

5TH ST, n s, 473.11 ft e of Green Lane, 24.9x163.5; Frank Gass to Frederick Judge, (mtg $2,000) 100

8TH AV, 2,358, e s, 25x88, Hartmann Neuschafer to Thome Scholes, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

11TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue A, 50x103, Unionport; Adolph Goldgeier to John Zinn and another ..... Nom.

11TH ST, s s, w ½ of Lot 274, map of Unionport, 50x106; Adolph Goldgeier to John Zinn and another, (mtg $1,600) .. 100

11TH ST, 327 West, 28.8x85; Ralph Riess to Helene V. Levy, (mtg $27,000) . 100

11TH ST, n s, 174.4 ft w of Greenwich St, 57.1x95; Ralph Riess to Henry Picard and another, (mtg $54,000) 100

11TH ST, s s, 463 ft e of Avenue B, 25x94.9; Harris Kaufman and others to Abraham Miller and another, (mtg $33,000) 100

13TH ST, s s, 155 ft e of 4th Av, 50x228, Wakefield; Nathan Barber to Sadie Felson, (mtg $2,250) ..... Nom.

13TH ST, s s, 105 ft w of Avenue C, 50x103, Unionport; Milton Realty Company to Frank Gass, (mtg $600) 100

26TH ST, 206 West, 23.4x98.9; Walter O. Wands to Terence P. Smith and another ..... Nom.

26TH ST, 206 West, 23.4x98.9; Seaman Miller, referee, to Walter O. Wands ... 23,200

30TH ST, 319 East, 19.5x98.9; Patrick Goodman to Mary McCadam 11,000

40TH ST, 532 West, 25x98.9; Nicholas Konig to Adam Konig ..... Nom.

43D ST, 295 to 241 West, 74.9x100.5; Herman Wronkow to Edward H. Reynolds, (mtg $125,000) ..... Nom.

48TH ST, 521 West, 25x100.5; Morris Haber and others to Molly Nadel, (mtg $15,900) 100

48TH ST, 255 East, 20x70.5; Jacob Israelson to Adam Lieb, (mtg $8,000) .. Nom.

50TH ST, 238 and 240 East, 37.6x100.5; Miriam Levy to Ray Isaacs, (mtg $59,500) ..... Nom.

52D ST, n s, 145 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.5; Isaac Schmeidler and others to John H. Block, (mtg $21,500) 100

67TH ST, n s, 59 ft e of Lexington Av, 50x100.5; League Realty Company to George Buckle, (mtg $48,500) 100

72D ST, 157 West, 22x102.2; Metallic Realty Company to Edward E. Black, (mtg $42,500) 100

74TH ST, 141 West, 20x102.2; Emily L. Landon to Adelaide P. Ehrich, (mtg $25,000) 100

74TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Newman Grossman and others to Myer Cohen and others, (mtg $14,500) 100

76TH ST, s s, 273 ft e of Avenue A, 75x irregular; Isaac Chauser and others to Sadie Lesser, (mtg $51,750) 100

84TH ST, 436 East, 25x102.2; Frank G. Weisz to Julia Froman, (mtg $21,000) .. 100

87TH ST, 207 and 209 West, 62.6x100.8; Andrew F. Murray to Jacob Sternberg, (mtg $79,000) ..... nom.

88TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Columbus Av, 16x100.8; Joseph F. Park to Zacharias A. Oppenheimer, (mtg $15,500) 100

92D ST, 47 West, 20x100.8; Helen M. Edgar to Diedrich Ruter, (mtg $11,000) . 100

93D ST, 322 East, 25x100.8; Herman Leis to Sophia Becker, (mtg $12,000) .. 100

97TH ST, 224 East, 3275-20x100.11; 97th St, 220 East, 25x100.11; 97th St, 230 East, 25x100.11; 97th St, 234 East, 25x100.11; Rosa Marino and others to Alfred L. M. Arthur and others, (mtg $34,250) ... 100

99TH ST, 17 West, 25x100.11; Ell Youngheln to Benjamin F. Birnbaum, (mtg $22,500) 100

100TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Max M. Pullman and another to Max Schwartz, (mtg $14,000) 100

100TH ST, 158 West, 25x100.11; Bessie Gottlieb to Jacob Levy and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

102D ST, 110 East, 25x100.11; Sam Levin to Joseph Schiff, (mtg $13,800) 100

104TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Simon J. Altschuler and others to George Cohen, (mtg $17,500) 100

109TH ST, 207.6 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x100.11; Samuel N. Berlin and others to Abraham Feltenstein and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

111TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; Leonard Bronner to Benjamin Lichtblau, ½ part ..... Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; Bernard Reich to Benjamin Lichtblau, ½ part ..... Nom.

113TH ST, 75 East, 26.4x100.11; Babette Friedman to Julius J. Bremel, (mtg $19,750) 100

118TH ST, 324 to 328 East, 75x100.11; Samuel Gross and others to Pennsylvania Realty Company, (mtg $74,800) .. 100

119TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 96.8x irregular; E. H. Reynolds to Herman Wronkow, (mtg $220,000) 100

122D ST, n s, 305 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Jacob Berlin to Emma Keller, (mtg $23,000) 100

123D ST, 224 East, 22x½ block; Abraham Nevins and others to Abraham I. Weinstein and another, (mtg $6,000) .. 100

124TH ST, 428 West, 25x100.11; Sophia Oppenheimer to Louis Levy, (mtg $27,500) 100

136TH ST, 583 East, 16x50; Mary O'Shea to Annie Becker, (mtg $2,500) 100

137TH ST, 302 West, 16x99.11; Margaret E. Morris to Celia K. Fuller, (mtg $8,500) 100

141ST ST, 272 and 274 West, 50x99.11; Michael Erlanger and others to Adolph Baum and another, (mtg $41,000) 100

145TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of Lenox Av, 175x99.11; Morris Bernstein to Hyman Horwitz and others, (mtg $71,000) 100

152D ST, s s, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 25x118; Jennie S. O'Sullivan to Antonio Ferrazzuolo, (mtg $4,700) 100

156TH ST, 1,009 East, 25x99.5; John H. Escher to Charles Eibeler, (mtg $14,500) 100

156TH ST, 1,009 East, 25x99.5; Charles Eibeler to Antonia Selkamp, (mtg $14,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

TESONE, Nicola, to Frank Miller and another; Morris Av, e s, 82.6 ft n of 154th St, prior mtg $5,500, 2 years, 6 per cent. 3,500

DONOVAN, Denis, to Lochinvar Realty Company; Clinton Place, s s, 25 ft w of Grand Av, due, &c., as per bond 1,750

HENER, Henry O., and others, executors, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 184th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, due, &c., as per bond. 10,000

STARR, Philip, to Milton M. Dryfoos; Essex St, 46, installments, 6 per cent. 9,000

COLLIER, George W., to Lottie S. Binz; Woodycrest Av, w s, 246.7 ft s of 168th St, due Dec. 19, 1905, 6 per cent. 1,000

ATTERBURY, Charles L., and another to John J. Halstead and another, trustees; Lexington Av, n w corner of 70th St, 2 years, 4½ per cent. 45,000

McCARTHY, John A., to Margaret S. Powers; Lots 216 and 217, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, due July 5, 1907, 6 per cent. 1,000

HERMANN, Martin, to Leo Maurer; 1st Av, 2,357, w s, prior mtg $6,500, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

QUINN, Kate H., to Kalman Levy; 106th St, 125 East, 25x76, 1 year, 6 per cent. 600

FRIES, Longin, and another to James S. Bolton, Jr.; Lots 120 and 121, map of partition of the estate of William Adee, 3 years 1,900

FELTENSTEIN, Abraham, and another to Samuel N. Berlin and another; 109th St, n s, 207.6 ft w of 3d Av, prior mtg $46,000, due Jan. 1, 1906 ... 3,000

BUCKLE, George, to the League Realty Company; 67th St, n s, 59 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $48,500, 1 year, 4½ per cent. 46,500

McKEON, Nellie W., to Emma Joran; Nelson Av, e s, 175.6 ft n of 164th St, prior mtg $4,200, 3 years, 6 per cent 800

FULLER, Celia K., to Matilda A. Fordon; 137th St, 302 West, prior mtg $8,500, due as per bond 3,000

SCHWARTZ, Max, to Max M. Pullman; 100th St, s s, 275 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,500

CUMMINGS, William, and another to the Lochinvar Realty Company; Clinton Place, s s, 100 ft w of Grand Av, due as per bond 150

EISNER, Adolph, to Julius Seher; 105th St, 165 East, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

FRONT ST, 235; Frank Dahlbender, Jr., against John H. Irwin, owner; Gerry Stringer, contractor $17

7TH AV., s w corner of 126th St, 99.10x125; Wight-Easton-Townsend Company against the Associate Realty Concern, owner and contractor 2,166

127TH ST, 437 and 439 East; Louis Green against Henry Lippman, owner; T. Cohen, contractor 88

40TH ST, 7 East; Broschart & Brann against the Brook Club, owner; Joseph Hagan, contractor 126

152D ST., 458 West; Simons & Moersfelder against Jane F. Lemon, owner and contractor 483

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

25TH ST., 235 and 237 East; Manhattan Tin Roofing Company against Morris Edelson and others, Oct. 28, 1904 ..... $30

178D ST., s s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Gustine Rieser against Ernestine Nicholsburg and others, June 29, 1905 4,200

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, n e corner 149th St, 99.11x100; David Stevenson against James McClenahan, individually and as trustee, (action to compel assignment of mortgage;) attorneys, Gifford, Hobbs, Haskel & Beard.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.10 ft n of 166th St, 29.6x150, except part released; interior parcel, beginning at a point 93 ft w of Washington Av and 218.10 ft n of 166th St, runs w 50.3x n 66x e 49.11x s 66 to beginning; Isak Tepper and another against Barnet Schapiro and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. M. Freedman.

47TH ST, 254 East; Helene Brand against Louis D. Waxberg and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. Schwik.

44TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of 3d Av, runs n 100.5x e 30x s 19.8x n w to a point 112.6 ft w of 2d Av, x s 86.5x w 17.6 to beginning; Mary A. A. Woodcock against Mary F. Tooher and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Thompson, Koss & Warren.

82D ST, 128 West; United States Trust Company of New York against Anna K. Daniel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. W. Sheldon.

113TH ST, 19 West; Rivington St, 92; Eldridge St, e s, 50 ft s of Canal St, 25x63; Grand St, 580; Lavinia Jacobs against Emma Geizler and another, individually and as executrices, and others, (admeasurement of dower;) attorneys, Wolf, Kohn & Ullman.

126TH ST, 16 West; Jesse Sterns, trustee, against Elizabeth T. Bell and another, (action to declare trust;) attorneys, Daring & Warner.

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LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

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SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.

Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

GRINDSTONE INN, Winter Harbor, Me. | MALVERN HOTEL, Bar Harbor, Me.
Opens July 1. E. G. GROB, Manager,
Address either of above hotels.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2221 Madison Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Adult boarders wanted in pleasant, private country home on Fishkill Creek, near depots; fishing; telephone. Brookhurst, Hopewell Junction, Dutchess County, N. Y. Route 10.

GLEN HOUSE, Windham, Catskill Mountains.—Family house; extensive grounds; shade; own veg.; rates $7. Photos. 225 W. 23d.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

S. S. "DAKOTA," Sailing from Seattle July 24.

S.S. MINNESOTA SAILING FROM SEATTLE EARLY IN AUGUST.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE ORIENT

GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY NEW TWIN SCREW STEAMERS MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA
(Length 630 Feet, Beam 73.6 feet, Depth of hold 56 feet.)
CONSTRUCTED IN THE UNITED STATES TO COMPLY WITH THE HIGHEST CLASS OF "LLOYD'S REGISTER," TO MEET THE SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS OF THE TRANS-PACIFIC PASSENGER TRAFFIC. UNSURPASSED FOR SERVICE BETWEEN

SEATTLE, JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG.

Lofty and spacious staterooms, ventilated, also heated by natural means and electrical power; finest rooms on any vessels afloat.
Ticket can be purchased via San Francisco or Portland at no additional charge.

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For further information apply to any railway ticket agent, or to
C. G. BURNHAM, General Agent,
W. W. KING, General Passenger Agent.
209 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. Seattle, Washington.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Empress of India.....July 24th
R. M. S. Tartar.....August 7th
Empress of Japan.....August 14th
Empress of China.....September 4th
R. M. S. Athenian.....September 18th
Empress of India.....October 2nd
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera....July 21st|Manuka....August 18th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway; and 281 5th Av.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE
Leave NEW YORK SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
RED CROSS LINE
HALIFAX-N. S. ST. JOHN'S-N.F.
Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA.

A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets, BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL

Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS as low as $12, meals included. The FIRE-PROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; cafe; high-grade cuisine; select patronage. Booklet.
J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front. Atlantic City, N.J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC,
Belmar, N. J.,
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON—Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

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CALDWELL HOUSE

NOW OPEN.
RATES $7.00 UP. CALDWELL, N. J.
JOHN A. BRADY, Prop.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 34.

Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR.
35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

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MT. CLEMENS
Famous Mineral Springs
THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located 20 miles from Detroit. Excellent boating and fishing; 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses.
Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

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WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PENN., Near Phila.—Cool rooms, running water; excellent table; tennis, boating, bathing; orchestra. Send for circular.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

JACK, SAM T.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Emma W. Jack Winters, Rebecca Clark, Susan Clark, Thomas Clark, Arthur Clark, Victoria Clark, Eleanor Clark, Sam J. Brigham, Charles F. Brigham, 2d; Richard D. Brigham, Catherine Baer, Alberta M. Davis, Elena Jack, Louis S. Jack, Jules V. Jack, Manhattan Railway Advertising and News Co., Wm. J. Morton, Simon Baruch, Mail and Express Co., L. J. Finch, Wm. Holmes, Jr., C. S. Hardy, D. H. Tolman, C. H. Duprez, J. L. Hanna, American Bonding Co., and to Charles F. Brigham, 1st, with whom Richard D. Brigham resides, and to all persons interested in the estate of Sam T. Jack, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the twenty-fifth day of July, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of James C. Jack, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank B. P. H. T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five. JAMES A. DONNELLY,
[L. S.] Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WING, PUTNAM & BURLINGHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 27 William Street, Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
New York.....July 8|Philadelphia....July 22
St. Louis.....July 15|St. Paul.....Aug. 5

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 38, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....July 8, 10 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....July 8|Kroonland.....July 22
Vaderland.....July 15|Zeeland.....July 29

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..July 12, 10 AM|Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM
Cedric...July 19, 8 AM|Celtic.....Aug. 4, 8 AM
Baltic...July 26, 1 PM|Oceanic...Aug. 9, 1 PM

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issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II.July 11,11AM|Kronprinz.Aug.29,2 PM
Kronprinz..Aug.1, 4 AM|Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM|K.Wm.II..Sept.12, 3 PM
K.Wm. II.Aug. 15,6 AM|Kronp's.Se't.26,1:30 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa.July 13,10AM|Bremen.Aug. 10, 10 AM
Friedr'h.July 18, 10 AM|Barbar'sa.Aug.17,10AM
Kurfuerst.July 25,10AM|Friedr'h.Aug. 22, 10 AM
*Main...Aug. 3, 10 AM|Kurfuerst.Aug.31,10AM
*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Irene.....July 8, 11 AM|Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM
Albert..July 22, 11 AM|K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM
K.Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM|Irene..Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM|Albert....Oct. 7, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
First sailing at intermediate rates by S. S. DEUTSCHLAND, July 22, 8:30 A. M.
‡Waldersee..July 8,9 AM|†Bluecher..Aug.3,11AM
†Deutschl'd.Jy 20,8:30AM|*Patricia...Aug. 5, 8 AM
*Pennsyl'a.July22,9 AM|†Moltke.Aug. 17,11 AM
†Rhaetia.Jy 29, 2:30 PM|Waldersee.Aug.19,8 AM
†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board. ‡Via Dover & London & Paris to Hamburg.

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Prinz Adelbert..July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31
Prinz Oskar...Aug. 15, 11 AM; Oct. 10; Nov. 28
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Umbria...July 8, 10 AM|Etruria...July 22, 9 AM
Caronia...July 11, noon|Carpathia.July 25, noon
Lucania...July 15, 2 PM|Campania.July 29, 1 PM
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
SLAVONIA.....July 1, 10 A. M.; Aug. 29
PANNONIA.....July 25, noon; Sept. 12
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...July 8, noon|Furnessia..July 22, noon
Columbia..July 15,2 PM|Caledonia.July 29,3 PM
Cabin $55, 2d Cabin $37.50, 3d Class $27.50
and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
Statendam.....July 12|Potsdam.....Aug. 9
Ryndam.....July 19|Noordam.....Aug. 16
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2|Statendam.....Aug. 23
Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

NETHERLAND STATE RAILWAYS and ROYAL FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE.
Best connection between England and all parts of the European Continent. Rundreise and direct tickets for all Europe. Estimates for tours made out free of charge. No booking fee charged. For literature and suggestions apply to
WERNER & CO., GEN'L PASS. AGENTS, 407-409 Broadway, New York.

ROUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Citta di Torino..July 17|Nord America....Aug. 3
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognese, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA

A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN,
By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S. S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 11 A. M. every Saturday.
TO YARMOUTH, Round Trip.....$25
TO HALIFAX, Round Trip.....$32
For information apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 261, 1185 B'way, and 649 Madison Ave. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq. West, or Munson S. S. Line, Beaver Building, N. Y., or any tourist agent.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. Phone 3410 Franklin.
TEN-DAY ROUND TRIP TICKETS, $7.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line
From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M.
Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.; arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE, 33 this season, $175 to $1,015. All expenses included. Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

For the Great Lakes.
NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
No. 413 Broadway, New York.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August. ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily 4 P. M., Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.
HARTFORD LINE from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISLDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL.—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TOLONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.
aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.
9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:46 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Com. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det.& Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh,

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND.—A large red setter dog. 48 East 51st St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 944,701 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 5th day of August, 1905, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST.—$25 reward, return of white bull terrier; brindle ears and brindle spot on back. Lost June 30, from 308 West 55th St.

LOST.—On Washington Heights, Broadway, small bag with silver watch. 513 West 144th St.

LOST.—Pocket card case. Reward if returned to J. O. Kline, 104 Wall St., city.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large and small rooms; good table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests accommodated; telephone; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; near Park; references; American.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Well-furnished medium-size room, southern exposure, in handsome private home; references.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Two very desirable, nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged.

145TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms to rent for the Summer; transients accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family, comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

10TH ST., 43 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; complete housekeeping room; fine parlor floor for doctor.

17TH ST., 33 WEST.—Elegant single and double rooms; newly furnished; table d'hote, 5:30.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Clean, attractive room; medium size; shower bath; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

26TH ST., 44 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated; table excellent; references.

39TH ST., 228 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, cool front and rear parlors; single rooms.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen; $3; parlor for business; others, $1.50 upward.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, together, separately; Summer price; single room, closet, $3.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Medium room, running water, bath; large, cool room; private house; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST, 3 WEST. Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets; references. Owner.

81ST, 202 WEST.—Light, cool rooms in high-class apartment; 'phone; hall service. Clark

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; large or small; telephone; private family. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from L, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; select home; gentlemen preferred; meals if desired; references.

111TH, 229 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, telephone, elevator; $3 up. Wisant.

115TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway; telephone. Root.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone; Subway; references. McPhail.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue—near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional—location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; Subway and "L" one block.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

LAFAYETTE AV., 11.—Nicely furnished large rooms; all improvements; convenient to all cars.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 116.—Second floor large room; also smaller room; running water; near City Hall.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest location; five rooms; elevator, telephone, electricity; sublet reasonably. 509 West 112th St.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

I WANT a lady-like young person for company for the Summer; will give board and good home free in the Adirondacks. Apply Mrs. Freeland Jones; Racquette Lake, N. Y.

Males.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Uneed protection! We protect. How? S. U. F. P. Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call or write Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Bricklayers' foreman; must be entirely sober and thoroughly competent as to plans and handling of men; good opportunity for right party. Wood-Just, 219 West 125th St.

WANTED—Clerks, (bank,) familiar discounts, $75; two clerks, $50 monthly; other positions on file. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times. Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7. Attentive, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Am a stenographer and can assist in bookkeeping; business college graduate, will take position with reasonable salary. Miss J. H., 659 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Haron, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Desires beginner's position; moderate salary, with prospect for advancement. Miss Harris, 138 East 60th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner. C. M., 834 India St., Brooklyn.

Males.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN of 50, for 20 years manager of an Iowa department store, used to office work of all kinds, English or German, thoroughly understanding dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., is looking for a position; first-class retail salesman and an A No. 1 all-around man that you can trust; moderate salary. R. A. S., 431 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By experienced bookkeeper thoroughly familiar with all forms of books and accustomed to having full charge of accounts for large houses. Spaulding, 502 Manhattan Av.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Accountant, (29,) opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 146 East 55th St.

CLERK.—By clerk; 18; two years' experience in office detail; start $5. P., Box 205 Times Downtown.

CARNEGIE GIVES $20,000 TO LINCOLN UNIVERSITY

To Build a Library for the Mountaineer Students.

DIRECTORS DUPLICATE GIFT

The Institution for Which Gen. Howard Has Worked Still Needs a Bigger Endowment Fund.

Gen. O. O. Howard, who for the last thirteen years has devoted his energies to the betterment of the finances of the Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland Gap, Tenn., received information yesterday that Andrew Carnegie had given $20,000 to build a library for the institution. Mr. Carnegie's donation was made contingent upon the duplication by the Board of Directors of his gift. Gen. Howard, as President of the board, was able to give the assurance that the required sum had been collected. As a result the institution is able to avail itself of Mr. Carnegie's gift immediately.

The Lincoln Memorial University, which is the only seat of advanced education accessible to the mountaineers of those sections of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee which converge at Cumberland Gap, owes its existence to the indefatigable energy of Gen. Howard, who, in the performance of the task he set himself, was carrying out the often expressed desire of Abraham Lincoln.

President Lincoln frequently confided to Gen. Howard his wish that the poor mountaineers, among whom he had spent a good part of his life, might have the educational advantages which were open to residents of almost every other section of the United States.

Rather late in life, and laboring under infirmities due to his activity in the war, Gen. Howard set about the fullfilment of Lincoln's cherished desire. Although the results obtainable have been very encouraging, the institution has not yet succeeded in reaching a financial basis where it can meet the demands made upon it.

Middlesborough, in Kentucky, with a population of 4,000, is the largest town within fifty miles of Cumberland Gap, and 425 students are in attendance at the university. That section of the country contains 230,000 persons within reach of the institution. Almost twice as many applications are made by would-be students as there are places.

Outside of the money given to erect the necessary building, the sole endowment fund upon which the university authorities can draw to meet current expenses is $200,000. The institution needs a fund of at least $200,000, and Gen. Howard is confident in his belief that the philanthropically disposed will not be backward in contributing to the endowment fund when they learn how much is needed to carry on the work.

The university began with one building and 200 students. It has a farm holding of 600 acres, and the products are sold and the proceeds devoted to the maintenance of the institution. Many of the students are self-supporting. The subjects taught are plain and practical, the object of the institution being to fit the inhabitants of that section of the country to meet their peculiar conditions.

Contributions may be sent to Darwin R. James, Treasurer, 123 Maiden Lane, New York.

BEATEN BY REAL ESTATE MAN,

His $5 Withheld, Too, Brennan Says—Robert Turnbull Held.

Robert Turnbull of 313 East Seventeenth Street, the manager of a real estate company at 277 Broadway, was held for Special Sessions in the Tombs Court yesterday. The complainant was Joseph Brennan of 502 West One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, a newsdealer, who has a stand at the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Chambers Street and West Broadway.

Mr. Brennan told Magistrate McAvoy that about the 1st of April last he paid the company $5 as a deposit for some property in Borough Park, Brooklyn. He expected, he said, to invest $3,000 or $4,000 in the property, provided it came up to his expectations. Then he decided to invest elsewhere.

A clause in the printed advertisements of the company says that a prospective purchaser may have his money back if he is not satisfied with the property after a personal inspection. Mr. Brennan says he went to the Broadway offices of the company and made repeated demands for his $5. On April 13, he says, he was thrown out of the place, after being beaten by Turnbull, who was once a prize fighter.

Turnbull was paroled in the custody of counsel until Saturday to procure bail. Ex-Magistrate Flammer appeared for Brennan.

DROWNED OFF ROMER SHOAL.

Brave Effort of Two of His Friends Fails to Save Thomas Scholes.

Thomas Scholes of 525 Fifty-second Street, Brooklyn, was accidentally drowned yesterday afternoon off the Romer Shoal Lightship while on a fishing trip. Mr. Scholes was employed in the mailing department of THE NEW YORK TIMES. With eight of his fellow-employes, he left the Ulmer Park pier in a catboat at about 9 o'clock. They spent the day sailing and fishing.

The party turned homeward early in the afternoon. The boat was running in against the tide, when Scholes suddenly slipped on the deck and fell overboard. The boat was jibed, and, knowing that Scholes could not swim, two of his companions, Louis Wiener and George Vanpaugh, jumped in after him.

Before either of the men could reach him, Scholes sank. He did not come up again. It is thought that the strong ebb tide must have carried his body under and out to sea.

Mr. Scholes leaves a wife and two daughters, twelve and fourteen years old, respectively.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses, carriages, gardens, &c.; references. Alex. McMullen, 107 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—39; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, 154 East 85th St.

COLLEGE MAN, (26,) wants to work at anything, anywhere; business experience; references; no canvassing. B., care Phillips, 292 7th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SCOTCHMAN, intelligent, industrious, handy around horses and gardens, single, desires a steady position; will give particulars by mail or in person; would like country place. City address, No. 460 7th Av. Thos. T. Cochrane.

SOLDIER, just discharged, character "excellent"; thoroughly familiar with submarine mining and torpedoes, desires position in armory as janitor; will give instruction in the art of submarine mining if desired; has nine years' practical experience. Thomas T. Cochrane, ex-Sergeant of Artillery, 460 7th Av.

SPECIAL OFFICER, &c.—Ex-officer wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker; any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

TELEGRAPHER.—Middle-aged man, 25 years with one company, desires permanent or substitute work; will pay liberal bonus for first-class position. Telegrapher, D., Box 214 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Assistant instructor in Harvard desires position as tutor during the Summer for college entrance examinations; three years' experience as tutor of college undergraduates; athletic, can row and swim; would serve also as companion. R. W. Keiso, 35 Divinity, Cambridge, Mass.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times. Times Square.

TUTOR.—Boston Tech. graduate will tutor in mathematics during Summer. Tech., '98, Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) intelligent, educated, energetic. Max Unger, 647 East 11th St.

THE FRANCHISE LAW ARGUED.

Case Will Probably Go to Higher Courts, Justice Says.

The constitutionality of the legislative act which recently transferred the franchise granting power from the Board of Aldermen to the Board of Estimate was argued again in the Supreme Court yesterday. When Justice Blanchard recently refused to grant an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from acting on franchises an appeal was taken to the Appellate Division from this decision, and pending the appeal Justice Truax granted a stay.

Yesterday Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr appeared before Justice Gildersleeve and made a motion to vacate the stay so that the Board of Estimate might go ahead on the rapid transit subway plans which will come before the board to-day.

Luther L. Kellogg, counsel for the Board of Aldermen, opposed the motion to vacate Justice Truax's stay, and attacked the constitutionality of the act, and insisted that the stay granted by Justice Truax must remain operative until the Appellate Division had acted on the appeal from Justice Blanchard's ruling.

Mr. Kellogg contended that the new act violated the Constitution in that it designates the Board of Estimate and Apportionment "the local authorities," whereas, Mr. Kellogg said, the Aldermen are more legitimately the local authorities.

Out of the total of sixteen votes in the board, he said, three persons, the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Aldermen, control nine votes, and the remaining five members control seven votes. It is thus clear, he said, that a minority of the members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment may outvote and overrule the majority in numbers of that board.

Three members, he added, could outvote the other five. The consent of a body so constituted, said Mr. Kellogg, was not the consent of "the local authorities" required by the Constitution. This had been expressly decided by the Court of Appeals. He made several other points.

Mr. Burr argued for the act. Justice Gildersleeve said that he would hasten to give a decision. He expressed the opinion that the questions involved were so serious that the Board of Estimate would probably not take any action until the case had been passed upon by the higher courts.

FOOD EXPERT ARRESTED.

Women Detectives Say He Practiced Medicine Without a License.

Eugene Christian, a tall, gray-haired, good-looking man of about middle age, was a prisoner before Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon, charged with practicing medicine without a license. He has an office at 61 Fifth Avenue. Christian was arrested on a warrant issued by Magistrate Breen, and paroled in the custody of his counsel, Samuel M. Gardenhire, of 49 Wall Street, to await an examination next Monday.

Mrs. Josephine Cook, the chief of detectives of the New York County Medical Society, assisted by Mrs. Eliza Howard of 808 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Miss Anna Engel of 603 East One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, got the evidence on which the arrest was made.

Christian had advertised extensively in the magazines as a "naturalist and food expert."

According to the detectives, he would make a diagnosis of each case and prescribe his own prepared health foods for the patients, as well as suggest proper exercise. He has written several books on "How to Eat," some of which are used in the colleges and universities.

Mrs. Howard alleges that she visited the food expert at his Fifth Avenue office on June 20. She answered a number of questions as to the quality of food she ate, how well she slept, and the general condition of her health. Then she says the food expert gave her directions as to what foods she should eat and what she should avoid. A typewritten letter of advice was also given her, she says, which says among other things:

"Your case is one of carbon-dioxide poisoning. * * * I will broaden out your diet and balance it up better with your next instruction."

Mrs. Howard says Christian gave her three pounds of prepared nuts, and on paying him $3, she received a receipt, showing that $2 had been paid for "treatment" and $1 for the nuts. Mrs. Cook's experience was somewhat similar.

"I did what a swimming instructor or an athletic instructor would do," said Christian in speaking of his arrest. "I gave advice along a special line in this case as to 'how to eat.' I am sure I violated no law in what I did do."

ERIE CUTS RATE TO CHICAGO.

Will Maintain a Figure $2 Below the Michigan Central's.

The Erie Railroad yesterday reduced its rate between Chicago and New York by $2, to $16 and $15 for first and second class tickets, respectively. This is $2 under the rates recently announced by the Michigan Central, which were also a reduction of $2. The Erie announced that it will maintain a $2 differential in its favor against any reduction which may be made by the Michigan Central. A rate war may result.

The origin of the trouble lies in the determination of the Michigan Central to sell tickets over its own line in connection with the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad at differential rates, although the New York Central is not itself a differential line. It is asserted by the differential roads, including the Grand Trunk and the Erie, that this works an injustice to them, and they are prepared to resist the attempt of the Michigan Central.

The recent request of the Michigan Central for a differential rate between Chicago and New York, which was granted, was considered at first to apply only to tickets sold by the Michigan Central over its own line in connection with differential roads running to New York. When the Michigan Central applied the rate to tickets over the New York Central the matter was again arbitrated, and decided in the Michigan Central's favor.

FIRE ALARM FOR A DINNER.

Diners Were Being Photographed by Flashlight—Outsider Scared.

A cautious citizen saw a flash in the building at 91 and 95 Seventh Avenue last night at 10 o'clock and raced to a fire-box and sent in an alarm. He thought that the building, occupied by the Oxley Enos Company, which makes chandeliers and other things, would be burned down before the firemen arrived.

The rumbling engines and the rattling trucks and the firemen came. The firemen beat upon the door of the building, which was hurriedly opened by a man in evening dress.

"No," he answered, "this is not an imminent holocaust; it is not even a toy fire scare. The company is giving a little dinner to-night here to its employes. We had a photographer to take flashlight pictures of our salesrooms. That's where the idiot who rang in the alarm got his straight tip, I guess. We are just having the nuts now; won't you all come in and join us?"

MAIL CONTRACTORS AGREE.

Drivers, However, Have Received No Reply to Their Demands.

After a conference lasting several hours, it was announced yesterday by representatives of C. H. Walcott, the new Post Office contractor, and the New York Mail Company, the old contractors, that an agreement has been reached between them. Each company owns one-half of the stock of the New York Mail Company, consisting of horses, wagons, &c.

It is understood that the mail wagon drivers have served notice that unless their demands are met by the new contractors they will declare a strike. The contractors have given no intimation as to their decision.

Moynihan Renews Fight.

Ex-Capt. Daniel P. Moynihan, who has been dismissed from the police force twice, has begun another fight in the courts for reinstatement. He obtained yesterday from Justice Blanchard, in the Supreme Court, a writ of certiorari, returnable before the Appellate Division, on which to base an argument for an order from the court for his reinstatement.

18 YEARS FOR FORGERY FOR LAWYER ALDERDICE

Affidavit by Juror of Queer Doings in Jury Room Admitted.

AND COUNSEL GETS A STAY

Juror Lyons Says Newspaper Clipping Influenced Him—Another Doesn't Remember This—All Summoned.

James S. Alderdice, lawyer, was sentenced yesterday to prison for eighteen years for forgery. The extreme penalty is twenty years. Alderdice seemed astounded at the severity of the sentence.

Just before Alderdice was sentenced George W. Lyons, one of the jury that found him guilty, issued through Andrew Byrne of counsel for Alderdice, an affidavit in which he declared that he had voted for conviction through a misapprehension of the facts. On the strength of it, Mr. Byrne asked for a new trial.

Recorder Goff denied the motion. The defense gained a point, however, when, despite the opposition of Assistant District Attorney Garvan to allowing the affidavit of Lyons and one by Samuel Marcus, a lawyer, with relation to an alleged conversation with Juror Shackman over the telephone, to become part of the record of the case, the court admitted them.

Sentence was then pronounced, Recorder Goff saying:

"Alderdice, you have been convicted of forgery in the first degree, and it was clearly shown at your trial that you perjured yourself on the witness stand. You have committed one of the worst crimes known to society, namely, misusing a solemn trust placed in you by an unsuspecting client.

"The sentence I shall pass upon you will not be so much a punishment to yourself as an example to other lawyers and a deterrent against similar practices.

"By your crime you have brought into disrepute the profession which you have followed. I will sentence you to eighteen years in State prison."

Alderdice, who seemed dazed by the extremity of the sentence, had to be supported by court attendants.

He was taken before Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court. The Justice issued an order directing District Attorney Jerome to show cause why a certificate of reasonable doubt should not issue pending an appeal. The order is returnable on July 20. If Aldredice gets the certificate he may be released on bail until a final decision is reached.

As soon as it was announced that there was in existence an affidavit by Lyons, the District Attorney's office sent for the members of the jury that convicted Alderdice. Only one, H. C. Shackman, Juror No. 2, responded.

The jury was composed of the following, the names being given in the order in which they were drawn:

William E. Arnold, H. C. Shackman, John F. McMullin, Leonard H. Lang, Isidor Blank, Philip Menges, Albert E. Osborne, Milton S. Herzog, Edward Henshaw, Robert Whiteside, George W. Lyons, David Littlejohn.

The District Attorney's office expects to have every member of the jury at the Criminal Courts Building to-day and to investigate thoroughly the allegations made by Lyons. His affidavit follows in part:

"While the jury was deliberating in the jury room, the foreman, Juror No. 1, asked if it could be shown me from a newspaper that the defendant had been guilty of a similar offense in Brooklyn and had jumped his bail, would it have any influence on me. I asked him if he had seen such a statement in the newspapers. He and several other members of the jury replied that they had. Juror No. 2 (Shackman) had the newspaper statement to the best of my belief.

"I would not have voted for conviction if I had not believed from such statements that the defendant had been guilty of a similar offense and had jumped his bail, and I verily believe that many of the jurors voted for conviction because of their knowledge of said newspaper statement. According to their statements in the jury room, they believed that the defendant had been guilty of a similar offense before and had jumped his bail. The jury were out twenty-two hours, and got nothing to eat from 1 P. M. until 2 o'clock in the morning, although it sent word several times that it wanted supper.

"Juror No. 10 informed me that he had had nothing to eat since the previous morning."

Mr. Shackman when questioned by members of the District Attorney's staff yesterday afternoon said that as far as he recalled there wasn't any newspaper clipping in the jury room. Neither was there any discussion in relation to a clipping. He said that he had seen a newspaper clipping, however, either before or after the trial, he couldn't remember which, which referred to Alderdice, but in it there was not the slightest reference to the Brooklyn case referred to in the Lyons affidavit.

Shackman also said that Lyons was the one man who had stood out for hours against conviction. He held that in his opinion many of the documents did not clearly indicate forgery. Finally, the eleven others asked if it wouldn't be advisable to inspect the papers in the case. Lyons was not averse. He was asked if he could be convinced. He replied that he could, if sufficient evidence of forgery were shown to him. The papers were sent for, and Lyons examined them in the jury room with a microscope. At the end of his examination, according to Shackman, he said, "I'm with you."

Whether the newspaper clipping existed, whether it got into the jury room, whether the jurors were forced to go without food for an excessive number of hours, and whether, in fact, anything was wrong, the District Attorney's office expects to learn when it finishes with the jurors to-day. The introduction of a clipping in a jury room is unlawful.

Alderdice was convicted of having forged several signatures, among them that of his father and that of his client, Mary J. Oliver, the possession of whose property Alderdice is alleged to have aimed at. Several deeds transferring pieces of real estate to the sister of Alderdice, Mary Elizabeth Alderdice, were alleged to have been forged.

It was shown at the trial that he had obtained considerably more than $100,000 out of the estate. He married the stenographer, who had had much to do with the drawing up of the papers relating to the Oliver estate, and she was a witness at the trial.

For Rent
in the
Times Building,
Times Square,
ENTIRE FLOOR.
3,832 sq. ft.
26 windows.

Figuring on the basis that a building's height should be reckoned from the floor of its lowest basement to its topmost point, the Times Building is the loftiest structure in this city. From the curb at Forty-third Street to the top of the observatory rail is 362 feet 8⅝ inches, while the level of its lowest basement is 57 feet and ⅝ of an inch below that curb, making a total of 419 feet 9¼ inches.

Offices Single or in Suites.
Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on premises. Tel. 4960—38.
Also 156 B'way. Tel. 1711 Cortlandt.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
Continuation Sale of
Men's $15 and $18 Suits
at
$10

Why?

Because the lots are somewhat broken, and because we desire to carry over to next season as few goods as possible. The suits are all this season's goods and exactingly tailored; honestly good and honestly reduced. It's a plain business proposition, and paradoxical as it may seem, we win in losing. Many patterns suitable for early Fall.

Because:

It pays to make sharp, incisive reductions and to have the agony over as soon as possible. The materials are every one of the highest calibre, rich in assortments, solidly trimmed and essentially metropolitan in style. We make every stitch we offer, and fit all shapes perfectly.

Outing coats and trousers, single and double breasted coats, in a half a dozen styles.

Men's Separate Trousers
Regularly $5 and $6

Many fine Worsteds, quite the sort for Cutaway or Double Breasted Frock Coats and Vests—perfectly drafted and suited to the exacting tastes of captious dressers. Great assortment of Wool Crash and fashionable Flannel Trousers—all delightfully suggestive of the links or the Sound. We close Saturdays at noon.

$3.50

Smith Gray & Co.,
THREE STORES
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'K'N

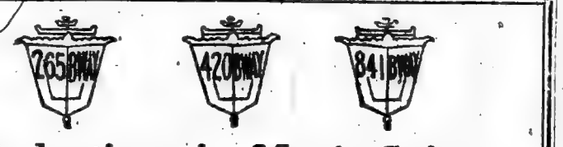
Wallach's Sale

830, 832 Columbus Av.
238, 240, 242 Bowery
649 Eighth Av.
Third Av., cor. 122d
246 West 125th St.
Open Evenings.

WE DON'T OFTEN CUT OUR OWN PRICES.
They're already so much lower than others' prices.
When we do—there's no need of
Comment or excuse.
What do you care Why?

Our $3.40 and $2.90 Straw Hats, - **$2.00**
Our $2.40 Straw Hats, - - - - **1.50**
Our $1.90 Straw Hats, - - - - **1.00**
Panamas that were $8, $10 and $12;
Now - - - - - - - - - **3.50**

Great clothing values at Columbus Ave. and Third Ave. Stores.



Reductions in Men's Suits.

A CONTINUED REDUCTION in Several Lines of our High Grade Garments. All are distinctly dressy and of a seasonable character..... **20.00 to 25.00**

Formerly sold at 25.00 to 35.00.
A Select Line of All the Odd Accessories Needed Through the Summer.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

CAR IN EXPRESS'S PATH.

Trolley's Power Failed—Train Stopped Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 6.—A trolley car of the Orange and Passaic Valley Railway narrowly escaped being struck at the Cone Street crossing to-day by the Morristown express, which passes through Orange at the rate of about forty miles an hour.

The car was at the middle of the crossing when the power failed and it stopped. The approaching train was heard and people on the station platform set up a shout. Gateman Mulvihill at the Centre Street crossing saw the danger and signaled to the engineer of the express, who applied the brakes so suddenly that passengers in the train were thrown from their seats. Those in the trolley car were leaving the car in a hurry meanwhile, and as the last of them got out the big engine stopped, ten feet away.

The crossing is a dangerous one, and several accidents have occurred there.

APPEAL FOR PAPER TRUST.

Supreme Court to Decide Whether Books Must Be Used in Evidence.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 6.—United States Circuit Judge Seaman to-day granted the General Paper Company permission to appeal from the decision requiring the company's books to be produced as evidence in the hearing instituted by the Government. The appeal will be decided by the United States Supreme Court.

Judge Seaman's decision will delay the more important testimony in the case several months.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.
Bathing Suits at ½.
Stock of the Brooklyn Knitting Co.
Bought from the Fire Underwriters.



1.50 Bathing Suits, 69c.
2.50 " " 1.19
5.00 " " 2.19
No fire damage, and water damage won't hurt a bathing suit.

Brooklyn Cadets Entertain.

The Forty-seventh Regiment's cadet battalion gave an entertainment and dance at the armory last night and entertained a large attendance. Major Taylor, who commands the cadet battalion, helped greatly in the entertaining, and all the cadets did something to aid. Major Taylor expects to take his battalion to camp on July 15.



You'll please your wife by taking one.
2512 washable vests.
A little of everything, but mostly neat figures on white grounds—calculated to cheer up the most sombre suit.
All sizes, 32 to 46 chest.
$2.50 to $5 were their prices.
$2 now.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st.	842 at 13th st.	1260 at 32nd st.

VINCENT says

NEXT best thing to owning a saucy steam yacht or a stately villa on the Hudson is to look as though you did.

Here's the way. All my $30, $32 and $35 Summer Suits are yours to choose from at $22.50. Cheviots and Worsteds they are in the modish greys, browns and mixtures, tailored with a grace that is essentially "New Yorkish."

If you're about to swing aboard the train or cross the gang-plank on that long-cherished vacation trip, you couldn't travel in more distinguished company than that of a Vincent Suit.

Fit and Style hold me in a grip of steel.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street



Let Us Clothe You
We took a plunge in Bathing Suits.
Bought an ocean of 'em at a price.
Since all Moe Levy Suits are swagger, these Bathing Togs are no exceptions.
A "Water Suit" for as little as $1 and as much as $2.50—worth no less than $3.00 and as much as $6.00.
Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens. Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30—The Galaxy of Stars Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes in 2d Edition and "The Whols "Lifting the Lid" Dunn Family." Next Monday—FAY TEMPLETON.

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," "Boy Paderewski," with Harry Bulger, Elsie S. Elton & Yarl'ty, Janis, D. Morton, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Robt. T. Haines & Co., Emma Carus, Williams & Walker's Glee Club, Mazetti Troupe, etc.
5TH AV. Rose Coghlan in "Forget Me Not"; J. H. Gilmour, Helen Tracy, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH ST. "PAUL REVERE," Jas Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Dodson Mitchell and fine cast.
125TH ST. "THE TIGRESS," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. Wilson, Mary Ryan, Sol Aiken, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:15. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the Hoorah. GUY BATES POST & NOTABLE CAST. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR BRIGHTON EACH Daily, 3 & 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PERCY G. WILLIAMS VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS, Pain's PORT ARTHUR, GRAND FIREWORKS, Mats. 3:00. Evg. 8:30. Every Evg. at 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Willy Zimmermann, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

DREAMLAND LAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free. RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

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WORLD'S WONDERS AT **LUNA PARK**

BOSTOCK'S Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA REY (flis.)

LYRIC Mat. Sat. 2nd Time To-night, 8:15. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in **FANTANA**

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IS WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming Japan. The War Events.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warm, cloudy, winds south to east.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,332. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.—14 Pages, with Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

FLEET NOW CHASING THE REBEL WARSHIP

The Potemkine Left Theodosia Before Her Pursuers Arrived.

HAS A NEW SUPPLY OF COAL

Believed to be Making for Poti or Batum—Bombardment of Czar's Czar's Palace Is Feared.

ODESSA, Saturday, July 8.—Vice Admiral Chouknin has telegraphed to the Governor General of Odessa that the Black Sea fleet has been ordered to capture or destroy the Kniaz Potemkine.

SEVASTOPOL, July 7.—A naval Magistrate is investigating the mutiny on the transport Prout.

One hundred and fifty sailors of the Prout have been imprisoned in the forreas here and the others are still on board.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 8.—According to the latest reports the Kniaz Potemkine has escaped from her pursuers and is still at large in the Black Sea, with the torpedo boat destroyer Smetlivy and the Black Sea fleet hot on her trail.

There is little doubt that the rebel battleship is heading for Poti or Batum, but no news from either place had been received up to 2 o'clock this morning, and the dispatches, official and otherwise, received here yesterday were altogether conflicting.

Admiral Wirenius, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, said that one report was that the battleship had sailed westward in the direction of Livadia, raising the suspicion that it was the intention of her crew to bombard the Emperor's Summer palace. Another report was to the effect that the Kniaz Potemkine had put into Tuapse, half way to Poti, and had been captured in some mysterious fashion by soldiers.

The Kniaz Potemkine escaped from Theodosia before the Black Sea fleet arrived there fram Sevastopol. It is considered possible that "Ensign and Quartermaster" Alexieff, who commands the Kniaz Potemkine, was advised of the fleet's coming and then left Theodosia. At any rate it is clear that the battleship coaled from a British ship, which she subsequently released, and then sailed away.

The Smetlivy, manned by a crew of officers and bluejackets who volunteered to sink the mutineer, reached Theodosia several hours after the Kniaz Potemkine had departed. After hurriedly coaling the Smetlivy put to sea.

Advices received by The Associated Press indicate that the tension is increasing in the Caucasus, where the turbulent elements are excited over reports regarding the condition of the fleet. This increases the fear that the arrival of the Kniaz Potemkine at a Caucasian port will have the effect of pouring oil on the smoldering flames.

A bomb was thrown at Tiflis to-day.

THEODOSIA, Crimea, July 7.—Before leaving Theodosia the Kniaz Potemkine sighted a British collier, which she followed seaward, and from which she took a quantity of coal.

The reports in Odessa of a bombardment of Theodosia are untrue.

Order is fully maintained in the town by the troops. A Russian cruiser has arrived to protect Theodosia.

The inhabitants, who fled while the Kniaz Potemkine was in port, are returning.

NOVOROSSIYSK, Caucasus, July 7.—The Black Sea fleet arrived here to-night, and will sail southward.

The authorities have placarded the town, recommending the people not to go upon the streets should the Kniaz Potemkine appear.

YALTA, Crimea, July 7.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to fear that the Kniaz Potemkine will bombard the city.

COMFORTS THE AUTHORITIES.

Governor Hears of Drunkenness and Dissension on the Potemkine.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—Official reports received at the Ministry of the Interior from the Governor of Simferopol, who is in command at Theodosia, assert that the Kniaz Potemkine did not succeed in procuring coal at Theodosia and left that port short of coal and water. She had on board salt meat and flour sufficient for three weeks.

The Governor says he supplied the mutineers with provisions because the populace pleaded that only in that way could he save the city from destruction.

Continuing, the Governor says that when the torpedo boat in the hands of the mutineers and a cutter tried to go inshore yesterday morning for a parley

Continued on Page 2.

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WEALTHY MEN RATED LOW.

Trifling Assessments for Prominent Residents of Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 7.—Publicity is given to-day to some striking anomalies in the assessments for "occupation tax." Henry Clay Frick's fortune is estimated at $70,000,000. He is assessed on $10,000, the same as Register of Wills George H. Stengel, whose salary is $5,000 per annum and fees of possibly $20,000 additional. These two head the list.

President H. C. McEldowney of the Union Trust Company, which has a capital of $20,000,000, is assessed at $500. William Flinn, interested in a dozen large concerns and worth several millions, is assessed at $2,000. A. W. Mellon, President of the Mellon National Bank, is assessed at $2,000.

Some of the Allegheny County Judges are assessed at $3,000 each, one at only $800, while others pay only on $1,000 valuation. All draw $8,500 per year. President T. Hart Given of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank pays on $1,000 valuation. Philip S. Flinn pays on a higher assessment than his brother, William Flinn. B. F. Jones, Jr., President of the Jones & Laughlin Company pays on $2,500, while A. C. Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company pays on $5,000. Banking Commissioner Robert McAfee draws a salary of $6,000 per year from the State and is assessed on $1,000. Calvin Wells, President of the Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company, is not assessed at all.

George Burgwin, President of the Marine National Bank, pays on an $800 valuation; W. G. Park, President of the Crucible Steel Company, pays on an assessment of $1,200 per year. Charles A. Painter, the banker and broker, pays on $1,000; Congressman H. Kirke Porter, the locomotive builder, is assessed at $2,000, while Congressman William H. Graham, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, pays on $2,500, although he gets $5,000 per year from the Federal Government and a salary from the trust company.

D. McK. Lloyd, President of the Real Estate Trust Company, is assessed $1,000; H. J. Heinze, $1,000; D. F. Henry, owner of the Hotel Henry, $1,000; James H. Willock, President of the Second National Bank, $1,500; John C. Reilly, President of the Washington National Bank, $800; W. N. Frew, head of the Carnegie Institute, $500; William McConway, of the McConway-Torley Company, $500; Albert H. Childs, Director of a number of banks, $300.

BIG WATER MAIN BURSTS.

Break on Riverside Avenue Nearly Engulfed a Policeman.

A thirty-six-inch water main burst at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Riverside Avenue at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and injured the retaining wall of the extension to the drive. The water flowed for an hour before it was shut off. A cave-in resulted, which left a ragged ditch six feet deep. Incidentally Policeman George Stuhl's new uniform was ruined. He reached the scene just in time to sink with the cave-in, and was rescued with difficulty. Stuhl weighs 200 pounds.

When Stuhl and Policeman Heidenreich got to Riverside Avenue the break had not reached the surface at this time, but a wet spot was rapidly widening in the street, and the water could be heard rumbling and hissing beneath.

Heidenreich saw the ground heave as he reached the wet street. He leaped over the crumbling earth, which opened just as Stuhl arrived and swallowed him to the armpits. He shouted for help and struggled to free himself, but he gradually sank until only his head and arms were visible.

Heidenreich placed a board across the ditch, and, aided by laborers, finally extricated Stuhl.

The water was turned off by the foreman of a gang of Water Department laborers who were at work in the neighborhood.

UNIQUE WEATHER STATION.

Is on a Virginia Mountain—Kite House a Revolving Hemisphere.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Government, in the course of the next few months, will place in position in the weather college at Mount Weather, Bluemont, Va., some of the finest instruments to be obtained connected with the meteorological work to be done there.

The expenditure on this account will approximate $200,000. The station is the only one of its kind in the world. It has a staff of eight scientists from the first rank in their calling, and the work to be carried on will be done in co-operation with Government meteorologists in other countries.

Mount Weather is situated on the Blue Ridge 2,000 feet above the Atlantic, and is exceptionally well chosen for the purposes of a weather station. The Government has built five large stone structures for the various laboratories and observation stations. The kite building is the only one of its kind. It is a hemisphere fifty feet in diameter, revolving on its foundation. It is proposed to fly immense kites with a steam engine. The building is so constructed that a kite may be sent aloft from it no matter which way the wind happens to blow.

TOBACCO'S BALEFUL FUMES.

Called an Incentive to Immoral and Pernicious Conduct.

DENVER, July 7.—The Board of Control has referred the selection of a meeting place for the next biennial convention of the Epworth League to the Executive Committee, which may defer its announcement for six months. Columbus (Ohio) and Birmingham (Ala.) are said to be the leading candidates.

"The very fumes of burning tobacco are an incentive to immoral and pernicious conduct," said Robert L. Ready of Baltimore in his address at Central Presbyterian Church to-day. "Tobacco smoke should be shunned, and those who must use the weed should do all in their power to keep the fumes from other people. A smoke-laden room is more harmful by far than the smokers imagine, and it inspires a spirit in those who inhale the smoke which is the doorstep to sin."

Great Heat Up the State.

SANDY HILL, N. Y., July 7.—The thermometer registered 115 in the sun to-day. It was the hottest day in twenty years, with a high degree of humidity. Several persons were prostrated. The crops have been damaged to a great extent.

$9.00 TO BUFFALO AND RETURN. Via Lackawanna Railroad. Tickets good July 8, 9, 10. Further information at 23 and 1,242 Broadway.—Adv.

EQUITABLE TRUSTEES TO HAVE ACTIVE CHARGE

Will Pass on All Plans for Reorganizing the Society.

MR. CLEVELAND WON'T RETIRE

He Issues a Statement Saying That the Idea Has Not Entered His Mind —Choosing New Directors.

The publication of a report from Philadelphia to the effect that Grover Cleveland had about made up his mind to resign as one of the Trustees of the majority stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, brought from Mr. Cleveland, who was at the Buckingham, a prompt and explicit denial yesterday.

Mr. Cleveland said:

"Nothing has occurred thus far to dissatisfy me in the least, and the idea of retiring from the Trusteeship has never entered my mind."

The denial served, however, to make the fact known that Mr. Cleveland since his appointment has been devoting practically all his time to the Equitable Society's affairs, and will continue to take a very active hand in everything that is done for the reorganization of the society. It was taken for granted when Mr. Cleveland accepted the trust of the stock which Thomas F. Ryan purchased that his would be the dominating voice in the selection of men to fill the vacancies in the Board of Directors, and in suggesting the names for which the proxies of the policy holders will be asked. But now it is learned authoritatively that his activity as Chairman of the Trustees goes much further even than the important matter of picking out Directors.

The plans that Chairman Paul Morton of the Board of Directors has under way for the executive reorganization of the society are all, it is said, gone over by the ex-President and his associate Trustees, Morgan J. O'Brien and George Westinghouse, and expressions of opinion are freely exchanged on all points. The Trustees also have been taking the initiative in making suggestions, under the understanding which they entered into with Thomas F. Ryan when they accepted office, and there is authority for saying that a similar understanding was had with Mr. Morton when he accepted the Chairmanship of the board.

In this fact lies the explanation of the activity of Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, who, it is understood, has been retained as Mr. Cleveland's personal counsel. Mr. MacVeagh is making the most careful inquiry into Equitable affairs, to the end that the Trustees may be informed of their own knowledge of past as well as present conditions. He had a conference with Attorney General Julius M. Mayer last week, and will be kept in touch with any plans that may be formed by the State authorities.

SEEKING FOR DIRECTORS.

At the meeting of the Equitable's Directors next week a list of nominations will be submitted for the vacancies in the Board of Directors, the terms of the new men to correspond with those of the former Directors whose places they take.

As soon as the vacancies in the board are filled, the Trustees, directed by Mr. Cleveland, will, it is learned, get down to the actual reorganization work, "with their coats off," as a man who is in touch with the situation said yesterday. This work may be expected to extend to all departments of the society's business, and will mean retrenchment all along the line, including the reorganization of the agency force, against which some of the agents met on Thursday to protest.

In addition the Trustees will have a hand in determining the actions which may be brought by the management of the society for the recovery of money improperly obtained in the past by officers and Directors through their connection with the Equitable. Their views on this phase of the situation are indicated in a paragraph of the last letter which they sent out to policy holders after the Directors' meeting, at which nine vacancies were filled. In that letter it was said:

VIEWS OF THE TRUSTEES.

"It shall be our effort to avail ourselves of all the information within our reach to secure for Directors from among our policy holders such persons as are imbued with conservative views of management and who will regard as distinctly violative of duty the use of the funds of the society either directly or indirectly in the promotion, underwriting, or syndicating of new and uncertain enterprises, or the investment of such funds in speculative stocks and securities."

It was this particular paragraph that gave sorrow to members of a delegation of Equitable Directors which went to notify the Trustees of the election of their nominees by the board. Among those who sorrowed were C. B. Alexander of Alexander & Green, the attorneys who floated the United States Shipbuilding Company; H. C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, and A. W. Krech, now President of the Equitable Trust Company, who was Vice President of the Mercantile Trust in Shipbuilding days.

SHARES TRANSFERRED BY RYAN.

It was learned yesterday that the stock books of the Equitable Society show 342 shares standing in the name of "Grover Cleveland and others," these having been transferred by Thomas F. Ryan on June 15, which was the day that the Trustees formally organized. Paul Morton appears as the holder of five shares transferred to him by one of the Directors who had been qualified with the Hyde stock at the same time. The other two recent transfers of stock are those of four shares each to Smith Harrison and John D. Bryant within the week past. Who these men are could not be learned yesterday.

From this fact and the circumstance that but 342 shares were in the names of the Trustees, a report was circulated that the Trustees were not actually in control of the 502 shares purchased from James H. Hyde by Mr. Ryan. It was said, however, in explanation, that the entry on the stock books did not indicate the transfer of the control which might be made through a voting trust without reference to the books. It appears also from the Equitable's books that some of the Hyde stock still stands in the name of the late Henry B. Hyde, and that the stock owned by Sidney Dillon Ripley, who died last Spring, is still in his name.

There were various conferences of the Equitable counsel yesterday, Elihu Root having a long one with Mr. Ryan, Samuel Untermyer, and Paul D. Cravath, and Mr. Untermyer another with James H. Hyde, his client. It is understood that the conference in which Mr. Root participated was held for the purpose of his withdrawal from Equitable affairs. Attorney General Mayer will be in town to-day.

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago. The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M.; due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 3:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. Tickets, best accommodations; reservations should be made early.—Adv.

TURKEY NOW DEFIES RUSSIA.

Will Mount Guns at Kavak—May Aid the Potemkine.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The Council of Ministers has resolved to begin preparations for the dispatch of all available warships to the entrance of the Bosphorus, and for the mounting of heavy guns at the forts at Kavak.

These guns were purchased for this purpose some years ago, but were not mounted owing to objections made by the Russian Government.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Daily Mail says that the Chief of Staff of the Turkish Navy has gone to Heraclea with orders to prevent at all costs the Kniaz Potemkine from approaching the entrance to the Bosphorus.

He is instructed to supply the battleship with coal, and even with money if needed.

RUNAWAY'S CRUELTY STORY.

Juvenile Asylum to be Looked Into—Three Boys Go Back.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 7.—Three boys who ran away from the Juvenile Asylum at Dobbs Ferry yesterday were turned over to the police this morning by Fred Jones, who sheltered them overnight. The boys are George Long, fifteen years old, of 502 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn; William Banks, fifteen years old, of 86 West Sixty-sixth Street, New York, and William Koeherer, thirteen years old, of 735 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, New York. They were sent back to the institution in care of one of the keepers by Judge Kellogg this afternoon.

The boys, who were in the institution for truancy, declared that they ran away on account of ill-treatment. They begged not to be sent back, saying that they would be subjected to the "fifth degree" for running away.

Banks said that he had been compelled to carry a clothes basket six hours a day, until his hands and feet were blistered. If he lagged, he said, a keeper beat him with slats.

Koeherer declared that he had been kicked and clubbed for taking a wrong stitch in the tailor's shop.

Keeper Pollard, who came for the boys, said their story was untrue, and Judge Kellogg admonished him that the "fifth degree" must not be resorted to. This, according to the boys, consisted of thirty days' solitary confinement, dry bread for meals, the bare floor to sleep on, and whippings every day.

The local agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children will make an investigation. The institution consists of thirty cottages. It was formerly at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, New York.

SUBMARINE'S CREW ALIVE.

Cables Snap, and the Boat is in a Perpendicular Position.

PARIS, July 7.—The Ministry of Marine issued a communication this evening saying that the combined efforts of French and German salvage tugs succeeded this afternoon in bringing to the surface the submarine boat Farfadet, which sank yesterday morning at the entrance to the port of Sidi Abdallah, Tuni.

Water, provisions, and fresh air were supplied to the thirteen men in the boat who were alive.

The submarine was being slowly towed into shallow water when some of the cables snapped, the boat remaining suspended in a perpendicular position, held by a cable from a French tug.

Efforts are being made to fix grappling irons. An Italian tug has arrived to aid in the rescue.

M. Thomson, the Minister of Marine, left Paris to-day for Bizerta, Tunis, to investigate the cause of the sinking of the submarine.

The Farfadet is one of two submarine boats of the latest model stationed at Bizerta. She has electric propulsion, four torpedo tubes, and reversible propellers. Her length is 125 feet and her displacement 202 tons. She is under the command of Lieut. Rotier, who with Ensign Robin and fourteen men form her crew. Rotier and two men succeeded in reaching the surface as the submarine plunged. The Ensign and twelve men were imprisoned.

WOULDN'T TRUST GOV. STOKES

New Manager of Restaurant Was Adamant—Governor Had No Money.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., July 7.—Gov. Stokes and Dr. H. G. Norton had an embarrassing experience last night in a restaurant here.

The Governor and Dr. Norton had a sandwich or two, and their bill was about a dollar. The man in charge was new, and did not know either of them.

The Governor went to the desk to settle and discovered that he had not a cent in his pocket. Dr. Norton hastily made an investigation of his pockets with a like result. The man behind the desk frowned ominously.

"I am Gov. Stokes," explained the Governor, "and I will settle this when I come in again."

"Well, I'm President Roosevelt, and you pay me now," replied the man frostily.

The Governor and Dr. Norton attempted further explanations, but the man charge didn't melt. On the contrary, he was rapidly losing his temper, when one of the old waiters who knew the Governor came in and identified him.

Then the new manager apologized and everybody laughed.

Life Insurance Agent Bankrupt.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Louis M. Spencer, a life insurance and bond agent, with offices at 204 Dearborn Street, to-day filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. He placed his liabilities at $357,645.02 and his assets at $2,000.

Judge James B. Dill Sworn In.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 7.—Judge James B. Dill was sworn into office to-day by Chancellor Magie, in the presence of the full Court of Errors and Appeals. Judge Dill immediately sat with the court in hearing appeals.

THE SECOND EMPIRE. A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:05, Rochester 9:32, Buffalo 11:10. No excess Fare.—Adv.

Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen. The Educator's Pen, because the most reliable writing instrument made. A valuable souvenir and a convenience when traveling. L. E. Waterman Co., 173 Broadway, N. Y.—Adv.

GIRL, TO SAVE BROTHER, DROWNS IN PARK CREEK

Rescuers Too Late to Save a Little Mother of Eleven Years.

SCORES SEE HER HEROISM

Tennis Player at Macomb's Dam Park Dives in Vain to Aid Exhausted Girl.

An eleven-year-old daughter of John Meister, assistant janitor of the Wadleigh High School, who lives at 132 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, lost her life in Cromwell's Creek, in the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, after saving her younger brother from drowning. A score of children and a dozen tennis players saw both the rescue and the drowning. The boy is in a serious condition at the Fordham Hospital.

Annie, the dead girl, had been a little mother to her brother Willie, who is seven years old, almost from the cradle. She was constantly planning diversions and pleasure trips for him, and it was during the enjoyment of one of these that the tragedy occurred.

The two Meister children, with Annie and Henry Schumboim, ten and nine years old, respectively, of 118 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and George Grimshaw, eight years old, of 129 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, started yesterday morning for a day in Central Park. They changed their minds, however, and went to Macombs Dam Park. Cromwell's Creek flows through the park, the tracks of the New York Central Railroad crossing the creek at this point.

When the small visitors entered the park a number of other children were romping about, while a dozen young men and women were playing tennis. Several of the children were wading in the creek near the railroad bridge, and Willie Meister asked his sister's permission to join them. She demurred at first, but so strongly did he plead that she consented at the same time admonishing him to "be careful and not go too far from shore."

Willie pulled off his shoes and stockings and jumped into the water, while Annie sat on the bank and watched him as he waded about. Suddenly the boy disappeared. He had stepped off a ledge. A moment later he reappeared and screamed for help.

Meanwhile Annie had torn off her hat and plunged into the stream, although she could not swim. She caught the boy as he came up the second time and a struggle ensued which lasted until she had pushed him to safety near the bank, where a dozen hands lifted him from the water. The boy fell unconscious as he was dragged ashore.

The little girl's exertions had exhausted her, and she fell an easy prey to the strong current which tugged at her skirts. Shee, too, vanished over the ledge.

Forty or fifty persons, attracted by the cries of the women and children in the park, had by this time reached the bank of the creek. Egbert Chamberlain, one of the tennis players, dived from the bulkhead, but failed to reach the girl at the first attempt. He dived again, and reappeared with her in his arms. She was unconscious, and as soon as Chamberlain carried her ashore efforts were made to revive both children.

Roundsman Dempsey and Policeman Vanderpool of the High Bridge Station were among those who had heard the screams of the children. They reached the bank of the creek in time to receive the boy as he was lifted from the water. While one of the policemen worked over the boy and the tennis players tried to revive the girl, the other policeman sent in a call for an ambulance to the Fordham Hospital. Annie was dead when Dr. Hinz arrived. Willie was revived and taken to the hospital.

The body of Willie McCormick, whose parents insisted, two years ago, that he had been kidnapped, was found in Cromwell's Creek three weeks after his disappearance. Two children were drowned there early this Summer.

BIG CUNARDER IN DANGER.

Blazing Hay Barge Drifted Under Her Side—Spectacular Fire.

The Cunard liner Slavonia had a narrow escape from destruction by fire late last night when a burning hay barge which had broken loose from the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street drifted up the North River until it stayed at the starboard side of the steamship, lying at the foot of West Seventieth Street.

The fireboat McClellan hauled the barge into midstream, but note before the flames had licked up over the Slavonia's side to her decks, and even as high as her starboard lifeboaas as they swung in their davits on the top deck. The McClellan's hose played upon the steamship, as did that of the New York Central's Tug No. 1, and she escaped with a scorching.

The fire started in the hay barge Harvest ueen, at the foot of West Thirty-fifth Street at 10:30 o'clock and quickly spread to two more boats. The Captain of each craft had his wife and family on board, but all escaped without injury.

WINS SUIT AGAINST UNION.

Hatter Whose Card Was Taken Away Gets $300 Damages.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 7.—Frank Winkler, a hat finisher of this place, won his suit to-day for $300 damages against the National Association of the United Hatters of North America.

In his complaint Winkler set forth that he had been deprived of his union card and was thus prevented from earning his living. The case was tried before Judge Charles B. Storrs in the District Court.

Winkler said that the reason given to him for taking away his card was that he was behind in his dues. He declared, however, that he had not had a hearing.

President John A. Moffat of the Hatters' Association, admitted on the witness stand that no union manufacturer could employ a hatter who had no card without violating his agreement with the union.

President Moffat said that the association would ask for a new trial.

ONLY 16 HOURS OVER ROCK BALLAST. "The Pennsylvania Special" between New York and Chicago, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

WAR MEASURES BY SWEDEN.

Precautions Being Taken on the Frontier—$6,500,000 Borrowed.

STOCKHOLM, July 7.—The Associated Press has high military authority for stating that Sweden is taking precautionary measures on the frontier to offset the reported threatening attitude of Norway.

The Swedish Treasury to-day borrowed $6,500,000 to pay extraordinary expenditures.

It is rumored that two high Norwegian officers have been arrested at Christiania because they refused to forswear allegiance to King Oscar. The rumor, however, has not been confirmed.

Prominent merchants confirm a report that capitalists are withdrawing their funds from Norwegian banks.

HITS 646 CORPORATIONS.

Charters in Texas Declared Forfeited for Non-Payment of Tax.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 7.—The Secretary of State has declared forfeited the charters of 600 domestic corporations for failure to pay the franchise tax that was due on July 1.

For the same reason the permits to do business in Texas of forty-six foreign corporations are also declared forfeited.

POTATOES FOR DR. EATON.

But in Each Was $5, Probably Mr. Rockefeller's Gift.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7.—A basket of potatoes, in each of which was imbedded a five-dollar gold piece, has been presented to the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of which John D. Rockefeller is a member.

Mr. Rockefeller attended the presentation and is said to have been the donor.

SPECIAL TROOPERS FOR RIOTS

Promise That Pennsylvania's Constabulary Will Be Efficient.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—The last Legislature provided for a State Constabulary to take the place of militiamen in the event of riots, &c. Capt. John C. Groom has been appointed Superintendent, and he says he will make his force of 200 men, divided into four troops, as efficient as are the Texan rangers and the Canadian mounted police.

Each troop will be officered by a Captain, a Lieutenant, and five Sergeants. The service pay will be as follows: Superintendent, $4,000; Captains, $1,500; Lieutenants, $1,200; Sergeants, $1,000, and privates, $720.

$200,000 FIRE IN BOSTON.

Wharves and Lumber Yards Provide a Stubborn Conflagration.

BOSTON, July 7.—Fire in the lumber yard district of the South End to-night heavily damaged the yards and wharfage property of several firms. The total loss is estimated at $200,000.

The fire was under control about an hour and a quarter after it started. Offices, stables, and sheds were destroyed. The heavy losses are C. W. Leatherbee Lumber Company, $75,000; Union Coal Company, $70,000; Benjamin F. Lamb & Co., $40,000.

THINK HE DROWNED BABY.

Husband Did Not Care to Support the Child, Wife Says.

CHICAGO, July 7.—John Wicher, 22 years old, has been arrested, charged with drowning his six-months-old boy in the Chicago River. The arrest followed the recovery of the child's body to-day, and identification by Anna Wicher, the mother.

Wicher, according to his wife, left home yesterday with the baby after a quarrel, saying: "I'll take care of this kid."

According to the mother, Wicher had objected to supporting the child, and had lately been arrested on her complaint for failure to do so.

BATTALION CHIEF IN SMASH.

Connors Was Only Bruised, but His Driver's Hip Was Fractured.

While Battalion Chief Thomas Conners of the Brooklyn Fire Department was responding to an alarm sent in from Court and Warren Streets last night his runabout collidid with a fire truck at the corner of Smith and State Streets.

The runabout was overturned, and both the Battalion Chief and his driver, Caspar Weisman, were thrown out. Chief Connors escaped with a few contusions, and was able to go to the fire on a trolley car. Weisman, however, became entangled in the wreck of the runabout, and was dragged about fifty feet before the frightened horse could be stopped. Weisman's hip was fractured.

At the same spot Chief Rally was injured two weeks ago in attempting to avoid a collision with an automobile.

LINER IN COLLISION AT SEA.

The Olivette Struck by a Brigantine in a Heavy Fog.

BOSTON, July 7.—The Plant Line steamer Olivette, from Halifax, docked here to-day with part of her afterport rail and davits torn away by collision with a brigantine yesterday in a fog off Cape Shore, N. B. The brigantine had her forward rigging torn away. The vessels cleared immediately after the collision and fell away quickly.

Capt. Turner of the Olivette said: "The fog lay over the water about as thick as I have ever seen it in my experience along the Banks. We were only going at half speed, just barely crawling along.

"When about fifty-six miles off Sanbro, N. S., I heard a warning toot of a horn. It seemed to me as though some some ship were coming at us in such a way as to strike us amidships. I rang the bell to stop, and then ahead full speed, and threw the wheel to port. This brought us partly out of reach of the brigantine, but not quite far enough away to escape a collision.

"I considered it an almost impossible task to locate her after we got free, and so I again proceeded on my course to Boston."

LIVERPOOL, N. S., July 7.—The brigantine New Dominion was towed into this port to-day by a tug which picked her up off this port in a crippled condition as the result of a collision with the Plant Line steamer Olivette yesterday morning. The New Dominion had her bowsprit and headgear carried away and her stem was badly damaged. Her Captain asserts that the steamer continued on her course in spite of the fact that he displayed distress signals.

$9.00 TO BUFFALO AND RETURN. Lehigh Valley R. R., July 8, 9, 10. Information 355, 1,334 Broadway.—Adv.

FORTY FIREMEN HURT IN PIANO SHOP FIRE

Four Victims of Back Draught Have Little Chance of Life.

RESCUERS DASH INTO FLAME

Restaurant Near Hudson Street Blaze Becomes a Hospital—Young Woman Volunteer Saves Many.

At least forty firemen were more or less injured at a fire which wrecked Wing & Son's piano factory in the three-sided lot bounded by Hudson Street, Ninth Avenue, and Thirteenth Street. Only the walls of the seven-story brick structure were left standing.

Six firemen were so badly burned about the face, hands, and body that it is believed they cannot live. Three were almost roasted to death, although alive when taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. They were caught by a back draught in the burning factory.

Fifteen of the forty who were carried unconscious from the fire, almost suffocated, went back to work after receiving medical treatment. A dozen were taken to hospitals.

A Thirteenth restaurant was turned into a temporary hospital. Fourteen physicians were kept busy for more than two hours, while the fire raged on the opposite side of the street. The list of the injured attended there follows:

Here is the police list of injured:

The Injured.

ADRIAN, JAMES, of Engine 27; suffering from smoke.
BENNETT, IRVING, of Engine 5; cut on left hand, overcome by smoke.
BRUNNING, RUDOLPH, of Engine 5; suffering from smoke, but went back to work.
BURNS, JAMES, of Engine 13; overcome by smoke.
CONNOLLY, JOHN, of Engine 8; suffering from smoke.
CRAMER, FRANK, of Engine 26; overcome.
DONOHUE, NEIL, of Truck No. 24; inhaled flames; taken to New York Hospital; probably will die.
EASLEY, LAWRENCE, of Truck No. 5; face, hands, and body burned; St. Vincent's Hospital; condition serious.
FANNING, RALPH, of Engine No. 8; three times overcome by smoke; went back to work.
FEELY, WILLIAM, of Engine No. 5; overcome.
FINLEY, JOHN, of Truck No. 5; burned about face and body; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital; probably will die.
GILLEN, THOMAS, of Engine No. 8; suffering from smoke.
GUNTER, GEORGE, of Insurance Patrol 8; burned about body; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital; condition critical.
HOGAN, JOHN, of Engine No. 9; overcome by smoke.
HOSE, HARRY, of Engine No. 1; suffering from smoke.
IRVING, WILLIAM, of Engine No. 19; overcome by smoke.
JOHNSON, ROBERT, of Truck No. 5; burned about body and arms; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital; may die.
LENIHAN, FRANK, of Truck No. 5; burns on body; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital; condition serious.
MACMANUS, JOHN B., of Engine No. 18; struck by hose; shock and bruises; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.
McMAHON, E. WILLIAM, of Engine No. 8; overcome by smoke.
MASKELL, EDWARD, of Engine No. 26; smoke; injury to eyes.
MEALY, JOHN, of Engine No. 1; overcome; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.
MENGELS, RICHARD, of Truck No. 3; suffering from smoke.
MOORE, JOHN, of Engine No. 3; overcome.
NOTH, LIEUT. ERNEST, of Truck No. 5; burns on face; went back to work.
RENNEN, JOSEPH, of Engine No. 5; overcome by smoke.
SWEENEY, FRANK, of Engine No. 5; overcome.
SPILLANE, MORRIS, of Engine No. 26; suffering from smoke.
WHITCOMB, HERBERT, of Engine No. 26; overcome.
WERNER, FREDERICK, of Truck No. 5; burned about body and head; taken to St. Vincent's Hospital; condition critical.

Most of the firemen who were injured were men who risked their lives in dragging comrades from the flames. The six who were first taken out had been caught in a back draught on the fourth floor, and after being rendered unconscious were carried through twenty feet of flame down the stairs to the street.

With them came a struggling crowd of brave fellows, who staggered into the street, some dropping their unconscious comrades in the roadway and then falling themselves. Ambulances had been summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital, the New York and Hudson Street Hospitals, but before they appeared streets about the burning building presented a scene similar to that witnessed on a field of battle after an engagement. On the sidewalks, in doorways and stores, and in the roadways lays unconscious injured men.

The police under the command of Capt. Halpin of the Charles Street Station made use of their knowledge of first aid to the injured and did much to relieve the suffering firemen. So did the men from the various engine companies who were constantly arriving.

In the midst of it all a young women all in white forced her way through the crowd and, kneeling by the side of a fireman who lay on the walk, uncorked a bottle of amonia and directed a policeman to hold it to the inured man's nostrils. Then she tore off the fireman's coat and, though the crowd said the man was dead, she produced artificial respiration until he showed signs of life.

She took a banknote from her purse and handing it to a stranger shouted to him to fetch whisky, ice, water, ammonia, and bandages. He came back with those things in a few minutes and, baring the injured man's chest, the young woman bathed him. The fireman opened his eyes and glancing above him said in a whisper:

"Thank you."

The young woman later said she was Caroline Baumgaertner of 206 Eighth Avenue. She had once spent a few weeks at a training school for nurses. Her work saved the lives of a number of men, as the doctors said when they came.

The first fireman aided by Miss Baumgaertner was George Gunther. Seeing that he was conscious, she ran into the roadway and treated another injured man, and then another, and another, kneeling in the muddy gutter, calmly at work with bandages and ammonia, while the crowd of onlookers encouraged her.

In the meantime there were others doing

good work. L. J. Sice, the owner of the Hudson Restaurant on Thirteenth Street, on the block between Hudson Street and Ninth Avenue, threw open his doors, and in a few minutes the place looked like a ward in a city hospital.

Dr. William O'Leary, assistant house surgeon of St. Vincent's Hospital, who was off duty, saw the fire, and rushing into Thirteenth Street, opened up the temporary hospital. Dr. Black, the house physician, came next and took charge. With him came Drs. Burke, McMahon, and Ray, also from St. Vincent's. They placed the restaurant tables along the wall and used them for cots. Here, with the doctors from the New York Hospital, they worked over the injured men, the restaurant proprietor and his wife assisting as nurses.

Everything in the line of milk, vichy, tablecloths, napkins, ice, and whisky was brought into use. As soon as an injured man was treated in the temporary hospital he was carried to a waiting ambulance and taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where Dr. Brady had set aside an entire ward.

Floor a Mass of Flames.

One of the first men to be carried in was Lieut. Ernest North of Truck 5, whose headquarters are in Charles Street. North's company was the first to arrive, responding to an automatic fire signal. He found a sheet of flame issuing from a window on the fourth floor, and led his men into the building and up to that story.

This whole floor was occupied by Dale & Co., electricians. The firemen broke down a door, and then came the back draught, sending a volume of suffocating black smoke upon them.

Eight men fell unconscious. The men from Engine 26 and those of Engine 3, who were right behind, dashed through the smoke to rescue the eight who had fallen. Then from a thin partition leading to the hall came a sheet of flames that cut off the escape of the rescuers.

Fifteen firemen, in addition to the eight who had fallen, were thus cut off from the stairway. They picked up some of the unconscious men, however, and dragged them through the blazing hallway, passing through the flames which many of them inhaled.

About this time a fireman appeared at a blazing window and stepped out on a fire escape balcony. He shouted that his comrades had been cut off. Scores of firemen who had arrived at the fire on the second and third alarms heard the cry for help and ran into the building.

Extension ladders were raised on Ninth Avenue and other men climbed to the fire escape balconies to aid their comrades. They found they could not reach the fourth floor as the elevated railroad structure blocked their ladders.

An order to shut off the electric power on the elevated road was given, and a north-bound train filled with passengers came to a full stop right in front of the burning building. The power was off. The passengers became panic stricken. Women shrieked from the car windows and wrung their hands.

Police Captain Halpin saw at a glance that the train was in danger of catching fire, and he telephoned to turn on the electric power so that the train could be moved to the Fourteenth Street station. In the meantime several policemen climbed the structure, and, entering the cars, quieted the women.

The man who had shouted for help from the fire-escape balcony went back into the burning building. The crowd on the street saw him disappear in a sheet of flame and gave him up as lost. This man was James Morrison of Truck 5, who went back to rescue John Finley of his company, who had been left behind.

With Frederick Werner, Frank Lennon, Larry Easly, and Robert Johnson, all of Engine 5, Finley had been hemmed in by flames on the fourth floor. Morrison found Finley lying on his face in the doorway.

The flames had eaten away his clothing. Morrison lifted him to his shoulder and staggered through the sheet of flame that separated him from the stairway. Werner, Lennon, and Johnson, all of whom had just been rescued themselves, staggered back to help drag out Finley. All these men were partly carried and partly dragged down to the ground floor.

Lieut. North, who had stood with his men until his arms and hands had been badly burned, helped to carry Johnson and Lennon over to the temporary hospital. The three were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where the doctors said they probably would die.

A fourth alarm had been turned in when Deputy Chief Duane arrived, and the flames were bursting from the fourth, fifth, and sixth story windows, eating their way to the roof. Then a big section of cornice fell, knocking three men from a ladder and almost cutting the hand off Fireman John Hogan of Engine 9. After having his hand bandaged he went back to work at the fire.

Firemen John Moore of Engine No. 3 and John McManus of Engine No. 18 were both carried down from the hall of the fifth floor, where they had been cut off by the smoke. In falling after losing consciousness both were badly cut and bruised.

Every few minutes two or three firemen who had been overcome by smoke were carried down the ladders and taken to the temporary hospital. Some dropped on fire escapes while other managed to get to a window, poke their head out and then fall back again, to be rescued a minute later by comrades.

Big Water Tank Falls.

About 9 o'clock a big water tank on the roof crashed down through the building, carrying half a dozen firemen with it. They were dug out through the windows of the sixth floor and carried down ladders.

The crowd on the street watching the work of rescue fled back half a block when the big water tank tumbled. Most of them believed it was an explosion.

Deputy Chief Duane had got the fireboats to work on the North River front, and streams were then pumped into the upper floors of the building from all four sides. After a hard fight lasting three hours the firemen succeeded in getting the fire under control.

MAIL STRIKE DELAYED.

Drivers Will Make No More Until Foreman Hudgins Gets Well.

There will be no strike of the Mail Drivers' Union until Foreman Hudgins, representing C. H. Wolcott, the general contractor, recovers from the illness which now confines him to his room and confers with General Organizer Monnihan of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Mr. Monnihan authorized this statement last night.

Certain demands were made yesterday upon the New York Mail Company, which is handling the mails until an agreement is reached, and a committee from the union delivered a strike ultimatum, but it will not be put into effect until after the conference with Hudgins. The police reserves from several stations were massed about the Post Office last night, but their presence was not needed.

Shonts Coming to See Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission left to-day for New York, where he will meet Mr. Stevens, the newly appointed chief engineer. Together they will visit President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay next Monday.

TRANSIT PLANS HELD UP, THOUGH STAY IS RAISED

Estimate Board May Shelve $100,000,000 Projects Till Fall.

ASKS COURT FOR MORE POWER

Justice Gildersleeve's Permit for Hearings Does Not Satisfy — Grout, Ahearn, and Littleton in Tilts.

Despite the fact that Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve modified the restraining order against it, the Board of Estimate yesterday decided not to take up for hearings the proposed rapid transit plans. The board, through the Corporation Counsel, will try to gain a further modification of the court's order by next Friday. If it does not, the entire $100,000,000 of new transit plans will be held up without action, at least until the September meeting.

Justice Gildersleeve decided yesterday that no harm could come should the Board of Estimate proceed with hearings on the plans while awaiting final decision on the constitutionality of the act depriving the Aldermen of power over franchises. The board held, however, with Controller Grout that there was no use even in holding hearings if no action could be taken.

The court's decision was rendered in the action brought by Clermont H. Wilcox, as a taxpayer, but in reality acting for the Board of Aldermen, and was a modification of an order granted by Justice Truax to prevent the Board of Estimate from considering rapid transit plans until the main action should be decided. A similar action was instituted by Franklin Petit, as a taxpayer, which referred to private franchises. Both cases were argued yesterday, but the Petit matter will not be decided for some days, as the court found no public interest in peril.

Justice Gildersleeve, in his decision, said he had had no opportunity to consider the constitutional questions involved.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, who represented the city, had a talk with Justice Gildersleeve, and afterward said the order would be further amended so that the Board of Estimate could adopt any plans it saw fit so as to permit advertising the contracts while waiting for a decision by the Appellate Division. L. Laflin Kellogg, counsel for Wilcox and the Aldermen, said he would be ready to argue the case by the first Monday in October.

The Controller at yesterday's meeting of the board brought up the application for extension of the Subway route to the Fort Lee Ferry, approved by the Rapid Transit Commission in 1903 and kept in the Board of Aldermen ever since. He held that this application did not come under the court order, although Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr held that it did. The Controller was insistent, and got into a wrangle with Borough President Ahearn, who said he had requested information from the Finance Department on the subject and had not received it.

"You know as much about it as any one here," retorted Mr. Grout. "If you want more information, why don't you get it from the Alderman [Doull] who is standing behind you, and who instructed you to ask for it?"

"Hold on, no man can talk to me like that," shouted Mr. Ahearn. "No man instructs me what to do. You will take that language back."

"I only said what I saw," the Controller replied.

"You heard nothing of the kind," declared Ahearn in anger. "It is not fair to permit a man to say such things as that in a board meeting."

The Mayor rapped for order, Mr. Grout leaned back in his chair silent, and Mr. Ahearn glared at him. But the incident was closed. The application went over until next week.

Then the Controller brought up the application of the Port Chester Road for a franchise, and offered the formal motion referring the matter to the Finance Department for examination and report. Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn objected that all such franchise matters should be examined and reported on jointly by the Controller and the President of the Borough in which the franchise would be granted.

"I refuse to accept such a proposition," retorted Mr. Grout hotly. "The Finance Department will not make any joint report with any other department or borough head. It would double our work."

"What do you mean by your work?" demanded Mr. Ahearn. "It is as much our work as your work."

Then the Controller took turns glaring first at Mr. Littleton and then at Mr. Ahearn while the Mayor put the question on Mr. Littleton's proposition. In the absence of Acting President Sullivan of the Board of Aldermen and of Borough President Cassidy of Queens neither side could muster enough votes to make a majority, and the matter went over until next week.

The one franchise matter that got through was that allowing the New York, Westchester and Boston Road to straighten its line. It allows the Westchester people to begin construction work at once.

HINDER THE BROOKLYN SUBWAY

Property Owners Withholding Consents for a Four-Track Line.

Chief Engineer George S. Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission declared yesterday afternoon that property owners along the route of the Brooklyn subway extension were holding up the proposition to four track that line by withholding consents. Unless they yield, long legal delays will be necessary.

The original plans called for a two-track subway in Brooklyn, but recently the commission decided in favor of four tracks. All legal forms were compiled with except securing the consent of 50 per cent. of the property owners. Many appear not to desire the improvement.

"Just what their reasons are does not appear," said Mr. Rice, "although it probably is their objection to the widening of the excavation under the sidewalk. Just as soon as they say yes, we will go ahead."

Corporation Counsel Delany yesterday made public an opinion that Borough President Littleton of Brooklyn was in error in contending some weeks ago that the Board of Estimate and Rapid Transit Commission were without power to grant new franchises until all questions had been submitted to popular vote.

BUILT BELMONT PARK FENCE.

Carpenter Company Sues Nassau County Because It Was Wrecked.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 7.—The S. K. Carpenter Company of New York has brought an action against Nassau County for $7,500 damages for the destruction of an ornamental iron fence erected by it at Belmont Park for the Westchester Racing Association.

The fence was put up by non-union men and was torn down one night by unknown persos. The plaintiff alleges that police protection was refused by the county.

Counsel for the Board of Supervisors has been instructed to make answer.

Robert C. Clowry's Gift to His Niece.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 7.—Col. Robert C. Clowry, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, to-day gave to Mrs. Karl G. Roebling, his niece, the property now occupied by James S. Aitkin at 211 West State Street. Col. Clowry paid $30,000 for the house and lot.

CHARLES C. MAY ARRESTED.

Was President of Failed Western Bank—In Business Here.

BOSTON, July 7.—Charles C. May, President of the failed Big Bend National Bank of Davenport, Washington, was arrested by Federal detectives in this city this afternoon as a fugitive from justice. He was arraigned before United States Commissioner Hale during the afternoon and was held in $5,000 bail. Bonds were not furnished.

After his arrest May said that he had not expected arrest, as he had been carrying on business in Boston and New York unmolested since the bank failed, and had been paying his indebtedness.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 7.—Charles C. May, formerly President of the Big Bend National Bank at Davenport, Washington, was for several years one of the leading business men of Lincoln County. He became interested in a scheme to drive a tunnel over a mile long into Palmer Mountain, in Okanogan County, for the purpose of cutting many veins of ore, and a large portion of the bank's resources was diverted for this purpose.

The bank was closed on Nov. 26, 1904. Its resources at that time were rated at about $575,000. President May was in the East when the bank failed, and has since remained there.

GREEN GOODS BY EXPRESS.

Inspectors Say Collins Dealt with Small Buyers on C. O. D. Basis.

A new version of the old green goods game came to light yesterday through the arrest by Post Office Inspector Boyle of Grove Collins. He was held for examination on a charge of using the mails to defraud.

For several months Chief Inspector Mayer has been looking for evidence against Collins. According to Mayer, he has several times been convicted of working the green gods game.

Unusually the green goods men will not deal with a victim who cannot raise at least $500, but Collins is alleged to have sent out circulars intended to catch the smaller fry. A second letter to the prospective victim contains a good dollar bill and an offer to send $500 of the same sort, C. O. D., for $50.

The Postmaster at Sayre, Oklahoma, heard that a man he knew had received an express package from Collins and had paid over the $50 before being allowed to open it. It contained nothing but brown paper cut into strips. The Postmaster reported the circumstances to the New York postal authorities. The inspector got in touch with the express company and when the money was forwarded here to a Broadway address Inspector Boyle was on hand. Collins is alleged to have pocketed the $50 and was placed under arrest.

CONNING TOWER TO STAY.

Will Be Strengthened Against Marksmanship and Simplified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—A report originating in New York that the conning tower was to be abolished from ships of the United States Navy is wholly without foundation. It was stated to-day by the highest authority on the subject in the navy that there has never been any idea of doing such a thing.

"The conning tower," said a prominent navy officer, "is the eye and brains of the ship. It may be improved and simplified, no doubt, and in fact this has been under consideration for several years in our navy.

"We have found that there is too much paraphernalia in the conning tower and some part will be placed below. The speed indicators and the telephones to the engine room probably will be removed. This would give more space, better protection, and considerable strength.

"The conning tower will stay. It will be thoroughly protected and strengthened against effective markmanship."

DEVLIN RECEIVERS NAMED.

Kansas Bankrupt Said to Have Surrendered Property Worth $1,180,334.

TOPEKA, Kansas, July 7.—Cyrus Leland of Troy, Kansas, and J. E. Hurley, general manager of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway system, were today appointed temporary receivers of the properties of C. J. Devlin, who was placed in voluntary bankruptcy on Thursday night. Mr. Hurley's appointment was made at the request of the Santa Fé Railway Company.

From a reliable source it was given out to-day that the total value of the properties turned over by Mr. Devlin to the defunct First National Bank is approximately $1,281,600, with an incumbrance of $101,266, leaving $1,180,334 available by the bank. This is in Topeka real estate, Southern Kansas and Illinois coal property, and bonds and stocks in corporations.

WALKED WITH LEG BROKEN.

Paper Hanger, Lacking Carfare, Tried to Get Home from Brooklyn.

Frank Moshier, paper hanger, after breaking two bones in his left leg below the knee, hobbled from the vicinity of the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, to the City Hall. There he met a friend who sent for an ambulance and had Moshier taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Moshier lives at 576 Grand Street, Manhattan, and was working in Brooklyn when he fell from a ladder, fracturing his leg. He had no carfare and did not want to trouble any one to get him home, he said.

Physicians said that the fractures were bad ones, and they could hardly fathom the amount of pluck that Moshier displayed in stumping along on the broken limb.

TWO GIRLS WADE TO DEATH.

Drowned While Bathing in the Nola Chucky River.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 7.—Miss Maggie Thorin and Miss Eline Olson, natives of Sweden, who were guests of the wife of President Perrin of the Embreeville Iron Company at Embreeville, Tenn., were drowned to-day while bathing in the Nola Chuckey River, near that place.

The two women had started to wade across the river hand-in-hand, when Miss Olson, who was leading, stepped into water fifteen feet deep, dragging Miss Thorin with her. Both bodies were recovered.

LITTLE FEVER IN PANAMA.

Col. Gorgas Says Sanitary Conditions Are Improving.

PANAMA, July 7.—Col. William C. Gorgas, chief sanitary officer of the Panama Canal zone, says that since June 25 there has been no case of yellow fever in the City of Panama, and only one at Colon. Sanitary conditions have been much improved by a general fumigation, and the rainy season which is now in full force.

The quarantine at La Boca will probably be suspended within ten days, no more cases of bubonic plague having occurred there, and the whole place having been thoroughly disinfected.

Congressman Williamson's Trial.

PORTLAND, Me., July 7.—A jury to try Congressman J. N. Williamson, who is under indictment in connection with the land frauds in this State, was selected to-day in the United States court.

At the top of the first column of the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES you will find the "Lost and Found" advertisements. The best place to advertise a lost article. The cost is 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

HELD FOR ARSON PLOT.

Priestly Also Had Trouble Over Brother's $80,000 Life Insurance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Detectives believe now that the burning of George Shriner & Sons yarn mill in Camden last Saturday was the result of an incendiary plot. They say that John W. Priestly of Germantown, now under arrest charged with arson, was delegated by the conspirators to burn the mill, on which there was insurance of $40,000. The arrest is expected in the near future of a creditor of George Shriner & Sons.

Priestley insured his brother James's life for $8,000, and the insurance companies refused to settle when the man died on the ground that he had not taken the examination, being a physical wreck from drink, and that another man had been examined in his place. They charged that Priestley, the beneficiary, had provided money which enabled the brother to drink himself to death. When the claim on the companies was transferred, however, the concerns compromised.

The detectives have discovered that Charles A. Furbush, whose business relations with Priestley were very close, is the man who really paid the premiums on James H. Priestley's life.

It was Furbush to whom John W. Priestley transferred his claim to the $80,000 insurance money on his brother James's life. And it was also Furbush who brought suit to recover the money the policies called for.

While Priestley was operating his carpet mill at 1,310 North Lawrence Street in 1891 Furbush occupied the same building. The place was burned out twice. The first time was on March 18, 1890, when $14,000 insurance was recovered by Priestley, and the second on July 6, 1891, when the amount recovered was $27,434. After the first fire it was found that the premises had been soaked with gasoline.

SAYS GANG CAUSED WRECK.

Cleveland Boy Tells Tale About Mentor Disaster—Police Investigate.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 7. — By declaring that he could name the perpetrators of the Mentor wreck, Robert Cahill, seventeen years old, had the entire police force excited to-day.

Cahill and his younger brother were arrested at Euclid Avenue and Fairmount Street before daylight Friday morning on the charge of breaking into a gum machine. As soon as Cahill reached Police Headquarters he asked for Inspector Rowe, and told the Inspector he could inform the police about many criminal deeds.

He mentioned the Mentor wreck and when asked about it said:

"I have been hanging around the Lake Shore tracks near the river for a long time. I know the Lake Shore gang. You fellows made it so hot for the gang that they could not pull off any decent jobs any more, so they decided they would make one big haul then fly the coop. They planned to ditch the train at Mentor and rob the passengers.

"When I saw the gang again they were still talking about the wreck. They said they were so frightened that they ran away without robbing passengers."

Cahill gave the correct names of several members of the gang. He told other weird tales about robbery and the secretion of stolen property. To learn whether any dependence could be placed on him, two warrants were issued for a search of several houses he mentioned, and the police will investigate.

REPORT ON COTTON LEAK.

Mr. Cheatham Satisfied with Result of Secret Service Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Secret Service officers who have been at work on the leak in the Bureau of Statistics in the Department of Agriculture handed their report to Secretary Wilson to-day, and will submit a supplementary report in a few days.

The Secretary decided not to give out the report and spent the entire day reading it. He said he thought he would give out only an abstract of the report and hoped to be able to do so to-morrow.

Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association who made the original charges against Assistant Statistican Holmes, called on the Secretary this afternoon and had an extended conference with him. He would not say how much the Secretary had revealed to him, but expressed perfect satisfaction with the conclusions of the inquiry.

It is said on good authority that the report exonerates John Hyde, the chief statistician.

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

Total Visible 3,316,196—Drop in Prices at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 7.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 3,316,196 against 3,467,041 last week and 1,977,963 last year. Of this the total of American cotton is 2,048,196, against 2,151,041 last week and 1,007,963 last year, and of all other kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,268,000, against 1,286,000 last week and 970,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,720,000, against 1,569,000 last year; in Egypt, 115,000, against 101,000 last year; in India, 910,000, against 461,000 last year, and in the United States 571,000, against 247,000 last year.

A statement attributed to President Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association, in opposition to abnormally high prices for cotton, is supposed to have affected the cotton market to-day and caused a decline of 16 points, October selling at 10.82 at noon, December at 10.66, and January at 10.77. The market opened at an average of 5 to 7 points down. President Jordan in his statement advised the farmers to sell at 10 cents.

LYNCHED NEGRO ON TRAIN.

Men of Kentucky Town Riddled Prisoner in Car Seat.

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., July 7.—Lon Beard, a negro, who had been arrested on the charge of assaulting Mrs. Chester Crawford of Normandy, was lynched at that place this afternoon.

He was on a train which was taking him to Shelbyville. When it arrived at Normandy a mob of about twenty-five men entered the day coach and riddled Beard with bullets as he sat in his seat.

MINNESOTA BANKER GUILTY.

Jury, However, Asks Mercy for Thos. B. Clements of Faribault.

ST. PAUL, July 7.—Thomas B. Clements, President of the failed First National Bank of Faribault, Minn., who was indicted on twenty-seven counts, charging embezzlement, misapplication of funds, and making false reports to the Controller of the Currency, was found guilty by the jury in the United States District Court to-night on twenty-four counts.

By unanimous vote of the jurors the defendant was recommended to the mercy of the court.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12 Midnight—1,452 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

8:45 A. M.—145 Front Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

2:20 P. M.—2,008 Third Avenue; Emil Rosenberg; damage, $15.

2:20 P. M.—238 Henry Street; George Kaplan; damage, $50.

3:20 P. M.—26 Cherry Street; Vanderpool estate; damage, $500.

6:35 P. M.—[illegible] East One Hundred and First Street, [illegible]; damage, $50.

RUSSIA AGAIN TRYING TO BORROW IN GERMANY

Arrangements in Progress for a Loan of $23,800,000.

COUNTRY'S CREDIT IN PERIL

St. Petersburg Papers Say the Financial Situation Is the Best Argument for Peace.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—According to the Novosti arrangements are in progress for another loan of 100,000,000 marks ($23,800,000) in Berlin. Rumors of this have been current for some time and doubtless explain the persistent efforts of the Russian press to discourage the transaction by showing the unsoundness of Russian finance.

The Noyoe Vremya's contention that the gold reserve would legally justify a further issue of 452,000,000 rubles (about $226,000,000) of paper money is shown by writers in to-day's Slovo and Novosti to be utterly misleading.

The Slovo points out that the issue of banknotes is justifiable only for the requirements of trade, which this year has greatly diminished, whereas the note issue has increased from £49,000,000 ($245,000,000) to £90,000,000. Everybody understands that it is for war purposes. The Slovo says:

"Our financial situation is such that our only resource is the printing press."

The Novosti repeats the oft-stated fact that the gold reserve in the Imperial Bank is no criterion of the condition of the Treasury, for one may be flourishing and the other bankrupt.

"The Treasury balance," says the Novosti, "had fallen from 522,000,000 rubles in January, 1904, to 71,000,000 rubles in June, 1905. During these sixteen months 730,000,000 rubles were borrowed abroad and 350,000,000 rubles at home for general purposes, and 630,000,000 rubles were borrowed for the war, and in addition the Treasury had in hand 140,000,000 rubles for war purposes. Thus the extraordinary expenditure is about 5,000,000 rubles daily. On the other hand the revenue is daily declining.

"Sooner or later, therefore, the Treasury will be compelled to obtain a loan from the Imperial Bank, which, being under the control of the Minister of Finance, cannot refuse. The result of such a step will be the destruction of our credit, our currency, and our trade."

The Novosti says in conclusion that the press rightly considers that the financial condition of the country is the best argument for peace.

BARON ROSEN IN WASHINGTON.

Attends a Luncheon Given by Count Cassini and Visits Mr. Peirce.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Baron Rosen, who will succeed Count Cassini as Ambassador of Russia to the United States, and who comes to this country in the dual rôle of diplomatic representative and plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference, reached Washington to-day. He will remain in Washington for not more than two or three days, during which time an appointment will be made for the presentation of his credentials to the President.

The Baron has taken temporary quarters at the New Willard Hotel. His first official action was to call on Count Cassini at the Russian Embassy. He there attended a luncheon given by the retiring Ambassador to the members of the embassy staff. Later in the day Baron Rosen paid his respects to Acting Secretary of State Peirce, who will communicate with President Roosevelt for the purpose of fixing a date for Baron Rosen's reception. When he goes to Oyster Bay Baron Rosen, in addition to presenting his own credentials, will convey Count Cassini's letter of recall.

There will be no meeting between Baron Rosen and Minister Takahira, who is one of Japan's Peace Commissioners, prior to the coming of their colleagues. It is extremely unlikely that there will be any communication between them until after the plenipotentiaries of the two Governments have been received at Oyster Bay by the President.

Baron Rosen is living quietly at his hotel apartments, having left orders to-day that no cards for him were to be received.

KOMURA TO SAIL TO-DAY.

Diplomatic Corps at Tokio Gives a Farewell Luncheon to Him.

TOKIO, July 7.—The Diplomatic Corps to-day gave a farewell luncheon to Baron Komura, the senior Japanese Peace Plenipotentiary, and his staff. Baron d'Anethan, the Belgian Minister, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, presided.

It is expected that the steamer Minnesota will reach Yokohama early to-morrow, and that she will sail for Seattle, with the Japanese peace commission on board, in the evening.

IN HONOR OF ARISUGAWA.

State Ball at Buckingham Palace—J. P. Morgan Present.

LONDON, July 7.—A State ball was given at Buckingham Palace to-night in honor of Prince and Princess Arisugawa of Japan. Crown Prince and Princess Constantine of Greece and all those in the royal circle were present with the exception of the Prince and Princess of Wales, who are at Sandringham.

Among the Americans present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Mr. and Mrs. Francis Landon of New York and Miss Catlin of St. Louis.

The American Embassy was not represented, owing to the death of Secretary Hay.

FIRST CATHEDRAL OUTING.

300 Will Spend To-morrow on Morningside Heights.

The first Sunday afternoon outing in the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights, will be given to-morrow, when 300 persons from the Chapel of the Epiphany in Stanton Street, the old Pro-Cathedral, will spend the day there. Outdoor services will be held in the afternoon. The crowd will go to the grounds by trolley cars.

The trip is made possible through funds provided by Bishop Potter. He has long entertained the plan. Free fares will be provided for all communicants and constituents of the Chapel of the Epiphany.

The service will be held at 5 o'clock, replacing the former 4 o'clock vesper service in the Crypt of the Cathedral, which has been discontinued for the Summer.



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PALISADE

FLEET NOW CHASING THE REBEL WARSHIP

Continued from Page 1.

the troops at Theodosia fired on them, thirty sailors being killed or wounded. Upon the return of the boats to the battleship the latter, instead of taking vengeance by shelling the city, weighed anchor and steamed away.

The Governor expresses the opinion that the career of the Kniaz Potemkine will soon be ended. He says that a sailor who jumped overboard and swam ashore reports that a condition bordering on anarchy exists on the battleship. There is much drunkenness, the men reeling about the decks, and there are many wounded men in the sick bay.

Typhus, says this sailor, has broken out on the Kniaz Potemkine. Over half the crew, together with eight petty officers, are in favor of surrendering and throwing themselves on the mercy of the authorities, but they are powerless against the mutineers, who have all the arms. The ringleaders consist of sixty-five sailors and two civilians, who went on board at Odessa. The chief boatswain occupies the Admiral's cabin and is virtually in command of the ship with "Ensign and Quartermaster" Alexieff, the only man on board who is capable of navigating the vessel. Alexieff, according to the sailor's story, is under duress.

It should be noted that this story conflicts entirely with the report of The Associated Press correspondent who visited the Kniaz Potemkine and said everything on board was shipshape.

OUTBREAK AT MANILA FEARED.

Russians There Said to Have Planned to Murder Their Officers.

MANILA, July 7.—The sailors of the three interned Russians cruisers are reported to be in a sullen mood and to be expressing sympathy for the Black Sea mutineers.

A rumor that the Russians contemplated murdering their officers caused the American authorities to place the monitor Monadnock in close proximity to the Russian warships.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 7.—A telegram from Capt. Lawe, commander of the Seattle steamer Garonne, which took Russian refugees home from Shanghai, says the Russians became so riotous between Shanghai and Singapore that Capt. Lawe was forced to place the ringleaders in irons.

Upon arriving at Singapore Capt. Lawe appealed to the Russian Consul to have the more turbulent of his passengers taken from the ship. His request was refused, and he promptly purchased enough rifles and ammunition to arm his crew. Then he clapped more of the disturbers in irons, and, subduing the rest by a show of arms, continued on his voyage.

Reaching Odessa, the Garonne found the town in a state of siege, and accordingly went to Theodosia, where she arrived in safety.

INCITED SAILORS TO RISE.

Extracts from a Manifesto Which Was Circulated Among Them.

The New York section of the Russian Social Democratic Party received yesterday through the secret Russian Democratic press a copy of a manifesto issued by the leaders of the mutineers of the Black Sea fleet. The document was circulated in the form of leaflets among the sailors in Odessa, Sevastopol, and other Russian ports before the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine, in reply to a speech by Capt. Baranovsky of the drill steamer Pravt. Among other things it says:

"'You say that we have been attending secret meetings in the suburbs of Sevastopol. You are quite right. It is right and necessary that in these gatherings we should, for a little while at least, escape from the oppressions that the Czar and you, his lackeys, inflict upon us. But beware! The hour is near when our hands will not quiver in tightening the noose around your necks—you, Baranovsky, and others like you. Remember that the hour of reckoning is at hand. And it will be a terrible hour for you.

"Comrades, do not listen to the commanders. Attend the meetings, openly, fearlessly. Down with masters! Hail the republic!"

THE CZAR GOING TO MOSCOW.

Rumor That He Will Make That City Again the Capital.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 7.—The Emperor is going to Moscow, and reports current to-day tend to confirm the advices from Moscow July 5 to the effect that the Emperor was preparing to go to the Kremlin and issue a manifesto summoning representatives of the people.

In this connection the Listok prints a rumor that his Majesty has decided to transfer the capital back to Moscow. Such a transfer has been seriously agitated from time to time on the ground that the true heart of Russia beats under the shadow of the holy Kremlin and not at the showy capital on the banks of the Neva.

The last general agitation for the transfer was after the assassination of Alexander II.

The Government is seriously trying to calm the country by distributing everywhere copies of Prince Troubetskoy's Zemstvo address, with the Emperor's response. A million copies have been printed and systematically spread by the provincial Governors in the cities and country.

Besides this, the Emperor has personally commissioned Count Ignatieff, who is the head of the Religious Toleration Commission, to tour the country, address the people, and pacify them in his name.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MUTINOUS.

Linevitch Said to Have Sentenced Several Officers to Death.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that Gen. Linevitch has sentenced several Russian officers to death for circulating seditious circulars.

On the authority of the paper's Japanese correspondent at Moji the correspondent asserts that all the Poles and Jews in Linevitch's army are mutinous and are constantly surrendering so as to enjoy pleasant captivity as prisoners of the Japanese.

FRENCH DETAIN GERMAN SHIP.

Saigon Officials Find Munitions of War on the Litsun.

SAIGON, July 7.—The German steamer Litsun has been detained here in consequence of the discovery that she has munitions of war on board.

The Captain of the Litsun, on arriving here, declared that the ship's cargo consisted of merchandise. Lieut. Gov. Rodier ordered that the vessel be searched, and munitions were found concealed among sacks of flour and canned provisions.



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PRESIDENT SPEAKS TO THE TEACHERS

He Tells Them That Their Life Is the Ideal One.

DISCUSSES DUTIES OF THE RICH

Lavish Generosity Will Not Excuse Ill Sources of Wealth—Educational Association Adjourns.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 7.—This was Roosevelt day in Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. After having played first fiddle for the better part of a week the National Educational Association took a back seat to leave the centre of the stage to the President.

The weather even seemed to honor the President. The heavy rain-like mist which shrouded the place yesterday and this morning lifted suddenly and rapidly shortly after noon to-day. When the Presidential train pulled into the station about 1:55 o'clock this afternoon there was not a cloud to be seen in the sky. Within an hour after his departure the sky was wholly overcast again and the rain was pouring down.

The time spent by the President here must be counted in minutes. In that brief period he was greeted by not less than 50,000 people, who lined the streets on his route from the station to the auditorium, filled that enormous structure, or gathered along the shore, where the President was expected to deliver a second speech.

A large space had been roped off at the Union Station, and was guarded by members of the Third Regiment, while the Red Bank cavalry troop was drawn up in front of the station to act as an escort of honor. Soldiers lined the entire route that the President was to travel on his way to and from the auditorium. His only companion when he arrived was Secretary Loeb.

At the station he was met by President Maxwell, Gov. Stokes, Chairman Green of the Reception Committee; Senators Kean and Dryden, Congressmen Howell and Parker, President Hayes of the New Jersey Board of Education, Mayor Ten Broeck, officers of the National Educational Association, and members of the special Reception Committee.

The party entered carriages and drove at a brisk trot to the Ocean Grove Auditorium. The auditorium, which is credited with holding fully 11,000 persons, began to fill up shortly after noon. At 1:30 o'clock, or one hour ahead of the time set for the opening of the meeting, there was not a single seat left, and half an hour later the order was given to admit no one else.

Back of the speakers' platform were seated the 600 members of the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus and the sixty members of the Ocean Grove Festival Orchestra. Under the leadership of Director Tali Esen Morgan, they rendered several choruses, followed by a medley of American melodies, played by the orchestra. When, a few minutes after 2 o'clock, the President stepped out upon the platform, followed by the reception party, the whole audience arose and began to wave handkerchiefs and small American flags. Once, twice, three times, the cheering died out, only to start up afresh with renewed enthusiasm.

The opening prayer was offered by Superintendent Nathan Schaeffer of the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction, who had just been elected President to succeed Dr. Maxwell. The introduction of the principal speaker by Dr. Maxwell was as simple as it was dignified. All he said was:

"Fellow-teachers of the National Educational Association, the President of the United States."

Standing on the edge of the platform, the President found a sea of faces spreading at his feet. The arrangement of the seats in the Auditorium is such that when the place is full the building itself seems to disappear entirely and only human faces form the floor and the walls. The sight is one that cannot soon be forgotten. There were many more women than men in the audience, and nine-tenths of these were dressed in white. Above their heads fluttered many hundreds of American flags, ranging in size from a few inches to several yards.

When the cheering that greeted him had died out, the President said:

"Mr. Maxwell and members of the National Educational Association—I thank you for the chance to address you. And you, Governor, I wish to thank you for the hospitality you have extended to us. I am glad to be once more within the borders of your State, and I am particularly glad to be here under circumstances like these.

"I am peculiarly pleased to have the chance of addressing this association, for in all this democratic land there is no more genuinely democratic association than this. It is truly democratic, because here each member meets every other member as his peer without regard to whether he is the President of one of the great universities or the newest recruit to that high and honorable profession which has in its charge the upbringing and training of those boys and girls who in a few short years will themselves be settling the destinies of this Nation.

"It is not too much to say that the most characteristic work of the Republic is that done by the educators, by the teachers, for whatever our shortcomings as a Nation may be—and we have certain shortcomings [laughter]—we have at least firmly grasped the fact that we cannot do our part in the difficult and all-important work of self-government, that we cannot rule and govern ourselves unless we approach the task with developed minds, and with what counts for more even—with trained characters. You teachers make the whole world your debtors.

Responsibility of Teachers.

"Of your profession this can be said with more truth than of any other profession barring only that of the minister of the Gospel himself. If you—you teachers—did not do your work well this Republic would not endure beyond the span of the generation.

"Moreover, as an incident to your avowed work, you render some well-nigh unbelievable services to the country. For instance, you render to the Republic the prime, the vital service of amalgamating into one homogeneous body the children alike of those who are born here and of those who come here from so many different lands abroad. You furnish a common training and common ideals for the children of all the mixed peoples who are here being fused into one nationality. It is in no small degree due to you and to your efforts that we of this great American Republic form one people instead of a group of jarring peoples. The pupils, no matter where they or their parents were born, who are being educated in our public schools will be sure to become imbued with that mutual sympathy, that mutual respect and understanding, which is absolutely indispensable for the working out of the problems we as people have before us.

"And one service you render which I regard as wholly indispensable. In our country, where altogether too much prominence is given to the mere possession of wealth, we are under heavy obligations to such a body as this, which substitutes for the ideal of accumulating money the infinitely loftier, non-materialistic ideal of devotion to work worth doing simply for that work's sake.

"I do not in the least underestimate the need of having material prosperity as the basis of our civilization, but I most earnestly insist that if our civilization does not build a lofty superstructure on this basis, we can never rank among the really great peoples.

"A certain amount of money is of course a necessary thing, as much for the Nation as for the individual; and there are few movements in which I more thoroughly believe than in the movement to secure better remuneration for our teachers."

Here the President was interrupted by a storm of applause, in the midst of which a man near the front sprang to his feet and yelled out:

"Three cheers for the President!"

They were given with a will. When comparative calm reigned again the President, smiling his broadest smile, remarked:

"I gather from this that I have your sympathy." He then went on with his speech:

"But, after all, the service you render is incalculable because of the very fact that by your lives you show that you believe ideals to be worth sacrifice and that you are splendidly eager to do nonremunerative work if this work is of good to your fellow-men.

"To furnish in your lives such a realized high ideal is to do a great service to the country. The chief harm done by the men of swollen fortune to the community is not the harm that the demagogue is apt to depict as springing from their actions, but the fact that their success sets up a false standard, and so serves as a bad example for the rest of us. If we did not ourselves attach an exaggerated importance to the rich man who is distinguished only by his riches, this rich man would have a most insignificant influence over us.

The Good and Bad Rich Men.

"I want to interject something here that will make you keep your mind on the real meaning of my words. I am speaking of the rich man who thinks only of his riches, not of the rich man who uses his wealth rightly and regards it as means to an end. It is well, in this connection, to remember the explanation of the parable in the Bible about the difficulty encountered by the rich man who wants to get into heaven. 'It says that such entrance shall be difficult for the rich man who trusteth in his riches.' I am here talking just of rich men who trust in their riches, not of those who are good citizens and first-class men, for those of the latter class are entitled to the same respect as any other men.

"It is generally our own fault if he does damage to us, for he damages us chiefly by arousing our envy or by rendering us sour and discontented. In his actual business relations he is much more apt to benefit than harm the rest of us, and, though it is eminently right to take whatever steps are necessary in order to prevent the exceptional members of his class from doing harm, it is wicked folly to let ourselves be drawn into any attack upon the wealthy man merely as such. Remember that, you teachers. It is just as wicked to attack men of wealth as such as it is to attack the man of poverty as such. And, furthermore, the man rendered arrogant by the possession of wealth is precisely the man who, if he did not have it, would hate with envious jealousy the man who had it. And remember, also, that both sides of this shield are true.

"The man roused into furious discontent and envy because he sees other men better off than himself would most decidedly misbehave himself if he got wealth. Moreover, such an attack is in itself an exceptionally crooked and ugly tribute to wealth, and therefore the proof of an exceptionally ugly and crooked state of mind in the man making the attack. Venomous envy of wealth is simply another form of the spirit which in one of its manifestations takes the form of cringing servility toward wealth, and in another the shape of brutal arrogance on the part of certain men of wealth. Each one of these states of mind, whether it be hatred, servility, or arrogance, is in reality closely akin to the other two, for each of them springs from a fantastically twisted and exaggerated idea of the importance of wealth as compared to other things.

Demagogues and Snobs.

"The clamor of the demagogue against wealth, the snobbery of the social columns of the newspapers which deal with the doings of the wealthy, and the misconduct of those men of wealth who act with brutal disregard of the rights of others, seem superficially to have no fundamental relation; yet in reality they spring from shortcomings which are fundamentally the same, and one of these shortcomings is the failure to have proper ideals. The community that cherishes such ideals and that admires most the men who approximate most closely to those ideals—in that community we will not find any of these unhealthy ideas of wealth.

"This failure must be remedied in large part by the actions of you and your fellow-teachers, your fellow-educators throughout this land. By your lives, no less than by your teachings, you show that, while you regard wealth as a good thing, you regard other things as still better. It is absolutely necessary to earn a certain amount of money; it is a man's first duty to those dependent upon him to earn enough for their support, but after a certain point has been reached money-making can never stand on the same plane with other and nobler forms of effort.

"The roll of American worthies numbers men like Washington and Lincoln, Grant and Farragut, Hawthorne and Poe, Fulton and Morse, St. Gaudens and MacMonnies; it numbers statesmen and soldiers, men of letters, artists, sculptors, men of science, inventors, explorers, roadmakers, bridge builders, philanthropists, moral leaders in great reforms; it numbers all these and scores of others; it numbers men who have deserved well in any one of countless fields of activity; but of the rich men it numbers only those who have used their riches aright, who have treated wealth not as an end but as a means, who have shown good conduct in acquiring it and not merely lavish generosity in disposing of it. [Here the audience applauded for more than a half minute.]

"And thrice fortunate are you to whom it is given to lead lives of resolute endeavor for the achievement of lofty ideals, and, furthermore, to instill, both by your lives and by your teachings, these ideals into the minds of those who in the next generation will, as the men and women of that generation, determine the position which this Nation is to hold in the history of mankind.

Country's Loss in Hay's Death.

"And now, in closing, I want to speak to you of certain things that have occurred during the last week and of how those things emphasize what I have just said to you as to the importance of this country having within its limits men who put the realization of high ideals above any form of money making. During this week our country has lost a great statesman who was also a great man of letters, a man who occupied a peculiar and unique position in our community, a man of whose existence we could each of us be proud because his life reflected upon each of us; for the United States as a whole was better because John Hay lived. John Hay entered the public service as a young man just come of age, as the secretary of President Lincoln. He served in the war, he was a member of the Loyal Legion. He was trusted by and was intimate with Lincoln as hardly any other man was. He then went on rendering service after service, and of his merits this was one of them: He had the great advantage and great merit of always being able at any moment to go back to private life unless he could continue in public life on his own terms. He went on rendering service after service to the country until as the climax of his career he served for some six years as Secretary of State in two successive Administrations, and by what he did and by what he was contributed in no small degree to achieve for this Republic the respect of the nations of mankind. Such service as that could not have been rendered save by a man who had before him ideals as far above as the poles from those ideals which have in them any taint of what is base or sordid.

Announces Root's Acceptance.

"I wished to get for John Hay's successor the man whom I regarded as of all the men in the country that one best fitted to be such successor. In asking him to accept the position of Secretary of State I was asking him to submit to a very great pecuniary sacrifice, and I never even thought of that aspect of the question, for I knew he wouldn't, either. I knew that whatever other consideration he had to waive for and against taking the position, the consideration of how it would affect his personal fortune would not be taken into account by Elihu Root. And he has accepted.

"And now I am not speaking of Hay and Root as solitary exceptions. On the contrary I am speaking of them as typical of a large class of men in public life, and when we hear so much criticism of certain aspects of our public life and of certain of our public servants, criticism which I regret to state is in many cases deserved, it is well for us to remember also the other side of the picture, to remember that here in America we now have and always have had at the command of the Nation in any crisis, in any emergency, the very best ability to be found within the Nation, and that ability given with the utmost freedom, given lavishly and generously, although to the great pecuniary loss of the man giving it. There is not in my Cabinet a man to whose financial disadvantage it is not to sit in the Cabinet. There is not in my Cabinet one man who does not have to give up something substantial, very largely substantial sometimes, that it is a very real hardship for him to give up in order that he may continue in the service of the Nation, and have the only reward for which he looks or for which he cares, the consciousness of having done service that is worth rendering.

"And I hope more and more throughout this Nation to see the spirit grow which makes such service possible. I hope more and more to see the sentiment of the community as a whole become such that each man shall feel it borne in on him, whether he is in public life or in private life—mind you, some of the very greatest public services can be best rendered by those who are not in public life—that the chance to do good work is the greatest chance that can come to any man or any woman in our generation, or in any other generation. That if such work can be well done it is in itself the amplest reward and the amplest prize."

President John R. Kirk of the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., responded on behalf of the association. In closing he moved a vote of thanks to the President.

Cheers for a New York Teacher.

Miss Katherine D. Blake, Principal of Public School No. 6, New York City, who seconded this motion, next to the President, was the most energetically cheered and applauded person in the house. The time set for the President's departure was almost up when she began to speak, and the frequent interruptions implied so much loss of time, but vainly she raised her hand in appeal to the audience. They insisted on expressing their approval, and all that remained for her to do was to turn to the President time and again as if to say: "This is meant for you, and not for me."

"The New York City teachers especially owe a debt of gratitude to our great Executive," she said, "because only a few years ago, when he was the Governor of the Empire State, a bill was placed before him which provided liberal salaries for the city teachers based on length of service and meritorious work. It removed the teacher from the power of the politician. The Board of Education was unanimously opposed to the bill, the city authorities persisted that it would lay too heavy a burden upon the taxpayers. Mr. Roosevelt listened patiently and carefully to the arguments on both sides, and after mature deliberation he did as he always does, that which he felt it was right for him to do, and in spite of the powerful opposition he signed the bill."

She said that when Mr. Roosevelt was a member of the New York Legislature she visited the State Capitol with her mother. After they had heard him speak once, her mother exclaimed: "That young man will be President one day."

President Thanks Miss Blake.

The moment Miss Blake had finished speaking the President literally jumped up and hurried over to her. Grasping one of her hands in both his, he shook it in his customary energetic manner while telling her that he was delighted at the tribute she had just paid him. This set the audience cheering once more, and they kept it up until Dr. Maxwell almost despaired of being able to put the motion for a vote of thanks. At last comparative silence was restored, and the Chairman was able to make himself heard.

"All those in favor of passing this motion will rise."

Everybody got up and remained standing while Dr. Maxwell said to the recipient of the vote of thanks:

"Mr. President, your words here will be the inspiration of every teacher who has heard your voice to-day. They will be an inspiration to the teachers of America wherever those teachers may be sojourning to-day.

"Treasured in the volume of our proceedings they will be an inspiration to generations of teachers yet unborn, and passing through the minds and hearts of the teachers of America they will serve to form the character of millions of American citizens in the future. As you leave here the best wishes of the teachers of America go with you, their prayers will follow you for success, for happiness, and for God's blessing on your work for this Nation."

The President, accompanied by Secretary Loeb and the members of the Reception Committee, left the hall immediately afterward and entered the carriages waiting outside. About one-third of the audience got up at the same time and made a frantic rush for the doors in the hope of being able to hear the speech which the President had promised to make in the open air at the foot of Ocean Parkway.

The route to the spot selected for that purpose was lined with shouting thousands, who were kept back from the roadway with great difficulty by the thin line of soldiers of the Third Regiment of Infantry. When the roped-in space at the foot of Ocean Parkway overlooking the ocean was reached at last it was 3:40 o'clock, or within five minutes of the time set for the President's departure.

Too Late for Second Speech.

Not less than 20,000 persons were waiting. As soon as the cheering that greeted him had subsided, the President arose in the carriage, lifted his hat, and said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen: I am happy to meet you. I thank you with all my heart for your hospitality. But it is already late. Now I must go. Good-bye."

Escorted by the cavalry troop and followed by the Reception Committee, the President then drove to the station at a brisk trot, and reached it within a couple of minutes of the time set. After shaking hands with a few of those accompanying him, he boarded the train, with Secretary Loeb and the Secret Service men, and started on his trip back to Oyster Bay.

Declaration of Principles.

Those who stayed in the Auditorium heard Principal Eliphalet Oram Lyte of the First Pennsylvania State Normal School read a report from the Committee on Resolutions embodying a "Declaration of Principles," which was unanimously adopted by the meeting. This declaration was divided into fourteen heads. Of most significance were the following passages:

"The National Educational Association notes with approval that the qualifications demanded of teachers in the public schools, and especially in city public schools, are increasing annually, and particularly that in many localities special preparation is demanded of teachers. The idea that any one with a fair education can teach school is gradually giving way to the correct notion that teachers must make special preparation for the vocation of teaching. The higher standard demanded of teachers must lead logically to higher salaries for teachers, and constant efforts should be made by all persons interested in education to secure for teachers adequate compensation for their work.

"The National Educational Association wishes to record its approval of the increasing appreciation among educators of the fact that the building of character is the real aim of the schools and the ultimate reason for the expenditure of millions for their maintenance. There is in the minds of the children and youth of to-day a tendency toward a disregard for constituted authority, a lack of respect for age and superior wisdom, a weak appreciation of the demands of duty, a disposition to follow pleasure and interest rather than obligation and order. This condition demands the earnest thought and action of our leaders of opinion, and places important obligations upon school authorities."

The New President Presented.

Dr. Maxwell, who had not left with the President's party, then performed the function which always marks the closing of the National Educational Association Convention, the introduction of his successor in the Presidential office. On this occasion Dr. Nathan C. Schafer of Harrisburg, the President -elect, received an ovation which proved that whatever divergencies of opinion might exist within the association on other matters these did not affect the popularity of the new head of the organization.

After benediction had been pronounced the convention adjourned. Where it will meet next time is not yet known, this question having been referred to the Executive Committee. Some of the leading members said that San Francisco will in all likelihood be the place, if satisfactory rates can be obtained from the railroads.

This evening the New York City teachers gave a reception to all other members of the association at their headquarters in the Ocean Hotel. Several thousand delegates attended. As a souvenir of the occasion was distributed a fine reproduction of President Roosevelt's portrait, under which appeared a fac simile reproduction in his own handwriting of that sentence in his speech which began with the words:

"The National Educational Association is truly democratic."

Will Be Entertained in New York.

The exodus of delegates began this evening, but only in a small way. The great majority will start for New York on the early trains to-morrow morning to reach that city in time to take part in the reception at Columbia University or in the trips arranged by the City History Club. To-morrow night they will again be the guests of the New York city teachers on a trip on the steamer Sirius around Manhattan and down the bay to Coney Island. The start will be made from the foot of West One Hundredth Street at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The return trip from Coney Island will begin at 10 o'clock. Seven of the departments held sessions this morning, and closed up the business before them.

EDUCATING THE TEACHERS.

Steamboat Information About the Bowery—A Fire-Alarm Test.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 7.—By all odds the best place to study the delegates to the National Educational Alliance Convention has been on the steamboat lines connecting this city with New York. They are traveling every day with their relatives and friends in response to the many and varied inducements held out.

"Does this boat land anywhere near the Bowery?" asked an old man from Minnesota of a brand-new acquaintance on the steamboat.

"You see," went on a miss who might have been his granddaughter, "we're going to Coney Island, and we wanted to drop in on Cousin Jim and surprise him. Haven't seen him since 1898. Now ain't that a long time?"

The family was assured that it wasn't very far from the Battery to the Bowery, and that doubtless Cousin Jim would be glad to see them.

"But we've heard it was an awful wicked place. I've even heard a song about it," chimed in a sweet-faced old woman. "Is it safe for us to go there?"

"Just as safe as anywhere else in New York—if you go in the daytime and don't show any money or jewelry, and don't talk to the police," rejoined the native.

"Well, we knew Cousin Jim wouldn't work in any bad place," broke in the girl. "He doesn't write very often, though. About five years ago we had a letter from him. He said he was a prescription clerk in Dr. McGurk's drugstore, in the Bowery, just above Houston Street. Then about a year ago he wrote that the doctor had sold out his business and he had got a place in another drugstore called the Jumbo, after Barnum's big elephant, a few squares further down the same street. He didn't like it as well as he did Dr. McGurk's, he said, because the influences were not so good."

"Well, you see," said the New Yorker, "the Bowery—is, well, you know, the Bowery is a very crooked street, and you might lose your way. You'd better keep on to Coney Island and send a postal to Cousin Jim to come down and see you at Asbury Park."

The family took this advice when it was gravely confirmed by another man who knew, and then asked questions about the equipment of the steamer in which all the inlanders take a special interest. Just to satisfy their curiosity, the Captains of the line have had armfuls of life preservers thrown about the deck where they can be inspected and tried on at pleasure.

Chief Engineer Whitehead of the Monmouth felt called upon to interfere the other day, when he saw one old man attempt to test the fire hose with a jackknife.

But the sensation of the week for the officers and crew occurred the other afternoon, when the Sandy Hook reached the Atlantic Highlands pier on her 2 o'clock trip from New York. The passengers were hurrying to the trains. Capt. Hans M. Larsen was at the gangway and Chief Reichman was in his stateroom, writing up his engine room log, when an old gentleman of distinctly bucolic appearance, who had been looking things over with sharp eyes and had lingered till all had left the boat, suddenly rang a fire alarm from the upper deck.

After the excitement was over the officers made a rush for him, but he never flinched.

"I'm Capt. Petrie," he said. "Peter S. Petrie, Assistant United States Inspector of Steamboats. "I have seen a little better exhibition, but not much. Eight streams were running full head when twenty-five seconds had elapsed, and your full complement of life boats was swung over the rail at the end of one minute and twenty seconds from the stroke."

Capt. Petrie rode back in the pilot house. Perhaps it was as comfortable, for the men below did not forgive him as readily as did Capt. Larsen.

KANSAS CANNOT HAVE STATE OIL REFINERY

Law Appropriating $410,000 for It Declared Unconstitutional.

A GAS COMPANY OUSTED

Had Spent Millions in Laying Pipes, Although Permit to Do Business Had Been Refused.

TOPEKA, July 7.—The law passed by the Legislature last Winter appropriating $410,000 to build an independent oil refinery at Peru was to-day declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court in an opinion rendered by Associate Justice Greene.

The oil refinery law was considered one of the most direct blows struck at the Standard Oil Company by the last Legislature, which adopted several measures tending to restrict that concern in the handling of the Kansas product.

The oil refinery law provided for the erection at Peru also of a branch of the State penitentiary to house a sufficient number of prisoners to work the oil plant. State Treasurer T. T. Kelly and Warden E. B. Jewett, whose duty it was to issue the bonds, declined to sign them in order to secure a decision on the constitutionality of the act. Attorney General C. C. Coleman filed mandamus proceedings in the State Supreme Court on behalf of the State to compel these officers to sign the bonds.

The court holds that the construction of the refinery and the branch penitentiary in connection with it is in violation of the State Constitution, which declares, "The State shall never be a party in carrying on any works of internal improvement." The construction and operation of an oil refinery, it is said, would be a work of internal improvement. "The indictment of the Standard Oil Company," says the court, "is no doubt true, and the provocation was very great, but we must not make a scarecrow of the law."

Gov. E. W. Hoch was greatly disappointed at the decision, and said:

"If I had been the Supreme Court, I would have strained a point to have declared the law constitutional."

The State Supreme Court also rendered a decision in the case of the State of Kansas against the Kansas Natural Gas Company, declaring that company, a Delaware corporation, cannot do business in Kansas. The decision, which is sweeping in its terms, makes an outlaw of the company, which it declares cannot hold property in Kansas and cannot operate in any manner within the State.

It seems that when the company applied to the Kansas Charter Board for permission to do business in this State the board denied the application. However, the company went ahead laying its pipes and contracting to deliver gas to many cities. To date the company has expended millions of dollars laying pipe lines from the Southern Kansas field to the Missouri line and to a dozen or more Northern Kansas cities, much of which work has practically been completed.

After the Charter Board had acted the Attorney General in the name of the State brought this proceeding in quo warranto against the company, asking that it be required to show its authority for doing business in Kansas, and that, if unable to do so, it be ousted from the State.

The company answered, setting forth its application to the Charter Board, and asking that the Charter Board be ordered to grant a license to it. A demurrer to this answer was filed, and it was agreed that the final judgment should be entered in accordance with the ruling of the court upon the demurrer. The court sustained the demurrer and entered a judgment of ouster against the gas company.

TEACHERS TO VISIT COLUMBIA.

Three Days' Entertainment Here for Delegates to Asbury Park.

Many of the delegates to the National Educational Association convention, which came to an end in Asbury Park yesterday, will arrive in New York to-day for a three days' stay. Among other features will be an inspection of Columbia University.

The buildings and grounds of the university, including Barnard College and Teachers' College, will be thrown open for members of the association from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Special committees of the Faculty and other officers of the university will be in all the buildings to welcome and entertain the visitors.

On Sunday a special service for the delegates will be held in the gymnasium of the university, when the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott will preach.

EVENINGS, 5:30. Early closing. SATURDAYS, 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

JULY CLEARING SALE BARGAINS

Will crowd a full day's business into a half day to-day

¶ The July clearing sale is getting thousands ready to go away on their vacations at an unprecedented saving.

¶ To-day the showing of outing requisites will be particularly attractive both in price and quality. Don't miss it.

¶ In addition to all the new lots of merchandise, the clearing bargains of Thursday and Friday will continue.

Women's & misses' bathing suits, Special $4.75, value $5.75.
Third Floor.

STYLISH, durable and exceptionally low priced for this time of the year are three points that will hasten your selection here to-day. They are stunning beach costumes—newest models.

Note one thing in getting a suit for the low price quoted—it is your suit—never worn by any one else—that you can't say of a rented suit—hundreds have worn it—enough to make any one repel at the idea—your own suit is a sensible sanitary precaution.

$4.75 for $5.75 women's and misses' bathing suits, of brilliantine and mohairs, blouse style, high or low neck, full skirts, in blue, brown or black.

Bathing suits for women, new box plaited model, square neck in shirtwaist style. Plaited skirts, short sleeves, brown, navy and black.

Men's worsted bathing suits, Special $1.95, value $3.50.
Main Floor.

PURE WORSTED bathing suits for men with values ranging from $2.50 to $3.50; also a complete showing of suits for boys at $1.50 in sizes up to 34 inch. These suits are an extraordinary offer at the price.

It's wiser to own your own suit—the average cost is lower, and you appear more sightly, to say nothing of the sanitary precautions. No man wishes to wear a suit that hundreds of questionably clean people have worn, and that's the reason they buy their own bathing suits.

Men's $2.50 to $3.50 bathing suits, of pure worsted, special at $1.95. Boys' bathing suits, of pure worsted, all sizes up to 34 in., at $1.50.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

$20 women's watches $12
Main Floor.
Women's solid gold thin model $20 watch, exceptional price $12.

Corset covers at 50c.
Second Floor.
50c. for 75c. corset cover, insertion, lace trimmed, also ribbon. Dainty.
75c. for $1.00 cambric gowns, trimmed with insertion and lace; special.

Outing oxfords, $1.50
Second Floor.
Women's white canvas Oxfords, value $2.00, at $1.50—Cuban heels.

$1 silk girdles, 50c.
Main Floor.
50c. for silk girdles with fancy buckle and back piece to match; $1 value.

Summer gloves, 29c.
Main Floor.
Women's 50c. and 75c. Milanese lisle gloves, large pearl clasps, Paris point.

12½c for 25c shields.
Main Floor.
25c. shirt-waist shields, 12½c.; invisible, washable, nainsook covered.

$1 for $2 lawn waist.
Second Floor.
Sheer lawn waists, entire front, solid insertion, fine tucks; $2 value, $1.

$1.98 for $4 waists.
Second Floor.
Persian lawn waists, short or long sleeves, beautifully trimmed at $1.98.

15c. handkerchiefs, 8c.
Main Floor.
Linen handkerchiefs, assorted hems—men's and women's—15c. values at 8c.

$2 veils at 50c.
Main Floor.
Hemstitched crepe chiffon veils, 1¼ yds. long—emb. and velvet dots.

50c. stock collar, 25c.
Main Floor.
Regular 39c. and 59c. stock collars, St. Gall emb'y linen—emb., &c., at 25c.

$7.50 suit case, $5.
Basement Salesroom.
Sole leather, 24 in. steel frame $7.50 suit case, russet or brown, $5.

Men's straw hats, 75c.
Second Floor.
Men's $1.50 and $2.00 straw hats, 75c. Sennet splits, Manila, Porto Rico, &c.

Boys' hats at 95c.
Second Floor.
$1.95 boys' and children's straw hats, 95c.—silk streamers—smooth or rough straw.

Boys' suits at $1.95.
Second Floor.
Wash suits for little boys, $3 and $4 values, at $1.95—all latest styles.

Outing suits at $9.
Second Floor.
Men's $15 outing suits at $9; to-day's showing—exceptional assortment.

Infants' dresses, 25c.
Second Floor.
Infants' 50c. long nainsook dresses, ruffle on neck and sleeves, 25c.

Women's vests, 19c.
Main Floor.
Swiss ribbed vests—regular and extra sizes; regular 35c., special at 19c.

$5 parasols at $1.95.
Main Floor.
An enticing assortment of $3, $4 and $5 parasols, to-day $1.95.

35c. men's hose, 25c.
Main Floor.
Men's fancy hose, regular 35c. values, special to-day at 25c.

$1.50 men's shirts, $1.
Main Floor.
Cool white and colored plaited shirts, cambrics and madras, $1.

Shirt waist dresses.
Third Floor.
$3.50 for $6.50 shirt waist dresses, sheer white lawns, several models.

Linen coat suits.
Third Floor.
$9.75 for double-breasted linen coat suits, roll collar, trimmed, &c.

Misses' dresses, $4.75.
Third Floor.
White or light blue poplinette, special values; 12 to 18 years. Chambray dresses for girls, $1.00 for $1.95 values; several styles.

Outing hats at 50c.
Main Floor.
White duck porch hats, new and stylish for outing wear; excellent value.

Summer perfumery.
Main Floor.
Pivers' perfumes, regular 79c. oz. at 63c.—latest popular odors.

For tan and sunburn.
Main Floor.
Idealia witch hazel cream, excellent for tan and sunburn, at 19c.; value 35c.

$12 for $16 trunks.
Basement Salesroom.
Ladies' dress trunks, made of bass wood, duck covered, sizes 32, 34, 36

98c for $2.50 corsets.
Second Floor.
Odds and ends of P. D. & J. B. corsets, slightly soiled, all figures, 18 to 30.

$1.75 hammocks, $1.
Basement Salesroom.
Fancy twilled weave, wide valance and lay back, tufted pillow, $1.75 value, at $1.

Summer reading, 7c up.
Second Floor.
Copyright paper books at 7c., 12c., 19c.—hundreds of titles, all new, interesting.

Stationery at 9c quire.
Second Floor.
Crane, Whiting and Hurlburt's papers included in this sale of stationery at 9c. a quire—envelopes, 9c. a pkg.

Simpson Crawford Co.

The Oppenheimer Treatment
For Alcoholism.

No Suffering. No Injection. No Detention from Business.
No Bad After Effects.
Alcoholic Craving Overcome in Forty-eight Hours.
All Drug Addictions Successfully Treated.

A Special Committee of the Legislature of New York Reported in May, 1905,

"Recognizing that many of these persons (DEPENDENT INEBRIATES) are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee, the best treatment therefore is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly endorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems."

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Endorsed by many prominent men and women throughout the world.

Cyrus Edson, M. D.,
Formerly Health Commissioner of the Port of New York, Wrote:

"I have had a pretty extensive experience with the Oppenheimer treatment, having witnessed its effect in perhaps fifty cases. I consider it of very great value and have yet to see anything but good resulting therefrom. I have noticed no such secondary results as are frequently seen after other so-called 'cures.' In fact, patients feel better and stronger than before in every way. The treatment seems to act as a general restorative and as a tonic, while absolutely removing desire for the stimulant, either drug or alcoholic."

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Choice of any $22.50 or $25 Cassimere, Cheviot or Unfinished Worsted Suit.....15.50

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TALK ABOUT TRUSTS MOSTLY BOSH---JEROME

Nothing Touched by Them That Is Not Improved, He Says.

GOOD WORD FOR WALL STREET

Tells Kansans They Hurt Themselves When They Strike at the Country's Financial Interests.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 7.—One of the points of the Ottawa Chautauqua always has been that if possible its speakers shall advocate reform of some sort. The programme was arranged this year with especial reference to just that principle, the officers of the assembly selecting Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin, Thomas W. Lawson of Boston, and William Travers Jerome of New York. Mr. Jerome, who spoke to-day, said in part:

"You of the West have kept and do keep a vital interest in everything, and for that I admire you. You are fitted with good minds out here, and you look at the world with healthy eyes and rare minds. You lack the cynicism of the East, but you should not forget how differently we live. In the West you make mistakes, sometimes, of course, a bad bond for a State Treasurer is taken, or you have a bad failure, but you pick up courage and go ahead into the field of commerce and make another start. Those things are experiments with you.

"In the East, with its dense population, we cannot try those experiments. We must be conservative. You think of us as effete Easterns, crushed beneath the iron heel of Pierpont Morgans, Russell Sages, and such, and we think of you as downtrodden, Populist-ridden Kansans. You think of Wall Street and you groan.

"My dear people, Wall Street has legitimate functions. Who is building your railroads, digging your wells, financing your great undertakings, if not Wall Street? When you strike a blow at financial interests of the country you hurt yourselves. This may not please you, but I did not come all the way out here to say something to please you.

"All this talk about trusts is mostly nonsense. I tell you, and I hold no brief from the trusts, that no man has been in a position to know more of the iniquities of trusts than I have, and yet I declare that nothing in this country has been touched by a trust that has not grown and improved. Despicable a man as is John D. Rockefeller, you have only to look at your own country crossroads to find men, in a smaller way, doing exactly as he has done.

"This is business, and business is war. This is commerce, this is competition—it is war and strife. I do not say that this is moral. It is immoral. But don't tell me that if the men at the crossroads had more power they would not use it to their own advantage, or that they would use it any better than Rockefeller uses it."

CHOIR PEEPED, SAW THIEF.

Mystery of Robberies of a Kingston Church Solved.

Special to The New York Times.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 7.—Because members of the choir peeped through their fingers during prayer, a mystery that has puzzled members of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church here for months has been solved. The peeping choristers saw Louis Herman, seventeen years old, rob one of the contribution boxes.

The story came out when Herman was arrested and taken before Recorder Carpenter. He admitted his guilt and was sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for six months. On the plea of the church people, however, sentence has been suspended during the boy's good behavior.

Money has been missed from the contribution boxes of the church at various times for five months, and efforts have been made without success to detect the thief.

As the benediction was being pronounced by the Rev. Hugh Houston at the close of last Sunday morning's service, several members of the choir who were peeping at the congregation saw Herman move slowly toward one of the contribution boxes. While he bowed his head as though in prayer he quickly and silently opened the box and transferred its contents to his pockets.

Members of the official board of the church, to whom the theft was reported, followed young Herman to his home and found him opening the contribution envelopes and figuring up the day's profits. He confessed to the robberies of months and gave back $15, his morning's haul.

FEDERAL TRIAL FOR POWERS.

Judge Cochran Assumes Jurisdiction in Famous Kentucky Case.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., July 7.—Caleb Powers is to be tried in the Federal Courts for complicity in the murder of William Goebel, at Frankfort. United States District Judge Cochran to-day announced that he would take jurisdiction in the case, as had been requested by attorneys for Powers.

Caleb Powers, ex-Secretary of State of Kentucky, had four trials in the State courts and was under sentence of death for complicity in the murder of Gov. Goebel. His attorneys filed an application to have the case transferred to the Federal Court, asserting that Powers had been deprived of his Constitutional rights and that a fair trial was impossible in the Kentucky State courts.

Judge Cochran handed down his decision on this point to-day. He sustains Powers's motion for a writ of habeas corpus to transfer custody of him from the State of Kentucky to the United States.

The ground upon which the court makes its finding is that, from the petition for removal and the transcript of the record in the State courts, it appears that the equal protection of the laws is denied to the defendant by the Scott County Circuit Court and cannot enforce his rights thereto in the Court of Appeals because of Section 284 of the Criminal Code as construed by the County Court.

JUROR IN A HURRY, CONVICTS.

Thought the Man Innocent, but Was Afraid He'd Miss a Train.

Special to The New York Times.

FREEHOLD, N. J., July 7.—Judge Foster, sitting in the Court of Sessions, set aside to-day the conviction of Walter Fletcher, an Asbury Park policeman, who had been accused of assault, and may subject one of the jurors who rendered the verdict of guilty to discipline for violation of his oath.

When the case was given to the jury a few days ago the foreman returned a verdict of guilty. Fletcher's counsel demanded that the jurors be polled. When the name of John D. Ivins, the eighth juror, was called he said:

"Guilty, but I believe the prisoner is innocent."

Counsel protested against the entry of a verdict of guilty, but the court ordered the record made, and advised counsel to ask that the verdict be set aside.

After the verdict the juror met Judge Foster on the train, and asked him to be lenient with the prisoner.

"For," said Ivins, "he wouldn't have been convicted if I had not been in a hurry to get the last train home."

WESTERN UNION DENIES

That It Arranged to Supply City Club Agents with a Poolroom Wire.

A statement published yesterday that agents of the Western Union Telegraph Company had recently agreed to furnish racing news to persons in this city for pool-room purposes brought emphatic denials from officials of the telegraph company. Affidavits by William J. Dealy and David B. Mitchell, who were named as having dealt with agents of the City Club, who were working to trap the company, were issued in which absolute denial was made of all the allegations.

It was alleged that two gamblers, employed for the purpose by the City Club went to the office of Mitchell, manager of the company's special wire bureau, and endeavored to arrange for racing news for a poolroom they intended to establish; that several visits were made before anything definite could be arranged, the company holding off until assured that the place wouldn't be raided the very first day; that it was at one time proposed that they take their news second hand from a news company in the Park Row building which received it direct from the Western Union, and that matters progressed to that point where a room in Harlem was fitted up with telephones and other paraphernalia and nothing remained but for the Western Union to keep its agreement to install its wires.

The gamblers made affidavit that Mitchell agreed to have the wires put in. After the establishment of the Harlem room it was deemed that the evidence was complete. The late Capt. F. Norton Goddard was about to take up the case when he was stricken with illness.

Mr. Dealy, Superintendent of the commercial news department, swears that the company has no racing wire devoted to the purposes alleged and that the conversations related never took place. He declares further that the company is not engaged in "aiding, abetting, or conniving at the furnishing of racing news, directly or indirectly, to any poolroom in the City of New York."

The denial of Mitchell is as emphatic as that of Dealy.

Col. Robert C. Clowry, President and General Manager of the company, would say nothing personally last night, but gave out the affidavits of Dealy and Mitchell as the answer of the company.

Jacob H. Schiff, a Director of the company, and also a member of the City Club, who it was reported was aiding the efforts of the City Club and would back it up in its demand for the resignations of Col. Clowry and of Dealy and Mitchell, refused to discuss the matter.

The Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Slicer, leader of the crusade against the poolrooms, who it was said had demanded the official heads of the Western Union officials, is at Rainbow, Franklin County. He will take up his Summer residence at Little Compton, R. I., to-morrow. Members of the City Club did not feel authorized to speak for him last night.

BOSTON PROTEST ON RATES.

Commerce Commission's Decision Derided at Chamber of Commerce.

BOSTON, July 7.—An emphatic protest against the recent decision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission on the subject of differentials on freight from the interior to seaports was made at a meeting of the Boston Chamber of Commerce to-day in a report from a sub-committee headed by Henry M. Whitney appointed to consider the differentials question.

The report cited evidence presented by Boston interests to prove that the rates prevailing gave undue preference to Baltimore and Philadelphia and characterized the commission's report as defying analysis, as inviting rate cutting, and as violating the spirit of the United States Constitution.

"The commission," says the report, "has to the extent of its ability compelled the New York and Boston Railroad lines to charge higher rates than they are ready and willing to accept.

"Boston would prefer to rely upon her own pluck, industry, and foresight to secure her just proportion of the export traffic, but if the disadvantages of a port are to be capitalized, if lack of facilities is to command a premium, and their development is to constitute a handicap, if legislation is to compel what civic pride, local energy, and liberal investment should command, then Boston wants its fair share in the distribution of favors.

SEA GIRT BARS WASH DAY.

Notice to Farmers to Go Elsewhere—They Don't Like It.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 7.—The new community of pleasure seekers who make a midsummer home on the Jersey Coast have struck a blow at the picturesque annual "Wash Day" festivities. From time immemorial rustics from every point within 100 miles have been wont to flock to the shore here on the second Saturday in August. They have come in any thing on wheels and have sported in the surf all day wrapped in all kinds of apologies for bath robes.

The Governors of recent years have made the "Little White House" on the State camp grounds the Summer Capitol and the scene of many notable receptions. Around Wreck Pond has grown up a settlement of exclusive cottagers, whose lawns extend to the sea line.

Last Summer more than 30,000 in the rollicking caravans sought the coast. The Sea Girt Land Improvement Company has taken cognizance of objections and has inserted in the newspapers round about notices that Wreck Pond will be closed to pilgrims this August. If the farmers want to take a dip they will have to go to Manasquan River Inlet, a far less desirable bathing place. The farmers are preparing to hold indignation meetings and talk of calling upon the Governor to maintain their ancient privilege.

SOUGHT ESTATE, INDICTED.

Women Accused of Perjury for Swearing Col. Cline Was Married.

CHICAGO, July 7.—Mrs. Matilda Bender and her daughter, Marie, have been arrested on indictments for perjury and conspiracy in connection with their attempt to secure for Charlotte Bender a widow's share in the two-million-dollar estate of Col. George T. Cline.

Mrs. Bender and her daughter testified before Judge Cutting that Robert Cline, now dead, and the dead millionaire were the same person, and that as "Robert Cline, cattle buyer, from Texas," he married Charlotte Bender. During the proceedings before Judge Cutting, and later before the Grand Jury, the supposed widow did not appear, her mother and sister saying she was confined in an asylum.

Judge Cutting refused to recognize the claims of Charlotte Bender and recommended that the Grand Jury investigate the case.

An Up-State Village Burned.

Special to The New York Times.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., July 7.—Fire in the village of Panama, Chautauqua County, this morning destroyed the Post Office, the hotel, and every store and business place in the village, including the Bell and independent telephone exchanges. There was no fire apparatus or organization in the village to fight the flames. The loss is $100,000, with insurance of $26,000.

CHICAGO STILL AWAITS MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Mayor Dunne Has Made No Move to Acquire Properties.

HAS PLAN FOR CONTRACT LINE

Proposes the Formation of a Corporation to Compete with the Present Traction System.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—The traction muddle of Chicago is as far from clearing as ever. Mayor Dunne, who was elected in April on the platform of immediate ownership of street railways, and who assured the voters at that time that the plan was feasible, has not accomplished anything yet.

The companies have offered to sell their properties and rights, but the Mayor has gone far afield. His platform declared for an offer to buy the existing properties at a reasonable figure, failing which he was to begin immediate condemnation proceedings. Over three months have elapsed since his election and he has neither accepted nor rejected the prices tentatively fixed by the street car companies nor brought any proceedings.

Mayor Dunne instead has apparently adopted the theory of his late opponent, Mr. Harlan. He proposes to begin competition with one of the old companies by establishing a line on a street on which the old franchise has expired and on other streets where no tracks now exist. He would establish a corporation, composed of five men to be named by the Council and himself, to manage the city lines.

This corporation would enter into a contract with the city to finance the line, but the city would retain control of the system. Mayor Dunne expects that this line would eventually absorb others as the franchises expired.

"It has been said by some of my critics that I have switched around," said the Mayor to-day. "This is not correct. I ran upon a platform to take immediate steps for municipal ownership, and if there is any quicker way than that which I have suggested to the Council I will do it. I believe that under the contract plan which I have explained to the Council, municipal ownership can be brought about in the quickest way, while under the city plan it will take longer and be a slower process.

"If the plan is adopted by the local Transportation Committee and is adopted by the Council, the dirt will be flying on the construction of the road within ninety days after the Council acts. It will take thirty days to call for specifications and bids, thirty days to secure the bids, and it will be thirty days before the construction of the power house and road will begin.

"There will be absolutely no profit to the company above the 6 per cent. interest. The Directors, of course, will receive a decent and fair salary, but everything over this will go to the city.

"I was anxious to present the matter to the public so that it could be discussed. The Council can determine the best way for the city to obtain municipal ownership. I think that the local Transportation Committee should work diligently through the Summer, but of course not every day, in order to find the best and quickest plan. I think that all advocates of municipal ownership should adopt the contract plan or find a better one.

"I am not anticipating any trouble with the Council, but I will assume that the Council will carry out the wishes of the people, and what the people want is municipal ownership. I do not think it will place any obstruction in the way."

ANOTHER BANK CLOSES.

The Darlington Trust Company in the Hands of a Receiver.

DARLINGTON, S. C., July 7.—The Darlington Trust Company's bank closed today, a notice being posted by Cashier Lide informing the public that owing to financial troubles involving the Independent Oil Company, business would be suspended temporarily. The bank was capitalized at $200,000, and of this about $120,000 is said to be paid in.

The former President, R. Keith Darkan, is President of the Independent Oil Company, which operates several plants and has a refinery at Charleston. It is understood that Bright Williamson, who was elected President of the bank two weeks ago, began an investigation, and has been appointed receiver of the bank by a Judge of the Circuit Court. Bank officers claim that every liability will be met.

DISINFECTANT SPREAD FIRE.

Persons in St. Louis Courtroom Surprised by Sudden Flames.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—A lighted match carelessly thrown on the floor of the Criminal Court of Correction, which had previously been covered with an inflammable disinfecting fluid, started a fire today that resulted in a general panic at the Four Courts Building.

The flames spread across the floor and up the walls rapidly. Persons in court rushed out and the prisoners in the cage frantically screamed and tried to break through the bars. The fire was soon put out.

WOMAN ARRESTED IN A STORE.

She Had Stolen a $25 Waist and Other Things, Detective Says.

Mrs. Lena Hardy, handsome and well dressed, said she lived at 32 Cropsey Avenue, Bath Beach, when she was arrested yesterday afternoon in a department store by the store detective, John Fisher. The detective had her locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station, alleging that she was caught in the act of purloining a $25 silk waist marked down to $21.96 because the Kniaz Potemkine was about to shell Odessa and Theodosia. Other things found in her possession were identified by another store detective as stolen property.

Mrs. Lena Hardy was undismayed by the charges.

City Sanitarium Permit Approved.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 7.—The Orange County Board of Supervisors, by a vote of 20 to 1, has ratified the action of the Town Board of Mount Hope granting permission to President Thomas Darlington of the New York Board of Health to erect a sanitarium for tuberculosis patients on Shawangunk Mountain, near Otisville.

Head of Florida University.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 7.—Dr. Andrew Sledd to-day was elected President of the new State University, after the board appointed by the Governor to select a location for that institution had decided in favor of Gainesville.

Long Beach's Whale Expensive.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 7.—William Cameron of Freeport, who was engaged by Health Officer Rhame to remove the dead whale which stranded here on Sunday, received $50 to-day for the job. The whale was towed to Barren Island by a tug.

On The Level.

The New York Central Lines constitute the Water Level Line connecting the East and the West.

They run along the Hudson River, New York to Albany; along the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, Albany to Buffalo; along Lake Erie, Buffalo to Toledo and Detroit, and along the level of Lake Michigan from Toledo to Chicago—965 miles of water level, with water in sight nearly every mile of the way.

This is one of the reasons why the press of two continents call the New York Central

"America's Greatest Railroad."

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

PAUL JONES'S BODY HONORED AT CHERBOURG

Reposes in Mortuary Chapel on a Steamship Wharf.

TOWNSPEOPLE FILE PAST IT

President and Mme. Loubet Give a Luncheon in Paris in Honor of Our Delegation.

CHERBOURG, France, July 7.—The funeral train bearing the body of Admiral Paul Jones and 500 American sailors and marines arrived here from Paris at 7:30 o'clock this morning. An enormous crowd surrounded the railroad station and witnessed the removal of the body to a mortuary chapel erected on the wharf of the American Steamship Line. The chapel was beautifully decorated with palms, flags, and escutcheons from the Naval Arsenal.

The American Consul, H. J. E. Hainneville, and many French officers, took part in the ceremonies. The American sailors and marines were drawn up in battalion front facing the Twenty-fifth Regiment of French Infantry. The body was borne between the saluting French and American forces to a catafalque, where it was covered with flags and flowers, the band of the United States Flagship Brooklyn playing the National Anthem. The townspeople then defiled before the coffin, respectfully uncovering as they did so.

The ceremony of transferring the body of the Admiral on board the Brooklyn will occur at noon to-morrow, and the squadron will sail at 5 o'clock in the evening for the United States.

PARIS, July 7.—President and Mme. Loubet gave a luncheon at noon to-day in honor of the American Special Ambassadors and visiting naval officers. It was served in the State Dining Room of the Elysée Palace.

Mme. Loubet had Ambassador McCormick on her right and Junior Special Ambassador Loomis on her left. President Loubet had Mrs. McCormick on his right and Mme. Fallières, wife of the President of the Senate, on his left. The other guests were Premier Rouvier, the Minister of War, M. Berteaux; the Minister of Marine, M. Thomson; the President of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Doumer; Rear Admiral Sigsbee, Capt. Hawley of the Brooklyn, Commander Nicholson of the Tacoma, Commander Sharp of the Chattanooga, Commander Cutler of the Galveston, Gen. Brugère, Commander of the French Army; Admiral Fournier, and many French and American officers and their wives.

Senior Special Ambassador Porter was unable to attend owing to his departure from Cherbourg on the Hamburg-American Line steamer Deutschland to-day. Admiral Sigsbee and his officers will leave Paris for Cherbourg to-night. The squadron sails to-morrow.

American Marine Dies at Cherbourg.

CHERBOURG, France, July 7.—A marine named Rodgers, belonging to the United States cruiser Chattanooga, died of nephritis last night and was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Municipal Hospital Cemetery.

Sultan Apologizes to America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 7.—The American protest against the indignity to which A. A. Gargiulo, the First Dragoman of the American Legation, was subjected by the police, brought prompt redress. The Sultan immediately after he became aware of the situation sent Galli Bey, the Introducer of Ambassadors, to call on Minister Leishman, to express the most sincere regrets and announce that the spy had been instantly dismissed.

Second Simplon Tunnel Pierced.

BRIGUE, Switzerland, July 7.—The piercing of the second tunnel through the Simplon was completed in the course of the night. The first tunnel was completed on Feb. 24.

Deadly Mosquitos in Peru.

LIMA, Peru, July 7.—Dr. Barton, the bacteriologist of the Guadaloupe Hospital at Callao, has informed the local Board of Health that he has discovered at Lima, Callao, and Miraflores a number of mosquitos of the kind which produce malaria and yellow fever infection.

France and Germany Getting On.

PARIS, July 7.—Premier Rouvier today informed the Council of Ministers that the Franco-German negotiations on the subject of Morocco were making satisfactory progress, adding that a definite agreement was expected after a brief delay.

Dinner to Ambassador Reid.

LONDON, July 7.—Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador, gave a dinner tonight in honor of Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador. The guests included the Russian, German, Austrian, and Italian Ambassadors, the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Earl and Countess of Craven, and a few well-known Americans.

Strike at Limoges Spreading.

LIMOGES, July 7.—The strike movement here is spreading rapidly. The strikers held an enthusiastic meeting to-night.

Judge Grosscup's Brother Ill.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7.—Speaker Fred Paul Grosscup of the West Virginia House of Representatives is at a private hospital in this city very ill from ptomaine poisoning. He had been in Chicago visiting his brother, United States Judge Peter Grosscup, and was a guest at a dinner in one of the Chicago clubs before starting for his home in Charleston, West Va. He has a good chance of recovery.

New Uptown Ferry
OF THE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
AT FOOT
West 23d St.
(North River)
CONNECTS WITH ALL TRAINS FOR
Philadelphia, Baltimore Washington, Atlantic City Asbury Park and All New Jersey Coast Resorts

JUROR'S CHARGES FAIL IN ALDERDICE CASE

Prosecutor Cannot Trace Irregularities in Jury Room.

LYON DIDN'T KNOW FOREMAN

Another Juror Quotes a Conversation to Explain Misunderstanding—Report to Court on July 20.

All but two of the members of the jury which convicted James S. Alderdice of forgery were put under examination by Assistant District Attorney Krotel yesterday in regard to the charges of George W. Lyons that there had been irregularities in the jury room. They all disagreed with the version given by Lyons. The findings of the District Attorney's office will be submitted to the Supreme Court on July 20. Cause must be shown why a permanent stay of sentence should not be issued.

The charges were based on an allegation that a newspaper clipping had been carried into the jury room which referred to a similar case against the defendant in Brooklyn. With the jurors seated in a circle, Mr. Krotel began his examination by calling Lyons. Turning to Juror Osborn, Lyons said:

"You turned to me in the jury room, Mr. Foreman, and asked me whether if I was shown that the defendant had committed a similar crime in Brooklyn it would influence me."

Juror Osborne replied: "I never said that. Don't you know I wasn't the foreman of the jury?"

"Mr. Lyons, don't you recognize the foreman of the jury?" Mr. Krotel asked. Lyons replied that he did not recognize Foreman Arnold.

Mr. Krotel: "Mr. Lyons, how far was your verdict influenced by this alleged newspaper clipping?"

Mr. Lyons: "Not at all until the Recorder, in telling us what we might consider, instructed that we could consider any act of the defendant during his entire career."

Lyons continued that Juror Menges asked if he would be willing to vote with the others if he could be convinced that Alderdice had uttetred the forged documents. So the exhibits were brought into the jury room, and Lyons examined them with a microscope. His examination ended with:

"I'm with you! I'll vote guilty! I am convinced this deed is a forgery. I can vote guilty now without bias."

After Foreman Arnold had declared he never mentioned a newspaper clipping to Lyons or anybody else, Juror McMullin said:

"Lyons deplored that the Recorder had caused Alderdice to remain locked up in the Tombs. He thought it would be better to have let him out on bail. Whereupon somebody said: 'You know he skipped his bail once.' 'No, I didn't know that,' Lyons answered.

McMullin and the majority of the jurors thought this was the remark which had caused Lyons to misunderstand the situation. As a matter of fact, it appears that Alderdice's bail was forfeited, but on his showing that he had been ill at the time the forfeiture of bail was rescinded.

Lyons, who was again called, said he went home and was called upon by an attorney, to whom he declared:

"I am sorry I voted for conviction. I would stick it out against such a verdict if I had to do over again. I was influenced by somebody who spoke of Alderdice having committed a similar act."

The legal friend suggested that he get in touch with the attorneys for the defense. This was done, and the affidavit introduced in court by Attorney Byrne followed.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICIAL OUT.

Chief of City Property Bureau Passed Bills Without Inquiry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—George G. Pierie, Chief of the Bureau of City Property, resigned to-day at the request of Director of Public Safety Potter.

In his letter demanding the resignation Mr. Potter states that he has examined sixteen bills for work done upon city property, all of which are marked "correct" by Mr. Pierie. Several of these are manifestly impositions upon the city, and should have been investigated before being approved.

Mr. Pierie has been prominent in local politics since 1881.

To find a lost article without advertising for it is as difficult a proposition as was that of Diogenes. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES costs but 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

The Wanamaker Store

Store Closes at 12 o'clock, Noon

Men's OUTING SUITS At $15 and $16.50

Fine tropical worsteds, in gray effects; also light-colored flannels and homespuns. Of course, these suits are light and cool—but their distinguishing feature is that

They Retain Their Shape

The coat collar stays snug—just where it belongs; the lapels and coat front hang straight—as a result of good hand-padding. These and several other features which belong exclusively to *good* tailoring are present in these fine Summer suits. $15 and $16.50.

OUTING TROUSERS

A large assortment is ready this morning of fashionably-cut, stylish Outing Trousers, in neat patterns. Under a coat of blue serge, in town or out-of-town, today or tomorrow—these. At $3.50 to $6.50 a pair.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

600 Walking Skirts at $2.50

Worth $5 and $6

We got them to sell at this little price because the manufacturer is through for the season, and was willing to give us the bargain. The Skirts are the very handsomest Summer sorts, made of light-weight men's wear mixtures, handsomely tailored; all gores are plaited, and plaits are finished with tabs and buttons. All inside seams are bound.

The skirts are excellent $5 and $6 values, and most desirable for all sorts of outing wear. The six hundred will probably be sold before the store closes at 12 o'clock. $2.50 each.

Basement.

Mercerized Cotton Taffetas At 20 Cents a Yard

Plaids. The shepherd's and hair-line plaids in one color with white, and the jubilant, dashing tartans—bright and stylish.

Why, you know? These are the very identical goods and patterns you have been buying so eagerly at 25c and 35c a yard.

Silk-looking. Soft. Lustrous. Beautiful.

20c a Yard, Were Low-priced at 25c and 35c

Shepherd's Checks in pink-and-white or tan-and-white.
Hair-line Checks in white with blue or brown.
Brown-and-white, tan-and-white Checks, with contrasting color-line overplaid.
Bright Colored Tartan Plaids.

Rotunda.

Women's Raincoats at $10 Worth $15

Stylish garments of tan, Oxford and olive rainproof mixtures. Made with fly-front, inverted plaited back, nicely tailored throughout, and plaited at the waist. Stylish and thoroughly protective Summer overgarments at $10.

Second floor, Broadway.

China Silk Waists, $2.75

Black or white. In a simple, becoming, fine-looking style. Box-plaited or plaited and stitched to form yoke. The new full sleeves. Cool and in very good taste.

$2.75 Each, worth $3.75

The fineness of the material and the excellent shaping and sewing commend them to the careful.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Walking Skirts at $3 Worth $5 and $6

Nicely made Skirts of striped flannels and mixtures, in a variety of popular styles, all nicely made. Excellent skirts for all sorts of outing wear—today at $3 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

PAPER NOVELS At 18c Each

Fiction of recent date—by Mrs. Humphry Ward, Winston Churchill, James Lane Allen, Marie Corelli, Robert N. Stephens and several others. The books are strongly bound in paper and are made from the plates of the original $1.50 editions.

Ideal Summer reading, these:

The Crisis. By Winston Churchill.
The History of David Grieve. By Mrs. Humphry Ward.
The Spirit of the Service. By Edith E. Wood.
On the We-a Trail. By Caroline Brown.
The Fat of the Land. By John W. Streeter.
The Wheels of Chance. H. G. Wells.
The Choir Invisible. By James Lane Allen.
The Soul of Lilith. By Marie Corelli.
The Mystery of Murray Davenport. By Robert N. Stephens.

At 33c Each

These examples from a group:

Sentimental Tommy. By J. M. Barrie.
The Murder of Delicia. By Marie Corelli.
Barabbas. By Marie Corelli.
For Love or Crown. By A. W. Marchmont.
Jack Raymond. By E. L. Voynich.
The Magic Wheel. By John Strange Winter.
A Prince in the Garret. By Archibald Clavering Gunter.
Via Crucis. By F. Marion Crawford.
Barbara. By Mrs. Alexander.
Mollie's Prince. By Rosa N. Carey.
The Old, Old Story. By Rosa N. Carey.
The Right of Way. By Gilbert Parker.
The Hound of the Baskervilles. By Sir A. Conan Doyle.
At Odds with the Regent. By Burton E. Stevenson. Book Store, Ninth st.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth ave., 9th and 10th sts.

GOV. NUNEZ SUSPENDS THE MAYOR OF HAVANA

Says He Will Recommend Juan O'Farrill's Dismissal.

VARIOUS OFFENSES CHARGED

Action Follows Investigation, but No Other Officials Are Molested—Insinuations of the Mayor's Friends.

HAVANA, July 7.—Gen. Nunez, Governor of Havana Province, has suspended Juan O'Farrill, Mayor of Havana. The reason alleged is that the investigation of the Mayor and Aldermen, begun over a year ago, developed probable offenses by the Mayor along the line of unauthorized and improper expenditures, permitting favored citizens to escape certain forms of taxation, and loose conduct of municipal affairs.

None of the Aldermen was suspended and the friends of the Mayor point to the fact that the majority of the Aldermen have just publicly announced themselves as followers of Gov. Nunez. They also call attention to the fact that Gov. Nunez, when commanded by the Government three months ago to push the investigation against the Mayor and Aldermen insisted that he had long previously decided the charges to be too trivial.

Gov. Nunez and Mayor O'Farrill, like all the provincial and city officials, are Liberals, but the two drifted apart politically after the Governor renounced his support of the fusion Presidential candidate. The Mayor recently deposed the City Clerk, but he was reinstated by President Palma.

In April last, it is recalled, when Gen. Andrade, Secretary of the Interior, directed the Governor to return his decisions in the case, a clerk from the Governor's office appeared at the City Hall carrying the papers and was attacked by six Congressmen, among whom was the Governor's brother, and overpowered, after which the documents were taken from him and secreted. The affair caused great excitement.

Gov. Nunez says he will recommend to President Palma the dismissal of Mayor O'Farrill.

President Palma removed the Mayor during the street railway strike in 1902 on account of his alleged persistent leniency and because he did not suppress the disorders. After dismissing charges against the strikers, the Supreme Court ordered the reinstatement of the Mayor. As there is no law for holding city elections in Havana, all the officials have continued in office since the intervention Government.

You can always know the genuine
"Cravenette"
RAIN COATS
by this circular trade-mark stamped on the cloth, and this label at the coat collar or elsewhere:
REG. Cravenette TRADE MARK. RAIN PROOF
B. PRIESTLEY & CO.
Manufacturers of Black Dress Goods, Mohairs, Woolens, Cravenette Cloths, Etc.
71-73 GRAND ST., NEW YORK.

HAHN STORE FOR **KODAKS** 26 E. 23d St. Two Steps Down.
New Tank Developing Machine, $4.00, $5.00.

MAROCZY LEADS AGAIN.

Janowski in Second Place in International Chess Tourney.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 7.—The eighteenth round of the international chess masters' tournament was contested at the Kursaal to-day. At its conclusion Marocsy was leading, with 12½ games won; Janowski was second, with 12 games, a game with Alapin being adjourned, and Tarrasch was third, with 11½ games to his credit. The scores to date follow:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7	9	Marshall	8½	8½
Blackburne	7	11	Schlechter	10½	6½
Burn	9	9	Tarrasch	11½	6½
Janowski	12	5	Taubenhaus	8½	8½
Leonhardt	9	9	Teichmann	9½	8½
Marco	11	7	Tschigorin	5	13
Marocsy	12½	5½	Wolf	7	11

The nineteenth round will be contested to-morrow.

COLONIAL GIRL WON IN A ROUGH FINISH

Protest of Foul in Favor of Merry Lark Was Not Allowed.

FOUR FAVORITES WERE FIRST

Racing at Brighton Beach Track Was Full of Excitement and Incident for the Betting Visitors.

Betting visitors to the Brighton Beach race course put in no dull moments yesterday afternoon, for in spite of the fact that post favorites won in four of the six races, backers were hard at it guessing esvery minute of the half day. The entire programme was made up of overnight purses, but chance arranged it so that the horses were just enough of a class in each event to add weight to every rumor of a tip which could be brought to the surface.

The betting market never really settled at any time until the horses were off. To all the uncertainty of whether they were on right or wrong before the running the bettors had extra sensations furnished when the fourth race of the card, the feature event of the day, was run. This was a handicap at one mile and a furlong, for which four of six entries went to the post, the top weights being Go Between, 126 pounds, and Colonial Girl, 120. On all ideas of form Colonial Girl and Go Between looked the best even at the weights, and they opened the best choices in the order named. Then came a rush to back Merry Lark, owned by Andrew Miller, a Steward of The Jockey Club, and the odds shifted so swiftly that Merry Lark for a good portion of the time was the second choice.

The race was a singular one, for after Merry Lark broke out of the crowd at the lifting of the barrier and immediately took the lead from Colonial Girl, the backers of the mare were guessing for nearly a mile as to what her rider, Booker, was trying to do. Merry Lark made the pace to the middle of the last turn, where Colonial Girl, after making a run for every quarter of a mile to that stage of the race, and going into pockets at about each effort, went around the leaders, Merry Lark and Go Between, on the bend leading into the stretch with a reckless rush that was enough in its waste of speed to beat her. As she shot to the front Booker took her over to the rail, crossing Merry Lark in such a manner as to compel Hildebrand, who rode him, to pull up for a few strides. Colonial Girl then drew out clear, and from that point on to the end galloping in front, and won easily from Merry Lark.

Hildebrand, who rode Merry Lark, promptly made a protest of foul riding by Booker, but the Stewards of the meeting furnished the greatest surprise of the day by rejecting Hildebrand's protest and placing the horses as they finished.

The betting men's nerves were shaken greatly in both of the races for two-year-olds, won by Ala Russell and Yankee Consul. In Ala Russell's race, State Senator P. H. McCarren's gelding St. Estephe was backed so strongly that Ala Russell the opening favorite at odds on, went back in the betting to a price equal to that against St. Estephe, and a tremendous scurrying went on in the ring by the frightened hedgers. Ala Russell brought them a new sensation when she broke with a rocket flash and went on for a first furlong in 0:10 4-5, a quarter in 0:22 3-5, and three furlongs in 0:34 2-5, after which she was so far in front that there was no longer anything like a race.

Yankee Consul was at odds on also in the last race, but King's Daughter was backed with such persistency and confidence that there was another hurry to hedge. Yankee Consul and King's Daughter went away together and put in a meteoric first furlong, after which the filly weakened, and Yankee Consul, drawing away alone, galloped in the lead to the end and won easily.

One more race which produced a singularly fast pace was that for the selling mile and a sixteenth. In this J. A. Drake's Runnells started favorite at odds on in a big field. He tried to go out with the track, but Flammula outran him from the start. After Runnells had followed her for five furlongs in 1:00 3-5, he stopped nearly as fast as the filly. Champlain, third to the head of the stretch, then went on, but the pace had told on him, too, and when The Southerner came on at the end, after being clear of the pace into the last quarter, he found a lot of tiring horses to beat and drew out in the final sixteenth and won cleverly by a length. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Don Royal, 111, O'Neil, 3-1, 9-10	1	1	1¹
Black Prince, 111, Hullman, 15-1, 4-1	6	2	2²
Banker, 110, W. Knapp, 15-1, 5-1	2	3	3½
Ismailian, 111, Lyne, 9-5, 3-5	3	4	4
Sailor Boy, 110, W. Daily, 3-1, 6-5	9	7	5
La Golden, 110, Sperling, 200-1, 60-1	4	5	6
Bouvier, 107, Miller, 12-1, 5-1	5	6	7
Binderton, 107, L. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	7	9	8
Brother Bill, 110, Burns, 40-1, 12-1	8	8	9

Time—1:47 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Donovan-Royal Visit. Owner, L. L. Watt. Trainer, S. T. Booker.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Ala Russell, 109, Burns, 7-5, 3-5	1	1	1¹
Consistent, 109, J. Johnson, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	2²
St. Estephe, 106, J. Martin, 8-5, 3-5	4	3	3½
Edith James, 100, Crimmins, 20-1, 7-1	7	5	4
Expressions, 90, Wilson, 40-1, 15-1	3	4	5
Kuro, 107, L. Smith, 200-1, 60-1	6	6	6
Lieber, 102, Miller, 15-1, 5-1	8	8	7
Laneham, 97, Green, 500-1, 200-1	9	7	8
Burlesque, 94, Murphy, 300-1, 60-1	10	9	9
Diodino, 98, Fountain, 40-1, 15-1	13	9	10
Nantic, 98, J. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	12	12	11
Red Ruby, 106, W. Davis, 30-1, 12-1	5	11	12
Maureen, 102, Brunner, 100-1, 30-1	14	13	13
Libertinus, 97, Macey, 100-1, 30-1	11	14	14

Time—1:07. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Russell-Ala Lala. Owner, J. K. Church. Trainer, F. M. Taylor.

THIRD RACE.—For fillies three years old; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Rose of Dawn, 112, Shaw, 1-4 and out	1	1	1½
Diamond Flush, 112, Burns, 5-1, 3-5	2	3	2¹
Gotowin, 112, O'Neil, 20-1, 3-1	5	2	3¾
Bellatrix, 112, Hildebrand, 8-1, 8-5	7	4	4
Katie Caffrey, 112, Fitzpatrick, 60-1, 12-1	4	5	5
Maid of Timbuctoo, 105, J. Taylor, 100-1, 25-1	6	7	6
Nopal, —, L. Smith, 200-1, 40-1	8	6	7
Belle of Setauket, 105, Holman, 100-1, 30-1	10	8	8
Hyacinth, 105, Macey, 60-1, 12-1	3	9	9
Winsome Winnie, 105, Muiranen, 300-1, 60-1	9	10	10

Time—1:14 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Hamburg-Poetess. Owner, H. B. Duryea. Trainer, John Huggins.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Colonial Girl, 120, A. W. Booker, 8-5, 1-2	1	1	1½
Merry Lark, 102, Hildebrand, 14-5, 4-5	2	2	2½
Gamara, 100, Miller, 7-1, 8-5	4	4	3¹
Go Between, 126, Lyne, 13-5, 7-10	3	3	4

Time—1:53 3-5. Start good. Won handily; place driving. Winner b. m., 6 years, by Meddler-Springtide. Owner and trainer, C. E. Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
The Southerner, 106, W. Knapp, 6-1, 8-5	9	3	1½
Champlain, 101, J. J. Walsh, 10-1, 3-1	5	1	2¹
Runnels, 106, Sperling, 7-10, 1-3	3	5	3h
Flammula, 101, J. Kelly, 20-1, 6-1	1	2	4
Canteen, 106, Hildebrand, 8-1, 5-2	2	4	5
St. Breeze, 108, Burns, 100-1, 30-1	4	7	6
Bill Curtis, 98, Carroll, 300-1, 60-1	8	8	7
Arsenal, 98, Fountain, 40-1, 12-1	6	6	8
Hippocrates, 98, Scholl, 15-1, 4-1	7	9	9
Thistle Heather, 101, Crimmins, 40-1, 10-1	10	10	10
Rough and Tumble, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	11	11	11

Time—1:46 4-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. h., 4 years, by The Commoner-Vie. Owner, M. Corbett. Trainer, J. D. Adams.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. Six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Yankee Consul, 114, Hildebrand, 9-10, 1-4	1	1	1¹
King's Daughter, 111, Lyne, 7-5, 2-5	2	2	2½
Sidney F., 122, O'Neil, 6-1, 6-5	3	3	3¹
Third Mate, 102, Miller, 100-1, 20-1	4	4	4
Sandstorm, 105, W. Knapp, 40-1, 6-1	5	5	5

Time—1:15 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. c., two years, by Sempronius-Lady Inez. Owner, Tippah Farm's stable. Trainer, J. W. May.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Major Pelham	115	Gold Ten	107
Atwood	113	*Old England	105
Long Shot	113	*Belligerent	105
Buttons	110	*Golden Rule	105
Consideration	110	Royal Legend	105
*Right and True	108	*Vlona	103
*The Mighty	108	Chieftain	102
Line of Life	108	Robador	102
Girdle	108	*Lang Dolan	94
Jay Fay	107	*Consuello II.	94

SECOND RACE.—The Punchtown Stakes, a handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles

Castalian	152	Champs Elysees	140
Opunta	146	Ogress	140
Candling	145	Rube	137
Jim Newman	144	Messina	130
Paulaker	142		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000, special weights with allowances; six furlongs.

Brookdale Nymph	112	Whimsical	104
Cary	107	Merrick	104
Cinchona	107	Rye	100
Old Faithful	107	Nostromo	100
Cassini	107	Osiris	100
Ladsarian	107	Miss Lingard	97
Old Guard	107	Georgina	97
Veronese	107		

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap of $25,000 guaranteed for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth

Memories	109	Will King	99
Action	106	Jennie McCabe	97
Bronze Wing	103	*Pronta	96
Lady Jocelyn	103	Niblich	95
*Voladay	102	Port Arthur	94
Chimney Sweep	100	Onward	91
New Mown Hay	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Amfortas	110	Adesso	110
Osiris	110	Sir Caruthers	110
Muffins	110	Tipping	107
Holloway	110	Listless	107
Monterey	110	Yellow Girl	107
Hallowmas	110	Merry Go Round	107
Albert F.	110	Hester W	107
Polara	110	Caprice	107

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FOUR BIG SEALS AT BATTERY.

Brought as Captors to the Aquarium—Things Lively in the Tank.

Four full-grown seals, two males and two females, none less than four feet long, were received at the Aquarium yesterday. Their average weight was seventy-five pounds. When placed in the tank which for more than a year has been the home of "Babe" they made things hum.

The seals were shipped from Booth Bay, Me., near which place they were captured.

When the last crate had been emptied Seal Keeper W. I. Denyse put in his appearance with a basket of fresh herring. The newcomers were ravenous. Forgetting the timidity of their wild days, they jumped almost clear of the water to get at the fish held temptingly above them.

Scarcely an hour before their arrival "Babe," whose antics have been a source of delight to Aquarium visitors, was taken from the tank assigned them. "Gyp," her mate, died three weeks ago, and since his death she has been indifferent to everything. Weaker and weaker she grew, and for a week has not been near the water. Mr. Denyse held that if she was kept in the tank which was associated with her departed "Gyp" she would soon join him. So "Babe" is secluded in a small tank in the space between the rear of the fish tanks and the walls of the building.

The four seals received yesterday were as tame as if they had spent their entire lives in captivity. Aquarium employes believe the seals have long lives before them, as they are exceptionally fine specimns. One seal, "Old Tom," lived in the Aquarium for almost nine years. Names have not yet been selected, but it has been suggested that they be called "Teddy," "Togo," "Oyama," and "Elihu."

MERCANTILE BANK TO MOVE.

Leases a Floor in Western Union Building—Will Sell Present Site.

The Mercantile National Bank, which has been at the southwest corner of Broadway and Dey Street for nearly fifty years, is about to move across the street into the Western Union Building, on the northwest corner, where it has taken a long lease of the entire first floor. These offices were occupied until recently by the Manhattan Railway Company.

The bank owns its present building as well as the one adjoining, at 189 Broadway, the two together covering a plot 46 by 100. From time to time various plans have been considered for the improvement of the site, either with a banking house or a tall office building. Now, however, that the bank has succeeded in getting other adequate quarters near by, it is announced that all of these plans have been abandoned, and that the bank's holdings will be placed on the market for sale.

State Printing Is Awarded.

ALBANY, July 7.—The State Printing Board to-day awarded the annual contract for legislative printing to the Brandow Printing Company of this city, which did the work last year, and is estimated to be the lowest bidder this year by $30,000. The contract for printing the session laws of the ensuing year was awarded to the J. B. Lyon Company of Albany.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. K. Hill, flowers; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Baer & Brother, Vicksburg, Miss.; L. Baer, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Bennett Company, Omaha, Neb.; J. E. Baum, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, millinery, and clothing; Hotel Victoria.

Brock & Wiener, Buffalo, N. Y.; H. J. Brock, hats; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; P. J. Lafranka, books; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. H. Bennethum, waists and wash goods; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; J. Halleton, hosiery; P. B. Stearns, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; 2 Walker Street.

Goldsmith, S. A., & Co., New London, Conn.; S. Hess, carpets, &c.; 60 Lispenard Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Gable, W. F., & Co., Altoona, Penn.; H. M. Fleck, cloaks, suits, waists, &c.; 2 Walker Street.

Ferguson, C. W., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. W. Ferguson, shirts; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Halle Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; H. Halle, clothing; D. S. Halle, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Lewis, shoes, &c.; Grand Hotel.

Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; T. Hunter, toilet articles, toys, gloves, hosiery, &c.; 55 White Street; Hotel Astor.

Ives, Upham & Rand, Meriden, Conn.; J. Ives, domestics, wash goods, white goods, &c.; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Astor.

Kuhn, A. S., Vicksburg, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Keely Company, Atlanta, Ga.; H. F. Croff, carpets; 530 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Lindeke, Warner & Sons, St. Paul, Minn.; A. H. Lindeke, domestics; 51 Leonard Street.

Larny, J. A., Company, Sedalia, Mo.; J. A. Larny, buyer; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.

Nashville Dry Goods Company, Nashville, Tenn.; T. H. Claffey, millinery, ribbons, laces, &c.; 320 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nugent, B., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. J. Barry, upholstery goods; 31 Union Square.

Oglivie, L. B., & Co., Paducah, Ky.; J. C. Scott, dress goods, linings, &c.; 493 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.

O'Connor, Moffat & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. A. Hayes, cloaks, suits, &c.; Hotel Savoy.

Steiger-Dudgeon Company, New Bedford, Mass.; A. F. Myers, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Stratemeyer & Krehnfrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Stratemeyer, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Stein, H., St. Paul, Minn.; R. Sushansky, cloaks, suits, and furs; Hotel Cumberland.

Steiger, A., & Co., Holyoke, Mass.; R. C. Gorhring, upholstery, carpets, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Union Hotel.

Shillito, J., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; B. A. Beagle, shoes, rubbers, &c.; 346 Broadway; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Selig Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; M. Selig, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, clothing, &c.; Hotel Astor.

Smith, M. E., & Co., Omaha, Neb.; J. R. Scoble, prints and ginghams; 320 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; H. Well, dry goods; 13 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; D. Frank, boots; S. M. Simon, dry goods; 13 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.

Wiest, P., Sons, York, Penn.; H. S. Wiest, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Webber, W. G., Company, Salem, Mass.; J. J. Walsh, white goods, &c.; 35 Spring Street; St. Denis Hotel.

BRIGHTON HANDICAP WILL BE RUN TO-DAY

Stars of the Turf to Compete for $25,000 Event.

NINE NAMED TO START

Beldame and Ort Wells Are Top Weights, with the Colt Favorite in the Betting.

The Brighton Handicap, of $25,000 guaranteed, the most valuable handicap of the series of great Spring and Summer handicaps on the metropolitan race courses, will be run this afternoon at the seaside track of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. Nine horses were named in the original announcement of entries, including the Suburban winner, August Belmont's great four-year-old filly Beldame, and J. A. Drake's famous colt, Ort Wells, which beat Beldame in a fast-run race Wednesday for the Brighton mile.

In the original announcement of entries the absence of any horse representing the stable of James R. Keene, from which it was expected confidently that either Sysonby, the present king of the turf, or Delhi, winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, would be sent out, attracted the attention of horsemen and caused comment. The omission was made, however, as a matter of precaution by James Rowe, trainer of the stable, who refused to take the responsibility of putting the horses in the race as starters until he could learn what were Mr. Keene's views. Mr. Keene was unable to go to the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, and as Trainer Rowe could not reach him to secure instructions both Sysonby and Delhi were left out of the list of horses announced as starters.

The list sent out as official, the weights to be carried, the jockeys who will ride, and the estimates of the betting prices made last night follow:

THE BRIGHTON HANDICAP of $25,000, for three-year-olds and upward. By subscription of $250 each, half forfeit, or only $15 if declared by Feb. 20, 1905. Guaranteed cash value $25,000, of which $2,000 to the second horse and $1,000 to the third. Weights announced Jan. 24, 1905. Winners, after the announcement of weights, of four races of the value of $1,000 each, or one of $3,000, to carry four pounds extra; of two races of $3,000 each, or one of $6,000, eight pounds extra; of three races of $3,000 each, or two of $5,000 each, or one of the value of $10,000, twelve pounds extra. In the case of horses handicapped at from 115 to 121 pounds, penalties shall apply to the extent of one-half only; from 122 to 129 pounds, one-quarter only, and horses handicapped at 130 pounds or over incur no penalties. In the case of three-year-olds penalties shall not make the weight exceed 115 pounds. [Closed Jan. 3, 1905, with fifty-seven entries, of which two declared at $15 each, three at $125 each, one was void because of the death of the nominator, and three were void under Rule 72.] One mile and a quarter. To be run as the fourth race.

Horse, Age, Weight, and Jockey.	Odds.
BELDAME, 4, 125, (O'Neil)	3—1
Won Suburban Handicap, with 123 pounds, June 15, in 2:05 3-5; second to Agile, carrying 121, June 24, one and three-eighth miles, in 2:20 4-5; second to Ort Wells, 126, carrying 121, July 5, one mile, in 1:38 1-5. Galloped half a mile yesterday at Sheepshead Bay in 0:52.	
ORT WELLS, 4, 126, (T. Burns)	8—5
Third, with 126 pounds, to Broomstick, 126, and Proper, 182, June 27, one mile in 1:40 1-5. Won with 126 pounds July 5, at one mile, in 1:38 1-5.	
DOLLY SPANKER, 4, 111, (Redfern)	8—1
Won, with 108 pounds, July 3 at one mile and a sixteenth, in 1:46.	
ADBELL, 4, 108, (Shaw)	10—1
Ran third, with 122 pounds, to St. Bellane, 110, and Monsieur Beaucaire, 119, July 6, one mile and a furlong, in 1:53 3-5.	
†**MONSIEUR BEAUCAIRE**, 4, 106, (Lyne)	10—1
Ran second, with 119 pounds, to St. Bellane, 110, July 6, one mile and a furlong, in 1:53 3-5.	
ARTFUL, 3, 103, (Hildebrand)	3—1
Won, with 117 pounds, July 3, at six furlongs, in 1:14 3-5.	
†**IVAN THE TERRIBLE**, 3, 99, (Martin)	10—1
Beaten off July 1, with 128 pounds, at six furlongs; won by Roseben, 140, in 1:13, July 1; won June 15, with 120, six furlongs, in 1:14 2-5.	
ST. BELLANE, 3, 99, (Baird)	15—1
Won July 6, with 110 pounds, one mile and a furlong, in 1:53 3-5.	
OSTRICH, 4, 90, (Miller)	25—1
Beaten off July 6 at a mile and a furlong, in 1:53 3-5, carrying 111, by St. Bellane.	

†W. Darden's entry.

Weights include three pounds penalty on Beldame and one pound on Ort Wells.

Aside from Sysonby, the field is a singularly brilliant one, representing about the best that the American turf can boast of at present. Delhi hardly could be missed, for, in spite of his impressive victory for the Brooklyn Handicap, Beldame beat him so pronouncedly in the Suburban Handicap that horsemen refused to concede that he had more than an outside chance for the Brighton. Sysonby, on the other hand, has been counted on to star for the Brighton as the final test of his present fame, and turfmen as well as the general public have looked forward to seeing him start against the best field that could be picked in America.

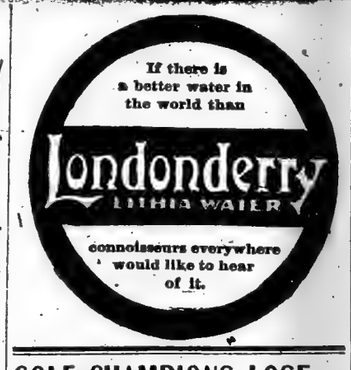
Sysonby, with but a single defeat against his record of two years on the turf, and that defeat on a bad track, for the Futurity of last season, when Artful won all the way, took the place of champion after he won the Commonwealth Handicap last Saturday, though later he added to his achievements an overwhelming triumph in the Lawrence Realization Stakes, in addition to having won the Tidal Stakes early in the Sheepshead Bay meeting and run a dead heat in the early Spring for the Metropolitan Handicap, which he divided with Race King. This season Sysonby has won an aggregate sum of nearly $50,000, his three races at Sheepshead Bay having a net value of $43,000 to his owner.

Trainer Rowe said of the colt yesterday that he was doing well, and was fit to run for to-day's big race, but declined to discuss the matter further than to say it remained with Mr. Keene to say whether or not Sysonby should start. It is probable, however, that a combination of two causes are responsible for the trainer's doubt, one being that the Brighton Beach track, a mile of nearly circular form, with the start for the mile and a quarter out of a chute at the head of the stretch, this season is unusually hard and trying on horses, while Sysonby is engaged in the richest stake to be run this year on the American turf, the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga, which he seems to hold at his mercy, and which might be jeopardized should he be called on to run a hard race after having started and won three times in about two weeks at Sheepshead Bay.

Chief of the high weights named to run for the Brighton to-day is Beldame, which, with her 125 pounds, carries 3 pounds penalty, the equivalent of 130 pounds on a colt, the weights requiring her to concede her sex allowance to Ort Wells, which beat her at even weights in the Brighton mile, and to make big concession to all the other old horses. Ort Wells, which ranked with Beldame, Delhi, and Stalwart among the star three-year-olds of 1904, is the next horse in prominence, and on the strength of his recent victory and its testimony that he had regained his old high-class form was rated the favorite for the race of the afternoon.

Next of the stars is the great three-year-old filly Artful, unbeaten, and the only horse that ever won from Sysonby. Others of lesser fame, but favored in the weights to the point which may make them dangerous contenders, are Dolly Spanker, Adbell, Ivan the Terrible, St. Bellane, and Monsieur Beaucaire.

The Brighton Handicap is the race which a year ago was responsible for the setting of a world's record for a mile and a quarter race at 2:02 4-5, and a great crowd is expected to witness the contest.



GOLF CHAMPIONS LOSE ON APAWAMIS LINKS

Sherman Furnishes Big Surprise by Defeating Seely.

NARROW ESCAPE FOR TRAVERS

Ward, New Jersey's Title Holder, Out of Second Cup—Morrow Wins Twenty-one-Hole Game.

Two prominent local golf champions were dropped out of the Apawamis Golf Club's tournament yesterday in the match play rounds for the respective cups on the club's links near Rye. To the surprise of the gallery, Charles H. Seely, the new metropolitan champion, was put out of the first cup set in the morning by the young Hamilton College student, T. M. Sherman. John M. Ward, the New Jersey champion, who has not before appeared in a big tournament since he won his State title a month ago, was dropped from the second cup set in the afternoon.

Sherman and Seely had one of the stirring matches of the day. About a year ago Sherman went through the Deal tournament with flying colors, and his golf yesterday was of a high order. He led Seely from the start, finishing one up at the turn, which he increased to two on the sixteenth green. By winning the seventeenth hole in 6 to 7 he took the match.

In the afternoon Sherman gave the ex-interscholastic champion, Jerome D. Travers, the hardest fight the latter has had for a long time. Sherman started out in fine form and led by two on the fourth green. This was reduced to one at the turn, and not until the fourteenth hole was reached did Travers tie the match. A long put gave Travers the next hole and a lead of one. The remaining four holes were halved. Each played the course in 84 strokes, but in the morning Sherman did 77. Travers beat the Princetonian, H. J. Gee, without difficulty in the first round by 5 up and 4 to play.

The results of the first two cup rounds and the first round of the defeated eight in the first set are:

First Cup.—First Round—Murray Olyphant, Englewood, beat W. S. Adams, Apawamis, by default; Pierre A. Proal, Seabright, beat H. B. Clark, Apawamis, 1 up; L. R. Gwyer, Siwanoy, beat J. B. Baker, Roseville, 4 up and 3 to play; Spotswood D. Bowers, Brooklawn, beat the Rev. J. E. Adams, Eastern Parkway, 4 up and 2 to play; Jerome D. Travers, Nassau, beat H. J. Gee, Princeton, 5 up and 4 to play; T. M. Sherman, Sadaquada, beat Charles H. Seely, Wee Burn, 3 up and 1 to play; R. D. Lapham, Apawamis, beat F. H. Thomas, Richmond County, 4 up and 3 to play; W. R. Thurston, Morris County, beat C. Truesdale, Fairfield, 2 up.

Second Round—Proal beat Olyphant, 3 up, (19 holes); Gwyer beat Bowers, 4 up and 3 to play; Travers beat Sherman, 1 up; Lapham beat Thurston, 4 up and 2 to play.

Second Cup.—First Round—John M. Ward, Montclair, beat J. D. Foot, Apawamis, 1 up; F. C. Jennings, Garden City, beat R. B. Hard, Brooklawn, 3 up and 2 to play; W. B. Wheeler, Brooklawn, beat E. N. Parmelee, New Haven, 7 up and 6 to play; F. A. Wheeler, Apawamis, beat Frank M. Freeman, Apawamis, 3 up and 2 to play; John Moller, Jr., Garden City, beat J. A. Janin, Jr., Fox Hills, 3 up and 2 to play; R. C. Carroll, Fairfield, beat L. H. Thomas, Morris County, 7 up and 5 to play; L. E. Van Eetten, Apawamis, beat S. J. Graham, Fairfield, 3 up and 2 to play; A. S. Morrow, Baltusrol, beat J. H. L'Hommedieu, New York Golf, 3 up and 2 to play.

Second Round—Jennings beat Ward, 2 up; W. B. Wheeler beat F. A. Wheeler, 1 up, (19 holes); Carroll beat Moller, 1 up; Morrow beat Van Eetten, 1 up, (21 holes.)

Cup for Defeated Eight in First Set.—First Round—Clark beat W. S. Adams by default; Rev. J. E. Adams beat Baker, 2 up and 1 to play; Seely beat Gee, 1 up; Thomas beat Truesdale by default.

Beside the finals for all the cups to-day, there will be an eighteen-hole handicap, for which nearly 100 entries have been received.

New Trotting Records at Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 7.—There was some good harness racing at the Lake View course to-day. The track record was lowered in two instances. In the last heat of the free-for-all, Sam Rysdyke swerved and threw his sulky against that of Baby Ruth, throwing both drivers. John Packer, driver of Baby Ruth, was badly hurt. Summary:

2:2 4Trot.—Fannie F. won in three straight heats. Time—2:23½, 2:21¼, 2:19¼. Beatrice H. was second, Leo Wickoff third, and Louis S. fourth.

Free-for-All Pace.—Won by Frank Yokum in three straight heats. Time—2:11¾, 2:13¼, 2:11¼. Nerva Patchen was second, and Albert third. The first and last heats reduced the track records.

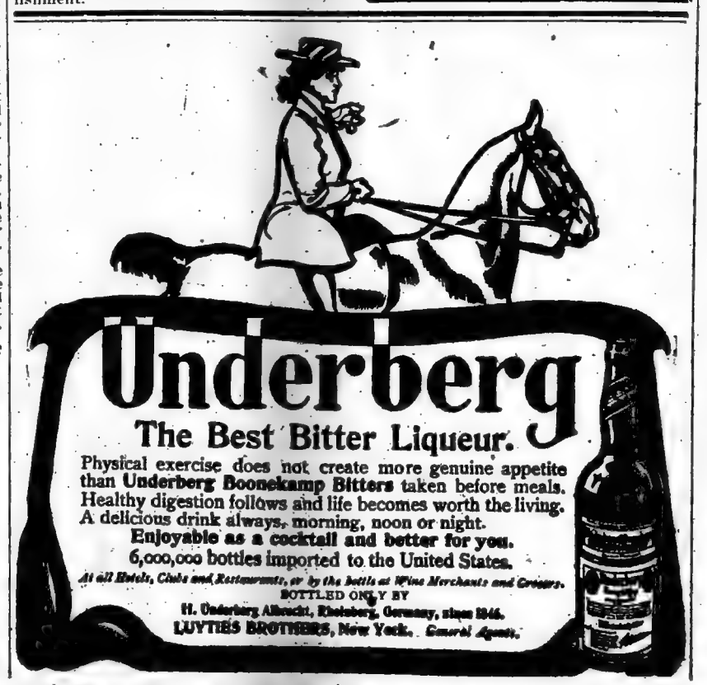
2:22 Pace.—Won by Bessie Lightfoot. Time—2:20¼, 2:18½, 2:19¼. Vina Inez was second, and Elsa third.

U. S. Express Company's Skyscraper.

Plans have been filed at the Building Bureau for the twenty-three-story office building to be erected by the United States Express Company on the north side of Rector Street, between Trinity Place and Greenwich Street. It will have a frontage of 118.7 feet in Rector Street, with two wings extending 133.9 feet along Greenwich Street and 142 feet along Trinity Place. The façade will be of granite for the first five stories and of brick trimmed with terra cotta above that point. The structure will cost $1,600,000.

Won't Enjoin Use of the Sun.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday denying the application of Herman Harris for an injunction restraining Schapiro & Silverman and their employes from flashing—by means of hand mirrors—the sun's rays into the eyes of persons employed in Harris's umbrella factory at 147 Centre Street. Schapiro & Silverman have a place at 102 Walker Street, the windows of which face those of the Harris establishment.



ATALANTA OARSMEN ARRIVE AT HAMBURG

Mulcahy and Varley Get Warm Reception from Germans.

WILL BEGIN TRAINING TO-DAY

Double Scull Champions in Splendid Condition for the Regatta on Lake Alster Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

HAMBURG, Germany, July 7.—J. J. F. Mulcahy and William M. Varley, the champion amateur senior double scull oarsmen of the United States, who have been entered in the annual regatta of the North German Rowing Society, which will be held on Lake Alster, near this city, on July 15 and 16, arrived here last night. The men will wear the colors and represent the Atalanta Boat Club of New York City.

This being the first entry ever received from the United States for the premier regatta in Germany, there is much interest evinced in the men. They will row for the Kaiser's Trophy, which is given by the German Emperor for the double scull race. Only once since this race has been rowed has the trophy been taken out of the country, and then the Londoners captured it. Whether Mulcahy and Varley can duplicate the Englishmen's feat is worrying the German oarsmen, who are eagerly waiting to see the men in their boat for their first practice.

The New York champions were met by Dr. Ruperti, Secretary of the North German Rowing Society, and a big delegation of the Hamburg Henley Regatta Committee, and received a warm reception. Their headquarters are located on the edge of Lake Alster, and a shed has been specially constructed to shelter their shell from possible injury.

Both men are in fine health and will begin practice to-morrow morning. They had a good voyage across, and neither suffered in any way from seasickness. They appeared to be in the pink of condition, which is largely due to the fact that they did considerable work on the steamer. The German oarsmen, under the direction of Dr. Ruperti, superintended the unloading of the Americans' shell, which was found to be uninjured.

It is expected that James B. Juvenal and Frank Lockwood of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia will also be competitors in the event, although they have not arrived yet. The New Yorkers expressed great regret that the Vespers had met with defeat, but hope to redeem American rowing by carrying back to the United States the Kaiser's Trophy.

Capt. Mulcahy and his partner were much pleased with their reception. The former said to-night: "We are glad to get here. The voyage was a pleasant one, but we were two days longer than we expected. This has not affected us, as we did sufficient work on the trip across to keep us in good condition. The climate, so far as we can judge, will agree with us, and we feel confident of winning. We have a full week before us to train, but if the regatta were scheduled for to-morrow instead of the 15th of July, we would both be ready for it. We do not need much work, as we left New York in the best possible condition."

Bonds Missing from Failed Bank.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 7.—Mr. J. A. Spekenhier, who has been appointed receiver of the defunct Commercial Bank at Hagerstown, Ind., places the liabilities at $157,715 and the assets at $64,880. Sixty thousand dollars in United States bonds, deposited in the bank for safe keeping by private individuals, is gone.

A two for a quarter "Cotton-collar" haberdasher has his trade argument already cut and dried for those who have not got the "backbone" to insist on a 15c. Linen collar (legally stamped "linen") when they ask for it. He does not like you to know that the cotton collar makers give him premiums (showcases and fixtures) for selling their cotton collars at the price for which you can obtain linen ones. Triangle Linen Collars are plainly stamped "Linen" according to Law in indelible ink.



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Write for "Information about Collars."

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and The "Premier," Glass Lined.
LEWI

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES, WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

NOT SO EASY AS IT LOOKED.

Both municipal ownership and municipal operation have been erased from the programme of Mayor DUNNE of Chicago. What difficulties and what obstacles in the pathway of his municipalizing progress has Mayor DUNNE discovered in his three months' study of the problem that compel him to abandon the principles which the people of Chicago put him in the Mayor's office to apply in practice for their relief and benefit? It is a dreadful backsliding, and it seems to us a staggering blow for the whole municipal ownership propaganda.

It was on April 4 that Judge DUNNE was elected Mayor of Chicago by a majority of 25,000, upon a platform promising immediate municipal ownership and operation of Chicago's street railways. The Mayor-elect declared that his victory meant that Chicago "will take the lead among American cities in municipalizing its public utilities." Three days later at the Cooper Union in this city Mayor-elect DUNNE uttered these jubilant words:

> Men of the East: We bring you tidings of great joy from the men of the West. Next Monday Chicago starts upon her mission of dislodging private capital from the control of our street-car system.

Now Mayor DUNNE comes out for twenty-year franchises to a private corporation. He demolishes his platform, abandons his campaign principles, and instead of attempting to dislodge "private capital" from the street railway system actually invites it to renew its hold, and submits to the Council a plan for organizing a new corporation to own and operate street railways under the old and presumably pernicious system of franchises. He suggests that a "friendly corporation" be organized, controlled by five Trustees having the confidence of the people and being in "pronounced sympathy with the policy of municipal ownership of street-car service," to which the city will give control of franchises in those streets where the franchises granted to the old companies have expired or are about to expire. This new corporation will issue stock "calling for dividends of 6 per cent. and sold by popular subscription," and with the proceeds will construct the necessary railway systems. Profits beyond 6 per cent. will go into a municipal fund "to be used in purchasing the lines," a privilege which the city may exercise whenever it has raised the necessary funds.

This plan may work well or ill. The 6 per cent. stock may not sell, the corporation subject to the rivalry of the existing private corporations owning unexpired franchises may lose money, and the city may therefore be unable to buy out the corporation. But whether the plan fails or succeeds it is not municipal ownership, it is certainly not municipal operation. It is the old plan of private ownership and private operation. It is amazing that in three short months Mayor DUNNE's enthusiasm for the great fad has completely oozed away and left him an advocate of private ownership with all its abuses, a champion of capitalism with all its sins. Nobody will be deceived by the "popular subscription" idea. That is a myth. If Mayor DUNNE's benevolent corporation shares are a good investment they will go into capitalistic hands in the usual way; if they are unsafe nobody will buy them at all.

The discouragement of Mayor DUNNE's lapse into ancient error comes a-top of Mr. DALRYMPLE'S repudiation of the whole programme of municipal ownership and operation for American cities. He was the experienced Scot brought here from Glasgow to tell Chicago how to go about the job. A few weeks of investigation convinced him that Chicago ought not to go about the job at all, and before leaving he repeatedly expressed his belief that, American city politics being what they are, it would be most inadvisable for us to embark upon the experiment of municipal ownership and operation of street railways.

This fad has had a great run, it has possessed some minds that may fairly be called serious, and has been eagerly seized upon by the whole tribe of professional friends of man, by the babes and sucklings of "reform," as well as by the shifty adventurers of our politics like Mr. BRYAN who are ready to take up with any popular crotchet capable of being worked up into an "issue." All the following of the fad exulted at Mayor DUNNE'S triumph. Their eyes have been turned in great expectancy upon the working out of the experiment by a man of his sincere conviction. And now he fails them. His honest mind, informed by a brief but we may assume thorough study of the problem, rejects the new Socialistic way of running the street cars and turns to the old way as the only one that is sure and safe. Mayor DUNNE'S conclusions are of interest to the people of every city in the country where the doctrine of municipal ownership has been preached.

OFFICIAL EMOLUMENTS.

Gen. SHERMAN was a good deal reprehended, if we remember rightly, for a remark he made when Sir GARNET WOLSELEY was endeavoring to restore order in the Soudan. "He knows," said TECUMSEH, "that if he succeeds his country will pay him well." It must be said for England that she does pay well those of her children who serve her well. If DEWEY and CHAFFEE had had the luck to be Englishmen, and had done what they did for their country, they and theirs would have at once, and, as it were, automatically, been put beyond the reach of want. Not only that, they would have been made rich.

The old question of the "ingratitude of republics" has been brought up anew by the case of ELIHU ROOT. A successful lawyer takes a place in the Cabinet at a salary of $8,000 a year, who can command quite ten times that yearly income in the practice of his profession. He has made one pecuniary sacrifice already out of a sense of public duty. He is now called upon to make another, and one yet more serious. For the incidental expenses and hospitalities of the Secretary of State are far more burdensome than the necessary expenditures of the Secretary of War, who, as a matter of fact, can live as secluded and modest a life as he chooses to live, subject only to the general conditions of living in Washington. JOHN HAY happened to be exempt from a too curious consideration of these conditions. But his successor is sacrificing a good many thousand dollars a year for the sake of performing a public service.

Why should we ask any man to make such a sacrifice? Why should we not frankly take the ground taken by England and expressed by the English poet:

> Yea, let all good things await
> Him who cares not to be great
> But as he saves or serves the State?

It is now notorious that no American who has not a considerable private fortune can afford to take a first-class embassy. We have more than one Ambassador in Europe who pays for house rent more than he receives in salary. Obviously, this is all wrong. Look round the world in the politics of which we have embarked and with which Mr. ROOT will have to deal, and you will find that the official Briton on the spot receives about twice what the official American on the spot receives. The official Briton can afford, the official American cannot afford, to maintain handsomely the dignity of his country. Mr. ROOT will have the direction of all these comparatively underpaid officials and he will be underpaid him. His "job" is the same as that of Lord LANSDOWNE. And yet Lord LANSDOWNE draws $25,000 a year for being the Foreign Secretary of Great Britain against the relatively derisory $8,000 a year to which the American Secretary of State is entitled. And this is by no means the whole of the comparison. The British Foreign Secretary has an official residence, and all his strictly official hospitalities are exercised in the banquet room of the Foreign Office and at the public expense. With such an arrangement as that we should not be forced to the necessity of asking a capable and successful man to make a pecuniary sacrifice, and to serve his country in an important place at his own expense. The thing is so plain that it may be expected that even the wayfaring Congressmen from the back districts will come to see the point, and will not obstruct legislation under which it will no longer be necessary for a man who has proved his fitness to be a Cabinet officer to defraud his family in order to serve his country.

ABOUT SAVINGS BANKS.

Crowds around some of the New York savings banks the other day attracted attention, and upon inquiry it appeared that a run was in progress—a run not to get money out before a failure, but in before the time from which to reckon interest had elapsed. The idea that savings banks are eleemosynary institutions has a hard struggle against such proof of coupon-clipping instincts—for the "run" signified nothing else—existing in unexpected quarters. And there has also appeared in the current prints within a day or two another confirmatory narrative. A certain savings bank is about to move from a modest site to a very "swell" one, and the building which it is erecting is to be for its exclusive use. Whereupon the vigilant depositors complain. Why should their savings, they ask, be diverted to swagger buildings instead of to swelling the surplus, and why should the building be of a sort to cater rather to the bank officers' luxurious instincts than to earn its upkeep by rents from tenants?

A glance at our advertising and financial columns will show why the eleemosynary function of the savings banks has become submerged. As a rule they pay the same interest as that quoted for loans upon collateral, and some of them pay more, or 4 per cent. There is neither trouble nor risk about putting money into a savings bank. There is no such need of discretion as in loaning upon collateral, and the money can be withdrawn in whole or in part at any time. In short, a savings bank account is a good investment, and a better loan than capitalists are able to make for themselves. Thus the original idea that savings banks were a convenience for safekeeping, and for the encouragement of thrift, has become secondary to the idea of return upon surplus funds. This is proved by the average deposit, which is larger here than in any other country. In England the interest is 2½ per cent. and the average deposit $87.15. In the United States the average deposit is $418.89. In France the average deposit is but $75, but here another consideration comes into play. Frenchmen do for themselves what Americans and Englishmen leave to their banks to do for them. The Frenchman, upon the advice of his banker, buys his national rentes or his Russian bonds, whereas in England and the United States the banks buy the bonds, and the depositor supplies the funds, practically lending the money which the savings bank invests, not for itself, but for the joint account and risk of its clientele. The depositor may not realize that this is the nature of the transaction, but it is obviously so. The savings bank has no funds of its own, and it can only repay what is intrusted to it by realizing upon the assets procured with the money left with it.

The volume of the savings bank fund is a first-class factor in finance everywhere. In England, for instance, the price of consols—for which there is the largest and freest market in the world—often turns upon the savings bank or trust funds available for investment. This is not singular, for the total of English savings bank deposits is $966,854,253. But this dwindles in comparison with the United States savings bank fund of $3,060,178,611. It is impossible to speak with the same particularity of other States as of New York, but it is certain that under pressure here to earn the interest depositors require, as shown by their prompt transfer of cash from one bank to another according to the interest declared, there has been a marked change in the character of savings bank investments. According to a recent report by Superintendent KILBURN, within seven years savings banks which held $111,000,000 of United States bonds and no railroad bonds had transferred their investments into $19,000,000 United States bonds and $177,000,000 railroad bonds. Partially the savings banks were outbid for the National bonds by the National banks, which exercise toward United States bonds a function similar to that which British savings banks exercise toward consols. Both powerfully support the National credit. But partially also railway bonds pay better, and materially help in the difficult task of providing 4 per cent. interest money. That railways are as appreciative as Governments of the advantage of having access to such pools of cash appears from the rivalry and contest over the savings bank investment law, which last Winter was put into better shape, so that now there is a minimum of doubt regarding savings bank investments. They are as good as is humanly possible. They are no safer than mortgages, which formerly were the preferred investment, but they are much more liquid. Under New York safeguards there can be no objection to this tendency to alter the character of savings bank investments, but less can be said in its favor elsewhere. There are, for instance, stock savings banks, analogous to stock insurance companies, with no legal limit upon what may be done with the funds. Outside of the Eastern States the savings banks are managed in a "go as you please" manner that may cause anxiety. When under such conditions banks drum for custom, promising what is difficult of performance, familiar danger signs are exposed.

CHILD LABOR AND THE TEACHERS.

Child labor in its relation to education has had a good deal of attention at the National Education Association's big annual convention. Not unnaturally the discussion turned chiefly on the theory of the matter, on the philosophic and legal justification for compelling education and forbidding, or strictly limiting, child labor up to a certain age. It would be pleasant to think that the underlying principle of this policy is so well understood and so generally accepted that further debate is unnecessary. Unhappily that is very far from being the truth. The teachers did well to bring it up, to give it a large share of their thought, and prepare themselves for educating the public which stands in sore need of enlightenment.

The movement for the establishment of the principle we have roughly defined is steadily advancing, but it is by no means uniformly progressing, and there is a lot of work yet to do in connection with it. The tendency to the abuse of child labor and to the neglect of schooling is not confined to any one section. Just at present it may be said that it is more pronounced in the South Atlantic States than elsewhere. That is because new industries are being rapidly founded and expanded, and the population from which the labor is drawn is to a greater extent than in other parts of the country illiterate. This fact is significant in more ways than one. If the illiterate population furnishes more unschooled children for the new industries, it must be remembered that the condition of those children in the trades may be and often is better than it was in the homes from which they come. Again, it is observed that there is growing up among the employers of labor a decided appreciation of the duty and ultimate advantage of schooling for the operatives, and where this feeling exists the opportunities for systematic improvement of the children's condition are much better than in the rural districts.

There is current a mistaken notion that the advocates for the restriction and regulation of child labor insist that children under fourteen everywhere shall not work at all and shall be compelled to attend school practically all the time. This is far from being the case. The general aim of the movement is to secure reasonable schooling for children under fourteen and to prevent labor that would interfere with this. Obviously the amount of labor and the amount of schooling that would be reasonable may differ in different places. The general aim is sound, and the teachers are the best possible agents for promoting it among the whole people.

MAXIM GORKY ON RUSSIA.

How pitiable is the condition of a Russian who is at once patriotic, intelligent, and unofficial! That is the reflection which spontaneously suggests itself upon the reading of the allocution of MAXIM GORKY, who unquestionably fulfills all these requirements. That a Russian patriot should find himself compelled to say, at this stage in a war so disastrous and discreditable to the country which he loves and in which he believes, that "the war has proved to be an unmitigated blessing to Russia," and that "peace would be a misfortune" shows in how thoroughly false a position Russia stands in the modern world.

There is no denying that from GORKY'S point of view his remarks are true and sound. Japan has just emphasized again her insistence that the peace to be made at Washington shall be a "durable" peace. It is a durable settlement of the internal affairs of Russia that Russian patriots must mainly desire. So long as the autocracy and the bureaucracy remain in the saddle, so long will Russia fail to "find herself." That is the thought, and that the fear, at the bottom of GORKY'S deprecation of a peace which may or may not be a mere truce between Russia and Japan, but which will surely be a mere truce between the Government of Russia and the modern spirit, which that Government resists and defies. A still deeper humiliation of the Government, a still clearer demonstration that it is as impotent abroad as it is terrible and oppressive at home—some such experience as this is imperatively needed, according to GORKY and the other intelligent Russian patriots, to cure the masses of the Russian people of their "besotted loyalty."

Who shall dare to say that such Russians are wrong? Certainly they are in the way to be satisfied. Not merely has Japan exposed the autocracy and the bureaucracy to repeated defeat and shame, but Russia is asserting herself. Such a spectacle as that revolted battleship wandering about the Euxine, and the naval power of Russia in that sea reduced to such impotence that the Admirals simply do not dare to order fire on the mutineers for fear that their own crews may take the infection of mutiny, lets in a new light on the "divine right" theory of government whereby one nervous and timid young man is assumed to be the leader and ruler, which he so notoriously intrinsically is not. MAXIM GORKY is a patriot, and an enlightened patriot. But only think how pitiful would be our position if our best hope for our country were that it should be defeated, humiliated, and abased to the very lowest ebb! And yet that is the best hope an enlightened and patriotic Russian can entertain.

The Hon. EKI HIOKI, First Secretary of the Japanese Legation, in his address before the United British Societies of Boston on May 24, spoke thus of JOHN HAY and the great diplomatic triumph of his career:

> The primary objects of the [Anglo-Japanese] alliance are the maintenance of the integrity of the Chinese Empire and the maintenance of the open-door policy in China, the policy which was conceived and so ardently advocated by the British statesmen, and which was so skillfully and happily inaugurated as a matter of international concern by one of the foremost statesmen and diplomats of our day—the Hon. JOHN HAY—three years before the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. In spite of all the adverse criticisms emanating from unfriendly sources, I confidently declare that all the objects of the alliance have been so far nobly and successfully accomplished.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

An Experiment in Navigation.

It is much to be hoped that there is somebody on board the Kniaz Potemkine who has both the inclination and the ability to put on paper, for the edification of posterity, a full account of all that happens during that vessel's present most remarkable voyage. Especially is it to be desired that he give us full information as to how the novel plan of navigating a ship under the command of a board of seven Commissioners, elected by the crew, has worked out. The first report, that this amazing body was composed of landsmen, seems to have been incorrect, for though the present story of "Ensign and Quartermaster ALEXIEFF" as the head of the board lacks authority and is little more than a water-front rumor, it is easier to believe than its predecessor was. Even Russian sailors would be most unlikely to intrust the safety of a ship that carried themselves to landsmen, and it is at least possible that in the mad recklessness of a mutiny they might place confidence in a committee selected from among their own petty officers. What we want to know, however, is how they liked the experiment of having and obeying seven Captains instead of one. Never before, so far as we remember, was an attempt made to copy on shipboard democratic principles of government. There nobody seems even to have thought of anything except the rule of one man, with almost limitless authority and no responsibility to the persons ruled. The sea Captain has invariably been a despot—a tyrant, sometimes in the older and more amiable sense of the term and sometimes in its later and offensive meaning—and the idea that there should be seven Captains on one ship, with grave consultations between them before an order can be issued, is novel enough to be highly interesting. The notion could not possibly have originated on a ship of any nationality less free from the seafaring instinct than Russia is, and probably not even on any Russian vessel except a man-of-war, which seems to be merely a floating fraction of great interior plains, the population of which, to their remotest known ancestors, never heard of the ocean, much less smelled it. Executive details must be queer on the Kniaz Potemkine. The Officer of the Deck probably reports the appearance of a suspicious craft on the starboard bow to the Secretary of the commission; the Secretary issues notices for the board to meet; the board assembles at its sevenfold convenience, and the probable character of the approaching craft is thoroughly discussed; a vote on what to do is finally taken—with the Chairman casting the decisive ballot, perhaps—and within twenty-four hours the Officer of the Deck may begin to expect to receive instructions. That is an admirable way—to do some things. It can safely be doubted that its efficiency will soon demonstrate itself on shipboard.

Philadelphia's Latest Grievance.

As many a time before, the hearts of the generous, the sensitive, and the just will go out to Philadelphia—will again sympathize with Philadelphia's resentment of New York's cruel indifference to the tender feelings of others—will again shake a reprehending finger at the great, brutal metropolis, which goes her way and says her say as if she were the whole puddle as well as the biggest toad in it. Philadelphia's latest grievance is voiced in The Record by one whom it identifies not too closely as "a friend of the Vesper boat crew." "The New York newspapers," he declares, "certainly draw some very fine distinctions when Philadelphia is concerned. When the Vespers won on Tuesday at Henley the crew was hailed by the New York papers in flaring headlines as 'the great American crew.' When the Vespers were defeated on Wednesday by the Leanders, England's picked crew, the same papers referred to the oarsmen as 'the Philadelphia crew.'" That was beyond question a withering outrage, and it's no wonder that Philadelphia mingles rage and tears when thus maltreated. As we haven't looked back through our own columns, we can be quite sure that we didn't ourselves do the dreadful thing, and are in the best of positions to order our neighbors to be ashamed of their heartless conduct. But stop! Was it really so bad? It suddenly occurs to us that, whatever Philadelphia might have done in case the Vespers had won the Grand Challenge Cup, she ought to have been proud to hear her oarsmen called "the American crew," and as it is she ought to be content to relieve the country at large from the slight, the very slight humiliation incurred of defeat in a well-fought contest. Cannot Philadelphia enjoy the consciousness of a noble self-sacrifice—is there not enough glory for her in the fact that it took the aggregated best of All England to beat her crew by a scanty length?

Attention! Psychic Researchers!

Fully appreciating the dangers that accompany the telling of a story that simply can't be true, we yet purpose to do just that, and with no better excuse than the very poor one that the story is true, absolutely and in all its details. Yesterday afternoon a man who works on the eighteenth floor of the Times Building wrote a letter and sent the same up to the twenty-first floor to have several copies of it made on the typewriter and mailed. Half an hour later his original draft floated gently in through the window of his room and settled on the floor not many feet from his desk. Inquiry revealed that the letter had blown out of the window on the twenty-first floor and that the—well, call it the wind, had carefully carried it back where it belonged. We don't expect people to believe this tale. Anybody who knows the number of windows in the west side of the Times Building—it was on the west side that the impossible thing gave to several eye-witnesses the semblance of having happened—will understand why we are without any such expectation. That being the situation, we are tempted to seek safety in some slight exaggerations of the facts that would turn them into an obvious jest. It might be judicious, for example, to say that the wind deposited the letter, not on the floor, but on the desk where it was written. So great is our apprehension that it is with difficulty that we restrain the impulse to announce that, under a special arrangement with the Weather Bureau, we can promise to all tenants of the Times Building a like cheap, prompt, and efficient delivery of their papers from any part of it to any other part. But we will not do this or thus. We prefer to take the chances before which the journalists immortalized by KIPLING recoiled and to tell without adornment a story that at once is true and cannot be. We always wanted to know what would have happened to that Kipling man if he had gone ahead and written up a sea serpent, and here is just the opportunity to have our curiosity gratified. Properly handled by another Blavatsky, the incident would be quite big enough to serve as foundation for a new and profitable combination of philosophy and religion, but that job we will leave to others.

Booker Washington Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When the good citizens of Orange invited Booker Washington to speak at their Fourth of July celebration it was their own affair. But when, in this address, the admission of Chinese coolies to this country is claimed in the name of American freedom, then the celebration in Orange concerns other citizens.

Why was the policy of our Executive attacked while our great Secretary of State, John Hay, lay dead and yet unburied?

What has become of the much-lauded policy of Booker Washington—to cultivate industrial pursuits for his race and leave politics alone?

His race is already finding its greatest peril in foreign immigration, as Brown has shown in regard to Italian labor in the South.

The negro is protected by the American policy of exclusion of Chinese laborers.

The words of demagogues may do harm to those still more ignorant than the speaker. Truly this shallow address is an object lesson to those who desire the negro in politics.

A CITIZEN.

New York, July 6, 1905.

THE COMBINATION.

To-day is the time-lock,
Which, much to our sorrow,
Locks up from our grasping
The wealth of to-morrow.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

AS TO MILLIONAIRES.

An Object Lesson Furnished by a Fifth Avenue Incident.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES I notice the report of a case in which a lawyer endeavors to make a point in favor of his client by proving that a rich man may dress poorly without being considered eccentric, and he refers by way of illustration to the example of Mr. Sage.

I was passing along Fifth Avenue lately and saw a gentleman helped into a carriage which was waiting for him. While I was looking on a passer-by, uninvited, suddenly addressed me. "Do you know him?" he asked me. "I do not," I replied. Nor did I, for I have had the misfortune to have lived at the rate of nine out of every ten years of my life in Europe.

"That," said he, solemnly, as if he were an astronomer announcing the name of a planet which had for the first time sailed into space within the orbit of human observation, "that is Mr. Russell Sage."

"Oh, indeed!" said I, with a philosophic air of concern. I felt that I should say something, or look solemn under the circumstances. I tried to look wise.

He who imparted the information then passed on and left me musing on the relative greatness of human personality. Though I have heard of many celebrities in my time, historic and contemporary, I don't remember having heard of Mr. Sage till then.

"But who is Mr. Russell Sage?" I was nearly as dark as ever. I felt compassion for the feeble little gentleman who was thus helped into his carriage as he went to take an airing. I have since learned incidentally that he is one of your American millionaires.

I wonder what would the good-natured citizen who had been my informant think if I told him who I was? And yet the lesson might not have been lost on him. What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue! But evidently the man in the street has a real reverence for the millions. "NOT A MILLIONAIRE."

New York, July 6, 1905.

May Raise Caligula's Craft.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, June 24.—For years there have been projects to raise the two Roman boats—pleasure craft on which some of Caligula's worst orgies took place—from the bottom of Lake Nemi.

Both the boats are highly interesting. It was known that the boats had been moored there and had there sunk, but they were not really found until 1895. Before that, three definite efforts had been made to raise them, always without success and with damage to the boats themselves. The first known effort was in 1450 by an Italian, Alberti by name, followed a century later by a French military architect, de Marchi, and then that of Fusconi in 1827. They are said to have been discovered in 1895, because all traces of them had been lost and they were definitely located in that year.

The largest is 208 feet long, the other 185, the former lying in about thirty-two feet of water and the latter in about fifty.

Lieut. Col. Malfatti, who was intrusted to study the question of raising them by the Minister of Public Works, taking everything into consideration, has come to the conclusion that the only way is by lowering the level of the lake temporarily, as of course after all these centuries they will have to be handled with great delicacy. This, it is thought, will be done, and so rescued some of the most interesting relics of the imperial epoch.

A Postal Card Race.

From The London Globe.

With a view to testing the time required by a postcard to go the round of the world and to ascertain also the route which the card should take to accomplish its journey in the least possible number of hours, an interesting experiment in the form of a competition is being made in Paris. At 3 o'clock one afternoon, at the Central Post Office, and in the presence of a number of witnesses, 470 postcards, sent by an equal number of competitors who had beforehand secured the services of correspondents in America and the Far East, were handed in after examination by and on the certificate of a Sheriff's officer. Some will go by the Havre route, others by Marseilles, by Cherbourg, by Southampton. After a few brief resting places, necessitated by the time taken by the correspondents in the United States or in Asia to repost them, the postcards will return to Paris, when the sender of the one that arrives first will receive a prize of money.

Why?

From The Philadelphia Record.

It would be interesting to know on what basis of fact President Roosevelt arrived at the conclusion that the punishment inflicted upon Kendig and Jacobs for their great counterfeiting exploit was excessive. There must be some underlying reason for Executive clemency which the people are entitled to know. The pardoning power ought never to be so exercised as to cover a defeat of justice.

Twelve years is not a particularly excessive period of imprisonment for men who have been convicted of extensive and elaborate counterfeiting operations which involved the corruption of two prosecuting officers of the United States. Good behavior would have reduced the term to eight years or a little more, and the principals in the most gigantic counterfeiting conspiracy ever attempted in this country could have been spared from the busy haunts of men for two or three years more without loss to society.

The Strike.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"No, Sir! This strike will go on until the cause of the oppressed triumphs. It can't be stopped, it can't be crushed. It is a struggle to the finish."

"How would about $350 for your personal needs strike you?"

"As I said before, this strike can't be crushed—but I didn't say it couldn't be called off. Where's the money?"

The Artist's Industry.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Bacon—You say your artist friend is industrious?

Egbert—Very; why, I've known him to work over four years on one picture.

Bacon—Is that possible?

Egbert—It is. He was a month painting it, and four years trying to sell it!

Assurance.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"He doesn't seem to be very popular in political circles just now."

"No, he has just launched a boom for himself as the 'popular candidate.'"

JOHN HAY.

In sable robes Humanity and Peace
Stand at the bier of him who at the feet
Of godlike Lincoln sat in Wisdom's seat,
And learned from brutal bonds to bring release
To the oppressed and weak of all the earth,
Not with the lethal arts of hellish war,
Nor with heav'n-crying streams of martyrs' gore,
But with the strength of conscious manhood's worth.
Truth was his weapon; honesty his shield;
The globe his theatre; his constant goal,
To plant deep down within each nation's soul
The sacred seed that right and justice yield.
A man he was, of all the virtues blent,
A lodestar is, in the world's firmament.

NOEL WOOD.

New York, July 6, 1905.

WAS $1,000,000 RELIEF DIVERTED FROM MINERS?

And Is It for Use in Case of Another Strike?

OFFICIAL FIGURES QUOTED

Statement of President Mitchell Contrasted with Report of Secretary-Treasurer Wilson—Deductions Drawn.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his address to the anthracite miners at Edwardsville on June 12 Mr. Mitchell is reported to have made the following statement: "The other crafts gave you $1,800,000 toward your support when you needed it, but will they ever do so again?"

This remark invites attention to the manner in which the large sums of money which were contributed for the relief and support of the miners during the anthracite strike of 1902 were dispensed by the officers of the union. It will be remembered by those who were familiar with the incidents of that strike that there was much complaint upon the part of the miners with reference to the amount of money which they received for the relief of their necessities.

Particular complaint was made because the officers refused to give any of the money contributed for relief to those who owned property, but insisted that those who by their providence had laid aside something or purchased homes, should draw upon their resources to exhaustion before receiving any aid from the funds contributed.

It is unnecessary to specify other complaints which were made at that time. Much light is thrown upon the disposition of these funds by the report of William B. Wilson, National Secretary-Treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1902, which was published and distributed to contributors.

The first fact which seems noteworthy in this report is that the balance of cash on hand in the National treasury on Jan. 1, 1902, was $97,047.91, and the amount of cash remaining in the treasury at the date of the report, January, 1903, was $1,627,120.29, although at that time the strike had been over and the men had gone back to work, and presumably payments of relief had ceased for five or six weeks.

This question suggests itself, How did the treasury of the association increase its cash balance more than tenfold during a period in which it was engaged in a life-and-death struggle with its employers?

A careful analysis of the Secretary-Treasurer's report would seem to lead to the conclusion that this result was reached by covering into the treasury for general use a very large part of the funds which were contributed for the relief of the necessities of the striking miners. Mr. Mitchell says, addressing the anthracite miners, that $1,800,000 was contributed by the crafts for their support. What amount the crafts actually contributed will be considered later. The amount actually disbursed to the anthracite miners for their support can be accurately computed from the Secretary-Treasurer's report above mentioned. That amount was as follows:

District No. 1	$487,000
District No. 7	257,000
District No. 9	494,000
Total	$1,438,000

If, therefore, the crafts contributed to the support of the anthracite miners $1,800,000, between $300,000 and $400,000 of that amount failed to reach the beneficiaries. The Secretary-Treasurer's report contains a very minute account of all receipts of the organization during the year 1902.

Under the head of "Donations Received," the following items are shown:

From the various districts of the United Mine Workers of America—Total donations, $269,016.50.

Outside donations from cities and localities, $434,775.01.

Contributions received from other labor unions, accounted for under the titles of the various unions, special credit being given to each personal contributor or local union—$315,850.11.

Payments made by the various locals in the twenty-five districts of the United Mine Workers of America are accounted for thuswise:

From tax	$210,965.53
From special anthracite assessments	$1,955,637.93

The larger amount was the proceeds of a special assessment authorized to be made upon all branches of the United Mine Workers of America for the purpose of furnishing support to the anthracite miners in their strike.

A recapitulation of the sources of revenue so indicated will give the following result:

Donations from U. M. W. A.	$269,016.50
Donations classified by cities and localities	434,775.01
Donations classified by trades unions	315,850.11
Assessments upon United Mine Workers of America	1,955,637.93
Regular tax on same	210,965.53
Total	$3,186,245.08

From all that can be gathered from the report this entire amount was collected from various sources for the purpose of relieving the distress of the striking mine workers, except the amount derived from the tax, $210,965.53. Deducting this from the above total would leave $2,975,279.55, instead of $1,800,000.

In addition to the $1,438,000 distributed for the relief of the anthracite miners during the year 1902, aid was given to striking miners in other districts, principally the Seventeenth District, composed of the mines of West Virginia, which received $376,581.52, making the total amount of aid furnished strikers throughout the country $1,858,931.52.

The inference would seem to be inevitable that about $1,000,000 which was contributed by sympathisers with the miners for their relief and support was converted to the treasury of the association to be used in future by the officers for such purposes as seemed best to them.

The aggregate of subscriptions which has been gathered by this analysis of the Secretary-Treasurer's report does not entirely correspond with the recapitulation of his accounts for the year. That recapitulation is as follows:

Entire amount received for tax	$210,433.01
Amount received for supplies	8,974.20
Amount received for Journal	9,800.63
Amount received for assessment	184,651.24
Amount received for defense fund	2,645,324.52
Amount received for miscellaneous	1,638.90
Total	$3,010,877.50

It is impossible from anything contained in the report to reconcile these different items. That which is called in the itemized account "donations" when coming from various sources and "assessments," when collected from the United Mine Workers, seems to be all lumped together in this recapitulation as "defense fund."

It is sufficiently clear, however, that more than one-third of the amount which was at the time supposed to be contributed and collected for the relief of the necessities of the striking anthracite miners never reached them.

AN ANTHRACITE MINER.

July 7, 1905.

ROOT'S ACCEPTANCE TOLD BY ROOSEVELT

Announcement at Oyster Bay and Ocean Grove.

PRESIDENT OPENLY PLEASED

The Lawyer Consented to Follow Hay Only on Condition His Clients Would Release Him.

The acceptance by Elihu Root of the Secretaryship of State received official confirmation yesterday in a statement authorized by the President, and given out at the executive office at Oyster Bay, announcing the appointment of Mr. Root to succeed the late John Hay. It was also announced amid loud applause to the teachers' convention at Asbury Park by the President himself.

The formal statement, which was handed to the press by Secretary Loeb an hour before the departure of Mr. Roosevelt for Ocean Grove, was as follows:

"Elihu Root has accepted the tender by the President of the Secretaryship of State. He will take the oath of office in a couple of weeks, but it will necessarily be some little time before he closes up his business affairs. He will not go to Washington permanently until some time in September."

In the speech at Ocean Grove, besides eulogizing in the highest terms the late Secretary Hay and his successor, the President's remarks took the form of a refutation of the reflections often made against the disinterestedness of men in American public life. He said that whenever a man was needed in some crisis he was found and was ready to serve the Republic without regard to the sacrifice of private interest which such service almost invariably involved.

"In asking Elihu Root to accept the position of Secretary of State," the President said, "I was asking him to submit to a very great pecuniary sacrifice, and I never even thought of that aspect of the question, for I knew he wouldn't do so, either. I know that whatever other considerations he had to weigh for and against taking the position, the consideration of how it would affect his personal fortune would not be taken into account by Mr. Root."

The audience broke into prolonged and enthusiastic applause. When silence was restored the President remarked with emphasis on each word: "And he has accepted."

It was learned at Oyster Bay last night that Mr. Root had virtually accepted the proffered post before he parted from President Roosevelt at Jersey City yesterday morning upon the return of the President's special train from Cleveland. Mr. Root made his acceptance contingent only on condition of being enabled to obtain release from his professional engagements, which are manifold.

That such release would be readily forthcoming, in view of the circumstances prompting the demand, was as nearly a foregone conclusion as it possibly could be, but Mr. Root desired to comply with all the ethics and asked that the official announcement be delayed until he could take the matter up in a formal way with the various great interests which he has represented since he resumed his law practice a little more than a year ago.

Mr. Root has since assured President Roosevelt that while the winding up of his law business of necessity will make a heavy demand upon his time for many weeks to come, he will in no way allow the business to interfere with his assumption at once of his new function as the President's chief adviser in State affairs.

It is understood, however, that pending the time when Mr. Root is able to relinquish his professional affairs altogether all routine work in connection with the State Department will be attended to as at present by Mr. Pierce, the Second Assistant Secretary of State, and that only matters which urgently require the personal attention of the new head of the department will be submitted to Mr. Root.

The President has made no secret of his gratification at again having Mr. Root a member of his Cabinet. Not only did he give public vent to this feeling and his sense of appreciation at the sacrifice made by Mr. Root in accepting the post, in his address at Ocean Grove, but everybody who had an opportunity to see the President yesterday could not get away from the impression that a great burden had been taken off his mind.

He was in high spirits and his face was wreathed in smiles which he bestowed liberally on every one who came within his range of vision in the great crowds that met him at the various transfer points on his trip to Ocean Grove.

As to the suggestion that in the acceptance of the Secretaryship of State by Mr. Root there was bound up a political bargain in the carrying out of which the new Secretary of State was to be groomed from now on for the Presidential race in 1908, and that the fullest support of the Administration would be thrown in on his behalf, it was asserted at Oyster Bay last night that this was the merest surmise.

Mr. Root, it was said there, was swayed wholly by a high sense of duty, and did not determine to accept the post offered him in the direct, matter-of-fact, businesslike way that would be in keeping with such a bargain, but consulted earnestly with other friends on the train, among them a prominent ex-Cabinet official, who joined his plea to the appeal made by the President to the patriotism of Mr. Root.

Root's Commission Prepared.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Elihu Root's commission as Secretary of State has been prepared at the State Department and forwarded to Oyster Bay for the President's signature.

CONVERT YOUR OWN SEX.

That Is Men's Advice to Business Women's League on Suffrage.

The delegates of the National Business Women's eLague, who held their second evening session of the convention last night at the Hotel Endicott, were advised by the men who addressed the meeting on the suffrage question, to first convert the members of their own sex who were opposed to the suffrage movement, and then seek the aid of the men.

Judge W. H. Wood said: "First enlist the co-operation and interest of every woman in the suffrage movement, and then you have a tremendous force to work with."

Judge Thomas W. Pitman spoke encouraging words to the women who want suffrage, and his remarks were generously applauded.

"The ideal condition will have been reached when there is a perfect equality of the sexes," declared Judge Pitman. "The greatest woman I know of," he continued, "is the Dowager Empress of China. She has small feet, but she gets about over the vast empire very well, and her business and executive ability are unequaled.

"Queen Victoria was a good business woman. Upon her death it was found that she owned considerable property in New York, which shows she had excellent business abilities. Women possess many qualities which mark them as superior to men in business. They are more honest and possess instinct, which is better than judgment."

F. C. Baker and E. Del Mar also spoke.

The convention will adjourn at noon today, after selecting a place of meeting for next year. Invitations have come from the Mayors of Chicago, Detroit, and San Francisco.

Magoon's Appointment Announced.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The formal announcement of the appointment of Charles E. Magoon, Governor of the Panama Canal zone, as Minister to Panama, was made at the State Department to-day.

A WATCH IN AN ELEPHANT.

The Owner's Name?—Jolly, Said the Press Agent Solemnly.

P. H. Jolly keeps a restaurant on Surf Avenue, Coney Island. Yesterday he went to Bostock's to see the Chinese elephant.

Following a benevolent, philanthropic custom of his, Mr. Jolly carried some titbits for the elephant. Occasionally he gives bon-bons to the spavined Yak, but his pet is the Chinese elephant.

Recently the management put a rope around the elephants, because of symptoms of dyspepsia among the herd. Mr. Jolly, however, stepped over the rope and called to his pet, the pachyderm from the Flowery Land. Perhaps it was that the elephant wanted a keepsake from his friend who was about to be barred from the elephantine precincts. Anyhow, as Mr. Jolly proffered a marshmallow the Chicenes elephant put forth its trunk, seized Mr. Jolly's gold watch and chain, and swallowed the lot.

Then the press agent made copious notes on Mr. Jolly's remarks. Last night he told the reporters that the Chinese elephant was the best clock on Coney Island.

"It keeps time beautifully," he said.

SUMMERING OF SOCIETY.

More Prominent People Inland Than Are at the Seashore.

The Summer Social Register, just issued, is limited as usual to the country or foreign addresses of those families who have communicated the information. Families whose names do not appear are supposed to have retained their city residence as a Post Office address for the Summer months.

Of the 9,356 families or individuals who have sent their Summer addresses 4,632 are summering inland, an increase of 30 per cent. over last year, and 2,260 are at the seashore, a decrease of 20 per cent. The increase of inland residences at the expense of the seashore has been typical of these statistics in the last five or six years.

There are 1,308 families summering abroad, of whom 778 have sailed since May, an increase of 60 per cent. over last year. During this period 290 families have returned from abroad, a large increase, indicating an exceptionally large transatlantic traffic this Summer, and 166 are summering on yachts.

It is recorded that 537 persons have married within the last quarter, as compared with 510 persons for the corresponding period last year. There are noted the deaths of 122 men and 113 women, as compared with 126 men and 102 women for the quarter last year.

Of the 4,632 Summer residences, 80 families are at Lenox, as compared with 69 last year; 133 are at Bernardsville and Morristown, as compared with 129 last year; 116 are in the Adirondacks, as compared with 117 last year, and 117 are in Canada, as compared with 120 last year.

Of the 2,260 seashore cottages, 350 are at Bar Harbor and nearby, as compared with only 240 last year. This is a large increase. There are 676 on the New England Coast, as compared with 602 last year; 302 are at Newport, 59 are at Narragansett, 380 are on the north shore of the Sound along Westchester and Connecticut, and 789 are on Long Island—145 on the north shore, 479 on the south shore and Hempstead, and 156 at the Hamptons. There are 337 on the Jersey coast, as compared with 331 last year.

The large increase of inland residences over the seashore does not necessarily indicate a drift from the seashore to the mountains, but shows that prominent families now make it a habit of having two country residences, making the inland residence their headquarters with a cottage by the sea for midsummer.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Cornelius Lee (Miss Chloise Hatch) is ill with typhoid fever at her home in Tuxedo Park. Mrs. Lee went to Philadelphia with Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Vanderbilt to attend the horse show there. Soon after her return she was stricken with the fever.

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Mr. and Mrs. Ross Ambler Curran, who sailed several weeks ago for Europe for a year's travel, are now at Geneva, where they will be joined later by Mrs. Curran's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley. Mr. and Mrs. Postley are touring in their motor car.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Ross Curran and their son, Arthur Curran, are occupying their cottage in West Islip.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Blackwell and the Misses Alice and Jennet Blackwell are at Easthampton, L. I., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Francis T. Luqueer Lane are at the Imperial, Narragansett Pier.

***

Mrs. D. Henry Knowlton and the Misses Madeleine, Natalie, and Louise Knowlton have gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Du Val and Clive Livingston Du Val, who sailed several weeks ago, will spend most of the Summer, as usual, at Baden Baden. They are booked to return on the Baltic on Sept. 6.

***

Mrs. Eugene L. Maxwell and her daughter, Miss Mary C. Maxwell, who went to Boston some days ago in their Panhard car, will make many short trips this Summer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 7.—Prince and Princess de Bearn de Chalis will spend a portion of August in Newport. They will have apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage. Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Hutton will give an entertainment to introduce them, and other large social functions will follow.

Thomas Hade has arrived to prepare Beechwood for Mrs. William Astor's arrival the latter part of the month. Mrs. Astor will give four entertainments in August, three of them dinners, and a larger function in the form of a dinner dance or ball.

Theodore M. Davis has received from Europe a valuable painting which he purchased recently. It is a Rembrandt It has been placed in Mr. Davis's art gallery at The Reefs.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and son arrived to-day at their villa for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post of New York have arrived at Bateman's for the season.

On account of her health, Mrs. William T. Bull will not accompany Dr. Bull on his trip to Europe. Dr. Bull will be accompanied by his brother, Melville Bull, and Mrs. Bull's son, James G. Blaine, 3d. They will remain abroad until Sept. 1. Mrs. Bull will spend the Summer at Dudley Place here.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and Mrs. James B. Haggin.

Mrs. C. H. Berryman has issued cards for a luncheon at Berger's July 20, with fifty guests.

SOCIETY AT LENOX.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 7.—Mrs. George Westinghouse will entertain at tea tomorrow afternoon for Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg, who are spending the Summer in Stockbridge.

The Clock golf tournament at Shadow Brook Inn was one of the events of today, a number of the cottagers taking part in the contest. Mrs. Frederick S. Williams won with a score of 23, breaking the record by one stroke.

Lenox will entertain the contestants for the Glidden Cup on their arrival on July 21. To-day arrangements were made to lodge them at the Hotel Aspinwall.

Mrs. C. C. Gallagher, Wilson Marshall, Jr., Cornelius W. Prevost, A. W. Clapp, and Mulford Martin arrived in Lenox tonight.

Count Somsichy of Washington arrived to-day.

WITH IMPURE DRINKING WATER

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate

Destroys the germs of typhoid and other fevers. Makes a refreshing and cooling Summer drink.—Adv.

ANGRY BEES TORPEDOED MESSENGER JIM O'BRIEN

Bottom Fell Out of a Heavy Box in His Express Car.

HE COUNTED UP TO 27 STINGS

Then He Applied Salted Ice from a Freezer and Reports Most Gratifying Results.

"Big Jim" O'Brien, known to all passengers on the New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad, on which he has been an express messenger these many years, had a painful experience in his car last Thursday afternoon. The experience had to do with bees. It has left Mr. O'Brien—always a modest man—undesirous of meeting old friends until he can get his face in shape again. At present, when he combs his hair, he hardly knows himself.

He told a TIMES reporter about it yesterday. The narration was all the more impressive from the fact, which soon became apparent, that only one side of the narrator's face could smile.

"I have been an express messenger for a good many years," said O'Brien, as he sorted with great care the parcels assigned to his baggage car. "In the West I have been held up by masked men with long guns in their hands and sticks of dynamite in their pockets.

"The bee is another sort of enemy. He comes at you seemingly from nowhere and stabs you everywhere as well.

"Do you know that now the one ambition of my life is to meet a poet who writes about bees among the clover? If I ever do he will not be sweet about the bee again.

"The battle with the bees came about in this way: We were coming to the station at Butler, about two miles off, and slowing up, when I moved a heavy box, marked 'Handle with care.' The bottom broke and a cloud of bees poured out. They buzzed about my ears and stung wherever there was an opening. I tried to hide in a corner, but they followed me.

"I started into the smoker to get the men there to help me, but saw a little girl sitting there with her father, and feared that the bees would follow and sting the child.

"Just then we pulled into the station. I lifted the box with my arms about it and planted it firmly on the platform. Two of the bees left the car and stung Mike Callaghan on the nose.

"Now Mike is a fighting man, and he went back into the car. There we killed all the bees we could find.

"When we were nicely under way the reserves of the bee army renewed their attack me. It was no use fighting. I sat down, covered the back of my neck with my hands, and counted as they stung me. I had reached twenty-seven when I remembered there was an ice cream freezer in the car and dug down to pull out the salted ice to apply it to the stings. It was very soothing, and the best of it was that the bees were either weary or disliked the salt. They flew out through the open door to where the daisies and the flowers were bowing to one another in the breeze and there was honey to be gathered.

"My children did not know me when they saw me; my neighbors laughed."

DOG SNIFFED BURGLARS.

Alarm by the Police Mascot Which Led to Four Captures.

Policeman Everett Sager of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was patrolling through Sixty-fourth Street about 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Dodging between his legs at every step—a trick which enlivens the watches of the night—was Nigger, the mascot dog of the precinct.

Opposite 168 West Sixty-fourth Street Nigger suddenly stopped, and with his ears flat and his tail reefed, shot toward the door of the closed house of Benjamin Amerman, a broker, who is now at his country house.

Nigger sniffed at the door; then, his tail stiffening in excitement, the dog looked at Sager.

"You don't mean it?" gasped the policeman.

The tail semaphored warning that there was somebody in that house who had no business there. Then Policeman Sager went off in the direction of Tenth Avenue, where Nigger presently found Ben Connor, Sager's partner. The two returned to No. 168, where they were presently joined by Policemen Harrigan and White and Detectives Wall and Phalen. A council of war was held.

Finally the policemen awoke the occupants of No. 170 and asked if they had heard any queer noises. Yes, they had. But Nigger did not wait for the reply. The dog shot upstairs. The detectives and Sager followed, while the other policemen guarded the front and rear of the building.

Nigger was the first to enter a scuttle which was found open on the roof of No. 168. The moment the tip of the dog's tail vanished into the gloom below, there arose from the depths a warning yelp. The next moment there was a fight in the dark. For a few minutes, Wall, Phalen, and Sager were taken aback. Then there was silence, broken only by the far, faint scurrying of feet.

"Get in the boys," whispered Wall. "That's the only exit, and they must be in the house still."

Phalen went off for reinforcements. Sager held the dog in check, while Wall drew back the slide of a dark lantern and gazed upon a collection of silver and other valuables, worth in all about $3,000, piled on the floor.

Presently reinforcements came. Then Nigger was released. Downstairs he darted through the silent house, followed by the policemen, including Wall with the dark lantern. The scent led the dog into the cellars, where Nigger prowled around with his nose to the flags. Suddenly before the cold, empty furnace his teeth gleamed in the light of the lantern.

Out of the furnace scrambled a man. Then out went the light and a second scrimmage began.

After about ten minutes Wall relighted his lantern. Sager was sitting on a man, adjusting the handcuffs; Phalen was looking at another prostrate captive; Connor and White were each holding a prisoner. Then the patrol wagon clanged to the curb.

In the West Side Court the men, who described themselves as Thomas Murphy, 515 West Forty-seventh Street; Sylvester McGowan, 432 West Fifty-second Street; John Reilly, 421 West Thirty-first Street, and James Ryan, 528 West Thirty-ninth Street, were held in $1,000 bail each.

They are supposed to be the remnants of the Hell's Kitchen gang.

Roumanian Jews Remember Hay.

The Roumanian Jews in New York will hold a memorial service for Secretary of State Hay in the synagogue of the First Roumanian American Congregation, 89 Rivington Street, to-morrow at 2 o'clock. Mayor McClellan has been invited, and he will send a representative, as will Borough President Ahearn. Congressman Goldfogle will make the chief oration. There will be other speakers.

Taft Inspects Military Posts.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 7.—Secretary of War Taft and party made an inspection of the various military posts around San Francisco Bay to-day, the trip being taken on the United States tug Slocum. This afternoon Mr. Taft visited the University of California, at Berkeley, where he delivered an address.

THIS IS A SURF ROMANCE.

But Miss Billington's Parents Haven't Heard of Her Approaching Marriage.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 7.—Frank Buckingham, a Drexel Institute student, stopping at a Westminster Avenue hotel, announced his engagement to-night to Miss Daisy Billington, 20 years old, of 107 Sands Street, Brooklyn.

The couple met for the first time yesterday morning while bathing. Mr. Buckingham was accepted after Miss Billington had obtained her parents' consent by long-distance telephone. They will be married in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, next week.

Daisy Billington of 107 Sands Street, Brooklyn, lives with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Billington, who keep a boarding house. Miss Billington is a stenographer in the office of a manufacturing concern in Manhattan. Her brother, Arthur, expressed surprise last evening at the report of his sister's engagement.

"If Daisy is engaged, it's news to us," said he. "She didn't call us up on the telephone nor send us any word about it. Why, I received a letter from her to-day, and she never mentioned it."

One of the boarders volunteered the information that Miss Billington was a "star looker."

STATE TO SUE CORNELL.

Attorney General Acts in Famous Forestry Experiment Case.

ALBANY, July 7.—Attorney General Mayer has decided to bring an action to deprive Cornell University of 30,000 acres of timber land between Tupper and Upper Saranac Lakes, in the Adirondacks. Mr. Mayer will endeavor also to break a contract whereby Cornell has permitted the Brooklyn Cooperage Company to cut timber on the tract.

This tract was purchased by Cornell with $165,000 out of an appropriation of $500,000 made by the Legislature of 1898 for a forestry experiment, to last thirty years. The Brooklyn company began cutting timber on the tract in 1900, and as a result people who lived in the vicinity protested vigorously. Inquiries were made into the forestry experiment, which brought out the report that Prof. E. B. Fernow, head of the Cornell Forestry School, intended to have the whole tract almost denuded, and then replanted with seedlings.

Gov. Odell in 1903 declined to permit any more money to go out for the experiment, and that came to an end. The Brooklyn company, however, still continued to cut timber, and the Association of Residents of Upper Saranac Lake, who had fought the Cornell idea from the first, asked Mr. Mayer to bring an action that would terminate the contract. They declared that the purpose of the statute was being defeated, as the enterprise was not a forestry experiment.

In his opinion handed down to-day Mr. Mayer says:

"There is no suggestion that the authorities of Cornell University entered into this contract through other than good motives. It seems that they had been advised by the forestry expert in their employ that the best method of experiment was to denude the tract, in order that the result of reforestation could be ascertained within the life of men then living.

"So far as the testimony and arguments before me disclosed, no official of the State of New York was consulted, directly or indirectly, in regard to the agreement above referred to. It cannot be said, therefore, that the State was in any way responsible for this contract, or that it acquiesced in the terms thereof.

"In my opinion, it was never contemplated that under any circumstances Cornell was to be permitted to make a contract for the stripping of the forest within a possible fifteen years on a tract of land which was dedicated to an educational experiment of thirty years."

CORNELL TUITION HIGHER.

University Will Increase Its Income About $38,000 from Fees.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 7.—It was announced to-day that the Cornell University Board of Trustees has adopted a new system of tuition and fee charges, to take effect at the opening of the college year in September, which will increase the revenue of the university $38,000 annually.

A matriculation fee of $5 will be charged to all students entering. The graduation fee for first degree students is increased from $5 to $10. The fee for an advanced degree is increased from $10 to $25, and tuition fees in all courses in Sibley College and the College of Civil Engineering are increased from $125 to $150.

In order that the increase shall not prevent any student already in the university from graduating, the committee in charge of the student loan fund has been instructed to be liberal in such cases.

MRS. POTTER A BANKRUPT.

Actress's Home Near London and Her Personal Effects Sold.

LONDON, July 7.—Mrs. Brown Potter presented her own petition in bankruptcy this morning, and the court appointed a receiver.

The American actress lost heavily as the result of recent productions at the Savoy Theatre, and all her personal effects and her home at Maidenhead were sold last week.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The pressure distribution remains practically as it has been for some days past with the exception that an area of high pressure has appeared in the extreme Northwest.

Showers have continued from Pennsylvania southward to Florida, although not so numerous as on Thursday. Cooler weather is indicated for the plains States and the Middle Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light south; on the East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southeast; on the lower lakes, light south; on the upper lakes, light south, except on Lake Superior, where the winds will become fresh northeast.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light southeast winds and cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Partly cloudy Saturday, Sunday, showers; light southeast winds.

New Jersey—Partly cloudy Saturday, with showers in south portion. Sunday, showers; light southeast winds.

New England—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday; light southeast to south winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware—Occasional showers Saturday and Sunday; light southeast winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Saturday and Sunday; light, variable winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	71	69	4 P. M.	75	76
6 A. M.	73	70	6 P. M.	74	75
9 A. M.	78	73	9 P. M.	73	73
12 M.	78	77	12 P. M.	71	72

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 72; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 77 degrees at 12 noon, and the minimum 68 degrees at 2 A. M. The humidity was 85 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 80 per cent. at 8 P. M.

FIVE LINERS IN CHAT 12 HOURS BY WIRELESS

Three West-Bound and Two East-Bound Cover 500-Mile Stretch.

ADEE PRAISES ROOT'S CHOICE

Second Assistant Secretary of State an Arrival on La Savoie—New French Consul General Here.

The French liner La Savoie, in from Havre last night, brought news of a wonderful wireless conversation in midocean, in which there were five participants. La Savoie and her sister ship, La Lorraine; the Cunarder Lucania, the White Star Celtic, and the American liner St. Louis were the vessels in communication. Two of the liners, La Lorraine and the Celtic, were east-bound; the other three were coming this way.

The talk lasted twelve hours. La Savoie, at the western end of the line, began talking when she picked up yesterday morning the Cunarder Lucania, which is following her into port. The Lucania in turn caught a signal from the St. Louis, while the St. Louis made the connection with the big Celtic. The Celtic connected with the easternmost ship, La Lorraine. The distance between La Savoie and La Lorraine was about 500 miles.

The conversation began by the operator on La Savoie telling the Cunarder that his ship was going to beat her to port by at least twelve hours. The Lucania's operator answered that his ship wasn't after any records. Then he flashed the news to the St. Louis that both La Savoie and Lucania would, barring accidents, beat him by many miles to the Scotland Lightship.

After the man on the St. Louis got through returning what he termed "a jolly," he sent another flash to the east and picked up the Celtic, conveying to the operator on her what he had learned from the trio of west-bound liners. After a word or two of thanks, the Celtic operator forged the last link in the chain and signaled La Lorraine, that her sister was almost in New York. Greetings all around were exchanged.

Second Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Adee was one of the passengers who came over in La Savoie. He was much affected by the news of Secretary Hay's death. He was greatly pleased to learn that Mr. Root had accepted the Portfolio of State.

"Mr. Root," he said, "is one of the most brilliant men in America, and is in every way fitted for the high position he is to fill. When he was Secretary of War, both Mr. Hay and myself always consulted him on important matters, and never failed to find his advice most useful and timely. The President could not have made a better selection."

M. Alcide Ebray, the new French Consul General to New York, was another passenger. For twelve years he has been foreign editor of the Journal des Débats, and has long been known in France as an authority on Franco-American affairs. Eliot Gregory, who was met by James Hazen Hyde; Mrs. Howard Gibb, who brought home the body of her husband; Arthur E. Valois, counsel to the United States Consulate General in Paris; Capt. Champresay of the French Army and Count and Countess de Moy were other passengers.

WAIL BY 'PHONE FOR HELP.

From an Imprisoned Bookkeeper—He Won't Work Overtime Again.

Somebody said to the telephone man at Police Headquarters last night at 7 o'clock:

"Come and get me out quick. I am a forsaken bookkeeper. I am now on the seventh floor of the building at 43 East Nineteenth Street, and the doors are all locked. If you will get me out this time I'll never work overtime again."

Sergt. Wilson of the Tenderloin Station was notified, and he sent Policeman Griffin to the Nineteenth Street address. Griffin could not get into No. 43, so he climbed to the roof of No. 41. There he was able to talk with the bookkeeper, who leaned out of the window. After some persuasion the imprisoned man dropped from the window ten feet to the roof of No. 41. He said he was Norman Randall of 147 West Seventy-second Street.

"This overtime business is a frost," he said, as he left the policeman to go home.

Appeals for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society renews its appeal for $120 to pay a monthly pension of $10 to a German widow over eighty years old. She has living with her a son who has always been delicate, and is now nearly blind. They have always been thrifty, and until recently have required no outside aid. A married son helps all he can. Contributions sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly and publicly acknowledged.

The society also acknowledges with thanks the following contributions, received in response to recent appeals:

Mrs. Mitchell, $87.50; F. Poel, $50; "A." and Mrs. Satterlee, $25 each; "L. I. M." and "A. Z.," $20 each; "H. T. T.," "Mrs. E. L. N.," "A Friend," Needy Relief Society, Mrs. C. L. Edey, "H. S.," "In Memory of a Brother," Albert Robinson, "A. E. B.," and "G. I. D.," $10 each; Mrs. F. F. Durand, "I W.," Geneva, N. Y.; "A. M.," "S.," T. T. Ovington, "A. N. R.," "C. H. M.," "Brooklyn," "S. B. S.," Miss S. C. Storer, "W. M. D.," $5 each; "Mrs. M.," $3; "N. S.," $2.50; "Cash," $2; "In Memoriam," "Cash," "A Small Boy," and "Cash," $1 each.

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Single copies, five cents each.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Prof. Hermann Nothnagel.

VIENNA, July 7.—Prof. Nothnagel, the well-known clinical authority, died this morning of apoplexy.

Prof. Hermann Nothnagel was born in Germany sixty-four years ago. He taught in various medical schools in Germany and Austria, and was the author of many valuable textbooks.

Wilbur Fisk Sanders.

HELENA, Mon., July 7.—Wilbur Fisk Sanders, civil war veteran, lawyer, leader of the Vigilantes, and former United States Senator, died here to-day, aged seventy-two years.

He was born at Leon, N. Y., and served during the civil war under Gen. Sherman until incapacitated. He came to Montana to recuperate and at once assumed a prominent position as prosecutor for the Vigilantes, which body restored law and order in the then disorderly gold country.

He was elected one of Montana's first United States Senators, and had been prominently identified with every public movement in the State for forty years.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES H. MURRAY, for thirty-five years a member of the firm of S. S. Beard & Co., importers of teas, coffee, and spices at 180 Duane Street, and President of the concern at the time of his death, died yesterday morning at his home, 28 Central Avenue, New Brighton, S. I. Mr. Murray was fifty-five years old. A widow, Alice Sterling Murray, two sons, and a daughter survive him. He was a member of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 321, F. and A. M., and the Democratic Club of Manhattan. The funeral will be held to-morrow.

Admiral Allen Buried.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The body of Rear Admiral Louis J. Allen, who died in New York City on June 29, was buried in Arlington National Cemetery to-day with military honors. A troop of cavalry from Fort Myer acted as escort from the railroad station to the cemetery.

William Ziegler's Will Probated.

The will of William Ziegler was admitted to probate by the Surrogate yesterday. When the will was filed there was some speculation as to whether Mr. Ziegler's sister would contest it because the bulk of the estate was left to his son, who is to receive an income of $1,000,000 a year. The sister, Mrs. Henry K. Shields, lives at Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Ziegler left an estate of more than $30,000,000.

MARRIED.

BOLE—KITCHEL.—On Thursday, July 6, 1905, at Bethlehem, Penn., by the Rev. R. C. Reed of Walton, N. Y., Anna Sheldon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Sheldon Kitchel of Bethlehem, Penn., to John Archibald Bole, Ph. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

JOHNSTONE—EDWARDS.—On Wednesday, June 14, 1905, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Thomas B. Farrelly, Edna J., only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Edwards, and Alan M. E. Johnstone, son of the late Jocelyn Johnstone, M. A., LL. D.

TAFT—WILKINSON.—On Wednesday, July 5, 1905, in Brooklyn, N. Y., by Bishop Edward G. Andrews, D. D., LL. D., of New York, Mary Swail Wilkinson, daughter of Mrs. William D. Swail of Belvidere, Ill., to Marcus L. Taft, D. D., of Clinton, N. Y.

DIED.

BEYER.—On Thursday, July 6, 1905, at the J. Hood Wright Hospital, New York, Joseph Beyer.

Interment at Hudson, N. Y., Sunday, July 9, after the arrival of the 1:13 train.

CLAPP.—On Thursday, July 6, 1905, Everett Clapp of New York City.

Funeral Saturday, July 8, at 1 o'clock at Deems Memorial Chapel, Jewett Av., Westerleigh, S. I. (Take Silver Lake and Port Richmond trolley from ferry landing.) Interment private.

JESSOP.—(By cable)—On July 4, 1905, after a long illness, William Jessop, only son of the late Thomas Jessop of Sheffield, England, and Chairman of Wm. Jessop & Sons, Limited, steel manufacturers.

KIP.—At Provincetown, Mass., July 5, of paralysis, William Fargo Kip of New York City, formerly of Buffalo, N. Y., son of the late Henry and Charlotte M. Kip. Burial in Buffalo.

MURRAY.—On Friday, July 7, James H., beloved husband of Alice Burling Murray, in his 55th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, 28 Central Av., New Brighton, S. I., on Sunday, July 9, at 2:30 o'clock. Boat leaves foot Whitehall St. 1:40. Veterans of 23d Regiment, Brooklyn, and members of St. Nicholas Lodge, No. 328, F. & A. M., respectfully invited. Special trolley at St. George. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

PIERCE.—At his residence, 7 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, on Friday, July 7, 1905, James F. Pierce, in his 76th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SANDERS.—At Cortland, N. Y., on Thursday, July 6, 1905, Joshua Chase Sanders of New York City, in the 91st year of his age.

Funeral at Cortland, N. Y., on Sunday afternoon.

STOCKTON.—Suddenly, July 6, 1905, La Rue Perrine Stockton.

Funeral services Saturday, July 8, at 4 P. M., from his late residence, 303 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn. Kindly omit flowers.

WEED.—At the family residence, 39 West 25th St., New York, July 6, Olive Evans Weed, beloved and only daughter of James Lewis and Elizabeth Weed.

Funeral services at the house Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at Binghamton, N. Y.

WHEELOCK.—Entered into rest Thursday morning at his residence, in Easthampton, N. Y., William A. Wheelock, in the 81st year of his age.

Funeral services at the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, corner Amsterdam Avenue and 155th St., on Saturday, July 8, at 2 o'clock. Burial at convenience of family.

WILLIAMSON.—On Friday, July 7, 1905, William H. Williamson.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

IN MEMORIAM.

PITTMAN.—In sacred memory of Mary Josephine, beloved wife of Thomas W. Pittman, departed July 8, 1904.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
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Are women story writers crowding out the men?
The question discussed by leading New York publishers and magazine editors.
Of interest to readers as well as writers.

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And some of its most representative bachelor exponents.

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America's Badge of Bravery

Do you know what it is and who are entitled to wear it?

★

Is the "Smart Set" Unfairly Treated by American Novelists?

What the Chamberlain sisters, two clever young authors from the West, have to say on the subject.

★

Charlotte Temple Again

Renewed interest in the tragic rom

BROOKLYNS BRACE UP AND BEAT THE GIANTS

Hanlon's Men Score Six Runs in the Eighth Inning.

TWO GAMES FOR AMERICANS

Cleveland Defeated and Falls Back to Second Place — Quakers Too Much for Boston.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Brooklyn, 6; New York, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; Boston, 5.
St. Louis, 9; Cincinnati, 4.

American League.

New York, 3; Washington, 0.
New York, 5; Washington, 1.
Chicago, 4; Detroit 1.
St. Louis, 12; Cleveland, 3.
Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York.	..	8	7	5	4	5	11	15	52	.712
Pittsburg.	3	..	9	7	10	12	2	5	45	.625
Phila'delphia.	2	..	..	4	4	5	13	12	42	.600
Chicago.	3	5	3	..	7	12	8	6	42	.583
Cincinnati.	3	5	4	8	..	..	7	6	4	37
St. Louis.	3	3	2	3	8	..	..	5	4	26
Brooklyn.	5	3	3	1	2	..	..	..	7	22
Boston.	2	4	3	3	2	1	3	5	..	21
Games lost.	21	27	28	30	34	46	51	50		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Chicago.	..	7	3	8	3	5	8	7	41	.641
Cleveland.	8	..	3	8	2	5	8	6	40	.625
Phila'phia.	3	5	..	4	2	5	8	5	7	40
Detroit.	5	4	2	..	3	4	8	4	32	.485
Boston.	1	2	4	3	..	2	8	5	5	28
New York.	2	5	3	2	8	..	..	4	8	28
St. Louis.	3	5	2	3	8	..	..	4	2	24
Wash'ton.	1	1	1	2	2	6	6	..	2	23
Games lost.	23	24	23	34	32	34	42	42		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at New York.
Pittsburg at Chicago, (two games.)
Philadelphia at Boston.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Washington.
Boston at Philadelphia, (two games.)
Cleveland at St. Louis.
Chicago at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn Hits Taylor Hard in One Inning and Wins by 6 to 2.

One of the surprising results of the baseball season was the defeat of the champion New Yorks at the hands of the tailenders from Brooklyn at the Polo Grounds yesterday by a score of six to two. The weak defense of Hanlon's men on the previous day made it appear almost certain that the New Yorks would duplicate their eight-to-one performance, or at least finish in the lead quite handily. With Strickletl in the box and Lewis back at short stop, however, the team made a wonderful brace, and for seven innings kept within winning distance of the Polo Grounds representatives.

During that period the champions did not appear to look upon the contest very seriously, although they had scored but two runs, while the Brooklyns had made nothing. Taylor was in his usual jovial mood, and he and Bowerman were seemingly having fun with the players from Washington Park. Taylor had undoubtedly pitched a splendid game, but two hits being made off his delivery, one of these being to the infield. Only two men had got so far as second base—Lewis, in the third inning, on a clean single and Malay's out, and Lumley, in the sixth, on a rather astonishing miss of an easy fly ball by Browne.

A great change came over affairs in the eighth inning. Taylor was still in the box, looking for all the world as though he had the game won. Malay led off with a good single to left field, and before the side had been retired nine men had taken their turn at the bat, two home runs had been made, also a double and two singles, all of which, with the aid of two fumbles, by Gilbert and Browne, netted six runs, three of them earned. Following Malay's single was a nice double by Ritter. Even Strickletl made a fine hit to centre, which scored Malay. Dobbs hit a long fly to centre field, sending Ritter across the plate. Lumley should have been put out easily at first, but Gilbert allowed the hit to pass him, and even Browne fumbled the ball, giving the runner an extra base. Batch made a powerful hit to right field, the ball bounding into the bleachers, a home run being the result. After Gessler had struck out, Hall batted into the bleachers for another home run, but the best Lewis could do was to be thrown out at first.

The New Yorks' two runs were due to singles by Browne and Donlin. McGann's out, and Mertes's single to centre field, which scored both runners. Mertes made an attempt to walk to second, but, of course, was retired. After two men had gone out in the ninth inning Bowerman bunted, and a bad throw to first placed him on third. Strang, who batted for Taylor, secured first on Lewis's fumble, and stole second. Browne, however, ended the game by going out at first. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	1	0	0	0
Lumley, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Batch, 3b.	1	1	0	0	5	1	0
Gessler, 1b.	0	0	16	1	0	0	0
Hall, lf.	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Lewis, s.s.	0	1	1	6	1	6	0
Malay, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0	1	0
Ritter, c.	1	1	3	0	0	0	0
Strieklett, p	1	1	1	1	7	1	0
Total.	6	7	27	22	3	9	0

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	2	0	0	2	0	2
Donlin, cf.	1	2	2	1	0	0	0
M'Gann, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	7	1	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	0	2	2	2	2	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	0	4	1	1	0
Bowerman, c.	0	2	3	2	1	0	0
Taylor, p.	0	0	0	2	4	1	0
*Strang	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	10	27	14	5	2	2

*Batted for Taylor in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	—6
New York	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

First base by errors—New York, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2. Struck out—By Taylor, 8; by Strickletl, 2. Left on bases—New York, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Home runs—Batch, Hall. Two-base hits—Donlin, Devlin, Ritter. Sacrifice hit—Gilbert. Stolen base—Strang. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Attendance, 2,000.

ST. LOUIS, 9; CINCINNATI, 4.

CINCINNATI, July 7.—St. Louis found Check easy in the early part of the game to-day, and he retired in favor of Hahn in the sixth inning. Two of the three hits made off Hahn were three-baggers. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	2	1	4	5	0		
Barry, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0		
Odwell, lf.	0	0	6	0	0		
Seym'r, cf.	1	2	1	0	1		
Corcoran, ss.	0	2	2	5	0		
Sebring, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Str'ff, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Street, c.	0	1	4	2	0		
Check, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Hahn, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
*Kelly	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	4	8	27	12	2		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, rf.	3	2	0	0	0		
Shan'on, lf.	3	1	2	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Grady, 1b.	0	3	12	0	1		
Arndt, 2b.	1	1	2	6	2		
Shay, ss.	0	1	4	3	1		
Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Zearfoss, c.	0	0	5	1	0		
McF'rl'd, p.	0	1	0	3	0		
Total.	9	11	27	16	4		

*Batted for Hahn in ninth inning.

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—4
St. Louis	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	1	1—9

Hits—Off Check, 8 in six innings; off Hahn, 3 in three innings. Two-base hits—Grady, Shay. Three-base hits—Smoot, Seymour, Clarke, Shannon. Stolen bases—Huggins, Sebring, Clarke, (2.) Smoot, Arndt. Double plays—Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry; Shay, Arndt, and Grady. Bases on balls—Off Chech, 2; off McFarland, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Chech, 1. Struck out—By Chech, 3; by Hahn, 2; by McFarland, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; BOSTON, 5.

BOSTON, July 7.—Philadelphia won again to-day from the locals by a more compact bunching of hits. Fraser was ejected for objecting to the umpire's decisions, while Boston's stick work brought about Suthoff's retirement. Long hits were unusually abundant. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	2	5	4	1		
Court'y, 3b.	0	0	0	2	1		
Titus, rf.	3	2	0	0	0		
Magee, lf.	2	2	8	0	1		
Br'sf'd, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0		
Kruger, ss.	1	0	2	3	0		
Dooin, c.	0	1	3	2	0		
Suthoff, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Pitt'ger, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total.	7	9	27	12	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	1	2	1	2	2		
Tenney, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Del'h'ty, lf.	1	0	3	0	0		
Wol'ton, 3b.	1	2	1	4	0		
C'annell, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Raymer, 2b.	1	0	2	3	0		
Moran, c.	1	1	5	0	1		
Fraser, p.	0	1	1	1	0		
Harley, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
*Lauter'n	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	5	9	27	12	3		

*Batted for Harley in the ninth inning.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	1—7
Boston	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0—5

Two-base hits—Tenney, Dooin, Bransfield. Three-base hits—Titus, (2,) Moran, Wolverton. Home run—Abbatichio. Sacrifice hits—Dolan, Courtney. Hits—Off Fraser, 6 in 4 1-3 innings; off Harley, 3 in 4 2-3 innings; off Suthoff, 8 in 7 1-3 innings; off Pittinger, 1 in 1 2-3 innings. Stolen bases—Magee, Tenney. Double plays—Courtney, Gleason, and Bransfield; Wolverton and Tenney; Raymer, Abbatichio, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 2; off Harley, 3; off Suthoff, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Fraser, 1; by Suthoff, 1. Struck out—By Fraser, 2; by Harley, 3; by Suthoff, 3. Wild pitch—Harley. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—1,500.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Orth and Powell's Pitching Enables New York to Win Two Games.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7.—New York defeated Washington in the first double-header played on the local field this year by scores of 3 to 0 and 5 to 1. The first was a complete rout for the Nationals. Orth was ripe for some of his best work, and it would be difficult, indeed, to look back and find a better game than the one he pitched. Three hits were made off him, and yet but twenty-eight batters stood before the pitcher. He gave no bases on balls, and the fielding behind him was without the semblance of an error. Double plays put the Nationals out of a chance to win twice when they got singles, and the other time the runner expired on first.

The New Yorkers were but little more successful against Townsend. He was hit safely four times. He hit one batter and gave another a base on balls. But his club was weak in its support. Had the fielding been as clean as New York there would have been no score in the nine innings. Kleinow was compelled to retire in the third inning. A foul tip struck his fingers and tore the nails loose on two and also split them. He will out of the game for a couple of weeks at least. Dougherty is also off the team, he having been called home on account of his wife's illness.

The New Yorks scored all their runs in the first game in the third inning. Washington was let down lightly in the second game. The weak hitters found only four hits, and three of them did not go outside the infield. Cassidy and Jones beat out bunts, and Elberfeld stopped Hughes's drive close to second base. The other one was Anderson's solid bump into left field. Three errors were made behind Powell, but only one turned out to be costly. It gave the Nationals their run. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Elb'f'ld, ss.	0	0	1	2	0		
Williams, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Chase, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0		
Yeager, 3b.	0	2	2	2	0		
Fultz, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Kleinow, c.	1	1	1	0	0		
M'Guire, c.	0	0	3	0	0		
Orth, p.	1	0	0	3	0		
Total.	3	4	27	10	0		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	0	0	3	0	1		
Hill, 3b.	0	0	2	4	1		
Knoll, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
And'son, rf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	17	0	0		
Nill, 2b.	0	0	5	3	0		
Cassidy, ss.	1	1	5	0	0		
Heyden, c.	0	0	3	2	0		
Townsend, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Huelsman.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	3	27	18	2			

*Batted for Townsend in ninth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Sacrifice hit—Fultz. Stolen base—Anderson. Double plays—Yeager and Chase; Orth, Elberfeld, and Chase. Left on bases—New York, 4; Washington, 1. First base on balls—Off Townsend, 1. First base by errors—New York, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Townsend, 1. Struck out—By Townsend, 3; by Orth, 4. Wild pitch—Townsend. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and O'Connor.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf.	1	3	5	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	3	0	0	0		
Elb'f'ld, ss.	0	2	1	5	0		
Williams, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0		
Chase, 1b.	2	2	7	0	1		
Yeager, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Fultz, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
M'Guire, c.	0	2	8	2	1		
Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	1		
Total.	5	11	27	12	3		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Hill, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Knoll, lf.	0	0	1	0	1		
And'son, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	0	1	2	0	1		
Nill, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	4	6	1		
K'tredge, c.	0	0	2	2	0		
Hughes, p.	1	0	1	4	0		
Total.	1	4	27	13	3		

New York	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0—5
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Keeler. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Cassidy, Keeler. Stolen bases—Jones, Chase. Double plays—Cassidy and Stahl; Cassidy, Nill, and Stahl; Elberfeld, Williams, and Chase. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New York, 5. First base on balls—Off Hughes, 2; off Powell, 3. First base on errors—Washington, 2; New York, 2. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Powell, 6. Passed ball—Kittredge. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Connor.

ST. LOUIS, 12; CLEVELAND, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 7.—St. Louis found Hess with an off-day and batted out an easy victory. The several innings were liberally sprinkled with bases on balls and hit batsmen, which, together with twelve singles and three doubles gave St. Louis the game by 12 to 3. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'field, 2b.	2	2	3	0			
Stone, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
V'Zant, cf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Frisk, rf.	2	1	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	3	2	0	2	1		
Koehler, 1b.	2	4	15	1	0		
Gleason, 3b.	0	1	1	6	1		
Sugden, c.	0	2	6	1	0		
Howell, p.	0	1	1	0	0		
Total.	12	15	27	17	2		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	0	2	0	1	0		
Bay, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Flick, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Kahl, 2b.	0	1	3	2	2		
Hadley, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Turner, ss.	0	1	0	3	0		
St'v'l, 1b.	2b.	1	0	12	0	3	
Buelow, c.	0	0	0	0	0		
Clarke, c.	0	0	6	1	0		
Hess, p.	0	1	0	7	0		
Bemis, 1b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total.	3	8	24	17	5		

St. Louis	5	1	1	1	1	0	2	..	—12
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1—3

Two-base hits—Koehler, (2,) and Sugden. Sacrifice hits—Stone, Frisk, Koehler, Gleason, and Sugden. Stolen bases—Rockenfield, Frisk, Koehler, and Bay. Hit by pitcher—By Hess, 3. Wild pitches—Hess, 2. Bases on balls—Off Hess, 3. Struck out—By Hess, 8; by Howell, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Cleveland, 8. Time—2:03. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,850.

CHICAGO, 4; DETROIT, 1.

DETROIT, July 7.—Chicago beat Detroit without batting to-day. Detroit hit oftener, but could not make headway against White's clever work. McIntyre and Tannehill starred in the field. Score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	3	0	1		
M'Intyre, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	4	0	0		
Coughlin, 3b.	0	1	1	1	0		
Schaefer, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
Lindsay, 1b.	0	1	6	1	0		
Doran, c.	0	0	8	4	0		
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total.	1	6	27	10	1		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf.	2	0	1	0	0		
Holmes, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Davis, ss.	0	1	1	4	0		
Donahue, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0		
Green, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	0	3	3	0		
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0		
T'nehill, 3b.	1	0	1	4	0		
White, p.	1	0	1	4	0		
Total.	4	3	27	14	0		

Detroit	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—4

Two-base hits—Holmes, Schaefer. Sacrifice hits—Coughlin, Holmes, (2,) Davis, White. Bases on balls—By Donovan, 4; by White, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Donovan, 2. Struck out—By Donovan, 5; by White, 3. Time—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; BOSTON, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.—Philadelphia defeated Boston to-day in a hotly contested ten-inning game. The home team gained the victory on two bases on balls and two singles. Young and Waddell pitched good ball. In the seventh inning Waddell injured his pitching hand in stopping a line drive and retired, Bender taking his place. Score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	1	2	4	0	0		
Parent, ss.	0	1	0	3	0		
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0		
Stahl, cf.	0	2	3	0	0		
Fr'man, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0		
Criger, c.	0	0	1	7	0		
Young, p.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total.	1	10	*29	9	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Hof'm'n, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Davis, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0		
L. Cross, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1		
Seybold, rf.	0	0	1	2	0		
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0		
M. Cross, ss.	1	2	2	2	0		
Schreck, c.	0	0	7	1	0		
Waddell, p.	0	1	0	3	0		
Bender, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	2	7	30	13	1		

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2

Left on bases—Boston, 9; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen base—Collins. Two-base hits—Selbach, L. Cross, Collins, Young, Hartsel. Sacrifice hits—Collins, Seybold, Stahl, Hartsell, Schreck. Double play—Davis, (unassisted.) Struck out—By Waddell, 7 in seven innings; off Bender, 3 in three innings. Struck out—By Waddell, 4; by Bender, 2; by Young, 6. Base on balls—Off Waddell, 1; off Bender, 2; off Young, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and O'Loughlin. Attendance—7,905.

ROCHESTER, 4; BUFFALO, 3.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 7.—Buffalo was unable to hit Walters to-day when hits meant runs and lost the game. Yerkes was batted hard at times. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	..	4	7	2
Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	8	1

Batteries—Walters and Payne; Yerkes and McAllister.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City.	34	24	.586	Toronto	29	29	.500
Baltimore	34	24	.586	Newark	26	32	.448
Providence.	34	26	.567	Rochester	25	35	.417
Buffalo	31	27	.534	Montreal	22	38	.367

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Providence at Jersey City.
Montreal at Toronto. (Two games.)
Newark at Baltimore.
Buffalo at Rochester.

South Atlantic League.

Columbia, 4; Charleston, 0.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 5; Nashville, 4.
Birmingham, 4; Montgomery, 3.
Memphis, 2; Little Rock, 1.

American Association.

Minneapolis, 8; St. Paul, 6.

Connecticut League.

Norwich, 12; New Haven, 4.
Bridgeport, 1; Holyoke, 2.
New London, 1; Springfield, 0.
New London, 2; Springfield, 0.
Hartford, 4; Meriden, 1.

New York State League.

Scranton, 4; A. J. and G., 3.
A. J. and G., 7; Scranton, 0.
Syracuse, 13; Troy, 7.
Albany, 0; Binghamton, 2.
Wilkesbarre, 4; Utica, 2.

New England League.

Fall River, 4; Concord, 0.
Lowell, 2; Lynn, 0.
Nashua, 10; Haverhill, 6.
New Bedford, 5; Manchester, 2.

TENNIS AT HOLLYWOOD CLUB.

Collegians Dewhurst and Le Roy Lose Easily for Final of Singles.

It was a day of unlooked-for results on the courts of the Hollywood Golf Club at West End, N. J., yesterday, as both of the ranking collegiate competitors, Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University intercollegiate champion, and the University of Pennsylvania player, Edward B. Dewhurst, were defeated in the semi-final round of the open singles. Both were beaten by overwhelmingly one-sided scores. The Yale pair, B. B. V. Lyon and F. C. Colston, were defeated, and the Harvard-West Side pair, Hugh Tallant and Calhoun Cragin, lost in the same round of the doubles.

In both the singles and doubles the play was brought up to the final round. Harry F. Allen, after defeating F. C. Colston of Yale, met Le Roy. From the outset Allen risked nothing to the skillful passing strokes of his opponent. He kept the ball pounding at Le Roy's feet or so well up in the air that Le Roy was compelled to make an attempt at smashing. This was not at all to Le Roy's liking and Allen took the points so easily that he won by the score of 6—1 and 6—2.

Meanwhile the Kings County champion, Frederick G. Anderson, was cleanly passing Dewhurst, the National indoor champion, on both sides of his court. The strong breeze bothered Dewhurst as he vainly tried to use a lobbing stroke so as to check Anderson's winning play.

In the semi-final of the doubles Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy worked with such concerted action that they defeated Tallant and Cragin from both the base line and the net at 6—2 and 6—1. Dewhurst and Allen were somewhat erratic in their play against the Yale team, Lyon and Colston. The individual playing of the former pair was very good, however, and they ultimately shut out the Yale men by the score of 6—2 and 6—2. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Third Round—Harry F. Allen, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated F. C. Colston, New Haven Lawn Club, 6—1, 6—2; Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, defeated Walter Lewisohn, Hollywood Golf Club, 6—1, 3—6, 6—0.

Semi-Final Round—Harry F. Allen, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Robert Le Roy, Columbia University, 6—1, 6—2; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Edward B. Dewhurst, University of Pennsylvania, 6—4, 6—0.

Men's Open Doubles.—Third Round—B. B. V. Lyon and F. C. Colston, New Haven Lawn Club, defeated George F. Nettleton and Frederick G. Anderson, New Haven Lawn Club and Kings County Lawn Tennis Club, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4.

Semi-Final Round—Edward B. Dewhurst and Harry F. Allen, University of Pennsylvania and New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated B. B. V. Lyon and F. C. Colston, New Haven Lawn Club, 6—2, 6—2; Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, New York Lawn Tennis Club and Columbia University, defeated Hugh Tallant and Calhoun Cragin, West Side Lawn Tennis Club, 6—2, 6—1.

Two matches in which long and forceful driving predominated brought Hugh D. Montgomery of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club and C. C. Edwards into the final round of the open singles yesterday of the tournament on the courts of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club at Homestead Park, New Rochelle. Both of the competitions were won in straight sets by the well-sustained work of the victorious players. Montgomery had as his opponent Frederick P. Fox of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. The latter made his attack from the net and proved unusually strong on his overhead strokes. Many of the games in the first set reached deuce on points, but Montgomery always had a place shot or a passing stroke in reserve, and took the first by a love score of 6—0.

Changing his tactics somewhat Fox lobbed in the second set so as to draw Montgomery up to the net where he planned to outvolley the Siwanoy man. In this Fox was partially successful. There was no cessation to Montgomery's driving for passes, however, and he continued to win the larger number of his points by this method up to the close of the set and match.

In the other semi-final K. R. Arguimban of the Hackensack Golf Club lost to Edwards. The final matches in both the singles and doubles will be contested this afternoon. The summary:

Men's Open Singles.—Semi-Final Round—Hugh D. Montgomery, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, defeated Frederick P. Fox, New York Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—3; C. C. Edwards, New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated K. R. Arguimban, Hackensack Golf Club, 6—1, 6—7.

Men's Consolidated Singles.—Semi-final Round—I. S. Rosenbaum, Bedford Park Lawn Tennis Club, defeated William Shittman, Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, 6—0, 6—1.

FOG ENVELOPS CRUISERS.

Atlantic Yacht Club Fleet Delayed by Unfavorable Weather.

NEW LONDON, July 7.—The Atlantic Yacht Club flagship Rheclair was the only boat of the fleet to reach here to-night up to a late hour. The fog that prevailed in the morning came in again in the afternoon, and it is probable that the racers dropped anchor at some port on the way. The Rheclair reported the fleet as starting from New Haven, but as she proceeded ahead of them she had no know

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—First Department.—The court to-day announced the following decisions:

Hewitt Boice, respondent, vs. Henry J. McCormick et al., appellants.—Interlocutory judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J. Hewitt Boice, respondent, vs. Percival S. Jones et al., appellants.—Judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Rachel Green, as administratrix, respondent, vs. Urban Contracting and Heating Company et al., appellants.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (Patterson and O'Brien, JJ., dissenting.)

Annie C. Haley vs. Annie Sheridan et al.; Margaret Kerr and Mary Tully, appellants, vs. The People, respondent.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed, with costs to appellants. Opinion by Ingraham, J., (O'Brien, J., dissenting.)

Max Bowsky, appellant, vs. Arthur F. Cosby as receiver, appellant, (Helen Dittel, respondent.)—Order modified as directed in opinion, with $10 costs and disbursements of appeal to the plaintiff. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Louis Smadbeck et al., appellants, vs. Alfred W. Law as exedutor, respondent.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by Laughlin, J.

Jacob Marheim, respondent, vs. Charles Ratner, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs. No opinion.

William F. Crane, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

George W. Quackenboss, respondent, vs. Globe and Rutgers Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Paul Leschinsky, appellant, vs. Charles F. Geiger, as President, &c., respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Charles M. Preston, as receiver, respondent, vs. Caroline Brinley et al., appellants.—Judgment modified as directed in opinion, and as modified affirmed with costs to appellants, to be deducted from the amount of the judgment. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

The People, respondent, vs. The Federal Bank, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements, without prejudice to further proceedings on the part of petitioner. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

John Delahunty, respondent, vs. Richard A. Canfield, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John Delahunty, respondent, vs. Richard A. Canfield, appelaint.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam.

People ex rel. John H. Niebuhr, relator, vs. William McAdoo, as Commissioner, &c., respondent.—Writ dismissed and proceedings affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Frederick W. Fischer, as administrator, appellant, vs. City of New York, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Edward Farrell, as receiver, appellant, vs. Patrick Ryan et al., respondents.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

James King, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Francis H. Rose, respondent, vs. Royal Insurance Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Joseph Wood, appellant, vs. New Jersey Silk Company, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Lazarus Levy, appellant, vs. Simon Popper, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

Patrick W. Tullman, as Commissioner, respondent, vs. George A. Benson et al., appellants.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion per curiam.

Gerd Buscher, as administrator, appellant, vs. New York Transportation Company, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Hatch, J.

Malcolm L. Bridgman, appellant, vs. Theodore G. Stein, respondent.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

In the matter of the will of Charlotte A. Mount, deceased.—Decree affirmed with costs on opinion of Surrogate.

William Csatlos, appellant, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, respondent.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (O'Brien, P. J., and Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Helen Guffanti, as administratrix, respondent, vs. City of New York et al., (William R. Hearst, &c., appellant.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

John J. Radley, appellant, vs. Thomas J. Reilly, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Helen G. Collins vs. James L. Wells et al.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

In the matter of opening One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

In the matter of opening Rockwood Street.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion by Ingraham, J.

Matter of Louis Ungrich, appellant, vs. Thomas C. T. Crain, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. George L. Arfken, respondent, vs. Bernard J. York et al., appellants.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Max Weinberg et al., respondents, vs. Kassel Lavenberg, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Leo Schlesinger, as receiver, respondent, vs. Leonora Wise, impleaded, appellant.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Leo Schlesinger, as receiver, respondent, vs. Benjamin S. Wise.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied with $10 costs. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

In the matter of the estate of Albert Tilt, deceased.—Order affirmed, with costs. No opinion, (Patterson and Ingraham, JJ., dissenting.)

Ralph Raymond, plaintiff, vs. Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, respondent, (Albert V. Ovitt, receiver, appellant.)—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

S. William Briscoe, appellant, vs. William F. Baker et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Thomas J. Beardmore, appellant, vs. Elizabeth M. Barry, respondent.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Earl R. Dumont, respondent, vs. James D. Millar, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion, (Patterson, J., dissenting.)

Abraham Seligsberg, respondent, vs. Leopold Schepp, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

People ex rel. Max Hart, relator, vs. Special Term, Part I, Supreme Court, &c., respondents.—Writ dismissed, with costs. No opinion.

Annie B. S. Smock, respondent, vs. Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident Association, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Mary J. Hoxie et al., appellants, vs. John L. Elliott et al., respondents.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion.

Elisa M. Pike, trustee, respondent, vs. Nord Deutsche Nederlandische Lloyds, appellants.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Owen McDonald, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Frederick A. Schmidt, respondent, vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company, appellant.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Harry Zilver, an infant, respondent, vs. Robert Graves Company, appellant.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by McLaughlin, J.

Caroline G. Redington, appellant, vs. Frazier Gilman et al., respondents.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

Lazarus Levy, appellant, vs. Simon Popper, respondent.—Judgment and order reversed, new trial ordered, costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Patterson, J.

SAVINGS BANKS.



The Franklin Society

5%

this July pays its Thirty-third Semi-Annual Dividend—at the rate of 5% per annum on amounts of Ten Dollars or more, which have been invested for more than 30 days. The Society, now in its 18th year, has handled more than Seven Million Dollars in savings. Conservative management and strict supervision under the Banking Law. No speculative investments whatever. Small first mortgages on homes exclusively. Accounts may be opened for One Dollar up to Five Thousand. Write for information to

THE FRANKLIN SOCIETY

For Home Building and Savings
Beekman St. & Park Row, Manhattan.

JOHN C. McGUIRE, President.
CHARLES C. HENNESSY, Vice-President and Manager.
GILBERT LLOYD, JR., Secretary-Treasurer.

EMIGRANT

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK

51 Chambers St., New York.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 10, 1905, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1, 1905.

JAMES McMAHON, President.
JOHN J. PULLEYN, Comptroller.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

266 West 34th Street, (near Eighth Avenue.)

The Board of Trustees have directed that interest be credited depositors on June 30th, 1905, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on deposits of $5 to $500, and on deposits over $500 three and one-half per cent. on the remainder, up to $1,000. Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

SAMUEL D. MILES, President.
ALEXANDER C. MILNE, Treasurer.
FREDERICK N. CHESHIRE, Secretary.

This Bank will occupy its new building October next, located at 31 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Avs.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANK

N. W. Cor. 14th St. and 8th Avenue.

The Trustees have declared a dividend for the three and six months ending July 1st, 1905, on all deposits entitled thereto, under the by-laws, at the rate of

FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM

on accounts which do not exceed $1,000, and at the rate of

Three and One-half Per Cent. per Annum

on accounts which exceed $1,000.

Deposits made on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM FELSINGER, President.
JAMES L. WANDLING, Treasurer.
ARCHIBALD M. PENTZ, Secretary.

MAIDEN LANE SAVINGS BANK,

170 BROADWAY.

By order of the Trustees the semi-annual dividend at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited on June 30, payable on and after the third Tuesday in July, 1905, on all sums of $10 and up to $3,000, which shall have been deposited on and prior to the 3d day of April, 1905.

Money deposited on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest as from July 1, 1905.

Open daily from 9:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M., except Saturdays.

LOUIS WINDMULLER, President. MAURICE MAAS, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

56 AND 58 BOWERY, COR. CANAL ST.

90TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered that interest at the rate of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT. per annum be paid to depositors on and after July 17th on all sums of $5 and up to $3,000 which have remained on deposit for the three or six months ending June 30th, 1905, in accordance with the by-laws and rules of the bank. Money deposited on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

HENRY HASLER, President.
HENRY SAYLER, Secretary.
EMIL A. HUBER, Assistant Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

No. 3 Chambers St.

114TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

New York, June 12, 1905.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum has been declared for the six months ending June 30th upon all accounts entitled thereto, from $5 to $3,000, payable after July 10th, 1905.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

DICK S. RAMSAY, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

Harlem Savings Bank

3D AV., COR. 125TH ST.

The Board of Trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend at the rate of THREE and ONE-HALF PER CENT. per annum on all deposits entitled thereto from $5 to $3,000, for the six and three months ending June 30, 1905. Interest payable on and after Monday, July 17.

Money deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1.

THOMAS CRAWFORD, President.
THOMAS R. EBERT, Secretary.

WASHINGTON

SAVINGS BANK,

WEST 65TH STREET AND BROADWAY.

Interest declared at following rates per annum: On deposits from $5 to $500,

FOUR Per Centum;

On deposits from $500 to $3,000,

THREE and ONE-HALF Per Centum.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

R. B. WALDO, Comptroller. J. G. ROBIN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF READING COMPANY.

Philadelphia, July 3d, 1905.

The Board of Directors have declared from the net earnings a dividend of 2 Per Cent. on the Common Stock of the Company, to be paid on August 1st, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the close of business July 14th, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders with the Treasurer.

W. R. TAYLOR, Secretary.

In order to insure the prompt remittance of the above dividend, holders of Voting Trustees' certificates should present their certificates to the undersigned for exchange into the regular stock of the Company before July 14th, 1905.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., New York.
DREXEL & CO., Philadelphia.
AGENTS FOR THE VOTING TRUSTEES.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY.

42 Broadway, New York, July 6th, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the United States Rubber Company has this day declared a regular quarterly dividend of two per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company from the net earnings for the fiscal year beginning April 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 P. M. July 25th, 1905, payable August 15th, 1905.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close 3 P. M. on Tuesday, July 25th, 1905, and reopen at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, August 16th, 1905.

JOHN J. WATSON, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, June 28, 1905.

A special meeting of the stockholders of The Essex Trading and Contracting Company will be held on the 12th day of July, 1905, at eleven o'clock A. M. at the office of Messrs. Schreiter & Mathews, No. 20 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposal to increase its capital stock from $31,000, consisting of 310 shares of the par value of $100.00 each, to $50,000, to consist of 500 shares of the par value of $100.00 each.

(Signed) F. L. MATHEWS,
J. MURRAY SANDERSON, President.
A majority of the Directors.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said Company, 32-38 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

We Offer for Public Subscription New Bond Issue.

$350,000

CITY OF CHATTANOOGA BONDS,

INTEREST FOUR AND ONE-HALF PER CENT.,

Dated July 1, 1905. Due without option July 1, 1935. Principal and semi-annual interest payable January and July 1, in New York City.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Assessed valuation	$16,000,000
Real valuation	30,000,000
Total debt	$1,281,000
Sinking fund	22,000
Net debt	$1,259,000

Population 45,000.

$150,000.00 of these bonds are retained by the Provident Savings Bank and Trust Co. as a permanent investment, and the remainder are offered for sale to the investing public.

THE CITY OF CHATTANOOGA.

The City of Chattanooga is a growing city of the Central South, located on the Tennessee, a large and navigable river, with a population of 45,000, including recently annexed territory, aggregate bank deposits of a little over ten million, a total annual manufacturing output of about thirty million, nine railroad lines, several of these belonging to one great system, and in the midst of a section of great historic and scenic interest. It is conceded to be the best sewered, paved, watered and lighted city in the south. Its assessed value for the year 1905 will run a little over sixteen million, but its actual values are conceded to exceed thirty million. The city proper owns schools, parks, fire halls and other public property of an aggregate value greater than its entire public debt.

The tax levy is $1.45 only: there is no limitation of indebtedness or taxes to pay same, and there has never been default in the payment of any of its obligations. The increase in population and in wealth and particularly in the value and extent of manufacturing products in Chattanooga in the last five years is the subject of constant comment. As an illustration, the aggregate bank deposits have just doubled since 1900.

Prices on Application.

THE PROVIDENT SAVINGS BANK AND TRUST CO.

Chamber of Commerce Bldg. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

The Mechanics' Trust Company

Of New Jersey.

WEST EIGHTH STREET, BAYONNE, N. J.

STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and Bills Purchased	$1,384,437.68	Capital	$50,000.00
Bonds and Stocks	534,119.14	Surplus Fund	150,000.00
Mortgages	400,665.97	Undivided Profits	26,644.87
Real Estate, Banking House and Fixtures	82,494.56	Reserved for Taxes	710.00
Overdrafts	406.16	Dividend No. 28, payable July 1, 1905	2,500.00
Accrued Interest	949.87	Due Banks	223,336.08
Due from Banks	441,296.29	Deposits	2,561,413.08
Cash on hand	170,234.36		
	$3,014,604.03		$3,014,604.03

OFFICERS.

DE WITT VAN BUSKIRK, President. WILLIAM R. WILDE, Treasurer.
GEORGE W. YOUNG, Vice-President. FRED C. EARL, Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES S. NOE, Chairman.

James H. Alexander, Charles E. Annett, Alfred W. Booth, George Carragan, Warren Delano, Jr., Lucius F. Donohoe, Charles Eddy, William C. Farr, Oscar L. Gubelman, John W. Hardenbergh, John A. Middleton, Edward T. Perine, De Witt Van Buskirk, George W. Young.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$5,700 State of Tennessee 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$5,000 Rochester & Pittsburgh R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 3 p. c. Ref. Bds., 1949.
$2,000 St. Louis & Cairo R. R. 1st 4s, 1931.
$4,000 Western N. Y. & Penn. R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1943.
16 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Pfd.
20 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R.R. common.
75 shs. Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania Ry.
13 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
2 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
5 shs. Nassau Nat'l. Bank of B'klyn.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
21 shs. American District Tel. Co. of B'klyn.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$57,000 New York & Jersey R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., (Hypd.)
$200 New York & Jersey R. R. Co. Bd. Scrip, (Hypd.)
208 shs. New York & Jersey R. R. Co. Pref., (Hypd.)
208 shs. New York & Jersey R. R. Co. Common, (Hypd.)
4,000 shs. Francklyn Land & Cattle Co., (Hypd.)
2 shs. Sun Printing & Publishing Asso.
20 shs. Western Electric Co.
50 shs. Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.
80 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
175 shs. Newhouse Mines & Smelters.
$5,000 Hudson Valley R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.
30 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
50 shs. Bankers & Realty Security Co. Pref.
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
20 shs. New York Phonograph Co.

Northern Securities Company,

26 LIBERTY STREET,

New York, July 7th, 1905.

Owing to the closing of the stock transfer books of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY and of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY for the payment of the respective dividends of those Companies on August 1, 1905, the distribution of assets by this Company under its circular of March 22d, 1904, will necessarily be suspended from July 18th to August 2d, inclusive.

Holders of stock of this Company who desire to receive prompt payment of above dividends, as well as of the dividends already accrued upon the stocks of the said railway companies, should deposit their stock at this office on or before July 18th, 1905.

EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY BUILDING, WHITEHALL ST., NEW YORK CITY, June 29, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 1 o'clock P. M. July 10, 1905, and then opened, for manufacturing and delivering to the Quartermaster's Department at either the New York or Boston Depots: 1,000 Khaki Coats and 1,000 Khaki Trousers, foot. Information and blanks for bidding furnished upon application. U. S. reserves the right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Khaki Coats and Trousers, to be opened July 10, 1905," and addressed to G. S. BINGHAM, Maj. and Qr. Mr., U. S. A., Depot Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR BLANK BOOKS.—Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, July 8, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M., July 13, 1905, for furnishing above-mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. Alfred Anderson, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFIED CHECK ON THE FIRST NATIONAL Bank, Number 3,228, for $4.785, to the order of the Corn Exchange Bank. Will the finder kindly return same to this office? Payment has been stopped.

CHARLES D. FREEMAN & CO.,
21 South William Street.

The United States Leather Company.

Notice to Holders of Certificates of Deposit issued by Central Trust Company of New York, as Depositary, under the Plan and Agreement of December 17, 1904.

On and after July 10, 1905, the Central Trust Company of New York (unless unavoidably delayed) will be prepared to deliver, in exchange for and upon surrender of Certificates of Deposit issued by it for shares of Preferred and Common Stock of The United States Leather Company theretofore deposited in acceptance of the Plan and Agreement of December 17, 1904, the Bonds and Stock Certificates of the Central Leather Company (in engraved form,) and the Interim Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, for Registered Bonds Without Coupons and the fractional scrip of the Central Leather Company (both in printed form) to which the holders of such Certificates of Deposit may be severally and respectively entitled.

Certificates of Deposit surrendered for new securities should be assigned in blank, or to the "Central Trust Company of New York, Depositary For Exchange," and be accompanied by a statement specifying whether Coupon or Registered Bonds Without Coupons are desired, and giving the full names and correct addresses of the persons in whose names Stock Certificates and Interim Certificates for such Registered Bonds (if any) are to be issued.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit forwarding them by express or mail should indicate whether the new securities are to be returned by registered mail or express, in each case at their expense.

Temporary receipts for Certificates of Deposit presented in person will be given therefor pending the preparation of the Bonds and the Stock and Interim Registered Bond Certificates, and, as far as practicable, these will be taken up in the order of their issue.

Dated New York, July 1, 1905.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

THE NEW YORK & BOSTON DYEWOOD Company will until the 14th of July receive at its office, No. 158 William Street, New York, sealed proposals for the sale and delivery to it of Seventy-five of its bonds of One Thousand Dollars each.

Proposals should state the NUMBERS of the bonds offered. The Company has the right to reject in whole or in part any of the offerings made.

All proposals accepted will be payable in cash on July 20th, to which will be added for each bond the sum of $3.84, for twenty days' accrued interest from July 1st.

Envelopes should be marked "Bond Offering." Owners of accepted bonds, will be promptly advised where to present same for payment.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, President.

Guaranty Trust Co.

OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

TRUSTS AND BANKS, TAKE NOTICE.—A corporation owning valuable telephone franchises wishes to place one hundred thousand bonds. Apply to J. O'N., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 33,321, FOR ONE hundred (100) shares Common Stock of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company, in the name of "De Haven & Townsend." All parties are cautioned against negotiating same. Notify Marshall, Spader & Co., 74 Broadway.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank

49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS

We have several issues, bonds issued by Gas Companies supplying large cities.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

Branch office

Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

With direct wire.

REDMOND & CO.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Investment Securities

41 WALL STREET 507 CHESTNUT STREET
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1932.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 4½, 1951.
Consolidated Railways Co. Debenture 4s, 1955.

W. A. WILLIAMSON,

55 William St.

Phones 6150-6151 John.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 WILLIAM STREET,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Guaranteed Stocks.

LEHMAN BROS.,

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.

Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N.W.HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

49 Wall St., New York.

Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

DUKE LOSES COTTON CASE.

Appellate Division Upsets an Order Adverse to Plaintiff Brokers.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, yesterday reversed an order to vacate the warrant of attachment on the merits of the case of Herman Norden and others, cotton brokers, against Brodie L. Duke.

The plaintiffs received an order by telegraph on Dec. 22, 1903, from one Branham in the name of Brodie L. Duke, to sell 2,000 bales of March cotton at a given price. This order was executed; cotton went up, and Duke lost. Norden claims $4,500, with interest. Duke says Branham was not his agent, but it has been shown that he was Duke's private secretary.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 7.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Kirk La Shelle Company, New York, (amusement enterprises;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Maggie N. La Shelle and J. L. White, New York; Emma Mulle, Mount Vernon.

King's Bridge Building Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—W. J. Woods, Worcester, Mass.; C. C. Merritt and W. J. Merritt, New York.

Amalgamated Gas Fixture Company, New York, (manufacture, oil, gas, electric fixtures;) capital, $45,000. Directors—R. R. Allen, Rockaway Beach; Bernard Sobely and Alfred Sear, New York.

Edward Joyce Contracting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. L. Rich, New York; Edward Joyce, Brooklyn; Richard Doughty, Hoboken, N. J.

New York Coil Company, New York, (manufacture mechanical and electrical devices;) capital, $6,000. Directors—H. G. Mears, New York; A. A. Dittmar and William Roche, Jersey City.

American Carbotron Heating Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—William Metschke and C. W. Ridgway, New York; S. H. Joseph, Brooklyn.

Ridge Realty and Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $10,000. Directors—T. B. Minter, Owen O'Keefe, and Michael Minter, Brooklyn.

Straus & Freed, New York, (manufacture skirts, dresses, and cloaks;) capital, $10,000. Directors—S. H. Straus, Leon Freed, and H. H. Straus, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Scottish Rite Association of New Jersey, (to deal in real estate, Jersey City;) capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Robert A. Shirrefs, James B. Dill, John W. R. Crawford, Robert S. Sears, Thomas W. Tilden, Thomas F. Watson, and Harry Onslow.

The Standard Metals Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—George P. Bowman, Edward V. Van Duzen, and Robert B. Gray.

The Communipaw Central Land Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—H. W. Douty, William G. Besler, and Robert W. De Forest.

The Elizabeth Improvement Company, Elizabeth; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—H. W. Douty, William G. Besler, and Robert W. De Forest.

The Kentucky Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Henry M. Haviland, Stephen A. McIntire, and Henry A. Bingham.

Joseph Wright & Sons Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Joseph Wright, William Wright, and L. E. McKain.

The Pittsburg Pharmical Company, Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—James K. Neegley, Mark G. Hibbs, and L. E. McKain.

The Johnston Construction Company, Trenton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—L. E. McKain, Joseph K. Neagley, and Mark G. Hibbs.

The Troy Provision Company, Jersey City; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Marshall Van Winkle, James E. Wooley, and Francis V. Many.

The Standard Fire Extinguishing Company, Atlantic City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Charles W. Fisher, Charles W. De Hart, George H. Long, and Charles Leichtman.

The McAdams-Smock-Zahn Company, New Brunswick; capital, $30,000. Incorporators—William T. McAdams, Andrew Zahn, Jr., and William C. Smock.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, July 7.—The Oak Oil Company of [illegible], Penn., was chartered at Dover to-day to buy and drill for oil; capital, $100,000.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 7, 1905.

Impri Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan		Erie conv 4s	
8,000	100⅝	20,000	103½
1,500	100⅝	70,000	103⅝
17,000	100⅝	Ft Wth & D C 1st	
2,000	100⅝	1,000	111½
1,000	101	5,000	112⅝
15,000	100⅞	10,000	113
10,000	100⅞	Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B	
94,000	101	9,000	23
2d series		2,000	23¾
46,000	98⅞	5,000	23½
500	98⅝	10,000	23¼
1,000	98⅝	1,000	23½
112,000	99	Havana Elec Ry 5s	
Impri Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs. full paid for 4½ sterling loan		2,000	92⅝
3,000	91⅛	7,000	92½
26,000	91⅛	6,000	92⅝
71,000	91⅛	3,000	92½
15,000	91¼	Int & G Nor 2d 5s	
50,000	91⅛	8,000	102
18,000	91¼	Jefferson R R 1st	
2,000	91⅛	2,000	103
3,000	91⅛	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
4,000	91⅛	10,000	89⅞
20,000	91⅛	Kans City So 3s	
500	91⅛	50,000	72
adjustment 4s		55,000	72¼
3,000	96⅞	Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	
stamped		6,000	94⅜
5,000	95	5,000	93
2,000	94⅝	10,000	94⅜
4,000	94⅞	L S & M S deb 4s	
Atlan Coast Line 4s		32,000	101¼
25,000	102¼	Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	
10,000	102⅝	1,000	101½
10,000	102⅝	9,000	101½
5,000	102⅝	L Isld Nor Sh 5s	
2,000	102½	8,000	112½
Balt & O gold 4s		Lo & Nash col tr 4s	
20,000	105⅜	51,000	99¼
4,000s15F	105⅝	unified 4s	
1,000	105⅞	4,000	103½
conv deb 4s		3,000	103¼
5,000	114	Met St Ry ref 4s	
P L E & W V 4s		1,000	91
15,000	99⅜	Mex Cent 1st inc	
So Wn div 3½s		10,000	22
1,000	91⅜	Mex Cent 2d inc	
Belleville & Cor 6s		10,000	12⅜
1,000	122	3,000	12½
Bk R Tr ref conv 4s		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
14,000	89¼	2,000	101½
57,000	89½	2,000	101⅜
13,000	89⅜	19,000	101½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s		Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
5,000	113½	1,000	87
Cent of Georgia Ry 2d inc 5s		5,000	87¼
22,000	84	6,000	87⅛
3d inc 5s		10,000	87⅝
85,000	73⅜	7,000	87⅝
Chat div 4s		5,000	87⅞
10,000	93	2,000	88
Cent of N J gen 5s		5,000	87⅝
2,000	134	5,000	87⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		10,000	88¼
2,000	88½	23,000	87⅝
Ches & Ohio con 3s		32,000	88
2,000	118⅞	15,000	88¼
Chi & Alt R R 3s		Mo, Pac 1st con 6s	
9,000	85⅜	1,000	121½
10,000	85½	Mo Pac 3d 7s	
Chi & Alt 3½s		1,000	104⅜
1,000	80½	Nassau Elec R R 4s	
2,000	79⅜	15,000	87½
Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s, joint bds		Nat R R of Mexico 1st con 4s	
10,000	101⅞	34,000	82¼
6,000	101¾	N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s	
20,000	101⅝	8,000	99
3,000	101¼	deb 4s, 1934	
Chi, Ind & Lo ref 6s		10,000	101¼
3,000	134	L S col 3½s	
Chi & Nthwn gen 3½s		10,000	92
1,000	101	9,000	91¾
Chi, R I & Pac By refundg 4s		12,000	92
1,000	97	N Y C & St L 4s	
48,000	96⅞	1,000	105
C, R I & P R R 4s		N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	
1,000	82½	11,000	93¼
30,000	82⅜	N Y, O & W ref 4s	
5,000	82½	8,000	104½
10,000	82⅜	42,000	104⅜
36,000	82½	Norf & Wn con 4s	
4,000	82⅜	3,000	102⅞
6,000	82½	divisnl 1st 4s	
1,000	82⅜	16,000	99¼
4,000	82½	Pocah C & C 4s	
50,000	82½	10,000	85½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s		Northn Pac 4s	
4,000	94⅜	50,000	105⅝
Chi Term Tran 4s, coupon off		8,000	105⅞
8,000	97½	Ore R & N con 4s	
C, Ind, St L & C 4s		2,000	102½
1,000	103	Ore S L gtd ref 4s	
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A		8,000	96¼
13,000	75½	Pac Coast 1st 5s	
3,000	75⅛	1,000	112¼
28,000	75⅝	Penn gtd 4½s	
5,000	75⅛	5,000	108⅛
6,000	75¼	Penn conv 3½s	
4,000	75⅝	1,000	104⅛
1st 5s, Series B		Penn rects for conv 3½s full paid	
10,000	74⅝	1,000	101
15,000	74⅝	5,000	101¼
4,000	74½	10,000	101
13,000	74⅜	10,000	101⅛
40,000	74⅞	2,000	102
1,000	74⅜	10,000	101⅜
24,000	74⅞	U S Steel Corpor sing fund 5s	
6,000	74⅝	25,000	94⅜
5,000	74⅜	50,000	94⅞
13,000	74⅞	1,000	94⅜
30,000	74⅝	65,000	94⅞
16,000	74½	7,000	95
10,000	74⅜	5,000	94⅞
1,000	74⅛	10,000	95
1,000	74⅜	10,000	94⅞
30,000	74½	20,000	95
6,000	74⅛	18,000	94⅞
105,000	74⅛	7,000	95
1,000	74⅛	26,000	94⅞
1,000	74⅜	registered	
Col Mid 1st 4s		500	95
2,000	75	1,000	95
1,000	75⅛	500	95⅛
1,000	75	Va Ir, Coal & C 5s	
1,000	75⅛	10,000	90½
Col & So 1st 4s		Wabash 1st 5s	
2,000	94⅞	1,000	117⅜
3,000	95	Wabash deb B 6s	
Consol Gas Co con deb 6s		10,000	73¼
5,000	172	Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	
5,000	171½	12,000	40
10,000	171¾	30,000	39⅜
5,000	172	West Shore 4s	
Conn Ry & Lightg 1st & ref 4½s		2,000	108
2,000	101¼	Westn Maryland 4s	
stamped gtd		6,000	89
5,000	101½	5,000	88¾
Consol Tob 4s		W U Tel col tr 5s	
5,000	81⅞	2,000	106⅝
Den & R Gde con 4s		Wis Cent gen 4s	
5,000	100½	10,000	94¼
Chi, Ind & Lo ref 6s			
1,000	104⅜		
Sea Sh Ry gold 4s			
25,000	90		
Southn Pac 4s			
13,000	93½		
10,000	93⅜		
So Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s			
65,000	95⅞		
2,000	96		
5,000	95⅞		
96,000	95⅜		
Southn Ry 1st 5s			
3,000	118⅝		
5,000	118½		
Syr, B & N Y 1st			
1,000	108		
Tenn Coal, I & R gen 5s			
15,000	97½		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s			
12,000	122		
Third Av con 4s			
15,000	90		
Tol, St L & W 4s			
2,000	85⅝		
5,000	85¼		
Un Pac 1st 4s			
25,000	105⅝		
5,000	105⅞		
2,000	105¾		
12,000	105⅝		
Un Pac conv 4s			
26,000	130		
5,000	130¼		
5,000	130⅝		
5,000	130⅜		
11,000	130⅜		
5,000	130¼		
51,000	130		
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s			
12,000	98½		
Un Rds of S Fr 4s			
38,000	89⅛		
U S Reduc & Ref 6s			
15,000	100¾		
5,000	100⅝		
27,000	101		
1,000	101¼		
10,000	101		
10,000	101⅛		
2,000	102		
10,000	101⅜		
U S Steel Corpor sing fund 5s			
25,000	94⅜		
50,000	94⅞		
1,000	94⅜		
65,000	94⅞		
7,000	95		
5,000	94⅞		
10,000	95		
10,000	94⅞		
20,000	95		
18,000	94⅞		
7,000	95		
26,000	94⅞		
regist

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Strong; Call Money 2½@2¾ Per Cent.

Market Readily Absorbs the Selling of the Day—London a Seller.

The absorptive power of the stock market was subjected to a fair test yesterday, and on the whole responded well. The volume of sales was well up to the average of recent days, and the price movement resembled closely that of Thursday. It was marked by vigorous strength in the early trading, a later period of inaction, without general weakness, and some reaction at the close which left the list irregularly higher than at the close of the previous day, but lower than the best quotations. Much of the activity of the day converged on Union Pacific, Reading, the Steel issues, and Erie; all these, with the exception of the Steel stocks, having had prominent place in recent markets. Reading, Erie, and both Steel common and preferred closed with good gains, Steel preferred and Reading securing each 1 point, but Union Pacific made a small loss.

Selling yesterday came from London in some volume and from professionals who were taking profits or cautiously trying the market. The London market gave no encouragement to the movement here, and, following another outburst of Kafir sales by Paris, set about to offset these by sales in this market. This phase of passing on at least a portion of the burden imposed by the Paris selling in London has now become a recognized feature of the trading both here and in London. When the Continental selling is postponed for a day London is usually a purchaser of stocks in this market, but not otherwise. With the relaxation of the Moroccan tension it becomes clearer that this French attribute is preparatory to providing indemnity funds. The absence of unsettlement in the financial markets thus far in these preparations imparts confidence that the entire operation will be carried through, in the case of peace, with the minimum of disturbance. In addition to the natural profit-taking attendant on the rise, there was reported an incipient bearish sentiment on the part of some of the active traders who have been helping to make the present market. There was little evidence that this had reached any noteworthy proportions, and market action based on such a sentiment at this time would seem rather hazardous. In fact, the activity and advance in Southern Railway yesterday were generally understood to be at the expense of those who sold the stock short on the Government's cotton report. Interest was manifested yesterday in the demand for six months' money, which has developed among brokerage houses. The low rates obtainable would permit the carrying of stocks over the year if the prospect of continued market improvement made this profitable.

There were few developments during the day of market influence or interest. The satisfactory railroad position was again brought out by the May net returns of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific systems, the increase being $118,000 in the one case and $365,000 in the other. The cotton market assumed a more nearly normal position yesterday, while the grain markets contributed advances in wheat and corn. The Iowa and Missouri State crop reports were of a favorable tenor both as to wheat and corn. Forecasts of the statement to be made to-day by the Associated Banks were conflicting, one estimate offsetting currency gains by losses and showing a small cash loss, while another estimate includes a substantial gain in cash. Shipment of dividend funds to the interior and receipts of Klondike gold confuse the situation. A further transfer of currency to New Orleans, $150,000, was made yesterday.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Cement Co.
J. B. Stetson Co.
Vulcan Detinning Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

American Thread Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27d per ounce and in New York at 58⅜c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,000 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .07, 500 Gold Sovereign at .08½, 1,000 Independent Tonopah at .04, 200 Little Chief at .05, 100 Portland at 2.25, 500 Silver Pick at .15, 100 Tonopah Mining at 13.50, 200 Tonopah Belmont at 1.20, 500 Work at .08.

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Discussing the week's movement of currency, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate that gains and losses balance almost exactly, with a nominal decrease in cash held by the banks of $60,600. They received from the interior $4,038,800, and sent to the interior $4,798,400, including $100,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans and $1,255,000 National banknotes to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $138,400.

Receipts of new gold were $2,729,000, namely: $578,700 on New York Assay Office checks, $497,300 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $1,745,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks for Klondike and Alaskan gold. Gold exports were $1,004,100 in bars to Paris.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $16,882,000; payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $18,785,100. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $1,923,900.

The total gain from the interior, $138,400, and new gold, $2,729,000, was $2,867,400; deducting this from the loss by gold exports, $1,004,100, and on Sub-Treasury operations proper, $1,923,900, in all $2,928,000, the net loss was $60,600.

Gross receipts from the interior were the smallest since the week ending April 30. Shipments to the interior, not counting National banknotes to Washington for redemption, were the largest since the week ending June 9, when $2,300,000 went to San Francisco. The largest amount this week went to Boston, about $1,500,000. It is almost always the case that following the July disbursements, through which an enormous amount of New York exchange is distributed throughout the country, receipts of currency from the interior fall off and remittances of cash to the interior by New York banks increase.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to transfers of internal revenue and payments into the 5 per cent. redemption fund. The Treasury reports show an excess of expenditures over revenues for the week of nearly $4,000,000, but the revenues are cash collected; while the disbursements are by warrants, very few of which have as yet been presented for payment, except for interest on the public debt. Customs collections were $2,769,500, comparing with $2,972,500 in the preceding week. Pension payments were $430,000, comparing with $750,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $3,769,000 additional since [illegible]

STEAM PUMP CO. REPORT.

Business Interrupted by Removal of Plants and Earnings Fell Off.

The report of the International Steam Pump Company, issued yesterday, shows the net earnings for the year ended March 31 were $1,332,935, as compared with $1,606,617 the previous year, a decrease of $273,682.

The interest on the funded debt was $334,490, leaving a balance of $998,436 available for dividends. The dividends paid on the preferred stock were $709,800 and on the common $306,597, showing a deficit for the year of $17,961, as compared with a surplus of $101,644 the previous year, when a larger amount was paid on the common stock. The surplus, after the deduction of last year's deficit, is $2,252,032.

In his report to the stockholders President John W. Dunn says that the removal of the H. R. Worthington plants from Brooklyn and Elizabeth to Harrison, N. J., caused an interruption of business resulting in a falling off in the company's production. The decrease in the profits for the year, he says, is due to the increased expense of shifting the plants.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2½@2¾ per cent., closing at 2¾ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for five to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $361,005,347; balances, $16,788,257. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,391,068.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8600; cables, $4.8715.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼; francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅞ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—Par@10c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 7.—The rates for money on the market to-day, owing to the abundance of supplies, were not affected by the repayments to the Bank of England. Discounts were easy.

The tone on the Stock Exchange was doleful, notwithstanding the cheapness of money. The movements were irregular. Consols weakened and checked the improvement elsewhere. Americans opened irregular, but with a cheerful tone, and advanced to well over parity. The dealings were moderate and prices closed firm.

Kafirs were depressed on realizations in connection with the approaching settlement.

Imperial Japanese Government 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 27d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing.	N. Y. Equiva.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
	Yesterday.	lent.		
Consols, money	90 1-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90 3-16	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	5½	107½	106½	+ 1
Atchison	87¼	84⅞	85	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	155½	152⅜	152¼	+ ½
St. Paul	185	180	179⅝	+ ⅝
Erie	48⅜	47⅜	47⅜	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	84¾	82½	82½	— ⅛
Ill. Central	172½	167¾	168¼	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash	153½	149¾	148¾	+ 1
N. Y. Central	154	150¼	147⅞ex	+1¼
Pennsylvania	73⅜	142¾	142¼	+ ⅝
Reading	55¼	107½	107	+ ½
So. Pacific	66⅞	65¼	64¾	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	134¼	130⅝	130⅜	+ ½
U. S. Steel	34	33⅛	33	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	103¼	100⅝	100½	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 7.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet and prices were steady.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅛ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

PARIS, July 7.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular and rather weak.

Russian Imperial Fours were quoted at 86.65 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.00.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f. 25c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for checks.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing conditions of trade, Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

In wholesale and jobbing circles an unusually brisk duplicate order business testifies to the freedom from accumulated stocks on the shelves of interior dealers, while there is no abatement of confidence in the future. Structural steel and all forms of railway equipment are the prominent features of the iron industry, but quiet conditions prevail at coke ovens and pig iron furnaces. Sensational soaring of quotations for raw materials threatens the stability of the leading textile markets, although consumption is not yet perceptibly diminished by rapidly rising price lists. Widely varying reports are received regarding the crop situation, prices rising higher than would be the case if manipulation were less vigorous, and exports are adversely affected.

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New contracts for iron and steel are still confined to the few departments that have been overcrowded for months, especially rail mills and the plants producing structural shapes. Transporting lines are now busily engaged in improving facilities, and, while new mileage has not equaled some earlier records, the tonnage required for repairs is enormous and traction demands are considerable.

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Uncertainty in the markets for cotton goods has resulted from the rise in the raw material, and it is almost impossible to negotiate for future delivery. Sellers are confining their operations to such supplies as are already in sight, and efforts to discount the future meet with little success.

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Bradstreet's says:

Holiday influences, irregular weather and crop reports and seasonable shut-downs for repairs and inventories have tended to limit the turn-over of the week. Too much rain in the Northwest has retarded trade in that section, as do from the South similar reports come. In the Central West, the East and Southwest, however, trade is of full Summer volume, with good retail distribution and fair reorders for Summer goods from jobbers.

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Labor is well employed, and the signing of the new tinplate scale removes the only important threatening feature in industrial lines, which report no important strikes occurring.

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Bradstreet's correspondent at the City of Mexico reports that, owing to the 30 per cent. shortage in the wheat crop of that republic, the tariff has been reduced from $5 to $1.50 per bushel Mexican currency, offering an opportunity for increased shipments from this country. He also advises that a large increase in the Mexican cotton yield is expected this year, with the probability that future yields will be still larger, and a surplus for export is not impossible in the years to come.

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Bank clearings for the week ending with July 6 (a holiday period) aggregate $2,744,885,867, 11 per cent. over last week and 47 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $927,639,545—4 per cent more than last week and 30 per cent. over last year.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, July 7, 1905.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
51⅞	53	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf..	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	...
82⅞	83	46,225	*Amal. Copper Co.....	83	83¾	82½	83	+ ⅜
35½	35¾	100	Am. Car & F. Co.....	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
98½	99	300	Am. Car & F. Co. pf..	98½	98½	98½	98½	...
31½	32	500	Am. Cotton Oil	32	32	32	32	—1
35½	36	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf..	37⅜	37⅝	36	36	—1⅜
48½	49	4,000	*Am. Locomo. Co.....	48¾	49¼	48¼	48⅝	+ ⅛
5½	5⅞	100	*Am. Malting Co.....	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
24½	25¼	200	*Am. Malting Co. pf..	25¼	25⅞	25⅞	25¾	+ ⅛
117⅝	117¾	4,500	*Am. S. & R. Co.....	118	118¼	117¾	117¾	+ ⅛
119¼	119½	200	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf...	119⅝	119½	119¼	119½	+ ¼
98⅝	98⅞	300	*Am. Smelt. Se. pf., B..	98½	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	...
9⅞	10¼	350	Am. Steel Foundries...	10	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
139¾	140	5,810	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.....	140¼	140½	139⅜	140	+ ⅝
136⅞	138	108	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf..	136⅜	136⅝	136⅜	136⅝	—1
139	140	200	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co....	139¼	139½	139¼	139½	— ⅛
97	97⅝	500	Am. Tobacco Co. pf...	97⅛	97⅜	97⅛	97⅛	+ ⅛
37¾	37½	1,600	*Am. Woolen Co.....	37⅞	37⅞	37¾	37½	+ ⅛
103½	104½	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf..	104½	104¾	104½	104¼	+ ⅛
107	107¼	1,600	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co..	107¼	108¼	107¼	107⅛	+1⅛
85	85¼	8,200	Atch., Top. & S. F....	85	85¼	85	85¼	+ ⅛
102	102½	100	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf..	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	— ⅛
162½	163½	800	Atlantic Coast Line...	163¼	164	163	163	— ⅝
113⅜	114	18,500	Baltimore & Ohio.....	113⅞	114⅝	113⅞	113⅞	— ⅛
71½	71⅞	23,000	Brooklyn Rapid Tran..	71⅛	72	70⅞	71⅛	...
15½	16¼	15	Brunswick City	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	...
151⅞	152	3,100	Canadian Pacific	152½	152½	151⅞	151⅞	— ⅝
203	205	200	Central R. R. of N. J..	204½	204½	203	203	— ½
54	54⅛	2,000	Chesapeake & Ohio....	54⅛	54½	54	54	...
37⅜	38	100	Chicago & Alton	37½	37¾	37½	37¼	— ⅛
75	79	100	Chicago & Alton pf....	79½	79¾	79¾	79¾	...
20¼	20⅜	7,100	Chi. Gt. Western.....	20¼	20½	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
179¾	179⅞	19,500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul...	180	181¾	179¾	179⅞	+ ½
187	189	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf..	188	188	188	188	+1
208	210	1,200	Chicago & Northw.....	210	211½	208	208	—2
17⅞	18⅜	100	Chi. Term. Trans.....	18½	18½	18½	18½	...
40⅝	40¾	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf..	40½	40½	40¼	40½	— ⅛
32	36	100	Chi. Union Trac. pf....	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	+3⅝
98½	99	200	C., C., C. & St. L.....	99	99	99	90	...
115	121	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf..	120	120	120	120	+ ½
46⅜	46⅞	6,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron..	47¼	47⅝	46⅜	46⅜	— ⅝
27⅝	27¾	200	Colorado & Southern..	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	...
10½	11	500	Corn Products Co.....	10⅛	10⅝	10	10½	+ ⅛
48	49¼	100	Corn Products Co. pf..	49	49	49	49	—1
190¾	191½	5,200	Del. & Hudson	191	192¼	191	191⅝	+1⅝
...	...	15,910	Del. & Hudson rts.....	⅞	1¼	⅞	1¼	+ ⅛
31	31½	300	Denver & Rio Grande..	31½	31⅝	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
93¾	94¾	300	Detroit United Ry.....	93¾	94	93¾	94	+ ⅛
42	43	700	*Distillers Sec., ex d...	42⅜	42⅝	42¼	42½	— ⅛
15	15¼	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.....	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
29	29¼	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf..	29	29	29	29	...
79	80	900	Electric Storage Bat..	80	82	79	82	+4
47¼	47⅝	57,100	Erie	47¼	48¼	47¼	47¾	+ ⅛
83	83¼	11,600	Erie 1st pf	82¾	83½	82⅝	83⅛	+ ⅛
72⅞	73	3,100	Erie 2d pf	72⅞	73⅜	72⅞	72⅞	+ ⅛
95¼	95½	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf..	95	95⅝	95	95¼	— ⅛
62½	63	100	General Chemical	62½	62½	62¼	62½	+ ⅛
177	179	100	General Electric	178¾	178¾	178¾	178¾	— ½
281½	283	700	Great Northern pf.....	281⅞	282⅞	281⅞	282⅛	+ ⅛
16	16¼	100	Havana Electric	16	16	16	16	+ ⅛
65¼	67¼	100	Havana Electric pf....	65¼	65¾	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
90	93	100	Hocking Valley	91	91	91	91	+ ⅛
168¼	168¾	4,975	Illinois Central	168¾	169	168¼	168¼	...
19⅞	20⅛	200	Internat. Paper	20¼	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
51½	52½	200	Iowa Central pf.....	52½	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
28⅝	29½	2,900	Knick. Ice, Chicago..	28¼	29⅜	28	29⅛	+ ⅛
70	75	200	Knick. Ice, Chi. pf....	73	74½	73	74½	—1½
310	330	100	Lake Shore	318	318	318	318	—2
149¾	150	14,900	Louisville & Nash.....	149¼	150⅜	149¼	149⅜	+ ⅛
163½	163¾	100	Manhattan Elevated....	166¼	166¼	166¼	166¼	+ ⅛
83¾	84	4,200	*Met. Securities	83¾	83⅞	83	83	— ⅛
129⅝	129½	10,800	*Met. Street Railway..	129½	130¼	128⅞	130	+1¼
21⅞	22	2,200	Mexican Central	22	22⅜	22	22	...
123	123½	800	M., St. P. & S. S. M....	123½	123½	123¼	123½	— ⅜
29	29½	1,900	Mo., Kan. & Texas.....	29½	29⅝	29	29¼	+ ⅛
64	64¼	700	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf....	64½	65	64¼	64¼	— ¼
100	100¼	4,400	Missouri Pacific	100	100⅛	100	100	...
148	150	100	Nash., Chat. & St. L..	148	148	148	148	—2
61⅜	62	250	*Nat. Biscuit Co.....	62	62	62	62	— ¼
117	118	100	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf...	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜	...
46½	47	500	*Nat. Lead Co.....	47¼	47¼	47	47	...
104	106	120	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.....	105	105	105	105	...
148	148½	11,850	New York Central	148¾	149⅜	148	148	+ ⅛
48½	49	300	N. Y., Chi. & St. L....	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
199	200	160	N. Y., N. H. & H.....	200	200	200	200	...
52¾	52⅞	2,600	N. Y., Ont. & West....	53	53⅜	53	53	+ ⅛
86	86½	11,400	Norfolk & Western....	86¼	86⅝	85⅝	86	...
99⅜	99½	700	North American	99½	99½	99½	99½	— ⅜
189½	190½	3,100	Northern Pacific	189½	190⅞	189½	190	+1
92	93	500	Pacific Coast	92	92	92	92	...
105	110	100	Pacific Coast 1st pf....	105	105	105	105	—1⅝
92	94	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf....	91	91	91	91	+6
44	44⅝	100	Pacific Mail	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
142⅞	143	63,300	Pennsylvania R. R.....	142½	143¼	142½	143	+ ⅛
106	106¼	3,440	People's Gas, Chicago..	106¼	106⅝	105⅝	106¼	— ⅛
38	40	100	Peoria & Eastern	38	38	38	38	—2
14½	15	600	Pittsburg Coal	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	...
39½	40	900	Pressed Steel Car.....	39½	40	39½	39¾	— ⅛
94⅜	94½	500	Pressed Steel Car pf...	94	94¼	94	94¼	+ ¼
240	242	80	Pullman Company.....	240	240	240	240	...
35⅜	36	1,200	*Railway Steel Spring..	36⅞	36⅞	36	36	— ⅛
98½	99	285	*Ry. Steel Spring pf..	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	— ⅛
107⅞	108	131,600	Reading	107⅞	109¾	107	108	+1
93	93½	600	Reading 1st pf.....	93	93½	93	93¼	+ ⅛
92⅜	93	900	Reading 2d pf.....	93¼	93½	93¼	93⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	20⅜	1,800	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20½	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
81	81½	2,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf..	81	81⅞	80½	81	...
31½	31⅝	5,400	Rock Island Co.....	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31½	...
75¼	75⅜	300	Rock Island Co. pf....	76½	76½	75¾	75¾	— ½
34¼	34⅜	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co..	34	34	34	34	— ½
103	105	100	*Rub. Gds. Mfg. Co.pf..	104	104	104	104	...
68½	69	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68½	+ ⅛
23½	24	250	St. Louis Southw.....	24	24¼	24	24½	+ ⅛
62	62½	595	St. Louis Southw. pf..	63	63	62½	62½	— ⅛
84	84½	1,300	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co..	84	84⅝	84	84⅝	...
65	65¼	15,750	Southern Pacific	65⅛	65⅝	64⅞	65	+ ⅛
117¼	117½	350	Southern Pacific pf....	117⅜	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅛
34	34⅛	30,400	Southern Ry., ext.....	33	34⅜	33	34	+1⅛
98	99	700	Southern Ry. pf., ext..	98½	98½	98½	98½	+1½
91⅜	91⅞	17,800	Tenn. Coal & Iron.....	91½	92⅝	90	91⅜	+1½
34	34½	400	Texas & Pacific	34½	34⅞	34	34½	— ⅛
43¼	44¼	200	Texas Pac. Land Tr....	43½	43⅝	43½	43⅝	...
128½	130	3,394	Third Avenue	130	130	129¼	129½	— ⅝
57¼	57½	500	Tol., St. L. & W. pf....	57½	57⅞	57½	57½	+ ⅛
113⅜	114¼	295	Twin City R. T.....	114¼	114½	114¼	114½	+ ⅛
73¼	75	100	*Union B. & P. Co. pf..	73½	73¼	73¼	73¼	...
130⅛	130¾	76,200	Union Pacific	130½	131⅛	129⅞	130⅛	— ⅛
80¼	81¾	200	United Rys., St. L. pf..	80	80¼	80	80½	— ⅛
63	64	200	United Rys. Invest.....	64½	64⅞	64	64	— ⅛
87	87¼	100	United Rys. Inv. pf....	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
31½	31⅝	1,800	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe..	30⅞	31⅝	30⅞	31⅜	+ ⅜
93½	94	900	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf....	93⅝	94½	93	94½	+ ⅜
12¼	13½	100	*U. S. Leather.....	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
14	14¼	11,200	*U. S. Leather, t. r...	13⅝	14¼	13⅜	14	+ ⅛
112	112½	400	*U. S. Leath. pf., t. r..	112½	112½	112½	112¾	+ ⅛
34¼	34½	2,500	*U. S. Red. & Ref.....	33	34⅜	33	34⅜	+1⅛
69½	70	2,200	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf..	68⅜	69⅞	68½	69¼	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	7,400	U. S. Rubber	44	44½	43⅝	44	...
109	109½	1,500	U. S. Rubber pf.....	109⅛	109⅜	109	109	— ⅜
33⅜	33⅞	59,500	U. S. Steel	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅝	+ ⅛
101⅜	101¼	55,550	U. S. Steel pf.....	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101½	+1
35½	35⅝	500	Va.-Caro. Chemical....	35⅞	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
107¼	107½	300	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.....	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅛
41	44	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke..	41	41	41	41	+ ½
19¼	19⅞	200	Wabash	19½	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
40	41	200	Wabash pf	40	40¼	40	40¼	...
93	93¼	300	Western Union Tel	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	— ⅛
24	24½	100	Wisconsin Central	24	24	24	24	— ⅛
51	51½	100	Wisconsin Central pf...	51¼	51¼	51¼	51¼	— ⅛

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

Total sales July 7, 1905	840,942
From Jan. 1, 1905	141,534,060
Corresponding date last year	52,974,828

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 7.—Trading in investment bonds improved to-day. City stock also sold well. The action of the city authorities in accepting city stock as security for city deposits instead of requiring a bond from the depository should make a good market for its issues. United Railways income and Cotton Duck 5s were steady, and other bonds were small fractions higher. The share trading was notable for the new strength of old Seaboard common. It opened ¾ up at 21, and sold firmly at this price after touching 21¼. The new first and second preferred made new high records at 90⅝ and 55¾, showing gains of ⅝ and 1¼, respectively.

In the bond list Brewing First 4s advanced to 62½ and the incomes sold as high as 31½, closing at 31¼. Maryland and Pennsylvania incomes sold at 55. The closing was dull, but firm. Seaboard issues were in fair demand and were strong. Investment bonds were also in demand. Shares, 1,870; bonds, $180,900.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$46,400	Baltimore City 3½s	110¼	110¼	110¼
600	Baltimore City 5s	117	117	117
53,000	A. C. L. R. R. new 4s, ctfs.	94	94	94
10,000	Ga. So. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
1,000	Ga. & Alabama 5s	110¾	110¾	110¾
8,000	Maryld. & Penn. inc.	55	55	55
18,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
2,000	Peterburgh 5s, A.	113¾	113¾	113¾
1,000	United Railways 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,000	United Railways inc.	59¾	59¾	59¾
1,000	Va. El. Ry. & D. 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	107¾	107¾	107¾
5,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	114½	114½	114½
62,500	Breweries 4s	62½	62¼	62½
14,500	Breweries incomes	31¾	31¼	31¼
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83	83	83
1,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	84	84	84

118,000

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 7.—New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 3@4 per cent. On the local Exchange little of the trading to-day was centred on specialties, although some further business in Subway helped the price up to 71½. This stock was moderately active on the New York Exchange, and some trades usually given to the local market may have been made there. Quaker Oats common stock slipped off 4 points, to 58, as abruptly as it gained 4 yesterday. Oak Park Elevated common went again at 4 and the preferred at 16. Elsewhere early business was uneventful.

Afternoon trading found some buying in Brick, which took the stock to 59¾. Subway fell to 70¾, but rallied to 71. Trading in bonds was active. Quaker Oats rallied a point. List:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
150	American Can pf.....	89¾	89	89
50	American Ship	54½	54½	54½
75	American Ship pf.....	104¾	104¾	104¾
52	Chicago Brew. & Malt.	6	6	6
50	Canal & Dock.....	54	54	54
10	Chicago Telephone	134	134	134
1,115	Chicago Subway	71½	70½	71
10	Chicago Title & Trust..	102½	102½	102½
370	Chi. & Oak P. El. com.	4	4	4
455	Chi. & Oak P. El. pf...	16¼	16	16¼
15	Diamond Match	139¾	139

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for West End Avenue Apartment House—Builders Buy St. Nicholas Avenue Lots—Large Volume of Minor Business—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

E. A. Turner has sold for John Schnoering the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-fourth Street, a seven-story apartment house known as the Wissinoming, on plot 75 by 110. The price is reported to have been about $250,000.

To Build on St. Nicholas Avenue.

Samuel Green has sold a plot of six lots running through from St. Nicholas to Edgecombe Avenue, 420 feet north of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to Kantor & Cooper, who will erect five-story apartment houses on the property.

New Building on Twenty-first Street.

L. Tannenbaum, Strauss & Co. negotiated the sale of 12 and 14 West Twenty-first Street, for Samuel Sloan, Jr., and the estate of Sarah Cowdin, respectively. The buyers, Kaye & Einstein, will probably tear down the old dwellings on the plot, which measures 50.6 by 92, and erect an eleven-story building for their own use. This is the first sale of these properties in over forty years.

The leasing of 475 Fifth Avenue, near Forty-first Street, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, through Horace S. Ely & Co., is referred to in more detail in another column.

Builders Buy 105th Street Plot.

Elias Feinberg has sold to Sobel & Kean the plot, 171 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifth Street, 100 feet west of Columbus Avenue. The buyers will erect six-story flats.

Clifford N. Shurman has sold for Arthur W. Reichow 22 and 24 West One Hundredth Street, two five-story new-law flats, on plot 40 by 100.

Dr. George Roberts has resold to Miss Alice Palmer 683 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story flat, with store, on lot 16.8 by 68, adjoining the northeast corner of Ninety-third Street.

Bridget Friel has sold to Thomas J. Meehan 205 West Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 27 by 102.2.

Slawson & Hobbs were the brokers in the recently reported sale of 151 West Seventy-second Street, for J. S. Radway.

Fifth Avenue Block to be Improved.

M. Ruben has sold for Uhlfelder & Weinberg to Keshler & Bookstaver the plot at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, 100 by 99.11, and the southwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, 120 by 99.11. Three six-story apartment houses will be erected on each plot.

Philip Weinberg and Samuel Goldstein have bought from Isaac L. Dunn the Roxane apartment house at 65, 67, and 69 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

Benedict & Co. have sold for Samuel Klein to Max Marx the five-story triple flat 309 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 99.11.

Buyer for Lexington Avenue House.

Frederick T. Barry has sold for Henry Meyers 783 Lexington Avenue, a four-story brownstone dwelling on lot 20 by 80. The buyer will occupy the house.

New Houses Sold on 109th Street.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have sold, from the plans, for the Ignatz Florio Co-operative Society to Harris & Timble, the three six-story new-law tenements, 311, 313, and 315 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 44 by 100.

Alexander Spitzer, in conjunction with Wolf Singer, has sold the three double flats 305, 307, and 309 East Seventy-seventh Street, each 25 by 100, for the Beaconsfield Realty Company, to Spitzer & Spitzer. This completes the sale of a row of seven houses.

Golde & Cohen have sold to W. & J. Bachrach 132 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a two-story dwelling, 20 by 100.11.

Simon Fine has sold for Mrs. A. Powell to Harry Wittenberg 225 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a four-story single flat on lot 16.8 by 100.11.

Tobias Krakower and I. Rosenthal have sold for I. D. Shlachetzki to P. Balsam & Son 165 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 25 by 100.11.

The Eagle Realty Company has sold 255 and 257 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, two five-story brownstone flats, with stores, 16 by 74.10, for A. Stoff to L. Abramowitz & Brill; also, the northeast corner of One Hundredth Street and Third Avenue, a five-story brownstone flat, with stores, 25 by 100.

Deal for Lexington Avenue Corner.

Edgar T. Kingsley has sold for Golde & Cohen 1,584, 1,586, and 1,588 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and First Street, three three-story dwellings, on plot 52.11 by 75.5. The buyers will improve the property.

Weisberger & Kaufmann have sold for Harris & Timble 1,600 and 1,602 Madison Avenue, a six-story apartment house, 38 by 100, to Nathan Weiss and Isidore Freundlich.

H. Rosenfeld & Son have sold for N. Lewis to a Mr. Meyer the five-story double flat 1,342 Park Avenue, 25 by 100.

Samuel Fine has sold for M. Baumgarten to Max Borck the five-story tenement 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 25 by 100.

Upper Third Avenue Purchase.

S. H. Frankenheim & Co. have sold for B. Bernstein to Sarah Stein the five-story tenement, with store, 1,837 Third Avenue, 24.6 by 100.

Hahn & Hirsch have bought from Mrs. Harriett A. Bowen 432 East Seventy-ninth Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on lot 16.8 by 102.2. The buyers own two similar houses adjoining, and will erect a six-story flat on the entire plot.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have negotiated the sale of the block front on Avenue A, between Sixty-second and Sixty-third Streets, to the Standard Gas Light Company.

Thompson Street Building Operation.

Cohen & Kraft have bought from Golde & Cohen the plot, 114.10 by 100, at 57 to 63 Thompson Street, between Broome and Spring Streets, which they will improve with a six-story tenement, with stores.

Sameth & Co. have sold for the Man estate to a client the four-story tenement 312 Rivington Street.

I. Pearlman and M. Levy have sold for S. Tarshis 170 Suffolk Street, a five-story tenement, to Gordon, Levy & Co.

Charles E. Buross has resold the front and rear tenements 10 Gansevoort Street, 25 by 94, for William H. Gleason. The buyer intends to build a three-story stable on the lot.

Meyer Levenson negotiated the recent sale of 30 and 32 Pitt Street.

Emanuel Klein has sold the five-story flats 507, 509, and 511 East Fifteenth Street; also, 73 First Avenue, 24 by 100.

E. V. Pescia & Co. have leased for Mrs. H. Ringle the seven-story double tenement 432 Tenth Avenue, for a term of five years, at an aggregate rental of $30,500.

Company Sells on Walton Avenue.

J. Clarence Davies has sold for the United Real Estate and Trust Company the four two-family brick dwellings on the east side of Walton Avenue, 227 feet north of Burnside Avenue, on a plot 101 by 100.

Lawrence Kronenberger has sold 879 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, facing McKinley Square, a five-story triple flat, with stores, for a Mr. Wiencers; also, 850 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, a three-story, three-family flat, for a Mrs. Krug to a Mrs. Wolff; also, 1,227 Tinton Avenue, a three-story, two-family dwelling, to a Mr. Hoehn.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Max Dorf the northwest corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 100 by 100, to a client of Emanuel Ehrenfeld; also, in conjunction with Mr. Ehrenfeld, 974 Boston Road, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 80; also, for Adolph Cypress, 534 and 536 East Eleventh Street, a seven-story tenement, 40 by 95, to a client of Abraham B. Minsky.

J. Abramson & Brother have sold for Frederick McCarty and Theodore Macy to Joseph Spector 997 Union Avenue, a five-story new-law flat, on a plot 45.7 by 120 by 164.

Cohen & Glauber have bought 612 Union Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, a four-story brick flat, with store, 20 by 90; also, 3,023 Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, a three-story flat and store, 25 by 04; also, 45 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 20 by 100.

Active Buying at Van Nest.

William Peters & Co. have sold for H. F. Gorman two lots on the east side of Van Buren Street, near Morris Park Avenue; also, for J. G. Mahon, a lot on the east side of Jefferson Street, 100 feet south of Morris Park Avenue; also, for Gamache & Gullotte to Mrs. Anna Socher, the two-family dwelling on the south side of Columbus Avenue, 125 feet east of Garfield Street; also, for A. Decker to J. Cohen, the lot on the east side of Taylor Street, 225 feet north of Columbus Avenue; also, for a client to Gamache & Gullotte, the lot on the north side of Columbus Avenue, 75 feet east of Hancock Street; also, in conjunction with the Geiszler & Haas Realty Company, the two-family dwelling on the east side of Louise Street, 125 feet north of Columbus Avenue.

J. Ruzicka, as broker, has sold for Stevenson & Co., to A. Havel Lot 214 in Wakefield Park.

Brooklyn Purchases by Operators.

Lubetkin Brothers have bought the three four-story apartment houses 251, 253, and 255 Greene Avenue, near Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, each 26 by 100. They have sold, through a Mr. Eisler, 329 Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story flat and store on lot 25 by 100.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Bond St, 51, s s, 140.1 ft w of the Bowery, 25x74.10x25.5x69.11, three-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to Leonard Lehman.....$23,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

Rector St, n s, from Trinity Place to Greenwich St, for a twenty-three-story office building, 113.7x136; United States Express Realty Company of 49 Broadway, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $1,600,000.

133d St, n s, 210 ft w of 5th Av, for a six-story tenement and stores, 50x86.11; J. Maisel and another of 181 East Broadway, owners; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $90,000.

105th St, 239 to 247 East, for two six-story brick tenements, 40.7x100.11; A. Schlesinger and another of 65 East 103d St, owners; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

163d St, n s, 100 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; Economy Building Company of 1,493 5th Av, owner; J. Hauser of 380 West 125th St, architect; cost, $70,000.

65th St, 335 and 337 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 33.4x87.5; L. A. Solomon of 20 West 125th St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $50,000.

113th St, 339 and 341 East, for a six-story brick tenement, 33.4x87.5; R. Kurzrok of 459 East 56th St, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $30,000.

29th St, 220 to 228 East, for two six-story brick tenements, 50x85.9; P. Lauria and others of 244 Mott St, owners; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $100,000.

15th St, 29 West, for a ten-story brick apartment house, 25x94; Acme Building Company of 32 Union Square, owner; W. G. Pigueron of 32 Union Square, architect; cost, $100,000.

71st St, 113 East, for a five-and-one-half-story brick dwelling, 20x62.6; R. H. Derby of 9 West 35th St, owner; Hoppen, Koen & Huntington of 244 5th Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

138th St, n s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.11; Zeeman & Marks of 660 East 145th St, owners; S. Sass, architect; cost, $48,000.

139th St, s s, 350 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 50x87.11; Zeeman & Marks, owners; S. Sass, architect; cost, $48,000.

11th St, 632 and 634 East, for a six-story brick flat and store, 50x81.9; A. Bernstein of 42 Stanton St, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $45,000.

Westchester Av, s s, 110 ft e of Brook Av, for an eight-story warehouse, 216x137.9; J. T. Finn of 163 Columbus Av, owner; E. L. Phillips of 45 Broadway, architect; cost, $300,000.

Therlot Av, n s, 100 ft w of Cornell Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Mary E. Walsh of 258 West 35th St, owner; John J. Kennedy of Riverdale, architect; cost, $3,500.

136th St, s s, 95 ft w of Brown Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x100; Hartman & Schmidt of 74 East 119th St, owner; W. H. Birkmire of 396 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Washington Av, w s, 158 ft s of Wendover Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 51x133; Osher Gordon of 1,675 Madison Av, owner; Eugene J. Stern of 147 West 23d St, architect; cost, $60,000.

156th St, s s, from Southern Boulevard to Fox St, for five five-story brick tenements, 40x88 and 45x90; Gustave Bonhahne of 70 Lenox Av, owner; Harry T. Howell of 3d Av and 149th St, architect; cost, $205,000.

Brook Av, e s, from 135th to 136th St, for five six-story brick tenements, 40x87 and 40x90; Grossman Brothers & Rosenbaum of 540 West 58th St, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $245,000.

Prospect Av, e s, 05.0 ft n of Dawson St, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x87.11; Anna Lendes of 8 West 155th St, owner; Vincent Bonagur of 971 Home St, architect; cost, $25,000.

Villa Av, e s, 601 ft n of 200th St, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x48; Raffaelo Immediato of 3,110 Jerome Av, owner; William Kenney of 2,597 Webster Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

57th St, 45 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. C. Tomlinson, premises, owner; H. I. Cobb of 42 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

60th St, 114 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; M. H. Solley, premises, owner; J. G. Thorp of 3 West 29th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Thompson St, 139, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 7.

AMETHYST AV, w s, 440 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x85; Martin Pietscher to Anthony A. Krohe, (mtg $3,000).....100

ARTHUR AV, e s, 92 ft s of 182d St, 25x100; William Ehrlich to Otto G. Sattler, (mtg $4,000).....100

AVENUE A, s s, 119 ft e of White Plains Road, 50x100; Amos D. Briggs and another, executors, to Leonardo Lombardi and another.....1,000

AVENUE D, n e corner of 7th St, 100x105, Unionport; Milton Realty Company to John G. Pfeiffer.....100

BROOK AV, 990, e s, 26.6x111.5; Joseph Gerhardt to Nathan Lubow, (mtg $21,750).....100

CAMBRELING AV, s e s, 475 ft w of Columbia Av, 25x100; Cornelia Gleason to William H. Stonebridge, (mtg $1,000).....100

CHAMBERS ST, 79, n s, 25x75; St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church to Franklin Building Company 105,000

CLINTON AV, s e corner of Oakland Place, 50x irregular; Marks G. Levy to Wolf Burland, (mtg $4,500).....100

COURTLANDT AV, n w corner of 155th St, 50x100; Harry C. Hart to Charles Galewski and another, (mtg $19,750)..Nom.

CROTONA AV, w s, 25 ft s of 170th St, 25x113.2; George J. Fernschild to August Roehrig, (mtg $4,500).....100

ELM PLACE, w s, 210 ft n of 189th St, 25.3x109.6; Elm Improvement Company to William F. Brunner, (mtg $5,000)..

FOREST ST, e s, 140 ft s of Rock St, 50x100; Christian C. Gronberg to Patrick Lenihan.....100

FOREST AV, 802, e s, 20x75; Elizabeth Fitzpatrick to George Rau.....100

GRAND AV, e s, 75 ft n of Buchanan Place, 50x100; E. V. Roeser and another to James Sheahan, (mtg $2,500).....100

GRANT AV, Lot 34, Map 1,061, made by Charles A. Mapes, 25x100; Nettie J. Jones to August Breitsch.....Nom.

HALL PLACE, w s, 349.11 ft s of 167th St, 6x113.9; Jacob Mendelsohn and others to Alfred Benson.....100

HOE AV, n w corner of 167th St, 100x50; Hoe Av, n e corner of 167th St, 100x50; Philip Weinberg to Isaac L. Dunn, (mtg $15,500).....100

HOUSTON ST, 310 East, n s, 22.8x406.6; Samuel Schacher to Emil Adler and others, (mtg $47,500).....100

HUDSON ST, 490, e s, 21.6x110.11; Simon B. Kramer to Edward M. Grout, controller of the City of New York.....24,500

JEROME AV, e s, 156.2 ft s of Burnside Av, 75x100; Arthur W. Saunders to Katharine D. Storer, (mtg $14,000).....100

JEROME AV, e s, 28.7 ft s of 198th St, 79.8x126.2; Louis Greenberg to Samuel Post, (mtg $7,250).....100

JEROME AV, n w s, 6 ft n e of line between land at Mount Eden and George S. Goble, 200x140; John H. Storer to Katharine D. Storer, all liens.Nom.

KELLY ST, 54, e s, 25x100; Emma E. Van Nota to Annie T. Walker, (mtg $5,500).....100

LEGGETT AV, 1,048, s w s, 27.9x68.2; Marion A. Quade to Alfred Beyrodt, (mtg $3,800).....100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,742, w s, 20x62.10; Rosa Gennis to Louis Hess, (mtg $8,750).....100

LEXINGTON AV, 857, e s, 16.8x80; Anna Canthers to Victor C. von Unrah, (mtg $12,000).....Nom.

LOGAN ST, s s, 50 ft w of Maple Av, 25x100; Joseph Schneider to Daniel Granelli.....100

LOT 2, Block 8, map of land of Whitehall Realty Company; Whitehall Realty Company to Grace J. Thompson.....100

LOT 24, Block 5, Section A, map of Edenwald; Lund Company A of Edenwald to William Ufland.....Nom.

LOT 39, map of part of Hunt estate; Henry Sandford to Agnes Decker, (mtg $2,900).....100

LOT 183, 24 map of Neill estate; Agnes Decker to Harry Fried, (mtg $350).....100

LOT 24, Block 3, map of land of Whitehall Realty Company, on White Plains Av; Whitehall Realty Company to Lillie C. Naumann.....100

LOTS 3, 4, and 5, Block 8, map of land of Whitehall Realty Company; Whitehall Realty Company to Arthur E. Forrest.....100

LOTS 21 to 23, Block 3, map of land of Whitehall Realty Company, on White Plains Av; Whitehall Realty Company to Katie Oehmsen.....100

LOTS 31 and 32, Block 5, map of land of Whitehall Realty Company, on White Plains Av; Whitehall Realty Company to Lillie C. Naumann.....100

LOTS 16 to 19, map of Neill estate; Henry Villaume to Myron W. Cuddeback, (mtg $11,500).....Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,437, e s, 27x100; David Lorenthal to Fannie Berman, (mtg $26,375).....100

MAPES AV, 2,100, n w s, 33x150; August C. Schanbacher, executor, to Henrietta Schubert, (mtg $2,000).....4,300

MARION AV, 2,661, w s, 25x163.8; Carrie Schnur to Mary Muehlhaus, (mtg $6,000).....Nom.

MARION AV, 2,661, w s, 25x163.8; Frederick Muehlhaus to Carrie Schnur, (mtg $6,000).....Nom.

ROGERS PLACE, 954, e s, 16.8x80; Isaac H. Sonn to Gertrude Meise, (mtg $4,500).....Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 201.9 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 25x irregular; Cecilia Gottlieb to Albert F. Meyer, (mtg $15,000).....100

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 158th St, 25x100; Susan L. Mutchell to Emil Fleischl, (mtg $21,000).....Nom.

STEBBINS AV, 959, w s, 20.11x120; Webster D. Haynes to Heinrich Kunz, (mtg $5,200).....100

THOMPSON ST, w s, 100 ft n of Broome St, 114.10x100; Elias A. Cohen to Simon Cohen and another, (mtg $152,000).....100

TINTON AV, n w corner of 150th St, 50x94.9; Jennie Strachstein to the Prospect Avenue Realty Company, (mtg $9,500).....Nom.

UNION AV, n w s, part of Lot 16, map of farm of G. Morris, Westchester; Joseph W. Wakegling to Max Katz and others.....100

WALES AV, s w corner of 150th St, 50x105; Henry Reubel to William Reubel, all liens.....Nom.

2D AV, 1,954, e s, 25x100; Louis B. Wasserstrom to Jacob Robbins, (mtg $23,000).....100

2D AV, 2,485, w s, 25.8x100; Lena Jacobs to Harris Schapiro, (mtg $34,500).....100

2D ST, n w corner of Madison Av, 50x100, Westchester; Martin J. Donnelly to Mary Donnelly.....100

3D AV, e s, 38.5 ft n of 41st St, 20.8x65; Elizabeth Baldwin to Annie C. Werning.....Nom.

3D AV, e s, 38.5 ft n of 41st St, 20.8x65; Annie C. Werning to Frances Mulvey, (mtg $8,000).....15,000

3D AV, 1,563, e s, 25x irregular; Albert Brandt to Hugo E. Distelhurst and another, (mtg $15,000).....

4TH AV, n s, east ½ of w ½ of Lot 648, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Horace K. Hill to Clotilda Zambetti, (mtg $1,500)

5TH AV, 1,465 and 1,467, e s, 50.6x110; Samuel Lamchick to Louis Lamchick and others, (mtg $88,000).....

8TH ST, n s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x93; Morris Kronovet and others to Chone Jaffe, (mtg $34,000).....

10TH AV, e s, 80.2 ft n of 27th St, 18.6x75; Gustav Ockenfuss to City of New York.....14,600

11TH ST, n s, 235.6 ft e of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Adolph Reichmann to Otto A. Rosalsky and another, (mtg $13,000).....

13TH ST, n s, s ½ of Lot 562, map of Unionport, 100x198; Elizabeth A. Cowan to Annie Fitzpatrick.....

13TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue D, 100x108, Unionport; Mary M. Lilly to Henry Demmerle, (mtg $2,000).....

14TH ST, 203 East, 19x103.3; Adolph Plisser to Joseph Hyman, (mtg $27,500)

14TH ST, s s, Lot 362, map of Unionport, 100x216; Annie Cowan to Elizabeth A. Cowan.....

16TH ST, n s, 178.3 ft e of 10th Av, 26.1x92.9; Joseph S. Schwab to Thomas J. Jones, (mtg $15,000).....

25TH ST, 384 West, 25x74.9; Rosa A. Fox to Elizabeth C. Q. Rodriguez, all title.....

26TH ST, s w s, 30 ft s e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; David H. Hyman to William L. Sutphin and another, (mtg $40,000).....

26TH ST, s s, 259.1 ft w of Broadway, 25x98.9; Frederick Robert to Abraham Goldsmith and others, (mtg $35,000)..

30TH ST, 147 West, 25x98.9; Elizabeth S. Fenrich and another to George S. Capes.....

33D ST, 155 West, 25x99.11; Mayer Fink to David S. Mayers, (mtg $33,000).....

36TH ST, 319 East, 25x98.9; William B. Fox to Bernhard Klingenstein.....

30TH ST, 310 East, 25x98.9; William C. F. Boyer and others to Julius B. Fox.....

47TH ST, 344 East, 20x84.11; Mary Zisola to Abraham Koffman, (mtg $11,700).....

48TH ST, 136 to 140 East, 108x100.5; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.....

48TH ST, 317 East, 25x100.5; Ignatz Weisberger to David Solomon, (mtg $19,500).....

54TH ST, n s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, 30x100.5; Abraham Adelberg and others to Jacob Rosenblum and another, (mtg $35,000).....

65TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.5; Kalman Goldman and others to Bernat Zicherman, (mtg $18,000).....

74TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Bertha Becker to Isidor R. Tillman and another, (mtg $14,000).....

78TH ST, 268 East, 16.4x76.8; Hyman Gross to Frederick Lang, (mtg $60,000)

79TH ST, s s, 138 ft e of Park Av, 19x102.2; Nancy Bear to Carrie B. Kupper, (mtg $20,000).....

84TH ST, 105 East, 25x102.2; John H. Bodine to Sophia Gruenstein, (mtg $24,000).....

86TH ST, s s, 123 ft w of East End Av, 24.11x102.2; Mary Turner to Christopher Fuchs, (mtg $13,000).....

89TH ST, 222 and 224 East, 50x100.8; Abraham Wolf and others to Adolph Schmeidler, (mtg $36,750).....

100TH ST, 313 West, 18x100.11; George Nicholas to John C. Eustace, (mtg $24,000,) rerecorded.....

100TH ST, 237 West, 15x100.11; Gideon E. Fountain to Rollie Borden Low, (mtg $16,000).....

105TH ST, 340 East, 34.4x100.11; 106th St, 344 East, 34.4x100.11; Mary A. Franklin to Julius Berman and another, (mtg $80,000).....

106TH ST, 11 and 15 East, 50x100.11; Samuel Rubenstein to Louis Daum, (mtg $44,000).....

106TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Columbus Av, 20.3x100.11; Mary McNulty to Charles J. Ulrich, (mtg $18,000).....

115TH ST, 268 West, 25x100.11; Barney Cohen to Laura Elsotfer, (mtg $14,500).....

118TH ST, 72 East, 25x100.11; Jacob Goldstein and others to Abraham Levy, (mtg $14,000).....

120TH ST, 239 East, 25x100.11; Joseph Louis to Max Ost, (mtg $18,000).....

122D ST, 235 and 237 East, 37.6x100.11; Max Epstein and others to Benjamin Harris, (mtg $36,000).....

124TH ST, 430 West, 25x100.11; Sophia Oppenheimer to Henry Schlumbohm, (mtg $27,500).....

126TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 3d Av, 27.6x99.11; Isidor R. Tillman and others to Rachel Shweitzer, (mtg $3,200).....

127TH ST, 65 to 69 West, 50x99.11; Isaac L. Dunn to Philip Weinberg, (mtg $67,000).....

132D ST, s s, 175 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Ray Helborn to Winnifred I. Turner, (mtg $20,000).....

132D ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; Catharine Devine to Ellen J. McAuliffe, (mtg $7,000).....

137TH ST, 514 East, 25x100; Nathan Fostenberg and another to Rudolph Mann, all title, (mtg $16,225).....

137TH ST, 514 East, 25x100; Nathan Fostenberg to Samuel Drexler, ½ part, all title, (mtg $16,225).....

140TH ST, centre line, 100 ft e of Brook Av, runs n 73.7x s 56.11x s 39.8x w 13.5, gore; Leopold Ehrmann to rector, &c., of St. Ann's Church of Morrisania.....

143D ST, n s, 266.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; 143d St, n s, 308.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Bernhard Lederer to Mitchel Levy and others, (mtg $100,000).....

143D ST, 740 East, 25x100; Max Peck and others to Giuseppe Boitano and another, (mtg $14,000).....

152D ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x199.10, (mtg $102,500;) 151st St, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, 75x199.10, (mtg $78,000;) Jacob Scheer and others to Scheer-Ginsberg Realty and Construction Company.....

153D ST, n s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 30x100; John Giese to John Federwitz, 82D ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x79.9; Robert McMahon to Joseph C. Clement, (mtg $5,000).....

232D ST, n s, Lot 582, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Edmund E. Johnson to Annie Hill.....Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BOITANO, Giuseppe, and another to Eliza Peck; 143d St, s s, 200 ft w of Brook Av, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

CAPES, George S., and Elizabeth Schmeider and another; 30th St, 147 West, due Sept. 30, 1906.....22,000

COHEN, Simon, and another, to Golde & Cohen, Corporation; Thompson St, w s, 100 ft n of Broome St, prior mtg $86,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....20,000

DONOHUE, Charles, to George E. Ketcham; 24th St, 437 West, due Dec. 7, 1905, 6 per cent.....8,000

FLENCHEL, Emil, to Susan L. Gutzsell; St. Ann's Av, 775, 2 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

FOX, Julius B., to William C. F. Boyer; 39th St, 319 East, prior mtg $12,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....2,000

GRANELLI, Daniel, to Joseph Schneider; Logan St, s s, 50 ft w of Maple Av, William's Bridge, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

GRANNIS, Kate, to Kathryn M. Hardy; Hewitt Place, e s, 100 ft n of Leggett Av, due July 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....800

HEYMAN, Joseph, to Adolph Fisser; 14th St, 203 East, due Jan. 7, 1906, 6 per cent.....2,000

HUBER, Bertha, to Daniel Huber; Lot 390, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years..1,300

LEMMERLE, Henry, to Preston S. Krecker; 13th St, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue D, Unionport, prior mtg $2,000, 2 years, 6 per cent.....800

LENIHAN, Patrick, to Christian C. Gronberg; Forest St, e s, 140 ft s of Rock St, 4 years.....700

MARION, John B., to the Hamilton Bank of New York City; Lot 80, map of Van Nest Park, demand, 6 per cent.....1,050

NAUMANN, Lillie C., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 31 and 32, Block 5, map of Whitehall Realty Company, due July 3, 1908.....1,505

NAUMANN, Lillie C., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 24, Block 3, map of Whitehall Realty Company, due July 3, 1908.....805

O'HARA, Richard, to the Hamilton Bank of New York City; Barker Av, s e corner of 208th St, due Jan. 6, 1906.....2,500

OLHMEEN, Katie, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 21, 22, and 23, Block 3, map of Whitehall Realty Company, due July 3, 1908.....1,785

ROSALSKY, Otto H., and another to Adolph Reichmann; 11th St, 529, n s, 295.6 R w of Avenue B, prior mtg $13,000, due May 1, 1908.....2,000

ROSENBLUM, Jacob, and another to Abraham Adelberg and another; 54th St, n s, 167 ft e of Lexington Av, prior mtg $35,000, 5 years, 6 per cent.....10,000

ROSENDORF, Hugo D., and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 242d St, 47 West, due &c., as per bond.30,000

SCHAPIRO, Harris, to Lena Jacobs; 2d Av, 2,485, prior mtg $20,000, 10 years, 6 per cent.....3,500

SCHWALM, Maria, to Daniel Reiss; Seton Av, w s, 225 ft n of Randall Av, Edenwald, 1 year, 6 per cent.....300

SCOTT, Patrick H., and others to Mary M. Scott; 18th St, s s, 277.8 ft w of 9th Av, year.....12,500

STERNBERG, Max, to Moses L. Olenick and others; 158th St, s s, 418.11 ft w of Union Av, secures performance of contract.....

STONEBRIDGE, William H., to Cornelius Gleason; Monroe Av, s e s, 475 ft n of Columbia Av, 3 years.....1,000

TILLMAN, Isidor R., and another to Louis Becker; 74th St, 319 East, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....4,250

WATSON, Carl M., to Augusta A. Jefferis; Cottage Grove Av, w s, 100 ft s of Cornell Av; 3 years.....2,500

Mechanics' Liens.

HUDSON ST, 520; Cork & Zicha against Samuel Korn, owner; John Steurer, contractor.....70

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of 165th St, 40x100; Griffin Roofing Company against Max Rosenthal & Joseph Oshinsky, owners and contractors.....100

1ST AV, e s, whole front between 88th and 89th Sts to East River, —x—; M. Gould's Sons Company against Edison Company, owner; Cooper, Weg & Cooke Company, contractors.....604

22D ST, 217 to 221 East; The E. H. Ogden Lumber Company against Herter Realty Company and Peter J. Herter, owners and contractors.....2,019

33D ST, 235 East; The Harris Safety Company against James J. Purcell, owner and contractor.....35

75TH ST, 417 and 419 East; Julius Mueller against William Babor, owner and contractor.....60

119TH ST, 462 East; Henry G. Billeck, Jr., against Giovanni and Joseph Levoli, owner and contractor; Charles S. Copello, owner.....$249

119TH ST, 227 East; Henry Heine against John Doe, owner; P. Alteria, Son & Co., contractors.....17

122D ST, 235 and 237 East; G. Smith & Son against Max Epstein & Jacob Cohn, owners; Max L. Rohman, contractor.....518

182D ST, 453 and 455 West; John Norton against Jane F. Lemon, owner and contractor.....650

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

238TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Oneida Av, —x—; Percy P. Hopp against Samuel Graham and others, June 6, 1905.....$34

Lis Pendens.

ARTHUR AV, w s, s ¼ of Lot 88, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 25x124; Emma T. Schiffer and others, (partition;) attorney, E. W. Grotz.

BOWERY, 163; Henry W. Berg against Grosvenor S. Hubbard, individually and as trustee, (action to declare lien;) attorney, S. D. Levy.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 149th St, 99.11x100; parcel beginning at a point 24.9 ft s of intersection of s s of 38th St and w s of 11th Av, runs e 100x s 74x w 100x n 74, two actions; David Stevenson against James McClenahan, individually and as trustee, (action to remove trustee, &c.;) attorneys, Gifford, Hobbs, Haskel & Beard.

CHERRY ST, 17 to 21; Louisa D. Davids against Mary Healy, (specific performance;) attorney, J. F. Lambden.

LOTS 76, 218, 219, 280, 296, 297, 300, and 403, map of Washingtonville; Andrew Sahlstrom against Edna S. Montag and others, (partition;) attorneys, Wetherborn & Link.

2D ST, n w corner of 1st St, 45x74x95x40; Charles May against Catherine Close and others, (partition;) attorney, G. A. Hamburger.

2D AV, 1,982; Reserve Realty Company against Albert J. Adams, (specific performance;) attorneys, Bigham & Wagner.

14TH ST, s s, 84 ft e of 5th Av, 33x102.8; Rutherfurd Realty Company against Willett F. Cook and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker.

36TH ST, 250 West, 25x98.9; Mary Conley and others, individually and as administratrix, against Anna T. Walton, individually and as executrix, (action to set aside deed;) attorney, E. J. McGuire.

97TH ST, 110 West; Trinity Av, s e corner of Pontiac Place, runs s 294.6 to Terrace Place x n e 142x n 175x w 79 to beginning; Trinity Av, n e corner of Pontiac Place, runs e 175 to Terrace Place x e 70x s 175x w 79 to beginning, and other property in Kings and Queens Counties; Maria E. Herrick against David Stone, individually and as executor, (partition;) attorneys, Moss & Feiner.

102D ST, 316 and 318 East; Samuel Weil against Harris Levy and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

107TH ST, 124 East; Joseph Silverman and another against Rachel Hamburger, (action to establish lien;) attorney, J. J. Harris.

112TH ST, 611 to 617 West; Thomas P. McKenna against Michael Tully and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, C. T. Terry.

137TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of Lenox Av, 50x99.11; Joshua Silverstein against Abe Schwalbe, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Morrison & Schiff.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

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$5,500 @ 5½% ... 17,500 @ 5 % .... 35,000 @ 5½%
10,000 @ 5 % ... 20,000 @ 5 % .... 50,000 @ 5 %
13,000 @ 5½% ... 23,000 @ 5½% .... 65,000 @ 5 %
15,000 @ 5½% ... 24,000 @ 5 % .... 75,000 @ 5½%
15,000 @ 5 % ... 25,000 @ 5½% .... 120,000 @ 4½%
17,000 @ 5½% ... 35

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Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

On Broadway, Near 22d St.
An elegant store, with two floors above (entire building), to lease for term of years. J. Edgar Leayeraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

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Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

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Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
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Reached in from 2½ to 3½ hours from New York by special fast trains over Lackawanna Railroad; varying in elevation from one to two thousand feet; boating, bathing, fishing, golf, and all outdoor amusements. Booklets about hotels and boarding houses at Information Bureau, 429 Broadway, New York.

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Open the Entire Year.
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From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

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$1. N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 ... PROVIDENCE
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CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

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The Fast and Elegant Steamers
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Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

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NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M.
Leave Batery (near South Ferry.) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 44, West 16th St., Daily (except Saturday), 9 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.00; LAKE GEORGE, $4.50; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M.; Saturdays, 1 P. M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BERMUDA
Special 10-day tours to this delightful Ocean Resort leave New York by Quebec S. S. Co.'s new twin-screw mail steamship "Bermudian," July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 1905.
$44.50 Hotel and other expenses, according to hotel. $49.50
Berths and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 849 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

BY SEA TO MAINE
A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.
TEN-DAY ROUND TRIP TICKETS, $7.00.

BOUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 25, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements. ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days. $600 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.
This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 8:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISLES SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—†ST. LOUIS LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—†SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND.—A large red setter dog. 48 East 51st St.

LOST.—Miniature of child set in breastpin, with plain gold rim, on July 4, between Arverne, L. I., and Rockaway Beach. Liberal reward if returned to Room 307, 1,402 Broadway; M. F. Steindler.

LOST.—$25 reward, return of white bull terrier; brindle ears and brindle spot on back. Lost June 30, from 308 West 75th St.

LOST.—42d St., near Broadway, white Maltese terrier; reward. Apply 138 W. 42d St.

LOST.—Pocket card case. Reward if returned to J. O. Kline, 104 Wall St., city.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large and small rooms; good table; table board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

26TH ST., 44 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated; table excellent; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; near Park; references; American.

82D, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor; table boarders accommodated; telephone; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Well-furnished medium-size room, southern exposure, in handsome private home; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, $12 and $14 for two persons, with board.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Two very desirable, nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged.

145TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

MADISON AV., 873, 894, 896, (81st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer;) telephones.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms to rent for the Summer; transients accommodated.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family, comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 33 WEST.—Elegant single and double rooms; newly furnished; table d'hote, 5:30.

18TH ST., 13 WEST.—Large, clean, cool, well-furnished rooms; superior accommodations, $4 upward; transients.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running water; large closets; telephone. Summer rates.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; newly furnished, decorated; very comfortable; select house.

23D, 447 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished, cool, small rooms; all improvements; private family; references.

24TH ST., 119 EAST.—Clean, attractive room; medium size; shower bath; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

39TH ST., 228 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large, cool front and rear parlors; single rooms.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen; $3; parlor for business; others, $1 50 upward.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

55TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large connecting rooms, together, separately; Summer price; single room, closet, $8.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Medium room, running water, bath; large, cool room; private house; references.

62D ST., 121 WEST.—Large, airy room, also hall room, for gentlemen; reasonable; bath. Dommet

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST, 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets; references. Owner.

81ST, 202 WEST.—Light, cool rooms in high-class apartment; 'phone; hall service. Clark.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; large or small; telephone; private family. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from L, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; select home; gentlemen preferred; meals if desired; references.

111TH, 229 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, telephone, elevator; $3 up. Winant.

116TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway; telephone. Root.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms, delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

116TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone; Subway; references. McPhail.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue—near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional—location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; Subway and "L" one block.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone

LAFAYETTE AV., 11.—Nicely furnished large rooms; all improvements; convenient to all cars

SCHERMERHORN ST., 116.—Second floor large room; also smaller room; running water; near City Hall.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; fine rooms; elevator, telephones, electricity; cheap; 509 West 112th.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—One spacious and one or two smaller unfurnished or partly furnished rooms; no small flats; give price, situation, &c., or not considered. Permanent, 201 East 14th St.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

I WANT a lady-like young person for company for the Summer; will give board and good home free in the Adirondacks. Apply Mrs. Freeland Jones, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE, ACCURATE, AND RAPID; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY N. Y. MILLINERY & SUPPLY CO., 628 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; good position for competent party. Address, with full particulars, D 201 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer; must read notes; long-hand writing and spell correctly. C Box 200 Times Downtown.

Males.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Uneed protection! We protect. How! S. U. F. P. Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—Competent invoice clerk; one who is rapid writer and accurate at figures; state salary required and references. A. T., Box 107 Times.

BRIDGE TERMINAL PLAN IS AT LAST APPROVED

Improvement of Brooklyn Structure Will Provide More Platforms.

TO EXTEND TO PEARL STREET

Work of Construction May Be Complete in Two Years—Williamsburg Bridge Improvements Delayed.

Elaborate plans for a new Manhattan terminal for the Brooklyn Bridge, to relieve the present intolerable crush in rush hours, were approved by the Board of Estimate at yesterday's meeting. The structure is to cost $3,000,000, and will extend from the southerly line of the present bridge property along the easterly line of Centre Street to the southerly line of Pearl Street.

Instructions were given to the Corporation Counsel to proceed at once to take title to all necessary property, and Bridge Commissioner Best said last night that construction work could be begun in less than a year. It is expected that the terminal will be in operation within two years. The building will be three stories high, and will be built on archways, so as not to interfere with the traffic on the streets to be crossed.

The plans provide for a station building east of Centre Street and south of Duane Street and for the extension of the present bridge tracks and the laying of new tracks into the bridge station and on to Pearl Street for switching and loading purposes.

Under the plans submitted by Bridge Commissioner Best yesterday the station building on Centre Street will include:

1. A basement below the street level into which the loops for trolley lines in the present station may be transferred.
2. A first floor on the ground level which will provide within street lines for waiting and assembly spaces for the use of passengers going to and from the cars over the bridge.
3. A second or gallery floor about the level of the mezzanine floor of the present station, which will provide for the distribution of passengers coming from the street or from the elevated railroads in Park Row as well as those which cross the bridge.
4. A third or track floor, providing for the disposition of tracks and platforms for the trains crossing the bridge on what are known as the bridge or elevated railroad tracks. This floor will be the main station floor and have great height in order to provide adequate light, air, and ventilation.

Ample and commodious stairways will be built and the construction of the station will provide unobstructed access to trolley routes and bridge railway trains, as well as to the elevated railway on Park Row.

The new station will provide the same number of loops as now used in the present terminal, eight new landing points for bridge railway trains, and will permit the handling of about twice as many trains at this station as is now possible. There will be separate platforms for the various class of passengers, thus doing away with a great part of the present discomfort and danger.

In addition to approving the Brooklyn Bridge plans the board considered various schemes for bettering the conditions of the Manhattan entrance to the Williamsburg Bridge. One suggestion was for an underground terminal to accommodate the Brooklyn trolley cars as well as the Brooklyn elevated cars. Controller Grout said that the Brooklyn trolley cars could be equipped for the use of an underground trolley slot at a cost of $117 per car, and should be required to run to the Bowery over Delancey Street by the same system used in Manhattan. The matter was finally referred to Controller Grout and Mr. Ahearn, who are to report to the board.

Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department called attention to a plan of his department to construct a three-story terminal for the bridge in Delancey Street. This, he said, would solve the problem of the congestion.

BROKER AYER DREAMED IT.

Astonished to Hear That He Told of Losing $100,000 in Cotton.

Hal W. Ayer, the cotton broker, of 28 West Twenty-eighth Street, who was arrested on Thursday night and locked up in the Tenderloin Police Station at his own request for safe keeping, told Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday that he had taken some refreshments which made him ill, and thought the policeman would take him to a hospital. Mr. Ayer was discharged. He had no recollection, he said, of telling the policeman that he had recently lost $100,000 in the cotton market. If he did say so, he declares, it was not true.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call or write Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Boy to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, Enterprise Music Supply Co., 46 West 28th St.

WANTED—Good salesman for wholesale millinery house. Smith & Hermann Co., 155 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COMPANION.—By experienced teacher as companion to young girl; would travel. Z., Box 313 Times, Times Square.

JANITRESS.—By a respectable American woman as janitress in Harlem; family, three adults. Address Mrs. B., Box 125 Times, Harlem.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Open to an engagement; city or country. H Box 319 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7. Attentive, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Haron, 219 West 115th St.

Males.

A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN of 50, for 20 years manager of an Iowa department store, used to office work of all kinds, English or German, thoroughly understanding dry goods, shoes, groceries, &c., is looking for a position; first-class retail salesman and an A No. 1 all-around man that you can trust; moderate salary. R. A. S., 431 West 57th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By experienced bookkeeper thoroughly familiar with all forms of books and accustomed to having full charge of accounts for large houses. Spaulding, 502 Manhattan Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, (29;) opening, closing; systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Thoroughly experienced in driving and care of horses, carriages, gardens, &c.; references. Alex. McMullen, 107 4th Av.

COLLEGE MAN, (26,) wants to work at anything, anywhere; business experience; references; no canvassing. B., care Phillips, 292 7th St.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes work at anything; is willing and not afraid to make himself useful. Wm. J. Kirwin, 277 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 33, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SCOTCHMAN, intelligent, industrious, handy around horses and gardens, single, desires a steady position; will give particulars by mail or in person; would like country place. City address, No. 460 7th Av. Thos. T. Cochrane.

SOLDIER, just discharged, character "excellent"; thoroughly familiar with submarine mining and torpedoes, desires position in armory as janitor; will give instruction in the art of submarine mining if desired; has nine years' practical experience. Thomas T. Cochrane, ex-Sergeant of Artillery, 460 7th Av.

SPECIAL OFFICER, &c.—Ex-officer wishes position as special officer, watchman, caretaker; any position of trust; highest references. T., 1,035 Dean St., Brooklyn.

TUTOR.—Assistant instructor in Harvard desires position as tutor during the Summer for college entrance examinations; three years' experience as tutor of college undergraduates; athletic, can row and swim; would serve also as companion. R. W. Keiso, 35 Divinity, Cambridge, Mass.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box B, 201 Times, Times Square.

TWO GIBB FAMILIES SHARE.

Will of Howard Gibb Cuts Off His Second Wife if She Remarries.

The will of Howard Gibb, who was a member of the firm of Frederick Loeser & Co., Brooklyn dry goods merchants, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' office yesterday. Mr. Gibb died a few weeks ago in Paris, and his body reached here yesterday on the French liner La Savoie. The funeral will be held next Tuesday at the Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. On Monday and Tuesday the store of Frederick Loeser & Co. will be closed, but will reopen as usual on Wednesday morning. The employes will attend the funeral.

The will, dated April 20, 1904, directs that as long as Elizabeth Rossiter Gibb remains a widow she is to have the use of all household effects, horses, and carriages, together with an annuity of $24,000. In case she remarries, her life interest in the estate is to go to the testator's son, Howard Gibb. Mme. Mary Louise Vernet, a former wife, receives an annuity of $6,000. Mme. Minnie Burr de Moy, daughter of the first wife, an annuity of $11,800. Each child who shall survive her is to receive $5,000 a year, the total not to exceed the mother's portion. Upon the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Rossiter Gibb her three daughters, Irene, Edith, and Bessie, are to receive each an income of $1,500 a year.

The residuary estate is to be placed in trust for the benefit of the testator's son, Howard Gibb. In case his income does not amount to at least $15,000 when he attains the age of twenty-five, the widow's income is to be decreased to make up such deficiency. In case of the death of Howard Gibb, his children are to receive his share.

A codicil authorizes his executors to continue to employ his capital in the copartnership of Frederick Loeser & Co. or withdraw the same if they desire.

NEW UPTOWN BANK BUILDING.

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Leases Site on Fifth Avenue.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has leased the property at 475 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-first Street, and opposite the new Public Library, and will erect there a new building, to be occupied as an uptown branch.

The lease, negotiations for which were conducted through Horace S. Ely & Co., will run until 2010, being for a term of twenty-one years, with the privilege of renewal for four similar periods. The lot which measures 33.6 by 99, is owned by the Delafield estate, and the old four-story brownstone dwelling now standing on the site has been the home of the Delafield family for more than forty years. Joseph Delafield took title to the property in 1800 for $40,000.

What the rental is in the lease to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has not been announced, but judging by the recent scale of Fifth Avenue values, that corporation will probably pay for each year's use of the property considerably more than half of its price in 1860.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company has not decided whether to build a banking house solely for its own use or a taller building, but it was said yesterday that the former plan is likely to prevail.

REGAN'S APPEAL DENIED.

Appellate Court Affirms Conviction of Murder in Second Degree.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court handed down a decision yesterday denying the appeal of Martin Regan, who was convicted of murder in the second degree. All the Justices concur in the result, but Chief Justice O'Brien dissents from the reasoning of his colleagues.

Regan shot Francis E. Slater, who was his brother-in-law, on the night of Oct. 26, 1899. Slater and Mrs. Slater, who is an actress, were living apart. On the night of the killing she was playing at a theatre in Brooklyn, from which Regan was seeing her home. While still in Brooklyn a scuffle took place between Slater and Regan. Regan wrested a pistol from Slater, and then they all crossed in a Twenty-third Street ferry boat. When they had reached New York Slater began throwing stones at Regan. Regan at the moment was some feet ahead of the Slaters. He drew his revolver and shot Slater.

The majority of the court held that at the time the shot was fired Regan had no reason to fear for himself or his sister, and had no ground for apprehension that Slater had another pistol besides that which he had wrested from him.

SEEKS FEE IN POILLON CASE.

Justice Says He Will Make Plaintiff Pay Fitzgerald If Possible.

James J. Fitzgerald, former attorney for Mrs. Catherine Poillon, whose suit against William Gould Brokaw for $250,000 for breach of promise of marriage has been compromised, asked Justice Gildersleeve yesterday to determine whether or not Mrs. Poillon's new attorneys, Black, Gruber, Olcott & Bonynge, should pay Mr. Fitzgerald for legal services rendered in the beginning of the fight. Fitzgerald said he understood that the amount of the settlement in the case was $17,500, and that he had had an agreement with his client by which he was to receive 15 per cent. of any amount recovered, the percentage not to exceed $3,000.

Justice Gildersleeve said he believed Mrs. Poillon had promised to pay the amount claimed by Mr. Fitzgerald, and, he added, after reserving decision:

"If there is any way of making her pay the court will do so."

COURTS SEVERE ON FORGERS.

Sentences Increasing, Bankers' Detectives Say—50 Per Cent. Convicted.

Courts are increasing the severity of punishment for forgery, according to the opinion of detectives for the American Bankers' Association as given in a report by James R. Branch, Secretary of the association, covering bank robberies and forgeries since Sept. 1, 1904. Six professional forgers have been sentenced since May 31 to a total of thirty-two years and nine months' imprisonment, an average of five years and five months each.

The association has secured the arrest since Sept. 1, 1904, of forgers in twenty-two special cases, of which eleven were convicted, and the arrest of forty-nine general cases, of which twenty-five were convicted. Of burglars and highwaymen sixty-three have been arrested and thirty-two convicted. Ninety-nine banks have been attacked during the ten months, of which only seventeen were members of the Bankers' Association.

BANK MAY TAKE 1 WALL ST.

Phenix National Considering Lease of City's Most Valuable Corner.

President F. E. Marshall of the Phenix National Bank said yesterday, regarding a report that the bank might lease the property at the southeast corner of Broadway and Wall Street, that the matter had not yet taken definite form. He added that there had been some talk of such a project with the St. Louis people, who bought the property a few weeks ago for $700,000, but that the negotiations were still wholly in a preliminary stage.

The plan under discussion, according to the report, provided for the erection of a new building, six or seven stories high, exclusively for the bank's occupancy, and for which the bank would pay an annual rental of $70,000 or $75,000.

MORGAN'S NEW DEPUTIES TO BE SECRETLY NAMED

Superintendent Says He Will Organize Bureau Next Week.

BARS ORGANIZATION LISTS

Neither Tammany Nor Republicans Recognized in Choosing 100 Men—How the Wigwam Loses.

George W. Morgan, State Superintendent of Elections, announced yesterday that he would appoint next week the majority of the 100 permanent deputies which the Legislature allowed him at the recent session. Fifty are to receive $1,200 a year and fifty $900 a year.

"The names of the deputies when appointed," said Superintendent Morgan, "will not be announced. This bureau is in the nature of a secret service. I will say, however, that no man will be appointed to one of the $1,200 places who has not been identified with the service in the past, or who is not possessed of special qualifications. I have about forty-five men in the department and many will be retained as permanent deputies.

"It is provided in the new law that ten of the permanent deputies shall be empowered to take oaths. No man will be appointed to one of those places who is not a member of the bar. Probably the names of the men who get these places will be made public. I can see no objection to publicity in their cases."

"Will Tammany Hall be allowed to name any of the permanent deputies?" he was asked.

"There is nothing in the law which prescribes that I shall recognize any political organization. In the appointment of special deputies around election time, Tammany Hall will receive equal recognition with the Republican organization as heretofore."

"Does that mean that no Democrats will be appointed to any of the permanent places in the bureau?"

"Not at all; it merely means that in making these appointments I do not intend to be governed by the wishes of any organization. Some Democrats will be appointed. I have some in my service now and they will be continued as permanent deputies."

Superintendent Morgan was asked if it was true that he would appoint one permanent deputy for each of the thirty-five districts of New York County who would be recommended to him by the Republican district leader.

"I will endeavor to apportion the appointments among the districts to the extent that is feasible," Mr. Morgan replied, "but I will not say that each district will get one appointment. Moreover, when a man is appointed from a certain district he will not be assigned to do work in that district. There is nothing in the report that the permanent deputies would be used as assistants to the Republican district leaders in the upbuilding of the district organizations. All the work they do will be done for this bureau. They will report nowhere else."

The Legislature allowed Superintendent Morgan $150,000 for deputies. It cut down the force of special deputies from 600 to 400. This is the class of deputies which under the original law was to be apportioned equally between the two great parties. The effect of the amendment to the law therefore is to reduce the patronage of the Democratic and increase that of the Republican organization.

Superintendent Morgan said that he had had no request from the Tammany organization that it be allowed to suggest a certain number of names for the permanent places.

"LEWIS JARVIS," CITY WRITER.

Lawyer Wickes in City Record as a Street Opening Commissioner.

"Lewis Jarvis" is writing for The City Record. In yesterday's issue of the publication, of which Mayor McClellan is editor in chief, appeared an important article entitled:

In the matter of the application of The City of New York, relative to acquiring title wherever the same has not been heretofore acquired, to the lands, tenements, and hereditaments required for the opening and extending of WEST ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET (although not yet named by proper authority) from Broadway to Fort Washington Avenue, in the Twelfth Ward, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Embodied in the treatise is the information that the entire matter will come up before a Supreme Court Justice in Special Term, Part I., on the morning of July 11. "Lewis Jarvis" had collaborators. At the bottom, in bold type, appear besides the name of Thomas P. Wickes those of William H. Wheelock and Charles W. Dayton, Jr., as Commissioners for the street opening in question.

"Now, I wonder, will 'Jarvis' write to the Supreme Court Justice telling him to allow big fees to Wickes?" said one of the City Hall regulars when he saw the notice.

ZIMAPAN COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Thomas Adams, Jr., and Michael J. Dady Formerly Were Officers.

The Zimapan Mining and Smelting Company, engaged in mining ore in Mexico, which formerly had offices at 115 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William E. Ellis. William Wiggins is President, and Henry A. Dickinson Secretary.

The company formerly had offices in the Boreel Building, which is closed to be torn down, and the bulletin board does not give the new address of the company. It was incorporated on Oct. 26, 1901, under New York laws, with a capital stock of $500,000, and it was stated that mines had been purchased in Mexico.

The company was organized by several prominent Brooklyn men. Thomas Adams, Jr., chewing gum manufacturer, became President; Michael J. Dady, Republican politician, Vice President, and Jerry A. Wernberg, Treasurer. Mr. Adams it is said was succeeded last year by Mr. Wiggins as President.

Brokers Owe D. O. Mills for Rent.

Deputy Sheriff Leavitt has received an attachment for $200 against D. M. Bell & Co., brokers, of 15 Broad Street, in favor of Darius O. Mills for rent of offices. When the Sheriff went there to make a levy he was informed that they had left some time ago, and John J. Mack said he owned the office furniture under a bill of sale of $135 and was about to remove it. The attachment was granted on the ground that the company is a foreign corporation and the headquarters is in Chicago.

Fifth Avenue Renumbering Upheld.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court dissolved yesterday an injunction obtained by Edward H. Van Ingen, temporarily restraining Borough President Ahearn, acting on a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen, from changing the number of Van Ingen's Fifth Avenue building from 160 to 160½, in the course of the authorized renumeration. The Appellate Division holds that the Board of Aldermen acted within its statutory rights in authorizing the renumeration.

All Summer Suits & Coats & Pants REDUCED.

We never carry over any goods. Low price will do the trick every time. Everything reduced ⅓ to ½.

12 and 14 Blue Serge Suits
12 and 14 Worsted Suits
12 and 14 Cheviot Suits
12 and 14 Black Thibet Suits
12 and 14 Coats and Pants

Now $7.90.

Over 100 styles displayed in show windows.

KING'S,

the great clothiers.

At Both Stores { Cor. B'way & Park Pl. / Cor. 23d St. & 6th Av.

Good Straw Hats at ½ Price.

49c., 98c. and $1.25.

Mostly Splits.

PAGE WANTS ACTION ON THE GAS REPORT

Nothing Done About Companies with Invalid Charters.

CRITICISES CITY OFFICIALS

Has Waited Patiently for the Mayor and Delany to Act, the Senator Says—Complaint of Tests.

Senator Alfred R. Page, who was a member of the Stevens Gas Investigating Committee, is not satisfied with the alleged indifference of Mayor McClellan and Corporation Counsel Delany to some of the recommendations made by the committee in its report. Among other things, the committee pointed out that the charters of several of the gas companies now operating in New York were invalid, and the committee indicated to the city authorities the manner in which the invalid charters could be successfully attacked.

"I have been waiting patiently," said Senator Page yesterday, "for the Corporation Counsel to begin actions against those gas companies which have no legal right to do business in the city, but apparently he thinks there is no urgency about the matter. Mayor McClellan seems to be much more enthusiastic about securing seventy-five-cent gas from the State Commission than he is about having the charters of gas companies illegally operating forfeited."

Complaint is also being made about the manner in which the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity is carrying out the new law passed at the recent session of the Legislature regulating gas tests. Under the old law it was provided that the city authorities should cause a test to be made of the quality of gas furnished by the companies once a week. The new law provides for daily tests, and it further prescribes that the pressure shall not exceed 2½ inches or below 1 inch, and that the gas shall be of 22-candle power. There is also a provision in the law that a record of the daily tests shall be kept in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity for public inspection.

The tests for the city are being made by E. G. Love, who has been a city chemist for years. They are being conducted at two stations, one of which is in Seventy-ninth Street and the other at the intersection of the Bowery and Grand Street.

When inquiry was made yesterday at the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity as to what the tests showed, it was said that the records are not being kept in the department office, but are retained by Chemist Love in his office at the Bowery and Grand Street.

Mr. Love said that he had been making the daily tests which the law requires. He has found that the pressure has been kept between 1 inch and 2½ inches at all times, except for a momentary exceeding of the maximum on a few occasions. The highest candle power has been 23.9 and the lowest 23.8. The average candle power, Mr. Love says, has been 25, or three points above the maximum required by law.

Commissioner Oakley sent yesterday to the Sinking Fund Commission a request for an appropriation to establish six new stations for testing gas. If the appropriation is made, the new stations will be distributed as follows: Three in Brooklyn, one in the Bronx, one in Richmond, and one at Far Rockaway.

COMPLAINS OF POLICE SPIES.

Cigar Man Seeks Injunction—Too Many Telephones, Says Defense.

Justice Lambert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, heard argument and reserved decision yesterday in injunction proceedings brought by David Buschman, proprietor of a cigar store at 53 Dey Street, Manhattan, against the police. Buschman sought relief from police espionage, asserting that the police repeatedly interfered with him on the theory that a poolroom was conducted in the place.

Buschman asserted that he sold cigars in the front of the store and let the rear room to a dealer in rugs. Assistant Corporation Counsel Callahan declared that there were six telephones in the place, and added:

"If this injunction is granted they will have in 53 Dey Street one of the handsomest poolrooms in Manhattan."

Buschman's lawyer declared the statement about the telephones "infamously false."

Sunday Trips Up the Hudson.

The Sunday trips up the Hudson by the Long Island Sound steamer City of Lowell, which were begun several seasons ago, will be resumed on Sunday. The Lowell leaves Pier 40 North River at 10 A. M., touching at West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at 10:30, returning about 6 in the evening.

N. Y. University's Summer School.

The Summer School of New York University began its eleventh year on Thursday. A greatly increased enrollment has made it necessary for the university to rent three fraternity houses for use as dormitories in addition to Gould Hall and Butler Hall. The first day's enrollment indicates that the number of students will exceed 300, a gain of 50 per cent. over the enrollment of last year.

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—467.

Wallach's Sale

Columbus Ave., below 101st St.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St.
Open Evenings.

A WHOLE COLUMN WOULDN'T TELL all that's good about HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) Summer Suits.

Our Story is brief, but Very Important.

Every HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known Well-Made) three-piece fancy Summer Suit in the house Cut in price without regard to cost. (*Alterations Free.*)

Suits that were $15, $16.50, now	$10.50
Suits that were $18, $20, $22.50, now	13.50
Suits that were $25, $28, $30, now	18.00
Suits that were $35 and $40, now	25.00

Top Coats must be cleared, too.

Top Coats that were $12 and $15, now	10.50
Top Coats that were $18 and $20, now	13.50
Top Coats that were $25, $28, $30, now	20.00

Straw Hat Prices Cut at All Five Stores.

Young's Hats

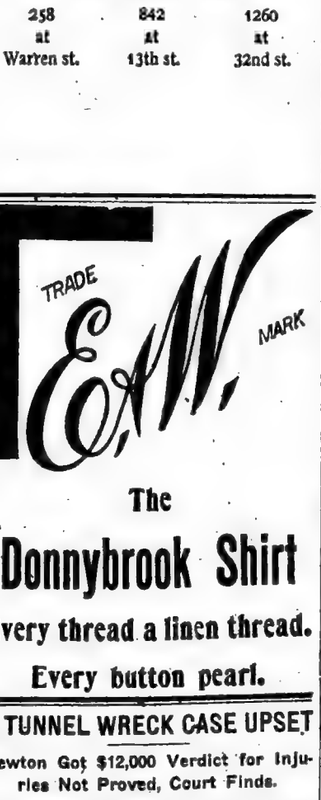
MORE BETTER MADE

July 8th.

We are clearing the deck of straw hats now when people have use for straw hats. Weeks of real summer ahead and all Young's straws a third off in price.

$4.00 Straws,	2.67
$3.00 Straws,	2.00
$2.00 Straws,	1.33

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.



We'll sell so much clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes to men and boys this morning that we shall need a rest.

So we close at 12 to-day.

Leaves lots of time to pick up one of the washable vests marked $2 instead of $2.50 to $5.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

A TUNNEL WRECK CASE UPSET

Newton Got $12,000 Verdict for Injuries Not Proved, Court Finds.

The Appellate Division, Supreme Court, yesterday reversed the lower court's award of $12,000 to Alfred W. Newton as damages for injuries in the Park Avenue tunnel collision of Jan. 6, 1902. Newton died while the case was pending, and his widow, Viva Newton, was the respondent to the appeal as his executrix. Judge Frank C. Loughlin dissented.

Newton was playing whist in the smoking car, and the shock was not sufficient to upset the board on which the cards were. The game was resumed until the sight of injured carried past the car showed that a serious accident had occurred.

The suit was not based on direct physical injury, but on the result that followed from nervous shock. The majority of the court held that while the medical testimony had shown a nervous or mental shock would be sufficient to cause Newton's condition on May 2, 1902, there was "not a particle of evidence to show that any mental or nervous shock was produced by the collision."

Court Denies a Canfield Motion.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court denied yesterday a motion of Richard Canfield for the consolidation of two actions which John Delahunty is bringing against him. The first of these is for $27,500, a percentage of the face value of [illegible] to $130,000 held by [illegible] asserts that he re[illegible]nts. The second [illegible] legal services.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Bathing Suits at ⅓.



Stock of the Brooklyn Knitting Co.

Bought from the Fire Underwriters.

1.50	Bathing Suits,	69c.
2.50	" "	1.19
5.00	" "	2.19

No fire damage, and water damage won't hurt a bathing suit.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens. Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30—The Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes in 2d Edition and "The Whole Family." "Lifting the Lid" Next Monday—FAY TEMPLETON.

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," "Boy Faderewski," with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, D. Morton, Etc. S. Elton & Variety

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Robt. T. Haines & Co., Emma Carus, Williams & Walker's Glee Club, Marcetal Troupe, etc.
5TH AV. Rose Coghlan in "Forget Me Not"; J. H. Gilmour, Helen Tracy, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH ST. "PAUL REVERE," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Dodson Mitchell and fine cast.
125TH ST. "THE TIGRESS," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. Wilson, Mary Ryan, Sol Aiken, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day 2:15. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Mat. To-day 2:15. Sensational Comedy Hit. The Heir to the Hoorah. GUY BATES POST & NOTABLE CAST. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR BRIGHTON BEACH EACH { Daily, 3 & 8:30. Sat. and Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PERCY G. WILLIAMS VAUDEVILLE CARNIVALS, Pain's PORT ARTHUR, GRAND FIREWORKS. Mats. 2:00. Eve. 8:30. Every Eve. at 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Willy Zimmermann, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. Request Night. 25c. to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

DREAMLAND TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. The Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free. RACES 4 AND 9 P. M. DAILY.

WORLD'S WONDERS AT LUNA PARK

BOSTOCKS Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA REY (flis.)

LYRIC Mat. To-day. 104th Time To-night. 8:15. FANTANA. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Scenes

Attempt to Wreck Limited Train.

LARAMIE, Wyoming, July 7.—An attempt was made to-day to wreck

The New York Times.

PART TWO---SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1905. 16 PAGES.

TO EDITH WHARTON.

After Reading the July Number of Scribner's Magazine.

SIBYL, endowed with a magical vision,
Critic and scribe of our social melee;
Splendid the past in your Vale of Decision,
Keen is the wit in your tales of today.
Under your spell we have sauntered in bowers
Where Petrarch and Guido perhaps sang their lays.
Changing your mood, you have brightened the hours
With scintillant views of our own divorcees.
Now, in your guidance, we're threading the mazes
That wind and bewilder beyond comely portals—
Offended by Vanity's ugliest phases,
Shamed by the weakness of poor fellow-mortals—
Piercing recesses where scandal has birth,
In the halls of that House of so dubious Mirth.

PENALTIES AND PRIZES.

THE very first essay in a new book by Henry W. Nevinson called "Books and Personalities"—a collection of his lighter literary papers which have appeared in various periodicals—deals with Heinrich Heine and the persistent legend that Goethe called him the poet "who lacks love." Matthew Arnold accepts the legend as fact in his lines on Heine—strangely harsh, prosaic lines to address to the most gifted of melodists:

> But was it thou—I think
> Surely it was—that bard
> Unnamed, who, as Goethe said,
> Had every other gift, but wanted love;
> Love without which the tongue
> Even of angels sounds amiss?

Yet it was not Heine, but a much inferior poet, Platen, to whom Goethe referred, as is sufficiently proved in "Erckmann's Conversations." The application to Heine, however, has persisted, in and out of Germany, almost to this day. Heine was the most conspicuous and most gifted young German poet of Goethe's declining years. That is all the basis there ever was for applying to him the old poet's criticism. Heine was not without love—far from it. But it was an inevitable part of the penalty of his greatness in literature to be misjudged. The prizes of literature and art are often considerable, but the penalties are correspondingly large.

Talking now only of the penalties of literary fame, we are threatened with some fresh "revelations" about Charlotte Brontë. Some years ago Mr. J. Malham-Dembleby contributed to The London Saturday Review an article touching a "key" to "Jane Eyre," the need of which had not been felt by a whole generation of admiring readers. This alleged "key" was contained in a long-forgotten book by one Frederic Montagu called "Gleanings in Craven," which Mr. Malham-Dembleby had unearthed, and which, he assumed, Miss Brontë had read and inwardly digested. So the matter then rested in spite of the protest of many sensible persons who knew much of Charlotte Brontë and her work. She was not an original genius, but a follower in the footsteps through the fens of a forgotten Montagu. But Malham-Dembleby is not satisfied. There are many things, after all, in Miss Brontë's book for which Montagu provides no key. Some letters of Charlotte, alas, were destroyed. The world has been permitted to believe that the Haworth clergyman's daughter, gifted with creative genius, wrote movingly of things she had not encountered in her own narrow experience. Malham-Dembleby now sends another letter to The London Saturday Review. He knows a writer "who was familiar indeed with the very intimate circumstances of Charlotte Brontë's Brussels experiences." There is a "sensational" book in the air, you may be sure. "She wrote from memory," declares Mr. Malham-Dembleby.

Mr. Nevinson, in the book from which we have quoted, felicitates the literary world on a recent escape from the "danger that the biographical side of literature would be overdone." It seems that his felicitations are premature. Indeed, we have had too much of literary biography of a sort that has small relation, if any, to literature. The world could have spared (to take great examples only) much of the information that has been thrust upon it about the every-day lives of Coleridge and Carlyle and Byron. We agree with Mr. Nevinson's opinion that "the personality which lies behind all great literature may be discovered almost as completely in Homer and Shakespeare, of whose outward lives we know next to nothing, as in Johnson, Goethe, or Carlyle, whose lives we can follow year by year, and sometimes day by day."

One of the penalties of authorship, in the English language, is to lack the appreciation of the French. This is a very old story, and the penalty has been lightly, even cheerfully, borne by most English writers. Mr. F. Marion Crawford has some entertaining words on this subject in his novel called "Fair Margaret," now running as a serial in Munsey's Magazine. Mr. Crawford drops the thread of his story to indulge in a bit of literary criticism. French writers, he declares, are convinced there can never be any literature equal to the French except Edgar Allan Poe's. Yet they are agreeable and polite and endeavor to treat all writers in the English language with courtesy and consideration. They praise English authors sometimes, but generally compare them with other English authors, not with the French. The highest eulogy they can bestow on anything an Anglo-Saxon does is to say it is "truly French." Says Mr. Crawford: "With all our vanity, should we ever expect to please a French writer by telling him that his work was 'truly English'?"

A writer in The Dial has discovered that Shakespeare in the scene between Bogberry and the watch in "Much Ado About Nothing" precisely foreshadowed the attitude of President Buchanan toward the South in his last message to Congress. Apprehend all vagrom men, said Dogberry, but if they will not stand, let them go, and thank God you are rid of a knave. The Southern States ought not to withdraw from the Union, said Buchanan, but if they should withdraw, there is nothing to do but let them go and wash our hands of the whole proceeding. The parallel is far-fetched but amusing. Similarly, The Dial finds a close resemblance between the conduct of the Dreyfus trial and that of the Knave of Hearts in "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland." The likeness is, indeed, amazing. The prototype of the famous bordereau is the letter alleged to have been written by the Knave to somebody, not in his own handwriting, and unsigned. The fact that the letter is not in the Knave's handwriting shows that he imitated somebody else's hand. The fact that it is unsigned "proves his guilt." We do not know whether to class these two literary parallels with the penalties or the prizes of literary fame. The general theme of The Dial's article is the relation of literature to life. It includes a well-timed protest against the habit of forcing the merit of master works upon immature or untrained minds.

Was it a penalty or a prize of John Hay's excellent literary fame that he was so frequently credited with the authorship of "The Breadwinners"? Who wrote "The Breadwinners," anyway? Does anybody really know? Twenty-one years have elapsed since it appeared in book form. It caused a literary "sensation," and Mr. Hay's name was immediately associated with it. He never acknowledged the authorship. The editor of the magazine in which it was published has never betrayed the anonymous author's confidence.

THE UKIYO-YE ARTISTS.

Dora Amsden's Study of Japanese Color Prints Before and After Hokusai.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

CHARLES DE KAY.

ALMOST all Japanese woodcuts printed in colors from a single block in the method of the "monotype," or else from as many similar blocks as there are colors in the picture, after the old-fashioned method of the colored lithograph—those prints namely which are best known in America and Europe—belong to the popular and democratic section of the art of Nippon. They depict secular subjects much oftener than religious and they represent a vulgar art disdained by native scholars and classicists. By as much as they differ from the traditional subjects and methods handed down from the masters in China, by so much are they regarded askance by the literati of Japan. Or shall we say were regarded? for Japan is changing so much in many ways that it is hazardous to apply to the present what was true a couple of decades ago.

Ukiyo-ye is the actual world about us, or, when compared with the stable world of meditation, the "floating" universe of change that mocks us as the only stable thing. In a country like Japan, where the art instinct has expended itself upon a thousand useful objects, the art of Ukiyo-ye is not confined to color-prints; but these at any rate are the most viable and conspicuous forms which it has taken. So the little volume Miss Amsden has so daintily prepared deals exclusively with prints.

Impressionism in Europe and America has run a great and on the whole a very instructive course, and since its Oriental root may be traced to Japanese prints, the appearance of a monograph on this one department of Ukiyo-ye is timely. We get a brief notice of Japanese art prior to the rise of the popular school, when pictures of gods and saints, Princes and heroes were the only objects that pleased noble patrons. Singularly enough, the first stirring of the kind of picture which can be called pre-impressionistic occurs in Japan about the same time that a similar phenomenon can be traced in Europe. Ukiyo-ye has been tracked back to the sixteenth century, but in Europe it is that century which saw the beginnings of impressionist painting and also of that popular painting of the life of men and women in public which flourished exceedingly in the seventeenth. The Greek Theotocopulos opened the ball in Spain with his impressionistic portraits and religious pictures, followed by Velasquez and the great Flemish and Dutch painters, some impressionistic and popular as well, but others merely popular, and as to method preserving the old lines. The parallel will be closer if one considers the European wood engravers of the sixteenth and etchers of the seventeenth centuries in their resemblances and contrasts with the designers of prints in Japan.

Just now, that the Japanese have imposed themselves upon the world by the exercise of the only argument capable of appealing to Europe, namely, military and naval success, their claims to art and literary eminence were never so secure. It is amusing to note the supercilious tone of as good a lover of Japan as Mr. Basil Hall Chamberlain when, in "Things Japanese," (1890,) he deals with the native art. There was need of a more sensitive nature, such as Lafcadio Hearn possessed, to divest itself of prejudice and sympathize with the Japanese mind by dint of living a Japanese life. Miss Amsden has good-will and certainly is far removed from the ordinary denseness which fails to understand an alien point of view; yet it can scarcely be said that she offers a new departure in the estimate of Japanese art. Very modestly she says:

> These sketches are not an individual expression, but an endeavor to give in condensed form the opinions of those qualified by study and research to speak with authority upon the form of Japanese art, which in its most concrete development, the Ukiyo-ye print, is now claiming the attention of the art world.

***

As Chinese writing is merely a system of shorthand pictures, the characters being conventional ab-

*IMPRESSIONS OF UKIYO-YE, THE SCHOOL OF THE JAPANESE COLOR-PRINT ARTISTS. By Dora Amsden. One vol. Pp. 78. Illus. Printed on one side only. Decorated linen cover. San Francisco: Paul Elder & Co. $1.50.

breviations of figures combined and recombined, it was natural that writing and drawing should be closely united, and all the more so, because the same implement, a brush, was used for both. Japan received from China the subjects and methods of drawing, just as she received her writing, but in the latter she made more changes than in the former. So that until the popular art arose she was always going to school to Chinese masters. As always occurs, the aristocrats who gave the tone were fanatically devoted to the traditional and exotic, fanatically opposed to the development of popular art. The academy founded by Motomitsu in the eleventh century "led up to the celebrated school of Tosa, which with Kano, its august and aristocratic rival, held undisputed supremacy for centuries, until challenged by plebeian Ukiyo-yé, the school of the common people of Japan." Tosa centred about the Court of the Mikado at Kyoto.

The ceremonial of the court, its fêtes and religious solemnities—dances attended by daimios in robes of state falling in harmonious folds—were depicted with consummate elegance and delicacy of touch which betrayed familiarity with the occult methods of Persian miniature painting.

Tosa was combated in the fourteenth century by Kano, a school starting with Josetsu, a Buddhist priest from China. To this day it continues to be the stronghold of classicism, "which in Japan signifies principally adherence to Chinese methods, a traditional technique, and avoidance of subjects which represent everyday life." Gradually Kano became the school of the Shoguns, as these major-domos placed the Mikados on the shelf and absorbed the government of the country. Politics expressed itself in art at that period, as it still does to-day in Germany, for instance, where the academic school belongs to the imperial Government and the Secession is in opposition.

***

Although its beginnings lie so far back, the popular school of Ukiyo-ye devoted to the "floating world" did not come to full blossom until the beginning of the last century, when Hokusai lived. He is so important an exponent of the school that this little volume might as well have been called the Book of Hokusai, for he is the centre to which all past art leads up and from which modern art flows. In one of the prefaces to his published works Hokusai, who died in 1849, gives us this sketch of himself:

From the age of six I had a mania for drawing the forms of things. By the time I was fifty I had published an infinity of designs; but all I have produced before the age of seventy is not worth taking into account. At seventy-five I learned a little about the real structure of nature—of animals, plants and trees, birds, fishes, and insects. In consequence, when I am eighty I shall have made still more progress. At ninety I shall penetrate the mystery of things; at a hundred I shall certainly have reached a marvelous stage, and when I am a hundred and ten everything I do—be it but a line or dot—will be alive. I beg those who live as long as I to see if I do not keep my word. Written at the age of seventy-five by me—once Hokusai—to-day Gwakio-Rojin, "the old man crazy about drawing."

Though Hokusai did not usually engrave his own drawings, he passed four years as an engraver and could direct those who popularized his work. He composed the Mangwa, a volume for artisans, in which he gave examples for architects, landscape and flower painters, carvers of inros and netschukes, modelers of ivory and tortoise shell. Of a tempest at sea found in this manual for the artist and artisan an admirer has said:

Man becomes a mere insect, crouching in his frail catamaran, as the giant billow topples and shakes far above him. The convention of black lines with which Hokusai represents falling rain is as effectual as his conventions for water are fanciful. The storm of Rembrandt, of Rubens, or of Turner is often terrible, but never really wet. Constable gets the effect of wetness, but his storms are not terrible. Hokusai knows how a gale lashes water into foam and bows the tree before it; how the gusts blow the people hither and thither, how sheets of drenching rain half veil a landscape, how the great white cone of his beloved Fuji gleams through a steady downpour!

Innumerable as his pictures are, there is every reason to believe that more have disappeared than those which are known.

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The devoted collector of Japanese prints knows how to distinguish modern impressions from those of the artist's period by the quality of the paper, the shade of color and the manual touch of the printer as he manipulated the pressure. One recalls Whistler "snooping" in old shops in Holland for reams of paper long forgotten by the shopman but made originally of sterling stuff by hand and tinted by age. One thinks of the hours he passed printing his delicate lithographs and etchings and perceives that even on the mechanical side he followed Japanese forerunners.

To the connoisseur one of the most important considerations, scarcely secondary to that of coloring, is this vibratory quality depending equally upon the texture of the paper and the magnetic pressure of the master printer's fingers. This characteristic seems to have vanished from the modern print and cannot be imitated, though the enthusiasm for fine specimens has flooded the market with spurious antiques, deceptive to the uninitiated. * * * The coloring matter laid upon these early blocks was extracted by mysterious processes from sources unknown to the modern world, which, alas! by supplying the Eastern market with cheap pigments led to the deterioration of art in this essential particular.

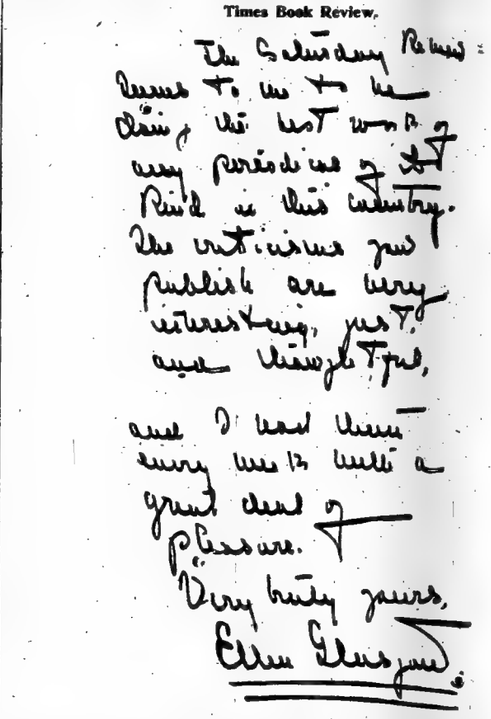
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Just as the rugs of Asia have suffered from poor dyes imported from Europe, the color-prints of Japan have lost their fine edge. Fortunately a school has been established in Japan which sets its face against these inroads, and perhaps the result of Japan's success in driving back the most dangerous and grasping of the European robber nations will be a general movement toward the old methods in art and a return to the materials which helped Japanese masters to produce objects of industrial art finer than anything of the kind, even in the mother country China. CHARLES DE KAY.

New York, July, 1905.

FROM THE AUTHOR OF "THE DELIVERANCE."

Miss Ellen Glasgow's Gracefully Expressed Opinion of The New York Times Book Review.



Burma.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are to bring out a "record of life and travel in Burma" entitled "The Silken East." It is by V. C. Scott O'Connor, Controller of Assam. He sums up the results of his observations during a number of years of active service in the British colonial service in Burma. The 400 illustrations include reproductions of photographs taken by the author and twenty colored fac similes of paintings by Middleton, Mrs. Otway, Wheeler Cuffe, and native artists. The book will be in two octavo volumes.

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The New York Times Saturday Review of Books, One Dollar Per Year.

NIPPON ROMANCE.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser's Exquisite Little Story of the Japan of Cherry Blossom and Kimono.*

THE Japan which has subjugated the Occident is not the Japan whose banners are "fanned by conquest's crimson wing," but the Japan of cherry blossom and kimono, of gracious speech and gentle bearing, of urbane gentlemen and dainty ladies—of the "suaviter in modo," rather than of this almost miraculous latter-day "fortiter in re."

Of the soft and poetic Japan is Mrs. Fraser's story a flower—one which could have blossomed upon no other soil and in no other clime. Beginning with the oft-told tale, as dastardly as it is tragic, of an Anglo-Saxon's short-lived passion and speedy desertion of a maid of the Orient, it passes into the happier idyl of her orphaned child and a nobler English lover. The plot is slight, but the story is told with surpassing grace, and possesses to a rare degree both atmosphere and temperament. The author takes us into the untrodden ways; into the Japan of the Japanese, not the Japan of the foreigner.

Himé, the heroine, is as nearly as possible a human flower—for, did the floral kingdom pass into the human, what would be the connecting link but a maid of Japan? One cannot but share the doubt expressed by one of the characters of the romance as to the possibility of permanent happiness in the union of a cultivated man of the world with such a being—a perfume, an acquiescence, an enfolding tenderness, an adoration; surely he would long for intellectual comradeship, for the fillip of an occasional difference of opinion, for the tang of varying moods; even for a passing cloud, a hint of hoar-frost to temper the unchanging warmth of the sun-filled air. Himé's mixed parentage, however, suggests possibilities of larger development than simply the opening of the heart of the rose, and, after all, our concern is less with a psychic problem than with an exquisite portraiture. We may have whatever doubts we please as to a marriage with a real Himé, but the Himé of the story is a creation so full of delicate charm that to touch it would be to rob it of its bloom.

Mrs. Fraser has not crowded her canvas—a typical young Englishman, clever, clean, versatile; a Japanese professor, trained in America; an aged priest; a simple-hearted old Japanese woman; a second sweet maid of Japan, suffice for the poetic tale, as well as for very admirable delineation of diverse characters. Of these "Mr. Katsura Nakayama, graduate of Princeton College," is one of the best, a Samurai to the core, with the pride, the high-bred courtesy, the sensitive honor of his class, and yet shot through and through with American ideas, and expressing himself in racy slang—"New York journalese," as the author has it—the slang, by the bye, although peculiarly amusing from its contrast with the personality of the speaker, is a bit overdone on the lips of a Samurai and a "graduate of Princeton College." A lovable young man is "Mr. Katsura Nakayama," illustrating the most engaging qualities of his countrymen, not the least among these their loyal family affection.

In "A Maid of Japan" Mrs. Fraser has told a romantic story, and has caught the very spirit of the country. She finely portrays those racial distinctions which are so elusive and so inexorable; but she shows beneath them the essential oneness of the heart of humanity. She has, too, a quietly incisive way of putting home truths which makes us wish she had done it more often:

The uncle to whom he owed (and from whom he expected) everything had, in some vicarious reaction against his own indolent existence, rendered only too easy by a fortune inherited, not earned, insisted on the necessity of businesslike work for his nephew and heir. Charles Barrington might find new mistakes to make, but he should not, if it could be prevented, repeat those of his elder, who realized mistily and late that the surest way to banish pleasure from life is to seek pleasure alone.

No guardian's restrictions could debar him from entering on the heritage

*A MAID OF JAPAN. By Mrs. Hugh Fraser, author of "Letters from Japan," "A Diplomatist's Wife," &c. Pp. 222. 12mo. Henry Holt & Co. $1.25.

of books, music, art, which is bestowed with indiscriminating bounty on the wise and foolish alike in our England to-day. Seer and clown, poet and Philistine, artisan and King's son, all may hear the same divine music, read the same immortal classic, contemplate in verity or in faithful reproduction the same undying loveliness of Greek sculpture and Italian painting, but, as in a still higher order of election, the maxim holds good that many are called and few chosen. May not the day come when it will be asked whether these apparent benefits have resulted, as their givers intended, in really elevating and purifying coarser natures than those which first called them forth? Whether they have not, on the contrary, already widened the borders of Philistia, and crowded the haunted realms of beauty with gross self-seekers, eager to persuade their own mediocrity that there is nothing so great and fair as to be beyond their apprehension.

Our fathers and mothers used higher thoughts and simpler words to govern and express their lives; the half-educated prigs who deafen us with the cant phrases of artistic hypocrisy, affect to shudder or go into fits of laughter at their forbears' crude taste in color and decoration, at their humble notions of enjoyment and culture. But on the thinker who is not dazzled by all this cheap glitter the conviction forces itself that there was more sincerity and harmony, and therefore more of art, in the fair ordering of every detail of life, from the bleaching of fine linen and making preserves, to providing for the well-being of family and fellow-townsman, than in giving up the untutored eye and ear to the magnificent emotions called forth by glories meant as guerdons to the elect, as encouragement to the striving and the pure in heart, but not meant as a debauch of pleasure for the masked sensualist who snatches at the unearned feast and goes away intoxicated, unmanned, believing himself a god, and sneering at the humble worker, to whom plain duty is all in all.

Wise words these, worthy to be laid to heart by other than the author's compatriots; nor are these the only golden ingots in this little story so full of grace and charm. Mrs. Fraser's readers will find more in her tale than the idyl of a sunrise land and a Summer sea.

The format of the slender volume is a stroke of genius. A delight to hand and eye, it contrives to be only less suggestive of Japan than its content. Not often does "the outward visible sign" of a novel so thoroughly express its "inward spiritual grace."

It is a pleasure to welcome a book so full of artistic simplicity without and within, with such genuine value underlying its lightly heaped blossoms of romance.

A STORY OF IRISH LIFE.

GLENANAAR. A Story of Irish Life. By the Very Rev. Canon P. A. Sheehan, D. D., author of "My New Curate," &c. Pp. 321. 12mo, cloth. Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

"Glenanaar" will specially appeal to those who know and love Irish life upon its native heath, though the well-told tale is so full of humor, pathos, and romance that it cannot fail to win the interest of every reader.

It is in part historical, harking back to the early years of the last century for its public events and characters—those interwoven with the wrongs of Ireland, and with her children's heroic, though too often ill-judged, methods of attempting her deliverance. The most striking figure, and one very admirably drawn, is that of Daniel O'Connell, "the Great Liberator," who, in Glenanaar, as in the British Parliament, gallantly strove to achieve the freedom of his native land.

The history is a setting for a modern love tale, wherein a Yankee-Irishman, an impoverished Irish widow, her two pretty daughters, and a benevolent parish priest have the leading parts. Into the story are written many of the most beautiful and characteristic traits of the Irish—their inextinguishable love of country, their devotion to family, their generosity, their courage, their purity of life, and, withal, their hatred of "an informer," even unto the third and fourth generations. The present-day part of the novel is well linked with the historic, and that, in its turn, looks toward the future in a touching appeal to the exiles of Erin to come back to the land of their fathers, to yield to the "Heimweh" that is upon them all; once more to fill the deserted mansions, to make vocal the silent fields, to hush the wail of the banshee for the far-wandering footsteps that have left forsaken and desolate the bones of their kindred.

The book will awaken many a responsive chord, and will prove illuminating as well as interesting to those who have but a misty apprehension of things Irish. It is an illustration of the value of a book written from within, and coming hot from the heart.

SCHERER'S JAPAN.

A Popular History and Exposition of Nippon and Its People.*

As his selection of a little shows, Dr. Scherer regards Japan as a nation still in its youth. He sets out to relate in this book how the people of Nippon after a sort of prolonged babyhood, during which they followed their own devices, went to kindergarten, common school, and college, to China for several more centuries, and now are finishing off with a modern technical course in which the Western nations serve as professors.

Dr. Scherer was teacher in a Japanese Government school for some four years, and knows something of Japan and especially of Japanese youth. His work, therefore, is based upon a pretty solid foundation, and will be found both entertaining and informing. In scope the narrative covers (to borrow the author's terms) "the bare outline story of the people of Japan" and a "more detailed account of their remarkable educational development." Dr. Scherer admits that the Japanese are not original, but he insists that they have a marvelous genius for wise eclecticism and adaptation, and he adds that whatever they take they presently stamp with a something of their own perfectly distinctive.

As to the Japanese "active principle" he is clear that in the beginning it is aesthetic, not moral. He quotes a native writer to the effect that the Japanese people, by nature predisposed to a right manner of living, had no need to invent a system of morals. They imported the system they use from China, where the evil-living Chinese had found such a restraining invention called for by the conditions of the case. But the Chinese morals in becoming Japanese suffered a sea change. The Japanese took from Confucius (that is, for actual practice) the precepts which reinforced their own predispositions. As Shintoists they revered their ancestors dead; the imported moral system enabled them to extend that reverence to the living and made absolute obedience to parents and governors the first of all the virtues. It is this virtue, obviously, which gives Japan its present marvelous efficiency in the arts of peace and especially (at this moment) in those of war. Such is the "virtue of the Emperor" of which Admiral Togo (to the marveling of Western barbarians) speaks when he wins a glorious sea fight, for all obedience to parents and governors climbs up and centres at last in the imperial person.

Dr. Scherer cites in the premises the book called "Four and Twenty Paragons," which Japanese children are set to read for purposes of character building. Filial piety is the most eminent characteristic of the two dozen mythical heroes here held up for the emulation of worthy youth. Listen:

> Of one of these paragons it is told that although his mother was but a stepmother, and one who treated him cruelly at that, yet his sense of filial duty was so great that in Winter, when the streams were frozen, he would lie naked on the ice, thereby melting a hole with the warmth of his body, so that he might catch fish to satisfy the whims of her appetite. Another would lie unclothed upon the floor at night, without mosquito netting, to entice the bloodthirsty insects from their attempts to pierce the nets of his parents. * * * But the chief of all the paragons, perhaps, was he who, when seventy years of age, wrapped himself in swaddling clothes and sprawled upon the floor in order to delude his very aged parents into the happy belief that they were still a young married couple and he their infant son!

So in the great war at which the world has wondered, this same filial piety, with the Emperor and the country for object, caused a poor man who could find nobody to take care of his infant son to slay the child in order that he might be at liberty to fulfill what he deemed his highest duty as a soldier. And among the Japanese this deed got nothing but praise. It was a noble act, not a horrid crime, as to the ethics of the West it seems. Similarly a good wife piously slew herself that her husband, who must otherwise stay at home to support her, might serve his Emperor without embarrassment! Such is the effect of the "Bushido"—the "chivalry which takes no account of womanhood"—though, to be sure, Dr. Scherer does not use the Japanese term which other writers have made familiar. Some of these other writers, however, have pointed out that it is not a chivalry which leaves woman out of account or even uncrowned. In fact, it pays its extravagant homage not to the young girl and sweetheart, but to the mother.

That suggests a curious theory noted by Dr. Scherer when he is speaking of Japanese poetry, as he does in a manner to furnish the average reader with a good deal of desirable information. The Emperor himself, he says, once upon the occasion of the departure of a certain elderly and much-beloved Englishwoman from his Court, wrote with his own imperial brush a little verse after a minutely beautiful Japanese form. The words, which were intended to be infinitely complimentary, were these: "Westward the gray goose takes her flight." One may guess at the Englishwoman's feelings, but in Japan gray hairs are a crown of glory, and a goose is not at all accounted a silly bird.

The volume contains a very satisfactory account of the rise of the curious system of feudalism, which overshadowed and immured the Emperor, and made the Son of Heaven a puppet in the hands of the Shogun, or General. It gives the history of the greater Shoguns, of the Fujiwara family, which held the reins of Government from A. D. 670 to A. D. 1050; of the Ashikagas, whose power came to an end toward the close of the sixteenth century; of the mighty rulers Nobunaga, who persecuted Buddhists, and Hideyoshi and Tyeyasa, who made great and cruel slaughter of Christians. Dr. Scherer supplies an unusually complete account of the rise of Roman Catholic missions in the islands in the seventeenth century, of the quarrels of Portuguese and Dutch, and the perfidious conduct of the latter, which led to the practical extinction of the Christians—who had become very numerous and powerful—and of the barring out of all the Western world which followed upon the anti-Christian movement. The author thinks the consequent long period of isolation, during which Japan was all for the Japanese, had incalculable influence in ripening the Japanese character, as it now exists. The expedition of Commodore Perry and all the changes that have come after that event have been made too familiar of late to call for outline here, but Dr. Scherer's account is an excellent one for popular purposes. It even includes the text of the Japanese Constitution proclaimed by Emperor Mutsuhito in 1889.

The literary and artistic history of the Japanese receives enough attention in the course of the story to give the reader an idea of these matters ample for ordinary purposes, while "education" in the current sense gets more space than it perhaps deserves. That is natural in an American and an educator, a man doubly bound to exalt what the English name our "National fetich."

*YOUNG JAPAN. The Story of the Japanese People, and Especially of Their Educational Development. By James A. B. Scherer, Ph. D., LL. D., President of Newberry College, Author of "Japan To-day," &c. 12mo. Pp. 321. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

A STORY BY PANSY.

When Ben Ransom, David's younger brother, left the old farm, he took $700 as an equivalent for his share in the property, (which was not worth $1,400,) and he took his father's old silver watch as well. David could ill spare the money. He had to wait another year before he could get married. And he was particularly sorry to part with the watch. In fact, the watch had been bequeathed to David. But Ben wanted the watch, and let David keep the old kitchen clock to tell the time by. Ben was a typical younger brother.

Ben's life thereafter was full of ups and downs. His restlessness and fickleness were his ruin. He courted Hannah Stern, who owned many acres, but married, instead, Lucy, her pretty maid. David and the old watch both figured conspicuously in his later misadventures. "David Ransom's Watch," by Pansy, (Mrs. G. R. Alden,) published in Boston by the Lothrop Company, is a well-told, pleasing story of commonplace, likable people, with plenty of wholesome sentiment flavored with the humor of the soil. It is a good book for old and young alike.

Willis Boyd Allen's New Book.

E. P. Dutton & Co. announce a new book by Willis Boyd Allen, author of "Navy Blue" and "Cleared for Action." The volume is entitled "Under Sealed Orders." It is a story of the Russo-Japanese war, in which figure the students in Mr. Allen's previous volumes, where, in "Navy Blue," they study at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and, in "Cleared for Action," go through the Spanish-American war. The three books make an admirable set for boys, being both instructive and interesting.

Mr. Carnegie's Books.

Apropos of the recent publication of Andrew Carnegie's "Life of James Watt," the publishers, Doubleday & Co., report that this author's "Empire of Business" has been published in Spain, Germany, France, Holland, Russia, Italy, Norway, and Denmark.

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NEW BOOKS ON MUSIC AND MUSICIANS

A Valuable Contribution to American Musical History—Newman's "Musical Studies" and Fuller Maitland's Joachim. *

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by
RICHARD ALDRICH.

MR. SONNECK, who is the chief of the department of music in the Library of Congress, has done a worthy and valuable work in this book on Francis Hopkinson and James Lyon, a piece of research in American history based on an examination of original sources. There is need of such work, if the history of American music is to emerge from that stage which Dr. Burney describes as due to the laziness of the historians who go on copying their predecessors' statements by their own firesides instead of sallying forth to find out what really happened.

As Mr. Sonneck suggests, there has been a great deal of this sort of thing in the writing of American histories of music. The greater activity of New England writers in the past, who have written about the psalmody that chiefly prevailed there in the early days, has given the impression that psalm singing in Boston was the principal manifestation of music in Colonial America. As a matter of fact, sacred and secular music developed simultaneously throughout the Colonies, sacred music dominating in the North, as in Boston; secular in the South, as in Charleston; while in New York and Philadelphia both were of equal weight. It has been easier for the writers of "history," however, to take refuge in the Boston literature than laboriously to ascertain the facts elsewhere.

***

BEGINNINGS OF AMERICAN MUSIC.

In tracing the career of Hopkinson Mr. Sonneck has had to ascertain the state of music in Philadelphia, and has found reason to contravene those who have declared that there were no musical entertainments there before the middle of the eighteenth century. Though the data he has collected are meagre, they are enough to establish a comparatively high range of culture in Philadelphia by that time. Hopkinson, who was born in 1731, was a man of unusual talent; a writer, a politician, an inventor, and an enthusiastic musician. In 1754, as we are informed by contemporary authority, the sweet lyre set his attentive soul on fire, and the result was an "Ode on Music, on his beginning to learn the Harpsichord." He became, if not a virtuoso, an amateur of ability on that instrument, as well as on the organ, and a zealous promoter of orchestral concerts. He also invented a new method of "quilling" harpsichords, concerning which he corresponded voluminously with Thomas Jefferson. Still more interesting is his career as a composer, and Mr. Sonneck has conclusively deposed William Billings from the place he has hitherto occupied as the first native composer. It is not entirely certain, however, whether Hopkinson or James Lyon of Newark deserves it, since the two earliest recorded compositions of both were written in 1759. Hopkinson's is a song with accompaniment for harpsichord, entitled "My days have been so wondrous free," Lyon's an ode for Princeton commencement.

Hopkinson himself laid claim to the title of first native composer in a letter dedicating his volume of "Seven Songs" to Washington. The Father of His Country accepted it in a reply of considerably more facetiousness than he usually indulged in—a letter not before published. In this he doubts the "amazing powers of Musick" as related by the ancients, because Hopkinson's songs had not softened the "Ice of the Delaware and Potomack," for which reason his reply was so long delayed. He furthermore bewails that in case any doubt the excellence of them, he can "neither sing one of the songs nor raise a single note on any instrument to convince the unbelieving." He has, however, one argument which will prevail with persons of true taste, (at least in America.) "I can tell them that it is the production of Mr. Hopkinson."

Another interesting letter from Jefferson, at that time in Paris, is given, acknowledging the receipt of songs, of one of which Hopkinson observed, "if play'd very slow and sung with Expression, is forcibly pathetic." Jefferson thought it did indeed merit "praise for its pathos," and relates that while his elder daughter was playing it on the harpsichord, he happened to look toward the fire and saw the younger one all in tears. He asked her if she were sick. "She said, 'No, but the tune was so mournful.'" Mr. Sonneck reprints this mournful tune. Concerning Hopkinson's work on the whole, he says that to claim beauty or importance for it would be to confuse the standpoint of the critic with that of the historian:

> But even the critic who cares not to explain and pardon shortcomings from a historical point of view, will admit that Hopkinson's songs are not without grace, and that our first poet-composer obeyed the laws of musical declamation more carefully than a host of fashionable masters of that period.

His rival for historical precedence, James Lyon, is a substantial if somewhat less interesting figure. He was a student at Princeton, and at the commencement of 1759 an ode set to music by him was performed—the production that challenges Hopkinson's claim to seniority as a composer. In Philadelphia three years afterward he published his collection of hymns called "Urania." Ritter has spoken of this as "a failure," from the point of view of the publisher, who is said to have been ruined by it; but Mr. Sonneck has found evidences of several subsequent editions, probably four in all. This collection has been deplorably treated by previous historians, like Hood and Ritter, who apparently did not take the trouble to look at it. Its importance deserved more careful attention, for, as Mr. Sonneck says, though it is not absolutely the first of its kind published in America, it was "certainly the boldest, most conspicuous, and most carefully prepared attempt to 'spread the art of psalmody' throughout the Colonies, until about 1770." An interesting chapter of this study is an examination of the separate pieces contained in the collection and their origin, whereby the authorship of Lyon is connected with several of them. It is an extremely interesting monograph for those who are concerned with the neglected past of music in this country; and though the graces of English style are not Mr. Sonneck's, he knows how to make his history not only minutely correct, but interesting.

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NEWMAN'S "MUSICAL STUDIES."

MR. ERNEST NEWMAN'S contributions to current musical discussions are among the most original, acute, and vigorously written of any by present-day writers. His new volume of "Musical Studies" is made up of a number of articles that have appeared in periodicals on topics of present interest, though, as he tells us in his preface, many of them are revised. Their appearance in this form is a veritable boon to the intelligent music lover. Mr. Newman always has something to say that is worth saying, and he says it without indirection, uninfluenced by partisanship; and there are very few musical writers of whom this can be said. How fine a thing it is, for instance, to meet such a discussion of Strauss's "Symphonia Domestica" from a man who was one of the earliest English admirers and avowed upholders of the composer and who did so much to prepare the way for him in England!

Indeed, the way in which Mr. Newman puts his finger on the weaknesses of his subject here is most refreshing. Thus he speaks of the tendency which has grown on Strauss since he composed "Till Eulenspiegel" to "mar his picture by some piece of malicious folly, to thrust his head through the canvas and grin at the public, or to place his thumb to his nose and extend his fingers at them in a derisive flourish." Mr. Newman finds this tendency at its worst in "Ein Heldenleben"—this was before the "Domestica" emerged. Coming down, in a sort of afterword, to that, he concludes that there is something physically wrong with a brain that can fall so low as the "baby episodes" in that cacophonous tone poem. He thinks it is time the world protested against so much of its leisure and its funds being taken up with sheer inanities of this kind. There is in this symphony, thinks Mr. Newman, a degeneration, temporary or permanent, of the composer's artistic sense; in the thematic invention, in the orchestration. "There is page after page in the 'Symphonia Domestica' containing the grossest of miscalculations."

We have quoted so much of Mr. Newman's animadversion upon a man whose principles and whose art he has so valiantly championed, to give some hint of his independence and clearness of view. He is doing it, it may also be added, in the face of a London enthusiasm as unreasoning and unreasonable as was the previous indifference toward Strauss.

The rest of the essays are quite as well worth reading. He discusses "Berlioz Romantic and Classic," from the point of view of an admirer of the much-debated Frenchman. He finds two Berliozes, the earlier, eccentric almost to madness, and the later, "touched with a philosophic sense of the reality of things" and "with an eye for something more in life than his own unshorn locks and his sultry amours," represented by the "Requiem" and the final scene of "Roméo et Juliette," a promise whose fulfillment was prevented by the inroads of disease. What Mr. Newman wants to combat here is the "old legend" of Berlioz's extravagance and want of reticence in his music. He insists that even in the works that have been most persistently held up as models of Berlioz's extravagance there is little that deserves the epithet, notwithstanding the enormous passion he put into them. The line of discussion through which Mr. Newman reaches the conclusion that Berlioz was a "genius of the first rank," though also a "monument of incompleteness," is extremely striking.

The longest single essay in the collection, in some respects the best, as a piece of argument and exposition, is that on "Programme Music." Mr. Newman is well known as an ardent upholder of the programmatic function of music. He presents one of the most brilliant and logical arguments for it that has ever been formulated. One of the striking points he makes, one in which he opposes many who have discussed programme music before him, is against the dictum that "programme music ought to speak for itself"; that it should appeal to the hearer who does not know the programme just as much as to one who does. Says Mr. Newman:

> We not only need the programme—the statement of the literary or pictorial subject of the composition—but this is at once answerable for half our pleasure and a justification of certain peculiarities of form which the music may now safely assume. If the shape and color of the themes of a piece of music, the order of their occurrence, and the variations they undergo, are all determined by the composer having a certain picture in his mind, it is surely necessary for us to be told what that picture is. If it was necessary for him when he was composing, it is necessary for us if we are to listen to the music as he meant us to listen to it.

All of which assertions, however, are not necessarily or always true; since a composer may have been stimulated by certain literary or artistic suggestions to musical utterance complete and cogent in itself. Suggestions of this sort might have been to him as a scaffolding upon which he climbed to erect his structure; and the structure finished, he or we have no more use for the scaffolding. That is one case, and no doubt not the most usual; but the subject cannot be fully traversed here, and it is enough to say that Mr. Newman argues adroitly and resourcefully. In other essays he combats Spencer's theory of the origin of music—Spencer having done him the honor, as he says, to reply to a brief criticism of that theory which Mr. Newman put into his "Study of Wagner." In "Maeterlinck and Music" he enters upon some metaphysical considerations of the nature and effect of music.

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FULLER-MAITLAND'S "JOACHIM."

MR. FULLER-MAITLAND has not much sympathy with "hardly concealed invective" as an atmosphere in which some modern biographers have chosen to shroud the figures they present; and he is willing that panegyric should be the prevailing note in his description of a life so full of dignity, usefulness, and beauty as that of Joseph Joachim. It is well that this should be so; and if it is not necessary in recounting that life to dwell on the fact that the man himself is lingering too long on the stage and playing outrageously out of tune, neither is it necessary to deny so energetically what many have heard. The facts of Joachim's life are not extraordinary; and it is the influence of his personality, the straightforwardness of his character, the singleness of his artistic aim, and the faithfulness with which he has followed his highest ideals, that count. They indeed have made their mark in the history of modern music.

He was a "wonder child," as almost all great artists have been, and appeared first in 1839, when he was eight years old; but fortunately he was rescued and put to orderly study under good teachers. Ever since he has received nothing but adulation in his career. Mr. Fuller-Maitland's analysis of his style as a violinist gives him a tone of virile energy rather than of voluptuous roundness. His technique as a virtuoso is indicated by the solo part of his Hungarian concerto; and none ever attained to his standard of executing Bach's polyphony on the violin, and certain of his works, thinks the biographer, can never have been adequately played till Joachim played them. He dwells much on the elasticity of phrase that he commands, and especially notes Joachim's great mastery of just intonation in practical music, and mentions his passing from a note to its enharmonic equivalent with a perfection that no other violinist could achieve. This, according to Mr. Fuller-Maitland, is the explanation of the assertion that he plays out of tune—people who think he does do not know what he is doing. Which may, in a good many instances, be doubted.

The circumstances of Joachim's break with what was, in his youth, the "new German school" of Wagner and Liszt, are sufficiently set forth. It was, after all, simply inevitable from the wide divergence of the ideals of the two sides. In his compositions, which Mr. Fuller-Maitland treats somewhat gingerly, as behooves a biographer of his avowed intentions, he is of course a conservative; but it is noteworthy that in none of them does he employ the most usual of the classical forms, the so-called sonata form.

R. A.

New York, July, 1905.

* **FRANCIS HOPKINSON**, the First American Poet Composer, and James Lyon, Patriot, Preacher, Psalmodist. Two Studies in Early American Music. By O. G. Sonneck. 8vo. Pp. ix.-213. Washington: Printed for the author by H. L. McQueen.

MUSICAL STUDIES. By Ernest Newman. 12mo. Pp. vii.-304. New York: John Lane.

JOSEPH JOACHIM. By J. A. Fuller-Maitland. (Living Masters of Music, Volume VI.) 12mo. Pp. ix., 63. New York: John Lane. $1.

A Plot Against the Prime Minister.

MILLIONS OF MISCHIEF. A Story of a Great Secret. By Headon Hill. 12mo. Illustrated. Akron, Ohio: The Saalfield Publishing Company. $1.50.

This is the story of a plot to kill the Prime Minister of England, and in the working out of his story Mr. Headon Hill has indulged in melodrama of the most pronounced character. There is nothing lacking, from the kidnapping of the beautiful heroine and her transportation on board the ship Nightshade, under the command of the wicked Capt. Belcher, to the fight on board this same vessel, shipwrecked in a storm, where the villain and the quasi-villain locked in deadly embrace drop into the seething ocean.

The much-maligned hero was accused of the willful murder of his mother and sister. He was condemned to death, and might have been hanged the day after the story opens but for the fact that Lord Gideon Marske and two of his colleagues of the Cabinet required the assassination of the Prime Minister to fit in with certain plans they had in view. Since Arthur Rivington was already accused on circumstantial evidence of two murders, why not let him be hanged for three? Therefore, with the aid of one Herzog of the Secret Service Corps, and for slight maladventure of his own in the power of Sir Gideon, Arthur Rivington was assisted to escape from prison and set in a position to execute his third murder.

Seemingly acquiescent, Rivington employed the time permitted him for his third crime to track down the real murderer of his deceased relatives. There was one, the lovely Janet Chilmark, who believed implicitly in him. With her help—or, in fact, entirely through her quick wit and heroic efforts—since Rivington was under the strict surveillance of Herzog—things were cleared successfully, but not before, as Mr. Headon Hill well names his book, there was "millions of mischief" to deal with.

There are any number of readers who will enjoy this kind of book.

PRINCE KROPOTKIN.

His Informing But Prejudiced Book on Russian Literature.*

PRINCE PETER ALEXEIvitch Kropotkin is one of the greatest living Russian geographers. Few people, however, consider that fact in perusing his works on Socialistic subjects. To the world at large his notoriety is due to the fact that he is a "theoretical Anarchist, feared by the Russian oligarchy and at times incomprehensible to even intelligent foreigners. His genuine fame is thus lessened and marred either through ignorance of his actual knowledge and ability or of prejudice against the cause he advocates. To say that he thoroughly knows the literature of his country is a simple truth. But naturally, what he thinks and writes of that literature is colored in accordance with his attitude toward society. It could not be otherwise. In the quietude of his Bromley cottage in Kent he has recently thrown into coherent form a number of essays and lectures on Russian writers, past and present, intermingled with biographical notes and observations concerning others of less importance.

Both Kropotkin's material and his point of view are particularly significant at this time, for it may be that the next historian of Russian literature will find another temper with which to deal. It is just possible that Kropotkin has the last word to say of that literature that has been born in repression and suppression, nurtured by persecution, and whose rhetorical tropes are fashioned rather to deceive the censor than to add literary ornaments. Kropotkin, therefore, writes of a literature that has had seed, and has grown up and blossomed, or was cut down under the shadow of calamity. Even with full appreciation of the author's political bias the facts are too eloquent for deception. We know that such and such authors were deprived of their civic rights; that others were imprisoned; that others were sent into that Eastern land across the Urals, there to suffer a living death in the Siberian mines. Such have been the formative influences and the inspirations of Russian literature—elements which the whole world hopes will pass away with the overthrow of the oligarchy or with a loosening of its reins on individual liberty.

The Pathological Phase of Muscovite Belles-Lettres.

Although Wallszensky's book on Russian literature contains much important information, one had to turn to the works of Melchior de Vogüé and Ossip-Lourié to appreciate the true pathological phase of Muscovite belles-lettres. It may be said with no spirit of exaggeration that Prince Kropotkin's volume, expanded, as it is, from published essays, and particularly from his course of lectures delivered at Lowell Institute, Boston, four years ago, presents this phase in a manner which is to be found in no other work printed in the English language. Even more may be said: Kropotkin being himself a revolutionist, it is most natural that he should emphasize that aspect of Russian literature beyond the point reached by the French critics. The spirit that only occasionally inspires them he evokes on every page. The natural accusation that Kropotkin is not sufficiently detached to make a reliable critic is rendered unimportant through the fact that his very prejudices give force to fundamental truths. An authoritative historian and critic of the literature of Russia cannot detach himself from the political aspect of the country. It may be parenthetically remarked, however, that certain Russian writers who have so detached themselves receive slight attention from Kropotkin; very probably they possess a certain amount of literary value. By the same token, certain characters in Russian novels, notably the "Anna Kareinna" of Tolstoy, are not analyzed in accordance with the principles of the foreigner—whether literary or moral. Anna's fate, for example, is not regarded as the inevitable consequence of transgressing the moral law, but as a result of the opinion of hypercritical, narrow-minded females.

But neither the moral nor the literary attitude of foreigners is likely to receive a shock from Kropotkin's eloquent and striking pictures of such dominant literary personalities as Pomyalovsky, Ryeshetnikov, Levitor, Gorky, and their fellows who have written and still write under the shadow of that calamity which is about to be dispersed. Indeed, in the cases of Gorky, of whose struggle we already know something, and of Ryeshetnikov, with whose personality and labors and inspiration we are—most of us—in ignorance, Kropotkin writes with almost painful and insistent realism, as though these men were characters in their own novels, and not authors. Ryeshetnikov, the son of a poor church usher in the Urals; Ryeshetnikov, the dismal, sorry, and unhappy "Hooligan" of the steppes; Ryeshetnikov, the poor Government clerk; Ryeshetnikov, the jester of jovial monks, and Ryeshetnikov, the founder of the ultra-realistic school of Russian folk-novelists, is a personality of great and enduring and human attributes in the hands of his biographer, and what Kropotkin, as a critic, says of his characters is no less striking. "For Ryeshetnikov's heroes, who live all their lives without being sure of bread for the morrow, death is not a catastrophe; it simply means less and less force to get one's food, less and less energy to chew one's dry piece of bread, less and less bread, less oil in the lamp—and the lamp is blown out."

The Hooligan of the Steppes.

Or, take the case of Levitor, "that sweet, pure flower of the steppes." What was the nature of the spiritual blight he received amid the intellectual proletariat in the great, cold, and stupendous, yet hidden egotism of the capital on the Neva?

Whenever he stayed at St. Petersburg or at Moscow he always lived in the poorest quarters, somewhere on the outskirts of the town; they reminded him of his native village. And when he thus settled among the lowest strata of the population he did so, as he wrote himself, "to run away from the moral contradictions, the artificiality of life, the would-be humanitarianism, and the cut-and-dried imaginary superiority of the educated classes." He could not live, even for a couple of months in Summer, in relative well-being; he began to feel the gnawings of conscience, and it ended in his leaving behind his extremely poor belongings and going somewhere—anywhere—where he could be poorer still.

Many of the authors in this book are merely names to the foreigner, some of them not even that; but all have their tragic fate very often summed up in a few lines—the brilliant student of some university, a youthful poem in which were mere allusions to the evils of autocracy, and then—Siberia and a life of dark, glacial advance upon the powers of intellectual and spiritual night.

The student of the drama may find nothing new in the origin of the Russian stage as described by Kropotkin. In Russia, as elsewhere, the drama developed, on one hand, out of the religious mysteries, and on the other out of popular comedy, until university students gave it Graeco-Latin form and character. Pathologically, its evolution is similar to that of the Russian novel. Russian tragedy and comedy is a sealed book for most of us, but it will amply repay examination and exploitation.

Finally, Prince Kropotkin is to be congratulated on the fine command that he has obtained over the intricacies of his adopted tongue. But his English, in its short, feverish sentences or in its similitudes strong with the figure of suspense, reveals Slavonic thought as the dominant and inspiring note.

*RUSSIAN LITERATURE. By P. Kropotkin. 8vo. Pp. 340. Cloth. Modification of Eighteenth Century Type. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. $2 net.

THE CONSTITUTION.

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW IN THE UNITED STATES. By Emlin McClain, LL. D., Justice of the Supreme Court of Iowa. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

This textbook on American Constitutional law is published in the American Citizen Series, edited by Prof. Hart, and is constructed on the same excellent plan which has been followed in the previous volumes of the series.

The classified bibliography and the references at the beginning of each chapter together furnish opportunity for a more extended study of the subjects dealt with in the text. The book, while designed primarily for purposes of formal instruction, is admirably adapted to answer questions which constantly arise in studying or reading American history. The discussion of knotty legal points is in the main avoided, so that the work, though written by a lawyer, will be quite intelligible to laymen.

Justice McClain warns his readers that no attempt has been made to make his book either easy or popular. While this is true, we are impelled to add that the clear arrangement and concise style, the subordination of detail, and the avoidance of a mere mechanical order in the presentation of topics save it from stereotyped formality or dull abstruseness. While reference is constantly made to the decisions of the courts, it is made for the sake of explaining principles rather than of stating the specific points decided; or, as the lawyer would say, the precedents.

As to the arrangement, the volume is divided into eight parts. In the first, on the "System of Government," the peculiar nature of our dual system is carefully explained and the apparent paradox of divided sovereignty accounted for. The author's words are these: "The general powers of government are vested in the departments of the State Government, while the departments of the Federal Government have only such powers as are given to them under the Federal Constitution. It may therefore properly be said that the State Government has all the governmental power not denied to it by the State Constitution, so far as not inconsistent with the powers given to the General Government by the Federal Constitution, while the Federal Government, on the other hand, is one of enumerated powers." Part II. explains how the Government is organized. Parts III., IV., and V. deal with the nature and scope, always from the dual standpoint, of the legislative, the executive, and the judicial branches of the Government; Part VI. concerns itself with the relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government, and includes a discussion of the government of Territories. The last two parts are on the relations of the individual to the Government and on civil rights. Subjects treated in one part may be mentioned or alluded to in another, but the numerous cross-references will enable the reader to refresh his memory and perceive how the same question may arise in different connections.

The title of this book suggests a comparison with the well-known work of Judge Cooley on constitutional law in the United States, which has been extensively used as a textbook. Judge Cooley's work, though written a quarter of a century ago, has been brought nearly up to date in its third edition. It covers the entire field of constitutional law, but its arrangement is inferior, in our judgment, to that of McClain's book. For example, in Cooley the discussion of Congress's power to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas is sandwiched in between the power of Congress over copyrights and patents and its power to declare war. Some such order is found, it is true, in the enumeration in the Federal Constitution of the powers of Congress, but it is not a logical one to follow in a treatise. In McClain, the question of piracy is logically taken up in the chapter on the punishment of crime. McClain is generally fuller than Cooley, and writes in a more interesting way, though Cooley's more frequent citation of cases makes his book more valuable, perhaps, for the lawyer. In his reliance upon footnotes, however, to furnish references for outside reading he assumes that the ordinary student is likely to look them up, an assumption which is scarcely warranted. McClain's carefully prepared bibliography is superior to Cooley's system of footnotes, and is a conspicuous feature of the work. On the whole, we should expect to see McClain supplant Cooley to a considerable extent in the schools and colleges.

New Harper Editions.

Harper Brothers announce new editions of William C. Prime's "I Go a-Fishing," Rudolf Eckemeyer's "Down South," Lew Wallace's "Ben-Hur," Hardy's "Tess of the d'Urbervilles," W. E. Henley's "Hawthorn and Lavender," Ellen Glasgow's "The Descendant," and Capt. Charles King's "Between the Lines."

A Story by Connolly.

Scribner's Magazine for August will have a short story by James B. Connolly, entitled, "Patsie Oddie's Black Night." This is the tale of a Gloucester skipper who left port with a strong idea regarding the affections of a young woman, and of a rescue at sea off the Grand Banks.

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ISLAMISM TO-DAY.

Mr. Wollaston's Well-Made Patchwork of Items About the Followers of Muhammad.*

MR. WOLLASTON'S book is a sort of macédoine—a mixing together of the writings of other men on the subject of Islam. Its author does not pretend that it is otherwise; "in fact," he writes in his preface, "in many cases information is given in the very words of authors who dealt with the subject years ago." He has done his work of choosing and mingling in an able manner; probably he could not have done so had he not possessed a considerable first-hand knowledge of the subject.

Much of the book is devoted to the history of Islam, a chapter being devoted to the history of Arabia before Muhammad's time, a second to the Prophet, and other chapters to the development of Islam under Muhammad's immediate successors, under the Omaiyad and the Abbaside Caliphs, during the crusades, and in Spain. Of more interest, however, are those describing the Quran (or Koran) and the pilgrimage to Mecca.

ALL ABOUT THE KORAN.

THE word Quran means "that which ought to be read." It is divided into 114 chapters called "Suras," a word meaning really "row," "order," "series." In manuscripts these chapters are not numbered, but bear titles, sometimes derived from the subject matter, but usually from the first important word. Some chapters have two or more names because of differences in the manuscripts followed. Each chapter is divided into smaller portions, called verses by non-Moslems, but in Arabic known as "ayat," signs or wonders. The entire book again is divided into sixty equal portions, called Ahzab, each sub-divided into four equal parts; or into thirty parts called Aiza, each consisting of two Ahzab, and again divided into four.

All the chapters except the ninth begin with the Bismilla: "In the name of the most merciful God." Twenty-nine begin with certain letters of the alphabet, which are believed to be the peculiar marks of the Quran, and "to conceal several profound mysteries, the understanding of which, the more intelligent confess, has not been communicated to any mortal, their Prophet only excepted. Notwithstanding this, some commentators guess at their meaning, and suppose the letters to stand for as many words expressing the names and attributes of God, His works, ordinances, and degrees. Others explain the intent of these letters from their nature or else from their value in numbers." The Quran was probably the first prose work of a high order written in Arabic; "its diction is rude and rugged, but for grandeur and sublimity it probably approaches nearer to the Bible than any [other]' work extant." We should like to know if this is Mr. Wollasten's own view of the book. Muhammad appealed to the Quran as a proof of the divinity of his mission, challenging any one to produce a single chapter comparable to the book which God had whispered in his ear. Labid, a famous poet of Arabia, took up the challenge, and a poem which he offered was affixed to the gate of the temple at Mecca. When the second Sura was placed by its side Labid, who was an idolater, read the first few verses, and was immediately converted to the new religion. According to another story, some "religious Nihilists" hired Ibn al Muqaffa to rival the Quran. After six months he was found absorbed in study, with a blank sheet of paper before him, while the floor was strewn with torn manuscript; he confessed that he could not write a single verse equaling the Quran.

According to Muslim tradition, the Archangel Gabriel paid 24,000 visits to earth while revealing to Muhammad the wishes of the Creator. Some few chapters were delivered entire, but the greater part was revealed piecemeal and written down at the Prophet's dictation by Zaid, his secretary. The first revelation, it is generally agreed, contained the first five verses of the ninety-sixth sura. After the passages had been written down they were published to the Prophet's followers, several of whom took copies, while most learned them by heart; and the originals were then placed in a chest, in no particular order. For this reason it is uncertain when many of the passages were revealed. Abu Bekr, Muhammad's first successor, collected the originals, which were on palm leaves and skins, and had copies made by Zaid from the dictation of those who had committed the passages to memory; he further placed the suras in the order still followed, putting the longest at the head of the list, without regard to historical sequence. Some time later Osman had the Quran copied in the Quraish dialect, and suppressed the versions made by Abu Bekr. Seven chief editions were made later, two at Medina and one each at Mecca, Kufa, Bussora, in Syria, while the seventh became the common edition used throughout Arabia. As it was found impossible for Muslims not Arabians to pronounce the Quran with the pure Meccan intonation, and as there were no vowel points to guide them, no fewer than seven different ways of reading the book became current. A voice from heaven revealed to mankind that the Book might be read in seven dialects; a School of Readers, seven in number, then was formed, whose readings are accepted through the Muslim world.

WHAT ISLAM MEANS.

ISLAM, the word given to his religion by Muhammad, means resignation or submission to the service and commands of God. It is divided into two parts: 1, faith and theory; 2, religion or practice. Faith is built on one fundamental base—the confession of faith: "There is no God but God, and Muhammad is his apostle." The four points of practice are: Prayer, including purification, almsgiving, fasting, and the Hajj or pilgrimage to Mecca. "There can be no good in a religion wherein is no prayer," was a saying of Muhammad's; the faithful, therefore, are enjoined to pray five times every twenty-four hours; before sunrise, when noon is past, before sunset, after sunset, and before the first watch of the night. Muslims must face toward Mecca when they pray, and must not shorten their prayers except in special cases, as when on a journey or preparing for battle. The time for prayer is announced from the minarets by the Muezzins, who are generally blind men, chosen that they may not see into the houses of the faithful from the balconies of the minarets. Friday "the prince of days," is the Muslim Sabbath. The faithful do not obey the Prophet's command to "take their ornaments to every mosque," but lay them aside "lest they should appear proud and arrogant." They do, however, wear good clothes when they attend the Friday services.

The pilgrimage to Mecca is "a duty toward God incumbent on those who are able to go thither"; and ordinarily one is "able" if he professes the faith, is over fifteen, is free, and sane. Even yet the pilgrimage is made by thousands each year. The Kaba in Mecca, the most sacred spot in the Muslim world, is the oldest house on earth, having been made by the angels for Adam; the present building, however, is the tenth Kaba, the others having been variously taken up to heaven, destroyed by the deluge, or destroyed by fire or lightning; it dates from about 1620 A. D. The pilgrim to Mecca halts about five miles from the city, bathes and is shaven, and assumes the pilgrim robe, Ihram; this is kept to serve as a shroud. He then enters Mecca on foot by day, and goes at once to the sacred mosque, taking care that his glance falls first on the Kaba; he then touches the sacred black stone with his right hand, and kisses it, and goes seven times around the Kaba, thrice with a quick step, four times slowly. Then the pilgrim goes to the Magam Ibrahim and says two prayers; then returns to the Kaba and again kisses the stone. If he enters the Kaba he pays a fee of about a dollar, and vows never thereafter to walk barefoot, to pick up fire in his fingers, or to tell a lie. After leaving the Mosque the pilgrim goes to Mount Safa and asks forgiveness of his sins, and then runs several times up the hill of Marwa, in memory of Hagar's hasting in search of water for herself and Ishmael. On the proper day the pilgrim goes to Mount Arafat, and hears the three-hour sermon, so important that if he is late he loses the entire benefit of the pilgrimage. The next day he throws seven stones at three pillars to drive away Satan, and then goes to the Valley of Mina to assist at sacrificing animals. The valley extends itself if an unusual crowd of pilgrims is present. When this sacrifice is over the pilgrim rests, takes off his Ihram, and ends the pilgrimage, but before leaving Mecca he goes around the Kaba once more and throws more stones at the three pillars.

Mr. Wollaston has made a connected story out of many diverse books and articles. Burton, Burckhardt, and many other old and new travelers are drawn upon. The result of his work we consider valuable, as being many riches in a little space.

*THE SWORD OF ISLAM. By Arthur N. Wollaston, C. I. E. Map and illustrations. Pp. xi.-523. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.

"The Missourian."

This novel by Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., which Doubleday, Page & Co. are to bring out Aug. 15, is to have a number of illustrations by Ernest Haskell, who is said to have taken much pains in studying the costumes of the period during which the story takes place. It exploits for the first time in fiction the romance and tragedy of the Maximilian régime in Mexico. Mr. Lyle is well known as a magazine writer. He is preparing a series of articles on "The Mastery of the Caribbean" for The World's Work. He has been traveling in that region for first-hand investigation.

SCOTS TO THE SCOT.

DUNCAN POLITE, THE WATCHMAN OF GLENORO. By Marian Keith. 12mo. Pp. 306. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $1.50.

It's maist s'rprisin', leddy—an' it's a leddy we're thinkin' ye'll be by yer name—that when the pioneers went awa' frae Scotland tae Canady they tuk sic' a wheen o' auld releegious notions wi' them. An' it's mair s'rprisin', when ye come tae gie the maitter conseederation, that the same releegious speerit should mak' a buik in Canady when Jeems Barrie an' ither lit'rary chiels that howk their row in an' aroon' Glesca should hae hammered it oot sae often in Scotland.

We're no gainsayin', leddy, that whaur twa or three Scots are gaithered thegither in His Name there's mair girnin' than worship, but—losh, freen', an' it's a dreary subject ye've chosen for a wumman o' your talents—as bleak as the hills whaur it was born, an' fegs, it must hae been a gey damp nicht when St. Columba landit an' first preached it. For a' that, there's a wheen o' things in yer bit buik, leddy, that's true; but if ye was tae ask auld Wully McIntosh, that's aye haudin' up the street corner, we hae nae doot he wad wag his heid an' say there's mony a thing that can be gey true 'ithoot bein' gey int'restin'. He might tell ye that Duncan Polite, yer auld hero, though a burnin' an' shinin' light in the commewnity o' Glenoro, was mebbe a wee bit hipped on the subject o' that covenant he had wi' the Lord. When his nephew didna come up tae his notions o' propriety, an' got drunk instead o' enterin' the meenistry, o' coorse auld Duncan tuk it sair. But they things happen every day, leddy, particularly wi' the folks that ye'd look tae be settin' a better example. We're no sweer't tae say, though, that yer last chapter but ane was fine, whaur auld Duncan loosens up the log-jam, frail as the puir decrippit body was at the time. There's mony a scand'lous tongue—an' we think we heard Mrs. McPherson, or mebbe it was Mrs. McDougal, say last night that auld Duncan commeeit suicide; but if he thocht it was a sacrifice, wha' can say him nae, noo that he's deid, puir man?

Well, that was bonnie. We maun but say we sniffled a wee bit ower it. But how they wumman o' the kirk did gabble! If they'd gabbled in a learned, or mebbe a droll way, we'd hae forgi'en them—but they jist gabbled! Ay, that's true tae the Scotch kirk wumman, but as Wully McIntosh used tae say, a thing can be gey true 'ithoot—Anyhow, it wad hae made a bonnie, wee short story.

A WESTERN IDYLL.

THE GIFT OF THE MORNING STAR. A Story of Sherando. By Armistead C. Gordon. Frontispiece by George Sensenery. 12mo. Pp. 373. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Mr. Gordon has made his book of somewhat incongruous material. The components are an idyl of a rural religious backwater and a dime novel plot of a boom town, a promoter, a typewriter lady, and a jealous clerk. The rural idyl—which deals with one of artistic soul born into a sect which follows a religion of ugliness—is unusually well done, in the manner of doing suggesting that of Mr. James Lane Allen. It is, of course, a leisurely manner, and dwells with loving touch upon nature. The story tells of Benammi Youart, born of a French-descended mother to a family of dull Dutch farmers professing the faith of the Dunkards (or German Baptists) and wearing their preposterous garments. At forty Benammi, who had spent his life cultivating flowers—to the great scandal of the Dunkard community—fell in love with a pretty Dunkard girl, who, because of something pitiful in the man, reciprocated his affection. This girl has a grandfather heavy with years and crabbed with long exercise of patriarchal authority. In this old man, with his six-foot staff, his senile talk, his fantastic quoting of maledictory Scripture, Mr. Gordon has got hold of a very realistic effect.

He is Gordon's trump card. He does well enough with the other Dunkards—evidently he has studied their lives and characters; but with none so well as with this. The trouble is that he translates his moody unworldly Benammi out of his drab valley into a boom town, and transforms him suddenly into a man of affairs—one whose very touch breeds gold. Many countrymen of forty may have done such things in real life, but no man can strain his imagination to the possibility in a book. In this period Benammi, who has taken a notion that he is a murderer, comes very near marrying his typewriter, and the author introduces a moonshiner who goes bestially upon all fours by reason of a spine injured in his youth. The quadruped moonshiner is an invention worthy of the late Mr. Poe or the present Sir Arthur Conan Doyle—they have uses for such grotesque figures of terror—here he is out of place.

In fact, all this—the boom, the lady of the fleet fingers, yellow pompadour, and neat shirtwaist, the town maker seated in his revolving chair dictating, and the sentimental flower-loving ne'er-do-well countryman of forty refuse to hang together. Mr. Gordon, who for the first half of his book writes remarkably little like an amateur and seems so far to have a sure hand and an ordered plan, would have done better to write two stories—perhaps three—instead of one. In the last case he would certainly of his own judgment have thrown into the waste-paper basket the particular tale which dealt with the promoter and his typist—if we may borrow, for the sake of clearness, the English term. Then his Dunkard idyl might have been a fine thing of its kind, and he might have made besides a haunting short story or wild detective yarn of the "man-that-went-like-a-beast."

BERENSON'S LOTTO.

LORENZO LOTTO. An Essay in Constructive Art Criticism. By Bernhard Berenson. Revised Edition, with 64 Illustrations. Crown 8vo. Cloth. Pp. 292. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50.

Mr. Bernhard Berenson continues to insist on the importance of Lorenzo Lotto, a so-called Venetian, who painted during the first half of the sixteenth century, just about 350 years before his time. This insistence is once more emphasized through a third edition of his "Lorenzo Lotto: An Essay in Constructive Art Criticism," revised and partly rewritten. To the average student of Italian art Lotto, we fear, must ever remain, in spite of Mr. Berenson's dictum, an imitator among the greatest and most exalted group of painters of a most eager and original period of expression. He was a popular painter, with a keen eye to business, and he painted much, and doubtless very often placed his signature to pictures done by other, but by no means inferior, brushes. To-day his canvases are to be found in collections from St. Petersburg to Madrid, while his frescoes adorn the walls of churches and public buildings in Venice, Treviso, Recanati, Bergamo, Trescorre, Ancona, and in Loretto, where he imitated Titian, became very religious, and died spurning the commercialism of art.

Now, what attraction has such a painter for the gifted author of that monumental work, "The Drawings of Florentine Painters?" The answer is twofold. In the first place, the work of Lotto, second class and imitative though it be, presents the best characteristics of his contemporaries with a technique that was almost unsurpassed by even the greatest among them; secondly, Mr. Berenson, while at work on his "Venetian Painters of the Renaissance" some twelve or thirteen years ago, found in Lotto—man, painter, and work—most inviting and popular material through which to exploit his scheme of biographico-critico-connoisseurship for constructive art history. "Here is a man," we may imagine the author saying, "whose work is an excellent pictorial synopsis of contemporary painting. No adequate biography of him exists. No attempt has been made to show from original sources what manner of man he was. I will 'write him up' from these original sources." The result was "Lorenzo Lotto: An Essay on Constructive Art Criticism," which first saw light just ten years ago.

In the book before us Mr. Berenson has shown how genuine biographical and critical art work should be written and compiled. It is natural that the biographer should, in this third version of his book, give renewed emphasis to the importance of his subject—an importance which is made important because the author of "The Drawings of Florentine Painters" raises it far above the limits set by conservative critics and connoisseurs and popularizes it.

Even if modern art were not educating us, as it is, to appreciate the technical merit of work such as his, nevertheless, in any age, personality molding a work of art into a veritable semblance of itself is so rare a phenomenon that we cannot afford to neglect it. Least of all should we pass it by when that personality happens to be, as Lotto's was, of a type toward which Europe was moved, during the last three centuries, with such rapidity that nowadays there probably are a hundred people like Lotto for one who resembled him in his own lifetime. His spirit is more like our own than is, perhaps, that of any other Italian painter, and it has all the appeal and fascination of a kindred soul in another age.

The new edition of "Lorenzo Lotto" is embellished with sixty-four half-tone reproductions of his best-known scenes and portraits. The present location of each picture as well as descriptive and bibliographical material is to be found incorporated in the text.

THE JAMAICAN NEGRO.

Good Pictures and a Better Account of England's Largest West India Island.

MR. FORREST, the illustrator of this book, has done good work in a little known field, but Mr. Henderson, though officially second fiddle, has done better. Mr. Forrest's paintings, well reproduced in color, are, however, the only excuse for the title, "The West Indies," given to the volume, for Mr. Henderson's text deals almost wholly with Jamaica, and with the Jamaica negroes. He presents them from many viewpoints, yet not from all. Or, if he does, he does not say so. Is there not in the British West Indies a real negro society? Are not there high officials who are negroes—Judges and Bishops, for example? Do not they and their families meet the white officials as equals? We think we have heard affirmative answers to these questions. Mr. Henderson, however, does not mention the fact, if fact it is; Jamaica is the West Indies for him, and the low grade Jamaican negro is his West Indian negro. Quite possibly he is right, but we should have liked him to say so.

The book is very interesting, and within the limits which we think we have found is valuable as a study of some of the phases of sub-tropical America.

It was in the West Indies, Mr. Henderson points out, that the foundation of the British Empire was laid; "the Caribbean Sea is the font of the temple of our greatness." "The West Indian waters formed the training school of Drake and Frobisher, Hawkins and Raleigh, and these men founded the navy. In later days Rodney revived the Caribbean school, and there Nelson learned how to outwit the French in ocean battles. Because of these things, but not only because of these things, we owe a great debt to these Antillean Islands."

The emancipation of the slaves in 1834 flung the industries of Jamaica out of joint; the dry rot of decay set in, and the island fell from her high position among commercial communities.

Mr. Henderson mixes his metaphors, but is intelligible, at all events.

The richest planters sold their plantations and returned to England. The poor remained, terribly handicapped for lack of labor. The freed slaves refused to work for their late masters, and the labor difficulty set in. And this difficulty has remained more or less acute to this day. * * * If the black men were willing to work even half as hard now as their fathers were once forced to work we should hear no dreary stories of Jamaica's poverty. The island has an ideal climate, and laborers in plenty; it lacks but the spirit of labor. * * * Solve the Jamaica labor problem and the commercial problem will solve itself.

When the Panama Canal is opened, says Mr. Henderson, Jamaica will be an important naval base; meantime it is nothing.

In another chapter Mr. Henderson considers "Commercial Jamaica." Again it is emancipation which caused the island's troubles, but not alone. After emancipation the planters fixed the rate of wages—on the lowest possible scale—and then charged enormous rents for the cottages leased to the negroes. They levied fines, and frequently the negro found he had no money coming to him after a week's work. Then he refused to work any more, and was evicted. He found it easy to live on a patch of land, and less and less often would he consent to return to work. To provide labor, coolies were imported. There are 10,000 of them there now. What the island needs, according to Mr. Henderson, is not a bounty on sugar or any preferential tariff, but "men—men of the best type that Britain can send. If there were more intelligent, unprejudiced Englishmen to employ and direct the natives, labor difficulties would speedily cease to exist. There is room for strong, young, intelligent Britishers in thousands." Mr. Henderson relates various conversations he had, with a negro, with "people who were neither white, nor black, nor yellow," and with an English resident. The first wanted Jamaica for the Jamaicans.

We recognize that it is a fine thing to be a part of the great Empire of Britain, but we recognize even more clearly that it is a finer thing to be a free, unfettered nation. It is inevitable that Jamaica will be entirely independent of England. Already the more educated colored people feel the bitterness of their semi-independence; we are not without our politicians, our leaders; we have not yet found our Cromwell, but some day soon a strong man will appear, and Jamaica will become an independent nation.

The white man—only one of many—looked back to Gov. Eyre's hasty proceedings as quite proper.

"Eyre strung up Gordon, and the black fellows have not forgotten the lessen they were taught then." "If they were to organize and, under the leadership of a strong man, demand absolute home rule?" "Then we should have to tell them to go to the devil." "And if they refused?" "Well, then, I suppose there'd be a bit of shooting. * * * After emancipation the island was in a pretty bad way. One or two of the negroes started in business as political agitators. It was about the best-paying business in those days. But as things began to brighten up the negro grievance became less acute and the agitators became less popular. That is about the size of the affair."

What the island needs, according to this man, is "thousands of good, educated Britons, with a bit of capital. Fortunes are being made in Jamaica. The railway is going to help the country along, and so is the Panama Canal." The speaker thought that with the canal finished the United States would never let Jamaica become a negro republic.

Put all that nonsense about a free Jamaica and the government of Jamaica by Jamaicans out of your head. We are going to grow. We have no time to discuss the absurd ambitions of scheming gentlemen of the colored class. Jamaica is a British colony, governed by white men, and so it will remain.

The most obvious thing in Kingston, the capital of the island, is the buggyman, or hackman. "A Jamaican buggy is a spiderlike species of the four-wheeled vehicle known in England as the country fly. It is drawn by one horse, which is neither a horse, nor a pony, nor a mule, but something remotely resembling all three and raising sentiments of deep pity in the hearts of all beholders. The driver of the buggy supplies the necessary enthusiasm for the horse and buggy alike. The buggyman ignores everything in life save possible customers. He drives with a carelessness which is good for weak nerves, and finally lands his victim at a place where he has no desire to go. Then he blames the passenger for not giving correct directions and explains that to drive on will be another six-penny fare. The law in Jamaica reads, 'Sixpence per passenger to any place in town,' and so the driver gallops to an unfrequented corner of the place and demands an extra sixpence. The fare must pay, or walk back in the sun through the stench of poorer Kingston. It is really better for tourists to buy a buggy and horse than to hire a driver if they are going to stay for more than three weeks." When a buggyman marries, says Mr. Henderson, he usually chooses his wife from among the yellow women; the negress is beneath him. He will tell you that he "married white, and you will wonder how he did it until you see his lady."

Summing up his study of the principal Jamaican element, Mr. Henderson says:

In character the Jamaican negroes are a mixture of good and bad; of Africa and Europe, with the vices of both the blacks and the whites, and only some of the virtues of the people of Europe. As a rule, they are well-meaning people, full of curious mannerisms, with which it is difficult for the white man to be in entire sympathy. In many ways the Jamaican negro resembles his brother of the States; he is just as arrogant—even more so—but he is not quite so independent, and by no means so energetic. In the country all colored people are approximately of one class; in towns, the buggyman looks down upon the costermonger.

As these are the people who are expected to do much of the Panama digging, Mr. Henderson's book may be recommended to any would-be contractor.

*THE WEST INDIES. Painted by A. S. Forrest. Described by John Henderson. Colored Illustrations. Pp. x.-272. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

Some Good Sellers.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing the third edition of Grace S. Richmond's "The Indifference of Juliet" and second editions of Frederick Upham Adams's "John Henry Smith," Vincent Harper's "The Mortgage on the Brain," and Russell Doubleday's "Stories of Inventors."

The Macmillan Company announces the second large edition of Miss Elizabeth Robins's new novel, "A Dark Lantern."

The dramatic scenes at Odessa, with Russian mutineers in command of a battleship and the spread of revolution through Russia, seem to have been foretold in A. Cahan's "The White Terror and the Red," a novel of revolutionary Russia, which A. S. Barnes & Co. announce as being already in its third edition. Mr. Cahan's story describes scenes like those at Odessa, Warsaw, and elsewhere, and those who know have highly praised it for its accuracy.

"The Fugitive Blacksmith" is reported by the Century Company to be having a steady sale in England, Canada, and Australia, as well as in Japan, where it is said to be going the rounds of the American colonies.

A. C. McClurg & Co. report the following new printings: Second edition of Miss Lilljencrants's "The Ward of King Canute," and eighth edition of her "The Thrall of Leif the Lucky"; seventh edition of "When Wilderness Was King," and fifth edition of "My Lady of the North," both by Randall Parrish; seventh edition of F. H. Balch's "The Bridge of the Gods," fifth edition of Eva Emery Dye's "McLoughlin and Old Oregon," third edition of her "The Conquest," and this house also announces that there is a steady demand for William Dana Orcutt's "The Flower of Destiny," George P. Upton's "Theodore Thomas: A Musical Autobiography," Robert A. Bennett's "For the White Christ," Russell Sturgis's "The Interdependence of the Arts of Design," and the third edition of Clark E. Carr's "The Illini: A Story of the Prairies."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE HISTORY AND LIFE OF THE REV. DR. JOHN TAULER OF STRASBOURG. With twenty-five of his Sermons. (Temp. 1340.) Translated from the German, with additional notices of Tauler's life and times, by Susanna Winkworth, and a preface by Charles Kingsley. 12mo. London: H. R. Allenson.

ELIZABETH SETON, Foundress of the American Sisters of Charity. Her Life and Work. By Agnes Sadlier. 12mo. New York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co. $1 net.

Religion, Essays, and General Literature.

THE HAPPY LIFE VERSUS THE SIMPLE LIFE. By Louis Paul. 12mo. New York: Heink & Co.

BOOKS AND PERSONALITIES. By H. W. Nevinson. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Compiled by Nina E. Browne. 8vo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

PATHS TO POWER.—Central Church Sermons. By Frank W. Gunsaulus. 12mo. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.25 net.

Travel and Description.

PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS. By F. Berkeley Smith. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50 net.

THE ST. LAWRENCE, Its Basin and Borderlands. The Story of Their Discovery, Explorations, and Occupation. By Samuel Edward Dawson. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: The Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.00 net.

Nature.

ALL THE YEAR ROUND. A Nature Reader. Part IV.: Summer. By M. A. L. Lane and Margaret Lane. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. 35 cents.

BUTTERFLIES AND BEES. The Insect Folk. Vol. II. By Margaret Warner Morley. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: Ginn & Co. 60 cents net.

Drama, Poetry, and Art.

COLUMBUS. An Historical Play in Four Acts. By Herman Braeunlich. 16mo. New York: Herman Braeunlich & Co.

THIRTEEN CHAPTERS OF AMERICAN HISTORY. Represented by the Edward Moran Series of Thirteen Historical Marine Paintings. 8vo. New York: Theodore Sutro. $1.50 net.

FROM CRYPT AND CHOIR. By Louis Alexander Robertson. 24mo. San Francisco: A. M. Robertson.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS. A Collection of Poems, Sombre and Gay. By John Grenville Weaver. 8vo. Edition elite. Salt Lake City: The Deseret News. Pamphlet.

Fiction.

THE ROMANCE AND TRAGEDY OF A WIDELY KNOWN BUSINESS MAN OF NEW YORK. By Himself. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company. $1.50.

THE DIGIT OF THE MOON, AND OTHER LOVE STORIES FROM THE HINDOO. Translated from the original manuscripts by F. W. Bain. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

Juvenile.

OUR LITTLE FRENCH COUSINS. By Blanche McManus. Illustrated by author. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 60 cents.

THE RETURN TO THE TRAIL. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Roberts's Animal Stories. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

THE LITTLE PEOPLE OF THE SYCAMORE. By Charles G. D. Roberts. Roberts's Animal Stories. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

A LITTLE PURITAN CAVALIER. By Edith Robinson. Cozy Corner Series. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

Miscellaneous.

KENNY'S HOTEL DIRECTORY. (Pocket edition.) 1905. Containing a complete list of Hotels, with Rates, in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Bermuda, &c.; also Counties and County Seats in the United States, Population, Money Order and Telegraph Offices. 32mo. Issued by the Kenny Directory Company. 50 cents.

PATRIOTIC STUDIES. Including Extracts from Bills, Acts, and Documents of United States Congress. 1888-1905. 8vo. Washington, D. C.: The International Reform Bureau.

THE PRINCIPLES OF RHETORIC, with Constructive and Critical Work in Composition. By Elizabeth H. Spalding. 12mo. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

GLIMPSES OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION, PORTLAND, OREGON, AND THE GOLDEN WEST. Illustrating the Nation's Progress and Development. Small 4to. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 75 cents.

THE COMPLETE KANO JIU-JITSU. By H. Irving Hancock and Katsukima. 8vo. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam & Sons. $1.50.

"France in America."

Harper & Brothers announce for publication on July 12 "France in America," by Reuben Gold Thwaites, Volume VII. in the American Nation Series. In this volume Mr. Gold Thwaites describes the rise and fall of New France and covers the periods of the colonists' contest with France for the possession of the continent, ending with the peace in 1763.

The first half of the volume is devoted to descriptions of Acadia, the St. Lawrence, and the Mississippi—the three fields of French adventure and settlement—and includes the various events and happenings connected with them; the second half treats of the French and Indian wars and the condition of Spanish Louisiana down to its cession to the United States in 1803.

Harper's "Book of Facts."

Harper & Brothers are revising and bringing down to date their "Book of Facts," which will probably be reissued early in the Fall. It was first compiled under the direction of Charlton T. Lewis and published about ten years ago. In its revised form the publishers promise that the book will contain a record of all important events from the year 4004 B. C. to 1905 A. D.

A POLITICAL ROMANCE.

THE CANDIDATE: A POLITICAL ROMANCE. By Joseph A. Altsheler. One volume. Pp. 429. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50

In "The Candidate," which is the latest contribution to the long line of American political novels, Mr. Joseph Altsheler adopts the plan of making the action of the story coincident with the speechmaking tour with which his successful aspirant for the Presidency fills in the active season of a campaign that bears a more or less close resemblance to a real one buried not very deeply in the annals of our history. The interest is about evenly divided between the prospects of Jimmie Grayson, a brilliant young orator and lawyer, who came as an unknown delegate out of the West and carried the convention by storm with his eloquence; the journalistic aspects of the campaign, as exemplified by the group of special correspondents who followed the candidate about and subjected him to a constant succession of interviews, and the courtship which one of these reporters succeeded in carrying to a happy termination, with the assistance of the candidate's niece and the many favorable occasions for importuning his lady afforded by the five months' tour upon which fate had embarked them in each other's company.

Unconventionality marks all of Mr. Altsheler's characters, and some of the sensational incidents of the candidate's tour hardly bear the marks of credibility. Would it be possible for a man with four companions, even though he had Jimmie Grayson's "golden voice," to delude a band of desperate outlaws who were intent on kidnapping him, and for that purpose were hiding in an abandoned hotel, where he and his small party were taking refuge from a blizzard in the Rocky Mountains, into thinking that he was delivering a speech to a large delegation from the nearest town that had braved the blizzard to hear him, and thus persuade them to take to their heels in sheer fright? We read that "the room resounded with the applause, [of four men,] and it thundered down the halls of the great empty building." It is somewhat more probable to be told that on another occasion Jimmie Grayson turned one of his speeches into a clever means of convicting an unsuspected murderer, or, on still another, willfully muddled a speech in order to give a struggling young lawyer, who couldn't get a chance to prove his mettle at the bar, the opportunity to display his talents as an orator by riddling the candidate's flimsy arguments, but it remains that the stump speakers of reality have not commonly had either the time or the inclination for such kindly deeds. Grayson himself is plainly intended to suggest, if not to picture, the career of Mr. Bryan, though the portrait is far from definite as regards personal qualities, and Mr. Altsheler's hero succeeds in his ambition.

"The Candidate" is by no means an unreadable book, but it is not in Mr. Altsheler's previous best style, nor is it up to his usual level of interest. The various elements of plot somehow lack the cohesion necessary to weld them into a convincing whole.

An Opinion of Ruskin.

In his new volume, "Bygone Years: Personal Reminiscences," the Hon. Edward Frederick Leveson-Gower, M. P., author of "Letters of Harriet, Countess Granville," speaking of his associates at Oxford University says of Ruskin:

He seemed to keep himself aloof from everybody. * * * I see him now, looking rather crazy, taking his solitary walks. * * * It was no advantage to Ruskin to be a gentleman-commoner, as they * * * were generally looked upon askance, as rather vulgar parvenus, too proud of their wealth. * * * Ruskin on one occasion gave a large supper, to which he invited some of the leading undergraduates whom he did not know. * * * He said he could hardly express how much he felt honored that so many young men who were superior to him socially should have condescended to accept his invitation. This disinclined us to keep up the acquaintance, although we were the losers thereby. I cannot, however, say that I have ever felt the enthusiasm with which Ruskin inspired so many of his contemporaries. No one can fail to admire the beauty and eloquence of his writings and his exquisite drawing. But I have felt great misgiving about the soundness of his judgment. I do not pretend to be an authority upon art, but I know something about political economy, which causes me to be astounded at the nonsense he wrote on economic subjects.

There are other anecdotes about now celebrated men. The writer was present at the coronation of Alexander II. of Russia, and other functions in England and elsewhere. He met many royalties, literary men, painters, &c. The volume will bear the imprint here of E. P. Dutton & Co.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 8, 1905.

JOHN HAY.

AMONG the various tributes that have been paid to John Hay naturally one was to his quality as "literary man," both as poet and as "prosateur," to borrow from the French a locution which it is to the discredit of our language that it does not supply. Those who knew John Hay, and the far greater number of his compatriots who had not that advantage, have been stimulated by his death to do what they had neglected to do during his life, insomuch that his publishers report, in answer to inquiries, that his books are "sold out."

That fact is nothing, critically speaking. It denotes merely a momentary curiosity, excited by the eminence of the author in quite other than literary fields. But when one undertakes to investigate and report upon John Hay's strictly literary claims, in prose or in verse, he is at once held to a different and stricter standard.

As a matter of fact, and as a conscientious literary critic, one has to coincide here with a leading article in one of the New York newspapers, when John Hay's death was first announced. The works are, in truth, so many manifestations of the "amateur spirit," to which the newspaper in question was so wildly wrong in attributing the success of the late Secretary of State "in his vocation." Literature, in prose or in verse, was his avocation. Looking through the "Poems" and the "Castilian Days" with the sincerest wish to find enkindling sparks of genius, one is compelled to fall back upon the "Pike County Ballads" of the author's youth. There is a "human document." There, more specifically, is an American document. The author of "Little Breeches" and "Jim Bludsoe" had "sized up" his countrymen, had sized them up as accurately as, in the next generation, Mr. Owen Wister sized them up in "The Virginian."

John Hay was a journalist. He was more than a merely good journalist. To repeat Bagehot's remark about the Lord Chancellor who must have heard a million speeches, and who laid it down that one of Macaulay's was the best he ever heard, we may adduce the judgment of Horace Greeley, who must have read a million "editorials," that one of John Hay's was the best he ever read. But the very facility that makes a happy writer of leading articles on the topics of the moment in so far disables a man from competing for the approval of "time and of the world." Strictly speaking, the poetry, outside of the dialect ballads, is not much. The very best of it is "The Stirrup Cup," which just now derives a personal and pathetic interest from the death of the author. Nobody could be freer from illusions about his own work than John Hay. When once he introduced a friend to his daughter, saying, "She is a better poet than I am," the remark was not merely modest, but had a critical value, as is evinced by the pages which Mr. Churton Collins has kindly devoted to American poetry.

But in prose—that is another matter. "Castilian Days" is a piece of prose. Striking, suggestive, illuminating, those sketches are. But they are the essays of an amateur, of a journalist, of a publicist, rather than of a man who is primarily interested in his own composition. Mr. Hay's long and almost lifelong friend, Clarence King, in that wonderful fragment, "The Helmet of Mambrino," touched heights of prose writing which so thoroughly an honest man as John Hay would be the first to own that he himself had not attained. But nothing is ever lost. We need not emphasize too much the workmanship of Mr. Hay's part of the "Life of Lincoln." Workmanlike it is, and workmanlike, rather than artistic, is the adjective we naturally apply to it. But those official orations which he delivered in England during his mission there, notably that on Sir Walter Scott, and most of all his funeral oration over the body of President McKinley, these are great addresses. These give the real measure of John Hay's power of writing prose. The scholarliness, the culture, in these is a by-product. What the orator is really after is to enforce a political truth, in the case of Scott the "solidarity" of the English-speaking peoples, in the case of McKinley the emergence of the United States from their historical isolation. As we say, all the rhetorical and scholarly adornments of these addresses are incidental. They are mere by-play. But whoever wishes for a measure of the literary quality of John Hay may be confidently recommended to betake himself to these addresses and may be confidently assured that he will not be disappointed. He will be certain that the late Secretary of State of the United States was, on an occasion that suited him and filled his own conception of a great opportunity and that called out his powers, a master of English speech.

IMMIGRATION.

THE immigrant, that is to say, the man leaving a native country to take residence and seek livelihood in another country, has been since the dawn of time decidedly a "problem." Sometimes the problem has been for the country in which he arrives, "What will it do with him?" At others quite distinctly the problem has been, "What will he do with it?" At present in the United States both these problems are offered to our study, or are being worked out in our "midst" with lamentably little that can be called study on the part of those who really ought to be able in a considerable degree to influence the result. In the United Kingdom the matter is pressing on the attention of the Government and is receiving a kind and amount of attention never before directed to it. This largely happens because the United States rather tardily and in not a very intelligent fashion, but with a good deal of energy, has for the past few years been shutting out a lot of immigration of a patently undesirable kind, and the refuse has overflowed on the shores of England.

There is in this country and in England much sentiment of one sort and another on the question of immigration. There is not available much authentic and systematized information. The man who sets out with the laudable purpose of basing his opinion on a fairly complete set of facts finds himself seriously hampered by the absence of trustworthy material for forming opinions. He can fill his library easily with books on the migrations of ages ago; but he cannot readily lay his hand on publications that will tell him of the nature and extent of the immense currents of migration that are moving with varying rapidity and volume across the face of the Western world, including the most civilized and highly organized nations of modern times. It is to supply in some manner this obvious want that Mr. James Davenport Whelpley has produced through E. P. Dutton & Co. "The Problem of the Immigrant." His book is large and somewhat expensive, ($3,) and though it is unquestionably useful, containing much that cannot be got in any other form, we cannot help wishing that he had at once condensed and enlarged it and made it, as it might be, considerably more useful than it now is.

The feature of chief value in Mr. Whelpley's volume is the collection of laws with reference to immigration in this country and in the European countries where such laws exist. These laws are given very fully. In the case of the United States they are given too fully, since a number of provisions are printed more than once. Equal accuracy and greater clearness might have been attained had these provisions and some others been carefully summarized. Indeed in some cases the text of the laws requires explanation to make it intelligible. Nevertheless, as we have said, the book is more useful than any other bearing on the same subject. Its careful reading will dispel some errors into which the citizens of our land are prone to fall.

For one thing Mr. Whelpley brings out the attitude of the various European nations as to the expatriation of their people and as to the management of transportation companies even when only passengers across their territory are concerned. It is true that this attitude is only recently assumed and defined, and legislation embodying it has nearly all been enacted within the twentieth century. But it is also true that all the countries whence come to our shores the immigrants regarded as the least desirable are now doing their best to check or to regulate emigration. In Russia emigration is completely illegal, and is carried on in direct violation or evasion of the laws. In Italy it is allowed, but only on extremely strict conditions, the Government supervising and controlling all agencies and holding them to the closest responsibility. The aim of the Government is on the one hand to see that the emigrants are not imposed on, and, on the other, to prevent the shipment of emigrants likely to be excluded from the countries of destination, especially our own. It is the spirit thus shown that makes it seem quite possible that an international conference on the whole question of migration, as very forcibly advocated by Mr. Whelpley, would result in great good.

AMIABILITY.

THE watchword of Marshall P. Wilder, the platform humorist, who has just published a new book, is "amiability." He believes that he owes all his success in life to his inborn tendency to look only on the bright side of things. To the critic of books and plays he says, in effect: "Praise and you will be successful." To the man of affairs: "Be satisfied and you will be happy." To everybody: "This is the best year, the best month, the best day the world has ever known; make the best of it." To quote the significant phrase of the old Corporal in Conan Doyle's little Waterloo play: "That wouldn't have done for the Dook."

***

It was not the policy, for instance, of Jeremiah (a man of mighty influence) or Isaiah; of Cromwell, or Washington or Jefferson; of Dr. Samuel Johnson, St. Chrysostom, or Thomas Babington Macaulay. There has always been plenty of amiability in the world. Twenty centuries of looking on the bright side of things has left the dark side as dark as ever. Probably Marshall Wilder owes his success to his ability to make folks who are not inherently amiable (and have enough day by day to keep them growling) temporarily forget their burdens. The brightness and vivacity of his new book, "The Sunny Side of the Street," (Funk & Wagnalls Company,) will have a like effect.

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Marshall's new book has an oblong hole on the blue and gilt cover through which one looks on Madison Square in its Summer glory, with the St. Gaudens "Diana" dominating the scene. Marshall has dwelt in London, Shanghai, Paris, Tokio, Budapest, Kandy, San Francisco—but he still thinks Madison Square the centre of the universe. His book—like American conversation—is made up of anecdotes. He talks intimately of Richard Croker, President McKinley, President Harrison, Joseph Jefferson, Senator Depew, Henry Watterson, Gen. Horace Porter, Augustin Daly, Henry Irving, Buffalo Bill, King Edward VII., Mrs. Langtry, and a host of other personages, large and small, and medium sized. He tells many good stories. He nearly always lives up to his doctrine of amiability. We can recommend his book as cheerful reading.

EARTHLY PARADISE.

IT was in "The Time Machine," if memory serves, that H. G. Wells imagined a race of men existing many ages hence, fair-skinned, small of stature, handsome, helpless, and non-productive, whiling away their lives in the sunshine of an effete world. A similar type is imagined by Merejkoffsky, a Russian writer, who has written a "Utopian" book called in German "Das Irdische Paradies," and published in Berlin by Gottheiner. But there are two other distinct types of humanity in Merejkoffsky's Earthly Paradise, the toilers and the protectors.

The time is A. D. 2700, the scene the tropical regions. The lands of the north are desolate, and the human race is reduced to a few millions. The flower of the race, the nobility, the small, fair, handsome folks, product of the wisest scientific selection, enjoy living for thirty years and then gently pass away. They are strangers alike to civilization and to labor.

The toilers, on the other hand, keep the new system in running order. They are the dusky descendants of the lowest classes. The protectors, the custodians of science and the technical arts, hold the reins of government. They are the successors of contemporaneous mankind.

So much for the fantasy in Merejkoffsky's book. His imaginary picture will not make any healthy human being sigh for the joys of his Utopia. But the essence of his work, of course, lies in its sharp criticism of life as we are living it. In the transition which leads to the establishment of his paradise applied science and industries are marvelously developed. Overeducation causes satiety and a spread of suicidal mania. The harmony of life seems destroyed. The dominion of the Anglo-Saxon is followed by a socialistic upheaval, which is succeeded by a world war involving the Aryan and Mongolian races. Excesses of every description disgrace the large cities. Some of the foremost thinkers conceive the idea of annihilating the human race, from which gradually evolves the idea of a scientific ennoblement of mankind. A secret society of philosophers and legislators (foreshadowed by Nietzsche) which is organized somewhat after the pattern of the Jesuit order, is at work destroying by scientific means the Mongolian, Semitic, and African races. The earth is largely depopulated and freed from the unfit. In the course of centuries, following a carefully planned and ingeniously executed policy of wise selection, a new white race of Slavo-Romanic extraction is evolved, as well as a darker race for the toil incident to the new system. These races are settled in the most fruitful parts of the earth, which are the only regions fit to be inhabited.

Merejkoffsky considers progress detestable. The higher the plane on which a creature stands the more capable it is of suffering and pain. Progress is merely a matter of appearance; the spirit of the human race to-day, he thinks, is much inferior to that displayed by the ancient Greek and Roman peoples. Hard labor is an evil. The savage throws the burden of it on his wife, the ancients relegated it to their slaves, we shift its burden on the working class. Healthy, natural man does not need to acquire knowledge. He needs, however, to be close to nature, to sing, to dance, to swim, to be happy, to play. He requires no knowledge of reading or writing, no houses or clocks, no culture or luxuries to be happy. All he requires is freedom from care for his daily bread and an enjoyment of his beautiful environment.

Loomis's First Novel.

Charles Battell Loomis, who has fled from the tradition of the Jersey mosquito to his ancestral home in Torringford, Conn., has decided to call his first novel, which A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish, "Minerva's Manoeuvres," being the cheerful tale of a return to nature. It deals with the adventures of a delightful couple who, becoming inspired with the fascinating theories of the simple life, seek rustic seclusion far from the maddening crowd, and their attempts to influence their many successive domestics with suburban enthusiasm. Although for the most part a satire on the theory above noted, there are pages revealing a genuine love for the purer, simpler, and unsophisticated life which ultimately triumphs.

Interior Decorations.

A new popular monthly on the decoration of the home will be published next month by Clifford & Lawton, 19 Union Square, New York, at $1 a year. It will be called Interior Decoration.

1905

THE PORT-ROYALISTS.

A New Book About Pascal, Nicole, and Their Associates — History in Scott.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 7.—Messrs. Skeffington & Co. have in preparation a new anonymous biographical work. It is entitled "Angelique of Port Royal," and it is to be put forth as the record of the life of one of the leaders of that famous band of religious recluses in France, in the seventeenth century, with which many famous scholars were associated, including Pascal and Nicole.

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A. S. G. Canning, who wrote "The Philosophy of the Waverley Novels," published a quarter of a century ago, has nearly ready a new work, called "History in Scott's Novels," which Fisher Unwin will shortly publish.

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The Cambridge University Press will shortly issue Prof. E. Vernon Arnold's "Study of Vedic Metre in Its Historical Development." The same author in 1900 dealt with the Rigveda in Nutt's "Popular Studies in Folk-Lore and Mythology."

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Prof. Ray Lankester of the British Natural History Museum is preparing a book for children on "Extinct Animals." Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co. expect to have it ready for the Christmas trade.

***

H. B. Marriott Watson's new story, "Twisted Eglantine," will be published by the Methuens. It is a romance of the stirring times when the English were in the thick of the Napoleonic wars.

***

The Oxford University Press is adding two volumes to its modern French series. One is Mignet's "La Révolution Française" and the other Stendhal's "Memories d'un Tourist."

***

Fisher Unwin is about to publish a travel boon on Siberia by Samuel Turner. The author has the distinction of having discovered a new group of mountains in the Great Altai Range.

W.

MARY STUART.

A new book on "Mary Queen of Scots: Her Life Story," is shortly to appear with the imprint of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is by A. H. Millar, F. S. A., Scotland, author of "The Castles and Mansions of Ayrshire," "The History of Rob Roy," &c. It is a small book, suitable for the pocket, and the author has given the principal events of the career of that ill-fated Scottish Princess, the last on the throne of that country. Mr. Millar says in his preface concerning the state of Scotland during Mary's time:

> There is no character in modern history whose romantic adventures have awakened more interest than those of Mary Queen of Scots, and there is a perennial fascination in the story of her life which even at the present day shows no sign of abatement. The peculiar time in which she lived, marking, as it did, an epoch of transition in religious affairs, and the rapid development of the resources of England, the inveterate enemy of her kingdom, made it desirable that the ruler of the country should be firm and bold to withstand Southern encroachment, and liberal and politic to soothe theological differences. But any natural determination toward tolerance which Mary's character may have originally possessed was warped and distorted by her early education; and her disposition, once gentle and confiding, may have been changed by her experience of the faithlessness of mankind into that form of stolid distrust which suspects the truest friend and questions the least interested motives.

The book contains two or three portraits of Queen Mary, pictures of Darnley, Rizzio, and Bothwell, and her son, and views of Linlithgow and Holyrood Palaces, and a fac simile of the autograph of "Marie R."

Names of Girls.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are getting ready to publish "Girls' Christian Names," by Helena Swan, author of the little volumes in their Miniature Reference Library on the same subject. She includes every known name from "A" to "Z." She shows that, although spelled differently and with an apparently different meaning, certain names have the same origin. For example, there is Ethel, under which also comes Alice, Adelaide, and Audry; Lilian, with its companions, Celia and Rosalie; Phoebe and Diana, Cynthia, Selina; Mary, with its equivalents of Miriam, Marian, Molly, Polly, &c., and many others. Miss Swan describes each name, what it means, its origin, the different women celebrated in history who possessed that particular name, the name in literature, and there are also verses by different poets lauding women—one sees Richard Lovelace's poem to "Lucasta," (Lucy Sacheverell,) Thomas Carew's "Celia," Motherwell's "Jeanie Morrison," Burns's poems to "Jean," Walter's poems to the Lady Dorothea Sidney, eldest daughter of the Earl of Leicester, and numerous others. The book is a thick 16mo, printed in small clear type, and rubricated, the names being in red capitals.

THE BRITISH WHIGS.

Another volume of memoirs of the Whig Party in England by Lord Vassal Holland will be published by E. P. Dutton & Co. with the title, "Further Memoirs of the Whig Party." The volume begins in 1807 and closes in 1821, with the death of Queen Caroline, the "luckless" consort of George IV. In a supplementary chapter of miscellaneous recollections, begun in 1826, Lord Holland gives such foreign anecdotes and recollections of foreign personages as "accident, credible report, or personal observation" brought within his knowledge. He writes:

> In this I propose to set down whatever I have learned worth commemorating, concerning those persons who, whether Englishmen or foreigners, have during my time, without immediate connection with politics, acquired or deserved celebrity for genius or talent, learning or wit, in science, in art, in poetry, in literature, or in conversation. * * * I do not, however, pretend to much accuracy of research, nor do I aspire to the office of biographer of my contemporaries; still less am I qualified to become the historian of literature, arts, or sciences. Mine are notes and reminiscences of an idle, and, in some senses ignorant, spectator. They are rambling, desultory, and imperfect, and often more calculated to raise than to satisfy curiosity. But they are true; they relate also to subjects which, having afforded amusement and instruction to the writer in the course of his life, may possibly prove neither unpleasing nor uninstructive to some reader of similar habits and taste after its close.

Among those he writes about are Horace Walpole, Gibbon, Sheridan, Tickell, George Selwyn, Lady Ossory, Dr. Goodall, Fox, Mrs. Hewitt, Sydney, Robert Percy Smith, Canning, Goya, John Flaxman, Fabroni, and many others. The Appendix contains some letters.

HINDOO LOVE STORIES.

There are four love stories in F. W. Bain's volume, "A Digit of the Moon, and Other Love Stories from the Hindoo," which the Putnams are bringing out today. They are entitled "A Digit of the Moon," "A Heifer of the Dawn," "The Descent of the Sun," and "In the Great God's Hair." The stories are English versions of Hindoo tales, translated and doubtless adapted, too, by the present writer, who says he got the original manuscripts from a native who was dying and did not want them to be lost.

The story that gives the title to the book relates how a certain very handsome King did not wish to marry, although advised by his Ministers and urged by his subjects, in order that his kingdom should remain in his family. He was so molested that finally he banished every woman who happened, even accidentally, to come within his sight. One day a painter showed him the portrait of a beautiful woman. He fell in love with the picture on the spot and demanded the location of the woman. She was a Princess, and the most beautiful in the world. She had numerous suitors. She consented to marry the man who should ask her a question which she could not answer; and she gave him nineteen days, a question for each day.

"A Heifer of the Dawn" is the story of a clever young Princess who teaches a young King to love. The King had a wife who proved to be faithless. So he shut himself up and would not listen to a second marriage. How he changed his mind is told in this tale, the action of which takes place in thirteen days.

"The Descent of the Sun" is a fairy tale, a "solar myth," Mr. Bain explains. Literally translated, the name is "The Glory of the Going Down of the Sun"; but its inner meaning is "The Divine Lustre of the Descent (Incarnation) of Him Who Took Three Steps," that is, the Hindoo Apollo.

The last story of the book, which is dedicated to husbands and wives, deals with the return of the waning love of a husband for a wife. The proverb preceding each story is printed in the original Sanskrit, with the English version underneath. There are several sketches of the subject of the stories.

August Garden Magazine.

This number will be devoted to evergreens, which can be planted best in August. It will contain lists of the best kinds of evergreens to plant in all parts of the country, compiled from reports of experts, in which the gardener will be told how to avoid commonly made errors. There will be descriptions of evergreens for wind-breaks and screens, for small gardens, and other phases of cultivation. Special articles will be on "The Best Spruces," by the Superintendent of the late Charles A. Dana's estate at Dosoris, L. I., and "How to Move Big Evergreens Thirty Feet High." Another article of interest will give instruction on "How to Get Strawberries Next Spring by Planting Now."

HEREDITY.

A new volume on heredity is about to appear in this country from the pen of G. Archdall Reid, M. B., F. R. S. E., author of "The Evolution of Man," "Alcoholism: A Study in Heredity," &c., through E. P. Dutton & Co. It is entitled, "The Principles of Heredity. With Some Applications," and follows somewhat on the lines of the author's book on "The Evolution of Man."

The evidence bearing on heredity, afforded by disease, which has hardly been touched, is utilized largely in this present work. The author writes:

> I cannot help thinking that most students of heredity are not aware of the value of this evidence from disease. I believe that if it had been considered in conjunction with the facts of specific adaptation to the environment a good deal of controversy concerning the transmission of acquirements and the origin of variations would not have occurred, or at any rate would not have lasted as long as it has done. So far as I am able to judge, it establishes conclusively the facts (1) that parental acquirements are never transmitted to the offspring, and (2) that variations are rarely caused by the direct action of the environment on the germ cells—so rarely that racial change is never due, directly or indirectly, to this cause. The great mass of variations have another origin which I have endeavored to elucidate. The function of bi-parental reproduction appears to me manifest. It is very important, but it has nothing to do with the causation of progressive variations.

His chapter on "Recapitulation," he adds, is the "crux" of the whole book. In it he has "sought to re-establish on a firm basis the doctrine that the development of the individual is a blurred recapitulation of the life history of the race. * * * It follows * * * that the child recapitulates the development footsteps of the parent. Unless it were true, there could be no development of the individual, and no evolution of the race." The volume is addressed particularly to medical men. The author has drawn his material mainly from medical sources. He has made no attempt to write for the student; but his endeavor has been to supply a systematic study of heredity for the educated doctor. Nevertheless, the book may be of interest to the "professional" biologist and the "general reader." It is fully supplied with notes, in which Mr. Reid explains certain passages or indicates his authority.

A SAFE POKER BOOK.

The wisest and safest book on a game of chance and cunning we have lately seen is "What I Know About Poker," by Richard Carle, the comic actor, (Chicago: Darrow Printing Company.) Its gray paper cover is illuminated with a reproduction of that particular combination of pips known to the degenerate as an "eight full." There is a neat title page, and then follow a dozen pea-green but perfectly blank pages. That is all.

Testimonial to Mr. W. P. Garrison.

Mr. Wendell Phillips Garrison has been literary editor of The Nation since it was established, in July, 1865, by the late Mr. Godkin. To mark the fortieth anniversary of The Nation and Mr. Garrison's distinguished services a large number of the contributors to that weekly review have presented to the veteran editor a silver vase appropriately inscribed. Charles E. Norton, one of the very few survivors of the band of original contributors to The Nation, wrote the short address accompanying this gift which is signed by some hundreds of men and women who write for The Nation or have written for it.

Swinburne's New Book.

A. C. Swinburne's "Love's Cross Currents," lately announced in our cable correspondence, is nearly ready for publication by Harper & Brothers. Its sub-title is "A Year's Letters." After a prologue the book is made up of letters. In the dedication to Theodore Watts Dunton Mr. Swinburne says: "As it has pleased you to disinter this buried bantling of your friend's literary youth, and to find it worth resurrection, I must inscribe it to you as the person responsible for its revival." So "Love's Cross Currents" is not new, though just published, and copyrighted in 1886.

Ralph Barton Perry.

Mr. Perry, whose "Approach to Philosophy" Charles Scribner's Sons are just publishing, has recently been appointed Assistant Professor of Philosophy at Harvard. He was a well-known debater in Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1896, and was one of the team in the debate between his college and Yale in 1895 and 1896. Besides debating, his principal activity in college was as an editor of The Tiger, the Princeton comic paper. Mr. Perry has taught both at Williams and Smith, and has studied as a graduate student at Harvard before his appointment there.

The Woman's Home Companion.

The Woman's Home Companion for this month contains five short stories, by Edith S. Barnard, Leroy Scott, Henry E. Rood, Morgan Robertson, and Walter A. Dyer. Other articles are "Alice in Wonderland in Real Life," by Thomas A. Hotchkiss; "Unconventional Bungalows of Professional Women," by Bertha D. Knobe; "The Epworth League," by Stephen A. Herben, editor of The Epworth Herald; "Art Versus Bread and Butter," by Anna S. Richardson, and the usual excellent articles on fashions, cooking, and other domestic topics.

HOT-WEATHER BOOKS:

John Henry Smith.—A golf novel, ($1.50.)
The Walking Delegate. ($1.50.)
Roses and How to Grow Them. ($1.00 *net.*)
Our Native Orchids. ($1.35 *net.*)
The Indifference of Juliet. ($1.50.)
How to Make a Vegetable Garden. ($2.00 *net.*)
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ABOUT THE POETS

The Reason Why We Have No Great Poets Is that There Is Too Good a Market for Verse—Other Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

MAY I add a word to the discussion of present day poetry which was started by Mr. Stringer's letter?

Your later correspondents seem to overlook the fact that poets are sporadic; that they are "neither epidemic nor endemic." A glance at the history of poetry will show this very plainly, I believe. The general condition of the world in which he happens to be born has very little to do with the accident of the poet's birth, though, of course, it influences more or less his development and choice of subject.

Take the appearance of Dante, "voice of ten silent centuries," as he has been called. Surely, no one would say that the conditions in Florence in his day were specially encouraging to the production of a world poet. Italy had its poets, its Cavalcanti, and others, but the Dante of even "The Vita Nuova," the Dante of the Giotto portrait, was another kind of poet. And it was later, under the less auspicious circumstances of exile, wandering, and poverty, in the years of "the bitter bread and the steep stairs," that he became the Dante of the "Divina Commedia." Even the Court of Verona, where Dante was physically comfortable for a time, was not exactly an ideal atmosphere for the production of great poetry. And when he was under the more sympathetic protection of Guido Novello his task was nearly finished. But always poverty, always dependence, always the sorrow of exile, were the conditions of Dante's life and work.

And it is not presumable that Milton considered his age as one specially congenial to the poet. We know that he "abandoned poetry for polemics" and spent some twenty unpoetic years in Governmental service. (I am not sure my figures are exact, as I am sojourning in the woods far from a library.) The small private fortune of Milton, which enabled him to devote himself to literature when he chose, might be paralleled in the case of a poet even in our degenerate day.

But for the limitation of space I might add the names of many other poets, the flower of history, who did great and enduring work under conditions quite as bad as those surrounding us, though, of ecurse, different.

It is highly improbable that automobiles and trolley cars, or "The Surpassing Coffee and Pallid Pills" deplored by Mr. Clow, or even the present pretty general taste for diluted historical fiction, would have a seriously deterring effect upon the real poet, should he happen to be born in our day. The poet takes his time as he finds it, and, while he generally rails at it, he nevertheless does his work—if he is a real poet, and if he is not a real poet it makes no difference whether or not he does any work.

Of course, grinding poverty or the necessity of turning his brain into so many columns of printed matter per week has had a dampening effect on the imagination of many a man who writes, or might write, poetry. But poverty is not a condition confined to our day.

Now may I be permitted to express an opinion as to the conditions influencing the writing of poetry at the present time?

I believe the reason why so little good poetry is written is because the magazines offer so ready a market for verse; because it is possible for a poet or writer of verse, if he is successful with the magazines, to acquire ready money for his work. The tendency at the present time in verse is not toward real self-expression, (which is the only poetry worthy the name;) it is toward conformity with the standard of technical excellence and innocuous content which necessarily governs the editorial policy of magazines whose publishers believe that they must cater to the popular average of intelligence and taste.

If the magazines should all stop using verse to-morrow, I believe it would be a good thing for the future of American poetry. In other words, poetry should never be produced as a commodity, and real poetry cannot be written with one eye on the market. Under present economic conditions it is necessary and desirable that poetry, if it is used in periodicals, should be paid for, but the poet who writes a poem with the idea of a market in his mind has signed his own artistic death warrant.

But who are these people who are so dead sure there is no poetry being written in our day? I have the books of Edwin Markham, and I read them over and over again with pure aesthetic delight, as I read Rossetti and Matthew Arnold. I have the books of William Vaughan Moody, and I am almost afraid to say what I think of him. Every page or two I get from his books that chill down the spine which signals to me that I am in the presence of poetry.

ELSA BARKER.

Leicester Junction, Vt., July 2, 1905.

II.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Miss Jessie E. Sampter's letter, which you published a few weeks ago, has interested me greatly, but it contains one or two statements to which I should take exception.

Stern, hard facts tend to disprove the rather roseate view that we may "be sure that when we need poets we will have enough." This is not the proper place to inquire by what device such a need may be measured, but it may not be impertinent to ask how that need is to become manifest.

Could they but answer our queries, Keats, Wordsworth, and Poe might all be willing to testify that there seemed to be no crying need for them while they were still able to supply it. And yet those are among the very names which we should be most unwilling to strike from our roll of poets. Even Shakespeare himself, while writing his plays, did probably not realize that he was ministering to an urgent need, not only of his own times, but of future English-speaking generations.

Again, Miss Sampter says that "there is the stern and suggestive fact that trolley cars and breakfast foods, automobiles, and steam engines, ships full of huddled immigrants, Western prairies (!), monstrous haying machines, and skyscrapers that swallow hundreds of lives in the building, are not subjects that can live in a Gothic structure of verses." On whose authority this alleged "fact" is quoted I do not know, but surely such a statement is in direct contradiction to the pet theories of the very author! who is later called "the root of whatever great individual and American literature we are to have"—Walt Whitman.

I cannot bring myself to agree with those who persist in calling ours an impoetic and barren age. Wherever in nature the older poets found their inspiration, there we may still look for our own, and he must be stolid and sodden indeed who cannot appreciate the poetical possibilities in the stupendous achievements of modern science. I venture to state that there is a greater quantity of good poetry being published now than ever before. The poetry of our current magazines and books may share the common lot of poetry, and require a perspective of two or three generations before being duly appreciated, and who can tell how many embryonic Shelleys and Chattertons are even now being crushed into oblivion by indiscriminating editors?

HELEN A. HOCHHEIMER.

New York City, July 6, 1905.

About the Aspirate.

New York Times Book Review:

But its title is "An Habitation Enforced," and the form of the indefinite article will excite amusing discussion here, where we sound the aspirate in "habitation" and use with it an "a" in preference to "an." Wherefore, we congratulate The Century Magazine. Mr. Kipling's new story is sure to be talked about.

The attached clipping from the first column of THE BOOK REVIEW is so ridiculous as to be positively painful.

Why does it take THE TIMES and other papers so long to get drummed into their editorial (and other) heads the fact that it is only the uneducated Englishman who plays "ducks and drakes" with his h's, in exactly the same way as that it is only the uneducated American who says "fift" for "fifth" or "trew" for "threw"? And why were they not taught while the alphabet was being kneaded into them that the aspirate is not a consonant?

The ancient Greeks represented the aspirate by a comma inverted, or reversed, over the aspirated letter, which seems to indicate that in very early days, as now, the aspirate was no consonant.

Mr. Kipling is perfectly correct in entitling his book "An Habitation Enforced," though we are equally correct, following the laws of "usage" in such matters, in pronouncing the title "A Habitation Enforced," it being so much easier to say "A Habitation" than to say "An Habitation."

Surely the language is as much entitled to the "n" mute in "an," when convenience or usage demands it, as to the "h" mute in "honor."

I trust your "Topics Uppermost" critic will include London in his itinerary for this year's vacation. He will then realize how absurd it was to insinuate that a man of Mr. Kipling's education and standing did not "know how to pronounce his h's," or to correctly write English as she is not "spoke."

CUNCTATOR.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., July 4, 1905.

Tryon County, Not Tyron.

New York Times Book Review:

According to Mr. Robert W. Chambers "a furious onslaught" has been made upon him because of his fish stories, to his great disturbance.

It would be better were he disturbed for having misnamed three times the county in which he has located the fish for his stories in his book called "The Reckoning." As it is always wise to accept all fish stories I make no objection to his naming the county he exploits "Tyron" when in fact no county so called ever existed within the bounds of the State of New York.

There was a county by the name of Tryon, in which there were fish and stirring scenes and tragedies enough for Mr. Chambers's pen the rest of his earthly life. "Campbell's History of Tryon County" will furnish much excellent material.

A. J. P.

Cherry Valley, N. Y., July 6, 1905.

A Statement from Mr. Wells.

New York Times Book Review:

Wildly foolish paragraphs appear to be in circulation about my forthcoming book upon literary questions. Nothing is yet definitely settled as to form and method of that. The title will not be "The Men" or "Man of the World," and I have too much respect for Mr. Dunne and myself to contemplate creating "a literary Dooley."

H. G. WELLS.

Sandgate, S. O. Kent, England, June 25, 1905.

THE CIVIL WAR.

A Final Contribution to the Discussion of Capt. Battine's Books.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

IN your columns "From Readers," Saturday, June 24, in a communication signed by George F. Shrady, Jr., with the heading "The Written History of the American Civil War—Capt. Battine's Book," I find this: "Guidon says that the negroes became warriors not of their own volition, for if left to themselves they never would have fought the Southern people." Apropos of this paragraph, it may create considerable surprise to your readers and contributors, as well as throw some light on the relations existing between the whites and negroes during the period of slavery, to know that a regiment of negroes had been mustered into the Confederate service from New Orleans nearly a year before the civil war. At the time the civil war broke out New Orleans had a negro population of 26,000, of whom nearly half, or 12,000, were free and 14,000 slaves. The free negro population had been as high as 25,000 at one time, but the excitement over the negro question had driven many of them to France. Those who remained in New Orleans were generally men of property or mechanics. Some of them had received a good education abroad; a number of them owned slaves of their own. Their position was curious when the civil war came on, with slavery playing so large a part in it. Following the attack on Fort Sumter, a strong military sentiment was aroused throughout Louisiana, and especially in her principal city, New Orleans. Among those who caught the fever were the free people of color. A number of them were sons and grandsons of the negroes who distinguished themselves at the battle of New Orleans and won the praise of Jackson voluntarily. The most prominent of them issued a call for a meeting to express their views on the situation and to organize a regiment for the protection of the South, and New Orleans in particular, against the "enemy." The meeting was held April 21, 1861; there were present two-thirds of the free men of color of New Orleans. This resolution was passed:

"Resolved, That the population to which we belong, as soon as a call is made on them by the Governor of the State, will be ready to take up arms and form themselves in companies for the defense of their homes, together with the other inhabitants of the city, against any enemy who may aim to disturb its tranquillity."

The necessary call was made by Gov. Thomas O. Moore, and the free men of color began to organize themselves into a regiment of eight companies, under the name of the Native Guards of Louisiana. They were commanded by negro officers, who were commissioned by the Governor. They were sworn in as a part of the First Division of the Louisiana Volunteers, and turned out in the big military review in New Orleans of Nov. 23, 1861. Then it was that a roll was made of a company commanded by a certain Capt. Lainez, and this is the only record the War Department has of the regiment of negroes who enlisted to perpetuate slavery. The Native Guards were again in the big review of Jan. 27, 1862, when 24,818 soldiers were in line. This parade was given for the benefit of Farragut and Butler, it being desired to show the Union spies, of whom there were many in New Orleans, how strong the Confederates were in troops.

The Federal fleet off the Passes increased the distrust of the negro regiment, and the militia law enacted by the Louisiana Legislature, which went into effect Feb. 15, 1862, practically abolished the Native Guards by restricting the militia to white men. Scarcely a month afterward all this was reversed. The white regiments had gone to the front to join the Army of Tennessee, and were in the campaign that led to the battle of Shiloh, leaving Gen. Lovell not enough troops to protect the City of New Orleans. Under such circumstances, to be squeamish on the color line was out of the question. The free people of color were invited to join the Confederate service again, and on March 24, 1862, the Governor of Louisiana issued this order:

"The Governor and Commander in Chief, relying implicitly upon the loyalty of the free people of color of the city and State for the protection of their homes, and believing that the military organization which existed prior to Feb. 15, 1861, should exist for and during the war, calls upon them to maintain their organization and be prepared for such orders as may be transmitted to them." They did maintain their organization, but that was all. New Orleans in another month had fallen.

The Native Guards were treated with scant courtesy that killed any enthusiasm they might have felt for the Confederate cause.

Sworn in and mustered out and called back again only in the last few desperate days before the capture of New Orleans by Farragut's fleet, there is no doubt that the colored men who organized a regiment intended to fight for the South. All their interests lay in the South. Many of them were slave owners. The defeat of the Confederate States could only injure them, and as they were already free no emancipation could be of any benefit to them, while the ballot for negroes was not dreamed of at that time. Had they fought or been allowed to do so it would not only have been a curious incident, but it might have had important effects.

Four months after Gen. Butler occupied New Orleans he saw the possibility of utilizing the free men of color who had some military education and discipline, and on Aug. 2, 1862, he called on all members of the Native Guards to enlist in the service of the United States. None of the men who had been prominent in the colored régime responded, but some of the rank and file did. Nor did the colored men who stood ready at one time to die for the Southern cause, with one exception only, share in the formation of the Republican Party in Louisiana in the period of reconstruction, and it is unfortunate for the negroes that they did not, as they were men of property, many of them of education. They would have led their people in a course free from the excesses which followed in the wake of the horrors of reconstruction, as they were friendly to the whites. The military spirit of the negro died out with the civil war. Even when the Republicans ruled with autocratic sway no success was met with in organizing a negro militia. Under Democratic régime several negro militia companies were organized, the last survival being a company named in honor of Gen. Beauregard's son-in-law—the Larendon Guards. A decade ago the Louisiana Legislature suppressed the independent militia companies, and in this way the negro militia ceased to exist. Thus while Louisiana had negro militia during all the days of slavery, when one of its negro regiments fought bravely during the war of 1812 and another offered its services in the Southern cause in the civil war, today, with all the negroes free, there is not a military organization of any kind.

R. E. K.

New York, July 5, 1905.

Scotch Glossaries.

New York Times Book Review:

In addition to the information which you give to your correspondent V. of Brooklyn in regard to Scotch glossaries, the following may perhaps interest some of your readers. Modern Lowland Scotch is very closely related to what was at one time called Old English, and I have now before me a "Complete Commentary on Milton's Paradise Lost," which professes to explain all the difficult words, including "Old English (or Scottish)." This was published in London in 1744. From this it would seem that a good Scottish glossary ought to be of value not only to readers of Burns, Ramsay, Scott, and other distinctly Scottish writers, but to students of Shakespeare, Johnson, Chaucer, Spenser, and other writers of that period. It is true that most of the Scotch words are embodied in our larger English dictionaries, but unfortunately there are many omissions and not a few absurdities, such as mutch-cap, willie-waught, &c.

The earliest attempt to compile a glossary of the Scottish language seems to have been made by Ruddiman in his edition (1710) of the translation of Virgil's Aeneid by Gavin Douglas. Upon this glossary was based the one-volume glossary of Sibbald which formed the fourth volume of his "Chronicle of Scottish Poetry" (1802) and defined over 6,000 words. In 1808 Dr. Jamieson published his famous "Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language," in two thick quarto volumes. An octavo abridgment of this work was published in 1818, and in 1824 the author published a supplement in two quarto volumes almost equal in size to the original. This original edition became quite scarce, but in 1879 a new edition in four volumes, edited by Dr. Longmuir and Mr. Donaldson, was published in Paisley by Alexander Gardner, and to this was added a fifth volume by Mr. Donaldson, in which were included words omitted by Jamieson. This edition, in five thick quarto volumes, is easily obtained.

In addition to the original abridgment by Dr. Jamieson (1818) two abridgments, one by Johnstone and one by Dr. Longmuir, have been published, each in one volume.

It may be interesting to note that in consideration of some of his writings the College of New Jersey conferred upon Jamieson the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

From time to time various authors—Ramsay, Burns, Scott, &c.—appended glossaries to their works, but, as might have been expected, they are in general quite meagre and imperfect, dealing only with the words found in their own books and confining themselves to the senses in which they themselves used them. That appended to the forty-eight-volume edition of the Waverley novels and issued in 1833 is comprised in sixty small pages, and certainly falls far short of the requirements of the case. Scott died Sept. 21, 1832, so that it is certain that he never saw this glossary in its complete state.

The "Dictionary of Lowland Scotch," by Dr. Mackay, was evidently written for the purpose of showing how much the lowland Scotch owes to the Gaelic, and many of his meanings and etymologies are to-day, to say the least, peculiar.

There is a small "Dictionary of the Scottish Language," by Cleishbotham the younger, (a pseudonym of course,) published by Griffin of Glasgow. I have two copies of this little book, and the latest is a curiosity in the way of binding. The volume is 6⅝ inches long, 2 inches wide, and three-quarters of an inch thick, and bound in leather. When opened out the page extends clear across what is usually two pages, there being no margin at the back. Each leaf of this edition was evidently formed by folding the regular leaves lengthwise up the middle, and pasting one-half of one to the back of the next one. This dictionary is too small and meagre to be satisfactory, and the type is very small.

The publishers of the Webster series of dictionaries advertise a special vocabulary of Scotch words in one of their smaller editions. I have not been able to examine it, but all the other glossaries which I have mentioned I have in my collection.

JOHN PHIN.

Paterson, N. J., June 27, 1905.

BOSTON NOTES.

A New Story by Laura E. Richards—Bliss Carman's New Book.

"MRS. TREE'S WILL," Mrs. Laura E. Richards's new story, now almost ready for publication by Messrs. Dana Estes & Co., is a very good exhibition of human nature under the crying experience defined by Mrs. Gummidge as "money left." To those entirely unacquainted with the series to which the book belongs it will seem like a series of cleverly told anecdotes of New England rustics, but each little story fits neatly into place in the mosaic of Quahaug life and into the history of three generations of New England gentry. The manner of life and thought which it records is fast disappearing before the advance of Summer boarders' ways, but no corner of the country ever furnished so good an example of what the American means by equality as could be found in the New England village of an earlier time, and Mrs. Richards perfectly knows many such places and their people.

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The "Teddy" series having come to an end, Miss Anna Chapin Ray begins a new group this year, and in the Autumn Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will publish "Sidney: Her Summer on the St. Lawrence." Sidney is a clever girl with plenty of girlish wit and girlish desire for enjoyment, but with no sympathy for heydens or for general unruliness. Such naughtiness as the book contains is confided to Ruth and "Bungay," small but capable children. The scene of the story became familiar to the author while she was writing "By the Good Sainte Anne." Her "On the Firing Line," which sold very well from the time of publication, has suddenly taken a new start, possibly because of the interest in Lord Kitchener revived by his differences with the Viceroy of India.

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Mr. Bliss Carman's new volume, the fifth in "The Pipes of Pan Series," may almost be counted as fiction in its claim upon general interest, for at least half its space is occupied by love stories told in a variety of measures, and the remaining contents are well described by the title "The Book of Valentines," "Yvanhoe Ferra," "The Ballad of the Young King's Madness," and "Across the Courtyard" are among the ballads. "A Letter from Lesbos," written to Gorgo, fretting in Egyptian exile and "sickening for the home wind, for the first white gleam of Metylene," is the finest thing in the book, having musical quality so intense that one can scarcely read it silently, so strong is the temptation to give it voice. The book will be bound in green and gold, with the end papers printed in green. The publishers will be Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

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"Mrs. Jim and Mrs. Jimmie" have published engraved cards for what they are pleased to call a series of subscription entertainments to be given during the season of 1905, the "subscription" being the price of the book. As the cards are inclosed in an envelope of the sort used for ceremonial stationery, the little joke will undoubtedly be effective, but both of Stephen Conrad's books have been so well received that it was hardly needed.

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The August Atlantic is to be a fiction number, and among its stories will be "We," by Mr. C. D. Stewart, the author of "The Fugitive Blacksmith"; "The Baritone and the Office Boy," by Miss Katharine M. Roof; "The Pilgrim Chamber," by Miss Alice Brown, and a story by Mr. William J. Hopkins, entitled "The Clammer," a word evoking dread visions of possible "Lobsterers" and "Oysterers" to come. Miss Reppiier tells a true convent story, calling it "Un Congé sans Cloche," and Miss Mary H. Vorse writes of "The Breaking-in of a Yachtsman's Wife," describing a process to which only the rich, and not all of them, are compelled to submit. "The Romance of the Milky Way," by the late Lafcadio S. Hearn; "In Swimming," by Mr. Arthur Stanley Pier; "Above the Clouds," by Anna Seaton Schmidt, and "An Apology for the Country," by Mr. Arthur S. Colton, are among the essays, and there also, happiest promise of all, will be "Balzac," a criticism by Mr. Henry James.

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The new volume of the Cosy Corner Series, Miss Frances Margaret Fox's "How Christmas Came to the Mulvaneys" has nothing to do with Terence of the inextinguishable sorrow, but tells of seven children of his set who took a new road to the inevitable felicity of the Christmas story ending. Their mother is not the witty angel of the fashionable tale, but as unamiable of speech as most women would be, doomed to daily toil at the washtub, and her good deeds count for as little with her offspring as they will count with small readers, who decidedly prefer cross mothers in fiction. It is to be hoped that by practice with her name they will learn not to call Terence, "Mulvaney," as is the way of the Bostonian when speaking of "Soldiers Three."

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The author of "The Grapple," of which notice was given some weeks ago, is Mrs. Grace MacGowan Cooke, one of the co-authors of "Return." The new story will be published in August by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

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Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will complete the illustrated Little Women Series in the Autumn with "Under the Lilacs" and "Jack and Jill," the former to be illustrated by Miss Alice Barber Stephens, the latter by Miss Harriet Roosevelt Richards. The series includes eight volumes, which are sold separately if desired. Its pictures make it attractive even to children who have read the stories in the simpler earlier editions, and the plan of issuing them from season to season has been found very effective in awakening young buyers to the conception of various editions, a matter as to which voracious little readers were once left in profound indifference.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 7, 1905.

"The Breath of the Gods."

New York Times Book Review:

There must be many readers who disagree with Mr. Brooks's estimate of the Todds in THE BOOK REVIEW of June 24, where he calls them "impossible characters," a "discord," and a "calumny" upon American representation in the Far East. On the contrary, I have heard men who had carefully read the book declare Todd to be its finest and grandest character, not even excepting Hagane. In any case the author has fairly guarded herself from the calumny charge, in her frank disavowal of portraiture. Why, then, create Todd? It seems to me plain that she meant his open manliness—a tower of strength to his friends, of fear to his opponents—combined with his delicate sympathy and insight into the hearts of women, to stamp him the truest American gentleman all the more vividly for his deliberate rough and direct phrases, so well contrasted with the polished guile of the Frenchmen. There have been in fact plenty of rough nuggets in our diplomatic and Consular service in Asia, but not always ringing with such true metal as Todd, alas! As for Mrs. Stunt, if a traveler does not find her type in every European colony in the East, it must be because he keeps his eyes shut. Unfortunately, she is confined to no one race. Kipling's Anglo-India is full of her, and doubtless she runs as far north as Vladivostok. AMERICAN.

New York, July 5, 1905.

The Haunted Temple.

New York Times Book Review:

The readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW will find the pronouncement put forth by several of your correspondents that poetry is defunct refuted by "The Haunted Temple and Other Poems" by Edward Doyle, the "Blind Poet of Harlem." I procured a copy of the volume several weeks ago, after reading in your columns an advertisement setting forth its claim for recognition. I confess that the purchase was actuated by the desire not to miss a book of note from my collection of Americana rather than by the idea that I was to become acquainted with an author individual in his attitude toward life and nature, and not only boldly original in conception and magnificent in imagination, but masterly in constructive skill. "The Haunted Temple" comprises thirty-three ten-line stanzas, and from beginning to end is Dantesque in vividness of description and profound significance.

The spire was not the angel-luminous stair
Dreamed by the prophet, but the lifeless dross
Of heart and spirit molded high in air.
Nor did the Temple's frame with dome and cross
Grow faster in my vision; for I saw
The architect and masons, each with eyes
Turned inward, at their work, and that the law
Whereby they raise their temple to the skies
Was, in its course, antipodal—not one
With that of the ascending stars and sun.

The temple is haunted by the outcast conscience of its builders. Has Conscience ever been depicted more graphically and sublimely than in the following lines?

Then conscience, outcast crone, who seemed to twist
Her hands off, passed by me with step cat-soft,
And opening the Temple portal, hissed:
"These hands have pointed out the drear aloft
Between ye and your God; how no oasis
Relieves yon desert sands that upward burn.
With eyes cast down, and set, averted faces,
Ye hearkened, but, ye fools, ye did not learn
The import of my message; for ye built
Your Fane to God on ground not cleared of guilt."
* * * * * * *
I stood all tremulous. With eyes aglare
Stood conscience there, more piteous than before
Gowned in her long, grave grown, dishevelled hair,
This outcast from the Temple trudged footsore.
Into a grave that opened in her shade
She flung herself. There shrank she knees to chin,
And, rocking to and fro, weird meanings made,
How deep with lidless eyes, and 'mid such din?
Up leaped she soon, and, rushing toward the Fane,
Sought shelter; but she was thrust out again.
Such ecstasy of anguish seized the crone
That she grew levitant. Aloft she rose,
Tearing with both her hands her hair, grave-grown.
Her hands grew wings in working thus her throes.
The Temple circled she seven times, as though
It were a viewless mountain path she clomb;
Then, like the little cloud that travelers know
And burrow from, she loomed above the dome,
Where she enlarged to sweep, as I discerned,
The sand oasisless, that upward burned.

Enough has been quoted, I think, to refute the contention of your pessimistic correspondents that poetry of a high order is not produced in this country to-day. I am not alone in thinking this poetry great. I read recently in an evening paper a remarkable appreciation by Ella Wheeler Wilcox of the poetry of Mr. Doyle, and as a parting shot to the pessimists I quote her concluding remarks: "As I read his book, with its strong clarion cry of faith and joy and courage, and ponder over the carefully finished thoughts and beautifully polished lines I feel ashamed of my own small achievements, and am inspired to new efforts."

FRANK P. RICHARDSON.

New York, July 3, 1905.

ECONOMIC ESSAYS.

FACTS AND FIGURES, the Basis of Economic Science. By Edward Atkinson. One volume. Pp. 202. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 12mo. Cloth.

"Facts and Figures" is a collection of essays on economic subjects, in which the wisdom of the sage finds expression in a style so agreeably narrative and bright, and at times even playful, in dealing with great concerns, that the reader reads page after page to the end—more readily, indeed, if it be his first introduction to the domain of economic science.

Dr. Atkinson's first essay, "A True Policy of Protection," is a wise treatise enlivened by much humor. Better than any essay of equal length—or, to be more exact, of equal brevity—of which we have knowledge, it gives the reader a clear understanding of the fallacies of protection by tariffs which do not protect, and which only obstruct the natural movements of trade to the disadvantage of all in interest. The professed protectionist would not be likely to enjoy it, but if he will read it thoughtfully he will learn a great deal which it will profit him to know. For example, such a paragraph as this is worth more than many volumes written to establish theses in economic science.

The population of the United States, of about 82,000,000, constituting less than 6 per cent. of the population of the globe, produces and consumes more than one-third of all the great staple articles which constitute the necessaries and comforts of life; consequently possessing the paramount power of supplying the world with the abundance of its products, at the same time adding to our own capital in greater and greater measure. Nothing stands in the way but the obstructive taxes on the import of the goods which are the only means of payment of many foreign countries, and the restrictions of our own navigation laws, which keep our own merchant vessels off the seas.

The author's general conclusion is as follows:

True protection may therefore be attained by removing all possible obstructions to the exchange of products. This free exchange now exists among the citizens of the United States, but the potential in all our arts is toward an overproduction of the necessaries of life required by our own people, leading shortly to the present conditions in which under consumption prevails in the midst of abundance. When the obstructions to foreign commerce are removed the excess will be exported, and there will be a much more constant condition of equilibrium between supply and demand.

In "The Tendency to Individualism" Dr. Atkinson appears at his best. Its text and keynote are the epigrammatic utterance of Frederic Bastiat: "In proportion to the increased quantity and effectiveness of capital, the aggregate share of the annual joint product of labor and capital falling to capital, is increased absolutely, but diminished relatively. On the other hand, the share falling to labor is augmented both relatively and absolutely." The thoughtful reader will see at a glance what potentialities of interest reside in this thesis. The author's argument leads to the conclusion that "the few restrictions on the right of every one to enjoy the free use of his time and capacity will soon be abated." This is optimistic, especially in view of the apparent success of the trades union movement in subordinating individual ambition to a mistaken view of the collective benefits, but optimism is the best of assets for the philosopher and the prophet.

In the last of the papers in this collection, "The Cost of War and Warfare from 1866 to 1905, inclusive," Dr. Atkinson's great powers as a statistician appear to best advantage. By figures compiled, computed, and proved from official records, he shows that the Spanish-American and its corollary, the conquest of the Philippine Islands, cost this country between the dates named $1,200,000,000. In this the author, while admittedly an anti-imperialist of the most pronounced type, has been entirely fair. He has not juggled figures to prove his thesis, but has been at pains to eliminate many paragraphs from the first draught of his manuscript, which seemed to show a stronger prejudice than was consistent with the openmindedness which the conscientious statistician should preserve. The following conclusion is significant: "Suffice it to say that in eight years, 1898 to 1905, we shall have spent on war and warfare a sum which, could it have been so applied, would have paid off the whole interest-bearing debt of the United States in the same period."

A CARPATHIAN TALE.

SAWDUST. A Romance of the Timberlands. By Dorothea Gerard, author of "The Eternal Woman," "Miss Providence," &c. Pp. 381. 12mo. Cloth. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.50.

The stream of golden sawdust pouring from the saw mill of Josef Mayer, a wealthy and self-made German lumber merchant with an insatiable appetite for work, runs through Mme. Longard de Longarde's very original and clever story of the Carpathian Timberlands. The sawdust is not only Mayer's Pactolian stream and the life blood of the noble pines; it is equally the life blood of the Polish Count Rutkowski, whom the shrewd Mayer had forced into ruin by a cunningly worded contract, providing that the Count should furnish logs from his estate, under heavy penalties for failure to meet the specifications.

The lumber merchant and the Count are the most interesting figures of the novel, both admirably drawn, and thrown into fine contrast; the one a rough, self-made man, tirelessly working, with a genius for finance, a code of business ethics admitting not a little "crooked dealing," all the inconsistencies belonging to a hater of the well-born rich, himself grown rich, and, withal, at bottom, not wholly a bad fellow; the other a courteous, unpractical gentleman, bravely bearing his fallen fortunes without bitterness toward the man who had subtly outwitted him, his mind ripening into philosophic wisdom, his character mellowing into sweetness by his life, close to nature's heart, in the tiny corner left him of his despoiled Forest of Arden.

The successful workman's college bred son and the Count's wild flower daughter, with a rude irate father on the one hand, and a berouged and bejeweled mother of easy morals on the other, furnish material for a romance of unusual interest. The poor Jews of the tale are at once crafty and piteous, and there is a pathetic flashlight picture of the Austrian Emperor, "with his old man's face and his young man's figure—a face ploughed with many sorrows, and a figure the spring of whose elasticity neither time nor grief has been able to break"—with his tired eyes, his weary, perfunctory courtesies.

Mme. de Longarde has the rare gift of visualizing both people and places by a few vivid words worth whole acres of description. She tells of an "imprisoned fancy" liberated from walls of pine branches, by "a delivering dash of blue" revealed by one glimpse of distance, reminding the "dwellers in this solitude that 'hinter den Bergen sind auch Leute.'" That "delivering dash of blue" is a whole poem.

The readers of "Sawdust" will find nothing arid in the story but its name. It is full of freshness and originality, a book that will be well mated with the ample and aromatic forest depths to which, at this season, the "spirit in our feet" irresistibly impels us.

The Declaration of Independence.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are preparing for early issue "The Declaration of Independence: Its History," by J. H. Hazleton. The book begins with 1774, following with the first steps taken by the Colonies, Jefferson's share in the drafting of the Declaration, the help of John Adams, the position of Hancock, and an account of how, when, and where each member signed the document. There is also a description of the effect of the Declaration on this country and England. In another chapter the author writes about the present resting place of the original document. The limited edition of the work will be in two volumes; the regular, in one. The book will be fully illustrated.

This Week's Publications.

The Macmillan Company is publishing: "At the Sign of the Fox," by the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife." Dealey & Ward's "Text-book of Sociology," "The Educative Process," by W. C. Bagley, and "Special Method in Language," by Charles McMurry.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are issuing "A Digit of the Moon," the book of Hindu love tales, turned into English, by F. W. Bain.

Charles Scribner's Sons are bringing out "Mary Queen of Scots: Her Life Story," by A. H. Millar, in form suitable for the pocket.

Hints on Bridge.

Next week E. P. Dutton & Co. will send out a book for younger bridge enthusiasts by Henry A. Roome. "The Hints on Bridge" are given by means of colored hands, explained by the author.

LITERARY OPINION SERIOUS AND DROLL.

Current Comment on a Variety of Topics from Domestic and Foreign Sources.

George Saintsbury, Burton's Anatomy, and Strange Words.

At the outset of the study of Mr. Saintsbury's work considerable habituation is needed to establish peaceful relations with his extraordinary literary manner. He is rarely humorous, less rarely facetious; the common temper of his writing is of a certain erudite jocularity that runs over into footnotes and even into corrigenda. The diction of his great, sprawling periods is no less remarkable. He is a free-lover of words; he has explored the very bottoms of Babel; and his "History" is perhaps the most miscellaneous warehouse of queer phrase that we have had since Democritus, Jr., poured all the verbal curios collected from his gigantic reading into "The Anatomy of Melancholy." Mr. Saintsbury, like a third Democritus, has the audacity to quote from Thomas Wilson's "Art of Rhetoric" the story of "Phavorinus the Philosopher," who "(as Gellius telleth the tale) did hit a young man over the thumbs very handsomely for using the over-old and over-strange words"; and then he proceeds to adorn his page with words like "legerdepied," "pantopragmatic," "diamondiferous," "topsyturvyfication." He is not exactly wordy, yet he wastes words in palaver with quite impossible imaginary objectors.—Ferris Greenslet in The Atlantic Monthly.

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Mr. Thomas Lawson's Memory and Lord Macaulay's.

The most astonishing thing to me about Mr. Lawson's articles on "Frenzied Finance" is not the disclosures that he makes, but his memory. It is one thing to give the gist of a conversation; it is another thing to give the actual words. Mr. Lawson must have a stenographic brain, for he seems to remember everything that Mr. Rogers and others of the Standard Oil group said word for word, letter for letter, with the expression of the face and the gesture of the hands as they spoke. I am wondering whether he surreptitiously made notes on the cuffs of his shirt as these frenzied financiers talked, or whether immediately after he left their presence he wrote out the conversation that had taken place, with a view to ultimate publication. Macaulay used to be mentioned as an example of extraordinary memory, but the memory of Macaulay pales before that of Lawson.—The Lounger in The Critic.

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Qualities of Edward FitzGerald.

FitzGerald was always the same from first to last. His prejudices were but the crust on a noble wine, and, however thick the crust, he remained supremely lovable. A fine gentleman, too, whether in those golden early days at Cambridge, or hobnobbing with the east coast sailors, or listening by the fire in his dressing gown to Scott and Dickens from the lips of his boy reader, "invariably wearing a tall hat which he only removed to get a red silk handkerchief out of it." If he by chance spoke sharply to the lad he would apologize or offer him a present, "which he called 'insulting the boy in a pecuniary way'"—for he was as chivalrous as his beloved Don Quixote in all the chief offices of life. He once said that "when his brother John wrote 'D. V.' in his letters with reference to a proposed arrangement it only meant 'if I happen to be in the humor'"; Edward left out the D. V., but proceeded on the same principle. "We FitzGeralds are all mad," he explained, "but John is the maddest of the family; for he does not know it." That he himself did know it is another secret of his keeping away from those he loved, for he was aware that in his letters he was always himself, while his bodily presence often represented his mere humors; the changeful weather of his spirit, not the large spirit itself. Can we judge a man by his friendships? We might almost thus judge FitzGerald. He never had to "learn to admire rightly"—he did so by instinct. Tennyson, Thackeray, and Carlyle, Spedding, Fanny Kemble, and Bodham-Donne, the Crabbes of two generations, Cowell the Oriental scholar, the saintly Archdeacon Allen, the shrewd and simple Kenworthy-Browne, these make up a dynasty of friendship and show a royal faculty in him who founded it. It may be said without exaggeration that FitzGerald had a genius for friendship, and for friendship with men of genius.—London Times.

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Profitable Avocations for Successful Authors.

It appears that the laurels of Mrs. Stannard and Mr. George R. Sims did not suffer Signor Gabriele d'Annunzio to sleep. He has not indeed invented a hair restorer—whether because he feared the "unfair competition" of the English authors or because he felt that the "triumph of death" upon his own high forehead was already too well assured—but he has concocted instead a fragrant essence for the perfuming of the bath. The temptation is strong to say that one sometimes feels the need of a perfumed bath after the perusal of his unexpurgated works; but it must be resisted. It is more interesting and profitable to note how authors of the most artistic reputation are beginning to make terms with the spirit of the commercial age in which they live. The example having been set, imitations of it will suggest themselves to everybody. Mr. F. T. Bullen might very well give his name to a new saline draught, and Mr. Hornung his to a new set of burgling tools. To Mr. J. M. Barrie we shall look for a new go-cart or other toy for children. From Mr. C. B. Fry we could accept a new combination of oils for the use of athletes. Photographs suggest that the Hall Caine hat might be as striking a feature of our civilisation as was once the Byron collar; and if noble sentiments from the author's works were printed on the lining our heads might derive a double benefit from our headgear, and the proprietor of the design a double protection from the laws relating to trade marks and to copyright.—London Academy.

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Education That Stifles the Love of Literature.

The stereotyped form of modern education is calculated to contract a hatred of literature. That literature is studied in modern schools as a compulsory subject with the force that kills all joy in it has been fully commented on by educational idealists of our century. It is related of Sir Richard Sackville that at a certain period of his life he hated books and gave as an explanation of the fact that "he had been to Eton." An old story, but an apposite pendant to the subject of the indifference—sometimes the contemptuous indifference—of modern girls to the great world of literature.

It was Edward Thring who wrote "reading that means reading aloud in schools grows to be hateful." Children in schools never get a notion of what reading really is. "In schools the habit of perusing books for the pleasure of knowledge and mental improvement is rarely cultivated." How different from what literature really means in families of literary tastes and habits, where boys and girls "learn to read" as they "learn to talk"; where following Bridget Elia's example they "tumble into rooms of good old English literature" and learn to browse at will upon fair pasturage.—A. L. G. in The London Saturday Review.

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Newly Discovered Verses by Omar Khayyam.

As is well known the earlier Persian anthologies do not give any specimens of Omar Khayyam's verses. There is, however, a manuscript in the British Museum of a work which was composed in the year 1000 H., or 1592 A. D., which gives many quotations from the quatrains, and also a qita of sixteen lines which seems to have hitherto escaped notice. The manuscript is the Basmarat of Sayyid 'Ali b. Mahmud al Husaini, and is described in Rieu's Supplement to his Persian Catalogue, Page 73, No. 106, Or. 3,389. The entry is under the name Khayyam, and occurs at Page 77b. The verses consist of a satirical dialogue between Omar and Reason, and remind one somewhat of Sir Walter Raleigh's poem of "The Lie." Omar asks various questions of Reason about life, marriage, &c., and receives mocking answers. The translation of the last two lines seems to be:

I said to him, "What are Khayyam's writings?"
He replied, "Wrong calculations, and some raptures."

—H. B. in The London Athenaeum.

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The Author of "A Dark Lantern" and Her Work.

Elizabeth Robins was not considered, by her friends, to be the sort of a woman who could or would care to write a successful novel. They gave her credit for taking an interest in science, for being a traveler of uncommon penetration, for dramatic talent—though her stage career was not a long one—and for having large ideas on almost all practical subjects. They did not believe she could specialize in psychology, that she could write of love, or that she would dilate upon the complexities of modern society. When her fiction proved to be both excellent and popular, these friends were quite candid in their expression of astonishment. And now that "A Dark Lantern" has appeared, which is as fervid and intense a study of passion as has been made during the last decade, they will, inevitably, confess to their mistaken summing up of Miss Robins's mental quality. One has no hesitation in saying that, save for May Sinclair's "The Divine Fire," no book so fascinating, so essentially romantic, so charged with those qualities of charm—both sinister and delightful—which constituted the strength of Charlotte Brontë's work, has appeared for a long time.—The Reader.

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Stendhal's Fame in France.

Controversy still rages in France over the question whether there shall or shall not be a monument to Stendhal. What is interesting to remark is that the need for such a memorial was first brought home to the French by an English admirer of the author. A Cambridge professor, it is said, coming to Paris a few years ago with an introduction to the late Stephane Mallarmé, asked to be directed to Stendhal's statue, in order that he might make a pilgrimage thereto, and had to be informed that there was none. The story goes on to say that he expressed his disgust by returning to England by the next boat. Perhaps the story is not true—at all events in all its details; but the fact remains that, though Stendhal is enthusiastically admired by a coterie, the French public in general knows little about him and cares less.—London Academy.

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Meredith's Love of Nature and His Art.

But it is even more true of Meredith than of Landor that "Nature he loved, and after Nature, Art"; and it is possibly the intensity of his passion for nature and the intensity of his hatred of artificial restraints that has led him from time to time into the error of formlessness, that has prevented him from confining and shaping his work as the lover of art par excellence inevitably must do. His style has been as often called artificial as fantastic; but artifice is precisely what is most lacking to his work. Art itself so frequently gives way to spontaneous impulse with him as to cause an amazing verbosity out of all relation to the plan and structure of the composition. No one has carried expression further; no one has followed more closely nature's suggestions, but no one of equal greatness in creative imagination has so lightly set aside measure and proportion, the very pillars and supports of art. When, however, he is called eccentric, wayward, irregular, perverse, whimsical, something is suggested which he is not, the mental state somewhere defined as that in which a man would rather say a new thing that is not true than a true thing that is not new. From such specious and tawdry originality Meredith is inevitably free—inevitably since no such mood can exist together with the sincere worship of nature, and if in this worship Meredith is not sincere his accomplishment loses all meaning and substance.—Elisabeth L. Cary in The Critic.

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An Englishman on International Copyright.

As far as Great Britain was concerned, however, there was no real reciprocity. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to draw attention to the fact that the authors of the United States benefited to a much larger extent than did British authors, as the former were handicapped only by the comparatively harmless essential of simultaneous publication.

That such was the case soon became clear, for, after the law had been in force ten years, there was a large and increasing number of writers in the United States whose works were read and copyrighted in Great Britain, whereas the number of British authors whose works were read in the United States, diminishing gradually from the days of piracy, resolved themselves into that select band whose works were sure of a commercial success on the day of publication. It is evident, however, that the United States Government, owing to the pressure brought to bear by the printing and other trades at the time of the passing of the law, robbed many of their own citizens of property they would otherwise have acquired, and the United States trade did not obtain the advantage which it considered certain to accrue, as many of the works which are now shipped over in sheets would, in the fullness of time, have been produced by United States printers and binders, if simultaneous publication had not been essential.—G. Herbert Thring in The North American Review.

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Growth of Southern Literature Since the War.

Peace had scarcely been declared before the literary sterility of the South became as much a thing of the past as slavery. Very few persons realize how many books were written and magazines established in the South during the reconstruction era, when poverty and political chaos seemed to be more blighting in their effects than the four years of actual warfare had been. Responding to the shock his mind and feelings had received, the Southerner expressed his thoughts and emotions in a surprisingly large mass of immature poetry and fiction as well as in more solid books of a polemical, historical, and reminiscential character. Then, as schools and colleges were slowly built up and as social and business life began to follow orderly lines, one by one new writers who had taught themselves to write and to observe began to attract the attention of a public already somewhat trained to appreciate realistic fiction and decidedly curious to know what sort of a new South was growing up on the ashes of the old. The chapter of the South's literary history, which begins with the few signs of popular favor Lanier was allowed to experience and with the hearty welcome given to Mr. Cable's creole stories and the Uncle Remus tales of Mr. Harris, cannot yet be written with adequate impartiality, but there can be little doubt that when it is written it will well compare in interest and value with any other chapter in the recent literary history of the Nation at large.—W. P. Trent in The Reader.

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The Songs of Old Ireland.

"The Land of Song" is one of many poetic and symbolic names in which Ireland rejoices. It is a title which is well deserved. Ireland is the one country which has a musical instrument for its national emblem. On her green flag gleams a golden harp. The system of law in ancient Ireland was a poetic composition set to music. The Irish airs which are best known, those adopted by Thomas Moore to his own graceful lyrics, expressing intensely every phase of emotion, never fail in their human appeal. Yet the history of this matchless possession of the Irish race has never been written till now. Hitherto the best account of the music and musical instruments of Ireland was to be found in the famous "Lectures on the Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish," which Eugene O'Curry, the archaeologist, delivered to the students of the short-lived Catholic University founded by voluntary subscription in Dublin in the fifties. Mr. Grattan Flood's work ("A History of Irish Music," just published in Dublin) is a most exhaustive history of Irish music. But it is more than that. It is a very valuable contribution to social history, to the history of manners and customs in Ireland from ancient times till the end of the nineteenth century, as illustrated by the songs and music of the people. In ancient Ireland the bard was a person of immense power and influence. He had to undergo at least twelve years' training before the coveted title of Ollamh was conferred upon him. At that time rank was designated by color in dress. The bard had a dress of fine colors, including a white mantle and a blue cap ornamented with gold crescent. There were nine different musical instruments in use. The harp was the most appreciated, and after it in popularity came the bagpipes, flute, and horn. The ancient music of Ireland, which is still extant, consists of battle marches, dance tunes, love melodies, religious hymns, and chants. Right down the centuries the characteristic of Irish music has been its vein of melancholy or tenderness.—Pall Mall Gazette.

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Finding the Remains of Vittoria Colonna.

Starting from the consideration that Vittoria expresses more than once in her poems the wish to be reunited to her beloved husband in their last resting place; that the husband had been buried in the Church of San Domenico Maggiore in the City of Naples, and that Naples was at the time of her death a much safer place from the grip of the Inquisition than Rome or Marino or Paliano, Dr. Amante began his investigations in the sacristy of San Domenico, which contains not less than forty-five coffins of illustrious members of the Neapolitan aristocracy, mostly from the house of Aragona. These coffins are located all round the walls, above the screens and wardrobes containing the sacred vessels and induments, in a sort of gallery or balcony of which the top of the wardrobes forms the floor. Here he singled out, much to his surprise, not one but two coffins inscribed with the name of the hero of the battle of Pavia. There was only one way to solve the riddle—to examine the contents of each. Having obtained leave from the Archbishop, as well as from the Minister of Public Instruction, and secured the help of several men of science, he opened first the lower and smaller of the two. There were the remains of an individual of the male sex, of middle size and age, with traces of dark hair on the skull. Such characteristics led them to believe that the legend of the scroll spoke the truth, and that the coffin really contained the remains of Vittoria's husband, who had died in 1525. Inside the upper one they found the long-lost bier, coated with tar, with the skeleton of a woman about fifty years of age. The skeleton was still partially enveloped in a shroud of coarse linen, also besmeared with tar. A closer analysis of the contents revealed the fact that the body had been laid to rest dressed in a shirt of the finest linen, with a lace collar fastened round the throat by three bands or lacings. The sleeves also were fringed with lace. The hair, unmistakably blonde, was covered by a silk hood. These particulars (and many others of lesser value) were registered in a legal deed, dated Dec. 9, 1894, and signed by Angelo Zuccarelli, Professor of Anthropology in the University of Naples; by Father Majella, rector of San Domenico; by Signor di Maio, representative of the Minister of Public Instruction; by Dr. Amante, the discoverer, and other witnesses of repute. —Rodolfo Lanciani in Fox, Duffield & Co.'s International Quarterly.

"The Old Curiosity Shop."

Charles Dickens's "Old Curiosity Shop" and "Master Humphrey's Clock" have been put into one volume in the thin paper illustrated pocket edition of that writer's works. The book contains the original illustrations, notes, introductions, &c., and appears through the Macmillan Company in cloth and leather bindings.

GAY PARISIANS.

F. Berkeley Smith's New Book About Their Life — "Out-Doors" Means a Great Deal.*

MR. F. BERKELEY SMITH'S third book about the daily life of Parisians is as bright and entertaining as either of its predecessors, "The Real Latin Quarter" and "How Paris Amuses Itself." Like those books, it is written alike for folks who know Paris well (and are willing to admit that another can know it, too) and for all the others who know it a little or not at all. Mr. Smith's theme now is the outing of Paris, which begins after the Grand Prix has been run at Longchamps, but he deals with other outings as well, with the doings at Trouville and the other Channel watering places, and goes as far afield as Nice and Monte Carlo.

The French are instinctively an out-of-doors-loving people. Life in the open air means to them nine-tenths of the joy of living. Every spare hour is by the majority of Parisians spent out of doors. The country is their cherished Mecca for a holiday, and the café terrace in town a universal refuge from the average home of the masses, nine-tenths of whose domiciles are dark, ill-ventilated apartments, stuffed with furniture; or garret rooms tucked away beneath the leaden roofs and the chimney pots, insufferably hot in Summer, and as cold as the interior of a refrigerator in Winter. Parisians proverbially never sleep with their windows open; yet you will find them dining at the little tables in front of the restaurants throughout the four seasons of the year, often during days and nights blustering and chilly enough to make us Anglo-Saxons turn our collars up and hurry home to a crackling fire.

Trouville is the earliest resort. In the Autumn is the brief hunting season.

Trouville is very much like a French Manhattan Beach. It is expensive, bizarre, and common; but, like everything French, it possesses a gayety, and that still rare quality—charm. With the crisp days of Autumn and the falling leaves, the chateaux of the nobility are filled with guests for the shooting season, and the country seats of the nouveaux riches with house parties. Few look forward to the hunting season with more enthusiasm than do Parisians.

But many Parisians cannot afford Trouville. They take their outings nearer home.

In the Bois de Boulogne, long after night has fallen, you will often pass whole families seated in some grassy nook picnicking, with perhaps a single candle burning in the midst of the jolly party, to distinguish, by its flickering flame, the chicken from the sausage and the bottle of Graves from the Burgundy. And what a feast and an all-day romp they have had, with no policeman to bellow at them and no signs to warn them to keep off the grass! The feast itself (and you may be sure it was an ample and goodly one) was purchased that very morning out of the pushcarts in their quartier, after considerable bargaining on the part of the fat mamma and the wise discretion and good sense of the pretty fiancée of the thrice-happy young man in whose honor this long, jolly day in the Bois has been given.

Paris itself contains all the means of enjoyment, in and out of doors, that any one can want; and for good reasons.

Paris does more for the enjoyment of the masses than any other city in the world. She not only provides them with a superb playground embellished with the beauties of nature and the best that the arts can produce, but the Government keeps its people continually en fête, and with the utmost patience and generosity supplies gas, electricity, fireworks, music, and an intelligent police. This is not only an excellent policy on the part of the Government of a people such as the French, whose nature is somewhat like the firecracker, harmless until lighted, but it has also resulted in a universal spirit of democracy and good feeling. Parisians, knowing that all Paris belongs to them, are the first to guard their city against vandalism and ill-usage. If you should doubt this, snip a rose for your buttonhole in any of the public gardens in plain view of the masses, or chip a souvenir from any of the public monuments, and see what happens. Even the smallest gamin would rail at you in righteous indignation. The laws in France relative to the out-of-doors life of the masses are made in the interest of the people. Furthermore, they are enforced. There is no fixing things with a French policeman.

Though there is no public gambling in Paris, all the French are fond of games of chance.

In Paris no public gambling is allowed, the nearest licensed gaming table being in the Casino at Enghien-les-Bains, and yet gambling is countenances by every class of society, and the "petits chevaux" are patronized by families and even by children at the seaside, a few sous won or lost being looked upon by their elders as no more harmful an amusement than expending the same amount for a stick of sugar candy or a ride on the merry-go-round.

There is a rare old inn at Dives, in Normandy, called the Hostellerie of William the Conqueror, which many knowing Parisians frequent. It has, too, a rare old inmate.

The cockatoo, being in his eightieth year, (these birds live to an extraordinary age,) could tell you, if he could talk, of that legion of famous guests of bygone days, days when the present modern butterflies from Trouville and Cabourg had not yet been born. That generous, devil-me-care, brilliant Monsieur Honoré de Balzac, up with the dawn if the mood took him, used to call up to his perch in his jolly, ponderous voice; and Mademoiselle Francine, resting from her tragic season at the Théâtre Française, used to feed him bonbons and scratch his yellow top-knot. He knew, too, Gustave Flaubert and Alexandre Dumas père. Sometimes he climbed on the shoulders of Guy de Maupassant or dined with a kindly little old man with a shock of white hair, named Victor Hugo, who wrote all day in the courtyard and who often searched the kitchen for a cold leg of some tender chicken for him, a delicate attention which the venerable bird never forgot. Statesmen, monseigneurs, painters, sculptors, actors, and men and women of letters, the rich product of whose wit is still relished, preserved in rare buildings and tucked away in the quiet libraries of connoisseurs, all came to the Hostellerie in those coaching days.

There is much in the new book about life at Barbizon and Fontainebleau. Here is a striking bit of description of the forest:

It is a kingly forest still, this great wood of Fontainebleau, this dry wilderness of towering pines, hemlocks, and giant beeches. A forest of white sandy roads, which dry instantly after the heaviest downpour; and acres of fern-beds, golden brown in Autumn, with little valleys and dales of violet heather intervening. A silent forest! Rarely a sound beneath the whispering pines, save for some garrulous band of crow flying over their tall fir-tops while out foraging for a dead hare, their pickets winging ahead of the sinister pack of vagabonds, alert to "Caw-caw!" at first glimpse of the enemy.

The forest is sunlight and shadow, its mossy bed strewn with thousands upon thousands of boulders incrusted with delicate lichens. These great stones are piled one upon the other or strewn about at random, as if some crew of giants had left them thus after a game of bowls. Nature never piles itself other than picturesquely. Pats of blue sky pierce the rich green of the fir-tops. A small gray woodpecker with a vermilion topknot flutters to a hollow trunk and begins tapping vigorously. Far below me, skirting the bottom of a mossy ravine, winds a white road. A fog horn blasts threateningly beyond the crest of a ravine, followed by a double report as savage as that of a six-shooter. Then a whining roar, and a big automobile swings in sight. It is rushing down the white road below me in the direction of Montigny. A glimpse of a fluffy green veil, silk hoods inflated like toy balloons, and a crouching chauffeur, and they are gone!

*PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS. By F. Berkeley Smith. Illustrated by the author and other artists, with a water color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Fruits of Victory.

"The Fruits of Japan's Victory" is the title of an article to appear in the August Scribner under the signature of Thomas F. Millard. It includes comments on the purposes, methods, ambitions, and probable demands of Japan in the present war with Russia. The author shows how large a part of the popular opinion regarding Japan's conduct and intentions is due to a clever use of the press.

Poets on Thin Paper.

The latest addition to the Caxton Thin Paper Series, published by Charles Scribner's Sons here, is "The Poems of Gray and Collins." The book is printed in clear type on thin but opaque paper, and bound in limp leather. It contains many little-known poems by Thomas Gray, and numerous entirely unknown verses by William Collins.

Education.

The Macmillan Company is publishing "The Educative Process," by William Chanler Bagley, Vice President and Director of Training, Montana Normal College. The book covers the field included under the terms "General Method," "Method of Recitation," "Theory and Practice," &c., but it deals with the principles rather than with the details of device and method of teaching.

Trees.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will bring out in the Autumn "The Tree Book: A Manual of How to Know, Use, and Grow North American Trees," by Julia E. Rogers. The book has been divided into four parts—"How to Know the Trees," "How to Grow Them," "Forestry, Wood," and "Lists and Tables." There will be nearly 400 illustrations, of which sixteen will be in colors.

EVERYDAY VERSE.

Some Samples of the Plain Domestic Muse of Byron Williams.

THE felicity of rural life in the Middle West, its tranquil joys and homely sorrows, its all pervasive humor, make up the content of the book of verses of Byron Williams, "Down Country Lanes," (Chicago: The International Press.) Mr. Williams, we take it, is a country newspaper editor, or has been. The humors of the rural printing office abound in his book. The "devil" and "the office towel" are among his themes in his lighter moods. He also strikes a vein of sentiment right there, among the cases and composing stones and galley presses. For there are fair girl compositors in the land.

She clicks the type in her metal stick,
At the case against the wall;
And her eyes are brown as the sun-kissed leaf
In the glorious tinted Fall!

She clicks the type in a rhythmic drone,
And her hands are lithe and fleet—
Though the foreman fume and the devil swear,
She but smiles, and her smile is sweet!

Mr. Williams has his sad and sombre moods, but they do not last long. He is generally cheerful:

I loves th' man with jocund laf,
Th' man with heart o' glee,
That rocks hisself and "haw-haw-haws"
Right out, and slaps his knee!

Of course one may not always laugh. The weather and the love of woman must sometimes affect every man. In one of his sentimental moods our domestic poet sings:

Oh, lilies floating in bayous,
Oh, islands of rustling reed,
Oh, willows bending above them,
Oh, daisies of fragrant mead—
I'm coming home!

He is quite at home in the vein of droll reminiscence so long favored by writers of American comic verse:

I wonder where Charles Gallop is—'twas
him that druv the 'bus
Back yonder where I uster live, a little
country cuss!

Charles Gallop he was big an' tall. His
'bus was long an' stout,
Th' winders rattled scand'lous like, but
never onct fell out!

Mr. Williams is also apt in the poetry of childhood, the expression in verse of the droll, impish kind of childhood so ably sung by Mr. Riley. Here is one of the little poems of this quality to lend variety to the book:

My ma she reckons time by almanacs,
An' two years fr'm th' v-e-r-y day I
cum!
Or else th' next Spring after sister died—
She figgers it all out by cryin' some!

My pa he estermates th' facts by books,
He's kep' a "diary" now fer thirty
years,
An' knows when things was so, an' sich,
an' thus,
'Ithout dependin' on "I guess" er "It
appears!"

Aunt Sue she 'members fr'm th' awful
snow
Of '88, er thereabouts somewhere!
The day afore this mos' terrific storm
The big, warm sun was shinin' jest as
fair!

Grandma she kalkeriates 'at she can tell
Fr'm when she married my own Grand-
pa Pine!
She sez th' birds was singin' jest as sweet
As now—away back there in '49!

But my grandpap he figgers best of all!
He counts fr'm when the pie-plant up
an' froze!
"There wa'n't a gol darn pie-plant pie
that Spring!"
That's what my grandpap sez—an'
grandpap knows!

UNTAMED WILDERNESS.

IN THE BROODING WILD. By Ridgwell Cullum. Frontispiece illustration. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

This is a story of fierce passions, of trickery and theft, of coquetry and murder and deep tragedy, limned sharply against a background of the rugged untamed wilderness.

Ralph and Nick Westley, two brothers, trappers, living alone in their hut in a small clearing of the forest, knew no other affection than for each other. They were dull men, but honest, whose passions had never been aroused beyond this brotherly love. Therefore when Victor Gagnon, the half-breed trader, stopping over night at their hut, told them the story of the White Squaw, how she dwelt alone in the wilderness, how she was of the tribe of the Moosefoot, with skin white as the petal of the lily flower and hair softer than the black fox's fur, how her eyes burned blue and she was tall as a queen, the brothers lent listening ears to the tale and determined to find this White Squaw to see if it were true. Together they set out in search of her, but after days of unsuccessful traveling in the heart of the forest they returned wearily to find her leaning on her gun at their own cabin door. Aim-sa she was called, for "Blue-Sky," and she accepted the shelter of the brothers' hut while they made themselves beds of skin and slept on the hard ground of the lean-to just beyond. She stayed long enough to engender strife and hatred in the breasts of the brothers, to find out where they kept their treasure hoard of gold, to breed destruction where she had found peace, and to leave in her path a wide wake of hatred and bloodshed.

Imperceptibly blended with stirring accounts of the wilderness, the fear that often attacks even men bred in its vastness, the howls of the coyotes, the stealthy creeping of the wolf, the haughty indifference of the grizzly, that monarch of the Rockies, is this story of the treachery of Aim-sa, who was no White Squaw, but only a woman whose love for a man unworthy of her made her play her base part of villainy and treachery until she reached his level; or another tall figure, Aim-sa's brother, hooded and draped in mystery, appearing strangely against the twilight background and suddenly disappearing, leaving no trail behind; of Victor Gagnon, the controlling element in the plot, to rob the brothers of their money as well as of their peace of mind; of that battle with drawn knives of which Aim-sa was a witness; of Nick's crazy lust for blood; of Victor Gagnon's imminent peril, and lastly of Nick's tragic end locked in the deadly embrace of the white grizzly.

NOAH MODERNIZED.

"The Noahs Afloat: An Historical Romance," by H. Rea Woodman, has been brought out by the Neale Publishing Company. It is pathetically dedicated to a dead dog, "Brother Grant's Irish setter, Dan McGinty." It treats of the flood, the building of the ark, the voyage and escape of Noah and his family from an up-to-date and humorous point of view. Noah has all the failings, foibles, and peculiarities of an American family man of the ordinary type. He talks, in fact, like a commuter. His family are ordinary everyday folk of the present hour. Besides Shem, Ham, and Japheth there are Flossie and Jennie and others. Ham's full name, it seems, is Hamilton.

The book is not all absolute nonsense, as its title might imply. It is carefully written, and those who like this kind of humor may like it very much. Here is a passage which will serve as an excellent example of the quality of the thing:

Ham watched Japheth butter his cakes curiously.

"It would be a sight," he said, "to see 'em all sitting there. I suppose they would mob us as they came out, looking so cool and comfortable."

Mrs. Noah looked deeply grieved, and with difficulty repressed her tears. Her hands trembled a little as she pushed back her cap.

"Please do not talk so lightly about it. It is dreadful to think of all those poor people out in the rain."

"Excuse me, Mamma, but Matilda wanted to know what I meant."

"When you were really not er—conscious of any meaning," his father put in hastily. "I think, Shem, your fingers are too large."

"Well, but Papa, there are twelve hours in a day."

"Do not bring up that old discussion again, my son. We argued that sufficiently in the Research Club, and—and never did decide it," he added, reflectively.

"You did not decide anything in that club," said Matilda, "but the discussions were quite intelligent."

* * * * * *

Mrs. Noah was looking at her husband intently.

"Your discussion on the Creation was very interesting," she said, so softly. "I remember Papa's speech—the one in the Opera House; the one where he said that woman was made to compliment man. You remember, boys!"

"Complement," corrected Mr. Noah; "complement, my dear."

"I think Mamma is the nearer right," Ham remarked, gravely.

"Anyway, it was a good speech," said Mrs. Noah, vaguely but conclusively.

"Yes," said her husband, tenderly, "that was a great speech."

Japheth was evidently grubbing around in his mental storeroom. Now he had found it, for he smiled an I-told-you-so smile and said: "They do say that Adam said that first."

"Adam said a good many things first," Ham rejoined, politely. Ham never slighted any effort at conversation. "He had a tremendous opportunity to say things first. But to what particular bon mot of his do you refer?"

"That woman was made to compliment man."

"Possibly his woman was," conceded Matilda, quick as a flash. "She seems to have served no other purpose. She was a weak, gullible creature—the kind of a woman everybody calls 'so sweet.'"

"I am always interested," said Shem, looking up, "in Adam's remarks about women. He knew the first one."

"He was the only man who ever lived who had a time in his life when he did not know women," observed Japheth, rolling his eyes and feeling his way slowly.

"Why, that's so!" exclaimed Mrs. Noah, much struck with the truth of the observation.

"During which time he accomplished nothing," snapped Matilda.

"The Tale of a Crown."

Some time ago we noticed favorably from advance sheets a novel, called "The Tale of a Crown," by Schuyler Staunton, published by the Reilly & Britton Company of Chicago. The publication in book form has been deferred until July 10, while the story has been appearing as a serial. The advance orders, meanwhile, have been so large that the publishers were ordered a second printing.

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QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

W. G. W., New York City.—Some time ago I asked for information as to the name of the author of "Saratoga, A Tale of 1797," published in New York and Boston in 1856, and its value from the viewpoint of a collector. If you replied I have overlooked the answer.

The book was written by a Mr. Shephard of Saratoga Springs, now dead. He must not be confounded with Mr. Nathan Shephard, author of "Saratoga Chips." We are indebted to Mr. W. L. Stone for this information.

N. W. H., New York City: Is the phrase "All the trees of the forest are not alike" a proverb, and if so, whence is it derived? In which of Macaulay's "Essays" does the quotation occur. "They mistook the ends and overestimated the powers of government," as applied to some political party?

1. It is not in Ray's "Proverbs" or in Christy's collection. 2. In one of the three criticisms of the Utilitarians, we think; the essay on "Mill on Government," the criticism on The Westminster Review's defense of Mill, or that on the "Utilitarian Theory of Government."

WILLIAM DICKSON, Quogue, N. Y.: The lines referred to by M. M., Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, N. Y., are by Hugh McGilvery, a poet of some repute, although little heard of, a native of Paisley, Scotland, and a baker by trade.

M. S., Evington, Va.: Will you please tell me who Mrs. Ethel Watts Mumford is, where she lives, give a short account of her life, and mention her chief works?

Ethel Watts Mumford has managed to keep out of the biographical books thus far. She lives in California, and has written "Dupes," "The Limerick Up-to-Date Book," "Smiles in Rhyme," "Whitewash," and is one of the authors of the "Cynic's Calendar."

H. H., Waynesville, N. C.—Kindly give me the titles of a few books descriptive of the large towns, life, and people of Greenland; also of the mountainous districts of France, especially around Chamounix and Comba.

There are no large towns in Greenland; Peary's books or any encyclopaedia will afford descriptions of the life of the Greenland Eskimos. We find no description of the life of the French of Upper Savoy; but it is like that of the Swiss, which you will find described in McCracken's "Romance and Teutonic Switzerland." You might consult also Miss Lynch's "French Life in Town and Country" and Mr. Story's "Swiss Life in Town and Country."

H. Y. C., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Sixty or seventy years ago school geographies consisting of an atlas made up of maps only and a separate book consisting of general descriptions and questions as to all the leading facts shown by the atlas were in general use in the common schools of that time. Olney's and Mitchell's geographies were gotten up on that principle. Are there at present any up-to-date school geographies of that description, and if so, who are the publishers?

Almost if not quite all modern geographies have the maps bound with the text. There are school atlases, however—maps alone. Consult the American Book Company's list.

REX HENEGAN, Boston, Mass.—Will you kindly inform me as early as convenient the name of the book, a biography of Queen Draga of Servia, written by a woman? This has been published within a year, and I believe is a story complete in itself, containing no other romance.

No such book is recorded, unless it appears under some purely fanciful name.

J. H., New York City.—I have a copy of "The Historical and Critical Memoirs of the General Revolution in France in the Year 1789," by John Talbot Dillon, B. S. R. E. The book is a quarto of 500 pages, and was published in London in 1790, one year after the meeting of the States General. Can you give an idea of the value of the book?

No copy of this book has been sold for several years, so no value can be set on it.

H. G., New York City.—Kindly inform me where I can get a cheap English edition of Maurice Maeterlinck's "Monna Vanna."

Harpers publish a translation for $1.20 net.

A. H., New York City.—Will you please give me the title, author, and publisher of a work issued, I think, within the last few years, bearing specially on the adventures of John Jacob Astor in his early dealings in furs in the Northwest?

We know of no such book except Washington Irving's "Astoria," a new edition of which comes out every now and then—one in 1903, for instance.

F. R. GARRISON, 466 Amsterdam Avenue, New York.—1. Kindly give me the name of a good book on insect collecting for a collector. 2. Can you inform me as to where I can obtain back numbers of the Century, Scribner's, and Country Life, cheap?

1. Try "Entomology for Beginners" or "Elements of Entomology." 2. You can pick up copies at second-hand bookstores quite often.

GUS PETRIT, 122 Dikeman Street, Brooklyn.—Eugene V. Debs is the author of several books published by the Terre Haute Publishing Company, Terre Haute, Ind., and can be had at the Workingmen's Co-operative Publishing Association, 184 William Street, New York City. What are the most authoritative books to be had to-day for and against Socialism?

Among English books on the subject see William Graham's "Socialism," W. Sombart's "Socialism and the Social Movement in the Nineteenth Century," Belfort Bax's "Ethics of Socialism," W. D. P. Bliss's "Handbook of Socialism," Yves Guyot's "Tyranny of Socialism," and the pamphlets issued by Charles H. Kerr & Co. of Chicago.

A. B. C., West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, New York City.—I should like to know whether there are any translations into English or French of the following plays, with titles, publishers, &c.: Hauptmann—"Vor Sonnenaufgang," "Hanneh's Himmelfahrt"; Sudermann—"Die Ehre," "Sodom's Ende"; Halbe—"Jugend"; Bayerlein—"Zapfenstreich"; Ernst—"Jugend von Heute."

"Zapfenstreich" was translated into English and played as "Taps," but the translation has not been published. The other plays named have not been translated into or published in French or English.

A. M. W., New York City.—I have a copy of Prescott's "Philip II.," published by Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston, 1855. Can you tell me whether it is the first edition and whether it has a premium value?

It is the first edition. It may be worth $5 or so; a copy, half morocco, gilt tops, uncut, brought $10.50 in 1903.

COLLECTOR, Ottumwa, Iowa.—Kindly print the addresses of the following: 1. W. H. Perry Library; 2. Billerica Historical Society; 3. Society of Colonial Wars of Connecticut; 4. Middlesex County Historical Society.

1. We do not know the "W. H. Perry Library." Bishop William Stevens Perry's library was sold in this city on Oct. 10 to 14, 1898. Is that the library you mean, by any chance? 2. Billerica, Mass. 3. Hartford, Conn. 4. Lowell, Mass.

A. L., West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, New York City—I shall be pleased if you will give a list of Prof. J. P. Mahaffy's works on Greek history, with their prices.

"The Empire of the Ptolemies," $3.50; "Greek Life and Thought," $3.50; "Social Life in Greece," $2.50; "Problems in Greek History," $2.50; "History of Classical Greek Literature: Greek Poetry, Greek Prose," two volumes, $2.25 each; "Rambles and Studies in Greece," $3; "Survey of Greek Civilization," $1; "Alexander's Empire," $1.50; "Euripides," 60 cents; "Old Greek Education," 75 cents; "Old Greek Life," 35 cents; "The Greek World Under Roman Sway," 10s. 6d. You can get these from any bookstore.

H. BURKE, Stapleton, N. Y.: G. A. Shaw of Brooklyn can find a copy of "Migration and Emigration," written by Emigration Commissioner Kapp, by applying to Mr. Henry Burke, 25 Harrison Street, Stapleton, S. I. Kindly publish a list and addresses of circulating libraries in New York City.

The New York Public Library branches, some thirty in number; the twenty-five branches of the Brooklyn Public Library, and the Free Circulating Library for the Blind, 121 West Ninety-first Street, are free circulating libraries. Subscription libraries are: American Institute, 19 West Forty-fourth Street; Columbia University; Mercantile, Clinton Hall; Astor Place; Society Library, 109 University Place; Young Men's Christian Association, at the various branches; Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street, and Schermerhorn Street and Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn; the Pratt Institute.

"S. D. C.," Knoxville, Tenn.: "H.," Helena, Mont., may find Stevenson's transfer of his birthday to Miss Annie H. Ide in his letter to her father, Mr. H. C. Ide, dated Vailima, June 19, 1891. It appears on Page 279 of the second volume of his "Letters," published by the Scribners in 1899. Also on Page 287 of the same volume is a letter to the young lady herself, evidently in reply to some remonstrance of hers, in which he follows up the conceit.

"ANONYMOUS," New York City: Robert Louis Stevenson was visiting a friend in California, and speedily became a great friend of his host's little daughter. One day the subject of birthdays was being discussed, and then the young lady bewailed her hard fate. She had been born on the twenty-ninth day of February, and therefore had enjoyed only two birthdays in all her eleven years. The kind-hearted writer sympathised with her. He meditated a few minutes, then went to the writing desk and drew up the following document:

"I, Robert Louis Stevenson, in a sound state of mind and body, having arrived at an age when I no longer have any use for birthdays, do give and bequeath my birthday on the 13th of November to Miss Adelaide Ide, to be hers from this year as long as she wishes it.

"ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON."

"H.," Helena, Mont., (June 24,) may be interested in the above, which I cut from a paper several years ago.

J. L. W., New York City.—In answer to Mr. B. Hackenberg's inquiry if it is true that Grover Cleveland is the original of Paul Leicester Ford's "The Honorable Peter Stirling," we beg to quote from the biography of Mr. Ford in the National Cyclopedia of American Biography: "Its hero was universally supposed to be drawn from Grover Cleveland, but while admitting many points of resemblance, Mr. Ford averred that the character of Peter Stirling was not taken from any one in particular, but grew out of his own political experience." This biography was prepared from original notes furnished by Mr. Ford and from an interview shortly before his death.

It is very evident that Peter Stirling's career and that of Mr. Cleveland are not continuously parallel; it is likewise evident that certain parts of them are parallel, and that Mr. Ford, in spite of his denial, used Mr. Cleveland as one of the originals of Peter Stirling.

Appeals to Readers.

J. J. T., Sturgeon Point, Va.—Will you print the verses of "Grandmamma's Fan" or tell where they can be found or who the author is?

E. K., Yarmouth Port, Mass.—Will you kindly tell me where to find the verses beginning:

"There was an old, old woman
And a child just half past three.
And the way they played together,
Was beautiful to see"?

M. G. BLAIR, Cincinnati, Ohio.—Can you tell me when and where the poem by Joseph Smiley, entitled "St. Peter at the Gate," was published? I understand that it appeared in some English magazine during the past year. If unable to find the poem, can you give me some information about him?

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FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Plans of Some of the Publishers for the Remainder of the Summer—Promises for Autumn.

"ROMANCE of French Abbeys," by that always charming and informing writer, Elizabeth W. Champney, which G. P. Putnam's Sons have in press, is the result of last Summer's sojourn in France. The book, which will be presented with two colored, nine photogravure, and fifty other illustrations, deals principally with extracts put into modern form from the chronicles of the old monastic establishments. Among them will be "The Golden Mystery," an episode in the history of the Abbey of Vezelay; "The Vision of Saint Bernard," a legend of Clairvaux; "The Flageolet of Saint Bruno," a legend of Le Grand Chartreuse; "A Crown of Thorns," an incident in the boyhood of St. Louis; "A Fugitive Abbot," a romance of the Abbey of Saint Wandrille; "The Wolf of St. Francis," from the chronicles of the Abbey of Mont Majori.

Among the stories in the August issue of Scribner's Magazine will be: "A Pilgrim in Beulah," by Georg Schock, a story by a new writer laid among the Dutch of Pennsylvania, and "A Second-Hand Paradise," by Mary Bronson Hartt, in which is shown how a young Harvard man failed to appreciate the devotion of a small girl and of the complication developed by the arrival of another young person.

Maurice Hewlett's new novel, "The Fool Errant," dealing with that country which inspired "Little Novels of Italy" and "The Road in Tuscany," will probably see light before the end of the fortnight from the Macmillan Company.

"Exit the Prince" is the title of a story by Miss Carter Goodloe, author of "At the Foot of the Rockies," recently published by Charles Scribner's Sons, which will appear in the next number of Scribner's Magazine. It is a tale of diplomatic life. The wife of an American Ambassador endeavors to arrange an alliance with a Russian house. It is to be illustrated by Alonzo Kimball.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for September issue Benjamin Constant's "Adolphe," in the original French text, with a preface by Paul Bourget. It is to be the next volume in the Classiques Français, edited by H. D. O'Connor.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have down for Fall publication "Sunrise Acres," by Benjamin Brace. This is the story of the eccentric will of a Chicago broker. This man leaves a large bequest to his nephew on the condition that the young man thrash in fair fight a man who thrashed his late uncle years before.

A story of the school experiences of a boy of to-day, entitled "The Good Ticket," will be published in the August number of Scribner's. It is by Lucia Chamberlain, who, with her sister Esther, wrote "Mrs. Essington," the romance of a house party in California, bearing the imprint of the Century Company.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce that Herbert Trench has completed the translation of Merejkowski's "Peter and Alexis," the third volume in that author's trilogy. The other volumes are: "The Death of the Gods," dealing with the career of Emperor Julian the Philosopher, and "The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci," ("The Resurrection of the Gods,") dealing with the Renaissance and da Vinci. In the last volume ("The Anti-Christ") Peter the Great is the leading figure.

A new volume by Amelia E. Barr is announced by Dodd, Mead & Co. It is entitled "Cecilia's Lovers," and is said to be the best the author has written since "The Bow of Orange Ribbon." The scene is modern New York. Mrs. Barr's "Trinity Bells," the story of the days before the war with the Mediterranean Corsairs, will be published at the end of September in a new edition.

In "The Snyder County Gold Strike," to appear in the August Scribner's, Nelson Lloyd has written another story of his favorite valley. He is said to have introduced an amusing group of characters and a situation that shows the capacity for "getting square" of one of his favorites.

"English Life in Town and Country" will be the next volume in G. P. Putnam's Sons' series, Our European Neighbors. The book will contain descriptions of English society by one who is said to know Belgravia from experience and Whitechapel from observation. The author's name has been withheld, so that personalities and certain occurrences may be described without reserve.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have in active preparation a book containing a bibliographical account of the first printing press established in English America, together with a list of the issues of this press. It is "The Cambridge Press, 1638-1692," compiled by Robert F. Roden. The Press was started in Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Daye. Mr. Roden has been working on the volume for several years. It will be the second of a series on famous presses, the first having been "Horace Walpole and the Strawberry Hill Press, 1757-1789."

A timely book, in view of the present troubles of the Equitable, is "Life Insurance Examinations," by Dr. Brandreth Symonds, bearing the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons. According to the sub-title, it is "a manual for the medical examiner and for all interested in life insurance."

G. P. Putnam's Sons have received from London for immediate issue in this country Volume III. of Adolf Harnack's "Expansion of Christianity in the First Three Centuries," in the Theological Translation Library. The work has been translated and edited by James Moffat, D. D.

The author of "Chimmie Fadden" will have another Irish tale in an early number of Scribner's Magazine. It will be entitled "Dan Conroy's Triumph." Mr. Townsend describes how the young son of a day laborer became a great engineer and the pride and loyal son of his father's old age. Thornton Oakley is at work on the illustrations for the story.

FIRST WOMAN LECTURER.

AN ADDRESS DELIVERED in 1802 in various towns in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New York. By Mrs. Deborah Sampson Gannett of Sharon, Mass., a soldier of the American Revolution. Reprinted by the Sharon Historical Society, with an introduction by Eugene Tappan, Corresponding Secretary of the Society. Portrait. Pp. xi.-20. 8vo. Boards. Boston: W. A. Butterfield. 75 cents.

This little book is more curious than interesting, but is well worth reprinting. Deborah Sampson was born in 1760. Under the name of Robert Shurtleff, she enlisted in Capt. Webb's company of the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment, was wounded in a skirmish near Tarrytown, and was discharged in 1783. The dates of her enlistment and discharge are not given. In 1785 she married Benjamin Gannett, by whom she had one son and two daughters. She died in 1827.

In 1802, "honorably to enhance the pecuniary interest of her family," she became the first woman lecturer, traveling from town to town, attending to the business details, and delivering an address, which she had "procured to be written." She made her first appearance in the Federal Street Theatre, Boston, and thereafter spoke in Providence, Worcester, Holden, Brookfield, Springfield, Northampton, Albany—two nights—Schenectady, and Ballston Springs. Her own journal, quoted in the little book, is interesting and well written; her lecture, on the other hand, is pure twaddle. It was not written by her, remember. It is apologetic to a degree, and tells nothing of her experiences, and only incidentally, among high-flown and stilted references to "the horrid delusion of war," "havoc, carnage, and death," does it mention that Mistress Sampson was at White Plains (in 1776) and at York Town in 1781.

More interesting than the lecture is the introduction, written at the time of her tour. This describes how "under the superintendence of Messrs. Powell and Harper she was ushered on to the Stage in a very polite manner; where, before a crouded assembly, perfectly unabashed, she very audibly recited her naration. In the Manual Exercise, being in complete uniform, and during the Soldier's Festival, she acquitted herself with peculiar ease and grace." At her later lectures "an attendant" introduced her by a "prospectus" in rhyme, wherein it was declared that Mrs. Gannett did not speak for fame:

Her boldest claim is simple, gen'line truth;
Her humblest plea is for her Sex and Youth.

The prospectus ends with these thrilling lines:

E'en Britain's Fair, though proud, this truth must own—
When Liberty's at stake, a FEMALE storms the Throne!

The Transvaal As It Is.

SOUTH AFRICA. A Glance at Current Conditions and Politics. By J. H. Balfour Browne, K. C. Pp. vi.-238. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

Mr. Balfour Browne is a prominent London barrister, Secretary to the Railway Commission, a learned writer on legal subjects, and a stanch Tory, who, while having small liking for Chamberlain, refers to the free trade slogan as "another venerated rag." Last year he was carried to South Africa by a professional engagement. It was his first visit to an English colony. While homeward bound, after an absence of about three months, he jotted down, without attempt at system or plan, a number of reminiscences, impressions, and opinions of things seen and heard during his trip—timid essays at nature descriptions forming a quaint but far from displeasing setting to professional discussions of grave problems—and these random notes form the present volume. Few of the facts or conditions or issues referred to by Mr. Browne are new to the public. Yet there is something startling in his presentation of them. Americans have special reason to be interested in his conclusions. There were two problems in particular that he encountered in some form or another almost every day he spent on African soil. One of these might be termed the "black question," while the other was the question of how to obtain cheap labor. Both are not unfamiliar in this country, and in this fact lies the chief interest to us of Mr. Browne's book, that almost every one of its pages proves that Englishmen soon must look after their own lynchings and their own negro troubles instead of giving their attention to American unpleasantness of that kind. The sum and substance of Mr. Browne's observations in the colony may be found in this simple passage: "That South Africa is, or may be, a white man's country is a dream—a delusion."

He had been little more than a few hours in the colony when he heard how the mistaken leniency of Government Judges toward negroes arrested because of assaults on white women and children compelled a number of colonists to band together in a vigilance committee, the members of which caught one of the offenders and prepared to lynch him in true Southern style. The Kafir "boy" was rescued by the authorities in the nick of time and sent to prison for ten years—to the disgust of the whole colony. But the incident resulted in a new law making a capital offense of such crimes.

The principal trouble Mr. Browne found is the difficulty to get the negroes to work. And it is a double-edged trouble; the negro who does not work, but lives in laziness on what is earned for him by the wives bought for the proceeds of six months' of employment in the mines, is much more dangerous than the one who works, and the mines cannot be run profitably unless there is an abundance of cheap labor, which means colored labor—black or imported Chinese. Both difficulties, Mr. Browne thinks, might be solved but for the squeamishness of the great British public and the subserviency of the politicians to its wishes. He found to his surprise that to-day the white colonists want just what the Boers wanted before, namely, freedom to settle their own labor questions, and that the attitude of the English toward the blacks and Boers in the Transvaal to-day must be the same which the Boers assumed toward the Uitlanders before the war. Thus circumstances alter cases, and Mr. Browne is clear-headed enough to draw the proper lesson from what he has seen. It is to him, and he puts it in plain words, still a question whether South Africa shall be a British colony or an independent principality, broken from the mother country by the joint efforts of disgruntled and discouraged Dutch and Anglo-Saxon colonists—Anglo-Saxon being used purposely instead of English, because he has recognized the growing importance played by Americans in the affairs of South Africa.

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HOW THE AUTHORS ARE SUMMERING

Some by the Sea, Some in the Mountains, Some Are Abroad, but the Books Will Be Written All the Same.

MRS. EDITH WHARTON has returned from Europe and is to spend the remainder of the Summer at her country place, The Mount, in the Berkshire Hills, which was the scene of an interesting meeting last Fall between Henry James and Howard Overton Sturgis, author of "Belchamber," who were Mrs. Wharton's guests. Just how the theme, characters, and episodes in Mrs. Wharton's much-discussed novel now running in Scribner's are connoted by the title has been a matter of speculation. All becomes clear, however, if we turn to Ecclesiastes, vii., 4: "The heart of the wise is in the house of mourning; but the heart of fools is in the house of mirth."

"The Literary Prophet of Down East," as Holman F. Day has been named by the admirers of his poems and short stories, is spending his Summer at a fishing camp in the Maine woods, where it is understood he is completing his first novel, a book which has been eagerly awaited by his numerous readers.

Tudor Jenks, whose Lives of Great Writers Series, issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., has been commended by general readers and educational authorities, is completing the proofreading of his forthcoming book, "In the Days of Milton," at his home, in Lawrence Park, Bronxville.

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, author of "Roma Beata" and the still-remembered and read "San Rosario Ranche," is at Cornish, N. H., putting into book form a few papers of European sojourn and travel which will also include, it is said, some impressions of Manhattan Island obtained here last Winter. Later on, she will accompany her husband, John Elliott, the artist, to her mother's home in Newport, where Mr. Elliott is to paint a portrait of his famous mother-in-law, Julia Ward Howe, who now, in her eighty-seventh year, is as charming and gracious and lovely as ever.

***

AFTER the strenuous life of the Harvard commencement, Prof. N. S. Shaler, whose striking book, "The Citizen," has been so well received in this country and England, left the academic shades for his estate on the north shore of Martha's Vineyard, where his purchase of a number of abandoned farms gives him the peaceful control of a small principality, combining some of the pleasantest features of rural life and the sea.

Mrs. Virginia Frazer Boyle, author of "Serena," the novel which, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., has received a cordial reception, particularly in the South and West, is leaving her home in Memphis, Tenn., for a Summer sojourn in New Jersey.

Justus Miles Forman, whose singularly weird and striking story, "Mr. Chartres Learns," appears in the July Munsey, is spending his usual Summer vacation in France. He is at work on a new and very ambitious novel said to be entirely different in character from his latest book, "Tommy Carteret."

Prof. Edward Gaylord Bourne of Yale University has gone to his Summer home, in Litchfield, Conn., where he will complete the preparation of a story of Champlain's voyages, which has not been translated before, for publication in the Trail Makers Series.

Prof. Sydney G. Ashmore is now sailing for Germany, where he will spend several months collecting material for an important text book, designed for classroom work in connection with his special branch of instruction, Latin. Prof. Ashmore, who is on the Faculty of Union College, Schenectady, is the author of "The Classics and Modern Training," a volume of essays which has aroused much discussion.

The advantages of New York City as a Summer resort appeal particularly to Alfred Henry Lewis, whose new book of Western incident and adventure, "The Sunset Trail," has just been published.

Prof. R. K. Duncan, author of "The New Knowledge," bearing the imprint of A. S. Barnes & Co., has just sailed for Europe, where he will spend a year in research and literary work. His summary of the latest scientific discoveries has been highly indorsed by Becquerel, Sir William Ramsay, and Prof. Thomson of Cambridge.

***

F. MARION CRAWFORD has fled on board his yacht the Asia to escape the tourists who every Summer besiege his Sorrentine villa, and has gone south along the Calabrian coast. The latest advices have it that he has shut himself up in his romantic retreat, the Castelletto di San Nicolo, one of the watch towers erected by Charles V. against Saracenic invasion. This probably means that we shall have a new romantic novel for the Christmas holidays, for "Fair Margaret" will scarcely have completed its serial run by that time. Mr. Crawford also has a book on Venice for the Autumn much after the style of "Ave Roma Immortalis."

Mrs. Hugh Fraser, Mr. Crawford's sister, is still in New York reading the proofs of her long-awaited novel dealing with the intimate life of Mary Washington, the mother of George. Methuen will publish the book in England with the title, "In the Shadow of the Lord." Mrs. Fraser expects to start for Japan toward the end of the month to revisit the scenes of "A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan," "The Customs of the Country," and "A Maid of Japan."

George Cary Eggleston is spending the Summer in his house among the pines on the edge of Lake George, near the house and stone library formerly occupied by his brother, the late Edward Eggleston. It is understood that Mr. Eggleston is completing the second volume of his "Little History of Colonial Life," which will deal with the life, manners, and customs of the eighteenth century. It will be remembered that the first volume, "Our First Century," was recently published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

Miss Geraldine Anthony, author of "A Four-in-Hand" and "A Victim of Circumstances," will spend the Summer at Easthampton, L. I.

***

ANNE DOUGLAS SEDGEWICK, author of "The Rescue," has been visiting at the Summer home of Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, in Tyringham, Mass. She has now departed for her home in England. Mr. Gilder is said to be preparing for the press a new volume of his poems, chiefly made up of occasional verse, written since "Poems and Inscriptions" made its appearance four years ago.

Judge Robert Grant has left his Winter home in Bay State Road, Boston, for the North Shore. Many people find that his divorce novel, "The Undercurrent," makes an excellent companion volume to Bourget's "Divorce" for Summer reading.

John Fox is recuperating after a severe illness, at his Kentucky home, Big Gap. His early books, "The Kentuckians," "A Mountain Europa," "A Cumberland Vendetta," and "Hell Fer Sartain," which originally bore the Harper imprint, are now published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

Dr. William Henry Drummond of Bishop's University, Montreal, is camping and fishing somewhere on the St. Lawrence. In connection with his new volume of French Canadian poems, "The Voyageur," it is interesting to note that, for many years, Dr. Drummond set so little value on his poetical productions that he made no attempt even to keep copies of them. It was his wife, who shares his literary taste, and who has herself written some clever stories of the Jamaica negroes, who collected the scattered fragments, and finally persuaded him to submit them to a publisher. The force and strength of "The Habitant" and "Johnnie Courteau" immediately attracted attention. Success was instantaneous and bids fair to be permanent.

Dr. William Libby of Princeton, one of the authors of "The Jordan Valley and Petra," may for the first time in several years remain untraveled this Summer. He earned his membership of the leading geographical societies of France, England, and America by hard labor. He has traveled extensively, not only in Western Asia but, as well, in Alaska, Cuba, Mexico, Hawaii, and Greenland, and has acted as photographer to Prof. Young on the occasion of many of that astronomer's eclipse expeditions.

Joseph Jenkins Lee, author of "Ropes of Sand," a volume of poetry, has gone to Panama as United States Consul.

Frederic Crowninshield, author of "Tales in Metre," will doubtless spend the Summer on the coast of Massachusetts. He generally abandons his studio in this city during the warmer months.

***

ARTHUR COLTON, author of "The Belted Seas," "Tioba," &c., has gone for recreation to Berkeley, Cal., for a year's literary work.

Ezra S. Brudno, author of "The Fugitive" and "The Little Conscript," will sail for Europe the latter part of August. During this trip he hopes to make a visit to his old home in Russia, which he has described in his books.

Miss Marion Ames Taggart has left New York for her new Summer home, in Paradise Valley, Penn., which she has named after her book, "The Little Grey House." Mrs. Marion Hill, author of "The Pettison Twins," is spending the Summer in the same town.

Charles Caffin, the well-known art critic, will stay for the Summer at Orienta Point, near Mamaroneck, N. Y. The author of "Photography as a Fine Art" and "American Masters of Painting," has just completed a new book, "How to Study Pictures." Although authoritative, it is intended also as a popular work. The author aims at revealing the human interest as well as the technique in the picture. He does not compare one school with another, as do other volumes on the subject, but takes the different pictures of the various schools and compares them side by side.

Miss Florence L. Sahler, author of "Captain Kidd and Other Charades," published by Robert Grier Cooke, has gone to East Hampton for the Summer.

***

LEROY SCOTT, author of "The Walking Delegate," which is about to appear in England, will spend August and September in Maine, where he will start his next novel, which, it is reported, will deal with a human problem.

Andrew Carnegie, who by his recent biography of James Watt likes to be included among the list of authors, is spending his vacation as usual at Skibo Castle, Scotland.

Miss Frances Aymar Mathews, author of "A Little Tragedy at Tien Tsin," is going to Cashel, Putnam County, N. Y., where she has a cottage on the edge of Lake Glenida. She will spend the Summer there working on a novel for The Smart Set. She is dramatizing two tales in her story of Tien Tsin, "At the Sign of the Shippe" and "The Man Who Was Centuries Old." It is further announced that Miss Mathews will adapt for the stage her "Billy Duane" and "Pamela Congreve."

Thomas Dixon, Jr., is spending the Summer at his home, Elmington Manor, Dixondale, Va. He has finished the dramatization of his novel, "The Clansman," which will be produced for the first time at Norfolk, Va.

***

ELEANOR HOYT, author of "The Misdemeanors of Nancy" and "Concerning Belinda," the latter of which will shortly be published by Doubleday, Page & Co., is working on a novel.

Oscar King Davis, who makes a specialty of Japanese subjects, has written a story of modern Japan for D. Appleton & Co. The title is "At the Emperor's Wish," and the hero is a Japanese soldier.

Paul Laurence Dunbar, the well-known negro poet, is just recovering from a long and severe illness at his home in Washington, D. C. He is now able to correct the proofs of his new volume of poems, "Howdy, Honey, Howdy?" which Dodd, Mead & Co. announce for Fall issue.

B. Burnham Moffat, compiler of "Barclay Genealogies," will spend the warm weeks at Northeast Harbor. It will be recalled that the "Barclay Genealogies" goes into the history of many of the most noted families of this country. The compiler's father was Dr. R. Curtis Moffat, who came from Ithaca and settled in Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn.

Philip Verrill Mighels, the author of "Bruvver Jim's Baby" and "The Ultimate Passion," has gone with his wife on a six or eight weeks' trip to California. They will take a camping trip through the Yosemite Valley, and also visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland.

Mrs. Margaret Deland will spend the Summer at her home at Kennebunkport, where she will work on her new novel which the Harpers expect to publish.

Dr. S. Weir Mitchell has gone to the Cascapiedia Club, in Canada, after salmon. The author of "Constance Trescott" has been charged with the authorship of John Heigh's "House of Cards," which he has denied. The book has also been attributed to Owen Wister, the well-known Philadelphia writer, and author of "The Virginian," &c.

Frederick Upham Adams is spending his Summer between writing a new book and playing golf. He says that he played golf assiduously for five years in order to get material for "John Henry Smith."

Miss Mary Hamilton O'Connor, author of "The Vanishing Swede," a tale of adventure and pluck in the pine forests of Oregon, is going to her native city in that State, Portland, for the Summer. She resides in Stamford, Conn. She has contributed articles to Munsey's publications. Just now she is making a specialty of writing for juvenile periodicals.

Mrs. Fremont Older has just sent a story of the Oil Trust, entitled "The Giants," to D. Appleton & Co. She is a California woman, and the wife of a San Francisco editor.

Richard H. Wilson, Professor of Romance Languages and Literature in the University of Virginia, author of "The Venus of Cadiz," (Ky.,) has not yet stopped his work at the university. He is a philologist, who loves a fast horse, and also the author of "Masel," the story of a French girl who dropped into a Southern university town. He has been a globe trotter, and speaks many languages. He lived for many years in France, and married a Parisienne.

Herbert Paul, who will close the London season with a visit to Hawarden Castle as the guest of Herbert Gladstone, is hard at work finishing his monograph on James Anthony Froude. He is treating more of the literary side of Froude's life than any other, but the book is based on certain personal material. Mr. Paul is expected in England to settle the question whether Tennyson conceived the idea of "Crossing the Bar" during a visit to Haloombe, where Froude lived.

The Reasonable Morality.

THE CHILDREN OF GOOD FORTUNE. An Essay in Morals. By C. Hanford Henderson. 12mo. Pp. 405. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Mr. Henderson names us all "children of good fortune"—not because we all have such fortune, but because we all seek it. We are, he says, "agents of the heart's desire, we differ from one another not because some men want happiness and some do—not, but wholly in the sort of happiness we want." Wherefore the first of the virtues is wisdom, that we may discern what things truly afford happiness, may know how to pursue those things intelligently, efficiently. "Morality," he says, "must be accounted not as a human device for keeping the rabble in order, but as a very much more august thing, as a veritable law of nature." Nevertheless, though the general principle is a law of nature, (one we are far too ignorant to formulate even dimly,) all actual moral rules are mere human generalizations derived from experience, and therefore fallible.

The author, after demonstrating that conduct (morally responsible conduct) really includes the whole of human activity—eating, drinking, sleeping, digestion, with the rest—proceeds to define morality—theoretical morality. "It deals only with conduct, with human activity, and this in the most impersonal way. It is a judgment of conduct, not upon conduct. Morality has but one function, and that is to measure. It measures the efficiency of the means and the worth of the ends."

Of these two things right conduct consists—worthy ends, efficiency in following those ends. For we have no means to test rightness of conduct but by its fruits. To mean well and do nothing is immoral; to pursue and attain unworthy aims with Napoleonic efficiency is not more immoral—or less so.

As for what are worthy ends, Mr. Henderson is bold to say they are the ends which satisfy the "heart's desire," give happiness—the more worthy as they afford more happiness. They must be desirable, first of all, to the individual; they must contribute, secondly, to the general welfare, since man, if he is man at all, is a social being. Nor is there (in Mr. Henderson's view) a conflict involved; the "chastening of individual desire by constant reference to objective welfare is the time-honored process of discipline. It is simply a process of correcting the experience of one man by the experience of many men."

That leads back to the primary virtue of wisdom—knowledge—so that men may know both what is best for the "heart's desire" and how best to live so as to gain and keep the happiness which is the object of reasonable and moral conduct. In Mr. Henderson's mind these two things are the same. You gather that he thinks a perfect wisdom perfectly applied would produce a perfect morality and perfect happiness. That way lies the far-off divine event.

It is a very striking presentation of the problem of life. It offers a theory (no new one, either,) which is at once sensible and hopeful; it seeks to substitute for arbitrary rules a pervading principle by the light of which one may make rules for himself. But first one must be wise. There's the rub. Mr. Henderson proceeds himself to make some applications of his morality. For instance, he declares that certain occupations are "obviously unnecessary," and therefore unmoral. He names in this category advertising, stock broking, financial exploiting, speculating, patent medicine vending, and multiple shopkeeping. But on the whole Mr. Henderson does not undertake to judge. His morality furnishes the measure; each man must measure his own conduct for himself. At all events the book is good reading, fit to stimulate thought and apt even to produce affects upon conduct itself.

Claims and Counterclaims.

Doubleday, Page & Co. will publish in the middle of August "Claims and Counterclaims," by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, author of "The Four Roads to Paradise," &c. The novel deals with the use of money obtained by a bad man. The hero is a young physician. The political leader of the county in which part of the scene is laid offers some money for the building of a library in a small Ohio town. The physician is the only one of the Library Board to refuse the money, because he knows the politician's influence is bad. The people regard the hero as stubborn, and he is driven to New York.

Mr. Hitchcock's New Book.

Ginn & Co. announce the publication of "The Lewis and Clark Expedition," by Ripley Hitchcock. This book is a summary of the famous expedition, reprinted, with some new illustrations, from the author's history of the building of the West, "The Louisiana Purchase," which is reported to have been adopted by the Teachers' Reading Circle of Nebraska as the required culture book for the next year, and the associations of teachers throughout that State are forming classes for its study.

The New York Times

Pictorial Section, Part 1. Sunday, July 9, 1905.





Chauncey M. Depew.
Photo by McIntosh

Photo by Histed.

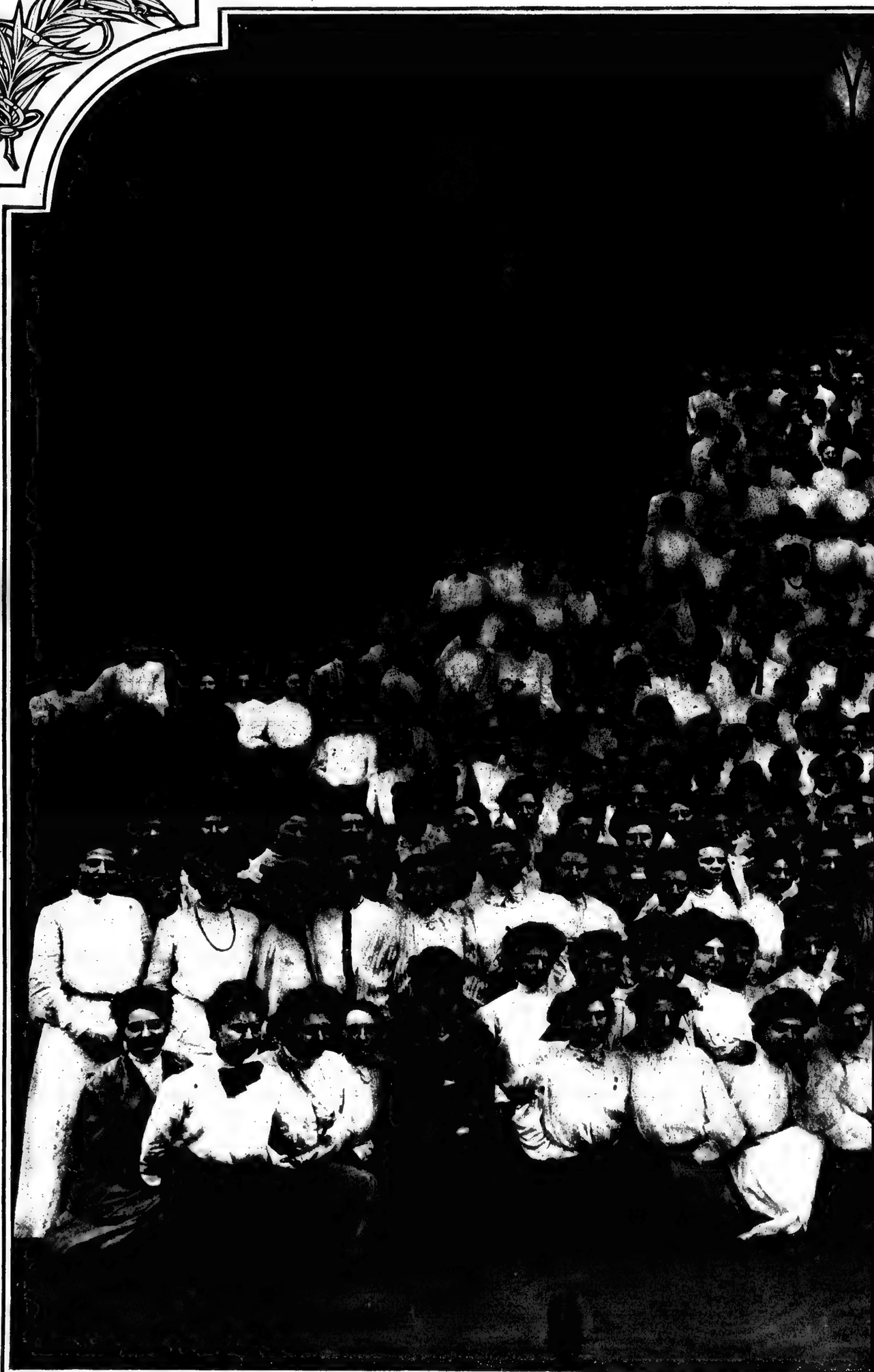
Mrs Norman De R. Whitehouse



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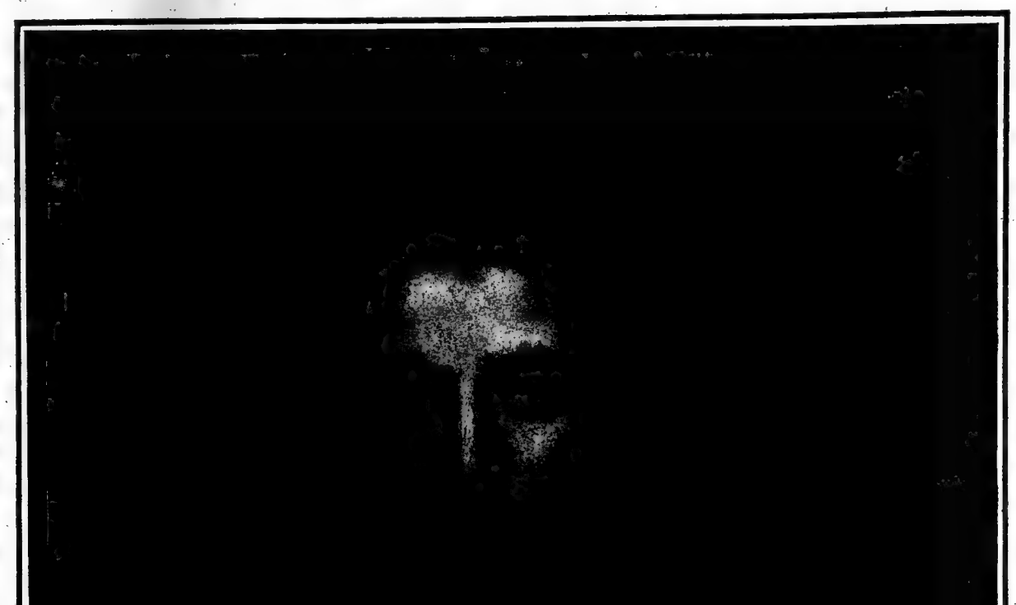
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rk Normal College Graduation Class of '05.

bers 611, the Largest in the Record of the Institution.





Three Recent Additions to the Metropolitan Museum



"Ecce Homo--- Mater Dolorosa."

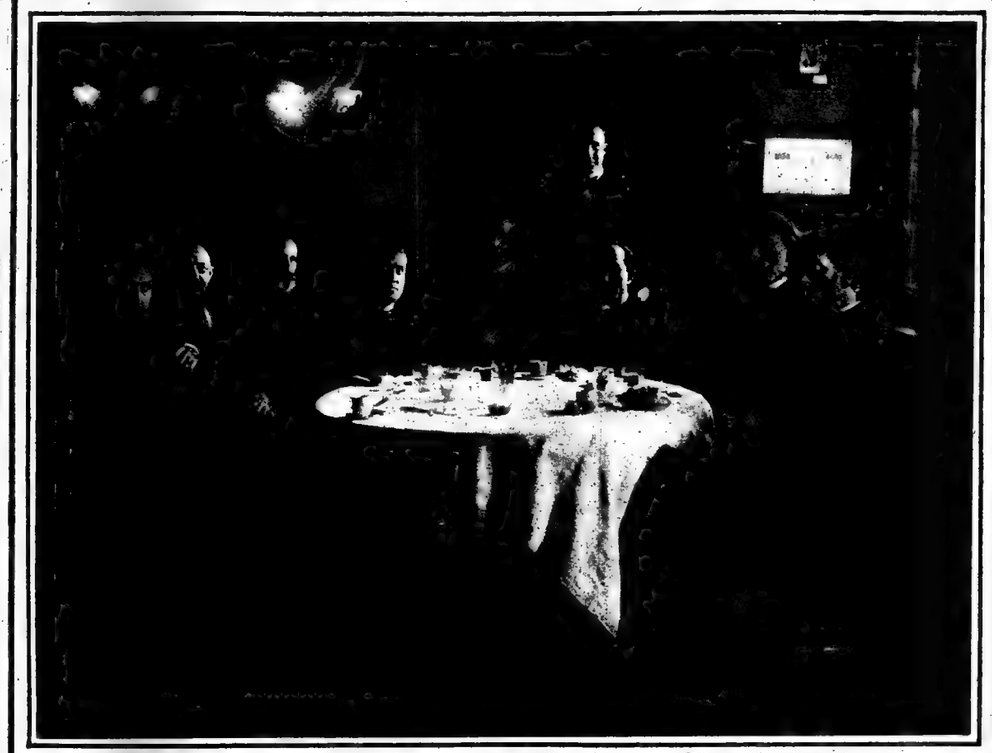
Attributed to Jan Mostaert, a Dutch Painter of the 15th Century Secured for the Museum through the late President, Frederick W Rhinelander



Mrs. Alfred G. Collins

By Her Husband.





Luncheon Party at the "Pot au Feu" Club.

Guests, reading from left to right: Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. Washington Choate C Loring Brace, Wm. Brewster, Dr. Wm. Howe Tolman, Baron Kaneko.



"Autumn."
By Kruseman van Elten.



Miss Katherine Florence

She has just been engaged for Nat Goodwin's company for the coming season.



Miss Edna May

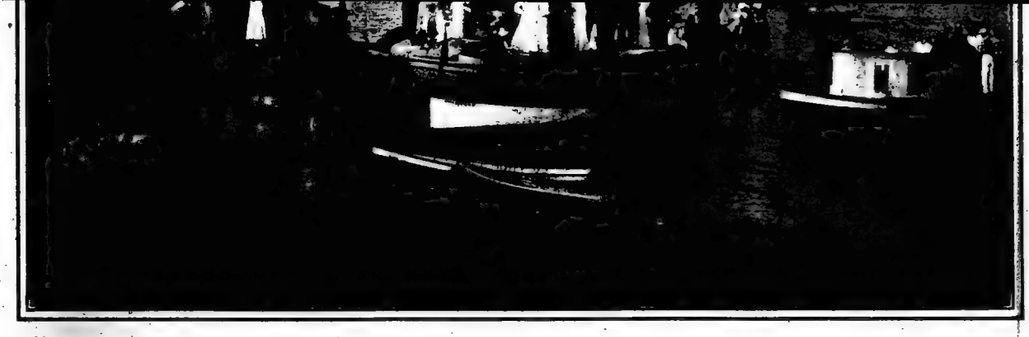
She will open the season at Daly's in the new musical comedy, "The Catch of the Season"







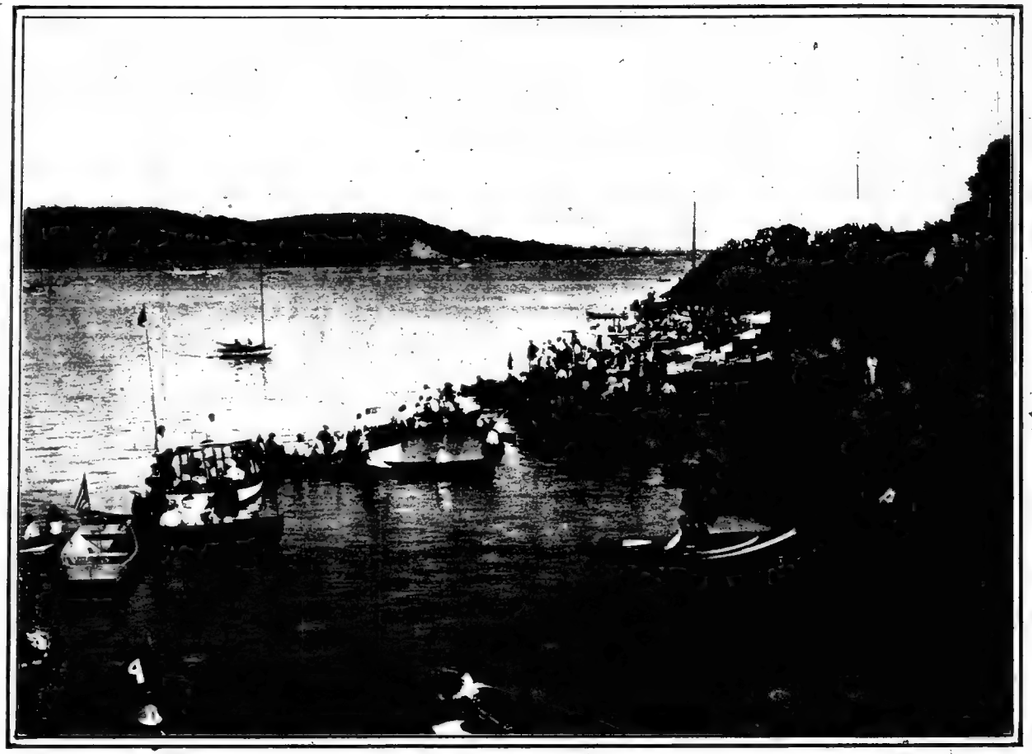
Start of the 'Varsity race photographed from railroad bridge, Yale crew on right, Harvard on left; 30 seconds after the pistol.



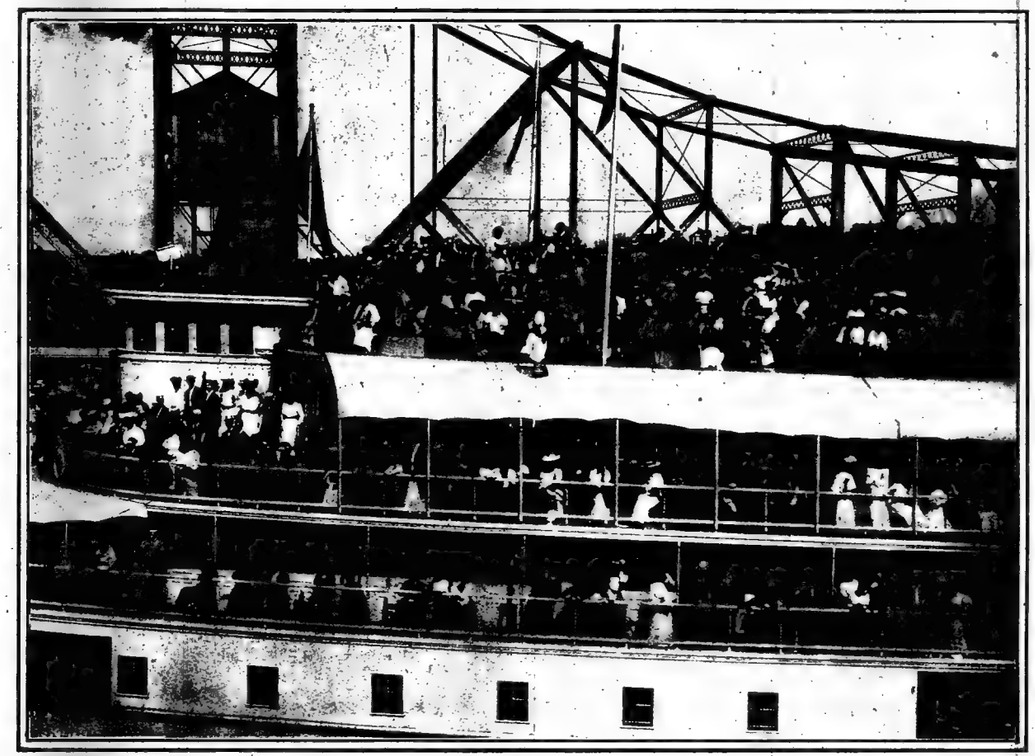
Immediately after the finish of the Yale-Harvard 'Varsity race; the two crews in left foreground; Yale launch taking the Eli crew out of their shell.

SCENES AT YALE-HARVARD BOAT RACES.

Photo by Pictorial News.



Spectators at the New London side of the Thames at the finish of 'Varsity race waiting for shells to appear.



On board an excursion steamer; photographed as the steamer passed through the New London draw bridge.



Photo by Brown Bros.

"ON THE CURB"—How the Brokers in Broad Street Do Business Since Commissioner McAdoo Roped Them In.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, warm, south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,333. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.—42 Pages, in Five Parts. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MUTINEERS GIVE UP SHIPS TO ROUMANIA

Potemkine and Torpedo Boat Surrender at Kustenji.

CREWS ALLOWED TO ESCAPE

Can Leave Roumania by Whatever Frontier They Wish—Russia Likely to Protest.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 8.—The flag of St. Andrew once again floats over the battleship Kniaz Potemkine and the torpedo boat which have proved such terrors to the Black Sea communities for a week past.

The vessels arrived here this morning, and the formal surrender of the mutinous crews took place at 1 o'clock this afternoon, after a series of discussions and negotiations between the Roumanian authorities and the leaders of the mutineers.

The Roumanian officers who boarded the battleship on her arrival here called upon the crew to surrender, in which case they would be treated as foreign deserters, or else to leave the port forthwith. It speedily became apparent that the Russian vessels returned to this port with the intention of giving themselves up to a foreign Government, and the crews soon announced their acceptance of the Roumanian terms.

The sailors offered to present the battleship to the Roumanian Government, as they declared they were anxious that she should not be handed over to Russia.

The mutineers wanted to be permitted to take off the treasure which was on board the Kniaz Potemkine, but the Roumanian authorities declined to allow this.

The Russians are now being sent in small parties to different places in Roumania. They will gradually be conveyed to any frontier they may select, and will then be liberated, the local officials having given an undertaking to this effect.

The Roumanian flag has been hoisted over the Russian war vessels, as well as the flag of St. Andrew, so as to prevent any attack on them in Roumanian waters by the vessels of the Russian squadron, which is reported to be in pursuit of the mutineers.

The Kniaz Potemkine arrived at 2 A. M., accompanied by a torpedo boat. Gen. Angelesco, commanding the Dobruja Division, and the Port Commander proceeded to the battleship to demand an explanation of the reason for her reappearance in Roumanian waters.

Soon after she had anchored the Kniaz Potemkine began exchanging signals with the guardship Psezouape, and the report spread that the mutineers contemplated surrendering in accordance with the terms offered by the Roumanian Government when the battleship previously visited this port.

The appearance of the Kniaz Potemkine and the rumors concerning the intentions of her crew caused the greatest excitement in Kustenji and attracted large crowds to the sea front. The excitement was increased later in the day when it became known that the mutineers had offered to surrender to the Roumanian Government authorities as deserters, and that the Roumanian officials had demanded the breech blocks of the guns of the battleship on her arrival here called upon the crew to surrender, in which case they would be treated as foreign deserters, or else to leave the port forthwith. It speedily became apparent that the Russian vessels returned to this port with the intention of giving themselves up to a foreign Government, and the crews soon announced their acceptance of the Roumanian terms.

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GIRL HELD AS JEWEL THIEF.

Miss Potts Suspected of Stealing at Social Affairs in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Through the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of Miss Emma Francis Potts of 1,712 Wallace Street, a story of a chain of jewel thefts extending over several years has been brought to light. All these thefts have occurred in the same social set, and the losses have been discovered at social gatherings.

In an affidavit before Magistrate Beton a private detective alleges that two years ago, while calling on Mrs. F. Harper Jardens at the Normandie, Miss Potts carried off a diamond ring, the property of her hostess, valued at $700.

Miss Potts and Mrs. Jardens were girlhood friends, and apparently devoted to each other. Miss Potts was a bridesmaid at the wedding of the latter.

The disappearance of Mrs. Jardens's ring caused no end of comment among her friends at the time. On the afternoon of its disappearance, following Miss Potts's visit, Mrs. Jardens notified the manager of the Normandie. A careful search was instituted, but to no purpose. Servants were rigidly examined by detectives, and while several rested under suspicion for a few days, they were able later to establish their innocence.

A few months afterward a euchre party brought members of this set together once more, Mrs. Jardens and Miss Potts being present. One of the guests, just at the close of the evening exclaimed, "I have been robbed!"

She declared that she had lost a valuable diamond brooch which she wore at her throat. The brooch was never found. From time to time other jewelry was missed, but not in a single instance was any recovered.

A few months ago Mrs. Henry W. Mende of 1,821 North Fifteenth Street, lost several rings valued at $2,500. The details of their disappearance were not published.

Several victims of these thefts consulted. Many theories were advanced. It is said that the coincidence was discovered that Miss Potts had been present on all the occasions. Then a private detective agency was called into service.

SOLDIERS TERRORIZE A TOWN.

Massachusetts Guardsmen Make Trouble in Westfield.

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 8.—Several hundred members of the State Militia, who had gotten away from camp with or without permission, terrified Westfield to-night. No man, woman, or child who ventured out of doors was left unmolested. The soldiers virtually took possession of the street car system, and President Bryan of the company telephoned to the camp for help.

The provost guard, consisting of the Fifteenth United States Cavalry and a detail from the First Battalion of Cavalry, had many fights with the men. The electric cars, which the men seized, were carrying 30 to 50 men on the roof, and in some cases the controllers were being operated by the soldiers.

That no one was killed is remarkable. Many of the rioters were under the influence of liquor.

The Provost Guards at 11 o'clock were obliged to use harsh measures.

Scores of men marched into stores in lock step, cheering and singing.

At 11:30 o'clock an extra detail of cavalry was sent to the town to stop the fighting and rioting.

From the left of the line at 11 o'clock volley after volley was fired by soldiers who had been driven into camp by the regulars.

Battalions of the Fifth Infantry, United States Regulars, were ordered into town

HOLMES, COTTON REPORT JUGGLER, IS DISMISSED

Secretary Wilson Names Man Who Arranged "Leak."

STILL ANOTHER IS MARKED

Cotton Association Will Not Rest Case —Talk of Appeal to President— Mr. Wilson's New Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Edwin S. Holmes, Assistant Statistician in the Department of Agriculture, was removed from office to-day by Secretary Wilson as a result of the investigation into Richard Cheatham's charges of a leak in the cotton crop reports.

Mr. Wilson appointed as Holmes's successor Victor H. Olmstead, Chief of the Division of Domestic Crop Reports in the Bureau of Statistics. He has served previously in the place. He was assistant director of the census of Cuba and the Philippines.

The end of the scandal is not yet. Richard Cheatham, whose proof of his charges has shattered Mr. Wilson's confidence in his statistics system, announced to-night his purpose not to rest until another officer of the department should be removed or forced to resign.

Mr. Cheatham declared that if necessary he would take up the matter with the President. Mr. Cheatham's unexpected success heretofore has led to a very large respect for his abilities to do what he sets out to do. When he came here it was to face a Secretary who had repeatedly scoffed at the possibility of such a leak as he charged, and whose personal pride was involved in the system attacked. He succeeded in converting Mr. Wilson. His task now is to convince the President that the public service requires further action than Mr. Wilson has taken.

Whether Mr. Cheatham makes charges of actual corruption against the other officer he is not yet ready to state. He does, however, hold that he can prove that this officer is unfit for his place.

Aside from this Mr. Cheatham holds that Holmes can be prosecuted criminally, and he does not intended to rest until he has succeeded in initiating such a prosecution. Despite Mr. Wilson's statement to the contrary Mr. Cheatham asserts that the District Attorney, to whom the papers were submitted, did not say that proceedings against Holmes would not lie. Mr. Wilson, according to Mr. Cheatham's belief, misunderstood the District Attorney's opinion.

Holmes is the only man involved in the charges, according to Mr. Wilson. He turned over the papers to the law authorities to see if Holmes could be prosecuted, he says, and the report was adverse.

Mr. Wilson has undertaken a reorganization of the system. The discovery that the charges were well founded was a shock to the Secretary, who has hitherto believed that his system was absolutely safe. Mr. Wilson has issued an order in which he says:

"The methods of the Bureau of Statistics will be reorganized along certain lines, notably that the central special field agents and the State agents will report on speculative crops directly to the Secretary or Acting Secretary of Agriculture and these reports will remain sealed in the custody of those officers until the day the official report is to be made, when the agents' reports will be opened and the official report compiled under the precautions stated in the order.

"There will never be at any time in the

ROCKEFELLER LED THE BAND.

Then Invited Italian Boys to Come Again Next Saturday.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 8.—John D. Rockefeller led an Italian boys' bands in a concert to-day. Next Saturday afternoon he will lead the band again, but on that occasion as the guide on a trip of inspection over his Forest Hill estate.

With his finger marking time, bareheaded and in light Summer costume, Mr. Rockefeller stood on his front lawn this afternoon. About him were grouped the members of the band. They played everything from "The Star-Spangled Banner" to two-steps and waltzes.

Their host seemed to enjoy the concert. The harder the boys blew the more vigorous became the movements of his index finger. The programme was but half finished when large drops of rain began falling.

"Come in out of the wet, boys," said Mr. Rockefeller, hurrying to the roomy veranda. The boys decided that they had better go home.

"Suit yourselves, but come again next Saturday. I had a good time and want you to have one with me. We'll go over the place and see what we can see."

GIRLS IN AUTO CRASH.

Miss Higginson's Auto Hits Miss Lugress's Victoria in Fifth Avenue.

Miss Dorothy Higginson of 16 East Forty-first Street, daughter of James Jackson Higginson, whose house was robbed a week ago of jewels valued at several thousand dollars, was one of the victims of a collision between her automobile and a victoria, in which was Miss Lulu Lugress of 492 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street yesterday afternoon.

Such was the force of the collision that both Miss Higginson and Miss Lugress fainted. David Middleton, driver of the victoria, was thrown clear over the horses' heads. The horses started to run, but were stopped by Policeman Buck.

Miss Higginson quickly recovered from the shock, and assisted in reviving Miss Lugress. She begged that Miss Lugress make use of her automobile, as the victoria had been damaged, but Miss Lugress went home in a cab. The horses were cut about the legs when the automobile struck them.

Miss Higginson's automobile, with William Douglass as chauffeur, was turning into the avenue from Fifty-eighth Street when the wheels of the machine slid on the asphalt pavement. The victoria was pushed to one side and almost toppled over.

Middleton, the driver, got a hard fall, but was not seriously hurt.

MINER NOW WANTS A LINER.

Walter Scott of Death Valley After Record of the Ocean.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 8.—Walter Scott, the Death Valley miner, who recently "struck it rich" and immediately sprang into notoriety through the spectacular manner in which he has been disposing of his money, will leave on a special train to-morrow for Chicago. There, he says, he will charter another special to New York. Thence, by specially chartered steamer, he will sail for Europe, all for the fun of making railroad and steamship records.

The Santa Fé Railway has agreed to forfeit $500 of the $5,500 which Scott today deposited with the passanger department if it does not break the record of the Lowe special of fifty-two hours from Chicago to Los Angeles, made in 1903. It will make every effort to establish a record of forty-five hours flat.

The train will consist of three Pullman

LIGHTNING FLASH STUNS TEN IN PROSPECT PARK

Score Thrown to Ground When Bolt Strikes a Tree.

SOUGHT SHELTER FROM RAIN

Six Are Injured Sufficiently to Go to Hospitals, but All Are Now Recovering.

A score of persons were knocked down by the shock from a bolt of lightning which shattered a big elm tree under which they had taken refuge in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, in the thunderstorm yesterday afternoon, and ten of them were rendered unconscious. Of this number six were taken to hospitals. All were revived, and are now on the road to recovery.

The shock was felt by hundreds of persons under adjacent trees, and in the park farmhouse and shelter.

The tree which was struck was of great size, and was one of the beauties of the landscape. It was rent from top to roots.

Those injured were August and Rose Erleide of 276 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, and their two children, John, twelve years old, and Richard, four years old; John Lewis, nineteen years old, of 361 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; George, Margaret, James, and Charlotte Harthwaite of 342 Ninth Street, Brooklyn, thirty-five, forty-five, twenty-one, and nineteen years old respectively, and Margaret Speer, seventeen years old, of 728 Carroll Street, Brooklyn.

When the lightning struck the elm scores of women fled screaming toward the Park exits. The accident occurred near the southern extremity of the Long Meadow, a stretch of greensward a mile and a half in length. A series of tennis courts are laid out there, and yesterday an unusually large number of players and spectators were present in the field.

The storm came up suddenly out of the southwest at 4 o'clock. Thunder and lightning were followed so quickly by large drops of rain that no one thought of trying to reach home before the downpour.

There was a general rush for the large trees bordering the ground reserved for the tennis courts, as well as for the shelter and park farmhouse.

The largest party of all had taken shelter under the elm whose branches covered a large area and almost swept the ground.

Rain had scarcely started to fall briskly when the lightning, which was accompanied by a terrific peal of thunder, struck the tree, which split asunder with a crash. Scores were blinded for a moment by the lightning flash.

When they were able to see clearly, half the number who had taken shelter under the elm were endeavoring to regain their feet, while the remainder were stretched motionless on the ground. Men ran to the tree from all directions, while women screamed and took to their heels.

The reserves of the Park Police Station came up on the run, and, finding ten persons unconscious, sent in ambulance calls to the Kings County, Seney, and Brooklyn Hospitals. Three surgeons came from the Seney Hospital in the patrol wagon of the Fifth Avenue Police Station, as their ambulance was temporarily out of commission.

August Erliede and his son, John, were taken to the Kings County Hospital, while the four Harthwaites went to the Seney Hospital.

The others were treated on the spot by the ambulance surgeons and went home.

ROW OVER A TREASURE HUNT.

SUBMARINE'S CREW GIVEN UP.

All Hope of Saving the Men in the Farfadet Abandoned.

PARIS, July 9, (Sunday, 5 A. M.)—All hope of saving the crew of the submarine boat Farfadet, which sank last Thursday morning at the entrance to the Port of Sidi Abdallah, Tunis, is lost, the efforts made during last night to raise the vessel having been ineffective.

The Ministry of Marine yesterday issued the following statement:

"The Farfadet has not been towed into port, but salvage work is proceeding, and it is hoped to raise the submarine Sunday morning.

"At 6:30 o'clock this evening the crew did not reply to a signal.

"Although the situation is desperate, hope of saving the men has not been abandoned."

BIZERTA, Tunis, July 8.—Most of the entombed crew of the Farfadet have families living here, and the despair of the wives and children of the imprisoned men is pitiful.

A strict official censorship is maintained against cabling detailed information regarding the Farfadet.

HORSE RAN OFF WITH PAY.

He Dropped Dead, and Most of the Money Was Recovered.

While the paymaster of the Interborough Street Railway Company was preparing yesterday afternoon to pay off the 100 men engaged in laying tracks over Washington Bridge the horse attached to the pay wagon became frightened at a passing automobile and ran away.

The horse dashed down Lind Avenue for more than half a mile, followed by the paymaster and excited men who had not received their money.

The wagon rocked from side to side, and pay envelopes and coin were hurled into the street at every bump.

At Sedgwick Avenue the horse dropped dead. He upset the wagon as he fell. There was a rush for the remaining envelopes, but through the activity of the police along the line most of the cash was recovered.

POISONED CANDY BY MAIL.

Four Paterson Women Became Ill When They Ate It.

PATERSON, July 8.—Mrs. Joseph Mustol of 221 Van Houten Street, the wife of a foreman in a silk mill, received a box of candy by mail last Wednesday. The typewritten address was "Miss E. Bird," her maiden name.

In the box was a piece of linen on which was typewritten "For you and Fannie." The sender of the candy had evidently known of the close friendship of Mrs. Mustol and Miss Fannie Hardy, who is employed in a laundry where Mrs. Mustol formerly worked.

When Miss Hardy called on her friend the following day Mrs. Mustol brought out the candy and each ate some of it. Afterward Mrs. Mustol's mother and sister called and also ate some of the candy.

All the women suddenly became ill. Dr. McAllister, who attended the women, declared the candy had contained some kind of poison, but it was mild, for none of the women was seriously ill.

Mrs. Mustol says she has no idea who sent the candy.

KILLED BY GIRL IN STREET.

Shot Frenchman Who Was Under Arrest as She Followed Behind

JAPANESE OCCUPY SAKHALIN ISLAND

Russians Blow Up Their Guns and Then Retire.

FLEET COVERS THE LANDING

First Attempt Apparently Unsuccessful—Garrison Too Weak to Offer Effective Defense.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8.—The landing of Japanese troops on the Island of Sakhalin was officially reported to-night.

The Japanese fleet covering the landing consisted of two battleships, seven cruisers, three gunboats, thirty-six torpedo boats, and ten transports loaded with troops.

The Japanese landed at the village of Meree, between Chipivan and Korsakovsk.

The commander of the Russian detachment of troops at Korsakovsk ordered before retiring that the coast defense guns be blown up and that all the Government buildings be burned.

A dispatch dated July 7, from Gen. Lieputioff, commanding the Russian troops on Sakhalin, says:

"At 9 o'clock in the morning of July 7 a Japanese squadron approached the village of Chipivan, about seven miles southwest of Karsakovsk, and opened fire on the shore."

Another dispatch of the same date says:

"At 3 P. M. Japanese torpedo boats approached Karsakovsk, and the Russian batteries opened fire on them and compelled the boats to retire. During the bombardment four of the inhabitants of Karsakovsk were killed.

"The bombardment had been anticipated, and the commandant had ordered the withdrawal of the defenders northward."

The news from Sakhalin has startled military circles in St. Petersburg, though it had been realized since the defeat of Admiral Rojestvensky that the Japanese were able to take possession of the island as soon as they thought fit, since the garrison of the island was too weak to offer an effective defense.

Though the Japanese seem unwilling to risk a grand battle with Gen. Linevitch pending the peace meeting at Washington, the landing of troops on Sakhalin is considered to express Japan's decision regarding the formal conclusion of a general armistice, namely, that in the interval before the meeting it is necessary to occupy the island, the possession of which is an important card in Japan's diplomatic contest at Washington.

The landing of the Japanese on Sakhalin is the absorbing topic of conversation in all circles, the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine having taken a secondary place. The move is generally recognized as an indication that Japan intends to demand the cession of the island as one of the conditions of peace, but this is no longer an insuperable obstacle in the

are three mountain ranges, two running along the coasts and the other down the middle. They vary in altitude from 1,500 to 3,000 feet, and are all densely wooded. In the south another mountain range runs along the eastern coast, and a third covers the southeastern part of the island.

The climate varies in different parts of the island, but is mostly very severe. The snow occasionally reaches a depth of seven feet.

The principal Russian settlements are Alexandrovsk, the seat of the administration; Rykovskoie, Korsakovsk, and Muravievski.

JAPAN'S PEACE ENVOYS SAIL.

Great Enthusiasm at Tokio and Yokohama—Confidence in Komura.

TOKIO, July 8.—Baron Komura and his suite left the Shimbashi Railroad station for Yokohama this afternoon amid a hearty send-off from the Elder Statesmen, Cabinet Ministers, the diplomatic corps, Generals, Admirals, Court dignitaries, and representatives of important societies and associations. The capacity of the spacious platform was tested to the utmost.

Nature seemed to favor the departure of the Peace Commission, for the day was bright and warm, which is not often the case during the rainy season now prevailing. Such a large gathering of distinguished personages, official and otherwise, has not frequently been seen on the Shimbashi platform. Enthusiastic banzais drowned the whistle and noise of the train as it pulled out of the station with Baron Komura on board.

Baron Komura, who has already shown rare ability and success as a diplomat, goes on his important mission with the full confidence of all concerned.

The streets were lined by crowds from early in the day, and all parts of the city were decorated with lanterns and flags. The electric street cars were also decorated.

The editorial comments are unanimous in wishing success to Baron Komura and his suite. The whole of Tokio apparently rejoices at the prospect of peace after so many months of sanguinary war.

YOKOHAMA, July 8.—The steamer Minnesota of the Great Northern Line, having on board the Japanese Peace Commission, sailed from this port for Seattle at 4:20 o'clock this afternoon.

The Governor of Yokohama and the civic bodies escorted the envoys to the pier, where they were received by a military guard. At the pier Baron Komura and his party entered launches and were conveyed to the Minnesota, which was dressed with flags, as were all the other ships in the harbor.

Marquis Ito, Premier Katsura, the other members of the Cabinet, Mr. Griscom, the American Minister, and the staff of the American Legation were among those who accompanied Baron Komura and his party to the Minnesota. An enormous crowd of Japanese and foreigners, with bands of music, assembled at the water front, and general enthusiasm was manifested, the bands playing patriotic airs and the crowds discharging fireworks.

On arriving on board the Minnesota Baron Komura and those who accompanied him partook of a collation, after which the ship sailed amid a storm of banzais.

The Japanese guardship Takao fired a salute of nineteen guns as the Minnesota put to sea, escorted by a torpedo boat and a naval steamer specially detailed to convoy her out of Tokio Bay.

PLAN TO ISOLATE THE CZAR.

Prof. Ular Confirms the Report of a Revolutionary Plot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 8.—Prof. Ular, the well-known writer on foreign questions, who is generally supposed to be a mouthpiece of the Russian statesman Witte, confirms in an article published here the information I cabled to you last week in regard to an anticipated coup d'état in Russia unless the Czar consents to the immediate proclamation of a Constitution.

According to Prof. Ular, the regiment of guards which is most deeply compromised in the plot can cut all communication between Peterhof and St. Petersburg and isolate the Czar for several days, in the course of which the Presidency of the provisional revolutionary Government would be offered to M. Witte and the Ministry of the Interior to Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky.

The Czar would then be obliged to accept a Constitution or he would find himself powerless with respect to the new Government, for the essential acts of the drama would be played out at a distance from him—at Moscow and St. Petersburg. Any violent attempt to resist the revolutionists would cost him his throne.

RUSSIA AIDING THE LAMA.

Wants Her Troops to Escort Him to Tibet—China Will Not Allow It.

PEKING, July 8.—M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Minister here, has left for Washington.

Prior to his departure he requested the Board of Foreign Affairs to sanction the dispatch of a small body of Russian soldiers as an escort to the Dalai Lama to the borders of Tibet. The Chinese replied that an escort was superfluous, and refused their consent.

Russia is apparently desirous to emphasize the fact that the Lama is under her protection, and it is reported that the Lama is drawing funds from a Russian bank at Kiakhta.

Minister Pokotiloff recently privately interviewed the Lama at Urga and gave him presents. The Lama is still at Urga.

A RADICAL REFORMER.

Hezekiah Hall Says He Killed Eight Men to Make Them Good.

CHEHALIS, Washington, July 8.—Hezekiah Hall, fifty-six years old, who is said to be familiarly known in Ice County Va., as "Hike Hall," was arrested to-day charged with killing John Grubb and with other serious offenses in Virginia.

Hall says he killed Grubb in self-defense. He told Sheriff Urquhart that he had killed eight men, remarking that men were never good until they were dead, and that he had "run up against" eight men whom he had found it necessary to make good.

Not to Take Mrs. Wilson Back.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 8.—At the request of ex-Congressman Philip Burrill Low, his daughter, Mrs. Janet L. Wilson, who escaped from the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane last Saturday night, will not be brought back to the hospital from Winsted, Conn., where she was discovered.

Skull Fractured by Fall from Car.

NEWARK, July 8.—Robert B. Elder, sixty-one years old, an insurance broker of Verona, tried to board a moving trolley car in Market Street to-night. He was thrown into a deep trench, where a water main was being laid, and his skull was fractured. His condition is critical.

MAP SHOWING THE ISLAND OF SAKHALIN, SEIZED BY JAPAN.



MUTINEERS GIVE UP SHIPS TO ROUMANIA

Continued from Page 1.

Lenkoran, in the extreme southeastern corner of the Caucasus, reports that Persian bandits are streaming across the border and into the Province of Baku, as well as into Erivan, where an order was promulgated to-day for the distribution of fifteen hundred rifles and a supply of cartridges to Russian settlers in the Terek territory for their defense against the lawless mountaineers.

At Tiflis four bombs were thrown to-day. All business life there has ceased, and the peaceful population is terror-stricken. News of bloody collisions between Cossacks and mobs are expected.

The commercial activity of Batum is also paralyzed, but the removal of the menace of the Kniaz Potemkine may restore confidence.

The situation in the Caucasus is so bad that the authorities there dared not publish an official account of the naval mutiny and the events at Odessa.

At Kieff a non-commissioned officer has been tried by court-martial and sent to prison for disseminating revolutionary literature among the soldiers.

Serious anti-Semitic riots have occurred in the district around Nizhni-Novogorod. Educated Christians have also been attacked.

The police of Markarieff (sixty miles from Nizhni-Novgorod) are powerless to stop the excesses there. The town was given over to the mob for several hours.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.—The Russian Embassy authorized Turkey to sink the Kniaz Potemkine if she appeared at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

The Porte called the attention of the embassy to the possibility of the battleship attempting to force a passage of the Bosphorus, and asked what ought to be done under such circumstances. "Sink her without hesitation," was the reply.

The Turkish dispatch boat Izzedin was consequently sent to try to communicate with the Kniaz Potemkine and warn her not to go to Anadoli-Kavak, at the entrance of the Bosphorus.

LONDON, July 8.—A dispatch to a news agency from St. Petersburg says that a serious outbreak on the part of the men of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Naval Battalions occurred to-day at the Krinkovski Barracks in St. Petersburg.

The rioters, it is asserted, broke all the windows, and their officers were compelled to summon armed men from various military posts.

The dispatch adds that a general strike was decided upon to-day, to commence July 10, and that a great meeting is proposed for July 22.

MUTINY LONG PREPARED.

Revolutionists Used to Board Black Sea Warships at Night.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Tageblatt learns that the mutiny on the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine had long been prepared.

At Sevastopol, according to the paper, is a powerful revolutionary committee. When the late M. de Plehve was Minister of the Interior several members of it were banished to Siberia, but Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky allowed them to return, and they then began agitation in the navy. It is even said that officers of the Black Sea fleet read revolutionary tracts to the crews.

On board the Potemkine were two mechanics who were in reality leading members of the Revolutionary Committee. Other members of the committee frequently boarded the vessel at night, and they also went on board other ships of the fleet.

NOTHING TO DO WITH JAPAN.

It Is Said She Cannot Demand the Internment of the Potemkine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It is said here that if Japan should make a demand on Roumania for the internment of the Kniaz Potemkine she probably would be laughed at. The Russian battleship is not a factor in the war between Russia and Japan any more than an Italian battleship would be, and could not menace Japan under any circumstances.

Under various treaties it is impossible for the Russian Black Sea fleet to leave the Black Sea. When Rojestvensky was making up his ill-fated fleet there was some talk of including the Black Sea squadron in it, but it was quickly made manifest that this would not be permitted by the powers.

Russia is permitted to maintain a squadron in the Black Sea only on condition that the vessels never leave it. Admiral Chouknin's vessels have nothing to do with the war with Japan any more than so many police patrol boats would have, and Japan could not pretend that their appearance in a Roumanian port was any infraction of neutrality.

THREW DYNAMITE ON FOURTH.

Washington Man Arrested for Serious Injury to a Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—An entirely new Fourth of July outrage was revealed in the arrest to-day of Walter Minnes, charged with having assaulted Mrs. Annie M. Devine with a dangerous weapon.

Mrs. Devine was sitting in front of her house on the evening of the Fourth when four young men came down the street, and one of them threw at her an electric battery with a dynamite cartridge on it. Then they ran away. The cartridge exploded, and it is not yet known whether Mrs. Devine will live or not.

The batteries are used in blasting rocks, and are powerful.

TO EVADE KANSAS DECISION.

Gas Company Ordered from State Has Other Connections.

PITTSBURG, July 8.—The decision of the Kansas State Supreme Court prohibiting the Kansas Natural Gas Company from egaging in business in Kansas is not received with alarm by the owners of the company, who are Pittsburgers.

It is entirely probable that the letter of the Kansas Supreme Court mandate will be obeyed, but that the business of the corporation will be transacted in the State by one of its subsidiary concerns. Half a dozen concerns controlled by the same interests have been chartered in Kansas.

NO LINE FOR WHITESTONE.

Villagers Told First to Buy an Expensive Right of Way.

The people of Whitestone have been anxious for a long time to have a trolley connection between that village and Flushing, and their desire has been increased since the increase of fares on the Long Island Railroad. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has been frequently urged to extend its line from Flushing to Whitestone and on to Willet's Point and Bayside. On two occasions the Brooklyn Rapid Transit officials had been invited to go over the route and see what they thought of the proposition, but they failed to appear.

Yesterday, however, several of the road's officials accepted an invitation to go over the route, and they did so as the guests of the members of the Citizens' Improvement Associations of Whitestone and Flushing. After the route had been duly inspected the visitors were entertained at dinner at the Oakland Gold Club. The guests were President E. L. Winters, General Manager J. F. Calderwood, Dow A. Smith, Manager of surface lines, and Chief Engineer Klapp.

When dinner was over the hosts got down to business and asked Mr. Winters what he thought of their proposition and how soon the work could begin. They were disappointed when they were informed that nothing could be done until they got a right of way for the company.

As the land along the proposed route is valued at from $1,000 to $4,000 an acre, there is little hope for the road.

ADEE AT STATE DEPARTMENT.

May Conduct Foreign Relations Till Mr. Root Arrives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Second Assistant Secretary Alvey A. Adee took charge of the State Department to-day, having returned from his bicycle trip abroad. He will probably remain in charge for most of the Summer. Unless Mr. Loomis returns sooner, on Mr. Adee will fall the task of welcoming the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries and conducting other public business.

Secretary Root, though he will not assume charge of the department until September, is expected to take the oath of office shortly. He may come to Washington for the purpose, but there is nothing to prevent him from qualifying before a Judge in New York or elsewhere if he prefers that course.

SUICIDE IN A GREENHOUSE.

Gardener's Body Hanging from a Rafter—An Asthma Victim.

John Monkauer, a gardener, fifty-two years old, was found hanging from a rafter in the greenhouse of his employer, Karl Fentcrast, of Court Street, Stapleton, Staten Island, last night. He had mounted a chair, and after fastening one end of a clothesline around the rafter, had tied the other end about his neck and then kicked away the chair. He had been dead some time.

Monkauer had worked as a gardener on Staten Island for more than twenty years. For six months he had suffered greatly from asthma, and a few days ago a physician told him that he was incurable. Since then he had been very despondent. He leaves a widow and several children.

KANEKO'S MYSTERIOUS VISIT TO OYSTER BAY

It Is Admitted the Situation in the East Was Discussed.

BARON EXPECTS INDEMNITY

Speaks in High Terms of the New Russian Ambassador, Whom the President Will Receive Thursday.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 8.—It is admitted that the visit of Baron Kaneko of Japan to the President was for the purpose of discussing certain important phases of the situation in the Far East.

Baron Kaneko, who arrived here last evening, spent the night at Sagamore Hill. He left to-day for New York. When seen by THE TIMES correspondent he admitted that the war and the negotiations for peace had been discussed by the President and himself, but added that all information as to the trend of the discussion must come from Sagamore Hill.

"I came here at the invitation of President Roosevelt, whom I have known for fifteen years and who is a good friend of mine," said Baron Kaneko. "The President invited me to call at Sagamore Hill when I was received by him at Washington."

Baron Kaneko said that no political significance should be ascribed to his visit, and that he did not represent the Japanese Government in this country in on official way, adding:

"True, I have been a member of the Japanese Cabinet twice, but that should not signify anything at this time, since I am no longer a member. I came here in the first place to see the St. Louis Exposition. Since then I have found so many good friends who have invited me to their city homes and to their country homes that I simply have not been able to get away."

Baron Kaneko, who stands high in the confidence of the Mikado, and has been generally regarded as a special emissary from the Japanese Government, though the nature of his mission has never been made clear, added that he would probably remain in this country until late in the Autumn.

"What do you think of the report that Russia has gone direct to your Government with a request for an armistice?" the Baron was asked. He replied:

"I can scarcely credit that, as all official relations between the two countries were severed when war was declared."

Baron Kaneko said, however, that though no armistice existed, there was little likelihood of any fighting in Manchuria pending the meeting of the peace envoys.

"The rainy season is on out there," he said. "It will be over this month, but for many weeks to come the rivers will be swollen and the roads in such bad condition that military operations on a large scale would be impracticable."

"Did you discuss the question of an indemnity with the President?" was asked.

"I am afraid I am not at liberty to tell you what we discussed. You must get your information as to that from Sagamore Hill."

"What is your idea of the indemnity?"

"Japan has been compelled to spend a whole lot of money in this war, and I think we have a fair claim. As I read your American papers that impression is strengthened. You seemed to be impressed with the justice of our claim."

"Is the President of that impression also?"

"Again I must refer you to Sagamore Hill," said the Baron with a smile.

Baron Kaneko spoke in enthusiastic terms about Baron Rosen, the new Russian Ambassador at Washington and one of the peace envoys, saying:

"Baron Rosen was Minister to Japan twice, the last time just before the war. He is very popular with the Japanese Government for his charming personality. And the Baroness Rosen—she is a charming woman. She was very much beloved by our ladies."

"Do you expect the peace negotiations will result in bringing the war to an end?" Baron Kaneko was asked.

"I hope so," he replied.

Baron Kaneko, when asked regarding the probable fate of Port Arthur, expressed the opinion that it would remain a Japanese stronghold for all time.

"We bought it dear enough," he added with a sigh.

At the Executive Office it was said that, while condition in the Far East might have been among the things discussed by Mr. Roosevelt and Baron Kaneko, the Baron's visit was purely social.

This evening it was announced at the Executive Office that Baron Rosen would come here next Thursday to present his credentials to the President. This, it is said, will be the first time the representative of a foreign power has paid his initial call on the President outside of the White House. Ambassador Rosen will be brought from New York on the naval yacht Sylph, which is anchored off Sagamore Hill during the President's stay at his Summer home. He will be accompanied by Acting Secretary of State Adee, who will introduce him. The Baron will lunch with President Roosevelt, returning to New York on the Sylph the same evening.

CASSINI ENTERTAINS ROSEN.

Retiring Ambassador to Bear Message from President to Czar.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Count Cassini, the retiring Russian Ambassador, gave a dinner to-night to Baron Rosen, his successor. The other guests were the members of the embassy staff and Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul at Chicago, who came to Washington to pay his respects to Count Cassini.

Only friends called at the embassy in the course of the day to say good-by to the Ambassador. He expects to go direct to St. Petersburg for a conference with the Emperor.

It is understood that he will convey to the Emperor a personal message from President Roosevelt.

NOT DEFINITE ENOUGH.

Girl Only Knew That Her Aunt Lived Over a Saloon.

A young woman who said her name was Pauline Yentz, that she was twenty years old, and that she lived at 152 Brown Street, Philadelphia, called at the East Thirty-fifth Street Station late last night and asked Sergt. Branner for a night's lodging.

She said that she had come to New York looking for an aunt with a name the same as her own, who lived at 1,339 East Street, but that there were so many streets named "East" that she could not find her relative. She said her aunt lived over a saloon, but beyond that could give no further description of the place. There is an East Street, but the numbers do not run so high as 1,339. She was sent to the City Lodging House for the night.

HOLMES, COTTON REPORT JUGGLER, IS DISMISSED

Continued from Page 1.

that the letters signed "F." were written by F. A. Peckham.

Mr. Peckham, according to the report, stated that his only explanation was that he was trying to make some money in the cotton market. He declined to say anything of his relations with Holmes, Haas, or Van Riper.

The first questions asked of Holmes were as to his relations with Peckham and Van Riper. He said they all had been on intimate terms socially, and that when he had occasion to visit New York, which was frequently, his hotel bill had been paid by Van Riper or Peckham. He admitted that Peckham, Haas, and himself were at one time associated in a business venture in which Holmes was to have as a gift an interest equal to $6,000. Subsequently Haas transferred his interest in this firm to L. C. Van Riper. Van Riper said that the company was organized to handle cotton. Holmes testified that this was true, but that he was not aware at the start of the nature of the organization, and when he learned that the object of the company was to handle cotton, he withdrew.

HOLMES'S BUSINESS DEALS.

Holmes stated that he had sold to Van Riper about Feb. 19, 1905, a three-fourths interest in some mining property in Idaho for $75,000, this amount having been paid to him by Van Riper in two installments. Van Riper said that a contract had been made between Holmes and himself whereby Van Riper was supposed to have acquired a seven-eighths interest in some mining property, but that he had never seen the property nor had he any idea as to its value or exact location.

Van Riper said that Holmes wished to have a contract signed which would show that Van Riper had paid to Holmes a large sum of money for the mining property, in order that Holmes might be able to account for the possession of so much money.

Secretary Wilson says there seems to be every reason to believe from the report of Secret Service agents that Holmes could have given approximately correct information anywhere from one to three days in advance of the publication of the official report. During nearly the entire cotton reporting season of 1903 Holmes was in charge of the Bureau of Statistics in the absence of Chief Statistician Hyde in Europe. Since that time he has had access to the reports of the field agents who furnish the data upon which the cotton reports are based.

The most important reports come from Field Agent B. C. White and from the several State Agents, to all of which Holmes has had access. It was found that alterations had been made in the figures of Mr. White's report for October, 1903. The handwriting, the Secretary says, appeared to be that of Holmes.

WILSON CONTRADICTS VAN RIPER.

Secretary Wilson to-night declared that all the facts developed in the case up to date had been given to the public. There were some matters requiring further investigation, he said, and until they were cleared up he would refuse to discuss them. He denied suppressing any facts, and said that Van Riper, when under examination, flatly refused to answer certain questions.

The Secretary denied that he had assured Van Riper that he would not use his name in connection with the case. He did agree, he said, to refrain from publishing certain names which Van Riper had furnished on the latter's statement that to do so might subject him to personal violence.

So far as the June 3 report was concerned, Secretary Wilson declared that it was not got up by Holmes, but by Mr. Hyde himself, and it was correct as representing the best judgment of the official statisticians. The statement of Van Riper to the effect that a thorough investigation would disclose that the real acreage reduction was from 18 to 25 per cent., was without foundation, he said.

BEAR PLOT, SAYS VAN RIPER.

Tells How Juggling Was Done, but Denies Complicity.

L. C. Van Riper made a public statement yesterday after the publication of Secretary Wilson's report. He denied that he had had anything to do with plans to manipulate the cotton report and called on the Secretary to make public Van Riper's entire statement to him. He said in part:

"It came to my knowledge early in the year, without solicitation on my part, that plans were being laid to influence or manipulate the figures of the Government reports on cotton during the Summer months, beginning with June. It was planned by certain interests, including persons in responsible places in the Bureau of Statistics, to use influence to have Mr. Hyde sent to Europe so that Mr. Holmes would be the acting head of the Bureau of Statistics and in this place would have a free hand to furnish such reports as wanted.

"It was planned, as early as March, to use every effort they could to secure figures that would be as bearish as possible, so as to break the price of cotton to a low point, where certain interests could make large profits on the short side and then load up and make an enormous scoop on the long side. It was understood that in some cases Government agents' reports would be influenced in that direction, or even fictitious reports used.

"On June 1 I was informed that it was impossible to get the condition higher than 75 per cent. and the acreage reduction to show a decrease of less than 13 per cent. in spite of all they had tried to do, but that at the request of a certain large market operator the go-between was going back to Washington that night to try and have the figures stretched a little further, and to may knowledge said go-between took the 12:15 train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for Washington on the night of June 1, or rather the morning of June 2.

"On the morning of June 3, said go-between reported that he had succeeded in arranging to have the condition figures given 77, or higher, and the acreage reduction about 11½ per cent., which would be construed as bearish, and enable them to break the market. I received this advice before 9 o'clock on June 3, and the public knows what the figures were when announced at noon.

PROMISED SECRECY, HE SAYS.

"The notoriety attached to this matter is far from agreeable to me, and I was personally assured by Secretary Wilson that in bringing this matter to his attention I had done the department a great service, and that my name would not be mentioned in any way. Now that he has seen fit to publish or to give out for publication certain letters and documents that were intrusted to him confidentially, I think it only fair to ask him to give for publication my entire statement made to him, of which the above is a part, but which has been omitted in newspaper accounts that have been called to my attention.

"From what I know of various conversations and plans laid months in advance, I believe that a thorough investigation of the Bureau of Statistics would show that the real acreage reduction was from 18 to 25 per cent., and not 11½ per cent., as announced on June 3.

"My attorney and others will back me up in the statement that I had nothing to do with the plans made by these parties, but merely on legal advice, and in the hope of doing a great public service, followed the plans as outlined and advised by my attorney, and at the proper time took such measures as I deemed right and just to the cotton trade and to the Agricultural Department."

Secretary Wilson's report, made known after the close of the market, caused something of a sensation among cotton men here, through the mention of brokers who, it was suggested, might be concerned in obtaining the advance crop report figures. Three or four names, in addition to those used in the official report, were mentioned by cotton men.

VAN RIPER'S HISTORY.

Lewis C. Van Riper, named in the report as the principal negotiator of the "leak," is conducting the United States Mailing and Advertising Agency, at 108 Fulton Street. He has been known in connection with various mining and brokerage schemes in this city since 1897, and prior to that time was in Chicago.

Van Riper about 1894 was a carpenter in Elgin, Ill., and lost some $500 through his confidence in the advertisement of a "discretionary" broker. It appears that he went to Chicago to look up the matter, and, either because the opportunities of the discretionary brokerage business appealed to him or for some other reason formed, not long after, the brokerage firm of Van Riper & Co. It was about this time that the Post Office Department issued an order prohibiting any broker from advertising as a commission house unless he had membership in some Exchange. So Van Riper acquired an Exchange member in the person of one Kelley, a lawyer, who belonged to the Chicago Board of Trade. This was in 1896. An indictment for running a bucket shop was followed by Van Riper's quitting the firm, and in 1897 he came to New York.

He joined the firm of Hotchkiss & Co., which failed, many customers sustaining losses. He was next in the firm of Lawrence & Simmons, which failed, and later operated in his own name, as L. C. Van Riper & Co. Taking offices at 11 Broadway, he did business as an "advisory" broker.

HIS ADVISORY LETTERS.

There are extant a few of Van Riper's letters to customers. In one, under date of Aug. 29, 1899, he recommends strongly the firm of Carley, Rosengarten & Carley, originators of the Carley "wire," use of which was forbidden to members of the Consolidated Stock Exchange some months ago under penalty of expulsion. Carley, Rosengarten & Carley are out of business now, and so are two or three of their customers. Others whom Van Riper recommended were Chester B. Lawrence & Co., once of 32 Broad Street, and C. W. Morgan & Co., once of 20 Broad Street, both now out of business.

In the days of District Attorney Gardiner, an indictment was found against Van Riper, but never was brought to trial. When Van Riper had occasion to sue a newspaper for libel recently, it appeared that the papers in this case had disappeared from the District Attorney's office. The libel suit has not been decided.

The business of the New York Mailing and Advertising Agency does not require all of Mr. Van Riper's time, so he has continued to trade occasionally in cotton. His office looks very much like an ordinary advertising agency, with two large rooms containing perhaps a hundred typewriters and an extensive plant for mailing and manifolding.

Certain persons who had occasion recently to inquire found that Lock Box 543 of the General Post Office was receiving in addition to Van Riper's mail, a considerable part of the mail for the following institutions:

The New York Mailing and Advertising Agency.

J. L. McLean & Co., (now failed and expelled from the Consolidated Stock Exchange for "obvious fraud.")

J. F. Morhardt & Co., (brokers, also failed.)

The United States Mining Journal.

The following other facts were disclosed: That The United States Mining Journal devoted a considerable part of its advertising space to advertisements of McLean & Co. and Morhardt & Co. and of the mining stocks these firms were selling; that the United States Mining Journal wrote to its inquiring subscribers in strong recommendation of these and similar stocks; that when McLean & Co. failed, Van Riper appeared as a secured creditor for $18,000. The advertising columns of the United States Mining Journal now are devoted to the advertisements of another firm of brokers, the mail for which goes to Lock Box 543.

A Tailoring Sale without an equal.

The Stock of

Burnham & Phillips

comprising thousands of yards of the most exclusive cloths imported has been reduced

25% to 33⅓%

in order to close out every piece of summer and medium weight materials

$28 & $30 Suits now $20

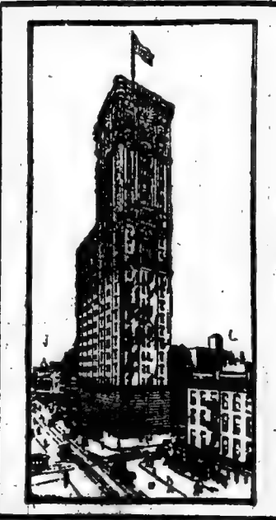
$7 & $8 Trousers now $5

The largest, finest and most exclusive stock at the ordinary prices paid for ready-made work.

119 & 121 Nassau St.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.



BE IN THE CENTRE

Desirable Office, containing 160 square feet, 2 large windows,

TO RENT.

Rent $550 per annum

All Modern Improvements

Times Building

Times Square

Building open at all hours.
Subway Station in Building.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on Premises or 189 Broadway.

SEASON'S HOTTEST DAY COOLED BY SLIGHT RAIN

Heat and Humidity Combine to Torture Humanity.

FOUR DEATHS REPORTED

The Only Respite Was the Electrical Storm and Shower in Afternoon—Ball of Fire on Brooklyn Bridge.

The combination of high temperature and excessive humidity which prevailed in New York and its vicinity—especially in Manhattan—yesterday served to make the day the most disagreeable of the Summer. Three deaths in Brooklyn were attributed to the heat, while one from the same cause was reported in Manhattan. Atmospheric conditions were somewhat modified by a shower and thunderstorm in the middle of the afternoon.

It was a day such as made the late riser wonder if he didn't leave his clothes on the radiator over night. A day that made lean men feel as though they were fat and fat men wish that they weren't nearly so fat. It was a collar-wilting, ambition-shriveling, blistering day. So heavy was the moisture in the air that one felt as though he were carrying a trunk on his back, even though he wore the lightest clothing and carried his hat in his hand.

Persons whose business cares did not call them too urgently remained at home in light garments, taking only light exercise with fans. The busiest workers were the soda fountain men. Thirsty, sweltering throngs fringed the counters all day. In and out of doors it was a humid, sticky, muggy, downright hot day.

The humidity was at its maximum in the early morning, registering 90 per cent. at 8 o'clock. At the same hour the thermometer registered 70. As the temperature continued to rise the percentage of moisture decreased somewhat, but the general average maintained about the same ratio until the afternoon shower. There was but slight change in the barometric reading throughout the day.

At noon the thermometer registered 85 degrees, the maximum for the day. The heat seemed most intense on the sidewalks of the narrow streets overshadowed by skyscrapers. The tenants of the upper floors of the big office buildings whose business did not take them to the street level for hours at a time passed the day in comparative comfort.

The employes of such business houses as close on Saturday afternoon started with a rush for the beaches shortly after the noon hour. They found that crowds had preceded them.

Hundreds who crossed the bridge during the afternoon shower saw a peculiar and somewhat alarming display of electricity. One of the feed wires broke at the Manhattan tower, and a huge ball of fire rolled down the wire and seemed to envelop two Brooklyn-bound cars, which were just beneath the dangling end of the wire. The electrical display was accompanied by a report like the roar of a 13-inch gun, and the passengers sprang from the cars in great haste. A few suffered slight shocks, but no one was injured.

In Brooklyn the deaths of James Mueller, seven months old, of 47 Herkimer Place, Helen Condon, ten months old, of 22 Bancroft Place, and James Curry, forty-two years old, of 324 Grand Street, were attributed to the heat.

J. Blumberg, thirty-five years old, a deckhand on the tug Dubois, was prostrated by the heat while working on the boat at Pier 11 North River. He was seized with convulsions and died shortly after in the Hudson Street Hospital.

Several heat prostrations were reported.

KNAPP PRAISES MORTON.

Denies That Commerce Commission Disagrees with the President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Denial that the Inter-State Commerce Commission or any of its members have ever criticised the President's action in Paul Morton's case was made to-day by Chairman Martin A. Knapp, who took occasion to indorse Mr. Morton enthusiastically.

Mr. Knapp had been away on a trip, and on his return was indignant to find newspaper clippings indicating that the commission had taken issue with the President.

"So far as I have knowledge or belief these statements are altogether at variance with the truth," declared Mr. Knapp. "Speaking for myself, I want simply to add that in all of my experience of fourteen years I have not come in contact with a railway official who has been more candid or straightforward than Mr. Morton or more helpful to the work of the commission.

"I especially admire the President, who knows all of the facts, for publicly upholding one who is sought to be made the victim of his own frankness and courage. Mr. Morton was the first railroad official in the country to take a positive stand against the payment of rebates and other railway abuses.

"For years Mr. Morton has been a consistent and courageous advocate of railroad reform, and I am satisfied that his opinion as to the legislation which is needed to effectually put an end to rebates and rate discriminations would not differ materially from mine."

EFFORT AT RESCUE SPOILED.

Man Who Was Trying to Save Boy Was Dragged Ashore.

YONKERS, July 8.—Three men risked their lives in vain to-night to save a boy from drowning. Although one of the men succeeded in bringing him ashore he could not be resuscitated. The victim was Antonio Giannunizio, sixteen years of age, but his address has not been learned.

In the Nepperhan River is the Glen swimming pool, which shelves off gradually to a depth of fourteen feet. The boy, who evidently could not swim, entered the water to take a bath. On the bank with his clothes he left a butcher's basket containing meat. The boy was identified by an order book, in which his name was written.

About 500 feet above the spot at which the boy entered the water there is a foot bridge. A stranger who was on the bridge heard the boy's cries for help, and, jumping into the stream without waiting even to remove his shoes, struck out to where the lad was trying to keep afloat. The boy grabbed his would-be rescuer around the throat, and both went under.

When the stranger jumped into the water he was seen by the three Terrill brothers, who were standing at Yonkers and Nepperhan Avenues. Thinking he was about to commit suicide, two of the brothers plunged into the river and dragged the man ashore.

He was nearly exhausted, but managed to say that a boy was drowning in the river. After diving repeatedly, Luke Terrill found the boy and brought him to land.

The stranger who had risked his life disappeared.

Little Girl Dragged Under Car Fender.

Emma Webb, six years old, of 714 East One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, was struck by a trolley car at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street last night and dragged twenty feet by the fender before the car could be stopped. Her right foot was broken, and she was injured internally.

Pasteboard Mill Burned.

MILLBURN, N. J., July 8.—Lighthipe's pasteboard mill here was destroyed by fire to-night. It was necessary to call on the firemen of Short Hills and Wyoming to aid the local department. The loss is $40,000, covered by insurance.

DISARMED TWO ROBBERS.

Zimmer Took a Pistol from One and a Club from the Other.

Martin Zimmer, a muscular mechanic, vanquished two highwaymen who attacked him yesterday morning on the Old South Road, Jamaica. He took a pistol away from one of them and a club from the other, and, with his spoils of war, went to the Jamaica Police Station, where he told his story.

"I was working for a man named John Stebblin," Zimmer explained, "and we had a disagreement. I quit work Friday, and he wouldn't let me have my tools, so I got out a summons for him. I went to his house Friday night and couldn't get in. Then I went to sleep under a tree, making up my mind to wait until morning. It was just about light when two men waked me up. One of them drew a pistol and the other raised a club over my head. Both of them wanted money. I gave the chap with the pistol a kick that put him out of business, and then took the club away from the other. When I got through they were glad enough to run."

"Why didn't you bring in the highwaymen, too?" asked the Captain, eyeing Zimmer admiringly.

"What was the use?" Zimmer replied. "I handed them all they had coming. I just thought I'd drop in and let you know."

PROVED SHE WAS NOT DEAD.

Woman Claimed Inheritance Held for Her for Ten Years.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., July 8.—Mrs. Matilda von Linden of Newark, N. J., whose Berks County relatives had given her up as dead, appeared in court here to-day and established her right to an inheritance of $560.

Mrs. Von Linden is sixty-five years of age. She and her aunt, Mary Arnold, aged eighty-four years, who started the proceedings to have her declared dead, met to-day for the first time in forty-five years. Mrs. Arnold recognized her niece as soon as they saw each other.

Mrs. Von Linden said she was born in Perry, this county, in 1840. She first married Henry Minnich of Lehigh County. Several years later they separated. She located in Newark twenty-six years ago and married Von Linden, a contractor, who died eleven years ago.

In the opinion of the court she fully established her identity. The $560 she inherits has been held by Solomon K. Hoffman, executor of the estate, for ten years. Her first husband, Henry Minnich of Minnich's Station wrote a few years ago that he thought her dead over thirty years.

QUITS BECAUSE OF BENDER.

Dr. Pryor Complains of Scant Funds for Tuberculosis Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, July 8.—Dr. J. H. Pryor said to-day regarding the cause of his resignation as Superintendent of the State Hospital for Incipient Tuberculosis:

"I resigned because of too many fetters, too much red tape, too many bosses, and too much humbug in civil service administration. While I was the responsible head of the hospital too much power was centralized in H. H. Bender, the Fiscal Supervisor at Albany. Necessary appropriations have been cut, so that while there is room for 175 patients we can care for only 100.

"I want to say there was no friction with the Governor. He has been a warm friend of mine and the institution. The resignation was originally sent on March 1, but no action was taken. Recently I have insisted on its acceptance. There will be a meeting of the Trustees on Monday."

THEY REMOVE A POSTMASTER.

Lissenden's Bondsmen Then Name New Man for Mariners' Harbor.

The bondsmen of William E. Lissenden, the Postmaster of Mariners' Harbor, S. I., who alleges that he was assaulted in the front of the Post Office on the morning of July 4 and his safe rifled of $500 in money and $400 in stamps, held a meeting last night at which the Post Office Inspectors, who have been looking into the case, were present.

The bondsmen decided to "remove" Lissenden and "named" H. Dean Swift, who was formerly Postmaster at Mariners' Harbor, as his successor. They assert they have power to do this, as they are responsible for any deficiency that may occur in the Post Office.

The bondsmen are William Carey, Charles Conklin, and A. N. Stephens, all of Mariners' Harbor. They went over the report of the Inspectors who have made the investigation, and then decided on the Postmaster's removal.

The Inspectors said they would send their report to the Attorney General, and that the case would come before the Federal Grand Jury, which sits in Brooklyn next week.

SOUTHERN OIL FAILURE.

Creditors of Independent Company Say Banks Will Lose.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 8.—The closing of the Darlington Trust Company's doors at Darlington, S. C., with a notice saying that the failure was caused by troubles of the Independent Oil Company, was followed by the filing of petitions by creditors of the oil company in two courts, alleging indebtedness of about $750,000, with assets mainly based on cost of mills, which was less than $100,000.

Banks all over the country are said to hold paper of this concern, including many warehouse receipts for oil, which the petitions allege may not exist. The capital stock of the company was $1,000,000, and was largely held in South Carolina, Charleston having a considerable amount.

In the United States Court here to-day Judge Brawley appointed Bright Williamson, R. Bee Lebby, and R. H. Sass receivers for the oil company. Then follows the appointment of Williamson as receiver by Judge Watts of the State Court. Judge Watts has also appointed J. C. Lide, former cashier, and T. E. Williamson, Jr., receivers for the Darlington Trust Company.

HAS STOLEN 100 BICYCLES.

New York Man a Prisoner in Newark Confesses Many Thefts.

NEWARK, July 8.—A young man, who says he is George Clark and that his home is in New York, although he would not tell where, is a prisoner at Police Headquarters. He was arrested in Market Street by Detective Sergeants Long and Ryan, on suspicion of having stolen a wheel. He was riding a bicycle that had the letters "L. U." cut in the saddle.

Clark confessed that he had stolen upward of 100 wheels since May 1, most of them in Manhattan and Brooklyn. He admitted that he had stolen the one which he was riding from the curb at Broad and Clinton Streets. He said that he had disposed of the stolen wheels in Manhattan and Long Island City.

He gave the police the name of one dealer whom, he says, he has practically kept stocked.

DISCLOSING THE FRAUDS IN OREGON LAND CASES

Father and Son Testify They Were to Get $75 for "Rights."

HOPE FOR MORE CONVICTIONS

Secretary Hitchcock Says There Are 102 Indictments of "Stool Pigeons" in Montana.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 8.—Suggestions that the defense in the case of the United States against Congressman Williamson, Dr. Van Gesner, and Martin R. Biggs had tampered with the witnesses were made to-day by the prosecution. A direct question asked of Green Beard, one of the witnesses of the Government, if he had not been told by the defense that if he testified "right" there was money in it, was headed off by the objection of ex-Judge Bennett for the defense. The objection was sustained and the witness did not answer.

A father and son, Green Beard and Henry Beard, Crook County ranchmen employed by Williamson and Gesner, testified that they took claims with the assistance and suggestion of Gesner, understanding that on final proof the entrymen were to get $75 clear for their rights.

A letter was introduced by District Attorney Heney, written by Dr. Gesner to Henry Beard, which said:

"The only thing to do is to relinquish your timber claim. The department has tip on the business, and I have got to get out from under the whole thing."

Both witnesses said they were induced to file on land adjoining the Gesner sheep ranch near Prineville by Gesner. The elder Beard became uneasy and relinquished his filing, Gesner paying him back his filing fee. The son did not take this advice and retained his land, making final proof.

BOSTON, July 8.—Secretary Hitchcock, who was here to-day on his way to his Summer home, in Dublin, N. H., discussing land frauds in the Far West, said:

"The conviction of Senator Mitchell is the first of many which we hope to secure in the near future. We have been working on this matter for several years, and we have now got near where we can accomplish results. We have 102 indictments in Montana of stool pigeons who have impersonated insolvent homesteaders and turned over the certificates for money."

MINERS GOT BRASS MONEY.

Federal Officers Interfere with a Texas Coal Company's Scheme.

LYTTLE, Texas, July 8.—The Lyttle Coal Company has surrendered to the Government officials 1,819 pieces of brass which have been used by the company in paying wages to its miners and accepted as cash at various stores of the town.

The checks were subject to a discount when presented as currency. They were in denominations from 5 cents to one dollar, and were regularly coined and milled. Secret Service men allege that such use of this species of "money" is in direct violation of the counterfeiting laws.

One miner who refused to submit to the discount offered at the company store brought suit in a local court for the recovery of the face value of his checks, and won the case.

CAUTIOUS HATTER ROBBED.

Kept His Panamas in a Safe, but Lost One, Anyway.

Le Sugar keeps a hat shop in the basement at 522 Sixth Avenue. On entering the establishment one sees hats priced at 10 cents, but on going further back the prices range upward. He keeps his panamas in a safe in the back end of the basement.

Joyously did his heart thump yesterday afternoon when a stylishly dressed young man came in and would not be satisfied until he stood before the array of panamas that had been taken from the safe. Even more joyously did his heart leap when the young man said: "Ah! this fits perfectly; I'll take it. Oh, the price doesn't matter."

Humming a little tune, Le Sugar turned to put away the rest of his precious panamas. He turned around—and lo! the man and hat had vanished.

Detectives McGuire and Harrison of the Tenderloin Station are searching for a clue wearing a panama hat.

GANG ATTACKS DETECTIVES.

Try to Rescue Members Arrested in a Free-for-All Fight.

Detectives John England and Patrick Clynes of the Morrisania Police Station were sent to stop a street fight at One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street and Morris Avenue yesterday. After a struggle they arrested John Lynch of 522 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Edward King of 510 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street.

The detectives started for the station with the prisoners. The rest of the gang attacked them with stones, but they held on to the prisoners. As soon as they had safely landed the two men in cells they started back for more.

Again they were attacked. England was struck with a stone on the back of the head and Clynes was hit in the back. They managed to get two more prisoners—Emil Feger of 522 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and Edward Garrig of 518 East One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street—and locked them up.

MAROCZY STILL LEADER.

Janowski a Close Second in the Chess Tournament.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 8.—In the international chess tournament to-day, on the nineteenth round, Janowski beat Marco, Marshall beat Taubenhaus, Schlechter beat Wolf, Maroczy won from Leonhardt, Burn defeated Blackburne, and Teichmann and Alapin drew. Tarrasch and Tschigorin did not finish their game. The two adjourned games from the seventeenth round were also decided, Schlechter scoring against Alapin and Marshall drawing with Wolf. Maroczy still leads. The scores to date are:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7½	10½	Marshall	10	9
Blackburne	7	12	Schlechter	12½	6½
Burn	10	9	Tarrasch	11½	6½
Janowski	13	5	Taubenhaus	3½	15½
Leonhardt	9	10	Teichmann	10	8
Marco	11	8	Tschigorin	5	13
Maroczy	13½	5½	Wolf	7½	11½

FIND CITIZENSHIP FRAUDS.

Federal Authorities in Michigan and Massachusetts to Prosecute.

DETROIT, July 8.—Thirty-four indictments and a report criticising the Records Court of Detroit for lax methods in the naturalization of foreigners were presented to-day to Judge Swan of the United States Court by the Federal Grand Jury, which has for several weeks been investigating the fraudulent naturalization of Italians here.

Twenty of the indictments are against Ferdinand Palma, a former city detective and an Italian leader here. Antonio Orlando, Frank Napolitano, and Joseph Maseri are among the others indicted.

The report recommends that laws be passed providing that applicants in naturalization cases and their witnesses be examined in open court as thoroughly as would be done in the trial of cases.

BOSTON, July 8.—Following the recent crusade by the State authorities against Democratic politicians in Cambridge in connection with election frauds, the Federal authorities have taken action, and John J. Keane and Ignatius Lawton are under arrest on the charge of fraud in securing naturalization papers.

Keane has been active in Democratic ward politics. He was arrested in connection with the illegal registration cases, but after trial the court ordered a verdict of acquittal.

Keane and Lawton were arraigned during the day before United States Commissioner Dodge. Lawton pleaded guilty, but Keane wished to consult with counsel. Assistant District Attorney Lewis also suggested that a plea of not guilty might be entered on behalf of Lawton. Both men were held in $2,000 bonds.

BRIDGE OVER THE ZAMBESI.

Cape to Cairo Railway Structure at Victoria Falls Is 420 Feet High.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—In continuation of United States Consul Ravndal's reports on the Cape to Cairo Railway, United States Vice Consul William C. Magelssen, Beirut, Syria, transmits on April 25 the following article from a recent issue of The Gazette, published at Alexandria, Egypt:

"A most important link in the line from the Cape to Cairo was formed on Saturday week when the great bridge—the highest in the world—over the gorge at the Victoria Falls, on the Zambesi River, was connected up. This cantilever bridge, which forms another link in the Cape to Cairo Railway, initiated by the late Cecil Rhodes, crossed the Zambesi for a distance of 650 feet at a height from low water level to the rails of 420 feet, or about 380 feet from high water. The second highest bridge in the world is the Viaduct du Viaur, in France, 375 feet.

"The bridge was built by an English company on the girder pattern. It is constructed in three spans and has a width of 30 feet. The work was commenced simultaneously from both banks of the river, an electric motor cable with a span of 900 feet, the largest thing of its kind yet attempted, carrying the material from one side to the other. The bridge has ten bays in all, and the rate of construction was estimated at about two bays a month. The delicacy of the operations may be judged from the fact that the slightest deviation from a level would have been productive of considerable difficulties. As it is, the bottom booms have been bolted up.

"The Cape to Cairo Railway is an endeavor to connect Egypt with South Africa by a line 5,700 miles long. From the north the railway has reached Khartoum, a distance (allowing for the river gap between Assuan and Wady Halfa) of 1,400 miles. In the south good progress has been made north of the Zambesi, on the section known as the northern extension, from the Victoria Falls to Kaloma, the administrative centre of Barotseland, a distance of 100 miles. From Kalomo the line is to be continued for another 250 miles in a northeasterly direction. It is probable that from Tanganyika there will be two lines, one through the Congo and another through German territory."

NO WALK-OUT AT NAVY YARD.

But Employes Ask Secretary Bonaparte for Half Holiday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—As a result of the punishment of those navy yard employes who walked out of the yard at noon last Saturday, all were on duty this afternoon.

Two representatives of the men had called upon Secretary Bonaparte to ask that a half holiday be given them such as is given to other department employes. Mr. Bonaparte promised to take the matter up for consideration next week.

An Arrest Follows a Girl's Death.

Halsey C. Chatterton, a publisher, living at the Long Acre apartments, who was returning home about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, noticed an undertaker's wagon and three men in front of a sanitarium at 165 West Forty-seventh Street. He thought this strange, and stopped to await developments. He saw the men enter the basement and place the body of a woman in a wicker basket. Then he told Philip J. O'Dwyer, manager of the Long Acre apartments, what he had seen, and sent him to call a policeman. Policeman Hughes was the first to get there. While he was calling up Capt. Gallagher of the West Forty-seventh Street Station the undertaker's wagon hurried away, but Mr. Chatterton had seen the name of the firm on the vehicle.

When the police questioned the undertakers they said that they thought everything perfectly regular. They had consented to take the body from the sanitarium after midnight on the plea that it would save other patients from knowing of the death. The death certificate was signed by Dr. George E. Morgan of 69 West Ore Hundred and Fiftieth Street, and gave the cause of death as paralysis of the heart and abdominal tumor.

The dead woman was Miss Mamie Jeannette Thompson, a seamstress, of Peekskill.

Coroner Scholer, who made an autopsy, found that she had died of other causes than those named in the certificate.

Capt. Gallagher then sent detectives to arrest the three doctors concerned in the case. They had no trouble in finding Dr. Morgan. He declared that his arrest was an outrage. He had been called in for a consultation, he said, but had been misled by the statements of the other physicians. On his second visit to the girl, he said, he found her dying, and when she was dead he had given what he believed to be a proper death certificate.

Arnheim's Semi-Annual Remnant Sale

Monday's offerings will have some choice pickings. These suits, worth double, are tailored in the Arnheim up-to-date style with unbreakable fronts. Suit to measure, **$18.00.** Trousers, **$4.50.**

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

WHITECAPS AT RHINEBECK.

Give a Husband a Beating and Leave Him in Street.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 8.—Rhinebeck, the home of the Astors, Chandlers, Mortons, and other distinguished families, has had an outbreak of lawlessness in the form of a whitecap visitation. The victim is Thomas McElroy, formerly a railway clerk, who has a wife and a home there.

McElroy had received warnings, but ignored them. On his way home last night in front of the Methodist church he was seized by a band of men masked with white caps. In silence the band gave McElroy a beating. When he dropped weak and fainting his assailants dispersed. McElroy was found by villagers, who took him home.

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

An Important Clearance Sale of

Suits and Dresses for Women

At Reduced Prices.

Concerned are five hundred and six garments, embracing practically our entire stock of silk and wool suits and dresses, together with a large collection of lingerie dresses and linen suits.

Tailored Coat Suits of taffeta, rajah or pongee silks, silk-serge, panama cloth, broadcloth, voile, clay serge, plain and fancy mohair, in black and a variety of colors and English checks, in long, tight-fitted, semi-fitted and short coat models.

Regularly $21.50 to $37.50.	Special at $15.00
Regularly $39.50 to $55.00.	Special at $24.00
Regularly $59.00 to $98.00.	Special at $37.50

Linen Coat Suits, elaborately hand embroidered, and dresses of batiste, mull, handkerchief linen and lawn, hand embroidered, together with lace trimmed dresses of white net, swiss and organdy.

Regularly $18.50 to $25.00.	Special at $14.00
Regularly $27.50 to $33.50.	Special at $19.00
Regularly $35.00 to $48.50.	Special at $24.00
Regularly $50.00 to $75.00.	Special at $39.00

A Clearance Sale of

High Grade Oxfords for Women

Gibson Ties of tan buckskin, Spanish arch and short vamp, with turn or welted soles and two-inch Cuban heels.	Regularly $3.50 & $5
Gibson Ties of champagne kid with hand turned soles and Cuban or Louis XV. heels.	Special at $2.85
Gibson Ties of tan Russian calf. Oxford Ties of brown vici kid, plain or tipped, with turned soles and Cuban heels. Oxford Ties of tan Russian calf, welted soles.	Regularly $3 & $3.50 Special
Walking Pumps of patent leather with ribbon bow, turned soles and 1¼ inch Cuban heels.	at $1.95

An Important Sale of Waists

At Price Concessions of About One-Half.

This you may accept as an event of no mean import since the sale concerns some six thousand seven hundred white waists high enough in character to satisfy our exacting standard.

They are fashioned of sheer lawns, batiste, handkerchief linens and medium weight linens in a most diversified series of open front and open back, surplice and low neck, short and long sleeve models, many of which are elaborately hand embroidered and trimmed with laces. The following schedule demonstrates how very generous are the price concessions:

Regularly $1.25 and $1.50.	Special at 69c
Regularly $1.75 to $2.00.	Special at 98c
Regularly $3.00 to $3.50.	Special at $1.95
Regularly $4.00 to $4.50.	Special at $2.95
Regularly $5.00 to $7.00.	Special at $3.95
Regularly $7.50 to $10.00.	Special at $4.95

A Clearance Sale of

Undermuslins for Women

To effect an absolute clearance of the odds and ends from our regular stock, together with certain garments with which our June sale left us, the prices have been reduced greatly.

Gowns of nainsook or cambric, low or square neck, with short sleeves and trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Formerly 98c, $1.25, $1.50 and $2.50
Special at 79c, 98c, $1.19 and $1.98

Chemises of nainsook, in skirt length models, trimmed with laces and ribbon.

Formerly 98c, $1.25, $1.98 and $2 50
Special at 79c, 98c, $1.50 and $1.98

Drawers and Corset Covers of nainsook, trimmed with German Valenciennes lace or French embroidery.

Formerly 75c, 98c, $1.25, $1.50 and $1.98
Special at 50c, 79c, 98c, $1.19 and $1.39

Petticoats of soft cambric or lawn, with deep umbrella flounces, trimmed with English or French embroidery, point de Paris, torchon or Valenciennes laces and insertions.

Formerly 98c, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50 to $8.95
Special at 79c, 98c, $1.39, $1.98 to $6.95

A Clearance Sale of

Edges & Insertions

About two thousand yards of nainsook and swiss edges and insertions in a diversified and desirable series of designs have been subjected to the following price reductions:

Three to five inches wide, Value 25c to 40c At 17c

Three to nine inches wide, Value 45c to 75c At 25c

An Important Offer:

Ribbed Vests

Special at 79c.

Regularly $1.00 to $2.00.

If the garments came to us through the regular channels the extraordinary price concessions would be impossible. The benefits are yours—wholly. Two styles—of pure silk or fine lisle thread in pink, white or blue.

A Clearance Sale of

Apparel for Infants and Children

SHORT COATS of pique, pongee, mohair and cloths.
Formerly $3.95, $4.50, $5.50 up to $13.50.
Special at $2.98, $3.50, $3.95 up to $10.50

LONG CLOAKS of wool and silk and wool fabrics.
Formerly $10.90, $15.50 and $25.00
Special at $7.75, $9.75 and $16.50

SHORT DRESSES, French hand made.
Formerly $2.98, $4.50, $5.50 up to $15.50
Special at $1.98, $2.98, $3.95 up to $10.95

LONG DRESSES, French hand made.
Formerly $1.98, $3.50, $4.90 up to $16.50
Special at $1.75, $2.50, $2.98 up to $8.50

SHORT DRESSES of white and colored fabrics.
Formerly 69c, 98c, $1.50 up to $7.50
Special at 50c, 75c, 98c up to $4.95

A Clearance Sale of

Unmade Robes

White lawn robes with full skirt and waist pattern elaborated with embroidery, medallions and bands. Formerly $8.75
Special at 4.50.

Robes of heavy and handkerchief linens, hand embroidered and of allover embroidery.

Formerly $19.50.	At $10.00.
Formerly $25.50.	At $13.25.
Formerly $28.00.	At $14.00.
Formerly $35.00.	At $17.50.
Formerly $56.00.	At $28.00.

A Clearance Sale of

Corsets

Divers models and brands, all of a high character, fashioned of summer coutil and plain or fancy white batiste in styles designed for all manner of figures.

Value $4.50	At $2.45
Value $2.50	At $1.45

We maintain a complete stock of girdles and braziers for the service of those who practice the strenuous outdoor sports.
50c. to $3.25.

A Sale of

Petticoats

Petticoats of alpaca in black, cardinal, navy or brown, walking length models.
Value $3.95. At $2.98

Petticoats of striped madras in a variety of colors.
Value $1.50. At 98c

Petticoats of striped ginghams in various colors.
Value 98c. At 79c

A Clearance Sale of

Dress Fabrics

Melange Voiles in a variety of colors including bluet and white, brown and white, gray and white, lavender and white and blue and white.
Value 75c and $1.00 At 25c

Fancy Voiles, wool grenadines, checked voiles, twines, melange voiles and knub effects in variety of colors.
Value $1, $1.25, $1.50 & $2.50
Special at 69c

Remnants of high grade wool dress fabrics in every conceivable weave and color at one-half the former prices.

Formerly 50c	At 25c
Formerly 68c	At 35c
Formerly 75c	At 38c
Formerly $1.00	At 50c
Formerly $1.25	At 63c
Formerly $1.50	At 75c

A Clearance Sale of

Cotton Fabrics

Cotton Etamine Suitings with fancy woven plaids on solid grounds and Lace Tissue in plain colors, of both of which we present a variety of colors and designs.

Value 12½c to 19c the yard.
Special at 5c.

Remnants of novelty cotton fabrics involving more than five hundred lengths of the season's most favored summer fabrics in a varied collection of weaves and colors from three to ten yards long.

Value up to 35c the yard.
Special at 6c.

A Clearance Sale of

Summer Silks

Pongee Silks, twenty-seven inches wide, with self colored embroidered dots.
Formerly $1.50. At 75c

Pongee Silks, twenty-seven inches wide, in an extensive series of colors.
Formerly 69c to $1.25. At 49c

Fancy Shirt Waist Silks, nineteen inches wide.
Formerly 50c to 75c. At 39c

Black Japanese Silks, twenty-seven inches wide, Lyon's dye, soft, brilliant finish.
Formerly 50c. At 39c

French Foulard Silks, in exclusive designs, for the most part light grounds, with two toned printed faconne effects.
Formerly $1.50. At 75c

Taffeta Silk, 19 inches wide, in thirty desirable shades; lengths from 8 to 15 yards.
Formerly 75c. At 49c

Remnants. Several hundred short lengths of fine silks from 1½ to 7 yards long.

Formerly 69c.	At 35c
Formerly 75c.	At 38c
Formerly $1.00.	At 50c
Formerly $1.25.	At 63c

REID AND LANSDOWNE EULOGIZE JOHN HAY

Belated Fourth of July Dinner Held in London.

ROOSEVELT A PEACE APOSTLE

British Foreign Secretary's Words in Speaking of His Efforts to End the War in the Far East.

LONDON, July 8.—The belated dinner of the American Society in celebration of the Fourth of July, which was given tonight, was the first occasion of a public meeting between Whitelaw Reid and Foreign Minister Lansdowne since Mr. Reid's appointment as Ambassador to Great Britain. Both Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Reid delivered speeches in which the services of the late Secretary of State Hay to the world and the good relations existing between Great Britain and America were the keynotes.

The dinner was held in the banqueting hall of the Hotel Cecil, which was crowded with resident and visiting Americans and representative Englishmen. Marshall O. Fox, President of the American Society, presided. Ambassador Reid sat at the right and Lord Lansdowne at the left of Mr. Fox. Other prominent persons present included Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador; Taotai Tang Shao-Ki, the Chinese Minister; M. Metaxas, the Greek Minister; the Earl of Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada; Rear Admiral John C. Watson, United States Navy; Sir Squire Bancroft, Sir Hiram Maxim, and D. O. Mills.

The Chairman proposed a toast to King Edward. He was followed by Lord Lansdowne, who toasted President Roosevelt.

Lord Lansdowne said that among the great statesmen of America he did not know of any one who held a greater fascination for Englishmen than President Roosevelt. Referring to the good relationh between Great Britain and the United States, Lord Lansdowne said that Englishmen were satisfied that any differences between the two countries would be settled in a reasonable manner, and that there was no reason why Great Britain and America should not march side by side. President Roosevelt, he said, stood before the world as an apostle of peace, having recently rendered the greatest service to civilization in bringing together the two belligerents in the Far East, and in having proposed, when the war was over, the convocation of a conference to mitigate the consequences of war. President Roosevelt also had the faculty of securing men at their great personal sacrifice to help him in his good work.

Lord Lansdowne said that President Roosevelt had lost in Secretary Hay a colleague beloved in all countries, a man who stood for all that was noble. He (Lord Lansdowne) would treasure for the remainder of his life the fact that Mr. Hay, while in England, had been good enough to see him, and had then spoken of the good relations and the tasks before the two countries. "Let us hope that America will never be wanting in such men," added the speaker.

The Chairman then proposed the health of Ambassador Reid. Mr. Reid in reply proposed "The Day We Celebrate, and Those Who Honor It." He said in part:

"At this belated and saddened celebration of the National birthday, my first words must be of the National loss suffered in the death of John Hay, who served with Lincoln and McKinley, and who has left the side of another beloved President and gone to join his martyred chiefs. His works need no praise now. He served his country here as Ambassador and had since served the world as Secretary of State of America. Talleyrand called himself a 'good European.' With better right we may call John Hay a good citizen of the civilized world. But his fine, high spirit would not have us in our grief forget our glory. We might postpone, but for the very glory of him we could not abandon, the time-honored observance of the great day which marks the birth of the Nation he passionately loved, and to which he gave his life. Like the great Secretary, we are glad and proud that we are Americans. Like him, we are glad and proud, too, that when the birthday overtakes us in the Old World we have a home like this in which to commemorate it under the kindly eyes of a nation of kindred and friends."

Mr. Reid, after saying that the Fourth of July was ceasing to be merely a National holiday, but gave signs of belonging to the world, referred to the increasing signs of friendship between the United States and the rest of the world, as evidenced by Lord Lansdowne's sentiments and by the presence of representatives of so many countries. He proceeded:

"It would be ungracious not to remember the constant, hearty, and helpful friendship of the great European statesman and diplomatist who is also King of Great Britain. From the days when as a young Prince he visited the United States every American has known of his frank and cordial good-will for America, of his appreciation of our people, and of his desire for enduring good relations with us."

Mr. Reid concluded with an appreciation of President Roosevelt, saying:

"At this moment the whole world applauds the bold act and skillful statesmanship which strives to find a road for two of our friends out of ghastly destruction to peace. On a broad and direct line, with a high purpose and transparent candor, he initiated the movement which expresses the fervent hopes not only of the Government but of the whole people of the United States. However it results, he has faithfully interpreted and forwarded the best inspirations of our country and the cause of humanity and civilization, and the world over must hold him to be a loyal, wise, and courageous servant."

MR. REID'S RECEPTION.

British and Americans in Large Numbers Visit Dorchester House.

LONDON, July 8.—Dorchester House, the home of Ambassador Reid, was the scene to-day of one of the greatest gatherings of Americans ever held in a foreign city. The occasion was the Fourth of July reception, postponed on account of Secretary Hay's death.

The palatial house was crowded with Americans and distinguished British subjects from 4 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Reid and Mrs. Reid stood at the head of the grand staircase receiving. On the lawn an immense marquee was erected in which refreshments were served.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Bayard Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, Senator Allison, Congressman Cousins, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Bachelor, Col. and Mrs. Thompson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Chandler, the Duchess of Marlborough, the staff of the American Consulate General, Lord and Lady Cheylesmore, Sir Sidney and Lady Waterlow, Sir James and Lady McGregor, Chief Justice Alverstone, Sir Charles and Lady Wellesley, and the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth.

REVOLT IN SAMOA FEARED.

Conditions in the German Island Are Said to be Deplorable.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 8.—According to the Colonial Zeitschrift an uprising of the natives in German Samoa is feared as the result of the intention of Gov. Solf to punish several chiefs who recently broke into the Government prison. The natives of Samoa never permit the degradation of their chiefs.

The paper says the settlers are greatly dissatisfied with the administration of Dr. Solf, and it calls on the Foreign Office to put an end to the deplorable state of things existing in the colony.

The Tageblatt expresses similar views and says an investigation of conditions in Samoa is imperative.

JONES'S BODY ON FLAGSHIP.

Final Ceremonies in Cherbourg Harbor Are Impressive.

CHERBOURG, France, July 8.—The final ceremony of the transfer of the body of Admiral Paul Jones on board the United States flagship Brooklyn occurred at noon to-day, and was the occasion for another impressive function, in which the entire force of the American squadron, large detachments of French soldiers and sailors, and an enormous crowd of townspeople participated.

The body was first placed on board the torepdo boat Zouave and thence transferred to the Brooklyn, while the batteries of the two squadrons fired minute guns.

PARIS, July 8, 3:30 P. M.—The French Government has conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honor upon Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, Capt. John M. Hawley of the flagship Brooklyn, Commander Alexander Sharp of the Chattanooga, Commander William G. Cutler of the Galveston, Commander Reginald F. Nicholson of the Tacoma, and Lieut. Commander Harry George of the Tacoma, who commanded the detachment of American sailors and marines which escorted the body of Admiral John Paul Jones from Paris to Cherbourg.

Among the passengers who sailed yesterday on the Deutschland from Cherbourg, according to a cable dispatch received at the offices of the Hamburg-American line, were Gen. Horace Porter, Senior Ambassador of the United States for the transfer of Admiral Jones's body.

MOROCCO FOR ARBITRATION.

Will Ask to Join The Hague Conference If Left Independent.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 8.—It is stated here on good authority that the Moroccan Government, as soon as the country's independence and integrity have been confirmed by a European conference and its frontier with France delimited, will ask to be admitted to The Hague Conference.

In this way any dispute which might arise between Morocco and any other power could immediately be referred to The Hague.

PARIS, July 8.—Premier Rouvier and Prince Von Radolin, the German Ambassador, reached an agreement this evening relative to the communications to be exchanged between France and Germany regarding Morocco.

France consents to participate in a conference, having been assured in the course of the negotiations that her interests will be safeguarded. The official notes on the subject will be communicated to the Chamber of Deputies probably on Monday.

Information obtained in diplomatic quarters shows that it has practically been settled that the conference will be held at Tangier.

JAURES'S FORBIDDEN SPEECH.

Printed in Paris—A Powerful Appeal Against Militarism.

PARIS, Sunday, July 9.—The speech of M. Jaurès, the French Socialist leader, the delivery of which in Berlin Chancellor von Bülow prohibited, appears in M. Jaurès's paper, L'Humanité, this morning.

It covers ten columns, and is a fervid and powerful appeal to the Socialists of all countries, particularly those of France, Germany, and England, to adopt a common programme against militarism and the capitalist and to work together in the cause of peace.

It points out that a conflict in which France, Germany, or Great Britain went to war with either of the other powers would be a disaster to the world, each being necessary to civilization and each having a noble aim.

The world, the article says, is bowed down by armed peace. M. Jaurès calls upon international Socialism to combine for the cause of universal peace, in which French and German co-operation is an absolute necessity.

POPE MAY STAY IN VATICAN.

Denial of Rumors That He Would End Legendary Imprisonment.

ROME, July 8.—Rumors continue in circulation here concerning Pope Pius leaving the Vatican, the place he will choose for his sojourn, the means to be used for conveying him thither, and the preparations of the Italian Government to insure his safety.

Stories are published daily giving alleged statements by the Pontiff with a view to making it appear that he is ready and desirous of leaving the Vatican and of infringing the legend of imprisonment and thus becoming most popular among Italians, but that he is prevented doing so by his entourage.

One of the highest authorities of the Vatican gives assurance that all these stories are fabrications. He says that the Pope will not leave the Vatican this year, but not because any one prevents him from so doing. This, he says, does not mean that the Pontiff may not leave later on.

SWEDISH REBUFF TO NORWAY.

Objection to Flag Decorations at Stockholm—Secretary Goes Home.

CHRISTIANIA, July 8.—The Secretary of the Norwegian Government offices at Stockholm was preparing to-day to decorate the building on the occasion of the entry in state to the city of Prince Gustavus Adolphus and his bride, permission having been given him to do so. The Swedish press declared that Sweden should not allow the flag of revolutionaries to welcome the Prince.

To avoid an unpleasant demonstration the Secretary was recalled and arrived at Christiania to-day. The Norwegian Government's palace at Stockholm therefore will be empty to-morrow. The incident is regarded as striking evidence of the state of Swedish feeling, as the Norwegian Government merely wished to pay its respect to its former dynasty.

Our Resorts Are Open.

They Never Looked Finer.

The Adirondack Mountains—A marvelous region containing hundreds of Lakes, Trout Streams and thousands of acres of forests.
The Thousand Islands—On the beautiful St. Lawrence, where the ingenuity of man has aided Nature in producing an American Venice.
Niagara Falls—Notwithstanding the corroding changes of time, still the greatest cataract within reach of any considerable number of our human race.
Saratoga—The most beautiful of all summer spas.
Lake George—One of the fairest lakes on the western hemisphere.
Lake Champlain—Every foot of which is attractive.

Richfield Springs, The Green Mountains of Vermont, Sharon Springs, Lebanon Springs, The Berkshire Hills, and the Catskill Mountains.

With the innumerable lovely spots along the Hudson River, Putnam and Harlem Divisions of the

New York Central & Hudson River Railroad

These Are Near By. The Fares Are Low. Just At Your Hand.

A New York Central 2-cent mileage ticket will take you to any of them, but there are other week-end tickets and special rates which will be given on application to any New York Central ticket agent. Train service finer than ever before.

A copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," which now comprises 41 booklets, containing maps, pictures and description of these delightful resorts, will be sent free to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

8,000 CHEER LAWSON'S FIRST SPEECH IN WEST

His Campaign Against the "System" Opened at Ottawa, Kan.

ADVISES SELLING OF STOCKS

Believes That the People Could Soon Buy Them Back at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 8.—Eight thousand persons greeted Thomas W. Lawson, author of "Frenzied Finance," at the Chautauqua Assembly Grounds this afternoon. When he began his speech at 2 o'clock there was not an available foot of standing room.

Mr. Lawson, accompanied by his son Arnold and a score of newspaper correspondents, reached Ottawa at 11 o'clock and was met by a Reception Committee of local citizens, headed by Gov. Hoch. Mr. Lawson's car was surrounded, from the time it arrived, by curious crowds, in which women predominated. Lawson has discovered that his work has struck a sympathetic chord in the feminine heart, and he is not slow to indicate his appreciation.

While waiting for Mr. Lawson to appear the crowd cheered lustily. "Hurrah for Lawson," "Down with the Rockefellers," and other like phrases demonstrated the sentiment of the throng.

Mr. Lawson refused to ride from his car to the tabernacle in the carriage that had been provided for him. "I shall walk, gentlemen," he said. "This is too fine a morning to ride; in fact, I would be ashamed to ride. The walk will do me good. It will do you good, too." Taking the hint the Reception Committee accompanied him on foot.

Tremendous applause and cheers greeted the Boston broker when he arose to speak, and it was nearly two minutes before he could proceed. He was repeatedly cheered while speaking.

A rainstorm came up while Mr. Lawson was speaking and became so severe that when he had reached about the middle of his address he was obliged to cease while the audience huddled in the centre of the tent. It did not stop till too late to finish the speech in the afternoon, so Mr. Lawson ended it to-night.

"I have come to Kansas on a simple mission," said Mr. Lawson, "to point out to you that the American people are being robbed, by whom, how, and what the consequences will be if the robbery is not stayed and an example made of the robbers."

Mr. Lawson discussed at length the evils of the "system," and continued: "What are you going to do about it? You know that the economic condition which allows the few to possess all and the many to be left with nothing must be ended. If it is not, slavery is the alternative.

"How shall it be ended? By your ballots? What are ballots against dollars? And the 'system' has unlimited dollars. With $5,000,000 I saw Rogers rob the able, fearless, honest—but all wrong on the money question—William Jennings Bryan out of the Presidency of the United States in 1896. Do you imagine he would shrink from repeating the operation in 1908 if he feared that the man you nominated would upset his control?

"To-day at the helm of your affairs is an able and fearless American, bold to conceive and strong to execute. To all of you he is a hero, and you are behind him, ready to back up his course wherever he sees fit to go. President Roosevelt knows it, and to-day no man in the country is more keenly aware of the necessity of curbing the corporate despotism under which we live—but what can President Roosevelt do?

"I hate to say it, but he is as helpless in the 'system's' net as a bull in a balloon. Like Gulliver in Lilliputia he is bound by 1,000 threads—Congress, the Senate, the partisan interest and gratitude and all the intangible influences which the great money power can weave around any individual. How brave and quick the President is to do. A wrong is called to his attention, a law must needs be passed—the rebate evil must be curbed, and he sends messages to Congress demanding instant action. What happens? Congress temporizes; the Senate snubs him, and the 'system' snickers."

Relief was not to be looked for from the courts, Mr. Lawson said, because the great corporations "do not hesitate to suborn perjury, bribe juries, and pay Judges for favorable decisions."

Municipal ownership, Mr. Lawson dismissed as a will-o'-the-wisp, and he then said: "In the surest, safest, and most natural process of restitution is the application of the 'system's' own methods to the 'system.'

"The first step is for the American people to divorce themselves from the 'system' and sell every share of stock and every bond they hold back to the frenzied financiers at present inflated prices. Take the money thus realized and place it in banks and trust companies, or, better still, in Government, State, and municipal bonds."

This, Mr. Lawson said, would cause a collapse of the "system" which would be obliged to throw over the stocks and bonds it carried. These stocks and bonds the people could purchase, and having only to pay interest on their real values, could reduce rates of fare and freight and prices generally, and the revolution would then be complete.

Mrs. McCormick Coming Home.

PARIS, July 8.—Mrs. McCormick, wife of the American Ambassador, has decided to spend the Summer in America, sailing about July 18 probably on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm. Orders have been given to prepare her Summer home near Chicago. Mr. McCormick will leave at about the same time for Carlsbad.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.)—Adv.

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT 5 P.M.; SATURDAYS AT 12 NOON.

Accessories for Wear with Summer Costumes

AND ARTICLES FOR TRAVELING USE.

A variety of practical novelties for wear with traveling gowns, outing suits and afternoon toilettes are shown, among which will be found Parasols of heavy white linen, hand-embroidered, and of silk in plain colors; Fans in colors to match Summer costumes, including hand-painted and spangled gauze fans with sandal-wood mountings; Belts of suede or glace kidskin in the newest colorings, also White Belts of plain or carved leather, or of hand-embroidered linen with pearl buckles; Jeweled Necklaces, Chiffon Veils for traveling or motoring and Mousquetaire Silk Gloves.

Selections of Leather Touring and Traveling Requisites, including Hampers fitted with luncheon and tea service; Traveling Bags and Suit Cases, with and without fittings; Carry-alls, Hat Boxes, Dressing Cases, Jewel and Writing Cases, Automobile and Traveling Clocks, Medicine Cases and Flasks, also Purses and Card Cases are shown.

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT, Third Floor.

The Dressmaking and Tailoring Department offers exceptional facilities for the making to order of gowns for day and evening wear, traveling garments and outing suits upon short notice and at moderate prices, a variety of fashionable Summer fabrics being shown for this purpose. Mourning Garments executed in suitable materials.

WOMEN'S SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

Women's Half-Shoes and Pumps for street wear, in tan and black Russia calf, kidskin, patent leather and white canvas; also Slippers for dress wear are offered. Children's Shoes in the most desirable styles.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

FIGHTING WITH HOTTENTOTS.

Germans Lose Two Officers and Three Men—Many Natives Killed.

BERLIN, July 8.—Small engagements continue in German Southwest Africa. The troops, after overcoming great difficulties, are able occasionally to close with bands of rebellious natives.

The most considerable engagement since that at Narus on June 17, occurred on June 27, the official report of which was telegraphed to-day. Major Graessar with three companies attacked 200 Hottentots near Kochas, on the Fish River, stormed a temporary intrenchment and killed many natives. The German loss was two officers and three men killed and an officer and eleven men wounded.

TAFT AND HIS PARTY SAIL.

Throng Bids Them Farewell as the Manchuria Goes Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 8.—The steamer Manchuria, having on board Secretary of War Taft, Miss Alice Roosevelt, and a large party of United States Senators and Congressmen, sailed to-day for the Philippine Islands.

A throng of people was at the wharf to bid the party farewell.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Before leaving for the Philippines Secretary Taft arranged for the prevention of any difficulties which might otherwise arise in case Assistant Secretary of War Oliver should be incapacitated by illness or otherwise from serving as Acting Secretary. In such case the Chief of Staff, Gen. Chaffee, or in his absence the Assistant Chief of Staff, Gen. Bates, will be designated.

There was a good deal of doubt about whether the Chief of Staff was eligible. The law permits the President to designate "the head of a military bureau of the War Department." If Gen. Chaffee did not come in that category, the President might be forced to appoint one of Gen. Chaffee's subordinates as Acting Secretary of War, which would be an unthinkable situation, Gen. Chaffee being practically commander of the army.

The matter was submitted to Gen. Davis, the Judge Advocate General, and he reported that it was within the power of the President to give to the office of Chief of Staff "the legal character of a military bureau of the War Department."

Under this opinion, the President issued an executive order providing for the designation of Gen. Chaffee or Gen. Bates in the emergency contemplated.

PRESIDENT'S DELAYED 4TH.

Sagamore Hill Fireworks Display Was Postponed Until Last Night.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 8.—The fireworks display at Sagamore Hill, intended for the Fourth of July, which was postponed on account of the death of Secretary Hay, took place there to-night. A large number of guests, including all the relatives of the President who live near by, had been invited.

The guests sat on the spacious lawn surrounding the President's Summer home, while the display was in progress, and afterward partook of light refreshments. There were many beautiful pieces, which were set off by an expert from New York.

Mr. Roosevelt entertained at dinner this evening the Right Rev. Albion W. Knight, Episcopal Bishop of Cuba, and the Rev. Dr. Homer H. Washburn of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church here, of which Mr. Roosevelt is an attendant. Bishop Knight, who is the guest of Dr. Washburn, will preach at Christ Church tomorrow.

"Lost and Found" advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES are placed at the top of the first column on the last page. The 100,000 readers of THE TIMES in New York City can't fail to see an advertisement there. The cost is 10 cents a line, (seven words.)—Adv.

Lord & Taylor

—SALE OF—

Household Linens

Preparatory to semi-annual stocktaking, odd lots and broken lines that are to be discontinued.

Table Cloths

in all the representative European makes ½ and ¼ Less Than Former Prices.

2 yards wide and 2, 2½, 3 and 4 yards long. | 2½ yards wide and 2½, 3, 3½ and 4 yards long.

From $1.75 to $27.50 each

Table Napkins similar qualities as cloths, at same ratio of reductions in price. From $1.50 to $17.50 dozen.

Towels.

Hemmed Huck, $1.50 to $2.25 dozen; regularly $2.00 to $2.75.

Bath Towels.

25c., 50c. and 65c. each; regularly 40c., 75c. and $1.00.

Crash Towelling.

12½c. and 15c.; regularly 12½c., 15c. and 20c.

Towels.

Hemstitched Huck, $3.00, $4.50 and $6.00 dozen; regularly $4.00, $5.75 and $7.75.

Linen Sheets.

$5.00 pair, regularly $7.50.

Damask Tray Cloths.

Hemstitched and openwork, 20c., reduced from 37½c.

Domestic Department,

19th St. Side.

The Mid-Summer Sale of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Comfortables, Italian Slumber Robes, Steamer Rugs, Muslin Sheets and Pillow Cases.

BEGINS MONDAY, JULY 10TH.

Unusual price reductions will prevail throughout the department, including lines to be closed out at a fraction of original worth. All are seasonable and highly desirable goods taken from regular stock.

Lining Department,

19th St. Side.

All Silk Lining, 8,500 yards, in all shades, fully warranted for one year; regular 58c. yard..... 37½c yard

Sale of Imported and Domestic Wash Dress Fabrics

for Monday and Tuesday.

Mercerized Taffeta, 5,000 yards, in shepherd checks and Scotch plaids; very desirable for dresses and waists; value 35c..... 19c yd.

French Printed Organdies, 5,000 yards, large assortment of most attractive floral designs in dainty colorings; value 25c..... 15c yd.

Imported Novelty Cotton Goods, large variety of very desirable designs and colorings; value 25c. to 50c..... 15c yd.

Printed Batiste, best quality, large assortment of designs and colorings..... 8c yd.

Remnant Sale, of imported and domestic wash fabrics, in white and colored goods..... ½ price.

Clearance Sale

Parasols

a number of lines of plain and fancy Parasols will be placed on sale. They comprise goods which ranged from $3.00 to $7.00. The reduced prices are

$1.95, $2.50, $2.95 and $3.50

Monday and Tuesday an Important Sale of *Women's and Children's*

Wash Dresses

Women's Two Piece Dresses

of white and colored linen, also white lawn, trimmed with embroidery and lace,

Were $10, $12.50. $7.50

Women's Two Piece Dresses

of white linen embroidered, also in white lawn with English eyelet embroidery,

Were $15.00. $10.00

Children's Dresses

of plaid and checked ginghams, plain colored chambrays, white and colored lawns in guimpe and high neck effects,

Value $3.00. $1.95

Women's Neckwear.

—Clearing Sale of Summer Neckwear.—

Fancy and Tailored Stocks 100 dozen, *25c. and 50c. each.* Value 50c. to $1.25.

50 dozen *Lawn and Lace Chemisettes*, *50c.* each; value $1.00.

Persian Ties, *50c.* each; 25 dozen; value $1.25

Hand Made Turnover Collars, *25c.* and *50c.* each; value 75c. to $2.95.

Hand Made Collar and Cuff Sets, *50c.* each; value $1.50.

Broadway and 20th St., 5th Av., 19th St.

ARTFUL ALWAYS FIRST IN BRIGHTON HANDICAP

Three-Year-Old Filly Won Great Race in Sensational Style.

BEAT ORT WELLS EASILY

Crowd of Twenty-five Thousand Saw Triumph of Undefeated Whitney Entry at Seaside Track.

Artful won the Brighton Handicap yesterday, and in the winning achieved a feat that by all the traditions of the turf ranked among the impossibilities. The victory was the first that ever has been accomplished in the history of the great handicaps of the Metropolitan turf by a filly three years old, and she not only won, but actually romped home first before one of the best fields of the New York racing season, in time that by every comparison was remarkably fast, the merit of the winner's race being such as to cause horsemen to ponder between Artful's triumph and the world's record for a mile and a quarter, held by Broomstick. Though there was a difference of two seconds between the time in which the two horses ran the mile and a quarter distance, it was estimated by shrewd horsemen that Artful ran over a course that was slower by from two and a half to three seconds than the same Brighton track a year ago, when Broomstick set a new world's best mark, at 2:02 4-5.

Artful won from end to end of the trying test of stamina and speed, and never was extended at any part of the race, the only period when restraint was removed being just about the last furlong pole, when her rider let her go on as Ort Wells, the favorite, made his last effort to get up. With instant and generous response the filly came away then with such a rush as to compel the rider of Ort Wells to go to the whip, but Artful then held the victory so secure that through nearly all of the last furlong she was under a pull and won just as she pleased, pulling back to Ort Wells, who was second a length away, and ten lengths before the one-time queen of the turf, Beldame, third.

The race was the feature of the Saturday half holiday at the Brighton Beach Racing Association, and was the big event of the Brighton meeting, the handicap, with its $25,000 guaranteed worth being the most valuable of the big handicaps of the season. It drew to the starting post all of the best of the older horses that have raced in the big events so far this Spring, and made such an appeal to popular patronage as to draw a crowd equal to the greatest that ever gathered at the seaside track, the official estimate of the attendance being 25,000 visitors, divided nearly evenly between the grand and field stands. There was such a showing of automobiles as to fairly rival the impressive displays at the most fashionable of the New York race courses, and the scenes in the club stand and private boxes were incomparably the most brilliant in the history of the Brighton Beach track.

The single drawback to the day was in the matter of the weather, the day being gloomy and humidly uncomfortable, and light rain fell at intervals, including the time of the start and a portion of the time of the running of the big event. Though there never was enough rain to cause serious interference with the sport, the steady drizzle dampened the track until it was dead and slow, with a muddy surface, which, however, was not soft enough to fly as the horses went through it, though, as the other races of the day were run, it seemed to be about two seconds slow to the mile.

The Brighton was run as the fourth race of the card. Until the actual posting of the numbers of the starters there were hopes that James R. Keene might permit his champion three-year-old, Sysonby, to be added, but the only concession that Mr. Keene made was to consent that Delhi, his four-year-old colt, winner of the Brooklyn Hadicap, be put in as an extra starter. As the race was run, the absence of Sysonby left room for a vast amount of argument, for there were admirers of Artful who contended that she was the greater horse and would have beaten Sysonby in the same style that she beat Ort Wells and the others of the field, this argument being based on the time of her race, which was faster than any race that Sysonby has run to date.

When the numbers were displayed there were just seven horses in the field, Delhi bringing the number to that figure after Ivan the Terrible, Ostrich, and St. Bellane had been withdrawn. The field then consisted of Beldame, winner of the Suburban Handicap, carrying 125 pounds, which, considering sex allowance, was equivalent to 130 pounds on a colt, and made her top weight; Delhi, with just scale weight up, 128 pounds; Ort Wells, with 125; Adbell, with 108; Dolly Spanker, with 111; Monsieur Beaucaire, with 106, and the three-year-old filly Artful, the only horse of her age in the race, carrying 103 pounds, or six pounds less than weight for age.

The warming-up gallops were slow and perfunctory, and though each of the horses stripped in splendid condition, the great majority of the crowd found the only preliminary excitement in the betting inclosures, where from the first moment that odds were displayed, interest centred in the spectacular rush to bet on Artful. Ort Wells, on the strength of his victory over Beldame and Delhi of only two days before, was the public favorite from the first of the betting to the start of the race, but so much had been gossipped about Artful, and the confidence of her stable was said to be such that the bookmakers were timid about laying odds against her at the opening, and made Ort Wells and Artful about equal in the betting at 2 to 1 each, with Beldame the next choice.

The rain, which dripped steadily up to the time of the running of the race, had made the track damp and dead enough to cause some apprehension among the form followers as to the ability of Ort Wells to run to his best form in the going, but John A. Drake and his stable following never wavered for an instant in their confidence that the colt would win. The wonder of the race, however, was the support that Artful received. Horsemen declared that it was practically out of the bounds of reason to expect a filly three years old to beat good old horses over a mile and a quarter course, even with the advantage that she had in the weights.

In spite of the universal respect for Trainer Rogers's opinion and the confidence felt by the Harry Payne Whitney Stable in Artful, the weight of money on the others in the race was responsible for a slight reaction in the betting against the three-year-old, and when the call to the post was sounded Ort Wells was the best-backed horse, and a positive favorite at 2 to 1, with Artful second choice at 11 to 5, after 3 to 2 had been laid against her, while Beldame, at 16 to 5, and Dolly Spanker, at 8 to 1, were the next choices.

Trainer Fred Burlew returned to his old method of handling Beldame for the race, and Beldame, with O'Neill in the saddle, was led to the post in advance of the other horses, with a groom hanging at her headstall as she passed the stand on her way up the chute for the starting point. The Belmont jacket and Beldame were recognized the moment that the mare came out of the paddock gate, and a vast crowd of enthusiastic admirers of the famous filly gathered on the lawn and waited until she was just in front of the stand and then burst into a tumult of applause for the splendid and popular animal. Beldame had reached the post and was waiting in a thin drizzle of rain when the other horses paraded past the stand, Artful leading the field. In the chute, just a quarter of a mile up the stretch, the horses lined up with Monsieur Beaucaire on the rail, Adbell coming next to him, with Delhi, Beldame, Ort Wells, and Artful following in that order, Dolly Spanker having the outside position.

There was a delay of a fraction less than three minutes from the time that the horses took their places before Starter Cassidy sprung the barrier and sent the seven away. All moved away together, and if there was any real disadvantage for any horse in the send-off Delhi was the only sufferer, he seeming to swerve a trifle just as the field started and fell in behind the horses on the rail, while Ort Wells showed barely a perceptible distance in front of Monsieur Beaucaire and Artful at the moment that the barrier lifted. Artful went out for the track with a lightning rush, however, and passed the favorite in the first furlong run, while the others strung out at once. Beldame took third place in the early part of the running down the stretch, the others following in close order to the stand, where the first quarter was finished and the last mile of the race begun. There Artful led by a scant neck, racing free, with a bold, sweeping action, while Ort Wells hung at her side, under slight restraint, but plainly running to keep up with the three-year-old, while Beldame and Dolly Spanker followed, lapped a length away, and clear of Monsieur Beaucaire, with Delhi next.

Around the paddock turn Sperling, on Ort Wells, made an effort to send his mount to the front, but the four-year-old was on the outside, and Artful, with the advantage of the rail, easily held on in the lead, though as they raced around the turn they were head and head, Ort Wells there being closer to the filly than any horse ever was again in the race. Beldame on the turn was eased up a bit, and Dolly Spanker took third place from her. The others never appeared as contenders from the moment that the run around the first turn was begun.

On the bend into the back stretch Artful drew away to the front again, and though Ort Wells held on gallantly in second place, the filly gradually slipped away from him, and at the far turn was two lengths in front of the favorite, Dolly Spanker a length away third, with Beldame lapped on Spanker, fourth, but with O'Neil already at work on her. On the last bend, coming to the head of the stretch, Sperling sent Ort Wells on for another effort, and the colt closed slightly on the filly, but Artful was still under gentle restraint and going much the easier of the pair.

The spectators were prepared at this point to see the three-year-old weaken under the pace she had set, and when Ort Wells made his final challenge and actually did close on Artful in the run to the last furlong pole the shout went up that the favorite was winning, but Ort Wells hardly had begun his final run when Hildebrand eased his hold on Artful, and for a few strides gently urged the filly on. She came away again with such a flash of speed that Hildebrand again eased up the filly, and, pulling her back to her oponents at the end, let Artful win in practically a big gallop by about a length and a half, while Ort Wells, ridden out to the end, was second, ten lengths before Beldame, third.

The time was 2:04 4-5, the fractional parts being: First quarter, 0:24; three furlongs, 0:36 2-5; half mile, 0:48 2-5; five furlongs, 1:01; three-quarters, 1:13 1-5; seven furlongs, 1:26 1-5, and mile, 1:39 1-5. The last mile was run in 1:40 4-5.

Artful's victory, astounding as it was to horsemen, was one that was immensely popular with the crowd, and the owners of the beaten horses hastened to congratulate Harry Payne Whitney on the success of his filly and Trainer J. W. Rogers on the signal triumph he had achieved. Artful is a brown filly, three years old, by Hamburg-Martha II., by Dandie Dinmont, and is a distinctively Whitney-bred horse, her dam having raced for the late ex-Secretary of the Navy, who established the Whitney stud, which recently was removed from Kentucky to Brookdale, where Harry Payne Whitney keeps up the establishment. Artful, the brightest star among the many two-year-olds of the Whitney stable, which raced last year in the name of H. B. Duryea, is for all practical purposes unbeaten in her career on the turf, as every race in which she has run has been won by her stable. In two races last season Trainer Rogers caused Artful to be placed second, both times being pulled back to let her stable mates, Dreamer in one race and Princess Rupert in another, finish first, with the view to keeping the maiden allowance for Artful for the Futurity. In that event, with 114 pounds, Artful won a fine race, beating Sysonby, being the only time the Keene horse has ever been defeated. Artful finished the season with three races won, among them the Great Filly Stakes and the White Plains Handicap, and a total of about $57,000 to her credit. This season Artful won twice at sprinting distances before her race yesterday.

FIVE FAVORITES BEATEN.

Whimsical Was the Only Successful Choice at Brighton Beach.

A single favorite got to the winning post first at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday, and that victory took but little from the sting of the disappointments over the results, as the successful favorite, Whimsical, was at so short a price that the public generally refused to back her.

Whimsical ran in the third race of the card, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, and in a field of nine horses went to the post at 5 to 2 on, with Brookdale Nymph the next choice, and much the better backed horse, so far as the betting crowd was concerned. Throughout the contest the race was between the two, Brookdale Nymph racing out in front and hanging on so long that it was all Whimsical could do to get up in a punishing finish and beat her a head.

In the other races second choices were successful uniformly, the longest chance winner of the day being Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.'s, Jim Newman, in the Punchtown steeplechase, the stake feature second in importance to the Brighton Handicap. In the chase Jim Newman, ridden by Ray, always was well up, and, leading through the last round of the field, won easily over the short course from the 15 to 1 chance Rube, while Castalian, the favorite, was beaten off. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—The Punchertown Stakes, a handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	1½	F.
Jim Newman, 144, Ray, 5-1, 8-5	3	1	1½
Rube, 137, Soffel, 12-1, 4-1	7	2	2ns
Optunia, 146, E. Kelly, 20-1, 6-1	8	4	3d
Castalian, 152, Rodrock, 6-5, 1-2	6	3	4
Champs Elysees, 140, Holman, 10-1, 3-1	5	5	5
Paulaker, 142, E. Heider, 15-1, 4-1	4	6	6
Messina, 130, Grantland, 100-1, 20-1	1	Ref.	
Candling, 145, Finnegan, 5-1, 8-5	2	Fell.	

Time—4:28. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., aged, by Aerolithe-Tiddledewinks. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, Charles Kiernan.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Right and True, 108, J. Johnson, 5-1, 2-1	1	1	1½
The Mighty, 108, Fountain, 7-2, 2-1	9	3	2½
Line of Life, 109, Dugan, 8-1, 3-1	8	2	3½
Atwood, 113, W. Robbins, 15-1, 6-1	3	5	4
Robodar, 102, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	14	6	5
Consuelo II., 99, J. J. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	5	7	6
Major Pelham, 115, Lyne, 7-1, 5-2	4	4	7
Old England, 108, Burton, 20-1, 8-1	10	8	8
Gold Ten, 107, Forehand, 30-1, 10-1	16	10	9
Royal Legend, 105, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	7	9	10
Belligerent, 105, B. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	6	11	11
Long Shot, 113, J. Kelly, 60-1, 20-1	12	13	12
Girdle, 108, A. W. Booker, 50-1, 20-1	11	12	13
Jay Fay, 107, Crimmins, 10-1, 40-1	13	14	14
Buttons, 110, Burns, 6-1, 5-2	15	16	15
Consideration, 110, Hildeb'd, 10-1, 4-1	2	15	16

Time—1:14 3-5. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Tristan-Ellerdie. Owner, Edward Peters. Trainer, Edward Peters.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Whimsical, 104, W. Knapp, 2-5, 1-6	5	2	1h
Brookdale Nymph, 112, Hildebrand, 4-1, 7-10	3	1	2hd
Cinchona, 107, J. Martin, 8-1, 2-1	3	1	2hd
Cassini, 107, Shaw, 12-1, 3-1	1	4	4
Miss Lingard, 102, O'Connell, 100-1, 100-1	6	7	5
Old Guard, 107, L. Smith, 50-1, 15-1	2	6	6
Rye, 100, Crimmins, 100-1, 30-1	7	5	7
Georgina, 97, Hoffman, 500-1, 100-1	9	9	8
Veronese, 107, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1	4	8	9

Time—1:15. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Orlando-Kismet. Owner, T. J. Gaynor. Trainer, T. J. Gaynor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Handicap of $25,000, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Artful, 103, Hildebrand, 11-5, even	3	1	1h
Ort Wells, 125, Sperling, 2-1, 4-5	1	2	2nk
Beldame, 125, O'Neil, 16-5, even	5	3	3d
Dolly Spanker, 111, Miller, 7-1, 2-1	4	4	4
Mon. Beaucaire, 106, Lyne, 30-1, 7-1	2	5	5
Adbell, 108, Fountain, 30-1, 7-1	7	7	6
Delhi, 126, Lilly, 20-1, 4-1	6	6	7

Time—2:04 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Hamburg-Martha II. Owner, H. P. Whitney. Trainer, J. W. Rogers.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Pronta, 96, Moriarty, 6-1, 2-1	6	2	1½
Action, 108, Burns, 16-5, 6-5	1	1	2½
Voladay, 102, B. Smith, 6-1, 2-1	4	3	3d
Chimney Sweep, 100, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1	9	4	4
Memories, 109, Lyne, 7-2, 7-5	2	6	5
Niblick, 95, Macey, 50-1, 15-1	3	5	6
Jennie McCabe, 99, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	8	8	7
Lady Jocelyn, 103, A. W. Booker, 7-1, 5-2	5	7	8
Bronze Wing, 103, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	7	9	9
Will King, 99, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	10	10	10

Time—1:47 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. m, 6 years, by Falsetto-Volantress. Owner, R. A. Rainey. Trainer, E. Wright.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Osiris, 110, Hildebrand, 2-1, 4-5	1	1	1½
Caprice, 107, O'Neil, 3-2, 7-10	7	4	2d
Albert F., 110, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	9	5	3d
Muffins, 110, Crimmins, 100-1, 40-1	15	2	4
Adesso, 110, Lyne, 30-1, 10-1	8	7	5
Hollowmas, 110, Lilly, 30-1, 10-1	4	6	6
Holloway, 110, W. Robbins, 100-1, 30-1	10	8	7
Polero, 110, Moriarty, 100-1, 30-1	2	9	8
Tipping, 107, Raynor, 200-1, 80-1	11	10	9
Hester W., 108, Dugan, 20-1, 8-1	3	3	10
Sir Caruthers, 110, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	5	11	11
Listless, 107, L. Smith, 8-1, 3-1	6	12	12
Monterey, 110, A. W. Booker, 20-1, 8-1	13	13	13
Merry Go Round, 107, Fountain, 15-1, 6-1	12	14	14
Yalagal, 107, Moore, 200-1, 80-1	14	15	15
Amfortas, 111, Bullman, 60-1, 20-1	16	16	16

Time—1:09. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Ossary-Lady Marion. Owner, Ormondedale Stable. Trainer, Thomas Welsh.

ARTFUL AGAINST SYSONBY.

Brighton Beach Management Offers $10,000 for Special Race.

Quick on the heels of Artful's victory for Harry Payne Whitney in the Brighton Handicap at Brighton Beach yesterday, the question of merit between the newest popular favorite and James R. Keene's colt Sysonby was raised and aroused so much interest among horsemen that the Brighton Beach Racing Association, through C. J. Fitzgerald, General Manager of the course, late in the afternoon decided to make an offer to secure a special race between Artful and Sysonby. The offer of the special was made as soon as possible by Mr. Fitzgerald, but the conditions were not framed until after both Mr. Keene and Mr. Whitney had departed from the track.

When the offer of the special race was made known to them last night neither would make any statement concerning it.

The offer framed by Mr. Fitzgerald is to give $10,000 in added money for a special race at weight for age, one mile and a furlong, to be run next Thursday at the Brighton Beach track, with the stipulation that both Artful and Sysonby are to run. The race, of course, will be open to any other of the noted horses, three years old or older, but it will depend on the two great three-year-olds as to whether the special is run. Both Artful and Sysonby are well engaged for the remainder of the season, but at Brighton Beach Artful has no further stake engagements, while Sysonby is in both the $7,500 Iroquois Stakes, one mile and a quarter, to be run July 20, and the $15,000 Brighton Derby, one mile and a half, to be run July 29.

It already is regarded as doubtful that Sysonby will race again at Brighton Beach this Summer, as after his three races in close order for the Tidal, Commonwealth Handicap, and Lawrence Realization Stakes it was decided by his owner that it would be a wise policy to give the colt a rest before he is called on to run for the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga. In spite of the fact that horsemen agreed last night that there is small chance of the colt and filly meeting in the proposed special race, Artful's triumph in the Brighton Handicap in easy style and fast time under her light weight of 103 pounds led to discussion of what might have been had Sysonby run with the 115 pounds he must have carried under the conditions of the race. At the weights it would have been equivalent to Sysonby being required to concede seven pounds to the filly, and there were several opinions as to the outcome. In the only race where they met last season, the Futurity, the honors went to Artful, which won, with Sysonby third.

IS SOCIALISM THE REMEDY?

Not the System of Government, but Moral Tone of the People on Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

F. Wilton James in his letter to THE TIMES, in which he arraigns corporate domination and monopoly, appears to assume that such abuses and usurpations as we see practiced in industrial and political life would be abated, if not cured, by the adoption of the system of Socialism.

The history of practical experiments in Socialism does not warrant this assumption, for they have all been failures, owing to schisms, personal ambitions, &c., ad nauseum. No government system has yet been devised that is proof against corruption or that is not vulnerable to the machinations of the unscrupulous. Is the body politic corrupt? If so there can be no remedy except the regeneration of the people to a higher standard of political and industrial morality.

Every successive Administration is denounced. "Turn the rascals out" is the eternal slogan. Where, then, are the honest men? The pulpits incessantly lament the reign of materialism and the decline of public and private honor. Corruption exists in high and low places, and is confined to no particular class—from the ward heeler to the Senator in political life.

It is not so much the system of government as the rectitude of the people, or lack of it, that makes for equitable and just administration or the reverse, provided such government be based on the suffrages of the people. Socialism as applied to public utilities in municipalities has had a larger measure of success in the United Kingdom than is probable under present conditions in the United States, and yet public officials are elected by the people here just as directly as in Great Britain.

It is seldom we read of "boodle Aldermen" or "gas rings" holding a great city by the throat in the effete monarchies of the East. These are mostly the product of republics. The City of Glasgow sent one of its municipal officers to Chicago to confer with Mayor Dunne on the question of the taking over by the city of the street railroads, and it seems that Mr. Dalrymple, after studying the question on the spot, went back to Scotland doubtful as to the desirability of Chicago attempting what Glasgow had done with success. The inference is obvious.

Government, either municipal or national, is largely a reflex of the people, except in the case of autocracies. "To the victors belong the spoils" is the morality of the day, politically, industrially, socially, permeating all classes alike—a saturnalia of greed—the age of numberless criminal railway accidents, theatre and steamboat holocausts, political jobbery, millions of people in the churches on Sunday, and the same people duly sanding the sugar and dusting the pepper on Monday.

In the meantime the people are not much disturbed by these phenomena. Socialism will not cure the disease, which is not so much political as moral.

ARTHUR THORNTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 6, 1905.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

4:10 A. M.—Second Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street; Interborough Railway; damage, $20.

4:30 A. M.—183 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Edward Barrett; damage, $150.

8:43 A. M.—109 Barclay Street; North River Hotel; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—2,128 Third Avenue; United Cigar Stores Company; damage, $500.

2:05 P. M.—207 Alexander Avenue; T. Gutman; damage, $5.

2:35 P. M.—115 Greenwich Street; Patrick Garvin; damage, $25.

6:26 P. M.—158-160 Greene Street; Goldstein & Hirsh; damage, $2,000.

8:40 P. M.—180 to 184 Grand Street; Oscar Schlegle; damage, $25,000.

6:55 P. M.—655 Courtlandt Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

7:50 P. M.—415 Broadway; P. Levinson; damage, $1,000.

8:30 P. M.—159 East Broadway; John Muller; damage, $5.

10:05 P. M.—5 Catharine Street; owner unknown; no damage.

A Man Ate Nothing

For Lunch for 10 days but

Grape-Nuts

AND CREAM.

A test to see if the food really furnished the nourishment claimed.

He gained 4 pounds in 10 days.

"There's a Reason."

BOY ATHLETES FAST ON SLIPPERY TRACK

Tumbles Add Zest to Games of Sunday School League.

CIRCUS TENT FOR CROWD

Shilling Lost Half Mile on Technical Disqualification After Great Race.

Showing splendid courage in the face of trying conditions, the boys of the Sunday School Athletic League of Brooklyn yesterday contested their games. The athletic events were held on the track of Central Field, at Avenue S, just this side of Brighton Beach. Throughout the greater part of the programme a drenching rain fell. But the more than two hundred competitors didn't seem to mind it, nor, for that matter, did the big crowd of spectators. It was only when the rain fell in torrents that they sought the shelter of the large circus tent that had been put up as a grand stand and to serve as a dressing room for the young athletes.

Enthusiasm was the dominant feature of the meeting, which brought out all of the promising novices who represented the seventy-three churches composing the league. Falls upon the wet and slippery track, and there were some bad ones, failed to diminish the ardor of the boys. Even when small but plucky Robert Terwilliger of St. Andrew's Church tumbled over in his heat in the forty-yard dash for boys was there anything but enthusiasm shown. Terwilliger was liberally frescoed with mud and looked as if he had rolled in a huge mustard pot. He nimbly picked himself up, and by great running was placed in his heat and won the final of the event in the good time of 5 2-5 seconds.

The quarter-mile run for boys in the intermediate class resulted in two disqualifications, the first and second boys, Augustus House of the Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, and J. H. Thompson of the Trinity Baptist Church. These contestants, in their eagerness to outstrip their field, were guilty of crowding on the turns, so that the winning place went to James A. Ingalls of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, who ran a fast and good race from start to finish.

The fleet-footed team of the South Reformed Church won the senior relay race, the distance being four-fifths of a mile. This race brought out several fast teams, and the lead alternated until the final relay, in which Saunders of the winning team forged his way to the front, beating Campbell of St. Mary's Protestant Church to the tape by inches. The time of this competition was 2:46. Summary:

40-Yard Dash for Boys 12 to 14 Years.—Won by Robert Terwilliger, St. Andrew's Church; E. Palmer, Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, second; Joseph Meyer, Sixth Avnue Baptist Church, third. Time—0:05 2-5.

60-Yard Dash for Juniors, 14 to 16 Years.—Won by Harold T. Towle, Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church; W. W. Gibson, Greene Avenue Baptist Church, second; J. Paulin, Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, third. Time—0:07 3-5.

75-Yard Dash for Intermediates, Boys 16 to 18 Years.—Won by Augustus House, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church; J. H. Thompson, Trinity Baptist Church, second; Theodore Caro, Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, third. Time—0:08 1-5.

100-Yard Dash for Seniors Over 18 Years of Age.—Won by H. E. Reed, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church; A. C. Karfenstein, Throop Avenue Presbyterian Church, second; George Lebssen, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, third. Time—0:11.

220-Yard Dash for Juniors, 14 to 16 Years of Age.—Won by A. Fletcher, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church; Chester G. Boyce, Central Congregational Church, second; John Murgatroyd, Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, third. Time—0:29.

Quarter-Mile Run for Intermediates.—Won by James A. Ingalls, Greene Avenue Baptist Church. Time—0:59 3-5.

Half-Mile Run for Seniors Over 18 Years of Age.—Won by John F. Clark, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church; F. E. Holloway, Park Avenue Primitive Methodist Church, second. Time—2:20 1-5.

Sack Race, Distance 40 Yards, for Boys.—Won by B. Major, Greene Avenue Baptist Church; Andrew Dreghorn, Cuyler Chapel, second; John Wainwright, Greenwood Baptist Church, third. Time—0:15 2-5.

Intermediate Relay Race, Distance Four-fifths of a Mile.—Won by Cuyler Chapel team, composed of Foster, Dreghorn, Thompson, and Johnson; Greene Avenue Baptist Church team, composed of Hathaway, Perine, Ingalls, and Gaylord, second. Time—2:44.

Senior Relay Race, Distance Four-fifths of a Mile.—Won by South Reformed Church team, composed of Mahnken, E. Adams, T. Adams, and Saunders; St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church team, composed of Eichell, White, Brooks, and Campbell, second; Lutheran Church of the Redeemer team, composed of Miller, Toebbke, Wicham, and Heybeck, third. Time—2:46.

Running Broad Jump for Boys.—Won by Robert E. Terwilliger, St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, with a jump of 14 feet 10 inches; William Harris, Fourth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, with a jump of 14 feet, second; E. L. Fagan, Bushwick Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, with a jump of 12 feet 10½ inches, third.

Runnnig Broad Jump for Juniors.—Won by Robert S. Fitall, Greene Avenue Baptist Church, with a jump of 14 feet 8 inches; Harold L. Towle, Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, second, with a jump of 14 feet 4½ inches.

Shot Put for Intermediates, 12-Pound Shot.—Won by Augustus House, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, with a put of 32 feet 6 inches; H. Campbell, St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, second, with a put of 30 feet 8 inches; Arthur Stewart, Greene Avenue Presbyterian Church, third, with a put of 29 feet 9 inches.

REMOVAL BY RESOLUTION.

Judges' Tenure Subject to Legislation Since the Time of William III.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to the case of Justice Hooker your editorial of June 29 entitled "Attainder" should effectually dispose of the bill of attainder nonsense, notwithstanding the renewed attack by a correspondent in THE TIMES of July 1.

There are, however, two constitutional methods of removing Supreme Court Justices, one by impeachment and the other by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature; but the two methods are not connected in any way.

As to impeachment: From the time of the adoption of our first Constitution in 1777 to the present time, the Justices of our Supreme Court have been subject to the power of impeachment by the Assembly, and, upon conviction by the court for the trial of impeachments, to removal from office and disqualification to again hold office under this State.

As to removal by joint or concurrent resolution: While the Constitution of 1777 did not, in so many words, give the Legislature power to so remove an undesirable Supreme Court Justice, there might possibly have been found under that Constitution sufficient authority for the exercise of that power if circumstances had required it. I will leave that matter to the legal antiquary.

The Constitution of 1821, however, expressly authorized such removal by joint resolution of the two houses, passed by two-thirds of the elected members of the Assembly and a majority of the elected members of the Senate. The Constitution of 1846 provided that the Justices of the Supreme Court might, by the same vote, be removed by concurrent resolution of both houses of the Legislature. An amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1869, made the necessary vote two-thirds of all the members elected to each house; and this provision, as so modified, was retained in the Constitution of 1894.

Though the Constitution says that a removal shall not be so made except for cause, which shall be entered on the journal, still the Legislature is the final arbiter of the sufficiency of the cause, as no provision for review is embraced in any part of the Constitution.

This provision for removal by joint or concurrent resolution is not a novelty by any means. Before the act of settlement, 12-13 Wm. III., a little more than two hundred years ago, the Judges in England had held their offices at the discretion of the crown; by that act their tenure was made during good behavior, and, to quote from Hallam's Constitutional History, "No Judge can be dismissed from office except in consequence of a conviction for some offense or the address of both houses of Parliament, which is tantamount to an act of the Legislature."

WILLIAM A. HAGGERTY.

New York, July 3, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There seems to be no case in this State in which there is announced the interpretation of the clause of our State Constitution authorizing removal of a judicial officer by concurrent resolution of the two branches of the State Legislature "for cause." It all turns on the meaning of those two words "for cause."

But in the State of Tennessee a similar provision came before the highest court for consideration. The case is entitled "McCully against the State" and is reported in Volume 102, Page 509, of the Tennessee Reports. There the Constitution provided that Judges may be removed from office by a concurrent vote of both houses of the General Assembly and that the names of the members voting for or against the Judge, with the cause or causes of removal, shall be entered in the journal of each House, &c. Under that constitutional provision it was held that the word "cause" in the removal clause means legal cause and not any cause which the legislators may think sufficient, so that, under that section, the Legislature has no power to remove a Judge for economic reasons or on grounds of policy not personal to the incumbent or his administration of the office.

While the courts of this State have not passed on the clause of our Constitution in question they have given interpretation to the same words "for cause" as employed in statutes such as the charters of cities. In a case entitled "People against McGuire," reported in 27 Appellate Division 503, the Supreme Court of this State has said: "In the Syracuse City charter, Section 199 provides that the City Marshal may be removed 'for cause.' The word 'cause' implies some valid reason for the removal arising out of the non-performance or improper performance of official duties by the incumbent."

It is not so easy to determine the meaning of the phrase "for cause." At any rate, the situation should not be carried by storm or vociferous declamation.

HORACE GRAVES.

New York, June 29, 1905.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

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MONDAY, JULY 10TH.

SATIN FOULARDS AND PRINTED INDIA SILKS. Desirable styles and colors. Regularly 75c., $1.00, $1.25.....50c yard

PONGEES, BURLINGHAMS, RAJAHS, and Novelty Rough Weave Silks, particularly adapted for Summer wear.

COACHING PARASOLS, in Fancy Silks, Natural handles. Regularly $3.75 and $5.00..... 1.95 each

WOMEN'S HOSIERY, Black Gauze Cotton Hose, clocked; also Black Gauze Lisle Thread Hose, plain or Silk tipped heels or toes. Regularly 50c. pair..... 35c pair. Six pairs $2.00

GAUZE LISLE THREAD HOSE, lace boot effect; also hand embroidered insteps. Regularly $1.50 pair. 75c pair

WOMEN'S UNDERWEAR. Swiss Ribbed Vests, Gauze Lisle Thread, pure white, sleeveless or short sleeves. Regularly 50c. each..... 35c each. Box of six $2.00

SWISS RIBBED VESTS, Gauze Lisle Thread, with hand crochet fronts and shoulders. Regularly $1.00, 75c each

WOMEN'S ITALIAN SILK VESTS, first qualities, 2.50 to 6.50 each

WOMEN'S SUITS, White Linen, also delicate colors, new long Coat Model..... 25.00

WOMEN'S SKIRTS, White Linen, new models..... 5.75, 8.75

WOMEN'S COATS, White Linen, Stylish Model..... 9.00

" " Tan Linen, Motor Style..... 10.00

" " Pongee Silk, new model..... 24.50

WOMEN'S NECKWEAR for Summer, Fancy Windsor and Embroidered Scarfs and Ties.

Value 50c..... 25c each

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Embroidered Sets, fancy lace and batiste stocks.

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Broadway & 19th Street

BURNING CHILDREN'S FINGERS

An Attempt to Prove That Cruelty Is Not Cruel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your sidehead editorial of to-day, touching the decision of the South Orange Police Court in the case of W. M. Glover, seems to demand a speedy notice in the interest of truth, justice, and humanity. Without consulting Mr. Glover, and having no connection with him other than that of a disinterested neighbor of brief and passing acquaintance, I cannot shirk the duty of coming to the defense of an innocent man, whose offense, as charged, is based upon an entirely mistaken statement of facts. And I willingly leave it to the habitual candor and fairness of THE TIMES to decide whether, after all, "New Jersey justice" has been "vindicated."

You state without qualification that the charge of cruelty was brought against "a man who burned off the ends of the fingers of his two children." Not even the mitigating clause "as was alleged" is inserted in the statement quoted, and the reader is given to understand that the fingers of the children were in fact burned off. Against this assertion are facts testified to and not contradicted in the trial of the case, at which I was present. The two children were in evidence, and submitted to an examination of their fingers, which were found to be entirely healed. Two expert physicians agreed that the scorched finger of one of the children showed not the slightest degree of shortening, while that of the other child indicated a shrinking of only an imperceptible fraction of an inch, which would in due course be restored.

Does such evidence as this give the faintest color to the statement that the finger ends were burned off? Yet this unmitigated and painful affirmation appears so far to control the hand that wrote it as to warrant the writer in applying to the accused father such phrases as "'respectable 'criminal'" and "barbarous disciplinarian," and to create in the mind of the reader the horrible conception of a man holding his child's finger in a flame until the end was burned off.

The attempt to prove serious injury to the children of cruel intent in the father broke down at every point. Even the counsel for the defense, as did the father, admitted that the method employed to demonstrate to the children the natural results of playing with fire was mistaken and unwise, while abundant testimony was given to prove the unquestionable good character and reputation of Mr. Glover and his uniform kindness and tender paternal affection. Had the occasion seemed to require it, I could have called in an ear-witness to the scene of mere finger scorching, wherein the father in the most gentle and pathetic manner explained to the little ones the object of the test before it was applied.

The primary factor in this unfortunate undoing of a good man's reputation was the mistake made by the Orange Children's Aid Society in bringing a

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FORTY-TWO PAGES—IN FIVE PARTS.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE GOLD PERIL.

The butcher, the baker, and the candlestickmaker—that is to say, the average merchandiser—never suspects that the price of his commodities depends upon the number of coolies imported into the Rand or upon the rate of dividends earned by the mines of Colorado. Upon the other hand, there are leading lights in the financial world who attach so much importance to the relation between the supply of gold and the prices of articles in terms of gold that they subordinate day to day factors to those of undeniable effect over a term of years. A leading Wall Street house has hardly omitted this topic from one of its weekly circulars for a long time. And yet, admitting all that this widely read circular contends, it is beyond need of demonstration that prices have both fallen and risen in Wall Street, and that the movement in either direction has exceeded the proportion of the quantity of gold added annually to the world's supply. A rise in security prices larger than the gold theory calls for and a fall of prices of nearly the same range, although the gold theory works as steadily as interest itself, is, or ought to be, an embarrassment to the theorist. A rule which works only when the proponent chooses to apply it, and which is laid aside whenever the facts run the other way, is hardly better as a rule of business than the entire neglect of the ignorant trader.

The facts are sufficiently striking. During the first half of the nineteenth century the production of gold was $800,000,000 and during the last fourteen years—1890-1904—about $3,500,000,000. Is this too much of a good thing? Can the world absorb an average of $250,000,000 annually? Gold being indestructible, the effect of its production is cumulative. Only about one-third passes out of sight for purposes of the arts, and thus year by year there is an ever-increasing quantity of precious metal whose most valuable use is as the basis of banking credit.

This is a clue to the absorption of gold and the reason why the added billions are not to be picked up in the street. The Bank of France will not release its unprecedented hoard until long after this cruel war is over. There are $2,000,000,000 of Russian securities held in France for which there is practically no market outside of France, and no buyer except Russia's agents. London and New York will have nothing to do with Russians, and Germany or Amsterdam but little, and only at prices adapted to make business. When France wanted a little gold for Italy the other day it came to us for it, not venturing to spare the few millions for a week or two. Not until the Russians are digested—and that will be long enough after peace—will Paris part with its milliards. Our National bank loans range stubbornly above a billion, and gold is necessary to make and keep them liquid. It is the same at every centre of capital. There is a sense in which this deepens the mystery, for gold which is used as the basis of credit creates, or rather enables the creation of, an even larger amount of "money," or banking credit, or deposit currency. But men do not borrow money simply because banks have it to lend. They borrow money because business is good, and they hope to "make money"—as atrocious an Americanism as loose-speaking financiers permit themselves. When business is good prices rise; when business is bad prices fall. In other words, so broad and indisputable a fact as cycles of values—the rise and fall of prices periodically—is at war with the theory that the constant increase of gold will result in a constant increase of prices. Either a constant factor must produce constant results, or else it must be masked at times by influences possibly less important, but more immediately effective. Now nobody will sustain the proposition that there can be a constant rise in prices. It follows that at any given moment it is open to anybody to question whether the increase of gold, or the activity or dullness of trade, is the dominant factor of value.

This argument may be expanded in many directions. There was a bear panic in cotton the other day. Was the large and quick rise due to the increase of gold—as the leading bull had contended before the arrival of the rise he engineered—or to the Government's crop report? The production of gold in 1903 was the largest up to that year, yet it did not prevent a fall of perhaps 40 per cent. in security values. Every man is competent to judge whether he buys stocks or cotton or clothes or anything else because the production of gold is increasing and bank reserves are large. Personal fortunes, and the aggregate of personal fortunes, are dependent upon the condition of credit more than upon the quantity of gold in the world. When credit is good and trade is active prices rise for that reason. They may rise a little faster and further because gold is plenty, but that fact will not prevent their falling in turn when credit deteriorates and business declines. In short, the theorist is right on a view so long as to be worthless to the man of small affairs and short commitments. To the man of large affairs and long commitments such as a railway President floating a hundred-year loan—the theory has larger interest. Yet even to him the century will bring times when he can refund or retire his loan so advantageously that he may as well consider that fact as the probable quantity of gold. Investors who intend to hold a hundred-year bond to maturity are also concerned with the quantitative theory of gold which is less important than choosing the right time to buy or sell.

However, just in proportion as the theory is true it behooves wise men to minimize its evils and utilize its advantages. If gold offers to do work—idle gold is unthinkable—it should have work to do. For example, China and the United States ought to seize the opportunity to get altogether upon the gold standard. China's affairs, not being managed at Washington, may be dismissed. But our greenbacks should be retired, our uncovered silver should be made redeemable in gold, and our banknotes should be based upon gold instead of upon bonds. Individuals may take what views they choose regarding how directly the increase of gold affects prices in or out of the stock market. For statesmen the moral is that they should avail themselves of what is indeed a golden opportunity to do what they should have done long ago.

THE SOUTH AND IMMIGRATION.

Unquestionably the discussion of the problem, or problems, of immigration—there are several and quite different in different parts of the Union—which the Civic Federation is planning for will do good. The talk at the recent meeting at the Board of Trade and Transportation shows how such discussion, serious, practical, based on facts, is needed. Most of the speakers on that occasion strongly favored letting immigration go on and trying, on the one hand, to improve its character, and on the other to secure its healthy distribution. But Mr. J. W. SULLIVAN, editor of The Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades, speaking in a general way for organized labor, made a very spirited, effective, and well-supported argument on the side of very severe restriction. In other words, it is plain that there are two sides to the question, whatever form it may take; that there are substantial interests and sincere sentiments opposing or supporting any policy that may be suggested. Discussion, and that alone, can be expected to prepare the way for any solution of the problems of immigration. That is what the Civic Federation will try to promote. A commission of "men of National standing" will be appointed to investigate the subject and report as soon as practicable. It is a good way to go about the business.

Meanwhile the facts submitted at the recent meeting by Mr. M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway, are very significant. We could wish that they had been somewhat more precisely stated, for then their significance would have been more impressive. But we assume that this defect will be remedied when the commission gets to work, for the relation of the comparatively untouched field of employment and ownership in the South to the immigration of the South may easily prove to be of the greatest importance. Mr. RICHARDS stated, for instance, that within the last three years over 2,500 manufacturing enterprises had been established along the lines of the Southern Railway and each of them gave "employment to anywhere from five to two thousand people." Most of these people are drawn from the farming regions, and their places ar but scantily filled. It follows that there ought to be profitable employment—profitable to all concerned—for immigrants from the North or from Europe, in the factories, on the farms whence native factory hands are drawn, and on the untilled, or imperfectly tilled, lands which are abundant in the South. "We can accommodate several millions of people," says Mr. RICHARDS, and he adds: "We have systematically laid the foundation for the introduction of a foreign population by securing Germans, Scandinavians, Italians, French, Bohemians, and Polanders from the Northern States." It would be interesting to know just what the foundation is that has been "systematically laid." Here is the most specific information submitted by the Land and Industrial Agent of the Southern Railway:

Recently I had the pleasure of making an extended trip through the South with the Italian Ambassador, Baron MAYOR DES PLANCHES, at which time he studied several of the Italian colonies located on our system. These colonies were found most prosperous and contented. There is abundant room for many thousand Italian families on Southern farms and in Southern mills. We have to-day applications from not only farmers, but manufacturers as well, for Italian laborers. They will be given steady employment, and those desiring to own homes of their own will have no difficulty in being accommodated. We visited one settlement of Italians numbering about 175 families. Each family works from twenty to thirty acres of land for which they pay rental. They are furnished equipment, seed, and supplies, as well as houses to live in. The statement of their net earnings shows that no farmer earned less than $350—some of them as much as $1,375. This was accomplished without any capital, and no investment whatever on the part of the Italian family, excepting the labor. I note this to show that the family without capital can succeed in the South.

It is obvious that immigrants capable of taking real advantage of such opportunities as these cannot be classed as "undesirable" so long as the opportunities continue to present themselves. How extensive are these opportunities? How large a proportion of actual immigrants can accept and improve them? How can those who are fitted for them be guided to them? These are some of the phases of the "problem of immigration."

IS IT A WAR CHEST?

In the letter of "An Anthracite Miner," published in THE TIMES yesterday, a subject is discussed upon which Mr. JOHN MITCHELL, President of the United Mine Workers of America, could throw light if he would. The writer of the letter has applied an inquisitive pencil to the Treasurer's report of the miners' organization. He discovers that the sum of $1,000,000, in round numbers, contributed for the relief of the anthracite miners during the strike in 1902, was diverted from that use and retained in the treasury of the association. The question is, What other use had Mr. MITCHELL and his associates for this great sum that in their judgment warranted them from withholding it from the needy miners?

It appears from the Treasurer's report that the amount actually disbursed to the anthracite miners for their support during the strike was $1,438,000. In addition to this aid was given to striking miners in other districts, principally in West Virginia, amounting to $376,581. The total of the relief expenditure was $1,858,931. But the assessments levied upon the United Mine Workers for the relief fund and the "sympathy" contributions from other crafts amounted to $2,975,279. This is exclusive of the regular tax of $210,965 upon the United Mine Workers. Of the funds raised or contributed for the specific purpose of furnishing support and relief to the striking anthracite miners, therefore, $1,116,348 was diverted to some other purpose.

The Treasurer's report for January, 1903, shows what became of the money. On Jan. 1, 1902, the Mine Workers' association had $97,047 cash remaining in the treasury. One year later, in January, 1903, cash in the treasury was reported at $1,027,120. At the end of the strike year the treasury fund had been swelled by nearly the entire amount of the relief contributions withheld from the striking miners by their officers.

The arbitration agreement under which the anthracite miners have been at work since 1903 will expire next Spring. Is this million dollars diverted from the relief fund President MITCHELL's "war chest" for the anthracite strike of 1906?

SCANDINAVIA.

It is not to be supposed that the counsel of the hotter headed among the Swedes forcibly to resist the secession of Norway will have weight in the councils of Sweden. King OSCAR was quite within his rights in refusing to recognize a secession so informally and illegally accomplished. The wise constitutional provision which requires the action of three successive Legislatures to override the "suspensive veto" of the monarch has been ignored by Norway, and the King could not do other than to register his protest. But, after all, the use of the requirement in question was to make sure that Norway should do nothing rash, and should act, in momentous matters, only after due deliberation. It was to assure that the official action of the Storthing should represent the settled will of the people. And that result has really though irregularly been attained. Nobody can really doubt, surely King OSCAR does not doubt, that the hasty action of the Norwegian Legislature and the Norwegian Ministry represents the will of the Norwegian people, and that Norway does really desire separation.

But then every intelligent Scandinavian, be he Swede, Norwegian, or Dane, must see the vital necessity to Scandinavia of being united. And the political separation which seems to be inevitable should, in the interest of a practically united Scandinavia, be managed with the minimum of friction, and so as to leave behind it the minimum of resentment. The grievances of Norway against Sweden are mainly sentimental, if not entirely so. Not that any student of history will think them less real and important on that account. But the vassalage of Norway to Denmark, which lasted for two centuries and a half, was really a humiliating condition for a proud people, while the partnership of Sweden and Norway, which has lasted for almost a century, was a relation in which there was no element of abasement on either side.

The main point is that the Scandinavian nations shall stand together against all comers. They are surrounded by large and greedy neighbors. The apprehension that the Czar might endeavor to recoup himself for the losses he has suffered at the hands of Japan by a policy of cheap adventure against his northwestern neighbors may perhaps now be dismissed, in view of the completeness and abjectness of the defeat and of the troubles which he has and is likely still more to have on his hands at home. But the German Kaiser can scarcely prevent himself from casting the eye of AHAB upon a neighbor which is by nature the great maritime Power which Germany is striving by art to become. Possibly the future of Germany, certainly the past of Scandinavia, "lies on the water." The tonnage of the Scandinavian mercantile marine, three millions, is almost equal to that of Germany, while the tonnage of Norway alone exceeds that of France, and of course the Scandinavian sailors are equal to the best in the world and the Scandinavian merchant marine the best possible nursery for man-o'-war's men. The nine battleships of Sweden, the four battleships of Norway, the seven battleships of Denmark, would make Scandinavia a most valuable ally and a most formidable enemy in case of a struggle between two great naval Powers.

Assuming that the Russian danger is for the present overpast, these considerations seem to point to a rivalry between Great Britain and Germany for the favor and assistance of the Northern nations. Denmark has her grudges against both. For if it was Germany which, under the cynical guidance of BISMARCK, despoiled her of Schleswig-Holstein, it was Great Britain, under the guidance of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which left Denmark to her fate after binding herself in honor to come to her assistance in the hour of need. But both Sweden and Norway, together or apart, would doubtless prefer the protection of Great Britain, in whose behalf they might act as a check on German ambitions, to the protection of Germany, which is understood in Scandinavia to mean absorption and assimilation.

SUBMARINE DISASTERS.

Each successive submarine disaster seems worse than the one before. It was bad enough when submarines were merely cut in two like blowing whales. It was worse when they were tipped over by steamers passing overhead and sank off soundings like bottles held under water with mouths open. The climax came, it is to be hoped, with the English and French disasters, the peculiar poignancy being the same in each. The British A8 and the French Farfadet both took down survivors who lived an indefinite period of many hours. They were able to communicate by signals, and did so, but they could scarcely have hoped for rescue. What must have passed through their minds is beyond imagination or description. Even POE'S steadily shrinking chamber or descending sword did not threaten a more awful fate. And the horror is unrelieved by a single compensatory consideration. There was none of the joy of battle, none of the fierce satisfaction of dying in grips with your foe, none of the patriot's pleasure in giving his life for his country. Even the art and practice of submarine navigation are prejudiced rather than profited, for nothing is learned or demonstrated, but rather the morale of all detailed to duty in such boats is injured. Not by dying but by surviving can submarine navigators do anything useful for themselves, their art, or their country.

In the Farfadet's case there was even one more thrill—that of a hairbreadth failure of a thrilling rescue. No wonder tears ran down the cheeks of the Minister of Marine at the supreme moment. The men had been sixty feet under water for thirty hours, and their signals had weakened, and finally ceased. They were not yet dead, but had become unconscious even while their entombing boat was suspended in the chains of the derricks which were to raise it. "We are alive, but the air is going. Hurry!" And the chains slipped, and the Farfadet's crew, after having had a breath of fresh air and having received food, once more passed—finally this time—through the portals into which they had looked for perhaps the longest day mortals ever passed. He is more or less than man who can read the story and not feel the pathos and horror of it.

"The automatic opening of the seacocks in the forward compartment" is said to have been the cause of the Farfadet's sinking. Is it too much to say this teaches nothing? for surely it ought not to have needed teaching to have seacocks which would not open automatically. Perhaps there is a useful hint in the fact that when the men shut the bulkhead to keep out the inrushing flood they shut themselves off from the machinery by which they might have saved themselves. If they could have reached the levers they might have started the pumps which would have righted and raised the boat. "If she had been able to rise through her own exertions it would have been a great triumph for this class of vessel." It would indeed. And having failed in doing so it is a great shock to confidence in them. The lives of a crew are too dear a price to pay for the lesson that the vessel's electric ganglion was in the wrong place. Is there any right place for a nervous centre which ought not to be anywhere so much as everywhere, in readiness for every contingency?

This was the fourth similar accident at an average interval of four months. The other three were British. The A1 sunk on March 18, 1904, all hands being lost. The A5 sank Feb. 5 last, and there was one survivor. The A8 sunk only so long ago as June 8 after an explosion, and fourteen were killed. It is curious that a boat which is especially American in type should have its fatal accidents happen abroad. Are foreigners more rash or less competent in handling this naval mongrel? It must be said in justice to the foreigners that they act much more in earnest with their models than do our inventors. They put them to actual use under practical conditions, while our men trust them about as much as RAREY did the unbroken mankillers whom he tamed. Our submarines are often towed to and from practice, and although used with skill and care they frequently meet misadventures, the only point of vantage being that they are more fortunate in their outcome.

The case of the A8 has been studied more carefully than any other, and it reveals more ways of meeting misadventure aboard—or rather beneath decks—than any landlubber would imagine. Simple drowning is merely the most agreeable way of dying on them, and far from being the only way. If the diving rudders go wrong the thing simply goes to the bottom and stays there. The inmates are not lucky enough to be drowned. Life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are theirs to the utmost limit of the conditions under which they have placed themselves. They can move, and breathe, and, best—or worst—of all, can think. They can reckon how much water has flowed in and estimate how long before it will get into the battery tanks and give off enough gas to suffocate them. Or they can study out the prospect of some electrical connection failing and throwing off a spark which shall explode the oxygen and hydrogen broken up by the batteries discharging under water. Or perhaps it will be the gas engine fuel which will leak and explode. They can ponder on these and other things through such a day as the Farfadet's poor fellows passed. And at the best they merely point a paragraph and adorn a tale. Is it worth while? Instead of leaving all nations free to develop submarines why not bind all to abandon them, just as they have forsworn dropping dynamite from balloons and using explosive bullets? The fittest monument to these heroes in an unlucky—we had almost said an unworthy—cause would be the passage of an ordinance of self-denial by all the world that they would kill their enemies in some other way. There are ways enough without this last and worst of all.

SUMMER MUSIC.

Mr. RICHARD HENRY WARREN has renewed what in the light of history may well seem to be the desperate attempt to prove that Summer concerts of a high musical character can be made to pay. This is a proposition upon which a great number of musical conductors, beginning with THEODORE THOMAS almost forty years ago, and continuing with NEUENDORF, SEIDL, SCHMITT, and KALTENBORN, have successively "foamed themselves away." None of these leaders ever accumulated a modest, much less an immodest, competence as the result of the attempt. On the contrary, if any one of them managed to pay his orchestra and his other fixed charges, and came out, at the end of the Summer season, with merely nothing at all for himself, he had a right to account himself extremely fortunate. And yet there is always, or almost always, a new leader ready to take up the work at the point where his predecessor, through the imminence of bankruptcy, was forced to lay it down. As the poet has observed, with his usual justice:

> But they fall not, the kinglier breed,
> Who starry diadems attain;
> To dungeon, axe, and stake succeed
> Heirs of the old heroic strain.

The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. And it is inspiring to see a new martyr coming forward to "buck" the records of the past. In fact, a first-class modern orchestra, such as Mr. WARREN unquestionably conducts, is an expensive organization to maintain. Anybody may satisfy himself of that who will simply take the "rate per man" of the M. M. P. U. for occasions of this character, and multiply it by fifty, saying nothing at all about such details as rent and "publicity and promotion."

It is understood that Mr. WARREN enjoys some sort of subvention. He deserves it. After a heartbreaking experience of a generation, during which he bated no jot of heart or hope, THEODORE THOMAS concluded that high-class musical performances could not be given on a merely commercial basis, that to secure their continuance they must be "endowed." But there is such a ridiculous amount of disposable money in this community, for which the possessors would be glad to find a good use, and the appeal of high-class concerts as a form of Summer enjoyment is so constraining to those to whom it appeals at all, that there really seems to be no reason why such an experiment as that which Mr. WARREN is for the nth time trying should not be converted into an established and enduring success.

A TOMBSTONE AT AUCTION.

Unexpected things come to the auction block sometimes. Thompson's doorplate, run up to a high figure by the bargain-hunting Mrs. Toodles, may stand as a good example of the odd and wholly improbable articles which on occasion through fortuitous windings of circumstance find their way thither. That auction-haunting female probably never picked up a queerer bargain than she found in the detached and errant doorplate of Thompson, and her husband was probably never visited with a livelier paroxysm of wrath than when he was called on to pay for it. To his frugal mind it stood for superfluity, for a thing that never, except through a miracle, could come into any possible use. To the imaginative forecasting eye of Mrs. Toodles there indeed appeared the vision of a possible daughter, its conveying stork not yet a nestling, nor even in the egg, who might never the less arrive, and weathering the numerous perils of infancy and youth grow up and marry a man bearing that homespun and well-worn patronym. This, however, was a far cry through the wilderness of improbabilities, and quite unlikely to be answered, even echo, lost amidst her voiceless mountains and grottoes, letting it wander by without a response as too fanciful for the encouragement of repetition.

A doorplate is indeed about as awkward an article as the auctioneer can ever be called on to handle. Perhaps a coffin plate would present still more refractory commercial attributes, but so far as we are enlightened by the record no such object has ever thus been put up to sale. A derelict gravestone, however, drifting away from its intended destination, has just been knocked down to the highest bidder, and to the surprise of all present, as well as of the public outside, the competition for it was keen and determined, pushing the bid up from an initial one of a dollar to a sum which would have paid for a new stone with all its memorial inscriptions and flourishes. Some of the bidders indicated their motives in the competition. One wanted it for his second wife's first husband. He was willing to commemorate posthumously his predecessor if he could do so on economical second-hand terms. But he was a quitter, and was sidetracked at an early stage in the bidding. One had an ailing husband and thought the monument might come in handy almost any day. Another was a speculative undertaker with one eye out for business chances. The general lesson of the sale is the unexpected one that rejected, second-hand gravestones are about as lively property under the hammer of the auctioneer as any which comes to its distributory rataplan, ofttimes a devil's tattoo of destitution which the grave and its furniture may well follow. In this case the stone was not sold for any reasons of penury among the living forbidding costly honors to the dead. It was simply the case of a memorial tablet which the buyer said did not meet the terms of the order. On the other hand its artificer swore black and blue that it did. The sale was an incident of an action at law intended by all parties to assist them in finding out "where they were at" and defining their statutory rights and obligations with respect to the monolith. The occurrence shows that, contrary to all known theories and ideas on the subject, there is a lively demand for second-hand gravestones, and it only remains for commercial ingenuity to supply the commodity in sufficient quantities to build up a brand-new line of business.

There has been no successful Administration candidate for the Presidency in fifty years. No President in that time has been able to dictate his successor.—The World.

The successor to MCKINLEY did.

No More Elocutionists.

From The Rochester Democrat.

It is no longer good form to allude to teachers of the art of oratory as elocutionists. At a recent convention of voice culturists it was decided to call their organization "The Association for the Advancement of Speech Arts."

We Eat Too Fast.

From The Washington Star.

"The trouble is that we eat too fast," said the man who worries about health.

"That's right," answered the man who worries about money. "Some of us eat so fast that our incomes can't keep up with our grocery bills."

The Santa Fe's Peril.

From The Washington Post.

We take it for granted that if Attorney Purdy succeeeds in proving the Santa Fé Railroad guilty of violating the anti-rebate law the railroad will be placed in jail, as the President says the corporation and not the individual shall be punished.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Personal Shortcomings of the Smartest Girl.

shee alwus getts thee prizes inn hur klass
fore beein thee best skollar tho shee hass
too help hur muther tdoo thee wurk befoar
shee starts too skoll ann hasstoo wurk sum moar
wenn skool is owt butt it doant seme too maik
no differuns too hur. Ann iff u talk
thee hardust lessun inn arithmetick
too hur sheel doo itt fore u offle kwick,
Butt mi hur hare is redd ann no wun goze
with hur becaws sheez hoamly i suppoas.
itt semes too badd wenn sheez so smart inn books
shee kood nott hav a littul bettur looks
soze u kood go with hur becaws u haff
too bee so kairful ur thee boys wil laff
iff ure gurl is redhedded. Wenn shee duz
ure sums fore u sumhow u wisht shee wuz
uz hansum uz sheez brite soze u kood talk
hur too a party sumtimes jusst too maik
hur happy butt becaws hur eyes are crost
u hezzetait ann thenn hur chanst is lost.
Ann so sheez left aloan ann hasstoo pass
throo life ann just gett medduls inn hur klass
ann be cawled owt befoar thee skool too sho
owr vizzeturs thee britest gurl uno
Ann u are prowd uv hur uv kors butt mi
u wisht sumtimes wenn u see hur sheed tri
too ficks hur hare inn kurls instedd uv plane.
Shee duzent seme too suffer enny pane
altho u kant help thinken so. Ann tho
ure nott uz brite uz hur ure gladd uno.

J. W. FOLEY.

BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

A Symposium on Scriptural Inspiration and Interpretation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest the communications of "Church Warden," "Willoughby," and "Clergyman." The incident related by "Willoughby" thrilled me, and I would like to know if "Clergyman" really thinks any true analogy can be drawn between a dying girl reared in the teachings of the Church and—a "Hottentot"? I would like to be informed, too, how "Clergyman" knows that "a great many things in our creeds and ritual have served their purpose"—that "we have developed beyond them." "The sooner the masses are so taught," says "Clergyman," "the sooner we will have intelligent Christians instead of superstitious church members."

As one of the "masses" it would interest me to know how "Clergyman" ascertained his facts, and, when he applauds the "broad-mindedness" of "Church Warden," what he would have us understand. Does the word, as he uses it, signify liberty of opinion for all? Or does it mean—without "Clergyman" being conscious of it—the bigotry of unbelief?

I, as a layman, make no assertions—having no authority. I write merely because "Church Warden" and "Clergyman" have interested me much. I wish they would condescend to instruct us more, especially as to the sort of "broad-mindedness" a churchman should entertain—that is, if these standard bearers have the leisure while broadly bludgeoning the beliefs of lowlier brethren who still find solace in the faith of their forefathers. ONE OF THE MASSES.

New York, June 30, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is there in this world of difficulties anything quite as difficult as to cause another person to see from one's own standpoint? It seems to me that "Willoughby" did not grasp "Church Warden's" idea concerning Biblical criticism. To "criticise" does not necessarily mean to condemn a thing; indeed, an occasional definition of terms would add much to clearness of thought.

It was I who, in these columns, tried some time ago to secure a definition of inspiration as applied to the Scriptures, but I am still in the dark. What was this "now obsolete" theory of inspiration? Surely not that the Scriptures, as a whole, were received verbally from the Almighty? My mind, although only just beginning to work, rejects such a theory at the outset; for language is only a symbol of thought—one of the external manifestations of truth of which religion is so full—and it would be natural to suppose that in dealing with His creatures the Almighty would present truths directly to their soul, leaving them to find such means of external expression as their intellect, environment, &c., would suggest or permit. And if such creatures, sensitive enough to "breathe in" or inspire spiritual truth, erred in the "breathing out," or external expression of the same, or if they did not perceive the truth clearly, or chose an inapt figure as its manifestation, these things do not argue against the truth itself.

Truth has always existed in the very nature of things, and always will exist. It is not to be supposed that Bible critics are striving to pull down spiritual truths. On the other hand, I should imagine it to be chiefly those who have climbed the mountain high enough to see God's face that are interested in descending into the valley of the blind to destroy their idols.

What is the value of such "emanations" as Church Warden's? This is their value: They keep us near the "big movements of human thought and human sympathy" referred to by President Hadley in his baccalaureate address. They keep us out of the "fatal sleep of conventionality"—out of that "self-satisfaction which is but one step short of moral stagnation." A.

Cranford, N. J., June 29, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Willoughby asks what good such "emanations" as those signed by "Church Warden" do. I will tell him. They teach men that there is a God and a Christian religion higher than what certain dogmas teach. For many centuries there has been a cry among thinking men for a higher ideal of God than has been propounded from the pulpit in general. It is remarkable what God has to stand for in this world—He brings calamity upon the heads of those who do not obey Him; a most terrible future, besides, is in store for such men somewhere under the earth; He is responsible for the whole Bible; for many years He pushed the stars around their orbits until Newton relieved Him of that duty by substituting certain fixed laws, and for all time His memory has been burdened with the deeds and the thoughts, good, bad, and indifferent, of all men. God has been made as earthly as possible. We have made God in man's image.

As I have said before, thinking men revolt from this; the discoveries of science disprove dogmas no less than does common sense. The result is twofold; many throw out the baby with the bath; that is, condemn the Christian religion because they cannot reconcile their common sense to certain of its teachings; others, looking higher, wish to divest the God and Christianity of the barnacles which impede their access to all men. Thus results the so-called higher criticism. Not to do away with God, not to belittle the Bible and Christian teaching, (do they not stand on their own merits?) but to make them stand on the pedestal of truth, and thus raise them to where they appeal and are accessible to all mankind.

To say that the Bible is the direct revelation of God is an insult to any sane conception of God; to say that it is the work of men more or less highly, spiritually gifted but at the same time fallible, is to help us appreciate the Bible, and pay a high tribute to man, for, as a whole, what a glorious work is this Book of Books. And when we are asked to believe that the events narrated therein are absolute fact our understanding again rebels. The teachings are what we must endeavor to discover, and having discovered them, to practice them.

What difference does it make whether Jonah was really swallowed by a whale or not? The writer of Jonah had an allegory in mind. He took the legendary matter of Jonah, who, through disobedience and lack of faith in God, came into the belly of a whale, but how, by repentance, he was delivered, and with this material made a parallelism of how the Ninevites, having abandoned the true God, worshipped the fish god, Dagon. They were as badly off as Jonah in the belly of the fish, but, having repented, they also were delivered of their fish god. This is an admirable lesson beautifully illustrated, but when people begin to dicker about the possibility of a whale's swallowing a man they lose sight entirely of the real point.

Now, as to the young lady of whom Willoughby speaks. Willoughby mistakes higher criticism for religion. I do not know "Church Warden," but I am positive that his beliefs are just as beautiful and pure as the young girl's were, and just as much a comfort to him. But what a difference! The one belief, poetic, mystic, liable to be overthrown by a few years of experience; the other the lofty, poetic, truthful conception of a mature mind, a conception which broadens every day with new experience and with every new discovery of science. I do not in the least believe in robbing the youthful mind of its mysticism, and confronting it with higher criticism. One might as well feed an infant on beefsteak. Let early youth have its Santa Claus, and later youth its mystic religion. Never take away either unless you can give something more sublime; but when childish conceptions become inadequate and the mind longs for more stable truths, then is the time to broaden it with the loftiest possible conception of God and the Christian religion. And that is what higher criticism does. EPISCOPAL.

Brooklyn, June 30, 1905.

TEACHERS EXPLORE CITY FROM BRONX TO CONEY

Educational Association Delegates Prove Eager Sightseers.

GUIDES ESCORT GROUPS OF 20

Large Party Takes Steamer Trip Down the Bay—26 Broadway Fascinates Many of the Visitors.

Not dismayed by their five days of strenuous labors at the Asbury Park convention the members of the National Educational Association yesterday morning undertook the exploration of New York with undiminished energy and thirst for knowledge.

From the heights of Fort George in the north to the flatlands of Coney Island by the sea the blue and white badges were in evidence. Sightseeing was the principal item on the day's programme. This was done under the auspices of the New York City Teachers' Association, the City History Club, and Columbia University. For the benefit of the delegates those three institutions had established headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel and at the university grounds.

The City History Club took out parties of twenty, led by trained guides, to see the principal historical spots in Manhattan, as well as public buildings and other points of interest.

A downtown and an uptown route was mapped out. The former included City Hall, the Post Office, Trinity Church, St. Paul's Chapel, Wall Street, the Sub-Treasury, the Battery, the Aquarium, and a number of other places. The uptown route took the sightseers to the Hamilton Home, the Jumel mansion, the High Bridge, and Fort Washington among other spots of interest.

Fourteen parties were sent out during the day. Ten of these went downtown. And of the 200 persons taking part in these 190 seemed more anxious to see the Equitable Building and the offices of the Standard Oil Company than any other buildings. When 26 Broadway was reached the visitors insisted on staying so long that the guides nearly despaired of ever getting them away from there again.

These trips will be continued to-day, Monday, and Tuesday.

Last night several parties visited Chinatown and the Bowery under direction of high school boys trained as guides by the City History Club.

Among a party of nine headed for Mott Street was a Kentucky teacher, an elderly man whom his friends addressed as Colonel. He gave evidence of considerable apprehension as to the dangers with which the party might be beset, and after some fidgeting he turned to one of the guides with the question:

"My dear Sah, are you sufah we hadn't bettah ahm ourselves? Ah've left my gun in mah trunk. Ah'm sorry to say."

Reassured, he accompanied the others, but only as far as the Joss house in Mott Street. At the door he stopped, declaring that the place did not seem safe for a person "not properly prepared for emergencies."

Some of the visitors viewed the university buildings, including Barnard College and Teachers College. A luncheon was served on the campus grounds at noon.

Still others visited some of the public school buildings thrown open by the Board of Education for the purpose. The favorite goal of this class of sightseers was Public School No. 188, on East Houston Street, which seats 5,000 pupils.

The steamer Sirius started from the Battery at 4 o'clock, and proceeded from there up to the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where an additional crowd was taken aboard. Fifteen hundred tickets had been issued for the occasion, and when these had been distributed, there were several hundred delegates still clamoring for a chance to go along.

District Superintendent Gustave Straubenmuller headed the committee of city teachers that acted as hosts. After a survey of Manhattan had been made from Grant's Tomb to Ward's Island, the steamer headed down stream again on its way to Coney Island. At this juncture the supper prepared for the guests was served, so that when Coney Island was reached everybody was ready to go ashore at once. The start back to the city was made shortly after 10 o'clock.

At Bostock's, J. N. Wilkinson, Superintendent of Normal Schools of Kansas, made an address, in which he declared that there could be no better example of the advantage of discipline through will power than that of Bonavita over his lions. The majority of his most striking results, he said, were not due to the whip, but to the mastery of mind.

Miss Gertrude Burr of Kansas ran a camel race with Superintendent Shawn of Columbus, Ohio. The school mistress, of course, beat the school master.

Superintendent Baught of Oklahoma City made twenty-five bull's-eyes in succession in a shooting gallery, with the result that he was barred at other places.

Special services for the visiting teachers will be held at 11 o'clock this morning in the gymnasium of the Columbia University. The sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott.

MUST TAKE OUT LICENSES.

Theatrical Agents Will Be Under Supervision After July 15.

About 500 theatrical agents of this city will be obliged to take out employment agency licenses from the Department of Licenses as a result of a decision rendered last week by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

In order to make a test case, Commissioner Keating of the Department of Licenses caused the arrest of James J. Armstrong, a theatrical agent, with offices in the St. James Building. He was charged with evading the law in not taking out a license.

Armstrong was held for trial by Magistrate Whitman, whereupon a writ of habeas corpus was obtained in the Supreme Court but later was dismissed by Justice Blanchard. The Appellate Division unanimously sustained Justice Blanchard.

The theatrical agents objected to being under supervision and to having a regular scale of fees established. Performers had complained that extortionate fees were exacted by many of the theatrical agents.

Commissioner Keating yesterday notified all theatrical agents that he would proceed criminally against them if they did not take out licenses by July 15.

Richard Golden in an Ade Play.

Richard Golden was engaged yesterday by Henry W. Savage to play the principal rôle in the new George Ade comedy, "The Bad Samaritan," which will open the Garden Theatre early in September.

Edna May Arrives from Europe.

Edna May arrived yesterday from Europe on the steamer St. Louis accompanied by her sister. She will leave to-morrow for Fair Haven, on Lake Ontario, where she will remain until rehearsals for "The Catch of the Season" are called.

Steamer Sinks a Schooner.

PORTLAND, Me., July 8.—The three-masted schooner Sarah C. Smith of Boston, stone laden, was sunk off Portland Harbor early to-day by the steamer Governor Dingley, on her trip from Boston. No one was lost or injured, and the steamer was not damaged. The Sarah C. Smith was built at Chester, Penn., in 1868. Her tonnage was 259 net. She was bound from Franklin, Me., to New York with a cargo of paving stone.

ORDER TO GIVE UP POWERS.

Kentucky Officials, However, Will Fight Judge Cochran's Decision.

FRANKFORT, Ky., July 8.—Commonwealth's Attorney Franklin has wired the Judge of Scott County to release Caleb Powers into the custody of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Kentucky upon presenation to him of the writ issued yesterday by Federal Judge Cochran. When the Scott Circuit Court meets in special session on Monday to try Powers this order will be recorded and the term closed.

Attorney General Hays to-day gave out the following statement:

"The Commonwealth has appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States from the order of the Federal Court removing the case from the State court and the issuance of the writ of habeas corpus. There will also be filed a suit in the Supreme Court against Judge Cochran to compel him to remand the case to the State court.

WOMAN'S PEACE FEAST.

Invites Factional Leaders to Her Barbecue at Rockaway Beach.

If the new owner of Westernacher's Hotel at Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach, has her way, she will bring together Charles Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall; Senator McCarren, who has not seen Mr. Murphy in some time, and Big Bill Devery, the ex-Chief of Police, who would like to say a few things to Mr. Murphy.

The new owner of the hotel is Mrs. V. Ludwig. To make things pleasant she has sent out 600 invitations to politicians, lawyers, and others to attend a barbecue on the hotel grounds at Rockaway next Sunday. Mr. Murphy, Mr. McCarren, and Mr. Devery have been specially invited, and Mrs. Ludwig says she will see that they shake hands at the feast.

NOTES OF TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 8.—Several dances, following week-end house parties, were given to-night. Among the largest were those given by Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lorillard, at Keeway Din; Gen. J. Fred Pierson, in the Wolfe cottage, on Turtle Mountain; Mrs. John G. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds.

At the club dinners were given by Newbold Le Roy Edgar, who entertained a party of twelve; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Van Nostrand, Mr. and Mrs. Henry P. Rogers, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. William Elliot, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, who went abroad early in May, arrived on Thursday and opened their Tuxedo house. They will pass the midsummer at Southampton.

Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Baines have leased the Wetmore cottage on Weewah Lake and will pass the Summer there.

The tennis courts were crowded to-day by a fashionable party, who have entered into a tourney of mixed doubles, which started to-day. Several handsome cups were given by the committee. Among the entries were the Misses Kane, Miss Hull, the Misses Page, Mrs. Vatable, and others.

Mrs. George R. Preston, who has occupied the McCagg cottage, on Tower Hill, has gone to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. John Hill Prentice have vacated the Winter Club, and will pass the Summer at Martha's Vineyard.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, who were at the clubhouse since their arrival last week from abroad, moved into their large house to-day to remain for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Redmond are in the Hyde cottage.

Other arrivals are Mrs. Russell Hoadley, Mr. and Mrs. Morton Redmond, Mr. D. Ogden Rogers, Mrs. N. P. Rogers, Mr. A. S. Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Eustis, Col. J. Neal Hodges, Mr. T. A. Gardiner, Miss Mabel Merriam, Miss Beatrice Crosby, Mr. Clarence Fahnestock, Mr. Samuel F. Streit, Mr. G. Gould Lincoln, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Channay, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Mason, Mrs. James Winslow, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Dunlap, and Mr. Guy F. Cary.

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter, who had apartments at the club, left to-day for Southampton, and Mrs. Wallace Shillito has gone to Saratoga.

SOCIETY IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 8.—Arrivals to-day include Mrs. George H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, Samuel and Joseph Golding, Henry R. Taylor, John T. Sill of New York, Count Bressler of the German Embassy, and First Secretary Hugh O'Beirne of the British Embassy.

Miss Ethel Morgan of Rye is being entertained by Miss Helen Alexandre at Spring Lawn.

R. G. Irwin, President of the Atlantic Coast Line system, and a party of friends arrived to-night at the Hotel Aspinwall. Other arrivals there are Mrs. N. K. Matthews, W. L. Jaques, H. C. Weston, W. B. Hornblower, New York, and Mrs. Frank Watkins of Rye.

Mr. and Mrs. John B. Grosvenor, Mrs. James Westervelt, Eben Hamlin, Mrs. E. Berg, Miss Emily Berg, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Davies, Mrs. E. D. Ropes, and Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Osborne are late arrivals in Stockbridge.

Despite the heat of the afternoon, all Lenox and Stockbridge turned out to meet Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Thaw of Pittsburg at Erskine Park, the country estate of George Westinghouse. Mrs. Westinghouse entertained at tea at 5 o'clock for her guests, who have leased for the season the Eden Hill property in Stockbridge. The British Ambassador and Lady Durand, Baron and Baroness von Bussche of the German Embassy, and the attachés of the various embassies were present. Roses in great profusion were the decorations for the tables.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 8.—Several hostesses gave their first entertainments of the season to-night. Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin gave a dinner at Snug Harbor for Miss Deacon, who is spending the Summer with her. Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt gave her first dinner since her return from Ardsley, and dinners also were given by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Mrs. Clarence Pell, Mrs. E. C. Knight, Jr., and James V. Parker. Mrs. Edwards Spencer gave an afternoon tea at the Hodgson villa, Lyndenhurst.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Symes Lehr will give the largest dinner of the season to-morrow night.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet arrived at the Thomas F. Cushing villa, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener at the D'Hauteville cottage, and Mrs. Marie Havemeyer Tiffany at the Muenchinger-King cottage to-night.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Coe of New York are at the Weaver cottage, Ayrult Street, for the season.

P. F. Collier had the Clinch Smith cottage opened to-day and will arrive next week.

Atherton Blight and Miss Blight will sail from Europe next Wednesday and come to Newport immediately.

Frank A. Munsey is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig at the De Rham cottage. H. Goldbraith Ward has arrived at the Cortazzo cottage, Cliff Avenue.

Mackays to Go to Saratoga.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 8.—Clarence H. Mackay of New York on July 20 will take possession of Woodlawn Park, which he has rented for the season. Woodlawn covers fifteen hundred acres, and besides the spacious mansion has cottages and other buildings. This country seat was created by the late Henry Hilton.

LOST.—One hundred thousand persons in New York City buy THE TIMES daily. One of them may have found what you have lost. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.)—Adv.

OFFERS PEARY $10,000 IN AID OF POLAR TRIP

New Yorker Willing to be One of Five to Contribute $50,000.

EXPLORER GREATLY ELATED

Hopes That Others Will Join in Creating the Fund—Will Sail This Week.

Commander Robert E. Peary, whose ship, the Roosevelt, is now taking on supplies to be used in his dash for the North Pole, yesterday morning received a letter from a wealthy New York man offering $10,000 toward fitting out the expedition.

"If it is true that your fund is not quite made up," the New Yorker wrote, "I shall be glad to contribute. I hope you will succeed for the sake of science. I will be one of five to contribute $50,000."

The letter was the source of great satisfaction to Commander Peary, for while he has been going ahead with his preparations to sail, he has not hesitated to admit that if he had $50,000 more at his command his chances of success would be much better.

"I will do the best I can with what I have," said Commander Peary yesterday. "And will, in all probability, leave on the date originally planned. The letter I received this morning was a source of great satisfaction to me. It shows that patriotic Americans are keeping their eyes on the expedition. I have the highest hopes that his offer will not be disregarded by others, and that the additional $40,000 will be subscribed before the date for our departure."

The Roosevelt left her anchorage off Weehawken yesterday and moored alongside the dock of the Atlantic Transport Company, where the work of taking on supplies began. There was loaded aboard her 20 crates of lemons, 500 cases of salmon, 1,000 tins of refined oil, 2,500 cases of sea biscuit, 50 barrels of flour, 250 sides of bacon, 10 cases of canned soup, 25 cases of canned tomatoes, 25 cases of canned corn, 50 casks of corned beef, a lot of pemmican, and numerous barrels of potatoes.

Commander Peary yesterday declined to make public the name of the man who offered to be one of five to contribute $50,000. All that he would say was that the volunteer was well known. Herbert L. Bridgman, secretary and Treasurer of the Peary Arctic Club, also refused to make known the identity of the man who proffered aid.

Commander Peary hopes to get away from New York this week. He will sail direct for Sidney, Cape Breton. There he will find his supply ship, the Erik, waiting for him. He will take on coal and the remainder of his supplies there. Mrs. Peary, the Peary children, and Miss Marie Babb will accompany the expedition as far as Cape Sabine, on the east coast of Grinnell's Land. They will return on the Erik, which will quit the Roosevelt there and head southward. At Cape Sabine the real work of the trip will begin.

The Roosevelt will take aboard there twenty-five of the best hunters of the Whale Sound Eskimos, with their families, and 200 dogs, picked for the overland dash. This done, the vessel will proceed to a point on the northern coast of Grant's Land, where the explorer will settle down into Winer quarters. There, within 500 miles of his goal, he will wait for the coming of the polar day before making his dash. He expects to be moving about the middle of February.

STAMPING OUT YELLOW FEVER

Gov. Magoon Centres Energy of Canal Forces on the Task.

PANAMA, July 8.—Gov. Magoon, desiring to profit by the present propitious conditions and stamp out yellow fever, has issued orders to the Superintendents of the engineering, sanitary, and other departments to devote their energies to the rapid completion of all work in their respective departments connected with the sanitation of the Isthmus.

Several hundred men have been added to the force employed in perfecting the drainage and water supply of Panama, in building comfortable headquarters for the canal employes, erecting hospitals, filling in swamps, and cutting the underbrush about Colon and all the camps in the zone.

CHICAGO, July 8.—John F. Stevens, the new Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, left Chicago over the Baltimore and Ohio to-day for Washington. With Theodore P. Shonts, Mr. Stevens expects to sail for Panama in a few days.

"BLACK HAND" SCARE.

Italians Working on Dams in Westchester County Threatened.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 8.—The Black Hand Society which has been sending out letters to many Italians in Westchester County threatening death to any one who refused to give up money has extended its operations to the camp of 500 Italians who work on the dams being built in the northern part of the county. Every pay day at the different dams agents of the Black Hand band demand all the way from $1 to $5 from each man, and if refused a note threatening him with death is left at his home the next day. More than $400 has been collected in this way lately.

Giovanni Laberri, a well-to-do baker of Mount Vernon, who received four letters demanding $500, and who filled Giovanni Fotti, a Black Hand agent, with buckshot and then had him held for the Grand Jury, received another letter yesterday. It was mailed in Brooklyn and contains a crude drawing in ink of a big black hand. Here is the letter:

"Now, look out. We told you before that we were strong enough to get our man out of prison, and we did. Now, look out for yourself. If we get hold of any members of your family we will destroy them. Now, remember that. Goodbye. No more to say. Look out for yourself."

Laberri has loaded his shotgun, and all the members of his family are going armed. He says they will shoot to kill if any one bothers them.

In addition to offering a reward of $500 for the capture of Felipo Veolona, who is wanted for the killing of Giuseppi Guisslto of Tuckahoe, Sheriff Merritt, District Attorney Young, and other officials arranged to-day also to offer a reward for the arrest of the leaders of the Black Hand Society. Many Italians have been sworn in as Special Deputy Sheriffs, so they can carry arms.

Destroyer Damaged in Collision.

ROCKLAND, Me., July 8.—It became known to-day that the torpedo boat destroyers Whipple and Stewart were in collision as they were about to enter this harbor upon their arrival from Gardiner's Bay Thursday night. The Whipple's steering gear was badly damaged.

Dr. Rimmer's Statue Exhibited.

The statue "The Dying Centaur," by the late Dr. William Rimmer, is to be exhibited for a few days at Columbia University. A bronze cast is to take the place of the original, which is the property of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

FAT POLICEMAN'S WILD RIDE.

Converse Couldn't Get In or Out of Rig in Runaway.

Those who saw a phaeton racing down Broadway from Thirtieth Street yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock thought that Pat Crowe, Raisuli, or somebody else was kidnapping a 300-pound policeman. The lower half of the heavy-legged regulator of traffic was sticking out of the rear end of the phaeton, and from the uper half came weird cries of "Whoa!" Like the wabbling end of a sack of bran, the legs of the policeman rolled and twisted as he tried to raise himself to reach the reins of the runaway horse.

When Gray Maude started her flight from Thirtieth Street Policemaan Frank Converse, who weighs 310 pounds, seized hold of the rear axle of the buggy. He thought he could stop the mare by main force. But he didn't. She went right on, getting faster all the time, as recruits added themselves to the chasing crowd.

Down Broadway she went, turning into Twenty-sixth Street, and banging into a Bellevue ambulance at Fourth Avenue. Then the nag stopped, and stood quietly until Edward Burns and James McCaffrey, her driver and owner, came up.

"What I was after," said Converse, "was to get up into the phaeton so that I could get hold of the lines. I was dragged about a block before I could get into the thing, and then I couldn't get up or down."

"Well done anyway," said Sergeant McCullough of the Traffic Squad, who had seen the race. "You did well."

The policeman was bruised slightly while he was being dragged down Broadway.

JAMES M. BECK EXPLAINS.

Tells Why He Recommended Mercy for Counterfeiters Now Pardoned.

James M. Beck of this city, who was the Federal District Attorney who prosecuted Jacobs and Kendig, the counterfeiters whose crime necessitated the destruction of $40,000,000 worth of $100 banknotes, and who were pardoned by President Roosevelt the other day, yesterday issued the following explanation of his action in asking the President to commute their sentences:

"When these applications for a pardon were in the ordinary routine of such cases referred to me, as the prosecuting attorney who tried the cases, I wrote a report, as requested by the Attorney General, in which, after fully summarizing the facts of the case, I recommended commutation of the sentences from twelve to eight years. Beyond that I had no interest or connection with the matter.

"It is untrue that I criticised the trial Judge's sentence as 'excessive.' The prisoners' application contained this suggestion, but I expressly denied in my report that Judge McPherson had erred in imposing larger sentences upon Jacobs and Kendig than those of their accomplices, and I expressed the opinion that he was fully justified in discriminating between their cases.'

"Before making any recomendation, I conferred with ex-Secretary of the Treasury Gage, under whose administration the cases were prosecuted, and after careful consideration we joined in a recommendation that the sentences be reduced from twelve to eight years, with any allowance for good behavior under the commutation laws.

"The consideration which chiefly appealed to me, and I think to Secretary Gage, was the suffering of the prisoners' families, which events during their imprisonment had accentuated. Several of Jacobs's children had died during his confinement, and at the time of his application was made it was alleged that his wife was ill.

"Considering the fact that they had pleaded guilty, had rendered the Government all possible service in undoing their terrible crime, and that their families were sorely stricken, Mr. Gage and I both felt that a reduction of the sentence, if it erred at all, was on the side of mercy. Jacobs had served over six years at hard labor and Kendig some months less, and it can be safely said that if such an experience will not deter them and others from similar crimes, a longer imprisonment would be equally unavailing.

"Doubtless other and satisfactory reasons justified the President in granting a pardon instead of the commutation which we recommended. No President has used the pardoning power with greater discrimination or less laxity."

ISAAC H. SMITH,
Ex-member of a N. C. Legislature, New Bern, N. C.

EXEMPT FIREMEN FRAUDS.

Several Richmond Organizations Said to Have Evaded the Law.

ALBANY, July 8.—The attention of the State Civil Service Commission has been called to a charge that some persons have sought to take advantage of the law giving to members of volunteer fire companies who have served a certain number of years, and thus become "exempt firemen," certain advantages in the civil service.

It is asserted that in Richmond County particularly several fire companies have given certificates as "exempt firemen" to members who have not complied with the law or served the full term of five years.

The matter was referred to Attorney General Mayer, who has just rendered an opinion that a volunteer fireman, to obtain such privileges, must serve five years, as provided in the general village law, except in cases where companies are organized under special statute. If certificates are based on fraud, he declares, they are void.

Pierrot-Harlequin Frieze.

An amusing series of cartoons may be seen at the art-furniture shop of Joseph P. McHugh, on Forty-second Street, West, designed by the illustrator, M. Palaeologue. In a dozen scenes of children and pet animals we have the tragic history of Colinette, her tabby cat, bunny, and goose, of Harlequin with his fox terrier, and of the too-confiding Pierrot. All is happiness and peace when Pierrot presents his friend Harlequin to Colinette, but the fox terrier has a wicked look in his eye. Scene second shows the effect of Harlequin's song to the banjo on Colinette and the pets. Only the goose in the basket will not stop its complaining; the fox terrier howls an accompaniment, so touched is he by the twanging of the banjo. In the third the music has carried Pierrot and Colinette away, and they tread a jocund measure forgetful of their charges; whereupon the terrier begins to investigate. The dance comes suddenly to a close with an attack of the cat on the imprisoned goose, and Harlequin flies to the rescue. Colinette pursues the terrier, the terrier chases the rabbit and cat, and all rush after the goose, which has struggled free. The next act sees the terrier return with bunny in his mouth and the cat with some feathers of the goose, while Colinette weeps. Now she turns on her friend Pierrot, while Harlequin flees in dismay. The finale is the punishment of the wicked terrier to whose tail the basket is tied.

These little scenes of travestied children and their four-footed and feathered companions are treated with a light, graceful humor, and much spirit. They are printed in pale tones on a somewhat lighter background, and intended for a frieze about the walls of bedroom or nursery. The artist has given a good deal of expression to faces and figures, keeping clear of burlesque of any heavy sort, and charging his little people with varied moods of vanity, simplicity, surprise, anger, and fun, like the actors in dumb show which amuse us on the French stage. As they are in monochrome and on paper they can be colored to suit the interior, which they will adorn or according to the fancy of the buyer. Doubtless children will enjoy the lively scenes, but grown-ups are more likely to appreciate the neat way in which M. Palaeologue has hit off each situation without overstepping the mark and becoming dull or coarse.

ORDERS BONDS SOLD BY MERCHANTS' TRUST

Receivers Will Dispose of Hudson Valley Railroad Securities.

ENDS SYNDICATE AGREEMENT

Rivalry for Control of the Company Adds Interest and Importance to the Sale.

ALBANY, July 8.—The New York Trust Company and Douglas Robinson, receivers of the Merchants' Trust Company of New York, obtained from Justice Hasbrouck to-day an order permitting them to sell at public or private sale and at such times as they see fit $861,000 in consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of the Hudson Valley Railway Company and $1,100,000 in stock of that company.

This order puts an end to a syndicate agreement which would not have expired until March 1, 1906, through which the trust company came into possession of the stock and bonds. According to the petition the trust company lent the railway $1,186,881.70 in cash and took bonds as security. The company paid back $440,000, and for the balance $764,861.70, the Merchants' Trust Company retained $861,000 in bonds.

To the syndicate formed on March 1, 1903, shortly after the strike on the road, the trust company contributed $440,000 in cash and took $1,100,000 in stock and $215,000 bonds, $100,000 in stock and $100,000 bonds of the North River Railway Company, a branch line, and $16,500 in Hudson Valley Car Company notes. On March 15, 1904, according to the petition, the trust company went into another syndicate and lent the road $115,000, taking a security demand note and no collateral.

The securities which the receivers have in hand constitute a centralizing interest in the Hudson Valley Railway. The rivalry for that control adds importance to the sale.

ROCKEFELLER MAKES A HIT.

It is with Mr. Smith, Who Believes Him an Unmixed Blessing.

A circular of which the following is a copy, was received at THE TIMES office yesterday:

TO THE GREAT AMERICAN PEOPLE:

1. When God caused by divine providence John D. Rockefeller to be born into this world of misery and sin, it was then He blessed you and I.

2. To have a common interest in that portion of the world, in common with such a peerless character as Mr. Rockefeller is, such a people are blessed by the very omnipotent hand of Almighty God.

3. So far as Mr. Rockefeller is concerned, from now on he will be upheld, protected, and shielded from every harm and danger by the powerful and merciful hand of God, and his body will be preserved even on earth as his soul will be in heaven in one solidified heavenly bliss, in an endless duration.

4. The recent gift of $10,000,000 for higher education, to be used wherever and in a manner to do the most good, puts Mr. Rockefeller at the head of the class of philanthropists and stamps him in his sphere the greatest living American.

5. Mr. Rockefeller deserves that the American people should rise up and call him blessed.

6. Let my meanings be understood. Among other things, I mean to say that on the other hand had Mr. Rockefeller given this same $10,000,000 or twice that amount to some college or school already rich or a millionaire, we would have considered him far from being par excellence and a philanthropist.

7. If I understand the precise way and manner the income from this gift is to be distributed and used, the human family will receive more good and benefit from it than any other gift from the first day the sun shined from his orb in radiant beauty, bathing mankind in his beautiful ray of silvery sunlight, in special obedience to God's command, being a great dazzling light created by him out of nothing.

8. When at eve we retire as Americans in sweet repose we know among many things two things undisputed: That our President, Theodore Roosevelt, and J. D. Rockefeller constitute (each in his sphere) the two greatest living Americans, or, if you please, the two greatest men alive in the world to-day.

ISAAC H. SMITH,
Ex-member of a N. C. Legislature, New Bern, N. C.

PENSION FUND GIVES OUT.

Bank Wouldn't Cash a Police Check in Mr. McAdoo's Absence.

The Police Pension Fund at Police Headquarters is exhausted, and has been for forty-eight hours, and several pensioners have been greatly inconvenienced.

When Commissioner McAdoo went out of town a week ago he signed a check for $50,000, which he believed would tide the fund over until July 5. He expected to be back at his desk July 6, but will not return before Monday. The $50,000 was soon exhausted in paying out the monthly pensions, and Deputy Commissioner Farrell signed another check, but the bank refused to cash it unless indorsed by Commissioner McAdoo.

Pensioners who called at Headquarters yesterday got carfare and were told to come back Tuesday.

AMBULANCE DOG'S LAST RUN.

Terrier That Rode a Horse Falls and Is Crushed by Wheels.

Gyp, a fox terrier that had acted as the mascot of St. Mary's Hospital ambulance in Jamaica, L. I., since he was a little puppy, was killed yesterday by the ambulance he was credited with having once saved from destruction.

Gyp's very life seemed to depend upon the loud clanging of the ambulance bell. When Driver Wiley did not jangle the bell often enough to suit Gyp's fancy, the dog would climb from the horse's back, where he usually rode, and pound his fore feet on the bell. Yesterday morning Gyp mounted the back of the ambulance horse for a run to a fire. Just as the ambulance was approaching the fire after a long run, Gyp slipped and fell to the street. The horse's hoofs struck the dog and the ambulance wheels crushed out his life.

EXCURSION BOAT ON LEDGE.

The Mount Hope, However, Is Floated Uninjured, Off Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 8.—Picking her way cautiously through the thickest fog of the season, her decks crowded with passengers, the excursion steamboat Mount Hope, bound from Block Island for this port and Providence, to-night ran on to a ledge at the southern end of Goat Island, where the United States torpedo station is situated.

As soon as the vessel struck, her Captain reversed the engines and blew signals of distress. The tug Solicitor responded to the call, as did also Commander Albert Gleaves, the commandant at the torpedo station, and a detachment of marines. The Mount Hope was floated uninjured.

When the steamer first struck the ledge there was some excitement, but the officers quickly calmed the fears of the passengers.

Killed Leaning Out of Car Window.

NEWARK, July 8.—A man as yet unidentified, but who hailed from Elizabethport, was riding on a Dunellen car to-day. At Broad Street and Clinton Avenue he stuck his head out of a window and was struck by a car going in the opposite direction. He was killed instantly. He had a tag, No. 7,169 of the New Jersey Registration Company, in his pocket.

DEATH OF JAMES F. PIERCE.

He Was an ex-State Senator and Had Lived in Brooklyn Since 1866.

James Farnsworth Pierce, ex-State Senator, died Friday at his home, 7 Montague Terrace, Brooklyn, of paralysis. He was born seventy-six years ago, in Madrid, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and came of the same family as President Franklin Pierce. He was admitted to the bar in Albany in 1851.

In 1862 he was elected County Clerk of St. Lawrence County, and three years later removed to New York, becoming a member of the law firm of Sewell, Pierce & Sheldon. Mr. Pierce moved to Brooklyn in 1866 and the following year was elected State Senator on the Democratic ticket. He served four terms in the Senate and in 1891 was made State Superintendent of Insurance by Gov. Hill, continuing in that office under Gov. Flower.

WALTER KITTREDGE DEAD.

Author of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" and Other Songs.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 8.—Walter Kittredge, poet and author of "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," died at his home at Reed's Ferry to-day. Death was the result of infirmities due to old age. Mr. Kittredge is survived by a widow and one daughter.

Mr. Kittredge was born at Merrimac, N. H., Oct. 8, 1834. He was graduated from the Merrimac Normal Institute in 1851, and in 1861 married Annie E. Fairfield of New Boston, N. H. Since 1856 Mr. Kittredge had been a composer of songs. He traveled around singing his own songs at concerts, which included "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground," "No Night," "Golden Streets," "Scatter the Flowers Over the Blue and the Gray," and "Sing the Old War Songs Again."

CAPT. COPELAND DEAD.

A Police Officer Forty-eight Years—Served in Draft Riots.

Capt. Theron S. Copeland, who died at 34 Barlow Street yesterday, served in the New York Police Department for forty-eight years. He became a policeman in 1855, and was in January, 1903, retired as a Captain, the rank he had held forty-one years. He performed heroic duty in the draft riots, and was named in a general address to the force for valor and intelligent service.

Part of Capt. Copeland's police service was as drill officer, he having learned the tactics in the National Guard and a military school. He leaves a widow and eleven children.

The funeral services will be at the home this afternoon. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Miss Toussaint Dead in Germany.

Word was received here yesterday of the death at Hanau, Germany, of Lillie H. Toussaint, daughter of J. O. H. Toussaint, a broker, of 152 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. Mr. Toussaint is a member of the Lotos, Baltusrol Golf, and New York Athletic Clubs.

Obituary Notes.

MOSES A. DROPSIE, a retired lawyer, of Philadelphia, died yesterday in his eighty-fourth year. He was President of the Lombard and South and Green and Coates Street Railway Companies. For many years Mr. Dropsie was President of Gratz College and was a liberal contributor to the United Hebrew Charities.

PATERSON ASKS $10,000,000.

East Jersey Water Company Defendant in Passaic River Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, July 8.—In view of the recent decision of the Court of Errors, granting property owners along the Passaic River the right to sue the city because of the reduction of the volume of water in the river, Paterson has begun a suit for $10,000,000 against the East Jersey Water Company for diverting the waters of the stream. The water company built the new water works for Newark and Jersey City, and besides furnishing many other towns with water it is preparing to carry water to Staten Island.

Paterson charges all her pollution miseries to the East Jersey Water Company. The city's petition states that before the company began to impound the waters of the streams that feed the Passaic the flow of the river had been sufficient to purify the stream, and that since then the river has been so decreased in volume that it can no longer carry the pollution away. Hence the suit for heavy damages.

The law authorizing the change in the water course will be attacked as unconstitutional.

THROWN 40 FEET BY TRAIN.

New Haven Merchant Struck by an Express in Melrose Yards.

Jacob H. Reuben, a merchant, of New Haven, Conn., was struck by the Pittsfield Express in the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad yards at Melrose yesterday morning and seriously injured. The engine threw him forty feet. He struck on his head and sustained a compound fracture of the skull.

Reuben owns proper in the Bronx, and is having a house built there. He was walking in the railroad yards when the train struck him. At Lebanon Hospital the surgeons said there was little chance of his recovery.

HEAVY RAINS IN TEXAS.

Railroad Train Derailed Through Weakening of the Roadbed.

DALLAS, Texas, July 8.—An unprecedented rainfall last night and to-day generally over Northern Texas did heavy damage to railroad roadbeds and to cotton and corn crops. The precipitation was several inches at many points.

A south-bound passenger train of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, running over the Missouri, Kansas and Texas tracks, was derailed near Sherman to-day, the roadbed having been weakened by the rain. Two trainmen and several passengers were injured.

The wreck was caused by the recent heavy rains, which had weakened the tracks.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The number of rains in the Eastern and Southern districts on Saturday was less than any previous day of the week. Practically no rain fell in the East Gulf States, but heavy rains fell in Northern Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

It is decidedly cooler in the middle and south Rocky Mountain regions and in Kansas and Nebraska, but high temperatures will continue Sunday and Monday in Eastern districts.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light southerly; on the East Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the West Gulf Coast, fresh southeast to south; on the lower lakes, light southwest; on the upper lakes, fresh north to northeast.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Scattered showers and thunderstorms Sunday and Monday; light south winds.

New England—Showers and thunderstorms Sunday and Monday; not so warm; fresh southwest to south winds.

Western New York—Fair Sunday and Monday; light southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers and cooler Sunday. Monday, fair; southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	67	72	4 P. M.	75	76
6 A. M.	65	73	6 P. M.	78	85
9 A. M.	69	76	9 P. M.	70	77
12 M.	74	85	12 P. M.	69	75

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 78; corresponding date, 1904, 70; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

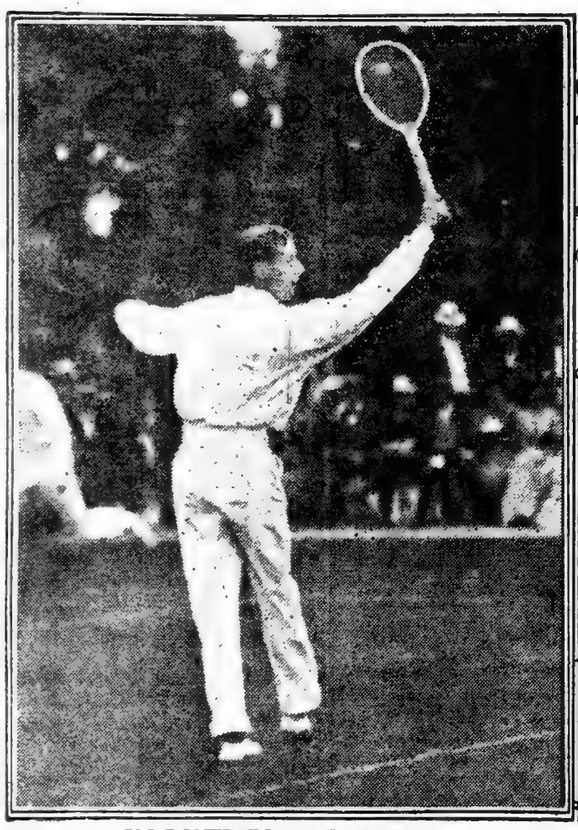
The thermometer registered 75 degrees at 8 A. M. and 79 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 85 degrees at 12 noon and the minimum 71 degree at 2 A. M. The humidity was 90 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 76 per cent. at 8 P. M.

—TRY—
Dr. Sheffield's
Anti-Septic Creme Dentifrice
Put up in collapsible Tubes.
Tooth Powder
Put up in Cans convenient for Tourists.
Elixir Balm
A delightful Mouth Wash.
And you will be assured absolute cleanliness of the Teeth.
TESTED BY HALF A CENTURY OF USE
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

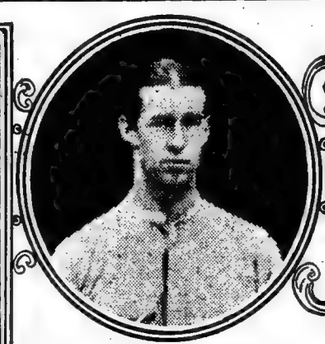
Drink
NEW YORK BOTTLING CO.'S
[LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE.]
High Grade
GINGER ALE and OTHER
CARBONATED
THIRST QUENCHERS
EQUAL TO IMPORTED. 30 Years' Test.

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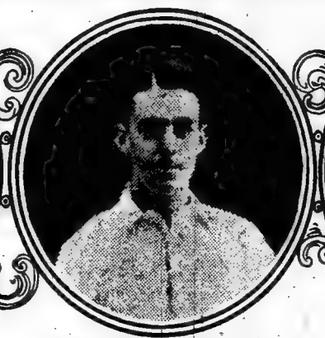
American and English Tennis Champions, Contenders for International Honors



H. L. DOHERTY of England



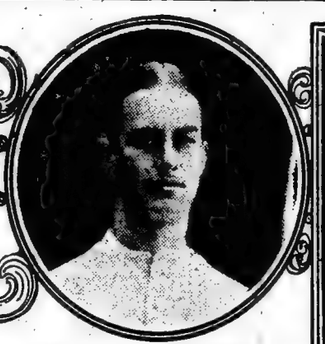
WILLIAM A. LARNED of New York



HOLCOMBE WARD of New York



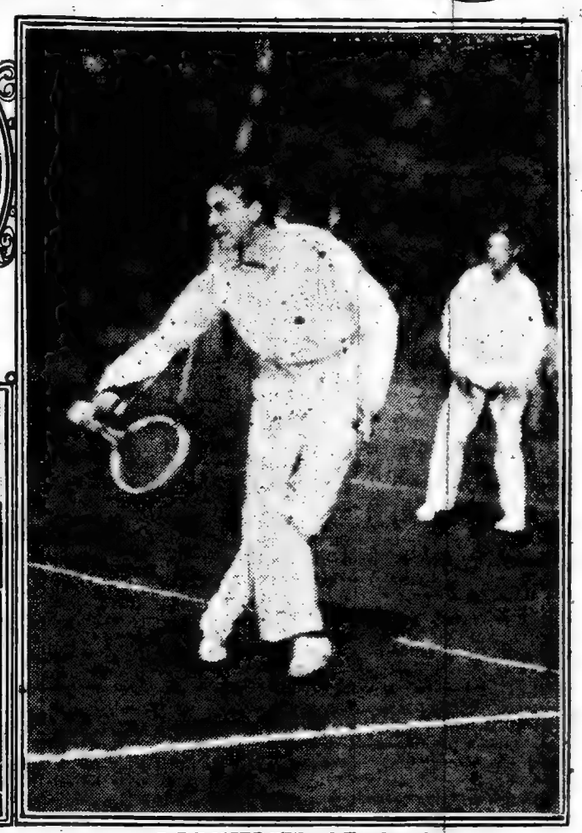
BEALS C. WRIGHT of Boston



WILLIAM J. CLOTHIER of Philadelphia



PHOTO BY W. E. ANNIS — MISS MAY SUTTON of California



R. F. DOHERTY of England

AUTO TOURISTS READY FOR NEW ENGLAND RUN

Forty Cars Will Start This Week for Glidden Cup.

TO CLIMB WHITE MOUNTAINS

Competitors Will Assist Cup Commission in Determining Most Successful Machine—Route of the Tour.

Over forty automobiles will start on Tuesday in the 1,000-mile run through New England under the auspices of the American Automobile Association for the Glidden Cup. This will be the first big motor car tour ever held in America in which a perpetual trophy has been offered as a prize. The aim of the tour is twofold, to give those participating in it an enjoyable social time and to show the serviceability of a large number of automobiles of different makes to travel equal distances on the same days.

The regulations drawn up for the tour leave considerable latitude to the competitors, as it was considered detrimental to a pleasure tour to burden those making the run with onerous rules. Each car will carry an official number, and the start must be made each day between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock, and the cars must finish the prescribed day's run by 9 o'clock in the evening. The arrival of each car will be registered by the committee. Provided the car finishes within the stipulated time no demerits will be incurred for repairs made on the route, but the competitors themselves will be placed upon their honor, as it were, in assisting the committee to determine the car eligible to receive the Glidden Cup.

At the conclusion of the tour, the owners whose cars have completed successfully the entire trip will be asked to name by ballot the three competitors who, in their opinion, have made the most perfect showing during the run. These names will be submitted to the commission under the deed of gift, and while the commission may not necessarily choose one of these names as the winner, it is more than likely that the victor will be among those selected by the competitors.

The Touring Committee of the American Automobile Association had received thirty-nine entries at noon yesterday, but a few late mail entries will probably be added to those to-morrow. The contestants, with the machines they will drive, are:

Elliot C. Lee, Boston, White; W. C. Temple, Pittsburg, Pierce; L. R. Speare, Newton, Mass., Winton; H. W. Whipple, Andover, Mass., Peerless; C. J. Glidden, Boston, Napier; Augustus Post, New York, White; J. M. Breese, Southampton, L. I., Mercedes; C. J. Edwards, Brooklyn, Cadillac; R. P. Scott, Baltimore, Peerless; C. B. Page, New York, White; George O. Draper, Hopedale, Mass., Packard; W. B. Hurlburt, New York, Packard; A. W. Church, New York, Decauville; Percy Pierce, Buffalo, Pierce; H. L. Pope, Hagerstown, Md., Pope-Tribune; C. E. Walker, Hartford, Pope-Hartford; A. L. Pope, Hartford, Pope-Toledo; Benjamin Briscoe, Tarrytown, Maxwell; J. D. Maxwell, Tarrytown, Maxwell; K. C. Pardee, New York, Maxwell; S. E. Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Panhard; Mrs. Joan Newton Cunea, Richmond Hill, L. I., White; Edwin H. Woods, Boston, Napier; E. A. Gilmore, Boston, Rambler; George H. Lowe, Boston, White; Walter C. White, Cleveland, White; Robert Lee Morrell, New York, Locomobile; S. B. Stevens, Rome, Maxwell; R. E. Olds, Lansing, Reo; J. C. Kerrison, Boston, Cadillac; Sidney B. Bowman, New York, Clement-Bayard; Ezra H. Fitch, New York, White; E. H. Cutler, Springfield, Mass., Knox; W. N. Epping, Pittsburg, White; K. A. Grout, Orange, Mass., Grout, (gasoline;) Julius Mehlig, New Orleans, Knox; George H. Tyrrell, New York, White; William A. Lamson, New York, White; R. M. Owen, New York, Reo.

The route of the tour, with the daily runs for each day, is:

July 11—New York to Hartford, 121½ miles.
July 12—Hartford to Boston, 122½ miles.
July 13—Boston to Portsmouth, N. H., 63 miles.
July 14—Portsmouth to Bretton Woods, 108 miles.
July 15 and 16—Special tours through White Mountains.
July 17 and 18—Mount Washington hill-climbing contests.
July 19—Bretton Woods to Concord, 103 miles.
July 20—Concord to Worcester, 99 miles.
July 21—Worcester to Pittsfield, 105 miles.
July 22—Pittsfield to New York, 149¼ miles.

Most of the cars in the tour will compete in the hill-climbing events up Mount Washington, and the members will be permitted to suit their personal wishes in touring through the White Mountains on Saturday and Sunday, July 15 and 16.

The tour will start Tuesday morning from the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. There will be no set time for starting, but most of the cars will leave between 9 and 10 o'clock. Mr. Glidden, the donor of the cup, who recently returned from his world touring automobile trip through Australia, New Zealand, and Java, arrived in the city yesterday from Boston. He will take part in the run, but not as a competitor.

The Glidden Cup Commission, upon whom will fall the responsibility of awarding the trophy, consists of Elliot C. Lee, President of the American Automobile Association; Dale H. Morris, President of the Automobile Club of America; William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Charles J. Glidden, and George E. McQuesten, representing the Automobile Club of Great Britain, but the latter has been unable to come to America for the tour. Augustus Post is Chairman of the Touring Committee in direct charge of the run, and his associates are James L. Breese, Charles J. Glidden, William C. Temple, A. R. Pardington, H. W. Smith, M. M. Belding, Jr., L. E. Myers, Walter C. White, A. R. Lambert, William Mooney-enny, Jr., Frank A. Garbutt, A. B. Tucker, and M. L. Downs.

KISER LEADS IN AUTO RACES.

Takes Four St. Paul Events, Beating Oldfield, Jay, and Chevrolet.

ST. PAUL, July 8.—Earl Kiser was the star performer to-day in the automobile races at Hamline race track in connection with the St. Paul Automobile Carnival. Kiser won all of the four events in which he was entered, taking the Twin City Club championship, the New York, Chicago, and St. Paul championship, the mile invitation race, and the first heat of the five-mile open event. His time in the latter was 4:44 3-5, which defeated Barney Oldfield, the latter getting second. Webb Jay, in his steam car, won the second heat in 4:46 2-5. Chevrolet, in his ninety horse power Fiat, coming second.

In the New York-Chicago-St. Paul championship at ten miles, Kiser, driving the car entered by St. Paul, won in the excellent time of 10:33. Webb Jay, representing Chicago, was beaten by 12 seconds, his time being 10:45, while the New York car, driven by Chevrolet, broke down at the third mile. Kiser won the Twin City challenge cup easily, as the Minneapolis car, driven by Charles Myers, broke down.

Barney Oldfield partially redeemed himself later in the day by making an exhibition five-mile run in 4:36, which was 13-5 seconds faster than Kiser's fastest time. In an effort to break the world's record for a mile, on a circular track, Oldfield did 0:56 4-5, the record being 0:52 4-5.

Bensonhurst's New House Opens.

There was no race yesterday afternoon on Gravesend Bay for the Bellows Cup. After waiting two hours for a sign of a breeze the Gravesend Bay Yacht Racing Association called off the race and will contest it some time this week.

The clubhouse was opened by the Bensonhurst Yacht Club with a big attendance of Gravesend Bay yachtsmen. The festivities continued until a late hour last night. The house stands on the pier beside Marine Basin, and is perfectly appointed and commodious. Fully 600 guests were entertained there yesterday.

Picked Up from the Diamond.

The Manhattans will present a strengthened team when they meet the Philadelphia Giants at Manhattan Field, One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, to-day. "Lefty" Jones will be in the box for the Manhattans, while "Rube" Foster will officiate as pitcher for the Philadelphians.

Charley Snyder, the old-time catcher, is now looking over the minor leagues for talent for the Washington Club.

Lingeman and Farmer will be the Ridgewood's "battery" against "Tom" Daly's crack All American team in the chief game of a double-header to be played at Ridgewood Park to-day. Daly will have out his strongest aggregation, for he expects a hard tussle with the Long Islanders.

The champion Cedars of the Bronx will face the strong Brooklyn Field Club team to-day at Bronx Oval, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Southern Boulevard. Metcalf and Lamar will be the battery for the Bronx champions, while Rudolph and Sweeney will be in the points for the Field Club.

Archie Graham, whom Manager McGraw drafted from the Manchester Club of the New England League, but was found to be unavailable, has been signed to play left field for the Scranton Club of the New York State League.

Manager Lajoie of the Cleveland team will not be able to get out of bed for a week at least, and he may not be in condition to resume playing for three weeks. An operation has just been performed on the great player's foot, which was injured in a collision with O'Leary, short stop of the Detroit Club.

Although seven games behind the New Yorks in the National League race, President Dreyfuss still believes that his Pittsburg team has a good chance to win the pennant. "I'll bet," says Barney, "that by the time the next Western invasion of the East is over the Giants will not be 60 points in the lead, and that will not be so hard to cut down."

Manager Stallings of the Buffalo team, champions of the Eastern League, has issued an edict against his pitchers using the wet ball.

Power Boat Paragraphs.

Guy Norman's big houseboat The Limit made nine knots in her speed trial with her two twenty-five-horse power engines.

C. Howard Clark's sixty-foot power boat Hupa, which was launched last week at Boston, shows speed that promises to prove troublesome when she meets local cracks. She is equipped with a one-hundred-horse power Standard motor.

The thirty-foot power boat Maine, built at Lawley's for Alva Stinson and C. F. Herrick, completed a three-hundred-mile trip under her own power which proved her speedy and thoroughly seaworthy.

T. W. Heemans has bought the twenty-five-foot gasoline launch Comet from J. O. Hinckley.

C. F. Herreshoff is building a thirty-five-foot speed boat with his new double engine equipment, for which he claims a mile an hour for every foot of her length.

The sixty-foot cruiser Naoma, built by Lawley, is for George M. Bonney. She has a fifty-horse power Standard motor.

The C. R. Speare speed launch which has been heralded as a world beater when on the ways at Lawley's was launched at Cleveland last week after being sent there to be equipped with power. She will be tested on the lakes and then sent East to claim her own from the Challenger, Dixie, Vingt et Un II., Mercedes, and other flyers.

J. W. Grindle of this city has ordered a new eighteen-horse-power launch for use on the Maine coast.

Hugh L. Willoughby's 60-foot power boat built by Lawley and equipped with a 100 horse power motor has shown great speed at Newport. She will go after some of the other flyers enrolled in the New York Yacht Club fleet.

S. C. Silver's new 23-foot launch Rose left the ways at Carney's last week.

A novel hunting launch built for D. L. Pickman from designs by Arthur Binney is being built in Boston. She is 29 feet long, has a 15 horse power Jager engine and a 16-inch wheel.

F. S. Eaton's new 06-foot kerosene yacht Glenda is nearing completion.

John F. Anderson's 83-foot power yacht Tonapha is being planked and will be ready for her trial at the end of this month.

Arthur H. Whitney of the Shelter Island Yacht Club has ordered a 35-foot speed launch for use on Lake Winnipesaukee, equipped with a 30 horse power Sterling engine, capable of seventeen miles an hour.

Hollis Burgess's fast gasoline launch Dispatch has been sold to H. J. Perkins, who will enter her in the 35-foot racing class.

Frederick Webb has bought the 45-foot launch Saint from Thomas H. Webb. The 25-foot launch Luella has also been sold by L. H. Godfrey to J. W. Reardon.

A. H. Davenport's 50-foot power yacht Merling, equipped with a 25 horse power Standard motor, was launched on Monday and left yesterday for Squirrel Island on her trial trip.

MISS SUTTON WINS ENGLISH CHAMPIONSHIP

Defeats Miss Douglass for the Tennis Title by Skillful Play.

READY FOR DAVIS CUP GAMES

British Opinion Favors America to Win the Right to Challenge, but Thinks Trophy Safe.

LONDON, July 8.—Miss May Sutton, the wonderful American woman tennis player, won the championship of England at Wimbledon to-day, defeating Miss K. Douglass, the former champion, in decisive fashion. She played as only Miss Sutton can, and wore Miss Douglass out with her terrific speed and tireless energy. Although the British champion, who has twice won the title, showed exceptional form and made a game fight in defense of the honor, she was simply outclassed. No other term completely expresses it.

The scores were 6—3 and 6—4. In the first set there were several pronounced rallies and two deuce sets. The American girl puzzled Miss Douglass completely with a new back stroke that absolutely prevented the latter from reaching the net. On the back line the Englishwoman struggled against defeat tenaciously, but the superior class of the American told.

The second set was a repetition of the first, but closer, if anything. Rally followed rally, and five deuce games were played. But with the score 5—4 against her, Miss Douglass gave way under the strain, and the last game and the championship went to the wonderful Californian right off the reel. At its close she appeared as fresh as when she started, and able to go through another contest as severe.

The ovation she received at the scoring of the last ace has never been equaled on the English courts. There was a gallery of more than 3,000 spectators watching the play, fully half of them women arrayed in the most fashionable gowns of brilliant hues.

The championship is the second title the young woman has won since she came to this side. She was the title winner in the Northern championships before the start of the all-England tourney here.

In the Wimbledon tourney she had no trouble in emerging from the big field victorious and coming up to Miss Wilson in the final for the right to play the title holder.

It was expected that to-day would mark the start of the play for the international trophy, the Dwight F. Davis Cup, but the Belgian team, against whom the Americans were drawn in the first tie, defaulted and actual play is thus delayed until next Wednesday. Then the Americans play France, while Austria and Australia meet. The winners contest in the second tie for the right to meet the holders of the trophy, England.

In the match with France the players to represent America have not been named as yet. It is certain that Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright will play in the doubles and probable that William J. Clothier will have a chance to play singles with William A. Larned. There is a general belief here that the Americans will win and will also defeat the winner of the Austrian-Australian tie. This will bring them into the finals against the English team.

The famous Doherty brothers will of course play doubles, and it is expected that Riseley will join H. L. Doherty in the singles. The success of all four of the English players in the championships just completed against their American rivals has increased the confidence that has all along been felt that England would retain the trophy. There is no overconfidence, however, as the Britons realize the high class of the visiting representatives.

H. L. Doherty defended his title in the singles to-day against W. E. Brookes of Australia, and although the Colonial gave him a hard fight for the first set, the champion had no trouble in disposing of him in the second and third. He showed his old form when he warmed up to it, and appeared able to give as good an account of his stewardship as ever. The scores of the match were 8—6, 6—2, 6—4.

METROPOLITAN TENNIS GAMES

Kings County Leads League—Hollywood Doubles—Siwanoy Meet Ends.

The sixth series of matches in the championship tournament of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League was played yesterday, the champions of last year, the Kings County team of Brooklyn, defeating the team of the Englewood Field Club in all three of the competitions on the winners' courts. The team of the Montclair Athletic Club went to Travers Island and won two of the three matches from the New York Athletic Club's players. The Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush took their matches by the default of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. The play between the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club and that of the West Side Lawn Tennis Club was stopped on the latter's courts, on Morningside Heights, because of rain. Summary:

KINGS COUNTY LAWN TENNIS CLUB VS. ENGLEWOOD FIELD CLUB.

Singles.—Joseph T. McMahon, Kings County, defeated H. M. Banks, Englewood, 6—3, 6—4; Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County, defeated Harry Torrance, Englewood, 7—5, 6—3. Doubles.—Joseph T. McMahon and Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County, defeated Harry Torrance and J. M. Amend, Englewood, 6—2, 8—6.

MONTCLAIR ATHLETIC CLUB VS. NEW YORK ATHLETIC CLUB.

Singles.—Otto H. Hinck, Montclair, defeated S. C. Bryan, New York A. C., 8—10, 6—2, 7—5; Roland H. Mallory, New York A. C., defeated Frank Kidde, Montclair A. C., 6—2, 6—2. Doubles.—Otto H. Hinck and Frank Kidde, Montclair A. C., defeated Roland H. Mallory and S. M. Cauldwell, New York A. C., 6—4, 8—6, 6—2.

Hard and fast net play won the lawn tennis doubles final for Edward B. Dewhurst and Harry F. Allen yesterday on the courts of the Hollywood Golf Club at West End, N. J. The pair, composed of the University of Pennsylvania player and the expert of the New York Lawn Tennis Club, defeated the National indoor ex-champions, Wylie C. Grant and Robert Le Roy, after five hotly contested sets. The play of the teams was of such an exciting quality that it held a large and fashionable gallery about the court for the entire afternoon, and made it impossible to play the final in the singles, which will engage Harry F. Allen and the Kings County champion, Frederick G. Anderson, this afternoon.

Toward the end of the doubles match Grant and Le Roy weakened and slackened their pace, Dewhurst and Allen winning at 6—1, 10—8, 6—8, 3—6, and 6—3.

The four set matches brought the singles and doubles to an end yesterday in the open tournament of the Siwanoy Lawn Tennis Club, at the courts at Homestead Park, New Rochelle. Hugh D. Montgomery, the home expert, won the singles, defeating C. C. Edwards of the New York Lawn Tennis Club. In the doubles the Siwanoy-Orange pair, Hugh D. Montgomery and E. B. B. Holden, defeated W. C. Crosier and Richard Augur of the Siwanoy Club.

Scores: Men's Singles—Montgomery defeated Edwards, 6—3, 6—8, 6—3, and 6—1.

Men's Doubles—Montgomery and Holden defeated Crosier and Augur, 6—2, 3—6, 6—2, and 6—1.

The final matches in the class handicaps were played yesterday on the lawn tennis courts of the Knickerbocker Field Club, Albermarle Road, Flatbush. The results were as follows:

Class B, Singles.—Final Round—R. D. Crane (scratch) defeated H. D. Farrand (scratch,) 3—6, 6—4, 6—3, 8—6.

Class A, Doubles.—Final Round—H. S. Roberts and W. N. Jennings, Jr., (scratch) defeated G. W. Holmes and E. S. Cameron, (plus half 15,) 6—4, 6—4, 6—4.

Class B, Doubles.—Final Round—A. C. Field and C. S. Field, (plus 15) defeated H. S. Livingston and T. F. Fairgrieve (scratch,) 6—3, 7—5, 5—7, 6—4.

POLO PLAYERS INJURED ON ROCKAWAY FIELD

Conover Hit with Mallet and Rainey Has Bad Fall.

VICTORY FOR GREAT NECK

Visitors, Although the Weaker Team, Outclass the Home Club's Four—Arthur Burden Accurate Hitter.

Rockaway and Great Neck met yesterday afternoon on the Rockaway Hunting Club's field, near Cedarhurst, L. I., in the second match for the Blizzard Cups, and it was the most unfortunate game of the year in respect to injuries. Two members of the home team were so badly hurt that they had to be assisted from the field and abandon play for the remainder of the day. F. S. Conover was the first to suffer, receiving a bad cut from a mallet on the knee. At the close of the third period Paul J. Rainey, in attempting a far reach for the ball, lost his balance and was hurled from his pony, striking the ground with considerable force and being so badly shaken up that he had to spend the rest of the day in the clubhouse.

Conover made the first goal within two and one-half minutes after the ball was thrown in, and less than two minutes later H. C. Brokaw, for Great Neck, made the second goal. In one of the lively scrimmages for the ball near the goal lines, when both teams were closely bunched and mallets flying in a desperate endeavor to get the ball, Conover was hit on the knee with such force as to tear the skin and cause him intense pain. His injury is not serious, but it will prevent him from wielding a polo mallet for several days at least.

In the second period the visitors got three goals to one for Rockaway, Arthur Burden making them for Great Neck. In the third period six goals were made, and Great Neck took four. D. F. Savage had taken Conover's place, but although he is one of the Cedarhurst veterans, he was unable to stop the onslaughts of the visiting contestants.

Rainey is one of the younger set to take up the game, and it was when he was pursuing the ball with all the speed of his pony that his accident occurred. He almost reached the ball, and in his eagerness to hit it before his Great Neck rivals got it, he reached far out to the side of his pony. He made a vicious strike to get the ball, but missed, and, losing his balance, fell heavily to the ground. After resting a few minutes Rainey pluckily demanded to mount and finish the game. When in the saddle he would have fallen had his comrades not caught him.

With the loss of Rainey, Rockaway was reduced to a three-man team, and Great Neck, to keep the number even, withdrew I. T. Burden. The teams and score:

GREAT NECK.		ROCKAWAY 2D.	
J. P. Grace	2	W. R. Grace	2
Arthur Burden	2	Seward Cary	3
I. T. Burden	3	F. S. Conover, D. F.	
H. C. Brokaw	3	Savage	4
		Paul J. Rainey	2
Total	10	Total	11

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Conover	Rockaway	2:30
2	Brokaw	Great Neck	1:30

SECOND PERIOD.

3	A. Burden	Great Neck	1:00
4	A. Burden	Great Neck	1:30
5	W. R. Grace	Rockaway	2:00
6	A. Burden	Great Neck	1:30

THIRD PERIOD.

7	W. R. Grace	Rockaway	1:00
8	Cary	Rockaway	2:00
9	A. Burden	Great Neck	1:00
10	A. Burden	Great Neck	1:00
11	I. T. Burden	Great Neck	1:00
12	Brokaw	Great Neck	1:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

13	A. Burden	Great Neck	7:00
14	A. Burden	Great Neck	0:30
15	J. P. Grace	Great Neck	2:30
16	W. R. Grace	Rockaway	3:00

Goals earned—Great Neck, 11; Rockaway, 5. Allowed by handicap—Great Neck, 1. Net score—Great Neck, 12; Rockaway, 5. Referee—R. C. Lawrence.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

Lawrence H. Armour, son of W. A. Armour of Kansas City, has chartered the twenty-two-foot knockabout Sanderling and will go in for yacht racing in Eastern waters.

W. H. Alley's auxiliary schooner Oonas has been overhauled at Lawley's during the week preparatory to entering the Atlantic Yacht Club's ocean race from Newport to Sea Gate, which starts on Wednesday.

The auxiliary schooners Iller, owned by Henry T. Sloan, and Intrepid, owned by Lloyd Phoenix, are cruising in the neighborhood of Newport preparatory to entering the ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club. H. W. Pu[illegible]'s Ariadne is cruising with the club, while the Oonas and the Invincible, C. T. Barney's schooner, are expected to enter.

F. S. Smithers's Kisme, of the New York Yacht Club fleet has left Newport for the Maine coast.

Henry A. C. Taylor's steam yacht Wanderer, Paul T. Rainey's schooner Venona, and W. J. Curtis's schooner Kathelmina, all of the New York Yacht Club, are at Newport.

Tracey Dowd's steam yacht Mohican has gone east from Marblehead.

Edwin D. Morgan has put his thirty-footer, Puck, in commission and is trying to match her against Pembroke Jones's champion Carolina at Newport. Reginald Brooks's Wawa and Henry O. Havemeyer's Esperanza are also looking for the Carolina's pennant.

Gen. Charles J. Paine has had the old cup defender candidate Jubilee hauled out at Burgess & Packard's for painting. Her steel hull is still in good condition after ten years' disuse.

E. D. Morgan's two sons are sailing the fifteen-footers Echo and Whisper at Newport.

Louis Herzog's steam yacht Grey Fox, the old Ridgemont, is cruising in Maine waters.

S. M. Prevost's steam yacht Wild Duck, Capt. Woodward's knockabout Tioga, Lewis Cass Ledyard's Rambler, and E. D. Thayer's steamer Margaret, all New York Yacht Club boats, are cruising in Martha's Vineyard vicinity.

Henry W. Savage's steam yacht Marjorie has returned from a cruise in Southern waters.

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Cleveland
THE CAR OF SIMPLICITY

$2,800 — An 18-20 H. P. 4 Cylinder Car — $2,800

We have been selling this model in New York for two months.
We selected it because it stood the test of rigid examination better than any other American car.
We are selling it to our customers who are users of the famous French car for which we have the United States Sales Agency. We could not or would not do this unless the car was right.

Complete Chassis Made by the Garford Co., Successors to THE FEDERAL MFG. CO.

Immediate Deliveries.

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The perfect simplicity and scientific design of Reo cars save expensive complications and give even endurance and most "go" for the least fuel and tire tension. All this makes them economical to run as well as to buy.

The entire mechanism is self-contained; all valves and working parts are encased and run in oil, protected from dust and mud; all bearings are especially large and the mechanism is reinforced by steel drop-forgings, the finest tool-steel and the best anti-friction metal. The radiator is vibration-proof; the transmission practically unbreakable, and the lubricating system perfect.

TOURING CAR, 16 h. p., 1,500 pounds; 5 passengers; 35 miles an hour; divided front seat; detachable side-door tonneau, $1,250.

Runabout, 8 h. p., 900 pounds; 2 passengers; speed 25 or more miles an hour. Price $650.

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POPE HARTFORDS

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$750.00

A smooth, quiet and easily handled touring car.

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Immediate Delivery

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$6,000.00

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Also a Few Second-Hand 4-Cylinder Pope Toledos, $2,000.00.

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THE TURF.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

EVERY DAY UNTIL JULY 29TH, AT 2:30 P.M.
TO-MORROW (MON.), ATLANTIC STAKES AND A STEEPLECHASE
AND FOUR OTHER STIRRING RACES.
Course can be reached in 30 minutes from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Beach Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Special Trains with Parlor Cars via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., at 12:22, 12:52, 1:22, 1:52, and 2:22 P. M. Also via 39th St. Ferry, from foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains. Special entrance for carriages and automobiles, Neptune Ave.
Concerts by Mygrant's Band.
GRAND STAND, $1.00. FIELD STAND, $1.00.

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We've had a very busy season—took more Pianos in exchange than we counted on—they've been thoroughly overhauled, and any one of them will give good service. The tone in these Pianos is extraordinary for the little amount they cost.

$180—Stuyvesant upright; walnut case; excellent tone.

$170—Steinway upright; rosewood case; good condition, and very sweet tone.

$160—Anderson & Co. upright; slightly used, magnificent mahogany case.

$150—Wanamaker upright; handsome oak case; splendid bargain.

$120—Hardman upright; rosewood case, thoroughly repaired, refinished and renovated.

$130—Hardman upright; rosewood case; good tone, in splendid condition.

$150—Hardman upright; rosewood case; can hardly be told from new.

$120—Bradbury upright; rosewood case; it ought to be sold by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SQUARE PIANOS

Just think of it! A good Square Piano for

Lindeman, Brainard, Ihlseng, Chambers, Luther — $15 — Phelps, Union, Lenox, Pierson, Seib

There are others—Upright and Square—too many to tell of in the papers. All at prices that should take them out in no time. Pay for any of them by the month, if you wish.

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GRIFFITH'S GOOD WORK SCORES FOR NEW YORK

Wins First Game for Americans After Chesbro Retires.

RAIN STOPS THE CHAMPIONS

More Than Twenty-five Thousand Persons at a Double-Header in Philadelphia.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 6; Washington, 4.
New York, 5; Washington, 5 (14 Inn.)
Boston, 11; Philadelphia, 8.
Philadelphia, 11; Boston, 4.
Detroit, 3; Chicago, 3 (13 Inn.)
St. Louis, 6; Cleveland, 5.

National League.

Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 3 (10 Inn.)
Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 1 (10 Inn.)
St. Louis, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Per Cent.
Chicago	..	7	3	8	3	5	8	7	41	.641
Cleveland	8	..	3	8	2	5	8	6	40	.615
Phila'phia	3	5	..	4	9	8	5	7	41	.612
Detroit	5	4	2	..	5	4	8	4	32	.485
Boston	1	2	4	2	..	8	5	7	29	.468
New York	2	0	5	2	6	..	4	10	29	.460
St. Louis	3	2	2	8	2	2	..	2	25	.393
Washing'n	1	1	7	2	6	2	4	..	23	.348
Games lost	23	25	26	34	33	34	42	43		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	7	5	4	3	11	15	52	.712
Pittsburg	3	..	6	8	10	12	5	2	46	.622
Phila'phia	2	2	..	4	4	5	13	13	43	.606
Chicago	3	6	3	..	7	12	6	6	43	.581
Cincinnati	3	5	4	8	..	7	6	4	37	.514
St. Louis	3	3	2	3	7	..	5	4	27	.370
Brooklyn	5	3	3	1	1	2	..	7	22	.301
Boston	2	4	3	2	2	3	5	..	21	.292
Games lost	21	28	28	31	35	46	51	51		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Pittsburg at Chicago.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit at Chicago.
Cleveland at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Win One Game, Then Tie in Fourteen Innings.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The heady pitching of Manager Griffith of the Greater New York team turned defeat into victory in the first game with the Washingtons to-day, and he went in in the second when the locals looked good enough to win and pulled it through to a tie. Chesbro was knocked out of the box in the seventh inning of the early engagement, with the score standing 4 to 2 against him. Griffith came in and stopped the run getting, and then his side pounded Wolfe so that he, too, had to retire.

The second game was a record-breaker for Washington in number of innings played, so far as the American League is concerned. With the score a tie, 4 to 4 in the ninth inning, Fultz made a wonderful one-handed catch off Anderson's bat that saved the game, for two runners were on the bases. Fultz ran at least a hundred feet and caught the ball with his bare hand when it seemed almost impossible for any one to get it. He received a great ovation.

Then the game went on until the twelfth inning when each side scored a run. A ground rule of two bases was established for balls hit into the crowd which fringed left field. McGuire was sent back to third for trying to score from first on Griffith's two-bagger in the sixth inning, but when Mullin went home from first and was put out on a similar play the umpire called Mullin out. This decision raised a storm of protests and the crowd threw pop bottles at the umpire. Had Mullin been sent back to third he would have scored a moment later on an out.

In this game Hogg lasted only four innings. Washington had three runs to New York's two. Again Griffith went in and turned the tide. He and Patten pitched finely. Stahl forced Patten out after the twelfth inning by batting for him, Jacobsen took his place and did not give a hit. Griffith tired of his job after pitching nine innings and Powell went into the box in the fourteenth inning. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	Hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	3	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss	1	3	1	2	0	3	1	H'km'n, 1b	0	2	15	0	1	0	0
Wil'ms, 2b	1	1	3	3	1	3	0	And'son, rf	0	0	4	1	0	0	0
Chase, 1b	1	2	7	1	0	0	0	Knoll, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yeager, 3b	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	Nill, 2b	1	2	1	5	5	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	10	1	0	1	0	Cassidy, ss	1	0	2	3	1	1	0
Fultz, cf	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	Heyden, c	1	1	3	1	1	2	1
Chesbro, p	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	Wolfe, p	0	0	1	0	4	1	0
Griffith, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Patten, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	6	10	27	10	3			Total	4	9	27	16	4		

New York	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	—6
Washington	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Elberfeld, Chesbro, and Chase. Three-base hits—Heyden, Wolfe and Hickman. Stolen bases—Chase, Yeager, Jones, and Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Cassidy and Hill. Double play—McGuire and Williams. Hits—Off Patten, 1 in three innings; off Wolfe, 9 in six innings; off Chesbro, 8 in six innings; off Griffith, 1 in three innings. First base on balls—Off Chesbro, 3; off Wolfe, 1; off Patten, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 4; by Patten, 1; by Griffith, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 8; New York, 5. Passed ball—McGuire. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelley and Connor. Attendance—6,000.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	Jones, cf	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0	0	Hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	3	3	0
Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	2	4	0	2	0	H'km'n, 1b	0	2	13	2	0	0	0
Wil'ms, 2b	0	2	6	5	0	1	0	And'son, rf	0	2	1	2	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	3	4	12	0	0	0	0	H'sm'n, lf	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
Yeager, 3b	1	2	1	6	0	1	0	Nill, 2b	1	2	2	4	1	1	0
Fultz, cf	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	Mullin, 2b	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
McGuire, c	0	3	5	1	0	0	0	Cassidy, ss	0	2	3	5	2	3	0
Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Heyden, c	0	2	10	3	0	0	0
Griffith, p	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	Patten, p	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
								Jacobsen, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5	15	42	21	0			*Stahl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Total	5	13	42	20	3		

*Batted for Patten in thirteenth inning.

New York	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5
Washington	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Anderson, Nill, Cassidy, Chase, Griffith. Three-base hits—Huelsman, Nill. Hits—Off Hogg, 4, in four innings; off Griffith, 9, in nine innings; off Patten, 15 in twelve innings. Stolen bases—Heyden, Chase. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Patten, Hill. Double plays—Jones, Cassidy, and Hill; Heyden and Nill; Cassidy, Nill, and Hickman. First base on balls—Off Hogg, 3; off Griffith, 3; off Patten, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Patten, 1; by Griffith, 1. Struck out—By Hogg, 3; by Griffith, 1; by Patten, 3; by Jacobsen, 2. Left on bases—New York, 3; Washington, 10. Time of game—Three hours. Umpires—Messrs. Connor and Kelley. Attendance—6,883.

QUAKERS AND CHAMPIONS EVEN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The first Saturday half holiday and two games for one admission combined to draw a record-breaking crowd to the American League grounds to-day. The immense throng surged into the field and crowded even into the diamond, resulting in a temporary suspension of play. A special detail of police was summoned, and they forced the crowd behind the ropes. Fifty balls were used in the two games. Boston and Philadelphia each won a game, the second being called after the eighth inning because of darkness. Attendance, 25,075. Scores:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	3	3	1	0	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf	1	3	1	1	0	0	0
Parent, ss	0	1	1	1	7	2	0	Hoff'n, cf	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
Burkett, lf	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	Lord, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	2	2	2	0	1	1	0	Davis, 1b	0	1	8	0	1	0	1
Stahl, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	L.Cross, 3b	1	3	1	1	1	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	4	3	3	0	4	0	Seybold, rf	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fr'man, 1b	1	2	12	1	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b	1	2	2	4	1	0	0
Criger, c	0	1	8	0	0	0	0	M.Cross, ss	1	1	3	1	0	0	0
Dineen, p	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	Schreck, c	1	1	9	3	0	0	0
Tan'hill, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Plank, p	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
								Bender, p	0	1	1	2	0	0	0
Total	11	19	27	15	4			*Barton	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Total	8	15	27	14	2		

*Batted for Bender in ninth inning.

Boston	2	0	0	6	0	2	1	0	0	—11
Philadelphia	0	1	1	1	1	0	3	1	0	—8

Left on bases—Boston, 10; Philadelphia, 10. Stolen base—Criger. Two-base hits—Freeman, Ferris, 3; Hartsel, 3; Selbach, Dineen, Burkett, 2; Collins, Schreck, L. Cross. Sacrifice hits—M. Cross, Criger, Collins. Double plays—Bender and M. Cross; Parent, Ferris, and Freeman, 2. Hits—Off Plank, 11 in four and two-third innings; off Bender, 8 in four and one-third innings; off Dineen, 13 in seven innings; off Tannehill, 2 in two innings. Struck out—By Plank, 2; by Bender, 5; by Dineen, 6; by Tannehill, 1. Bases on balls—Off Plank, 2; off Bender, 2; off Dineen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Davis. Time—Two hours and twenty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and McCarthy.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Hartsel, lf	1	1	0	0	1	0	0
Parent, ss	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	Hoffman, cf	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Burkett, lf	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	Davis, 1b	1	3	12	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b	1	1	0	4	0	1	0	L.Cross, 3b	1	1	2	2	0	0	0
Stahl, cf	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Seybold, rf	2	4	1	0	0	0	0
Ferris, 2b	1	2	3	3	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b	1	3	2	4	1	0	0
Freeman, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	0	0	M.Cross, ss	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
McG'v'n, c	0	0	8	1	1	0	0	Barton, c	0	2	5	1	0	0	0
Winter, p	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	Henley, p	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
Total	4	10	24	11	1			Total	11	19	24	16	2		

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	1	0	3	4	—11	

Left on bases—Boston, 6; Philadelphia, 9. Stolen bases—Davis, L. Cross, Hoffman. Two-base hits—Davis, (2,) Henley, (2,) Ferris, (2,) Murphy, Seybold, (2,) Freeman, L. Cross, Hoffman. Home run—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Murphy; Hoffman, Selbach. Double plays—Henley, L. Cross, M. Cross, and Davis; Freeman, (unassisted;) Murphy and Davis. Struck out—By Henley, 4; by Winter, 6. Bases on balls—Off Henley, 2; off Winter, 2. Passed ball—Barton. Wild pitch—Winter. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. O'Laughlin and McCarthy. Attendance—25,075.

DETROIT AND CHICAGO TIE.

DETROIT, Mich., July 8.—The longest game of the season on the home grounds ended in a tie and was called just before a heavy storm. Kitson pitched better ball than Owen, all of Detroit's runs being batted around, while Chicago scored two runs on errors. The all-round work of Lindsay and the fielding of O'Leary, Crawford, and Tannehill were features. Jones was put out of the game for wrangling with the umpire in the fifth inning. Attendance—4,000. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	1	5	0	0	0	0	Jones, cf	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
O'Leary, ss	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	Isbell, cf	0	1	3	0	0	0	0
McIntyre, lf	0	1	2	3	0	1	0	Holmes, lf	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	1	1	5	1	0	0	Davis, ss	0	0	1	5	2	1	0
Coughlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	Donohue, 1b	1	2	15	0	0	0	0
Sch'fer, 2b	1	2	2	2	8	0	0	Green, rf	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Lindsay, 1b	0	2	15	1	0	0	0	Sullivan, c	0	1	5	0	0	0	0
Doran, c	0	0	9	2	0	0	0	Dundon, 2b	0	1	3	5	0	0	0
Kitson, p	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	Tinehill, 3b	0	0	1	5	0	0	0
								Owen, p	0	0	0	0	0	6	0
Total	3	11	39	19	3			Total	3	9	39	13	1		

Detroit	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3

Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Chicago, 1. Two-base hits—Crawford, Jones. Three-base hit—Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Doran, Holmes, (2,) Sullivan, (2.) Stolen bases—O'Leary, Isbell, Green. Bases on balls—Off Kitson, 1; off Owen, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Kitson, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Chicago, 10. Struck out—By Kitson, 6; by Owen, 4. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, 6; CLEVELAND, 5.

ST. LOUIS, July 8.—St. Louis defeated Cleveland 6 to 5 in a ninth-inning finish. Attendance—4,200. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'f'd, 2b	0	2	1	3	3	0		Jackson, lf	2	1	2	2	0	0	0
Stone, lf	0	2	2	0	0	0		Bay, cf	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
V'Zandt, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0		Flick, rf	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Frisk, rf	0	0	0	1	0	0		Kahl, 2b	0	2	4	1	0	0	0
Wallace, ss	1	1	5	0	1	0		Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	7	0	0	0
Koehler, 1b	1	1	12	0	0	0		Turner, ss	0	0	2	4	0	0	0
Gleason, 3b	1	2	0	5	0	0		Stovall, 1b	1	3	11	2	0	0	0
Roth, c	2	1	6	2	0	0		Bemis, c	0	1	4	1	1	0	0
Pelty, p	0	0	0	4	0	0		Moore, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	0
*Sugden	0	1	0	0	0	0									
Total	6	9	27	15	1			Total	5	11	†25	17	1		

*Batted for Pelty in ninth inning.

†One out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	2	—6	
Cleveland	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—5	

Two-base hits—Gleason, (2,) Kahl, Stovall, (2,) Jackson. Sacrifice hits—Moore, Bemis, Rockenfield. Passed ball—Bemis. Stolen base—Koehler. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 1; off Moore, 3. Struck out—By Pelty, 5; by Moore, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Cleveland, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, July 8.—Philadelphia tied Boston in the ninth inning, and won in the tenth to-day, in a game full of good hitting and loose fielding. Abbatichio was put out of the game in the fourth inning, and Lauterborn, who replaced him, virtually lost the game for the home team by his errors. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	0	1	2	0			Thomas, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Laut'n, ss	0	1	1	1	2			Gleason, 2b	0	1	5	4	0		
Tenney, 1b	0	0	9	6	0	0		Court'y, 3b	0	2	2	1	1		
Dolan, rf	0	3	2	0	0			Titus, rf	1	3	2	0	0		
Del'h'ty, lf	0	0	0	0	0			Magee, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Wolv'n, 3b	0	0	5	1	0			B'nsf'd, 1b	1	1	8	0	0		
Cannell, cf	1	0	3	0	0			Kruger, ss	0	0	2	3	2		
Raymer, 2b	1	0	1	0	0			Doolin, c	0	2	5	2	1		
Moran, c	0	0	9	1	0			Pitt'ger, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Willis, p	1	2	2	3	1			*Duffy	1	1	0	0	0		
								*Sparks, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	6	30	8	3			Total	4	11	30	11	4		

*Batted for Pittinger in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3	
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1—4	

Sacrifice Hit—Magee. Two-base hits—Willis, Doolin. Stolen bases—Magee, Cannell. Double play—Gleason, Kruger, and Bransfield. First base on balls—Off Pittinger, 2; off Sparks, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Pittinger, 1; by Willis, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 8; by Pittinger, 2; by Sparks, 2. Hits—Off Pittinger, 6 in eight innings; off Sparks, none in two innings. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Attendance—1,621.

PITTSBURG AND CHICAGO EVEN.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Pittsburg and Chicago split even to-day. The first game was easy for Chicago—8 to 1. The second was an even play for nine innings, each side having scored one run, both resulting from errors. Then Briggs was hit for two singles, a double, and a triple in the tenth, which, with a wild throw and a sacrifice, netted four runs for Pittsburg. Attendance—First game, 7,500; second, 17,500. The scores:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	1	2	0	0			Clymer, rf	1	1	2	1	0		
Schulte, lf	2	1	3	0	0			Clarke, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Malon'y, rf	1	2	1	0	0			Leach, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Chance, 1b	2	0	12	1	0			Wagner, ss	0	1	3	4	0		
Tinker, ss	0	1	3	6	1			Howard, 1b	0	1	8	1	0		
Evers, 2b	0	1	6	2	0			Brain, 3b	0	0	0	1	1		
Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	0			Ritchey, 2b	0	0	2	4	0		
O'Neill, c	1	3	3	0	0			Peltz, c	0	0	6	1	0		
Brown, p	0	1	1	1	0			Lynch, p	0	0	2	0	0		
								Flaherty, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	8	10	27	15	1			Total	1	4	24	14	1		

*Batted for Briggs in tenth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	—8	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—1	

Hits—Off Lynch, 6 in six innings; off Flaherty, 4 in two innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Pittsburg, 4. Two-base hit—Slagle. Three-base hit—Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Chance, Clarke, Tinker, Brown. Stolen bases—Leach. Double play—Wagner, Howard, and Lynch. Struck out—By Brown, 2; by Lynch, 3. Passed ball—O'Neill. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 1; off Lynch, 5; off Flaherty, 1. Hit with ball—Chance. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	5	0	0			Clymer, rf	1	1	2	0	0		
Schulte, lf	1	1	4	0	0			Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Maloney, rf	0	0	3	0	0			Leach, cf	2	3	6	0	0		
Chance, 1b	0	2	5	3	1			Wagner, ss	0	1	5	2	0		
Tinker, ss	0	0	0	3	2			Howard, 1b	0	1	6	0	0		
Evers, 2b	0	1	0	2	0			Brain, 3b	0	0	3	1	0		
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	1	0			Ritchey, 2b	1	2	3	2	1		
Kling, c	0	2	3	2	0			Carisch, c	0	0	4	1	0		
Briggs, p	0	0	2	0	0			Leever, p	1	2	0	4	0		
*McCarthy	0	1	0	0	0										
Total	1	7	30	11	3			Total	5	11	30	9	1		

*Batted for Briggs in tenth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1	
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—5	

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Pittsburg, 6. Two-base hits—Leach, Ritchey. Three-base hit—Leever. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Maloney, Carisch. Stolen base—Evers. Double plays—Leever, Wagner, and Howard; Kling and Evers; Evers and Chance. Struck out—By Briggs, 3; by Leever, 3. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 1; off Leever, 2. Hit with ball—Chance. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

ST. LOUIS, 6; CINCINNATI, 3.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—Three-base hits predominated in to-day's game, each team securing three. Harper's wildness was largely responsible for the defeat of Cincinnati. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	1	2	2	0			Clarke, rf	1	2	0	1	0		
Barry, 1b	0	1	11	1	0			Shannon, lf	2	1	1	0	0		
Odwell, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Smoot, cf	1	3	2	0	0		
Seymour, cf	0	1	3	0	0			Grady, 1b	0	0	11	1	0		
Corcoran, ss	1	1	2	8	0			Arndt, 2b	0	1	2	5	0		
Sebring, rf	1	3	1	1	0			Shay, ss	0	0	5	5	1		
Steinf't, 3b	0	2	0	2	2			Burke, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		
Schlei, c	0	1	4	3	0			Zearfoss, c	0	0	5	0	0		
Harper, p	0	0	2	1	0			Thielman, p	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	3	10	27	18	2			Total	6	9	27	15	1		

Cincinnati	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	
St. Louis	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	1	—6	

Two-base hit—Sebring. Three-base hits—Corcoran, Sebring, (2,) Smoot, (2.) Stolen base—Schlei. Double plays—Harper and Barry; Schlei and Huggins; Arndt, Shay, and Grady, (2.) Bases on balls—Off Harper, 4. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Struck out—By Harper, 3; by Thielman, 3. Passed ball—Schlei. Wild pitch—Harper. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance, 2,460.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Jersey City and Providence Score One Run Each in Seven Innings.

Jersey City and Providence, at West Side Park, Jersey City, yesterday were tied in the seventh inning, each team having made a run, when game was called in order to allow Providence to catch a train for Montreal. Rain delayed the contest for half an hour. The visitors' run was a homer, Thomas sending the ball over the left field fence in the fourth inning. Jersey City scored in its half of the same inning. Pattee reaching first on a safety and scoring on Vandergrift's drive to right field. The score:

PROVIDENCE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Poland, 3b	0	1	2	1	0			Clement, lf	0	1	2	0	0		
Dillard, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Bean, ss	0	2	2	0	0		
Dunn, 2b	0	0	1	0	0			Keister, rf	0	1	3	0	0

A. A. U. AFTER ATHLETES WHO TRANSGRESS RULES

Rigid Investigation of Entries for All Sets of Games.

RULES TO BE ENFORCED

Chairman Steil and Secretary Sullivan Campaigning Against Bad Practices in Metropolitan District.

There is to be something in the nature of a thorough housecleaning in the Amateur Athletic Union. Both Chairman John C. Steil of the Registration Committee and Secretary James E. Sullivan proclaimed that fact yesterday. All of the officials of the Metropolitan Association of the National athletic governing body have known for some time that the rules were being flagrantly violated. But as Secretary Sullivan said, the offenders were so artful in evading detection and left no proof of their infringement of the rules that it had been an impossibility to mete out to them the prescribed penalties.

The suspension of prominent athletes at the meeting of the Registration Committee last Wednesday night has already had its effect. It has also brought out some of the evidence that was needed in the way of showing that prominent athletes are falsely entered as start contestants at meets at which they have no intention of appearing. This using of names to boom certain meets has increased in practice to an alarming degree. It is, however, against one of the most important rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and this rule is now to be enforced to the letter.

It has developed in the cases of P. J. Walsh of the New York Athletic Club, and also of Dan Frank, H. M. Banks, A. J. Crockett, C. J. Clark, Oscar Luders, J. P. Sullivan, Fred Seeley, W. Dawson, and Grafton Smith, that these men never sent in the entry blanks for the Decoration Day games at Albany. The entry blanks received also credited them as entering from the Twenty-second Regiment Athletic Association. This was also the cause of their suspension, as the men had been competing from their various clubs within a period of three months.

From evidence that has been produced by these men since their suspension, it is conclusively shown that they were entered without their consent, and the suspension will be removed. It is just this sort of entry without consent or knowledge that the Registration Committee intends to break up. Chairman Steil said that the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union were explicit upon this point, and also upon that of the man who entered and failed to appear. Both would be dealt with in coming meetings.

Organizations that persist in the practice of announcing start contestants who fail to compete will be liable to meet with a refusal of sanction, according to the statement of Chairman Steil. He also said that the matter of some of the promoted Sunday games was being rigidly investigated. He and Secretary Sullivan called attention to the fact that Hynes, the Irish champion, did not compete in either the New York Athletic Club Travers Island games nor those of the National Athletic Club, two of the best sets of open games held in the metropolitan district since its arrival here. He did compete on the Sunday following each of the sets of games at Celtic Park, and his appearance there is being investigated since his suspension for leaving and running under suspicious circumstances in Boston on the Fourth of July.

"It is within our province to see that every athlete is properly entered at the various sets of games," said the Chairman of the Registration Committee. "Only too often the entry blanks are not properly made out. This was the case in the recent championships of the Military Athletic League at Madison Square Garden in connection with the military show. In that case defective entries were thrown out. It is the right of every competitor in a set of games to see to it that the others are properly entered. If they are not he can protest them." Secretary Sullivan said that he wished that such protests would be entered for they would certainly be upheld.

According to Secretary Sullivan many of the officials have been too lenient with offenders. This was to be put an end to and the athletes compelled to live up to the rules or suffer the consequences.

Chairman Steil yesterday also suspended Frank Castleman of Colgate University, the intercollegiate and the American Athletic Union champion hurdler. The charge was that Castleman lost his amateur status by receiving compensation in the guise of expenses for playing Summer ball on the Adirondack team at Paul Smith's.

E. J. Clapp of the New York Athletic Club, the former intercollegiate champion hurdler, was also suspended and his registration in the Metropolitan Association has been canceled. The charge is that he is teaching at the Yale Summer School now in session at New Haven. Only a few days ago Clapp won an amateur tennis championship in New Haven. What effect this disqualification has remains to be seen.

President James E. Sullivan of the Metropolitan Association said yesterday that he approved of the disqualification of the Registration Committee. He said there was so much talk about clean sport that the Amateur Athletic Union proposed to have it, and unless it had the backing of all amateur organizations the whole structure would eventually fall; that amateur sport to-day is in a critical condition, but that the Amateur Athletic Union would stand for absolutely clean sport in the competitions that it controls.

BATSMEN MAKE GOOD SCORES.

Fast Wickets Enable Cricketers to Improve Their Averages.

Cricket of a very high order was shown in the games played yesterday, the rain of the early afternoon having the effect of making the wickets "easy," and good scores were made in most of the contests decided. The most important game was the scheduled one in the league championship series between the Brooklyn Zingari and Kings County St. George. This resulted in an overwhelming defeat of the latter team, the Zingaris maintaining their lead in the league by good all-around play. Worm did the best bowling in the game and captured six wickets for 31 runs. The totals: Kings County St. George, 110; Brooklyn Zingari, 121 for two wickets.

The league game between Staten Island Team A and the Brooklyn Nomads resulted in an even draw. The Nomads, batting first, ran up the score to 148 for the loss of seven wickets, when it was decided to "declare." At the call of time Staten Island had amassed 61 for the loss of four wickets. The score: Brooklyn Nomads, 148, (declared for seven wickets;) Staten Island Team A, 61 for four wickets.

The bowlers had all the advantage in the Manhattan and Union County Association game and some wonderful work was done by D. A. Gibson, with five wickets for 17, and E. F. Goddard, with five for 11. The total: Manhattan, 39 and 54 for three wickets; Union County, 44 and 44 for two wickets.

The West Indian Club gained an easy victory over the Thistles at Prospect Park by 61 runs, after declaring their innings closed with only 8 wickets down. The totals: West Indians, 105 declared for 8 wickets; Thistles, 44.

The game played at Greenville, N. J., between the Chadwick Club and the Manhattan in the championship series of the New York Association resulted in a draw. The Chadwicks batted first, making a score of 60, against which the Manhattan had scored 32 for 2 wickets, when time was called.

The West Indian B team and the Thistles played a game at Prospect Park, which resulted in favor of the former by 33 runs, with 1 wicket to spare. The score: Thistles, 53; West Indians B team, 86 for 9 wickets.

Cambridge Beat Oxford in Cricket.

LONDON, July 8.—Cambridge University, in the annual cricket match to-day, defeated Oxford by forty runs.

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GOLFERS WIN MANY CUPS ON APAWAMIS LINKS

Travers Takes the Chief Trophy by Beating Proal.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR SEELY

Findlay Douglas Competes in Handicap, but Fails to Equal His Record for Course—List of Winners.

Exciting and well-played golf marked the closing round of the Apawamis Golf Club's tournament, which was finished yesterday on the club links at Rye. Chief interest centred in the main cup contest, and the semi-final rounds drew large galleries. Jerome D. Travers, the schoolboy golfer, who has been one of the most conspicuous winners this season, went through the match play series without defeat, and by beating the Harvard student, Pierre A. Proal, in the afternoon by 4 up and 3 to play he won the first prize. In the morning Travers had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of R. D. Lapham of the home club. The latter was 2 up at the turn, and again on the twelfth hole. Honors were even as the men faced the tee for the home hole, and by a good put Travers won and took the match.

Proal had a lively match with Gwyer, but won by 2 up and 1 to play. Travers won the medal in the qualifying round for the lowest score on the opening day, and played strong, consistent golf throughout the match.

A surprise was occasioned by the defeat of Charles Seely, the metropolitan champion, in the final for the special cup offered to the defeated eight in the first round of the chief trophy event.

Over seventy golfers, representing most of the local clubs, competed in the 36-hole handicap. B. S. Bottome of the Fox Hill Club was the victor, with a net score of 149 from 22 strokes' handicap. R. D. Lapham of the home club, who came third, got the prize for the lowest gross score, 161 strokes. Findlay S. Douglas was a competitor for the first time in a tournament this season. He tried to equal his 36-hole record of 153, twice around, but was not able to do it. He finished with a total of 165 for the double round. The results of the cup rounds and handicap are:

First Cup.—Semi-final Round—Pierre A. Proal, Seabright, beat G. W. Gwyer, Siwanoy, 2 up and 1 to play; Jerome D. Travers, Nassau, beat D. Lapham, Apawamis, 1 up.
Final Round.—Travers beat Proal 4 up and 3 to play.
Defeated Eight Cup.—Semi-final Round—H. B. Clark, Apawamis, beat J. E. Adams, Eastern Parkway, 5 up and 4 to play; Charles H. Seely, Wee Burn, beat F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 1 up.
Final Round.—Clark beat Seely 1 up.
Second Cup.—Semi-final Round—F. C. Jennings, Garden City, beat W. R. Wheeler, Brooklawn, 4 up and 3 to play; A. S. Morrow, Baltusrol, beat R. C. Carroll, Fairfield, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round.—Morrow beat Jennings 4 up and 3 to play.
Third Cup.—Semi-final Round—W. B. Warford, Fairfield, beat C. W. Taintor, Richmond County, 2 up and 1 to play; W. K. Shepard, New Haven, beat B. C. Fuller, Apawamis, 3 up and 1 to play.
Final Round.—Shepard beat Warford 1 up.
Fourth Cup.—Semi-final Round—William Copp, Fairfield, beat J. J. Downey, Apawamis, 5 up and 4 to play; A. H. Hart, Apawamis, beat A. T. Sherman, Apawamis, 2 up and 1 to play.
Final Round.—Hart beat Copp 1 up.

HANDICAP.

B. S. Bottome, Fox Hills, 22, 149; W. R. Thurston, Apawamis, 12, 150; R. D. Lapham, Apawamis, 10, 151; A. H. Hart, Apawamis, 22, 152; H. S. Clark, Apawamis, 20, 153; John Moller, Jr., Garden City, 10, 153; S. D. Bowers, Brooklawn, 10, 153; T. D. Foot, Apawamis, 16, 155; W. S. S. Hart, Apawamis, 28, 155; E. K. Boddall, Apawamis, 30, 157; A. S. Morrow, Baltusrol, 14, 157; S. W. Doubleday, Apawamis, 32, 157; R. S. White, 24, New Haven, 16 157; A. D. Childs, Apawamis, 26, 158; C. W. Harman, Brooklyn, 24, 158; C. H. Zimmerman, New Haven, 16, 158; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 14, 158; R. P. Walden, Dyker Meadow, 30, 158; H. A. Sherman, Apawamis, 24, 158; H. M. Dey, Jr., Fairfield, 18, 158; E. S. Parmelee, New Haven, 24, 159; A. S. Thurston, Apawamis, 24, 159; M. H. Marlin, New Haven, 20, 161; W. K. Shepard, New Haven, 16, 162; W. A. Pratt, Apawamis, 28, 163; George H. Barnes, Dyker Meadow, 12, 163; T. A. Tanin, Jr., Fox Hills, 14, 165; Findlay Douglas, Nassau, 0, 165; R. T. Walden, Apawamis, 22, 167; C. H. Seely, Wee Burn, 0, 169; T. M. Sherman, Sadaquada, 0, 169; T. T. Sherman, Apawamis, 36, 172; T. Ward, Apawamis, 36, 173; W. R. Maynard, Apawamis, 32, 173.

HYMAN MADE FAST TIME.

Pennsylvania Athlete Won 300-Yard Run in England.

BIRMINGHAM, England, July 8.—At the athletic sports here to-day H. A. Hyman of the University of Pennsylvania won the 300-yard run. His time was 0:31, and at first it was thought he had broken the English record for the distance, which was 0:31 2-5, and was held by C. D. Wood. Measurement of the course after the race showed it to be four feet five inches short of 300 yards, and the time made by Hyman, therefore, will not be allowed to stand as a record.

A special ahrace at 300 yards has been arranged between Wood and Hyman for July 29.

Race Track for State Fairs.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 8.—Cumberland Park, owned by the Tennessee Breeders' Association, was sold to-day to the Retail Merchants' Association of this city for $120,000. It is understood it will be used for the purpose of holding State fairs. Since the passage of the anti-race track betting law the property is practically valueless as a race course.

PIEL BROS.'
EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN.
OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER
This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.
This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the aplication of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.
On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.
There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which cost 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.
Delivered in Greater New York at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

FOX HILLS LINKS BUSY.

Three Contests Attract Golfers to Staten Island Club.

Three competitions were played yesterday on the links of the Fox Hills Golf Club, Staten Island. One was the first match play round for the O'Donohue Cup, in which the sixteen contestants met who qualified for the trophy several days ago. The Class A and Class B handicaps each had a large number of starters, and very good scores were the rule.

In the O'Donohue Cup contest Worrell beat Thomas, 1 up; Kimble beat Starks, 1 up; P. P. Riley beat Carson, 3 up and 2 to play; Kelso beat Scheffer, 5 up and 3 to play; L. L. Riley beat O'Connor by default; Walker beat Donnolly, 1 up; H. V. Armstrong beat Janin by default; Allen beat Bottome by default.

The leaders in the class handicaps were:

CLASS A.

	Gross.	Hcp.	Net.
R. F. Allen	84	6	78
W. A. Hamilton	94	8	86
F. Sears	91	5	86
W. B. Holtle	96	7	89
H. Wolser	92	6	86
W. B. Starks	99	9	90
L. L. Riley	104	10	94

CLASS B.

H. F. Ives	87	14	73
W. Lambert	93	15	78
W. F. Kimble	98	16	82
C. W. Carson	102	18	84
A. H. Thomas	106	18	88
C. R. Kelso	99	14	85
M. Marsh	111	22	89
A. W. Donnolly	108	18	90
E. H. Fullaher	104	14	90
W. L. Davidson	106	17	89
J. J. Worrell	106	14	92
E. W. Scheffer	111	17	94

Seawanhaka-Corinthians' Enrollment.

The Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club book issued for 1905 shows a marked increase of the number of vessels enrolled in the fleet and in the membership, and testifies to the prosperity of the Oyster Bay organization. In the fleet are 230 vessels—53 steamers, 50 launches and power boats, 13 schooners, and 114 sloops, cutters, and yawls. The membership is 539—18 honorary, 28 life, 8 navy, 4 associate, 466 active, and 15 non-residents.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:37 Sun sets...7:31 Moon rises..12:03

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:21	1:04	6:46	7:17
Governors Island	12:30	...	7:22	7:15
Hell Gate	2:23	3:12	8:49	9:23

Arrived—Saturday, July 8.

SS Lucania, Liverpool, July 1.
SS Yucatan, Havana, July 4.
SS Eldorado, New Orleans, —.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 5.
SS Palatina, Havana, July 3.
SS St. Louis, Southampton, July 1.

Outgoing Steamships.

Mails close. Vessel sails.

SAIL MONDAY.

Advance, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

K. Wilhelm II., Bremen	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Slavonia, Naples	——	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Alene, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Columbia	Glasgow	July 1
Ponce	San Juan	July 4
Santiago	Santiago	July 2

DUE TO-MORROW.

Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	June 26
Vaderland	Antwerp	July 1
Oscar II.	Copenhagen	June 28
Minnehaha	London	July 1
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 1
Citta di Messina	Gibraltar	June 29
Maracaibo	Curacao	July 3
El Sud	Galveston	July 4
Comus	New Orleans	July 5

DUE TUESDAY.

Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	July 1
Montserrat	Cadiz	June 30
Kansas City	Swansea	June 20
Nueces	Galveston	July 5

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	July 1
Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Campania, at Liverpool, July 8.
SS Potsdam, at Boulogne, July 8.
SS Drumleith, at Whampoa, July 5.
SS Napolitan Prince, at Palermo, July 7.
SS British Empire, at Antwerp, July 7.
SS Afghan Prince, at Shanghai, July 6.
SS Prinzess Alice, at Cherbourg, July 7.
SS Hamburg, at Cherbourg, July 7.
SS Koenigin Luise, at Genoa, July 7.
SS Celtic, at Queenstown, July 8.

Sailed.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp, July 8.
SS Etruria, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Arabic, Queenstown, July 8.
SS Deutschland, Cherbourg, July 7.
SS Lumen, Tyne, July 7.
SS La Bretagne, Havre, July 8.
SS Philadelphia, Southampton, July 8.
SS Germania, Naples, July 6.

Passed.

SS Armenia, the Lizard, July 8.
SS Prinz Oskar, Gibraltar, July 8.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Long Island.

Attractive Rockaway Beach

NATURE'S OWN PLEASURE GROUND, AS ACCESSIBLE AS HARLEM

Frequent train service by the following routes over the Long Island Railroad: New York—34th St. Ferry and James Slip Ferry. Brooklyn—Flatbush Ave., Bedford Station and Manhattan Junction.

No other place offers better advantages to those seeking relief from the heat of the city than this Queen of Refined Seaside Resorts. All wholesome amusements are at hand. Boating, bathing, fishing, high-class dancing pavillions and Morrison's vaudeville theatre, as well as the best hotels and restaurants are a few of the attractions at this ideal Summer Resort. Following is a list of the leading hotels and restaurants:

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SEASIDE STATION

TRY ONE OF
WAINWRIGHT & SMITH'S
RHODE ISLAND CLAM BAKES
after an ocean bath from our mammoth bathing pavilion.
WAINWRIGHT & SMITH,
Seaside Station, Rockaway Beach.

SCHILLING'S
ATLAS HOTEL,
Roadhouse and Dancing Pavilion.
FROM BOULEVARD TO OCEAN.
Ample accommodations for over 700 guests in main dining room; nicely furnished, large, airy rooms.
CHARLES A. SCHILLING, PROP.,
SEASIDE STATION.

"OVER THE OCEAN."
MURRAY'S
Grand Ocean Hotel and Pavilion,
SEASIDE STATION,
ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I.
Finest dance floor; highest class music; largest and best accommodations for basket and outing parties on the beach.

VOLLMER'S
CRYSTAL HOTEL,
On the Board Walk near Sea Side Ave.
Basket and outing parties our specialty.
Charles Vollmer, Seaside Station.

TIERNEY'S
HOTEL,
HAMMEL'S STATION.
SHORE DINNERS A SPECIALTY.
First-class restaurant.
Outing parties accommodated.
JOHN J. TIERNEY, Prop.

HOTEL
ELDERHURST
HAMMEL'S, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
Strictly first-class family resort; sailing, bathing, tennis; everything for the convenience and pleasure of guests.
Luke Eldert, Owner and Proprietor.

HERMAN'S
BELMONT HOTEL,
HAMMEL'S STATION.
HIGH-CLASS MUSIC.
FINE DANCING FLOOR.
Clubs and outing parties accommodated; large grove and beautiful grounds.

The Best Hotels at Rockaway Beach Receive Their Meat Supplies from
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Modern Metropolitan MEAT MARKET
At Hammel's Station. Telephone 52 W. Hammel's.

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Supplies the leading hotels and restaurants of Hammel's and Sea Side.
MAIN STORE, 437 BOULEVARD, HAMMEL'S,
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No place affords such opportunities for Salt Water Bathing, so invigorating and beneficial, and reached by a cool, fresh ride either by elevated or trolley from Manhattan and Brooklyn, as does this Summer resort.
Below is a list of best pavilions:

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Finest beach on Coney Island. New bath houses, superior service and bathing suits.

Dreamland for Bathing
Ocean, steam room, and hot baths. Including admission to Dreamland, 25c.

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Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

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Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

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Only 35 minutes from New York.
DIRECTLY ON OCEAN FRONT.
Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 30 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing; golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and yachtsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature.
RATES $24.50 AND UP PER WEEK.
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Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

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AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
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GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
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(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
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NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars on application. Telephone 308 Arverne. Mrs. L. Thyll.

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Ocean front hotel; dainty, modern, exclusive; New Annex rooms, with running hot and cold water. New Sun Parlor. Day rates, $3 to $4. Bachelor Hall at reasonable rates. Elevated Boardwalk one mile long. F. AVERY, Prop.

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Lake Champlain.

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$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
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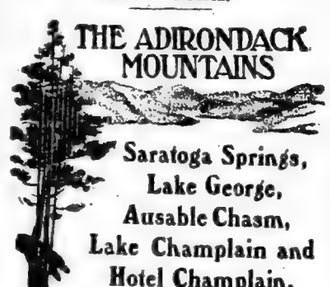
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Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach. Every room a full ocean view. Over 700 feet of broad piazzas. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Special rates to families. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Spring Lake.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.
Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maise, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Now open.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR.
35 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

THE MONMOUTH HIGHLANDS N. J.
Box 61. Ocean, river, woodland; surf bathing; all outside rooms; new throughout; $8 up. Booklet.
ACCOMMODATION FOR SUMMER BOARDers; healthy location; fine bathing. Mrs. A. Zachrison, Keansburg, N. J. P. O. Box 31.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2114 Madison Square.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,300 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating. Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Pocono Mountains.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PA. Situated on a high elevation in the foothills of the Blue Mountains. Circular. Susan Wittenmyer.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Catskills.—Few adults in search of a desirable place can find same at Haines Falls; best section; good table; good water; pleasant, healthful surroundings; convenient to station; shade; sanitary toilets. John H. Frank, Box 21 Haines Falls, N. Y.

One of the coolest places on Long Island; always healthy; two minutes to Great Peconic Bay; fine free salt water bathing; shade; piano; piazza; modern improvements; guarantee table satisfactory terms, $8 to $10 per week. F. Hallock, Flanders, L. I.

Large, quiet farmhouse, plenty shade, fruit of all kinds, fresh milk and vegetables from farm; six miles from Peekskill, near Oscawana Lake. Address Peach Ridge Farm, Peekskill, N. Y.; R. F. D. No. 2.

NORRIS MANOR, East Norris, Conn.—A few boarders wanted; just the place for health; shady grounds, good boating and fishing; excellent table; farm produce; $7.00 to $10.00. MRS. EDWARDES.

Palmer Farm.—Large rooms, veranda; shady lawn; fresh milk, butter, eggs, vegetables from my farm; terms reasonable; good music. Shadrach Palmer, Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y. R. D. No. 1.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing. Illustrated booklets.

The Berkley, Rowayton, Conn.—Boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; dancing every evening at the pavilion; terms, $6 to $8. Clark Mewson, Prop.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., (Phone 438.)—An ideal place, 1½ miles from station; 25 acres gardens, orchards; terms $10 to $15 weekly.

Maple Shade Cottage, Bull's Head, N. Y., Dutchess Co.—Fresh eggs, milk, vegetables; recommended by doctors for rest; free conveyance. E. D. SWEET.

Park Hill, N. Y., 80 Morris St.—Private adult family will rent pleasant room, with board; couple or gentlemen; near station.

East Orange, N. J.—30 Burnett St.; two rooms, connecting, large and small, to rent, with board; home comforts.

Far Rockaway.—Choice rooms in quiet, select cottage; first-class table. 196 Franklin Av.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS, New Hampshire. **LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE** WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses BLAKE, Long Island, New Hampshire.

LOANS.

Loan wanted on 200 shares of American and British Manufacturing Co. stocks. W., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of FRITZ REISS, bankrupt.
By order of the court, the assets of Fritz Reiss, bankrupt, will be sold at private sale to the highest bidder on July 14th, 1905, at 11 A. M. Bids for the assets, which consist of shoes, fixtures, &c., must be made by sending sealed bids to Edwin C. Ward, receiver, care New York Shoe Jobbers' and Manufacturing and Protective Association, at 127 Duane Street.
All bids must be accompanied by 10% of the bid in certified check or cash, and no bid will be accepted unless it equals the appraised value of the property. If there is no bid accepted on the 14th, then the said assets will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, under the rules of this court, on July 15th, at 11 A. M.
The assets can be inspected at 70 First Avenue, New York City, on July 11, 12, and 13, 1905. EDWIN C. WARD, Receiver.
ENGEL, ENGEL & OPPENHEIMER, Attorneys for Receiver, 132 Nassau Street, New York City.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
H. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE, 32 this season, $175 to $1,015. All expenses included. Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 640 Madison Av., N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.
Sailing Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Louis.....July 15 St. Paul.....Aug. 5
Philadelphia....July 22 New York.....Aug. 12

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....July 15, 4 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailing Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Vaderland.....July 15 Zeeland.....July 29
Kroonland.....July 22 Finland.....Aug. 5

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Majestic..July 12, 10 A.M. Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 A.M.
Cedric.....July 19, 8 A.M. Celtic.....Aug. 4, 8 A.M.
Baltic.....July 26, 1 P.M. Oceanic.....Aug. 9, 1 P.M.

TRAVELERS' CHECKS
issued, payable all over the world.
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
K.Wm.II..July 11, 11 AM Kronprinz..Aug. 29, 2 PM
Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM Kaiser.....Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser.....Aug. 8, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept. 12, 3 PM
K.Wm.II..Aug. 15, 6 AM Kronp's..Sept. 26, 1:30 PM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Barbar'sa..July 13, 10 AM Bremen..Aug. 10, 10 AM
Friedr'h..July 18, 10 AM Barbar'sa..Aug. 17, 10 AM
Kurfuerst..July 25, 10 AM Friedr'h..Aug. 22, 10 AM
*Main.....Aug. 3, 10 AM Kurfuerst..Aug. 31, 10 AM
*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert..July 22, 11 AM K. Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM
K. Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene..Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene..Aug. 19, 11 AM Albert..Oct. 7, 11 AM
Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM Luise..Oct. 14, 11 AM
From Bremen Pier, 3d and 4th Sts.,

GROUT NOT A CANDIDATE FOR ANYTHING THIS FALL

Herman A. Metz Is McCarren's Man for Controller.

McADOO WANTS JEROME'S JOB

Tammany Divided Over the District Attorney's Office — Some Leaders Want to Nominate Jerome.

Controller Edward M. Grout repeated yesterday his statement of several months ago that he would not be a candidate for renomination to his present office or for nomination to any other office this Fall. If the Brooklyn Democratic organization is allowed to name the candidate for Controller on the Democratic ticket the choice of the organization will be Herman A. Metz.

Of almost equal interest to the announced intention of Mr. Grout to retire to private life at the end of his term was the information obtained from reliable Tammany sources that Police Commissioner McAdoo is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for District Attorney to succeed Mr. Jerome.

The decision of Mr. Grout to retire and of the Brooklyn Democratic organization to take up Mr. Metz as its candidate for Controller may be said to have been definitely reached as the result of a recent conference which was held between Messrs. Grout, Metz, Luke D. Stapleton, and Henry M. Yonge, and of a subsequent interview between Mr. Grout and Senator Patrick H. McCarren, the head of the Brooklyn organization.

Last Fall Mr. Grout told Senator McCarren that under no circumstances would he be a candidate for renomination to his present office. Recently Mr. Grout was informed that Mayor McClellan greatly desired that he run on the ticket with him. Knowing that Mr. Metz had been approached by Senator McCarren to learn whether he would accept the nomination for Controller Mr. Grout and his friends Henry M. Yonge and Luke D. Stapleton conferred with Mr. Metz. Mr. Grout's friends say that personally he had no wish to recall his decision not to run again, and that his only purpose in reconsidering for a moment was a desire to meet the wishes of Mayor McClellan if it were possible for him to do so.

Mr. Metz was asked by Mr. Grout if he wanted the nomination for Controller. He said very frankly that he would like the nomination if Mr. Grout was not to be a candidate to succeed himself. Mr. Grout explained his position. Later Mr. Grout saw Senator McCarren, and when Senator McCarren told him he had gone ahead under the belief that Mr. Grout could not be induced to run again after the declaration he made to him when he was defeated for the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, Mr. Grout told the Senator he did perfectly right in taking him at his word. Senator McCarren then intimated that things were shaping up in the organization for the nomination of Metz in the event that Brooklyn had the choice of the second place on the ticket.

Mr. Metz is the President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club, and also of the Kings County Democratic Club. He has been prominent in the politics of Brooklyn for years. Senator McCarren believes that he will prove a big vote-getter.

The ambition of Police Commissioner McAdoo to secure the Tammany nomination for District Attorney is causing a serious division of sentiment in the organization. There are quite a few of the leaders who believe that the best policy for Tammany to pursue would be to nominate District Attorney Jerome. Their argument is that if Mr. Jerome were nominated on the Tammany ticket McClellan would have a walk-over.

Mr. Jerome, they say, if nominated by Tammany, would not feel inclined to get out on the stump and flay the organization which had thus honored him, and with Mr. Jerome out of the ranks of the Fusion orators it would be plain sailing for the whole Tammany ticket. The organization has not only survived, but prospered, during the four years that Mr. Jerome has been in the District Attorney's office, it is said, and therefore it is declared to be good politics to have the organization nominate Mr. Jerome just to show that it has nothing to fear.

It is a fact, too, strange as it may seem, that there is a genuine sentiment for Mr. Jerome among a few of the Tammany leaders. They would like to see him made a Tammany candidate on his own account. They are not potential enough, however, to bring his nomination about, and if Mr. Jerome should receive the Tammany indorsement it would come to him more as a matter of policy than because of personal liking.

Those who oppose Mr. Jerome's nomination are not so much concerned about the attitude which Mr. Jerome has maintained toward the organization in the past as they are about the prospects for the future. They hold that if Mr. Jerome should be elected District Attorney through the Tammany indorsement he would be in a position to interfere with the ambitions which the leaders of Tammany have for Mayor McClellan in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination a year from now and the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1908. Therefore they do not wish to see him helped by Tammany, believing that if he does not obtain the Tammany indorsement he will fail of reelection and lose his political prestige.

Mr. Jerome would prefer to be re-elected District Attorney to becoming the Fusion candidate for Mayor, but some of his friends say that if he should be made to feel that Tammany was bent on putting an end to his political career he would accept the nomination of the Fusion forces for the Mayoralty and give Tammany a real scare.

DOG TOOK A $350 RING.

Then the Pound Swallowed Him—Owner Recovered Both.

Mrs. Hanrietter of Hoboken was in a frame of mind yesterday when she learned that the dog catchers had taken her pet dog to the pound. She rushed off to the Health Board, which has charge of the dogs—to the extent of collecting a license fee for each, at any rate—and asked Clerk Tucker to aid in recovering her pet.

She told the clerk that the dog was doubly valuable, for just before his disappearance he had seized a diamond ring worth $350 and it had become wedged in his teeth. While she was trying to remove it the dog ran to the street and was captured.

Mrs. Hanrietter admitted she had not paid a license fee for the dog. When she had handed over $2 Clerk Tucker restored her dog to her. Then the ring was removed.

LESSENS CUSTOMS TROUBLES

Outgoing Tourists Informed by Letter What Purchases Are Dutiable.

Collector of the Port Stranahan, weary of the frequent published complaints of returning American tourists against the methods of the Inspectors at the steamship docks, has instituted a system which he declares has cut down the complaints at least two-thirds.

The sailing lists of all outgoing steamers are obtained in advance, and to each passenger is mailed a small pamphlet, giving all details about the customs laws. The pamphlet explains about the making of declarations and how to get belongings through the Custom House. The Collector believes that this has saved many tourists unnecessary inconvenience on return, and makes it possible to regulate purchases while abroad according to the duties to be paid on coming home.

B. R. T. Structure to be Painted.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has let to Charles C. Cranford a contract for painting all its elevated railroad structures. The work will cost $250,000 Rust and dirt are first to be removed from the ironwork and the paint will then be applied. The work will take about a year.

WATER BOARD'S PLANS.

Will Establish Offices and Begin Real Work About Aug. 1.

Since the appointment of the new City Water Commission, which is to handle the $100,000,000 for new sources of water supply, the members have been holding informal meetings daily. They intend to find permanent offices this week in some business building near the City Hall, and organize the office and engineering staffs.

All of the reports of the Burr-Hering-Freeman special engineering commission and other literature bearing on the subject of water supply are being examined by the members and by Aug. 1 J. Edward Simmons, Charles N. Chadwick, and Charles A. Shaw, the three members of the board, expect to visit the Esopus and Rondout watersheds. It is in these watersheds, according to the recommendations of the Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission, that the city will best be able to locate the sources of the desired additional 500,000,000 gallons daily supply.

Commissioner Chadwick is acting as the secretary to the commission until it is permanently organized.

"As soon as we get settled in our new offices," he said yesterday, "we shall organize our office and engineering staffs. As yet nothing definite has been decided upon.

"When our forces are organized we shall start out to examine the available watersheds. This will be done early in August if we are able to carry out present plans. We have the reports of the various water commissions before us and are examining them. But we wish personally to go over the ground which they describe.

"We are agreed with Mayor McClellan that there should be no delay in providing the city with an additional water supply, and we shall act with all the speed that is consistent."

The commission already has the appropriation of $100,000 which the Board of Estimate granted for beginning its work.

MASON BUILDERS COMBINE.

Strike Called to Protect a Contractor Who Hasn't Been Paid.

The Mason Builders' Association it was announced yesterday has absorbed the Mason Contractors' Association, which, like the Mason Builders, is affiliated with the Building Trades Employers' Association. The mason contractors are now known as Mason Builders' Local No. 1, and have the benefit of Article 11 of the trade agreement between the Mason Builders' Association and the bricklayers' unions. A clause of the article reads:

"If a building shall be abandoned for any cause on which the wages of union bricklayers are unpaid no member of the Mason Builders' Association shall contract to complete the same until this debt is paid by the original or subsequent owner or provided for in the contract. If a member of the Mason Builders' Association is prevented from carrying out his contract on a building through insolvency of the owner or any other cause no union bricklayer shall work on said building until the mason builders' contract has been equitably adjusted."

Joseph McConnell, on whose behalf a strike was ordered last week on an apartment hotel in Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, until a claim of $2,100, which he says is due him on a former contract, is satisfied, is a member of Mason Builders' Local No. 1. The bricklaying for this building is being done by Contractor Edward Roach, and the union men will not work for him until McConnell's claim is satisfied.

In addition to the strike on the apartment hotel in Twenty-eighth Street the bricklayers have ordered strikes on all the contracts in New York of Contractor Roach, on the ground that he is not observing the rules of the union.

THEATRE TRUST'S FOES UNITE

Fiske, Belasco, and Shubert Plan to Bring Criminal Proceedings.

Harrison Grey Fiske, David Belasco, and Lee Shubert, three managers who have remained outside of the theatrical "trust," have formed an alliance to try to break up the combination by criminal proceedings.

The testimony taken in the suit of Belasco against Brooks last Spring was the chief factor in bringing together the three independents for a concerted blow at the combination.

That suit was actually a contest between David Belasco and the firm of Klaw & Erlanger, which is the active head of the theatrical syndicate, and in it disclosures were made concerning the control of theatres and the management of bookings which moved Samuel Untermyer, who was Belasco's counsel, to have a talk with District Attorney Jerome. It was shown that the syndicate controls most of the first-class houses throughout the country, and that it is difficult for an independent manager to book his attractions profitably.

Mr. Untermyer will sail for Europe on Tuesday, and nothing will be done in the matter until Fall.

EAST SIDE TOO TURBULENT.

Magistrate Wahle Aroused Over the Many Fights and Assaults.

"Too many fights and assaults occur on the east side and I intend to punish severely every person that is brought before me for such an offense," said Magistrate Wahle in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

A score of men were before the Magistrate with their heads in bandages. All declared that they had been assaulted with iron bars, hatchets, or knives in the course of trivial quarrels. While the wounds of some were slight the court nevertheless held the assailants either for trial in Special Sessions or placed them under bond to keep the peace.

"I never saw so many cases of assault as there are on the east side," said Magistrate Wahle as he committed the prisoners. "Something must be done to put a stop to it."

GIRL SAVES BABY FROM FIRE.

Snatched Little One from Cradle When Benzine Exploded.

While Christine Gutmann of 307 Alexander Avenue was cleaning some furniture with benzine yesterday afternoon she dropped a lighted candle near the oil. There was an explosion, which blew Mrs. Gutmann nearly out of the room. Her daughter, Alitha, twelve years old, and a baby boy were in the room. Before the flames could reach the cradle where the baby was Alitha caught up the infant and carried it out of the house.

Mrs. Gutmann and her children escaped unharmed. The Gutmann dwelling is next door to the new Carnegie Library on Alexander Avenue, and the fire caused considerable excitement among persons in the library.

Elevator Falls with Five; One Hurt.

An elevator in the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, dropped from the third floor to the basement yesterday afternoon with five passengers and the elevator man. The elevator man and four of the passengers escaped with a shaking up. Patrick Kearns, a contractor, of 166 Burnside Street, Orange, N. J., was so severely hurt that he had to be sent to Bellevue Hospital. He was bruised and probably internally injured.

$15,000 JEWEL ROBBERY REVEALED BY ARRESTS

Samples Were Stolen from Express Wagon in This City.

THEFT TOOK PLACE JUNE 29

Two Captures in Boston Lead to Recovery of Plunder—Driver May Be ex-Convict.

The fact that jewels worth $15,000, the property of Siegmund Nathan, a jeweler, of 65 Nassau Street, were stolen from an express wagon in this city on June 29 became known yesterday.

The Boston police then arrested a man who gave the name of Frank Reilly, twenty-five years old, and a woman, who said she is Elizabeth, his wife, twenty-two years old. They were arrested, the Boston police say, when trying to dispose of the stolen property. From information obtained from them, the rest of the jewels were recovered.

The following list of the recovered jewelry was given by the police:

Six diamond rings, 85 carbuncle rings, 64 pearl rings, 44 signet rings, 120 small rings, 130 ladies' rings, 72 ladies' rings with single stones, 108 babies' rings, 208 small single rings, 24 filled wedding rings, one lot each of topaz, amethyst, opal, pearl, assorted stones, turquois, imitation carbuncle, moonstone, garnet, and imitation doublet rings; one lot of imitation pearls, rubies, and emeralds; 160 ring mounts.

The police at Headquarters say that they know the driver of the express wagon from which the jewels disappeared under the name of Joe Healey, sentenced to Elmira Reformatory by Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions in 1903 and released on parole on June 20.

He had been in the employ of Dodd's Express for only a few days when the sample case containing the jewels was stolen. He gave as his address 969 Third Avenue when employed.

Mr. Nathan brought the sample case from Philadelphia to this city on June 29.

When the train reached Jersey City the baggageman took charge of the check for the sample case, and was told to forward it to the offices of S. Nathan. The police say that they traced the trunk until it was put on one of the wagons of the New York Transfer Company.

Some hours later the wagon, deserted by the driver, was found in Fifty-ninth Street. Word was sent at once to the police, and descriptions of the stolen property and of the driver, Burman, were telegraphed to neighboring cities, East and West.

The police found the trunk in a house in Fifty-ninth Street. Jewels worth $5,000 were still in it. The thief, however, had got out of the city.

The police say that this is the largest theft of its kind with which they have had to do in some time. For the last two years past they have been bothered especially by this class of thieves, and few of them have been captured. It is believed that the man arrested in Boston had confederates who helped him to remove the case from the wagon and transport it to Boston.

ROCKAWAY PETITIONS McADOO

To Send Kreuscher Back—Says Excise Enforcement Is Ruining It.

Three petitions bearing the signatures of almost every property owner and business man of Far Rockaway, Edgemere, Arverne, Rockaway Beach, Rockaway Park, and Belle Harbor, L. I., will be handed to Police Commissioner McAdoo either to-morrow or Tuesday requesting the return to Rockaway of Capt. Louis Kreuscher, who was transferred two weeks ago. Capt. Kreuscher, who has spent the biggest part of his life at the Rockaways, was transferred after a visit of Secretary Howell, who found that the Rockaway hotels were serving drinks on Sunday without sandwiches.

The day following the transfer of Kreuscher an alleged poolroom was raided at the beach, but Acting Captain Eggers's men did not get enough evidence to hold their prisoners.

Last Sunday Acting Captain Kruse, who took Kreuscher's place, insisted upon a strict enforcement of the excise law. The property owners say that if the law is strictly enforced the beaches will soon be a thing of the past so far as visitors are concerned.

The members of the Rockaway Beach Board of Trade, the Business Men's Association, the Taxpayers' Association, and the Hotel Keepers' Association will wait on Commissioner McAdoo in a body and demand the return of Capt. Kreuscher in the event that the petitions are not enough. Capt. Kreuscher is at present at the Borough Hall Station, in Brooklyn.

WOOTEN'S CASE UP AGAIN.

District Attorney Will Ask for an Aggravation of Sentence.

George Gordon Battle, counsel for John W. Wooten, the lawyer who was convicted of being concerned in the stealing of a check for $1,000 from David Rothschild, the wrecker of the Federal Bank, was served yesterday with papers in which District Attorney Jerome asks an aggravation of sentence when Wooten comes before Justice Davy, in the Supreme Court Monday.

In the papers Mr. Jerome details Rothschild's administration of the Weisell estate and tells of the alleged connection between Rothschild, Wooten, Armitage, Mathews, and Samuel I. Ferguson, all of whom have been indicted for conspiracy and grand larceny in the alleged looting of the Weisell estate.

The District Attorney will ask Justice Davy to fix the date for the trial of Mathews, but it is thought that this will not be before September.

Denies Injunction to Chinese Clubs.

Chong Bock, an important person of Chinatown, and President of the Wing Fut Club, asked Justice Blanchard in the Supreme Court yesterday to enjoin the police from interfering with the meeting of the club. Chu Wing Kin, President of the Chu Association, made a similar application. They said that Capt. Kear had raided their clubrooms, and they assured Justice Blanchard that gambling is not carried on there. The injunctions were denied. The Justice said the presumption was that the police had done their duty.

Court Clerk Fights to Get Job Back.

John C. Foley, who was removed in March last as Assistant Clerk of the City Court because of charges concerning illegal fees, obtained yesterday from Justice Blanchard a writ of certiorari so that the Supreme Court may pass on the legality of his dismissal. In his petition Foley says that, notwithstanding the fact that he explained away the charges against him, Chief Clerk Thomas Smith removed him.

$15,000 More for Andrew Freedman.

Edward Lauterbach, as referee, has recommended that Andrew Freedman receive an extra compensation of $15,000 as an award for acting as a committee of the property of Ida A. Flagler, formerly the wife of Henry M. Flagler. He reports that Mr. Freedman has ably administered the estate intrusted to his care.

Crosley's Wound Proves Fatal.

John Crosley, a newspaper artist, who shot himself July 3, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital.

HAY'S SERVICE TO MANKIND.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman Praises His Labors in Humanity's Behalf.

The Rev. Dr. Silverman spoke at Temple Emanu-El yesterday morning on "Our Tribute to John Hay." He said:

"At this time we can well apply the text, 'Do You Know that a Prince and a Great Man Has Died This Day?' For John Hay was not only a prince among American statesmen. He was one of the greatest stars in the galaxy of American diplomats.

"He demanded for America not all that we could possibly get from other nations, but only that to which we were entitled by the strictest construction of international justice. He believed that America was great enough to exercise self-restraint and that degree of magnanimity which is content even with a little less than it might get, for the sake of international amity.

"The service of John Hay to humanity is almost inestimable. It is my office to speak especially of his invaluable services rendered to the Jewish people, not because they are Jews, but primarily because they are men. We will never forget the clarion note that he sent ringing round the world at the time when Roumanian oppression brought such sad hearts upon industrial, social, and political conditions of the Jews in Roumania.

"And on the occurrence of the Kishineff massacre he stamped his unequivocal condemnation on the connivance of Russian officials in that horrible outrage that was permitted full swing.

"Let us be thankful that President Roosevelt possessed that keen insight as to the needs of America and as to the men who are qualified to meet them that enabled him to give to our country John Hay as our Secretary of State, and thus made possible the continuance of his eminent services rendered to America."

ROBBERY STORIES DIFFER.

Southerner's Friends Say He Was Waylaid—He Denies It.

Friends of Harvey Booker, a merchant of Hampton Roads, Va., reported to the police that he had been beaten and robbed by three negroes, one a cab driver, in West Thirty-second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, early yesterday morning. A wallet containing $20 was stolen from him they said.

Booker came here three days ago on his first visit to New York. According to Booker's friends he went Friday night in a cab from the Imperial Hotel to an upper west side hotel, where friends entertained him until about 1 o'clock in the morning. Leaving the hotel he engaged a cab to drive him to the Imperial. The negro driver, instead of taking him to his hotel, drove over near Seventh Avenue and Thirty-second Street. There two negroes climbed into the cab and tried to throttle Booker, but he made a lively resistance and finally jumped out of the vehicle. The driver then ran the cab up to him so that a wheel passed over his right foot. His assailants then threw him down, robbed him, and fled in the cab. That was the story his friends told the police.

But Capt. Cottrell announced last night that Booker had called on him late in the afternoon and told him that the story of his being robbed was not true. He said he had left the cab, in which he had been riding about town, of his own accord and that he had neither been robbed nor beaten. He was sorry for the trouble the police had been put to and would go back to Hampton Roads at once.

FARMERS OPPOSE AUTO RACE.

Hearing To-morrow on Permit for Vanderbilt Cup Contest in Nassau.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and other members of the American Automobile Association will to-morrow try to persuade the Nassau County Supervisors to permit another international automobile race over the country's roads. As at the hearing on the application for the first race, a large delegation of farmers will be present to oppose Mr. Vanderbilt. The hearing will be in the Court House at Mineola. Both sides will be represented by counsel.

The auto association has made application for the use of the roads on Saturday, Oct. 14, for the race for the Vanderbilt Cup, and on Sept. 23 for trial races.

It is said that it is to the practice day that the farmers really object.

"We can stand the race," said one. "It will occupy only one day, and we old-fashioned people who do not want our necks broken can stay at home. But those practice trials. Do you for a moment believe that the machines will confine themselves to one day? They didn't last year, and what reason is there for believing they will do so this Fall? We can't remain cooped up in the house all the Fall, obliging as it might be to the racers."

SUBWAY TO WEST FARMS.

Trains Will Also Begin Running to the Battery To-morrow.

At 12:01 A. M. to-morrow the Subway trains will begin running under the Harlem River to West Farms. At the same time trains will begin running to the Battery.

The Interborough has also announced the discontinuance after 10:42 P. M. today from South Ferry of trains from West Farms to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and thence down town by way of Second Avenue. The transfer plan for the elevated and Subway stations at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street follows:

Passengers south bound on the West Farms branch of the Subway may receive from the agent at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Subway station a transfer which will be exchanged at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street station of the elevated for an exchange ticket to be dropped in the box, and may continue their ride south over either the Second or Third Avenue Elevated.

Passengers north bound on the elevated trains, by a similar process may obtain tickets enabling them to ride north on the West Farms branch of the Subway to One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

A WOMAN'S CIVIC INTEREST.

Mrs. Bergen's Foresight Gets Brooklyn a Bath Site at Small Cost.

The Municipal Art Commission of Brooklyn has approved designs for a public bath at Fourth Avenue and President Street. The city will spend $130,000 on the bath.

The city secured the site at a moderate figure because of the civic pride of Mrs. Tunis G. Bergen. Knowing that if it were made public that the city wanted the site the price would be increased, she obtained an option on the ground, and the city will have to pay only $6,000 for it. This will admit of a much heavier expenditure on the building itself.

To Board Out Jewish Orphans.

The Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Orphan Asylum has undertaken the work of boarding and placing out Jewish dependent children, along lines similar to those of the Children's Aid Society. Respectable eJwish families unable to give a dependent child a free home the institution will subsidize with $2 per week. The Superintendent, Dr. Ludwig B. Bernstein, One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, will receive applications.

Public School Teacher Weds.

The children who attend Public School No. 77, in East Eighty-sixth Street, learned yesterday of the marriage of Miss Harriet Steiner, one of their favorite teachers. Miss Steiner was married Wednesday to A. S. Hart of St. John's, N. B. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Nieto at the bride's home, 149 East Eighty-third Street.

350 EXCURSIONISTS SPEND NIGHT AGROUND

Steamer John S. Warden Sticks Fast Off Bayonne.

ON WAY FROM CONEY ISLAND

Fog and Odors from Standard Oil Works Make Dark Hours Miserable—All Passengers Safe.

The all-night adventures of the 350 Coney Island excursionists aboard the steamer John S. Warden, which ran aground on an old breakwater in the Bayonne flats early yesterday morning, are of a kind that the participants will not forget in a hurry.

The John S. Warden plies between New Brunswick, Newark, and Coney Island. Her track to and from the pleasure resort takes her through the Kill von Kull.

At 9 o'clock on Friday night the hundreds of passengers which the excursion boat had taken to Coney Island early in the day, started on the Warden for home.

A dense fog presently settled down upon the bay, and, as the excursion steamer drew near Staten Island it became thicker until about the entrance to the Kill von Kull, Capt. Baker, who was in command of the steamer, was in doubt as to where his vessel was.

Speed was decreased to half, and every man of the crew hung by the rails, trying to distinguish some light or hear some sound which might determine the steamer's bearings.

The lighthouse at the entrance to the Kill von Kull is surrounded by bellbuoys. The light was not seen, but a bell was heard. Then arose the question, Whence came the sound? Some of the sailors voted that it came from the port side; but the majority held that the sound was away off to starboard.

The Warden then steamed slowly to the right, ready to swerve into the Kill at the first sign of the light. No light appeared, however, for the bellbuoys had been on the port side after all. The first convincing proof of this fact received by Capt. Baker was when the John S. Warden shoved her nose over a submerged sea barrier in the mud flats.

There was a panic aboard. The passengers—scores of them women and children—screamed and prayed and wept, for no one was there in a position to state what damage had been sustained by the steamer.

Presently a breeze sifted through the fog and brought with it a suffocating odor. One of the sailors slapped his thigh and shouted:

"Say, we've hit John D. Rockefeller's oil works."

And it was so. The fumes of oil were floating off from the foot of Twenty-second Street, Bayonne.

The Captain then blew his whistle, but the employes in the oil works thought it was one of the company's boats signaling that it had arrived. Aboard the John S. Warden there was misery. Food was short, sleeping accommodation was limited, and the fumes from shore were stifling.

All the unks aboard, with the saloon, were given over to the exclusive use of the women and children.

The male passengers spent the night on deck, with the fog for a blanket.

In the gray dawn the stranded John S. Warden was revealed to the workmen on Mr. Rockefeller's oil-soaked sand dunes. Then boats were sent off from Bayonne and from Staten Island.

The work of transferring the passengers was slow, but by midday it was done. At dusk last night, however, between the gusts of Standard Oil vapor the John S. Warden was still be to be observed on the breakwater, despite the efforts of two wrecking tugs to take her off.

HEARD OF OTHER HUSBANDS.

Goldschin Said He Learned His Wife Had Two More.

In asking the Supreme Court to annul his marriage, William Goldschin says that the time he married the defendant she had two husbands living, and that she does not deny it.

According to his complaint, when he met the defendant she said she was Mrs. Margaret Hyman, a widow. They were married on Jan. 12, 1904. A month later, he says, he read that Justice Blanchard had just annulled the marriage of Louis Hyman to Margaret Randall. He investigated, and swears he learned that Hyman had had his marriage annulled on the ground that the woman had a husband named Randall living at the time of the Hyman marriage.

Goldschin alleges that the Randalls had not been divorced, but had simply signed an agreement to separate, the agreement being headed, "A declaration to modify the marriage."

END OF A CHURCH WAR.

Bridge Street A. M. E. Church Gets a Republican Pastor.

Factional differences in the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, over the selection of the Rev. Benjamin W. Arnett, Jr., as pastor, have been compromised by the appointment of another minister. Several of the members of the church objected to Mr. Arnett because it was believed that he and other members of his family were Democrats. Bishop Arnett, father of the new pastor, visited the church a few days ago and found that some of the trustees had gone so far as to lock Arnett out of the church.

The Bishop withdrew his son from the pastorate and assigned the Rev. W. H. H. Butler of Harrisburg, Penn., who is a Republican, to the church.

TO BE AN AMERICAN HOTEL.

Although the Knickerbocker's Lessee Is Going Abroad for Ideas.

Among those sailing Tuesday on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. will be James B. Regan, lessee of the new Hotel Knickerbocker, now being completed, at the southeast corner of Broadway and Forty-second Street. Mr. Regan will go abroad about two months and will visit many of the larger hotels in England and on the Continent, with a view of incorporating in the Knickerbocker's equipment any new ideas that may seem valuable.

"I'm not going over to buy a shipload of European furniture and hangings, or anything of that kind," said Mr. Regan yesterday. "The Knickerbocker is to be, as far as possible, a distinctively American production."

James G. Blaine Club's Outing.

The annual outing of the James G. Blaine Club, the regular Republican organization of the Fourth Assembly District, will take place to-day at Cranberry Lake, N. J. A feature of the outing will be a ball game between employes of the District Attorney's office and employes of the State Superintendent of Elections. Superintendent Morgan will umpire the game.

H. C. FRICK GIVES $100,000.

Pittsburg Capitalist's Contribution to American Academy of Fine Arts.

The announcement was made last night that Henry C. Frick, the steel capitalist, had given $100,000 to the American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome. At the dinner of the Trustees of the academy held in this city on March 25 Charles F. McKim, the President of the academy, said that the endowment fund of $1,000,000 was nearly made up. It was then announced that J. Pierpont Morgan had contributed $100,000; William R. Vanderbilt, $100,000; Henry Walters, $100,000; Henry L. Higginson, in behalf of Harvard University, $100,000; James Stillman, $100,000, and that a sixth gift had been promised in the name of Columbia University.

The American Academy of Fine Arts in Rome was founded in 1894, and was incorporated by act of Congress in February, 1905. It provides a post graduate course for architects, sculptors, painters, and musicians. The beneficiaries of the academy are selected annually by competition from advanced students in the different branches of the fine arts in the United States. The course of study during the prescribed term of three years includes, in addition to residence in Rome, travel in Italy and other European countries.

FREIGHT WRECK KILLS THREE

Engineer Says Wrong Signal Caused Crash in Bergen Cut.

Three trainmen lost their lives and two were severely injured in a rear-end collision of Pennsylvania Railroad freight trains just before dawn yesterday in the Bergen Cut, just east of the Marion station, in Jersey City. Samuel Mattson, a flagman; Harry Haraman, a brakeman, and Samuel Cottrell, a fireman, were found dead in the wreck.

The two freight trains were approaching Jersey City when the forward train of thirty-two cars stopped in obedience to a signal. According to the engineer of th second train, who jumped, he saw white lights as he rounded the ourve, and, an instant later, sighted the train ahead.

He called to his fireman to jump and then jumped himself after having reversed his engine and put on the brakes. The engine of the rear train was demolished, as were the caboose and two cars of the forward train. The flagman and brakeman who were killed were in the wrecked caboose.

TWO FIREMEN MAY DIE.

The Others Hurt in the Piano Factory Fire Will Recover.

Of the forty firemen injured at the fire in the Wing piano concern building at Thirteenth and Hudson Streets only four remained in the St. Vincent's Hospital last night. Two of these probably will die. They are Frederick Werner and Frank Lennon of Truck 5, who with six others were caught in a back draught in the building and separated from their companions by the flames.

The Hudson Restaurant, opposite the burned building, presented a scene of devastation yesterday. It had been used as a temporary hospital, and the forty injured firemen were treated there. The owner, L. J. Sice, and his wife not only rendered good service in caring for the men, but sustained a loss of several hundred dollars through the wrecking of their place, which was done in the effort to save life.

BETA THETA PI CONFERENCE.

Will Begin Tuesday—Odell, Penrose, and Stokes to be at Banquet.

The annual conference of Beta Theta Pi Fraternity will begin at the Park Avenue Hotel on Tuesday and last until Friday. More than 400 delegates are expected from all over the country.

On Wednesday night the delegates will see "The Rollicking Girl" at the Herald Square Theatre. On Thursday they will go to Long Beach by special train to attend a dance and reception, and on Friday night the annual banquet will be held at the Park Avenue Hotel. Among the members of the fraternity expected at the banquet are ex-Gov. Odell, Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Stokes of New Jersey.

HUMMEL ASKS TO SEE MINUTES

Indicted Lawyer Says Otherwise He Cannot Prepare His Defense.

John D. Lindsay, counsel for Abraham Hummel, who was indicted in connection with the Dodge-Morse tangle, served notice yesterday on the District Attorney's office that on Monday when Hummel is arraigned before Justice Davy for the purpose of fixing the date for the trial, he will ask permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury indicted Hummel June 27 for conspiracy. This superseded an indictment found by the January Grand Jury for the same crime.

In the papers served on the District Attorney yesterday the accused says that he was not a witness before the Grand Jury and consequently knows nothing about what went on in the room, and that it will be impossible for him to properly prepare his defense unless he knows what the witnesses swore to.

The accused also calls attention to the fact that there were three new witnesses before the June Grand Jury who were not called at the hearing in January. They were Charles F. Engle, Henry W. Snyder, and James T. Morse. Morse is an uncle of Charles W. Morse.

JERSEY MILITIA IN CAMP.

Gov. Stokes Reviews the First Regiment of Jersey City.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP EDWARD C. STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 8.—Headed by a band playing stirring airs, the First Regiment of Newark marched into camp here today. From the porch of the "Little White House" Gov. Stokes reviewed it.

The regiment came here for a week's stay, and will be followed by the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City next week. The First Troop of Newark, which is also scheduled to come here for its encampment this year, will not arrive until to-morrow. It left Newark to-day on a boat, and is encamped somewhere between here and Keyport to-night.

Gov. Stokes came into camp this afternoon, and was greeted with a salute by Battery A of East Orange.

President Fornes Back from Europe.

Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen, was welcomed home yesterday by a crowd of his friends as he came down the gangplank of the Lucania at the Cunard Line pier. Mr. Fornes said that during his trip abroad he had been investigating municipal ownership. After his observations, he said, he did not feel as optimistic about municipal ownership in New York as when he went away.

Equitable Appeals in Lord Suit.

The attorneys for the Equitable Life Assurance Society have taken an appeal from the decision of Justice Keogh overruling a demurrer in the suit of Franklin B. Lord against the Equitable to restrain the mutualization plan, and this, with the appeal from the injunction granted in the original suit, will be argued in the Appellate Division in the Fall.

TICKLISH BLAZE UNDER LOT OF COMBUSTIBLES

In a Cellar Below a Paint Store in Grand Street.

ITALIAN TENEMENT EMPTIED

Explosion Feared in Celluloid on Upper Floor of Burning Building—Fire Confined to Basement.

A fire in the basement of the double six-story building at 182-184 Grand Street a little after 7 o'clock last night gave the firemen a scare. The blaze was directly under Oscar Schlegel's big paint store, and large quantities of paints and oils were stored in the basement itself. There was other inflammable material on the upper floors ranging from celluloid to cloth.

In less than a minute from the time the blaze was discovered by Policeman McCabe, who turned in an alarm, flames were shooting high above the roof of the building at the rear. Acting Chief Larkin turned in a second alarm when he arrived. Acting Chief Duane, in charge in the absence of Chief Croker, sent in a third. This brought twenty engines, a water tower, several hook and ladder trucks, and the reserves of six police stations. The fire lines were stretched two blocks away in every direction from the corner of Grand and Mulberry Streets as a precaution against a possible explosion in Rice & Hockster's shell goods manufactory on the top floor, where considerable celluloid was known to be stored.

The twenty-five families were ordered out of the tenement at 160-162 Mulberry Street, the rear of which backed up against the burning building. Through a gate alongside the tenement house the firemen made their way to Rice and Hockster's lofts on the top floor and then to the roof of another building. From there they directed streams of water into the roaring furnace in the airshaft leading up back of the basement. The heat was so intense for a time that they were scarcely able to stay at their posts. The flames gradually subsided, however, and the firemen descended to the bottom of the airshaft and sent water into the basement, quickly flooding out the blaze. Acting Chief Duane put the damage at $25,000.

GUILTY OF KILLING CHILD.

Mrs. Estelle Smith Sentenced to Five Years' Imprisonment.

RICHMOND, Va., July 8.—In the case of Mrs. Estelle Smith of Manchester, Va., charged with beating to death her five-year-old son Ralph, the jury to-day returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter and fixed the penalty at five years in the penitentiary.

The case was submitted to the jury without argument because of the indisposition of Commonwealth Attorney Page.

Brownson Raises His Flag.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 8.—Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, recently commandant of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, arrived here this morning and raised his flag on the West Virginia. His command is the Fourth Division of the North Atlantic Squadron, which is to comprise the new armored cruisers West Virginia, Colorado, Maryland, and Pennsylvania. He was received by a thirteen-gun salute as his flag was broken out from the main peak of the flagship.

New Yorker Has a Narrow Escape.

Special to The New York Times.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 8.—Dr. Young of Flower Hospital, New York, had a wonderful escape from death at the Lackawanna Railroad station this afternoon. He attempted to board the 3:15 P. M. train as it was leaving the station, but his foot slipped and he fell on the platform. The wheels of the last car struck his head. He was taken to Memorial Hospital, where it was found that he had nothing worse than a severe wound on the forehead. He was able to leave for New York to-night.

Falls Dead at Supper Table.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 8.—The Rev. Dr. Horatio Wiseman P. Hodson, rector of St. Catherine's Episcopal Church at Pensacola, Fla., while seated at table in conversation after supper to-night, fell back dead. Dr. Hodson formerly lived in Ithaca and came recently to visit his aged father. He had been in ill-health and was advised not to make the trip north.

Pilot of Lost Steamer Dismissed.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 8.—Pilot Flemming, who was on board the steamer Salerno when she struck on Litchfield Shoal near the entrance to Halifax harbor recently, has been dismissed from the service by the Harbor Pilotage Commission after an investigation. Flemming, it is said, has been in a state of nervous collapse since the disaster.

German Naval Officer a Suicide.

KIEL, July 8.—First Lieut. Nirrnheim, commander of the torpedo boat "S"—124, which was in collision with the battleship Woerth on July 5, killed himself at his home last night. Humiliation over the accident and the probability that his professional career would be ruined caused his act. He was the son of Lieut. Gen. Nirrnheim.

Defaulting Cashier Convicted.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 8.—Thomas W. Dewey, the defaulting cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Newbern, N. C., was found guilty to-day after a jury had been out two days and nights. He was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. A bond of $40,000 was furnished pending appeal.

Mail Drivers Still at Work.

The drivers of the United States mail wagons continued at work yesterday. It was said by the men that there would be no new developments for two or three days. The officers of the Mail Drivers' Association say that they propose to give the contractor a

PART TWO

The New York Times.

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

Since its inception the distinguishing characteristic of the present stock market movement has been its professionalism, and the exigencies of the week just ended served to bring this side of the movement out with exceptional clearness. It is so easy a matter to condemn such a market out of hand that it is not surprising that condemnation has been the portion of the present movement, as it has so often in the past, and yet an open-minded study of the history of professional markets discloses the fact that out of them there comes at times good as well as evil. When an upward movement of any dimensions has culminated as in 1903, owing to unfavorable general business conditions, or as in December, 1904, to a shattering of confidence, or as in April, to a sane recognition of the outpacing of values by prices, in any one of these contingencies securities, after their more or less extreme breaks, fall into somnolence. More often than not some disrepute justly attaches to one stock or one group of stocks, erstwhile flagrantly manipulated, but this stock or group of stocks becomes as the upas tree to all others—a blighting presence. While the investing public is eyeing the market askance and holding its accumulations in savings banks, business is either recovering, if the fall was due to reversals in trade conditions, or progressing steadily, if the December or April conditions ruled the break, and needs funds for its legitimate ends. Excepting at onerous rates it is impossible to negotiate bond or stock sales in a stagnant securities market. It is here most often that the professional market is born. Recognizing from long experience the cheapness of many issues, confident in many cases that at least no obstacles will be raised by the corporations seeking a just re-establishment of real values—with definite assurances to that effect in some instances—pools come into existence for the frankly avowed purpose of "putting up stocks." The ultimate aim is, of course, to sell them at the higher levels. In the prosecution of this end methods are often resorted to which will bear no inspection, but this is generally either in the case of stocks intrinsically worthless or where the pool is openly passing the proper level with a good stock, and in these instances condemnation is imperative, as the interests of the investor are put in jeopardy.

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The present movement is most open to criticism, undoubtedly because of the high level of prices obtaining at its inception. It has been often compared to the movement which began almost exactly a year ago, but the difference is easily discernible and gives point to the criticism. For instance, a year ago Union Pacific was selling at 90, Reading at 50, St. Paul at 145, Pennsylvania at 118, Steel preferred at 58, and the common at 13. The April decline which preceded the present movement was severe, but prices had been driven so high that the declines still left them, from the dividend point of view, tolerably high. Union Pacific was around 115, St. Paul at 168, Pennsylvania 134, Steel preferred 90, and the common 28. It is evident that a renewed upward turn from these levels lacked the complete justification of the movement a year ago, and can only be found in new and exceptionally favorable business and financial conditions. That these are present is the argument advanced in support of this movement. They are urged to be the likelihood of increased dividends as in the case of Reading, Baltimore and Ohio, Union Pacific, and Norfolk and Western, to mention the conspicuous examples; the prospects of larger crop outturns in wheat and good harvests of corn and other commodities; the heavy production of gold, with its tendency to drive all prices upward, unless it be fixed rents; the impending peace between Russia and Japan, and the confidence exhibited by the steel trade and by business enterprise generally. It is not necessary to question the presence of many of these favorable factors, but it is necessary to determine relatively whether or not they have, in Wall Street's terms, been "discounted" by prevailing prices; whether securities' prices are more than commensurate with the booms to come from these factors. The concretest form in which this question can be put for answer is by the application of expected dividends to the prices of the stocks affected, as in the case of Reading at 108, with a 4 per cent. return, and Union Pacific at 130, with the promise of 5 per cent. Even here weight must be given to the relative stability of the return and the financial position of the property, but the deduction certainly suggests caution to the investor and moderation to the professional.

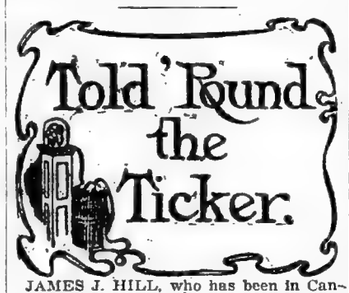
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Point is given to all this by the Government's report last week on the condition of cotton as of June 25. The reported condition of 77, with its mathematical sequence of a crop of little more than ten and one-quarter million bales of the staple, was much below the general expectation, and had by no means been foreshadowed in the weekly statements of the bureau. Outside of its general usefulness as a warning that the unexpected is still apt to intervene in all affairs, the report directs serious attention to two matters—the possibility of a betterment between this and harvest time and the cotton position if only the indicated crop is obtained. As to improvement, the statistics show that in 1904 the July 1 condition of 88 was improved to 91 by Aug. 1; in 1903 the July condition of 77.1 was improved to 79.7 by August. In 1902, however, there was a loss of almost 3 points in condition, and in 1901 practically 4 points were lost between July and August. Previous years show similar fluctuations in favor of or against the crops, but leave decidedly open the possibility of improvement. On the question of supply in case of a crop of not more than ten and a half million bales, it is worth while noting that such an outturn added to last year's crop would make a total production of almost 24,000,000 bales for the two years, or an average of 12,000,000 bales for each year. The adequateness of the combined crops depends, of course, on the world's consumption. In the ten months of the present cotton year this has been estimated already at 12,100,000 bales as against 9,700,000 bales in the previous year. It is in the question of the continuation of this enormous demand through the marketing of the present crop that the justification or otherwise of high prices will be found in the event of the smaller crop forecast. From the point of view of the financial markets the situation suggests a crop which will leave the South with ample purchasing power to make up to the railroads in merchandise traffic any decrease in direct cotton tonnage. The position of the wheat and corn crops will be clearer after the publication of the Government's report on Tuesday of this week. The fluctuations of wheat have not been of sufficient importance to foreshadow any alarming loss in the crop's condition, and the rise in corn, in the same way, is probably more due to the scanty supplies than to fear of widespread deterioration.

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Other developments of the week, including the further shipment of gold to Paris, the selling of stocks here by London, which in turn was called upon to absorb heavy sales by Paris, and the announcement that this market would be called on for $50,000,000 of the new Japanese loan, were without decided market influence. Encouraging reports of railroad earnings in May were received through the week, and helped to give authority to increased dividend expectations in certain well-known directions. Reports from the steel trade continued good, and the earnings of the Steel Corporation itself will undoubtedly reflect this situation. Money rates, after the holiday, returned to the former easy conditions, with funds on Friday for the carry-over to Monday lending at about 2¾ per cent. At the week's end a heavy demand for money over the year was reported, this indicating a conviction on the part of the borrowers that it will be profitable to hold stocks through the coming months. With easy call money and no intervention of unfavorable factors the present upward movement in stocks may easily run still further. There has as yet been no serious attempt at distribution, and concerned in the market are interests with such ample means at their disposal that they largely fill the place which it was formerly thought essential that the "public" should occupy. But ultimately the investor, in numbers, is needed, and he tarries, dismayed by the spectacle of false finance in high places, and hastily and wrongfully condemning the good, of which there is much, with the bad, of which there is surprisingly little.

Told 'Round the Ticker.



JAMES J. HILL, who has been in Canada on his annual fishing cruise, is expected back at his office the middle of the coming week. Accurate accounts of his prowess on this expedition will have to await his arrival home, but advance reports of his work with the line are to the effect that he has fully maintained his record as a fisherman that fishes big and small have reason to dread.

RICHARD TRIMBLE, Secretary of the United States Steel Corporation, sailed a week ago for Europe, not on business, but for pleasure. This is the first vacation that Mr. Trimble has allowed himself in several years.

CARL JANSSEN, formerly manager of the foreign exchange department of the National City Bank, has returned to New York after a long vacation spent in Europe.

OTTO H. KAHN of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who is now on vacation at Manchester-by-the-Sea, has devised an aid to overworked memory which, if popularized, should mean perpetual harvest time to haberdashers. While conversing with a visitor some days ago Mr. Kahn tried to give a mailing address to his secretary, who was forwarding a letter. He hesitated a moment, then smiled with relief as he pulled down his cuff where he had previously written the address.

JACK McCORMACK has been absent in Maine ever since his colleagues on the curb were roped in by Commissioner McAdoo. That he is not unacquainted with the course of events on the curb, however, is indicated by the following extract from a letter which he wrote a few days ago to a friend: "You had better give up the curb for a while and come up to these Maine lakes, and bring along some of that rope—the fish that are biting these days are so big that none of my lines will hold them." This suggests that Mr. McCormack will come back from Maine with more than his usual supply of fish stories.

ANDREW MASON, Superintendent of the New York Assay Office, was one of the few Wall Street men who was at his office on the Fourth of July. It was not because he had to be there, but merely because he started that morning from his home in Orange for an outing, and by very force of habit took his way to his New York office. "Well, it was a good outing, after all," Mr. Mason said afterward, "even though I have taken it nearly every day for twenty years or thereabout." And from that Mr. Mason dropped into a homily on the beauties of the Hackensack and the Passaic.

'PERSONAL' BANK DANGER

Devlin Crash Brings Up Current Violation of Law.

SINGLE LOANS TOO LARGE

Can't Help It, Bankers Say, but Depositors Suffer When Trouble Comes.

Up to date, the apparently hopeless intermixture of the business affairs of C. J. Devlin, the Kansas capitalist, with those of the banks in which he has been a controlling factor, has resulted in the closing of three institutions, runs of more or less seriousness on four or five others known to have been within the sphere of Devlin "influence," a general shock to confidence throughout that State, and the destruction, no doubt, of a few cherished ideals that the great things great men do must necessarily be good.

The circumstances of this particular crash do not make it differ materially from many others. There are no charges of defalcation or misapplication—simply a chain of loans to Devlin and his companies by a chain of banks that have received from Devlin and his companies a very large, if not the major, share of their patronage. True, the loans were in many instances in excess of the 10 per cent. limit upon capital imposed by the National banking law, but who could have foreseen that Devlin, at an inopportune moment, was going to suffer a stroke of apoplexy that would unfit him for managing his business, and incidentally keep him from obtaining the further accommodation necessary to shore up the shaky financial structure on which he was at work until it should be strong enough to stand of its own accord.

Had Devlin retained his health the crash, no doubt, would have been averted for the present, and perhaps permanently, for his schemes, if current reports are authentic, were, like many others, possessed of some virtue, and now, even in the collapse, there is believed to be enough value to satisfy a good proportion of the creditors. The difficulty in the way of an immediate liquidation is understood to be the old one, which the Merchants' Trust case brought recently to mind here, of too much "slow" collateral, a forced sale of which cannot be conducted except at a sacrifice. And in this instance, as usual, the sacrifice is necessarily that of the depositors in the Devlin banks.

It is that phase of the matter which lends to it a public interest. That Devlin himself should be wiped out is nothing more than happens to many a man who "over-extends" at the wrong time. That the other stockholders in his bank should lose their investment and perhaps be assessed to the par value of their holdings to make good any deficit is not greater misfortune than might have occurred if they had bought an industrial or railroad security, and then had met with an assessment in reorganization. But the depositors were not investors; they did not put their money in the bank in the hope that it might earn them an 8 or 10 per cent. dividend, but in order that it might be there safely awaiting them when they needed it to do other work.

Hence it may be well to note the situation of the three banks that have suspended by reason of Devlin's operations. The First National of Topeka, with a capital of $300,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $110,000, had deposits of $1,578,381 and loans of $1,098,108, of which $500,000 were loans to Devlin and his companies. At the time of the suspension drafts by the various Devlin concerns in the few days following his illness had increased this indebtedness to approximately $1,000,000—more than three times the capital and two-thirds of the entire deposits.

The First National Bank of Toluca, Ill., had a capital of $100,000, surplus of $20,000, loans of $300,000, and deposits of $230,000. The Spring Valley National Bank of Spring Valley, Ill., had a capital of $50,000, surplus of $75,000, loans of $501,000, and deposits of $438,000. It does not appear from the dispatches just what amounts these two banks loaned to Devlin enterprises, and perhaps that information is not necessary, for the bare statement that they loaned money to build a coal-carrying railroad into Devlin's mining property is sufficient to indicate the extent to which the legal 10 per cent. limit of individual loans must have been exceeded in their cases.

Reckoned strictly on the basis of capital, the First National of Topeka had as the loaning limit to any individual $30,000, or if the broader standard of capital and surplus be taken, $41,000. The First National of Toluca had a similar limitation of $10,000 on its capital, or $12,000 on its capital and surplus, and the Spring Valley National a limit of $5,000 to $12,500, according to the standard adopted. Yet the First National of Topeka was lending $500,000 to the various Devlin enterprises and the other two banks combined to "build a railroad."

The first conclusion is that there has been something radically wrong with the supervision of the First National of Topeka, the First National of Toluca, and the Spring Valley National of Spring Valley. That all these banks, as well as the several others which may have escaped the most serious consequences, should have been more or less concerned in the affairs of Devlin is, however, not at all out of the ordinary in a part of the country where the development of banking facilities is necessarily dependent upon the needs of some individual financier. But for a bank of $50,000 capital to help "build a railroad" is indicative of a union so close as to be obviously dangerous to depositors.

Yet, if the truth were frankly admitted, the particular violation of the National banking law that the Devlin banks committed is one that is committed every day by banks here in the accommodation of customers in whom they have confidence. The law limiting loans to any individual—whether directly or indirectly—to 10 per cent. on capital, or even upon capital and surplus, is held in about as little esteem by bankers generally as the law making it a crime to overcertify checks. In the one instance, the officer of a bank with a capital of $1,000,000, or capital and surplus of $2,000,000, says: "Why, if I were limited to lending $100,000 or $200,000 to single borrowers I would have to close up." In the other the bank officer says: "Why, I should loose all my broker customers if I couldn't accommodate them from the opening until the close of business."

It can hardly be wondered, then, that the officers of the First National Banks of Topeka and Toluca, and of the Spring Valley National Bank of Spring Valley, or Devlin himself as President of all three banks, should have allowed the excessive loans to go through which brought on the suspension. Nor does it appear altogether strange that the bank examiners of Kansas and Illinois should have passed the transactions, knowing the sentiment in the financial centres of the country. If any of the persons concerned indeed had read the New York papers for the last three or four weeks he would have learned of an instance where a bank here, with a capital and surplus of less than $1,500,000 had loaned $1,400,000 to one man largely interested in mining ventures and had been passed over and forgotten when the loan had been at last taken up.

In view of these occurrences there seems to be force in the suggestion that if the present National banking law governing the amount of individual loans is unreasonable or unenforceable, it should be broadened to a point where it did admit of enforcement, and then enforced. There might also be a more complete reporting of the loan account to the Controller of the Currency than at present maintains. The whole system of National bank inspection and the statutes on which it is based have largely been developed as the result of concrete experience, and it simply means further losses for depositors in future if the crash of the Devlin banks and the recent violation of the banking law here in the case mentioned do not teach their lessons of bank mismanagement as previous mishaps have done.

PARIS SALES IN LONDON.

That Market Bears the Brunt of French Financial Preparations and Reflection Here.

An interesting phase of the London market last week was the heavy selling of Kaffir stocks there by Paris, and partial reflection of this movement was apparent in our own market in London's sales of our securities. Two motives seem to rule this selling by Paris, one being the desire to strengthen the French position during the negotiations with Germany on the Moroccan question, and the other like preparations against the probable payment by Russia of an indemnity to Japan.

It was the latter contingency which the National City Bank contemplated when it said in its July circular on Government finance:

"In the event of the conclusion of peace between the warring nations it is anticipated that considerable American securities will be thrown upon the market and will have to be remitted for."

It is probably true that much of any selling of that kind would be done through London, and it is also probable that the indemnity payment, like all other great financial operations, is already being prepared for far in advance of public acknowledgment that it is even a possibility. That French bankers had received official intimations that it would be well to prepare for such a payment, as Russia's agents, is the private word which the executive of one of our biggest banks sent from Paris, where he now is, this week.

How the Paris selling, in connection with the Morocco question, was viewed in London, is interestingly revealed by this comment of a London financial critic:

"The French are extremely sensitive in regard to any trouble with Germany, and the Morocco question has cropped up at a most awkward moment for the republic. Moreover, the threat of serious difficulties between Austria and Hungary serves to increase the anxiety, and the peace negotiations between Russia and Japan do not make such rapid progress as could be desired. But the real origin of the trouble is the extent to which Paris is involved in Russian securities. Ever since the war broke out this has been a probable source of danger, not merely to the Bourse, but to our own and other markets.

"For a long time past the big French houses have been putting obstacles in the way of the free selling of Russian bonds, and, although these measures were effective enough as regards the immediate object in view it is a plan which rather suggests sitting on the safety valve. There is practically no outlet for these securities except Paris, and, consequently, any efforts to reduce commitments must take the form of selling other stocks. So we have seen consols and Kafirs flung on the London market at a time when very little support was available. Consols will always find buyers, but if the South African houses had not come to the rescue there would have been a disastrous fall in Kafir prices. As it was, quotations had to be marked down all through the list."

GOLD EXPORTS AND TRAVEL.

Amount Annually Spent by Americans in Europe Estimated at $400,000,000.

The recent gold exports, small in volume as they were, are suggestive of the relations which this market bears to those of Europe and serve to recall the fact that one of the potent factors in shaping the course of exchange between New York and European centres is the Summer expenses of Americans sojourning in Europe. This is an item which naturally does not appear in the reports of our foreign trade, but it is of sufficient importance to materially modify the balance of trade in our favor representing the excess of exports over imports.

These expenses of Americans in Europe go on of course in some degree all through the year, but the amount spent abroad is naturally largest in Summer, and it is during this season that the effect of this particular feature of the international exchange situation is most felt. With the increase in travel to European countries the amount spent in this way by Americans has largely increased in recent years. It is of course impossible to estimate closely the amount of money which is annually lost to the United States in this way, but that the amount is large is universally admitted. On the other side even closer attention is given to this particular phase of our foreign relations than we ourselves give to it.

A New York banker who was recently abroad largely in connection with important exchange transactions, in discussing this question the other day stated that while in Paris he met a French banker who had made careful investigations with a view of ascertaining so far as possible the actual amount of this particular factor in the exchange market. The estimate finally reached by this banker was that the amount spent annually by Americans traveling in Europe was close to £80,000,000, or $400,000,000. This is fully $150,000,000 in excess of the estimates that have been current for some years. This is one of the things which explains why, despite the large trade balances in our favor, the New York market is frequently placed in the position of a debtor abroad. This item and perhaps an equally large amount annually paid to foreigners for freight and insurance charges on ocean traffic make up a sum which it takes a very large trade balance to offset.

RAILROAD EARNINGS AND DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

Close of Fiscal Year Brings Forward Question of Increases.

ESTIMATES FOR FULL YEAR

Earnings for Twelve Months Show Large Gains Both in Gross and Net—Factors That Must Govern Decision of Directors.

With the close of the fiscal year of most railroad companies on June 30, there is brought prominently forward the question of the ability of a number of roads, on the showing made during the past year, to increase their distribution of profits to stockholders. One of the prime factors in the present security market is the expectation of increased dividend declarations by a half dozen or more prominent railroads and numerous less important ones.

Whether or not increased dividends are to be declared depends largely on the view the management of the individual properties concerned may take of the outlook and their decisions as to the amount of net earnings that ought to be set aside for improvements and for various contingencies. It will, of course, be some time before accurate statements of earnings for the full fiscal year will be available, but preliminary estimates of the results of the year abundantly testify to the fact that the railroads have had an unusually prosperous year, which for some has been the banner year in their history.

The estimates given below are necessarily rough ones, though, inasmuch as they include actual figures for eleven months of the fiscal year, they are likely to prove fairly indicative of the final returns. The following tabulation gives for a half dozen roads in various sections of the country the gross and net earnings for eleven months, and the estimates of gross and net for the full year, comparison being made with last year's figures:

FISCAL YEAR ESTIMATES.

	1905.	1904.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE.		
11 months' gross	$92,495,233	$83,653,732
11 months' net	21,105,643	24,379,652
12 months' gross	67,912,700	68,171,200
12 months' net	22,790,803	25,949,167
BALTIMORE AND OHIO.		
11 months' gross	61,921,894	59,689,182
11 months' net	21,124,589	19,580,525
12 months' gross	67,803,792	65,071,681
12 months' net	23,326,279	21,442,217
GREAT NORTHERN.		
12 months' gross	43,094,035	40,962,198
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.		
5 months' gross	47,974,874	43,976,074
5 months' net	11,672,725	10,372,125
6 months' gross	56,052,433	56,695,676
6 months' net	15,217,370	14,074,924
SOUTHERN PACIFIC.		
11 months' gross	87,639,881	85,965,467
11 months' net	27,511,938	25,876,598
12 months' gross	95,585,483	93,158,833
12 months' net	29,343,693.	27,182,751
UNION PACIFIC.		
11 months' gross	54,105,187	50,661,862
11 months' net	25,146,877	22,921,421
12 months' gross	58,877,555	55,279,231
12 months' net	27,107,245	24,781,788

In this list Atchison, the expenses of which were increased by disastrous floods, is the only one that did not show large gains both in gross and net earnings. That these few roads are fairly representative of the majority is indicated by the fact that the reports of eighty roads for the month of May and for the eleven months of the fiscal year show 9.95 per cent. increase in net for the month and 7.13 per cent. increase in net for the eleven months. That the month of June will also show substantial increase in earnings is sufficiently indicated by the fact that the roads that have reported for the first three weeks in June show on the average an increase of over 5 per cent. in gross earnings for each of the three weeks.

In view of the favorable conditions affecting operation at this season there is no reason to expect that the net for the month of June will not fully reflect the increase in gross. It is interesting incidentally to note that the gross and net earnings during the past fiscal year showed increases month by month with the exception of the months of July last year and February this year. This contrasts strikingly with the showing for the first half of the calendar year 1904, when almost uninterrupted decreases were being reported both in gross and net earnings.

In itself the past year's results amply justify the demand of stockholders for a larger share in the profits of their properties, but the Directors of a railroad in determining their dividend policy have many other things to consider than the results of the year just past. The fluctuations to which railroad earnings are subject makes it not only prudent but practically imperative for railroad managements to give as much thought to the outlook as to the month's or the year's earnings. It is the policy of most roads to establish not a higher rate of dividends than there is reason to believe can be prudently maintained. This necessitates careful consideration of the prospects for future business. Just at present the uncertainty of the outcome of the crops, few of which have progressed to a point which renders them even moderately safe from deterioration, is likely to exert important influence on the dividend action which directors of railroads will be called upon to take in the near future. Even granting the prospect of good crops, it is still too early to discount them in the shape of increased dividends. In sections of the country where crops contribute a relatively insignificant part of the traffic other matters need to be given close attention.

The coal roads, for instance, are confronted by special conditions which must needs exert upon them as great influence as the outlook for the crops does upon others. The uncertainty in regard to the coming Winter's demand for coal, and the fact that the question of wages is likely to be discussed afresh between the miners and their employers the coming Spring are both factors that suggest caution in deciding the amount of dividends to be paid by the coal roads, some of which are prominently mentioned among those that are likely in the near future to do better by their stockholders.

Another matter of great importance also is the provision that has to be made for renewals and improvements. During the period last year when the earnings of the railroads were falling off many economies were practiced, which, while working no harm for the moment, necessitated increased expenditures later on. In many instances the railroads this year are spending perhaps double their usual allowance for improvements and renewals in order to make up for last year's omissions in this respect. This condition is clearly enough shown by the fact that railroad equipment companies, the shops of which were idle last year, are now taxed to their utmost in filling the orders which represent fully as much the delinquencies of last year as they do the normal requirements of this year.

These conditions, applying, as they do, in varying degree to every road in the country, make it essential that careful thought be given by Directors to the amount of net earnings that can be spared for dividends without neglecting the proper maintenance of the railroads and proper provision for contingencies. The recent experience of the Atchison, which has been called upon to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars to repair the damage done by floods at places along its lines which were considered practically immune from such devastations, shows that it is essential to provide for the unforeseen as well as for what is foreseen, which, of course, can only be done by ample additions to surplus.

At the moment Union Pacific is foremost among the roads which are expected to increase their dividend rates. The large increase in net earnings for the year shown by that road, fortified as it is by the excellent showing of Southern Pacific, in which Union Pacific has such a large interest, is of course a strong argument in favor of an increase in the dividend rate, which has long been maintained much below the rate that might have been paid without neglecting either maintenance or improvements. In the case of Union Pacific, moreover, the results of the road's financial operations have added largely to its available surplus. The profit from the road's investment in Northern Pacific alone is sufficient to permit of an extraordinary distribution to the stockholders. Reading is another stock that has much said about its dividend prospects. Having already raised its rate from 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. there is a more or less general expectation that a still higher rate will be declared at no distant date. The earnings of the system are about double the present dividend requirements, and that after liberal allowances for improvements charged directly to operating expenses. In this case, even if the rule of a dollar for improvements and a dollar for dividends were strictly applied a still higher rate might be paid on the common. Even the suggestion of another strike of the coal operatives, however, would be reason enough for abandoning any thought of a larger distribution.

Two roads in peculiarly strong position are the Great Northern and Northern Pacific. Both have been showing phenomenal earnings and both have accumulated surpluses that are regarded as fully warranting a special distribution to the roads' stockholders. It is in fact admitted by those close to the management of the two properties that the stockholders will before long be given some tangible evidence of the prosperity that the roads have enjoyed. As was suggested above Union Pacific is similarly though perhaps to a somewhat less degree in a position to gratify its shareholders. It is a curious coincidence that all the roads in any way directly connected with the Northern Securities episode have flourished so remarkably, even though the means by which it was sought to unite them has been cast aside as a willful attempt to evade the law of the land.

It must be admitted that viewing the situation as a whole there are many grounds upon which stockholders can rightfully look forward to a larger return from their investments in railroad stocks, but equally must it be admitted that here and there cautionary signals are set, to which in the due course of events Directors of railroad properties will give perhaps even more careful heed than to the demands made upon them by their stockholders.

TRANSFERS TO NEW ORLEANS.

Why New York Sent $250,000 Last Week Through Sub-Treasury—Last Year's Transfers.

The transfer last week of $250,000 through the Sub Treasury to New Orleans calls attention to the movement of currency to the South which usually takes place at this season. The present requirements for additional currency in New Orleans are connected with the demands made upon banks in the cotton-growing section tributary to New Orleans for funds with which to pay labor employed in the cotton fields. Later, when the movement of cotton to market begins, the demands for currency increase at a rapid pace. Last year the crop was late and the movement of cash from New York to New Orleans, which usually takes place in July, did not begin until August. In that month there was sent to New Orleans through the Sub Treasury in New York three amounts totaling $500,000. In September the transfers ran up to $3,925,000. In October $1,185,000 was sent, in November $2,280,000, and in December $930,000.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Unexpectedly Large Loss in Cash Reduces Surplus Reserve to Less Than $8,000,000.

Friday's estimates of the week's currency movement gave no indication of the large loss in cash reported in yesterday's bank statement. Those estimates indicate either a gain in cash or a merely nominal loss, but the actual figures showed a loss of no less than $5,634,500. One explanation that suggests itself and one that has been neglected in considering the past week's position of the banks is the loss of cash resulting from the withdrawal of funds over the holiday at the beginning of the past week. The aggregate amount of cash taken out of New York City by those going away for the holiday is an item of considerable importance, and much of this money would find its way back to New York slowly. Both deposits and loans showed decreases in yesterday's statement, the former being smaller by $7,733,800 and loans being reduced by $4,410,500. The heavy loss in cash caused a decline of $3,701,050 in the surplus reserve notwithstanding the smaller reserve requirements. The surplus now amounts to $7,957,825 as compared with $36,017,725 at the corresponding date last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 9, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1905.	Decrease.	1904.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Net prof.	139,492,800	.....	134,972,700
Deposits	1,158,305,100	$7,733,800	1,158,150,300
Circulat'n	48,859,900	*323,100	39,168,400
Total	$1,462,630,500	$7,410,700	$1,448,264,100
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,116,458,500	$4,410,500	$1,078,204,800
Specie	210,871,300	3,772,800	243,003,900
Leg. tend.	86,562,800	1,861,700	82,461,400
Total	$1,413,962,600	$10,045,000	$1,403,850,100
Res. held	297,534,100	5,634,500	325,555,300
Res. req.	289,576,275	1,933,450	289,537,575
Surp.	$7,957,825	$3,701,050	$36,017,725

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

JAPAN A GOOD BORROWER

Arrangements for War Financing Show Great Foresight.

NATION BEARS STRAIN WELL

Economic Progress Not Impeded by Extraordinary Expenses of $694,000,000—Latest Loan Timely.

A good part of the eagerness manifested here and across the water for Japan's new $150,000,000 4½ per cent. imperial bonds is due, no doubt, to her national popularity and to the probably successful issue of the war with Russia. But a more substantial basis for the desire that prompted the enormous oversubscription of the last $150,000,000 loan and is now stimulating inquiries for the new bonds in two or three times the amount of the American offering, may be had from a glance, however cursory, at the way in which Japan has financed her war requirements up to the present time.

The war loans of the present struggle may be summarized as follows:

33 internal 5% loans of 1904	$140,000,000
Internal 6% loan of 1905	50,000,000
Foreign 6% loans of 1904	110,000,000
First foreign 4½% loan of 1904	150,000,000
Total	$450,000,000

The interest requirements of these issues amount, in round numbers, to $28,350,000 a year, and, with the $6,750,000 annual interest charge on the new loan, the sum is brought up to $30,100,000. In the internal arrangements involved in the process of financing the war the per capita tax was raised from 4 yen for 1904-5 to 5 yen in the estimates for 1905-6, 74,120,000 yen, or about $38,000,000, being the total amount expected for the current year from tax increases. The tax increases with savings by the general curtailment of Government expenses of all kinds are to contribute a surplus of some $158,250,000 in the general account for the year, to which is added $32,264,000 by transfer of funds from special accounts, some $550,000 from individual contributions to war funds, and $250,000 receipts from miscellaneous sources.

These amounts make up a total of about $643,314,000. The expected requirements of the war, according to the estimates in the new Japanese financial annual for 1905 are set at $694,458,670 in round numbers, leaving about $50,000,000 to be provided out of the proceeds of the latest $150,000,000 loan. What is to be done with the remaining $100,000,000 does not appear from any official source. Indeed, save from the examination of the estimated expenditures and sources of revenue contained in the financial annual, there has been no indication of the purpose for which any part of the funds was desired. Various uses suggest themselves for the $100,000,000 of what may be called "free" money. If it should be used for refunding certain of the domestic borrowings the result would be a net saving to the Government, since three of the internal loans, as has been noted, carry 5 per cent. interest and the other 6 per cent., as against the 4½ on the new foreign bonds.

Probably this uncertainty will not be cleared up for the present; for if the war were to continue through the possible abandonment at any stage of the peace negotiations, the $100,000,000 could be used to advantage, and if the war ended soon it would still be available for refunding as noted above. Meantime Japan, with that amount of free money awaiting its orders, in addition to the large part of the previous $150,000,000 yet to be called in, is in a strong position, morally as well as financially, in which to talk about peace terms, and the eager desire of three nations to lend by no means diminishes its prestige.

Nor does it appear that the war financing has born heavily upon the country. The financial annual to which reference has been made says, in explaining how the money has been raised:

"It has been necessary in the current year to collect a far larger amount of taxes than was the case last year; but on account of the restriction placed by the extraordinary special tax law upon local taxation, reduction of local taxes by reason of the curtailment of local expenditures, and also of national thrift, the country is in a position to bear the increased taxation without the slightest inconvenience.

"As we look back on the economic condition of the country since the outbreak of the war, we find that the nation has in no way suffered from those evil effects that usually appear in time of war, but that it was in the past year under favorable economic conditions. The specie reserve of the Central Bank continues to be on a firm basis. * * * Our foreign trade attained last year unprecedented prosperity; and the recent statistics show that the nation at large has ample funds at its command, the deposits made in banks and the postal savings bank having reached the highest figures ever attained."

It may not be possible at this time to account accurately for this national exhibition of ability to bear war-time expenses unless on the theory that Japan can accommodate itself to almost anything. But on fact about the Government finances is impressive, particularly in contrast to the deficits that have been the rule in the United States in the past few years. That is the power of accomodating receipts to probable expenditures and particularly of distributing additional taxation in a way that will not make it a serious burden on the people.

The very fact that the central Government has such command of local finances that it can bring about local economies with a reduction of local taxation when increased national taxation is the programme furnishes a powerful illustration to this end, and if other evidence were needed, one has only to compare Government receipts and expenditures in the general account over a series of years to find an almost exact correspondence on the two sides of the ledger until the current year. Now the same agencies by which the close balances of the past were produced are used to roll up such a surplus as may be needed to supplement the other items of extraordinary war revenue.

OUR SECURITIES ABROAD.

The attitude of European investors toward American securities, in the opinion of a prominent New York banker who has just returned from abroad, is one of increasing confidence. The manner in which our railroads and industrial concerns emerged from the period of depression which began two years ago served to impress investors abroad with the increasing stability of the values back of our securities, and this leads them to look with favor upon investments in the New York market. Recently large amounts of American securities have been resold by Europe, the holders being tempted to sell by the large profits shown by the recent advances in the stock market. These sales, however, are offset by large purchases of numerous bond issues recently floated in this market, and they in no wise reflect any lack of confidence in American securities in general.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Little Affected by the Unfavorable Bank Statement.

Prices More Irregular, with Small Changes—Steels a Feature.

A much more unfavorable bank statement than had been looked for; the usual closing out of commitments by traders on the usual narrow Saturday's volume of trading, and some selling by London, afforded the stock market yesterday a legitimate excuse for at least moderate reaction following the strength of the previous days. But it failed to react commensurately with these factors, and in fact probably the issues which closed with slight gains were more numerous than those recording proportionate losses. There was a little vigor in the first hour; some hesitation and weakness in the second hour, with the bank statement's appearance, and a smart rally in the last few minutes of trading.

In the absence of other developments than the bank statement, sentiment was made largely by the course of the active issues, and in this respect the strength of the Steel stocks was potent. Under buying which is indefinitely but sufficiently termed "good," Steel preferred advanced from its low point of 101 to 102, at which it closed, while the common stock sold up from 33¾ to 34⅝, its closing price. Reading, after selling at 108½, closed at 107⅝, a loss of ⅜ points from Friday, and Union Pacific, also heretofore influential on floor sentiment, moved within a narrow range, and closed unchanged. The first and second preferred Reading issued scored 1½ points gain on fairly heavy trading, as this went yesterday. In the case of the second preferred there is a belief prevalent that this issue will, as is possible under the terms of its issue, be sooner or later exchanged by the company with first preferred and common stocks, and that in view of that contingency it is selling below its parity.

The bank statement, which was expected to show little, if any, loss of cash by the associated banks, recorded a decrease of $5,624,500 in this item. A shifting of money to other institutions, and again the withdrawals, heavy in the total, by the thousands who left the city over the holidays early in the week, probably account for this showing. The decrease in loans was $4,410,500, and in deposits, $7,733,800, or $2,311,200 less than the sum of the decreases in loans and cash, making an unusually bad balance. Syndicate operations, such as that involved in the 18 per cent. call of the Western Pacific bond underwriters, presumably affected the statement. The surplus now stands at $7,957,825, the lowest figure since 1899, and compares with $36,017,715 in 1904, $8,088,475 in 1903, and $12,226,900 in 1902.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for five to seven months.

Mercantile paper rates, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $315,169,498; balances, $16,738,509. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $558,138.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8520; demand, $4.8690; cables, $4.8715.

Continental bills were $4.84⅛@$4.85¼; francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅜ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c, telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—Par @10c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 1-16d per ounce and in New York at 58¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 Alice sold at .70, 500 Anaconda Gold at .10, 50 Breece at .25, 300 Brunswick at .07, 1,000 Creede and Cripple Creek at .02, 55 Daly at 2.25, 1,000 Gold Sovereign at .08½, 100 Original Bull Frog at .33, 100 Portland at 2.20, and 200 Sierra Nevada at .30.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—There was little disposition to trade to-day, and many of the brokers' offices were deserted. United States Steel and Reading displayed continued activity, but the bulk of the business was arbitrage and by the floor brokers, who were satisfied with small fractional profits. Electric Storage Battery continued to be well taken, and made a further slight advance, but its movement was exceptional. Many of the recent leaders, like United Gas and Philadelphia Rapid Transit, were not dealt in. Total sales, 24,258 shares, $48,600 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
200	American Cement	6¾	6¾	6¾
6	American Railways	51	51	51
10	Cambria Steel	27½	27½	27½
45	Electric Co. of America	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
750	Electric Storage	83	82¾	83
400	Erie	47⅝	47⅛	47¼
100	Fourth St. Bank	290	290	290
118	General Asphalt	14½	14	14½
216	General Asphalt pf	48	48	48
200	Lehigh Valley	64	63⅞	63⅞
250	Marsden	4½	4¼	4½
1,585	Penn. R. R.	71⅝	71 7-16	71½
86	Philadelphia Co. pf	48	47¾	48
57	Philadelphia Traction	100	100	100
8,029	Reading	54¼	53⅝	53 13-16
700	Reading 2d pf	47¾	47	47¾
200	Rock Island	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜
100	Southern Railway	34¾	34½	34½
500	Tonopah Mining	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
10	Union Traction	60	60	60
2	United Co.'s of N. J.	260½	260½	260½
8,920	United States Steel	34⅛	33⅞	34⅛
1,800	U. S. Steel pf	102¼	101⅝	101⅝

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 8.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	7⅝	Keystone	3	3½
American	2⅛	2½	Lexington	4	4⅜
Anchor	..	1	Little Puck	2½	2¾
Anaconda	11½	12	Little Bessie	..	2
Banner	1⅝	2	Moon Anch.	3	5
Bluebell	4	4½	Mollie Gib.	4⅞	5⅛
C. K. & N.	7½	9	Missouri	1	2
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	Nevin	5	6
Dante	3½	3⅝	New Haven	2½	3
Dr. Jackpot	2⅜	2¾	Old Gold	3⅜	4¼
Elkton	40½	41½	Pilgrim	2⅜	3
El Paso	129	130	Pharmacist	4½	4¾
Findlay	67	68	Portland	200	300
Gold Bond	3⅝	4	Rattler	1	1½
Gold Coin	15	30	Rose Maud	3⅛	3¾
Gold Dollar	8⅝	8½	Rose Nicol	3	4
Golden Cyc.	50	70	Sample	3⅛	3¾
Sovereign	9⅝	9½	Sunset Eck	3	3½
Ida May	4½	5	United Gold	19½	20½
Isabella	27⅝	28	Vindicator	80	90
Jackpot	2½	3	Work	6⅞	7¼
J. Johnson	12½	18½	Independent	11	18

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 8.—The local money market remains dull and unchanged; rates are quoted as follows: Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York at par. Clearings, $26,192,672. Balances, $2,306,578. Sub-Treasury debit, $51,754. For the week, (five days:) Clearings, $156,738,796. Balances, $14,772,592.

The stock market had a dull day. There was a small show of activity in Centennial, Allouez, and Greene, but the copper stocks as a class were very quiet. United States Mining rights were in demand. It is said that the management of this company is preparing to extend its activities. Shoe Machinery certificates were strong, and Boston and Worcester Electric preferred advanced a fraction. American Telephone was weak.

Complete transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
24,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96⅝	96½	96⅝
1,000	At., Top. & S. F. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102¾
1,000	C., B. & Q. 3½s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
7,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101⅜	101¼	101¼
5,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100	100	100
2,000	Japanese 4½s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Seattle Electric 5s	106	106	106
3,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104⅞	104½	..

RAILROADS.

18	Boston & Albany	256	255½	256
9	Boston & Suburban	22	22	22
60	*Boston & Sub. pf	69½	68½	69¼
500	Bos. & Wor. pf	77	76½	77
15	Mass. Elec. pf	63	63	63
16	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200
10	Rutland pf	57	57	57
455	Union Pacific	130¼	129½	129⅞
1	Union Pacific pf	98½	98½	98½

TELEPHONES.

813	*American	139	137¾	137¾
8	Mexican	1½	1½	1½
3	Western pf	100	100	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

700	Am. Ag. Chem.	24½	24	24½
5	Am. Ag. Chem. pf	91	91	91
800	Am. Pneu. Ser.	7	7	7
30	Am. Sugar pf	138	138	138
835	Am. Woolen	37½	37¼	37¼
21	*Am. Woolen pf	104½	104⅝	104⅝
10	Dom. Iron & Steel	23	23	23
225	Mass. Gas	45¼	45	45
275	Mass. Gas pf	85⅝	85¼	85⅜
4	Mergenthaler	188	188	188
20	Pullman	240	240	240
20	*United Fruit	106⅜	106⅜	..
1,287	U. S. Steel pf	102	101¼	102

MINING.

450	Adventure	4⅝	4½	4½
414	Allouez	28¼	27⅝	27⅝
485	Amalgamated	83¼	82⅝	83
200	Arcadian	1½	1½	1½
10	Atlantic	13½	13½	13½
135	Bingham	28	28	28
575	Boston Consolidated	8½	8⅛	8½
1,039	†Centennial	20¼	19⅞	20¼
200	Consolidated Mercur	.54c	54c	54c
287	Copper Range	70	69⅜	69⅜
25	Daly West	13¼	13¼	13¼
20	Franklin	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
50	Granby	6	6	6
722	Greene Cons	22½	22¼	22¼
25	Michigan	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
560	Parrot	23½	23⅛	23⅜
50	Rhode Island	1½	1½	1½
10	Shannon	7½	7½	7½
26	*Tamarack	117⅞	116	117⅞
475	Tecumseh	4¼	4⅛	4¼
15	Trinity	8	8	8
100	United Copper	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
1,225	*†United States	29¾	29	29
2,934	U. S. rights	.59c	51c	59c
215	*Utah	44	43⅜	44
85	Victoria	3	3	3
10	Winona	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
185	Wolverine	110¾	110	110¼

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First installment paid.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1030	103¾	104¼
2s, c., 1930	103¾	104¼
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103⅝
3s, c., 1918	104	104½
3s, 1918, sm.	103	..
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907	104	104½
4s, r., 1925	132	132½
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	118¾	..
Philip'ne 4s	108½	..
Adams Exp.	243	260
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	148	..
Allis-Chalm. pf	15½	14
Allis-C. pf	51⅞	53
Am. Bk. S.	25	28
A. B. S. pf.	80	85
A. C. & F. pf.	98½	99
Am. Coal	160	195
Am. C. Oil	31¼	32½
Am. Cot. O. pf.	90	98
Am. D. Tel.	29	32
Am. Exp.	225	240
A. I. Co. t. r.	5	6
A. I. Co. pf. t. r.	84	38
Am. I. S.	25½	26
Am. L. Co.	17	20
A. L. Co. pf.	39	45
Am. Loc. pf.	112	112½
Am. M. Co.	5⅝	5⅞
A. S. & R. pf.	119¼	119½
Am. Snuff.	167	175
Am. Sn. pf.	103¼	106
Am. St. F.	9⅜	10¼
A. S. R. pf.	136⅜	138
A. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	138	139
Am. Tob. pf.	97¼	98
Am. W. Co. pf.	104	104½
Ann Arbor	35	38
Ann A. pf.	78	80
A. M. Ist pf., ex d.	98	100
B. & O. pf.	97½	98½
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. G.	187	194
Bruns. City	15½	16¼
B., R. & P.	150	156
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.	87	90¼
C. South.	68½	70
C. C. & C.	..	80
C. R. R. of N. J.	202	203½
C. & S. A. Tel.	120	127
Chi. & Alt.	37	38
C. & A. pf.	75	79
C., B. & Q.	200	240
C. & E. I. pf.	135	145
C. G. W. pf.	64	66
C. G. W. pf., B.	32	33
Chi. G. W. deb.	86	87
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	186	188½
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	188
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
C. T. & T.	17¾	18½
C. T. & T. pf.	40	40½
C. U. T. pf.	32	35
C., C. & St. L.	98½	99
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
C., C. & E. I. pf.	72	80
C., L. & W. pf.	105	115
Cleve. & P.	183	..
C. & P. sp.	104	..
C. F. & I. pf.	..	95
Consol. Coal	75	..
Consol. Gas.	189	191
C. Prod. Co.	10½	10¾
C. P. Co. pf.	48¼	49½
D., L. & W.	385	390
D. & R. G.	31¼	32
D. M. & Ft. D.	22½	23½
Det. S. t. r.	11	12
Det. S. pf. t. r.	41	42
Det. U. Ry.	93¾	94½
Dia. Match.	138	142
D. Co. of A. pf.	55	70
D., S. S. & A. pf.	28½	29½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S.	100	110
F. M. & S. pf.	94¾	95
Ft. W. & D. C.	71	75
Gen. Ch. Co.	62½	63
G. C. Co. pf.	102	104½
Gen. Elect.	177½	179½
G. & S. T.	120	..
Gt. N. pf.	281	283
H. B. Claflin.	104	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	98¾	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	99½	..
Hav. E. R.	..	16¼
H. E. R. pf.	65	66
Hock. Val.	90	93
Hock. V. pf.	92¾	93
Homestake	78½	80
Ill. C. l.	104	..
Int. P. Co.	20	20¼
I. P. Co. pf.	79½	80
Int. Power.	70	75
Int. S. P.	29	30
Iowa Cent.	26½	27½
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	30	35
K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	82½	83½
Kan. C. So.	26	26¼
K. & D. M.	12	15
K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
Lacl. G. pf.	97½	100
L. E. & W.	80	33
L. E. & W. pf.	92½	98
Lake Shore.	318	320
Long Island.	54	56
Man. Beach.	9½	13
Man. Elev.	165	180
Md. C. pf.	110	140
Mich. Cent.	130	146
M. & St. L.	54	60
M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	160¼	161¾
Mo., K. & T.	28¾	28⅞
Mor. & Es.	185	190
N., C. & St. L.	148	150
Nat. En. pf.	90	95
Nat. L. pf.	104	106
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	36½	37
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	18¾	22
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. & N. H.	199	200
N. Y. C. & St. L.	48½	49
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	110	115
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	81
N. Y. D. Co.	28	30
N. Y. D. Co pf.	102	104½
N. Y., L. & W.	134	140
N. Y. & N. J.	165	170
N. & W. pf.	91½	94
Ont. Mining.	1	3
P. C. 1st pf.	105	110
P. C. 2d pf.	93	95
Pacific Mail.	43	44
Peo. & East.	36	40
Phil. R. T.	116	120
P., C., C. & St. L.	76	80
P., Ft. W. & C.	182½	..
P., Ft. W. & C., sp.	179	..
Pullman Co.	240	242
Quicksilver.	¾	1
Quicksil. pf.	2¼	5
R. I. Sec.	..	..
R. S. S. pf.	98¼	99
Rens. & Sar.	207	..
R., W. & O.	135¼	136
R. G. M. Co. pf.	103	107
Rutland pf.	..	68
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76	78
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68½	69
St. L. & S. W.	28¼	24¼
St.-Sh. S. & I. pf.	107	125
So. Ry., M. & O. ctfs.	99	100
T. P. L. Tr.	43½	44¼
Third Av.	128	130
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	34½	35
U. B. & P.	10	11
U. B. & P. pf.	72	73
Un. Pac. pf.	96	98
Un. Fruit.	..	115
U. R. I. pf.	86½	87
U. Rys., St. L. pf.	80¼	81¾
U. S. Exp.	122½	125
U. S. Leath.	12	14
Vand. R. R.	75	90
Va. Car. Ch. Co.	35½	35¾
V. C. C. Co. pf.	107¼	107⅝
V. F. & C.	40	47
Wabash	19	20
W.-F. Exp.	240	250
Westinghouse	163	..
Westinghouse assenting.	165	167
Westinghouse 1st pf.	189	..
W. & L. E.	16	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	40	42
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	24	25
Wis. C. pf.	51½	52½

Proposed Southern Pacific Increase.

The stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company will vote on Aug. 28 or the question of increasing the capital stock by $160,000,000. Of this amount $128,307,960 will be issued to complete the consolidation of the constituent companies, including the Southern Pacific Railroad of California, the Southern Pacific Railroad of New Mexico, and the Southern Pacific Railroad of Arizona. At the same time the stockholders will vote on the question of authorizing the proposed refunding mortgage of $160,000,000.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Demoralization in the Mining Department the Feature.

Standard Stocks Suffered—American Issues Manipulated, but the Buying Public Not Affected.

Special Cable to The New York Times.
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LONDON, July 8.—It has been a dull and stagnant week on the Stock Exchange, except in the mines department, where demoralization has prevailed, due to sales by Paris and forced liquidations of accounts running close up to £300,000. The public has taken no interest in the market, and even professionals have shunned it and betaken themselves to the Henley regatta and the cricket matches at Lords.

Dividend distributions helped Consols and other gilt-edged securities early in the week, but the demand was short lived and the advance in prices that accompanied it was not maintained. Consols closed a trifle above last Saturday's closing, but not at the top figure.

In the course of the week the announcement of the new Japanese loan and the offering of several new securities have had a depressing effect on the market and curbed the stimulus that the prevailing abundance of money might have been expected to exert toward betterment. The standard British stocks and home railways probably suffered more than any other stocks outside the Kafirs, the losses in that market having forced upon the speculators the necessity of selling their railway securities in order to provide against the shrinkage in their mine holdings. So it happened that there has been a downward tendency in British railway stocks all through the week, although the depreciation has not been very great.

Foreign securities have been firm, but the dealings in them have been of small dimensions. Professional manipulations have caused Americans to be marked up, but they have not resulted in interesting the people for whose bewitching they were designed.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 8.—Money was in less demand in the market to-day, and supplies were scarce owing to large repayments to the Bank of England yesterday and to the fact that an additional $5,000,000 is due on Monday.

Business on the Stock Exchange was dull and irregular, and uneasiness was felt concerning the Kafir settlement. Consols were easy, depressing home rails.

Americans opened dull and irregular. They improved somewhat in spots, but the movements were mostly downward and the market closed quiet.

Japanese were offered in anticipation of the new loan, which was quoted at a small premium.

Kafirs were the centre of interest. They relapsed on continued liquidation.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.05; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing. Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Anaconda	5⅛	107½	107⅝	— ⅛
Atchison	87½	85⅛	85½	..
Atchison pf.	105	102¼	102⅜	— ⅛
Balt. & Ohio	116⅞	113⅞	118⅞	..
Balt. & Ohio pf.	100	97½	..	..
Ches. & Ohio	55¾	54⅝	54	+ ⅝
Chi. Gt. West.	21	20⅝	20⅝	..
Can. Pacific	155⅞	152¼	151⅞	+ ⅛
Denver	32	31¼	31¼	..
Denver pf.	86	86⅝	..	..
Erie	48⅝	47⅝	47¼	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	85¼	82⅞	83½	— ⅛
Erie 2d pf.	74⅝	72⅜	72⅞	— ⅛
Ill. Central	173	168¼	168¼	— ¼
Kan. & Texas	30	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Kan. & Texas pf.	66	64¼	64¼	..
Louis. & Nash.	153⅜	150	149⅝	+ ⅜
Mex. Central	22½	21⅞	22	— ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf.	37½	36½	..	..
Nor. & West.	88¼	85⅞	86	— ⅛
Nor. & West. pf.	96	93½	..	..
Nor. Securities	171½	167	167¼	— ⅛
N. Y. Central	163	149¼	148ex	..
Ont. & West.	54⅜	53	53	..
Pennsylvania	73½	143	143	..
Reading	55½	108	108	..
Reading 1st pf.	47⅜	93¼	93½	— ⅛
Reading 2d pf.	47⅜	93¼	93½	— ⅛
Rock Island	32¼	31½	31½	..
So. Railway	35	34½	34	+ ⅛
So. Railway pf.	101	98½	98½	..
So. Pacific	66⅜	65	65	..
St. Paul	185	180	179½	+ ½
Un. Pacific	183⅜	130	130⅜	— ⅛
Un. Pacific pf.	100½	98	..	..
U. S. Steel	34½	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	104¼	101½	101½	..
Wabash	20	19½	19½	..
Wabash pf.	41	40	40¼	— ¼
Wabash deb. B.	75	78	73¼	— ¼

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 8.—Prices on the Boerse to-day had a firm tendency.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

PARIS, July 8.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were feeble, and trading was inactive.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 86.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 27½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	18	9	Esperanza	1	12	9
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 8.—New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans, 3@4 per cent. Securities on the local Exchange closed a moderately active week-end session with firmness. Chicago Subway was the most active issue, backing and filling significantly and selling as high as 71¾. The close, however, was at 71¼. Oak Park Elevated common rallied ¾ from its recent low level, and the preferred topped 17½, compared with a recent 16. Brick sold at 60, still further suggesting that the recently liquidated Knight-Donnelly holdings have been well absorbed. Match improved to 140. Quaker Oats ran up from 88 to 89½.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	American Can	11¾	11⅜	11⅝
50	American Can pf	69½	69½	69½
100	American Shipbuilding	65	65	65
760	Chicago Subway	71¾	71	71¼
30	Chicago & Oak Park L.	4¾	4¾	4¾
60	Chi. & Oak Park L pf	17½	17	17½
5	Chicago Telephone	134	134	134
10	Diamond Match	140	140	140
180	Illinois Brick	60	59¾	60
170	National Biscuit	62	61¾	62
5	National Biscuit pf	117	117	117
215	Quaker Oats	89½	88	89½
300	Quaker Oats pf	95	95	95
60	Street's	29	28¾	29
50	Street's pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
15	Swift & Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾
50	United Box Board pf	97	97	97
100	Western Stone	30½	30½	30½

APPLICATION TO LIST.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $2,840,000 additional unified fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds of 1940. In the unlisted department there has been admitted to quotation Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company warrants for subscription for fifty-year 4 per cent. convertible bonds, second installment (62½ per cent.) paid, and the quotation for first installment paid, discontinued.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 8, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
83	83¼	12,300	*Amalg. Copper Co.	83¼	83⅝	82⅝	83⅛	+ ⅛
..	..	200	Am. Agri. Chem. Co.	24½	24½	24½	24½	..
34½	35¼	300	Am. Car & Foundry	35¼	35½	35¼	35½	— ⅛
5½	6	100	*Amer. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	..
6	6½	300	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅜	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
35½	36	1,100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	35½	35¾	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
48½	48⅝	2,100	*Am. Locomot. Co.	48¾	48⅞	48⅝	48⅝	..
24	25	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	— ⅛
117	117½	6,100	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	118½	118½	117	117	— ⅞
98⅝	98⅞	100	*Am. S. Sec. pf., B.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+ ⅛
38	39	100	Am. Steel Found. pf.	38½	38½	38½	38½	— ½
140	140¼	500	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140	140¼	140	140	..
37¼	37½	350	*Am. Woolen Co.	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
107¼	107½	400	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	— ⅜
85¼	85⅝	2,100	At., Top. & S. F.	85½	85½	85	85⅝	+ ⅛
102	102½	600	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	+ ½
162	162½	200	Atlantic Coast Line	162	162	162	162	—1
113⅜	114	9,400	Baltimore & Ohio	114	114¼	113⅜	114	+ ⅜
71⅝	71⅞	5,300	Brook. Rapid Transit	71⅞	71⅞	71	71⅝	+ ½
56½	59	50	*Butterick Co.	56½	56½	56½	56½	..
151⅞	152	1,400	Canadian Pacific	152	152	151¾	151⅞	..
53⅞	54	500	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅞	53⅞	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
20⅛	20¼	900	Chi. Great Western	20¼	20¼	20	20⅛	— ⅛
180⅛	180¾	5,400	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179¾	180¼	179¼	180¼	+ ⅜
209	210	300	Chi. & Northwestern	209½	210½	209½	210½	+2½
7	7⅝	100	Chi. Union Traction	7½	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
46¾	47	2,900	Col. Fuel & Iron	47	47¼	46½	46⅝	+ ⅛
27½	27⅝	100	Colorado & Southern	27½	27½	27½	27½	— ⅛
58½	59	500	Col. & South. 1st pf.	58½	58½	58½	58½	+ ½
38	38½	700	Col. & South. 2d pf.	38½	38⅝	38	38	— ⅛
13¾	14	200	Colum. & H. C. & I.	13¾	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
190	191	600	Delaware & Hudson	191¼	191½	191	191	— ⅝
..	..	825	Del. & Hudson rights	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
86¾	87	500	Den. & Rio G. pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
41⅜	42½	500	*Distillers' Securities	42½	42½	42	42	— ½
15	15½	100	*Dul., S. S. & At.	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
79	83	100	Elec. Storage Battery	83	83	83	83

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
A., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Atlantic Coast Line R. R. com.	2½	July 10	June 23	July 10
Bald Eagle Val. R. (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 13	
Canada Southern (quarterly)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record June 30	
Central of New Jersey (quarterly)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record July 18	
Chi. & Gt. Western deb. (semi-ann.)	2	July 15	June 15	Sept. 8
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.		Sept. 1	Holders of record Aug. 11	
Cl. & Mar. & Det. pf. (quarterly)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record June 30	
Del., Lack. & West. (quarterly)	2½	July 20	July 5	July 20
Denver & Rio Gr. pf. (semi-ann.)	3	July 15	June 27	July 17
Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf. (annual)	5	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Georg. R. R. & Banking (quar.)	2	July 15	July 1	July 15
Harris., Port. & Mt. J. & L.	4	July 10		
Hocking Valley com.	1	July 17	June 26	July 18
Hocking Valley pf.	1	July 17	June 26	July 18
Lake Erie & West. pf. (semi-ann.)	1	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 29	Holders of record June 30	
Lehigh Valley pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	Holders of record July 1	
Lehigh Valley pf. (semi-annual)	5	July 15	Holders of record July 1	
Little Schuylkill	2½	July 14	Holders of record June 21	
Mexican Central (quarterly)	2	July 29	Holders of record June 30	
Minn. & St. Louis pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Mineral R. & Smelting pf.	2½	July 15	Holders of record June 20	
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 28	July 21
New York Central (quarterly)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
New York, Chic. & St. Louis	1¼	July 31	July 21	July 31
Norfolk & Western pf.	4	Aug. 18	Holders of record Aug. 4	
Northern Central (quarterly)	1½	July 15	Holders of record June 30	
Peoria & Pekin Union (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 18	Aug. 11
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. pf. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Reading 1st pf. (quarterly)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 14
Reading 2d pf. (quarterly)	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	July 23
Rock Island Co. pf. (quarterly)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 14	July 17
Southern Pac. Co. (semi-annual)	3½	July 17	Holders of record	June 26
Texas Central (quarterly)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 17
Texas Central 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	July 5	July 17
Utica N. J. & R. & Canal	1½	July 10	June 20	July 1

STREET RAILWAYS.

Birmingham (Ala.) Ry., L. & P. com.	2	July 10	June 30	July 11
Birmingham (Ala.) Ry., L. & P. pf.	3	July 10	June 30	July 11
Boston & Sub. Elec. (quarterly)	50c	July 15	Holders of record	June 15
Cin., Newport & Cov. L. & T. pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Consol. Traction, New Jersey	1¼	July 15	June 30	July 17
Detroit United (quarterly)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
El Paso (Texas) Elec. pf.	3	July 10	June 27	July 11
Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf. (quarterly)	1¼	July 20	July 14	July 21
Georgia Ry. & Light	3	July 10	July 5	July 10
Lexington (Ky.) Railway	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction pf.	2½	July 15	July 10	July 17
Little Rock Ry. & Elec. pf.	3	July 10	June 30	July 10
Manchester Traction (quarterly)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Metropolitan Street (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	June 24	July 17
Mun., Harr. & Mt. Clem. El. pf.	3	July 15	July 5	July 16
Nashville Ry. & Lt. pf.	3½	July 10	June 30	July 10
Philadelphia City Passenger Ry.	$3.75	July 10		
Phila. Co., Pitts. com. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Shamo. Trac. & Mt. Car. El. pf.	3	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
Third Avenue (quarterly)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 13	Aug. 2
United Rys. St. L., pf. (quarterly)	1¼	July 10	June 20	July 11
United Trac. & Elec. of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10

TRUST COMPANY.

Bowling Green (semi-annual)	3	July 15	June 30	July 17

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alliance Realty (quarterly)	1½	July 15	July 10	July 17
American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	Holders of record	July 8
American Cloak. com. (month)	1	July 20	June 26	July 21
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 21	June 30	July 21
Amer. Shipbuilding pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	July 5	July 17
Amer. Sndt. & Ref. com. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 5	July 17
Amer. Telep. & Teleg. (quarterly)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 15
Amer. Tel. & Tele. (extra)	¾	July 15	June 30	July 15
Amer. Typefounders com. (quar.)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
Amer. Typefounders pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	July 10
American Woolen pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 15	July 1	July 17
Assoc. Merchants 1st pf. (quar.)	1¼	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants 1st pf. (extra)	¾	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants 2d pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	July 8	July 17
Assoc. Merchants 2d pf. (extra)	¾	July 15	July 8	July 17
Bell Telephone, Phil. (quarter)	2½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Central Coal & Coke com. (quar.)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Central Coal & Coke pf. (quar.)	1½	July 15	June 30	July 17
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1	July 20	July 9	
Colorado Fuel & Iron Heating pf. (quarterly)	3	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Distillers' Securities (semi-annual)	1	July 28	July 7	July 20
Edison Electric Illuminating (quarterly)	4½	July 31	Holders of record	July 20
General Chemical pf. (quarterly)	2	July 15	Holders of record	June 19
Glucose Sugar Refining (quarterly)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Hartford Carpet Corporation pf.				
Hudson River Telephone (quarterly)	1	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
Hudson River Telephone pf. (quarterly)	1½	July 15	July 7	July 17
Illinois Brick (quarterly)	1½	July 15	July 5	July 17
International Salt (quarterly)	1½	July 15	July 3	July 17
Int. Paper com. (semi-annual)	3	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
J. R. Keim Mills 1st & Heat (quar.)	1¾	July 15	July 8	July 16
J. R. Keim Mills pf. (semi-annual)	4	July 15	July 8	July 16
Manufacturers' Lt. & Heat (quar.)	1¾	July 20	Holders of record	July 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarterly)	2½	July 14	June 30	July 15
National Biscuit com. (quarterly)	1	July 15	June 28	July 17
National Biscuit pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	July 5	July 17
National Enameling com.	1	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
National Enameling pf.	4	July 10	Holders of record	July 1
New York Gas, Elec. Lt. & Heat	3	July 15	July 7	July 16
New York Mutual Gas Light	3	July 15	July 7	July 16
New York Transportation (quarterly)	2	July 18	June 30	July 18
N. Y. Transportation pf. (quarterly)	1½	July 10	June 26	July 11
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone (quarterly)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Nova Scotia Steel & Coal pf.	2	July 15	June 30	July 6
Onondaga Pottery	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Osceola Consol. Mining	$2	July 25	July 6	July 18
Onondaga Water 1st pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 10		
Otis Elevator pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
Pittsburg Coal & Gas (quarterly)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarterly)	1½	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
Reece Buttonhole Machine (quar.)	1	July 15	Holders of record	July 5
Rhode Island Horse Shoe pf. (quarterly)	1¼	July 15	Holders of record	June 26
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	$1.25	July 20	July 14	July 31
Securities Co. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	June 30	July 7
Standard Underground Cable	1	July 10	July 4	July 11
Street's Mutual Stock Car Line com. (quarterly)	½	July 25	July 14	July 26
Tamarack Mining	$2	July 20	July 7	July 19
Tennessee Coal & Iron com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R. pf. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Toledo Home Telep. (quarterly)		July 10	Holders of record	July 1
Tonopah Mining	25c	July 22	Holders of record	July 11
Union Bag & Paper pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	June 30	July 17
Union Switch & Sig. com. (quar.)	2½	July 10		
Union Switch & Signal pf. (quar.)	2½	July 10		
United Fruit (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas & Elec. of N. J. (semi-annual)	2½	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Gas Improvement (quarterly)	1	July 15	Holders of record	June 30
United Shoe Machinery (quarterly)	50c	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
United Shoe Machinery pf. (quar.)	37½	July 15	Holders of record	June 20
U. S. Coal Iron Corp. & F. pf.	1	July 25	July 5	July 26
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarterly)	1¾	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 16
United Zinc pf. (quarterly)	1¾	July 15	July 10	July 16
Utah Consol. Mining	$3	July 15	June 23	June 30
Va.-Carolina Chem. pf. (quarterly)	2	July 15	June 20	July 20
Vulcan Detinning pf. (quarterly)	1½	July 20	July 8	July 21
Wells-Fargo Express (semi-ann.)	3	July 15	June 30	July 17
Wells-Fargo Express (extra)	1	July 15	June 30	July 17
Western Union (quarterly)	1½	July 15	June 20	July 1
Westinghouse Air Brake (quarterly)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Westinghouse Air Brake (extra)	2½	July 11	July 1	July 12
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg., all classes (quarterly)	2½	July 10	June 26	July 11
Westinghouse Mach. Co. (quar.)	2½	July 10	July 1	July 11

*Transfer books do not close. †Dividend declared for the purpose of giving the preferred stock paid 7 per cent. dividend for fiscal year ended May 31, 1905.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing July 8. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
243	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June,	1905 4	240¼	Jan. 7	244	Apr. 6	244	Apr. 6, 1905
255	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	Jan. 1,	1905 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236	Dec. 10, 1904
148	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1905 3	..	.....	..	.....	*150	Mar. 30, 1904
13⅞	14	Allis-Chalmers	19,820,000			19	Feb. 17	13	May 4	13⅝	June 28, 1905
..	..	American Ag. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1,	1905 3	90¼	Apr. 13	89⅛	Feb. 3	90⅞	Apr. 13, 1905
..	..	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000			34½	Mar. 28	24	Jan. 17	24	June 16, 1905
80	85	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1,	1905 1½	85	Mar. 16	77	Jan. 9	83	June 21, 1905
29	32	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15,	1905 1	38	Jan. 10	20	May 25	31	June 27, 1905
225	240	American Express	18,000,000	July 1,	1905 4	240	Feb. 27	210	Jan. 3	225	June 27, 1905
34	38	American Ice pf., t. r.				41¾	Apr. 10	34	May 22	38	June 30, 1905
25½	26	American Ice securities	5,000,000			27¼	June 15	25	June 15	26	June 28, 1905
167	175	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1,	1905 2½	170	May 24	163	May 31	163	May 31, 1905
103¼	106	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	July 1,	1905 1½	105½	May 26	99	Jan. 7	105½	June 28, 1905
90	93	American Telegraph & Cable	14,000,000	June 1,	1905 1¼	95	Jan. 25	90½	May 22	90½	June 1, 1905
35	38	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			37½	Feb. 18	34	June 20	35	June 30, 1905
78	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			79	June 26	66	Feb. 6	70	June 26, 1905
98	100	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	Apr. 15,	1905 1⅝	100	June 30	96	Jan. 6	100	June 30, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6,	1905 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1896
		Beech Creek ($50)	5,665,000	July 1,	1905 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104	June 25, 1902
		Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1,	1905 2	..	.....	..	.....	*108	Dec. 30, 1902
106	..	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1,	1905 2	215	Feb. 14	184½	May 22	190	June 27, 1905
187	194	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15,	1906 3	159	Jan. 18	146	Apr. 29	146	Apr. 29, 1905
150	156	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1905 3	160	Jan. 31	155	Jan. 25	160	Jan. 31, 1905
150	175	Buff. & Susquehanna pf. ($50)	3,000,000	June 1,	1905 1	91⅜	May 13	87½	Jan. 4	90	June 17, 1905
87	90½	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1,	1905 1½	79¾	Jan. 31	67¼	Jan. 11	68½	June 29, 1905
..	80	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	Apr. 15,	1905 1½	71⅞	Mar. 10	64½	Feb. 4	71½	Mar. 10, 1905
120	127	Central & South Am. Tel.	1,917,600	July 7,	1905 1½	118½	Feb. 14	118½	Feb. 14	118¼	Feb. 14, 1905
135	145	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,830,700	July 1,	1905 1½	143	Jan. 11	142	Jan. 21	142½	Feb. 1, 1905
85	95	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A.	11,372,400	Feb. 29,	1904 2½	70¼	Apr. 17	60	June 9	63	June 30, 1905
87	90	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	Jan. 15,	1905 2	88½	Mar. 16	83¾	May 22	86	June 20, 1905
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	June 28,	1905 2	88	June 3	88	June 3	88	June 3, 1905
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	July 1,	1905 2	265½	Feb. 1	234	Jan. 13	250½	May 4, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,600	Apr. 4,	1905 2	170	Apr. 25	164	June 22	164	June 22, 1905
190	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1903 3½	230	Jan. 31	195	Jan. 17	200	Mar. 13, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1,	1905 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1,	1905 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			90	Feb. 1	79	Jan. 14	85	June 6, 1905
72	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20,	1905 2½	110	Feb. 8	105	Jan. 11	110	June 1, 1905
105	115	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	11,243,700	June 1,	1905 1¾	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9, 1905
183	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	4,043,100	June 1,	1905 1	108½	Jan. 10	108½	Jan. 10	108½	Jan. 10, 1904
104	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1903 4	105	Mar. 24	85	Feb. 10	95	May 22, 1905
..	95	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1905 4	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21, 1905
..	..	Consolidation Coal	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	229½	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	64	Sep. 18, 1903
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29,	1903 1¾	..	.....	..	.....		
138	142	**Diamond Match**	15,000,000	June 8,	1905 2½	*140	May 10	*138¼	Mar. 14	*140	May 10, 1905
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1,	1905 3	..	.....	..	.....	70½	June 7, 1904
..	..	Detroit Southern t. r.	9,506,800			12½	July 1	8	June 20	11½	July 1, 1905
..	..	Detroit Southern pf., t. r.	6,459,300			42	June 16	42	June 16	42	June 16, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539			..	.....	..	.....	3½	Feb. 24, 1904
53	70	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,552,491	Apr. 15,	1905 1	55	Mar. 30	50	Mar. 27	53	Apr. 3, 1905
		Eastman Kodak	19,524,700	July 1,	1905 2½	149⅞	Apr. 13	148¾	Apr. 17	148¾	Apr. 17, 1905
..	..	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr. 15,	1905 2½	90	Feb. 28	90	Feb. 28	90	Mar. 27, 1905
5,600,000		**Federal Mining & Smelt.**		June 15,	1905 2½	128	Apr. 7	60	Jan. 11	107¼	June 23, 1905
2,553,000		Ft. Worth & Denver City		Apr. 1,	1904 4	74	July 1	44	Jan. 18	74	July 1, 1905
10,000,000		**General Chemical pf.**		July 1,	1905 1½	104	Feb. 15	101	Jan. 18	104	June 27, 1905
5,000,000		Gold & Stock Tel.		July 1,	1905 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115	June 14, 1904
2,500,000		Green Bay & Western		Feb. 1,	1905 5	..	.....	..	.....	*82	Dec. 1, 1904
3,829,100		**H. B. Claflin Co.**		Apr. 15,	1905 2	*107	May 5	*100¾	Jan. 17	*107	May 5, 1905
2,606,300		H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.		May 1,	1905 1½	*94¾	Apr. 13	*94¾	Apr. 13	*94¾	Apr. 13, 1905
2,570,600		H. B. Claflin 2d pf.		May 1,	1905 1½	*101	May 18	*100¾	Apr. 13	*101	May 18, 1905
21,840,000		Homestake Mining		June 26,	1905 50c	80	Apr. 18	72	Jan. 31	78½	June 16, 1905
10,000,000		**Ill. Cent., leased line**		July 1,	1905 2	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Feb. 1	*104	Apr. 24, 1905
1,500,000		**Joliet & Chicago**		July 1,	1905 1¾	*182	Apr. 14	*180	Feb. 7	*182	Apr. 14, 1905
9,000,000		**Kanawha & Michigan**				39	Mar. 17	20½	May 26	32½	June 28, 1905
2,600,400		Keokuk & Des Moines				14¾	Feb. 25	13	Feb. 21	14	Apr. 25, 1905
4,000,000		Keokuk & Western		Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
3,125,000		Kings Co. El. & Power		June 1,	1905 2	..	.....	..	.....	*260	Feb. 17, 1903
2,204,000		Kingston & Pembroke ($50)				6	May 19	6	May 19	6	May 19, 1905
1,000,000		Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)		Apr. 2,	1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	50	Mar. 13, 1901
8,500,000		**Laclede Gas**		June 15,	1905 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99½	Mar. 14, 1903
2,500,000		Laclede Gas pf.		June 15,	1905 2½	101	Mar. 10	100	Mar. 1	101	Mar. 10, 1905
11,840,000		Lake Erie & Western				44½	Mar. 14	28¼	June 16	30	June 28, 1905
11,840,000		Lake Erie & Western pf.		Jan. 16,	1905 2	106	Mar. 13	91	June 15	91	June 15, 1905
12,000,000		Long Island ($50)		Nov.,	1896 1	65½	Feb. 3	50½	May 22	55	June 29, 1905
5,000,000		**Manhattan Beach**				14	Feb. 24	9½	Jan. 16	10	Mar. 30, 1905
1,876,000		Maryland Coal pf.		June 30,	1905 3½	..	.....	..	.....	110	Aug. 23, 1904
10,000,000		Mergenthaler Linotype		June 30,	1905 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188	July 10, 1903
7,498,700		Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago				..	.....	..	.....	16	Jan. 15, 1904
9,000,000		Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.		Feb. 8,	1903 1½	..	.....	..	.....	67	Dec. 19, 1904
18,738,000		Michigan Central		Jan. 28,	1905 2	152	May 18	140	Feb. 4	152	May 18, 1905
4,500,000		Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.		Apr. 29,	1905 1½	..	.....	..	.....	118	Apr. 18, 1901
6,000,000		Minneapolis & St. Louis		Jan. 15,	1904 2½	64¾	Apr. 7	56½	Jan. 12	60	May 2, 1905
4,000,000		Minn. & St. Louis pf.		Jan. 15,	1905 2½	91	Feb. 24	86	Jan. 19	90	Apr. 17, 1905
15,000,000		Morris & Essex ($50)		July 1,	1905 3½	*190	Mar. 22	*185¼	Feb. 21	*190	Mar. 22, 1905
21,942,000		**Nat. of Mexico 2d pf.**				24½	Jan. 10	17⅝	June 20	18½	June 28, 1905
1,000,000		New Central Coal ($20)		May 1,	1905 2	42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1, 1905
5,000,000		N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.		Mar. 1,	1905 5	122½	Jan. 20	115	Mar. 13	116	Apr. 5, 1905
10,000,000		New York Dock pf.		Apr. 15,	1905 1	67½	June 29	59	Jan. 10	67½	June 29, 1905
8,638,650		New York & Harlem ($50)		July 1,	1905 5	400	Jan. 17	400	Jan. 17	400	May 9, 1905
10,000,000		N. Y., Lack. & Western		July 1,	1905 1½	134⅝	June 29	134⅝	June 29	134⅝	June 29, 1905
12,500,000		N. Y. & N. J. Telephone		Apr. 15,	1905 1½	172½	May 17	168½	Jan. 21	172½	May 17, 1905
2,000,000		Norfolk & Southern		Jan. 10,	1905 1	..	.....	..	.....	83¾	Nov. 14, 1899
17,193,400		Northern Central ($50)		Jan. 16,	1905 4	..	.....	..	.....	199	Nov. 2, 1904
15,000,000		**Ontario Mining**		Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4	Feb. 7	4	Feb. 7	4	Feb. 7, 1905
14,145,500		**Pere Marquette**		July 3,	1905 2½	106	Feb. 14	79½	Jan. 5	100	June 13, 1905
28,953,000		Philadelphia Co. ($50)		May 1,	1905 1½	..	.....	..	.....	83½	June 29, 1903
30,000,000		Philadelphia R. T. ($50)				132	Apr. 15	112½	June 3	115	June 29, 1905
27,454,000		Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.		Jan. 16,	1905 2	112	Jan. 17	105	Feb. 17	106	May 25, 1905
13,714,200		Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago		July 5,	1905 1¾	184	Apr. 15	175	Jan. 30	184	Apr. 15, 1905
2,000,000		P. Lorillard pf.		July 1,	1905 2	*122	Jan. 17	*120¾	Jan. 17	*122	Jan. 17, 1905
4,000,000		P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)		July.	1905 3	..	.....	..	.....	140	Sep. 12, 1902
5,708,700		**Quicksilver**				1⅜	Feb. 2	1	Mar. 27	1	June 22, 1905
4,291,800		Quicksilver pf.		May 8,	1903 ½	4¼	Mar. 6	2¼	Mar. 30	2¼	May 6, 1905
8,000,000		**Railroad Securities**		July 1,	1905 2	96⅝	Mar. 10	92	Jan. 4	95	June 24, 1905
10,000,000		Rens. & Saratoga		July 1,	1905 4	209¾	Jan. 30	203¾	Jan. 30	209¾	June 30, 1905
10,000,000		Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.		May 15,	1905 1¼	135¾	June 29	135¼	June 29	135¼	June 29, 1905
9,057,600		Rutland pf.		Jan. 15,	1903 1	72¼	Jan. 19	67	May 23	67	May 23, 1905
4,600,000		**St. Jo. & Grand Island**				17⅝	Jan. 31	12	June 2	15½	June 30, 1905
5,500,000		St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf		July 15,	1902 2½	58⅝	Jan. 21	46½	May 24	52½	June 28, 1905
1,615,000		St. Lawrence & Adirondack		Mar. 1,	1902 2½	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11, 1905
5,000,000		St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf		July 1,	1905 1	81¼	Mar. 6	73⅜	May 22	76½	June 26, 1905
7,217,800		St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. cfs.		July 1,	1905 5	194½	June 12	175	Jan. 30	194½	June 12, 1905
6,211,700		St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.		July 1,	1905 1½	134½	Feb. 17	132	May 2	133½	June 22, 1905
		Silver Bullion cfs.								55	May 6, 1903
6,700,000		Sloss-Sheff. S. & I. pf.		July 1,	1905 1⅜	130	Feb. 23	100	Jan. 13	105⅜	June 21, 1905
550,525		Southern & At. Tel. ($25)		July,	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1899
5,632,600		Southern Ry., M. & O. cfs.		Apr. 1,	1905 2	98¼	Feb. 28	97	Apr. 18	97	Apr. 25, 1905
3,000,000		Syracuse Lighting		June 1,	1905 ½	..	.....	..	.....	40	Apr. 20, 1903
2,649,400		**Texas Central**		July 15,	1904 ½	..	.....	..	.....	14	Apr. 11, 1900
1,324,500		Texas Central pf.		Jan. 16,	1905 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60	Apr. 9, 1900
4,076,900		Toledo, Peoria & Western				19	June 12	19	June 12	19	June 12, 1905
8,000,000		Twin City R. T. pf.		July 1,	1905 1¾	160	June 28	154	Apr. 24	160	June 26, 1905
15,782,000		**United Fruit**		Apr. 15,	1905 1¾	114½	Feb. 20	106½	Jan. 17	114½	Feb. 20, 1905
21,240,400		U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.		Apr. 10,	1905 2½	..	.....	..	.....	275	Aug. 13, 1903
10,000,000		U. S. Express		May 15,	1905 2	184	Feb. 8	122	May 22	122⅜	June 28, 1905
1,103,000		Utica & Black River		Mar. 30,	1905 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175	Oct. 15, 1903
14,634,500		**Vandalia R. R.**				100	Apr. 6	86	June 24	86	June 24, 1905
2,000,000		Vulcan Detinning		July 20,	1903 1	14½	Apr. 17	8	Apr. 3	12	June 20, 1903
1,500,000		Vulcan Detinning pf.		Apr. 20,	1905 1¼	54⅝	May 15	49	Apr. 6	54⅝	May 15, 1905
189	..	**West. El. & Mfg.** 1st pf.($50)	8,998,700	Apr.	10, 1905 2½	197	Apr. 11	190

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The leasing of the property 475 Fifth Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-first Street, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as the site for a new building, is generally regarded as the most significant real estate event in that territory since Benjamin Altman announced his great project at Thirty-fourth Street, six or seven months ago.

Its significance, moreover, is not of purely local character. A financial institution on Fifth Avenue is in no sense a departure from the existing order of things. Banks and trust companies have been there for several years, and, particularly since 1900, their number has increased rapidly in response to the growth of the avenue its It and the development of adjacent districts. When, however, an institution of the size and recognized conservatism of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company decides that the time has come to have an uptown branch, it is one of the most convincing bits of evidence yet afforded of the substantial character and increasing importance of the business expansion north of Twenty-third Street. It is also to be noted that the company has selected a site near Forty-second Street as most likely to fulfill the qualification of being close to the permanent uptown commercial and financial centre.

Other moves by financial institutions in the downtown district have also furnished some of the week's more interesting developments. Talk concerning a lease of a new building at 1 Wall Street to the Phenix National Bank has given a new turn to gossip as to the probable future of that spectacular bit of property. At Broadway and Dey Street, the valuable corner of the Mercantile National Bank has definitely been placed on the market, and with its advantages in the matter of location, which will become more apparent with the completion of the downtown tunnel to Jersey City, it will be surprising if some improvement of it is not under way within another year.

The general market continues to follow conventional midsummer lines, with trading in flats and tenements furnishing a large proportion of business. The number of transactions is still far above the average for the season, although daily reports probably still represent to some extent deals which were arranged in the week or ten days just prior to July 1. Thanks to the adjustment of hundreds of building loans before that date, new building operations are being announced in steadily increasing number. Plans filed for new structures in Manhattan last week called for an outlay of $4,500,000, as against $2,788,000 in the corresponding week last year, while the total from Jan. 1 to date is about $85,500,000, as against last year's figure of $40,000,000. In the Bronx the increase has been even greater proportionately. Filings up to July 1 represented a total cost of $19,500,000, which is only $5,500,000 less than the figure for the whole of last year, and on Friday the plans presented in a single day involved $874,000.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The property of the Academy of the Sacred Heart on Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, just east of Sixth Avenue, a plot 78.9 by 184, has been sold to the Five Boroughs Realty Company, in which David H. Taylor and E. R. Otherman are largely interested. In exchange the company gives the William B. Ogden estate property, known as Boscobel, near the easterly end of Washington Bridge. This property consists of a tract of about eleven acres and a large mansion, to which the Sacred Heart Convent and school will be removed as soon as the necessary alterations have been completed. The value of both properties figuring in the exchange is about $1,000,000.

Lower Broadway Store Leased.

The store at 189 Broadway, adjoining the southwest corner of Dey Street, has been leased by the Mercantile National Bank to Edward M. Knox, the hatter. The Knox corner at Broadway and Fulton Street was leased recently to the United Cigar Stores Company for a long term.

Bank Buys Eighth Avenue Corner.

Yesterday's recorded transfers showed that the West Side Bank is the real buyer of the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, sold recently at auction for $140,000.

George Nicholas has rented for Parsons & Wallander part of the second floor in the Korn Building at the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, to the Los Angeles Art Organ Company, for a term of years.

Plans have been filed for altering the four-story building 281 Fifth Avenue, owned by W. R. H. Martin. The building will be made into studios and offices, one story added, and a four-story extension built at the rear.

Sale of Oddly Situated Lot.

Morris Weinstein has sold to J. Arthur Fischer the two-story stable on an interior lot about 60 feet north of Fifteenth Street and 100 feet west of Fifth Avenue. Mr. Fischer will probably use the building as a garage. Mr. Weinstein bought it at auction several weeks ago.

Buyer for West Side Dwelling.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for William C. Strange the four-story high-stoop dwelling 344 West Eighty-seventh Street, 20 by 88 by 100. The buyer will occupy the house.

West 50th Street Tenements Sold.

Joseph F. Feist has sold for Adolph Schinkel the two five-story four-family tenements 512 and 514 West Fiftieth Street, 50 by 100.

William C. & A. Edward Lester and Theodore Merkt, Jr., have sold the three five-story flats 439 to 443 West Fifty-first Street, on plot 70.5 by 100.5, to Henry Neidig.

Purchase of 136th Street Flats.

The Sandford Realty Company has bought from Simon Finck 6 to 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, five five-story double flats, on plot 125 by 100.

Third Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

Morris Lipschitz and Barnett Sussman have sold 1,801 Third Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundredth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25.2 by 100.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for Mr. Adler the properties 161 to 171 East One Hundred and Tenth Street. The same brokers report that they have leased 287 Pleasant Avenue.

Baturin, Weissman & Henschel, in conjunction with Aaron Goldstein, have sold for Ludwig & Son 343 East Eighty-fifth Street, a six-story new-law apartment house, 25 by 100.

Isidor Holtsberg has resold to a client of Charles Hoerlein 321 and 323 East Seventieth Street, two four-story brick tenements on plot 50 by 100.

H. Sokolski & Son have sold to Nathan Kirsh the northeast corner of Forsyth and Hester Streets for Charles Michaels. Mr. Kirsh gives in part payment 54 and 56 West Ninety-ninth Street.

Sale on Park Avenue in the Bronx.

J. Clarence Davies, in connection with Thomas & Eckerson, has sold for E. D. Coulter the plot, 89 by 116, at the southeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street.

John Wynne is the buyer of 748 to 752 Westchester Avenue, sold recently.

William Stonebridge has sold, in conjunction with Healy & Co., for James Thomson to Jesse De Witt Smith the three-story dwelling 2,284 Marion Avenue, Fordham, on lot 34 by 100.

Operators Buy Two-Family Houses.

Weisberger and Kaufman have sold for Weiss & Freundlich to Harris & Timble the five two-story two-family houses 30 to 38 Boone Street, on plot 125 by 100.

Reiss Brothers have sold for James Fullager the two-family brick dwelling 536 Morris Avenue, 20 by 100; also, for William Rogers the lot, 25 by 100, on the west side of Belmont Avenue, 150 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; also, for Jacob Riehl the five-story brick flat 621 and 623 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 50 by 100.

Murphy & Co. have sold for William Snee to John Purcell the northeast corner of Marion Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, a dwelling on lot 25 by 100; also, for Benjamin Benenson to Charles Strobel the lot, 50 by 138, on the north side of Cleveland Avenue, 115 feet east of White Plains Avenue; also, for Benjamin Benenson to William Green the lot, 50 by 132, on the north side of Cleveland Avenue, 165 feet east of White Plains Avenue.

The Lamport Realty Company has sold from the plans a new two-family house at Tremont Terrace, and has also disposed of sixteen lots in the same property.

Brooklyn Properties Find Buyers.

Stokes & Knowles have sold the following Brooklyn properties: 360 Marcy Avenue, a two-story frame building, for Herman H. Doehler to a client; also, a two-story frame dwelling at East Thirteenth Street and Avenue C, for C. Bauer.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Salesroom business is practically at a standstill, although sales of a Riverside Drive dwelling, an Eighth Avenue corner, and property on Nineteenth Street, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, present some features of possible interest in this week's schedule.

The Eighth Avenue property, which will be sold to-morrow by Bryan L. Kennelly, is the Astor leasehold at the northeast corner of Forty-sixth Street, including 750 and 752 Eighth Avenue and the adjoining parcel on the street. The same auctioneer will also offer to-morrow the tenements at the northwest corner of First Avenue and Forty-third Street.

Tuesday's only voluntary offering is that of a plot, 114 by 105, at the southeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, William's Bridge, to be conducted by James L. Wells.

The three five-story flats at 257 to 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, near Eighth Avenue, will be sold on Wednesday, under foreclosure, to satisfy a claim of about $26,000, in addition to which there are mortgages on the property amounting to $67,000. For Thursday there is listed an adjourned foreclosure sale of 11 Howard Street, southwest corner of Elm Street, and for Friday that of 49 West Nineteenth Street.

MORTGAGE FILINGS FOR WEEK.

There were recorded last week 713 mortgages, for $13,326,824; of which 405, for $7,423,556, were at 6 per cent.; 12, for $126,200, at 5½ per cent.; 240, for $2,551,653, at 5 per cent.; 45, for $1,939,515, at 4½ per cent., and 11, for $286,500, at 4 per cent. In the corresponding week last year there were recorded 524 mortgages, for $5,817,770; of which 245, for $1,847,257, were at 6 per cent.; 211, for $2,652,568, at 5½ per cent.; 61, for $1,233,454, at 5 per cent., and 7, for $84,500, at 4½ per cent.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 10.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 750 and 752, s e corner of 46th St, 50x100, together with 247 West 46th St, adjoining, 25x100.5, Astor leasehold, four-story brick business building; public auction sale.

1st Av, 752, n w corner of 43d St, 25.5x73.9, five-story brick tenement, with store; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 331, e s, 50 ft n of 105th St, 25x100, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Herman Fromme, referee; due on judgment, $19,861.

TUESDAY, JULY 11.
By James L. Wells.

4th Av, s e corner of 216th St, William's Bridge, 114x105, vacant; public auction sale.

181st St, s s, Lot 46, on the map of East Tremont, 66x150, excepting such portions as have been taken for the opening and widening of Clinton Av; foreclosure sale, Samuel I. Frankenstein, referee; due on judgment, $4,102.

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Av, 862 to 870, e s, 27 ft s of 161st St, each 16.7x71, five two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, Frank D. Arthur, referee; due on judgment, on each, $3,437.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Washington Av, 2,381 and 2,383, s w corner of 186th St, 50x91, two four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, W. S. Fraser, referee; due on judgment, $2,324; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12.
By Joseph P. Day.

Grand St, 64, n s, 55 ft w of Wooster St, 25x100, seven-story loft building; foreclosure sale, John N. Lewis, referee; due on judgment, $50,000.

39th St, 257 to 261 West, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 76.6x98.9, three five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee; due on judgment, $25,564; due on judgment, $67,000.

THURSDAY, JULY 13.
By Joseph P. Day.

Howard St, 11, s w corner of Elm St, 12.4x70 x10.2x70, two-story brick dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, Algernon S. Norton, referee; due on judgment, $14,498.

By E. J. Roberts.

144th St, 507 and 509 West, n s, 117.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, each 16.8x99.11, two three-story brick dwellings; foreclosure sale, Paul M. Crandell, referee; due on judgment, on each, $10,118.

FRIDAY, JULY 14.
By Peter F. Meyer.

19th St, 49 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 19.1x92, five-story building, with store; foreclosure sale, Harry A. Mendelson, referee; due on judgment, $6,664; subject to other mortgages for $41,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

125th St, n s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive, for a six-story brick flat, 75x86.11; J. V. Signell Company of 302 Central Park West, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $140,000.

Water St, 374, 376, and 376½, for a five-story brick stable, 45.5x57.3; M. J. Sullivan of 201 Monroe St, owner; T. H. Boyce of 49 Chrystie St, architect; cost, $20,000.

Market St, 78, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 37.2x68.8; C. Peterson of 32 Market St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $40,000.

125th St, s s, 74.4 ft e of Willis Av, for a two-story brick store, 50.8x90; Thomas H. McNamara of 51 East 90th St, owner; Turner & Kilian of 9 Maiden Lane, architects; cost, $20,000.

Davidson Av, n w corner of Evelyn Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 25x90; H. U. Singhi of 184th St and Davidson Av, owner; Henry Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

Lincoln St, w s, 575 ft n of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Thomas Scott of Amethyst Av, Van Nest, owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

Beaumont Av, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x58; John C. McMahon of 2,549 8th Av, owner; William Guggolz of 2,265 Washington Av, architect; cost, $6,000.

184th and Exterior Sts, University Heights, for a one-story brick railroad station, 118.9x51; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Reed & Stern of 7 East 42d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

177th St, 90 ft w of Cedar Av, for a one-story brick railroad station, 118.9x51; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Reed & Stern of 7 East 42d St, architects; cost, $45,000.

Depot Place, 238 ft w of Sedgwick Av, for a one-story brick railroad station, 124.7x50; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owner; Reed & Stern of 7 East 42d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Westchester Av, s s, 110 ft e of Brook Av, for an eight-story concrete warehouse, 216x137.9½; J. T. Finn of 163 Columbus Av, owner; E. L. Phillips of 45 Broadway, architect; cost, $800,000.

Alterations.

39th St, 103 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; H. G. Wagner, premises owner; E. Wilbur of 120 Liberty St, architect; cost, $5,000.

3d Av, n w corner of 10th St, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. Cassidy of 411 3d Av, owner; F. Ebeling of 420 East 9th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

42d St, 02, and 42d West, to one-story brick lofts; Higgins estate of 605 West 42d St, owner; J. H. Knubel of 318 West 42d St, architect; cost, $5,000.

94th St, 126 East, to a one-story brick garage; G. Ehret of 235 East 92d St, owner; C. Stegmayer of 306 East 82d St, architect; cost, $6,500.

5th Av, 287, to a four-story brick studio and office; W. R. H. Martin of 559 Broadway, owner; C. I. Berg of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $25,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 8.

ANTHONY AV, 1,956, e s, 24.2x90; William Schmitz to Joseph Lewis and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

GANSEVOORT ST, s s, 149 ft w of 4th St, 25x94.2; John J. Clarke to Martin A. Gleason, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 1,837, e s, 24.6x100; Benjamin Bernstein and others to Henry Stein, (mtg $19,100) 100

2D AV, 1,928, w s, 27x83; Louis Biel to Simon Guggenheim, (mtg $10,500) 100

BROOME ST, 387, s w corner of Mulberry St, 25.3x106.3; Abraham Kominers to Alessandro Delli Paoli, (mtg $73,750) 100

77TH ST, 333 West, 20x102.2; Jayta Humphreys and another to Frank H. Dodd 36,500

INTERVALE AV, w s, 41 ft n of Freeman St, 96.8x100; McKinley Realty and Construction Company to Ferdinand Hecht, (mtg $13,000) 100

WALES AV, 679, w s, 25x115.11; Emil P. Korkus to Peter Schramm, (mtg $14,000) 100

153D ST, s s, 150 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 20x100; John Federwitz to John Geise 100

102D ST, 167 East, 27x100.11; Katie Gerson to Rose Rosenthal, (mtg $18,750) 100

CATHARINE ST, e s, 57 ft s of De Milt Av, 25x108.6; James T. Penfield to Theodore M. Rose ..... Nom.

LOTS 473 and 474, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate; Charles E. Steele to Max Berkowitz and another, (mtg $950) 100

92D ST, 346 East, 25x100.5; Herman Hoffman to Morris Goldstein and others, (mtg $17,500) 100

126TH ST, 530 and 532 West, 58.9x99.11; Times Realty and Construction Company to Annie Goodstein, (mtg $86,000) 100

Lots 37, 38, and 39, Block 30, Section 6 of Edenwald, 75x100; Lot 36, Block 30, Section 6 of Edenwald; Louis Kanarck to Bernard Turkel, (mtg $1,580) ..... Nom.

91ST ST, 153 East, 20x100.8; Elizabeth Seszy to Philip Herrlich, (mtg $10,-000) 100

45TH ST, 106 East, 14.6x irregular; Sophie C. McCammon to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company ..... Nom.

45TH ST, 106 East, 14.6x irregular; Carrie Hunter to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company ..... Nom.

118TH ST, 6 and 8 West, 50.6x100.11; Isaac Dankowitz to Isidor Munstuk, (mtg $25,000) 100

WHITE PLAINS AV, e s, 250.6 ft s w of Elizabeth St, 25x107, Olinville; George H. Lawrence and others to Caterina Viola 3,500

LOUISE ST, e s, Lots 158 and 159, map part Hunt estate, 56.2x100; Susan C. Applegate to Richard Kelly 3,650

45TH ST, 23 West, 25x100.5; S. S. Menken to I. Jules Mayer, (mtg $55,-000) 100

LOTS 31, 32, 69, 86, 87, and 90, map of Arden property, East Chester; Walter W. Taylor to Emma L. Shirmer 172

LOTS 61, 62, 70 to 73, and 77 to 80, map of Undercliff Terrace; Harry Kuntz to Ernest Sexauer, ¼ part, (mtg $12,225) 100

3D AV, s e corner of 175th St, 138.1x 108.8; Laura A. Williams to Katharine D. Storer, (mtg $25,000) 100

8TH AV, e s, 491.10 ft s of Dyckman St, runs n 440.5 x e 28.8 x s 434.6 to beginning; contains 15,110 square ft; Fort George Realty Company to the Local Realty Company ..... Nom.

89TH ST, 236 and 238 East, 50x100.8; Israel Berman and others to Morris Slitka, (mtg $45,400) .....

JEROME AV, e s, 106.1 ft s of Burnside Av, 50.1x100; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to Frank A. Schorer, (mtg $30,000) 100

26TH ST, 137 to 143 East, 95x irregular; Catherine Ellinger to Ella M. Pelletreau, (mtg $70,000) .....

141ST ST, 864 East, 25x95; Emma Strobach and another to Katharina Schwabe, (mtg $13,000) 100

11TH ST, 210 and 212, s s, 19.5 ft e of Waverley Place, 38.10x34; Waverley Place, 227 and 229, e s, 40x irregular; Catherine Ellinger to Ella M. Pelletreau, (mtg $51,400) 100

LOTS 70 to 73, map of Undercliff Terrace; Max Pike to Henry Kuntz, (mtg $4,722) 100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, 1,009, n e s, 25x 125; Henrietta C. Schroeder to Alfred C. Searle, (mtg $7,500) 100

8TH AV, n w s, 100 ft s of 34th St, 24.9x 100; Charles T. Terry, referee, to West Side Bank 140,000

LOT 5, map of 475 lots of Haight estate; Michael Reilly to Mary Scully ..... Nom.

JEFFERSON ST, e s, 225 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Gustav E. Rulher to Hugh Moffitt and another, (mtg $2,-800) ..... Nom.

LOT 394, map of 473 lots of Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Ida Johnson and another ..... Nom.

LOT 69, map of Arden property, Sadie L. Crosier to Emma L. Shirmer ..... Nom.

LOT 153, second map of Neill estate; Harry Fried to Marcus Nathan, ½ part, (mtg $350) 100

114TH ST, 418 East, 18.7x100.10; 116th St, 418 East, 18.7x100.10; Frank Garofalo to Felice Rivano, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom

1ST AV, 1,140, e s, 25x81.5; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

88TH ST, 119 East, 25x100.8; Louis Rolkowitz and others to Fredericka Meier, (mtg $30,500) 100

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 190.2 ft w of Wales Av, 45x irregular; Max Monfried to Samuel Brenner 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 181.9 ft s of 156th St, 18.9x87.6, Daniel Reynolds to Leonhard W. Bertelsen, (mtg $5,000) .. Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 202.7 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Simon Kreielsheimer to John Ruhl, (mtg $3,500) 100

2D ST, 311 East, 18.9x½; Lisette Renner to Max J. Adler, (mtg $8,000) .. 100

WICKER PLACE, e s, 125 ft s of Jansen Av, 25x100; Andrew Henry to Albert E. Ponter ..... Nom.

MANGIN ST, 65, w s, 25x90; Samuel Werner and others to Julius Hebald, (mtg $20,250) 100

PARK AV, 1,072, w s, 20x75; Margaret Hughes and others to William Maslin, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

134TH ST, 310 and 312 West, 50.1x irregular; Jacob Deutsch to Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, (mtg $30,000) 100

84TH ST, n s, 201.8 ft w of 2d Av, 20x102.2; Aaron Jacobs to Elias Zenft and another, (mtg $7,500) 100

45TH ST, 70 West, 20x100.5; Margaret E. Arnold to Ellen Arnold, (mtg $22,-000) 2,500

RIVINGTON ST, 201, s s, 25x80; Samuel Hoffman to Matel Lambek, all title, (mtg $16,250) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

FRIEDMAN, Robert, to the New York Protestant Episcopal Public School; 4th St, 165 to 169 West, 3 years 65,000

STORER, Katharine D., to Laura A. Williams; 3d Av, s e corner of 175th St, prior mtg $25,000, due Jan. 1, 1907 15,000

BERKOWITZ, Max, and another to Charles E. Steele; Lots 473 and 474, Block P, amended map of Mapes estate, 3 years 950

BERTELSEN, Leonhard W., to Carrie Renz; Jackson Av, 530, e s, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent 500

STEIN, Henry, to Benjamin Bernstein and another; 3d Av, 1,837, 3 years, 6 per cent 6,350

RUHL, John, to Simon Kreielsheimer; Brook Av, w s, 202.7 ft n of 168th St, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,500

LEWIS, Joseph, to William Schnitz; Anthony Av, 1,956, 1 year 1,000

BODD, Frank H., to Sarah F. Van Namen; 77th St, 333 West, due Oct. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 30,000

SCHORER, Frank A., to Russell Realty Improvement Company; Jerome Av, e s, 106.1 ft s of Burnside Av, prior mtg $30,000, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,500

HECHT, Ferdinand, to McKinley Realty and Construction Company; Intervale Av, w s, 41 ft n of Freeman St, prior mtg —, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

SENFT, Elias, and another to Aaron Jacobs; 84th St, n s, 201.8 ft w of 2d Av, prior mtg $7,500, installments 1,250

TUCKER, George F., to Clemetina S. Montignani; Broome St, 423, also parcel of salt meadow attached to Richard L. Hunt's farm containing 3 91-100 acres, all title, prior mtg $50,000, demand; — per cent 386

TUCKER, George F., to Carl Meyer; Broome St, 423, also parcel of salt meadow attached to Richard L. Hunt's farm containing 3 91-100 acres, prior mtg $50,000, demand, — per cent 229

PORTER, Albert E., to Andrew Henry; Wicker Place, e s, 125 ft s of Jansen Av, 2 years, 4 per cent 1,800

ROTHFELD, Isaac, to Grace Levy and another; 1st Av, 181, e s, prior mtg $30,000, due Nov. 7, 1905, 6 per cent ... 4,000

ADLER, Max J., to Lisette Renner; 25d St, 311 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 8,000

Mechanics' Liens.

CRESCENT AV, 2,308; Antonio Midoro against Margaret Stonebridge, owner; Nicolo Grasse, contractor $96

LINCOLN AV, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts, 200x100; Edward Weber against John Doe, owner; Nicholas Conferti, contractor 64

4TH AV, 933; The Manufacturing Company against Julius Schwarzwald, owner and contractor; Agnes Weichert, owner 95

36TH ST, 423 West; Joseph Lane & Co. against Louise Welker, owner; K. Jesse Degraw, contractor 463

ESSEX ST, 118; Samuel Haubem against Barnet Kerner, owner and contractor 1,250

4TH ST, 241 East; Joseph Kisselstein against Morris Kite, owner and contractor 295

48TH ST, 341 East; Max Cohan against Morris Kite, owner and contractor 480

10TH ST, 402 East; Isaac Horowitz against Juliet A. Graham, James M. Webb, and George Mundorf, executors, owners; Ignatz I. Rosenberg, contractor 150

1ST AV, e s, whole front between 38th and 39th Sts, 300x250; M. Gould's Son & Co. against The New York Edison Company, owner; The Cooper, Wigand, Cooke Company, contractors 604

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, e s, 294.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x—; George Russhon against Martha Graham, June 17, 1905, (by deposit) 263

PROSPECT AV, e s, 294.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x—; Joseph Russhon against Martha Graham, June 17, 1905, (by deposit) 71

12TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x100.11; Louis R. Berg against Patrick McMorrow and others, Dec. 21, 1904, (by bond) 825

12D ST, 34 and 36 East; Hull, Grippen & Co. against George L. Felt, May 8, 1905 189

32D ST, 34 and 36 East; David Iseeks against George L. Felt, May 9, 1905 .. 63

Lis Pendens.

14TH ST, 7 West, leasehold; M. Lindheim & Co. against Central National Realty and Construction Company and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, C. Strauss.

TIFFANY ST, s s; Southern Boulevard, w s; Intervale Av, n s; Fox St, e s, whole block; Morris Wiederman against Herman Markowitz, (specific performance;) attorney, S. M. Freedman.

BROOME ST, 423, and parcel of salt meadow formerly attached to Richard L. Hunt's farm, called Little Neck, at West Farms, containing about 3 91-100 acres, Bronx; George F. Tucker against Ernest F. Tucker and others, (partition;) attorneys, Montignani & Elmendorf.

BOSTON AV, s e corner of 168th St, 86.4x 101x irregular; 166th St, n s, 21.5 ft w of Tinton Av, 45.5x92.2x irregular; Home St, n s, adjoining land of Schneider, —x126.9x irregular; 143d St, s s, 181.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 29.5x100; Tinton Av, 1,032; 126th St, 16 West; Jesse Stearns, trustee, against Elizabeth T. Bell and another, (action to set aside deed and to declare trust;) attorneys, Daring & Warner.

MORRIS AV, s e corner of 196th St, 178.7x 64.7x irregular; Charles McLoughlin against William Edwards and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, V. M. Stilwell.

129TH ST, 260 West; Philip Marx against David Lubelsky and another, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. B. Marx.

Receiver for a Syrup Company.

Judge Gildersleeve has appointed Louis S. Posner receiver of the assets of the Russian Fruit Syrup Company of 452 and 454 Cherry Street. The firm is composed of Alexander Rosen and Emma Willner. The receiver was appointed in a suit brought by Mr. Rosen against his partner for a dissolution of the partnership and an accounting. The partnership was formed on May 11, and Mr. Rosen alleges that on June 22 all the property of the firm was carried away to the house of his partner, 1,612 First Avenue.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

BENJAMIN LEWKOWITZ.—Benjamin Lewkowitz, a furrier's salesman, of 151 First Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,978, contracted in 1902 in the fur business, and no assets.

JOHN BRANNIGAN.—J. C. Oldmixon, representing a creditor of John Brannigan, formerly a liquor dealer at Ninth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 5 last, filed a list of sixteen creditors yesterday, without giving the amount of their claims. Brannigan died on March 10 last.

EMPIRE KNITTING COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Edward S. Thomas receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of the Empire Knitting Company, manufacturers of sweaters at 359 West Broadway, on the application of W. H. Brearley, attorney for Otto Reissman of Reading, Penn., as a creditor for $5,146 and largest stockholder. The liabilities are said to be $25,000 and assets $18,000, consisting of accounts, $12,000, and stock and machinery, $6,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNSTEIN, Ira B.—United Electric Light and Power Company 26

ADLER, June—Alfred M. Wood 123

BEHRMAN, Beke—Abraham J. Suchar 5

BARAD, Moses—Alexander Kahn and another 144

CLAARAN, Krundil—Louis Lowinthan, costs 23

CARLIN, James—Michael F. Foley and another 161

COLT, William E.—Fidelity Insurance Company 95

COHEN, Michael—Louis Ober 991

DEAN, Thearon B., and another—Frederick Southack and another 282

DE YOUNG, Joseph J.—John A. Burke 75

ELY, Joseph M.—Thomas R. Ball and others 28

ENGELHARDT, Anna—United Electric Light & Power Company 17

ERNST, Arthur A.—Frederic A. Conger and another 151

FEELY, Edward (not summoned)—New York Edison Company 145

FLEISHMAN, Henry—Jacob M. Goldstein 22

FRANKEL, Jacob—Morris Lowenstein and others 413

GROSSMAN, Alexander (not summoned) —The Leatheroid Mfg. Co 121

GRAY, Anna S.—Same 121

GROSSMAN, Alexander R.—Marshall H. Mansfield et al 122

GRAY, Anna V.—Same 122

GLICK, Louis—David L. Blick 34

GAY, Joseph—Rogers & Thompson, costs 157

HUMPHREY, Edoth—Leonie Monoury .. 968

IRELAND, John B.—Mary L. Spencer .. 92

JOHNSON, Emma—Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen 5,126

KAUFFMAN, Francis—Thomas R. Ball et al 31

KER, Katherine—Florence K. Green 534

MAYER, John—John Osmers 60

MAY, Duncan G.— U. E. L. & Power Co 47

MEYER, Hugo—Louis Jacobs 777

MOORE, Gilbert—Leon Chauvelot 164

McGUIRE, Wm. D.—N. Y. Edison Co .. 145

McMILLAN, Albert C.—Mark Cross Co .. 136

McCORMACK, Jos. A.—Inter-State Land Holding Co 228

NORDIN, Gustav A.—Benjamin Griffen 26

RUPP, Augusta C.—John F. Dowd 132

RAYMOND, Mary E.—John B. Brown and another 78

RICE, Frances I.—Henry E. Rice 5,350

ROSENBERG, Joseph—Euretta Pettit, costs 88

SHEUFIELD, Harris—Alexander Kahn and another 144

SCHNURMACHER, Markus — Luvigia Fierro, costs 89

SCHERIN, Louis P.—David L. Blick 34

SCOTT, Archibald H. and Adelaide—Louis Dusenbury 549

TABER, David F.—Mark Cross Company 157

TOWER, Elisha C. and Elisha C. J.—Rogers & Thompson, costs 44

WENKE, Minnie—Helen S. Skinner 206

WHEATLEY, Edward M.—Moritz L. Ernst 44

SAME—Same 282

MOHAWK PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY—Frederick Southack and another. 238

42D ST., MAN. & ST. N. AV. R. R. CO. —Francesco Nicholino 187

AMERICAN DI DIETRICH MOTOR Car Co.—George T. Montgomery and another 187

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed:

BRODIL, Joseph F.—D. E. Austin, Nov. 16, 1897 ..... $133

FEINBERG, Herman and Hyman—E. V. Mack, Jan. 12, 1899 206

FITZGERALD, Maurice—J. H. Cohn, Jan. 6, 1905 84

HUNTLEY, Samuel J.—A. Lamprecht, Sept. 4, 1897 1,986

JACKSON, Sarah L.—P. Fraas, June 26, 1905 402

JACOB, William H.—A. Lee, Oct. 14, 1898 2,061

RANDOLPH, George B.—W. F. Morris, May 31, 1898 145

SALVATORE, Pasquale—M. Corluci, June 2, 1905 1,137

SALVATORE, Pasquale—M. Corluci, June 2, 1905 1,137

SCOCCO, Rocco—M. Corluci, June 2, 1905 1,137

SCOCCO, Rocco—M. Corluci, June 2, 1905 1,137

SHAPLOWITZ, Abraham—D. Shaplowitz, Nov. 11, 1901 110

SLOOG, Mauriel—F. J. Lebbs, June 7, 1905 161

WEISEN, Francis—A. Gunnison & Co., June 8, 1905 245

WALLACH, Karl M.—Manhattan Railway Company, March 9, 1895, (reversed) 719

YOUNGENTOB, Solomon L.—B. Tropiansky, Dec. 28, 1904 229

THE UNION AVENUE REALTY AND Construction Company—M. Jackson and others, June 16, 1905 205

CENTRAL CROSSTOWN RAILROAD Company—T. MacCormack, June 7, 1905 3,631

ELECTRIC BOAT COMPANY—W. J. Howdy, Nov. 3, 1904 133

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Garrett, June 2, 1905 .. 281

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. Garrett, June 2, 1905 .. 281

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—M. Cassidy, April 13, 1905 .. 1,901

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—T. Ridder, May 19, 1905 648

INTERURBAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Veigel, May 6, 1905 744

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—C. D. Boryer, May 13, 1905.. 445

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—J. Bennis, June 13, 1905 392

METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY Company—A. M. C. Higgins, May 24, 1905 1,143

PEOPLE'S HYGIENIC ICE MANUfacturing Company—The Powhatan Company, Jan. 27, 1905 625

PEOPLE'S HYGIENIC ICE MANUfacturing Company—The Powhatan Company, June 28, 1905 95

AT AUCTION.

ROE H. SMITH & CO., Aucts.,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION ON
MONDAY, JULY 10TH, 1905,
AT 1 O'CLOCK P. M., AT THE
ASTORIA ASSEMBLY ROOMS,
Junction of Flushing and Newton Avs.,
195 Valuable Building Lots
DESIRABLY LOCATED ON
Hoyt and Woolsey Aves., Crescent, Howland and Merchant Sts.,
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BOROUGH OF QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY.
Maps and particulars of BLACKWELL BROTHERS, Attorneys, 63 Wall St., Manhattan, and of the auctioneers, 152 Fulton Av., Astoria, Long Island City.

APPROACHING TRANSFORMATION OF WEST SEVENTY-SECOND STREET BLOCK

Several Fine Residences Soon to Be Remodeled Into Business Structures—Merchants Evincing Lively Interest in the Project—Other Features of the Movement.

No more interesting bit of neighborhood transformation has come to the notice of the real estate fraternity in a long time than that which is in prospect on that block of Seventy-second Street between Columbus Avenue and Broadway. Five houses have already been reported sold as the result of this movement, and it is understood that as many more are under either contract or option to those identified with the project.

The alteration of several of these houses will be und

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BRONX LOTS.
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Tremont Terrace
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HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
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$750 up.
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No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
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$2,500, handsome up-to-date cottages, thoroughly well built; spacious verandas; open plumbing; stone tubs; perfect heating system; concrete cellar; large gardens; location, beautiful Edgerton Square, Wantagh, L. I.; 26 miles out, south shore; building our houses for prompt cash secures the best material and workmanship at lowest prices, an advantage which our buyers share; easiest terms; titles guaranteed by Title Guarantee and Trust Company. Carrollton Realty Company, (Incorporated State Laws New York,) World Building, New York.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

LAKE FRONT—$500.
RARE CHANCE.
100x200 ON LAKE LOTOWANA, L. I.
AN IDEAL SPOT FOR SUMMER COTTAGE
BEAUTIFUL SHEET OF WATER.
TENT PRIVILEGE;
FISHING, BOATING, BATHING & GUNNING.
Photos and particulars A. A. SEALY,
TEMPLE BAR BLDG., B'KLYN.

MONTAUK.
The Coolest Place on Long Island.
Desirable Residence Sites For Sale.
POST & REESE,
16 EAST 60TH ST, NEW YORK.

NEAREST TO HERALD SQUARE
of any tract; 62 acres at Jamaica on the Hill; six minutes from depot; beautifully wooded; price $3,000 per acre; liberal mortgages; nothing equal obtainable; has biggest future; write. Owner, C. E. Birdseye, 74 Beaver St.

$1,000 to $9,000.—Have eight detached houses each with more or less land as desired; some are inland, others at seashore; all situated 30 to 45 minutes from Manhattan centre; terms can be as low as $100—within 60 days; $10 monthly thereafter; also have desirable building plots in same localities. Elder, 18 East 125th St.

MODERN COUNTRY HOMES
within commuting distance of New York; partly furnished; hardwood floors, open fireplaces, every improvement; fine location; convenient to depot; 50 to 100 feet frontage. Sold on
PAY LIKE RENT PLAN.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

Huntington Bay, Long Island.—To let, house 12 rooms; modern improvements; recently renovated; newly furnished; fine hair mattresses; bathing; superb view. Mrs. W. D. Schuyler, East Neck, Huntington.

Freeport—30 acres, $13,500; worth $18,000; large road frontage, grade; excellent surroundings; best trolley accommodations. Communicate Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N.Y.

For Sale—35 acres woodland; frontage on Peconic Bay and two highways; $100 per acre. Lock Box 14 Garden City, N. Y.

Central Park, 100 acres; buildings $10,000; large frontage road; bargains. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

A.—To Let—Several large residences, all improvements, lawns, gardens, fruit, and shade; maintained by owners; attractive prices to desirable tenants; also several smaller houses, reasonable. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I. Tel. 22—A.

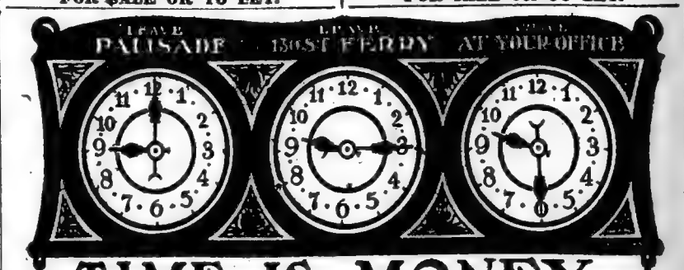
Quogue, L. I.—For rent, 12-room cottage, just completed; 2 baths; well furnished; $700. Inquire of owner, Mrs. S. D. Craig. Telephone, 32 Quogue.

For Rent—New 7-room cottage, furnished; stands in a grove on a bluff overlooking Peconic Bay; $150 for season. Lock Box 14 Garden City, N. Y.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Hotel apt. house, 3 rooms, bath, not exceeding $600 yearly. Box 22 Times, Harlem.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.



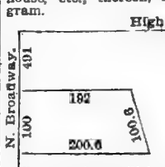
TIME IS MONEY
You are doing business in the busiest city on earth, where most men crowd into a single day the work of a week. Work is planned ahead and every moment is valuable.
Heretofore the New York business man wishing to buy a country place has been forced to consider property from 10 to 50 miles distant because nothing of a high character was offered nearer at hand.
The development of the vast tract of 1,000 acres on the west bank of the Hudson, owned by this Company for many years, now offers high grade all year 'round country homes ONE MILE FROM THE CITY. We have sold all our houses excepting two very large ones. If you select an unfinished house now, we will trim and decorate it to suit you. Those already built and sold will indicate the grade of our workmanship. If your funds are tied up we will make purchase terms easy to responsible buyers.
Palisade is the most accessible high grade suburb of New York City.
ONE HOUR MORE A DAY WITH YOUR FAMILY IS WORTH SAVING.
Hudson River Realty Company. W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM,
Paid up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents,
Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., N. Y.
HOUSES RANGE IN PRICE FROM $7,500 to $30 000.
Send for our descriptive book illustrated in colors.
PALISADE.

EL MORA
THE NEW RESIDENTIAL SUBURB,
35 MINUTES TO BROADWAY.
Most unique development ever adopted in this country. Unequaled as an investment for a home.
Send your address or call and we will tell you about it.
EL MORA LAND CO.,
J. W. BOOLITTLE, Pres.,
220 Broadway, New York.

For property in the Oranges consult Wade, 121 Main St., near Grove, East Orange.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

FORECLOSURE SALE.
By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Frederick William Sherman, Esq., Referee, on
TUESDAY, JULY 11TH, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the Manor Hall, in the City of Yonkers, New York,
Premises No. 238 NORTH BROADWAY, in the CITY OF YONKERS, N. Y., with dwelling house, etc., thereon, shown on following diagram.



The premises will be sold subject to an easement or right granted to the owner of the lot adjoining said premises on the east, to have, maintain, use, clean, and repair a sewer or drain extending through said premises.
Terms.—Ten per cent. of the purchase price to be paid in cash to the referee at time of sale; balance in cash on delivery of deed in thirty days; or, at option of purchaser, fifty per cent. of the purchase price, with interest at four and one-half per cent. per annum, or sixty per cent. thereof, with interest at five per cent. per annum, may remain on bond and mortgage for one year.
For further particulars apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 32 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

AT MT. KISCO,
THE VILLAGE OF HOMES.

Country cottage, 6 r'ms, 100x200.	15 r'ms, modern house, stable, steam heat, hardwood, very fine; $7,000; worth 1-3 more.	Good location, house 11 r'ms, lot 100x180. Price $4,500. It'll go. HURRY UP.
Price $3,000. IT'S A SNAP.		

Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS.
Westchester Park; ideal home sites; high, dry; no swamps, no malaria; lots at station, $300 to $600; $5 monthly; city improvements; title insured; call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE
to buy; you can't lose; at Mt. Kisco, 26 acres, good house and outbuildings, tillable land; select neighborhood; price $6,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

HOW'S THIS?
Within one mile of Pleasantville Station, house of 10 rooms; lot 60x300; barn and outbuildings; price $6,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

COUNTRY HOME.
One mile from station at Pleasantville, 150 acres; good 12-room house; all modern improvements; outbuildings; price $22,500.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

A MT. KISCO SNAP.
Thirty-five acres, convenient to the station; finest building site in Westchester County; price right.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

PLEASANTVILLE BARGAIN.
90 acres, 1¼ miles from station; good 12-room house, outbuildings; price $20,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers.—Bargain; $4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) McLean or Webster Av. trolleys; $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

At New Rochelle.—14-room mansion, on large plot, all improvements; aristocratic section, fronting on the bay; cost $20,000; will sell for half to quick buyer. Bankers' Realty & Security Co., Flatiron Building. 'Phone 1342—Gramercy.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful 30 minutes to 42d St. Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.) PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

Yonkers.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights.—Great opportunity; $4,500 buys ten lots, (25x100;) McLean or Webster Av. trolleys; $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Five lots on 5th Av., Brooklyn, in the forties, will exchange for improved property, equity $6,000. Room 1,115, 30 Wall St.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A.—A.—A.—HOMESTEADERS, YOUR OPPORTUNITY!!
Norwood, N. J.—Magnificent 15-room country residence, furnished; modern improvements; electric lights; barn, henery; fruit, shade trees; will rent by the year, $50 monthly. WM. RICHTBERG, 729 6th Av., corner 42d St., New York.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 93K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

Furnished farmhouse to rent, 7 rooms, Berkshire Hills; altitude 1,200 feet; magnificent scenery; season, $75. Orr, 300 West 17th St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

3,000 money-making farms for sale throughout New England and the South; "Strout's Bargain List," describing and illustrating hundreds; many with stock, tools, and growing crops included. Mailed FREE. E. A. Strout, Farm Dept. 7, 130 Nassau St., New York City, or Tremont Temple, Boston.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms; good markets; fishing and hunting; write for list.
J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

REAL ESTATE.
Out of City.

20,000 ACRES
finest timber land (white oak, poplar, and pine) in the Tennessee coal fields; accessible by several railroads; all underlaid with rich bituminous coal; absolutely perfect title; will sell for $10 per acre, or exchange for desirable income property. Virgil Comfort, 213 Montague St., Room 4, Brooklyn.

LOANS.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; good second mortgages bought quickly. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

Church estate fund to loan on 1st and 2d mortgages, in small and large sums, in Manhattan. Box 1,011 Times, Harlem.

Wanted—$25,000 on well-paying real estate. Address Whitney, 150 Nassau, Room 1,104, New York.

MORTGAGES.
MORTGAGE MONEY.
Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5 per cent.; also second mortgages, secured or purchased; charges reasonable; see us.
T. E. HAYMAN CO., 217 West 125th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I wish to buy, for development, in the Borough of
QUEENS,
200 Acres in Large or Small Tracts
NO AGENTS——OWNERS ONLY.
Address, with full description,
INVESTOR, Box 302 Times, Times Square.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

TENEMENTS WANTED.
Can fill at once with select colored tenants; applicants waiting.
THOMAS GILL, AGT.,
324 WEST 59TH ST.

A small farm or country place wanted, about 40 miles out from Grand Central Depot, on good roads; prefer to rent, with option of purchase. Geo. A. Bowman, 121 West 42d St., New York City.

Bronx.—One, two, and three family houses. L. J. Phillips & Co., Prospect & Westchester Avs.

Owners, send description one and three family houses, good location. Sohns, 821 West 116th.

Owners!—Have great demand for vacant flats, dwellings. Samuel A. Kelsey, 363 Lenox Av.

Tenements leased anywhere in New York; security. Samuel A. Kelsey, 363 Lenox Av.

Owners.—I lease tenements, flats; give cash security. E. Seidis, 216 East 102d St.

Will buy immediately if cheap cold-water tenements. W. O. Beaton, 141 Broadway.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Offices and studio, with light; convenient all cars; Subway and L stations; $20, gas light and heat included. Colonial Building, 101 West 66th, cor. Broadway and Columbus Av.

At 140 West 116th St.—Attractive store and four living rooms; all improvements; $900 a year. Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Desk room, $5, furnished; telephone, typewriter. Room 2, 25 East 14th, Broadway and 5th Av.

Will rent store free to good tenant until he is established. C., Box 234 Times Downtown.

Large corner store and basement northeast corner Jackson Av. and 158th St. See janitress.

Office, small, well lighted, mercantile building, just off Sixth Av. Maag, 135 West 23d.

Large store to let, 7th Av., near 12th; reasonable rent. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

Offices, salesrooms, and studios to rent. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

Fine lofts to let cheap. 412 East 23d St. Inquire in store.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

For Rent
in the
Times Building,
Times Square,
ENTIRE FLOOR
8,832 sq. ft.
26 windows.
Offices Single or in Suites suitable for Suburban Realty Companies.
Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on premises. Tel. 4900—38.
Also 158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cortlandt.

ADJOINING BROADWAY.
24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST.,
THE GRAMERCY.
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS.
R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES
28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 3 West 22d St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 63D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 620 Fifth Av.

TO LET FOR LONG TERM OF YEARS,
27-29-31 BLEECKER ST.
Seven-story brick cellar building; steam heat, power, electric plant. Apply estate Conrad Stein, (deceased,) 885 10th Av., city.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

On Broadway, Near 23d St.
An elegant store, with two floors above (entire building), to lease for term of years. J. Edgar Leayoraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Bronx.

Corner Jerome Av. and North St., for gents' furnishing or drug store. Inquire C. H. Potter, 2,350 Davidson Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
West Side.



Spencer Arms
A Modern Apartment House at its best
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
TELEPHONE 3900 COLUMBUS.

LAUREL COURT,
552 WEST 141ST ST.
New Elevator Apartment House.
4, 5, 6, 7 ROOMS,
Long-distance telephone in each apartment.
GRAND VIEW OF HUDSON.
Special inducements to responsible parties taking possession at once.
Apply on premises or
KEHOE & WHITE, Agents,
Amsterdam Av., Corner 140th St.

345 WEST 85TH ST.
Near Riverside Park, in the fashionable residence section. Convenient to 86th St. Subway station and surface lines; apartments of 7 and 8 large light rooms and bath; superior service; individual long-distance telephones; all-night elevator; $950 to $1,350, according to size and location. For diagrams apply Superintendent or Midlothian Company, 128 B'way, cor. Cedar.

Renting REMCO System.
Selected list of high-class Apartments for any part of the city.
Write Broadway and 98th St., or 7 East 42d St. 'Phone, 1300—Riverside, or 3314—38th St.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS
Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building.
328 West 83d Street.
Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

A.—602 9th Av., near 45th St.—Flats, five rooms; improvements; $22-$25. Janitor.
A.—707 9th Av., near 48th St.—Apartments, four rooms; improvements; $16.50-$18. Janitor.
A.—400 West 52d St.—Four rooms; improvements; $16 to $18. Janitor.
A.—252 West 92d St.—Five rooms; all improvements; steam; $23 to $33. Janitor.

THE SEVILLIA APARTMENT HOTEL,
117 WEST 58TH ST.
The following apartments to lease from October 1st, unfurnished: 7 rooms and two baths, overlooking Central Park; 4 rooms and bath, southern exposure; 2 rooms and bath, southern exposure.

Most Central Location in New York
THE GERARD,
122-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

FINEST LOCATION UPTOWN.
Corvent Av., 100, near 145th St.; magnificently appointed apartment of seven rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $45; inducements to right party. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

CORNER APARTMENT.
200 West 82d St., corner Amsterdam; beautifully decorated apartments of 6 and 7 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; rent $34 and $40. Agent, Pocher, 40 West 34th St.

76 West 69th St., Corner Columbus Av.—Beautifully decorated apartment of 7 rooms and bath; hardwood trim, open plumbing; all modern improvements; hall boy service; rent $70. Agents, Pocher & Co., 40 West 34th St.

Fine single flat, seven large rooms and bath; all improvements; rent only $35; 360 West 116th, near Morningside Park, or Levers, 854 West 116th St.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD.
Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. 'Phone 4122—38th.

Rare Bargain.—Seven delightful outside rooms, 103d St.; Subway ten seconds; $46; fourth floor. Apply janitor, 2,708 Broadway.

Four rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $18 to $22; 60 and 64 West 109th, near L station. See janitors.

14th St., 321 West.—Seven large rooms, bath; convenient location; moderate rental; immediate possession.

Elegant single apartment, $40; tiled bath; steam; near Subway, elevated stations. 131 West 103d St.

West 12th.—5 rooms; floors; all new; improvements; $20-$22. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

83d St., 219 West, Near Broadway—Six large rooms, tiled bath, private hall; modern; $35.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum now of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you list.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42D ST.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

EARLSWOOD COURT
Cor. 128th Street and St. Nicholas Av.
New elevator apartments, modern; all improvements; 4, 5, and 6 rooms; $35 to $55; convenient to "L" and Subway stations. Agent on premises.

"The Petersfield," 188 2d Av., Corner 12th St.—Five, six rooms; bath, heat, hot water, hall service; rent, $24 upward. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., Near Stuyvesant Park.—Five, six rooms; bath, steam, hall service, telephone; $40, $52. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th St.

498 3d Av., Near 34th.—Entire floor; 6 large rooms; $20; all improvements. Janitor.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy
CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.
These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.
MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.
RENTS $19 to $32
OWNER ON PREMISES.

REGINA
1020-1022 Westchester Ave.
Adjoining Prospect Av. R. T. Station.
A few beautiful apartments of 6 large rooms and bath; all modern conveniences to be had at
$28 to $32.
Nothing like them in the city.
ALSO BEAUTIFUL STORE
Same premises.
Must be seen to be appreciated.
Don't rent until you inspect this house.
Apply premises.

New apartments, 5 and 6, all improvements; inducements if taken at once. C. H. Potter, 2,350 Davidson Av.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

TO RENT,
AT SHELDRAKE POINT,
on Lake Cayuga, New York, two beautiful new cottages, fully furnished; ready for occupancy; electric lights and baths; well-shaded grounds; linen and silverware; rent moderate. Address Mrs. M. B. Harris, Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N. Y.

For Rent.—August, September, and October; nine-room furnished cottage; Big Moose Lake, N. Y.; easy of access; altitude 1,840 feet; pure water and ice; terms reasonable. Address J. T. Davis, Newport, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

A SIX DAYS'
Trolley Car Excursion
Leaving New York Monday, July 17th, for the HISTORICAL City of BOSTON.
Passing through the intermediate cities and towns en route, allowing ample time for sightseeing. Tickets limited, including meals, hotels, &c., only
$16.75
For tickets, itinerary, and information apply to
HARRIS TOURIST CO.,
Agents for the "NEW LINE" to Fall River,
1,495 Broadway, Times Sq., New York.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave West 129th *8:30 and, 9:30 A. M., West 21st St. *9:00 and 10:00 A. M., Battery *9:30, 10:30 A. M., *1:30, 2:30 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 12:30, *5:30, 6:30 P. M. Trips marked with star run Sunday only. Excursion Tickets 50 cts.

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks Thursdays
Boats East 99th and East 134th Streets
Extra Attraction—Daily and Sundays
"HERCULES" SLIDE FOR LIFE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—Business man with $1,000 to $1,500 cash to take charge of a general sales and distributing warehouse in New York City; salary and commission should net from $3,000 to $5,000 yearly; first-class references required. Address H. I. Clark, Sec., 271-285 East Madison St., Chicago.

Poultry paper, one of the leaders, can be bought for $6,000; gross business about $20,000, showing good net profit, which can be increased by energetic publisher; write or call promptly. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

A manufacturer and jobber in a business well established, goods in demand and paying good profits, will incorporate. Investigation invited to principals only having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Address Manufacturer., Box 200 Times Downtown.

First-class, complete newspaper and job printing plant; large quantity type, furniture, and stock; gas engine, electric motor; on easy terms; low price. Apply at once to Chas. H. Noxon, Attorney, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Interest offered on first-class important invention to business man willing to finance same; exceptional opportunity for good investment; close investigation invited; principals only. Address Box B 196 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—A man of capacity to join me in marketing a product that is demanded throughout the world; $10,000 required; (no agents.) Van Wagner, 311 Times, Times Square.

$350 spot cash buys large stock of useful articles that hustling salesman can realize $1,500 out of in short time; no fake. Address Necessary, Box 308 Times, Times Square.

I WANT TO BUY A SMALL BUT ESTABLISHED MAIL OFFICE BUSINESS; HAVE FINE OFFICE FACILITIES. P. O. BOX 275, GENEVA, N. Y.

Partner wanted in rich cut-glass manufacturing business; terms reasonable. Apply Schneider Bros., 61 Clymer St., Brooklyn.

Will rent store free to good tenant until he is established. C Box 234 Times Downtown.

HOTELS AND RESTAUR

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND.—A large red setter dog. 48 East 51st St.

LOST.—Miniature of child set in breast-pin, with plain gold rim, on July 4, between Arverne, L. I., and Rockaway Beach. Liberal reward if returned to Room 307, 1,402 Broadway; M. F. Steindler.

LOST—Bank Book No. 944,701 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 5th day of August, 1905, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST.—Fox terrier, Teddy; white body, black and tan even marking on head and mark on left hind leg. Reward if returned to 93 Madison Av.

LOST.—Bank book No. 157,288 of the Harlem Savings Bank. Return to Bridget McErleane, 26 Clinton Place, Mount Vernon; reward given.

LOST.—Umbrella; lily of the valley silver handle, marked J. E. Q. Reward if returned to J. E. Quintero, 1,748 Broadway.

LOST.—$25 reward, return of white bull terrier; brindle ears and brindle spot on back. Lost June 30, from 308 West 75th St.

LOST.—On Washington Heights, Broadway, small bag with silver watch. 513 West 144th St.

LOST.—42d St., near Broadway, white Maltese terrier; reward. Apply 138 W. 42d St.

LOST.—Pocket card case. Reward if returned to J. O. Kline, 104 Wall St., city.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

17TH ST., 59 W.—Large and small rooms; board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, Near Union Square.—Large and small rooms; good table; table board

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 20 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board, transient guests accommodated; references.

26TH ST., 41 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated; table excellent; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished rooms; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood, near Park; references; American.

74TH ST., 105 WEST. Comfortable rooms, suitable for two; running water, excellent table; Summer rate; transients.

90TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large rooms for Summer, transients accommodated.

120, 48 WEST. Desirable rooms, private baths, house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor, table boarders accommodated; references.

122D ST., 125 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; American family; references.

126TH ST., 114 WEST.—Well-furnished medium size room, southern exposure, in handsome private home; references.

222D ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor floor room, with board, $10; other rooms, double or single.

242D ST., 134 WEST.—Good rooms, refined German home; transients, permanents accommodated; station street; references.

247TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, $12 and $14 for two persons, with board.

250TH ST., 56 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park; Summer rates.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

94TH ST., 60 EAST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, elevator, piano; Summer rates; call evenings.

111TH, 229 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, telephone, elevator; $3 up. Winant.

118TH ST., 414 West, Near Columbia.—Exceptionally cool outside rooms; overlooking Morningside Park; convenient Subway; telephone. Root.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Large, light, airy, comfortably furnished room; elevator, telephone; Subway; references. McPhail.

125TH, 14 WEST.—Five large, light, airy rooms; three hall bedrooms; convenient to Subway; back parlor, dentist. Mrs. Almira Hill.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

Cool and attractively clean rooms at 187 Madison Avenue—near 34th Street.—Breakfast optional—location is ideally central. Summer season rates.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; Subway and "L" one block.

LEXINGTON AV., 102, Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 162.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; Subway and "L" stations convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 065, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

HEIGHTS.—54 Cranberry St., near bridge; square room, second floor, to gentlemen; private family.

LAFAYETTE AV., 11.—Nicely furnished large rooms; all improvements; convenient to all cars.

SCHERMERHORN ST., 116.—Second floor large room; also smaller room; running water; near City Hall.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartments; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; fine rooms; elevator, telephones, electricity; cheap; 509 West 112th.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Wanted—One spacious and one or two smaller unfurnished or partly furnished rooms; no small flats; give price, situation, &c., or not considered. Permanent. 201 East 14th St.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

I WANT a lady like young person for company for the Summer; will give board and good home free in the Adirondacks. Apply Mrs. Freeland Jones, Racquette Lake, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER & TYPIST.—EXPERIENCED, CAPABLE, ACCURATE, AND RAPID; PERMANENT POSITION. APPLY N. Y. MILLINERY & SUPPLY CO., 628 BROADWAY.

WANTED—Bright woman, stenographer and Smith typist; must understand general office work and assist on books; permanent place for willing worker. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary and references, Manufacturer, Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their shoe department; permanent positions and good salaries to bright, capable saleswomen. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced saleswomen for their grocery department; permanent positions and good salaries assured. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of thoroughly experienced stenographer; permanent position. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Chorus voices for first-class road company, forty weeks' engagement. Apply Monday, 12 o'clock, Lyric Hall, 6th Av., near 42d St.

WANTED—Thoroughly experienced bookkeeper; good position for competent party. Address, with full particulars, D 201 Times Downtown.

WANTED Siegel Cooper Company require experienced waitresses for their lunchroom. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Experienced waitresses for lunchroom. Apply to lunchroom before 9:30, sixth floor, 14th Street Store.

WANTED—Stenographer; must read notes; long-hand writing and spell correctly. C Box 200 Times Downtown.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY. CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

CIVIL ENGINEER WANTED.—A young man to superintend the improvement of suburban property in the Borough of Queens; must have good references. Address C. M. C., Box 242 Madison Square Post Office.

INDEPENDENCE ASSURED.—Accidents happen! Sickness comes! Need protection! We protect. How! S. U. F. P. Imperial Registration Company, No. 11 Broadway. Live agents wanted everywhere. Call 9 to 5 o'clock.

OPEN POSITIONS.—Clerk, $1,000; bookkeeper, $1,800; credit man, $2,000; estimator, $2,500; manager, $3,000. Call for free list other positions. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

SALESMEN WANTED in every city and town; big demand; big commission. Rodes Sanitary Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WE WANT A MANAGER OF SALESMEN FOR GREAT BRITAIN; HE MUST BE A MAN OF EDUCATION AND CHARACTER, WHO HAS PROVED HIMSELF A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN AND ALSO HAS BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN SELECTING AND TRAINING OTHER SALESMEN, INSPIRING THEM WITH ENTHUSIASM AND KEEPING THEM UP TO A HIGH LEVEL; THE POSITION WILL PAY A FAIR SALARY AT THE BEGINNING, WITH AN INCREASE DEPENDING ON THE GROWTH OF AN ALREADY WELL-ESTABLISHED BUSINESS; IT IS A SPLENDID OPENING FOR AN AMBITIOUS, CAPABLE MAN WHO WISHES TO BUILD HIMSELF INTO A RESPONSIBLE AND PERMANENT POSITION; AN ENGLISH BUSINESS EXPERIENCE WOULD BE AN ADVANTAGE, BUT IS NOT ABSOLUTELY ESSENTIAL. CALL MONDAY, JULY 10, BETWEEN 10 AND 12. THE OSBORNE COMPANY, 31 UNION SQUARE.

WANTED—Office assistant in wholesale establishment; moderate start but good future for first-class man. Give particulars, age, and salary wanted. O., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Competent invoice clerk; one who is rapid writer and accurate at figures; state salary required and references. A. T., Box 107 Times.

WANTED—Boy of neat personal appearance; must write good legible hand and live in city; one having experience in a publisher's or printing office preferred. Address, stating age and references, Camera, Box 320 Times, Time Square.

WANTED—Agent and collector for insurance company writing industrial and ordinary policies, giving sick and accident benefits. Call or write Continental Casualty Company, 277 Broadway, New York, or 99 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—Capable traveling tailoring salesmen to call on agencies and to hold special display sales; furnish references and detailed business experience. Ridgely-Walker Co., wholesale tailors, Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—Experienced furnishing goods salesmen; good opportunity for capable men; state salary wanted and experience. Apply by mail to Mr. M. Witkind, care of Saks & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Artist on figures for half tone and line reproduction, with a knowledge of ladies' or children's fashions preferred. Art Department Buttorick Publishing Co., Spring and Macdougal Sts.

WANTED—Office boy, about 16; must be neat and willing; for office and errands for downtown import and export house. Address in own handwriting, Export, 101 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bricklayers' foreman; must be entirely sober and thoroughly competent as to plans and handling of men; good opportunity for right party. Wood-Just, 219 West 125th St.

WANTED—Two first-class ladies' tailors; one skirt and one coat tailor for A. Katz, 179 Bank St., Burlington, Vt. Inquire I. Shuchonsky, 183 Avenue B, city.

WANTED—Young man; some experience in steel stencil cutting; good opportunity. Box 204 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Window trimmer and show card writer in clothing and furnishings; one who can assist in selling; must be A1. Trimmer, care of Press, Akron, Ohio.

WANTED—Experienced wreckers wrecking World's Fair Buildings, St. Louis; steady work for two years. Chicago House Wrecking Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—Draughtsman, experienced on ornamental iron work, details, and general shop drawings. Wm. H. Jackson Co., 229 West 28th St.

WANTED—Clerks, (bank,) familiar discounts, $75; two clerks, $50 monthly; other positions on file. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square.

WANTED—Bank clerk; young man, as check clerk; one with experience, quick, and correct. Write, giving references, D Box 197 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced elevator operators; permanent positions to steady, capable young men. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Siegel-Cooper Company require experienced bottle washers. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Boy to make himself generally useful. Apply, with references, Enterprise Music Supply Co., 46 West 28th St.

WANTED—Good salesman for wholesale millinery house. Smith & Hermann Co., 155 West 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, middle age, who has held positions of trust, desires employment in similar capacity, or would accept position as companion to elderly woman or as housekeeper or matron; exceptional credentials. K., 197 Bowen St., Providence, R. I.

A REFINED WOMAN, sunny disposition, wishes position where tact, judgment, and patience are necessary; speaks English, French, and German; excellent references. Competent, Box 338 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,465 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Bookkeeper, stenographer, and typewriter; general office experience; competent. S. A., 143 8th Av.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated, refined girl will give services as useful companion, mother's help, for home and small remuneration. 309 West 135th St.

COOK.—A Swedish cook wishes position near the seashore; wages $30; personal references. J., 252 East 48th St.

DAY'S WORK.—Colored woman wishes day's work or washing; taken home; good laundress and cleaner. Walton, 245 West 61st St.

GERMAN WOMAN desires few more customers, by day, mending, darning. M. Schumann, 308 East 46th St.

HAVE YOU A POSITION for me in your office?

I have had several years' experience in charge of a correspondence department and as private secretary; am rapid and accurate in shorthand and typewriting; have a fair knowledge of bookkeeping; understand general office work and can keep your papers in good order. Margaret G., 182 9th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—Colored woman wishes washing out by day or home. Lee, 214 West 64th St., top floor.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Open to an engagement; city or country. H Box 319 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—Young Irish girl, (17,) as nurse; city or country. 142 Lexington Av.; no cards.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references; $15. Excellent. Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 249 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, highest credentials; high school graduate; start $6. Miss C., 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and competent, with reputable house. Substitute, Permanent, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

TRAINED NURSE.—Competent and faithful; highly recommended. 168 East 68d St.

Males.

ADVERTISING MAN of proved ability, agency experience, wants opening for all or part time. Expert, 1,041 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—By experienced bookkeeper thoroughly familiar with all forms of books and accustomed to having full charge of accounts for large houses. Spaulding, 502 Manhattan Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant; 29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER, &c.—Butler, valet, and useful, by highly recommended man; will be found most reliable, handy, honest, sober, &c.; long experience. Competent, Box 107, 617 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—English, age 38; married, no family; 10 years' first-class reference from last employer; thoroughly understands his business in all branches of first-class stable work; no objection to country. Wells, 355 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; understands care fine horses and carriages; age 41; married; 16 years in last place; employer can be seen. Pierce, 153 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Thirty-nine; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; last employer can be seen. Gibson, 154 East 85th St.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes work at anything; is willing and not afraid to make himself useful. Wm. J. Kirwin, 277 Greenwich St.

PRINTER.—Manager; expert in three-color work; cost systems; estimating. Executive Ability, 1,042 Times Harlem.

REAL ESTATE.—Practical and thoroughly competent mechanic wants position with private estate or large real estate office to take full charge of repairs and alterations department; wages moderate; 20 years' experience in jobbing trade. Mechanic, Box 302 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET and BUTLER.—Club or private; understands plain cooking; first-class written and personal city references. Bradly, 244 East 37th St.

YOUNG LAWYER, graduate of University of Virginia, desires position with New York law firm; references furnished. S., 170 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

Plan for Naval Athletic Field.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., July 8.—The officers and seamen of the North Atlantic squadron now at this port are endeavoring to raise funds to purchase a field here where naval athletic events were held on July 4. It is the intention of the officers and seamen to hold the land permanently as a naval athletic field.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Capt. S. H. Elliott, Eleventh Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Des Moines, vice Capt. A. W. Perry, Eleventh Cavalry, relieved.

The following named officers will report Aug. 1 to Major Homer W. Wheeler, Eleventh Cavalry, President of the examining board, at Fort Des Moines for examination for promotion: First Lieut. Leon B. Kromer, Eleventh Cavalry; Second Lieut. C. F. Cox, Eleventh Cavalry.

Capt. A. W. Perry, Eleventh Cavalry, having been found by an army retiring board incapacitated for active service owing to disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service July 7 is announced.

Capt. J. A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, is detailed to enter the class at the Staff College, Fort Leavenworth.

The Navy.

Capt. N. E. Niles is detached from the naval home, Philadelphia, and ordered to command the Maine.

Commander J. M. Bowrie is detached from the Navy Yard at Washington, July 8, and ordered to command the Columbia.

Assistant Surgeon R. L. Sutton is placed on the retired list from June 30.

Professor of Mathematics H. M. Paul is detached from the Bureau of Yards and Docks Aug. 1 to Naval Academy Sept. 1.

Changes in Asiatic fleet: Lieut. N. E. Irwin is detached from command of the Barry to Yokohama Hospital for treatment.

Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan is detached from the Wilmington to the Raleigh, Ensign M. S. Corning is detached from the Monadnock to the Cincinnati, Midshipman E. B. Sherman it detached from the Wilmington to the Monadnock, Paymaster J. Brooks is detached from the Ohio to home via the Solace, First Lieut. J. F. Dyer is detached from Cavite station to the Cincinnati.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Whipple, Worden, Stewart, and Macdonough at Rockland; Illinois at Provincetown; Hannibal at Port Royal, S. C.; Nero at Monte Cristi; Atlanta at Gardiner's Bay; Cæsar at Gibraltar.

Sailed—Thornton from Annapolis for Norfolk; Lawton from Cavite for Guam.

NEW YORK MAN WON ATHLETIC CHAMPIONSHIP

Martin Sheridan Took All-Around Title with New Record.

FIRST IN SEVEN EVENTS

In Annual Athletic Meet at Brookline He Finished 633½ Points Ahead of Nearest Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., July 8.—Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American Athletic Association of New York won the all-around amateur championship of the United States here to-day and broke the American record with 6,820½ points. The previous record, established in 1900, was 6,360½ points, made by Harry Gill of Toronto.

Sheridan outclassed the other competitors, his nearest rival being Ellery Clark, who was 633½ points behind the new champion. A. B. Gunn was third with 6,111 points to his credit; George McK. Hall, fourth, with 5,335 points, and L. E. Allen last with 3,087.

The sports were held on the field of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Brookline, and a large crowd braved the terrific heat until the ten events were finished.

Sheridan won the sixteen-pound shot, pole vault, 120-yard hurdles, throwing fifty-six-pound weight, broad jump, and mile run. He tied Gunn for first place in the running high jump, and was second in the 100-yard dash, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, and half-mile walk. His showing is the most remarkable ever made in a championship meet of this kind.

Ellery Clark, the Boston lawyer, who has twice won the championship, finished first in the 100-yard dash, half-mile walk, and throwing sixteen-pound hammer.

The new champion made his first appearance in an all-round championship meet to-day. Last Summer he won the discus throw at the Olympic games at the St. Louis World's Fair, which was his first important athletic victory.

The American Athletic Association's system of point scoring was used, and the competition was under the management of the Boston Athletic Association.

Summaries:

100-Yard Dash.—First Heat—Won by Clark, Sheridan second, Gunn third. Time—0:10 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Hall, Allen second. Time—0:10 4-5.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by Sheridan, distance 40 feet 1 inch; Gunn second, distance 39 feet 9 inches; Hall third, distance 35 feet 11¼ inches.

Running High Jump.—Sheridan and Gunn tied at 5 feet 6 inches; Allen second, 5 feet 5 inches; Clark and Hall tied for fourth at 5 feet 3 inches.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Sheridan, Gunn second, Allen third, Clark fourth, Hall fifth. Time—5:37 4-5.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by Clark, distance 130 feet 5 inches; Sheridan second, distance 112 feet 2½ inches; Gunn third, distance 109 feet 3 inches; Hall fourth, distance 107 feet 4½ inches; Allen fifth, distance 69 feet 5 inches.

120-Yard Hurdle.—Won by Sheridan, Clark second, Gunn third. Time—0:17 1-5. Second Heat—Won by Hall, Allen second. Time—0:18 3-5.

Pole Vault.—Hall and Sheridan tied at 10 feet 6 inches; Gunn and Allen tied for third at 9 feet 10½ inches; Clark fifth, height 9 feet 4 inches.

Throwing 56-Pound Weight.—Won by Sheridan, distance 27 feet 1 inch; Clark second, distance 25 feet 5½ inches; Gunn third, distance 22 feet 11 inches; Hall fourth, distance 21.31 feet; Allen fifth, distance 20 feet.

Half-Mile Walk.—Won by Clark; Sheridan second, Gunn third, Hall fourth, and Allen fifth. Time—3:48.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by Sheridan, distance, 20.01½; Hall second, 19.08½; Clark third, 19.05; Gunn fourth, 19.01, and Allen fifth, 19.

The points scored by the different contestants were as follows:

	Points.		Points.
Sheridan	6,820½	Hall	5,335½
Clark	6,181	Allen	3,978
Gunn	6,111		

MAY SAVE THE PURITAN.

Sentimentalists Request Metal Dealers to Hold Her for Purchaser.

O'Connor Brothers of Boston, who bought the old cup defender Puritan from C. H. W. Foster, have received so many letters regretting the breaking up of the historic boat that they have agreed to hold her for a time for a possible purchaser. As she is sound in every respect, it is possible she may escape the fate announced for her for a time.

There are few cup yachts in service to-day, and these are rapidly passing away. The Cambria, Livonia, Magic, Sappho, Mischief, Genesta, Atalanta, and Countess of Dufferin have all outlived their usefulness. The Galatea and Thistle are still afloat. The Valkyrie II. was sunk in collision several years ago, while the Valkyrie III. has been broken up. So has Defender.

The Vigilant, Puritan, Mayflower, Volunteer, Columbia, Constitution, and Reliance remain of the defenders. The Shamrock II. has been broken up, while Shamrock III. is in Brooklyn.

GOOD TOBACCO FOR EAST SIDE

Residents There Will Not Be Satisfied with Cheap Cigars.

"You can't ever judge the quality of the trade you are likely to get by the neighborhood," said one of the largest cigar sellers in the city the other day. "I have just had the surprise of my life. I have been keeping store on Broadway for a good many years, and a few weeks ago I was persuaded to open a store on Avenue C. People told me that there was money to be made there, and I made up my mind to try to get some of it. Well, I stocked the store with cheap cigars. Not one in the store was worth more than 5 cents, and cheap chewing and smoking tobacco made up the rest of the stock. The first week the store didn't pay clerk hire. The second week was no better, and I began to wonder what was the matter. The situation was a good one, and there seemed to be a fair stream of people coming into the store, but somehow they didn't come back.

"Finally my clerk solved the problem. 'Say, boss,' he said to me one day, 'our stock isn't good enough for these people. They are asking for 10 and 15 cent cigars, and they go away mad when they don't get them.'

"Well, I laughed at the idea of 15 cent cigars on Avenue C, but I sent a few down from the Broadway store and the day after they arrived I had a call for more. I sent a few more boxes, and the next morning my clerk was at the Broadway place at opening time with a demand for a stock of high-priced cigars. He got them, and that week the store paid expenses, and the next week it made a profit. Now it is almost as good as the Broadway store.

"The fact is that Avenue C likes a good cigar just as well as Broadway. There are lots of well-paid workmen over there, and there are lots of factories with well-to-do owners and managers and foremen there. Then the customers come over to the factory and the boss takes them out for a cigar and of course he wants a good one. I am thinking of fitting up the Avenue C store in Broadway style and starting a few more over that way."

HIGH PRICES FOR BOOKS.

Single Volume of Caxton Imprint Brings $1,400.

Attention has been directed afresh to the excessively high prices obtained for Caxton imprints whenever those book rarities appear in the auction room by the payment of $1,400 for an imperfect copy of a very scarce specimen. This was the highest price obtained for a single book, although some manuscripts went higher in the sale of the final part of the late Bishop John F. Hurst's library. It was a notable event in the book world, not alone on account of the price, but because it was the first time in nine years that a Caxton has been available in the auction room in this country. This former Caxton was in the Henry F. Sewall library, which was sold in 1886. It was a copy of the Chronicle of England, lacking a number of leaves, printed in 1480. It was bought for $500 and is now in the library of Arthur G. Leonard of Chicago.

The finest Caxton owned by Bishop Hurst was a large paper copy of the Polycronycon, printed in 1482, and contained 301 perfect leaves. It was undoubtedly the finest Caxton ever offered at auction in this country. This, with two other more imperfect copies, were all purchased by George D. Smith, the old book dealer, of New Street. He paid $1,400 for the finest copy, and since the sale has been offered $1,700 for it. Mr. Smith expects to get somewhat over $2,000 for the volume.

It may not be generally known that America possesses one unique copy of a Caxton imprint, the only one of two copies known to be in existence, and that the only perfect copy. This rarity is owned by Robert Hoe, who, while not possessing so many Caxtons as J. Pierpont Morgan, has the finest and most perfect collection in this country. This unique copy is the King Arthur book. It has had an interesting history. Originally in the great Harleian library, so far as its career can be traced, it was sold in 1748, and is said to have been priced at a few shillings by a London book dealer. Bryan Fairfax bought it, and later it was sold to Francis Child, a banker. It then passed to the famous Earl of Jersey's library, until the Earl of Jersey, in 1885, being in need of money for racing purposes, sold his matchless copy, and it was purchased by Miss Abby E. Hanscomb of Brooklyn, later Mrs. Nathan Quincy Pope. She paid £1,950 for it, and in 1896, after the sale of her entire library at private sale, Mr. Hoe secured the treasure. The only other copy known is in the Spenser library in England. This lacks ten leaves, which have been inserted in fac simile.

Mr. Hoe also has the finest copy known of Gower's Confessio, printed by Caxton in 1483, which was also in Mrs. Pope's library, and which she secured from the Jersey sale for £810. His copy of the Polyeronycon was, until Mr. Morgan secured a perfect copy, the finest in this country. Mr. Hoe secured his in 1888 for $6,750. It lacks but two leaves of being perfect. Another remarkable Caxton in the Hoe library is a slightly imperfect copy of the Canterbury Tales, printed in 1478. This was purchased in London in 1896 for the exceedingly high price of £1,320, but a higher price than this has been paid by J. Pierpont Morgan for his magnificent copy of Caxton's Royal Book. Mr. Morgan secured this about four years ago in London for £1,550. It is a perfect copy, and one year later a perfect copy brought £2,225, or over $11,000 in American money, a stupendous price even for an excessively rare book. Only three other perfect copies are known, all being in England, the Cambridge library having two. Mr. Morgan's perfect copy of the Polycronycon was obtained about ten years ago for $6,500. Mr. Morgan has in all over thirty handsome Caxtons, the largest number in any American library, and exceeding in number most of the celebrated collections abroad except the British Museum.

Henry W. Poor, the banker, of this city, possesses a few fine Caxtons, one being a perfect copy. E. Dwight Church of Brooklyn and George C. Thomas of Philadelphia have some nice Caxtons. The Columbia University library has one, a copy of the rare volume entitled "The Fayts and Arms of Chivalry," printed in 1489. This was originally owned by the late S. Whitney Phoenix.

The Lenox Library has three or four handsome copies. The first Caxton bought by James Lenox, and one of the earliest to come to this country, was secured by the founder of the library bearing his name in 1854. It is the "Jason" Caxton, and cost Mr. Lenox about $500. Later he secured the "Caton" for $400, this being one of eight perfect copies. His next addition was the curious "Game and Play of Chess, Moralized." In 1874 Mr. Lenox paid the great London book dealer Quaritch over $3,000 for a perfect copy of "The Book Which the Knight of the Tower Made." Only four perfect copies are known, and two of them are in the British Museum.

All of these magnificent collections of Caxtons have been brought to the United States practically within the last fifty years. About fifty years ago the only early English book here was one of the rare Wynkin de Worde books, the successor of Caxton, and previously his assistant, and who used the Caxton mark. This book was printed in 1533.

BROOKLYN "AN AWFUL PLACE"

Washington Woman Found Saloons and Merry-Go-Rounds There.

Brooklyn is not a town that has achieved much reputation as a frightfully fast and wildly wicked place, but there is one Washington woman who shudders when she thinks of it. She met a Brooklyn woman the other day, and when she learned of that Brooklyn origin she looked at her new friend as if not quite sure that she ought not to break off the acquaintance. Then she looked at the Brooklyn woman's young son and seemed surprised to note that he did not seem very tough.

"Why, Brooklyn is an awful place," she said. "My husband and I were in New York last year seeing the sights, and Manhattan wasn't a bad place, but Brooklyn—! Why, it was terrible!"

"Brooklyn hasn't that reputation," said the Brooklyn woman.

"Oh, it must have. And what a place to bring up a child! How could you ever think of bringing up your boy there? Why, I wouldnt let a child of mine get his education there.

"My husband and I took a car to Brooklyn and rode as far as it was going, and then got out. We got into a little narrow street, where there were no sidewalks and no residences. On both sides of the streets were saloons, concert halls, frankfurter stands, and merry-go-rounds. You couldn't look in any direction without seeing people sitting at tables drinking. The noise was deafening and the air poisoned by the frankfurters and things, and the street was only a few feet wide.

"We inquired, and found it was in that part of Brooklyn called Coney Island, and the street we were on was called the Bowery. I suppose that people who are grown up may live there without being contaminated by the atmosphere, but think what a place to bring up your children!"

MINEOLA FIRST HOME, BUT YANKEE PROTESTS

Big Sloops Foul Each Other and Both Claim Right of Way.

PHRYNE BEATS 30-FOOTERS

Harry Maxwell's Boat Scores Her Fifth Victory at Glen Cove in Light Wind—Oriole's Good Race.

The unfavorable weather conditions that have obtained for the last five regattas held on the Sound continued yesterday for the New York Yacht Club's events. The yachts that started—there were thirty-six of them—had barely steerage way at times over the course, running into soft spots again and again. The seventies raced with Yankee and Mineola on the line, and finished as they had at Oyster Bay, with protest flags flying and the result in doubt. Mineola was first home, with 1 minute and 36 seconds advantage, but whether she will be declared the winner or not depends on the Regatta Committee's hearing of the protests to-morrow.

Though scheduled for a noon start, it was an hour later when the schooners were sent away. F. B. Ford's Katrina led the Latona, owned by Dr. E. C. Enos, over the line. They started on an easy reach to Woolsey's Reef, thence to reach to Parsonage Point, and then to beat home to the Glen Cove starting line. The total distance was 19½ miles.

The big sloops sailed the same course. Crossing the line, they had a luffing match, going far off their course toward the Mattinicock Point. Yankee spread balloon jib topsail, but Mineola set her reaching jib. Mineola had the windward position, but there was little to choose between them. As they made down the Sound they were so close together that they appeared like one schooner from a distance. So they remained unt'l Captain's Island, where Capt. Charley Barr tried to force Yankee over against the Long Island shore and the bump came that caused both to protest.

As Yankee tried to luff back to escape the inshore position, Mineola's boom struck her ballooner. Instantly the protest flag was raised by Maxwell, and an answering flag was sent up on Mineola. The Yankee lost a full three minutes' distance in the manoeuvre, and with this lead Mineola proceeded over the course. Shortly after she paid for her advantage by meeting a tow of barges and having to break tacks too soon. She passed out of the breeze into a soft spot, and the Yankee came up on her fast. But Barr extricated himself with some of his lead remaining and came home across the line 1 minute and 36 seconds to the good.

The New York thirties, sailing a fourteen-mile course, made better time than the 33-footers. Phryne won her fifth victory and the cup offered by Commodore Bourne. Lyman Delano's Oriole, which made her first start, after sailing a fine race, finished second. The summary:

SCHOONERS.

Start, 12:55 P. M. Course, 19½ Miles.

	Start.	Finish.	Elap'd Time.	Correc'd Time.
Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	
Katrina	12:55:20	4:00:03	3:04:43	2:58:31
Latona	12:55:59	4:19:24	3:23:25	3:23:25

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:05 P. M. Course, 19½ Miles.

Mineola	1:02:00	3:46:39	2:44:39
Yankee	1:02:00	3:48:15	2:46:15

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:05 P. M. Course, 14 Miles.

Mimosa III.	2:44:29	2:39:29	2:35:43
Spasm	3:45:23	2:40:23	2:40:23

SLOOPS—ONE-DESIGN THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 1:10 P. M. Course, 14 Miles.

Alera	3:47:31	2:37:31	....
Ibis	3:52:15	2:42:15	....
Altair	3:51:13	2:41:13	....
Maid of Moudon	3:56:49	2:46:49	....
Pintail	3:53:12	2:43:12	....
Dahinda	3:51:04	2:41:04	....
Adelaide II.	3:50:09	2:40:09	....
Linnet	3:51:14	2:41:14	....
Oriole	3:42:49	2:32:48	....
Neola II.	3:45:58	2:35:58	....
Minx	3:45:38	2:37:38	....
Cara Mia	3:48:56	2:38:56	....
Banzai	3:43:34	2:33:34	....
Nautilus	3:49:34	2:39:34	....
Phryne	3:41:55	2:31:55	....

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 1:15 P. M. Course, 14 Miles.

Circe	4:10:13	2:55:13	....
Busy Bee	4:11:18	2:56:18	....
Cricket	4:07:19	2:52:59	....
Bana	4:09:10	2:54:10	....

Winners—Katrina, Mineola, Mimosa III., Phryne, and Cricket.

WOMEN SAIL RACING YACHTS.

Annual Ladies' Day of Seawanhaka-Corinthians at Oyster Bay.

The annual ladies' day of the Seawanhaka-Corinthians at Oyster Bay developed but one race. The fifteen-footers, steered by ladies, raced, and Mrs. G. C. Mackenzie, sailing W. G. Wetmore's Sabrina, won, with Miss Cicely Sheldon, sailing D. P. Wicks's Grilse, second, and Miss Agnes Landon, sailing F. L. Landon's Imp, third. The Nike, Victor I. Cumnock's thirty-three-footer, appeared at the line, sailed by Mrs. Cumnock, but as no others of her class appeared she scored

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

Part Three
First Magazine Section

The Rivalry of the Sexes in Literature

Is Woman Crowding Out Man from the Field of Fiction?



Josephine Daskam,
Author of
"Memoirs of a Baby"



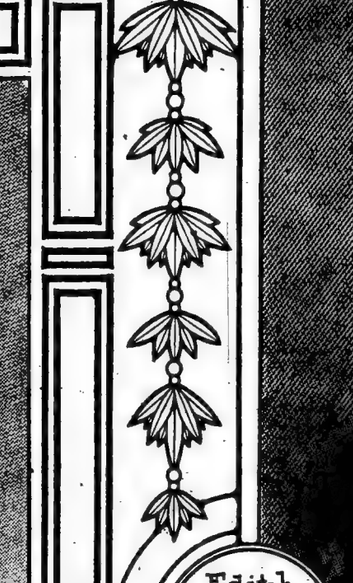
Ruth McEnery Stuart,
Author of
"The Second Wooing of Salina Sue"



Ida M. Tarbell,
Author of "The History of the Standard Oil Company."



Edith Wharton,
Author of
"The House of Mirth"



Katherine Cecil Thurston, Author of "The Masquerader."



Miss Elizabeth Robins, Author of "A Dark Lantern"



Mrs. Humphry Ward.



Frances Hodgson Burnett,
Author of
"The Closed Door."

Myra Kelley,
Author of
"Little Citizens."

An Interesting Symposium of American Publishers--Their Replies to a Question That Has of Late Been Forced to the Fore--Wide Diversity of Opinion Shown Among Those Who Supply the Public with Their Intellectual Food.

ARE women displacing men in literature? This question, suggested by the notable number of women represented in the popular literature of the day, is here answered by several leading publishers of the country.

During the publishing season just ended probably more women have appeared as popular authors than men, while among the notable authors of what are known as best-selling books a year ago were Winston Churchill, Mary Johnston, Ellen Glasgow, Stewart Edward White, Miriam Michelson, Hallie Erminie Rives, Katherine C. Thurston, Henry Harland, David Graham Phillips, Thomas Dixon, Elizabeth Miller, and Josephine Daskam—seven women and five men. This of course does not include other branches of literature such as history, biography, and political and social studies.

During the past publishing year 1,540 novels, in a total of approximately 8,200 books, were issued in this country. Nearly 9,000 British publications were recorded, while in Germany the number exceeded 27,000. France had a total of some 12,180 volumes, and Japan fell several thousand short of its 21,275 volumes issued in 1899, when Russia was accredited with 16,980 volumes. The total book publications of the world approximate 150,000 annually, while the Secretary of the International Bibliographic Institute estimates that 12,913,000 volumes have been published since printing was invented.

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Views of Col. George Harvey of Harper & Brothers.

"Women have only just begun," declared Col. George Harvey. "One of the problems of the near future, so near that it is in reality already at hand, is the readjustment of conditions between man and the so-called independent woman. A man is born, is trained, and has the hereditary impulse strong within him to believe himself the mental superior of the woman. He may not say so, but he thinks it, and if he denies it he is not telling the truth. He is not superior in reality, but that does not alter his point of view.

"Nine-tenths of the good fiction to-day is written by women. As a short-story writer, woman practically has the field to herself. The short story might be defined as a human atom, requiring special qualities for its perfection. These qualities, the cultured woman of to-day possesses. If I were asked off-hand to name some men who were good short-story writers, my list would be limited to three, while I can think of many women.

"When it comes to the acceptance or the refusal of a story, there is no question of sex; there is no favor shown to woman; she stands on her merits as a writer; it is a matter of pure mentality, and when she proves herself superior it is because she is superior. It is a field where there has always been a great deal of competition, but it looks now as if the women were practically driving men away from it.

"As for endurance, the physical—masculine—and the mental are pretty closely allied. So, when it comes to a career where the physical and mental are equally necessary, the woman of to-day is not far behind. Her athletic training and her college course have fitted her for rigorous demands. The problem that men and women have to work out, the mentality of woman, her increasing independence and increased opportunities, will come from the readjustment of the masculine point of view, his acknowledgment that they stand on the same plane mentally, and on the woman's side from her grasping the fact that it is time she stopped dividing herself into class sexes, part of her to demand all the prerogatives of the weak, the gentle courtesies of life that men never show to each other, and the other part demanding that she be allowed to compete fairly, openly, without fear or favor. This readjustment has already begun. It began years ago, but it is by no means completed. When it is perfected there will be no more question of sex in other careers than there is in literature.

"The male tendency to-day, be it added, is toward the commercial. He wants to be a money maker, not a maker of books. The ruling force of the day is commercialism, and he is subject to it. He is burning himself up in the devouring flame of ambition. But that cannot last. There is a time coming when he will turn his attention to other matters—when he will have acquired all the wealth he wants or knows what to do with.

"It is then that men will more generally return to literature with renewed aspirations as well as experience—art perhaps, for the sake of art."

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Richard Watson Gilder of The Century Company.

"Are women gaining on men in literature? This depends upon what length of time the question should cover, whether a century, for instance, or a quarter of a century," said Richard Watson Gilder. "Ever since I have been connected with magazine editing—that is, since 1869—women have been an important factor in the making of periodical literature.

"I remember that Dr. Holland and I discussed once the advisability of inviting one of our women contributors to write a whole number of the magazine. She (H. H.) could have easily done so. She could have written stories, poems, travel articles, editorials and all, though I am not quite sure that the humorous department would have been as spontaneous and successful as the rest of the number. Emma Lazarus could well-nigh have done the same.

"Whether or not women are gaining on men, as the question may be put, I think it would take a statistical inquiry definitely to answer. But certainly the importance of the work done by women in the periodical world is very great, in the writing of serial fiction, short stories and sketches, and poems, as well as in the field of illustration.

"I find great variety in the work of women contributors—the same variety as in that of men. Some of it is romantic, humorous, poetical, and some of it purely logical, accurate, clean cut. Very little of it—that is, of that which gets to be published—seems to me to have the conventional, expected traits of softness and ultra romanticism."

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Frank Dodd of Dodd, Mead & Co.

"If we compare the women who are writing to-day with those who were writing thirty or fifty years ago, do we find any such names as those of the Brontës, George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, or George Sand?" queried Frank Dodd.

"It cannot be gainsaid that a great deal of our modern story—particulary short story—writing is being done by women, and they are doing it well. But, on the other hand, the very best literary work of the day continues, as in the past, to be the work of men, in the main. Reference might be made to Miss Marie Corelli as a woman writer who reaches an immense audience, who strikes a popular note by appealing to a wide range of readers on both sides of the globe.

"Women excel men in many respects when it comes to dissecting emotions and in keenly analyzing society. They are doing work in literature which perhaps marks a period of transition—work that would be missed were it not being done. But it is still men who are painting life on the broader canvases, notwithstanding what any publisher, fortunate enough to have two or three or more successful women writers on his list, may say to the contrary. I think there is plenty of room for both sexes in literature, and there is really no occasion for rivalry on the part of either one. Literature is not a question of sex, just as genius is not."

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Walter H. Page of Doubleday, Page & Co.

"There is no question but that more women are engaged in literary work today than a generation or more ago; but there are more men also," said Walter H. Page. "To say that the percentage of increase, both numerically and in the quality of work, is in favor of women would be to suppose something beyond my power and means of judging.

"Modern social conditions have undoubtedly favored womankind in so far as her mental training in colleges and also in the broader school of life is concerned. She is perhaps afforded a clearer insight into the springs of activity and thought—a glimpse into other vistas than were open to her once on a time. But as for saying that she is displacing or gaining on men in literary work, I am unable to answer.

"As a matter of fact, does it really make any difference whether men or women are doing the best artistic or literary work? Good literature—who cares whether it comes from men or from women? The more from both the better. Oftentimes nowadays we hear critics say that they can readily detect the sex of an author by reading a book or short story. In my opinion that is less ofter true than the critics imagine. Whatever others may be able to do, I can't make such a distinction in good work. Not long ago it came within my province to pass judgment on a large number of short stories submitted in open competition. No names were affixed to the stories at the time of reading, and I am frank to admit that in a majority of cases where I fancied a man or a woman had written a story my guess was wrong.

"Literature is the creation of individuals rather than of any class or sex, and a great novel is just as apt to be written by one as the other. A great many women to-day are doing good work in nearly all branches of literature. While they are more frequently represented in emotional work—fiction—we have on our list a few women who have done extraordinary work in what may be called nature studies. Other women, such as Ellen Glasgow, Mary E. Wilkins-Freeman, Helen Keller, Eleanor Hoyt, Jeannette Gilder, Carolyn Wells, and Marie Van Vorst, are writing most acceptable fiction. But to try to make a qualitative measure by sex—that's a hard and profitless task."

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The Scribners.

"Are women displacing men in literature? No," remarked a prominent editor for the Scribners. "It is true that more women are writing to-day than perhaps ever before in literary history. It might be granted that the relative increase in the number of women has exceeded that of men. But glance over the field. Are women contributing as much as men to what might be classified as the more permanent literature of the day and age?

"As a matter of fact women readers are exercising a greater influence than women writers, despite the fact that, among the latter, are such remarkable authors as Edith Wharton and a few others of very high rank. As entertainers—as experts in emotional analysis—women are rapidly winning their spurs, so to say. But when we get outside of pure fiction their numbers begin to dwindle somewhat.

"One need not search far to find a reason for the great and growing number of women writers. As yet comparatively few other branches of endeavor are open to them. As an occupation there is none quite so congenial as that of letters, in so far as it affords a seclusion that few, if any, others do, outside of the arts. Yet when we glance over the great names—the greatest names—in music, painting, and sculpture are there any women represented? This is by no means to their discredit, for they are doing work in all of the arts that perhaps only misses being great—and there are strong indications that the future may see women ranking with men in every art, no matter how high it be. But there is nothing to indicate that either the American or the European woman is displacing, or even gaining on, the other sex as maker of the best and most permanent literature."

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Robert McClure of McClure, Phillips & Co.

"I have never thought of women as being differentiated from men in the field of authorship," said Robert McClure, "and hence, I fear, am not ready to discuss the matter loosely. But, on thinking it over, it is of course apparent that the number of women represented in contemporary literature compares very favorably with the quota of men.

"In fact, unless one carefully studies the past, goes back fifty years or more, it is impossible to arrive at any reasonable conclusion. But it does appear that our women writers of to-day are, some of them, displaying power of analysis of a very high, if not new, order. On the other hand, we have women who are doing excellent work outside of analytical fiction. Miss Tarbell is of this class, for example, a class that is proving an extraordinary ability to grapple with and master practical problems of industry and finance.

"So far as one can say upon a mere cursory examination, there are perhaps as many women writing good fiction to-day as there are men, but as for saying that women are displacing men—well, there is no reliable means of judging. Offhand, it would seem that men and women are doing equally creditable work in every branch of literature except possibly history. No publisher, to my knowledge, takes the sex question into consideration in weighing the worth of a manuscript. Men and women have equal chances—absolutely equal."

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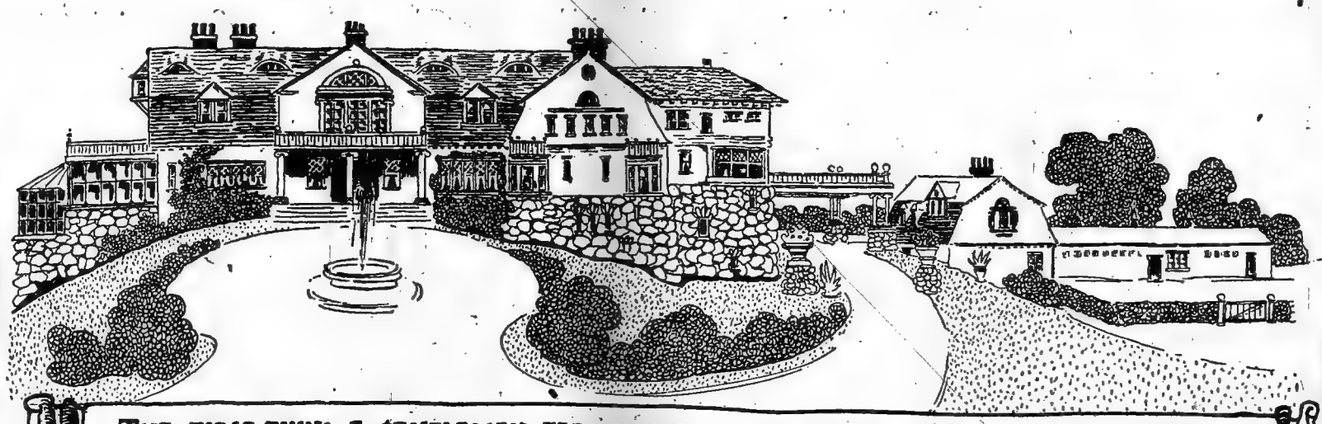
Rutger Jewett of The John Lane Company.

"Supplementing? Yes. Supplanting? No—if we can argue for the future from the

(Continued on Following Page.)

The "Gentleman-Farmer" Fad and Some of Its Devotees





THE FIRST THING A GENTLEMAN FARMER DOES IS TO BUILD A VERY COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE



TALKING ABOUT CROPS AT THE CLUB



SOME PIGS ARE BORN LUCKY



BEATS THE OLD SOIL FARMER AT HIS OWN GAME

Well-Known Young Bachelors in New York Society Who Have Gone In for Rural Delights--Softening the Asperities of Agricultural Life.

WHEN an unmarried man of position or fortune, or both, wishes to intrench himself in some retreat safe from Cupid's arrows, he takes to the life bucolic and becomes a farmer. He prefers to heed the advice of Virgil, and sits on his porch under his own vine and fig tree, perhaps with a jug of wine and the traditional loaf of bread, but without the other being, and watches the corn grow, the potato vines wander through the fields, and the frisky colts and placid Alderneys and Jerseys and prize stock of all kinds in the pastures beyond.

If you should look into the Meadow Brook or the Knickerbocker or the Union Club in the late Springtime you would hear as much talk about crops and weather and planting and plowing as you would about polo and yachting, coaching and racing. The gentleman farmer is the latest fad, and it has reached a considerable vogue in a very short time. A few years ago young couples and young women and a few men who had estates in the country, or who lived in the suburbs, went extensively into mushroom and violet raising, with squabs as a side line. Now in Winter mushrooms are a drug on the market, and violets have become common, and, except in Horse Show week, do not command the old prices. But there is always a market for poultry and eggs and pigs and sheep and dairy products as well as for early and choice fruits and vegetables.

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One by one certain young men of the fashionable and wealthy set have gone into farming of various kinds, and many have combined it with horse breeding and fine stock raising. The taste has run to sheep, cattle, and pigs as well as chickens and poultry of all kinds, and, secondly, to vegetables and small fruits. The leading grocers and commission merchants purchase much of the produce, and little of it as yet comes to market in the individual name of the gentleman farmer. The old-style tiller of the soil, especially on Long Island, is busy these days disposing of property to the best advantage, and in a few years, if the fad continues, all the truck gardening will be done by society men, and there will be no rural element to supply the picturesque element in suburban districts.

One of the first things a gentleman farmer does is to build a very comfortable residence, and to give week-end parties, beginning with a rousing housewarming. These entertainments have been red-letter episodes in the history of social events in the vicinity of New York recently, and the question is now: "Who next?" One of the pioneer bachelors to adopt farming as a pastime was Louis Keller, the Secretary of the Baltusrol Club. He is a young bachelor, and inherited a large tract of land near Short Hills, to which he has added from time to time. Part of his property was sold to the Baltusrol Club. Some seasons ago there was only a plain farmhouse on the place, and Mr. Keller used to give delightful house parties in the early Spring and Summer.

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The Baltusrol Club to-day is like its rival, the Tuxedo, one of the few private resorts near New York where there are combined the comforts of a hotel and the exclusiveness of a club. One of Mr. Keller's hobbies on his farm near the club is the importing of fine sheep and the raising and breeding of them, and, like James J. Van Alen and Whitelaw Reid, he allows the flocks to graze on the lawns.

James Hazen Hyde has one of the most extensive properties on Long Island. He so far has devoted the produce of the estate to home consumption. His special pride is in his horses and stable, but he has large flocks of sheep and much fancy stock, some of which at times finds its way into the market. But as yet Mr. Hyde can hardly be called a farmer. His estate is not in a farming or agricultural district, but he makes his own forage, and it is self-supporting.

On Long Island few are better known than is Henry Rogers Winthrop, who has been somewhat in the public eye recently as one of the high salaried young men of the Equitable Life. Mr. Winthrop went extensively into farming about five years ago. His farm and residence are on Long Island, and the housewarming which took place there some time ago was one of the most notable suburban entertainments of the year. All his friends brought gifts, and these were mostly of live stock, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt carrying with them quite an assortment, including a pig and chickens.

Mr. Winthrop has not been very long a farmer, but he is to raise blooded stock of all kinds for the market and he has a penchant for fancy fowl. He is one of the most popular bachelors in society. He is a little over thirty, belongs to the same military company as Alfred Vanderbilt and Capt. Dyer, and is an officer. He is the son of the late Buchanan Winthrop. The Winthrops lived for years on Fifth Avenue, near the Knickerbocker Club. Buchanan Winthrop died a few years ago. His wife was a Miss Townsend and a sister of Miss Amy Townsend and Mrs. George Bend. Mrs. Winthrop and her daughter, Miss Marie Winthrop, go a great deal in society.

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Robert Dudley Winthrop has a large farm near that of his cousin. He is the son of Mrs. Robert Winthrop, and his brother, Beekman Winthrop, is Governor of Porto Rico. His sister, Miss Albertina Winthrop, is married to a European diplomat.

At Jericho is Van Courtlandt Farm, the property of one of the wealthiest young bachelors in New York, Monson Morris. Mr. Morris, on his father's side, is a descendant of the Van Courtlandt and Morris families, historic houses. He inherits much of his wealth from the late Judge Monson, who was the first President of the Knickerbocker Club and who was his uncle. Mr. Morris has gone into stock farming—fancy sheep, cattle, pigs, as well as cows and horses. The truck part of the farm is used to supply the table. The crops go for home consumption, and that which is left over is sold. It was at Van Courtlandt Farm, last year, that Miss Morris, a sister of Monson Morris, married Nelson Burr. The Jericho section is famous for its fruit and for cider. Mr. Morris has had frequent exhibits at all the county fairs and is considered an authority on advanced methods of farming with the most modern appliances.

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A small farm is that of Rawlins Cottenet, who, although not a wealthy man, is one of the eligibles in society. He is a nephew of Mrs. William Schermerhorn, and is related to many of the oldest New York families. Some years ago Mr. Cottenet opened a flower shop in New York, supplying it from his greenhouses and conservatories. He did excellently well and then retired, selling out the business. He was much interested in the cultivation of roses and violets, but his farm also yields produce of a less aesthetic character.

Robert L. Cutting, who may be now classed as a bachelor, since his divorce from Minnie Seligman, the actress, is one of the most recent additions to the ranks of the bachelor farmers of Long Island. He has a small place, which has been for some time the scene of much hospitality. Mr. Cutting goes in for stock and poultry. He is a son of the late Robert L. Cutting, and his mother was a Miss Moale of Baltimore, a sister of Mrs. I. Townsend Burden. When in New York he has made his home with the Burdens. He is a lawyer, and for a part of his married life was on the stage. At present, however, his tastes are bucolic.

Bourke Cockran is a widower, and he has gone into stock farming on his place at Sands Point. He is abroad just at present on his way to the Philippines, and has leased his country seat for a year.

William L. Stowe, who built a magnificent Italian villa on his Long Island estate, went in for farming on an expensive scale. His place was stocked with valuable and rare breeds of cattle and fancy lines of poultry. After his failure the place was leased to Mortimer Schiff.

Sydney Paget has a small place, but it is chiefly devoted to horse raising and the requirements of his stable. Ralph Ellis has also a country box where he lives during the hunting season, and Jimmy Appleton and Harry Bull shared another suburban estate as bachelor hosts until last Autumn. Mr. Bull was married to Miss Livingston and went abroad.

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One of the best known of all the bachelor farmers near Westbury is Samuel Willets. He is a member of the Quaker family which for years have lived on Long Island and in Westchester. Quaker Ridge in the latter county gets its name from the settlements of Friends who lived there even before the Revolution. The different Willets farms on Long Island have been models of thrift, and they have reaped for their owners large fortunes.

The present generation is interested in sport, and Mr. Willets, besides his prize cattle and poultry, his vegetables and flowers, has also a number of thoroughbred horses. Howard Willets, over in Westchester, has also one of the largest and most modern of the model farms in that section.

Farming has been a fad at Newport since the days when the late Ward McAllister made it a very paying investment. Rhode Island is a paradise for farmers, and besides the opportunities for raising stock and cattle of all kinds there is an excellent market for vegetables and small fruits. The trouble with Newport has been more or less its local markets. The prices are extremely high for produce of all kinds. Many of the cottagers were forced to have their household needs, including meats and vegetables and fruits, shipped in cold storage from New York and Boston. Others relied on certain farmers' wagons which came twice a week into Newport and from which fresh garden stuff, eggs, and poultry were sold in a primitive manner.

In the days when the Calvin Brices entertained at Newport—and they were most lavish in everything—Thomas Beatty, private secretary of the late Senator Brice, would take a buggy and go out into the country foraging for food. Mr. McAllister was enabled to supply some of his friends and also help out the caterers. He gave a yearly picnic at his farm, and it was an excellent advertisement for it. At present, besides the two farms belonging to the Vanderbilt boys and that of Reginald Norman, all of which are devoted only to stock raising and produce for home consumption, the only other very large farmer is Louis Bruguiere of California, a young bachelor, who has recently settled at Newport. Mr. Bruguiere has purchased a large tract of land near the Vanderbilt farms, where he is to build a house and go in for truck and other farming.

Near Goshen Robert L. Gerry, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry, has purchased a number of acres and has been breeding horses and fine cattle and making his country home the headquarters of the hunt in that vicinity. Mr. Gerry has his private pack. He spends most of the Summer on his farm, going to Newport for a very short time and once in a while taking a brief trip to Europe. Mr. Gerry is very conspicuous at all large social gatherings, is a partner with Alfred G. Vanderbilt in his coaching ventures, is one of the leading spirits of the Coaching Club, and with his brother, Peter Goelet Gerry, and his two sisters, now unmarried, he will inherit a very handsome fortune.

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It has been hinted that Mr. Gerry's bachelorhood will not be of long duration. He finds another attraction down Goshen way besides the farm and the hunt. Mr. Gerry's estate almost adjoins that of E. H. Harriman, whose young daughters are among the notable débutantes of the past two years.

And now it is rumored that James Henry Smith is going in for farming and horse breeding on the most extensive scale. For some months he has been buying up acre after acre of wild land in the district where are the Harrimans and Robert L. Gerry. He will here establish a stock farm as well as a shooting demesne, patterned after the great estates in England.

For years many of the wealthy families, including the Rutherfurds, the Lorillards, and the Mortons and Havemeyers, have supplied eggs to the New York market, as well as butter and the more expensive grades of vegetables and fruits. All over town there are shops which are devoted to the sale of such products. But until recently the younger generation, particularly the unmarried men, devoted their energies to acquiring stables and racing studs.

But the general farming mania is spreading all over the country. Ralph Preston, the wealthy Cincinnati bachelor farms at Aiken, and all through the South Northern men, especially New Yorkers, have bought land for the purpose of going into the raising of fruits and vegetables. Of late the vicinity of Katonah has been a favorite locality. Here the young Livermores have located. The Grace boys are keeping up the general farming and horse breeding and raising traditions of their Great Neck estate.

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Gould Brokaw has gone into farming as well as into racing, and the acquisition of a string of horses at his place in the same vicinity. Bertie Randolph and his sister, Miss Adelaide Randolph, have leased the cottage and little rural estate of Miss May Bird, near Hempstead, for the same purpose. They are the children of the late Mrs. William C. Whitney by her first marriage. In the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va., and also all through the Piedmont region, where President and Mrs. Roosevelt have just purchased of William N. Wilmer of this city a corner of his farm, have settled many young English noblemen, second sons who do not go in for ranches, but for the breeding of horses and cattle, and also for the raising of fruits and vegetables for the Northern markets.

The wealthiest families in New York now are almost entirely supplied by the produce of their own farms, hothouses, and conservatories, and besides have enough left over to sell, and the bachelors are vying one with the other in taking prizes and ribbons at the Westchester Fair, at the Orange County Fair, at the famous Mineola Fair, and the others held in various sections of Long Island for monster vegetables and early and choice fruits as well as for domestic cattle of all descriptions, and are managing to beat the old soil farmer at his own game.

THE RIVALRY OF THE SEXES IN LITERATURE

(Continued from Preceding Page.)

past. The advent of woman in the field of literature is no rash and sudden invasion. It is a question of community of interests rather than of conflict," was the belief of the manager for John Lane.

"Men and women are working side by side, each bringing his or her own special contribution to the common fund. If Jane Austen could not have woven the romances of a Walter Scott, neither could he, wizard though he was, have painted the pictures of simple English life which she has bequeathed to us.

"Becky Sharp is not less compelling in interest because we also know Maggie Tulliver and Hetty Sorrel. It would be as consistent to expect Mr. Pickwick to supplant Col. Newcomb in our affections.

"Swinburne, Watson, Phillips, and Carman may sound stronger notes, but they do not deaden our hearing to the beauty of the songs of Emily Dickinson, Laurence Hope, Alice Meynell, Edith Thomas, and Anna Branch.

"So to-day Mrs. Wharton and Mrs. Ward each has a place separate and distinctly her own, and in no sense conflicting with each other, nor yet with George Meredith, William Dean Howells, William J. Locke, and the many other weavers of romance."

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Brentano.

"What shall a bookseller answer! Truly, in certain departments of writing, books by women are being published and read, and would appear to take authoritative place in contemporary writing," said Mr. Brentano. "Of fiction signed by American names we find in New England lifelike sketches by Mary E. Wilkins and Sally Pratt McLean; stories of Pennsylvania life by Margaret Deland; notable and prominent works. The same is also true in the writings depicting Southern life by Ruth McEnery Stuart. We have no writers in this country at the present time depicting in fiction this period, as did a generation since with much regularity and pleasure to an expectant public, Augusta J. Evans, May Agnes Fleming, Mary J. Holmes, and Ann S. Stephens. This was a prolific quartet, and contemporary with them a still more facile writer, who received for her contributions to one paper alone the munificent sum of $25,000 a year, Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth. If we should include in this list Miss Braddon, and a little later Mrs. Alexander, the output of these writers comprised and occupied a very important part of any bookshop.

"But can women mentally grasp history complete on all sides, deduct and recast, and transmit the same in an orderly and illuminative manner as has been done by the authorities of the classical, middle, and modern periods? In poetry from the earliest times women seem to have been entirely at home, though, with the possible exception of Sappho and one or two others, she never appears to have attained heights above the second-rate masculine temperament. Among essayists there is no great feminine name. It is perhaps suggestive that many women assume masculine noms de plume in producing dramatic, analytical, or scientific work, and even fiction. Her environment, the greater freedom accorded her here and abroad, are undoubtedly broadening and strengthening the woman as a writer. And yet?

"What woman can write as Shakespeare? Can any woman ever write a 'Robinson Crusoe'? Did any woman ever live that could have written 'Huckleberry Finn' or 'The Luck of Roaring Camp'? Could any woman write 'The Virginian'? And what woman could possibly have written 'Jude'?

"We might add the names of Sudermann, Kipling, Maeterlinck, and Ibsen as being without a feminine parallel even in their lightest work, and in the whole range of literature it is difficult to locate a woman who has pictured the mental life, the point of view, the aspirations, and the experiences of a young girl with the masterly technique shown by Bernard Shaw, both in his fiction and drama."

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The Macmillan Company.

"The influence of women in modern literature is of two sorts—that which they exercise as writers, particularly of fiction, and that which they exert through being a considerable and very important portion of the reading public. Each of these is potent in its way. That the elimination from modern books of coarseness and vulgarity is largely due to the rise of feminine influence and to the increase in the attention paid to their point of view is unquestionable," agreed the head of the Macmillan Company.

"Turning to the more important phase of the subject, the influence of women upon modern literature through their contributions to it, we find a similar result expressed in varying terms and exerting itself in a considerable number of channels. Humanitarian motives never before compelled equal acquiescence. Spirituality and the finer things of the spirit had never before such general recognition.

"Mmes. Ely and Saint Maur, Peterson and Thomas have each in her excellent way given practical directions for successful gardening or farming or have opened our eyes to unknown or half known fruits, flowers, and vegetables and the delights of closer acquaintance with them. Such books as Miss Robins's 'A Dark Lantern' have revealed in a wonderful way the inner life and thoughts of women of rich natures; similarly books like 'Reminiscences of Peace and War' have been a revelation of the courage and endurance of those who have to sit still in times of stress, without the excitement or the relief of action to buoy them up. Elizabeth, she of the German garden and the journey round Rugen, first brought into literature that wonderful piquancy and coquetry in words which constitute the chief of feminine charms.

"One of the very marked results of the work of women in literature during the last score of years has been the tremendous increase in our understanding of children. That greater refinement need not exist at the expense of vigor, witness Miss Beulah Marie Dix, who showed in 'The Making of Christopher Ferringham' that the historical novel may be corpuscular, may paint with utter fidelity the life of a coarse age, and may yet give new and finer glimpses of human nature and glow with real tenderness."

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The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"That women write more books nowadays than in any former period, and that they are more constant contributors to periodical literature, is so true as to have become a commonplace. Their names are familiar to every one who reads, and numbers of them, from a financial as well as from a literary point of view, have achieved conspicuous success. Meanwhile there has been great increase in the number of men to whom authorship has brought pecuniary rewards and contemporary fame. The number who make living incomes, even comfortable incomes, solely from authorship is probably twice as great now as it was twenty years ago," asserted an officer of the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"This gain has occurred not so much because men and women write better than they did a generation ago, as because the reading public has so enormously increased. Writers of both sexes being so much more numerous, we must be on our guard lest we leap to the conclusion that the one sex has gained more than the other. Our judgment is that women as writers have increased in numbers more than men, but that, in the totals of rewards secured, men have not appreciably lost ground. Indeed, the facts are probably the other way.

"We are speaking not of fiction alone, but of literature in all its branches. Were the comparison limited to fiction, it should be said that to some notable extent men have been displaced by women. What Scott said of Jane Austen is quite true nowadays of women novelists in general: They produce something finer—that is, something more delicate, more subtle, and probably more true—than men.

"We shall seek in vain to ascertain precise causes for those startling verdicts which a contemporary public so often bestows. It is no more easy to understand why a generation which responded to every book Mrs. Oliphant chose to write should have left unread the deathless song of Omar, than it is to understand why Marie Corelli is not obliged to divide some of her royalties with Anna McClure Sholl.

"'Earth cannot answer, nor the seas that mourn
In flowing purple of their lord forlorn.'"

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George H. Putnam of G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Are women displacing men in literature? While the question is interesting, the implication of it is absurd," quoth George H. Putnam. "In other words, it is an idle question to ask, because no one can discuss the matter seriously. There are many women and more men, in the aggregate, doing excellent literary work than ever before in my publishing experience, and the more both of them do the better."

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Robert S. Yard of Moffat, Yard & Co.

"There seems to be no doubt that, in America at least, the front ranks of the new generation of fiction writers are thronged with women; in fact, there is good reason for the contention that they form the majority among the younger writers of those who are doing the sincerest and possibly the longest lived work," believed Robert S. Yard. "Whether this is a portent of the future or merely a passing phase in a rapidly developing evolution is a still more interesting question. Assuming that American literature is, as there are certain reasons for conjecturing, on the threshold of a period of unusual activity and accomplishment it is natural that fiction should lead the way. It is also natural that women should become the early interpreters of this genius because American women are at once the more highly cultivated, the more spiritual, and the sincerer half of our population. At a time, therefore, when men who write still chiefly write for the material success which is our god, and men called to write choose deliberately more lucrative employment, the sensitive and cultivated American woman produces perhaps the greater part of the really interpretive and progressive work in American fiction.

"But that she will continue to do so is greatly to be doubted. The history not only of literature and of art, but of all human accomplishment says not. When art no longer will be denied by materiality the genius of great men undoubtedly once more will command literature."

SERMONETTES

There is only one true goodness in the world—a perfectly square deal.

We would pardon our dead friends any thing—except their coming back.

It is the person with the most nerve who most frequently gets on the nerves.

One can stand almost any buffet of fortune as long as things continue to seem worth while.

A man's name is often very attractive to a woman—except for the man that goes along with it.

The man most thoroughly comfortable in his mind is the one who just fits the time he lives in and believes in it thoroughly.

As you slide along past youth into middle age get a good grip on your enthusiasms. Life looks black after they are gone.

Skin not your victim gently, or in part;
Skin him with skill, plan for it at the start;
So shall you reign the prince of skinners if
You take his whole hide with dispatch and art.

Lo, some are skinned, adown this vale of tears;
And those who do the skinning have no fears
That they will suffer for their sleight of hand,
If they in skinning show they have no peers.

America's Badge of Bravery: What It Means





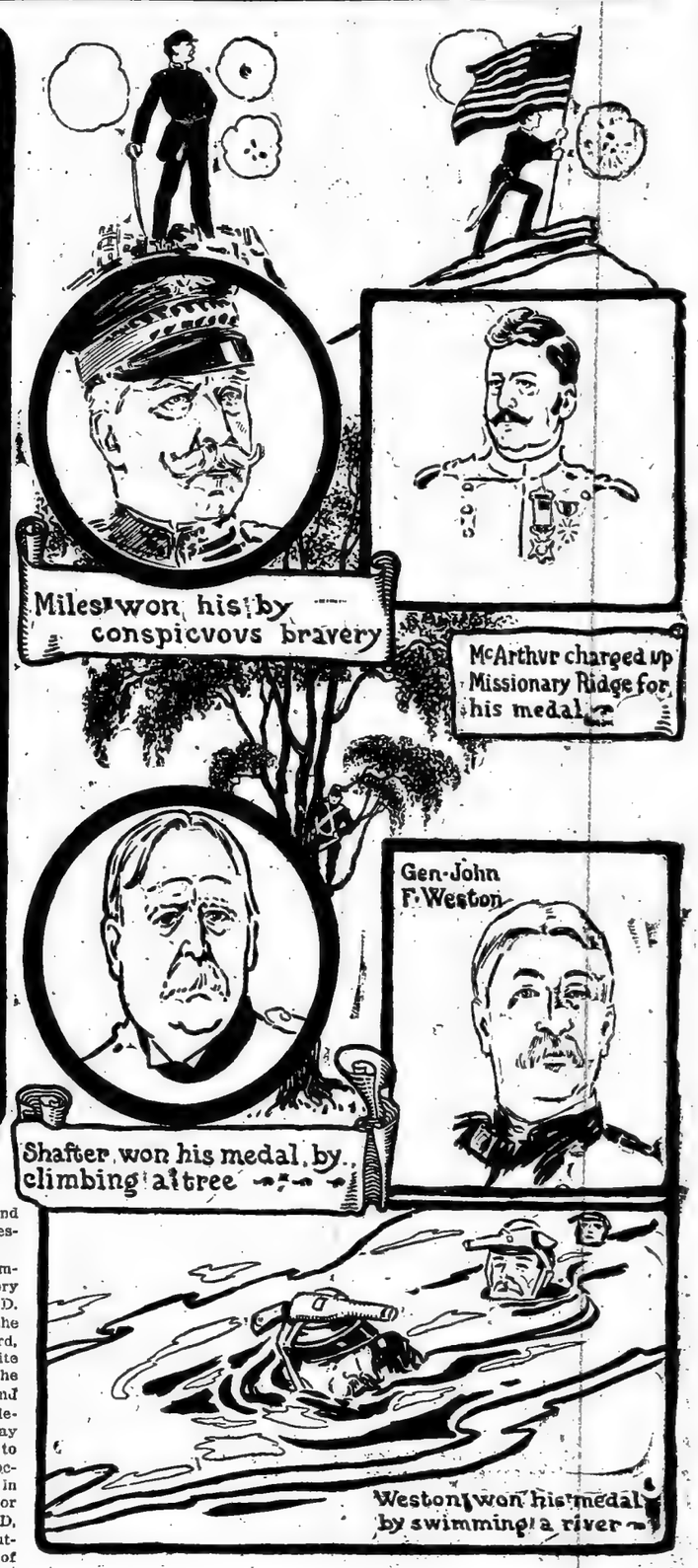
(OLD DESIGN) (NEW DESIGN)

The Medal of Honor

New Design of the Medal of Honor Approved by War Department Directs Attention to Distinguished Soldiers Who Have Been Decorated with It.



Every surviving member of the 27th Maine Volunteer Infantry won a medal at Gettysburg



THE recent change in the design of the Medal of Honor again calls attention to the decoration which stands for the highest honor our Government can bestow upon its soldiers—a decoration ranking in the same class with the famous Victoria Cross of Great Britain and the eagerly coveted Iron Cross of Germany. The Medal of Honor is conferred by act of Congress only for some distinguished deed of bravery or gallantry while in service. In the winning of it officer and private met on common ground, and such care is exercised by the War Department to prevent the honor from being unworthily bestowed that out of more than two millions and a half of men who served in the civil war less than two thousand have been awarded Medals of Honor. And of these nearly one-half were voted outright to an entire regiment, the Twenty-seventh Maine Volunteer Infantry, whose term of service expired on the eve of the battle of Gettysburg, but whose members volunteered to remain and enter that fight.

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The idea of the Medal of Honor originated with the late Gen. E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General of the army during the civil war, and the regulations which govern the awarding of it are so stringent that it may be said to stand in every case for heroic and distinguished service. Hundreds of those who wear it, if they are so minded, can tell thrilling stories of how they won it. Thomas I. Higgins, now of Hannibal, Mo., was awarded his medal on the testimony of his former foes. During the civil war he was the color bearer of the Ninety-ninth Illinois Regiment, and held that position at the siege of Vicksburg. In an assault on May 22, 1863, the Ninety-ninth Illinois was ordered to charge and not to look back. The Second Texas Regiment confronted the charging Illinoisans, repulsed them a short distance from the Confederate breastworks, and drove them back in confusion. But Higgins, unmindful of the retreat of his comrades, still bounded forward, with colors flying. As he advanced word was passed along the Confederate line not to shoot him, and all firing ceased. When Higgins discovered his predicament he started to retreat with his colors, but instantly several men ran out and led him within the Confederate lines, where he remained until released on parole. Twenty-four years later a number of veterans of the Texas regiment who had witnessed and remembered his charge made affidavits to that effect, and on these he was awarded a medal. Higgins could have been vouched for by members of his own regiment, but the novelty of recommendation by his former foes led to that course—the first instance of its kind.

Capt. Harvey M. Munsell, now of New York, won his medal as color bearer of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania at Gettysburg. His regiment was stationed at Devil's Den, where centred some of the fiercest fighting of the second day. All of his color guard of eight men had been killed or wounded, when in one of the charges a shell burst directly in front of Munsell, hurling him headlong into the hole it tore up in the ground. The flag fell with him, and the report went out that he was killed and the flag captured. He was so close to the enemy's lines that he dared not move, knowing that if he did he would be dead without a question. So he lay still, with hands over the flag, until the next charge of the Union troops, when he jumped up and ran back to his regiment, waving the colors.

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Another man who wears his medal as a result of heroism on the same field is Col. Edward Knox, also of New York. Knox was then Captain of the Fifteenth New York Battery and barely twenty years of age, but he made a victorious charge in the face of a galling fire. When the order was given him he tightened up his belt, and, waving his sword, shouted to his men to charge. It was one chance in ten of getting back alive, but Knox took it and lives to wear the Medal of Honor. The medal worn by Capt. Abram P. Haring, another New York veteran, recalls one of the boldest exploits of the civil war. For upward of an hour on the 1st day of February, 1864, with a handful of men belonging to the One Hundred and Thirty-second New York Infantry, in which he was serving as First Lieutenant, he held a bridge across Bachelor's Creek, North Carolina, against 11,000 men under Pickett, and thus prevented the surprise and capture of Newbern, then one of the most important Union strongholds in the South.

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Gen. Nelson A. Miles is a Medal of Honor man, and so are Gens. William R. Shafter, Arthur MacArthur, Henry C. Merriam, and Lloyd Wheaton. On May 3, 1863, Miles was in command of skirmishers as Colonel of the Sixty-first New York Volunteers. They were holding a line of abattis against a strong force of Confederates. Miles is a tall man, and makes a fair mark, yet, to inspire his men, he kept jumping on an eminence and exposing himself, encouraging his followers by his voice. He fell, finally, badly wounded, but lived to receive the Medal of Honor for his conduct on that day. Gen. Shafter won his medal by climbing a tree. He was wounded at the battle of Fair Oaks, and to avoid being seen by a passing surgeon, he hid in a tree. When the surgeon was out of sight he came down, and with hardly a leg to stand on, fought all day. This is why he wears the Medal of Honor.

Gen. MacArthur won his medal when, as a subaltern in a Wisconsin regiment, he charged with it up the deadly slope of Missionary Ridge. The color bearers were picked off one after another, and at a critical moment the flag fell from the hands of a wounded Sergeant. MacArthur grasped the staff and a little later planted it on the crest of the ridge. Gen. Merrian, at Fort Blakely, Ala., was Colonel of a regiment of colored troops. With his men he was awaiting impatiently an order to charge. Finally he asked permission to charge ahead of orders, and was told to go "if he wanted to bad enough." He led his negroes in one of the most heroic charges ever made, and won promotion and a Medal of Honor. Gen. Wheaton earned his medal at the same time and place. He was leading the right wing of his regiment across the open toward the fort in the face of a terrific fire of artillery and musketry. Reaching the place, he sprang through an embrasure from which bullets were raining, and was the first man to enter the fort.

But no veteran of the civil war won his medal more fairly than did Gen. John F. Weston, now Commissary General of Subsistence. In the Summer of 1864 Weston was a Major of cavalry attached to Wilson's division. He and his men were in Alabama, some forty miles from Montgomery. Word reached Weston that there was a Confederate transport laden with supplies somewhere near the junction of the Tallapoosa and Coosa Rivers. Weston was ordered to locate and capture it. While marching along the shore of the Tallapoosa he saw on the further side of the river two or three canoes which he thought might be useful to him in hunting the transport. Strapping his revolver on the top of his head, and ordering his men to do likewise, the Major, with six followers, plunged into the river, swam to the opposite bank, and secured the canoes. He rowed back for the rest of his command, and, leaving a few troops to guard the horses, went on up the stream. At the mouth of the Coosa he discovered the transport in a bayou a short distance ahead. Beaching his canoes he began to make signals to attract the attention of those on board the transport, and presently saw a gig push off and pull toward shore. When the gig ran upon the beach the first man to step out of it was the Captain of the transport.

"What do you want with me?" asked the Captain.

"Who may you be?" asked Weston, answering one question with another.

"I am the Captain of the boat our there," was the reply.

"Then you are just the man I wanted to see," said Weston. "I command the advance of Wilson's cavalry, which will be along here in a few minutes, and must ask you to surrender yourself and your transport."

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The Captain, after a moment's thought, agreed to an unconditional surrender, whereupon Weston with a portion of his command boarded the gig and, rowing to the transport, told the officer in charge that the Captain had surrendered, and that he had come to take possession of the boat. The transport was promptly turned over, taken to Montgomery and destroyed. It was for the success and daring of this undertaking that Gen. Weston was awarded a Medal of Honor.

Behind each of the medals won in campaigns against the Indian stands a story of intrepid bravery. Gen. Francis D. Baldwin while First Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, so runs the official record, "rescued with two companies two white girls by a voluntary attack upon the Indians, whose superior numbers and strong position would have warranted delay for reinforcements, but which delay would have permitted the Indians to escape and kill their captives." This occurred at McClennan's Creek, Texas, in November, 1874. On Oct. 1, 1879, Major Francis Dodge, then Captain of Troop D, Ninth United States Cavalry, was scouting near Grand River, and there heard of the defeat two days before of three troops of cavalry under Major Thornburg, near White River Agency, Colorado. An overwhelming force of hostile Indians was besieging Major Thornburg and threatening the entire destruction of the command. Capt. Dodge instantly set forth, rode all night, arrived at the scene of conflict at daylight, attacked at once, and held out for three days, when reinforcements arrived and the Indians fled. Capt. Dodge was at that time highly commended in orders, but he had to wait nineteen years for his Medal of Honor.

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Less than a score of Medals were granted for bravery in the war with Spain. One of these went to Capt. John W. Heard of the Third Cavalry, and another to Lieut. Ira C. Welborn of the Ninth Infantry. Capt. Heard was awarded his medal for gallantry in action at the mouth of the Manimani River in Cuba on July 23, 1898. After two men had been shot down by Spaniards while transmitting orders to the engine room on board the steamship Wanderer, the vessel having become disabled, Capt. Heard took the position held by them and personally transmitted orders, remaining at his post until the ship was out of danger. Lieut. Welborn wears his medal because during the fighting in front of Santiago on July 2, 1898, he voluntarily left his shelter and rushed, under fire, to the aid of a wounded private of his company.

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One of the few who earned the Medal of Honor in the Philippines is Gen. J. Franklin Bell, and the story of how he did it is of the sort to stir the slowest pulse. On Sept. 8, 1899, Gen. Bell, then Colonel of the Thirty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, encamped with his regiment near Porac, in the Island of Luzon. About 2 o'clock the following morning the regiment left camp and set out to head off a large body of insurgents which during the night had attacked the Ninth Infantry, stationed at Guagua and San Rita. Col. Bell was ahead of the regiment with a dozen company scouts. Just as day was breaking the advance scouts encountered the enemy's patrol, consisting of a Captain, a Lieutenant, and five privates. The scouts fired on them, and, as the insurgents started to run, gave chase. Col. Bell instantly spurred his horse to the front, and seeing that the insurgents were easily running away from the scouts, he pushed into a gallop. Then unmindful of the fact that he was far in advance of his men and wholly without support, he charged the seven insurgents with his pistol, scattered them, and compelled the surrender of the Captain and two privates, this under a hot and close fire from the other insurgents concealed in a bamboo thicket by the side of the road. In the end the entire party were captured with their arms.

The recent change in the design of the Medal of Honor noted at the opening of this article was prompted by the fact that the emblem of the Grand Army is almost an exact duplicate of the old Medal of Honor, and that the two have often been confused. The new medal, which will be distributed among all wearers of the old, was designed by Gen. George L. Gillespie, assistant to the Chief of Staff of the army, and has been patented, so that the experience with the old medal shall not be repeated. It is of bronze, and is suspended from a hidden bar of the same metal by a blue silk ribbon, on which are stamped thirteen white stars. The medal proper includes a five-pointed star, a bar containing the word "Valor," and an eagle with outspread wings. The star is of the same shape and form as the one on the former medal. The five points are joined by a wreath of laurel, and the whole is suspended from the talons of the eagle by the bar bearing the word "Valor." A hidden bar attaches the ribbon to the wings of the eagle. The ribbon is two inches wide, and the width is covered by the eagle's wings from tip to tip.

WHAT REALLY STARTED THE FATAL ORANGE RIOTS OF 1871

NEXT Wednesday will be the thirty-fourth anniversary of the last great riot that New York City has known. It was also one of the bloodiest. It occurred on July 12, 1871, and was known as the Orange riot, though the Orangemen were the excuse and not the cause of its happening.

This riot was a proof of the adage that great oaks from little acorns grow, for it had its incipiency in the smallest possible beginnings, and grew to portentous dimensions before those who set the match to the fuse realized the power of the sleeping forces they had raised to action. The actual facts in the case have hitherto escaped publication.

There then existed in New York a daily newspaper which has now been long forgotten. Its principal purpose in life was to serve as an apologist of the Tweed ring, and it published enormous quantities of corporation advertising. W. M. Tweed was one of its owners.

One day a reporter who thought his services were insufficiently remnuerated went to the managing editor and complained about it.

"We want a sensation," answered the editor. "Give us one and you can have $8 a column for all that is published about it in addition to the salary you are complaining of."

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It may be mentioned that reporter and editor are still living here. The former has become well known as an editor and playwright. The latter is an officer in one of our largest life insurance companies.

For two or three days the reporter put his brains to work, until by chance his eye lit on a paragraph in an evening paper that said:

"On July 12 the New York Lodge of Orangemen will hold a public parade, displaying their banners, insignia, and devices."

Underneath this the reporter simply wrote:

"Irishmen, will you suffer this?"

and took it to the managing editor, saying: "There's our sensation." The editor evidently saw the point, for the next day the statement and the query appeared as an editorial paragraph.

The fuse began to sizzle the very day following, for some twenty-five letters were published from writers who gave it to be thoroughly understood that they would not suffer it. Cleverly fanned by an additional editorial which described the banners and insignia of the Orangemen as infamous, the letters of protest from excited and indignant Irishmen began to pour in by the hundred. All these were duly published and went to the credit of the reporter at $8 a column.

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Then the sinister note was struck, for in the advertising columns of the paper in question there began to appear paid notices to the following effect:

"Ancient Order of Hibernians No. —. Members will meet to-night for drill with musket, for purpose of parade on July 12."

From half a column these advertisements soon extended to a page, and genuine alarm began to follow what at first had been taken as a jest. The Orangemen themselves showed that they appreciated the gravity of the crisis by sending their Grand Master, one Bond, to ask Chief James J. Kelso for a police escort to guard his devoted band. Kelso, who refused to give Bond's address to any one for fear something might happen to him, did let the reporter in question know of it, for they were strong friends. So the latter interviewed Bond, who, worked up to a strong pitch of excitement, spoke most intemperately under the circumstances and only added a big lot of fuel to the already strong flame. His interview, at any rate, doubled the excited condition of things.

The bellicose advertisements still continued to pour into the paper, and it was evident that only a miracle could now prevent serious trouble. Cardinal McClusky on the Sunday before July 12 preached in the cathedral, and in the course of his sermon adjured all members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians to abstain from violence. But our reporter afterward interviewed him, and in the course of his remarks he said, "If these men lose their heads can you blame them?" which was interpreted as a license to keep up the agitation.

The whole city was in a condition of unparalleled turmoil and excitement. Chief Kelso had resolved to give the little band of Orangemen an escort of no less than 1,000 policemen besides posting strong detachments all along the route, which was to start from the Orange lodge in West Thirty-first Street and proceed down Eighth Avenue to Twenty-third Street, to Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, to Union Square, there to disband. It was a somewhat dangerous route, a good portion being in a very turbulent district.

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At last matters got so threatening—in fact, it became so certain that there would be bloodshed, that on July 11, the very eve of the intended parade, the Mayor, A. Oakey Hall, issued an order prohibiting the parade and directing the Chief of Police to prevent its taking place. To many this appeared to be an acknowledgment of impotence, and among those who shared this opinion was the Governor of the State—Hoffman. No sooner had he become cognizant of the Mayor's order than he rushed down here from Albany and issued a proclamation in which he said that the enemies of order should not prevail, and that the parade should take place if it involved the whole armed force of the State to enforce its peaceful progress. And for that reason he called out the Seventh, Twelfth, Ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of the National Guard to act as an escort to the paraders.

Undoubtedly this proclamation by the Governor had a great deal to do with terrorizing and dispersing organized resistance to the parade. But it was little less dangerous, because it assumed a desultory and scattering character, as was seen in the sequel.

At last the fateful day arrived. Strange to say, Eighth Avenue, where most of the trouble was expected to occur, was packed with crowds of sightseers, many men, of course, but mostly women and children. The roofs, window sills, and awnings on both sides of the avenue were also packed, but only with men. These appeared to be peaceably disposed at a first glance, but it was soon made evident that they meant business.

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The Seventh Regiment occupied the van of the procession, and at 10:30 it moved quietly down the avenue in dead silence. Not a sound was heard even from the sidewalks. The militiamen were gazed upon curiously, that is all. Following them came the Twelfth, and then was seen turning the corner of Thirty-first Street the devoted band of Orangemen. They all wore large orange scarfs crossing the body from shoulder to hip, and tall hats. At their head was a big man on horseback, also with orange scarf and tall hat. His horse was decorated with orange trappings, and lying on the horse's neck was a large open Bible. This man was the Master of the lodge, by name Keough. The Orangemen, all told, did not number more than thirty men, and they walked quietly to the centre of the avenue and stood waiting for the Ninth Regiment to close up. At the head of this was Col. James Fisk on a magnificent charger, and resplendent with fresh gold lace. It was Col. Fisk's first serious military duty, and, as it turned out, a most unfortunate one. Behind the Ninth Regiment came the Seventy-first, which closed the procession.

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The order was given to move, and the whole procession started on a slow march. No sooner did this take place than pandemonium broke loose on every side. Most of the noise came from the roofs, windows, and awnings. But a good deal came from the street. Insult, abuse, profanity were hurled at the Orangemen first and then at the troops. Catcalls, howls, and hisses assailed the imperturbable marchers. From this to overt action took but a few moments. Men on the roofs threw some brickbats. They were all aimed at the man in orange on horseback. Then a shot was heard, followed by a few others. Such an example of calm, undaunted courage as that of Keough excited admiration. A target for a thousand missiles, he continued to sit his horse unshaken and unterrified. They begged him to dismount. He refused. And strange to say, throughout that awful day he went unscathed.

But others did not fare so well. Perhaps Col. Fisk's extra quantity of gold bullion on his uniform caused him to be mistaken for an Orangeman, but something hit him pretty hard. That was not the sort of soldiering he had looked forward to, so as soon as he felt the blow he slid from his horse, left his men, and ran through a passageway that led to a fence. Spite of his bulk he climbed the fence and fell over on the other side into a coal yard. He was laid up for two weeks at Long Branch with a sprained ankle.

But his danger had nevertheless been imminent, for close behind where he had been, young Prior, a member of the Ninth and a son of Mrs. J. J. Prior, the actress, was killed, and very soon after another member of the Ninth. Numbers were hurt. The whole affair had become terribly tragic, and people were beginning to wonder where and how it would all end, for by this time the soldiers were goaded to a pitch of frenzy.

Suddenly the whole procession halted, and as if everybody knew that it presaged something ominous a hush came over everything. Then rang out an order and instantly was heard the crackle of a general discharge of musketry. Deafening screams rang out, but even then it was only thought to be from fright. The supposition was universal, even among the regiments which did not fire, that it was a matter of blank cartridges. But, no. A horrible blunder had been committed. Instead of being told to fire at the men on the awnings and roofs—these were the real rioters—the men had aimed point blank at the masses on the sidewalk. The dead numbered one hundred and ten. They were mostly women and children, very few men, and not more than a dozen who were probable rioters. This massacre took place between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Streets. There were several hundred wounded.

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Ten minutes after the shooting the procession resumed its march. There was no more rioting on Eighth Avenue, but at Seventh Avenue and Twenty-third Street several hundred men made a vicious onslaught. They were beaten back by the police.

At Union Square a couple of hundred policemen in plain clothes had orders to meet the parade when it disbanded. Here was Chief Kelso, too, who, with the police around them, ordered the Orangemen to take off their insignia and let the police take charge of it; after that to mix quietly with the crowd and disappear. Kelso took the hero, Keough, under his wing, got him into a carriage, and went off with him.

The curtain had rung down on another tragedy.

MUSINGS OF A GENTLE PHILOSOPHER

The devil doesn't need an understudy.

There is no fool like an educated one.

A friend in need is one who doesn't offer advice.

If virtue is its own reward, it is all to the good.

Our success is often due to some other fellow's failure.

Silence may possibly be golden because it can be bought.

The people who keep their troubles to themselves also keep their friends.

A man and his liver are pretty closely allied. One won't work unless the other does.

The rock of adversity generally has a little rye on the side.

Some women anticipate a marriage license with every love letter.

Every cloud may have a silver lining, but every opportunity is not golden.

When a man is loaded you always know it; but it's different with a gun.

The man who is always on time generally has to wait for the other fellow.

Most of us would be out of debt if we could only borrow enough money to pay up.

Procrastination may be the thief of time, but every man puts off dying until the very last minute.

Keep telling a boy that he will never amount to anything, and he generally won't.

The idea of self-respect is rather amusing to those who are well acquainted with themselves.

The best and rarest moral bracer in the world is the knowledge that some one has faith in you.

Sometimes the man who is out for the dust only succeeds in having a little of it thrown in his eyes.

Baseball is played on the diamond, but that is no reason why it shouldn't also be played on the square.

The man who makes hay while the sun shines is in a position to lend money to the fellow who writes poetry about it.

The Playtime of the Year, by Malcolm Strauss



THE TENNIS TOURNAMENT AT NEWPORT.



ON THE FLOAT AT ATLANTIC CITY.

Summer Resort Studies in Pen and Ink

BATHING HOUR AT NARRAGANSETT.

ON OCEAN DRIVE, LONG BRANCH.

"Seeing Manhattan": Poverty Hollow's Pathos and Humor







Life as It Is Lived by the Denizens of One of the Most Picturesque Portions of the Lowlier Sections of This Great City--A Study in Sociology.

IN NAPLES dull, blatant, sallow, hollow-eyed, and hopeless poverty, screaming from the litter of fish-lined beaches, calling from the blaze of sun-scorched corners, thrusting forth the withered hand accustomed from endless generations to beckon the reluctant lire, goes with the scenery; but to transplant a handful of this distressful squalor to a hollow of her Manhattan to sadden the day for the woman as she passed by was hardly fair.

Besides, it failed somehow or other to fit the scenery.

There in Naples the barefoot people had walked out of hollows, cut in boulders whose stone they had sold for sufficient funds to purchase the door, to look on the splendid purple and gold of their Vesuvius reflected in the ultramarine of Southern seas.

In the hollow of Manhattan to which they have betaken themselves, bulging fire escapes cut off the sea and reveal only the Bridges of Sighs, grayish skeleton strips of the big new bridge spanning the narrow streets from window to window as from tomb to tomb.

Even the sun had a different fashion of shining that day on Poverty Hollow. Away up town it had beamed blithely enough upon park and flower, upon palace and avenue; but here it blazed from copper skies with a sort of determined sullenness, bent, perhaps, upon bleaching this dull gray unwholesome squalor to the purity of white, after the manner of Fate, which so ruthlessly cuts the crude gem of our lives, exhausting in the process, wearying, cutting the body clean through to the soul sometimes in its mercilessness.

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Though, if the truth must be told, it was not one of her happiest days to begin with, in spite of the sullen, moody, brooding heat of the vengeful sun and the sad gray stretches of the Bridges of Sighs the woman might have found some gleam of brightness in the poverty of Poverty Hollow if it hadn't been for Rocco Pietralesa.

For, after all is said and done—a phrase she learned in England—poverty is somewhat a matter of ancestry, as are riches. What one's forefathers have gone without one seldom misses. If one's father and grandfather and great-grandfather have gone barefooted one easily discards shoes.

Added to which, she reasoned finally, as she went along, it is a good deal better to go barefooted than to go heart hungry.

Truly she should have picked out a happy day for Poverty Hollow.

And yet she said to herself as she went along that the happiest day of the year must necessarily dissolve itself in tears at sight of Rocco Pietralesa.

Oh, yes. It was all on account of Rocco Pietralesa that she walked sadly along through the heavy sunshine reasoning with herself and trying to explain to her own satisfaction things that people much more learned than she had long ago given up trying to explain, instead of keeping a stiff upper lip and thanking God she was living and had shoes to her feet, though, as a matter of fact, since she had been born into the world, nothing had pleased her quite so much as going barefooted.

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Besides, Poverty Hollow was not all sadness. It had glints of gayety. For instance there was a grateful fringe of green bananas all around it and overgrown wagons busily emptying more. There was a green banana merchant, too, who sat in a frame of bunches and was fairly clean.

Not only that, but he smiled at her. Smiled at her disinterestedly, because his fruit wouldn't be fit to buy or to eat for a week or more, if it was fit then.

And some children said as she went by: "Look at the lady! Ain't she a peach?"

And that should have been enough to puff her with pride for a week or two, and would have been except for Rocco Pietralesa.

But, really, laying all jokes aside, it is hardly fair to blot a beautiful city with a handful of such misery as the woman saw down there in Poverty Hollow.

Sometimes she turned her eyes away to keep from seeing.

Ragged, yellow, half-fed children taking ill-advised but affectionate care of younger children, always that; long, sallow, consumptive mothers, their sallow babies in their arms, walking about or on doorsteps from out of which floated malodorous whiffs of malaria; spindle-legged, under-sized boys turned into delivery wagons, wearing heavy fantastic head dresses of new trousers, old and ragged trousers offering inefficient protection to their little legs; decaying fruit in pushcarts, decaying vegetables in markets, a frightful fetid place of decay intensified by the blazing dog day heat of the merciless sun.

Was Manhattan to be held responsible for this bundle of rags thrown at her from the débris of an impoverished country to mar the beauty of her hollows by the sea?

It was Rocco Pietralesa who had caused her to fling such useless questions as these into the steadfast burn of the intrepid sun, the woman said to herself, and added: "What is to be will be, and there is no changing it," which was one of her creeds.

She came upon a child who was sobbing out her heart.

She stopped to ask very gently what the matter was, for she remembered well how as a child she had sobbed quite as bitterly over the little troubles of life as she had done later on over the great.

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The child was dressed in a strip of gray and white calico with little dots. With the aid of some soap and water, so little would have sufficed it was a pity, she would have been beautiful. Her hair was like the sun. She failed to reply. The mother came along. The woman knew her for the mother because she was arrayed in a piece off the same strip of calico. She was barefooted. She had collected enough words together for ordinary use, which was surprising. Through the scant medium of these words she was able to explain that the child was crying because the pushcart man had refused to give her three peaches for a penny. He had given her only two. The woman, with rare generosity, produced a second penny and mended this broken heart.

In walking on, the woman almost stopped upon a sprawling bit of humanity in the shape of a third member of this calico family, a barefoot child of two, who crawled. She stooped, and, raising up the face, saw that it, too, would have been beautiful if it had been clean.

She might have taken considerable comfort in the beauty of these children if it hadn't been for Rocco Pietralesa.

Another pleasant thing happened.

She stopped at a doorstep upon which stood a girl of ten in black. Near her was another child, also in black. About her on the street were two other children clothed in the selfsame fashion.

"Her mother is dead," spoke up a strange child in answer to the woman's unspoken question.

"Whose baby is it?" asked the woman.

"It is mine," replied the little girl in black, laying a small and tender hand on the head of it.

"How many children have you?" further questioned the inquisitive woman.

"I have five," answered the child.

The strange, explaining girl took to counting on her fingers.

"She has only four," she concluded. "She has counted herself as one of her own children."

"How long has your mother been dead?" the woman kept on asking. A tear came into the eye of the child.

"A year and a half," she said.

The woman would have found it sweet to think of this well-remembered mother



if it hadn't been for Rocco Pietralesa.

Oh, yes. There was no doubt about it. It was Rocco Pietralesa who spoiled the pleasure of the woman's day down there in Poverty Hollow.

But then there was Rosy Huckleberry, too.

If you could have seen Rosy Huckleberry, you would have shut your eyes tight for fear of losing sleep by seeing something else that might faintly resemble her.

When the woman caught sight of her first she was being madly chased by a bunch of screaming kids, who yelled hoarsely "Rosy Huckleberry! Rosy Huckleberry!" till Poverty Hollow rang.

Whereupon Rosy turned and fired such a volley of abuse it was dreadful to hear it. As a matter of fact, she called the fathers and mothers of those kids names they really should have resented.

And of all the faces!

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Rosy was eighty if she was a day, but she was got up regardless, in the fashion of a right young girl. Her dress was light green and embroidered. Not only that, but it was above her shoe tops. This gave her a giddy air till you looked at her face.

When she had told the kids what she thought of their families for several generations back, she went in a door, and the woman said to herself that that was something to be thankful for.

Then the kids scattered at the cough of a hand organ that presently burst into a shriek.

A creature came up out of a cellar and took her seat in the half-open door, which resembled nothing so much as the door to a stable. Her face was frightfully scarred.

"Is this where you live?" the woman asked her.

"Yes," came the answer. "Would you like to see it?

At her reply in the affirmative the creature opened the cellar door wider and the woman went down.

She had no sooner set foot on the floor than she was sorry. In fact, it was no sort of place to come out of the sunshine into, surly and determined as the sunshine in Poverty Hollow was.

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Dark, damp, malodorous, half-windows whose mission appeared to be to exclude the air, a floor that sank ominously at the pressure of the foot and a figure of the Madonna on the mantelpiece.

"How much do you pay?" the woman asked.

"Two dollars and a half a week," came the answer.

It is the poor who must pay. Many a clean, sweet little room may be had in a Harlem flat for $2.50 the week.

"Unless you pay they put you on the street," came the wail from the scarred face.

"I think," said the woman as she went up the steps, "it would be better to be on the street."

At any rate she had found out about the scars. A milk pail had flown up and hit her in the old country and the woman was very glad, indeed, of that. She had been afraid it was the old man.

It was then that she began to take an inventory of the inner courts, led by a child in a petticoat. A great saving of dresses goes on in Poverty Hollow through the wearing of petticoats, the straps across the shoulders giving a décolleté, after dinner effect.

It would be much better to speak of the weather than of these courts she went into, narrow, unclean, decorated with ragged children, and windows that looked sadly down like dim and tired eyes, led up to by dark ways and mean.

In the first court a half grown girl snatched her nearly naked baby from the pavement and came at her with it.

"Who are you looking for?" she demanded to know bloodthirstily.

"Mrs. Smith," replied the woman with very little hesitation, considering her strenuous effort at dodging the baby.

The girl craned her neck at the weary windows.

"Is there a Mrs. Smith here?" she called.

"No," came the answer.

"Thank you very much," said the woman and took her leave still piloted by the little petticoated girl, concluding that in all the other courts she would ask for Mrs. Smith first to save trouble, which she did, though she never once found her.

In the street the hand organ was engaged in doing considerable damage to the atmosphere. It was turned by a one-armed man, whose stump protruded itself gayly, soliciting pennies.

It was nothing to worry about. The hand organ did not mind. It shrieked the same as if it had been turned by a man with two able-bodied arms. Nobody would have cared a rap if it hadn't been for Rocco Pietralesa, who had saddened the day.

All about the organ danced the children. It was good to see the way in which they danced, and the woman looked close. She looked closer. Yes. Some of them had on shoes.

In reflecting that perhaps this generation of Poverty Hollow born in Manhattan might take to wearing shoes permanently and making money and having a good time, the woman came within an ace of forgetting all about Rocco Pietralesa.

As a matter of fact she had come upon Rocco Pietralesa first. That was why it had spoiled the day.

It had happened in this wise:

Two children stood in front of a dark shop dipping the last of the sherbet out of a large tin can and licking their fingers.

A boy and a girl they were, both with smudged faces.

Back of them in the dark, dim, cheerless shop stood a youngish woman who was cutting up more lemons for more sherbet. She was their mother, but that wasn't what made the looking on woman sad.

It was this.

Still further back, framed by the door of the second and last room, which was bedroom, sitting room, dining room, and kitchen, all rolled in one, was a face.

It was the face of Rocco Pietralesa.

It was a face to haunt dreams—elongated, sad-eyed, sallow, unshaven, hopeless, terrible.

It was feebly raised on a skeleton hand, the elbow to which sank in a saffron and featherless pillow.

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"Who is it?" the woman whispered to the child at the sherbet can.

"My father," answered the child, for the children speak English in Poverty Hollow almost as well as the parrots do.

The mother stopped in her lemon cutting.

"Come in," she beckoned with her knife.

To the woman's surprise the face of Rocco Pietralesa also moved feebly up and down in a beckoning way.

She understood afterward. When one has been bedridden for three years or more one is pleased to have company.

Until she met Rocco Pietralesa she had thought that bedriddenness had gone out of fashion. She had thought that rather than let them lie innate and useless like that the doctors these days killed them off.

In some respects Poverty Hollow is very old fashioned.

Encouraged by all these invitations the woman went in. The mother stopped her work entirely and took her to the room occupied by Rocco Pietralesa.

If Rocco Pietralesa hadn't been enough to haunt her, this room would. It was papered with a paper that slapped her in the face. It was not much larger than the hall bedroom of a boarding house.

There was one little window, but there was not a single breath of air, and this was the room that was bedroom, dining room, kitchen, and living room rolled into one. And this was the room in which Rocco Pietralesa had lain for three years or more, much more—three years last October—with his broken back.

The mother spoke so little English that the child was called in to interpret. Through her lisping the woman learned that Rocco Pietralesa had been run over by a train in New Jersey while working for the company that had owned the train, and it was there that his back had been broken.

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He had been taken to a hospital, but had been discharged for the reason that he was incurable. He had sued the company through an incompetent lawyer, who got nothing for him. The company would have paid him $40 if he had been killed outright, but a broken back!

Here shruggings were freely indulged in by all the members of Rocco Pietralesa's family with the exception of himself.

"A broken back didn't matter," explained the child.

Then the cheery little wife had supported the family by means of the sherbet for these three years and more, the children growing miserably up about Rocco's bed of suffering, in terrible sight of it, from the girl who interpreted to the child who lay fast asleep in her little soiled petticoat at his feet, who had been born on the week that his back had been broken; for it seems that with the poor especially troubles never even think of coming single file.

Then it was that the wife had raised the covering from Rocco's wasted shoulders and showed the woman the straps that held his back together. And, as if that were not enough, she raised the covering from his twisted, paralyzed, helpless feet that will never walk again and showed her them.

And that was what had served to sadden the woman's day in Poverty Hollow.

Poverty is only a matter of ancestry, as are riches, and when one has been bedridden and back broken for three years and more, one becomes accustomed, perhaps, to be bedridden and back broken.

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But all the same the woman was glad she had taken Rocco's name and address, 90 James Street, near the end of the street where the children dance all day to the shriek of the organ and the Bridge of Sighs stretches its skeleton length from window to window as from tomb to tomb, and said to him:

"I can't help you much, Rocco Pietralesa. I wish I could. But my Manhattan of the tall gray towers—she is splendidly rich and good to her poor. She will help you when she knows, I promise you."

ZOE ANDERSON NORRIS.



THE MAN IN THE STREET

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SINCE Mr. Choate's return to America from his Ambassadorial duties at the Court of St. James's there has crept into the public telling an adventure with which the great attorney met during one of his final weeks in England. Accompanied by Mrs. Choate, he had gone for a ride in his touring car, he himself riding with the chauffeur, with his wife alone in the tonneau behind. Then they lost their way, and discovered that fact at the moment when the one and only living being in sight was a ragged tramp, who sat near a hedge some quarter of a mile off. To him they referred for directions, receiving them in most satisfactory detail, though at the close of the lesson there was significantly added: "I was thinkin' a bit o' goin' that way myself."



The hint stirred a merry twinkle in the kindly gray eye of the United States representative to Great Britain. "Why not get in here with us," said he. "One good turn deserves another, and we'll

rows—and the tramp, with a Chesterfieldian bow, mounted the car, and lolled at his ease while the miles flew past the party.

When the story is now repeated in her presence, Mrs. Choate is apt to add: "I never in my life had such sympathy with that immortal parrot, who was compelled to think, not utter, his opinions on life."

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YOU never can tell.

While at dinner at The Players in New York recently an English guest and an American member, whose accent was much more English than the foreigner's, were discussing the disagreeable qualities of the "American" voice and accent. Their own voices were not pitched in so low a key, however, that they were unheard, as the sequel disclosed. What they said in criticism of the "American" accent was not more original than the conventional prejudice which has long existed.

Next day at dinner a young man who, willy nilly, had overheard their commentaries, found himself at the next table to and facing the Englishman.

"Aw, now, I say," blurted out the Britisher, "really, this is rawther good

"I won't answer you for fear my accent might offend you."

The Englishman got up and left.

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STONY WOLD was holding its annual meeting at the house of Mrs. Herbert J. Satterlee, J. Pierpont Morgan's daughter. As always happens on such occasions, the hour set for beginning found the women still arriving. Mrs. Satterlee's butler, a tall, magnificent creature with the features of a High Church curate and the frame of a Viking, who opened and closed the drawing room door, was greatly distressed by these late arrivals. At last, as a richly caparisoned dowager rustled up, "Would you please to wait a minute outside, mum?" he entreated; "there's a bit of a prayer on."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer was invoking the divine blessing.

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SADA YACCO, the charming little Japanese actress, is a great favorite in Paris. She is, moreover, exceedingly frank, appallingly so—as may appear from the following incident, which her friend, Loie Fuller, is telling just now.

Mistress Sada was invited to take part in a private performance given by

A smile was his reward—that beaming, childlike smile, which only a pretty Japanese girl can properly achieve. Sada Yacco recognized the gentleman's good intentions, and gave him full credit for them, but she is as practical as she is grateful, and this is what she said:

"Very sorry. Very sorry. Not take vase to Japan. Too far. Get broken. Take money. Very sorry."

While the onlookers gasped, she beamed on the President all over again, sweetly, serenely unconscious she had done anything out of the ordinary. And she got the money.

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JUSTICE GIEGERICH of the Supreme Court, who has a fine Summer home on Staten Island, is fond of sailing, and a few days ago he invited a friend of his, a lawyer, to go down the bay with him. At the start the wind was quite brisk, but soon freshened into a gale, and made the little craft toss and roll in a manner that soon caused the lawyer's feat-



and said, "My dear fellow, can I do anything for you?"

"Yes, your Honor," replied the lawyer in plaintive tones, "you will greatly oblige me by overruling this motion."

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ONE blustery day in March last a primary school teacher in Brooklyn, in assigning topics for an exercise in English composition, suggested that certain of the pupils might give their impressions of the weather.

One of the little scholars was observed to gaze pensively out of the window for a long time before putting her pencil to paper. At last she undertook the irksome task, and in a jiffy had completed her "composition." When she handed it in the teacher was much surprised by the laconic, but unconscious, humor of it. The effort read as follows:

"The world is full of wind."

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PRESIDENT JOHN H. FINLEY of the College of the City of New York tells a story that was handed down to him by his predecessor. When Gen. Alexander A. Webb was President of the college, he had a secretary who was prone to use strong language. One day the General came rushing out of

the embarrassed secretary, "I have such a flow of language that I must put a dam in now and then in order to get along."

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GEORGE H. ROWE tells this story of ex-Gov. Tod of Illinois:

"Why do you spell your name with one 'd,' Governor?" an acquaintance once asked.

"How do you spell God?" he demanded in return. "What's good enough for God is good enough for Tod, Sir."

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ABE GRUBER tells the story of a Southern friend who was visiting him. Mr. Gruber, wishing to be hospitable, brought forth a whisky bottle and placed it on the dining room table. He then went to the china closet to get some whisky glasses. On his return he was surprised to see that his friend had filled up an ordinary water glass to the brim and was about to drink it.

"Say," said Mr. Gruber, "what are you doing? You drink that as if it were cider."

"Cider?" said the Southerner, draining his glass, "do you think I'd take that much cider?"

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member's in the Senate. With sound reading and the best of the world's great examples to depend upon, therefore, it is not surprising that he was a hard critic of the art of public speaking; to win Mr. Platt's approval a man must say something and say it in the best way at that.

"The criterion of oratory in the back districts of Connecticut," he once said, "is not hard to satisfy. I remember when I was studying law how a fellow-student came back to the office to tell the quiet old Judge under whose patient eye we were reading that he had just heard a wonderful speech, made by a local light (and not a bright light, either) before a certain Magistrate of the Peace.



"'Indeed,' replied the Judge; 'and what did he say?'

"'I don't exactly remember much—but it was a great speech.'

"'I don't doubt that; but let us hear some of the points that were made.'

Do Our Story Writers Misuse the "Smart Set"?



SMART SOCIETY



MISS ESTHER CHAMBERLAIN MISS LUCIA CHAMBERLAIN.



A FASHIONABLL CLUBMAN, VERY POPULAR AND WELL INTRODUCED



MAY TURN OUT TO BE A DARING TRAIN ROBBER

How the Chamberlain Girls, Two Young California Sisters Who in Collaboration Wrote "Mrs. Essington," Emphasize the Difference Between California Society and the New Yorker You Meet in Romance.

THE "smart" society, which gathers prominently at Newport or Lenox in the Summer, has been badly treated in literature.

Literature has been the fox and society the grapes, made to appear as in Aesop's fable sour by the fox, because they hang lusciously just beyond his reach.

Ripened by the mellow warmth of its gold, society in America has been seen with envious eyes, or treated with a literary analysis that describes it as a community of discontent and inward distress.

As a class it has been presented as a punch bowl of ideas, without any moral in the mixture. A lot of well-dressed men and women, moving with leisurely indifference toward a very stupid sort of annihilation, and with a grim sense of their own desperation.

A most unhappy lot of people, with a singularly cheerful exterior, however, which even the novelist who records their destinies cannot deny them.

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And yet there is a diplomatic colony in relationship with the smart set that is doing a good share in the tangible activity of important affairs, and there are old family names that stand for American aristocracy, and there are a lot of really nice moderate people whose wealth has not tarnished their morals, and whose social envies do not present overwhelming problems, people who think plainly, talk simply, live healthfully, and are not ashamed of their money or disgusted with each other's frailities and fads.

Tolerant people, who dress well because they can afford to look prettier than others, who drive fine horses because they like fresh air, who wear expensive bathing suits but enjoy the ocean no whit the less on that account, and who can talk about pleasant things in an agreeable, sparkling manner without touching the maudlin or the psychologic.

We have had two transcripts of record in fiction about "smart" people recently that command attention because of the literary distinction of their authors—"The House of Mirth," by Mrs. Edith Wharton, and "The Orchid," by Robert Grant, who has written at least one powerful story called "Unleavened Bread."

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Mrs. Wharton was described to me by a man whose daily occupation it is to scent good literature as "the most distinguished literary figure among American writers." This is publisher's phraseology, and in this case above suspicion, but there is something more important in these novels that aim to unravel class problems, and that is whether they represent an oblique vision; whether these "smart" people are really so tiresomely brilliant, so distressingly pessimistic, and altogether so hopelessly lacking in robust constitutions. The artistic skill which an author exerts is, after all, the least enduring quality in a book—it is what the book means in its practical information to the reader, that the said reader really cares for. Books are like friends, agreeable or dear to us as they stimulate or soothe our daily routine.

No criticism of "The House of Mirth" is possible, because it is not yet in book form, and is still running serially in Scribner's Magazine, while "The Orchid" is so much of the same family of hothouse impressionism that, although it is a distinguished literary study, it cannot be said to cast a ray of light upon the darkness of boredom and anaemia that enwraps the literary record of American society. There is a story, however, published by the Century Company, lighter in vein than either of the other two, that came into my hands, called "Mrs. Essington," that indicates the influence of fresh air, and sky, and sea, among people who reflect the class we call the "smart set." It is the naïve story of a house party made up of men and women who might be seen among the people that Mrs. Wharton writes about in "The House of Mirth," but they are not exasperating in their long speeches of pessimism, and they do not find the world a place of disheveled ambitions.

It is a collaboration of two sisters, Miss Esther Chamberlain and her sister, Miss Lucia Chamberlain, and while the scene and the characters are of California, they belong to the "smart" people that intermingle all over the world.

California heiresses marry into the Newport set, and vice versa, so that the difference of locality is not so notable as the difference of presentation between the manner of Mrs. Wharton's people and the entourage of "Mrs. Essington."

Because of this very valuable inkling of a possible normal temperature in the midst of a "society" fiction quite otherwise "Mrs. Essington" led me to investigate its sources, the personalities that gave it impulse enough to run into a second edition.

Literary collaboration has been described by a French author as being made up chiefly of "objections," but in the case of the authors of "Mrs. Essington" it was a harmony so closely knit that neither one of them could disentangle the division of labor. It was something made up of mutual respect and united enthusiasm; scarcely promising conditions for the treatment of such a conflicting analysis as the usual "society" novel.

"While the story reflects the atmosphere and life of the smart people on the coast, it is not essentially a study of them, in the sense that 'The Orchid' is a study," said Miss Lucia Chamberlain, who has positive literary standards she defends exactly.

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"We merely thought about a love story that might occur among people such as we had seen in California—the society elements of the story developed, and were not planned," said Miss Esther Chamberlain.

Here was a reversal of literary method which obscured the class problem at the outset, and apparently to its advantage, when left thus to its own suggestibility, in the figures of the story. "Why, aren't the smart people you have written about in 'Mrs. Essington' always unhappy?" I asked.

"We are a naïve lot out there on the coast. They have as much money as they want, many of them are quite as rich as the Newport millionaires, and we don't mistrust people because they appreciate art or literature more than money. The wealthiest smart women in society in California entertain artists and writers just as well as they do society people. I am told that there are some smart houses in Newport where such people would be quite an unpleasant surprise," said Miss Esther Chamberlain, quite sweetly.

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"Oh! it's the difference in everything out there!" said her sister, "the shape of the trees, the outline of landscape, the special kind of ocean, the great, vast sky-room. What chance has any human being, smart or dull, rich or poor, to be profoundly pessimistic out there?"

"Certainly we are not as effete," continued Miss Esther, "and there is a wildness about our society, too, but so there is here. Is there anything so untamed and wild as the swing of New Yorkers once they start out on a prank of any kind?"

"But 'Mrs. Essington' is not a study; it's a love story," repeated Miss Lucia.

Young writers are always desiring to write "studies," a literary fabric that requires consummate art and a vintage of years devoted to habitual details.

"You know, I am not in sympathy with the modern literary mania for exhibiting class problems," continued the collaborators of "Mrs. Essington," [it didn't matter much which was talking; they thought and planned as one mind.]

"Which means?"

"For instance, Norris outlined the problem of 'Wheat,' as a great class problem, in which even the hero was subservient to the current of his own class. Thackeray created the snob. There have been more snobs since he wrote his book of snobs than there were ever before. Now, Thomas Hardy begins his work with the individual, builds everything of him and in him complete, and that individual vibrates in his own class. He does not create a class for him, but he places him where he belongs. It is the development of the individual that is more interesting to us than the momentum of the class to which he belongs.

"Mrs. Essington is not intended as a picture of society?"

"It reflects the atmosphere and detail of smart people, because the heroine belongs there; but if she had belonged anywhere else we should have placed her there."

"Society people have as many varieties of individuality as any other kind of human beings. Of course, the advantages of education lend a sort of daintiness, a delicacy and brightness of dialogue that one expects to find in fashionable life," said one or the other of the two young ladies.

"It is possible to be a 'smart' woman in society and still be inherently cheerful about it?" I suggested.

"Why not?"

"Why are the people in Mrs. Wharton's story of society so pessimistic, so distrustful of each other and of each others' morals?" I asked; for in 'Mrs. Essington' there were several men and women who, although natives of the rich and fashionable world, were always in normal rhythm with nature.

"Don't you think that there is a tendency in society to be overbred?" suggested—one or the other of the collaborators. "A straining after cleverness that is artificial, a desire to appear a community representative of breeding, and in the effort they became distressed and disheartened. 'The House of Mirth' is very brilliant, but it does seem to emphasize discontent and disillusion."

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"The 'smart' set in California seem to be very normal by contrast!" I said.

"To begin with, our community is smaller, and its heart is not so wrinkled or tired as the heart of society seems to be in the East. One of the Crockers said that when she attended her first big ceremonious affair of fashion here, she almost froze to death, it was such a cold and heartless gathering," continued—one or the other of the authors of "Mrs. Essington."

"Then the clique is not so formal a barrier as it is here. There is always the breath of adventure in the air, not hidden in hothouses or kept down to the sotto voce undertones of a conservatory, but expectantly in the air. For instance, a fashionable clubman, very popular and well introduced, may turn out to be a daring mail-train robber, or something equally startling."

"Scandal is as poisonous there too?" I asked.

"Well, there are publications that devote themselves to unveiling ugly rumors and even facts that are shocking to read, but, oddly enough, when you meet these same people that have been wickedly revealed, you find them quite different, quite nice and normal, and respectable in every way."

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"Which implies that all that's printed about the smart set is not merely not fit to print, but is actually untrue?" I said.

"Oh! yes, indeed, I think so; in fact, I am sure of it. Society is often very much misrepresented. You will find a woman like Mrs. Essington everywhere in smart gatherings—at Newport, Monterey, in Europe."

"Would she inaugurate a monkey dinner, for instance?" I asked.

"Well, I never heard of anything of that sort, even in the fast set in California."

"There was that affair of the tea trays," murmured Miss Esther Chamberlain, and then stopped abruptly, as her sister dismissed it as quite too mild an item of contrast.

"Would Mrs. Essington promote a pajama party?" I asked.

"Never—we never heard of anything of that sort in society on the coast." Perhaps if Newport were on the Pacific Coast it would not be so world-worn and fatiguing to some of its social inhabitants.

"Money does not seem to have absorbed the aspirations of the people in your story?" I suggested.

"Nor has it done so anywhere with every one who has it," said one or the other of these young writers. "Spreckels looms up very big, even beside the fortunes in Newport, but quite simple in standards of pleasure and living by comparison with some 'smart' people in the East. Of course the smart people of our coast society in the Summertime do not limit their lives and interests so ceremoniously as the colony in Newport, and although they know all there is to know about each other, it does not make them tired of life or victims of mutual sarcasm and heartlessness."

The real difference in "Mrs. Essington's" normally agreeable smart people and Mrs. Wharton's coterie of the same class, of whom she writes with evident distress and some sarcasm, may be a matter of youth and climate.

As Miss Lucia Chamberlain expressed it, the Newportdom of California was naïve and agreeable because of "the shape of its trees, the outline of landscape, the special kind of ocean, the vast sky room." This is merely instinctive reasoning, and suggests less than is revealed in the faithful portraiture of society people in "Mrs. Essington."

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The truth is that smart society in America has been oppressed for years, in literature, with a masquerade of false manners and motives elaborated by imaginative authorship. Newportdom, to coin a word because it rhymes easily with boredom, has been the effort of aspiring "society" fiction.

Mrs. Wharton no doubt gives us an absolutely truthful and perfectly artistic measure of the best to be had in "society" literature that reflects the overbred, thin-principled "smart" set.

But "Mrs. Essington" is also a contribution, quite as accurately seen, about "smart" people, and because its plan is to record individuality at the expense of class there is a lighter, sweeter vein inaugurated by this unusual and yet essentially more justifiable method of telling the truth about those kind of people who, although registered at Newport or Lenox, have not lost their souls or their self-respect.

PENDENNIS.

Paul Jones's Flag

PAUL JONES'S flag, the first National ensign to be displayed at the masthead of a United States ship, the first to be saluted by a foreign power, and the first to wave in victory on a foreign sea, was made for him at a sewing-bee by the girls of Portsmouth, N. H. They contributed portions of their best silk gowns for the purpose. The following dialogue took place in the Ross house in Philadelphia between Miss Mary Langdon, one of the makers of the flag, and Commodore Jones upon his return from his victorious cruise in February, 1781.

Mary Langdon:

"What fortune steers your errant prow
Again to greet our shore?
Good morrow to your laureled brow,
Most gallant Commodore!

"You come with ship and trusty crew
And unexcelled renown;
But where's the flag we made for you
In drowsy Portsmouth town?

"Right busily with shears and thread
We toiled that Summer day
When safe beneath the gun-crowned head
The saucy Ranger lay.

"At your behest our silken best
Unstintedly we gave;
With ruthless zeal we plied the steel
So that your flag might wave.

"We found its white and crimson bars
In Carrie's cedar press;
We pieced its galaxy of stars
From Helen's wedding dress;

"To make its azure field—aye, still
I think of it with tears—
My capuchin of glossy twill
Fell victim to the shears!

"To guard its fame through storm and fray
You vowed in valiant tones;
Then where's that honored flag to-day,
Chevalier John Paul Jones?"

Paul Jones:

"Ah, Mistress Mary, vows more deep
Than aught of lip or eye
Were those I made when your flag displayed
Its stars in a gladdened sky.

"'Twas 'a gaudy strip on a pirate ship;'
'Twas 'the vaunt of a lawless sword.'
But it rose, the sign of a free-born line
When the Gallic salvo roared.

"'Twas 'a flaunting brag of a Rebel rag!'
When it snapped in a British breeze;
But it waved our steel to a conquered keel
In the wash of the Irish seas.

"In the pallid light of a dreadful night
I saw its cluster shine
O'er the grimmest grip of ship and ship
In the lore of the foaming brine.

"It gloried wide in shot-rent pride
Above our mizzen-truck;
Our boarders swarmed the splintered side.
The beaten foe had struck.

"But my brave old ship was a shattered hulk;
Her shot holes gaping wide,
She lay, a rolling, helpless bulk
That drank the bubbling tide.

"Yet still the starry diadem
Was bright above the wreck,
And could I take their flag from them—
My dead upon her deck?

"Down by the head to ocean's bed
She plunged beneath the swell;
And last of all, a silken pall,
Her banner waved farewell.

"My deathless dead I left to her,
That would not know defeat—
My gallant ship their sepulchre,
Your flag their winding sheet!"

Mary Langdon:

"'Twas nobly done! 'Twas but their due:
For who but those should claim
That riddled flag—the fearless crew
That died to give it fame?

"So may it float, though none may mark,
Beneath the Northern Sea,
Above the unforgotten bark
That sank in victory!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

GIFT TO HISTORICAL SOCIETY

A GIFT of more than usual rarity and historical interest has been presented to the New York Historical Society and placed on exhibition within the last few days in the library of the Historical Society's hall, Second Avenue and Eleventh Street. It is the original silver medal voted by Congress to David Williams, one of the three captors of Major John André. Similar medals were presented to John Paulding and Isaac Van Wart, and, in addition, a pension of $200 was granted to them for life.

The donor of this valuable souvenir of Revolutionary days is Mrs. Eugenè A. Hoffman, widow of the late Dean of the General Theological Seminary, and who, at the time of his death, was President of the New York Historical Society. She purchased the medal a short time ago from the grandson of the early patriot, William C. Williams, who is still living on the old homestead in Livingstonville, Schoharie County, N. Y. For several years the medal was deposited for safe keeping in the State Library at Albany.

Mr. Williams, however, was anxious that his ancestral medal might secure a permanent abiding place, and yet be accessible to historical students and others who might wish to refresh their memories of Arnold's treason and the sterling patriotism of the three young men of Westchester County. When Mrs. Hoffman heard of the circumstances it did not take very long to arrange the transfer of property, and William C. Williams is now richer several times over than the intrinsic value of the silver in the historic medal.

This medal differs from usual medals in that it is not stamped from a die, but is entirely hand-wrought. The three medals therefore may present slight differences of detail if they could all be brought together and closely inspected. The obverse has the word "Fidelity" above an embossed shield, surrounded by two branches, one of laurel and the other of palm, united at the bottom by a ribbon. The reverse bears the words, "Amor Patriae Vincit," ("Love of Country Conquers.") In the centre of the space left for the recipient's name have been engraved the letters "D. W.," and they are surrounded by two branches of fleur-de-lis, united by a ribbon.

It is not known definitely where the other two medals are, but it is believed that they are still retained by members of the Paulding and Van Wart families.

Major André was captured, as is well known, near Tarrytown on Sept. 23, 1780, while on his way to New York after his final conference with Benedict Arnold, when the plans were perfected for the surrender of West Point, with its stores of supplies, to the British. David Williams was the oldest of the three men who were watching from the road side. He was then 26 years of age, while Paulding was 22 years, and Van Wart 20 years. Williams, however, outlived his companions, surviving to the good old age of 77 years. He died in Broome, Schoharie County, Aug. 2, 1831. He was buried at Livingstonville with military honors. In 1876 his remains were removed to Rensselaerville, and a little later they were again removed to Stone Fort, Schoharie County, and a monument was erected over the grave by the State of New York.

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In the same manner the City of New York honored the memory of John Paulding, who is buried in St. Peter's Churchyard, Peekskill. He died in 1818 at the age of 60 years, and in 1827 the Corporation of New York erected a monument over the grave. William Paulding, a nephew of the André captor, who was Mayor of the city at that time, made the address at the unveiling of the monument. Isaac Van Wart is buried in the little churchyard opposite the railroad station of Elmsford, the old village of Greenburg. Westchester County erected a monument there to his honor. Van Wart ded in 1828 at the age of 68 years.

David Williams, as the oldest survivor of the André captors, was frequently in demand as the hero of the day at patriotic celebrations. Only the year before his death he was the guest of honor in New York at a great celebration to commemorate the revolution that had lately taken place in France. One of the greatest parades ever seen in this city up to that time took place on Nov. 26, 1830. Philip Hone, in his diary of old New York, mentions the presence of David Williams, seated in an open barouche, in company with Enoch Crosby, the Harvey Birch of Revolutionary fame. The city presented the old patriot with a horse and carriage, and from one of the public schools he received a silver cup, while another school gave him a silver-headed cane. That was his last appearance in a public celebration, as in August of the following year he died.

George Washington exerted his influence strongly upon Congress for public recognition of the captors of the British officer. A few days after the capture he wrote from Paramus, N. J., to the President of Congress, saying:

"Their conduct merits our warmest esteem. They have prevented, in all probability, our suffering one of the severest strokes that could have been meditated against us."

Congress, in its resolutions of Nov. 3, 1780, when it voted the medals, referred to Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart as "nobly disdaining to sacrifice their country for the sake of gold, secured and conveyed him (André) to the commanding officer of the district, whereby the dangerous and traitorous conspiracy of Benedict Arnold was brought to light, the insidious designs of the enemy baffled, and the United States rescued from impending dangers."

George Washington personally presented the medals to the three men at a dinner at Verplanck's Point, on the Hudson, a few days after the resolutions were passed by Congress.

As You Like It.

Jinks—I see they are going to fit Luna Park up with about 10,000 alarm clocks.

Hinks—Why?

Jinks—To keep the people from going to Dreamland.

Art at Home and Abroad

A FIGURE of the youthful Bacchus, big-headed, thick-legged, and thick-armed, seated on a puncheon and holding in front of him a basket of fruit, has been presented to the free library of Windham, Conn., by Mr. Abel G. Brooks of Hartford. It is carved from wood, and is the handiwork of one John Russell, carpenter, who with three other sailors was captured by the Colonials in a British ship on Long Island Sound in the year 1776. Taken to Windham as prisoners, the captives occupied their abundant leisure in fashioning this figure, which is about twenty-seven inches from crown to bottom of keg, and twenty-one from end to end of keg. It was given to a Mrs. Cary, who placed it in front of her inn on Windham Green. In 1827 it was bought and placed before the Stoniford House, and after passing through several hands was purchased by Mr. Brooks in 1859, since which date it has been in his house at Hartford. The deed of gift has a proviso that if the library at Windham does not care for it properly it will become the property of the Connecticut Historical Society at Hartford. The four prisoners, all of whom may have had a hand in the carving of this curious sign of a tavern, made their escape from custody, fled to Norwich, seized a canoe, and were drowned off Gull Island on their way to Long Island.

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Raeburns are having a great run just now in London. At the Lord Tweedmouth sale a portrait of Sir Walter Scott went for $5,000; but this was the lowest. Raeburn's likeness of his wife brought $45,000, and his self portrait $23,625, while a picture of Mrs. Oswald fetched $18,900. In 1878 the likeness of Mrs. Raeburn was sold for $3,200. One greater price for a Raeburn is on record, viz., $72,500 for the full-length of Sir John Sinclair, the friend by correspondence of George Washington.

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Another work enriched by the miniatures of Jean Bourdichon of Tours has been found in the little visited Soane Museum, in Lincoln's Inn Field, London, given by the architect Sir John Soane to the British nation about 1833. It is a Book of Hours of 117 leaves, written toward the end of the fifteenth century, and the pictures are very similar to those of the famous Book of Hours belonging to Anne of Brittany. Other manuscripts illustrated by Bourdichon already known are three in the Bibliothèque Nationale, the "Hours of Arragon," "Missal of Tours," and the little "Hours of Charles VIII.," and another belonging to Baron Edmond de Rothschild.

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A statue to a living man has been suggested to the Norwegian societies of Brooklyn, to be offered to Prospect Park. It is to honor the composer Grieg, whose charming songs are played wherever music is made on Western instruments. Edward Grieg is in very bad health, and the idea is to hearten him with this token of appreciation from his American compatriots. The Norwegian Singing Society started the idea, and enlisted the other organizations, so that a committee of twenty-four has already been appointed. The commission will probably be given to an American-Norwegian sculptor.

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The Daughters of the Revolution have commemorated the Battle of Harlem Heights in the Revolution—not to be confounded with the Battle for Harlem by descendants of Anneke Jans—with a stained glass window in St. Luke's Home on Upper Broadway. It is on the main stairway over against the entrance to the home. The design shows a figure of Peace with sheathed sword.

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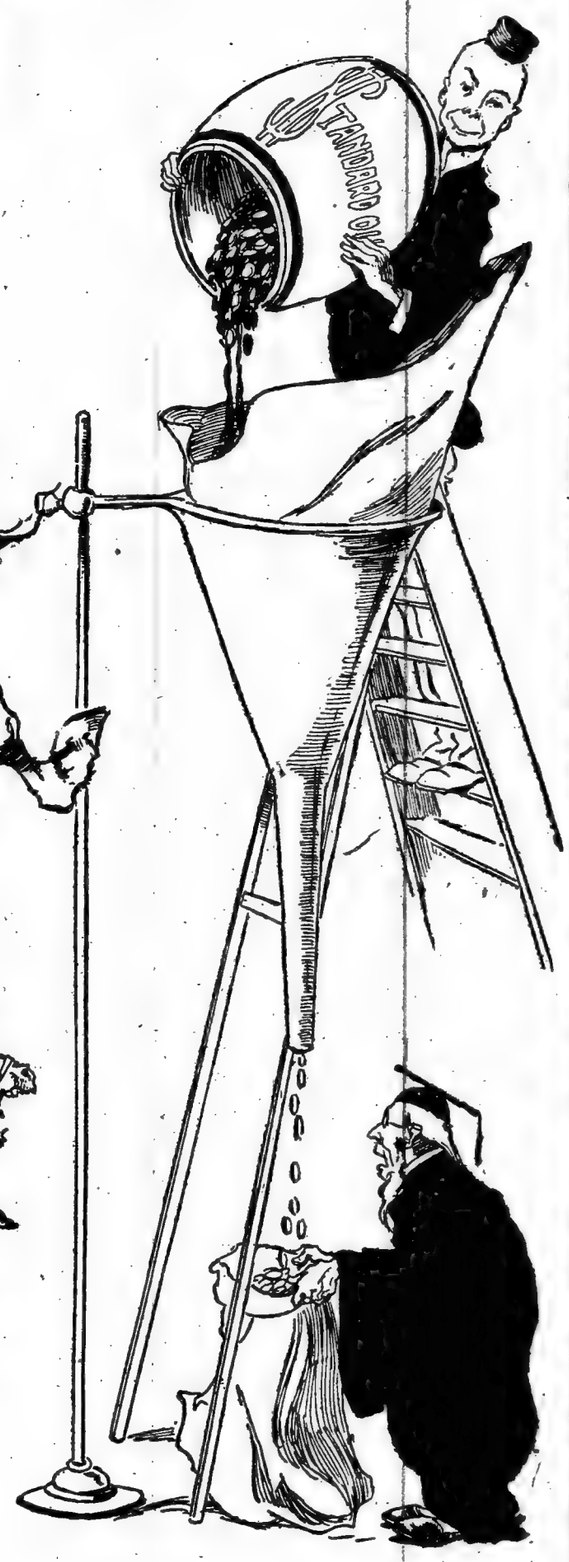
According to The Chattanooga Times the citizens of that city intend to raise a fund to erect a Peace Monument to Gen. Henry V. Boynton. He suggested the National Park at Chattanooga and carried through the reservation on Lookout Mountain and Orchard Knob; it was due to his efforts that the Government laid out and keeps in repair the boulevard on Missionary Ridge.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Mayer

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Part Four.
Second Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

Part Four
Second Magazine Section

Charlotte Temple in Fiction and in Fact



MRS. SUSANNA ROWSON...



CHARLOTTE TEMPLE'S GRAVE IN TRINITY CHURCH YARD....

Leaving Portsmouth.

SOME FRONTISPIECES FROM EARLY EDITIONS OF MRS. ROWSON BOOK...

LIEUT. JOHN MONTRESSOR.

MRS. ROWSON BOOK...

Perennial Interest in the Tragic Romance of the Traditionally Beautiful Young English Girl Whose Life Story Was Made the Basis of One of the Most Popular Novels of the Early Nineteenth Century.

THE grave of Charlotte Temple is the second in point of interest of any of the many relics of old days in old Trinity Churchyard. That of Alexander Hamilton holds first place, but after his the greater number of visitors ask to see the last resting place of the unfortunate young girl whose body has been buried in a to her strange land for over 100 years.

The history of Charlotte Temple was familiar to every one in New York in the early part of the nineteenth century. Written in the form of a romance and published in England in 1790, the book soon went into an edition of 25,000, big figures in those days. It was a book more popular than other popular works of its contemporaries, such books as "The Children of the Abbey" and Horace Walpole's "Castle of Otranto." It was brought out in many editions here, and was as well known in one country as the other. The title was "Charlotte Temple. A Tale of Truth," and the author Mrs. Susanne Haswell Rowson.

That it was a tale of truth there is no reason to doubt, though there are many people who consider the entire story a myth, even special students of New York history. They believe that the slab, resting on the ground at the right of the entrance in Trinity Churchyard, bearing the name of Charlotte Temple, represents the fancy of some idle stonecutters employed in making repairs about Trinity Church, and who, knowing the story of the heroine, cut the name and placed the stone there. Nothing was known of it before 1850, they say. It is a matter of fact that with the burning of the old Trinity Church, which occupied the site of the present building, the records were destroyed, and there are no church papers to establish the identity of Charlotte Temple's grave.

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However, Mrs. Rowson, the author of the book, who came to this country as a child in 1766, and who was one of the most prominent women of her day, a prolific writer of fiction, poetry, and more serious matter, and also a well-known school teacher of Boston, the names of whose pupils are still preserved, is authority for its authenticity. In the 1815 edition of the book there is a preface, which does not appear in others, and in this Mrs. Rowson states positively that the story is true. It was told her, she says, by an old lady who knew Charlotte personally, and whom she introduced in the book as Mrs. Beauchamp, and who, she says, concealed the names of the chief actors and likewise the places where the unfortunate scenes were acted.

"As it was impossible to offer a relation to the public in such an imperfect state," she continues, "I have thrown over the whole a slight veil of fiction and substituted names and places according to my own fancy. I was personally acquainted with Montraville," she says again.

The story is for the young person, and in the preface Mrs. Rowson says "she is convinced that it does not convey a wrong idea to the head or a corrupt thought to the heart," and that in writing it she has "hoped by the lesson it teaches to keep from misery some other young woman just entering life and perhaps unprotected."

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The book being old is comparatively inaccessible. There are a number of interesting editions ranging from 1813 to 1841 in the Astor Library, but they are not for circulation. They are quaint little volumes, a few with wood cuts for frontispieces, one edition with a tree calf binding and the others in faded papers of a different shade, showing a foundation of thin sheets of wood where the paper is worn away. These belong to the Ford collection and were a gift from Worthington Chauncey Ford and Paul Leicester Ford from the library of their father.

The Brooklyn Public Library, in its old Montague Street branch, has one small volume, the 1815 edition, and just now, with the annual revival of the interest in Charlotte Temple, this is in demand, and a number of names are on the waiting list for it. Something of this kind usually follows a newspaper discussion such as has recently taken place in THE TIMES.

For the greater number of readers the book is difficult to find. It is not in the shops or even old book stores, and only the older libraries have it. Editions have been published since those mentioned, but they have been cheap, paper-covered volumes, and the writer of this article, after searching a long time to get the true history of Charlotte and own the book, finally by good luck found a shabby copy in a basement second-hand book store.

The story as told by Mrs Rowson is briefly this. Charlotte Temple, a young English girl of beauty and refinement, attending boarding school, comes under the influence of an unworthy Frenchwoman, who is one of the teachers. Through her she is induced to meet clandestinely Montraville, a young British officer, while Mademoiselle receives the attentions of his friend, Belcour. Montraville is supposed to be an estimable young man of his day, but he is without money, and his father, with a large family to care for, has told his son that he will do nothing more for him if before he is financially in a position to do so he marries.

Montraville finds that Charlotte has not money enough to warrant his marrying her, and being in love he urges her to elope with him. Charlotte, though resisting, finally consents to go with Montraville and the four sail with the regiment of the young men for America. Here Montraville has promised to marry Charlotte, but tells her on landing that after all that has happened it is impossible.

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Mademoiselle, who has captivated a wealthy American on shipboard, is married to him and deserts Charlotte, for whom Montraville finds a little house on the outskirts of the city and provides with a servant. Belcour in the meantime, having fallen in love with Charlotte, persuades his friend that she is unfaithful to him, and he, having met a charming young New York girl of wealth, of whom he is enamored, deserts her. Belcour destroys the letters Charlotte intrusted to him, and finding that she will have nothing to do with him, leaves her, retaining the money Montraville has supplied for her support. Charlotte is broken-hearted and in great destitution when her child is born. It is only through the kindness of Mrs. Beauchamp, who has forwarded a letter to her parents, that her father arrives in time to see her before she dies and to take the child back with him to England. Montraville marries his beautiful Julia before this happens.

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In a memoir of Mrs. Rowson, by Elias Nason, the true names of the principal characters in the book are given. Charlotte was Charlotte Stanley, and her father is said to have been a clergyman, the younger son of the Earl of Derby. The name Stanley and the quarterings of the arms of Derby are said to have been originally on the gravestone of Charlotte Temple. Montraville was Col. John Montrésor, so it is stated, and a connection of Mrs. Rowson's. It is for this reason, Mr. Nason explains in the memoir, that Montraville is treated leniently in the book, and as agreeable a phase as possible of his character is shown. Mrs. Rowson, he also says, had seen much of the profligacy of the men in the British army and navy of that day, and was anxious that the story she related might prevent other young girls from meeting Charlotte's fate.

There are some discrepancies between the story and history. Col. John Montrésor was one of the distinguished men of the eighteenth century. His father was a famous engineer, and the son, born at Gibraltar, where the profession of the father had taken him, followed in his footsteps. In 1775 he was appointed by George III. the "Chief Engineer of America." His journal, which the New York Historical Society publishes, shows the great amount of work that he performed. History agrees in connecting him with Mrs. Rowson, for the first wife of his father was a sister of William Haswell, who was the father of Susanna Haswell Rowson. The Montrésors were an old French Huguenot family, and the name resembles that of Montraville.

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It was supposed to be some time in 1774 that Charlotte Temple, then sixteen years old, came to America, and it was in her nineteenth year that she died. Col. John Montrésor was born in 1736, came to America to follow his profession, and was married in New York in 1764. In 1766 he had a leave of absence to return to England for six months. The dates do not agree. Is this the man who was the hero of Mrs. Rowson's story? If Montraville was already married, an even more unpleasant light is thrown upon his action. The Montrésor family returned to England for good eventually.

In a sequel to Charlotte Temple, called "Charlotte Temple's Daughter," Mrs. Rowson endeavors to show that righteous retribution falls upon the sinner. A son of Montraville, whose name, like that of Lucy Temple, has been changed in infancy, falls in love with the young girl. He shows a miniature of Lucy's mother to his father, then on his deathbed, but rich and prosperous. The father recognizes it, and in great sorrow tells his son the story.

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Mrs. Rowson's romance and history agree sufficiently to make the explanations of the identity of the characters, with slight changes of dates, possible. One of Copley's portraits shows the "Chief Engineer of America" to have been a man of parts who might easily have turned the head of a romantic young girl. At the time her story was written Mrs. Rowson said that every one connected with it was dead. On returning to this country from England after the publication of the book, in 1793, Mrs. Rowson visited the grave of Charlotte Temple and the house in which she died.

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Just where the house was it is difficult to say. It was called the "Old Tree House," and people interested in hunting up historical spots will find pleasure in making the search. The oldest inhabitant of Chinatown, "Pop" Connell, who is over ninety and has spent the greater number of the last sixty years in that part of the city, declares that it is the red brick building of semi-Dutch design which stands now on the corner of Pell Street and the Bowery. That is the building celebrated because "Polly" Hopkins, a retired policeman, opened a saloon there many years ago. There is a saloon now in the building, which has been greatly changed and improved. However, the little that history has to say about the house in which Charlotte Temple died states that it was on the "north side of Pell Street" or—and here is a discrepancy again—on the "corner of Doyers and Pell." It could not have been on the north side of Pell and also on Doyers Street.

The house in which the young girl first lived is said to have been on Astor Place, near Fourth Avenue, and it was undoubtedly here that Mrs. Beauchamp, in the book, made the acquaintance of Charlotte, delicately approaching her with cucumbers from her garden, vegetables which she noticed were missing from that of the beautiful and unhappy girl, for whom she felt great sympathy.

An interesting anecdote concerning Charlotte's grave is told of Philip Hone, then Mayor of New York and Warden of Trinity Church. There had been a proposition to lengthen Pine Street in 1835, and the Wardens of the church met to consider the matter. It would cut through the churchyard. Hone was a man of decision, and given at times to strong language. He decided the matter. The proposed improvement would take away the grave of Charlotte Temple.

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"No," he said, "she was treated like —— while she was alive, and I'll be blanked if her grave shall be violated now that she is dead."

The meeting disbanded and no vote was taken.

Mrs. Rowson died at the age of sixty-three, March 2, 1824, and was buried beneath St. Matthew's Church, South Boston.

M. A. T.

Paintings Lent and Given to the Metropolitan Museum

AMONG the paintings at the Metropolitan Museum are many which will appear new to those who frequent the galleries because they have been taken from their old places and hung in a different, sometimes in a better, light. But there are five or six brand-new acquisitions, of which at least three are for the permanent collections of the Museum. Reproductions of these three will be found in the tinted supplement of to-day's paper.

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The portrait of his wife by the late Alfred Quinton Collins has been presented to the Museum by a number of his friends. It is painted with the broad and simple brushwork that Collins used; the lady's dress carries out the same trait in the painter, it is simple to the verge of austerity. There are no jewels or other decorations, no lace, no embroidery. The sage-green robe cut out about the neck is Quakerlike in its absence of frills and fripperies, the background is a neutral one arranged to set off the head without calling attention to anything whatever in the way of decoration, still life, or bric-à-brac. The lady regards you very seriously, as if weighing your character in an impartial way; her gaze is as far as possible removed from coquetry or a desire to please. It is this intent look on which the painter has concentrated all his art, purposely avoiding the slightest incident of dress or background. And he has succeeded. Probably none of his numerous portraits is more masterly than this bit of Velasquez grays and greens. Lovers of high finish will not care for the summary sweep of the brush, but all who enjoy impressionism in the Whistler-Degas style will vote it a little masterpiece.

The landscape of Autumn by the late Kruseman van Elten, presented to the Museum by the artist's widow, is an unusually favorable example of this Holland-American's work. One finds in it a much larger measure of delicacy than his ordinary landscape shows. This Autumn has not the richness of the American Fall, but resembles more the French or Dutch landscape in October, having a subdued, silvery tone, not without a certain richness. The little figures of sportsman, boy, and dog are not strong enough to count for more than a suggestion of the season, like the leafless trees and the cold notes of the marshy foreground. The French landscapists of the Barbizon school are suggested by this pleasing, restful canvas; but of yet nearer kin are the modern Dutchmen, such as Mauve and Weissenbruch. Kruseman van Elten was a native of Alkmaar, and came to this country in 1865, after he had painted in Switzerland and Germany.

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"Ecce Homo," by Jan [illegible] of Haarlem, is a painting recommended to the Museum by the late Frederick Rhinelander and bought with the Jacob Rogers bequest. It has the first place on the line to the left as one enters the first gallery of pictures, coming from the sculpture gallery. The Christ and Virgin Mary, who stand in a late decorated Gothic window-niche with a column between them, to which a scourge is bound, recall the pictures in missals and books of hours. They have rigid poses and expressions that are sad but strongly controlled. The Christ, wearing the crown of thorns, has a drawn look about the mouth and eyes that seem to have been fatigued with tears; but compared to ordinary religious pictures even of that early day the expression is extraordinary in its reserve. As to the Virgin, she may be said to be musing sadly. There is no interplay between the two; Christ ponders unaware of her presence, and the Virgin [illegible] as if her son were far away. Here is a picture which courts examination of details. The palace seen outside the florid Gothic window is more than curious; it is a valuable document of the fifteenth century. Observe the door with group of nobles, the peacock over the second door, the trees growing from the inner courts and from the tops of the structure. A singular bit of architecture and sculpture shows against the front of a tower in the further courtyard.

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The coloring of this old picture is rich and grave. Elaborate carving in low relief, gilded in some places, adds to the interest of the architectural setting, which the painter has placed about the two figures. This is an excellent example of a little known master born at Haarlem about 1470, a disciple of Jacob Janssen, and the father or uncle, it may be, of twin painters of the same name who became members of the Gild of St. Luke in Antwerp. In the Brussels Gallery is a portrait by him, having an elaborate background filled with angels, and the Liverpool Gallery has another male portrait by this older Mostaert with the legend of the conversion of Hubert, the pagan huntsman, in the background, the scene of a miraculous appearance of a stag bearing between his antlers a crucifix.

Loans of pictures not chronicled in the catalogue include an example of the Belgian painter Col, called "Instruction Obligatoire," in which an elderly man in shirtsleeves, a big cudgel in his hand, is training a dog to fetch a stick out of the water. On a bridge over the stream stands an elderly woman looking down on the scene; she holds another dog in her arms. The picture is well painted, and has capital action. Another loan is dated 1580 and signed Meyer von Bremen. "Baby Brother Sleeping" is a rather hard-painted interior, with smiling mother, interested children, cat and kitten lapping milk, such as Ludwig Knaus and others of the Prussian anecdote painters used to produce. Both are lent by Mrs. W. T. Syms.

A SONG OF THE WAY.

Give me the road, the great broad road,
That wanders over the hill;
Give me a heart without a care
And a free, unfettered will—
Ah, thus to wander, thus to fare,
With only the sky to frown,
And happy I, if the ways but lie
Away, away from the town.

Give me the path, the wildwood path,
That wanders deep in a dell,
Where silence sleeps and sunbeams fain
Would waken the slumber spell—
For there the gods find the world again,
Immortals of ancient lore,
And time is gone, and a mad-glad [illegible]
Knows the glades of Greece once more.

THOMAS S. JONES, JR.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD



MISS LESLEY ACKERMAN

Photo by Davis & Sanford.





MRS. SETH BARTON FRENCH

Photo by Aimé Dupont

THE Fourth of July having passed, the Summer season may be said to be fairly launched. The first entertainments have been given at Newport, nearly all the villas and cottages are open, and the next fortnight will see the arrival of Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish. The Corsair is at anchor in the Hudson, and J. Pierpont Morgan is coming over the waters to spend the rest of the Summer in America. Miss Alice Roosevelt has been in San Francisco with the Taft party en route for Manila and the Far East. The new Casino has opened at Narragansett, the Kebo Valley Club at Bar Harbor and the Meadow and Southampton Clubs at Southampton are in the first flush of the season's dinners and dances. Shortly the New York Yacht Club makes its annual cruise, and there will be ocean races at Newport. The London season is on the wane. The heat has been excessive all over Europe. The yachts which were at Kiel are returning, and their owners are delighted at the warm reception which was had at the hands of the Kaiser and Prince Henry. Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, with Mr. and Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, have been guests of Prince Henry. Mrs. Robert Goelet has had with her Mrs. Vanderbilt, Sr., and Miss Vanderbilt, who are now in London en route for this country.

The rumor still seems to prevail that a match will be made between Miss Vanderbilt and Robert W. Goelet, although up to the present moment no authoritative announcement has been given out. As for Newport, there is every reason to presume that it will see a gay Summer. With the debuts of the Misses Sherman, Miss Lawrence, Miss Pearson, Miss Saidee Jones, and perhaps Miss Francklyn, there will be much entertaining. Mrs. Kernochan set the ball rolling on the Fourth of July. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh and Miss Walsh were introduced to Newport society by her at this annual reception. Mrs. Kernochan has stopping with her her daughter-in-law, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, who has not been in Newport for some years.

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Mrs. John Jacob Astor will be at Newport before August. Col. Astor has ordered his villa opened. Young Ogden Mills has been the occupant of the Mills villa, and his father, who has just returned from abroad, has been there also for some little time. Mrs. Mills and the Misses Mills are shortly expected. The death of Secretary Hay has thrown most of the Ambassadors abroad into temporary mourning, and, although the regular Fourth of July reception was given yesterday instead of Tuesday, at Dorchester House, Ambassador and Mrs. Reid will do little entertaining for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Potter Palmer, who has a house in London this year, will not come to Newport. Mrs. Mackay has been giving cotillions and concerts for her granddaughter, the young Princess Colonna. Lady Cheylesmore, who is the elder sister of Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt, has been the hostess at several concerts and dinners, at which were present royalty. In fact, it has been an American season in London. The Countess of Strafford having resumed entertaining, has been one of the popular hostesses.

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Cowes and Homburg must have their innings before the shooting season begins in Scotland. Already the devotees of golf are at St. Andrews, and several of the large estates with shootings have been opened for simple week-end parties. But by August the American contingent will have dwindled considerably. Each ship is bringing over a list of fashionables prominent at Newport. On Tuesday Mrs. Richard Gambrill arrived, and also Egerton L. Winthrop. Both went to Newport. Moncure Robinson was on the same ship. He joined Scarles Barclay at the farm near Hempstead, where the latter had a house party, but he will go to Newport later.

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One of the engagements of the week was that of Miss Wenonah Wetmore, daughter of Mrs. James Markoe, to Mr. Devens of Boston. Miss Wetmore is the elder of two daughters of Mrs. Markoe by her first husband, Major William B. Wetmore. Mrs. Markoe divorced him and married Dr. Markoe, one of the sons of one of New York's most celebrated physicians. The younger Dr. Markoe has been a physician to J. Pierpont Morgan, and has accompanied him on many of his trips abroad. He has been for years connected with the hospital on Stuyvesant Square, which Mr. Morgan presented to the city. Dr. Markoe and Mrs. Wetmore were married some eight years ago at St. George's by the Rev. Dr. Rainsford, who, by the way, is considering an offer to remain in England.

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To have a tight little island of one's own seems to be the ambition of some of the recently married couples, especially those whose matches are international. The Hon. Cecil and Mrs. Baring are living in an island home off the coast of Ireland, and the Hon. and Mrs. Lionel Guest are to have a home on an island not far from St. Anne de Beaupre, in the picturesque St. Lawrence. The wedding of the Hon. Lionel Guest and Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge took place on Thursday at Sioux Falls, Dakota. It was a small affair, only a few friends and relatives being present. The happy couple will settle on their island home in the middle of August. Up to the time of Mrs. Dodge's wedding she had not disposed of her residence in Sioux Falls to Mrs. Rhinelander Stewart, and was married under her own roof. As the Hon. Mrs. Lionel Guest will have no further use for the cottage she may dispose of it to Mrs. Stewart now. If, as rumor has it, Mrs. Stewart is to seek the aid of the South Dakota divorce courts, and if also, as this same persistent rumor will have it, she may contract another matrimonial alliance, this villa will have seen three ceremonies in which New Yorkers were principals and where the aid of the Western law had been invoked within a year.

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Yachting is just beginning to be pleasant after a stormy and disagreeable early Summer. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beeckman are among those who are at present living on their yachts. They will not open their house at Newport for some time yet, although they have registered at the Casino. Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas have been among the first to entertain at Newport. Mr. Beeckman is rapidly recovering from the effects of the accident which befell him some short time ago while on an automobile trip.

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The season proper at Saratoga will not begin before August. A few of those who go there every Summer have already arrived, and although there is no general gayety, still there are many small gatherings. Mr. and Mrs. William Rhinelander and Capt. and Mrs. Warren Beach and the Misses de Peyster, cousins of the late Frederick de Peyster, are among the number. Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson is also at Saratoga for the Summer. Mrs. Henry Hyde has been at Bayshore, but she opens her cottage there this week. Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask will entertain as usual during the Summer at their Japanese villa. At Richfield Springs are Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller, while Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Robinson are expected there before August. Bishop Potter and Mrs. Potter have been at Cooperstown.

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Miss Katherine Barney and Mrs. C. D. Barney are expected in New York this week. They have been in London, where Miss Barney has been the guest of Miss Jean Reid at Dorchester House. The principal subject agitating London society at present is the banishment of motors from Hyde Park. Scott Montagu, who is to marry Miss Alberta Sturgis, has tried without avail to have a speeding track made for them in the park. Queen Alexandra objects to the motor and will not drive in Rotten Row when motors are allowed there. This seems to have settled the question. Nearly all the fashionables have motors of some kind and there is a great deal of dissatisfaction at the order.

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Henley has been the scene of quite a gathering of New Yorkers. The houseboat, however, is not as smart this year as in other seasons. Among those who were stopping in the neighborhood were Mrs. George R. Sheldon and Miss Sheldon, Mrs. Poultney Bigelow and the Misses Bigelow, Mrs. Jaffray and Miss Jaffray, and a number of Philadelphians. Among those who are en route to this country are Francis Otis, Miss May Van Alen, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Mr. and Mrs. Peter Martin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Erie B. Dahlgren have settled at Lenox for the Summer. Mrs. Dahlgren is a sister of Mrs. Harry Lehr of Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren have a large family, and they have taken the old Anson Phelps Stokes place. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr are among the constant attendants at St. Joseph's and St. Mary's Church at Newport. Mrs. Lehr's little son by her first marriage is with them, and his stepfather is very careful to put him through his paces, finding his places in the prayer book for him, and making him kneel and stand at the proper times. Mrs. Lehr this Summer is affecting gowns and hats covered with spangles, and in golden and lighter hues of yellow and brown.

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Mrs. Gouverneur Kortwright came to the rescue of the real estate agents and of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh by taking the John Spencer place at Newport. She moved in there on Monday. Mrs. Charles Hall will have a series of house parties in August. At present she has her young niece, Miss Kathryn Harris, stopping with her. Mrs. Brady is at Southampton.

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The Summer season everywhere is a bit backward. Yesterday the Casino at Narragansett was opened. This will give a zest to matters at that popular resort. Newport people are fond of running over to the Pier, and in these days of automobiles this can be easily accomplished. This journey is quite different from that which used to be made in a little steamboat, with all the perils of seasickness and the deep. Last year Narragansett felt the want of the Casino, and the "Grecian Gardens" did not exactly fill the bill. The Point Judith Club has an attractive programme for the Summer, including polo, but as yet there has been nothing of an exciting nature happening at the Pier. Newport is feeling its way, as it always does in July. The new cottagers have come into their own, and the older set is willing to be entertained. With the exception of dinners and luncheons and an occasional dance, the long-time residents of Newport in Summer allow the novices to offer the greater part of the season's entertainment.

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An engagement of international interest is that of Miss Lula Pfizer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pfizer, Jr., to Capt. Holland, aide de camp to the Duke of Connaught. Miss Pfizer is well known in Bernardsville society, in Orange, and in New York. The family have a residence at 10 West Fiftieth Street. Miss Pfizer is a granddaughter of Mrs. Charles Pfizer of Brooklyn. She has been living for some time abroad.

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J. L. Cadwalader sailed on Wednesday for England. Mr. Cadwalader has a hunting box, where he keeps open house each Autumn. With him for a number of years was James C. Carter, the New York lawyer.

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Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis sailed on Wednesday. They will visit England and Ireland, and will be a short time at Homburg and Carlsbad before returning to this country. Mrs. T. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore and Mr. and Mrs. W. Graham Bowdoin, Jr., were also among those who went abroad last week. Going to Germany were the Baron and Baroness Speck von Sternburg and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Henderson.

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Miss Potter will be one of the débutantes of the Summer. She is to be in Westchester with her parents, but she will pay visits to relatives and friends at Newport. She is the granddaughter of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer. This Winter Mrs. Havemeyer will return to America, after an absence of some years. Mention was made last week of Miss Lawrence, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, another débutante. Miss Saidie Jones will be another young woman for whom many entertainments will be given. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones are expected to introduce her at a large dance. Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have a young son who is near his majority, and for whom they will [illegible] a bit, but the young man is fonder of athletics and out-of-door sports than of society. Whether or not Mrs. Astor will give a ball this Summer is a question to be decided later. Mrs. Astor has not entertained yearly in this fashion. As a rule, she confines herself to a series of dinners, and she does not go out a great deal at Newport, but rests and enjoys herself.

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The absence of Miss Leary will be much felt, as her afternoons represented an omnium gatherum of different sets. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas will do a great deal of the spectacular entertaining among the younger married set. Mr. and Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman are also expected to offer their share, but Mrs. Beekman does not care much about that sort of thing. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly and Miss Twombly have arrived at Vineland. They confine themselves to dinners. Miss Twombly will be one of the tennis group rallying around Mrs. Maud Barger Wallach. Mrs. Ogden Mills gives dinners and a small dance about the end of the season.

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Bar Harbor has become more and more Philadelphian in entourage and spirit. However, the presence of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt may give a reason for some notable affairs, more on the intellectual and musical order than for dancing. Miss Webb will visit Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, the Emerys will entertain, and there will be the annual visit of the fleet, the Horse and Dog Show, and the dinners at the Kebo Valley Club. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay, August Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and a few others will be in Saratoga for August, but the entertaining will be in the nature of small dinners, and nothing on a large scale.

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Up in Maine, Ilesboro will be one of the gayest places. The outdoor life, with occasional dances for the young people and yachting and excursions of all kinds, will prevail. It is more what Bar Harbor used to be in the days when the pretty little sketch called "Golden Rod" was written. There is a set of young people there, among whom are the Misses Sloane, the daughters of Henry Sloane; Miss Dix, daughter of the Rev. Morgan Dix; Miss Webb, who makes annual pilgrimages there; Miss Caroline Drayton, who reaches there in August generally, and Miss Cryder, the last of the triplets. These and a few recently married couples and a number of young men manage to make this quiet home resort very attractive.

In the Upper St. Regis the campers will lead a retired but very pleasant existence. Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes on their return from Europe, Mrs. Thomas Howard and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderilt, the Bayard Cuttings, former Gov. and Mrs. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and a few others are in these regions in August and September.

The Canadian settlements are as popular as ever, and there are colonies of New Yorkers at Murray Bay, Pointe a Pique, and at North Hatley. Here bridge rules supreme for the married and more settled people and tennis and golf for the younger set. As a débutante recently said apropos of these Summer retreats, there is nothing much for the girl who is out to do. She is too young to play cards and too old for the recreations of college youths and aspirants for the débutante class of 1907 and 1908.

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[illegible] the residents of the [illegible]

horse show and some polo and other events of that character. The Oyster Bay people are content with the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club dances. They are playing cards at Islip and the South Shore resorts. Easthampton lives a rational life out of doors, and Southampton is a miniature Newport. P. F. Collier, at Newport, will have packs of dogs for hunting, and meets will be held as usual at Alfred Vanderbilt's place and over at Narragansett.

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Dr. and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs are not to be at Newport this year, as Mrs. Jacobs is in mourning, and Whiteholme will remain closed. Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Clarke are now at Newport on their annual visit. They will entertain in their mediaeval villa. Mrs. Neilson has departed for the other side of the water, and Mrs. Francis Ormond French has arrived for the Summer.

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In the many obituary notices of Harry Whitney McVickar little if anything was said of his being a social satirist. His pencil years ago afforded a veritable sensation when he illustrated a little brochure called "The Society Circus." This was a skit on the famous amateur circus of the Waterburys. Later he compiled another book with crests and coats of arms of various millionaires, according to their vocations or rebuses on their names. All these skits were taken in good part, and Mr. McVickar was a welcome guest at many of the houses of those whom he so cleverly and gently satirized. His wife, who was Miss Maud Robbins, was a beauty, and she was utilized as a model for many a dainty sketch of the New York society belle in his drawings. Mr. McVickar was for many years in bad health. His Winters were passed generally at Aiken or at Asheville, and he and Mrs. McVickar were frequently guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt at Biltmore. Mr. McVickar was related to many prominent New York families, including the Stephen Whitneys and the Jays. It was Harry G. McVickar who was the novelist—a distant relative. The similarity of names has been confusing, but it was the latter who wrote "The Purple Light of Love" and collaborated in "A Parish of Two."

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The death of Mrs. Irving Grinnell recalls to many the annals of old New York society. Irving Grinnell comes from the New York Grinnell family who lived for many years at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street. The late Thomas Cushing married one of his sisters. The firm of Minturn, Grinnell & Co. was prominent as a shipping firm during the first half of the last century. Mrs. Robert Minturn Grinnell, who was a sister of J. J. Van Alen, lives in England. Her daughter married some years ago one of the sons of Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer. Another branch of the family lives at Morristown. Mrs. Irving Grinnell's mother was one of the grand dames of New York society. Mrs. Grinnell was a sister of the late G. G. Howland, who married Miss Dulany; of S. S. Howland, who married Miss Belmont, and of the Rev. Mr. Howland, who for years was rector of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

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Charles Montant, who died last week, belonged to an old French family of that name. He was the son of the late Alphonse P. Montant and a brother of Jules Montant; Alphonse Montant and Augustus Montant of this city. He married Miss Storrs. Church Scoville Williams, who died at Nutley, was the only brother of Mrs. Clement C. Moore of New York and Newport. He married Miss Alice Hamilton, the daughter of the late Alexander Hamilton of Staten Island.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

MRS. PAYNE WHITNEY, who was Miss Helen Hay, daughter of John Hay, was married some three years ago to Payne Whitney, son of the late William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney had been at Yale with Adelbert Hay, whose sudden death occurred in New Haven some months before the Whitney-Hay engagement was announced. Before her marriage Miss Hay was well known as a writer of excellent verse, inheriting the talent from her father.

Mrs. Whitney is a plump, dark matron, with a piquante face, and in no way suggests the poetess. She is merry and unaffected in her manners. Her sister married James Wadsworth, one of the Geneseo Wadsworths, long and well known in politics and otherwise.

The Whitneys occupy a handsome house in town in the Winter and a cottage on Long Island in the Summer, save when abroad. Mrs. Whitney and her husband sailed for Europe just before Secretary Hay's death. The trip had been arranged for some weeks before the Secretary's fatal illness, but they had decided upon postponing it, when a telegram from Mrs. Hay advised them that the illness was nothing serious.

Payne Whitney, being a son of the late William C. Whitney's first wife, is a grandson of the late Senator Payne of Ohio and nephew of Col. Oliver Payne, with whom he made his home after his mother's death. As Col. Payne is unmarried, probably a large share of his great wealth will eventually go to his favorite nephew.

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It is several years since Senator Depew's friends were amazed by the cable report that he was to make a second marriage and that his choice was a woman many years younger than himself, of small fortune, and comparatively unknown, Miss May Palmer.

Although of American parentage and birth and although she had lived in this country in early youth, she had spent so many years abroad that no one could at first place her.

Mrs. Depew's elder sister, Mme. von Andre, was much better known than Depew prior to the latter's marriage [illegible] New York several times. hair, and is distinguished in her appearance. Mrs. Depew, who is some years younger, is plumper and bears a strong resemblance to the pictures of Mme. Pompadour. She has brown hair and blue eyes and is affable in manners, but rather stiff in her carriage. She goes out a great deal in both New York and Washington society.

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Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse was a New Orleans girl, who came to New York some years ago on a visit and whose exquisite prettiness, sweet manners, and girlish figure won for her great popularity among both men and women. She was Miss Vira Boarman. Norman de R. Whitehouse, whom she married, is much older than she, although he is by no means a middle-aged man, he is a member of the old Whitehouse family. Mrs. Whitehouse is a chum of Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, and other fashionable young matrons.

Mrs. Whitehouse is of middle height, with dark hair and expressive, bluish-gray eyes, and doesn't look over twenty years of age. Her greatest pet is her fox terrier Pepita, who accompanies her mistress everywhere it is permissible to take her. The dog adores her mistress and when left, as she often is, in the women's dressing room at Sherry's while Mrs. Whitehouse is at luncheon, she will keep her eyes fixed on the door during the hour or two of her mistress's absence. Her attitude of nervous expectation never relaxes until Mrs. Whitehouse appears, when the dog will bark and yelp and do "stunts" in the way of jumping that amuse every one in sight.

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Mrs. William R. Willcox, wife of the Postmaster, was Miss Marta Havemeyer, daughter of William F. Havemeyer. Her mother died many years ago. Mrs. Willcox is a young woman, under thirty, while her husband is much older. He was formerly Park Commissioner, and is a friend of President Roosevelt. Mrs. Willcox has several brothers, Hector, Arthur, and Raymond Havemeyer.

Mrs. Willcox and her husband make their home with her father, William H. Havemeyer, where she entertains quietly but often. In the Winter Mrs. Willcox gave a dinner to celebrate her wedding anniversary, at which all of the bridal attendants were present. Mrs. Willcox is a large brown-haired young woman, with full figure.

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Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt, whose marriage took place some two years or so ago, and who has never been especially well since the birth of her child, was delicate as a girl. She was Miss Kathleen Neilson. A few weeks previous to her marriage she dropped the K and wrote her name Cathleen. She is the youngest daughter of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, and sister of Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, formerly Mrs. Arthur Kemp, and of Jules Neilson, who eloped with a Miss Wall. She is a niece of Frederic Gebhard.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is a Catholic, although the Vanderbilts are strict Protestants.

Owing to the delicacy of her health she was not sent to Paris to be educated in the famous French convent there, as her mother had planned, but was brought up here in seclusion till her début. She was vowed to the Virgin when a baby and for years wore blue and white only.

She was not permitted to study hard and was kept in the open air as much as possible, and her devotion to country life is natural. Like her husband, she is fond of horses, and almost invariably accompanies him to the horse shows in various cities where he exhibits.

The Vanderbilt-Neilson wedding was quietly celebrated in Newport not only because Mr. Jerome was in full cry after the bridegroom as a witness against Richard Canfield, but because the bridegroom was a Protestant. Neither the bride's mother nor sister was present. It was said at the time that Mrs. Neilson had sprained her ankle and was unable to get out of her room, but those who understood the part religion played in the affair and who noted the quick recovery of Mrs. Neilson after the ceremony, smiled knowingly over this explanation.

With the exception of a trip to Europe Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have remained at their home, Mr. Vanderbilt's large farm at Newport, and have hardly been seen at all in New York.

Mrs. Vanderbilt is blunt and unconventional, spirited, and headstrong, and fond of informal entertainments. In appearance she is about middle height, very slight, with a habitual droop forward. Her hair is a medium shade of brown, her eyes are gray, her lips thin and closely pressed together, and her complexion is pale. She is not a handsome girl, but at times looks pretty.

Mrs. Vanderbilt sticks to her girlhood chums, even when they are not very fashionable, being independent in this as in other respects. She does not bear the slightest resemblance in face or figure to her mother or sister, the latter of whom is brilliantly dark with a tall, full figure, and the former of whom is decidedly plump.

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Lady Cromartie, who has recently gone to her country place, is one of the largest land owners in Great Britain, and is also a peeress in her own right. She was born in 1878, and in 1893 she succeeded on her father's death to the large Mackenzie estates. In 1895 the earldom which had been bestowed on her grandmother, the late Duchess of Sutherland, was "called out in her favor," as the English term it, by the late Queen Victoria.

Lady Cromartie has a son, Lord Tarbat, who was born last year. Her marriage to Major Blunt of the Royal Horse Artillery was celebrated in 1899. Up to the advent of this little son the prospective heiress of the Mackenzie estates was Lady Constance Stewart-Richardson, who is better known in America as Lady Constance Mackenzie, and whose unconventional "doings" here in the way of swimming, and shooting trips in Texas attracted much attention.

Lady Cromartie is not athletic nor loud, is devoted to her home, looks carefully after her tenants, and is interested in promoting the Scottish home industries.

In appearance she is decidedly pretty, small and dark, with fine features and animated face and manner.

Lady Cromartie owns a large part of Strathpeffer, a watering place which is close to Castle Leod, one of her homes. Most of her properties lie in Ross-shire and her titular county.

Lady Cromartie's mother is now Mrs. Reginald Cazenove, as she married a second time. She goes to Court as the Hon. Mrs. Cazenove, as she is the daughter of a peer. She looks almost as young as Lady Cromartie, and is pretty. Lord Macdonald is her brother, and her home before her marriage was Armadale Castle, on the Isle of Skye.

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Joseph Minot, whose brother, Frederick Minot, was married in Florence last Spring, is an authority on Japan, and has lived there a great deal. He is a tall, distinguished-looking bachelor, and at one time had an apartment in town, where he gave several years ago a charming dinner in Japanese style with Japanese viands and attendants, for Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

He has a beautiful home in Japan, where he has lived in all about ten years. His collection of Japanese curios is extensive and remarkable. He is a relative of the Boston Minots, and his family has a large and fine estate in New Jersey.

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Lord Redesdale's place, Batsford Park, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, where King Edward was expected yesterday to pay a short and strictly informal visit, has a wonderful collection of Japanese plants and shrubs that were planted when Freeman Mitford was the owner of the estate. Mr. Mitford spent some time in Japan, and on his return brought with him these plants and shrubs. Lord Redesdale gave valuable advice in the matter of the recent alterations in the gardens and grounds at Windsor Castle. The King's visit to him is the first made by the King since he succeeded to the title. No public functions are to take place, as the visit is to be strictly private.

HOSIERY HINTS.

Tans of an infinite variety of shades share the popularity of the white stocking. The greater number of these are plain, but embroidered ones are also to be found, small all-over figures being more used than vines. Champagne and grays are also popular shades of the season, with shoes to match.

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A rich, deep green stocking has been one that has been in demand this Summer, worn with green suede shoes and a bright blue stocking called a "royal," but hardly as deep a shade, being a little darker than the popular "Alice" shade of blue. Colored hosiery of every imaginable shade is worn to match the pretty little fancy colored leather shoes. These are brought out in silk only, as a rule, the colors being uncertain in any other material.

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Exceedingly pretty stockings which come only in pale blue and pink are in alternating openwork and solid stripes, the latter embroidered with a delicate vine pattern. These cost $15.

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Fancy black stockings, with openwork lace designs and embroidery, the latter in white, in pale blue or lavender, cost $10.

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Very comfortable and serviceable stockings in black silk have the heel and sole of cotton, the latter reinforcing the silk well up on to the ankle in the back. They cost $1.50 and $1.75. Whites and tans in the same combination cost $2.25. They wear well.

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Openwork clocks at the sides are features of some pretty black silk stockings and these cost $4.25. With the solid embroidered clock they cost $3 and $3.25. There are clocks to be found on white and colored stockings as well.

NEW PROFESSIONS PAY WELL.

"NEW professions pay well, in spite of all that is said against them," said a man of forty who had abandoned a general law practice to take a specialist's position in a technical training school. "We don't hear so much about the overcrowding of professions as we used to. The technical training schools scattered over the land teach doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, and editors to divide their work into separate departments. Salaries for specialists drawn from all the old professions range from $6,000 to $30,000 a year. A man who commands more than the last-named figure must be exceptionally clever in one line of work.

"It is never too late for a man to begin. I know a New York physician who thought he was doing very well with $3,000 in the general run of his profession until he was fifty years old. But he was fond of roses, and read everything that he could get hold of about their culture, the question of reducing the cost of the existing varieties, and the secret of producing new ones. He gets $12,000 a year now from a firm that sends the highest-priced roses to New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

"There is no end of variety of pursuits for which a man can prepare himself through a technical education. The telephone alone has opened up a vast field. Then there is mining, bridge building, electrical specialties, and chemistry. The main thing is to screw up courage to get out of the rut."

Resemblances.

Wiggins—Speaking of facial characteristics, do you know that I was once taken for President Roosevelt?

Biggins—And a man once mistook me for the Kaiser.

Diggins—That's nothing; a few weeks ago an old school chum of mine stepped up to me on the street and remarked "Holy Moses, is that you?"

Nothing Left but the Bark.

"He belongs to one of our oldest families, but he is a consumptive. He coughs dreadfully."

"Yes; he says all he ever got from the family tree was the bark."

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

The woman who wants a stylish Day or Evening Gown, but doesn't wish to be extravagant about it, will find

SEIDE GLACE

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SOME FANCY DRESS GOWNS.

IT is impossible to point out any one style, or any two or three styles, or any one material or any two or three materials as being pre-eminently fashionable. So great and so varying are the various cuts of coats, bodices, and skirts, and so bewildering the many materials used in their construction, that the pointing out of any particular cut or goods as more fashionable than a dozen others would be ridiculous in the extreme.

While linen costumes were much seen two Summers ago, and even last Summer on many of the smartest dressers when in town shopping or passing through, they no longer are worn by them to any extent when in town, but in the country their popularity has if anything increased and linen short skirts and short or long coats, preferably short Etons and in white and delicate shades, are much worn.

Voiles, especially chiffon voiles, and mohairs and the light-weight shepherd's plaids and other light wool or silken materials have taken the place for town wear of the linen costume.

Linen musses easily, and in heavy weights is as warm and even warmer than thin wool goods, and its weight makes it disagreeable to carry about. It needs continual cleaning or pressing, and one wearing on a railway journey into town and a few hours around town robs it of its freshness, and that is linen's great charm.

On the other hand, foulards, although perishable and ruined by water, are much cooler than linen, very light in weight, do not muss easily, and as their colors are always dark they do not show the little dust that may possibly find lodgment on their satiny surface.

The voiles, particularly the chiffon weight material, are almost as light as foulards, are wiry, do not crush, dust is easily shaken from them, and they are also made up in such "dressy" styles, as to be quite elaborate enough for even a formal luncheon at any of the smart restaurants.

Foulards, formerly the property of young and old matrons, are now often seen on young girls.

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Skirts are of all lengths, from the extremely and ridiculously short to those that all but touch, for street and common wear, while for evening the round lengths just escaping the floor and the trailing gowns are both worn.

In coats both long and short are seen, the three-quarter length leading in evening coats Etons, boleros, redingotes, and long, plain coats are all in evidence, and no matter what one's figure is, it may be suitably skirted and coated.

A long coat of the three-quarter-fitting sort may be so shaped by a skilled tailor or fitter that the too-redundant curves of the stout figure may be reduced, and the lack of curves in thin figures concealed. For plump figures, particularly those with wide hips, small waists, and full busts, the long, straight line at the front of all long coats should be preserved.

The long coat promises to be more fashionable the coming season than the short, but the Eton will, no doubt, always be with us, for it can be shaped to any figure, may be as warm or as cool as one desires by interlining for the former, and it is without the heavy skirts of a long coat which make the latter more cumbersome, and also add much weight to carry, and in walking one desires as little weight as possible.

The long coat, however, if properly shaped and made and worn with a skirt of the right length, has more distinction than the short coat, giving length and graceful lines to the too plump figure; while, on the other hand, differently cut and trimmed, it adds apparent fullness and grace to the thin figure.

There are very few tight-fitting coats, the three-quarter fitting if shaped into the figure at the back and sides gives the effect of being tight, however, and is often mistakenly called so.

Many of the smart shops for women exclusively where high-class costumes are sold show handsome costumes, nearly all of which are copies of desirable Parisian and Viennese models. Nearly always, however, owing to the fact that it is easy to shorten skirts and waist lines in coats and impossible to lengthen them, they are almost always too long in the waist and skirt, and many women make the mistake of having the skirt shortened considerably and the coat left untouched as to its skirts. Except in rare instances the length of the coat is made to balance the length of the skirt, and the gracefulness of the combination may be lost by having the top garment so long that it is out of proportion to the skirt. In trying on costumes for the fitter to correct one should bear this in mind, as, curiously enough, the saleswoman and fitter usually think the coat's length is always all right for any length of skirt.

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Pongees no longer hold their former high place in fashionable wardrobes. Time was when pongee costumes were as much seen as the linen coats and skirts. Even the Rajah silk, which has largely taken the place of pongee, has had no great favor shown it.

Henrietta cloths and fine lightweight broadcloths promise to be smart for Autumn wear, and panne and chiffon velvet will be among the leading materials to be combined with the former.

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For separate blouses to wear with tailored costumes for shopping and other common wear, plaid silks, some woven to show bias lines of plaids, will be in vogue. Most of these will be in two tones, one of which will match the hue of the costume. In broadcloth black, so long in the background, will again come to the fore.

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There is very little novelty in the Summer costumes of any sort, it is only in details that one finds novel touches.

All dress accessories for Summer wear are more than usually dainty and fetching, and the surplice waist with its lingerie guimpes, and the elbow sleeves with their finish of embroidery or lace to match the guimpe, are among the most desirable novelties, for these may be fresh and immaculate every day, and after all in Summer the sense of absolute cleanliness and spotlessness is more satisfactory than any other. Then, too, all these lingerie frills look cool and show unmistakably when they are fresh.

Irish crochet is much in evidence in these dainty accessories, and is not only handsome, but durable, and therefore not expensive in the long run. All sorts of lace, both real and imitation, the two often used together, are seen on both handsome and simple frocks.

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This is practically a veilless Summer in town—that is, so far as fashionables are concerned. Two Summers ago the veil craze ruled supreme; last year it had waned to a marked extent, and this season the woman who wears a chiffon veil at the smart restaurants or while shopping is noticeable. Of course women when automobiling wear long chiffon veils, but these are usually removed as soon as they leave the motor car, wherever they are. The chiffon veils when



Pale pink organdie with insertions of lace medallions.

dark look very hot, and thick veils do indeed add materially to the rise in one's temperature, and it is probably for this reason that they have been practically abandoned save for automobiling and long railway journeys.

It is a pity that white lace veils are not more worn. They are becoming to almost every one, they clean easily, and are cool in reality as well as appearance. The French wear them. Mrs. Clarence Mackay at one time wore them a great deal. Their cost insures their never becoming common, and that alone should endear them to many.

The dotted and otherwise fancy net veils are always more or less in evidence, but even these are less seen this season.

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A good example of a plain mohair costume is worn by Miss Louisine Peters, who is of middle height, with a full figure. The skirt is a round length, the coat is an Eton that comes a bit below the top of the belt, and the sleeves are wide without being so much so as to add to her size. The skirt is tight fitting about the hips and is scant but flares out steadily but slightly, and about the bottom there is plenty of fullness given by inserted box-plaiting. The plaitings in the top of the skirt are narrow and flat and the box plaits set in at the bottom have extensions from the skirt coming down over them.

The Eton coat has a narrow side plait down each side of the centre back, and in the centre at the bottom the jacket is cut up the merest trifle to form a little upward turning V-shaped opening. The sleeves are the same width at the shoulders, seams, and elbows. The jacket fronts come together in box fashion. The costume is trimmed with strappings of the same color, apparently silk, being finer in quality than the costume material. A three-quarter inch strapping of the silk with two narrower ones above it go around the coat and sleeves and similar strappings are used on the skirt. This costume was topped the other day by a wide-brimmed, low-crowned chip hat, blue, and matching the mohair, with a wreath of shaded blue cornflowers around the crown, and a wide silk-dotted thin blue chiffon veil over it. The veil was a wide one and just long enough to go around the hat, the upper part of the ends being pinned at the base of the crown and the others flying free. Miss Peters had come into town by train.

Mrs. William Dixon, whose matrimonial troubles have recently appeared in the newspapers, and who is a charming and handsome young woman, lunched recently at Delmonico's with Miss Janet Fish. She wore a simple black chiffon voile frock. Miss Fish wore a black foulard figured in white and a flat black hat with a half wreath of white flowers across the front.

Mrs. Dixon's frock was a bodice and skirt of black chiffon voile over white silk, with a deep-pointed girdle of mauve silk. Her very wide brimmed black hat was tilted up at the left and mauve flowers were fastened there. The skirt of the frock cleared the floor by five inches and was gathered at the top all around. Two deep tucks that showed plainly against the white foundation slip appeared in the skirt. The bodice was gathered into the deep girdle, was cut out in a V at the back as well as the front, and a white stock and guimpe were inserted. The sleeves were simple, drooping puffs from the shoulders to the elbows.

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Mrs. Henry W. Bull, who was Miss Maude Livingston and one of society's beauties, lunched at Sherry's in a simple lavender linen frock. Mrs. Bull is petite and dark. She wore a white mull and lace blouse, over which was slipped a body of the lavender linen, cut out deep and round at the top and having a front and a back, but no under-arm sections; this was embroidered all around its edges in small scallops with lavender linen floss. This slip had shaped extensions at the centre back and front of the linen; these extended over the belt, and were about five inches wide at the top by seven inches at the bottom, and were about eight inches deep. The skirt, short, of creamy straw, having a bandeau that tilted it down at the right and up at the left, where shaded lavender ostrich tips were caught. This chapeau was worn so that it rather tilted down over the forehead.

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An odd and very Frenchy hat seen on the Avenue was a dark red straw or chip, with a low crown that narrowed in to the brim of equal width all the way around. This was tilted way up at the back, down slightly in the front, and well over to the left side. A wreath of shaded red and pink roses and buds, with mottled foliage, also red, went across the front of the hat close to the crown and along the sides and up in straight lines over the turned-forward back brim, where at the brim's rim they ended. The cache-peigne at the back was formed of red tulle and a little narrow red velvet ribbon arranged in loops and a very few of the rosebuds. The red tulle covered the bandeau and was laid in plaits as a facing to the under brim; the wire under the brim's edge was covered with red velvet, the tulle extending out over it in a plaited ruche effect.

A quaint gown ordered in Paris for a tall New York matron of slight figure and described in a private letter from abroad is made as follows: The guimpe and stock are of pale green crêpe embroidered in silver, and the coat bodice top falls away from the guimpe in bertha effect; the guimpe is yoke-shaped and the bertha



Navy blue pongee frock trimmed with heavy white embroidery.

effect of the body is produced by two rounded sections of silver gray broadcloth that are plain where they join the coat body—that is, there are no tucks, plaits, or gathers, but they are so cut that the outer edges fall in slight folds. The upper bertha section is two inches narrower than the lower. This lower one extends out over the shoulders and the tops of the sleeves. Each section is edged by a narrow roll braid of pale green, with dull silver threads showing here and there.

The body of the coat is tight fitting, having many seams, and runs down in a deep, sharp point in the back, and one almost equally long in the front, the tip of the back point being nine inches from the waist line. At the sides the bodice extends two inches below the waist line. It is finished with a line of ball braid matching that on the bertha, and is closed in front by small silver buttons. The sleeves are rather close at the top, but not tight, a few gathers giving sufficient fullness. They end at the elbow in bias turned-back cuffs three inches wide, having at the top silver and green braid, and also having a large silver cabochon on each. Two deep, overlapping flounces of white lace, the lower one almost reaching the wrist and the bodice being in two wide bias folds, much like deep tucks of the Swiss; extending out from under these, rounding in at the back and front and extending out over the raised puffs of the sleeves, are two knife-blade plaitings of the Swiss, each edged with an inch-wide edging of the black lace, the outer plaiting being three inches wider than that next the plait. These frills round in under black velvet bows, as mentioned above. The bodice has a tight-fitting foundation of white chiffon taffeta, over which the Swiss is drawn in soft, scant folds that run around the body; these folds start from the under-arm seams and end in the centre seams down the back and the front; in front, where the one side laps over the other, the Swiss forms a narrow double ruching, edged with black lace. The bodice has no girdle, but extends two inches below the waist line all around, being perhaps three inches deeper in the front, but showing no point.

The ruched edge finished with black lace extends not only down the bodice front, but also down the skirt to the trimming at the bottom, as the skirt has a simulated opening down the entire front. Tiny black silk crochet buttons in groups of three each extend from the bust line to the skirt ruchings inside the ruched line. The skirt is gathered slightly around the top and is of round length. The decoration at the foot is three rows of five-inch plaitings of Swiss with black lace on both edges. These ruches are stitched through the centre and their upper edges are invisibly tacked to the skirt. A distance of perhaps two inches is left between each plaiting.

The sleeves, of elbow length, form full raised puffs at the top, the upper two-thirds its length form the sleeve finish.

The skirt, like the coat bodice, is of silver gray chiffon cloth with a square train and is joined to the coat in full



Young girl's frock of embroidered and plain white mull.

quill folds at the back and sides, but with very small flat plaits at the front. It opens in the centre front over a panel of green crêpe embroidered in silver, and under each edge is a narrow flounce of Duchesse lace matching that in the sleeves. The lower part of the panel has six graduated rows of box plaiting in pale green tulle set across it, each row its own width from the next.

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A beautiful creation by Rouff for half-mourning is a dotted white Swiss muslin of finest quality trimmed with tiny ruffles of fine black lace and topped by a black lace hat, having a crown of small white roses and black tulle, with a black velvet bow at the back.

The bodice has a surplice effect at the top, or, perhaps, one should say, a semi-surplice. It starts as though to form a regular surplice waist, but the sides meet at the centre near the top, and are finished by two small black velvet bows. The stock and pointed guimpe are of Irish crochet. There are two tiny plaitings of the fine black lace set on the stock, one pointing up and the other down, and each having its plaits caught to the white lace; between the two plaitings a lace barb is caught, and this is made into a smart cravat bow with flyaway ends at the front. Down the centre of the guimpe are two more of these plaitings, the taffeta foundation stiffening them, and the Swiss is laid in four-inch deep downward turning plaits at the inside seams. Below this, set on a Swiss foundation, are five two-inch ruffles of the Swiss edged with black lace.

This gown could easily be copied in figured organdie or muslin, with Valenciennes or any other narrow white lace instead of black, or in any other thin goods, and the removal of the separate stock and guimpe would leave a pretty dinner gown.

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A simple and easily copied model gown, one of Parnem's creations, is soft white silk striped with brown; the white stripes are three-fourths of an inch wide and the brown stripes the width of a pinhead and in a soft golden brown. Striped mohair, however, would be quite as effective.

The skirt of this costume is a gored affair—that is, it is skin-tight to below the hip line, and at that point in the back and in the sides fan plaits of the goods are set in, but not pressed in, and these, together with the gores, give great fullness to the skirt, which just clears the floor all around, and is perfectly plain. In the front a panel effect is given by the two gores at the sides lapping over and being so stitched that each projects an inch over the centre section.

The bodice is an Eton coat effect, the blouse portion being of plain white chiffon taffeta, which shows only at the bottom of the jacket in the front and also at the top in a V-shaped section. This blouse has insertions of lace down the centre front and pouches out over a narrow white girdle having a chased gold buckle. The little Eton coat is just short enough at the back and sides to show the belt, and rounds up from the sides almost to the bust line at the centre front. The back is plain, with a seam down the centre, and the material is so cut that the stripes slant upward and outward. From the under-arm seams the fronts are each laid in three two-inch plaits that are pressed in over the plain white taffeta lining. These plaits are slanted together at the bust line. An inch-wide bias fold of silk goes all around the edges of the jacket and just above this is an inch-wide insertion of heavy white lace. A collar of brown chiffon velvet matching the color of shade of the brown stripe starts in spear points at the bust line, covers the termination of the plaits, and goes up and around the neck, being perhaps two inches deep at the back. Three rows of white silk braid in soutache width outline the edge of the collar. On the shoulders, too, each front is laid in three scant plaits, so that several folds show on each side of the front. The sleeves are full leg-of-mutton to the elbows, where an inch-wide flaring cuff of the velvet outlined with three rows of the white braid is turned back over it, and below this is seen the mousquetaire cuff of the silk blouse formed of alternate insertions of silk and lace that run up and down till they reach the wrist, where a narrow band of silk with lace on both sides runs around the arm.

The hat to go with this particular frock is a white chip with a golden brown crown trimmed with folds of white picot-edged ribbon. This ribbon is laid in loose folds around the low crown and in chou-like bows at the right. The hat tilts up at the right and back and masses of fine coral-colored silk flowers and white tulle are massed against the moderately wide brim.

MARIE WELDON.

NEW LUNCHEON CLUB IN TOWN.

THERE is a brand new luncheon club in town. It is a French importation called the Pot au Feu, though it did not come to New York directly from France. It came by the way of St. Louis, originated at the Exposition there, and has its meetings in the rooms of the American Institute of Social Service in the United Charities Building, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue.

It was started by accident in St. Louis. Back of the main building of the French section was a garden and the house of the gardener who presided over it. The gardener's wife, like many Frenchwomen, was an excellent cook, and the well-known French pot au feu was one of the dishes which she could prepare delectably. There being no good restaurants near the place, Commissioner General Gerald acquired the habit of dropping into the gardener's cottage for luncheon, bringing along any friends who chanced to be with him, and it became such a regular custom that the patrons of the little establishment called themselves the Pot au Feu Club.

In addition to the dish which supplied the title, there were salads, cheese, coffee, &c. It was simple but delicious and much appreciated.

At the close of the Exposition a large quantity of material representing work on sociological lines was sent from the French section to the American Institute of Social, Service in the custody of a Frenchman named Vellat and his wife. There came along with that portion of the exhibit also the germ of the Pot au Feu Club.

"Does Mme. Vellat understand making the pot au feu?" asked Dr. William Howe Tolman, Director of the institute, who had been a frequent guest of the St. Louis Pot au Feu.

Vellat assured the Director that she did and also that she would enjoy preparing French luncheons here occasionally. Mme. Vellat was something of a student, could speak seven languages, but this did not affect her culinary skill. The luncheons were a great success and have been continued. After the Vellats departed another Frenchwoman was engaged and these delicious luncheons are served every now and then in the Director's room at the institute. Distinguished people who are invited to attend are delighted to accept, then to visit the doll's house kitchen on the floor above and look over the institute's other rooms and their treasures. The luncheon menu is always simple, though by no means confined to the pot au feu, and always well cooked.

Many well-known people have been invited from time to time. Baron Kaneko of Japan has been one of the most distinguished foreigners to be present so far. The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder, Dr. Washington Choate, and C. Loring Brace are among other well-known New Yorkers who have taken luncheon there. Occasionally there is some one to wait on the tables, but as a rule the guests, not numbering more than a dozen at a time, serve themselves informally, the men passing the dishes to the women at the different small tables. The informality is part of the charm of the club.

THE GUM AMERICA CHEWS.

NOW and then one sees men as well as women chewing the cud in public with a steady persistency that exercises a certain fascination upon others in their neighborhood, as for instance, in the cars. They are not masticating candy, and the men are not slaves to the tobacco habit. Presently one becomes aware that the penny-in-the-slot machines, which, when properly fed and manipulated, propel small slabs of chewing gum, are by no means patronized by children alone; they are there for adults also.

Chewing of gum has become almost a national habit. To its credit may be set down the fact that among men it has to a great extent driven out the chewing of tobacco. Chewing itself seems to have some obscure necessity behind it, as if, like the exercise of the teeth in squirrels, rats, mice, and other rodents, it were an instinctive act for the purpose of keeping the teeth sharp and in good condition. Perhaps our soft food weakens the teeth by disuse, and the chewing of tobacco, gums, melon seeds, and other materials offsets the tendency of the teeth to become loose and gradually drop out. In Ireland, for instance, the peasant is said to lose his teeth early in life owing to a potato diet. At any rate, we must give the chewing-gummers the benefit of the doubt. In the country it has always been a habit with children to collect the gum from cherry and peach trees for their private fun and profit, but with the tremendous increase of the habit enterprising makers of chewing gum have ransacked the world for the best substitutes for and improvements on the crude product of the farm. And in the Achras Sapota of Central and South America, a wild tree, called in some places the Chico Zapote, they have discovered a gum called chiclé, which fills the bill in more senses than one.

Unfortunately for the manufacturers of chewing gum, there are very few places where this tree grows in abundance; as in the case of the rubber tree, there has not been time enough to ascertain with certainty if when cultivated the sap can be relied on to keep up to the standard. Hitherto they have had to depend for their supplies of chiclé on the Indians, who would not or could not bring the material out of the woods in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. Therefore the price of chiclé has been rising, although manufacturers do all they can to economize and slip substitutes into the sticky mass so much loved by school children.

There is one part of one province of Mexico, namely Yucatan, where the Chico Zapote grows in great quantities. This is the district called Quintana Roo, bordering on the Caribbean Sea just north of British Honduras, an important mahogany country, too, where the henequin plant, which has so greatly enriched the Yucatanese, grows wild. The Mexican Government has just completed from the little port of Vigia, on Ascension Bay, a railway to a new capital called by the Maya Indians Chan Santa Cruz, but now baptized Santa Cruz de Bravo after Gen. Bravo, who opened up this wild region after conflicts with the Indians. It is proposed to continue this line down to Belize. Meantime it has opened up what apparently is the richest section for chiclé in all America. In fact, the tree is so abundant in this region that the greater part of the ties laid by the Government engineer were cut from the Chico Zapote trees along the track.

Collecting chiclé is the simplest thing in the world. The Indians merely have to spear the bark and a milky sap issues, which is collected very much as maple sugar or rubber is collected; then boiled down until the watery part is expelled, packed in leaves, and delivered at the port to be weighed and paid for. Chiclé is a straw-colored crumbly mass, which, when put in the mouth, is soon reduced to the consistency of soft rubber, and gives one all the pleasure that belongs to stuff which can be chewed easily yet does not, save very slowly, lose in weight or quality with the chewing. It is by no means the sole ingredient of ordinary chewing gum, owing to its cost, but its quality is such that the more a manufacturer puts in the paste the better the result. Chiclé sells here for 38 cents per pound wholesale.

Yucatan is the home of a highly cultivated Indian race called the Mayas, who have been derived by imaginative antiquarians either from the Euphrates, the Nile, or the Yellow River of China. Their abandoned temples, overgrown by the forest, have been studied and described for nearly a century, but we are not much nearer deciphering the signs carved on their records than we were fifty years ago. It is the Mayas who have kept Quintana Roo unknown until recent times, for they objected to white intruders and successfully fought the Mexican troops. Now that they have been subdued and a railway has been run into their fastnesses, a great many objects of scientific interest can be studied and many other commercial products besides chiclé can be brought out. Here the sapota, sapodilla, or naseberry tree exists in a wild state. When cultivated the fruit is plumlike in shape and has the curious quality of the medlar apple of Europe in possessing an acrid taste until it begins to rot, when it turns sweet. It has a strong, tough wood, which stands very well the heavy moisture of the everglades in this part of Yucatan, a region remarkable not only for rivers but for lakes. But the cultivated sapota, the sapodilla, or "bully tree" as it is called in Jamaica, does not yield the sap in just the quality and quantity that manufacturers want.

Col. Antonio Flores, who was in charge of the railway building in Quintana Roo has made reports on the forests of sapota and mahogany trees. Though but fifty miles long, the railway cost the Government $1,500,000, owing to the difficulties of penetrating a dense tropical forest; at the same time, the Government laid out other roads, which centre at Santa Cruz de Bravo, the present terminus of the rails. Says Col. Flores in one of his reports: "The Terrazas concession through which the railway passes consists of a belt of forest in almost primitive condition. The general formation of its forests is of mahogany, cedar, dyewoods, and building lumber. They contain some rubber trees, some vanilla, and a great abundance of Chico Zapote for the extraction of chiclé. It has spontaneous and luxuriant henequin." A company has been formed in Mexico City under the Presidency of Lorenzo Boyer, banker, to exploit this region which only this Summer has been opened up by the Government; it will first effects may be to bring chiclé and Mahogany Company, and perhaps its first effects may be to bring chiclé to North America in greater quantity. The tree can be tapped only once in four years at the risk of losing it, so that there is need of large forests to fill the demand. Each tree should yield from four to twelve pounds of sap. When people use chewing gum they can imagine the tropical scene like that of our Indian maple-sugar camps, the Indians down there gathering the sap, trying it out over fires, and packing it in leaf and bark baskets, which they bear on their backs to the nearest merchant. Thence by steamer to New Orleans or New York, to be worried by machinery into the little cakes so well known to the tireless jaws of children.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

A LITTLE Afro-American was trying to sell papers near Times Square. He evidently was a novice in the ways of newsboys, for he displayed no timidity about poaching on others' territory. But his innocence of custom was not to last long. A boy of about his own age came along and looked his African rival over. Then he said unkind and even rude things to the new-comer. They were to the effect that if the African tarried long in the vicinity various and sundry unpleasant things would happen to his anatomy that would make it difficult of identification after his body had been laid on a wet slab at the Morgue.

The information was imparted garbed in language far more forceful than would have been approved by the Gerry society. The young Caucasian also informed his rival that he was many things, which, it seemed, was news to the African, whose countenance was a picture of amazement and incredulity. The tirade of the white boy lasted about three minutes, when he paused because he had run out of anathemas. Then he spoke once more, and followed his remarks with a swing for the right side of the other's jaw. The blow was neatly dodged, and as the African hastened away he cried back:

"All them things what you said I is you is 'em."

UNAPPRECIATED COURAGE.

IN the Tennessee mountains lived a little hunter named Hiram Gates. Although small in size, Hiram was noted for his bravery for miles around in that section of the country, where courage was a common asset. Once while hunting he tracked a bear to a small cave. Now a man hasn't one chance in a million fighting a bear in close quarters, but this fact didn't deter Hiram for a minute. Throwing down his gun he put his knife between his teeth and crawled into the dark hole after the animal.

By the greatest of good fortune he succeeded in killing it, for the reason that the cave was so small that the bear couldn't turn around to defend himself. Otherwise there probably would have been a different story.

Hiram skinned the bear, and then went home, where he explained the manner of the killing to his father. The old man listened quietly until the tale came to an end, and then, in a high-pitched, quavering voice, said:

"Well, Hiram, I like a brave man as well as anybody, but you're a damned fool!"

JEALOUS OF IMAGINARY ILLS.

"TALK of a woman's jealousy of her husband," said a physician of long experience in New York. "It is nothing compared to her jealousy of another woman's chronic ailments. Half the doctors would starve if it were not for the prevalence of illnesses that are purely imaginary. Of course, it does not do for us to tell a woman who has firmly made up her mind that she is ill that she is not ill. In nine cases out of ten she would lose her temper and consult another doctor. Among certain women invalidism gives them a distincton which is gratifying to their self-love. They may literally be said to 'enjoy poor health.' They look for the doctor's visit to them, or their call at his office, as the most exciting event of the day. If they know him well enough, they implore him to waive professional etiquette and tell them about ailments of other women who consult him. Women of this description—and they are legion—have a craving for martyrdom, which doctoring an imaginary illness seems to satisfy."

Not a Messenger Boy.

A beggar accosted a man on the street the other day and poured out a tale of woe, to which the gentleman patiently listened. Then he took out a card bearing his name, which was that of a well-known philanthropist who contributes largely to an organization working for the relief of the poor. This he handed to the man, after writing an introductory note thereon. The beggar turned away with disgust written on his face and the parting remark:

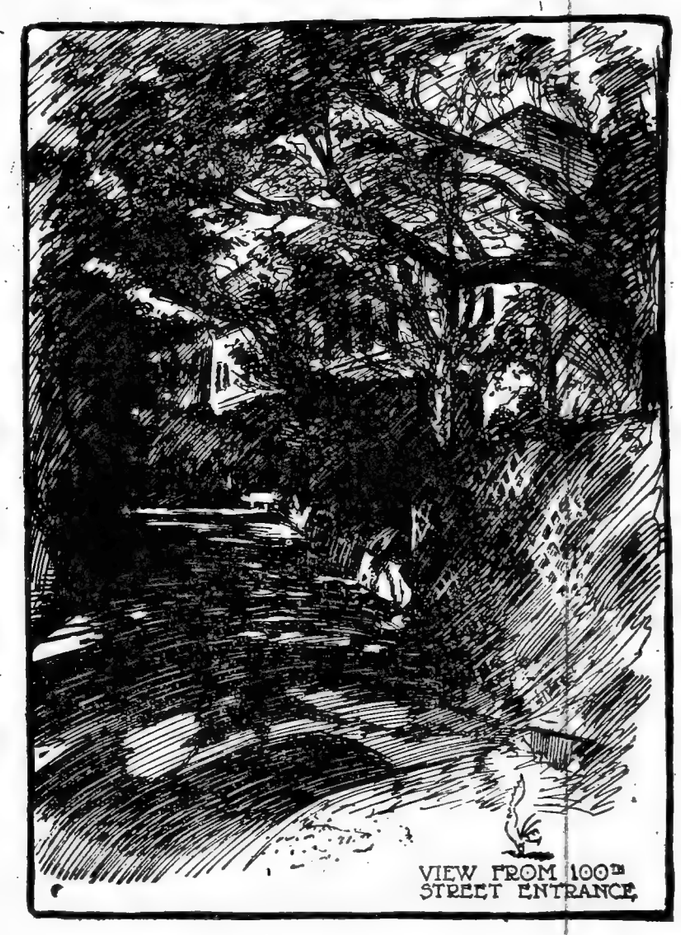
"Say, d'ye t'ink I got time to beat it up to dat joint? I'm too busy workin' dis pike to waste me time dat way. Wot d'ye t'ink I am—a messenger boy?"

MARRIAGE
Invitations, Announcements
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Furniss Mansion an Interesting Souvenir of Older New York







If Its Walls Could Talk the "Old Colonial White House," Facing Riverside Drive, Could Tell the Story of a Century's Progress on This Island--Tale of Its Gentle and Studious Ghost.

IN the early days of the last century, when everything above Union Square was rural and New York's centre of fashion was in the present wholesale dry goods district, William P. Furniss built as his country residence a substantial and roomy mansion overlooking the Hudson at Bloomingdale, where Riverside Drive and One Hundredth Street meet today. Every Spring the family moved from their town house up to the great white house, with stately pillared portico on its western front that commands a wide sweep of the river to Castle Point, where Hoboken has since sprung into existence, and far up beyond the Palisades to the first heights of the Highlands. The mansion still remains.

+ + +

In those days the lawn sloped to the water's edge, for it was before the building of the Hudson River Railroad. Instead of steam whistles and the puffings of engines and the snorts of automobiles there were heard the merry shouts of romping children, who loved the house as their birthplace and played in the lush grass and blossoming groves with the freedom of country life, or bathed or boated, feeling a sense of proprietorship of the river that then was only dotted with occasional sails and formed a gentle boundary to their parental domain. Wide fields stretched eastward and cultivated grounds north to what is now One Hundred and Fourth Street. There a gateway opened to a winding avenue, shaded by great chestnut trees, leading to the house.

As the years passed marriages and deaths thinned the home circle, and though the old mansion, now facing Riverside Drive, is still owned by the Furniss family, it is many years since any of that name occupied it. When they left the Russell Clarks made it their home for more than twenty years and up to the early nineties. From them the place received the same care it had while occupied by the Furniss family, and they still cling to the tender associations connected with the Summers passed there. For a long time there remained a little monument under the locust trees, on which an old Irishman inscribed in verse something to keep green the memory of a faithful dog that shared the happy days of the old place.

The old man's poetic skill in the epitaph is copied below:

"Here lies the body of faithful Prince,
Who, when he lived, was a dog of nature, and since
We'll remember him when he moulders in the clay,
That he died aged thirteen on the 13th of May."

+ + +

Then the old man planted myrtle on the grave and protected it with a hedge from marauding canines, but only a tangle of shrubbery now marks the spot.

Paul Kester, the dramatist, rented the mansion for a few years, and used to rehearse his companies in the big drawing room or on the wide western portico. Since then various artists have made it their temporary home, within which to work and dream out their inspirations. The grounds have gradually drifted into a wilderness, but one of bloom, fragrance, and beauty. The house, though weather-beaten, with its original whiteness dimmed by many seasons of sun, and rain and snow, has the charm that will linger around old memories.

The deeply shaded drive that led up to the One Hundred and Fourth Street entrance is of the past only. Streets closely built up have obliterated all trace of it. The winding pathway to the river is grass-grown to the edge of Riverside Drive, and there vanishes entirely. Blue, yellow, and white lilies that once grew primly within the confines of flower beds now run in a witchery of freedom, unconscious of the annihilation that awaits them when this old garden is buried beneath the foundations of modern buildings.

Everywhere there are flowers that hallow by their perennial benediction of color and fragrance the memory of those who planted them so many years ago. When Spring has been ushered in by the apple blossoms, japonicas, and daffodils, these are followed by lilacs and wistaria, and then the peonies and iris vie with the old rose garden in celebrating the advent of June. Catalpas, buckeyes, and locusts and much other greenery and flowers that a child of the city could not name hide the buildings northward and southward, so that this unique oasis in the heart of the city is isolated. From the pillared portico the grounds still seem to stretch away to the water's edge, as they did a hundred years ago, for Riverside Drive disappears below a hillock, and you would easily imagine yourself in a far-away rural haunt.

+ + +

First known as the Furniss estate, the place gradually assumed the name by which it is now called—the old Colonial White House. It proudly ignores such a commonplace incumbrance as a street number, and this exclusiveness once caused considerable delay in the delivery of some goods ordered from a well-known downtown firm. When the non-arrival was investigated, it was found that the package had been indorsed "Misdirected," and the driver of the delivery wagon had added the verbal comment that the "White House" was in Washington.

+ + +

Of course this garden spot of several acres could not escape the vigilant eyes of depredatory city hoodlums, male and female, and their descent upon it in organized bands, for the purpose of despoiling it of flowers, has been one of the chief annoyance of those who have occupied the mansion.

Though no historic legends are entwined with the annals of the place, like any other self-respecting house of mature years it has attached to itself certain uncanny stories that have crept to life out of the shadows in the gloaming. One of these deals with a gentle and studious old ghost who inhabits what is now used as a parlor.

It was for a time occupied as a sleeping room, and some who have slept there affirm positively that when the lights are out and every one has retired, the ghost will come forth without waiting for the hour of midnight. He comes into the room and walks gently across to an imaginary bookcase, the glass doors of which are heard to open. The ghost takes from a shelf one of the books, which can also plainly be heard in the stillness of the night. The glass doors are gently closed again, and the shade walks over to the fireplace, where he draws up an armchair, into which he subsides with a sigh of relief. Then all is silent again. If the one who has been listening to these sounds should get up and light the gas he would find nothing—either bookcase, ghost, or armchair; yet the same sounds would be heard each succeeding night. Thus runs the tale.

+ + +

The writer of these lines has been assured in a manner that carried conviction that there was no doubt about the authenticity of this ghost story, and the ghost was the cause of changing the use of the room. It happens, however, that this never was the library in the days that have passed, as the ghost seems to think, but was a billiard room. This statement is not made for the purpose of discrediting the ghost, but merely as a record of actual fact.

In any event, it is far from being an uncanny place, and all the birds love it. Sparrows there are of course, galore, and so tame they scarcely deem it necessary to hop aside as you walk across the garden paths. They build their nests in the tops of the tall Grecian pillars, under the eaves, and in every crevice of the old trees. Contrary to their pretty well established reputation, they appear to live on amicable terms with robins, blackbirds, and many song birds that haunt these grounds. Safe from having their homes disturbed, they appear satisfied to live tranquil lives, and carry on their courtships unconcealed for the edification of the residents.

+ + +

But birds, flowers, and old memories do not soften the heart of the real estate man, who casts longing eyes on this large and practically unused tract of land in a great city where every square inch of ground has a high market value, and the fear is ever present of seeing this emerald removed and brick and mortar take it place. It may be sentiment of bygone days that has preserved it so long while its market value has steadily increased. If so, it will certainly be liberally rewarded in the end. There is probably no plot of undivided land as valuable as this within miles of it.

It is early morning as these lines are written. A soft mist has hung over the river and now drifts softly away before the first rays of the sun. The park is deserted by human kind, but melodious with birds, fresh and beautiful as it never is in the middle of the day, when the crowds come here. The lilt of a robin floats down from a locust tree and is followed by the liquid notes of an oriole. There he sits up against the golden bloom of a laburnum tree close to one of those graceful pillars.

A brief moment of subdued sounds and then a whole medley of melody bursts from the trees. Every little songster is a sun worshipper and greets the newborn day. Surely this cannot be New York City. Instinctively you rub your eyes to assure yourself that you are awake and peek through the greenery where a big apartment house is barely discernible. Then after all it is the city and almost the centre of Manhattan Island, yet that oriole continues to sing there and

Sits at his door in the sun, still, like a blossom among the leaves,

for his colors outshine even the laburnum.

+ + +

The mist of the river has been drawn back like the veil from the shining face of a bride; the dew glistens on the grass as each blade is stirred by the scented breeze. The peace and joy of early June pervades the world until

The heart is so full a drop overfills it;
We are happy now because God wills it.

H. D. R.

Sandy Was Safe.

An aged Cape Breton man residing in a suburb of a Nova Scotia city was walking to his home on a hot Summer day when he was overtaken by a woman driving a pony carriage.

"Let me drive you home, Sandy," she said kindly. Arriving at his destination, Sandy alighted and thanked her profusely.

"Don't mention it, Sandy," said the lady.

"Fore God! I never will," said Sandy earnestly.

THE CLASS OF 1905 AT THE NORMAL COLLEGE

IN the pictorial supplement of to-day's TIMES will be found a remarkable photograph of the graduating class at the Normal College in this city, a class numbering more than 600 young ladies. They are:

SEVENTH YEAR CLASS.

Eckel, Gertrude Elizabeth; Fraser, Jessie Lockwood; Hildreth, Ethel Birch; Le Cato, Beatrice; Levy, Pauline; Levy, Rose; Macmahan, Alice Eugenia; Solomon, Helen; Storms, Gertrude Southwell.

SIXTH YEAR CLASS.

A6

Armstrong, Leonora Louise; Beck, Florence Lottie; Benesch, Emma; Bollenbach, Florence Dombey; Bolliger, Josephine; Brinkman, Anna M.; Buckley, Grace Coleman; Cahen, Lucile Eugenia; Davidson, Marie Frances Varonica; Doisen, Helen; Doyle, Eugenie; Driscoll, Katharine; Ebbinghousen, Jennie Elizabeth; Fischer, Louise; Folser, Augusta Lucia; Fuesslein, Irma Elisabeth; Galvin, Margaret Therese; Gilmartin, Claire L.; Gore, Agnes Miriam; Gutweiler, Rhobie Emma; Halpin, Grace C.; Henschel, Caroline Mathilde; Heylman, Emma Adel; Holde, Clara; Hutton, Sarah Elisabeth; Joachimson, Alma Elsie; Jones, Loretta Agnes; Lewis, Jane Emma; Lütkenhaus, Anna May; Marshall, Hazel Fowler; Messenger, Helen Althea; Messenger, Ruth Ellis; Moore, Margaret Bernedette; Mullen, Rosemary Florence; Redman, Elsie Florence; Regan, Catherine; Reibetanz, Caroline Ernestine; Sayre, Eva; Sheehan, Catherine Josephine; Sloan, Margaret Adams; Smith, May Alice Petrie; Snyder, Edith May; Solomon, Edna Pearl; Wiechers, Mary; Witte, Julie Auguste; Young, Mabel; Aretsky, Florence; Barofsky, Rose; Burns, Mary C.; Carley, Loretta R.; Coshland, Irma; Druding, Edna I.; Freudenheim, Ella J.; Grabkowitz, Lillian; Hencken, Anna F.; Hosch, Goldie R.; Hurwitz, Rebecca; Kalman, Rose; Kehoe, Alice Clare; Knoring, Matilda; Kozlik, Carrie; Leinkram, Esther; Lerner, Sarah; Levin, Mary; Lisner, Hortense; Lucas, Mary G.; Lunitz, Rosette; Lynch, Mary C.; McGirl, Katherine Frances; Maibrunn, Adelaide R.; Martin, Josephine I.; Mitchell, Sara; Monsky, Goldie; Moon, Evangeline Ada; Moran, Mary Agnes; Morse, Grace Esther; Naness, Lillian; O'Connor, Helen G.; Quindless, Loretto A.; Rogoff, Rebecca; Rotheim, Theresa D.; Rourke, Helen D.; Saltser, Rose C.; Schall, Lena; Smith, Lavinia F.; Staedler, Marie K.; Stern, Henrietta; Ury, Delle Ethel; Van de Cop, Margaretha C.; Wavra, Anna; Weston, Linda; Wilson, Catherine Alice Bell; Wisniewski, Wilhelmina; Wolenec, Anna Edith; Zirilstein, Jeannette.

C6.

Ball, Louise Charlotte; Basch, Edith Ames; Branower, Rose; Cassell, Elizabeth Regina; Cell, Teresa Martha; Cohen, Dora; Constable, Bessie Deal; Crone, Ethel; Davis, Bessie; Deeves, Viola Estelle; Delson, Gertrude; Dolan, Rose; Eckstein, Olga Mary; Eydenberg, Flora; Fishkin, Fannie; Fowler, Florence Gertrude; Frisby, Elizabeth; Fritz, Ethel Lavina; Garra, Lillian Agatha; Glueckler, Frances Marie; Gemmill, Elsie; Holden, Anna Dorothy; Jaffe, Rose; Judelowitz, Hannah; Kreutzenauer, Sarah; Lehman, Hattie; Lerner, Dorothy; Lockwood, Ida Grace; McCormick, Alicia Loretta; McGuire, Elizabeth Gertrude; Medl, Elsie Sophia; Mendelson, Pauline Julia; O'Rourke, Josephine; Paris, Lauretta Genevieve; Pennamacoor, Elizabeth; Phillips, Rose Harriet; Rogen, Mary Agnes; Robinson, Rose; Roemer, Sarah Kipp; Rothgesser, Gertrude; Rousseau, Elmina; Schaufelberger, Olga Kate; Shea, Lenore Frances; Skarren, Adelina Regina; Sullivan, Mary Elizabeth; Tashman, Jennie; Tea, Marie Antoinette; Wavra, Olga; Wittstein, Harriet Mathilda.

D6

Berlin, Sadie Belle; Bertelsen, Anna Marie; Bidel, Anna Josephine; Branigan, Irene Marie; Bretschneider, Marie Theresa; Butler, Ethel Agnes; Cohen, Eva; Daly, Emma K.; Downing, Lillian M.; Druskin, Anna Regina; Fisters, Jessie; Fox, Elsa; Friedman, Frances; Gedney, Isabelle Minnie; Gordon, Anna Miriam; Greenberg, Sophie; Gütter, Blanche Pearl; Haas, Lenore Marian; Helborn, Hattie; James, Mary Belden; Jones, Gertrude Charlotte; Kelly, Cecilia; Kinsella, Ellen F.; Klein, Rebecca; Lahey, Mary Marcella; McGarry, Anna Marion; Meyer, Lily Genevieve; Moller, Florence Sarah Dreher; Mulholland, Anna Hayden; Murphy, Emily C.; Nathan, Daisy Alice; Nathan, Louie Edith; Otten, Henrietta Margaret; Plundcke, Bertha Antoinette; Posner, Rose; Pusch, Clara; Quinn, Mary Irene; Rausch, Florence Charlotte; Robertson, Edna Lillian; Rosenberg, Theresa; Scanlon, Mary Cecilia; Scharf, Maude Rainsford; Scheidecker, Catherine; Sinopoli, Emilia Frances; Sprung, Nettie; Steiermann, Ruth; Stratton, Helen Louise; Sullivan, Florence Marie; Swain, Frances Augusta Folsom; Weisz, Helen; Zelger, Elfriede Alice Ella.

FIFTH YEAR CLASS.

A5

Aitken, Florence Augusta; Bachner, Sadie; Beekman, Rose; Bernstein, Rose G.; Brownlee, Isabel C.; Bryant, Gertrude Massey; Buskin, Theresa; Chase, Olive C.; Clary, Ethel May; Cross, Mary Park; de Hierapolis, Marie; Des Marets, Elsinore Adele; Des Marets, Mildred Grant; Duffy, Mary Veronica; Engel, Flora; Fay, Mary F.; Geisler, Ethel Dolores; Goldstein, Ida; Hamilton, Edith Leila; Hanaway, Mabel; Herman, Marie Gladys; Hertzberg, Belle Denise; Hopkins, Bessie Virginia; Humphrey, Beatrice I.; Hunt, Mabel Mungeam; Johnson, Hulda Theresa; Kelly, May Edna; Kenny, Catherine Anna; Kiernan, Helen Dawson; Klein, Esther; Laverty, Catherine Consolata; Lowie, Risa Alice; McCarney, Mary Cecelia; Malone, Eleanor Florence; Michael, Anna; Miller, Ida E.; Morvay, Stella; Moskovitz, Pauline; Munk, Isabel Fowler; Ritter, Helene Frances; Roxbury, Bessie M.; Rubin, Elizabeth; Shaine, Anna P.; Stäger, Hiltrud; Thompson, H. Mary; Treanor, Rosemary Marguerite; Wallace, Mabel Alison; Waters, Katherine Marie C.; Weller, Jennie Margaret.

B5

Baumgarten, Irma Jeanette; Bayot, Louise E.; Bradstreet, Elizabeth; Brenan, Nina; Brignole, Adele Rita; Casson, Anna Loretta; Chellborg, Isabel Rosetta; Cohen, Lisette; Ferris, Mabel Florence; Franck, Nellie Emilia; Friedman, Estelle; Gannon, Regina Agnes; Glück, Hattie; Graetz, Lillian Edwina; Hayes, Agnes; Hayes, Ellen Elizabeth; Hays, Louisa Elizabeth; Healy, Helena Frances; Heil, Clara Estella; Herrman, Florence Tuska; Hertz, Jennie; Herzberg, Clara; Hinchey, Viola; Hoffstadt, Lisette Belle; Hutton, Margaret Violet; Kodet, Bertha Emilie; Levi, Rena; Levy, Corinne Edna; Lippe, Harriet Katherine; Lowden, Janet; Mendes, Nina de Sola; Murphy, Olive Westerleigh; Patterson, Grace; Robinson, Elizabeth Devereux; Robinson, Violet Eugenie; Rosenthal, Lillian Leah; Ruggeri, Marguerite Dolores; Sanders, Bertha; Schilsky, Henriette Minnie; Simon, Harriet Valentine; Stern, Esther; Susemihl, Annette Marie; Unger, Emma Virginia.

C5

Barrett, Mary Elizabeth; Bauer, Marie Louise; Bernhard, Bertha; Birch, Elizabeth Agnes; Bradley, Anna Marcella; Brainin, Ella; Branig, Maude Lucille; Budds, Mary Hornor; Coleman, Maude Marie; Digby, Edna Agnes; Donovan, Theresa Magdalen; Farley, Kathryne Frances; Harris, Clementine; Hayes, Jennie Antoinette; Hiler, Fannie Estelle; Hill, Edna Irene; Jackson, Edith; Jensen, Agnes Louise; Kadane, Rebecca; Kenny, Margaret Genevieve; Kester, Julia; Laffan, Kathryn M.; Lauber, Josephine; Lee, Madeline Vincentia; Lehrbach, Eleanor Theresa; Levin, Ethel; Levy, Edna White; Lockhart, Harriet Ethelwyn; McIntyre, Ruby Clarke; McKenna, Catharine Magdalene; McNeill, Elizabeth Jean; Mitchell, Martha Jane; Molloy, Margaret Agnes Rose; Nathan, Blanche Rose; Neugass, Minnie; Opfinger, Josephine Antoinette; O'Toole, Gertrude Constance; Spreng, Lucille; Sweitzer, Georgie Belle; Tannenbaum, Rebecca; Terrill, Maud Florence; Treacy, Mary Irene Veronica; Troy, Irene Rose; Walsh, Helen M.; Wilcox, Helen May; Willett, Ida Hilda; Williams, Elizabeth Cecilia; Wittkowski, Etta.

D5

Abramson, Lillian Cecille; Aichorn, Sarah Amelia; Bancel, Irma Marie; Barrett, Jane Cecilia Margaret; Beekman, Ruth; Begas, Margaret Emmy; Bick, Fanny V.; Cantwell, Anna V.; Claren, Nellie Florence; Clarke, Marie Antoinette; Cohen, Deborah Jeannette; Cohen, Florence Hilda; Donnelly, Florence Margaret; Feil, Evelyn; Flannery, Florence E.; Freimund, Lena Bertha; French, Janie Ellen; Gerard, Ethel Fern; Grant, Grace Winifred; Henry, Helen Stuart; Hubman, Marion Elizabeth; Kopciowsky, Diana; Kurzman, Jennie Flora; Leerburger, Elsie; Lovy, Marguerite Emilie; Madden, Gertrude Cecilia; Mahony, Anna Marie; McAvey, Julia Veronica; Mendel, Florence Beatrice; Moses, Hannah Alma; Murray, Fannie Theresa; Neville, Mary Agnes; O'Callaghan, Margaret; O'Donnell, Catharine Agnes; Rozelle, Margretta; Riordan, Mary Evelyn; Schonfeld, Frances R.; Serra, Consuelo Maria Anacleta; Seligson, Celia; Sexton, Mary Annette; Siegel, Esther M.; Sokohl, Deborah Ethel; Todd, Gertrude Lorenza; Waldman, Lillian Matilda; Walker, Florence Louise; Watson, Ruth; Wenigmann, Leonora Christine; Wiley, May Emma; Yost, Carolyn Gilda.

E5

Abramson, Freda; Ahern, Elizabeth; Armsburg, Sophia; Barry, Anita; Brodsky, Barbara; Brown, Rose; Carson, Victorine Morton; Clinch, Elsie Knapp; Cooperman, Dora; Cosgrove, Marie Frances; Denchfield, Louie Corinne; Doherty, Agnes Madeline; Dougherty, Margarita; Duffy, Mary Agnes; Dunn, Mary Teresa; Ehrlich, Mollie Edith; Eichhold, Helen; Fogarty, Mary Ruth; Golden, Sara; Goldenberg, Jennie Isabel; Goldstein, Dollie; Gordon, Catharine Frances; Hershfield, Sibyl Salome; Hirschler, Alberta; Insler, Bertha; Jackson, Clara Helen Marie; Jennys, Caro; Kalman, Lola Pauline; Kelly, Emma Teresa; Kochmann, Mary Rose; McCrystal, Elizabeth Veronica; McGowan, Gertrude Rose; Mahon, Mary Monica; Norminton, Florence Burgess; O'Brien, Mary Margaret; Orcutt, Edna; Post, Lillian; Scully, Anna Gertrude; Selleck, Kate Louise; Stoll, Lillian Ruth; Swaim, Stella Marie; Thomas, Margaret Julia; Thorpe, Pearl North; Waldinger, Lillian; Weiner, Pauline; Wilner, Debora.

Ag5

Abrams, Sadie; Adler, Jennie; Bain, Florence Lenox; Becker, Frieda Charlotte; Becker, Matilda; Berger, Melanie E.; Bertsch, Alma Bertha; Buse, Sina; Byrne, Loretta Bernadette; Carstens, Clara H.; Clemenko, Augusta; Cummings, Mary Agnes; Danziger, Frieda; Davis, Julia; Dietrich, Minnie Elizabeth; Dow, Elizabeth Miller; Edebohls, A. Charlotte; Elikann, Adele; Freudenthal, Paula; Frieder, Lena; Gilbert, Hattie; Graham, Mary Cecilia; Grant, Eleanor Frances; Greenberger, Gussie; Hartman, Jeannette; Thiefeld, Marguerite A.; Kaufman, Blanche; Keller, Freda H. M.; Kuhn, Olga; Leon, Pearl Hester; Lind, Marguerite L.; Lublenski, Bella Miriam; Lublenski, Ida; McGill, Florence Elizabeth; Mirsky, Mary; Monell, May; Mulcahy, Julia C.; Newberg, Sylvia R.; Oberstein, Minnie; O'Connell, K. Gray; Oppenheimer, Janet; Power, Mary Agnes; Russell, Lucy Veronica; Schroder, Georgiana E.; Sprague, Aline; Wagner, Rose; Wilks, Sarah Agnes; Wollreich, Minerva.

Bg5

Bernstein, Clara V.; Brownold, Irma; Buchbinder, Amy; Byrnes, Lauretta A.; Corbett, Helen J.; Cornell, Florence M.; Daniels, Mary; Dougherty, Mary; Flynn, Cecilia E.; Gray, Gertrude M.; Gross, Florence Sartorius; Hanigan, Mary; Hanlon, Etta L.; Housman, Louise; Howell, Charlotte; Jacobson, Pearl; Kiernan, Mary; Kughler, Norma; Lang, Wilhelmina E.; Lytle, Florence R.; Mangam, May Mortimer; Matshak, Harriet; Merk, Rose E.; Michaels, Lillian Marie; Ostrander, Gertrude; Pam, Julia M.; Press, Lena; Quinlan, Marion Shotwell; Riehle, Clarisse M.; Sagor, Vera; Schumacher, Lillian; Schwarz, Julia E.; Sheldon, Marguerite W.; Sibbel, Elsa A.; Stuart, Edna B.; Swain, Violet Alice; Thomforde, Anna; Weber, Grace M.; Weber, Susan K.; Weinstein, Rose C.; Wissmann, Amelia; Young, Ruby B.

Cg5

Bartosek, Sophia; Braude, Rose Ida; Buckisch, Elizabeth J.; Carley, Lillie Marguerite; Clarke, Mary Regis; Dalton, Irene Gertrude; Dickstein, Anna Jeanette; Foote, Reta Irma; Freid, Anna; Goldsmith, Hannah Hilda; Goldsmith, Sadie; Gurnee, Bertha; Hammond, Maud; Heingartner, Wilhelmina Matilda; Herzog, Sadie; Hlavacek, Marie; Jackson, Ada Florence; Johnston, Maud Frances; Kastin, Mildred; Landy, Sophie; Lepetes, Beatrice; Lepetes, Cecilia; Levy, Belle; London, Rebecca; McSorley, Lily Mary Aloysia; Matthews, Florence Geraldine; Meryash, Sarah; Murray, Elizabeth Rose; Reinschreiber, Florence; Rennert, Louise Catherine; Rosenthal, Dorothy; Schwartz, Mary Loretta; Shapiro, Fredericka; Streesemann, Elsie Magdeleine; Tarft, Cecilia Regina.

Dg5

Barry, Susan Victoria; Baxter, Jeannie Robb; Behm, Ida Ardelle; Brekstone, Minuet; Davey, Florence Jessie; Greene, Anna Elizabeth Loretta; Heckscher, Florence Rebecca; Jimmerson, Grace Florence; Klotz, Clara Margaret; Lavendol, Gertrude S.; Lichtenstein, Edith Frances; Maatz, Irene Margaret; McGrath, Mary Augustine; McLoughlin, Mary Josephine; Morgenroth, Miriam; Müller, Cornelia; Palmer, May; Perkins, Florence D.; Rhines, Alice; Sheil, Marie Antoinette P.; Shields, Annie Wyckoff; Simon, Hattie; Sophian, Augusta; Strauss, Augusta; Travis, Marguerite May; Willers, Margarethe Louise.

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Helping nobody to get ahead is what keeps each other from getting up.

Going to many places and spending so much money when people ought to stay where they are and keep it is what keeps them back.

Writing out so many foolish sayings to put in the paper is not good, but a large number of people is doing like that.

Being a scholar is better than not to know anything, but nowadays knowing so much is a poor idea because you can get more jobs by not knowing anything after you get in.

Running around so fast in automobiles so that everybody is getting run over is something that is going to be put a stop to.

It ain't what anybody should do living in glass houses and throwing stones.

Taking out life insurance is what they do to insure somebody else an easy life.

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Grouchy is no way to be.

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Summer Amusements: On Roof Gardens and at the Beaches



EDNA WALLACE HOPPER
Proctor's 23RD Street Theatre





WILFRED GERDES AND CATHERINE HAYES IN "THE WHOLE DAMM FAMILY"
New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre



JANE PEYTON
A New Member of the Cast in "The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson

FAY TEMPLETON will take her place in the cast of "Lifting the Lid" at the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre to-morrow evening, playing the character rôle of Mathilde Magartini, the fashionable dressmaker, which, up to the present time, has been played by Corinne. Miss Templeton was forced to undergo a surgical operation on her throat some time ago, but has now fully recovered. The actress will introduce three new songs in the piece: "The Difference Between What You Want and What You Get," "Pa's Rich and Ma Don't Care," and a number to be rendered as an Italian street singer in the second act of "Lifting the Lid."

The other two parts of the evening's entertainment will be devoted to the comic automobile race and "The Whole Damm Family."

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Two comedy novelties will freshen the bill at the Wistaria Grove this week, and Elsie Janis will add an imitation of Anna Held to her already lengthy series. Sam Elton, who created so much fun last week, is again on the programme, as is also Willie Eckstein, "the boy Paderewski." The latter will give an entire change of selections.

"The Girl in the Red Domino" and "When We Are 41" are as popular as ever, and together with La Belle Theresita and the Navassar Troupe complete the entertainment.

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Many changes will be made this week at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden. Prominent among the new-comers are the Hengler Sisters, Hill and Sylvani, The Magic Kettle, the Millman Trio, and Marcus and Latelle. Rossi, the musical horse, is to be retained for another week, as is also Capt. Bloom, who demonstrates Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy.

The remainder of the bill will include Ernest Hogan and his twenty-five Memphis students, Flossie Crane, "The Girl from Coney Island," in a répertoire of new songs, and Rice and Prevost.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Sam Bernard and "The Rollicking Girl" are now preparing to celebrate their one hundredth performance at the Herald Square. The merry musical comedy is an excellent recreation for a hot Summer evening.

"Fantana" has now had more than two hundred performances at the Lyric, and is as popular as ever. The piece is scheduled to remain on Broadway until September. Matinées are given both Wednesdays and Saturdays.

"The Heir to the Hoorah" passed its one hundredth performance at the Hudson last week. The new-comers in the cast—Jane Peyton, Louise Rutter, and Ernest Lamson—have all become settled in their new parts.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

The special engagement of Rose Coghlan at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, in conjunction with the stock company, has been extended for the current week. To-morrow the actress will appear as Lady Gay Spanker in "London Assurance," in which rôle she long ago achieved one of her most brilliant successes. John H. Gilmour, Wallace Erskine, Grace Scott, and Charles Abbey will be prominent in Miss Coghlan's support.

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Franklyn Fyles's four-act drama, "The Governor of Kentucky," will be presented this week at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. The role of Governor Lee will be played by James E. Wilson, while Beatrice Morgan will be seen as Jewell. Others in the cast are Helen Tracy, G. A. Lessey, Sol Aiken, and Robert Hill.

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At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week a production of the romantic drama "Coon Hollow" will be presented. This picturesque Southern story of love and heroism will be staged with special scenery, electrical effects, &c., and a cast including James Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Charles Arthur, Robert Rogers, Louise Mackintosh, George Howell, and others.

VAUDEVILLE.

The Colonial Septette, presenting "An Olde Tyme Halloween" in three scenes, with spectacular settings and picturesque costumes, is the headliner at Keith's this week. Second in importance are Nina Morris and company, including Arthur Hoops and Sumner Gard, in a comedietta entitled "A Friend's Advice." The other acts are Sherman and De Forest, Toby Claude, Damm Brothers, Raynor's dogs, Barry and Wolford, Charles and Ada Caimo, Tom Moore, De Anos, Hawthorne and Burt, and Joe Edmunds and Madalene Diston.

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Edna Wallace Hopper is at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. She is the star attraction, and is to be seen in a singing specialty. Charles Grapewin, supported by Anna Chance, is the extra feature. Mr. Grapewin will present his farcical sketch, "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp."

The remainder of the programme will be furnished by the Elinore Sisters, Toto, the mysterious musician; Harding and Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, juggler; James J. Cullen, comedian; Esmeralda Sisters and Flower Girls, Will Rogers, lariat thrower, and the moving pictures.

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A number of new figures have been added to the World in Wax at the Eden Musee. New films from Europe are also being shown on the cinematograph. The afternoon and evening concerts are as popular a feature as ever.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

Next Friday will be Bastile Day, when the French societies will celebrate the fall of the Bastile with an athletic tournament in the hippodrome at Dreamland, which will be open to all amateurs. It is to be a genuine French fête. It is understood that the French Ambassador, Gov. Higgins, and other prominent people will attend.

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A novel feature has been added to the wild animal musical comedy, "The Dust Flecker," at Bostock's Wild Animal Show, in which Rey (fils) is the star. It is a burlesque hunting act, in which Rey makes up as President Roosevelt and goes hunting bears. The act has made a decided hit.

Principal among the other entertainers are Jack Bonavita and his lions, Wahkeekeetah, the Indian Princess; Mme. Morelli and her leopards and jaguars, Mlle. Aurora and her polar bears, and "Tom-Tit," the long-tailed pony.

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Della Fox is the headliner at the Manhattan Beach Theatre this week. Al Shean and Charles Warren are the extra features, and they will uphold the comedy element of the bill in their skit "Quo Vadis Upside Down." Others are Dida Five Mowats, Bedini and Arthur, Mazu and Mazette, the Italian Trio, W. C. Kelly, the Yalto Duo, and the vitagraph. The performance to-day will commence at 1 o'clock instead of 3, as formerly.

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Since the return of Frederic Thompson from Europe last week the shows have been booming at Luna Park, and many changes have been made, while others are contemplated. In the free circus the bill has been enlarged by the addition of the Pantzer Trio sensational contortionists; Everett Troupe, acrobats; Bowen and Allen, the Chameroys, Guilmette and Kirsch's dogs. Will Hill continues his sensational high wire act, supplementing it by walking the entire distance between the towers backward and forward at a height of 150 feet from the ground.

\+ + +

The busiest and most profitable Summer that Brighton Beach has ever known is a natural sequence of the establishment of the Brighton Beach Park, with its spectacle, "The Boer War." The season is now at its height, with the racing season in full blast, and the attractions that a large military establishment always presents to a civilian.

Thompson's Scenic Railway, established in the Brighton Beach Park, has become very popular by reason of its length and other attractions, and promises to be the most successful venture of the promoter.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

EDEN MUSEE—Musical programme afternoon and evening.

VICTORIA—Ernest Hogan, Capt. Bloom, Rice and Prevost, Rossi, Five Juggling Mowats, The Girl from Coney Island, Mme. Macart's Monkeys, Italian Trio, Three Yoscarys, and Cartwell and Harris.

WISTARIA GROVE—Concert to-night with full programme of the week's attractions.



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GROWTH OF A NAVY

IN the 120 years of its official career the United States Navy has had 643 regularly commissioned warships which, when it is remembered that Great Britain in the year 1811 had in commission or ready for commissioning on short notice 1,048 warships, is not such an extravagant showing in spite of the claims of those opposed to the navy. This number, 643, includes only those ships built for war purposes or those purchased and fitted out as belligerent craft. During the civil war the Government purchased 418 vessels, most of them merchant vessels, canal boats, river barges, and ferry boats, which cannot properly come under the head of the regular navy. While some of them were armed with guns, and took part in bombardments, their frail construction eliminated them from the list of warships.

A notable example of this was the passenger steamer Hatteras, which was sunk in short order by the Confederate cruiser Alabama in the Gulf of Mexico. Included in this list of purchased craft, also, are those gunboats which were operated so successfully on the Western rivers, such as the De Kalb, Mound City, Carondelet, &c. There were about two dozen of them, and, being built for an emergency and intended only for temporary use, they were promptly broken up or sold on the cessation of hostilities. In fact, all of these 418 purchased craft were consigned to the junk heap or were sold immediately after the close of the civil war.

The 643 regular warships that have been in the United States Navy have been divided into five distinct and separate fleets, namely, the sailing wooden ships, the steam side-wheelers, the steam propellers, the iron monitors, and the present steel fleet.

In the first fleet, that of wooden sailing vessels, there were 237 vessels all told, including the recently constructed sailing ship Chesapeake, which is designed primarily for practice purposes. The first fleet covers a period from 1775 to the time of the successful introduction of steam in war craft, which was about 1840, a period of nearly half a century. The first vessel of this fleet to bear the authorized flag of the United States was the Alfred, on which John Paul Jones hoisted the Colonial flag bearing the device, "Don't Tread on Me."

It is to the credit of American genius that we were the first to build a steam warship, the Fulton, (the invention of Robert Fulton,) making successful trial trips in 1814; but the cessation of hostilities with England in 1815 prevented for many years the development of that "new-fangled idea" in warships. It was not until about 1838 that the introduction of steam in war craft became a recognized success, and from that time the United States began the construction of the "formidable" side-wheel fighting ship which was continued for two decades, when the obvious advantages of the propeller war steamer (having all its machinery under the water line, where it was safe from hostile shot,) relegated the side-wheeler to "cotton row." Of the side-wheel class of warships the United States had in all sixty-five.

The propeller warship began to assert its superiority in 1846, and here, too, the palm is carried off by American inventive genius, for it was John Ericsson who first gave a practical and successful demonstration of the "wonders" of the submerged screw. He submitted his first boat to the English Admiralty, but they were doubtful in their acceptance of the idea. The idea was transplanted to America and resulted in the first propeller war steamer, the Princeton, built in 1843. This immediately started the third fleet, and 130 were built for Uncle Sam on the general lines of the Niagara, Hartford, &c., which, in their time, were regarded as the acme of naval architecture.

When the Merrimac did her awful work in Hampton Roads, March 8, 1862, the death knell of wooden warships was sounded, and forthwith the wooden warship was abandoned, and the naval constructors the world over began the building of ironclads. In this fourth fleet, also, American genius took the initiative, for it was John Ericsson who invented the Monitor, that successfully fought the Merrimac, and it was the Southern naval constructors who conceived and built the "monster" Merrimac. All through the civil war the Confederates stuck to the Merrimac type of ironclads, while the Northerners adhered generally to the monitor type. In all, the North built fifty-nine monitors, of which number fourteen were double-turreted.

The ironclad remained the "monarch of the sea" after the close of the civil war until about 1875, when perfections in the manufacture of steel rendered it possible to employ that material in war craft, and its advantages were so obvious that forthwith the ironclad fleets of the world were discarded to give place to the modern steel fleets, one of which is the fifth in the career of the United States Navy.

Whether or not the United States can lay claim to having taken the initiative in producing the steel fleets of the world is open to question. But it is certain that the development of that material was most pronounced in this country, and to-day America is the largest producer. In its steel fleet the United States to-day has completed or has in course of construction 152 steel-built war craft, which makes the 643 regular war ships in the navy since its establishment in 1775.

Roughly estimated (for it is impossible to arrive accurately at the cost of American warships in the early days of the Nation) the cost of the first fleet Uncle Sam possessed, the sailing wooden warships, was $30,000,000; the cost of the steam wooden ships, (side-wheelers and propellers,) was about $20,000,000, while the cost of the ships built during the civil war was $38,000,000. The cost of the new steel fleet so far is about $300,000,000.

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\+ + +

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Dull Boy—Mouse.

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SAM ELTON The Wondrous AVOLOS
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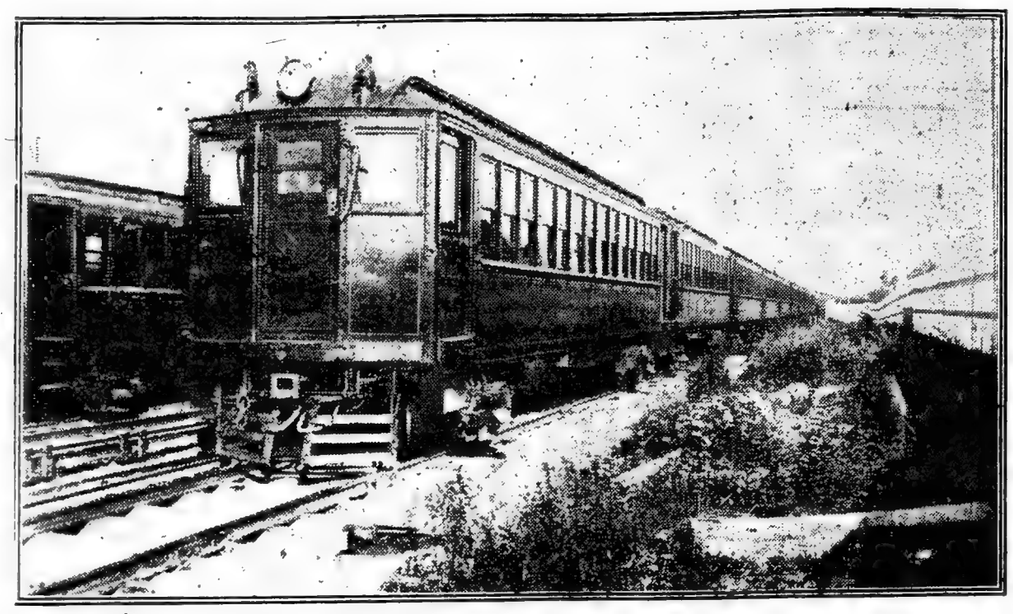
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FREE HIPPODROME
RACES AT 4 AND 9.

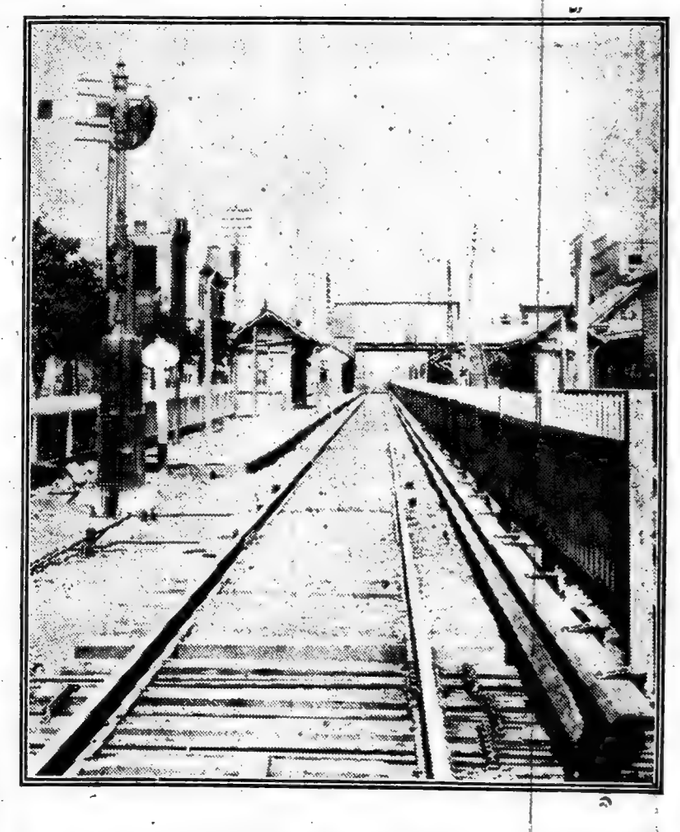
Long Island Railroad Will Run Electric Trains This Week



TEN ELECTRIC TRAIN CAR BEING TRIED OUT NEAR SPRINGFIELD.



LATTICED STEEL POLES FOR THE TRANSMISSION LINES.



FIND THE THIRD RAIL ?
SECTION OF TRACK SHOWING THIRD RAIL PROTECTION.

THE first practical application of electricity as a motor power for surface railroads in the East will take place about the middle of the week, when operation under the new electrification system of the western lines of the Long Island Railroad will be inaugurated and electric trains will be run for passengers from the Flatbush Avenue terminal over the Rockaway Beach Division. Railroad men are awaiting the trial of the new system with the keenest interest, because, if it does all that it aims to do and furnishes a high-speed service under close headway in a safer and much more effective operation than steam can give, it will revolutionize suburban train operation. An indication of the superiority of the new trains is the fact that the power of an ordinary eight-car electric train, consisting of five motor cars and three trailers, is equal to that of two of the Long Island Railroad's largest locomotives.

According to its builders the Long Island Railroads plant and equipment embody the highest developments in electric railroading yet attained, and the system is the model of the world. It is on the electrification and co-ordinate improvements that the railroad company has been spending $40,000,000. The number of men employed on the electrification work during the past three years has averaged between 1,200 and 1,500.

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Though the first trains this week will be run on the Rockaway Beach Division merely, seventy miles of third rail have been laid and a corresponding length of track is ready for the electric operation. The zone practically completed includes the road from Flatbush Avenue to Belmont Park, and from Jamaica past the Metropolitan race track to Springfield Junction, and the Far Rockaway Branch, via Valley Stream, as far as Hammel. In connection with the electrification an elaborate system of tunnels and elevated tracks and double and four tracking has been carried out. The territory now ready for operation includes three race tracks—Metropolitan, Aqueduct, and Belmont Park—and at the Autumn meetings racegoers will be whirled to these tracks in the new electric trains.

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In addition to the electrification already completed it is planned to electrify the Manhattan Beach line and the North Shore Branch to Whitestone and Port Washington.

The most important detail in the scheme of electrification is, of course, the great power house, which bears the same relation to the rest of the system as the heart to the rest of the body. Its arteries are triple conductor cables of 250,000 circular mills each, and through these, instead of blood, it is constantly pumping out an electric current of 12,000 volts.

The red brick power house, 250 by 200 feet, and 120 feet high, with its four great steel stacks 16 feet in diameter, towering 250 feet above the ground level, is conspicuous from the river. When the Pennsylvania tunnel under the East River and the New York Connecting Railroad bridges over Hell Gate are completed and the power is needed for the tunnel trains and those that will run over the Connecting Railroad's tracks to Mott Haven, the power house will be enlarged to twice its present size and will cover the whole city block. It is one of the five or six power houses in this city designed ultimately for a capacity of more than 100,000 kilowatts.

It is difficult to realize that all the elaborate apparatus of generators, buses, and other apparatus required in conjunction therewith for the operation of the station is completely under the control of one man, who stands before the switchboard, in the operating gallery, in the north wing of the building, shut off by a fireproof brick wall from the engine room.

The operator is, of course, in direct communication by a signal system with the engine and boiler rooms. Furthermore, a private telephone system connects him with each of the five power substations and with practically all points along the line. For the sake of keeping a thorough supervision over the system telephones have been established, not more than 2,000 feet apart, along the line of electrification. There are about 150 in all, 100 in special boxes similar to the police telephone boxes and the rest in switch towers and stations. These also have direct connection with the office of the Electrical Superintendent in the Long Island City terminal.

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From the power house the great three-conductor cables bear the electric current to the various sub-stations, five in number, where the 12,000-volt alternating current passes through the buses and rotary machines and transformers, and, changed to a 600-volt direct current, goes out in smaller cables and is distributed to the third rail along the route by means of feed wires.

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The five sub-stations—at Woodhaven Junction, Rockaway Junction, Hammel, East New York, and Grand Avenue, Brooklyn—are equipped with either two or three 1,500 or 1,000 kilowatt rotary converters and with six or nine transformers, with a complete equipment of blower rooms, air chambers, buses, &c. They are structures of brick and concrete and steel, the largest, at Woodhaven Junction, covering an area 72 by 85 feet. Attached to the sub-station at Hammel is the largest single storage battery in the country, which in an emergency can run the line from Howard over the Rockaway Beach Division for several hours. The battery comprises about 300 big tanks, and has a capacity of 3,200 amperes hourly rating and 9,600 amperes momentary discharge.

The whole sub-station system, furthermore, is reinforced and made flexible by the use of the portable power house substations, a novelty in electrical engineering. In the case of race track meets the railroad is sometimes called upon to transport 20,000 persons at a time from a given point. To meet such emergencies the portable sub-stations, which can be shifted to reinforce different points on the line from hour to hour, were devised. Externally the portable looks like an unusually heavy steel freight car, but within it contains, very compactly arranged, a 1,000-kilowatt rotary converter, with its three transformers and a little blower and switch complete. The car is carried on the heaviest type of standard Pennsylvania Railroad truck equipment. The whole portable weighs about as much as the heaviest type of steam locomotive.

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Another novelty of the electrification is the transmission line on which the heavy cables bearing the current to move the trains are carried, not on the familiar type of wooden poles, but on structural steel latticed towers. This transmission line is the only one of its kind in the world. So strong are these poles that a hurricane cannot harm them, and they are built to withstand the heaviest wind pressure when the cables are loaded with sleet. The crosstrees are almost as big as railroad ties.

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A complete new car equipment was necessary for the electric road. Accordingly 150 fireproof steel cars have been ordered, and as fast as they are received from the manufacturer they are equipped at the temporary car shops at Springfield, L. I. There 100 of the ordinary steam train cars have also been fitted out for use as trailers. Fifty of the steel cars are now ready. They are fitted with two 200 horse power motors and complete Westinghouse multiple control and air brake system. Externally they are not dissimilar to the steel Subway cars. They are 51.2 feet long and 8.2 feet wide, and have a seating capacity for fifty-two passengers. They are equipped with numerous safety arrangements, such as that by which, if anything happened to the motorman and his hand leaves the lever, the current is thrown off and the brakes automatically set.

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The third rail protection, by means of wooden covering over the top and sides of the rail, so that one can only get a shock by shoving his hand between the apertures of the boards, is another feature of the electrification, and the gasoline automobiles on which inspection crews will constantly patrol the system form another. Coincident with the electrification proper have been several improvements in the road, such as the $6,000,000 Atlantic Avenue improvement. When the tunnel under the East River and other improvements on which the Pennsylvania Railroad and allied corporations will spend $50,000,000 have been completed, points along the line of electrification will be brought half an hour nearer the heart of Manhattan than they have been under steam operation.

Names—and to Spare.

THE gay world that interests itself in marriages in general and the wedding of royalties in particular calls him just Alfonso XIII. At least that is his name to staid old England, where he has been visiting, though the Parisians, who also were recently his hosts, promptly cut that down to the characteristically intimate "Fon-Fon." Yet this boy of nineteen is of all potentates the one with the largest assortment of names. They are: Alfonso Leon Ferdinand Marie Jacques Isidor Pascal Martial Antoine.

And there is a reason for every one of these. Alfonso was given him in memory of his father; Leon after his godfather, the late Pope Leo; Ferdinand was the Christian name the Queen Mother best liked; Marie is his since he is dedicated to the Virgin; Jacques is in honor to Spain's patron saint; Isidor is the holy guardian of Madrid; Pascal comes from the day of the King's birth, (May 17,) the feast of the saint of the same name, and Martial similarly comes from the name of the saint on whose day he was baptized, while last of all, Antoine is the name of the royal family of the peninsula.

One more name, a pet name, has practically disappeared from this long roster. His mother used to call the then small boy "Alfonsito," and on one historic occasion chanced to use the word in the presence of the late Señor Silvela, the great Conservative Premier. A moment or so later this dignitary turning to his fourteen-year-old monarch-to-be, asked: "And what do you think, Alfonsito?"

For an instant there was absolute silence, and then: "To my mother I am Alfonsito; but to you, Sir, I am the King!"

Thereafter the name was dropped even from family uses.

A VERY SAD CASE.

SOME time ago," says a Southern statesman, "there lived in Washington a young constituent of mine who was anxious to secure a $1,200 clerkship in the Treasury Department. That was before the days of the civil service law, and I easily got the place for him. But, to my surprise, on the day that he was to be sworn in, he came to me in a greatly perturbed state.

"'Judge, I've had $30,000 left me by an uncle. My God! Just think of what I've got to go through with!'

"'I don't understand you,' said I. 'I should rather think you were open to congratulations.'

"'Don't congratulate me, Judge,' continued he, 'you don't know what you're congratulating me for.'

"'Why, yes; I do,' I replied, 'You'll have an easy time of it now, doing nothing. You'll have a competence for life.'

"'I see, Judge,' said he, 'that I might as well tell you all. Some years ago I had $20,000 left me by another relative. Judge, it took me the greater part of a year to spend it. Then, too, I had to go to the hospital for six months to recover from the effects of my little fling. I came to you to-day to ask you to keep that place in the Treasury for me until I can spend this money.'"

A Hint for the Tenderfoot.

"One thing that most persons with tender feet who insist upon wearing patent leather shoes in warm weather don't know," said a salesman in a Broadway store, "is that a small hole bored on either side of the shoe, about one inch from the sole and close to the instep, will give them more comfort than all the foot-ease powders ever manufactured. The holes pump in the air while the wearer is walking and keep the feet cool."

In Danger.

Drummer Allgall—No, I haven't a ticket. I always travel on my face.

Conductor Strongarm—Then you'll have to have it punched.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—*MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—*EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—*THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:20 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
6:30 P. M.—*LEWISTON, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 349, 2291, 413 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "1000 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11.20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2.25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*4:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P. M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lv. W. 42d St. Week Day Trains. Franklin St.

7:15 AM—Local to Livingston Manor. 6:45 AM
8:15 AM—Express to Oswego..... 8:00 AM
9:15 AM—Exp. to Monticello-Liberty. 9:05 AM
12:15 PM—Express to Walton-Delhi...12 noon
1:00 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Kingston. 12:45 PM
3:15 PM—Exp. to Ellenville-Kingston. 3:00 PM
3:45 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Rockl'd. 3:25 PM
6:00 PM—Exp. to Chic. and p'ts beyond. 5:40 PM
12 noon—Exp. to Liberty, Sat. only....11:40 AM
1:00 PM—Exp. to Rockland, Sat. only. 12:45 PM
8:35 AM—Exp. to Liberty, Sunday only. 8:25 AM

Parlor car seats on all trains at 425 Broadway.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST. AND DESBROSSES & CORTLANDT STS. The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third St. Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EX.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited"), *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., †12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55 (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:25 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 9:45 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT, COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. week-days, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. week-days.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays), and Point Pleasant (3:30 from Desbrosses and 3:45 A. M. from Cortlandt Streets only), 7:40, 8:55, 10:55 A. M., (12:25 Saturdays only except Long Branch), 12:25, (12:55 Saturdays only except Long Branch), (1:25 Saturdays only), 2:25, 2:55, 3:25 (4:25 except Long Branch), (4:55 except Saturdays, except Long Branch), 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. week-days. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55 (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night week-days. Sundays, 8:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12,55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25 (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only), *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25 (9:55 for North Philadelphia only) P. M., 12:10 night.

*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.

Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 96, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue (below 23d St.); 263 Fifth Avenue (corner 29th St.); 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 342 Fulton Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "543 Chelsea" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

New York, New Haven & Hartford RR.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, †‖10:00, *x‖10:02 A. M., †‖1:00, *x‖3:01, *x‖3:50, †‖5:00, *¶‖5:02, *‖12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—†¶8 A. M., 12 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, *‖4:00, *11:00 P. M.

PORTLAND and BAR HARBOR—†¶8:02 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS, and QUEBEC—†*‖8:40 A. M., †9:00 P. M.

Pitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†3 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—†9:02 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Mt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †9:02 A. M., s1:24, †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at Grand Central Station and c125th St., also at c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c640 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ¶Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. sSaturdays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

TO THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS

via the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.

Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving New York at 7:54 and 11:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; the West Shore trains leaving West 42d St. at 11:45 A. M. and 2:45 P. M., etc.

Also direct connection with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE AND THE CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

READING SYSTEM
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.

STATIONS { Foot Liberty St., N. R. / West 23d St., N. R.

Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves 10 minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—z4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (b5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

WILKESBARE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (k3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), c4:20 P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M. (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst).

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z†4:00 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., xc12:40, x1:20, 1:30, 2:45, 3:30, ag4:35, h4:53, a5:15, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS. AND SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 81, N. R., W. 42d St., 9:00, 9:35, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:40, 7:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 12:35, 3:35, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St., 9:20, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:10 P. M. All seashore points.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:30, m7:00, m*8:00, *9:00, *10:00, †11:00 A. M., m†12:00 M., *1:00, ‖1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m†6:00, †7:00, *7:30, §8:00, *9:00, §10:30 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—z‡4:30, ‡8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, j*4:00, *6:00, *7:00 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, *‖12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖z4:00, z4:30, †8:00, ‖‡9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only P. ‖‡1:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M., Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00, *7:30 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays only. aExcept Saturdays. k3:20 P. M. Lv. West 23d St. b5:20 P. M. c3:50 P. M. e12:20 P. M. g4:20, h4:30 P. M. j11:50 P. M. k3:20 P. M. mDining car on train.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2798 Third Av., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. DESLER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS "EVERY OTHER EVEN HOUR" To BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON

Lv. Liberty St., 8:00 a.m. Daily. Except Sun.
" " 10:00 a.m. Daily. Buffet.
" " 12:00 noon. Daily. Diner.
" " 2:00 p.m. Daily. Buffet.
"Royal Ltd." 4:00 p.m. Daily. All Pullman.
" " 6:00 p.m. Daily. Diner.
" " 7:00 p.m. Daily. Buffet.
" " 12:15 night Daily. Sleepers.

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS TO THE WEST.

Daily Lv. New York City, Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg.....12:15 nt. Sleeper.
Chicago, Columbus.....12:00 n'n. Diner.
Pittsburg, Cleveland..4:00 p.m. Limited.
"Pittsburg Limited"....7:00 p.m. Buffet.
Cincinnati, St. Louis...12:15 nt. Sleeper.
Cincinnati, St. Louis...10:00 a.m. Diner.
Cincinnati, St. Louis...3:00 p.m. Diner.

Offices, 261, 434, 1,300 Broadway; 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and Liberty Street.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25, d12.45, e7.30, z5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	†6.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.25 AM	*c7.40 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 PM
Mauch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.10 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.30 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*z5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 245 Columbus Ave., N. Y.; 325, 342 & 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 44, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.

—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—

Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.

EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $5.50; WILMINGTON, VT., $6.00.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world. Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey & Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

THE NEW LINE
N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 PROVIDENCE
$2.20 BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

Extra boat Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. from July 1. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.

Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

$2.50 to BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 to PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only at 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Ave., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.

WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.

Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M. Leave Batery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P.M.

Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.

Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.

The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. 'Phone 3419 Franklin.

TEN-DAY ROUND TRIP TICKETS, $7.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line

From Pier 13, E. R., N. Y., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P.M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk," arriving at Block Island at 9:30 A. M. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M.; arrive at Shelter Island 8:30 P. M., Block Island 7:00 A. M. Saturdays steamer from New York runs through to Block Island.

Up the Sound

EVERY Sunday Morning To Sea Cliff & Glenwood

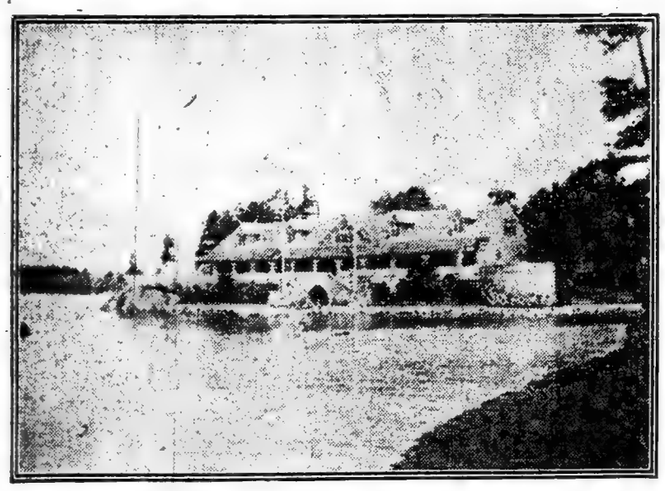
The well-equipped steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Stop at Karatsonyi and Kmetz's dock.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and half hourly from 12:10 to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50,

From River Bank to Rocky Cliff



THE THOUSAND ISLAND YACHT CLUB, LOCATED IN THE PICTURESQUE SCENERY OF ALEXANDRIA BAY.



DEAL GOLF CLUB, DEAL BEACH, N. J.



SHARK RIVER, BELMAR, N. J.

PLANS FOR LENOX HUNT.

David T. Dana of New York Elected Master of Hounds.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 8.—The Fourth here was both brilliant and interesting. There was a delightful breeze, tempering the heat and making sailing one of the chief pleasures of the day. The waters of Lake Mahkeenac and Laurel Lake were dotted by the white wings of sailing craft. The boat clubhouse controlled by the Hotel Aspinwall on Laurel Lake was opened and many guests enjoyed the day there. The Lake Mahkeenac Boat Club house was the headquarters for many fishing parties. Bass fishing is two weeks earlier this year than usual.

At Elm Court, William D. Sloane's country seat, a programme of sports made the day memorable. There has long been keen rivalry in baseball between the employes of F. Augustus Schermerhorn's estate, Pine Croft, and those of Mr. Sloane's estate. It was arranged that the annual championship game should be played at Elm Court, and the struggle occupied the morning hours. A diamond was laid out on the velvet turf near the gardens, and in the shade of the giant elms Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. William B. O. Field, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Miss Ruth Twombly, Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, Miss Webb, and Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard and J. Bowers Lee watched the contestants. Malcolm Sloane, Mr. Sloane's only son, played second base for the Elm Courts, but the Pine Croft team won—15 to 6.

In the afternoon the Englishmen of Pittsfield and Lenox played cricket on the lawn. There were also running races for the employes of Mr. Sloane's estate, for which handsome prizes were awarded. In the evening a display of fireworks was given which attracted notice for miles around.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexandre gave the largest afternoon entertainment of the Summer at Spring Lawn on Tuesday afternoon. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre opened their new country place. This year the whole of the cottage colony were invited to a garden party, and were shown the marvels accomplished during the Winter. The lawns slope down from Kemble to Hawthorne Street. Under the shade of trees which are a century old Mr. and Mrs. Alexandre received the cottagers. The party was given for Mrs. Alexandre's parents and her sister, Gen and Mrs. Alexander S. Webb, and Miss Carrie Webb of New York. Tables were laid among the shrubbery. For the entertainment of their guests Mr. Alexandre arranged a display of daylight fireworks.

The Hon. Lyman Gage of New York was a guest for a part of the week at Erskine Park, Mr. and Mrs. George Westinghouse's country estate. Dr. and Mrs. William H. Vandenburg and Charles Terry of New York were guests there over the Fourth.

David T. Dana of New York is to be the master of the hounds of the Lenox Hunt, succeeding Clinton G. Gilmore, who resigned because of ill health. Mr. Dana is the premier rough rider of the hunt. He spent two years on a ranch in Texas a few years ago, and developed into an expert horseman. He has arranged a variety of hunts which will take place throughout September and October. This year the runs will be extended into Richmond, Tyringham, and Pittsfield. M. Dwight Collier and other cottagers have joined the hunt. Its officers are Giraud Foster, President; Joseph W. Burden, Secretary, and Samuel Frothingham, Treasurer.

The annual meetings of the Lenox Club, the Lenox Golf Club, and the Lake Mahkeenac Boating Club were held on Wednesday. Capt. John S. Barnes was re-elected President of the Lenox Club, William Douglas Sloane of the golf club, and David Lydig of the boating club. The golf club has decided to hold its annual tournament during the last week in August. Forty members, who will go to Manchester, Vt., for the tournament there, will play in Lenox the following week. Heretofore there has been a rather small entry of visiting golfers because the tournament came late in September, when the metropolitan fixtures attracted the best men, and to bring to Lenox a large representation of the best men now playing the date was advanced.

The series of large dinners has begun. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Whistler, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. William D. Sloane have entertained this week.

The Hon. John E. Parsons of New York was this week elected the President of the Lenox Library Association. Members of the Board of Managers include Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf, Richard Goodman, F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Grenville L. Winthrop, Miss Ethel M. Cram, Miss Helen Parish, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Miss Mary Parsons, Miss Anna R. Shaw, and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton. Gifts to the library were announced from Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Mrs. Robert Winthrop, and Grenville L. Winthrop.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Blake, who have been in Wellesley for a month, have returned to Pine Needles for the Summer.

C. Sydney Haight of New York and H. D. Borten of London have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Folsom at Sunnyside.

Mrs. George G. Haven has been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. J. Nelson Borland of New York at Sunnycroft.

James J. Hill left last week for New York, where his yacht was awaiting him. He has arranged for a fishing trip off the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Charles Lanier of New York, who lately returned from Europe, is at his country place, Allen Winden.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Greenleaf of New York were guests over the Fourth of Dr. and Mrs. Richard C. Greenleaf.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay Engages Quarters in the Franconia Notch.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 8.—The season here was given a decided impetus. There came with Saturday the greatest influx of visitors ever known on a single day in the White Mountains. The New York train brought fifteen carloads of visitors to the hills, and from Conway to Colebrook every station sent its full quota of holiday makers laden with golf sticks, tennis racquets, fishing tackle, and other outing paraphernalia.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, the chatelaine of the great estate at Roslyn, L. I., has engaged a suite at the Profile House in the Franconia Notch, and will soon arrive with a retinue of servants and her children and governesses. Mr. Mackay, who will spend the greater part of the Summer in looking after his race horses, will be joined at Saratoga by Mrs. Mackay about the middle of August.

The White Mountain roads are being given all the care possible in order that they may be sleek and smooth when Charles J. Glidden and his bunch of auto-enthusiasts come rolling up from New York next Saturday to the heart of the hills.

Golf promises to take a hold upon White Mountain visitors this season, and at all the large resorts such as Waumbek, Profile, Maplewood, Fabyans, and Twin, Bratton Woods, Jackson, Kearsarge, Intervale, and Bethlehem, great preparations have been made for the season. There are few poor players nowadays. The duffers have dropped out and taken up some other fad, but the aristocracy of the good old Scotch game still cling to it as though nothing else could take its place.

The Hotel Mount Washington, at Bretton Woods, opens on the 15th, with the promise of a great crowd for the motor meet.

Mrs. Theodore Thomas, widow of the late orchestral conductor of Chicago, has opened her attractive Summer home near Bethlehem. Will Carleton, the poet, whose sad loss in the death of Mrs. Carleton has made it impossible for him to return to Bethlehem, has rented his cottage there this season.

A. H. Wheeler of New York has opened All Breeze, his attractive cottage near the Sunset Hill House. J. William Fosdick, the New York artist, has rented the Nutshell to friends, as he is obliged to remain in New York this Summer.

The Intervale House, at Intervale, is among the White Mountain hotels to build large garages this season in order to accommodate the motor tourists.

Bethlehem opens the season with a large number of guests and a cottage colony of gratifying size.

PIER'S CASINO OPENED.

Narragansett Fittingly Celebrates the Event on the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 8.—Several yachts dropped anchor off Ocean Road on Fourth of July morning with parties on board bound for the Pier. Among the pleasure craft were those of George W. Hoadley of New York, Commodore W. R. Todd of the Rhode Island Yacht Club, and John H. Hanan of New York. There was also a large yacht, owned by Charles Crompton of Worcester, Mass. Mr. Crompton was joined on board by Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Greene, whom he took for a cruise through the bay.

There was a ball game at the Point Judith Country Club Tuesday afternoon between two teams composed of club members and local players. The Rev. W. H. B. Allen of St. Peter's and Edward A. Mitchell were the rival Captains. Many cottagers attended the game. The Point Judith nine won by a score of 1 to 0.

A dance in the evening at the Mathewson attracted many cottagers.

A dinner dance was given by Mrs. Samuel Welsh at Wildfield Farm Cottage for her granddaughter, Miss Dorothy Randolph, daughter of President Randolph of the Country Club. After the dance came a display of fireworks.

Prominent new members of the cottage colony this season are Mr. and Mrs. Eugene M. O'Neill of Pittsburg, Penn. They have leased Rockledge, a beautiful villa on Ocean Road, adjoining Dunmere. Mrs. R. G. Dun's Summer home. Mr. O'Neill has brought his fifteen-thousand-dollar Panhard automobile with him to the Pier. Mrs. O'Neill is entertaining her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Martin Davies, during July.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine have recently entertained at their villa the Rev. and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires of New York. Dr. Stires preached at St. Peters-by-the-Sea last Sunday.

The formal opening of the new Narragansett Casino was celebrated to-night with a concert in the Casino garden.

Semi-weekly dances and morning and evening concerts in the garden will attract society to the new resort, which it is hoped will fill the void left by the loss of the former Casino.

The six members of the Board of Governors for the Casino are Edward Gray of Boston, Elisha Dyer, Dr. H. Hoyle Butts, Henry Brevoort Kane, John H. Hanan of New York, and Philip S. P. Randolph of Philadelphia.

The warm July days have given an impetus to sea bathing, and, although the average temperature of the water is 65 degrees, many bathers congregate daily on the beach for a plunge in the surf. All of the bathhouses are now open, and receiving their share of patrons. A big life raft has been anchored off the beach, and the patrol on lifeboats keep vigil during bathing hours from 12 to 2.

Sea Meadow, on the rocks, has been leased to George W. M. Sturges of New York.

Primrose cottage, on Mathewson Street, has been rented by S. K. Everett of New York.

Mrs. Thomas B. Wanamaker of Philadelphia is expected to arrive to-day at her Summer home on the shore, Bass Rock Farm.

AT THE RANGELEY LAKES.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 8.—The New Yorkers at Upper Dam Pools gave the greatest display of fireworks on the evening of the Fourth the Rangeleys have ever known. Among those in camp are Tom Miner, E. F. Van Dusen, William F. Horrocks, and J. C. Dougherty of Syracuse.

The fish in the pools now and then take the fly, and the largest catch of the season, a 11½-pound salmon, took a chub dropped him by W. F. Kingsbery of Randolph, Mass. The fish gave great sport before he was netted.

E. F. Van Dusen is proud of a pair of salmon taken this week on a small fly.

The Rangeley Lake House and its cottages are fast filling for the hot season. New Yorkers recently booked are Mrs. A. Battin, Mrs. H. M. Loney, Miss E. Inslee, William J. Goulding, John S. McLean, his daughter, Miss Ellen McLean, and Mrs. Thomas H. Banchle and son.

SAYVILLE'S SUMMER COLONY.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 8.—The coming of July saw Sayville awakening to its usual Summer activities. At the cottages small dinners and luncheons are being given, while at the hotels and boarding houses the evenings are devoted to dancing, music, and games.

Golf is rapidly gaining in popularity and promises to dominate this season. The handsome avenue golf grounds have been materially improved since last year. The greens have been leveled and smoothed, while several objectionable fences have been removed.

William T. Hayward has been elected a member of the Yacht Club's Regatta Committee.

The Summer visitors have been much interested in a band of gypsies who have pitched their camp in the village and eke out a living by telling fortunes at the hotels and cottages.

MANY GUESTS AT AMPERSAND.

New York Press Association Holds Its Annual Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 8.—Since the opening of the Hotel Ampersand on June 24 daily arrivals at this resort give abundant promise of an unusually busy season. July guests are seen upon the links, the Lower Saranac, and numerous driveways of the region.

On June 28, 29, and 30 over 100 members of the New York Press Association, with their wives, enjoyed the hospitality of the management during the sessions of their fifty-second annual convention.

On July 6 the Adirondack Hotel League held its annual banquet at the Hotel Ampersand.

New Yorkers are much in evidence among Ampersand guests. Ampersand cottagers include Mr. and Mrs. J. Fraley Smith, who are occupying Lakeside cottage, and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Duryea and family, at Hillcrest cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Henry Smith, who were among the first arrivals of the season, are occupying their handsome new cottage, Katushka Lodge, near the hotel golf links.

Otis Williams and family of New Brighton, S. I., are again in their Summer camp.

SHARON'S HOTELS CROWDED.

A Week of Warm Weather Brought Visitors in Swarms.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 8.—A few days of hot weather, at just the right time of the year, has a marvelous effect upon a Summer resort and its citizens. Ten days ago the hotel men and trades people here were wearing long faces and wondering if the city guests were never coming. Now they are fairly beaming with joy, and wondering how many guests they can crowd into single rooms.

It has certainly been a great week for Sharon, and the length of the trains running up the Sharon branch of the Delaware and Hudson is a source of amazement to the rustics along the line, who have for years been accustomed to stop their work to watch the two-car trains go by.

Chadwick's Band of Boston has arrived and resumed its regular afternoon and evening concerts. Special sacred concerts will be given in the park on Sunday afternoons.

Through the generosity of Dr. Frederick von Saal of New York the park is being enlarged, and a winding path has been built to the foot of Buttermilk Falls, a picturesque spot below the park, which has been little visited because of the difficulty of the descent.

LIVING OUT OF DOORS.

Visitors at Kineo Delight in Open-Air Sports.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 8.—The week has been marked by delightful weather. Golf, tennis, canoeing, horseback riding, and fly-fishing are all popular. Most of the guests are living "in the open" and finding delight in the life. There were numerous arrivals throughout the week.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Marcus and Herman Marcus of New York have returned for a long sojourn. Mr. and Mrs. John Corbin of New York will remain some weeks.

Mrs. Cornelius Doremus and her two daughters, Mrs. M. D. Paterson and Miss Adelaide Doremus, of New York are here for the Summer, occupying their private cottage. Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Heaton of New York are at the West Outlet Sporting Camps.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilbert Garrison, Mr. and Mrs. V. R. Comfort, and Mrs. Theodore Wheeler of New York, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Wheeler, and Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Langworthy of Plainfield are at Atkins's Wilderness Camps, reached through Oxbow, one of the wildest and most picturesque sections of the State.

Dress Reformer.

Little Mildred—Wouldn't you love to be a grand Princess?

Little Mary—Oh, I don't know. I have to change dresses twice a day now. I think I'd rather be a fairy and not have to bother with clothes.

TEACHERS TARRY AT ASBURY

Their Convention Over, They Remain to Enjoy Themselves.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 8.—There is much joy in Asbury Park to-night. The prohibition resort has been filled to overflowing for a fortnight, and another vast army arrived to-day and helped swell the throng of pleasure seekers, thousands upon thousands of whom are school teachers from every nook and corner of Uncle Sam's broad domain. The educators came here to attend the forty-fourth annual convention of the National Educational Association, of which William H. Maxwell of New York is the retiring President. The conference ended last evening, but a majority of the pedagogues, many of them from the South and West, will tarry to revel in the Summer seaside pastimes. To-night there is not a vacant sleeping room to be had at the hotels for love or money.

All former traffic records of the New York and Long Branch Railroad Company were smashed yesterday. The unusual influx was due to the coming of the President. Over thirty special trains pulled into the union station before noon. These, together with the seventy-five regular trains and the trolleys brought fully 50,000 visitors to the resort. Such a crowd was never before seen in the town "Founder" Bradley discovered and developed.

The coming of President Roosevelt also brought an army of Jersey politicians of high and low degree. Gov. Stokes was here, as were United States Senators Kean and Dryden, and nearly every Congressman credited to the State. State Senators and members of the Assembly were as thick as flies.

Now that the National Educational Alliance Convention is a thing of the past, Asbury Park's energetic Carnival Committee is at work completing the plans for the annual baby parade and masquerade fête to be held the last week in August. Arthur H. Hope will be in charge of the carnival festivities this year. He will be assisted by a committee of fifty active local business men, and they promise that the annual demonstration in honor of the tots will surpass all former efforts. The registration of babies and children who will pass in review before Queen Titania will begin within a fortnight.

A marine carnival was held last evening on Wesley Lake for the entertainment of the visiting educators. The young mariners were prodigal in decorating and illuminating their boats, and the cottagers on both sides of the lake beautified their homes and lawns for the occasion. A make-believe Japanese war ship, illuminated with thousands of electric lights, was anchored in midstream, and festoons of electric lamps skirted the entire lake. Prizes were given for the best effects in decoration and illumination. The judges were officials of the National Educational Association, with President Maxwell as the Chairman and several well-known Jerseymen, including Postmaster James L. Hays of Newark. The fête, which was enjoyed by fully 100,000 spectators, wound up with an elaborate display of fireworks. Another marine carnival, on Deal Lake, will be given in August.

Postmaster Hubbard and his assistants will not weep when the visiting educators leave for home. The souvenir postal card habit is epidemic with the pedagogues, for in three days over 30,000 of these illuminated cards passed through the local office.

Three hundred New Jersey dentists will come to Asbury Park this month to attend the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society, of which Dr. W. G. Chase of Princeton is President and Charles A. Meeker of Newark Secretary.

ROOSEVELT AT OCEAN GROVE.

His Presence Brings the Greatest Crowd in Resort's History.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 8.—President Roosevelt's visit to this Methodist haven of rest this week caused the place to be crowded as never before. It is estimated that there were 40,000 persons in and about the Auditorium when the President delivered his address to the visiting educators.

The Auditorium has been used every evening this week for the general sessions of the National Educational Association. This evening the festival orchestra and chorus, led by Tali Esen Morgan, gave Cowen's "Rose Maiden," in honor of the teachers, many of whom joined the chorus for this special occasion. Next Saturday evening the first public performance of Dr. Adam Geibel's new cantata, "The Nativity," will be rendered.

The meetings in the Auditorium to-morrow will be in charge of the Sabbath Observance Association of America. The sermons will be preached by the Rev. Dr. W. F. Anderson and the Rev. Dr. Stanley.

Next Wednesday will be Pennington Seminary Day. The Ocean Grove Summer Sunday School Assembly will begin a ten days' session on the following day. The Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard, Vice President of the Camp Meeting Association, is the Dean of the assembly, which is a branch of the Chautauqua institution.

Bishop Cyrus D. Foss of Cincinnati is enjoying his annual vacation in the Grove. Dr. and Mrs. Irving Fisher of New York are at the Ormond. William J. Kirkpatrick, the hymn writer, is being entertained at the Arlington. Bishop Charles H. Fowler of Buffalo, with Mrs. Fowler, are Hotel Majestic patrons.

Dr. J. L. Adams of East Orange, N. J., is at the Arborton, with Mrs. Adams. T. H. Landon, President of the Bordentown Military Institute, is a new-comer at the United States. The Rev. Dr. J. A. Gutteridge of Washington is occupying a cottage in the Grove. The Rev. Dr. J. T. Tucker of Cincinnati has quarters at the Philadelphia.

Gov. E. C. Stokes of New Jersey spent a portion of the week at his mother's home, in Ocean Pathway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGERS.

Impromptu Yacht Races Popular on the Shrewsbury River.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 8.—After spending a busy Fourth, sojourners at this resort have settled down to their regular round of Summer pleasures. There is plenty of golf and tennis. These two sports seem to be firmly established in popularity.

Many of the cottagers and hotel guests will spend a great portion of their time this season sailing on the Shrewsbury River, where there will be a number of impromptu yacht races. During the past Winter there were a great many launches built for use on the Shrewsbury this Summer.

E. F. C. Young, who owns a handsome country seat on Norwood Avenue, was busily engaged the early portion of the week arranging for an entertainment which was given in aid of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital at Long Branch. Those who took an active part were Miss Sadie Vere Milne, monologist; Mrs. Talbot R. Chambers, soprano, and Samuel Grimson, violinist. A number of entertainments will be given by the different cottagers during the season in aid of the hospital, and Mr. Young's entertainment is the first of the series. It was a success in every way.

None of the cottagers is enjoying the sea breezes more than Mayor and Mrs. McClellan. The Mayor's cottage is the Chepenne, one of the cluster of cottages on the "Reservation." It is a cottage containing many rooms, situated on the ocean front, and but a short distance from the water, with a porte cochere on the right and huge verandas on three sides.

A dramatic recital was given Monday at the Elberon Casino by Miss Mannheimer of Cincinnati. The programme was most interesting, and Miss Mannheimer made a profoundly favorable impression.

A home croquet tournament took place on the Fourth at Mr. Samuel Ballenberg's Summer place, Chelsea Avenue. Miss Rosalind Schimel captured first prize, $5, and Joseph Halberstadt second prize.

Miss Leona Townley of Franklin Avenue and Miss May Eisele of Cedar Avenue left Wednesday for a trip to Denver.

The Rev. Dr. John Handley, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, Long Branch, left this week for Denver, Col., where he will make one of the principal addresses before the Epworth League Convention in that city.

George C. Allen of Allenhurst has been elected President of the Long Branch Banking Company, to succeed the late James E. Lippincott.

Waldron Brown of New York is occupying his Summer home at Shrewsbury.

The Hollywood Golf Club gave a reception to its tennis players on Wednesday night.

OSCULATORY.

The kiss of burning passion,
The frigid kiss of fashion,
The lover's kiss,
The mother's kiss,
The traitor's kiss for gold.
The stolen kiss that thrills you,
The careless kiss that chills you,
The baby's kiss,
The maiden's kiss—
The kiss that's never told.
The kiss that fond hearts sever
When good-bye is said forever,
The parting kiss,
The farewell kiss,
The kiss from misery's fold.

EDWIN TRACEY.

BRIGHT SKIES AT WATER GAP

Pleasant Weather Increases the Army of Summer Sojourners.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, Penn., July 8.—Bright skies and warm weather did much to augment the Summer force here, and all during the week there were arrivals in large numbers. Special trains were run on the Fourth. This resort is especially designed for the busy man of the city, as he is enabled to run up every evening in time for supper and a cool night's rest, and be back in time at his desk in the morning.

The athletic events in front of the Kittatinny on the morning of the Fourth were much enjoyed by a large audience. They were given for the benefit of the waiters. Dances are held nightly at the Glenwood. Mrs. Elizabeth Arthur Miller gave a recital Monday evening. The opening dance at the River View Monday evening was much enjoyed. Recitals and euchres are popular at the Water Gap House, and the Casino at the Delaware House is attracting many patrons.

A large eight-seated touring car arrived Monday, and the party registered at the Indian Hearth. Tours over this State and New Jersey in touring cars are quite the thing.

An interesting golf tournament was played between the Caldenp Golf Club of the Water Gap and the Highland Country Golf Club of Stroudsburg, in which the latter won.

Yamaguchi, Sakai, and Meyakana, prominent in diplomatic circles at Tokio, Japan, are registered at the Kittatinny, and enjoy mountain climbing.

I. K. Weed, Arthur Brown, and John Trimmer of New York City are enjoying the attractions of the Delaware House's Casino.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Robinson of New York City are enjoying the scenery of the Gap, and are ensconced at the River View for a lengthy sojourn.

Mr. and Mrs. David Stewart and family of New York City have arrived in this resort for the Summer.

Henry C. Kayser, H. C. Kayser, W. D. Kayser, and Carl Kimppal of New York are enjoying the golf links of the Caldeng Golf Club and the comforts of the Mountain House.

BASS BEGIN TO BITE.

Fishing Never Better at Stroudsburg—Fine Catches Made.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 8.—Plans for the Fourth here were carried out with amazing accuracy. It is one of the days that Stroudsburg takes especial pride in celebrating, and no expense is spared to make it pleasant for both visitors and townspeople.

Baseball was the leading attraction in the way of sports. Two games were played between the New York Field Club and Stroudsburg. The contests resulted in a double victory for the home team.

At both Stroudsburg and Analomink the fishing has been fairly good. Large catches of trout, of course, are things of the past, as far as the present season is concerned. Chester Coleman, however, made an excellent haul this week, when he landed a twenty-two-inch trout, between six and seven pounds. The bass season is in full swing and numerous catches are reported. The recent stocking of the tributaries has made the Delaware a haven for lovers of this sport, and many fishing parties are enjoying the fine fishing weather.

Golf was never more popular, and on the Fourth many enthusiasts lined the links of the Highland Country Club.

ATTRACTIONS AT MT. POCONO.

Many Visitors Enjoying Its Breezes and Beautiful Views.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, Penn., July 8.—The rapidity with which the guests arrived here the past week, filling not a few of the houses to their capacity, demonstrates the popularity of this region. Weather conditions were fine; the air was cool, bracing, and delightful in the extreme.

There were many automobile and driving parties at the various resorts here, and all were simply delighted with the attractions of the place. There are miles and miles of mountain roads hereabout, which make trips in almost any direction most enjoyable.

The new bowling alleys of the Fairview House were opened this week, and are already attracting many bowlers. Work on the new annex to the house will be completed this week.

If there is any one sport which is attracting the guests of the big Mount Pleasant House it is quoits. The outpouring of Fourth of July guests there doubled that of any previous year.

The excellent music of the Montanesca is a decided feature there, and arrangements have been made for repetition of the tableaus which were so much enjoyed last season. Miss Fisher will again be in charge. A prominent guest of this house is Baroness Rothkirch of Germany.

Tennis is one of the leading sports at the Pocono Mountain House, and many of the contests held thus far have been very exciting. Dancing adds to the enjoyment of the place, and baseball is played on the grounds connected with the house. Fishing is popular.

THE CHURCH CHOIR AGENT

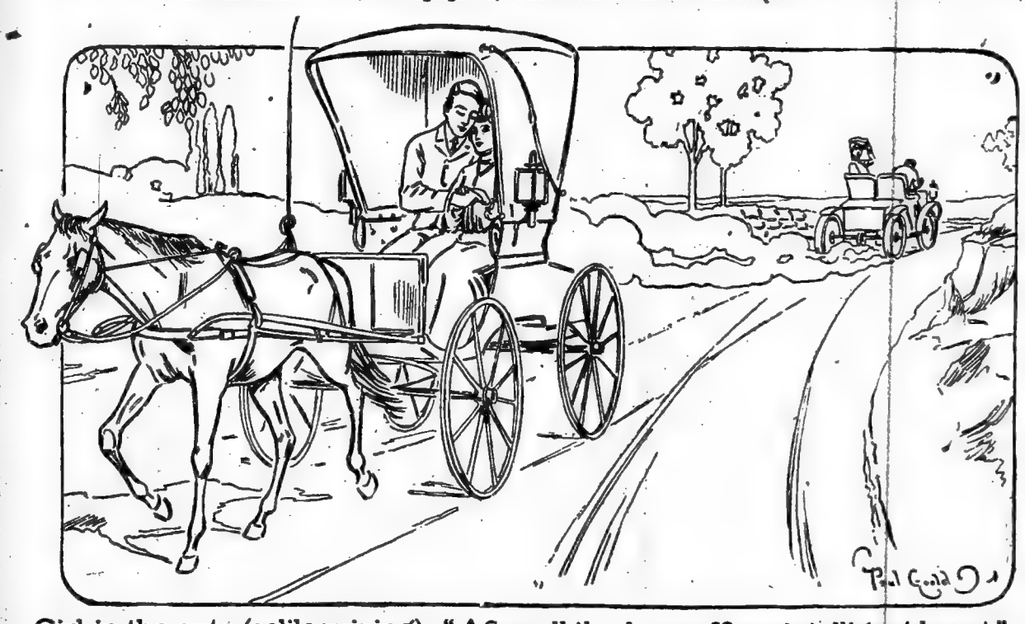
THE organists and choir singers for the New York churches are now settled for the year," said an agent who makes a good income by negotiating places for this sort of musician, "and I am going to Europe for a few weeks. Since January it has been a continuous rush. The work used to be left to the Musical Committees of the several churches. But the business end of the big churches has gradually become a most important end, and agents are called in to assist the Musical Committee in the selection of the choir.

"Many changes occur each year, mostly between February and May. While there are hundreds of places, the competition is immense. No end of music teachers are training prospective choristers all the year around, with the guarantee of a position when competent. In nine cases out of ten this position is in a city away from New York. The "graduate" is forced to leave home or hunt around New York for the best opening to be obtained in the smaller churches. The organists and Musical Committees have no time to 'try out' these applicants. They depend upon the agents.

"After a choir has been filled in May there are likely to be further changes within a few weeks. Some organists find themselves unable to make their choirs balance well. They cannot establish an understanding between themselves and their singers. This causes dissensions in the choir loft that soon reach the ears of the congregation, and trouble ensues. Yet I know of one choir that gave entire satisfaction for a year while the tenor, soprano, and contralto were not on speaking terms. The good-natured basso spoke to each one of them, and, with the assistance of the organist, managed to maintain an appearance of amiability. The congregation, not even the pastor, ever got a hint of trouble until the members of the choir were asked by the Music Committee to sign for another year. Changes in a choir are a decided setback to the music of a church, and there is nothing that makes a church more satisfactory to its congregation and to casual visitors than good music. When hotel clerks are asked to recommend a church they are usually asked, not for the greatest preacher, but the best music. There are notable exceptions to this, of course. But I am speaking of the rule.

"There are probably four churches in New York where the organist draws a salary of $5,000 a year. I am not at liberty to mention names. Moreover, these churches are closed during the Summer months and the organist has that time to himself. The $3,000 or $500 organist has to work much harder for his money than the $5,000 man. Many organists will take a position at any reasonable price, simply for the pupils it brings to them as teachers.

"Salaries of soloists range from $800 a year to $200. But if they are absent a Sunday or two for concert or festival work the organist provides the substitute and nothing is said about it. He has no difficulty in finding a substitute for nothing. The opportunity to sing, even once, in the choir of St. So-and-So is not to be lightly overlooked. Many singers are willing to take positions on a basis of $5 a Sunday for two services or $3 for one service.



Girl in the auto (soliloquizing)—"After all the horse IS an intelligent beast."

From Salty Spray to Mountain Breezes



THROUGH THE CASCADE LAKE COUNTRY, ADIRONDACKS.



BATHING HOUR ON THE ATLANTIC CITY BEACH.

NO NOISE AT SARATOGA.

Fugitives from Noisy Fourth Find Peaceful Haven There.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 8.

The only public demonstration in this historic resort on the Fourth of July was the unveiling of a big bronze tablet at the High Rock Spring. It bears the following inscription:

"Saratoga's first resort for travelers. Called by the Indians 'The Medicine Spring of the Great Spirit,' and now known as the High Rock Spring. The first white man to visit this Spring was Sir William Johnson, in 1767. Gen. George Washington, Gov. George Clinton, and Alexander Hamilton visited Gen. Philip Schuyler here in 1783. In 1824 Joseph Bonaparte visited here. Erected by Bemis Heights Society, Children of the American Revolution, July 4, 1905."

Aside from this event Saratoga was very quiet. The police enforced the special Fourth of July ordinance placing the lid on the sale or discharge of fireworks. This proved highly gratifying to the large multitude that gathered here on Tuesday to avoid the ear-splitting celebrations in their home towns.

Several additional furnished cottages have this week been rented for the season. Among them the Fish cottage, Circular Street, to John Filkins of Brooklyn; the Kennedy cottage, Circular Street, to Mrs. J. T. Meehan of New York; the Benedict cottage, Lincoln Avenue, to Frederick Burlew of Coney Island; the Burt cottage, Nelson Avenue, to Mrs. J. T. De Wilde of New York. There is still an active demand for cottages.

On Wednesday afternoon the Locust Grove cottage and barn, located in the adjoining town of Greenfield, owned by Dr. William B. Mills, were totally destroyed by fire, involving a loss of $10,000.

Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band and Orchestra of Brooklyn will in a few days begin its season engagement at the United States Hotel. Victor Herbert's orchestra will again be heard at the Grand Union Hotel. The opening concert was given on the Fourth of July. For the present the baton is being wielded by Herbert's assistant, Paul Henneberg. On July 28, Mr. Herbert will arrive and conduct his orchestra, which will be increased to fifty pieces. Henneberg will direct the music in the grand stand at the races during the August meeting.

Managers Lynch and d'Ascoli of the Kensington have converted their spacious front lawn on Union Avenue into a Japanese garden, where they have installed a Hungarian orchestra.

Congress Hall will be reopened on July 15. It was first intended to begin its season on July 1. The delay was occasioned by improvements.

Thirteen clerks of the Grand Union Hotel were not in the least superstitious when early in the week they partook of their annual banquet at Ben Riley's Arrowhead roadhouse, near the mouth of Kayaderosseras Creek, Saratoga Lake.

The Fourth Annual Convention of the New York State Branch, United National Association of Post Office Clerks of the United States was held here early this week. The delegates made the American-Adelphi Hotel headquarters. Their annual dinner was given at Luther's White Sulphur Spring Park Hotel, at the south end of Saratoga Lake, where they were guests of the Saratoga Business Men's Association.

The Albany Choral Society held its annual banquet at Arrowhead on Thursday last.

The New York Furnishers and Warehouse Men's Association, which began its yearly meeting here this morning, will banquet at Arrowhead on Monday next.

At the State Street cottage of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Henning, on the afternoon of the Fourth of July, Miss Martha L. Henning, their eldest daughter, entertained at luncheon forty-five Vassar College classmates. They were returning from a college conference at Silver Bay, Lake George. Miss Henning was President of the class of 1905.

The New York State Painters and Decorators' Association will be in session at the Hotel Norden next week.

The Hudson Valley Railway Company has extended its trolley tracks from Spring Street to East Congress Street, through Putnam Street.

Capt. Smith of the Saratoga Polo Club has placed the polo field in the finest possible condition for the July-August games and tournament. There will be two games each week for individual prizes.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN GOLFERS.

Two Independence Day Tournaments Played for Handsome Trophies.

Special to The New York Times

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 8.—Guests are rapidly taking possession of Hotel Champlain. Golf is proving a most interesting feature of the resort.

There was no Fourth of July celebration here. Many guests spent the better part of the day at the Golf Club, where two closely contested tournaments were played. A match for a silver cup offered by Mrs. H. C. Bryan of New York City was won by R. P. Worrall, and a handicap tournament for the lowest net score, played for a silver-mounted cup put up by A. Lichtenhein of Manhattan, was won by Charles W. Baker.

Twenty-five army officers with their wives and sweethearts were entertained at dinner on the night of the Fourth by E. L. Brown, manager of the hotel, while Clarke's orchestra, which gives a concert every evening, played patriotic selections.

Those who occupy the piazza rockers are busily discussing the possibility that the Russian-Japanese peace conference may hold its business sessions here. This hotel has been mentioned as the meeting place.

Most of the cottagers are already established here for the season, and an informal dance at the hotel to-night will launch the Summer's gayety.

CATSKILL RECORDS BROKEN.

Entertained Unprecedented Number of Visitors Over the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 8.—The past week has broken the record in the way of visitors, and nearly every hotel is full of people this week.

Several Fourth of July excursions to various points in the mountains brought a crowd of transient guests. The Prospect Park Hotel entertained Palestine Lodge, F. and A. M., over the Fourth.

A clambake at Green's Lake attracted a number of the Summer boarders, and some of the natives on Tuesday.

The Maple Lawn excursion to Cairo was well patronized, upward of 300 people taking advantage of the low rate.

W. H. Rethwisch and Robert Ament of New York caught fifteen fine trout at Cairo on Monday, the largest tipping the scales at one pound seven ounces.

The opening dance at the Hotel Kaaterskill Monday evening was a brilliant affair and was heartily enjoyed by the patrons of the hotel. Manager Humphrey reports about 500 guests, with the largest booking the hotel has ever known.

The Summer boarders in the neighborhood of Haines Falls witnessed a large fire on Monday evening, when the barns of Edward Adams, who supplies the hotels and boarding houses throughout that region with meat, were burned to the ground. The boarders and natives formed a bucket brigade and confined the fire to the barns proper.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Rickerson have arrived at The Lodge in Santa Cruz Park and are entertaining a number of friends.

Prof. John Mickleborough of the Brooklyn High School, with his family, is at his cottage in Twilight Park.

The Rev. Alfred Harding of Washington, D. C., is occupying the Reeves cottage in Twilight Park.

Maude Adams is at her pretty Summer cottage in Onteora.

A detachment of the Second Battery of the National Guard from Fordham Road have been camping near Onteora Park this week under the command of Coroner Joseph J. Berry of the Bronx.

The firemen's tournament at Tannersville on Tuesday attracted a large crowd of visitors from the neighboring villages.

MANY AUTOS AT SEA CLIFF.

New Machines Seen on the Streets Almost Every Day.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 8.—This village had a busy Fourth of July. Many came by boat, more by rail, and some in automobiles. There was plenty to do until after midnight. A yacht race, two ball games, a golf tournament, bathing and boating, fireworks, and many dances kept people on the jump. The most brilliant social affair was the dance at the yacht club, which was attended by members, their friends, and some visiting yachtsmen.

At the club on Saturday evenings a series of concerts are to be given for members and their guests, who will be admitted by card. The weekly euchres began Wednesday evening, and while, on account of the excessive heat, the attendance was not large, it is expected that the parties will become very popular. There was the usual dearth of men. Prizes were won by Miss Cosgrove, with 60 points; Mrs. Berner, with 58; Mr. Radigan, with 56, and Mrs. Ryley, with 53.

Driving and automobiling are popular sports. Every day is adding to the list of autos seen in the streets which belong to residents or Summer sojourners. H. C. Wybro is driving a new and beautiful machine, and Dr. W. J. Burns has just appeared on the street in a new machine.

Miss Carrie Godfrey of New York was a visitor here this week. Mrs. Prior of Brooklyn spent a few days at the Gladd cottage. Mrs. Ada Searing and family of Smithtown Branch, L. I., are visitors here for the week.

A CASE OF TOO MUCH WHALE.

Unwelcome Visitor, Very Dead, Caused Dismay at Long Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 8.—There has never been a more successful celebration of the Fourth at this resort than that of this week. Those fond of athletics found an outlet for their energies. The Summer girl and her attendants were highly delighted at the opportunities given them for dancing, bathing, and tennis. Even the children were not forgotten. They had an abundance of fireworks and were also given a dance, preliminary to the "grown-ups'" hop later in the evening.

There was one visitor on the eve of Independence Day whose presence Long Beach failed to appreciate—a monster whale. The whale was very dead. Two tugboats hauled away its remains Monday afternoon. They towed it far out into the ocean and there sunk it.

EXODUS TO EUROPE.

Southampton Loses Prominent Cottagers for Part of Season.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 8.—The Fourth at this resort was comparatively quiet considering the generous proportions of the Summer colony. In the evening at the Meadow Club the usual display of fireworks was abandoned, but many individual displays were seen. On the golf links and tennis courts no regular events were held, but some spirited individual contests between votaries of the games were witnessed.

The European exodus this year is unprecedented. Leaders of Southampton society who will pass part of the season abroad are Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Johnson, Burnett R. Ruggles, Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Amsinck, Miss Grace Ruggles, J. Stevens Ulman, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen H. Pell, Col. and Mrs. Robert M. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Alfred Schroeder, Mrs. Paul F. Munde, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Duane Humphreys, the Hon. J. Hampden Robb, Miss Robb, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Claflin, Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Katharine Barney, Miss Marjorie Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Waterbury, Mrs. H. Holbrook Curtis, and the Misses Waterbury.

Considerable regret is expressed that the Roots will not occupy their house here this season, though they are expected for short stays.

POINT O' WOODS PORPOISES.

Play in Waters of Great South Bay and Frighten Bathers.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT O' WOODS, L. I., July 8.—While its location renders Point o' Woods a later resort than its companions of the mainland, the season has opened auspiciously, with a large proportion of the sixty cottages occupied and satisfactory advance bookings of guests at the hotels. During the last few days porpoises have appeared in the Great South Bay for the first time, it is said in twenty years. Their appearance caused quite a flurry among some of the timid bathers, who did not realize how harmless they were.

Aquatic sports, always dominating here, promise to be unusually popular this season because of the large and complete fleet of boats belonging to the Point o' Woods Yacht Club. There are to be races every Saturday afternoon. Some handsome cups will be offered to the winners of the various events.

A new steamer is to ply between Bay Shore and Point o' Woods this year, affording better accommodation and covering the distance in quicker time.

LAKE PLEASANT'S NEW HOTEL.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLEASANT, N. Y., July 8.—The new Morley Hotel, owned by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Morley, opened its season this week. The old hotel was destroyed by fire July 10, 1904. Several new and very handsome cottages have been erected, also twelve tents, accommodating two to six persons each.

PRINCE YEE IS POPULAR.

Korea's Future Emperor Is Having a Royal Time at Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 8.—Prince Yee, son of the Emperor of Korea, who has inspected Atlantic City's beach and Boardwalk, seen all the sights, heard the bands play, and surveyed the pretty girls, confesses himself highly pleased with this resort. He is the possessor of a liberal and regular remittance from his father in the East, and is allowing nothing to stand in the way of having a royal time while in Atlantic City. Those who have met him pronounce him an exceedingly pleasant young man.

S. B. Mountain has leased the Rockdale, on Atlantic Avenue, and will conduct it as an all-the-year establishment. The hotel is close to the Reading station.

Students from a Philadelphia medical college who are not averse to thus paying the expenses of a Summer vacation at the seashore are acting as waiters at the Herman Palm Garden, on Massachusetts Avenue, near the beach, which opened for the season a few days ago.

The Inlet Pavilion is open under the management of William Hyman. An enjoyable dinner was served to a large number of visitors in honor of the event and an excellent programme of music was rendered by the Municipal Band under Director McDaniel.

Atlantic City's newest hotel, the Princess, just completed for Charles B. Prettyman, was formally opened a week ago and the advance booking promises to fill the house all season. The hotel on the opening day was lavishly decorated, excellent taste having been used in the selection of the color scheme. Proprietor Prettyman and Manager W. H. Nelson received many floral tributes from friends. The Princess has accommodations for 400 guests.

Complimentary fishing and sailing trips for guests have been introduced by Manager E. M. Duncan of the Willmell, a Vermont Avenue hotel. Mr. Duncan tried the plan while proprietor of a Florida hotel and found it so popular that he will revive it here by giving a series of weekly sailing parties.

The American Institute of Homeopathy will meet in Atlantic City in 1906. About 4,000 doctors are expected to attend the sessions.

The annual meeting and banquet of the National Association of Morocco Manufacturers will be held at the Hotel Chelsea next Thursday, July 13. Over a hundred members will attend and most of them will spend the week's end after the meeting here.

The Board of Directors of the Death Benefit Association of the Sons of Veterans will hold its July meeting in this city instead of in Philadelphia. The board will convene at the Grand Atlantic Hotel next Saturday, July 15, remaining over Sunday.

The Flint Bottle Manufacturers' Association of the United States and Canada will meet here on July 28 to confer on the wage scale for the coming year.

The Hotel Rudolf has been selected as headquarters for the International Stewards' Association, which holds its annual convention here on Sept. 4 and 5.

The artistic sense for which the Japanese land is celebrated has been employed in making the new Japanese room in the Hotel Isleworth as dainty and altogether charming a place as one could readily conceive. The formal opening of this resort took place to-day and was largely attended.

The Fourth of July souvenir of the Hotel Traymore was a pretty dinner plate of Haviland ware, decorated with flags and firecrackers burned in colors, and with the day's menu burned in gilt. Every guest was presented with one of the plates.

Well filled with guests and with very satisfactory advance bookings, the Hotel Agnew opened a few days ago for the season. It has undergone a thorough refurnishing and improvements, representing a large outlay.

One of the season's most pleasant social functions in the hotel colony was a largely attended progressive euchre party given at the Ponce De Leon. The parlors of the hotel were tastefully decorated with cut flowers, and twelve tables were engaged. A musicale was one of the pleasant events of the week at the Hotel Chetwoode. A collation was served after the entertainment.

Cottagers and hotel guests attended the reception and dance with which Ventnor's social season was inaugurated at Carisbrooke Inn several evenings ago. The younger set from the Pierrepont spent the entire day at Ventnor.

United States Senator P. C. Knox of Pennsylvania spent several days at the Hotel Chelsea. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, spent several days during the week at the New England. Baron M. Rosenkranz, who has been spending considerable time in New York, is stopping at the Brighton.

The Countess Rosalie de Vassani of Geneva, Italy, is passing the season at Earl Mar Hall. Howard Chandler Christy, the artist, has joined his wife at Marlborough House. Louis Mann and his wife, Clara Lipman Mann, both of whom are stage favorites, are spending the season at Young's Hotel.

JERSEY SOLDIERS IN CAMP.

First Regiment Reaches Sea Girt Grounds from Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, N. J., July 8.—Barring the every day rifle practice which has been in progress for several weeks Camp Stokes has been very quiet this week. Everything was in readiness for the reception of the First Newark Regiment, which arrived here this afternoon. The big camp grounds present a stirring scene, with the numerous colonies of white tents, quarters for the officers and men, and the ample parade ground has been put in tip-top condition. The grass has been cut and the sward rolled until it is hard and level.

The Dryden trophy, which was won last year by the New Jersey State team, and in 1903 by the United States Army Infantry team, will be contested for again on Sept. 2 at the Sea Girt rifle range. The contest will be open to teams of eight men, selected from the army, navy, Marine Corps, military and naval academies, and the National Guard. The conditions are ten shots at 200, 800, and 1,000 yard ranges.

Capt. Alvin H. Graff of Newark will officiate as range officer from July 17 to 31 inclusive, and Major Arthur Rowland will act in the same capacity from Aug. 1 to Aug. 11.

Thirty-four troopers qualified last week on the ranges here. Most of the scores were high. Second Lieut. Roome, of Newark, won the medal offered by the National Rifle Association for having the best score. Those of the contestants who did not qualify at this time will be given an opportunity to do so before Aug. 1.

It has been announced by Col. Henry W. Seaman of the Third Regiment, that the men this year, instead of having roll call three times a day will be compelled to respond to the call of their names at all drills and parades in addition to reveille and retreat.

SPRING LAKE'S CARNIVAL.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 8.—Independence Day was celebrated here with befitting splendor. In the afternoon an attractive programme of sports drew large crowds to the beach, and the lake carnival was a fitting climax to the day.

This year nearly all of the cottagers, in prettily decorated boats, participated in the carnival. At the head of the lake, which is faced by the new Monmouth House, a stand had been erected, and from this a fireworks display was given.

BELMAR'S YACHT RACES.

The Helen Wins Five-Mile Open Event on the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 8.—Thousands of visitors enjoyed the Fourth here. There was much to entertain. There were yacht races on Shark River in the afternoon, under the auspices of the Belmar Yacht Club. One of the most important events was a five-mile open race. Among the entries were the yachts Athenia, Capt. C. S. Green; Hornet, Capt. William F. Carpenter; Bouquet, Capt. Howard Chamberlain, whose boat has held the club trophy for several years; Helen, Capt. Walsh, and Grace, Capt. Bryant. The event was won by the Helen, with Hornet a close second. Time—1 hour.

At the yacht club election held recently Capt. Bryant was elected Commodore and J. G. Barnett Vice Commodore; R. R. Heroy, Rear Commodore; John A. Buhler, Treasurer, and Neil H. Miller, Secretary.

Since the close of last season the club quarters have been greatly enlarged and improved. A new reception hall has been added. The furnishings are entirely of rustic design.

At the conclusion of the races on the Fourth a dinner was given to members of the club. The annual series of races will be inaugurated on July 10.

The Belmar Club entertained on the Fourth at its home at Twelfth and Ocean Avenues. Invitations had been issued by club members, and it is estimated that fully 5,000 guests visited the clubhouse. The guests of members were entitled to all privileges of the club on this occasion. The festivities were brought to a close by fireworks and a dance.

POINT PLEASANT POPULAR.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 8.—The number of Summer guests at present here far exceeds that of any past season at a corresponding period. The bathing is just now excellent, fishing and crabbing are good, yachting is popular, and the roads are in fine shape for automobilists.

The Fourth was observed with accustomed vim. Special features of amusement were provided in the form of hops, concerts, and garden and boating parties. There were excellent displays of fireworks in the evening.

A little later in the season there will be a boat carnival on the Manasquan, when a prize will be awarded the handsomest craft. This event always attracts a large number of people from the surrounding country.

SAILORS AT SHELTER ISLAND.

Many Visiting Yachts Seen at Attractive Harbor Last Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 8.—Golf and tennis are rivals in the affections of the Summer colony. The facilities for enjoying the pastimes are superior to those afforded in preceding seasons. At the Country Club the links have been much improved, while the Manhanset House has built several new tennis courts. On the links Dr. Stearns is showing marked skill and easily vanquishes the majority of his competitors.

There have been many visiting yachts in the harbor during the last week. Foremost among them were Emmet Queen's Calypso, Gibson Putzel's Loyal, Charles L. Barney's Invincible, H. H. Hogin's Llewellyn, and Emil Schmidt's Elver II.

Prominent among the leaders in the younger society set is Miss Coleman, who has won a host of friends through her tact and warm cordiality. She is a prime mover in every important social function.

BOYS CAMP AT JAMESPORT.

Stamford Youngsters Afford Much Interest to Summer Colony.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH JAMESPORT, L. I., July 8.—The demand for early accommodation at this resort has been unprecedented, and several of the big houses have been obliged to open their doors several days in advance of the advertised date.

There were many Summer visitors on the Fourth. While some of them returned to the city the majority remained. At the Great Peconic House the Fourth was celebrated in the usual patriotic manner, sports of various kinds occupying the day, while the evening witnessed a ball at the hotel and a display of fireworks.

One of the attractions here this season is a boys' camp, where about sixty youngsters are enjoying their vacation. They belong to the military company of a church in Stamford, and are in charge of an instructor.

HOT WEATHER PROVES A BOON.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 8.—The heat of last week proved a boon to the hotel proprietors and keepers of beach pavilions, naturally augmenting the influx of city visitors. The last few days have witnessed the trebling of the Summer population, and the success of the season, which in June was viewed with some doubt, now seems assured.

The South Bay Yacht Club gave a fireworks display at its headquarters in this village on the evening of the Fourth, when an informal ball was held. Many prominent cottagers from the adjacent resorts participated in the activities.

BUSY BLOCK ISLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, July 8.—Block Island is having glorious weather, cool and bright. The hotels are comfortably filled, and their broad piazzas are alive with guests, many of whom expect to remain for the entire season.

The increased transportation facilities brought a large number of people here for the Fourth. If the railroad and steamboat companies keep their promises to the public it will be a great thing for the island.

The hotels and Summer places were gayly decorated with flags and bunting on the Fourth of July, and patriotic songs were heard everywhere.

ARVERNE BY THE SEA.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I., July 8.—The season at the new La Grange was ushered in by the arrival of many patrons of the late Columbia Hotel, which was destroyed by fire last Winter. The management will shortly announce the grand annual masquerade ball, bal de poudre, genuine Rhode Island clam bake, and a unique banquet, which will introduce a number of head liners.

The dining room of The Inn was made notably pretty on the Fourth of July by the addition of great quantities of small American flags for decorative purposes.

More guests than usual are noticed this Summer seated around the piazza and Great Hall for the morning concerts.

TEA POURED FOR GOLFERS.

Formal Opening of the Waiontha Club at Richfield Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 8.—There was fine weather here for the Fourth of July. General interest was centred in the formal opening of the Waiontha Golf Club for the season. The occasion was marked by a tea, for which cards were issued by the Ladies' Committee. Society returned from its walks and drives in time to attend in force. Hereafter, weekly teas will be given at the club. The quaint old parlor and the piazza of the clubhouse were draped with the National colors. Fuller's orchestra played patriotic melodies. The ladies who received included Mrs. Eugene M. Coles, Mrs. Singleton P. Outhwaite, Mrs. French, Mrs. Niles D. Jewell, Miss Curtis, Miss Swift, Miss Underwood, Miss Susanne Green, and Miss Hawley.

As was expected, the 1st of July and the opening of the Earlington brought a large rush of arrivals. Except for the rain on that evening, there was a general air of festivity, and the village band gave serenades complimentary to the Earlington and to the Berkeley-Waiontha. M. C. M. Vet, late professor at the Academy of Music and Fine Arts, Paris, is the conductor of the orchestra at the Earlington this Summer. As yet the plans for his formal concerts are not made, but a number of well-known artists may be expected to appear during the season.

The Coleman orchestra of Ithaca, George L. Coleman, conductor, will play at the Tuller this Summer, and the well-known Utica Orchestra, conducted by Mr. Otto Bergner, is now heard once or twice daily at the Berkeley-Waiontha.

Mr. and Mrs. John O. Beals and their son arrived last week, and have opened their Fair View house at the eastern end of the town for the Summer.

AMID THE THOUSAND ISLES.

Two Big Conventions Booked for Frontenac This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 8.—Frontenac will start the coming week with two of the largest conventions of its season. Monday morning 150 members of the Western Union Insurance Underwriters' Association will meet here in annual convention. The sessions will continue for two days. On Wednesday, July 12, the annual convention of the New York State Bankers' Association will be held. Over 300 bankers will be present. The sessions will continue for four days. Many important questions will be discussed. The election of officers will take place on Saturday.

Special arrangements have been made for the entertainment of these convention guests. The morning will be devoted to business and in the afternoon the visitors will view the islands on yachts chartered for the occasion.

The past week has been the most active of the season here. Nearly all of the old guests have arrived for the Summer, and arrangements are under way for the annual social events that mark the Summer season at this resort.

The Frontenac Yacht Club was opened informally Tuesday, when the new flag was hoisted. Announcement was made at that time that the first motor boat races of the season would take place over the Frontenac triangular and straightaway courses on July 20-22. The events will be a handicap, mixed, and free-for-all events, and are expected to attract all the fastest motor boats of the river.

Frontenac has been announced as the first stop of the yachtsmen who participate in the long motor boat cruise which is scheduled to start from New York, en route for the St. Lawrence and great lakes, the first week of September.

Golfing and tennis are finding an unusual number of devotees this year. The links are daily frequented by many amateurs who expect to try for the costly cups in the tournaments of the last week of July.

Among the well-known New York guests who have arrived this week are Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Wheeler, Mrs. Graves, Mrs. Steel, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Tissner, Miss Jessie Costello, J. C. Parker, J. C. Gabler, M. G. Nolstein, J. M. Schener, William A. Morten, A. J. Elias, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Blair, P. H. Farley, F. C. Bliss, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Adler, and William E. Ziegler.

Hundreds of teachers arrived at Thousand Island Park during the week to attend the State Institute for Teachers, which convened there last Monday. The sessions will last throughout the month. Charles A. Shaver of Albany is conductor of the institute.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees last Tuesday it was definitely decided that no boats would be allowed to land at the dock on Sunday. This cuts the park off from Sunday communication except through yachts at Fine View.

Alexandria Bay has been the centre of attraction to hundreds of New York guests during the past week. On Monday morning 125 members of the Cesan-Verein Harmonie of New York arrived at the Crossmon for a four days' sojourn. A committee made arrangements during the week at the Thousand Island House for the entertainment of 350 members of the Beethoven Männerchor of New York, which is scheduled to arrive here early in September.

George Hasbrouck of New York captured the first prize at the Dominion Day celebration at Gananoque with his speedy motorboat So Long. The event was a ten-mile handicap race. The Scat, owned by E. D. Patterson of Alexandria Bay, took second, and the Comanche, owned by S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg, was awarded third honors.

The Casino of the Thousand Island Yacht Club will be formally opened this week. Most of the prominent members are already here.

May Irwin, the actress, has arrived at her Summer home on Irwin Isle. She was accompanied by six friends.

LIBERTY'S SEASON BEGINS.

Last Hotel Opens in Time for the Fourth.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, July 8.—The Fourth at Liberty was celebrated by the formal opening of all the hotels and a town jubilee. The larger hotels furnished a brilliant display of fireworks during the evening, after which the young people enjoyed the various hops, the first of the season.

The season here is on in earnest. A large number of automobilists, taking advantage of the splendid weather and the good roads, left New York on Friday, remaining here over the Fourth and until Wednesday morning. The hotels and boarding houses are filled with permanent guests, and the advance transient bookings far exceed those of any previous year. There is every prospect of a gay season for the guests and a lucrative one for the landlords.

The Hotel Arlington has been enlarged and a new ballroom added, with extra bowling alleys, new tennis courts, and larger croquet grounds. The docks and boat service are much improved.

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, JULY 9, 1905.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 8. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 8, 3,856,063.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 8. First.	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 8, '05.
71	39½	68	Feb. 17.	46⅛	May 4.	51⅞	53	+ ⅛	**Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.**	100	$16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	Q	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	44	30
82¾	43⅛	89¾	Apr. 14.	70	Jan. 25.	83	83⅛	+1⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,387,300	May 29, '05.	1		82⅜	83⅜	82	83⅛	51½	141,982
24⅝	13	29½	Apr. 19.	20	Jan. 24.	..	..	..	American Agricult. Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600	..	..	..	24¼	24½	24¼	24½	..	200
35½	14⅜	43⅜	Apr. 14.	31	May 22.	35½	35¾	+ 1	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	35	36	35	35½	16¼	3,500
94¾	67	104½	Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	98½	99	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '05.	**1½	..	98	98⅞	98	98½	73⅜	800
37⅞	24⅛	38	Apr. 3.	30¼	May 23.	31⅛	32½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	32	33¾	32	32	27½	2,800
97	88¾	97	Feb. 16.	91¾	July 3.	90	93	— ¼	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '05.	3	SA	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	90	100
14	5	14	Jan. 4.	6¼	June 23.	5¾	6	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,085,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6	6¼	6	6	..	700
11½	2⅜	11½	Jan. 14.	6	June 7.	6	6½	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100	..	..	..	6¼	6⅞	6¼	6¼	4½	620
48¾	11⅛	55⅛	Mar. 17.	34½	June 23.	35½	36	— 2¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	Q	38	38	35⅜	35¾	21	3,200
..	..	6	Apr. 12.	4⅞	Apr. 29.	5	6	..	American Ice Co., tr. r.	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6	..	25
20⅝	7	22⅜	Apr. 17.	15¼	Jan. 17.	17.	20	— ½	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000	..	..	..	18	18	17¼	17½	7½	1,300
42½	22½	48½	Apr. 17.	66	Jan. 19.	39	45	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	40	40½	40	40	28	1,400
54⅝	16⅛	61¼	Apr. 13.	33	Jan. 25.	45¾	46⅝	+ ½	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	..	..	..	47¾	49½	47⅜	48¾	19	25,405
105	75½	122⅜	Apr. 15.	103⅜	Jan. 25.	112	112½	— 1¾	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '05.	1¾	Q	112¾	112¾	112¼	112¾	83¼	602
9⅜	2½	8¾	Jan. 14.	5¼	May 24.	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000	..	..	..	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	3½	200
29	16	28¼	Mar. 7.	20	June 9.	24	25	+ ¾	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24¼	25⅞	24¼	25	18	1,200
82½	46	123⅞	Apr. 13.	73¾	Jan. 9.	117	117½	+ ½	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	118¾	119¼	117	117	54½	45,830
115	88¾	127	Apr. 6.	111¼	Jan. 13.	119½	119½	+ ½	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	119½	119½	119⅛	119½	98⅞	1,000
..	..	98⅞	June 28.	97¾	June 12.	98½	98⅝	+ ⅛	Am. Smelters Securities pf. B.	100	*30,000,000	..	..	..	98½	98⅝	98	98⅝	..	1,100
15¼	3½	18⅝	Mar. 20.	8½	June 8.	9⅜	10¼	+ ⅛	American Steel Foundries	100	17,700,000	..	..	..	10½	10⅝	9⅞	9⅞	..	950
57¼	26	67½	Apr. 4.	35½	June 14.	38	39	+ 2½	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	37	39	37	38½	26	2,100
153	122¼	149¾	Mar. 2.	130	May 22.	140	140¼	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	139⅝	141	139	140	128½	38,330
141	123	140	Mar. 7.	133	May 10.	136⅜	138	..	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	138	138	136⅜	136⅜	127⅝	306
149½	121	147	Feb. 4.	136⅞	May 24.	138	139	— ¾	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	139¾	139⅝	139½	139½	129	400
96	85	98⅝	Feb. 8.	91	Jan. 25.	97¼	98	+ 1¼	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,089,100	July 1, '05.	1½	..	96½	97⅞	96½	97½	..	4,070
25	10	40½	Apr. 18.	20⅝	Jan. 26.	37¼	37½	+ 2½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000	..	..	..	35½	30	35½	37¼	..	10,980
94¾	69	108½	Mar. 15.	93¼	Jan. 26.	104	104½	— ¾	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104½	104¾	104¼	104½	76	600
120⅞	61	130	Apr. 13.	100⅝	May 22.	107½	107½	+ ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	75c	SA	106¾	108¾	106	107¼	74⅜	7,859
89¼	64	93⅜	Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	85¼	85⅜	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA	84¼	85⅞	84¼	85⅜	75½	61,900
104⅛	87¾	104⅝	June 27.	90	Jan. 25.	102	102½	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,180,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	102	102½	102	102½	95	2,550
153½	104½	170	Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	162	162½	— 1¼	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	Jan.10, '05.	$7½	SA	163½	164½	162	162	..	2,500
105¼	72¾	114⅝	July 3.	100¼	Jan. 25.	113⅝	114	+ ⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	114½	114⅝	113¼	114	82⅝	79,400
96½	87⅝	98	Feb. 8.	95⅜	Jan. 2.	97⅛	98½	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	59,973,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	97½	97½	97½	97½	92¾	600
70¾	38	73½	July 3.	56⅜	May 23.	71⅜	71¾	— ⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	..	..	..	72	73½	70⅝	71⅜	50⅝	144,460
12⅝	5	18⅜	Apr. 18.	10⅜	Jan. 13.	15½	16¼	..	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	16¼	16½	16½	16¼	..	15
62¾	47⅞	60½	Jan. 18.	57½	June 29.	56½	59	..	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	56½	56½	56½	56½	..	50
135¾	109½	153¾	Apr. 7.	130⅜	Jan. 25.	151⅞	152	+ ⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	89,149,200	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	151½	152⅞	151½	151⅞	124⅜	46,650
194⅜	154½	205½	Feb. 3.	190	May 23.	202	203½	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	‡27,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q	203	204¼	203	203	166	625
51	28¼	60⅛	Mar. 21.	42½	May 22.	53⅞	54	+ ⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	‡62,793,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A.	53⅝	54⅜	53¼	53⅜	32⅝	21,600
47¼	33	44½	Mar. 15.	31	May 22.	37	38	+ 2¼	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800	..	..	..	35	37⅜	35	37½	39	1,800
85¼	75	83¾	Apr. 7.	77¼	June 23.	75	79	+ ½	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	78¾	79⅜	78¾	79⅜	80½	1,200
226	*181	250	Feb. 8.	235	Mar. 2.	200	240	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.	100	‡‡103,939,100	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	201	201	201	201	1	1
26¼	12¾	25⅛	Mar. 16.	17½	May 22.	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500	..	..	..	20¼	21	20	20½	13⅜	35,270
39½	20	37⅜	Apr. 7.	29	May 23.	32	33	+ ¼	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100	..	..	..	32⅜	32⅜	32	32	23	200
177⅝	157⅝	187½	Apr. 17.	169⅝	May 4.	180⅛	180¼	+ 3	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,183,000	Apr. 24, '03.	3½	SA	177¾	181⅛	177¾	180¼	145⅝	87,450
185⅞	173	192½	Apr. 17.	182¼	Jan. 13.	186	188½	+ 2	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,327,400	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	186	188	186	188	178¼	500
214½	161⅜	249	Jan. 31.	190⅛	June 9.	209	210	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '05.	3½	SA	208½	212	208	210½	172	5,900
190	135	225	Jan. 31.	150	Jan. 6.	185	188	+ 2	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	‡21,406,200	Feb. 20, '05.	3½	SA	188	190	188	190	..	200
16¼	5¼	20	June 28.	7⅜	Jan. 5.	17¾	18½	— ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	10	19½	18¼	18½	6⅝	1,500
27⅜	11½	42½	July 5.	17½	Jan. 4.	40	40¾	+ 1½	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000	..	..	..	40	42½	39½	40½	15½	6,000
15¾	4	13⅞	Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	7	7⅝	..	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000	..	..	..	7	7½	7	7½	4¾	200
48½	29	54	Feb. 3.	31	June 28.	32	35	+ ⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	34⅜	34¾	34⅜	34⅜	..	100
93⅜	68½	111	Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	98¼	99	+ 2	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	28,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	97¼	99	97¼	99	72	1,300
115	100	121¾	Mar. 13.	115	Feb. 23.	115	120	+ ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 20, '05.	1¾	Q	120	120	120	120	..	100
58⅜	25½	50	Mar. 24.	38	May 22.	46⅜	47	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	45	47⅝	44¾	46¾	32¼	57,087
24⅜	13½	30½	Apr. 20.	22¼	Jan. 30.	27½	27⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000	..	..	..	27⅜	28⅞	27¼	27½	10	4,700
43	18	64½	Feb. 10.	52	May 23.	58½	59	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	SA	58¼	58⅜	58	58½	40¼	1,500
37½	17⅞	39½	Feb. 3.	32¼	May 23.	38	38¼	+ 1⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000	..	..	..	37¼	39⅝	37¼	38	21⅜	2,700
19½	8	18½	Jan. 30.	11⅜	May 24.	13⅜	14	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,624,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	14⅞	14⅞	13½	13⅝	9	500
220	185	214	Mar. 3.	184½	May 15.	189	191	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '05.	2	Q	191	191¼	190¾	190½	195½	1,300
26¼	9⅜	22⅜	Feb. 7.	8⅜	June 8.	10¼	10½	— ½	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 20, '04.	1	..	11	11¾	10	10¾	11	1,400
82¼	65	79	Jan. 10.	43	June 8.	48¼	49½	+ ⅝	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	50	50	49	49	68	406
190½	149	196⅝	Apr. 11.	178½	May 22.	190	191	+ ⅝	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	190	192½	180½	191	159½	7,000
..	..	1⅝	July 7.	⅛	June 16.	..	..	..	Delaware & Hudson rights.	100	..	..	..	..	1	1¼	⅞	1¼	..	28,711
259⅜	250½	400	Mar. 14.	333	Jan. 25.	385	390	+ 2½	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '05.	2½	Q	380	380	380	380	270	700
35⅞	18	36⅛	Mar. 14.	27½	June 8.	31½	32	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡38,000,000	..	..	..	30	31⅜	30	31¼	21¼	3,500
89	64½	91	Mar. 15.	83¼	May 1.	86⅞	87	+ ½	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	‡44,345,800	Jan. 16, '05.	2½	SA	86¾	87⅛	86	87	70¾	1,100
27	19½	28½	Mar. 17.	18	May 22.	22½	23½	+ 1	Des Moines & Fort Dodge.	100	4,283,100	..	..	..	23½	23¼	23	23	17	200
73¾	60⅛	95	June 22.	76½	Jan. 27.	93¾	94½	+ ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	1	Q	93¾	94	93¾	94	62¾	1,010
40¾	19½	47½	Apr. 6.	34⅜	Jan. 25.	41¾	42½	— 1	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q	44	44¼	42	42	21	3,921
14⅞	5¼	17½	Jan. 21.	11⅞	May 23.	15	15½	+ 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000	..	..	..	14¾	15⅝	14¾	15⅜	⅝	1,530
28½	9¼	37	Jan. 21.	21	May 22.	25¾	29½	+ ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000	..	..	..	28¾	29½	28⅝	29	12	1,410
83⅜	82	89¼	Feb. 27.	76	May 23.	79	83	+ 5	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	15,020,200	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	80	83	79	83	..	1,000
41⅜	21½	48¾	Mar. 11.	37½	May 22.	47¼	47½	+ 1⅝	Erie.	100	112,378,900	..	..	..	46⅜	48¼	46¼	47½	25¼	238,100
77	55⅝	83⅞	July 7.	74⅜	May 22.	83½	83¾	+ ⅝	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	82¾	83⅞	82	83⅛	60¼	32,865
58½	33	74	July 5.	55½	Jan. 3.	72½	72⅝	+ ⅝	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	..	..	..	72¾	74	71⅞	72⅝	37¼	29,100
67	54	72⅛	Jan. 16.	63	July 6.	64	65	— 1	Evansville & Terre Haute.	50	4,000,000	May 1, '01.	1½	..	63	65	63	65	..	900
85	71	107½	Apr. 7.	75	Jan. 5.	94⅝	95	+ ⅝	**Federal Mining & Smelt. Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	95	96½	95	95⅝	..	2,000
60	43	62½	July 7.	56	Mar. 7.	62¼	63	+ ½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1¼	..	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	50	100
194½	151	192	Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	177½	179½	+ 2½	General Electric Co.	100	48,235,900	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	177	179⅝	176¾	178¾	158⅝	2,200
242½	170	385	Apr. 17.	236	Jan. 4.	281	283	+ 1⅝	Great Northern pf.	100	124,385,000	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	282	283	281⅞	282⅞	180	2,800
..	..	17	Apr. 14.	15	Apr. 24.	..	18¼	+ 1	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000	..	..	..	15⅝	16	15⅝	16	..	200
..	..	65¼	July 3.	50	June 15.	65	66	+ 3¾	Havana Electric Ry pf.	100	5,000,000	..	..	..	63	65¼	63	65¼	..	500
94	90	99	Mar. 11.	86⅝	Jan. 18.	90	93	+ ½	Hocking Valley.	100	11,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	1½	SA	91	91	91	91	67	100
95	77	96⅞	Mar. 13.	90	Jan. 18.	92⅝	93	..	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	..	100
159	123⅝	170	Apr. 15.	152⅜	Jan. 25.	167⅜	168	+ 1⅝	**Illinois Central.**	100	‡95,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	‡3½	SA	166⅜	169	166¼	167⅝	133⅜	15,946
25⅝	10¼	25½	Mar. 11.	18½	June 16.	20	20⅝	+ ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,800	July 1, '99.	1	..	19¼	20¼	19½	20¼	12¾	6,400
79⅜	64½	82¼	Apr. 6.	76	Feb. 6.	79½	80	+ 1	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	79	79⅜	79	79½	69	1,700
72½	28	100	Feb. 23.	60	June 3.	70	75	—10	International Power Co.	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	75	75	75	75	35½	100
41½	28	40⅞	Feb. 27.	27½	June 28.	30	30	+ 2¼	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,282,500	Apr. 1, '05.	1	Q	29	29¼	29	29¼	30¼	300
87	71¼	88⅝	Apr. 14.	78½	May 22.	80	83	+ ½	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	80	80½	80	80½	76½	300
33	14	32	Feb. 3.	24	May 24.	26¼	27½	+ 1⅞	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900	..	..	..	26⅜	28	26⅜	27⅞	18¾	700
59¾	32	58⅝	Feb. 3.	50	May 10.	51¼	52½	+ 1¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	52	52⅝	51½	52¼	‡35⅞	900
83¼	64½	84½	Mar. 16.	81⅝	June 19.	82¼	83½	— ½	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1, '05.	1	Q	83	83½	83	83⅜	69¾	400
31⅞	16½	34	Feb. 14.	22⅛	May 22.	26	26¼	+ 1½	Kansas City Southern.	100	29,003,500	..	..	..	26¼	27	26½	27	21¼	800
56⅝	31	70	Feb. 14.	52	Jan. 3.	56⅛	56⅞	+ 1⅝	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	..	..	..	56	57¼	56	56⅞	42	1,850
52	45½	52½	Mar. 15.	40	May 4.	48	52	+ 5	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	100	1,524,600	May 2, '04.	1½	..	46	50	46	50	..	600
12⅜	8	30½	July 8.	10	Jan. 16.	30¼	30⅝	+ 5	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	25¼	30¼	25	30½	..	10,280
66	48½	76	Apr. 6.	60	Jan. 9.	70	75	— 1½	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 3, '05.	3	SA	73	74½	73	74½	..	300
250	250	347	Mar. 13.	310	Apr. 20.	318	320	+12	**Lake Shore.**	100	‡49,486,500	Jan. 28, '05.	4	SA	320	320	318	318	..	210
148¾	101	156⅛	Apr. 26.	134½	Jan. 25.	149⅜	150	— ¼	Louisville & Nashville.	100	‡60,000,000	Feb. 10, '05.	3	SA	150	150⅝	148	149½	112⅜	30,850
169¼	139⅜	175	Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	165	166	+ ⅝	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	165¼	166¼	165¼	166¼	151	658
96½	72¼	91	Mar. 17.	73	Jan. 9.	83	83⅜	..	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	83,000,000	..	..	..	83¼	85¼	82⅝	83¼	88¼	20,310
130⅝	104⅜	131	July 5.	114	May 11.	128⅝	129	+ 1¼	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¾	Q	128	131	128	128½	116⅜	‡2,700
23⅜	5	26	Mar. 13.	18¼	May 22.	21½	22	+ ⅞	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100	..	..	..	21⅝	22¼	21⅝	21⅞	8½	13,500
95	55	125	June 27.	89¼	Jan. 11.	122¾	123	— ¼	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	SA	123¾	124½	123	123¼	68	1,900
150	116	169¼	Mar. 29.	148	Jan. 13.	160¼	161⅝	— 1⅝	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '03.	3½	SA	160	160	160	160	124	100
30⅜	14⅝	33¼	Jan. 18.	24	May 22.	28⅜	28⅞	+ ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,308,300	..	..	..	29	29⅜	29	29¼	17⅝	3,700
65¼	32¼	69	Mar. 13.	56¼	May 23.	64½	64¾	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000	..	..	..	63¾	65¼	63¾	64½	38¾	5,700
111½	87	‡107⅝	Mar. 13.	94½	May 22.	100	100¼	+ ⅛	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	SA	100	100⅞	99⅝	100¼	91⅛	20,145
147⅝	101½	158	Apr. 26.	137	Jan. 12.	148	150	..	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	‡10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	150	150	148	148	115	300
59½	30	68⅞	Apr. 3.	54½	Jan. 25.	61	61¼	— ⅝	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,230,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	Q	62¼	62¼	61¼	61¼	46½	1,310
117	100¼	120⅝	Mar. 15.	113⅜	Jan. 16.	117	118	..	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,904,500	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	117⅜	117⅜	117¼	117¼	107¾	200
23½	14	31½	Apr. 5.	18¼	Jan. 20.	24	24½	— 1½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	¼	Q	24¼	25	24	24	15	925
98¾	75	94	Apr. 4.	86	June 19.	90	95	— 2	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,548,600	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	89	89	89	89	73	100
28¼	14⅜	51⅜	Apr. 7.	24½	Jan. 5.	46	47	+ ⅝	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	47⅝	47⅞	46½	46¾	23¼	4,240
98¼	80⅛	111¼	Feb. 20.	97⅝	Jan. 7.	104	106	+ 2	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	105	105	105	105	94	220
45⅞	34⅜	45	Jan. 16.	33¼	May 8.	36½	37	+ 1¼	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,600	..	..	..	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	38	800
164	120	161⅝	Apr. 15.	140	May 22.	148	150	— 1¼	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	Apr. 18, '05.	2	Q	148¼	148¼	146½	146½	..	300
145½	112⅞	167⅞	Mar. 14.	136⅜	May 22.	148¼	148½	+ 3½	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1½	Q	146	149⅝	146	148½	117	46,850
47	25	55½	Apr. 8.	42	Jan. 20.	48¼	49	+ ⅞	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	‡14,000,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	60	85	Apr. 7.	74	May 4.	78	81	— 1½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	‡11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	80	80	80	80	63	1,400
25½	14	28	July 5.	21½	May 23.	25	30	+ 3	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000	..	..	..	28	28	28	28	..	100
199	183⅜	210¼	Feb. 4.	185¼	May 22.	195	200	+ 1	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	90,000,000	June 30, '05.	2	Q	200	200	199½	200	160¾	560
47⅞	19⅝	64	Mar. 30.	40⅝	Jan. 5.	53	53¼	— ¼	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	Jan. 16, '05.	3	..	53¾	53¾	52	53	27⅞	15,500
80⅝	53½	88½	Mar. 11.	78	May 10.	85½

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1903.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 8. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Changes.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 8. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year ago.	Sales Week Ended July 8, '05.
38	28	49¼	Jan. 4.	33	May 22	43	44	+ ¼	Pacific Mail	100	30,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	43¼	44¼	43½	44	26	2,800
140	111⅛	147⅝	Mar. 13.	131¼	May 22	143	143¼	+ 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	362,711,950	May 31, '05.	3	3A	141⅝	142⅞	141¼	143	118¼	246,500
112½	92⅝	115⅝	Apr. 3.	97¼	May 15.	103⅝	105⅝	+ 1⅛	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,988,700	May 25, '05.	1½	Q	104¼	105⅞	104¼	105⅝	99¼	21,440
32½	17	41⅜	Apr. 3.	27	Jan. 25.	36	40	− 2	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	38	38	38	38	..	100
78½	69⅝	87½	Feb. 6.	70¼	July 3.	...	...	− 1⅛	Pere Marquette pf	100	10,512,200	July 3, '05.	2	SA	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	..	600
80	55	87⅝	Mar. 13.	70	May 22.	76	80	− 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	24,780,300	Feb. 15, '05.	1½	SA	76	76	76	76	61	100
...	...	21	May 15.	14⅝	June 27.	14	14⅝	− ⅛	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000	.....	..	..	15¼	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	..	3,000
...	...	80¼	May 15.	62½	June 24.	62	63	− ⅝	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1⅝	Q	63	63½	62⅝	62⅝	..	1,100
44⅛	24⅛	46⅝	Apr. 15.	34	May 23.	39½	40	− ⅛	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	39⅝	40⅞	39¼	39½	28	5,440
92	67	99¼	Apr. 14.	87	Feb. 16.	94	94½	+ 1⅜	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 24, '05.	1⅝	Q	94	94⅞	94	94⅞	72	1,262
244	209	254	Feb. 28.	230	May 31.	240	242	..	Pullman Company	100	14,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	Q	240	240	240	240	220	170
35	16	40⅝	Apr. 17.	30	May 22.	35⅝	36	+ 4	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	3	A	33	36⅞	33	36	17⅛	7,500
94	71⅝	108¾	Apr. 15.	93	Jan. 25.	90½	90	+ 2	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 20, '05.	1⅝	Q	97½	98⅞	97½	98⅝	75	785
82⅜	38⅛	108¾	July 7.	79	Jan. 13.	107⅜	107¾	+ 7⅛	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1½	SA	100¼	109⅝	100⅝	107⅝	51½	658,870
92	76	95	July 8.	90	May 22.	94	94½	+ 3	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	92	95	92	95	83¾	3,000
85	53⅛	95⅛	July 8.	84	Jan. 5.	93	93½	+ 3½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	91¼	95⅞	91½	95	72¼	16,400
18¼	6	24⅞	Apr. 3.	15	Jan. 23.	20⅞	20¾	+ ⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,101,000	.....	..	..	19⅝	20⅝	19½	20⅜	7	12,300
73⅝	37	87½	Feb. 23.	67	Jan. 3.	81	81½	+ 2⅜	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	30,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1⅝	..	78⅜	81½	78⅝	81	41⅜	37,100
37⅜	19⅛	37⅞	Jan. 18.	24⅜	May 22.	31⅜	31⅝	+ 1⅜	Rock Island Co.	100	89,424,400	.....	..	..	30⅞	32⅞	30¾	31½	22	58,930
80⅝	57⅜	85	Jan. 4.	71⅞	May 22.	76	76¼	+ ½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,950,400	May 1, '05.	1	Q	75¼	77	75½	76	68½	5,800
29⅞	14⅝	38	May 15.	25	Feb. 16.	34	34½	+ ¼	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	33½	34½	33½	34½	17½	1,200
88	74⅝	108¼	Apr. 1.	94	Jan. 25.	106	107	+ 1	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,031,400	June 15, '05.	1⅝	Q	104	104	104	104	77½	300
30⅝	16	29¼	Feb. 3.	20	June 8.	...	..	− ¼	**St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 2d pf.**	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	23½	23½	23½	23½	..	100
72½	39¼	73½	Mar. 6.	61	May 23.	68½	69	+ 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	68¼	68⅝	67½	68¼	47⅜	3,150
29	9½	27½	Jan. 20.	20	May 22.	23½	24¼	+ ¼	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	24	24½	22½	24¼	12⅝	1,000
69⅝	25⅝	66⅝	Apr. 18.	55½	May 1.	62	63	+ 1⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	62	63	62	62⅝	30⅛	1,545
65⅝	31½	118½	Feb. 24.	60	Jan. 25.	84½	84⅝	+ 3⅜	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	82	86¼	82	85½	35	5,900
68⅝	41½	72⅜	Feb. 27.	57⅞	May 4.	65¾	...	− ⅛	Southern Pacific.	100	197,849,200	.....	..	..	65	66	64	65¼	49⅝	105,450
119½	113	121½	Feb. 15.	113⅝	Jan. 5.	117¼	117⅝	− ⅛	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	3½	SA	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	..	1,400
37½	18¼	38⅝	Mar. 13.	28	May 22.	34	34½	+ 1¼	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	32⅜	34⅞	32⅜	34	23⅛	44,900
97½	77½	100	Mar. 22.	95	May 1.	98¼	98⅝	+ ½	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	98	98¾	97⅝	98⅛	88	2,980
5	⅝	3	Jan. 3.	⅝	Jan. 28.	⅝	1	+ ⅛	Standard Rope & Twine	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	1	1	1	1	1¼	300
77⅛	31⅝	108½	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 23.	91⅜	92	+ 8¼	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	May 1, '05.	1	Q	85	92⅝	84¾	92	38	82,250
38⅜	20	41	Mar. 13.	29⅜	Apr. 29.	34½	34⅝	+ ¼	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	34½	34⅝	34	34	25	2,100
39½	25	46½	Mar. 28.	37½	Jan. 31.	43¼	44¼	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,658,500	.....	..	..	43½	43¾	43½	..	..	200
131	115	134¾	Feb. 16.	124	Apr. 29.	128	130	− 2½	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	131¾	131¾	129½	129½	122	4,944
27½	17½	37¼	Apr. 12.	22¾	Jan. 13.	34½	35	+ ⅝	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34½	35	34½	35	..	950
38	21½	43¾	Apr. 6.	34½	May 22.	36	38¾	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	38¾	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	23¼	1,100
57¼	32	65	Apr. 12.	51⅞	Jan. 23.	57	57⅝	+ ⅛	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	56½	57⅝	56½	57⅝	38¾	2,900
107⅝	87½	122½	Apr. 4.	105	Jan. 6.	114	114⅝	+ ½	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	18,000,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	113⅞	114½	113¾	114½	95	1,530
...	...	¾	June 28.	⅝	June 7.	...	..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit rights.	...	.....	.....	..	..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	..	1,500
13¼	3⅝	15⅜	Apr. 3.	⅝	June 6.	10	11	− ¼	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	11⅛	11½	11½	11⅝	4	1,665
75¼	45	82	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 10.	72	73	− ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1⅝	Q	73½	73½	73½	73½	..	350
147	71	157½	Feb. 25.	113	Jan. 3.	130½	130¾	+ 2⅝	Union Pacific.	100	104,843,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	129⅝	131½	129⅝	130¾	91⅜	412,050
98	86½	101⅝	Feb. 21.	96	May 11.	96	98	+ 1⅜	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	97½	99	97¼	99	93¾	500
...	...	82	June 23.	80	July 7.	80¼	81⅝	− ½	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,088,200	Apr. 10, '05.	1¼	Q	80	80¼	80	80¼	..	200
25	9	64½	July 6.	21½	Jan. 4.	62	62½	+ 2¼	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	62	64½	62	62¼	..	1,947
69	42¾	80	Mar. 31.	64⅝	Jan. 11.	86½	87	..	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	87½	87⅝	87	87	47¾	1,850
20½	6⅛	37¼	Apr. 14.	19⅝	Jan. 3.	30⅜	30⅝	− 1⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	.....	..	..	32¼	32¼	30¾	30⅜	8¾	7,900
81⅝	40	97¾	Apr. 17.	79¼	Jan. 3.	93½	94	+ ¼	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1⅝	Q	94⅝	94⅝	93	93	49	1,404
20¾	6½	14⅝	Jan. 16.	11	Apr. 14.	12	14	..	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,889,800	.....	..	..	12⅞	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	6⅞	400
...	...	14¼	Mar. 29.	10¾	May 23.	14	14⅛	+ ⅛	U. S. Leather Co., tr. r.	...	.....	.....	..	..	13⅜	14¼	13⅜	14⅛	..	15,125
106½	75⅝	110	July 8.	100⅝	Jan. 10.	109¾	110	+ 1¼	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,280,800	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	100	110	100	110	80¾	530
...	...	114	July 8.	103½	Feb. 27.	113⅝	113⅞	+ 2¾	U. S. Leather Co. pf., tr. r.	...	.....	.....	..	..	111¾	114	111¾	113⅝	..	3,500
84½	43	98½	Mar. 10.	77	Jan. 4.	88	90½	+ ½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300	.....	..	..	91¾	91⅞	89¼	90½	..	2,500
...	...	40¼	Apr. 18.	18	Jan. 28.	34	34½	+ ½	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,900	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	33¾	34⅞	33¾	34	..	3,800
40¾	36½	70¾	Apr. 18.	35	Jan. 13.	69½	70	+ 2	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	68	70	68	69¾	..	3,000
44½	10½	45⅛	Apr. 7.	33⅜	Jan. 3.	42⅞	41	+ 3⅝	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,668,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	40	44½	40	44	17	30,550
100	41	118½	Apr. 7.	98⅜	Jan. 6.	108½	109	+ 1	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	May 15, '03.	3¾	Q	108	110¼	108	109	68	8,100
33⅜	8⅝	38¼	Apr. 7.	22	May 22.	34½	34⅝	+ 2	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,493,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	Q	32¾	34⅝	32¾	34¼	11	232,100
95⅝	51¼	104⅞	Apr. 18.	90⅝	May 22.	101⅝	102	+ 2¾	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '05.	1⅝	Q	99⅞	102	99¾	102	58¾	215,385
44⅞	22¾	39	Jan. 3.	31¼	May 22.	35¼	35⅜	+ ⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	35½	37½	35½	35⅝	23½	10,990
114½	96	110	Feb. 20.	103⅜	May 1.	107¼	107⅞	+ ½	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	Q	107½	108¼	107¼	107¼	100	1,697
44	18½	52½	Feb. 24.	36	June 5.	40	47	+ 2⅝	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,000	.....	..	..	40	41	40	41	..	200
25	15	23⅝	Feb. 3.	17½	May 23.	19	20	..	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	20	20	19½	19¾	16⅜	1,200
48⅝	32¾	48	Feb. 23.	37	May 23.	39½	40⅝	− ½	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	40⅝	41	40	40	35	1,200
250	205	260	Feb. 21.	235	Jan. 3.	240	250	..	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	4	SA	240	250	240	245	..	110
94½	85	95⅛	June 19.	92	Jan. 17.	93	93½	− ⅛	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1¼	Q	93⅜	93⅞	93½	93½	88	1,050
185	133	194	Apr. 6.	152	May 29.	165	167	+ ⅛	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,906,550	Apr. 10, '05.	2½	Q	167½	168	167½	168	158	700
22⅜	14⅜	19⅜	Mar. 13.	15	May 1.	16	17	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16½	16½	16	16	15¾	200
52⅜	37	48	Feb. 1.	36	May 4.	41	42	+ 1	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	41	41	41	41	..	300
32	21⅜	28½	Mar. 13.	20	May 4.	24	25	− ¼	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	.....	..	..	25¼	25½	25½	25¼	24⅜	200
25	16	25⅜	Feb. 16.	20	Apr. 23.	23¾	24¼	− ¼	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900	.....	..	..	24	24⅝	24	24	17⅜	1,000
49⅝	37	54½	Feb. 17.	45	Jan. 13.	50⅞	52½	− ¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	52¼	52¾	51¾	51¾	39⅝	700

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Amal. Copper	1⅛	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1⅛
Am. Car & Fdy.	1	Nat. Lead pf.	2
Am. S. F. pf.	2½	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	1½
Am. Woolen	2⅜	N. Y. Central	1½
Amer. Tob. pf.	1½	N. Y. Dock	1
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅜	N. Y., N. H. & H.	1
Cent. of N. J.	1	Nor. Pacific	1¾
Chicago & Alton	2½	Pacific Coast	1⅜
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	2	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	4
Cl. Mil. & St. P. pf.	2	Pennsylvania	2⅜
Chi. & Northwest.	2	People's Gas, Chi.	1⅛
C., St. P., M. & O.	2	Pressed S. Car pf.	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans.	1	Pway Steel Sp.	4
Chi. Un. Trac. pf.	1	Pway S. Spring pf.	2
C., C., C. & St. L.	2	Reading	2⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	2	Reading 1st pf.	3
Col. Southn. 2d pf.	1	Reading 2d pf.	3½
Del., L. & West.	1	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	2½
Den. & Rio Gde.	1	Rock Island	1⅝
Des M. & Ft. D.	1	Rubber Goods pf.	1
Dul. S. S. & At.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅛
Elec. Stor. Bat.	5	St. L. Southw. pf.	1⅝
Erie	1	St. Sheff. S. & I.	3⅜
Gen. Electric	2	Southern Ry.	1½
Gt. Northern pf.	1	Con. Coal & Iron	3½
Havana Electric	1	Union Pacific	2⅜
Havana Elec. pf.	1	Union Pac. pf.	1⅜
Ill. Central	1	U. S. Rys. Invest.	2½
Int. Paper pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	1½
Int. Steam Pump.	1	U. S. Ind. Al. pf.	2½
Iowa Central	1	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	2
Iowa Central pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1½
Kan. City So.	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Kan. City So. pf.	1	U. S. Steel	2
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	5	U. S. Steel pf.	2½
Knick. Ice, Chi.	5	Va. Ir., C. & C.	2½
Lake Shore	12	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Met. Street	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Hide & L. pf.	2½	Nat. Enameling pf	2
Am. Locomotive	1½	N. Y. Air Brake	1½
Atl. Coast Line	1⅛	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	1½
Dist. Securities	1	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1⅝
Evans. & T. H.	1	Peo. & Eastern	2
Int. Power	10	Pere Marq. pf.	1⅜
Knick. Ice, Chi. pf.	1½	P., C. C. & St. L.	2
Mo., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	1⅜	Third Avenue	2½
Nat. Enameling	1½	U. S. Pipe	1⅝

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Det. So., Ohio 5s	
Am. Tob. 4s	1⅝	4s	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	1½	Erie conv.	1½
At., T. & S. F. conv.	2⅜	Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2⅞
At. T. & S. F. E. Okla. 4s	2⅜	Kan. City So. 3s	1¼
B & O. conv. 4s	9	L. I. No. Sh. E. 5s	3½
Ches. & O. 4½s	1	Met. Street gen.	
C. Ind. & L. ref. 6s	2	Mo., K. & T. 2d	1
C. & N. W. g. 3½s	2	N. Y. Gas 4s	1¼
Chi T. T. 4s, c. off	2	Penn. Conv. 3½s	1½
Col. Ind. 5s, Ser. A.	3⅝	Syracuse, B. & N. Y. 7s	2½
Col. Ind. 5s, Ser. B.	3⅝	Un. Pac. conv.	1⅝

Bonds Declined.

Pitts., Shen. & Lake Erie 1st. 1

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 10.

Alliance Realty Co.—Books close.
American Typefounders' Co.—Dividend payable July 15 to holders of record this date.
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad—Dividend payable.
Birmingham (Ala.) Railway Light and Power—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Georgia Railways and Light—Dividend payable.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend payable on preferred, July 20 to holders of record this date.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railway—Dividend payable.
Kings County Electric Light Co.—Meeting.
Little Rock Railway and Electric Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Nashville Railway and Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
National Licorice Co.—Dividend payable on common.
New York Mutual Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Pennsylvania Steel Co.—Annual meeting.
Philadelphia City Passenger Railway—Dividend payable.
Shamokin and Mount Carmel Electric Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Standard Underground Cable Co.—Dividend payable.
Toledo Home Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Union Switch and Signal Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United New Jersey Railroads and Canal Co.—Dividend payable.
United Railways of St. Louis—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Traction Co. of Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred July 20 to holders of record this date.
United Zinc Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co.—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Machine Co.—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 11.

Tonopah Mining Co.—Dividend payable July 22 to holders of record this date.
Westinghouse Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.

Wednesday, July 12.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.—Annual meeting.
Mackay Cos.—Annual meeting.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
The Essex Trading & Construction Co.—Special meeting.

Thursday, July 13.

Third Avenue Railroad—Books close.

Friday, July 14.

Georgia Railway & Electric Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad & Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Mexican Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
New York & Queens Gas Co.—Annual meeting.
New York & Queens Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Reading Co.—Dividend payable on common Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—Books close.
Street's West Stable Car Line—Books close.

Saturday, July 15.

Alliance Realty Co.—Dividend payable.
American Shipbuilding Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Smelting & Refining Co.—Dividend payable on common.
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.
American Typefounders' Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
American Woolen Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Associated Merchants' Co.—Dividend payable on first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.—Dividend payable.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bowling Green Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Central Coal and Coke Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway—Dividend payable on debenture stock.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Columbus Caslight and Heat Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Detroit United Railway—Books close.
General Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.—Dividend payable.
Globe Wernicke Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Hudson River Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Illinois Brick Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
J. B. Stetson Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lehigh Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
Lexington (Ky.) Railway—Dividend payable.
Lincoln (Neb.) Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Manchester Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York—Dividend payable.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill River Railroad—Dividend payable.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Muncie, Hartford and Fort Wayne Railway—Dividend payable.
National Biscuit—Dividend payable on common.
National Carbon Co.—Dividend payable on common.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.—Dividend payable.
Northern Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Otis Elevator Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.—Dividend payable.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Securities Co.—Dividend payable.
Texas Central Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United Fruit Co.—Dividend payable.
United Gas and Electric of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Shoe Machinery Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
United Zinc Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co. of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
*July 8	$2,128,327,797	$101,933,001
July 1	1,775,663,223	82,067,243
June 24	1,375,089,387	73,583,681
June 17	1,444,441,006	76,507,415
June 10	1,472,648,806	72,690,535
*June 3	1,561,392,875	96,365,388
May 27	1,821,604,781	80,543,942
May 20	1,782,317,703	86,976,044
May 13	1,628,884,256	72,677,848
May 6	2,193,224,133	81,619,769
April 29	2,207,778,289	89,949,639
April 22	1,940,652,611	77,985,997
April 15	2,032,178,320	91,091,933
April 8	2,050,003,458	85,873,726
April 1	1,914,532,328	71,196,983
March 25	1,814,981,962	58,196,436
March 18	2,062,637,889	64,008,024
March 4	2,347,246,020	93,536,237
*Feb. 25	1,890,495,216	88,000,567
Feb. 18	1,516,231,208	70,146,158
Feb. 11	1,780,349,806	74,735,209
Feb. 4	1,955,962,049	88,889,466
Jan. 28	1,607,718,709	70,244,981
Jan. 21	1,923,996,445	75,295,038
Jan. 14	1,776,528,682	85,560,622
*Jan. 7	1,855,423,838	78,190,062
Dec. 31	1,382,620,670	58,987,094
Dec. 24	1,630,795,429	79,385,565
Dec. 17	1,900,776,064	69,517,587
Dec. 10	2,245,145,463	77,380,439
Dec. 3	2,259,046,043	92,823,543
*Nov. 26	1,780,061,834	64,001,263
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,067
*Nov. 12	1,614,801,655	66,886,945
Nov. 5	1,808,740,330	75,989,077
Oct. 29	1,981,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,450,800
Oct. 15	1,615,867,630	75,639,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,786	70,138,703
Oct. 1	1,353,708,062	60,940,035
Sept. 24	1,190,072,571	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,637,931	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,002,386,307	38,267,030
Sept. 3	1,179,331,611	89,788,689
Aug. 27	1,015,784,638	50,533,062
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,392	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	65,496,179
July 30	1,050,864,529	52,836,789
July 23	1,268,604,868	81,038,050
July 16	1,249,404,330	64,561,348
*July 9	1,078,437,256	62,738,472

*Five days.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Trading was dull, with some movement in Seaboard stocks. Shares, 1,195; bonds, $13,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$500	A.C.L. of C. 4s ctf. 5-23s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
2,000	Maryland & Penn. 4s	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
5,000	W. Va. Central 6s

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 8, 1905

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended July 8, $17,849,500

	Week ended July 8, 1905.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	½
American Dock & Improvement 5s	112	112	112	112	3
American Hide & Leather 6s	97	97½	97	97½	58
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	97½	98	97½	98	7
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	10
American Tobacco 4s	73⅛	76⅝	73	76⅝	855
American Tobacco 6s	115	115½	114⅜	115½	201
Ann Arbor 4s	99½	99⅝	99½	99⅝	3
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	103⅞	104¼	103⅞	104⅛	199
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, E. Oklahoma 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	5
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	95	95	94⅝	95	$118½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102	103	101⅜	103	53
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102⅜	102½	102¼	102½	112
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95⅞	96¼	95⅜	96	42
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4s	113¼	114	113¼	114	6
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts. J. & Mid. Div. 3½s	91¼	91½	91¼	91½	2
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	103⅛	103⅝	103½	103⅝	71
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	91	91½	91	91½	15
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99½	100	98¼	99⅝	35
Beech Creek 4s	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	2
Belleville & Carondelet 6s	122	122	122	122	1
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	116½	116½	116½	116½	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	90	90¼	89	89⅜	507
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	111	111⅜	111	111⅜	50
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	114	114	113½	113½	10
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	10
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	1
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107¼	107⅜	107¼	107⅜	10
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	8
Central of Georgia, Chat. Div. 4s	93	93	93	93	10
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	84	84	84	84	42
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	73	73½	73	73½	57
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	134	134	134	134	2
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	101⅞	102½	101⅜	102½	80
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	89	89½	88⅜	88⅝	17
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	107⅞	108⅝	107⅞	108⅝	30
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118	119	118	118½	8
Chicago & Alton 3s	86	86	85½	85½	23
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80	80½	79⅝	80½	15
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101	101⅜	101	101⅜	371
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	101	101	101	101	2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	3
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Denver Div. 4s	103	103	103	103	6
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	1
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122½	122½	122½	10
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. ref. 6s	134	134	134	134	3
Chicago Junction Rys. & U. S. Yards	108	108	108	108	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & P West. 5s	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	2
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	101½	101½	101	101½	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	94⅛	94⅜	94⅛	94⅜	247
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	82⅝	83	82½	82¾	903
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	96⅞	97	96⅞	97	174
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	105½	105½	105⅛	105⅛	8
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coup. off	94	98	94	97½	63
Cin., Ind., St. Louis & Chicago 4s	103	103	103	103	3
Cin., Sandusky & Cleveland 4s	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & Ind. consol. 6s	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	131⅜	2
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., St. L. Div. 4s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L., Cairo Div. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	73	75½	72½	73⅜	419
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	71	74⅜	71	74⅜	1,684
Colorado Fuel & Iron gen. 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	1
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74⅞	75⅜	74⅞	75⅜	140
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	94⅞	95	94⅝	95	57
Conn. Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Conn. Ry. & L. 1st & ref. 4½s, st. gtd	101½	101½	101½	101½	3
Consolidated Gas conv. deb. 6s	172	172	171¼	172	32½
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	81	82½	81	82½	108
Denver & Rio Grande Imp. 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	1
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜	27
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	100	101	99½	101	53
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93½	94	93½	94	1
Detroit United Railway con. 4½s	96	96	96	96	46
Distillers' Securities 5s	80	80⅛	79⅞	79⅞	2
Erie 4th extended 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	40
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101½	101½	101⅜	101⅜	79
Erie gen. lien 4s	93¼	93¾	93¼	93⅜	2
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	207
Erie conv. 4s	107⅞	108⅛	107⅞	108¼	
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	111	112⅜	111	112⅜	59
Georgia Pacific 1st 6s	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞	3
Green Bay & Western deb. B	23½	24¼	23	23½	227
Havana Electric Railway 5s	90	93	92½	92½	100
Hocking Valley 4½s	109¾	110	109¾	110	7
International & Gt. Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	8
International Paper conv. 5s	91½	91½	91½	91½	9
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	5
Jefferson Railroad 1st 5s	103	103	103	103	2
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	83
Kansas City Southern 3s	71⅞	72½	71⅞	72¼	400
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped, gtd	94½	95	94½	95	103
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105¼	105⅝	105¼	105⅝	7
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	110	109½	109½	109½	2
Lake Shore 3½s	100¼	100¼	100⅛	100⅛	5
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	111
Lehigh Valley of New York gtd. 4½s	101½	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
Long Island unified 4s	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	31
Long Island, North Shore 5s	112½	112⅝	112½	112⅝	6
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	99	99¼	99	99¼	28
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103	103⅛	103	103⅛	59
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	1
Metropolitan Street Railway ref. 4s	90¾	91	90¾	91	22
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116	116	116	116	9
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	79	77	77½	53
Mexican Central 4½s	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	35
Mexican Central 1st income	22¼	22½	21½	22	38
Mexican Central 2d inc.	12⅝	13	12½	12½	20
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101½	101¼	101¼	101½	34
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88⅝	88½	88¼	88	108
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	11
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	9
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107	107	7
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121½	121½	121¼	121½	2
Morris & Essex consol. 7s	128½	128½	128½	128½	5
Nassau Electric 4s	87	87½	87	87½	48
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	82	82½	81⅝	82¼	111
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101¼	101¼	101	101	29
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934, reg	102	102	102	102	5
New York Central gen. 3½s	99	99¼	99	99	17
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91⅝	92	91½	92	44
N. Y. Cent., Lake Shore coll. 3½s reg	90½	90¾	90	90¾	5
N. Y. Cent., Mich. Cent. coll. 3½s reg	90	90	90	90	20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106½	105	106½	2
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	93	93½	93	93½	79
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col. tr. 5s	110¾	110¾	110	110¾	27
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	103½	104½	103¼	104½	56
Norfolk & Western div'l 1st 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	16
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	103	103	102½	102½	34
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	96	96¼	95½	96¼	47
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76¾	77¼	76¾	77	14
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	105½	105⅞	105½	105⅞	88½
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	141
Oregon R. R. & Navigation 4s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	103⅝	104⅜	103⅝	104⅜	165½
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	6
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	165½
Pennsylvania rects for conv. 3½s, f. p.	101¼	101¼	101	101¼	72
Pennsylvania gtd. 3½s, Series B	94	94	94	94	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	7
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	74½	74¼	74	74	16
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	119	119	119	119	10
Reading gen. 4s	101⅝	102	101½	101⅝	60
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101	101	100¾	100¾	8
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	12
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & South. gen. 5s	116¾	116¾	116¼	116¼	11
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	93¾	95¼	93	95	179
St. Louis Iron Mt. & So., R. & Gulf 4s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	33
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	89⅝	90	89¾	89⅞	62
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	26
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d 4s	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	11

BONDS.

	Week ended July 8, 1905.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81⅜	82	81⅜	82	90
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. ext. 4s	104	104	104	104	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 4½s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88	88⅞	88	88⅞	17
Seaboard Air Line 4s	89⅜	90	89½	90	66
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103½	2
Southern Pacific 4s	93	94	93	94	44
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	95⅜	96	95⅜	95⅞	472
Southern Railway 5s	118	118⅞	118	118½	39
Southern Ry., St. Louis Div. 4s	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	13
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	99	99	99	99	2
Syracuse, Binghamton & N. Y. 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	1
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	97½	98½	97½	97½	18
Term. Association of St. Louis ref. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	3
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Third Avenue 4s	95¾	96	95	96	43
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92¼	92½	92¼	92½	2
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85	85⅞	85	85½	51
Underground El Ry., London, prof. sh. 5s	98¼	98½	98½	98½	19
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105⅞	100
Union Pacific conv. 4s	128⅝	130⅜	128	129	497
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	90	90	89½	90	55
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	89½	89½	89⅜	89⅜	5
United States Realty & Imp. 5s	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	10
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	101	102	100¾	101⅜	174
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	94⅝	95⅛	94⅝	95⅛	841
U. S. Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg	94½	95⅛	94½	95⅛	3½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	90	90¼	90	90¼	45
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	90½	90½	90½	90¾	8
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	40¼	40¼	38⅝	39⅛	108
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	9
Wabash 2d 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	3
Wabash deb. B 6s	72½	73¼	72	73¼	60
West Shore 4s	108	108	107½	108	20
West Shore 4s reg	107½	107½	107½	107½	20
Western Maryland 4s	89¼	89¼	88⅝	88⅝	47
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	12
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	2
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94	94½	94	94½	35
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94	94½	94	94½	34
Total sales					$13,634,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s reg	103½	103½	103½	103½	2½
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	100⅝	101⅞	100⅝	101⅞	400
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs., 2d series	98⅞	99¼	98⅞	99¼	500
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. ctfs. f. p.	91⅝	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	3,051
Republic of Cuba 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	35
United States of Mexico 4s	93⅝	93⅝	93⅜	93⅝	172
United States of Mexico 5s	99½	100	99½	100	21
Total sales					$4,181,500

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95	95	95	95	4
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs	11½	13	11½	13	80
Total sales					$34,000
Grand total					$17,849,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg	Q. Jan.	104⅞	Apr. 28	104⅜	Mar. 30	104½	May 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon	Q. Jan.	105⅜	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg	Q. Jan.	105½	Jan. 16	104	Jun. 5	104	Jun. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon	J. Q. Jan.	105⅞	Jan. 11	104½	May 1	104½	May 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg	Q. F.	132⅝	Jun. 29	132½	Mar. 1	132⅝	Jun. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon	Q. F.	133	Mar. 15	132¼	May 15	132¼	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	104	Feb. 16	104¼	Jun. 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm.	Q. F.					105⅝	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	Q. F.	104¾	Apr. 6	103½	July 5	103½	July 5
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small						107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924	F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934	Q. F.	110	Mar. 15	100	Jun. 5	109	Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s	Q. J.	101⅛	Mar. 20	99½	July 5	100	July 8
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. ctfs		96	Apr. 4	92	Jun. 5	93⅜	July 6
Republic of Cuba 5s		108	Feb. 20	103¼	Jan. 3	106⅝	July 7
Imp. Jap. Government 6s		103¼	Mar. 13	94½	Jan. 3	101⅝	July 8
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. ctfs. 2d ser		101¾	Mar. 30	90¾	Jan. 5	99¼	July 8
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. ctfs. f. p.		93¾	Jun. 16	86	May 26	91⅝	July 8

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

		Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906	J. J.	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906	J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s	J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914	J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910	J. J.					103¼	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax	A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913	J. J.	97	May 25	95	July 5	95	July 5, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg						95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small						95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs						117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. ctfs		18⅝	Jan. 3	10	Apr 30	13	July 8, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991	J. J.	97½	Jun. 14	97	Mar. 8	96⅜	Jun. 17, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg						93	Sep. 23, 1904

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 8 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,429,519,942	$844,631,901	+69.2
Boston	130,144,124	90,157,748	+44.4
Philadelphia	96,933,343	74,491,500	+28.8
Baltimore	30,372,630	15,677,322	+30.0
Chicago	144,618,931	129,451,991	+11.7
St. Louis	42,339,607	33,977,357	+24.6
New Orleans	16,461,200	9,958,682	+65.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,870,796,597	$1,203,546,501	+56.2
Other cities, 5 days	360,967,622	240,488,967	+ 8.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,140,784,226	$1,444,035,468	+48.2
All cities, 1 day	515,864,649	379,768,673	+35.8
Total, all cities, for week	$2,656,648,875	$1,823,804,141	+45.7

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
*Jy. 8.	$2,656,648,875	$1,823,804,141	$2,193,865,749
Jy. 1.	2,718,349,814	2,067,035,004	2,184,007,149
Je. 24.	2,286,059,594	1,827,898,624	1,944,234,033
Je. 17.	2,388,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,103,350,927
Je. 10.	2,410,980,287	1,788,169,926	2,232,044,376
Je. 3.	2,411,140,495	1,635,197,382	2,226,946,756
My. 27	2,784,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,380
My. 20	2,726,710,398	2,007,476,894	2,245,253,627
My. 13.	2,545,107,982	1,986,490,349	2,139,565,098
My. 6.	3,389,910,769	2,191,761,452	2,136,436,606
Ap. 29.	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22.	2,867,435,980	1,912,396,333	2,133,602,624
Ap. 15.	3,048,395,987	1,974,095,989	2,354,243,743
Ap. 8.	3,044,956,633	2,003,117,220	1,996,350,314
Mh. 25.	2,705,299,999	1,903,717,080	1,984,838,795
Mh. 18.	3,010,872,290	1,918,500,540	2,128,488,630
Mh. 11.	2,854,708,051	1,757,772,460	2,221,974,907
Mh. 4.	3,386,001,427	1,868,898,982	2,464,581,761
Feb. 18.	2,231,505,901	1,576,925,942	2,154,189,973
Feb. 11.	2,671,170,711	1,617,417,219	2,032,253,276
Feb. 4.	2,585,611,066	2,125,268,019	2,419,347,229
Jan. 28.	2,476,919,398	2,081,457,763	2,498,519,091
Jan. 21.	2,811,421,696	2,127,463,764	2,253,176,338
Jan. 14.	2,744,943,223	2,227,800,221	2,787,127,622
Jan. 7.	2,845,181,321	2,416,877,264	2,723,902,092
Dec. 31.	2,140,556,611	1,540,977,276	2,274,460,919
Dec. 24.	2,576,315,311	1,855,[illegible],739	1,906,349,796
Dec. 17.	2,960,096,364	2,073,350,121	2,364,856,351
Dec. 10.	2,586,070,889	2,190,564,187	1,207,980,302
Dec. 3.	2,468,854,709	2,362,888,886	2,376,676,731
Nov. 26	1,468,930,197	1,748,841,886	2,000,230,752
Nov. 19.	3,144,948,592	2,067,100,907	2,458,995,733
Nov. 12.	2,527,322,189	2,096,374,503	2,666,306,128
Nov. 5	2,944,347,071	1,977,996,929	1,954,339,533
Oct. 29	2,827,248,127	1,941,442,002	2,270,924,513
Oct. 22.	2,837,735,612	2,016,358,540	2,463,861,222
Oct. 15.	2,449,157,985	2,027,395,485	2,802,494,532
Oct. 8.	2,671,548,272	1,977,167,477	2,554,297,453
Oct. 1.	2,188,462,736	2,228,905,412	2,876,318,741
Sep. 24.	2,629,390,700	1,561,588,947	2,853,262,506
Sep. 17.	2,258,977,182	1,940,547,178	2,349,188,939
Sep. 10.	1,712,347,615	1,449,405,683	2,462,019,230
Sep. 3.	1,960,916,119	1,737,983,758	2,083,118,705
Au. 27.	1,736,512,693	1,540,019,497	2,045,838,845
Au. 20.	1,888,542,404	1,665,358,319	2,097,262,055
Au. 13.	1,749,912,253	1,823,356,226	2,095,533,427
Au. 6.	1,758,186,300	2,049,400,280	1,913,542,975
Jul. 30.	1,773,350,062	2,000,479,815	2,241,300,707
Jul. 23.	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,096	2,278,718,424
Jul. 16.	2,112,442,006	2,305,993,280	2,177,048,819

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1902 were $2,135,807,255; in 1901, $1,540,754,507; in 1900, $1,621,354,673, and in 1899, $1,672,272,698.

Largest clearings last year were $3,365,554,749, in the week ending Dec. 3; smallest, $1,606,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11 of 1901, $3,680,967,393.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 8	3,856,663
Same week last year	2,388,197
To date this year	141,824,076
Corresponding date last year	53,212,136

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$17,849,500
Same date last year	$16,703,600
To date this year	$661,147,200
Corresponding date last year	$324,718,100

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)	July 9, '04.	July 8, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	1,855,516	2,737,111	881,595
Industrials	532,061	1,119,532	587,471
Banks	22	201	179

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)	July 9, '04.	July 8, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$12,801,100	$6,618,000	*$4,183,100
Industrials	3,536,000	3,016,000	*520,000
Government	320,500	4,181,500	3,861,000
State	20,000	34,000	14,000

*Decrease.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 8, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995.QJ	101	Jun 28	96¼ Jan 5	99⅞ July 7	99	99⅞
Atl., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995.AO*	105	Mar 20	102⅛ May 1	104⅛ July 8	104	104⅛
Do registered .....AO*	102¾	May 26	100¼ Apr 3	102⅜ May 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995..Nov.	97½	Feb 11	94⅜ Jan 5	96⅞ July 7	..	97
Do do registered.....Nov.	93½	Feb 1	93½ Feb 1	93½ Feb 1	..	94¼
Do stamped .....Nov.	98	Feb 9	94 May 19	95 July 8	..	96
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.	103½	Apr 20	100 May 23	102⅜ July 7	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906....*FA	..	....	.. ....	99 Au 15, 04	100⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907....*FA	99⅝	May 2	99⅝ May 2	99⅝ May 2	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908....*FA	..	....	.. ....	99½ No 3, 04	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1900....*FA	99⅝	Jun 17	99⅝ Jun 17	99⅝ June 17	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910....*FA	99½	Jan 10	99½ Jan 10	99½ Jan 10	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911....*FA	..	....	.. ....	98½ No 23, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913....*FA	..	....	.. ....	97 Oc 26, 04	97⅛	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914....*FA	..	....	.. ....	97⅜ No 10, 02	96⅜	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928..*MS	101½	Jul 8	98¼ Jun 8	101½ July 8	99⅝	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952..MS	103½	Feb 10	100⅜ Mar 28	102⅜ July 5	102	102½
Do registered.....MN*	..	....	.. ....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934..*AO	..	....	.. ....	125⅜ No 30, 03	129⅜	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	112⅜ Ja 26, 04	114⅜	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928...MN*	..	....	.. ....	114½ Oc 18, 04	113⅞	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	93 Jy 14, 04	97½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918...JJ*	..	....	.. ....	97⅜ Oc 5, 04	98	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....JJ*	97⅝	Jun 28	94½ Jan 5	96 July 6	95⅝	96½
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....AO	105⅜	Jul 5	102⅝ Apr 3	105⅜ July 7	105⅜	105⅝
Do do registered.....	104⅛	Jan 13	103 Mar 16	103 May 9	..	..
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911...*MS	114	Jul 7	105 Jan 19	114 July 7	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925 .....MN*	..	....	.. ....	.. ....	..	..
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941.....MN*	93½	Apr 11	90¾ Jun 20	91½ July 5	91½	92¾
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925.*JJ	101	Feb 27	98½ May 2	99⅜ July 7	99¼	..
Do do registered.....	93¼	Jun 19	91 Jul 3	91½ July 8	91¼	91⅝
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	90½ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*FA	..	....	.. ....	106½ Mr 11, 04	107⅜	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..MS	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	109 Apr 25	108¼	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922.AO*	..	....	.. ....	119½ Mr 7, 04	121	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917...JJ*	100	Jun 23	97¾ May 4	100 June 23	99	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs.....	99	May 9	99 May 9	99 May 9	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937...MS*	123¾	Jun 26	119½ Feb 8	123¾ June 30	121½	..
Clearf. & M. 1st g. 5s, 1943..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	114	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*FA	126½	Jan 17	124½ Apr 28	124¼ Apr 28	125¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JD*	126	Feb 18	124¾ Jan 5	126 Mar 25	125½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951..JJ	100½	May 4	98 Feb 18	98¾ July 3	97½	99¼
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908...*JJ	104¾	Jun 21	102 Jul 5	102 July 5	102	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*MS	109	Feb 6	105¾ May 1	107⅜ July 8	107½	108½
Do do registered.....*MS	109	Apr 19	105¾ Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948..*JD	94	Jan 4	94 Jan 4	94 Jan 4	91	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945.FA	121¼	Apr 13	119 May 22	119½ June 8	121½	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....MN*	116¾	Apr 25	113 Jan 5	113⅞ July 8	113⅞	114½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....MN*	..	....	.. ....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	97	Jun 9	90 Jan 10	96⅞ June 28	..	96½
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	85	Jun 9	87 Feb 27	84 July 7	84	84½
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1	73¾	Jul 7	52½ Mar 8	73¾ July 8	74	..
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951.*JD	95	Jan 18	93 Jul 7	93 July 7	93¾	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	104 Fe 19, 04	100½	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	102 Je 27, 99	110	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*JJ	..	....	.. ....	107¾ Au 2, 04	111	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937.*MN	112	Feb 17	110 Jan 7	112 Apr 8	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987.....JJ*	136¾	Feb 7	134 Jan 4	134 July 7	133¾	134½
Do do registered.....QJ	135½	Feb 18	133¾ Jan 5	135¾ June 16	133½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921..JJ*	115	Apr 8	112 Jul 3	112 July 3	112	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912...MN	104½	Mar 17	103¾ Jan 3	104½ Mar 17	..	104
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910.QM	102⅞	May 25	101¼ Jul 7	101¾ July 7	101¾	101¾
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908..AO	108¾	Mar 1	106 May 16	106 May 16	106½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....AO	111	Feb 21	108¾ May 11	108¾ May 15	109¼	111
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	122	Apr 24	117¼ May 5	118½ July 8	118	..
Do do registered.....*MN	116¼	May 18	116¼ May 18	116¼ May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*MS	110	Feb 21	105¾ Mar 10	108¾ July 5	108	108½
Do do registered.....*MS	107¼	Jun 27	106¾ Jun 23	107½ June 27	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..JJ*	113	Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113 Mar 8	110	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989.....*JJ	104	Jun 16	101⅝ Jan 25	103¾ June 19	100	102
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*JJ	98¾	Feb 16	97 Mar 2	98 Apr 7	96½	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*MS	113¼	Feb 17	113¼ Feb 17	113¼ Feb 17	113¾	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949....AO*	..	....	.. ....	95½ Se 20, 04	97¾	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949.....AO*	80⅜	Mar 10	84¼ Apr 6	85½ July 7	85	85½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950...JJ*	83	Jan 19	79¾ Jul 7	80½ July 8	80	80½
Do do registered.....	80¾	May 4	80¾ May 4	80¾ May 4	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*FA	103	Jun 7	101 Feb 20	103 July 5	102¾	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949....JJ*	98	Apr 28	95½ Jan 4	96¾ July 5	95¾	96¼
Do do registered.....	96⅛	Feb 24	96⅛ Feb 24	96⅛ Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949....JJ*	..	....	.. ....	105¾ Au 8, 04	106⅜	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919...AO*	110½	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	108¾	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....AO*	103⅝	Feb 20	101⅜ Jan 22	101⅜ June 22	101	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*MN	106¼	Mar 23	106¼ Jan 16	106¾ June 19	105	..
Do do registered.....*MN	106½	Feb 4	106¾ Feb 15	106¼ June 16	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....MS*	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*MN	105½	Apr 14	106 Jun 17	106 June 24	106	..
Plan. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911....*MS	114¾	May 2	111¾ Mar 17	112¾ June 1	113½	114
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907...JD*	107¾	May 4	104⅝ Jul 3	104⅝ July 3	104⅝	105
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....AO*	138	Mar 31	133½ Jan 17	138 June 28	137½	138½
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....MN*	122	Apr 14	118½ May 3	120 July 1	119	120
Do do registered.....MN*	119½	Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936..*JJ	121¼	Apr 20	120 Mar 29	121¼ Apr 20	118½	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947.....JJ*	137	Feb 17	134 Jan 10	134 July 7	..	134¾
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947.....JJ*	115½	Feb 23	114 May 10	114 May 10	111½	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910..JJ*	113¾	Jun 29	109½ Jan 12	113¾ June 29	108½	109½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....JJ*	111¾	Jun 5	109¾ Jan 19	111¾ June 29	109	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989.JJ	113⅜	Mar 24	112 Jan 23	112½ June 29	110½	..
Do do registered.....QJ	..	....	.. ....	109¾ Je 18, 04	110	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989.JJ	98¼	Jan 9	98¼ Jan 9	98⅞ Jan 9	96¾	..
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921..JJ*	116¾	Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	114½	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926..JJ*	120	Apr 29	119½ Feb 14	119⅝ May 20	117¾	..
Do do registered.....	118⅜	Jan 17	118⅜ Jan 17	118⅜ Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*JJ	111¾	Mar 30	110 Jan 13	111¾ June 15	109	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..*JJ	112¾	Mar 16	114¾ Jul 8	114¾ July 8	114½	..
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916..*JJ	112¾	Jan 24	112¾ Jan 24	112¾ Jan 24	110⅝	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	137½ Jy 18, 99	129½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*JJ	117	Feb 21	114¾ Jan 11	115⅝ May 17	113⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	106 Au 3, 04	104⅞	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908...JJ*	185	Apr 26	183⅝ Mar 29	185 Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919...JJ*	115⅝	May 8	115 Apr 25	115⅝ May 8	113	..
Do Minerni Pt. Div. 5s, 1910..JJ*	106⅝	Apr 5	106⅝ Apr 3	106⅝ Apr 3	105⅜	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910..*JJ	111½	Jun 29	108½ Jul 6	108½ July 6	108½	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909.....JJ*	110	May 19	109¼ Jan 20	110 May 19	108½	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..JJ*	116¾	May 16	115½ Jan 9	116½ June 9	114¾	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910..*JD	112¾	Apr 17	112⅜ Apr 17	112⅜ Apr 17	109¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*JD	116½	Jan 5	116½ Jan 5	116½ Jan 5	114¾	116⅜
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..QF	129½	Jan 11	126¾ May 9	127¼ May 29	127⅝	..
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926...FA15	..	....	.. ....	104½ De 27, 04	105½	..
Do do registered.....FA15	..	....	.. ....	102⅝ My 11, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....MN*	101½	Jul 3	99½ Mar 9	101½ July 8	..	101
Do do registered.....QF	..	....	.. ....	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929...AO*	118	Apr 11	117¼ May 22	118 June 13	117	..
Do do registered.....AO*	117	Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929...AO*	113	Feb 16	110¼ Apr 3	110½ Apr 3	111¾	..
Do do registered.....AO*	..	....	.. ....	107 Mr 28, 04	110½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....MN*	106½	Feb 6	104 Jun 17	104 June 17	104	105¾
Do do registered.....MN*	..	....	.. ....	104 Mr 3, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921.....AO15	113¾	Feb 17	111½ May 9	112¾ June 23	112¼	..
Do do registered.....AO15	..	....	.. ....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	110¾	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933...*MN	119⅝	Mar 23	117 May 16	117 May 16	117	..
Do do registered.....*MN	115½	Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	115¾ Apr 28	116	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....MS*	..	....	.. ....	104½ No 17, 04	101¾	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*MS	107	Feb 17	104¼ Mar 16	105½ My 23, 04	106	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909..*MS	110¼	Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	105 May 29	105	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907..MN*	130	Mar 18	127⅞ Jun 14	110¼ Mar 28	107¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1s 6s, 1921....*MN	..	....	.. ....	127⅞ June 14	127¾	129¼
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929..*FA	..	....	.. ....	119¼ No 15, 04	120¼	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925.....*MS	..	....	.. ....	142½ Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..JJ*	131½	Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	130	133
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*FA	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 8, 04	101	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*MN	..	....	.. ....	108 Se 9, 03	103	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917....JJ*	126	Feb 2	122½ Jan 6	123⅞ Apr 27	120⅝	..
Do registered .....JJ*	123	May 22	123 May 22	123 May 22	120½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*JJ	107½	Jun 16	104¼ Jan 4	105⅜ July 5	105⅝	..
Do do registered.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	107 Ja 16, 03	..	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934...*AO	99⅛	Jan 18	95 May 4	97 July 8	96⅞	99⅞
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910.*MN	..	....	.. ....	97 Jy 14, 04	96½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911..*MN	97½	May 26	97½ May 26	97½ May 26	96	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914..*MN	96¼	May 26	96¼ May 26	96¾ May 26	94½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915.*MN	..	....	.. ....	96 My 16, 04	94	..
Do col. tr. se 4s, Se. N, 1916.*MN	..	....	.. ....	93 My 24, 04	93½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917.*MN	..	....	.. ....	94 De 5, 04	93	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918.*MN	..	....	.. ....	90 My 11, 04	92¾	..
Chi. R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913.MS*	97⅜	Jan 19	90½ May 23	94⅝ July 7	94¼	94½
Do registered .....MS*	97	Feb 20	97 Feb 20	97 Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002.....MN*	85	Apr 5	79 May 22	82¼ July 8	82½	82¾
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906...*JD	102½	Mar 29	100¾ Jun 9	101⅛ July 5	101⅞	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	101¾ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934..*AO	121½	Mar 22	118¼ Apr 24	119¼ June 8	119¾	123
Do do registered.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	120½ Mr 16, 03	118½	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921. AO*	..	....	.. ....	112½ Se 26, 04	111¼	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919. JJ	104¼	Apr 17	110 Feb 8	110¾ Apr 17	106¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952.....*MN	115¾	Mar 7	115 Mar 8	115 Apr 20	112	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923...AO*	110¾	Mar 20	109 Apr 4	109¼ May 29	109¼	110
Do small bonds, 1923.....AO*	..	....	.. ....	102½ Ap 26, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*JD	138	Mar 17	133⅞ Jan 3	136½ June 29	136	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Asked.
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930...*JD	..	....	.. ....	93 De 19, 03	93	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918..*MN	135¾	Apr 24	135 Apr 13	135¾ June 28	135	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	129¾ Mr 3, 04	131	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*AO	125½	Feb 21	123½ Apr 6	125 June 21	124¾	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947....JJ*	99	Jan 20	93¾ Jan 3	96½ June 30	..	..
Do do coupons off.....	96	Jul 8	94¾ Jan 3	97½ July 8	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.QM	115	Feb 27	114½ Jun 21	114½ June 28	115¼	116¼
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921.....JD*	..	....	.. ....	109 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905...AO*	..	....	.. ....	104½ De 5, 03	100¼	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*MN	119	Mar 23	116 May 5	116 May 9	..	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953.*JJ	99¾	Jan 21	98 Feb 8	99 May 6	97¼	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*JD	104	Feb 2	101 Jan 9	102¼ July 6	..	102¾
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*JJ	101¼	Jun 27	100 Jul 6	100 July 6	99¾	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991.JJ*	100⅜	Mar 21	99½ Feb 3	100⅜ Mar 21	99	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990.MN*	103⅞	Feb 10	100⅞ Jan 12	102¾ July 6	103	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.MS*	99¾	Feb 8	99¾ Feb 8	99¾ Feb 8	99	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.JJ*	..	....	.. ....	94½ Au 31, 03	88¼	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920.*MN	..	....	.. ....	106 Ja 22, 04	104	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936.....QF	103	Jul 7	100½ May 2	103 July 7	101¼	103
C., B. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*JJ	114¼	Apr 7	112 Jan 4	112⅝ July 5	113	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*JD	121¾	Jun 24	121¾ Jun 24	121¾ June 24	121½	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*JJ	135	May 10	131¾ Jul 3	131¾ July 3	131¾	..
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940..*AO	..	....	.. ....	103 No 19, 01	98½	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*AO	101	May 19	98 Apr 1	100¾ July 3	100	101
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	84	Mar 27	71½ May 1	74 July 5	70	74
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933..AO*	..	....	.. ....	112½ Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*JJ	116¾	Jan 23	116½ Jan 23	116½ Jan 23	117¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947.....JJ*	77	Mar 9	73¾ Jan 16	75¾ July 8	75¼	75¾
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*FA	96½	Apr 4	90¾ Feb 2	96 July 8	94¾	96
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943...*AO	..	....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907.MS*	110¼	Feb 6	108 Mar 15	108 Mar 15	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914..*MN	129¾	Apr 25	126 May 24	126¾ June 29	126¼	126⅝
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*JD	131¾	May 22	128⅝ Jun 13	128½ July 6	128½	132
Do do registered.....	130	Jan 17	127 Jun 23	127 June 23	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921..*JJ	130½	Jun 23	129¼ Feb 14	130½ June 23	127½	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	135½ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....FA*	115	May 3	112¾ May 9	112¾ May 9	113¼	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923...*MN	105	Mar 9	103 Jan 4	104 May 10	102½	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.AO*	108	Jul 7	103½ Jun 21	108 July 7	106	108
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 5½s, 2000.FA*	..	....	.. ....	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H. 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917....MS*	134½	May 1	134 May 2	134 May 2	134	..
Do do registered.....MS*	..	....	.. ....	140 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906.*AO	103¼	Jun 7	102¾ Apr 19	103¼ June 8	103½	..
Do registered.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	122 Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*AO	106⅞	Mar 30	102 Jun 12	102 June 12	102½	..
Do do registered.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921..*MN	142½	Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	139¼	..
Do registered.....*MN	..	....	.. ....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.*JJ	102½	Jun 22	100 Jan 4	100¾ July 8	100¼	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*JJ	109½	Feb 10	108 Feb 24	108 Apr 25	105¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928..*JD	110	Feb 9	107½ Jun 5	107½ July 5	108	108¾
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939.....JJ*	101	Jun 17	98 Jul 1	98¾ July 6	98¼	98¾
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949.*AO	94½	Jan 23	89 Jan 3	91 June 9	..	91
U. C. 1st gtd. g. 1.g.4s, Jan. 1, 1918.AO	..	....	.. ....	97 Ja 3, 02	93¾	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917...MN*	..	....	.. ....	110 Se 30, 04	105¼	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*JD	..	....	.. ....	100 Se 13, 04	98	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*JD	97	Mar 20	95 Jan 26	96½ Apr 17	96	97¼
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1953...*JD	84	Feb 3	70 Jan 9	81¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941.*MS	96½	Feb 23	90 Jan 3	94 July 6	92	94
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937.....AO*	116	May 3	114 Apr 7	114½ June 26	..	115
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937..*JJ	116	Jun 29	111½ Jan 12	116 June 29	112¾	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*MN	120	Apr 24	117¼ Jan 27	119½ May 20	119½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*MN	107	May 3	107 May 3	107 May 3	106½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*	..	....	.. ....	113¾ Jy 11, 04	114½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*MN	110¼	Jun 10	109 Apr 13	110½ June 26	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....AO*	117½	Feb 9	114½ Jun 14	114½ July 6	114½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*JD	103	Feb 17	101½ Jan 3	103 Feb 17	100	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....MS*	137	Jan 27	133 Mar 6	134½ May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920...MS*	..	....	.. ....	139 Au 7, 03	132	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*JJ	103½	Jun 21	100¼ Jan 3	101¼ July 5	101¼	101½
Do registered.....JJ	..	....	.. ....	98½ Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. li. g. 4s, 1996.*JJ	95	Jun 29	91 Jan 3	93⅝ July 8	93⅞	93¾
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951..*FA	97½	Jan 31	94¼ Mar 22	96¾ July 6	96	..
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953..*AO	111	Mar 13	95¾ Jan 3	108¾ July 8	108	108⅝
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916..*JD	126½	Mar 13	126½ Mar 13	126½ Mar 13	124	126⅝
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908.....JJ*	110	Mar 3	105 Mar 3	110 Mar 3	104¼	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*MN	123¾	Mar 6	120½ May 22	122½ June 16	122½	123¼
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1909...AO	105	Feb 1

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 8, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	AO*	....	....	112 Mr 10, 02	113⅝	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111⅜ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111½	113½
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	112¼ Jul 7	112¼ Jul 7	112¼ July 7	110¾	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	105⅞ Feb 8	104½ Jan 24	105¾ Apr 14	..	105½
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	122 Apr 20	119 Jan 28	119¾ June 28	119⅝	119⅞
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	119⅝ Feb 7	117 Jan 17	118⅝ May 23	119	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	105¼ Jun 27	102½ Jan 10	103¾ July 7	103⅛	103⅜
Do do registered	....	....	....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	114⅞ Jan 26	114 Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	..
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	AO	100⅜ Feb 9	97½ Apr 12	99¾ July 7	99	99¼
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD	117 May 18	114½ Jun 6	114¼ June 6	114½	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109¼	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	132 Jun 23	130¾ Jan 26	132 June 23	..	132⅞
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	124	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	114 Apr 26	112¾ Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121¼	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	....	....	....	75	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	....	....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	101¼ Apr 4	98½ Jan 23	100¾ May 26	99	..
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	MS*	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	109	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	97¼ May 6	96 Jan 12	96⅞ June 27	..	..
Do registered	....	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	..	..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	115¾ Jan 4	114½ Feb 1	115 Mar 8	116¼	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	FA*	116½ Jan 18	115¼ Mar 7	115½ Mar 7	114¾	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*AO	....	....	105¼ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	99¼ Jun 19	99¼ Jun 19	99¾ June 19	99¼	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	107 Feb 4	104 May 5	104½ July 6	104	104½
Do registered	....	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	JJ*	109 Jun 28	106¾ Jan 6	109 June 28	105¾	..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J*	79 Apr 10	73⅜ Jan 26	77½ July 8	77	77½
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	26½ Mar 13	19 May 20	22 July 7	21½	22
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	July	17⅜ Jan 4	11 May 22	12¼ July 7	12	13
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	98¼ Jul 3	94½ Jan 14	98¼ July 3	..	99
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	....	....	....	80⅜	Jy 29, 01
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	....	....	....	105	My 2, 00
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	137 Jun 29	137 Jun 29	137 June 29	136½	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	111⅝ Jan 31	108¾ Jun 13	108¾ June 13	106¾	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	122 Feb 15	120¾ Apr 19	120¾ Apr 19	119½	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	113¾ Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	113½ Mar 10	110	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	117¾ Jan 17	114½ Jun 13	114¾ June 13	114¼	116
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	98¾ Jan 19	93½ Apr 14	97½ June 28	96½	97½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	*JJ	98¼ Jun 9	96¼ Jul 7	96¼ July 7	..	96¼
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	....	....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S.M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	JJ*	102¾ Jun 22	99 Jan 17	102¾ June 24	101	..
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	104¼ May 13	100¼ Feb 4	101⅛ July 7	101¼	101¾
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	*JJ	88½ Jul 7	84⅝ May 8	88 July 8	87½	88
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	108 Mar 27	103¾ Jan 4	105¾ June 28	105⅞	..
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*AO	91½ Apr 3	87 Jan 17	90¼ June 6	90½	92
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	....	....	105¼ De 22, 04	106½	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	95¼ Feb 27	94¾ Jan 6	95 Apr 25	95	96¾
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	114 Jun 13	111 Jan 11	114 June 13	112¾	114
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Mar 10	104⅞ Jan 4	107 July 8	106	107
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	109¼ Jan 18	106 Mar 1	107½ July 5	..	107⅛
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*JD	107¼ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	106¾	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	108⅜ Apr 1	104½ Jan 16	106 June 5	105	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	107 Apr 3	103¾ May 1	104¾ July 7	104¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	*MN*	125⅝ Apr 24	121¼ Jun 28	121½ July 7	121½	122½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	MS	110⅜ Feb 14	106½ Apr 28	107 July 6	107	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	110⅜ Jan 31	107 Feb 11	108 June 28	108	108¾
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*FA	98 Jan 23	95 Apr 20	98 June 22	97¼	..
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	110 Mar 13	104½ Mar 8	110 Mar 13	104⅝	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	102 Feb 11	100½ June 19	105 June 19	105	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	118⅝ Jun 13	116½ Mar 29	118⅜ June 13	116¼	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	119 Mar 10	116 Jun 28	116⅜ July 5	..	117
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*AO	....	....	109¾ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	96⅜ Apr 8	93¾ Jul 3	95 July 7	94½	95
Do do registered	....	....	....	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*MN	98 Jan 19	94 May 8	95⅜ July 7	..	95½
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	....	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	93¾ Apr 6	92½	..
Do do small	....	....	....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M. J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	*JJ	100¼ Jun 30	95½ May 19	100¾ June 30	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	129 Mar 13	125¾ Jun 7	125¾ June 7	127½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	126 Jun 19	122 Mar 4	126 June 19	122½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	99 Feb 28	96½ May 12	96½ May 12	96½	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	*FA	115¾ Jan 6	113⅝ Feb 18	114⅝ Apr 17	114	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	....	....	101 No 9, 04	98¾	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	123 Jun 5	120⅞ Jan 6	123 June 29	119¼	120
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	117 Feb 24	114¼ Apr 1	115 June 14	115	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	121 Apr 19	119 Jan 17	121 Apr 19	117⅞	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	*JJ	117¼ Mar 6	116⅞ Mar 9	116⅞ Mar 9	113⅝	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	....	....	113 Jy 6, 04	112½	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*JJ	106¼ May 11	105¼ May 11	105¼ May 11	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	83¼ Mar 30	79⅝ May 12	82¾ July 8	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	AO	....	....	108½ Aug., 94	116½	119
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	100⅞ Jun 20	99 Jul 5	99 July 7	98¼	99
Do do registered	JJ*	100½ Mar 11	99 Jun 28	99 June 28	..	..
Do do registered	*JD	....	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	102⅝ Apr 27	100¼ May 5	101 July 8	101	101¼
Do do registered	*MN	102 Jul 8	102 Jul 8	102 July 8	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93 Jan 23	90⅝ Feb 1	92 July 7	91¼	91⅜
Do do registered	*FA	90⅞ Jul 5	89 Mar 16	90⅝ July 5	90	90⅞
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91½ Jan 20	89¼ Feb 27	90⅛ June 27	90⅜	90⅝
Do do registered	*FA	90 Jul 5	89 Mar 14	90 July 5	90	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	107⅛ Feb 2	105⅝ Jul 8	105⅝ July 8	105⅞	..
Do registered	JJ*	....	....	102 Mr 31, 04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	JJ	....	....	95 Ap 3, 02	89¾	..
Do do registered	....	....	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1901	MS*	....	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	....	....	105 Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	AO*	107 Feb 24	103 Jan 24	108 Mar 2	..	108
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	110 Feb 16	107½ Jun 7	108 July 7	107	..
Do registered	*JJ	109½ Jun 7	107 Jun 19	107⅞ July 8	107	107½
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	102 May 26	99¾ Jun 1	100¼ July 3	100¼	..
Do do registered	*JD	101¼ May 12	98½ May 24	99½ June 2	98½	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	103¼ Feb 28	100 May 4	101⅝ July 8	101¼	101⅜
Do do registered	....	101 Mar 4	101 Mar 4	101 May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	103½ Mar 23	102 May 22	102 May 22	103	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	124 May 22	124 May 22	124 May 22	120	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	....	....	139 Ja 21, 03	..	138½
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	....	....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	120 Mar 9	119 Jun 6	119 June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*JJ	106 Jul 1	106 Jul 1	106 July 1	106	..
Do registered	....	....	....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	....	....	96¼ My 20, 04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. e., 2000	*MN	105¼ Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	101½	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	119¾ Mar 31	118 Mar 30	119¼ Mar 31	115¾	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	AO	119¾ Feb 3	117½ Apr 1	117⅞ June 26	117¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	....	....	133¾ Ja 25, 02	107	..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	103	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	106 Mar 9	104 Apr 5	106¼ July 8	105	105¾
Do registered	AO*	....	....	101 Mr 28, 04	..	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	....	....	131⅝ Ap 29, 03	125½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	....	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	109⅝ Feb 21	103 May 1	104¼ July 8	104	104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	103½ Jan 17	103½ Jan 17	106½ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	133½ Jan 7	133½ Jan 7	133½ Jan 23	131⅝	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	132⅝ Apr 10	132⅛ May 16	132⅝ May 16	132⅝	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	....	....	132 De 1, 04	130½	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	104¼ Feb 9	101 Apr 5	102⅞ July 8	102	103
Do registered	....	....	....	96⅛ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	JJ*	100⅝ Jun 29	97 Jan 4	98⅛ July 7	..	..
Do Poca. C. & C. jt. 4s, 1941	JD*	97⅝ May 10	94⅛ Jun 15	96⅛ July 8	95¼	95⅝
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	109½ Feb 20	108⅛ Feb 20	109¼ Feb 20	106⅝	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	MN*	103 Feb 1	100 May 8	101¼ June 23	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106⅜ Mar 31	104¾ Jan 3	106⅞ July 7	105⅝	105⅞
Do registered	QJ	105¼ Jan 6	103⅛ Apr 24	104⅝ June 19	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	78 Jan 17	75½ May 22	77 July 6	76¾	77¼
Do do registered	QF	76⅜ Jan 17	74½ May 11	75 June 23	..	77
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	101 Feb 28	100 Mar 24	100 Mar 24	99	99¾
Nor. Pac. Gen. Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	103¾ Jun 24	99 Jan 3	103¾ July 8	101¼	101½
Do do registered	....	101¼ Jun 2	98¾ Apr 29	101 July 6	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	126⅜ Jan 5	125¼ Apr 24	125½ Apr 24	125¾	..
Do registered certificates	QF	....	....	132 Jy 28, 99	118¼	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	....	....	112¾ Jy 21, 04	113¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	100 Feb 20	107¾ Apr 5	109 June 27	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	101 Feb 24	98¾ Feb 14	100¼ Apr 12	100¼	101
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	92½ Apr 14	92¼ Apr 14	92¼ Apr 14	92¾	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116¼ Jan 18	115 Jan 23	116⅜ June 14	113¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	118¾ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	116	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	113¾ Feb 14	111¼ Apr 25	111½ June 13	111	..
Os. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	AO*	100¾ May 25	99¼ Apr 27	100 June 3	100	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	115¼ Feb 20	112 Jun 7	112¾ July 7	111¾	..
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	104 Jan 3	103¾ Apr 8	103 Apr 11	104	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	....	....	102 Ap 14, 05	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	JJ*	111¼ Feb 27	109¾ Jul 7	109¾ July 7	..	109¾
Do registered, 1923	JJ*	108 Jan 10	108 Jan 10	108 Jan 10	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	....	....	....	102	No 11, 98
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	*FA	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94	July 5
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MS*	98¾ Apr 5	97 May 4	97 May 4	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	120 Jun 19	117¾ Apr 17	120 June 19	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	....	....	....	108¾	Au 21, 03
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	....	....	....	96	Ja 8, 04
E. & F. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	....	....	....	98¾	Ap 4, 04
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	AO*	114¼ Jan 24	113 Jun 7	113 June 7	113	June 7
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	113⅜ Jan 10	112½ Apr 10	112⅜ June 3	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	113 Jun 12	112½ Jun 12	112½ June 12	111½	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	103 Jun 14	103 Jun 14	103 June 14	103⅛	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	93⅞ Mar 30	93 May 25	93 May 25	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ	....	....	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	....	....	127⅞ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	....	....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	107 Feb 28	106 Feb 28	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	....	....	107 Feb 28	106¾	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	....	....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	MN*	107 Mar 11	103⅜ Jun 16	106 Au 28, 03	..	..
Do do certs., full paid	....	101¼ Jun 28	101 Jul	104¾ July 8	104¼	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	....	....	101¼ July 8	..	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	102 No 10, 97	104	..
G. R. & Ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	111½ May 16	111 Apr 12	110 Jan 19	110	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	108¼ Mar 15	106¾ May 6	111¼ June 5	109	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	....	....	106¾ May 6	106¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½ Jan 18	123½ Jan 18	110½ Se 28, 04	113¼	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	....	....	122 Jan 18	122	..
Pere Marquette—				101 Jy 8, 04	100	103½
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	123 Feb 8	119½ Apr 13	121½ June 22	121¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	114½ Apr 26	112 Jan 16	112¾ June 15	..	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	116½ Mar 31	114 May 24	114 June 15	113⅞	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	....	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	....	....	120 Oc 11, 01	118	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	....	....	112½ De 13, 02	109¾	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	AO*	120 Mar 8	117½ Jan 10	119 July 3	120	121
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	....	....	98 Jy 14, 97	116¾	122
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	116 May 24	116 May 24	116 May 24	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	104 Jun 19	100⅞ Jan 6	101⅛ July 8	101¾	102
Do registered	*JJ	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*AO	101 Mar 23	98¼ Apr 25	100½ July 8	100¼	101
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	113¼ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	113¼ Feb 25	110¾	..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	....	....	119¾ Ap 2, 04	115¾	..
Do registered	....	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	106½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	77 Feb 7	75 Jan 18	76 June 28	..	83¼
Do guaranteed	JJ*	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	....	....	103¾ My 10, 04	..	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	JJ*	99 Jun 23	99 Jun 23	99 June 23	96¾	..
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	....	....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	96 May 23	93 Jan 12	95¾ June 30	94	96
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	104¾ Apr 3	102 May 16	103 June 14	103¾	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	104⅜ Feb 3	104 Jan 3	104½ Feb 21	103¾	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	132 May 6	129¼ Mar 21	131 May 26	127⅝	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	116 Mar 31	112½ Jan 3	113⅝ June 17	113	..
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	100¼ Apr 22	99¾ Jan 3	100¼ May 9	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	102 Apr 18	101 May 5	101 May 5	99½	102
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	92¼ Feb 8	88¾ Jan 3	88¾ July 8	88½	88¾
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	JD*	....	....	96 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*MN	126¼ Jan 23	124¼ Jun 15	124¼ June 15	122	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	AO*	92 Mar 2	88¼ May 1	89¾ July 8	89½	89¾
Do do registered	....	....	....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	MN*	100½ Feb 8	96½ May 1	98¾ July 8	98¼	98¾
Do 2d g. 4s, in bd. cts., Nov., 1989	JJ	87½ May 16	84 Feb 1	84¼ July 6	84¼	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	84¼ Apr 17	80½ Jan 7	82 July 8	81¾	82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	111 Jan 12	108¾ May 5	108½ May 19	109¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	139 Jun 8	136 Apr 11	139 June 9	135¾	..
Do do registered	JJ*	....	....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	113¾ Jun 5	111 Mar 17	111½ July 5	111	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	....	....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	112¾ Jan 24	110½ May 19	110½ May 19	110¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	105 Apr 17	103 Jun 5	104 July 8	103	..
Do do registered	....	....	....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	AO	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	103½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	124 May 4	123 Apr 24	124 May 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	134¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	....	....	134¾ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	117¾	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	....	....	117 Ja 11, 04	117⅝	..
Do registered	*JD	....	....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	....	....	110 Ja 7, 04	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	108 May 10	108 May 10	108 May 10	106	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	AO*	92 Feb 23	84¾ Jan 3	90 July 7	89½	90
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	104¾ Mar 9	102 May 3	103½ July 5	103¼	..
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*JJ	89 Mar 20	98 Feb 9	99 Mar 20	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	JJ*	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	108	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	109½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	107½	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct. 1, 1945	JJ	114 Feb 7	109½ Jan 4	112¾ June 26	110	..
Ga., Car. & N. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	JJ*	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110 Jan 16	110¾	..
Seaboard & Roan. 1st 5s, 1926	JJ*	....	....	111¾ My 7, 03	109	..
Sodus Bay & S. 1st g. 5s, 1924	JJ	....	....	102 Ja 20, 03	100	..
Southern Pacific Company—						
Do g. 4s, Cen. P. col. Aug., 1949	JD	97¼ Jan 17	92¼ Jun 12	94 July 8

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 8, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Range for Year 1905. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112 Apr 28		110¼ Apr 25		112 Apr 26		..	110
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	98½ Feb 28		95½ Jun 6		96½ June 21		96½	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	91 Jan 11		82¼ July 6		91 July 6		92¼	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	91⅞ May 9		89½ Jan 11		91⅞ May 31		..	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	86⅝ Mar 20		83 May 17		83¼ July 7		..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	98¼ Apr 24		97 Jun 22		97 June 22		97½	..
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*JD	113 Apr 4		116⅜ Jun 16		110½ June 16		110⅜	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	95¼ Jan 13		95¼ Jan 13		95¼ Jan 13		..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	107¼ Jun 23		104¾ Jan 16		106⅞ July 8		105¾	106
Do registered	JJ*	106 May 31		103¾ Jan 18		106 June 19		..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	138½ Feb 25		112⅞ Jan 6		129 July 8		..	..
Do do registered		121½ Feb 2		116⅜ Jan 26		121 Feb 3		..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	104 May 12		102 Jun 8		102¾ July 7		102½	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127½ Jan 31		124 Mar 30		126 July 1		126	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	120 Mar 14		117½ Jan 27		119¾ June 28		116½	..
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		103⅜ Dc 31, 04		..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929	JD*	98¼ May 17		95¼ Jun 9		96¾ July 8		..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		112 De 30, 03		107⅜	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		114½ Ap 10, 02		..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955	*FA	104⅝ Jun 22		104¼ May 13		104¼ June 28		103⅜	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*JJ	110 Mar 1		107½ Jan 3		110 Mar 1		109½	115
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½ Feb 1		116 May 2		117⅜ July 7		117⅜	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112½ Jan 23		107 May 3		109¼ July 5		..	109⅜
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90 Feb 4		90 Feb 4		90 Feb 4		..	99
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84¾ Mar 30		66½ Jan 6		73¼ July 7		72	74
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921	*MS	103 Jun 7		102 May 2		103 June 7		102	..
Do 1st L. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954	JJ	92 Apr 17		92 Apr 17		92 Apr 17		..	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext. 1941	JJ*	112 May 31		108¾ Jan 5		112 May 31		108½	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		97 No 16, 04		90½	95
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	88⅞ Jan 20		86 Jan 4		88 Apr 6		..	..
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	98⅛ Jan 19		95 May 18		97 May 27		93	99
St. L., K. C. & N. S. C. B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	.. ....		.. ....		103½ Mr 13, 03		..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	*JD	95¾ May 29		90¾ Jun 20		90½ July 3		..	90½
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	45⅞ Feb 25		35 May 23		39¾ July 8		..	40
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	AO*	94 Mar 14		87¾ May 27		88¾ July 7		..	88¾
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	119¼ Jun 9		118 Feb 14		119¼ June 9		116¼	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	98⅝ Feb 9		96⅝ May 5		98¼ June 28		96¾	98½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	.. ....		.. ....		40 Mr 21, 01		..	27
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	LJ	112 Apr 12		111 Feb 3		112 Mar 13		110½	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114⅜ Mar 28		114⅜ Jan 28		114⅜ Mar 28		111½	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	114½ May 27		114½ May 27		114½ May 27		..	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	114⅜ Jan 31		113 Feb 8		114 June 23		113½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	JJ	102 Jan 3		102 Jan 3		102 Jan 3		..	..
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS*	95¾ Jan 21		92 Mar 10		94¾ July 8		..	94½
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	96 Jun 29		90¾ Jun 3		94½ July 8		94¼	..

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112⅝ Mar 1		108¼ Jun 16		109 June 27		109¼	..
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	91¼ Jun 30		83¾ Jan 5		89¾ July 8		89½	89⅝
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	108¾ May 17		108¾ May 17		108¾ May 17		106¾	..
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941	MN	106 Jan 10		106 Jan 10		106 Feb 9		..	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113¼ Jan 17		109¼ Apr 28		111¼ July 6		111	111¾
Do stamped, guaranteed		.. ....		.. ....		110¾ Jy 15, 03		..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	93¼ Jan 16		92 Mar 29		93 June 22		..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		96¼ Jan 30		91¼ Apr 29		95 July 8		94¼	95
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	91 Jan 30		87 Jan 9		87½ July 7		..	87¼
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*JD	.. ....		.. ....		105⅜ Apr., 93		..	..
Con. Ry. & Ltg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	*JJ	101½ Jun 6		98 Jan 5		101½ July 7		100½	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		103¾ Jun 28		101¼ Jun 23		101½ July 7		100½	..
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	.. ....		.. ....		97¼ Je 13, 00		..	..
Det. City St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		103 No 23, 01		..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932	*JJ	96¼ May 17		95 May 22		96 July 3		..	94¼
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952	*FA	95 Apr 17		92½ Jun 5		92¾ July 8		..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	120⅝ Jan 16		114 May 10		116 July 6		116	..
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	94½ Feb 10		90 May 6		91 July 7		..	..
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD*	119½ Apr 1		116¼ Jul 5		116¼ July 5		116¼	..
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		119¾ De 3, 01		..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121¾ Feb 15		118¾ Mar 13		120¾ May 25		119	..
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	120¾ Feb 14		117 Mar 9		120 June 17		118¾	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	97½ Jun 23		94⅞ Jan 6		96 July 8		96	..
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½ Feb 24		116½ Jan 17		118¼ Apr 24		117	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	104⅜ Mar 24		95 Feb 1		104⅜ Mar 24		..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		103 Oc 27, 99		100	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	.. ....		.. ....		106½ No 22, 04		109⅞	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	.. ....		.. ....		110 Jy 8, 04		114	115⅝
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100½ May 31		97 Jan 4		98¼ July 7		..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st — 5s, 1945	AO	.. ....		.. ....		109¾ De 14, 99		..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st — g. 4s, 1934	JJ*	89¾ Apr 14		85¾ Jan 19		89¾ June 29		87	87¾
Unit. Rys. of S. F. — 4s, 1927	*AO	91 Mar 30		87½ Jan 3		90 July 8		89½	90
West Chi. St. 4s — g. 5s, 1946	MN	.. ....		.. ....		90 De 28, 97		..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105¼ Feb 17		103 Mar 1		103¾ June 20		103½	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	.. ....		.. ....		100¾ Je 4, 02		..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA*	58 Apr 14		48 Jun 15		48 June 15		48	67
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	108 Jul 3		108 Jul 3		108 July 3		..	..
D., Mac. U. M. l. g. 7s. Sr. A, Oc. 1, 1911	SA	80 Feb 16		71½ Apr 7		74 Apr 14		..	..
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	.. ....		.. ....		118 No 14, 99		..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	.. ....		.. ....		102 Jy 8, 97		..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	MN	.. ....		.. ....		50 Fe 21, 02		..	..
N. Y. Dock 20-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	97 Jun 17		94½ Feb 1		97 June 17		..	..
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	.. ....		.. ....		90 Oc 3, 99		..	..
Provdnt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	MS*	100 Feb 27		98 Mar 6		98 Mar 6		..	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		91¾ De 19, 01		..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1925	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		112 Jy 27, 04		..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	MS	.. ....		.. ....		113¼ Jy 3, 00		..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	.. ....		.. ....		100 Mr 15, 00		..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	118 Apr 27		113 May 22		113½ July 7		..	114
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	73 Mar 15		66 Apr 10		69 June 15		..	70½
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909	JJ*	187¼ Mar 3		169 May 4		172 July 7		..	172¾
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	102¼ Mar 18		102¼ Mar 18		102¼ Mar 18		..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	JJ	108¾ Jan 29		99¾ Jan 6		105 July 8		99¾	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	.. ....		.. ....		112 No 11, 03		113	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	.. ....		.. ....		67 Oc 2, 01		..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 5½s, 1942	FA*	92¼ May 27		80½ Mar 3		91 June 22		91	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....		.. ....		107⅜ De 17, 00		..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	109¼ Feb 10		109¼ Feb 10		109¼ Feb 10		109¾	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 5s, 1922	*AO	100 May 5		100 May 5		100 May 5		99	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	127 Jan 26		123 Jun 2		123 June 3		122½	..
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	94½ Apr 28		94½ Apr 28		94½ Apr 28		94½	..
Lac. G. L. Co. 1st g. 5s, Ky. 1919	QF	110 Jan 3		106 May 3		106½ July 6		109¼	..
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	108¾ Jan 27		103½ May 20		105½ May 20		105	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	92¼ Jan 21		92 May 27		92 June 6		92½	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	111½ Mar 17		108¾ Jun 9		110¾ July 6		110	110¾
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97⅝ Jan 31		92 May 12		93¼ July 8		93⅝	93¾
Ed. El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	105⅝ Feb 14		103¾ Mar 8		104⅝ June 21		104⅜	106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119⅛ Apr 19		115⅛ Mar 23		119⅛ Apr 19		116⅛	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	108 Jan 24		105 Feb 8		106 May 31		..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	103 May 22		103 May 22		103 May 22		104	107½
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1940	MS	105¼ May 10		105¼ May 10		105¼ May 10		..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	127¾ Feb 14		123⅜ Apr 11		124 June 20		124	..
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	109 Apr 15		107¼ May 9		107¼ June 17		108	109¼
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	110 Feb 17		108 Jan 3		108 July 6		107½	108½
Con. Gas, Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	109¼ Mar 28		107¼ Jan 5		109 May 25		106	106
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	107¾ Mar 28		104½ Jun 30		104½ June 30		..	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	112¾ Jan 27		110 May 3		110 May 13		..	..
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	113 Jan 13		111¼ Jan 9		113 Jan 31		100¼	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, Nv. 1, 1915	QF	101 Mar 1		98¾ May 5		98¾ May 5		..	..
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	100¼ Jan 6		96¾ Jun 26		97½ July 7		97	..
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	98 Jul 7		94 May 15		96 July 7		97¾	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	90 Jun 26		87½ Mar 20		90 June 27		88	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	118¼ Mar 31		110¼ Jan 3		115½ July 7		115¼	..
Do registered		116¾ Feb 8		111 Jan 24		111½ May 8		..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	77⅝ Feb 9		71 Jan 6		76¾ July 8		76¼	76⅝
Do registered		74⅛ Mar 23		74 Apr 17		74¼ June 3		..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*					105 Ja 10, 00		..	..
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	84½ Jan 27		74 Jan 14		82¼ July 8		80¼	85
Do registered		.. ....		.. ....		85¼ De 3, 04		..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	82½ Mar 31		77½ May 1		79⅞ July 8		79¾	80
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		99 Se 16, 03		..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		99 Jy 17, 99		..	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	.. ....		.. ....		92 Fe 23, 04		..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 May 16		108 Feb 7		109¾ June 29		109	..
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	95 Apr 26		91¼ Jul 6		91½ July 8		..	91¾
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	103¾ Jun 15		102¾ Jan 3		105½ June 23		104	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	98 Feb 1		96 Feb 1		96 Feb 3		79	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	AO	108 Feb 2		104¾ Jan 10		105¾ July 3		105¾	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	MN	93 Jan 7		85 Jun 7		85 June 21		..	87
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	71½ Jun 26		59 May 27		70 June 26		..	71
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	58¼ Apr 7		42½ Jan 26		50 June 23		51	54½
Do Inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		8 Apr 6		1¼ Jan 30		4¼ June 28		1½	4
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	103¾ Feb 23		93 Jan 14		100¼ July 3		99	100
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112¾ Apr 4		108¾ May 4		109 July 6		..	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	103 Jun 30		83¾ Jan 3		101¾ July 8		..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. F. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	98¼ Apr 17		92 Jan 6		95¼ July 8		94½	95
Do registered		97¾ Apr 7		92½ Jan 6		93¾ July 7		..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912	AO	101¼ Mar 13		96⅜ May 5		99¾ May 26		100¼	100¾

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105½ Mar 7		102 Feb 8		103¼ July 6		..	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	90 Feb 18		85 Jan 30		85 May 16		..	90
Do do Trust Co. certificates		89¼ Feb 23		84 Jan 13		87¼ Apr 19		..	..
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A., 1934	FA*	76¼ Apr 18		68 May 23		75¾ July 8		75¼	75¾
Do do Series B		74⅛ Jul 7		68½ May 20		74⅜ July 8		74	74½
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		55 Nov 2, 00		..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		107½ Oc 7, 04		..	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	.. ....		.. ....		107⅞ De 12, 04		..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	.. ....		.. ....		102¼ Jy 26, 04		..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....		.. ....		107 My 22, 97		..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....		.. ....		102¼ Oc 27, 03		..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951	JJ*	107 May 4		106¾ Apr 18		107 May 4		102¾	104¼
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....		.. ....		105 Oc 24, 00		..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	100 Feb 15		93¼ Jan 9		97½ July 7		97¼	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	111 Jan 12		109½ May 22		110 June 15		111	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	*JJ	112⅜ Jun 24		110⅜ Feb 17		112⅜ June 24		..	113¼
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	.. ....		.. ....		102 De 28, 03		..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105 May 11		103 Feb 7		104⅜ May 29		..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	93½ Feb 25		86 May 22		90¼ July 7		90	..

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	98½ May 9		96¼ Jul 8		96⅝ July 8		..	96⅝
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	.. ....		.. ....		92 De 17, 04		..	..
Do registered	QJ	.. ....		.. ....		100½ Oc 30, 01		..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ*	.. ....		.. ....		109 Oc 7, 99		..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	109¼ May 18		109½ May 18		109½ May 18		110¼	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	.. ....		.. ....		105¾ Jy 2, 03		..	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	113 Jun 19		108⅝ Jul 7		109¾ July 7		108⅝	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	107⅞ Apr 24		104½ May 8		105¼ July 8		105	105½
Do do registered		.. ....		.. ....		103½ Ja 23, 03		106¼	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	110¼ Mar 25		110¼ Mar 25		110¼ Mar 25		..	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	.. ....		.. ....		103½ Jy 26, 04		100⅝	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 8, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	272	276
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	....	165	180
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	....	155	165
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough	200,000	..	..	....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Citiz' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 1, 05	155	165
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	284	288
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	....	223½	240
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 05	400	435
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	205	207
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	....	152	157
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	....	120	125
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	375	385
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	145	Q	July 1, 05	3750	4000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	225	..
First National	10,000,000	6	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St.	200,000	3	S	May 1, 05	150	175
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	200	210
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 05	375	410
Germania	300,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	490	500
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	375	385
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	....	160	165
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	260	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 05	195	200
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	270	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 05	185	190
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	....	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	200	210
New Amst. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	495	510
N. Y. (N. B. A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	310	320
N. Y. County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1300	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	208
N. Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 05	195	200
Nineteenth W'd.	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 05	325	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	....	130	140
Ncr. Am. (

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 8, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 05	98	99½
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	105¾	106½
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	⅛
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	99
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¾	6
††Do 5s.....	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	69	70
Cent. Un. 5s, 1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	105	107
††Con. Gas of N.J 1st con. 5,1936	971,000	2½	S	July 1905	92	94
Denver G. & El. ††Do 1st con.. 5s, 1949....	2,650,000	1½	..	Apr 15,00	58	60
Do p.l.6s,1918.	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	92	94
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102¼	103½
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1905	43	48
Hudson Co. Gas	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	102	104
Do 1st 5s.....	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	110	112
Ind'apolis ($50).	10,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	109	109¾
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908....	2,000,000	2	..	Jun, 1900	55	60
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s, 1925	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Do 1st 6s, 1926	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Mutual	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	106½	110
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	3,500,000	4	S	Mar 10,05	280	300
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1905	111	112
Do con.5s,1945	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	113	115
North. Union 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	110
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	107
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	762,000	2½	S	July, 1905	96	98
South. Lt. & Tr col. tr. 5s, 1949	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	97	99
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930.	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1905	88	89½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	112½
	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1905	101	103
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000			.....	2	5
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	45	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R....	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 05	70	75
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	90	92
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946..	3,300,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	109	110
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	40	60
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	92	96
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1905	25	28
††Do1st5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	95	98
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth.	$500,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	122	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City....	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	85	90
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer....	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	530	..
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	355	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	190	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	405	440
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	190	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)....	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	250,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	105	..
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix, Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	85	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10).	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,000,000	$1	Q	Jun 30, 05	71	74
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11½	12
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1½	Q	July 1, 05	68	69¾
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 05	122	128
Peo. Dec. & Ev	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	96	100
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	29	..
Do pf.. ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	4½
A.Gr'phone ($10)	1,202,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4¾	5
Do pf., ($10).	1,202,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	*8¼	9
††Am. Malt. 6s	3,893,000	2	S	June 1, 05	102	103
Am. Nick. ($10)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*1⅛	1½
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	37	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	99
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4½	5
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	29¾	30½
††Dol5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	86⅞	87
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10).	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4¾	5¼
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 05	127½	131
Do 1st 6s,1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	141	147
Do pf., ($50).	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	157	159
Do preferred.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	112	114
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*6⅞	7
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	⅝
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*¾	¾
Casein of Am..	5,492,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	68	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	129	132
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	67	71
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3¾
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	21
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	15	19
Cen. Leath., w.i.	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	46½	47½
Do pf., w. i..	$40,000,000	..	..	.....	104⅞	105½
Do 1st 5s, w.i.	$45,000,000	..	..	.....	99½	100⅜
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B..	3,829,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf....	2,800,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	98	101
Do 2d pf....	2,370,600	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	100
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Con. Refriging.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6	6¼
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¼
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s.	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	23	26
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg..	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1896	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100½	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	65	68
Do 1st 5s....	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	103	105
Det. & Mack....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	90	95
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 05	..	10
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Electric Boat...	4,999,600	..	..	.....	28	32
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	75	80
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	21½	22
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	28½	29
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Empire Steel..	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H.Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	B	Apr 20, 05	*22	22½
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*4¾	4⅞
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,800,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid.....	6,500,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Do full paid..	6,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	160	165
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	17	20
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal.....	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	24	26
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	32	39
Do deb. 5s...	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	23	..
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 28, 03	24	27
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	90	95
Interbor. R. T..	35,000,000	1½	Q	Apr. 4, 05	200½	202
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	13¾	13½
Do preferred.	52,366,800	..	..	.....	30¾	31½
††Do 4½s....	52,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	78½	79¾
Internat. Salt...	18,750,000	..	..	.....	24	26
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	82	88
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	8	12
Do preferred.	6,607,500	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip.....	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s....	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	103	..
††Do deb. 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10).	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅛
Lackaw. Steel..	34,971,400	..	..	.....	76	80
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	17	17½
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	135	..
Mackay Co's..	30,000,000	1	S	July 1, 05	39½	39¾
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 05	72¾	73½
Mad. Sq. Gar....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*3	3¼
Marconi W. T. of America...	6,650,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	5
Mergenthaler ..	10,000,000	3½	Q	Jun 30, 05	184½	186½
Mex Gov't 5s...	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const. pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)...	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅜	½
Nat. Sugar pf..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	108	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	34	39
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	85	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8½	9
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities.	395,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	168	169
Do stub.....	3,954,000	..	..	.....	275	300
Otis Elevator..	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	55	58
Do preferred.	5,489,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	106	109
Peo. Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	1
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Pope Mfg.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf.....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	22
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	208
Royal B. Powd..	10,000,000	8	S	1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 05	107½	109
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	4,840,000	13½	Q	July 1, 05	257	270
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,930	..	..	.....	29¾	29½
Do 1st pf....	1,625,000	..	..	.....	95¼	90½
Do 2d pf....	17,923,350	..	..	.....	35½	36¾
Singer Mfg.....	30,000,000	1⅞	Q	Mar, 1905	650	665
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Jun 30, 05	20	25
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 05	105	120
Stand. Milling..	4,600,000	..	..	.....	8	8¼
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	30	33
††Do 1st 5s..	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	78	78½
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	9	Q	Jun 15, 05	617	620
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co.....	35,000,000	1⅝	Q	Apr. 4, 05	107½	108¾
Do 1st 5s, 1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	100⅜	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*25	26
Tintic Co. ($5)..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅝	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)..	1,000,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*13	13⅝
Trenton Pott'ies	1,750,000	5	..	1893	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s...	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	80	90
Do 1st pf.....	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	116	119
Do 2d pf.....	4,105,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	118
Un. B. B. & P..	14,018,500	..	..	.....	..	1⅛
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	9¾	10
United Copper..	45,000,000	..	..	.....	23½	24
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,03	70¾	72½
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	80	82
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	5	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141¾	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1900...	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1905	88	92
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock..	900,000	¾	S	July, 1905	29	32
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1905	92	95
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	108	109
Do 2d 5s,1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	98	101½
B., B. & W. E gen. 5s 1933...	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	99	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	240	243
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939....	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	110	113
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102½	104½
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1905	117	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	340	355
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	190	195
Coney Isl. & B. 1st con.4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
Con. Tr. of N.J.	1,300,000	2	S	July, 1905	96	98
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	82	83
Dry D., E. B. & E. stock.....	15,000,000	2½	S	June 1905	108½	109½
Do 1st 5s,1932	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Do 7% scr.1914	950,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100½	103½
42d St.&Grand St	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
42d St.Man.&St.	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Gr. St. & Ns, 1903)	186,000	3	S	July, 1905	107	109
N.Av.1st 5s, 1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
Do inc. 6s, 1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82	86
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955....	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	92	93
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Do preferred.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Int.T. R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	28	32
Do preferred.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	68	72
††Do 4s.....	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1905	81	82¾
J.C.,H. & P. 4s.	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	75½	76
††Nassau Elec., Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	July, 1905	85	87
Ninth Avenue...	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s..	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948....	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77½	78
Pub. Serv. Corp.	$25,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Do certfs....		..	..	.....	68	68¾
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1905	98	101
††Do c.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108¼
††Do 2d5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk.	1,362,000	2½	Q	Mar, 1905	208	211
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,164,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114½	116
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
Do deb.5s,1909	310,000	2½	S	July, 1905	103½	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	170	180
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102	106
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	105	108
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1905	118½	121
Syracuse R. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	86	..
Do gen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
T'town. W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	..
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,1906	1,030,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1905	106	110
Do deb.5s,1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1905	96	99
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942....	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1900	110	112½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	36½	37
Do preferred.	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	90¼	90¾
††Def gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	89¾	89½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943...	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,603,250	$14,086,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,450,275	23,181,750	20,217,125
Jan. 21	33,735,800	29,672,675	26,414,975
Jan. 28	24,970,550	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,034,925	20,379,225	15,629,675
Feb. 18	8,204,425	27,806,000	9,041,675
Feb. 25	14,646,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	695,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,575	3,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,250,900
April 1	8,964,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,683,525	22,918,400	2,741,300
April 15	9,154,600	27,304,600	6,097,850
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,085,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,850
May 13	14,712,575	12,827,250	8,962,025
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,032,325	9,646,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,249,500	33,869,575	10,069,575
June 24	15,984,675	35,452,675	12,623,850
July 1	11,658,875	36,105,300	8,377,675
July 8	7,957,825	36,017,725	8,008,475

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$7,957,825	1897	$41,361,375
1904	36,017,725	1896	20,238,275
1903	8,008,475	1895	32,173,700
1902	12,236,980	1894	72,134,725
1901	5,211,525	1893	*5,082,025
1900	15,589,200	1892	15,377,025
1899	5,082,475	1891	14,543,025
1898	53,345,300		

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
July 9	$36,012,725	$8,008,475	$12,236,980
July 16	34,862,850	12,272,475	15,760,275
July 23	36,917,925	16,512,475	20,035,075
July 30	35,989,800	24,080,075	13,738,125
Aug. 6	36,308,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	37,731,475	21,583,575	7,128,800
Aug. 20	38,613,675	21,058,300	6,743,350
Aug. 27	37,375,400	20,677,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,296,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,650
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,585,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	13,937,500	1,619,200
Oct. 8	12,636,900	16,577,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,575	17,432,250	5,936,350
Oct. 22	17,893,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,650	10,274,150	21,390,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,894,225	17,892,350
Nov. 12	8,994,550	4,138,425	15,225,250
Nov. 19	9,580,700	3,911,350	10,529,975
Nov. 26	8,381,375	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,539,075	6,305,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,366,200	8,077,975	8,386,900
Dec. 17	14,546,625	15,025,500	6,971,600
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,574,625	6,540,200
Dec. 31	19,683,425	9,541,875	10,193,550

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1900, $111,628,000, Feb. 3, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,900,400	$1,064,742,700	$1,109,186,600
Jan. 14	304,249,300	1,064,336,800	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	334,827,600	1,096,811,500	1,143,815,900
Jan. 28	324,636,700	1,115,643,200	1,139,626,600
Feb. 4	319,097,600	1,123,004,600	1,134,088,300
Feb. 11	311,780,000	1,143,106,100	1,162,972,800
Feb. 18	307,543,400	1,136,012,100	1,162,555,900
Feb. 25	305,892,300	1,131,321,400

JULY 1905

OUR STEEL EXPORTS.

Shipments in Year Just Ended Put at $135,000,000.

The conclusion of an agreement between American and foreign steel rail makers over the division of the world's markets naturally directs attention to our steel exports owing to the possibility of a later extension of this agreement.

Of steel rails proper there were shipped abroad in the fiscal year just ended 387,089 tons, against 109,793 tons in 1904. Total steel exports are figured at $134,907,300 against $128,583,000 in the calendar year 1904, and $99,035,865 in the calendar year 1903.

The shipments in articles and tons were:

	1905. Gross Tons.	1904. Gross Tons.
Pig iron	45,581	21,976
Scrap iron	18,984	14,639
Bar iron	30,551	20,125
Wire rods	14,888	13,415
Steel bars	21,232	17,744
Billets and ingots	226,452	144,863
Steel rails	387,089	109,793
Structural steel	68,290	30,018
Wire	113,670	104,388
Wire nails	33,316	20,086

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$11,371,550
Week ended July 8, 1904	9,851,088
From Jan. 1, 1905	370,025,363
From Jan. 1, 1904	312,738,248

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 4, 1905	$10,742,096
Week ended July 5, 1904	10,746,263
From Jan. 1, 1905	208,234,890
From Jan. 1, 1904	244,763,340

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$145,019
Week ended July 8, 1904	45,059
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,064,369
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,334,197

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$1,033,099
Week ended July 8, 1904	500
From Jan. 1, 1905	37,683,102
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,448,006

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 8, 1904	$44,559

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$888,080
From Jan. 1, 1905	31,618,133
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,113,869

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$47,226
Week ended July 8, 1904	20,678
From Jan. 1, 1905	1,780,493
From Jan. 1, 1904	482,074

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$964,054
Week ended July 8, 1904	730,915
From Jan. 1, 1905	16,752,470
From Jan. 1, 1904	22,177,177

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$916,818
Week ended July 8, 1904	710,237
From Jan. 1, 1905	14,971,977
From Jan. 1, 1904	21,695,103

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$192,255
Week ended July 8, 1904	65,737
From Jan. 1, 1905	7,845,462
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,816,271

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$1,697,153
Week ended July 8, 1904	731,415
From Jan. 1, 1905	54,435,572
From Jan. 1, 1904	86,625,243

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 7, 1905	$1,504,898
Week ended July 8, 1904	665,678
From Jan. 1, 1905	46,590,110
From Jan. 1, 1904	79,808,972

Thirty-three (33) Trust Companies printed their statements in New York newspapers in response to the last call of the Banking Department. Of this number thirty (30) selected *The New York Times* as their medium.

Forty-two (42) National Banks in New York City printed their statements in New York newspapers in response to the last call of the Controller of Currency. Of this number thirty-two (32) selected *The New York Times* as their medium.

Forty-six (46) State Banks in New York City printed their statements in New York newspapers in response to the last call of the State Banking Department. Of this number Thirty-six (36) selected *The New York Times* as their medium.

1905

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK, 30 Nassau Street.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $1,159,000.00
Deposits - - - - - - $10,426,549.00

STATEMENT AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
New York City Bonds (market value)	$441,507.50	Capital	$500,000.00
Investment Bonds (market value $1,081,938.94)	1,057,355.61	Surplus	250,000.00
Investment Stocks (market value)	18,431.26	Undivided Profits	409,261.08
Bills Receivable	32,078.47	Dividend payable July 1, 1905	25,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	244,500.00	Due Depositors (1925 accounts)	10,426,549.10
Loans, secured by collaterals on time	5,358,886.00	Reserved for Taxes	12,000.00
Loans, secured by collaterals, on demand	3,288,094.91		
Cash in Vault	572,892.31		
Cash on Deposit in Banks	555,367.94		
Advances to Trusts	10,980.12		
Overdrafts	4,936.39		
Coupons	287.50		
Accrued int. Receivable	26,613.17		
	$11,622,810.18		$11,622,810.18

Receives Deposits (allowing interest), Accepts Trusts.

H. W. REIGHLEY, 2d Vice P't & Sec'y. HENRY C. SWORDS, President.
CHARLES M. VAN KLEECK, Ass't Sec'y. H. E. CAMMANN, Vice President.

DOMINICK & DOMINICK

MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
100 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Atlanta and Birmingham 1st Mtge. 4% Bonds.

To Pay 4 25-100 on the Investment.

An Underlying Mortgage of the Seaboard System.

Tapping the heaviest tonnage district of the South.

DONALD MACKAY, Member New York and Boston Stock Exchanges.
LATHAM A. FISH
GEO. D. MACKAY, Member New York Stock Exchange
G. TROWBRIDGE HOLLISTER and F. W. KENDRICK
} Comprising a majority of the members of the late firm of VERMILYE & CO.

Mackay & Co.

Bankers

Nassau and Pine Streets, New York
13 Congress Street, Boston

Dealers in U.S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.

Chicago Representative, W. Edwin Stanley, The Rookery

Messrs. Verner & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Messrs. Thos. Branch & Co., Richmond, Va.
Correspondents. Connected by private wires
Telephone 6050 John

Wm. A. Read & Co.

Bankers

Members of the N. Y. and Boston Stock Exchanges

25 Nassau Street, New York

43 State Street BOSTON — 205 La Salle Street CHICAGO

Maryland Telephone Building
BALTIMORE

Investment Securities

Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances, subject to Draft at sight.

Commission Orders executed in all the principal Markets.

Henry Siegel — Frank E. Vogel

Henry Siegel & Co.

Private Bankers

Main Floor.

The 14th Street Store — NEW YORK

4½ Per Cent. Interest

paid on deposits from $1 to $3,000.

Money can be withdrawn at any time without giving notice.

Deposits made on or before July 10th will draw interest from July 1st.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand, or at a fixed date, upon which special rates of interest are allowed.

Hours: 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

F. L. Champion, Cashier

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

NEW LOAN

$410,500

STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS

Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.

Special Circular on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

Lincoln Trust Company

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Capital and Surplus . . $1,200,000

Offers out-of-town Banks and dormant accounts of firms and individuals every facility of a modern and well equipped Trust Company.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM

BANKERS,

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Investment Securities.

SIMON BORG & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CROWELL, in the State of Texas, is closing up its affairs, the shareholders having voted to place the said bank in voluntary liquidation under provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, U. S. Revised Statutes.

All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated May 31, 1905.
(Signed) JAS. P. HAGLER, Cashier.

PRIMROSE & BRAUN

Bank, Trust & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.

Telephone Nos. 6875 & 6876 Broad. 55 New St.

FIDELITY TRUST COMPANY

NEWARK, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits

Over $9,000,000.00.

Transacts a general banking business. Acts as Guardian, Administrator, Receiver, registers and transfers corporate stocks and bonds.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, warm, south winds.

VOL. LIV...NO. 17,334. * * * NEW YORK. MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. } Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THREE SHOT IN RACE RIOT IN WEST SIXTEENTH ST.

Crowd of Whites Besieges House Occupied by Negroes.

BULLETS FLY FROM WINDOWS

Police Quell This Row, and Another Starts in 17th Street — Trouble Has Been Brewing Some Time.

In a war between whites and blacks which raged about the block bounded by Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Sixteenth and Seventeenth Streets for more than an hour yesterday afternoon one white woman and two white men were shot, a negro tenement was partly wrecked, a dozen negroes and as many whites were badly battered up, and ten arrests were made.

While the battle was at its height fully 5,000 people were on the streets. The police had a hard time, several policemen from the West Twentieth Street Station, from which the reserves were called out, being roughly handled.

There is but one house, No. 441, given over to negroes on the Sixteenth Street block, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues. The same is true of the Seventeenth Street block. There are twenty-six negro families in the Sixteenth Street house and six families in the Seventeenth Street structure. There has been bad feeling between the races ever since the advent of the negroes, which was of comparatively recent date.

Henry Hart, a negro longshoreman who lives in the Sixteenth Street house, left home yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock to buy a necktie in Ninth Avenue. When he had made his purchase and started to return he found a big crowd of whites, headed by James Hunter of 451 West Sixteenth Street, blocking his way. He was jeered and cursed. Then he began to run, the crowd behind him. When he got home he armed himself with a pistol, and, running to the front entrance of the tenement, opened fire on the crowd. At the first shot Hunter fell to the pavement, a bullet in his left side. A second and third shot went wild.

Policeman John Loye of the West Twentieth Street Station heard the shooting and hurried up to investigate. The tenement in which Hart had found refuge is of the modern type, cut in two by an alleyway which leads back to a court. Hart was barring the alleyway, keeping back the crowd, which by this time numbered several hundred, at the muzzle of his revolver.

Hart fired point blank at the policeman. Loye sprang for him, and as the two men closed a second shot was fired. The negro went down, with the policeman on top. The alleyway quickly filled with negroes and whites. The negroes wanted to rescue Hart, and the block was alive with whites who wanted vengeance. A rough-and-tumble fight with clubs and bricks, fists and feet, began.

Finally Loye succeeded in handcuffing Hart and wresting his revolver from him. With his club going like a flail, he beat his way to the street, dragging Hart after him.

"Lynch him!" was the cry as the negro reached the sidewalk. The crowd began closing in around the policeman and his prisoner. Liveryman James Hannon, from the doorway of his place at No. 433, called Loye to bring his prisoner there, and once inside the stable the big doors were closed in the face of the mob. A telephone call was sent for the reserves and an ambulance. The patrol wagon arrived on the run.

While Loye was taking Hart to the station George and William Davis, negroes, who live at 442 West Seventeenth Street, decided to see what the trouble in Sixteenth Street was about. They were no sooner spied by the crowd in front of No. 441 than they were set upon from all sides. George, knocked down by a brick, was up in an instant with a razor in his hand. William pulled a big fork from his pocket. At full speed they ran home, slashing and stabbing right and left. At home they barricaded themselves in their rooms.

They were followed by at least 1,000 men and boys, who bombarded the house with all manner of missiles. Every window in the place was broken. In many instances the sashes were carried away at last.

The negro colony in the Sixteenth Street house now opened hostilities in earnest. The street was packed from curb to curb with whites, who dared the occupants to show themselves. The patrol wagon was no sooner around the corner than from the fifth floor descended a rain of bricks, stones, and flatirons. As the people below scattered a negro woman stuck her head out of the window and began shooting into the crowd. A few windows away a negro man followed suit.

Mrs. Mary Donahue of No. 455, fearing for the safety of her little nephew, Jimmy, ran out in the street to get him. A bullet struck her in the neck. As she fell to the sidewalk Peter McFadden was shot in the foot. The battle was going fast and furious when Capt. Daly led the reserves into the tenement and to the top floor. Four negroes—Henry Holmes, Albert Middleton, Benjamin Johnson and James Davis—were arrested.

When they were brought downstairs there was a hostile demonstration by the crowd. The police drew their revolvers and threatened to shoot down the first man who interfered. It required the free use of clubs, in addition, to clear the way to the patrol wagon. In the scrimmage the negroes were beaten up and several policemen were struck by stones.

While Capt. Daly was storming the Sixteenth Street stronghold Roundsman Brady, with Policeman Beattie, hurried to the Seventeenth Street house, in which the Davis brothers had barricaded themselves. Waving the crowd back, they broke in the front door, disregarding the warning that the negroes within were armed. They found the two men in a back room. George was armed with a baseball bat. William had a bludgeon.

Both negroes were arrested. On their way to the station house it was all the Roundsman and the policeman with him could do to save them from the crowd.

One man ran up behind and felled George with a cobblestone, escaping in the mob. When the station was reached both the prisoners were in a state of collapse from the beating and fright.

Capt. Daly in the meanwhile had been having his own troubles. He saw one young man who was particularly active in trying to incite the mob to seize the prisoners.

"Knock out the cops and kill the niggers," was his cry. The Captain arrested him. He said he was John Welsh of 441 West Seventeenth Street.

After the streets had been cleared Detectives Glennon, Butler, and Riley were sent out to make an investigation. Florence Diercks, whose father keeps the saloon at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, told the detectives that Albert Middleton's wife had shot down into the street and after one of the shots Mrs. Donahue fell. The Middleton woman was locked up.

Mrs. Donahue and Hunter were taken to the New York Hospital. Hunter's wound was slight. The bullett was extracted and he was taken to the West Twentieth Street Station. Mrs. Donahue's condition is more serious. The bullet circled her neck and lodged in her breast. It was not removed. The wound is not necessarily fatal.

The trouble which came to a head yesterday has been brewing for weeks. Residents of the Sixteenth Street block say that several white women, in passing No. 441, were insulted. Six weeks ago Thomas Collins, with a young woman, was walking by, when a negro standing in the doorway caught the girl by the arm. When Collins, who lives at No. 429, resented the negro's action he was slashed across the chest with a razor. Several negroes were arrested, but the responsibility was never fixed. He was in the hospital for a month.

The white boys of the neighborhood play baseball on the docks at the North River every Sunday. Two Sundays ago they were playing, when the Davis brothers and Hart, the negro who was attacked yesterday, came along. A batted ball rolled near them, and Hart, picking it up, cut it into fragments. When Hart showed himself yesterday this action was remembered and the assault on him followed.

BOY FALLS DEAD FROM HEAT.

Two Prostrations and an Attempt at Suicide—No Relief Promised.

One death, two prostrations, and one attempt at suicide on account of the weather constituted yesterday's record.

Henry Egert, seventeen years old, of 26 Gouverneur Street, died suddenly in Grand Street, near Pitt Street, last night. He had been eating ice cream, and left the store, when he sank to the pavement unconscious. Dr. Hamill of Gouverneur Hospital refused to diagnose the case, but said it might have been caused by the heat, which had affected the heart.

Apparently driven desperate by the heat, a man ran down the pier at the foot of West Nineteenth Street yesterday and plunged fully dressed into the river. Olaf Boordsen dived from a bridge, and with the help of Policeman O'Connor brought the man back to consciousness. The man, who said he was James McDermott, a salesman, was sent to Bellevue.

Henry Miller of 218 Park Row was found unconscious last night on the sidewalk in front of 23 Mott Street, and taken to Hudson Street Hospital.

Thousands of men and women fought last night at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge for an opportunity to get trains for Coney Island. The throng of pleasure seekers which rushed for space on outgoing trains exceeded, it is said, the Fourth of July crowds. The transportation facilities were wholly inadequate. After 10 o'clock at night the crowd which flocked to get aboard outgoing trains for Coney Island was almost as great as that which rushed for trains during the afternoon hours.

About 11 o'clock the incoming trains began to unload thousands of persons who left the island early in the evening. These incoming trains were crowded to stifling conditions.

The maximum temperature registered at the Weather Bureau was 87 degrees, reached at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Showers swept across the city through the day in bands. At the same moment that the lower part of the city was broiling torrents were falling in the vicinity of Forty-second Street. Between that section and Harlem there were spots where the streets were barely moistened, while in Harlem there was a lively downpour.

At the Weather Bureau last night it was said that in all probability conditions similar to those of the last two days would prevail at least until to-night.

The beaches were thronged yesterday, crowds journeying to them as early in the morning as possible.

Capt. Wadsworth and his passengers of the Anchor Line steamship Columbia arrived here from Glasgow yesterday morning after a rough trip. They were surprised to find the city so uncomfortable. Capt. Wadsworth said the Columbia's thermometer registered 50 degrees on the average throughout the trip.

Steamboat Inspectors were on all the excursion boats yesterday to see that no more than the legal complement got on board. Many boats did not stop at the battery, as they had already been filled at their North River piers.

The percentage of humidity was greater at the seashore than in the city.

Fully 75,000 persons visited South and Midland Beaches during the day.

It is estimated that 80,000 persons visited Rockaway Beach. There was a breeze there all day.

Boston New England's Hottest Point.

BOSTON, July 9.—According to the local Weather Bureau, Boston was the hottest point in New England to-day, the official thermometer registering 92 at 2 P. M. As a greater portion of the population sought the suburbs, the list of prostrations was comparatively small. Three only were recorded up to 10 o'clock. To the northwest of the city several thundershowers cooled the temperature during the afternoon, but only a few drops of rain fell in the city.

MOB'S RUSH TO VOTE.

Several Men Hurt at Greek Church Election in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 9.—In spite of the efforts of a score of policemen and court officers several hundred Greeks who gathered at 106 Randolph Street to vote for church officers made a rush for the polls.

The room was small, and the mob swept the policemen aside and broke the door in its efforts to vote. Though several men were carried from the room overcome or injured in the mad rush for the second floor, nobody was severely hurt.

The election of church officers had been held under the supervision of the court for three years. At that time several of the members of the church became dissatisfied with the manner in which Gregory Papaillou was managing affairs and enjoined him from selling the church property.

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SUBWAY TRAINS RUNNING FROM BRONX TO BATTERY

West Farms and South Ferry Stations Open at Midnight.

START WITHOUT A HITCH

Bowling Green Station Also Opened—Lenox Avenue Locals Take City Hall Loop Hereafter.

The first regular Subway train to connect with West Farms, in the Bronx, by way of the Harlem River tunnel, left the South Ferry station of the Subway at 11:58 o'clock last night. The train was a Broadway local, and was sent around the loop at South Ferry, which has been completed and was tested by an experimental train yesterday afternoon.

Twelve-year-old Edna Thomas, who with her father, mother, and sister, of 500 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, rode all the way down on the train so that she could buy the first ticket, was disappointed. A man succeeded in getting it, but she got the next one, which was numbered 0001, and the family rode up to the bridge on the train and changed cars there for a West Farms train.

Following this train just after midnight, other Broadway local trains were scheduled to go around the loop and start uptown from South Ferry at intervals of a half hour until 6:58 o'clock this morning, the time set for the first express to leave South Ferry.

The first regular train for public traffic to run over the West Farms extension of the Subway and under the Harlem River left the West Farms terminal at 12:01 o'clock this morning. It passed One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street twenty minutes later.

Many residents of the Bronx were surprised to learn that under the new schedule persons riding south on the elevated railroad who desire to change to the Subway at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street are required to pay an additional five-cent fare. Those traveling on the West Farms extension, however, are only required to pay a single fare to the Battery.

The homes of the majority of those who will patronize the Subway above One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street are adjacent to the elevated railroad, and it is said there will be much protesting against the levying of the extra fare.

Several months ago the North Side Board of Trade interviewed the Interborough officials on this question. Representatives of the board said yesterday that at the time of the conference they were assured that transfers would be exchanged at all connecting points of the Subway and elevated without extra charge.

The Bowling Green station, about midway between Wall Street and South Ferry, was opened, and every alternate Broadway local made this station its terminal and was switched back to the uptown tracks just below Bowling Green, instead of going around the South Ferry loop.

Incident to the opening of the two additional downtown stations was a change made in the general operation of trains. Hitherto, during the hours after midnight, when no express trains are run, Broadway local trains have been sent around the City Hall loop and the Lenox Avenue trains have gone on down to Fulton and Wall Streets. Hereafter the Lenox Avenue locals will be sent around the City Hall loop, while the Broadway locals will be run alternately to Bowling Green and around the South Ferry loop.

When the South Ferry Subway station is completed it will have exits leading into the various ferryhouses, saving the passengers from having to go to the street.

At the various Subway stations notices have been posted to the effect that the Interborough will give transfers at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to and from the east side elevated lines, giving continuous rides, north bound or south bound, for a single fare.

The Harlem River section of the Subway was built by McMullen & McBean on a new method of tunnel building devised by Mr. McBean. The tunnel was finished some months ago, and only awaited the completion of the big Mott Avenue station.

The bottom of the tunnel is some thirty feet below the surface of the river. There never has been the slighest indication of a leak, but three enormous pumps, one at each end and one in the middle, are provided for emergency.

Instead of starting from a deep shaft and boring a tunnel, McBean built the top section in a sort of floating box. This blocked only half the river, and the other half was open to boats and barges. After the roof had been built and was resting on two rows of piles driven deep into the river bed, the contractor, with a cool disregard for all conventional engineering methods, went ahead and built the foundations, using the top as a covering to protect the workmen from the water overhead.

When the tunnel was half completed McBean removed the obstruction from that half and began operations on the other, all the time leaving room for water traffic. In this way he finished the section, and when it was through the city's expert engineers found nothing to complain of.

Incidentally, Duncan B. McBean is a unique character. From the very start of the work he went his own way, and wanted no advice from the engineers of either the city or the head contracting company.

The cost of the Harlem River section was something like $1,500,000. It included, of course, short stretches of tunnel on both the north and south sides of the Harlem.

Andrew Onderdonk, who died recently, was the sub-contractor who built the East River section that includes the loop under Battery Park. He had charge of the work from Bowling Green to Clinton Street in Brooklyn. The loop presented a difficulty met nowhere else on Manhattan Island—the excavating had to go on only a few yards from the harbor and below water level. To keep the tunnel from being submerged pumps had to be at work all the time, so that the bottom would remain dry.

From Bowling Green the loop passes under the elevated tracks in Battery Park and the South Ferry elevated station. The two tracks to pass under the river to Brooklyn take an abrupt slant from Bowling Green and pass below the loop tracks at South Ferry. Passengers who happen to take a southbound loop train will have to change at Bowling Green for Brooklyn. Though there is only one track for regular traffic around the loop, there is another for extra trains. Five or six trains can go down during the day and lay off on this extra track until the evening rush begins.

The Second Empire.

A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess Fare.—Adv.

REWARD FOR LAWSON'S VOICE

Lost After Two Speeches in the West—Says He Can Write.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, July 9.—Thomas W. Lawson is in Kansas City voiceless because of the strain put upon his vocal organs by his speech of Friday night at the Knife and Fork Club banquet here, and at the Ottawa Chautauqua Saturday.

There is a possibility that he will have to abandon a part or all of his remaining speaking dates on account of his disability, but Mr. Lawson and his physician, Dr. J. E. Logan of this city, do not believe that such a necessity will arise. Absolute quiet has been prescribed for Mr. Lawson, and Dr. Logan said to-night that if Mr. Lawson obeys orders he will be able to speak at Fairbury, Neb., Tuesday, as he is scheduled to do.

"Mr. Lawson has simply strained his voice to such an extent that the muscles of his larynx refuse to work," said Dr. Logan. "The muscles are tired out, and, in addition, Mr. Lawson has a slight cold. It was to have been expected that a man unaccustomed to public speaking as Mr. Lawson is should have worn out his voice by two such performances as that of Friday night and Saturday afternoon, especially as the last speech was delivered in the open air on a raw day and to a large crowd. I think that two days of rest will restore his voice to its natural condition."

Mr. Lawson returned to Kansas City this morning unexpectedly, his coming being made imperative by the necessity of seeking medical attention. Although he is unable to talk he can still write, and he penned the following statement:

"What have I found in Kansas and Missouri? That is a question. I have already found two things and lost one, and I have been in the West but three days. I find that knives and forks in Missouri are used to carve hypocrisy and puncture shams; that in Kansas the 'square deal' plant blooms for all with the sturdy stalk of open-handed friendship and the leaf of sympathy long and wide enough to protect the stranger from a hurricane.

"P. S. If you hear of any one finding an old fashioned Boston voice it is mine. I will be very glad to pay a fair reward if it is delivered to me on or before Tuesday next at Fairbury, Neb., or the day following at Missouri Valley, Iowa, after which time he can send it to me, care of Gov. Johnson, St. Paul, or Albert Lea, Minn.

"THOMAS W. LAWSON."

WRECK AT LONG ISLAND CITY.

Passenger Train and Switch Engine Collide—Four Hurt.

Two locomotives trying to use the same "Y" switch at the Long Island Railroad terminal at Long Island City last night collided, tying up four tracks for hours during the rush time and injuring four persons. The engines in the wreck were No. 95, drawing the inbound Patchogue express, and a switch engine.

Both engineers tried to pass the switch at the same moment. The express engine reached the point first and smashed it. The switch engine, which was backing, struck the tender of the express engine, derailing both locomotives and tearing up the tracks.

Cornelius Leonard of 680 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, the Bronx, and William Tuxton of 482 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, the Bronx, two ball players, and Miss Margaret Williams of 513 East Twenty-ninth Street, were cut by flying glass, when the parlor car of the express train bumped into the engines. Robert Ludlum, the conductor, was on the platform of the baggage car when the crash came. He was thrown off and landed on a rail, and was unconscious for some time. His injuries are considered serious.

AUTOISTS BADLY INJURED.

Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Tiffany Hurt by a Collision with a Surrey.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 9.—Dr. Frank M. Tiffany's efforts to save a party of three colored people from injury almost cost him and Mrs. Tiffany their lives last night at Stamford.

Returning from Glen Brook in an automobile at a leisurely speed, they met a vehicle and turned out in the gutter on the right of the highway. Dr. Tiffany was driving the automobile, and just as he cleared the first vehicle a surrey containing two colored women and a colored man appeared out of the darkness directly in front of the automobile. The surrey was on the left side of the highway. Dr. Tiffany steered into the gutter, but finding he could not pass that way, he tried to throw the automobile out into the middle of the road.

There was not quite room, and the car and surrey collided. The shaft of the surrey struck Mrs. Tiffany in the side and entered her body fully two inches. Dr. Tiffany was badly bruised and cut. One of the colored women was injured. The horse was flung upon the bank, mortally injured.

Mrs. Tiffany's condition is critical. Besides the wound made by the shaft she has numerous cuts and bruises and is suffering from intense shock. Dr. Tiffany is also in a serious condition. The colored woman was not hurt badly.

JARVIS SPENCER'S PLUCK.

Baltimore Horseman, Driving with Miss Mordecai, Foils Highwaymen.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Jarvis Spencer, Jr., the gentleman jockey and clubman, and Miss Mary Mordecai, sister of George Mordecai, whose marriage to Miss Champ Robinson occurred recently, had an exciting adventure with a highwayman while driving near the Green Spring Valley Kennels about midnight last night.

They were in a runabout driving from the home of William Whitledge, where they had spent the evening. A man sprang from a clump of woods and ordered Mr. Spencer to stop, at the same time threatening to shoot. Mr. Spencer gave the horse the lash and it leaped forward, throwing off the highwayman, who had grabbed the bridle. A few yards further on another man tried to hold up the now frightened horse, but was hurled aside.

Mr. Spencer soon regained control of the animal and stopped at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Mordecai, and a party headed by Mr. Spencer, Mr. Mordecai, and the servants of the house returned over the course, but though the bushes were beaten for a considerable distance no trace of the highwaymen could be found.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Baker, from Port Antonio, passed in Sandy Hook at 11:16 o'clock last night.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT.

"The Pennsylvania Special" 18-hour train, leaves New York at 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago next morning at 8:55 A. M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

ANGRY SAILORS DESERT HOWARD GOULD'S YACHT

Dissatisfied with the Food and Say Pay Was Held Up.

HOT TALK WITH THE CAPTAIN

He Produced the Money, and Then Twenty-two of the Niagara's Crew Left—Don't Blame Owner.

There was something like mutiny aboard Howard Gould's twin screw steel yacht the Niagara last Tuesday night. A committee named at a meeting of the crew, held below deck, called on Capt. Grant in his cabin and made certain demands. The demands were rejected and the men ordered out. When they refused to leave the Captain seized the spokesman, as if to eject him by force. A struggle seemed imminent, when other members of the committee interfered. The upshot of the trouble was that twenty-two of the "mutineers" left the vessel at midnight and did not return. Their places have been filled.

According to the story told by the men yesterday, there have been complaints about the quantity and the quality of the food served aboard the Niagara for some time. Appeals were made to Capt. Grant, they say, but there was no relief. There was also some dissatisfaction over money matters.

Most of the men who left the yacht were at the Bergen Club, Union and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, last night. There William Holmberg, who acted as spokesman on the occasion of the visit to Capt. Grant and Hageman Monsen, who was with him, related their version of the incident.

"Things hadn't been going right for a long time," said Monsen, who did most of the talking. "We were not exactly underfed, but there was too much salt fish and boiled potatoes. We kicked right along, but things didn't get any better. When the Captain told us on July 1 that he didn't propose to pay us until he got ready the dissatisfaction was brought to a head. He didn't pay us Monday, and when Tuesday came without a sign of money we determined it was time to act.

"We held a meeting and chose a committee to call on the Captain and demand our wages. I was a member of the committee and Holmberg was spokesman.

"When we walked into Capt. Grant's cabin and told him what we wanted he got very angry. He ordered us to get out, but we declined to move. Then he grabbed Holmberg and I caught hold of him, and told him that we would not stand for anything like that. Finally, after reiterating our demand for immediate payment, we went below to our quarters, letting the Captain understand that we intended to secure what was coming to us. We had no sooner gone below than he called a mate and told him to go ashore and call in the police. He changed his mind before the launch which was to carry the mate to land got around to the gangway. He called the mate back and then sent word that he would pay us off. We got our money, and just before midnight twenty-two of us went ashore with the intention of not coming back.

"Two oilers, two firemen, and eighteen sailors quit, and we decided that if we heard of any attempt being made to fill our places we would warn those who were figuring on going to work on the yacht of what they might expect. I know that we kept a good many sailors from signing.

"Mr. Gould came aboard the Niagara just after we had our little run in with the Captain. Everything was quiet then, and I am satisfied that he was not told of what had occurred. None of the men believe that Mr. Gould knows of the treatment the sailors got on his yacht. He is a liberal provider, and we do not lay the blame for the poor grub at his door. The fault lies somewhere else. I don't think that he knew anything about Capt. Grant's holding out our pay, either. My opinion is that the Captain didn't want to give us our money until after the Fourth, for fear that we would go ashore and celebrate and the vessel would be without a full crew for the trip which Mr. Gould had planned for that day."

A visit to the Niagara, which is in the East River, off Twenty-third Street, last night corroborated to some extent the story told by Monsen. One of the officers admitted that several men had made a row about their money and deserted the yacht as soon as they were paid.

"There was some kicking about the food," he said, "but there always is kicking among sailors. The men on this yacht are fed just as well and get just as good wages as the men on any other yacht in these waters. There is a uniform scale—$45 a month for firemen and $30 a month for sailors.

"I think that much of the dissatisfaction arose among the malcontents because they were called upon to do more work than they had expected when they signed. A craft of this size is much harder to keep in trim than a smaller one.

"There was not the slightest trouble about filling the places of the deserters. The Niagara weighed anchor the morning after they left with a full crew, and made the run planned by Mr. Gould. We now have our full complement of men —72."

Mr. Gould would not be seen at his Long Island home last night.

The Niagara is one of the largest yachts afloat. She is a steel, twin screw, bark rigged vessel, 282 feet in length, and with a gross tonnage of 1,443. She was built in Wilmington, Del., in 1898.

DEAD ENGINEER IN CAB.

Limited Train Speeds a Mile Before Accident Is Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—As the Wabash Banner Blue Limited was speeding toward St. Louis near Taylorville to-day Engineer O. C. Henry put his head out of the cab window to look back at a hot box on the tender. His head struck a post and was crushed, but his hand still grasped the lever.

Fireman Tucker did not discover what had happened until the train had run a mile at full speed. Then he stopped it and told the conductor what had happened. Passengers refused to let Fireman Tucker run the train into the city, and it was held up on the siding for more than an hour till a special engine and a new engineer arrived.

Engineer Henry, known as "Eye Henry," because of his keen vision, was rated as one of the best engineers in the Wabash employ. He had run the Banner Blue Limited out of Chicago for eight years. He never had an accident. He was forty-five years old and left a family at Decatur.

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.

The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chicago 8:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

FATAL LEAP FROM FIRE.

Blaze in Boarding House in East Forty-fourth Street This Morning.

Fire started at 2:15 o'clock this morning on the top floor of the double boarding house at 27 and 29 East Forty-fourth Street, in the same block as Delmonico's.

Arthur C. Neely, a boarder, jumped from the fourth floor to the street. He died at the Presbyterian Hospital.

The house is run by Mrs. Hattie L. Coy and her son, R. H. Coy. They were asleep on the fourth floor, which is the top. They were awakened by shouts from men in the Delta Theta Clubhouse, at 25 East Forty-fourth Street.

They put blankets around themselves and escaped to the street. A few minutes later the house was full of flames. It was said that all of the occupants had escaped.

The fire soon threatened to be serious, and a second alarm was sent to the firemen soon after the first.

Dr. Carlos F. MacDonald, the alienist, has an office on the ground floor at 29.

AMERICAN TO WED BARONESS

Consul Paul Nash's Engagement Announced at Venice.

VENICE, July 9.—The engagement is announced of Paul Nash, the American Consul here, and the Baroness Ina Mayneri, of Piedmont. The Baroness is at present residing in Venice.

Paul Nash first entered the diplomatic service as Secretary of the Legation and Consul General at Bangkok, Siam, in February, 1903. He was appointed Consul at Venice on Oct. 10, 1904. He is a New Yorker.

G. F. PEABODY SAVES CHILD.

Nurse Drowned in Lake George, but Her Charge Rescued.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 9.—Huldah S. Nelson of Brooklyn, a maid in the employ of H. L. Snow of New York, was drowned in Lake George to-day. She was out in a rowboat with the infant child of her employer, and it was capsized.

George Foster Peabody of New York was near at hand and saved the child, which was buoyed up by its clothing. The nurse sank immediately.

QUIGG SPEEDED IN AUTO.

His Chauffeur Arrested and Put Under Bonds at Stamford.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 9.—Lemuel E. Quigg of New York is the latest victim of the police drag net set for automobilists at Stamford. Mr. Quigg did an eighth of a mile in twenty seconds this afternoon, and was taken into custody by the automobile squad.

Mr. Quigg put up a bond of $50 to insure the appearance of his chauffeur, James Morris, in court Tuesday.

COWBOYS FIRE ON A TRAIN.

Excursionists Wounded — Wild West Owner and Cowboy Killed.

WHEELING, West Va., Monday July 10.—Telephone messages early this morning from Clarksburg and Burnsville, West Va., tell of a battle between excursionists from Clarksburg on a Baltimore and Ohio train and cowboys, members of a Wild West show.

One of the cowboys was ejected from the excursion train and his comrades came to his rescue and opened a fusillade on the train. The fire was returned and Joe Johnson, proprietor of the show, and Mexican George, a cowboy, were killed. Several excursionists were seriously wounded.

SAVE FIVE FROM DROWNING.

Adirondack Guides Rescue Party Capsized in Lake Massakahie.

Special to The New York Times.

CHILDWOLD, N. Y., July 9.—A party of five men and women were rescued from drowning in Lake Massakahie this afternoon. Although a sharp wind was blowing, Messrs. Barnett, Davis, and Collingwood of New York, with the Misses Jackson and Smith of Chicago, set out for a sail. When they had gone about four miles up the lake the boat was capsized by a sudden squall.

Through desperate efforts the men succeeded in holding the women till a grip was secured on the overturned boat. Old Dan Rogers, the well-known Adirondack guide, and a party of fellow-mountaineers had seen the accident, and put out in the largest rowboat at hand and brought all the party ashore.

NEW SIGNALS FOR CUNARDERS

Liners Are to be Fitted with Submarine Bell System.

The Cunard steamship Company is fitting its entire fleet with the submarine signal bells, such as have been tried successfully on the three big North German Lloyd liners, Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kronprinz Wilhelm, and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Lucania, which arrived Saturday, is provided with the bells and used them with good results on the last voyage.

The Caronia, Campania, and other big Cunarders are to have the new system. The sound of the bells travels through the water and is intercepted by receivers attached to the inside of the vessel near the bottom. The officer on the bridge hears the signals through a telephone and can tell exactly the direction the sound comes from and the distance his ship is from the lightship or land station.

DENOUNCES SUBWAY SALOON.

Bishop Wilson Says Bishop Potter's Act Made Hell Laugh.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 9.—That there was "rejoicing in hell and sorrow in heaven when Bishop Potter opened a Subway saloon in New York" was the opinion expressed today by Bishop Luther B. Wilson of Chattanooga, in addressing a thousand people at a meeting of the International Epworth League Convention. Following his remarks the congregation broke into applause.

The Bishop was speaking on "The Legalised Saloon," and said:

"You can't consecrate damnation; you can't change hell. If there was ever a time when all hell broke out in laughter it was when the Subway saloon was opened with prayer and Christian songs. If there was ever a time when all the angels in heaven wept it was when this damnable and gigantic sacrilege was consummated."

Burnett's Vanilla Is Pure Food.

Always get Burnett's and take no substitute.—Adv.

THE KNIAZ POTEMKINE RETURNED TO RUSSIA

Admiral Goes to Roumania and Takes Possession of Her.

SHIP IN EXTREME DISORDER

One Man the Murderer of Ten Officers—Soldier Fires at a Colonel in Theodosia—Bombs in Tiflis.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 9.—Admiral Kruger this afternoon boarded and took possession of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine, King Charles having sent instructions to the commander of the Roumanian squadron that the vessel be delivered to the Russian authorities without raising difficulties.

Admiral Kruger's squadron, which brought a crew for the Potemkine, sailed with her this evening.

The torpedo boat which accompanied the Kniaz Potemkine left for Odessa without surrendering, declaring that she had not mutinied, but that the Kniaz Potemkine had forced her to follow. Half an hour was given to her in which to surrender or leave port.

Admiral Kruger arrived with his squadron this morning, and after exchanging the customary salutes, intimated that he had come to arrange for the transfer of the Kniaz Potemkine. Admiral Koslinsky, commander of the Roumanian squadron, boarded the Russian battleship Tchesmé and informed Admiral Kruger that King Charles had ordered him to turn the Potemkine over to the Russian Admiral. The formalities of the transfer were completed this afternoon and Admiral Kruger boarded the Potemkine.

The Associated Press representative inspected the Kniaz Potemkine after the withdrawal of the Roumanian guard. Despite the efforts of the Roumanians to get things in ship-shape, everything aboard the battleship was still in a state of wild disorder. The officers' cabins were stripped of everything of any value, and bloodstains were everywhere. There was sufficient ammunition aboard the Kniaz Potemkine to have enabled the mutineers to make a desperate resistance.

It is said that during the last few days the vessel was navigated by two engineers and an officer with revolvers at their heads.

All the sailors wished to surrender with the exception of Matuschenko, the leader of the mutiny, who resisted for some time and wanted to blow up the ship.

Seven officers were prisoners aboard the Kniaz Potemkine. They were in a pitiable condition from ill-treatment. They declare that Matuschenko killed ten officers of the battleship.

All the papers and books belonging to the vessel were destroyed.

It appears that the decision to surrender the Kniaz Potemkine was made when it became evident that no other vessel would join in the mutiny. The crew of the battleship seemed to be unaware of the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, and expected that she also was coming to Kustenji to capitulate to Roumania.

Twenty married sailors from the Kniaz Potemkine have applied to the Russian Consul here to be sent back to Russia.

A considerable number of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine surrendered to the Russian squadron, alleging that they had acted under compulsion.

The coal supply of the mutinous battleship was nearly exhausted, but there was ample food on board.

A Russian priest after the transfer held a service of purification on board the Kniaz Potemkine, sprinkling the vessel and her flags with holy water.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 10.—A dispatch from Theodosia states that while the Volna Regiment was parading a shot was fired from the ranks at the Colonel, but missed him. The shot was a signal for an outbreak, which was quelled after an officer and a private had been severely wounded. The trouble was evidently a reflex of the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine.

The Government is awaiting a report from Admiral Kruger before making representations to the Roumanian Government for the return of the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine. It was stated at the Foreign Office yesterday that no official information of the attitude of Roumania toward the mutineers had been received.

Bomb throwing at Tiflis continues daily. Two dvorniks were killed and thirteen persons were wounded on Saturday night by a bomb, and a policeman was shot.

The police of Riga have arrested thirty-five terrorists who are held responsible for the preparation of bombs and attacks on the police. In an attempt to rescue the terrorists one man was arrested and two policemen were wounded.

LOSS OF SAKHALIN DEPLORED.

Creates a Deep and Most Painful Impression in Russia.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 9.—The landing of the Japanese on Sakhalin, which involves the irretrievable loss of the island, became known yesterday.

The event had long been expected, but none the less it creates the deepest and most painful impression. I doubt if any disaster which Russia has suffered internally or externally since the beginning of the war so patently brings home to the nation the utter hopelessness of the struggle and the incapacity of the present Government to assure the safety or interests of the empire.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 10.—With the Japanese flag hoisted for the first time on Russian soil after eighteen months of war, the importance of the landing on the Island of Sakhalin is generally admitted both in newspaper comment and in Government circles. The complete occupation of the island is regarded as a foregone conclusion.

The Novoe Vremya voices the general sentiment in holding that the control of Sakhalin puts a powerful lever in the possession of Japanese diplomacy, which finally has something tangible in its hands to throw upon the scales with the sword in the coming conference. There

a divergence of opinion with regard to the effect it will have upon the negotiations at Washington, some of the irreconcilables declaring that it makes peace at the present juncture more impossible than before, as Japan will be able to demand the cession of the island and a heavy indemnity as well, on which terms peace will be too costly. The more general view is that Japan has now in her hands enough trumps to take the game.

The attack on the island certainly dissipates one of the hopes of the peace advocates, who have been suggesting that its voluntary cession might be an offset, with Port Arthur and the Chinese Railroad, against the payment of a large part or all of a monetary indemnity.

No further report of the landing operations have been received.

M. Muravieff, Ambassador to Rome, and one of the peace plenipotentiaries, arrived in St. Petersburg and called upon Foreign Minister Lamsdorff yesterday. His sailing arrangements have not been perfected, as they are dependent upon the date of his audience of the Emperor, which will probably take place to-morrow. His suite has been completed by the selection of two secretaries from the Foreign Office.

The Novoe Vremya joins in the press chorus against M. Muravieff, saying it is hard to tell how good a diplomat he will prove, as he certainly was not a success at The Hague. The paper says that Baron Rosen, the other plenipotentiary, is a skillful diplomatist and has been socially successful.

CASSINI LEAVES WASHINGTON.

Diplomats and Friends at the Station to Bid Him Farewell.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Count Cassini, Russia's first Ambassador to the United States, after seven years' service here, left Washington to-day for New York, whence he will sail on Tuesday for Europe.

Gathered at the station to bid him godspeed were nearly every diplomat remaining here and a number of the Ambassador's personal friends. The Ambassador, accompanied by his staff, reached the station a quarter of an hour before the train's departure. Among those awaiting him were the Italian Ambassador and Baroness Mayor des Planches, his closest friends in the Diplomatic Corps; M. Brun, the Danish Minister, and Señor Gamboa, the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires, and his staff. Shortly before the train left Baron Rosen reached the station and was among the last to say good-bye, bidding adieu to his confrère in Russian fashion with a kiss. The last to say farewell was Baron Mayor des Planches, who succeeds Count Cassini as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

Count Cassini was frank in his expression of regret at leaving his friends here, and took occasion to reiterate to them the kindly feelings he cherished for the country which has been his home for the last seven years. The leavetakings began a month ago, and the diplomats and more prominent officials who left Washington early in the Summer called at the Russian Embassy to take leave of the Dean of the corps.

The Ambassador will spend to-day and to-morrow in New York, where dinners will be given in his honor. He was accompanied to New York by M. Diebert, Second Secretary of Embassy, and Baron Schlippenbach, the Russian Consul at Chicago. He goes direct to St. Petersburg to see the Emperor and later to several watering places in Europe for a rest. He will probably not take up his duties at Madrid before late in the Autumn.

"Words fail me to express my regret at leaving the many friends I have made here during my seven years' service," Count Cassini said to a friend to-day. "My heart is too full for me to say the things I feel. Your country has given me a pleasant home, and it has been a privilege for me to watch the progress of this great nation, for whose people I cherished admiration and affection before my ambition was attained and I received my appointment as Ambassador at Washington.

"That admiration and affection have increased each year of my stay, and while, for many reasons, a European Embassy will be welcomed, at parting I cannot but regret breaking the ties made here. I have been deeply touched at the many kind words and evidences of friendship that have come to me, especially in these last few weeks, and I leave with the best of good wishes for this country and a heart full of gratitude for the many kindnesses I have received."

PRINCE GUSTAVUS HOME.

Yacht Carrying Him and His Bride Flies the Norwegian Standard.

STOCKHOLM, July 9. The homecoming to-day of Prince Gustavus Adolphus, son of the Crown Prince, and his bride (who was Princess Margaret of Connaught) was the occasion for enthusiastic demonstrations amid glorious weather.

The royal yacht flew the Norwegian standard at her foremast, and the Swedish standard at her main. King Oscar and the other members of the royal family viewed from the roof of the palace the disembarkation of the Prince and Princess. Two hundred thousand persons lined the route of the royal procession to the palace.

After the arrival of the bridal couple the entire royal family attended a "Te Deum" in the royal chapel. In the address of the Court Chaplain reference was made to the "glorious Swedish people, who have not broken the allegiance they are sworn to keep.

SOCIALISTS CROSS BORDER.

Germans Go to Switzerland So Foreigners May Speak.

CONSTANCE, Grand Duchy of Baden, July 9.—The International Socialist Congress opened here to-day. The Baden Government had forbidden speeches by foreign members because they refused to ignore German politics.

Herr Babel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, attacked Prince von Buelow, the Imperial Chancellor, because he prohibited M. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the French Chamber of Deputies, from speaking at Berlin to-day.

The conference then adjourned to the neighboring Swiss town of Kreuzlingen so as to enable the foreigners to speak.

RABID DOG CAUSES A PANIC.

Excitement on Williamsburg Bridge as Policemen Chased Animal.

A dog that the police believe was rabid caused some excitement on the new Williamsburg Bridge late yesterday afternoon. The animal was first seen on the Brooklyn end of the bridge, and frightened many who were crossing the plaza. The dog was frothing at the mouth and snapping and snarling at every one who approached it. At last the animal reached the north roadway and scooted across the bridge to the Manhattan side. Several policemen tried to kill the dog, but failed. Meanwhile the animal ran among horses attached to various vehicles and frightened some of them so they ran away.

Finally the dog reached the Manhattan tower, where Policeman Ward started after it. After a lively chase he came up to it and shot it.

NO ENVOY FROM CHINA AT THE PEACE MEETING

Japan Refuses to Grant the Request from Peking.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., FAVORED

Likely to be Chosen for Conference—If a Treaty Is Arranged It Will Be Signed in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—China's request to be represented in the Washington conference on the ground that she is vitally interested in the proceedings has been received by the President and informally transmitted to the belligerents.

Whether the President has received their formal replies cannot be learned, but it can be stated that while Russia is inclined to favor the suggestion Japan will not consent to it. Japan has already made public her assurance that Manchuria is to be restored to China. That is one of the principles for which she says she has been fighting. Japan regards herself as fully capable of executing this promise without the assistance of China, and in view of China's inability before the war to cope with Russia in Manchuria the Japanese Government is unable to see what possible service a Chinese representative would be in the Washington conference. Moreover, Japan has all along taken the position that when peace negotiations were begun they would be conducted directly with Russia.

It is altogether unlikely that the Washington Government will press the claim of China, and the official view here fails to sympathize with her request.

The past week has seen few developments in the plans for the negotiations. It is not expected that an armistice will be arranged until after the plenipotentiaries meet. It is pointed out again that the beginning of the rainy season in the war zone removes the necessity for the immediate signature of an armistice. Little doubt is felt, however, that this will be the first subject discussed by the plenipotentiaries, and probably their initial act will be the signing of a protocol providing for the cessation of hostilities for a limited period.

Baron Rosen is in daily conference with the officials of the Russian Embassy, and has had several long talks with Count Cassini, who posted him on each step in the negotiations up to this moment.

No place has yet been selected for the holding of the conference, and Baron Rosen will discuss this matter with the President on Thursday. Expecting that some place in New England would certainly be selected, Baron Rosen chose Manchester for the Summer headquarters for his embassy. It is believed here that the choice lies between Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me., with the chances in favor of the former.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, will soon visit Oyster Bay to discuss the arrangements for the conference. It is the belief here that instead of the President making the tedious trip to Washington to greet the plenipotentiaries the plan which will be adopted is for the plenipotentiaries to go to Oyster Bay, the Japanese boarding the Mayflower at the navy yard, Washington, and the Russian envoys going in the Dolphin from New York to Oyster Bay, where they will be jointly received by the President and formally presented to each other. They could go by boat thence to the place selected for the conference, returning to Washington at the conclusion of their labors for the formal signing of the treaty of Washington, provided their labors are successful.

HASTENED TO MEET DEATH.

Patient Told He Had Only a Week to Live Poisoned Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., July 9.—George F. Siegel of West Easton, who has been ill more than a year, was told by his physician last night that he would probably die within a week.

This morning he swallowed an ounce of carbolic acid, then called his sister, Mrs. William Hackman, with whom he resided, bade her good-bye, and told her what he had done. He died before a physician could reach him.

WIFE SENDS FOR DR. WILSON.

Woman Who Escaped from Asylum Telegraphs for Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., July 9.—Mrs. Janet L. Wilson, daughter of ex-Congressman Low of New York City, and Walter Langdon, the electrical engineer of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who aided her to escape from the Hudson River Insane Hospital, are still at the Highland Lake Hotel to-night, and Dr. Charles W. Langdon, Assistant Superintendent of the hospital, is also in town. Dr. Langdon to-day informed Arthur M. Grant, proprietor of the Lake Hotel, that his son would accompany him back home. He asked Mr. Grant if he could find a nurse to care for Mrs. Wilson, adding, however: "But she doesn't need one any more than you do."

Mrs. Wilson to-day sent two telegrams to her husband, Dr. Cloyd L. Wilson, one to West Brook, Conn., and the other to Middletown, Conn. Both read as follows:

Did make mistake. Further reports useless. Come at once to Highland Lake Hotel, Winsted. Your good and mine involved. JANET.

It had been generally supposed that Dr. Wilson was in the West somewhere, but Mrs. Wilson says he is either in West Brook or Middletown. Ex-Congressman Low has not been here, and so far as known no word has been received from him.

Three Hurt by Trolley in Newark.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 9.—A fuse blew out of a trolley car at Market and Ferguson Streets to-night and the car stopped so suddenly that three of the passengers were thrown into the street. Mrs. Richard Gillot of 264 Annley Street, Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth Kanter of Harrisburg, Penn., and Hyman Rosenfeld of 761 Madison Street, New York, were injured and were taken to a hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:05 A. M.—401 East Seventy-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $15.

12:15 A. M.—53 Columbus Avenue; James L. Gay; damage trifling.

1:20 A. M.—487 Eleventh Avenue; Peter McGarr; damage, $25.

2:10 A. M.—96 Elizabeth Street; Bolivar Biscuit Exchange and Bakery Company; damage, $100.

2:25 A. M.—Thirty-third Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth Avenues; New York Central Railroad Company; damage, $150.

10:00 A. M.—530 East Twelfth Street; Otto Robanto; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—235 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

2:40 P. M.—1,399 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:45 P. M.—275 Water Street; Fulton Button Company; damage trifling.

5:50 P. M.—361 West Sixteenth Street; Michael McGuire; damage, $15.

BOYS SAVE LIVES OF CROWD.

Two Seize Runaway Horse on Boardwalk at Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 9.—Two boys saved a crowd of Sunday promenaders on the Boardwalk from possible injury early this evening. A runaway horse with the remnants of a smashed carriage dragging behind it dashed on to the walk at Third Avenue.

As the horse was about to run down the crowded walk the two youngsters jumped for his head and succeeded in holding him, though they were dragged half a block. The crowds applauded the act, but let them get away.

The animal is owned by W. N. Fleischmann of New York, a Summer resident of Bradley Beach. He was tied in Grand Avenue, when an automobile frightened him.

24TH STREET COMPLAINS.

Residents Say Metropolitan Life Builders Take Too Much Space.

Residents and property owners on Twenty-fourth Street between Fourth and Madison Avenues are complaining about the condition of the street owing to the work on the annex of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Building. Saturday a petition was sent to the Bureau of Incumbrances asking for relief.

The petition charges that the contractors have obstructed the streets with building material, with an absolute disregard of the rights of the petitioners. Dirt piles, sand piles, lumber and mortar beds, it is asserted, clutter up the pavements so that traffic is practically barred.

"By reason of these obstructions," the petition says, "residents on East Twenty-fourth Street, between Madison and Fourth Avenues, find their comforts and pleasures seriously interfered with; also, the conditions complained of are seriously interfering with the business interests of the undersigned. Particularly is this condition disastrous to boarding house keepers, many of whom have lost most of their boarders and suffered other pecuniary damage."

Among those who signed the petition are James L. Mills, Arthur A. Bark, W. B. Terrell, Mrs. M. Haggerty, Dr. William McKay, and Dr. C. C. Halgreen. The Bureau of Incumbrances has promised to make an investigation.

JUMPS TO SAVE PARTNER.

Parachutist Drops from a Leaking Balloon and Is Badly Hurt.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 9.—William Canfield, a parachutist, jumped from a leaking balloon at Lynn yesterday to save his partner, Mrs. Camille Stafford, and was seriously hurt. Mrs. Stafford said to-day:

"We got away from the earth all right and everything was going smoothly until we noticed the balloon leaking. We were 3,000 feet above the ground. We had a few minutes to think it over, and we decided that desperate measures were necessary, for the gas was rapidly escaping.

"Bill saw that in order to save me he would have to take a chance, and off he went. Immediately the balloon began to ascend, and I was safe for a while. Bill had in view for a landing place the meeting of three streets, but the wind caught him, and he landed on the edge of a three-story house fifty feet high, from which he immediately toppled to the ground.

"I rose for three minutes after he left me, until I saw I would have to let go. I took a long chance, for I had no special clearing in view. I shot down between two brick houses right into an apple tree. My parachute caught on the tree top, and I sank into the branches, from which I was rescued by three men who witnessed by descent. Outside of a shaking up I was not injured."

SEVEN FALL IN ELEVATOR.

Two Men and a Woman Slightly Hurt in Bretton Hall.

Seven guests of the Bretton Hall apartment hotel, at Eighty-fifth Street and Broadway, three of them women school teachers visiting here after the convention at Asbury Park, fell ten feet in one of the elevators yesterday morning. A lifting cable snapped when the car was at the first floor. The car fell on the spring buffers.

Three passengers were slightly hurt. The others were only shaken up. Those hurt were Robert C. Hall, a broker, of Pittsburg, slight flesh wound on nose; Dr. W. H. Hill of Boston, slight scalp wound, and Miss Emma Goesling, a school teacher, of Lowell, Mich., shock. The house physician, Dr. McDowell, attended them.

MAIL TRAIN HITS FREIGHT.

Fireman Fatally and Engineer Seriously Hurt in Indiana.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., July 9.—An eastbound New York fast mail train on the "Big Four" was in collision this afternoon with a westbound freight train which was pulling on to a siding at Oakalla, five miles west of here.

Fireman Tippy of Indianapolis was fatally injured, and Engineer A. M. Garner of Mattoon, Ill., was seriously hurt. Both of the injured men were on the mail train. None of the passengers was injured.

The engine, one mail car, and a combination car left the track and ran fifty feet into a cornfield.

SHOCKED AT TELEPHONE.

Girl Crossed Currents by Turning on a Light.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 9.—Miss Janet Wheeler, a clerk for the New Jersey Telephone Company in this town, sustained a bad shock from crossed currents last evening. She was holding a telephone receiver in one hand and attempting to turn on an electric light with the other.

Powerless to release herself, she received a strong current for several minutes before help arrived. Clarence Loper, the chief operator, walked into the office and attempted to release her hold, and he, too, was shocked. He succeeded, however, in breaking the wire. Dr. M. J. Synott was summoned and attended the girl, after which she was sent home.

Lightning Causes $60,000 Fire.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 9.—Lightning struck the grocery store of R. E. Porter at Sweetwater, Tenn., a small town on the Southern Railway, 42 miles west of Knoxville, to-day and started a fire that burned a block of business buildings on the main street, jumped a street, and destroyed three stores in the second block. The damage approximates $60,000; insurance, $25,000.

One Family's Misfortunes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 9.—Louis Semonet, 23 Grove Street, is in the City Hospital as a result of being accidentally shot in the leg by his son, and it is feared his leg will have to be amputated. Three months ago a ten-year-old son of Semonet was killed by being hit on the head with a stone by a boy companion. A younger sister of the boy died of grief over her brother's death.

To find a lost article without advertising for it is as difficult a proposition as was that of Diogenes. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES costs but 10 cents a line, (7 words.)—Adv.

EIGHT MEN ARE KILLED BY PREMATURE BLAST

Accident on Pennsylvania Improvement Near Harrisburg.

DYNAMITE EXPERT A VICTIM

Windows in Harrisburg and Other Places Broken by the Shock—Quarry Shed Moved.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 9.—Eight men were blown to pieces and two others were injured by the premature explosion of a big blast on the Pennsylvania Railroad improvement near New Cumberland at 7:30 o'clock this morning. All the victims were employes of H. S. Kerbaugh & Co., contractors, who are building the double tracks for the Pennsylvania Railroad to connect with the Enola yards.

James Wiseman, aged 50, a dynamite boss, of 98 Front Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.; two negroes, two Slavs, and three Italians, the latter known only by numbers, were killed. Not a trace of the two negroes can be found, and it is supposed their bodies were blown into the river, which is being dragged. What could be found of Wiseman's body was identified by his dyed hair.

Wiseman had been with the Kerbaugh Company for five years and had gone to the scene of the explosion to superintend the preparations for what is called a "big shot" to be fired to-morrow morning. A "big shot" consists of a series of blasts, the holes having been drilled in a row and the charges being set off simultaneously by an electric spark.

Five of the holes had been filled with powder, and the men were at work on the sixth when the explosion occurred. It is supposed that a small stone had dropped into the hole, and the iron bar with which the men were "tamping" down the charge caused a spark by scraping on the stone, and that this ignited the powder.

John Shetter, the fireman of an engine 150 feet away, was thrown to the ground by the force of the explosion and slightly injured by flying debris. G. C. Miller was sitting at the door of the shack where the men bunk, 200 feet from the blast, and was blown twenty-five feet and badly bruised.

One Italian escaped because a fellow-workman had playfully snatched his hat and run with it. The owner ran after the man with the hat, and had just got out of range of the explosion when it occurred.

An Italian waterboy, twelve years old, who was on his way to the men with a bucket of water, was hurled fifty feet. Every stitch of clothing was torn from his body.

A leather belt containing $312 in paper money, supposed to belong to one of the men, was picked up near the scene of the explosion.

There were no buildings in the immediate vicinity of the explosion, but a large tool shed in a near-by quarry was torn clear out and drawn fifteen feet toward the scene of the blast. The explosion shook the country for miles around and broke many windows in Harrisburg and towns across the river.

An inquest was held this afternoon by Squire Coble of Lemoyne. The jury rendered a verdict of premature explosion from an unknown cause, with no blame attached to the contractors.

C. D. WILLEY IS ARRESTED.

Accused of Passing Worthless Checks at Pittsburg Hotels.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 9.—C. D. Willey of Morgantown, West Va., and known in Washington and New York, was arrested at his home yesterday afternoon. He was brought to this city to-day on a charge of defrauding hotel keepers of Pittsburg and passing worthless checks. His arrest created a sensation among his society acquaintances. Bail was given for him, and he is stopping with friends here.

Several weeks ago young Willey came to Pittsburg and stopped at several of the leading hotels for various periods, paying his bills in checks and having many checks cashed. All the time he spent money in lavish entertainment of his friends.

Most of his checks came back marked "No funds." An effort was made to have the matter adjusted without publicity, but the hotel people insisted on pushing the charges. Just how much money he got has not been told. He has heretofore had a good reputation.

AUTOISTS ILLEGALLY FINED.

Court Decides Against Rye's Timing Method in Van Norden Case.

PORTCHESTER, July 9.—During the past year or so there have been many arrests in Rye for violations of the Automobile Speeding law. Usually the owner or chauffeur has entered a plea of guilty and paid a fine. According to a decision by Justice Wakefield yesterday legal evidence was lacking in most of these cases.

Recently Warner Van Norden disputed the correctness of the speed charged against him and gave bail, demanding a trial. The trial was held yesterday, and Justice Wakefield discharged Mr. Van Norden, it being shown that neither the distance traveled in a given time nor the speed could be legally proven, although the timing was over the course which has been used right along. Steps will be taken at once to have a surveyor lay out a course and proper timing arrangements made.

Cornerstone for Ozone Park Church.

Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, with Mgr. McNamara and about thirty other priests of the Brooklyn diocese, participated yesterday in the laying of the cornerstone of the new Church of St. Mary's Gate of Heaven, at McCormack Avenue and Broadway, Ozone Park, the Borough of Queens. An escort of Knights of Columbus met the Bishop and party at the station and took him to the church. The new church will cost $20,000.

Do You Want Boarders?

¶ There are 100,000 readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES in this city. Many of them are looking for a boarding house. Your advertisement will be placed conspicuously on the last page.

¶ The cost is ten cents a line, (7 words,) minimum space two lines. Special three and seven time rates.

¶ If it is not convenient for you to leave your advertisement at THE TIMES office, or at an advertisement agency, telephone 4900—38th.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

NINE HURT IN COLLISION.

Detroit Electric Car Hits Wagon Load of Pleasure Seekers.

DETROIT, Mich., July 9.—Nine persons were injured, one of them fatally, this evening at Fort and Hastings Streets, when a Trumbull Avenue electric car crashed into a wagon load of people returning from a drive about Belle Isle Park. Three temporary seats had been rigged up in the wagon for the afternoon's pleasure and the vehicle was crowded.

Joseph Schwartz of Toledo, who was fatally injured in the collision, was driving and did not hear the approaching car in Fort Street as he drove up Hastings Street and across the track. The wagon was squarely on the track when the car struck it and it was demolished. The occupants were hurled in every direction.

The injured:

SCHWARTZ, JOSEPH, Toledo, aged 24 years; skull fractured, leg broken, and internal injuries; fatally hurt.
GRINNICE, BENNET, Toledo, aged 26 years; scalp wounds and internal injuries.
MARTHAM, MARCO, Detroit, aged 33 years; internal injuries and probable fracture of skull; in a serious condition.
ADLER, MORRIS.
ADLER, Mrs. MORRIS.
ADLER, ANNIE, aged 14 years.
ADLER, JACOB, aged 7 years.
ROTHMAN, MOSES, aged 6 years.
ROTHMAN, HYMAN, aged 3 years.

Schwartz and Grinnice, with their wives, came from Toledo on Friday to visit the Rothman family.

WOMAN DROWNED IN STORM.

Husband Held Her Body an Hour on an Overturned Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 9.—During a heavy storm at noon to-day a skiff containing Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer of this city was capsized on Nassau Lake, thirteen miles from here. Holding on to the overturned boat, Mr. Sawyer supported his wife's body for nearly an hour.

William Fitzgerald and Edward Cain of Brooklyn, who are training "Willie" Hosey at the lake, went in search of them while the storm raged and rescued Mr. Sawyer, who was almost exhausted. Mrs. Sawyer was dead from exertion and exposure when the rescuers arrived. She was forty years old, and the mother of five children.

JUST WANTED FRESH AIR.

Two Young Chorus Women Surprise the Burglar-Hunters.

A servant from the Harmonie Club, at 45 West Forty-second Street, notified Policeman Kennell at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon that burglars were evidently at work in the furnished-room house at No. 43. Kennell told Detectives Conroy and Summers, and the three started on a hunt. Conroy went to the roof of the clubhouse, while Summers went to the roof of No. 41, and Kennell rang the basement bell of the threatened house.

Conroy and Summers met on the roof of No. 41, from the scuttle of which came a sound of hammering. As they bent over the scuttle it opened suddenly and revealed two young women. The detectives gasped and the young women almost fell from the ladder on which they were standing.

When they recovered from their fright they explained that they had rooms on the top floor, and, unable to sleep on account of the heat, they had been trying for several minutes to open the scuttle by using a hammer. They said that they were chorus girls, but, contrary to traditions, did not give their names. The detectives descended to the street and stopped Kennell, who was still ringing the doorbell.

SUICIDE ON WAY TO WEDDING.

Police Seek to Identify Young Man Who Died by Gas.

A young man committed suicide early yesterday morning in the Puritan Hotel, 183 Bowery, by inhaling illuminating gas. "Louis Bergman" was the name under which he registered at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, but there are reasons, the police think, for believing that the name is fictitious.

In the pockets of his clothes was found a business card of "M. Warshell, 294 Cherry Street." There also was a memorandum book, showing that the owner was a collector, and that he had been intrusted with large sums. The only other article found, besides a purse containing $2.03, was an invitation to a wedding, engraved on white bond paper in English and Hebrew. It read as follows:

"Mr. and Mrs. D. Lisshitz and Mr. A. Raminovsky request the honor of your presence at a marriage ceremony of their children, Ida Lisshitz and Hyman Raminovsky, on Monday, July 10, 1905, at 7 P. M., in the Grand Central Palace, 90-96 Clinton Street. Bride's address, 136-138 Rivington Street."

At the address both bride and bridegroom, with many friends, were preparing for the wedding last evening. Miss Lisshitz said that she could not imagine who the young man might be. She had sent out 500 invitations, but none to the name of Bergman.

Mr. Raminovsky and Mr. Lisshitz failed to identify the body. The police learned that the man was a graduate of Moscow University. His description, given by the police, is: Thirty years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, weight 150 pounds, dark complexion and eyes.

CAR CRUSHES CHILD'S FEET.

Angry Crowd Surrounds Motorman at Arverne—Police Save Him.

A trolley car at Arverne ran down Annie Gately, sixteen months old, last evening and crushed both feet, the left one from the ankle down. The child's parents live at 177 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, and are stopping at Rockaway Beach.

A little girl neighbor had taken the child out and was crossing the boulevard when the baby stumbled. Before the motorman could stop his car she was under the wheels. An angry crowd surrounded the motorman, Harvey Wilhelm, but the police intervened.

Dr. Schenck of Rockaway Beach took the child to St. Joseph's Hospital in an automobile. The left foot will have to be amputated. Doctors hope to save the right.

75 FORT GEORGE ARRESTS.

All the Barkers Taken—Two Wagon Loads of Children.

Police Inspector Sweeny, with the police of the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station, representatives of the Children's Society, and agents of the New York City Railway Company spent yesterday afternoon and evening at Fort George, and as a result of their efforts between fifty and seventy-five prisoners will be arraigned in the Harlem Court this morning.

Thirty-five policemen were detailed to the work, and they arrested all barkers, candy and popcorn and peanut peddlers. The prisoners were of all ages, color, condition, and sex. The children were sent to the Gerry Society. Two wagon loads were sent to town. Among the boys were two penniless lads from Brownsville, who had beaten their way.

The saloons got out their sandwiches and dusted them. There was but one arrest, however, for excise law violation.

A ST. LOUIS BANK BARRED FROM THE MAILS

Fraud Order Against the People's United States.

PUBLISHER LEWIS INVOLVED

Put No Money in Institution, but Had $907,538 Loaned to His Enterprises, Postmaster General Says.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—Postmaster General Cortelyou to-night announced the issuance of a fraud order against the People's United States Bank of St. Louis, Mo., its officers and agents, and E. G. Lewis, a publisher, effective July 9. The action bars the company from the use of the mails after an investigation by the postal authorities as to the details of the business of the institution. The Postmaster General in his announcement to-night says:

"It is understood that the funds of the bank which have not been borrowed by Mr. Lewis and his enterprises, amounting to about two-thirds of the total amount remitted, are deposited in banks and will be available toward reimbursement of the stockholders, who number upward of 65,000. It is the intention of the officers of the Post Office Department to co-operate with the Secretary of State of Missouri in every proper way for the interests of the investors and depositors."

The announcement of Mr. Cortelyou says that although in early articles in his magazine "Mr. Lewis represented that he would subscribe to the capital stock a dollar for every dollar subscribed by all others, so that he would own half of the capital stock, and that later he represented that he had pledged his entire fortune, every dollar he had, and his publishing business, in this banking enterprise, and that his subscriptions would exceed a million dollars, the Inspectors found that Mr. Lewis had not co-operated to the extent of a single dollar of his own money, although the bank had been in operation seven months, and had a paid-up capital stock of $2,000,000."

Continuing, the statement says:

"The Inspectors found that Mr. Lewis had made an admission to that effect to Bank Examiners Cook and Nichols on April 3, 1905. The Inspectors and their office force in St. Louis made a careful checking of the subscription books and found that on March 5, 1905, Mr. Lewis had received and held as payment for shares of stock in the bank $2,289,043.61 and had accounted to the bank in an amount not exceeding $2,204,994.

This showed that every cent of $2,000,000 capital stock which had been paid in was paid out of subscription money received by Mr. Lewis from the public, and that none of his own money had been invested in the enterprise. This was found to be the fact, although Mr. Lewis had stated in writing to the Inspectors that $495,750 of the $500,000 paid in at the original incorporation of the bank was his personal funds.

Subsequently at the hearing before the Assistant Attorney General, Mr. Lewis admitted that that money was received by him from the people and was not his own. Although asked to do so at the hearing, Mr. Lewis failed to produce any evidence whatever that any of his personal funds had gone into this enterprise. Mr. Lewis stated at the hearing that the Directors had never refused to make a loan he requested.

"The most important of the representations was that all funds of this bank would be loaned by a committee composed of three Directors each from the five principal banks of St. Louis, &c.

"The evidence showed and Mr. Lewis admitted that hundreds of thousands of dollars were loaned to himself and his various enterprises, that no committee of fifteen had been established, but that the loans had been made practically at Mr. Lewis's will.

"On March 15, the day after the Inspectors began their investigation in the bank, Mr. Lewis placed in its assets two notes—one for $50,000, signed by himself alone, without collateral, the other for $146,375.63, signed by the Board of Directors. Mr. Lewis received no money from the bank at that time, the notes being put into the bank to cover money previously expended by Mr. Lewis. The last-mentioned note, Mr. Lewis claimed, covered money spent in promotion of the bank, but as the Secretary of State of Missouri declined to allow the item it stands as a personal loan to the Directors.

"On March 15 Mr. Lewis had loaned from the bank's funds to himself and his enterprises $394,604.63, the paid-in capital stock of the bank then being half a million. On March 29, when $2,000,000 capital stock had been paid in, a statement furnished by Mr. Lewis at the hearing upon request showed he had loaned to himself and his enterprises $907,538.63. These loans include $146,375.63 to the Directors, $390,000 to the Lewis Publishing Company, $346,163.20 to the University Heights Realty and Development Company, and $25,000 to E. G. Lewis. At that time Mr. Lewis had $43,730 of the bank's money invested in stocks and bonds of his enterprises.

"The evidence furnished showed that Lewis had agreed to loan $66,666.66 of the bank's money on an unsecured note, but was prevented from doing so by Secretary of State Swanger.

"The University Heights Realty and Development Company, which had borrowed from the bank $346,163.20 and the stock of which to the extent of 1,277 shares Mr. Lewis sold to the bank, is shown to have assets consisting for the most part of land purchased for $200,000 as a speculation in suburban property, and upon which Mr. Lewis stated about $150,000 had been expended in improvements. Its liabilities are shown to be $674,700.53.

"On April 8, 1905, the cashier of the bank told the Inspectors that 4,381 shares of the increased capital stock had been issued, and in every instance the shareholder had signed a proxy appointing Mr. Lewis to vote the stock.

"June 5 last John E. Swanger, Secretary of State of Missouri, made a number of demands upon Mr. Lewis as to the future conduct of the bank, which corroborated the report of the Inspectors as to the condition of affairs above outlined. Since these demands, which, among other things, required immediate return to the bank of all funds borrowed by Mr. Lewis and his enterprises, Mr. Lewis has failed to pay the loans.

"Mr. Lewis is receiving a large number of remittances for stock in the bank in his own name. It further appears that it is the intention of the bank to increase its stock to $5,000,000, and remittances are being asked for on that account. It is impossible to separate the bank from Mr. Lewis in this matter."

The announcement quotes an opinion of the Attorney General, to whom the Postmaster General submitted the matter, sustaining the action announced to-night. The order was issued July 6, but the fact was kept secret until it took effect.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

OUR Summer Suits for young men are infallibly correct and possess an individuality that cannot escape the critical observer. We are showing Summer and Tropical weight materials in many shades of gray, both plain and pattern effects. In spite of an exceptionally heavy run on them since early June, the variety is still very attractive.

Subway Station at our door.

Astor Place and Fourth Avenue.

New Uptown Ferry
OF THE
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
AT FOOT
West 23d St.
(North River)
CONNECTS WITH ALL TRAINS FOR
Philadelphia, Baltimore
Washington, Atlantic City
Asbury Park and All
New Jersey Coast Resorts

BODY OF SLAIN WOMAN IS FOUND IN A CELLAR

Philadelphia Police Think Man Now Dead Killed Her.

KEPT NEIGHBORS FROM HOUSE

No Suspicion of Crime Till Widow Took Possession of Home of Violent Tempered Man.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The body of a woman, known only as Annie, was found to-day buried in the cellar of a house in the northeastern part of the city, formerly the home of Charles Bluhm, a German, who died in a hospital on May 18. She had evidently been terribly beaten and killed by a blow on the head.

The police believe that Bluhm murdered the woman, who was his housekeeper, and buried the body. Bluhm's wife left him about four years ago because of his violent temper, especially when he had been drinking. They had been married twenty years and had four children. Bluhm bought a house two years ago and installed Annie as his housekeeper. Both drank to excess at times, and they frequently quarreled.

The woman disappeared last December. Neighbors asked Bluhm what had become of her, and he replied that she had gone away. He lived in the house alone. He was taken ill with consumption, and as he was about to be removed to a hospital he told a neighbor:

"If you hear of me dying, then go into the house, but not before."

Bluhm's wife called upon him in the hospital. He became enraged and forbade her going into his house. He died without any suspicion resting upon him as to the disappearance of the housekeeper.

When Bluhm's will was opened it was found that he left the little house to his widow. She and her mother decided to live in it, and they began to prepare it for occupancy. In the cellar they found a small mound of earth, and believing that the husband had buried a dog or cat there, they began to dig up the earth. Under the dirt was a piece of carpet, and under that they found the woman's body.

After an investigation the police came to the conclusion that Bluhm killed the woman during a quarrel. Quicklime was put in the hole where it was buried, but only a small portion of the body was consumed.

The identity of the victim is not known. So far as the neighbors know she worked in the mills in that section of the city. She was about forty years old and Bluhm was forty-five.

JEWELER WANDERED, DAZED.

Walter H. Graham of Providence Found—His Money Untouched.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 9.—Walter H. Graham, the missing Providence man, was found in Lee yesterday. He was walking on the street in a dazed condition, but bore no evidence of suffering from his wanderings. He had a large amount of money. He was taken in charge by his brother.

Graham is a member of the firm of Graham & Walker, jewelers, in Providence.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Banquet Silver
If the silver is right the table will look right. Spoons, forks, etc. should bear the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
it is the sign of unsurpassed quality and beauty.
In buying Candelabra, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, Trays, etc., if you want quality ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

Our Remnant Sale Is a Record Breaker.

The great value is astonishing everyone. We use it to make friends and to keep our people employed. $18.00 for a suit made the Arnheim way with unbreakable fronts and shoulders. Trousers $4.50.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

Judic & Lyra corsets at $2.98.

TWO of America's best known brands, worn by fashionable women who pay up to $9.50 each for their corsets. These are a little soiled—not enough to affect their value—just enough to make a rousing bargain for the July clearing sale at $2.98. They ordinarily sell up to $9.50.
Second Floor.

New Summer Models.

Made of fancy silk brocades and plain batistes and coutil, all whalebone, gored cut, long tapering waist and high bust, medium and habit hips—for slender and full figures—prettily trimmed with lace and ribbon—18 to 34.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Evenings, 5:30. EARLY CLOSING. Saturdays, 12:30.

July clearing of handkerchiefs.

THESE handkerchiefs were bought at about half their regular prices, consequently we offer the best value in New York at half price to-day. Three great lots for men and women, including almost every new style. All are absolutely pure Irish linen.
Main Floor.

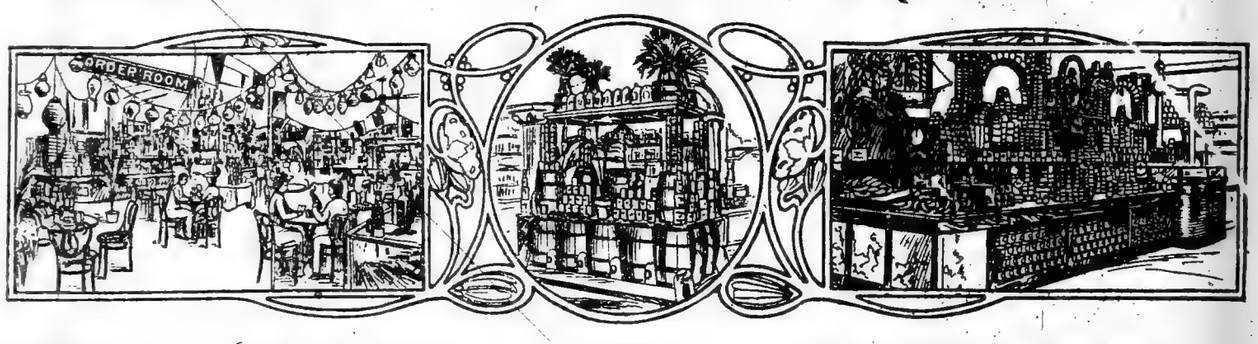
5c Special lot plain hemstitched pure Irish linen handkerchiefs for women—never sold below 10c. regularly—choice of a great variety to-day at 5c. **5c**

At 7½c—value 15c. Pure Irish linen handkerchiefs for men and women, plain hemstitched and women's hand worked initial linen handkerchiefs. This is a most remarkable value.

At 12½c—value 25c. Handkerchiefs for men and women, plain hemstitched—also women's hand-embroidered, unlaundered, fancy drawn & embroidered hemstitched handkerchiefs for women.

The annual pure food show: July Clearing Sale.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. MODEL FOOD STORE, AMERIÇA'S FINEST GROCERY.



THE FREE attractions at the Pure Food Show are not the kind you see every day in New York. They are of such a high character, and so interesting to men, women and children, that any one of them would attract large crowds at a good price of admission in a theatre. Here you may see them free of charge, and during the intermissions walk about in America's finest grocery trying the latest and daintiest dishes at the handsome booths, where you will be given samples and treated with the utmost courtesy.

The Pure Food Show is a clear demonstration of the fact that absolutely pure foods can be sold at prices no higher—often lower—than it is necessary to pay for doubtful qualities. To further impress this fact upon the buying public we are publishing to-day a complete list of table necessities and luxuries, including brands of known quality at prices amazing for their lowness.

Special attention will be given to mail and telephone orders (2,100—Chelsea), but we desire to urge upon all who find it convenient the pleasure of attending. You are positively assured a grand, good time. So are your children and your friends. Ask your friends to come with you. We're going to make everybody comfortable by circulating pure air, cooled in our own refrigerators. Read the program.

HAMS—ARMOUR'S OR SWIFT'S FINE SUgar Cured; 10 to 12 lb size; lb..... 11½c

LIMA BEANS—EMERald or Valley brands; 1qt. can, 6½c; 4 cans.. 25c

GUAVA JELLY—Angueras finest imported; 3 boxes 25c.; box.... 9c

MOUNTAIN COFFEES—Simpson Crawford's Special Blend of Java and Mocha; 10 lb., $2.45; 4 lb., $1.00; lb..... 28c



MARACAIBO COFFEE—Fancy Cucuta or Rich Golden Santos; 25-pound drum, $4; 6½ pound, $1; lb., 16c

PRINCESS TEAS ARE THE best imported from India and Ceylon; 1-lb. canister, 80c., 60c., and..... 40c

CHEESE—HERKIMER County Full Cream, mild; 4-lb. cut, 55c.; lb..... 15c

WALNUT MEATS—Fresh shelled; lb..... 35c

SYRUP—DELMONICO Golden Drips; gallon can..... 58c

SWEET PICKLE CHIPS—Hill's California; regular 25c. bottle 18c

OLIVES—MAMMOTH Queens; 32 - ounce jar..... 54c

OLIVE OIL—ROYAL Stuart triple clarified FRENCH OLIVE OIL; gallon can, $2.75; quart can, 78c.; pint bottle.. 37c

MIXED TEAS INCLUDING all 35c. varieties; 4 pounds, $1.00; pound..... 28c

FORMOSA OOLONG AND all 75c. teas; 5-pound caddy, $2.80; pound..... 60c

SOUPS—LIBBY'S PEERLESS CONCENTRATED, all varieties; can..... 7c

CEYLON TEA, AND ALL 50c. varieties, 5-lb. caddy, $2.00, lb.. 43c

PETER'S ORIGINAL SWISS Milk Chocolate; cake, 8c.; 5 cakes. 38c

PURE SPICES—ROYAL Stuart Black Shot Pepper, D. S. F. Mustard or Jamaica Ginger, fresh ground, half-pound can..... 18c

GRAPE JUICE—VINELAND or Royal Stuart; dozen, $4.85; quart bottle..... 41c

CHILI SAUCE—ROYAL Stuart; six bottles, $1.47; pint bottle 25c

FRESH MACKEREL—JAS. Edgar's English Channel Fish; six cans, $1.43; can..... 25c

RICE—FANCY Carolina, cooks perfectly white; pound, 6c.; 5 pounds. 27c

STUART COFFEE—Mandheling Java and Genuine Arabian Mocha; will please the most exacting; 10 lbs., $3.25; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb.... 35c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart, extra quality; sixteen varieties; dozen each, as assorted, $2.25; 1-lb. glass jar..... 20c

CIDER VINEGAR OR Extra Strength White Pickling Vinegar; bottle, 14c.; gal., including jug..... 35c



TOMATO-CATSUP—Royal Stuart, guaranteed pure; 3 bottles, 55c.; pint bottle. 19c

VANILLA EXTRACT—Royal Stuart, triple strength—8-ounce bottle, 85c.; two-ounce bottle. 23c



NABISCO OR CHAMPAGNE Wafers, all flavors; regular 25c. box.. 21c

BEECH NUT SLICED Smoked Beef or Bacon; doz. case, $2.80; 1-lb. glass jar..... 24c

CORNSTARCH—CAMERON brand; regular 8c. quality; 1-lb. carton, 5c.; four cartons.. 19c

SUCCOTASH—THE popular Valley brand; reg. 10c. can, 7c.; six cans... 41c

KIPPERED HERRING—Marshall's 1-lb. oval can..... 13c

SWEET SIFTED PEAS—The Popular Valley Brand; dozen, 94c.; can..... 8c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart; the best obtainable; dozen, $1.65; can..... 15c

BAKED BEANS—ARMY and Navy brand; plain or with tomato sauce; 1-lb can.... 7c

ROOT BEER EXTRACT—Cameron brand; bottle..... 9c

TABLE SALT—LOG Cabin Double Refined; regular 10c. box..... 7c

PRUNES—SANTA CLARA Valley; large ripe fruit; 3 lbs., 25c.; 5-lb. package..... 38c

HOLLAND RUSKS (Delicious Toast), made by a native of the Netherlands for the Simpson Crawford Pure Food Show; carton containing 12 big Rusks..... 10c

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR—WASHBURN CROSBY'S Best Patent; regular 95c., ⅛ bbl. sack..... 83c
200 page Gold Medal Cook Book complimentary.

Coast Deliveries

LONG ISLAND COAST—Deliveries will be made to all points to and including Rockaway Beach and Far Rockaway division.

NEW JERSEY COAST—Deliveries will be made to all points between and including Atlantic Highlands and Asbury Park.

To those in near-by States we also announce that all purchases will be carefully packed in strong boxes and shipped (charges prepaid) by freight to the railroad station nearest your home. Paid or charged orders amounting to $5.00 and upward are delivered in Ohio, Maryland, Delaware, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia or Washington, D. C.

Cartage charges from the railroad station to your home are not paid.

PROGRAM

Sirignano's royal Italian orchestra.

11 A. M. to 12:30 P. M. 2 P. M. to 4:30 P. M.

Thousands will remember the famous Italian leader who created the sensation of the year in the Simpson Crawford Co. restaurant last Summer. Don't fail to hear the orchestra.

Frank Hoy's funny marionette minstrels
will entertain the children.
First performance commences at 10 A. M.
Next performance at 12:30 P. M.
AFTERNOON MATINEES
at 3 and 4:30 P. M.

Punch and Judy Show
every two hours for the children.

A' Gra Revestodor Da Sosa
the popular magician.
See him take a rabbit out of your hat.

Chicken incubators
on exhibition all day. See the motherless chicks.

The Conklin bench show
Exhibition of pedigreed dogs, including
Japanese spaniels, Boston terriers,
Pomeranian dogs, Maltese terriers,
The Famous Chow-Chow Dogs
(from China),
and St. Bernards, Great Danes, and Black and Tans.
Pet dogs of every description.

The food exhibits are continuous.
All the food experts appear in costumes especially designed for this event.

The radiator Swedish creamery
in operation. Fresh butter and buttermilk are made while you wait.

Admission complimentary.
Comfortable seats for everybody.

CAROLINA RICE—Fanciest WHOLE HEAD; 3-lb., 25c.; 5-lb. linen sack... 43c



MINUTE TAPIOCA—Unexcelled for puddings, &c.; 6 cartons, 50c.; carton.. 9c

POSTUM FOOD COFfee; regular 25c. package. 20c

SALMON STEAK—Royal Stuart, Finest Chinook Fish; new Spring catch; dozen, $1.40; ½-lb. flat can..... 12c

GOLD DUST OR Swift's Washing Powder; 4-lb. package... 15c

SUGAR—H. & E. BEST REFINED GRANUlated; 5, 10 or 25 lb. linen sack, lb..... 5¾c

IN-ER-SEAL BISCUITS—MARSHMALLOW DAINties, Butter Thins or Social Teas; regular 10c. carton, 6½c.; 6 cartons... 39c

WAVERLY COFFEE—A favorite blend of Java and Mocha; 25-pound drum, $4.75; 5 pound, $1.00; pound..... 22c

FRESH BUTTER—Royal Stuart Extra Creamery; 3-pound pail, 75c.; 5-pound crock..... 1.25

MILLAR'S NAPHTHA SOAP; 10 bars, 38c.; 5 bars..... 19c

STARCH—BEST LARGE lump; 40-lb. box $1.35; 5 lbs..... 19c

PARLOR MATCHES—Diamond Match Co.'s 200s, 20 boxes in fireproof steel safe, delivered 45c



STRINGLESS BEANS—Royal Stuart, small and tender; dozen, $1.70; can..... 15c

NEW POTATOES—EXTRA selected Florida stock; bushel, 60 lbs., 94c.; peck, 15 lbs. 24c

YELLOW CRAWFORD Peaches—Ideal brand, California packing; dozen, $2.10; 2½-lb. can..... 18c

SHINN'S LIQUID RENNET; bottle, 18c. and..... 10c

BREAKFAST BISCUIT—HUNTLEY & PALMER'S New Vegetable Parchment, packet, 9c.; 3 packets..... 25c

CREAM SUGAR CORN—Cameron Fancy New York State; dozen, $1.00; 3 cans..... 25c

NEW ASPARAGUS—Royal Red brand California tips; dozen, $1.80; 1-pound can..... 16c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart pure cream tartar, equal to any 40c. brand; 1-lb. can, 29c.; ½-lb. can..... 15c

LEMONS—LARGE, juicy Messinas; dozen, 25c., 20c., and..... 15c

TOMATOES—SOLID COLD PACKED fruit; regular 10c.; 3-lb. can..... 6½c

Food show wine sale.

Read this list and note the saving on each item.

Remember, we guarantee the quality—the Best obtainable.

PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL OR ANGELICA, best vintages; gallon, $2.00, $1.50, $1.00 and..... 74c



MARTEL'S THREE STAR BRANDY—Very Old Pale; direct importation in glass; regular $1.50; bottle.. 1.24

PEMARTIN SHERRY—Sandeman Buck & Co.; gallon, $2.60; bottle..... 75c

MONTICELLO PURE RYE Whiskey, 10 years old; gallon, $3.50; full qt. bottle.. 1.00

LONDON DRY GIN—Nicholson & Co.; bottled in London; regular $1.00 bottle..... 72c

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDding—Pure Rye Whiskey; gallon, $3.00; full qt. bottle.. 89c

HOCHHEIMER—DIENhardt & Co., Coblenz on the Rhine; imported in glass; vintage 1895; case $8.50; quart bottle..... 75c



HOLLAND GIN—Meder Swan, for fine medicinal and family use; gallon, $3; large one-third gallon white glass bottle $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle... 68c

PONTET CANET—JEAN Bresnac Fils, Bordeaux, France; case 12 quart bottles, $7.50; quart bottle ... 70c

SMOKED OX TONGUE—SWIFT'S BEST Premium; always satisfactory; 4 to 6 lb. each; regular price 22c.; special, lb... 17½c

PRICES that rule this trade event are absolutely the lowest of the season, although it occurs in time to give you not days, nor weeks, but MONTHS of service from your purchases, whether they be

Summer wearing apparel or
Going away requisites.

Simpson Crawford Co. do not carry merchandise over from one season to another. That's why you always find fresh, new goods to choose from, and that's the reason everyth ng in this sale is up to date, embodying all the new ideas of the present season.

With one tremendous sweep we clear out all the odds and ends, broken lots, regular stocks and mammoth surplus stocks bought especially for the great July clearing sale.

We do not start this clearing sale with prices only those urgently requiring the merchandise are willing to pay, and then reduce them little by little till the season dwindles away. Right now the lowest prices of the season rule this sale, and will continue till the clearing is complete.

New lots of sheer lawn waists at $1 & $1.98.

CONTINUING the two biggest bargains of the July clearing with new lots, affording a better selection than ever to-day. Since last Monday they have crowded this department constantly. No waist values of the past, present or future can compare with these. Such is the verdict of those who have seen them and purchased.
Second Floor.

At $1.00—Fifteen hundred $2 waists; fine lawn, with entire front made of embroidery insertion and tucks—trimmed collar and cuffs.

At $2.98—very special.
Several excellent styles of lawn, allover embroidery shirt waists, made with yoke or trimmed front and back—inserted collar and cuffs.

At $3.98—value $6.
Lingerie shirt waists, beautifully designed, with insertions to form yoke—trimmed front and back.

At $1.98—Ten hundred $4 waists; beautiful Persian lawn exquisitely trimmed with choice embroidery and lace insertion—also trimmed sleeves and collar.

At $7.95—value $15.
Lingerie waists—beautifully trimmed with laces and hand embroidery—entire front designed and trimmed back—sleeves and collar trimmed to correspond.

At $6.95—value $12.
China silk waists—all daintily designed, insertions, medallions and hand stitching, trimmed sleeves and collar.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

High grade linen dresses reduced to $10.

SOME of the lots are large enough to continue the selling at regular prices up to $24.50, but we've included them to make the variety the biggest ever offered at a clearing or any other sale. All the latest styles—cool and dainty for July and August. Just such costumes as every woman desires, whether going away or remaining in the city.

Fancy linen dresses—very effective and dainty styles in beautiful colorings, light green and blue, also rose and all white—made in smart models, some copies from the original—trimmed with various styles of laces, of fine applique and heavy Cluny insertions; also handkerchief linen tub dresses, hand embroidered in several different designs, both bodice and skirt trimmed different models for afternoon or evening wear at the seashore. **$10**

At $9.75—very special. THIRD FLOOR.
Organdie dresses, very sheer and made over colored slips in all the pretty new pastel shades—violet, light blue, pink, green and white—elbow sleeves, very fluffy.

At $5.75—value $8.75.
New and pretty colorings, in fine dimities—a special model made for midsummer wear—full, round skirts, with several rows of insertion and small tucks.

At $10.00.
The Tuxedo model that has been so popular this season in fine quality white linen with combination trimming of black or light blue—short sleeves—plaited skirts.

At $12.50—value $22.50.
Linen suits, long, tight fitting, strap seam style in white or oyster shade—single breasted, buttoned with self-covered buttons, Panne velvet collar and cuffs.

At $15.00—value up to $35.
Odds and ends of fine suits in various grades of materials, short Eton and bolero effects, also long, loose or tight coats, hand embroidered or applique lace.

At $1.00—value $4.50.
Remainder of our shirt waist suits in white lawns, good, fine quality—majority of them are trimmed both waist and skirt in pretty, narrow laces and medallions.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Summer gloves, 29c

BONA-FIDE reductions for the July clearing sale now extend to the most popular four styles, since we have sold out all the bargains offered last week.
Main Floor.

50c. and 75c. { White silk gloves, Elbow length gloves, Black lisle gloves, Colored lisle gloves. } Choice **29c.**

Their season has fairly begun. They'd be good values throughout July at regular prices, but we bought so many at such great price concessions, owing to the late season, that while those who go elsewhere are paying fully double our clearing price you may come here and secure a season's supply at 29c. a pair.

Sample combs, 50c.

THESE sample sales are the talk of the town, and here's one of the finest collections of sample shell and amber combs we ever had to offer at a special price.
Main Floor.

None worth less than $1.00,
Many made to sell at $2.00.

Look at the way they're made.
Look at the handsome settings.

Everything that goes to make up the fashionable combs sold in jewelry stores is embodied in these at 50c., workmanship included, for they're really made beautifully—all new goods in perfect condition.

SIDECOMBS, BACK COMBS, NECK COMBS, set with fancy colored stones and French brilliants—others with plain gold filled bands. The crowd always comes early to the comb sales.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

July clearing of fast black hosiery, 11c

A SEARCH of the market for the July clearing sale has brought us better bargains than expected and fully three times the quantity of hosiery we ever dreamed of offering during any one sale. Consequently we have marked the prices much lower than intended and will make up in volume of business what we give you in profit.
Main Floor.

Think of a pair of absolutely fast dye black hosiery for 11c. Why, hundreds will want a dozen pairs each, and they're a quality worn more or less by all women during warm weather. Cool and wearable—nothing fancy about them—just good, plain hose, made of real maco yarn and rarely ever sold below 19c.—usually 25c. **11c**

29c a pair for women's 50c. to $1 sample hosiery—in this lot you will find the greatest assortment of high class merchandise ever shown.

14c for women's 19c. black cotton hose, made from real Egyptian cloth; also black cotton with split foot—both absolutely fast colors.

19c for men and women's 50c. hose—comprising all the various styles in up-to-date hosiery, including lisles, black and colored cotton, black and colored laces, tans and whites in this lot.

35c a pair, or three pairs for $1, for men's high grade 50c. and 75c. hose. They include all the newest creations for the man of natty ideas.
Main Floor.

50c for women's high grade novelty hose. They include neat embroidered figures and colored gauze lisles; also plain black cobweb lisle—white lace ankle, and various plain shades for evening wear.

95c. per pair for women's plain black $1.50 pure silk thread hose.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Wash goods clearing, 5c

ALL small lots of wash goods selling at various higher prices will be displayed for quick selling to-day at 5c. The best bargains of the season are included in this lot—altogether there are several thousand yards of the 10c. qualities used so much this season for cool summer dresses and children's apparel.
Main Floor.

15c. wash goods, 7½c. Ginghams, Lawns, Chambrays, light and dark effects.

19c wash goods, 12½c. Voiles, plain or fancy shades; also plaids.

Linnette Suitings, Swisses, fine Chambrays, French Voiles, &c.

39c. wash goods at 19c. a yard.
Very handsome, fine organdies, handsome floral effects.

25c. white goods, 10c. A purchase of sample pieces—all sorts of white Swisses, India lawns, fancy lace stripes.

35c. white goods, 19c. Fine 45 inch Persian mull, sheer finish. Fine 48 inch white French Mull, white dotted Swisses.

Clearance sale of towels.

Huck Towels usually sold at 10c. are marked now at 6 for 48c.
Huck Towels usually sold at 12½c. are marked now at 6 for 59c.
Huck Towels usually sold at 16c. are marked now at 6 for 73c.
Huck and Bath Towels usually sold at 30c. are marked 4 for 98c.
Huck and Bath Towels usually sold at 48c. marked 3 for $1.15.
Huck and Bath Towels usually sold at 59c. marked 2 for 98c.

Clearing of decorative linens.

SEVERAL HUNDRED odd pieces of fancy linens go on sale at half regular prices, including hand made Lace Doylies, Centre Pieces and Tea Cloths.

$1.00 Doylies, 6x6 inches, at 55c. | $3.00 Centre Pieces, 12x12, at 1.50.
$1.50 Doylies, 9x9 inches, at 75c. | $5.00 Centre Pieces, 18x18, 2.50.

2,000 all linen scalloped doylies, with open work, value 10c., at 5c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

A reduction of one-third to one-half

on one of the finest collections of

art ware, bric-a-brac & fancy china

THIS sale is overflowing with inexpensive pieces of artistic bric-a-brac so effectively used in decorating the city and Summer home, as favors and to serve as gifts.
Fourth Floor.

We couldn't tell all the bargain news of this department in a full page, but if you are familiar with the wares and our regular prices, which are always the lowest in New York, this idea of the unprecedented saving will have as much weight as a dozen pages of items.

33⅓% reduction on new art in the most exclusive lines of imported wares, designed and painted by famous artists of Europe, including

Royal Vienna, Dresden, French, Sevres, Italian, Carlsbad, Holland, Teplitz — Hand carved Carrara marble busts, Marble Pedestals, all sizes; Vienna Terra Cotta busts and figures, Real bronzes—Russian, Vienna and French.

33⅓% reduction from regular prices of
Electric reading lamps, 100 different ideas.
Banquet and piano lamps, Dresden, Old Dutch and Japanese bronze.

50% reduction from regular prices of
Bohemian glass, hand painted — Fish game and ice cream sets.

50% reduction from regular prices of
MARTIN LIMOGES AND THEO. HAVILAND WARE, including
dinner sets,
dinner plates and
service plates in effective patterns
Cups and saucers,
tea, coffee, bouillon
and after dinner,
from the Colport, Wedgwood and Limoges potteries.

33⅓% reduction from regular prices of
carved teakwood tabourettes

50% reduction from regular prices of
CABINET CURIOS, including
carved ivories,
Vienna bronzes,
German porcelains,
French Limoges on copper,
miniatures on ivory.

50% reduction from regular prices of
French crystal clocks.

33⅓% reduction from regular prices of
German beer tankards and steins.

24-inch satin foulard, 35c.

NOT many days ago 75c. and 85c. were the prices for this quality and the season was so late that many fashionable dressers are just now making up their wash silk waists for Summer. This sale is certainly a timely event, and the price is unique, since the silks are in such great demand.
Main Floor.

The shades are navy, reseda, gobelin, brown, Alice blue, myrtle and plenty of WHITE and BLACK, in small neat figures. 35c. is the lowest price ever quoted for this quality. **35c**

39c for colored taffeta in a splendid assortment of shades—very special.

59c for $1 imported black satin messaline, regularly sold by us.

49c for 75c. white habutai, extra heavy, highly finished, suitable for 'most every purpose—36 inch.

69c for $1 black peau de crepe, 24 inch.

Muslin underwear clearing

A CLEARING only in name, not odds and ends, nor picked over stocks, but the largest showing in New York—the cleanest, freshest garments, made full and especially adapted for warm weather wear. Reductions are simply wonderful even for a July clearing sale.
Second Floor.

25c for 39c. corset covers; several good styles in French or fitted effects, laces and embroideries.
Main Floor.

50c for 75c. nainsook corset covers, pretty French styles, daintily trimmed back and front with fine laces, beading and ribbon.

75c for $1.00 fine nainsook chemise in round and V neck styles with pretty yokes formed of lace, insertions and edges.

$2.50 for $3.25 petticoats, fine cambric top, deep ruffles, several handsome effects.

$1.00 for $1.50 petticoats, well made of cambric, several effective styles, trimmed in deep flounces with embroidery and lace.

$1.25 for $1.75 cambric petticoats, knee flounces of lawn with wide ruffle of Scotch and eyelet embroidery.

$3.95 for $5.00 petticoats; handsome models in lawn and cambric; wide umbrella flounce; elaborately trimmed with pretty and choice lace and embroidery insertion and ruffles; tucks and ribbons.

75c for $1.00 night gowns; fine cambric, with dainty trimmings of fine laces.

$1.25 for $1.75 night gowns of fine nainsook and cambric; slip over and yoke effects; designed with lace and embroidery beading and ribbon.

$2.95 for $4.00 petticoats, a wide assortment of choice and new designs, handsomely made with circular and sectional flounces, of choice laces.

38c for 59c. night gowns; good quality muslin; V high neck styles; dainty cambric ruffles.

THREAT TO SUE WILSON OVER COTTON CHARGES

Theodore H. Price Gets Statment from Cheatham Clearing Him.

EFFORTS NOW AGAINST HYDE

Southern Association Considers Taking Matter Before President at Oyster Bay—What Van Riper Says.

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The cotton report scandal promises further interesting developments. Theodore H. Price of New York came to Washington to-day, and through his attorney requested Secretary Wilson to withdraw what Mr. Price characterized as "unjust, offensive, and unsustained charges and implications" in the report made public yesterday in connection with the removal of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the Assistant Statistician of the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Price previously had been in a long conference with Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Association. Mr. Price told the Secretary that there was no warrant in fact for connecting his name with Holmes's purveyance of the department's statistics and that if he did not get a full retraction he would bring an action for libel against the Secretary at once.

Secretary Wilson told Mr. Price, as he had William M. Ivins, his attorney, earlier in the day, that he had no statement to make along the lines requested. The Secretary explained in detail how the matter had been brought to his attention by Mr. Van Riper through Mr. Cheatham, and he had in turn referred it to the Secret Service division of the Treasury Department, by the officers of which the investigation was conducted. Their report was made to him, and he in turn had made it public.

What had been made public, therefore, the Secretary explained, was entirely the work of the Secret Service except that portion of his statement which related to the reorganization of the Statistician's office. Under these circumstances, he added, he did not feel called upon to make an explanation or withdraw anything that had been given out.

If Mr. Cheatham saw fit to make a statement regarding the matter, as Mr. Price told the Secretary, Mr. Cheatham had, well and good.

Secretary Cheatham left here to-night for Atlanta to consult President Jordan of the Southern Cotton Association in regard to laying the whole matter before the President at Oyster Bay. Mr. Cheatham said that he did not think the investigation had gone far enough either for the good name of the Department of Agriculture or for the business safety of those interested in cotton.

He declared that in his judgment Price's name should not have been brought into the published statement by the Secretary.

WHAT CHEATHAM SAYS.

Mr. Price secured from Mr. Cheatham the following signed statement:

"Mr. Cheatham states that after evidence which he had furnished to Secretary Wilson was turned over to the Secret Service Department his services were enlisted by that department to assist the man in whose charge the matter was placed, to secure any additional evidence regarding the case. It was decided that more evidence might be secured in New York, and in the hope of doing so the Secret Service agent, accompanied by Mr. Cheatham, went there.

"After working together in close touch for three or four days, during which time a number of persons who were supposed to know something about the case were examined by the Secret Service agent alone, and after having fully gone over the ground and examined every one who, in the opinion of the Secret Service agent and Mr. Cheatham, could possibly have any connection with the affair, Mr. Cheatham left New York. Before leaving he had a long conference with the Secret Service agent, who expected to leave a few hours later.

"During this conference a full discussion of the matter was had, and Mr. Cheatham insisted that the Secret Service agent call to see Mr. Theodore Price before leaving the city, for the purpose of finding out what connection he had with the case, if any, as his name had been mentioned in one of the letters submitted as evidence.

"Mr. Cheatham was informed by the Secret Service agent that he had not been able to secure any evidence from any one that would in the least connect Mr. Price with the affair, and that he had been told by Mr. Haas that he did not know Mr. Price and had no connection with him in any way. Up to the time that Mr. Cheatham left New York he was informed by the Secret Service man that he had not seen Mr. Price for the reason above mentioned and would not do so, as it was his opinion that it would be useless, as he had not been able to secure any evidence that would implicate Mr. Price.

"Up to the time the Secret Service closed its report Mr. Cheatham remained in close touch with the agent for the purpose of furnishing any facts connected with the case that were obtainable. Mr. Cheatham stated that he failed to learn of any new facts or even suggestions from any one who might know that Mr. Price was connected with the matter.

"Consequently Mr. Cheatham was very much surprised when he first noticed in the report given out by Secretary Wilson to the press the name of Mr. Theodore Price mentioned so prominently in connection with the case, as he did not know of any evidence having been presented or secured by any one that would warrant the use of Mr. Price's name in connection with the affair.

"RICHARD CHEATHAM."

The officers of the Southern Cotton Association insist that Chief Statistician Hyde should not be allowed to remain at the head of the Bureau of Statistics, as he had every opportunity to discover what Holmes was doing and failed.

Mr. Hyde is regarded as wholly innocent of any attempt to sell the figures or profit in any way from them. He is a man of recognized ability as a writer on trade matters. His associates say he has been too trusting.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STATEMENT.

District Attorney Morgan H. Beach tonight made the following statement, dated to-day, from the office of the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia:

"On Friday last a report of an investigation conducted for the past month by the Secret Service Division was laid before me by the Secretary of Agriculture, with the request that he be speedily advised whether one Holmes, sometime Acting Statistician of the department, was, on the facts stated in the report, individually liable to criminal prosecution.

"On the afternoon of the same day I advised the Secretary that on the case as presented to me no such proceeding would lie.

"As to the manner in which the investigation was conducted or on the broader question of a possible criminal conspiracy, I was not consulted; and any suggestion from me in the then juncture as to either subject would have been an improper intrusion upon the administrative province of the Secretary.

"It is the duty of the District Attorney, on complaint regularly lodged, or without complaint when the facts within his own knowledge fairly warrant such a course, to present to the Grand Jury alleged violations of law, but it is equally his duty to avoid the slightest encroachment on questions of mere administration in an executive department.

"The possibility that the action of the Secretary may be misunderstood or that the connection of my office with the subject may not be clearly defined is the warrant for this statement.

"MORGAN H. BEACH."

VAN RIPER ANSWERS WILSON.

Incidentally He Declares Crop Figures Were Guesswork.

Lewis C. Van Riper, whose testimony about cotton report leaks was instrumental in bringing about the dismissal of Assistant Statistician Holmes by Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, gave out a typewritten statement yesterday in answer to Secretary Wilson, and in refutation of some statements about Van Riper's previous career. Willard U. Taylor of the law firm of MacFarland, Taylor & Costello was with Mr. Van Riper at the Union League Club when the statement was given out. Mr. Taylor said he was present only as a friend and not as counsel. He admitted, however, that he had accompanied Mr. Van Riper to Washington when the latter went to make his disclosures to Secretary Wilson.

When the question was put directly to him, Van Riper replied that he had never profited by any information given out by Holmes. He denied having paid any money to the statistician, but admitted that a contract regarding some mining property had been prepared with a view to his signing it. All he would say in regard to this transaction was that the contract never had been concluded.

Van Riper admitted having done business with F. E. Peckham and declared that "F notes" mentioned in Secretary Wilson's statement were written by Peckham. In his statement he says regarding himself:

"I have never failed in business and have always promptly paid one hundred cents on the dollar, and always expect to. I never was interested in any discretionary pool scheme. I never was interested in any way in a firm called Hotchkiss & Co. There was never any indictment found against me in the days of District Attorney Gardiner, or at any other time in New York City or elsewhere, except that my name was included in a blanket indictment in Chicago where 271 clerks, office boys, and stenographers were included, not one of whom was ever brought to trial. As to the story that a certain lock box in the General Post Office has been used by various concerns, including myself, it is a fact that I am the proprietor of the New York Mailing and Advertising Agency, and that a box is kept at the Post Office for the purpose of having misdirected mail, or mail improperly stamped, returned for correction, but it is not used in any other capacity.

"My whole purpose in laying the evidence before Secretary Wilson, as previously stated, was to aid in breaking up a corrupt ring which was using the Bureau of Statistics of the Agricultural Department for private benefit, and to the disadvantage of the public and others, including myself, who occasionally operated in the cotton market.

"Mr. Wilson is quoted as saying that he agreed to refrain from publishing certain names which I had furnished, on my statement that to do so might subject me to personal violence. As a matter of fact all the names given Mr. Wilson by me have been handed out for publication. The question of personal violence never was alluded to."

Taking up Mr. Wilson's reply to Van Riper's statement on Saturday night he says:

"Mr. Wilson is quoted from Washington, July 8, as stating that 'the statement of Mr. Van Riper to the effect that a thorough investigation would disclose the fact that the real acreage reduction was from 18 to 25 per cent. and not 11¼ per cent., was without any foundation.' This is in line with the Secretary's previous statement that there was no foundation for the charges of Mr. Cheatham; that it was impossible for advance information to leak from his bureau.

"One of the reasons given by Mr. Wilson in the quoted interview why the June report was correct is because Mr. Hyde personally prepared it. I would like to ask Mr. Wilson if Mr. Hyde did not personally prepare other reports, or at least have credit for preparing them, since his last vacation in 1903.

"Mr. Hyde's personal statement made before Congress last Winter during the investigation of this same subject is borne out. He showed at that time that the reports are made up from reports received through a set of people, some of whom are classified as ultra-conservative, and others as apt to lean toward the other extreme; that the statistician, therefore, after adding up the various sets of figures, instead of making an average merely used his judgment in making the final figures that were to be announced as official, which judgment could be changed as it would seem to be beneficial to his personal interest. In other words, the Government is spending annually at least $250,000 to gather data which are of no real value, and are not given to the public as gathered."

G. J. Gould Raising Poultry.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 9.—George J. Gould is devoting part of his immense tract of land in Delaware County to the raising of poultry, in which he is taking great interest. He has engaged Marcel Grandin, an expert poultry man, and is going into the business more extensively. He already has 1,100 fancy bred chickens. A new henhouse, 165 by 30 feet, is being built.

To Aid Nature,

during the warm weather, when she is endeavoring to the utmost to expel from the body poisonous secretions, drink,

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

It neutralizes the uric acid in the system—by its absorbent properties solid impurities are dispelled.

NORTHERN PACIFIC — YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

"Hit the Trail" of Lewis and Clark

To the Portland, Ore., Fair, June 1 to Oct. 15, 1905, and tour the Yellowstone Park—land of geysers, hot springs, petrified forests and surprising natural phenomena. Rates exceptionally low. Travel on the

"NORTH COAST LIMITED"

Northern Pacific Railway

Two transcontinental trains daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

No better year to visit the Great Puget Sound Country. Only a short trip to Alaska.

Booklets—Four cents for "Lewis and Clark Booklet 'B,'" six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Information, address W. F. Mershon, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

PRESIDENT'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Church and No Official Callers—Meets Canal Heads To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 9.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and their daughter Ethel, attended the morning service at Christ Protestant Episcopal Church here to-day. The Right Rev. Albion W. Knight, D. D., Episcopal Bishop of Cuba, preached, and made an appeal for money to build an Episcopal cathedral in Cuba. The church was crowded for the first time since the President's arrival here. With the President and his family was Capt. R. L. Ferguson, late of the "Rough Riders."

The President had no official callers to-day. To-morrow a conference with Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission, and John F. Stevens, successor of John F. Wallace, as Chief Engineer of the canal, is scheduled.

Left $200 for Drowned Boy's Parents.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 9.—Horace Cook, the seventeen-year-old son of E. M. Cook of this village, was drowned this afternoon in the St. Lawrence River. The accident was caused by a collision between Cook's skiff and a large Canadian yacht, Tranquilo, captained by W. D. Garmen of St. Catherine's, Ontario. The lifeboats were lowered, and every effort was made to give aid, but without avail. The owner of the yacht, a Canadian official, who refused to give his name, left a check for $200 with the customs officials for the bereaved parents.

Lightning Strikes a Trolley Car.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 9.—Lightning struck a trolley car at Riverside, Conn., this afternoon. It was loaded with passengers bound for a ball game on the outskirts of Greenwich. The car was on a switch at the time, and no one but the motorman knew that the lightning had struck it. Luckily, his hand was not on the controller at the time. The car was put out of commission. Some of the superstitious white passengers and all the colored men and women returned on the next car without attending the game.

Miss Irwin to Entertain Troupe.

Special to The New York Times.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 9.—Miss May Irwin, has announced that she will open her Fall engagements at Clayton Opera House on August 17, with the production of "Mrs. Black Is Back." Miss Irwin has arranged to entertain her company of actors for ten days at her Summer home, Irwin Isle, on the St. Lawrence River, before they come here.

GOV. STOKES IN CAMP.

Official Party Listens to Sermon to New Jersey Militia.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Sea Girt, N. J., July 9.—Gov. Stokes had a quiet day for the first twenty-four hours in camp. He took part in the first religious service on Robin Lawn this morning, when the regiment assembled to hear a sermon by the Chaplain, the Rev. Dr. Louis Cameron of Orange. With the Governor on the porch of the "Little White House" were the members of his military cabinet. The scene was attractive. The regiment assembled in a semi-circle around the willow trees on the knoll, the military men on the porch in olive drab uniforms or white duck, and the women guests in white costumes.

Dr. Cameron spoke of President Roosevelt as the type of the best citizen, and said that any nation should be proud of a ruler of such high character.

No work of any account was done today. Guard was mounted at 9 o'clock in the morning in charge of Capt. A. B. Byram, and the men were free until evening parade at 5:45. This was witnessed by a large gathering, many coming from neighboring resorts.

THE CONSTABLE'S REVENGE.

Seventeen Arrested for Beating Him and Marched to Jail Tied Together.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 9.—Constable James Smith of Phillipsburg believes that the dignity of Jersey must be upheld at any cost. He proved his fidelity to his principles on Thursday night.

On that night he went to Alpha to arrest a foreigner on a trivial charge and was set upon, beaten, and disarmed. Not discouraged, he returned to Phillipsburg and, securing the assistance of four deputies, returned to Alpha and arrested seventeen persons, including one woman, whom he charged with interfering with the service of the warrant. The Constables tied the prisoners together with a long rope, chaingang fashion, and marched them to the lock-up in Phillipsburg.

An Old Indian Fighter Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, July 9.—Henry Everding, who won honors in the Indian and civil wars in this country, is dead at his home here. He was seventy-six years old and had lived in Brooklyn most of his life. In one Indian battle only seven members of his command escaped massacre. He was a Sergeant in the Fourteenth New York Volunteers in the civil war.

You can play the Piano as an artist plays it if you own

The Pianola Piano



FACSIMILES of the autographs of some of the most eminent living composers appear upon many of the music rolls for the Pianola Piano. The significance of such signed rolls is that the composer himself has traced the Metrostyle or interpretation line.

Thus, any performer on the instrument is enabled to play practically under the direct tuition of the highest possible authority, securing those delicacies and subtleties in effect which mark the difference between the performance of a finished musician and that of the average amateur.

If a person aspires to play any musical instrument, he naturally wishes to play it, not merely so as to interest an untrained listener, but so as to win approval from those who, musically speaking, possess cultivated ears.

This is just what the Metrostyle with its library of signed rolls accomplishes. Every Pianola Piano is equipped with the Metrostyle and *thus every purchaser of the instrument buys not only the ability to play the piano, but also to play it as an artist would play it*—with true expression and with a comprehension of the innermost beauties of a composition.

The Pianola Piano is a combination of two instruments in one—an upright piano of the highest type and the complete Metrostyle Pianola. It can thus be used for either hand-playing or Pianola playing, the change from one method to the other being instantaneous.

The presence of the Pianola inside the piano's case does not interfere in the slightest degree with the excellence of the piano's tone or action, while the Pianola is just as effective as though it were in the form of a separate instrument. When used for hand-playing the outward appearance of the Pianola Piano is the same as that of any high-grade piano. But move back the sliding panel in the front of the case and lower the pedal and the wonderful possibilities of the Pianola with its enormous repertory are at your command.

Prices of the Pianola Piano, $500 to $1,000. Purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store Closes at 5 P. M. Saturdays at Noon. — The Wanamaker Store

A Day of Remarkable Offerings In Women's Suits, Skirts & Coats

To the List of Extraordinary Happenings That Have Occurred Here in the Recent Weeks We Add Another Event Interesting to All Women

The radical clean-ups of our own stock naturally furnish the larger part of the news. Practically every woman's garment on our floor is reduced to an unprecedented price—and this while thousands of women have yet to buy their vacation outfits, or still wish to add to their wardrobe for wear at home.

Visitors to the City may also realize extraordinary opportunities never previously known to their experience.

Brief statements of the offerings follow:

Three Hundred Mohair Skirts at $4, worth $7.50

This is a brand-new collection of cool, serviceable Summer Skirts, that we have just received from the manufacturer who made them up for us to sell at this special price. The mohair is of an excellent quality. Most of the skirts are in the popular blue shades, though there are a few grays and tans in the collection. They are made with thirty-one gores, with flared plaits. Excellent $7.50 value; **today at $4 each.**

$18.50 to $22.50 Long-Coat Linen Suits at $10

Just twenty-one stylish Suits in this group. Some in tailored effects, some in more dressy styles. Splendid Summer Suits to buy for $10.

$25 to $37.50 Tailored Suits at $18

Just forty suits in this collection, all in the season's most desirable styles. Some with jaunty short jackets, others with long coats. The materials include mohairs, homespuns, Panama cloth, drap d'ete and taffeta silk. Former prices were $25 to $37.50; **now at $18 a suit.**

$15 to $22.50 Tailored Suits at $7.75

This group includes Homespun Suits with long coats, and Taffeta Suits with short jackets, in attractive styles. Smart, serviceable suits, **at $7.75.**

Foreign Tailor-made Suits at Half Price

This is a handsome collection of Imported Tailor-made Suits, in various checked effects. Formerly priced at $55 to $125; **today they are marked at $27.50 to $63.50.**

Women's Covert Coats at $5

This group includes every Covert Cloth Coat that we have in stock—seventy-one coats in all. The price speaks for itself.

$50 to $75 Foreign Coats at $37.50

This is a collection of thirty-three imported garments, including a few capes, mostly black, beautifully appliqued and embroidered.

Traveling Coats at $23.50

Handsome long Traveling Coats of natural color pongee, in an effective new model.

Traveling Coats of Mohair in Full and Three-quarter Length, **at $15 and $18.**

$12 to $22.50 Coats at $7.50

A small group of handsome silk and colored linen coats at a remarkably little price.

Second floor, Broadway.

Three New Groups Of Women's White Waists

This is a fine new collection of Lawn and Swiss Muslin Shirt-Waists made up in the very newest effects, in the most pleasing styles for Summer wear; and they are as tempting in price as in beauty.

The groups are as follows:

At $1.75—Shirt-waists of sheer white lawn, with Dutch neck and short sleeves; or square yoke effect, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and embroidery, and long sleeves.

At $2.50—Sheer white lawn Waists; front with round yoke of lace insertion and beading, with fine cluster plaits below; full sleeves with deep plaited cuffs.

At $2.75—Shirt-waists of white dotted Swiss muslin; fronts elaborately embroidered, with plaited front and back.

Also other styles, of sheer white lawn, trimmed with Valenciennes lace insertion and embroidery. Main aisle.

Girls' Hand-embroidered SHIRT-WAIST SUITS

Today we have three hundred more of these handsome Irish Linen Shirt-Waist Suits with hand-embroidered waists to sell at half price or near it, but this lot is the last that we expect to have. The waists are open in the front or back, and the skirts are full plaited.

These suits are made of pure Irish linen, and there is a wide variety of embroidered designs in the collection. Sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years.

$15 Suits now at $7.50 Each
$12 Suits now at $6.75 Each

Second floor, Ninth street.

DINNER SETS

These seven items, presenting very special values, are picked from the most complete dinnerware stock to be found anywhere.

Some are patterns just received and opened. Some are sets reduced in price today to close out the stocks:

At $12, from $15—English Porcelain Dinner Sets, of 115 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat platters; in a flow blue border decoration. Never sold for less than $15, and easily worth $20.

At $15, from $20—Dinner Sets of the same quality and pattern; 130 pieces, with soup tureen and four meat platters. Never sold for less than $20, and easily worth $25.

At $16, worth $22.50—English Porcelain Dinner Sets of 112 pieces, with four meat dishes and soup tureen, in two fine decorations, with all pieces gilt.

At $15, worth $20—Fine Austrian China Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, in a neat flower decoration and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large meat platters. Quite new, just opened.

At $10, worth $15—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces, with soup tureen and three large meat platters; fine floral design and all pieces gilt.

At $6.50, worth $8.50—American Porcelain Dinner Sets of 100 pieces. Complete for twelve persons. Neat underglaze pattern.

At $25, worth $35—French China Dinner Sets of 100 and 101 pieces, in several fine floral designs, and all handles gilt; soup tureen and three large platters.

Chamber Toilet Sets

At $12, worth $16.50—Twelve-piece Toilet Sets; English stoneware; in four quaint designs in blue. Complete with covered slop jar. Quite new, just opened.

At $3.45, worth $5—Eleven-piece Toilet Sets; American Porcelain, in several underglaze designs; complete with covered slop jar.

At $2.50, worth $3.50—Seven-piece Toilet Sets; American Porcelain, in underglaze decorations; with uncovered slop jar. Basement.

Unique SOUVENIRS Of New York City

A visit to the metropolis of the Western hemisphere—New York—should include the purchase of a pretty, lasting Souvenir for yourself, and friends at home.

Here are a few items—merely suggestions. There are many others.

Silver Coffee Spoons; sky-line handles; assorted bowls; at $1 each.

Silver Coffee Spoons; Statue of Liberty handles; assorted bowls; at $1 each.

Silver Tea Spoons; heavy; Statue of Liberty and Peter Stuyvesant handles; at $2.75 each.

Several other designs in Silver Tea Spoons at $1.50, $1.75 and $2 each.

Silver Paper Knives, at $2 and $3 each.

Also a line of Philadelphia Souvenir Spoons and Christian Science Spoons.

Jewelry Store, Broadway, Tenth st.

Lillian Corsets Under-Price

This is a collection of odd lots and broken sizes of Lillian Corsets, which we wish to close out quickly.

Lillian Corsets are never sold under-price except for some such reason, and today is one of the rare opportunities.

The varieties include long, medium and short models, in plain and fancy materials. Formerly $6 to $20, now at $3.50 to $12.50.

These under-price Corsets will be fitted as carefully as if you had bought them for their full value.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Chambray Tissues At 18c a Yard, worth 25c

The colorings are in the cool, clear chambray effects of light blue, tan, black and cardinal with white, and the fabric is woven as sheer as organdy, and is 32 inches wide. Crisp, clean and fresh-looking, and just as serviceable as it is dainty.

We have just about 2,500 yards of these beautiful 25c Tissues to sell **at 18c a yard.**

Rotunda, facing Broadway.

Children's And Babies' Garments

Beauty-loving mothers, economy-wise mothers, meet here on common ground.

Fresh, pretty, well-made little garments can rarely be bought for so little:

At 50c to $3, worth 85c to $4
Babies' and Children's White Dresses of soft sheer nainsook and fine lawn; yoke, French waist and guimpe effects, with embroidery or lace insertion and edge. Sizes for 6 months to 5 years.

At 50c and 75c, worth 65c and $1.15
Children's Body Petticoats of lawn, with lace insertion and ruffle; others of sheer lawn; double ruffle, edged with lace. Sizes for 6 months to 4 years.

At $1, worth $1.50
Girls' Shirt-waists of fine lawn and dotted Swiss muslin; front of open-work embroidery and fine plaits; others with lace or embroidery insertion; long or elbow sleeves; buttoned in front or back. Sizes for 14, 16 and 18 years.

Tenth street aisle.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co. **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

SPECIAL RACE FOR TURF STARS TAKES SHAPE

Agreement for Meeting of Sysonby and Artful Probable.

DECISION WITH MR. KEENE

Mr. Whitney Concedes Willingness to Start Filly Either at Brighton or Saratoga.

The possibilities of a special race between the two brightest stars of the American turf at present, James R. Keene's Sysonby and Harry Payne Whitney's Artful, grew yesterday, though the efforts to secure the contest by the Brighton Beach Racing Association developed the fact that there is not even a remote chance of the contest taking place this week, as at first proposed by C. J. Fitzgerald in his original offer of a purse of $10,000 for the race. Mr. Fitzgerald, as manager of the Brighton Beach course, was as prompt in making the offer for the match as the conditions following the splendid victory of Artful in the Brighton Handicap would permit, but stable plans made some time in advance already had settled it that Artful is to be shipped with the remainder of the Whitney establishment to Saratoga to-day, while both Mr. Keene and Mr. Whitney had left the race course before the offer of the special was announced. Mr. Keene having arranged to remain out of the city over Sunday and Mr. Whitney returning to New York for the night and leaving yesterday for Montreal, to be gone several days.

Before Mr. Whitney departed yesterday, however, Mr. Fitzgerald was in communication with him and practically obtained approval of the proposed special from Artful's owner. Mr. Whitney took the view that the arrangements of the race should be left, for his part, to John W. Rogers, trainer of the Whitney racing stable. The arrangements that had been made by Trainer Rogers to ship the Whitney horses to Saratoga to-day were concluded, however, and Artful will go with the other horses, though should Mr. Keene agree to enter Sysonby in the special race, to be run later in the Brighton meeting than was at first proposed, it is almost certain that Artful will be shipped back to New York to meet him. Even should the present plans for the special race between the great three-year-olds fall through, there is every probability now that the contest will be held at Saratoga, where both the Whitney and the Keene horses will race through August.

There is strong promise, however, that when the race is made the distance will be changed from the mile and a furlong, proposed by Mr. Fitzgerald, to a mile, if Mr. Whitney's wishes in the matter are consulted. And incidentally Mr. Whitney holds such an opinion of Artful that he is quoted as having expressed the conviction that when Artful meets Sysonby under the conditions planned at one mile a new world's record for the distance is one result that he is sure of. Mr. Whitney was on board his train leaving for Montreal when a reporter asked him whether he would run Artful in the special race planned. He said:

"It is possible, but there have been no details of any race arranged as yet. There may be later—that will be decided when the stable reaches Saratoga."

"When does it leave?"

"The stable will be shipped to-morrow morning."

"Then there is no chance of the race on Thursday?"

"This Thursday? Absolutely none. The stable will be shipped to-morrow morning without fail. There would not be time to send the mare there and get her back by Thursday aside from any other consideration."

"Well, will they race at Saratoga, do you believe?"

"They may race at Brighton, but not this week. I may ship her back later in the meeting. Or there is a chance that the race, if arranged, will not take place until the Saratoga meeting."

Mr. Keene's views of the proposed special have yet to be obtained, but in consideration of the fact that he was perfectly willing and even anxious last Fall to run Sysonby against any of the star two-year-olds, with a preference for Artful and Tradition, both of which finished before him in the Futurity, when he met the only defeat of his career, it is thought likely that he will accept the opportunity to prove the merit of his great colt. The overtures for a special last Fall, before the best of the horses went into Winter quarters, led to nothing, as Artful, Tradition, and Oiseau all had engagements in stakes of the late Fall, and their owners did not care to task them beyond their important stakes. The conditions now are reversed, as Sysonby is fully engaged in the most valuable stakes through the remainder of the Summer, while Artful has no engagements before the Saratoga meeting.

It has been the plan of James Rowe, trainer for Mr. Keene, to keep Sysonby fresh for his engagement in the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes, to be run at Saratoga on Saturday, Aug. 12, at one mile and a quarter, in which race Sysonby will be required to take up three pounds penalty. Oiseau is one of the horses that Sysonby is almost certain to meet in that race, and as the prize is the richest of the year, the stable attaches such importance to it that it is somewhat doubtful whether Sysonby will be called on to run outside of his earlier stake engagements, which include the $7,500 Iroquois Stakes, at a mile and a quarter, on July 20, in which he may meet Tradition at even weights, and the $15,000 Brighton Derby, at one mile and a half, on July 29, in which the colt will have as the best of his opponents Tradition and Agile.

On his earlier running both stakes appear to be at the mercy of the champion of the Keene stable, but there is a question whether he will run for either, in view of the Great Republic, as to keep his late Brighton Beach engagements would necessitate his being shipped back and forth from Saratoga, where it is the custom of Trainer Rowe to rest his horses before the Saratoga meeting opens.

Both Artful and Sysonby now are in perfect health and condition, Artful coming out of her race Saturday for the Brighton Handicap as sound as when she went into it. Sysonby was ready for the race, but Mr. Keene, because of the three races he had close together for the Tidal Stakes, the Commonwealth Handicap, and the Lawrence Realization Stakes, would not permit him to run Saturday. On their records the two horses have aroused intense interest among patrons of racing, and the "match," as the proposed special popularly is termed, promises a race which will arouse as much public interest as any event of the kind ever arranged.

Sysonby this season has been first in all four of his races, including his dead heat with Race King for the Metropolitan Handicap, and has earned a total of $47,895. That, added to the $40,385 he won last season, when he was beaten only once in six races, puts to his credit a total of $88,280, and makes it seem certain that if his owner wished to race him at Brighton Beach he could pass the hundred-thousand-dollar mark before the Saratoga meeting opens. The Great Republic Stakes, however, promises better things, and it looks quite probable that Sysonby will close the season of 1905 with earning as a three-year-old much in excess of the $75,000 which Delhi earned last season as a three-year-old, while that he will beat the records of the mighty Hanover, which captured $89,825 in twenty wins out of twenty-seven starts as a three-year-old in 1887, and Tournament, winner of $89,750 in eight wins out of twenty-one starts, seems easily within his powers.

Artful had won but two overnight purses this season prior to her victory in the Brighton Handicap, but the three races count up a total of $24,000 for the filly, which, added to the $57,520 she won at two years old, credits her with a total of $81,520. Artful, though with a lesser sum of winnings to her credit, beat Sysonby in the only race he ever lost, and herself is unbeaten except on sufferance, when, following declarations by her stable in favor of her stable mates, she was placed second to inferior horses to save for her the maiden allowance in the Futurity.

Both the Keene and Whitney stables have figured in great special races before, a notable special won in the Whitney colors having been when Admiration beat May Hempstead. Mr. Keene's most memorable special races, which really were matches, both were run by Domino, and both, singularly, resulted in dead heats—Domino against Dobbins as two-year-olds in 1883, at Sheepshead Bay, following their head finish for the Futurity, and Domino against Henry of Navarre, when Byron McClelland owned the latter colt, as three-year-olds, in 1894.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, to be ridden by boys who have never ridden a winner, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
*Arabo	106	*Jetsam	90
*Jocund	106	*Whorler	98
*Toracod	101	*Lady Jocelyn	96
*Elwood	101	*Vagary	96
*Caqueta	101	*Rubric	95
*Daisy Green	100	*Masaniello	95
*Bill Curtis	100	*Sinacado	94
*Arsenal	100	*Supreme Court	88

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Pagan Bey	158	Knight of Harlem	137
The Deposed	148	Curfew Bell	130
Dick Roberts	147	East Kelston	134
Almonzar	144	Sir Voorhees	155
Gatebell	140	Judge Fulton	130
Thornhedge	140		

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Yankee Consul	117	Sly Ben	107
Kercheval	117	La Sorciere	107
Sluney F.	112	Sandmark	104
Ladsarlon	112	R. U. Arn	102
Merrick	109	Ingleside	102
Cassini	107	Philador	102
Confederate	107	Blair Athol	102
Old Guard	107	Mysterious	102

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Guiding Star	107	Nostromo	97
Sidney F.	107	*Arklirta	97
Quorum	107	*Hallowmas	92
Veribest	104	*Lord Provost	89
Osiris	102		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Go Between	124	Voladay	107
Garnish	119	Ostrich	107
Wotan	117	Gamara	102
St. Valentine	114	Marmee	100
Battling	113	Uncas	98
Tyron	110	Ken	92
Alfes d'Or	109	Amberjack	87

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and mares, three years old and upward, special weights; six furlongs.

Tweedie	110	Grace Curtis	110
Idle Dream	110	Lady Prudence	110
Belle of Setauket	110	High Life	110
Minal	110	Suffice	110
Grand Duchess	110	Maggie Stroup	110
My Buela	110	Koenigen Louise	110
Winsome Winnie	110	Duchess Ollie	110
Mettle	110	Nopal	110
M. of Timbuctoo	110	St. Roma	110
Hyacinth	110	On the Eve	110

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Sheepshead Bay's Fall Stakes.

The Coney Island Jockey Club on Saturday of this week, July 15, will close the full usual list of stakes for the Autumn meeting at Sheepshead Bay, and though there had been apprehension among horsemen that the changed conditions in racing consequent on the surrender of the revenue from the betting ring might cause reduction in values, there has been absolutely no change in the amounts of money added. The biggest prize of the stakes to close will be the Twin City Handicap, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward, with $10,000 added. The Russet, $3,000 added; the Turf, $3,000 added, and the Autumn Handicaps, $7,500 added, are other of the handicaps for older horses, while for three-year-olds the stakes are the September, Dolphin, and Reaper, $3,000 each added, and the Flying, $2,000 added. For two-year-olds, the Flatbush, seven furlongs, with $10,000 added, and the Great Eastern Handicap, $7,500 added, are the chief events, with seven other stakes each with $2,000 added. Two stakes for jumpers will close on the same date.

ST. LOUIS GOT MUD AGAIN.

Filtration Plant Employes Pumped It Through the City Mains.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—People of St. Louis were reminded to-day of conditions several years ago, when water was so muddy as to bring disgrace upon the city. The water was even muddier and viler than it ever was before the prescent municipal filtration system was installed.

A mistake occurred at the waterworks station early in the morning, and as a consequence the rest of the day the water was pumped into the mains from a bed of sediment that had been accumulating for months.

Great lumps of mud flowed out of the faucets in the homes and hotels. The water was a dark brown, and positively reeked with filth, and, the bacteriologists say, with germs and bacteria. The Sunday bath was out of the question in the great majority of homes which were not equipped with filters, and thousands were compelled to drink the offensive liquid or go thirsty.

By night the mistake had been rectified, and the water was clearing up, but physicians fear that an epidemic of illness will follow that little error at the pumping station.

RETIRED BANKER A SUICIDE.

Silas McDonald, Long Under Alienists' Care, Defeats Family Vigilance.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Silas McDonald, a retired banker, of 3,724 Baring Street, committed suicide to-day. He was taken to the University Hospital and died there.

Symptoms of insanity had been shown by Mr. McDonald for five years and he had attempted suicide before by the same means, and was closely watched. After the family had dined yesterday he was left alone for a few minutes. Groans in his room heard by those downstairs were the first warning of what had happened.

McDonald made a fortune in cattle raising in the West, and then engaged in banking. His family moved to Philadelphia several years ago to place him under the care of the best alienists and also to enable his two sons to attend college. The family have resided at 3,724 Baring Street about two years.

GAVE LIFE FOR BROTHER.

Two Youths Drowned While Bathing in the Belle River.

MEMPHIS, Mich., July 9.—Orville Glassford, aged twenty-one years, and his brother, Leed Glassford, aged sixteen, were drowned to-day in the Belle River while swimming.

Leed got beyond his depth and Orville went to his assistance. Both became exhausted and sank.

BOYS PLAYED CAR.

On a Trolley That Was Sidetracked—One Will Lose a Foot.

Sylvester Rarian, five years old, of 20 Alabama Avenue, East New York, was seriously injured last night while playing with other boys on a trolley car that had been side tracked at Georgia Avenue, near Fulton Street. The boys had exhausted the trolley pole as a source of amusement, and decided to take a ride on the car.

Some of them went inside the car, while Rarian acted as conductor and John Smith as motorman. The car had not gone very far when the trolley slipped off the feed wire. Rarian got off and replaced the trolley. The Smith boy backed the car before Rarian could get out of the way, knocking him down. One of the wheels passed over his right foot. The other boys fled. Rarian was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital, where it was said that his foot would have to be amputated.

$200,000 Fire at Goldfield, Nev.

GOLDFIELD, Nev., July 9.—Two blocks of Goldfield's business and residence section have been totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of $200,000. A wind blowing away from the main street saved the town.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.) —Adv.

CUT DOWN LEGISLATION, SAYS C. U. COMMITTEE

$75,000 It Cost to Change Game Laws an Instance of Waste.

2,600 BILLS AT ALBANY

And 1,720 of Them Were Local Measures—The Mayor and the Press Commended in Report.

In the final report of the Committee on Legislation of the Citizens' Union, given out yesterday by Chairman Julius Henry Cohen, there is some interesting information about the legislation affecting New York City introduced at the recent session of the Legislature and some suggestions for reforms.

The total number of bills introduced in the Legislature last Winter was 2,600. The number that passed both houses and became laws by executive sanction was 760. Credit is given to the metropolitan press for the aid which it gave in defeating bad legislation. The committee says:

"To much cannot be said in praise of the great power wielded by the metropolitan newspapers, which not only assist good, but are quick in discovering attempted bad legislation. To newspaper publicity can be ascribed the defeat of some of the worst 'grabs' of the year."

The committee is of the opinion that there is excessive legislation, and advocates reform in that respect. It points out that of the 2,600 bills introduced 1,720 were strictly local bills.

Referring to the fact that 99 bills to amend the Forest, Fish and Game law, 160 to amend the civil and criminal Penal Codes, and 72 giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction of special cases were before the Legislature, the committee says:

"If it costs $750 to bass a bill, as Gov. Higgins has just pointed out, then $75,000 is too much to pay in these days of State economy for changes in the forest, fish and game act. The Commissioner of Forest, Fish and Game might better be given the power to change the open and close season for game rather than waste legislative time and money. So, too, there should be devised a way to stop the bills conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims legalizing bonds, of town and school districts and legalizing the acts of notaries public who have acted beyond the period of their appointment. So with the code amendments. Would it not be well if some permanent commission were created to pass upon such. A code amendment is never such an imperative matter that it could not first be submitted to committees of the bar associations or similar bodies."

The committee disposes of the fiction that a great part of the legislation enacted by the Legislature for New York City is sponsored by members from up-State localities. On this subject the committee says:

"Of the 170 bills proposing amendments to the charter of the City of New York, 164 were introduced by members from New York City and only 6 by up-State members. Of the 642 bills affecting the City of New York, but without amending the charter—that is, local in application—576 were introduced by members from New York City, and only 66 by up-State members. Of the total 812 bills affecting the city by amending the charter or otherwise, over 91 were introduced by New York City men, and 72, or less than 9 per cent., by outsiders.

"It is safe to say that at least half of the measures relating to the city are within the jurisdiction of the city authorities, and that the city would be just as well off without most of the remaining half."

The committee accords generous praise to Mayor McClellan for refusing to give his sanction to the salary increase bills passed by the Legislature. It says:

"Since the 1st of January, 1904, the city, through the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, has raised salaries nearly $1,000,000. With such an example of generosity there is small excuse for recourse to the Legislature by employes and others who desire to have salaries raised. The Mayor, in a very commendable way, has vetoed all bills increasing salaries on the ground that if there is any merit in the sought-for increase the Board of Estimate can give it adequate consideration without mandatory legislation."

Of the State Gas Commission legislation the committee says:

"The committee opposed the bill before the Governor, for the reason that it was railroaded through the Legislature in such haste that there was no opportunity to present the committee's objections in detail. In so far as the law provides for the regulation of incorporation and of stock and bond issues it is a wise measure. Otherwise its provisions are violative of home rule. Moreover, the commission is likely in years to come to prove merely political, and will probably become a safeguard to the corporations rather than a protection to the public. In fact, counsel for up-State corporations publicly stated before the Governor that the bill was desired by them as a protection against municipal plants. This protection is afforded by a provision that no municipality can establish a municipal plant without first obtaining a certificate from the commission. By the terms of the bill, the commission would seem to have power to refuse the certificate if there is a private company already existing in the municipality with adequate facilities."

SAYS WIFE BURNED HIM.

Was Pouring Acid on His Face When He Awoke, Fox Declares.

John F. Fox of 439 West Forty-sixth Street ran into the Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon, with his face disfigured from burns. He told the surgeons that he had just been discharged from Seney Hospital in Brooklyn, where he had been treated for consumption, and that while asleep on the roof of his house he had been awakened by a frightful burning sensation. His wife, he said, was standing over him with a half-emptied glass of acid in her hands.

Fox's burns extended from the top of his head down almost to his chin. The wounds were dressed and he left for home. The police were notified and went to the house, but did not find Mrs. Fox.

She was there later. She said that her husband, who had once been confined on Ward's Island, had just been transferred from Seney Hospital to the Metropolitan Hospital for treatment for consumption, and was to have gone there to-day. She said he tried to beat her, but she eluded him, and he went up on the roof. She sent her fourteen-year-old daughter up later to give him something to eat, and when he had eaten he returned to the apartments and beat her.

On a mantelpiece near her was a glass filled with a mixture of muriatic and nitric acid, which had been left there by her son, who is a drug clerk. She could not remember, she said, how the glass came into her hand, but in the struggle with her husband it was spilled and some of the contents went on his head and on her cheek, which was badly burned. She had her wound dressed by a druggist and left with her daughter for a neighbor's house. Fox was the solitary occupant of his home last night.

After Crippled Squaw's Murderer.

CALEDONIA, Ontario, July 9.—Betsy Jacobs, a crippled squaw, thirty years old, was found to-day dead on the floor of her home with her face beaten in and marks of strangulation on her throat. A letter addressed to Joseph Bennett, an Indian, was found on the floor of the cabin. Bennett was seen driving away from the cabin in a buggy, and was pursued by a posse. His capture is hourly expected.

THE "SECOND EMPIRE"
IS THE
New Fast Train
BETWEEN
New York and Buffalo
VIA
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.
See time table in daily papers.



THE COLLEGIATE
Start the day right with a "Collegiate" Collar.
It has the essence of ease, and is the ultimate of style for young men.
Its "Slip-Easy" band solves the problem of tidily-tied ties.
It has the "Warranted Linen" stamp—Cotton Collars don't have it.
Sold at 2 for 25c. Your dealer can get it if you insist.
If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen *versus* Cotton," and get collar-wise.
IF IT'S H&H BRAND IT'S LINEN
HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York

ROBBED OF A DIAMOND ON ROCKAWAY TRAIN

Hosch Lost Jewel, but Caught Suspected Thief.

HIS COMPANIONS JUMPED OFF

Prisoner Fought to Get Away, but Victim Turned Him Over to the Police.

Three pickpockets pushed into a crowd of passengers boarding a Rockaway Beach train yesterday afternoon at the Franklin Avenue station of the Long Island Railroad, and Ferdinand Hosch, a merchant of 905 St. John's Place, lost a diamond stud. At the moment that he missed the stud Hosch felt a hand in his pocket, which he grabbed and held to with bulldog tenacity.

"I've got you," cried Hosch. "You've picked my pocket."

The owner of the hand struggled to get away, and was aided by two other men. Hosch held on to the man, and, as the train got under way, the prisoners' companions jumped from the platform and escaped.

When the train reached Manhattan Crossing, East New York, Hosch turned his prisoner over to Policeman Young. He gave his name as John Rogers of 311 East Sixteenth Street, Manhattan.

He was held on a charge of grand larceny.

MADMAN'S DOUBLE CRIME.

Murders His Cousin with a Razor, Then Takes His Own Life.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 9.—Murder and suicide were committed by a madman to-day in Jackson Township, a few miles from Plymouth.

James J. Farrell, a well-known resident of Plymouth, formerly Assistant Chief of Police, took his two children over the mountain to visit a cousin named McNally. Another cousin named John Lee, who had been an inmate of an insane asylum but recently was discharged as cured, suddenly rushed at the children with a razor, but they succeeded in getting away.

Lee discovered Farrell lying on the grass in the shade some distance away. He darted at him, cut his throat, and then, turning around, cut his own throat. Both men died instantly.

Effort to Refloat Submarine.

BIZERTA, Tunis, July 9.—M. Thomson, Minister of Marine, has arrived to superintend the operations for the refloating of the submarine boat Farfadet, which sank last Thursday morning at the entrance to the Port of Sidi Abdallah.

More Bodies Found at Guanajatao.

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, July 9.—In the process of cleaning streets of debris caused by the flood more bodies have been found. Most of them are unrecognizable. The city is still without light or drinking water. Relief funds are being carefully distributed.

THE GAS STORE
THE VULCAN
(Gas)
WATER HEATER
HOT WATER In Summer

This is a perplexing question. We have a little booklet that solves this problem, which we will gladly send you free. It tells how to obtain an abundant supply of hot water at short notice. No need to take cold baths; no need to keep the kitchen range going and overheat the entire house.
MAY WE SEND YOU THIS BOOK?
W. M. CRANE CO.
1131-1133 Broadway, Cor. 26 St.
NEW YORK

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO.
SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.
Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Shirt Waist Dresses
For Women, To-day at $2.95.
One of the most important clearing events of the Season.
The assortment comprises some of the very best of the season's styles. The variety is sufficiently large to please all.
Fully 20 different styles. Such a range of materials as White Lawn with embroidered fronts—also white lawn with figures or polka dots and fancy stripes.
Tan Lawn with polka and ring dots—fancy percales in figures and stripes—ginghams in great variety and flowered Organdie.
Styles are similar to those you would find in $6.00 Dresses. Some of the materials you would expect to see in $9.00 Dresses.
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front.)

Women's Lawn Waists.
News of a Very Special Sale.
Featuring Three Lots at Highly Popular Prices.
Descriptions amply indicate the charming beauty and freshness of these Summery waists:
WOMEN'S LINGERIE WAISTS OF FINE WHITE LAWN (as illustrated) in both short and long sleeves: artistically designed with round yoke front and back and attached collar of fine lace; full blouse embellished with hand embroidered shield; lace insertion and French tucks; newest sleeves; long sleeves are finished with deep cuffs and lace insertion; made to sell for $4.25; to-day, 2.95
WOMEN'S WHITE LAWN WAISTS, two very smart and up-to-date models; one with allover embroidered front, the other a full shirt front; strictly tailored model with entire front and back made of one-inch hemstitched side plaits; both made with newest sleeves and gauntlet cuffs; to-day, 1.25
Also Women's 95c Lawn Shirt Waists at 50c
Made of extra good quality white lawn with small black pin dots; cleverly tailored with graduated side plaits and French tucks; plaited back; newest sleeves; front plait and deep cuffs finished with pearl buttons; stock collar and bow; regularly 95c.
(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Center.)

Men's Trousers at $2.00.
Semi-Annual Sale Begins This Morning.
5,790 Pairs of Trousers will be on sale this morning.
Largest and best assortment of Trousers ever seen in New York under the regular price.
Sizes for every build of man, tall, short, stout or slim.
Every waist measure from 31 to 54. Every inseam from 28 to 37.
All the most desired fabrics, including Fine Striped Worsteds, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Homespuns, Flannels and Serges.
Every preparation has been made to have this the most successful sale in the Store's history. $2.00
(Men's Clothing Store, Main Floor, East.)

Women's Pure Silk Gloves.
There is no scarcity of Long Length Gloves in this popular section of The Big Store. Your size, color or style is here.
1200 PAIRS OF WOMEN'S PURE SILK GLOVES; excellent quality; 2 clasps; imported to sell for 50c; white or black: pair, 39c.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Men's & Women's Watches, With Artistic Monograms at 7.50

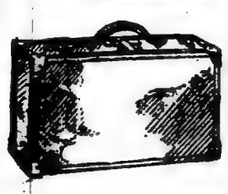

These Watches sell regularly (without the monograms) for $12.00, but as an extraordinary July attraction we have decided to make this remarkable combination offer.
Men's 12 size or Women's O size twenty-year gold-filled Watches; open face style; fitted with an extra fine New England movement—stem wind and set—guaranteed by us to keep correct time.
A Beautiful 2 or 3 Letter Ribbon Monogram Engraved Free of Charge on either of the above watches, 7.50.
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th st.)

$5.00 Blankets To-day at 2.50
2,000 Pairs on Sale.
Full size, full weight, white wool blankets; just enough cotton in body to prevent shrinking; soft, fleecy wool nap; 1 inch silk binding; manufactured by New England mills to retail for $5.00; to-day at 2.50 per pair,
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East of Fountain.)

To-day's Remarkable Special Sales Also Offer
White Goods, Parasols, Notions, Shoes for Men, Women and Children, High Grade Trunks, Bathing Suits for Men, Women, Misses and Children, Table Linens, Carpets, Upholsteries, Harness and Stable Needs, Wines and Liquors and Groceries.

Books for Summer Reading.
Take along one or more of these books on your vacation. Certainly no better companion could accompany you on your trip if rest and quiet is the goal you seek.
A random selection from any of the titles shown below would please you, because the very best of popular Summer reading is named.
At 39c. Each
(Originally published at $1.50.)
THREE FAMOUS BOOKS—The new popular 75c. edition of THE HONORABLE PETER STERLING, by Ford; THE PRISONER OF ZENDA, Hope; RUPERT OF HENTZAU, (sequel to Prisoner of Zenda,) Hope. More than a million copies is the wonderful combined sale of the $1.50 editions of these three renowned books. Their fame extends from ocean to ocean. We offer the same paper and the same print contained in the $1.50 edition; the only diffference is in the cover design, which is of a high class.
At 5c.
Published at 10c.
Books that have achieved world-wide fame. They are neatly bound in paper, and printed from large, clear type.
Three Men in a Boat, Camille, Man in Black, Treasure Island, Sign of the Four, Called Back, The Duchess, Black Beauty, Two Orphans, The Idle Thoughts of An Idle Fellow,
Among the 300 titles: Charlotte Temple, Rubaiyat, Dream Life, Dreams, Sherlock Holmes Detective Stories, Wedded and Parted, The Corsican Brothers, She's All the World to Me.
At 8c. Each
The following high-class fiction:
Successful works of fiction by the world's best writers are represented here. These are the best paper-bound books ever offered. In this lot are included Appleton's Town and Country Library, which were published for 50c. In all, there are about 1,000 titles to choose from, among them
Mrs. Bligh—Broughton,
The Claim Jumpers—White,
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Micah Clark—Doyle,
An Egyptian Princess—Ebers,
Wedded and Parted—Clay,
Very Hard Cash—Reade,
Romola—Eliot,
Married in Haste—Braddon,
Love's Itinerary—Smith,
The King of Andaman—Cobban,
Donovan—Lyall,
The House of the Wolfe,
Dr. Paull's Theory—Diehl,
The Hidden Hand—Southworth,
The Seafarers—Burton,
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Old Mam'selle's Secret—Marlitt,
Ivanhoe—Scott,
Tale of Two Cities—Dickens,
John Halifax—Mulock.
At 15c.
Published at 50c.
A very important closing purchase from the well-known publishing firm of A. L. Burt enables us to offer this series of copyrighted fiction at less than one-quarter of regular cost. Printed from large, clear type, on a superior grade of paper. Among the 50 titles are A Desperate Game, Florence Warden; A Matter of Sentiment, John Strange Winter; An Ill Wind, Mrs. H. L. Cameron; The Sign of the Flame, E. Werner; A Jill's Journal, Rita; The Conscript, Chatrian; A Vision of Beauty, Hagton; The Master of Beechwood, A. Sergeant; The Green Turbans, Cobban; A Prince of Tyrone, Fennell; Her Faithful Knight, Crommelin.

Leather Goods Under-Priced.
New Ideas in Wrist and Envelope Bags.

The woman who sees this clever creation must immediately concede that it is one of the smartest and most compact bags of the hour. It contains purse, card case and mirror, and has been most favored this season.
The accompanying illustration shows one of a number of the styles and is of Morocco leather with inside gilt frame, chamois-lined pocket, black, blue, green, brown.
A number of other bags will be included in this sale at 90c
Dress Suit Cases.

RUSSET COLORED LEATHER DRESS SUIT CASE, 24 inches, full size and depth, with good leather inside straps, reinforced corners, brass lock, brass catch or leather straps; equal to many you pay $3.75 for, 2.60

BAGS, like cut, the most serviceable Bag that we could offer; these are waterproof and made to sell for $3.50 and $4.00; there are about 50 in all: To-day 1.50
Leather and Silk Belts.
3,500 different kinds of Leather and Silk Belts, black, white and colors; "grades" up to 75c and 85c, and all of this season's make; choice, 43c
Leather Bags.
DEEP COWHIDE LEATHER BAGS; russet leather of the finest selected stock; leather lined, inside pocket, leather handle, heavy solid brass lock and catches, 12 and 13 inch; regularly $5.00 and $6.00, to-day, 4.00 and 3.75

LEATHER CLUB BAGS; full cut, olive or chestnut color, muslin lined, brass plated lock and catches; alligator grain,
14 inch, 90c
16 inch, 1.10
18 inch, 1.25
(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front, 18th St.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

MORE PEACE ARGUMENTS.

After exactly seventeen months of active and successful warfare, after repeatedly smashing the forces of Russia by sea and land, Japan now for the first time lands her troops upon Russian soil and seizes territory of her enemy. Count CASSINI remarked not long ago that Russia was in a very good position to continue the war, since Japan had not seized one foot of her territory. She has now occupied Sakhalin Island, which is indubitably Russian territory, though its capture may not be felt by Russia as a severe blow. Japan has probably felt that the occupation of this island was important to her. In the same way that the extending of Russian influence over Korea was a menace to the Japanese Nation, so the possession of Sakhalin Island by Russia must have been a cause of disquietude. Japan now not only comes into her own, for she formerly considered the southern part of the island to belong to her, but she now has a military and naval base completely commanding the northern entrance to the Japan Sea. The seizure of Sakhalin is an important factor in her preparations to make herself for all time secure against Russian aggression.

The loss of this island is by no means offset by the return of the Kniaz Potemkine into Russian hands. Indeed, the running away of the rebel crew of that ship does not in the least mend matters so far as Russia is concerned, since the giving up of the ship was not brought about by her arms. The men abandoned their insurrectionary undertaking either because they failed to receive the expected support from revolutionary committees ashore, because they could not get enough to eat, because they were frightened and divided among themselves, or because they saw no other than a disastrous end to their venture. But they do not yield to Russia, and the impotence of the Russian naval force in the Black Sea has been completely demonstrated. The Admiral, with abundant force to destroy the Kniaz Potemkine, and with the very best of reasons for wanting to do so, did not dare begin the attack because he evidently felt sure that his own men would rise in mutiny against him.

How very grave the situation was and remains may be understood by trying to imagine what would have happened if the mutineers had run amuck among the merchant shipping of Powers friendly to Russia. The Government of his Imperial Majesty would have been obliged to confess that it was unable to protect the ships and property of other nations against the naval insurgents. That is to say, Russia was incapable of fulfilling her international obligations. A great Power reduced to that extremity is in an exceedingly bad way. If matters do not mend, certainly if they grow much worse, and particularly if the spirit of revolt extends to the army, conditions may arise which would put other Powers under the necessity of considering whether they would not be called upon to intervene for the protection of the lives and property of their own people. That would mean that the autocracy had collapsed.

The Russian situation is certainly not getting better—it is visibly going from bad to worse. The loss of Sakhalin Island and the reduction of the Black Sea navy to a condition of helplessness are new and strong arguments for immediate peace. Delay is frightfully costly. Japan would consent to an armistice the moment that Russia gave her assurance that she was ready and resolved to agree to a treaty of peace on reasonable terms proposed by Japan. Japan will not submit her terms and conditions for examination, with the privilege of rejection. It is only reasonable that she should have a firm promise from her enemy as a preliminary to the consideration of details. Russia can have no other reason than sheer, stupid, blind obstinacy for further withholding her pledge to make a treaty.

KING COTTON AND KING GRASS.

"BEN" TILLMAN no longer ramps around South Carolina with the smell of battle in his nostrils. The political warhorse of the past has been checked, martingaled, cruppered, and bestridden by King Cotton. But he prances in his new caparisons, and neighs a happy scorn at the old. "We Democrats," he avouches, "are few potatoes in the hill at Washington, and we don't cut much figure;" therefore, let us hold and mind our own cotton at home, "for the future is bright and promising." "I held mine," he cried in a ravine at Greenville, S. C., on Independence Day, to an echoing hillside of Southern patriots, "except twelve bales which my wife sold while I was out in Illinois stumping for PARKER."

"We have got some blooming prospects," rhapsodized Senator "BEN":

But there comes a warning. When you have a good thing don't be too greedy, don't wait for too high prices.

Then, exultantly:

If the new crop is only 10,000,000 bales, the staple may go to 13, 14, or 15 cents, for the mills have sold goods in advance, and they've got to buy cotton. [Applause.]

It was a righteous retribution. Wall Street had repealed the law of supply and demand. Its managers sold millions of futures, and dragged the spot market down. But the Association stemmed the tide, reduced the acreage and consumption of fertilizers, rolled the cotton under a shed, and awaited the reversal of starvation prices. Some misbehaved farmers did not:

A lot of those fellows thought it smart to plant, saying to themselves, "Now is the time to make my jack." But regardless of the betrayal of some and the failure of others to stand pat, the acreage was reduced, because old King Grass nabbed it by the neck and choked it to death.

The planters' tribune declares that he will be a candidate for the Senate again next year, upon a frank Tillmanesque platform:

At Washington my policy, which some of the newspapers don't like, has been to get anything in sight for the South when I saw the chance, and I tried to get it, right or wrong, honestly or dishonestly, because those people up there have been stealing from us long enough.

Meanwhile, and for coming seasons, Nebuchadnezzar of the South will resort to grass and cotton.

ARE CROP REPORTS WORTHLESS?

Washington dispatches warn us to expect an agitation for the discontinuance of Government crop reports. This would be a singular sequel to the current flurry in cotton options. Miss GILES—the lady with the prestige of Department training—thinks the crop outlook has deteriorated 3 per cent. The Journal of Commerce thinks the crop outlook has improved 3 per cent. The interest is general, as it ought to be, for the authorities are excellent, but it cannot be said that even the cotton world dropped so much as one heart beat at these announcements. Then comes the Department and reports that the condition of the plant has altered 0.2, and there is a panic among the bears. The sequel, we are told, is that the reports are to be discontinued from disgust at their inaccuracy. How does anybody know that they are inaccurate? And is it not a fair inference that if the cotton world is convulsed by that fraction of 1 per cent. it is proof that whatever the faults of the Department reports they are the most highly valued, and their abolishment would leave a void not to be filled by any unofficial substitute?

The incident naturally suggests the question: How bad are the Department reports, extenuating nothing? Here is the cotton report record for the last eleven years:

Year.	Acreage.*	Condition Oct. 1.	Indicated Crop.*	Commercial Crop.*	Excess.*
1895-6..	20.1	65.1	6.3	7.1	+ .8*
1896-7..	23.4	60.7	8.2	8.7	+ .50
1897-8..	24.3	70.0	9.6	11.2	+1.6
1898-9..	24.9	75.4	10.0	11.2	+1.2
1899-00.	23.5	62.4	8.9	9.4	+ .50
1900-01.	25.0	67.0	10.1	10.3	+ .20
1901-02.	27.5	61.4	9.6	10.7	+1.1
1902-03.	27.8	58.3	10.4	10.6	+ .20
1903-04.	28.9	65.1	9.9	10.0	+ .04
1904-05.	31.7	75.8	12.1	13.5	+1.4
1905-06.	28.1	....	...	...	....

*In millions, 00,000 omitted in each case.

The first notable thing is that the inaccuracy is all of one sort. The commercial crop is always larger than the indicated crop, as is shown by the figures in the column headed "excess." Whether or not the factor of error is larger than it should be is matter of opinion. An underestimate of 1,600,000 bales is certainly a long shot, but only once is the error so much as 16 per cent., although there are four misses by a million bales or more. The five other cases make an average error of over 400,000 bales, and in all ten cases the average error is 850,000 bales, uniformly an underestimate. Mr. PRICE has supplied the trade a standard by which to judge whether or not the error is excessive. Each year the New York Cotton Exchange members pool their wisdom, and average many individual estimates of the crop. Mr. PRICE has averaged these averages through thirteen years. Curiously enough they too are uniformly underestimates, the average of the entire period for all the members making estimates being 312,715 bales.

It must be admitted that the Department does not shine by comparison. Its facilities are superior to those at the command of any private individual, and the results are not half as good. Naturally many cry in wrath, "away with it!" Let the Government count, they say, as the Census Bureau does, but let it do no more. Let us know how many acres there are under cultivation, or how many bales are ginned. Those are facts capable of accurate ascertainment, and there a line should be drawn. The weather cannot be translated into adjectives capable of conveying the same idea to everybody or giving correct ideas to anybody. The same is true of word pictures of plant conditions. Mathematical expressions of such things are impracticable. Ten equally excellent observers set to describe the same field would not use the same words. What folly to expect anything like uniformity or accuracy from thousands of scattered observers describing things as they see them over millions of acres.

This is the indictment merely. But a uniform underestimate running through a series of years must have an explanation other than fraud or incapacity. The truth is that the discrepancy is between dissimilar things. The indicated crop is the crop grown. The commercial crop is the crop sold. The crops which come out of the ground and the crops which go to market are different quantities, and agreement should not be expected. The discrepancy is likely rather to grow than to decline. Only in their poverty did the planters sell to the first buyer upon his own terms. Year by year, with growing wealth and banking facilities, they will be slower sellers, and crops will fade into each other so that they cannot be separated. Reserves in planters' hands are an uncertain quantity, especially in "hold your cotton" years. To these financial considerations must be added those of the weather. Always some cotton is marketed before Sept. 1. Between an early or drought-shortened crop and a late wet crop there may easily enough be a difference on this head alone of a quarter million bales, and nobody at all to blame. The Department has much to be blamed for, but it ought to be blamed for nothing but its faults. If it blunders, or "leaks," let somebody suffer. If the reports can be improved, very well. Nobody will disagree about that. But there are two sides to hasty and angry proposals to abolish the reports.

THE HARM OF INSECTS.

The prevention of damage to the estimated extent of $585,000,000 wrought by insects each year upon crops in this country would enable the United States to create a new gold reserve greater than that of Russia. The Chicago Daily News has obtained statistics from experts of the Department of Agriculture at Washington showing that the aggregate operations of insect pests upon staple and miscellaneous crops, and upon the forests and products in granaries and storehouses, occasion annual losses amounting to about $785,100,000, distributed in this wise:

Product.	Value.	Amount of Loss.
Cereals	$2,000,000,000	$200,000,000
Hay and forage	530,000,000	53,000,000
Cotton	500,000,000	50,000,000
Tobacco	53,000,000	5,300,000
Truck crops	265,000,000	53,000,000
Sugars	50,000,000	5,000,000
Fruits	135,000,000	27,000,000
Farm forests	110,000,000	11,000,000
Miscellaneous crops	58,000,000	5,800,000
Animal products	1,750,000,000	175,000,000
Total	$5,451,000,000	$585,100,000
Natural forests and forest products		100,000,000
Products in storage		100,000,000
Grand total		$785,100,000

These large percentages of loss are calculated according to the destruction of crops at initial and advancing stages of growth by their successive enemies. For example, the wheat and corn crops would have a combined value of about $1,000,000,000 if they passed through the season unscathed. The root worm inflicts an initial damage of 2 per cent. upon the corn crop, or $20,000,000; the boll worm affects the ears to an equal degree, and chinchbugs bring the figure up to $60,000,000, while the wire, army, and cutworms, locusts, grasshoppers, like, and other pests help to establish the total loss of $80,000,000 for corn. The Hessian fly scourges and hurts the wheat crop fully 10 per cent. annually, the damage in 1904 being $40,000,000. Wheat in a single State suffered to the extent of $20,000,000 during one year. The average damage from grain-plant lice is from 2 to 3 per cent. of the value of the crop. The detriment to wheat from all sources is 20 per cent., or $100,000,000 annually.

The boll weevil, cotton-leaf worm, and other insects inflicted $40,000,000 worth of damage to the cotton crop last year. The value of apples shrunk by from 25 to 40 per cent. through insect inroads, notably of the coddling moth and the apple maggot. There are the contingent damages, too, to be reckoned in, such as the $8,250,000 expended in 1904 for insect protection in the apple orchards. The apple crop lost in all $20,000,000 in value. Borers and other timber pests occasion an annual loss to farm forests of $100,000,000.

The big granaries and storage plants of the country suffer constantly from every species of parasitic insect, such as weevils, grain beetles, and worms, to the extent of $100,000,000 a year, and the annual shrinkage of food values in private dwellings from these sources, which, of course, cannot be estimated, would swell this total considerably.

Yet it is certain that scientific means of protection have appreciably reduced the great annual devastation by insect scourges. The cotton-leaf worm alone used to cause a yearly loss to the growers of $30,000,000, while the depredations of the Hessian fly have been reduced by between $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 and the coddling moth has been successfully encountered with a net saving to fruit growers of nearly $20,000,000 a year. The simple expedient of rotation in crops prevents the ravages of the root worm on corn to the extent of $100,000,000 annually.

FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THEATRE AUDIENCES.

Those for whom the protection of life in theatres has special interest will read with pleasure the details of an invention lately perfected in Germany. It involves a novel principle, resting upon the assumption that a theatre is likely to burn, no matter what precautions are taken, and that the thing to do is, at the proper moment, to withdraw the audience out of harm's way. With this in view the pit and box section, corresponding to what in this country would be called the parquette and dress circle, is something like a bureau drawer. With its floor, partitions, seats, &c., it is built as a unit, and rests on rollers which, in turn, are supported by rails. If a fire starts, the audience does not need to rise in panic and congest the avenues of escape. They simply keep their seats, the lower part of the house is set in motion, and recedes to the opposite side of the street. So far the plan is obviously practicable. It would not, however, apply to the galleries. For these the inventor provides extremely numerous and automatically opened exits to suspended balconies. The outside balconies of each gallery are suspended on hinges from heavy outriggers which act as powerful single-arm levers, and turn on pivots fixed below the first balcony. On being lowered by the same mechanism which actuates the recession of the parquette section of the house, all the outriggers and the suspended balconies move to one side and descend to the level of the street. This part of the device may best be described in the language of the inventor:

The outriggers are fixed at their upper ends to wire ropes which run over a pulley on the roof through the lateral walls to the ground floor, where they are wound on rollers fixed rigidly to the side walls. As the outriggers descend, a transversal shaft is actuated through a conical toothed gearing, and the racks fitted beneath the pit as well as the pit itself, which runs on rails, are set in motion. The gearing is so actuated that at the moment the outrigger galleries touch the street the whole pit has been removed from the theatre building. The apparatus is designed to be operated from an inclosed cabin, either by means of a motor or by hand through a crank, on a fire signal being sent.

With such an equipment the most nervous person would feel safe. That the withdrawal of the entire lower section of the house is by a method somewhat suggestive of the evisceration of a chicken would probably not occur to the audience at a moment when danger was being exchanged for safety, but if it did it would add an element of gayety to an otherwise grim and disquieting situation. What being lowered to the street by the operation of such a mechanism as the inventor describes would suggest we frankly do not know. It is a beautiful scheme.

Secretary WILSON'S investigation discloses a pretty bad state of things in the Agricultural Department. HOLMES seems to have been rather lightly punished for his faithlessness by dismissal. It was bad enough to give cotton speculators advance information of the monthly Government reports; it was worse to "doctor" and falsify the reports in order to make speculations more profitable. But it appears from the evidence thus far made public that HOLMES fell not through inborn, original sin, but because he was tempted by greater sinners than himself. Some of the men who make a business of speculating in stocks, grain, cotton, or other commodities are absolutely without conscience. Probably in any Government department they might find an employé who would sell official secrets if they would bid high enough. HOLMES seems to have engaged in the guilty business with a good deal of enthusiasm.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Tact Raised to a High Power.

Congratulations, not the less sincere because envy is streaked through them like the lean in a perfect slice of bacon, must be extended to the members of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church—which is, as everybody knows, in Cleveland, Ohio—on the delicate and tactful humor which enabled them generously to tip their revered pastor last week without imposing upon him even a trace of the humiliation which most white Americans feel when they get earned money in the shape of a gratuity. The plan adopted—no, that's the wrong word, and would certainly and justly be resented in Cleveland—the plan invented was to give the Rev. Dr. EATON a basket full of potatoes, in each of which there had been snugly imbedded a five-dollar gold piece. That was simply—shall we say "great," or only "lovely"? Perhaps it will be best to say that it was the one and the other and very much of both. The dispatch which recorded the touching incident added that "Mr. JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER attended the presentation and is said to have been the donor." This raises the question whether it is likely that Mr. ROCKEFELLER also devised what may be called the embroidery of the gift. The probabilities are, we should say, that he only approved of it after some real artist in helping other people to make presents had submitted the design for inspection. Mr. ROCKEFELLER, according to all accounts, does have a quiet humor of his own, as was shown by the moment he selected recently for ascertaining whether or not the much-discussed repugnance to his millions was co-extensive with the boundaries of the country. It is the general impression, however, that his inclination and habit are to view actual money with a rather serious eye, and that he would not be apt of his own inspiration to use five-dollar gold pieces as the means of playing a joke, even on a clergyman. Tender memories of rustic boyhood, however, would be brought to his mind by the suggestion that the coins be hidden in potatoes, and possibly enough he gave the value of at least one of them to the originator of the pretty idea. For it surely was pretty—a light and airy phantasy, worthy of a poet, of a scholar, and of Euclid Avenue, which is, as everybody knows, in Cleveland, Ohio. How vastly better was this method than that of the antiquated "pound party" that formerly enabled rural populations to be at once generous and economical and filled the country minister and his wife—especially his wife—with such unalloyed gratitude as they smilingly accepted contributions from each beaming parishioner and realized that they would be spared for some weeks the trouble of buying their supplies in the way less-fortunate people had to do it. The age is indeed progressive, sensibilities are indeed steadily becoming more and more refined, and consideration for the feelings of others is now invariably demonstrated, even in places like Cleveland, Ohio.

Teachers and Their Pay.

One can have a very high respect for school teachers, with a full appreciation of the important place they hold in our social economy, and still smile with gentle and kindly incredulity while reading certain passages in the President's Asbury Park address. For instance: "Your lives show that you believe ideals to be worth sacrifice and that you are eager to do non-remunerative work if this work is of good to your fellow-men." And again: "We are under heavy obligations to such a body as this, which substitutes for the ideal of accumulating money the infinitely loftier, non-materialistic ideal of devotion to work worth doing simply for that work's sake." Of course the teachers liked that, as we all like to hear ourselves praised, even if the thing is a little overdone, but they made a queer commentary on the President's proclamation of their heroic disinterestedness by receiving it with quiet complacence, while they broke into long-continued and almost hysterical applause when he said a little later: "There are few movements in which I more thoroughly believe than in the movement to secure better remuneration for our teachers." That, as the world's people would express it, "hit them right where they lived." Of course there are not a few teachers whose special competency makes teaching a pleasure so keen that they could hardly be tempted into another profession—particularly as it is highly improbable that they have anything like equal competency for any other or would be better paid in it. The great majority of teachers, however, find their daily task a more or less heavy burden, just as do the great majority of workers in every trade and profession, and the idea that they get more consolation for weariness in the thought that theirs is public service than in the knowledge that pay day will come along in due season, is, with all due respect both to the President and to the teachers, something that approaches rather closely to nonsense. The teachers are at least as eager for vacation as the scholars, they have an honestly and humanly keen eye out for opportunities to get bigger salaries, and in the case of at least nine-tenths of them the fact that the acquisition of the bigger salary would require the abandonment of teaching would not make its rejection inevitable or even probable—would not lead to any hesitation except that for consideration whether the comparative permanency and certainty of tenure in school positions of the better sort did not more than counterbalance any moderate increment of pay. Thousands of men take up teaching, openly confessing that they regard it simply as a step to something better, and thousands of women do it with a very clear appreciation of their preference for the joys and advantages of a normal home.

He Did Not Scorn His Ballads.

Emphatic denial is made by the Washington correspondent of The Chicago Tribune of the statement, so frequently printed in recent years, that the late Secretary HAY was inclined to resent the popular estimate of his "Pike County Ballads," and to be, if not exactly ashamed of them, at least tired of having them treated as an essential part of his claim to fame. Speaking as with the authority of long personal intimacy with Mr. HAY, the correspondent asserts that he both had and showed as much affection for these early productions as a modest and mannerly man could be expected to admit, and that within recent years he had often given to his closer friends handsomely bound copies of a privately printed edition of the poems. Only six months before his death Mr. HAY, in response to an inquiry about the best known of the ballads, wrote on State Department paper a note which included the following information: "The name of the boat was the Fashion, and the name of the engineer was OLIVER FAIRCHILD. I used the name of 'Bludso' because they were a family of river men whom I knew. I had the story from OLIVER FAIRCHILD'S son, HENRY FAIRCHILD, who was some years ago a cotton broker in New Orleans. I do not know whether he is yet alive." There certainly is no tone of irritation about that, and, while it is not impossible that Mr. HAY would weary at too frequent mention of himself as "the author of the 'Pike County Ballads,'" it simply cannot be that he had any doubt of their merit or any fear that they imperiled his reputation, present or future.

The Pope in His Garden.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

ROME, June 24.—The idea is so firmly fixed in the mind of the traveling public that June is unbearably warm in Rome that numbers are now shivering in Switzerland, while the Romans have these gorgeous days tripping over each other's heels here all to themselves. However, the person who enjoys them most is not a Roman at all, but a Venetian—the Pontiff. Pius X. gains health and strength daily, partly because he is becoming used to the serious drawbacks of his position, and partly because he spends many hours of each day in the open.

I am firmly convinced that the law of guarantees would never have been accepted had it not been for the Vatican garden; anyway, the immense Apostolic palace would have become a death trap, where the unfortunate Popes would have gradually been put to death. No man can live healthily without open spaces, and Pius X., recognizing this, goes daily to the garden, where he spends a good deal of his time. When in the heart of his domain he leaves the carriage and walks briskly without even a cane. Then he glances at the flowers, but with little enthusiasm, and then goes on to the new replica of the Grotto of Lourdes, which he never tires of admiring. From there his Holiness passes on to where he is most likely to meet his fellow-men, taking great interest in questioning them (they are usually workmen) and admonishing them to a holy life. In these walks his Holiness seldom or never discusses the affairs of the Holy See with the secretary who accompanies him. He seems to desire to go completely outside serious matters, and thus renew mind and body.

Not a Revival of Chivalry.

From The London Chronicle.

Any one who saw the gallant way in which the greengrocer flung a couple of roses on to the lap of a charming lady who sat on the top of an omnibus that passed his cart in the neighborhood of Kensington the other morning would have hastened to declare that chivalry is not dead in this prosaic age of ours. The lady blushed, the greengrocer grinned, and a wave of romance seemed to have passed over the roof of that omnibus which affected even the early morning crowd that occupied it. Suddenly the driver looked over his shoulder at the favored one. "Might I trouble you for that rose, miss?" he remarked. "My brother never forgess my little gal at 'ome if I 'appen to pass him on his rounds." Politeness made him add: "Won't ye keep the little 'un, miss?" But the omnibus was distinctly depressed.

ARE AMERICANS INTOLERANT?

Is Anglo-American Sentiment Fostered in England Alone?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am glad to see this subject of "American Intolerance," discussed in your columns. The ridiculously petty objections raised in this country to the display of any other than the eternal Stars and Stripes are as senseless as they well could be. If people from other countries were to promenade Broadway with their buttonholes or chests emblazoned with the flags of their countries to the same extent that Americans do abroad then there might be cause for objection. But fortunately they do not, being possessed either of better sense or better taste—possibly both. In every British town, colonial or otherwise, and I have visited most of them, the American flag is ubiquitous and often more numerously displayed than the Union Jack.

I remember last year taking exception to this in Johannesburg, for on counting the flags on the main street—and it wasn't the glorious Fourth—there were considerably more Stars and Stripes than anything else. They weren't accompanied by the Union Jack, either. I remonstrated in a local paper, and they refused to publish my letter, saying it was a quite unimportant matter, and if the Americans in South Africa were not possessed of sufficient courtesy to fly the two flags together, it was their misfortune and nobody else's business! Under similar circumstances in New York a patriotic Britisher would be arrested and punished for his excess of patriotic advertising fervor.

This subject opens up the wider one, namely, whether the Anglo-American entente is not almost exclusively confined to the other side. Excepting, perhaps, among the better educated classes in America, my experience is that this most certainly is the case. I have hardly ever read an article in an American paper advocating friendlier relations with Great Britain, and very few public men have the hardihood to indorse this policy in public for fear of the Irish vote.

However, that is another story. No American travels abroad without one or more "Old Glories" in his Saratoga, and he never misses an opportunity to display them. He might remember this and restrain his frenzy on seeing a foreigner imitate his example here.

"TOLERATION."

New York, July 8, 1905.

SUNDRY PERPLEXING PHRASES.

How They Were Born and What They Mean.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your "Topics of the Times" on Thursday morning you comment upon the enigmatic character of "the absence of any buttonhole" from the wedding garment of the Hon. Frederick Guest. The word buttonhole in this case is used as an abbreviation for "buttonhole flower." The phrase is in very common use in England, and it must also have been formerly used in the United States, for the phrase "a buttonhole of hyacinths" occurs on Page 840 of Harper's Magazine for 1883.

Then there is also the case of the perplexed New Yorker who heard the expression "Keep your shirt on" addressed by a car conductor to an inquiring passenger. While this expression is new to me, it is beyond doubt analogous to and probably a variant of the cockney "Keep your hair on," or "Keep your wool on," which is equivalent to "Keep your temper!" The counterpart of this phrase is found in "then the feathers flew," as the colloquial designation for a linguistic combat.

Still further (or farther) there is Anticant, who wants to hang, draw, and quarter "the psychological moment." This is a phrase which I for one have used quite frequently, and it would be like tearing up mandrakes to abandon it. The psychological moment is the mental moment—the supremely mental moment. The word psychological in this intensive sense is entirely justified by the analogies of other good English words adapted from the Greek. There is, for instance, the word "ideal." The original Greek eidolon signifies an image, or something seen, but in the modern usage it has come to mean the pre-eminent image; the mental, not the physical perception. So also the original meaning of intoxicate is to poison, especially with the poison on arrow tips, (toxa, toxikon,) but now it includes always the idea of a mental as well as a physical envenoming.

DUDLEY W. WALTON.

New York City, July 7, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The caution of the bridge guard, "Keep your shirt on!" which is perplexing your correspondent in this morning's issue, is stolen from our foreign fathers. For long years it was the custom, in countries where differences are settled between gentlemen by armed combat, for the contestants to be bared to the waists. This was to guard against the possibility of a sheet of boiler iron under an apparently innocent shirt. It followed then, when excitement commenced to run high, that the caution, "Keep your shirt on!" was used. It is now used to imply simply, "Don't get excited."

It "get's me" how the expression could be used in so calm and tranquil a place as the Brooklyn Bridge. The guard probably meant it literally, on account of the warm weather, and was seeking to caution travelers from Brooklyn visiting New York for the first time.

New York, July 6, 1905. SI. SLICK.

JAPAN'S SUCCESS EXPLAINED.

Leaders Work in Unison—Keep Their Plans Secret.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much pleased and interested in a letter to THE TIMES which appeared in your issue of July 7, signed "H. S. C.," in which, in referring to the causes of Japanese success on sea and land, he concludes that the real reason is "concentration" in action. In this conclusion I fully agree, but permit me to say that the word "concentration," though fully answering the question of cause in one word, to me is but the summing up of many other admirable characteristics of the Japanese.

There are no bickerings or jealousies among their officers or leaders, who are invariably polite and faithful "in honor preferring one another."

In all their great movements involving risk they act in perfect unison, precision, and accord. The secrecy with which every great movement is made is much to be commended. For example, the secret of Togo's success on the Sea of Japan was the manner in which he kept his movements and manoeuvres hid from his foe and the outside world until he had lured the enemy to the spot chosen by himself for the decisive battle.

Finally the Japanese, though they are called and really are a heathen nation, have shown much more of the Christian spirit than their so-called Christian foes. Add to these traits their great skill and endurance in using their guns and we have in detail the reasons for their success. These are characteristics which might well be imitated by older, more enlightened, and more powerful nations, including our own. J. MOLER.

New York, July 8, 1905.

A STOCK COMPANY OF ACTORS.

Real Significance of the Movement to Which M. Sardou Took Exception.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter from M. Victorien Sardou published last Sunday in THE TIMES was based on a misunderstanding natural enough in a man to whom an unauthorized statement published in a New York paper was shown as authoritative. The International Theatre Company has discovered by this that an attempt to imitate the violet in its shrinking modesty is useless. Where theatrical interests are involved the effort to avoid publicity exasperates the curiosity of the news hunter, and if full explanations are not vouchsafed he draws on his own imagination and the floating gossip around the Rialto.

The International Theatre Company incorporated last May is not the sinister organization M. Sardou has been told it is. It is a corporation of stockholders of the very best social and business credit, who have excellent intentions as to a better quality of performances than we have had in New York of late, but are not possessed of ideas that belong in Utopia. They do not believe in "angels," and see no possibility of maintaining their modest ideals without making plays profitable. Their object is to have a stock company of players here in New York who can offer novelties in the way of foreign plays, duly paid for, and also chances for the plays of native dramatists. They perceive that the large business organizations of managers have found the realm outside New York so profitable that our city has become merely a part of a gigantic system. What we need is the revival of some permanent theatre with a good resident staff like Wallack's, Daly's, and the recent Lyceum Stock Company.

Messrs. Lorillard, Oakleigh Thorne, F. R. Coudert, Eugene Kelly, Victor Mapes, and others have gone to work quietly and propose to carry out their purpose on sound business principles. Good acting and a varied bill of fare will be the watchwords. Particular care will be given to plays from French authors, many of whom have been interested in the project. Translations will be made by competent hands, an expert being needed to adapt foreign plays to our stage, and his name will appear on the programme as adapter. At first the company intends to lease a theatre, although later on a permanent house may be purchased or built. The company will be managed by a board of fifteen Directors elected annually by the stockholders. The President is Mr. Victor Mapes, a young playwright, who has been stage manager for the Lyceum and Daly stock companies. He studied for five years in Paris and has had some ten years of practical experience in New York and Boston theatres since his return. A move like this, supported by the intelligent classes, will not fail to do the theatrical profession much good. There is no reason why a company of stock actors of a high grade should not be assembled, and, once identified, it will surely earn the loyal support of the public. C.

New York, July 7, 1905.

"Think Like Others" Is Correct.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noticed no reply in your columns to "Diction's" second letter on the phrase "Think like others," but I would like to say a few words myself, if not too late.

We may pass over the fact that Dr. Butler was quoting some one else. I maintain that the language "Diction" objects to is correct. I hold, with you, that the construction "think like others" is precisely the same as "talks like a fool." In each case the word "like" is an adverb, qualifying the verb.

In the expression "He looks like a fool," on the contrary, the word "like" is an adjective, qualifying the subject "he." "Diction's" assertion that in the case given by you the word "like" is a preposition, is absurd. The preposition "to" or "unto" is understood. The word "like" is never a preposition.

"Diction" closes by saying he hardly believes you would revise the Golden Rule to read: "Do unto others like you would have them do unto you." Let us go to the Bible again. How about 1st Samuel, iv., 9: "Quit yourselves like men"? READER.

New York, July 7, 1905.

Absentminded.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

Having finished his meal, the absent-minded professor got up, put on his hat, and was starting away when he found himself confronted by the bowing waiter.

"Ah," said the professor, grasping and heartily shaking the outstretched hand, "very glad to have the pleasure of meeting you again, Sir—very glad, indeed. I remember your face distinctly, but—ah—I must confess that your name has escaped me."

THE YOUNG THEODORE.

The young Theodore, he came out of the West,
Of all the rough-riders his steed was the best,
Unlimbered his weapons and cast off his spurs,
Threw down a quite varied assortment of furs
Stripped from the bad bears in the mountains close hid,
And gently removed Brother Taft from the lid,
Called sharply for sceptre, ink, paper, and pen,
And plunged with a will into business again.

He yanked him a railroad from out of its rust
To straighten its rates out, and busted a trust,
Dashed off a hot message to Castro and took
A moment to write for the "Mothers' Own Book."
Then wrote him a speech on "Political Snares,"
Revised him a proof on "The Habits of Bears,"
"Alas!" then he cried, as his tasks he rushed through,
"Alas! there is really quite nothing to do!"

Brave men shrank in terror and clerks' brows were wet
And dripped in despair at the pace that he set;
Taft, Morton, and Shaw—all he summoned to him
And bowled them all over with strenuous vim.
"More work!" thus he cried in his feverish zest;
"This life seems to me one long, wearisome rest."
So he sent for Cassini and ended the war
To keep himself busy, did young Theodore.

But, ah! there are times when he shudders with fright
And dreams, dreadful dreams, haunt him all through the night,
Of a time when the wars will be settled and done,
The bears all be killed and the trust fight be won,
The rates regulated, the big ditch be dug,
And everything snug as a bug in a rug,
And then, like poor Oliver Twist, he'll cry "More!"
But none will find work for the young Theodore!

Was ever such wonderful being before
Or will be again as the young Theodore?

J. W. [illegible]

FEARS A CONSPIRACY IN OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Miss Haley's Fight in National Educational Association.

OPPOSES NEW CONSTITUTION

Chicago Teacher Declares a Few Men Are Trying to Get Control of All Schools.

"The de-mutualization of the N. E. A.," was the expression employed yesterday by Miss Margaret A. Haley, business manager of the Chicago Federation of Teachers, to define the proposed process of reincorporating the National Educational Association. But its effects will reach far beyond the limits of that organization, Miss Haley contends. It is, according to her, only another step toward placing the entire public school system of this country under the control of a few men who wish to further their own interests.

At the Asbury Park meeting last Friday Miss Haley fought valiantly against the adoption of the report of the Board of Directors providing for the reincorporation of the association under a new constitution that cannot be amended except by act of Congress. She was ruled out of order by the Chair, denied a division after the Chair had declared the motion to adopt the report carried, and was finally refused a request to have her protest put in the minutes. Miss Haley then gave notice that she had the power of attorney of several members to act in their behalf, and that she would appeal to the courts to stop the proposed reincorporation.

In this fight Miss Haley undoubtedly has the backing of the rank and file of teachers, who by the present system of government are practically denied a voice in the affairs of the association. This, Miss Haley contends, will be enhanced if the new constitution becomes effective. Under its provisions, the whole power will be vested in an Executive Committee, called the National Council of Education and limited to sixty members. This body will also be, according to Miss Haley "self-perpetuating and self-governing." Her object is "to preserve the association within the control of the thousands of teachers that contribute to its income, and to have it administered in their interest."

Another feature of the proposed constitution to which Miss Haley objects is the tying up of the $143,000 permanent fund of the association in such a manner that it will be impossible to make use of it without getting the consent of the Board of Trustees, the Board of Directors, and two-thirds of the entire membership of the association.

"It is intended," she said, "to obstruct the demands of the teachers that the National Educational Association not only discuss the conditions of the teachers, but take action to improve them—that it work for better salaries, more secure tenure of office, provisions for old age, equal rights for men and women within the profession, validity of diplomas, and other issues of fundamental importance to the teachers. As the Board of Trustees will be empowered to invest all surplus above $500 in the permanent fund, and as that fund is to be 'safeguarded' as already described, it is apparent that our treasury will be empty most of the time, and that there will be no money available for work of the kind we demand."

"For years," said Miss Haley, "there has been afoot a powerful effort to make a despotism of our entire school system. State boards have demanded, and have in some States obtained, almost absolute control of the public school system. Local Boards of Education, appointed and not elected, are turned into corporations, with power superior to the city government. Superintendents are demanding, and have frequently been conceded, autocratic power over School Boards, until it is safe to say that there exists today no more terrorized and oppressed body than the public school teachers.

"The policy of school administration is to secure the greatest possible amount of centralization. Now this policy is being forced on the National Educational Association also. And from every quarter comes the suggestion, with increasing insistency, that great commercial interests are at the bottom of this movement. The interests that would exploit, and that are exploiting, our public schools find it far easier to handle a well-organized, central, despotic machine than to manage the great body of Principals and teachers not to speak of the people itself."

The pilgrimage of the visiting members of the National Educational Association to various points of interest under the guidance of the City History Club continued yesterday. Exploring parties were in evidence all day, both downtown and uptown, and at the various points of interest.

DODD ON "TAINTED MONEY."

Standard Oil Attorney Says a Good Principle Should Not Be Restricted.

Samuel C. T. Dodd, the Attorney General of Standard Oil, with a brother luminary in the law engaged in a bantering conversation on a certain well-worn topic, and Mr. Dodd observed:

"Those churchmen who fear the contamination of tainted money exhibit a worthy spirit; yet a good principle should never be restricted in its operation. If the profits are corrupt, so are the goods; if a boycott exists for virtue's sake on the profits, so must it exist on the goods. It appears to me that this dictum consistently applied affords some food for thought.

"For instance, at the present time, not one necessary of modern life escapes contact with machines; all articles of food and clothing are produced and distributed with the aid of machinery—and even house shelter is largely machine made. It is unfortunate that Standard Oil, which produces tainted money, according to recent pronouncements, lubricates every machine in the United States, but notwithstanding that appalling circumstance, let us trust that our clerical brethren will remain Spartan on the premises and renounce all the affected products as well as the profits. It is feasible; they might form a colony and use wild herbs for their staple food, fig leaves for their clothing, and trees for their dwelling places. In this virtuous condition, resembling that which obtained in the Garden of Eden, let us hope that the Angel of the Lord will not reappear with a flaming sword and drive them back to the iniquitous comforts of civilization."

KNIFE FOR BONAVITA AGAIN.

Lion Trainer Told That a Fourth Operation Is Necessary.

Capt. Jack Bonavita, the one-armed lion trainer of Bostock's arena, Coney Island, who has already had three operations on the arm which Baltimore crushed last August, was advised yesterday by Dr. Walter H. Lee of Buffalo that another operation will be necessary.

The first operation on the trainer was performed at the Brooklyn City Hospital, when the outside two fingers of the right hand were removed. The second consisted of breaking the bones in the remaining fingers and the thumb, in the hope of remedying the nerve situation in the hand, and the third was the removal of the entire hand and wrist.

By a strange coincidence it was yesterday that Baltimore, the lion which maimed him, gave Bonavita the sternest battle he has had since returning to the arena. It took just half an hour to put Baltimore on his shelf.

Break in the Erie Canal.

UTICA, N. Y., July 9.—There was a break in the Erie Canal this morning east of New London, in the culvert of Stony Creek, which flows under the canal at that point. A hole of about ten feet was washed out. Temporary repairs were made, and it is not thought navigation will be delayed.

MINER STARTS COSTLY TRIP.

Scott's Train Begins Continental Run —Dog Has $1,000 Collar.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 9.—With a yellow dog decorated with a thousand-dollar collar on board as a mascot, Miner Walter Scott's skyrocket special train got away exactly on schedule time at 1 o'clock this afternoon on its trial for the record of forty-five hours for the 2,265 miles between Los Angeles and Chicago.

More than 1,000 interested spectators and a little group of railroad officials were on hand to see the start of the flight of the Cowboy Limited with its three coaches.

General Superintendent Hibbard had mapped out the entire run over his jurisdiction as far as Albuquerque. This is what he says the train ought to do: Los Angeles to Barstow, 141 miles in 205 minutes, including the long hill of twenty-six miles to Summit; Barstow to Needles, change of engines, 170 miles in 200 minutes; Needles to Seligman, change of engines, 149 miles in 201 minutes; Seligman to Winslow, change of engines, 143 miles over Williams Mountain in 210 minutes; Winslow to Gallup, changing of engines, 125 miles up an easy grade in 150 minutes; Gallup to Albuquerque, changing of engines, 158 miles with slow down for joint track in 240 minutes.

On the divisions west of Albuquerque it is said that the fastest time will be made between Los Angeles and San Bernardino, where better than a mile a minute ought to be made, from the summit to Barstow and from Barstow to the Needles, but the fastest time of all is to be made over what is called the Santa Fe race track, the 203 miles lying between La Junta and Dodge City.

The engineer will be expected to cover this distance in 150 minutes or an average of about eighty miles an hour. It is to this division that the road looks for the making up of all the time lost on the mountains.

It is now planned to send the train over the Hutchinson and Emporia cut offs, which will give it a decided lift through Kansas. The trainmasters and roadmasters of the respective divisions will ride with the train while it remains in their jurisdiction.

Stops will be made only for changes of engines and water. Each engine will carry sufficient fuel to take it over its respective division without replenishing the tender. At last accounts the train was ahead of time. Scott is endeavoring to arrange by wire a continuation of his record-breaking run from Chicago to New York.

It is estimated that his picnic will cost him $10,000 at least. He was a poor prospector six months ago, but struck a bonanza in Death Valley in an unaccessible part of the Mohave Desert, just where nobody knows. He disappears and comes out loaded down with gold and he can't find ways to spend his money fast enough. He talks of an ocean voyage on a specially chartered steamer next.

He paid the Santa Fe Railroad $5,500 in advance, $500 of which is to be refunded if the record is not broken.

BIG GIRDER ON TRACKS.

New Haven Trains Forced to Make a Detour Because of Accident.

STONINGTON, Conn., July 9.—While a thirty-ton iron girder was being lifted in place over the Wetucket Cove on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad this evening, the apparatus gave way and the girder fell across the track, blocking all traffic.

It was several hours before the wrecking trains removed it. Early trains were sent around the bridge by way of Providence and Plainfield Junction.

ATTEMPT TO WRECK A DAM.

Heavy Charge of Dynamite Exploded at Chestertown.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 9.—A heavy charge of dynamite was exploded in the dam at Chestertown, at the foot of Schroon Lake, to-day, in an effort to destroy it. The explosion caused considerable damage, but did not wreck the dam.

The dam is used to make a reservoir from which to feed the Schroon River during the dry season, and is owned by George R. Finch of Glens Falls. The high water caused inconvenience in the village at Chestertown, and to this fact is attributed the attempt to destroy the dam.

STARVED TO DEATH IN PARK.

Emaciated Body of an Old Man Found in Mulberry Bend.

The unidentified body of a man was found by Policeman Hawe yesterday in Mulberry Bend Park, and Dr. Merrill of Hudson Street Hospital, who examined the body, said the man probably had starved to death.

The body was on one of the benches, and the policeman thought the man was sleeping, until he shook him and found that he was dead. The body was emaciated and the features pinched and drawn.

The man was about sixty years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall, and had a gray beard. He wore dark trousers, a gray coat, and tan shoes.

FIRE FIGHTERS SCORCHED.

Five Coney Island Show Hands Hurt at First Performance.

At the first performance of a new Coney Island show—"The New York Fire Fighters"—at 11:30 o'clock last night, five of the fighters were seriously burned. They are now in the Kings County Hospital, Brooklyn.

The performance, which was given at the Bowery and Koster's Walk, is of the "Fighting the Flames" type, and a lot of powder is used. When the curtain was drawn back there were probably 1,000 in the audience, the majority of whom were guests of the proprietor, Charles McCarthy, who recently starred in the melodrama, "One of the Bravest."

The street scene went well. The tongue of flame showed up in the background of buildings on schedule time, and the firefighters dashed to the rescue of the imprisoned tenants with all the ardor of beginners. The flames had been fought almost to death, when there was a boom and a flash, shrieks for help, and a hurriedly drawn curtain, which shut off the view of the burning buildings. A large amount of powder, which was to have been used in the finale, had prematurely exploded, and five men, who were standing near by, were hurled to the ground and badly scorched. The show closed for the night.

Dr. Hall of the Coney Island Reception Hospital attended the injured men. Mr. McCarthy put them in cabs and they were driven to that institution. There the surgeon in charge, Dr. Clay, said that there was not room for them and that as none of them was in any great danger, the best thing to be done was to drive them to the Kings County Hospital. This suggestion was carried out. The men who were hurt are W. H. Williams, Frank Fitzgerald, Alonzo Ray, George Cherry, and a fifth whose name was not secured by the Coney Island police.

There was no alarm among the audience when the explosion occurred. As a matter of fact, until the curtains were drawn everybody thought it a part of the show. McCarthy said that no damage had been done, that the accident was due to the fact that the men were not thoroughly versed in what was expected of them, and that the show would continue to-day as if nothing had happened.

MASS MEETING OF CHINESE.

Held in Boston in the Interest of Reform in China.

BOSTON, July 9.—The first large mass meeting in the interest of Chinese reforms ever held in this city attracted more than 1,000 Chinese residents of Boston to the Park Street Church to-night.

The feature of the meeting was the address of Kang Yu Wei, President of the National Chinese Reforms Association. Kang Yu Wei said that the reason China had been so helpless was that her people were peaceably inclined. Their lack of aggressiveness had enabled several of the powers to take advantage of the country. The speaker said that all thoughtful Chinamen were looking forward to the restoration of the Emperor, who is at the head of the reform movement.

AMERICAN WORKMEN LIVE IN GOOD STYLE

German Professor Finds He Has Many Comforts.

BATHS AND FINE CLOTHES

Factory Girls Wearing Silk Blouses at Work—Sumptuous Meals for Luncheon.

BERLIN, July 1.—The publishers of a new weekly paper called Das Leben have kindly placed at my disposal the proof-sheets of a very interesting article entitled "How American Workmen Live," written by the noted economist, Prof. Werner Sombart of Breslau.

Prof. Sombart visited the United States last year and says that even those who have been in America for a few days and have studied the workingmen of the country cannot but gain the impression that the great proportion of them live better than do the workingmen of Germany, of Eastern and Southern Europe, or even those of France and England. In the United States the worker lives in a spacious dwelling, where even a bathroom is not missing. The observer will be surprised at seeing a sumptuous meal, which the workman consumes as lunch in the factory; everywhere he will be attracted by the cleanly appearance of the workingman, but especially of the workingwoman, particularly when she leaves the portals of the factory.

"I still have a pleasant remembrance," says Sombart, "of the factory girls whom I saw in New York and elsewhere, who even at work wore white silk blouses, and on holidays walked around as the most fashionable ladies, in kid gloves and silk dresses. How far ahead, even of some German society ladies, in style and elegance! The question may be asked, Are the impressions which the tourist gathered according to facts, and are these impressions typical of conditions generally, or are they chance observations? Does the American workman, in fact, live on a higher plane than the European, particularly the German!

"To these questions a reliable answer can be given only by statistics; that is, the methodical observation of large numbers. Such a table of statistics regarding the standards of life of a whole nation is still lacking, nevertheless we possess a series of exhaustive investigations, which at least partially give us a picture of the social life of a country, and of similar conditions in other parts of society. Particularly the United States is rich in excellent statistical information about the condition of the working people. Just now an inquiry along such lines, published by the Department of Labor at Washington, gives exact facts regarding the mode of living, income, and expenditure, &c., of 25,440 families, principally working people. According to this tabulation, with some certainty, one can show whether the gained impressions are general.

"To begin with the most important question, the American workman undoubtedly lives better than the German. According to the reports of the American Labor Department, the average workingman's family lives in a dwelling place of five rooms. This may be an abnormal housing condition, but certainly the average number of rooms enjoyed by American workers is not under four, while in Germany the average is two. For this abundant satisfaction in the way of housing the American workman pays absolutely no more than the German for smaller dwellings. He moreover pays a comparatively small part of his wages for it. This is due to the fact that rents in America are relatively low, even when one considers the money value; but the wages are two and three times as high as with us. These five-room dwellings cost the American workman $118.40 annually. Each room thus costs about $25. Now, as these 25,440 families have an average income of $749.50, the expense for a five-room dwelling is 15.8 per cent. of their income. In Germany at least a dwelling half as large costs as much. The American dwelling is also much more comfortable. The furniture is of finer quality and is renewed oftener. While in America for this purpose $31.13 is spent, forty-four families of working people in Nüremberg for similar objects spent an average of $4.50 to $5. Clothing is not much dearer in America. Shoewear is cheaper. While the father of a family in the United States spends $34.40 for clothing, a woman $26.40, and children $54.20—a total of $115—families in Carlsruhe and Nüremburg lay out from $32.50 to $54.

"How is it regarding the question of food? Above all, the American eats more meat than does the German workman; fruit is liberally consumed, and enormous quantities of sugar are eaten. Bread and flour are used normally. There are fewer potatoes, eggs, milk, and vegetables eaten, but butter and lard in large quantities. On the whole the cost of living of the American workman is something similar to our wealthier bourgeois class. While that of the German workman, with his principal consumption of bread and potatoes, and reduced quantity of meat, bears no comparison with the American. The large consumption of cereal products with a large quantity of sugar, indicative of the excellent habit of the Anglo-Saxon to eat cereals, puddings, and pies, is totally lacking in the home of the German workman.

"But in one particular the European, especially the German, is above his American colleague, and that is in the consumption of alcohol. While the expenditure of 2,567 American families for liquor amounts to $12.40, the Nüremberger workmen spend $39.00, or about 9.71 per cent. of his total expenditures. The Carlsruhe workman spends $54, or about 21.5 per cent. Only 12.6 is spent for food. At the same time it must be remembered that beer, the largest part of a German workman's expenditure, is doubly as dear in the States. In America a quarter of a liter of beer costs 5 cents. In comparison with these figures the German workman in South Germany consumes from six to ten times more beer than his brothers on the other side of the big pond. So one, perhaps, comparing the condition of German and American workmen might draw the conclusion that the German, faithful to his inherited ideals, is strong only in 'geistigen,' (geistigen meaning both mental and spirituous,) while in everything concerning his material welfare his American colleague is double and thrice as well off."

Italians Lose Their Priest.

There was sorrow in Elizabeth Street yesterday when it was learned that Father Louis Caramello, a young Jesuit priest who has been at the Church of Our Lady of Loretto for the last two years, had received orders to go to Montreal. Father Welsh, the head of the parish and its mission, is widely liked, but he speaks only English. Father Caramello is Italian, and has been able to listen to the troubles of his parishioners in their native tongue.

LOST.—One hundred thousand persons in New York City buy THE TIMES daily. One of them may have found what you have lost. Lost and Found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (7 words.)—Adv.

TOMBSTONE ACCUSES DOCTOR

Inscription on Stone Charges Negligence by a Physician.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 9.—A conspicuous spot in Greenmount Cemetery in this city is occupied by a handsome Scotch granite monument bearing upon one of its sides a bold inscription saying:

> A Victim of Chloroform Poisoning and Shock.
> The result of a doctor's negligence.

Why the inscription is there and what story there is back of it no one knows save the man who reared the monument and a few of his most intimate friends. The monument marks the grave of the wife of a prosperous York merchant. When questioned he says:

"It is all the truth. Some tombstone inscriptions may lie, but that one does not. It is a long and sad story which I do not care to repeat."

A BAT IN THE DORMITORY.

Policeman Hoffman Dreamed That Somebody Was Pulling His Hair.

Sergt. Thompson glanced at the old clock in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station and yawned, wishing it were dawn instead of 2 o'clock. Then came the patter of feet on the stairway from the dormitory.

"A Roundsman in pink pajamas!" he exclaimed in surprise.

Roundsman Hoffman stood erect before the desk. Salaaming to his superior, he said, coldly and calmly:

"It grieves me to report that certain mischief-makers in the house are disturbing my rest."

"What did they do?" inquired the Sergeant.

"Pulled my hair," answered the Roundsman.

Thompson laughed outright as he glanced at the Roundsman's bald head.

"Your hair?" said the Sergeant. "Well, that's a corker. Go back to bed."

"But, Sergeant," pleaded Hoffman, "some one attacked me while I slept and pulled my hair."

The Sergeant rang for the reserves and ordered them to investigate. Upstairs they piled pellmell. Then came the sound of whacks, hustling feet, and piercing yells.

Hoffman stood at the foot of the stairs in the pose of Ajax defying the lightning. The Sergeant seized a pistol and ran upstairs.

"What was it?" he yelled.

"A bat," answered the reserves.

It had flitted in an open window and settled on the Roundsman's pillow.

DR. ABBOTT TO TEACHERS.

Americans Sharp Enough, but Need More Righteousness.

Columbia University was visited yesterday by a large number of the teachers from Asbury Park. In the morning they attended services in the gymnasium and listened to a sermon by Dr. Lyman Abbott.

In the course of his remarks on "Life and Religion" Dr. Abbott said:

"We Americans are sharp and intelligent enough, but we are not righteous enough. There are four great vices of Americans. There is materialism; the insane pushing to get a little more for ourselves of the wealth that God gave so abundantly to our country. There is self-conceit; our pride in the fact that we have the greatest country, the greatest rivers, the greatest mountains, the greatest men, the greatest wealth, and the greatest trusts and corporations to control them all.

"There is lawlessness; the theory that liberty consists in every man having the right to follow his own will; that government rests on the consent of the governed, which is even seen in some theories of education, that say the child should never be compelled but only induced to learn. Then there is the spirit of caste.

"The only cure for all these is to develop the spiritual side of man, and this should begin with the children."

SERMON BY INJUNCTION.

Pastor Got Out a Writ Against Bethel A. M. E. Trustees.

Armed with a writ from Supreme Court Justice Lambert, restraining the Trustees of the Union Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church of Schenectady Avenue and Dean Street, Brooklyn, from interfering with him, the Rev. Joseph Stiles preached in the church yesterday morning and last night. In his congregation were many children from the Brooklyn Howard Cloud Orphan Asylum, who led the singing.

Owing to opposition to Mr. Stiles, who was appointed at the last Conference, the Church Trustees threatened to lock the doors of the church against him, so he could not preach yesterday. Saturday Mr. Stiles got an injunction restraining the Trustees from interfering with him. Several of the officials of the church stood in the street while the services went on inside the church, but there was no attempt to molest the pastor.

When Mr. Stiles took his place in the pulpit yesterday morning he put his Supreme Court writ beside the Bible, and took as his text, "It is I, be not afraid." He preached a spiritual sermon which created much enthusiasm among the congregation.

In the evening there was a much larger congregation, and there were many shouts of "Amen!" while the pastor talked on "The Power of the Holy Ghost."

The church Trustees will have to appear in court to-day and show cause why the injunction should not be made permanent.

The doors of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church, which were locked last Sunday against the Rev. B. W. Arnett, were opened yesterday to Dr. W. H. H. Butler, who was sent to take the place of Dr. Arnett.

TO REGULATE THE FOURTH.

The Children Pay for Celebration with Life and Limb.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Fifty-four children dead and over 3,000 injured and maimed for life is the way our "Glorious Fourth" was celebrated.

Since parents are incapable of governing and protecting their children it is time the law stepped in to guard the little ones who every year meet death through the outrages of the Fourth of July. This day, which should be to all Americans one of joy, is to thousands one of dread and tragedy.

What right have children to play with gunpowder and firearms? What right have parents to allow it? And what right have shopkeepers to sell such things to children? Since children have not the sense to leave these dangerous things alone, and since parents are such utter fools as to stand by and allow their children to run the risk of death or injury for life, it is for the law to step in and prohibit the sale and use of such dangerous playthings.

Why are people not content to celebrate the day in a more civilized manner? We are aroused from sleep at the first peep of dawn by cannon crackers and pistols, and all day long the deafening din continues.

The sick alike with the well have to bear this intolerable racket. Nor is it only this one day we have to put up with the noise, but for days before the Fourth firecrackers are set off. I believe that outrage is against the law, but what does that matter in this country?

The law should prohibit the use of firecrackers except within certain reasonable hours of the day. There should be no sale of toy pistols, gunpowder, or firearms of any description. Until such a condition exists the civilized American citizen will have to grin and bear the tortures of the Fourth—and the "Glorious Fourth" will continue to yield its dead and injured.

HELEN D. LAWRENCE.
Flatbush, July 8, 1905.

ENDEAVORERS' HOME MAY BE IN BOSTON

That City Favored for the Society's Headquarters Building.

$2,000,000 FUND STARTED

Contributions Already Pouring In—Ninety-eight Convention Services, All Crowded, Held in Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Prominent members of the Christian Endeavor Convention in session here express the opinion that the National home and headquarters building of the society, for which $2,000,000 is being collected, will be erected in Boston.

Dr. Howard B. Grose of Boston, the Vice President of the society, says Boston is the logical place for it, being the actual headquarters of the Endeavorers' work, New England being the home of Christian Endeavor. The Rev. Dr. James L. Hill is also of the opinion that the new building will be erected in Boston.

That the money will be speedily and easily raised Dr. Hill declares he has no doubt. Contributions already are pouring in. General Secretary Vogel says the committee to take up the work and formulate a definite plan for the raising of the fund will be appointed within the next few weeks by the Executive Committee.

Nothing, perhaps, could give a more impressive idea of the interest aroused in this city by the Christian Endeavor Convention, which closes to-morrow night, than the fact that special convention services, at which sermons were delivered by clergymen among the visiting delegates, were held this morning in seventy-seven churches of various denominations and at night twenty-one consecration services were held simultaneously in as many churches, and that in every case the size of the audience was limited only to the capacity of the building.

In addition, in the afternoon a monster meeting for men was held at Armory Hall, at which the Rev. Charles Stelzel of Chicago and the Rev. W. E. Beiderwolf of Monticello, Ind., were the speakers and 300 men professed conversion, while at the Lyric Mrs. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass., presided over a meeting for women. At this meeting the principal address was delivered by Miss Ellen M. Stone of Macedonia, who told of her experiences while a captive of the brigands there.

Afternoon meetings were held at the Harlem Avenue Presbyterian Church, where prison Christian endeavor was discussed by Chaplain A. G. Gates of the Kansas Industrial Reformatory, the Rev. J. J. Burkhart of the Maryland Prisoners' Aid Society, Miss Lucy Starling, Prison Superintendent of the Kentucky Christian Endeavor Union, and others, and at the Associate Congregational Church, where a boys' and girls' meeting was addressed by the Rev. Carey Bonner of London, England.

Mr. Bonner took evident delight in teaching the little ones to sing the following verse, which was really the theme of his talk:

> The inner side of every cloud
> Is bright and shining;
> I therefore turn my clouds about,
> And always wear them inside out
> To show the lining.

He alluded to the sunshine which frequently visits the alleys where poverty and starvation exist. He said that recently in London two poor children were strutting up and down an alley, wearing clothes that had been given to them.

"They seemed to be happy, even though they were poor," said Mr. Bonner, "and some one in passing asked the little girl who she was. Throwing her little head to one side, and with an air that would have done justice to the King, she said:

"'I am the Queen of England.'

"When the little boy was asked who he was, he remarked:

"'I am the blooming Duke of York.'"

BEATS THE LIGHTING TRUST.

East Side Druggist's Electric Plant Does All Sorts of Things.

Armand Richter, an east side druggist, declares that he has solved the problem of economic electric lighting. Besides, he is able to run the several lucrative side lines, the Summer adjuncts of a drug store, at trifling expense.

Richter's store is on Third Avenue. In his own cellar he has installed a ten-horse-power dynamo. By this plant he lights his place, runs electric fans, makes his own ice cream, his ice, and keeps his soda fountain cool. He has not yet developed the possibilities of the private plant, he says.

"I determined to try the experiment," said Mr. Richter yesterday, "after continual bickering with an electric lighting company for four years. During the Summer my electric light bill amounted to from $40 to $60 a month.

"Three months ago I bought a gas engine and dynamo for $1,000. For $12.40 a month I can run 100 electric lights if I wish. It costs nothing additional to run fans. It does not cost more than $2 a month additional to run the refrigerating machine. The water which cools the motor and exhaust pump connected with the soda fountain also cools the ammonia which keeps the soda cool. The water is used three times before it is finally pumped to the emergency tank on the roof.

"I save $50 or $60 a month by manufacturing my own ice cream, and at least $80 a month by furnishing my own lights. The plant should pay for itself in two years."

STOPPED THE PICNICKERS.

Luncheon Parties Barred from Prospect Park Yesterday.

Picnickers who went to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, yesterday found a dead line at the entrances when they reached the park. All persons carrying boxes or baskets were stopped at the gates by policemen and park employes and told that they could not carry their luncheon into the park.

The park has become very popular with the poor people of Williamsburg and the east side of Manhattan, and since the opening of the Williamsburg Bridge swarms of east siders have gone to the park each Sunday. Nearly every family took baskets of food. The officials made an effort to restrict the basket parties to a certain part of the grounds, but this failed, and a ban was placed on the picnickers.

At the Willinck entrance yesterday eight policemen were drawn up in line. They stopped every person carrying a box or basket. There was great disappointment among the visitors and hundreds of them ate their luncheon in the street. At one time there were nearly 500 persons sitting along the curb on Flatbush Avenue eating from boxes and baskets.

Funeral of Capt. Copeland.

The funeral of Capt. Theron S. Copeland, the retired police officer, who died Friday, was held yesterday at 84 Barrow Street. The Rev. J. H. Logie, curate of St. Luke's Chapel, Trinity Parish, officiated. Delegations attended from Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R.; the Veterans of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.; the New York City Police Endowment Association, and ex-members of the Police Department. The coffin was covered with an American flag and banked with floral emblems.

Another Fatal Kentucky Duel.

LONDON, Ky., July 9.—In a pistol duel between Green Murrell and Harvey Rice on Indian Creek, Owsley County, last night, Murrell was killed and Rice was seriously wounded.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century. Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

HONOR MEMORY OF HAY AT SYNAGOGUE SERVICE

Roumanian Jews Praise His Efforts in Aid of the Oppressed.

SEND TELEGRAM TO WIDOW

Congressman Goldfogle and Others Address Large Rivington Street Audience—First Service of the Sort.

The sole memorial service to be held in New York City in recognition of the death of Secretary Hay gathered yesterday a representation of the Jewish population in the synagogue of the First Roumanian-American Congregation, at 89 to 93 Rivington Street. The meeting was planned in recognition of the services of the United States in behalf of the Jews during Mr. Hay's Secretaryship. Despite the sultry weather, as many persons as the place would hold crowded into the synagogue.

From the galleries, where the women, young boys, and girls sat, the American flag, with black streamers, hung above the men seated below. The audience had gathered an hour before the appointed time, and as the exercises were nearly an hour late, through the delay of a train in bringing Congressman Goldfogle from the seashore, it waited, patient in suffering. There was not a man among the mourners who failed to wear a black tie, and many wore black clothes. Some of the more emotional cried as if they had lost some one very dear to them.

The following resolution was adopted at the meeting:

Whereas, John Hay, late Secretary of State, by his acts in behalf of the oppressed Jews in Roumania, has endeared himself in the hearts of every Jew and especially to the Jews of Roumanian and Russian birth, and has thereby earned their everlasting gratitude and admiration; be it

Resolved, By the First Roumanian-American Congregation, representing the Jews of the east side, and especially the Roumanian Jews in the City of New York, that we feel very deeply the loss of the Hon. John Hay; that by his death the Nation has lost a great statesman and the Jews a sincere friend.

Previous to the meeting a telegram was sent to Mrs. Hay from the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of the United States and Canada. The telegram concluded:

"This Union represents many thousands of the Jewish immigrants from those countries wherein the wisdom, statesmanship, and high ideals of your lamented husband have wrought so much good, and we assure you of the grateful regard in which we hold his memory as a broad-minded statesman, a profound diplomatist, and a real lover of his kind."

J. B. Garfunkle, an American, born of Roumanian refugees, in opening the exercises referred to John Hay as one whose memory was precious to the Jewish people. The Rev. Dr. J. Radin delivered the opening prayer, in which he thanked God for sending into the world a deliverer of His oppressed people. Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle in his address said:

"John Hay voiced the spirit of the American people in every complication. He stood as an American for American rights. With Theodore Roosevelt, in calling attention to the indignation of Americans at the Russian outrages on the Jews, he made himself heard even in darkest Russia.

"He believed in a hearty welcome for immigrants coming with the noble purpose of becoming Americans."

Rabbi Philip Yachas, Robert Downing, Secretary to Borough President Ahearn; Rabbi Henry S. Morais, and Albert Lucas, Secretary of the Union of Orthodox Congregations of New York, also spoke.

The cantor, M. A. Siegel, supported by a chorus, sang Psalms 91 and 16, minors changing to triumphant notes expressive of belief in the hereafter.

Roumanian Jews Mourn for Hay.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—A meeting in memory of John Hay was held in the Synagogue B'nai Halberstam to-day by Roumanian Jews. Rabbi B. C. Ehrenreich spoke of the services the late Secretary of State rendered to humanity in his note to the powers in behalf of the Jews in Roumania. The rabbi said the only true way to show gratitude was for the Jews to become American citizens. The United States had become the greatest Nation—the ideal country—of the world, and the Jews ought to become part of it and thank God for the privilege.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—In the last twenty-four hours the weather has cleared in the Missouri Valley and the plains States, but there have been showers in the Mississippi Valley from St. Louis southward to the Gulf. Showers have also fallen in the Ohio Valley, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Northern Texas; elsewhere fair weather has prevailed.

For Monday and Tuesday fair weather with high temperature is indicated in all parts of the country except the Southeastern States and Lower Mississippi Valley, where showery weather will continue.

The temperature will rise in the Missouri Valley, the Upper Mississippi Valley, and the lake region, and high temperatures will continue in the Middle Atlantic States and New England.

The winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light south, on the Gulf Coast light and variable, on the lower lakes slight to fresh southwest, and on the upper lakes variable to fresh south.

Steamships departing for European ports will have light southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; continued high temperature; light southwest winds.

Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair Monday and Tuesday; warmer in north portions Tuesday; light variable winds.

New England—Fair and continued warm Monday and Tuesday; light to fresh southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	67	75	4 P. M.	78	87
6 A. M.	66	75	6 P. M.	76	83
9 A. M.	71	77	9 P. M.	72	80
12 M.	76	86	12 P. M.	68	78

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 80; corresponding date 1904, 72; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 78.

The thermometer registered 76 degrees at 3 A. M. and 83 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 87 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 6:30 A. M. The humidity was 69 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 46 per cent. at 3 P. M.

WATERS PIANOS

The special excellence of the **Waters Pianos** is their sweet tone. Many things are important in the construction of a good piano, but the tone is most important of all. Do not buy any piano until you have heard the sweet tone of the **Waters** and tested its fine singing quality.

Send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new

3-Year System,

giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

Horace Waters & Co.

Three Stores:

134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
254 West 125th St., near 8 h Ave.

VACATION SCHOOLS OPEN.

Children May Enjoy Playgrounds and Have Manual Training.

The vacation schools and playgrounds, which have become so popular with the children of New York, will open to-day and remain open for the next six weeks. Most of the playgrounds are either in the yards of the schools or on land adjoining the school buildings. There are about forty in Manhattan and the Bronx and twenty-two in Brooklyn.

In the vacation schools the girls are taught cooking and sewing, while the boys are instructed in various mechanical trades. Several of the schools in the more crowded districts have roof gardens.

HELD OPEN-AIR SERVICES.

East Siders Worship on Cathedral Grounds, Morningside Heights.

About 200 persons attended the first open-air services held on the grounds of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on Morningside Heights yesterday afternoon.

Several years ago the question was raised as to the people of the lower east side who were unable to pay car fare even to attend services at the Cathedral. Bishop Potter took up the idea and has furnished funds for the transportation of such worshippers, and meetings will be held every Sunday throughout the Summer.

Yesterday's congregation was composed largely of members of the Chapel of the Epiphany in Stanton Street. They went in trolley cars under the guidance of the members of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew and Dr. Gilliss, their rector.

MARRIED.

ROSS—TUCKER.—In Grace Church, New Bedford, Mass., by the rector, on July 5, Franklin J. Ross of East Orange, N. J., and Bertha F. Tucker of New Bedford, Mass.

DIED.

CUSHMAN.—At Bedford, N. Y., after a short illness, Howard Cushman, aged 39 years. Funeral service at St. Peter's Church, 20th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., Monday morning, July 10th, at 10 o'clock.

FISKE.—Suddenly, at East Orange, N. J., Sunday, July 9, 1905, Kate S., wife of John M. Fiske. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GIBB.—Suddenly, in Paris, on Friday, June 16th, Howard, son of John and Harriet Baldon Gibb, in the 50th year of his age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Ascension, 5th Av. and 10th St., New York, on Tuesday, July 11th, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment private.

HOFFMAN.—Orrin C. Hoffman, July 9, at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at Claverack, N. Y.

MALTBY.—On Friday, July 7, 1905, at Morris Heights, New York City, Anson Maltby, in his 58th year. Funeral at his late residence on Monday, July 10, at 3:30 P. M.

McDOUGALL.—Entered into rest Saturday, July 8, Howard, beloved husband of Mary T. McDougall. Funeral services from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Hugh McDougall, 102 McDonough St., Brooklyn, N. Y., Monday, July 10, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

McGOWAN.—At East Coldenham, Orange County, N. Y., on July 7, James J., son of the late Michael and Hannah Wallace McGowan and brother of Mrs. Edward D. Farrell and Mrs. James J. O'Brien. Funeral on Tuesday, July 11, at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late resid

WESTERN CLUBS PLAY AMONG THEMSELVES

Pittsburg and Chicago Tie in Sharp Ten-Inning Game.

CLEVELAND WINS TWICE

Comiskey's Men Beaten by Detroit, but They Hold Lead in American League.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; St. Louis, 1.

American League.

Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Cleveland, 9; St. Louis, 2.
Detroit, 1; Chicago, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	7	5	4	5	11	15	52	.712
Pittsburg	3	..	6	8	10	12	5	2	46	.622
Phila'phia	2	2	..	3	4	5	13	13	43	.608
Chicago	3	3	4	..	7	12	6	6	41	.581
Cincinnati	3	5	3	4	..	8	6	4	33	.521
St. Louis	3	3	2	3	7	..	5	4	27	.365
Brooklyn	5	3	3	1	1	2	..	7	22	.301
Boston	1	4	3	3	2	3	5	..	21	.292
Games lost	21	26	28	31	35	47	51	51		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Per Cent.
Chicago	..	7	3	8	3	5	8	7	41	.631
Cleveland	8	..	3	8	2	5	10	6	42	.627
Phila'phia	3	5	..	4	9	8	5	7	41	.612
Detroit	6	4	..	..	5	4	8	4	33	.493
Boston	1	2	4	..	..	8	5	7	29	.468
New York	2	0	3	2	6	..	4	10	29	.400
St. Louis	3	6	2	8	2	2	..	2	25	.362
Washing'n	1	1	7	2	6	2	4	..	23	.348
Games lost	24	25	26	34	33	34	44	43		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Brooklyn.
Philadelphia at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago and Pittsburg Play a Tie Game of Ten Innings.

CHICAGO, July 9.—In the presence of a rather small Sunday crowd the Pittsburg and Chicago clubs played ten innings to a tie to-day, each team scoring two runs. The game was called at the end of the tenth inning so as to allow the teams to catch a train for the East. Flaherty had the local men shut out for eight innings, only four hits being made off him. He became wild in the ninth, however, and gave a man a base on balls, forced a runner home by hitting the batsman, and was hit for a double and a single, all of which netted two runs. The visitors scored two runs in the fourth inning by bunching their hits. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	2	2	1	0		
Schulte, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
Malon'y, rf	0	0	3	0	1		
Kling, 1b	1	2	1	1	0		
Tinker, ss	1	1	2	2	0		
Evers, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		
H'f'man, 3b	0	0	2	2	1		
O'Neill, c	0	0	9	2	0		
Wicker, p	0	0	0	1	0		
R'bach, p	0	0	0	1	0		
*Chance	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	6	30	12	2		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Clarke, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
B'mont, cf	0	3	2	2	0		
Wagner, ss	0	0	5	4	1		
Howe'd, 1b	1	3	10	1	0		
Brain, 3b	1	2	1	5	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	0	4	3	0		
Zeitz, c	0	1	7	0	0		
Flah'ty, p	0	1	0	3	1		
Total	2	11	30	18	2		

*Batted for Wicker in ninth inning.

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Hits—Off Wicker, 11 in nine innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Pittsburg, 8. Two-base hit—Tinker. Three-base hit—Clarke. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Ritchey, (2.) Stolen base—Wagner. Double plays—Brain, Howard, Wagner, and Ritchey; Beaumont, Wagner, and Howard. Struck out—By Wicker, 4; by Ruehibach, 1; by Flaherty, 4. Bases on balls—Off Flaherty, 2. Hit with ball—O'Neill. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—6,500.

CINCINNATI, 6; ST. LOUIS, 1.

CINCINNATI, July 9.—Three bases on balls and a balk in the first inning gave St. Louis its only run to-day. Sensational fielding by Cincinnati kept down the visitors' score. Grady was sent to the bench in the seventh inning for disputing a decision. Sebring hurt his ankle in the same inning, and was succeeded by Kelley. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hus'lins, 2b	2	2	2	3	0		
Barry, 1b	0	2	8	0	0		
Odwell, lf	1	2	3	0	0		
Seym'r, cf	1	1	3	0	0		
Corcran, ss	0	0	5	4	1		
Sebring, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Kelley, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
St'ff't, 3b	1	0	2	1	0		
Phelps, c	0	0	4	1	0		
Overall, p	1	2	0	1	0		
Total	6	11	27	9	1		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clarke, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Shan'n, lf	1	0	2	1	0		
Smoot, cf	0	0	6	1	0		
Grady, 1b	0	0	3	1	0		
Arndt, 2b	0	0	4	2	0		
Shay, ss	0	0	3	1	0		
Burke, 3b	0	0	1	2	2		
Leahy, c	0	1	2	0	0		
Taylor, p	0	2	0	2	0		
Total	1	3	24	9	2		

Cincinnati .....1 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 .—6
St. Louis .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Taylor. Three-base hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Overall, Shannon, Grady. Double plays—Corcoran and Barry; Arndt and McBride; Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 0; off Taylor, 1. Sacrifice hits—Odwell, Phelps, Arndt, Corcoran. Hit with ball—By Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 5, by Taylor, 1. Balk—Overall. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Bausewine. Attendance, 4,225.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland Takes Two Games from St. Louis by 5 to 3 and 9 to 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—On a soggy field and in a drizzling rain, the Cleveland team beat St. Louis in both games of a double-header to-day, the first by a score of 5 to 3, and the second by 9 to 3 in five innings, a heavy downpour of rain compelling this game to be called. The local men outbatted the visitors in the first game, but fielded wretchedly. The scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rock'd, 2b	1	1	2	5	2		
Stone, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
V'Zant, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Frisk, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Wallace, ss	1	1	5	3	1		
Kh'ler, 1b	0	1	13	0	1		
Gleason, 3b	0	0	0	1	1		
Roth, c	0	1	2	3	0		
Sudhoff, p	0	1	0	3	1		
*Sugden	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	8	27	15	6		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	1	1	0	0		
Bay, cf	1	1	4	0	0		
Flick, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Kahl, 2b	1	1	2	0	0		
Brad'y, 3b	1	1	3	2	1		
Turner, ss	0	1	5	2	0		
Stovall, 1b	0	1	7	2	0		
Buelow, c	0	0	2	1	0		
Rhoades, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Bernh'd, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	7	27	9	1		

*Batted for Sudhoff in the ninth inning.

St. Louis .....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3
Cleveland .....1 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Frisk, Roth, Rockenfield, Sudhoff, Jackson, Bradley. Sacrifice hits—Vanzant, Jackson, Bay. Double plays—Bradley, Stovall; Turner and Stovall; Rockenfield, Wallace, and Koehler. Passed ball—Buelow. Stolen bases—Wallace, Kahl, Turner. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Rhoades, 2; off Bernhard, 3. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 2; by Bernhard, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Cleveland, 7. Hits—Off Rhoades, 5 in 4 innings; off Bernhard, 3 in 5 innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Rock'd, 2b	0	1	1	1	0		
Stone, lf	0	0	1	1	0		
V'Zant, cf	0	0	0	0	0		
Frisk, rf	1	0	4	0	0		
Wallace, ss	0	1	0	1	0		
Kh'ler, 1b	0	1	3	1	0		
Gleason, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Sugden, c	1	1	4	1	0		
Morgan, p	0	0	0	0	1		
Buch'n, p	1	1	1	1	0		
Total	3	6	15	4	1		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jack'n, lf	1	0	0	1	0		
Vinson, lf	1	1	0	0	0		
Bay, cf	2	2	0	0	0		
Flick, rf	1	2	0	0	0		
Kahl, 2b	2	1	1	4	0		
Brad'y, 3b	1	1	1	1	0		
Turner, ss	0	0	2	0	0		
Stovall, 1b	0	2	8	1	0		
Bemis, c	0	1	1	2	0		
Don'hue, p	1	1	1	2	0		
Total	9	11	15	10	0		

St. Louis .....0 1 0 0 2—3
Cleveland .....3 4 2 0 0—9

Hits—Off Morgan, 6 in 2 innings; off Buchanan, 5 in 3 innings. Two-base hits—Koehler, Flick, Stovall. Three-base hit—Kahl. Sacrifice hits—Jackson, Wallace. Double play—Koehler and Buchanan. Stolen bases—Bradley, Flick, (2.) Hit by pitcher—By Morgan, 2. Wild pitches—Morgan, 2. Bases on balls—Off Morgan, 1; off Donohue, 1. Struck out—By Morgan, 2; by Buchanan, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Cleveland, 4. Time of game—fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 3,900.

DETROIT, 1; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, July 9.—Detroit defeated Chicago to-day by 1 to 0. The visitors bunched their hits in the seventh, and with a sacrifice and an error made their lone tally. Mullen pitched in fine form. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	0	4	1	0		
Holmes, lf	0	0	1	0	1		
Davis, ss	0	1	3	2	0		
Don'h'e, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
Green, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Sullivan, c	0	1	4	0	0		
Dundon, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	2	3	0		
White, p	0	1	0	2	0		
*McF'rl'd	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	4	27	12	1		

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	3	1	0	0		
Cleary, ss	0	1	3	2	0		
McIntyre, lf	0	2	3	0	0		
Straw'd, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
O'Leary, 3b	0	0	2	1	1		
Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	1	5	0		
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	10	1	0		
Doran, c	1	1	5	1	0		
Mullen, p	0	1	2	4	0		
Total	1	9	27	14	1		

*Batted for Sullivan in the ninth inning.

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Detroit .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Detroit, 9. Two-base hit—Schaefer. Sacrifice hit—Mullen. Double plays—Mullen, Cleary, and Lindsay; Tannehill, Dundon, and Donohue. Struck out—By White, 4; by Mullen, 5. First base on balls—Off White, 3; off Mullen, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—10,480.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Baltimore Wins in a Pitchers' Contest from Newark by Score of 2 to 0.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—The Baltimores won from the Newarks to-day by a batting rally in the second inning. Jordan opened with a two-bagger, was sacrificed by Rothgeb, and scored on Jennings's double. Hallman's double scored Jennings. Byers was hit by a pitched ball, but was forced at second by Mason, and Neal grounded to Wagner. Pardee pitched fairly good ball, with the exception of this inning, while Mason was hit at times, but the Newarks failed to tally. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, 1b	0	3	13	0	0		
Mahl'g, 2b	0	0	1	2	0		
Sw'der, cf	0	2	1	0	0		
Jones, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
C'kman, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		
Murphy, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Wagner, ss	0	0	2	5	1		
Shea, c	0	0	2	1	0		
Pardee, p	0	0	0	6	0		
*Gatins	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	0	5	27	14	1		

BALTIMORE.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Neal, 3b	0	0	0	3	0		
Kelley, cf	0	1	3	0	0		
McAl'se, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Jordan, 1b	1	1	11	0	0		
Rothgeb, lf	0	2	2	0	0		
Jenn'gs, ss	1	1	4	4	0		
Hallm'n, 2b	0	1	5	3	0		
Byers, c	0	0	2	3	0		
Mason, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	2	8	27	13	0		

*Batted for Pardee in the ninth inning.

Newark .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Baltimore .....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

First base by errors—Baltimore, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 4; Baltimore, 10. First base on balls—Off Pardee, 3; off Mason, 1. Struck out—By Pardee, 1; by Mason, 1. Two-base hits—Jordan, Jennings, Hallman, Rothgeb, McAleese. Sacrifice hits—Mahling, Rothgeb. Stolen bases—Kelly, (2,) Jordan. Hit by pitcher—By Pardee, 1. Passed ball—Shea. Umpires—Messrs. Callahan and Hearne. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

MONTREAL, 2; PROVIDENCE, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 9.—Montreal won in the eleventh inning from Providence to-day after a snappy game in which both pitchers usually had whip hands. Joslyn worked nicely, but in the eleventh Meaney singled and Bannon's screaming triple sent in the needed tally. Score by innings:

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Montreal	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6	3

Batteries—Joslyn and Thomas; Leroy and Buss.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	36	25	.590	Toronto	30	30	.500
Jersey City	34	24	.586	Newark	27	34	.443
Providence	34	27	.557	Rochester	26	35	.426
Buffalo	31	28	.525	Montreal	24	39	.381

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Newark at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Providence at Montreal.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 6; Troy, 1.
Albany, 3; Binghamton, 2.
Wilkesbarre, 14; Utica, 8.
A., J. and G., 6; Scranton, 5.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 8; Shreveport, 0.
Memphis, 7; Birmingham, 1.
New Orleans, 3; Montgomery, 1.

PACERS FURNISH THE SPORT.

Drivers of Local Harness Horses Forsake Speedway for Park Roads.

Pacers were very much in evidence on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning, and furnished the bulk of the sport, which was good while it lasted, but the drivers, after two or three trips up and down the stretch, found it too warm for comfort, and sought the sheltered drives of the Park.

Among the earliest arrivals in the championship class was the crack Western pacer, Free Advice, 2:10¼, driven by his owner, James Murphy of Chicago. After several warming jogs Mr. Murphy announced that he was ready and willing to meet all comers, but he lacked company until the arrival of the pacer, Better Luck, driven by S. W. Heinzer, who gave the Western gelding a good race over three-quarters of the length of the upper stretch, but was outfooted in the final dash. In the next trip over the course Better Luck made a much better showing, and led A. G. Vermilye's little bay pacing mare, Carrie C., home by an open length.

Mixed races, in which a trotter was started in company with a pacer, proved an interesting feature of the morning's sport, the best of this class being a half-mile go between Princess Pique and the Empire City track trotting favorite, driven by her owner, Thomas Leahy, and the pacer, King Tom, driven by Christopher Hackett. Some difficulty was experienced in getting the pair away on even terms, but once started the pacer took the lead and struck a gait that caused the trotter to show her top speed in order to save herself from being distanced. Nearing the first quarter post the trotter began to gain a trifle, and before the stretch was entered she had reached even terms. An exciting race followed, and it was nip and tuck to the last stride, where the trotter nosed out a winner. Another heat of the same order was between the pacer, Reubens, 2:09, driven by J. H. Lawrence, and the trotter, James Shevlin, 2:13¾, driven by Harry Phillips. To the first quarter post it was either horse's race, but from there on to the finish the pacer gradually increased his lead, and won out as he pleased.

Reuben S. also scored a victory over Issac A. Hopper's speedy pacer, Black Bell, and carried the pacer, Mary Jane, driven by S. T. Lee, to a break in the stretch. The closing brush of the morning had three starters—King Tom, Harry Van, driven by George Huber, and Mary Jane. The trio finished only heads apart in the order named.

THISTLE CANNOT COMPETE.

Commodore Tod's Schooner Will Arrive Too Late for Atlantic's Race.

Commodore Robert E. Tod's Thistle will not start in the ocean race of the Atlantic Yacht Club from Newport to Sea Gate as expected. She will not be able to reach Newport in time to participate.

Before the starting of the cruise of the club Commodore Tod told Chairman Wells of the Regatta Committee, who has the race in charge, that the Thistle would probably start. She was then on her way back from England in charge of Capt. Larsch of the Endymion and was expected to arrive in port any day. Nothing was heard of her until Saturday night, when the Commodore received a cablegram from St. Thomas announcing that she had arrived there and would leave at once for New York. It is probable that she will reach here Wednesday, the day that the ocean racers are sent away.

This is the fourth disappointment that the club has had. It was expected that the Corona and Emerald, which had engagements to cruise with the Eastern Yacht Club, could return in time to start. This was found impossible. Then L. J. Callanan, who started on the cruise, withdrew from the ocean race, believing that the Kiwassa was unsuited for the contest. The Quickstep, Edward B. Haven's boat, was unable to be repaired in time to enter, so that only the three schooners with the club, the Lasca, Semilla, and Zahra, will be the only starters.

The auxilliary race that will be started in conjunction with the schooners may fare better. The Ariadne is accompanying the cruisers and is ready to enter, while the Idler and Intrepid are at Newport. It is not yet known whether they will accept the invitation to compete.

PELHAM BAY COURSE COMMITTEES NAMED

Atalanta and Friendship Clubs First to Take Action.

OTHERS PROMISE TO FOLLOW

Rowing and Athletic Organizations Will Be Invited to Attend Meeting Soon to be Called.

With the important Spring regattas over, local rowing clubs are turning their attention to the proposed international course at Pelham Bay, and things are shaping themselves in a favorable manner for the success of the project. At the monthly meetings of the Atalanta and Friendship Boat Clubs, held last week, committees were appointed to confer with other clubs as to the most expedient manner to secure the necessary appropriation to establish the rowing headquarters at Pelham Bay. The Atalanta's committee consists of Capt. J. J. F. Mulcahy, William M. Varley, and Acting Captain W. G. Massey, while William Brown, Charles Allison, Paul Dewes, William Hart, and William Allison will represent the Friendships. Owing to the absence of Mulcahy and Varley in Germany, where they will row at the Hamburg Henley, Acting Captain Massey is looking out for the interests of the Atalantas. He has seen President Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and will be ready to report to his associate committeemen upon their arrival from Europe. He is enthusiastic over the proposition.

The Friendships for some time have been contemplating the building of a new clubhouse opposite the Speedway. Their membership has increased to such an extent that they need more room, and the funds necessary for the change are in the treasury, but nothing will be done until a report is received from the Pelham Bay committee. The members of the club are anxious to locate on the banks of the new course, and as soon as the appropriation has been secured they will give out a contract for the erection of what, they promise, will be the most elaborate clubhouse in the country. The Chairman of the committee has written to Mr. Pilkington requesting the latter to appoint a time and place to discuss the most desirable method to bring about the successful consummation of the new project.

The proposed course has been thoroughly ventilated among the Harlem River clubs, and all that was required was for one of them to take actual action and the others will quickly fall in line. The Brooklyn, Staten Island, and New Jersey oarsmen will also work hard for the proposition. This will bring about the affiliation of the thirty-five clubs in and around New York and the formation of what will be the strongest and largest rowing organization in the world. The New York and Crescent Athletic Clubs will be asked to join the movement, and as these two powerful organizations have a membership of 7,500 their assistance will be of great benefit to the cause.

The "Mercury Foot" organization has for years been one of the most important factors in National rowing. Their headquarters at Travers Island is only a short distance from Pelham Bay, but it is hoped they will decide to join hands with the metropolitan rowing clubs, and build a substantial clubhouse at Pelham Bay, devoted exclusively to rowing. The Crescents have a magnificent boathouse at Bay Ridge, but as they have had a new lease of life in rowing, it is not improbable that they will put up another less costly building for the convenience of their crews at Pelham Bay.

It is intended to interest the heads of the public schools athletic movement in the regatta course, so as to work together. Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of Physical Culture of the public schools, has indorsed the project, and will be invited to attend the meetings. James E. Sullivan and other Amateur Athletic Union officials will also receive an invitation to represent the athletic element.

President Pilkington, the father of the movement, will conserve the interests of the general public, which will have the privilege of the lake any time that it is not being used for regatta purposes. On the latter occasions the same rights will be accorded to the public as to the clubs. There will be no reserved spaces either on the water or the surroundings. The course will be kept clear for regatta purposes, and craft will be moored along the edge of the water or under the dike, which it is proposed to build.

Propositions will be invited from every rowing and athletic organization for the purpose of constructing the course. Mr. Pilkington's aim is to promote the interests of rowing and not the betterment of any individual class. To this end he will leave the details in the hands of those fitted for the work. He will call the first meeting as soon as he has received assurances of support from the other clubs, which will be in the shape of committees.

CLARE MEN'S GAMES.

Big Handicap Enables Murray to Win 300-Yard Run with Ease.

An attractive card of games was offered by the Clare Men's Protective and Beneficial Society, at Celtic Park, Long Island City, yesterday. The programme consisted of track events, all of which were closely contested. In the 100-yard dash W. F. Groene of the Xaviers won from a big field with the liberal handicap of seven yards. P. J. Murray of the same club captured the 300-yard run in the fast time of 0:31 2-5. He received twenty yards, which was evidently a mistake of the handicapper, as he was not troubled at the finish.

Fred Lorz of the Mohawk Athletic Club romped home an easy winner in the one-mile run, with his clubmate, W. Bailey, a good second. Charles Finnesse graduated from the novice class by winning the half-mile run from Clark of the Irish-Americans. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by W. F. Groene, Xavier Athletic Association, (7 yards;) William Weinberg, Spartan Athletic Club, (7½ yards,) second; S. C. Northridge, Irish-American Athletic Association, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

600-Yard Novice Run.—Won by Charles Finnesse, unattached; E. Blauvelt, Xavier Athletic Association, second; L. Passanante, Yorkville Athletic Club, third. Time—1:22 4-5.

300-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by P. J. Murray, Xavier Athletic Association, (20 yards;) William Weinberg, Spartan Athletic Club, (15 yards,) second; S. C. Northridge, Irish-American Athletic Association, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:31 2-5.

880-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. A. G. Bauderman, Irish-American Athletic Association, (20 yards;) C. J. Clark, Irish-American Athletic Association, (30 yards,) second; J. Christoffers, New York Athletic Club, (18 yards,) third. Time—1:57 3-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Fred Lorz, Mohawk Athletic Club, (100 yards;) W. Bailey, Mohawk Athletic Club, (65 yards,) second; H. Odell, unattached, (65 yards,) third. Time—4:32 2-5.

The Vanderbilt Yacht Warrior Here.

Frederick W. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Warrior arrived in New York waters for the first time yesterday morning. The vessel is anchored in the North River at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, and is easily one of the handsomest steam yachts seen hereabout in a long time. During the past Winter Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt have been cruising in the Mediterranean, and on their arrival from Europe, soon, they will take the Warrior, it is said, for an extended cruise in American waters. The Warrior sailed from Gibraltar for New York June 27, and averaged on the way over about 14 knots.

The Warrior was designed by Watson, and was built by the Ailsa Shipbuilding Company at Troon, Scotland. She is 220 feet long, 32.6 beam, and registers 1,196 tons.

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PROFESSIONAL GOLF AT VAN CORTLANDT PARK

Best Players in United States to Meet There This Week.

SIX PURSES ARE OFFERED

Park Commissioner Schrader Will Open Contest on Thursday Morning —Over Fifty Entries Received.

An unusually fine representation of professional golfers has been secured for the big tournament that will be held on Thursday and Friday on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. With such men as Willie Anderson, the open champion of the United States, Alex. Smith, who, with Anderson, lately returned from Scotland where they competed in the open championship of Great Britain and other prominent players in the metropolitan district, lovers of good golf will receive one of the best opportunities ever offered to see the real game as played by those who have made it a life study. Over fifty entries have been received, many players coming for Western clubs.

The tournament has been planned and managed by the members of the New York Golf Club which has the use of the public course for special competitions. Park Commissioner Schrader, of the Borough of the Bronx has shown a lively interest in the coming contest and has had the course put in the best possible shape. He has consented to open the tournament by driving the first ball from the tee at 9 o'clock Thursday morning.

The tournament will be conducted on lines employed in the open championship, 72 holes being played at medal play, divided into 36 hole contests each day. A special prize of $25 will be given to the player who makes the lowest score each day. The winner of the match will receive the first prize of $125.

Among those who will play, and the club they will represent are:

Willie Anderson, Apawamis, Rye, N. Y.; Alexander Smith, Nassau Country; Willie Norton, Deal; Herbert Strong, Cambridge, England; Bernard Nichols, Hollywood; "Jack" Hobens, Englewood; George Strath, Crescent; I. S. Mackie, Fox Hills; Stewart Gardner, Garden City; Alexander Campbell, Brookline Country; William Briad, Suburban Golf, Baltimore; David Hunter, Essex County Country; Robert Peebles, South Orange Field; Frederick Doune, Hillandale Golf; "Tom" Gourlay, Marine and Field; "Tom" Anderson, Sr., Montclair; Alexander Cunningham, Forest Hill; Thomas Hucknall, Maryland County; George F. Sparling, Dutchess County Country; "Tom" Wells and Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt; Joseph Lynch, Rockaway County; George Turnbull, Sadaquada Golf, Whitesboro, N. Y.; Oscar Bunn, Southampton, L. I.; John Shippen, Maidstone Golf, Easthampton, L. I.; Marty O'Loughlin, Plainfield Country; "Tom" Chisholm, Canoe Brook County, Summit, N. J.; A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook Golf, East Islip, L. I.; George Pearson, Newark Golf; David Patrick, Westfield; John Inglis, Fall River Golf; J. W. Welsh, Elmira County; Edward Fitzjohn, Mohawk Golf, Schenectady, N. Y.; "Tom" Clarke, Wilmington, Del.; Eugene Reilly, Shelter Island Country; Joseph I. Anson, Cranford Golf; David Ogilvie, North Jersey County; John Reid, Berkshire Avenue, Reading, Penn.; Walter Clarke, Springfield Country, Mass.; Frederick Pye, Sound Beach Golf; Peter Eagan, Bellport, L. I.; J. D. Mackie, Brighton, N. Y.; James G. Campbell, Mount Airy County, Abington, Penn.; Robert Dow, Knollwood, White Plains, N. Y.; James H. Norton, Hartford Golf; "Jack" Mackie, Roseville Golf, N. J.; Walter Stoddard, Wee Burn, Noroton, Conn.; Joseph Doeber, Fairfield County, Greenwich, Conn.; Alexander Finley, Rowin, N. J.; J. Shanley, Van Cortlandt.

The Van Cortlandt course consists of eighteen holes, having a playing distance of over 6,000 yards. The tournament will have the additional interest of being the first professional event to be held this season in the metropolitan district. The Fox Hills Golf Club of Staten Island has planned to hold an open championship of the Metropolitan Golf Association in the Fall. These are the only professional tournament

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Gains Largely Predominated in Last Week's Trading.

Upward Movement Continued Despite Profit Taking—Prospects of Increased Dividends a Factor of Prime Importance.

So much did the bulls have the better of it over the bears in last week's stock market that the proportion of advances to declines resulting from the week's operation was four to one. Of the stocks that moved a point or more seventy-five rose and only eighteen showed losses. In the bond department the record was even more favorable, there being but one decline of a point, while twenty-three issues showed advances. Thus far, however, the general dealings in bonds have not been stimulated to the degree generally expected at this season of the year, when investors through the July interest and dividend payments secure large amounts of fresh capital for investment. It has been suggested that many investors are preferring stocks to bonds, because of the chance of increase in value and because of the prospects of the yield on many stocks being increased by the declaration of larger dividends. This is doubtless a factor of prime importance in the present market, and the developments along these lines will be watched with keen interest by investors and professional traders alike.

The bulk of the trading, as has been the case for many weeks, was supplied by the few leading issues. The dozen most active stocks showed aggregate sales of 2,664,150 shares out of a total in all issues of 3,856,663 shares. Reading, with a total of 658,870 shares, was the most active stock in the list, and Union Pacific held second place. The two issues of United States Steel together were dealt in to the extent of 467,000 shares. All the twelve leading issues showed gains. The largest advance was that in Tennessee Coal and Iron, which rose 8½ points. The movement in this stock led to rumors of a resumption of negotiations for a merger of the Southern iron properties, but the report appears to have had little foundation. The stock is probably in a position to be easily advanced by those who look for increasing business for the company from the expansion of its steel rail business. In some respects the most remarkable movement of the week was that in Reading common, which ended the week with a net gain of 7¾ points. Such an advance, following as it did numerous large advances in many previous weeks, indicates a power of absorption which has not been displayed by the market for many other stocks in the recent past.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Alliance Realty Company.
American Typefounders Co.
Harbeson-Walker Refractories Co. preferred stock.
United Traction Company of Pittsburg preferred stock.
United Zinc Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad.
Birmingham (Ala.) Railway Light and Power Co.
El Paso (Texas) Electric Co. on preferred.
Georgia Railways and Light Co.
Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy, and Lancaster Railway.
Little Rock Railway and Electric Co. on preferred.
Nashville Railway and Light Co. on preferred.
National Licorice Co. on common.
New York Mutual Gas Co.
Philadelphia City Passenger Railway.
Shamokin and Mount Carmel Electric Railway on preferred.
Standard Underground Cable Co.
Toledo Home Telephone Co.
Union Switch and Signal Co.
United New Jersey Railroads and Canal Co.
United Railways of St. Louis preferred stock.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co.
Westinghouse Machine Company.

MEETINGS.

Kings County Electric Light Co.
Pennsylvania Steel Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	243	250
Albany & Susquehanna	245	..
Allegheny & Western	148	..
Allis-Chalmers	13⅞	14
Allis-Chalmers pf.	51⅞	53
Amalgamated Copper	83	83¼
American Beet Sugar	25	26
American Beet Sugar pf.	80	85
Am. Car & Foundry	25¾	..
Am. Car & Foundry pf.	98½	99
American Coal	190	195
American Cotton Oil	31⅛	32½
American Cotton Oil pf.	90	95
American District Telegraph	29	32
American Express	235	240
American Grass Twine	5½	6
American Hide & Leather	6½	..
American Hide & L. pf.	35½	36
American Ice Co.	5	6
American Ice Co. pf. & r.	34	38
American Ice Securities	25½	26
American Linseed Company	17	20
American Linseed Company pf.	30	45
American Locomotive	48½	48⅝
American Locomotive pf.	112	112⅝
American Malting Co.	5⅞	..
American Malting Company pf.	24	25
American Smelters pf., B	98⅜	98⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	117	117½
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	119⅛	119½
American Snuff	167	175
American Snuff pf.	103½	106
American Steel Foundries	9⅞	10¼
American Steel Foundries pf.	38	39
American Sugar Refineries	140	140¾
American Sugar Refineries pf.	136⅜	138
American Telegraph & Cable	60	63
American Telegraph & Telephone	138	139
American Tobacco preferred	97¼	98
American Woolen Company	37⅛	37½
American Woolen Company pf.	104	104½
Anaconda Copper Mining	107¼	107½
Ann Arbor	35	38
Ann Arbor preferred	78	80
Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	98	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	83⅝	83¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé pf.	102	102½
Atlantic Coast Line	162	162½
Baltimore & Ohio	113⅝	114
Baltimore & Ohio preferred	97½	98½
Boston Air Line pf.	108	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	71⅝	71¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	187	194
Bronswick City	15¼	..
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	155	156
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	150	175
Buffalo & Susquehanna preferred	87	90½
Butterick Company	56½	59
Canada Southern	68½	70
Canadian Pacific	151⅞	152
Central Coal & Coke	..	80
Central Railroad of New Jersey	202	203½
Central & South American Tel.	126	127
Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅞	54
Chicago & Alton	37	38
Chicago & Alton preferred	75	79
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	239	240
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	135	145
Chicago Great Western	20¾	20¾
Chicago Great Western pf. A	64	66
Chicago Great Western pf. B	32	33
Chicago Great Western deb.	86	87
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. Paul	180⅛	180½
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	186	188½
Chicago & Northwestern	209	210
Chi., St. P., M. & O.	185	188
Chi., St. P., M. & O. pf.	190	200
Chicago Term. Transfer	17¾	18½
Chicago Term. Transfer pf.	40	40¾
Chicago Union Traction	7	7⅝
Chicago Union Traction pf.	32	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	98½	99
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel.	72	90
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf.	105	115
Cleve. & Pitts.	183	..
Cleve. & Pitts. special	104	..
Col. Fuel & I.	46⅜	47
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	..	65
Col. Southern	27⅛	27⅝
Col. Southern 1st pf.	58½	59
Col. Southern 2d pf.	38	38½
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	13¾	14
Consol. Coal	75	..
Consol. Gas	189	191
Corn Products Co.	10¼	10½
Corn Products Co. pf.	48¼	49½
Del. & Hudson	190	191
Del., L. & W.	385	390
Den. & R. G.	31½	32
Den. & R. G. pf.	86¾	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	22½	23½
Detroit Southern t. r.	11	12
Detroit Southern pf. t. r.	41	42
Détroit United Ry.	93¾	94½
Diamond Match	138	142
Distillers' Securities	41¾	42½
Distilling Co. of Am. pf.	55	70
Dul., S. S. & A.	15	15½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	28½	29½
Electric Storage Battery	79	83
Erie	47¼	47½
Erie 1st pf.	83¾	83¾
Erie 2d pf.	72½	72¾
Ev. & T. H.	84	85
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	100	110
Federal Mining & &Smelting pf.	94¾	95
Ft. W. & Den. City	71	75
General Chemical Co.	62½	63
General Chemical Co. pf.	102	104½
General Electric	177½	179½
Gold & Stock Tel.	120	..
Great Northern pf.	281	283
H. B. Claflin	104	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	99½	..
Havana Elec. Ry.	..	16¼
Havana Elec. Ry. pf.	65	66
Hocking Valley	90	93
Hocking Valley pf.	92¾	93
Homestake	78½	80
Illinois Central	167¼	168
Illinois Central l. l.	104	..
International Paper Co.	20	20½
International Paper Co. pf.	79½	80
International Power	70	75
Int. Steam Pump	29	30
Int. Steam Pump pf.	80	88
Iowa Central	26¼	27½
Iowa Central pf.	51⅞	52½
Joliet & Chicago	38	..
Kan. & Mich.	30	35
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	82½	83½
Kansas City Southern	26	26¼
Kansas City Southern pf.	56¼	56⅞
Keokuk & Des Moines	12	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	48	52
Kn. Ice Chicago	30¾	..
Kn. Ice Chicago pf.	70	75
Laclede Gas pf.	97½	110
L. E. & W.	30	33
L. E. & W. pf.	92½	98
Lake Shore	318	320
Long Island	54	56
Louisville & Nashville	149¾	150
Manhattan Beach	9½	13
Manhattan Elevated	165	166
Md. Coal pf.	110	140
Met. Sec. Co.	83	83⅜
Met. Street Ry.	128⅝	129
Mexican Central	21⅜	22
Michigan Central	130	146
Minn. & St. L.	54	60
Minn. & St. L. pf.	90	93
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	122½	123
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	160¼	161⅜
Mo., K. & T.	28⅜	28⅞
Mo., K. & T. pf.	64⅜	64⅝
Missouri Pacific	100	100¼
Mor. & Essex.	185	190
N., C. & St. L.	148	150
National Biscuit	61	61½
National Biscuit pf.	117	118
National Enameling	24	24½
National Enameling pf.	90	95
National Lead	46	47
National Lead pf.	104	106
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	36½	37
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	18¾	22
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	148	150
New York Central	143¼	143½
N. Y. & N. H.	199	200
N. Y., C. & St. L.	40	48½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	113
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	78	81
N. Y. Dock Company	28	30
N. Y. Dock Company pf.	67½	69¾
N. Y., L. & W.	134	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	170
N. Y., Ont. & West.	53	53½
Norfolk & Western	85½	85¾
Norfolk & Western pf.	91½	94
North American	99	99½
Northern Pacific	180½	180¾
Ontario Mining	1	3
Pacific Coast	93	94
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	105	110
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	93	95
Pacific Mail	43	44
Pennsylvania Railroad	143	143¼
People's Gas, Chicago	105⅜	105⅝
Peoria & Eastern	36	40
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	116	120
Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	78	80
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf.	102½	112
Pittsburg Coal	14	14¾
Pittsburg Coal pf.	62	83
Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	182½	..
Pressed Steel Car	39½	40
Pressed Steel Car pf.	94	94½
Pullman Company	240	242
Quicksilver	¾	1
Quicksilver pf.	2½	5
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	93½	94⅜
Railway Steel Spring	35¾	36
Railway Steel Spring pf.	98¼	99
Reading	107⅜	107¾
Reading 1st pf.	94	94½
Reading 2d pf.	95	95½
Rens. & Saratoga	207	..
Republic Iron & Steel	20⅜	20⅝
Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	81	81½
Rock Island	31⅛	31⅜
Rock Island pf.	76	76¼
Rome, W. & O.	135¼	136
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	34	34½
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	103	107
Rutland pf.	..	68
St. L. & San F. 1st pf.	76	78
St. L. & San F. 2d pf.	68½	69
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	180	195
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	135	145
St. L. S. W.	23½	24½
St. L. S. W. pf.	62	68
Sloss-Sh. S. & I.	84¼	84¾
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf.	107	125
So. Pacific	65¼	65½
So. Pacific pf.	117½	117¾
Southern Railway	34	34¼
Southern R. pf.	98¼	98½
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	99	100
Stand. R. & T.	⅞	1
Tenn. C. & I.	91¾	92
Texas Pacific	34¼	34½
T. P. Land T.	43½	44½
Third Avenue	128	130
Tol., Peo. & West.	17	20½
Tol. Railways & Light	34½	35
Toledo, St. Louis & Western	56	58¾
Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	57	57½
Twin City R. T.	114	114⅜
Union Bag & Paper	..	10
Union Bag & Paper pf.	72	73
Union Pacific	130½	130¾
Union Pacific pf.	96	98
United Fruit	..	115
United Railways Inv.	62	62½
United Railways Inv. pf.	86½	87
Un. Rys. of St. Louis pf.	80¼	81¾
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy.	30¾	30⅞
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	93¾	94
U. S. Express	122½	125
U. S. Leather	13	14
U. S. Leather pf.	14	14½
U. S. Leather pf.	109¾	110
U. S. Leather pf. t. r.	113⅜	113¾
U. S. Realty & Improvement	88	90½
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	34	34¼
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	69½	70
U. S. Rubber	43¾	44
U. S. Rubber pf.	108½	109
U. S. Steel	34½	34¾
U. S. Steel pf.	101⅞	102
Vandalia R. R.	75	90
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	33½	35¾
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	107¼	107⅜
Va. Iron & Coke	40	47
Wabash	19	20
Wabash pf.	39½	40¼
Wells-Fargo Express	240	250
Western Union Telegraph	93	93½
Westinghouse assenting	165	167
Westinghouse 1st pf.	189	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16	17
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	40	42
Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	24	25
Wisconsin Central	23⅜	24¼
Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	52½

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Gradually Increasing—Outlook Regarded More Hopefully.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, July 9.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"A fairly cheerful tone pervades the majority of the reports from manufacturing centres. Business is gradually increasing, and the outlook is regarded with greater confidence.

"Manufacturers of textiles have to contend against advancing markets for the raw material, but except in cotton goods, which are heavily under contract, buyers are inclining to operate more freely.

"The agricultural situation is on the whole satisfactory. The grain markets ruled quiet and generally easy, maize only showing improvement. The price of linseed and linseed oil advanced. Other seeds and seed oils were lower.

"Cotton has been purchased sparingly, but the tone of the market has been strong. Prices have risen sharply. Futures have been active and excited under the influence of manipulation based on the monthly American crop report. At Manchester business in both yarns and cloth has been brought almost to a standstill by the advance in the raw material. Profit margins are decidedly narrowing.

"The London colonial wool sales opened with an advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. Domestic wools are strong. There is more business in manufactured goods, and prices have an upward tendency.

"The pig iron warrant market is steady, but the Lincolnshire and Derbyshire makers have reduced prices. The demand for finished products is improving in the Midlands and the chief branches are more fully employed. New orders for shipbuilding are scarce, but an improvement is looked for."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Minature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises..4:38|Sun sets..7:31|Moon rises.12:08

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:22	2:04	7:45	8:29
Governors Island	1:31	2:25	8:16	9:01
Hell Gate	3:24	4:18	9:48	10:33

Arrived—Sunday, July 9.

SS Oscar II., Copenhagen, June 28.
SS Columbia, Glasgow, July 1.
Steam yacht Warrior, Gibraltar, June 28.
SS Vasco, San Juan, June 29.
SS Santiago, Nassau, July 5.
SS Manhanset, Dunkirk, June 22.
SS Ponce, San Juan, July 4.
SS Oswestry Grange, Barry, June 28.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, July 8.
SS Lady Armstrong, Shields, June 28.
SS Oneida, Philadelphia, July 8.

Outgoing Steamships.

Mails close. Vessel sails.

SAIL TO-DAY.

Advance, Colon..... 9:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

K. Wilhelm II., Bremen 7:30 A.M. 11:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool ..... —— 12:00 M.
Slavonia, Naples ..... —— 10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston... —— 3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Alene, Inagua ..... 9:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Cubana, Matanzas ..... 12:30 P.M. 3:00 P.M.
Majestic, Liverpool..... 6:30 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam.. 7:30 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans... —— 3:00 P.M.
Alamo, Galveston ..... —— 3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	June 26
Vaderland	Antwerp	July 1
Minnehaha	London	July 1
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 1
Citta di Messina	Gibraltar	June 29
Maracaibo	Curacao	July 3
El Sud	Galveston	July 4
Comus	New Orleans	July 5
Iroquois	Jacksonville	July 7
Kansas City	Savannah	July 7

DUE TO-MORROW.

Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	July 1
Montserrat	Cadiz	June 30
Kansas City	Swansea	June 20
Nueces	Galveston	July 5
Rio Grande	Brunswick	July 8

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	July 1
Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30

DUE THURSDAY.

Deutschland	Hamburg	July 6
Cedric	Liverpool	July 5

Reported by Wireless.

SS Minnehaha, incoming, was in communication by wireless with the Marconi station at Siasconset, Mass., at 4 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 9 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Celtic, at Liverpool, July 9.
SS Prinzess Alice, at Bremen, July 9.
SS Potsdam, at Rotterdam, July 8.
SS Celtic, at Liverpool, July 9.
SS St. Paul, at Southampton, July 9.
SS Caledonia ,at Moville, July 9.

Sailed.

SS Etruria, from Queenstown, July 9.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, from Southampton, July 9.
SS Rhaetia, from Dover, July 9.
SS Victorian, from Liverpool, July 8.
SS Toronto, from Hull, July 8.
SS Cretic, from Naples, July 8.

Passed.

SS Italia, from Naples for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Zeeland, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Speckman, linens; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; W. Otte, notions; 350 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Bacon, J., & Sons, Louisville, Ky.; S. Schmitt, carpets; 43 Leonard Street.
Bilz, J. F., Omaha, Neb.; E. W. Bilz, underderwear; Belvedere House.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. W. Stohlberg, laces and ribbons; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carleton Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; L. Landwehr, notions, fancy goods, &c.; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Manchester, cloaks, suits, &c.; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Chenery Manufacturing Company, Portland, Me.; C. E. Palmer, hosiery and underwear; F. B. Frost, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Everett, books and stationery; 2 Walker Street.
Dewesse & Biddleman, Dayton, Ohio; J. R. Claus, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Myline, draperies, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Elliott, W. S., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; T. H. Whan, domestics; Hotel Astor.
"Fashion," Washington, D. C.; M. Hirshfeld, cloaks and suits; Belvedere House.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. A. S. Morton, infants' wear and caps; A. H. Morton, dry goods; W. H. Easterly, hats; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; G. M. Hunter, groceries, 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Freiberg, Sickels & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Freiberg, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Hoefle, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Goldenberg, M. Washington, D. C.; N. Goodman, clothigs; Grand Hotel.
Griffith Brothers, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. V. Griffith, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Hamburger D., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; A. Hamburger, notions; M. Hamburger, hosiery; Hotel Astor.
Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; N. J. Schmalz; manufacturing department; 40 Thomas Street; Hotel Astor.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; Miss K. Mills, candies, 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Hays, J. A., Rochester, N. Y.; woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Hiffen, Hollway & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; F. M. Wiles, notions, 320 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Keith, E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. Knudson, silks, 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Kolcke, R., Dubuque, Iowa; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Kohn Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Kohn, woolens; Hotel Netherland.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Scranton, Penn.; S. V. Bippus, jewelry, 320 Church Street; Hotel Spalding.
Lowenstein Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Lowenstein, millinery, 62 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Mabley & Carew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; F. M. Hubert, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; Miss Foley, millinery; 459 Broadway; Everett House.
Patrick, F. A., & Co., Duluth, Minn.; M. J. Gachey, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; R. P. Schlaman, prints and furnishing goods; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Powers Mercantile Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. Langen, jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.
Rice, Israel Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Rice, woolens; Victoria Hotel.
Rosenthal-Sloan Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. D. Rosenthal, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. S. Thompson, sporting goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Hirschmann, millinery; 621 Broadway; Criterion Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; E. H. Kahlo, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear, millinery, &c.; 13 Walker Street; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; F. D. Brelsford, shoes; 13 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Shillito, John, Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, hosiery and furnishing goods; 346 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Shwartz & Isaacs Company, New Orleans, La.; M. Isaacs, fancy goods; B. Isaacs, dry goods; E. Monsberg, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Sinclair, Rooney & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; E. A. Rooney, millinery; J. Cole, millinery; Miss K. R. Moran, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. P. Badger, white goods, linings, &c.; 72 Leonard Street; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Spiesberger, M., Son & Co., Omaha, Neb.; N. A. Spiesberger, laces and millinery; 600 Broadway; Hotel Victoria.
Sternberg, Weil & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; L. H. Weil, manufacturing department; Hotel Breslin.
Stifel, G. E., & Co., Wheeling, W. Va.; E. W. Stifel, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Strange & Warner Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. Strange, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Swafford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Powell, manufacturing department; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. McGlashan, notions and woolens; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.
Walkeen-Lewis Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. M. Walkeen, millinery; Hoffman House.
Winning-Blair Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; D. H. Blair, millinery; H. H. Bell, millinery; Anna Knudson, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Wurzburger Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; L. Wurzburger, hosiery; J. Wursburger, underwear; Victoria Hotel.
Wynman, Patridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Dalgarno, linens, white goods, &c.; D. C. Warden, hosiery, underwear, gloves, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; H. L. Ware, linens; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cumberland.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS

Circular upon application.

We transact a general banking business: accept deposits subject to draft, and allow interest upon daily balances. We also execute commission orders for stocks and bonds upon the New York Stock Exchange.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

REDMOND & CO.

HIGH GRADE INVESTMENTS

PITTSBURG & LAKE ERIE RAILROAD CO.

1st Mortgage 6% Gold Bonds Due 1928

2d Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds Due 1928

PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION

41 WALL STREET 507 CHESTNUT STREET
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Game Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Jerome A. McDuffie, Kenneth K. McLaren, and Joseph G. Switzer.

The Puro Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Sidney R. Perry, Bertha A. Haggerty, and Joseph Gales, Jr.

The Girard Securities Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Edward C. Boyce, Stephen Crute, and W. T. Swezey, Jr.

The American Realty and Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—David Halprin, Joseph Marran, and Minnie Harris.

The New Jersey Navigation Company, Jersey City; capital, $24,000. Incorporators—A. C. Washington, William H. Woolverton, A. J. Harrison, William H. Britton, and John A. Pease.

The Muriel Company, (to manufacture and deal in amusement devices,) Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coghlan, Thomas F. Barrett, and James M. Woods.

The Speirs Silk Company, Paterson; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Robert Speirs, William H. Smith, and John A. Stewart.

The Schramm-Garden Company, (mercantile business,) Trenton; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Otto J. Schramm, George T. Gardner, and George B. Clemmer.

The Exposition Company, (to conduct a general publishing business,) Newark; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Louis Sloss, A. Livingston Norman, and Ida M. Ross.

The Industrial Woodworkers' Company, Newark; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Joseph C. MacAvoy, Hugh L. Merritt, Cornelius F. McBarron, and Thomas Perkins.

The Purcell Company, Newark; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Louis Knight, James C. Weston, and Charles Dutton.

The Manalapin Light Company, Newark; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Walter P. Lindsley, William J. Lansley, William H. Lushear, B. L. Lawrence, S. R. Farrington, H. C. Birch, O. W. Jackson, T. F. Danigan, and B. F. Strauss.

H. Grieshaber & Sons, Newark; capital increased to $25,000.



For Rent in the Times Building, Times Square, ENTIRE FLOOR. 3,832 sq. ft. 26 windows.

Figuring on the basis that a building's height should be reckoned from the floor of its lowest basement to its topmost point, the Times Building is the loftiest structure in this city. From the curb at Forty-third Street to the top of the observatory rail is 362 feet 8⅝ inches, while the level of its lowest basement is 57 feet and ⅜ of an inch below that curb, making a total of 419 feet 9⅛ inches.

Offices Single or in Suites.
Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on premises. Tel. 4900—38.
Also 158 B'way. Tel. 1711 Cortlandt.

GUARANTEED BONDS

We offer First Mortgage Bonds of Public Service Corporations, GUARANTEED both as to Principal and Interest, to Net 4½% to 5½%. Special Circular on application.

A. H. Bickmore and Co.
30 Pine Street, New York.

O'Connor & Kahler,
BANKERS,
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
WE OWN AND OFFER
Atlantic & Birmingham Ry. Co.
first mortgage 5% bonds, to yield 4.85% on the investment. Bonded debt at the rate of only $12,000 per mile.
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.

Unlisted Securities
Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad. 52 Broadway

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie
RHOADES & COMPANY,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stocks-Bonds.
7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1932.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 4½, 1951.
Consolidated Railways Co. Debenture 4s, 1955.
W. A. WILLIAMSON,
55 William St.
Phones 6150-6151 John.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St, NEW YORK
ISSUE
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
WE OFFER
St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern
1st Mtge. 4½, 1909.
CLARK & CHAFFEE
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.
High Grade Investment Securities.

G.W.Walker & Co.
BANKERS
Telephone 25 Broad St.
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

United States Reduction & Refining Co
First Mortgage 6% Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of the Trust Deed, dated July 1, 1901, that the undersigned, as Trustee, will receive sealed proposals up to three P. M. of the 24th day of July, 1905, for the sale to it of bonds, as above described, sufficient to use the sum of $7,916.90.
THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New York, July 7, 1905.

NOTICE.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.



This is a picture of the ST. REGIS HOTEL, in the work of erecting which this Company had a hand. Our engineers designed not only the foundations and the steel skeleton of this building, but also the electric lighting system.

The work done by our Company as contractors consisted of the erection of the foundations, steel skeleton and mason work. With the interior work we had nothing to do, but the work which we did is another of the manifestations of the possibilities of our organization.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus - $9,000,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan.
TITLE DEPARTMENT
37 Liberty Street, Manhattan

Allows Interest on Deposits Subject to Cheque
Acts as Executor and Trustee
Transacts All Trust Company Business
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Property

OFFICERS:
E. W. COGGESHALL, President & Gen. Manager.
Vice-Presidents
David B. Ogden, Louis V. Bright,
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Thorwald Stallknecht Treasurer
Herbert E. Jackson Comptroller.
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Lewis H. Losee Asst. Genl. Manager.
Archibald Forbes, Asst. Treasurer.
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A policy of title insurance is an endorsement that makes real estate negotiable.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS $10,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn

4% MONEY 4%

Special Fund to Loan at 4% on well-located Manhattan Real Estate.

McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

FIRST AND SECOND
MORTGAGES.
BUILDING LOANS.
BAMBERGER & CO., 119 Nassau St.

Tenements downtown and Harlem at reasonable prices. Owner needs cash. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

East Side.

J. T. & J. A. FARLEY,
OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
Windsor Arcade, 5th Av. and 46th St.,
are offering for sale in the restricted district between Madison and Park Avs., the following high-class American basement dwellings, representing the highest type of private residence yet produced. 4 Houses are now nearing completion

Nos. 30, 32, and 34 East 52d St.
Nos. 39, 41, 43, and 45 East 50th St.
SIZES FROM 16 TO 25 FEET.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

TO CLOSE ESTATE.

South of 83d St., between Madison and Park Avs., very attractive small 4-story house; perfect condition; electric lights, steam heat, hardwood flooring, second floor extension; less than $40,000, possession; a decided bargain.
HENRY D. WINANS & MAY,
709 5th Avenue.

East 102d St.—5-story cold-water tenement, stores, rent $4,560; price $35,000; leaving city, will sell. Owner, Box 1,012 Times, Harlem

---

East 22d.—Two improved tenements, stores, $40,000; rents $4,568. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

A Madison Av. flat, one store, $30,000; $6,000 cash. Louis B. Crane, 187 Broadway.

West Side.

4-STORY AMERICAN
BASEMENT DWELLINGS
265 229 **WEST 139 ST.** $15,000 $16,000
NEAR 7TH AV.
Mortgage $11,000 at 4½ 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.
Apply S. E. JACOBS,
135 BROADWAY, Cor. Cedar St.

INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS.

If you are looking for flats or tenements it will pay you to call to go over the numerous properties which we have before making purchases, or drop us line; we will have representative call. P. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

$9,500 Cash will buy excellent 5-story triple flat with large store on 8th Av., near 116th St.; pay on present low rentals.
Over 14%.
J. Scott. 219 West 116th St.

48TH ST., 10th and 11th Avs.
Vacant Plot, 75x100.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

3-high-class three-story dwelling, 18 ft. 9 inches wide, 130th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; private block; only $13,500. Braisted, 2,783 Broadway. (107th St.)

A newly remodeled palatial dwelling, 115 West 86th, at great sacrifice NOW. See it.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$750 up.
On easy payments.
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Ten artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 134 —Gramercy.

TREMONT HEIGHTS.

Lots 25x100, $450 up, in the finest section of the City of New York, on easy payments; also houses on easy terms. How to reach the property—Take 3d Av. L, transfer to Tremont Av., stop on Main Street and you will easily find our office. Our representative will be glad to show you the property. Increasing Facilities of Access, which will directly serve this Section, through new Franchises, are the Tremont Avenue line, going through Tremont Heights; extension of the Fort Schuyler Road line to Fort Schuyler; and for downtown travel the New York, Westchester and Boston R. R., connecting with the Subway.

THE LAMPORT REALTY CO.,
Main St., Westchester, New York City.
Main Office,
302 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

---

100 LOTS,

25x100 each, in the finest section of the Bronx; all high and dry, and on the line of the Portchester and Westchester Rds; it must be sold this month; will sacrifice. For particulars write to P. O. Box 307 Westchester, N. Y.

SEVERAL CHOICE CORNERS

Ripe for improvements; inducements to builder; building loan procured.
S. COWEN,
(Tel. 1741 Melrose.) 156th & Westchester Av.

Builders, Attention!—Creston Av. excavated plot, 100x89, near 183d St., suitable for two or three family houses; n. e. corner of 189th St., Marion Av., excavated, 50x100, two blocks from elevated station, suitable for apartment house; five families on floor; suitable terms and building loan arranged. Weber, 633 East 149th St., near 3d Av.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lyrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

SMALL AND LARGE PLOTS.
CHAS. JUNGMAN,
WESTCHESTER AV., COR. DAWSON ST.
DIAGRAMS MAILED ON APPLICATION.

FLATS AND LOTS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

We have what might be considered A1 investments in real estate, one especially bringing a 35% income on $2,000 investment in the Bronx and in a section with a big future. Geo. W. Mercer & Son, 266 W. 23d St.

Corner and three other five-story flats; new law building; on one of the finest avenues; must sell to settle estate; price $40,000 each; rent $4,584. Corner, three families on floor, rent $5,820, price $54,000. Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., (147th St.)

Five-story double flat, 6 rooms and bath, steam heat; actual rent $2,796; price $24,500; $6,500 cash required.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

HERE IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY!
Choice building plot, containing about 5½ lots, near Westchester and Prospect Av. Station; price $25,500; easy terms; full commission to brokers. J. Eisenberg, 150 Nassau.

Attention, Operators, Builders, Speculators!
149TH ST. COMING 125TH ST. OF BRONX.
Send for list choice corners, inside lots, houses. Weber, 149th St., near 3d Av.

BRONX BARGAINS.
One, two, and three family houses, frame and brick, near "L" and cars, cheap and little cash; can be bought by me, Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Near 149th St. Subway.—5-story triple, with stores, 12 rooms, bath, open plumbing; price $28,000. Fried, 3,160 3d Av.

182d St.—Two-family house, bet. Belmont and Crotona Avs.; well built; price $6,750; $1,500 cash required. Vogel, 59 East 117th.

45x102 excavated corner plot; will sell cheap. Steinmetz, 1,343 East 177th St., West Farms.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

ARE YOU TIRED
answering misleading advertisements?
East Elmhurst N. Y. City.
Half Hour from Herald Square,
has attracted more careful home seekers and discriminating speculators than any other property.
Shall We Tell You Why?
Send Postal for Views & Circulars
How to Make Money.
Bankers Land & Mortgage Co.,
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,344 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

125TH ST., between St. Nicholas and Amsterdam.—Plot, 100x100, opposite West End Theatre, ripe for improvement; easy terms.
ASHFORTH & CO., 51 West 42d St.

West 46th.—5-story tenement, $24,000; rents $2,766; easy terms. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

West 130th St.—5-story double flat, all improvements, $24,500. Polak, 2,621 8th Av.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

EMMONS, FREDERICK L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Frederick L. Emmons, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, No. 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 25th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1905.
EDWARD C. RICE,
ELIZA C. EMMONS,
Executors.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.
"GOOD THE YEAR ROUND."
TO HOMESEEKERS.
Careful restrictions, high, sightly and healthy. Only 34 minutes from Herald Square. One block from station. 52 trains daily. Five minutes from Long Island Sound. New York City Schools and Government. Easy payments.
LOTS $200 TO $500
TO INVESTORS.
Nearer than the Bronx. Time 20 minutes on completion of the tunnels. Active developments in Rapid Transit mean substantial profits on lots bought now.
Send postal to-day or call for free tickets and illustrated Booklet.
BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
1 West 34th St.

RICHMOND HILL,

BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full-grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, &c.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Avs., RICHMOND HILL, L. I.
OPEN ALL DAY SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.
Agent for Man Estate & other principal owners.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses Sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

$1,000 to $9,000.—Have eight detached houses each with more or less land as desired; some are inland, others at seashore; all situated 30 to 45 minutes from Manhattan centre; terms can be as low as $100—within 60 days; $10 monthly thereafter; also have desirable building plots in same localities. Elder, 18 East 125th St.

MODERN COUNTRY HOMES
within commuting distance of New York; partly furnished; hardwood floors, open fireplaces, every improvement; fine location; convenient to depot; 50 to 100 feet frontage. Sold on PAY LIKE RENT PLAN.
JEREMIAH ROBBINS, Babylon, L. I.

TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

A.—To Let—Several large residences, all improvements, lawns, gardens, fruit, and shade; maintained by owners; attractive prices to desirable tenants; also several smaller houses, reasonable. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I, Tel. 22—A.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GAYLOR, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Theodore H. Silkman, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR, late of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of McDonald & Bostwick, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated July 3d, 1905. (Sd.) JARVIS B. SMITH, CARMEN T. SMITH, Executors.

ASHLEY, OSSIAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jessie Ashley, No. 569-571 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1905. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Executor. JESSIE ASHLEY, Attorney for Executor, 569-571 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1905. JOHN T. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NASE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

WEISELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Weisell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1905. MORRIS STERN, PHILIP FREED, LILY LEDERER, Executors. LOUIS HESS, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William M. Caldwell, late of the City of Washington, D. C., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phillips & Avery, his attorneys, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of August, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ALBERT M. CUDNER, Executor. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City.

TRAVERS, SUSAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Susan Travers, late of Newport, Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1905. HENRY W. DE FOREST, Executor. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 120 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of March, 1905. DANIEL SEYMOUR, SARAH E. SEYMOUR, EGBERT W. IVEST, Executors. DANIEL SEYMOUR, Attorney for Executors, No. 29 Wall St., N. Y. City.

DENNIS, RODNEY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. FitzGerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RODNEY S. DENNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Henry Work, her attorney, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1905.
CECILE M. DENNIS, Executrix.
J. HENRY WORK, Attorney for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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SLAVEN, HENRY B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Henry B. Slaven, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorney, Arthur H. Van Brunt, at No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1905. ELLEN A. SLAVEN, ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Executors. ARTHUR H. VAN BRUNT, Attorney for Executors, 54 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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POST, HERBERT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT A. POST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Deye Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1905.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1905.
AMELIA POST, Executrix.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS.
Westchester Park; ideal home sites; high, dry; no swamps, no malaria; lots at station, $300 to $600; $5 monthly; city improvements; title insured; call evenings. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE
to buy; you can't lose; at Mt. Kisco, 26 acres, good house and outbuildings, tillable land; select neighborhood; price $6,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

A MT. KISCO SNAP.
Thirty-five acres, convenient to the station; finest building site in Westchester County; price right.
Cooley & West, Inc., White Plains.

ANYWHERE IN WESTCHESTER CO.
Country homes, farms. Cooley & West, Inc. Main offices, Mt. Vernon and White Plains.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 231 East 123d St.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments, No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.
White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 83K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Farm Bargains—Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.; 50 farms; good markets; fishing and hunting; write for list.
J. K. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

LOANS.

Money to loan on bond and mortgage; good second mortgages bought quickly. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

Church estate fund to loan on 1st and 2d mortgages, in small and large sums, in Manhattan. Box 1,011 Times, Harlem.

$150,000 to loan, sums to suit. Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., (147th St.)

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Mt. Pocono, Pa.—Fine large cottage for rent, furnished and complete, cheaply. Pocohasset Hotel.

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

A loft or two twenty thousand square feet, 4th to 8th, 14th to 42d St.; modern building. Braisted, 2,783 B'way. (107th St.)

All cash for a bargain in three-story dwelling in private block, West Harlem. Braisted, 2,783 Broadway, 107th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Five lots on 5th Av., Brooklyn, in the forties, will exchange for improved property, equity $6,000. Room 1,115, 80 Wall St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEEFER, CATHARINE.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Francis J. Mills and Frederick W. Michler, as executors under the last will of Michael Keefer, deceased; Anna Elizabeth Keller, Maria Schmitt, John Lobsack, Henry Lobsack, Katherine Nies, Herman Nies, Elizabeth Lutz, Anna Schmitt Figlister, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Leonard Schmitt, deceased; Catharine Elizabeth Weigel, John Wolf, Michael J. Wolf and Frank Demuth, as executors of and under the last will and testament of Anna Margaretha Wolf, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of CATHARINE KEEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John Charles Riedel and Frank Demuth, as surviving executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default or your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto
[L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

VAN DEVENTER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VAN DEVENTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1905. CHRISTINE M. VAN DEVENTER, Executrix. GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WILDRETH, DAVID MORGAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MORGAN HILDRETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of March, 1905.
AMELIA HILDRETH, WALTER E. HILDRETH, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executors.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Times Building,
Times Square,
Offers for rent
ONE OPEN FLOOR.
Lighted on all four sides.
Suitable for a large
Architectural or Contracting Company.
Will be partitioned to suit.
Also
Two very attractive suites and a few single desirable offices.
For particulars apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on Premises, Tel. 4900—38, also 158 Broadway, Tel. 1711 Cort.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES
28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

---

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

On Broadway, Near 22d St.
An elegant store, with two floors above (entire building), to lease for term of years. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Offices and studio, with light; convenient all cars; Subway and L stations; $20, gas light and heat included. Colonial Building, 101 West 66th, cor. Broadway and Columbus Av.

Large corner store and basement northeast corner Jackson Av. and 158th St. See janitress.

Skylight studios, offices, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, salesrooms, and studios to rent. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of LOTTIE HARTMANN, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. auctioneer in bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, will offer for sale on July 21st, 1905, at 10 A. M., on the premises, 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of the interest of the trustee in (1) The unexpired term of the lease of the premises occupied by the bankrupt, located at No. 1 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, which ends on the 1st day of May, 1906; (2) the fixtures situate in the saloon conducted by the bankrupt, subject, however, to a mortgage thereon; (3) all other trade fixtures and furniture contained in the entire place; (4) a stock of wines, liquors, and cigars; (5) the linen, silverware, crockery, kitchen utensils, and all other paraphernalia used in said place, and (6) the good-will of said business, including the right to use and employ the name under which the same has heretofore been conducted.
The said property will be offered for sale in separate lots, and bids will also be received for the whole property as a going concern, and the trustee reserves the right to reject any or all offers received therefor.
The business is now being conducted at the said location, and the property may be inspected during business hours of any day until June 15th.
Further particulars may be obtained upon inquiry at the office of the attorneys for the trustee. CHARLES G. DUNN, Trustee.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Trustee, 299 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CARL L. LINDSKOG, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, July 10, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 37-39 Leonard St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of paints, scaffolding, ropes, boards, fixtures, &c. ALBERT S. OSWALD, Trustee.
JOSEPH V. ROONEY, Attorney for Trustee, 320 Broadway, New York.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENNER, FREDERICK G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ILSE A. M. RENNER, Charlotte Renner, Dorothea Renner, Arnold Renner, Fritz Renner, Hans Renner, Eliza Renner, Harry Frederick Renner, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK G. RENNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto
[Seal.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wellman, Goech & Smyth, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of August next, at the City of New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ISABELLE P. ELEBASH, CHARLES L. PARKER, Executors. WELLMAN, GOOCH & SMYTH, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

STERRY, KATE DE WITT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE DE WITT STERRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of W. Maclay Sterry, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1905. GEORGE E. STERRY, W. MACLAY STERRY, Executors. W. MACLAY STERRY, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

EIDT, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB EIDT, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Mott & Grant, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1905. CHARLES WILLIAM EIDT, JOHN CHARLES EIDT, JULIA M. DAUTH, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, MOTT & GRANT, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DIMON, CHARLES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1905. ROSALIE D. LOCKWOOD, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
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PRENTICE, AUGUSTUS.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS PRENTICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 158 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1905.
AUGUSTUS BROWNING PRENTICE, Executor.
NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 158 Broadway, New York City.

CUMMINGS, GEORGE W.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, late of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-third day of January,

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

The "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., caters only to a refined class of people, who appreciate an excellent table, magnificent furnishings, dainty bedrooms, and all that goes to make up a hotel which never has a dissatisfied patron.

KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

OCEAN HOUSE,

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

NOW OPEN. Large rooms, excellent table; rates moderate. Tennis, golf, bathing, boating, fishing.

GEO. B. DE REVERE, Mgr.

WILLIAM CAMERON, Prop.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

Large furnished rooms, $3 per week and up; excellent table, one minute's walk to surf. 23 Dode Av. Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; Oglethorpe Cottage.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK.
Finest beach on Coney Island. New bathhouses superior service, and bathing suits.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 280 Fourth Av.

THE RUISSEAUMONT

HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON
LAKE PLACID,
In the Adirondacks,
Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL. ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y. Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table, reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Catskill Mountains.

ONLY $2, $2.50 and $3 a day.
$12, $15, $18 a week.
$7 a week extra for private baths.

SUNSET PARK INN & COTTAGES

Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains.

No summer hotel is better, more select, and up-to-date, or has finer views. Orchestra, golf, tennis, bowling, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, etc.

"Without a peer to summer in."—N. Y. Times.

C. A. COX, Prop. Haines Falls, N. Y.

Catskills—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; piano, airy rooms, no mosquitoes; generous accommodations. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

GLEN HOUSE, Windham, Catskill Mountains.—Family house; extensive grounds; shade, own veg.; rates $7. Photos, 225 W 23d.

Sullivan County.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.

Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms, hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.

E. KETCHAM.

PINE GROVE HOUSE

KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., 2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

THE EDGEMERE,

V. P. DUBARRY
PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE

NOW OPEN

'PHONE 1.

Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.

DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager,
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.

The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Grand concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Dutchess County.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 50 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements, modern improvements; farm, fruit. Prices. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT

Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Ulster County.

Dare Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application to A. W. Dare.

Lake George.

Through Pullman service to
LAKE GEORGE
1224 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NELSON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next. And

Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1905.

MARIE C. NELSON,
HORATIO NELSON,
CHARLES WANNINGER, } Executors.

WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

POILLON, ANNA LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA LOUISA POILLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of February, 1905. WILLIAM POILLON, CORNELIUS POILLON, JOHN E. POILLON, MARY E. CHATRY, Executors. WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ACKERMAN, ALLETTA A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against Alletta A. Ackerman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Chris. G. Hupfel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1905.

GARRET VAN BLARCOM,
JACOB A. FELTER,
Executors.

CHRIS. G. HUPFEL, Attorney for Executors, 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,

Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.

Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special rates: $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.

A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms, orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.

Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER Delightful climate. Golf. Tennis. Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Ocean Grove.

THE DIAMOND STATE.—14th season. Embury Av.; near ocean. SPECIAL rates for June. A. E. HUNTER, Ocean Grove, N. J.

NEW ENGLAND.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Family cottages a special feature. Superb golf links and other attractive out-of-door sports. Information and booklet.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager,

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

SPRING HOUSE.

This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.

Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Massachusetts.

Berkshire Hills, 1,700 ft. elevation; good rooms, table, and service; pure air; no malaria. H. D. Lamson, Alander, Mass.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN

EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound.) Greenwich, Conn.

Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

BRAINERD HOUSE,

Stony Creek, Conn.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES. Rates $8 to $12. W.C Mound. Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station, modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PA. Situated on a high elevation in the foothills of the Blue Mountains. Circular Susan Wittenmyer.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.

Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2274 Madison Square.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House. Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Large, quiet farmhouse, plenty shade, fruit of all kinds, fresh milk and vegetables from farm; six miles from Peekskill, near Oscawana Lake. Address Peach Ridge Farm, Peekskill, N. Y.; R. F. D. No. 2.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing. Illustrated booklets.

Maple Shade Cottage, Bull's Head, N. Y., Dutchess Co.—Fresh eggs, milk, vegetables; recommended by doctors for rest; free conveyance. E. D. SWEET.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FOLSOM, SARAH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C. FOLSOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 835 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1905. SAMUEL D. FOLSOM, THOMAS W. FOLSOM, Executors. MORGAN & SEABURY, 290 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

HEUSCHOBER, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HEUSCHOBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the address of her attorneys, No. 24 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of October, 1905.—Dated New York, April 17th, 1905. LOUISE HEUSCHOBER, Executrix. HORNBLOWER, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys for Executrix, 24 Broad Street, New York City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 17th day of July next. Dated New York, the 16th day of January, 1905.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys for Executrix, No. 309 Broadway, Bor. of Manhattan, New York City. Jan.16-1sw6mTu

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

Hotel St. Andrew.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Broadway and 72d St., New York

Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

HOTEL SAN REMO

74th St., Central Park West

Opposite the picturesque Park.

The city's most select residential section.

Furnished or unfurnished suites from 2 rooms to any required number. Special terms for Summer months.

For Booklet Address M. BRENNAN'S SONS.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—DRAYTON BURRILL, as trustee, &c., Plaintiff, against DANIEL HOFFMAN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23rd day of June, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 19th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

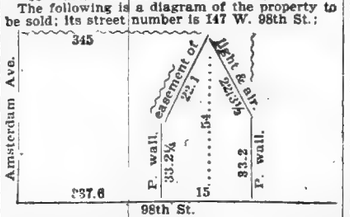
All that lot of land in the City of New York bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Ninety-eighth Street three hundred and thirty-seven feet six inches east of the northeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-eighth Street; running thence north parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two and one-quarter inches; thence northeast twenty-two feet one inch to a point distant three hundred and forty-five feet east of the east side of Amsterdam Avenue and fifty-four feet north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence southeast twenty-two feet three and one-half inches to a point distant thirty-three feet two inches north of the north side of Ninety-eighth Street; thence south parallel with Amsterdam Avenue through a party wall thirty-three feet two inches to the north side of Ninety-eighth Street, and thence west along the same fifteen feet to the point of beginning, and known by the street number 147 West 98th Street.

Also the easement of the uninterrupted use of all the land lying between the buildings known by the street numbers 145 and 149 West 98th Street, and extending north from the rear of the above-described premises to the north or rear boundary of the lots on which said buildings stand, for the purpose of furnishing light and air to the mortgaged premises.—Dated New York, June 26th, 1905.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 147 W. 98th St.:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $8,066.95, with interest thereon from the 13th day of June, 1905, together with costs and allowance amounting to $464.70, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $490 and interest.—Dated New York, 26th day of June, 1905.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

je27-2aw3wTu&F&July18

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—GEORGE H. CORDES et al., plaintiffs, against HENRY STEFFENS et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of sale in partition, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1905, the undersigned, the Referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land, with improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of The City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly corner of 24th Street and Lexington Avenue, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with said 24th Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Lexington Avenue nineteen feet nine inches to the northerly side of 24th Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of 24th Street sixty feet to said point on the northwesterly corner of Lexington Avenue and 24th Street, the place of beginning.

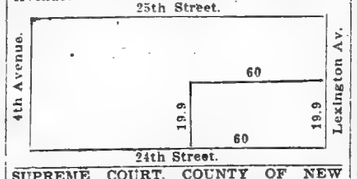
Said premises will be sold subject to a lease thereof to one Carl Schwarz expiring May 1, 1906, annual rental $2,100; also to a mortgage upon which there is due $3,000 of principal, with interest at four and one-half per cent. from May 1, 1905; also to Croton water rates about $30.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1905.

CHARLES S. BRAND, Referee.

TRUMAN H. BALDWIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold—its street number is 42 Lexington Avenue:



SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ADELE KNEELAND, as executrix, &c., plaintiff, against MOSES JESSE HENRY et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of June, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 20th day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

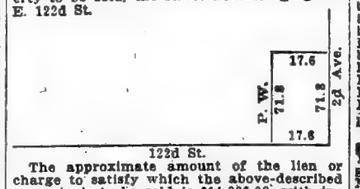
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street with the westerly line of Second Avenue, running thence northwardly along said westerly side of Second Avenue seventy-one feet and eight inches; thence westerly and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-second Street seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly and parallel with Second Avenue and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy-one feet and eight inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-second Street seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being known as street number 265 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, June 26th, 1905.

EMANUEL I. SILBERSTEIN, Referee.

HENRY L. BOGERT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 265 E. 122d St.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $14,886.08, with interest thereon from the 22d day of June, 1905, together with costs and allowance amounting to $375.75, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,440 and interest.

Dated New York, 26th day of June, 1905.

EMANUEL I. SILBERSTEIN, Referee.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!

All Tickets include admission to

DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.

TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).

Leave foot 129th St., East River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:30, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.

Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Traveling Expenses Included.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip, $58.50..July 12, 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.
10-day trip, $75.00..July 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29.
13-day trip, $100.00..July 20, Aug. 3, 31.

And many other pleasant Summer Tours. Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND
649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half-hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 11:20, 1:50, 2:30, 3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.

(† Runs Saturdays only.)

Sundays—7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 9:30 and 10:20 P. M.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

TOURING NEW YORK

GREEN AUTOMOBILES leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., every hour on the hour, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fare $1.00. Oldest and most perfect sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island service. Park Carriage Co. Phone 4874 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.

Steamer Rosedale leaves 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 21st St., 10 A. M.; Battery, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leaves Rockaway, 12:30, 6:30 P. M. Excursion, 50c. See Saturday and Sunday papers for Sunday's time table.

SUMMONSES.

CITY COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—FREDERICK L. LOVELL, plaintiff, against "PETER" R. F. KING, the name "Peter" being fictitious, defendant's real first name being unknown to plaintiff, trading care of A. P. Tannert, 476 Broome Street.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within ten days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated June 2d, 1905.

MORRIS J. HIRSCH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendant above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Lewis J. Conlan, one of the Justices of the City Court of the City of New York, dated the 7th day of July, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City Court of the City of New York on this date.

Dated New York, July 7th, 1905.

MORRIS J. HIRSCH,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
68 William Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAISY F. CLARK, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN DAVIS CLARK, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1905.

OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Benjamin Davis Clark, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-1aw6w

SUPREME COURT.—MARY B. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALFRED Z. BAKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for Divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 3, 1905.

SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alfred Z. Baker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAZARD, ANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA M. HAZARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of George C. Lay, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1905.—PHEBE A. KENDALL, ANNIE L. WARD, Executrices. GEORGE C. LAY, Attorney for Executrices, 27 Pine St., New York City.

DE GOICOURIA, MARY CECELIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated January 30th, 1905, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CECELIA DE GOICOURIA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phelps & East, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1905. ALBERT V. DE GOICOURIA, Executor. CHARLES W. TRUSLOW, Atty. for Exr; PHELPS & EAST, Counsel for Executor, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey & Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

THE NEW LINE

N. Y. TO FALL RIVER
129 PROVIDENCE
220 BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 TO BOSTON

Tel. 800 Orchard.

JOY LINE

$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE

DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 36 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.

Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Miniature of child set in breastpin, with plain gold rim, on July 4, between Arverne, L. I., and Rockaway Beach. Liberal reward if returned to Room 307, 1,402 Broadway; M. F. Steindler.

LOST.—Fox terrier, Teddy; white body, black and tan even marking on head and mark on left hind leg. Reward if returned to 93 Madison Av.

LOST.—Bank book No. 157,288 of the Harlem Savings Bank. Return to Bridget McErleane, 26 Clinton Place, Mount Vernon; reward given.

LOST.—Umbrella; lily of the valley silver handle, marked J. E. Q. Reward if returned to J. E. Quintero, 1,748 Broadway.

LOST.—$25 reward, return of white bull terrier; brindle ears and brindle spot on back. Lost June 30, from 308 West 75th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

31ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

26TH ST., 44 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated; table excellent; references.

55TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; near Park; references; American.

74TH ST., 100 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table; Summer rates; transients.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large room for Summer; transients accommodated.

82D, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor; table boarders accommodated; telephone; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; American family; references.

92D ST., 30 WEST.—Parlor-floor room, with board, $10; other rooms, double or single.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Cool rooms, refined German house; transients, permanents accommodated; station street; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, $12 and $14 for two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board, near Park; Summer rates.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Two very desirable, nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged.

130TH ST., 85 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; cool house; superior table; Summer rates.

137TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

MADISON AV., 673, 894, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer;) telephones.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family, comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate. Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 1879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 33 WEST.—Elegant single and double rooms; newly furnished; table d'hote, 5:30.

18TH ST., 13 WEST.—Large, clean, cool, well-furnished rooms; superior accommodations, $4 upward; transients.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; newly furnished, decorated; very comfortable; select house.

32D, 447 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished, cool, small rooms; all improvements; private family; references.

34TH ST., 119 EAST.—Clean, attractive room; medium size; shower bath; references.

35TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable couple or young men; private bath; Southerners, Canadians, accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Large room, running water, very reasonable; single room, $3; everything new.

56TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

56TH ST., 120 WEST.—Medium, large cool rooms; running water; bath; private house; L; references.

62D ST., 121 WEST.—Large, airy room, also hall room, for gentlemen; reasonable; bath. Dommet.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST, 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets; references. Owner.

81ST, 202 WEST.—Light, cool rooms in high-class apartment; 'phone; hall service. Clark.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; large or small; telephone; private family. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from L, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; select home; gentlemen preferred; meals if desired; references.

94TH ST., 60 EAST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, elevator, piano; Summer rates; call evenings.

125TH, 14 WEST.—Five large, light, airy rooms; three hall bedrooms; convenient to Subway; back parlor, dentist. Mrs. Almira Hill.

129TH ST., 301 WEST, Corner 8th Av.—Second floor desirable rooms; private hall, bath, closet; ring first bell on right.

135TH ST., 242 WEST.—Large and small rooms to rent, with or without board.

IRVING PLACE, 69.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; Subway and "L" one block.

LEXINGTON AV., 132 Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 162.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; Subway and "L" stations convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 8 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

HEIGHTS.—54 Cranberry St., near bridge; square room, second floor, to gentlemen; private family.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartments; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; fine rooms; elevator, telephones, electricity; cheap; 509 West 112th.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY. CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

WANTED—An importer of fancy dry goods has permanent positions to offer bright, strong boys of about 17; grammar or high school graduates only need apply; good references required. Address, giving full particulars, Apprentice, Box 200 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two first-class ladies' tailors; one skirt and one coat tailor for A. Katz, 179 Bank St., Burlington, Vt. Inquire I. Shuchmacy, 183 Avenue B, city.

WORK ON NEW BELLEVUE HOSPITAL SOON TO BEGIN

Bids for Part of Structure to be Opened Wednesday.

TWO SEVEN-STORY WINGS

Board of Trustees Ready to Award Contracts for $350,000—Plans for the Buildings.

The construction of the first section of the new Bellevue Hospital is to begin in a few weeks, or as soon as the contracts are signed. The bids will be opened next Wednesday.

The first section, to be known as the southern wing, will consist of two pavilions seven stories high. Each will be 150 feet long and 36 feet wide. They will inclose a court 64 feet wide on two sides. The sum of $350,000—one-tenth of the estimated cost of the entire structure—was appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to start the work, and this amount is now available for the erection of the southern wing.

The new Bellevue will occupy the site of the old institution. The boundaries of the hospital grounds are Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Streets, First Avenue and the East River. The hospital was founded in 1816, but the greater part of the present institution was completed in 1853. The old hospital is always overcrowded, and is lacking in many facilities necessary to an ideal modern hospital.

McKim, Mead & White, the architects, originally planned a new structure to cost $13,900,000, but the plans were modified later without sacrifice to capacity or convenience. The two new pavilions of the southern wing are to be connected at their western extremeties by a seven-story administration building. The eastern extremities are to be joined by open three-story arches. "Sun rooms" and open balconies and roof gardens are to be special features of the institution. The experience of the past few years in building hospitals throughout the world has demonstrated the value of this adjunct to medical treatment. There will be sufficient balcony space to accommodate all the patients of all the wards. One ward in the southern wing will be devoted exclusively to the care of consumptive patients.

The purpose of the Board of Trustees is to build at the rate of $1,000,000 a year, tearing down sections of the old buildings as the work proceeds.

HAS SON-IN-LAW ARRESTED.

Tried to Blackmail Him, Says Father of Girl Who Wed Secretly.

Dr. William C. Hallock of 465 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush, had his son-in-law, Frederick W. Germann, a chemist, twenty-four years old, of 90 Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, arrested yesterday on a charge of blackmail.

When Germann was at college, four years ago, he met Dr. Hallock's daughter, who was in the same school. Soon afterward they were secretly married. After their college days were over and they returned to Brooklyn the couple corresponded for a while. Suddenly the girl quit writing. Last Spring her parents learned of the marriage and took steps to have it annulled, alleging that their daughter was under seventeen when she became Germann's wife. Germann again began to write letters to his wife, requesting her to join him. She did not reply to them.

Dr. Hallock alleges that Germann then began to write him threatening letters. According to his affidavit, on which the warrant was issued in the Manhattan Avenue Court, a demand for $750 was made in one. Dr. Hallock said he had received about thirty letters. He took them to Magistrate O'Reilly, who put them into the affidavit. Germann was released on bail. He refused to say anything about his arrest. He has a brother who is a public school Principal and two sisters who are teachers.

MULRY BROTHERS' REUNION.

Fourth of Family Ordained to Priesthood as a Jesuit.

Thomas M. Mulry, the Catholic charitable worker, and his four brothers are holding a family reunion at Mr. Mulry's home, 10 Perry Street. The occasion of this gathering is the ordination of the fourth member of the family to the priesthood. He is the Rev. Joseph Mulry, S. J., and was ordained last week at Woodstock, Md. All four brothers are members of the Jesuit order. The Rev. Patrick F. X. Mulry came from the West Indies for the reunion.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A REFINED WOMAN, sunny disposition, wishes position where tact, judgment, and patience are necessary; speaks English, French, and German; excellent references. Competent. Box 238 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,465 Broadway.

HOUSEWORK.—Family adults; good cook and waitress; plain washing; city reference; will go country. 230 E. 43d, 2 flights up; car fare.

JANITRESS.—Middle-aged American woman wishes position as janitress in Harlem; pay part rent. Mrs. B., 150 Times Harlem.

MOTHER'S HELPER.—Open to an engagement; city or country. H Box 319 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references; $15. Excellent. Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-$8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 240 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced, highest credentials; high school graduate; start $6. Miss C., 198 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and competent, with reputable house. Substitute, Permanent, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

TRAINED NURSE.—Competent and faithful; highly recommended. 168 East 63d St.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—By experienced bookkeeper thoroughly familiar with all forms of books and accustomed to having full charge of accounts for large houses. Spaulding, 502 Manhattan Av.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, 29, opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th.

Business man, age 35, seeks position where executive ability will receive recognition. Trustworthy. Box 330 Times, Times Square.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly competent; understands care fine horses and carriages; age 41; married; 16 years in last place; employer can be seen. Pierce, 153 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—39, medium size, long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, 154 E. 85th.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN wishes work at anything; is willing and not afraid to make himself useful. Wm. J. Kirwin, 277 Greenwich St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Young man, (22,) good at figures, desires position with builder, contractor, or engineer; salary moderate. C. E., Box 360 Times, Times Sq.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET and BUTLER.—Club, private; understands plain cooking; first-class written and personal city references. Address Bradley, 244 East 37th St.

CLOCK THEFT AT WALDORF.

A 250-Pound Onyx Timekeeper Missing from the Reception Room.

The trick of stealing a heavy clock from a crowded hotel, such as was perpetrated at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last May, has been duplicated at the Waldorf-Astoria. Somebody recently stole a 250-pound onyx timepiece from the reception room of the Waldorf. The house detectives are wondering why the thief did not take the hotel safe, too. The clock, which was bought from Tiffany & Co. for $1,500, stood four feet high. It could not conveniently have been carried under an opera cloak or hidden in a handkerchief.

Guests of the hotel have been making merry with the clerks over the disappearance of the clock, making all sorts of conjectures as to the manner of its departure. One man even suggests that the clock is in its usual place, but that everybody about the hotel has been hypnotized into the belief that it is gone.

The house detectives in pondering over the riddle suggest that the clock was hidden behind a sofa until it was possible to carry it to a cab outside. The detectives and servants are watching pianos and other bits of furniture that might suddenly be seized with the disappearance habit.

The Fifth Avenue Hotel, too, lost a clock in the latter part of May. A man walked into the hallway, took up the clock, which had done duty at the foot of the stairs for many years, and walked out unobserved. The thief was caught in a few days and convicted.

HUGE TURTLE AT MUSEUM.

Sea Monster Intended for the Aquarium Died When Captured.

The American Museum of Natural History has the body of one of the biggest sea turtles ever captured. It was caught off the New England Coast, and was to have been sent to the Aquarium, but died and was sent to the Museum, where it will be mounted and placed near the skeletons of Jumbo and Tip.

The Curators of the Museum declare that the great turtle, which weighed 716 pounds, is of a rare species. It is, in consequence, very valuable. Members of the species, which is technically known as Spargis coriacea, are frequently encountered in the waters near the mouth of the Amazon, but as the creature's habitat is in the tropics it is rare, indeed, to find one in the temperate zone.

The common name of the turtle is the "leather back." The name is derived from the fact that its backbone is not adherent to its shell, which is only half an inch thick. The back is formed of hexagonal plates, vertically ridged. The body is six feet long, and the flippers have a spread of seven feet, and the shell is four feet ten inches by three feet one inch in size.

The shell and skeleton will be preserved, and a cast will be made of the body. The age of the turtle is estimated at about 200 years.

ARRESTED THE BRIDEGROOM.

Some One Ordered Extra Keg of Beer —Greeman Wouldn't Pay.

A riot was checked yesterday morning by Capt. O'Connor and Detectives Eaton and Rohrbach's prompt interference at the arrest of Henry Greeman, a tailor, who was the bridegroom, at a wedding reception in the Great Central Palace, 96 Clinton Street.

Greeman had married Miss Sarah Herman early in the evening, and during the wedding festivities at the Great Central Palace some one, unknown to Greeman, ordered an extra keg of beer. When Greeman got the bill he refused to pay. Joseph Hesper, a special officer, promptly arrested the bridegroom and locked the door. This brought on a fight between the officer and the waiters on one side and the guests on the other.

Capt. O'Connor and the detectives broke open the door and took Greeman to the station house, charged with disorderly conduct. The guests and the bride followed the officers and congregated outside of the police station.

Greeman gave bond, and when arraigned before Magistrate Wahle he was discharged and the special officer, whose attempt at arrest caused the trouble, was rebuked by the Magistrate.

TWEED'S MACHINE REVAMPED.

Fire Engine "Ole Big Six" Saved from Junk by Veterans.

Memories of the days when "Boss" Tweed ruled, and also the days of the old Volunteer Fire Department, will be revived when Tweed's pet machine, "Ole Big Six," in new paint and gilding, is drawn through the streets of Long Island City, next month, in the parade of the Veteran Firemen's Association of Long Island City to College Point on its annual outing.

The official title was Americus No. 6, New York City Volunteer Fire Department, and William M. Tweed was foreman of the company which hustled it to fires. When the paid department was formed the machine suddenly disappeared. During all the ensuing years the engine has been at Fort Totten, the sole firefighting apparatus at the reservation. Recently more modern apparatus displaced it at Fort Totten, and some of the old veterans discovered the machine in the yards of an iron merchant of Long Island City. "Ole Big Six" was built about 1850, and was a second-class, double-deck, Philadelphia style engine.

LAD ROBBED POOR BOXES.

Eight-Year Old Caught Stealing in a Church at 2 A. M.

Harry Sharkey, eight years old, whose parents live at Lorimer and Richardson Streets, Williamsburg, was caught yesterday morning in the act of robbing a poor box in the basement of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church, on Manhattan Avenue. He was turned over to the police of the Greenpoint Avenue Station on a charge of burglary. Later the Children's Society took charge of the boy.

For some time the poor boxes have been robbed and plans were laid to catch the pilferer. Saturday night Thomas Hartley, the sexton of the church, hid in the basement, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning the boy came and was breaking open the poor box when Hartley stepped out and took him in charge.

The Excursion Boat Warden Floated.

The excursion steamboat J. S. Warden, which stranded on the mud flats in the upper bay near Bayonne, N. J., on Friday night, was hauled off yesterday morning. She was not badly damaged. The Warden's pilot lost his course in the fog while returning with passengers from Coney Island, and missed the entrance to the Kill von Kull more than a mile.

Two Drown at Far Rockaway.

Pietro Sabatallo, with several other Italians, was bathing in Jamaica Bay yesterday when he was seized with cramps and drowned. His body was recovered. Angilio Corio of 12 Lincoln Avenue, Rockaway Beach was bathing at Goldstein's bathing pavilion and was drowned. His body was not recovered.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

STRIKES DISASTROUS TO THE LABOR UNIONS

Shown by Statistics of the State Department of Labor.

HEAVY LOSS IN SIX MONTHS

No Fewer Than 165 Organizations Were Dissolved, While 20 More Merged with Other Unions.

ALBANY, July 9.—In its quarterly bulletin the State Department of Labor speaks of the disastrous effect of recent strikes upon the labor organizations that undertook them.

"The failure of the strike on the rapid transit system in New York," says the department, "resulted in the disruption of unions embracing a membership of more than 4,000; that of the glaziers was followed by the dissolution of a union of 500 men, while the disputes in the Fulton County glove manufacture also caused very large losses.

"In some industries trade has only recently recovered from the recent depression, which greatly weakened the workmen's organizations. Thus the Schenectady unions lost 16 per cent. of their members between Oct. 1, 1903, and April 1, 1905, while Syracuse was the only large city in which unionism made any gain in number of adherents.

"In the six months specified 165 organizations in this State dissolved and 20 more amalgamated with other unions of the same trade. On the other hand, only 99 new unions were organized, causing a net decrease of 86 and leaving 2,418 organizations in existence at the end of March. The aggregate number of members of unions was then 374,262, signifying a net decrease of 17,414 since September.

"While the decrease in organizations was principally in the villages and smaller cities, four-fifths of the loss in membership was in the seven principal centres of industry. New York City lost 8,741, or 3.4 per cent. of its membership, but still has 245,978 unionists; Buffalo has 184 unions and 30,158 members; Rochester, 91 unions and 12,130 members, a decrease of 125; Syracuse, 78 unions and 8,162 members, a gain of 171; Albany, 81 unions and 7,691 members, a decrease of 528, or 6.4 per cent.; Troy, 55 unions and 5,149 members, a decrease of 106, or 2 per cent.; Schenectady, 58 unions and 5,290 members, a loss of 1,012."

Speaking of the progress toward shorter working hours, the bulletin says:

"While the bakers, in their trade unions, are now struggling to maintain the ten-hour day, first established by legislation, workmen in other trades are enjoying the nine-hour day and are now moving toward the eight-hour day. Relatively few mechanics in the building trades work more than eight hours a day, and in the building industry of New York City the forty-four-hour week is almost universal.

"Within the last few years the printers have reduced the daily working hours from ten to nine, and are now moving rapidly toward eight hours. The impetus toward this reduction came through the introduction of typesetting machines, which enabled the workmen to maintain production while working a shorter time. Very few printers, either machine operators or hand compositors, employed in daily newspaper offices now work more than eight hours a day, and the eight-hour day has been introduced in a great many weekly newspaper and book and job offices.

"Quite recently joint trade agreements have been signed by union printers and their employers (in Troy, Binghamton, Ithaca, and other places) which provide for the adoption of the eight-hour day on Jan. 1, 1906—the day on which the union printers have voted to institute the eight-hour schedule throughout the United States."

SOCIALIST LABOR ALLIANCE.

New York Body to Oppose Central Federated Union.

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of this city has decided, as a result of the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World at Chicago last week, to form a central body of labor unions in New York in opposition to the Central Federated Union. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is composed of unions belonging to the Socialist Labor Party.

The Alliance was formed some years ago in this city on account of a split in the Knights of Labor. The new assembly opposed the American Federation of Labor vigorously, and by degrees the Socialists' trades unions were organized as the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. The following permenent officers have been elected by the Industrial Workers of the World: Charles O Sherman, President; William E. Trautman, Secretary-Treasurer, and an Executive Board composed of F. W. Cronin, C. H. Moyer, F. C. McCabe, and C. Kirkpatrick.

TO OUST KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

Central Federated Union Gives Them Notice—Asphalt Row the Cause.

A resolution was passed by the Central Federated Union yesterday giving the Knights of Labor organizations represented in the body ninety days either to leave the Knights or the Central Federated Union. The action was in the form of indorsement of resolutions passed by the General Executive Committee of the central body, and was the result of a complaint that the Knights of Labor had organized a rival union to the Asphalt Workers' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

STORK BLOCKS TROLLEY LINE.

Baby Boy Born on a Grand Street Car in Williamsburg.

A baby boy was born to Mrs. Gussie Hollander of 105½ Eighth Street, Manhattan, while she was a passenger on a Grand Street and Newtown trolley car in Williamsburg yesterday afternoon. The car at the time was at the Williamsburg tunnel in Kent Avenue, near Broadway. The event was the cause of a big blockade of trolley cars.

Mrs. Hollander was on her way to attend an outing, and as soon as she got on board a closed car at the terminal she became ill. Some women had the conductor request the passengers to leave the car. They did so, the shades were pulled down, and a hurry call sent to the Eastern District Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Cohen responded, and after the birth of the child removed the mother and baby to her home.

Died on the Way to Hospital.

Hurrying in a cab to the Long Island College Hospital, Augustine Sandberg, forty-two years old, of 419 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon. Sandberg had been suffering for some time from an intestinal trouble. Yesterday his condition became worse, and his physician advised him to go to a hospital. His nephew, Arvid Wester, volunteered to take him there, and the two started off in a cab. They had gone but a block when Sandberg collapsed.

Story Night at the Y. W. C. A.

To-night is to be story telling night at the Young Women's Christian Association rooms, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Music goes with the stories. The entertainment is free to women and girls. It begins at 8 o'clock.

LETTER STOPS A WEDDING.

Fiancee Finds One to "Dear Wife"—Wedding Feast Served.

Yetta Furst thought two days ago that she would spend her honeymoon with Samuel Ryman at Coney Island on Sunday, and that they would both be back at work to-day adding to a sum she had saved for furnishing their flat. Ryman, who lives at 55 Broome Street, had been devoted to Yetta, calling at her home, 159 Attorney Street, with great regularity, bringing her flowers and treating her to ice cream. Two weeks ago he asked her to be his wife.

She bought him a new suit, she says, and evening clothes for the wedding on Saturday night. She contracted for the wedding supper, to cost $35, and then rented a bridal gown with orange blossoms and veil.

On Saturday she sent him a love letter from the shop where she worked, with the request that he wear it next his heart during the ceremony. The letter caused the trouble.

The wedding guests were assembling, and Rabbi Pincus Rusch of 160 Attorney Street had arrived when Yetta thought of the letter. She remembered that in it was a four-leaf clover and a cupid she had cut from a newspaper and pasted below her signature. While Ryman was upstairs she searched through the pockets of his business suit. Her letter evidently he had taken, but she drew from his pocket two letters. One, she declared, addressed to Russia, told a "dear wife" that he would join her soon with money; the other, from the wife, told of the birth of a baby boy and asked for money to join him in America.

Yetta, tearing the bridal veil to shreds, burst upon the astonished company. The rabbi and the guests spilt the wedding wine on the gown. Sam confessed, and the company attacked him, spoiling his new evening suit. Late yesterday afternoon the girl told her story at the Delancey Street Police Station. Then she called in friends to finish what was left of the wedding feast. Across the table from her sat a young man having a substantial bank account. The company pledged their health.

HUMMEL CASE UP TO-DAY.

Lawyer Wants to See the Testimony of C. W. Morse's Uncle.

District Attorney Jerome will return from the West to-day and will go before Justice Davy at 10:30 o'clock to oppose the motion of the attorneys for Abraham Hummel for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury which found the second indictment against the attorney for conspiracy in the Morse-Dodge case.

All fencing will be over the second indictment, as the first found by the January Grand Jury has been dismissed to keep Hummel's attorneys from carrying a motion on a writ of prohibition to the Court of Appeals. As Hummel was not summoned to appear against himself in the second proceedings, the District Attorney's office contends that Hummel's former argument that his constitutional rights had been violated will not avail.

Three new witnesses were examined by the June Grand Jury, James T. Morse, Charles F. Engel, and Henry W. Snyder. It is the testimony of James T. Morse that is considered important. He is an uncle of Charles W. Morse, and one of the foremost citizens of Bath, Me. It is understood that he testified that it was he, and not Charles W. Morse who retained the firm of Howe & Hummel to investigate the Dodge divorce, and that his nephew knew nothing about this move until he received a letter from Hummel intimating that his marriage to Mrs. Dodge might be defective. The uncle is said to have acted because Charles W. Morse's children by his first marriage were dissatisfied.

The uncle's activity resulted in the annulment of the marriage. This annulment was later set aside, and then came the charge of perjury against Dodge, who fled to Texas. James T. Morse is said to have testified that he furnished the money for the expensive campaign which delayed Dodge's return to New York.

HAYNES TO LEAVE DEC. 1.

Says Duty to Policy Holders Moves Him to Quit the Equitable.

The resignation of Archibald C. Haynes, one of the most prominent of the general agents of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was announced yesterday. It will not go into effect until Dec. 1. The resignation was placed in the hands of the Directors a few days ago with a declaration by Mr. Haynes that he had decided that his duty to the policy holders forbade him to continue to induce the public to take participating premiums in any but purely mutual organizations. Mr. Haynes has offices at 25 Broad Street, and has under him a small army of agents.

Attorney General Mayer is expected to return to this city to-day. He has now had the Hendricks report in his hands for some time, and has had plenty of opportunity to study it. The general expectation is that the next thing on the programme will be a conference between the Attorney General and District Attorney Jerome to decide whether any action is to be taken by either or both of them.

LIFE SAVER'S GUEST DROWNS.

Edward Heim, a Princeton Student, Loses His Life at Coney Island.

Edward M. Heim, a student at Princeton University, was drowned yesterday afternoon off the Parkway baths at Coney Island. Heim lived at Schuylkill Haven, Penn., and had been visiting a classmate, David McCormick, who has been working as a life saver at the baths. After Heim had been in the water an hour McCormick warned him that he was overdoing it and that he should go to his dressing room. Heim said that he would take one more plunge in the surf, and McCormick was called away by his duties.

Later McCormick looked for his friend, and found that Heim had not gone to his bathroom. McCormick was attracted by the cries of a woman, who said she had stepped on a man's body while hanging to the life line in four feet of water. McCormick went to the place and found the body of his classmate.

SHIELDED MAN WHO SHOT HER

Newark Young Woman Wounded by a Jealous Admirer.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 9.—John Holig, a young mechanic, is locked up here charged with shooting Miss Lottie Galick of 18 Salvage Street. He had quarreled with the girl, and while she was preparing to go to an entertainment last Monday night he got an old-fashioned single-barreled shotgun, which had been heavily loaded with powder and pasteboard wads, and, it is said, fired through the door of her room. The charge from the gun tore a hole in the door and a part of it struck Miss Galick in the face, inflicting a painful wound.

When Dr. William D. Bleick was called he was told that the shooting was an accident and the matter was not reported to the police until yesterday. Miss Galick admitted then that when Holig fired the shot he was angry and meant to harm her. He was then arrested.

Would Save a Historic House.

The Historical Society of Flushing, L. I., which has been trying to raise funds to buy the old Johan Sprong house in the Flushing Cemetery, announces that it is unable to get the necessary money. Now it is feared that the old structure, which has been declared unsafe, will be demolished. It was built in 1661, and during Revolutionary days was occupied by many famous men.

Lightning Victims Recover.

All the persons who were shocked by lightning in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon have either recovered or are rapidly recovering. All will be out of the hospitals to-day.

JERSEY BOARD BARS NEW YORK DOCTORS

After Oct. 16 Their Licenses Won't Be Recognized.

NEW MOVE IN OLD FIGHT

Medical Examining Boards of Two States at War Over Practice at Seaside Resorts.

The controversy between New York and New Jersey doctors has been renewed with redoubled vigor. New Jersey State Medical Examiners declare that all efforts to get the New York State board to recognize New Jersey licenses have failed, and they now propose to retaliate by refusing to indorse the New York licenses of physicians who wish to practice in New Jersey.

As a matter of fact the New Jersey Examining Board has already taken action, in the following form:

Resolved, That on and after Oct. 16, the date of the next regular meeting of this board, the indorsement of medical licenses issued by New York will be suspended until further notice.

This resolution was adopted at the State board's recent meeting at Long Branch.

"Clashes between the Boards of Medical Examiners of the two States are of frequent occurrence," said a well-known New York physician yesterday. "The trouble dates a long way back. A dozen years ago the New Jersey board refused to recognize New York State licenses. If a New York physician wished to practice in New Jersey he was obliged to pass the New Jersey State board examinations. This was a hardship for many physicians; in fact, it was practically impossible for a man who had been out of college for a decade or more to pass a technical examination.

"The fact of the matter is the New Jersey medical authorities made it as nearly impossible as they could for New York physicians to practice at the New Jersey Summer resorts. There is always a lot of work for physicians at these places, and many a young physician who had no established practice in the city found profitable work at the seashore. This provoked their brethren of New Jersey.

"The action of the State Board of New York in refusing to indorse New Jersey licenses was one of the results of the controversy. The New Jersey authorities finally consented to recognize New York State licenses upon receipt of a fifty-dollar fee in each instance, but the license fee was finally reduced to a much lower figure."

Jersey City physicians generally indorse the resolution adopted by their State Board of Medical Examiners.

"The attitude of New York is quite unreasonable," said Dr. John J. Baumann, the Jersey City member of the New Jersey board. "Our educational and examining standards are at least equal to those of the metropolis, and in some respects higher. We have the best of grounds for demanding reciprocity. We have sought for years to obtain an understanding in this respect, but the New York board will not even confer with us on the subject."

"The State Board is perfectly right," said Dr. Edward P. Hart, a former member of the Jersey City Health Board. "It should have taken that position long ago. The New Jersey State Board has heretofore indorsed the license of any New York physician so that he could practice in this State as freely as he could in his own State. But the New York board will not indorse the license of a New Jersey physician until he has passed an examination before that board. Many New Jersey physicians studied medicine in New York universities and colleges, and their standing is as high as that of New York physicians."

ELKS TO UNITE SOCIALLY.

No Absolute Affiliation of American and Canadian Orders.

BUFFALO, July 9.—Thousands of delegates to the nineteenth annual reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks arrived here to-day and met with a hearty welcome as they marched through the gayly decorated streets with their banners fluttering in the breeze.

Grand Exalted Ruler William J. O'Brien and Grand Exalted Ruler Fanning have returned from Toronto, where they went to consult over the proposition to admit Canadian Elks to social intimacy with the parent order in the United States.

"We have formulated a report," said Mr. O'Brien, "which will be submitted to the Committee on Good of the Order. The plan does not favor absolute affiliation, but places the two orders on a brotherly basis; it provides for social intimacy between members of the two orders, the visiting of each other's clubrooms, and participation in entertainments. Elks on both sides of the border can have the privileges of sociability, but may not be present at any meeting where secret work is transacted. To provide for affiliation would be to change the constitution of both orders, and this is not feasible, even if desirable."

SEEK CARNEGIE PENSIONS.

School Teachers to Ask Him for a Superannuation Fund.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 9.—Pittsburg school teachers have decided that if Andrew Carnegie can afford to give $10,000,000 to endow a fund for superannuated college professors, he can do as much for the public school teachers who have worked so long that they deserve a rest, and have been underpaid. With this end in view the teachers met yesterday and appointed Miss Emma Marloff a committee of one to visit Skibo Castle and lay the matter before him.

Miss Marloff goes armed with letters of recommendation from Dr. W. J. Holland and Prof. John A. Brashear, both intimate friends of Mr. Carnegie. The matter was laid before Dr. Holland, and he gave the members of the committee much encouragement, but impressed upon them that Mr. Carnegie liked to originate his own schemes of philanthropy. Miss Marloff will sail for Scotland the latter part of this month.

GIRL WOUNDS HER AUNT.

Miss Bennett of Brooklyn Shot at House of Dr. Sorgi Parisi.

MERIDEN, Conn., July 9.—Miss Catherine Bennett, Brooklyn, was accidentally shot in the back at the home of her brother-in-law, Dr. Sorgi Parisi, here to-day.

The shooting was done by the doctor's seven-year-old daughter, who had taken his pistol from a drawer and was playing with it. The ball passed through the upper part of Miss Bennett's left lung, and her condition is quite serious.

Brooklyn Man Hurt at Catskill.

CATSKILL, N. Y., July 9.—F. J. Buchenberger of 65 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., was found to-day in an unconscious condition under a carriage at the base of a stone wall, a half mile out of this village, on the Athens Road. While driving to town from Eagle's Nest, his country home on the river bank, his horse became startled at something and went over the wall, overturning the vehicle. Buchenberger's head was badly cut, but his physician does not think the skull is fractured.



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HOOKER AT THE BAR; LEGISLATURE DIVIDED

Row Over Rules Delays Hearing for a Day.

JUSTICE WAS IN NO HURRY

While He Had Luncheon at His Leisure the Joint Assembly Waited—Enters Plea of "Not Guilty."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 10.—When the joint Assembly was ready to begin the trial of Justice Warren B. Hooker to-day, and Justice Hooker's name was called, he did not respond. There was a moment of dramatic intensity. After a pause the name was called the second time, and still there was no response. The Senators and Assemblymen looked about in amazement. Lieut. Gov. Bruce had ordered the default of Justice Hooker to be entered upon the Journals of both houses, when Judge W. W. Goodrich of counsel for Justice Hooker appeared and explained that his client had been delayed, but would be present in a few moments.

It developed that, notwithstanding the fact that Justice Hooker and his counsel had been notified that the joint Assembly would meet at 1 o'clock, they lunched leisurely at the Ten Eyck and then strolled leisurely up to the Capitol, nearly a half hour later.

It was 1:17 o'clock when the Senators filed into the Assembly Chamber. The Assemblymen, at the stroke of Speaker Nixon's gavel, had all arisen, forming a crescent four lines deep about the row of Senators. Another stroke of the gavel and all the legislators sat down. Lieut. Gov. Bruce went to the Speaker's platform and took charge of the joint session. Twenty-eight Senators and eighty-two Assemblymen were present, only a few more than a quorum in each instance.

Inside the space encircled by the Senators were four tables for the joint Judiciary Committee of the Legislature, the Legislature's counsel, and Justice Hooker's counsel.

At 1:28 o'clock the Lieutenant Governor said: "The Clerk of the Senate will call the name of Mr. Justice Warren B. Hooker."

Clerk Gleason called the name in a loud tone.

Every one, from the Lieutenant Governor and the women in the gallery to the members on the floor, looked expectantly toward the main door, half guarded by a large red screen.

"The Clerk of the Senate will call the name of Mr. Justice Hooker a second time," said the Lieutenant Governor.

Once more the Clerk's voice sounded through the big room, and all eyes were focused on the red screen. When it was evident that no reply was forthcoming the Lieutenant Governor said: "It will be stated on the Journal that the name of Mr. Justice Hooker was twice called with no response, and his default will be noted on the Journal."

There was speculation on every side as to the non-appearance of the Justice. Rumors were started that he had resigned. Others ventured that he would ignore the Legislature altogether. Even the leaders seemed to be nonplused, for it was known that the Justice and his counsel were in the city.

After a restless interval of a minute or more on the part of the joint body, Chairman Brackett of the Senate Judiciary Committee said:

"Before noting the default, I suggest that the Clerk informally communicate with the Justice or his counsel, to learn if the default is intentional."

SERGEANTS AT ARMS CALLED.

Sergeant at Arms Johnston of the Assembly and Sergeant at Arms Hotaling of the Senate immediately left the room. They had just stepped out of the Assembly Chamber when ex-Justice Goodrich appeared beside the red screen.

Senator Brackett sprang up.

"I see that one of the counsel for Justice Hooker is now in the Chamber," he said. "I suggest that the name of the Justice be called again."

"Warren B. Hooker," cried out Clerk Gleason.

Judge Goodrich stepped forward and said: "Justice Hooker and his counsel are now on the way to the Capitol. They have been delayed for a few minutes."

The words were scarcely out of his mouth before Justice Hooker strolled round the edge of the red screen and came into view. Walking with him were two more of his attorneys, Mr. Stanchfield and Mr. Carr. Some might have termed the Justice's stride as a sort of studied saunter as he came down the aisle. He paused as he came to the edge of the well, while his counsel walked on to their table. In the meantime Clerk Gleason again called the name of Justice Hooker.

"Here," said the Justice in a firm voice.

"Are you represented by counsel?" asked the Lieutenant Governor.

"I am," said the Justice, taking a seat between Attorneys Carr and Goodrich.

HOOKER MAKES ANSWER.

The Lieutenant Governor asked whether the counsel for Justice Hooker would agree to dispense with the reading of the charges against him. Mr. Stanchfield said they would waive the reading. Lieut. Gov. Bruce then inquired whether the accused had any answer to make. Mr. Stanchfield thereupon read the answer

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RIOT OVER CALEB POWERS.

Newport's Mayor Wouldn't Put Him in a Luxurious Cell.

CINCINNATI, July 10.—The arrival of Caleb Powers in the jail at Newport, just across the river from this city, late this afternoon, caused a war among the leading officials of the town that may yet result in bloodshed. Mayor Helmbold had a fist fight with a jail guard, caused the Newport jailer and both his night and day forces, together with a citizen, to be locked up, and warrants are now being sought for the arrest of the Mayor and the Chief of Police upon the charge of interfering with the United States officers.

Helmbold made unexpected objection to Powers being placed in a special cell, which the prisoner's Republican friends had fitted with a cot, lace curtains, and other things for comfort. He caused Powers to be locked up with several prisoners, among whom were negroes. That precipitated a row, and it is feared some one will be killed.

Mayor Helmbold appeared suddenly at the jail as Powers arrived at 6 o'clock in the custody of United States Marshal Steven Sharpe from Georgetown. He commanded Jailer Ploeger not to put Powers in the special cell. Ploeger objected, and the Mayor grew demonstrative. Charles Wilson, a guard, took a hand in the quarrel and told Helmbold that Powers was a United States prisoner, over whom the Mayor had no authority. Helmbold seized Wilson by the throat. Wilson struck the Mayor a blow in the mouth, knocking him down. Helmbold lost all of his front teeth. Helmbold then gave a prearranged signal, and the Chief of Police, with twenty-seven men—the entire force—rushed in with drawn revolvers.

At the Mayor's command they arrested Ploeger, Wilson, Guard Fisher, the entire night and day jail forces, and a citizen, John Ader. Ader was guilty only of laughing when Mayor Helmboldt declared that he was the boss.

Sheriff Riedel of Campbell County immediately signed the bonds of the men.

Helmbold was in possession of the jail, and he forced Powers into the common cells. Powers's friends were much agitated, and started a scouting party after United States District Attorney Tinsley of Covington. Tinsley was called out of bed, and he advised the men to try again to put Powers in the special cell. He said Powars was in care of the United States Marshals, and they could put him where they pleased. Powers was taken from the common cell and an effort was made to put him in the special cell. There two policemen were on guard and pushed the prisoner out. This operation was repeated several times. Powers became a human tug-o'-war, but he took it as a huge joke and laughed heartily.

Mayor Helmbold's men were for the time victorious. Powers was returned to the common cell and the matter was reported back to Attorney Tinsley. Upon his advice the Powers delegation started out to get warrants for the arrest of Helmbold and the Chief of Police for interfering with United States Marshals.

LAWSON'S VOICE COMES BACK.

Physician Says He Can Fill Talking Engagement To-night.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, July 10.—Thomas W. Lawson has found his voice. While he obeyed the orders of his physician explicitly this morning, and did very little talking, the throat affection with which he suffered after speaking in the open air at Ottawa, Kan., on Friday, caused him but slight annoyance. Mr. Lawson will keep his engagement to speak in Fairbury, Neb., to-morrow night.

Mr. Lawson left his private car shortly after 9 o'clock this morning and drove directly to the office of his physician, Dr. J. E. Logan, where he remained more than half an hour. Dr. Logan said:

"Mr. Lawson's throat ailment was only temporary and a natural result of the strain to which he had subjected it in making three speeches on Friday and Saturday. He was able to use his voice this morning, and there were signs of a slight hoarseness only. But even constant receiving of friends and talking in conversational tones would have a very bad effect."

SCOTT'S TRAIN FLYING EAST.

Death Valley Miner Is Getting What He Pays $5,500 For.

DENVER, July 10.—With the Walter Scott special speed test train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad ahead of the schedule to-night at Dodge City, and a good down-grade track ahead to Kansas City, the prospects seem good for a forty-eight-hour schedule between Los Angeles and Chicago.

The train left Los Angeles at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and is due in Chicago at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a running time, including stops, of 48 hours, allowing for two hours difference in time. The distance is 2,207 miles. This feat would call for an average speed, including stops, of 47.2 miles an hour over two mountain ranges.

Scott is a miner, who recently became rich through operations in Death Valley. He paid $5,500 for the train. Efforts will be made to cut the time as much as safety will allow.

J. P. Hall of the Santa Fé Railroad to-night announced that the Scott special left Trinidad, Col., at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon, and ran to La Junta, 82 miles over a heavy grade, in 87 minutes. The 203 miles between La Junta and Dodge City, Kan., were made in 194 minutes, including a three-minute stop at Syracuse to change locomotives. The train left Dodge City at 8:20 o'clock to-night, 1 hour and 45 minutes ahead of the schedule. It is less than 900 miles from Dodge City to Chicago, good roadbed, and down hill most of the way. The train has 10 hours to cover this remaining portion of the trip, but can probably make the distance in 16 hours, making the actual time for 2,207 miles 45 hours.

MINERS' STRIKE FUND.

President Nicholls Replies to the Letter of "Anthracite Miner."

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 10.—In THE NEW YORK TIMES of last Saturday appeared an article signed "Anthracite Miner" in which the statement was made that nearly $1,000,000 of the $2,800,000 subscribed for the aid of the anthracite miners in the 1902 strike never was distributed to them, but was turned over to the National Headquarters Defense Fund.

In an interview to-day District President T. D. Nicholls of the United Mine Workers said:

"As a result of these assessments large sums of money were received by the National organization, and a part of this was converted into the defense fund, while the remainder was used to aid the striking miners. When the strike was settled these assessments continued to pour into the treasury of the National organization, and as there was no need of paying out further benefits to the miners all of the money was turned over to the defense fund. This accounts for the large amount of money left at the end of the year. It was simply a business proposition, carried out in the only proper manner."

HEAT KILLS ELEVEN; MANY ARE OVERCOME

City Bakes All Day; Even Rain Brings Little Relief.

STREET HOT, SUBWAY HOTTER

Throngs Go to the Beaches in Evening, with Temperature Still High—Rain Downtown.

The intense heat which held the city in its grip yesterday was responsible for the death of eleven persons, mostly young children. More than a score were prostrated and one attempted to commit suicide by leaping into the North River. The deaths of the following persons were recorded at the Coroner's office as being directly attributable to the heat:

ALMERICO, HARRY, seven months old, of 305 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

ANDERSON, HARRY, one year old, of 320 Devoe Street, Brooklyn.

CASEY, THOMAS, sixty-five years old, of 518 Warren Street, Brooklyn.

DOONAN, JAMES, sixty-five years old, of 300 East One Hundred and Second Street.

MAHER, THOMAS, two years old, of 1,902 Second Avenue.

POPPER, JOSEPH, two months old, of 312 Broome Street.

REDFERN, THOMAS, fifty-five years old, of Montgomery Street and Rogers Avenue, Brooklyn.

TALM, ROSE, an infant, of 58 Macdougal Street.

WAGNER, GEORGE J., one year old, of 326 East Sixty-second Street.

FALVY, JOHN, sixty-six years old, of Fordham, formerly a member of the Fire Department; died in the Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Station at Thirty-fourth Street.

BURNS, PATRICK, sixty-three years old, of 454 West Seventeenth Street, a fireman on the White Star liner Georgic.

Albert Kaseick, nineteen years old, of 342 East Thirty-ninth Street, is the man who attempted to drown himself in the North River. He is a longshoreman. After he had been rescued and restored to consciousness he explained that he had been out of work for some time, and that a combination of heat and hunger had led him to try to end his life.

Falvy, the fireman, had gone on a Third Avenue elevated train from the City Hall to Thirty-fourth Street when he was stricken with apoplexy, superinduced by the heat. He died soon after being carried to the Thirty-fourth Street Station.

The weather experts do not promise any immediate alleviation from the heat. Showers are predicted for to-day, but the indications point to a temperature equal at least to that which has prevailed for the last three days. The thermometer registered 80 degrees at 8 o'clock last night, while the percentage of humidity was 79 at the same hour. It was appreciably cooler for several hours following the heavy thunderstorm in the afternoon, but as night fell the heat increased.

The mercury in all the thermometers, big and little, began its high jinks early in the day, after a night so exceedingly warm that those who regarded the novel experience as a luxury were able to spend the night on the roofs, while these in the tenement districts who look upon such an expedient as a hardship and a burning shame were obliged to do so or stifle in rooms of diminuative size, shut in by smothering, superheated brick walls.

At 6 o'clock the mercury was 74 degrees. This in itself was a menace, giving sure promise of the grilling day that followed. The percentage of humidity did not fall below 88 until after 10 o'clock, when the thermometer registered 84 degrees. From that time on the moisture decreased, and the city became a gigantic gridiron, the streets its scorching bars and the parks its openings. Long before noon the heat was blistering. It was a relief even to look at an iceman. Then, as the mercury went to 89, everybody looked for rain.

It came at last, in a manner peculiarly tropical. The wind shifted around half a dozen points in the course of an hour, and voluminous banks of velvety clouds gradually obscured the heavens in the southwest. The rain fell with that irregularity that marks the dashes from a water sprinkler in the hands of the unskillful—heavy here, light there—while some parts of the city were visited by only the merest dampening.

The rainfall was so heavy in the lower parts of the city that sewers overflowed and streets, basements, and cellars were flooded. This was particularly true of the neighborhood surrounding the City Prison and the Criminal Courts Building. Several tenants in the vicinity—not those in the prison, however—were indignant at so much of a good thing, and now threaten to sue the city for damages. Henry Knobe, who runs a saloon at the northeast corner of Centre and White Streets, declares that his stock was damaged to the extent of $2,000 by the flood.

"Rube," Deputy Sheriff McFadden's dog, paddled about in the water in the cellar under Mr. McFadden's office at 118 White Street, for four hours and was then rescued.

Water backed up into the Coroner's office on the ground floor of the Criminal Courts Building and did some damage. It also put out some of the fires in the engine room. Residents of the neighborhood lay the blame to the method of constructing the Subway through Elm Street. They declare that the sewerage system was impaired.

The Subway was about as uncomfortable a place as one could find in the city yesterday. The heat was intolerable and the air stifling. The platforms of several of the downtown stations were flooded in the storm, and this resulted in the discomfiture and indignation of scores of passengers.

The cooler air that came a little after the rain did not prevent an unusual exodus to the beaches. There was a sweltering crush at the Brooklyn Bridge between 5 and 6 o'clock. Hundreds of women were habited in white, even to shoes and stockings, and they had trouble.

Lightning did considerable damage in the storm. Miss Mary Hill of 68 Wayne Avenue, Jersey City, was shocked into unconsciousness while sitting at the switchboard in the Public Service Corporation's offices. She is now suffering from temporary paralysis of the throat and left side, but will recover.

Two horses belonging to the United States Express Company were killed by the falling of electric light wires at Bergen and Fairview Avenues.

The flagpole on one of the Pennsylvania Railroad's piers was shattered by a lightning bolt. Several other flagpoles were also damaged.

Lightning struck the steeple of the First

Continued on Page 2.

BOMBS BORE NEWS OF REVOLT

How Japanese Informed Russian Army of Black Sea Mutiny.

SIPINGHAI, Manchuria, July 10.—The news of the mutiny in the Black Sea reached the Russian army through the Japanese, who fired night shells charged with proclamations conveying the information into the Russian advanced posts, scattering the proclamations broadcast.

Rain is falling in torrents and all activity at the front has ceased.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 11.—The Morning Post, from private sources, gives an account of the recent outbreak at Libau, according to which the first naval mutiny led to twenty-three men being condemned to death. The attempt to carry out the sentences of death provoked still more serious signs of mutiny, whereupon the port commander ordered the executions to be stopped and applied to St. Petersburg for instructions.

The Government replied that all the mutineers must be shot, and a shooting party was formed, but when the order to fire was given the firing squad turned and fired on the officers instead of on the condemned mutineers, and a dozen officers fell dead.

Other troops, including Cossacks, the account says, were summoned, and a serious conflict ensued, in which between twenty and thirty Cossacks were killed before the mutiny was quelled.

AMERICAN PAYS RANSOM.

Julian Condoya Attacked in His Home, Santiago, by Bandits.

SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 10.—Julian Cendoya, an American banker and agent of the Ward Line, while dining with his family last night at his home across the bay was attacked by eight bandits, who covered the members of the family with firearms and searched the house. The bandits presented a written demand for $80,000 and seized Mr. Cendoya as a hostage until the amount should be paid. After parleying with the outlaws, Mr. Cendoya agreed to pay $2,000, and the men withdrew. This morning Mr. Cendoya came here and got the money, which he turned over to the bandits at a rendezvous on the bay.

According to reports, the bandits are all Spaniards and desperate looking. One of them has been recognized as a boatman who was formerly engaged in the work of salvage on Admiral Cervera's battleships.

Mr. Cendoya has demanded the protection of the Cuban Government as well as that of the American Consul, Ross E. Holladay. His family is prostrated.

Royal Guards are searching for the outlaws.

CHOKE IN TRAIN IN TUNNEL.

Commuters in Panic When Gas Enters Car Under Park Avenue.

More than one hundred commuters on one of the New Haven trains going out of the Grand Central Station yesterday suffered all the sensations of partial asphyxiation. The failure of the trainmen to close the ventilators and doors while the train was passing through the dark section of the Park Avenue tunnel was the cause. The last coach was not lighted. As the forward cars were crowded almost to suffocation, men, women, and children rushed into the empty coach.

Soft coal was being burned in the engine, and as the black smoke and gas filled the car women became hysterical, while men became excited, and in the excitement tried to push their way out of the coach, but the aisles were choked with passengers and they stumbled over one another. Many choked with the gases that entered the car.

When the train was near the end of the tunnel two brakemen appeared, and, after lighting the gas, closed the ventilators.

Commuters on the Harlem, Hudson River, and New Haven trains suffered greatly on all the trains running through the tunnel. The cars were hot as ovens. Hundreds of downtown business men rode on the Subway to Harlem to escape going under Park Avenue.

GOV. CARTER DIDN'T RESIGN.

Only Suggested Such Plan—Friends in Honolulu Angry.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, July 4, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—It turns out now that Gov. Carter did not resign in his letter to President Roosevelt. Those who have seen the letter on file in the office here say it merely suggested to the President that the writer had outlived his usefulness and others might be able to carry on the work better. He asked permission to go to Washington and discuss the matter with the President.

This information has made Carter's friends angry, for it puts them in a ludicrous light. His friends had urged him to withdraw the resignation, the Planters' Association and the Chamber of Commerce adopting resolutions to that effect. A similar resolution was passed by a nararw margin in the Executive Committee of the Republican Central Committee. He received committees asking him to withdraw the resignation and did not intimate that he had not really resigned.

FUNSTON'S FATHER ARRESTED

Ex-Congressman Has a Fight with a Kansas Policeman.

IOLA, Kan., July 10.—E. H. Funston, ex-Congressman and father of Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, was arrested to-night, charged with inflammatory utterances. Mr. Funston in talking of the explosions which blew up three saloons last night said the occurrence would have been avoided if the officers had done their duty in enforcing the laws.

Mr. Funston resisted the policeman who attempted to arrest him, and a fight resulted. The policeman struck Mr. Funston, strapped him to a buggy and took him to jail. Later he was released and swore out a warrant for the policeman.

NOT WARM TO HER.

Woman Visitor to the Astor Roof Appeared in Furs.

Patrons of the Hotel Astor roof were finding it hard to cool off last evening when there entered a fashionably gowned woman, wearing a fur cape. She immediately became the chief centre of interest.

Everybody had a different theory to suggest for her appearance in arctic garments on such a night. The lady herself was apparently oblivious of the great interest she aroused.

EQUITABLE DIRECTORS WILL BE SUED SOON

Arranged at a Conference of Prosecutors and Counsel.

TRUSTEES CONSIDER NAMES

Preparing to Nominate to Fill Vacancies—Rumor That Depew's Resignation May Be Demanded.

Following a luncheon conference between Attorney General Mayer, District Attorney Jerome, Samuel Untermyer, counsel for James H. Hyde, and Edward Lauterbach of the Alexander counsel at a down-town restaurant yesterday the programme of the State authorities in the Equitable Life Assurance matter became pretty definitely known. By the first or middle of next week the Attorney General will be in a position to institute suits of various kinds, and, according to authoritative information, the actions will be started without delay.

These suits, it is said, will come under two general classes. In the first may be placed a blanket action against all, or nearly all, the Directors of the Equitable Society who served during the time covered by the investigations of the State Insurance Superintendent, charging waste of the society's funds and neglect of duty. This action can have the widest sort of scope and can go into any of the allegations made in the Equitable controversy on the ground taken by Senator Brackett in the Mary S. Young suit that all the Directors of the Equitable Society are responsible for whatever mismanagement has existed.

The second class will be the actions naming individuals against whom specific charges of malfeasance are believed to lie. These may be either for the recovery of money improperly obtained through the Equitable Society or for the disqualification of such Directors as are deemed to have violated the provisions of the insurance laws through specific acts. It is said authoritatively that no one officer or Director will be picked out for the first defendant, but that the actions will be started as nearly simultaneously as possible.

After the conference it was learned that the Attorney General asked Mr. Untermyer, who sails for Europe this morning, to be gone until the middle of September, whether service of papers in any action in which Mr. Hyde was involved would be accepted in his absence. Mr. Untermyer replied that his office would accept the service of any papers, and that it was Mr. Hyde's desire and intention to expedite any action to the fullest extent. Mr. Colby of Alexander & Colby will accept the papers in any action against President Alexander.

Mr. Jerome's own investigation, it may be said definitely, has only just begun, and no line of procedure has been determined by him, as he got the testimony taken by Mr. Hendricks yesterday afternoon. Mr. Jerome earlier in the day made a trip to the Equitable Building, but as far as could be learned he did not visit any of the officers of the society. As he was leaving the building he said:

"I've just been taking a look around. You know I get down around this district pretty frequently nowadays."

Chairman Paul Morton of the Equitable's Board of Directors, when asked yesterday how his own investigation was going on, said:

"Our housecleaning is going on vigorously every day. The accountants are going through the books with great thoroughness, and by the time they get through there won't be anything about this society that we don't know."

"Are you going to turn over the results of your investigation to the Attorney General or the District Attorney?" he was asked.

"That depends upon what the results are," Mr. Morton replied, and then added: "I shall probably continue to have announcements to make from time to time."

Mr. Morton said that no meeting of the Directors of the society had been called for the near future, and that the call for such a meeting would wait upon the convenience of the Trustees. The Trustees, Grover Cleveland, Morgan J. O'Brien, and George Westinghouse, are again in session at the Hotel Buckingham, discussing the names of candidates for the vacancies in the board, and they will probably be so engaged here for a day or two more before a list is made up to be submitted to the board. It is not unlikely, therefore, that a Directors' meeting will be called the latter part of this week or the first of next to receive the nominations.

Following the resignation of Agent Archibald C. Haynes, who, it was learned yesterday, had already resigned twice from the Equitable, but had withdrawn his resignation once and returned after a short time in the other case, it was reported that the resignation of Senator Depew was a possibility. It was learned that the Trustees have received several letters from policy holders asking that Senator Depew's name be dropped from the board, and an official of the Equitable Society was authority for the assertion that a request for the Senator's resignation was within the range of probabilities. Senator Depew is in Europe. He sailed about a week before Paul Morton cut off the retainer of $20,000 a year that the Senator had been receiving for many years.

LIVES WITH BROKEN BACK.

Rare Operation Has Prolonged a Young Laborer's Life.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 10.—Michael Barone, an eighteen-year-old Italian, is alive in the County Hospital at Eastview, although his back was broken July 5. Dr. E. M. Hermine of this city performed a rare operation on July 7, assisted by Dr. E. F. Duffy, also of this city, and the operation has prolonged Barone's life.

He was employed in the repair gang of the New York and Putnam Railroad. At the noon hour last Wednesday he fell down a twenty-foot embankment. At the hospital it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the second lumbar vertebra.

Dr. Cutherson, house physician at the Eastview Hospital, said to-day that the operation was very successful and that the patient is doing well.

20th Century—18 Hours—Chicago.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 3:30 P. M., due Chicago 9:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 P. M., due New York 9:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations, reservations should be made early.—Adv.

LICK OBSERVATORY IN PERIL.

Forest Fires on Mount Hamilton May Reach the Summit.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 10.—Mountain forest fires are threatening Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, thirty miles from San José. The professors at the observatory have telephoned, asking that the Governor call out the militia to fight the flames.

The fire is now within eight miles of the observatory and the flames are making rapid progress toward the summit of the mountain.

COUNT CASSINI OVERCOME.

Heat Makes Him Ill, but He Attends Dinner in the Evening.

Count Cassini, the retiring Russian Ambassador, was made ill by the heat in his apartments at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

He was under a physician's care for several hours, and felt so much better in the evening that he was able to attend the dinner given in his honor at the St. Regis by the Brazilian Minister, J. F. de Assis Brazil.

CODY WITHDRAWS SUIT.

"Buffalo Bill" Instructs His Agent to Abandon Divorce Action.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 10.—Col. W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) to-day cabled to Dr. D. Frank Powell, his business manager here, to withdraw the appeal in his suit for divorce.

"Col. Cody will withdraw the appeal," said Dr. Powell, "in compliance with the earnest request of his only living child, Irma, the wife of Lieut. Scott of the regular army. She has long been seeking to effect a reconciliation between her parents."

CHILD CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Caught in Power House Belt as He Sought Refuge from Storm.

Seven-year-old Michael Gammo of 140 West End Avenue was crushed to death yesterday afternoon in the chute used for conveying coal from the barges to the fireroom of the Interborough power house at Fifty-eighth Street and North River.

When the rain storm began Gammo, with a crowd of other boys, raced for the entrance of the chute. In the rush the child was pushed against the belt on which the coal scoops are carried. Charles W. Theiler, foreman of the gang in the fireroom, heard his screams and with the blow of an axe severed the belt in which the boy's body had become entangled. When the workmen got the body out Dr. Brown of Roosevelt Hospital, who had been summoned by Policeman Hutchinson of the West Forty-seventh Street Station, said that death had been almost instantaneous.

WATERSPOUT OFF ROCKAWAY.

A Whirling, Funnel-Shaped Something That Alarmed Beachcombers.

What the Rockaway beachcombers describe as a gigantic waterspout was visible three miles out to sea from the Far Rockaway beach yesterday afternoon. Thousands witnessed the spectacle from the beach and hotel piazzas, and they all agreed with the beachcombers in calling it a waterspout.

From the agitation off shore it looked as though the superheated atmosphere had created a disturbance along the water. A whirling funnel-shaped spout came up from the direction of the Highlands. It traveled fast, and fears were entertained that it would strike Long Beach. It gradually worked its way out to sea, however, and disappeared in the course of half an hour.

Waterspouts are of infrequent occurrence in these latitudes.

HALT GOV. DOUGLAS'S AUTO.

Buzzard's Bay Constables Order Party to Court for Speeding.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—Gov. Douglas was held up by Buzard's Bay Constables yesterday for speeding his automobile through that village and summoned to appear in court at Barnstable on Wednesday.

The Governor, with his wife, daughter, and son-in-law, left his Summer home at Monument Beach late in the afternoon to enjoy the evening breezes along the upper bay shore. Just before they were halted Gov. Douglas had given over the operating mechanism to his son-in-law, Mr. Richmond. According to the statement of the driver the car was running about eight miles an hour.

When the local representatives of the law jumped out into the road Gov. Douglas did not say anything. Mr. Richmond asked if they had not made a mistake in taking the time, as the cyclometer showed only about eight miles an hour. The officers declared that they were positive and that they must do their duty.

The villagers were severe in their criticism of the act.

POWDER MILL BLOWN UP.

Explosion Near Baltimore Shakes Houses Like an Earthquake.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Five tons of powder exploded in the Rockdale Powder Works at Hoffmansville, Baltimore County, at 7 o'clock to-night. The concussion shook houses in the vicinity like an earthquake, and was felt a mile away. Eugene Abell of Punxetawney, Penn., and Wilton Hoffler were seriously burned. Abell will die.

The explosion occurred just as the day and the night gangs of workmen were changing shifts. Twelve men who were just about to enter the mill were knocked down by the shock. Two buildings were destroyed. The cause of the explosion is not known. About two months ago the main mill blew up and several persons were killed.

C. M. Schwab to Go Camping.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—The Loretto Club, composed of residents of Braddock, who came from the vicinity of the boyhood home of Charles M. Schwab, with a number of residents of Homestead and Duquesne from the same locality, will spend the first two weeks of September camping at Cresson, near Loretto. Mr. Schwab is a member, and expects to camp with the old-time friends.

SCANDAL TOUCHES ALL CROP REPORTS

Trust Agents Fix Tobacco Figures, Planters Declare.

PRESIDENT CALLS IN MOODY

Demands Full Investigation of Cotton Leak—Department Overhauling Like Bristow's May Ensue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A charge that the Tobacco Trust is dictating the official estimates made in that crop opened up the scandal in the Department of Agriculture afresh to-day, and along wholly new lines. The complainants are tobacco growers who are bitterly aroused over what they consider a juggling of figures to aid the trust and handicap them.

Rumors with regard to juggiery in wheat or corn, which have been floating around for some days, gained strength to-day. No positive charges have been made yet in regard to this feature of the department's work.

The feeling is growing here that the Department of Agriculture needs an overhauling similar to that which the Post Office Department received two years ago at the hands of Mr. Bristow. The President may order one as he did in that case, and it is considered possible that he will do so after Richard Cheatham sees him. Cheatham is in the South, conferring with President Jordan of the Cotton Growers' Association, and his return to Washington is awaited with interest.

The specific allegation made to-day was that the tobacco estimates for June were founded on reports from agents of the Tobacco Trust. The Tobacco Growers' Association of Kentucky and Tennessee, the Dark Tobacco Growers' Association of Tennessee, and the Burley Tobacco Growers of Kentucky are all in correspondence with the Secretary of Agriculture over the matter. The principal complaint in connection with the June report comes from the "Clarksville and Hopkinsville" district of the "regie or dark tobacco" district. The official report of the department last month said:

"Although in some sections planters are said to have organized to reduce acreage on account of low prices, yet for the district as a whole a substantial increase is indicated, the outlook now being for about 20 per cent."

The three tobacco associations declare that this 20 per cent. estimate is grossly unfair, and that the acreage increase will not reach anywhere near that point. That the department is not at all certain that its figures are correct was practically admitted to-day.

May Hold Up July Report.

One of the officers said the matter was under investigation and it might be necessary to send a special agent to the district. He added that unless the July report, which is expected the last of this week, is considered entirely accurate it will be withheld until a later date. He thought, however, that this month's report would accurately sum up conditions, as the department was in touch with many more correspondents than it had been in June.

The tobacco growers declared that either a great number of correspondents were reporting increased acreage without justification or the figures were being tampered with in Washington. An officer of the department this morning said that, of course, some correspondents might be in collusion with the Tobacco Trust, but it was not likely that enough of them were to affect the report.

Letters are sent out to something like 1,200 special tobacco correspondents, and from their replies is made up the estimate. It also was said at the department that the figures were all subject to change in the final acreage and condition report this month.

The admission of the department officers, however, that this month's report on the tobacco situation may appear in the Crop Reporter, the official publication of the department, without including the report from the Clarksville and Hopkinsville district, indicates that the department is not very confident about its tobacco estimates.

Secretary Wilson stands pat on his course in making public the statement in regard to the cotton leak scandal. He will make no retraction at the demand of Theodore Price, the New York broker, who declares there was no ground for bringing his name into the affair.

Wilson Challenges Libel Suit.

"I am perfectly willing," he said to-day, "to stand on the three actions I took officially: First, putting the whole matter in the hands of the Secret Service; second, sending the report to the United States District Attorney, Mr. Beach, to see whether criminal prosecutions could be entered upon in behalf of the Government; third, making public the report, as a part of my official duties as the head of this department.

"If any one thinks he has been badly treated by the disclosures of the report he has the way open to him to follow whatever course he thinks best. A libel suit might be a good thing, perhaps. I think I would rather welcome such a development. It might bring out some more facts. But I have no retraction or other statement to make.

"What Holmes did in giving out advance information was to help one gambler beat another gambler. My judgment of his acts rests upon his own letters and his own statements, and they convicted him. I dismissed Mr. Holmes from the Government service on the strength of his own letters and his own admission."

Secretary Wilson says he will ask the President to direct the attention of Congress to the oversight in the law and ask that adequate legislation be had to protect the Government against corrupt use of its statistics.

A case was cited to-day where the in-

ternal Revenue Commissioner, during the operation of the Spanish war taxes, held that the secret information possessed by a mercantile reporting agency was property, and assessed it at $2,000,000. It is believed that in the light of this precedent the courts would hold that the figures in the cotton reports were, at any stage of the work, the personal property of the Government and protected by Section 5,456 of the Revised Statutes, which makes it a criminal offense to feloniously take away such property of the Government

The regular crop report, which was due to-day, was delayed, partly in consequence of the new regulations, and will be made public to-morrow afternoon. Secretary Wilson will take charge of assembling the final sheets and keep his eye on Mr. Hyde and all occupied with the work. The telephones will be disconnected from the room while the figures are being footed up. The door will be locked and windows closed, electric fans being relied on to hold down the temperature while the Secretary and his associates are at work. No one will be allowed to enter or leave the room until the Secretary unlocks the door.

ORDERS INQUIRY BY MOODY.

President Directs Attorney General to Look Into Cotton Scandal.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 10.—President Roosevelt has ordered Attorney General Moody to institute a searching investigation into the cotton "leak" from the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture and render a full report to the Executive office here.

The President has been thoroughly aroused over the disclosures regarding the scandal. There is a growing conviction here that Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the Assistant Statistician of the department, could not have operated very successfully without the knowledge and aid of other officials in the department. This, it is said, is largely responsible for the order from Sagamore Hill for the investigation.

No prosecution has been ordered yet, but there is no doubt that the President would immediately order criminal prosecution of any officer or officers that the Attorney General's report might disclose as responsible for the scandal, reflecting, as this does, on one of the most important departments of the Federal Government.

That this is not the first time advance information regarding the cotton crop has "leaked" from which certain operators on the Exchange have realized fortunes is well known here. There have been examinations of a more cursory nature in previous years, but no definite results.

United States Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania, who was the predecessor of Mr. Moody as Attorney General, will visit Sagamore Hill to-morrow. The purpose of his visit has not been disclosed.

BULLS STAMPEDE THE PIT.

Scandal Report Has Its Effect—Movement to Abolish Estimates.

The report on the cotton leak scandal, which came out after the close of Saturdays' trading, had its expected effect on the market here yesterday. The knowledge that the acreage figures of the June report, the most important report of the year, had been juggled for the purpose of bearing the market made everybody ready for a sharp advance at the opening, and reports of a bear panic in Liverpool on heavy buying orders from New York and New Orleans aided matters materially. October, which closed on Saturday at 10.78, opened at 10.85, and jumped to 11 cents, where it uncovered all sorts of stop loss orders on short contracts. Then it went up to 11.35, with the options following, July climbing up to 11.15 and closing at 11.07, August to 11.22 and closing at 11.18, September to 11.25 and closing at 11.18, October closed at 11.30, and January, which had bit 11.50, closed at 11.34.

Representative members of the New York Cotton Exchange are getting under way a movement for the elimination of all estimates from the Government cotton reports. It is not improbable that a letter will be sent to the Department of Agriculture in the near future suggesting that the Government reports on cotton be confined to figures on the acreage under cultivation only. Superintendent King of the Exchange said yesterday:

"It is well enough to let cotton houses do their own figuring on the basis of known conditions. The weather bureau furnishes a weekly report of crop conditions, and this, with the actual figures on the acreage under cultivation and reports from private correspondents ought to enable persons to judge conditions closely enough, and perhaps more closely than does a bureau in which there is an admitted allowance for errors by way of underestimate in every report that is sent out."

NEW ORLEANS, July 10.—After an excited opening, in which the bulls were aided by weather reports of heavy rains and floods in the cotton belt, interests which fear a heavy reaction from an abnormal advance, carrying prices below what the conditions of the crop warrant, made large offerings. These served to arrest the advance and caused a decline of from 15 to 17 points. October receded to 11.", December to 11.17, and January to 11.20.

LIVERPOOL, July 10.—Cotton opened firm to-day and 13 to 14 points higher on New York buying orders. The unfavorable weather cables also favored the market, but Continental selling held it in check. At noon values showed a net advance of 14 to 15 points. The receipt of further strong New York quotations created a scare among the shorts resulting in an excited close at 33 to 35 points higher.

Want Cheatham's Privileges.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 10.—In view of the rumor that Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Cotton Growers' Association, is to be present when the August cotton report is made at the Department of Agriculture, R. M. Miller, Jr., President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, to-day sent the following telegram to Secretary Wilson:

"If Mr. Cheatham or any other representative of any organization interested in cotton is to appear before your department when the August cotton report is being prepared we respectfully ask for privilege of representation also on behalf of the Cotton Manufacturers of America."

Secretary Wilson telegraphed Mr. Miller in reply that no one except the statistician, himself, or the Assistant Secretary would be present when the report was being prepared.

Suit to Enjoin Cotton Rate Rise.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—By direction of Acting Attorney General Day, United States Attorney Ackerman of Savannah is drawing up a bill for an injunction against the steamship lines which recently raised the rate on cotton from Savannah to New York and New England points. The complaint was made by Georgia shippers, who represented that the rate was made to destroy competition between the all-rail and all-water tariffs.

TWENTY-FIVE-CENT BRIBE.

When the Four Highwaymen Rejected It, the Lady's Escort Ran.

When John Jensen, a Hoboken carpenter, appeared before Recorder Stanton yesterday as one of the complaining witnesses against four men whom he accused of assaulting and robbing Mary Jacobson on Sunday night while she was in his company, he explained his desertion of the woman.

"I offered that man," he said, pointing to one of the accused, "25 cents to leave me alone, but he would not take it. I was in fear of my life and ran away."

The woman testified that the four men attacked her and robbed her of a watch and two rings. They were held for the Grand Jury.

SAYS MOROCCO PLEDGED TWO PORTS TO GERMANY

Kaiser Has Secret Agreement, According to Jean Hess.

CONFERENCE A MERE TRAP

Designed to Establish the Sultan's Freedom of Action—Franco-German Convention Published.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, July 10.—According to M. Jean Hess, the well-known traveler and author of an important work on Morocco, who is credited with great personal influence over the Sultan, Germany has passed a secret agreement with the Sultan for the construction of two ports on the Mediterranean Coast which will directly menace Gibraltar.

The international conference, Hess tells me, will by arrangement between the Sultan and Germany be very brief brief and amount to nothing more than a confirmation of the Sultan's political and commercial independence and the integrity of his empire.

As soon as this result is achieved the Sultan, in the exercise of his independence, will grant to a German company, subsidized by the German State, a concession for the construction of the two ports in question, and the powers will then be unable to offer any opposition, being bound by acquiescence in the decisions of the conference.

Hess thinks, however, that the fear of provoking a European war, which inevitably would result in the conquest and partition of his own empire, may in the end prevent the Sultan from striking this dangerous bargain with Germany.

AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE.

Considered in Berlin a Big German Success—Paris Satisfied.

BERLIN, July 10.—The Franco-German Moroccan agreement was made public today, and is regarded here as a diplomatic success of the first importance over both Great Britain and France.

Although it is referred to as "an accord based on a full appreciation and recognition of each Government's rights and aims," officially the issue is regarded as a triumph for Emperor William and Prince von Buelow that will strengthen Germany's diplomacy everywhere on the Continent.

The attitude of the American Government toward the Moroccan controversy was altogether satisfactory to Germany. Precisely what part President Roosevelt took in forwarding the settlement is not made public in Berlin, but it is appreciated that the influence he exerted at Paris and London contributed toward the settlement.

The documents covering the agreement are three in number, and they are all dated July 8. In the first Premier Rouvier wrote to Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador at Paris, saying that the French Government through the discussions that had taken place between the representatives of both countries in Paris and Berlin had reached the conviction that as the conference proposed by the Sultan of Morocco was directed toward no aim opposed to the interests of France in Morocco, nor to her defined rights, nor in opposition to her treaties or engagements, France gave her assent to the conference with these fundamental principles:

The sovereignty and independence of the Sultan, the integrity of his kingdom, the usual economic freedom the necessity for police and financial reforms and their introduction for a short period on the basis of an international agreement, and the acknowledgment of the fact that France had special interests in having order rule in Morocco because of the long frontier between Algeria and Morocco and the resulting neighborly relations.

Prince von Radolin replied that his Government authorized him to confirm his oral representations that the proposed conference would not follow aims in opposition to French interests, continuing to the end of the note in the precise language used by M. Rouvier.

The third document is a joint declaration signed by M. Rouvier and Prince von Radolin that the two Governments had agreed to recall their legations at Tangier so soon as the conference met at Fez, and jointly to advise the Sultan to prepare a programme to be laid before the International Conference in accordance with the principles set forth in the letters exchanged between M. Rouvier and Prince von Radolin.

PARIS, July 10.—President Rouvier submitted to the Chamber of Deputies today the notes exchanged between him and Prince von Radolin constituting the Franco-German agreement relative to Morocco. He followed the reading of the note with a detailed explanation of the negotiations. He declared that the understanding now reached between Germany and France was formal upon the essential principles, fully recognizing the special interests of France, and added:

"The accord thus realized leaves intact the arrangements France had previously concluded with other powers. At no moment did the negotiations turn upon the Anglo-French agreement or the Franco-Spanish agreement. The declarations made in the notes and the formal assurances from the representatives of the German Government permit me to affirm that Germany does not question our accords with Great Britain and Spain. How could it be otherwise, since it is evident that accords between two powers are not matters for discussion with a third power?

"The Chamber can felicitate itself on the happy result of the negotiations between France and Germany, thanks to the sincere efforts of both Governments."

M. Rouvier's statement was enthusiastically applauded on both sides of the Chamber.

It still remains for the Sultan to arrange the programme of the conference. Officials anticipate that this will not be an easy task, as the Franco-German agreement so fully circumscribes the conference that it will be difficult to find questions remaining open for determination.

It is pointed out that the Sultan of Morocco's position is weakened by the negotiations, as he will no longer have representatives of the various powers pleading for favor, since the entire question regulating Morocco is now practically taken out of his hands for determination elsewhere.

The newspapers with few exceptions express satisfaction that the controversy has terminated, and consider that Premier Rouvier secured an admirable result when the difficulty of the negotiations is considered.

BRITISH SQUADRON AT BREST.

Fraternizing of Anglo-French Navies Regarded as Significant.

BREST, France, July 10.—A British squadron arrived here at noon to-day for a series of naval festivities in which the French and British sailors will participate. Much significance is attached to the visit as being the first fraternizing of these navies for many years, and as visible evidence of the strength behind the Anglo-French understanding. Special interest attaches to the meeting in connection with the Moroccan controversy.

The British ships presented an imposing spectacle as, headed by the battleship King Edward VII., they entered the harbor and were greeted with a roar of salutes from the vessels of the French Northern Squadron. The British flagship moored alongside the French flagship Masséna, while the British battleship Victorious moored alongside the French armored cruiser Gloire. Official calls were then exchanged.

A reception and Venetian fêtes to-night begin the programme, which will end with a visit of the British officers to Paris on July 14, the national holiday.

LITTLE TIM'S SUMMER HOME.

Alderman, Guest of Handsomest Policeman, Forms Liking for Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 10.—In beautiful Berkshire County, between here and the famous Summer town of Lenox, Alderman Timothy P. Sullivan of New York has taken an option on sixty acres of ground and is talking of erecting a palatial residence and spending his Summers here. The place which "Little Tim" has in view was at one time a beautiful estate, but it was neglected after the death of Joseph Daly, the owner, and used for farming purposes.

Sullivan arranged the option while here on a visit last week, when he was the guest of Frank Carey, who is believed here to be the handsomest policeman in New York. Carey is a native of Lenox, and usually spends his vacation days at the home of his parents, on the Lenox road. The Careys own a farm.

Policeman Carey originally left Lenox to work in a wholesale house in New York, but was appointed a member of the New York police force. He gained the friendship of "Little Tim," and for a long time had been anxious to have the Alderman come up to Massachusetts and spend a week in the Berkshire Hills. This year Alderman Sullivan accepted Carey's invitation.

The politician was charmed with the surroundings and inquired whether there was anything in the line of an estate up there that good New York money could buy. When told that the Daly estate might be acquired Alderman Sullivan took the option. If the deal is completed the Alderman's nearest neighbors will be Mrs. Richard Auchmuty and Mrs. William Bradford of New York, who own beautiful country seats on the Lenox Road.

Alderman Sullivan was not at his usual haunts last night, and it was said by one of his friends that he had gone out of town. The only Frank Carey on the police force is attached to the Madison Street Station. He has just returned from his vacation trip to Massachusetts, and at midnight last night started out to do a tour of duty along classic East Broadway. None of his friends in the Madison Street station would discuss the reported pulchritude of Policeman Carey.

FOUGHT HEAT-CRAZED MAN.

Squad in Search of a Negro Murderer Had Unexpected Encounter.

Seven policemen from the Alexander Avenue Station had an experience early this morning with a heat crazed man in the yards of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company near East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and the Harlem River which they will not soon forget.

Under command of Roundsman Charles Hefferman, the squad was making a search through the freight cars of a train just in for a negro wanted for murder, and for whom a general alarm had been sent out from Police Headquarters.

Hefferman thought he saw his man running between the long trains and, dashing under a car, grappled with him. Then began a fight which lasted for half an hour. It took the services of the whole squad to get the man to the station.

There is was found that the prisoner was not a negro, but apparently an Italian very much begrimed. He was unable to give any name or account of himself. His comparatively small size—he was not more than five feet tall—made his desperate resistance all the more remarkable.

A surgeon from the Lincoln Hospital said the man was crazed by the heat and had him hurried to the Harlem Hospital. A second struggle was necessary before he was put into the straitjacket and the ambulance.

SUBMARINE CREW GIVEN UP.

"Hurry; Water Gaining," Followed by Silence—Divers Work On.

PARIS, July 10.—The last message from the interior of the ill-fated submarine boat Farfadet, off Bizerta, Tunis, was:

"Hurry. Water gaining."

Since then complete silence has prevailed, the divers' raps bringing no response.

The futile efforts to rescue the imprisoned men shook up the boat, loosening the cap, and permitting water to enter the interior orifice for the admission of air and also served to admit water in other ways.

The authorities continue their tedious efforts to raise the boat with the expectation of taking out the bodies of the imprisoned crew. Cables were again passed under the craft to-day, but the rescuers were unable to bring her to the surface. A large floating dock is now over the sunken boat.

BIZERTA, July 11.—The divers employed in passing hawsers around the Farfadet find it almost impossible to continue their work. The submarine is imbedded in mud for two-thirds of her length, and is gradually being engulfed. The divers are working waist-deep in mud.

CHILD RUN DOWN BY AUTO.

D. E. Lovey in His Machine When Accident Occurred at Belmar.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—Opposite Buhler's Bathing Pavilion, Belmar, yesterday afternoon, four-year-old Philip Cohn was run over by an automobile owned by D. E. Lovey of New York, who is spending his Summer at Long Branch. The child's right leg was broken.

It is said that the car was moving rapidly and that, becoming excited, the boy ran in front of the machine. The chauffeur tried to swerve to the other side of the street, but was not quick enough. Mr. Lovey stopped his machine and took the boy and a physician, who was called, to the Ann May Hospital at Spring Lake, where it is said Philip will recover.

AMERICANS HURT IN FRANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Elsas of Chicago in Auto Accident Near Paris.

PARIS, July 10.—While Mr. and Mrs. Elsas of Chicago were riding in an automobile near Paris to-day the machine collided with a carriage. Both the Americans were injured and were conveyed to a hotel at Melun.

CORONA AGAIN LEADS FLEET.

Arthur F. Luke's Schooner Heads the Eastern Yacht Club Cruise.

Special to The New York Times.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR, Me., July 10.—Arthur F. Luke's Corona continued her victories in the third day's run of the Eastern Yacht Club. She was first among the big schooners again to-day, beating J. F. Harris's Chanticleer for premier honors. The boats were only able to make fifty-five miles of the distance to this port from Isle of Shoals to Seguin. They then ran into a dead calm from which there was small chance of them emerging before dark, so tows were sent out for all the boats and they were brought here under steam.

In the sloops classes there was another distribution of prizes. To-day William O. Gay's Athene, the big seventy-footer, was the leader, though there is a chance that Gordon Abbott's Gloriana will beat her out on time allowance. The first place among the smaller sloops went to Walter I. Badger's Heron indisputably.

The smaller schooners hada bully race in two classes. After a hot contest Lawrence Minot's Hope Leslie took the lead in her class, with G. W. Vredenbrough's New York forty-footer Vision heading the other division.

G. A. Suter's steam launch Scimitar, enrolled in the New York Yacht Club fleet, joined the squadron to-day and will continue with it to Bar Harbor. The boats to-morrow proceed to Camden.

Acting Steward Claims Full Pay.

ALBANY, July 10.—Charles S. Pitcher, resident Steward of the Long Island State Hospital at Kings Park, to-day filed against the State a claim of $2,231 for salary. He says that while he has been designated as resident Steward he has been in reality Steward since June, 1900, and seeks to recover the difference in salaries.

HOOKER AT THE BAR; LEGISLATURE DIVIDED

Continued from Page 1.

of Justice Hooker, which was as follows:

"The answer of Warren B. Hooker to the charges preferred in the above-entitled matter, which have been hertofore served upon him, not waiving any right pertaining to him to object by motion or otherwise as he may be advised by counsel to any or all of the proceedings upon which said charges are based, or to the regularity of any or all proceedings in reference thereto, previous or subsequent to the service of the same upon him, or to the said charges, or either of them, as to their manner, form, or sufficiency in law, respectfully shows to this honorable Legislature:

"First—This respondent avers that he is a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, and in person comes before the honorable Legislature and denies that there is any crime, misdemeanor, or offense generally or particularly alleged in the aforesaid charges to which he is or can be bound by law to make answer. The respondent reserves to himself both now, and at all times hereafter, to take such exception as he may be advised as to the sufficiency of the said charges and each of them, and likewise to the defects therein appearing as matter of law, and protesting that he ought not to be in any way or manner prejudiced by the form of this, his answer, he denies each and every allegation in the said charges contained and the inferences, designs, and intentions charged to flow therefrom, and avers that each and every of the acts that he did in the premises was done in the faithful, honest, and conscientious discharge of his duty both as a citizen and a public officer, and, therefore, for and, as a plea to said charges, says that he is not guilty.

"Second—And for a further and separate answer to the said charges and each and every of them, this respondent avers and insists that the several matters therein alleged do not, nor does any of them, constitute an offense for which this respondent is liable to removal under Section 11 of Article 6 of the Constitution of the State of New York, or for which your honorable body under the Constitution is empowered to remove him from the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York.

"Third—And for a further and separate answer to the said charges and each and every of them, this respondent denies that your honorable body has jurisdiction to proceed for the removal of the respondent upon the facts set forth in the statement of causes for removal herein.

"WARREN B. HOOKER,
"LEWIS E. CARR,
"WILLIAM W. GOODRICH,
"WILLIAM E. KISSELBURG,
"WILLIAM B. HOYT,
"JOHN B. STANCHFIELD."

When Mr. Stanchfield finished reading he asked whether any rules of procedure had been adopted.

"No rules have been adopted," said the Lieutenant Governor.

"It has become evident that there will be quite a discussion in the Legislature as to one or two provisions in the rules," said Senator Raines. "I think the rules should be adopted before we proceed further. So I move that the joint session stand in recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock."

RAINES CALLS FOR RECESS.

"Before that motion is put I would like to ask if arrangements will be made so we can discuss the legal phases of this case as well as the facts," said Attorney Carr.

"That can be better answered when we have considered the rules," said Senator Raines.

"I think the rules will fully protect the rights of the defendant."

Justice Hooker winced at the word defendant and Senator Raines hastily added: "Of Mr. Justice Hooker."

The motion for a recess of the joint body was unanimously carried. The Assembly then adjourned until 3 o'clock and the Senate until 4 o'clock in order to give the leaders a chance to try to bring the discordant elements together on the form of procedure.

The material difference of opinion between the two houses was as to whether or not the rules of evidence should be followed in the taking of testimony. The majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee was opposed to having the rules of evidence followed strictly, while the majority of the Assembly Committee insisted that they should be followed.

After wrangling over the matter all afternoon the Senate, on motion of Senator Raines, adopted a compromise proposition. It was, in effect, that the rules of evidence should be followed as interpreted by the Lieutenant Governor, his decision to be subject to review by the joint assembly.

When the Senate resolution to that effect came over to the Assembly, Minority Leader Palmer ended further proceedings for the day by demanding to know whether a quorum was present. The Clerk was able to count only sixty-six members. An adjournment was then taken until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ODELL ABANDONS HOOKER.

Republican Chairman Feels That Party Owes the Jurist Nothing.

Chairman Benjamin B. Odell of the Republican State Committee held a long conference last night with Attorney General Mayer, Edward Lauterbach, and Deputy Attorney General Graham concerning the Hooker trial and its relationship to the Republican organization.

It was practically determined that Chairman Odell and the party organization should do nothing to protect Justice Hooker. While none of the men would talk at the meeting for publication, it was learned that they expressed the opinion that Justice Hooker had brought the organization into disrepute, and that it owed him no support. While they thought there were extenuating circumstances connected with his case, they do not feel that it is the party's business to shield him in any way.

THREE THROWN FROM A TUG.

Ferryboat Wilkesbarre and Smaller Craft in Collision—All Rescued.

As the New Jersey Central Railroad ferryboat Wilkesbarre of the Twenty-third Street line was leaving her slip at Communipaw at 4:15 P. M. yesterday she collided with the tugboat Union Mab of Brooklyn.

The Wilkesbarre struck the tug on the port side with such force that she listed to starboard and threw Emil Edwards, the Captain; Anthony Anson, the engineer, and John McGinniss, deckhand, into the water. They were rescued by Nielson Janison and John Johnson, hands on a dredger near by, who put out in a rowboat.

The men were sent to their homes in Brooklyn and the tug was towed to the Central Railroad docks and tied up. The Wilkesbarre proceeded to New York. She had only about twenty passengers on board and there was no panic.

INSURANCE MAN'S SUICIDE.

W. P. Smith of New Brunswick Crushed by a Train.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 10.—Walter P. Smith, a resident of New Brunswick, N. J., and connected with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, committed suicide here to-day.

After waiting for the approach of a New York Central train at a crossing, he sat down on the rails and was cut to pieces. Mr. Smith came here about a week ago for treatment at the sanitarium.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 10.—Walter P. Smith was Assistant Superintendent of the Metropolitan Life Insurance office of this city. He had been engaged in the insurance business for twenty-two years. Mr. Smith lost his wife about two years ago, and since then had been despondent, his health giving way under the strain. He leaves three children.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A Wonderful Tonic
Quieting, refreshing, and invigorating. Dispels [illegible] and soothing during Spring and

FIRE TRUCK HITS CROWD; 40 HURT IN PITTSBURG

Most of the Injured Are Children, and Many May Die.

DRIVER'S DIRE ALTERNATIVE

Says He Drove Into the Smaller of Two Throngs of Spectators Packed on the Sidewalks.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—At least forty persons, most of them children from five to fifteen years, were injured at a fire in Modoc Alley, near Thirty-sixth Street, to-night.

A three-horse fire truck driven by William Goodrich of No. 25 Engine Company became unmanageable on the street and crashed into a mass of people standing on the sidewalk. Driver Goodrich, who is under arrest, said he had to turn the horses into that place or kill a hundred by taking the larger mass in the street and he chose the smaller crowd.

The truck was smashed to pieces and under it and the horses lay more than a score of persons, while many were knocked down. Every doctor's office in the neighborhood was filled with the injured for hours and it is thought several of the children will die. An effort was made to mob the driver.

The more seriously injured are:

BAER, KATE, 4,641 Hatfield Street, 13 years old; right thigh injured and head cut.
BENKE, KATHERINE, 128 Forty-fifth Street, 9 years old; lacerated scalp, ankle broken.
BENKE, JOHN, 128 Forty-fifth Street, 5 years old; leg injured.
BRIGGS, MRS. MARY, 4,528 Plummer Street, 53 years old; both legs badly injured.
DUNN, MICHAEL J., 157 Forty-second Street, 8 years old; head cut, ankle broken.
HASS, MARY, 4,605 Hatfield Street, 8 years old; trampled and injured seriously.
HASS, HARRY, 4,605 Hatfield Street, 8 years old; nose broken, internal injuries.
KENDALL, MATTHEW, 109 Forty-second Street, 10 years old; nose broken, other injuries.
KEEGAN, NELLIE, 4,641 Hatfield Street, 19 years old; side injured, internal injuries, serious.
KUHNS, ALICE, 4605 Hatfield Street, 19 years old; right thigh and left leg injured; serious.
PERCE, JOHN, Long Alley, 30 years old; leg injured, hurt internally, serious.
SCRUEBA, WILLIAM, Snowden Alley, 7 years old; injured internally, may die.
SETTLINGER, ARTHUR, 142 Forty-fifth Street, 13 years old; arms and legs injured.
SLAVINSKI, ANTHONY, Thirty-seventh Street, 2 years old; head badly hurt.
WAUGH, CHESTER, 138 Forty-first Street, 11 years old; kicked on head and otherwise trampled by horses; may die.
WEETE, JOSEPH, 136 Forty-second Street, 10 years old; three ribs broken, injured internally; may die.

IROQUOIS FIRE VICTIM.

Miss Julia Berger Dies After Eighteen Months of Suffering.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Miss Julia Berger, granddaughter of George Schneider, a wealthy ex-banker, died to-day from shock caused by the Iroquois Theatre fire eighteen months ago. Miss Berger attended the performance of "Mr. Bluebeard" with her friend, Miss Ada Lake. Their seats were near the rear of the house.

When the fire started, Miss Berger ran toward an exit. An usher, with his arms outstretched, is said to have barred the way. The girl, however, struggled with the usher, and dragging Miss Lake with her, broke through the door and got out. Since the day of the fire she had been an invalid.

WEAVER USES THE AXE.

Robert C. Hill, Chief of Building Bureau, Forced to Resign.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Another bureau chief lost his place to-day. Robert C. Hill, Chief of the Bureau of Building Inspection, was forced to resign and John Kessler was appointed chief. Hill had been connected with the bureau eleven years.

The resignation was requested by Col. Potter, Director of Public Safety. In a letter to Hill the Director said: "The records of your bureau show that it has been administered in the past in such a manner as to highly favor some and oppress others."

The Director also accused Hill of revoking building permits for the benefit of a political friend.

KAISER'S PLAN FOR EMBASSY.

New Building at Washington to Imitate Palace at Potsdam.

BERLIN, July 10.—The new building for the German Embassy at Washington, on Emperor William's order, will be in the style of Frederick the Great, imitating many features of the New Palace at Potsdam. The building will be surrounded by gordenlike terrace.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador at Washington, will see the Emperor when here for the purpose of arranging the details of the building.

PAXINOSA INN BURNED.

Summer Hotel on Weygadt Mountain a Total Loss.

EASTON, Penn., July 10.—Paxinosa Inn, a Summer hotel on Weygadt Mountain, near here, was burned to-day. The loss is $150,000. None of the guests or help was injured, but some lost their clothing and jewels.

The fire started in the laundry, and in an hour the building was in ruins. The inn was four stories high and was built entirely of wood.

Sought Death on Family Graves.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—Cornelius W. Barnes, aged sixty-five years, of 3,018 Salmon (Sansom?) Street, Philadelphia, went to the graves of his wife and daughter in Loudon Park Cemetery at sunset this evening and attempted to kill himself by firing four shots from a revolver at his head. One bullet struck him and this caused a flesh wound. The old man a few days ago came to Baltimore to visit his son Edward.

Death of John McKim.

BALTIMORE, July 10.—John McKim, until 1893 a member of the insurance firm of Lawford & McKim, died to-day of Bright's disease, aged sixty-eight years. Mr. McKim was intimately connected with the social life of the city. He was an organizer of the Baltimore Club, the old Wednesday Club, and numerous other bodies. His death occurred near Blue Ridge Summit, where he had gone for the Summer.

Commander in Chief Blackmar Ill.

BOISE, Idaho, July 10.—Commander in Chief W. W. Blackmar, of the G. A. R., who arrived here to-night, is sick. The doctor is unable to determine whether the illness will be serious, but says that it is unlikely that Mr. Blackmar will be out to-morrow to participate in the programme arranged in his honor.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:15 A. M.—27-29 East Forty-fourth Street; Mrs. R. B. Coy; damage, $50,000.
2:30 A. M.—1,662 Madison Avenue; Bergman Brothers; damage trifling.
2:45 A. M.—4 Mott Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:15 A. M.—239 Broome Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
12:35 P. M.—Crescent Avenue and One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street; F. Locerema; damage, $500.
13:05 P. M.—48 Chrystie Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

The business office in which each worker spends only 15 minutes a day wanting or hunting for things which should be instantly available wastes every week the cost of a vertical filing outfit large enough to take care of 1,000 correspondents.

Library Bureau,
Card and filing systems,
316 Broadway.

HEAT KILLS ELEVEN; MANY ARE OVERCOME

Continued from Page 1.

Congregational Church at Newark, N. J., splitting the cross and damaging the upper part of the structure.

The Administration Building at Ellis Island was struck twice. One bolt did no damage, but the other tore away ten feet of the roof. The officials prevented a panic from spreading among the 2,000 immigrants.

The foretopmast of J. N. Robbins's yacht Seminole was shattered as she lay off the Battery.

The police of the West Forty-seventh Street Station report that more than sixty dogs and cats have perished from heat in the precinct during the last two days. Mrs. Mary Turner of 517 West Forty-seventh Street gathered up twelve disabled cats in a basket, and with the aid of Policeman Lynch carried them to the station house.

Dr. Thomas Pilcher, one of the staff surgeons of Bellevue Hospital, was himself a victim of the heat last night. He was taken to the hospital in an ambulance from Third Avenue and Twenty-third Street, suffering from prostration. Dr. Pilcher was out on leave, and fell as he was walking along Third Avenue. His condition is not serious.

BOLT HITS BOROUGH HALL.

Lowers Brooklyn Flag, Shocks Many, and Interrupts Wedding.

In the storm yesterday afternoon a bolt of lightning struck the clock tower on the roof of the Brooklyn Borough Hall, ripping a flag from the staff, passing down through the building, shocking four men, including Coroner Michael J. Flaherty, and interrupting a wedding in the Aldermanic room. There was a stampede of employes from the offices, and crowds in places in the neighborhood were thrown into a panic.

The bolt struck the flagstaff near the top, split off a large piece from one side of it, and cut the halyards holding the flag, which fluttered down upon the roof of the tower. According to some blue and white flashes of electricity sprang from the steam radiators and pipes in the building, and balls of fire shot through the corridors. George Garrison, one of the elevator operators, got a shock which almost knocked him down. He ran his car to the basement, and, getting out, fell in a heap upon the floor of the corridor. He revived after a time, but felt the effects of the shock the rest of the afternoon.

Coroner Flaherty was in his office on the second floor talking with Joseph McGarry, a contractor and brother of the late Councilman John J. McGarry, when the bolt struck. They say they saw a ball of fire whizz through the corridor and felt a distinct electric shock. In the Aldermanic room, adjoining, a gay Italian wedding party was assembled. Alderman Dowling was tying the knot when the crash came. The work of making two one was suspended in a hurry, bride, bridegroom, best man, maid of honor, and guests making a unanimous bolt for the corridor. After they had recovered from their fright they returned, and the Alderman completed the ceremony.

DEATHS IN NEW ENGLAND.

Mercury at 93 Degrees in Boston—Falls with Evening Storm.

BOSTON, July 10.—The crest of the most intense hot wave of this season passed over New England to-day, leaving behind it many victims. Exhausted humanity was revived toward evening by a clear, cool northwester.

Seven deaths from the heat had been reported from New England points at 9 o'clock to-night, while there were probably ten times as many prostrations. Those who died from the heat were John J. Fogarty, Boston; Mrs. Mary Hacking, Stoneham, Mass.; Levi A. Bouley, Nashua, N. H.; John Dailey, Worcester, Mass.; Joseph A. Guinshanan, Hartford, Conn.; Auston J. Reade, Bridgeport, Conn., and Policeman C. D. Ryder of Lowell.

In Boston the thermometer registered 93 at 2 o'clock this afternoon. At 6 o'clock a change in wind and a slight shower sent it down rapidly, a drop of nearly twenty degrees being recorded within two hours. Welcome changes of a similar character were reported from other points.

At Marlborough lightning crippled the telephone service and the trolley cars for a few hours, and a young woman was overcome in a factory by a bolt.

BOLT HIT COLONEL'S PEN.

Hurled It Across Desk—Jersey Camp Wires Damaged.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 10.—There was a severe thunderstorm this afternoon. Lightning struck the office of the Commissary Department. Col. William H. Early was sitting at a desk writing. His pen was hurled across the desk. He felt the effects of the shock in his right arm for some time.

The electric light wires were damaged and the telephone also suffered. Otherwise no damage was done.

Lightning Kills Boy, Hurts Mother.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y., July 10.—Mrs. John Betz and her five-year-old son were struck by lightning at Napanoch this afternoon. The boy is dead and the mother is in a precarious condition.

James McCreery & Co.

Sale of
Rugs and Mattings
For Summer camp or cottage furnishing.
Mattings 15c to 30c per yd.
Formerly 25c to 50c
All wool Axminster Rugs, size 8 ft. 3 in. x 10 ft. 6 in.
16.00
Value 22.00
India Dhurries, Algerian Mats, Belgium Rugs,—imported and American cotton and grass Rugs.
At extremely low prices.
Twenty-third Street.



Some 2 for 25c.

Cotton Collar Makers try to dodge the reasons for using cotton, which costs them ¼ the price of *linen*, by holding up their *trade mark* only, as a sign of a good collar. The sign of a good collar is the word "Linen." If there were *linen* in their collars, would they not take advantage of the Law and mark their collars "Linen" in indelible ink the same as Triangle Collars are, which cost no more than cotton ones?

Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS
4-ply 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes
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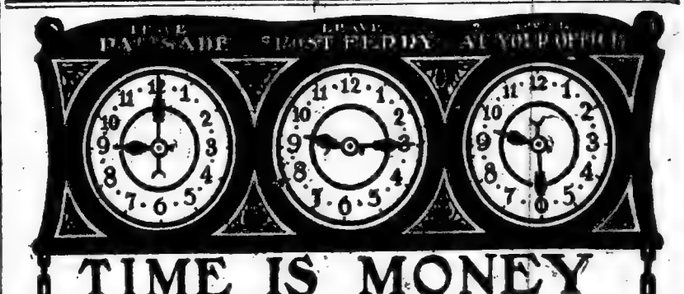

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MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Water Filters and Coolers
THE BEST KINDS.
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Makers of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at Retail. Also Repairs.
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You are doing business in the busiest city on earth, where most men crowd into a single day the work of a week. Work is planned ahead and every moment is valuable.

Heretofore the New York business man wishing to buy a country place has been forced to consider property from 10 to 50 miles distant because nothing of a high character was offered nearer at hand.

The development of the vast tract of 1,000 acres on the west bank of the Hudson, owned by this Company for many years, now offers high grade all year round country homes ONE MILE FROM THE CITY. We have sold all our houses excepting two very large ones. If you select an unfinished house now, we will trim and decorate it to suit you. Those already built and sold will indicate the grade of our workmanship. If your funds are tied up we will make purchase terms easy to responsible buyers.

Palisade is the most acc

JAPANESE IN PURSUIT OF SAKHALIN FORCES

Army, Landed on the Island Without Loss, Takes Four Guns.

FOUND KORSAKOVSK ABLAZE

Town Burned by the Retreating Russians—Capture of the Garrison Expected by St. Petersburg.

TOKIO, July 10.—The following report has been received from the Japanese army headquarters on Sakhalin island:

"Our army without much resistance occupied Korsakovsk early on July 8. The enemy burned the town and retired to positions eight miles north, where they resumed resistance.

"We dislodged them and are now in pursuit.

"At 11 A. M. on July 8 the enemy had retreated to a point twenty-two miles north of Korsakovsk.

"We captured two twelve-centimeter guns, two twelve-pounders, and also an amount of ammunition.

"We suffered no loss."

Admiral Kataoka reports under date of July 7 as follows:

"My squadron went north, and, acting in conformity with a prearranged plan, landed marines on July 7 at a point previously chosen. There was no resistance, and a portion of our army had already been landed."

Under date of July 8 Kataoka reports:

"One of our torpedo destroyers reports on the afternoon of July 7 that Korsakovsk was burning. The forts previously shelled by the destroyer were then silent. Our army arrived at Yenguma on the afternoon of the seventh."

Under date of July 9 Admiral Kataoka says:

"The squadron convoyed the transports through dense fogs on July 5. The fleet preserved good order, and reached the point chosen for the concentration on the evening of July 7. The fleet anchored and the work of sweeping the sea of dangerous obstacles was completed. The transports were led in gradually. The warships lowered launches and assisted in landing troops, guardships protecting the operation.

"Admiral Dewa reported that his division had reached the landing place at 6 in the morning, and a landing was effected. A reconnaissance was conducted, but no defenses were found. Only three guards were discovered. The flotilla engaged in sweeping the sea for dangerous obstacles encountered heavy currents, but speedily pressed the work. A portion of the squadron and the transports were led through the cleared space and marines were landed from the combined division. Later the army relieved the marines. Our sweeping division was suddenly shelled from the hills south of Korsakovsk. The cruiser Akagi was also exposed to the fire, but the sweeping was concluded without damage.

"The army reported by wireless on July 8 that Korsakovsk had been taken. Our flags were visible at several points. We were apprehensive on account of the weather, but the work of the fleet was successfully accomplished. Admiral Nakao reconnoitred in the vicinity of the island, but nothing unusual was discovered. Early on Saturday three warships and two destroyers were dispatched to Yensuma Cape. Later a destroyer entered Relisei and was vigorously shelled by a field piece. We returned the fire and silenced the enemy's guns."

The announcement of the landing of a Japanese force at Sakhalin island and the occupation of Korsakovsk, followed by the northern flight of the garrison, has been received with great satisfaction by the Japanese. The landing of the army at Sakhalin marks the first entry upon Russian territory proper. The Japanese have long felt that the bargain under which they relinquished the island forty years ago was unsatisfactory.

GARRISON MAY NOT ESCAPE.

Russian Telegraphic Communication with Sakhalin Cut Off.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—According to War Office information the small Russian garrison on Sakhalin Island is quite incapable of offering resistance to the invaders.

It is feared the Russians will be unable to cross to the continent.

Telegraphic communication with the island was severed this afternoon.

CREW SANK THE POTEMKINE.

Opened Seacocks Before Abandoning the Battleship.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 10.—The announcement that the battleship Kniaz Potemkine sailed with Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron yesterday evening turns out to be incorrect. Before leaving the Kniaz Potemkine the mutineers opened the seacocks and flooded her hold. She is now lying at the bottom, but it is expected that she will be refloated in time to leave for Sebastopol July 12.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Rear Admiral Pissareffski reports to the Admiralty that the engine room of the Kniaz Potemkine is full of water, and it is presumed that the mutineers turned on the sea cocks before leaving her.

Negotiations between Russia and Roumania on the question of the surrender of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine are in progress.

Foreign Minister Lamsdorf and M. Rosseti-Solesco, the Roumanian Minister here, held a conference to-day on the subject, but no decision was arrived at. Russia is disposed to insist on the surrender of the men, not as political prisoners—to which Roumania would object—but as criminals guilty of murder and theft. There were several hundred thousand rubles on board the battleship, which the crew divided when they left the ship.

The Roumanian Government is somewhat embarrassed by the fact that it promised the mutineers if they surrendered that they would be treated as deserters.

ODESSA, July 10.—The authorities here have been informed that the Kniaz Potemkine has sailed from Kustenji, Rou- seacocks before leaving her.

The question of insurance on property lost by fire in the harbor during the recent disturbances is occasioning serious disputes between the Russian and the foreign insurance companies. The foreign corporations declare that they will make claims against the Russian Government. The claimants number about 400, and the total losses are now estimated at $20,000,000.

TORPEDO BOAT MEN ARRESTED.

Craft That Was with the Potemkine Put Into Sevastopol.

SEVASTOPOL, July 10.—The Russian torpedo boat No. 267, which declined to surrender to the Roumanian Government with the Kniaz Potemkine, declaring that she had not mutinied but had been forced to follow the mutinous battleship, arrived here to-day. The members of her crew were arrested and placed on board the transport Prout.

To-morrow will be observed on board the fleet as a day of mourning for the officers and sailors slain during the mutiny on board the Kniaz Potemkine. There will be requiems on all the ships.

JAPAN'S NEW BOND ISSUE.

At a Premium in London—$50,000,000 of Bonds Offered Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 10.—The new Japanese loan issue was actively dealt in on the Stock Exchange to-day, commanding as high as three-quarters of 1 per cent. premium, but closing at five-eighths of 1 per cent. There was also considerable demand for other Japanese issues. Script of the last 4½ per cent. loan rose to 2¼ premium.

Russians were weak, the Japanese successes, both military and financial, bringing out in strong relief the sorry condition of Russian credit.

The $50,000,000 of the New Japanese 4½ per cent. gold bonds which constitute the American allotment of the latest issue was offered here for public subscription yesterday by Kuhn, Loeb & Co., the National City Bank, and the National Bank of Commerce. The bonds are similar to the previous issue, being secured by a lien on the income of the tobacco monopoly which the Government of Japan controls. The first series of 4½ per cents. constitutes a first lien and the second series a second lien.

The issue price here is 87⅝ per cent., and the subscription will be closed on or before July 17. All subscriptions must be accompanied by a deposit of $25 on each $500 bond subscribed for. A second installment of $25 for each $500 is due Aug. 3, and the balance on Oct. 16. While no accurate estimate could be made yesterday of the amounts of the subscriptions, it was said that the issue would doubtless be largely oversubscribed.

Troubetskoi for Universal Suffrage.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Prince Troubetskoi, President of the Zemstvo Congress of Moscow, is quoted in an interview to-day as strongly opposing the principle of class representation in the coming National Assembly. He declares that only universal suffrage, whether direct or indirect, will satisfy the mass of the people, as well as the leaders of the reform movement.

No Amnesty for Political Prisoners.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The recommendation of the Governor of Irkutsk that general amnesty be granted to political prisoners in Siberia has been rejected.

Germans Aid Revolutionists.

HAMBURG, Germany, July 10.—The Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of the Hamburg District has appropriated $2,500 to aid the revolutionary cause in Russia. Considerable sums have recently been placed at the disposition of the Russian agitators by the Socialist Party organization in other parts of Germany.

FAREWELL TO CASSINI.

Brazilian Minister Gives a Small Dinner in His Honor.

Count Cassini, who has been succeeded as Russian Ambassador at Washington by Baron Rosen, was the guest of honor last night at a farewell dinner tendered by the Brazilian Minister, Senhor J. F. de Assis Brosit, at the Hotel St. Regis. There were ten other guests, all members of the Russian or Brazilian diplomatic corps in this country.

There were no speeches, and only three toasts—one to the Czar, another to the President of Brazil, and the last to Count Cassini. Baron Rosen was unable to attend the dinner.

Count Cassini will sail for Cherbourg on the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm II. this morning.

Count Cassini will go to Paris, where he will join Countess Cassini, who is convalescing after several weeks of illness with scarlet fever.

From Paris Count Cassini will go to St. Petersburg for a conference with the Czar, after which he will take a rest at one of the French watering places. He will then proceed to Madrid, to take up his duties as Ambassador to Spain.

In an authorized interview at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday afternoon Count Cassini said that he leaves America with much regret. His seven years as Ambassador at Washington had been very pleasant, he added, and many friendships, personal and official, had been formed.

FLEET TO MEET SIGSBEE.

Division of North Atlantic Squadron as Escort to Jones's Body.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—It was stated at the Navy Department to-day that as an additional mark of honor to John Paul Jones's body a division of the North Atlantic fleet would be sent to meet the homecoming vessels outside the Virginia capes and escort them into Chesapeake Bay. Rear Admiral Sigsbee will be communicated with by wireless telegraph as he approaches the United States.

This committee has been appointed by the Military Order of Foreign Wars to represent the order at the Annapolis ceremony:

Rear Admiral John G. Walker, Chairman; Admiral George Dewey, Rear Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, Col. H. Ashton Ramsay, Rear Admiral Cipriano Andrade, Major Gen. Joseph C. Breckinridge, Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander David Banks, Major Gen. Joseph W. Plume, Major Gen. Charles F. Roe, Major Gen. Hamilton S. Hawkins, Rear Admiral Henry Erben, Morgan G. Bulkeley, and Commander C. Ellis Stevens.

ONLOOKER KILLED IN DUEL.

Negro Duellsts Escape After a Battle Across a Pool Table.

An onlooker was shot and killed late yesterday afternoon in a pistol duel between negroes in Michael Costello's saloon, Johnson Street and Hudson Avenue, Brooklyn. The man who was shot was Frank Scofield, twenty-six years old, of 364 Hudson Avenue, also a negro.

A number of negroes were playing pool in the back room of the saloon, when a dispute arose between John Thomas, twenty-six years old, whose address is not known, and John Shepard, twenty-eight years old, of 28 Myrtle Avenue. The two men drew revolvers and began firing at each other across the table.

Neither was hit, but a bullet struck Scofield in the head, entering his brain and killing him almost instantly. Thomas and Shepard ran out of the place and escaped. The police of the Adams Street Station have so far failed to find them.

PEACE ENVOYS SELECT PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD

Conferences to be Held in the New General Storehouse.

TRIP TO OYSTER BAY FIRST

Plenipotentiaries Will Be Taken There from This City in Warships to See the President.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Assistant Secretary of State Peirce to-day announced that the plenipotentiaries of Russia and Japan had agreed upon Portsmouth, N. H., as the meeting place for the sessions of the peace conference to be held outside of Washington.

The sessions will be held in the Government Navy Yard at Portsmouth, in the new general storehouse just completed there. Mr. Peirce has been specially commissioned by the President to make all arrangements, and will go to Portsmouth to confer with the commandant of the navy yard.

Orders have been issued for the Mayflower to join the Dolphin at Oyster Bay early in August to receive the plenipotentiaries. The latter will assemble in New York early in August, and be taken to Oyster Bay on two protected cruisers of the Cleveland type, to pay their respects to the President and be formally presented by him to each other. A cruiser will escort them when they sail on the Mayflower and Dolphin for Portsmouth.

The selection of Portsmouth was mutually acceptable to the peace envoys, as, besides being a cool and comfortable place for this season of the year, it has the advantage of offering a building on Government soil which is regarded as an important consideration. They will have as much seclusion as they desire, for none can gain admission to the yard without a permit. While, however, the sessions will be held in the navy yard, the plenipotentiaries and their staffs will live in near-by hotels.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 10.—The new general store building just completed is the largest and most imposing of any in the yard, being four stories in height and of ample dimensions. It is of brick and brownstone, and at present is unoccupied. Rear Admiral Mead stated to-day that it could readily be furnished for the needs of the conferees.

The location of the navy yard is one offering all the advantages of a northern Summer resort. It occupies an island in the Piscataqua River, almost in the ocean. Its view commands the wide mouth of the river, which is the boundary between Maine and New Hampshire and Portsmouth Harbor. On either shore is picturesque country, dotted here and there with cottages and the residences of farmers, while a number of hotels on either the Maine or the New Hampshire shore will be easily accessible if the plenipotentiaries desire to find accommodations there.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 10.—President Roosevelt has expressed his satisfaction with the selection of Portsmouth, N. H., as the meeting place for the Russian and Japanese peace envoys.

That such a quiet place has been chosen in preference to one of the fashionable seaside resorts is taken here to indicate that the envoys intend to expedite matters as much as possible.

SKEPTICISM IN RUSSIA.

Believed Peace Negotiations Will Fail —Government's Illusions.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—Considerable skepticism exists in well-informed circles regarding the outcome of the peace negotiations. It is feared they will be a repetition of those which preceded the war.

Trustworthy information shows that the Russian Government, although sincerely desirous of peace, appears still to be unaware that it is going to cost something more than the abandonment of Manchuria. The Novoe Vremya fosters these illusions by expressing confidence that the great powers will curb Japan.

CZAR REJECTED WITTE.

Refused to Make Him Peace Commissioner—Empress Against Peace?

ST. PETERSBURG, July 10.—The Associated Press has high warrant for the statement that M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, was strongly urged upon the Emperor for head of the peace mission. Even Foreign Minister Lamsdorff is understood to have joined in recommending his selection. The Emperor, however, flatly declined to appoint him, and after M. Nelidoff, Ambassador at Paris, pleaded illness, personally chose M. Muravieff, the Ambassador at Rome.

Two of the five counselors to the plenipotentiaries, however, M. Pokotiloff, Minister to China, and M. Shipoff, Director of the Imperial Treasury and former President of the Zemstvos, are distinctly Witte men. The counselors include three secretaries—Prince Koudacheff, formerly Secretary of the Russian Legation at Tokio under Baron Rosen; M. Plancon, who formerly was attached to the Chancellery of Viceroy of the Far East, and M. Naboukoff of the Foreign Office.

M. Muravieff, while personally considered a very able and shrewd man, has had little experience in diplomacy and none in Far Eastern affairs, and therefore he will probably be compelled to rely largely on Baron Rosen, the Ambassador at Washington, the other plenipotentiary, and M. Pokotiloff, both of whom have the situation at their finger tips. M. Muravieff saw the Emperor to-day for the purpose of discussing the question of peace. He will leave for the United States next week.

The Emperor has received from Gen. Linevitch another very optimistic dispatch on the military situation, and the section of the Court party still favorable to a continuation of the war is making much of it. According to the gossips of the imperial entourage the Empress is opposing the conclusion of peace.

Although ten days have elapsed since Russia informed President Roosevelt of her willingness to conclude an armistice, pending the result of the Washington conference, Japan, so far as known to the Russian Government, has not deigned to reply to the President's communication.

When the question of an armistice was first broached by the President, it is understood that Japan indicated that she would decline to agree to a suspension of hostilities until the plenipotentiaries met. Russia agreed in principle to this as the basis for negotiation. Since then the Russian Government feels it has given ample proof of its desire to conclude peace, and it is possible it may go a step further.

The impression here, however, is that now that the Japanese have made a descent on the Island of Sakhalin they are deermined to get the island firmly in their grasp before the negotiations begin.

THRONE FOR PRINCE CHARLES?

Norway Said to Have Offered It—King to See the Kaiser.

LONDON, July 11.—The Standard's Christiania correspondent says that the Norwegian throne has been offered to Prince Charles of Denmark, second son of Crown Prince Frederick.

Prince Charles is the husband of Princess Maud Alexandra of Great Britain. He is twenty-one years of age and holds the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in the Swedish and Norwegian navies.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, July 10.—King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustavus will leave Stockholm on Thursday on the royal yacht to meet the German Emperor. The meeting of the Swedish King and Emperor William will take place at Gefle, on the east coast of Sweden.

NO SCANDINAVIAN WAR.

Norwegian Visitor Declares Swedish People Indorse Deposing of King.

"There will be no war between Norway and Sweden," said A. T. Bull, a Norwegian civil engineer and correspondent to the Verdens Gang (the World's Way) newspaper of Christiania yesterday. Mr. Bull is now visiting this country principally for the purpose of studying sanitary and charitable methods and institutions.

"I have been kept well informed of what is going on at home, by wire as well as by mail, and I know that much of what is transmitted to this side is badly exaggerated, if not wholly false.

"I read the other day that the people of Norway were withdrawing their money from the banks. For two or three days there was a slight scare among the small depositors, but this was quickly stopped by reassuring statements in the newspapers. Another very simple and quite insignificant fact that has been made much of is the declaration by Sweden that its four naval stations—Stockholm, Karlskrona, Göteberg, and Färosund—are war harbors and not accessible to foreign warships. This is merely the logical outcome of the separation of the two countries. Before the recent events Swedish warships were not counted as foreign in Norwegian harbors, and Norwegian warships had in the same way the right to enter Swedish naval stations. Now each country regards the navy of the other one as that of any other foreign power. This is quite natural, and does not at all imply any warlike measures.

"I am sure the broad mass of the Swedish people is with us. Too much attention must not be paid to the bellicose speeches some of the members of the Riksdag are reported to have made. The question is whether we, as a nation, shall be on equal footing with Sweden and as much masters of our own fate as the Swedes are.

"The action of the Ministry and the Storthing was strictly in keeping with the Constitution, which expressly makes the right of the King to veto a new law dependent on the signature of the Ministers. When the Ministry refused to promulgate the King's veto of the law establishing a separate Consular system for Norway the Government ceased to exist, and nothing remainded for the Storthing to do but to arrange for a provisional Government.

"In three respects the European situation will be influenced by the recognition of Norway's independence. First, the example will almost certainly lead to a separation of Hungary from Austria. Secondly, the joining of all the three Scandinavian nations into an offensive and defensive alliance—and perhaps also into a Zollverein—is sure to follow. Lastly, and not of least importance, the object lesson given by my country will do more than anything else to shake the predominance of the Junkerschaft—the rule of the nobility—in Germany.

"The Swedes, if placed as the Norwegians were, would have done the self same thing. And remember that no other monarch has so little power as the King of Norway had. Your President has much more. The King, under our Constitution is nothing but a representative figure. If he tries to be more he ceases to be King."

IRISH TO LOSE 22 SEATS.

Government's Redistribution Cuts Off Constituencies of Less Than 65,000.

LONDON, July 10.—The Government's proposals for redistribution of seats in the House of Commons were issued to-night and proved more moderate than had been expected. Roughly, the idea is to give one member for every 65,000 population, abolishing the constituencies having populations under that figure.

The effect of the proposals will be a gain of seventeen seats to England, one seat to Wales, and four seats to Scotland. Ireland will lose twenty-two seats.

The redistribution is regarded as in the nature of a compromise. On a strict basis of population Ireland, it is considered, has thirty more members in Parliament than she is entitled to, while she will lose only twenty-two members. The scheme, nevertheless, will be fiercely opposed by both Liberals and Irishmen.

Race Riot Prisoners Held.

The nine prisoners charged by the police with participation in the race riot in West Sixteenth Street on Sunday afternoon were held yesterday under heavy bail for further examination, when they were arraigned before Magistrate Breen in the Jefferson Market Court. A crowd of negroes and whites was present when the case was called, and Sergeant Farrel of the Court Squad had to send out half a dozen officers to disperse its members.

Grand Jurors Must Act with Care.

Judge Warren Foster of the Court of General Sessions yesterday warned the Grand Jury to exercise the greatest care in finding indictments. On the motion of the District Attorney two indictments were dismissed, the District Attorney having found that they were based on evidence which would not hold for a jury. Judge Foster took the opportunity to tell the members of the jury that they must take the greatest pains to indict only those against whom there was sufficient evidence.

Major Phillips Ordered to Panama.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—Major John L. Phillips, post surgeon at Governors Island, has been ordered to Panama to relieve Major Legarde, in charge of the hospital at Ancon.

We Have Taken More Commodious Quarters

The conservative banking policy of this Company has received such unmistakable endorsement that we have been compelled to secure more space to care for the increase of business. We accordingly have just leased the southeast corner of Broadway and Maiden Lane and will take possession as soon as alterations are completed.

We feel just a little bit elated that our deposits show an increase of 33⅓% in four months.

GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY
170 Broadway
New York City

ROBERTS SAYS A WAR WOULD IMPERIL BRITAIN

The Military Forces Inadequate and Totally Unfit.

STARTLES HOUSE OF LORDS

Declares Conscription or Practical System of Universal Training the Empire's Only Hope of Salvation.

LONDON, July 10.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts created a sensation in the House of Lords this evening when in a lengthy speech he deliberately expressed his opinion as a practical soldier that the military force of Great Britain was inadequate, imperfectly trained, and totally unfit to uphold Great Britain as a first-class power.

Lord Roberts did not blame the Government, which he said was actuated by a national feeling, but he scathingly attacked the people of England, who, he said, showed no national feeling toward the military until danger arose. Then, said Lord Roberts, the soldier was the pet of the people, but this was only an evanescent enthusiasm which did not entail self-sacrifice and passed away as soon as the danger disappeared.

The speech was delivered in connection with a motion introduced by the Earl of Wemyss and March (Conservative) controverting Premier Balfour's statement regarding the impossibility of the invasion of Great Britain, and urging the necessity of keeping up sufficient land forces to repel any possible invasion.

Lord Roberts said the lessons of the South African war had been forgotten. He had no hesitation in saying that the armed forces of Great Britain as a body were now as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war as they were when the South African trouble broke out. He declared emphatically that the choice lay between conscription or some practical system of universal training, and that only by such means would it be possible for Great Britain to possess armed forces organized and trained to meet the demands of the empire in the event of war.

Any discussion of Great Britain's military position within the limits of the motion proposed by the Earl of Wemyss and March would be entirely unavailing, he insisted. The country had to deal with a question of infinitely greater importance—the question of the life or death of the empire, the issue of which depended upon Great Britain being ready to defend her Eastern possessions and at the same time take part in any affair nearer home. Either of these contingencies would necessitate the placing in the field of an army as large and efficient as that of any of the European countries, all of which might be regarded as nations in arms.

Every other European country regarded its army as part of the nation, while England considered her army to be something quite outside the national life, and no thought was bestowed upon it by the civil population except as part of a political and partisan platform.

Lord Roberts appealed to the country to awake to its danger and to take hold of the army as a great national issue on which the existence of Great Britain depended. He said the whole empire must rise to the occasion, and that every one must personally bear a share in the defense or enable those to whom responsibility was delegated to become in all respects efficient.

The discussion of the motion continued for some time, the speakers complimenting Lord Roberts for the stand he had taken.

Lord Lansdowne, the Foreign Minister, defended Premier Balfour. He said Mr. Balfour had never maintained that the defense of the country depended solely on the navy. The Committee on Defense had taken every possible phase into consideration and would, he hoped, be able to work out the problem to the satisfaction of every one.

The Government decided not to oppose the motion of the Earl of Wemyss and March, which was passed without a division.

SPECIAL LOW ROUND TRIP RATES.

The New York Central and West Shore Railroads will on specified dates during the season 1905 sell round trip tickets from New York as follows:

To Denver, Colorado Springs, &c., and return	$36.35 to $46.00
To San Francisco, Los Angeles, &c., and return	79.85 to 88.50
To Portland, Seattle, &c., and return	74.50 to 77.50
To Toronto and return	10.50 to 12.85

Special Low Round Trip Rates to Muskoka Lakes and to Pacific Coast via The Great Lakes.

For pamphlet giving full information call on any New York Central or West Shore Ticket Agent, or address

H. B. JAGOE, Gen'l East. Pass. Agt., West Shore R. R., 415 B'way, N. Y.
MILTON C. ROACH, Asst. Gen'l Pass. Agt., New York Central, 1216 B'way, N. Y.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor, inclusive, send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

ROBERTS PRAISES WEST POINT

Believes It to be the World's Finest Military College.

LONDON, July 10.—A banquet given to-night by the Queen's Westminster Volunteers in honor of the twentieth year of service as their Colonel Commandant of Sir Howard Vincent, was made the occasion of a farewell to the Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New-York. The other guests included Field Marshal Lord Roberts and Major Gen. Baden-Powell.

Gen. Baden-Powell proposed a toast to the health of President Roosevelt, which was drunk amid enthusiasm.

Sir Howard Vincent proposed "The land and sea forces of America and England."

Lord Roberts, in responding, said that he could not speak for the American forces until he had paid his promised visit to the United States, which he hoped to do ere long. He said he believed West Point to be the finest military college in the world. He added that he could not imagine anything nicer than the bringing of the British and American teams together in their friendly contests at Bisley and in entertaining the New York representatives in this way.

Major John H. Beacom, Military Attaché of the American Embassy, responded for America.

Lord Roberts presented to the Queen's Westminster Volunteers the Sir Howard Vincent shield recently won by them at Bisley and badges to the members of both teams. The volunteers presented to Sir Howard Vincent a silver lion weighing a thousand ounces, and to Lady Vincent a diamond tiara.

Ambassador Whitelaw Reid gave a luncheon to-day to the visiting riflemen of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y., at his residence, Dorchester House. Col. Sir Howard Vincent and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bassier were among those present.

39 IN BURNING MINE.

Six Rescuers Reported Missing—Disaster at a Prussian Colliery.

DORTMUND, Prussia, July 11.—A fire has started in the Borussia coal mine caused by the careless handling of a lamp by boys. The lamp exploded, igniting the timbers of the shaft, which burned rapidly. Two hundred and fifty miners escaped through an air shaft, but thirty-nine were cut off, and their death is regarded as certain.

The work of rescue is attended with great danger, owing to the escape of poisonous gases, and six of the rescuers are reported missing.

The ground over the mine is sinking gradually with a sound like that of thunder, as the supporting timbers of the mines are being burned away.

Great crowds of women and children are standing about the mine in drenching rain, hoping for the rescue of husbands and fathers.

Erie Wins Against Mayor Fagan.

The Jersey City Street and Water Board passed yesterday over Mayor Fagan's veto the resolution authorizing the Erie Railroad Company to change its plans for an open cut through the Heights to allow of four tracks instead of three. The vote was unanimous.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. BET. 19TH & 20TH STREETS



The Amsterdam pure silk glove, double tipped, 50c, 75c, $1.00 & $1.25

HAVE you read about this newest and coolest of Summer Gloves? We're ready to vouch for everything said in its favor and there's a guarantee ticket in every pair to bind the bargain. When you see them, it will not take you long to decide that the Amsterdam is the glove you want. Of course you want to make a selection where the showing is largest.

Simpson Crawford Co. have a full line, and are making a specialty of *The Amsterdam Glove.*

Readjustment of Summer Suit Prices.



This movement serves to bring to a lower price level most of the summer suits which remain with us. In instances from $3 to $10 has been lopped off from the original prices. The suits affected are now in the $15, $18 and $20 class. All of them characterized by our "Concave" Shoulder and "Close-fitting" Collar.



Involved are the accepted single and double breasted models of the season, in blue, black and gray serges, black Thibets and smooth and unfinished worsteds in the new gray tones.

WM. VOGEL & SON,
Broadway, Houston St.

Moving Safes.

WE MAKE the careful and expeditious moving of safes a special feature of our business.

The importance of proper skill and workmanship in this department cannot be overestimated.

We have a competent corps of skilled workmen always ready to send out on a moment's notice.

Telephone 3093 Franklin to-day. A call is all that is necessary.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE "A."

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 BROADWAY.
Largest Builders in the World of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Vaults.

That Clearance Sale of
DISTINCTIVE
Summer Suits for Men
At Extremely Reduced Prices

Served but half its purpose. The suits at fifteen-fifty, which were reduced from twenty-two-fifty to twenty-eight dollars, have all found their way out. The series at ten-fifty still affords an excellent collection of patterns and models.

Distinctive Single and Double Breasted Suits (coat, waistcoat and trousers), fashioned of worsted, cheviot, tweed or homespun, in a most diversified variety of this season's favored designs and weaves, together with black thibet and blue serge.

Special at $10.50
Formerly $15.00, $16.50 and $18.00

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Our Semi-Annual Remnant Sale.

We want your custom. We want to keep our people employed. We offer you a suit at $18.00 with unbreakable fronts and shoulders, some tailors would charge you $50.00 for. No cost to you for an experiment.

ARNHEIM,
Broadway and Ninth Street.

MODERNIZE THE PANAMA ROAD, SAYS BRISTOW

Would Make the Line a Great Commercial Highway.

SERVICE FOR GULF PORTS

Commissioner Suggests That Railroad Be Doube-Tracked and Equipped with Modern Rolling Stock.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The report of Joseph L. Bristow, who was appointed Special Commissioner to investigate trade conditions and other matters affecting the Panama Railroad and Steamship Company, was made public to-day. The report outlines and recommends policies for the management of the railroad and makes a number of important recommendations.

Among the recommendations Mr. Bristow makes are the double-tracking and re-equipping of the line with modern rolling stock, the enlargement of its port facilities, the retention of the steamship line between New York and Colon, cancellation of contracts with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the South American lines, and the opening of the ports of Colon and Panama to all steamship lines on equal terms. It is also recommended that steamship lines be established between Colon and Gulf ports and Panama and Pacific Coast ports. The report points out, too, the importance of favoring American steamship lines, so far as consistent with treaty obligations, in traffic connections.

Mr. Bristow spent several months in his investigation, visiting the Isthmus of Panama, important ports on the western coast of Central America, the Isthmus of Tehauntepec, Mexico, and the Pacific Coast of the United States.

Discussing policies for the management of the road from three points of view, the report says:

"First. Should the railroad be closed to commerce, and be used as a construction road for canal work?

"Second. Should it be used as a construction and commercial road, making commerce incidental and secondary to canal work?

"Third. Should it be used not only as a construction road, but also as a commercial line to its fullest capacity?

"This railroad has been operated as a commercial line for fifty years. It has served as a link connecting the commerce of the two oceans, and it would be of great injury to commerce to close this route, and I do not think such a policy should be considered.

"The second proposition has many adherents. They state that it is not the business of the United States Government to engage in a commercial enterprise or to conduct a transportation company, but that, since the Government came into possession of this road as an incident of its purchase of the canal property from the French, it may be well to continue its commercial status with the present facilities, but that the Government should not in any way enlarge them.

"The proposition that, since the Government is required to operate this road as a commercial line, it ought to improve its facilities so as to make it of the greatest possible benefit to commerce, is the one most generally approved by the shipping public. If the United States is justified in expending a large amount of money for a canal for the benefit of commerce, then it is justified, pending the construction of the canal, in operating this railroad for the same purpose. And since it is necessary to operate the road, its facilities should be improved so as to enable it to handle commerce in the most efficient manner.

"It will be from ten to fifteen years before the canal can be opened for use, and in the meantime the railroad must perform, in so far as possible, the functions of the canal. The operation of this railroad is no more in competition with private enterprise than the construction and operation of the canal are in competition with private enterprise."

SERVICE FOR GULF PORTS.

In the matter of the disposition of steamships Mr. Bristow says:

"The question as to what should be done with the steamships is perplexing. The Government will have a large amount of its own freight to transport to the Isthmus in the next ten years. If it should sell the ships and discontinue the line it would have to depend upon private enterprise for its freight, passenger, and mail service, and it would not be difficult for steamships to enter into an agreement and charge excessive rates. It has been suggested that the Government make a contract at special rates for canal business; but the character of the freight, the amount required, and time when it will have to be transported are problematical, and it is not practicable to anticipate this business with sufficient accuracy to enable steamship lines to bid intelligently.

"The cities on the Gulf are anxious to have a regular steamship service between Gulf ports and Colon, and it clearly appears that not only the interests of commerce, but those of the Government, require the establishment of such a service. Products of the Mississippi Valley will be used in the construction of the canal, and it is cheaper to move such products by way of Gulf ports than via New York. An effort should be made to induce some American company to establish a line of freight and passenger steamers between Gulf ports and Colon.

"I would be glad to see American ships favored as far as possible, but the treaty by which the canal is constructed provides that there shall be no discrimination against the vessels of any nation in respect to conditions or charges on traffic or otherwise, and, upon the theory that the railroad is performing the functions of the canal, in so far as a railroad can do so, it does not appear practicable to show any discrimination in favor of American ships at the ports of Colon and Panama."

CANCEL STEAMSHIP CONTRACTS.

In summing up his recommendations Mr. Bristow says:

"I would recommend that the Panama Railroad be continued as a commercial line; that its facilities for handling commerce be improved at once; that it be double-tracked and re-equipped with modern rolling stock; that its port facilities be enlarged by the construction of additional wharves, and that modern facilities for handling cargo be provided.

"That a schedule of rates for through business be provided, fixing the charges at the minima which the payment of operating expenses and a fair dividend on the investment of the Government will permit. The cost of handling freight with improved facilities, and not what it has cost in the past, should be used as the basis in fixing rates.

"That the present policy of charging a per cent. of the rates on through business, subject to certain minima, be adhered to.

"That the steamship line between New York and Colon be retained.

"That the contracts with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the South American lines be canceled, and the ports of Colon and Panama opened to the use of all steamship lines on equal terms.

"That if, within a reasonable time, a regular steamship passenger and freight service is not established between Colon and the Gulf ports, a line be established by the Panama Railroad.

"That if the Pacific Mail Steamship Company withdraws its present Panama line an effort be made to induce some other company to establish a first-class service between the important Pacific Coast ports of the United States and Panama, and, in the event that no other company is prepared to furnish the service, that it be provided by the Panama Railroad.

"That in traffic connections American steamship lines be favored so far as can be done consistently with the treaty obligations of the United States."

MAGOON'S NEW HONORS.

Panama Pleased with Appointment of Minister—Strike at Culebra.

PANAMA, July 10.—The appointment of Charles G. Magoon, Governor of the canal zone, as American Minister to Panama, while at the same time permitting him to hold his present office, has caused an excellent impression in all circles here.

Seventy-five laborers at Culebra struck to-day on account of delay in the payment of their wages.

ORIENTAL LABOR FOR PANAMA.

Government Prepares to Test Chinese and Japanese as Well as Italian.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—In order to test the capacity for work of Italians, Chinese, and Japanese, and also the contract method of engaging and handling laborers, the Panama Canal Commission has decided to import 2,000 men of each nationality for a 500-day contract, subject to renewal. Proposals for furnishing these laborers are in preparation. The men will be furnished by contractors and are to be landed on the Isthmus before Dec. 1. The Government will furnish free hospital and medical attendance, unfurnished quarters, fuel for cooking, and water to the workmen. Under a recent decision of the Attorney General, laborers will work eight hours a day.

These laborers will not be entitled to enter the United States because of an act of the last Congress which made the immigration laws of the United States applicable to persons coming from the canal zone to the United States.

SWORD DUEL IN PANAMA.

Attorney Morales Wounds Arjona, a Newspaper Writer.

PANAMA, July 10.—A duel with swords was fought this afternoon by Eusebio Morales, an attorney, formerly fiscal agent of the United States at Panama, and Julio Arjona, a newspaper man and conservative politician. The trouble was caused by an article by Arjona reflecting on Morales.

Arjona was slightly wounded during the combat.

SAW TWO WOMEN AND RAN.

Police Have Reason to Think Petrowski a Burglar-Bigamist.

Confident that the charge of burglary pending against him would be dismissed, Toni Petrowski, a Pole, sauntered into the Butler Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. A few minutes later he was dashing through Court Street with a crowd of policemen, court attendants, and citizens after him.

Petrowski had seen in the crowd that filled the little courtroom to suffocation two women who were there to accuse him of bigamy. He did not care to meet them, and assuming an indifferent air, walked slowly to the door, as if for a breath of air. Suddenly he dived forward and made for the street. As he did so the two Mrs. Petrowskis shrieked.

"Stop him; that's my husband," they cried in unison.

In spite of them, and in spite of the policemen, the man made his escape. He was arrested last Thursday night and charged with having burglarized the boarding house of Mrs. Culshinski, 137 Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn. Because of the absence of witnesses when he was arraigned in court, a formal charge of vagrancy was made and bail fixed at $500.

Before the hearing, which was fixed for yesterday morning, the police discovered that there were two women who claimed Petrowski as husband. It was the appearance of these women yesterday that caused him to run away from court. The man's bail was declared to be forfeited, and a general alarm was sent out for his arrest.

McADOO'S VACATION OVER.

His Tale of Ten Days in the Wilds of Massachusetts.

William McAdoo, Police Commissioner, returned to Headquarters yesterday after a ten days' absence in the wilds of Massachusetts.

"We were seven miles from our nearest neighbors," the Commissioner said, "and the very first day a discriminating tree fell on the telegraph wires, so we couldn't get any news at all. We had two porcupines, and had to watch them most of the time to keep them from eating up all the salt. Deer came along and ate the mail box up."

The Commissioner related some amusing stories about his guide, "Bije." He said "Bije" had to carry some Roquefort cheese one day, and held it at arm's length. He finally told the Commissioner he didn't approve of such decayed food. Then there were the sardines, which "Bije" said were "minnows with sewing machine ile on 'em."

The Commissioner said he found the department in good shape on his return and the various bureaus doing well. He reiterated his belief in centralization of work. He announced that he had given honorable mention to Detective Sergeant Joseph Petrosino.

"I know," he said, "that it won't do him any good with the civil service and is an empty honor, but it is in recognition of his high grade of work and—sustained courage in dealing with Italian cases. I wish to recognize it."

On the recommendation of the Board of Police Surgeons the Commissioner yesterday retired Sergt. James Casey, East Eighty-eighth Street Station; Sergt. Edward G. O'Brien, Macdougal Street Station, and Sergts. Thomas F. Curran, Ralph Avenue (Brooklyn) Station.

The Commissioner said he would probably appoint some acting Roundsmen shortly from the eligible list, as they were more needed than higher officers. Very shortly, he said, he would probably appoint a number of regular Roundsmen.

POSTMASTER SAILS TO-DAY.

Mr. Willcox Will Study London, Paris, and Berlin Postal Methods.

Postmaster William R. Willcox sails to-day with his wife on the North German Lloyd liner Kronprinz Wilhelm for Bremen to spend three weeks abroad studying the great Post Offices of London, Berlin, and Paris. His first visit will be to Berlin. Thence he will proceed to Paris, and from there to London.

Postmaster General Cortelyou has arranged with the authorities abroad to afford Postmaster Willcox every facility for his investigations.

"I know that in many respects we are ahead of the great European Post Offices in our methods," said Mr. Willcox yesterday, "but I believe that there are things that we can learn from them. The foreign officials have responded very cordially to the Postmaster General's letters, and I expect a very pleasant as well as a profitable trip."

JEROME BACK FROM KANSAS.

Found State Prosperous and Populism on the Wane.

District Attorney Jerome returned to his duties yesterday morning, after a week in the West, where he spoke from the same platform as did La Follette and Tom Lawson.

"I had a very good time," said the District Attorney. "I was treated most hospitably everywhere. Kansas is prosperous. She will have a great corn and wheat crop. The people out there are not being crushed under the heels of the octopus so that you can notice it, and a strong political reaction is setting in. The anti-Populist sentiment is growing."

WOOTEN'S SENTENCE 9 YEARS AND 5 MONTHS

Lawyer Was Convicted on a Grand Larceny Charge.

A STAY ALREADY OBTAINED

Armitage Mathews and Samuel Ferguson, Indicted with Wooten, Hear Justice Davy Pronounce Sentence.

John W. Wooten, jointly indicted with Armitage Mathews and Samuel Ferguson on charges of grand larceny, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court to nine years and five months at hard labor in Sing Sing Prison. Wooten was convicted after his attorneys, E. E. Baldwin and G. G. Battle, had exhausted every means for delay.

Mathews and Ferguson were in the courtroom when sentence was passed upon Wooten. Ferguson leaned back, covered his face with his hands, and shook his head when "nine years and five months" was heard.

Counsel for Mathews at once filed demurrers to the indictments against the Secretary of the Republican County Committee. Justice Davy will decide on them on Thursday.

Before sentence had been passed upon Wooten Justice John S. Lambert, sitting in Brooklyn, had granted a certificate of reasonable doubt. This will act as a stay of sentence until argument on the order has been had. The order is returnable Thursday.

When sentence was passed the courtroom was crowded. District Attorney Jerome asked for an aggravation of sentence. Attorney Baldwin pleaded for the defense that Wooten had practiced for many years without the slightest suspicion attaching to any of his acts. Mr. Baldwin also pleaded for clemency on account of Wooten's family, and said that the conviction was punishment enough.

Wooten stood silently at the bar while Justice Davy imposed sentence in these words:

"The crime of which you have been convicted is punishable by imprisonment. The fact that you are a lawyer and have attained some degree of prominence in your profession makes your act all the more aggravating. It was your duty as a lawyer to elevate the standard of integrity and honor in the legal profession, instead of bringing it into disrepute.

"You may have intellectual endowments, you may have merit which your friends admire, but merit cannot excuse the crime which you have committed. If there is anything to excuse your conduct as a lawyer it has not yet been presented to the court. There is no other occupation to which men can devote their lives in which there is a nobler, more intellectual, or a higher moral standard than that which pervades the ranks of the legal profession.

"I was astonished the other day when I heard the District Attorney state the number of lawyers in this city under indictment. Such a condition of things is alarming. Unless the courts punish these lawyers severely for their crimes the public will soon lose confidence in the judiciary. It is the duty of a lawyer to be honest and to aid the court in the administration of justice. The honor and integrity of the bar must be upheld. Lawyers are officers of the court and have no right to betray their trust, and when they do they must be taught that the law cannot be violated and crimes committed by them with impunity."

NEW ELECTIVES FOR GIRLS.

Sewing, Cooking, Millinery, and Dressmaking in Brooklyn Course.

The girls in the Manual Training High School of Brooklyn will have their choice of four new elective studies when they return to school next September. Sewing, cooking, millinery, and dressmaking have been added to the list of electives in the new course of study.

The Board of Education yesterday, upon the recommendation of the Committee on Studies and Textbooks, authorized the adoption of these new electives, which will be as follows:

Second Year—Sewing, four periods; additional drawing and design, one period.

Third Year—Cooking, four periods; millinery, three periods.

Fourth Year—Dressmaking, four periods.

The girls who elect manual training may substitute cooking and millinery for physics and the second year course in geometry and algebra.

PEARY GETS $6,000 MORE.

Now Has $16,000 Toward the $50,000 That He Needs.

Commander Robert E. Peary received contributions to the amount of $6,000 yesterday toward the $50,000 fund for equipping his arctic expedition. This makes a total of $16,000 received in the last few days. One of the subscriptions, which was $5,000, came from a Wall Street banker. The other, a check for $1,000, was the gift of John S. Huyler.

"I am very grateful to the friends who have so generously answered my appeal for aid," said Commander Peary yesterday. "I wish some of our wealthy men could realize how badly I need the money. There is so much to buy, if we are to get away decently equipped for the task ahead of us."

The work of provisioning the Roosevelt continued yesterday afternoon, and will not be finished for several days. Mrs. Peary was on board the whole day.

MRS. ELIAS SELLS A HOUSE.

The Reported Price for West Seventy-second Street House Is $60,000.

Hannah Elias has sold one of the parcels of real estate which she is said to have got from John R. Platt. The property is the four-story brownstone dwelling 166 West Seventy-second Street. It is on the south side of the street, 100 feet east of Broadway, and stands on a twenty-foot lot. Mrs. Elias is said to have realized about $60,000 from the sale.

The buyer, whose name has not been made public, is a client of Brokers Slawson & Hobbs. Several other houses on the same block have recently changed hands as the result of the movement to make Seventy-second Street, between Columbus Avenue and Broadway, a high-class shopping centre.

Other properties owned by Mrs. Elias are 236 Central Park West, 138 West Fifty-third Street, and 73 West Sixty-eighth Street.

DROWNED IN FOOT OF WATER.

Life Guard Was a Victim of Vertigo, His Comrades Think.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 10.—William Truex, a life guard at the Asbury Park Avenue bathing grounds, was drowned last evening in Shark River where the water was but a foot deep. Truexz and two companions were rowing on the river. His friends decided to wade ashore while he searched for clams.

As they climbed up the bank they turned around and were startled to see that Truex was nowhere in sight. They hastened back into the river and found Truex lying flat in the mud.

They carried him ashare and summoned a physician, but Truex died in a few minutes. It is believed that vertigo seized him soon after his companions left him. He was an excellent swimmer.

On Easter Sunday a year ago Charles Murphy, a life guard, and two companions were drowned near the same spot.

LIQUOR LICENSES REVOKED.

Thirteen Raines Law Hotels Declared to be Outlawed.

Isaac A. Hopper, Superintendent of Buildings, has received from Edward H. Healy, Deputy Commissioner of Excise, formal notification of the revocation of thirteen liquor tax certificates, on the ground that the premises complained of did not come up to the requirements of the hotel laws. Mr. Hopper will at once send out the notifications required by the law.

The holders of certificates which are revoked, and the locations of the premises are as follows:

Frederick Willer, 2,125 Third Avenue; William Hennessy, 2,141 Third Avenue; Ernst Heinzel, 2,339 Third Avenue; Charles L. Wainger, 2,341 Third Avenue; Patrick Loughran, 2,353 Third Avenue; Jacob Born, 2,362 Third Avenue; Franz Gruber, 2,378 Third Avenue; Frederick Sanders, 2,002 Lexington Avenue; John J. Farris, 1,852 Second Avenue; Martin J. O'Melia, 1,905 Second Avenue; Gabriel Maxzucca, 2,218 Second Avenue; Michael L. Goetz, 2,356 Second Avenue, and Joseph Kinsella, 2,357 Second Avenue.

A CONSUMPTIVE'S DESPAIR.

Henry Kimball, at Fifty-five, Kills Himself in Central Park.

Because he was ill of consumption, Henry Kimball, fifty-five years old, of 139 West Eighty-third Street, shot himself yesterday afternoon while seated on a bench at the south side of the Ninety-sixth Street transverse road, near Eighth Avenue, in Central Park. He died instantly. Letters and cards found in his coat pockets indicated his identity. His body was removed to the Arsenal, and his relatives were notified.

WYOMING RANCHMAN SLAIN.

Decoyed to Lonely Cabin, Shot in the Back, and His Ear Cut Off.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., July 10.—Bob McCoy, a well-known ranchman residing on the Big Horn River above Thermopolis, has been killed by assassins who decoyed him to a deserted cabin and shot him in the back. His body was then weighted with stones and sunk in the river.

Several times in the last few months McCoy received anonymous letters warning him to leave the country. In each of the messages he was told that if it became necessary to kill him one of his ears would be cut off in order that others who had been warned to leave might know how he came to his death. One of McCoy's ears is missing. Posses are in search of the murderers.

13,000 ON STRIKE.

Merely the East Side Tailors Taking Leisure in Hot Days.

The Trousers Makers' Union started on a Summer strike yesterday for an advance of wages, a ten-hour workday, and recognition of the union. Business Agent Berkowitch of the union reported last evening that 8,000 trousers makers were out in 250 shops.

The Children's Jacket Makers' Union, which has a membership of 5,000, also ordered a general strike, to go into effect to-day, for higher wages and recognition of the union.

Merchant Kills a Burglar.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—J. H. Thomas, proprietor of a clothing store at Natrona, near here, shot and killed a burglar who was trying to break into his store early to-day. The name of John McIner was found on a card in the dead man's pocket.

"A CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE." | "A CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE." | "A CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE."

You Are Your Brother's Keeper

"How much civil war are the labor union leaders trying to push this country into?" some one asked.

Sometimes a man starts what he thinks will be a small fire, but it reaches inflammable materials and spreads beyond his control. The man that starts it is responsible for the damage.

Colorado had a staggering dose of it. San Francisco, Omaha, St. Louis, and Chicago have had bitter experiences.

Every little hamlet where labor union strikes are called immediately begins to cast about for protection to life, limb, and property.

The spirit of labor unionism rampant seems to turn peaceable citizens to demons. Peace officers are sneered at and attacked, law derided and defied, riot, anarchy and incipient civil war forced upon the people.

These atrocities seem to be extended as far as possible until the common people are compelled to raise a strong restraining hand and command and enforce law and peace.

This is not an opinion, but a fact forced upon us by the acts of labor unions.

How far they would push these acts of civil war, if given the full measure of power they seek, is a matter of opinion which each man's observation will help form.

Every reasoning man shrinks at the thought that any day may bring the strike, violence, misunderstanding, hate and bloodshed to his town or his own door and wrap him in its meshes.

Every workman fears the day when some Union "leader" clothed with authority and secretly grafting and dissipating on the union men's money may order him into idleness, with the penalty of the hospital or the grave if he does not obey, and every workman's wife hopes for peace but dreads the conditions that may be suddenly fastened upon her and her little household.

The Merchant fears the strike, for it often means ruin, and the common citizen is forced into scenes of incipient civil war by the rioting mobs incited by labor unions.

We have oil, beef, steel, and other trusts on one hand and numerous labor trusts on the other. The capital trusts attack the pocketbook and the labor trusts attack the person and property. **Between the two the common people suffer, endure and pay the bills** for the entire cost of the warfare, increased cost of necessities, cost of guards, policemen, sheriffs, militia, army, judges, court costs, etc., etc.

These strikes are far reaching to the common people. For instance, a strike in the building trades comes and the railroads must discharge some of their employes, for there is less lumber, lime, steel, stone, brick, etc., etc., to draw, then some teamsters must be laid off, then, many steel workers, coal miners, lumbermen, brickmakers, quarrymen and stonecutters, machinists, glass-workers, and scores of other artisans have their living taken from them, often bringing hunger and suffering to innocent men, women and children. Then the man with money says: "It's too much trouble and expense to build, with all the clashing of the various unions; you no sooner settle with one union when another goes on strike, and the worry, loss, and many indignities make life a burden," so he keeps his money out at interest; literally hundreds of millions of "prosperity" here and ready for the people has been choked off in the past 2 years.

Every day's labor lost is lost forever.

We must look facts squarely in the face in seeking a remedy.

We see that employers do not stop industry, stone the street cars, throw them off the track, assault and murder motor-men and conductors, assault workmen, close factories and keep the common people from their usual privileges and methods of earning a living. Labor trust leaders arrogate to themselves the right to do these things and thus oppress the people.

Such acts are frequently done contrary to the wishes of a majority of the peaceful members of the unions. Inconvenience, loss of money, property or wages is bad enough, but what hurts to the heart's core and what rouses the manhood of the man in vehement protest, is the binding of manacles on the arms of our brother American citizens, subjecting them to slavery under union leaders and assaulting and murdering them when they are trying to earn a living for their wives and babies. Good authorities say from 70 to 90 out of 100 Chicago teamsters did not want to strike. They were satisfied with good wages and good jobs. But a leader or two with an object in mind "ordered" it and, as one teamster says, "what could the men do? If we kept our jobs we wouldn't get to State street with a load until there would be a mob yelling 'scab,' and the bricks and stones flying; it's either quit or go to the hospital or worse."

That is slavery pure and simple.

So we see **the power of organization** placed in the hands of a few designing men, and that power enough to gather the inflammable dangerous people into mobs and defy the civil government established and relied on by the people for their protection.

This dangerous condition is encouraged by what some call the "Daily Assassin," the "Murderers' Advocate," alias the Yellow Journal, and some socialist and anarchist labor papers whose artful, criminal-minded writers color, twist and misstate facts, always denouncing the man who pays money to support workmen, whether he be right or wrong, always urging the wage-earner to hate his work, to hate his employer, hate the laws, the peace officers, the government and the flag.

A union man was arrested in Chicago for complicity in some of the criminal civil warfare put upon the people. A writer for the Yellow Journal interviews the family and announces in heavy type:

"I'm glad my husband suffers for his Union."

"Happy home robbed of its loyal head, visited and described."

"I wish my papa would come home, it's so awful lonesome without him," one child says.

"Papa gone. Papa way off, me want papa," from the baby.

Then follows account of how the father used to play with the children, but now the mother "weeps in the desolate little home, where all is loneliness and suffering brought on by the order of the powerful U. S. judge." "Oh, it is so cruel," said the wife; "it is a terrible thing to take a man like my husband away from his family." (In reality he was confined a few days in a hotel and not sent to jail.) "But I'm glad my husband can suffer for his Union," and a column more of "agony" mostly made up by the artful writer.

The eyes of a sympathetic workman glare with rage when he reads such skillfully worded articles, purposely intended to inflame him to a point of frenzy. **"To hell with the laws, judges, and police that oppress the people."** Out on the street he goes, an unreasoning fury and maniac, ready to riot, burn and murder.

Daily injections of the poison of the "Yellow Journal" change the former thrifty, upright citizen into a criminal and force him to sure destruction.

The "Murderers' Advocate" is a riot maker and constructor of criminals to the limit of its ability.

Note its demoniacal art, how it works up sympathy and inflames passion by coloring and distorting the facts of this arrest, which was a wise, just and under the circumstances, most lenient act, **in defense of the common people** to preserve them from the violence of these lawbreakers and rioters. The impulsive, prejudiced workman is fed daily upon this mawkish, sentimental, poisonous gush; the criminals, petted, cuddled, and held up as martyrs and heroes, **utterly ignoring the helpless children** made fatherless, not by the fathers being temporarily detained in a hotel, but by the **beating, maiming or murdering of over 500 fathers and brothers** by the labor unions in the one strike in Chicago.

Large merchants up until recently have contributed great sums of money paid in advertising in these papers that are open enemies of law and order. Dearly have they paid for it in Chicago.

But while these rich merchants have suffered loss, what about the common people, the man trying to find food for his little family, the union man working contrary to "orders," or the plain American thinking he had a right to earn bread.

Observe the sickening sentiment worked up by the Yellow Journal over a union man restrained from working his violence on other citizens and compare it with the awful facts which scar the page of history and bow the proud head of liberty in shame, while her arms are stretched forth in mute appeal for vengeance and justice for the murder of her children—**our brothers—yours and mine.**

* * * * * * *

Four men carried a stretcher with something on it covered with a blood-stained sheet, and when the front door of the little home was reached a scream of anguish and despair rose from the wife—**"God help me! What have they done to my poor man?"**—and lifting back the spotted sheet from the face of her husband, she saw that face, black in many places, the swollen tongue hanging out and blood slowly coursing from the mouth, one eye partly out of its socket, and the thick hair matted with blood oozing from a deep hole in the head.

Little Mary, 7 years old, came timorously to see, and said: **"Is that papa, mamma? Who did that to my papa?"** tears coming fast when she realized. "Papa, wake up and let Mary help you wash your face; it's so dirty." But papa couldn't wake up.

When the poor beaten body was placed in the front room the weeping mother plead with the men to hasten for a doctor, but was told there was no use, for the doctor said an hour ago that he was dead. "O, what can I do, where can I get help," and with moans, beside herself with the shock and grief, she plead for her dead to come back to life.

The one glassy eye gave no response and the life current flowed steadily on from the 3-cornered hole under the clotted hair. **"Oh, is there a God in Heaven that will let such things be done and the murderers go free!"**

Then turning, she said: "I have been frightened most to death every day since Ed. took that job, but he had to do something, for he had been out of work a long time and we had no money. He used to belong to the Union, but they fined him $50 for something, and he didn't have the money to pay it, so they put him out and wouldn't let him take a job anywhere. We would have moved away to some little town where he could get work without being hounded by the Union, but we hadn't the money to go on. So when this strike came he was offered a team to drive and guaranteed protection. We had to have bread and meat, and that was the only way we could get it. The first day's wages brought us something to eat, and we were hungry, I tell you. But I have been afraid every day that something awful would happen. Yesterday I heard a man say to another: "There's where the d— scab lives; somebody ought to burn the house," and the other one said, "no, let Mike's gang do him, that's just as good."

Some of the school children threw stones and chased my Mary home and the little thing dropped to the floor in fright. I couldn't let her go any more, and we've stayed close in the house ever since.

"Where we can go now or what we can do God only knows," and sinking down beside the mangled corpse the stricken widow folded little innocent Mary to her heart and silently prayed to God for help, that was all she could do, as the men turned and left that picture which bore the red seal of the "entertainment committee" of a labor union.

* * * * * * *

A poor girl was trying to help support her mother and unable to get other work took a position as pressfeeder. She was escorted home by policemen to protect her from hyenas of the Franklin Pressfeeders Union. One night she risked going home alone because the policemen were not there. Within two blocks of the works she was attacked by the union men, dragged into an alley and when they had finished with her and applied the union label she was found unconscious, one eye gouged out and her left breast completely torn off.

One of God's creations, reconstructed by the "labor union" striving to force employers to hire their members alone and force all others to starve while a complaisant public and a cowardly press look on. This is the present plan in America, under the management of the "labor trust" and vote-hunting officials.

* * * * * * *

An aged woman hobbled on her cane up the steps of a city hospital inquiring for her boy.

He lay pale and helpless on a cot, but greeted the dear old face tenderly. **"Oh, my poor boy,"** was all the trembling old lips could utter, as the knotted fingers that had toiled many years for that boy sought to stroke his hair.

Briefly and faintly he told her how the Union men had struck him down with bricks, and, when lying half conscious, one man kicked him in the head and face and another jumped repeatedly on his stomach, breaking and tearing apart some of his intestines, and the doctors gave him only a few hours to live.

"I am so glad you came, mother dear," he whispered, "I am going to see father, and you will come soon." A deathlike faintness stilled his voice and closed his eyes. The patient old mother sat by her boy until the twilight came and the lengthening shadows told of the nearby departure of the light of day, when with a faint smile and gasped "good-bye" the sunlight of her day passed out into the beyond, leaving her feeble and alone on a wide sea without compass, chart or help.

There may be a tender God somewhere that, unknown to the rest of us, reaches down to help those crushed and destroyed by the sluggers and murderers in labor unions. But that crippled old mother, with her gray head bowed over the broken body of the boy God had allowed her to bring into this world, unbroken and perfect, printed on the minds of everyone who saw it a deeply engraved picture of the "Union label" they will never forget.

Over 500 human beings beaten, maimed or murdered by Union men during the Chicago strike.

What for? Because they were free Americans and felt they had a right to earn food for themselves and little ones. But the labor trust says: "All work is for us and no one else shall work." So murder is done to force every citizen to obey the orders of the labor trust. Men have a right to quit work when not suited. From whence comes their right to murder our American citizens seeking bread?

* * * * * * *

Are these examples, the only acts done in the name of "unionism"? **Multiply them by ten thousand** and you will not cover the tyranny and terror of jeers, insults, threats to workmen, police, lawyers, officials, judges and statesmen, the daily meanness and outrage to the independent man working alongside the union man, the bolts loosened and cables cut to make the derrick fall and kill. The scaffolds and ladders partly sawed to murder. The houses, factories and mines dynamited, the cars derailed to kill people, the holes cut in the bottom of vessels, water poured into moulds so they would burst and throw molten iron over the independent workmen. Men pushed off roofs, docks and scaffolds, women and men followed by outlaw members of the "entertainment committee" and assaulted and murdered, industry stopped and anarchy established in a determined effort to place all the people under subjection and slavery to the labor leaders. They repeatedly demand subjection of our public officials, even the President himself, to their orders.

But the slavery is so galling to the common people, including many union men, that citizens now demand a return of their freedom.

A set of resolutions signed by a mass of R. R. workmen has lately been received expressing thanks for the efforts to help the Unions clean out the loud-mouthed criminals who have gained control in many cases. Another letter of thanks comes on the letter head of the order of Railway Conductors and many individual letters from honest Union men express the hope that the campaign against crime will enable the peaceable and upright members of the Unions to gain control of them.

The public are not opposed to organization by workmen for beneficial purposes. But when those organizations are used for violence, lawbreaking and oppression, the public demand that they be cleansed and cleansed quickly or be forced into the background. The universal denunciation by the public is working for ultimate good. It must be continued fearlessly and the power of organization brought to bear for the evil is tenacious and the blackmailing, violent men in charge will not give way easily.

* * * * * * *

The deep rumble and murmur of the coming storm has at last awakened the sleeping giant, and the common people now propose to place the money trusts on one side of the road, the labor trusts on the other, and **leave the highway of progress clear for its rightful owner.** There will be no attempt to destroy either money or labor trusts so long as they are lawfully conducted, but we, the common people, propose to prevent any trust or organization from stopping our R. R. or street cars, steam boats, carriage or truck lines, manufacturing or other industries, interfering with personal liberty or insulting, assaulting or murdering American citizens, whether **Independent, Union, White, Black, Brown or Yellow.**

This movement by citizens organizing for defense, means the power of the great public, the 780 out of the 800 (statistics show about 20 union men in every 800 citizens) massed to protect the merchant from boycott, the union man from tyranny either by labor leaders or money trusts, the transportation companies from having their cars or trains stopped, the factories from being shut down, and the individual common American from any interference with his constitutional inherited liberty.

The time has come when the people propose to again take control and govern safely, wisely and in accordance with the law handed down to us as the ripened experience of our ancestors.

Remember that during strike excitement, the stars and stripes grow dim in the minds of many and the **red rag of anarchy takes form.** You see the hint, and often more than hint, in nearly every strike.

When the sweet, strong crash of the brass and the roar and snarl of the drum blends the sturdy, rhythmic tramp, tramp, tramp of army brogans, planted steadily to the front by feet that don't know how to walk backwards; and when the blue sleeves touch shoulders with their mates, and the grim, steel-topped columns of Uncle Sam's soldiers swing into line, a cool little thrill stiffens the back, glitters in the eye and tingles to the finger tips of every thoroughbred American.

It's the call of your forebears, it's the twang on your heart strings by the spirit fingers of your grand dad, my boy, and his soul tells to your soul "that band of blue is your inherited weapon of defense."

"It is system, organization and power, and the flag at the front stiffens in the breeze to show you an emblem, a perpetual remembrance **of the best gift of God to man—Human Liberty.** We were robbed of that gift many years ago, but won it back and the sacred right was handed down to you. Tyrants will arise from time to time and press you hard. Anarchists will proclaim 'to hell with the flag, it's naught but a rag and would better be a red one.' You may be forced to give up money, property, home or friends in your struggle if you let tyrants grow too strong before you act."

"But keep the old flag nailed to the mast, and whether in calm it enfolds the pole, or in fierce storm it snaps crisp and bold, place your eyes there; bare the head and reverently thank Almighty God you have a token of his gift."

In assuming the duties of Pres. of the Nat'l Citizens Industrial Ass'n with its various allied associations, it is my hope to help unify and amalgamate citizens, placing in their hands the power of organization, **to meet organized oppression with superior strength,** and it shall be my earnest, unchangeable purpose to direct that strength **only for defense and justice.**

To the Union man this pledge is offered: We will earnestly stand by, support and help him, against the tyranny and slave driving of labor trust leaders or injustice by employers and the capital trusts.

I am an open advocate of high wages, and an 8-hour work-day, and will support peaceful methods, which do not oppress others in bringing them about.

But the Union man and all others must remember **the Citizens Ass'n is for the defense of liberty,** and in order to obtain its support, the individual must himself abstain from tyranny over his brother.

When the Eternal Father gave to his children this beautiful America, fitted by the deftness of his own hand for cradling the highest type of that being, "made in the likeness and image of God" he gave that being air to breathe, **which vitalizes freemen, but stifles tyrants.**

With that gift came the Father's deep toned injunction to each son, **"You are your brother's keeper."**

C. W. POST.

N. B. This space is owned and paid for by C. W. Post, under contract. He uses like space in every paper in America where he has similar contracts. This article is one of a series of what he calls "a campaign for industrial peace," with oppression for none, with freedom for all.

WESTERN UNION MEN DENY AIDING POOLROOMS

At Any Rate, No Direct Wires—The Rest They Can't Help.

SCHIFF TO MAKE A DEMAND

Will, It Is Expected, Ask That the Racing News Chief Quit—He Will Be Opposed.

The powers that be in the Western Union Telegraph Company, declaring that there has been no violation of any poolroom pledge made by it relative to the discontinuance of its racing news service, will refuse to take official action regarding charges recently made by the City Club.

The Directors of the Western Union, with the possible exception of Jacob H. Schiff, who refuses to talk for publication, are satisfied that the company has lived up to its promise. They assert that there is not a single direct wire from a race track into a New York poolroom, and hold that this condition of affairs constitutes the fulfillment of the pledges made by it last year when the question of its co-operation with poolroom keepers was fully thrashed out.

There will be a meeting of the Western Union's Executive Committee on Wednesday, at which the poolroom matter will doubtless be talked over. Mr. Schiff is a member of this committee, and it is expected that he will tell his views and submit such information as he may possess at the session. It is asserted that he will demand the resignation of David H. Mitchell, who was in charge of the racing news department while it was in full service and was known to be in full service. If he does, the demand, it is said, will hardly be concurred in by the other members of the committee.

"All this talk of resignations is rot," said Robert T. Terry, one of the members of the Western Union's Board of Directors and the Chairman of the company's Committee on Expenditures and Committee on Law, yesterday afternoon. "We are living up to everything that we said we would. Of that I am satisfied.

"There is no way in the world that the company can get out of handling racing news for the public. Under our charter we are obliged to accept and transmit such messages as are decently worded from all comers. If we were to decline to transmit racing results, what would become of the press associations and the individual newspapers which use our service?

"I saw the published statement this morning that evidence had been placed in the hands of the Directors within the last two weeks, which showed conclusively that the company was supplying poolrooms with racing news in direct violation of a promise made a year ago that this service should be discontinued. The statement was to the effect that this evidence had been gathered by the Kenilworth's Citizens' Association of Washington, D. C., and had been forwarded to each Director by registered mail. It was alleged that twelve Directors had receipted for the letters containing the evidence, and that, accompanying the documentary proof were petitions asking for relief.

"I wish to deny this absolutely. I have received no such communication from the Kenilworth Association or any one else. If copies of the document are in the hands of the City Club I have heard nothing of it. There was no meeting of the Board of Directors to-day, and there has been no meeting called. The Committee on Law and the Committee on Expenditures, of both of which I am Chairman, met to-day, but the poolroom question did not come up.

"Why should it? There have been numerous charges made, and none of them has been substantiated, since the company voluntarily abandoned its racing service. I am not prepared to say that racing news is not reaching out-of-town poolrooms through third parties. The news comes from the track over Western Union wires. It does not, however, reach the poolrooms over our wires."

"Do you know that there was a Western Union wire into the press stand at Gravesend, from which an operator sent out the odds posted on each race, a description of the race, and its results?" Mr. Terry was asked.

"I do not. If such matter was sent out it might have been forwarded to the press associations. I am clear on one point, and that is that the Western Union has not a single wire into a poolroom in New York. We promised to withhold our service from the poolrooms and we have done so.

"I am thoroughly opposed to gambling, but I do not think that there is any way by which the Western Union can be held responsible for betting on the races.

"I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that if I knew or that if proof was furnished to any of the other Directors that the company was violating the pledges made by it last year, steps would be taken to see that such violations were stopped. I do not mean to say that I would resign. I do not think much of the man who resigns under fire. There is $150,000,000 invested in the Western Union by thousands of stockholders, who went into it because of the men on the Board of Directors. It is, as I conceive it, our part to see that the company's affairs are conducted as they should be, and not to get out the first time we are criticised. If I had been a member of the Equitable's board I should most certainly have stuck to my guns."

Other Directors than Mr. Terry denied that they had received documents from the Kenilworth Citizens' Association of Washington by registered mail. It was declared by a member of the City Club's committee which has the subject in hand that the whole mass of evidence had been placed in the hands of Mr. Schiff, who would see that the charges were fully investigated.

Oswald G. Villard of the City Club's Executive Committee said yesterday that negotiations were pending with certain Directors of the Western Union Company which might result in interesting steps. He declined to go into detail. Police Commissioner McAdoo is keeping close watch on the situation and has already given the City Club such information as he has.

BALKED AT 5 CENTS; PAYS $20

Refusal of Carfare Results In Two Fights and a Fine.

John Long, a civil engineer, of 129 West Sixty-seventh Street, Manhattan, paid $20 in the Flatbush Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, as a result of refusing to pay a five-cent fare on a Brighton Beach train. The conductor called in Inspector William Bird at the Church Avenue station and informed him that Long had declined to pay. When Bird demanded the nickel Long offered a toothpick. There was a row in which the Inspector was knocked down.

Long was placed under arrest at the Franklin Avenue station, after another fight, and taken to the Grand Avenue Police Station. In court two charges of assault were made against him. He pleaded not guilty and asked for immediate examination, as he was to sail for Europe this afternoon. Magistrate Steers ordered him held for the Court of Special Sessions in $300 bail on each charge.

After waiting for a bondsman for some time Long changed his mind and had a talk with the company's lawyer. With the consent of the attorney the charges were changed to disorderly conduct. Long was fined $10 on each charge, which he paid, leaving court and hurrying to Manhattan to pack up for his European trip.

GIRL IN BOY'S CLOTHES.

Told a Weird Story When Picked Up by Coney Island Police.

In the care of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Brooklyn, is a pleasant-faced girl about seventeen years old, who was found wandering about Coney Island in boys' attire yesterday morning.

The girl, who late last night was identified as Kate McGinley, living at 456 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, told a story that made the officers of the society think that she had either been drugged or had fallen and injured her head. To her mother, who identified her, she told practically the same story.

She said that she met a woman while riding in a trolley car, and that the woman induced her to go to her home. She went to sleep there, and awakened to find her hair cut off short. Her own clothes were missing, but the boy's suit she found in the room and put it on. Escaping from the house, she said that she walked a great distance and found herself on a car track which led to Coney Island.

A coil of red hair which had been clipped from her head was found in the pocket of the coat worn by the girl. She was not placed under arrest, but taken in charge until her mother decided what to do with her.

THIEF CHASE THAT FAILED.

Mr. True's Story Gave Police Four Hours' Work for Nothing.

Clarence F. True, an architect of 328 West Eighty-third Street, rang up Police Headquarters on the telephone yesterday and told the Sergeant in charge that the police could bag a few burglars if they ransacked the block in which he lived. He saw one of them crawling along a shed roof, he declared. Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was notified. He sent Sergt. Cox, with three men, to make an investigation. Cox collected a dozen more men on the post and two detectives, and the block bounded by Riverside Drive, West End Avenue, Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, was surrounded.

The policemen found a ladder leading up to the parlor window of Charles A. Bates's house, and they thought the search was nearly at an end. They entered the house, but found no one at home. There was plenty of silverware on the sideboard in the dining room, but it had not been disturbed.

The chase was kept up for four hours, but no thieves were found. The police say Mr. True saw nothing more substantial than shadows.

TO EXAMINE EXAMINATIONS.

School Board Committee to Conduct an Inquiry.

School Commissioner Alrick H. Man, who backed Magnus Gross in his recent fight for a Principalship, made a new attack upon City Superintendent Maxwell yesterday by asking the Board of Education to appoint a special committee of five to investigate the methods now used by the Board of Examiners in conducting examinations. The board adopted it.

The committee, which will be appointed by President Tifft, some time this week, will be required, according to the resolution, to investigate the character and scope of the examinations now provided for by Superintendent Maxwell and his board; to determine whether they are being conducted under by-laws of the board or under such power as the Board of Examiners claim under Section 1,089 of the charter; to inquire into the method of conducting such examinations, their necessity and expediency, and to find out whether they are equitable.

This special committee will submit a report to the board at its next meeting in September.

Ten members of the old Executive Committee were re-elected. The remaining five will continue to hold office until their successors are chosen.

BULLET HITS A BABY GIRL.

May Have Come from a Cartridge on Trolley Tracks.

By a bullet fired either from a trolley car or from a cartridge placed upon the tracks, Grace, the two-year-old daughter of Policeman John Hubbard of the Wakefield Police Station, was seriously wounded last night.

The little girl was walking with her mother on White Plains Road, near Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, when a crowded trolley car whirred by.

As it passed there was a loud report, and the little girl fell to the ground.

She was taken to her home, at the corner of Two Hundred and Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, where it was found that a bullet had struck her in the head.

The police are investigating the shooting, but no arrests have been made.

POISONED BY CANNED FISH.

Family of Four Becomes Violently Ill After Eating It.

Leon Adal, thirty-one years old, a baker of 141 Essex Street, his wife, Pauline, and their two daughters, May and Rose, aged seven and three, respectively, were made violently ill on Sunday by eating canned herring. Three physicians were summoned and yesterday the patients were said to be out of danger.

At the Eldridge Street Police Station, the Acting Sergeant said no action would be taken in view of the fact that the family were recovering. The case was not reported to the Board of Health.

TUG CAPTAIN AS LIFE SAVER.

Master of the Volunteer Dives Into River and Rescues Two Men.

Thomas Keefer of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Seventh Avenue was seized with cramps while swimming at the foot of West Fifty-seventh Street last night. Richard West of 354 West Twenty-second Street was with him and held his head above water, swimming the while to shore.

When he reached the dock, however, he found that it was impossible to lift the unconscious man to the pier. He screamed for help, and his cries were answered by Capt. Moser of the tug Volunteer, which was coming down stream.

Capt. Moser threw off his coat, and ringing the bell for the engines to stop, jumped from the pilot house into the river. A few powerful strokes brought him to the two men, and with his assistance Keefer was taken on the tug and then to the dock, where he was attended by Dr. Brown. He was removed in a serious condition to Roosevelt Hospital.

Ice Floes Block Labrador Fishers.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 10.—The Labrador fishery is reported to be a complete failure, owing to immense ice floes blockading the coast fleet of over 200 schooners, which are unable to get north of Hamilton Inlet.

More Time for Trolley Company.

MINEOLA, L. I., July 10.—The Nassau County Board of Supervisors to-day granted an extension of time to the New York and Long Island Traction Company, beginning July 15, to build and operate a road on the Jericho Turnpike, which will connect their line at this place with the line in Queens Borough. Work will be begun at once, and the line may be finished by the latter part of October.

Locking the stable door after your horse is stolen won't recover it, but an advertisement in THE TIMES may. Lost and found advertisements cost 10 cents for one line, (seven words.)—Adv.

CONTRACTS CANCELED ON 200,000 ARMY COATS

Philadelphia Arsenal Affairs to be Investigated.

THREE CONCERNS AFFECTED

Inquiry, It Is Thought, Will Show Heavy Loss to the Government Through Loose Methods.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—Contracts on 200,000 dress coats for army uniforms through the Schuylkill Arsenal in this city have been canceled by officials at Washington. One hundred thousand garments already made up are said to be worthless. The scandal involves the possibility of colossal losses by the Government. A contract for 200,00 0pairs of dress trousers is in the hands of manufacturers. Stoppage on this work also is expected within a few days.

It is believed that the investigation which is to be started will show that in the course of years the Government has lost to the extent of millions of dollars by the methods in vogue at the arsenal.

The contracts in question are held by three firms which have factories in this city and in Red Bank and Egg Harbor, N. J. The losses are attributed to loose ways of doing business, but that the inquiry will result in a great upheaval, involving high officials and prominent manufacturers, there seems to be no doubt.

The investigation is the outcome of the trouble with the arsenal employes dating back to last Winter, and of the most recent affair, when the foreman of the arsenal was forced to resign and eight cutters were dismissed.

Suggestions of irregularities in connection with the contracts for army clothing were made last December, when, at the order of President Roosevelt, work that was to have been given to contractors was restored to hundreds of seamstresses.

After the dismissal of the foreman and cullers recently, the Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry was commissioned as Special Inspector of the arsenal. He found that the patterns for the dresscoats were so faulty that the garments produced were unfit for wear. He remarked that the coats already made up "ought to be dyed for prisoners." Garments which fail to meet the Government's requirements are used by men confined in military prisons. The buttons are stripped off and the coats and trousers dyed brown.

TELEGRAM THAT COST $1,700.

Caused Payment of a Check Which Afterward Was Repudiated.

A telegram which cost somebody $1,700 figures in the financial affairs of R. A. Brachvogel of Chicago, for whom Thomas Shiels has been appointed a receiver in supplementary proceedings by Supreme Court Justice Blanchard. Brachvogel was formerly a manufacturer of chewing gum, doing business under the name and style of the Nix-E Company. Supplementary proceedings were instituted against Brachvogel by Edward B. Thompson, who obtained a judgment against him on March 31 last for $1,209.

The error which resulted in the sending of the telegram was made by a branch of the Bank of Montreal.

In December last Brachvogel assigned the trademark Nix-E to Charles J. Nichols of London Ontario, for $2,000, payable in two checks, one for $300 and the other for $1,700, drawn on Molson's Bank of London, Ontario.

Brachvogel, who was stopping at the Imperial at that time, cashed the $300 check at the hotel, and gave the $1,700 check to the hotel for collection. The check was deposited in the New Amsterdam National Bank, which forwarded it to the Bank of Montreal at London, with a request to "wire fate."

Two days later the New Amsterdam National Bank received a telegram that the check was paid, whereupon the New Amsterdam National Bank paid the money by a cashier's check. A few hours later the New Amsterdam National Bank received another dispatch from the Bank of Montreal, saying that the first telegram was an error, and that payment had been stopped on the check. The New Amsterdam National Bank wired back: "Too late. Money paid."

LABOR TEMPLE BEGUN.

It Is to be Erected by the Workingmen's Educational Society.

Work was begun yesterday on a labor temple, which is being erected by the Workingmen's Educational Society at Eighty-fourth Street, near Second Avenue. The Thompson-Starrett Company has the contract.

The society is composed of Anarchists, Socialists, and members of east side unions who have hitherto met in various clubrooms. A convention of its members has been called for July 20 to arrange for laying the foundation stone with appropriate ceremonies.

The building will contain a billiard room, gymnasium, lecture room, a music room, and a roof garden.

The present central headquarters of the society are in Eighty-sixth Street, near Second Avenue.

MINISTER WEDS AT 81.

The Rev. Mr. Russell of Ocean Grove Surprised His Friends.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 10.—The Rev. William H. Russell, a retired minister of Ocean Grove and owner of a cottage in Heck Avenue, has surprised his friends and acquaintances by slipping away and marrying Mrs. Catharine Armour Diffley, who has been living in Ocean Grove for several months, having come there, it is understood, from New York.

The bridegroom is eighty-one and the bride forty-six. So far as known, they were not acquainted before Mrs. Diffley visited Ocean Grove, although Mr. Russell has been spending the Winter months for several years with his son, Isaac Franklin Russell, an instructor in New York University Law School, at the son's home in New York.

POSSE ON A MAN HUNT.

Tennessee Mountaineers Determined to Avenge a Killing.

BRISTOL, Tenn., July 10.—John and David Phipps, living near Butler, Tenn., are being hunted in the mountains along the border of North Carolina and Tennessee to-night by a posse of fifty armed men who have sworn to take them dead or alive. The Phippses are charged with killing William Rankins with an axe and seriously wounding Filmore Moreland.

The trouble occurred Sunday at Doeville and grew out of a row over a moonshine distillery.

Jersey Wife Murderer Convicted.

Nicolo Murdico was put on trial before Judge Blair, in Jersey City, yesterday and found guilty of the murder of his wife at 75 Colgate Street, Jersey City, on May 4. He will probably be sentenced to be hanged on Thursday. When arrested Murdico admitted that he killed his wife with an axe after a jealous quarrel.

Pennsylvania's Secretary Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

UNIONTOWN, Penn., July 10.—Secretary of the Commonwealth Frank M. Fuller of this place died to-night of apoplexy. He suffered a stroke but two hours before. Dr. Fuller was considered one of the strongest men of Gov. Pennypacker's administration.

A NATURAL PASS

in the mountain range that divides the East from the West is at Little Falls, N. Y., where the four track line of the New York Central, the double track line of the West Shore, the Erie Canal and the Mohawk River pass through this range on a water level.

This is one of the things that Nature has done for the New York Central lines, and this is one of the reasons why the press of two continents refers to the New York Central as

"America's Greatest Railroad."

For a copy of "Where Health and Pleasure Wait," which is No. 2 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

RECEIVER IN BANK UNDER FRAUD ORDER

Business of the People's United States of St. Louis Stopped.

E. G. LEWIS, OWNER, PROTESTS

Declares the Bank Has $1,000,000 to Protect Deposits of $200,000—Mail Stamped "Fraudulent."

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 10.—The People's United States Bank, run by E. G. Lewis, is in the hands of Judge Selden P. Spencer, as receiver, appointed by the Circuit Court of St. Louis County in compliance with a petition filed this morning by Attorney General Hadley after a consultation with Secretary of State Swanger. It was agreed that the fraud order issued by the Post Office Department against the bank and Lewis individually made it impossible for the institution to continue to transact business.

Judge Spencer gave a $250,000 bond. Mr. Lewis protested formally against the appointment of a receiver and against the fraud order. He said:

"I probably shall make application for an injunction in the Federal Court against the operation of the Post Office Department's fraud order. The bank is perfectly solvent, and it was unnecessary and unjustifiable that a receiver should be appointed. The People's United States Bank has $1,600,000 in cash on hand to protect the $200,000 of its depositors. Of this $1,600,000 $1,000,000 is deposited in three St. Louis banks, and is withdrawable on ten days' notice, and there is $600,000 in other banks over the United States."

Under orders from the Post Office Department Frank Wyman, Postmaster of St. Louis, to-day stamped "Fraudulent" on all mail addressed to the Lewis bank or to Lewis, and returned it to the senders. Mr. Wyman stated that Lewis and his bank received from 500 to 1,000 letters each day, many of them containing money. Mail addressed to Lewis as President of the Woman's Magazine Publishing Company does not fall under the department's ruling.

OPPOSES FREE SCHOOL BOOKS

Portland's Mayor Also Against Tips to College Men When Waiters.

PORTLAND, Me., July 10.—The annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction was called to order in City Hall to-night by President Charles H. Keyes of Hartford, Conn. Mayor James P. Baxter, who welcomed the delegates, took advantage of the opportunity to refer to several subjects which may be discussed during the convention. Regarding free text books in public schools he said:

"Not over 5 per cent. of the pupils in our schools really need to have books furnished them. The parents of the remaining 95 per cent. can well afford to supply their children with books. A question may be asked: Does not the free book system afford an alluring opportunity for extravagance and graft?"

Alluding next to the practice of college students working in Summer hotels as waiters and making money by receiving tips from guests, he said:

"One would suppose that college students in this country would be above receiving tips, for a tip represents social distinction between the one who gives and the one who receives it. Students in American colleges should resent the offer of a tip; it is an insult to their citizenship. What, it may be properly asked, will students such as I have described become when they have to face the business of life? Are they not likely to furnish recruits to the army of grafters and bribers, which is becoming all too large for the public welfare?"

CANADA'S ARMY QUESTION.

Move to Place Imperial Garrisons Under Dominion Control.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, July 10.—The question of taking over the Halifax and Esquimault garrisons by the Dominion Government from the imperial authorities was discussed in Parliament to-day.

Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, denied that Canada had any idea of having a standing army. What was intended was to follow the Swiss militia system.

The duty of the force of 50,000 or 60,000 men—which could be expanded into a force of 100,000—would be to aid the civil power in maintaining peace and defending invasion from without. Canada would not make any direct contributions for military or naval purposes to England, he said. Nothing would be done over which the Canadian Parliament would not have full control.

Mr. Foster held that the proposition that the colonies should raise regiments for service abroad did not imply that Great Britain could order them out. They would be subject only to the order of the Dominion.

To this Sir Frederick replied that there was no law in the Dominion that would permit the Dominion Government ordering any part of the militia for service abroad.

Several large guns were ordered and over $10,000 worth of rifles are being supplied weekly.

B. P. O. ELKS IN CONVENTION.

Plan to Change Methods at National Home Proposed.

BUFFALO, July 10.—The nineteenth annual reunion of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks began here to-day. The number of Grand Lodge members here establishes a record, and many more are expected to-morrow. It is conceded that there will be no opposition to the slated advance of the present officers one notch higher than the places they now hold.

The report of the Board of Governors of the National Home of Elks, at Bedford City, Va., says:

"It does not seem advisable to continue the operation of so large a plant for so few residents, now numbering only twenty, under the present restrictions of admission. An alternative is to admit members suffering from various forms of disease that now disqualify and to permit the age limit to be disregarded in cases of members who by reason of infirmities are hopelessly decrepit."

STAMP THEFTS CHARGED.

Information Leading to Arrests Came from a Penitent Receiver.

Victor Seidman, a dealer in stationery and stamps, of 157 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, was locked up in the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station last night, charged with receiving stolen property. The complainant was Sam Kreugel of 2,091 Third Avenue, who, it is alleged by Detectives Battle and Eagan, sold to him 300 marked stamps last night.

With Kreugel, who was held as a witness, was David Canders, fifteen years old, of 156 East One Hundred and Sixth Street. Both are employed by Joseph Stern & Co., music publishers, of 34 West Twenty-first Street, who are said to have lost stamps and music valued at more than $1,000 in the last year.

Isidor Marx, manager of the firm, received an anonymous letter recently, saying that the stealing was done by employes. This letter, it is said, was written by another dealer who had discontinued doing business with the thieves.

Brazilian Training Ship in Port.

The Brazilian naval training ship Benjamin Constant, with about three hundred cadets on board, arrived in New York Harbor yesterday afternoon. The vessel, which is of the three-masted, square rigged, auxiliary type, will remain ten days. She will then proceed on her cruise, Plymouth, England, as her objective point.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments, and endanger the health of Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhœa and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

THE BIG STORE ACTIV IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Until 12—noon Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

The Public's Favorite Shopping Place is The Siegel Cooper Store.

Great numbers of people visit it because it is one of the principal places of interest in the metropolis.

Great numbers buy at the Store daily because the merchandise is always seasonable, always reliable, and because the prices are never other than reasonable.

The service is prompt and trustworthy.

Every hot weather shopping comfort is provided.

This Being a Season of Clearance Sales, Many Choice Bargains Are Offered.

Dispersal Sales are in progress all over the Store.

Those who visit the Siegel Cooper Store to-day will find fresh and pleasant evidence of the Store's wonderful popularity.

50c. & 75c. Barefoot Sandals Are Specially Priced To-Day — **29c**



Barefoot Sandals—Good tan leather uppers; solid union leather soles (made precisely like illustration), allowing plenty of toe room. The toe-cap is wide and perforated.

Other stores advertise these sandals as very special at prices ranging from 50c. to 75c., according to the sizes.

Here You May Choose Any Size Up to 11 To-day for 29c.

If you contemplate buying Summer Shoes for Men, Women or Children, we advise you to see the special values on display.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor.)

SALE OF LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.

B. Altman & Co. WILL OFFER COMMENCING THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) JULY 11TH, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, IN BOXES CONTAINING SIX, AT SPECIAL PRICES, AS FOLLOWS:

MEN'S INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS,	$1.50
WOMEN'S INITIALED HANDKERCHIEFS,	98c.
MEN'S PLAIN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,	1.25
WOMEN'S PLAIN HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,	75c.

(REAR OF ROTUNDA, FIRST FLOOR)

Store will be closed daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 12 Noon.

BOY BLOWN TWENTY FEET.

"Frog Hollow" Shaken When Youngsters Play with Giant Powder.

The Italian district in East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, commonly known as "Frog Hollow," had a shaking up about 6 o'clock last night. A score of boys in some way got hold of a number of cartridges used for setting off blasts, and, scraping the giant powder into a tin can, placed it in the middle of the street. One of the youngsters struck a match. There was a crash, and it began to rain pieces of tin can.

Fully twenty persons in the vicinity received cuts of more or less serious character. The boy who struck the match—Nicolas Perello of 514 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street—was blown twenty feet. He landed unconscious, and was taken to Lincoln Hospital.

Michael Kass, twelve years old, and Charles Rinaldo, nine years old, were arrested by Detective Goss and locked up in the Morrisania station on a charge of having stolen and set off the powder.

BROOKLYN'S NEW DIRECTORY.

Smith Family Still Supreme—Subdivisions of the Bird Tribe.

The new general directory of Brooklyn issued yesterday, contains 174,720 names This is an increase of 18,000 over last year. The Smiths still enjoy the distinction of being the most numerous family, there being 2,200 Smiths in the borough. The Johnsons, Millers, and Browns are having a close race for second place. The shortest name in the directory is Re. Among the tongue twisters, Zabiliwicsus is supreme. Ornithologists will be interested to find thirty-nine Birds in the directory, with many subdivisions of the bird family, such as Cranes, Sparrows, Hawks, Swallows, and Parrots. The one Fireman is a tailor, the lone Lawyer a salesman. Not one of the three Doctors is a physician. The only Slowman in the directory is a reporter.

Alderman Saves Burning Child.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 10.—Elizabeth Horndecker, six years old, daughter of George Horndecker of 6 Vallet Street, was terribly burned to-night while playing with a companion of her own age, Eddie Daum. Matches set fire to the little girl's dress. Alderman Michael Barry, who lives near, succeeded with the assistance of John Rodgers in extinguishing the fire. The child was taken to the Orange Memorial Hospital.

In hot weather be careful what you drink.

Welch's Grape Juice

refreshes, quenches thirst and gives strength to stand the heat of summer.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y.

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FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING

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THE LION BRAND

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.
Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE FEVER LEGEND.

Among the multitude of strange things that have come to light about the Isthmus of Panama since DE LESSEPS began his ill-fated attempt to connect the two oceans at that point, the singular persistence of the legend that, for some reason, the Isthmus is an unhealthy place is one of the most remarkable. Long before the time of DE LESSEPS, indeed, a half century ago, when the Panama Railroad was built, there was a frightful mortality among the men employed. Swamp fevers are credited with a large part of the sickness and mortality, but it is that scourge of the tropics, yellow fever, that seems to give the chief occasion for alarm. Chairman SHONTS of the present Panama Canal Commission made an announcement of policy from Washington the other day from which we here quote:

> Our first duty is to create sound underlying conditions. This is now vastly more important than the moving of dirt. The men must have suitable houses in healthy surroundings; they must have wholesome and nourishing food at reasonable cost. * * * The commission realizes that its adherence to this policy will result in the actual handling of less quantities of material temporarily, but it also knows that with healthy underlying conditions vastly more will be accomplished later on, at less cost, and with less friction.

Mr. SHONTS then goes on to declare that reports from the Isthmus about the prevalence of yellow fever there had been exaggerated; there had been no cases this month, he said, up to the 6th instant. It is a notworthy coincidence that in the report of the original Walker Panama Canal Commission made in November, 1901, considerable attention is given to the insalubrious conditions and the prevalence of fevers on the Isthmus. The report says:

> Perhaps the greatest difficulty to be encountered in the construction of the canal will be the procurement of an adequate force of laborers and the preservation of their health and efficiency. In this respect the Panama route has a lugubrious history, from which the Nicaragua route is free. The notorious mortality which attended the construction the Panama Railroad, and later the operations of the Panama Canal Company, has taught a lesson which will not soon be forgotten for that route. Among the white employés of this commission sent to Nicaraugua there were fewer cases of sickness than there would probably have been among the same number of men employed in some parts of the United States. Among those sent to Panama the proportion of sick was greater. * * * It is stated by Mr. BUNAU VARILLA, at one time Chief Engineer of the old Panama Canal Company, that out of 100 individuals sent to the Isthmus not more than 20, as an average, could remain there, and even these lost a part of their value.

Wonder grows as we find in the first annual report of the second Walker Commission, that constituted under the act of June, 1902, language of similar import relating to the prevalence of disease on the Isthmus. In the report of that Commission to the President under date of Dec. 1, 1904, we find the following:

> Appreciating the importance of taking every possible precaution for the protection of the health of the employés of the Commission on the Isthmus, as well as of the inhabitants of the Canal Zone, the Commission lost no time in organizing a health department. * * * It was fully realized that the reputation of the Isthmus of Panama for unhealthfulness, whether this reputation was deserved or not, justified, and in fact made imperative, the adoption of extreme measures for the prevention and cure of disease. Adequate provision has therefore been made to prevent the introduction of contagion, to wage effective war against the disease-breeding mosquitos, and for the efficient care of the sick. This has been done, not only with due regard to the immediate requirements, but the organization of the department is such that it can be enlarged and expanded as may be required to meet any emergencies.

There is a tone of confident certainty in the passage we have quoted. The Commission thinks that its preventive measures are "adequate," that its war against the disease spreading mosquitos has been "effective." Further on in the report there is something about stamping out "if possible" the malarial types of fever, and the President is assured that "unusual efforts" are being made to destroy the mosquitos which spread yellow fever. Manifestly both the Walker Commissions were concerned about sanitary conditions on the Isthmus.

And now comes Mr. SHONTS, Chairman of the third Commission with which President ROOSEVELT has had to deal, with a statement concerning yellow fever and other fevers on the Isthmus that is perhaps not altogether reassuring. He says that there have been nine or ten thousand employés on the Isthmus "since the disease first appeared in May." Was it in May? Did we not hear something of deaths from yellow fever on the Isthmus last year, at a time when certain members of the second Walker Commission paid a visit to the scene of their labors? Is it safe to say that there were no cases of yellow fever on the Isthmus between the first and 6th of July, or that none were reported? Is the Isthmus of Panama ever for a long time free from yellow fever?

However that may be, we see three successive Commissions in a period of five years talking a great deal about the danger of sickness among the staff and working force of the canal. Last December the second Walker Commission was resolute in its determination to stamp out all kinds of fevers. It is remembered that Mr. WALLACE, who has just retired from the Chief Engineership of the Commission, more than a year ago drew up plans for a system of sanitation along the canal route. Yet here is Mr. SHONTS enumerating the deaths from yellow fever during the last two months, and promising that the facts shall be given to the public without any evasions or suppressions whatever.

The persistence of the fever legend forces upon us the conclusion that the Isthmus of Panama is in truth an unhealthy place. We must conclude, too, that the quarantine measures upon which the Commission relied last year were not altogether perfectly adequate, and that the war it waged against the mosquitos was not quite "effective." Mr. SHONTS says that the Commission realizes that it cannot "make the dirt fly" while it is stamping out fevers. The public, we think, will be inclined to leniency as to making the dirt fly. Upon the failure of the various Commissions to take really effective sanitary measures for the health of their employés the public judgment will, we think, be somewhat more severe and censorious.

For one thing, it is manifest that the President has been badly advised. The responsibility for the construction of the canal is his—Congress has made it his. He could not visit the Isthmus himself. He had to depend upon the reports of his Commissioners. If they persuaded him that the dirt was going to fly at once, and to keep on flying until the ditch was dug, their shortcoming has not been too heavily punished by their disappearance from the Commission. Mr. SHONTS now has the right idea, but it has come to him rather late. A comprehensive sanitary system and code rigidly enforced is the first thing—it will then be time enough to make the dirt fly. A great deal of money has been expended on the Isthmus, and some valuable lives lost without, it is to be feared, very much to show either for the lives or for the money in the way of progress on the canal. The work is not advancing, and the force has been permitted to become demoralized. The revelations may be awkward when the whole truth comes out, but the only safe way is to begin now where the old Commission should have begun immediately upon our acquisition of the right to build the canal.

SAKHALIN.

An island which mainly lies north of the fiftieth parallel is of no very great commercial advantage either to Japan or to Russia. Russia already has in those latitudes more mainland than she knows what to do with. Although the modern settlements of the island are mainly Japanese, the natives are those aborigines of Japan, the "hairy Ainos," for whom the Japanese have found little better use than we for the aborigines of this continent, and who have been gradually pushed back by the conquerors to these northern parts. It is true that the Japanese, by reducing them to a condition of virtual slavery, have managed to get some work out of them, which is more than anybody has been able to do with the American autochthons. The fisheries on the coast of Sakhalin are of some, though not of much, value to Japan.

Strategically, as we have pointed out, the island is more important. In Russian hands it threatens Japan. In Japanese hands it threatens to command not so much Vladivostok, which is commanded from the southern Japanese islands so long as Japan retains the sea power of the North Pacific, but Nikolaiesk and the mouth of the Amur River, which is the northernmost boundary that any Japanese has suggested for Russia.

But the chief value of the conquest is sentimental. Curious to say, it is only within a century that Sakhalin has been known to be an island. Both LA PEROUSE, who came upon it through the strait bearing his name in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and KRUMENSTERN, who followed him in 1805, took it for a projection of the Asian continent, and it was reserved for a Japanese navigator, a few years later, to ascertain that the Strait of Tartary was a strait and not a gulf. The first scientific exploration of these waters, however, was made by the Russians in 1849, while the Russian settlements began in 1857. It was not until 1875 that Japan ceded the island to Russia, and the cession did not arouse any special excitement in Japan. But, with the recent Japanese demand that nothing which has ever been Japanese shall belong to Russia, the reconquest of the island will create an emotion in Japan altogether out of proportion to the apathy with which Japan saw the island go, and will create a corresponding depression in Russia, and a fear lest the Japanese demand shall extend to the restoration of all lands which have ever clearly belonged to China. The enforcement of this latter demand would involve the abandonment by Russia of Vladivostok itself, which has been Russian for less than half a century. In any case, it is plain that the actual possession of Sakhalin, which Russia is in no condition to dispute, will give a great advantage to Japan, a conclusive advantage as to the island itself, if peace is made, as it may very possibly be made, on the basis of the "uti possidetis."

THE KNIAZ POTEMKINE.

It is possibly not surprising that the claim should have been unofficially put forward in St. Petersburg that instead of receiving the surrender of the Kniaz Potemkine, and treating her crew as deserters, that is to say, leaving it to their own country to recapture them, Roumania should have held them for surrender to their own country, to be tried by a Russian court-martial. But the claim is entirely untenable.

In the first place, the offer of the mutineers to surrender the vessel was conditioned on the immunity which the Roumanian authorities promised. But for that promise there was every reason to apprehend that the desperate mutineers would have bombarded the Roumanian port of Kustenji, as they had already threatened to bombard the Russian port of Odessa. Russia was bound to take care of her own mutineers, and was internationally responsible for the conduct of a Russian warship, without regard to the fact of a mutiny. Yet this responsibility the Russian Admirals in the Black Sea had repudiated. They had a squadron which should have been effective to reduce the crew of the battleship to obedience, or else to destroy the ship. Either through cowardice, treachery, or, what is doubtless the case, a well-grounded belief that they could not trust the crews of the remaining warships in a conflict with the warship turned pirate, they took no steps at all toward reducing her crew to its allegiance. On the contrary, they laid up the ships with which they should have been policing the Black Sea, and permitted the crews to go ashore. They thus notified the other riparian powers of the inland ocean to make their own terms with the mutineers. It would now be the height of impudence for Russia to maintain that it was the duty of Roumania to undertake the work for Russia which Russia had shirked, and to risk the bombardment of a Roumanian, a Bulgarian, a Servian, or a Turkish port in order to do Russia's police duty.

At the same time, it must be admitted that if this incident had happened two years ago Roumania would have been more afraid of incurring the anger of Russia than she is now, and would have shown herself willing to stretch a point to meet Russia's views. But the incident could not have happened two years ago. It was only when the defeat of Russia by Japan showed the Russian sailors that Russian power was not irresistible that rioting broke out on Russian soil and mutiny on Russian waters. The same demonstration has convinced Roumania that it was safer to defy Russian power than the fury of the mutineers. The "restoration of Russian prestige," insisted on by Count CASSINI as a condition precedent to peace, looks further off than ever. Obviously the moral for Russia of these disastrous events is to agree with her adversary quickly and so save what she still has left, in Europe as well as in Asia.

SECRETARY WILSON'S TROUBLES.

For weeks the cotton trade trembled under threats of disclosures of crime in high places, and which, when revealed, should blast reputations and upset accepted valuations for a leading staple wherever the world's bottoms carry it throughout the Seven Seas. The disclosures have come, and it is remarkable that some commentators accept them as fulfilling the promises of the bill of contents. This is not surprising. Always and everywhere there are those who rejoice in "disclosures" and the all too frequent discovery of betrayal of confidence. It is open to anybody, however, to emphasize another feature of this incident. There was but one reputable name connected with it. There is no general implication of the Cotton Exchange, which has no need to blush for anything yet made known.

It is a sordid and tawdry story. The son of a humble Washington tradesman finds admission to the lower ranks of official duty, and in course of time rises to a responsible position as custodian of information which has a speculative bearing. Spark and tinder fall together when he makes the acquaintance of companions familiar with the seamy side of finance. They are not members of the Cotton Exchange. They are not even known to the officers of the Exchange, but they have court records of connection with transactions depriving them of title to any serious consideration. It is no surprise that there are such men in the world, and, being as they are, the wonder would rather be that they refrained from availing themselves of any easy money which came their way. With early information of facts upon which other men would buy or sell they were able to forestall the market and make bargains which they could undo at a profit when the tardily informed came to trade. Here there is nothing which the sophisticated would condemn. If there is a trader in Wall, Broad, or Beaver Street who would pretend that he would not profit by early information he would be lonesome in the company of those who do not boast of virtues they do not possess. The gravamen of this case is not in acting upon early information, but in corrupting a public officer and in falsifying sources of public intelligence. It is as much outside the pale as poisoning wells in warfare. The code of the Street would condone payment for early facts obtained without breach of confidence, but bribery of public officials and procurement of garbling of official facts are unforgivable offenses. Happily it seems likely to be suitably punished, the earlier advice to Secretary WILSON against prosecution having been revised. Mere discharge from the public service is inadequate.

We are told that there is more and worse to come. It will be awaited with equanimity springing from the fact that the insinuation has heretofore outrun the revelation. Even Secretary WILSON'S own name is attacked, which perhaps inspires a sympathetic appreciation on his part of the protest against his own use of a name repeated by persons under suspicion, and without even communicating with the accused person. Mr. PRICE'S name, according to Mr. CHEATHAM, was unjustifiably used, and this, if so, gives him a just grievance. He will not be prejudged or misjudged. Similarly nobody will take judgment by default against the Secretary, but he must perceive that he is upon his own defense, not regarding his honesty, but regarding his administration. He presents a sufficiently humorous figure, sitting blandly among those he trusted, with the key of the locked room in his pocket, while they, by so simple a device as the raising or lowering of a window shade, signal whether to buy or sell, and whether figures would be large or small. The disclosures are bad enough, but they shake no confidence in the usefulness of the department when better administered, and reveal no depths of human weakness not already familiar. It is with a feeling of relief rather than of shock that we note as we began that the trade as a whole is acquitted, and that we need blush only for a few minor scalawags, and not as a community tainted with general unsoundness, or unsoundness even among a few representative men. The acts of those implicated defame only those whom they represent—that is, their own unimportant selves.

THE OIL OF KANSAS.

We are sorry for Gov. HOCH. About Washington's Birthday he was the leading Republican candidate for President—or at least the candidate of some Western Republicans—upon the platform of "Standard Oil must be decent." Now a mere Supreme Court says that a trifle like the Constitution of Kansas forbids the execution of the platform, and Gov. HOCH'S ambition is postponed until that remote time when Standard Oil becomes decent of its own motion. To do the gallant Governor justice it must be admitted that he foresaw obstacles hidden from his admirers. "If these laws are unconstitutional, we can amend the Constitution," said he last February, and that is the situation to-day.

The Governor's bill provided for an appropriation of $10,000, more or less, to erect an annex to the penitentiary, and $400,000, more or less, for the erection of an oil refinery annex to the penitentiary annex. The plan was for Kansas to pay its crude oil producers good prices for their product, to save money by the use of convict labor in refining, and sell the product cheaper to consumers than Standard Oil could, or at least did. The legal obstacle is that the scheme of annexing the refinery to the penitentiary is too thin. The court does not use any such trivial language. The court says the penitentiary annex scheme is a "subterfuge." It is plain that the main intent was to erect a competing refinery, as shown by the fact that the Governor's message made no reference to any need for additional penitentiary accommodations. It may be said that the Governor did not understand that there were any provisions in the bill which seriously contemplated the building of a branch of the State penitentiary. Hence the refinery is a "work of internal improvement," such as the Constitution forbids the State to be a party to, and "requiring an entirely different system of government." The Governor's comment is characteristic. "If I were the Supreme Court we would go on and build it. If it is not Constitutional, it ought to be." That is spoken in the true manner of men who do things, and is prophetic of what may be expected when we have an Executive at Washington as well as Topeka who does not shrink from making and construing as well as administering the laws. That is the way to get things done, and is the spirit in which the Panama business was commenced.

There are many who will sincerely regret that this enterprise is buried upon its birthday. In Illinois there was a similar scheme to fight the Beef Trust by establishing penitentiary packing houses. In several States there were proposals to provide public competition for the Binding Twine Trust. At Washington it was proposed to establish an independent transcontinental railway, whose function is in part to be discharged by the Isthmian canal, another regulator of rates. The clamor for municipal ownership of public utilities is ear-piercing. For these reasons it is to be regretted that the entering wedge at Kansas meets such a premature end. It would have been instructive to have seen the idea tried out. It was as interesting a project of competitive education as has been floated in a long time. Kansas set out to teach Standard Oil a lesson. Standard Oil replied that it would teach Kansas something. It might have appeared that those really receiving instruction were the taxpayers. As it is, nobody learns anything, not even Gov. HOCH.

Mere lookers-on thought they discerned obstacles obscure even to the projectors of the plan. If local prints can be trusted there were sixty companies producing crude oil in Kansas. Their average capitalization was $1,000,000, and their average output twenty-one barrels daily. It seemed as though the State refinery was handicapped by any attempt to put value into that mass of oil and water. If the State bought oil at a price to produce dividends, its product was in a fair way to cost more than Standard Oil's, which would be manufactured from a lower cost raw material. Either, then, consumers would have to pay more for the refined product, or the deficit would have to be made up from taxation. This could not be escaped unless the use of convict labor cheapened the process of manufacture. But convict labor is not cheap labor, merely because it costs the State nothing. There was no reason to suppose Kansas's purchases could or would have advanced the price of Kansas oil. That is settled by conditions outside Kansas, and irrespective of Standard Oil. The product of petroleum in 1903 was 100,461,337 barrels, and there was no scarcity. In 1904 the product was 119,157,678 barrels, and there was too much. This was the true grievance of the Kansas crude oil producers. There was a superfluity of their product, as well as a superfluity of water in their companies' capitalization, and of "hot air" in their promoters' promises. Standard Oil was not responsible for any of these things, and no lesson taught Standard Oil would have altered such facts. Now the Supreme Court prevents anybody learning anything from a lesson which might have proved instructive to many, especially that diminishing few who think that competition is a cure-all. We have learned, most of us, that immoderate competition among railways may be an evil instead of a good. There is also a sense in which this is true of such fierce commercial competition that it leads to the death of the unfittest, with the result of monopoly for the survivors. Standard Oil is pretty nearly such a product of a fiercer competition than morals allow, or than the law should permit. To modify such a monopoly by tax aid will be admitted to be wise when proved so. Meanwhile many will retain their prejudice against this form of Socialism.

EFFECTIVE CHARITY.

Although the Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society does not relieve general want, suitable nourishment will be furnished to children of destitute families under the care of its physicians and visitors and nurses, and help for worthy families will be procured from appropriate charities.

Infants found to be suffering from ailments that are readily cured by sea air will be sent, when practicable, with their mothers to spend a week at the society's health home at Coney Island. Applications for physicians should be made at 287 East Broadway, or at any one of the society's industrial schools.

Friends who wish to help this good work are invited to send contributions in money to the Children's Aid Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, making checks payable to the order of A. B. HEPBURN, Treasurer, or C. LORING BRACE, Secretary.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Writer Mounts the Stump.

Why does the vivacious LAWSON, Boston's most notable, or at least most noted, living son, show the same distrust that politicians illustrate of the efficency of the printing press in the diffusion of ideas and the same instinctive confidence in oratory as after all the best of devices for affecting public opinion? Even the bitterest of Mr. LAWSON'S enemies admit his ability as a writer, his power to give general interest to financial, commercial, and economic subjects which few people besides himself succeed in making more than theoretically important. As a writer, too, he has already gained an audience so large that the little crowds he can address face to face would be in it too small to see. Nevertheless, he goes to large expense and takes a long, tiresome railway journey in the midsummer heats, merely that he may say in the clumsy manner of the unpracticed speaker a poor part of what he has already said in the adroit manner of the writer who has developed a natural talent by long practice. To be sure, he thus gives to a certain number of rather uninfluential people an opportunity to form a judgment of him from his personal appearance, from the tone of his voice—until he wore it out by two brief efforts to perform the task on which the veteran political campaigner thrives in lung and larynx—but he knows that such judgments are of practically no value for his purposes, and that the real work of the world, both in argument and in giving information, is done in print. The chances are, however, that Mr. LAWSON expects to talk, not to those who gather to hear him in Town Halls and at rustic fairs, but to the vastly greater number who will read the reports of his speeches in the newspapers. For in the newspapers, too, there survives the immemorial feeling that the predecessor of printing is somehow or other greater than printing, or has especial claims upon it, and again and again they find room for speeches publicly delivered which they certainly would not touch if the speeches had been sent in to them as manuscript essays. The speech is "news" and the manuscript essay is not, but the nature of the difference it would be hard to explain. It is all very mysterious, except as it reveals the permanency of ancestral habits in changed conditions. Oratory has, indeed, declined from its former high estate, but the diminution has been very slow, and the end, the ultimate disappearance, is still invisible to the longest-sighted eyes.

Teachers Will Call on Mr. Carnegie.

Now it is the teachers in the public schools who are going to "touch" Mr. CARNEGIE for a few of his millions—a beggarly ten will satisfy them, or at least will be regarded as better than nothing. The movement has originated in Pittsburg, where, if anywhere, the American citizen ought to be self-reliant, and the teachers there have selected from their own number an eloquent delegate to proceed to Skibo Castle and present their needs—or desires—to Elderly Man Afraid of His Fortune. The argument to be used, according to credible report, is that if $10,000,000 is to go toward making comfortable the declining days of college professors, as much could wisely be devoted to doing as much for superannuated instructors in the public schools. This argument seems logical enough—we at any rate can see no flaw in it. It does not cover quite all the ground, however. A social philosopher of the really-and-truly kind would be apt, we suspect, to raise a question as to the probable effect on the salaries of both professors and teachers if those who paid the salaries can say, "Well, you can afford to work for a little less than you received in other days, for your support in old age is assured by the Carnegie fund." That is, indeed, a pleasant assurance, but in every case where it is made the prospect is taken into account in determining wages. Possibly there are not a few teachers who would prefer to get a certain total amount, all as salary, than to get the same amount partly as salary and partly as share in the income from a charitable or philanthropical fund—possibly not a few of them are rash enough to say that, given the opportunity to save money for the last rainy days from a wage justly adapted to the service rendered, they would be quite content to take the chances whether they would do the saving or not. But there, it takes all sorts of people to make a world, and if Pittsburg teachers can agree on the propriety of asking Mr. CARNEGIE for some of his money as a remedy for what they consider underpayment, it is not for us to criticise them harshly, and still less to intimate that Pittsburg teachers are different from those elsewhere. Still, if those elsewhere should write us some letters, saying that they prefer to fight for better pay and to leave the solicitation of alms to others, it would encourage us a little, whatever might be the effect in Pittsburg.

How Long Is the End of a Finger?

Mr. JOHN MONTEITH of South Orange was moved by his regard for truth, justice, and humanity—we can think at the moment of no better inspirations—severely to criticise in a letter we printed Sunday some recent comments of ours on the Glover child-burning case and the outcome of the prosecution to which, much against the will of the local Children's Aid and Protective Society, he was subjected. We regret to say that from a careful study of Mr. MONTEITH'S communication we do not find any reason for modifying our original remarks, nor can we see that our earnest correspondent does more than raise a question as to how much a child's finger has to be burned at its end before one is justified in saying that the end of the child's finger was burned off. He thinks, apparently, that unless the burning continues until at least the first joint is consumed it is a cruel exaggeration to use the phrase we did. To confute and confuse us, he wrote: "Two expert physicians agreed that the scorched finger of one of the children showed not the slightest degree of shortening, while that of the other child indicated a shrinking of only an imperceptible fraction of an inch, which would in due course be restored." Therefore, the ends of the fingers were not burned off. Evidently it is a problem in definition. Mr. MONTEITH has one, we another, and until we can get on common ground, argument is evidently useless. Meanwhile, however, we can cordially congratulate him on his high regard for truth, justice, and humanity, and on happier occasions we trust to be able to convince him that those amiable abstractions are also numbered among the objects of our own fervent admiration.

Telephones in Municipal Courts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been called from time to time to the inconvenience suffered by the public by reason of the custom which prevails in several of the municipal courts of this borough, of maintaining a private telephone, the number of which is not to be found in the telephone directory and cannot be ascertained from the telephone company. I refer particularly to the Seventh, Ninth, and Twelfth District Municipal Courts.

The absence of telephonic communication necessitates persons having business with these courts sending to the court whenever they desire any information, and frequently they find that, owing to the removal of Judges and stenographers from one district to another, another trip has to be taken in order to locate the official with whom communication is desired.

It seems to me that as the people pay for this telephone service it should be accessible to them. There may be good reason for the present practice. If so, I should like to know upon what grounds it is upheld.

J. BROWNSON KER.

New York, July 10, 1905.

The President's Prayer for Mr. Hay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In to-day's TIMES we have "President Prayed for Hay" on bended knees, appealing from his native sod, "in forma pauperis," he "asked for God's mercy for John Hay, as men were all sinners, although John Hay was among the least of these."

Though there be no God written in the Constitution, yet there is an image of Him indelibly graven deep upon the Christian heart and the divinely immortal soul of Theodore Roosevelt, who though powerful beyond all earthly sovereigns in his free republican Executive capacity, never forgets as a finite being that at all times there is an Omnipotent, Omnipresent, and Omniscient Being, who holds in the palms of His hands our destinies here and hereafter. All honor then to Theodore Roosevelt, the strong, God-fearing man; the just, the tender, and sympathetic friend and pre-eminently Christian gentleman and ruler, who is not ashamed when in deep grief to show to the world that his heart draws nearest to God when it bleeds, and that in orisons he mourns the way that manhood ought.

New York, July 7, 1905. R. E. K.

Unfriendly Tone Toward the British.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I can fully indorse your correspondent's remarks anent the unfriendly tone of New York and its press toward the Britisher. We hear, on both sides of the Atlantic, of the warm welcomes extended to visiting teams, and in a certain class there does seem to be considerable warmth of friendship. But it has surprised me to note that, while English papers are friendly and enthusiastic on things American, it is impossible to find in any New York paper a single appreciative comment on things English.

For example, I have not found the paper that has had the sportsmanship to congratulate the English teams on their recent successes in tennis, shooting, and rowing. The events are preceded by accounts in the papers printed with all the panoply of headed type and headlines; the results are tucked away in obscure corners without comment.

There would seem to be a lack of the true spirit of sport about these international contests which is to be deplored. M. C.

New York, July 10, 1905.

NOT A CLOSE CORPORATION.

Membership in and Management of National Educational Association.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An article on the National Education Association, appearing in your issue of this morning, is misleading, and calculated to misinform those who are not well informed.

There is no more democratic organization in this country than the National Educational Association. Any person interested in education may become an active member by the payment of $2 admission fee and $2 membership fee each year thereafter. For several years the railways which have sold special rate excursion tickets to the annual meetings of the association have added a membership coupon to the railway ticket and collected $2 extra—thus protecting themselves and the association. The amounts so collected have been turned over to the association's Treasurer, and those buying railway coupon memberships only are known as associate members. These have all membership privileges except, very properly, they have no vote. Any other policy might swamp the association with the votes of tourists, having no continuous interest in the association.

At each annual meeting at an hour and at places previously announced in all its thousands of circulars of general information (copies of which are mailed to all active members months before the annual meeting) the active members gather by States, Territories, and dependencies, and elect a Director for each of these divisions. The Directors so elected are fifty-four in number. There are also thirty-one life Directors—either retired Presidents or those who have been made life Directors by the payment (by themselves or others) of $100 each. The affairs of the association are entirely in the hands of this Directorate, which may and does largely change its personnel every year. There are five trustees, charged with the investment and protection of the permanent funds of the association, and really have no other duties or powers. The National Council has long consisted of sixty of the older and more prominent members of the association, selected to carry on extended investigation of more important educational matters—and has no other powers. The association has but one paid officer, its permanent Secretary; only $25 (maximum) is granted each department for contingent expenses, and this upon a verified and properly audited itemized statement of expenditures.

There is no opportunity for "despotism," and there has never been a shadow of even dictation. There is no chance for "graft," and the association has never lost a dollar in this way. The permanent fund is only permanent in that it cannot be depleted except by joint action of the Trustees, Directors, and active members—surely no unreasonable safeguard. The association has expended, and undoubtedly will continue to spend, thousands of dollers for special educational investigations and reports.

The proposed incorporation, made necessary by the expiration of the present quarter, does not change or in any way affect any of the above provisions—though it does provide for the first time for a permanent fund in fact as well as in name, as above, and simply proposes to recognize the National character of the association by an act of the National Legislature.

The movement is unanimously indorsed by all those who have labored in and for the association for a quarter of a century, and by 95 per cent. of all active members. The other 5 per cent. are not accurately informed in the premises—that is all.

My authority for this general statement of the aims and methods of the association is more than twenty years' membership, during which I have served three years as Secretary, (before any officer was paid,) one year as President, and thirteen years as a Director.

JAMES H. CANFIELD.

Columbia University, July 10, 1905.

Reckless Fire Engine Drivers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is it not time the newspapers stop making heroes of the drivers of fire engines, &c., who run their machines into pillars, posts, stoops, &c., "to save the life of a child," as the account usually goes? As I have frequently witnessed, trying to turn corners at full speed, total lack of knowledge of how to drive a heavy vehicle and downright carelessness are more often the cause than anything else, and the results usually are a killed or injured horse, a smashed engine, one less engine at the fire, and perhaps a citizen or a fireman injured and private property damaged.

All this or worse because incompetent men are put on the drivers' seats or something is wrong with the discipline which takes no account of common discretion.

Our firemen are brave, good men, but that is no reason for young reporters' enthusiasm glossing over their faults or making virtues of them. W. CASEY.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1905.

Discretion in Police Hands.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The police of Arverne, L. I., gave Sunday a fair exhibition of discretionary enforcement of the Sunday laws. A boy delivering delicatessen was arrested and fined in court, but the various places wherein games of chance and auctions are held, also manicuring parlors, dry goods stores, shooting galleries, &c., all located on the board walk, were wide open and doing business undisturbed. S. KEIZER.

New York, July 10, 1905.

United States Silver in Canada.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Globe.

The Canadian banks are to be allowed a commission of ¾ per cent. for collecting American silver and turning it over to the Government for export. This is not sufficient to tempt them into the business of importing silver for Governmental export, but is sufficient to induce them to impound and turn over all such coins coming their way. The fear which the Government has inspired regarding worn Canadian silver and the readiness of the banks to accept American silver may make the foreign coins more popular with the general public.

BALLAD OF THE SEEKERS.

We would be free from city ways,
From strain, from tumult, and from taint;
From seas of faces, sunless days,
From all that wakes the great unrest.
Then with a newly wakened zest
We'd seek by forest, hill, and vale,
With one desire in our breast—
Show us the yet untrodden trail!

When, as a bard, one fondly prays
For a new theme, he trembles lest
New rhymes, new rhythms, and new lays
Be yet old highways at their best.
Yon lurking flower, that first nest,
The spring flush on the cheek grown pale,
Are but old stories, oft expressed—
Show us the yet untrodden trail!

Teach us the way to win new bays,
With clean, fresh laurels make us blest—
Won, not by dint of bold displays
Or the world's fancy keenly guessed;
But, when the young night dims the West
And grim Despair waits on the tale,
Then, when our hearts grow sore depressed,
Show us the yet untrodden trail!

Prince, though it be a ceaseless quest,
Though at the end we needs must fail,
Yet shall we seek and deem it rest—
Show us the yet untrodden trail!

JAMES OWEN TRYON.

DISHONESTY MENACES NATION---BONAPARTE

Civic Reform a Matter of Personal Morals, Secretary Says.

RELIGION AND PURE POLITICS

Address at Christian Endeavor Convention—A Pastor Declares Against Christians Who "Lie Down."

BALTIMORE, July 10.—The Christian Endeavor Convention was opened this morning by the Rev. Dr. James L. Hill of Salem, Mass. Evangelistic services were held in the morning at the Baltimore Copper Works and at the Mount Clare shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, led by the Rev. Charles Stelzle of Chicago.

"Pure Politics and Religion" was the subject of an address in Armory Hall this afternoon by Charles J. Bonaparte, Secretary of the Navy. He said, in part:

"The underlying evil in the administration of our public affairs is simply dishonesty. Our public offices are too often held by dishonest men; too often gained by dishonest means; too often used for dishonest ends. Of course I do not mean that all, or a majority, or even any large number, of our officers take public moneys, or fraudulently waste public property, or in any way cause penitentiaries to yawn for them. Such incidents are, indeed, much more frequent than they should be, but it may be doubted whether the proportion of downright thieves among the people's servants is larger than among those of private masters. The great bulk of Americans in public employ wish and intend to do their duty, but a grave and mischievous, though very common, confusion of ideas as to what is their duty makes the best of them sometimes fail to do it and permits the worst often to neglect it with impunity.

"The error is rooted in a mistaken and immoral theory as to the nature of the position they hold. In law and morals alike a public office belongs to the people; its duties are fixed by the people's laws; its salary is paid with the people's money.

"While few deny, flatly and openly, this, it is practically contradicted every day and in all parts of the Union. For seventy-five years we have permitted our offices to be treated as mere loot in a political warfare. Moreover, since the pecuniary value of many offices can be largely increased by adopting latitudinarian views as to certain lines of official conduct, an absence of prejudice is soon cultivated against 'tips,' 'sugar,' the 'plugging' of corporations, and other practices with conventional and euphemistic names which cloak such bald terms as extortion and bribery.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM REMEDY.

"Civil service reform, in fact, applies a caustic to the very ulcer in our politics in the application of morality and common sense to the choice of public servants.

"If we mean by politics the trade of living on the taxpayers and getting rich at their cost, it is useless to consider how this occupation can be purified, for it cannot be purified at all. One might as well discuss how to purify policy playing or the green-goods business, bunco-steering, or the flim-flam game. Politics thus understood can never be pure, except as pure and unadulterated rascality.

"To have a good popular government we must first of all and before all else have good citizens. Burke's well-known words have been often quoted, but we cannot too steadily remember that 'there never was long a corrupt government of virtuous people.' When we find any self-governing community afflicted with misgovernment we can safely and fairly believe that it does not deserve a better fate. It may indeed wish to be well governed, just as many a drunkard in his seasons of repentance and headache wishes he were temperate, just as many a defaulter as yet undetected in saner moments wishes he could repay what he has taken and feel himself once more an honest man. But as such men do not wish hard enough to keep away—the first from the bar, the second from the faro table or Wall Street—so such a nation, State, or city does not wish hard enough for good government to make bad government impossible.

BETTER GOVERNMENTS THAN OURS.

"No doubt there never has been, so there never will be, a perfect government of men by men; but there have been, there are now, much better governments than those we live under in the United States to-day, and I believe that there might be better governments now and here than any which the world has known in this country or any other.

"The true lesson is that the question of good government in America is essentially a moral and only incidentally a political one. I mean by this that what the friends of good government in America have to do is much less to devise methods for the efficient and economical administration of public affairs than to clearly and frequently set forth and constantly and forcibly impress on the attention of their fellow citizens the true and admitted ends and principles of government and the daily manifest and grievous derelictions of duty on the part of the public officers and of the voters.

"Our aim is to spare Americans shame at the government of their country; to rescue the noblest work of our polity from its baser hands; to root out National vices which threaten to make us a political Sodomamong Christian peoples. He who sees such a goal before him can well fight on with calm confidence that any temporary reverse, any individual apostasy, any seeming injustice of public opinion are but inevitable incidents of so momentous a struggle, but fitting preludes to so glorious a victory."

DENOUNCES LAZY CHRISTIANS.

The Rev. William E. Biederwolf of Monticello, Ind., in a talk to the pastors' conference, said:

"The Church to be evangelistic must be democratic in spirit and philanthropic, but it must still further be an aggressive, up-to-date church. There are too many members in our churches who are living in the twenty-third Psalm, where it says, 'Lord, make me to lie down.' It is very hard to get some members to do anything—to try is like trying to draw a cat backward by the tail over the carpet. But there are whole hosts of them who would willingly work if the work were simply given them to do."

Henry B. F. McFarland, President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, delivered an address on "Responsibility for Public Opinion"; E. Tennyson Smith of Birmingham, England, spoke on "Progress in Temperance Reform," and "Organized Labor and the Church" was the subject of a paper by the Rev. Charles Stelzle of Chicago.

The climax of enthusiasm came with the closing session of the convention to-night in Armory Hall, with a message from Francis E. Clark, the founder and President of the society, who was detained at home by illness. The Rev. Dr. Howard B. Grose of New York, Vice Chairman of the society, offered prayer for President Clark's speedy and complete recovery. John Willis Baer, Secretary of the World's Christian Endeavor Union, then read the annual address of President Clark.

ARTIST'S WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE

Mrs. Mary B. Baker, Whose Husband Sailed Away in February.

Mrs. Mary B. Baker has begun an action for divorce in the Supreme Court against Alfred Z. Baker, who had a studio at 105 East Seventeenth Street. He is an illustrator for comic papers and is now employed on the periodical Le Rire in Paris.

His wife, in an affidavit, cites as co-respondent Helen Newell, and swears that they sailed for Europe last February on the same steamer, and she hears that they are now in Paris.

CAT WOULD RAISE CHICKENS.

Battle Royal Results When Mother Hen Asserts Her Rights.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 10.—George Smith of 96 Watchung Avenue, West Orange, has a cat which in addition to bringing up two kittens is trying to rear a brood of young chicks. She had the chicks and was happy, when the mother hen interfered this morning and took her offspring under her own wing. As for the chicks, they don't know which is home, their mother's coop or the cat's basket.

The cat has reared many broods of chickens. When she had kittens on July 2 it was thought she would lose all interest in her feathered protégés, but when three chicks were hatched on Tuesday last they were turned over to her and she made them very comfortable.

This morning the old hen got discouraged when none of the other eggs under her hatched. She started out on the war-path, and when she found her three chicks with the cat a battle royal resulted, which wound up when Mr. Smith separated the combatants and gave the chicks to the hen.

For seven of the nine years of the cat's life she has assisted in the chicken raising business. She started in when four of her kittens were drowned. She stole four chicks from the coop. She cared for them so well that she was allowed to keep them until they were old enough to shift for themselves. She won't eat chicken, no matter how it is cooked.

THE SHUBERT ATTRACTIONS

Fourteen Companies Organized—Ten Will Be Musical.

Sam S. and Lee Shubert issued an announcement yesterday of the attractions they will have on the road next season. There will be fourteen of these, all except four of them being musical companies. The reason for this is that the firm has succeeded best in light opera.

Four of the attractions are to come from Europe, the most prominent of these being Sarah Bernhardt, who comes over in November and will present Hugo's "Angelo," Sardou's "La Tosca," and "The Sorceress," "Camille," and her own version of "Adrienne Lecouvreur." The others are the Henry Russell Grand Opera Company, which will give performances at regular theatre prices; "Babes in the Wood," a London pantomime, and "The Jury of Fate," a new drama by the author of "Leah Kleschna."

Ada Rehan remains under the Shubert management, and will appear in George Bernard Shaw's comedy, "Captain Brassbound's Conversion." In September Jeff De Angelis will begin a tour of the country with "Fantana," the Lyric Theatre being given up to De Wolf Hopper and his new comic opera, "Elysia," by Reginald De Koven and Frederic Ranken. "The Earl and the Girl" will open the Casino the last of August; Lillian Russell will again start in "Lady Teazle," and "The Sweet Girl" will be produced in October.

In addition to these attractions, the Shuberts will control three theatres in New York, two in London, one in Chicago, one in Philadelphia, one in St. Louis, two in Troy, one in New Haven, one in Rochester, one in Syracuse, and one in Utica. Additions to this list are now being made, and will be announced soon.

FAY TEMPLETON BACK.

No Sign of Illness in Her Fine Work in Roof Show.

Fay Templeton was a welcome addition to the cast at the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre, last evening, and she certainly was made to feel so. Several months ago Miss Templeton underwent an operation for a throat trouble that resulted more seriously than was expected, and because of this the actress was unable to go on at the opening of the roof garden, as was scheduled.

There was no evidence in Miss Templeton's performance of recent illness last night, for she sang every one of her songs in her old-time inimitable style, and every number was encored to the echo. In "Lifting the Lid" Miss Templeton played Mathilde Macartini, the dressmaker, and in "The Whole Damm Family," Able Damm.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

There were several new features at the Wistaria Grove last evening, prominent among them being the Marvelous Avolos and a clever imitation of Anna Held by Elsie Janis. "Sam" Elton, Willie Eckstein, "the boy Paderewski," and "The Girl in the Red Domino" are still on the programme. The entertainment ends with the musical skit, "When We Are Forty-one."

The new-comers this week at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden are the Hengler Sisters, the Millman Trio, "The Magic Kettle," Hill and Sylvani, and Marcus and Latell. Rossi, The Girl from Coney Island, Ernest Hogan, the Three Joscarys, Rice and Prevost, and Capt. Bloom are retained.

Rose Coghlan began the second week of her engagement at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre as leading woman of the stock company, with a revival of "London Assurance," in which she played Lady Gay Spanker, one of the most successful portrayals of her stage career.

The Colonial Septette was the top liner at Keith's. The other features of the bill were Nina Morris and company in "A Friend's Advice," Sherman and De Forest, Toby Claude, the Damm Brothers, and Raynor's Dogs.

Franklyn Fyles's four-act drama, "The Governor of Kentucky," was presented at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, with James Wilson in the part of Gov. Lee and Beatrice Morgan as Jewell.

Several additions have been made to the World in Wax at the Eden Musée. New scenes of the conflict in the Far East are also being shown on the cinematograph.

Edna Wallace Hopper is the star attraction at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, Charles Grapewine, supported by Anna Chance, is also on the bill and gives his farcical sketch, "The Awakening of Mr. Pipp." Others are Tote, Ellinore Sisters, Harding and Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, James Cullen, Esmeralda Sisters, Will Rogers, and the moving pictures.

"Coon Hollow" was revived by the stock company at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. All the old "thrillers" are still to be seen, including the scene of the bursting of the dam.

The plays that remain in the city are "The Heir to the Hoorah," at the Hudson; Jefferson De Angelis, in "Fantana," at the Lyric, and Sam Bernard, in the "Rollicking Girl," at the Herald Square.

At the Seaside.

The free hippodrome and the afternoon races have become popular features at Dreamland. Creation is also doing a big business.

The burlesque hunting act, which was recently added to the wild animal musical comedy at Bostock's, has made quite a hit, and the adventures of Roy (fils) as President Roosevelt in his pursuit of bears never fails to win applause.

Della Fox is the head-liner for the week at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. Others on the programme are Al Shean and Charles Warren, Dida, Bedini and Arthur, Five Mowats, the Italian Trio, Mazuz and Mazette, and the Yalto Duo.

To the already large programme of the free circus at Luna Park the following have been added: The Pantzer Trio, Everett Trio, Bowen and Ali, the Chameroys, Guilmette, and Kirsch's Dogs. Will Hill continues to do his sensational wire act 150 feet from the ground.

The management says that this has been the most profitable season at Brighton Beach so far for several years. The Boer War attracts many visitors, and the races and Thompson's scenic railway do their share toward the success of the resort.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Willie Eckstein, "the boy Paderewski," will give a free recital to the city school children this afternoon in Wistaria Grove. The recital will begin at 5 o'clock.

Maxine Elliott, Clyde Fitch, and Charles Dillingham have agreed upon "Her Great Match" as the title for the new Fitch comedy in which Miss Elliott will open the Criterion Theatre for the season.

Mrs. Fiske closed her long season with the Manhattan Company in "Leah Kleschna" at Winnipeg, Manitoba, last night. She had played continuously for forty-three weeks. The company will start at once for New York, but within a few weeks Mrs. Fiske will go to California for her vacation.

If every one took proper precautions there would be no need for the "Lost and Found" column of THE TIMES. As it is, it comes in handy. Cost for advertising—10 cents a line (7 words.)—Adv.

SWARMS OF CHILDREN AT CITY PLAYGROUNDS

3,100 at Opening of Houston Street School Yard.

ASTONISH RURAL VISITORS

Teachers from Asbury Park Convention Open Their Eyes at the Racket—A Big Registration.

Several thousand suffering little mites of humanity forgot for a time yesterday the misery of living in sweltering tenements while they celebrated the opening of the vacation schools and playgrounds, under the auspices of the Board of Education, all over Greater New York.

Every child in the neighborhood of the playgrounds was keenly alive to the occasion, and long before the opening hour of the school crowds stood eagerly peering through the iron gates, awaiting the signal to be admitted to this refuge from the heat and traffic of the streets. In some of the congested districts the children around the schools packed the sidewalks for several blocks. They ranged in age all the way from two years to eighteen. The tiny tots were chaperoned by their big brothers or sisters.

The largest number of children admitted on any opening day was recorded at the Houston Street school yesterday afternoon, when 3,100 boys and girls passed through the gates at 1:30, the hour of opening the playground.

The playgrounds opened with the singing of "America" and repeating the allegiance to the flag, which the children reeled off as they would their A B Cs.

The shuffling of 6,200 feet on the cement floor as the children hastened away to play, and the din made by 3,100 lusty throats as the youngsters all tried to talk at once and express their joy by whoops and yells, did not flustrate the teachers and experienced attendants accustomed to this sort of thing. Some of the visiting schoolma'ams from the rural districts, who are resting in New York from the Asbury Park convention, expressed consternation, however, at the army of romping youngsters, and after a hasty glance about the play places, filled with tumbling, ball-throwing, and shouting youngsters, they confessed that they felt like escaping.

A healthy sign of the educational value of the playgrounds was demonstrated by the fact that baths were preferred to play, and as the youngsters filed into the schoolroom nearly every one was armed with a towel and a piece of soap. Some few who did not know of the bath privilege rushed home after soap and towels.

One of the small girls was leaving soon after the playgrounds opened, when an attendant inquired the reason for such a sudden departure.

"Aren't you having a nice time?" she asked.

"Oh, yes, ma'am, but I've just had a bath, and I'm goin' home now and put on my white silk dress," she replied, with pride.

The discipline of 3,000 youngsters bent on exercising all their energy in various sorts of play is no small task. But the discipline of an army could not be better than that which Mr. E. C. Gibney, who has charge of the Houston Street playground, the largest in the city, has over his small charges. He has known most of them since babyhood, and they know that Mr. Gibney is not to be trifled with when he issues an order outlining their conduct in the playgrounds.

The roof playgrounds opened with band concerts last evening, and were as well attended as the vacation schools.

Miss Evangeline Whitney, who is in charge of the vacation school and playground work, said that from the reports of registration last week she believed the applications would far exceed those of last year.

Last year the aggregate attendance on vacation schools was 15,380 for Manhattan, 84 for the Bronx, 14,247 for Brooklyn, and 1,609 for Queens. The attendance at the playgrounds this year will probably be nearly 2,000,000.

YELLOW CLARINET'S SPELL.

Cast a Direful Shadow Over a Steamship Steward.

Had Charles Samson, a steward on the French liner La Savoie, possessed even a casual knowledge of American superstitions he might now be on his way back to France instead of being held in the Tombs in default of $50 bail for smuggling.

The unluckiest thing in the world is a yellow clarinet. Time was when circuses and traveling companies were wont to start out with yellow clarinets in their bands or orchestras. The more observing soon noticed that those same amusement attractions invariably came to grief, and that their star performers walked back to New York. Because of all this not for years has such a pronounced "jonah" as a yellow clarinet been permitted in the impedimenta of any traveling attraction.

Samson, however, brought over a yellow clarinet—also a piccolo—from France. The steward and the clarinet were seized.

Notwithstanding Samson's plea that he was bringing the instruments to a nephew who promised great things as an instrumentalist, Commissioner Shields said he would have to hold Samson for smuggling. Had the clarinet been anything but yellow, he said, it might have been different.

DR. KENNARD TO LIVE HERE.

Writer of Italian Novels Buys a Home in Tarrytown.

Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard, who for years has lived in Florence, Italy, where he has met with great success in writing novels in Italian, although he is an American, has returned to America to live. He will take up his abode on the Rockwell property at Tarrytown.

Dr. Kennard came to New York when he was fifteen. He got a place as night clerk at the Post Office, studied law at Columbia by day, and did a good deal of his sleeping on the horse cars. He was graduated from Columbia and from Hamilton College. Then he went to Chicago, where he soon succeeded as a lawyer. After several years, however, he went to Florence, partly for his wife's health and partly because he was attracted by the arts.

He was graduated from the Royal Academy of Arts in Florence, where he has been painting "studio pictures" ever since. These have obtained medals and honors at several exhibitions.

When he left Italy the King was about to confer an order of nobility upon him for his service to Italian literature. This ceremony is postponed until his return.

Drowned While Bathing His Face.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., July 10.—A man supposed to be J. R. Daniell of Los Angeles, Cal., was found drowned in a raceway leading to the old Morris Sawmill in the upper part of Bloomfield, N. J., this afternoon. The man lay face downward in about a foot of water. It is believed that he had been overcome by the heat while bathing his face. He was employed as a farmhand yesterday by James L. Payne, and was put to work this morning in the hay field.

GEWALT! THE CAT!

Tramp's Back at 112 Broome After Being Thoroughly Drowned.

The news that the tramp cat had been dumped into the river was welcomely received in the tall tenement at 112 Broome Street last night. Some of the tenants went into the neighboring houses to tell about it. It would not be necessary now to go armed with knives and clubs, they said.

Far up on the house tops and on the fire-escape balconies groups of men and women told the story of the tramp cat. They told how the tramp cat had arrived on Thursday last, how he had bitten the landlord, Jake Schoenberg, and sent Jake to the hospital, and how he had attacked Mr. Cohen, the second-floor tenant, on Saturday.

They told how the cat hid when the S. P. C. A. wagon came around for him, and how he was finally captured on Sunday by ten men armed with swords, guns, and clubs. They told how the men took the tramp to the North River and dumped him overboard near Washington Market. And everybody was glad that the cat had been taken away.

Mothers told their children they need not worry now, and the children told their companions imaginary stories of how the cat had been killed.

While all of Broome Street was talking about it a Jewish woman ran from the doorway of the big tenement into the street, screeching:

"Entlois! Entlois! Der Katzkommt!"

Then from the housetops the warning was echoed:

"Gewalt! Gewalt! Der katz ist vidder du!"

The cat came back. That was what they meant. They shouted "Der katz ist vidder du!" until all the men in the neighborhood had gathered with clubs, pistols, and bars of iron. The women, too, armed themselves, for they had seen the tramp cat go into the hall of the big tenement.

After some of the excitement had passed away the men planned a flank movement to attack the cat, but the cat got away to the roof. No one would volunteer to go there after him, so he was still there at midnight, with the tenants wildly gesticulating and shouting:

"Der katz ist vidder du!"

OLD MASTERS FOR BONDS.

Art Connoisseur Who Got the Railroad Paper in Trade Is Not Content.

There is a question as to the ownership of twenty-nine oil paintings now in the possession of John F. Douthitt, a picture dealer at 273 Fifth Avenue, upon whom Deputy Sheriff Porges served an attachment yesterday. The value of the collection is fixed at $23,000, and Mr. Douthitt says it includes examples of Corot, Mauve, Blaz, and other celebrated artists.

The attachment is against Albert N. Hoxie of Boston in favor of William O. Cole of this city. In May last Mr. Cole sold the paintings to Hoxie. He took in payment $23,000 in the bonds of the Arkansas, Mississippi and Kansas Railroad, which he declares are valueless. These bonds, he now alleges, he took on false representations made by Mr. Hoxie. Meanwhile Mr. Douthitt secured the paintings under a bill of sale from Hoxie. The paintings, it was said at the Douthitt store last evening, comprise a collection which Mr. Cole spent a lifetime in gathering. Several of them are 2 by 3 feet in size. One example by Corot is said to be especially valuable.

MR. DEVERY SPEAKS.

Ex-Chief Discusses Mr. Howell, to Whom He Objects.

Former Chief of Police William S. Devery called the reporters to him at Far Rockaway yesterday and said that Police Commissioner McAdoo's secretary, Mr. Howell, had organized a roadway squad at Rockaway, with Mr. Howell in command.

"Why," said Mr. Devery, "Howell is stoppin' down here, an' he has got Detective Wickham to drive his horse for him. He found that things were goin' along all right at the Rockaways, and that did not suit him, so within the space of twenty-four hours he had three different men in command of the police here, and now I hear there is goin' to be another change.

"McAdoo has my sympathy in a certain sense, for Howell is the real head of the Police Department of to-day. Take Howell out of the department and McAdoo could go back to Jersey and the Greater City of New York would again be an American city and not a Russian seaport."

Mr. Devery also objected because, he said, Mr. Howell drank Rhine wine.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay and her two children will start to-day for the White Mountains. They will stay at the Prospect House for several weeks and will then go to Saratoga, where Mr. Mackay has taken the Hilton cottage for the racing season.

***

Mrs. Lewis L. Delafield and her family have arrived at As-You-Like-It, her Bar Harbor cottage, for the season.

***

Mrs. Robert Bonner Bowler and the Misses Bowler of Cincinnati are at Seacroft, Albert Meadow, Bar Harbor. Mrs. Bowler's son, Robert Bonner Bowler, married Miss Charlotte Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob S. Miller, at Morristown, two weeks ago.

***

J. Howland Auchincloss has gone West for a tour of several weeks. He will also visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition, but by the middle of August will be back at Bar Harbor, where his parents are occupying their cottage.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup left Lenox yesterday for Bar Harbor, where they will spend July and August, returning in September to Lenox for the Autumn season there.

***

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will not sail for this country this week, as reported. She is going to Marienbad instead, and will not return here until much later. In August the King's immediate circle will also be at the Spa.

***

Lady Bagot, who was Miss Lily May of Washington, a sister of Col. Henry May and aunt of Miss Isabel May, has been joined at Brighton by Col. May and Mrs. May. Lord Bagot is at Blithfield, his place in Staffordshire. Since the christening of their little girl in January as a Catholic, Lord and Lady Bagot have not been living in the same house.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John H. Davis of Washington Square, who sailed on the Oceanic, will remain abroad until late in October.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 10.—Prof. Raphael Pumpely is here for a few days before going to Dublin, N. H. He has just returned from Turkestan, where he was sent by the Carnegie Institute for archaeological research. He expects to return to Turkestan next Fall.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Widener have arrived for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan have arrived at their villa, Beacon Rock.

Mrs. S. Titus Zabriskie has arrived at her cottage.

Mrs. William H. Sands, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Mrs. J. J. Mason entertained to-night at Freebody Park.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs opened her villa to-day for the season.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will sail from Europe to-morrow.

Frederick Kernochan is a guest of E. R. Thomas at Stoneacre.

Miss Katharine Harris is a guest of Mrs. Charles Hall at her cottage on Clay Street.

Cyril Hatch, Henry G. Gray, A. T. Sackett, Frederick Kernochan, E. J. Curley, Henry De Peyster, Miss B. Clarkson, Miss E. M. De Peyster, William E. Glyn, George D. Widener, and Major David W. Price are at the Casino.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA.

Where a Week's Sojourn Gives All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage, Without Its Discomforts.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

4 1-2 Hours from New York.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD AND MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Ave. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M., daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk," arrive at Block Island 3:00 P. M.

On Saturdays (additional train) leave New York, 34th Street, 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Avenue Station, 1:37 P. M., arrive at Block Island 6:20 P. M.

Returning, leave Block Island week days 11:30 A. M., arrive New York, 34th Street, 4:18; Brooklyn, 4:22 P. M.

On Mondays (additional service) leave Block Island 6:30 A. M., arrive at New York, 34th St., 11:38; Brooklyn, 11:32 A. M.

See Steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

AGAIN THINS RANKS OF TENDERLOIN POLICE

McAdoo Sends Six Detectives to Staten Island Exile.

TWO SERGEANTS SHIFTED

Commissioner Himself Will Pick Precinct Plain Clothes Men After This—Captain Transferred.

Commissioner McAdoo yesterday took another sweep at Capt. Cottrell and his detectives and Sergeants. Six of the old guard of detectives were exiled to Staten Island, where they will patrol in uniform; two of the Sergeants, typical old Tenderloin desk men, were shifted to east side precincts, where they will have much quiet after the strenuous times in West Thirtieth Street.

Only a few weeks ago the Commissioner took from Capt. Cottrell some of his detectives and added them to the vice squad which works under Capt. Eggers. There were not more than eight or ten of Cottrell's old company of "confidential men" left then, and now this last attack leaves but a brace or two of the Captain's own selected men. And yesterday Commissioner McAdoo announced that henceforth he himself will select men intended for precinct plain-clothes work. Heretofore that has been done by the Captains.

Of the four tried old Tenderloin Sergeants who have been at the desk there for a good many months—things are not reckoned by years in Tenderloin police circles—only one is now left on duty, Sergt. Robinson. Some time ago Sergt. Place was retired. Yesterday Sergt. Wilson was shifted to the Macdougal Street Station. Sergt. Wall, a gray-haired old veteran, who has been a Sergeant for many years, was transferred to the Delancey Street Station. Sergts. McGloin, from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, and Benner, from the East Thirty-fifth Street Station, have been transferred to the Tenderloin.

The six detectives who were exiled to Staten Island are Murtha, McIver, Harvey, Kirk, Hanan, and O'Brien. Concerning the transfers Capt. Cottrell said last night:

"Murtha, McIver, Harvey, and Kirk were at work on the Higginson jewelry robbery. They were shifted because I made complaint that they waited forty-eight hours before reporting the case to Sergeant Wilson, who was then Acting Captain. That's where Wilson came in to be shifted.

"Murtha is also up on charges now for accepting a diamond pin from a woman whom he arrested. Sergt. Wall was on duty the early morning that it is charged the woman pinned the jewelry on the detective's coat before the desk, and that's where he comes in to be shifted. The Murtha incident is said to have taken place on the morning of June 27, about 3:30 o'clock.

"Hanan and O'Brien are transferred on complaints of mine with reference to a case similar to the Higginson affair, where they did not report promptly enough."

It is said, however, that there are other things behind these transfers than the Higginson and the Murtha affairs. It is known that Commissioner McAdoo has been closely watching the Tenderloin since the Tobey murder. He has often visited the precinct recently, and has expressed his dissatisfaction with conditions.

Recent happenings in the Tenderloin might have influenced Commissioner McAdoo in his action of yesterday, and may influence him in further Tenderloin changes that are said to be contemplated. There are the alleged "friendly sparring bouts" in a clubhouse on Twenty-ninth Street which occur twice a month which are always attended by plain clothes men, according to its manager.

Several weeks ago a publisher was knocked down and robbed in West Twenty-eighth Street, near Broadway, before night had drawn on, according to the publisher. On Friday night a Virginian reported that he had been dragged from a cab and beaten by two negroes in Thirty-second Street, near Broadway. A valuable clock was stolen several weeks ago from the Waldorf-Astoria. At the Tenderloin Station it was said last night that the detective force was ignorant of all this.

Commissioner McAdoo also transferred Capt. John T. Stephenson from the East Eighty-eighth Street Station to the Grand Central Station, now known as "The Penitentiary." Capt. Stephenson has been twice removed from the department, get his place back each time through the courts.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

T. Henry Randall.

T. Henry Randall, architect, died on Friday at Annapolis, Md. He was born there July 5, 1869, and was educated at St. John's College, Johns Hopkins University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was first active in his profession in the office of H. H. Richardson of Boston. After a course in the Paris Ecole des Beaux Arts and other study in Europe he entered the studios of McKim, Mead & White, leaving their service in 1891 to work alone.

Obituary Notes.

Judge CHARLES D. WRIGHT, the oldest member of the Jefferson County bar, died yesterday at Watertown, N. Y. He was eighty-eight years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE S. FISKE, wife of John M. Fiske of East Orange, died last night at her home, 63 Washington Street, that city, as the result of a stroke of apoplexy last Friday. Mrs. Fiske had lived in East Orange for many years. She was noted for her charities. Besides her husband she leaves three daughters, Mrs. William Gould of Brooklyn and the Misses Ethel and Dorothy Fiske of East Orange.

WILLIAM A. VOORHEES of Griggstown, N. J., who had a great reputation in Somerset County as a bridge builder, died yesterday, at the age of eighty-seven. He had built more than 100 bridges in New Jersey in his day. He leaves three sons and two daughters—Toole Voorhees of Dunellen, John A. Voorhees of New York, William Voorhees of Griggstown, Miss Matilda Voorhees of Griggstown, and Mrs. Edward Smalley of New Brunswick.

Investigating Fruit Rates.

ATLANTA, July 10.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Clements and Cockrell are here investigating the matter of the private car lines as they affect the peach and other fruit industries of the South. A number of witnesses were heard to-day.

Pope Receives Judge Batcheller.

ROME, July 10.—The Pope to-day received in private audience George Sherman Batcheller of Saratoga County, N. Y., one of the Judges of the International Court of Appeals of Egypt, who was accompanied by his niece.

WHEN EVERYBODY'S AWAY

Streets are not deserted, piece work and accidents do not cease, tenements are not abandoned. Town seems more populous than ever, for the only livable spot is the street.

What of the sick, the breaking down, and the broken? Fast as the death rate jumps up, it does not keep pace with the misery rate and the sick rate. Think of sick babies whose overworked mothers must have a fire constantly in order to earn food and shelter. We know such, not by tens or hundreds, but by thousands.

Think of your sending one or ten or two hundred to Sea Breeze; 25 cents for one day; $125 for excursions of 500; one mother or one baby, one week, only $2.50. To how many grateful babies, children, mothers, and grandmothers will you send some of the country or seashore? A refreshing drop in temperature. We will gladly tell you for whom your gift is spent. New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

MONKEYS OFFERED AS BAIL.

Magistrate Foreseeing Complications Turns the Simians Down.

Sixteen trained monkeys were offered as bail for a prisoner in the Gates Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The monkeys are owned by a woman who is a vaudeville performer. Her son got into the hands of the police, and she appeared in court to secure his liberty.

"What security have you to offer?" asked Magistrate Furlong.

"A troupe of trained monkeys worth $5,000," was the reply.

"I guess we can't take them," said the Magistrate smilingly. "Just imagine what a circus there would be if the District Attorney foreclosed the bond and took possession of the monkeys. Where would we keep them? We have pink monkeys in the pen there every morning, but yours are not of that variety."

Other security was offered and the prisoner was released.

DAWSON—EDSALL.

Chaplain of the 47th Regiment Marries a Former Parishioner.

At the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Edsall, at 101 Ainslie Street, Williamsburg, last night, their daughter, Minnie, was married to the Rev. Roland S. Dawson, pastor of the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearny, N. J. Previous to last March Mr. Dawson was for fourteen years pastor of the Ainslie Presbyterian Church in Williamsburg, and he is still Chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn.

At the wedding only the immediate relatives and friends of the couple were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John P. Dawson, father of the bridegroom. It was a pink-and-white wedding. Hazel Edsall, the ten-year-old sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the Rev. Thomas R. Bridges of Newark was the best man.

A reception followed the ceremony, and the bridal couple departed on a two months' trip to Canada.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—A depression of considerable extent is central to-night in the lower Mississippi Valley, where it has developed within the last day or so. A second depression occupies the region north of Montana, but it is apparently filling up. It is somewhat cooler in Eastern New York and New England, but generally high temperature still prevails in the East and Northwest districts.

For Tuesday and Wednesday showers with no material change in temperature is indicated for the Middle and South Atlantic States.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh south; on the Gulf Coast, light south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh northeast; on the upper lakes, light southeast, becoming south.

Steamships departing Tuesday for European ports will have light southwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers Tuesday; not so warm in extreme south portions. Wednesday, showers; light south winds.

New Jersey—Showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and Wednesday; cooler in interior; light south winds.

New England—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Tuesday and in south portion Wednesday, light variable winds.

Western New York—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, warmer Wednesday, light variable winds, becoming southeast.

Western Pennsylvania—Showers Tuesday and in south portion Wednesday, light northeast to north winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	67	75	4 P. M.	70	69
6 A. M.	68	74	6 P. M.	70	80
9 A. M.	70	79	9 P. M.	70	78
12 M.	70	88	12 P. M.	70	78

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 79; corresponding date 1904, 69; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 73.

The thermometer registered 76 degrees at 8 A. M. and 80 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 89 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 4 P. M. The humidity was 89 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 90 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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If you want to put an advertisement in THE TIMES you can leave it at THE TIMES office, Times Square, (Subway station in basement,) at the down-town office, 8 Spruce St., or at the Harlem office, 129 West 125th St. Or, you can leave it at any advertising agency. If you're in a hurry, telephone 4900-38th.

Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Boarders Wanted, and Lost and Found advertisements are placed on the last page, where every one can see them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
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MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

Harper's Book News.

Miss Bellard's Inspiration

By W. D. HOWELLS.

Here is a situation that might occur in the experience of any American girl and her lover. Mr. Howells extricates his heroine from her predicament by means of a wonderful "inspiration," and makes a delightful story out of this Summer episode. But it would be interesting to know if the average girl of Miss Bellard's independent turn of mind would break her engagement and then renew it in just this fashion.

The entrance of Mr. and Mrs. Mevison into the story was the cause of it all—an unhappy, ill-mated couple such as might cloud the romance of any pair of lovers nowadays. They came near spoiling things for Miss Bellard—but not quite, thanks to her "inspiration." The reviewers seem to be enjoying this new novel by Mr. Howells.

"A triumph in Summer comedy," says the *World*; "A decidedly entertaining book."—*Times*; "Mr. Howells has

VANDERBILT ROAD RACE WILL TAKE PLACE OCT. 14

Nassau Supervisors, 2 to 1, Grant Permission.

SEPT. 23 IS SET FOR TRIALS

Chairman Morrell Promises That Those Who Use Highways Shall Not be Endangered—Eight Protesting Petitions.

An automobile road race for the William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., cup will be held on Long Island on Oct. 14, and there will be a preliminary trial on Sept. 23 called an elimination trial for the purpose of selecting five American machines from the entries made by American owners.

The Nassau County Board of Supervisors decided yesterday to permit the use of the roads upon the two days after listening to a pledge made by Robert Lee Morrell, Chairman of the Racing Board of the Automobile Association of America, that he will see that not only on the race day but before and after the elimination trial the automobilists comport themselves in a manner calculated not to endanger or frighten residents of Nassau County. The vote which followed settled the question. There is some talk of an injunction, but so far it is merely rumor.

Just before the opening of the meeting a man who did not give his name handed in a batch of eight petitions, all reading alike, and to which were appended forty-three signatures. The petitions recite the fact that it is proposed to hold the road race, and continue:

"Having in mind the record of killed and maimed and the loss of business occasioned by a similar race held in Nassau County a year ago, we, the taxpayers and property owners along the route of the propsed course, petition you not to grant to the Automobile Association of America the use of the roads asked for.

"Last year two were killed, two were wounded, and the rights of 150,000 people were shamefully disregarded. Long before the race was run the entrants tried their powerful motor cars upon our highways, paying no heed to our speed statutes, and leaving a trail of killed and mangled live stock upon the highways behind them. The farmers were practically driven from their roads two weeks before the event, and those who dared to use them were compelled to drive in the ditches."

Mr. Morrell's Pledge.

Mr. Morrell, in pledging himself to see that the race is carefully conducted, said:

"I represent the Automobile Association of America, and am acting in the capacity of Chairman of its Racing Board. I desire to assure you, gentlemen of the Board of Supervisors, and also to assure the people of Nassau County, upon my personal word of honor, that the race we will hold, if the board gives us the permission we seek, will be conducted in such a manner as to bring no danger to the people of the county; no interference with the rights of its people, and no discredit to the association which is doing all in its power to elevate pure sport, which, I feel sure, all present honor. The association will indirectly be the means of bringing a large sum of money into Nassau County which will be spent among her people. I do not throw this out as an inducement, for the people's devotion to pure sport should suffice, and doubtless will, but merely state it as a fact.

"I will be present personally to see that rules are not broken by intending racers. Your officers have power over other automobilists. I have power over the racers, and will use it to safeguard the people of Nassau. There will be absolutely no speeding upon Nassau's roads by racers save on the race days, when the roads will be occupied for four or five hours."

Mr. Morrell's address, emphatic though it was, failed to carry ex-Judge Robert Seabury's vote. Supervisor Seabury said: "This board possesses no authority to restrain other people than the racers from using the roads for other purposes than racing upon the date of the race. All that can be done is to sound warnings. No one can be ordered off the roads, which are public. I cannot see any benefits that will accrue to balance the dangers entailed in holding the race, and, under such circumstances, I feel it to be my duty to vote in the negative."

The vote thus stood Supervisors Jones and Willets for and Supervisor Seabury against the application, and the resolutions were declared carried.

The application filed yesterday makes a marked change in the course as originally planned, cutting out the famous Roslyn Hill, which is the nightmare of racers and automobilists generally. The altered course is a far better one. It is twenty-nine miles long. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is said to have speeded his ninety-horse-power Mercedes over the route within the past two days in 32 minutes. What time William Wallace of Boston will make in his 120-horse-power Fiat is a matter that will interest every automobilist in the country.

How Rules Will Be Enforced.

Mr. Morrell was asked, after the hearing had adjourned, what means he has to govern the racers. He laughed as he said:

"I have only to say to a man, 'You don't race,' and he doesn't race. When a man has spent some $20,000 upon a racing machine for the sole purpose of entering one race of the importance of this Vanderbilt cup race, he is not going to risk all by speeding when it is positively forbidden. I shall have men, whom I shall personally employ, looking out for speeders all the time, and shall deal severely with all who break the rules, no matter who they are.

"As a further safeguard, I shall probably forbid, save during certain hours of the day, the use of racing machines upon the course under any pretext. Racers who desire to familiarize themselves with the course will have to travel over it in ordinary automobiles save during the hours that I and my fellow-members of the Racing Board shall find will be safe.

"But, understand, even during these hours when the racing machines are allowed on the course, there will be no speeding, save on Sept. 23 and Oct. 14. Entrants who wish to try out their machines will have to go elsewhere on or off of Long Island. They will be penalized if they use the course. I am sure this positive statement will result in making the few who have opposed the race, favor it."

The Supervisors' resolution, which describes the course and states the conditions under which the race is to be held, is in part as follows:

The highways over which permission is hereby given to conduct speed tests and races of motor vehicles are as follows: Jericho Road, beginning at New Hyde Park where the Lake Success-New Hyde Park Road enters the same from the west, running thence easterly along said Jericho Road to Jericho; thence northerly along the Jericho-East Norwich Road to East Norwich at McQueen's corner; thence westerly along the North Hempstead Turnpike Road from East Norwich to Bull's Head corner at Greenvale; thence southerly along the Back Road, so called, from Bull's Head corner to the Guinea Road, so called; thence beginning at the point where the Isaac U. Willet's Road crosses the Mineola-Roslyn Road at a point easterly of Albertson's Station on the Long Island Railroad; westerly along said Isaac U. Willet's Road to Willis Avenue; thence northerly along Willis Avenue to the Isaac U. Willet's Road continued westerly through Searingtown to Poole's corner along the Success Lake; thence southerly from Poole's corner along the Success Lake-New Hyde Park Road to the point or place of beginning.

The conditions upon which this permit is granted are as follows:

May Stop Long Island Trains.

That in crossing the Oyster Bay branch of the Long Island Railroad where the latter is intersected by the Jericho road and the said Oyster Bay branch where the latter is intersected by the Isaac U. Willett's road, all motor vehicles shall slow down to a speed of not more than ten miles an hour at a distance of not less than 200 yards westerly from said railroad crossing on the Jericho road and easterly on the Isaac U. Willet's road, and shall within said distance come to a full stop before crossing said railroad unless the American Automobile Association shall secure from the Long Island Railroad Company an order directing that all trains operated on the aforesaid Oyster Bay branch shall upon said 23d day of September, 1905, between the hours of 5 A. M. and 12 noon, and on the 14th day of October, 1905 between the hours of 5 A. M. and 3 P. M., running in either a northerly or southerly direction, come to a full stop before passing over said Jericho road crossing and said Isaac U. Willet's road crossing.

The Board of Supervisors reserves the right to station at all railroad crossings, cross roads, and at all traveled set-offs from the aforesaid highways a flagman, who shall be equipped with a red flag and a white one.

It shall be the duty of all such flagmen to at all times warn all persons standing upon, walking along, or traveling upon such highways that they do so at their own peril, and that said highways have been set apart for speed tests of motor vehicles pursuant to statute during the hours aforesaid.

The employment of as many additional flagmen as the Board of Supervisors may deem necessary is provided for, and it is further stipulated that the road to be used by the racers shall be thoroughly sprinkled three times with raw petroleum. The conditions continue:

All expenses of every kind and nature whatsoever incurred by the County of Nassau in connection with the running of said races shall be borne by said Automobile Association of America, including salaries paid the flagmen for services rendered pursuant to section of the permit at a rate not to exceed $3 per day.

At least thirty days' notice of the holding of said speed tests must be given in county newspapers and by means of posters along the highway.

It is also stipulated that the American Automobile Association will hold harmless the County of Nassau for all damages that may be incurred by any persons by reason of the holding of the speed tests.

APPEAL FROM ARMENIA.

Our Villages Are in Flames, Our People Massacred; Workmen, Help Us!

An appeal addressed to workingmen throughout the civilized world was received yesterday from Geneva, by the Social Democrats here. It calls on all workingmen to protest against the treatment of the Armenians by the Russian Government. The appeal, which is issued by the Socialist Workingmen's Association of Armenia, says:

"Our condition is now hell on earth. The Czar's Government has arrayed against us the ignorant hordes of the Mohammedan race and has unchained and armed them against the Armenians. We are therefore put in the position of trying to defend ourselves not only against the Russian autocracy, but also against the ignorant, fanatical masses of Mohammedans.

"Our villages are in flames, our peasants are massacred, our children have been torn from their mothers and burned alive, and our wives have been dishonored, tortured, and killed. The workingmen in our cities are at the mercy of the Mohammedans, who, armed and led by the police, compel our men to resume work when they go on strike to further their economical and political aims."

CLUE TO CELLAR VICTIM.

Body Found in Philadelphia May Have Been That of Annie Brinkmann.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—The body of the woman found in the cellar of the house formerly occupied by Charles Bluhm is believed to be that of Mrs. Annie Sassarah. A marriage certificate was found in the house which cited that William Sassarah and Annie Brinkmann of Passaic, N. J., were married in New York City on Aug. 15, 1896. A promissory note made out to Bluhm and signed by Annie Brinkmann was also found.

The woman was known only as Annie. She worked in a textile mill until she was engaged by Bluhm as his housekeeper.

The name of William Sassarah, or any similar name, does not appear in the New York Directory. Annie Brinkmann is said to have worked in the Botany Textile Mill at Passaic, but the employes in that mill are mostly Slavs or Hungarians and are known to the mill operators only by numbers.

THREE SALOONS BLOWN UP.

Dynamite as an Adjunct to Temperance in a Kansas Town.

IOLA, Kan., July 10.—Three saloons in the heart of the business section of Iola were wrecked by dynamite to-day. The loss is estimated at $100,000, and the explosions are believed to have been caused by some temperance reformer.

There were two explosions, which, besides demolishing the saloons, damaged the Palace Shoe Store, the drug stores of Campbell & Burrel and of Cowan & Ausherman. Dozens of plate-glass windows were destroyed. The Mayor has offered a reward and has called a special meeting of the City Council to consider the situation.

There has been much agitation in Iola recently in favor of closing the saloons, which have run openly in violation of the prohibition law.

BRING BACK JEWEL THIEVES.

Detective Oppenheimer Finds an Old-Timer in Nathan's Expressman.

BOSTON, Mass., July 10.—Detective Sergeant Oppenheimer arrived here from New York to-day to take back Joseph Healy, alias Frank Reilly, alias Michael Burnham, and Elizabeth Reilly, said to be his wife. This is the couple charged with larceny of $8,000 worth of jewelry from S. Nathan, a New York salesman, on June 29.

S. Nathan and D. Nathan accompanied the detective to this city and identified jewelry found in Healy's possession as that taken from S. Nathan's trunk.

Healy, it seems, is an old offender. He served a term at the Elmira Reformatory for robbery, and his partner has also been behind the bars on different occasions. He was the express wagon driver calling himself Michael Burnham, to whom Nathan's jewelry sample case was intrusted.

ROOSEVELT TO DOCTORS.

President Will Address Long Island Physicians To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 10.—The people of Oyster Bay are looking forward with interest to the convention of the Association of Physicians of Long Island on Wednesday. President Roosevelt will deliver the principal address and Bishop Burgess of Long Island will also speak. The convention will be held in the public school, and will be followed by a dinner at the Octagon Hotel.

JANOWSKI TIES MAROCZY.

Schlechter Now Third in International Chess Tourney.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 10.—In the chess masters' international tournament at the Kursaal, the twentieth round of which was played to-day, Janowski tied Maroczy in points won to date. The scores now stand:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	7½	11½	Marshall	11	9
Blackburne	7	13	Schlechter	13	7
Burn	10	10	Tarrasch	12½	8½
Janowski	14	5	Taubenhaus	8½	16½
Leonhardt	10	10	Teichmann	10	10
Marco	12	8	Tschigorin	5	14
Maroczy	14	6	Wolf	8½	11½

The twenty-first round will be played to-morrow.

Tries to Die in Bronx Park.

Edward Kercher, thirty-four years old, of 62 East Ninety-first Street, shot himself over the heart in the Bronx Botanical Gardens yesterday morning. He was found by a gardener and taken to Fordham Hospital, where his condition is said to be critical. The man refused to tell why he shot himself.

MIMOSA III. DEFEATS CUP CHALLENGERS

Wins First Race of the Series for Manhasset Bay Trophy.

ALERT AND NIKE CONTEST

Commodore Trenor Park's 33-Footer Likely to Hold Championship for American Yacht Club.

The Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, which was won last year by the American Yacht Club, was successfully defended in the first of the series of three races by Commodore Trenor L. Park's thirty-three foot sloop Mimosa III. yesterday afternoon on the Sound opposite Milton's Point. The challenging boat, Commodore A. H. Alker's Alert, representing the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club, finished second, with Victor I. Cumnock's Nike, representing the Seawanhaka-Corinthians, third. Mimosa finished 8 minutes and 59 seconds ahead of the Alert, which beat out Nike 22 seconds in the last half mile of the course. Mimosa won all the way.

There was a fresh southwest wind blowing across the Sound that whipped up a bit of a sea which gave the yachtsmen just the chance they wanted for the race. The start was made at 1:10 o'clock, and the race finished at 4:08 o'clock, very good time for the course. The boats had a beat to windward from a buoy off the American clubhouse to Mattinnecock Point and back, and over the same stretch a second time.

Mimosa III. crossed the line in the lead, with Nike three seconds ahead of Alert. The American boat gained steadily on the windward work and rounded the first buoy nearly three minutes ahead of Nike. Alert fell behind and rounded one minute five seconds after the Cumnock sloop. Coming back before the wind all three carried spinnakers and made good headway, the gaps between them widening slightly. Turning again, Mimosa III. showed her qualities with a harder blow and increased her advantage from three to nearly nine minutes, while Alert still trailed Nike, about a minute behind.

On the run home a thunderstorm that had been gathering broke and the edge caught the yachts. Mimosa III.'s spinnaker halyard broke and the sail came down, but it was taken in and again spread in remarkably quick time and with little loss. Though it blew great guns, neither Nike nor Alert met with accident, but they could gain nothing on the cleverly handled defender. The times of the boats from the start at 1:10 P. M. were:

Yacht.	First Mark.	Second Mark.	Third Mark.	Finish.
Mimosa III.	1:56:00	2:32:00	3:21:00	3:58:41
Alert	1:59:39	2:36:52	3:30:55	4:07:40
Nike	1:58:54	2:35:58	3:29:53	4:08:02

By her victory Mimosa III. scores three points for the cup, Alert two, and Nike one. Victor I. Cumnock withdrew the Nike, and announced he would not sail her to-day or to-morrow. Thus unless Nike beats Mimosa both days the cup will remain in the possession of the American Yacht Club.

FAMOUS VESTA TO BE SOLD.

Historic Ocean Racer to Follow the Fleetwing Into the Market.

Following the sale of the Fleetwing to become a mission ship comes the announced offer of that other famous ocean racer, competitor in the same historic contest, the Vesta, to be sold. She is offered by J. Fred Ackerman through William Gardner, who is now negotiating for her transfer with several Western yachtsmen. The Vesta has been practically rebuilt within the past three years and is now a keel schooner, modernly fitted with new sails and rigging that render her virtually as seaworthy a cruiser as when she was the pride of Pierre Lorillard and the yachtsmen of the "sixties."

She was built by David Carll at City Island in 1866 for Pierre Lorillard as a centreboard schooner, with lines designed to beat those famous racers of James Gordon Bennett and Franklin Osgood, the Henrietta and Fleetwing. These two had created immense interest in them by sailing from Sandy Hook to Cape May, the first race ever sailed for the Cape May Cup, which the Fleetwing won by an hour and a half. The Vesta was conceived to rival the two.

She sailed her first race against the Widgeon and was beaten 1 minute and 4 seconds to and around Block Island from Fort Adams; then she was matched against Henrietta over the Cape May course, and beat the Bennett boat 56 minutes through a gale that used both schooners roughly. She then met the celebrated schooner that later became famous as the Dauntless, and finally was matched against the Fleetwing for the first transatlantic race, which the Henrietta later entered for $30,000 a side.

This race was sailed in midwinter, starting on Dec. 11, and was finished on Christmas Day. Henrietta winning in 13 days 21 hours and 55 seconds, with Fleetwing second. Vesta sailed faster than either of the others, covering 3,144 miles in 14 days 6 hours and 50 minutes, and being defeated by twice mistaking her port.

After that she sailed several races, and for years was used as a cruising schooner, changing ownership until she came into Mr. Ackerman's possession.

Lost Among Jersey Mosquitos.

George T. Gould, seventy years old, a tea merchant, whose business is at 44 South Street and who lives at 430 West One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, in the Bronx, was found by the Newark police wandering in a dazed condition along the Newark Plank Road yesterday afternoon. He disappeared on Sunday, and the police were looking for him. The man's face and neck were badly bitten by mosquitos.

Edward Scannell Held in Excise Case.

Edward Scannell, said to be a brother of ex-Fire Commissioner Scannell, was arraigned in Morrisania Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of violating the excise law. Detectives Walsh and Kenney of the Alexander Avenue Police Station arrested Scannell in Gillin's saloon, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and St. Ann's Avenue. Magistrate Cornell held Scannell in $500 bail for trial.

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STRATEGY FOOLS A BISON.

Black Diamond of the Park Angered Into Meeting Temptation.

Black Diamond, the bull bison of the little herd in Central Park, has been on the rampage for a week, but has at last been brought back to his senses. His keepers used strategy. They insist that he can reason like a human being, but that he is not as shrewd as men folk and therefore can be bested.

Six weeks ago Black Diamond was coaxed into his old quarters, where they lassoed him and dragged him into a shifting box to remove him to more commodious quarters adjoining those of the elk. He had no objection to his new quarters, but he was opposed to the method of his removal. Out of revenge he began to starve himself.

The shelter house was filled with fresh-mown grass, carrots, and all the dainties tempting to buffalo, but he wouldn't go in. Then he refused to allow his wives to enter.

Then Director Smith devised the strategy. He had the keeper whom Black Diamond hated, go into the shelter house, close the door, and shout at the angry beast. Black Diamond promptly charged at the door, till, red-eyed and frantic he was foaming at the mouth. An exit was provided for the keeper then, and the door was opened.

Black Diamond charged in to seek his enemy, and the food was right under his nose. He could not resist, and when he was released he was in a happier frame of mind. Last evening he was eating bran out of the keeper's hand.

HOTEL KEEPER OWES $22,211.

Davids, Who Ran Congress Hall at Saratoga, Files a Bankruptcy Petition.

Washington Irving Davids, residing at 105 West Sixty-eighth Street, who carried on Congress Hall at Saratoga during the Summer of 1903 and 1904, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $22,211 and nominal assets of $374 in outstanding accounts, of which $53 is a balance said to be due by John Cunneen of Buffalo for accommodation of a delegation at the Democratic State Convention, and $10,000 life insurance policy pledged to Louis M. Doctor of this city, a creditor for $4,725.

Among the creditors are E. Droham & Co., $1,060, for provisions; M. Appell & Co., $62, for sweetbreads, both of this city; A. S. & I. Bloch, $1,040, meat; Charles C. Van Deusen $689, groceries; B. G. Goldsmith, $639, wines; E. B. Ashton, $589, coal; Saratoga Ice Company, $250, all of Saratoga; New York Knitting Mills, $9, rags; Frank Dennis, Martinsburg, West Va., $45, water cresses, and Mary Driscoll, Cohoes, $5,000,000, suit for personal injuries. Mr. Davids owes $1,154 for wages. Part of his liabilities were contracted as a partner with Edsal M. Solomons.

POSTAL ORDERS AID FRAUD.

Stolen Buffalo Blanks Used to Get $800 in Diamond Rings.

CHICAGO, July 10.—By means of stolen Post Office money order blanks, a man giving the name of W. A. Maxwell, supposed to be from Buffalo, has succeeded, it is alleged, in defrauding five Chicago jewelry firms out of diamonds valued at $800.

The money order blanks were taken from Station 45 of the Buffalo Post Office. Each was filled out for $100 and sent to a jewelry house in Chicago with a note attached asking that a diamond ring be sent to an address in Wabash Avenue. Eight rings had been delivered before the fraud was discovered. When Secret Service men called at the Wabash Avenue address Maxwell had fled.

FOUL NOT ACTED UPON.

Amateur Race Between Mineola and Virginia Will Be Sailed This Month.

Owing to the absence of both J. Rogers Maxwell and W. Ross Proctor, there was no action taken by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club on the protests filed as a result of the Yankee-Mineola foul in the club races on Saturday. The cases will come up at an early meeting of the committee and will be disposed of as quickly as possible. The protests filed in the Seawanhaka-Corinthian regatta at Oyster Bay will also be brought to an issue, both owners asserting that they wanted the rules construed so that in future there might be no misconstruction and no recurrence of the difficulties.

It was announced that the race between the seventies sailed with amateur crews will take place in the last week of July instead of the 5th of August, as contemplated. Only the Virginia and Mineola will start, Mr. Maxwell having declined to enter the Yankee. The Mineola will sail under the colors of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, with an Indian Harbor crew, while the Virginia will carry the burgee of the Seawanhaka-Corinthians, with a crew from that club. The course will be thirty-odd miles, either at Oyster Bay or Glen Cove, depending on whether the race is held under New York Yacht Club or Seawanhaka-Corinthian auspices. A date will be named within a few days between the Larchmont race week ending on July 22 and the Indian Harbor regatta on July 29.



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A copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," which now comprises 41 booklets, containing maps, pictures and description of these delightful resorts, will be sent free to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

RED FLAG AFTER FIGHT.

Schooner's Mate Knocks Sailor Down and Mortally Wounds Him.

Richard Johnson, a sailor on the schooner E. C. Irwin, was beaten and perhaps fatally hurt yesterday afternoon by Adolph Janson, the mate of the schooner, which had been lying off Clifton waiting for a favorable wind to take her out to sea. As the breeze yesterday afternoon favored her, the schooner got under way.

While dropping down the Lower Bay Janson found fault with Johnson, saying that he was not pulling on the halyards as vigorously as he should. Johnson declared he was, and they quarreled. Johnson went to his bunk and obtained a red shirt, which he ran up on a halyard as a signal of distress. This so angered the mate that he struck and beat Johnson, knocking him down and beating him on the head, face, and body.

The Captain put back and sent Johnson ashore. He was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where Dr. Oakley said that the man would probably die. Policeman Murphy rowed out and arrested the mate, who was locked up at Stapleton.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in Mount Morris Park (S. Simone, bandmaster) and in Tompkins Square Park (August J. Habernicht, bandmaster) at 8 o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Abercrombie, Daniel, & Co., Wheeling, West Va.; T. J. Abercrombie, buyer; Broadway Central Hotel.
Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, woolens; M. L. Adler, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Armstrong, Cator & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Lasten, millinery and hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Bresilin.
Block & Grant Company, Zanesville, Ohio; C. S. Grant, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; 377 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Bischoff, Sterne & Stein, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. M. Bischoff, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.
Brandon, Kennedy & Casteel, Knoxville, Tenn.; E. W. Kennedy, cloths; St. Denis Hotel.
Burkhardt, A. E., Pittsburg, Penn.; furs; Hoffman House.
Brittain, J. S., Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; R. W. Powell, laces, ribbons, furnishing goods, and manufacturing department; 320 Broadway; Holland House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Solomon, domestics, flannels, &c.; 115 Worth Street; Hotel York.
Cox-Johnston-Dimond Company, Wichita, Kan.; G. Cox, furnishing goods; 12 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Wilson, hosiery, gloves, and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Curry, William, Sons, Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Farrell, silks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Earlington.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. A. Russell, cloaks, suits, and waists; C. T. Keys, dry goods; 3 Union Square; Hotel Navarre.
Denhoim & McKay Company; Mr. Cobb, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; L. S. Donaldson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Edington, carpets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Bresilin.
Effroymson & Wolf, Indianapolis, Ind.; K. A. Effroymson, furnishing goods; 43 Leopard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Eigeman, J., & Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; L. M. Eiseman, clothing; Hotel York.
Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Astor.
Finch, Young & McConville, St Paul, Minn.; S. Finch, dress goods, silks, &c.; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Washburn, neckwear, &c.; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Seville.
Fischer Brothers Dry Goods Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Fischer, silks and laces; Grand Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss A. Harris, children's wear; 104 Worth Street.
"Freenes," Boston, Mass.; Jay Abrams, costumes; Miss A. Enwright, suits and skirts; P. A. O'Connell, furnishing goods; Hotel Bresilin.
Guiterman Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; L. A. Guiterman, shirtings; 43 Leonard Street.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; dry goods; H. Grunebaum, silks and dress goods; A. Rosenthal, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; Grand Hotel.
Goll & Frank Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. H. Schroeder, furnishing goods, hosiery, and gloves; Hotel Cumberland.
Gray-Tallant Company, Duluth, Minn.; G. A. Gray, laces and ribbons; Hotel Cumberland.
Greenbaum, Weil & Micheis, San Francisco, Cal.; G. H. Gerwin, hosiery and underwear; 43 Leonard Srteet; Hoffman House.
Grauman, Henchey, Cross & Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. W. Burd, dress goods and silks; 350 Broadway; Hotel Bresilin.
Geary, T. J., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Atkins, cloaks and suits; Hotel Bresilin.
Herzog, L., & Brother, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; E. W. Gradwohl, laces, embroideries, &c.; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Empire.
Herts, R., dry goods; Hotel Bresilin.
Jones, Witter & Co., Columbus, Ohio; J. R. McGow, laces, notions, furnishing goods; W. P. Zinn, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Jils, J. W., & Sons, Parkersburg, W. Va.; J. W. Dils, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Kohlberg, M. S., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. S. Kohlberg, notions, fancy goods, &c.; Hotel Algonquin.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; A. J. Sweitzer, domestics; E. Mayer, boys' clothing; 406 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Kolb Brothers & Hulseman, Pittsburg, Penn.; S. Kolb, dry goods; F. E. Kolb, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Kraft, A. L., Wheeling, W. Va.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Lipman, Wolfe & Co., Portland, Ore.; L. N. Levinson, cloaks, suits, waists, furs, skirts, &c.; 54 Franklin Street; Hotel Algonquin.
Lipschitz, M., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Less & Frank, Jonesborough, Ark.; E. Less, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Landauer & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Carley, furnishing goods; 396 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Liebstadter Millinery Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. Liebstadter, hats; Hotel Cumberland.
Long, Jonas, Sons, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; S. Nye, books and stationery; 320 Church Street.
Levin Brothers, Terra Haute, Ind.; J. P. Levin, dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Muir Millinery Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Muir, buyer; Broadway Central Hotel.
McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Kreamer, domestics, linens, linings, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Victoria.
May, The, Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. F. Edwards, hosiery, gloves, furnishing goods, &c.; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Empire.
Marcuse, M., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Marcuse, notions, hosiery, laces, embroideries, underwear, &c.; Hotel York.
Mabley & Carrew Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Garland, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Merz, E., Maysville, Ky.; dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Macauley, G. T., & Co., Columbus, Ohio; G. T. Macauley, hats and ribbons; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.
Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Marks, Rothenberg & Co., Meriden, Miss.; J. Marks, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Savoy.
Neuhousel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; F. J. Neuhousel, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; S. H. Livingstone, millinery; Hotel Astor.
Oppenheim, Oferndorf & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Oppenheim, piece goods; Hotel Imperial.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Murphy, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Healy, boys' clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Orchard & Wilhelm Carpet Company, Omaha, Neb.; G. W. Laier, upholstery goods; Hotel Navarre.
Porter, J. J., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; F. C. Waddell, hats; Grand Hotel.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, St. Paul, Minn.; C. B. Howard, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. V. Silverthorne, notions, leather goods, and jewelry; 2 Walker Street.
Pittsburg Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. F. Dalzell, dress goods and prints; C. M. Dickman, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Astor.
Royal Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. F. Baird, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; Hotel Bartholdi.
Rothschild, J., & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; H. Hirschman, buyer; Criterion Hotel.
Richardson-Roberts Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; G. J. Greene, domestics, flannels, linens, blankets, &c.; 51 Leonard Street; Gilsey House.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Parke, furnishing goods, ladies' hosiery, and underwear; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.
Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Reed, millinery; 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Rathbun & Co., Utica, N. Y.; V. J. Cronner, dry goods; F. B. Rathbun, domestics and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Robitschek, Frank & Heller, Minneapolis, Minn.; M. W. Frank, furnishing goods and manufacturing department; 38 Thomas Street; Hotel Bresilin.
Stronge & Warner Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. P. Stronge, buyer; 621 Broadway; Hotel Normandie.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. Griffith, hosiery, &c.; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Smoot Brothers & Rogers, Salisbury, N. C.; N. B. Smoot, buyer; Hotel Empire.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; L. D. Burnett, boys' clothing; Hotel Albert.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Grant, lace curtains; M. D. Neustetter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 458 Broadway.
Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; J. M. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Strateneyer & Krehnbrink, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. H. Krehnbrink, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.
Syracuse Dry Goods Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. B. Williams, hosiery and underwear; 51 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. W. Spence, furnishing goods; 454 Broome Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Stern, M., & Son, Keokuk, Iowa; I. Stern, notions, millinery, and laces; Hotel Marlborough.
Solinsky, H., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; D. Solinsky, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. N. Baxter, knit underwear; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. N. Brooks, upholstery goods; Sixth Avenue and Nineteenth Street; Hotel Astor.
Siegel, Henry, Company, Boston, Mass.; R. M. Dean, small wares; Sixth Avenue and Fourteenth Street.
Steiger, Dudgeon & Co., New Bedford, Mass.; A. P. Meyer, upholstery goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Solomon, H., & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. Solomon, boys' clothing; 13 Astor Place; Hoffman House.
Tootle, Wheeler & Motter Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; J. Motter, domestics, flannels, &c.; 51 J. Beaumont, dress goods, silks, &c.; 51 Leonard Street.
Furneaux & Hoefle, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. C. Furneaux, millinery; Hotel Albert.
Tibbs, Hutchings & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. Wilkinson, domestics; 51 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Warren, Neely & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. P. Thornburg, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, clothing, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wegman, John, Company, Rochester, N. Y.; F. B. Stevenson, millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Waxelbaum, The, Company, Macon, Ga.; E. A. Waxelbaum, dry goods; 262 Church Street; Hotel Astor.
Wile, Brickner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; M. Brickner, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington,

CHESBRO'S WET BALL DAMAGING TO DETROIT

Western Batsmen Completely at Mercy of New York Pitcher.

GRIFFITH'S MEN WIN 3 TO 0

Rain Stops Champion's and Brooklyn's Game — Quakers Defeat the Cleveland Team.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 3; Detroit, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Cleveland, 3.

National League.

Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 4; Pittsburg, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	New York	Boston	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Per Cent.
Chicago	..	1	3	5	5	3	8	7	41	.631
Cleveland	8	..	3	8	5	5	8	6	42	.618
Philadelphia	3	6	..	4	8	9	5	7	42	.618
Detroit	6	4	2	..	4	5	8	4	33	.485
New York	2	0	5	3	..	6	4	10	30	.468
Boston	1	2	4	2	3	..	5	7	29	.465
St. Louis	3	6	2	6	2	5	..	2	25	.362
Washington	1	2	3	2	2	6	4	..	23	.348
Games lost	24	26	26	35	34	33	44	43		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	7	5	4	5	11	15	52	.712
Pittsburg	3	..	6	8	10	12	5	2	46	.613
Philadelphia	2	2	..	4	4	5	13	13	43	.597
Chicago	3	7	3	..	7	12	6	6	44	.587
Cincinnati	3	5	4	8	..	8	6	4	38	.521
St. Louis	3	3	2	3	7	..	5	4	27	.365
Brooklyn	3	3	3	1	2	5	..	7	24	.301
Boston	2	4	1	2	2	3	5	..	22	.301
Games lost	21	29	29	31	35	47	51	51		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Detroit Secured Only Two Hits and New York Won Easily.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—The opening game of New York's Western trip with Detroit here to-day was won by the visitors, 3 to 0.

It was a pitching contest, Killian, the Detroit left-hander, doing fine work, but looking rather ordinary because of the exceptional article of ball presented by "Jack" Chesbro. The latter was hit safely but twice, one of these hits being a lucky, though a clean one. Only three Detroit players made first base, and none got as far as second. Keeler's stick work had a great deal to do with winning the game. He led off in the fourth with a safe bunt, and made second on Elberfeld's cut. Williams, who had struck out with a man at second in the opening inning, had two strikes on him this time when he lifted the ball into deep left, scoring Keeler and making three bases himself. Chase bunted safely, but Williams was held at third, and neither of the next two batters could get him home. In the fifth Keeler came to the rescue. Conroy had doubled with two gone, and Keeler lifted a little fly into a safe spot in left, sending home the run. Chase scored one in the ninth on a safe hit, sacrifice, a steal of third, and Doran's failure to tag him as he raced home against Crawford's throw after Fultz had flied out.

Detroit threatened to score but once. That was in the seventh. O'Leary made first on Elberfeld's error. Crawford came to bat with two gone, and drove a liner to left, tagged for three bases. Running at full speed and jumping into the air, Conroy pulled it down with his gloved hand, stopping one run and possibly two. McIntyre beat a high bounder in the fourth with two out, and Lindsay singled in the eighth, also with two out. These alone made first base. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0		Conroy, lf	1	2	1	0	2	0	
O'Leary, ss	0	0	3	3	1			Keeler, rf	1	3	0	0	0		
McIntyre, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Elb'fd, ss	0	0	1	5	1		
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	2	1	0			Williams, 2b	0	1	2	3	0		
Coghlin, 3b	0	0	1	3	1			Chase, 1b	0	1	2	12	0	0	
Schaf'r, 2b	0	0	4	1	0			Yeager, 3b	0	1	0	2	0		
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	0	1	0			Fultz, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Doran, c	0	0	3	4	1	0		M'Guire, c	0	0	0	7	1	0	
Killian, p	0	0	0	0	2	0		Chesbro, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	0	2	27	15	2			Total	3	9	27	13	1		

New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—3
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—New York, 2. Two-base hit—Conroy. Three-base hit—Williams. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Yeager. (2.) Stolen base—Chase. First base on balls—By Killian, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 2; New York, 5. Struck out—By Killian, 3; by Chesbro, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; CLEVELAND, 3.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 10.—Philadelphia won the first of the series from Cleveland. Joss pitched a strong game except in the first inning, when two doubles and two singles netted three runs. Cleveland tied the score in the fifth, but in the ninth errors by Stovall, Kahl, and Buelow gave Philadelphia three runs without a hit. Attendance, 4,500. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	2	1	0	2	0		Hartsel, lf	1	1	0	2	0	0	
Bay, cf	0	0	2	1	0	0		Hoffman, cf	2	1	2	0	0		
Flick, rf	1	2	4	0	0			Davis, 1b	1	2	9	1	0		
Kahl, 2b	0	0	1	2	1			L. Cross, 3b	1	1	2	3	0		
Bradley, 3b	0	1	3	1	0			Seybold, rf	0	3	2	0	0		
Turner, ss	1	2	1	7	0			Murphy, 2b	0	1	2	3	0		
Stovall, 1b	0	1	10	0	0			M. Cross, ss	0	0	2	0	0		
Buelow, c	0	0	1	1	1			Schreck, c	0	1	5	1	0		
Joss, p	0	0	0	1	0			Coakley, p	1	0	1	3	0		
*Bemis	0	0	0	0	0										
†Vinson	0	0	0	0	0			Total	6	10	27	11	0		
Total	3	10	27	12	4										

*Batted for Buelow in ninth inning. †Batted for Joss in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 3. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Turner, Stovall, Flick, Bradley, Davis, Hoffman, Seybold. Sacrifice hits—Bay, (2.) Stolen base—Hartsel. Hit by pitched ball—By Coakley, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 6. Struck out—By Joss, 1; by Coakley, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Kelly and Connor.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Boston Makes Only Few Hits, but Beats Quakers in Ten Innings.

BOSTON, July 10.—Although they were considerably outbatted the local players managed to defeat Philadelphia by 3 to 2 to-day by bunching their safe drives. A difficult stop by Raymer resulted in a double play. A catch by Magee while in contact with the fence was another feature. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	1	1	3	4	0			Thomas, cf	1	1	0	0	0		
Tenney, 1b	0	2	12	1	0			Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	4	0		
Dolan, rf	1	1	1	0	0			Ctney, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
Deleh'ty, lf	0	0	1	0	0			Titus, rf	0	2	0	0	0		
Wv't'n, 3b	1	0	0	1	0			Magee, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Cannell, cf	0	0	3	0	1			Br'sf'd, 1b	0	1	14	0	0		
Raymer, 2b	0	0	1	2	0			Kruger, ss	0	1	3	2	1		
Moran, c	0	1	6	0	0			Abbott, c	0	1	2	1	1		
Young, p	0	0	0	4	0			Corridon, p	0	1	0	5	0		
								*Doolin	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	5	27	12	1			Total	2	10	24	13	2		

*Batted for Corridon in tenth inning.

Boston	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Moran, Abbatichio. Stolen base—Tenney. Sacrifice hit—Cannell. Double play—Raymer, Abbatichio and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Corridon, 2; off Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Wolverton, Dolan. Struck out—By Young, 5. Wild pitch—Young. Time—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance, 1,465.

CHICAGO, 4; PITTSBURG, 1.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 10.—Chicago won by making 5 hits off Case in the third and fourth innings. Weimer's excellent support in the outfield saved him from defeat. While Pittsburg was at bat in the ninth inning the game was called back to the eighth inning on account of darkness. Attendance, 4,805. Score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Slagle, cf	1	2	2	0	0		
Clarke, lf	0	0	0	0	0			Schulte, lf	0	0	6	0	0		
B'mont, cf	0	1	2	0	0			Malor'y, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss	0	1	2	2	0			H'fman, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		
How'd, 1b	1	3	11	0	0			Tinker, ss	0	0	2	2	0		
Brain, 3b	0	0	0	4	0			Evers, 2b	1	2	0	3	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	1	3	0			Casey, 3b	0	0	0	3	0		
Carrisch, c	0	0	7	5	0			Kling, c	0	1	1	1	0		
Case, p	0	0	0	0	0			Weimer, p	2	0	0	2	0		
Hillebr'd, p	0	0	0	1	0										
Total	1	8	24	13	0			Total	4	7	24	11	0		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Chicago	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	—4

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 1; Chicago, 2. Two-base hits—Howard and Hoffman. Three-base hits—Slagle and Kling. Sacrifice hit—Casey. Stolen bases—Howard and Hoffman. Double play—Carrisch and Howard. First base on balls—Off Case, 1; off Hillebrand, 2; off Weimer, 3. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 5. Wild pitch—Case. Hits—Off Case, 7 in four innings. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine.

ALBANY, 5; CINCINNATI, 3.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 10.—The Albany State League team defeated Cincinnati here to-day before a big crowd. Both Hahn and Chech were hit hard and opportunely. Mock kept the hits scattered and received fine support. Score:

	R	H.	E.
Albany	1 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 1—5	10	1
Cincinnati	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3	8	1

Batteries—Mock and Dillon; Hahn, Chech, Phelps, and Street. Attendance—4,000.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Clarkson Was in Fine Form and Jersey City Won.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 10.—Rochester was blanked by Jersey City to-day in one of the prettiest and hardest fought games played on the local diamond this season. Clarkson pitched for the "Skeeters," and his delivery proved a puzzle to the "Bronchos." He kept the hits well scattered and repeatedly struck out men in critical moments, spoiling the few chances Rochester had to score. The score:

ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Smith, ss	0	1	2	1	1			Clements, lf	0	0	1	0	0		
Burrell, 2b	0	0	1	2	0			Bean, ss	0	0	3	5	0		
Manning, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Keister, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Barclay, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Merritt, 1b	1	2	11	0	0		
Houser, 1b	0	2	12	1	0			Halligan, cf	0	1	0	0	0		
Yancey, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Pattee, 2b	0	1	2	4	1		
M'Con'll, 2b	0	1	0	3	0			Woods, 3b	0	0	3	0	1		
O'Br'n, 3b, ss	0	0	3	3	0			M'Cauley, c	0	1	7	3	0		
Payne, c	0	0	4	1	1			Clkson, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Schultz, p	0	0	1	2	0										
Total	0	4	27	16	2			Total	1	6	27	14	2		

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—McCauley. Sacrifice hit—Pattee. Stolen bases—Woods, Merritt, Keister, Manning, Houser, Halligan. Double plays—Schultz to Smith to Houser, Payne to O'Brien, Bean to Merritt. First base on errors—Rochester, 1; Jersey City, 1. Bases on balls—Off Clarkson, 4; off Schultz, 3. Struck out—By Clarkson, 6; by Schultz, 3. Left on bases—Rochester, 4; Jersey City, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—1,007. Umpire—Mr. Moran.

NEWARK, 6; TORONTO, 2.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 10.—With Hesterfer strong and Magee weak, Newarks had little difficulty in finishing ahead of Toronto with a score of 6 to 2. The score:

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Hagan, 1b	1	1	13	0	0			White, lf	1	1	2	0	0		
Mahling, 2b	1	1	1	1	0			O'Brien, 1b	0	2	11	0	1		
Swander, cf	0	2	1	0	0			Murray, rf	0	0	3	0	1		
Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0			Soffel, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		
O'Kean, 3b	0	1	0	3	1			Mgoon, ss	0	0	1	1	0		
Murphy, rf	1	0	1	0	0			Carr, 3b	0	1	1	3	0		
Wagner, ss	1	1	2	3	0			Toft, c	1	0	3	2	0		
O'Neill, c	0	1	7	1	1			Currie, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Hesterfer, p	2	2	1	3	0			Magee, p	0	0	0	7	2		
Total	6	9	27	11	2			Total	2	4	27	15	4		

Newark	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	1	—6
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hit—White. Sacrifice hits—O'Hagan, 2; Mahling, 2; Hesterfer. Stolen bases—Currie and O'Hagan. Bases on balls—Off Magee, 3; off Hesterfer, 1. Struck out—By Magee, 2; by Hesterfer, 6. Left on bases—Toronto, 2; Newark, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Messrs. Zimmer and Conway. Attendance—350.

BALTIMORE, 3; BUFFALO, 1.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 10.—Burchell, the Baltimore pitcher, had it on the "Bisons" at all stages this afternoon. Milligan also pitched a good game for Buffalo. Baltimore was more fortunate in getting their hits at the right time. Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1	5	4
Baltimore	2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—3	7	1

Batteries—Buffalo, Milligan and McAllister; Baltimore, Burchell and Hearne. Umpire—Mr. Hassett. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—2,832.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	37	25	.597	Toronto	30	31	.492
Jersey City	35	24	.593	Newark	28	34	.452
Providence	34	27	.557	Rochester	26	36	.419
Buffalo	31	29	.517	Montreal	24	39	.381

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Newark at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Providence at Montreal.

Connecticut League.

Meriden, 4; New Haven, 0.
Holyoke, 4; New London, 2.
Bridgeport, 4; Norwich, 3.
Springfield, 7; Hartford, 3.

New England League Results.

At Nashua—Nashua, 4; Lynn, 3.
At Lowell—Lowell, 5; Fall River, 4.
At Manchester—Manchester, 3; New Bedford, 3, (called at end of fourteenth inning on account of rain.)

South Atlantic League.

Savannah, 8; Charleston, 7.
Columbia, 4; Jacksonville, 3.

Southern League.

Shreveport, 2; Atlanta, 1.
Memphis, 4; Birmingham, 1.
Montgomery, 5; New Orleans, 8.

American Association.

Louisville, 6; St. Paul, 5.
Columbus, 3; Kansas City, 2.
Minneapolis, 3; Indianapolis, 2.

New York State League.

Utica, 7; Scranton, 4.
Wilkesbarre, 9; A., J. and G., 8.
Binghamton, 7; Troy, 2.

Carrington's Case to Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—The papers in the case of Major Frank de L. Carrington, United States Army, dismissed and sentenced to prison for a long term for misappropriating the funds of the Filipino scouts who went to the St. Louis Exposition, were to-day sent to President Roosevelt for review. The papers contain the approval of the Secretary of War and the Judge Advocate General of the Army.

HEAD FINISHES FOR THREE BRIGHTON RACES

Quorum Won Atlantic Stakes, Ridden Out, from Nostromo.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Yankee Consul, at Long Odds On, Was the Only Successful Choice at Brighton Beach.

With big fields in all the races, a fast track, and pleasant weather, the Brighton Beach Racing Association's Summer meeting entered its second week yesterday. A remarkably large Monday crowd was in attendance and got all the excitement that any average race day ought to provide, with head finishes for three events as the chief elements of sensation, and a threatened storm which never arrived.

The single successful choice of the afternoon turned up in the third event of the day, when the smart Western two-year-old Yankee Consul, with all the worst of the weights, started at 3 to 1 on, in a moderate field, and after a brush of less than a furlong in the early stage of the race shook off La Sorciere, and thereafter cantered along in front and won about as he pleased, while Cassini got up in the run through the stretch and beat La Sorciere for the place. Yankee Consul was at too short a price for the general public to back, and his victory did not in any way relieve the sweeping discomfiture of the form followers.

The one stake race on the day's card was that for the Atlantic Stakes, six furlongs, with selling allowances, for two-year-olds, for which event the lightest field of the day ran. Guiding Star always being the favorite over the four that opposed him, while Arklirta was a heavily backed second choice. Quorum and Nostromo were equally overlooked in the betting, Quorum, with Lyne up, starting at 7 to 1, while Nostromo, with Miller in the saddle, was at 10 to 1.

To an even break for all Nostromo showed in front as the horses passed the timing flag and went on at a fast pace, Guiding Star being second at the actual start, but giving way in the first half furlong to Quorum, who took his place beside Nostromo and hung there to the middle of the last turn, while Guiding Star and Arklirta dropped back further and further. On the last turn Nostromo slipped away from Quorum for a few strides, but was overhauled again as the two horses turned into the stretch for the run home, Quorum there being driven to the whip, but hanging on so resolutely that Nostromo was under punishment before the last furlong pole was reached. Both horses in the lead seemed to be tiring at the end, and Guiding Star was closing on them as they neared the winning post, but the favorite never got dangerously close to the struggling pair in front, Quorum finally winning a well-fought race by a head from Nostromo, while a length further back Guiding Star was third.

The steeplechase handicap made a rather odd race, in which only five of the ten horses that started got over the course, three horses, including one of the number that finished, breaking down in the contest, while the others fell. Pagan Bey, with the top weight and ridden by Ray, was the favorite at odds on, and though he was so near a breakdown going to the post that many horsemen declared he would not finish, he looked so much the best that the crowd refused to back any other horse to beat him. To Sir Voorhies's lead at the start, Pagan Bey went to the front on the back stretch, but faltered after he landed over the second jump and went so lame that even after Ray rolled off him he could hardly be led back to the paddock. Knight of Harlem then took command, and, making the running from there on, won away off before Judge Fulton, while East Kelston finished third, nearly a quarter of a mile away, Sir Voorhies falling and failing to finish. None of the other horses or jockeys suffered injury from the falls received. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling, to be ridden by boys who never have ridden a winner; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¼.	F.
Jetsam, 99, Holman, 4-1, 2-1	10	2	1ⁿᵏ
Rubric, 95, Scholl, 10-1, 5-1	8	1	2¹½
Masaniello, 94, Myers, 18-5, 8-5	11	3	3ʰᵈ
Whorler, 103, B. Pope, 18-5, 8-5	4	4	4
Arsenal, 100, Ashworth, 15-1, 6-1	2	5	5
Elwood, 101, Padden, 7-2, 8-5	9	6	6
Bill Curtis, 101, Carroll, 60-1, 20-1	14	7	7
Arabo, 106, Murray, 10-1, 4-1	13	8	8
Lady Jocelyn, 106, Hogan, 12-1, 5-1	7	9	9
Sinicado, 94, Ogilvie, 40-1, 15-1	6	11	10
Vagary, 98, Sterck, 300-1, 100-1	3	10	11
Coqueta, 101, Coffman, 200-1, 60-1	5	12	12
Tomcod, 101, Glydean, 300-1, 100-1	12	13	13
Daisy Green, 100, E. Johnson, 100-1, 30-1	1	14	14

Time—1:47 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Buck Massie-Castana. Owner—R. H. McCarter Potter. Trainer, F. E. Gardner.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, the short course; about two miles.

	S.	1½.	F.
Knight of Harlem, 137, E. Heider, 4-1, 7-5	7	1	1ᵉ
Judge Fulton, 134, Weir, 100-1, 30-1	3	2	2ᵈⁿ
East Kelston, 134, Bernhardt, 100-1, 30-1	8	3	3¹½
Gatebell, 140, J. O'Brien, 25-1, 8-1	4	4	4
Almanzar, 144, Henery, 15-1, 6-1	10	5	5
Curfew Bell, 136, Soffel, 50-1, 15-1	9	Fell.	
The Deposed, 148, Tuckey, 100-1, 30-1	6	Fell.	
Thornhedge, 140, E. Kelly, 50-1, 10-1	5	*	
Pagan Bey, 158, Ray, 4-5, 1-3	2	Fell.	
Sir Voorhies, 135, Owens, 3-1, even	1	†	

*Threw rider. †Broke down.

Time—4:31. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. g., 6 years, by Ben Stromo-Last Ban. Owner and trainer, R. Black.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; five furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Yankee Consul, 117, Hildebrand, 1-3, 1-6	2	1	1ⁿ
Cassini, 107, Shaw, 12-1, 2-1	3	3	2¹½
La Sorciere, 107, A. W. Booker, 18-5, 3-5	1	2	3ʰᵈ
Kercheval, 117, Hicks, 30-1, 8-1	5	4	
Blair Athol, 102, Crimmins, 40-1, 10-1	6	5	
Sandmart, 104, Burns, 30-1, 4-1	4	6	
Philador, 102, J. L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	7	7	
Mysterious, 107, Kuhn, 100-1, 30-1	8	8	
R. U. Arn, 102, W. Knapp, 100-1, 30-1	9	9	

Time—1:07. Start bad. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Sempronius-Lady Inez. Owner, Tippah Farm's Stable. Trainer, J. W. May.

FOURTH RACE.—The Atlantic Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Quorum, 107, Lyne, 2-1, 7-5	3	1	1h
Nostromo, 97, Miller, 10-1, 2-1	1	1	2¹½
Guiding Star, 107, O'Neill, even, 1-3.2	2	3	3ʳᵈ
Arklirta, 97, J. L. Walsh, 7-5, 1-3	4	4	
Hallowmas, 92, Chisman, 200-1, 30-1.5	5	5	

Time—1:14 1-5. Start good. Won driving. Place same. Winner b. c., two years, by Dr. MacBride-Quesel. Owner, P. J. Dwyer. Trainer, R. Miller.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Buttling, 113, W. Knapp, 6-1, 2-1	3	1	1¹½
Tyron, 110, O'Neil, 6-1, 2-1	9	3	2ⁿᵈ
Gamara, 102, Miller, 6-1, 2-1	2	2	3ʳᵈ
Garnish, 119, Lyne, 2-1, even	1	4	4
Marmee, 110, Crimmins, 8-1, 3-1	6	5	5
St. Valentine, 114, A. W. Booker, 4-1, 8-5	4	7	6
Ostrich, 107, Burns, 15-1, 6-1	5	6	7
Amberjack, 91, B. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	7	9	8
Alles d'Or, 109, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1.5	8	8	9

Time—1:51 4-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place driving. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Star Ruby-Falsaiara. Owner, J. L. McGinnis. Trainer, J. L. Smith.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and mares three years old and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Idle Dream, 110, Crimmins, 3-1, even	7	1	1h
My Buela, 110, Burns, 8-5, 7-10	4	2	2ʰᵈ
Grand Duchess, 110, Lyne, 7-2, 6-5	2	3	3ⁿᵏ
Lady Prudence, 110, W. Robbins, 10-1, 4-1	11	4	4
Tweedle, 110, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	8	5	5
Mettle, 110, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1	9	7	6
Maid of Timbuctoo, 110, J. Taylor, 40-1, 15-1	13	6	7
Suffice, 112, Hicks, 30-1, 12-1	3	9	8
Hyacinth, 110, Macey, 30-1, 10-1	15	8	9
High Life, 110, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	12	11	10
Grace Curtis, 110, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	1	10	11
Koenigin Luise, 110, J. J. Walsh, 200-1, 60-1	10	12	12
Nopal, 110, O'Neil, 12-1, 5-1	5	13	13
Duchess Ollie, 110, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1	14	14	14
Mimi, 110, L. Smith, 80-1, 20-1	6	15	15

Time—1:14 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Oddfellow-Ethel Thomas. Owner, Lewis R. Worth. Trainer, B. E. Beach.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
First Hope	104	Busy Bee	99
Wool Soap	104	Early Hours	99
Sir Russell	104	St. Estephe	99
Andina	104	Flavigny	99
Lieber	102	*Gentian	97
Odesso	102	*Interloper	94
Edith James	96	*Lord Provost	94

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

Hermis	125	Flammula	110
Jocund	115	Santon	110
Monet	115	Bass	105
Incubator	115	Gold Braid	105
Sovereign	115		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Gold Dome	106	*New Mown Hay	100
Sonoma Belle	106	Bradley's Pet	98
St. Roma	103	*Cabin	97
Buttons	103	*Cottage Maid	86
Jerry Lynch	103	Sailor Boy	94
Bronze Wing	103	Niblick	91
Pronta	101	Onward	91
*Israelite	101	*Port Arthur	80

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagate Stakes, for three-year-olds, with allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Flinders	121	St. Bellane	113
Wild Mint	119	Merry Lark	110
Tongorder	119	Coy Maid	105
Pasadena	119		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

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FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

£30,000,000

Imperial Japanese Government 4½% Sterling Loan,

(SECOND SERIES)

DUE JULY 10, 1925.

WITH OPTION TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO REDEEM ALL OR ANY PART ON OR AFTER JULY 10, 1910, UPON GIVING SIX MONTHS' NOTICE.

SECURED BY A CHARGE ON THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY REVENUES OF THE EMPIRE, AS STATED BELOW.

CREATED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF IMPERIAL ORDINANCES NUMBERS 194 AND 195 OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, BOTH PROMULGATED, JULY 8, 1905.

Coupon Bearer Bonds in the Denominations of £20, £100, and £200.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 10TH AND JULY 10TH, AT THE OFFICE OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., IN LONDON, AT ITS AGENCY IN NEW YORK, AND THROUGH THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, BERLIN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN LONDON IN STERLING, IN NEW YORK IN UNITED STATES GOLD DOLLARS AT THE FIXED EXCHANGE OF $4.87 PER POUND STERLING AND IN GERMANY IN REICHSMARKS AT THE FIXED EXCHANGE OF MKS. 20.45 PER POUND STERLING.

Parr's Bank, Ltd., the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., are authorised by the Imperial Japanese Government to issue the above £30,000,000 Bonds. Of this amount £10,000,000 is being offered for public subscription in London by the above-mentioned banks.

Under the authority of the Imperial Japanese Government £10,000,000 of this loan have been taken by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and under the same authority £10,000,000 of this loan have been taken and are being issued in Germany by the Bank fur Handel & Industrie, Berlin; Bayrische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich; Messrs. Born & Busse, Messrs. Delbrueck, Leo & Co., Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, National Bank fur Deutschland, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; Messrs. Sol. Oppenheim, Jr. & Co., Cologne; A. Schaaffhausenscher Bankverein, Berlin; Mr. Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt o-M. and Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg. Subscriptions will also be received by appointed agents in Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

THE LONDON ISSUING BANKS MAKE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN THEIR PROSPECTUS WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED BY KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI, ESQ., VICE-GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF JAPAN, THE DULY AUTHORIZED SPECIAL FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT:

"This Loan is repayable at par, July 10, 1925, but the Imperial Japanese Government reserves the right to redeem at par all or any of the bonds on or at any time after July 10, 1910, on giving six months' previous notice. Partial redemption to be effected by drawings, in the usual manner, at the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., London, and the New York Agency of the same bank, and in Germany at such agency or agencies as the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, shall determine under the instructions of the Imperial Japanese Government. The Loan is secured both as to principal and interest by a charge, limited to £30,000,000, and the interest thereon, upon the annual net revenues of the Imperial Japanese Government Tobacco Monopoly and subject only to the charge in favor of the prior Loan of £30,000,000. The Imperial Japanese Government has the exclusive right to control the cultivation and production of the leaf, and to purchase, import, manufacture and sell tobacco. It thus possesses the entire monopoly of the tobacco trade within the limits of the Japanese Empire. **The estimated net revenue for the fiscal year 1905-06 from this source is 32,011,072 Yen, which at the exchange of two shillings and halfpenny per Yen is equal to £3,267,796.18s.8d. The actual receipts for the first quarter have proved very satisfactory."**

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE THE ABOVE LOAN AND HEREBY OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION £10,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT THE PRICE OF **87½** PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE USAGE, WHICH IS THE APPROXIMATE PARITY OF THE LONDON ISSUE PRICE.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A.M. on July 12, 1905, and will be closed on or before July 17, 1905. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to close the subscription list at any time without notice and to reject any subscriptions and allot smaller amounts than applied for.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS, WHICH SHOULD BE MADE ON THE FORM WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A DEPOSIT OF $25 IN NEW YORK FUNDS PER £100 BOND.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards the amount due on August 3, 1905. If any further balance remains, such balance will be returned. Failure to pay any instalments at due dates, will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The rate of exchange fixed by the Imperial Japanese Government at which **principal and interest of the bonds are payable in New York is $4.87 per pound sterling,** at which rate the New York issue price of 87⅝ per cent. and accrued interest, figuring $5 per pound sterling according to the usage of the New York Stock Exchange, is the approximate equivalent of the London issue price of £90 per cent. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds as follows:

On application	$25.00 per £100 bond,
On August 3, 1905	25.00 per £100 bond,
On October 16, 1905	393.97 per £100 bond,
Total	$443.97 per £100 bond.

Temporary certificates to bearer will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for allotment letters duly endorsed, upon payment of final instalment. A coupon for payment of the semi-annual interest due on January 10, 1906, will be attached to the temporary certificates.

Payment in full may be made on August 3, 1905, under discount at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The bonds will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for the temporary certificates as soon as practicable.

Subscriptions will also be received by the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; by the Old Colony Trust Company, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston; by the Fidelity Trust Company, the Girard Trust Company and Messrs. Sailer & Stevenson, Philadelphia; by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, Chicago; by Messrs. Francis Bro. & Co. and Messrs. A. G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis; and by the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco and the Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd., San Francisco.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
William and Pine Streets.

NATIONAL CITY BANK,
52 Wall Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN N. Y.,
31 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED COPPER COMPANY

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 1.

The Directors of the United Copper Company have declared a regular dividend of ½ of One Per Cent. and an extra dividend of ½ of One Per Cent., making 1 Per Cent., or $1.00 per share, on the common stock of the United Copper Company, payable July 31, 1905.

Books close July 20, 1905, at 3 P. M., and reopen August 1st, 1905, at 10 A. M.

ARTHUR P. HEINZE, Vice President.
31 Nassau Street, New York.
July 10, 1905.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividende of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1905.

The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14, 1905, both days included.

WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY.

Detroit, Mich., June 21, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of 1¼% on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable August 1, 1905. Checks will be mailed to stockholders of record, payable at the office of Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.

Transfer books will be closed from Saturday, July 15th, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, until Wednesday, August 2, 1905, at 10 o'clock A. M.

G. H. RUSSEL, Treasurer.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

New York, July 6, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1905, to stockholders of record July 14, 1905, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again July 17, 1905.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & CO., INC.

43-49 Exchange Place, New York City.

A quarterly dividend (ninth quarter) of 1½ Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record May 31st, 1905, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. BUNNELL, JR., Treas.
July 6th, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,500,000

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our

Letters of Credit
and **International Cheques**

Available in all parts of the world.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1905.
98th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%,) payable on demand at the branch office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.

CHARLES F. KOSTER, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SCHERGER TAILORING CO.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of "The Scherger Tailoring Co.," engaged in the business of tailoring at No. 9 Great Jones Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, has been dissolved by mutual consent, that all liabilities of said firm have been paid in full, and that all outstanding accounts due said firm have been assigned, transferred, and are payable to Acquilin Scherger.

Dated New York, July 10, 1905.

ACQUILIN SCHERGER.
HARRY ROSENTHAL.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of THE HILL LEASEHOLD AND REAL PROPERTY COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24 Broad Street, New York City, on Monday, the 17th day of July, 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors.
New York, July 8d, 1905.
WILLIAMSON PELL, President.
JESSE W. TOBEY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said Company, 32-38 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF

The Hocking Valley Railway Company.

Columbus, Ohio, July 8th, 1905.

NOTICE.

This Company has made an arrangement with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. to extend the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company maturing August 1, 1905, until August 1, 1955, with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August in each year, at the agency of The Hocking Valley Railway Company, in the City of New York, both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any tax or taxes which the Railway Company may lawfully be required to pay or retain therefrom under present or future laws. The lien of the mortgage now securing said bonds to continue unimpaired.

The right to extend as above has been reserved to such of the present holders as shall deposit their bonds for that purpose with J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, on or before August 1, 1905.

The six months' interest due August 1, 1905, will be cashed at time of deposit on surrender of the coupon in the case of coupon bonds, and upon assignment of the registered interest in the case of registered bonds.

THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY CO.
By N. MONSARRAT, President.

New York, July 10th, 1905.

Referring to the above notice, we are ready to receive at our office any of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Sent. Sinking Fund Bonds for extension and to make the cash payment above indicated.

We are also prepared to buy at par and accrued interest, to August 1, 1905, less discount at the rate of three per cent. per annum, any of the bonds which the holders may prefer to sell rather than to extend.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New York.

A MAN TO FOLLOW

Professor George A. Treadwell is responsible to the world for four great copper properties—the United Verde, the Greene Consolidated, the George A. Treadwell Mining Company and the SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY.

The United Verde has paid 180% dividends and its stock has sold at thirty times par.

The Greene Consolidated—only a few years old—is paying already 24% dividends, and its stock is selling for from four to six times what Professor Treadwell's friends, acting under his advice, paid for it.

The Treadwell is fast following in the footsteps of its neighbor, the United Verde, and is likely to be equally profitable. Professor Treadwell believes the property to be even more valuable than that of the United Verde. It is certainly much larger.

The SAN LUIS—a close companion from the beginning of the Treadwell—with only a small fraction of its mines yet in operation, is already earning more than 12% on its entire capitalization, and its earnings are steadily increasing as more of its rich and extensive property is being opened up. Professor Treadwell said of the property when he visited it several years ago:

"I have never seen its equal."

It is likely to become one of the largest producers and one of the most profitable mining operations in North America. Mr. Louis Ross, who has had nearly twenty years' experience among the great mines in Mexico, says that the copper deposits of the SAN LUIS in Durango vastly exceed in richness and rival in extent those of the Greene Consolidated in the Cananeas.

The SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY is very moderately capitalized considering the vast extent and great richness of its property. It has a capitalization of only $2,250,000, the par value of its shares being $10. It is carefully, conservatively and economically managed by men supremely interested in its success, and everything is being done that should be done to protect the interests of the stockholders.

For a short time longer the earnings of the Company will be devoted to betterments—opening up new mines and increasing the equipment of the mines already producing—so as to still further increase the earnings, but a little later these largely increased earnings will be available for dividends and the dividends are likely to be large enough to entirely satisfy the most exacting of the stockholders.

It has been decided also to offer for subscription a small portion of the stock still in the Treasury to enable the Company still faster to increase its equipment and open its property, so as to commence the distribution of its earnings in dividends the sooner.

The subscription price is now $6 a share, but is liable to be advanced without notice.

Make checks payable to the order of SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY, 27 William Street, New York.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$5,700 State of Tennessee 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$5,000 Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$2,000 Chic. & Alton R. R. 3 p. c. Ref. Bds., 1949.
$2,000 St. Louis & Cairo R. R. 1st 4s, 1931.
$4,000 Western N. Y. & Penn. R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1943.
16 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Pfd.
20 shs. Des Moines & Fort Dodge R.R. common.
75 shs. Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania Ry.
13 shs. Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
2 shs. Brooklyn Bank.
6 shs. Nassau Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
4 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs. Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
3 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
21 shs. American District Tel. Co. of B'klyn.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs. Sun Printing & Publishing Asso.
20 shs. Western Electric Co.
50 shs. Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.
50 shs. Bank of New York, N. B. A.
178 shs. Newhouse Mines & Smeltng.
$5,600 Hudson Valley R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.
25 shs. 10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
50 shs. Bankers & Realty Security Co. Prefd.
5 shs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
20 shs. New York Phonograph Co.
25 shs. M. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
$2,000 International Navigation Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$13,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.

TRUSTS AND BANKS, TAKE NOTICE.—A corporation owning valuable telephone franchises wishes to place one hundred thousand bonds. Apply to J. O'N., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 10, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 8 for the construction of storm sewer, surface drainage, and sewer systems, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

LIST

Our July circular mailed upon application.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

BANKERS.

Conservative Investments

LIST ON REQUEST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
27 WILLIAM ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE,
Chicago NEW YORK Boston

NEW LOAN
$410,500
STATE OF IDAHO 4% BONDS
Legal Investment for New York Savings Banks and Trust Funds.
Special Circular on Application.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM

BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5s, 1932.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 4½, 1951.
Consolidated Railways Co. Debenture 4s, 1955.

W. A. WILLIAMSON,
55 William St.
Phones 6150-6151 John.

N.W.HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

MACKAY & CO.

Investment Securities
Nassau and Pine Streets — 13 Congress Street
NEW YORK — BOSTON

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11), OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905. AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.
Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 2 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 300 shares of Black Butte sold at .29@.30, 500 Goldfield B. & B. at .07, 500 Gold Dollar at .08½, 500 Independent Tonopah at .04, 1,000 Isabella at .20, 100 Mexican at 2.35, 500 Overman at .16@.17, 500 Pharmacist at .05, 300 Potosi at .12@.14, 100 Utah at .12.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Active Stocks Advance, but Majority of List Neglected.

Supporting Movement in Greene Gold —Further Advance in Electric Vehicle Preferred.

Most of the active stocks in yesterday's market for outside securities moved upward, but the greater portion of the list was neglected, the transactions in many issues which figured in the trading amounting to only a few hundred shares. The Greene issues were irregular, the copper stock reacting while the gold stock advanced to 5⅝, a gain of half a point. There was published yesterday a balance sheet of the Greene Gold Company which, however, divulged nothing new. It showed that after the payment of dividends there was at the beginning of June a cash balance of something above $16,000. A further contest of experts over the question of the value of the Greene Gold property was promised yesterday, it being suggested that the records of the mining experts who have reported on the property would be weighed one against the other.

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ELECTRIC VEHICLE preferred reached a new high point for this movement, selling as high as 29½. Relatively little stock has changed hands on the advance from 20 to 29, which apparently is accounted for by the fact that the floating supply is small owing to accumulation during a considerable period by the insiders. The business of the company is said to be yielding considerable profit, sufficient in fact to pay a substantial dividend on the company's preferred stock.

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The principal transactions in 100 share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf	69	69	69
5	Am. Writ. Paper pf.	30	30	30
1,100	American Nickel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Arizona Con. Mining	29⅜	29⅛	29⅜
10	Borden's Cond. Milk	150½	150½	150½
775	British Col. Copper	7	6⅞	7
1,300	Central Leather	47½	46⅞	47
4,190	Central Leather pf	105⅞	104⅞	105¼
100	Consol. Refrigerating	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
3,500	Chicago Subway	72⅝	71½	72⅜
750	Electric Vehicle	22	21½	21½
800	Electric Vehicle pf	29½	28⅜	29½
500	Granby Copper	6⅞	6½	6½
5,000	Greene Cons. Copper	22	21⅜	21⅜
12,000	Greene Cons. Gold	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛
100	Guanajuato Mining	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
10	Havana Tobacco	27½	27½	27½
600	Int. Rapid Transit	202	200½	202
600	Int. Mer. Marine	13½	13⅛	13¼
800	Int. Mer. Marine pf	30⅜	30½	30½
700	Mackay Companies	39¼	39⅛	39⅜
1	Mackay Cos. pf	73½	73½	73½
300	Manhattan Transit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
800	Mitchell Mining	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛
300	N. Y. Transportation	8¼	8¼	8½
200	Northern Securities	168	167¾	167¾
8	Nor. Securities, stubs	287½	275	287½
100	Otis Elevator	56	56	56
10	Phoenix Securities	2¼	2¼	2¼
137	Seaboard A. L. rights	¾	¾	¾
15	Standard Oil	618	618	618
100	Seaboard Co.	26½	26½	26½
940	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	56¾	56	56½
2,250	Tennessee Copper	25⅝	25	25⅝
200	Treadwell Mining	8	8	8
2,700	United Copper	24¾	23⅞	24¾
70	United Copper pf.	71½	71	71½
400	U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
820	White Knob Copper	*1	⅞	⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$8,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87	87	87
80,000	Cent. Leath. 5s, w. i.	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
1,000	Int. Silver 1st 8s	107½	107½	107½
$7,000	Japanese new 4½s	88½	88	88

*Less than 100 shares. ‡Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 10. Bid.	July 10. Asked.	July 10. Bid.	July 10. Asked.
Algoma Cop. & Smelt.	3½	4¼	3½	4¼
American Banknote	71	74	71	74
American Can	11⅝	11¾	11¼	11⅜
American Can pf	68½	69¼	69	69¼
American Chicle	122	126	122	128
American Chicle pf	96	100	94	99
Am. Graphophone	4⅞	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜
Am. Graphophone pf	8½	9½	8½	9½
American Ice Co. 8s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1½
American Tobacco	285	286	285	286
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	29½	30½	29½	30½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87	87¾	86⅞	87¼
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bamberger De Lamar	3	5	3	5
Bethlehem Steel	28½	30	29	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	76	80	76	79
Borden's Cond. Milk	152	155	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6⅝	6⅞	6⅞	7
Casein Co. of America	6	7	6	7
Casein Co. of Am. 6s	68		68	
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	67	71	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	4	3¼	4
Central Foundry pf	18	21	20	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Central Leather, w. i.	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
Cent. Leath. pf., w. i.	105	105½	104	104½
Cent. Leather 5s, w. i.	99⅜	99¾	99⅜	99¾
Chicago Subway	72⅛	72½	71	72
Con. Refrigerating	6	6½	6	6½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2¼	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
D. & H., A. & S. 3½s, w. i.	101¼	102	101¼	102
Denver Union Water	65	68	65	68
Denver Union W. pf	65	68	65	68
Denver Un. Water 5s	103	105	103	105
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	28	32	28	32
Electric Boat pf	75	80	75	80
Electric Vehicle	21	22	21¾	22¼
Electric Vehicle pf	29	29½	28½	29
Electro Pneumatic	½	¾	½	¾
Empire Steel	5⅝	7	5⅝	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Greene Con. Copper	21¾	21⅞	22	22¼
Greene Con. Gold	5¼	5⅝	4⅝	4⅞
Greene Gold-Silver	7½	9	7½	9
Guggenheim Explor'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	20	25	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96¼	94	96½
Hall Signal	90	92	90	92
Havana Tobacco	24	25½	24	25½
Havana Tobacco pf	32	38	32	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
H. B. Claflin & Co.	105	..	105	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf	98	98¾	98	98¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf	100	..	100	..
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	201¾	202½	200¾	202
Inter. Mer. Marine	13⅜	13⅝	13¼	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	30½	31	30¾	31
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	77	79	77	79
International Salt	24	27	25½	27
International Salt 5s	62	67	62	67
International Silver	8	12	9	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42¾	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	106¼	108½	106¾	108¾
Iron Steamboat Nav.	..	2	..	2
Kansas City Light	42½	43½	42¾	43½
Kansas City Light pf	87¾	88¾	87¾	88¾
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Lord & Taylor	109¼	115	109¼	115
Lord & Taylor pf	102	104	102¾	104
Mackay Cos.	39½	39¾	39	39¾
Mackay Cos. pf	73¾	73½	71	72¾
Madison Square Garden	20	22	20	22
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3¼	3¼	3⅜
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. on	11½	13	11½	13
Mexican Gov. 6s	102½	103½	102½	103½
Mine Securities	..	½	1	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6¾
Montreal & Boston	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
National Sugar	106	108	106	108
N. Y. Transportation	8¼	8¾	8½	8¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	262½	287½	312½	350
Northern Securities	168	169	166½	167
Otis Elevator	55	58	54	58
Otis Elevator pf	106	109	106	108
Penn. R.R. 3½s, 50% pd.	106½	101¾	100¾	101¾
Penn. R.R. 3½s, f. p. w. i.	89½	100	99½	100
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Phoenix Securities	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	15	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	20½	22	20½	..
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf	107½	109	107	109
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	26	26¼	26	26½
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	90	94	90¼	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55½	56¾	55¼	56¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	8	9¼	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	73	75½	73	75½
Standard Oil	618	620	616	620
Tennessee Copper	25	27	25	27
Tintic Mining	7⅞	8½	7⅞	8¼
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅞
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	96	96¾
Trenton Potteries Cub.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	¾	1	¾	1
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Typ. 1st pf.	115	120	115	120

| | July 10. Bid. |

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Irregular; Call Money Rates 2½@2¾ Per Cent.

Stocks Break and Work Back, Closing Irregular—Cotton Up—Time Money 4 Per Cent.

In the early trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday prices were generally affected by the sharp breaks in Reading and Union Pacific, the large and openly executed selling orders which appeared in these two issues, easily the market leaders, exerting no little unsettling influence on speculative sentiment. Before this influence had culminated, however, in serious declines in other parts of the list, the Steel issues, which came into some prominence in the week end trading, assumed the positions vacated by Reading and Union Pacific, advancing steadily under buying orders, which were fully as heavy and as openly executed as the earlier selling orders in Reading and Union Pacific. Under the influence of continued strength in both Steel preferred and Steel common, prices generally worked toward recovery, although haltingly, so that at the close many active issues, including Reading and Union Pacific, and New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio, and St. Paul showed fractional losses. The Steel stocks closed with moderate gains.

It may be questioned how much influence the further extreme advances in cotton yesterday had on trading in stocks, but under normal conditions, certainly, repeated fluctuations of $2.50 a bale would claim some notice. The conditions laid bare by Secretary Wilson's belated investigation have beyond doubt brought the absolute reliability of at least recent cotton crop estimates into question in many minds, but in spite of this and in spite of an advance of $17 a bale in little more than a month there is no sign of abatement of the violent speculation under way. It is significant, however, that with the appearance of a rumor yesterday on the floor of the Cotton Exchange that the foremost figure in this movement had changed his market attitude, prices broke $1 a bale. The rumor was denied, but the incident is perhaps portentous.

The better feeling and higher prices on the London Exchange and on the Continent did not bring London into this market yesterday as an important buyer, sales and purchases for that account striking a fair balance. The official announcement of an understanding between France and Germany on the Moroccan conference contributed to the greater confidence abroad, as did the recovery by Russia of her roving battleship. Of interest here was the ready response to the offer of $50,000,000 of Japanese bonds and the working of six months' money to a 4 per cent. basis after its long stay below that figure. The heavy demand for over-the-year money by brokerage houses was noted at the week end, and with a continuation of the demand yesterday the rate advanced from 3¾ to 4 per cent.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Tonopah Mining.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Westinghouse Air Brake Company.

EXTRA COPPER DIVIDEND.

By the United Company—Heinze Silent as to Litigation.

A first dividend of 1 per cent. was declared yesterday on the common stock of the United Copper Company. Half of it was described as a regular dividend and the remaining half of 1 per cent. an extra dividend. The formal notice does not say for what regular period the dividend was declared. Informally it was said that it was expected to declare dividends quarterly. On this supposition the stock has been put on a regular 2 per cent. basis, with one extra dividend so far of one-half of 1 per cent.

F. Augustus Heinze, who returned two days ago from the West, had nothing to say yesterday in regard to the relations existing between the United Copper Company, of which he is the head, and the Amalgamated Copper Company. He was quoted at Pittsburg recently as saying that both sides were paying less attention to litigation and giving more to business.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.—United States Steel common assumed the active leadership of this market to-day, the sales aggregating one of the largest totals for that stock in the Philadelphia market. Reading was less active, but the buying was regarded as good, coming from traders who sold out late last week, and who are now picking it up again on a scale-down. United Gas Improvement came into notice with an advance of 1⅞ points. The General Asphalt issues were lower, the common declining ⅛, the preferred 1. Commission houses are complaining of dullness, the only trading now seeming to come from the "regulars" who daily gather in the boardrooms. Total sales, 54,777 shares, $79,800 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Locomotive	50	50	50
497	Cambridge Steel	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
655	Elec. Co. of Amer.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞
8,000	Erie	47¾	47¼	47⅝
100	Fourth St. Nat. Bank	290	290	290
500	General Asphalt	14⅝	14	14
40	Hunt. & B. Top pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾
40	Insur. Co. of N. Am.	25¾	25¾	25¾
470	Lehigh Val. R. R.	63¾	63½	63⅝
50	Lehigh Nav. t. r.	105	105	105
125	Marsden	4 3-16	4½	4⅜
100	N. Y., O. & W.	52⅞	52⅝	52⅞
2,053	Penn. R. R.	71¾	71¼	71¾
22	Penn. Steel pf.	99	99	99
22	Phil. Traction	100	100	100
130	Phil. Electric	9	8 13-16	8⅞
500	Phil. Co.	43¾	43½	43½
200	Ry. Steel Spring	35¾	35¾	35⅜
8,535	Reading	54⅞	53⅜	53⅝
41	Reading 2d pf.	47⅜	47	47
200	Rock Island	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
100	Southern R. R.	34½	34¼	34¼
550	Tonopah Mining	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
1,495	United Gas Imp.	95⅞	95	95½
100	Union Pass Ry.	275	275	275
29	Union Traction	60	60	60
$8,507	U. S. Steel	35	34¾	35
4,197	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅜	102	102⅝

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 10.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
845	Crucible Steel	11	10⅞	11
300	Crucible Steel pf.	64	63¾	63¾
310	Fireproof pf.	33¾	33¼	33¼
100	Ind. Brewing pf.	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
170	Lustre	21½	21½	21½
90	M. L. & H.	34¼	34¼	34¼
1,300	O. Tonopah	30c	30c	30c
100	Pittsburg Brewing	27	27	27
20	Pittsburg Coal	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
742	Pittsburg Coal pf.	64	62½	64
150	Pittsburg Plate Glass	118½	118½	118½
438	Sewer Pipe	34½	33⅞	34
150	Ton. Ext.	4.70	4.70	4.70
100	U. Copper	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
10	U. S. Glass	60	60	60
670	U. S. Steel	35	34½	35
11	U. S. Steel pf.	102	102	102
11	W. Air Brake	147½	147½	147½
100	West. Elec. 2ds	83½	83½	83½

BANKS.

60	Mer. S. & T.	55	55	55

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Heavy Shifting of Operations from Reading and Union Pacific to Steel.

There was much comment yesterday on the operations of two prominent brokerage houses in the market. In the early trading they were heavy sellers of Union Pacific and Reading, selling 20,000 shares of each and breaking the price of the one 1¼ points and of the other about 2 points. Soon afterward the same houses began to buy the steel stocks and took as much of these issues as they had sold of Union Pacific and Reading. One theory was that these houses were selling for certain Western people, including the Moore brothers and D. G. Reid, who were about to depart on a fishing trip and wanted to be clear of the market, and another guess was that the move was a speculative switch from stocks which have had big rises to stocks whose advances have been more moderate. Traders followed these two houses in their operations.

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A Confusion of Names.

A report reached the floor yesterday that Edwin Gould had suffered a stroke of paralysis, and there resulted much comment and inquiry. It turned out that the report, which was not definitely confirmed, referred to Edward Gould, a well-known specialist. The incident served to remind the floor that its membership includes Edwin Gould, who joined the Exchange in 1888. He is at present in Venice, and well.

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Metropolitan Distribution.

The floor almost to a man believes that some one is distributing Metropolitan stock, offering whenever the market permits.

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Reading Bear Settles?

One interesting report in the Street yesterday was that a big bear in Reading had been allowed to settle privately.

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Record Price for a Cotton Seat.

Atwood Violett of Atwood Violett & Co. has purchased another seat on the Cotton Exchange for $14,000. This is the highest price ever paid for membership in that Exchange. It is $4,000 above the price paid for a seat on the Exchange by Daniel J. Sully—a price which at the time was regarded as high for a Cotton Exchange membership.

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President Ripley on the Crops.

Owing to the postponement of the publication of the Government crop report until to-day Wall Street was left yesterday to unofficial opinions as to the outlook of the crops. Some of these were far from pessimistic. In regard to the crop prospects along the Atchison system, President E. P. Ripley of that road said:

My estimate on the Kansas crop of wheat is that this State will yield 80,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop of this year will to all appearances be larger than that of 1904. It is too early to say anything on the corn prospects in our territory. We are holding our own in traffic and expect the usual betterment that comes every Summer about the 1st of August.

***

Time Money Higher.

The demand for time loans which has developed within the last few days caused an advance in the rate for six months loans from 3¾ per cent. to 4 per cent. yesterday. The flotation of the $50,000,000 Japanese bond issue, which was publicly offered for subscription, was considered influential in strengthening money rates.

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Central Leather Listed.

The new securities of the Central Leather Company are to be listed on the Stock Exchange to-day. This is the reorganization of the United States Leather Company. The new stocks have been traded in on the curb "when issued," and recently they have advanced. The common yesterday sold up to 47½ and the preferred to 105¾.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2½@2¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.,

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3⅜ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $149,498,792; balances, $6,254,117. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $838,936.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8315; demand, $4.8685; cables, $4.8715.

Continental bills were $4.84⅛@$4.85¼; francs, 5.18¼@5.18⅜ and 5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—Par. New Orleans—75c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—Par @10c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 10.—Supplies of money were scarcer in the market to-day owing to continued repayments to the Bank of England and the requirements of the next few days for Stock Exchange transactions, the new Japanese loan, and several calls on recent issues of bonds.

Trading on the Stock Exchange opened with prices fairly steady, the market inactive, and the tendency uncertain. Mining accounts absorbed attention and consols were a fraction higher.

Americans opened firm. The movements mostly were above parity, but business was light and prices closed irregular.

Russians were dull.

Japanese were fairly steady. Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 108. Kafirs rallied.

Bar silver firm at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.22; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous Closing.	N. Y. Net Closing.	Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 1-16	..	..	..	..
Consols, account	90 3-16	..	..	..	..
Anaconda	5½	107½	107¼	+	⅛
Atchison	87⅜	85⅝	85⅝	..	..
Can. Pacific	156⅝	152½	151⅞	+	1
St. Paul	185	180	180¼	−	¼
Erie	48⅝	47⅝	47¾	−	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	85½	82¾	83¼	−	⅛
Ill. Central	172½	167⅝	167⅞	−	⅛
Louis. & Nash.	153⅜	150	149¼	+	½
N. Y. Central	153⅜	150	148½	..	..
Pennsylvania	73⅜	142⅝	143	−	⅛
Reading	55½	108	107⅝	+	⅛
Southern Pacific	67	65¼	65½	+	⅛
Union Pacific	133⅜	130⅜	130½	+	⅛
U. S. Steel	35¼	34¼	34⅜	+	⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	104⅜	101⅛	102	−	⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 10.—On the Boerse to-day the general tendency of prices was toward firmness.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¼ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2 per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 4,700,000 marks, Treasury notes decreased 260,000 marks, other securities increased 9,140,000 marks, and notes in circulation decreased 116,580,000 marks.

PARIS, July 10.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm, on the Franco-German settlement of the Moroccan dispute. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 86.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 10.—The money market continues easy and unchanged. Funds are plenty, and the banks are glad to loan on any reasonable safe security. The usual table follows: Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4½ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount. Clearings, $19,582,910; balances, $1,364,767; Sub-Treasury debit, $57,035. The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	Jy. 8, '05.	Dec. for week.	Jy. 10, '04.
Loans	$194,527,000	*$1,775,000	$176,414,000
Circulation	7,864,000	*6,000	7,381,000
Deposits	153,654,000	6,719,000	155,129,000
Due banks	76,229,000	*6,795,000	76,888,000
U. S. dep'ts	1,695,000	2,000	3,763,000
Due from agents	32,763,000	1,465,000	41,262,000
Exchanges	15,040,000	2,166,000	11,659,000
Due from others	22,023,000	*559,000	21,383,000
5 per cent. fund	888,750	.....	875,000
Legals	6,084,000	109,000	6,879,000
Specie	17,662,000	589,000	16,841,000
Reserve excess	1,102,857	1,005,286	5,903,657
New York excess	10,119,857	1,772,285	21,445,557

*Increase.

The local market opened quiet, with stocks in fair demand. The copper shares were helped by the strength of Amalgamated, and local securities continued firm throughout the day, many getting on a better level. Conditions generally appear to be shaping themselves for a better market. Commission houses are active bidders for stock, and more orders are making their appearance through this source. The closing was strong. A complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$18,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	96⅜	96⅛	96⅛
500	A., T. & S. F. 4s	103	103	103
4,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	94½	94⅛	94⅛
3,000	C., R. & M. R. 2d 7s	111¼	111⅛	111⅛
1,000	C., B. & Q. 5½s	96	96	96
3,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101¼	101⅛	104⅛
5,000	Dominion Coal 5s	100	100	100
1,000	Japanese 4½s	91¼	91⅛	91⅜
2,000	K., C., F. S. & G. 7s	108½	108¼	108½
7,000	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	98½	98¼	98¼
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜

RAILROADS.

120	Atchison	85⅝	85⅜	85⅜
100	Boston Suburban	22¾	22½	22½
1	*Boston Suburban pf.	70	70	70
25	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
15	Boston & Maine	178	177	178
310	Boston & Worcester	30¾	30½	30¼
300	Boston & Wor. pf.	77	76¾	76¾
1	C. J. & S. Y. pf.	125¼	125¼	125¼
2	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
55	Mass. Electric	19¾	19½	19⅝
225	Boston Electric pf.	63½	63¼	63¾
34	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200
200	Rutland pf.	62	57	62
868	Union Pacific	129¾	129¼	129¼

TELEPHONES.

98	*American	139	138¼	138¾

MISCELLANEOUS.

19	Am. Pneu. Service	7	6½	6½
30	American Sugar	140	139¾	139¾
5	American Sugar pf.	137½	137½	137½
660	American Woolen	37¼	36⅝	36⅝
167	*Am. Woolen pf.	104¼	104	104
11	Edison	245	245	245
112	Mass. Gas pf.	85½	85⅜	85⅜
6	†Regenthaler	188	188	188
8	Pullman	240	240	240
730	United Shoe Mach.	69	67⅜	67⅜
102	United Shoe M. pf.	32¾	32½	32½
5,590	U. S. Steel	35	34⅛	35
2,492	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅞	102	102⅜

MINING.

75	Adventure	4½	4¼	4½
235	Allouez	27⅜	27½	27⅝
2,655	Amalgamated	84¼	83¾	84
200	Arcadian	1½	1½	1½
100	Atlantic	14	14	14
301	Bingham	28½	28¼	28¼
300	Boston Con.	8¼	8¼	8¼
1	Calumet & Hecla	640	640	640
1,105	†Centennial	21	20½	20½
500	Cons. Mercur	54c	54c	54c
490	Copper Range	69¾	69¾	69¾
20	Daly-West	13¾	13½	13¼
125	Dominion Iron	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
190	Franklin	10	9½	9½
170	Granby	6¼	6	6¼
1,112	Greene Cons.	22	21¾	21⅞
350	Isle Royale	20⅜	20	20⅜
50	**Mass	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
165	Michigan	13⅞	13½	13⅝
200	Mohawk	50¼	50	50
150	Old Dominion	24¾	24½	24½
170	*Osecola	91	90¼	91
10	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7⅜
195	Trinity	8	8	8
80	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10	10
3,135	†*United States	30½	29¼	30¼
8,282	United States rights	70c	57c	70c
100	United Copper	24½	24½	24½
450	*Utah	43½	43¼	43¼
156	Victoria	8 1-16	8	8 1-16
3	Wolverine	110	110	100

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Ex rights. **Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Twenty shares of Chicago Union Traction preferred stock were sold to-day on the local Exchange at 28, the lowest price since the shares were forced to 25½ at the time of the appointment of a receiver for the company. The current price compares with 30 in April. In February, when there were prospects of something tangible for the stockholders in the purchase of the city railway control, Union Traction preferred sold at 51. Since then the stock has dribbled out upon an unreceptive market, constantly forced lower by a series of disappointments to the shareholders.

Special favor shown Chicago Subway and Quaker Oats preferred shares helped the tone in other issues. First sales of Subway were easy at 70½, but purchases by the usual supporters raised the price to above 72. Quaker Oats preferred was in fair demand in small amounts, and 290 shares taken before noon were sufficient to advance the price to 98, compared with 95 Saturday. Biscuit common went at 62, and the preferred at 117. Boxboard preferred firmed slightly to 10. Western Stone went around 31.

In the afternoon the strength in Quaker Oats preferred was imparted to the common stock, which ran up from 89¼ to around 92, a new high record price. Oak Park Elevated preferred rallied fractionally from its recent depression. Can preferred eased to below 69, and Subway slipped off to 71½.

At the closing Subway was moved up to 72¼, and closed with a gain of a point. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¾	11¾	11¾
319	American Can pf.	69¾	68¾	69¾
50	American Rad. pf.	120½	120½	120½
115	American Shipbuilding	55	55	55
20	Chicago Edison	159	159	159
40	Chicago Pneumatic Tool	45	45	45
1,225	Chicago Subway	72⅛	70⅛	72⅛
20	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	28	28	28
60	Chi. & Oak Park com.	6	5	5
133	Chi. & Oak Park pf.	17¾	17	17⅜
80	Diamond Match	139¼	139¼	139¼
60	Illinois Brick	60	59¾	60
125	National Biscuit com.	62	62	62
281	National Biscuit pf.	117	117	117
476	Quaker Oats	92	89¼	92
290	Quaker Oats pf.	98	95½	98
50	Street's	28¾	28¾	28¾
25	Street's pf.	98½	98½	98½
50	Union Box Board	1½	1½	1½
1,150	Union Box Board pf.	10½	9¾	10½
5,000	West Stone	31¼	30½	31½

New York exchange sold at par to 10c. premium.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 10.—The offical closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.04	..	L. Wash. C.	.02	..
Alpha Con.	.07	..	Mexican	1.80	..
Andes	.21	..	Occid. Con.	.89	..
Belcher	.20	..	Ophir	6.62½	..
Best & Bel.	1.15	..	Overman	.13	..
Bullion	.40	..	Potosi	.13	..
Caledonia	.51	..	Savage	.53	..
Chal. Con.	.24	..	Sag Belcher	.04	..
Challar	.19	..	S. Nevada	.30	..
Confidence	.95	..	Standard	.60	..
Con. C. & V.	1.45	..	St. Louis	.10	..
Con. Imp'l.	.01	..	Union Con.	.46	..
Crown Point	.33	..	Utah Con.	.08	..
Gould & C.	.19	..	Yel. Jacket	.22	..
Hale & Nor.	1.40	..	Silver bars	.57⅝	.56⅜
Julia	.04	..	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.06	..	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ky. Con.	.02	..			

Mexican dollars unchanged, at .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 10.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	8	Lexington	4	4¾
American	2¼	2½	Little Puck	2¼	3
Anchor	..	1	Lit. Bessie	1⅝	2
Anaconda	11⅜	13	M. Anchor	8	8
Banner	1⅝	2	M. Gibson	4⅛	5¼
Bluebell	..	1½	Missouri	1	2
C. K. & N.	6	10	Nevada	2¼	2¾
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	New Haven	2¾	2¾
Dante	3½	3⅝	Old Gold	3¾	4¼
Dr. Jackpot	3½	4½	Pilgrim	2⅝	3
Elkton	40	40¾	Pharmacist	4⅛	5
El Paso	116	143	Portland	200	225
Findlay	66	70	Rattler	1	1¼
Gold Bond	3⅝	4¼	Rose Maud	3¼	3½
Gold Coin	18	20	Rose Micol	3	4
Gold Dollar	5⅝	8½	Sample	3	4
Gold Cycle	50	70	S. Eclipse	3	3½
Sovereign	9¼	9¾	Un. Gold	18	20½
Ida May	4½	5	Vindicator	80	90
Isabella	27½	28	Work	6¾	7
Jackpot	2¼	3	Independent	12	16
J. Johnson	12	17	Teutonic	2¼	4
Keystone	3	4¼			

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 10, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan
8,000 ..... 101⅛
14,000 ..... 101¼
4,000 ..... 101⅜
4,000 ..... 101½
19,000 ..... 101⅝
2d series
2,000 ..... 99½
2,500 ..... 99¾
3,000 ..... 99⅝
7,000 ..... 99⅞
4,000 ..... 99⅝
7,000 ..... 99⅞
500 ..... 99⅝
4,000 ..... 99½
7,500 ..... 99¾

Imprl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co cfts full paid for 4½ sterling loan
50,000 ..... 91¾
10,000 ..... 91⅝
6,000 ..... 91½
85,000 ..... 91⅜
15,000 ..... 91⅝
1,500 ..... 91½
2,000 ..... 91⅜
1,000 ..... 91⅛
90,000 ..... 91⅜
42,000 ..... 91⅝
19,000 ..... 91½
18,000 ..... 91⅜
5,000 ..... 91½
10,000 ..... 91¼
74,500 ..... 91⅝
28,000 ..... 91½
45,000 ..... 91⅝
5,000 ..... 91½
18,000 ..... 91⅝

Republic of Cuba 5s
8,000 107

U S of Mexico 4s
15,000 ..... 98⅝

Virginia 6s def. Brown Bros & Co certfs
10,000 13

Adams Express 4s
4,000 104

Am Ice Secur 6s
2,000 ..... 78⅜

Am Tel & Tel 4s
22,000 ..... 96⅛

Am Tobacco 6s
10,000 ..... 116¾
67,000 ..... 76⅞
5,000 ..... 78⅜
30,000 ..... 76⅞
83,000 ..... 76½
1,000 ..... 76⅜
13,000 ..... 76⅝

At, T & S F gen 4s
5,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104⅓
500 ..... 104⅝
75,000 ..... 104½
3,000 ..... 104½
adjustment 4s
5,000 ..... 96½
stamped
4,000 ..... 94⅞

Atch, Top & S Fe, conv 4s, 2d instl 62½% paid
1,000 103

Balt & O pr in 8½s
5,000 ..... 96⅝
gold 4s
6,000 ..... 103⅞
10,000 ..... 103⅝
P, L E & W V 4s
1,000 ..... 99¾
So Wn div 3½s
10,000 92

Bklyn Rap Transit ref conv 4s
6,000 ..... 89⅝
1,000 ..... 89⅜
3,000 ..... 89¾
20,000 ..... 89⅝

Cent of Ga Ry, 2d inc 5s
10,000 84
5d inc 5s
10,000 ..... 73⅜

Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000 ..... 183⅝

Cent Pac gtd 4s
7,000 ..... 102⅝

Ches & O con 5s
2,000 119

Ches & O gen 4½s
1,000 ..... 108½
2,000 ..... 108⅜

Ches & O, R & A div 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 101¼

Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 ..... 79⅜

Chi, Bur & Quincy 4s joint bds
11,000 ..... 101⅜
60,000 ..... 101½
8,000 ..... 101⅜
2,000 ..... 101⅓
5,000 ..... 101½

Chi & Erie 1st 5s
15,000 ..... 122½

Chi & W Westn gen 3½s
3,000 101

Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s
85,000 97
5,000 ..... 97⅛
5,000 97

C, R I & P R R 4s
10,000 ..... 82½
5,000 ..... 82⅜
12,000 ..... 82¼
35,000 ..... 82⅜

Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
31,000 ..... 94⅝
15,000 ..... 94⅜

Chi Ter Tran 4s coupons off
5,000 97

Col F & I conv 5s
10,000 90

Colorado Industrial
1st 5s, Series A
1,000 ..... 75⅜
12,000 ..... 75½
13,000 75
7,000 ..... 75¼
2,000 ..... 75⅜
20,000 ..... 75½
1st 5s, Series B
10,000 ..... 74⅜
5,000 74
10,000 ..... 74¼
2,000 ..... 74½
2,000 ..... 74⅜
76,000 74
1,000 ..... 74⅜

Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 75⅝
10,000 ..... 75¾
7,000 ..... 75¼

Col & So 1st 4s
17,000 85

Consol Tob 4s
6,000 82
10,000 ..... 82⅜
21,000 ..... 82¼

Denv & Rio Gde con 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅜

Det City Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 100⅝
10,000 101
4,000 ..... 100⅝

Dist Sec Cor 4s
18,000 ..... 77⅞

Erie conv 4s
50,000 102
15,000 ..... 103¼

Erie 1st con 4s
4,000 ..... 101¼
2,000 101

Evans & Terre Hte 1st gen 5s
1,000 111

Ft Wh & D C 1st
1,000 122

Ft W & B G 1st
1,000 90

Green Bay & Wn deb ctf B
2,000 ..... 32¾
1,000 ..... 32⅝
10,000 32

Int Steam Pump 5s
14,000 104

Kans City So 3s
10,000 ..... 72¼

Kans & H C & C 5s
6,000 ..... 104½

Kings Co Elv 4s stamped gtd
5,000 95

Lacka Steel 5s
2,000 ..... 105¾

L S & M S deb 4s
50,000 ..... 101¾

Louisv & Nashv unified 4s
6,000 ..... 103½

Met St Ry ref 4s
7,000 ..... 91¼

Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 ..... 77⅛

Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 ..... 12¼

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
8,000 ..... 101½

Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
2,000 83

Mo, K & T of Tx 5s
1,000 107

Mo Pac 1st col 5s
5,000 ..... 108⅝

Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 82⅛

N Y C & St L 4s
1,000 ..... 103½

N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
12,000 94

Norf & Wn Pocah C & C 4s
6,000 98

Northern Pac 4s
25,000 ..... 105⅞
1,000 ..... 105⅝
3,000 ..... 105⅞
10,000 106
500 ..... 106¼

Nor Pac gen 3s
3,000 ..... 76⅜

Northern Pacific, St P-Dul div 4s
4,000 ..... 99¼

Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
26,000 ..... 90¾

Penn Co Trust Co ctfs gtd 3½s
3,000 93

Penn conv 3½s
5,000 ..... 104⅛
1,000 ..... 104⅝
2,000 ..... 104⅞

Peo & East 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 100⅜

Peo & East inc 4s
10,000 73

Reading gen 4s
3,000 ..... 101⅞
5,000 102
3,000 ..... 101⅞
2,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000 ..... 101⅞

Rio Gde Wn 1st
7,000 ..... 98½

St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
4,000 ..... 94½

St L, San Fr R R refunding 4s
4,000 ..... 88⅝
10,000 ..... 88⅜
15,000 89

St L, S'thwn 1st 4s
12,000 ..... 98⅜
con 4s
2,000 82

San An & Ar P 4s
8,000 ..... 88⅜
1,000 ..... 88⅞

Scioto V & N E 4s
4,000 102

Southn Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 93⅜

Southn Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
88,000 96
1,000 ..... 96¼
10,000 96

Southn Ry 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 118⅜

Stand R & T 6s
12,000 84

Stand R & T inc
3,000 4

Tenn Cecil, I & R gen 5s
1,000 ..... 98⅜
4,000 ..... 98½

Tol, St L & W 4s
1,000 ..... 86¼
6,000 85

Tor, Ham & B 4s
1,000 98

Un Pac 1st 4s
12,000 ..... 103⅜
1,000 ..... 103⅞
500 106
3,000 ..... 105⅜
registered
1,000 ..... 105⅜

Un Pac conv 4s
10,000 ..... 122⅜
10,000 ..... 122⅝

Un Rlys of San F 4s
20,000 ..... 89½

U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s
254,000 ..... 93¼
22,000 93
1,000 ..... 94⅛
80,000 93
84,000 ..... 93⅝
105,000 93
88,

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Properties on West Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth Streets—Block of New Flats Sold in Harlem—Sales by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for the Conrad Stein Brewing Company a plot running through from Fifty-seventh to Fifty-eighth Street, about 100 feet west of Tenth Avenue, with buildings now used as a stable and bottling establishment. The property has frontages of 50 feet on Fifty-seventh Street and 125 feet on Fifty-eighth Street. The new owner will continue the use of the buildings on Fifty-eighth Street as a bottling establishment, and will probably resell the Fifty-seventh Street end of the plot.

Deal for Block of New Buildings.

The Fleischmann Realty Company has bought the five six-story flats in course of construction on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets, on plot 200 by 100.

The firm of J. B. Ketcham, in conjunction with Gerhard Kuehne, Jr., has sold for William Waddell the three-story dwelling 153 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 18 by 100.

East Forty-first Street Purchase.

Timothy F. Fay has bought for a client the two-story stable 121 East Forty-first Street, on lot 16.8 by 98.9. E. H. Ludlow & Co. were the brokers.

Albert B. Ashforth has leased for Eva Deutsch to the Kirby Furniture Company the store and basement at 11 and 13 West Thirty-second Street.

Resale of West Side House.

Snowber & Co. have resold for Mrs. Emily L. Landon the four-story brownstone dwelling 35 West Eighty-ninth Street, 20 by 65 by 100.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

Corner Sold on Lexington Avenue.

Mrs. L. Van Volkenburg has bought from Hyman Horwitz the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, a six-story flat, on lot 90.11 by 25.

M. Schlossheimer, in conjunction with S. Fine, has sold for M. Baumgarten to M. Borck the five flats, with store, 124 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street.

Joseph Wohlwert & Son have sold for Emma Langer 240 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat on lot 26 by 99.11.

Operator Buys Avenue A Corner.

Louis Lese has bought from Conrad Reinhardt 1,428 Avenue A, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, a five-story flat, with stores, 26 by 100.11; also, the adjoining property 502 East Seventy-sixth Street, 25.6 by 100.11. Moritz G. Morgenthau was the broker.

Abram S. Jaffer, as attorney for Samuel Klang, has bought the five-story tenement, with stores, 2,053 Second Avenue, 26.6 by 100.

The Bathgate Real Estate Exchange has sold for B. Agins, the five-story tenement 1,758 Third Avenue, to the Pullman Realty Company.

Schmedler & Bachrach have sold the two five-story tenements 222 and 224 East Eighty-ninth Street, on plot 50 by 99.11.

Morgenstern Brothers have bought 305, 307, and 309 East Seventy-fifth Street, two six-story apartment houses on plot 75 by 102.2; also, 234 and 236 East One Hundred and Third Street, a six-story apartment house; also, 116 and 128 East Second Street, two seven-story double tenements, each 25 by 122; also, 1,805 Third Avenue, a five-story tenement, with stores, 25.3 by 100.

Buyer for 27th Street Tenement.

Abram S. Jaffer and Samuel Levin have bought the six-story tenement, with stores, 505 West Twenty-seventh Street, on lot 25 by 98.9, facing the proposed Chelsea Park.

Charles E. Duross has leased the three-story dwelling 50 Charles Street to George P. Garland for a term of years.

Sale of Union Avenue Apartments.

J. R. Theiss has sold for Alexander Grant the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Union Avenue, two five-story, four-family apartment houses on plot 90 by 101. The price is reported to have been about $130,000.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

8th Av, 750 and 752, n e corner of 46th St, 50x100, together with 247 West 46th St, adjoining, 25x100.5. Aster leasehold, four-story brick business building; public auction sale, to Leopold Hutter $15,750

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, 331, e s, 30 ft n of 105th St, 25x100, five-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, Joseph Hamershlag and another..... 65,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

101st St, n s, 195 ft w of Columbus Av, for three six-story tenements, 31.8x87; Navasky & Billowitz of 53 East 110th St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $105,000.

113th St, s s, 175 ft w of 2d Av, for a six-story flat, 50x87.11; Biglo Pernetti of 2,206 2d Av, owner; L. F. Werther of 103 East 25th St, architect; cost, $50,000.

Mott St, 155, for a six-story tenement, 24.11x81.10; C. W. Smith estate, owner; C. M. Sutton of 70 5th Av, architect; cost, $15,000.

111th st, n s, 48 ft w of Park Av, for two six-story tenements, 38.1x87.11; Isaac Rothfeld of 190 Broadway, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $84,000.

110th St, n e corner of Park Av, for two six-story tenements; S. O. David of 1,54 Park Av, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Anthony Av, 1,825, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x50.5; Kate Boscall of 49 East 104th St, owner; John J. Kennedy, Riverdale, architect; cost, $8,000.

Leggett Place, e s, 275 ft n of McGraw Av, for a two-story frame factory, 27.10x90; G. Sella, premises, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

80th St, n e corner of Lexington Av, to a five-story tenement; Hub Realty Company of 198 Broadway, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 2,340 3d Av, architects; cost, $6,000.

6th Av, 807, and 49th St, 100 and 102, s w corner, to a five-story brick tenement; Sarah R. Wells of 140 West 47th St, owner; Richard Rohl of 128 Biblo House, architect; cost, $10,000.

Lenox Av and 118th St, s w corner, to two five-story brick tenements; Sol Michelbacher, as President, 396 Broadway, owner; Edward L. Angell of 957 Madison Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

524 St and 2d Av, n w corner, to a five-story brick tenement; Samuel Golde of 44 West 3d St, owner; Benjamin Steckler of 320 Broadway, architect; cost, $6,000.

64th St, 178 East, to a four-story dwelling; E. S. Martin, premises, owner; Heins & La Farge of 30 East 21st St, architects; cost, $9,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 10.

BRONX ST, w s, adjoining land of James G. Rowland, 50x80; Julius D. Mitchell to Jeremiah Ryan, (mtg $1,-000) 100

EAGLE AV, w s, 222.8 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x140.9; Anna Powers to E. Greenbaum, (mtg $1,325)..... 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Arrow Av; Warranty Realty Company to Charles Rosenberg and others. Nom.

HILL AV, s s, 463.7 ft e of Avenue D, Road, 50x100; John J. O'Grady to John Mechler..... 100

JACKSON AV, e s, 202.6 ft s of 156th St, 18.6x87.6; Daniel Reynolds to Louise Hoar, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

JEFFERSON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Otto Nasman to Oscar Dressler, (mtg $2,900)..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,738 and 1,740, w s, 44.10½ irregular; Simon Bleier to Samuel Hess, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

LINCOLN AV, n e corner of 136th St, 25x100; Max Altmayer, referee, to Charles W. Montgomery..... 7,050

LOT 229, Block F, map of Mapes estate; Gus Diener to Caroline Hornung..... Nom.

LOT 229, Block F, map of Mapes estate; Caroline Hornung to Vincenzo Scrivani and another, (mtg $1,000)..... 100

LOT 18, map of 170 lots of Sloms estate; Hudson F. Rose Company to Domenico Polumbo..... Nom.

LOT 100, map of Section 2, St. Raymond Park; Thomas Lynch to Pasquale Sassano..... Nom.

LOT 302, amended map of Mapes estate, West Farms; Fred M. Weiss to August Drener ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s w corner of 110th St, 49.10x100; Rebecca Weigert to Mary King, (mtg $55,000)..... 100

OGDEN AV, w s, 174.8 ft s of Union Place, 0.4x140; Mary Hynes to William V. Simpson..... 250

PLOT begins at e s of land of Baxter estate, 142 ft s of road from Westchester to Pelham; Susan A. Snedeker to Charles Rosenberg and others..... 100

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of 151st St, 25x100; Samuel Engle to Ida Kraus, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

ROAD from West to East Chester, Lot 2, map of Jemma Watson, containing 32.507 acres; Parcel 5, same map, containing 20.396 acres; George B. Starbuck to Israel Watson Realty Company Nom.

ROAD from West to East Chester, Lot 2, map of Jemma Watson, containing 32.507 acres; Parcel 5, same map, containing 20.396 acres; Susie B. Starbuck and others to Israel Watson Realty Company ..... Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w s, at e s of Union Av, 389.6x irregular; Hyman Horwitz to Henry Kuntz and another, (mtg $38,000)..... 100

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 74 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120; Charles Meisel to Conrad R. Schmitt, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

ST. MARK'S PLACE, s s, 74 ft e of 3d Av, 26x120; Conrad R. Schmitt to Charles Meisel, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

UNION AV, n w corner of 168th St, 20.7x96.1; Ida Kraus to Hannah Kautman, (mtg $24,000)..... 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 69.6 ft n of 163d St, 24.9x100; Theresa Brzezinski to Anna Rice..... 100

WEBSTER AV, e s, 50 ft s of 183d St, 25x83.11, Joseph Hahn to Christian Koch, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

WEST ST, 102, s s, 22.5x57.8; Albert Harrison to Emma Raub, executrix.. 1,250

WEST ST, 102, s e corner of Liberty St, 22.5x57.8; George H. Wallace and others to Emma Raub, executrix..... Nom.

WEST ST, 102, s e corner of Liberty St, 22.5x57.8; Mary J. Mitchell to Emma Raub, executrix ..... Nom.

2D ST, n s, Lots 434 and 435, map of Laconia Park, 50x109.4; Margaret Hyde to Stephen S. Schloss, ½ part..... 675

2D ST, n s, Lots 434 and 435, map of Laconia Park; Agnes Hyde to Stephen S. Schloss, ½ part, all title..... 675

5TH AV, 2,226, w s, 25x84; Jacob Hirsch to Montgomery Rosenberg, (mtg $15,000) 100

8TH AV, 549, w s, 18x100; Morris Badt to Theresa Blumenthal and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

8TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of Avenue D, 20x irregular; Christian H. Werner to Rose C. Cusack, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

11TH ST, n s, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 216 to 12th St, Unionport; Wilhelm Feikert to Caroline Feikert..... 100

25TH ST, 208 East, 25x98.11; Millie Segal to Louis Kivovits and another, (mtg $30,000) 100

30TH ST, 145 West, 25x98.9; Elizabeth D. Kreiter and others to George S. Capes 100

43D ST, 417 West, 25x100.4; Elizabeth Falke to Henrietta Born and others, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Leonie Marzolf to Margaret Ruth and others, all title..... 1,066

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Bertha Marzolf to Margaret Ruth, all title..... 1,066

49TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 100.5; Frederick Marzolf to Margaret Ruth 1,666

52D ST, n s, 175.3 ft e of 1st Av, 18.9x 92.6; Ernestine Schonfeld to Jennie G. Lewis, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

61ST ST, s s, 122.6 ft e of Lexington Av, 21x100.5; Robert L. Redfield to Richard F. Lydon, (mtg $8,000)..... Nom.

82D ST, s s, 104.8 ft w of Avenue B, 20.8x102.2; Nellie Hess to Sophie Hoffberg and another, (mtg $8,500)..... 100

111TH ST, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, 36x 100.11; Louis Greenblatt to Michael Myers and another, (mtg $47,500)..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 90 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.10; Moses Baumgarten to Max Borsk, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

127TH ST, 56 West, 25x99.11; William Margerin to Godspeed Realty Improvement Company, (mtg $9,000)..... 100

135TH ST, 624 East, 20x100; Ella A. Smith to Emma L. Ring..... 100

141ST ST, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 25x100; Ella L. Ebert and others to Ellen Drury..... 100

142D ST, 458 West, 18x99.11; Conrad R. Schmitt to Charles Meisel, (mtg $13,-000) ..... Nom.

142D ST, 458 West, 18x99.11; Charles Meisel to Conrad R. Schmitt, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

144TH ST, 250 West, 20x99.11; Katie Dooley to Charles H. Dooley..... Nom.

144TH ST, 250 West, 20x99.11; Charles H. Dooley to Thomas Pearson, (mtg $7,000) 11,250

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; John R. Fluri to George V. Fluri and another..... 100

172D ST, n s, 90 ft e of Vanderbilt Av, 40x irregular; Alfred F. Berlin to Josephine T. Berlin..... Nom.

206TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 40x irregular; 210th St, n s, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 83x100.7; Max Marx to Andrew J. Cormick, (mtg $12,000)..... 100

232D ST, n s, Lot 582, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Annie Hill to Harry D. Whittle ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

CAPES, George E., to Elizabeth D. Krevler and others; 30th St, 145 West, due Sept. 30, 1906, — per cent..... 25,000

DRESSLER, Oscar, to Otto Nasman; Jefferson St, e s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 3 years 1,500

DRURY, Ellen, to Irene E. Longstreet; 141st St, n s, 306.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 2 years 3,000

GODSPEED REALTY AND IMPROVEMENT Company to William Margerin; 127th St, 56 West; prior mtg $9,000, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,500

GRENTHAL, Michael, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Broadway, n s, 438 ft w of Terrace View Av, due, &c., as per bond 3,000

JAFFY, Max A., to Nathan Jelline; Lots 125 to 125, map of 125 lots Ruser estate, due Jan. 1, 1908 450

JANSEN, Katharina, to Michael Rauch; 5th St, s s, s ½ of Lot 126, map of Unionport, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 400

JUDGE, Fred, to Frank Glass; 5th St, n s, 473.11 ft e of Green Lane, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,000

KAUFMAN, Hannah, to Ida Kraus; Union Av, n w corner of 168th St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

MONTGOMERY, Charles W., to Elizabeth Morris and others; Lincoln Av, n e corner of 135th St, 1 year..... 5,500

MYERS, Michael, and another to Louis Greenblatt; 111th St, n s, 164 ft e of 8th Av, due, &c., as per bond..... 9,000

RICE, Anna, to Patrick Fitzgerald; Washington Av, w s, 69.6 ft n of 163d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,000

ROSENBERG, Montgomery, to Jacob Hirsch; 5th Av, 2,226, w s, prior mtg $15,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 6,000

ROSENBERG, Charles, and others to Susan A. Snedeker; plot begins at e s lands of Baxter estate, 142 ft s of road from Westchester to Pelham, 3 years $10,000

ROSENBERG, Charles and others to Barbara Rosenberg; plot begins at e s of lands of Baxter estate, 142 ft s of road from Westchester to Pelham, prior mtg June 12, 1908, 6 per cent... 6,000

RYAN, Jeremiah, to Justus D. Michell; Bronx St, w s, adjoining lands of James G. Rowland, 3 years..... 1,000

TUCKER, George F., to William S. Elmendorf; Broome St, 423, prior mtg $50,000; also salt meadow attached to Richard L. Hunt's farm, containing 3 90-100 acres, demand, — per cent.... 206

ZICKERMAN, Bernat, to Abraham Granat; 65th St, 220 East, prior mtg $21,000, 2 years, 3 per cent..... 1,600

Mechanics' Liens.

457TH ST, 531 West; Charles Levy against Philip Westonfelder, owner and contractor $57

TIFFANY ST, and 167th St, s e corner, 100x75; John Sommer, Jr., against George W. Collier and Charles A. Stewart, owners and contractors..... 621

134TH ST, 314 West; Ferdinand Steiger against Ellen Cowman, owner and contractor 215

43D ST, 107 and 109 West; New York Steel Corner Plate Company against Army and Navy Realty Company, owner; George Brown, contractor..... 58

30TH ST, 225 East; Rudolph Walter against Henry B. May, owner; William C. Dewey, contractor..... 525

42D ST, 149 East; Peter J. McDonnell against Charles Connors, owner; John Fox, lessee and contractor..... 85

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

129TH ST, 46 to 50 West; Francesco Mauro against Schraner Construction Company and others, March 1, 1905, (canceled) $82

Lis Pendens.

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 140th St, s e corner, if opened, 71x18x irregular; Isidore Jackson and others against Helen Pentz Greer and others, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Stern.

12TH AV and 49th St, n w corner, if prolonged, 49.4x124.6; John Murphy against Mary Ryan, (action to recover possession;) attorney, M. C. Katz.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 338.6 ft s of Jefferson Place, 79x227 to Clinton Av x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorneys, Elsman & Levy.

95TH ST, n s, 364 ft w of Columbus Av, 18x 100.8; August Luchow against Eleanor Schrader and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Schmitt.

48TH ST, 134 West; Harriet Bial against Flora Wollheim and others, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorneys, Spiegelberg & Wise.

LONGFELLOW ST, w s, 25 ft n of Freeman St, 80x100; Lizzie McGeer against Nathan Marous and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. Heiderman.

DOWNING ST, 23; Ernesto Pecorara and others against Margherita Campiglia, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. Keve.

132D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Trinity Av, 20x110; Henry Vogel against Catherine Carroll, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt.

111TH ST, n s, 479 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.11; Harris Hausman against John T. Martin, (specific performance;) attorney, A. Cohen.

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102d, East, double, six rooms	23,500
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Vacant Plot, 75x100.
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BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.
TO HOMESEEKERS:
Careful restrictions, high, sightly and healthy. Only 34 minutes from Herald Square. One block from station. 52 trains daily. Five minutes from Long Island Sound. New York City Schools and Government. Easy payments.
LOTS $200 TO $500
TO INVESTORS:
Nearer than the Bronx. Time 20 minutes on completion of the tunnels. Active developments in Rapid Transit mean substantial profits on lots bought now.
Send postal to-day or call for free tickets and illustrated Booklet.
BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
1 West 34th St.

RICHMOND HILL,
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, L. I., 15 MINUTES FROM 34TH ST. FERRY, L. I. R. R. Frequent trains night and day; 40 minutes via trolley car to City Hall, Manhattan. IT IS ON THE DIRECT LINE OF IMPROVEMENTS. The two EAST RIVER TUNNELS in course of construction will bring RICHMOND HILL within a few minutes' ride of any section of Manhattan. NOW IS THE TIME TO LOCATE OR INVEST.
RICHMOND HILL is an ideal suburb, with beautiful surroundings, macadamized roads, full-grown shade trees, schools, clubhouses, fine golf course, artesian water, &c.
Beautiful dwellings for sale in all sections of Richmond Hill; also plots for building purposes. For full particulars write or call on
FRED. PHILLIPS,
Myrtle & Jamaica Av

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:39|Sun sets...7:30|Moon rises..12:40

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	2:28	3:05	8:44	9:35
Governors Island	2:40	3:31	9:18	10:09
Hell Gate	4:33	5:24	10:50	11:41

Arrived—Monday, July 10.

SS Minnehaha, London, July 1.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, July 1.
SS Vaderland, Antwerp, July 1.
SS Maracaibo, Curacoa, July 3.
SS El Sud, Galveston, July 4.
SS Benjamin Constant, Philadelphia, July 9.
SS Baker, Port Antonio, July 5.
SS Dordogne, Sama, July 4.
SS Kansas City, Savannah, July 7.
SS Comus, New Orleans, July 7.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, July 9.
SS Iroquois, Jacksonville, July 7.
SS Montserrat, Naples, June 23.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 9.
SS Promentheus, Hamburg, June 25.
SS Langham, Cardenas, June 29.
SS Nordkap, Tilt Cove, July 3.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
*K. Wilhelm II., Bremen	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Caronia, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Slavonia, Naples	———	10:00 A.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Alene, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Sicilia, Naples	———	———

SAIL THURSDAY.

*La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Yucatan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Prinz Adalbert	Genoa	June 28
Citta di Messina	Gibraltar	June 29
Friedrich der Grosse	Bremen	July 1
Kansas City	Swansea	June 20
Nueces	Galveston	July 5
Rio Grande	Brunswick	July 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	July 1
Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30
Algonquin	Jacksonville	July 9

DUE THURSDAY.

Deutschland	Hamburg	July 6
Cedric	Liverpool	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

El Alba	Galveston	July 8

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS K. Wilhelm der Grosse, at Plymouth, July 10.
SS Citta di Milano, at Naples, July 8.
SS Manca, at Barbados, July 9.
SS Hamburg, at Hamburg, July 9.
SS Acara, at Port Said, July 10.
SS Caledonia, at Glasgow, July 9.
SS Baker Standard, at Liverpool, July 10.
SS Frankby, at Auckland, July 10.
SS Zeeland, at Dover, July 10.
SS Corfe Castle, at Cape Town, July 8.
SS Vedra, at Port Said, July 10.
SS Ardandearg, at Singapore, July 10.

Sailed.

SS Pannonia, from Palermo, July 9.
SS Rhaetia, from Boulogne, July 9.
SS British King, from Antwerp, July 8.
SS Koenig Albert, from Gibraltar, July 10.

Passed.

SS Consuelo, from New York, for Hull, passed Prawle Point.
SS Jersey City, from New York, for Bristol, passed Brow Head.
SS Atholl, Yokohama, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Emilie, Trieste, for New York, passed St. Michael's.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., East River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.
Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

COOK'S
VACATION
TOURS
All Traveling Expenses Included.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50...July 12, 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.
10-day trip, $75.00...July 15, Aug. 1, 15, 29.
13-day trip, $100.00...July 20, Aug. 3, 31.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND
649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly to 8:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half-hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:18, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL
SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world.
Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board.
Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday.
Tickets on yacht or office in Flatiron Building. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building. Phone 4044 Gramercy.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
ROCKAWAY BEACH
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 8:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:05, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(† Runs Saturdays only.)
Sundays—7:00, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:00, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:00, 5:50, 6:00, 6:20, 6:50, 7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:10, 8:30, 8:50, 9:20, 9:30 and 10:20 P. M.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

TOURING NEW YORK
GREEN AUTOMOBILES leave Hotel Bartholdi, Broadway and 23d St., every hour on the hour, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Fare $1.00. Oldest and most perfect sight-seeing service in the world. Exclusive high-class Coney Island service. Park Carriage Co. Phone 4874 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Steamer Rosedale leaves 129th St., 9:30 A. M.; West 21st St., 10 A. M.; Battery, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M. Leaves Rockaway, 12:30, 6:30 P. M. Excursion, 50c. See Saturday and Sunday papers for Sunday's time table.
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.
WESTERNACHER HOTEL.

Manhattan Beach
Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

THE PARK INN,
NEW YORK'S MOST REFINED SEASIDE HOTEL.
From Jamaica Bay to Atlantic Ocean.
Only 35 minutes from New York.
DIRECTLY ON OCEAN FRONT.
Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 30 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing; golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and yachtsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature.
RATES $24.50 AND UP PER WEEK.
ROCKAWAY PARK,
Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

The "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., caters only to a refined class of people, who appreciate an excellent table, magnificent furnishings, dainty bedrooms, and all that goes to make up a hotel which never has a dissatisfied patron.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Hotel Elderhurst,
HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL,
ROCKAWAY BEACH, SEA SIDE STATION.
Faces ocean and bay. Now open. Superior accommodations. Rooms steam heated. Special rates May and June.

THE WINDSOR.
Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.
Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK.
Finest beach on Coney Island. New bathhouses, superior service, and bathing suits.

Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN

CLINTON COUNTY.
Good Fishing, ideal boating and fresh-water bathing. 3 miles from Plattsburg, N. Y., on shore of Lake Champlain. Main line Delaware & Hudson R. R. Superb views of Green and Adirondack Mountains.
In Center of Natural Park of 800 Acres.
GOLF. Finest 18-hole course in Northern New York. Tournaments every Saturday.
Through Pullman service from New York
Send for illustrated book.
E. L. BROWN, Mgr., Hotel Champlain, Clinton Co., New York.

WESTPORT INN
Westport-on-Lake Champlain, N. Y.

Adirondacks.

CHILDWOLD
Hotel and Cottages
LAKE MASSAWEPIE,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Private preserves of 6,000 acres.
Golf, hunting, fishing, boating, driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, etc. Address C. R. ELDRIDGE, Mgr.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT
HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID,
In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

Through Pullman service to ADIRONDACK RESORTS
1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y.
Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS
SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.
MIZZEN TOP
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation, 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL,
THE GRAND UNION,
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

ONLY $2, $2.50, and $3 a day. $12, $15, $18 a week. $7 a week extra for private baths.
SUNSET PARK INN & COTTAGES
Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains.
No Summer hotel is better, more select, and up to date, or has finer views. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, etc.
"Without a peer to summer in."—N. Y. Times.
C. A. COX, Prop. Haines Falls, N. Y.

THE
Catskill Mountain House
OPENS JUNE 26.
NEW YORK CITY OFFICE,
35 UNION SQUARE.
CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers.

GRANT HOUSE,
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
This picturesque and ideal family resort is free from malaria, hay fever, and mosquitos. All Summer amusements, golf links on grounds. Concerts daily by fine orchestra. Excellent cuisine. Every modern improvement. Accommodates 300. Rates moderate.
GRANT & CORNELL, Managers.

Water Falls Farm House, Cairo, N. Y.
Accommodates 17; high elevation; large rooms; farm attached; $6 per week; guests met at Cairo station; free transportation for guests staying 3 weeks. Mrs. Shubal Finch, Cairo, N. Y.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; piano; airy rooms; no mosquitos; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands St. Lawrence River.
NOW OPEN.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

THE COLUMBIAN,
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.
The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated, running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter, P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE FRANK LESLIE
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Sharon Springs, N. Y.
The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Hudson River Counties.

THE PALATINE, Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.
Hudson Hill, Near Newburg.—For quiet, refined people only. Mrs. J. H. Sillick, Newburg, N. Y.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Stroudsburg.

BERWICK INN Elevated, modern, near Water Gap. Boating, Bathing. Trolley to entrance. Illust. booklet. P. C. DICKERSON, East Stroudsburg, Penn.

Pocono Mountains.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

THE COLONIAL,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.
This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE,
on Blue Mountains; capacity 150; 1,800 ft. elevation; modern improvements; home comforts; electric lights; baths; golf; booklets. J. F. Foulke.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PA. Situated on a high elevation in the foothills of the Blue Mountains. Circular. Susan Wittenmyer.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL,
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with 'phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 389 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
as low as $12.50, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; select patronage. Booklet. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,
Beach front, Massachussetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Seabright.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

The FENIMORE.
Now open; 1½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
THOS. NOBLE.

Spring Lake.

HOTEL RUSKIN, Spring Lake, N. J.
Fronting lake; overlooking ocean. Now open. Strictly first-class. Booklet. Wm. H. H. Maize, Prop.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Now open.
Under same management, E. M. Richardson.

Sea Girt.

THE TREMONT,
Sea Girt, N. J. Directly on the beach. Every room a full ocean view. Over 700 feet of broad piazzas. S. HINKSON WOODWARD.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Special rates to families. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 86.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. E. STOYLE.

Ocean Grove.

BRYN MAWR.
85 Hick Av., near ocean; remodeled, redecorated; large piazzas; excellent table; sixth season. M. A. DAWSON.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating.
Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
SPRING HOUSE.
This hotel is supplied with natural mineral water from its own springs; best and purest water; contains iron, sulphur, magnesia, etc. Booklet. B. B. MITCHELL.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Massachusetts.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with views of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N. Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing. Illustrated booklets.

North German family can accommodate two or three gentlemen for the Summer; charming house; beautiful location. P. O. Box 45, New Milford, N. J.

Comfort before style; good board; "Dewey House"; fine fishing, boating; $6 per week. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. J. Petrie, C. Hedbawney.

Maple Shade Cottage, Bull's Head, N. Y. (Dutchess Co.—Fresh eggs, milk, vegetables; recommended by doctors for rest; free conveyance. E. D. SWEET.

East Orange, N. J.—80 Burnett St.; two rooms, connecting, large and small, to rent, with board; home comforts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 139 West 125th St., New York.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 24th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Belognesi, Hartfield & Co., 39 Wall St.

For the Great Lakes.
NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 413 Broadway, New York.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.) Suns. 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 360 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landings at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

"THE NEW LINE"
$1 N.Y. to FALL RIVER
$1.20 ... PROVIDENCE
$2.20 ... BOSTON
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

$2.50 to BOSTON
Tel. 309 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 to PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT—EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 18th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $4.25; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Saturday, July 8, on east side of Broadway, between Cedar and Vesey, or south side of Vesey, between Broadway and West, gold locket and buckle; reward for return of locket or ticket. O. P. Metcalf, 15 William St.

$10 Reward.—Left in Brighton Beach car Wednesday evening, lady's large walrus wrist bag, gilt scroll trimmings; various articles inclosed. C. B. Holbert, 78 Cotton Exchange, New York.

LOST.—In vicinity of 145th St. and Amsterdam Av., six tens and one five-dollar bill, Monday afternoon. Address Liberal Reward, Harlem Office, New York Times.

LOST.—On July 5, a pin of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, flag surrounded by wreath. Please return to Brickner, 30 West 92d St. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Fox terrier, Teddy; white body, black and tan even marking on head and mark on left hind leg. Reward if returned to 93 Madison Av.

LOST.—Umbrella; lily of the valley silver handle, marked J. E. Q. Reward if returned to J. E. Quintero, 1,748 Broadway.

LOST.—$25 reward, return of white bull terrier; brindle ears and brindle spot on back. Lost June 30, from 308 West 75th St.

LOST.—Bank Book 511,968. Please return to German Savings Bank, 14th St. and 4th Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

20TH ST., 334 WEST.—Large room, running water; two gents or couple; good board; $10.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 30 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

26TH ST., 44 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated; table excellent; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood; near Park; references; American.

74TH ST., 100 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table; Summer rates; transients.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large room for Summer; transients accommodated.

82D, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor; table boarders accommodated; telephone; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; American family; references.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Parlor-floor room, with board, $10; other rooms, double or single.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Cool rooms, refined German house; transients, permanents accommodated; station street; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, $12 and $14 for two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board, near Park; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Two very desirable, nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged.

130TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; cool house; superior table; Summer rates.

145TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer,) telephones.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family, comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 23 WEST.—Elegant single and double rooms; newly furnished; table d'hote, 5:30.

18TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; newly furnished, decorated; very comfortable; select house.

23D, 447 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished, cool, small rooms; all improvements; private family; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable couple or young men; private bath; Southerners, Canadians, accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room, reasonable for the Summer.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Large room, running water, very reasonable; single room, $3; everything new.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Medium, large cool rooms; running water; bath; private house; L; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 68 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 261 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST, 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets; references. Owner.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms; large or small; telephone; private family. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from L, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; select home; gentlemen preferred; meals if desired; references.

94TH ST., 60 EAST.—Furnished apartment, seven rooms, elevator, piano; Summer rates; call evenings.

103D ST., 2,688 BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; Subway at door; very reasonable. Shelton.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Parlor floor; also large room on second floor.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

123D ST., 203 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, for gentleman, in select private house; references.

125TH, 14 WEST.—Five large, light, airy rooms; three hall bedrooms; convenient to Subway; back parlor, dentist. Mrs. Almira Will

127TH, 7 WEST.—Choice of pleasant large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1, (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

IRVING PLACE, 60.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; Subway and "L" one block.

LEXINGTON AV., 102, Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 162.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; conveniences; Subway and "L" stations convenient.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

HEIGHTS.—54 Cranberry St., near bridge; square room, second floor, to gentlemen; private family.

SECOND AV., Rockaway Park.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

ST. MARKS AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartments; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; fine rooms; elevator, telephones, electricity; cheap; 509 West 112th.

UNDERGROUND TROLLEY LOOP

No Surface Terminal at Manhattan End of Williamsburg Bridge.

There will be an underground trolley and elevated road terminal at the Manhattan end of the Williamsburg Bridge, instead of having additional surface tracks carried over Delancey Street toward the Bowery. This was determined on yesterday at a conference at which Borough President Ahearn, Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department, and Controller Grout, constituting the committee named by the Board of Estimate to report on terminal plans, were present. The plan will be laid before the board Friday.

Mr. Ahearn submitted the plan which had been prepared by his engineers, and it was accepted as overcoming the objections which had hitherto been made, as it will keep Delancey Street free as a parkway and prevent other encroachments from trolley tracks. The plan provides for dropping the elevated tracks as they come over the bridge, sinking them below the surface of the bridge structure two blocks nearer the river than the landing at Clinton Street. The elevated tracks, according to the plan, are to be taken underground and run to Norfolk Street, two blocks west of Clinton Street, where the bridge roadway reaches the surface. The trolley tracks are to be depressed at this point, and the six trolley and two elevated tracks would be looped underground, so as not to interfere with the surface traffic in the least. The plan also would do away with the proposed building of an unsightly terminal building on the surface.

OLD PIER DETECTIVE DEAD.

Mallen Had Served on the River Front for Thirty-five Years.

James J. Mallen, who for nearly thirty-five years had seen continuous service along the North River front as a detective, died suddenly on Saturday night at his home in Greenwich Street, opposite the Public Stores. Mr. Mallen was one of the best-known men along the water front. He was instrumental in making many arrests and recovering property worth thousands of dollars.

He was connected with the Police Department up to 1894, when he resigned to take up work as a special detective. At the time of his death he was doing work for the White Star, French, Old Dominion, Cunard, Atlantic Transport, Southern Pacific, Norwich, and Stonington lines.

Detective Mallen is said to have been the first man who arrested "Ike" Vail, the confidence man. He placed and assisted in the arrest of Whitaker Wright.

TO BEGIN ROAD AT ONCE.

140 Miles of the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern Arranged For.

In connection with the announcement made in Binghamton last Saturday night that construction of the proposed line from that city to Ansonia, Penn., a distance of 140 miles, would be begun at once, it was said here yesterday that for the time being the plans under consideration did not include the construction of a longer line.

The new road is to be known as the Pittsburg, Binghamton and Eastern, and eventually, it was said yesterday, as its name indicates, the company may extend its line from Binghamton to Pittsburg and from Binghamton eastward. E. H. Gay & Co. are concerned in financing the new road, the cost of which, as now planned, will, it is estimated, amount to about $6,000,000.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—First-class teacher of Isaac Pitman's shorthand; one preferred who can handle other Pitmanic systems. Address full particulars to Isaac Pitman & Sons, 31 Union Sq.

WANTED—Slip stitchers and experienced hands on mufflers. Apply all week, Altman Neckwear Co., 841 Broadway, cor. 13th St.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY. CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER on ladies' neckwear and belts, having had practical experience in manufacturing, by a large Boston concern. Write full particulars; confidential. Address Belts and Neckwear, Box 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy, about 17, fair at writing and figures, of good address, and who lives with his parents; broker's office; $5 per week at start; good character and address important. Address Bonds, P. O. Box 822 N. Y. City.

WANTED—Experienced selectors and packers in wholesale clothing house; only those having been employed in large houses need apply; bring references. 632 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—Two first-class ladies' tailors; one skirt and one coat tailor for A. Katz, 179 Bank St., Burlington, Vt. Inquire I. Shuchonsky, 182 Avenue B, city.

WANTED—Experienced boy as office assistant. Address by letter, in own handwriting, Manufacturer, Box 145, 104 East 14th.

WANTED—A salesman for indoor work in surgical house. D Box 167 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boys to run errands. 841 Broadway, cor. 13th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A REFINED WOMAN, sunny disposition, wishes position where tact, judgment, and patience are necessary; speaks English, French, and German; excellent references. Competent. Box 338 Times, Times Square.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,465 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Assist with sewing or children; best city reference. Harlow, 101 West 82d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress, plain washing; city, country; excellent reference; small family adults; carfare. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

LAUNDRESS.—Family washing taken home; open-air drying. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references; $15. Excellent, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, (19,) desires beginner's position; neat and attentive; graduate of Heffley's Business School; would substitute; no agency. N. R., 463 13th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-$8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' broad experience electrical engineering; accurate and rapid; operating any machine; salary $18. Marion S., 258 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 240 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and competent, with reputable house. Substitute, Permanent, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

TRAINED NURSE.—Competent and faithful; highly recommended. 168 East 63d St.

Males.

BANK CLERK.—Excellent references; speaks English, German, French, and Italian; offers his services especially to bankers contemplating establishment of foreign department. Success, Box 171 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—By experienced bookkeeper thoroughly familiar with all forms of books and accustomed to having full charge of accounts for large houses. Spaulding, 502 Manhattan Av.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing; systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—39; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, 154 East 85th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SHIPPING CLERK, &c.—By strong young man, 28, German, understands packing and shipping in all its branches, as shipping clerk or first-class packer. A. J., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, 18, desires position in wholesale house; experienced. Alfred W. Springer, 426 East 56th St.

NO SUBWAY TRANSFERS; THE BRONX IS ANGRY

Declare Continuing Trip Was Promised to Elevated Passengers

SAY THEY HAVE BEEN DUPED

Haffen, Wells, and Others Protest—Trains Crowded—Run Every Few Minutes from West Farms.

The greater Subway—that formed by the opening of the Battery and Bronx sections just before midnight on Sunday night—worked as well yesterday as if trains had been running over the new sections for weeks. At the same time the Bronx, or the western part of the borough, stood up, figuratively, and said it wasn't satisfied, by a good deal.

The Bronx is disappointed because it has found out that those who ride down on the Third Avenue Elevated to One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street cannot get transfers to continue their ride downtown in the Subway. The failure to give these transfers, it is declared, is a violation of a promise made by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

This arrangement practically cuts off the elevated system above One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street from any benefits its passengers might derive from the Subway and compels them to pay an extra fare if they desire to make a quicker trip to the lower part of the city by means of the Subway. The argument used by the Bronxites, who built great hopes on the opening of the upper part of the Subway, is that it is absurd to allow them to continue to the Battery on the elevated for 5 cents and refuse to transfer them to the same point by the Subway. The ticket agents at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street had a very busy day explaining the situation yesterday, and had not a few hot arguments.

Olin J. Stephens, President of the North Side Board of Trade, said yesterday, when the topic had become general in the Bronx:

"Prompt action will be taken by the Board of Trade in this matter of transfers, which, in my opinion, is of the greatest importance to this borough. I cannot see why Mr. Belmont refuses to grant the transfers so much desired, as the two systems are controlled by one head and there would be no loss to either company, as the public are obliged to use either one system or the other."

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, said:

"I have already started an investigation in this matter of transfers, and expect to have a detailed report to-morrow. By not giving a free transfer to southbound passengers between the Third Avenue elevated road and the Subway the Interborough officials are breaking the promises that they made to the citizens of this borough months ago. In my opinion no good reason can be offered why transfers should not be given between the elevated and the Subway, and if they are not granted the matter should be laid before the proper city officials aand immediate action demanded.

"The Interborough Company has obtained many favors in this borough, and it is an outrage that the public should be fooled in this manner after the company has obtained all it wanted from them. So far as I am concerned, I intend to push this matter to the end and obtain for the public what they demand if it is within my power."

Former Tax Commissioner James L. Wells said:

"It is simply absurd for a corporation like the Interborough to juggle with the Borough of the Bronx as they are and have been for months past. There is a limit to endurance, and the citizens of this borough have about reached it."

Albert E. Davis, former President of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"The Interborough Company may be acting within its rights, but it will not strengthen its position with the people of the Bronx by charging an extra fare for transferring from the Subway to the elevated road at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Possibly the intention of the new arrangement at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street is to inconvenience and annoy the traveling public of the Bronx into supporting the double-decked elevated structure as the only means of relief.

"It will be remembered that at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commission on June 1 the Interborough's application for consent for double-decking in the Bronx and additional trackage in Manhattan was let down easy by the commission voting to defer action on the application until the Lenox Avenue tunnel to the Bronx was in operation. It is therefore easily comprehensible that the Interborough Company might not want to make this Subway service attractive to the Bronx."

Although Bronx residents were objecting, so many of them used the Subway that the trains were plainly more crowded than usual. From 12:01 A. M. until 6 A. M. yesterday trains from West Farms were run every half hour. After that, until midnight last night, they were run about every five minutes.

The crowds in the trains found that the coolest points along the road were in the tubes under the Harlem River, and the warmest place the section between the Brooklyn Bridge and Fourteenth Street. The newly opened section between John Street and the Battery seemed to contain purer air than any other point along the road. The Wall Street station was voted the most artistic of any.

At the South Ferry station it was necessary to erect at certain points a rail fence to keep persons from tumbling into the wide spaces between the cars and station platform. These are caused by the curve of the Battery loop. Changes will be made to do away with them.

The upper Broadway section of the Subway will not be open to the public until some time in September.

CRUSH AT TRANSFER POINT.

Dangerous Jam on the Elevated Station at 149th Street.

As a result of the new system by which elevated passengers from the western part of the Bronx who are bound for lower Manhattan must transfer at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue to the Subway, and vice versa, there was a bad crush at the elevated station there at 6 o'clock last evening. More than 1,000 men, women, and children were caught in the crush on the narrow platform and the narrower stairway, and were unable to get up or down. For a time, as fresh crowds were added from incoming trains, it looked as if many would be thrown to the third rail.

The station agent wanted to call the police, but being unable to get down the stairs, had to climb to the hood over the stairway and slide down to the street. Then he sent a call for the reserves of the Alexander Avenue Station. Capt. Tighe and his men had to climb to the station on the hood.

The police forced the crowd into line and sent them down stairs as fast as possible—whether they wanted to go or not—while other policemen at the foot of the stairs prevented a counter rush from the street. After three-quarters of an hour the platform was cleared without serious injury to any one.

FIVE HURT IN A CAVE-IN.

Platform on Which Men Sought Shelter Gave Way in Storm.

Five men were injured in a cave-in while the thunderstorm was at its height yesterday afternoon in a big excavation adjoining the New York Edison Company's building, where an extension is to be built, between Duane and Pearl Streets. The men were all taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. None of them was seriously hurt.

Some one turned in an alarm of fire from the box at the corner of Elm and Duane Streets, and Policeman Cahill called out the reserves of the Elizabeth Street Station. When the firemen and policemen arrived they were told that an unknown number of laborers was buried beneath the mass of shoring, sand, and cement which had fallen to the bottom of the thirty-foot excavation, together with the platfrom upon which the men were standing. The bottom of the excavation was covered with water, and it was at first feared that some of them might be drowned.

The entire block was hastily roped off, and the police and firemen made short work of the rescues.

The injured are Michael Brennan, twenty-four years, of 10 Amsterdam Avenue; John McKeon, thirty years old, of 145 East Forty-fifth Street; Daniel Downs, thirty-four years old, of 427 West Seventeenth Street; John Wall, twenty-six years old, of 330 East Sixth Street, and Jeremiah Sullivan, twenty-eight years old, of 49 Spring Street. James Durkin was taken out unhurt.

The men had taken shelter from the storm under a shed on a platform which was upheld by shoring six feet below the street level. The platform was burdened with several bags of cement and a quantity of sand.

The heavy rainfall flooded two sewers, which overflowed into the excavation and undermined the shoring which supported the platform.

Luke A. Burke of the firm of Luke A. Burke & Sons, the contractors for the extension to the Edison building, and James H. McDonald, the Superintendent of construction, were placed upder arrest.

NEWEST CARNEGIE LIBRARY.

Harlem Plans to Celebrate Its Opening —It Has an Assembly Hall.

A basement assembly room, with an entrance from the street, is a feature of the new Carnegie library building to be opened on Friday at 103 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. In the deed of sale it was provided that a strip of land be left free on the east and on the west side of the building. The main entrance of the assembly room opens toward the west, and there is light and plenty of air on all four sides. The building will be occupied by a branch of the New York Public Library.

This library is different from Carnegie libraries in architectural features. It has an overhanging roof and a large arched window in front running from the second to the third story.

In the basement, besides the big assembly room, are toilet rooms, a receiving and packing room, and a boiler room. On the first floor is the adult circulating and reference department. The second floor is given over to children, and the third to periodicals and to the janitor's rooms. This section of Harlem has been without a library heretofore.

An address by one of the trustees of the library will be the principal feature of the opening exercises Friday. A representative of Mayor McClellan will receive the building on behalf of the city. The Public Library authorities will take charge and on Saturday the distribution of books will begin. The registration of borrowers began yesterday.

McKim, Mead & White are the architects of the new building, and M. Reid & Son built it. Ten thousand volumes are on the shelves.

Next week a Carnegie building will be opened at the corner of Washington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street in the Bronx.

WITNESS NOW A PRISONER.

Mrs. Elman Seeking an Alleged Thief Saw Him in Court.

Moses Bender, twenty-three years old, of 21 Avenue C, went to Essex Market Court yesterday to appear as a witness for a friend. Before he had a chance to testify he was arrested, while sitting among the spectators, by Miss Anna Doyle, the probationary officer, on complaint of Mrs. Nettie Elman of 60 Avenue B, who accused Bender of stealing a gold watch and diamond ring worth $100 from her.

She had gone to court to obtain a warrant for Bender's arrest, and while waiting for an opportunity to speak to Magistrate Wahle she was surprised to see Bender a few feet away from her on the same seat.

Mrs. Elman said that she was walking along Avenue B Saturday night when Bender offered to sell her four rings set with what appeared to be diamonds.

She had only $5 in cash, so as security for the balance she gave to Bender her watch and diamond ring. Later in the evening she took the four rings to a pawnshop and learned that the rings were worth about 25 cents apiece.

IN JAIL TOO LONG, HE SAYS.

Convicted Lawyer Thinks He Should Have Been Released June 23.

Application for the release of Edward F. Price, a lawyer who is serving a sentence in Sing Sing for forging a divorce decree, was made yesterday before Justice Lambert in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. The motion will be decided to-day.

In June, 1900, Price was convicted in General Sessions, Manhattan, of stealing $500 from a client, and was sentenced to serve one year in the penitentiary. He obtained a certificate of reasonable doubt, and while an appeal was pending he was tried and convicted June 23, 1902, in the same court on a charge of forging a decree of divorce in favor of Mrs. Helen Recklin. For this crime he was sentenced to three years in Sing Sing. Price was thereupon taken to Blackwell's Island, and after serving his first sentence was taken to Sing Sing.

It is now contended by Rufus W. Perry, lawyer for Price, that the Warden of Sing Sing prison should have computed the commutation of sentence from the time Price first entered the penitentiary and released him June 23, this year. Instead Price must serve six weeks more.

FATAL FIRE'S DAMAGE.

Flames Spread Rapidly from Building Where A. C. Neely Was Killed.

Before the fire that started in the boarding house at 27 and 29 East Forty-fourth Street at 2:15 o'clock yesterday morning was put out it had burned out that house and had spread to No. 31, where water did a good deal of damage. The interior of the Phi Delta Theta House, at No. 25, was also damaged by water. The total damage was $50,000.

No one except Arthur C. Neely, whose death after a leap to the sidewalk was in THE TIMES's account of the fire yesterday, was seriously hurt. There were several thrilling rescues by firemen. Mr. Neely, who was a brother of F. Tennyson Neely, the publisher, was a widower. His wife was killed recently in a street car accident in Chicago. Mr. Neely's home.

Mr. Neely was about to be saved by the firemen when he leaped from the fourth-story window below, on which he had been standing with flames all around him.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

July 11th.

Young's celebrated straws—the "Brighton," the "Bristol," the "Saratoga," the "College," the "University,"—all marked down one-third and vacation time just beginning.

$4.00 Straws 2.67
$3.00 Straws 2.00
$2.00 Straws 1.33

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.



Straw Hat Bargains.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF THIS SEASON'S STRAW HATS . 1.50
Formerly Sold at 2.00, 2.50 & 3.00.
PANAMAS, FORMERLY SOLD AT 10.00 & 15.00 6.00

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

HUMMEL AND STEINHARDT IN THE DARK, THEY SAY

Cannot Prepare Defense Without Seeing Grand Jury Minutes.

TO ATTACK NEW INDICTMENTS

Counsel for Steinhardt Says His Client Does Not Know James T. Morse, a New Witness.

More delay was the only result of the proceedings before Justice Davy in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday in the cases against Lawyers Abraham Hummel and Benjamin Steinhardt, indicted for conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce tangle.

A short time ago the Grand Jury returned new indictments superseding those found last January against the two defendants. Yesterday was the date set for the making of preliminary motions in regard to the superseding indictments, it having been expressly stated in court that these documents were identical with the old ones except in so far as they were based on certain additional evidence furnished by three new witnesses. One of these was James T. Morse of Bath, Me., an uncle of Charles W. Morse, who is now said to have been the man who engaged Howe & Hummel to begin the proceedings leading up to the annulment of Mrs. Dodge-Morse's decree of divorce from her first husband.

John D. Lindsay appeared for Hummel and John R. Dos Passos for Steinhardt. Each made a motion for permission to inspect the minutes of the Grand Jury that returned the superseding indictments.

Mr. Dos Passos made a separate motion for the quashing of the indictment as far as his client was concerned. District Attorney Jerome appeared in person to oppose the motions.

Mr. Lindsay began by contending that the court had no jurisdiction, first, because no sitting of it was provided for between June and October, and, secondly, because Part I. of the Special Term was the proper branch for the hearing of motions. After Mr. Jerome had offered to counsel a chance to withdraw his motion for the inspection of the minutes, and Mr. Lindsay had refused to avail himself of this offer, Justice Davy held that both points were not well taken.

This led up to the arguing of the motions proper, Mr. Lindsay saying that his client had a right to inspect the minutes because he had been denied the right of preliminary hearing before a Magistrate, with the accompanying chance to examine witnesses and discover the evidence to be used against him. The new indictments were built on a theory totally different from the one used as basis for the old ones, counsel said, and it would be impossible to arrange an efficient defense without knowing the evidence used for the establishment of this theory.

"This argument," rejoined the District Attorney, "reminds me of a man who, when charged with owing another man a dollar, first denied the debt, and then added: 'But I want to see the evidence in order to find out if he has got any information against me.'"

Mr. Dos Passos then took the field, contending that if things were as they should be the District Attorney would be asked to show why he had not granted a preliminary examination, as the law had done away once for all with star chamber proceedings.

Mr. Dos Passos went on to say that James T. Morse was wholly unknown to his client, and that the testimony of Morse could have nothing to do with the case against Steinhardt. He also intimated that Mr. Jerome had caused things to be published in the newspapers that made it look as if he were trying the case in the press and not in the courts.

"Those stories did not come from me or from my office," Mr. Jerome answered sharply.

The District Attorney's argument was very brief. When he had concluded Justice Davy said that he would take the matter under consideration till next Thursday, which day was also set for the two defendants to enter their pleas to the new indictments.

"The presumption is that the indictments were based on sufficient evidence," Justice Davy said. "I shall inspect the minutes. If I find the evidence insufficient I shall grant your motion. If not, I shall deny it."

It was said at the District Attorney's office yesterday that an understanding had been reached between Mr. Jerome and Mrs. Catherine Gelshenen, the widow of President William R. Gelshenen of the Garfield National Bank, who last January departed suddenly for Europe at a time when the District Attorney's men were hunting for her with a subpoena to appear before the Grand Jury. Mrs. Gelshenen returned recently to this country. It was said yesterday that she has given explanations satisfactory to Mr. Jerome.

Two-Piece Vacation Suits,
in light colors, and
Men's Blue Serges,
$7.90 *Value* $12 to $15.
Get a bargain at
King's,
Both Stores } *Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. " 23d St. and 6th Ave.*

CROSS Examining Optician
Estab. 1889. Fee $1
20 E. 23d Street

NEW YORK A HEATHEN LAND.

Evangelist Finds Intellectual Darkness Equal to That of India.

"New York is a foreign field—a foreign missionary field," declared the Rev. F. Schiveren, one of the tent missionaries, at the Monday rally of the Evangelistic Committee of Greater New York yesterday, which was held at 541 Lexington Avenue. "In the crowd which comes to my tent there seems to be an intellectual darkness that I hardly think could be equaled in India. These people all have a religion—some kind of a religion—but it does not seem to help them. They seem to be groping in darkness—for something—they are not clear what.

"I said at Chicago in one instance that it was a case of revival or revolution with a certain element in this country, and I think that applies to certain spots in New York."

There were sixty-seven evangelists and religious workers present at the meeting. All of them spoke encouragingly of the work the committee is doing in the way of converting the masses. The Rev. Dr. James B. Ely presided.

It was said at the meeting that up to the present time 63,521 persons have attended the meetings in the five tents under which the committee holds services, which is exclusive of the open-air meetings.

LAWYERS SUE MRS. INGRAHAM

Allege She Failed to Pay Them for Obtaining Her Divorce.

The law firm of Wellman, Gooch & Smyth has begun an action in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Edith Newcomb Ingraham, wife of Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham, to have set aside a deed by which she conveyed to the Knickerbocker Trust Company about $63,000 of her personal property.

The firm has a claim of $5,656 against Mrs. Ingraham for services rendered in her divorce action against Reginald Henshaw Ward, known in London as "Count" Ward and in Paris as "the Copper King." She got the divorce, and it is alleged she failed to pay her attorneys.

The attorneys assert that the deed of trust was executed in fraud of their rights. It includes a mortgage on the property 688 Fifth Avenue. Justice Blanchard yesterday directed that Mrs. Ingraham be served with notice of the suit by publication, as she is now traveling through Scotland.

RECEIVERS MAY REORGANIZE.

No New Offer for Merchants' Trust Company Assets.

Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, which is one of the permanent receivers of the suspended Merchants' Trust Company, said yesterday that no new offer for the assets of the trust company had been made.

Mr. Bannard said that if the receivers could not get a satisfactory figure for the securities included in the assets they would proceed to reorganize the properties and then realize upon them.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water moves the Bowels copiously and gives a pleasant, satisfied feeling that nothing else will—no griping—no purging.

A positive, prompt relief from Constipation and Bowel troubles.

Get a bottle to-day and take half a glass on retiring

FOR CONSTIPATION



Had a hot time yesterday.

Marked down all our straw hats to $1.75.

Had a full stock; that means a fine selection still.

Not a hat was under $2.50; from that to $4.

$1.75 now.

Boys' straws; all $1.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

We save you 1.00 on Swell Straw Hats

1.90 Hats reduced to 95c.
2.40 Hats reduced to 1.49



Natty shapes in fine split fine or coarse sennet braids and low crown milans—wide brim, dipped in front, bound or self edge.

1.25 Sennets at 59c.; A nobby basket weave, medium-height crown.

5.00 Panamas at 2.00 Unblocked stunning negligee shapes.

5.00 Split Braids, 2.40; all heights of crown, flat or rolled brims.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

REDMAN

A HOT WEATHER COLLAR
Its GOOD POINTS
are its LONG POINTS.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, B. L. Doo, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen in 2d Edition and "The Whole Lifting the Lid" Damm Family." NEW YORK ROOF and Wisteria Grove A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20 The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," "Boy Paderewski," with Harry Bulger, Elsie S. Elton & Varity Janis, D. Morton, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. 5TH AV. 58TH ST. 125TH ST. Edna Wallace Hopper, Grapewin & Chance, Elinore Sisters, To-To, Others. Rose Coghlan in "London Assurance," J. H. Gilmour, Wallace Erskine, etc. "A Romance of Coon Hollow," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott & Favorites. "The Governor of Kentucky," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. 100TH TIME MONDAY, AUG. 7TH. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."
HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON EACH } Daily 3, 5&6:30 Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PERCY WILLIAMS' PAIN'S | VAUDEVILLE | PORT ARTHUR GRAND FIREWORKS | 3 & 8:30. Every Evening at 9:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Hill & Sylvany, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. Symphony Night. 25c. to $1. WARREN CONCERTS

WORLD'S WONDERS A

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Hot, humid, showers, wind south.

VOL. LIV...NO. 17,336. * * * * NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONER TO GO TO VENEZUELA

President Appoints Calhoun of Chicago to Learn the Truth.

CANNOT TRUST INFORMANTS

Asphalt Matter Will Be Taken Up—President Castro Said to Approve the Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 11.—Official announcement was made to-day at the Executive office here of the appointment of ex-Judge W. J. Calhoun of Chicago as a Special Commissioner to Venezuela.

Mr. Calhoun has been instructed to make a searching investigation into the situation in Venezuela and report to the President personally exactly what are the differences between Venezuela and the United States and Venezuela and other foreign powers.

Mr. Calhoun was a visitor at Sagamore Hill shortly after President Roosevelt's arrival here. On that occasion he spent several hours with the President and received the most explicit instructions to guide him on his important mission.

That Mr. Calhoun has been instructed to go to the bottom in this investigation is definitely known here to-night. Those who know Mr. Calhoun and his record as a Special Commissioner to Cuba in the Administration of President McKinley and as a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission agree that he will carry out to the letter the instructions he received from President Roosevelt.

There is one phase of the Venezuelan situation that Judge Calhoun has been especially instructed to inquire into. This has to do with the arrangement made by Venezuela with several European powers, principally Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, for the paying off of the national debt and how this arrangement is going to affect the discharge of Venezuela's similar obligations to the United States.

When the powers mentioned made a hostile demonstration to enforce their claims this country stepped in vigorously on behalf of Venezuela with the result that the hostile acts of the powers were halted on the very brink of a dangerous crisis. In the arrangement for the liquidation of the debt that followed the United States in a way became sponsor for the discharge of Venezuela's obligation.

In the formal statement, given out at the executive office it is declared that Mr. Calhoun also has been instructed "to examine, although necessarily in a rather general way, into the complaints made by the American companies as to the conduct of the Venezuelan Government and report to the President exactly as to what the equities are in these cases."

Secretary Loeb, when asked whether the scope of ex-Judge Calhoun's investigation would extend to the Bowen-Loomis affair, said it was not so intended. It is not understood here, however, how any investigation, even though it be "necessarily of a rather general nature," into the relations of the asphalt companies with the Venezuelan Government, could possibly be made without resurrecting the charges against Francis B. Loomis.

The accusation against Mr. Loomis was that while Minister to Caracas he was the secret agent of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company. For the two years following his mission in the Venezuelan capital he was Assistant Secretary of State, and in that capacity, on account of his knowledge of Venezuela, was in a position to influence the Administration in its attitude toward the South American Republic.

It is understood here that Mr. Calhoun has been instructed to try and finish his work prior to the President's return to Washington.

DETERMINED TO LEARN TRUTH.

President Said to Distrust All Local Sources of Information.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The selection of W. J. Calhoun, a Chicago lawyer, to investigate the asphalt situation in Venezuela is said by officials here to mean that the President has become convinced that he cannot be sure of ascertaining the facts through the regular channels.

The Bowen-Loomis controversy opened the President's eyes to the difficulty of obtaining correct information about affairs in Venezuela. To a considerable extent he has relied upon the assurances of his old associate on the New York Police Board, Avery D. Andrews, who is now an official of the Asphalt Trust. He had never seriously doubted the representations made by Ministers Bowen, Loomis, and Russell.

Now his confidence in all the regular means of securing information is seriously shaken, and he has determined to ascertain for himself exactly what the situation is. President Castro's attitude has long been flouted at here, but it is now beginning to strike some of the officials, in view of the Bowen-Loomis revelations, that there may be some justification for it.

There is a paragraph in the printed evidence in the Bowen-Loomis case which sheds a startling light on the extent to which the usual channels of information have been discredited. It occurs in a letter written by Henry Willard Bean, the Caracas representative of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company to Gen. Francis V. Greene of New York, then the President of that company. The letter is dated at Caracas, March 24, 1901, and in it Bean says:

"Callicere is anxious that the newspaper part of the campaign be carried out. He suggests the employment of W. E. Curtis as a special correspondent. The Associated Press has instructed Jourett, its correspondent here, to send nothing unfavorable to Warner and Quinlan, and intimated that he has been very prejudiced. Curtis is an exceedingly good man to state the facts to The Associated Press, and, as he is an authority on Venezuela, anything that he may print will have weight."

W. E. Curtis is one of the best-known special writers in the country. The Warner-Quinlan Company was the rival of the New York and Bermudez in the fight for the control of the asphalt lake.

The President has come to the conclusion from what has appeared in the testimony taken before Secretary Taft that he can trust scarcely any one on the ground, either in official or private life, and he has found a man who he thinks will get all the facts and report the situation as it really exists. Mr. Calhoun speaks Spanish well and is acquainted with conditions in Spanish America. It is understood that this action by the President has been taken not without an agreement with the Venezuelan Government, and the mission on which Mr. Calhoun is sent will be in no way antagonized by President Castro.

NOTHING QUITE EQUALS IT.
The Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Is the leader the world over. Use no other.—Adv.

MYSTERY IN AUTO WRECK.

Five Hurt, Three Women—Refuse Aid and Abandon Machine.

A forty-horse-power gasoline automobile plunged into a steam roller at Jerome Avenue and Mosholu Parkway yesterday morning, and the occupants of the car, two men and three women, were all badly hurt.

A passer by offered to call an ambulance, but the offer was declined. The battered autoists deserted the machine, and boarded a Jerome Avenue car for New York. The machine, up to a late hour last night, had not been claimed. It was almost a total wreck. One of the women, according to the story told to the police, had two ribs broken. She wore a linen duster and had to be supported aboard the car.

Information regarding the accident was furnished to the police by John Hoacher of Kemble Avenue, Yonkers. This is the story Hoacher told:

"I was driving along Jerome Avenue at 3 o'clock this morning and was near Mosholu Parkway when I saw a big auto coming. It was racing along at the rate of thirty-five or forty miles an hour, and its occupants were evidently having a great time.

"Just south of Mosholu Parkway the avenue is being macadamized. A plank, stretched across the portion of the roadway where the work was going on and resting on two barrels, showed red lanterns at either end.

"Either the chauffeur did not see the danger signals or disregarded them, and the auto plunged through the plank and into a massive steam roller which was behind it. The steam roller, heavy as it was, was driven back several feet. The occupants of the auto were hurled in all directions, and the machine itself was wrecked.

"I got out of my buggy as soon as I could stop and ran to the rescue. When I reached the spot where the victims of the accident were lying several of them were still unconscious. I did what I could to help them, and in a short time they were all in possession of their senses, but badly shaken up and bruised.

"Two of the women were cut about the face and one of the men could scarcely walk. All of them were in bad shape. One of the women was unable to sit up for quite a while. She asked me to feel her side and see if some of her ribs were not broken. I plainly felt the fractured ends of two ribs.

"I offered to call an ambulance from Fordham Hospital, but every one of the five objected. They asked if a car would not soon be along. I told them that a Jerome Avenue car was about due for the city, and when it arrived the quintet boarded it, helping each other as best they might. I assisted, for they were none of them able to do much. I asked one of the men what was going to be done about the automobile, and he said, 'never mind.'"

The automobile, which bears the New York number 15,431 and the New Jersey number 7,905 was still in Jerome Avenue last night.

The police say that the machine belonged to J. R. Giles of 151 Vose Avenue, South Orange, N. J.

126 WELSH MINERS KILLED.

Explosion in a Rhondda Valley Shaft—68 Bodies Already Found.

CARDIFF, Wednesday, July 12.—An explosion of firedamp yesterday morning in No. 2 pit of the United National Colliery Company at Wattstown, in the Rhondda Valley, the centre of the great Welsh coal fields, is believed to have resulted in the loss of 126 lives.

The first indication that an explosion had occurred was a loud report, which was immediately followed by the belching of clouds of smoke and dust from the pit shaft, in which 150 men were working.

The force of the explosion wrecked the machinery at the mouth of the pit. All communication with the doomed men in this direction was completely severed. No. 1 shaft, adjoining, ordinarily affords communication with No. 2. The 800 men in No. 1 and the few who escaped from No. 2 were drawn up to the surface.

A rescue party descended, but its work was seriously impeded by the foul air and the falling masses of earth dislodged by the explosion.

Sixty-eight bodies have been recovered up to now. Heroic efforts have been made for hours to reach the rest of the entombed men, but late last night the absence of all sound from the interior of the mine told the tale of the worst disaster in South Wales since 1894.

The news of the explosion spread rapidly, and hundreds of women and children and thousands of men thronged the head of the pit. The mountain roadways were crowded all the afternoon, and there are now streams of people in the neighborhood of the mine.

Efforts at rescue were still in progress at midnight, and currents of fresh air were being driven through the shaft, but the rescuers are now working without hope of reducing the list of fatalities.

KILLS GIRL AND HIMSELF.

Doughty Shoots Meta Clyde, Then Commits Suicide in Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 11. — Edward Doughty, a young Philadelphian, shot and killed Meta Clyde this afternoon in the presence of several persons, and then killed himself. The murder took place in a grocery store on Baltic Avenue, at North Carolina Avenue.

Meta Clyde entered the store a few minutes before she was shot and began making purchases, apparently unaware that she had been followed. Doughty entered with a cartridge belt strapped about his waist, and a pistol in a holster. He began shooting at once. Those in the store stood stupefied.

When the young woman fell Doughty ran to the upper floor, and no one dared to follow until the police arrived some minutes later. Then Doughty was found dead on the floor. He had put a bullet through his heart.

Doughty and the young woman had quarreled. It is said that he was employed in a picture frame factory at 233 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

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Genuine pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist, at Spencer's, 12 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

GOT $500 FROM POST, THEN WAS ARRESTED

Blackmail Charge Against "Society Editors' Solicitor."

A PROMISE TO HIDE SCANDAL

Ahle Also Took to Broker at Stock Exchange a Note from a Town Topics Editor.

Charles P. Ahle, who, according to his own business cards, is employed as solicitor for the Society Editors' Association, a publishing concern with offices at 503 Fifth Avenue, was arrested yesterday in the New York Stock Exchange by Detective Flood of the District Attorney's staff and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. Ahle had five marked one-hundred-dollar bills, which, a few moments earlier, had been handed over to him by Edwin Post, the broker.

Mr. Post is the complainant against the prisoner. The charge is attempted extortion. In return for the money Post obtained from Ahle a receipt, which had been made out in advance, signed "M. E. Wooster, managing editor of the Society Editors' Association," and purporting to represent a subscription paid for a biographical work known as "America's Smart Set."

The arrest of Ahle was followed by a talk between Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who is in charge of the case, and Charles Stokes Wayne, managing editor of Town Topics, and also, according to his own statement, editor-in-chief of the Society Editors' Association. Mr. Wayne was summoned to Mr. Krotel's office and questioned about certain letters and cards which were supposed to have been signed by him and which the prisoner had used in order to get access to Mr. Post and to impress him with the necessity of paying the $500 unless he wanted to find certain statements regarding himself published in Town Topics. Although he acknowledged that he knew Ahle and that the latter was employed by the association, with which Mr. Wayne is also connected, Mr. Wayne gave explanations which are supposed to have been satisfactory to Mr. Krotel.

Besides the marked money, many subscription blanks were found in a big leather pocketbook carried by Ahle. These blanks, each of which acknowledges the receipt of $500 as payment for a complete set of the numbered édition de luxe of "America's Smart Set," contained signatures purporting to be those of some of the best-known men and women in society. At the District Attorney's office the opinion was expressed yesterday, after careful examination of these blanks, that the signatures were genuine. Whether any or all of them had been secured under circumstances similar to those connected with the attempt of Ahle to obtain a subscription from Mr. Post could not be learned last evening. Among the signatures were the following, the numbers attached marking the set reserved for the subscriber in question:

Mrs. George Westinghouse, Lenox, Mass., Set 319; Bertha Honore Palmer, (Mrs. Potter Palmer,) Set 173; Henry Barton Jacobs, 11 Mount Vernon Avenue, Baltimore, Set 138; W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Grand Central Station, Set 250; J. J. Astor, 21 West Twenty-sixth Street, Set 121; Alfred G. Vanderbilt, Set 252; A. Van Rensselaer, Philadelphia, Set 299; Josephine Brooks, Newport, (Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks,) Set 168; C. A. Postley, 817 Fifth Avenue, Set 185; Eugene Higgins, 10 West Twenty-third Street, Set 186; Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, 31 West Thirty-seventh Street, Set 237; W. P. Thompson, Westbury, L. I., Set 172; Reginald Vanderbilt, Set 251; E. H. Gerry, Set 277; H. J. Drummond, St. Louis, Set 207; Linda Thomas, (marked "Mrs. E. R. Thomas, reserved,") Set 169.

There were two receipts for the set numbered 300, one signed with the name of H. McK. Twombly and the other with that of Lloyd Phoenix. All the blanks were dated in 1904. That issued to Mrs. Brooks was dated Sept. 9, 1904.

The trap into which Ahle walked was set by Mr. Krotel after Mr. Post had called at his office. Mr. Post, who is a member of the Stock Exchange, said that on June 21 he was called to the telephone and heard somebody at the other end of the wire say:

"I am Mr. Wayne, the editor of Town Topics. I want you to see a man that I am going to send down to your office."

"I don't know you at all," Mr. Post says he replied. To which the voice over the wire answered:

"Well, it is a personal matter. You had better see the man. I will give him a letter to show you."

"Well, I won't see him," was Mr. Post's parting word as he hung up the receiver. In the night he thought over the matter, however, and made up his mind to receive the visitor, if he showed up, in order to find what was at the bottom of the matter. The man who called at Mr. Post's office next day, June 22, was Ahle. He presented a letter directed to Mr. Post, and written on paper on which was printed: "Editorial Rooms, Town Topics." The letter read:

Dear Sir: If you will kindly grant the bearer, my representative, a brief interview on a matter entirely personal and complimentary, I shall esteem it a favor. I am yours respectfully,
CHARLES STOKES WAYNE,
Managing Editor.

Post asked what the "personal and complimentary matter" was and was told by Ahle that he was expected to become a subscriber to the work entitled "America's Smart Set," a publication which, to use the words quoted by Mr. Post as employed by Ahle at the time, "was being put on the market by Town Topics or the Society Editors' Association." Post retorted rather sharply that he did not know Wayne, that he did not want the book, and that he had no $500 to throw away. Whereupon Ahle, according to the story told by Mr. Post to Mr. Krotel, said:

"Mr. Post, let me call your attention to the fact that we have in our office some matter that you probably would not like to see printed. It is something, you know, about a white studio in Stamford and a fair charmer. If you pay these $500, Wayne will keep that stuff out. He is a very nice fellow, you know."

Mr. Post repeated his refusal to subscribe, adding, however: "Of course, I don't want anything of that kind to be printed about me."

In the meantime he was thinking rapid-

Continued on Page 5.

SAY THE KAISER IS DEFEATED.

French Officials Do Not Admit He Has Won in Morocco Affair.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 11.—In officially inspired circles some apprehension was felt last night as to the impression which would be caused in Germany by the Parliamentary explanations with which Premier Rouvier accompanied his reading of the diplomatic notes regarding Morocco. It is a matter of satisfaction today that the German semi-official press comments favorably on M. Rouvier's speech, and is on the whole pleased with the results of the negotiations.

However, the theory is maintained in official circles here that Germany has by no means accomplished what she set out to achieve.

It is said here that Emperor William's attack was brutal and reckless, and that he has had to withdraw from his position. It is also said that throughout the negotiations Prince von Bülow has shown much greater intelligence and finesse than his imperial master or Prince von Radolin.

THREE HURT IN CAR CRASH.

Returning Coney Island Visitors Are Cut and Bruised.

Shortly after midnight this morning a car of the Flatbush Avenue line and one of the Gates Avenue line met in a rear-end collision at the corner of King's Highway and Brighton Beach Road. Three persons were injured. They are:

Mary Granze, thirty years old, of 31 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; Paul C. Hoffman, twenty-five years old, of 371 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, and Emily Smith, thirty-five years old, of 38 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn. All were cut and bruised.

An ambulance was called from the Coney Island Reception Hospital, but when Dr. Clay arrived he found that the injured persons had already been attended by a private physician and hurried to their homes by an Inspector of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

The accident occurred through the trolley pole of the Flatbush Avenue car becoming suddenly disengaged from the overhead wire. The Gates Avenue car, which was close behind, crashed into the one in front of it before the motorman could shut off the power.

Both cars were crowded, and about forty persons were violently thrown to the floors of the cars.

MRS. ISELIN'S LUCK.

Twice Gave a Hat to be Raffled and Won It Both Times.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 11.—Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin gave a French hat, worth $150, to be raffled at the lawn fete in aid of the New Rochelle Day Nursery, and twice won the hat herself. When the women of the day nursery were getting up a fete Mrs. Iselin was asked to offer a prize to be raffled. She decided that a hat would be about the proper thing, and bought a beautiful French creation. When the time for the drawing came, Mrs. Iselin's number won the hat.

Mrs. Iselin gave the hat back to the day nursery, and another raffle was held. The second drawing took place last night at the home of Mrs. Bedroz Kazanjian. Mrs. Iselin won again. Now another raffle for the hat will be held, and Mrs. Iselin agrees to buy no chances.

LAWSON'S SYSTEM REMEDY.

Selling Back Stocks and Bonds Merely a Part of It.

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRBURY, Neb., July 11.—Thomas W. Lawson to-day gave out a statement to the press, in which he said:

"The newspapers of the country have gotten things mixed concerning my remedy for the system evil. It has gone forth that my remedy is for the people to sell their stocks and bonds back to the system and to withdraw all their bank deposits on a certain date. Now those two things are simply little incidentals in my scheme. I am working up to a business plan which will be given out as soon as I think the people have been educated up to it."

ROOSEVELT GAVE HIM PLACE.

Colorado Engineer Finds Five-Year-Old Promise Good.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, July 11.—President Roosevelt did not forget a promise he gave almost five years ago to Michael White, an engineer on the Union Pacific Railroad, so White now has the opportunity to accept a Government place.

White was assigned to the Roosevelt special in 1900 and hauled the Vice Presidential candidate on his first trip in the State. At the close of this trip Mr. Roosevelt told him that if he ever desired a Government place it would be his. White a few weeks ago claimed the promise and promptly got a favorable answer.

HOTEL CLERK MISSING.

Friends of Hiram Kirk, Jr., Haven't Seen Him Since June 14.

Hiram Kirk, Jr., twenty-four years old, a night clerk at the Metropolitan Hotel, Broadway and Twenty-seventh Street, disappeared on the evening of June 14 and has not been seen since. His friends and relatives fear that he is dead.

Kirk, who had been employed at the hotel for three years, walked down stairs to the corridor fifteen minutes before it was time for him to report for duty, and that was the last seen or heard of him. He had made no preparations to go away, and his baggage is still in his room.

Young Kirk is the son of Hiram Kirk, who lives at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street. The elder Kirk is employed in the United States Government service. Young Kirk was to have been married soon.

Fraud Order Against Publishers.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Post Office Department has issued a fraud order against the Koch Publishing Company of 341 East Seventy-eighth Street, New York. The firm advertised for sale certain literature which it is said it represented in a misleading way. The firm has branch offices at 124 Java Street, Brooklyn, and 337 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, New York.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT.
"The Pennsylvania Special," 18-hour train, leaves New York at 3:55, arrives Chicago next morning at 8:55 A. M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

Answering your inquiry: Yes, the best way to go to Buffalo and Niagara Falls is by the New York Central. Why? Because over its six tracks there are 20 trains a day; 2-cent mileage tickets are good.—Adv.

COLLISION UP HUDSON; THREE REPORTED LOST

Tramp Steamer Runs Down C. W. Dumont's Yacht.

WOMAN AND TWO MEN MISSING

Three Men Picked Up and Rowed Ashore by Swedish Sailors—Came to New York.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., July 11.—A yacht containing at least six persons was run down to-night on the Hudson between Dobbs Ferry and Ardsley by a river steamer bound south, and three persons are believed to be drowned.

Some boys were bathing off the rocks, which form the abutment of the New York Central Railroad track when a small rowboat came in from the river. It was rowed by two Swedish sailors and contained three men, who apparently had been in the water, as the boys say their clothing was wet.

The men hailed the boys and asked if any one had swum ashore. The boys replied that no one had, and then one of the three remarked:

"Then all must have been drowned."

There was some talk between the men and the sailors, only a part of which the boys understood. From this they learned that there had been a collision, and that a steamboat, which was lying off shore and was just distinguishable in the darkness, had sunk a small yacht. The three men were landed and went south along the railroad tracks in the direction of Hastings.

The boys notified the police and a telephone message was sent to Hastings, but by the time the Hastings police reached the station the men boarded a train for New York.

After the men had gone the boys attempted to question the sailors, but they could speak little English, and putting off in their boat rowed out to the steamer, which then went down the river. The boys, who are familiar with most river craft, say she was not a Hudson River boat, but looked like a small ocean-going tramp.

A man, who said his name was Rudd, went to the Yonkers Police Station late last night and reported that the yacht Normandie, owned by C. W. Dumont of Northport, L. I., had been struck by a tramp steamer near Dobbs Ferry. He said that the pilot, engineer, and a woman were missing, and appeared to have been drowned.

The Normandie is a single screw schooner, 60 feet long over all by 50 feet on the water line and 10.6 beam. She is owned by C. W. Dumont of Brooklyn and was built at Middletown, Conn., in 1889, and was formerly named the Alert.

Mr. Dumont is a member of the N. Y. Athletic Club and lives at Northport, L. I., the home port of the Normandie. He is also a member of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club. Mr. Dumont is President of the American Law Book Co., of 76 William Street.

PRESIDENT GETS HIS MEDAL.

St. Gaudens Piece, Commemorating Inauguration, Presented.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 11.—President Roosevelt to-day received the medal designed and executed by St. Gaudens to commemorate Mr. Roosevelt's inauguration.

The medal is of gold, about three inches in diameter, and is of $1,000 intrinsic value. The medal on its face has a relief bust of the President, profile view, and the inscription "Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States."

On the reserve side is an American eagle in relief and the inscription "Washington, D. C., March IV., MCMV. E Pluribus Unum."

Only the President and Vice President received medals in gold. Secretary Loeb, as a member of the inaugural committee received one of the same design in bronze.

TO SUCCEED McCOMAS.

S. A. Williams Made Republican National Committeeman.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Postmaster General Cortelyou to-day announced the appointment of Stevenson A. Williams of Bel Air as member of the Republican National Committee for Maryland, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of ex-United States Senator Louis E. McComas, who was recently appointed Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Williams is a lawyer and was the Republican candidate for Governor of Maryland in 1903. He formerly was a member of the State Senate. Mr. Cortelyou said that the appointment was made in the belief that it would prove satisfactory to all elements of the party in Maryland.

WILLING TO BE KING.

Prince Charles Will Rule Norway If Denmark Consents.

COPENHAGEN, July 11.—It is understood that Prince Charles of Denmark will be willing to accept the crown of Norway if King Christian and the Danish Government consent.

Some of the members of the royal family are in favor of his acceptance of the crown, but King Christian is believed to be opposed to it. No decision, however, will be given out before his Majesty returns from Gmunden, Austria, next week.

KNOX AT OYSTER BAY.

Makes a Flying Trip to Sagamore Hill, but Refuses to Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 11.—Philander C. Knox, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, arrived here early this evening and went to Sagamore Hill in the President's carriage. He will spend the night at Sagamore Hill and return on an early train to-morrow.

Senator Knox declined to discuss his mission to Sagamore Hill. It was said here, however, that the situation in Philadelphia, in which Mr. Roosevelt is known to take keen interest, might have brought Mr. Knox to the President for counsel.

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS OVER SUNDAY.
Attractive week-end outings at Glen Summit Springs, Pa. Inquire Lehigh Valley R. R., 355, 1,234 Broadway, New York; 326 Fulton St., Brooklyn.—Adv.

The Second Empire.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M., arrives Albany 4:52, Utica 6:47, Syracuse 8:00, Rochester 9:33, Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess Fare.—Adv.

MRS. C. M. OELRICHS ROBBED.

Family Jewels Valued at $10,000 Taken from Her Newport House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—The first jewel robbery of the season is reported to-night. It took place early this evening at the residence of Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs on Kay Street, and the booty consisted of jewels valued at $10,000 and included family heirlooms which were given to Mrs. Oelrichs by her father. Among them are a diamond tiara and several pearl and diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Oelrichs, when the robbery was discovered, was very much excited and told her story in a very loud tone on the street in front of the house to a man supposed to have been a detective. Within an hour the robbery was denied by the servants, who said that Mrs. Oelrichs had gone out to dinner, and that they knew nothing of the reported robbery.

It is said that entrance was gained to the cottage through a Dutch window on the south part of the house during Mrs. Oelrichs's absence. Three servants were the only known occupants of the house at the time. The jewels, with their paste duplicates, lay on a dressing case in Mrs. Oelrichs's chamber. The imitation jewels were not taken.

NO PASSES FOR BONAPARTE.

Navy Secretary Returns Those Sent to Him by Railroads.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—It is stated at the Navy Department that Secretary Bonaparte has outlined his position in reference to passes for free transportation on the railroads.

He has returned those sent to him, with thanks for the courtesy, by stating that by reason of the public position he occupies he feels unable to avail himself of such consideration.

STOLE $800,000; A SUICIDE.

A. Keith Dargan Kills Himself—Leaves a Confession.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 11.—A. Keith Dargan, until recently President of the Darlington Trust Company and the South Carolina Independent Oil Company, drank carbolic acid in the presence of his brother-in-law here to-night and died soon afterward.

He left a statement saying he had appropriated company funds. The loss is about $800,000.

The affair has created a great sensation. The Dargans are a prominent family here.

TWOMBLY GOT TO THE DINNER

Hired Special and Ran 100 Miles in 103 Minutes to Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—Hamilton McK. Twombly, anxious to keep a dinner engagement in Newport yesterday, chartered a special train over the Boston and Albany Railroad in Springfield and rushed to Boston to catch the 3:55 train from this city.

The run of 100 miles was made in 103 minutes. He reached the South Station with twelve minutes to spare.

AUTO HITS CROSSTOWN CAR.

Three Persons Slightly Injured in West Forty-second Street.

While turning to avoid running down an old man early last night an empty electric hansom skidded on the wet pavement of Forty-second Street and crashed into the side of an east-bound car directly opposite the new Public Library.

The fifteen passengers were thrown into a panic, and three of them, Lawrence Solomon of 1,842 Third Avenue, Bartholomew Muller of 227 East Fifty-first Street, and William Byrnes of 317 East Forty-fourth Street, were slightly cut by flying glass. They were treated by Dr. Frye of Flower Hospital.

The police thought the accident unavoidable and did not arrest the driver of the automobile.

105 INDICTMENTS NOW.

Many More Expected in Milwaukee Bribery Investigations.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 11.—Sixty-seven indictments against twenty-five individuals, most of whom are former county officials, were handed down by the Milwaukee County Grand Jury late to-day in the Municipal Court.

To-day's batch of true bills, added to the thirty-eight returned ten days ago, makes a total of 105 thus far, with the expectation that further probing will result in many more indictments. The list to-day is largely made up of Supervisors and ex-Supervisors.

Nearly all of the indictments charge bribery in the sum of $50, the amounts, it is alleged, having been paid to present or former county officials in connection with the awarding of county contracts for the erection of an addition to the county hospital several years ago.

VAN ALEN GIVES UP VOTE.

No Longer a Citizen of Rhode Island—May Be a Britisher.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—James J. Van Alen has sent to City Clerk Stevens a letter, which reads as follows:

"I hereby request that my name be stricken from the voting lists of Newport, as I shall no longer be a voter of Newport or a citizen of Rhode Island."

Mr. Van Alen has been a voter in Newport for nearly twenty years, and has contributed largely to the expenses of the local and State Democratic campaign funds. He was an active worker for the election of Grover Cleveland to the Presidency, and was appointed Minister to Italy. It has been reported a number of times recently that Mr. Van Alen is about to leave the United States and become a subject of King Edward VII.

HAVE YOU LOST ANYTHING?
You will stand a better chance of recovering it if you ask the 100,000 metropolitan readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES to help you find it. An advertisement in the "Lost and Found" column costs but 10 cents a line, minimum space two lines, with special three and seven time rates, and you get position top of the first column of the last page. If THE TIMES office or an advertising agency isn't close at hand, telephone your advertisement 4900—38th. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

WON'T ACT---HIGGINS; TIME IS RIPE---ODELL

Differ as to Legislative Action on Equitable Matter.

GOVERNOR TRUSTS HENDRICKS

Says Harriman Refused to Testify Because He Had Resigned—Ordered Testimony Sent to Jerome.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Gov. Higgins to-day talked freely about the Equitable situation and his own position with respect to it. He made it clear that his confidence both in the Insurance Department and its head has been unshaken by the recent disclosures, and that it is still his intention to trust to Superintendent Hendricks to complete the investigation.

The Governor declared that in his judgment nothing had yet been shown which warranted legislative action. At the same time he admitted that Superintendent Hendricks had been hampered in his investigation because he had been unable to compel a Director who had resigned to give his testimony. One witness whom Superintendent Hendricks told him he would very much like to have put on the stand was E. H. Harriman.

When the Governor was asked if the fact that Superintendent Hendricks was not able to compel testimony from all persons who might shed light upon questionable transactions by the Equitable was not a potent reason why a legislative committee with full power to take testimony should not be appointed, he said that any powers which Superintendent Hendricks lacked would be supplied. How they are to be supplied unless the Legislature acts the Governor did not explain.

The Governor was asked if he had seen the statement made by Mr. Jerome that although a newspaper was able to secure a copy of the testimony, the District Attorney had been unable to do so, although the assistance of the Governor had been promised to him.

"I have not read Mr. Jerome's statement," said the Governor, "but I will say that I have done all in my power to put Mr. Jerome in possession of the evidence. As soon as I had Mr. Jerome's request for a transcript of the testimony, I wired to Superintendent Hendricks to let Mr. Jerome have a copy as soon as possible. A day or so later, Attorney General Mayer asked for a copy of the evidence, and I again wired Superintendent Hendricks on the subject. Subsequently I spoke to him about the matter.

"He told me that it would take some time to have all of the testimony transcribed, but that he was pushing it as hard as he could, and that as soon as it was complete he would send both District Attorney Jerome and Attorney General Mayer copies."

"Did you know that Attorney General Mayer had received his copy four days ago?"

"No, I did not."

"Have you had a copy?"

"No, but I have heard a great deal of the testimony read. I assume that the reports printed to-day were fairly accurate."

"Does anything in that testimony tend to change your attitude about the necessity of legislative action?"

"What is there in it which was not in Superintendent Hendricks's report?"

The Governor's attention was called to several things which appeared in the evidence and not in his report, particularly the Depew real estate transaction.

"Oh, yes," he replied. "Superintendent Hendricks did tell me. I recall that there are certain real estate transactions that will be taken up by him later."

The Governor's attention was also called to the charge that all of the testimony affecting the company's relations with Mr. Harriman had been cut out of the printed evidence.

"I don't think there is anything in that charge," he said. "I remember Mr. Hendricks called my attention to the fact that when Mr. Harriman resigned as a Director of the company he could not compel him to testify. 'I guess I have lost a good witness,' he told me."

"If Mr. Harriman could not be summoned as a witness by Superintendent Hendricks because he had resigned, and that situation now extends to most of the Directors involved in questionable transactions, is not that a potent reason why a legislative committee with full power to compel the attendance of any witness should not be appointed?"

"If any powers are lacking to Superintendent Hendricks they will be supplied."

The Governor also said:

"It may be that what will be done by Superintendent Hendricks to fully protect the policyholders of every insurance company doing business in this State will not be done in the particular way, or at the particular time that some particular combination of men would like to have it done, but I can assure you that no action of mine will be lacking to secure a complete probing. I will say that nothing has happened to shake my confidence in the Insurance Department or its head. I believe they are fully competent to deal with the situation.

"It is natural that because the Legislature happens to be in session at this particular time that there should be agitation for legislative action, but we can only proceed on strong evidence. The investigation of a great insurance company is a tremendous task. The gas investigation was mere boy's play compared with it.

"I think that when the Insurance Department has completed its work in investigating the affairs of the Equitable the policy holders and the public will have no ground for complaint."

"How about prosecutions!"

"This is not a prosecuting office. That phase of the matter is for the consideration of the Attorney General and the District Attorney of New York. I believe they can be relied upon to do whatever it is right should be done."

"Then, Governor, your position with

respect to the necessity of a legislative investigation remains unchanged?"

"Have I taken a position?"

The Governor was told that he had been quoted as saying that nothing which had been brought out justified a legislative investigation.

"No, you didn't get me just right," he replied. "What I said was that nothing which has thus far been brought out warranted a legislative investigation.

"You are of that opinion still, notwithstanding the revelation in the published evidence?"

"I am."

ACT NOW, SAYS ODELL.

Didn't Care to be Quoted Before Against Higgins on Equitable.

NEWBURG, July 11.—Former Gov. Odell read the evidence secured by Superintendent Hendricks in the Equitable matter and published in The New York World to-day, and also an editorial in the same paper. Referring to the editorial, he said that any inference that he had been concerned in the preparation of the testimony was absolutely without foundation.

"Nothing is further from the truth than this," he said. "I had never seen one scrap of the evidence contained in Mr. Hendricks's report until its publication to-day nor did I at any time know its contents. Mr. Hendricks's painstaking report was summarized by him without reference or consultation with me."

Speaking of the Equitable matter in general he said:

"At a meeting with the Governor in Albany just prior to the preparation of his message to the extra session of the Legislature, this subject was discussed. I believe that the people expect legislation which will remedy the existing evils and restore the confidence of the policy holders, who have so much at stake.

"My observation has led me to believe that the connection of the Equitable Life and other insurance companies with subsidiary corporations, such as trust companies and banks, is dangerous, and that a necessity exists for a divorce of these interests. The close connection of insurance officers with other institutions often leads them to disregard the obligations which are incumbent upon them as officers of insurance companies, for the purpose of advancing the interests of such other companies and syndicates through which real estate and other speculative schemes are worked, and I believe that legislation should be framed and enacted to prevent such acts on the part of insurance officials in the future. Further, it seems to me that the scope of investments should be regulated and restricted.

Reason to Act.

"I feel that the first two legislative reforms to which I have alluded would suffice in a measure to restore confidence, and such conservative action would meet with public approval.

"There is no reason why insurance companies should not be safeguarded in the same or a similar manner as savings banks. The interests are almost identical. The hundreds of thousands of policyholders in this State deserve this recognition at the hands of the present Legislature.

"Then there is the Eighty-cent Gas bill. I suggested to the Governor also that the pledge made by him for the repeal of the tax upon the surplus of savings banks should be fulfilled at this session. There is no longer any necessity for this tax, in view of the magnificent results of other revenue legislation.

Refrained Before.

"I have refrained heretofore from being quoted upon this subject because I did not care to be quoted in opposition to the expressed determination of the Governor to have nothing but the Hooker case come before this Legislature.

"I believe further that it would be a great mistake upon the part of the Republican organization and the majority in the Legislature to refuse such relief as seems to be demanded by the present condition of affairs in the insurance world. Whether there will be any legislation or not, I am unable to say, but I do know that there is a demand for it by those who believe that a political party is nearest right when it obeys the calls of its constituents and answers the appeals of the people."

JEROME WANTS TESTIMONY.

Astonished That It Becomes Public—Tarbell and Others to Stay in Equitable—What Schiff Says.

There were two developments here in the Equitable Life Assurance Society affairs yesterday. One was the announcement by Chairman Paul Morton of the Directors that Grant E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the society; George T. Wilson, Third Vice President; Henry B. Wright, Financial Manager, and W. H. Brobher, Assistant Treasurer, would be retained in the service of the Equitable and would have a chance to show what they could do.

The other was the publication, before even District Attorney Jerome had received his copy, of a part of the testimony taken by Superintendent Hendricks.

The publication brought from Mr. Schiff this statement:

"I cannot possibly take up and discuss for publication every statement with which my name becomes connected. When one has charge of large affairs one gets sometimes praise and sometimes censure, and the one must be taken with the other. I am endeavoring to lead a righteous life, always following the dictates of my conscience, which, after all is man's proper and best judge, and if my acts have in any instance been misjudged, I shall trust in time for this to become corrected."

Mr. Jerome was not pleased over the publication of the testimony before he had received his own copy. He said last night:

"My desire to examine the testimony taken before Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks in the Equitable matter is not from a sociological standpoint, or to see if any moral obliquity has been disclosed, but to ascertain if the evidence taken is sufficient to form the basis of a criminal prosecution. There have been efforts made recently to obtain the minutes of the Grand Jury in criminal prosecutions, and the courts usually have denied this privilege to the defendant. There are often Grand Jury inquiries in which it would be disadvantageous to the Prosecutor to have the proceedings become public.

"The proceedings before Superintendent Hendricks were secret. If there were any reasons of public policy why these proceedings should be disclosed, in my humble opinion, the question of disclosing them should be left to the man charged with the duty of determining if there were grounds for criminal proceedings against anybody interested.

"But if there existed such reason over and beyond a criminal proceeding for making the testimony public, and this was done without the knowledge of the District Attorney, why should not the publicity be given to all the newspapers rather than to one of them? And why should a newspaper get the evidence when I, charged with the duty of ascertaining if there were grounds for criminal actions, have been unable to obtain this evidence, although I have made several efforts to get it? I have now made distinct and positive effort, and yet I see in a newspaper what purports to be the very testimony taken before Superintendent Hendricks."

The Trustees and Depew.

The testimony of Senator Depew, it was learned yesterday, did not tend to mollify the attitude that the three Trustees of the Ryan stock have taken toward him since letters from policy holders have been coming in protesting against his continuance in the Directorate of the Equitable. There is ground for the opinion that if Mr. Depew, who is now in Europe, does not resign as a Director in the near future, the Trustees will themselves have some advice to give on that subject.

In regard to the retention of Messrs. Tarbell, Wilson, Winthrop, and Bremmer, Mr. Morton said:

"I have not accepted the resignations. They will have a chance to show what they can do, and we shall see whether we can get along with each other. If any two of us find that we cannot agree, I suppose one or the other will have to go."

EQUITABLE TESTIMONY THAT HENDRICKS GOT

Loan of $250,000 to a Depew Concern Valued at $150,000.

RECORDS FALSE, SCHIFF SAID

They Showed U. P. Sales to Society By Kuhn, Loeb & Co.—Alexander Said He Was No Money Maker.

A summary and large section of the testimony upon which the Hendricks report on the scandals in the Equitable Life Assurance Society was based were made public yesterday by The New York World. It contains fresh revelations of dealings between United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew and the Equitable, testimony of Jacob H. Schiff in regard to the society's investments in bonds, testimony of Messrs. Hyde and Alexander, and other matters.

Mr. Depew was asked to explain what he had done to earn the $20,000 salary paid him yearly since 1889. He said:

"Mr. Hyde the elder retained me as one of the general counsel for the company about thirty years ago on a sort of a general retainer. In 1877, I think, I was elected a Director and bought my stock. Mr. Hyde was calling on me constantly for counsel. Of course I did not appear in the courts and all that, but he thought I was a master of corporation law, and he wanted my advice upon matters connected with the conduct of the business of the company and of its investments especially. At that time the company was weak on that side.

Never Presented Bill.

"I never presented a bill, but he would send me a check for what he thought my services were worth at different times. At one time, somewhere in the eighties, he came to my house every day for a while, because the company had become involved in very bad investments. He was in great distress about it and placed the matter entirely in my hands, with the result that I brought the company out of the difficulties and put them in a way that they made a great deal of money; that is, in investments that appreciated in value and things of that kind.

"Then Mr. Hyde wanted me to come here permanently at a very large salary and stay here as counsel. My ambitions were in another direction than that, and, though he offered me very much more than I was getting in the general counselships which I had, I refused. I told him that, while I was perfectly willing to act as I had been doing for such calls as he would choose to make for my legal ability and general advisory ability as lawyer, administrator, and financier, he could not offer me any consideration that would tempt me to leave where I was and the things I had and come here.

"He then sent for me one day and said, 'I wish to pay you, so that I may have a larger privilege than calling upon you at different times, but may come to you at all times, and call upon you at all times or consult you at any time, and I want to know if you would accept a retainer of $20,000 a year.'

"I consulted Mr. Alexander whether I had better do that, and he said, 'Yes, I think I would.' I said I was in some doubt about accepting an annual retainer in that way, and he said he thought it was an advisable thing to do.

Often Consulted.

"From that time out both Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander and others have up to the present moment consulted me on all matters where they wanted some advice outside of their regular counsel. For instance, they would come to me on lawsuits and would submit to me, Mr. Hyde especially, the situation. He was very apprehensive in lawsuits. I would take up the matter and look it over, and if I advised a settlement I would often take part in the settlement and secure terms for the company which he thought were better than could be made in any other way.

"The same way in matters recently. Since Mr. Hyde's death Mr. Alexander has consulted me, and young Mr. Hyde has consulted me in regard to matters where the company was involved in suits and where it was involved in trouble with other companies and with other States.

"My knowledge acquired in other capacities of retaining counsel all over the country has made me familiar with the men at the bar who are best for certain purposes in litigation. My advice in that matter has generally been asked and of course freely given.

His $20,000 Fees.

"The same way in regard to litigation where settlements were to be had. If I advised settlement then I consulted with the counsel, but especially consulted with the executive officers as to the terms on which these settlements were advisable and often saw the parties themselves, using whatever talent I had in that line, the position I had at the bar, and generally to bring about settlements which would be for the best interests of the company. My retainer has always been subject to withdrawal at any time, any day, and when I have suggested retirement it has been objected to. It is an annual retainer of $20,000, subject to be dropped at a moment's notice. As to what the value of the services of a lawyer who gives that sort of advice is I can only say that I have received a much larger fee for one single service."

Mr. Depew then volunteered further information as follows:

"I want to say that I have recently consulted with the regularly retained attorneys of the company as to what they thought of this, and they said that I had earned all of the fee and thought the company had made a good arrangement in securing me as one of their general counsel."

Mr. Depew was then asked about the loans of the Depew Improvement Company. He said:

"I have been, I think, unusually successful in my practice in pulling clients out of financial difficulties and in administrating their estates when they put them in my hands, as several of them have done, and I now have properties to the amount of a good many millions of dollars of several people who leave their properties entirely in my hands to be administered as I see fit, and in all such things I have made money for the clients. But whenever I take a thing for myself I demonstrate that when a lawyer is his own client he has a fool for a client.

"The Depew Improvement Company—I don't remember when it was organized, but it was got up by some number of prominent people in Buffalo and the late Walter Webb. After it was organized the New York Central wanted to establish shops in Buffalo, but not in the city limits and on the line of the road, and they presented to the New York Central a large tract for their shops, made them a present of it, which was a very profitable thing for the company, because the land has become valuable.

"Then they named it Depew, after me, without my consent or knowledge. Of course, when they came around to see me I didn't make any row about it, but if they had consulted me about it I wouldn't have let it be done. I had no interest in it whatever. I don't know how many years it ran along, not knowing a thing about it, when one day Mr. Walter Webb came into my office and said he had formed a syndicate to buy a large block, I think a majority of the stock. I think there was a million and a half of stock in it.

The Depew Company.

"He said he had got his friends to subscribe, six of them, I believe, for $700,000 of this stock, and he had assigned $100,000 of it to me. I told him I wasn't in the habit of taking $100,000 interests, and I didn't know anything about it, and I would rather not do it, and he said: 'Very well; I knew what you would say, and so I have opened an account in my bank. I have put up the stock as collateral; I have borrowed $100,000 for you, so you need have no trouble, and here is a check and note and you sign these two. You have got your stock, and in three months it will be sold out and we will make a handsome profit.'

"And I did what many a man has done before. I signed a note and that check. The prospects of the company seemed unusually good, and of course I was too busy a man to pay any attention to it, and it was run by Mr. Webb and by a very expensive $15,000 a year general manager.

"Precisely what was the matter with the company that it didn't get on I never knew, and don't know now. Within the last two years I think the managers of it came to me as one of the large stockholders and wanted me to advance money, loan them money, which I did; and other gentlemen, who were stockholders, did the same—all the time presenting glowing accounts of what would happen to the company when they got water from Lake Erie, which they did, and when they got electric power from Niagara, which they did.

"Then the managers came to me and said they had a valuation on the property at $1,300,000, and that that was only 30 per cent. of the price at which the lots had been valued at the time the company was formed, and that they had the best experts in the country to demonstrate that value on the property.

Didn't Advise Loan.

"In regard to this loan, I never had anything to do with it. I never applied for it, or advised it or asked for it. It was done, as I understand, by an application from the managers of the company and upon appraisal by the officials who are appointed for that purpose by the company itself.

"That is all I know, except that recent valuations have been brought to me by the receiver and by the people who act for me that the whole property, taken all in all, is worth about $1,000,000.

"In the meantime, when this scheme was formed of a reorganization in order to relieve the property of a floating indebtedness which was like to absorb the property outside of that covered by the Equitable mortgage, I became a guarantor for $50,000 for the money which took up that indebtedness."

Q.—Are you aware that the amount of the mortgage given to the Equitable Society was $250,000? A.—I knew generally about that; yes, Sir.

Q.—And that it had run up to about $300,000 with interests and costs? A.—I didn't know that.

Q.—You voted in favor of this loan on the Executive Committee? A.—I think I did, but I want to say that I didn't advise the loan, and was not consulted about it at all.

Q.—I suppose you are aware that in 1901 there was an appraisement made by the Insurance Department of that property, and its appraisal was $150,000? A.—No; I didn't know about that. Didn't I write a letter—

Q.—You wrote a letter to the Insurance Department, asking us to reappraise. A.—Yes; that was because the manager asked me to write the letter on the ground that the appraisers didn't understand their business, and that the appraisal was ridiculously below the real value. I have no kind of doubt, from investigations I have made, that under a proper management of people on the ground, with a capital sufficient to invite and help new enterprises that might come there, and to build houses, &c., that not only the Equitable mortgage, but everybody is amply secured.

Q.—You said the mortgage was foreclosed and you understood that the property was bid in by the society? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that the society has been waiting to have something done about it? A.—Yes, some arrangement that I am not familiar with.

Q.—I show you an exhibit here. It is not the original, but it is claimed to be a copy of the original which is on file in the society's records. A.—I remember that.

Q.—What were the circumstances which caused you to sign that statement? A.—If I remember right, that was brought to me by a lawyer who told me that the Equitable Trust Company would take bonds sufficient—I will say right here when the guarantors signed the guaranty the manager said that no money would ever be required of us because they had parties that were going to buy the property and take it off our hands.

Q.—You mean the guaranty for the $50,000? A.—I mean this paper. The lawyer brought that to me with the statement that the Equitable Trust Company had or would make an agreement to take $700,000 bonds which were to be issued by a new company to be formed, and the details of it I don't remember.

Q.—I will ask you a word on the details. It appears that there was to be a reorganization of the company? A.—Yes.

Q.—To be stocked at $750,000? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And enough of these bonds at par were to be transferred to the Equitable Society to cover the mortgage and interests and costs? A.—Yes Sir.

Q.—Then the Equitable Society was to transfer those bonds to the Equitable Trust Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Were to Guarantee.

Q.—And get the money on them that you and Mr. Twombly and John Jacob Astor and Seward Webb were to guarantee to the Equitable Trust? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And save it harmless from taking those bonds? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now the company was never organized? A.—No. Why that never went through I really don't know.

Q.—You agreed to guarantee those bonds? A.—I couldn't answer that question. I would have to refer that to the manager and the lawyer who did it.

Q.—As a lawyer, do you think that this paper fixes any liability on you of any kind? A.—As a lawyer I don't think so and I am informed by the counsel of the receiver that it does not.

Q.—Mr. Brown says that he was advised by one of the lawyers in Alexander & Green's office that this paper held you personally liable, you and Mr. Webb? A.—If it does we can't help ourselves.

Q.—Is it your judgment now that the Equitable will lose the money? A.—I think it will make every penny of it.

Q.—How is it going to make it? A.—Out of this property. This is good property. There are 4,000 people there, twenty-eight industries, five railroads going through it, and two trolley lines running down to it.

Q.—I don't suppose any of the gentlemen, John Jacob Astor, or Mr. Twombley, or Mr. Webb, will take it off the society's hands?

A.—As I understand it there are between three and four hundred acres not covered by the mortgage, and I understand that there are a large number of lots which are now subdivided and which are on the streets which are not covered by the mortgage.

Mr. Depew was then shown the recommendation signed by him and Mr. Snyder increasing the salaries of Mr. Alexander and young Mr. Hyde. Mr. Driscoll said:

"Some people seem to think that Mr. Hyde is getting a pretty big salary for his services in the society, and it is stated here that you and Mr. Snyder were the two gentlemen who advised the last raise of $25,000 in his and Mr. Alexander's salaries. Mr. Snyder says that all he can recollect about it is that you spoke to him about it at lunch and put this paper before him to sign and he signed it. He thought all it covered was Mr. Hyde's salary."

"My recollection isn't exactly that," said Mr. Depew. "The matter was brought up in the Executive Committee and referred to Mr. Snyder and myself as a committee, and we took it up. The matter had been presented—I don't know whether to Mr. Snyder, certainly to me—before, that the enormous increase in the business, the salaries which were being received by the Presidents of the other large companies, which were understood to be $100,000, and the success that the company was having at that time in the increase of both its surplus, the amount of insurance placed upon its books, and the extension of its business in foreign countries justified these salaries, and on that presentation I assented to it."

Mr. Hyde's Salary.

Q.—Did you really think that Mr. Hyde was entitled to a salary on the merits of $100,000 a year, all things considered? A.—There is a multiplex consideration in there. In the first place, his father was the founder of the company and had built it up, and I always thought that if the elder Hyde had devoted the same talent to his individual affairs that he did to this company he would have died one of the greatest millionaires in the country. But he gave it all here, and compared with his ability and what he accomplished he left, as I understand, a very moderate estate compared to what he would have done.

Q.—Were you aware that Mr. Hyde was the one and not Mr. Alexander who wanted an increase? A.—I can't recall which one spoke to me on the subject. I rather think that Mr. Hyde wanted it more than Mr. Alexander did. I am quite sure of that.

Q.—And you had to keep the President's salary up with the Vice President's? A.—Yes, Sir, I certainly wouldn't have voted to give more salary to the Vice President than the President.

Q.—When you signed this recommendation to increase his salary up to $100,000, were you aware that he received about $28,000 from subsidiary companies of this society? A.—I didn't know that until this investigation began.

Depew Appraised.

Gerald R. Brown, Superintendent of the Equitable bond and mortgage department, was sworn and asked if he had the appraisement upon which the loan was made on the Depew property.

"I have the amount of it, $303,750," he said, "made by our regular appraiser, E. P. Bramwell."

Q.—How much was the loan? A.—$250,000 at 6 per cent.

Q.—The mortgages made to the Depew Company? A.—The Depew Improvement Company. The loan is still in existence. It now amounts to $275,718.94. The property has been foreclosed, and the expenses and accumulating interest since the time of foreclosure have run the claim up to that amount.

Q.—How do you carry it as a loan if it has been foreclosed? A.—Because we haven't put the referee's deeds upon record. Ever since the foreclosure proceedings to have the Depew Improvement Company reorganized and practically take the property off our hands have been going on. These negotiations have not yet reached a point where we could say they were final.

Q.—Is there any guarantee to that mortgage? A.—At the time the mortgage was made we had no bond other than the bond of the Depew Improvement Company. When the foreclosure was started, at the request of Senator Depew and the counsel of the Depew Improvement Company, H. P. Anderson, for the purpose of protecting title and shutting out claims that might make long litigation, we said that we should have some guarantee, as we did not care to buy in this property, and before the property went to sale at foreclosure.

"Mr. Anderson prepared a contract," Mr. Brown said, "between ourselves and Senator Depew and Mr. Seward Webb, by which they guaranteed to form a new company and issue bonds, which bonds they would deliver to us for the property if we would turn it over to them. In addition to that we had an agreement between the Equitable Trust Company and ourselves to pay us the amounts of our claims when we turned them over to them, and I have brought with me copies of those agreements and a statement of the proposed reorganization plan of the Depew Improvement Company.

"I understand that the Equitable Trust Company had an agreement with Messrs. Depew, Seward Webb, H. McK. Twombly, and John Jacob Astor, who were interested in the Depew Improvement Company, to pay them to take these bonds off our hands, for which they were to pay us, and that agreement was originally made in the Winter of 1903 and had until Aug. 1, 1903, to run.

"It was extended by the Equitable Trust Company until, say, Dec. 18 of that year. Meanwhile Senator Depew was doing everything in his power to get his associates to come together and reorganize the company and put in more money and take the thing off our hands. He was ready with his share and perfectly willing to carry it out as far as he was concerned, but the matter dragged along and is still in that state. We have negotiations now with some gentlemen whom Senator Depew has interested in the matter, and it is possible that within a week or ten days we may have a proposition from him. We hope so, anyhow."

Q.—When we examined the Equitable in 1901 we had an appraisement made of that property? A.—Yes, you wrote to us on May 16, 1901, appraising the property at $225,000 and recommending a call of $97,000 on account.

Q.—Our appraisement at that time was $150,000? A.—In October, 1901, you wrote us stating that you had an appraisement made and inclosing a copy of it putting the figures at $150,000. It was at that time that I notified these gentlemen and the foreclosure proceedings were begun, and we wrote to you Dec. 18, 1901, that foreclosure proceedings were in progress, and the Depew Improvement Company assured us that we would be protected. You replied to that in due course.

Q.—I think Mr. Depew wrote me that he had thought the appraisement was low, but after that we filed a report of the appraisement at $150,000? A.—Yes, and that is what started us on the foreclosure.

Q.—What was the deficiency judgment? A.—I think we bid the property in. I think our bid was $50,000 and the deficiency judgment was $198,400.98. Our claim on Feb. 9 was $249,033.49, with interest at 6 per cent. from Nov. 24, 1902, the day judgment was taken.

Q.—Will you state who appraised this property? A.—E. P. Bramwell, and I think we had an appraisement from Michael Coleman, but Mr. Bramwell's was the one I quoted.

Q.—How long since any interest has been paid on that mortgage? A.—I think the first default of interest was made in December, 1901, after the Superintendent wrote us.

Q.—It was payable semi-annually? A.—Yes, Sir, June and December.

Q.—So that six months' interest was due Dec. 1, 1901? A.—Yes, Sir. I won't be sure of the date, but I think that is the date.

Q.—And no interest has been paid since? A.—No interest has been paid since because it has been in foreclosure.

Q.—Who were the attorneys who foreclosed it? A.—Alexander & Green.

The Equitable's Guarantee.

Q.—As I understand your statement, unless there is a reorganization of the Depew Company the Equitable has no guarantee beyond the mortgage? A.—Except whatever claim we have under these guarantees.

Q.—As I understand it, Senator Depew agreed to effect a reorganization of the company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And if he did effect a reorganization of the company they were to issue bonds, and the bonds were to be taken by the Equitable Trust Company? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Under an agreement made by Mr. Depew, Mr. Astor, Mr. Webb, and Mr. Twombly that they would guarantee the payment of the bonds? A.—They would take these bonds off the hands of the trust company.

Q.—So that by your statement there is no security so far as the Equitable is concerned unless the reorganization is perfected? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Nor until that reorganization is effected can they issue the bonds? A.—No security than we have in the property itself and whatever claim there may be under the deficiency judgment. The Depew Improvement Company had other property in the village of Depew which was not covered by our mortgage, and the deficiency judgment ought to have some reasonable claim against that property or the equities in it. These are purely legal questions, that it would be rather difficult to explain.

Q.—Do you know how much equity they have got in other properties? A.—I don't.

Q.—Who would be likely to know? Does Mr. Depew know? A.—I think he would be likely to know; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did any lawyer for the society pass on the legality and binding force of this agreement on the part of W. S. Webb and Chauncey M. Depew? A.—I think it was submitted to Alexander & Green.

Q.—And by whom was it submitted? A.—Probably by Mr. Anderson, the counsel for the Depew Improvement Company.

Q.—And what did Alexander & Green report on it? I refer now especially to the first half page of that signed by Mr. Webb and Mr. Depew? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Did you get any advice to the effect that they would be held provided the Depew Company was not reorganized? A.—I honestly don't recall.

Q.—Did you get any advice that in any event or by any contingency Mr. Webb and Mr. Depew would be personally responsible? A.—I don't think the matter came up that way. I think they just confined themselves to saying that this agreement would hold if carried out.

Q.—Didn't you make any inquiry as to whether somebody would be responsible to the society? A.—Yes, I did.

Hold Depew and Webb.

Q.—What information did you get on that point? A.—When the time came later on that year we went up to Alexander & Green, and they advised us that we could hold Mr. Webb and Senator Depew.

Q.—Who advised you to that effect? A.—Messrs. Alexander & Green.

Q.—Which one of them? A.—Mr. Oliver, of the real estate department.

Q.—Did you talk with Mr. Charles B. Alexander about it? A.—Yes, I talked with him also at that time.

Q.—And what did he say? A.—He thought we could hold Senator Depew and Mr. Webb.

Q.—Personally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For the performance of this contract? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And for the protection of the Equitable Society? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that the Equitable Society would be protected by giving this extension of time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are quite sure that Mr. Alexander so advised you at the time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you since learned that the attorneys either for Mr. Depew or Mr. Webb claimed that there is no personal liability against Mr. Webb, or Mr. Depew? A.—Mr. H. B. Anderson has given me that impression.

Q.—And who is he? A.—He is, or was, counsel for the Depew Improvement Company.

Q.—What reason have you to give, if any, for not trying to enforce your judgment of deficiency against the property of the Depew Improvement Company? A.—I reported the matter to the President and the negotiations have been in progress, as I said before, looking to the reorganization of this company and its rehabilitation, and latterly negotiations have been in progress with outside people to take hold of the matter and clear it up.

Q.—Have you personally spoken to Mr. Webb or Mr. Depew and suggested that they were personally responsible for the performance of this agreement and liable to the Equitable Society for loss? A.—I personally have not seen Mr. Webb. I have spoken to Mr. Depew because it was at his request that I examined the property a year ago.

Q.—What did you say to him on that subject? A.—At that time he led me to believe that he was going to see the Equitable through without any loss.

Q.—What did he say in substance? A.—He said in substance that he had been dragged into this matter by Walter Webb—who is now deceased—I believe a brother of Dr. Seward Webb; that the place had been named after him without his consent, and that he had sunk $125,000 to $150,000 of his own money in it, which he was willing to lose if necessary or put in more to help the Equitable out and get it out without loss.

Depew's Promise.

Q.—Did he say in substance that he would save the Equitable harmless for the delay? A.—Yes, he did.

Q.—That promise on his part has never been reduced to writing, except so far as it appears in this exhibit? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And I suppose that you understood a personal promise of the sort was not legally binding, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know if Mr. Depew made the same statement to any other person in your presence? A.—He made the statement to the Controller of the society in my presence.

Q.—To Mr. Jordan? A.—Yes, Sir.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, recalled on June 6, was asked about the plan to save the Depew Company and whether John Jacob Astor was to be one of the guarantors. He said:

A.—Yes, I believe so. I think he was one of them. They were to agree to take the bonds from the Equitable Trust Company at a price, in consideration of the Equitable Trust Company's taking these bonds from the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which should liquidate the debt to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. My best recollection is that Mr. Depew only succeeded in getting one other signature, possibly two. He did not succeed in getting them all, and those who had signed would not come in because the others did not sign.

Q.—So there is no agreement of that sort? A.—There is no agreement of that sort.

MR. SCHIFF'S TESTIMONY.

Bond Sales and Purchases—Calls U. P. Purchase Record False.

Jacob H. Schiff testified on June 1, after being sworn, that he had been a Director of the Equitable Society for twelve years.

Q.—Are you a stockholder in the company? A.—Yes, Sir. I have five shares of stock transferred in my name when I became a Director to qualify me; generally known as Hyde stock. I was then informed that that was sufficient under the laws to qualify me to act. Since this discussion has come up some months or weeks ago I purchased five shares of stock outright.

Q.—From whom did you purchase that? A.—Is it necessary for me to answer that? I have bona fide paid for it and it is my stock.

Q.—I do not know whether it is necessary, but we have been trying to follow the stock up. A.—I don't object to telling you. I bought it from Mr. Jordan, one of the officers of the society.

Q.—And what was about the date of this purchase of this last five shares? A.—Only a few weeks ago.

Q.—Since this trouble arose? A.—Yes, Sir. It was probably at the beginning of May.

Q.—Up to that time you had paid nothing for stock? A.—Up to said time I had five shares of stock standing in my name which was stock placed in my name by Henry B. Hyde.

A Hyde Director.

Q.—And for which you paid nothing? A.—No, I paid nothing. I collected no dividends. I gave a dividend order, as I remember, when the stock was transferred in my name to Henry B. Hyde.

Q.—In view of the fact that this stock may possibly be retired I would like to ask you how much you paid for the Jordan stock? A.—Two thousand dollars a share.

Q.—Are you a policy holder in the society? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And have been how long? A.—About three months.

Q.—You took out that policy since this trouble began to rise? A.—Yes, Sir. I want to explain that I have not insured my life in any company for probably something like thirty years. I took some when I was married, but have not taken out anything since, simply because my means increased very rapidly and I did not feel the need of life insurance and took no life insurance in any company.

Q.—How much did you take about three months ago? A.—$25,000.

Q.—You are a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And who are the other members? Give the names of the other members of the firm. A.—Otto H. Kahn, Louis A. Heinsheimer, Felix M. Warburg, Paul M. Warburg, and Mortimer L. Schiff. I am the senior member.

Q.—Are you on any of the committees of the Equitable Life Assurance Society? A.—I am on the Finance Committee, as far as I can recollect, four or five years.

Q.—And you are the only member of the Finance Committee who is not a member of the Executive Committee? A.—So I am informed. I might say that I called the attention of one of the officers of the society to the very paradoxical manner in which these two committees are made up and suggested that the Finance Committee be abolished, as its functions are simply perfunctory. They actually have nothing to do. The Finance Committee does, or can do under the by-laws when the reports of the financial transactions of the Executive Committee are made to it—it can criticise them; it can say this is not a proper investment for the society to make and this is a proper investment. Now, it is almost ridiculous that I am the only member of the Finance Committee who is not a member of the body which makes the transactions, and it was promised to me that it would be brought before the Directors, and it has not been brought before them yet.

Q.—Have you or your firm sold any of the following bonds to the society during the past four years, for instance the Metropolitan Street Railroad 4s of 2002? A.—We have.

Bonds Went Down.

Q.—It appears by the record that on July 8, 1902, you sold one million of Metropolitan 4s of 2002 at 97¼ less one-half and interest. What are those bonds worth now? A.—I believe about 91.

Q.—They are not first liens? A.—No.

Q.—Do you think that this is such a security as a life insurance company ought to buy? A.—I should be very much mistaken if not all life insurance companies have them. I think it is a perfectly secure bond, paying a fair rate of interest and perfectly good for its principal.

Q.—Isn't that a large price to pay for a traction company security that is not an underlying bond, at 4 per cent? A.—If I remember correctly we assumed at the time $11,000,000 of those bonds and they were all sold and readily taken and to-day are as good as they were then.

Q.—Except that they have never been able to sell them for any such price—the last sale with interest on was 90? A.—That I don't know. I rather imagine that after they bought them they were selling some higher. I think that is the only security which we have ever sold to the Equitable Life which is selling lower to-day than what they paid for them. I believe of the many millions of securities which we have sold, to-day ever single one is higher than the company paid for them.

Mr. Schiff testified at some length that his firm had sold to the Equitable $1,000,000 of the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington 4s, and $2,000,000 of Long Island bonds.

By Mr. Hendricks: Q.—I note by this paper that on May 25, 1904, you sold $1,700,000 of the Japanese 6 per cent. sterling loan at 93½ and interest, and on June 30 you sold $1,485,?80 of that loan at 93½ and interest. It appears that on Nov. 18 they resold $1,101,232 at 91½ flat to your company. Do you think that was a good sale to them at that time? A.—The Executive Committee decide, uninfluenced by any member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., when they want to buy and when they want to sell securities. I have never thought to influence officers or members of the Executive Committee as to what they should do. If they had waited longer they would have made a very large profit on those bonds. Perhaps the officers thought they needed the money; perhaps they thought it was a good time to sell; perhaps they sought they could buy them cheaper again.

Q.—Didn't they buy the second series of these bonds for about what they sold the first? A.—I presume they prepared for the second series, which was so much cheaper than the first series, possibly; I don't know. I believe they kept the seconds and made a very handsome profit on them.

Q.—Immediately after they sold them to you the price advanced very much. They went to par almost immediately after they sold them to you? A.—They sold the seconds at a great increase.

Q.—It wasn't a very wise sale to make at that time, was it? A.—Yes, it was, for they took the same character of a bond just so much cheaper. You often sell a thing because you can buy a similar security much cheaper, and it proved they acted well, because the seconds advanced to a parity of the firsts, but it seems to me this is a matter for the Executive Committee.

Q.—They bought $1,600,000 of the seconds, and how many of the first did they sell? A.—$1,101,232. You see, they got about $1,600,000 for about the same money.

Q.—I see they sold them to you afterward; that is, they sold $950,000 to you. At what? A.—94½-94.318 flat.

Q.—What did they pay for them? A.—They paid 88 and interest less one-half.

Up After Sale to Schiff.

Q.—Almost immediately after they sold them to you they went up to par? A.—That is right; we are dealers. You might just as well say "Isn't that a very bad transaction for you? You sold those bonds to them at 88¼ and bought them back from them at 94½."

Q.—Yes, but within a few days after they went to par? A.—In a few days there was probably a great victory for the Japanese. I want to repeat that I never asked the officers of the Equitable Society to sell us something that they had; if they wanted to resell something it is for some reason which their own committee has decided, and naturally, we being dealers in those bonds, when they said "make us an offer" we did, which was almost the market price. We offered the bonds to them, but we have never solicited a resale to us.

By Mr. Hendricks: Q.—I am only making the point that as a business transaction it was not wise for the company. They were not wise in selling those bonds at that time; that is, it didn't prove so. A.—I believe you are the President of a trust company, and you know the profit is very tempting. If people have a large profit in sight and they take it, they act wisely.

Mr. Schiff admitted that his firm had sold to the Equitable some Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis 4s, some Norfolk and Western Division first lien, Oregon Short Line twenty-five-year 4s, some Missouri Pacific gold 4s of 1945, collateral loan.

Investment with Savings.

Q.—The Equitable Society, which has got the savings of the poor and the widow and the orphan, ought not to invest in any bond of that character. If I were looking after the investments of a life company I would never put the savings of these people in a collateral trust bond, and while it is possible that these bonds will be all right, I have grave doubts whether they will ever be able to get what they paid for them.

A.—Naturally that ought to be said to the members of the Executive Committee who decided upon the purchase, but I will say if I was not a member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and was a member of the Executive Committee of the Equitable I would have been perfectly willing to risk my reputation upon it, and I would have voted for the purchase of those bonds, and if you will give this advice to the Equitable Life Assurance Company that they had better sell those bonds now, I am willing to take off their hands the whole million at their cost price.

Q.—If I were on the Executive Committee I would accept your offer very quickly. Don't you agree with me that the funds of a life insurance company ought not to be invested in collateral bonds? A.—I don't agree with you to give a sweeping opinion that life insurance companies should not buy collateral trust bonds. Nevertheless, on principle I do not think it is wise for an insurance company. How much better are these bonds than Rock Island collateral 4s, on which the old stock is put up, selling at 80.

Q.—We inquired of Mr. Hyde as to his purchase of Union Pacific preferred and about the syndicate agreement. A—We have never sold any Union Pacific preferred to them, or any other stocks to the Equitable Life.

Q.—The record shows that on Jan. 22 $500,000 of the Union Pacific preferred stock was purchased from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and authorized by the Finance Committee Feb. 2, 1903, at 100. A.—There are two errors there. In the first place, the Finance Committee could not authorize the purchase of anything. The other is that the record must be wrong, for I repeat my statement that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. never sold Union Pacific preferred stock to the Equitable Life Company.

"Record False."

Q.—Of course, I am only giving you the record. A.—The record must be false.

Q.—It was approved Feb. 2, 1903, by the Finance Committee, present Krech, Wilson, Depew, Schiff, Snyder, the President and Vice President. A.—The Equitable Life Insurance Company may have bought Union Pacific preferred stock; it certainly never bought any from Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Q.—The statement here is from Kuhn, Loeb & Co. A.—The statement must be wrong.

Q.—Is the Equitable Life in a syndicate to buy Union Pacific preferred stock? A.—To my certain knowledge the Equitable Life is not in any syndicate for Union Pacific preferred which is under the charge of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Q.—Is James H. Hyde? A.—Wouldn't you better ask that question of Mr. James H. Hyde?

Q.—The record shows that the Equitable Life Insurance Company paid to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on Jan. 22, 1903, $500,000 for $500,000 of that stock; on July 16, 1903, it paid $900,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for $900,000 of that stock, and on July 26, 1904, they paid $270,000 for $380,000 of that stock. They say Snyder and Deming were the only men at the Finance Committee meeting on July 26, but on the one of July 16 were present Mr. Squire, Mr. Schiff, Mr. Snyder, and Mr. Deming. A.—I can't remember details of these, but I can only answer for Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that they never sold any preferred stock of the Union Pacific to the Equitable Life.

that the senior member of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sees the checks?

Office Voucher Shown.

Q.—Here is the office voucher for 9,000 shares, purchased of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., "Union Pacific pref. holding certificate 9,000 at 100, $900,000. Paid June 16, 1903." That is the check of the Equitable Life paid for the purchase of $900,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for Union Pacific preferred holding certificate. A.—I can only say to you that whoever has furnished you that record or information of sales of Union Pacific preferred, or any other stock, to the Equitable Life has furnished you with a false record.

Q.—Evidently, from your statement, Mr. Hyde was a subscriber to that Union Pacific preferred holding certificate, and when he was called on to make a payment on account of that syndicate he transferred it to the Equitable Life. There is no record here that it was authorized by the Executive Committee. It appears to have been approved on Feb. 22, 1903, for the first $300,000, and on July 6, 1903, for the second $900,000, and the record shows that at both those times you were present and voted for the purchase. A.—I don't see how that could come about.

Q.—I call your attention to the record which shows that this purchase was approved on Feb. 22, 1903, by the Finance Committee, and that you were recorded as voting for it. Is the record wrong? A.—I can only explain this—that this is an incorrect statement. No doubt the sale had been made to the Equitable by Mr. Hyde. You are misinformed.

Mr. Schiff continued to dispute the accuracy of the record of other similar transactions called to his attention by Superintendent Hendricks and Mr. Driscoll.

Q.—Here is the letter in reference to this: "We have already received under our call of Jan. 20 $8,500,000 to be made at the convenience of participants between June 5 and June 15. Your approximate share of the present call is $800,000, and against this payment when made by you we shall deliver for convenience sake Union Pacific preferred stock at par for the payment, subject to further adjustment. Shares delivered to you are not to be transferred.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co." A.—You see that says it is a subject for further adjustment, and probably it was stated at the Finance Committee meeting that that was not the price, but it was subject to further adjustment.

Q.—But if you were present and voted for the approval of the payment of this $800,000 you must have known that the stock was some way transferred to the Equitable Life? A.—What arrangement exists between Mr. Hyde and the Equitable to-day I don't know. I only know that probably and possibly it was explained at the meeting. The firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. as far as the Equitable was concerned had nothing to do with it.

Ask Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

Q.—We asked Mr. Hyde for a copy of the syndicate agreement for the purchase of that stock. He said it was not in his possession. From information we have, that syndicate agreement was dated Dec. 11, 1902, and Mr. Stillman, Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and Mr. Harriman were parties to it. We asked Mr. Hyde to furnish us with a copy of that syndicate agreement. He said that he was unable to do so, and if we wanted it we would have to ask Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for it. A.—You have the right to ask me for anything, but have we a right in a matter in which, as far as we are concerned, the Equitable is not a party, to furnish you anything?

Q.—I agree with you. If the Equitable is not a party we have no right to ask you about it. But the Equitable seems to have been made a party to it. A.—Not by any notification to us. I say that Mr. Hyde has never informed Kuhn, Loeb & Co. that he has made any transfer to the Equitable Company. Up to this day we know only Mr. Hyde. That syndicate agreement is no secret. It simply states that certain parties have concluded to buy $50,000,000 Union Pacific preferred stock, and that is the whole essence of the syndicate.

Mr. Schiff admitted that his firm had sold to the Equitable $500,000 Kansas City Southern at 72½ and interest, which the company disposed of afterward at 70⅜.

Q.—Referring to these various bonds that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. sold to the Equitable Life I wish to ask you this question: Did you or your firm own these securities or were you acting on behalf of others? A.—We owned those securities. We bought them and paid for them, and they are absolutely ours.

Q.—That was not true with reference to the Union Pacific preferred syndicate? You didn't own that? A.—We haven't sold any to the Equitable.

Q.—But you sold some to Hyde? A.—No, we didn't sell to Hyde. We bought that stock.

Q.—Did you purchase the Metropolitan bonds or did you simply undertake with the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to dispose of or float this amount of bonds? A.—We actually entered into an agreement with the Metropolitan Street Railroad to purchase from them that amount of securities and we paid for them.

Q.—And you were bound to pay for them whether you sold them or not? A.—Absolutely.

Q.—Do you know who James H. Hyde and his associates were? A.—No; I don't know who James H. Hyde and his associates were.

Q.—Don't know who the Associates were? A.—In 1902 we were requested that syndicate participation should be given to James H. Hyde and Associates for the Equitable and a number of other institutions which were affiliated with the Equitable.

Q.—For instance, in this case you assigned to James Hyde and Associates an allotment of $1,000,000 of those bonds, and that $1,000,000 of bonds were very soon after bought by the Equitable Life? A.—A million out of the lot.

Q.—You assigned him a million? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Along about 1902, '03, and '04, for instance, you allowed him participation in the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington and Long Island and in the Imperial Japanese syndicates and in other syndicates. Now it is proved here that very soon after the allotment to James H. Hyde and Associates substantially the allotments were bought by the Equitable Life? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And James H. Hyde and Associates received the profits? A.—Possibly.

Q.—In this case there was a profit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Which was divided up between him and Alexander and the others, the most of them Directors of the Equitable? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Didn't your firm know or didn't you know that the allotments assigned to James H. Hyde and Associates were being purchased by the Equitable Life? A.—That is just what was not the case.

Q.—Didn't you know that the same amount or the same amounts which were allotted to James H. Hyde and Associates were purchased from the Equitable Life by Kuhn, Loeb & Co.? A.—That is simply incidental. Probably in this case, maybe in one or two others. Sometimes we awarded one company a million and another company a half million. He couldn't receive any profit on a syndicate until all the bonds were disposed of. His share had nothing to do with it. Moreover, we were under the impression until this discussion came on that the Equitable Life was interested in these syndicate participations itself, and that it was not divided up between Alexander and Hyde and some of his friends. I have brought for Mr. Hendricks's inspection a letter in which we were instructed to assign the syndicate participations to James H. Hyde.

Q.—By whom? A.—By James H. Hyde, Vice President, and in which you will see that we were led into the impression that the Equitable itself was one of the associates.

Q.—But James H. Hyde and Associates was not the company? A.—That is because we received instructions from the company to allot it to them.

Q.—How was it in the New York Life—did they take them in the name of the New York Life? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And the Mutual Life in the same way? A.—And the Mutual Life in the same way. Those participations should have rightfully gone to the Equitable Life, and when we were asked to put them in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates we asked for a request of the Equitable Life that we should put them in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates, and we received this letter. [Exhibiting letter.] These interests ought to have gone to the Equitable Life. Part of them were allotted for different financial interests which Hyde claimed to represent.

Q.—And those companies are all affiliated companies, all doing business with the Equitable Life, and of which the Directors are largely the same people? A.—I believe so—I am not a Director in any of them.

Q.—A good many of the Directors are the same people? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you or your firm managers of any underwriting syndicates? And did you make the sales referred to back there on behalf of any syndicate? A.—Not every syndicate.—You will find that every syndicate letter reads, "the management and sale of which bonds is in our hands." We are the syndicate. We have simply associates.

Q.—And you own the bonds? A.—We own the bonds absolutely.

The letter directing Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to make all participations in syndicates in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates is as follows:

"Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
"New York, Feb. 17, 1902.
"Vice President's Office.

"Gentlemen—Pursuant to my conversation of to-day with your Mr. Otto H. Kahn, and after consideration with my associates, I beg hereby to advise you that from this date all participations of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in underwritings, syndicates, and so forth, will be made in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates.

"This we will understand to include and to represent the participations of—

"The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.
"The Mercantile Trust Company.
"The Western National Bank.
"International Banking Company.
"American Deposit and Loan Company.
"Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia.
"Franklin National Bank of Philadelphia.
"And such personalities as I and my associates may designate.

"Believe me, yours faithfully,
"JAMES H. HYDE,
"Vice President."

Q.—Has the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. at any time during the last five years received any money or valuable thing for negotiating, procuring, or recommending any loan from said society or for selling or aiding in the sale of any stocks or securities to or by said society? A.—It has not, absolutely.

HYDE'S TESTIMONY.

Work He Did for Salaries—Harriman and Loans—Private Car.

The examination of James H. Hyde went first into the much-discussed syndicate operations of "James H. Hyde and Associates." There was little in his testimony on these matters which was not covered in the reports of the Frick investigating committee and of Superintendent Hendricks. Mr. Hyde declared that Mr. Alexander had been in the syndicates with him, and that in the case of the International Mercantile Marine syndicate, of which he, Mr. Hyde, was a member at some loss to himself, he had objected to the Equitable's taking any of the bonds.

Mr. Driscoll, who conducted the examination, had Mr. Hyde tell about some of the many salaries he received, and then asked him what he did to earn some of them. Of his services as Vice President of the Mercantile Trust at $12,000 a year, he said:

"Every day when I come downtown I stop in the Mercantile Trust Company and keep in close touch with their business. I attended the board meetings and the Executive Committee meetings, and am instrumental in drumming up business and in a great many ways make myself extremely useful to that company."

Concerning the Commercial Trust Company of Philadelphia from which he admitted drawing $2,300, he said: "I go over there frequently and look after their interests here. Mr. Tyler, who is their Vice President, is an active Director of the Equitable Life. He comes over here and consults with me, and I look after their interests here and consult with him, and I endeavor to get them deposits. Mr. Winthrop is a Director in that company, and he goes there sometimes as often as once a week as my personal representative, and I think that our services are very useful to them."

After Mr. Hyde had admitted that stenographers on the pay rolls of the Equitable were employed some of the time in the work of the Alliance Française, Mr. Driscoll led him through an extended account of his connection with various corporations as a Director. Then Mr. Driscoll asked this question:

Relatives in Society.

"Have you any relatives by blood or marriage who are Directors in the society?"

Mr. Hyde said:

"And while we are on that subject I would like to add that Mr. Alexander has reproached me, saying that I was using my influence with the Equitable to obtain Directorships. Mr. Alexander has used his influence to get law business for Alexander & Colby and also stock business for Alexander, Thomas & Davies, which he told me he absolutely financed himself. You probably have a list of his relatives in the Equitable. While we are speaking of rents, I think it might be well to look into Alexander & Colby's rent."

Q. Where is their office? A. In this building, but they don't pay a very excessive rent.

Q. So far as you know or have been informed, has any officer, Director, or employe of the society received any emolument or compensation or profit or perquisite in any way for negotiating loans of the society or in selling bonds, stocks, and securities to the society? A. I never have, either for myself or my associates. You mean whether I, as Chairman of the Finance Committee, have ever been influenced in any way. If you mean that, I say absolutely none, and, unlike the Chairman of Finance Committees in certain other insurance companies, I have no partnerships in any large banking firms.

Mr. Hyde admitted that the society paid the expenses of the Cambon dinner, which he subsequently refunded, but denied that the society bore any of the expenses of his fancy dress ball at Sherry's last Winter. And he added:

The Fancy Ball.

"Mr. Alexander charges me with having used the Equitable advertising manager to advertise that ball, and I think that Mr. Alexander finds that other persons made use of the Equitable to advertise the ball. Mr. Edwards was there after this wise, to keep the reporters pleasant. I had ordered them to be kept out, and he stayed up there to talk pleasant to them and keep them in good humor."

Mr. Hyde also denied that the expenses of any of his coaching expeditions had been charged up to the society. He was questioned at length about some of his personal attendants who have been carried on the Equitable pay rolls, and told how Williamson, the seventy-five-hundred-dollar stenographer at his country place, Bay Shore, took care of his correspondence, except the foreign correspondence, which Goffiet, the Frenchman, handled at $4,500, assisted by a man named Martini and one named Coustar. Then the examination turned to the subject of the private car, Bay Shore. It continued:

Q.—Will you explain about this private-car business? A.—It was deemed wise, after consultation with Mr. Alexander, with Mr. Tarbell, who originated the idea, and Mr. Depew, a member of the Executive Committee, that we have a private car for the use of officers of the society, and particularly for Mr. Tarbell, in traveling over this country. Mr. Tarbell has used it twice and I have used it once, and Mr. Alexander has used it. Mr. Alexander suggested that it might be a good thing, as I wanted to use the car when he wanted to use it, that I purchase a car, and I purchased a car and paid the Equitable for it, and have a receipt showing that it is my property.

Q.—How much did the car cost the Equitable? A.—It cost $20,000, and it has been used two years, and with the depreciation I thought $18,000 would be the right price for it, and I paid that for it.

Q.—When did you buy it from the society? A.—The end of last year.

Q.—Was it a fact that as soon as it was agreed that a car should be bought that you went and ordered it and named it after your place, Bay Shore? A.—Yes; but that isn't the name of my place. It happens to be the name of the country place I live near.

Private Car's Signs.

Q.—And were your initials put on the linen? A.—No, Sir; the initials "B. S." were put on the china and glass and everything. There was an arbitrary number "336" put on and "Union Pacific Railroad" was put on the outside of it because I was a Director in that, and you get more courtesy in the name of some railroad than if it was just an anonymous car running around.

Q.—Have you used other employes of the society in your personal service besides those men I have mentioned? A.—I don't know of any; there might have been.

Mr. Driscoll asked Mr. Hyde this question:

"What, in your judgment, precipitated this trouble in the society?"

Mr. Hyde said:

"In the end of September, or the beginning of October, Mr. Tarbell came to my office and said he wanted certain things done in certain departments and he expected me to approve at once, and I said I wanted to look into it and could not approve at once. He said it ought to be done.

"I said: 'Mr. Tarbell, you are very arbitrary about it, and I ought to have time to consider it.' And he got mad and went away. I think he has not been feeling friendly to me since, and then Mr. Alexander in the Fall suggested he would like to have his son act on the Executive Committee of the Equitable. I said I didn't see any immediate necessity for it, and that before the committee met I would like to consult some of the members of the Executive Committee, and I consulted with them and they thought the same as I did. They thought that while he was a good lawyer he would not add any particular weight to the Finance and Executive Committees. I told that to Mr. Alexander and Mr. Alexander became quite annoyed with me and said it ought to be done, and said he would put my man Winthrop on. I said I didn't think he ought to go on, he was too young and inexperienced.

"Then Mr. Alexander again brought the matter up, and I communicated to him the fact that I didn't think it ought to be done, and the Executive Committee didn't think it ought to be done, and I think that annoyed him further, and I think that his reason for being annoyed by this thing was that it was very useful to the Alexander brokerage firm to have some one who would look after their interests on the Executive Committee, as Mr. Alexander always did that and it was very embarrassing when a man is sitting there to object to it. That worked very well when Mr. Alexander was there, but when he wasn't there it didn't work so well.

"Mr. Alexander was in the habit of taking memoranda of some of the things, and that information was not quite as close as it ought to have been, so it became more difficult for us not to do more business with the firm of Alexander, Thomas & Davies than any other firm, and I thought that wasn't for the best interests of the Equitable, and I think so yet, and I think that had a good deal to do with it. I think they took advantage of the fact that the trust was expiring, and the fact that there was a certain amount of unfortunate publicity in connection with my entertainment, and, combining the two, trying to deprive my stock of its rights and deprive me of my office."

The examination turned to the Kuhn-Loeb-Harriman dealings with the Equitable Society. Mr. Hyde made a defense of the relations with the banking firm. This question was then asked:

Harriman and Loans.

"Has Edward H. Harriman, while he has been one of the Directors of the society, ever received, or has any copartnership of which he has been a member ever received, any money or valuable things for negotiating, procuring, or recommending any loan from the society or for selling or buying or aiding in the selling of any stocks or securities bought of said society?"

Mr. Hyde said that the question was difficult to answer; that he did not understand it, and would like to consult his counsel before answering. He got permission to do so.

When asked to produce the syndicate agreement relating to the purchase of the Union Pacific preferred stock Mr. Hyde said:

"Mr. Harriman asked me if I would go in on behalf of the Equitable to this syndicate, and I couldn't without consultation with Mr. Alexander. We went down and consulted with Mr. Alexander, and he approved it. He asked me if I thought it was a good thing, and I thought it was a very strong syndicate, and it was a good stock, and it was going to be a better stock, and it was in every way a good investment. Harriman thought he was doing me a favor in letting me in, and I went in on behalf of the Equitable. I myself have never had any personal interest in the matter, and have never made any money out of it."

Mr. Hyde had a letter from President Alexander, promising that he should be indemnified against any loss in the transaction. The testimony continues:

Q.—Is it true that all the Union Pacific preferred stock stands in the name of the parties in the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.? A.—That is a matter of record.

Q.—If the syndicate agreement provided that the stock should not be sold, is purely speculative in its purpose, is the Equitable purchase under the syndicate agreement an entirely admissible transaction for an insurance company? A.—That, of course, is a question of taste or a matter of opinion. Mr. Alexander and I didn't think so.

Q.—You say you have no copy of the Union Pacific agreement? A.—I have no copy in my possession; Mr. Harriman refuses to give it to me.

ALEXANDER ON SYNDICATES.

Never Tried to Make Money—Always Building Up Society.

The testimony of President Alexander was concerned mainly with the syndicate transactions of "James H. Hyde and Associates," the details of which have been published at length. In the course of it he made this general defense of his position:

"Mr. Hyde has asserted that there were six or eight—I forget the exact number—of previous syndicates in which I was interested that sold bonds to the Equitable. As I said before, the data of those syndicates are in his possession. He managed them; he or his personal representative, Mr. McIntyre, who really did a very large amount of work for him, had charge of the thing, had all the papers, made all the arrangements with the bankers, distributed participations, offered to meet participations.

"He says that there were some others that sold bonds to the Equitable that I was interested in. Now, my position in regard to those is that if that is so—and I am getting at the facts now to ascertain and satisfy my mind on the subject, because I have never had the necessary knowledge and was unconscious of the fact that I was having dealings with anything that concerned the Equitable whatever—it never occurred to me that the two things had any connection whatever—I am looking into those, and, as I told you, I have repeatedly asked for the details and have not got them.

"I am expecting to get them now and to find out what the condition was. And if it turns out that the bonds were bought by the Equitable in those syndicates, all I have to say is that it was unwitting on my part, and I am perfectly ready—I have acted with the mens conscia recti, and if inadvertently, through not having had charge of those things and having no verbal information and not being thoroughly on my guard, for there were obviously many, or at least a number, of syndicates that obviously had nothing to do with the Equitable—if they did buy bonds of those syndicates and if there is anything improper in that, all I have to say is that I am only too desirous of having it rectified.

Not a Money-Maker.

"People situated as I am here are in the way occasionally of having things offered to us. I do not want to make what looks like a pretentious boast, but my disposition is well known here that I am not looking for money-making operations. It is not my cast of mind. My mind is on taking care of the Equitable. I have not been a money-amker. If those things have been thrust toward me sometimes I would take them if I was able and I would risk my money on them. And I tell you that I presume that if a balance was struck it would be found that I had made very little money in the long run, because some of them came out very disastrously."

Q.—Most of these syndicates that you were in were known as the Hyde syndicates? A.—Yes; he was the one that busied himself with keeping in communication with all of these bankers, and I was not. I did not know what was going on at that time. One of the things that I had complained of has been that Mr. Hyde has thrust himself forward as the Equitable and the representative of the Equitable, and put himself in an attitude with all of these big promoting and banking interests around town as one of themselves backed up by the Equitable; whereas I have been engaged in trying to conduct the business of the Equitable in the insurance business.

By Mr. Driscoll—I assume that gave Mr. Hyde many opportunities to make money by appearing and holding himself out as the representative of the Equitable? A.—I am not charging anything particular now outside of what you have already heard of. I have always regarded it as a menace that a young man of twenty-eight years of age, open to flattery and fond of prominence, should be so intimate with these great magnates in Wall Street that he had all the dealings with, and the President of the company did not come into contact with them at all to speak of, and that was one of the things that led me to the step that I eventually took, because I saw danger.

Mr. Alexander was asked:

"Of course you know Mr. Harriman?"

"Yes, Sir," he said.

Q.—So far as you know or have been informed has he during the time that he has been a Director of the society been a member of any copartnership which has dealt with the society—has he been a member of any concern, as far as you know or have heard of, that has dealt with the society? A.—He has been interested with the Union Pacific Railroad, which has dealt with the society.

Q.—What were the deals? A.—They have borrowed money from us at one time, and there is a Union Pacific holding syndicate, as they call it, that I suppose Mr. Harriman has something to do with.

Q.—I see you own nearly $2,000,000 of the Union Pacific preferred stock? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who purchased that stock? A.—As I understand it, it was purchased under the order of Mr. Hyde at different times.

Q.—Do you know who it was purchased from? A.—It was purchased from Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and there is some peculiar agreement. It appears on our books to be a purchase of Union Pacific preferred stock, but I think on inquiry of Mr. Hyde and some of the papers that are annexed to the vouchers indicate that it is an agreement made with Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the purpose of holding that stock and not for the purpose of selling it, but the particulars of it are all in Mr. Hyde's possession.

Letter to Hyde.

Mr. Driscoll showed Mr. Alexander a copy of the letter which Mr. Hyde had produced, signed by Mr. Alexander and agreeing that the Equitable would not sell any of the Union Pacific preferred stock and that Mr. Hyde in purchasing it would be held immune from injury. Mr. Driscoll said:

"I show you a copy of a letter purporting to have been written by you to Mr. Hyde. Did you write the letter of which that is a copy?" said Mr. Alexander.

"I have not seen the original of this. It was claimed to the Frick committee, and I suppose to the Superintendent, that I signed such a letter. I have not the slightest recollection of it. It was not written on my paper. My secretary does not remember it. I think that if it is a letter signed by me it was signed at such a time or under such circumstances that I didn't thoroughly understand its purport. I have not the slightest recollection of ever having recognized formally the transaction pledging the Equitable to hold Union Pacific securities if there was such an agreement."

Q.—And to hold Mr. Hyde harmless? A.—I have not seen the original, and that is the explanation I make of it, that it must have been signed if it is a genuine document without full understanding of its purport.

Q.—Did you know at that time that there was an agreement to take a certain sum? A.—To the best of my recollection I did not know that the Equitable was committed to any underwriting to hold those stocks.

Q.—You did purchase them? A.—I of course observed in our statement afterward that we had purchased Union Pacific preferred stock. I think I had heard from Mr. Hyde that it was proposed that the company should be asked to purchase, and I always assumed that this transaction would be done regularly through the Executive Committee and took it for granted that they were so done when I saw it in the statement.

Mr. Alexander was also asked about the fees paid to various lawyers retained in the controversy of the past six months and before. He said that the elder Mr. Hyde was of the opinion that it was a good piece of business to have so astute a lawyer as David B. Hill on the pay rolls of the society and that James F. Pierce, a former Superintendent of Insurance, had been under retainer of $2,500 because he knew a good deal about insurance and was always ready to give advice, although it happened that he had never been called upon. Elihu Root, John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, ex-Judge William N. Cohen, William B. Hornblower, Adrian H. Joline, and Charles G. Hughes of the counsel employed during the past six months, Mr. Alexander considered ought all to be paid by the society. Mr. Root was the only one of the number who had rendered his bill. That was for a total of $25,000, $10,000 of which was paid as a retainer when Mr. Root retired as Secretary of War.

DEMING AS TO A LOAN.

Mercantile Trust Carrying $700,000 Not on Equitable Books.

H. C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, was asked whether his company was carrying a loan of about $700,000 for the society which the books did not show. He said:

"That is the loan, I assume, that is in the name of James W. Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan, Trustees."

"What do you know about the loan?"

"It is an amount that has stood on our books for a good many years—I should say five or six—and has been added to and reduced from time to time."

"Does your company loan $685,000 on the obligation of two men as Trustees?"

"We have in this instance; yes, Sir."

Mr. Deming said that the society paid 4 per cent. interest on the loan and received 2 per cent. for its deposits in the Mercantile Trust.

"Isn't that loan really a claim upon the Equitable Society?" Mr. Driscoll asked him.

"I have always considered the society responsible," he said.

SNYDER ON BANK STOCK.

Hyde, If He Worked, Would Be Valuable, He Testified.

The testimony of Valentine P. Snyder, President of the National Bank of Commerce, went with some detail into the financial transactions involved in the merger of the Western National Bank and the old National Bank of Commerce, which was treated at length in the report of Superintendent Hendricks. He said that the Equitable Society had some $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 of the stock of the Bank of Commerce, and that it was worth in the neighborhood of $200 a share, although it had been quoted as high as $250. On the basis of the figures which he had given, Mr. Driscoll asked him if the Equitable did not stand to lose about $1,200,000 by the deal.

"I had never figured it that way," Mr. Snyder replied.

Mr. Snyder was questioned about his vote in favor of the last increase in the salary of James H. Hyde, by which it was raised from $75,000 to $100,000 annually.

"Did you think that Mr. Hyde's salary ought to have been increased at that time?" he was asked.

"That is a very broad question," replied Mr. Snyder. "Mr. Hyde, if he would stay here and work, would be a very valuable man for the Equitable."

"Have you ever heard of any other young man's salary being increased to $100,000 when he was only four, five, or six years out of college?" was a question.

"Perhaps not," said Mr. Snyder.

"I suppose you did it because Mr. Depew suggested it; isn't that about all the reason you've got?"

"That is practically all the reason I've got," Mr. Snyder replied.

McINTYRE DOES EVERYTHING.

Stays All Summer When Other Fellows Are on Vacations.

William H. McIntyre, Fourth Vice President of the society, was examined chiefly about the allotment of syndicate participations. He said that Mr. Hyde, with whose affairs he was pretty familiar, handled the syndicate transactions. Mr. McIntyre identified the Directors who were qualified by the stock of the Henry B. Hyde estate. When asked what he did to earn his $30,000 salary he said:

"Oh, I do everything. I am called by everybody. I am the fellow who stays here all Summer long when they go on their vacations."

"Are there any special duties which devolve on you as the Fourth Vice President?" he was asked.

"Nothing special," was the reply.

ALVIN W. KRECH.

Equitable Could Have Bought Trust Stock, but Didn't.

Alvin W. Krech, President of the Equitable Trust Company, in his testimony went over the ground covered in the Hendricks report on the formation of the Equitable Trust Company and the increase of its stock at different times. The examination turned to the sale of stock of the Equitable Trust at figures below the market price to different individuals, as follows:

Q.—So that the gentlemen who subscribed for that increase profited very largely? A.—Yes. I shouldn't say that that was the entire statement. The stock had increased naturally in valuation, more or less through the administration of the company's affairs. The company had grown; the earnings had increased.

Q.—Now, here was the Equitable Society, which had 2,335 shares, costing it $100. It was entitled to subscribe for 2,335 more shares. By not exercising the privilege it made a great loss? A.—On the surface and in the light of after events, that is true. When the stock was increased from $500,000 on Jan. 7, 1902, to $1,000,000, one of the objects of that increase was to interest other parties in the company, bring fresh blood into the company and bring new interests and new business.

Q. William Alexander, Alexander & Colby, Bainbridge Colby, Chauncey M. Depew, they are stockholders on the increase from $500,000 to $1,000,000. There is one new stockholder, E. H. Harriman, and I think Bradish Johnson and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for 100 shares, and V. P. Snyder, G. H. Squire, George T. Wilson, H. R. Winthrop? A. I think the bringing in of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., E. H. Harriman, and Bradish Johnson was a benefit to the company. Those are the only ones I recognize.

Q. So that really the increase of that stock couldn't give you very much additional business? A. I should think that the bringing in of those three people you named did bring in some business. J. H. Hyde got 1,165 shares. Hyde was entitled to 600 shares, and he got 565 shares in excess of what he was entitled to. If the Equitable Life had taken its 2,335 shares, to which it was entitled to subscribe, neither Mr. Hyde nor Mr. Hyde and Mr. McIntyre, trustees, would have increased their holdings except by the amount they were entitled to receive. I think that is a correct statement. That accounts for nearly all of the loss to the Equitable Life.

WHAT WOULD DEPEW SAY?

Asks Brackett, Recalling an Interview on His Equitable Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Superintendent Hendricks came to Albany to-night. Gov. Higgins, Mr. Hendricks, Attorney General Mayer, Controller Kelsey, and Superintendent of Banks Kilburn dined together at the Ten Eyck. When Superintendent Hendricks was asked about the published evidence he declined to discuss it.

Senator Brackett, who has figured as counsel in litigation to compel an accounting by the Equitable Company, said:

"The testimony taken by Superintendent Hendricks and made public today is staggering. If any such state of things was shown to exist with respect to some mine exploiting corporation, organized purely for speculative purposes, it would have been bad enough; to have it exist in the management of the trust imposed upon those who guard life insurance funds is unspeakably monstrous.

"I cannot help recalling what Senator Depew is reported to have said when the Young suit was begun—that it was a rehash of falsehoods and a tissue of lies. I wonder if he would say so now."

WOMEN'S COPPER DEAL TOLD IN POLICE COURT

Amalgamated Intrudes at the Hotel Martha Washington.

GUESTS BOUGHT $500 BLOCKS

And When the Stock Went Up and Mrs. Martin Didn't Pay There Was Trouble.

Stocks—Amalgamated Copper stocks—the kind that Lawson has talked himself into whispers about, are making trouble at the Hotel Martha Washington, where only women reside. The last time discord lifted its soprano voice at the Hotel Martha Washington it was about bellboys. This time it is about margins and stock speculation. It all came out yesterday in the Yorkville Court, when three women appeared before Magistrate Steinert.

One of the women, Mrs. Catherine C. Martin, appeared as the defendant, while the other two, Mrs. William H. Miller, who said she was the wife of an ex-Congressman from Pennsylvania, and Miss Gonett were the complainants. Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Gonett were accompanied by lawyers, while Mrs. Martin conducted her side of the case herself.

The alleged transaction in Amalgamated in which Mrs. Martin figured was explained to Magistrate Steinert by the other women.

"We each gave Mrs. Martin $500 to invest in stocks which were sure to go higher," said one of them. "We have not received any profits, nor have we been able to get back the money we invested."

"Mrs. Martin lives at the Martha Washington," chimed in the second complainant, "and she talked stocks all the time. All of the guests were so interested that some of them couldn't resist the temptation to turn some of their money over to her for investment."

"It is true that I received money from the two women," said Mrs. Martin, when her turn came, "but I invested it in Amalgamated Copper as I agreed to do. As soon as my broker, who is out of town and ill, returns I will be able to dispose of my holdings at a profit.

"I bought right, your Honor, and when the stock touched 84¼, as it did yesterday, I could have realized a profit. Unfortunately, however, I was unable to close the deal because of my broker's absence. According to the agreement I have a half interest in the profits."

Magistrate Steinert paroled Mrs. Martin until July 21, and instructed her to close the deal in the meantime and give the women their money. Unless she did this, he said, he would issue a warrant for her arrest.

TRYING TO SAVE WOMAN.

Women's Petition for Girl Who Shot Tenderloin Man—Men Oppose It.

A petition is being widely circulated through the French colony in the Tenderloin district in the interest of Berthe Claiche, the young woman who turned upon a man last Saturday night, after years of slavery, and shot him dead. The petition asks for clemency for the young woman.

Mrs. Juliette Choulet of 143 West Thirtieth Street, Secretary of the society circulating the petition, says that every Frenchman and Frenchwoman in the district will be asked to sign it. The membership of this society is said to be mostly the good Frenchwomen of the quarter. They do not know yet just to whom the petition will be presented when it has been filled with signatures. But they do know that they are going to present it to somebody.

The efforts of the women's society will be met by efforts from the organization of men such as was Emil Gendron. They have a meeting house in Sixth Avenue, near Twenty-ninth Street, and its members boast that it has influences to bring to bear against the young woman who killed one of their number.

GRAPE-NUTS.

WANTED TO SLEEP

Curious That a Tired Preacher Should Have Such Desire.

A minister speaks of the curious effect of Grape-Nuts food on him and how it has relieved him.

You will doubtless understand how the suffering with indigestion with which I used to be troubled made my work an almost unendurable burden, and why it was that after my Sabbath duties had been performed, sleep was a stranger to my pillow till nearly daylight.

"I had to be very careful as to what I ate, and even with all my care I experienced poignant physical distress after meals, and my food never satisfied me.

"Six months have elapsed since I began to use Grape-Nuts food, and the benefits I have derived from it are very definite. I no longer suffer from indigestion, and I began to improve from the time Grape-Nuts appeared on our table. I find that by eating a dish of it after my Sabbath work is done, (and I always do so now,) my nerves are quieted and rest and refreshing sleep are insured me. I feel that I could not possibly do without Grape-Nuts food, now that I know its value. It is invariably on our table—we feel that we need it to complete the meal—and our children will eat Grape-Nuts when they cannot be persuaded to touch anything else." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

Read the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

"HAPPY TEETH."

LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

The Tooth Powder That Children Need

Add it to your vacation want list.

EVENINGS, 5:30. EARLY CLOSING. SATURDAYS, 12:30.

Pure Food Show on the Sixth Floor.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Eighth Floor restaurant is delightfully cool.

The great July clearing sale grows in volume.

LOW PRICES are never low unless the merchandise is seasonable. The July clearing sale which every department is contributing to is composed of merchandise for your immediate comfort—either lightweight clothing, dress materials or something to make your home attractive and cool.

Just thirty days ahead of time is this clearing sale—it heads the list of low priced opportunities of the season. We haven't waited till Summer was most over before announcing this sale of Summer merchandise. You can NOW avail of a clearing sale—right at the height of the season.

Those remarkable bargains announced for Monday, including Summer wearing apparel and going away requisites, will be on sale to-day.

An assemblage of absolutely new and seasonable stocks—whose magnitude alone is responsible for their being practically an unbroken assortment for to-day.

Clearing sale Summer furniture.

$1.65 for $2.25 reed rockers heads the list of low prices.

EVERY article of Summer Furniture in our fifth floor department is marked to warrant your most earnest attention and patronage.

$1.75 for $2.50 reed rockers and chairs.
$3.75 for $5 side rocker—cane seat and back.
$3.00 for $4 side rocker—glazed seat.

Now is the time to take advantage of low prices in furniture—inspection and comparison will demonstrate this a sale offering values never before announced—every new and artistic innovation in Summer furniture priced to sell entirely and in a speedy way.

$10.00 for $13.50 settee—glazed cane seat.
$5.50 for $7.25 armchair—glazed cane seat.
$5.75 for $7.50 arm rocker—glazed cane seat.
$2.50 for $4.00 side chair—glazed cane seat.
$12.00 for $16.00 settee—cane seat and back.
$6.75 for $8.75 armchair—cane seat and back.
$3.50 for $4.75 side chair—cane seat and back.

$2.25 for $3.00 Reed Rockers.
$2.25 for $3.00 Arm Chairs.
$10.00 for $13.50 Cane Settees.
$12.00 for $16.00 Cane Settees.
$9.50 for $12.00 Rattan Settees.
$12.00 for $16.00 Rattan Settees.
$19.50 for $23.50 Settees.

Braided rush settees.
$12.50 for $15.75 Settees.
$14.00 for $17.25 Settees.
$16.70 for $19.00 Settees.

Braided rush chairs.
$7.75 for $10.00 Arm Chairs.
$8.75 for $11.25 Arm Chairs.
$9.25 for $11.75 Arm Chairs.

Braided rush rockers.
$8.00 for $10.50 Rockers.
$9.25 for $11.75 Rockers.
$10.25 for $12.50 Rockers.

Clearing sale of refrigerators.

$13.50 for regular $16.75 apartment-house style refrigerators.

THIS is the annual clearing sale of refrigerators and ice chests. Also a remarkably low-priced sale of ice cream freezers and other Summer house furnishing requisites. Basement Salesroom.

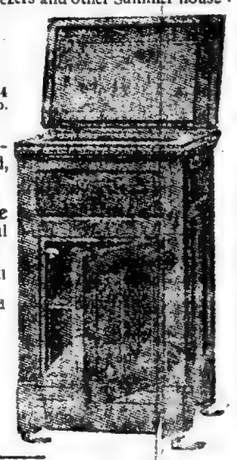
Items will excite keen interest to every housekeeper of thrift.

$3.95 for $5.25 No. 1 hardwood ice chest, size 24 inches wide, 25 inches high; $5.25 for No. 2 size.

$12.75 for $16.00 Star refrigerator—lift-cover style, made of kiln-dried hardwood, charcoal sheathed—ice capacity, 65 lbs.

$13.50 for $16.75 apartment-house style refrigerator—walls are packed with charcoal—food chamber enamel lined.

$4.25 for $5.25 automatic two-burner blue-flame oil cooker.
89c. for $1.50 four-gallon japanned water cooler, lined with heavy galvanized iron—nickel-plated faucet.
$1.45 for Peerless ice cream freezer, 1-quart size.
$1.65 for 22 ft. of guaranteed garden hose and coupling.
$2.25 for $3.25 18-inch blade lawn mower.
$1.25 for $2.25 two-burner one-piece gas stoves.
$1.10 for $2.25 gas ovens.
9c. for grass shears.
10c. for good quality steel ice picks.



SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Five-piece slip covers at $5.50.

REPEATING, probably for the last time, the most widely talked of offer of the season. Fourth Floor.



150 pieces of material. Enough for 250 suits.

Bought at a very special price concession—to be hurried out during the July clearing sale.

Ten styles in red, green, blue and tan—reproductions of Bel

HEAD OF MOSCOW POLICE KILLED BY AN ASSASSIN

Five Poisoned Bullets Fired at Count Shuvaloff.

FATAL RIOTING IN WARSAW

Twenty Persons Killed or Wounded—Business in Batum at a Standstill —Martial Law at Tiflis.

MOSCOW, July 11.—Major Gen. Count Shuvaloff, Prefect of Police here and formerly attached to the Ministry of the Interior, was assassinated this morning while receiving petitions. One of the petitioners drew a revolver and fired five times at the Prefect. The assassin was arrested.

The assassin waited in the anteroom of the Prefecture till the other petitioners had been received and then, entering the audience room, he advanced toward Count Shuvaloff, firing five shots at close range.

One bullet wounded the Count in the pericardium, another pierced his abdomen, a third hit him in the arm, and the fourth in the shoulder, while the fifth bullet fired by the assassin struck the leg of an official who was standing near.

According to the physicians the bullets were poisoned. The victim speedily lost consciousness and died.

The assassin, who was dressed as a peasant, has not been identified. He was recently arrested as a political suspect, but escaped from the police station before his examination.

A great crowd gathered in front of Count Shuvaloff's house and made a demonstration to show the people's indignation and sorrow at the assassination of the Prefect, who was very popular. He owes his death to his custom of granting audiences to and receiving petitions from all classes.

The Grand Duchess Elizabeth, widow of the Grand Duke Sergius, attended the first requiem for Count Shuvaloff tonight.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The assassination of Count Shuvaloff at Moscow is considered a purely political crime, as the Count, who was less than forty years old, was regarded as being of the best type of Russian official. He came from one of the most famous families in Russia. He was a son of Count Peter Shuvaloff, the statesman who represented Russia at the Berlin Conference, was formerly Colonel of the Guard Regiment known as the St. Petersburg, and was one of Emperor Nicholas's personal friends.

As Prefect of Odessa, where he succeeded Gen. Zelenoi, who was extremely severe, Count Shuvaloff earned the esteem of all by his firm but lenient course, making himself particularly popular with the students.

The impression exists here that the Count was killed for preserving order.

The situation throughout the Caucusus continues critical. The people are in a great state of agitation.

The streets and squares of Tiflis are occupied by troops, but the city has been quiet since the proclamation of martial law.

Several persons have been arrested at Tiflis in whose lodgings wholesale quantities of bombs were found. Bombs have also been found in the quarters of an employe at the arsenal at Tiflis.

Business at Batum is at a standstill. The shops and banks, with the exception of the Imperial Bank, are closed.

A general strike has ben declared at Minsk. In a fight between Cossacks and rioters there to-day many persons were wounded.

WARSAW, July 11.—Three bloody encounters between troops and striking shoemakers, in which about twenty persons were killed or wounded, occurred today.

The strikers were marching through the city from house to house, demanding the lowering of rents by 20 per cent. Many proprietors out of fear complied with the demands of the strikers.

At Byelostok to-day Cossacks dispersed crowds in the streets. Some shots were fired.

FEAR OF ANOTHER MUTINY.

Russian Ships Held at Kustenji Because of Crews' Attitude.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 11.—The Russian squadron seems to be delayed here, owing to the fear that another mutiny will occur should the vessels put to sea.

The fact that fifty-five sailors from the Kniaz Potemkine who surrendered have been imprisoned on board different vessels of the squadron awaiting trial for rebellion has caused intense indignation among the crews, and as a consequence there are fears of another mutiny.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The Government will commence regular proceedings for the extradition of the crew of the Kniaz Potemkine as ordinary criminals.

In the diplomatic exchanges on the subject the Russian Foreign Office pointed out that Roumania's promise to give the mutineers an asylum was made before Roumania had been apprised of the other crimes committed by the Russian sailors. Besides, the Foreign Office reminded Roumania that, according to the Roumanian law, deserters are extraditable.

Russian Anthem Causes a Riot.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 11.—At Bad Zoppot, Province of Posen, a resort much visited by Russian Poles, an orchestra last night played the Russian national anthem. Polish students in the audience threw stones at the musicians, and prevented them from continuing. One musician was injured. A number of arrests were made.

POINT IN SAKHALIN TAKEN.

Japanese Capture Notoro—Have Over 12,000 Troops on the Island.

TOKIO, July 11.—The Navy Department has received the following report from Admiral Katapka:

"Two cruisers and four torpedo boats left Korsakosk on July 10 with soldiers on board for the purpose of landing and occupying Cape Notoro, (the most southerly point of Sakhalin, commanding La Perouse Strait.)

"After some bombardment the place was taken. The lighthouse and buildings were left undestroyed.

"Four prisoners were taken."

NIKOLAIEVSK, Asiatic Russia, July 11.—The Japanese have already landed over 12,000 troops at Korsakovsk, Sakhalin.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 11.—News has been brought by the steamer Empress of India of the slaughter of shipwrecked Japanese by Russians on the Sakhalin coast.

Ten Japanese were lost on the coast when fishing toward the end of May. Defenseless and weak from exhaustion resulting from their long immersion in the waves, the Japanese were met by thirteen Russian guardsmen, who fired on them, killing five. The remainder escaped, and after weeks of privation in the Sakhalin wilderness managed to get a boat at a native village and to reach Hokkaido.

A number of Russian and Tartar convicts have escaped from Sakhalin and made their way to Northern Japan.

Russia Buys Verestchagin Pictures.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The Government has purchased for the Alexander Gallery a collection of pictures by Vassili Verestchagin, the Russian painter, who went down in the battleship Petropavlovsk at Port Arthur in April, 1904. The collection includes a number of Philippine sketches.

TEN YEARS FOR FRENCH SPY.

Capt. Bougouin Convicted in Japan—Reported Military Movements.

TOKIO, July 11.—Capt. A. E. Bougouin, the accused French resident of Tokio, was sentenced yesterday to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor on the charge of being a spy for Russia. The judgment declares that the accused was engaged in searching for and reporting artillery secrets. The counts follow:

First—Last November Bougouin ascertained the departure of a certain division and sent a cipher message to Kessler, a Frenchman of Shanghai, who telegraphed the information to the Petit Parisien. In November a certain division effected a landing and dispatched cavalry. Bougouin mailed the facts to the same newspaper.

Second—The departure northward by rail of a certain division was ascertained and reported to the same newspaper.

Third—A division reached its destination in January and another division was moved northward. The facts were reported to Capt. Delabry of Paris through the mail pouch of the French Legation.

Fourth—The composition of various artillery detachments at Port Arthur and the kinds and number of guns were ascertained in August and reported to Capt. Delabry in the same manner.

Fifth—The organization of a new division, the recruiting of certain regiments in Tokio, and their dispatch to the front, and the recruiting of regiments at Sendai, were ascertained in February. The dispatch of regiments from Yokohama, the recruiting at Nagoya, and the dispatch of regiments from Taketoyo were reported to Capt. Delabry in the same manner.

Sixth—The formation of certain bodies at Hiroshima was reported to Capt. Delabry in the same manner. The presence of a fleet of thirty transports at a certain point in April was reported to Kessler at Shanghai and cabled to Capt. Delabry. Additional information concerning the transports was reported by letter.

The judgment recites that Bougouin sent Maki, a Japanese clerk who acted as Bougouin's assistant, to Nagoya to ascertain the movements of troops. Maki confessed his guilt.

The comment on the judgment says that the information covered by Counts 2 and 3 related to the movement northward of the Port Arthur investing army after the capitulation of the fortress and previous to the battle of Mukden. The decision declares that therefore the movements reported by Bougouin constituted important military secrets.

HEAD OF RUSSIAN ADMIRALTY.

Admiral Birileff Appointed to Succed Admiral Avellan.

LONDON, July 11.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces that Admiral Birileff has been appointed head of the Russian Admiralty in succession to Admiral Avellan, who resigned on June 15.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL NOT DISCUSS AN INDEMNITY

Slovo Asserts Only Cession of Territory Will Be Allowed.

TAKAHIRA TO SEE PRESIDENT

The Minister Going to Oyster Bay on Friday—Personnel of the Japanese Peace Mission.

Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.
LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The Slovo asserts that it has good authority for stating that the Russian peace plenipotentiaries are empowered to discuss the cession of territory, but not an indemnity under any circumstances.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—By appointment Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, will visit the President at Oyster Bay on Friday morning for a conference regarding the peace negotiations. The Minister will leave Washington on the midnight train Thursday, and will take an early morning train to Oyster Bay. He will probably return to Washington on Saturday, and then go away for a brief rest, of which he is much in need.

The Japanese mission is expected to reach New York about the last of July. Baron Komura will be accompanied by Col. Tachibana, the newly appointed Military Attaché at Washington, who will be one of the advisors of the mission; Mr. Adachi, First Secretary of Legation, unattached, who served with Mr. Takahira while the latter was Minister to Rome; Mr. Sato of the Foreign Office, who accompanied Prince Fushimi to this country last year; Mr. Denison, the American, who has been legal advisor to the Foreign Office for twenty-five years; Mr. Yamaza, Chief of the Japanese Political Bureau, and two private secretaries.

The Japanese mission will be supplemented at Portsmouth by Mr. Takahira, the other plenipotentiary; Commander Takeshita, the Naval Attaché at Washington; Mr. Hanihara, Third Secretary of the legation here, and probably other officials from the legation.

Throughout the conference the Japanese legation will remain at Washington, with Mr. Hioki, First Secretary, in charge. The legation will keep in close touch with the plenipotentiaries, and through its proximity to the State Department will be able to render material assistance to them.

Nothing more is heard here of China's request to be represented at the conference. This action on the part of China has by no means pleased the Japanese, and their objection to the suggestion was fully expected by the Washington Government. Whether the President has communicated with China on the subject cannot be learned here.

In diplomatic quarters sympathetic to the Japanese it is declared that China's request was made at the instance of Russia, but this statement lacks official confirmation.

Korean Legation in Russia Closed.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—The furniture of the Korean Legation is being sold and the legation has been closed. The Korean Minister, however, will remain with his family at a Summer cottage.

RUSSIAN ABUSE FOR US.

Writer in the Novoe Vremya Says Japan Is America's Puppet.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 11.—M. Vandam, a writer on the staff of the Novoe Vremya, is publishing a series of articles piling abuse on the United States. He attempts to show that the United States is Russia's real enemy, that Japan is her puppet, and that a great mistake was made when Russia agreed to the peace negotiations taking place "where the American Government can pull the strings."

The articles display gross ignorance of many elementary facts, and the Novoe Vremya does not indorse them editorially. Nevertheless, it is pointed but that such publications are unfortunately creating a false impression of the United States rôle.

RUSH FOR JAPANESE LOAN.

Subscribed Several Times Over in London and Berlin.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, July 11.—The list for the new Japanese loan closed in this city at 2:30 P. M. to-day, having been largely over-subscribed. It is believed that the loan has been covered at least six or seven times.

The list has alo been closed in Berlin, the issue having been covered many times.

BERLIN, July 11.—Subscription books for the new Japanese loan were opened to-day in the principal German cities, but were closed in the course of the afternoon, the amount of the loan having been subscribed several times over.

The period for the taking of subscriptions was to be three days.

ELEVEN DIE IN PITTSBURG.

Aged Man, Heat Crazed, Tries to Kill Whole Family.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—The thermometer registered 98 degrees at frequent points on the street to-day, but the high weather bureau did not register so much. Eleven deaths were reported to-day from heat direct, from lightning, or from drowning in the river, to which the overheated public turned. Theodore Beck, seventy-two years old, while suffering from heat tried to kill his family, and is locked up.

FIRST McCLELLAN CLUB.

Thomas E. Rush Organizes Young Democrats for the Campaign.

Thomas E. Rush, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, has organized the first Young Men's George B. McClellan Club for the coming municipal campaign. Five hundred members have been enrolled already. The organization is to make its headquarters at the Osceola Club, the Tammany organization of the district. Mr. Rush is a former law partner of the Mayor. He is one of the few Tammany leaders who declined to accept an appointment under this administration.

11 DEAD, 42 OVERCOME, THE DAY'S HEAT RECORD

Scorching Wave Slightly Tempered by Rain and a Breeze.

HIGHEST TEMPERATURE 87°.

The Only Promise of Relief from the Weather Bureau Is Showers and Southerly Winds.

The southwesterly breeze which prevailed throughout the greater part of yesterday and the cooling showers in the afternoon and evening afforded some relief from the excessive heat. Conditions were further modified by a decrease in the humidity. The weather forecaster predicted similar conditions for to-day and to-morrow, declaring that showers and light south winds might be expected.

The maximum temperature—87 degrees—was reached at 12:30 P. M., while the minimum—74 degrees—was recorded at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. At 8 o'clock last night the thermometer registered 78 degrees, while the humidity was 87 per cent. at the same hour. The percentage of moisture increased after nightfall.

Eleven deaths and forty-two prostrations were reported. The deaths recorded at the Coroner's office as having resulted from the heat were as follows:

ANDERSON, EDGAR, colored, twenty-two years old, of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Marion Avenue, the Bronx; drowned in Harlem River in effort to get cool.

BRADER, NICHOLAS, sixty-one years old, of 37 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

CREIGHTON, JOHN, forty-five years old, of 302 Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn; died in the Williamsburg Hospital.

DORCANO, GIUSEPPE, forty years old; found dead in hallway at 41 Bowery.

FISCHLER, ALBERT, fifty-four years old, of 373½ Leonard Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

GALVIN, ELIZABETH, forty years old, of 32 Cole Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

NOLAN, MARY, eight months old, of 497 Warren Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

ROZIER, CHRISTIANA, two years old, of 539 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

SCHEANE, MARY, four months old; died at St. Christopher's Hospital, Brooklyn.

SHEEHAN, ANNIE, nineteen years old, of 244 West Tenth Street; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

WHALEN, MARY, eighty years old, of 61 Duffield Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

James Spencer, sixty years old, of 171 East Second Street, was overcome by the heat at Forsythe and Houston Streets. He fell in front of a car and his leg was cut off. He was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

Aaron Feinstein, five years old, of 245 Broome Street, while playing in front of his home, was overcome by the heat and fell into a pile of molten asphalt. He was severely burned.

John T. Christie, sixty years old, of 60 Romaine Avenue, Jersey City, died from the heat yesterday. While at work he complained of the effects of the temperature, and was advised to go home. He said he could not afford to stop working. He died half an hour later.

Despite the modifying agencies, the day was sultry and oppressive until after the shower in the middle of the afternoon. For some time before the rain came the sun's rays were tempered by dense banks of clouds, which, first appearing in the southwest, rolled up gradually from all points on the horizon.

The maximum temperature was less by 2 degrees than the high figure reached on Monday. The highest percentage of humidity was 89, while that of Monday was 91. During the greater part of the day, however, the percentage was many points lower. The first shower was at 2 o'clock. A second shower passed over the city at 7 o'clock in the evening, but the rainfall was light. It lasted only a few minutes. The heavy clouds that overcast the sky after the last shower gave promise of an abundance of rain.

The temperature at 8 and 9 o'clock on Monday and yesterday was exactly the same, the thermometers registering 76 degrees at the former and 79 degrees at the latter hour. At 10 o'clock yesterday the figure was 80 degrees and early in the afternoon it was 86 degrees.

The streets were not so deserted yesterday as they were on Sunday and Monday, but the rush for the beaches was apparently just as great. There was the usual crush at the Manhattan terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge between 5 and 6 o'clock, and the piers from which the excursion boats sail on the North River and at the Battery held waiting crowds until well along in the evening. Surface and elevated lines were jammed by those avoiding the subway, which was just as uncomfortable as it has been since the onset of the hot wave.

The children in the crowded tenement districts of the lower east side enjoyed a genuine treat yesterday morning. Employes of the Street Cleaning Department opened scores of hydrants, and the children of the tenements poured into the street and paddled in the gutters.

The public baths were patronized to their capacity from morning till night and the Recreation Piers were thronged, especially in the evening.

Brokers on the Stock Exchange discarded their coats during the session, and tried to keep cool by the help of huge palm leaf fans.

Floating Hospital's Work.

As a result of the heat, 1,024 patients—west side children and mothers—were taken by the Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild on Monday. The expenses of the trip were given by Mr. Frank Jay Gould. Fifty-seven patients were transferred to the Seaside Hospital at New Dorp for prolonged treatment. The hospital is now filled. On the trip yesterday, 1,089 patients were carried from East Twenty-fourth Street and three Brooklyn landings. St. John's Guild appeals to the public to support this work. The Treasurer is Isaac N. Seligman, 501 Fifth Avenue.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. | NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Jack London's *New Novel*

The Game

"**London's stories have grip,**" says the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, and "in all his books there is something beneath the surface of the story. '**The Call of the Wild**' was not the story of one dog, but the story of all life. '**The Sea-Wolf**' was not the story of one ship, but the story of this great globe sailing the sea of space. '**The Game**' is the story of the million battles fought everywhere, the great mill of man against man, the epic of all the fists and brains of all the race. The story has a magnificent unity and directness . . . . London has also pictured in this story the dawn of love in the heart of boy and girl as it has rarely been pictured, interweaving the physical and spiritual strands with wonderful delicacy."

Mr. Jack London's The Game

is gotten up in specially attractive form with decorations, drawings in the text, and illustrations in color. *Cloth, $1.50.*

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
Publishers, 64-66 Fifth Ave., New York.

"A CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE." | "A CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE." | "A CAMPAIGN FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE."

The Common People.

To restore personal liberty provided by the constitution and to prevent further oppression of the common people by organizations of either Labor or Capital, American Citizens have associated together under the name of the Citizens' Industrial Ass'n of America.

Every citizen, male or female, of legal age, is eligible to membership.

Branches are now being established in cities, villages and communities to the end that local conditions can be met, relying upon assistance from the National Ass'n when necessary.

Great numbers of the common people suffer in purse, person and property by the oppressive acts of a comparatively small number of citizens organized for selfish ends. A beef trust originally organized, perhaps, for defense against destructive competition, gains power and uses that power for oppression. Similar procedure marks the acts of Capital trusts of the various kinds; their real purpose being to force more money from the people than the natural laws of trade would permit.

Given unrestrained power we would see, in the case of a beef or flour trust, **people starved into submission.**

A Labor trust has grown up, originally intended for defense and benefit to its members, but, having gained power, we see that power used for the most grievous oppression of the people and often of its own members.

The work of these trusts places before the people the facts in a clear light.

They are organizations of the few, for the despoliation of the many.

They are conducted for selfish purposes, in the interests of the members and opposed to the welfare of the public.

These trusts include but a small proportion of the people, but **so great is the power of united, organized action** that we see the small minority rule the great majority and seriously to the detriment of the people at large. Therefore in the frequent clashes between capital and the labor trusts the citizens are subjected to numerous indignities and losses.

The startling statement is made that while the fire losses in this country for one year were $140,006,484.00, the strike losses for the same period were $114,117,426.00. For the protection of the people and to save them from such enormous loss it is necessary to **meet organization by counter organization.** In the case of the labor trust we see about two million men organized to dictate to the balance of the 80 million citizens. The proportion is about 20 to 780. The 20 are organized, the 780 are now organizing for protection.

That protection will be insured, not necessarily by the destruction of either Capital or labor trusts, (Unions) but by the superior power of the Associations of Citizens to restrain and prevent overt acts of tyranny.

The oppressive methods of the labor trusts have been particularly reprehensible and dangerous. They order railway and trolley lines "tied up" and untold loss to citizens and communities results. They "order" manufacturing industries closed, and boycott, picket, assault and murder, to force obedience. They riot and attack other workmen when unloading perishable merchandise from cars or ships. They stop the operation of mines and the production of coal, copper, silver and gold, and at times dynamite and destroy the properties and lives of other workmen. They disturb and stop the business operations of great cities, gather mobs in the streets, insult, assault and murder citizens. They harass and interfere with owners, contractors and workmen on buildings, public and private, resulting in the abandonment of proposed investments and stopping the distribution of millions of dollars among the people. They threaten and intimidate citizens and public officials who decline to obey their "orders." They seek to force the passage of laws that would prevent the courts from protecting the people. They endeavor to destroy the militia, oppose and attack the army, the police and other peace protectors of the citizens. They set fire to property, maim and murder and bring false testimony and perjury of their members to place the responsibility upon innocent persons, and when powerful enough they endeavor to prevent the harvesting of crops from the vineyards and fields of our farmers.

Their acts are employed to stop or destroy industries, subjecting the people and the country to untold losses and harm, and we see the operations of this trust rob the citizen of his personal liberty, a heritage won by the fathers in blood and which must not and will not be surrendered by the sons upon command of any organization seeking gain of money and power for the members of that trust alone as opposed to all other citizens.

The power of this dangerous trust has been centred in the hands of a few leaders who frequently control operations to gather large sums of money for themselves. This power is so great that they override the wishes of the peaceable members of the unions and force them into idleness, with the alternative of being beaten or perhaps murdered. Literally thousands of upright American citizens are forced to strike, associate with, be under control of the lawless leaders and bear the odium of the iniquities, helpless to protect themselves or the principles of justice, manhood and freedom inherent in them.

Those conditions have become insufferable and demand relief. They point directly and clearly to a violent upheaval by the people to regain their liberties unless freedom can be won by peaceful means. To restore freedom peacefully, the citizens are compelled to act, and in order to act with effective power they must organize for defence. This movement provides for a National Citizens' Association, with local branches, known as Citizens 'Associations, to enroll the common people in each city and village, including independent and union workmen, merchants, clerks, lawyers, manufacturers, doctors, ministers, farmers, bankers, professors and all other citizens who desire to protect their industries and their private rights. Every individual is affected and is expected by his fellow-citizens to make a stand, either for the city and its people, or against the people and on the side of the trusts, with their tyranny, oppression, strikes, boycotting, hatred, rioting, destruction of property, assault and murder, with want and misery thrust upon the people by stoppage of industry.

The result of this work in cities now organized is shown to be as follows: When first proposed some merchants hesitate, fearing the punishment of boycott by the labor trust, thus showing the condition of servility and abject fear into which they have been forced, but when they discover that the great mass of citizens, the 780 out of the 800, are organizing and taking to themselves the reins of power, they see safety from any impotent effort at boycott by the 20 out of the 800. Again when all merchants are members of the Association the "unions" have no one to boycott. In some cases one or two merchants have been unable to overcome the old dread of their supposed masters, the labor trust, and have refused to join with the citizens. They quickly find themselves looked upon as traitors and enemies to the city, thus incurring the open or silent contempt of the great majority, the 780 out of the 800, and by natural causes, without a boycott, their trade dwindles to the meagre and very uncertain support of the small number of union men who refused to join with the citizens.

Great numbers of the best class of artisans and workmen in union ranks, while recognizing the need of organization of workmen, deeply deplore the condition into which most unions have been placed by the noisy, violent element that has gained control and subjected the peaceful and high grade workman to indignities beyond endurance. He is forced to accept the pay of the botch and robbed of any incentive for good service and high grade work. He is fined by the leaders for expressing a diverse opinion and is forced to "strike or go to the hospital or the grave." These are not the conditions in many small cities where the labor trust is weak. **They are the conditions where the trust is powerful enough to force them.**

Seeing an opportunity to regain his personal freedom, without deserting or breaking up his union, the patriotic and thrifty union man joins with the Citizens in the army of defense. With the Citizens in control he may work or quit as his judgment dictates and his personal safety will be insured, for his neighbors and fellow citizens stand with him. The officers and leaders of the labor trust and the violent editors of labor papers prevent union men from joining the Citizens' Association, if possible. **All slave owners hold their slaves to the last extremity.**

But the union man who takes a stand against the interests of his local town by refusing to join with his neighbors to preserve the peace and keep industries active, by such act announces himself as an alien, in sympathy with tyranny by the trust over the individual, in sympathy with the damaging and destructive work and opposed to a guarantee of peace, prosperity and personal liberty. **Such aliens require the restraining hand** of superior power to prevent them becoming dangerous.

To the home-owning and right minded Union man the Citizens' Association provides a haven of safety and comfort, for it puts forth the mighty hand of the public to prevent strikes and lockouts. It insists upon steady continuance of industry and the settlement of differences by appeal to the executive committee of the local Association composed equally of workmen and employers. This committee will sift the facts while the work goes on peacefully, the wages continue, the families are fed, the money continues to flow into the city and prosperity is uninterrupted.

When a decision is reached after careful weighing of all the details, that decision will be made public as an **expression of the community** through their representatives. Thus **public opinion,** that absolute, ultimate ruler in affairs of this republic, that greatest power we have, will be brought to bear to settle differences. **No trust either of capital or labor can long maintain oppressive methods when under the ban of public opinion.**

There will be cases where a labor union will not be upheld by the citizens committee and will refuse to accept the decision. No compulsion whatever will be used to force the members of that union to sell their labor lower than they think it worth; upon receipt of the adverse decision they can quit work and sell their labor elsewhere, leaving the manufacturer to the necessity of buying his labor where he can. But no interference whatever will be permitted either with the workmen who desire to sell their labor at the price the committee find to be reasonable, or with the employer in keeping his works running and his product selling.

The slogan of the 780 is "no interference with any of our people in their usual methods of earning a living," and the 20 out of the 800 must obey. Again, the decision may be against the employer and he refuse to comply with it. No compulsory violence will be used to compel him to part with his money contrary to his right of personal liberty, but the powerful hand of public opinion of his neighbors and fellow citizens will steadily and surely press him to the right or to give way to a more just employer.

No trust or individual owners of trolley or street car lines shall lock out the men and stop the service the people have become accustomed to, based many of their investments in homes and otherwise upon, and acquired an actual vested right therein, nor shall any labor trust be permitted to rob the public of that service by stopping cars.

No independent butcher shall be crushed out by the beef trust, and no oil dealer by the oil trust; no merchant, newspaper or public official shall be boycotted by the labor trust, for such acts of tyranny will be widely proclaimed before the citizens and **actual experience demonstrates beyond question** that the tyranny is crushed out. **Let it be remembered** that this mass movement of citizens does not contemplate nor advocate the abolition of capital trusts or of labor trusts (unions). Each seems a balance wheel for the other and peacefully and lawfully managed, they can be made to work for economy and protection to their members, but as now managed they **both prey upon the unorganized great third party, the common people,** found to be a rich field for loot. It seemed a natural step in evolution for trusts of capital and labor to organize. It is even more clearly an act of destiny and necessity **that the common people organize for defense and that the superior organization rule,** for justice and peace.

Be it remembered that this National Association with its allied branches is not conducted in the interest of manufacturers, merchants, or labor unions, but solely in the interest of the common people. Its President, C. W. Post; Secretary, J. A. Emery, and Treasurer, A. C. Rosencranz, with a large executive committee, are men with national reputations for fearless and unpurchasable integrity. The officers of each local branch are selected by the people from the most representative citizens in the town and all procedure conducted in an open manner that all may know of the acts, methods and reasons.

How to organize. Let a few residents of this city appoint themselves to act as a temporary committee to issue a call through the newspapers for a public meeting to organize **a Citizens' Association.**

It is not to be a labor union meeting or an employers' meeting, but the members of each are earnestly requested to join with other citizens in the movement for industrial peace with honor.

When organized and officers elected, let the Secretary report to the National Association, which will supply constitution and by-laws and detailed instructions for procedure and how to meet conditions.

Cities that have suffered from strikes will easily understand the pressing need for protection. Those that have escaped thus far may gather wisdom from the bitter experience of others and insure a continuance of peace, prosperity and freedom by timely action.

The menace is widespread, is very real, is at our doors and may be expected to break upon any unprotected community with scant notice. The union leaders are pressing hard and working all means to increase the membership, in some notable cases the initiation fee of $10 has been reduced to $2. This activity would be commendable under right conditions, but under the present leaders and their well known methods, it points plainly to **centralizing more power in their hands** for selfish purposes to use union men as tools, as they have in the past and do now. It is absolutely certain that increased power under such leaders **means increased tyranny over the common people.**

The infection is in the air, prevention is sure, effective and economical.

The cure after the disease sets in is tremendously expensive and sometimes impossible.

No citizen will be deprived of any natural or inherent right and every citizen will be protected in his freedom and the pursuit of happiness as his heritage under the constitution.

The tyranny over the many, by the few, shall end, **for the common people have spoken and their word is law.**

The national headquarters of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America are in the St. James Building, 26th and Broadway, New York City. Its affairs are in the hands of men whose reputations guarantee fidelity to the interests of the people.

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West Twenty-third Street

CEREAL CROPS REPORT SHOWS GOOD OUTLOOK

Increase of 2,080,000 Acres in the Corn Area.

WHEAT ESTIMATE SURPRISE

Farmers Hold Only 24,257,000 Bushels of Last Year's Harvest—Figures by States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture on the condition of the cereal crops issued to-day, one day later than the usual date for its publication, shows a generally favorable outlook for the principal crops, including Winter and Spring wheat, corn, and oats.

The condition of both the wheat crops showed a decline from the June report, but the indicated yield was nevertheless much above the amount fixed by some of the crop experts, whose reports had been given out in anticipation of the Government figures.

To-day's report is the first one of the year to include the corn crop. It showed an increase of 2,080,000 in acreage over last year and a condition above the ten-year average giving promise of a corn crop of 2,851,110,000 bushels, or nearly 200,000,000 bushels more than was harvested last year.

The promised yield of Winter wheat is 413,150,000 bushels, as compared with an indication of 371,000,000 bushels at this time in 1904, and an actual yield last year of 332,335,000 bushels. Recent reports by experts gave 370,000,000 as the maximum of Winter wheat. The Spring indication is for a crop of 292,376,000, which is almost the indication at this time a year ago.

One of the surprises is the estimate of wheat of last year's crop still in the hands of farmers. It shows that the farmers hold only 24,257,000 bushels, as compared with 36,650,000 bushels at this time last year, and 42,500,000 in July, 1903. The visible supply of wheat and that in farmers' hands now shows a total of 38,335,000 bushels, as compared with 50,685,000 bushels at this time a year ago.

The average condition of the growing corn crop on July 1 was 87.3, as compared with 86.4 on July 1, 1904, 79.4 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 87.6.

The following table shows for each of the States having 1,000,000 acres or upward in corn the acreage compared with that of last year on a percentage basis, and the condition on July 1 in each of the last three years, with the ten-year July average:

State.	Acreage Compared with Last Year.	Condition July 1. 1905.	1904.	1903.	10 Yr. Av.
Illinois	102	96	87	78	85
Iowa	102	85	87	74	80
Nebraska	101	85	86	75	80
Kansas	102	95	75	73	80
Texas	108	77	92	88	81
Missouri	104	95	78	74	87
Indiana	101	87	88	76	90
Georgia	108	87	86	85	85
Tennessee	97	89	93	85	86
Kentucky	99	95	90	85	87
Ohio	97	82	85	82	88
Alabama	104	88	87	92	88
North Carolina	101	88	90	82	91
Arkansas	99	78	90	71	88
Mississippi	101	73	91	94	88
Virginia	101	95	93	84	90
South Carolina	105	74	91	79	83
Oklahoma	110	93	96	96	91
Indian Territory	113	86	96	71	88
South Dakota	104	85	87	87	88
Minnesota	97	82	93	81	85
Wisconsin	97	82	85	84	87
Pennsylvania	101	92	85	84	86
Louisiana	104	72	90	83	87
Michigan	95	81	72	75	84
United States.	102.3	87.3	86.4	79.4	87.6

The average condition of Winter wheat on July 1 was 82.7, as compared with 85.5 last month, 78.7 on July 1, 1904, 78.8 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 77.8.

The following table shows for each of the States having 1,000,000, acres or upward in Winter wheat the condition on July 1 in each of the last three years and that on June 1, 1905, with the ten-year July averages:

State.	This Month.	Last Month.	July 1, 1904.	July 1, 1903.	10-Yr. Av.
Kansas	80	78	83	86	76
Missouri	80	84	83	60	75
Nebraska	92	92	89	90	82
Indiana	95	94	93	69	93
California	84	78	70	74	79
Ohio	90	95	90	82	89
Illinois	84	80	88	67	66
Pennsylvania	96	94	79	90	84
Oklahoma	65	73	69	90	81
Texas	66	76	72	90	78
Michigan	96	93	57	87	69
United States.	82.7	85.5	78.7	78.8	77.8

The average condition of Spring wheat on July 1 was 91 per cent., as compared with 93.7 last month, 93.7 on July 1, 1904, 82.5 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 89.3.

The following table shows for each of the five principal Spring wheat States the condition on July 1 in each of the last three years, and that on June 1, 1905, with the ten-year July averages:

State.	This Month.	Last Month.	July 1, 1904.	July 1, 1903.	10-Yr. Av.
Minnesota	87	92	94	84	89
South Dakota	91	92	97	86	91
Iowa	91	92	92	87	93
Washington	102	97	88	80	93
United States.	91.0	93.7	93.7	82.5	89.3
North Dakota	92	95	95	73	87

The average condition on July 1 of Spring and Winter wheat combined was 85.8, as compared with 84.5 on July 1, 1904, and 80 at the corresponding date in 1903.

The average condition of the oat crop on July 1 was 92.1, as compared with 92.9 last month, 80.8 on July 1, 1904, 84.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 88.5.

The following table shows for each of the principal oat States the condition on July 1 in each of the last three years, and that on June 1, 1905, with the ten-year July averages:

State	This Month.	Last Month.	July 1, 1904.	July 1, 1903.	10-Yr. Av.
Iowa	94	96	89	88	94
Illinois	89	93	88	76	86
Wisconsin	96	95	93	90	91
Minnesota	94	93	95	87	82
Nebraska	87	99	95	90	92
Indiana	97	97	89	73	89
New York	96	94	95	87	91
Pennsylvania	96	99	96	91	90
Ohio	94	92	95	84	90
United States.	92.1	92.9	89.8	84.3	88.5

The average condition of barley on July 1 was 91.5, against 93.7 one month ago, 88.5 on July 1, 1904; 86.8 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 88.3.

The average condition of Winter rye on July 1 was 92.7, as compared with 88 on July 1, 1904, 90.2 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 89.1.

The average condition of Spring rye on July 1 was 93.0, compared with 90.8 on July 1, 1904, 88.3 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 88.4.

The acreage of flax is greater than that of last year by about 128,800 acres, or 6.7 per cent., and the condition on July 1 was 92.7.

The acreage of rice is less than that of last year by about 172,000 acres, or 26 per cent., and the condition on July 1 was 88, against 88.2 one year ago.

The acreage of potatoes, excluding sweet potatoes, is less than that of last year by about 19,000 acres, or 0.6 per cent. The average condition on July 1, was 91.2, as compared with 93.9 on July 1, 1904; 88.1 at the corresponding date in 1903, and a ten-year average of 92.1.

The acreage of tobacco is less than that of last year by about 54,000 acres, or 6.7 per cent. The average condition on July 1 was 87.4, against 85.3 one year ago.

The report also includes fruits and va-

GOT $500 FROM POST, THEN WAS ARRESTED

Continued from Page 1.

ty. It occurred to him that it would be wiser not to turn out the man without finding out more about the nature of the scheme. In order to pave the way for further investigation he added after a while:

"And I've got no money at all to spare just now. I happen to be in a tight corner. But I have got some 'Steel preferred.' They stood at 34 to-day, and they may rise. There are some possibilities in them, if you would give me some time."

"I'll give you time," Ahle answered, according to Mr. Post. "But you must understand that the boys are rather anxious about the money."

Mr. Post then saw Assistant District Attorney Nott, who turned him over to Mr. Krotel. He also sent word to his wife, who is spending the Summer with her two children at Tuxedo, warning her that some attempt might be made to approach her with a view to blackmail. When Mr. Post heard of Ahle's visit, he reported to Mr. Krotel, at whose suggestion he dispatched the following telegram (on June 28) to Ahle, in care of C. S. Wayne, 452 Fifth Avenue:

Please don't let that article come out to-morrow. Have arranged for money Friday morning. Writing you to-day. E. M. POST.

Mr. Post later set a time for Ahle to see him, and asked him to bring "a line from Wayne, saying he will see any agreement you make with me will be carried out."

Ahle did not appear until a week after the date set. Then he did not have any note from Wayne. He was put off by Mr. Post, and returned again last Saturday. Then he made a peremptory demand for the money. Mr. Post put him off again, Ahle saying as he left, according to Mr. Post:

"I'll give you till next Tuesday, (July 11.) I'll call on you then, and if you haven't got the cash the article goes in on Wednesday."

Mr. Post then arranged with Mr. Krotel and sent word to Ahle to be at the entrance to the New York Stock Exchange at 3:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At that time Post was waiting in the lobby. Detective Flood was hidden inside and Mr. Krotel outside. Ahle showed up promptly and was asked by Mr. Post to come upstairs to some place where they could talk without being overheard. They went together into a room where Flood was able to hear the following conversation:

Post—See here, Ahle, I am going to give you this money on condition that the article you spoke of won't be printed in Town Topics. But I want something from Wayne.

Ahle—Lookee here! If you pay, we'll forget all about the stuff we have, and you'll never hear any more of it.

Post—I don't know about that.

Ahle—Well, the editor has had scandals that have paid as much as $10,000, and all the way up to $20,000. Why, there was one case recently, of an ex-Judge, [here the man mentioned a name,] which was worth fully $10,000, but Wayne let him off for $1,500 out of pure kindness. He got the Judge to subscribe that sum for "Ends and Fancies." And there are lots of others.

Mr. Post then handed five $100 gold certificates to Ahle. Having received the bills and thrust them into his right-side trousers pocket, Ahle handed Mr. Post a receipt which apparently had been prepared for his second visit, as it was dated June 28. It read as follows:

Society Editors' Association, 503 Fifth Avenue: Received from Edwin M. Post the sum of $500 for a complete copy of the edition de luxe America's Smart Set. It is understood that each section of the above work is to be delivered to the subscriber in portfolio form as soon as issued.

SOCIETY EDITORS' ASSOCIATION,
Per M. E. WOOSTER, Managing Editor.

Flood then appeared and arrested Ahle. Mr. Krotel also went in and warned the prisoner that anything he said might be used against him. At the Elizabeth Street Police Station Ahle said:

"I never told Mr. Post that that story would be printed. All I said was that if at any time some scandal should come out about Mr. Post, Wayne would suppress it. I also told him that an advertising card would be inserted in Town Topics any time he wanted it, and that I was sure Wayne would treat him right in every way."

When Mr. Wayne appeared at Mr. Krotel's office he said that he know Ahle as a solicitor in the employ of the Society Editors' Association. He denied having heard of any scandal connected with Mr. Post.

The Society Editors' Association has rooms in the building at 503 Fifth Avenue, where it has two telephones. In the Co-Partnership Directory its officers are said to be M. Ellis Wooster and William L. Daniels. Mr. Daniels is the Secretary of the Town Topics Publishing Company, of which Col. William D'Alton Mann is the President and Justice Joseph M. Deuel a Director. Justice Deuel is also counsel for Col. Mann, as well as for the publication. Col. Mann is now in Europe. Justice Deuel said last evening:

"My connection with Col. Mann as counsel and friend has been the very pleasantest and cordial up to this time, if it should be shown that there was any truth in these allegations, I would at once sever my connection with Town Topics. I will help Col. Mann in this thing, and I feel sure that he and I will render every assistance, as will Town Topics, to the utmost extent of its power, to convict those who have used the name of the publication in this way."

Justice Deuel then went to the telephone and called up the office of Town Topics, asking for Mr. Wayne. A conversation ensued that was very heated as far as Mr. Deuel's contribution to it was concerned. He asked the man at the other end of the line if he had had anything to do with the publication of the work "America's Smart Set," and with the activity of the Society Editors' Association. It was evident that he got an affirmative reply, whereupon he expressed the hope that everybody concerned would get full justice meted out to him.

"I did not know of this," he said after having hung up the receiver. "But I shall look into it at once. Nobody connected with this affair will continue to be connected with Town Topics. We shall take up the matter in our columns next week, and show it up at the same time we show that our own skirts are clean."

Judge Deuel said also that he did not know Ahle, that he had never heard of him, and that he was sure the man was in no way connected with Town Topics.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

2:15 A. M.—1,891 Third Avenue; Benjamin Shire; damage trifling.

3:25 A. M.—32 Amsterdam Avenue; Max Weiss; damage, $500.

8:30 A. M.—250 Clinton Street; Rudolph Einstein; damage, $25.

9 A. M.—250 Clinton Street; Max Goldraff; damage, $5.

9 A. M.—211 Eldridge Street; Leon Greenburg; damage, $10.

11:55 A. M.—378 Third Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

1 P. M.—134 Ludlow Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

1:15 P. M.—127 Chrystie Street; Simon Suchs; damage trifling.

1:35 P. M.—215 West Eighty-third Street; Emily Race; damage, $5.

5:30 P. M.—1,124 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—1,056 Jennings Street, Bronx; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—126 East Eighth Street; Louis Kaufman; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—27 Bayard Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

PIEL BROS.'

EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN,

OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR

REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER

This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.

This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the application of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which cost 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Greater New York at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

MERRY LARK WINNER OF SEAGATE STAKES

Colt Beat Coy Maid by a Short Head in a Hot Finish.

HERMIS RETURNS TO RACING

Great Horse Easily First in Sprint Event at Brighton Beach—Four Favorites Beaten.

Merry Lark, distinguished this season only as a singularly luckless animal, won his first race of the year at Brighton Beach yesterday in the contest for the Seagate Stakes after a hotly fought head finish with Coy Maid, but even in the winning stirred up more trouble by wearing a hood in the race, the addition of the hood by special permission of one of the stewards being responsible for much gossip.

Merry Lark's contest was the closest and most exciting of the afternoon, and was the real feature of a day full of incidents, most important of which was the return to racing of the great horse Hermis, winner of the Suburban Handicap in 1904, which, after retirement for more than a year, made a victorious reentry by capturing a six furlongs sprint at the prohibitive price of 8 to 1 on.

The Seagate, one mile and a furlong for three-year-olds, was the single stake event on the card, and, run as the fourth race, brought out a field of half a dozen horses, of which St. Bellane always was a strong favorite, while Merry Lark started a lukewarm second choice. Merry Lark broke first, but was passed at once by Tongorder, which galloped in the lead to the far turn with Merry Lark and Coy Maid alternating second and third to that point, while St. Bellane was outrun all the distance. On the far turn Tongorder tired and fell back, Merry Lark then taking command and racing in the lead with Coy Maid at his shoulders into the short stretch. On the straight Coy Maid seemed to have the colt beaten, and, closing steadily, drove Hildebrand, on Merry Lark, to the whip at the last furlong pole. The filly still gained, and half a dozen jumps from the winning post showed in front, Hildebrand then putting away his whip, while Knapp on Coy Maid seemed to take it for granted that he had the race won. Just on the post, though, Hildebrand went at Merry Lark with the whip again, and the colt responded in the last stride by getting up and winning by a short head, while Coy Maid was three lengths away from Wild Mint, third.

Hermis, the $60,000 horse, carrying the colors of E. R. Thomas, was the turf champion of 1903, and which in the Spring of 1904 was one of the stars in the great all aged handicaps, ran in the second race, six furlongs, for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners since May 4, five others opposing him. It was the first race for Hermis since he beat Beldame for the Test Handicap and set the mile record at 1:38 for Brighton, and the crowd in the grand stand seemed to have forgotten the old champion, for there was not a murmur of recognition when he galloped past in his warming up. The crowd awoke to Hermis later, when the speedy chestnut broke like a flash in the race, and going out to the front at once, galloped in the lead all the way and won in hollow style, pulled up a canter before Jocund, in a fast race. The delayed applause burst forth then when Hermis returned to the stand, jogging back seemingly perfectly sound.

Pronta was the one other favorite of the day to win, the old mare breaking first in a big field and leading from end to end. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
St. Estephe, 100, Crimmins, 7-2, 8-5..	3	1	1ⁿᵏ
Andria, 104, W. Knapp, 7-1, 3-1.....	7	3	2ⁿᵃ
Sir Russell, 104, Hildebrand, 11-5, even	5	2	3½
Lord Provost, 94, Horner, 10-1, 4-1..	6	6	4
Wool Soap, 104, Nicol, 100-1, 20-1....	2	4	5
Edith James, 103, A. W. Booker, 15-1, 6-1	1	5	6
Lieber, 104, Burns, 12-1, 5-1.....	11	8	7
Adesso, 102, Miller, 40-1, 15-1.....	4	7	8
Flavigny, 100, L. Smith, 10-1, 4-1....	10	10	9
Gentian, 94, Moriarty, 50-1, 15-1.....	9	9	10
Interloper, 94, Murphy, 150-1, 60-1...	13	11	11
First Hope, 104, D. O'Connor, 200-1, 80-1	8	12	12
Busy Bee, 102, Sperling, 10-1, 4-1....	12	13	13

Time—1:15. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. g., 2 years, by Octagon-St. Eudora. Owner, P. H. McCarren. Trainer, R. E. Watkins.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Hermis, 125, W. Knapp, 1-3, 1-8.....	1	1	1¹
Jocund, 115, Sperling, 3-1, 1-3.....	3	2	2ⁿᵏ½
Incubator, 115, Burns, 50-1, 7-1.....	5	3	3ⁿᵏ
Bass, 105, W. Davis, 60-1, 8-1.....	2	4	4
Sovereign, 115, Shaw, 30-1, 5-2.....	6	6	5
Gold Braid, 105, Hayward, 200-1, 60-1	4	5	6

Time—1:13 1-5. Start poor. Won easily; place same. Winner, ch. h., 6 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, John Shields.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Pronta, 103, Hildebrand, 13-10, 1-2...	1	1	1½
Buttons, 104, Burns, 8-1, 3-1.....	2	2	2ⁿᵏ
New Mown Hay, 100, Moriarty, 11-5, even	5	3	3ⁿᵏ
Israelite, 101, Myers, 10-1, 4-1.....	9	4	4
Cabin, 98, Fountain, 100-1, 30-1.....	8	5	5
Bronze Wing, 103, Crimmins, 40-1, 15-1	7	7	6
Jerry Lynch, 103, Miller, 10-1, 4-1....	4	6	7
Bradley's Pet, 98, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	6	9	8
Sonoma Belle, 106, J. Martin, 20-1, 7-1	15	8	9
Cottage Maid, 96, J. Johnson, 30-1, 10-1	11	11	10
Gold Dome, 106, L. Smith, 40-1, 12-1..	12	10	11
St. Roma, 102, W. Robbins, 100-1, 30-1	13	13	12
Nibilick, 91, Macey, 40-1, 12-1.....	10	12	13
Onward, 93, Scholl, 500-1, 200-1.....	3	14	14

Time—1:46 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. m., by Falsetto-Volantress. Owner, R. A. Rainey. Trainer, E. Wright.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seagate Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
Merry Lark, 110, Hildebrand, 4-1, 6-5...	1	1	1ⁿᵏ
Coy Maid, 105, W. Knapp, 6-1, 2-1.....	4	2	2ⁿᵏ
Wild Mint, 119, Lyne, 9-2, 7-5.....	5	3	3ⁿᵏ
Tongorder, 119, O'Neil, 7-1, 2-1.....	3	4	4
St. Bellane, 113, J. Martin, 3-2, 1-2....	6	5	5
Pasadena, 110, B. Smith, 100-1, 20-1...	2	6	6

Time—1:52 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Jim Gore-Twitter. Owner, Andrew Miller. Trainer, Thomas Welsh.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½	F.
Uncas, 98, W. Knapp, 9-2, 9-5.....	1	1	1²½
Wotan, 116, Lyne, 8-1, 3-1.....	2	2	2¾
Woodsaw, 113, W. Davis, 7-1, 2-1....	5	3	3ⁿᵏ
Monsieur Beaucaire, 122, O'Neil, 3-1, even	6	5	4
Go Between, 122, J. Martin, 9-5, 7-10.	7	6	5
Sinister, 99, B. Smith, 12-1, 4-1.....	3	4	6
Ken, 90, Miller, 30-1, 10-1.....	4	7	7

Time—1:52 3-5. Start fair. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by George Kessler-Footsure. Owner, M. F. McDonald. Trainer, J. J. Hyland.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Snow, 110, Bullman, 6-1, 2-1.....	5	1	1²
Chalfonte, 110, W. Knapp, 2-1, even	3	4	2¹
Bellsnicker, 110, O'Neil, 13-5, even.	4	3	3²½
Ingleside, 110, Hildebrand, 4-1, 8-5.	2	2	4
Miss Seventy Seven, 107, Perry, 100-1, 40-1	8	5	5
Third Mate, 110, Miller, 100-1, 40-1.	6	6	6
La France, 107, Hayward, 200-1, 80-1	14	9	7
Moonshine, 107, Dugan, 60-1, 15-1..	9	7	8
Auvergne, 107, Lyne, 7-1, 5-2.....	1	8	9
Devil'tree, 107, Crimmins, 10-1, 4-1.	9	10	10
Monterey, 110, W. Davis, 30-1, 10-1.13		11	11
Paloro, 110, Moriarty, 300-1, 100-1.15		12	12
Frills, 107, L. Smith, 300-1, 100-1...10		14	13
Nipo, 110, Nicol, 40-1, 15-1.....	12	13	14
Peeping Tom, 110, Lilly, 50-1, 20-1.11		15	15

Time—1:07 3-5. Start fair. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Resolute II.-Shapely. Owner and trainer, W. H. Snyder.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Sunfire	106	Elizabeth F.	99
Ala Russell	105	*Calabash	97
Kingsmere	104	*Spring Ban	97
Lord of the Forest	104	*Early Hours	94
Avidson	98	*Red Ruby	94
*Melbourne Nominee	99		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Malden	150	Faulaker	140
Neponset	148	Gamecock	138
Knobhampton	147	Graceaway	133
Dick Roberts	147	Gascar	132
Grandpa	142	Kufa	132

THIRD RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Shotgun	125	Bedouin	105
Lady Amelia	122	Monte Carlo	105
Alan-a-Dale	122	Ascension	102
Big Ben	120	Fleur de Marie	102
Wotan	115	Gold Rose	98
Jake Sanders	113	Sir Lynnewood	97
Druid	112	Jack McKeon	97
Handzarra	108	Ancestor	96
Incantation	107	Alwin	95
Frontenac	107	Head Dance	92

FOURTH RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for fillies two years old, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Legend	114	Expressing	107
Early and Often	111	Belle of Pequest	104
Veribest	111	Cousin Eva	104
Bella Hamburg	107	Meddling Daisy	104

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a quarter.

Major Daingerfield	111	*Voladay	101
The Southerner	110	*Elwood	101
Warranted	106	Palmtree	97
Brigand	105	*Bellatrix	89
Tom Lawson	104	*Masaniello	89
Will King	104		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Lobo	110	Binderton	107
Skulsbery	110	Modest	107
Zany	110	Poracha	107
Escort	110	Chrysolite	107
Bard of Phoenix	110	Roly Poly	105
Black Prince	110	Ismallan	105
Sailor Boy	110	Hyacinthe	105
Glowstar	110	The Debutante	105

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

RACING STEWARDS AT ODDS.

Ruling Over Hood on Merry Lark Caused Disagreement.

The Stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's meeting disagreed in most positive style yesterday, when in the running of the Seagate Stakes, the fourth race, one Steward, Walter S. Vosburgh, upset precedent and the ruling of his colleagues, C. J. Fitzgerald and J. G. Follansbee, of only a few days before by granting special permission for the horse Merry Lark to wear a hood in the race after Hildebrand the jockey had failed to weigh out with a hood in his equipment.

The ruling was exactly the opposite of the Stewards' action in the case of the horse Garnish on July 6, when the rider of Garnish, having failed to weigh with a hood the Stewards compelled him to go into the race without that gear.

Mr. Vosburgh, who was appointed by the Stewards of The Jockey Club to act in a professional capacity as a paid Steward for the Brighton Beach meeting, said of his ruling that since the Garnish case he had received instructions from the Stewards of The Jockey Club giving him discretionary powers in similar cases, and that he had granted permission to Trainer Welsh to put a hood on Merry Lark because it was plain that the hood had been omitted by error when Hildebrand weighed for the race. His associates, he said, were absent from the stand at the time, and he had not time to consult them, as the call for the horses to be saddled had been sounded. The rules of racing make no provision as to when horses shall or shall not wear hoods, but the single rule touching on the point is Rule 88, which says:

"If a horse runs in a hood, muzzle, martingale, breastplate, or clothing it must be put on the scales and included in the jockey's weight."

CHICAGO MOB SCARES DEATH VALLEY CROESUS

Seized by Men and Women as He Leaves Record-Breaking Train.

FLEES, LEAVING WIFE ALONE

Will Now Dicker for a Train to New York If a 13-Hour Run Is Guaranteed—Secret of His Mine.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 11.—Walter Scott, the Croesus of Death Valley, was mobbed by more than 1,000 men and women when his Santa Fé special from Los Angeles shot into the Polk Street station six minutes ahead of schedule time at 11:54 to-day.

Kissed by enthusiastic women, his bedraggled suit torn to ribbons by the yelling, scrambling crowd, the miner fled from the mob, leaped into an express wagon and drove through the streets at a gallop to seek refuge in the Great Northern Hotel. His wife, caught in the crowd, was deserted on the depot platform by the fleeing miner.

As the miner made his way, followed by his wife and a train hand leading the yellow mascot pup, a woman forced her way through the crowd and threw her arms around the unshaven millionaire's neck.

"Oh, Scotty," she cried, and kissed the miner.

The miner was taken by surprise, fell backward, and fled.

The hotel management, notified in advance, had provided the bridal suite, L 13, for Scott. When he reached the hotel he leaped from the wagon and paid his fare, then ran to the hotel register. Seizing a pen, he made one long crooked scratch on the big page, and ran for an elevator.

As the host of pursuers swarmed over the marble floor of the lobby the elevator boy slammed the door and the car shot upward.

The cards of three railroad traffic managers were delivered to him.

"Tell those New York railroad men," said he, "that I am going to New York in thirteen hours. I don't want to talk with any of them unless they'll guarantee to take me to New York in less than thirteen hours. Don't care what it costs."

It was but a few minutes later that Scott remembered his duties as a host. Going to the telephone he said to the clerk:

"Send up four gallons of booze. Make it two gallons of brandy and two gallons of whisky, and all the glasses you can spare."

The liquor came and with it came the house detective.

"Now, don't let anybody out of here," said Scott, and he began pouring with both hands.

About thirty glasses were filled. Scott arose to his feet, and one of the party asked:

"Mr. Scott, if you own a mine, where is it?"

"Tut, tut," he said and winked. "That's where the devil himself can't find it. I'll just give you a tip. My mine is in the lower edge of Death Valley, in the mountains where no man can ever go—no man but Wallie Scott. Even my pard, Julius M. Girard, don't know where it is, but he's getting his, all right, all right."

"How old are you?"

"Twenty-seven; and there ain't anything that I can't do."

"How much are you worth?"

"Anywhere from $1,000,000 to $20,000,000 and all there is in the mine."

Late in the afternoon the cowboy who had come to shoot up the town complained of a headache and called his wife to his side. After a short consultation he announced that he would go to the Auditorium for dinner. Giving the chauffeur a roll of bills Scott and his wife set sail for the Auditorium. Soon he was in bed, and Chicago is not yet "shot up."

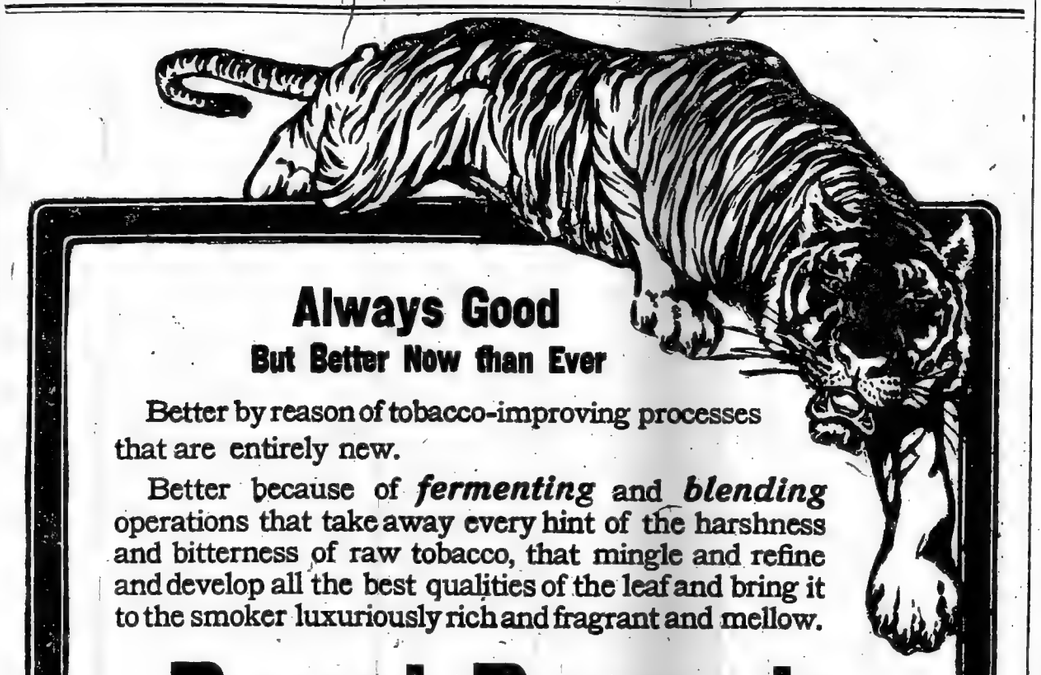
Scott's special, consisting of a baggage car, diner, and private living car, left Los Angeles at 1 P. M., Sunday, and made the run, 2,244½ miles in 44 hours and 56 minutes. This is a trifle more than twelve hours faster than the time of the regular Santa Fé Limited; it is three hours and four minutes faster than the original contract called for, which was 48 hours, and beats even the later schedule of 45 hours by four minutes.

The best previous time for this run was made by the Peacock special in 1900, but the record of that train by the performance ended to-day is beaten by 7 hours and 55 minutes. Extraordinary time was made eastward from Dodge City, Kan., where the train arrived thirty-five minutes late last night at 9:31 o'clock. But a good roadbed, clear track, and expert work by the engineer and fireman not only enabled Scott to regain his lost time, but to beat his closest and most hopeful calculation by six minutes.

Eliminating stops, or "dead" time, which aggregated 50 minutes, the special made the run in 43 hours and 55 minutes, or an average for the entire distance of 2,244½ miles of 51.1 miles per hour. The fastest time of the run was made between Chillicothe, Ill., and Coal City, Ill., a distance of 71 miles, which was covered at the rate of 52½ miles per hour.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 11.—It turns out that Walter Scott is not altogether a mystery in the gold country in and about Barstow and Daggett. Scott has a talc ledge twenty feet wide. Three shipments of ore by a train of twelve burrows netted Scott $170,000. His financial transactions are carried on through Third Vice President Girard of the Equitable Bank, New York. No outsiders are allowed to visit the Scott claim, and the camp is fortified. Krag-Jorgensen rifles and powerful spy-glasses are used. Six men are selected by Scott to dig the ore. The foreman is sixteen years old and receives $5 a day.



Always Good
But Better Now than Ever

Better by reason of tobacco-improving processes that are entirely new.

Better because of *fermenting* and *blending* operations that take away every hint of the harshness and bitterness of raw tobacco, that mingle and refine and develop all the best qualities of the leaf and bring it to the smoker luxuriously rich and fragrant and mellow.

Royal Bengals

LITTLE CIGARS—PACKAGE OF TEN, 15 CENTS

Better because of factory processes that are perfect in point of *cleanliness* and skillful workmanship.

A box of 10 lasts a good while unless you let your friends know about them.

IN EVERY PACKAGE IS NOW BEING PLACED A PICTURE OF A FAMOUS FIGHTING JAPANESE GENERAL OR ADMIRAL

AMERICAN CIGAR CO., Manufacturers.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Until 12—Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Taffeta Shirt Waist Dresses for Women $5.75

They Were $10.75 Earlier This Season.

A clean-up sale of Women's Taffeta Silk Shirt Waist Dresses.

They are exactly as illustrated, and every woman of taste will concede their daintiness.

Made of fine quality changeable taffeta, in blue, green, brown and black. Full blouse waist. Flounce skirt with cording on waist and flounce.

Taffeta Silk Shirt Waist Dresses that are suitable for street wear or travel.



The price is 5.75

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front, 18th St.)

Women's Kimono Sacques.

We are showing an extensive variety of Women's Kimono Sacques in pretty, clear, washable patterns, made with double yoke back and front; white lawn border trimming. Regularly 35c. Not more than two to a customer. 21c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Centre, 19th St.)

Women's Oxfords, 69c.

Tans and White Canvas Ties.

Tans, that are all the rage, regularly sold at $1.50 and $2.00. Three dressy styles, neat opera toe, hand turned soles and shaped heels.

$1.50 White Canvas Ties, 69c.

For hot weather wear; big bargain; usually sold at $1.50; sizes broken, hence they go to-day at, pair, 69c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor.)

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

WHY NOT A TRUCE NOW?

While Russia was standing on her dignity and emitting time-gaining and more or less evasive answers to the proposition of President ROOSEVELT, which Japan had accepted with only one condition, which was in the nature of an ultimatum, Japan could not fairly be blamed for trying to improve her military position. Certainly it was not incumbent on her to propose an armistice before Russia asked for one.

But conditions are different now. Russia has made her acceptance apparently unequivocal. Events in Russia and in the Black Sea have accelerated her acceptance of the actual military conditions. Japan has made her reconquest of Sakhalin. She was entitled to do that, for the advantage it would give her in the negotiations. And, indeed, it was one of the natural consequences of the annihilation of Russia's sea power in the Pacific.

But why any more fighting? It is out of the question that before the plenipotentiaries meet either party can gain any decisive military advantage. Of course each party is striving for such an advantage. OYAMA will not forego any chance of advantage until he hears from Tokio nor LINEVITCH until he hears from St. Petersburg. Apparently they are now on the eve of a great battle. Such a battle would be a reproach to civilization, to the very civilization to which the combatants have deferred. It would add to the already excessive and frightful loss of life, the contemplation of which was the President's main motive for inviting the conference. But it is not conceivable that either the Russian army should be annihilated or that Vladivostok should be captured before the Commissioners meet. Each of the Powers concerned may dislike to take the initiative. But if the President were now to renew his initiative, with the proposition that an armistice should precede the meeting of the plenipotentiaries, it is difficult to see how either of the combatants could repel the proposition.

THE HARVEST'S PROMISE.

The result of recent disclosures is twofold. It increases the care with which crop reports are prepared and it decreases the authority which has been conceded them. For a time the Government report will be only one among several, and the partisans of bulls and bears will have more influence to affect our hopes and fears than they should have with a Government report of the right sort. This is a pity, for much comfort might be taken from the report announced yesterday. As might be expected, the condition of Winter wheat is better than that of the crop which had so unfortunate a start last year, and the condition of Spring wheat is even higher. For Winter wheat the indication is 413,150,000 bushels, and for Spring 292,376,000, or a total of 705,526,000 bushels. This is below the record harvest of 748,460,218 in 1901, but it is a generous yield if realized, and the comparison with last year is only slightly less favorable through the lower range of prices at this time, the loss of price being recompensed by the gain in yield. It would be unreasonable to expect both a larger yield and a higher price.

The acreage of corn exceeds 94,000,000. It was larger in 1902 by a few thousand acres. In 1902 the condition was about what it is now, and ran off six points without preventing a yield of 2,523,000,000 bushels. The crop of that year was worth a billion dollars on the farms. There is no reason why we may not hope for a bumper corn crop this year, and prices—unlike those for wheat—being higher than last year we ought to have a third crop worth more than a billion to the raisers, and more to the country.

The weekly crop report brings conditions down several days later and confirms these happy auguries. Corn "has experienced a week of very favorable conditions." The Winter wheat crop is "largely finished," and with trifling exceptions "in the Spring wheat region the crop is in promising condition." The cotton crop was not reported upon, but the speculators are running up the price so fast that no reasonable loss of staple will cut the value of the crop below a fair average yield, although of course [illegible] last year's phe- average of last year's crop and this will almost certainly be adequate to every requirement of spinner or consumer, while all crops are the same to gamblers, who know how to turn every accident to their advantage. Altogether, whoever is not pleased with the harvest outlook is seeking for trouble. To be sure, estimates are not crops, but this year's estimates may be realized as well as another's.

TRANSISTHMIAN COMMERCE.

Mr. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW, formerly Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, now Special Panama Railroad Commissioner, is about the most disturbing man this Administration has turned loose upon the country. He raises disturbances because he has a clear vision, a broad mind, and will insist on working with a free elbow. His want of reverence for the old clay images, the venerable fossils, and the inveterate traditions that constitute so great a part of the Administration party's public stock in trade is startling. When Mr. BRISTOW got on the trail of the thieves and "grafters" in the Post Office Department there was terror among them. If memory is not at fault, it was of him that one of the guilty said, in his pain and fright, "That man is a wolf—he will have no mercy." In that undertaking Mr. BRISTOW was in fact not exactly merciful; he was simply honest, courageous, and efficient. He is behaving in just that way and exhibiting just those qualities in his present office.

Commissioner BRISTOW finds that there is a real, serious, and harmful restraint of trade through the operation of the contract between the Panama Railroad Company and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, a contract in which the transcontinental railroads have a decidedly beneficial interest. Tear up this contract, says Mr. BRISTOW, and open the Isthmian trade to the ships of every country. Invite private companies to establish new steamship lines between the Isthmus and the Gulf ports, and let the Pacific Coast ports to the north and south of San Francisco have a chance to develop their trade, something they have long begged for in vain. Double-track the Panama Railroad, he says, and during the period of ten years or more that will be required for the construction of the canal get the commerce of the world into the habit of using the Isthmian route.

This is the highest wisdom, it is common sense. It is broad and liberal-minded statesmanship applied to a large commercial problem. But from the point of view of monopolists, of Dingleyites, and of receivers of Government bounty Mr. BRISTOW's report must seem to be full of the most detestable heresies and to abound in dangerous doctrines. From the point of view of Mr. HARRIMAN, for instance, what could be more unkind and uncalled for than Mr. BRISTOW's observation that it would be cheaper to ship by the way of Panama direct to New York the hundred thousand tons of Hawaiian sugar now unloaded at San Francisco and transported thence by rail to Galveston, to be reshipped there by steamer for this port? Note again the subversive character of this remark: "A very large tonnage of the products of the Mississippi Valley will be used as supplies in the construction of the canal, and it is cheaper to move such products by the way of the Gulf ports than by way of New York." Mr. BRISTOW must have a heart of flint. It is evident that he took no thought at all about the railroads that are ready and willing to transport Uncle Sam's railroad supplies to the Isthmus by the way of any of Mr. Robin Hood's numerous barns.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company being controlled in the transcontinental railway interest "has made little effort to develop business between the Pacific and Atlantic ports of the United States," says Mr. BRISTOW. Los Angeles, San Diego, Seattle, and other Pacific Coast cities have a keen desire for water facilities for transportation by the way of the Isthmus. Our Gulf ports, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and Galveston "complain bitterly of the refusal of the Panama Railroad to give them facilities by the way of the Isthmus." The Panama Railroad is bound by its contract with the transcontinental railway pool, which pays at the rate of $75,000 a month for the privilege of fixing rates and limiting the volume of Isthmian trade. This is restraint of trade with a vengeance. Mr. BRISTOW recommends the annulment of the monopoly contract and advises that shipments between our ports upon the one ocean and our ports upon the other by the Panama route, which, though within our control, runs nevertheless through foreign territory, be not confined to ships of American registry.

The carrying out of Mr. BRISTOW's recommendations would effect almost revolutionary changes in transisthmian commerce. Trade by that route has been strangled by the transcontinental railway interests. Mr. BRISTOW's plans would free it from the deadly grip, put life into it, and lead to an immense development. The Gulf ports and the ports of Southern California would be emancipated, and their commerce would be developed rapidly under the new conditions of freedom. It is astonishing that while the highest personages at Washington have been busying themselves in the pursuit of restrainers of trade who when apprehended were found to be rather a harmless lot, an officer of the Government to whom nobody was paying any particular attention lays bare the most fla- anywhere practiced in the country, and without waiting for the slow processes of the courts prescribes remedies almost immediately applicable.

MILITARY PREPAREDNESS.

Under this title, yesterday's Evening Post had a quasi-philosophical article which we have to regard as of a most pestilent tendency. Poor Lord ROBERTS, as an honest soldier, was forced to tell the House of Lords what he thought of the British Empire embarking upon a number of adventurous policies, which, if seriously challenged, she is not in the least in a condition to make good. As Lord ROBERTS perceives and points out, his country is in the way of exposing itself to defeat and shame. And he minds it, if his Majesty's Ministers do not. He goes into detail and insists that England has not learned the lesson of the South African war, which one is bound to say looks very likely.

The Evening Post, which is not a member of the British Ministry, pooh poohs these observations quite as if it were. It pooh poohs the desire of patriotic military men on both sides of the water to secure the defense of their respective countries. It takes what it calls "the actuarial view" of war. We take this view to mean that wars involving national disgrace and humiliation do not come so very often. We have not ourselves had one for ninety-one years, (The Post does not mention this interesting historical fact.) Upon the whole, it is cheaper to take the chances than to be prepared to back up our big talk, or to pay the premiums for national insurance.

We call this kind of talk of a pestilent tendency because it so appeals to the sympathies of the man in Congress, or in the street, especially if it be Wall Street. He, too, thinks that we are in no danger, and that it is quite absurd to divert any of the National interest and intelligence from the arts of peace to the art of war. He does not remember the war of 1812. Even if he remembers the civil war, it is unlikely that he knows that it would have never occurred at all, with its frightful four years' waste of blood and treasure, if the Union had taken out an insurance against it to the extent even of a single army corps disciplined and equipped and ready to fight. He has not heard, though of course The Evening Post has heard, of the remark of SOLON to CROESUS when the latter in ostentation showed the former his riches: "Sir, if any man cometh that hath better iron than you, he will be master of all this gold." If he be in Congress, he finds it safe and popular to insult the professional American soldier as a drone, like that late and unlamented popinjay, "HAM" LEWIS of Washington. He, too, is prepared to maintain that all the money we spend for National defense is wasted, that the "actuarial view" of possible National disgrace and shame is the only rational view, that happy-go-lucky is true statesmanship.

It is mere nonsense and quibbling in our case, whatever it may be in that of Great Britain, to take the ground that the choice between military preparedness and military unpreparedness is the choice between an opinion "that the Nation exists for the sake of the army" and an opinion that "the army exists for the sake of the Nation." Under the present President, who is supposed to represent bellicosity and militarism, the army has been voluntarily reduced to the statutory minimum. We think it has been reduced below the proper minimum. One soldier in every thousand of the population would give us an army which would by no means bring us near the armaments of Continental Europe. It would provide us with an efficient and trustworthy National police, with a police for the Philippines, and with a respectable nucleus and first line of National defense. And it would be about twice the size of the army we have now. It would impose a public burden very easily borne. But whoever talks of military preparedness as The Evening Post talks of it is doing his unpatriotic best to invite an awful National disaster.

DOWIE IN PARIS.

Paris is hospitable to eccentric faiths and it need occasion little wonder that she admits DOWIE, if not with welcome at least with no visible unwillingness. He is allowed to set up his tabernacle and howl forth his gospel in the mixed dialect which he employs, not a syllable of which can be intelligible to Parisian or provincial from the Pyrenees to the climbing pinnacles of Mont St. Michel. It is only expected of him that he shall pay his rent and keep within decent prophetic and apostolic limitations in his genuflections and discourses; under these proper reserves and slowings down of his propagandist machinery he can go on as long and loudly as he desires. But he will address a satirical generation; and perchance find rooted there the faith which Hamlet outlined to Polonius "that old men have gray beards; that their eyes purge thick amber and plum tree gum; that they have a plentiful lack of wit together with most weak hams."

Still he may find some measure of sympathy for his forthgivings. They are to a considerable extent economical as well as religious and prophetic, and that element in them may be found attractive. Those who come to listen to him will be informed that he is the founder of a large and prosperous city which is a kind of celestial lubber land where everybody gets a living without working for it—where the roasted larks fly about with forks in their bills crying the felicities of the Spiritual Zion are repeated in an earthly one; with hydrants and Fire Department, a City Council, and DOWIE in full canonicals wearing the prophetic crown of Biblical Elijah planted on the top of all. Perhaps also they will find out that he has just bought a large Mexican territory expansive as Brittany or Burgundy, over which he is going to extend similar conditions of prosperity and holiness. This ought to hold out attractive inducements to the emigrating Frenchman and perhaps induce him, frugal as he is, to respond to the prophet's call for money, the loudest and most frequent note of solicitation in his repertory. The colonizing, over-sea schemes of Tartarin of Tarascon were nothing like so captivating.

On the whole, DOWIE's chance of evangelizing the Parisians and Frenchmen in general, while it has a superficial aspect of absurdity, may not be such a forlorn hope after all. His promise in general is to increase their worldly possessions and make their lives easier for them. Of course he is not in the least able to do this. His following, instead of being benefited, are to be led like the uncritical herd of Gadara down a steep place into the sea; but this they do not know, and in the initial glow of their spiritual and worldly ardor cannot foresee. Probably his prospects of success among the Frenchmen while not altogether encouraging, are better than those which would go before Mother EDDY if the old lady were to essay a similar mission. It is better than that of the most unctuous, ponderous, and widely polygamous Mormon Bishop who could be picked out to carry his propaganda thither. Among sensible people everywhere DOWIE is set down for what he is; so much of him stands for fanaticism and so much for imposture. Impudence is mixed in his elements and all are fluidized by a Scotch brogue to be cut with a knife, like calves'-foot jelly. What non-sensible people think signifies little, though there may at the moment seem to be ever so many of them. Their fancies are of the hour and they are ready to chase one apostle after another and one set of religious pretensions after another all their lives long. As the creator and exploiter of one of the "monstrous faiths" which appear in the modern no less than in the earlier time he invites attention and inspection, but no serious amount of it. He is discovered early in the inquiry, whether it is pursued in Australia, America, France, or Mexico, to be a mere commonplace humbug, and the further braying of him in any mortar of investigation is time and trouble thrown away.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Shade Trees Can Be Protected.

People who have had opportunity to observe the reckless destruction of shade trees in which the employés of the various companies that have occasion to string wires along suburban and rural streets are accustomed to indulge long ago came to the conclusion that protection from these vandals cannot be secured from the local authorities—almost always curiously lenient with the corporations that obtain franchises from them—and that appeals to the companies themselves are entirely hopeless. So the brutal havoc goes on with practically no effective opposition, and the wire stringers cut down trees or mutilate them as they find most convenient. Mr. N. C. BROWN of Asheville, N. C., however, has taken the trouble to get a Supreme Court decision on the question whether the Asheville Electric Lighting Company, even after it had provided itself with the permission of the Superintendent of Streets, afterward approved by the Board of Aldermen, could ignore his protest and cut a tree standing on the outer edge of his sidewalk. Mr. BROWN sued the company for damages, and the jury awarded him a verdict for $499. Of course the case was appealed, but the judgment of the State Supreme Court, as summarized by The American Telephone Journal, was that, while the city had the power, under its charter, to control streets and sidewalks and to remove obstructions when necessary, it did not, when it condemned land for highway purposes, acquire a title to the land, but merely a right of way over it, so that the plaintiff was still the owner of the tree. The authority given the city to permit the erection of poles and wires over the street merely authorized the city to grant franchises, subject to the rights of abutting owners, and an electric light company appropriating any rights of such owner must make compensation. It therefore followed that trees standing on the edge of the sidewalk could not be cut down by an electric company without compensating the owner. Before the company could acquire the right to cut a tree it must show that such cutting was necessary, the mere convenience of removing the tree in erecting poles and wires not being enough to justify it in making the removal. This is one of the not too frequent presentations of the law that illustrates its often-claimed equivalency to common sense, and the court's holding is calculated to encourage effort on the part of many who hitherto have sorrowfully watched the ruin or massacre of shade trees without doing anything about it, from a mistaken notion that there was nothing to be done.

"For the Good of the Service."

At last and for once, at least, some police transfers have been made for reasons more explicit than "the good of the service." Hitherto, for as long as we can remember, it has been the policy of the department to move around from precinct to precinct both the commissioned officers and the privates in its little army from motives which it carefully kept to itself, and the public has been allowed to make any interpretation of the proceeding that it deemed most probable. In the unlamented "old days" this interpretation was as likely as not to be that any given transfer was due to the policeman's failure to collect efficiently and divide equitably the proceeds of his carefully cultivated blindness to violations of the law, rather than to remissness on his part in attending to his regular, or rather nominal, duties. It was in those days that the phrase, "for the good of the service" crystallized into familiarity, and there was no difficulty in understanding why it was then so much admired by "the men higher up." But times changed—more or less—several [illegible] ago, when a policeman of any rank is sent into a new precinct we are to be told whether the change is a recognition of merit, as it may well be, or whether it is for the punishment of his sins, as happens to be the case in the present instances. It is a little strange that though Commissioner MCADOO ordered the removal of the "Tenderloin" detectives to the blooming wilds of Staten Island, it is Capt. COTTRELL who gives out for publication the details of their transgressions. This, however, is immaterial, and so long as the information is given out, as it certainly ought to be, nobody will complain about the identity of the divulging agent. Even the diplomats have now decided that, as secrecy is no longer possible in their business, they will no longer attempt to maintain it, and for the police to assume a haughty reticence in the conduct of affairs in their very nature of the most legitimate public interest is nothing less than ridiculous.

MILLIONS IN REBATES.

Harvester Trust's ex-Official's Charge in Suit for an Accounting.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Rodney B. Swift, formerly head of the experimental department of the McCormick branch of the International Harvester Company, filed a suit to-day against the company demanding an accounting.

Swift's connection with the company was severed some months ago, and suit was commenced against him by the officials of the company, who alleged that he had defrauded them in the sale of a patent. In his bill, filed this afternoon, Swift, as a stockholder, not only demands an accounting from the company, but also that the court force the company to cease taking rebates from railroad companies, and compel the company to return to the railroads money said by Swift to have been illegally exacted from the railroads in the past.

Since Sept. 30, 1902, it is declared, railroad companies have been making payments of rebates to the International Harvester Company under the guise of an alleged division of freight rates with the Illinois Northern Company. Swift asserts that illegal rebates made to the International Company since 1902 amount to more than $1,000,000.

The President at Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With my sister I attended the services in Christ Episcopal Church, Oyster Bay, my native village, on Sunday, and was much impressed with the modesty of the President.

I had faith that he would attend if able to do so, and therefore expected to see him.

I supposed that he with his family would occupy one of the most eligible and aristocratic pews in the church, but to my surprise, however, he entered the church quietly with his wife, youngest daughter, and Capt. Ferguson, and took his modest pew on the easterly side of the church—the wall aisle—four seats only from the rear. He wore a light-colored linen suit, appropriate for the weather, and Mrs. Roosevelt also was plainly and comfortably attired.

The sermon, a missionary one, was by Bishop Knight of Cuba, who was anxious to receive contributions for building a cathedral in the island. While such sermons are not usually attractive, the President listened to it apparently with the greatest interest.

The day was unusually warm, and the appeal of the Bishop was unusually long, lasting until 12:30 P. M., and, while many persons left before its conclusion, the President remained until the last shot was fired.

Judging from the appearance of the contribution baskets, the receipts must have been considerable in amount. S.

New York, July 10, 1905.

Not Pleased with the Postal Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In refutation of the statement in "Topics of the Times" of the 6th that the mails in this part of our country are wonderfully exact, I beg leave to state that I am now embroiled with the postal authorities concerning the non-delivery of four letters within the past month or six weeks. In that same interval at least one letter that was addressed to me with exactness has been returned to its sender, and I have word regarding three other letters that have not reached me, one of which was, possibly, incompletely addressed.

In the same period at least three copies of a weekly newspaper, to which I am a subscriber, have failed to reach me, likewise my copy of a monthly professional publication's July issue, and I have complained to the Postmaster General, stating all of the facts with precision. More than thirty-six hours was required for the delivery of a pamphlet that was mailed to me in a downtown branch Post Office.

An acquaintance of mine who lives in this neighborhood, and who, like myself, has not an unusually large correspondence, authorizes me to say that he also has failed to receive at least six letters that he knows were sent to him in the past month or six weeks.

W. F. ARNOLD, M. D.

New York, July 8, 1905.

American Shortcomings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with great interest in your paper "Toleration's" letter, and as an Englishman who has lived here three years I beg heartily to indorse his sentiments. The intolerance of the Americans arises solely from ignorance; from childhood up they are never once taught to consider other people's feelings, and what is the result? These children grow up into selfish men and women, and intolerance is begotten of selfishness. An intolerant and selfish nation can never be a great nation, and America, even with all her flags, has yet a long way to travel. BRITISHER.

New York, July 10, 1905.

Not Innocence, but Lack of Cunning.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

A Washington correspondent of The Chicago Journal, who purports to be an ex-Cabinet officer, but does not give his name, remarks of the uneasiness created in Senatorial circles by Senator Mitchell's conviction:

"Of course, there is some consolation in the reflection that Senator Mitchell is a very old man, and that his conviction undoubtedly shows that his mind is failing, for otherwise he would have been cunning enough to cover his tracks as well as some of his colleagues have done. Those who are comforted by it argue, therefore, that Senator Mitchell's downfall is rather the deserved punishment of clumsiness than a hint of the public wrath to come."

This is precious reading for the dear public, but happily there are some indications that such arguments may yet prove fatuous.

The Helpless Heiress.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Isn't my check good in this bank?"

"It isn't good, ma'am, until you sign it."

"Oh, bother! Didn't you notice I inclosed my calling card with it?"

"Yes, ma'am. But it is not the same thing."

"Such a nuisance! Then I suppose I can't get my money?"

"You can get it by signing the check."

"How can I? My secretary who does all my signing is away on her vacation!"

Sure Thing.

From The Chicago News.

Gyer—I'm something of a mind reader. Think of the money in your pocket and I can tell you the amount you have to the dollar.

Myer—Well, how much?

Gyer—One hundred cents.

OFF FIRE ISLAND.

With snapping flag against the gray,
With plunging bows awash with spray,
Our little sloop is running free
Before the Dawn awakes the sea.

The west wind strains the bellied sail;
The brawling foam assaults the rail;
The handline stings; in frenzied strife
The flashing bluefish leaps—for life!

TO CONTROL RAILROAD BOARD.

Platt and Odell Forces After the Secretaryship Whipple Declines.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—When Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner James S. Whipple to-day gave out a letter which he had sent to Col. George W. Dunn, the Chairman of the State Railroad Commission, declining the position of Secretary of that commission, it developed that there is a contest for control going on in the Railroad Commission between the Platt and Odell forces.

Mr. Whipple was appointed Forest, Fish, and Game Commissioner about six weeks ago. He was formerly the clerk of the State Senate. For years it had been known in Republican political circles that Mr. Whipple was anxious to become Secretary of the Railroad Commission. The place pays $6,000 a year, and there is very little work to do. When John Kenyon died Mr. Whipple became an active aspirant for the place. He was forced to give way to George W. Aldridge, the Republican boss in Monroe.

Recently Aldridge became a full-fledged Commissioner, Gov. Higgins appointing him to one of the two additional places on the commission created by the Tully act. That left the post of Secretary vacant again. However, Mr. Whipple having been already provided for by his appointment as head of the Forest, Fish, and Game Commission, it was not thought that he would be considered in connection with the vacancy.

The talk among the politicians was that the Railroad Commission Secretaryship was to go to John S. Kennedy, the present Postmaster at Corning, as a reward to Senator Tully for getting through the bill increasing the size of the Railroad Commission and thereby giving Gov. Higgins two $8,000 places to hand out to the faithful.

No sooner had the information about Mr. Whipple's letter spread than friends of Mr. Kennedy of Corning questioned the authority of Col. Dunn to make a tender of the Secretaryship to Mr. Whipple. According to their view, it was hardly possible for Col. Dunn to have acted for any of the members of the commission except himself and Frank S. Baker. Both Commissioners Aldridge and Dickey, it was said, were pledged to the support of Mr. Kennedy. That would leave the board evenly divided. It was intimated by Mr. Kennedy's friends that he had good reasons to believe he would have the support of Mr. Baker later on.

Their explanation of Col. Dunn's action in offering the place to Mr. Whipple was that Col. Dunn, knowing the close personal friendship which exists between Gov. Higgins and Mr. Whipple, had sought to convince the Governor that the Platt men on the commission were disposed to stand by his friends with a view to inducing the Governor to name a Platt man as a fifth member of the commission, which would give the Platt men three members of the commission and the control.

EDITOR CRISSWELL ARRESTED

Comment on Miss Roosevelt's Trip Causes a Charge of Libel.

Robert W. Crisswell, publisher of The New Yorker, a weekly journal, was arrested at his office, 22 Thames Street, yesterday on the complaint of Representative Joseph L. Rhinock of Kentucky, who accuses him of criminal libel. The warrant was issued by Magistrate McAvoy to Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel. The arrest was caused by the publication on June 21 of an article headed, "An Insult to Miss Roosevelt."

The article in commenting upon Miss Alice Roosevelt's visit to the home of Congressman Longworth at Cincinnati alleged that the visit was used to further Mr. Longworth's political interests, and included trips to the race track and introductions to objectionable persons. Mr. Rhinock's name appeared in the article.

When Crisswell was arraigned the examination was set for July 17, and he was released on bail.

Rhinock made the following statement with reference to the case:

"I am here to prosecute the case for two reasons. In the first place for my family's sake, and in the second for my friend, Longworth. Since I have been here and have had Criswell arrested he told me that the article was sent from Cincinnati by a man he knew, and that he did not read it thoroughly. If it was not for my family I would not prosecute, but now I am here I shall see the whole thing through."

Crisswell made the following statement in court:

"I received the article from a correspondent at Cincinnati, whom I know. He wrote a letter with it. On the strength of this I instructed my foreman to write the article and I modified it. I wish to explain further, that after my arrest today I obtained permission to return to my office in custody of Detective Flood, as the paper was going to press to-day, and I wished to finish the make-up. I reopened the forms and wrote an article retracting the alleged libel, placed it in a conspicuous place, and had in it about every retraction I could think of."

Congressman Rhinock said that while it was true that Miss Roosevelt had visited the race track, she had not met any objectionable persons.

RYAN IN WASHINGTON LIFE.

Levi P. Morton Responsible for Putting the Stock on a Sound Basis.

Details of the transaction whereby Thomas F. Ryan, Levi P. Morton, and Harry Payne Whitney took control of the Washington Life Insurance Company last Winter became known yesterday. It was generally understood at the time that interests identified with the Mutual Life had gone into the Washington Life. This was suggested by changes in the Directorate and officers of the smaller concern.

It now appears that when it was determined to increase the capital of the Washington Life from $125,000 to $500,000, Mr. Morton and his associates offered $656,250 for the $375,000 additional capital stock issued, thus making good the impairment of stock and putting the company on a sound basis. John Tatlock, who had been the actuary of the Mutual, was made President of the new concern, and Charles H. Allen, one of the Vice Presidents of the Morton Trust, became Vice President of the Washington Life.

The Washington Life now has a surplus of $75,000. Its Directors are Charles H. Allen, Dumont and Samuel B. Clarke, Samuel P. Colt, Charles F. Cutler, Charles D. Dickey, H. Ward Ford, George M. Hard, G. G. Haven, Levi P. Morton, Morgan J. O'Brien, James A. Parker, Elihu Root, Winthrop Rutherfurd, Thomas F. Ryan, Valentine P. Snyder, William A. Street, John Tatlock, E. B. Thomas, David Thomson, and Harry Payne Whitney.

BROOKLYN'S NEW ACADEMY.

Plans for a $1,000,000 Building Have Been Adopted.

The Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, Lowell M. Palmer, Chairman, announced yesterday that the plans submitted by Herts & Tallant of 32 East Twenty-eighth Street had been adopted and that work on the Academy would begin at once.

The Academy will cost $1,000,000. It will be constructed on the most modern lines and will comprise two auditoriums and a ballroom. The main auditorium, which will be for grand opera and dramatic productions, will have a seating capacity of 5,000. The other auditorium will seat 1,500 and will be used for lectures and concerts.

The building will front on Lafayette Avenue and will extend from St. Felix Street to Ashland Place. The plans call for a building 178 by 220 feet. The auditoriums will be on the first floor. On the second floor will be the ballroom, with a floor space of 5,800 square feet. The Brooklyn Institute will occupy the third

WILSON, FAITH SHAKEN, TAKES UP NEW CHARGES

Tobacco Crop Division's Relations with Trust to be Examined.

GENERAL INQUIRY EXPECTED

Chief Statistician Hyde May Ask to be Relieved If President or Secretary Should Act.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Secretary Wilson declared to-day that he intended to have the allegations that the tobacco estimates were dictated by agents of the Tobacco Trust thoroughly probed. Another officer of the department said that nothing would be known definitely before Friday.

The Secretary who, before the advent of Richard Cheatham, was positive that nothing short of a miracle could produce a "leak" in his department, now has passed to the opposite extreme. His faith in his system was rock-bound. Now that it is shattered he knows not whom to trust, and is not positive that anything in his estimates is above suspicion.

By order of the President he turned over to the Department of Justice to-day the report of the Secret Service men who investigated Cheatham's charges, and Acting Attorney General Henry M. Hoyt will decide whether Holmes and his accomplices can be prosecuted. Mr. Wilson requested that, if Mr. Hoyt found criminal action could be taken, he begins it immediately.

There is a strong belief that if the cotton leak is taken up in a court proceeding many additional facts will be brought out which the Secret Service agents have uncovered but could not substantiate sufficiently to declare them openly in their report to Secretary Wilson.

The Secretary himself, it is understood, does not know whether there have been irregularities in connection with the wheat, corn, and tobacco crop reports. From his utterances to-day it is apparent that Mr. Wilson believes there have been irregularities in the reports on one or all of those products.

A general investigation of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture seems inevitable as the outcome of the cotton scandal and the ensuing charges and countercharges, denials, and recriminations. Such an investigation, it is believed in some quarters, will be ordered by President Roosevelt if Secretary Wilson does not take the initiative very soon.

In the event of a general investigation of the Bureau of Statistics it has been suggested that Chief Statistician Hyde be relieved during the progress of the inquiry. No formal charges have been made against Mr. Hyde. It appears probable that Mr. Hyde will be the first to suggest that he be relieved during the investigation of the bureau of which he is the head.

The new system of preparing the monthly crop report, devised since the cotton investigation began, was put in force to-day. Early in the day Assistant Secretary Hayes, Chief Statistician Hyde, and several experts of the department were placed in a room under lock and key and they were not permitted to come out until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The telephones in the room were disconnected and careful scrutiny was kept of the windows to avoid possibility of the use of private signals.

ASK CROP REPORT CHANGES.

Exchanges Offer Suggestions as to Hour of Issue and Data.

Grenville Perrin, President of the New York Produce Exchange, has addressed a letter to the Chicago and other Western exchanges dealing in grain, asking them to join in a request to the Government that the monthly crop report on condition of grain be issued at noon instead of at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as at present.

The reports now come out after the close of the markets here, and the Liverpool and European markets have the first chance to trade on information given.

President Hubbard of the New York Cotton Exchange has written a letter to the Department of Agriculture suggesting certain changes in the method of getting up the Census Bureau cotton report. It is understood that the Cotton Exchange will request that only data in the form of figures on acreage, without any estimates, be sent out. The letter will be read to the Exchange to-day.

L. C. Van Riper, the broker, whom Secretary Wilson named in his report as having had dealings with Holmes, the dismissed cotton statistician, yesterday wrote Mr. Wilson urging the collection of new data regarding cotton acreage. He also expressed his desire to aid in any further investigation of the cotton report "leak" in any way he might be able.

NEW OUTLET FOR PITTSBURG.

Vanderbilt Plan to Connect by Ramsey Line with Newport News.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—A sensation was caused in railroad circles here to-day by the announcement, from what seems an authentic source, that Pittsburg will gain a new outlet to the Atlantic seaboard as a result of the Vanderbilt control of the Little Kanawha syndicate.

Arrangements have been made with ex-Senator Henry G. Davis and Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, owners of the coal and coke railroad and of 200,000 acres of fine West Virginia coal along its route, and with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, dominated by the Vanderbilts for a through line to Newport News. This will give the Vanderbilt-Ramsey syndicate the shortest and best route to that export point. Construction will begin early this Fall.

The route will be shorter by sixty miles than the Baltimore and Ohio to the sea, and will be much shorter than to New York. The arrangements, it is said, were completed in New York some time ago at the Holland House, and Mr. Vanderbilt cabled his consent from Europe.

MUST LABEL ADULTERATIONS.

Secretary of Agriculture Modifies a Former Order on Adulterated Foods.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture has sent out an order in regard to foodstuffs imported since the pure food law went into effect, which have been held up because the department's Bureau of Chemistry found that all kinds of adulteration had been practiced.

Secretary Wilson, in this order, modifies a former one, in which he ordered that the goods should all be sent back to Europe. A number of wholesale grocers in New York were concerned in the importation.

The Secretary now orders that cans of peas colored with sulphate of copper shall be distinctly labeled so as to show this fact, various jams held by the authorities will have to bear a label reading "Artificially Colored," and some canned mushrooms will have to be sold as "Stems and Scraps."

Frick's New Building Plans.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 11.—E. M. Bigelow, Director of Public Works, announced today that H. C. Frick had decided to erect another building in Pittsburg larger and better than his present office building. Plans were submitted to Mr. Frick on his last visit to Pittsburg. It will cost $[illegible],000,000. In addition to this Mr. Frick, before deciding to visit Europe with Director Knox, had plans drawn for a new twenty-story hotel to be erected on [illegible]

ROCKEFELLER'S COUNSEL ANSWERS MISS TARBELL

Calls Her Account of Corrigan Case Partial and Misleading.

STANDARD OIL MAN FAIR

Arbitrators' Findings Quoted by Mr. Kline Against Story of Rockefeller's Betrayal of His Friend.

Virgil P. Kline of Cleveland, one of John D. Rockefeller's attorneys, gave out at the Standard Oil offices, at 26 Broadway, yesterday, a statement in reply to charges made by Miss Ida M. Tarbell in her article, "John D. Rockefeller, a Character Study," in the July number of McClure's Magazine.

Mr. Kline's reply is based upon Miss Tarbell's account of Mr. Rockefeller's dealings with James Corrigan, one of his boyhood friends, at the time of the panic of 1893, and for several years thereafter. Miss Tarbell introduced this chapter of her story with the sentence, "But business never ceases to be business with Mr. Rockefeller, whether he is building a corporation or dealing with a friend." She continues: "That is, the end with him is not the completion of a great idea; it is money."

Corrigan in the sixties had an oil plant. About 1877 he began to have trouble in shipping and marketing his product. He first leased his plant to the Standard Oil and in 1883 sold it for 3,000 shares of Standard Oil Trust certificates. Then he went into the iron business. Hard times came along. He borrowed several thousand dollars of Mr. Rockefeller, secured on his oil certificates. Mr. Rockefeller also took up another loan made on the certificates, and, according to Miss Tarbell, Corrigan at last put all his property under his friend's control. Corrigan needed more money. He could not get a statement of its assets from the Standard Oil Company. Miss Tarbell says that Mr. Rockefeller asked Corrigan to sell him his oil certificates. Corrigan was squeezed till he had to do this in February, 1895, getting $168 a share.

Then, when Standard Oil stock rose, Corrigan, Miss Tarbell says, alleged that he had not been treated fairly, that Mr. Rockefeller had betrayed a trust and had refused to give an accounting by which the value of the stock could be determined. Suit was brought and the case was arbitrated.

Mr. Kline's Statement.

Mr. Kline's statement is this:

"In the July (1905) number of McClure's Magazine appears an article entitled, 'John D. Rockefeller, a Character Study, by Ida M. Tarbell,' in which a partial and misleading account is given of the case of Corrigan versus Rockefeller, finally determined in Mr. Rockefeller's favor by the Supreme Court of Ohio some years ago.

"Having been one of the counsel for Mr. Rockefeller in that case, I deem it my duty to make a brief statement of the real transaction, inasmuch as the insinuations of the article are so unwarranted by the facts which appear in evidence and which are matter of public record.

"On the 19th of February, 1895, Mr. Corrigan was indebted to Mr. Rockefeller in the sum of upward of $415,000; of this sum over $25,000 was interest past due, while a large portion of the principal had also matured. Mr. Rockefeller had also advanced, on account of an iron mining company in which Mr. Corrigan was interested, over $260,000, which was secured in part by indorsements of Mr. Corrigan and in part by deposits of his stock in that company.

"In this situation of the indebtedness Mr. Corrigan, needing more money, entered into a contract on that date with Mr. Rockefeller, by the terms of which, among other things, he sold to Mr. Rockefeller 2,500 shares of Standard trust certificates, so called, at the then market price of $168 per share, and out of the proceeds received $80,000 in cash, together with about 4,350 shares of his stock in the mining company for his present use, the remainder of the purchase money being applied, under the terms of the contract, with certain securities, to the ultimate working out of the indebtedness.

Corrigan's Suit.

"On June 30, 1897, more than two years thereafter, Mr. Corrigan filed a petition in the Court of Common Pleas of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, against Mr. Rockefeller, in which he charged that Mr. Rockefeller, bearing a fiduciary relationship toward him as trustee, for the purpose of acquiring his stock at less than its true value, had made false representations to him as to the condition of the Standard Oil Trust and the value of its shares; that he had also taken advantage of his ignorance of the real value of the shares and of his embarrassed condition to obtain from him an unfair bargain, and, to induce him to make the sale, had represented to him that the shares were now worth the price paid therefor.

"Mr. Rockefeller, by his answer filed in the case, promptly denied all these averments of fraud and bad faith made against him.

"By agreement of the parties, the issues thus made were referred to William G. Choate and William D. Guthrie of New York and William A. Lynch of Canton, Ohio, three able lawyers of the highest personal integrity, as arbitrators, to determine the issues of law and fact. The agreement further provided that upon their determination of the case, judgment should be entered in accordance therewith; and the parties exchanged bonds guaranteeing the entry of judgment as the same should be awarded by the arbitrators

Rockefeller Frank.

"The arbitrators listened carefully and patiently to all the evidence offered on both sides. There was no book or document called for by the plaintiff in the investigation which was not promptly produced; and the arbitrators expressed themselves as entirely satisfied with the frankness and fullness with which information had been furnished by Mr. Rockefeller.

"It appeared from the evidence that the indebtedness of Mr. Corrigan to Mr. Rockefeller was of long standing, beginning in 1886, increased in 1887, and again increased in 1893 to the extent of $125,000, in the midst of the panic of that year; that the Standard Trust certificates had been left with him as collateral security, with power to sell; and that the notes evidencing the indebtedness had been repeatedly renewed, and in 1895, as had been the case many times before, Mr. Corrigan was so largely in default both as to principal and interest that Mr. Rockefeller might have sold out his securities under the power, if he had chosen to do so.

"After a most painstaking and careful hearing the arbitrators made the following decision:

"'And now, on April 20, 1899, said arbitrators having fully considered all the matters and things submitted to them and having considered the allegations of the parties, the testimony submitted and the arguments of counsel, and, being fully advised in the premises, do hereby make and publish this as their award, to wit:

"'(a) They find and determine the issues joined in said action in favor of the defendant, and that he is entitled to have said action dismissed upon its merits, with taxable costs against the plaintiff.'

"In the course of their opinion (speaking in the third person) they said:

Purchase Proper.

"'They are satisfied by the evidence that the charges of actual fraud set forth in the complaint against the defendant are not proved. On the contrary the evidence has satisfied them that the defendant made the purchase of the stock in question in good faith, and at what he believed to be its full value and a fair price, and that he did not use the circumstances or necessities of the plaintiff as a means of extorting from him either the purchase of the stock or its purchase at an improper or insufficient consideration, and that he was actuated by a desire to accommodate the plaintiff, and relieve him from his embarrassments by making with him the agreement of which the purchase of the stock was part.'

"They also said in another paragraph:

"'It is quite evident from the testimony that when this contract was entered into neither party understood that the relation between them was such that the plaintiff had the right to rescind the contract, but within a very few weeks after the contract was executed the plaintiff was fully advised of this right, and in our opinion the defendant in good faith offered to give him the information which he sought which would have borne upon the question of the value of the stock so far as such information was within the defendant's possession. The defendant offered to show him the statements, such as were accessible for the information of the stockholders, but the plaintiff saw fit not to avail himself of this means of information.'

"There could be no more complete answer, nor from a more authoritative source, to the insinuations of the article in question reflecting on Mr. Rockefeller's fairness and integrity in this transaction. His treatment of these certificates after he acquired them fully corroborates this view of the arbitrators, and shows that he did not purchase for the purpose of holding. He at once put the certificates upon the market, and within ninety days had sold nearly half of them at prices very slightly advanced beyond that at which he bought, and continued to sell as the market would absorb his offering until all were disposed of.

"Other trustees testified during the trial that they had sold large blocks of stock at the same or lesser prices, at about the same time.

"The writer of the article must have taken the charges made in the petition against Mr. Rockefeller instead of the testimony which appears in the case, or she could have reached no such conclusion as is expressed by her. Miss Tarbell puts in quotation marks as though she were reciting the evidence in the case, in several instances, what nobody ever testified to, and of which there is not the slightest hint in the record.

"When the award had been made and this vindication of Mr. Rockefeller reached the plaintiff undertook to repudiate it; and it therefore became necessary, in order to secure the entry of judgment as agreed, to file a supplemental answer in the Common Pleas Court and litigate the validity of the award of the arbitrators through to the Supreme Court. In each instance the Common Pleas Court, Circuit Court, and Supreme Court, without one dissenting voice, affirmed the proceedings of the arbitrators, and ordered judgment to be entered in accordance therewith."

TO TALK OF POOLROOM WIRES.

Mr. Schiff Expected to be Heard From at Western Union Meeting To-day.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company is to have its regular meeting this afternoon. That the poolroom question will come up for discussion at this meeting is assured. Jacob H. Schiff, one of the members of the committee, and the main reliance of the City Club in the fight it is making to prove that the telegraph company is still supplying poolrooms with racing news, is fortified with ammunition and is relied upon to demand an investigation.

Mr. Schiff would not say yesterday what he proposed to do about the poolroom situation.

"I am not talking Western Union to-day," he said to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES. "I have declined half a dozen times to discuss its affairs."

Members of the Executive Committee of the City Club say, however, that it is from him that they expect the most help in their fight.

A member of the Kenilworth Citizens' Association was in New York yesterday on his way to the Adirondacks. He asserted that the association had receipts of a dozen members of the Western Union Board of Directors, showing that they had received the documents forwarded by registered mail by that body. These documents are intended to prove Western Union complicity with poolroom proprietors. The member added that he had wired the Secretary of the Kenilworth Association to send the receipts to Mr. Villard of the City Club, and they would reach New York this morning.

The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, who has been taking an active part in the City Club's crusade against the alleged complicity of the Western Union in poolroom affairs, was expected to return to New York yesterday, but his house was still closed last evening, and it was said at the City Club that he had not been seen there.

No statement was forthcoming from Western Union sources. A Director repeated that there was nothing for the company to say, as it was living up to its promises. He declared that while the poolroom situation might be talked over at to-day's meeting there would be no resignations.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. James A. Hewlett will entertain at luncheon on Friday at Rock Hall, Lawrence. Her guests will be the women who have subscribed to a series of Browning readings by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne. Mrs. Lawrence Perkins, Mrs. Louis Stanton, Miss Day, Mrs. Hewlett, and others at Cedarhurst, Lawrence, and Woodmere, are among the subscribers.

***

Miss Ethel Folsom, who spent the Winter in Italy with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Voorhees, will give a fair and entertainment on Saturday at Lenox. Several years ago Miss Folsom, who is a qualified nurse, established a home on a small farm for women convalescents from New York hospitals at Lenox. The proceeds of the sale are to go to the support of this temporary home. The Folsoms have a large villa, Sunnyridge, at Lenox, where they entertain a great deal.

***

Mrs. William T. Bull and her husband, who sailed last week for Europe, will be absent some weeks, as Mrs. Bull, who was ill all last Winter with rheumatism, is going to one of the spas for a cure.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Potter (Miss Elsie Nicholas) have left Tuxedo and are at Southampton.

***

Mr. and Mrs. N. Thayer Robb, who arrived last week from Europe, are at their Tuxedo cottage, but will spend August at Southampton.

***

Miss Furniss has arrived at the Louisburg, Bar Harbor, for the season.

***

The Count and Countess de Laugier-Villars are expected to arrive at Bar Harbor on Saturday, and will spend the season there with the Countess's father, Johnston Livingston.

***

The engagement is announced of James Willets, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick E. Willets of Glen Cove, L. I., to Miss Anna Kirk Valentine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Valentine of Brooklyn. Miss Valentine is a granddaughter of the late Samuel K. Valentine and a granddaughter, on the distaff side, of the late Elias Lewis, Jr.

***

Lispenard Stewart has invitations out for a dinner at his Newport villa on July 22 for Miss Edith Deacon and Miss Swan.

***

The Duchess of Manchester (Miss Zimmermann) is taking a rest cure in her own home in London, and is allowed to see her friends only every other day. It is expected that a month's treatment will see her quite well again. The Duke of Manchester is at their country home and has their children with him.

***

Miss Georgine Iselin is visiting her sister, Mrs. John G. Beresford, on the Irish estate of the Beresfords.

***

Major Gen. G. L. Gillespie and Mrs. Gillespie, who sailed a few days ago, will spend next Winter in Egypt, and do not expect to return to the United States before next Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton intend leaving Ellerslie on Saturday for their camp in the Adirondacks.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

HAENSEL—OWEN.

Florence A. Owen, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eugene Owen, was married to Fitzhugh W. Haensel in St. Mark's Church, Stuyvesant Street, yesterday afternoon by the Rev. Edward Jones Burlingham. She is the granddaughter of the late Daniel Owen. Only near relatives were present.

HOOKER TRIAL FAILS TO HOLD LEGISLATORS

They Prefer Trolley and Auto Rides to Hearing Testimony.

DEFENSE SUMMONS JUSTICES

Accused Man's Associates Among Twelve Witnesses—The Prayer Fund Runs Out.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—Not more than one hundred members of the Legislature sat through this sweltering day in the Assembly chamber, plying palm leaf fans, listening to the evidence in the case against Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker. Many others, unwilling to stand the ordeal, went out riding in automobiles or electric cars in search of cool breezes.

The proceedings to-day were remarkable. It having been agreed that the testimony should be read, attorneys for the prosecution and defense in turn took the witness chair and personated witnesses, while another attorney conducted the cross-examination from the printed evidence. When John B. Stanchfield was on the stand taking the place of one of the women witnesses in the case a question asked him was:

"Are you a married woman?"

"I am," said Mr. Stanchfield.

At any other time such a situation would have created great amusement, but to-day the members were so hot that the best they could do was to smile feebly.

It is expected that the reading of the testimony will be concluded at the two sessions to be held to-morrow. On Thursday Justice Hooker will call a number of witnesses, and later will take the stand. Mr. Stanchfield, for the defense, asked the Chair to summon twelve witnesses to be present on Thursday morning, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to serve the following:

Supreme Court Justice Charles J. Wirtner, Thomas H. Larkins, James A. Holstein, Frank O. Matheson, Mabel M. Saxton, and Lester E. Stearns, all of Dunkirk; Michael H. Hirschberg, Willard Bartlett, A. P. Rich, Nathan A. Miller, and Almet F. Jenks, all Supreme Court Justices on the bench with Justice Hooker in the Appellate Division, Second Department, at Brooklyn, and Justice William J. Gaynor of Brooklyn, who is now on the Supreme Court trial bench.

Wirtner, Larkins, and Stearns are mentioned in the proceedings in relation to the judgment against the City of Dunkirk. Hooker and Stearns were owners of a building, a part of which was occupied by the Post Office, and which adjoined the City Hall property. It is charged that Justice Hooker aided in securing a false judgment against the city to protect the property from encroachment.

HOOKER MEN WIN ON RULES.

Before the joint session met this morning the Assembly, after an hour's fight, voted to concur in providing that legal rules of evidence shall be observed in the Hooker hearing. Chairman Fish of the Judiciary Committee led the fight aginst that proposition, while Majority Leader Rogers was for it. Mr. Fish's side had practically won the fight when, before the roll call was announced, Assemblyman Thompson of Niagara County and J. T. Smith of Dutchess changed their votes. The proposition was carried, 48 to 47.

The hearing appears to be on the order of a farce. Seldom was there a quorum of both bodies present in the Assembly chamber to-day. At one time this afternoon, when a count was made, there were twenty-six Senators present and fifty Assemblyman. Probably about twenty of the legislators followed the testimony on the copies they had; half the others possibly listened, while the rest were talking or dozing.

The leaders on both sides in each house, it is true, follow the proceedings carefully. But how all the individual legislators are to pass intelligently on the case when, as a rule, not half are present at the hearing, is one of Albany's many mysteries. One legislator tried to defend his fellows to-day by saying they would all read the bound copies of the testimony from the old investigation. However, scores of legislators are not even in town yet.

The $26,000,000 stone pile in which the hearing is held exemplifies every minute that money does not mean ventilation. The Assembly chamber, a big vaulted apartment that looks cool, is like a Turkish bath. Few persons stayed long in it to-day without becoming restless. Two Western New York Assemblymen, Jesse S. Phillips of Allegany County and S. Percy Hooker of Genesee County dispensed with their coats, displaying broad-banded suspenders across immaculate white negligee shirts.

BRUCE BARS SHIRT WAIST MEN.

Lieut. Gov. Bruce, the presiding officer, in a buttoned black frock coat, is the coolest man in the joint session. He frowned as he saw the two coatless countrymen, and said:

"Members will please keep their coats on at the joint session."

But not only the warmth is bothering the legislators. The fund for prayers has given out, and it is feared the remaining sessions may have to be called to order without the usual religious exercises. The voluntary services of some missionary may be welcomed.

Thus far the adoption of the "legal evidence" rule has not kept out any of the testimony. Justice Hooker's counsel did not make any objection to the submission of copies of the documentary evidence, although under the rules they might have demanded the original papers from Washington.

It is probable that the case cannot be finished this week. It is expected that all the evidence will be in Thursday night and some summing up may be done on Friday. On Friday night an adjournment probably will be taken until Tuesday for finishing the summing up. Then will follow discussion by the two houses in separate session and the vote whether Justice Hooker shall be removed. From present indications that vote will be taken about next Wednesday.

An Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society asks for $38 to complete the sum needed to aid an Italian family of parents and seven children. The father and mother are physically unable to work hard, and can supply only food. It is necessary to supplement the earnings of the family for at least a year. Contributions may be sent to the Charity Organization Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Heir to the Hoorah" will have its last performance this season at the Hudson Theatre on Saturday. The comedy will open again in four weeks at the Hollis Street Theatre, Boston.

Cort & Kronberg announce the nature of Mme. Calvé's concerts next year under that firm's management. The first part of the programmes will be classical, while the second part will be made up of folk-songs of all the European nationalities. Mme. Calvé is now learning about sixty of these folk-songs.

The management of the Wistaria Grove has found another wonder. This time it is Lyndale Allison, a singer whose range is announced as three octaves. She is to make her début at the roof garden on Sunday night.

"Fantana" is to stay at the Lyric Theatre, instead of going on tour, as the management announced. The time booked for "Fantana" on the road will be filled by De Wolf Hopper in "Elysia," which will therefore not be seen in this city until November.

OFFERS PEARY $10,000 MORE.

Gen. Hubbard Willing to Double His Subscription for Polar Trip.

Commander Robert E. Peary received yesterday from Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard a pledge for an additional $10,000 to further equip his polar expedition. This with the $16,300 already received makes $26,300 of the $50,000 which Peary believes will make certain the success of his enterprise. Gen. Hubbard wrote the following letter to Commander Peary yesterday:

"If you should need it you may call on me for another contribution equal to the first. I presume now that time is of the essence, &c., and I want to do my small part in forwarding what seems to me a noble and heroic work. Perhaps this offer may aid you in other directions where funds may reasonably be expected."

The contributions received so far by the explorer in response to his pleading for $50,000 are $10,000 from Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard, $1,000 from John S. Huyler, $5,000 from a banker, who will not allow his name to be used, and smaller sums ranging from $2 to two checks for $200 each, which brings the total—exclusive of Gen. Hubbard's last offer—up to $16,300.

"I am much encouraged," said Commander Peary last night, "and I believe that before we sail—July 15—the total sum necessary will be in hand. We have plenty of provisions aboard, enough to last us for three seasons, but we are still lacking extra instruments of great importance. We ought to have at least three sets of instruments, as a precaution against loss or for divided expeditions. It would be too bad to be almost at the pole and not reach it through miscalculations due to the breakage or loss of instruments.

"If I can get away July 15 I can reach the ice edge by Aug. 1, which would give me time to get dogs and the necessary walrus meat. I hope to get back a year from next September, having reached the pole. If I fail on the first try, there will be another year for a second dash, and maybe we will have to make a third. My idea is that we ought to have ample equipment.

"I wish I could be able to say to my men that there was a reward of $25,000 to be divided among the twenty who will go with me in the event of our reaching the pole. The United States offered that much for the relief of the Greely expedition.

"My auxiliary, the Erik, a collier, sailed this afternoon from St. John's, N. F., for Etah, where she will replace all the coal we use on our northern voyage. She will also put down 200 tons as a deposit for our return journey.

"The money that has been received has been turned over to the Arctic Club, which holds it jointly with the New York Life Insurance Company. I don't touch the money. I buy what I know to be necessary and O. K. the bills. These are paid by checks signed by Morris K. Jesup, H. L. Bridgman, and Henry Parish."

AUTO RUNS OFF BRIDGE.

Woman Drives It Into Creek to Avert Crash.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 11.—Mrs. John N. Cuneo of Richmond, Hill L. I., the only woman who is operating her own automobile on the run from New York to Breton Hall, in New Hampshire, took a desperate chance this morning to avoid a serious accident just at the foot of a long hill east of Putts Hill in the town of Greenwich.

Traveling at a rate of speed estimated by eye witnesses at thirty miles an hour, she deliberately turned her car aside to avoid running into the auto of H. W. Whipple of Andover, crashed through the stout guard rail of a narrow wooden bridge, and went into the shallow stream ten feet below. In the car with Mrs. Cuneo were her husband, Miss Alice Ditmars, and Louis Ditmars. All escaped injury, and the machine was not damaged sufficiently to put it out of the run.

A telephone company is putting in a conduit just at the point of the accident. Mr. Whipple's car was held up on the bridge by a red flag in the hands of workmen about to set off a blast. Mrs. Cuneo and party were 300 yards west at the time, and a bend in the highway hid the Whipple machine from their sight.

The car landed on its side in the stream, two of the wheels in the air. Luckily there was only a little water in the stream. Mrs. Cuneo and her friends fell in the water and among the underbrush and stones alongside. They were not hurt, and, assisted by a scpre of laborers at work on the conduit, righted the car and pulled it back on the road.

The women soon recovered from the fright, and after snapping several photographs of the broken hooded car they got in and drove on to Bridgeport, where they stopped for luncheon. They treated the accident humorously, and said they would complete the run.

GUY BATES POST HURT.

The Actor Jumps from an Automobile —Unable to Play.

Guy Bates Post, leading man of "The Heir to the Hoorah," met with an accident yesterday afternoon, and was unable to play his part after the first act of the comedy at the Hudson Theatre last night.

Mr. Post had been visiting friends in the Bronx in the afternoon, and the party had decided to return to town in an automobile. In coming down a steep grade the machine got out of control of the chauffeur and headed for an embankment. Mr. Post and his friend, Mr. Cheever, jumped.

Last evening the actor went to the theatre, but under the insistence of his physicians he gave up after the first act. His part, "Joe Lacy," was played by Wilfred Lucas, who was "Bud Young" in the piece.

OUR RIFLEMEN ENTERTAIN.

Give a Reception in London—Message from King Edward.

LONDON, July 11.—The Seventh Regiment of the National Guard of the State of New York gave a farewell reception to-night to the Queen's Westminster Volunteers, against whom the Americans competed at Bisley. The affair was one of pleasant informality, and cordial good-fellowship was evident throughout.

Only a few speeches were made, but in these the best of good wishes were exchanged. Among those present were Gen. Moncrieff, Gen. Sir H. A. Turner, Sir Howard Vincent, (Colonel Commandant of the Queen's Westminster Volunteers,) Col. Thurston of New York, and Capts. H. E. Cooper and H. E. Duval of New York.

The Seventh Regiment received a message from King Edward, in which his Majesty said it had given him much pleasure to receive the members of the regiment. He also said he was very glad to hear that the contingent had enjoyed the visit to England, and he thanked the Americans for their expressions on different occasions of kindly sentiments toward himself and the British people.

CHOKED RUNAWAY OFF.

Mounted Policeman Grasped Horse's Nose—Cheers for Bluecoat.

Mounted Policeman Patrick Feaney, at the Fifth Avenue Plaza, yesterday afternoon checked a runaway horse into submission, stopping the animal inside a block, while a crowd looked and cheered.

The horse, which was attached to a hansom cab driven by James Mulroy, slipped its bridle at Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue. Mulroy left his seat to fix the bridle, and slipped it over the animal's head. He had no sooner done it than the horse bolted. It dashed along the avenue to Fifty-ninth Street and then turned down toward the Plaza.

Feaney saw the runaway and, racing alongside, leaned over and grabbed its nose. Then he swung on for dear life, leaning halfway out of his saddle. The horse turned back down town on Fifth Avenue. Its wind was shut off by the policeman's grip, and it came to a standstill.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

LAWYER REVEALS SUITS AGAINST THOS. F. WALSH

Says Woman Brought Actions Aggregating $370,000.

ALLEGES THAT HE SETTLED

Scandal Revived by the Attorney Suing Violette Watson and Colorado Mine Owner for Fees.

Asserting that he has not been paid for services rendered in a remarkable legal case in which the details seem to have been kept a secret until now, Dethlef C. Hansen, a lawyer of 51 Wall Street, has brought three suits in the Supreme Court, naming as defendants Thomas F. Walsh, the wealthy Colorado mine owner, and Miss Violette Watson, who, Lawyer Hansen declares, began an action for breach of promise against Mr. Walsh, and then settled it.

Hansen adds that two other actions were previously brought against Walsh by Miss Watson. He says that when he took up the cases his client agreed to pay him 40 per cent. of whatever judgment he obtained against the millionaire.

In the lawyer's affidavit Miss Watson is described as twenty-two years old, granddaughter of a retired General of the British Army, and daughter of Henry E. Watson, who has large business interests in Paris. Hensen swears that the girl was taken from a convent and brought here by Mr. Walsh as his ward, and that later Mr. Walsh, according to the girl's story, promised to marry her.

Mr. Walsh is already married, and only recently returned from Rome with his family to spend the Summer season at Newport, where it is reported he has leased Beaulieu at a rental of $100,000.

The story told by Hansen is that Miss Watson appeared at his office on Sept. 2, 1904, and retained him to bring three suits against Mr. Walsh.

The first suit was for $250,000 damages, charging assault. The second demanded $100,000, alleging breach of promise of marriage. The third action was for $40,000 damages, alleging failure to keep a promise to support her.

The girl's story, according to Hansen, was that Mr. Walsh had promised to make her his wife, and had also promised to maintain her in the meantime at the rate of $15,000 a year.

While spending her vacation in Paris, according to the girl's statement, the lawyer declares, she made the acquaintance of Mr. Walsh, who was then financial adviser to the King of Belgium, that Mr. Walsh was then about fifty years old.

The lawyer says the girl asserted that Mr. Walsh promised to assist her by advice and friendly counsel, and induced her to carry on a correspondence with him.

The young woman alleged, says Hansen, that Walsh induced her to leave France and her family and sail to America, he paying her expenses and showering magnificent gifts of jewelry and personal adornment upon her, befitting one in her station, which at first, it is alleged, was that of his ward, and later his affianced wife, notwithstanding the fact that she was but sixteen years old.

Lawyer Hansen further alleges, continuing the girl's story, he says, that Miss Watson accompanied Mr. Walsh to various cities, particularly Washington, where his Winter home is, and where he owns the Colorado Building.

Miss Watson's appearance at the lawyer's office some time later is not accounted for except in a vague way.

According to the lawyer's statement, a few days after he had served Mr. Walsh with the summonses in the three cases Mr. Walsh put in an appearance through his attorneys, Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, John D. Lindsay taking charge of the matter.

Then Lawyer Hansen says that before complaints had been served he, Hansen, obtained from Justice McCall a two week's extension of time within which to serve copies of the complaints.

It was on Lawyer Hansen's affidavit that John G. Carlisle, who was named of counsel in the third suit, was ill and unable to consult with him in the preparation of the complaint, that the extension of time was granted.

Two days later Justice McCall, on the application of Walsh's attorneys, made another order setting aside the first. In this amended order had been written and crossed out: "And upon the ground that a palpable deceit has been practiced upon the court in obtaining the above relief."

For some reason the order made in October last was not entered or filed until a couple of weeks ago.

Hansen swears that about the time that he asked for an extension of time agents of Mr. Walsh had communicated with Miss Watson, and had made to her an offer of settlement. Hansen says he advised her to refuse the offer, as he had then made his bargain with her for 40 per cent. of any judgment she might obtain against Walsh. She wrote to him, however, he swears, saying she was anxious to discontinue the suits.

Then the lawyer says that in his predicament, without complaints having been served, and with Justice McCall's latest order signed, he saw the fruitlessness of trying to oppose a discontinuance, and, understanding that he would be liberally dealt with, he finally agreed to the entry of the order of discontinuance of the three actions.

Hansen says he does not know how much money Miss Watson received from Mr. Walsh, but he believes it was a very large sum, as he found her spending money lavishly later. As he did not receive anything, he says, he decided to begin suits for 40 per cent. of the aggregate of Miss Watson's three claims, or $156,000, for which amount he is now suing. Service of the summons and complaint was by publication.

Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay recently applied to Justice Dowling to reconsider his order permitting service by publication and to vacate it on the ground that Lawyer Hansen had not apprised the court of the fact that he had personally signed the order discontinuing the Watson suits.

Justice Dowling hands down a decision that the order to serve by publication the papers in Hansen's suit was not vitiated by Hansen's failure to state that he had signed the discontinuance in the Watson cases, even though it is patent that he suppressed the fact. Justice Dowling denies the new motion without prejudice, so that Walsh's attorneys may renew it on further papers or on a motion to strike out Hansen's complaint in the actions as scandalous.

The law firm of Battle & Marshall now appear as attorneys for Miss Watson, and the law firm of Steuer & Hoffman appear as attorneys for Lawyer Hansen in his suits. Mr. Walsh was at Newport last night, and could not be seen.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The number of thunderstorms and rains reported to-night is greater than on Monday. They have been quite general from New York southward to Florida, and west to Iowa, Missouri, and Southern Wisconsin.

No material change in temperature is anticipated.

Winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be light to fresh south; on the Great Lakes, mostly east and southeast, and light to fresh.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light southwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers Wednesday and Thursday; light south winds.

New England—Showers Wednesday and Thursday, except fair in Eastern Maine; light to fresh southwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—showers and thunderstorms Wednesday and Thursday; light southeast to south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	69	74	4 P. M.	81	81
6 A. M.	69	74	6 P. M.	76	82
9 A. M.	71	79	9 P. M.	72	78
12 M.	79	80	12 P. M.	72	78

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 80; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 76 degrees at 8 A. M. and 78 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 87 degrees at 12:30 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity was 58 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Whether a High Ball, Rickey or Fizz,
Sparkling
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
should always be used if you want the best.

ARCHBISHOP WANTS BETTER COLLEGES

Fears the Catholic Ones Have Not Public Confidence.

PRAISES PARISH SCHOOLS

But Tells the Church Educational Association That Changed Times Require Changed Methods.

Archbishop Farley, addressing the second annual meeting of the Catholic Educational Association at the Cathedral College, Madison Avenue and Fifty-first Street, yesterday morning, said there was need of improvement in Catholic colleges to an extent that would inspire confidence in Catholic laymen in them. On this point he said:

"With regard to our colleges, we must confess that we have not the full confidence of our neighbors, though it is true that our graduates are foremost in every walk of life, from the Cabinet and the Supreme Court to the lowest ranks in trade and commerce. There are Catholics who wish to send their children to non-Catholic colleges, where their faith is in danger of being changed to indifferentism.

"Can this be altered? If the same influence was exercised at the colleges as was exercised at the schools, if the episcopate could legislate, and could insist on the raising of the standards all along the line, we believe the colleges would win the confidence of the people as the schools have succeeded in doing.

"Our only possible course is to be honest and candid, to sacrifice tradition and prejudice as long as Catholic principle is not infringed. We are in an age of transition, and we must alter our ways of doing things.

"These facts are hard to digest, but you must consider yourselves in loco episcoporum and act fearlessly. I pray to God to extend to your deliberations His blessing."

Speaking of the development of the parochial schools the Archbishop said: "I believe that your action will have an influence on our educational institutions second only to that of the Baltimore Plenary Council, twenty-one years ago.

"At that time there was an element of the faithful hostile to the schools, and even some of the clergy looked at them askance. They thought they were only good for religious education, and preferred the secular schools for other purposes, where the grade of excellence was higher.

"There was some foundation for this view, but there was soon a radical change in the schools. They ceased to be a number of units, and became unified with altered methods and proper systematic grading under the Bishop.

"If there is no outside criticism of the parochial school now, it is not because there is more piety in the world, but because the schools by their efficiency now command the respect of all.

"I wrote one day two years ago to twenty pastors in the city and country where Catholic schools were needed. Eleven of them set about organizing them at once. I wrote to twenty-seven last year, and as a result there will be eighteen more Catholic schools next September in the diocese, of which some will accommodate from 1,200 to 1,500 pupils."

TOM JOHNSON'S MOTHER DEAD

She Was a Southern Woman and Widow of a War Veteran.

Mrs. Helen L. Johnson, mother of Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland, died yesterday at her home, Shore Road, near Ninety-ninth Street, Brooklyn, after a long illness. Mayor Johnson and other members of the family were at the bedside when Mrs. Johnson died. The funeral services will be held at the Shore Road residence to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, the Rev. Walter Cooley of Cleveland officiating. The burial will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Mrs. Johnson was born in Jackson, Tenn., seventy-one years ago, and was married to Col. Albert W. Johnson at Georgetown, Ky., in 1853. In the Summer time they lived at Georgetown, and on a plantation in Arkansas in the Winter, until the civil war broke out, when Col. Johnson joined the Confederate Army. At the close of the war they moved to Louisville, Ky. There Col. Johnson became a promoter of street railways, and as such became known all over the South. About seventeen years ago Col. Johnson moved to Brooklyn, and bought the mansion on the ridge overlooking the Narrows at Fort Hamilton. Col. Johnson died in 1895.

Like their father, Tom L. Johnson and his brother, the late Albert L. Johnson, became largely interested in street railways. They built the Nassau system in Brooklyn, which was absorbed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, and Albert L. Johnson at the time of his death, four years ago, was interested in tramways in London, England.

MIMOSA BEATS TWO RIVALS.

Commodore Park's Sloop Practically Clinches Hold on Cup.

Unless the unexpected happens to-day the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup will remain another year in the possession of the American Yacht Club, and probably for several years to come. Commodore Trenor L. Park's Mimosa III., its defender, again defeated the challengers, Commodore A. H. Alker's Alert and Victor I. Cumnock's Nike, yesterday afternoon off Milton Point over an 18½-mile triangular course on the Sound. Mimosa thus scores 6 points for the cup, against Alert's 4 and Nike's 2. Unless both challengers defeat her to-day while Alert finishes first, they cannot even tie for the trophy.

Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 11.—Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Jr., was brought here this evening in R. Livingston Beeckman's steam yacht Sagamore, accompanied by her husband and Mr. and Mrs. Beeckman. The yacht was brought to Sullivan's wharf, and Mrs. Havemeyer, who is ill, was carried in an ambulance to the residence of her sister, Miss Anna Sands, in Berkeley Avenue. Mrs. Havemeyer was accompanied from New York by two trained nurses.

¶Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Boarders Wanted, and Lost and Found advertisements are placed on the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, where the 100,000 metropolitan readers of THE TIMES can easily see them.

¶Advertisements can be left at THE TIMES offices, at any advertising agency, or can be telephoned, 4900—38th.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Sea Breeze Calendars

Seashore and mountain and country give liberally of their fresh air, rest, green, shade and recreation to thousands of grateful guests. To interest these guests in twenty thousand tenement babies and mothers who cannot otherwise leave their sweltering homes, the N. Y. ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR is sending out to-day two thousand Sea Breeze Calendars. Hotel guests and proprietors are asked to send some of the country or seashore back to the tenements by personal gifts, collections, fairs, concerts, fêtes, or entertainments. Four photographs tell of the sea and paradise trees, of shade and play and b

CHAMPIONS WON BY MISTAKES OF CHICAGO

Casey's Fumble Gives Deciding Run in Tenth Inning.

McGINNITY SENT TO BENCH

Detroit Defeats Greater New Yorks by Three to One—Quakers Shut Out by Cleveland.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 6; Chicago, 5. (10 inn.)
Pittsburg, 11; Brooklyn, 2.
Phila'phia, 10; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 6; Boston, 1.

American League.

Detroit, 3; New York, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Washington, 5; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Brooklyn	Boston	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	7	8	4	5	11	15	33	.716
Pittsburg	3	..	9	8	10	12	6	2	47	.618
Phila'phia	2	5	..	4	4	6	13	13	44	.603
Chicago	3	7	3	..	7	12	6	6	44	.579
Cincinnati	3	5	4	8	..	8	6	6	39	.527
St. Louis	3	3	3	3	7	..	5	5	27	.360
Brooklyn	5	3	3	1	1	2	..	7	22	.297
Boston	2	4	4	2	2	3	5	..	22	.297
Games lost	21	29	29	29	32	35	48	52	52	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Games Won	Per Cent.
Chicago	..	7	3	8	3	5	7	8	41	.631
Cleveland	8	..	4	8	2	5	6	10	43	.623
Phila'phia	3	6	..	4	9	5	7	5	42	.600
Detroit	6	2	5	..	3	5	4	8	34	.493
Boston	1	2	2	5	..	3	8	7	29	.468
New York	2	0	5	3	6	..	10	4	30	.462
Washin'tn	1	1	7	2	6	2	..	5	24	.358
St. Louis	3	0	2	8	2	12	6	..	25	.357
Games lost	24	26	27	35	33	35	43	45		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Costly Mistakes of Chicago Give Champions Victory in Tenth Inning.

With victory within its grasp yesterday by a safe margin, the Chicago team, not as a whole, but Ruelbach, Casey, and Tinker particularly, seemed to lose its nerve, and as a result the champion New Yorks won in the tenth inning with two men out by a score of 6 to 5. Both teams appeared to be keyed up to the highest state of proficiency for seven innings, and the work of the players was thoroughly appreciated by the 6,000 persons in attendance.

It was essentially a pitchers' battle up to the seventh inning, although Dahlen had made himself conspicuous by his energetic and clever performance around short stop. The "Iron Man" had rather a small advantage over Ruelbach during these innings, but the Chicagoan had done some splendid execution. Only one hit had been made off McGinnity, and that was a three-bagger in the first inning. The New Yorks had collected four hits and earned the only run scored up to that time.

It was in the ninth inning that Ruelbach and Tinker enabled the champions to tie the score after two men were out. Ruelbach sent two men to bases on called balls, hit a batsman, and a single and Merres's double resulted in three runs. Ruelbach was deprived of a three-base hit in Chicago's ninth by not touching first base. Strang, who had batted for Gilbert in the ninth, was the first out in the tenth. Casey's fumble gave Bresnahan his base and Wiltse's neat bunt put Bresnahan on second. Browne forced Wiltse out at second and advanced Bresnahan to third, and Donlin's difficult hit toward third scored the winning run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Schulte, rf	0	1	2	1	0	0
Chance, 1b	2	2	12	1	0	0
Tinker, ss	2	1	1	1	5	1
Evers, 2b	0	0	4	2	4	0
Casey, 3b	1	1	2	0	1	1
O'Neill, c	0	0	3	1	0	0
Ruelbach, p	0	1	0	1	0	0
Strang	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sherman, c	0	0	1	0	0	0
Brest'n, c	1	0	0	0	0	0
McGitty, p	0	1	0	0	1	0
Wiltse, p	0	1	1	0	2	0
Total	6	11	30	14	0	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	2	2	2	0	0	0
Donlin, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	13	1	0	0
Merkle, lf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	1	1	6	3	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	1	3	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	5	2	0	0
Strang, 2b	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bresnahan, c	0	0	1	0	0	0
McGinnity, p	0	1	0	1	0	0
Total	4	9	27	11	6	0

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0—5
New York	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	1—6

First base by errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Wiltse, 1; off Ruelbach, 2. Struck out—By Ruelbach, 3. Left on bases—New York, 11; Chicago, 5. Three-base hits—Browne, Schulte. Two-base hits—Merkes, 2; Casey. Hits—Off McGinnity, 7 in 7 1-3 innings; off Wiltse, none in 2 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Schulte, Evers, Gilbert. Stolen bases—Tinker, Evers. Wild pitches—Ruelbach and Wiltse. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1; by Ruelbach, 2. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—6,000.

PITTSBURG, 11; BROOKLYN, 2.

Although the Brooklyn team made fourteen safe hits off Philippi of the Pittsburgs at Washington Park yesterday, Hanlon's men were easily defeated by the score of 11 to 2. The local men's batting was done in streaks, and proved to be valueless, while that of the ex-champions was free and strong, and was of the run-getting description. Clymer's hitting was a feature of the contest, five hits being made by the right fielder, including a triple. Lumley carried off the honors for Brooklyn with four hits out of five times at bat. The fielding of both teams was good. Peitz especially doing excellent work behind the bat. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	2	2	2	0	0
Hall, lf	0	0	2	2	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	4	2	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	0	2	1	0	0
Gessler, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	0
Lewis, ss	0	2	3	4	1	0
Malay, 2b	0	1	1	4	0	0
Bergen, c	0	1	6	2	1	0
Jones, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
Litschell, p	0	0	1	2	0	0
Total	2	11	27	13	2	

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	3	5	1	0	0	0
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Beaumont, cf	1	3	1	0	0	0
Wagner, ss	1	1	2	3	1	0
Howard, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	0
Brain, 3b	2	1	2	2	0	0
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	2	3	0	0
Peitz, c	0	1	7	2	0	0
Phillippi, p	1	0	0	3	0	0
Total	11	15	27	13	1	

Brooklyn	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Pittsburg	1	0	5	1	3	1	0	0	0	0—11

Hits—Off Jones, 8, in three innings; off Mitchell, 7, in six innings. Three-base hits—Dobbs, Clymer. Home run—Beaumont. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Peitz. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Brain, 2; Clymer, 2; Beaumont, 3. Double plays—Lewis and Gessler; Peitz and Wagner. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 6. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Mitchell, 2. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Jones, 1; by Mitchell, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 2; by Mitchell, 4; by Phillippi, 4. Passed ball—Peitz. Wild pitch—Mitchell. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—1,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 10; ST. LOUIS, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.—Philadelphia batted Eagan hard to-day and easily defeated St. Louis. Sparks was hit frequently, but he kept the hits well scattered. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	2	3	2	0	0	0
Arndt, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0
Smoot, cf	0	2	2	1	1	0
Beckley, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	0
Shay, 2b	0	0	3	2	3	0
McBride, ss	1	1	2	5	0	0
Burke, 3b	0	1	2	1	1	1
Grady, c	0	1	6	0	1	0
Eagan, p	0	0	0	0	4	0
*Leahy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	24	15	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	4	1	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b	0	1	3	2	2	0
Cartney, 3b	1	1	0	2	2	0
Titus, rf	2	2	2	1	0	0
Magee, lf	2	4	2	0	0	0
Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	8	0	0	0
Doolin, ss	0	1	4	3	0	0
Abbott, c	3	2	5	1	0	0
Sparks, p	1	1	1	2	1	0
Total	10	16	27	11	5	0

*Batted for Eagan in ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	4	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	—10

Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Philadelphia, 7. Stolen base—Shannon. Two-base hits—Burke, Bransfield, Arndt, Magee, Gleason, Titus. Three-base hit—Sparks. Sacrifice hits—Magee, Gleason. Double play—Doolin, Gleason, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Sparks, 6. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 2; off Eagan, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—2,027.

CINCINNATI, 6; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, July 11.—A triple play by Boston was the feature of to-day's game with Cincinnati. With three men on bases Wolverton threw to the plate for a force out, and Moran got the batsman at first. A third runner attempted to score on the play and was thrown out, Tenney to Moran. Cincinnati won the game, 6 to 1, by hard, consecutive hitting. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	0
Barry, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	0
Kelley, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Seymour, cf	1	4	0	0	0	0
Corcoran, ss	0	2	4	6	0	0
Sebring, rf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	1	0	3	0	0
Schlei, c	1	3	6	0	0	0
Ewing, p	1	1	0	1	0	0
Total	6	15	27	13	0	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	0	1	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b	1	1	15	2	0	0
Dolan, rf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Deleh'ty, lf	0	2	1	1	0	0
W'v't'n, 3b	0	1	1	5	1	0
Cannell, cf	0	2	0	0	0	0
Raymer, 2b	0	2	1	2	2	0
Moran, c	0	0	3	2	0	0
Harley, p	0	0	2	4	0	0
*L'terborn	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	9	27	20	3	0

*Batted for Harley in the ninth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	—6
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

Two-base hit—Sebring. Stolen bases—Kelley, Corcoran. Sacrifice hits—Corcoran, Huggins, Ewing. Steinfeldt. Triple play—Wolverton, Moran, Tenney, and Moran. First base on balls—Off Harley, 3. Struck out—By Ewing, 5. Passed ball—Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—1,469.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Donovan Keeps New York Down to Two Hits and Detroit Wins.

DETROIT, Mich., July 11.—Pitcher Donovan did wonders in the box to-day against the Greater New Yorks. Although very wild at times, giving no less than seven men bases on balls, his delivery puzzled the visitors so much that not a hit was made off him in seven innings. Then came the only hits the New Yorks made, and with the aid of a sacrifice they avoided a shut-out. The fielding of both teams was sharp and in the main brilliant, the work of O'Leary, Crawford, and McIntyre being very conspicuous.

It was a question with Manager Griffith up to the time the gong sounded for play to begin as to whether he should use Powell or Hogg in the pitcher's box, but the former did so well in practice and felt so good that he was selected. He was hit sparingly for six innings, but in the seventh the local men gauged his delivery and batted out three runs. He was then relieved by Hogg, who prevented the Detroits from doing any further mischief with their bats.

The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	0	2	1	0	0	0
O'Leary, ss	0	2	1	3	0	0
M'Intyre, lf	0	1	1	0	0	0
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0
C'ghlin, 3b	1	1	1	0	1	0
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	3	4	0	0
Lindsay, 1b	1	1	13	2	0	0
Doran, c	0	0	1	4	0	0
Donovan, p	1	1	2	5	0	0
Total	3	9	27	14	0	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
D'gherty, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	1	0	0	0	0
Elb'feld, ss	0	0	3	2	0	0
Williams, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chase, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	0
Conroy, 3b	0	0	4	2	0	0
Fultz, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0
M'Guire, c	0	0	3	0	0	0
Powell, p	0	0	1	0	3	0
Hogg, p	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Yeager	0	1	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	27	5	3	0

*Ran for Powell in the eighth inning.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	x	—3

Base hits—Off Powell, 9 in seven innings. Two-base hit—Donovan. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, McGuire. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 7; off Powell, 4. Left on bases—Detroit, 3; New York, 7. Struck out—By Donovan, 3; by Powell, 1; by Hogg, 1. Double plays—Donovan, Schaefer and Lindsay; Elberfeld and Chase. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,200.

CLEVELAND, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 11.—Cleveland took an easy victory from Philadelphia to-day. Plank was knocked out of the box in four innings, but Bender, who succeeded him, kept the hits scattered. Moore pitched a strong game, holding Philadelphia to three hits. The fielding of Turner and Kahl was a feature. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Ray, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0
Kahl, 2b	0	0	2	8	0	0
B'dley, 3b	1	1	1	1	1	0
Turner, ss	1	2	3	4	1	0
Stovall, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	0
Bemis, c	0	2	2	3	0	0
Moore, p	0	0	2	0	0	0
Total	7	11	27	13	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Davis, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	0
L. Cross, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	0
Seybold, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	0
M. Cross, ss	0	1	2	1	0	0
Schreck, c	0	0	3	3	1	0
Plank, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Powers, c	0	0	5	0	0	0
Bender, p	0	0	0	0	2	0
Total	0	3	24	11	1	

Cleveland	0	0	1	4	2	0	0	0	..	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Off Plank, 7, in four innings; off Bender, 4, in four innings. Two-base hits—Bemis, Ray. Three-base hit—Jackson. Sacrifice hit—Kahl. First base on balls—Off Moore, 2; off Plank, 1; off Bender, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 3; Philadelphia, 4. Struck out—By Moore, 2; by Plank, 3; by Bender, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connor and Kelly. Attendance—2,451.

WASHINGTON, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 11.—Jacobson pitched consistent ball for the visitors and Washington won to-day by 5 to 2. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'field, 2b	0	1	3	1	0	
Stone, lf	0	1	1	0	1	
V'Zant, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Frisk, rf	0	0	1	1	0	
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	4	1	
Koehler, 1b	0	1	12	0	0	
Gleason, 3b	0	1	1	4	0	
Roth, c	0	0	0	6	3	
Glade, p	0	0	0	0	5	
Total	2	7	27	17	3	

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	1	2	0	0	0	
Hill, 3b	0	2	2	4	0	
Hickman, lf	0	0	6	0	0	
And'son, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Clingman, 1f	0	1	1	2	0	
Stahl, 1b	1	2	15	0	0	
Cassidy, ss	0	2	4	4	0	
Haydon, c	1	0	3	2	1	
Jacobson, p	1	0	0	2	0	
Total	5	10	27	18	1	

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Washington	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—5

Two base hits—Huelsman, Stahl, Jones, Hill. Home run—Van Zant. Sacrifice hits—Van Zant, Stahl, Heydon, Hickman. Double plays—Wallace and Koehler; Hickman, Cassidy and Stahl. Passed balls—Roth, 2. Stolen bases—Stahl, Heydon. Bases on balls—Off Glade, 3. Struck out—By Glade, 4; by Jacobson, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 2; Washington, 8. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,200.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Smith, ss	1	1	0	0	0	
Manning, rf	1	0	0	0	0	
Barclay, lf	1	2	0	0	0	
Houser, 1b	1	1	8	1	0	
Yancey, cf	2	1	3	0	0	
M'C'nell, 2b	0	1	0	3	0	
O'Brien, 3b	1	1	1	1	0	
Steelman, c	1	0	9	1	0	
Cleary, p	0	0	0	2	1	
Total	8	7	21	6	1	

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clements, lf	1	1	0	0	0	
Bean, ss	0	0	0	2	1	
Keister, rf	0	1	0	1	0	
Merritt, 1b	0	0	8	1	2	
Halligan, cf	0	2	0	0	0	
Pattee, 2b	0	1	2	2	0	
Woods, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	
V'd'grift, c	1	1	4	1	0	
L'deman, p	0	1	0	3	0	
Total	2	6	18	10	4	

Rochester	0	0	2	3	3	0	..	..	..	—8
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2	

Two-base hit—Vandergrift. Three-base hit—Barclay. Sacrifice hit—McConnell. Stolen bases—Barclay, Houser, Yancey, (2) Clements, (2) Double plays—Vandergrift Merritt, and Vandergrift; Pattee and Merritt; Steelman and O'Brien. First base by errors—Jersey City, 1; Rochester, 3. First base on balls—Off Cleary, 1; off Lindeman, 2. Struck out—By Cleary, 9, by Lindeman, 2. Left on bases—Jersey City, 5; Rochester, 5. Wild pitch—Cleary. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Attendance—520.

AT TORONTO.

TORONTO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
White, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Harley, cf	0	1	1	0	1	
Murray, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Soffel, 2b	0	0	4	4	0	
O'Brien, 1b	0	1	9	0	0	
Magoon, ss	1	3	1	4	0	
Carr, 3b	0	0	1	0	0	
Sullivan, c	0	2	10	2	1	
Falk'b'g, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	2	9	27	11	2	

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'Hagan, 1b	0	2	19	0	1	
Mahling, 2b	0	0	1	6	0	
Swander, cf	0	1	0	0	0	
Jones, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
C'kman, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	
Murphy, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Wagner, ss	0	0	1	5	0	
O'Neill, c	0	0	1	6	0	
Moriarity, p	0	1	0	6	0	
Total	0	5	24	18	2	

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Toronto	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	..	—2

Two-base hit—Magoon. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Murray, Carr, (2) Stolen bases—O'Hagan, Mahling. Bases on balls—Off Falkenberg, 1; off Moriarity, 1. Struck out—By Falkenberg, 11; by Moriarity, 1. Double plays—Wagner, Mahling, and O'Hagan; Soffel and O'Brien. Passed ball—Sullivan. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Newark, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Conway. Attendance, 700.

AT BUFFALO.

	R	H	E
Buffalo	0	0	1
Baltimore	0	0	0

Buffalo	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	—5

Batteries—Yerkes and McAllister—Neal and Byers.

AT MONTREAL.

	R	H	E
Providence	4	3	2
Montreal	2	3	7

Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	—9
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—7

Batteries—Noyes and Thomas; Pappalau and Buss.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	38	25	.603	Toronto	31	31	.500
Jersey City	35	25	.583	Newark	28	35	.444
Providence	35	27	.565	Rochester	27	36	.429
Buffalo	31	30	.508	Montreal	24	40	.375

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Rochester.
Newark at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Providence at Montreal.

GLIDDEN CUP TOURISTS IN 1,000-MILE AUTO RUN

All But Four Machines Complete First Day's Trip Successfully.

MANY WOMEN IN THE PARTY

Mr. Whipple's Chauffeur Arrested in This City Before the Start—Thirty-three Cars In Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11.—All but four of the cars that started in the Glidden cup tour this morning from New York arrived here, the first stopping place on the route, at 8 o'clock to-night, thus conforming to the cup conditions. All were in good shape, and will start to-morrow on the run to Boston.

Mrs. Joan N. Cuneo of Richmond Hill, L. I., despite her accident near Greenwich, arrived at 5 o'clock and was heartily congratulated for her pluck.

The first tourist to reach Hartford was A. L. Pope in his Pope-Toledo. He got there at 11:25 o'clock this morning. Walter White in a White steam car followed; and then came Charles E. Walker in a Pope-Hartford, Harold L. Pope in a Pope-Tribune, and E. H. Cutler in a Knox. The others followed at intervals all the afternoon. They reported good roads all the way. It rained here all the afternoon, but the rain only extended a few miles south of the city.

Of the belated ones two arrived late to-night. Hugh Thomas is at New Britain, where he stopped this afternoon on account of the illness of his wife, but he will continue to-morrow with the others. A. A. Grout has not been heard from. Julius Mehlig of New Orleans arrived at 10:30 o'clock to-night. He lost the road several times. Robert L. Morrell took three hours after registering in New York to see some friend off for Europe, but he arrived at 9:30 o'clock.

Thirty-three automobiles started yesterday morning from the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street, on the Glidden Cup tour through New England. The tourists will return to New York on Saturday, July 22, traveling during that time 1,000 miles. Charles J. Glidden of Boston, the world touring automobilist, is the donor of the cup, and he watched the cars start up Fifth Avenue. The first car to leave was the Pope-Toledo, driven by A. L. Pope. He left the clubhouse shortly after 6 o'clock. Among the last to leave was Harlan W. Whipple of Andover, Mass., ex-President of the American Automobile Association, under whose auspices the tour is held. Mrs. Whipple accompanied her husband, and they had as guests Mr. and Mrs. Winthrop E. Scarritt.

Mr. Whipple's start was delayed through the arrest of his chauffeur, Robert Wasson, who was stopped at Broadway and Forty-ninth Street, and charged with exceeding the legal speed limit. Mr. Whipple was with his chauffeur at the time. Wasson did not deny that he was going close to thirty miles an hour, but he objected to the arrest, and the policeman claimed that Mr. Whipple also was very angry. Wasson lives at the Criterion Hotel, and he was arraigned in the West Side Court and held for trial. Mr. Whipple furnished $100 cash bail at the Forty-seventh Street Police Station for his chauffeur, but he did not appear in court, and the chauffeur was unable to start with his employer. The starters were:

A. L. Pope, Hartford, Pope-Toledo; Harold L. Pope, Hagerstown, Md., Pope-Tribune; Walter C. White, Cleveland, White; C. E. Walker, Hartford, Pope-Hartford; E. H. Cutler, Springfield, Mass., Knox; E. A. Gilmore, Boston, Rambler; Edward H. Woods, Boston, Napier; J. C. Kerrison, Boston, Cadillac; Julius Mehlig, New Orleans, Knox; R. E. Olds, Lansing, Mich., Reo; R. M. Owen, New York, Reo; A. N. Church, Rockport, Ill., Decauville; F. P. Pierce, Buffalo, Pierce; Ezra T. Fitch, New York, White; Ralph Coburn, Boston, Maxwell; Hugh Thomas, New York, Maxwell; C. J. Edwards, Brooklyn, Cadillac; George D. Draper, Hopedale, Mass., Packard; J. D. Maxwell, Tarrytown, Maxwell; Benjamin Briscoe, Maxwell; C. E. Kelsey, Philadelphia, Maxwell; Mrs. John N. Cuneo, Richmond Hill, N. Y., White; W. C. Temple, Pittsburg, Pierce; William A. Lawson, New York, White; Carl H. Page, New York, White; Harlan W. Whipple, Andover,

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 11, 1905.

Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
14	15	100	Allis-Chalmers Co	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ½
52	54	300	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	53	53	53	53	+1½
82⅝	82½	53,720	*Amal. Copper Co	84	84	82⅛	82⅜	−1½
35	35½	2,200	Am. Car & Found. Co	36¼	36¼	35½	35½	− ⅝
97½	98½	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf	98	98	98	98	−1
89	94	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	−2¾
5⅝	6	100	*Am. Grass Twine	6	6	6	6	...
35	35½	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	35	35½	34¾	35½	+ ⅝
25½	27	400	Am. Ice Securities	25½	26	25½	26	...
48½	48½	9,305	*Am. Locomo. Co	50	50⅛	47¾	48¼	−1½
110½	111	340	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf	112¼	112¼	110⅝	110⅝	−1⅞
5¼	5⅝	200	*Am. Malting Co	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
24	24⅞	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf	24½	24½	24½	24½	...
115¼	115¾	11,500	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co	116	116¼	115	115¼	+1
119⅞	120	1,100	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf	119	120	119	119¾	+ ¼
98	98⅞	1,000	*Am. Smelt., Se. pf., B.	98½	98⅝	98	98⅜	− ⅛
138⅛	138½	2,400	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co	139¾	139¾	138	138	−2⅛
137	138	100	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co. pf	137	137	137	137	+ ⅛
97¼	97¾	182	Am. Tobacco Co. pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¾	− ¼
35	36	1,000	*Am. Woolen Co	36⅜	36⅜	35	35	−1⅛
106½	107	800	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co	108⅛	108⅛	106½	107⅛	−1
83⅜	83⅞	7,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85⅛	85⅛	83⅜	83⅝	−1⅜
		200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	− ⅝
157¾	158	1,400	Atlantic Coast Line	159	159½	157½	158	−3
113½	113⅝	36,900	Baltimore & Ohio	113¼	114⅝	112½	113¾	+ ⅝
69½	69⅝	29,670	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	71	71	69¼	69½	−1½
145	156	100	Buff., Roch. & Pitts	150	150	150	150	+4
68¼	70	200	Canada Southern	68⅜	68⅝	68⅜	68⅝	− ⅛
150⅜	150⅝	9,700	Canadian Pacific	152¼	152¾	150½	150⅝	−1½
45⅞	46	587	Central Leather	47	47	45¾	45¾	−1¼
104¼	104⅜	1,580	Central Leather pf	105½	105½	104¼	104⅜	−1¼
52⅜	52¾	8,125	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅞	53⅞	52½	52⅞	− ⅝
36⅝	36⅞	100	Chicago & Alton	36⅝	36⅝	36⅛	36⅛	− ⅝
73½	79	200	Chicago & Alton pf	788⅛	788⅛	78½	788⅛	− ⅝
198⅜	198⅞	2,500	Chi. Gt. Western	198¼	198¾	194⅝	196⅝	−1½
64	66	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A	63	63	63	63	− ½
32	32½	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	+ ⅛
177½	177⅝	15,720	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179	179	177⅛	177½	−2
206	206½	425	Chicago & Northw	207⅝	207⅝	206	206	−2⅞
7½	8	200	Chicago Union Trac	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	− ½
46⅝	46⅞	10,550	Colorado Fuel & Iron	47½	47½	46	46⅜	−1¼
27⅝	27½	300	Colorado & Southern	27½	27⅝	27¼	27½	− ⅛
58½	59½	300	Col. & Southern 1st pf	59	59	58½	58½	−1
37⅜	38	700	Col. & Southern 2d pf	37½	38	37½	38	...
188	189½	100	Consolidated Gas	188	188	188	188	− ½
10⅜	11¼	150	Corn Products Co	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	− ⅛
189½	190	1,000	Del. & Hudson	190½	190½	189½	189¾	−1
		350	Del. & Hudson rts	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
375	390	200	Del., Lack. & West	390	390	390	390	...
31	31½	230	Denver & Rio Grande	32	32	31¾	31¾	− ⅜
86	86½	500	Denver & Rio Gr. pf	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	− ⅞
41	42	800	*Distillers Securities	41	41	41	41	−1
14	15⅝	100	*Dul., S. S. & At	15	15	13	15	− ⅝
46	46⅜	44,900	Erie	47	47⅜	45⅝	46	−1⅛
82	82⅞	3,400	Erie 1st pf	82⅜	83	81⅞	82¼	−1
71½	71⅝	1,930	Erie 2d pf	72⅜	72⅝	71½	71⅝	−1
93½	94½	200	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf	94	94	93¼	93½	−2
104	105	100	General Chemical pf	104½	104½	104½	104½	−1
176	177	250	General Electric	177	177	177	177	−1
280	285	100	Great Northern pf	281	281	281	281	−2
16	17	100	Havana Electric	16	16	16	16	...
92¼	93	200	Hocking Valley pf	93	93	92¾	92¾	− ¼
166	166⅜	400	Illinois Central	167¼	167¼	166	166	−1½
291	293	1,420	Knick. Ice, Chicago	303⅜	307⅜	293	298⅜	−4
70	71	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf	74½	74¼	74¼	74¼	−1
147½	147⅜	2,800	Louisville & Nash	149	149	147	147⅜	−1
81⅜	82	5,800	*Met. Securities	83¾	83¾	81½	81⅜	−1
123⅜	125¾	20,100	*Met. Street Railway	128½	128½	125	125⅜	−3
21	21¼	1,200	Mexican Central	22	22	21	21	− ¾
122	122½	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M	123¾	123¾	122½	122½	− ¾
27¾	28⅜	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28	28	28	28	−1
99⅛	99⅞	6,800	Missouri Pacific	99½	99½	97¾	98½	−1⅝
145	146	200	Nash., Chat. & St. L	146	146	145	145	−3
61	61½	810	*National Biscuit Co	61⅜	61¼	61⅜	61½	+ ½
22	24	300	Nat. Enam. & Stamp	22½	22½	22½	22½	− ½
89	93	100	Nat. Ena. & Stam. pf	91	91	91	91	+2
43	45	100	*National Lead Co	45	45	45	45	−1
145¾	146	5,000	New York Central	148	148	145¾	146	−2¼
47	48½	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L	48	48	48	48	−1⅝
200	201	300	N. Y., N. H. & H	200	209	200	200	...
51⅜	52	3,600	N. Y., Ont. & West	52½	52½	51¾	51⅝	−1
84¾	85	6,000	Norfolk & Western	85	85½	84¾	84¾	− ⅞
98¾	99¾	500	North American	98⅝	99	98⅝	98⅝	− ⅜
190	191	2,900	Northern Pacific	190¾	190½	190	190	+ ⅛
91	94	100	Pacific Coast 2d pf	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	+ ¼
42½	43½	100	Pacific Mail	42½	42¾	42½	42½	− ⅝
141½	141⅝	63,540	Pennsylvania R. R	142¼	142½	141	141⅝	−1
104⅛	104⅜	2,100	People's Gas, Chicago	105¾	105¾	104	104¾	−1
35	40	100	Peoria & Eastern	35	35	35	35	−3
13	14	500	Pittsburg Coal	14½	14¾	14	14	− ⅜
58	60	1,500	Pittsburg Coal pf	62	62	58	58	−4½
39¼	39¾	800	Pressed Steel Car	39⅞	40	39¼	39¼	−1½
94	94½	400	Pressed Steel Car pf	94½	94¼	94¼	94¼	− ¾
240	242	100	Pullman Company	240	240	240	240	...
35	35	1,300	Ry. Steel Spring	35½	35½	35	35	− ⅝
98¼	99⅜	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	− ¼
104⅞	105	91,500	Reading	106⅞	106⅞	104⅛	104⅞	−2⅜
92	93	300	Reading 1st pf	94	94	93	93⅜	−1
92	93	50	Reading 2d pf	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	...
19¾	19⅞	3,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20⅛	20⅛	19¼	19⅜	−1¼
79⅝	80	3,100	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf	80	80½	79¾	79¾	−1½
30½	30⅝	7,100	Rock Island Co	31⅜	31⅜	30¼	30¾	−1¼
75⅝	76¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf	76	76	76	76	− ½
135	137	100	Rome, Water. & Og	136	136	136	136	+ ¼
34	34½	300	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co	34	34	34	34	− ¼
104	106	100	*Rub. Gds. Mfg.Co. pf	104	104	104	104	...
58	65	100	Rutland pf	63	63	63	63	+1
...	...	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf	21½	21½	21½	21½	−2
67	67¼	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	67⅞	68	67	68	...
23	23⅛	200	St. Louis Southw	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	−1¼
62	62½	100	St. Louis Southw. pf	62⅛	62½	62⅛	62⅜	− ⅜
81¼	82	1,100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co	82⅞	82⅞	81	81	−3½
63	63⅜	20,800	Southern Pacific	64⅜	64½	63	63⅛	−1⅝
117½	118	500	Southern Pacific pf	117½	117⅝	117½	117½	...
33	33⅛	7,600	Southern Ry. ext	33⅝	33⅞	33	33⅛	− ⅜
98¼	98⅝	225	Southern Ry. pf., ext	98½	98½	98¼	98⅛	...
87⅛	87⅜	24,000	Tenn. Coal & Iron	90¼	90¼	87	87½	−3
33½	33⅝	1,250	Texas & Pacific	33⅞	34	33¾	33⅜	− ⅝
44½	44¾	10	Texas Pac. Land Tr	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¼	−1
129	129	200	Third Avenue	129½	129½	128½	128¾	−1½
343⅝	347	200	Toledo Rys. & Light	345	348	343⅝	343⅝	−4
56	57¾	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	57½	57⅝	57½	57⅜	+ ⅛
113⅜	114	650	Twin City R. T	113½	113¾	113¼	113⅜	−1
10½	11	1,100	*Union Bag & P. Co	10	10⅜	9¾	10⅜	−2¼
126⅜	127	145,650	Union Pacific	129	129	126⅝	127	− ¾
96	99	400	Union Pacific pf	97½	98¼	97½	98¼	− ¾
57	58	500	United Rys. Invest	57½	58	57½	57⅝	− ⅜
86	87	800	United Rys. Invest. pf	86¾	86¾	86	86	− ½
30½	31	1,200	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe	30⅝	30⅝	30	30¼	−1½
92⅝	93¼	400	*U. S. C. I. Pipe pf	93	93	92¼	92¼	−1½
133⅜	133⅞	1,800	*U. S. Leather, I. C	14	14	13½	13¾	− ⅜
112	112½	600	*U. S. Leath. pf., I. C	113	113	112¼	112¾	−1¼
32	32¾	900	*U. S. Red. & Ref	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	− ⅛
66¾	67	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf	68	68	67	67	−2
42	42¼	3,500	U. S. Rubber	42¾	42¾	41¾	42¼	− ⅝
108½	109¼	1,100	U. S. Rubber pf	109¼	109¼	108½	108½	− ¾
33¾	33⅝	113,085	U. S. Steel	34⅞	34⅞	32⅞	33⅜	−1⅝
101⅜	101⅝	47,925	U. S. Steel pf	102	102¾	100¼	101¼	−1¾
35½	36	100	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36	36	36	36	− ⅜
40	48	100	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	40½	40½	40½	40½	− ½
39¼	40	400	Wabash pf	39½	39½	39⅝	39½	− ¼
93	93½	100	Western Union Tel	93½	93½	93½	93¼	+ ¼
162	164	200	Westinghouse E. & M	164	164	162½	162¼	−5½
15½	16½	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	− ⅜
22½	24½	100	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	24	24	24	24	−1½
23⅜	23½	400	Wisconsin Central	24	24	23¼	23¼	−1

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

Total sales July 11, 1905 882,539
From Jan. 1, 1905 143,395,459
Corresponding date last year 54,167,353

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, July 12.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 66, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy.
Discharges.
8079—Joseph P. Eager
7909—Chas. W. Zinn
Sherman
8176—Orlando M. Harper
7902—Samuel Greenberg
7915—Meyer Roseman
7938—Alex F. Bellows
8049—Alex C. McCone
8122—Lewis W. Marks
7355—Edwards & Allen
7428—David Traitel
6732—Schwartz & Silverman
7097—Marcus A. Adler
7335—Walter Stabler
6013—Fred E. Block
7370—David Salvin
7422—David Kamsler
8075—Ralph C. Jackson
7307—Frank J. McGuire
7746—Wm. F. Redlich
5948—Myers & Jacobson
Cases under objection.
7479—Alfred U. Benjamin
7352—Israel Woolf
7220—Frank B. West
7637—John A. Nesbit
7977—Miller & Sandhouse
7637—John J. Dooley
7433—Swerdlow & Bersch
Adjourned cases.
7661—John J. Hughes
6574—Adolph Dellman
7046—Louis Schachne
8023—Morris Ginsburg
7101—Benjamin Gruber
7668—Max Smuckler
6965—Albert E. McMullin
7081—S. I. & J. B. Acken
Involuntary cases.
6983—Braun, Lampel & Co
8116—Bernard Kamber
8165—William Hope
8181—Empire Knitting Co
7298—Associated Underwriters
Motions.
In re Hillman Galluh
In re Henry B. Morton
In re Louis H. Wenzel
In re Isaac Sandler
In re Elizabeth F. Wallace
In re Wm. Mecklem
In re Chas. E. Smith
In re Henry Siegel
In re Eagle Hat Frame Co
In re Wm. Mecklem
In re Manfred Wanckel
In re Fred J. Hoetzer
In re Wolfensohn Bros
In re Cohen & Weinstein
In re Wm. Washer
In re Klugman & Benjamin
In re Droege & Root
In re Robert G. Woodward
In re F. D. Lamble & Co
In re Met Store, &c, Co
In re Chas Moskowitz
In re Campbell Heating Co
In re Weisser & Handelman
In re Morris Bros
In re Bernard Kamber
In re Lottie Hartmann
In re Louis L. Todd
In re Weinreb & Merker
In re Alfred M. Lamar
In re Robert H. Spalding
In re Edward T. C. Lease
In re William Washer
In re Lifshitz & Bama
In re Mecklem Bros
In re Robert H. Spalding
In re Thos H. Brady
In re A. M. Lamar
In re Branstater & Robinson
In re Solomon & Drucker
In re Morris Heller
In re C. L. Pettis & Co
In re Bryant Park Hotel Co
In re Meyer Leifer
In re Leopold Marx

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, July 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions
1—In re Flannery
2—Klener-Reinhardt
3—Hulbert-Hulbert
4—Erlanger-N. C. B'k
5—Hansen-Walsh
6—Same-same
7—Same-same
8—Park-Park
814—Park-Park
9—Lipton-Schleicher
10—Dittmer-Kriete
11—Spitz-Spitz
12—Duplignac-Friedman
13—Rellis-Roberts
14—Johnson-Goldstein
15—In re Nat Surety Co
16—Fanning - Varick Cont Co
17—Merrill-Brady
18—Knick Trust Co-A R Co
19—Walter-McClellan
20—Miller-Oglesby
21—Cathedral Realty Co-Park
22—In re Hoppock
23—Amsinck-Gilmore
24—Bronk-Laing
25—Daniels-La Shelle
26—Barrett-Barrett
27—Picciola-Woodbury
28—Policastro-same
29—Ryans-Irons
30—Campbell-Alderdice
31—Eldridge-Eldridge
32—Carstarphen-Lowden
33—Lite-Crain
34—Kelly-Duncan
35—In re Austro-Hungarian Hospital
36—Barnshaw-Moore
37—Hargous-Hargous
38—In re U. S. Fidelity & Guar Co
39 to 41, 43 to 48—Edison-Monroe
42—Starr-Pell
49—Bonardi-Stevenson
50—Young-Toumey
51—Dayan-Dayan
52—Muhlker-N Y & H R R
53—Sternbach-Schulich
54—Carstarphen-Lowden
55—Zimberhoff-Zimberhoff
56—Walters-McClellan
57—Rae-Rae
58—Faust-Ainslie Mining & Ry Co
59—Powers-Ward
60—Mankowski-Mankowski

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Kresel for the People. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Mary McManus, Jacob Eltz, Max J. Stettheimer, Rebecca Sanford, Caroline Hiffert, George Lau, Arthur C. Frost, Abraham L. Earle, Jr

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.
2128—Samuel F. Dunlap
2121—Nora Boynton
2126—John Corbitt
2106—Charles Bruer
2111—Hugh Meehan
2123—Bertha Diem
2127—Walter Treacy

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Pleadings at 10 A. M. Motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. and will be heard immediately after the pleadings. The calendar for the day will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Smyth for the People.
1—Louis Palhus
2—Frank Levine
3—George Swanson
4—John Morrisey
5—Lester Jones
6—Michael Sachs
7—Israel Brown
8—Joseph Rickles
9—Jacob Siebel
10—Frank Posser
11—Bernard Grogan
12—Samuel Rosenberg, Samuel Schwartz
13—Joseph Vetrano
14—Abraham Rosen
15—Arthur Leonard
16—Nicholas Brasso
17—Gottlieb Goldstein Pleadings.
1—Simon Bloch, Joseph Starkan
2—Robert Buckley, Wm McDermott
3—Abraham Schoen
4—Philip Watkins
5—Joseph Chesterfield
6—Louis Hodge
7—Harry Moscovitz
8—Otto Milone

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Train, and Hart for the People.
1—John Mendel
2—George Stein
3—Salvatore Gialano
4—Joseph Kent
5—August Tebaach
6—Giuseppe Franco, Ciro Aicione
7—Edward Brown
8—Morris Blumenthal
9—Joseph Duff
10—Adolph Weiss
11—Sam Nolowsky
12—Michael Beck
13—Cornelius J. Nye
14—Edith Anderson
15—Kassel Salzman
16—Ernest Glandon, Frank Pearsall, Wm. Fitzhugh

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued)—Goff, R.—No day calendar.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:39|Sun sets...6:30|Moon rises...1:19

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:35	4:05	9:45	10:38
Governors Island	3:53	4:34	10:19	11:11
Hell Gate	5:46	6:27	11:51	12:43

Arrived—Tuesday, July 11.

SS Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, July 1.
SS Prinz Adalbert, Genoa, June 26.
SS Ryndam, Rotterdam, July —.
SS Wotan, Sydney, C. B., July 6.
SS Jenny, Oran, June 23.
SS Navahoe, Wilmington, July 8.
SS Kansas City, Swansea, June 20.
SS Mexico, Havana, July 8.
SS Nueces, Galveston, July 5.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 10.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, July 10.
SS Bodo, Port Antonio, July 6.
SS Goldsboro, Philadelphia, July —.
SS Allianca, Celon, July 5.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Alene, Inagua	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cubana, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Majestic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Comus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Sicilia, Naples	——	——

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	——	10:00 A.M.
Yucatan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Rio Grande, Brunswick	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Citta di Messina	Gibraltar	June 29
Pennsylvania	Hamburg	July 1
Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30
Algonquin	Jacksonville	July 9

DUE TO-MORROW.

Deutschland	Hamburg	July 6
Cedric	Liverpool	July 5

DUE FRIDAY.

El Alba	Galveston	July 8
El Paso	New Orleans	July 9
Matanzas	Havana	July 10

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	July 8
Etruria	Liverpool	July 8

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS K. Wilhelm der Grosse, at Bremen, July 11
SS Oceanic, at Queenstown, July 11.
SS Mesaba, at London, July 11.
SS Zeeland, at Antwerp, July 11.
SS Consuelo, at London, July 11.
SS Lucia, at Venice, July 9.
SS Indramayo, at Manila, July 10.
SS Jersey City, at Bristol, July 10.

Sailed.

SS Carpathia, from Liverpool, July 11.
SS Cearense, from Barbados, July 8.
SS Rotterdam, from Barry, July 11.

Passed.

SS Pretoria, from New York, for Hamburg, passed Scilly.
SS Mannheim, from New York, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard.
SS Cretic from Genoa, for New York, passed Gibraltar.
SS Napolitan Prince, from Naples, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 100 shares of Bull Frog sold at .95, 100 Best & Belcher at 1.20, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .06, 400 Elktdn at .43, 100 Mexican at 1.35, 200 Original Bull Frog at .33, 200 Portland at 2.10, 500 Sandstorm at .63@.64, 400 Union at .48@.49, and 1,000 Work at .07½.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 11.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Lynch Contracting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—R. T. Lynch, J. A. Lynch, J. H. Mulcahey, New York.

Eltoma Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Ella T. Mayer, W. T. Mayer, Andrew Mayer, Jr., Brooklyn.

Atlas Building Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—A. B. Mosher, Charles E. Moore, New York.

The Cauldwell Avenue Company, New York, real estate; capital, $20,000. Directors—John Davis, L. S. Davis, J. L. Davis, New York.

Real Estate Securities Company of Westchester County, Mount Vernon; capital, $15,000. Directors—A. B. Davis, George Hayes, F. I. Hull, Mount Vernon.

The Ten Realty Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—Charles Adler, Joseph Cohen, H. L. Amper, New York City.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Blanchard, J.—Rose Schindel vs. Morris Goldberg et al.—Thomas Shiels.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Alfred Velebil vs. Vaclav Pavelka—Alfred Beekman.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Isabella E. Tangemann vs. Harry Wallace Metz—Isaac Bell Brennan.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—Cullinan vs. Devito—Gilbert H. Montague.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Silleck vs. Masche—William J. A. Caffrey.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Thomson vs. Schaefer—Albert P. Massey.

Brooklyn Calendars.

Wednesday, July 12.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Trials adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Motions—Lambert, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Capt. E. B. Cassatt, Thirteenth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Myer, vice Major T. W. Jones, Thirteenth Cavalry, relieved.

Major J. W. Benet, Ordnance Department, will make one visit to Pinole and two visits to Santa Cruz, Cal., on official business pertaining to the inspection of powder.

Boards of medical officers as hereinafter constituted are appointed to meet on Aug. 1 for the purpose of conducting the preliminary examination of applicants for appointment in the Medical Corps:

At Washington Barracks—First Lieuts. H. L. Gilchrist, C. R. Reynolds, C. E. Koerper, Assistant Surgeons.

At Fort Ethan Allen—Major J. T. Clarke, Surgeon, and First Lieut. C. P. Robbins, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Jay—Major C. Richard, Surgeon; First Lieut. G. H. Crabtree, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Thomas—Major William J. Watkeman, Surgeon; First Lieut. R. M. Blanchard, Assistant Surgeon.

At Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama—Capts. P. F. Straub, Ira A. Shimer, Assistant Surgeons; First Lieut. T. C. Lyster, Assistant Surgeon.

At Vancouver Barracks—Major R. G. Ebert, Surgeon; First Lieut. R. L. Richards, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Leavenworth—Capt. D. Baker, First Lieuts. J. F. Edwards, C. D. Buck, Assistant Surgeons.

At Fort Sheridan—Capt. C. E. Marrow, First Lieut. W. E. Voss, Assistant Surgeons.

At Jefferson Barracks—Major William B. Banister, Surgeon; First Lieut. P. H. McAndrew, Assistant Surgeon.

At Columbus Barracks—Major H. I. Raymond, Surgeon; First Lieut. E. L. Ruffner, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Snelling—Major E. B. Frick, Surgeon; First Lieut. William H. Tefft, Assistant Surgeon.

At Fort Sam Houston—Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, Deputy Surgeon General; First Lieut. P. L. Boyer, Assistant Surgeon.

The Navy.

Lieut. S. E. Moses is ordered to Washington to special duty, thence to Newport News, thence to Schenectady, thence to Bath, for duty as Inspector of equipment and ordnance at the Bath Iron Works.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—Arrived—Newport at Monte Cristi, Arkansas at East Lamoine, Maryland at Bradford, Chicago at Marblehead, Perry at Skagway, and Solace at Yokohoma.

Sailed—Hercules, from Norfolk to search for wreck; Severn, from New London for Gardiners Bay; Leonidas, from Baltimore for Hampton Roads; Saturn, from Mare Island for Port Angeles; Stewart, MacDonough, Worden, and Whipple, from Rockland for Lamoine; Justin, from Cavite for Shanghai; Gen. Alava, from Shanghai for Che-Foo.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Cellulosewatte Not Dutiable at Lower Rates—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser Fischer, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest made by Davies, Turner & Co. of New York, it being held that merchandise invoiced as "cellulosewatte" is dutiable under the provision in the Dingley tariff law for crepe paper with duty at the rate of 5 cents per pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem. The importers contended that the merchandise was dutiable at a lower rate as "papers not specially provided for," or else

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

£30,000,000

Imperial Japanese Government 4½% Sterling Loan,

(SECOND SERIES)

DUE JULY 10, 1925.

WITH OPTION TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO REDEEM ALL OR ANY PART ON OR AFTER JULY 10, 1910, UPON GIVING SIX MONTHS' NOTICE.

SECURED BY A CHARGE ON THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY REVENUES OF THE EMPIRE, AS STATED BELOW.

CREATED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF IMPERIAL ORDINANCES NUMBERS 194 AND 195 OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR, BOTH PROMULGATED, JULY 8, 1905.

Coupon Bearer Bonds in the Denominations of £20, £100, and £200.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY 10TH AND JULY 10TH, AT THE OFFICE OF THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LTD., IN LONDON, AT ITS AGENCY IN NEW YORK, AND THROUGH THE DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK, BERLIN.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN LONDON IN STERLING, IN NEW YORK IN UNITED STATES GOLD DOLLARS AT THE FIXED EXCHANGE OF $4.87 PER POUND STERLING AND IN GERMANY IN REICHSMARKS AT THE FIXED EXCHANGE OF MKS. 20.45 PER POUND STERLING.

Parr's Bank, Ltd., the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation and the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., are authorized by the Imperial Japanese Government to issue the above £30,000,000 Bonds. Of this amount £10,000,000 is being offered for public subscription in London by the above-mentioned banks.

Under the authority of the Imperial Japanese Government £10,000,000 of this loan have been taken by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and under the same authority £10,000,000 of this loan have been taken and are being issued in Germany by the Bank für Handel & Industrie, Berlin; Bayrische Hypotheken and Wechselbank, Munich; Messrs. Born & Busse, Messrs. Delbrueck, Leo & Co., Deutsch-Asiatische Bank, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, National Bank für Deutschland, Berlin; Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg; Messrs. Sol. Oppenheim, Jr. & Co., Cologne; A. Schaaffhausenscher Bankverein, Berlin; Mr. Jacob S. H. Stern, Frankfurt o-M. and Messrs. M. M. Warburg & Co., Hamburg. Subscriptions will also be received by appointed agents in Austria-Hungary, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

THE LONDON ISSUING BANKS MAKE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS IN THEIR PROSPECTUS WHICH HAS BEEN APPROVED BY KOREKIYO TAKAHASHI, ESQ., VICE-GOVERNOR OF THE BANK OF JAPAN, THE DULY AUTHORIZED SPECIAL FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT:

"This Loan is repayable at par, July 10, 1925, but the Imperial Japanese Government reserves the right to redeem at par all or any of the bonds on or at any time after July 10, 1910, on giving six months' previous notice. Partial redemption to be effected by drawings, in the usual manner, at the office of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd., London, and the New York Agency of the same bank, and in Germany at such agency or agencies as the Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, shall determine under the instructions of the Imperial Japanese Government. The Loan is secured both as to principal and interest by a charge, limited to £30,000,000, and the interest thereon, upon the annual net revenues of the Imperial Japanese Government Tobacco Monopoly and subject only to the charge in favor of the prior Loan of £30,000,000. The Imperial Japanese Government has the exclusive right to control the cultivation and production of the leaf, and to purchase, import, manufacture and sell tobacco. It thus possesses the entire monopoly of the tobacco trade within the limits of the Japanese Empire. **The estimated net revenue for the fiscal year 1905-06 from this source is 32,011,072 Yen, which at the exchange of two shillings and halfpenny per Yen is equal to £3,267,796.18s.8d. The actual receipts for the first quarter have proved very satisfactory."**

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE, THE UNDERSIGNED ARE AUTHORIZED BY THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT TO ISSUE THE ABOVE LOAN AND HEREBY OFFER FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION £10,000,000 OF THE ABOVE BONDS AT THE PRICE OF **87½** PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST, NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE USAGE, WHICH IS THE APPROXIMATE PARITY OF THE LONDON ISSUE PRICE.

The subscription list will be opened at 10 A.M. on July 12, 1905, and will be closed on or before July 17, 1905. The undersigned reserve to themselves the right to close the subscription list at any time without notice and to reject any subscriptions and allot smaller amounts than applied for.

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS, WHICH SHOULD BE MADE ON THE FORM WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ARE TO BE ACCOMPANIED BY A DEPOSIT OF $25 IN NEW YORK FUNDS PER £100 BOND.

If no allotment be made, the deposit will be returned in full, and if only a portion of the amount applied for be allotted, the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards the amount due on August 3, 1905. If any further balance remains, such balance will be returned. Failure to pay any instalments at due dates, will render all previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The rate of exchange fixed by the Imperial Japanese Government at which **principal and interest of the bonds are payable in New York is $4.87 per pound sterling**, at which rate the New York issue price of 87% per cent. and accrued interest, figuring $5 per pound sterling according to the usage of the New York Stock Exchange, is the approximate equivalent of the London issue price of £90 per cent. Payment for bonds allotted is to be made in New York funds as follows:

On application	$25.00 per £100 bond,
On August 3, 1905	25.00 per £100 bond,
On October 16, 1905	393.97 per £100 bond,
Total	$443.97 per £100 bond.

Temporary certificates to bearer will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for allotment letters duly endorsed, upon payment of final instalment. A coupon for payment of the semi-annual interest due on January 10, 1906, will be attached to the temporary certificates.

Payment in full may be made on August 3, 1905, under discount at the rate of three per cent. per annum.

The bonds will be delivered by the undersigned in exchange for the temporary certificates as soon as practicable.

Subscriptions will also be received by the Bank of Montreal, Montreal; by the Old Colony Trust Company, Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Co. and Messrs. Lee, Higginson & Co., Boston; by the Fidelity Trust Company, the Girard Trust Company and Messrs. Sailer & Stevenson, Philadelphia; by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank and the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, Chicago; by Messrs. Francis Bro. & Co. and Messrs. A. G. Edwards & Sons, St. Louis; and by the Wells Fargo Nevada National Bank of San Francisco and the Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd., San Francisco.

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
William and Pine Streets.

NATIONAL CITY BANK,
52 Wall Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN N. Y.,
31 Nassau Street.

NEW YORK, July 11, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Rice Milling Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the company, 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the preferred and common stock will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., 12th of July, until 10 o'clock A. M., 3d of August, 1905.

P. P. LYNCH, Secretary and Treasurer.

Dated at Newark, N. J., July 12th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE LINCOLN Safe Deposit Company will be held at the office of said Company, 32-38 East 42d Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Wednesday, July 12th, 1905, at one o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing eleven Trustees and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before the meeting.

JOHN R. VAN WORMER, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.
Albany, June 13th, 1905.

Whereas, The United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, located at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, has filed in this office a sworn statement, by the proper officers thereof, showing its conditions and business, and has complied in all respects with the laws of this State relating to Casualty Insurance Companies incorporated by other States of the United States:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of law, I, Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New York, do hereby certify that said company is hereby authorized to transact its appropriate business of fidelity and surety and casualty insurance in this State, in accordance with law, during the current year. The condition and business of said company at the date of such statement (December 31, 1904) is shown as follows:

Aggregate amount of available assets	$3,330,500.03
Aggregate amount of liabilities, (except capital and surplus,) including reinsurance	1,402,884.95
Amount of actual paid-up capital	1,700,000.00
Surplus over all liabilities	227,615.08
Amount of income for the year	2,317,880.65
Amount of expenditures for the year	2,027,047.24

In witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of my office to be affixed the day and year above written.

FRANCIS HENDRICKS.
Superintendent of Insurance.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 10, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 8 for the construction of storm sewer, surface drainage, and sewer systems, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

DIVIDENDS.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 17, 1905, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due August 1st, 1905.

WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 12, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

THE MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY.
Johnston Building, 30 Broad Street.
New York, July 10, 1905.

TWENTY-THIRD REGULAR DIVIDEND.

The regular quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. upon this company's preferred capital stock will be paid on July 31st, 1905, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on July 20th, 1905, to whom cheques will be mailed.

The stock transfer books will be closed on Thursday, July 20th, 1905, at 3:00 P. M. and remain closed until Tuesday, August 1st 1905, at 10:00 A. M.

SILAS W. BURT, Secretary.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of One and Three-fourths Per Cent. on the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable July 15, 1905, at the office of the Treasurer, 131 State Street, Boston, Mass., to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905.

CHARLES A. HUBBARD, Treasurer.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (2½%) on its capital stock, payable on and after August 1st, proximo.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 21st instant, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on August 2d, 1905.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.

Nashville, Tenn., July 11th, 1905.

The Home Insurance Co. of N. Y.,

56 Cedar Street.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on demand to stockholders of record on July 1st, 1905.

A. M. BURTIS, Secretary.

New York, July 11th, 1905.

NEW YORK AND HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING CO.

No. 42 B'way, New York, July 11, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 115.

The Directors of the company have this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable July 22, 1905.

S. REIDELSHEIMER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

WE OFFER THE UNSOLD PORTION OF

$1,500,000

DANVILLE, URBANA & CHAMPAIGN RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS

Dated March 1st, 1903. Due March 1st, 1923.

Optional at 105 and interest at any interest period upon ninety days' notice.

Semi-annual interest due March and September, and principal payable in New York City.

Trustee: Northern Trust Company, Chicago.

Legality approved by Noble C. Judah, Esq., Chicago.

Total Authorized Bond issue	$2,000,000
Present Bond issue	$1,500,000

The unissued balance of the bonds—$500,000—can only be issued and certified by the Trustee for the new extensions under conservative restrictions.

GUARANTEE. These bonds are unconditionally guaranteed, principal and interest, jointly and severally, by the Danville Street Railway & Light Company and the Urbana & Champaign Railway, Gas, & Electric Company, and the entire capital stock, aggregating $1,200,000, of the two guaranteeing companies is deposited with the Trustee as additional security under the mortgage of the Danville, Urbana & Champaign Railway Company.

ORGANIZATION. THIS COMPANY IS ORGANIZED UNDER THE GENERAL RAILWAY LAWS OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, ITS CHARTER RUNS FOR 50 YEARS, WITH THE ABSOLUTE PRIVILEGE OF RENEWING IT FOR ANOTHER 50 YEARS, UPON APPPLICATION BY THE STOCKHOLDERS.

PROPERTY. The Danville, Urbana & Champaign Railway Company owns 59 miles of standard gauge, main line track, steam road construction, with fully equipped modern power plant, passenger, express, and freight cars, and extending from Danville, Illinois, through Urbana to Champaign, with branches from Danville to Georgetown; Danville to Catlin, and Ogden to Homer.

POPULATION. The population served is not less than 75,000, distributed as follows:

Danville and suburbs	35,000
Urbana, Champaign, and suburbs	20,000
Georgetown and Catlin lines	10,000
Intermediate population	10,000

EARNINGS

Statement of earnings of the Danville, Urbana & Champaign Railway Company **ONLY** for 12 months, ending December 31st, 1904:

Gross earnings	$250,495.68
Operating Expenses	113,541.94
Net earnings for the year 1904	$136,953.74
Total Interest Charges for the year 1904	75,000.00

Statement of earnings of the following properties for 12 months ending December 31st, 1904:

Danville Street Railway & Light Company.
Urbana & Champaign Railway, Gas & Electric Company.
Danville, Urbana & Champaign Railway Company.

(Note.—The two first-named companies guarantee the principal and interest of the bonds of the Danville, Urbana & Champaign Railway Company, and the entire stock of said two companies, being respectively $700,000 and $500,000, is deposited with the Trustee as security for the Danville, Urbana & Champaign Railway Company Bonds.)

Gross Earnings	$739,880.58
Operating Expenses	413,772.84
Net Earnings	$326,107.74
Total Interest Charges for the year 1904 on all the bonds outstanding against the three companies, aggregating $2,681,000	$134,050.00

The earnings for the first six months of 1905 show an increase of over fifteen per cent. (15%) over the corresponding period of 1904.

Having sold over $1,000,000 of these bonds to the most conservative investors, banks, and other financial institutions, we offer the unsold balance, and strongly recommend them as a safe and conservative investment.

Descriptive circular and Price upon application.

JULIUS CHRISTENSEN & CO., 926 to 931 Drexel Building, Philada.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT OF THE MORTON TRUST COMPANY FOR VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES OF THE SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY:

The undersigned Committee hereby gives notice of its decision that the assent of enough of the holders of voting trust certificates representing stock of Seaboard Air Line Railway has been obtained to warrant it in declaring effective the Modified or New Plan set out in the Change or Modification of Plan, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company on May 17, 1905, and that it has declared such Modified or New Plan effective.

THE HOLDERS OF VOTING TRUST CERTIFICATES FOR 503,208 SHARES OF SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY OUT OF A TOTAL REPRESENTING 609,000 SHARES OUTSTANDING, BEING OVER 82½% THEREOF, HAVE ASSENTED TO THE MODIFIED OR NEW PLAN.

Holders of Morton Trust Company Certificates who have not surrendered their certificates for exchange are hereby notified to surrender them to the MORTON TRUST COMPANY, New York; CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, Baltimore, Md., or OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, Mass., and receive their new securities.

The Committee, having declared the Plan operative and practically completed its work, will accept no further deposits.

Dated New York, June 26, 1905.

Thomas F. Ryan, Chairman.
James A. Blair,
Ernst Thalmann,
James H. Dooley,
T. Jefferson Coolidge, Jr.,
C. Sidney Shepard,
S. Davies Warfield,
Committee.

James Byrne,
Samuel Untermyer,
Fred'k B. Van Vorst,
Counsel.

N. S. Meldrum, Secretary,
38 Nassau Street, New York City.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President
CHARLES H. ALLEN, Vice-President. H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS:

John Jacob Astor,	Henry M. Flagler,	D. O. Mills,	Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Charles H. Allen,	G. G. Haven,	Levi P. Morton,	Thomas F. Ryan,
George F. Baker,	James N. Jarvie,	Richard A. McCurdy,	Jacob H. Schiff,
Edward J. Berwind,	Walter S. Johnston	W. G. Oakman,	John Sloane,
Frederic Cromwell,	A. D. Juilliard,	Samuel Rea,	Valentine P. Snyder,
James B. Duke,	Joseph Larocque,	Elihu Root,	Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON,	EDWARD J. BERWIND,	ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN,	G. G. HAVEN,	JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN.	JAMES N. JARVIE.	HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

DIVIDENDS.

Southern Pacific Company

120 Broadway, New York, June 20, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 2.

A dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. ($3.50 per share) was this day declared on the Preferred Stock of the Southern Pacific Company, payable on demand on and after the 17th day of July, 1905, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 26th day of June, 1905. Stockholders who have not already done so, are requested to file mailing orders for dividends with the undersigned, from whom blank orders can be had on application.

A. K. VAN DEVENTER,
Assistant Treasurer.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

THE CRIPPLE CREEK CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable on July 20, 1905, to all preferred stockholders of record on July 15, 1905. Transfer books will close July 15, 1905, at noon, reopening at ten A. M. July 21, 1905.

JOHN GORLOW, Treasurer.

New York, July 12, 1905.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company.
Hanover Bank Building.
8 Nassau Street, New York, June 21, 1905.

Quarterly dividends of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record July 12th. Transfer books will be closed July 12th and reopened August 2d, 1905.

L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

N. W. corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., June 14, 1905.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1.00 per share), payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 30, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

LEWIS LILLIE, Treasurer.

Office of the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1905.
98th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%,) payable on demand at the branch office of the Company, No. 49 William Street, New York City, to [illegible] this date.

[illegible] SECRETARY.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FREDK. GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.

TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANCIE, Asst. Trust Officer.

HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.

BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the termination of the corporate existence of THE GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of June, 1905, that all persons having claims against the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the said bank for payment, at the office of the bank, Nos. 354-356 West Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Gansevoort Bank, No. 37 William Street, New York City.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 15, 1905.

JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President.
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.

Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1905, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1905.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

Trust and Banking Department, 59 Liberty St. | Title Department, 37 Liberty St.

JUNE 30, 1905.

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Company's Buildings, 37 Liberty St.	$911,704 01	Capital Stock	$4,000,000 00
Montague St., Bklyn.	270,775 01	Surplus	5,000,000 00
Real Estate taken for the purpose of curing titles at cost	165,706 55	Undivided Profits	869,700 01
Bonds and Mortgages	15,865,269 60	Deposits	9,803,130 95
Loans on Collateral	3,998,592 92	Deposits in Trust	2,359,842 76
Stock and Bonds	1,571,453 75	Due Banks and Bankers	3,068,197 94
Accrued Interest	171,370 23	Taxes and Rent Accrued	78,714 09
Accounts Receivable for Search and Title fees	360,121 29	Due Stockbold's C.R.B.& T.Co	10,700 00
Cash on hand and in Banks	2,105,140 20	Interest Accrued, payable	17,148 50
		Reserved for Current Expenses	12,699 31
	$25,420,133 56		$25,420,133 56

The sales of mortgages by the Company for six months ending June 30, 1905, has aggregated $35,938,000.00, which is in excess of the amount of sales for the entire year 1904.

OFFICERS

EDWIN W. COGGESHALL, President and General Manager

DAVID B. OGDEN, JOHN T. LOCKMAN, LOUIS V. BRIGHT, HENRY MORGTENTHAU, THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Vice-Presidents. Treasurer.

HERBERT E. JACKSON, Comptroller. WALTER N. VAIL, Secretary. LEWIS H. LOSEE, Asst. Genl. Manager. ARCHIBALD FORBES, Asst. Treasurer. GEORGE A. FLEURY, Asst. Secretary.

LINCOLN TRUST COMPANY

Madison Square, New York.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS OF JUNE 30, 1905

RESOURCES		LIABILITIES	
N. Y. City and Other Municipal Bonds (market value)	$966,133.40	Capital	$500,000.00
Mortgages (First Liens) on N. Y. City Property	1,271,131.25	Surplus	750,000.00
Other Investments (Market Value)	6,933,960.26	Undivided Profits	73,746.40
Time Loans on Collateral and Bills Purchased	5,521,063.68	Deposits	19,445,466.67
Furniture, Fixtures, and Building Improvement	25,000.00	Reserved for Taxes	6,000.00
Rents Receivable	3,791.71	Interest Accrued	14,464.24
Cash in Vaults and Banks $5,079,281.41			
Demand Loans on Collateral 2,989,315.60	6,068,597.01		
	$20,789,677.31		$20,789,677.31

OFFICERS

HENRY R. WILSON, President

FRANK TILFORD, Vice President — FREDERICK PHILLIPS, Secretary
OWEN WARD, 2d Vice President — EDWARD C. WILSON, Asst. Treas.
WILLIAM DARROW, Jr., 3d Vice Pres. — JOSEPH Z. BRAY, Asst. Secretary
ROBERT C. LEWIS, Treasurer — GEORGE J. BAYLES, Trust Officer

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

FRANK TILFORD, B. AYMAR SANDS, GEORGE C. CLARK
CLARENCE H. KELSEY, J. HARSEN RHOADES, SAMUEL D. STYLES
WILLIAM SALOMON, HENRY R. WILSON

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auction'r.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 12TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$5,700	State of Tennessee 3 p. c. Settlement Bds., 1913.
$5,000	Rochester & Pittsburg R. R. 1st 6s, 1921.
$2,000	Chic. & Alton R. R. 3 p. c. Ref. Bds., 1949.
$2,000	St. Louis & Cairo R. R. 1st 4s, 1931.
$4,000	Western N. Y. & Penn. R'way Co. Genl. Mtge. 4s, 1943.
16 shs.	Des Moines & Fort Dodge R. R. Pfd.
20 shs.	Des Moines & Fort Dodge R.R. common.
75 shs.	Western N. Y. & Pennsylvania Ry.
13 shs.	Mechanics' Bank of B'klyn.
2 shs.	Brooklyn Bank.
5 shs.	Nassau Natl. Bank of B'klyn.
4 shs.	Corn Exchange Bank.
5 shs.	Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
3 shs.	Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
21 shs.	American District Tel. Co. of B'klyn. FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
5 shs.	Sun Printing & Publishing Asso.
20 shs.	Western Electric Co.
50 shs.	Mutual Gas Co. of N. Y.
50 shs.	Bank of New York, N. B. A.
175 shs.	Newhouse Mines & Smelters.
$5,000	Hudson Valley R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1951.
25 shs.	10th and 23d Street Ferry Co.
50 shs.	Bankers & Realty Security Co. Prefd.
5 shs.	Equitable Life Assurance Society.
20 shs.	New York Phonograph Co.
25 shs.	N. Y. Mutual Gas Co.
$2,000	International Navigation Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$18,000	Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
500 shs.	Standard Consld. Gold Mining Co.
$131,000	Dayton, Lebanon & Cinn. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1921.
$32,000	Chippewa Valley Electric Ry. Co. Temporary Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$9,000	Kenton & Southern Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds.
$8,000	Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke Co. 1st. Guar. 5s, 1951.
$5,000	Newark Passenger Ry. 1st Consld. Guar. 5s, 1930.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C. B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11,) OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY,
Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

TRUSTS AND BANKS, TAKE NOTICE.—A corporation owning valuable telephone franchises wishes to place one hundred thousand bonds. Apply to J. O'N., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$137,092,493
Gold	71,248,125
Silver	30,490,811
United States notes	13,631,035
Treasury notes of 1890	289,960
National banknotes	18,852,182
Total receipts this day	1,743,253
Total receipts this month and year	24,955,575
Total expenditures this day	2,590,000
Total expenditures this month and year	21,100,000
Deposits in National banks	80,117,665

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$515,087,989
Silver dollars	465,446,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,313,000
Total	$989,846,989

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$515,087,989
Silver certificates outstanding	465,446,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,313,000
Total	$989,846,989

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$42,419,445
Gold certificates	28,828,690
Silver coin and bullion	22,992,682
Silver certificates	7,494,129
United States notes	18,631,035
Other assets	32,690,250
Total in Treasury	$148,060,221
Deposits in National banks	80,117,665
Total	$228,177,886
Current liabilities	91,485,296
Available cash balance	$137,092,493

Sale of Bank Stock.

Fifteen shares of Bank of Commerce [illegible] Stock Exchange yesterday [illegible]

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 11.—The money market is dull and unchanged. The usual table follows:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds, 5@10c discount. Clearings, $28,866,143. Balances, $1,910,513. Sub-Treasury debit, $125,713.

The feature of the copper market was United States Mining, that stock advancing to over 32. The buying in this stock for the past few days has been persistent. The other copper shares were fairly active at the opening, and indications pointed to a good trading market, but it later became dull and heavy in sympathy with weakness in the New York market. The closing was firm, with a better feeling. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$14,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96½	96¾	96¾
21,000	A., T. & S. Fe 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼
1,000	A.,T. & S. Fe adj. 4s	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101¾	101¾	101¾
3,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 4s	100¼	100¼	100¼
1,000	Japanese 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾
4,000	K.C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	123½	123½	123½
8,000	N. E. Tel. 6s, 1907	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾

RAILROADS.

20	Atchison	84¾	84¾	84¾
57	*Boston Suburban pf.	70	69¾	70
7	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
22	Boston & Maine	178	178	178
30	Boston & Worcester	30½	30½	30½
100	Bos. & Worcester pf.	76½	76½	76½
10	Con. & Mon. Class A	188	187½

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK | 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

GUARANTEED BONDS

We offer First Mortgage Bonds of Public Service Corporations, GUARANTEED both as to Principal and Interest, to Net 4.20% to 5.10%. Special Circular on application.

A. H. Bickmore and Co.
30 Pine Street, New York.

O'Connor & Kahler,
BANKERS,
40 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
WE OWN AND OFFER
Atlantic & Birmingham Ry. Co.
first mortgage 5% bonds, to yield 4.85% on the investment. Bonded debt at the rate of only $12,000 per mile.
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

N.W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
Bonds for Investment.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

CENTRAL LEATHER CO.,
BONDS SCRIP,
PREFERRED STOCK SCRIP,
COMMON STOCK SCRIP.
SUTRO BROS. & CO.
BANKERS,
44 PINE STREET, N. Y.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

REDMOND & CO.
DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities
41 WALL STREET 507 CHESTNUT STREET
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

Unlisted Securities
Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad
52 Broadway
John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stocks-Bonds.
7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

Columbus Gas Co. 5s, Mtge. 5s, 1932.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting Co. 4½, 1951.
Consolidated Railways Co. Debenture 4s, 1955.
W. A. WILLIAMSON,
55 William St.
Phones 6150-6151 John

KINNICUTT & POTTER,
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.
WE OFFER
St. Louis, Memphis & Southeastern
1st Mtge. 4s, 1999.

CLARK & CHAFFEE
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.
High Grade Investment Securities.
G.W. Walker & Co.
BANKERS
Telephone 25 Broad St.,
BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

Financial Notes.

Julius Christensen & Co., bankers and brokers, of Philadelphia have taken over the Eastern business of the former firm of Morris Brothers & Christensen of Philadelphia and Portland, Ore. The firm is composed of Julius Christensen, the active member of Morris Brothers & Christensen in the Eastern business, and Nelson G. Hollister, former manager of the Philadelphia office of Morris Brothers & Christensen.

Spencer Trask & Co.
HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS
Circular upon application.
William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Tuesday, July 11, 1905.

Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan	101⅛	C, C, C & St L gen 4s	102
4,000	101⅛	3,000	
2,500	101⅛	Consol Tobacco 4s	82
2,500	101⅛	11,000	
5,000	101⅛	Den & R G con 4s	100⅜
5,000 3	101⅛	1,000	
2,000 3	101⅛	Det & Mac g 4s	95⅛
2,000	101⅛	1,000	
10,000	101⅝	Dist Sec Cor 5s	79⅞
4,000	101½	2,000	
2d series		3,000	79⅝
15,000	99½	Dul & Iron R 1st	
4,000	99⅛	2,000	115
500	99⅛	Erie 1st con 4s	
500	99⅛	1,000	101¼
17,000	99⅛	1,000	101
500	99⅜	Erie 1st gen 4s	
5,000	99⅜	2,000	93⅜
24,000	99½	1,000	93
42,000	99⅝	Hock Val 4½s	
Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½s sterling loan		1,000	110
34,000	91⅜	H & T C gen 4s	
500	91⅝	2,000	100
11,500	91⅝	Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
100,000	91⅜	1,000	105½
1,000	91¼	Registered	
1,000	91⅜	1,000	106½
500	91⅞	Int & Gt Nor 2d	
25,000	91½	4,000	102
1,000	91⅝	500	101
12,000	91⅞	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	
1,500	91⅞	5,000	113
40,000	91¼	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
500	91¼	1,000	88⅞
50,000	91¼	Kan City So 3s	
500	91	13,000	72¼
15,000	91¼	Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	
9,500	91¼	4,000	94⅜
500	91⅛	L S & M S 3½s	
65,000	91⅛	2,000	100½
10,000	91⅞	Long Isl unified 4s	
10,000	91⅝	15,000s20	104
3,500 3	91⅛	Long Isl ref 4s	
10,000	91⅛	1,000	102⅝
500	91⅜	L & N unified 4s	
2,500	91⅜	33,000	104¼
2,500	91⅛	10,000	104½
18,000	91¼	Col trust 4s	
2,000	91¼	34,000	90¼
10,000	91⅛	Met St Ry ref 4s	
50,000	91¼	10,000	91¼
2,500	91⅜	Mex Cent 1st inc	
52,000	91⅛	5,000	21⅜
92,500	91⅛	M & St L 1st & ref 4s	
Repub of Cuba 5s		1,000	96¾
7,000	107	Mo, K & Ok 1st	
8,000	106⅞	5,000	106½
U S of Mexico 5s		3,000	107
11,000	100	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
U S of Mexico 4s		4,000	87½
110,000	93⅝	Mo Pac 1st col 5s	
Penn Settlement 3s		1,000	108½
4,000	90	N, C & St L, Jasper Branch 6s	
Am Tobacco 6s		1,000	120⅛
3,000	113⅝	Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	
1,000	113⅝	1,000	82⅜
1,000	113⅝	N Y C & H R gen 3½s	
10,000	113⅝	1,000	90
Am Tobacco 4s		Deb 4s, 1934	
7,000	76⅞	8,000	101⅞
88,000	76⅝	L S col 3½s	
66,000	76⅝	2,000	92
2,000	76¾	N Y G, El L, H & P pur money 4s	
15,000	76⅞	1,000	93⅞
A, T & S F gen 4s		N Y, O & W ref 4s	
31,000	104⅛	2,000	104
Adjustment 4s		Norf & W con 4s	
14,000	96⅝	5,000	102½
500	97⅛	Nor Pac 4s	
Stamped		1,000	108
1,000	94⅜	112,000	105⅞
500	94¼	Nor P gen 3s, reg	
2,000	94⅜	3,000	70
1,000	94⅜	Ore R & N con 4s	
500	94⅜	1,000	102½
Atl Coast Line 4s		Ore S L gtd ref 4s	
1,000	102½	26,000	96¼
1,000	102⅛	Penn gtd 4½s	
B & O gold 4s		11,000	108¼
5,000	106⅜	Penn conv 3½s	
Conv deb 4s		3,000	103⅞
25,000 3	113½	Peo & E 1st 4s	
P, L E & W V 4s		3,000	100⅞
2,000	99⅜	Reading gen 4s	
S W Div 3½s		5,000s10f	102
500	92	9,000	102
Blyn R T ref conv 4s		2,000	102½
3,000	89½	2,000	102
15,000	89⅝	Reading, J C col 4s	
4,000	89	1,000	101
Buff, R & P gen 5s		Rio G W 1st	
2,000	123½	8,000	98¼
Cent of Ga 3d inc 5s		2,000	38½
31,000	74	St L & S F ref 4s	
5,000	73⅝	6,000	89
5,000	73⅝	10,000	89¼
Cent Leather 5s		3,000	89½
14,000	99¾	15,000	89⅝
18,000	99¾	25,000	89
Cent Pac gtd 4s		5,000	89⅛
10,000	102¼	St L S W con 4s	
4,000	102¾	3,000	81⅞
6,000	102½	50,000	81⅝
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		San An & A P 4s	
10,000	88	1,000	89
Ches & O con 5s		1,000	88⅞
1,000	118⅜	19,000	89
C & O gen 4½s		1,000	88⅜
8,000	108¾	Seab'd A L ref 5s	
3,850	109	17,000	104
6,000	108½	So Pac of Cal con 5s	
3,000	108¾	stamped	
Chi & Alt 3½s		1,000	108⅜
2,000	80⅞	So Pac ctfs for 1st refunding 4s	
Chi & Alt R R 3s		15,000	96
7,000	84⅞	3,000s	96
C, B & Q joint 4s		16,000	96
1,000	101⅞	47,000	95⅞
15,000	101⅞	So Ry 1st 5s	
3,000	101½	2,000	118½
5,000	101½	Third Av con 4s	
26,000	101⅝	6,000	96
1,000	101⅛	Tol, St L & W 4s	
Registered		1,000	85¼
28,000	101⅛	Un Pac 1st 4s	
Ill Div 3½s		50,000	105⅜
1,000	96⅛	Un Pac conv 4s	
6,000	96	25,000	128
C & E Ill gen 5s		10,000	128¼
2,000	120	10,000	128
C, M & St P gen 3½s, Series B		10,000	127⅝
5,000	99	15,000	127¾
S W Div 6s		7,000	127¼
1,000	103⅛	5,000	127⅝
C, R I & P gen 4s		8,000	127¾
2,000	103¾	15,000	127
3,000	103½	5,000	127⅜
C, R I & P ref 4s		Un R Rs of S F 4s	
4,000	97	32,000	89⅜
C, R I & P R R 4s		U S Leather 6s	
64,000	92¾	8,000c	110
34,000	92¼	U S R & Imp 5s	
2,000	82¼	1,000	100½
Coll trust 5s		U S Reduc & R 6s	
15,000	94½	4,000	101
5,000	94⅝	U S Steel Cor s f 5s	
Chi Ter Tran 4s		40,000	95⅛
1,000	97	11,000	95
Col Indus 1st 5s, Series A		1,000	94⅞
13,000	75	5,000	94⅞
5,000	74⅜	30,000	95
3,000	74½	5,000	94⅞
1st 5s, Series B		122,000	95
22,000	74	5,000	94⅞
11,000	73⅝	Registered	
3,000	73½	500	95⅜
2,000	73⅝	500	95⅜
5,000	73½	500	94⅝
Col Mid 1st 4s		500	95
15,000	75	Wabash 2d 5s	
2,000	75½	1,000	110
5,000	75	Wab, Pitt Ter 2d	
Col & So 1st 4s		5,000	89¾
1,000	95	West Shore 4s reg	
1,000	95¼	5,000	108
10,000	95¾	W U ftg & r e 4½s	
25,000s20f	105	3,000	105½
1,000	93¼		

Net changes of 1 per cent. o more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

C. M & St P, S W Div 6s 1¼
Louis & Nash unif 4s..1

DECLINED.

Col Ind 5s, Ser A...1
Col Ind 5s, Ser B...1¼
Union Pac conv....1½

Total sales July 11, 1905..... $2,779,500
From Jan. 1, 1905..... 607,129,700
Corresponding date last year..... 330,192,100

Warner Miller with W. Wayne Belvin.

W. Wayne Belvin announced yesterday the organization of the Bishop-Nevada Electric Power and Lighting Company, with a capital of $1,000,000. He said that associated with him in the enterprise are Warner Miller and San Francisco capitalists.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break; Call Money Rates, 2@2¾ Per Cent.

Sharp Losses Throughout the List, Following Weakness in Active Issues—Crop Report.

The sharp breaks in practically all active stocks yesterday constituted the first important reaction the present movement has sustained since its inception following the slump in prices on May 22. The ground gained by the market since that day may be readily understood from the fact that on it Union Pacific sold at 115, Pennsylvania at 131½, Reading at 86⅞, Steel preferred at 90¾, and Steel common at 24⅞. The level of prices, therefore, for a week or more has been at least ten points higher than at the beginning of the movement, and this fact has caused even speculative Wall Street to contemplate with complacency a moderate reaction at this time in view of the increasing possibility of a more serious one from a still higher price level.

Stocks were pressed for sale practically from the opening yesterday, the movement being again, as on Monday, most noticeable in Union Pacific and Reading, although yesterday there was lacking the simultaneous and perhaps deceptive upbidding of the Steel issues. Within the first hour Union Pacific had dropped from 129 to 127, and Reading also had lost well over a point, but while Union Pacific's lowest point of the day was only three-eighths further down Reading fell sharply, selling at 104⅛, 2¾ points below its opening figure. These declines, and the apparent sources of the selling, influenced trading sentiment, as did the failure of the Steel stocks to assume the relative position they occupied on Monday. London also sent over a liberal amount of selling orders, and the liquidation became general. At times during the day there were periods of partial recovery, but the tone was weak and continued so to the close, which found stocks generally very little above the low prices of the day. One conspicuous exception to the day's tendency was Baltimore and Ohio, which closed with an actual gain of five-eighths of a point. Steel preferred also displayed some rallying power, recovering a point from its low figure. Union Pacific's final loss was 2¼ points; that in Reading was 2⅜, Steel preferred 1⅜, Steel common 1⅝, New York Central 2¼, Pennsylvania 1, St. Paul 2, and Metropolitan 3 points. In the Southern iron group Tennessee Coal and Iron lost 3 points and Sloss-Sheffield 3½ points.

Many explanations of the day's decline were readily procurable. The heavy selling was in one instance attributed to a group of big speculators who are about to start on a three weeks' fishing trip, and in another instance to one speculator who is about to leave for Europe. General distrust of the situation to be disclosed by the Government's crop report after the close of business, the lack of a quorum to act on the Union Pacific's dividend, and renewed uneasiness over the reentrance of the Equitable's past into public discussion, all were urged as influencing factors, and in greater or smaller degree may have been of influence, but a sharp recovery to-day would relegate most of these explanations to oblivion. A decided slump in the cotton market was as neglected by stocks as the previous advances had been.

The Government's crop report, which was issued after the close of business, placed the condition of Winter wheat at 82.7, a loss of 3 points from the June condition, and comparing with 78.7 a year ago, and a ten-year average of 77.8. The yield is figured at 413,150,000 bushels, a loss of 15,000,000 bushels from the June estimate, but over 80,000,000 bushels more than the 1904 crop. With Spring wheat's condition at 91, compared with 93.7 in June, a crop of 292,376,000 bushels is indicated, a slight loss from June, and 73,000,000 bushels over the 1904 crop. A total wheat crop of 705,526,000 bushels is indicated, so that the total crop may be yet cut down 150,000,000 bushels before it falls below that of 1904. The corn crop situation affords equal matter for encouragement, indications being for a crop of 2,651,110,000 bushels, which provides for a 200,000,000-bushel shrinkage before the yield falls below the crop of 1904. The decrease of wheat in farmers' hands from 50,685,000 bushels a year ago to 38,345,000 bushels at present is an interesting feature of the report, which should bring good cheer to those who have hearkened sadly to the "crop expert's" depressing predictions.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad common and preferred stocks.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Lincoln Safe Deposit Co.
Mackay Companies.

SPECIAL MEETING.

The Essex Trading and Construction Co.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 11.—New York exchange was at par. Time and call loans were at 3½@4 per cent.

Business on the local Exchange was quiet most of the session, but support was apparent in several issues. Chicago Subway attracted some attention by reason of a rise to 73, on moderate trading, falling later to 72. The upward movement in these shares, which was begun by "insiders" last week, bears the earmarks of the favor which worked the price up from 50 just after the stock was listed.

Oak Park Elevated preferred was absorbed at the slightly improved level of 18. Boxboard preferred was taken on again around 10¾. Biscuit common showed some early weakness around 60¾. Quaker Oats common went at 92. Sales on the Exchange:

STOCKS.

Shares.		High.	Low.	Last.
400	American Can	11½	11½	11½
100	American Can pf	68	68	68
111	Chicago Edison	159	159	159
35	Chi. Rneu. Tool	45	45	45
590	Chicago Subway	73	72	72
100	Chicago & Oak Park	5	5	5
270	Chi. & Oak Park pf	18¼	17¼	17½
20	Diamond Match	139½	139½	139½
884	National Biscuit	61¾	60¾	60¾
8	National Biscuit pf	117	117	117
25	National Carbon pf	118	118	118
90	Quaker Oats	92	92	92
4	South Side Elevated	96½	96¼	96¼
70	Street's	29¾	29¾	29¾
50	Street's pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
75	Swift	107¾	107¾	107¾
950	United Boxboard	11¾	11¾	11¾
850	United Boxboard pf	10¾	10¾	10¾

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Renewed Selling of Union Pacific and Reading Affects Sentiment.

The houses which sold Union Pacific and Reading so heavily on Monday were again employed for that purpose yesterday morning, and these issues declined with even greater precipitancy. Union Pacific sold from 129 to 127 before the end of the first hour, and Reading in the same period lost more than a point. The reappearance of this movement served as an effective damper on bullish sentiment among the traders, who in many instances took the short side of the market openly. It was reported on the floor that a group whose inclinations are almost always bearish, but which had followed the upward movement for two months, had now turned to the bear side and was putting out stocks.

⁂

United States Leather Off the List.

The Clearing House Committee of the Stock Exchange has stricken from the list United States Leather common and preferred and has added Central Leather common and preferred, beginning with contracts due Thursday, July 13. For some years it was a favorite theory with the floor that a decided movement in old Leather common marked the culmination of a movement, up or down. Perhaps the new Central Leather common will continue the tradition.

⁂

Non-Committal U. P. Directors.

A regular meeting of the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad which was to have been held yesterday was postponed for lack of a quorum. In some quarters the heavy selling of Union Pacific was connected with this fact, the inference being drawn that the postponement of the meeting, which was expected to act on the dividend on the common stock, meant possibly a failure to increase the rate on that stock. At the offices of the Union Pacific Railroad it was said that no date had yet been set for action on the common stock dividend. It is assumed that action will be taken soon. A meeting of the Executive Committee is expected on Thursday. The rate to be paid on the common may be decided at that meeting.

⁂

Strength of B. and O.

Baltimore and Ohio, by reason of the fact that it was the only active stock which showed a gain yesterday, held a place of special prominence. It was said that the Directors are to convene to-day for action on the dividend, and the strength of the stock served to confirm the belief that the common was assured of an increase from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. a year.

⁂

An Expected Subsidy.

Dispatches from Mexico published in Wall Street yesterday stated that the Harriman interests in connection with a plan to extend the Sonora Railroad from Guaymas to Guadalajara expect to receive from the Mexican Government a subsidy of $18,000,000, or about one-third of the estimated cost of the road. The dispatch added, however, that the project was still in a tentative stage.

WEEKLY CROP BULLETIN.

Conditions Generally Favorable—Cotton in Some Districts Suffers.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Weather Bureau's weekly bulletin summarizes crop conditions as follows:

In the districts east of the Rocky Mountains temperature conditions generally were favorable, though rather cool in the Missouri Valley.

The corn crop has experienced a week of very favorable conditions except in the Upper Missouri Valley.

In portions of South Dakota and Minnesota Spring wheat on low lands has suffered from overflows, but elsewhere the crop is in promising condition. Both standing and harvested oats have suffered considerably from wet weather.

In the Carolinas, Georgia, and Florida, over the greater part of Alabama, and in Southern Mississippi, cotton has generally done well. Good growth is reported from the Central and Western districts, but much of the crop has suffered deterioration, largely from lack of cultivation due to continuous heavy rains. In Tennessee, Northern Mississippi, and Louisiana fields have been abandoned to grass. The rank growth is more or less reported in all districts, except the Carolinas and Florida. Wet weather in Texas has favored the increase of boll weevils, which are also causing damage in Louisiana.

The general condition of tobacco is promising, though the crop is suffering for cultivation in Kentucky. With but few exceptions, a light apple crop is indicated. In New England and portions of the Middle Atlantic States much hay has been secured in good condition, but in the central valleys haying has progressed under disadvantages. On the Pacific Coast the weather has been very favorable for haying.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 11.—Trading was slow and prices irregular to-day. Georgia and Alabama 5s firmly in blocks at 111; United Railways 4s declined ¼ on small transactions, and Seaboard 4s continued rather tame at 89½. Baltimore, Chesapeake and Sparrow's Point Electric Railroad 4½s sold on the floor for the first time since their issue at 97, and were taken liberally at that price. The Seaboard stocks monopolized the share trading, with the exception of some small sales of Alabama Coal and Iron preferred at 94. Seaboard old preferred sold in 100-share lots at 42½, a net gain of ½ for the day, and the old common were steady and in demand at 22. The new second preferred declined to 55¾ on the sale of a block of 1,000 shares, and closed at 55. The closing was dull and steady. Sales: Shares, 1,130; bonds, $126,000. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	At. Coast Line 4s	102	102	102
18,000	A. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	94	94	94
800	A. C. L. of Conn. 4s ctfs. 5-20s	94	94	94
53,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
2,000	Florida Southern 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
15,000	Seaboard 4s	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Seaboard 3-year 5s	101½	101½	101½
6,000	United Railways 4s	94	93⅜	93⅝
5,000	United Railways Inc.	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
2,000	Va. Elec.Ry.& Dev.5s	100	100	100
24,000	Balt., Sparrow Point & Ch-sapeake 4½s	97	97	97
10,000	Baltimore Brick 5s	84	84	84
5,000	Consolidated Gas 6s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	90½	90½	90½
2,200	Baltimore City 3½s	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞

STOCKS.

300	Seaboard	22	22
210	Seaboard pf.	43	42½
200	Seaboard new com.	26	26
100	Seaboard new 1st pf.	90	90
300	Seaboard 2d pf.	55¾	55
130	Seaboard rights	1¾	1¾
20	Ala. Coal & Iron pf.	94	94

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 11.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.04	.04	L. Wash. C.	.02	.02
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.35	1.30
Andes	.21	.21	Occidental C.	.39	.39
Belcher	.20	.20	Ophir	7.12½	8.02½
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.15	Overman	.18	.18
Bullion	.42	.46	Potosi	.13	.13
Caledonia	.50	.51	Savage	.59	.53
Challenge C.	.24	.24	Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Chollar	.18	.19	Sierra Nev.	.31	.30
Confidence	.90	.95	Syndicate	.09	.09
C. C. & V.	1.40	1.45	St. Louis	.10	.10
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.46
Crown Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.06	.08
Gould & Cur.	.18	.19	Yel. Jacket	.24	.22
Hale & Nor.	1.50	1.40	Silver bars	.58½	.57¾
Julia	.04	.04	Drafts, sight	.07½	.07½
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kentucky C.	.10	.02			

Mexican dollars: Monday, 46@47; Tuesday, 46@47.

Haight & Freese Receivers Continue.

In the United States Circuit Court Judge Lacombe signed orders yesterday denying the motion of counsel for the Haight & Freese Company to compel the complainant, Ridgway Bowker, to furnish a twenty-five-thousand-dollar indemnity bond. The court also signed an order authorizing James D. Colt of Boston and Beverly R. Robinson of New York, the receivers, to continue in their control of the business and assets of the Haight & Freese Company.

WON'T APPOINT A RECEIVER.

Judge Lacombe Declines to Interfere with U. S. Bankers' Corporation.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down an opinion yesterday, in which he refused to interfere with the affairs of the United States Bankers' Corporation or to appoint a receiver to take charge of its business or assets.

The application for a receiver was made by Hollis J. Parks, a stockholder, who alleged that the assets of the corporation, consisting of $20,000 in cash, were being dissipated, and that a receiver was necessary to protect the stockholders. Mr. Parks also asserted that the United States Bankers' Corporation, formed ostensibly to purchase a controlling interest in trust companies throughout the country, had failed to accomplish any of the purposes for which it had been organized.

Affidavits showed that the holders of 2,982 shares of the corporation's stock joined with Mr. Parks in his application, while holders of 3,360 shares opposed it. Judge Lacombe declares that the State of Maine, which created the corporation, alone had power to dissolve it.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¾ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¾ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $351,542,272; balances, $17,427,108. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,960,164.

Foreign exchange was dull and easy. Nominal rates were $4.86 for thirty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8515; demand, $4.8695; cables, $4.8710.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.85¼; francs, 5.18⅛@5.18⅜ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 13-16 and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—10c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—50c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—Par @10c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 11.—Rates for money were firm in the market to-day, being affected by the settlement and the heavy applications for the Japanese loan. Discount rates sympathized with money rates.

Business on the Stock Exchange was quietly cheerful. Prices were occasionally harder. Consols were a shade easier at first, but rallied later. Home rails improved.

Americans opened dull and irregular, but afterward recovered part of the parity decline and became inactive. United States Steel opened firm, but relapsed during the last hour and closed weak. Grand Trunk was in good demand on the decrease in the traffic returns not equaling expectations. Japanese were dull.

The new Japanese loan was quoted at ⅝ premium.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103½.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.32; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅛	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	90¼	..	..	+1-16
Anaconda	5½	107½	108⅛	— ⅝
Atchison	86½	84½	85½	—1⅝
Can. Pacific	155⅞	152	152¼	— ¼
St. Paul	183½	178⅝	179½	— ⅝
Erie	48¾	46⅞	47⅛	— ⅝
Erie 1st pf.	85	82⅝	83⅛	— ⅝
Ill. Central	171¾	166⅞	167¼	— ⅝
Louis. & Nash.	153	149¼	149½	— ¼
N. Y. Central	153	149¼	148¾	— ¼
Pennsylvania	78	142	142⅝	— ⅜
Reading	54½	100	107¼	—1¼
Southern Pacific	63½	63½	64¾	—1¼
Union Pacific	130½	127⅞	129¾	—1⅞
U. S. Steel	35¼	34¼	35	— ⅞
U. S. Steel pf.	104½	101¾	102⅝	— ⅞

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 11.—Trading on the Boerse to-day was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 11.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm. The Franco-German agreement on the subject of Morocco made a good impression, but rentes went off owing to realizations.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 86.65 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 100.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 17½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 15½c for checks.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, July 11, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
12,300	Amal. Copper	84	84½	82½	82⅝
80	Am. Car & F.	36	36	35	35
1,180	Am. Locomotive	49¾	50¼	47¼	48½
570	Am. Smelting	116	116½	115	115¼
240	Am. Sugar	139½	139¾	138⅛	138⅜
210	A. T. & S. F.	85¼	85¼	83¾	84
3,460	Balt. & Ohio	113⅛	114⅜	112⅞	113⅞
6,920	Brook. R. T.	71	71¾	69⅝	69⅝
80	Canadian Pac.	151⅞	152½	150⅝	150⅝
270	Ches. & Ohio	53	53¼	52⅜	53
450	Chi. Gt. West.	19⅞	20	19½	19¾
4,450	C., M. & S. P.	179	179	177	177⅞
4,780	Col. Fuel & I.	47⅝	47⅝	45¾	46¼
6,510	Erie	47¼	47¼	45½	46⅛
50	Ill. Central	167½	167½	167	167
480	Louis. & Nash.	149	149	147⅜	147½
400	Met. Securities	82¼	83	81⅞	81¾
1,770	Met. Street	128¼	128¼	125½	126⅛
750	Mex. Pacific	99¾	99¾	98	98
780	N. Y. Central	148⅞	148⅞	146¾	146¾
440	N. Y., O. & W.	52⅝	52⅝	51¾	51¾
80	Norf. & West.	84½	85⅛	84½	85⅛
4,980	Pennsylvania	142½	142½	141	141⅜
130	People's Gas.	105	105¼	104¾	104⅞
27,930	Reading	106⅝	106⅞	104½	104⅞
100	Rep. Steel	19¾	19⅞	19¼	19¼
1,330	Rock Island	31½	31⅞	30¾	30¾
4,300	Southern Pac.	64½	64⅝	63¾	63

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for West Thirteenth Street Building—Builders Buy One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street Plot—Purchase in Fourth Avenue District—Results at Auction.

The Abingdon Warehousing Company has sold the six-story storage warehouse at 423 and 425 West Thirteenth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, on plot 73 by 103.3.

Sale in Fourth Avenue Section.

P. D. Benson has sold for John T. Delany to Miss Rosanna McCabe the two four-story dwellings, 119 and 121 East Thirty-first Street, on plot 42.2 by 98.9.

To Build on 135th Street.

Sugarman & Lewis, in conjunction with S. Gelilch, have sold for the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company five lots on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues, upon which the buyers will erect three six-story flats.

The firm of J. B. Ketcham has sold for Lucerne Knapp the six-story elevator apartment house 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, 37.6 by 100, the buyer giving in part payment the four-story frame dwellings 5, 10, 11, and 13 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Resale of Fifth Avenue Parcel.

Jefferson M. Levy has resold 826 Fifth Avenue, a five-story building, on lot 17 by 100, adjoining the Hotel Cambridge, at the southwest corner of Thirty-third Street.

Henry D. Winans & May have sold for Dr. Herman M. Biggs 5 West Fifty-eighth Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, the first house west of Fifth Avenue adjoining the Plaza Hotel. The same brokers have also sold 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone dwelling, on lot 23 by 100, one of the houses erected by H. C. Candee and formerly the residence of W. E. Benjamin.

Mrs. Cruger Sells West Side House.

Mrs. S. Van Rensselaer Cruger has sold to Winchester Fitch, through Francis B. Robert, the five-story American basement dwelling at the southwest corner of West End Avenue and Eighty-first Street, 25.6 by 56. Mr. Fitch will occupy the house.

William Rasmus has bought 18 West Seventieth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.5, from Benjamin S. Golden. L. J. Phillips & Co. were the brokers.

D. Weissman has sold for the Lissberger & Jacobs Realty Company the five-story basement 104 West Ninety-ninth Street; also, for Joseph J. Lewis, the four-story building 1,973 Third Avenue, 25 by 100, and the five-story flat 325 East Ninety-third Street.

Downtown Building in Big Trade.

The German-American Building at the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, which was acquired seven or eight years ago by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in a trade involving $2,000,000, is said to have passed out of the hands of that corporation in a recent transaction of similar character. Neither the officers of the company nor the other parties to the reported deal would discuss it yesterday. It is said that the Metropolitan Life takes several properties in exchange, and will advance money with which the new owners of the downtown skyscraper will add four stories to it.

Century Realty Company's Statement.

The annual statement of the Century Realty Company shows net earnings for the year ended July 1 of $974,989 and surplus and undivided profits of $1,068,253, in addition to $320,000 set aside for the payment of 4 per cent. semi-annual dividends until and including July 1, 1907.

Middle West Side Transactions.

Abram Bachrach has sold to a Mr. Baer 450 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 33.4 by 100.5.

Susan A. Ludin has sold 471 and 473 Eleventh Avenue, southwest corner of Thirty-eighth Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 42.4 by 100.

New Houses Sold on First Avenue.

H. P. Miller has sold for Harris Maran & Son two of the eight six-story flats in course of construction on the west side of First Avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh Streets.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for William P. Mangam to a client of Alfred L. M. Bullowa 2,329 First Avenue, a three-story building, 25.3 by 100. The same brokers have leased the following tenements: 223 East Ninety-seventh Street, at $2,100 a year; 208 to 210 East Fifty-ninth Street, at $5,000 a year, and 7 Jones Street, at $2,400 a year.

R. Prezzano, as broker, has sold the five-story tenement 218 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, to C. Boccia for A. N. Schwartz.

Sale of Lexington Avenue Corner.

M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have sold for Leo J. Kreshover to Bernard Naumburg the southeast corner of Lexington Avenue and Eighty-seventh Street, a five-story triple flat, with stores, 35.3 by 100.8, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Israel P. Addlerman, as attorney for Saul Federman, has bought 227 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 33.6 by 100.

Pietro Cappiello has sold for the Greenwood Cemetery Company to Frank Garofalo the two four-story single flats 285 and 287 Pleasant Avenue.

Resale of Spring Street Properties.

Harry Shwitzer has sold 286 and 288 Spring Street to a builder for improvement. Mr. Shwitzer bought the property at auction recently.

Sugarman & Lewis, as brokers, have sold to the Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company the six-story tenement, with stores, 231 and 233 Broome Street.

Van Vliet & Pliez have sold for the estate of John P. Van Buskirk the five-story flat 53 Horatio Street, 16 by 75 by 36 at the rear.

Jerome Avenue Plot Changes Hands.

M. Shwitzer has sold for A. Murray to Edward F. Robinson the plot, 100 by 198, on the east side of Jerome Avenue, running through to Cromwell Avenue, 87 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

—Richard Dickson has sold for Susan Hagan 3,311 Third Avenue, a three-story brick building, 25 by 122.

Huber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold to A. Kahn the four-story flat 149 Brook Avenue, 25 by 90.

B. Hochbaum has bought, through Lawrence Kronenberger of the Bronx Realty Exchange, 879 and 881 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, and has sold the property, through Abraham L. Shongut.

Peter Cesa has sold for Julius J. Livingston to Michael Reilly, for $6,600, the two-family brick dwelling 2,533 Belmont Avenue.

W. B. Hogan & Co. have sold for a client the plot, 50 by 103, on the south side of Fourth Street, 105 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport.

Long Island City Water Front Sold.

J. N. Kalley & Son have sold about four acres of water front property in Long Island City, near Greenpoint Avenue and facing Newtown Creek. The buyer is a large chemical company.

G. Tuoti & Co. have sold for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber to Simon Epstein and I. Wolf 149 and 151 Navy Street, Brooklyn, two five-story double tenements, each 25 by 100; also, for I. Wolf 204 Navy Street, Brooklyn, a four-story double tenement, 25 by 100.

Lease of Hilton Place at Saratoga.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the lease of Woodlawn, the large country estate of the late Judge Hilton, at Saratoga Springs, to Clarence H. Mackay. The property consists of about 1,500 acres. The house, a substantial and handsome structure, occupies the highest point in the park, which is also at the highest elevation in Saratoga.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By James L. Wells.

181st St, s s, Lot 46, on the map of East Tremont, 95x150, excepting such portions as have been taken for the opening and widening of Clinton Av; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Matthew Dreas $4,000

By Joseph P. Day.

Eagle Av, 862 to 870, e s, 27 ft s of 161st St, each 16.7x71, five two-story frame dwellings; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiffs, F. M. Wilckens and others, as trustees 17,500

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

166th St, s s, 25 ft e of Convent Av, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x87.11; Newmark & Jacobs of 590 Lenox Av, owners; J. Hauser of 360 West 125th St, architect; cost, $90,000.

161st St, n s, 62.11 ft w of Convent Av, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x87.11; McKinley Realty and Construction Company of 590 Lenox Av, owner; J. Hauser, architect; cost, $84,000.

St. Nicholas Place, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x88; Murray & Hill of 617 West 130th St, owners; J. C. Cocker of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $84,000.

Melrose Av, s e corner of 157th St, for two six-story brick stores and tenements, 40.2x93.4x irreg; L. Heuptner & N. Imther of 694 Melrose Av, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $75,000.

Parkview Place, s s, 293.2 ft e of Teetsaw Av, for a two and a half-story frame dwelling, 21x56.3; Hugh McLeman of Newburg, N. Y., owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,016 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

153d St, 70 ft e of Melrose Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; S. Morris & M. Sussman of 240 West 42d St, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Marmion Av, s e corner of 175th St, for a three-story brick dwelling, 32x48; Josephine A. Ferpin, owner; Bernard Ebeling, architect; cost, $25,000.

Mulford Av, w s, 250 ft s of Allen St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x42; Joseph Schlesinger of 745 3d Av, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hughes Av, e s, 100 ft n of 183d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; P. J. Phelan of 598 East 76th St, owner; B. Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Hughes Av, w s, 90 ft n of 189th St, for three two-story frame dwellings, 60.8x16; Moreland Realty and Construction Company, owner; J. M. Felson of 206 East 7th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

Cambreling Av, e s, 199 ft n of 187th St, for two three-story frame dwellings, 21x62; B. Hochbaum of 302 Broadway, owner; Vincent Bonagur of 971 Home St, architect; cost, $16,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Water St, 452 and 454, to five-story brick offices and lofts; Edward F. Keating estate, premises, owner; Horgan & Slattery of 1 Madison Av, architects; cost, $35,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 11.

AMSTERDAM AV, 951, e s, 25.6x100; William J. Rodenbach to Leopold Saalberg, (mtg $28,000) 100

ANTHONY AV, n w s, 95.4 ft n e of Garfield St, 25.1x115.8; Jane F. Lemon to Margaret Montgomery, all liens ..... Nom.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 22.2 ft s of Bush St, 24.2x105.6; Harry W. Davis to Eugene F. Smith, (mtg $4,500) 100

AQUEDUCT AV, w s, 360.2 ft s of 190th St, 92 9x irregular; Martin Hoffin to Sadie Hoffiin, all liens 100

BRONX RIVER, e s, 100 ft n of West Farms Road; 257.7x177.6x188.2x191.4; Bronx Consumers Ice Company to New York and Port Chester Railroad Company 100

BROWN AV, e s, 125 ft s of Sagamore St, 25x100; Minnie Schaumburger to Fred J. Holderman, all liens 100

BROOK AV, e s, 284.2 ft n of St. Paul's Place, 100.8x175; Max Ginsberg to Otto J. Schwarzler, (mtg $25,500) 100

CLAY AV, n s, the n 30 ft of Lot 99, map of Mount Hope, 30x100; William N. Johnson to Horace S. Tuthill, Jr ..... Nom.

CLINTON ST, 162 to 166, e s, 53.2x54; Joseph Berkowitz to Sam G. Rosenthal 100

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 259.10 ft s of 171st St, 25x100; Charles W. Berg to Rosa Berg, (mtg $2,000) 100

CROTONA PLACE, w s, 230.6 ft s of 171st St, 20.4x100; Charles W. Berg to Rosa Berg, (mtg $4,500) 100

EASTERN BOULEVARD, s w corner of Pelham Road, 164.2x151.2; Susan A. Sneidcker to Josephine Mack 5,500

ELLISON AV, n w corner of Marrin St, 75x100, Westchester; Peter M. Kimmey to Joseph Polchinski 1,200

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 90 ft e of Prospect Av, 20x92.8; Emilie A. Winter to Sabina Bund, (mtg $6,500) 100

GRAND AV, e s, 107.3 ft s of High Bridge Road, 66x112; John J. Cain to Samuel J. Taylor 1

GRAND ST, n s, 75 ft w of Suffolk St, 25x100; Fannie Firuski, executrix, &c., to Jacob Tenenbaum, (mtg $20,000) 33,700

GRAND ST, s w s, 46.4 ft n w from n e corner of land of Edward Laight, 17.5 x irregular to Henry St; Esther E. Morse and others to Frances E. Terry and others, her children, (mtg $3,000) ..... Gift

GRAND ST, s w s, 46.4 ft n w from n e corner of land of Edward Laight, 17.5 x irregular to Henry St; Frances E. Terry and others to Esther E. Morse, (life lease) 1

HEATH AV, w s, 362 ft n of Boston Av, 50x86; John Parsons to Alice Murphy 100

HESTER ST, n w corner of Forsyth St, 60x50; Samuel Barkin to Tillie Salvin, (mtg $93,000) ..... Nom.

HOE AV, 1,151, 25x100; Hyman Axebrood to Julie Duffrin, (mtg $6,500,) other consideration and 100

HOFFMAN ST, e s, 25 ft s of 191st St, 25x100; James W. Campbell to Mary A. Campbell, (mtg $4,000,) other consideration and 100

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Tompkins St, 50x65.7; Houston St, n s, 50 ft w of Tompkins St, 40x67.8; 3d St, s s, 131 ft w of Tompkins St, 40.4x68; Mollie Kean to Louis Kean Corporation, all liens 100

HOUSTON ST, n w corner of Tompkins St, 50x65.7; Houston St, n s, 50 ft w of Tompkins St, 40x67.8; 3d St, s s, 131.1 ft w of Tompkins St, 40.4x68; Mollie Kean to Louis Kean Corporation, all liens 100

LOT 4, Block 5, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Salvatore Abrascate 100

LOT 20, Block 6, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Max Glassmann 100

LOT 181, map of portion of Hunt estate, Van Nest; Joseph Carr to George A. Devermann 1

LOT 205, Section 3, St. Raymond Park; Ralph Hickox to Fred M. Weiss, (mtg $2,200,) other consideration and 100

LOT 155, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate, Bronx; James W. Campbell to Mary A. Campbell 1

LOT 49, map of Mapes, West Farms; Hudson P. Rose to Sabatore di Giuseppe and others 1

LOT 27, Block 9, Lots 17 to 19, Block 10, map property party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Amand Busse 100

LOT B, Block 2, map property party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Giovanni Saprinza 100

LOTS 281 and 282, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, Westchester; Ephraim R. Levy to Anthony Kurdelski ..... Nom.

LOTS 26, 29, and 30, map by A. D. McEwen, Westchester; Willis H. Thorn to Emil Ascher 100

LOTS 5 and 6, Block 12, map property party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Isaac A. Halloway 100

LOTS 40 to 43, Block 3, map property party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Annie L. Donnelly 100

LOTS 10, 11, and 12, Block 2, map property party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to John J. Dyer 100

LOTS 28, 29, and 30, and Lots 26 and 27, map of A. D. McEwen, Westchester; Emil Ascher to Augustus L. Hayes, (mtg $4,000) 100

LOTS 7 and 8, Block 2, map property party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to James Connors 100

LOTS 1, 2, and 3, Block 1, map property first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Edward J. Chapman 100

LOTS 9, 10, and 11, Block 9, map property party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Jacob Christophel. 100

LOTS 30 and 31, Block 6, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Alfred Benson 100

LOTS 24 and 25, Block 5, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Daniel Berterich 100

LOTS 11 and 12, Block 3, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Solomon Lent 100

LOTS 19 to 21, Block 2; Lots 28 to 31, Block 4, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Julius Wanner and another 100

LOTS 6 to 13, Block 4, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Agner Cotter 100

LOTS 5, 6, and 7, Block 5, map property land party first part; Whitehall Realty Company, to Solomon Lent 100

MONROE ST, 294 and 296, 37.2x87.10; Abraham Scheinberg to David Rodbell, (mtg $30,250,) other consideration and 100

NAPIER AV, e s, Lots 26 and 27, map by A. D. McEwen, Westchester; Cecelia Dimond and another, executors, to Emil Ascher, ⅓ part 1,350

NAPIER AV, e s, Lots 26 and 27, map by A. D. McEwen, Westchester; Morris Franklin to Emil Ascher, ⅓ part 100

OLD FORDHAM AV, w s, 212.9 ft n of 175th St, 27x102.6; Margaret Watt to Frederick A. Brusius, (mtg $4,200) 100

PALISADE AV, corner of St. Raymond Park; Lot 26, map St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to Edith M. Well ..... Nom.

PLOT begins 540 ft e of White Plains Road x 600 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 50x w 100x s 50; plot begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road x 600 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 100x n 50x w 100x s 50; Hannah Stern to Werner Marty, (mtg $2,200) ..... Nom.

PROSPECT AV, s w corner of Crotona Park South, 9.8x85x74.6x68.10; Charles Danewitz to Ellen Lenter, (mtg $18,000) ..... Nom.

SEABURY PLACE, e s, 275 ft s of 172d St, 75x100; August Wieners to Christina Kronenberger, (mtg $6,195,) other consideration and 100

SEABURY PLACE, e s, 200 ft s of 172d St, 100x100; Benjamin Hochbaum and others to August Weiners, (mtg $12,390) 100

SOUTH ST, 42 to 47, w s, 96.6x99; Moses T. Pyne to James T. Gordon 107,200

UNION AV, n w s, 150 ft w of Emmett St, 30x150; Charles L. Guy to Arthur E. Miller, (mtg $8,800) 12,250

UNION AV, n w corner of 168th St, 28.7x96.1; Hannah Kaufman to Samuel Engle, (mtg $29,000,) other consideration and 100

WALTON AV, 1,977, w s, 25x100; United Real Estate and Trust Company to Rebecca T. McLaughlin ..... Nom.

WALTON AV, 1,979, w s, 25x100; United Real Estate Trust Company to Patrick F. McCue ..... Nom.

WENDOVER AV, n s, 46.11 ft e of Webster Av, 44x85; Jacob Schwartz and others to Edward A. Wolffe, (mtg $30,370) 100

WEST END AV, w s, 63.1 ft s of 89th St, 19x80; the Claremont Realty Company to Margaret D. Griswold 100

WOODYCREST AV, s e corner of 163th St, 50x100.9; Emma L. Crute to Joseph L. Epstein, (mtg $7,000) 7,500

1ST AV, 871, w s, 25x100; Joseph Kisselstein to Abraham Posner and another, (mtg $19,900) 760

2D ST, w s, 27.4 ft n from n e corner of Lot 1,136, 27.4x100, being part of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield; John Brown to Eli Raben, (mtg $14,200) 100

3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 171st St, 25x100; Charles W. Berg to Rosa Berg, (mtg $21,500) 100

3D AV, e s, 38.5 ft n of 41st St, 20.8x65; William Dressel to Annie C. Wernig ..... Nom.

5TH AV, w s, 75 ft n of 135th St, 25x84; Montgomery Rosenberg to Marks Moscs, (mtg $21,000) 100

7TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Avenue A, 62.9x82.5; Louis Kean to Mollie Kean, (mtgs $106,000) 100

7TH ST, n s, 264 ft w of Avenue A, 62.9x82.5; Molli Kean to Louis Kean Corporation, (mtg $106,000) 100

8TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 138th St, 25x100; Maurice Rapp and others to Abraham J. Hoffman, (mtg $29,000) 100

10TH ST, n s, 355 ft w of Avenue B, 6x108, Unionport; Charles F. Veitch to John Sommer, other consideration and 100

14TH ST, 202, West, 25x103.3; John J. Clarke to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $20,000) 100

15TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 20x103.3; John J. Clarke to Prudential Real Estate Corporation, (mtg $12,000) 100

25TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; New York Savings Bank to Mary E. Johnson 100

26TH ST, n s, 80 ft e of Lexington Av, 23.4x79; John F. O'Reilly to Ella M. Palletreau, (correction deed) 100

33D ST, 43 East, 18.6x98.9; Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company to the Madison Realty Company 100

33D ST, n s, 250.6 ft e of Madison Av, 18.6x98.9; Paul D. Cravath to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 100

39TH ST, 257 to 261 West, 76.6x98.9; Charles A. Moffat to Julius B. Fox, (mtg $92,100) 100

46TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Albertine Machiewicz to Louis Frankel, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

48TH ST, 527 West, 25x100.5; Rosa Marks to Molly Nadel, (mtg $15,500) 100

50TH ST, 355 West, 19.2x100.5; Joseph Hartley to Elizabeth Mooney, (mtg $9,000) 100

74TH ST, 330 East, 25x102.2; Frieda Cossett to Philip Eich, (mtg $11,000) 100

75TH ST, n s, 196.4 ft e of Park Av, 26.10x102.2; Milton M. Dreyfoos to Rosa Marks, (mtg $23,000,) other consideration and 100

78TH ST, 167 West, 18x102; Gustavus L. Jewell to Minnie S. Jewell, (mtg $15,000) 100

81ST ST, 422 East, 25x102.2; Gottlieb Keuerleber to Gustav Goodmann, (mtg $13,000,) other consideration and 100

82D ST, 607 East, 25x102.2; Giuseppe Stella to Abraham Grossman, (mtg $17,000) 100

91ST ST, 314 East, 25x100.8; Jozsef Fried and others to Julius Stoloff and another, (mtg $22,300) 100

95TH ST, 220 East, 25x100.8; Bernard Brindze to Gella Markowitz, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and 100

99TH ST, 114 and 116 West, 42x100.11; City Real Estate Company to Sayre J. Slawson, (mtg $42,250) ..... Nom.

99TH ST, 118 and 120 West, 42x100.11; City Real Estate Company to Willard B. Young, (mtg $49,250) 100

99TH ST, n r, 825 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; George Warn to Nathan Lamport, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and 100

100TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 87.6x100.11; Mollie Kean to Louis Kean Corporation, (mtg $104,500) 100

101ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 87.6x100.11; Louis Kean, a Corporation, to Mollie Kean, (mtg $52,250) 100

107TH ST, 166 and 168 West, 50x100.11; Achille Ginzbourger and others to Kate Helriegel, (mtg $44,700,) other consideration and 100

110TH ST, s s, 26 ft w of Park Av, 41x100.11; Tillie Salvin to Samuel Barkin, (mtg $45,000) 100

111TH ST, 24 East, 24.9x100.11; Harry M. Stoff to Charles S. Meyerson, (mtg $21,500,) other consideration and 100

114TH ST, 83 East, 25x100.11; Harry M. Stoff to Charles S. Meyerson, (mtg $20,500,) other consideration and 100

121ST ST, 406 East, 25x100.11; Sigmund Stein to Rose Sherman and another, (mtg $16,500) ..... Nom.

125TH ST, n s, 285 ft e of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Jacob L. Schresser to the Third Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City, (mtg $174,000) ..... Nom.

128TH ST, 40 West, 37.6x99.11; Julia A. Wilson to Adolf H. Landecker, (mtg $45,000) ..... Nom.

139TH ST, 253 West, 19x99.11; Lexington Avenue Company to H. S. Brightman, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and 100

142D ST, 306 West, 25x99.11; Anna Bishop to Simon Schey, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and 100

143D ST, 235 West, 25x99.11; estate of Asher Simon to Harry U. Rosenthal, (mtg $18,650) 100

143D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Charles Landlin and others to Jacob Samuelson and another, (mtg $40,500) 100

148TH ST, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Philip Polatschek and others to Giuseppe Boltano and another, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

160TH ST, 946 East, 23.3x118.1; Adolph E. Klotz to Dora Morris, (mtg $3,000) 100

162D ST, s s, 132.7 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 40x52.4; Katie G. Norten to Mary Norton, all title ..... Nom.

162D ST, s s, 80.6 ft w of Jumel Terrace, 19.6x98; Katie T. Norton to Mary Norton, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

169TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Franklin Av, 37.6x137.8; August Wieners to Della Shongood, (mtg $32,000) ..... Nom.

178TH ST, s s, 42.6 ft w of Cedar Av, 4 lots, together, 94x98; Adolf H. Laudeke to Julia A. Wilson 1

183D ST, s s, 172.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 16.1x104.11; Richard Webber to Mary Donnelly, (mtg $6,000,) other consideration and ..... Nom.

185TH ST, 506 West, 25x79.11; Adolf Miller to Carrie B. Colby, (mtg $8,000,) other consideration and 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRUSCATO, Salvatore, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 4, Block 5, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 350

ARCHIBALD, Frank D., to V. Loewers Gambrinus Brewery Company; 125th St, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, demand, 6 per cent 3,545

ASCHER, Emil, to Cecelia Diamond and another, executors; Prospect Av, e s, being Lots 26 and 27, map made by A. D. & M. Ewen, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 2,000

ASCHER, Emil, to John H. Thorn; Prospect Av, e s, being Lots 28, 29, and 30, map by A. D. McEwen, 5 years.. 2,000

RABEN, Pit, to John Brown; part of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 350

BENSON, Alfred, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 30 and 31, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 770

BERGE, Louise, to the United States Title Guaranty and Indemnity Company; Lot 98, map of Neill estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 3,000

BOYLAND, John, to Charlotte Doelger; 137th St, s s, 325 ft w of Home Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,500

BUND, Sabine, to Emilie A. Winter; Fairmount Place, s s, 90 ft e of Prospect Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,900

BUSSE, Amand, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 17, 18, and 19, block, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 945

CHAPMAN, E. J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 1, 2, and 3, Block 1, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 1,557

CHRISTOPHER, Jacob, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 9, 10, and 11, Block 9, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 787

CONNORS, James, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 7 and 8, Block 2, map of land of party of second part, 3 years (mtg $30,250,) 1,000

DI GIUSEPPE, Salvatore and another to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 49, amended map of Mapes estate, due July 1, 1907 175

DONNELLY, Annie L., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 40 to 43, Block 3, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 2,000

DONNELLY, Mary, to Richard Webber; 183d St, s s, 172.8 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 3,000

EGAN, Joseph, Jr., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 2, Block 12, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 857

EPSTEIN, Joseph L., to Emma L. Crute; Woodycrest Av, s e corner of 163th St, 1 year 7,000

GLASSMANN, Max, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 21, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 655

HASLUN, Ingeborg M., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 30 to 39, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 2,860

HOWELL, Helen A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 51st St, 45 West, due as per bond 45,000

KOSLAN, Samuel, to Charles M. Preston, receiver; Brook Av, w s, 52 ft s of 170th St, due, &c., as per bond 700

KRONENBERGER, Christina, to August Wieners; Seabury Place, e s, 275 ft s of 172d St, 3 years 1,500

KURDELSKI, Anthony, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 28 and 282, map of 473 lots of Haight estate, 2 years 800

LEAKE, Malcolm Es, to Julia Weise; 84th St, s s, 283.4 ft e of 1st Av, 3 years 3,000

LENT, Solomon, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 11 and 12, Block 3, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 2,210

LENT, Solomon, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 5, 6, and 7, Block 5, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 1,158

MARKOWITZ, Gella, to Bernard Brindze; 95th St, 220 East, prior mtg $10,000, installments, 6 per cent 6,650

MOORE, James B., to William S. Musgrave; Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 62d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 6,000

MORRIS, Dora, to Adolph E. Klotz; 160th St, 946 East, prior mtg $3,000, due Jan. 10, 1907 750

MULLER, Arthur E., to Charles L. Guy; Union Av, n e s, 150 ft w of Emmett St, due Jan. 1, 1908, 6 per cent 3,500

McCUE, Patrick F., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Walton Av, 1,979, w s, 3 years 1,500

McLAUGHLIN, Rebecca T., to James J. McCabe; Walton Av, 1,977, w s, 3 years, 4½ per cent 4,000

PEIRANO, Stephen J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 1, 26, 27, and 28, Block 9, map land Whitehall Realty Company, 3 years 2,170

PEIRANO, Stephen J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 24 and 25, Block 9, map land Whitehall Realty Company, 3 years 900

SHONGOOD, Della, to August Wieners; 169th St, n s, 125 ft e of Franklin Av, 4 years, 6 per cent 18,000

SMITH, Eugene P., to Harry W. Davis; Anthony Av, w s, 22.2 ft s of Bush St, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

TALLON, James, to Mary O'Gorman; Robbins Av, w s, 100 ft s of 149th St, prior mtg $1,300, 2 years, 5½ per cent 1,200

TAYLOR, Samuel J., to John J. Cain; Grand Av, e s, 107.3 ft s of Fordham Landing Road, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,500

TREUBAUM, Jacob, to Ignats Korff; Grand St, 882, n s, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years 6,000

TUTHILL, Horace S., Jr., to William N. Johnson; Clay Av, w s, being part of Lot 99, map of Mount Hope, 3 years 2,750

VAN SCHAICK, Henry, to Life Association of America; 53d St, s s, 150 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, — per cent 85,000

VIOLA, Catarina, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors; White Plains Av, w s, 250.6 ft s of Elizabeth St, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,500

WABST, Hugo, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 10 and 11, Block 7, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 2,500

WARMER, Julius, and another to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 60 and 61, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 7,000

WATERS, Thomas J., and another to Clement H. Smith; Crotona Av, n w corner of 175th St, due Jan. 10, 1906, 6 per cent 1,075

WEIL, Edith M., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 26, map of St. Raymond Park, due Aug. 1, 1905 ..... Nom.

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, s w corner of 55th St, 50x100; Achille Bataille & Co. against the Fifty-fifth Street Company, owner; General Building and Construction Company, contractor 100

22D ST, 217 and 221 East; Washington Hydraulic Press Brick Company against Herter Realty Company and Peter J. Herter, owners and contractors 151

71ST ST, 317 West; Edward P. Finney against Mary A. Goodsell, owner; the Forman Company, contractors 342

75TH ST, 414 East; Alberene Stone Company against Louis Klein, owner; Light & Barrow, contractors; Maurice Newmark, sub-contractor 60

78TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Barnet Bernstein and another against Robert J. Hoguet, executor, trustee, and owner; Levine & Meyer Contracting Company, contractors $184

84TH ST, 206 West; Ernest Lutz against David A. Rose, owner and contractor 70

128TH ST, 58 West; Rachmiel Baidel against Max Rosenthal, owner and contractor 119

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

JACKSON AV, n w corner of 154th St, —x—; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Company against the Eastern Union Realty Company, June 16, 1905 74

LINCOLN AV, e s, whole front between 136th and 137th Sts; Edward Weber against John Doe and another, July 8, 1905 ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,833 to 1,839; Leiner & Co. against Arthur S. Cox and others, April 22, 1905, (canceled) 850

MORRIS PARK AV, s s, 176.4 ft w of Bronxdale Av, —x—; August Diener against John J. Dragnetti, June 30, 1905 ..... $1,250

49TH ST, 341 East; Joseph Kisselstein against Morris Kite, July 8, 1905, (by deposit) 2,015

48TH ST, 341 East; Max Cohen against Morris Kite, July 1, 1905, (by deposit) 295

136TH ST, n s, 409.11 ft w of 5th Av, 75x99.11; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Herman Seplow and another, May 31, 1905, (canceled) 460

Lis Pendens.

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 338.6 ft s of Jefferson Place, 79x227, to Clinton Av x irregular; Pincus Lowenfeld and others against Stephen D. Ditchett, executor, and others, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorneys, Eisman & Levy 3,216

ESSEX ST, 87; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Albert M. Hersch, (specific performance;) attorneys, Eisman & Levy ..... Nom.

13TH ST, 517 East; Moritz Jarkovitz against Henry Biermann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Meichan & Necarsulmer ..... Nom.

16TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 2d Av, 20x26; Emily C. Charles against Elizabeth A. McCague, individually and administratrix, &c.; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Theall & Beam 1

28TH ST, 305 and 307 East; Miriam Goodwin and another against Samuel Kadin, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorney, S. Goldberg 100

71ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 25x102.2; Mary B. Hamlin and others, (action to debar claim, &c.;) attorney, C. W. Hartridge 100

127TH ST, 229 East; The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company against Charles F. Schultz and others, foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Turner, Rolston & Horan ..... Nom.

135TH ST, n s, 251.8 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Bertha M. Johnson and another against Hannah C. Walker, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Wells & Snedeker 100

179TH ST, n s, whole front between Jerome and Walton Avs, 200x150; Florence Hill against The United Real Estate and Trust Company, (action to impress lien;) attorney, M. H. Hayman ..... Nom.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.00⅝

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To close an estate, will sell at a very low price, property on one of the finest avenues in East Orange; lot 75x240; a modern house of 12 rooms and bath; exposed plumbing, hardwood floors, all lights; good stable and carriage house; this is one of the real bargains; cheap at $10,000, and will take less. Address C. H. Nevius, opp. Grove St. Sta., East Orange, N. J.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES. Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms, pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

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80-foot front mercantile building on Greene St., near Broadway, fully rented; price, $125,000; mortgage, $98,000; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

41-foot modern apartment house near Riverside Drive, fully rented for $10,600; price, $117,000; mortgage, $71,000; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

15 acres high land, 40 minutes from New York on main road and near station; value, $15,000, free and clear, will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS, 23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE. THOMAS & ECKERSON, 35 WEST 30TH ST.

A loft or two twenty thousand square feet, 4th to 8th, 14th to 42d St.; modern building. Braisted, 2,783 B'way, (107th St.)

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STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES 28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET, NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS. H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 4 EAST 42D ST. Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents. PEASE & ELLIMAN, Telephone 1000—38th. 320 Fifth Av.

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On Broadway, Near 22d St. An elegant store, with two floors above (entire building), to lease for term of years. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Offices and studio, with light, convenient all cars, Subway and L stations; $20, gas light and heat included. L. Clausen Building, 101 West 66th, near Broadway and Columbus Av.

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Sketching studios, offices, 131 East 54th; elevator; heat; $7 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices, salesrooms, and studios to rent. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

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UNFURNISHED.

Send us a memorandum now of what kind of apartment you will require October 1 and we will send you a list. J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT & CO., 19 W. 42D ST.

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NEW APARTMENTS. **The Florence,** 507 WEST 113TH ST., bet. Amsterdam Av. and Hamilton Place, possessing every up to date improvement. Beautiful decorations, 5 AND 6 ROOMS AND BATH; RENTS $32 TO $45.

501 West 142d St., corner Hamilton Place; 7 ALL LIGHT ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements; RENT $40.

529 West 145th St., close to Broadway Subway station; FIVE ROOMS AND BATH, all modern improvements; RENTS $25 TO $30.

KNAP & CO., Agents, 1,663 Amsterdam Av., at 142d St.

Spencer Arms

A Modern Apartment House at its best

Broadway at 69th St.

A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.

READY FOR OCCUPANCY

Spencer Realty Co., Owner. Superintendent on Premises. TELEPHONE 3996 COLUMBUS.

12 ROOMS AND 3 BATHROOMS. Apartments to rent from October 1st in fireproof building, 328 West 83d Street. Inquire of Superintendent on premises.

Most Central Location in New York

THE GERARD, 123-129 West 44th; furnished and unfurnished apartments to rent; reasonable. Restaurant, American and European; under original management. C. B. GERARD, Proprietor.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $2 per van load. Send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

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Renting REMCO System. Selected list of high-class Apartments for any part of the city. Write Broadway and 96th St., or 7 East 42d St. 'Phone, 6000—Riverside, or 3314—38th St.

THE PORTSMOUTH,
38-44 West 9th St.

Choice light, modern apartment of seven rooms and bath; open plumbing, steam heat; hall boys, &c.; elevators run all night. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST. (CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF 4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS. TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN OWNER ON PREMISES. Tel., 1752—79.

430 3d Av., Near 34th.—Entire floor; 6 large rooms; $23; all improvements. Janitor.

Bronx.

The Melrose
APARTMENTS
157TH ST. and ELTON AVE.
Now Ready for Occupancy

CONVENIENT TO "L" STATION AND ALL CAR LINES.

These Handsome Apartments of 4, 5 and 6 Rooms, Tile Baths, Hot Water, Steam Heat, Open Plumbing and all Modern Conveniences.

MOST SELECT AND BEST EQUIPPED IN THE BRONX.

RENTS $19 to $32

OWNER ON PREMISES.

REGINA
1020-1022 Westchester Ave.

Adjoining Prospect Av. R. T. Station. A few beautiful apartments of 6 large rooms and bath; all modern conveniences to be had at $28 to $32. Nothing like them in the city. ALSO BEAUTIFUL STORE Same premises. Must be seen to be appreciated. Don't rent until you inspect this house. Apply premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

8th St., 128 West.—Parlor suite; cool, pleasant; gentlemen; moderate; first apartment east.

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TO RENT, AT SHELDRAKE POINT, on Lake Cayuga, New York, two beautiful new cottages, fully furnished; ready for occupancy; electric lights and baths; well-shaded grounds; linen and silverware; rent moderate. Address Mrs. M. H. Harris, Cayuga Lake House, Sheldrake, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

Elevation 3,000 Ft. Always Cool.

TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN

HOTEL **KAATERSKILL**

Largest Mountain Hotel in the World

3½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.

Through Pullman car service.

CAPACITY 1,200.

Luxuriously furnished; 100 rooms with bath. Beautiful Parks. Magnificent Drives. Golf Links. Bowling. Every high-class amusement. Orchestra. Cuisine and service of the highest standard of excellence. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Same Management as in former years. Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

ONLY $2, $2.50, and $3 a day. $12, $15, $18 a week. $7 a week extra for private baths. **SUNSET PARK INN & COTTAGES** Haines Falls, Catskill Mountains. No Summer hotel is better, more select, and up to date, or has finer views. Orchestra, golf, tennis, boating, fishing, bowling, pool, billiards, dancing, etc. "Without a peer to summer in."—N.Y.Times. C. A. COX, Prop. Haines Falls, N. Y.

Rockwood Hotel,
CAIRO, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.

Under new management. $15,000 expended in reconstruction and 70-room addition, with all modern improvements. Baths, hot and cold water on all floors; lighted by gas throughout; new water works; spring water; electric bell system; casino, bowling alleys, dance hall, fine orchestra; 1,500 feet elevation. GEO. R. JONES, Prop.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; piano; airy rooms; no mosquitos; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHam, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
FINEST VIEW, PUREST AIR, HIGH. Central Hudson Boats, (daily and Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (Ret. Cent. Hudson,) $1.50. For details, write Beacon, 100; 1,552 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Hudson Hill, Near Newburg.—For quiet, refined people only. Mrs. J. H. Sillick, Newburg, N. Y.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Thousand Islands.

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N.Y. (1,000 Islands.) No mosquitos, flies, gnats, asthma, or hay fever. Best family hotel and coolest on the St. Lawrence. Send for booklet.

Saratoga Springs.

The High Pullman service to SARATOGA SPRINGS (Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.)

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Attractive Rockaway Beach

NATURE'S OWN PLEASURE GROUND, AS ACCESSIBLE AS HARLEM

Frequent train service by the following routes over the Long Island Railroad: New York—34th St. Ferry and James Slip Ferry. Brooklyn—Flatbush Ave., Bedford Station and Manhattan Junction.

No other place offers better advantages to those seeking relief from the heat of the city than this Queen of Refined Seaside Resorts. All wholesome amusements are at hand. Boating, bathing, fishing, high-class dancing pavilions and Morrison's vaudeville theatre, as well as the best hotels and restaurants are a few of the attractions at this ideal Summer Resort. Following is a list of the leading hotels and restaurants:

HEALY'S Famous Restaurant — SEASIDE STATION

TRY ONE OF **WAINWRIGHT & SMITH'S** RHODE ISLAND CLAM BAKES after an ocean bath from our mammoth bathing pavillion. WAINWRIGHT & SMITH, Seaside Station, Rockaway Beach.

SCHILLING'S ATLAS HOTEL, Roadhouse and Dancing Pavilion. FROM BOULEVARD TO OCEAN. Ample accommodations for over 700 guests in main dining room; nicely furnished, large, airy rooms. CHARLES A. SCHILLING, PROP., SEASIDE STATION.

"OVER THE OCEAN." **MURRAY'S** Grand Ocean Hotel and Pavilion, SEASIDE STATION, ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I. Finest dance floor; highest class music; largest and best accommodations for basket and outing parties on the beach.

VOLLMER'S CRYSTAL HOTEL, On the Board Walk near Sea Side Ave. Basket and outing parties our specialty. Charles Vollmer, Seaside Station.

TIERNEY'S HOTEL, HAMMEL'S STATION. SHORE DINNERS A SPECIALTY. First-class restaurant. Outing parties accommodated. JOHN J. TIERNEY, Prop.

HOTEL **ELDERHURST** HAMMEL'S, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y. Strictly first-class family resort; sailing, bathing, tennis; everything for the convenience and pleasure of guests. Luke Eldert, Owner and Proprietor.

HERMAN'S BELMONT HOTEL, HAMMEL'S STATION. HIGH-CLASS MUSIC. FINE DANCING FLOOR. Clubs and outing parties accommodated; large grove and beautiful grounds.

The Best Hotels at Rockaway Beach Receive Their Meat Supplies from **R. S. DRYFUSS'** Modern Metropolitan MEAT MARKET. At Hammel's Station. Telephone 52 W. Hammel's.

A. Wiener's Model Bakery Supplies the leading hotels and restaurants of Hammel's and Sea Side. MAIN STORE, 437 BOULEVARD, HAMMEL'S, Branch at Henry St., Sea Side. Tel. 281 Hammel's.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK. NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL. AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS. CASINO HOTEL, (Foot of Clinton Av.) SHORE DINNERS $1.00. BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y. 30 miles (1 hour) from New York City. Seaside and Country combined. HOTEL AND INN NOW OPEN. Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY.

LONG BEACH, LONG ISLAND.
LONG BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN. New York's Most Popular Family Resort. Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats. A. E. DICK, Manager. Tel. No. 1 Long Beach.

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(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)
Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars on application. Telephone 308 Arverne. Mrs. L. Thyll.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
NOW OPEN. Large rooms, excellent table; rates moderate. Tennis, golf, bathing, boating, fishing. GEO. B. DE REVERE, Mgr.
WILLIAM CAMERON, Prop.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY.
THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

ATLANTIC PARK HOTEL,
ARVERNE, L. I.
Arverne-by-the-Sea, Rockaway Beach. Under same management. Thoroughly renovated and facing ocean. Rooms all large and airy; electric light, large piazza, all modern conveniences. Terms $8 and upward.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL, BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet. A. Richardson, Prop.

Breeze Cottage.—Surf and still-water bathing; open June 1st; rates $8 to $12. Call at New York Times Information Bureau or address Mrs. Thomas F. Ryan, Centre Moriches, L. I.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK. Finest beach on Coney Island. New bathhouses, superior service, and bathing suits.

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GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, telephone, and all modern improvements; orchestra. Write for Booklet. E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

Richfield Springs.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
Under New Management.
G. DE WITT, Lessee, formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

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ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application. E. KETCHAM.

PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., 2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

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Briarcliff Realty Information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment. DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

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The Baden-Baden of America. Best White Sulphur, Magnesia, Chalybeate Springs in the world. Picturesque and ideal spot for health and recreation; free from malaria and mosquitos. Band concerts, delightful drives, Summer social features and out-door sports. Particulars 1,216 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., New York.

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PINE HILL HOUSE.—In heart of Adirondack Mountains; charmingly situated; excellent table; all farm products raised on place; pleasant rooms; homelike; hunting and fishing near; rates, $10 per week upward. E. Freygang, Lake Clear Junction.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Ulster County.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES. Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front. Atlantic City, N.J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH,
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
Situated on bluff facing ocean; unexceptionable drives and roads suitable for automobiling.
GEORGE R. JONES, Proprietor.
Also Rockwood Hotel, Cairo, N. Y., Catskill Mountains, opens June 15.

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COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

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HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC. Belmar, N. J. Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

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INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

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HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

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VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PA. Situated on a high elevation in the foothills of the Blue Mountains. Circular. Susan Wittenmyer.

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NEW ENGLAND.
Maine.

BAR HARBOR

Mount Desert Island, Maine.

Dry and Bracing Climate. Nights Always Cool. A Stimulating Atmosphere for everyone, encouraging all open air sports. The best of opportunities in Yachting, Sailing, Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis and Mountain Climbing. Beautiful Drives and Paths. Swimming Club. Well defined Trails exist over the different mountains.

The following are the prominent hotels:

THE NEWPORT. W. M. Roberts. Capacity 200. $16 to $30 per week.
THE ROCKAWAY. T. L. Roberts. 40 Rooms. $10 to $15 per week.
LYNAM HOUSE. John Lynam. 75 Rooms. $16 to $19 per week.
THE MALVERN. E. G. Grob. Capacity 150. $5 per day and upwards.
THE ST. SAVEUR. Alley Bros. Capacity 150. $18 to $28 per week.
THE BELMONT. John Manchester. Capacity 100. $16 to $20 per week.
PARKER COTTAGES. E. C. Parker. 60 Rooms, without board. $50-$75 season.
THE LOUISBURG. Miss M. L. Balch. Capacity 175. $5 per day and upwards.

For Cottages address E. B. MEARS, FREDERIC MAY, E. G. GROB & V. N. CUSHMAN

GRINDSTONE INN
Winter Harbor, Maine.
Enlarged; new bathroom suites. Golf. Tennis. Swimming Pool.
OPENS JULY 1ST.

THE MALVERN HOTEL
Bar Harbor, Maine.
Remodelled and under new management.....OPENS JULY 1ST.
Also furnished cottages for rent.
ERNEST G. GROB, Manager. Address either of above hotels.

Massachusetts.

THE **HESPERUS** AND COTTAGES, MAGNOLIA, MASS. J. A. SHERRARD & Co., Propr. Under new and liberal management. A select hotel of the highest class. All cottages have bell and telephone connections with main house. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links close to hotel; tennis; automobiling on superb roads. Send for booklet. JULIAN E. PRIEST, Manager.

HOTEL PRESTON
AT BEACH BLUFF, MASS.
Only thirty minutes from Boston by rail. Superb views of the ocean. Automobile garage and private boarding stable; splendid bathing, sailing and fishing; tennis and croquet; golf upon one of the best links; riding with suitable saddle horses and competent attendants; music by Boston Symphony players; cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Send for booklet.
H. W. PRIEST, Prop., Beach Bluff, Mass.

THE **COLONIAL ARMS** EASTERN POINT, Gloucester Harbor, Mass. H. W. PRIEST & CO., Props. Complete in appointments. Long distance telephone in every room. Harbor or Ocean view from all rooms. Special facilities for yachting and automobiling. Booklets upon inquiry. J. A. SHERRARD, Manager.

MICHIGAN.

MT. CLEMENS
Famous Mineral Springs
THE GREAT HEALTH AND PLEASURE RESORT.
FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL BLOOD DISEASES
these waters are unrivaled in the world. Located 20 miles from Detroit. Excellent boating and fishing; 200 hotels and boarding houses offer rates to suit all tastes and purses. Illustrated booklet of Mt. Clemens free. Address F. R. EASTMAN, Chamber of Commerce, MT. CLEMENS, MICH.

SUMMER RESORTS.
VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO. Have opened an office at NO. 243 FIFTH AVE. FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER. Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of the SOUTHERN TEXTILE COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 7,247.

Pursuant to amended order of William Allen, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, made and filed June 29th, 1905, in above proceeding,

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee in Bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupt will, on Tuesday, the 25th day of July, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the auction rooms of Charles Shongood, the United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, Nos. 113-115 Leonard Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, by said Charles Shongood, auctioneer, sell at public auction to the highest bidder or bidders, in accordance with the terms and conditions of said order, all right, title, estate, interest, and equity of redemption of the bankrupt herein, and of all persons claiming by, from, or under it, free from all the trust, liens, or other claims against said properties, premises, and assets, as follows:

First—The cotton mill property known as the Windsor Mill, including the buildings and machinery thereon, situated at Burlington, County of Alamance, State of North Carolina, consisting of about twenty-nine acres of land, upon which are erected the mill building and seventeen tenement houses; Second, the cotton mill property known as the Chicora Mill, including the buildings and machinery thereon, situated at Rock Hill, County of York, State of South Carolina, consisting of about eight acres of land, upon which are erected the mill building and twenty-four tenement houses; Third, the cotton mill property known as the Moorhead Mill, including the buildings and machinery thereon, situated at Moorhead, County of Sunflower, State of Mississippi, consisting of about fourteen and one-quarter acres of land, upon which are erected the mill building and twenty-eight tenement houses; and, Fourth:—Such of the personal property of the bankrupt as shall not have been theretofore sold, in such parcels as said Trustee may deem expedient, the said personal property consisting of (a) loose cotton and waste, laps and roving, yarns in process, cloth in process, cloth finished, dye stuffs, coal and wood, oils, supplies, and office fixtures contained in the aforementioned Windsor Mill; (b) certain yarns and cloth in looms, with office furniture and fixtures, contained in the aforementioned Chicora Mill, and (c) three bales of cloth, eleven barrels of starch, and sundry supplies contained in the aforementioned Moorhead Mill.

The aforementioned three cotton mill properties, including the buildings and machinery thereon, will, in compliance with the terms of the order of the said Referee in Bankruptcy, be first offered for sale in separate parcels in the order above named, and thereafter at the said sale the said Trustee will offer all of the said real properties, including the buildings and machinery thereon, as a whole, and will accept either the best bid for the properties as a whole or the separate bids for the separate parcels, whichever shall realize the best total price for the property so offered for sale.

The said sale or sales of all of said property, real and personal, will be subject to the approval of the court. If said sale or sales shall be approved the said property will, upon the consummation of said sale or sales, be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers free of the lien and claim of any mortgage on the said property, or any other lien or claim.

At said sale the purchaser or purchasers will be required to deposit with the Trustee in Bankruptcy ten per cent. in cash of the total amount of his or their bid or bids, and will be required to complete the purchase or purchases within not more than three months after the confirmation of said sale or sales by the court.

The proceeds of any and all such sales, after first deducting the reasonable costs and expenses thereof, as approved by the court, shall be paid to the Trustee, and remain subject to the liens and claims existing against said property.

Any of said purchasers, after confirmation of sale, in making settlement with the Trustee for the purchase price of any of the real properties, buildings, and machinery bid in by them, may offer in payment, or part payment, at such purchase price, bonds of the bankrupt secured by the mortgage to the Metropolitan Trust Company, referred to in the petition, upon which the order of sale herein was made, in so far as the same will suffice for that purpose, as hereinafter provided, and the Trustee will accept such bonds as such payment or part payment, provided the conditions hereinafter contained as to the same have been complied with. To determine the credits to be allowed such purchaser or purchasers on such bonds as may be offered on account of such purchase price, the Trustee will first calculate the amount distributable out of the proceeds realized from the said sale or sales, after deducting all costs, charges, and expenses properly chargeable as preferred payments, and also after deducting the amount of any and all liens against said properties, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, payable therefrom prior to the said bonds, and he will then determine the amount applicable out of the remainder of the said proceeds and payable to each bond secured, or alleged to be secured, by the said mortgage. Any purchaser at any of the said sales offering bonds in payment, unless the same are contested as hereinafter mentioned, will be given a credit on account of the bonds so offered, which shall be equivalent to the amount so ascertained as applicable to such bonds as may be then offered in lieu of cash. The balance of the purchase money must be paid in cash or secured at the time of settlement, as hereinafter designated.

Provided that within ten days after the acceptance of the bid or bids of any purchaser or purchasers, such purchaser or purchasers as intend to ask for a credit on any of such bonds as part of the purchase price bid by him or them, shall furnish to the Trustee a list of such bonds as he or they intend to offer, such list to contain the numbers, denominations, and amounts of bonds so intended to be offered, and thereupon the Trustee will mail to such creditors as have appeared herein, and to such parties as have been represented as holding any of said bonds, a list of such bonds so proposed to be offered by such purchaser or purchasers, and will mail notice to all such creditors and bondholders to appear upon ten days' notice before the referee herein, and show cause why credit as aforesaid should not be given for the bonds so offered by such purchaser or purchasers, and upon the hearing before the referee, in case any of the bonds so offered in lieu of cash shall be contested by any creditor or bondholder or by the Trustee upon grounds which to the referee seem to show probable cause or seem prima facie good, the referee will refuse to allow a credit on said bonds in part payment as aforesaid, but will authorize the Trustee to accept from the holders thereof in lieu of the portion of the purchase money which would have been allowed as a credit on said bonds, had they not been contested, a good and sufficient indemnity bond, with surety to be approved by the referee, conditioned for the payment of said portion of the purchase money in the event that dividends on said contested bonds shall ultimately be disallowed, or for the payment of such part thereof as may remain due after the final disallowance in part of dividends on said contested bonds, and thereupon to allow said credit on said contested bonds.

And provided further, that if at the time any bonds are tendered by the purchaser or purchasers as credits on the purchase money the said purchaser or purchasers shall notify the Trustee that he or they intend to contest any of the other outstanding bonds aforesaid, describing the same by number, denomination, and amount, and shall request the Trustee to accept as part of the cash payment a good and sufficient bond, to be approved by the referee, conditioned for the payment of such sum of money as will be payable as additional dividends over and above the amount ascertained by the Trustee to be applicable thereto as hereinbefore provided on the bonds so offered, in case the bonds so contested be ultimately disallowed and held invalid; thereupon the Trustee shall include in said ten days' notice to creditors and bondholders notice of said contest and request, and require them to show cause why said request should not be granted, and if it shall appear to the referee upon the hearing that said contest of bonds is based on probable cause and is prima facie good, he may authorize the Trustee to accept said bond, with surety approved by him, as part of said purchase price.

For further details reference is made to the said order of the said Referee in Bankruptcy on file in his office at No. 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, as well as to other papers on file and proceedings heretofore had in this cause.

Any further information than that herein contained regarding the aforesaid property or the said sale to be had thereof can be obtained from the undersigned.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1905.

WALTER COLES CABELL, Trustee in Bankruptcy, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

SMITH & HARKNESS, Attorneys for Trustee in Bankruptcy, 26 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of ERNEST A. LANGE, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer in bankruptcy for the Southern District of New York, will offer for sale on July 19th, 1905, at 10 A. M., on the premises, 2,082 Madison Avenue, Manhattan Borough, New York City, the assets of the above-named bankrupt, consisting of stock of canned goods, groceries, etc., together with new fixtures of grocery store and butcher shop.

The said property will be offered for sale in separate lots and bids will also be received for the whole property as a going concern. The property may be inspected on July 17th and 18th, 1905, between 9 and 12 A. M.

BURGWYN MAITLAND, Receiver. LESSER BROTHERS Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SULLIVAN & DUNN, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Wednesday, July 12, 1905, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 39 East 12th Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a large stock of hats, fixtures, &c.

LINDSAY RUSSELL, Receiver. WALTER K. BARTON, Attorney for Receiver, 141 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLAND.
Maine.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

Connecticut.

Fort Griswold House,
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Opened last week in June.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. YARD, Mgr.

EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK (

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Saturday, July 8, on east side of Broadway, between Cedar and Vesey, or south side of Vesey, between Broadway and West, gold locket and buckle; reward for return of locket or ticket. O. P. Metcalf, 15 William St.

LOST.—On July 5, a pin of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, flag surrounded by wreath. Please return to Brickner, 30 West 92d St. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Black bill case containing letters, personal and business cards; name inside. Suitable reward for return to B. E. Harriss, 170 W. 78th St.

LOST.—$25 reward; return of white bull terrier; brindle ears and brindle spot on back. Lost June 30, from 308 West 75th St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 142,919, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Gold pin, monogram M. L. B.; 6th Av., 23d to 54th St. Reward. A. Joyce, 413 W. 17th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms, board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

17TH ST., 215 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

20TH ST., 334 WEST.—Large room, running water, for gents or couple; good board, $10.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Single and double rooms; tiled baths; telephone; table guests; Summer rates.

26TH ST., 44 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated; table excellent; references.

58TH 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best location in city; references.

120 ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent neighborhood, near Park; references; American.

74TH ST., 7 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table; Summer rates; transients.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large room for Summer; transients accommodated.

82D 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor; table boarders accommodated; telephone; references.

82D ST., 120 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board, American family; references.

86TH ST., 134 WEST.—Cool rooms, refined German house; transients, permanents accommodated; station street; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, $12 and $14 for two persons, with board.

96TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park; Summer rates.

123D ST., 150 WEST.—Two very desirable, nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged.

125TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, cool house; superior table; Summer rates.

146TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

LEXINGTON AV., 142.—Second-floor large, small rooms; porcelain bath, with board; Subway convenient.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Coolest boarding house in New York; full board or French breakfast optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer;) telephone.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 23 WEST.—Elegant single and double rooms, newly furnished; table d'hote, 5:30.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms at Subway station; good board.

21ST ST., 35 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running water; large closets; telephone; $30, $35 rates.

26TH ST., 215 EAST.—Large, airy rooms; bath; low terms, suitable two; Subway convenient.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; newly furnished, decorated; very comfortable; select house.

30TH ST., 347 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished, cool, small rooms; all improvements; private family; references.

35TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable couple or young men; private bath; Southerners, Canadians, accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 250 WEST.—Nicely furnished parlor and bedroom, also small room; references.

45TH ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room, reasonable for the Summer.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Large room, running water, very reasonable; single room, $3; everything new.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath, very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

74TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

81ST, 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Large room, running water, spacious closets, references. Owner.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone; private family. Owner.

82D, 160 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from L, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

86TH ST., 161 WEST.—Choice of rooms, reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

106TH ST., 2488 BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; Subway at door; very reasonable. Shelton.

126TH ST., 143 WEST.—Parlor floor; also large room on second floor.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

123D ST., 263 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, for gentleman, in select private house; references.

127TH, 7 WEST.—Choice of pleasant large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1. (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking private park, breakfast served; references.

IRVING PLACE, 60.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; Subway and "L" one block.

LEXINGTON AV., 53.—Large rooms; reasonable; convenient 2d Subway, elevated, surface; gas grate.

LEXINGTON AV., 102, Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" convenient.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; references; home.

SECOND AV., Rockaway Park.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

ST. MARKS AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartments; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; fine rooms; elevator, telephones, electricity; cheap; 509 West 112th.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 25c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Young woman as stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant in downtown commercial house; must be neat, accurate, and well educated; beginner desired; state age, references, and salary desired. Address Erie, Box 209 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER on ladies' neckwear and belts, having had practical experience in manufacturing, by a large Boston concern. Write full particulars; confidential. Address Belts and Neckwear, Box 170 Times Downtown.

WANTED—One day each week, office assistant for indexing, filing, and typewriting. E., Box 215 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced girls to do box work in white goods factory. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 10 Bleecker St., city.

WANTED—Good plain cook and laundress; also chambermaid and waitress; private family. 114 West 73d St.

WANTED—Stenographer and office assistant; must be experienced. 42 Broadway, Room 1,020.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennett, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY. CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED FOR DOWNTOWN OFFICE. Address Reliable, Box 214 Times Downtown.

WANTED—First-class stenographer and typewriter for permanent positon; small pay to start, but exceptionally good opportunity for right man as soon as he has learned the business; state fullest particulars; stenographer now holding position will be given preference; all answers will be treated confidentially. Anson, 322 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Experienced wreckers wrecking World's Fair Buildings, St. Louis; steady work for two years. Chicago House Wrecking Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—Three young men with ability and push; must be of good family and well recommended. Apply E. Lawrence McCarthy, 1,265 Broadway.

WANTED—Strong boy, about eighteen, for shipping room. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 10 Bleecker St., city.

WANTED—A salesman for indoor work in surgical house. D Box 167 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,405 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAIDS and WAITRESSES.—Care Home Co-operative Society. No. 104.

COOK.—By a Spanish cook, who can speak some English; private family or hotel; good references. M. Barros, 243 17th St.

COOK.—Fine cook for boarding house or hotel; salary $60. Care Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. No. 103.

HOUSEWORK.—American woman, to do light housework small private family adults; city, country; economical worker; best reference; home preferred to high wages; car fare. P. R., Box 121, 917 6th Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Young girls for general housework. Care Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. No. 102.

LAUNDRESS.—Family washing taken home; open-air drying. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly competent child's nurse; excellent references. Protective Service Club, 150 5th Av. File 11,266.

NURSE.—Young girls want positions as nurse. Care Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St. No. 101.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Capable stenographer and Remington operator; first-class general experience; educated, refined; will substitute; $18-$20. Executive, Box 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references: $15. Excellent, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady, (19,) desires beginner's position; neat and attentive; graduate of Heffley's Business School; would substitute; no agency. N. R., 463 13th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-$8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, office work, &c., by proficient, cultivated young colored woman; highest city reference; no agencies. Stenographer, 357 West 36th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' broad experience electrical engineering; accurate and rapid; operating any machine; salary $18. Marion S., 258 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 249 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, (20,) well qualified; office assistant; energetic; $12-$14. Reliable, Box 203 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and competent, with reputable house. Substitute, Permanent, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Males.

BANK CLERK.—Excellent references; speaks English, German, French, and Italian; offers his services especially to bankers contemplating establishment of foreign department. Success, Box 171 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Accountant, (29,) opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant; 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Careful driver; French or American cars; excellent references; good mechanic. J. S., 1,364 Broadway.

CITY EDITORS; THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER MAN; STRICTLY TEMPERATE; ALL ROUND WORKER; WILL SOME CITY EDITOR PLEASE HELP ME? NEEDY, 334 TIMES, TIMES SQ.

INTELLIGENT, ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN, good appearance desires position requiring constant attention; $10. S., 346 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Partner with $20,000 wanted for good-paying manufacturing business, selling largest jobbers in country; annual sales $180,000; annual profit $20,000; money wanted to increase capacity to meet demands. B. O., Box 323 Times, Times Square.

Poultry paper, one of the leaders, can be bought for $5,000; gross business about $20,000, showing good net profit, which can be increased by energetic publisher; write or call promptly. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

A manufacturer and jobber in a business well established, goods in demand and paying good profits, will incorporate. Investigation invited to principals only having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Address Manufacturer,, Box 200 Times Downtown.

$7,500 buys all the stock of company incorporated for $75,000, owning 5 patents; great opportunity for novelty manufacturer or speculator. Modern Realty Co., Spingarn Building, Newark, N. J.

Caterer for large seashore cottage; reasonable rent responsible man. 46 Second Av., Rockaway Park.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

North German family can accommodate two or three gentlemen for the Summer; charming house; beautiful location. P. O. Box 45, New Milford, N. J.

Comfort before style; good board; "Dewey House"; fine fishing, boating; $8 per week. Greenwood Lake, N. Y. J. Petrie, C. Hedbawney.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests accommodated; handsome private house; shady grounds; golf, tennis. Box 22.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 135 East 125th. Telephone 1290 Harlem.

Diamonds, pearls, old gold, silver appraised; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St., near Union Square.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

McAdoo Praises His Fireworks Squad.

Commissioner McAdoo wrote a letter yesterday to Roundsman William Maher, who was the head of the Fourth of July "Fireworks Squad," complimenting him on lessening the casualties of the holiday. The Commissioner has received several letters speaking favorably of the work of the police on the Fourth.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in Abingdon Square Park (James Merrick, leader) and in Mulberry Bend Park.

FREE BRONX TRANSFERS ORDERED BY BELMONT

Subway to Elevated and Vice Versa at 149th Street.

NEW RULE IN FORCE TO-NIGHT

Congestion at Station and General Complaint Cause Interborough to Extend Privileges to Passengers.

Free transfers to and from all points on the Subway and elevated divisions of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company will be issued at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street after midnight to-night. Orders to this effect were issued yesterday afternoon by President August Belmont after a conference with General Superintendent Hedley and other officials.

Under the terms of the agreement made with the Rapid Transit Commission when the Interborough got permission to connect its Second and Third Avenue elevated lines at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street with the viaduct section of the Subway system running to West Farms partial transfers were provided. The company was obliged to give free transfers south on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines to all persons coming south into the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street Station on viaduct trains. To passengers north-bound on the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines transfers were also guaranteed to West Farms over the viaduct line.

No transfers were granted, however, from the Lenox Avenue Subway line north over the elevated tracks of the Suburban Division to Bronx Park. Coming south, passengers on the Suburban Division were not permitted to change to the Subway at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street without paying additional fares.

Since the opening of the Lenox Avenue line under the Harlem River on Monday morning the congestion and confusion at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street had become so great, and the complaint so general, that President Belmont decided to give the widest possible construction to a transfer system at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, regardless of the fact that such transfers could not be demanded under the contracts and agreements existing between the Interborough Company and the Rapid Transit Board.

Such universal transfers had been offered by the Interborough Company in the event of its getting permission from the Rapid Transit Commission to put third tracks on the Second and Third Avenue lines, but that permission so far has been withheld.

After reaching the decision yesterday to grant general transfers at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, President Belmont caused the following statement to be issued for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company:

"Since the inauguration of the through service under the Harlem River, with certain transfer privileges which were granted in accordance with the agreement with the Rapid Transit Commission bearing date of July 16, 1905, and which were strictly adhered to on the part of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, it has been pointed out that the transfer privilege did not extend to the Manhattan Railway Division, north or south bound, at points north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue.

"Transfer privileges will be extended at 12:01 A. M. Thursday, July 13, permitting any passenger boarding either a Manhattan elevated division station or Subway division station north of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to continue his journey south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street via the Subway or elevated.

"Passengers boarding Subway trains at points south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, north bound, will be entitled to transfer from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to Bronx Park and Third Avenue or any intervening station.

"Passengers boarding Second and Third Avenue elevated trains south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, north bound, will be entitled to transfer from One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street via the Subway to One Hundred and Eightieth Street and West Farms on any intermediate station."

Louis F. Haffen, President of the Borough of the Bronx, said last evening:

"I am delighted to hear that this order has been issued, for I was afraid there was going to be a fight. However, there was no doubt in my mind as to the rights of the public in this matter, and the company would be obliged to grant the transfers in the end."

Olin J. Stephens, President of the North Side Board of Trade, said that Mr. Belmont's order would save both the public and the company much trouble.

TO LICENSE CHAUFFEURS, TOO

Aldermanic Suggestion That Autos Shall Have Two Numbers.

Stringent measures for the regulation of automobiles owned and operated within the city limits were proposed at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Griffenhagen, who offered a resolution imposing entirely new conditions.

Under the Griffenhagen resolution each motor car must have two certificates or licenses—one for the owner of the vehicle and the other for the chauffeur. Both must be carried in the machine to prevent chauffeurs taking out machines without the consent of the owners. Certificates of owners are to be issued by the City Clerk, the chauffeur's licenses by the Bureau of Licenses on payment of a dollar fee for each license. Thirty days are allowed after the passage of the ordinance for all owners and chauffeurs to get the certificates.

The numbers of both owners' certificates and chauffeurs' licenses must be displayed from the machines; and in each instance of arrest for exceeding the speed limit the licenses will be indorsed, first, by the police officers and then by the Magistrate, with a record of the arrest and the disposition of the case.

Any chauffeur arrested for exceeding the speed limit shall, on conviction, be suspended for thirty days from the privilege of running a car in the city limits. For a second offense the suspension is increased to sixty days, while ninety days' suspension is the penalty for the third or any subsequent offense. Likewise, owners must observe the suspension and after a conviction the owner's certificate is not to be returned to him until after the period of suspension. A fine of $50 is imposed for failure of owners or chauffeurs to return their certificates on demand from the proper authorities.

The proposed ordinance was referred to the Committee on Laws and Legislation.

President Fornes presided at the session of the board yesterday for the first time in two months. He had just returned from a tour of Europe in an automobile, and responded with a short speech to the cheers which greeted him.

The business of the board included the passage of an appropriation of $244,000 for a paid Fire Department in Richmond, and an appropriation of $50,000 to macadamize streets in Queens Borough. An appropriation of $24,500 was authorized for the establishment of eight gas inspection stations made necessary by the Stevens committee.

RIOT AT PASTOR'S WEDDING.

Charivari Party Turned Into Mob During Dawson Ceremony.

During the marriage Monday night of Miss Minnie Edsall, daughter of Charles Edsall, to the Rev. Roland S. Dawson, at the bride's home, 101 Ainslie Street, Williamsburg, there were scenes bordering on a riot. The trouble was all caused by a crowd of young men who became prejudiced against the bridegroom when he was pastor of the Ainslie Street Presbyterian Church. So exciting were the incidents that the reserves from the Herbert Street Police Station were turned out.

Mr. Dawson was for fourteen years the pastor of the Ainslee Street Presbyterian Church. During the last two years of his incumbency he laid siege to the heart of Miss Edsall. She was then a little more than seventeen years old. It was alleged that the pastor's wooing of Miss Edsall aroused the envy of several other eligible young women of the congregation, and things became so unpleasant for Mr. Dawson that he decided to resign and accepted pastorate at the first opportunity. This came to him last February, when the Knox Presbyterian Church of Kearney, N. J., extended a call to him. He assumed his new pastorate last March.

While the father of the bridegroom, the Rev. John P. Dawson, pastor of the Irving Square Presbyterian Church in the Bushwick section of Brooklyn, was performing the marriage ceremony a large crowd of young men belonging to the Ainslie Street Church appeared with two hand organs and began a charivari which interfered with the ceremony. The noise became so loud that word was sent to the Herbert Street Police Station, and two policemen went to the house. By the time they got there the crowd had broken down the picket fence in front of the house. More policemen were sent for and finally a semblance of order was restored.

At midnight, just as the elder Mr. Dawson and his wife had stepped into a coach to go home and the bridal couple had got into another coach to start for the Grand Central Station on their wedding tour somebody set off about ten pounds of flashlight powder near the coach. The flash so frightened the horses attached to the elder Dawson coach that they ran away. When the flashlight was set off the bride fainted. She was taken into the house, where she remained for an hour before she was recovered sufficiently to start on the wedding journey. The police reserves from the Herbert Street station were turned out, and after dispersing the mob tried in vain to find out who had set off the flashlight.

FISHING LAUNCH RUN DOWN.

Seven Men Thrown Out, but Rescued by a Tug's Crew.

A naphtha launch, carrying a fishing party of seven men, was run down off the foot of Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday by the tugboat Oneida and capsized. All were rescued by the crew of the tug. Those in the launch were Nicholas Smith, Otto Lindberg, John Ericson, Nicholas Olsen, and Thies Niedlestrom, all of 11 Hamilton Avenue, Brooklyn; James O'Brien of 20 Cherry Street, Manhattan, and Charles Carlson of 47 Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

The fishermen started from Beard Street in the launch and met the Oneida coming up the bay. The collision is believed to have been due to a misunderstanding of signals. Bow on, the tug struck the launch, smashing it and throwing the seven men into the water. All kept afloat until the tug's crew could get lines to them and haul them aboard. Lindberg was sent to the Norwegian Hospital suffering from a broken leg. The launch went to the bottom.

JUDGE HOLDS HIS FRIEND.

Magistrate Cornell Also Knew the Complaining Officer Favorably.

Magistrate Cornell in the Morrisania Court had to hold a friend of his for trial yesterday for violating the speed ordinance. The prisoner was Henry B. Anderson, a lawyer of 35 Wall Street. He was arrested on Central Bridge by Policeman Vanderpool, who charged him with going twenty miles an hour, when the law limits speed on the bridge to four miles.

Anderson said he had not violated the speed law. He said he had made 4,000 miles in this city and never had even been warned before.

"I have known Officer Vanderpool for ten years," the Court said, "and he is one of the most careful officers on the force. He had no interest in this case, and showed no spite. I am sorry to hold a friend of mine, as you, too, are, Mr. Anderson, but I am forced to order you under $200 bail for trial in the Court of Special Sessions."

COURT FAVORS SUNDAY GAMES

Baseball Better Than Loafing and Drinking, Says Barlow.

"Amateur Sunday baseball, properly conducted, ought to be encouraged," declared Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday in the case of William Carsey, charged with conducting a ball game on the upper west side Sunday.

"Young men, whether playing the game or watching it, are better off on Sundays than if they were loafing about the streets or drinking," the court added. "Clean sport in the open air is a good thing, on Sunday as well as any other day."

Then he dismissed the defendant Carsey, telling him that so long as he didn't sell score cards in place of tickets, and merely took up a collection, he would not disobey the law.

A McCARREN.

Christian Name Patrick, but Not a Senator, Fined $2.

There was a stir in the Coney Island Police Court yesterday when the clerk called Patrick McCarren to the bar. There was a titter when a short, fat man, with a round, ruddy face walked up to the bar.

"Is your name Patrick McCarren?" asked the court.

"It is, your Honor," replied the prisoner, in a morning-after voice.

"Well, Patrick, it's astonishing to find a man with that name in such a plight. You were very drunk, I'm told."

"I chucked in one or two on the Bowery," admitted the prisoner, dejectedly.

"Patrick McCarren, you are fined $2," said the Magistrate.

As McCarren had only 67 cents in his pocket, he was taken out to the jail van.

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water, the surest, safest, best

REMEDY

for Constipation and all Bowel ailments. You cannot afford to suffer when relief is so easy. Begin now. Go to the druggist today and say distinctly

"HUNYADI JÁNOS"

Take half a glass on arising. A positive cure

FOR CONSTIPATION

THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY,

Office: No. 56 Cedar Street, NEW YORK.

ONE HUNDRED-AND-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY, 1905.

CAPITAL STOCK, - - $3,000,000 00

THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Cash in Banks and Trust Companies	$ 787,936 59
Cash in hands of Agents and in course of collection	1,199,586 91
Real Estate	1,593,892 06
Loans on Bonds and Mortgages	74,700 00
Interest accrued on Bonds and Mortgages	1,601 50

BONDS

		Par Value.	Market Value
District of Columbia of 1924	3-65 per cent	$1,000,000 00	$1,180,000 00
United States, (1925)	4 " "	600,000 00	792,000 00
United States of Mexico	5 " "	18,000 00	18,000 00
New York State, (Registered)	3 " "	220,000 00	222,360 00
Massachusetts State, (Registered)	3 " "	50,000 00	47,750 00
State of Georgia, (Registered) (1920)	3½" "	25,000 00	25,250 00
New York City, (Registered)	3½" "	2,000,000 00	2,005,000 00
New York City, (Registered)	3 " "	600,000 00	561,000 00
City of Rochester, N. Y. (Registered)	3½" "	100,000 00	100,000 00
City of Richmond, Va. (1922)	5 " "	50,000 00	57,500 00
Northern Pac.-Gr. Northern (C., B.& Q. Collateral)	4 " "	400,000 00	404,000 00
Erie Railroad, Pennsylvania Coal Collateral	4 " "	300,000 00	285,000 00
Union Pacific R. R. Co, First Mortgage	4 " "	200,000 00	214,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Convertible 1912	3½" "	200,000 00	206,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Convertible 1915	3½" "	166,500 00	166,500 00
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Co., 1st Mort. (1937)	4 " "	112,000 00	117,600 00
Ohio & West Va. Ry. Co., 1st Mortgage (1910)	7 " "	100,000 00	113,000 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis R. R. First Consolidated Mortgage (1914)	7 " "	100,000 00	122,000 00
Louisville, New Albany & Chicago R'y Co., 1st Mtge (1910)	6 " "	100,000 00	111,000 00
West Shore R'y 1st Mortgage Gtd. (Registered)	4 " "	100,000 00	107,000 00
Reading Co. General Mortgage	4 " "	100,000 00	102,000 00
Norfolk & Western & Pocahontas, Joint	4 " "	100,000 00	96,000 00
Oregon Short Line R. R. Co. Refunding	4 " "	100,000 00	96,000 00
Cleveland Terminal and Valley R. R. Co. (1995)	4 " "	100,000 00	97,000 00
Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis	4 " "	100,000 00	111,000 00
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R'y Convertible	4 " "	50,000 00	50,500 00
Virginia Midland R'y Co. General Mtge Gtd Stamped (1936)	5 " "	50,000 00	57,000 00
Jeffersonville, Madison & Indianapolis R. R. Co. 1st Mtge (S. F.) (1906)	7 " "	41,000 00	43,050 00
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis R'y Co., 1st Mtge (1946)	5 " "	25,000 00	27,500 00
N. Y. & Westchester Lighting Co., Gen'l Mtge	4 " "	100,000 00	92,000 00
Boonville Railroad Bridge Co. Sinking Fund	4 " "	100,000 00	93,000 00
American Tobacco Co.	4 " "	100,000 00	74,000 00
Adams Express Co. Collateral Trust	4 " "	50,000 00	51,500 00

STOCKS

20,000	Shares	Pennsylvania Railroad Company	$50 each	1,000,000 00	1,380,000 00
5,000	"	Southern Railway Co, Preferred	100 "	500,000 00	480,000 00
5,000	"	Morris and Essex Railroad Co	50 "	250,000 00	462,500 00
5,000	"	Reading Company, First Preferred	50 "	250,000 00	225,000 00
4,000	"	Lehigh Valley Railroad Co	50 "	200,000 00	244,000 00
3,000	"	Balt. and Ohio R. R. Co, Preferred	100 "	300,000 00	288,000 00
2,650	"	United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co	100 "	265,000 00	715,500 00
2,500	"	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chi. R'y Co.	100 "	250,000 00	460,000 00
2,500	"	Pitts., Bessemer & Lake Erie R.R.	50 "	125,000 00	92,500 00
2,000	"	Balt. & Ohio R. R. Co., Common	100 "	200,000 00	222,000 00
2,000	"	Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R.	50 "	100,000 00	182,000 00
1,800	"	Rochester & Genesee Valley R. R.	100 "	180,000 00	268,200 00
1,500	"	N. Y., N. Haven & Hartford R. R.	100 "	150,000 00	294,000 00
1,000	"	N. Y. C. and Hudson River R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	140,000 00
1,000	"	Ft. Wayne & Jack'n R.R. Co., Pf.	100 "	100,000 00	142,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago, St Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway Co., Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	185,000 00
1,000	"	Rensselaer and Saratoga R. R.	100 "	100,000 00	210,000 00
1,000	"	Connecticut River R. R. Co.	100 "	100,000 00	290,000 00
1,000	"	Chicago & N. W. R'way Co., Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	235,000 00
1,000	"	Northern Railroad of New Jersey.	100 "	100,000 00	95,000 00
1,000	"	Valley Railroad	100 "	100,000 00	130,000 00
1,000	"	Atch., Top. & S. Fe R'way, Pfd.	100 "	100,000 00	100,000 00
1,000	"	Union Pacific R. R., Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	95,000 00
1,000	"	Chi, Mil. & St. Paul R'y Co. Com.	100 "	100,000 00	175,000 00
1,000	"	Illinois Central Railroad Co.	100 "	100,000 00	163,000 00
500	"	Chicago and N. W. R'way, Com.	100 "	50,000 00	101,500 00
400	"	Northern Pacific Railway Co	100 "	40,000 00	74,400 00
300	"	Great Northern Railway Co., Pfd.	100 "	30,000 00	84,000 00
10	"	Northern Securities Co. Stubs	100 "	1,000 00	2,870 00
2,200	"	Consolidated Gas Co. of New York.	100 "	220,000 00	418,000 00
1,000	"	The Mackay Co.'s Preferred	100 "	100,000 00	72,000 00
100	"	Twenty-third Street Railway Co.	100 "	10,000 00	40,000 00
200	"	American Exch Nat. Bank of N.Y.	100 "	20,000 00	55,000 00
200	"	Fourth National Bank of N. Y.	100 "	20,000 00	40,000 00
200	"	Manhattan Company, N. Y.	50 "	10,000 00	32,500 00
100	"	Bank of America, N. Y.	100 "	10,000 00	52,000 00
200	"	Chatham National Bank of N. Y.	25 "	5,000 00	16,000 00
200	"	Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn	100 "	20,000 00	65,000 00
150	"	Long Island Loan and Trust Co.	100 "	15,000 00	45,000 00
100	"	United States Mtge. and Trust Co.	100 "	10,000 00	52,500 00
50	"	Metropolitan Trust Company, N.Y.	100 "	5,000 00	30,750 00
					$19,961,447 06

LIABILITIES

Cash Capital	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	7,412,838 00
Reserve for Losses	733,246 65
Reserve for Re-insurance, and other claims	933,385 65
Reserve for Taxes and other contingencies	175,000 00
Surplus over contingencies and all liabilities including capital	7,706,976 76
	$19,961,447 06

Surplus as regards policy holders, - - $10,706,976 76

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Hot, humid, showers, southerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,337. * * * NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

WOOD'S REWARD POOR, SAYS THE PRESIDENT

Tells Physicians That His Services Merited a Better Return.

SCOLDS PANAMA ALARMISTS

Says Those Who Leave the Isthmus Resemble Those Who Leave the Front in Battle.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—President Roosevelt made an impromptu speech before the stated meeting of the associated physicians of Long Island here this afternoon, and made Major Gen. Leonard Wood his text for the most salient part of his remarks. There have been rumors lately that Gen. Wood no longer stood as high in President Roosevelt's regard as he did once upon a time. The President to-day set every such rumor at rest.

"We have not been able to reward Wood in anything like the proportion that services such as his would have been rewarded in any other country of the first rank in the world," said the President.

"There has been no meaner and more unpleasant manifestation in all our public history than the feelings of envy and jealousy manifested toward Wood. And the foul assaults and attacks made upon him, gentlemen, were largely because they grudged the fact that this admirable military officer should have been a doctor."

The assembled physicians responded with cheers to the President's eulogy of their confrère, and afterward elected both the President and Major Gen. Wood honorary members of their association.

The meeting was held in the large auditorium of the Oyster Bay High School, which was packed to the doors. The President, who was attired in a suit of rough, light linen and a broad-brimmed Panama hat, was received at the entrance of the building by the Entertainment Committee, headed by Dr. H. Beekman Delatour of Brooklyn. The committee escorted him to the hall where he was greeted by a roar of welcome. The President was introduced at once by Dr. William B. Savage of East Islip, President of the association. President Roosevelt spoke as follows:

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

"I needed no invitation to come before you to-day. All I needed was permission. As soon as I learned that this association was to meet in our village, I felt that I must take advantage of the opportunity to say a word of greeting to you in person.

"Of course it is almost needless to say that there is not and cannot be any other lay profession the members of which occupy such a dual position, each side of which is of such importance, for the doctor has on the one hand to be the most thoroughly educated man in applied science that there is in the country, and on the other hand, as every layman knows, and doubtless many a layman in the circle of acquaintance of each of you would gladly testify, the doctor gradually becomes the closest friend to more different people than would be possible in any other profession.

"The feelings that a man has toward the one human being to whom he turns, either in time of sickness for himself, or, what is far more important, in the time of sickness of those closest and dearest to him, cannot but be of a peculiar kind. He cannot but have a feeling for him such as he has for no other man, the doctor must therefore, to the greatest degree, develop both sides of his nature, develop his nature along the two sides of his duties, although in the case of any other man you would call him a mighty good citizen if he developed only on one side.

"The scientific man who is really a first-class scientific man has a claim upon the gratitude of all the country. The man who is a first-class neighbor and is always called in in time of trouble by his neighbors has an equal claim upon society at large. But the doctor has both claims.

"Yet, in addition to filling both of these functions, he may fill many other functions. He may have served in the civil war, he may have rendered the greatest possible service to the community along a dozen different lines.

A WORK FOR ALL MANKIND.

"Take, for instance, just what is being done in one of the great works of this country at the present time—digging the Panama Canal. That is a work that only a big nation could undertake or that a big nation could do, and it is a work for all mankind. And the condition precedent upon success in that work is having the proper type of medical work as a preliminary.

"That is the first condition upon the meeting of which much depends our success in solving the engineering and administrative problems of the work itself.

"I am happy to say that the work is being admirably done, and I am particularly glad to have this chance of saying it. Now and then some alarmist report will come from Panama. Just a couple of weeks ago there seemed to be a succession of people coming up from Panama, each one of whom had some tale or other to tell. You will always find in any battle, even if it is a victorious battle, that in the rear you meet a number of gentlemen who are glad that they are not at the front, who, if they have unfortunately gotten at the front, have come away, and who justify their absence from the front by telling tales of how everything has gone wrong there.

"Now the people who flee from Panama will carry up here just such stories as the people who flee from the forefront of a battle carry to the rear with them. The people to whom this country owes and will owe so much are those who stay down there and do not talk, but do their work, and do it well.

"Now, of course, in doing a great work like that in the tropics, in a region which until this Government took hold of it, was accounted to be a region exceptionally unhealthy, we are going to have trouble, have some yellow fever, have a good deal of malarial fever, and suffer more from the latter than from the yellow fever, although we will hear nothing like the talk about it.

TROUBLE OF VARIOUS KINDS.

"We will have, every now and then, troubles as regards hygiene, just as we will have trouble in the engineering problems. Just as occasionally we will have troubles in the administrative work. Whenever one of those troubles comes there will be a large number of excellent but timid men who will at once say what an awful calamity it is and express the deepest sorrow and concern and be rather inclined to the belief that the whole thing is a failure.

"It will not be a failure. It will be a success; and it will be a success because we shall treat every little check, not as a reason for abandoning the work, but as a reason for altering and bettering our plans so as to make it impossible that that particular check shall happen again.

"What is being done in Panama is but a sample of the things that this country has done during the last few years, of the things in which your profession has been so prominent a part. Take what we did in Cuba, where we tried the experiment which had not been tried for four hundred years, of cleaning the cities.

"One of the most important items of the work done by our Government in Cuba was the work of hygiene, the work of cleaning and disinfecting the cities, so as to minimize the chance for yellow fever, so as to do away with as many as possible of the conditions that told for disease. This country has never done better work, that is, work that reflected more honor upon the country, or for humanity at large, than the work done in Cuba.

"And the man who above all others will be responsible for doing that work so well was a member of your profession, who when the call to arms came he himself went as a soldier to the field, the present Major General Leonard Wood. Leonard Wood did in Cuba just the kind of work that, for instance, Lord Cromer has done in Egypt."

After his speech the President shook hands with the entire audience of 500 persons.

He had happy smiles and pleasant remarks sufficient to go around even such a big crowd, and appeared to have the time of his life. Nearly the entire audience escorted Mr. Roosevelt to his carriage after the meeting. As he was about to step aboard the waiting vehicle he espied in the crowd his old physician, Dr. Alexander Lambert. In a moment his hand shot out to grasp that of Dr. Lambert. He dragged the physician into his carriage and fondly put his arm about his shoulder.

"Here you see what I think of my family physician," shouted the President to the crowd just as the carriage started. They cheered for the President and then cheered for Dr. Lambert. At this the President put his hand up to his mouth trumpet fashion and cried with a laugh: "Speech, speech!" There was no speech, but the President and Dr. Lambert waved their hands and hats at the crowd as the carriage started for Sagamore Hill.

HEADED OFF HOBO DELEGATES.

The Secret Service men before the meeting were called upon to head off a delegation from the "Hobo Hotel," an old barn on the outskirts of the town, which just now is said to give shelter to some fifty self-invited members of the "Weary Walker" family.

One member of the delegation had actually reached the precincts of the high school where he was busy buttonholing members of the association with a plea for pennies, when Secret Service Agent Sloan espied him and hustled him away. There was a rough tussle, but finally the Secret Service agent came off victorious.

There was a real New York ring in the voice of the wayfarer as in preparing to leave he turned round and shaking his hand at Sloan, exclaimed:

"Oh, if I had you in Chatham Square I'd eat you alive."

RUSSIAN SAILORS DISARMED.

Mutiny at Reval Feared—The Czar's Visit to Moscow.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—Being apprehensive of another mutiny, the authorities at Reval have ordered that the sailors of the cruisers Minine and Kreml be relieved of their arms. Serious discontent has been manifested among the crews of the warships owing to the quality of the food supply. The officer who is held responsible for this state of affairs has been placed under arrest.

Private advices from Moscow say that the slayer of Count Shuvaloff is a student and that he made an unsuccessful attempt at suicide immediately after taking the life of the Prefect of Police.

Peasants have overrun and destroyed a large amount of property on the vast estate of the late Grand Duke Sergius near Dobinsky.

The Slovo positively announces that the Emperor will travel to Moscow, where on July 19 he will issue a proclamation summoning the representatives of the people to the Isiinsky Palace in the Kremlin. Some of the officials of the court have already gone to Moscow to make preparations for the event.

According to a report current here there has been another radical change in the programme for a National Assembly, which will involve the supercession of the whole of Minister of the Interior Bouligin's project by one based distinctively upon class representation, a system against which the Moscow Zemstvo Congress took a stand.

The Emperor's reported conversion to the class representation project is attributed to the influence of the landed nobility. Despite the popular idea here as well as abroad that Russia is ruled by the bureaucracy, it is nearer the truth to say that she is ruled by a small oligarchy of Grand Dukes and about thirty great noble families who have access to the Court and who make the bureaucracy their tool.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Hermine, Trieste May 27, passed in at Sandy Hook at 10:45 o'clock last evening.

The steamer Adirondack, Cape Haiti June 26, was reported outside the Bar at 11 o'clock last night.

The steamer Seminole, from San Domingo, was outside the Bar at 11 o'clock last night.

The steamer David, from Baracoa about July 7, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:01 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Prins Willem III., from Parimaribo, was outside the Bar at 12:04 o'clock this morning.

The steamer Pennsylvania, Hamburg, July 1, and Dover and Boulogne, July 2, passed in at Sandy Hook at 1:30 A. M.

ONLY 18 HOURS OVER ROCK BALLAST. "The Pennsylvania Special" between New York and Chicago, via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

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FIFTH DAY OF TORTURE; NO RELIEF PROMISED

Ten Deaths and Sixty Prostrations Yesterday's Heat Story.

SUBWAY RELIEF DISCUSSED

A Platform Guard a Victim—One Man Driven to Suicide—Another Falls from a Ladder.

The cumulative effect of five days of hot weather was responsible for more prostrations yesterday than was the high temperature of the day. There were ten deaths and sixty prostrations.

The official thermometer registered 88 degrees at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the high figure for the day. That figure exceeded the maximum of Tuesday by one degree and fell one degree short of the highest point in the present hot spell, which was reached on Monday.

The local forecaster in his evening statement last night made no mention of alleviation from the heat. Thunderstorms and light to fresh southwest to south winds are predicted for to-day and to-morrow. This is the sixth consecutive day that similar predictions have come from the Weather Bureau.

The following deaths were reported at the Coroners' office yesterday as being attributable to the heat:

DEVANNEY, JOSEPH, 5 months old, of 100 Warren Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

FADORQUIST, SIEGFRIED, three weeks old, of 239 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; died at home.

HILDEBRAND, JOHN S., 43 years old, of East Ninth Street, near Avenue C, Brooklyn; overcome by heat and fell from ladder, breaking his neck.

HOGAN, CATHERINE, 49 years old, of 22 Rose Street; died in Bellevue Hospital.

McLAUGHLIN, KATHERINE, 68 years old, of 50 Downing Street; died at home.

MICKELS, FRANK, ten months old; of 1,937 Third Avenue; died at home.

RANDOLPH, ELIZABETH, colored, four months old, of 650 West One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; died at home.

ROBINSON, ELIZABETH, infant, of 57 Herbert Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

STRACHMAN, MARY, 80 years old, of 280 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; died at home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, initials "R. C." in hat; died at Bedford and Eighth Avenues, Brocoklyn.

FELL FROM A LADDER.

Hildebrand was painting the side wall of his house yesterday forenoon, when he was suddenly overcome by the heat. Before he could make his way down the ladder he fell a distance of fifteen feet. Death was instantaneous.

Crazed with the heat, Jerry Lane, twenty-four years old, a coal passer in the boiler room of the Royalton, at 44 West Forty-fourth Street, attacked Patrick Bray, who was working with him yesterday afternoon. Without warning Lane struck Bray in the face with a heavy pitcher which the men had used for ice water. Bray tried to subdue Lane, but was almost helpless, as Lane fought like a madman. Policemen Craig and Sweeny went to Bray's assistance and managed to get Lane under control. Both men were taken to Flower Hospital.

Daniel McCarthy, thirty-eight years old, took shelter from the heat in a yard at 602 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn. His suffering continued until he became crazed and committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. He was dead when an ambulance arrived from the Bushwick Hospital.

A. Dolan, thirty-four years old, of 242 East Fifty-fifth Street, was prostrated while at work on a new building at 30 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. He fell from the fourth to the first floor, and was taken to the Harlem Hospital.

SUBWAY EMPLOYE SUCCUMBS.

Although the heat in the Subway has been intolerable since Saturday, the first prostration to occur there was reported yesterday. The victim was Frank W. Trask, forty years old, of 203 West Ninety-first Street, a platform man at the City Hall station. He was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital.

Dr. Darlington, Health Commissioner, and William Barclay Parsons, formerly chief engineer of the Interborough Company, held a consultation lasting two hours yesterday forenoon to discuss Subway ventilation. Dr. Darlington declined to discuss the outcome of the conference, but it is expected that the matter will be taken up by the Rapid Transit Commissioners at their meeting this afternoon.

HEAT MADE BREEZE SEEM FEEBLE.

The blazing sun beat down with such intensity yesterday that the fresh southerly breeze which prevailed the greater part of the day was scarcely appreciated. Conditions throughout the city were, as on the previous days of heat, wellnigh intolerable, and the suffering in the crowded tenement districts was incalculable.

The temperature was 77 degrees at 8 o'clock in the morning, and the humidity 87 per cent.

The humidity decreased before noon and the city was parched, the temperature increasing steadily until the maximum for the day was reached. Thousands rushed to the seashore and the less fortunate sought relief in the public baths and on recreation piers.

Early in the day the hospitals and police stations prepared to receive the day's harvest. The list of stricken grew steadily until late at night.

Showers were promised yesterday, but not a speck marred the blue above until after nightfall, when heavy clouds were seen in the west for two hours. There was a brilliant electrical display which illuminated the clouds without intermission for an hour.

Thousands spent the night on the roofs and in the parks.

NO IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

According to the local forecaster there is nothing in the way of great atmospheric disturbances in any of the sections of the country known as "weather breeders" to warrant the assumption that there will be any immediate relief from the heat or change in the local conditions.

The girl—old or young—who wants to be up with the procession will have to travel to Coney Island and back without a hat. If anybody doubts that this is already a fashion, let him ask the guards on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit trains to Coney.

Hatless girl bathers went down by the dozen yesterday. There were so many of them on one train that not one of them looked self-conscious.

"I heard one girl say that she lived in Fifty-something Street," said a guard. "So you see they come without hats from a distance. Bet some of 'em came from Harlem. The girls are dead right, too. When they go to the Island they have to walk only a few steps in the sun. They don't need hats for that. On the trains with the wind threshing around, who on earth wants a hat? A hat in this weather just makes your head hot.

"By and by you won't see women wearing hats less often than the time. Watch 'em."

RECORD SHAKESPEARE PRICE.

$8,750 Paid in London for a Quarto—The Book Coming Here.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 12.—At Sotheby's to-day a perfect copy of the fourth quarto edition of Shakespeare's "Tragedie of King Richard the Third" was sold for £1,750 ($8,750) to A. Jackson, and it is understood that it will go to America.

The price is higher than any sum previously paid at auction for a Shakespeare quarto.

The book was printed in 1605 by Thomas Creede, and was sold by Matthewe Lawe, "dwelling in Paules Church Yard at the signe of the Fox, near S. Austins Gate." It consists of forty-six leaves.

It is believed that only two other copies of this edition exist. One is in the British Museum and the other was sold by Mr. Lilly to Mr. Halliwell, afterward Halliwell-Phillipps, and is now in the Bodleian Library at Oxford.

The example sold to-day is of peculiar interest from the fact that in five places a contemporary autograph of "Wm. Penn" is found. The signature is probably that of the celebrated Admiral, the father of the founder of Pennsylvania.

PARK AVE. TUNNEL BLOCKED.

Derailed Engine Delayed Expresses and Thousands of Commuters.

The engine of the outward-bound Hudson River Special, bound for Albany, composed of six coaches, was derailed in the Park Avenue tunnel at One Hundred and Second Street at 4:10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and for two hours passenger trains, freight cars, dump engines, and several thousand commuters had to wait until the wreckers put the derailed locomotive back on the track.

After the engine left the rails it was stopped before it had bumped more than two length on the ties. Signals were set at both ends of the tunnel, and for two hours all traffic on the north-bound tracks was suspended.

The Lake Shore Limited waited for 30 minutes for the blockade to lift. The Western Express was delayed 40 minutes, the Northern Express 30 minutes, and the Montreal Express 30 minutes. The waiting room and the train platform were packed with people.

To relieve the congestion, south-bound trains were flagged at Mott Haven and accommodation trains were hurried out on the south-bound tracks as far as the Harlem River. In all eighty-four trains were delayed.

ROCKEFELLER AIDS A BOY.

Impressed by Harry Evans's Voice, He Will Pay for His Education.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Impressed by the sweet voice of Harry Evans, a boy who has been singing at a beer garden in the Coney Island of Cleveland, John D. Rockefeller will pay for his education and will support his mother until it is completed. Harry is eligible for the Masonic School through the death of his father, but, owing to the poverty of his family he has been earning money by singing in Bohemian resorts.

Last Sunday he sang by invitation before the Sunday school of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, of which Mr. Rockefeller is Superintendent. He sang "What a Friend We have in Jesus," and Mr. Rockefeller was much moved by the beauty of the boy's voice, and the feeling which he put into his singing. He inquired about the singer, and was informed that Harry earney money in a beer garden.

Mr. Rockefeller said he wished to meet Harry and his mother, and after the Sunday school exercises had closed they were introduced to him.

"Cancel the boy's contracts," he said to Mrs. Evans. "Do not let him sing in amusement houses again. Harry must be educated; his voice must be trained for better service. I will pay all the bills and will support you till his education is completed."

TO BANKRUPT ROCKEFELLER.

Lawson's Promise Made to Iowans—Sure of His Plan.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 17.—Thomas W. Lawson made a short stop here this evening on his way to St. Paul. He said:

"Thousands upon thousands of men and women who hold securities have promised me that they would sell when I said the word. There is the secret.

"They will sell when I say the word, and I will say the word when I know John D. Rockefeller has sufficient of his securities on hand to break him. He will have to buy. He has money enough to cover only 20 per cent. of the stocks he has sold to the people, and when he is loaded with these I will say the word.

"People will sell, and Rockefeller will go into the hands of a receiver. I mean every word of what I say about placing John D. Rockefeller in the hands of a receiver. I shall do it. The only escape for John is that he may wrap the drapery of his couch about him and lie down to pleasant dreams before I have a chance to get him loaded up with the securities which he has unloaded on the American people.

"But bear in mind, I am not persecuting John D. Rockefeller personally. I am after his class."

HEDGES FOR THE GAS BOARD.

Sees Higgins About Sheffield's Place—Railroad Job Lundrigan's.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—Job E. Hedges today had a conference with Gov. Higgins. There is reason for thinking that Mr. Hedges was asked to accept an appointment on the Gas Commission in the place of James R. Sheffield, who was to have been the Chairman of the commission, but declined.

Unless something occurs to change his plans, Gov. Higgins in a few days will name John Lundrigan of Buffalo as fifth member of the State Railroad Commission. Mr. Lundrigan, or whoever is appointed, will be expected to vote for John S. Kennedy of Elmira for Secretary of the commission. Mr. Kennedy is the Postmaster of Corning, the home of Senator Tully, who passed the bill increasing the size of the commission, and the appointment of Kennedy is to be a reward to the Senator for putting two $5,000 places at the disposal of the Governor.

Lundrigan is a practical railroad man, and his appointment has been recommended to Gov. Higgins by the railroad men in Buffalo.

WITTE TO BE RUSSIA'S CHIEF PLENIPOTENTIARY

Muravieff Resigns at the Request of the Czar.

A NEW ASSURANCE OF PEACE

Witte Desires an Understanding with Japan—His Appointment Likely to be Signed To-day.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 13.—M. Muravieff has resigned his position as chief Russian Peace Plenipotentiary.

It may be regarded as practically certain that he will be replaced by M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, who all along has been considered the Russian statesman pre-eminently qualified to undertake the difficult task of negotiating peace with Japan.

However, though the Emperor, who on two previous occasions flatly declined to accept M. Witte, has now indicated his readiness to make the appointment, the commission will not actually be signed until Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, who throughout has been M. Witte's warm supporter, has had an audience of the Emperor to-day. To that extent only the matter may be regarded as unsettled, nothing being certain in Russia, as a prominent diplomat remarked last night, until the Emperor's signature has been affixed.

M. Witte's selection will undoubtedly be hailed as a practical assurance of peace. While it would be a mistake to denominate him as a peace-at-any-price man, M. Witte earnestly believes that the struggle should be ended and should be succeeded by an understanding between Russia and Japan which would insure peace in the Far East for half a century. Indeed, he is believed to be in favor of a Russo-Japanese alliance.

The conduct of the negotiations by M. Witte, it is felt by the Peace Party here, would inspire instant confidence in Japan.

The only handicap under which M. Witte labors is his lack of familiarity with the English language, the only foreign languages he speaks being German and French.

M. Muravieff's retirement, ostensibly owing to reasons of ill-health, is in reality due to the fact that the Emperor became convinced that the negotiations might be jeopardized if he went to Washington. M. Muravieff himself, upon consideration, quite frankly recognized his lack of diplomatic training and his want of acquaintance with the questions involved, and with equal frankness expressed satisfaction that he had been relieved.

Neither the Washington nor the Tokio Government has yet been officially advised of M. Muravieff's withdrawal, the Foreign Office probably preferring to announce the name of his successor at the same time. The change in the chief plenipotentiary does not involve any postponement of the date of sailing of the peace mission for Washington.

Strong influences were brought to bear on Emperor Nicholas to induce him to replace M. Muravieff. The newspapers whose criticism compelled M. Muravieff to relinquish the portfolio of Justice attacked him with great savageness as being utterly unqualified to conduct such important negotiations, and the Foreign Office has all along been supposed to share this view. The Peace Party at Court did its utmost to secure the supersession of M. Muravieff.

The members of this party say the Emperor's attitude was apparent on Monday, when he received M. Muravieff coldly, and remarked that he did not believe his health would stand the strain of going to Washington. This imperial intimation was of a character not to be disregarded. Moreover, Count Lamsdorff made a point of telling an Ambassador who called on him on Tuesday that M. Muravieff's health was not good.

The newspaper criticism of M. Muravieff may result in a duel between M. Skaalkovsky of the Novoe Vremya and Prince Oukhtomsky, editor of the St. Petersburg Viedomosti. The former has not been sparing in his attacks on M. Muravieff, and on Tuesday Prince Oukhtomsky took M. Skaalkovsky personally to task in the Viedomosti, whereupon M. Skaalkovsky assailed Prince Oukhtomsky in a fashion the Prince can hardly overlook. He said in so many words that Prince Oukhtomsky was a fool, and recalled Victor Hugo's observation that, "while every man has the right to be a fool, he should not abuse the right."

M. Skaalkovsky proceeded to arraign Prince Oukhtomsky for the alleged subsidies which he receives from the Government, saying:

"I am not Prince Oukhtomsky. Nobody grieves for me. I have no sinecures, subsidies, or interests in railroads and fantastic Mongolian gold mines which compel me out of gratitude to compose servile panegyrics."

According to information obtained at the Foreign Office it seems that China did not ask for actual representation at the Washington peace conference, but simply notified Russia and Japan that if she were not apprised of the conference and her consent secured to any stipulations in a treaty affecting Chinese territory she would not consider herself bound by it.

LONDON, Thursday, July 13.—The news that it is practically certain that M. Witte will be chief of the Russian peace mission has not yet reached the London newspapers, with the exception of The Daily Telegraph.

The Daily Telegraph in an editorial article hails the probable appointment of M. Witte as the best omen of peace it has been privileged to chronicle, and considers that Japan will welcome it as a proof of Russia's serious desire for the cessation of the war.

The editorial further declares that the moderation of the Japanese demands will astonish the world.

PEKING, July 12.—The Chinese Government recently notified the Russian, Japanese, and other legations that China would refuse to recognise any arrangements made at the approaching peace conference regarding Chinese interests unless China were consulted in the matter.

The Japanese replied politely, plainly intimating that the notification received from China would in no wise affect the plan of action adopted by Japan.

HIGGINS OUSTS A SHERIFF.

Montgomery County Clerk Also Removed After Hearing on Charges.

ALBANY, July 12.—William O. Dodds, Sheriff, and Frank Hufnail, County Clerk, of Montgomery County, were removed from office to-day by Gov. Higgins on charges preferred against them by the Amsterdam Bar Association and investigated by Clarence A. Farnum of Wellsville, as Special Commissioner.

Dodds is a Republican and Huffnail a Democrat. The principal charge against Dodds was that he collected fraudulently $1,014.73 from the county for the board of prisoners. Huffnail was accused of paying fees to jurors to which they were not entitled, paying board bills of jurymen and witnesses without authority, and paying court attendants who did not attend sessions of the court.

GO TO THE MOUNTAINS OVER SUNDAY. Attractive week-end outings at Glen Summit Lake, Wayne County, Pa. Send for booklet. Lake Ariel, Pa., 895 Fulton.

NEW WIRELESS INVENTION.

Prof. Braun Is Able to Transmit Waves in a Single Direction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, July 12.—An important improvement in wireless telegraphy is announced by Prof. Braun of Strassburg, the inventor of the system which bears his name.

The Professor has succeeded in sending wireless electrical waves in a single direction. Up to now it has been possible only to transmit waves in all directions.

Much energy is saved by the new invention.

RICH MEN WHEEL TRUNKS.

Pittsburgers Handle Their Own Baggage Rather Than Pay $3.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Wealthy members of a Pittsburg fishing club wheeled their own baggage from the Erie station to the Detroit and Cleveland docks today rather than submit to what they considered an extortionate charge for hauling.

The station is only a short distance from the docks, but when the transfer man wanted three dollars for hauling their trunks they rebelled. Shedding their coats, they wheeled their baggage in an express truck by hand.

TRAIN WRECKER CONFESSES.

Laborer Admits He Had a Hand in a North Carolina Disaster.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 12.—A special force of detectives employed by the Seaboard Air Line to look into the wreck of the express train that killed seven persons and injured thirty-five at Catawba Junction on Sept. 9 last year made an important arrest this afternoon. George Owens, a laborer on a farm near the scene of the accident, was arrested at Monroe this afternoon, and the officers believe they will be able to prove that he was the leader of the gang which wrecked the train.

Owens admitted his connection with the gang, and says he will tell the officers tomorrow of other wrecks he has been concerned in. The detectives say that at least ten men were implicated in the wreck.

GOVERNOR LEARNING TO RIDE.

Stokes Wants to be Ready to Review Jersey Troops on Horseback.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP EDWARD C. STOKES, Sea Girt, July 12.—Gov. Stokes has had little experience in horseback riding. As Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard he is expected to review the First Regiment on horseback. He is therefore adding to his experience in riding, and under the able tutelage of Gen. Murray, Col. Frelinghuysen, and Lieut. Margerum he is rapidly developing skill as a horseman.

The men of the First Regiment had a surprise this morning before breakfast which gave them a taste of life as it is in the regular army. The regulars think nothing of an hour's drill before breakfast. This morning the companies were marched to the parade ground and had an hour's drilling that gave them excellent appetites.

Ex-Gov. Franklin Murphy arrived here this afternoon from Elberon in his big automobile. He called on Gov. Stokes and Gen. Campbell. He remained to see the evening parade. Other visitors were Gen. P. F. Wanser of Jersey City, Col. D. F. Hollins of Elizabeth, and Col. F. W. Hine of Paterson.

LETS A BULL KILL HIM.

Mexican Invites Guests That They May See Him Die.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, July 12.—Having invited many friends and relatives to a fiesta at his hacienda near San Luis Potosi, Mexico, Jorge de la C. Cabera, a wealthy land owner, deliberately stood before an infuriated bull and was gored to death before the eyes of his guests.

When the bull had been beaten off with poles and clubs Cabera remained conscious for a few minutes. He steadfastly refused to give his reason for committing suicide, and expired without disclosing his secret.

The bull had been unmanageable, and Cabera entered the corral with the ostensible purpose of subduing him. He received the onrush of the maddened beast with extended arms. He was caught under the arms and tossed twenty feet. The bull rushed on him again, sent him whirling into the air, and finally impaled him.

Three days prior to the suicide a vaquero in Cabera's employ had reported to him that the bull was unmanageable. Cabera declared he could tame him and sent messages telling his friends to witness him do so. It was not until he faced the animal that his purpose was suspected.

AMERICAN FLAG TRAMPLED.

Stars and Stripes Torn Up by an Angry Canadian Mob.

LONDON, Ontario, July 12.—An American flag was torn down from in front of the City Hall to-night and trampled under a hundred feet as the result of a remark made by an American visitor at the Orangemen's demonstration.

About 600 Americans came over from Michigan and during the day carried the Stars and Stripes through the streets without unfavorable comment being excited. To-night the Americans were gathered in front of a hotel when some one cried "To hell with Canada!"

Instantly the American flag owned by the Port Huron (Mich.) lodge was torn from where it waved in the breeze, and was ripped into shreds and trampled under the feet of an angry mob.

Port Huron Orangemen say they did not resent it, as they believed the insult to Canada was uncalled for.

SINK DOCK TO RAISE BOAT.

New Plan Tried to Lift Sunken French Submarine.

BIZERTA, Tunis, July 12.—A floating dock weighing 350 tons was sunk to-day over the French submarine Farfadet, and the boat was securely fastened to the dock. Then began the work of pumping out the dock with the view of lifting the submarine to the surface.

Minister of Marine Thomson left for Paris to-day. The Minister notably complimented the excellent equipment of the German salvage steamship Berger Wilhelm, which has taken the chief part in the work of relief and salvage.

TO THE AUBURN ROAD IN QUICKER TIME. "The Second Empire" of the New York Central brings all points on the Auburn Road [illegible] New York [illegible] Central.

HIGGINS STANDS OUT ON THE EQUITABLE

Although Leaders Join Odell in Asking Legislative Inquiry.

NONE TO FRAME BILL, HE SAYS

Malby, Stevens, Page, and Brackett Speak—Governor Says Odell Is Not Likely to Influence Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—The attitude of Gov. Higgins in attempting to stay the rising tide of public opinion for a legislative investigation of the affairs of the Equitable was to-day likened by politicians to that of King Canute, who attempted to keep back the waves of the sea by the might of his command. Yesterday State Chairman Odell issued a formal declaration in favor of legislative action; to-day the Republican leaders in the Senate joined with Mr. Odell in that demand.

Nevertheless, Gov. Higgins reiterated his intention to stand firm against all appeals to make any recommendation on the subject to the Legislature. He is alike impervious to pleas from policy holders, the organization, and the leaders of the Legislature. With him it appears to be Hendricks against everybody.

State Chairman Odell's declaration that he was in favor of action by the Legislature put an entirely new phase on the situation. As long as Gov. Higgins had the Republican organization behind him against submitting the conditions prevailing in the Equitable to the Legislature the politicians believed he could afford to be deaf to public clamor. But now the Republican State Chairman has taken a stand against him, and leaders in the Legislature are also asserting their opinion that nothing short of a full and open investigation by a legislative committee will serve to restore confidence and allay agitation. The Governor occupies a somewhat solitary and unquestionably embarrassing position in standing out against such an investigation.

Up to Higgins.

It was admitted on all sides to-day that Mr. Odell's coming out for action by the Legislature could not but result in the concentration upon Gov. Higgins of the responsibility for keeping the matter out of the Legislature. The Governor is now placed in the attitude of being deaf to the advice of the leaders of the political organization which elected him, as well as to the appeals of the policy holders.

It was not alone the declaration of State Chairman Odell which led members of the Legislature who are prominent in the Republican Party to take a stand for immediate action by the Legislature. Events of the past forty-eight hours have served, it is declared, to convince them that in a legislative investigation lies the only salvation for the Republican Party.

The opinion is quite general here that the publication of the evidence taken by Superintendent Hendricks has had the effect of completely discrediting the Insurance Department's investigation. It is intimated by some of those interested that "the leak" has been traced to the office of Attorney General Mayer.

At the meeting of Gov. Higgins, Superintendent Hendricks, and Attorney General Mayer last night it is said that some plain language was used. At the request of Gov. Higgins Superintendent Hendricks furnished a copy of evidence to Attorney General Mayer five days ago that he might have a basis upon which to bring action if he deemed any warranted by the facts.

Mayer Still Inactive.

Before Attorney General Mayer has begun a proceeding of any kind all of the evidence is published. It was published even before District Attorney Jerome, who had the promise of Gov. Higgins that he would get all the aid the Executive could give for investigations looking to criminal prosecutions, had an opportunity of pursuing it.

There was in the evidence so much that was not even referred to in the report of Superintendent Hendricks that the Superintendent of Insurance is now placed in the attitude of having suppressed the most important part of the testimony taken. The excuse made by Gov. Higgins and Mr. Hendricks for the failure of Mr. Hendricks to include in his report the testimony affecting Senator Depew, Mr. Harriman, and others, namely, that Superintendent Hendricks intended to embrace those matters in a supplemental report, has not mitigated the criticism of Mr. Hendricks for postponing those revelations. Both Gov. Higgins and Mr. Hendricks understand this, and that is why both are much concerned in fixing the responsibility for the leak.

The most astute of the Republican leaders, much as they may have been inclined up to the publication of the evidence to permit the Superintendent of Insurance and the Attorney General to work out the Equitable problem, now declare that nothing short of full and open investigation by a select committee of the Legislature will begin to satisfy public opinion. They are nearly all with Odell as against Gov. Higgins.

Hard Day for Higgins.

It was a hard day for Gov. Higgins. He caught it on every side. Not only was he urged to reconsider as to the Equitable, but, emboldened by State Chairman Odell's statement as to the advisability of having the Legislature again try to pass an 80-cent gas bill, Assemblymen Agnew and Stanley of New York exhorted the Governor to give heed to that suggestion. They told him in plain language that in standing out against gas legislation he was making a great political blunder. Their arguments had no effect upon him. Neither did State Chairman Odell's appeal or the appeals of other leaders that he recommend to the Legislature an investigation of the Equitable.

When the Governor was asked if he had read the statement of Chairman Odell he said he had read what purported to be a statement of Mr. Odell's.

"Do you think that Chairman Odell [illegible] the opinion of the organization, the views he expressed in favor [illegible]

legislative action on insurance and gas?" he was asked.

"I don't know," he replied.

"Are you willing to say whether what Mr. Odell advises has in any way modified your position in the matter?"

Higgins as to Odell.

"It is not apt to."

"Then it is to be inferred that you are still opposed to bringing the Equitable problem to the attention of the Legislature?"

"I will say this: I think there is no question that it is practically the universal opinion of the people of the State, regardless of party, that great evils exist as a consequence of the manner in which the insurance business has been conducted in this State. It is, furthermore, the universal opinion that those evils should be corrected. It is also the universal opinion that they should be corrected at the earliest possible moment.

"It is one thing, however, to decry evils; it is quite another thing to correct them. It would be easy for me to send a message to the Legislature calling attention to the situation, but it would be a very different thing for the Legislature to take such action as would right the wrongs of which complaint is made.

"At the present time I am not satisfied that there is a man able to frame a statute to correct the evils on the information which is available."

Senator Malby, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, came out early and squarely for an investigation of the Equitable situation by a legislative committee. When Senator Malby was asked what comment he had to make upon the position taken by State Chairman Odell, he said:

"I have always believed that a legislative probing of the Equitable's affairs was the only solution of the controversy now on, and I am more than ever convinced now that nothing else will serve to restore public confidence.

"The trouble and disquiet are growing and spreading every day. Sooner or later we have got to come to a legislative investigation. It seems to be essential that action should be taken without further delay. In the next few months policies worth millions will mature and, owing to the lack of public confidence, will be surrendered in a great number of instances.

Ought to Act—Malby.

"Now, if a good earnest legislative investigating committee, one of the calibre and character of the Stevens Gas Committee were to be appointed, with full power to summon everybody and investigate everything, I believe public confidence would be restored and the loss of millions to the policyholders by surrender prevented.

"I do not mean that the committee should report at this session. The work is enormous, and would take months, but it could be completed before the regular session, and we would then be in a position to act on its results and recommendations.

"I believe such an investigation is bound to come. The clamor is growing and spreading daily, and, if it must come, now is the time. I have not talked with Gov. Higgins recently about the matter, but for myself I am convinced that public confidence cannot be restored or public agitation allayed except through a thorough legislative investigation."

"Do you think the fact that Superintendent Hendricks cannot summon Directors who have resigned limits his work to such an extent as to make an investigation by the Legislature necessary?"

"Yes, that is my view."

Brackett Says the Same.

Other prominent Republican Senators who took the same view as Senator Malby were Senators Brackett, Page, and Stevens. Senator Brackett said:

"If I could have my own way in the matter I would appoint at this session a small committee to report at the beginning of the next regular session what changes should be had in the insurance law. This would insure a careful review of the whole law."

Senator Stevens said:

"I have always been in favor of a legislative investigation of the insurance situation. It ought to have been done long ago. It would be a good thing now. The policy holders all over the United States are demanding it."

"Don't you think that it is the only thing that will now restore public confidence" Senator Stevens was asked.

"I do," he replied.

Senator Page said:

"Sooner or later there has got to be a legislative investigation of the insurance situation. There is no doubt of it. I think that the appointment of an investigating committee at this time to cover the whole field of insurance, the Equitable, and the other companies as well, would be advisable.

"I agree that no department investigation will satisfy. The public believes, in my judgment, that the Insurance Department ought long ago to have discovered the existing situation, and that if it had propery investigated insurance conditions and companies the abuses could not have gone on so long."

ODELL FIGHTING HIGGINS.

Politics Back of Equitable Disclosures, Albany Believes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 12.—As a result of the publication of the evidence taken by Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks in the investigation of the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and of the declaration by State Chairman Odell, immediately following, that he thought it justified drastic and immediate action by the Legislature, there is certain to be a break between the Governor and the State Chairman, according to the inside political gossip here to-night.

Those most interested believe they have traced the leak that made the testimony public to the office of Attorney General Mayer. Great stress is laid on the fact that on the night before the disclosures there was a conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in which there took part Chairman Odell, Attorney General Mayer, and James G. Graham, Assistant Attorney General and Secretary to Mr. Odell when he was Governor.

From the beginning Chairman Odell has been of the opinion that the interests of the party demanded that there should be a legislative investigation of the Equitable and also that an attempt should be made at the special session to enact an 80-cent gas bill. Gov. Higgins opposed him.

Now come the disclosures of conditions in the Equitable which Superintendent Hendricks, and presumably the Governor, thought it wise to postpone at least until the special session of the Legislature was over. These disclosures had a tendency to lessen the confidence of the public in the methods of the Insurance Department and also a tendency to force Gov. Higgins's hand. They are now believed to have had a political object also.

That object, as friends of Gov. Higgins view the matter, was the strengthening of Chairman Odell and the New York County organization at the expense of the State administration. It was recalled that Attorney General Mayer was the choice of the New York County organization for a place on the State ticket at Saratoga Convention last Fall. His nomination was all that the New York County organization had to ask, and it was conceded.

A member of the Legislature who declared he knew whereof he spoke said to-night that Chairman Odell had cabled from Europe a request to Gov. Higgins to postpone the naming of the State Lighting Commission until he returned from abroad. Gov. Higgins did not see fit to do so. As a consequence there is said to have sprung up a bad feeling between the Governor, the State Chairman, and the State Chairman's leading satellites in the New York County organization.

One of State Chairman Odell's leading supporters in the State organization said to-night:

"Higgins will never be renominated. It doesn't make a particle of difference whether or not President Roosevelt shall take sides with him; he will be beaten out of his boots in the convention. You can stake all you have on that prediction."

There is strong intimation that the Equitable disclosures and Chairman Odell's declaration were timed so as to help in the effort to undo Gov. Higgins politically. It is significant that the important legislative leaders are lining up with Odell in his demand that there ought to be a legislative investigation.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was here to-day, and had a conference with Superintendent Hendricks. It was rumored that Gen. Tracy had been retained to look after the interests of some persons who are thought to be in danger of criminal prosecution as a result of the Equitable matter.

COLLUSION—TWO KINDS.

Judge Foster, Sentencing Equitable Clerk, Talks of Ethics and Justice.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Judge Foster again made pointed reference to the Equitable Life Assurance Society affair in sentencing to the Elmira Reformatory Emil H. Neumer, the young clerk who helped Sam Lobley steal $52,000 from the society through a policy loan swindle. Judge Foster said:

"Your crime is a very serious one. You, a trusted clerk of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, recreant to your trust, and through you the society has lost over $50,000. You have received your share of the stolen property. Clerks who are recreant to their trust must be punished as a matter of public policy. I can see no good reason for mercy in your case.

"You stole from the Equitable, but your methods were very crude and bungling. If you had, instead of collusion with an outsider colluded with an insider, and thereby had your salary raised to $50,000 and then divided with the other man, the result would not have been a bit more objectionable from a moral or ethical standpoint, and would have been no more hurtful to the policyholders, but possibly you would not have been at the bar of justice."

TWO ACCIDENTS IN AUTO RUN.

Ralph Truesdale Hurled from Car—Leaders Make Fast Time.

BOSTON, Mass., July 12.—The advance guard of the automobilists who are taking part in the tour from New York through New England, stopping at the White Mountains, for the trophy offered by Charles J. Glidden, began to arrive in Boston from Hartford before 11 o'clock this forenoon. The last one to reach this city was Hugh Thomas, who had been delayed by his wife's illness. He got in at 8:45 P. M.

Two accidents occurred during the day's run, one of them resulting seriously to Ralph B. Truesdale of New York, who was a passenger in the twenty-four-horse-power Cadillac driven by Charles Jerome Edwards of Brooklyn. While passing through Springfield, in making a sharp turn to avoid running down a woman, Mr. Edwards's car skidded against the curb, throwing Mr. Truesdale out and wrenching his shoulder. He was unable to continue the journey. The car was slightly damaged, but it was hastily repaired, and arrived late to-day in charge of Mr. Edwards.

Edward H. Woods, who is driving a Napier runabout, broke the universal joint of his shafting near Worcester. He was towed into Worcester by A. W. Church, and completed the run this afternoon.

The first member of the touring party to arrive here was Walter C. White of Cleveland with a White steam machine. He left Hartford at a little after 6 o'clock this morning on a race with Col. Pope, and arrived at the Hotel Lenox, the Boston headquarters, at 10:45. Close behind him was E. A. Gilmore of Boston in an eight-horse-power Rambler. Mr. Gilmore left Hartford at 6 o'clock and reached Boston a few seconds after 10:45. Following Mr. Gilmore were Samuel B. Stevens of Rome, N. Y., driving a Darracq, who arrived at 11:20, and A. L. Pope, driving a Pope-Toledo, who reached the hotel at 11:20.

The fifth man to arrive was R. M. Owen, with his 16 horse power Reo. His time was 11:22. About an hour later J. C. Kerrison of Boston appeared with his Cadillac, and ten minutes later H. L. Pope brought his little Pope Tribune to a stop in Exeter Street. The next arrival was George Otis Draper, with his Packard special runabout. He came at 1:19, and at 1:26 A. W. Church, who is driving a Decauville, put in an appearance. Mr. Church was delayed owing to the assistance he rendered Mr. Woods of this city. C. E. Walker, with a Pope-Hartford, arrived soon after.

The machines made the trip from Hartford to Boston much quicker than was anticipated, although Col. Pope said: "Most of us have had a hard time finding our way over the bad roads through Weston and Waltham, the route laid down for us. Five miles were lost in coming that roundabout way, instead of going over the splendid State roads in the Newtons and by Chestnut Hill."

President Eliot C. Lee of the American Auto Association will join the party tomorrow for the remainder of the run. The run will be to Portsmouth, N. H.

DENIAL BY WESTINGHOUSE.

Not to Parallel Steam Lines—Hasn't Got Wallace, Either.

George Westinghouse issued yesterday this denial of a statement that the Westinghouse interests were going extensively into the operation of trolley lines in competition with some of the large railroad systems:

"Mr. Westinghouse's attention having been called to an article in one of the morning papers, he said that he deemed it important to at once deny the statement that there was any Westinghouse scheme to go into the business of building electric railways parallel to or in opposition to steam railways, which statement he characterized as an attempt of unfriendly interests to prejudice the managers of railways against the Westinghouse interests. As to the other statements in the article in question, Mr. Westinghouse sees no occasion to comment on them."

The "other statements" had it that John F. Wallace, who recently resigned as Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal to accept a "$65,000 offer" from somebody whose identity is still undisclosed, was going to be identified hereafter with the Westinghouse interests. Mr. Westinghouse, when pressed for an answer on this point, would make no comment. A friend of his said, however:

"Mr. Wallace has been named for almost everything, and it isn't strange that they are coupling him up with Mr. Westinghouse now. Mr. Westinghouse could deny it, but he won't. He prefers not to say anything on the subject."

RECEIVER FOR AN OLD FIRM.

Dannat & Pell Had Only One Profitable Year Since 1895.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has appointed Walter D. Starr receiver of the assets of the late firm of Dannat & Pell, lumber dealers at 6 Broome Street, and Newtown Creek and Grand Street, Brooklyn, in a suit brought by Mr. Starr and Charles N. Cannon as administrators of the estate of David J. Dannat of the firm, who died on May 14, against Charles E. Pell, the other partner, to wind up and liquidate the business.

It was stated that the liabilities are $140,000 to general creditors and $250,000 to Mr. Dannat for loans to the firm. Nominal assets are $271,000, and actual assets $180,000. The business is an old one, having been established in 1860, and the present firm has carried it on since Nov. 21, 1899, under the management of Mr. Pell, who was entitled to three-fourths of the profits, and Mr. Dannat to one-fourth.

It was stated that since the firm has been in business the losses have exhausted the capital of Mr. Pell and that he now has no interest in the assets. The net losses since 1895 have been $266,869, and in that time only one year showed a profit. In 1900 the firm cleared $6,530.

After the death of Mr. Dannat Mr. Pell continued business under the old firm style.

KNOX LEAVES SAGAMORE HILL

May Have Talked with President About Anti-Trust Legislation.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—United States Senator Philander C. Knox of Pennsylvania left Oyster Bay this morning after his overnight visit to Sagamore Hill. No official announcement was made in the Executive office regarding the Senator's visit, but it is understood that President Roosevelt and he conversed regarding anti-trust legislation.

All the arrangements have been completed for the official reception of Ambassador Rosen at Sagamore Hill tomorrow. Baron Rosen, who will arrive on the naval yacht Sylph, is due at 1 o'clock. After the official speeches have been exchanged he will take luncheon with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and will return to New York on the Sylph in the afternoon.

SCHIFF IS BLAMELESS, WESTINGHOUSE WRITES

Trustee Tells Banker So in a Letter on the Equitable Deal.

MORTON PARES THE SALARIES

A 20 Per Cent. Decrease in All Over $15,000—A Saving Already of $49,000.

George Westinghouse, who, with Grover Cleveland and Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, is serving as Trustee of the Ryan stock in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has written a letter to Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., holding the banker blameless in the transactions between his firm and the Equitable Society. This became known late yesterday, but neither Mr. Schiff nor Mr. Westinghouse would say anything about it.

The letter, it is understood, was written by Mr. Westinghouse in a private capacity, and not as one of the Trustees of the Equitable stock.

The Westinghouse letter gave added interest to an interview which Mr. Schiff gave out yesterday afternoon in regard to the much-discussed sale of Union Pacific preferred stock by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. to somebody connected with the Equitable Society. Mr. Schiff, testifying before Superintendend Hendricks, said that Mr. Hyde alone appeared as purchaser of $1,670,000 of this stock, which is quoted in the security holdings of the Equitable, and that the records of the society showing that the stock was bought by the Equitable must have been falsified.

Not on Our Books—Schiff.

Mr. Schiff said yesterday that he could only reiterate his previous assertion about the transaction, and he added: "Mr. James H. Hyde is, however, credited with $2,500,000 Union Pacific preferred, and if this was turned over to the Equitable, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have no knowledge of it, and no order to that effect was ever entered on our books."

As for the circumstance that the office voucher of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. showed the receipt of the check of the Equitable Society in payment of an installment of $500,000 on this particular stock subscription, Mr. Schiff said to Mr. Hendricks that he did not see all the checks that came into his firm. Mr. Hyde told Mr. Hendricks that it had been understood that he was acting for the society in the matter; that there was an agreement that the stock should not be sold; that it was a matter of record that it now stood in the name of parties in Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s office, and at last produced a letter which he had written to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in 1902, a year before the Union Pacific syndicate was formed, notifying the bankers that further syndicate participations for the Equitable would be taken in the name of James H. Hyde or his associates.

John Gilchrist, manager of the security department of the Equitable Society, according to an extract in his testimony before the State Superintendent, published in The New York World yesterday, said that this particular Union Pacific stock was held in the vaults of the Equitable Society as a syndicate account.

Grover Cleveland and the other members of the Board of Trustees have practically finished the work of reorganization for which they were appointed by Thomas F. Ryan, and they have adjourned for practically the Summer season.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Equitable, which will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, the names of the men selected by the Trustees for the Directorate will be submitted and the men elected. It is declared that the names of the men selected by the Trustees will carry weight with the public.

Paul Morton, Chairman of the Equitable's Directors, issued the following statement yesterday announcing a cut in salaries:

"Taking effect Aug. 1, the following reductions will be made in the salaries of officers and employes of the society:

"Twenty per cent. decrease from all salaries over $15,000 per annum.

"Fifteen per cent. decrease from all annual salaries between $9,000 and $15,000 inclusive.

"Ten per cent. decrease from all salaries above $2,500 and below $9,000 a year.

"PAUL MORTON, Chairman."

Mr. Morton would not make any comment on the action, except to say in answer to a question about the size of his own salary, that the Board of Directors had not fixed it yet. It has been understood that Mr. Morton was to receive $50,000 a year. This table shows the principal changes in the Equitable's salary list resulting from Mr. Morton's order:

	Present Salary.	New Salary.
Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President	$60,000	$48,000
Thomas D. Jordan, Controller	35,000	28,000
George T. Wilson, Third Vice President	30,000	24,000
William Alexander, Secretary	25,000	20,000
J. G. Van Cise, Actuary	17,500	14,000
M. Murray, Cashier	15,000	12,750
F. W. Jackson, Auditor	12,500	10,625
Anna L. Amendt	12,000	10,200
A. W. Maine, Assistant Actuary	12,000	10,200
G. F. Brophy, renewals, &c.	9,600	8,160
R. G. Hann, Asso. Actuary	7,500	6,750
W. E. Johnson, in Second Vice President's office	6,000	5,400
H. R. Winthrop, financial manager	6,000	5,400
John Gilchrist, securities department	6,000	5,400
F. F. Edwards, advertising department	6,000	5,400
Samuel Frost, recorder	4,000	3,600
D. N. Junk, cashier of financial department	4,000	3,600
H. L. Gorman, in Second Vice President's office	3,000	2,700

With the salaries of the President and First Vice President of the society, which have been $100,000 a year each, eliminated, the above list gives a new salary total of $222,185 a year, as against $271,100 under the old régime—a saving of $48,925. Should the offices of President and First Vice President remain unfilled, the net saving to the society would be increased by the difference between the $200,000 paid to Mr. Hyde and Mr. Alexander together, and whatever salary is to be paid to Mr. Morton.

The Washington Life.

Thomas F. Ryan yesterday issued the following statement regarding the purchase by ex-Gov. Morton, Payne Whitney, and himself of the majority interest of the stock of the Washington Life Insurance Company:

"The reports of my connection with the Washington Life Insurance Company are inaccurate. When that company was on the verge of bankruptcy last December from mismanagement, I joined Gov. Morton and others in subscribing the necessary money to put the company in the strong financial position in which it finds itself to-day. Its business is daily increasing, and the policy holders are to be congratulated on Gov. Morton's willingness, wholly from a sense of duty, and in spite of his advanced age, to step in to prevent impending disaster to a company of which he had been a charter member."

District Attorney Jerome last night had not received his copy of the testimony in the Hendricks inquiry.

100,000 Metropolitan Readers Daily.

What It Means to You.

¶ If you have lost anything, if you have rooms to let, if you want boarders or are looking for board; if you need help, or if you want a situation, won't it help you to let 100,000 persons know about it? An advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES will reach that number.

¶ You can leave your advertisement at one of the offices of THE TIMES, Times Square, 8 Spruce St., or 129 West 125th St., at any advertising agency, or you can telephone 4900—38th.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EIGHT-HOUR LAW FOR CANAL.

President and Labor Leaders Discuss Question—Also Chinese Exclusion.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 12.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and James W. Duncan, First Vice President of that organization, paid an official visit to Sagamore Hill today. For a little more than an hour they discussed with President Roosevelt questions of interest to organized labor throughout the country.

The two labor leaders had an appointment with the President. John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers of America, was to have accompanied Mr. Gompers, but was detained by other duties at the last moment. Messrs. Gompers and Duncan arrived shortly after noon and drove to Sagamore Hill in order to meet the President at 2 o'clock. They returned to New York on an afternoon train.

It is understood here to-night that part of the discussion had to do with the question of enforcing the eight-hour law on the Panama Canal work. While the bulk of the unskilled labor on the big ditch undoubtedly will be done by aliens, the skilled labor will be performed by American workmen.

Through the visit of Messrs. Gompers and Duncan it became known that the labor organizations are taking a far from complacent view of the order recently issued by President Roosevelt providing that no obstacles should be placed in the way of Chinese who desire to visit this country for purposes of travel, study, or commerce, and do not belong to the classes of skilled and unskilled labor, which are barred under the Chinese exclusion act.

Mr. Gompers also made representations to the President with a view of enlisting his interest on behalf of more rigid immigration laws. He said the President seems to be in full accord with the view on the subject generally held in labor circles, namely, that undesirable immigrants should be headed off on the other side instead of being brought here only to be returned in case they should be found unfit.

The two labor leaders also called the President's attention to some instances in which the eight-hour law had been violated on Government work, and were asked to submit their complaint in documentary form so as to enable the President to take official cognizance of the alleged violations. In connection with the enforcement of the eight-hour law it has been held by some heads of department that the duty does not devolve on them but on the courts, after suit has been begun by an aggrieved party. Mr. Gompers said the President took the view mostly entertained in labor circles, that it is the duty of the head of a department to see that the law is enforced.

CORONER HOLDS CARLTON.

Not Satisfied with Statements About Wife's Death.

Coroner Flaherty of Brooklyn announced yesterday after the arraignment of Frederick A. Carlton of 116 Schermerhorn Street in the Adams Street Court on a swindling charge that he would reopen the inquest in the case of Carlton's wife, who died on March 11, this year, in the Long Island College Hospital.

Mrs. Carlton's death, according to two physicians and the hospital authorities, was caused by tetanus or lockjaw.

Coroner Flaherty said that he determined to reopen the case on account of information he had received after the inquest and of still further information that came into his possession yesterday. The Coroner declared that he was not altogether satisfied with statements made to him by Carlton.

A part of the information received by Coroner Flaherty related to the death of another woman, said to have been Carlton's wife, from tetanus, at Washington, in May of last year.

It is said that Carlton was formerly a physician, and that he is a graduate of Exeter College, Oxford, England. It is also said that he was formerly employed in the United States Navy.

Carlton was arrested on Tuesday at 116 Schermerhorn Street, at the instance of J. B. Schaub of 198 Sands Street, a Master Mechanic in the navy, who accuses him of a check swindle. The amount involved is alleged to be $700. The check bears the alleged certification of the Newport Trust Company.

Carlton, who made no statement in court, was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

Carlton was married in August, 1904, to the woman who died of tetanus on March 11 last.

CAPTIVE DIVED FROM WINDOW

Youth Accused of Arson Mortally Injured by His Plunge.

Fearing the consequence of his arrest on a charge of arson Samuel Levine of Manhattan jumped from a window in the fifth floor of the Brooklyn Police Headquarters, 269 State Street, yesterday morning. He was injured so that he cannot recover.

The police believe that Levine, who is twenty-two years old, and has been out of the Tombs but a few days, was the tool of dangerous criminals, and hope to arrest several other men.

Levine was captured on Tuesday night as he was leaving 318 Union Avenue.

Some days ago Inspector O'Brien heard of a plot to burn the building in Union Avenue. Capt. Harkins, chief of Brooklyn's detective squad, watched the premises with several men.

With coats and waistcoats off they took up posts on neighboring stoops and pretended to be asleep.

After a long wait they saw Levine walk around the corner, and enter the house through the open hall door. He was within for a few moments, when they heard a girl's frightened voice call:

"Mamma, there's a man in the yard!"

Levine was then seen to clamber over the back fence and walk rapidly away. Capt. Harkins arrested him. In the prisoner's pockets were found matches, a bottle of benzine, and a lamp wick. There was no fire in the house.

Levine was taken to Police Headquarters, and it was when his Bertillon measurements were about to be taken that he plunged through an open window.

SHOT, FELL FROM WINDOW.

Raab, Said to Have Wounded His Wife, Is Locked Up.

According to the police of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, Rudolphe Raab, a Frenchman, of 151 East Ninety-seventh Street, has when intoxicated threatened to shoot his wife Louise, who is fifty-four years old.

He shot her last night, the police say. When Raab reached home his wife was sitting by a window of their rooms on the first floor. A moment later she fell through the window to the areaway beneath. She had been twice wounded.

Policemen Häuser and Shaw heard the shots and ran into the house. Rudolphe Raab immediately ran to the back of the flat and barricaded himself in the kitchen. While Shaw called an ambulance from the Harlem Hospital Hauser climbed a fire escape in the rear of the building and tried to get through the kitchen window. Raab saw him coming and locked himself in a clothes closet.

When Shaw joined Hauser the two policemen broke down the door, and after a struggle overcame Raab, who was taken to the station in the patrol wagon. Mrs. Raab was removed to the hospital in a critical condition.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

2:50 A. M.—1,832 Second Avenue; Henry Schweitzer; damage trifling.

3 A. M.—142-144 Wooster Street; J. N. Herdig; damage, $25.

7:45 A. M.—116 East Seventy-sixth Street; Nathan Wolf; damage, $25.

10:30 A. M.—633 First Avenue; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—30 New Chambers Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

3:10 P. M.—463 Broadway; Goodman Brothers; damage trifling.

4:25 P. M.—629 Columbus Avenue; D. Kramer; damage, $500.

4:55 P. M.—2,501 Broadway; C. H. Miner; damage, $15.

5:20 P. M.—Thirty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.

GLADYS DODGE LOST IN SINKING YACHT

Captain and Engineer Were Also Drowned.

OUT ON AN EVENING CRUISE

J. A. Rudd of Yonkers, Who Had Leased the Yacht, Among the Saved—Three Arrests Ordered.

It came out yesterday that the three persons drowned in the collision between the Norwegian steamship Volund and the yacht Normandie, off Dobbs Ferry, on Tuesday night were Miss Gladys Dodge, daughter of Mrs. Charles M. Dodge of 225 West End Avenue; Capt. William Storms of the yacht, and Stewart Gracie, the engineer.

None of the bodies have been recovered. The yacht, which was owned by C. W. Dumont of the New York Athletic Club, was chartered by J. A. Rudd of Yonkers, who is employed in the New Jersey office of the American District Telegraph Company at 195 Broadway. Miss Dodge was the daughter of Mrs. Charles M. Dodge, and lived with her mother and brother. She was only twenty years old, and was a recent graduate of St. Mary's Convent, on Staten Island.

All yesterday wreckers under the supervision of Coroner Russell of Yonkers tried in vain to find the body of the girl, which is believed to be in the cabin of the Normandie. The yacht lies in about fifty feet of water off Dobbs Ferry.

John E. Green, one of the survivors of the disaster, who introduced Miss Dodge to Mr. Rudd at the Columbia Yacht Clubhouse, at the foot of West Eighty-sixth Street, the evening of the tragedy, is said to be prostrated as a result of the accident.

Mr. Green, who is married, lives at 128 West Fifty-ninth Street. He came originally from Louisville, Ky., and is in the building business at 170 Broadway. Mr. Rudd also came from Kentucky. Some weeks ago Mr. Rudd heard that Col. C. W. Dumont, the owner of the yacht, who is President of the American Law Book Company, at 76 William Street, desired to charter the Normandie for the month of July. Mr. Rudd called on Mr. Dumont, an agreement was reached, and the craft was turned over to Mr. Rudd.

On Friday of last week Mr. Rudd told his friend, Mr. Green, of the boat he had chartered, and asked him to take a trip up the Hudson on Tuesday night. Mr. Green accepted the invitation, and on Tuesday afternoon met Mr. Rudd at the Columbia Yacht Club. He was accompanied by Miss Dodge, who was introduced to Rudd by him.

When the Normandie left the yacht landing at Eighty-sixth Street there were on board in addition to Mr. Green, Mr. Rudd and Miss Dodge, Capt. Storms, and Stewart Gracie, the engineer, and Joe Hanigan, a deckhand.

The yacht went up the river as far as Peekskill. Then it was decided to return. On the downward trip, opposite Dobbs Ferry, about 9 o'clock, she was run into by the Volund. The steamer struck the yacht on the port side about amidships. The Normandie immediately sank.

Mr. Rudd said yesterday that, after floating in the water for nearly half an hour, he, Mr. Green, and Hannigan were picked up and taken aboard in the lifeboat of the steamer.

They were too exhausted to explain, but he immediately reported the accident to the Yonkers police, and also asked the Dobbs Ferry police to start immediate search for the missing.

"The Normandie was coming down the river, near the middle," said Mr. Rudd, "when the pilot noticed the steamer coming head on about 300 yards distant. He gave one whistle, but the steamer did not reply immediately.

"When within about 100 feet the steamer veered to the left, cutting the yacht about in the middle. An explosion occurred on the yacht immediately, and she sank in about five seconds, as near as I can calculate. After about half an hour the tramp steamer lowered a lifeboat and picked us up."

Hanigan, the deckhand, made a statement in which he corroborated Mr. Rudd's story of the accident, adding that while he was swimming he saw Gracie, the engineer, clinging to a broken spar. He tried but was unable to reach him. He also thought he saw Miss Dodge floating in the water, but found that what he saw was only a pillow.

Late yesterday afternoon Coroner Russell of Yonkers ordered the arrest of Mr. Rudd as a witness in the case. He also telephoned to New York for a wrecking tug to go to Dobbs Ferry and raise the Normandie. She is about half a mile off shore, directly opposite the dock of the Manila Anchor Brewing Company.

Mr. Green was not a relative of Miss Dodge, but had known her since she was a little girl. Miss Dodge's father, who is now dead, was for many years a friend of Mr. Green.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., July 12.—The Chapman-Merritt Wrecking Company tug and wrecker are now working over the sunken steam yacht Normandie at Dobbs Ferry. At midnight no bodies had been discovered. The top has been pulled off the cabin of the Normandie, but no bodies came up.

Coroner Russell has ordered Hanigan's, Green's, and Rudd's arrest. Hanigan is already in custody and Mr. Rudd will surrender in the morning.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 12.—The Norwegian steamer Volund, Capt. Larsen, arrived here this morning from Windsor, Nova Scotia, with a cargo of plaster for the Higginson Manufacturing Company. The Volund is about 1,500 tons burden, low, painted black, and has the appearance of craft intended for severe work.

The crew are all foreigners, and are difficult to understand. The skipper has kept out of sight all day.

This afternoon one of the firemen told the only story of the collision that has been given out from the steamer so far. He said he was off duty, but on deck. The Volund was running about nine miles an hour, feeling her way carefully up the river. Just before the accident he noticed a craft up the river coming toward them. She had two or three lights displayed. The regular lights were displayed on the Volund.

Suddenly the approaching vessel, which was running at great speed, changed her course with an evident intention of crossing the bows of the Volund and passing down the channel. The distance was not sufficient, and the two came in collision. The launch virtually ran on the bow of the Volund and was cut in two. The fireman says that not more than half a minute elapsed before the yacht went down.

Boats were lowered and the survivors were taken on board the Volund, dry clothing furnished, and coffee made to refresh them.

No names can be obtained from the crew and they are apparently fearful that some trouble will come upon them as the result of the accident.

STOWAWAY KILLED ELEVEN.

Sought $1,400 in Ship's Chest—One Woman Passenger Escaped.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—Six members of the crew and five passengers on the little trading schooner Olympia, plying between the island of Utilia and Truxillo, on the Honduras coast, were murdered by Robert McField or McGill, a negro sailor, for the sake of $1,400, which was in the schooner's chest. The crime was committed on July 1. The only person who escaped was Miss Elsie Morgan, who swam ashore and was found temporarily insane after having wandered six days in the woods.

News of the crime reached here to-day by two vessels of the Oterie Line. McGill was captured at El Provena, and, at last reports, was held on the Honduras gunboat Tatumbia. It was expected that he would be shot.

The victims were all British subjects, but some had relatives in New Orleans. They were Walter Rose, 23 years old, of Utilia; Mrs. Walter Rose and a six-weeks-old baby; Adela Bodden, 12 years old; Annie Connor, 13 years old; Capt. White Bush, master of the Olympia; — Hydes, first mate; Nelson Bodden, Denton Nickerson, and William Godfrey, sailors, and the cook.

The Olympia sailed from Utilia on June 30 to Truxillo to purchase cattle. The murderer stowed himself in the hold, armed with a magazine rifle and a revolver. In the early morning he killed the crew, Mrs. Rose, and the Bodden girl. At point of pistol he made young Rose get into the dory and lower it, with Miss Morgan, the Connor girl, and the baby in it.

He made Rose scuttle the ship, then killed Rose, the Connor girl, and the baby and started for the shore in the dory with Miss Morgan. A mile from shore Miss Morgan attempted to throw the negro from the boat, but failed. Half a mile further in she jumped, swam to the shore, and escaped to the woods. The negro fired three times and wounded her in the arm.

MRS. OELRICHS'S LOSS $3,425.

She Gives the Newport Police a List of Gems Stolen from Her.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 12.—Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, who was robbed of valuable jewels Tuesday, has furnished the police the following list of articles stolen, with their several values: A turquoise gold chain one and one-half yards long, $250, with small openface watch, Tiffany diamond crown on back, $350, and heart-shaped locket attached; one turquoise bracelet worth $250; one turquoise bracelet worth $150; one turquoise and pearl bracelet; one gold chain bracelet; one heart-shaped diamond pin, value $100; one diamond bar pin, value $100; one gold snuff box with six diamonds, value $400; gold face watch, value $75; two bracelets with diamonds, value $200; one diamond dagger with pearl, value $200; one large turquoise and diamond ring, value $300; one emerald pendant with diamond, value $600; one row of pearls with diamond clasp, value $150; one rosary of garnets with cross; one diamond pin, crown-shaped, value $300. The articles are valued at about $3,425. The snuff box is the gift of Emperor Maximilian of Mexico to Mrs. Oelrichs's father.

The police so far have found no trace of the stolen jewels, and have no clue to the robbers. Mrs. Oelrichs will offer a reward for the return of the property.

The police examined all members of the Oelrichs household to-day. The servants all said they knew nothing of the robbery until Mrs. Oelrichs told them of it.

POSSE AND OUTLAWS BATTLE.

One Robber Killed, the Other Wounded After Slaying a Detective.

WINFIELD, Kan., July 12.—C. S. Calhoun of Kansas City, a Santa Fé Railway detective, was shot and killed at Cedarvale to-day by two outlaws, who were shot down later by a posse of citizens at Hewins, seven miles from Cedarvale. One of the outlaws, Ed Madigan of Ponca City, Oklahoma, was killed by the posse. The other, William Chadburn of this city, was fatally wounded. During the fight between the outlaws and the posse J. M. Pope, a merchant, was shot through the foot, and a Mrs. Malone was hit in the leg by a stray bullet.

Madigan and Chadburn held up and robbed six traveling men at the Brettun Hotel here Sunday night and escaped.

TORPEDO BURST; HURT THREE

Accident in the Inspection Room of E. W. Bliss Company.

Three men were injured by the explosion of a Whitehead torpedo in the inspection room of the E. W. Bliss Company, Plymouth and Adams Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. One of them, John J. Flynn, the Superintendent, had his leg broken and is in the Brooklyn Hospital. The other two, John Riddel of the General Electrical Company of Schenectady, and Charles Goodsteed of the Pitt Tool and Supply Company, were taken to neighboring hotels.

The accident occurred while a torpedo was being tested under hydraulic pressure. The explosion shattered the windows and shook the building.

Employes of the company rushed into the inspection room and found the three men stretched on the floor.

Torpedoes frequently fail to stand the test and explode.

POSTUM.

SIRE TO SON.

Boy Can Sometimes Learn From His Father.

When you catch them young enough you can usually make your sons profit by your own experience.

Afterwards, it's different. A lady tells how her son was made to profit by what his father had learned:

"My husband was always fond of coffee, and after his business took him frequently into a German community he drank it more, with the result that his kidneys became affected, and he suffered greatly with pains and despondency, till, as he says, 'coffee nearly killed me!' So he stopped using it, and began to drink Postum Coffee. It cured him; and in a very short time his kidneys resumed their normal functions, his pains were allayed, and the despondency which had nearly driven him crazy ceased to trouble him.

"My little boy, a year old, had suffered ever since he was weaned, from stomach and bowel troubles. He could not properly digest the milk he drank. It passed out of his bowels in hard lumps, sometimes large and again like small pellets, frequently producing diarrhoea, and then we would have to call in the doctor. But the trouble returned again and again.

"We used to give him a taste of Postum Coffee occasionally, and as I saw that he relished it and realized how much good it had done his father, I began to put a little in his bottle of milk. The effect was so salutary that I gradually increased the quantity, till at last I used only enough milk to give it color. He thrived wonderfully on it. He is over two years old now, and his digestion is all right. Postum has made him uncommonly large and strong and healthy. I give him a bottle full four times a day." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Theres' a reason.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each pkg.

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Latest Product of the Kodak [illegible]

The most beautiful as well as the most scientific business furniture in the world.

Library Bureau,
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$20 & $25 for $15

New Naples Blue undressed worsted Suits that were $20 and $25 may now be had for $15. Fashionable lengths in single or double-breasted coats with the new lapels, collars and fronts. You'll find yourself possessed of five to ten dollars and

MAY CONFRONT AHLE WITH SOCIETY LEADERS

Prosecutor Says They Were His Victims, Perhaps.

BLACKMAIL CASE BAIL, $3,500

Astors and Vanderbilts Mentioned in Court—E. R. Thomas Didn't Buy "America's Smart Set."

The appearance in court as witnesses of several persons well known in society may be the result of the arrest of Charles H. Ahle, the solicitor of the Society Editors' Association, who is locked up in the Tombs charged with an attempt to extort $500 blackmail from Edwin M. Post, the broker, by threatening to publish a scandalous story about him if he did not subscribe $500 for a publication known as "America's Smart Set."

Ahle was arraigned yesterday before Magistrate McAvoy in the Tombs Court. Abraham Levy appeared for the prisoner. The prosecution was represented by Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who urged that bail be fixed at $5,000. When defendant's counsel protested against what he termed the prohibitive amount of bail, Mr. Krotel called the attention of the court to the fact that the case went deeper than might appear from the affidavit.

"There is reason to believe that Mr. Post is not the only man whom this defendant has tried or succeeded to hold up in this way," remarked Mr. Krotel. "We have papers in our hands indicating that such people as the Vanderbilts, the Astors, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Brooks, and many others equally prominent have been the victims of this scheme. Under such circumstances I believe the bail should be fixed as high as the law permits."

Magistrate McAvoy then fixed bail at $3,500. This Ahle was unable to furnish. The examination was set for to-morrow.

Brokers Cheer Post.

Mr. Post received a regular ovation when he made his appearance on the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday morning, and many of his colleagues gathered around him to congratulate him on the step he had taken as well as to assure him of their willingness to back him, should he need assistance. There was some talk of raising a fund to defray the expenses connected with the prosecution of the case. One member shouted:

"Go for them, Post, my boy! Don't let the blackmailing scamps get away. We are with you, for we've all been through that mill ourselves!"

District Attorney Jerome was called up on the 'phone by fully a dozen persons, all of them bearing widely known names, who wanted to congratulate him on the action taken by his office against Ahle. They all urged that the matter be kept going till the men back of the prisoner, whoever they be, had been caught and punished. From what several of these callers said, Mr. Jerome drew the conclusion that Ahle had seen several high public officials here and at Albany.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel spent a great deal of yesterday trying to reach some of the persons whose signatures were attached to the subscription blanks found in the possession of Ahle. Among these subscribers who had paid $500 apiece for "America's Smart Set" are W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Reginald Vanderbilt, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, J. J. Astor, George Westinghouse, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Elbert H. Gary, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Eugene M. Higgins, Henry Barton Jacobs, Alexander Van Rensselaer of Philadelphia, H. McK. Twombly, and Lloyd Phoenix. All of these and several others are now in Europe or touring on their yachts. The only one who could be found was E. R. Thomas, who, until the brokerage firm of Post & Thomas was dissolved, some six months ago, was a partner of Mr. Post. Mr. Thomas came as soon as he heard that he was wanted by Mr. Krotel.

E. R. Thomas Didn't Buy.

According to Mr. Thomas, Ahle visited him about six months ago, and asked him to subscribe to the $500 work. The broker said he had no time bothering with society and its doing, those things being attended to by his wife. When he returned home that night he was told by Mrs. Thomas that Ahle had called and had represented himself as sent by her husband. The result was that she gave him a check for $500 and signed the subscription blank. Not long after that Ahle called again at Mr. Thomas's office to call his attention to a new and still more de luxe edition of the same work. He showed cards indicating that Clarence H. Mackay and J. J. Astor had agreed to pay $1,500 each for this particularly select version of the work.

"These men felt that they must have the work," Ahle said, according to the story told by Mr. Thomas to Mr. Krotel yesterday. "And you cannot afford to do less than they have done. And besides, you know, the boys—that's our editors, you know—they've got beastly tired of their work and want to get a yacht and go on a cruise this Summer. It would help them out a great deal if you would give us this subscription."

"I wish all editors of that kind would take a yacht and go and drown themselves," was the reply which Mr. Thomas said he gave. And Ahle could get nothing more out of him.

It was learned yesterday that Ahle had been living in great style at one of the finest apartment houses in New York until a month ago, when he married a young Englishwoman, an artist. The couple settled down in a luxuriously furnished house at Northport, L. I. There the Ahles gained entrance to the best houses.

Mrs. Ahle May Go Away.

Mrs. Ahle came to this city yesterday and was seen at the District Attorney's office. As far as could be learned, she did not see her husband at the Tombs, and she was heard to declare her intention of returning at once to her family in England in order not to be dragged into the disgrace that had befallen her husband.

Mr. Post spent a couple of hours with Mr. Krotel yesterday, going over his statement concerning the transactions with Ahle and adding details. He said that when he expressed surprise at the sum asked for the work, Ahle replied:

"Well, you know that goes to the boys. The books cost only $50 to make."

A reporter saw M. Ellis Wooster, the manager of the Society Editors' Association, at 503 Fifth Avenue, where that concern occupies a single room on the third floor. Mr. Wooster declared most emphatically that the association would not condone any practices of the kind laid at the door of Ahle. He was inclined to doubt the guilt of the prisoner, however. He said he had know Ahle for a year, in which the latter had solicited subscriptions for "America's Smart Set" with such success and tact that the office was constantly receiving letters from subscribers praising the association's "most gentlemanly representative." Mr. Wooster denied that the association had anything to do with Town Topics.

Just Coincidences.

When his attention was called to these facts, that William L. Daniels is Secretary of The Town Topic Publishing Company and Treasurer of the Society Editors' Association; that Charles Stokes Wayne is managing editor of one publication and editor in chief of the other; that Robert R. Rowe is the correspondent of Town Topics at Newport, R. I., and the author of the first installment of "America's Smart Set"; that Ahle has been a solicitor of subscriptions for one concern and of advertisements for the other; that, finally, Mr. Wooster himself had been connected with Town Topics, then Mr. Wooster replied that this was merely the result of chance.

Justice Deuel, who is one of the Directors of the Town Topics Publishing Company, called up Mr. Krotel yesterday and declared the willingness of himself as well as of the company to assist in bringing to book anybody that might be found guilty of having used the name of Town Topics for blackmail. A statement to the same effect was made public by the Judge over the name of W. D. Mann, the proprietor of Town Topics, who is now in Europe.

THE TIMES yesterday got a copy of the first installment of "America's Smart Set," for which several hundred society people have been willing to pay $500 in advance. The installment is one of eighteen that the completed work will comprise. The sub-title is: "An illustrated presentation of the homes, habits, social diversions, pastimes, and pleasures, in town and in country, of the foremost families of America." The first installment is headed: "America's Smart Set at Newport." This is the only one printed. Two more are ready for the press. One describes the "smart set" at the Horse Show, while the other is to form the first part of "America's Smart Set in New York City."

The part now ready is signed by Robert R. Rowe. Its pages number only sixteen, and it does not include more than 7,000 words of reading matter. It is printed on heavy glazed paper and contains many common half-tone pictures of the residences, the yachts, the automobiles, the horses, the pet dogs, and the carriages of fashionable Newport dwellers. The first paragraph reads:

"For a brief season each year Newport is the home of perhaps the most intelligent and cultivated Summer colony to be found in this wide land, and though its revels are frequently picturesque, its entertainments extravagantly prodigal, and its display the most sumptuously splendid the world has known since the days of patrician Rome, the spectacle is almost invariably so tempered by such a fine sense of fitness that what might under other auspices appear garishly indecorous here becomes merely the perfectly proper and appropriate frivolity of a pleasure-loving aristocracy."

This also is on the first page:

"A false idea of the Rhode Island resort has gone abroad, and since 80,000,000 people in a manner turn to the Newport set for example and precedent, the result has been in a way demoralizing. It must not be forgotten, however, that much of the reported galvanized sham and its glittering polish are seen only through eyes that are green with envy. The mode of the Newporters in the face of criticism, just or unjust, is one of bravado and of self-assertion, flung defiantly in the face of fruitless attempts at rivalry."

Although the main part of the work bristles with well-known names, there are several pages at the end devoted to loosely connected paragraphs about the figure which Mrs. So-and-So is cutting in Newport society.

One of the paragraphs in the book says: "James J. Coogan and his family treat Newport as a real Summer resort, and the sons of the house may be seen coaching long before Newport has ordered its breakfast."

W. C. WHITNEY WILL IN COURT.

Harry Payne, Son and Executor, Wants Certain Clauses Construed.

Harry Payne Whitney, executor of the estate of his father, William C. Whitney, has begun suit in the Supreme Court to have construed certain clauses of the will.

He also seeks to have his accounts as executor passed upon by the court, and wants instructions as to the distribution of the residue of the estate. There are some other things he has asked the court to pass on. For instance, he says he purchased at the sale of his father's stable several horses for $300,000. Being executor, he wants to know whether the purchase was legal.

Mr. Whitney says he has settled all claims against the estate of his father with the exception of a few which are still in litigation. Almost all of the legacies have been paid with the exception of those to be taken from the residuary estate.

He also applied to Supreme Court Justice Gildersleeve for an order permitting service of a summons and complaint upon his nieces, Olive C. Paget and Dorothy W. Paget, the daughters of Almeric H. Paget, who are now living with their father at Brandon, England. Justice Gildersleeve granted the application.

It was understood that Mr. Whitney's action is brought on the advice of counsel to prevent future complications over his construction of the clauses referring to the distribution of the estate.

PHIPPS BOYS TO BE TRIED.

Sons of Henry Phipps Fired at Men on Their Father's Scotch Estate.

LONDON, July 12.—J. S. and H. G. Phipps, sons of Henry Phipps of Pittsburg, who were recently charged before a Sheriff with the reckless discharge of firearms on the Beaufort estate, in the Highlands of Scotland, leased by Mr. Phipps from Lord Lovat, by which they wounded three persons, were committed for trial to-day.

They were liberated in £500 bail each.

The Phipps boys discharged shotguns at three men whom they believed to be poachers. One of the men was struck in the face and lost the sight of an eye.

DELCASSE TELLS FRANCE TO STICK TO ENGLAND

Says the Two Powers Together Would Be Invulnerable.

ROUVIER WINS A VICTORY

Chamber Votes Confidence in Him by a Big Majority—Brest's Enthusiasm Over British Visitors.

PARIS, July 12.—Ex-Foreign Minister Delcassé, in the course of an interview published in the Gaulois to-day upon the British and French naval amenities at Brest, was induced to discuss his general policy relative to Great Britain and Germany. He said:

"The policy of nations nowadays is not based on sentiment or antipathy, but upon their material interests. As between Germany and Great Britain, our commercial balance shows where our interests lie. Great Britain is our best purchaser, while Germany buys almost nothing of us and tries to sell us all she can.

"Moreover, it is evident that we could not leave open irritating controversies with Great Britain which might precipitate an armed struggle, for Great Britain holds indisputably the empire of the seas. For every warship we build she builds four or five. It is, therefore, well to accept these manifest facts and consider the value which British co-operation would give us in certain eventualities. The greatest intrinsic value of such co-operation would be the position in which it would place Germany of being virtually unable to make war upon us."

M. Delcassé was asked if he considered the recent menaces in connection with Morocco as being serious. He replied:

"Not at all. In case of war, Great Britain would be surely with us against Germany, and then what would the infant fleet of Germany amount to? What would become of her ports? Of her commerce? Of her merchant marine? It would mean annihilation. That is the real significance of the present exchange of visits between the British and French squadrons. An understanding between these two powers and a coalition of their navies would create a naval war machine so powerful that neither Germany nor any other power would risk conclusions upon the sea. It is the sea which it is necessary to command to-day, and the war in the Far East has conclusively demonstrated that."

Continuing, M. Delcassé discussed the probable effect of his policy if it had been pursued.

"The cordial Anglo-French understanding," he said, "was an achievement toward a definite understanding between Russia and Great Britain, and this further understanding would have been the work of the French Minister for Foreign Affairs. The success of such a task would have strengthened our influence in British councils and assured for a long time the peace of the world."

In conclusion, M. Delcassé was asked for his opinion of France's acceptance of a conference on Morocco. He gave the following response:

"To go to a conference is a mistake—and such a mistake!"

The Chamber of Deputies to-day, yielding to an urgent request by Premier Rouvier, deferred the discussion of the Moroccan and other foreign questions until after the Summer recess.

Several Deputies attempted ineffectually to induce the Premier to make a statement regarding the foreign policy of the Government. The Premier appealed to the Chamber and called forth a strong vote of confidence, passed by 320 to 222 votes. The interpellation was then adjourned.

BREST, July 12.—The Franco-British naval festivities continue to arouse much enthusiasm. The British commander, Rear Admiral May, gave a luncheon today to the French officers.

The parties of British sailors who have landed here have been rapturously received by the French sailors and townspeople. The harbor front and main streets are elaborately decorated with British and French emblems and flags.

The municipality of Brest gave a garden party to the British officers this afternoon. The latter left Brest for Paris tonight to take part in the celebration of the French national holiday, July 14.

TWO WOMEN CLAIM DEAD MAN

Wife Out on the Stairway and One in Possession of F. A. Anderson's Body.

Frederick A. Anderson, fifty years old, became ill on the stoop of his residence at 228 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street last night and died of heart disease before an ambulance surgeon from the J. Hood Wright Hospital could render him medical aid.

Soon after Anderson's death an old man known as "Uncle Jeff" Stout arrived and said he could find a relative of Anderson. He returned several hours later with a woman, who said she was Mrs. Frederick A. Anderson of 60 West Sixty-sixth Street. She said she was Anderson's widow and he was the father of her two children, Joseph, aged 7, and Caroline, aged 3.

Just before she arrived, another woman had taken charge of the body. When the supposed Mrs. Anderson arrived, the woman already in possession refused to admit her, and even kept the police out. The Coroner was notified, and pending his arrival the police did not interfere.

It was said by the neighbors that Anderson was once a member of the theatrical firm of Rich & Harris. He had in his pockets $68, a gold watch, and several pieces of jewelry.

WALES HAS ANOTHER SON.

Sixth Child Born to the Heir to the British Throne.

LONDON, July 12.—The Princess of Wales was safely delivered of a son this morning.

The child born yesterday is the sixth child and fifth son of the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince was married on July 6, 1893, to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck, who had previously been engaged to the Duke of Clarence, who died on Jan. 14, 1892.

A $10,000 Touring Car Missing.

Tenderloin detectives have for several day been looking for the person who a few nights ago rode away with a ten-thousand-dollar touring car from in front of 925 Broadway. It was a gasoline machine. The car bore the Boston registry number 6,460. It was reported as the property of Frank P. Gilbert of 310 West Ninety-fourth Street.

NORTHERN PACIFIC UP; BONUSES ARE RUMORED

An Extra Distribution to Stockholders Among the Suggestions.

J. J. HILL WILL RETURN TO-DAY

Great Northern and Northern Securities Also Rise—Hill May Have Bought U. P.'s Holdings.

That an extra distribution of some sort is to be made to the stockholders of the Great Northern Railway Company was asserted yesterday by interests identified with that property, and it was further suggested that the Northern Pacific Railway also may in the near future accord some extra benefits to its stockholders.

The stocks of these companies were very strong in yesterday's market, as was Northern Securities stock, and reports were current in Wall Street that the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway had decided upon the declaration of a scrip dividend. The price of Northern Pacific rose from 190 to 201½, and Great Northern advanced from 281 to 290, Northern Securities on the curb rose 4 points, to 172. The action of these stocks was looked upon as additional indication of the probability that plans that have been under consideration for some time for a "melon cutting" by Great Northern were reaching maturity.

James J. Hill, the leader of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific forces, who has just returned from a trip to Canada, is expected at his office to-day. It was believed in Wall Street yesterday that his return would be followed by some announcement in regard to the plan that the Directors have in mind whereby the stockholders will profit largely either in the shape of rights or of an extra distribution in the way of a stock or cash dividend, or possibly both.

It is believed that these plans are of a comprehensive character and may result in a readjustment on a large scale of the securities of the Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Burlington Roads, all of which are now dominated by the Hill-Morgan interests.

One of the reports in circulation in the Street after the market closed was that Mr. Hill, in conjunction with certain local banking interests, had purchased the Union Pacific's holding of Great Northern and Northern Pacific. It was said that $150,000,000 would be involved in such a coup, it being figured that Union Pacific holdings of Northern Pacific Preferred—$40,000,000 par value—would be worth $80,000,000 at $200 a share, and the road's Northern Pacific holdings at $300 a share would be worth $75,000,000. These estimates, of course, were the merest conjecture, but they served to show the character of the rumors about the stock.

It has been rumored for some time that it was intended to retire the joint bonds of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific, which were issued against Burlington stock, and it was suggested in semi-official quarters yesterday that in all probability this will be done next Spring, when the retirement clause becomes operative. Both the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads have shown very large earnings, and they have both accumulated large surpluses, in which the Directors may decide to allow the stockholders to participate. One of the matters which it is believed the Great Northern management has under consideration is the capitalization of the great mining interests which the Great Northern has in the Northwest in some form that will enable the stockholders to participate in the transaction to their profit.

PLOT TO KIDNAP OTERO'S SON.

Governor of New Mexico Hears of Plans of an ex-Convict Band.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, July 12.—Eight ex-convicts are said to have formed themselves into a band to kidnap Gov. Otero's son. The plan was to abduct him and carry him into the wilds of the Malpais country, where he was to be held for a large ransom.

Gov. Otero has the mounted police and secret service men of the Territory on the lookout for the gang.

Over 6,000 square feet in my store devoted to different samples of office furniture that can be used for offices, libraries and committee rooms.

Every kind—from the simplest desk and chair all the way to the most luxurious Directors' table in mahogany. Only the finest material and guaranteed workmanship go into the furniture in my store, with fair prices, too.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
275 Canal St.—1 door East of Broadway.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

RULERS TO DISCUSS NORWAY.

No Decision Regarding a King Will Be Made in a Hurry.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

COPENHAGEN, July 12.—The candidature of a Danish Prince for the Norwegian throne is again the topic to-day.

With reference to the statement that the crown may be offered to Prince Charles of Denmark I can assert on good authority that no decision will be taken until there has been an exchange of opinion between King Christian and King Oscar, and a very important factor is the view that iKng Edward may take.

King Christian will return here in a few days, and will then possibly receive a visit from Emperor William, coming from Sweden. This circumstance has given rise to rumors, which appear unfounded, that the Emperor may act as a sort of unofficial mediator between the two Northern Courts.

EVENINGS, 5:30. EARLY CLOSING. SATURDAYS, 12:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

5,000 sheer white lawn waists at $1.00. Ten handsome models to choose from.

DON'T think you can find their equal in all New York for less than $2. In fact, they are $2 waists, and we'd have to sell them for that price if purchased under ordinary buying conditions. Second Floor.

The unusually large number of waists announced for to-day's selling represents the surplus stock of a Philadelphia manufacturer. We acquired them at a decided buying advantage by taking the entire stock.

It is only through a large purchase of this character that we are able to quote these unusually low prices. Every new style thought is embodied in these waists—all sheer lawn effects, daintily trimmed with lace, embroidery and tucks.

The white lawn $1 waists. In this lot there are ten distinct styles—all made of a fine quality of lawn, daintily trimmed with tucks, embroidery and insertion—the new trimmed cuff and sleeve. We offer this gathering of waists as a good two-dollar waist for $1.

White Persian lawn waists at $1.50. One dollar and fifty cents is an unusually low price for these waists—all made from a very fine quality of Persian lawn—with a dainty pointed yoke, made of lace and embroidery insertion—the collar and cuffs being very effective—exceptional value at $1.50.

White India lawn waists $1.98. These are waists that would all ordinarily sell for $3—they'd be good value at that price, too—several models to choose from—made with yoke of fine tucks or insertion—others trimmed front and back—styles are excellent—the workmanship first class—on sale at $1.98.

Fine lingerie waists $3.98. The sale price is exceedingly low when you consider that there's not a waist that has not been selling at $6—we've included all our own fine lingerie waists in this sale also—all exquisitely trimmed with insertion or embroidery yokes. There's excellent choosing in this special lot of waists, as none are worth less than $6—to-day at $3.98.

China silk waists, $6.95. China silk waists were never so popular—especially when you select a grade of silk that launders like linen—they are so serviceable, cool and dainty—exclusive models in long and short sleeves—handsome fronts made of Japanese drawn work and very fine pleats—at $6.95.



SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Smart linen suits at $10.00.



Radical reductions in prices right at the height of the season. $22.50 values at $10.00. $7.50 values at $3.50.

GARMENTS for immediate wear priced lower than you would expect a month later. All well-dressed women consider linen coat suits, shirt-waist suits and plaited skirts this season's most desirable dress possessions. Here is a sale including them all. Third Floor.

Plaited skirts, very full, in 19 or 21 gore plait, also the knee flounce effects and several models of fine quality linen. $2.50

$10.00 for $22.50 linen coat suits—white and colors—long, tight-fitting garments, strap seams; also semi-fitted coats, redingote styles, and the short loose box coats—in beautiful colorings, such as violet, rose, light blue or green in several shades, including white in the different models.

$3.50 for $7.50 shirt-waist suits, lace, insertion or embroidery—both waist and skirts, of sheer white lawn—full skirts, separate belt and stock.

$3.75 for separate skirts of linen or poplinette, also crash linen, in oyster or champagne shades—made in a number of excellent plaited models.

A complete line of bathing suits for women. Third floor.

Dressing sacques priced half.

HOT-WEATHER comfort for sweltering womankind—a fortunate purchase that brings to this store an unusually large gathering of dressing sacques at a price concession that enables us to place on sale with the opening of the store this morning kimonos and dressing sacques on a bona-fide half-price basis. Second Floor.

25c for 50c. dressing sacques of pretty figured lawn, daintily trimmed; contrasting border.

69c for $1.25 kimonos or fitted dressing sacques, figured design, made with wide sleeves and border or fancy trimmed collar.

65c for $1.25 striped percale wrappers—figured or striped, made with extra full skirts and stitched turnover collar—odd sizes.

1.25 for $2.50 house gowns, made of lawns, all beautifully trimmed—full skirt.

2.85 for $6.00 dotted Swiss or lawn house gowns—made with full trimmed skirt and fancy collar inserted and lace trimmed.

Clearing of Infants' reefers.

UNCONDITIONALLY every little reefer we have is priced to sell in a day. It is an opportunity that mothers look forward to with an eye to dressing their children stylishly and at the least expense. All the $5 reefers, $2.50—$20 reefers at $10. Second Floor.

2.98 for children's $5.00 fine cloth reefers—various styles, all prettily trimmed with fancy braids—tailor stitching or military buttons; sizes 2, 3 and 4.

1.98 for children's $4.50 broadcloth reefers in blue, red or brown—made with round collar and military buttons.

5.00 for $10.00 Summer reefers in cloth or piques, all exquisitely trimmed—come in various styles; sizes 2, 3, 4.

10.00 for $20.00 Summer reefers, reduced to one-half for final clearing—exclusive models—all daintily trimmed.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Muslin underwear half price.

THOUSANDS of the daintiest, sheerest undermuslins at remarkable bargain prices. We purchased this lot from a large manufacturer, and it is not surpassed in volume by any previous sale thus far this season. The prices at which we were fortunate enough to secure this lot work to your benefit also—because every article in this vast assortment of high-grade undermuslins is priced to offer you a saving. Second Floor.

25c for the greatest collection of Nainsook and Cambric Corset Covers and Drawers ever offered for sale in this city—Corset Covers full French and close-fitting styles, round, V and square neck, over two thousand different effects, with pretty trimmings of lace embroideries and hemstitches—drawers full umbrella—good cambric and trimmed.



For thirty-five hundred 75c. night gowns of cambric and muslin, including 15 different patterns, well made and dainty night robes, which, owing to the announcement, we expect will attract thousands of purchasers. High, square and V shape neck effects, yokes prettily designed with insertions and rows of fine embroideries and tucks.

50c

50c for nainsook and cambric corset covers, several excellent styles in French effects, prettily designed with choice laces, beading and ribbon.

$1.00 for corset covers—an unusual display, several handsome styles, effectively designed with choice laces, embroideries, ribbons and beading. Other excellent values at 75c., $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.95.

50c for nainsook and cambric chemise, round neck effects, trimmed with rows of lace insertion and edges.

50c for nainsook and cambric drawers in ten different styles—all umbrella effects, prettily designed with lace insertions and ruffles. Others have clusters of tucks and hemstitching.

75c for fine nainsook chemise—very good values, in knee and skirt length—several pretty models, daintily trimmed with laces and embroideries, tucks and ribbons.

$1.00 for $1.50 night gowns, yoke and slip-over styles, entirely new designs, tastefully arranged with fine embroideries and lace.

$1.98 for $3.25 night gowns, 15 beautiful effects of fine nainsook, very handsome conceits, with trimmings of fine laces forming front and back—wide beadings and ribbon, pretty sleeve effects. Other styles at $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95 up to $35.00.

95c for fine nainsook and cambric drawers, excellent values, with pretty trimmings of lace and embroideries, tucks and hemstitchings—all full umbrella styles. Other styles at $1.25, $1.50, $1.95, $2.50, $2.95 and upward to $10.00.

75c for $1.00 cambric and nainsook night gowns, surplice, empire and bishop styles—several pretty models, prettily trimmed.

$1.50 for $2.25 nainsook chemise, 10 pretty styles, beautifully designed, with rows of dainty laces and embroideries, in round and square neck styles, pretty trimmings on skirts. Other styles at $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, up to $12.50.

50c for 75c cambric petticoats, made with full ruffle trimmed.

75c for $1.00 petticoats of fine cambric, deep flounce, prettily trimmed with rows of tucks and hemstitchings.

$1.00 for $1.50 cambric petticoats, full umbrella flounce, flaring effects, with choice embroideries, tucks and hemstitchings.

$2.95 for $4.00 petticoats, superior quality cambric, several excellent models with deep flare flounces, handsomely trimmed with choice laces, embroideries, beadings and ribbon. Other styles at $3.50, $3.95, $4.50, $5.95, $6.95 up to $49.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Continuing the sale of fast black 25c. sample hosiery, 11c.

TRADE conditions favored us with the purchase of a vast line of sample hosiery, and at prices unusually low—we intend to dispose of this lot speedily, and have marked them at unusually low prices. Main Floor.

Women's 50c. to $1.00 sample hosiery; greatest assortment high-class, cool and wearable . . **29c**

95c per pair for women's plain black $1.50 pure silk thread hose.

Women's absolutely fast black hose; real maco yarn; usually 25c. . . . . at **11c**

14c for women's 19c. black cotton hose, made from real Egyptian cloth—also black cotton with split foot—absolutely fast colors.

19c for men's and women's 50c. hose—comprising all the various styles in up-to-date hosiery; including lisles, black and colored cotton, black and colored laces, tans and whites in this lot.

35c a pair, or three pairs for $1, for men's high-grade 50c. and 75c. hose. They include all the newest creations for the man of natty ideas.

50c for women's high-grade novelty hose. They include neat embroidered figures and colored gauze lisles; also plain black cobweb lisle—white lace ankle, and various plain shades for evening wear.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Do You Plan the Lewis and Clark Trip?

Combine two delightful outings at the expense of one.

Visit the Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., June 1—Oct. 15, 1905—a graphic picture of the development of the great Puget Sound Country. Only a short trip to Alaska.

Tour the Yellowstone, "America's Wonderland" en route. Very low rates. Use the

"NORTH COAST LIMITED"

Northern Pacific

Two Transcontinental Trains Daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service via Billings, between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle.

Four cents stamps for Lewis and Clark Booklet "B," six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Rates and information from W. F. Mershon, Gen. Agent Pass. Dept., 319 Broadway, New York City.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

An Important Sale of

Suits for Young Men

Special at $7.75

Formerly $10.00, $12.50 and $13.50

Our business creed is this: every garment designed for this season's service must find service this season, let the penalty be what it will. In this instance it is extreme.

Two and Three Garment Suits in single breasted straight edge, single breasted rounded edge, and long double breasted models, fashioned of tropical Worsteds, Cheviots, Homespuns, Flannels and Wool Crashes. Coats half, quarter and unlined, and with bellows pockets, false cuffs and deep side or center vents. Peg top trousers with cuffs, side buckles, belt loops and kindred knacks. Sizes 30 to 36.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

For Feeble Children

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

A pleasant-tasting, effective tonic for sickly, fretty, or feeble children with weak digestion.

CHAMPIONS OUTPLAYED AND NEARLY SHUT OUT

Mathewson Hit Freely and His Support Was Poor.

GRIFFITH'S MEN WON EASILY

Hogg's Pitching Too Puzzling for Detroit—Pittsburg Team Surprised in Brooklyn.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Chicago, 8; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 6.
Cincinnati, 15; Boston, 3.
Boston, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 1.

American League.

New York, 7; Detroit, 0.
Boston, 1; Chicago, 0.
Chicago, 4; Boston, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	3	7	6	4	5	11	15	53	.707
Pittsburg	3	..	6	8	10	12	8	2	47	.610
Phila'phia	2	4	..	4	4	6	13	13	44	.595
Chicago	4	7	3	..	7	12	6	6	45	.584
Cincinnati	3	5	4	8	..	8	6	6	40	.526
St. Louis	3	2	5	3	7	..	5	4	28	.368
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	1	2	..	7	23	.307
Boston	2	4	4	2	3	3	5	..	23	.303
Games lost	22	30	30	32	36	48	52	53		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	New York.	Boston.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Chicago	..	7	3	8	5	4	7	8	42	.627
Cleveland	8	..	4	8	5	2	6	10	43	.623
Phila'phia	3	6	..	4	5	9	7	5	42	.609
Detroit	8	4	2	..	5	5	4	8	34	.486
New York	2	0	5	4	..	6	10	4	31	.470
Boston	2	2	4	2	8	..	7	5	30	.469
Washin'tn	1	2	1	2	2	6	..	5	24	.358
St. Louis	3	0	2	8	2	2	2	..	25	.357
Games lost	25	26	27	36	35	34	43	45		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Chicago.
Philadelphia at Cleveland.
Washington at St. Louis.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Bat and Field Poorly and Chicago Wins by 8 to 1.

In a game of more than two hours' duration, with the Chicagos always and easily in the lead, the champion New Yorks were beaten yesterday by a score of 8 to 1. This result was due to Brown's masterly pitching and to the rather surprising poor fielding of the local players. Only two clean hits were secured off the Chicago pitcher, and no error of any kind was recorded against him. If Maloney had not dropped McGann's fly ball in the fourth inning a shutout would have been New York's portion, but that mistake and Mertes's good hit to centre field enabled McGann to cross the plate. That was the first hit of the game, and it was the only time that a runner got past first base safely.

Mathewson started off encouragingly for the champions, throwing out two men at first base in the first inning and striking out another. That was his best performance, however, for between his wild pitching, ragged fielding, and Bresnahan's poor work behind the bat the visitors made all their runs, none of which were earned. The Chicago's fielding as a rule was vigorous and correct, the special feature being a beautiful left-handed pickup by Tinker, which nine times out of ten would have been good for at least one base. Dahlen's work was also excellent. In the fifth inning a sharp foul tip off Bresnahan's bat hit Kling's mask and produced an ugly cut on the Chicago man's forehead. After the wound had been dressed he resumed his position behind the bat. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	.1	1	4	0	0		
Maloney, rf	.1	1	1	0	1		
Schulte, lf	.1	3	1	3	0		
Chance, 1b	.1	1	12	1	0		
Tinker, ss	.0	0	2	3	0		
Evers, 2b	.1	2	2	2	0		
Casey, 3b	.2	1	2	2	0		
Kling, c	.1	2	3	1	0		
Brown, p	.0	0	0	0	1		
Total	.8	11	27	11	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	.0	0	0	0	0		
Donlin, cf	.0	0	1	0	0		
McGann, 1b	.1	0	12	1	0		
Mertes, lf	.0	1	1	0	1		
Dahlen, ss	.0	0	2	6	0		
Devlin, 3b	.0	0	2	1	2		
Gilbert, 2b	.0	0	1	4	2		
Strang	.0	0	0	0	0		
Bresn'n, c	.0	1	8	3	0		
M'th'son, p	.0	0	0	5	0		
Total	.1	2	27	20	5		

Chicago	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	3—8
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

First base by errors—New York, 2; Chicago, 3. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 3. Struck out—By Mathewson, 6; by Brown, 4. Left on bases—New York, 2; Chicago, 6. Two-base hit—Kling. Sacrifice hits—Chance, Tinker. Double plays—Dahlen and McGann, 2; Bresnahan, Dahlen, Bresnahan, Devlin, Dahlen, Gilbert, and Donlin. Wild pitches—Mathewson, 2. Passed balls—Bresnahan, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—Two hours and three minutes. Attendance—8,000.

BROOKLYN, 8; PITTSBURG, 6.

Pittsburg was completely surprised at Washington Park yesterday by being defeated by the Brooklyn team by a score of 8 to 6. The ex-champions used three pitchers, but could not succeed in reversing the result. Flaherty was hit so hard that he was taken out of the box in the sixth inning and Leever took his place. The latter was removed by Umpire Klem for disputing a decision and Lynch finished the game. The Brooklyns made a good start by scoring three runs, but it was in the sixth inning that they clinched the victory by adding four runs.

The fielding of the Pittsburgs was poor, five errors being credited to them. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	.1	1	2	0	0		
Hall, lf	.1	0	6	0	0		
Lumley, rf	.1	1	0	0	0		
Hatch, 3b	.0	2	2	1	2		
Gessler, 1b	.2	2	5	1	0		
Lewis, ss	.1	0	4	2	0		
Malay, 2b	.1	2	5	2	0		
Ritter, c	.1	1	3	2	0		
Eason, p	.0	1	0	3	0		
Total	.8	10	27	11	2		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	.3	2	0	1	0		
Clarke, lf	.1	2	1	0	0		
Beaumont, cf	.2	4	2	0	0		
Wagner, ss	.0	2	4	7	1		
Howrd, 1b	.0	0	9	3	2		
Brain, 3b	.0	1	0	1	0		
Ritchey, 2b	.0	0	2	2	0		
Carisch, c	.0	0	5	3	1		
Leever, p	.0	0	0	0	0		
Flah'ty, p	.0	0	0	1	1		
Lynch, p	.0	0	1	0	0		
Total	.6	11	24	18	5		

Brooklyn	3	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	—8
Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Dobbs, Clymer, Beaumont. Three-base hits—Clymer, Beaumont. Home run—Malay. Sacrifice hits—Lumley, Lewis, Clarke, Ritchey. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Ritter. Hits—Off Leever, 1 in one-third inning; off Flaherty, 8 in five and two-thirds innings; off Lynch, 1 in two innings. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 6. First base on balls—Off Flaherty, 1; off Lynch, 2; off Eason, 1. First base by errors—Brooklyn, 3; Pittsburg, 2. Struck out—By Eason, 1; by Lynch, 1; by Flaherty, 2. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance, 1,000.

CINCINNATI DROPS ONE.

BOSTON, July 12.—The first of two games played here to-day was a free hitting game, won by Cincinnati, 15 to 3. The second was a pitchers' battle, which Boston took, 3 to 2. Cincinnati's score in the earlier contest was swelled by misplays by Tenney and Fraser. Willis opened the second game by filling the bases with gift runners, and then by making a balk, on which Huggins was allowed to score. Huggins's second run was forced in, Moran interfering with the batter when bases were full. The scores:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b	.4	1	5	4	0		
Barry, 1b	.1	2	9	1	1		
Kelley, lf	.1	2	1	0	0		
Seym'r, cf	.2	3	3	0	0		
Cor'ran, ss	.0	0	1	2	0		
Sebring, rf	.2	2	0	0	1		
Odwell, rf	.0	0	2	1	0		
St'nf'dt, 3b	.2	2	4	3	0		
Phelps, c	.2	3	2	1	0		
Walker, p	.1	0	0	3	0		
Total	.15	15	27	15	2		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	.0	3	1	3	0		
Tenney, 1b	.0	2	4	1	4		
Dolan, rf	.0	1	2	1	0		
Delh'ty, lf	.1	1	0	0	0		
Wolv'n, 3b	.0	0	0	2	0		
Cannell, cf	.0	2	5	0	0		
Raymer, 2b	.0	1	2	4	0		
Moran, c	.1	2	11	1	0		
Fraser, p	.1	1	0	1	2		
Total	.3	13	27	13	6		

Cincinnati	1	3	1	0	0	7	0	0	3—15
Boston	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2— 3

Two-base hits—Seymour, 2; Phelps, and Steinfeldt. Home run—Delahanty. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen base—Huggins. Double plays—Phelps, Steinfeldt, and Barry; Odwell and Barry; Walker, Barry, and Phelps. First base on balls—Off Fraser, 5; off Walker, 2. Struck out—By Fraser, 8. Wild pitch—Fraser. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	.0	0	1	1	0		
Tenney, 1b	.2	2	9	0	0		
Dolan, rf	.0	1	1	0	0		
Deleh'ty, lf	.0	1	2	1	0		
W'v'ton, 3b	.0	1	3	2	0		
Cannell, cf	.1	1	1	0	0		
Raymer, 2b	.0	0	0	2	0		
Moran, c	.0	0	5	0	0		
Willis, p	.0	0	0	2	0		
Total	.3	6	27	8	0		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	.2	1	2	4	1		
Barry, 1b	.0	0	11	0	0		
Kelley, lf	.0	0	4	0	0		
Seymour, cf	.0	1	1	0	0		
Corcoran, ss	.0	0	1	1	1		
Odwell, rf	.0	0	2	0	0		
St'nf'dt, 3b	.0	2	2	5	0		
Schiel, c	.0	0	4	3	0		
Harper, p	.0	0	0	1	0		
*Sebring	.0	0	0	0	0		
Total	.2	4	27	14	2		

*Batted for Harper in the ninth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—3
Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Steinfeldt. Three-base hit—Cannell. Sacrifice hit—Wolverton. Stolen bases—Tenney, Schiel, Huggins 2, and Kelley. Double plays—Steinfeldt, Huggins, and Barry; Steinfeldt and Barry, 2. First base on balls—Off Willis, 6; off Harper, 5. Balk—Willis. Hit by pitched ball—Schiel. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by Harper, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,528.

ST. LOUIS, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—St. Louis easily defeated Philadelphia to-day. Pittinger was hit freely, while the home team could do little with Brown's pitching. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shan'on, lf	.1	1	3	0	0		
Arndt, rf	.1	1	1	0	0		
Smoot, cf	.1	0	0	0	0		
Beckley, 1b	.2	2	9	1	0		
Shay, 2b	.0	1	3	4	0		
McBride, ss	.0	2	2	3	1		
Burke, 3b	.1	1	0	3	0		
Grady, c	.0	1	8	0	0		
Brown, p	.0	0	1	0	0		
Total	.6	9	27	11	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf	.0	0	3	0	0		
Gleason, 2b	.0	1	0	1	0		
Court'y, 3b	.0	1	1	3	0		
Titus, rf	.0	1	2	1	1		
Magee, lf	.0	0	1	0	0		
Brans'd, 1b	.0	0	12	1	0		
Doolin, ss	.0	2	3	3	1		
Dooin, c	.1	1	5	3	0		
Pitting'r, p	.0	0	0	3	0		
*Kruger	.0	0	0	0	0		
Total	.1	5	27	15	2		

*Batted for Pittinger in ninth inning.

St. Louis	3	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Philadelphia, 8. Stolen bases—Shannon, Beckley. Two-base hits—Beckley, (2,) Shay, Dooin. Sacrifice hit—Arndt. Struck out—By Pittinger, 3; by Brown, 4. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 2; off Brown, 2. Wild pitch—Pittinger. Hit by pitched ball—Thomas. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—2,518.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Hogg Pitches in Splendid Form and New Yorks Shut Out Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—Pitcher Hogg of the Greater New York team performed like a veteran to-day, and the result was the Detroits were shut out by a score of 7 to 0. With the exception of Elberfeld, Griffith's men played an excellent game in the field and batted Kitson without trouble. The latter was replaced by Justis in the seventh inning, but the young pitcher had poor command of the ball, sending six men to bases in three innings and forcing two runners across the plate. Conroy's brilliant work in left field and a jumping catch by Shortstop O'Leary in the fifth inning were among the conspicuous features of the contest.

Chase started the run-getting for the visitors in the second inning by beating a bunt, a steal, Yeager's sacrifice, and a "squeeze" play. A base on ball to Williams, Chase's sacrifice, Yeager's safe hit to left field, and O'Leary's failure to catch McGuire's fly, added two more runs in the fourth. In the sixth Chase made his second hit and reached third on Yeager's hit to right field. He finally scored on another "squeeze" play. Three more runs were collected in the ninth on two hits and the wild pitching of Justis. Jack Doyle joined the Greater New Yorks here to-day. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barrett, cf	.0	1	3	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf	.0	1	2	0	0		
Crawf'd, rf	.0	0	0	1	0		
C'ghlin, 3b	.0	1	1	6	1		
Schiller, 2b	.0	1	2	1	1		
Lindsay, 1b	.0	0	13	0	0		
Doran, c	.0	1	3	2	0		
Kitson, p	.0	1	0	1	0		
Justis, p	.0	0	0	1	0		
*Cooley	.0	0	0	0	0		
Total	.0	7	27	14	2		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf	.1	1	5	0	0		
Keeler, rf	.0	2	1	0	0		
Elb'f'd, ss	.1	2	4	1	2		
Williams, 2b	.2	0	1	4	0		
Chase, 1b	.2	2	6	0	0		
Yeager, 3b	.1	2	2	*1	0		
Fultz, cf	.0	0	4	0	0		
M'Guire, c	.0	1	4	1	0		
Hogg, p	.0	0	0	3	0		
Total	.7	10	27	10	2		

*Batted for Justis in ninth inning.

New York	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	3—7
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Base hits—Off Kitson, 7 in six innings; off Justis, 3 in three innings. Two-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Barrett, Chase, and Yeager. Stolen bases—Elberfeld and Chase. Bases on balls—Off Kitson, 1; off Justis, 6; off Hogg, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; New York, 9. Struck out—By Kitson, 1; by Hogg, 3. Double plays—Lindsay, (unassisted;) McGuire and Elberfeld. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,000.

CHICAGO WON AND LOST.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Chicago broke even with Boston to-day, the visitors shutting out Chicago, 1 to 0 in the first game, and Chicago defeating Boston, 4 to 1, in the second. Tannehill, during the first game, allowed Chicago only six scattered hits. In the second game Chicago bunched hits and clinched the game in the first inning. Scores:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	.0	1	5	0	0		
Holmes, lf	.0	0	1	0	0		
Davis, ss	.0	1	3	2	0		
Donohue, 1b	.0	1	9	1	0		
Green, rf	.0	0	2	0	0		
Sullivan, c	.0	1	3	3	0		
Dundon, 2b	.0	1	1	6	0		
Tinehill, 3b	.0	1	2	2	0		
Altrock, p	.0	0	1	1	0		
Total	.0	6	27	15	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	.0	0	1	0	0		
Parent, ss	.0	0	1	2	1		
Burkett, lf	.0	0	1	0	0		
Collins, 3b	.0	1	2	4	0		
Stahl, cf	.0	0	3	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	.1	1	1	2	0		
Freeman, lb	.0	1	9	1	1		
Criger, c	.0	0	7	2	0		
J.Tinehill, p	.0	0	0	4	0		
Total	.1	6	27	15	1		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Freeman, Collins, L. Tannehill, Ferris. Three-base hit—Stahl. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, Davis, Dundon, Selbach. Double play—Collins, Criger, Collins; Freeman and Collins. Struck out—By Altrock, 3; by Tannehill, 5. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Tannehill, 3. Hit with ball—Holmes. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	.1	1	3	0	0		
Holmes, lf	.0	0	3	0	0		
Davis, ss	.1	2	0	2	0		
D'nohue, lb	.1	1	11	0	0		
Green, rf	.0	1	2	0	0		
Sullivan, c	.0	1	4	0	0		
Dundon, 2b	.0	1	3	3	0		
L. T'nehill	.0	0	1	4	0		
Owen, p	.1	2	0	1	0		
Total	.4	8	27	10	0		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf	.0	0	1	0	0		
Parent, ss	.0	1	2	1	0		
Burkett, lf	.0	1	0	0	0		
Collins, 3b	.0	1	4	0	1		
Stahl, cf	.0	0	3	0	0		
Ferris, 2b	.0	1	5	2	0		
Freeman, lb	.1	1	8	0	0		
Criger, c	.0	1	5	3	0		
Young, p	.1	0	1	0	2		
Total	.1	6	24	11	3		

Chicago	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Donohue, Criger, Jones, Owen, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Holmes, Jones, Donohue. Stolen bases—Green, Davis, Parent. Double play—Davis, Dundon, and Donohue. Struck out—By Owen, 4; by Young, 2. Passed ball—Criger. Wild pitch—Owen. Time of game—One hour and twenty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 14,612.

EASTERN LEAGUE.

Champion Buffalos Play Strong Game and Beat Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 12.—The leaders in the Eastern League race, the Baltimores, sustained one of their worst defeats of the season to-day at the hands of the champions, the score being 9 to 1. The local men played in their old-time form, and with Kissinger's clever pitching, the Baltimores were easy prey. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	4
Buffalo	6	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	.	9	12	2

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Kissinger and McAllister.

MONTREAL, 5; PROVIDENCE, 4.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Quebec, July 12.—Montreal won from Providence to-day in the seventh inning of what was to have been the first game of a double header. The batting was equal, but Providence did some poor fielding. Rain prevented the second game. The score by innings.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	4	8	3
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	.	5	8	1

Batteries—Cronin and Thomas; Barber and Raub.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	38	26	.594	Toronto	31	31	.500
Jersey City	35	25	.583	Newark	28	35	.444
Providence	35	28	.556	Rochester	27	36	.429
Buffalo	32	30	.516	Montreal	25	40	.385

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey city at Buffalo.
Newark at Montreal.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Providence at Toronto.

CRUISE ENDS IN FIZZLE.

Atlantic's Ocean Race Abandoned and Not a Boat Reaches Newport.

The cruise of the Atlantic Yacht Club ended in a fizzle after a series of mishaps that stand unrivaled for hard luck. From start to finish Fortune frowned on the Sea Gate yachtsmen, and, when they refused to be discouraged, continued her ill-usage until she forced them to abandon their undertaking. Only two of the yachts that started reached Block Island, where they were scheduled on Monday, and not a single vessel appeared at Newport. The annual ocean race was scheduled to start yesterday from Newport to Sea Gate, but word was sent that the race had been abandoned and the fleet disbanded at Shelter Island.

First of all, there was a fleet of very small proportions at the rendezvous, a half dozen boats promising to appear later. Two kept their word, and in all thirteen yachts participated. This evidently hoodooed the whole plan. On the first and second days the fleet had head winds and fog, and each day only three boats reached their port without tow. The third day the fog was so dense the entire fleet had to take tow, and the fifth day, after Sunday had been spent in the harbor of Shelter Island, only two were ready to start for Block Island. Of these the Lasca reached the harbor, but the other turned for home without even stopping to be identified. The rest of the boats sailed from Shelter Island westward.

All but two schooners had withdrawn from the ocean race, while the auxiliaries failed to appear, so there was nothing left but to call the race off.

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whether you are off for a Saturday afternoon or for a month.

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GENERAL BRADDOCK, Colonials—a fine, mild, "smooth" domestic cigar of generous size and of superb quality for the price. **6 for 25c.; box of 25, $1.00.**

CAPTAIN MARRYAT, Invincibles. One of the cigars that made us famous. A big, full-bodied smoke; mild and fragrant. **6c. each; box of 25, $1.50.**

HAVANA-AMERICAN, Universales. A superb cigar with all the characteristics that make this brand known as the finest clear Havana in the world. **10c. each; box of 50, $5.00.**

ISLE OF PINES, Minuets—The most popular short smoke ever offered the public. All clear Havana—**10 for 25c.; box of 50, $1.25.**

HAVANA-AMERICAN, Gems—A rich little clear Havana cigar of a brand celebrated for its quality. **5c. each; box of 50, $2.50.**

PALMA DE CUBA, Bouquets. A choice clear Havana cigar, small but delightful quality. **5c. each; box of 50, $2.50.**

ISLE OF PINES, Rothschilds. A large, full-bodied, clear Havana cigar; a rich, generous smoke. **6c. each; box of 50, $3.00.**

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Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $140. Pease, 128 W. 42d St.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 7,367.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD SMITH, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Bernard Smith was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 30 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. WILLIAM H. WILLIS, July 12, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

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THE Scientific Stations for the Brewing Industry of Bohemia and Bavaria, attest that Budweiser is not only equal to the best Bohemian and Bavarian beers in all their properties, but exceeds them in keeping qualities. Budweiser is brewed and bottled only at the home plant of the

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FAVORITES ALL LOST AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Popular Choices Failed Straight Through the Six Races.

COUSIN EVA WON THE VENUS

William Lakeland's Filly Led All the Way for the Stake Event and Easily Was First.

In straight order and without a break in the line, the popular favorites were beaten at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, with results that were about the most disastrous of the season to the followers of public form. It added to the discomfiture of backers that all the post choices except one started at tempting prices, the exception being James R. Keene's filly, Early and Often, the aptly named daughter of Voter, which, with a stake won at Sheepshead Bay to her credit, started favorite in the race for the Venus Stakes, and was simply smothered in her field, finishing unplaced.

There were eight starters for the stakes, and Early and Often, with the top weight of 111 pounds, went to the post a warm favorite at 20 to 11 on, while Belle of Pequest was a well-backed second choice at 3 to 2. The start was made with Veribest away in the lead, Legend second, and Cousin Eva third, the others close up and heads apart. Before the first half furlong was finished, however, Cousin Eva, owned and trained at Brighton Beach by William Lakeland, brushed out of the crowd, and slipped away to the front, leading clear of her field at the first eighth pole, and retaining her lead to the end, though Belle of Pequest, who was back in the crowd at the send-off, closed on the leader so fast in the final quarter as to drive Cousin Eva to her best efforts half way through the short stretch. Cousin Eva had too much the best of it there for Belle of Pequest to get up, however, and eased up a bit at the winning post Cousin Eva won on her home track in handy style by two lengths from Belle of Pequest, who was second, three parts of a length before Veribest third. Early and Often finishing fourth, after racing back in the crowd all the distance.

For the mile and a quarter selling race the veteran campaigner, Major Daingerfield, was a warm favorite over a large field, and was backed with extraordinary confidence considering the erratic performances of that horse through the last three years of his career. It was not Major Daingerfield's day to feel like running, and after he trailed Bellatrix for a little more than a half mile, he fell back and out of the race, while The Southerner, the second choice, went on after Bellatrix. The filly led to the last turn, where the Southerner, running free and kind for the light boy, Miller, brushed to the front and won well off and in the same easy style of his victory at Sheepshead Bay, where Miller also rode him. Masaniello, just out of the maiden class, made a good effort at the finish. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅜.	F.
Lord of the Forest, 104, Miller, 8-5, 1-3	5	3	1½
Aviston, 99, W. Knapp, 11-10, 1-4.	1	1	2½½
Calabash, 97, B. Smith, 12-1, 4-1..	4	2	3½
Elizabeth, 99, Notter, 30-1, 8-1....	2	4	4
Spring Ban, 98, O'Connell, 50-1, 15-1	6	5	5
Red Ruby, 94, Horner, 30-1, 12-1..	3	6	6
Melbourne Nominee, 99, Moriarty, 30-1, 8-1	7	7	7
Kingsmere, 105, Hildebrand, 30-1, 8-1	Fell		

Time—1.08. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 2 years, by Octagon-Lady Violet. Owner, R. T. Wilson, Jr. Trainer, T. J. Healey.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the short course; about two miles.

	S.	1½	F.
Grandpa, 142, E. Holder, 2-1, 6-5....	3	1	1½
Malden, 150, Mara, 9-2, 4-5.....	1	2	2½½
Gamecock, 138, Owens, 5-1, 2-1.....	2	3	3½½
Dick Roberts, 147, Grantland, 15-1, 6-1	8	4	4
Graceaway, 133, Tuckey, 100-1, 30-1..	6	5	5
Gascar, 132, Veitch, 12-1, 5-1.....	9	6	6
Kufa, 132, Davidson, 100-1, 30-1.....	5	7	7
Neponset, 148, Hay, 7-1, 3-2.....	4	8	8
Knobhampton, 147, J. O'Brien, 7-1, 3-2	7	Fell	

Time—4.22. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. g., 6 years, by Grandmaster-Philippa. Owner, W. C. Hayes. Trainer, G. Warner.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Frontenac, 107, J. Martin, 7-1, 3-2....	5	4	1½
Ancestor, 90, Miller, 20-1, 8-1.....	•1	2	2½
Handzarra, 108, Hildebrand, 12-1, 5-1..	2	3	3½
Druid, 112, O'Neil, 11-5, even.....	7	5	4
Bedouin, 107, Sperling, 5-1, 2-1.....	11	6	5
Shotgun, 128, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1...	3	1	6
Gold Rose, 101, Crimmins, 12-1, 5-1...	6	7	7
Big Ben, 129, Lyne, 30-1, 10-1.....	12	8	8
Lady Amelia, 125, Reason, 5-1, 2-1..	4	9	9
Jake Saunders, 113, Burns, 25-1, 10-1..	8	10	10
Fleur de Marie, 102, L. Smith, 30-1, 100-1.	10	11	11
Jack McKeon, 97, Moriarty, 400-1, 100-1.	9	12	12
Alwin, 95, B. Smith, 100-1, 40-1.....	13	13	13
Alan-a-Dale, 121, W. Davis, 12-1, 4-1.	14	14	14

Time—1.13 4-5. Start poor. Won driving; place same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Kingston-Sylva Belle. Owner and trainer, James Griffin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Venus Stakes, for two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅜.	F.
Cousin Eva, 105, T. Burns, 10-1, 5-2.	3	1	1¾
Belle of Pequest, 107, O'Neil, 5-2, 2-5	6	4	2¾½
Veribest, 111, Hildebrand, 30-1, 8-1.	1	2	3¾
Early and Often, 111, J. Martin, 11-20, 1-4	5	3	4
Expressing, 107, Crimmins, 40-1, 10-1	4	5	5
Legend, 114, Lyne, 30-1, 15-1.....	2	6	6
Bella Hamburg, 107, J. Smith, 200-1, 60-1	8	7	7
Meddling Daisy, 104, W. Knapp, 40-1, 10-1	7	8	8

Time—1.09. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner br. f., 2 years, by Knight of the Thistle-Gentility. Owner and trainer, William Lakeland.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
The Southerner, 110, Miller, 4-1, 7-5...	5	1	1¾
Masaniello, 89, Myers, 10-1, 4-1.....	2	2	2¾
Elwood, 101, Moriarty, 15-1, 5-1.....	8	4	3½
Major Daingerfield, 111, Lyne, 7-5, 3-5	4	5	4
Tellurium, 89, J. Johnson, 6-1, 3-2...	1	3	5
Will King, 104, L. Smith, 15-1, 5-1....	7	6	6
Warranted, 108, W. Robbins, 30-1, 10-1	6	7	7
Tom Lawson, 104, Hildebrand, 100-1, 20-1	10	9	8
Palm Tree, 97, W. Knapp, 7-1, 5-2....	3	8	9
Brigand, 107, Burns, 50-1, 10-1.....	9	10	10

Time—2.00 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. h., 4 years, by The Commoner-Vic. Owner, M. Corbett. Trainer, J. D'Odlon.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Ismailian, 105, Crimmins, 6-1, 2-1..	4	1	1¾
Chrysolite, 107, Shaw, 9-5, 4-5....	5	2	2½
BFK Prince, 110, Bullman, 6-1, 2-1.	7	3	3½½
Binderton, 107, L. Smith, 200-1, 60-1	2	4	4
Zany, 110, O'Connell, 100-1, 40-1...	16	5	5
Lobo, 110, Lyne, 3-1, 6-5.....	1	6	6
Heracha, 107, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1..	11	7	7
Saulsberry, 110, Mahoney, 60-1, 20-1	3	8	8
Escort, 110, Burns, 8-1, 3-1.....	9	9	9
Sailor Boy, 110, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1.	10	10	10
Hyacinth, 105, Macey, 40-1, 15-1...	6	14	11
Modest, 107, McFadden, 500-1, 200-1	13	12	12
Glowstar, 110, W. Davis, 15-1, 6-1.	8	11	13
Polly Polly, 105, J. Johnson, 100-1, 40-1	12	13	14
The Debutante, 105, Notter, 100-1, 20-1	15	15	15
Bard of Phoenix, 110, Dugan, 100-1, 20-1	14	16	16

Time—1.18 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. f., 3 years, by St. Andrew-Ismailia. Owner, H. R. Schaffer. Trainer, W. P. Maxwell.

CLOSE POLO PLAYING.

Morristown Team Defeats Essex County by a Fraction of a Goal.

By a fraction of a goal the Whippany River Club of Morristown, N. J., won the second polo game yesterday, played on the field of the Essex County Country Club, at Orange, for the cups presented by Uzal H. McCarter. The score was 7½ goals to 6¾ for Essex County. Although by handicap ratings the winners would allow three goals to the home players, only two were allowed, as the time of the game was reduced to forty minutes. Had there been five more seconds of play, the Essex County members would have won, for just as the gong struck the time to close the match Theodore Robinson sent the ball between the posts for the home team. It could not be allowed. The teams were:

WHIPPANY RIVER.		ESSEX COUNTY.	
R. Kissell	2	B. Guthrie.	
H. Kinnicutt	2	T. Robinson	2
B. Nicoll	2½	A. Munn	2
N. Henderson	2½	D. Douglas	2
		H. Barry	2
Total	11	Total	8

Goals earned—Whippany, 8; Essex County, 5. Allowed by handicap—Essex County, 2. Lost by penalties—Essex County, ½ for a safety; Whippany, ½ for a foul. Net score—Whippany, 7½; Essex County, 6¾. Referee—R. C. Lawrence.

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They Never Looked Finer.

The Adirondack Mountains—A marvelous region containing hundreds of Lakes, Trout Streams and thousands of acres of forests.
The Thousand Islands—On the beautiful St. Lawrence, where the ingenuity of man has aided Nature in producing an American Venice.
Niagara Falls—Notwithstanding the corroding changes of time, still the greatest cataract within reach of any considerable number of our human race.
Saratoga—The most beautiful of all summer spas.
Lake George—One of the fairest lakes on the western hemisphere.
Lake Champlain—Every foot of which is attractive.

Richfield Springs, The Green Mountains of Vermont, Sharon Springs, Lebanon Springs, The Berkshire Hills, and the Catskill Mountains.

With the innumerable lovely spots along the Hudson River, Putnam and Harlem Divisions of the

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These Are Near By. The Fares Are Low. Just At Your Hand.

A New York Central 2-cent mileage ticket will take you to any of them, but there are other week-end tickets and special rates which will be given on application to any New York Central ticket agent. Train service finer than ever before.

A copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," which now comprises 41 booklets, containing maps, pictures and description of these delightful resorts, will be sent free to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

TENNIS ON ARDSLEY COURTS.

Columbia-Princeton Pair Win by Driving In Straight Sets.

Gauging their drives along the side lines Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little yesterday scored a victory over C. F. Watson, Jr., and Harry F. Allen at Ardsley-on-Hudson. It was the first defeat that Watson and Allen have met. From their side of the net Le Roy and Little worked the ball down the alleys of the opposing court with such persistency and accuracy that they won the match in straight sets by the score of 6—2, 10—8, and 6—2.

Both teams began the competition playing a driving game. Watson and Allen tried the same tactics that they had worked so successfully in winning on the preceding days. They tried to lob and then steal up to the net so as to cross or drive again sharply for the point. The Columbia-Princeton pair met this attack by only moving in a short distance from their base line and returning the ball by hard-hit drives always along the alleys and to the extreme corners of the court.

In the following set Watson and Allen forced the playing at the net. They played their returns so short that Le Roy and Little were compelled to close the gap and rely upon their volleying to win the points. The work of the teams was spirited, and the exchanges were prolonged so that the ball crossed the net often twenty times or more. The third set was a repetition of the first, Le Roy and Little showing the stronger game.

Vanderbilt's Horse Won in France.

PARIS, July 12.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Biterroise won the Prix Croix d'Augas at the Colombes races to-day.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old, special weights, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Hallowmas	110	Fulbert	107
Penguin	110	Maureen	107
Remington	110	Sandringham Belle	107
Optician	110	Pamela	107
Vino	110	*Merlingo	105
Holloway	110	*Orifflamme	105
Sir Livingston	110	*Edith James	102
Little Ben	107	*Merry-Go-Round	102

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, non-winners of $600, special weights, with penalties, sex allowance barred; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Thornhedge	158	Seventh Ward	140
Graceaway	150	King Fox	140
George Keene	150	Russell Sage	140
Gladwin	150	Phantom	140
Knight of Elway	140	The Deposed	140
Garter Knott	140		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; six furlongs.

The Mighty	113	*King Pepper	105
Old England	110	Little Woods	104
Billy Roche	110	*Letola	103
Mad Mullah	110	*Elsie L	103
Girdle	108	Robador	102
Line of Life	108	Belligerent	101
Ascension	108	Miss Jordan	98
*Major Pelham	108	*Regal	97
Czaraphine	107	*Bologna	96
Blue Coat	107	Gotowin	92

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Oaks, $7,500 guaranteed, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; one mile and a furlong.

Tradition	124	Zeala	112
Gold Ten	116	Coy Maid	109
Incantation	116	Schulamite	109

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Devout	113	Voladay	105
Mabel Richardson	114	Alles d'Or	103
St. Valentine	114	Red Friar	97
Ocean Tide	112	Ken	94
Miss Crawford	110	Amberjack	90

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Whimsical	110	Merrick	107
Cinchona	115	Waterspan	102
Esoteric	110	Flavigny	99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Bookmakers at Brighton Beach yesterday who were in a hurry to begin business on the first race and laid prices before the official announcement of the horses that would start were hit hard by shrewd backers who knew that Ala Russell would not run. She was unofficially sent out as a starter, with Burns to ride, and the eager layers made her a 2 to 5 favorite, with 3 to 1 against Aviston and about the same price against Lord of the Forest. There promptly came a rush of bets on Aviston for place at even money and 6 to 5, and Lord of the Forest third at 7 to 10, at the regular time for announcing the starters. Ala Russell was scratched. Backers of Aviston and Lord of the Forest collected at odds quite as good as the ring laid against the horses to win and run second. There was a protest from the layers, but it was a matter for which they were to blame themselves, and the track manager took no notice of it.

The Southerner, owned by Matthew Corbett and entered to sell for $1,400 in the fifth race, yesterday was bid up to $2,000 by Joe Marone, who has been busy bidding up horses since the Brighton meeting started. Mr. Corbett retained the horse for an advance of $5.

Lord of the Forest, winner of the first race, yesterday was bid up to $2,500 by H. T. Griffin, owner of Aviston, which ran second. T. J. Healy, trainer for R. T. Wilson, then retaining Lord of the Forest for his owner for $2,505. J. L. McGinnis took revenge on Griffin for bidding by claiming Aviston for $1,810.

The expected reply from J. W. Rogers, trainer of Artful for Harry Payne Whitney, concerning the proposition for a match or special race between Artful and Sysonby did not arrive yesterday, and C. J. Fitzgerald, manager of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's property, practically has abandoned hope of securing the race, for which he offered a purse of $10,000.

EXCURSIONS.

NEWPORT, R. I. $1.50 Exc. EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant Norwich line steamer

"CHESTER W. CHAPIN."

Returning, leave Newport 5 P. M.

Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.

Staterooms, Music & Refreshments on Steamer.

ARBUCKLE'S DEEP SEA HOTEL COMPANY.

Day excursion on Floating Hotel, 10c.; dinner 11 to 3, 10c. Boat leaves Battery, Statue of Liberty Pier, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30. Hotel accommodations for transient or permanent guests. Boat leaves same pier 5:45 and 7 o'clock P. M. Rate $1.00 per day, including meals. Over Sunday trips, $2.50, leave New York Saturday evening, returning Monday morning. Information, circular, see agent on pier. John Arbuckle, 71 Water St., New York City; Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn; Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co., 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3796 Main.

EVERY SUNDAY

$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.55 and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Finest Surf Bathing in the World. The Only All Water Route.

Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th St., 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; leaving Rockaway 11:00 A. M., 5:30, and 7:00 P. M., connecting at Battery with all Subway and Elevated roads. Excursion, 50 cts.

MIMOSA EASILY WINS MANHASSET BAY CUP

Outclasses Challengers in Final Race for the Trophy.

ALERT BEATS NIKE HANDILY

Sails Surprisingly Fast to Windward and Gains Over a Minute a Mile on Her Competitors.

Trenor L. Park's Mimosa III. yesterday won the final race for the Manhasset Bay Challenge Cup, beating J. W. Alker's Alert and Victor I. Cumnock's Nike as decisively as in the two previous races. The same stiff southwesterly breeze that prevailed in the others marked this race. It blew across from Mott's Point to Scotch Caps, and the course was laid along that line. Four miles dead to windward and return, sailed twice, were the conditions, and how well they suited Mimosa III. the result shows.

Ten minutes and thirty-six seconds in sixteen miles she beat Alert, while Nike trailed 2 minutes and 57 seconds behind the challenger. All of this advantage was made in the windward work—in fact, Alert outfooted her before the wind. One minute and 24 seconds the Alker boat gained on the first run home, and 9 seconds on the second, but on the wind Mimosa outfooted and outpointed her 5 minutes and 44 seconds on the first round and 6 minutes and 25 seconds on the second. It was a most convincing exhibition of the clearly established fact that Mimosa, under her present rig, far outclasses any craft of her size and many larger boats in the Sound fleet.

The boats were sent away at 1:40 P. M., with Mimosa in the lead, Nike following 11 seconds behind, and Alert 31 seconds late. Mimosa bore away on the starboard tack, with Nike after her and Alert far to leeward. At once Mimosa opened up a gap, and before long had quite a lead on the others. Alert fought to get through Nike's lee and succeeded. When Mimosa came about on the Long Island shore she had left the other two over a half mile behind. Nike followed her, thinking Alert would do likewise, but she had badly miscalculated, and lost nearly all her time in this needless extra tack.

Mimosa turned in 46 minutes and 38 seconds, Alert not yet having broken tacks, and Nike being two-thirds of a mile northeast of the mark. Alert made the turn in 52 minutes and 22 seconds and Nike in 55 minutes exactly.

It was a spinnaker procession back to the start, Alert closing up a bit and Nike losing ground. On the second round Nike took the port tack at once, the others holding to starboard. It paid her, for she gained, and Alert, fearing for her place, followed suit and Mimosa, too. It was then she gave her greatest exhibition and went like a witch. She turned for the finish having gained 6½ minutes in four miles.

From then on it was a question of the margin between them. Here is how they turned the marks:

FIRST ROUND.

	Start.	Mark.	Round.	Actual.
Mimosa	1:40:05	2:26:38	3:00:48	1:20:43
Alert	1:40:16	2:32:22	3:05:08	1:24:52
Nike	1:40:30	2:25:00	3:08:20	1:27:50

Mimosa gained 5 minutes and 44 seconds to windward and lost 1 minute and 24 seconds before the wind.

SECOND ROUND.

Mimosa	3:00:48	3:52:40	4:25:32	1:24:44
Alert	3:05:08	4:03:25	4:36:08	1:31:00
Nike	3:08:20	4:05:40	4:39:05	1:30:45

Mimosa gained 6 minutes and 25 seconds to windward and lost 9 seconds before the wind.

SUMMARY.

	Start.	Round.	Finish.	Elapsed.
Mimosa	1:40:00	3:00:48	4:25:32	2:45:32
Alert	1:40:00	3:05:08	4:36:08	2:56:08
Nike	1:40:00	3:08:20	4:39:05	2:59:05

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:40|Sun sets...7:30|Moon rises..2:02

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:04	4:31	10:41	11:00
Governors Island	5:04	5:35	11:18	12:10
Hell Gate	7:00	7:31	12:40	1:36

Arrived—Wednesday, July 12.

SS Citta di Messina, Palermo, June 23.
SS Hudson, Yokohama, April 2.
SS El Sigio, Galveston, July 6.
SS Rio Grande, Mobile, July 2.
SS Herm, Newport News, July 10.
SS Verona, Port Antonio, July 6.
SS Arkansas, Copenhagen, June 19.
SS Bluefields, Baltimore, July 10.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, July 11.
SS American, Antwerp, June 30.
SS Sabine, Mobile, July 5.
SS Bloomfield, Shields, June 29.
SS Algonquin, Jacksonville, July 9.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
*La Savoie, Havre	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Barbarossa, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Yucatan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Seneca, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Iroquois, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Rio Grande, Brunswick	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

*Lucania, Liverpool	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
*St. Louis, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	9:20 A.M.
*Vaderland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Columbia, Glasgow	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Allianca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Maracaibo, Venezuela	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Alleghany, Kingston	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Sud, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Minnehaha, London	———	4:00 A.M.
El Dorado, New Orleans	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Pennsylvania	Hamburg	July 1
Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30
Deutschland	Hamburg	July 6
Cedric	Liverpool	July 5

DUE TO-MORROW.

El Alba	Galveston	July 8
El Paso	New Orleans	July 9
Matanzas	Havana	July 10
Monterey	Havana	July 11
Bermudian	Bermuda	July 12
Cearense	Barbados	July 8
Adirondack	Haiti	July 7

DUE SATURDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	July 8
Etruria	Liverpool	July 8

DUE SUNDAY.

La Bretagne	Havre	July 8
Numidian	Glasgow	July 6
Germania	Gibraltar	July 7
Indrani	Gibraltar	July 1
Louisiana	Havre	July 2

Reported by Wireless.

SS City of Atlanta, incoming, was reported by De Forest wireless yesterday morning as 215 miles south of Sandy Hook; due at her pier about 7 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Alhenga, at Yokohama, July 12.
SS Consuelo, at Hull, July 12.
SS Dagestan, at Hlogo, July 12.
SS Erny, at Oporto, July 7.
SS Elise Marie, at Rotterdam, July 10.
SS Oceanic, at Liverpool, July 12.
SS Pretoria, at Dover, July 12.
SS Seguranca, at Colon, July 12.
SS Seminole, at Colombo, July 12.

Sailed.

SS Baltic, from Liverpool, July 12.
SS Bermudian, from Bermuda, July 12.
SS Carpathia, from Queenstown, July 12.
SS Florida, from Shields, July 10.
SS Tristan, from Rio Janeiro, July 10.

Passed.

SS Buceros, Calcutta, for New York, passed Perim.
SS Pannonia, Trieste, for New York, passed Gibraltar.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!

All Tickets include admission to DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.

TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).

Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS. ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS, Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

BERMUDA.

Delightful 10-day Ocean Trips from New York July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 1905, $44.50 and $49.50, according to hotel.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip, $58.50...July 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.
10-day trip, $75.00...July 13, Aug. 1, 15, 29.
18-day trip, $100.00...July 20, Aug. 3, 31.

And many other pleasant Summer Tours.

Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30, 1:20, 1:50, 2:30, 3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.

(† Runs Saturdays only.)

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M. Daily Except Sunday.

See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

EXCURSIONS.

LEHIGH VALLEY SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

BELLEWOOD EVERY SUNDAY 75c MAUCH CHUNK AND GLEN ONOKO. JULY 16TH. $1.50

Special Trains leave West 23d St. 8:25 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.

Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

MANHATTAN BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half-hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to Atlantic City SUNDAY, JULY 16 New Jersey Central ROUND $2.50 TRIP

Special train leaves Station West 23d St., 7.50 a. m. Liberty St. Station, 8.00 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City at 7.00 p. m.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. SIXTH AVE. 18TH TO 19TH STS. NEW YORK. THE BIG STORE. A CITY IN ITSELF. NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

Women's $2.50 Tan Oxfords One Dollar a Pair.

Positively the Most Important Shoe Sale Held in New York in Three Years

THERE will be 5,000 pairs of Tan Oxfords on sale to-day. Every pair is absolutely perfect. 18 styles to select from. Every pair made for the Summer of 1905, and therefore in the very height of fashion.

These Oxfords Were Made By One of the Foremost Manufacturers in the Business.

But for the fact that he heavily overproduced, this sale would be utterly impossible. He made almost 15,000 more pairs of Tan Oxfords than he could readily sell. 5,000 pairs came to us; the balance were shipped West and Southwest.

The Oxford Ties were hurried to us, and we are losing no time in bringing them to your attention.

To make the matter of selection easier, we have grouped these Oxfords into four convenient groups.

When you look at these soft, richly dressy tans and observe what grace and beauty have been put into this footwear by experts, you will at once realize that you are noting the characteristics of the best footwear that was ever sold at a dollar.

With the balance of July, all of August and probably two-thirds of September in which to wear Oxfords, it will not be strange if women crowd the Shoe Store to overflowing every day of this sale.

$1.00 for Regular $2.50 Tan Oxfords.

It's a sale that will make women talk for months to come. The groups are as follows:





GROUP I.—Single flexible sole Oxford Ties in two shades of brown and tan kid in regulation Oxfords: also some Blucher styles.

GROUP II.—Russia calf medium weight Oxford Ties in 3 styles of toes; all perfect fitting; low or Cuban heels.

GROUP III.—Russia calf, ribbon ties, with large eyelets and Blucher effects; the season's best styles.

GROUP IV.—Vici kid Blucher Oxfords in two shades of tan; some narrow toes, with large eyelets and wide laces.

ALL SIZES from 2 to 7 in every style, and C, D and E widths of each.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—That those responding to this announcement may be waited upon quickly and satisfactorily, we will have these TAN OXFORDS AT $1.00 ON SALE IN 3 SEPARATE PLACES, in the regular Shoe Store on the 2d Floor, special tables on the Main Floor, and on tables on the 2d Floor near the Women's Coat and Suit Sections.

WE ADVISE EARLY PURCHASING.

1.00

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Until 12. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Women's Summer Coats.

Black Taffeta--Cloth of Gold and Linen. Evening Wraps Also Reduced.

Model No. 1.



Made of Black Taffeta and Cloth of Gold; accordion plaited; 33 inches long; full sleeves; elaborate net and applique collar, fastened at neck with stylish-looking silk streamers. See illustration. 7.95

Model No. 2.

Made of Butchers' Linen, white, cream or ivory; length 44 inches; corset model, correctly tailored, with strap seams. Season's nobbiest style. 7.95

Also Fancy and Evening Wraps Reduced.

Assortment is comprehensively made up of

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 13, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
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SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN TRADE.

England is the chief beneficiary of the fact that nations buy where they borrow, a fact likely to be of increasing importance to the United States. The foreign loans recently floated here to a total of $331,000,000 seem considerable to us, but sink into insignificance when compared with England's foreign investments of, say, $10,000,000,000, during the last half century. This is the estimate of Mr. EDGAR SPEYER, who further reckons that $150,000,000 of England's annual exports is attributable to the fact of the employment of English capital abroad. Mr. SPEYER is far from a pessimist, but he notes the fact that England's extravagance at home is preventing her increasing her foreign ventures just as the United States is sending capital to Canada, South Africa, China, and elsewhere. We are not taking their loans as we are Japan's, Mexico's, and Cuba's, but we are just as truly establishing credits abroad, which will certainly either bring us cash or enable us to swell our exports if we forbear taking the cash. When we import bonds it does not follow that we concurrently export gold. Japan, for instance, has a call upon our gold, but she may prefer to take military stores. And when the loans mature, perhaps no more than a few years from now, so brief is the term of the loan, we have in turn our option to take gold, but may take instead Japanese Yankee notions. England's primacy in commerce and finance is often and truly attributed to her gold standard and her free trade, but the fact that there is constantly afloat a full volume of remittances to and from her is also worth consideration. We are now making a beginning along similar lines, and studies of foreign trade and finance will have for us increasing interest and importance.

Japan's foreign trade is exceptionally vigorous and affords unexpected contrasts, as appears from the following summary:

EXPORTS.

	1894. Yen.	1904. Yen.
China	8,813,987	67,985,873
England	5,950,198	17,643,963
France	10,498,776	36,320,102
Germany	1,517,549	4,104,122
United States	43,323,557	101,250,773
Asia	32,307,556	134,531,814
Europe	31,289,818	72,389,781
America	45,535,244	104,610,179
Total	111,297,690	319,260,896

IMPORTS.

China	17,511,507	54,810,336
England	42,180,874	74,992,865
France	4,348,048	3,334,323
Germany	7,900,542	28,697,382
United States	10,982,558	58,116,344
Asia	48,942,117	182,538,826
Europe	56,580,337	120,528,398
America	11,028,387	58,965,508
Total	117,481,955	371,360,739

It is not an accident that there is an excess of the total imports over the total exports in the years beginning and ending the decade selected for comparison. In the twelve years preceding 1894 there was but one year with an excess of imports, and in the years succeeding 1894 there has been but one with an excess of exports. The earlier period marked the establishment of Constitutional Government and restoration of internal order, and every effort was concentrated upon productive industry, while the steady depreciation of silver stimulated exports. In the later period trade was stimulated by the victory over China, which was followed by extraordinary importations of machinery and raw materials. If there is one thing more remarkable than another in Japan's trade it is its persistence under domestic and foreign wars. Even during the present Titanic struggle Japan has thriven while Russia is bleeding to death.

In the above table there is but one comparative decrease. The imports from France are smaller than they were ten years ago. This is the more singular since exports to France have grown largely. The singular disproportion between French exports and imports attests higher appreciation of Japanese goods in France than vice versa. Precisely the reverse is suggested by Germany's trade. No country takes as much from Japan as the United States, and no country sells as much to Japan as England. Our tariff does not stop our imports from Japan, Japan $62,000,000 less than it takes from Europe. Japan's trade with China and Asia is naturally more symmetrical. In both exports and imports the last year was Japan's best, but the end of the Russian war is confidently looked forward to as promising new activity like that following the end of the China war. In this we will get our share. Said Consul General UCHIDA the other day: "We have adopted the German system for our army, and the English system for our navy, but we are going to adopt American methods for making money. We like to use American machinery and locomotives. Your cottons are found the best in the world. We expect a great commercial and industrial boom as soon as the war is over." Certainly Americans share the hope.

THE "QUARREL AMONG GAMBLERS."

When facts tending to show corrupt and thievish practices in the Post Office Department at Washington were laid before Postmaster General PAYNE that complacent officer characterized the charges as "hot air," and demanded with virtuous severity that the accusers of his trusted subordinates "make good." Not very long after the charges were indeed "made good" with a completeness that surprised and grieved the Postmaster General. Some of the subordinates whom he trusted are now panting and perspiring in common jails, the chief one among the accused died unvindicated, and Postmaster General PAYNE himself went forth from his office and soon after to his grave, the close of his life saddened by the vain regret that he had not more diligently informed himself about what was going on in his own office.

We wonder if it has occurred to Secretary of Agriculture WILSON that his own situation is most uncomfortably like that in which Mr. PAYNE found himself at the time he made his remarks about "hot air." When Mr. CHEATHAM of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association laid before Mr. WILSON the evidence of a "leak" in his Department through which the Government report on the acreage and condition of cotton found its way into the possession of speculators before it reached the public, the Secretary of Agriculture was coldly incredulous and indignant. There might be leaks in other Departments, there was none in his. Whereupon the inconvenient CHEATHAM proved that his charges were true, and an investigation in the Department disclosed the guilt of HOLMES, who has been discharged.

There the matter would have ended if Secretary WILSON could have had his way. By an amazing and as yet unexplained misunderstanding it was given out in the Department of Agriculture that Mr. BEACH, the United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, had expressed the opinion that a prosecution would not lie against HOLMES. The opinion actually given by Mr. BEACH declared that while the evidence before him was not sufficient, he thought there was a strong case for a conspiracy charge, but that additional evidence would have to be secured. Affected by the prevailing spirit of his party, Secretary WILSON concluded to "stand pat." "This is only a quarrel among gamblers," he protested.

Mr. WILSON'S superior officer, the President of the United States, differs with him. He is not at all disposed to let the matter rest where it is, and he sees in it not a mere "quarrel among gamblers" but a scandal that would harmfully affect the Administration if the facts are not without any fear or favor opened to the light of day. Mr. WILSON may have favorites to protect in the Department of Agriculture—the President is more interested in the good name of a Government Department than in Mr. WILSON'S favorites. Accordingly, the results of the inquiry into Mr. CHEATHAM'S charges have been turned over to the Department of Justice with instructions to the Acting Attorney General that criminal action be taken if warranted by the evidence. Furthermore, there is talk of a general investigation of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture.

Almost anybody would say offhand that Secretary WILSON ought not to let the President get ahead of him in ordering an investigation. The head of a Department usually has to "go" if an investigation undertaken on higher authority discloses unhealthy conditions in his Department. HOLMES may not be the only author and operator of a "leak," and the cotton crop report may not be the only one subject to leakage. The similarity of the Department of Agriculture case to the Post Office Department case is notable—it extends even to the making of a phrase, for Mr. WILSON'S "quarrel among gamblers" at once recalls Mr. PAYNE'S "hot air." At least there is trouble enough in sight to warrant the Secretary's postponing his vacation.

MR. LOOMIS.

The speculative and financial escapades of Acting Secretary LOOMIS during the time when he was United States Minister to Venezuela have never been passed upon by the head of the State Department. Secretary HAY'S illness and practical disablement antedated the disclosures, although he had sufficient knowledge of them to inform Mr. BOWEN that they had "deeply pained" him. Whatever action was to be taken, however, had to be left to others when Mr. HAY left Washington forestalled him. Decision has been rendered and the punishment which Mr. LOOMIS'S superiors thought adequate has been inflicted. But custom and prescription accord to an incoming Secretary of State some rights of revision of the list of his assistants. We presume Mr. ROOT will not be asked to become the heir to any of the Loomis unpleasantness. Certainly the return of Mr. F. B. LOOMIS to his post of Assistant Secretary of State would be unpleasant; it would affront public opinion, already displeased by the President's appointment of the disgraced official to an honorable mission. It is probable that Mr. LOOMIS'S duties in connection with his somewhat vaguely described errand among our legations and consulates will occupy him for so long a time that a successor will be appointed to the office of Assistant Secretary of State.

This belief receives support from the President's appointment of Judge CALHOUN of Chicago as a special investigator on the spot in respect to the asphalt dispute and other controverted matters at Caracas. If Mr. BOWEN is to be believed—and Mr. BOWEN'S honesty has not been impugned, only his discretion—one cannot stir very far afield in the Venezuelan capital without striking the Loomis trail.

A TAMMANY SQUIRE.

Berkshire County, from Stockbridge and Great Barrington even unto North Adams and Williamstown, was thrilled to its depths the other day by an announcement that Alderman TIM SULLIVAN, St. Timothy the Less, having visited the handsomest policeman on the force at his immediately ancestral home near Pittsfield, had determined to acquire an estate in that neighborhood. Above all this announcement thrilled, and with horror, the New York cottagers of the Lenox-cum-Pittsfield region. What should they do with TIM as a neighbor? What social impossibilities would he inject into their collective midst? They began to take counsel of the local authorities on real estate or of one another whether it would be cheaper and more eligible to sell out or to buy out TIM.

Precedents were not wanting. The Honorable HENRY HILL of East Houston Street in a past generation depressed the price of land on Long Island within a radius of some five miles by acquiring a Summer residence near Flushing and introducing the manly sports of rat baiting and dog fighting to an astonished countryside. His hebdomadal guests also smote the vicinage with dismay. The fact is that the Tammany man is not adapted by nature for a Squire. Rural life as practiced by natives is not to his taste. He has not "proved it," as DAVID said about his new weapons. He is not "made to it," as BURKE said about his new seat in Parliament. Mr. CROKER tried it in England, and may have bred a presentable bull terrier or so, but never a prize winner, and got stuck with a few race horses or so, but not often with a race winner. He has migrated to Ireland in sheer disgust. So would TIMOTHY the Less repent if he should acquire a "seat" in the Berkshires.

The Alderman has put a peremptory stop to the rumor. He says he has no intention of buying an estate in Western Massachusetts. He says it is too far from the Bowery. So it doubtless is for him. But, if we may be pardoned for the suggestion, it is indiscreet for him to say so. If he had allowed the report to go uncontradicted the riparian owners would have made up a purse amounting to something handsome to induce him to relinquish what to them appeared as his sheolish purpose. The proceeds would have formed perhaps the most innocent graft by which the statesman in question has irregularly profited. He really ought to have muffled his purpose of not invading their ancient solitary reign from the palacers of Lenox. Still, we think TIM has chosen the better part.

SUMMER DOCTORS.

In all the sections of our common country in which the Summer boarder or the Summer cottager has struck his roots and come to be recognized as a factor in the economic life of the communities in which he aestivates, the question of medical attendance has become burning. The country doctor naturally assumed that he was to share in the prosperity of his neighbors and patients the agriculturists, who "put" their products to the Summer sojourner at prices from twice to ten times the local market. Visions of fees of $1.50 per visit, instead of his customary 75 cents, began to flit alluringly before his eyes. But he forgot to allow for the fact that doctors as well as patients might aestivate. Not all city doctors go to Europe every Summer. The baser sort go into the back districts of their own beloved land as cottagers, the refuse and offal even as boarders, and in their villeggiatura keep one eye open on the main chance. The urban patient prefers them to the rural practitioner. We will not undertake to say whether he is right, though on that point we entertain a decided opinion. At any rate the New Yorker, Bostonian, Philadelphian, in fact betrays in his rustication a preference for the urban practitioner. And the country doctor does not in fact partake the benefits of the urban Pactolus which irrigates the rural purveyor of milk, eggs, and "livery." Nay, more. The very country doctor's own rural patients in three visits from a fashionable New York specialist, at city prices, would suffice to darken with a mortgage any farm in New Jersey or New Hampshire. But, even without this aggravation, the lot of the country doctor in the face of the annual city influx is hard, harder than it was before.

The trodden medical worm will turn. The trodden medical worm has turned in New Jersey. He has also shown symptoms of turning in the rural regions of all the "Metropolitan States." He says in New Jersey, and more or less elsewhere, that the loafing city doctor who wishes to come to the assistance of suffering humanity during his vacation, when he ought to be playing golf, must take out a local license for the practice of medicine. The city doctor says that really no man after he has been out of a medical college for ten years can be expected to pass a technical professional examination, and insists upon being allowed to practice on the ground of inter-State comity. But he is clearly, technically, in the wrong. Our own sympathies are distinctly with the country doctors, who are entitled to share the general perquisites of their neighbors, and against the city doctors, who ought to be improving their game of golf or imbibing the beauties of nature instead of healing the sick or burying the dead. Let the good work go on.

The Interborough Company displays the highest business wisdom in allowing a system of universal transfers in the Bronx upon the newly opened section of the Subway. The contract with the Rapid Transit Commission provided literally for partial transfers. The Commission consciously gave to the operating company, which was encountering possible risks, this advantage over the residents of Bronx Borough. Within the strict terms of a contract, of course, any policy is lawful, even if not expedient. The Interborough Company adopts the enlightened policy of transcending its written agreement to grant what its patrons want.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bumps Should Be Felt

Apparently the blame for that miserable little flag incident at Charlotte, the port of Rochester, should have been placed entirely on our own most unfortunately selected Deputy Collector of Customs, an impossible person with the impossible name of BUMP, and in dividing it between him and Capt. WILLIAM SIMMONS of the schooner Acacia, whose union jack, raised in Charlotte harbor on the Fourth of July, caused the trouble, a mistake was made. At any rate, Capt. SIMMONS, as quoted by The Toronto Mail and Empire, tells a very fair as well as a very straight story, and seems to remove all excuse for supposing that the display of his flag was intentionally provocative. He says that his schooner lay at the wharf for most of the day, undecorated and unnoticed. Then an American friend of his strolled down to the vessel and suggested to her master that he ought to show his colors in honor of the day. The Captain says he did it without a thought of giving offense, but almost immediately appeared Deputy Collector BUMP—who certainly ought to be deprived of his capital letter and deposited permanently on some well-sequestered log, with his equally intelligent namesakes—and angrily ordered the flag out of sight, incidentally threatening to refuse clearance papers for the Acacia if the order were not instantly obeyed. Capt. SIMMONS made some useless talk about using a shotgun if anybody interfered with the schooner's flag, but his American friend advised the avoidance of desperate measures, and the Captain lowered the flag that he had the very best of rights to fly when and where he chose on the Ontarian billows and in any harbor he found it convenient to enter. Capt. SIMMONS declares that he will carry the matter to Ottawa, but probably he will think better of it when he cools down. The impossible BUMP hasn't yet told his side of the story—perhaps because it hasn't any that would do him any good if told. From the case as it stands, the indications are that, if the impossible BUMP must remain in the service, the proper post for him is at the very southern end of Irondequoit Bay, up among the bullrushes, where no British flag is likely to arouse his bovine rage, and where he can chase himself up and down the locally famous "dugway" for needed exercise.

Ribs No Longer What They Were.

For all contemplators of current events who, like at least one member of the tribe, are better supplied with memories acquired in a remote past than with accurate knowledge of the minuter details that make up the conditions created by a later generation, there was a large element of haunting mystery in one paragraph of the story we printed yesterday about an automobile that collided with a steam roller. That the occupants of the automobile, since it was moving at high speed, were distributed impulsively and impartially over a large amount of circumjacent scenery is easily enough comprehended, even by the oldest of the oldsters; that none of the distributees was killed outright or even seriously injured is quite compatible with the teachings of history in regard to the immunity from the natural consequences of their folly and recklessness that is so often granted by discriminating fate to people belonging to the class which apparently includes the lucky victims of this potentially dreadful accident. The haunting mystery lies elsewhere. The first-aid hero who alone witnessed the thrilling episode thus deposed: "One of the women was unable to sit up for quite a while. She asked me to feel her side and see if some of her ribs were not broken. I plainly felt the fractured ends of two ribs." What ribs—or, rather, ribs of what? The contemplators described above would hurriedly answer this delicate question by saying that any costal dissolutions of continuity thus to be ascertained would be of a nonsentient kind, and in material which, while strictly personal property as distinguished from real estate, would not excite a measurable part of the distributed lady's anxiety. But inquiries hesitatingly addressed to better authorities on the Now have raised disquieting doubts by revealing that ribs of that sort are at present not nearly as—well, as co-extensive as they were at the close of the war of '12 and for some time afterward, and that the fractures which the first-aid hero so plainly felt were in all probability those he realize the deepness of the posting! Change, change, change—a world of change! And the uselessness of the ancient wisdom, no matter with what toils and perils won, if it be not up to date!

A Throne Not Worth His Taking.

That the younger son of a European monarch should not look too closely at either the foundation or the upholstering of any throne that is offered to him is not at all remarkable. The position of younger son to a King, never a particularly comfortable one, is no longer even what it was, owing to a general disposition on the part of impertinent populaces to want money's worth for their money and to ask silly questions about the precise results of maintaining royal relatives in luxurious idleness. But, justifiably eager to be a King as anybody may be who certainly cannot be anything else, it is yet sufficiently astonishing that the Kings themselves should even think of allowing one of their sons to accept a throne of the kind and on the terms that have been offered to Prince CHARLES of Denmark by the Norwegians. An amiable people in their way, the Norwegians are yet extremely modern and unconventional in their opinions as to the proper method of getting rid of Kings who have tired or annoyed them, and it must be plainly evident to any monarch that condonation by them of such opinions will be ruinous, sooner or later, to the whole King trade or profession. The deposition of Kings has never been a particularly rare consequence of Kingly peculiarities, but in the good old days the transaction was spectacular, expensive, and dignified by assorted tragedy. There was some fun in that, and a deposed King could go about from capital to capital and live well on his grievance. There was some fun in the Norwegian episode, too, but none of it came to the discharged ruler. He was just dropped and thereafter was not. It was quiet, cheap and—absurd. The example was a most dangerous one, and our sincere advice to the King of Denmark is that he tell his boy not to listen to the Norwegians, but to take his little playthings out in the backyard and amuse himself quietly until something better offers.

Japanese Labor for the Canal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not simplify the Panama Canal difficulty by subletting to the Japanese Government the contract to build the canal, who, no doubt, would perform the task without all this talk about the sacrifice of precious American lives, yellow fever, unhealthfulness, enormous expense, &c. J. H. THOMPSON.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 11, 1905.

Exercising Two Functions at Once.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of the reasons most prominent why the city is frequently not as well served as private corporations is that every possible annoyance is heaped upon purveyors, and the Controller is ever trying to be purchasing agent and paymaster at the same time—something not provided for in the charter. LAWYER.

New York, July 12, 1905.

Praise Where Praise Is Due.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Belmont's prompt response to public sentiment in giving free transfers between the Subway and the elevated roads in the Bronx deserves and will receive as ready approval as the original exaction of the extra fare provoked criticism. ALBERT E. DAVIS.

Borough of the Bronx, July 12, 1905.

Welcomed in Old Ireland.

From The Kansas City Journal.

W. Y. Morgan, writing from Ireland, tells this good story: I was telling an Irish driver how nice everybody had been to us in Ireland and how pleasant the Irish were to Americans. "Yis," he said, "whin you go down the strate everybody sez: 'There's some Americans, God bless 'em, mark up the prices on the linen and lace.'"

To Make the Bellboys Hear.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I've called half a dozen bellboys this morning, and they haven't brought a thing I've ordered," said the irate guest; "are they all deaf?"

"Yes," explained the hotel clerk, "but they can hear through the palms of their hands. Money talks, you know; it is the only language they can understand."

The Cost to Chicago.

From The Washington Post.

"It would be no surprise if Chicago had less population ten years from now than it has at present," remarked Mr. J. M. Beeker, a former citizen of that town. "Ten years ago I got tired of the constant struggles I had to encounter in the endeavor to run my own business, and so to end the strife I moved my manufacturing plant to another city, where I could enjoy peace. My trials in Chicago did not arise from inability to deal with my own employes; they were brought on mostly through strikes with which my place had not the remotest association. But manufacturers by the score have deserted, and will continue to move away, nor will any new business concerns that have any intelligent management seek a location in Chicago."

Delaware Papers Please Copy.

From The London Chronicle.

It is difficult to realize that as late as June 26, 1830, so barbarous a punishment as that of the pillory was still inflicted. One Peter James Bossy stood in the pillory in the Old Bailey on that day for perjury, and was the last of a long line of victims, for it was abolished immediately afterward. Originally, like most mediaeval punishments, it was intended more as a disgrace than as a bodily discomfort, but a crowd that would watch all night to gloat over a public hanging in the morning naturally did not spare the victims of the pillory, who sometimes died from the treatment they received. More humane was the punishment for perjury in 1468, when the offenders were merely sentenced to ride from Newgate to Cornhill with paper mitres on their heads. But they knew a thing or two in the Middle Ages, and no doubt there was a street boy, even in 1468.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Of the Teacher's Spinsterhood and the Unbelieving William Peerson.

shee sez shee luvs uss childrun wich is wi
shee doant gett married ann wee otto tri
too lurn owr lessuns fore hur soze too sho
weere graitfull fore hur sackrifice uno.
Shee luvs too teech an see uss childrun
lurn
owr lessons wel soze sumday weel return
frum ware wee liv in welth ann eez ann
say
hears ware i gott mi starrt ann thatt will
pay
hur fore hur sackrifice an dooty maiks
hur singul awi hur life jusst for owr saiks.
ann wenn shee toiled uss thatt wee fealt
so badd
too think wott shee hadd dun ann wisht
shee hadd
nott giv hur life fore uss butt she sez u
shood alwus doo wott dooty tels u too.
Ann afturwurds wenn shee wuz asken wi
wee otto doo owr wurk withowt a si
shee ast bil peerson wotts thee reezun
shee
didd nott gett married butt jusst teech
ann hee
sez o thee onley reezun thatt hee noo
wuz thatt nobuddy eavur ast hur too.
so bil hee hadd too stay inn aftur skool
ann talk itt back. butt hee sez heez no
fool
ann shee doant nede too think itts enny
yoos
fore hur too tri too maik sutch ann ecks-
kuse.
becaws hee sez awl wimmen are afrade
unlest thale bee lookt onn us ann ole made
hoo neavur hadd a chanst ann tho u cawl
um teechers thare jusst wimmen aftur

CZAR SAYS REFORM THE NAVY.

Orders Eradication of Faults—To Promote Esprit de Corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 13.—The announcement of the appointment of Vice Admiral Birileff as Minister of Marine in succession to Admiral Avellan, which is gazetted this morning, is accompanied by a rescript in which the Emperor charges the new Minister not only with the task of rebuilding the navy, but also with that of reforming and reorganizing the whole system.

The Minister is instructed to eradicate the faults which have developed under the stress of war, to remedy the conditions which led to the recent mutinies in the Black Sea, and to inspire the personnel of the navy with a new spirit of discipline and devotion.

The Emperor particularly emphasizes the need of better education and technical training for the officers, and instructs Admiral Birileff to instill a love of the profession and esprit de corps among the younger officers by voyages to foreign ports.

The rescript declares that coast defense is the first and most sacred duty of the Ministry of Marine, coming before the construction of a new navy.

Speaking of the "revolting events in the Black Sea," the Emperor holds the officers and men of the fleet equally culpable, declaring that these events displayed a complete lack of discipline among the crews and neglect of duty on the part of the officers. The Emperor insists on full and careful investigation of the mutinies and that the most severe punishment be meted out to the guilty ones.

It is stated, nevertheless, that Russia has abandoned the idea of trying to secure the extradition from Roumania of the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkine.

SIXTY KOREANS EXECUTED.

Japanese Take Radical Measures to Stop Brigandage.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—A story of wholesale execution at the little village of Taikiu, a hundred miles inland from Fusan, Korea, has been brought to San Francisco by the Rev. E. F. McFarland, a missionary, who came home on the steamer Korea.

In less than a week sixty men, charged with being bandits and cut-throats, were hanged by order of the Japanese Government. Korean soldiers were the executioners.

For many months bands of outlaws had been robbing and murdering in the country surrounding Taikiu. The situation became so serious that the Japanese ordered the extermination of the offenders. The commission was intrusted to a detachment of Korean troops, who caught the men and hanged them.

TAKAHIRA AVOIDS ROSEN.

Fails to Attend Wasson-Browne Wedding at Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

Baltimore, July 12.—The marriage of Miss Sara Charlotte Browne, daughter of Horace Boyer Browne, to Robert Bingham Wasson of Cadiz, Ohio, took place this evening at the home of the bride and was the means of bringing Baron Rosen, the new Russian Ambassador and peace plenipotentiary, in social contact with the members of the Japanese Legation. Minister Takahira, however, avoided meeting Baron Rosen by sending his regrets and a large bunch of roses.

Mr. Wasson is a grandson of the late Congressman John A. Bingham of Ohio, who while Minister to Japan under President Cleveland, negotiated the present treaty. Mr. Wasson has himself spent some time in Japan. The couple will reside in New York.

STOESSEL UNDER ARREST?

Report in St. Petersburg — Admiral Kruger Also in Disgrace.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 12.—It is reported that Lieut. Gen. Stoessel has been placed under arrest at Tsarskoe-Selo in consequence of the revelations made by the commission which has been investigating the defense and capitulation of Port Arthur. It is also said that the sword of honor donated by a number of French admirers of Gen. Stoessel will not be presented.

The Nazhazhisn says that Rear Admiral Kruger will leave the service on account of alleged incapacity in connection with his treatment of the situation created by the mutiny on the Kniaz Potemkine.

Admiral Kruger will probably be court-martialed. At the Admiralty he is known as one of the "Court Admirals."

JAPANESE LOAN LIST CLOSED.

Oversubscribed Several Times—Small Bidders to Get the Most.

The subscriptions for the new Japanese loan were closed here at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank, and instructions were sent to agents through the country by the syndicate managers to close the lists at the end of business yesterday. The loan was opened for subscription on Tuesday, and the lists could have been closed at any time up to July 17.

That the subscriptions here amount to several times the $50,000,000 American offering has been a foregone conclusion ever since the advance demand of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 became known. How largely the loan has been oversubscribed cannot be told for some time, but the partial canvass of the applications which was made yesterday made it apparent that small investors would get by far the larger proportion of the bonds, and that the bids by large financial interests would be scaled down fiercely.

British Suscriptions $500,000,000.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, July 12.—It is stated that the subscriptions for the British share of the new Japanese loan ($50,000,000) amount to about £100,000,000, ($500,000,000.) Berlin's subscriptions have gone considerably beyond that figure.

OREGON APPEAL FOR CHINESE.

Portland Chamber of Commerce Suggests Restricted Admission.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 12.—William D. Wheelwright, President of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, on behalf of that organization, has sent a letter to President Roosevelt urging "steps toward negotiating a new treaty with China that shall provide for the removal of the existing conditions that now attach to the entrance into this country of its merchants, students, and professional men; for the absolute freedom of all Chinese residents of this country to visit their own land and return here, and for the admission during the next ten years of a

CRIMINAL INQUIRY ON IN COTTON LEAK CASE

Strong Case Against Local Brokers, Authorities Declare.

MANY DETECTIVES AT WORK

Secretary Wilson Literally Watching the Keyholes Now—His Clerks Find This a Little Warm.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The papers in the cotton leak scandal did not remain in the Department of Justice twenty-four hours before Acting Attorney General Hoyt forwarded them to United States District Attorney Morgan H. Beach, with directions to begin at once, with the aid of Secret Service detectives, on every feature of the case. The investigation is to be secret, and will be expedited so that before Aug. 31, when Mr. Beach retires from office, indictments may be brought against Assistant Statistician Holmes, who is confessedly guilty of breach of trust, and those in the department who are suspected of being associated with him.

The strongest case, according to the Department of Justice officials, lies against the New York brokers who induced Holmes to give them tips on the cotton reports and entered into the scheme to delude the public by manipulating the cotton statistics.

The action taken to-day by the Department of Justice is in direct obedience to the orders of the President from Oyster Bay. No expense will be spared to discover every particle of proof that will put those who are guilty behind the bars and redeem the Department of Agriculture from the criminal cloud which hangs over it. The Secret Service detectives who ferreted out the facts set forth in Secretary Wilson's report and several others of the best in the Government employ will be engaged on the case. The whole force at the District Attorney's office was to-day at work on the case. There are several sections in the statutes under which some one or more of the offenders may be prosecuted. At the Department of Justice to-day it was said that there can be no doubt of the ability of the Government to prosecute if the proof can be secured, for the statutes are clearly applicable to the case.

The Grand Jury is not now in session. It is expected that it will be called to meet in a few days to begin the inquiry into the facts that are in the hands of the Secret Service detectives. Secretary Wilson to-day wore a peaceful and resigned expression when approached for any further news of the case. He said the matter had now passed out of his control and the Department of Justice must do all the talking about it.

The Secretary said he was satisfied there was no leak yesterday when the crop returns were footed up, for he had walked up and down the corridor after locking the door on the officials and clerks who had charge of the job, and he kept the key in his pocket and his eye on the keyhole so that there should be no tampering with the men inside.

He had them so securely locked up that they had to pound on the door some time before he let them out. They were wringing wet with perspiration, the windows and shades having been pulled down and the room practically sealed up from outside interference.

DEMAND FULL INQUIRY.

Exchange Head Writes to Roosevelt —Broker Demands Publicity.

Atwood Violett, head of the large cotton firm bearing his name, has addressed letters to the President of the New York Cotton Exchange, the President of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, and the President of the Southern Cotton Association, declaring his belief that the three great organizations of cotton men should make a determined effort to have Secretary of Agriculture Wilson publish in full the facts about his investigation into the cotton leak. Mr. Violett's idea is that the two Exchanges and the Southern Cotton Association might well address letters to the Secretary. It is likely that the question will come before the governing body of the Exchange here within a day or two.

In his letter Mr. Violett recalls the statement of Richard Cheatham, when his charges of a cotton scandal were first made, that information was at hand confirming him in the opinion that the acreage figures of the report of June 2 had been "doctored" so as to show a smaller percentage under cultivation and a larger percentage of deterioration than was actually reported by correspondents. Mr. Violett notes the prevailing opinion among cotton men here that the July report, with its condition figure of 77, may well have been intended to offset the falsified figures of the June report, and asserts that it is of the greatest importance to every one concerned in cotton to know the exact facts now.

President Hubbard of the Cotton Exchange yesterday made public the following letter which he had sent to President Roosevelt:

"Cotton Exchange, July 11, 1905.

"Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President, Washington, D. C.:

"Dear Sir:

"On behalf of the New York Cotton Exchange I would say that its members have been greatly shocked by the recent disclosures of venality in the Department of Agriculture, upon whose reports they have depended for accurate information in the conducting of their common business.

"I beg to request that a full investigation be made of the methods which led to the corruption, with the view of preventing the possibility of recurrence, and that the guilty ones be adequately punished.

"Official reports should be above the suspicion of publication in the interests of any persons for their individual benefit, and as President of this Exchange I wish to put its members upon record as utterly opposed to such culpable proceedings.

"On the line of common honesty I ask for your most emphatic condemnation and action upon the practices which make legitimate business impossible and put the members of our body at the mercy of tricksters and knaves.

"With great respect I am yours very truly,

"WALTER C. HUBBARD, President, "New York Cotton Exchange."

The members of the Exchange cheered loudly when Superintendent King read the letter at the first call yesterday morning.

It was said in Washington last night that President Hubbard's letter was undoubtedly the outcome of recent correspondence between him and Secretary Wilson. Mr. Hubbard in 1901 wrote to Secretary Wilson and asked him to apologize for not having investigated the alleged leak of which Mr. Hubbard had warned him. Secretary Wilson replied that not only had the alleged leak been investigated, but that it had been found that there was nothing back of it. He also refused to apologize.

In January, 1902, Mr. Hubbard wrote the Department of Agriculture asking for certain information on cotton, but the Secretary, in a sharp letter denying the request, written Jan. 11, 1902, said:

"We take the ground here that nothing goes out unless it goes to the whole people. We have no favorites."

Appeal from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—President A. Brittin of the New Orleans Cotton Ex-

BRIBERY INVESTIGATION STIRS HOOKER SESSION

Editor Summoned on Complaint of Stanchfield, as Counsel.

THE CHARGES FLATLY DENIED

Defense Objects to "Lobbying, Political Influence, and Boodle"—Odell's Organ for Hooker.

ALBANY, July 12.—An investigation of alleged bribery was launched as an unexpected sensation in the trial of Justice Hooker before the joint session of the Legislature to-day. As the result of the publication of an article in The New York Press this morning Ervin Wardman, the editor has been subpœnaed to appear before the joint session forthwith. If he comes it is expected that he will be here to-morrow morning.

The article in question charged that powerful influences, involving politics and money, were being used to keep Justice Hooker on the bench, and also said that Hooker's counsel had lobbied among the Assemblymen in connection with the passage of the resolution to adopt legal rules of evidence.

This is not the only thing that is causing comment to-night on the Hooker case. The fact that The Newburg News, sometimes called Odell's organ, has come out squarely for Hooker has started some legislators thinking. There are those who are asking if it is right that because such an editorial appears in The Newburg News it should be construed to mean that Odell would like the Legislature to let Hooker off.

The editorial was circulated among some of the Assemblymen to-day. It reads in part as follows:

"It is the duty of the members of the Legislature for Orange County, of Senator Goodsell and Assemblymen Hastings and Bedell, as it is also the duty of representatives of all other communities having respect for the judiciary and regard for law, to vote for the exoneration of Justice Hooker."

Immediately on the opening of the afternoon session, about 3 o'clock, John B. Stanchfield of counsel for Justice Hooker brought up the matter of the bribery charges. He did so after deliberating with Justice Hooker and his associate counsel.

FEARED BAD RESULT FOR HOOKER.

It was feared by the Hooker people that the charges might lead legislators who would vote for Justice Hooker to vote against him, because they would fear the people might think they had been influenced. Hooker's counsel had talked a good deal in the morning about the article, but only informally.

A call of both houses had brought to the afternoon session all members of the Senate and Assembly who were in town. There were eighty-eight Assemblymen and more than forty Senators. After the roll had been called, Lieut. Gov. Bruce recognized Mr. Stanchfield, who stood in the well, nervously fingering a copy of The New York Press. Mr. Stanchfield, with every legislator intently leaning forward to catch his words, said:

"In behalf of Justice Hooker, and voicing the approval of all of the counsel represented, I desire to call the attention of the joint session to an article which appeared in The New York Press, under date of July 12, some excerpts from which I read for the information of the session:

BIG LOBBY FOR JUSTICE HOOKER; SCANDAL IS THICK IN ALBANY.

(From the Regular Correspondent of The Press.)

ALBANY, N. Y., July 11.—It cannot be denied that powerful influences are at work to keep Justice Hooker on the Supreme Court bench. There is both politics and boodle in this movement. Republicans and Democrats are concerned in it. Gov. Higgins down stairs does not seem to be a bit disturbed by the cloud of scandal hanging over the Legislature.

In another portion of the article appears this phraseology:

LOBBY IN ASSEMBLY.

The roll call occupied nearly half an hour on this simple motion. It was seen early in the call that defeat was about to come for the proposition to restrict the evidence to the code rules. Immediately Hooker's lawyers began to lobby among the members of the Assembly. When the roll was completed the vote was 49 to 47 against. The clerk, instead of announcing the vote, waited until further lobbying was done.

"Now this is a judicial proceeding," continued Mr. Stanchfield; "it is a trial before the highest court in the State. If we were proceeding in any civil tribunal and an article of the gravity of the one to which I invite your attention appeared in the newspaper press, the Judge presiding would have the power, and the duty would be imposed upon him, when the matter was called to his attention, to call before him and punish for contempt the man who indited and gave forth the article.

"WICKED LIE," SAYS STANCHFIELD

"Now, in so far as any charges are made against Judge Hooker or the counsel that represent him, that we have tried by the use of money or any other means, direct or indirect, to influence the action of any member of the joint Assembly, we say it is an infamous, wicked, and scandalous lie. We ask here of this body that in behalf of Judge Hooker, and for his protection, some action be taken by you not only to punish the man who wrote the article, but to insure us in the future against the repetition of that sort of outrage.

"All we ask here is fair play, and we have a right to proceed with this trial without having the newspaper press of this State accuse Judge Hooker and his lawyers of trying to bribe with money the men who make up the joint session of this Legislature."

A burst of applause from the legislators greeted the remarks. Lieut. Gov. Bruce rapped the assemblage to order, and then Majority Leader Raines of the Senate arose.

"The statement made by the counsel for Judge Hooker in respect to this matter as affecting Judge Hooker could be more emphasized as a matter reflecting on the Legislature of this State now assembled in joint session," said Senator Raines. "After careful inquiry we find ourselves unable in any way to ascertain the name of the person who wrote the article, which the paper says is from the regular correspondent of The Press.

"As far as we ascertain, the regular correspondent of The Press has not been in Albany. I therefore move, Mr. President, in view of the situation, that the President of this body issue the subpœna of the Lody to Mr. Ervin Wardman, editor of The Press, to appear and give evidence before the joint session."

Raines's motion was carried with loud cries of "Yea!" and not a voice in dissent.

"At what hour do you desire the presence of the gentleman?" asked the Lieutenant Governor.

"Forthwith," said Senator Raines.

TO ADJOURN TO NEXT WEEK.

The joint session then resumed the reading of the old testimony taken in the investigation before the Assembly Judiciary Committee. The most important of the testimony read to-day was that of ex-Postmaster Melvill Taylor of Fredonia, who hurt Hooker's case by the number of things in which his memory failed him.

The Assembly Chamber was hot as ever to-day. Some legislators say there ought to be an investigation as to who drew up the ventilation plans of the Capitol.

There is no question now that the hearing will have to be continued into next week. It will be adjourned on Friday afternoon. The question is whether to adjourn until Monday night or Tuesday morning. The New York members want to come back on Monday night, while the up-State men favor Tuesday.

Deputy Clerk Ross of the Assembly arrived in New York last night with the summons and went to Mr. Wardman's office. The editor was at his home in Pelham Manor. He was communicated with by telephone and said that he had no objection to going to Albany and submitting to examination but he did not want to go until Monday. Tuesday because of some engagements. Deputy Clerk Ross will get in touch with the legislative leaders at Albany this morning, and if Mr. Wardman's proposition is not satisfactory will seek to serve the summons to-day.

PERAMBULATOR OF HER OWN.

For a Woman Arrested for Stealing One to Give Her Baby a Ride.

Mrs. Abigail Cooney of 288 South Ninth Street, Brooklyn, was in Yorkville Court yesterday charged with stealing the baby carriage of Mrs. Irene Fagan of 387 Third Avenue.

"I don't want to press this charge, your Honor," said Mrs. Fagan to Magistrate Steinert when the prisoner was arraigned. "This poor woman has suffered enough I think and she—she did what she did just because she was heartsore for her little ones."

It was explained that Mrs. Cooney was the wife of a Post Office clerk, who was said to have abandoned her and her five children soon after he lost his place. Mrs. Cooney had to send three of the children to an institution. Then she went to live with her sister in Brooklyn and tried to support the other two children, one of whom was not a year old.

Two days ago Mrs. Cooney came to New York to look for work. She carried the baby with her and trudged through the streets all day. She did not say anything about being tired herself, but explained to the chief clerk at the court that the baby was hot, and the carriage, which she saw in Mrs. Fagan's hallway appealed most strongly to her mother love.

"I didn't mean to steal the carriage," she said. "I only wanted to wheel the baby up and down for a little."

Some children recognized the baby carriage as Mrs. Fagan's latest purchase and told her that a strange woman and a strange baby were monopolizing it. Mrs. Fagan called a policeman and had Mrs. Cooney arrested. The woman was locked up all night in the East Twenty-second Street Station.

It was before court began that Mrs. Fagan heard the true story of the woman and the baby carriage. Mrs. Cooney told it to the chief clerk. When the woman came to the part about "just wanting to wheel up and down for a few minutes," Mrs. Fagan leaned across the desk and said:

"That'll do, Mr. Clerk. You needn't make out that complaint. I wish I could afford to give her that baby carriage."

Then she burst into tears and said to Mrs. Cooney:

"I wish I could help you."

Mrs. Cooney looked through the court room windows, but did not cry. The chief clerk blotted the incomplete affidavit, then covertly passed something green to Mrs. Cooney. The clerks whispered together, and then there was more passing.

"You'll get a baby carriage now," whispered Mrs. Fagan.

Magistrate Steinert looked over the incomplete affidavit and then at the two women. Mrs. Fagan was laughing. It was Mrs. Cooney's turn to cry. The Magistrate nodded his head. The gate officer passed out Mrs. Cooney and the baby. The latter had suddenly inherited $8.

PREACHER GATHERED IN.

Hadn't a Permit for Street Services, but They Let Him Go.

Once more last night did the dragnet of the law catch in its meshes the Rev. Samuel J. Lubeck of 146 West Thirty-sixth Street, as he held forth at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-sixth Street, near by the Marlborough Hotel, calling sinners to repent.

He was leading a little meeting, having with him one disciple. The policeman found he had no permit and gathered him in.

"Are you a regularly ordained minister of the Gospel?" asked Sergt. Robinson of the preacher, as he stood in the police station pursing his lips and mopping his bald head.

"I am three times ordained, Sir; the last time directly by the angels."

"Were you ever baptized?"

"More than once; the last time in the East River, off One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street."

"What is your denomination?"

"I am undenominational, following primarily the precepts of Daniel—he of the lions' den, you know."

"Will you follow the law hereafter?"

"So far as God allows me."

"Turn him loose, Burns," said the Sergeant to the patrolman who had arrested the Rev. Samuel J. Lubeck.

"'Burns,' you say," put in the preacher. "'Burns'—that's good. Will burn is better."

The crowd that had followed the cassocked preacher to the station cheered as he walked out.

WARREN CONCERTS STOP.

Postponed, Management Says—Mr. Warren Broken Down.

The Richard Henry Warren concerts, which have been held for some time at the St. Nicholas Skating Rink, 57 West Sixty-sixth Street, stopped last night. It was announced by the management at the close of last night's concert that the concerts would be postponed for a week.

The official explanation was to the effect that Mr. Warren had been ill for some time and that he had completely broken down under the excessive heat of the last few days. He was unwilling to retire, it was said, believing that the movement to supply high-class music to Summer audiences would meet with success at his hands.

It was also said last night that at last his friends had prevailed upon him to take a much needed rest, and that if his condition permitted Mr. Warren would start for Cape Cod to-day.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

VANWOERT—TAYLOR.

RED BANK, N. J., July 12.—Miss Elizabeth E. Taylor of Middletown and the Rev. Henry S. Vanwoert, pastor of the Keyport Reformed Church, were married to-night in the Middletown Baptist Church. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. Willard D. Brown of the Middletown Reformed Church, assisted by the Rev. Horace R. Goodchild. The bride is a daughter of the late Capt. James G. Taylor.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Supreme Court Justice Francis M. Scott, Mrs. Scott, and Miss Scott and Miss Betty Collamore are due to arrive in Scotland on Saturday. They are to be the guests in Glasgow of Mr. and Mrs. William Henry Tew. Mrs. Tew was Miss Eleanor Scott. Her wedding to Mr. Tew took place in the Spring. Miss Collamore was one of her attendants.

***

Capt. Henry Durand, who came over with his father, the British Ambassador, and intended spending the Summer at Lenox, has been recalled and ordered to join his regiment in India.

***

Capt. Richmond Pearson Hobsen and Mrs. Hobson (Miss Hull) are visiting friends at Newport.

***

Eliot Gregory is the guest of his relative, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, at Newport.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds have returned from Europe and will open their Newport cottage to-day.

***

A series of entertainments are to be given for Miss Greta Pomeroy and her fiancé, Philip A. Clark, at Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lehr have cards out for a dinner for them on Saturday. Their wedding is set for next Saturday.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Finney Cox sailed on the Kaiser Wilhelm. On landing they will go direct to Paris. There they will join friends in an automobile tour.

***

Miss Louise Robbins Lynch, daughter of Mrs. Peter Lynch and niece of Mrs. Perry Belmont, is visiting her uncle, James D. Lynch, at New London. Miss Lynch lives in Paris, and will return there in August.

***

Ambassador Jusserand and Mme. Jusserand are among those booked to sail to-day on La Savoie, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze and Miss Kountze, Mrs. R. H. McCurdy, and M. and Mme. de Madrazo.

PEARY GETS $50,000; M. K. JESUP GIVES $25,000

Fund for Trip to Reach North Pole Now Complete.

GEO. CROCKER'S $50,000 GIFT

The Explorer Used It in Beginning His Expedition—Donor Has Just Consented to Publication.

Commander Peary was made happy yesterday by a subscription of $25,000 from Morris K. Jesup to buy supplies for his polar trip. This completes the $50,000 fund which the explorer asked for last week, in order properly to equip his expedition. It was also announced yesterday that George Crocker had given the Peary Arctic Club $50,000 several months ago.

Commander Peary's fund now totals a little over $50,000, Gen. Thomas H. Hubbard having personally given $20,000, a Wall Street banker $5,000, and other persons smaller sums.

The Roosevelt left the Atlantic Transport pier, at the foot of West Houston Street; yesterday afternoon, and anchored off West Thirty-eighth Street. Commander Peary had hoped to sail to-morrow, but it is probable that he will not get away before early next week. In telling of the gifts of Mr. Jesup and Gen. Hubbard, the explorer said:

"Mr. Jesup, who has been from the beginning the mainspring of my expedition, notified me to-day that he would add $25,000 to the very generous amount already contributed by him. Mr. Jesup feels that the generosity and public spirit of the community at large can be counted upon to furnish such additional funds as may be needed over and above his last contribution.

"Mr. Jesup places me under still greater obligation by his further assurance that if the community does not respond to my appeal he will see to it that I am provided with everything necessary to insure the comfort, safety, and success of the expedition. I have also been notified by my friend Gen. Hubbard, who, in a characteristic note, says that Mr. Jesup is a brick, that he will join Mr. Jesup or any one else in guaranteeing that if my expedition shall reach the pole the sum of $25,000 shall be distributed, on my order, among the members of my expedition.

"I desire at this time also to acknowledge my deep obligation to Mr. George Crocker of this city for a gift of $50,000 last January, which rendered possible the starting of my expedition. Mr. Crocker has heretofore insisted that his name should not be made public, but has consented at my earnest request for me to publish the letter which he sent Mr. Jesup in making his gift."

This is the letter:

"It may be permitted to do so, I should like to be accorded the privilege of uniting with you, and with the public-spirited gentlemen who may be associated with yourself, in assisting the voyage of arctic exploration to be conducted by Commander Robert E. Peary, and which is to start in the next Spring. I accordingly venture to send you herewith my check for $50,000, to be used by the Peary Arctic Club in defraying the expenses of such expedition. The fact that you are the President of the club affords sufficient assurance that I need attach no conditions to this contribution beyond the statement for which it is made.

"In making this subscription I am prompted to add that notwithstanding my belief in the utility of the knowledge to be acquired by exploration of this character and my desire that the United States shall reap the credit which will attach to the accomplishment of Commander Peary's plans, I should hesitate to send men upon a voyage so hazardous if the starting of the expedition depended wholly upon his volition. But as the exploration is an assured fact, and that as no responsibility for suggesting it rests upon my shoulders, I am glad to render it such assistance as I may in evidence of my high appreciation of the courage, pertinacity, and intelligence of Commander Peary, and in the hope that it may result in the acquisition of valuable knowledge."

Over 10,000 charges of dynamite, to be used if necessary in blasting a route through the ice fields to the North Pole, were loaded on the Roosevelt yesterday. The explosive will also be used in the retreat from the North should the vessel be caught in the ice packs, to blast a channel to the open sea.

Commander Peary announced that if the expedition is successful it will result in the fitting out of a second expedition, the object of which will be the discovery of the Antarctic pole.

BOTTLE FROM NEAR THE POLE.

Still Contains Liquor That Greely Left—Peary to Drink It.

Perhaps the most remarkable bottle of liquor in the world in many respects was exhibited to several members of the Peary Arctic Club Tuesday night. It was left in the snows at Fort Conger by the ill-fated Greely expedition, and it was unexpectedly produced by Herbert L. Bridgman, Secretary of the club.

Commander Peary found the bottle, which is uncracked and full of ancient yellow Chartreuse, in 1898, where the Greely expedition had left it with other supplies that had to be forsaken. One year later he reached Grinnell Land and left it in a cache addressed "Herbert L. Bridgman." He tied a tendon of a walrus around the middle of the bottle and placed a letter inside the band. This is the letter as preserved by Mr. Bridgman:

Grinnell Land, June, 1899.

My Dear Bridgman: Don't think I have found a bar up here or that our répertoire of spirits includes such delicacies as liqueurs and the wherewithal for mixed drinks.

When I reached Fort Conger last June I found one battle of Chartreuse. The contents may be good, bad, or indifferent; but they have lain within five hundred miles of the pole for eighteen years, and for eighteen times have been colder than I hope you ever will be.

PEARY.

The bottle was exhibited at a family party at the Hamilton Club, Brooklyn. Among those present were Mrs. Bridgman, who has been a world-wide traveler, as well as Mrs. Peary and Mr. Bonsall, one of the survivors of the Greely expedition.

Mr. Bridgman said he would open the bottle when Peary returned from his forthcoming search for the pole.

MR. LINDSLEY ENGAGED.

Third Deputy Police Commissioner to Wed Miss Willing of Chicago.

The engagement was announced in Chicago yesterday of Miss Evelyn Pierrepont Willing, only daughter of the late Henry J. Willing of that city, to Harris Lindsley, Third Deputy Police Commissioner of New York. The father of Miss Willing was prominent in business and extensively interested in charitable work. Mr. Lindsley is a lawyer, and was selected for the Deputy Commissionership especially to preside at the trials of members of the force.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

About 500 members of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, which is having its annual convention this week at the Park Avenue Hotel, attended the performance of "The Rollicking Girl" at the Herald Square Theatre last night. There were fraternity yells and college calls, which reached a climax when Hattie Williams sang a verse of "Friends," filled with allusions appropriate to the occasion.

Bertha Kalisch has gone to the Catskills. While she is away she will study "Monna Vanna," in which she will make her first appearance at the Manhattan Theatre in the Autumn under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske.

A good part of the time at the Majestic Theatre next season is booked for a new musical comedy, "The Duke of Duluth," which the backers seem to think is going to prove a second "Wizard of Oz."

Dr. Horatio Parker, Professor of the Theory of Music at Yale University, has made a contract with Klaw & Erlanger to provide the musical setting for the coming production of J. I. C. Clarke's play, founded on the late Gen. Lew Wallace's novel, "A Prince of India." Dr. Parker is an expert and authority on ancient forms of music.

DUNLAP'S RIGID ECONOMY.

Wouldn't Polish His Shoes—She Cut His Hair, Housekeeper Says.

Rose Ealden, who was housekeeper for Samuel Fales Dunlap, testified yesterday at the hearing in the Dunlap will contest. Mr. Dunlap left two wills, one bequeathing the bulk of his estate to his cousin, Haliburton Fales, and the other naming three nephews.

Mrs. Ealden testified that Mr. Dunlap kept his room at a temperature of 82 degrees, and had fires in the stoves in Summer. He dressed very shabbily, she said, and bought only four straw hats in sixteen years. The last one cost 50 cents. His shirts cost 75 cents and his underwear less. One pair of shoes lasted him for years. He would not allow them to be polished, because he said that wore shoes out. When asked if he was like other men, Mrs. Ealden said Mr. Dunlap was more like a woman.

"I have seen him drink three-quarters of a bottle of whisky from breakfast until he went to bed, and then he would drink in bed," she said. "During the Spanish-American war he quit drinking for several months, because he was afraid the Spaniards would blow up the house."

"Who usually cut his hair all these years?" she was asked.

"I did," answered the housekeeper. "I cut it once a month. He told me to save his hair and put it in the mattress, as it was a shame to waste it."

In 1903, while returning from Clifton, Mass., where Mr. Dunlap had a country seat, she said, he was so drunk she had to get two men to put him aboard the car. He asked for a bottle of champagne, and she got him a bottle of beer. He drank it, she said, saying it was the best champagne he had ever tasted. He said if he knew the name he would order a lot for his wine cellar.

Under cross-examination Mrs. Ealden said that Dunlap had given her $30,000 in cash and later 200 shares of St. Paul stock. She received a salary of $22 a month.

The hearing will be resumed on Oct. 18.

THE POLICE—BY McADOO.

The Commissioner Describes the Force as Generous, Valorous, and Human.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, in commenting upon the personnel of the city's police force yesterday, made the following statement:

"To correct the bad in the police means constant, persistent, and firm discipline, and when the facts warrant it swift and severe punishment; but the good should be as earnestly encouraged as the bad is repressed. Above all, the men must know that the man at the head is fair, just, honest, and knows what to do, and that he will do it fearlessly.

"On the good side the police of New York are without peers. They are generous, valorous, and human.

"A policeman in this city who would not go into a burning building to carry out a sick woman would be a marked man on the force and an object of contempt. A policeman who would not face a hundred men in a murderous mob to enforce the law would have no friends on the force.

"The New York policeman will plunge into the river, with the temperature below zero, in the middle of a dark night, to save your life. He will battle with a runaway team on a crowded thoroughfare to prevent danger to a little child at the risk of his own life.

"He will make as many as a dozen trips back and forth over a quaking plank into the scorching flames of a burning tenement to carry out the helpless and the sick. He will pursue a burglar to the death, even after he has been dangerously wounded. He will stand up in a hard fight against dreadful odds, and when necessary take a terrible beating, or give a better one in return, and if they do not kill him he will get his man to the station house or to the hospital before he is through with him."

M. B. RAYMOND BANKRUPT.

Owes $194,545—No Available Assets—Lost $75,000 on One Play.

Melville B. Raymond, theatrical manager of 110 West Thirty-fourth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $194,545 and no available assets. He has a contract giving him license to produce the musical play "Buster Brown," but he can't assign the contract.

Mr. Raymond has been in this line for sixteen years, and in the last few years produced "Arizona," "Man from China," and "Buster Brown," and at times had several companies on the road. He is said to have lost $75,000 on the "Man from China." The debts were contracted principally from 1903 to 1905.

Mr. Raymond was formerly a Director in the Greenwich Bank, and was the New York representative of the United States Lithographing Company of Cincinnati.

TO FOUND A JEWISH COLLEGE.

Moses A. Dropsie Leaves Nearly $1,000,000 for Philadelphia Institution.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—The will of Moses A. Dropsie, late President of Grats College, which was probated to-day, provides that the bulk of his estate shall be used to establish a Jewish college in this city. The estate is estimated at $1,000,000.

The will provides that the college is to be non-sectarian and coeducational, and directs that it shall be under the management of a board of twenty-one Governors, five of whom are named, as follows:

Judge Mayer Sulzberger and William B. Hackenburg of Philadelphia, Dr. Aaron Fredenwald of Baltimore, Cyrus Adler of Washington, and Oscar Straus of New York.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMAN

Man Who Lost $500 While with Dolan Complains to McAdoo.

Charges have been preferred against Policeman Dolan of the West Forty-seventh Street Station by Harry P. Flanagan of 29 West One Hundred and Forty-second Street. They include a charge of intoxication and of riding in a hansom cab while on duty, of being present when a felony was committed, and of refusing to make an arrest when requested to by a citizen. These charges grow out of Mr. Flanagan's experiences on July 1. Having been ordered by his physician to take a vacation he started on a trip.

He got as far as the West Shore Ferry, at the foot of West Forty-second Street, on his way to Kingston, N. Y. There he had some trouble over his baggage and missed the ferryboat he intended to take. While waiting for the next boat Mr. Flanagan asked a cabman to drive him to a near-by drug store. He gave the cabman a hundred-dollar bill for the fare and incidentals. The cabman was rather slow in bringing the change back, according to the complaint, and Mr. Flanagan consulted Policeman Dolan about it. Dolan brought back the change and the cabman brought a bottle of whisky. Then, Mr. Flanagan alleges, there was a whispered conversation between the cabman and the policeman behind the cab. Soon afterward, Flanagan says, he asked Policeman Dolan if he wouldn't like a drink, and the policeman said he wouldn't mind. Dolan didn't like the whisky in the bottle, so they drove to several saloons for better stuff. The manoeuvres became rather involved and hard to follow at this point. The incident which Mr. Flanagan does remember well is that he gave a bartender a five-hundred-dollar bill in payment for drinks. The bartender laughed, he says, when asked to hand over the change. The upshot of it was that Mr. Flanagan was arrested. When searched he had $18.70, and on the following day he was arraigned on a charge of intoxication and discharged. The charges have been placed before Commissioner McAdoo by Mr. Flanagan's attorney, and the District Attorney's office has the facts.

MRS. ALEXANDER DEFEATS A VETERAN POLITICIAN

Persuades Gov. Stokes to Sign Her Son's Bill.

COL. DICKINSON OPPOSED IT

The Measure Appropriates $200,000 for the Erection of a New Almshouse at Snake Hill.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 12.—When Gov. Stokes signed yesterday the act passed by the recent Legislature, appropriating $200,000 for the erection of a new almshouse at Snake Hill, in Hudson County, he gave to Mrs. C. B. Alexander of Castle Point, Hoboken, a notable triumph over the politicians, and she won for her young son, besides, the distinction of having in his first term in the House of Assembly done away with one of the most undesirable institutions in the State.

Mrs. Alexander is a member of the noted Stevens family and has many social duties, but devotes much of her time to public philanthropies. When her son ran for the Assembly last Fall he induced several New York society women to attend the ball of a local Democratic club in Hoboken, and dance with the Hobokenites.

Last Winter Mr. Alexander introduced the bill for the erection of the new Almshouse. That now in use has been standing for forty years, and has been denounced by several Grand Juries as the most noisome public institution in New Jersey.

It was the discovery of the herding there of a colony of between 300 and 400 children dependents, with a larger colony of depraved adult paupers, that stirred the State to order that the counties make separate provision for their pauper waifs.

Since that time, Mrs. Alexander has been unremitting in her efforts to wipe out the disgraceful old building altogether, and it was doubtless at her suggestion that her son introduced the bill for the new structure. The bill passed both houses and went to the Governor for approval.

There the politicians began work upon it. Secretary of State Dickinson was particularly active in opposing its approval. He is the Republican leader in Hudson County, and has been fighting, both in the Legislature and the courts, every act authorizing the County Board of Freeholders—which is Democratic—to spend public money. He insists that the board gives the taxpayers nothing for their money. The Alexander act directed that board to spend $200,000 on the new building. Before he sailed for Europe recently, the Secretary of State pleaded with Gov. Stokes to veto the bill. He told the Governor that the building could not be put up for the money, and that the act was but the entering wedge for an endless expenditure.

Mrs. Alexander and a delegation of women called at the Executive Chamber to persuade the Governor to sign the bill, but it is said he eluded them by leaving the State House by a back door.

Mrs. Alexander then drove over in her automobile from her Summer home, in Bernardsville, and called on Mayor McClellan. From him she obtained a letter showing that the cost of the Richmond County Almshouse, which is regarded as a model of its kind, was not greater than the amount appropriated for that at Snake Hill. Fortified with this, she renewed her siege at the Governor's office.

After a long and earnest talk with Gov. Stokes yesterday, Mrs. Alexander finally won his consent to the bill, and he made it a law by writing his name across its face. But it is said he did not do so until Mrs. Alexander had given him something like a personal guarantee that $200,000 will be the limit of the expenditure, and that she will keep an eye on the outlay and see that there is neither waste nor graft in the job.

REALLY A PLEASANT WEDDING

The Rev. Mr. Dawson Corrects Wrong Impressions About His Marriage.

Whatever some other persons in Williamsburg may say, the Rev. R. S. Dawson of Kearny, N. J., the former Williamsburg pastor who was married there on Tuesday to Miss Minnie Edsall of 101 Ainslie Street, Brooklyn, does not believe that anybody intended to annoy the wedding party.

"No street organs were brought to interrupt the ceremony," said Mr. Dawson yesterday. "In fact, it was not interrupted. An organ passed through the street before the wedding, but it was far away while the ceremony was taking place. No police reserves were called out, but two policemen were on duty in front of the house during the evening, as is customary at many weddings.

"Our young friends gave us an enthusiastic send-off. It was they who burned a flashlight powder as we entered our carriage. Then amid showers of rice and hearty cheers we were driven away."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. William Armisted Moalt.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—Dr. William Armisted Moalt, a member of one of the oldest families of Maryland, died at the Johns Hopkins Hospital to-day after an operation for appendicitis. Dr. Moalt was a descendant of Ellen North, the first white child born in Maryland. He wrote several books on medical subjects. He had large business interests in the management of his estate and the holdings in this city of his sisters, Mrs. I. Townsend Burden and Mrs. Robert L. Cutting of New York.

J. S. Cronice, Old Broker, Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 12.—Jacob Stoll Cronice, for many years a prominent New York broker, died to-day at his home, Residence Park, New Rochelle. Mr. Cronice was eighty-five years old and was a native of Maryland. He was a member of the brokerage house of Handy & Cronice. He retired about twelve years ago. One son and two daughters survive him.

Edward S. Wood.

BOSTON, July 12.—Prof. Edward S. Wood of the Harvard Medical School, famous as an expert in examining human blood, died to-day at his Summer home at Pocasset. He had been ill for several months with cancer, and underwent an operation in March. He gave expert testimony in many murder trials, his last appearance in court being in the trial of Charles L. Tucker for the murder of Mabel Page.

Charles H. McGinley.

GLOVERSVILLE, July 12.—State Senator Charles H. McGinley of Detroit, Mich., died suddenly to-day near Paul Smith's, in the Adirondacks, where his family was spending the Summer. Pneumonia was the cause of death. Senator McGinley was one of the best known criminal lawyers in Michigan.

Obituary Notes.

ROBERT M. MOORMAN of Somerville, Tenn., well known in Washington as a newspaper correspondent, died at Atlanta, Ga., yesterday. Mr. Moorman was forced by ill health to give up his place six months ago.

EDWARD S. COYNE, a member of the New Jersey Assembly, Chairman of the Union County Republican Committee, and a member of the Elizabeth City Council, died at his home in that city yesterday of blood poisoning following an operation for appendicitis.

HORATIO B. HACKETT, a Pennsylvania State Senator, died yesterday at Pasadena, Cal. He had a stroke of paralysis two years ago and had since been an invalid. Senator Hackett was sixty-one years old and had been active in Republican politics for more than thirty years.

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE MADE IS



CROUCH & FITZGERALD

131 Broadway
668 Broadway.
723 Sixth Avenue.

Vacation Bags.

SAYS DR. NELDEN DIDN'T REMOVE HER WRINKLES

Beauty Expert Arrested on a Denver Woman's Charge.

A DEALER IN NEW FINGERS

The Doctor Did a Little Ear Grafting, Too, When Not Busy Tinkering with Faces.

Dr. Andrew L. Nelden of 13 East Twenty-ninth Street, who jumped into prominence about a year ago by offering large sums for fingers and ears to graft on persons lacking such members, was arrested last night by Detective Sergeant McConville. He is charged by Miss Josephine Ware of Denver with having obtained $200 from her under an agreement to iron the wrinkles from her features, which he failed to carry out.

She learned of Nelden through an advertisement in which he offered $1,000 to anybody who would submit to having an ear grafted. As the advertisement also declared that Nelden was a master in matters of the physiognomy Miss Ware became greatly interested. In a short time she was in possession of a full supply of the Nelden pamphlets.

Miss Ware was then told about methods, prices, percentage of chance of success, and the like as applied to eradication of wrinkles. The treatment would be "perfectly painless," and the time for the operation would be two weeks. She was also told that many similar operations had been performed with great success.

The terms, she alleges, were to be $200 for the operation and $2.50 a day for room and board in Nelden's house. Miss Ware came to New York, and on May 23, she alleges, paid Dr. Nelden $200.

When she left the Nelden house, she says, she didn't leave the wrinkles behind. But it was several days before she went to the District Attorney and told her story. Magistrate McAvoy issued the warrant on which Nelden was arrested.

Nelden is said to have paid large sums for fingers which he grafted on persons able to pay for them. Good ears were also in demand. An ear grafting operation was said to have been performed by him in Philadelphia.

The premiums offered for fingers that would fit and look well on those who could afford to buy them ranged from $100 to $500, and the premium for ears went as high as $1,000.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The rain has ceased in the Gulf States and fair, warmer weather prevails throughout the cotton States, except Florida and the Carolinas.

Conditions are favorable for showers and thunderstorms in the Atlantic Coast district Thursday and probably Friday; also in the lake region, the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

No material change in the temperature in the Middle Atlantic States is probable except that produced by local rains.

Winds along the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts will be light to fresh south; on the lower lakes light to fresh south; on the upper lakes light and variable, mostly south.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, local rains and thunderstorms Thursday and Friday, light to fresh southwest to south winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, local rains and thunderstorms Thursday and Friday, light south winds.

New England, scattered showers and thunderstorms Thursday and Friday, light to fresh southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	72	75	4 P. M.	81	85
6 A. M.	71	75	6 P. M.	77	83
9 A. M.	74	78	9 P. M.	68	78
12 M.	81	87	12 P. M.	68	77

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 283 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 81; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for last twenty-five years, 73.

The thermometer registered 77 degrees at 8 A. M. and 80 degrees at 2 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 88 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 87 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 75 per cent. at 8 P. M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

IN MEMORIAM.

JEWELL.—In loving memory of Genet S. Jewell, who entered into rest July 12, 1904.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, 241-3 West 23d St.
Stephen Merritt Emb'g Inst. Tel. 1324 Chelsea.

A. I. C. P. APPEAL.

IN A SICK ROOM AT NOON YESTERDAY TEMPERATURE WAS 96 DEGREES, AT SEA BREEZE 76 DEGREES.

$2.50 WILL KEEP A MOTHER OR A BABY AT SEA BREEZE ONE WEEK.

$1.00 WILL GIVE ONE DAY AT SEA BREEZE TO A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN.

SEND CHECK TO ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, TREASURER, 105 EAST 22D ST.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WHAT WAS THE LOST END OF ST. MARK'S GOSPEL?

IMPRESSIONS of CHRISTIANITY
From the Points of View of the
NON-CHRISTIAN RELIGIONS.

See HIBBERT JOURNAL for July.

The other articles in this number are:
Impressions of Christianity from the Points of View of the Non-Christian Religions. I. The Synoptic Gospels and the Jewish Consciousness. By C. G. Montefiore.
Should Agnostics be Miserable? G. M. Trevelyan.
Mr. Meredith on Religion. The Rev. James Moffatt, D. D.
The God of Spinoza as Interpreted by Herder. Prof. A. C. McGiffert.
Is the Age of Faith Returning? The Rev. John Hutton, M. A.
Sir Oliver Lodge on Haeckel. Joseph McCabe.
The Birth of a Soul. Oscar Wilde. (The Closing Phase.) Prof. Hugh Walker, M. A., LL. D.
What Was the Lost End of St. Mark's Gospel? Torkild Skat Rordam, C. T. University of Copenhagen.
The Teaching of the Christian Religion in Public Schools: A Plea for Reform. Mrs. Beverley Tasher.
Annual subscriptions, which may commence with any number, $2.50, post free. Single numbers, 75 cents, post free. Subscriptions are booked and single numbers sold by
G. E.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY PLAN

NOTICE OF READINESS OF THE SEABOARD COMPANY TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

To the Holders of Morton Trust Company Certificates of Deposit and of Warrants of the Seaboard Company:

You are hereby notified that The Seaboard Company is ready to receive subscriptions for its first preferred stock at par, on the terms set out in the Change or Modification of Plan or New Plan, relating to Seaboard Air Line Railway, dated May 16, 1905, a copy of which was filed with the Morton Trust Company May 17, 1905.

Every holder of a warrant of The Seaboard Company or Morton Trust Company certificate of deposit desiring to subscribe must, within fifteen days after the last publication of this notice, sign and deliver to the depositary, Morton Trust Company, or one of the sub-depositaries, Continental Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland, and Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Massachusetts, on a blank form, to be obtained from such depositary or sub-depositary, an agreement to take an amount of the first preferred stock at par, not greater than the amount for which he is entitled to subscribe, and to pay therefor, at par, in cash, in five equal instalments, payable at intervals of not less than thirty (30) days, at such times as the Committee under said Plan or The Seaboard Company shall prescribe, and must, at the time of the delivery of such agreement, pay for the account of The Seaboard Company, by check or draft payable in New York Exchange to the order of the Morton Trust Company, one-fifth (1-5) of the amount of such subscription.

The Seaboard Company hereby calls for the payment of the first instalment of twenty per cent. (20%) of the subscription price at the time of the delivery of the subscription agreement and not later than July 28, 1905, and for the payment of the second instalment of twenty per cent. (20%) on August 28, 1905, and prescribes such dates as the times for the payment of such instalments.

This notice will be published on June 29, July 6, and July 13, 1905.

THE SEABOARD COMPANY.

By order of the Board of Directors:

D. C. PORTEOUS, Secretary,

THOMAS F. RYAN, Chairman;
JAMES A. BLAIR,
ERNEST THALMANN,
JAMES H. DOOLEY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
C. SIDNEY SHEPARD,
S. DAVIES WARFIELD,
Committee.

N. S. MELDRUM, Secretary.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 17

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty-five (65) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

4	206	326	489	636	768	931
87	209	327	501	712	770	936
42	213	367	605	730	781	945
44	214	373	617	748	786	1040
55	218	379	632	750	790	1042
68	232	388	635	754	857	1060
74	250	392	658	757	843	1087
104	262	395	662	759	872	1104
105	278	417	689	766	898	1178
205	292					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

New York, June 7th, 1905.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
For Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. E. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.,
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1905, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1905, at par.

Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 23d, 1903, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1905, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan'y 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan'y 1st, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

July 1st, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, July 12, 1905.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1905, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid September 1, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1905.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 1, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1905.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on September 1, 1905.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

New York, June 21st, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. upon the common stock out of the earnings for the year ending June 30th, payable on July 31st, 1905, to stockholders of record on July 21st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on July 21st, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 31st, 1905.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Office of the PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY,
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 10, 1905.
98th DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) payable on demand at the branch office of the Company, No. 68 William Street, New York City, to stockholders of record on this date.

CHARLES F. KOSTER, Secretary.

HOMESTAKE MINING CO.

Mills Building, 15 Broad Street,
New York, July 12, 1905.

DIVIDEND NO. 379.

Dividend No. 379 of Fifty (50) cents per share has been declared, payable at the Transfer Agency in New York on the 25th inst. Transfer books close on the 20th inst.

LOUNSBERY & CO., Transfer Agents.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.

New York, July 6, 1905.

A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1905, to stockholders of record July 14, 1905, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again July 17, 1905.

G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

J. G. WHITE & CO., INC.

43-49 Exchange Place, New York City

A quarterly dividend (ninth quarter) of 1½ Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Company, payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record May 31st, 1905, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. BUNNELL, JR., Treas.

July 6th, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 10, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon August 8 for the construction of storm sewer, surface drainage, and sewer systems, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. M. A.

Union Trust Company of New York

80 BROADWAY

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JUNE 30, 1905.

RESOURCES.

N. Y. City and railroad bonds, etc., at market value	$17,680,220.00
Bonds and mortgages	685,300.00
Real estate	1,900,000.00
Loans on collateral	38,215,144.67
U. S. gold certificates	4,000,000.00
Cash in office	23,699.22
Cash in banks	2,127,125.58
Interest and commissions accrued	391,497.13
Advances to trusts	1,200.11
	$65,024,186.71

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Surplus	7,878,461.91
Deposits	55,154,500.86
Interest accrued on deposits	750,459.77
Taxes and expenses accrued	115,755.17
Dividend accrued	125,000.00
	$65,024,186.71

OFFICERS:

EDWARD KING, President.
CORNELIUS D. WOOD, AUGUSTUS W. KELLEY, } Vice Presidents.
J. V. B. THAYER, Vice Prest. & Secretary.
E. R. MERRITT, H. M. POPHAM, } Assistant Secretaries.
C. C. RAWLINGS, Trust Officer.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

SEALED PROPOSALS addressed to the undersigned at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass., and endorsed "Proposals to sell C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., Denver Extension 4% bonds," WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL NOON OF FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905, for the sale of above-named bonds to the Trustee TO ABSORB THE SUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FOUR THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-NINE DOLLARS AND ELEVEN CENTS ($104,359.11), OR ANY PART THEREOF, in accordance with the agreement dated December 1, 1881.

Proposals will be opened and successful bids declared July 14, 1905, AND INTEREST ON ACCEPTED BONDS WILL CEASE JULY 15, 1905.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By D. R. WHITNEY, Actuary.

Boston, Mass., July 1, 1905.

CENTRAL LEATHER CO.,

Bond Scrip
Preferred Stock Scrip
Common Stock Scrip

SUTRO BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS,

44 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.

Members of New York Stock Exchange.

AN OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHED MANufacturing (iron) company (New York charter) having lately increased its capital stock for more extensive plant—accept business now refused, offers for sale limited amount of stock—a positive safe 6% investment—principals only. Write for details. Address "Iron," Times Office, Downtown, New York.

TRUSTS AND BANKS, TAKE NOTICE.—A corporation owning valuable telephone franchises wishes to place one hundred thousand bonds. Apply to J. O'N., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$135,323,729
Gold	70,848,656
Silver	30,626,818
United States notes	13,645,831
Treasury notes of 1890	33,635
National banknotes	18,810,026
Total receipts this day	2,014,433
Total receipts this month and year	16,972,008
Total expenditures this day	3,910,000
Total expenditures this month and year	25,010,000
Deposits in National banks	80,452,981

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$515,455,969
Silver dollars	465,463,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,311,000
Total	$990,229,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$515,455,969
Silver certificates outstanding	465,463,000
Treasury notes outstanding	9,311,000
Total	$990,229,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$42,758,766
Gold certificates	28,089,890
Silver coin and bullion	22,947,052
Silver certificates	7,679,766
United States notes	13,645,831
Other assets	32,784,325
Total in Treasury	$147,905,630
Deposits in National banks	80,452,981
Total	$228,358,611
Current liabilities	93,034,882
Available cash balance	$135,323,729

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 5-16d per ounce and in New York at 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.40, 500 Gould and Curry at .20, 300 Hale and Norcross at 1.55@1.60, 1,000 Ind. Tonopah at .03½, 300 Jim Butler at .76, 100 Mexican at 1.40, 50 Ophir at 7.25, 200 Potosi at .14, 500 Savage at .62, 200 Sandstorm at .62, 500 Work at .07½, and 100 Yellow Jacket at .24

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY

27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK

Mines Situated in State of Durango, Mexico

CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED, $2,250,000; PAR VALUE OF SHARES, $10

THE REPORT FOR MAY SHOWS:

Shipments, (Mexican Money)	$70,732.43
Expenses of ore extraction	35,045.95
Profit	44,686.48
Profit reduced to United States money	22,343.24
Profit at this rate for twelve months	268,118.88
Required to pay 12% dividend on total amount of capital stock outstanding	250,000.00
Surplus after paying 12% dividend	$18,118.88

This result was produced entirely by only two of our forty-three mines, (the San Luis and Potosina,) with a little help from one other, (the San Lucas.) We shall soon have the San Lucas in full production, and the San Pedro and San Pablo and the Aventura have already been opened up far enough to enable us to take out ore from the one going $200 a ton and from the other 20% copper, with high values in gold and silver. Mr. Ross, the Managing Director, expects the Aventura to prove our most valuable holding. He compares its copper deposits favorably with those of the Greene Consolidated at Cananea. They are certainly richer and they may turn out to be just as extensive. They are certainly very valuable.

After the Aventura and San Pedro and San Pablo, we shall open the Castellana, Sidney, Infalible, Trinidad, Llano, Condeña, and other properties of ours, all of which promise the best of results. We have nothing in all our immense holdings that has not been most carefully selected.

We shall put more machinery and more development on the old mines at the same time we open up new ones.

As it stands now, with only two of our properties incompletely opened up and equipped, we are earning enough to pay more than twelve per cent. dividends on our entire capitalization. With the old properties more completely equipped and with the others opened up, we can earn a good many times as much, and our property is so extensive that we can keep up our production longer than any of us will live to enjoy our dividends.

For a little longer the earnings and the proceeds of the Treasury stock now offered for sale will be devoted to betterments—opening up new mines and more completely equipping the old ones. Then the earnings, largely increased by the betterments, will be available for dividends.

Price of stock will be quoted upon application.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BOSTON

We are offering long time City of Boston

BONDS

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM

BANKERS,

40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

Investment Securities.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,

100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 WILLIAM STREET,

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Guaranteed Stocks.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.

Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit

Issued available the world over.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.

LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 AND 29 PINE STREET,

Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT

LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

Branch office

Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

With direct wire.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

IRON STOCKS LARGER.

Increased During Last Month by 70,000 Tons—Production Smaller.

The monthly report of the production and consumption of pig iron compiled by The Iron Age shows a further accumulation of pig iron at merchant furnaces during the month of June. The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

The monthly statistics of pig iron collected by The Iron Age show some interesting facts. Production of coke and anthracite pig fell off from the record of 1,964,000 tons in May, a month of thirty-one days, to 1,793,000 tons in June, a short month. The greater part was due to the restriction of the operations of the steel companies, whose product declined 136,000 tons, while the output of the merchant furnaces fell off only 35,000 tons.

The active capacity has undergone a sharp decline, having receded from 443,092 tons on June 1 to 408,617 tons on July 1.

The statement of stock of the merchant furnaces, which refers to product ranging from 650,000 to 675,000 tons per month, shows a further accumulation of 70,000 tons in June, added to 61,500 tons in May and 17,400 tons in April. During the quarter, therefore, the stocks in the hands of merchant furnaces have accumulated to the extent of 151,000 tons, against a reduction in stocks during the first quarter of 83,800 tons. As an offset there must be considered the undoubtedly considerable decline in the unknown stocks in the yards of consumers, of the foundries and mills.

The pressure for deliveries of structural material is so heavy that, according to some reports, orders have already been sent abroad. Premiums are being paid for prompt delivery and there is a disposition in some quarters to agitate for an advance in the base prices.

After a lull extending over some time, car orders are again appearing in the market. The Western roads are calling for 3,000 steel cars, which would require about 100,000 tons of material.

Additional business is in sight for the steel-rail mills, and in wire trade the first indications of a revival of buying have been noted.

The records of the past few months show that while the iron industry possesses a wonderful capacity for adjusting itself to changing conditions, it was not possible to check the headway gained during the extraordinary demand which developed in anticipation of Spring. The industry is well in hand now, and consumption is proceeding at a wonderful rate which the contemplation of the spurt in the Spring should not obscure.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will begin the publication of a series of interviews with men prominent in the iron and steel world on prospects of business for the second half of the present year and 1906. The interviews indicate a most optimistic feeling.

J. K. Polak of Rogers, Brown & Co., Cincinnati, says that the outlook appears very promising. The car builders have as many orders booked for cars as they have had in years. He reaches the conclusion that the basis of the iron situation is healthy.

C. H. Jones, President of the Inland Steel Company, Chicago, says that the demand for all classes of steel is urgent and insistent, and bids fair to overwhelm the mills in the near future.

J. W. McQueen, Second Vice President of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, Birmingham, predicts that the year's business will show up well. He firmly believes that there will soon be an active buying movement.

Robert Field of Cincinnati expresses his conviction that the trade at large is about to enter upon a period of unprecedented prosperity, which will extend into and beyond the year 1906.

Col. T. G. Bush, President of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company, Birmingham, says:

"The aggregate business of the year is going to be very good and will show up better than last year. While there is a dull period on, the prices are higher now than they were last year."

C. H. Domhoff of the Domhoff & Joyce Company of Cincinnati says:

"Everywhere we find evidences of growing business, leading to the conclusion that a very high tonnage of pig iron will be required during the coming six months."

George Baker, General Manager of Sales of the Illinois Steel Company, Chicago, says:

"With specifications in hand that will take up our capacity for the next three months, and with consumers constantly pressing us for quick delivery on their orders, there is no room in my mind for anything but the most roseate opinion as to the future. I am an optimist through and through, because business conditions warrant it."

The Iron Trade Review, in its summary of market conditions this week, reports that, while pig iron prices are somewhat lower, there is more interest in the market, while in finished lines, particularly rails and structural material, the heavy demand continues.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 12.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.	High.	Low.	Last.
215..Crucible Steel	10½	10½	10½
367..Crucible Steel pf	63½	62¾	63¾
375..Ind. Brewing pf	39¾	39½	39½
95..Lustre	23	23	23
130..M. L. & H	34¾	34¼	34¾
125..Marsden	4½	4	4½
63..Ohio Fuel	39½	39½	39½
50..Pittsburg Brewing	26¾	26¾	26¾
50..Pittsburg Coal	14	14	14
1,896..Pittsburg Coal pf	57	56	56½
100..Sewer Pipe	34½	34½	34½
1,940..Ton. Ext	5.30	5.10	5.30
650..Un. Copper	26¼	25⅝	26¼
835..U. S. Steel	34¾	34	34½
434..U. S. Steel pf	102⅝	101	102¾
15..W. Air Brake	149	148	149

BANKS.

5..Ally Trust | 140 | 140 | 140
25..Mer. S. & T. | 55 | 55 | 55

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 12.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.04	.04	L. W. Con.	.04	.02
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.40	1.35
Andes	.21	.21	Occid. Con.	.89	.89
Belcher	.19	.20	Ophir	7.75	7.12½
Best & Bel.	1.35	1.20	Overman	.18	.15
Bullion	.42	.42	Potosi	.13	.13
Caledonia	.51	.50	Savage	.70	.59
Chal. Con.	.24	.24	Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Challar	.20	.18	Sierra Nev.	.33	.31
Confidence	.90	.90	Syndicate	.10	.09
C. C. & Va.	1.45	1.40	St. Louis	.05	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.41	.44
Crown Point	.14	.13	Utah Con.	.10	.08
Gould & Q.	.20	.18	Yel. Jacket	.26	.24
Hale & Nor.	1.60	1.50	Sil. bars	59¼	58⅞
Julia	.04	.04	Drafts, sight	.05	.07½
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.07½	.10
Ky. Con.	.01	.10			

Mexican dollars were unchanged at 46@47.

Commodity Prices.

The index number of commodity prices proportioned to consumption, according to the figures compiled by Dun's Review, was $98.312 on July 1, against $98.759 a month previous, and $97.192 a year ago. In view of the continued manipulation of raw materials of the textile industries, and violent fluctuations in grain because of conflicting weather reports and crop estimates, it is surprising to find that the general level of prices at the opening of the new fiscal year was actually a trifle lower than on June 1. This is partly due to the fact that the date of compilation was a few days after the reaction in grain, and prior to the zenith of the rise in cotton, but a still more potent influence was the normal midsummer cheapening in every other important class of products except fuel, which shows the effect of the usual monthly reduction of 10 cents in the discount on anthracite coal.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 12, 1905.

Impr Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan		Consol Gas Co conv deb 6s	
5,000	101½	7,500	172
1,000	101⅝	Consol Tob 4s	
27,000	101½	1,000	81¾
25,000	101¼	Denv & Rio Gde con 4s	
3,000	101⅝	4,000	100¾
5,000	101½	2,000	101
1,000	101⅜	5,000	100⅝
3,000	101½	Detroit So, Ohio So div 4s	
2d series		3,000	93⅜
5,000	99⅝	Dist Sec Corpor 5s	
8,000	99¼	10,000	79
500	99½	5,000	79½
79,000	99¼	4,000	79¼
500	99⅜	Dul & Iron R 1st	
30,000	99¼	5,000	115
8,000	99⅜	Erie 1st con 4s	
2,000	99¼	3,000	101⅛
Impr Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan		Erie 1st gen 4s	
		4,000	92⅞
73,000	91½	Erie conv 4s	
500	91½	25,000	107
48,000	91¼	Erie Penn col tr 4s	
15,000	91⅜	5,000	97
5,000	91¼	Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s	
116,000	91⅞	2,000	119
35,000	91¼	Int & Gt Nor 2d 5s	
2,500	91¼	500	101½
50,000	91¼	K C, Ft S & M 4s	
50,000	91⅝	3,000	80¾
100,000	91¼	10,000	80¾
83,000	91⅜	Kans City So 3s	
300	91½	14,000	72¼
53,000	91⅝	1,000	72⅜
50,000	91½	50,000	72⅝
68,000	91⅜	Keok & D M 1st	
500	91½	3,000	110
70,000	91⅜	Lacka Steel 5s	
3,000	91¼	2,000	106½
7,000	91⅜	3,000	106
1,000	91½	L E & Wn 1st 5s	
500	91⅝	6,000	113
25,000	91⅜	L S & M S deb 4s	
22,300	91⅝	1,000	101½
500	91½	Long Isld gen 4s	
1,000	91¼	8,000	100⅞
15,000	91½	L'ville & N'ville col trust 4s	
78,000	91⅜	53,000	99¾
10,000	91½	unified 4s	
U S of Mexico 5s		3,000	104½
1,000	100	Mex Cen con 4s	
U S of Mexico 4s		1,000	77¼
8,000	93⅜	Mex Cent 1st inc	
Repub of Cuba 5s		15,000	21½
1,000	106¾	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
Adams Express 4s		500	100½
3,000	104	Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s	
Am Ice Secur 6s		15,000	87⅞
1,000	78½	Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	
1,000	78	5,000	107½
1,000	77½	20,000	107¾
2,000	77¾	Nassau Elec R R 4s	
Am Tobacco 6s		12,000	87½
18,000	115¾	Natl Starch 5s	
Am Tobacco 4s		3,000	68
15,000	76¾	N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934	
30,000	76½	4,000	101⅝
2,000	76¼	N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	
2,000	76⅜	2,000	93¼
28,000	76½	3,000	93⅜
55,000	76¾	Norf & West con 4s	
55,000	76¼	6,000	103
At, T & S F gen 4s		Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	
39,000	104¼	17,000	95¾
25,000	104⅜	5,000	96
11,000	104½	Northn Pac 4s	
1,500	105	4,000	106
20,000	104⅜	8,000	105⅜
8,000	104½	3,000	106
5,000	104⅜	24,000	106¼
adjustment 4s		Nor Pac gen 3s	
5,000	96⅝	2,500	77
stamped		1,000	77
15,000	95	Ore R & N con 4s	
Atlan Coast L 4s		1,000	102½
10,000	102¼	5,000	102⅝
Balt & O pr in 3½s		Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	
10,000	36	10,000	96
gold 4s		1,000	96⅛
6,000	106½	9,000	90
500	106¾	Oz & Cher Cen 5s	
So Wn div 3½s		16,000	100¼
4,000	91½	9,000	100½
Bk R T ref conv 4s		Penn gtd 4½s	
12,000	89	1,000	105¾
Eklyn Un Elev 1st		Peop G & C Chic 1st con 6s	
1,000	110⅝	20,000	124
Eklyn Un Gas 5s		Peo & East 1st 4s	
4,000	113	6,000	100½
Canada So 2d 5s		Peo & East inc 4s	
2,000	107½	3,400	74
Cent of Ga con 5s		Reading gen 4s	
1,000	114½	2,000	102½
1,000	114	22,000	101⅞
2d inc 5s		Reading Jersey Cen col 4s	
14,000	84¼	8,000	100⅝
2,000	84½	5,000	101
3d inc 5s		Rio Gde Wn 1st	
22,000	75	4,000	98⅝
35,000	75½	St L Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	
10,000	75½	3,000	94½
20,000	76	5,000	95
Chat div 4s		St L Sthwn 1st 4s	
10,000	93¾	15,000	90
Cent Leather 5s		34,000	98¾
20,000	99⅜	cons 4s	
7,000	99⅝	5,000	81⅝
5,000	99⅝	5,000	81¾
1,000	99⅝	1,000	81⅞
15,000	99½	Southn Pac 4s	
Cent Pac gtd 4s		10,000	98⅝
3,000	102½	Southn Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s	
5,000	102¼	5,000	96
Cent Pac gtd 3½s		20,000	95⅞
15,000	88	11,000	96
Ches & O Gen 4½s		15,000	95⅞
1,000	108½	48,000	95¾
5,000	108¾	Southn Ry 1st 5s	
Ches & O con 5s		12,000	118¼
5,000	120	Tenn Coal, Iron & R gen 5s	
C, B & Q 4s, jt bds		5,000	98⅛
3,000	101⅜	Third Av con 4s	
4,000	101½	5,000	96½
55,000	101⅜	5,000	96
1,000	101¼	Tol, St L & W 4s	
15,000	102	15,000	55
registered		3,000	83¼
100,000	101¼	Un Pac 1st 4s	
C & E Ill gen 5s		5,000	105¾
1,000	120¼	10,000	105⅞
Chi & N Westn deb 5s, 1921		5,000	105¼
1,000	113¼	Un Pac conv 4s	
C, R I & Pac 6s		26,000	127
1,000	120⅜	5,000	127⅛
C, R I & Pac gen 4s		7,000	128
1,000	105⅜	2,000	129
Chi, R I & P Ry refundg 4s		3,000	129¾
19,000	97	3,000	129¾
C, R I & P R R 4s		Un Rds of San Fr 4s	
17,000	82⅜	24,000	89¾
2,000	82¼	1,000	90
25,000	82⅜	U S Steel Corpor s&g fund 5s	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry col tr 5s		25,000	95
1,000	94½	25,000	95⅛
Chi Term Tran 4s coupons off		162,000	95
6,000	97	1,000	95⅛
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s		10,000	95
3,000	102	5,000	95⅜
6,000	102¼	75,000	95
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A		28,000	95⅜
2,000	74½	8,000	95
3,000	74¼	37,000	95⅛
10,000	75	registered	
1st 5s, Series B		500	95¼
6,000	73⅜	500	95
1,000	73½	Va Iron, C & C 5s	
20,000	73	2,000	89
14,000	73⅜	Wabash 2d 5s	
16,000	73¼	1,000	110
11,000	73⅜	5,000	109¾
Col Mid 1st 4s		Wab, Pitts Term 1st	
8,000	75	5,000	90¼
1,000	75¼	Wab, Pitts Term 2d	
1,000	74¾	13,000	39¾
2,000	74¾	2,000	39¾
2,000	74⅞	West Shore 4s, reg	
Col & So 1st 4s		3,000	108
8,000	95¾	Westn Maryland 4s	
3,000	95⅛	4,000	88⅝
		W U Tel col tr 5s	
		1,000	111½

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

C of Ga 8d pf inc	2%
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1921	1
Peo & East inc	1
Union Pac conv	2%
West Un col tr 5s	2%

DECLINED.

Erie conv	1⅛
Int & Gt Nor 1st	1
Va Ir, C & C

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance — Call Money Rates 2½@2¾ Per Cent.

Prices Recover Ground on Absence of Liquidation and Good Crop Position — Northern Securities Group Rises Sharply— The Iron Trade.

Relieved of the task of absorbing the large lines of stocks pressed on it by speculators about to depart on vacations the stock market yesterday was prepared to reflect in its price movement the favorable position of the crops as revealed by the Government's report. Opening prices were generally above the closing figures of the previous session, but a natural indisposition to make commitments, following the severe breaks of Tuesday and belated selling by Western houses whose interests were apparently overlooked on Tuesday in the hurried preparations incident to the departure of the fishing party, were effective in restricting the trading and brought about periods of weakness. The steadiness of the Steel issues, however, helped to sustain the general tone of the market, and with the appearance of confident buying in the Northern Securities group shortly after the noon hour the entire list strengthened, and an advance set in which was still in progress at the close, when a good part of yesterday's losses had been recovered. Of the active issues Union Pacific closed with an advance of 2⅞ points, Reading 1⅞, Pennsylvania 1, St. Paul 2⅜, Atchison 2, Baltimore and Ohio 1¼, Steel prefered ⅞, and Steel common 1⅜.

The abrupt advances of Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Northern Securities, which exercised such influence on sentiment, were based on the belief that a distribution of profits in some form is close at hand. The confidence of the buying in these issues yesterday as well as the sources from which it proceeded gave color to this belief, although as yet it is entirely lacking official confirmation. Northern Pacific rose 11½ points, to 201½, the highest price it has touched since its release from the Northern Securities Treasury, while Great Northern sold at 290, an advance of 10 points, and Northern Securities at 172, a gain of 4 points. The influence of the good crop position, which found some reflection in the declines in the wheat markets, was also displayed in the advances in the shares of the Granger roads. Baltimore and Ohio's resistance to the tide of liquidation on Tuesday and its added gains yesterday were explained by the action of the Directors in placing the stock on a 5 per cent. basis, this constituting an increase of 1 per cent. News of this step reached the Exchange just at the close of business, but it had been expected for some time.

The iron trade statistics for the month of June, as published yesterday, do not foreshadow the better position ascribed to that trade in the last fortnight, although it is found that consumption in June, with the exception of January, April, and May, was the greatest in the trade's history. Production fell off 171,000 tons and stocks at merchant furnaces increased 70,000 tons against 93,500 tons in May and 17,400 tons in April, an accumulation of 151,000 tons in the quarter against a decrease of 83,800 tons in the previous quarter. In view of this situation the figures for the current month will be of exceptional interest.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Bald Eagle Valley Railroad.
Third Avenue Railroad.

HOME INSURANCE REPORT.

Assets, $19,961,447—Surplus for Policy Holders, $10,706,976.

The semi-annual statement of the Home Insurance Company, made public yesterday, shows total assets of $19,961,447.06, largely in bonds bearing interest from 3½ per cent. to 7 per cent. The surplus as regards policy holders, as it is called in the statement, is $10,706,976.76. The assets include cash in banks, $787,936; cash in course of collection, $1,199,586, and real estate, $1,593,892.

The liabilities include the cash capital of $3,000,000, and the reserve premium fund of $7,412,838. The surplus over contingencies and all liabilities, including capital, is $7,706,976.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

All right, title, and interest in and to the following property: 15 4-20 acres of land near Orlando, Orange County, Fla., being Lots 1 and 2 of Fink & Mondil's subdivision of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 1, Township 23, Range 29; 10 shares Lenox Hill Bank Certificate No. 228, (not in hands of assignee); 2,500 shares South Park Mining Company, Certificate No. 62; $100 promissory note of Karl Andresen, dated Aug. 6, 1903, and payable to Lee Wolff, or order, due Nov. 6, 1903; claim against Blumber & Pauli of Bahia, Brazil, for £116 8s. 10d., and claim against Schmitt & Seegers of Bahia, Brazil, for $2,587 07, 631.

$5,000 State of Tennessee 3 per cent. settlement bonds, due 1913, interest January and July, 90½.

$700 State of Tennessee 3 per cent. settlement bonds, due 1913, interest January and July, 90½.

$5,000 Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due February, 1921, interest February and August, 127⅜.

$2,000 Chicago and Alton Railroad 3 per cent. refunding 50-year gold bonds, due October, 1949, interest April and October, 84¾.

$2,000 St. Louis and Cairo Railroad first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1931, interest January and July, 104⅜.

$4,000 Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1943, interest April and October, 97¾.

18 shares Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company preferred, 101.

20 shares Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Company common, 22¾.

75 shares Western New York and Pennsylvania Railway Company, 3.

15 shares Mechanics' Bank of Brooklyn, 245.

25 shares Brooklyn Bank, 131.

5 shares Nassau National Bank of Brooklyn, 416.

4 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 381½.

5 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Company, 208.

3 shares Brooklyn Union Gas Company, 190½.

21 shares American District Telegraph Company of Brooklyn, 50.

5 shares San Printing and Publishing Association, $2,250 per share.

175 shares Newhouse Mines and Smelting, 32.

25 shares Terch and Twomey-third Street Ferry Company, 40.

50 shares Bankers and Realty Security Company preferred, 101.

25 shares New York Mutual Gas Company, 281½.

$131,000 Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds of 1921; $22,000 Chippewa Valley Electric Railway Company temporary consolidated mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, and $9,000 Kenton and Southern Railway Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, $1,400.

$2,000 International Navigation Company first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds, 89½.

$13,000 Columbus Gas Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1932, 91.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $304,821,181; balances, $11,617,116. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $963,744.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.87¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8505; demand, $4.8675; cables, $4.87.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.85; francs, 5.18 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7½c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—Par@10c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 12.—Money and discount rates were quietly firm in the market to-day.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, but the tone was cheerful, owing to the monetary situation having improved.

Consols were steady.

Americans opened weak, but recovered most of the parity losses. The crop report was the chief factor in the improvement. Trading was fairly active. Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, and Ontario and Western were the features. There were some recessions later, but prices closed firm.

Foreigners had a firm undertone. Japanese were uncertain. The new scrip was flat, but sold at one-quarter to three-eighths premium.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103¾.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce. India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-32d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.27; Lisbon, 8.50.

Bullion amounting to £5,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 3-16	..	..	+1-16
Consols, account	90¼	..	..	..
Anaconda	5½	107⅛	107½	+ ⅜
Atchison	87	84⅝	83⅞	+ ¾
Can. Pacific	155⅝	151⅞	150⅜	+ 1½
St. Paul	182½	177⅛	177⅛	..
Erie	47⅝	46⅜	46	+ ⅜
Erie 1st pf	84½	82⅝	82¼	+ ⅛
Ill. Central	171¼	166½	166	+ ½
Louis. & Nash	152½	148¾	147⅝	+ 1⅛
N. Y. Central	151⅝	147¾	146	+ ⅝
Pennsylvania	72¾	141⅝	141⅝	..
Reading	31	31½	30⅞	+ ⅝
Southern Pacific	65¼	63½	63⅛	+ ⅝
Union Pacific	130⅝	127¼	127	+ ½
U. S. Steel	34⅞	34	33⅜	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel pf	104⅞	101⅝	101¼	+ ⅜

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 12.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were strong and trading was active at first, but later business became quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PARIS, July 12.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened heavy, but later improved and closed firm.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 82.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 408.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f. 15c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	14	0	Esperanza	1	17	3
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	0	0
El Oro	1	1	0				

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—The Seaboard shares continue in fair demand, with some trading, but otherwise outside trading in investment securities was moderate. The market was quiet. Sales: Shares, 1,675; bonds, $81,000. The list:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	City 3½s	108½	108½	108½
1,000	A. C. Line 4s	102½	102½	102½
6,000	Atl. Coast 4s	94¼	94¼	94¼
3,000	Ga., Car. & North. 5s	111	111	111
3,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111	111	111
1,000	Ga. South. & Fla. 5s	114	114	114
6,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89¼	89⅝
4,000	Seaboard 10-yr. 5s	104¼	104¼	104¼
3,000	Va. Mid. 1st 6s	102¾	102¾	102¾
7,000	United Rys. 4s	94	93¾	93¾
14,000	United Rys. inc	59¾	59¼	59¾
7,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s	93¼	93	93
12,000	Toledo Trac. 5s	100¾	100½	100¾
2,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼
2,000	Cotton Duck 5s	82¾	82¾	82¾
5,000	Maryland Steel 5s	105	105	105
4,000	Con. Gas 5s	115	115	115

STOCKS.

100	Seaboard	22¼	22¼	22¼
325	Seaboard, new, com.	25¾	25¾	25¾
700	Seaboard 2d pf.	56	54½	55¾
125	Seaboard rights	1⅞	1¾	1¾
100	United Rys.	13¼	13¼	13¼
50	Con. Gas	83½	83½	83½
300	Consolidation Coal	80½	80½	80½
100	Con. Cotton Duck	12	12	12

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
AMERICAN RAILWAYS—			
Month June	$139,565	$126,934	$118,734
Fiscal year	1,671,991	1,606,366	1,244,798
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	553	500	472
1st week July	146,655	146,592	161,989
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,845
1st week July	200,200	171,500	158,200
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	929	929
1st week July	131,949	116,898	141,781
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,121
1st week July	137,812	127,995	128,563
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
1st week July	40,523	33,544	.....
Jan. 1 to July 9	999,730	859,440	.....
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,150	1,159	1,007
1st week July	81,000	80,700	77,252
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
1st week July	49,713	43,645	41,266
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,973	3,854	3,444
1st week July	701,800	605,455	649,123
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
1st week July	62,573	53,718	54,631
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,718	5,305
1st week July	602,000	601,000	600,000
From Jan. 1	19,674,798	20,157,098	20,122,897
CENTRAL BRANCH—			
Mileage	388	388	388
1st week July	21,000	19,000	25,000
From Jan. 1	786,504	821,521	625,585
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,308	1,293
1st week July	159,764	143,710	123,733
TEXAS & PACIFIC—			
Mileage	1,827	1,707	1,707
1st week July	165,412	156,587	156,342
From Jan. 1	5,772,010	5,593,379	5,741,884
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
1st week July	70,249	60,102	47,577
SEABOARD AIR LINE for May—			
Mileage	2,011	2,011	2,097
Gross	1,221,594	1,065,861	1,050,068
Expenses	811,703	807,970	789,336
Net	409,891	248,891	270,332
Other inc.	228	1,726	.....
Total inc.	410,117	250,617	.....
Chgs., tax., &c.	281,139	282,195	.....
Surplus	128,978	*31,578	.....
Gross, 11 mos.	12,430,400	11,720,215	11,649,257
Expenses	8,301,351	8,356,325	8,550,252
Net, 11 mos.	4,138,058	3,363,890	3,089,005
Other inc.	25,882	21,944	.....
Total inc.	4,163,940	3,385,824	.....
Chgs., tax., &c.	3,167,162	3,085,388	.....
Bal., 11 mos.	996,778	300,436	.....

*Deficit.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Wednesday, July 12, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
83⅜	83½	27,985	*Amal. Copper Co.	82¾	84½	82¾	83⅝	+1
23	23½	100	*Am. Beet Sugar Co.	25	25	25	25	+1
36½	36⅝	1,300	Am. Car & F. Co.	35¾	36⅛	35¾	36⅛	+ ⅞
98½	99	200	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
31	31⅜	400	Am. Cotton Oil	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
90	94	50	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	91	91	91	91	..
5¾	6	350	*Am. Grass Twine	5⅝	5¾	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
36	36⅝	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	35½	36	35½	36	+ ⅛
25	27	500	Am. Ice Securities	24⅞	24⅞	23¾	24¼	−1¼
36	39	100	*Am. Ice Co. pf., t. r.	37	37	37	37	−1
48⅞	49	1,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	48¾	49⅜	48¾	49	+ ⅜
111	111⅜	100	*Am. Locomo. Co. pf.	111⅜	111¾	111⅜	111⅝	+1⅛
23½	24½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	24	24	24	24	− ⅛
116¼	116¾	9,700	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	115⅞	116¾	115	116⅝	+ ⅞
98½	98⅞	200	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., B.	98	98⅝	98	98⅜	..
37½	38	300	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	38	38	37½	37½	−1
139	139¼	1,700	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	137	139	137	139	+2
96⅞	97	810	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	97¼	97¼	97	97	− ¼
36	36¼	1,000	*Am. Woolen Co.	35½	35⅞	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
103½	104½	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	− ¼
106½	107⅜	350	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	106⅜	107¼	106¼	107¼	+ ⅛
85⅜	85⅝	17,800	Atch., Top. & S. F.	84½	85⅝	84⅜	85⅝	+2
102	102½	200	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	101½	102	101½	102	+ ½
150½	161	500	Atlantic Coast Line	158	158	158	158	..
114⅞	115	28,000	Baltimore & Ohio	114	115	113⅝	115	+1½
70¼	70⅝	17,750	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	70⅝	69½	70⅜	+ ⅛
15½	16	100	Brunswick City	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	..
151⅜	152	6,400	Canadian Pacific	151¼	152	151	152	+1½
45⅞	46	600	Central Leather	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¼	− ⅜
104⅞	105½	338	Central Leather pf.	104¼	105	104¼	105	+ ⅜
53⅜	53¾	2,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	53¼	53¾	52⅝	53⅜	+1⅛
75½	79	200	Chicago & Alton pf.	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	1,500	Chicago Great West.	19¾	20⅛	19¾	20⅛	+ ⅛
179⅞	180	14,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	178	180	177½	179⅝	+2⅝
186	188	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	187	187	187	187	−1
208¾	209	1,000	Chicago & Northw.	206⅞	208¾	206¾	208¾	+2⅝
40	40½	100	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	40½	40½	40½	40½	+1½
7½	8	100	Chicago Union Trac.	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
183	..	60	Cleveland & Pitts.	183	183	183	183	..
46⅞	47	2,600	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46⅜	47	46⅜	47	+ ⅝
27½	27⅝	600	Colorado & Southern.	27⅜	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅛
59½	60¼	200	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	60	60	60	60	+1½
37⅝	38	800	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	37¾	38	37¾	38	..
188½	189	200	Consolidated Gas	188½	189	188½	189	+1
10¾	11	200	Corn Products Co.	10½	10¾	10¾	10¼	..
190½	190⅝	400	Delaware & Hudson	189½	190¼	189½	190¼	+ ⅛
..	..	3,188	Del. & Hudson rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
31	31½	300	Denver & Rio Grande	31½	31½	31½	31½	− ⅛
93	93⅝	400	Detroit United Ry	93¼	93¼	93	93	− ¾
41¼	42	200	*Distillers Securities	41	41½	41	41⅞	+ ½
14⅞	15	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	15	15	15	15	..
28½	29	100	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	− ⅜
46⅞	47	31,100	Erie	46⅜	47⅛	46	47	+1
83⅛	83¼	5,150	Erie 1st pf	83	83¼	82¼	83¼	+ ⅞
72¼	72½	3,900	Erie 2d pf	71¾	72⅛	71⅝	72⅛	+ ⅞
94½	95¼	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	94½	94½	94¼	94½	+1
177¼	177½	400	General Electric	176¾	177½	176¾	177½	+ ½
289	290	3,500	Great Northern pf.	283	290	283	289	+8
92¾	93	100	Hocking Valley pf.	93	93	93	93	+ ¼
168⅝	169½	6,100	Illinois Central	166	169½	165¾	169¼	+3¼
80	83	200	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	81⅝	81⅝	80¼	80¼	− ⅜
26¼	27¼	100	Iowa Central	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	−3
51¼	52¼	100	Iowa Central pf.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	−8
56½	56¾	600	Kansas City South. pf.	56	56⅜	56	56⅜	+ ⅛
29	29¼	1,506	Knick. Ice, Chicago	29⅝	30½	28¼	29½	+ ⅛
75¼	76	100	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	75	75	75	75	+ ⅜
149	149¾	2,300	Louisville & Nashville	147¾	149¼	147¾	149¼	+1½
165½	166¼	460	Manhattan Elevated	165¼	166	165¼	166	− ¼
82⅜	82½	1,300	*Met. Securities	82	82½	81	82½	+ ⅜
127	127¼	7,900	*Met. Street Railway	126¼	127¼	125½	127¼	+1⅛
22¼	22½	5,300	Mexican Central	21½	22⅞	21	22⅜	+1⅛
29	29¼	300	Mo., Kan. & Texas	28½	29	28½	29	+1
64	64¼	1,300	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	63½	64⅛	63¼	64⅛	− ⅞
98¾	99	2,900	Missouri Pacific	98½	99	98	98¾	+ ⅝
61⅜	61⅝	1,500	*National Biscuit Co.	61½	61⅝	61	61⅜	− ⅛
22½	24	100	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22½	22½	22½	22½	..
45	46	200	*National Lead Co.	44¾	45	44¾	45	..
104	106	100	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104½	104½	104½	104½	..
147½	148½	300	*New York Air Brake	149¾	149¾	148¼	148¼	−1¼
147¾	148	3,600	New York Central	146	148	145¾	148	+2
200	201	2	N. Y., N. H. & H.	199¾	199¾	199¾	199¾	..
52⅜	53	1,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	52⅛	52⅝	51⅞	52⅝	+1
83⅜	85½	2,950	Norfolk & Western	85	85½	84⅝	85¼	+ ¾
99¼	99¾	200	North American	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	− ⅜
200	201	11,150	Northern Pacific	191	201½	190½	201	+11
95	96	1,200	Pacific Coast	94	95	94	95	+1¼
95	96	500	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	93	95	93	95	+3¾
43¾	44	800	Pacific Mail	42½	44	42¼	44	+1½
142⅜	142¾	33,500	Pennsylvania R. R.	142	142⅝	141¼	142⅝	+1
103¼	104	900	People's Gas, Chicago	104¼	103¼	104¼	103¼	+ ¼
78¼	78½	1,100	Pere Marquette pf	78¼	80½	78⅛	80½	+1⅞
14⅜	14⅝	300	Pittsburg Coal	14⅜	14⅝	14	14	..
29¼	29½	1,300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	57	56	56	−2
89¼	89⅝	400	Pressed Steel Car	89¼	89¾	89¼	89¾	+ ⅝
240	243	280	Pullman Company	241	241½	241	241¾	+1⅜
36½	36¾	2,900	*Ry. Steel Spring	35⅝	36⅝	35⅝	36½	+1½
99¾	100	100	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	+ ⅝
106¾	107	80,500	Reading	105½	107	104⅞	106⅝	+1⅝
93	94	100	Reading 2d pf	93	93	93	93	−1
20⅝	20½	1,700	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20⅝	19⅝	20⅜	+1⅛
81¾	82	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	80	82	80	82	+2¼
31	31½	4,400	Rock Island Co.	30½	31	30⅜	31	+ ⅜
76	76½	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ½
34	34½	400	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	34	34	34	34	..
16	17	100	St. Jo. & G. I.	16	16	16	16	+ ½
52	52½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	52	52	52	..
22½	24	300	St. Jo. & G. I. 2d pf.	22	23½	22	23½	+2
23	24	100	St. Louis Southw.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ⅜
62	63	300	St. Louis Southw. pf.	62	62	62	62	− ⅛
107	125	100	Sloss-Sh. S. & I. Co. pf.	107	107	107	107	+1½
64⅜	64⅝	11,500	Southern Pacific	63⅞	64⅝	63⅜	64⅝	+1½
33¾	34	6,200	Southern Ry. ext.	33½	33¾	33	33¾	+ ⅛
88¼	88½	10,900	Tenn. Coal & Iron, x d.	87	88⅝	86¼	88¼	+1
33⅜	34	1,000	Texas & Pacific	33¾	33⅞	33⅜	33⅞	+ ⅛
127	129	325	Third Avenue	128	128	128	128	− ½
34½	34¾	200	Tol., Rys. & Light	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
38½	38¾	200	Tol., St. L. & W.	38½	38¾	38½	38⅝	..
57	57¼	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	57¼	57½	57	57	− ¾
113¼	114	150	Twin City R. T.	113½	113½	113¼	113½	− ⅛
73	75	100	*Union Bag & P. Co. pf.	73	73	73	73	− ¼
129⅞	130	104,200	Union Pacific	127¼	130	127	129⅞	+2⅞
58½	62	100	United Rys. Invest.	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ¼
87	87¼	500	United Rys. Invest. pf.	87	87	87	87	+1
30¼	31	1,150	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	30¾	31½	30¾	31½	+ ⅝
13⅞	14	200	*U. S. Leather, t. r.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	..
107	110¼	200	*U. S. Leather pf.	109	109	109	109	+ ¼
112	113	100	*U. S. Leath. pf., t. r.	111¾	111¾	111⅝	111⅝	− ⅛
89½	90	300	U. S. Realty & Im. Co.	89¼	90	89¼	90	− ⅛
31½	32½	100	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32	32	32	32	− ⅜
66½	67½	300	*U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	67	67¼	67	67¼	+ ⅛
43⅜	44	2,050	U. S. Rubber	41¾	43¾	41¾	43⅝	+1⅝
109	110	1,450	U. S. Rubber pf.	108¼	110	108¼	109⅝	+1¼
34¾	34⅝	64,932	U. S. Steel	33¾	34¾	33⅝	34⅝	+1⅜
102¼	102¼	28,550	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅜	102¼	101⅛	102¼	+ ⅞
36	36¼	1,400	Va.-Caro. Chemical	36	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
39½	40	100	Wabash pf	39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	+ ⅛
93	93½	100	Western Union Tel.	93	93	93	93	− ⅛
16	17	100	Wheel. & Lake Erie	16½	16½	16½	16¼	+ ⅛
24	24¼	400	Wisconsin Central	23¼	23¾	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	500	Wisconsin Central pf.	51½	52	51	52	+ ⅝

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100 share lots.

Total sales July 12, 1905	615,830
From Jan. 1, 1905	144,011,289
Corresponding date last year	54,988,939

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 12.—Money is dull and easy. Following is a table of rates, bank clearings, &c. Call loans, 3@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cent. New York funds, 5c. discount and par. Clearings, $25,169,376. Balances, $1,582,263. Sub-Treasury debit, $72,350.

The opening of the Boston market was rather quiet, but a firm undertone was in evidence and buying orders soon made their appearance. This gave the market a better feeling and advancing prices were to be seen all around, especially for the copper shares. There are few selling orders in sight, and a steady accumulation of buying orders is reported, which is giving the traders more courage. The market closed active and strong. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Am. Tel. 4s	100	100	100
7,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96½	96½	96½
10,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	103¼	103¼	103¼
11,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101½	101⅜	101⅜
1,000	C. J. R. & S. Y. 5s	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
1,500	Japanese 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
1,000	K. C., C. & S. 5s	101¼	101¼

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Bronx Lots Sold by Estate of Andrew H. Green—Operators Buy Prominent Corner on Upper Third Avenue—Day's Minor Transactions in Flats and Vacant Properties.

J. Arthur Mandeville & Co. have sold to the Five Boroughs Realty Company for the estate of Andrew H. Green six lots on Sedgwick Avenue, 280 feet north of the Washington Bridge Park.

Bronx Lots Traded for Tenements.

A. H. Levy & Co. and Aaron Kantowitz have sold for Shapiro & Portman the block front on the north side of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, between Union and Beach Avenues, 200 by 175 and irregular; also, the plot, 51 by 109 and irregular, on the east side of Washington Avenue, 199 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street. The buyer, the Harbon Realty Company, gives in exchange for these two plots the two six-story tenements covering the block front on the east side of Bleecker Street, between Commerce and Barrow Streets.

Deals for Third Avenue Properties.

The Cameron estate is reported to have sold to Golde & Cohen the plot, 100.11 by 175, at the northeast corner of Third Avenue and Ninety-sixth Street.

Nathan Burkan has bought for a client 1,869, 1,871, and 1,873 Third Avenue, three four-story flats on plot 50.10 by 110.

House Sold on West 114th Street.

Charles E. Schuyler & Co. have sold for James W. Montieth, trustee, 544 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 20 by 100.11.

Picken & Lilly have sold for a Mrs. Schwencke 115 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a three-story dwelling, to a client for occupancy.

Braisted, Goodman & Hershfield were associated with the firm of J. B. Ketcham as brokers in the trade of the apartment house 40 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street for the dwellings 5, 10, 11, and 13 East One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street.

Buyer for 109th Street Tenements.

Steinman & Jackson have sold for Taschman & Friedman to Harry Abrams the four five-story tenements 236 to 242 East One Hundred and Ninth Street, on plot 100 by 100.

Mergardt, Brown & Weintraub have sold for Mrs. Emma Bergmann 321 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky, as attorneys, report the sale of 313 East Seventy-fifth Street, a four-story double flat, on plot 25 by 100.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have sold 237 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100, to Harry Sbinowitz; also 241 East Thirteenth Street, a seven-story apartment house, to a Mr. Schuman; also 750 Wendover Avenue, a four-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 84, to Jacob Marks.

To Improve Second Avenue Corner.

Joseph Wolf has bought the northeast corner of Second Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street, two three-story buildings, on plot 41 by 80. Mr. Wolf will erect a six-story flat on the site.

Furman, Gertner & Weltfisch have sold to Samuel Schechner 348 and 350 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a new six-story tenement, on plot 40 by 100.11. The same firm has bought from Mark Blumenthal 330 and 332 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, old buildings, on plot 40.4 by 100.10. A six-story tenement will be erected on the property.

Benjamin R. Perkins has sold 82 and 84 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, two five-story flats, on plot 50 by 75.11.

D. Sylvan Crakow has sold to Mary McNulty 1,351 Park Avenue, a six-story flat with stores, on lot 20 by 105. Arnold & Byrne were the brokers.

Sale of West 50th Street Parcels.

Marcus Kohner, in conjunction with I. M. Atlas, has sold the two five-story tenements 512 and 514 West Fiftieth Street, 50 by 100.

Webster B. Mable has sold for Major Theodore K. Gibbs 130 and 132 West Eighteenth Street, two two-story stables, on plot 43 by 92.

Joseph Wolf has sold to Edward Klein 141 and 143 West Tenth Street, a seven-story apartment house, on plot 44 by 95.

Builder Buys at King's Bridge.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold to a builder a plot of six lots on the west side of Sedgwick Avenue, 150 feet south of King's Bridge Road, for the King's Bridge Real Estate Company. The buyer will erect two seventy-five foot apartment houses.

The Cauldwell Avenue Company has sold from the plans two five-story flats on the east side of Cauldwell Avenue, 90 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street.

Sigmund Wechsler has sold the four-story tenement 842 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, 25 by 100, to Minna Muth; also the three-story tenement 1,025 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, to Louis Miller.

William G. Watt has sold a lot on the west side of Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, for Miss A. A. Mayer, and has resold it to F. A. Brusing.

E. J. Kehoe has sold for Church E. Gates & Co. to W. D. Acker the three lots with buildings on the east side of Webster Avenue, 513 feet south of Two Hundredth Street. It is understood that Mr. Acker pays $22,500 for the property.

The Batrgate Real Estate Exchange sold for the Upper Bronx Realty Company to Michael Schachtel a plot at the corner of Prospect Terrace and Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Wakefield.

The Wakefield Park Realty Company has sold to Mrs. Ann Byrne Lots 3 and 4 in Plot 2 at Wakefield Park; also, through Charles Lotz, to Mr. W. Hoffman, Lot 114 in the same property, and through William F. Seaton to Thomas and John J. Quigley Lots 82 and 83.

Operators Buy Brooklyn Flats.

Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber have bought 90 and 92 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, together with the adjoining corner of Park Avenue, three four-story double flats on plot 42 by 92. The same operators have sold 872 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for S. Park the five-story tenement 645 Union Street, Brooklyn.

No Business at Auction.

Of yesterday's scheduled auction offerings, that of 257 to 261 West Thirty-ninth Street was withdrawn, and that of 64 Grand Street adjourned until July 26.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Amsterdam Av, e s, 121st to 122d St, for five six-story brick flats, 86.2x90 and irregular; C. M. and M. M. Silverman of 144 Madison Av, owners; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $190,000.

122d St, 215 West, for a two-story brick dwelling and stable, 22x80.8; Ratkonsky & Simon of 58 East Broadway, owners; M. Muller of 3 Chambers St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Lewis St, 225, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 24.6x78.9; L. Lewinthain of 125 Columbia St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

108th St, 248 West, for a five-story brick stable, 25x90; H. Masemann of 907 West End Av, owner; Holt & Weldinger of 3 East 28th St, architects; cost, $18,000.

80th St, s s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, for a four-story brick school, 25x64.6; city owner; C. B. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $25,000.

Sedgwick Av, w s, 241 and 353.6 ft n of Bailey Av, two two-and-one-half-story frame dwellings, 22x43; King's Bridge Building Company of 534 West 124th St, owners; Herbert Lucas of 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

Hancock St, w s, 325 ft n of Columbus Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22x32; Martha Knaus, owner; Bernhardt Ebeling, architect; cost, $9,000.

Castle Hill Av, w s, 125 ft s of Green Lane, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Felix De Canlo, of Parker Av, St. Raymond's Park, owner; Bernhardt Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Palmer Av, w s, 281.6 ft s of King's Bridge Road, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, 18x28; John Stich, owner; Bernhardt Ebeling, architect; cost, $3,000.

Ferry Av, w s, 100 ft s of Woodlawn Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x67.6; Margaret Rogge of 694 East 140th St, owner; Holmes & Barry of 562 156th St, architects; cost, $5,000.

Simpson St, e s, 188 ft s of 167th St, for two five-story brick tenements, 38x88; Michael Meehan & Co. of 736 Prospect Av, owners; Robert Glenn of 619 East 149th St, architects; cost, $48,000.

150th St, n s, 90 ft w of Prospect Av, for a one-story frame chapel, 24x44; City Mission Society of 102 2d Av, owners; Gucker Company of 77 Broadway, architects; cost, $2,250.

Louise St, e s, 225 ft n of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x45; George Deverman, owner; Charles Deverman, architect; cost, $4,000.

Lincoln St, w s, 425 ft n of Morris Park Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x45; same owner and architect; cost, $8,000.

Perry Av, e s, 105 ft n of 205th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; John Maresee of 2,376 Arthur Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,016 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $6,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Suffolk St, 174, to a four-story brick tenement and store; E. L. Winthrop of 242 East Houston St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

Chrystie St, 122 to 126, to three five-story brick tenements and stores; J. Israelson of 255 East 63th St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Grand St, 586 and 588, to two five-story brick tenements and stores; J. S. Foster of 124 Bowery, owner; H. J. Feiser of 150 Nassau St, architect; cost, $5,000.

6th Av, n e corner of 15th St, to a two and three-story brick hotel; A. M. C. Brekurdel of 333 West 85th St, owner; J. C. Hankinson of 93 Watts St, architect; cost, $5,000.

123d St, 23 and 25 West, to two five-story brick tenements; S. Ufland of 70 Avenue A, owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 12.

ARTHUR ST, w s, 208 ft s of Pelham Av, 25x117.8; Tillie Wehner and another to Francesco Vacca and another, (mtg $2,800) 100

AVENUE C, 126 and 130, e s, 70.5x63; Charles Adams to Nathan Greenblatt and another, (mtg $117,250) ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, 126 and 130, e s, 70.5x63; Henry Russell to Charles Adams, all liens ..... Nom.

BATTGATE AV, e s, 94.7 ft n of 187th St, 120x89.11; Bertha Ansorge to Henry P. Ansorge, (mtg $11,000) 100

CHERRY ST, 360, n s, 22.9x irregular; Morris H. Feder to Bernard D. Thorn, (mtg $20,000) 100

CLINTON AV, s w corner of 179th St, 20x100; Augustine J. Smith to Robert Robinson and another 100

DAWSON ST, n s, 150 ft w of Leggett Av, 16.8x74.7; Lavinia McC. Storer to Lola E. Patton, (mtg $2,500) 100

FOREST AV, s e corner of 166th St, 150 x2.7; William L. Turner, referee, to Catherine A. La Velle 200

FOREST AV, s e corner of 166th St, 150 x2.7; Catherine A. La Velle to George H. Hill and another, (mtg share of $10,000) ..... Nom.

FOREST AV, s e corner of 166th St, 150 x2.7; John H. La Velle and others to Max Kotz and others, (mtg $32,500) 100

GARDEN ST, n s, 215.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Batholomew Mahoney to Henrietta Zweller, (mtg $2,500) 100

GARDEN ST, n s, 215.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Harry U. Rosenthal to B. Mahony 100

GOERCK ST, 62, e s, 25x99; Louis Gordon and others to Ida Machiz, (mtg $15,200) 100

LOT 137, map of Van Nest Park; William A. Taylor to John Thomson, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOT 439, Bronx View Road, 25x100; Toribia Trotta to James J. Nugent, (mtg $2,100) ..... Nom.

LOTS 8 and 9, Block 5, map of land of party of the first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Franklin T. Trautman and another 100

LOTS 14 to 17, Block 6, map of land of party of the first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Charles W. Ackerman 100

LOTS 110 and 111, map of W. A. and H. C. Mapes, Westchester; Robert E. Walker to Catherine Wahlers ..... Nom.

LOTS 383 and 384, map of Mapes estate; Hudson P. Rose to Francis Gordon ..... Nom.

MAUMON AV, s e corner of 175th St, 140x95; Alfred F. Berlin to Josephine A. Berlin, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

MITCHELL PLACE, 4, n s, 18x80.10; Berthold Veit to Friedericka Bromberg, (mtg $7,000) 100

MONROE ST, 298, s s, 37.7x97.10; Abraham Scheinberg to Jennie Goldstein, (mtg $49,500) 100

MORRIS AV, n e corner of 155th St, 77x irregular; Emanuel Lehman to Hermine S. Feuss, (mtg $31,500) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, e s, 50 ft n of 181st St, 25x141; William Rothstein to Kate Spoont, (mtg $5,000) 100

PERRY AV, e s, 200 ft s of 200th St, 50x100; Benjamin T. Fairchild to Henry R. Knopf ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, e s, 075 ft from Scribner St, runs s 25x e 67.5x n 25x w 68.11; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Henry R. Knopf ..... Nom.

WILLIAMS BRIDGE and Westchester Road, w s, at s e s of Boston Post Road, contains 72.626 acres and 16.571 acres and 4.4 acres; Eleanora L. C. Cenci to Charles G. Spencer, ½ part ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,340 and 2,342, n e corner of 120th St, 40.11x80; David Herman to Joseph Wolf and another, (mtg $27,500) 100

4TH AV, e s, Lot 34, map of Briggs estate, 55.2x95.5; Max Germansky to Benjamin Jaffe and another, (mtg $700) 100

8TH ST, 308 and 310, s s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 49.6x97.6; Abraham Bester and others to Reuben Sadowsky, (mtg $73,200) 100

9TH AV, n w corner of 32d St, 43.9x 64; Stuyvesant Real Estate Company to Pennsylvania-New York-Long Island Railroad Company 100

10TH ST, 141 and 143 West, 44x95; Joseph Wolf and others to Edward Klein, (mtg $50,500) 100

11TH AV, w s, 75.5 ft s of 43d St, 25x 100; 11th Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 43d St, 25x100; Forward Realty and Construction Company to Henry Nichols and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

13TH ST, 209 West, 25x103.3; Pauline Glatz to John Lubbart and another ... 16,750

16TH ST, 130 West, 25x10.9; Genevieve R. Green to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $10,000) 100

22D ST, s s, 132 ft w of 4th Av, 20.6x 98.9; Hermann G. Klotz to Bella A. Quay 100

22D ST, s s, 132 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 98.9; Belle A. Quay to Arthur D. Crane, (mtg $3,000) 100

23D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 225x 98.9; 2d Av, 394, s e s, 24.8x100; 2d Av, n e corner of 22d St, 98.9x199.4; Anna W. Bliss and another to E. W. Bliss Building ..... Nom.

32D ST, 439 West, 25x98.9; Aurelia S. Blauvelt to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

32D ST, 484 West, 25x98.9; Mary F. Healy to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 22,000

43D ST, 505 West, 16.8x100.5; Charles Beck and others to Louise Lucle, (mtg $5,000) 100

51ST ST, 424 East, 18x100.5; Lewis Jacobs to John H. Meyer 100

61ST ST, 240 West, 25x100.5; Louis Korner and others to Jacob Paletz and another, (mtg $13,750) 100

72D ST, 151 West, 18x102.2; Mary A. Radway to Edward E. Black 100

74TH ST, 410 East, 25x102.2; Marcus Spieler and others to Isaac Kaplon and another, (mtg $31,500) 100

78TH ST, n s, 231.2 ft e of Park Av, 18.8x102.2; Henrietta Freeman to Philip H. Minis 100

70TH ST, 238 East, 17.10x102.2; Fanny Steckel to Solomon Steckel, (mtg $9,000) ..... Nom.

81ST ST, 311 West, 20x102.2; Eliza J. Pollard to Henrietta Freund, (mtg $18,000) 28,000

83D ST, 128 East, 29x102.2; Hattie Clark to Jacob Rauth, all liens 100

84TH ST, 210 West, 20x102.2; Gussie Hessberg to Abraham Scheinberg, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

90TH ST, 120 West, 20.6x100.8; Thomas K. Lemon and others to Walter T. Lemon, all title ..... Nom.

92D ST, s s, 184.4 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x100.8; Mary M. Stewart to Helen M. Edgar, (mtg $16,000) 100

98TH ST, 118 East, 25x100.11; Josenh Kantrowitz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $20,500) 100

107TH ST, 62 and 64 East, 50x100.11; Henry M. Mayper to Louis Phillips, (mtg $40,750) 100

112TH ST, n s, 160 ft w of 3d Av, 30x 100.11; Samuel Levin to Louis D. Livingston and another, (mtg $27,700) 100

112TH ST, 45 East, 20x100.11; David Greenspan to Samuel Kind and another, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

112TH ST, 45 East, 20x100.11; Samuel Kind and another to Minnie Kind and another, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, 252 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Konner to Wolf Elias, (mtg $21,000) ... Nom.

117TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 50x 100.11; Dora Silverman to Charles S. Bloch, (mtg $3,700) 100

118TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Moses Levinson to Alexander Levinson and another, (mtg $32,500) 100

124TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 100.11; Mary Kelleher to William Kelleher, (mtg $7,000) ..... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 100.11; Philip Rogers to William Kelleher 100

124TH ST, s s, 246 ft e of 3d Av, 19x 100.11; William Kelleher to Mary Kelleher, (mtg $7,000) 100

127TH ST, n s, 145 ft e of Park Av, 24x99.11; Henry Broder to Olivia Raunheim, (mtg $22,500) 100

133D ST, 6 East, 25x99.11; Hyman Freund and others to Jennie Loewenberg, (mtg $19,000) 100

133D ST, 510 West, 25x99.11; Josephine M. Geenen to William H. Stewart, (mtg $22,500) 100

138TH ST, 1,022 East, 15x100.11; Sophia A. Hayman to William O. Campbell, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

138TH ST, 633 East, 40x100; David Rodbell to Harris Hausman, (mtg $16,000) 100

139TH ST, n s, 194.11 ft w of 7th Av, 19.2x99.11; Mary E. Jordan to Edward D. O'Brien ..... Nom.

142D ST, s s, 131.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 50x100; Emily A. Scott and others to John J. McDonough ..... Nom.

148TH ST, w s, being the n w ¼ of Lot 24, map Melrose South, 25x100; Walter Jones to Susan B. Jones, all title ..... Gift

156TH ST, 737 East, 24.11x99.11; Leopold Hutter to Philip Bermann and another, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

158TH ST, n s, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Abraham Orently to Johanna Seff, (mtg $19,000) 100

170TH ST, 838 East, 16.6x115.7; Annie Ronzone, administratrix, to Olga Bischel 5,350

178TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Park Av, 25x 100; Mary Bracken, individually and as executrix, to Elizabeth K. Fox ..... Nom.

184TH ST, s s, 72 ft e of Davidson Av, 18x77.4; William H. Stonebridge to Miriam V. Wright, (mtg $5,500) 100

235TH ST, s s, 283. ft e of Vireo Av, 100 x100; Alfred F. Berlin to Josephine A. Berlin ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BENSON, Alfred, to Henry G. Peters; Hall Place, w s, 340.11 ft s of 167th St, 5 years, 6 per cent. 600

BENSON, Alfred, to Henry G. Peters; rear parts of Lots 20 and 19, map of part of Fox estate, 5 years, 6 per cent. .. 600

BERMANN, Philip, and another to Leopold Hutter; 737 East 156th St, prior mtg $13,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,250

BISCHEL, Olga, to Annie Ronzone, administratrix; 838 East 170th St, 3 years, 6 per cent. 3,750

BLOCH, Charles S., to Gerson M. Krakower; 235 and 237 East 117th St, due Oct. 11, 1905, 6 per cent. 5,000

COTTER, Agnes, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 6, 7, 8, 9, &c., map of party of second part, 3 years, (four mtgs, two each $2,450, and two each $2,240) ....

DALY, Katie, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 150th St, 563 East, due, &c., as per bond 2,500

GUITEAU, John W., to Augustus D. Juilliard; 88th St, 80 West, 1 year, 6 per cent. 7,500

HAUSMAN, Harris, to Abraham Scheinberg; 638 East 138th St, installments. 1,249

HEFFERMAN, Edward J., to Mary E. Haviland; Columbus Av, s s, 50 ft e of Madison St, Bronx, 3 years, 5½ per cent. 3,500

HOLLOWAY, Isaac A., to William F. Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 5 and 6, map of party of second part, 3 years. 600

KAYSER, William F., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 15, &c., map of party of second part, 3 years, (three mtgs, each $472, $455, and $385) ....

KRANZ, Jacob, and another to Bernheimer & Schwartz; Ridge St, 73, demand, 6 per cent. 3,000

LUBBERT, John, and another to Pauline Glatz; 13th St, 209 West, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 10,000

LUCKE, Louise, to Charles Beck and another; 505 West 43d St, 1 year, 5½ per cent. 1,300

MACHIZ, Ida, to Clara R. Bacon; Goerck St, 62, 3 years 10,000

MAHONEY, Batholomew, to Harry V. Rosenthal; Garden St, n s, 215 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 3 years 2,500

MANNELLO, Angelo, to Costanga Parella; Eagle Av, s, Lots 62, 63, and 64, map of 155 lots of Charles Stadler, 3 years, 6 per cent. 5,000

NECHOLS, Henry, and another to Fordham Realty and Construction Company; 11th Av, w s, 50.5 ft s of 43d St, prior mtg $2,000, 3 years, 6 per cent. 2,000

NECHOLS, Henry, and another to Fordham Realty and Construction Company; 11th Av, w s, 75.5 ft s of 43d St, due Aug. 9, 1907, 6 per cent. ... 2,500

PALETZ, Jacob, to Louis Kovner and another; 61st St, n s, 175 ft e of West End Av, 25x100.5, prior mtg $13,750, 3 years, 6 per cent. 4,150

PHILLIPS, Louis, to Henry M. Mayper; 107th St, 62, and 64 East, prior mtg on each, $23,750, 2 years, 6 per cent., two mtgs, each 1,000

PISANO, Giuseppe, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors; road from East Chester to road and mills adjoining land of Alfred H. Duncombe, East Chester, 3 years, 6 per cent. 600

QUAY, Belle A., to Hermann C. Klotz; 22d St, s s, 132 ft w of 4th Av, 3 years 33,000

ROBINSON, Robert, and another to Augustine J. Smith; Clinton Av, s w corner of 179th St, 3 years 4,750

ROUX, Walter, to Anna B. Austin; 84th St, 441 East, 3 years, — per cent. 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

39TH ST, 5 West; George W. Glidersleeve against Rose Jodrell, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor 500

DUTCH ST, 7; Realty Iron Works Company against John J. Murphy, owner; G. R. Shepard, contractor $168

93D ST, 312 to 316 East; Edward C. Godfrey against Greenbaum & Weiner, owners and contractors 5,145

64TH ST, 120 West; Isaac Horowitz against Elizabeth M. Rogan, owner; William Collins, contractor 62

6TH AV, 75; Louis Linial against New York Banknote Company, owner; Contract Realty Managing Company, contractor 25

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, 786; Western Electric Company against Fifth Avenue Estates and others, March 21, 1905 8,651

LIBERTY ST, 37 and 39; J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company against Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York and others, March 21, 1905 ..... $3,098

122D ST, 235 and 237 East; G. Smith & Son against Max Epstein and others, July 7, 1905 518

43D ST, Vanderbilt Av, 44th St, and Madison Av, whole block; B. Campbell & Co. against New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, June 24, 1905 1,106

Lis Pendens.

COTTAGE PLACE, w s, 215 ft n of 170th St, 25x100; William J. Diamond against Elke Kolindenker and another, (action to establish lien;) attorney, H. Cohen.

CROTONA AV, w s, 300 ft s of 177th St, runs w 448.10 to Arthur Av x s 101.4x e 116.2x s 100 to 176th St x e 100.5x n 199x e 217.6x n 100 to beginning; Caroline Drew against Anson A. Drew and others, (admeasurement of dower;) attorneys, Fettretch, Silkman & Seybel.

LOT 83, map of Niell estate, Bronx; Josephine W. C. Middleton, executrix, against Rebecca Fastow and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lee & Fleischman.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of 180th St, 75x112.6; Pincus Lowenfeld and another against Emile Blaustus, (specific performance;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

1ST AV, 1,704 and 1,706; Charles S. Bloch against Abraham A. Silberberg, (specific performance;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

82D ST, 128 West; George W. Thym against Anna K. Daniel, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Gardner.

42D ST, s s, 218.4 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x99.11; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Esther Blumenthal and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

138TH ST, 1,022 East; Thomas P. Hayden against Alfred Yankauer, (action to declare deed void;) attorney, W. R. Osborn.

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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 13.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Thomas, J.—Opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar. Adjourned cases.

1—Williams-Schlicht
2—Munter-Princess of Wales Co
3—Miller-Dodge
4—Societe, &c-De Claremont Co
5—Elec Vehicle Co-Societe, &c
6—D. & W. Fuse Co-Underwriters' Co
7—Am Fine Art Co-John Eichler Co
Noticed cases.
9—S & H Co-Balkin
10—Mygatt-Zalinski
11—Same-United Cigar Stores
12—Same-Zalinski
13—Same-Gillinder
14—Bechtold-Williams
15—Bowker-H & F Co
16—Bates Mach Co-Wm A. Force & Co
17—Same-same
18—Staples-Fowler
19—Hurtig-Williams
20—Haarmann-Lueders
21—Devoe-D, L & W R R
22—Bowker-H & F Co
23—Virgil Co-Virgil
24—Victor Co-Rogers
25—Vobach - Morning Journal

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Thursday, July 13.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Penates Realty Co-Levin
2—Am Newspaper Pub Assn-C. E. Sherin Co
3—Kraft-Rodgers
4—Kempner-Barrenechea
4½—Same-same
5—Same-same
6—First Nat Bank-Nor Am Trust Co
7—In re Liquid Carb Acid Mfg Co
8—McManus-Weinstein
8½—Same-same
9—Drexel-Hollander
10—Hutchinson-Hutchinson
11—Dougall-Rice
12—Dupont-Felix
13—Wolff-Kaufman
14—Egerton-Egerton
15—Woods-Consol Tel, &c, Co
16—Taylor-Bronx Bath Co
17—Borden-Borden
18—Newman-Newman
19—Flomerfelt-Flomerfelt
20—Silliman-Silliman
21—Fresh Air Fund, &c-Gerding
22—Rose-Rose
23—Rohrig-Rohrig
24—Gens-Goodman
25—O'Connell-Gallagher
26—Hall-Goldstein
27—Lane-Phillips
28—In re Palisade Pl
29—In re E. 205th St
30—In re E. 169th St
31—Hafliger-Hafliger
32—Duke-Duke
33—O'Reilly-Mandel
34—In re Ft Wash Rd
35—Ansinck-Gilmore
36—Same-same
37—Lewinger-Lewinger
38—Stein-McAdoo
39—In re Bronk
40—Laubentracht-Laubentracht

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Rand and Kresel for the People.

Pleadings.
1—Samuel I. Ferguson, John W. Wooten, Armitage Mathews
2—Abraham H. Hummel, Benjamin Steinhardt
3—Abraham H. Hummel

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Maria E. Steigerwald, James F. Thompson, John Furey, Elizabeth Selb, James W. Hutt, David Blum, Jacob Reuss, Christina Schneider

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested wills. 2127—Walter Treacy

CITY COURT—Special Term—Conlan, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Pleadings at 10 A. M. Motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. and will be heard immediately after the pleadings. The calendar for the day will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Smyth for the People.

1—William Davis
2—David Rudolph
3—Leo Saltafermagio
4—Frederick Miller
5—Joseph Rickles
6—Louis Palhus
7—John McGrath
8—Carmine Colantonio
9—Louis Zimble, Max Lurie
10—Bella Roland
11—Giovanni Basso
12—John McDuff
13—Jacob Weiner
14—Benj. Greenberg, Joseph Merem
15—Lester Jones
16—William Fitzhugh
17—Jacob Seibel
1—Minnie Schleuter
2—Joseph Dougherty
3—Arthur J. O'Grady
4—Edward H. Neldinger
5—Same
6—Same
7—James Farrell
8—James Cranney
Harry Allen
9—Samuel Rosenberg Samuel Schwartz
10—Denis Donohue
11—Harry Adelson
12—Edward Mack
13—Michael Betterlitt
14—Terence Connolly
15—Allen Price
16—Giuseppe Guttila
Pleadings.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Train, and Hart for the People.

1—Francis Maurer
2—Morris Leonard
3—Cornelius McCarthy
4—Sam Holowsky
5—Edward Brown
6—Giovanni Silvestro
7—Joseph Lieb
8—John J. Kearns
9—Adolph Weiss
10—Philip Baird
11—Michael Beck
12—Giuseppe Franco, Vito Ascione
13—Edith Anderson
14—Salvatore Giolano
15—George Stein
16—Joseph Kent
17—Cornelius J. Nye

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued.)—Goff, R.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Walter D. Starr et al. vs. Charles E. Pell—Walter D. Starr.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—O'Connor vs. O'Connor—Joseph Belhilf. Davis vs. Flitner—Dennis A. Spellissy. In re Klein—Alfred E. Ommen. In re Bullard—Isaac Bell Brennan.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Mankowski vs. Mankowski—William J. A. McKim, Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Associate Realty Concern—Maurice B. Blumenthal.

Brooklyn Calendars.

For Thursday, July 13, 1905.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Lambert, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

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Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
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Finest Beach and Best Surf and Still Water Bathing on the whole Atlantic Coast. 100 rooms, 30 private baths, every modern appointment. Fine orchestra, rathskeller, billiards, boating and fishing; golfing near by. Two miles of boardwalk. The rendezvous of the automobiles and yachtsmen. Dining a la carte on the open veranda a big feature.
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Two miles west of Rockaway Beach.

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Massapequa, L. I., south shore, 29 miles out. Fine express service, own golf links; bathing, sailing, fishing; delightful rooms. Under management of owner. THOS. H. FRASER, Prop.

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Open the Entire Year.
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All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage, None of Its Discomforts.

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Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M. daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk" for Block Island.
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Best Location on the Ocean Front.
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Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

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Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A. M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P. M.

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Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

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BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.). Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
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Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
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" West 129th St.....9:20 "
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PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

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Fast Express Service

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K. Wm. II.	Aug. 15, 6 AM	Kronp'z. Se't.	26, 1:30 PM
Kronprinz.	Aug. 29, 2 PM	Kaiser	Oct. 3, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

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Barbar'sa.	July 13, 10 AM	Bremen.	Aug. 10, 10 AM
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Kurfuerst.	July 25, 10 AM	Friedr'h.	Aug. 22, 10 AM
*Main...	Aug. 3, 10 AM	Kurfuerst.	Aug. 31, 10AM

*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

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K. Luise..	Aug. 5, 11 AM	Irene...	Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene...	Aug. 19, 11 AM	Albert....	Oct. 7, 11 AM
Albert..	Sept. 2, 11 AM	Luise....	Oct. 14, 11 AM

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Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
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Philadelphia.....July 22 New York.....Aug. 12

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Saturday, July 8, on east side of Broadway, between Cedar and Vesey, or south side of Vesey, between Broadway and West, gold locket and buckle; reward for return of locket or ticket. O. P. Metcalf, 15 William St.

LOST.—On July 5, a pin of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, flag surrounded by wreath. Please return to Brickner, 30 West 92d St. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Black bill case containing letters, personal and business cards; name inside. Suitable reward for return to B. E. Harriss, 170 W. 78th St.

LOST.—$25 reward, return of white bull terrier; brindle ears and brindle spot on back. Lost June 30, from 308 West 75th St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 142,919, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—A police shield, No. 6,750. Finder rewarded by returning same to 153 East 67th St.

REWARD.—Gold spectacles, lost Saturday, in hall, 228 West 41st St., or between same and 6th Av. Return, 46 West 30th St.

$25 reward for return of white Maltese poodle, male, puppy. 252 5th Av., write Brandenburg.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

157TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park, excellent table; table board.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

26TH ST., 321 WEST.—Large room, running water; two gents or couple, good board; $10.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families, parlor dining room, separate tables; table guests; transients, accommodated; telephone references.

220 ST., 39 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated, references.

26TH ST., 44 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated, table excellent; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Single and double rooms; tiled baths, telephone; table guests; Summer rates.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table, every convenience; best locality in city; references.

74TH ST., 101 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table; Summer rates; transients.

50TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large room for Summer; transients accommodated.

8D, 48 WEST. Desirable rooms, private baths; house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor; table boarders accommodated; telephone; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board, American family; references.

93D ST., 144 WEST.—Cool rooms, refined German house; transients, permanents accommodated; station street, references.

94TH ST., 18 WEST.—Two double rooms, $12 and $14 for two persons, with board.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Two very desirable, nicely furnished rooms; excellent board; references exchanged.

130TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms, cool house; superior table; Summer rates.

145TH ST., 450 WEST, Washington Heights.—Large, airy rooms; choice location; convenient all cars; good table.

LEXINGTON AV., 42.—Second-floor large, small rooms, porcelain bath, with board; Subway convenient.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; excellent table, desirable location.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Coolest looking house in New York; full board or French breakfast optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 691, 695, 701st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10. (Summer;) telephones.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars, delightful rooms; superior table and service.

$8 ... week upward (per); table; airy rooms; ... doctors. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

1... ST., 6 WEST.—Large cool rooms, first and second floors, Summer prices; references.

1... ST., 9 WEST.—Elegant single and double rooms, newly furnished, table d'hote, 5:30.

1... ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms in subway section, good board.

1... ST., 5 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running water; large closets; telephone, Summer rates.

20TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large room, running water, hot, cold, baths; suitable two; Subway convenient.

2... ST., 4 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; newly furnished, decorated; very comfortable, select house.

2... WEST.—Two comfortably furnished, ... small rooms, all improvements; private ... reference.

2... WEST.—Parlor floor; other large ... rooms, Summer rates, transients.

2... 246 WEST.—Large hall room; reference ... up floor.

27TH ST., 34 WEST.—Rooms, suitable couple ... gle, private bath; Southerners, ... ated.

3... ST., 2... WEST.—Newly furnished parlor ... large square room; refer...

420 ST., 322 WEST.—Newly furnished, two gentlemen, $4, parlor for business; others $5 upward.

42D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Elegant assrt. cool room, reasonable for the Summer.

43D ST., 212 WEST.—Fine cool rooms; telephone, all conveniences; near Subway; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen ladies, or couple; breakfast; telephone, Summer rates.

48TH ST., 347 WEST.—Large room, running water, very reasonable; single room, $3; ... gentleman.

5... ST., 15 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms, both; all conveniences; private house, Summer rates; references.

64TH ST., 105 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath, every convenience; telephone; $5 and ...

57TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike ... bright, airy, elevator apartment; $4 up.

103D ST., 268 BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; Subway at door; very reasonable. Shelton.

125TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson, high location; elevator; Subway facilities.

126D ST., 206 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, to gentleman, in select private house; references.

129TH ST., 7 WEST.—Choice of pleasant large and small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable rates.

CHOICE OF ROOMS; reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties. 163 West 83d.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1. (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

IRVING PLACE, 61.—Cool, pleasant rooms; house well kept; Subway and "L" one block.

LEXINGTON AV., 58.—Large rooms, reasonable; convenient 2d Subway, elevated, surface; ... restaurant.

LEXINGTON AV., 102, Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" ...

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; ... reference.

ROCKAWAY PARK, 46 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

ST. MARKS AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house, large and small apartments; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; fine rooms, elevator, telephones, electricity; cheap; 509 West 112th.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Stenographer; young lady of good family, Jewess preferred; small pay to start; good position later. E. Lawrence McCarthy, 1,265 Broadway.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Senatt, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY. CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

WANTED—First-class stenographer and typewriter for permanent positon; small pay to start, but exceptionally good opportunity for right man as soon as he has learned the business; state fullest particulars; stenographer now holding position will be given proference; all answers will be treated confidentially. Anson, 322 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—A salesman for indoor work in surgical house. D Box 167 Times, Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,465 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—Middle-aged Frenchwoman, speaking English and German, experienced traveler, not seasick, would go to Europe as companion or nurse to growing children; best city references. Fiuza, 209 East 58th St., Bell No. 7.

COOK wishes position in country; best of reference; salary $60. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By young Jewish girl in Jewish family; salary $14 to $16. Home Co-operative Society, 155 E. 4th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook, waitress, and laundress; small family adults; city reference; city or country; carfare. 230 East 83d St., two flights.

LAUNDRESS.—Family washing taken home; open-air drying. Prout, 329 East 122d St.

MAID or NURSE.—By young girl as maid or nurse for grown children; city or country; best references. 126 East 65th St.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse girl in country or city; salary $10 to $12. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Capable stenographer and Remington operator; first-class general experience; educated, refined; will substitute; $18-$20. Executive, Box 210 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references; $15. Excellent, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-$8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Five years' broad experience; electrical engineering; accurate and rapid; operating any machine; salary, $18. Marion S., 258 Hooper St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 249 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and competent, with reputable house. Substitute, Permanent, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner. C. M., 83½ India St., Brooklyn.

Males.

COOK.—A Spanish cook, who can speak some English, position with private family or hotel; good references. M. Barros, 343 West 17th St.

BANK CLERK.—Excellent references; speaks English, German, French, and Italian; offers his services especially to bankers contemplating establishment of foreign department. Success, Box 171 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN.—Family giving up horses; highly recommended; thoroughly experienced, temperate, obliging, painstaking, respectful; skillful driver. Daniel, 200 West 77th St. Mason's.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 309 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—By young man; ten years' experience; rapid writer; can operate any machine; best references. F. S., 256 East 22d St.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN (31 years) connected with prominent financial institution would manage estates or fill position of trust requiring executive ability. Box D 206 Times Downtown.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Coffee Plantation in Colombia for sale, very cheap for prompt cash; seven ... s' sail from New York; Healthy location, ... feet above sea level and four hours from ... port, which has weekly steamers to States; ... nate similar to Madeira; perfect Government titles; splendid prospects in view; owner must sacrifice as unable to attend to it personally. Address A. T., Box 173 Times Downtown.

Poultry paper, one of the leaders, can be bought for $5,000; gross business about $20,000, showing good net profit, which can be increased by energetic publisher; write or call promptly. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

$7,500 buys all the stock of company incorporated for $75,000, owning 5 patents; great opportunity for novelty manufacturer or speculator. Modern Realty Co., Spingarn Building, Newark, N. J.

Established merchant tailoring business at great sacrifice; owner going into larger enterprise; golden opportunity for capable man. G., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests accommodated; handsome private house; shady grounds; golf, tennis. Box 22.

Park Hill, N. Y., 80 Morris St.—Private adult family will rent pleasant room, with board; couple or gentlemen; near station.

East Orange, N. J.—30 Burnett St.; two rooms; connecting, large and small, to rent, with board; home comforts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Diamonds, pearls, old gold, silver appraised; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St., near Union Square.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

FREE SWIMMING LESSONS.

Children Taught at the Public Baths by Volunteer Life Savers.

The United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps is teaching swimming in the free floating baths of the city. It has a set of experienced teachers, and many hundreds of children are taking advantage of the opportunity. Here are the baths in the city and where they are: Manhattan—Battery, Pier 30; Corlears Hook, East Third Street, East Seventeenth Street, East Twenty-fourth Street, East Thirty-first Street, East One Hundredth Street, East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, West Nineteenth Street, West Fifty-first Street, West Eighty-second Street, and West Ninety-seventh Street.

Bronx—East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street.

Brooklyn—Foot of Noble Street, North First Street, Dock Street, Conover Street, and Fifty-eighth Street.

The Life Savings Corps has furnished each bath a complete set of life saving appliances, and each attendant has been enrolled as a member of the corps. J. Wesley Jones is the President of the corps.

Hunyadi János

Taken on arising (half a glass), frees the Bowels—thoroughly, but gently—relieves Constipation and cleanses the system. The superiority of "HUNYADI JÁNOS" over other Laxative Waters is acknowledged, as it was awarded the Grand Prize at the St. Louis Exposition.

Take the best cure

FOR CONSTIPATION

SCHIFF OFFERS A PLAN TO SQUELCH POOLROOMS

Western Union Committee Would Limit Racing Messages.

THE DIRECTORS MUST DECIDE

A Resolution Adopted Saying That Track Reports Must Come From and To a Regular Office.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company adopted a resolution yesterday recommending to the Board of Directors that the officers of the company be directed to cease the transmission of any message containing horse race reports except where such messages are received at and to be delivered from regular offices of the company.

The resolution was drawn, offered, and urged by Jacob H. Schiff, to whom the City Club has principally looked for relief from the conditions alleged to exist in the matter of supplying poolrooms with the racing news essential to the conduct of their business.

Those who, with Mr. Schiff, voted for the resolution were James Hazen Hyde, Russell Sage, John T. Terry, and President Clowry. There were no other members of the committee present. The Goulds are all out of town, and Thomas T. Eckert, for some reason, did not attend.

Mr. Schiff said that the Western Union had promised to have nothing more to do with supplying racing news to poolrooms, and if the promise was not being kept he wanted to know why. If the promise was being kept literally, it was not enough. It should be kept in the spirit as well.

Mr. Schiff read the resolution as follows:

Whereas, This company, under an order issued by its President on the 18th day of May, 1904, has directed the cessation of the collection of horse-race reports; and

Whereas, It is claimed that the distribution of horse-race reports still continues, notwithstanding the action of this company first referred to;

Be it resolved, That it be recommended to the Board of Directors that the officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company be directed to cease the transmission of any messages containing horse-race reports, except where such messages are delivered to a regular office of the company for transmission to and delivery through a regular office of the company, or for delivery in such other manner as the President of the company shall authorize over his signature.

He pointed out that the resolution did not call for arbitrary action, but many put the whole question of the handling of the racing news up to the full Board of Directors in the form of a recommendation. When Mr. Schiff took his seat the resolution was put to a vote without discussion and adopted.

Mr. Schiff was the last member of the committee to reach the meeting room. Before he took the elevator he seated himself at a table in the public office of the telegraph company and drew up the resolution which he subsequently offered. He was not only the last to arrive, but the first to leave. He was stopped as he was hurrying from the building and asked if any action had been taken on the racing news service.

"I have nothing to say," he declared. "See President Clowry. He will tell all there is to be told."

When President Clowry was seen he handed out a copy of the resolution.

"Are the offices of the company within race track inclosures regular offices?" he was asked.

"I have no interpretation of the resolution to offer," he said. "The resolution speaks for itself."

"Will anything be done in the way of changing the present method of gathering and distributing racing news before the Board of Directors meets?"

Again President Clowry declined to enter into a discussion of the resolution.

The enforcement of such an order as is contemplated by the resolution would seriously hamper the poolrooms by reason of the delay which would be involved in making up and filing regular messages and their forwarding them from regular offices of the company.

The immediate enforcement of such a plan is not probable. The calling of a special meeting of the Board of Directors to consider the recommendations was not even mentioned yesterday. The next regular meeting of the board will be held in September.

Police Commissioner McAdoo, when he learned of the passage of the Schiff resolution, expressed himself as follows:

"If the Western Union's Board of Directors adopts the recommendations of the Executive Committee, and if they are rigidly lived up to, the poolrooms will be seriously hampered."

Oswald G. Villard, on behalf of the Executive Committee of the City Club, yesterday announced that an official statement in regard to the poolroom situation and the action of the Western Union would be issued by that organization today.

John T. Ferry, one of the Western Union Directors who denied a few days ago that he had received a communication from the Kenilworth Citizens' Association of Washington containing charges against the Western Union, yesterday said that he was mistaken.

"The communication was receipted for by a clerk," he said. "I was perfectly sincere in my statement, for I never saw the communication until to-day."

TWO BRIDEGROOMS IN JAIL.

Charged with Giving a Worthless Check for Three Diamond Rings.

Two young men, both recently married, were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of swindling Dieges & Cust of 23 John Street out of three diamond rings valued at $340. When arrested one of the men gave his name as Don Loomis, but later admitted that his right name was D. L. Persch, that he lived at 63 West Fifty-sixth Street, and that his father was a Pittsburg brewer. The other said at first he was Henry Kellogg, but he also weakened later and said that he was Henry Klous, son of a member of the firm of Klous & Byron, 473 Broome Street. He lives at 120 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

According to the story told in court by Detective Peabody and a representative of the firm the young men visited the store on John Street two days ago. Because the firm, which sells a great many college pins, knew Persch through former dealings with him, the men got three diamond rings on a check for $340 presented by Persch and drawn on the Lincoln National Bank of Pittsburg. The check came back from Pittsburg marked "N. G.," and Dieges & Cust reported the matter to the police.

Detective Peabody found both young men at their homes. Both apartments were handsomely furnished. The prisoners will have a hearing next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock. They are in the Tombs in default of bail.

KAUFMAN FOR CONTROLLER.

A Campaign Started for the County Clerk of Kings.

Friends of County Clerk Edward Kaufman of Kings are working in his behalf to land the nomination for Controller on the Democratic ticket.

Although Senator McCarren and other Brooklyn leaders favor Herman A. Metz of Brooklyn, no positive agreement on his candidacy has been reached. Therefore the field is still open. Mr. Kaufman is the counsel to the Trustees of the local Carnegie Library Fund, and has drawn all the contracts for the establishment of Carnegie libraries in the city.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK.

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

HEED CROKER'S PROTEST ON STEAMER COUPLINGS

Heads of Steamboat Inspection Service Suspend a Rule.

ADDS TO PERIL FROM FIRE

With Different Hose Connections Fire Department and Auxiliaries Could Not Co-operate.

The rule adopted in Washington last January by the full board of Supervising Inspectors of the United States Steamboat Inspection Service, which from July 1 compelled all steam craft to use what has been called "United States pipe thread" couplings, has been temporarily rescinded by the Executive Committee of the Service.

No one has protested more vigorously against the rule and urged more forcibly that all couplings should be uniform than Fire Chief Croker.

The rule would have done away with the New York standard hose coupling, so that interchange of hose service between the regular Fire Department and tugs and other auxiliaries in the event of a conflagration would be impossible.

Chief Croker is on record as a protestant in the following official letter addressed to Gen. George Uhler, Chief Supervising Inspector, Washington, and Victor Metcalf, Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor:

I take the liberty of addressing you relative to the rule recently adopted by the Board of United States Supervising Inspectors providing that all hose connections shall be of United States standard pipe threads on all steamers. I would respectfully call your attention to the confusion which is bound to result at a water front fire if the marine hose is different from the Fire Department hose. It has constantly been the aim of this department to induce the various steamship companies to adopt the Fire Department standard, so that in case of emergencies (which often occur in fires of this kind) the Fire Department of this city could use the hose and connections of the steamship companies, and a change at this time would cause a great hardship to the various companies and would prove a great detriment to this department in fighting fires along the water front; so much so that this department would not hold itself responsible for the great loss which is bound to occur at such fires if the change is made. Very respectfully,

EDWARD F. CROKER,
Chief of Department.

Of marine local interests many have been active in Mr. Croker's view of the situation. July 7 at Washington a committee from the National Board of Steam Navigation, consisting of Henry L. Joyce, General Manager of the Manhattan Lighterage Company; Henry L. Des Anges, Superintendent of the floating equipment of the Long Island Railroad; Frank P. Osborn, master lighterman of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Mayor Wilson of Wilmington, Del., President of the Wilmington and Philadelphia Steamship Line, met the Executive Committee of the Inspection Service, consisting of Gen. Uhler, Capt. Ira Harris, Supervising Inspector, New York, and Charles Westcott, Supervising Inspector of Detroit.

The committee entered a protest against the "United States pipe thread" rule, which they were told was favored by the United Masters and Pilots of New York. They were, however, assured that the protest would have serious consideration.

News of the rescinding or practical suspension of the rule came yesterday. It will not be operative, if at all, until after the full board of Supervising Inspectors has reconsidered it, and the views obtained of Chief Croker and various municipal bodies and authorities in the United States. It is fair to say that no one opposing the rule has even hinted that it would in any way benefit any of its advocates.

"The efforts of the National Fire Chiefs' Association," said Chief Croker yesterday, "have been directed to having a uniform coupling throughout the United States, because in case of emergency, where one city might be trying to help another in fire peril, there could be no trouble with couplings. Baltimore should have taught a lesson. Several cities sent aid, but could not help because of the couplings, which differed. New York helped by going to the river, and making its own connections. The New York law establishes a standard thread.

"Were the rule of the Inspection Service carried out our fireboats would be helpless to give aid. We would have to change hose couplings, all connections, in fact, and upset all we have worked for to get a uniform coupling."

GOING BLIND, ENDS HIS LIFE.

W. B. Howell, Cotton Broker of Arkansas, a Suicide Here.

After writing telegrams to his relatives saying that the doctors had despaired of saving his sight, and expressing the hope that his mother would pardon him, W. B. Howell, forty-two years old, a cotton broker of Pine Bluff, Ark., took his life early yesterday morning in one of his suite of rooms in the Hotel Navarre, at Seventh Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, by shooting himself behind the right ear.

His body was found about noon by a chambermaid. The police and Coroner Scholer were called in. The Coroner sent off all the telegrams, for which money had carefully been laid on the table by Mr. Howell.

Dr. W. Travis Gibb of 55 West Thirty-eighth Street, who had treated Mr. Howell, said last night:

"Mr. Howell came up here last February to have his eyes treated. He had been slowly going blind for two or three years. With him came his sister, Mrs. Mamie D. Russell. He was treated also by Dr. W. B. Martle of 46 West Fifty-third Street for his eyes.

"He was always more sanguine about his eyes than any of his doctors. He was a big, healthy man of fine physique. He went to Tennessee after remaining here two months, but returned for further treatment the first of this month. His sister went to Staunton, Va., several days ago to find a cool Summer resort. That's the reason he was alone Tuesday night."

The telegrams were addressed to Mrs. Russell, to H. Clay Howell of Pine Bluff, his brother, and to John H. Noble of Anniston, Ala., a nephew. They were to this effect:

"Treatment unsuccessful. Hopelessly blind. Hope mother will pardon my rash act."

E. H. Neidinger Indicted.

Edward H. Neidinger, the man who ran a "flower class" for children and against whom fifty little girls made complaints, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday.

Young's Hats

MORE BETTER MADE

July 13th.

Who would go away or stay at home without an immaculate white straw hat while Young's famous straws are selling at a third off in price?

$4.00 Straws, 2.67
$3.00 Straws, 2.00
$2.00 Straws, 1.33

199 Broadway, near Dey St. | 1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
605 Broadway, near Houston. | 1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
849 Broadway, near 14th St. | 500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

The Waiting Public Are the Gainers.

They are right, as it is a great money saver. We carry nothing from one season to another. All remnants regardless of their former value. Suits to order, **$18.00.** Trousers, **$4.50.** Made with the Arnheim unbreakable fronts and shoulders.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway & Ninth Street.

BYRON GLORIFIED

will be the title of an interesting article by H. W. BOYNTON, reviewing the latest volume of Dr. BRANDES'S "MAIN CURRENTS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE," to be published in the

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW
SATURDAY MORNING.

History of Our Own Land.

A number of important new books of American History will be authoritatively considered in another valuable article.

All the News of the Book World

at home and abroad, specially gathered for the

NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW,

will be presented in a fresh and entertaining way, while there will be articles on Swinburne's Prose Fiction, lately published, and some newly-found clues to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and an agreeable discussion, in prose and verse, of the recent work of Mr. W. D. Howells.

POLL INSPECTORS REBUKED.

200 Are Stupid, Careless, and Ignorant, Superintendent Morgan Says.

Stupidity, carelessness, and ignorance is charged against nearly two hundred members of the Boards of Elections Inspectors in Greater New York in a statement which was issued yesterday by George W. Morgan, Superintendent of Elections for the so-called Metropolitan District.

Their failure to work properly, he declares, was discovered in the verifying of the card index of voters in the city to bring the work up to date since the last election. Mr. Morgan says this work has been hampered greatly by the careless work of the Inspectors. Nearly two hundred of them have been ordered to appear at the Superintendent's office at 27 William Street to explain why, in many cases, they have appeared to connive with illegal voters.

Already fifty of these Inspectors from Brooklyn have been before the Superintendent, and in practically every instance what was thought to be connivance with fraudulent voters was found to have been due to carelessness and stupidity in keeping the records. Some cases, however, are to be investigated further.

"The greater number of grossly flagrant violations of instructions," said Mr. Morgan yesterday, "appear to have been the result of stupidity and ignorance. There were several instances in which the pollbooks showed the names of voters when the same names did not appear on the registration books. A difference in spelling, such, for instance, as 'Cline' for 'Klein,' explained some of these things. In other cases the Inspectors confessed they went to lunch with their books incomplete and on their return forgot to fill in some of the names of persons registered.

"One set of books showed a man's age as twenty years, eleven month, and ten days. Yet that man was allowed to register and vote. There were several cases in which men with only first papers were allowed to vote on presenting discharge papers from the army or navy. Dozens of Inspectors deliberately omitted to fill out the columns in the books headed 'Nativity,' and providing for the date and court in which their naturalization papers had been issued, though the voter was foreign born.

"Some Inspectors recorded every voter as being twenty-one years of age, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. Page after page in their books were uniform in this respect. One Brooklyn Inspector, when taken to task for this violation of the law, became indignant and declared he had been Chairman of the board in his electrion district for thirty years and always had kept his books that way."

Superintendent Morgan said that he intended to file a protest against the further appointment of these men as election officials.

Michigan State Telephone Co. Report.

N. W. Harris, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Telephone Company has just issued to the stockholders the first annual report. The company succeeds the Michigan Telephone Company. Since the present management took possession in February, 1904, the number of telephones has been increased from 48,778 to 70,832. The earnings of the company have also been largely increased.

T. F. WALSH FIGHTS BACK.

Calls the Attention of the District Attorney to Hansen and His Suit.

Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay, attorneys for Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mine owner, made it known yesterday that Mr. Walsh, though he is a defendant in the suit brought by Lawyer Dethlef C. Hansen, who last year acted for a Miss Watson in three suits against Mr. Walsh, is also after Lawyer Hansen in the matter. Mr. Lindsay has called the attention of the District Attorney to Mr. Hansen and his suits.

Last September Hansen served Mr. Walsh with summonses in three actions brought in the Supreme Court by Miss Watson. The amounts sued for aggregated $390,000. With the summonses came notice that Mr. Walsh was to appear in twenty days to defend the suits. He turned the matter over to Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay.

Just before the day when the complaint was to be served Hansen got an extension of two weeks from Justice McCall. The order was signed by the Justice on Oct. 21. The next day Mr. Walsh's attorney went to him. The result of the visit was that Justice McCall wrote out the following order:

"Upon the court's own motion and upon the ground that a palpable deceit has been practiced upon the court in obtaining the above relief, the above order is vacated and set aside."

It was evidently decided that this was a little too harsh, and some of the words in the order were erased, so that in its final form it read:

"Upon the court's own motion and upon the consent to discontinue the above-entitled actions, the above order is vacated and set aside."

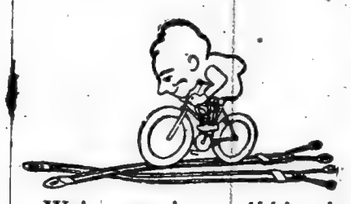
In this way, Mr. Lindsay said yesterday, the suits brought by Miss Watson melted away. Later Mr. Walsh's attorneys were apprised of the fact that their client and the former plaintiff, Miss Watson, were both made defendants in a suit brought by Hansen to get his counsel fees.

Mr. Lindsay said: "It was not the plaintiff or his attorneys, but Mr. Walsh himself, who brought the existence of these suits to the direct notice of the court. The material from which the reports published to-day were obtained was a false affidavit made by the plaintiff, which Judge Dowling refused to consider or receive, and of which we therefore took no notice. How this affidavit came to be filed with the papers in the case is one of a number of curious incidents now under investigation.

"The whole matter is in the hands of the District Attorney, and for that reason I cannot properly discuss it further at the present time. You may say, however, that the motion made before Judge Dowling, and upon which he found that the discontinuance of the former suits had been deliberately suppressed, was only the beginning of aggressive action on Mr. Walsh's part, and that he proposes to push the matter to the bitter end."

Passengers from Colon Detained.

Twenty-five passengers of the Panama liner Allianca, which arrived Tuesday night from Colon, were transferred to Hoffman Island yesterday for observation. The examining physicians found that all these passengers had temperatures above the normal, and it was decided to detain them, owing to the prevalence of yellow fever on the isthmus. The Allianca was permitted to go on to her dock after the suspicious cases had been removed. Dr. Doty said last night that twenty of the passengers would be released ...



We're running golf-bicycle hose to-day on top of a suspender sale.

1056 pairs of medium and heavy weight long stockings, fancy wool, with feet and without.

288 pairs are regular $3 and $4 stockings, all the rest $1 quality.

50 cents.

3600 pairs of thin lisle web suspenders, summer weight. A regular 50 cent. sort.

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Bathing Suits Half Price.

Bought from the Fire Underwriters' Stock of the Brooklyn Knitting Co.



Hundreds of Dozens.

Every grade. For instance:

4.00 Suits at 2.19.
All wool, fancy striped edges.

3.50 Suits at 1.79.
Plain black or blue.

1.50 Suits at 69c.
Fancy striped edges. Colors blue or Oxford gray.

2.00 Sample Shirts, 1.19.
The entire sample collection of one of the largest manufacturers.
Pleated and plain bosoms, Oxford cloth or madras.

Cool—Nainsook Underwear, 49c.
Sleeveless Shirts and Knee Drawers.

1.50 American Silk, 98c.
Shirts or Drawers, Pink, Blue, Novi.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen in 2d Edition and "The Whole "Lifting the Lid" Damn Family."
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, The Avalos, Sam Elton & Varieties. "When We Are 41," with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, D. Morton, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPER8 SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Edna Wallace Hopper, Grapewin & Chance, Elinore Sisters, To-To, Others.
5TH AV. Rose Coghlan in "London Assurance," J. H. Gilmour, Wallace Erskine, etc.
58TH ST. "A Romance of Coon Hollow," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott & Favorites.
125TH ST. "The Governor of Kentucky," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. 100TH TIME MONDAY, AUG. 7TH. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR. BRIGHTON BEACH. EACH. Daily 3, 5 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PERCY WILLIAMS' PAIN'S. VAUDEVILLE. PORT ARTHUR. GRAND FIREWORKS. 3 & 8:30. Every Evening at 9:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Hill & Sylvany, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN, 66th St. & Col. Av. Wagner Night. 25c. to $1. WARREN CONCERTS.

WORLD'S WONDERS AT LUNA PARK.

DREAMLAND. TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. Friday, July 14, French Carnival. Monster Athletic Meeting and Confetti Jubilee.

NORTH BEACH. Free Fireworks Thursdays.

LYRIC Mat. Sat. 209th Time To-night, 8:15. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in FANTANA.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes.

Funds Needed for Tuberculosis Camp.

The managers of the Stony Wold Sanitarium find themselves hampered by lack of funds in the work of caring for tuberculosis patients at their Summer camp. The heat of the past few days told upon the sufferers from this disease, and there are several worthy ones who cannot receive the benefits of the sanitarium because the one dollar a day necessary cannot be provided. Among them are several working girls and two small boys. The office of the sanitarium is at 113 West Sixty-ninth Street.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers, warm, less humid; southerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,338. * * * NEW YORK. FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905.—FOURTEEN PAGES ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

REGIMENTS AT MOSCOW SAID TO HAVE MUTINIED

Report That Officers at Warsaw Refused to Fire at Crowd.

TERRORISTS WARN TREPOFF

He Expects to be Killed, but Will Stick to His Post—Twenty-four Persons Hanged at Odessa.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Rumors are current in this city that four Grenadier regiments at Moscow have mutinied, and that at Warsaw yesterday certain officers refused to give the command to their men to fire on people who were making a demonstration.

No confirmation of these rumors is obtainable.

The resignation of M. Bouligin as Minister of the Interior is expected daily. Gen. Trepoff, the Assistant Minister of the Interior, will probably be his successor.

The Terrorists have recently renewed their warnings to Gen. Trepoff with ominious persistence. The General is constantly in receipt of letters signed by the Executive Committee of the Fighting Organization informing him that his hour has come. A remarkable feature of all the communications is that the writers take pains to say that no safeguards will avail to avert Trepoff's impending doom. At the same time they tell him he need not be afraid to go abroad in the streets. They add:

"Your sentence will be executed in your own room. You will die in your bed."

The Terrorists seem to take pride in issuing a challenge involving a demonstration of their power and their ability to penetrate the armor of the police, and Gen. Trepoff knows enough of the resources of the organization to believe firmly that the Terrorists are able to execute their threat. He makes no concealment of the fact that he expects to be killed, but his nerve is unshaken. He says:

"I will at least die at the post of duty."

Privately Gen. Trepoff takes a gloomy view of the future of the autocracy, in which he believes. The General is confident that if he had untrammeled power he could restore the old condition of affairs in a year, but the present vacillating policy will, he thinks, end only in ruin. A representative Assembly, no matter what its initial character may be, will, he is convinced, soon be transformed into a Constituent Assembly which will give the death blow to absolutism.

The bomb factory seized at Tiflis is considered to be an important haul. It contained, in addition to finished bombs, a large quantity of dynamite, nitro-glycerine, and other explosives. Thirteen persons belonging to the local Revolutionary Committee were captured. A chemist who was implicated committed suicide.

Advices received by the Minister of the Interior say that the assassin of Prefect of Police Shuvaloff of Moscow has been identified as a former school teacher of St. Petersburg named Kulikovsky. He was actively connected with the political agitation and is believed to have belonged to the Terrorist organization.

ODESSA, July 13.—Twenty-four leaders of the recent disturbances here were hanged to-day in various prisons. Another batch of seventeen will be publicly executed upon the arrival here of Gen. Ignatieff.

The battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz has arrived here with a fresh crew, for the purpose of taking sixty-seven mutineers to Sevastopol for trial by court-martial.

Of the 202 persons arrested and charged with robbery or incendiarism in connection with the riots, 74 were acquitted today, owing to lack of evidence, and 28 were sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, the time to include the two weeks which they have already passed in prison.

The extraordinary outcome of these trials has aroused much comment here. It is openly asserted that it is a political demonstration against the military government and furnishes evidence of the conflict going on between the municipality and the Government, as the Judges are elected by the people.

KHAKI FOR JAPAN'S ARMY.

Uniforms for All Branches of the Service to be Alike.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, July 13.—The Japanese Army clothing has been radically changed. Henceforth all uniforms will be of khaki, the same for all branches of the service.

Officers will be distinguished only by their shoulder-straps.

SAKHALIN EASILY SEIZED.

Russians Fired Three or Four Shells —Panic in Korsakovsk.

LONDON, Friday, July 14.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Tokio sends a description of the Japanese invasion of the Island of Sakhalin, written by a correspondent of the paper in Aomori, Japan, which is in part as follows:

"The Japanese left their temporary base on July 4 and reached their destination on July 7. The Russian cruiser Novik was found at Cape Enduma stranded on a reef, half submerged, and in a wretched condition.

"The Russians fired only three or four shells before they destroyed the fort, the jetties, and the barracks. Heavy guns, undamaged, were afterward found in the forts, where they had been hastily and imperfectly mounted.

"The greatest confusion was witnessed in the streets of Korsakovsk. The Rus-

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MISS IDA TARBELL REPLIES.

Says She Has a Right to Judge Rockefeller by the Golden Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—A sensation has been caused in Cleveland by John D. Rockefeller's action in replying in print to the statements of Miss Ida Tarbell.

Virgil P. Kline, the lawyer, who, acting for Mr. Rockefeller, denied the story that James Corrigan had been defrauded out of Standard Oil stock, refused tonight to make any further statement. He left here for New York on a late train, intimating that he might have more to say later and that the Rockefellers would take action in defense of their family name and honor.

Miss Tarbell, replying to-day to Mr. Kline's statement, said:

"I see nothing in the statement to make me revise what I have written in the case of orrigan versus Rockefeller. Mr. Kleine urges that Mr. Rockefeller sold the stock acquired from Mr. Corrigan soon after the transaction. I do not see that that proves anything. He may have bought it back. He certainly was foolish if he parted permanently in 1895—at least to anyone but a member of his family—with any portion of his Standard Oil certificates.

"Mr. Kline says I used charges made in the petition instead of in the testimony. I did, and I see no reason why I should not have done so. I used nothing which I had not convinced myself was true, and nothing which Mr. Kline's statement makes me feel I should retract.

"I accuse Mr. Rockefeller, not of breaking the law, or even the rules of business as they seem to be interpreted by many men in business. I judge him by the Golden Rule, and I assert that Mr. Rockefeller himself gives me the right to use that rule in estimating his character.

"He presents himself to the public in only two phases—as 'the richest man in the world' and as an active adherent of the Christian Church. If Mr. Rockefeller did not declare, and had not all his life publicly declared, that the Church and the Bible were the most precious things in his life, I should hesitate to apply the Golden Rule to the Corrigan case. As it is, I assert that I have that right.

"In Mr. Rockefeller's practice mutual helpfulness has nothing to do with trade. 'Might makes right,' not generosity, not justice, not humanity. It is a far cry indeed from this creed to the one of that religion which Mr. Rockefeller holds up to the world as his most priceless possession—the religion whose very essence is in bearing one another's burdens."

SAY STANDARD OWNS IT.

Missouri Investigation Discloses Control of Republic Oil Company.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—Evidence that the Standard Oil Company owns and controls the Republic Oil Company was produced by the State in the hearing before Commissioner Anthony to-day.

Henry D. Whelan, who was with the Scofield, Schumer & Teagle Company until the latter company was absorbed by the Standard in 1901, said it then became known as the Republic Oil Company. Orders were received, he said, from Mr. Mayer, manager for the Standard Oil Company, to advance or lower prices, and such orders were always obeyed. Before the sale, he said, Henry Teagle often instructed them to get orders wherever they could.

"But," said Mr. Whelan, "after the Republic Oil Company took over the business, he told them to go after the business of the National Oil Company, an independent organization, but never again were they instructed to bother Standard Oil customers.

"After the transfer of the Scofield, Schumer & Teagle Company to the Republic," Mr. Whelan said, "Mr. Cochran stuck his thumbs in his vest one day and said, 'See who I am, the agent of the Standard Oil.'"

A. G. Shires of Marietta, Ohio, who was manager for the Republic, here testified that he was told to go after the National's customers and was instructed by Teagle to pay a rebate to customers of one-half cent a gallon if necessary to get the business. Orders concerning changes in price of oil he swore were received always direct from the Standard Oil Company.

W. H. Hawkins, who in 1890 was superintendent of tank wagons for the Consolidated Tank Line Company and later for the Standard Oil Company, said:

"Men were hired to follow the wagons of independent companies to see where they stopped and how much oil they sold. Whenever necessary to take trade from our rivals rebates were paid by the Standard, amounting sometimes to $3,500 a month."

LYNCH HONDURAS MURDERER.

People at Utilla Hang Negro Who Slew Eleven Persons on a Ship.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 13.—From Mobile late to-night came the news from Honduras via the Norwegian steamship Condor that Robert McField, the Honduran, who murdered eleven persons on an English vessel recently, was lynched at Utilla, Honduras, the night after the gunboat Tatumbla surrendered him to the civil authorities there, and six hours after the departure of the ship which brought the first news of his crime.

The Condor of the John B. Cefalu Fruit Company plies between Ceba, Honduras, and Mobile. The news of the lynching reached Ceba just before the steamship sailed Saturday night.

From the brief reports telegraphed here from Mobile, it appears that when McField was confined in the civil jail at Utilla the strongest guard the little town possessed was placed about him.

President Bonilla had declared that he wanted no lynching, as McField was a British subject, but the citizens of Utilla were wrought to a frenzy through the narrative of Miss Morgan, who had recovered to tell the happenings on the schooner.

The jail was surrounded at nightfall, the guard quickly overpowered, and McField, raving and cursing, dragged from his cell. It was proposed to burn him in front of the home of Miss Morgan. The mob went so far as to build the fire, but the pleadings of the British Consular agent finally persuaded the mob to put the negro to a less fearful death.

He was bound and, still protesting and begging, strung up to the verandh of the Morgan home and riddled with bullets.

McField was known to the steamship agents and ship Captains in the city as one of the most striking negro characters on the Central American coast. He was a clerk in the store of Samuel Warren, an English merchant at El Provenir and a Bay Islander. He had been practically reared on terms of equality with a number of the whites of the district, having been a schoolmate of the brother of Miss Morgan.

The Second Empire.
A new fast train on the N. Y. Central leaves Grand Central Station daily P. M. arrives Albany 4.40, Utica 6.57, Syracuse 7.55, Rochester 9.30, Buffalo 11.10 P. M. Ask agents for folder.—Adv.

GEN. PORTER HOME AGAIN AFTER 8 YEARS ABROAD

He Will Not Discuss Politics Nor International Affairs.

SURE OF PAUL JONES'S BODY

Returning Ambassador Tells About Points of Identity Which Removed All Doubt from His Mind.

Gen. Horace Porter, for the last eight years the American Ambassador to France, arrived in New York last night on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland. Gen. Porter refused to discuss politics or international affairs from any point of view.

"What do you think of M. Delcassé's interview concerning the Franco-German Moroccan discussion, and the possibilities of England backing France in the event of a war with Germany?" was one question put.

"I am not in a position to discuss that," Gen. Porter answered.

"What about the appointment of Mr. Loomis as special envoy to receive the body of John Paul Jones?"

Gen. Porter looked embarrassed and did not answer. He, however, was quite willing to discuss the search he conducted to recover the body of Admiral John Paul Jones.

"I have no more doubt," said Gen. Porter, "that the body now on the way to America is that of John Paul Jones than I have that the body in the tomb on Riverside Drive is that of Gen. Grant, or that the one in the mausoleum at Mount Vernon is that of George Washington.

"You must remember that there were more portraits and more busts made and more histories written of Admiral Jones than of any other man, with the exception of Napoleon, who ever lived. Furthermore, we know that he was buried in a leaden coffin; we know the body was in alcohol and wrapped in tinfoil, and that the bust made of him by Houdon was the most accurate in the world.

Of these leaden coffins five were found, four of them bore name plates. The fifth did not, and it was this one that contained Admiral Jones's body. The body was incased in tinfoil and immersed in alcohol. There was also the packing in hay and straw, which had been done, as we knew, to protect it from the vibration of a ship should be sent to the United States.

"The French anthropologists are the greatest in the world, and their measurements showed that between the head of the dead sailor and the bust by Houdon there was not a difference of as much as two millimetres. Then there was the exact color of the hair—brown sprinkled with gray. There was the initial of the Admiral on the linen.

"Again, it must also be remembered that the body was in a remarkable state of preservation, and the comparison necessary to establish absolute identity was therefore not difficult. Dr. Capitan, who made the autopsy, found unmistakable evidence of bronchial pneumonia, which the Admiral had in Russia, as well as of Bright's disease, the malady that caused his death in Paris.

"Admiral Jones, as is well known, was a fastidious man in dress. The clothes on the body, found in Paris, were of the finest texture.

"Then I recollect another remarkable fact. In the examination of the body one of the surgeons looked at the ear of the dead man and remarked: 'I have never seen anything like this.' There was a little fold in the lobe of the ear. The doctor turned to the Houdon bust, and there was the identical peculiarity. It is absolutely certain that the body is that of the Admiral.

"To refer to the final scenes attending the transfer of the body to the United States, I want to say the parade was one of the most imposing Paris has seen in years. The body lay in state in a magnificent tent made of purple velvet. The French troops and the American sailors filed past and saluted the dead; then came the formal transfer by the French to myself, by me to Mr. Loomis, and by Mr. Loomis to Admiral Sigsbee."

Gen. Porter will be for some time a guest of his son, Clarence Porter, at 573 Fifth Avenue.

CARTOONS OF PAUL JONES.

Pictured as a Pirate in Collection at the Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—In the reception room of the Secretary of the Navy a collection of steel engravings of John Paul Jones is on exhibition. Most of them are more than a hundred years old. Several of them are caricatures. They were mostly made in England at the time Jones's raids on the English coast had created so much fear and anger.

Generally he is represented in these cartoons as a pirate. In one he is the typical buccaneer of the Spanish Main, with long black hair and beard streaming in the breeze. He carries a cutlass in one hand and a big postol in the other, and several pistols in his belt. He wears a leather apron, on which is a skull and crossbones.

In another the Commodore is represented as a Chinese pirate in the act of scuttling a ship. In addition to his equipment of pistols he has a lot of battleaxes and is surrounded by a breastwork of dead men.

One of the engravings is a portrait of Jones in the uniform of a Russian Admiral, and there are several representing him in the uniform of the United States Navy.

PEARY OFF TO-MORROW.

That Is He Hopes So—$25,000 for His Sailors If He Gets to the Pole.

Commander R. E. Peary said last night that he hoped that his ship, the Roosevelt, will start for the arctic zone to-morrow. Some fittings are to be installed, but the explorer is confident that he will be able to get away on the date set.

The Commander announced that he had accepted the offer of Thompson & Dundy of the Hippodrome to give $25,000 to his party in the event of his forthcoming expedition being successful, on condition that the entire $25,000 went to his sailors.

The management of the Boer War spectacle also announced yesterday that a special performance will be given this afternoon, the proceeds of which will go to the Peary arctic fund. Commander and Mrs. Peary will attend.

The Purity of Burnett's Vanilla never questioned by any pure food commission.—Adv.

THOS. F. RYAN FOR SENATOR.

Virginia Politicians Believe He Plans to Succeed Daniel.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., July 13.—Unless reports current among politicians be incorrect, Thomas F. Ryan, who has become one of New York's leading financiers, is anxious to secure the United States Senatorship from Virginia, his native State.

It has just become known, so politicians assert, that he is desirous of succeeding Senator John W. Daniel, who, though still a vigorous man, is no longer young. It has been arranged, so it is reported, that a meeting will shortly be held between Mr. Ryan and his Virginia friends to discuss the plans.

Senator Daniel's term does not end for some time, but it is necessary for the man who would succeed to begin work long in advance, and that, it is said, Mr. Ryan will do. It is said he has great hopes of being able to win.

Although living in New York, Mr. Ryan has always considered himself a Virginian, and he has a fine country home in Nelson County.

C. W. BRISTOL KILLED?

Gainesville Man Mysteriously Reported Dead Near St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13.—Mystery surrounds the supposed death of C. W. Bristol of Gainesville, N. Y., who is reported to have been killed in a washout in the vicinity of St. Louis.

The following telegram was received to-day by C. M. Barker, a St. Louis lawyer:

"C. W. Bristol killed St. Louis. Find and hold body. Fred is coming. (Signed.) Dr. G. S. Skiff."

Dr. Skiff lives in Gainesville and is a brother-in-law of Mr. Barker, the recipient of the telegram. "Fred" is Fred Bristol, a cousin of the man who is believed to have been killed.

A special dispatch from Gainesville says that the message announcing the death of C. W. Bristol, who is said to be very wealthy, was received by his brother, F. M. Bristol, Tuesday. The message stated that death had come in a washout near St. Louis. Nothing has been learned beyond the telegram announcing that the brother had departed for St. Louis to secure the body.

Mr. Barker has been unable to get any intelligence of the whereabout of the body. The St. Louis police have heard of no washouts in which lives were lost, and no unidentified bodies await the coming of friends or relatives.

GEN. WOOD'S WIFE ILL.

He Came from the Philippines to Place Her in Proper Medical Hands.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13.—The secret of Major Gen. Leonard Wood's 14,000-mile trip to this city from the Philippines was revealed this afternoon when it was learned that he came to Boston solely to place his wife under the care of physicians upon whose skill he could rely. The nature of her illness is kept a secret.

Rumor as to Gen. Wood's reasons for the long journey was brought to his attention repeatedly, but he always refused to talk.

The General's wife is now at St. Margaret's Hospital, under the care of the sisters and eminent doctors. No operation has yet been performed, but friends of Mrs. Wood have been led to believe an operation is to follow.

GOVERNOR WOULD USE WATER

Opposed to Champagne for Christening of Battleship Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 13.—Gov. Hoch said to-day that if the matter of the selection of the fluid wherewith to name the battleship Kansas is left to him he will rule that only water be used.

"If, however," he added, "it is the custom of the Navy Department to christen the boat otherwise, and it has the say in the matter, then of course I shall be guided by the department's suggestion."

The Kansas is to be launched some time in August, and Miss Anna Hoch, the Governor's second daughter, has been selected as sponsor for the ship.

WARSHIPS RACE IN FOG.

Missouri Shows Her Heels with a Record of 18.5 Knots.

NEWPORT, July 13.—The battleship division of the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Rear Admiral Evans, arrived here to-day from Provincetown. It consists of the flagship Maine, the Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts. During the stay of the warships here there will be harbor and shore drills.

In running from Provincetown to Brenton's Reef Lightship the warships raced at full speed, despite a thick fog. The Missouri reached the lightship first, with a record of 18.5 knots. The Kentucky, Kearsarge, Illinois, Alabama, Iowa, Massachusetts, and the flagship Maine followed in the order named. Collision drills were practiced during the race.

PRINTER PALMER MAY GO.

Typesetting Investigation at Washington Expected to Cause a Change.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The investigation of the typesetting scandal in the Government Printing Office which has been proceeding for the past ten days behind closed doors is nearing an end. The disclosures, it is said, show that there was a combination in the office to boom a type-setting machine and buy seventy-two of them in order to send up the stock of the company and close out at a profit.

Employes in the office believe the investigation will result in the resignation of Public Printer Palmer. So sure are they of this that they are urging the candidacy of Foreman Oscar J. Ricketts for the place. Ricketts is backed by the Illinois Senators and Congressmen from New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Ohio. His friends are very confident that he will be selected.

First Aid by Police Commissioner.

On the south roadway of the Williamsburg Bridge yesterday afternoon an automobile frightened a team of truck horses so that they ran away. As they plunged forward Daniel B. Alton of 118 Christopher Street, the driver, landed heavily on the roadway, fracturing his right leg. Police Commissioner McAdoo was crossing the bridge in another automobile with a party of friends. The Commissioner went to the aid of the injured man, pending the arrival of an ambulance surgeon.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT.
"The Pennsylvania Special," 18-hour train, leaves New York at 1:55, arrives Chicago next morning at 3:55 A. M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

JUSTICES GIVE HOOKER A GOOD REPUTATION

Former Appellate Associates Testify in His Behalf.

FINE MAN, SAYS GAYNOR

Fearless, Conscientious, and Able, Justice Miller Avers—The Wirthman Judgment Brought Up.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—Justice Hooker's former associates on the Appellate Division in Brooklyn testified before the joint session of the Legislature in the Hooker hearing toward the close of the afternoon session to-day. Nathan L. Miller was first. He said he had known Justice Hooker personally since 1901. Asked as to what the Justice's reputation was prior to the present charges he said it was good. Justice Miller testified that he sat three weeks in all with Justice Hooker on the bench.

"His work as a Judge which came under my personal observation impressed me in all respects as fearless, conscientious, and able," said Justice Miller.

Justice Rich testified: "Justice Hooker impressed me as being a painstaking and conscientious Judge."

Justice Hirschberg: "I can speak of his judicial work since I have known him only in terms of commendation. He has industry, is fair, conscientious, clear with independence of opinion without undue appearance of self-opinion. He is impartial and has adequate legal capacity."

Justice Bartlett said: "All his judicial actions so far as I have observed have been capably and creditably performed."

"Has he impressed you with being a faithful, conscientious, and able Judge?" was asked.

"I cannot express my impression any better than I have," replied Justice Bartlett. "His work has been characterized by ability, capacity, and fairness."

Justice Jenks testified: "I have found Justice Hooker a capable, able Justice, a man of independent mind, anxious to arrive at right decisions, earnest in mental effort, and, so far as I have seen, entirely honest in his conclusions."

"In all your relations with him, have you ever noticed any indication of lack of moral fitness to be a Judge?" asked Attorney Stanchfield.

"No," was the reply.

Justice Gaynor replied: "During the time I have associated with him I have always thought him a fine Judge and a fine man."

"You mean that he is all that constitutes a first-class Judge?"

"Yes, fine in every way. He is impartial, and he is learned in the law."

Justice Truman C. White of Buffalo has been summoned by the joint session of the Legislature. He will be called by the Legislature's counsel in the matter of the Wirtner judgment against the City of Dunkirk. Justice White granted this judgment against Dunkirk in behalf of Justice Hooker and State Tax Commissioner Lester F. Stearns.

Hooker and Stearns owned the Dunkirk Post Office building. The structure is built close to the edge of a park, and the judgment prevented the city from building on its own land in such a way as to affect the light or air of the Post Office building. Justice White later set aside the judgment. It is understood that Stearns and others will be called by Justice Hooker's counsel to-morrow to prove that Hooker really had no connection with the judgment.

At the preliminary investigation before the Assembly Judiciary Committee Justice White testified that Justice Hooker had told him a case was coming down from Dunkirk, or from Chautauqua County in which he (Hooker) was personally interested, and asked Justice White to hear the case when it came. That was in the early part of 1902, long after Justice Hooker had become a member of the Supreme Court.

The old evidence in the Wirtner judgment case was read at to-day's session, after an unsuccessful effort of Assemblyman Cox of Buffalo and Majority Leader Rogers of the Assembly to have all the original witnesses in the case called and their oral testimony taken.

The Legislature finished its case against Justice Hooker at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon with the reading of the old evidence in the Wirtner case. The defense then called the Supreme Court Justices to the stand in advance of the opening address. Justice Hooker may take the stand himself to-morrow.

The joint session will adjourn to-morrow afternoon until Monday night. Mrs. Hooker sat with Justice Hooker for a short time during the hearing to-day.

The alleged bribery investigation has not begun yet. Word has come from Ervin Wardman, editor of The New York Press, that he will appear here to-morrow morning in response to the Legislature's subpoena.

Senate Clerk Gleason announced from the desk this morning that C. E. Doane of Buffalo had found a roll of bank notes in the lobby. Instantly every legislative hand went to its owner's pocket. No one claimed the money during the session.

DEFENDS GIRL STUDENTS.

Are Just Girls and Don't Thirst for Knowledge, Prof. Mills Says.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 13.—Combating the theory that girls are insanely possessed of an overpowering thirst for knowledge, Herbert E. Mills, Professor of Economics, Vassar College, at the seventy-fifth annual convention of the American Institute of Instruction to-day, declared that the girl student was frequently only slightly interested in the intellectual, and very generally had no more than a moderate interest in study.

"Too often," said Prof. Mills, "only by much urging can she be aroused to even moderate intellectual effort, and instead of too little, she is apt to have a perfectly normal interest in the other sex. In a word, she is generally a very healthy and very lovable girl, who has general interests in school, sports, and social affiars; in domestic matters, and marriage."

The selection of Walter E. Ranger of Montpelier, Vt., as President of the association to succeed President Charles H. Keyes of Hartford, and the re-election of the other officers constituted the most important business transacted to-day.

At the concluding session a resolution was adopted embodying recommendations that a day be set apart in each State, to be observed in every school, when instruction in the principles of international arbitration should be given.

THE FASTEST LONG-DISTANCE TRAIN in the world is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the "New York Central Lines."—Adv.

GERMAN-SWEDISH ALLIANCE.

Discussed by the Kaiser and King Oscar at Gefle Yesterday.

GEFLE, Sweden, July 13.—King Oscar and Crown Prince Gustave arrived here this afternoon and visited Emperor William and Prince von Bülow on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern.

The warships in the harbor and the yachts of the rulers hoisted the flags of both nations, and the bands played the respective national anthems.

Emperor William gave a dinner on board the Hohenzollern to the King and the Crown Prince, who will return to Stockholm to-morrow.

STOCKHOLM, July 13.—The Associated Press is able to state on good authority that a German-Swedish alliance is seriously contemplated.

The question, it is said, was discussed at conferences between Emperor William and King Oscar on board the Hohenzollern to-day. The conferences lasted from two to three hours.

King Oscar and his party will remain with Emperor William until he departs from Gefle to-morrow afternoon.

Germany will soon make the greatest naval demonstration in her history in Swedish waters. On July 20 six battleships will arrive at Gothenburg and eight cruisers at Udevalla, while on Aug. 3 seven battleships, ten cruisers, and a torpedo-boat squadron are due at Stockholm and Norrköping and five battleships at Karlskrona.

The Government has granted permission to the squadron to enter war ports.

Charles R. Flint of New York arrived here to-day and had a long interview with Minister of Marine Palander. Mr. Flint declined to state the object of his visit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 13.—Significance attaches to the meeting of Emperor William and King Oscar because of the belief held by European rulers that the action of Norway in severing her connection with Sweden is a blow at the monarchial system.

It is believed that Norway's action will result in strengthening the ties between Germany and Sweden.

MORGAN SEES KING LEOPOLD.

Belgian Ruler Travels to Dover to Confer with the Financier.

LONDON, July 13.—King Leopold of Belgium came to Dover from Ostend today for the purpose of seeing J. Pierpont Morgan, who lunched with his Majesty on board the latter's yacht. After a prolonged interview Mr. Morgan returned to London.

It is reported that the meeting concerned the financing of important schemes for the development of the Belgian littoral.

NOT GOING TO AUSTRALIA.

Invitation to Miss Roosevelt Declined by the President.

MELBOURNE, Australia, July 13.—President Roosevelt has declined the invitation extended by the Commonwealth Government to Miss Alice Roosevelt to visit Australia with Secretary Taft and the members of his family.

LAWSON SAYS HE'LL REFUND.

Wronged the People in Getting Millions and Will Give Money Back.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 17.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston was the guest of the Minneapolis Commercial Club to-day. Mr. Lawson spoke before 300 members of the club after luncheon. During his speech he said:

"I have several millions myself, and I wronged the American people in getting it. But I did not know it at the time. When the time comes I will give that money back to them.

"John D. Rockefeller is worth $500,000,000, and I can sit down and show you in a week's time how he got every penny of it. There is no secret about it. If I live I'm going to make the American people sell every dollar's worth of stock they have, and by that time they'll know better than to buy it back."

TRIED TO INFLUENCE JURY.

Raleigh Men Plead Guilty to Working for Duke and Kilgo.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 13.—J. Rowan Rogers and L. P. Sorrell to-day pleaded guilty of attempting to influence jurors in favor of President Kilgo of Trinity College and B. N. Duke of the American Tobacco Company, who are charged with maliciously libeling T. J. Gottis, a Methodist minister.

Rogers and Sorrell, who are now serving thirty days for contempt of court, will be brought up to-morrow for sentence. The entire jury in the case against Kilgo and Duke has been summoned to appear before the Grand Jury, that it may be determined whether or not there are others involved.

CLOSED WITH TOWN'S FUNDS.

An Ohio Community Crippled by the Failure of a Bank.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, July 13.—The Citizens' Bank of Yellow Springs did not open its doors this morning. Depositors knew nothing of the bank's trouble until they found this notice posted on the door this morning:

"Bank closed. Cause, withdrawal of deposits during the last two months. Could not turn fast enough to meet it longer. Will do our best to relieve depositors."

The bank was a private institution, and is thought to owe depositors between $25,000 and $30,000. Its President, J. F. Stewart; S. S. Puckett, the cashier, and the latter's brother, L. W. Puckett, are the owners. It had the town and school funds, practically all the lodge and church money, and nearly all the individual deposits of the village. Business has practically been suspended in the town.

SCOTT STARTS FOR NEW YORK

Death Valley Miner on the Twentieth Century Limited Headed This Way.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Walter Scott, the Death Valley miner, who came from the West preceded by numerous stories of his intention to show Chicagoans how to throw away money, is on his way to New York. He was in the city about fifty hours, but did not rid himself of enough wealth to excite interest.

He engaged two compartments in the car Magnus on the Twentieth Century Limited, and shortly after 2 P. M. got into a cab with his yellow dog and drove to the Lake Shore station. He said he would return to Chicago in a few days.

At the Great Northern Hotel it was said that Mrs. Scott was slightly ill in her room, and would see no one. It is understood that she will remain here until her husband's return.

LOW RATES TO PACIFIC COAST
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Ask agents for Bulletin of Reduced Rates.—Adv.

HIGGINS AND ODELL HAVE PARTED NOW

Publication of Equitable Evidence Called a Foul Blow.

HIGGINS STILL AGAINST ACTION

His Friends Say That He Is the Victim of Treachery—An Inquiry May Be Openly Demanded.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—Gov. Higgins and State Chairman Odell have come to the parting of the ways. That statement can be made definitely and positively. Henceforth, although a certain appearance of harmony may be kept up, there will be no confidential relations between the Executive of the State and the leader of the Republican State organization.

The cause of the rupture is summed up by friends of Gov. Higgins in one word—treachery. Both Gov. Higgins and his friends are now convinced that in the matter of the publication of the evidence in the Equitable Life Assurance Society scandal the Republican State Chairman dealt the administration a foul blow, a blow that was premeditated, and the effects of which were thoroughly considered.

The Governor is fully alive to the fact that the manner of the publication tended greatly to discredit in the estimation of the public Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, in whom he had repeatedly declared he reposed the fullest confidence, and in whom he still retains complete confidence. He is also aware that the result of the publication at this time, and the declaration of State Chairman Odell immediately following, that he believed there ought to be action by the Legislature, has added immeasurably to the Governor's embarrassment. His friends do not hesitate to declare that these were exactly the effects which were contemplated.

Only Two Copies.

There were only two copies of the report. Superintendent Hendricks had one. The other was given to Attorney General Mayer. Superintendent Hendricks is willing to take oath that his report did not pass into the possession of any person outside of the Insurance Department.

The night before the publication of the evidence, Attorney General Mayer held a conference with State Chairman Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Assistant Attorney General James G. Graham, who has been helping the Attorney General in the Equitable matter, also was present. On the day after the publication of the evidence, Chairman Odell issued from Newburg his formal declaration that there ought to be legislative action on the Equitable situation, and asserting that he thought the Legislature at the special session should pass an eighty-cent gas bill and redeem the campaign pledge of Gov. Higgins to the Presidents of savings banks to repeal the tax upon the surplus of those institutions.

In order to understand the situation as Gov. Higgins, Mr. Hendricks, and their friends think they understand it, it is necessary to go back a little. When State Chairman Odell returned from his European trip he was invited to attend a conference of Gov. Higgins and the legislative leaders to determine a policy for the special session. At that conference the advisability of having the Legislature take up the Equitable situation was discussed. Contrary to the belief which many have entertained, Mr. Odell at that conference did advise that the Equitable matter be thrown into the Legislature and that another effort be made to pass an eighty-cent gas bill for New York City. The majority opinion was against his advice. It was agreed that the Legislature should take up nothing but Justice Hooker.

According to Agreement.

On the basis of that agreement Gov. Higgins and Mr. Hendricks went ahead with the Equitable investigation on the lines which they had laid out. The Governor has repeatedly said, and still insists, that it is his purpose to have nothing left undone that the interests of the policy holders suggests should be done, and to leave unexposed no wrong of which evidence can be obtained.

Superintendent Hendricks made a preliminary report which contained many new and startling revelations as to corruption which had existed in the management of the company. The report was generally praised. Mr. Hendricks got credit for intending to do his full duty. He said that the report was merely preliminary and that he would make a further report as the investigation progressed and further facts were disclosed.

Then came the publication of a complete report of the testimony taken by the Superintendent of Insurance. That testimony showed that some of the most amazing facts about corruption in the Equitable—facts which besmirched the reputations of living men rather than dead men, one of them a United States Senator—had been suppressed.

Superintendent Hendricks maintained that the fact that he had the testimony printed and put into the possession of the Attorney General shows that he had no intention of concealing it. It would have all come out in time, he says. But that excuse is not being generally accepted. The point is that it would not have come out until after the special session of the Legislature had ended. Then public agitation for action by the present Legislature could not possibly have availed. Was that the reason why it was suppressed? is the pointed inquiry being made of Superintendent Hendricks by his critics.

Satisfied as to Who Did It.

Both Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Hendricks therefore are put on the defensive. They acknowledge this, while they declare that their intentions were of the best. They have pursued a diligent investigation to ascertain whom they owed the plight in which they find themselves. They are now absolutely satisfied on that point.

If the report came out through the office of Attorney General Mayer, [illegible]

clusion of Gov. Higgins's friends who have conferred with him on the subject is that the publication was timed for political effect. That effect, as they view the matter, was the rehabilitation of State Chairman Odell at the expense of the State administration. That conclusion is strengthened, in their judgment, by the attendant established facts, that the Attorney General had the only other copy of the evidence besides that possessed by Superintendent Hendricks; that on the night preceding the publication of the complete testimony he was a party to a conference with Mr. Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that on the day following the publication Chairman Odell came out for legislative action in opposition to the stand taken by the Governor, basing his declaration upon the temporarily suppressed evidence brought out by the Insurance Department's investigation.

The Attorney General is a member of the State administration. He is in a sense a member of the Governor's cabinet. If any act for which he might be held responsible tended to disparage or embarrass members of the administration of which he is a part, it would at once be inferred that this act had a motive.

No Further Trust.

Deductions have been drawn in the present instance. They are so strong as to amount to convictions. The attitude of the State administration toward certain individuals, one of whom is State Chairman Odell, will be based on this. There will be no further trust where there is a conviction that there was a betrayal. That means that the concord between the administration of Gov. Higgins and the present control of the Republican State organization is at an end.

Declarations of prominent Republican Senators in favor of a legislative investigation of the Equitable were of as little effect as that of State Chairman Odell in moving Gov. Higgins from the stand he has taken against such an investigation.

"My position is unchanged. I still hold that a legislative investigation is unwarranted and would be unwise," said the Governor to-day.

The investigation of Superintendent Hendricks will be pursued. Its results will be given fully to the public by Mr. Hendricks at such time as he and Gov. Higgins shall deem proper. It is not likely that anybody will again have a chance to anticipate any report of the Insurance Department.

Although there is a rather general sentiment among the politicians that Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Hendricks were made the victims of a rather shabby trick by the publication of the evidence, it is unmistakably true that the sentiment is largely with State Chairman Odell in advocating an investigation rather than with Gov. Higgins in opposing it.

Thirteen Senators Against It.

A poll of the Legislature on the subject of the advisability of a legislative investigation of insurance matters reveals the fact that of the thirteen Senators who oppose such an investigation all but three or four are Senators who have long been suspected of having too friendly relations with insurance and gas companies. It is the same in the Assembly. The members most conspicuous for ability and probity are the men who come out boldly for a legislative investigation, who do not hesitate to say that nothing short of such an inquiry will restore the confidence of the policy holders and the public.

Attorney General Mayer returned to Albany this afternoon. One of the first things he did on his return was to make public the testimony taken in the Equitable matter. He informed all the newspaper men that it was open to them to take what they wanted.

Mayer Denies Responsibility.

Mr. Mayer is much perturbed because of the suspicion directed against his office in connection with the publication of the evidence, practically in full, by a New York newspaper, and of the political significance which has been attached to the "leak." He denied responsibility for the publication. He said:

"I received a copy of the evidence from Superintendent Hendricks last Thursday. Only one man in my office had access to the report except myself. I can speak for both him and myself, and I declare that the evidence was not allowed to pass out of the possession of either of us, and that we were not parties to the publication."

Friends of Gov. Higgins and Superintendent Hendricks, however, are still recounting all of the circumstances in connection with the publication. Why should Mr. Mayer make the testimony public now? they ask. As they see it, Mr. Mayer ought to have left that responsibility to Mr. Hendricks under normal conditions.

Mr. Mayer does not say who the other man in his office was who had access to the report. Assistant Attorney General James Graham is known to have been working with him on the Equitable matter.

In the first publication of the testimony a few points were overlooked. One of them is contained in the testimony of John McGuinness, Jr., who for twenty-one years has been in the employ of the society and who now occupies a confidential position with Mr. Jordan, the Controller. Mr. McGuinness is the custodian of the ledger of the company known as the "tax assessments of New York City." This book shows that for many years affidavits were made by different officers of the society to the effect that the surplus earnings of the company belonged to the assured and not to the stockholders. These affidavits were made to have the surplus exempt from taxation. In 1884 affidavit to this effect was made by Henry B. Hyde; in 1885 a similar affidavit was made by James W. Alexander, as Vice President, and in 1886-7-8-9-91 similar statements were verified by John A. McCall, Jr. Like affidavits were made in 1892-3-4-5-6 by Thomas D. Jordan. Annually thereafter, though in a different form, such affidavits were made by Mr. Jordan. Mr. McGuinness identified all of these affidavits.

May Ask for Jurisdiction.

Assemblyman Wainwright of Westchester, one of the prominent Republicans of the lower branch of the Legislature, today gave it as his opinion that if Gov. Higgins did not act in the Equitable matter before the Legislature adjourned the remarkable spectacle might be presented of the Legislature asking for jurisdiction. Mr. Wainwright said:

"In my judgment Gov. Higgins is making a great mistake in taking a position in opposition to the overwhelming sentiment of a large number of the members of the Legislature. I do not believe that anything short of legislative action will satisfy the public. The time has come when the matter ought to be taken out of the hands of the State department and lodged in the hands of the representatives of the people.

Assemblyman Stanley of New York today told about his visit to Gov. Higgins yesterday to urge him to recede from his position with respect to an investigation of the affairs of the Equitable.

"I went to the Governor," said Mr. Stanley, "as the representative of policy holders in the United States of Colombia in South America. I told him he ought to take action which would restore confidence. My confidence in the department has been shaken since the revelations affecting Senator Depew and other officials of the Equitable. These revelations did not appear in Superintendent Hendricks's preliminary report, and no satisfactory explanation of their omission from that document can now be given."

Senator Malby predicted to-day that unless there was a thorough investigation and remedial legislation without delay, some of the big insurance companies would have to go out of business. He said:

"For their own protection and safety the insurance companies ought to advocate an investigation. The public has waited patiently on the Insurance Department, but its work has not served to restore public confidence. Now a legislative investigation is not merely a political necessity, but it is a duty we owe to the people of the United States."

Assemblyman Prentice of New York said:

"There is no doubt that the public is demanding legislative action and demanding that it be immediate. Such action would go a long way toward helping the situation. I do not think, however, that we ought to legislate at this time."

JEROME CAN'T GET A COPY.

At Least Without Promising to Return Equitable Testimony.

District Attorney Jerome, after trying in vain yesterday to get a copy of the testimony taken before Mr. Hendricks in the Equitable Life Assurance Society—unless he promised to return it on demand—made public the correspondence he had had with Gov. Higgins, Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks, and Robert H. Hunter, First Deputy Superintendent of Insurance. All the correspondence was embodied by Mr. Jerome in a letter which he sent yesterday to Mr. Hunter. This is the letter:

"Dear Sir: On the 22d day of June, 1905, I received from the Hon. Frank W. Higgins, Governor of the State of New York, a letter of which the following is a copy:

"'Dear Sir: I herewith inclose for your consideration a copy of the preliminary report of the Superintendent of Insurance upon the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. The findings set forth in the report are based on the evidence taken by the Superintendent under the insurance law. If, in your judgment, any of the alleged facts established by legal evidence would constitute criminal misconduct in the County of New York on the part of any person I will if you desire request the Superintendent to submit to you the evidence taken before him. Yours truly,

"'FRANK W. HIGGINS.'

Jerome to Higgins.

"With it was inclosed a copy of the preliminary report of the Superintendent of Insurance on the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. In reply to that letter, on June 24, I addressed to the Hon. Frank W. Higgins, Governor of the State of New York, a letter, a copy of which is as follows:

"'Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of June 22, inclosing for my consideration a copy of the preliminary report of the Superintendent of Insurance upon the affairs of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and informing me that if I desire you will request the Superintendent to submit to me the evidence taken before him and upon which his report is based. I fully appreciate the great importance of this matter, and would like to supplement my reading of the report of the Superintendent by a personal examination of the testimony submitted to him. I shall give the matter my personal attention, and when I have arrived at some conclusion I will take the liberty of informing you as to the conclusions at which I may arrive, together with my reason therefor. I appreciate your courtesy and co-operation in this matter.'

"On June 28 I received from the Hon. Frank W. Higgins a letter of which the following is a copy:

"'Your letter of June 24 is received. I have asked the Superintendent of Insurance to send you a copy of the testimony in the matter of the Equitable Society, which he has promised to do as soon as one can be prepared.'

Hunter to Jerome.

"Thereafter and on the 13th day of July I received from you a letter of which the following is a copy:

"'Dear Sir: The Superintendent of Insurance has forwarded this office a copy of the evidence taken in the investigation of the Equitable Society, and requests me to say to you that this evidence is accessible to you and at your command.

"'Respectfully yours,

"'ROBERT H. HUNTER,

"'Deputy Superintendent of Insurance.

"'New York office, 11 Broadway, July 13, 1905.'

"This afternoon a dispatch to The Associated Press quotes the Superintendent of Insurance as saying:

"'If Mr. Jerome wanted a copy of the testimony why didn't he ask for it,' said Mr. Hendricks. 'He has never asked for a copy of the testimony, not at least from me, neither at the New York office nor the Albany office of the department. If he has ever asked for it we have not received any such request.'

"A copy of this testimony was in the hands of the Attorney General some days since. One copy seems to be in the hands of the Attorney General, one copy is evidently in the possession of The New York World, and your letter informs me that there is a copy in your possession, which, I suppose, accounts for the three copies originally made.

"This morning I sent my assistant, Mr. Turnbull, to you in view of your letter to me, to ask that I be given a copy as promised by the Governor in his letter of June 28, he there saying, as you will note, 'I have asked the Superintendent of Insurance to send you a copy of the testimony in the matter of the Equitable Society, which he has promised to do as soon as one can be prepared.' My assistant, Mr. Turnbull, informs me that you would deliver a copy to me if I would give you something over my signature to show that the copy was the property of the Superintendent of Insurance, and would in addition state that I would return it within a reasonable time and when called for.

No Return to Subordinate.

"It is always the habit of this office to accept for papers, and always the custom of this office to return papers to the custody where they belong; but it is not the custom of this office, nor will the District Attorney agree to return upon demand to a subordinate a copy of evidence directed to be furnished by the Governor of the State of New York. I regret that there should be any misunderstanding about this matter, and ask that you deliver to me without qualification or condition a copy of the testimony taken by the Superintendent of Insurance, pursuant to the promise made by the Superintendent of Insurance to the Governor. Upon the delivery of this I will receipt for it, and will answer to your superior for its safe custody and return at the proper time. The bearer, Mr. Francis Garvan, one of my assistants, is authorized to receive and to receipt for the testimony.

"WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME."

When Assistant District Attorney Garvan arrived at the New York City branch of the State Insurance Department with this letter he was informed that Deputy Superintendent Hunter had left for the day. A letter was given to him which was to the effect that the Deputy Superintendent would meet him this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

After giving out the Hunter letter Mr. Jerome said:

"Over and above what is contained in it, I want to say only that I have every reason to believe that Gov. Higgins is not responsible for this delay in the transmission of the evidence, but that he, on the contrary, has done everything in his power to assist me."

WHAT HENDRICKS SAYS.

"Why Didn't Jerome Ask Me for a Copy?" He Asks.

SYRACUSE, July 13.—Insurance Superintendent Francis Hendricks, interviewed by an Associated Press representative to-day, declined to discuss the leak by which the testimony taken in the Equitable investigation became public. He, however, had something to say about comment by District Attorney Jerome to the effect that it was funny that the newspapers could get a copy of the evidence when he could not.

"If Jerome wanted a copy of the testimony why didn't he ask for it?" said Mr. Hendricks. "He has never asked for a copy of the testimony; not at least from me, neither at the New York office nor the Albany office of the department. If he has ever asked for it we have not received any such request."

It is understood that a copy of the testimony was sent to the New York office of the department to be ready for Mr. Jerome if he asked for it.

Asked why reference to the Depew Improvement Company and its loan from the Equitable was not contained in the preliminary report, Mr. Hendricks said:

"That was ancient history. We had gone into that before. We told them to call the loan. We marked the valuation of the property down to $150,000. They kicked on that, and we told them that if we made any change it would be less. They then foreclosed the mortgage on the property, bid it in for $50,000, and they have it yet."

Mr. Hendricks declined to discuss the Harriman incident.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ALL TRUSTEES ABSOLVE SCHIFF

Cleveland and O'Brien Now Write Him on Equitable Paper.

There appears to be some difference of opinion between Senator Chauncey M. Depew and Chairman Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Board of Directors as to whether the Senator has resigned from the Directorate, as Mr. Depew announced in Paris dispatches yesterday. When Mr. Morton was asked about it yesterday he said:

"It is true that the day before he sailed Mr. Depew saw me and said that if I wanted to cut off his retainer or accept his resignation I was at liberty to do so. I was very busy at the time, and I did not pay much attention to the statement, for I did not regard the informal statement as a resignation, and I have not as yet received his formal or written resignation."

Mr. Morton declined to say whether he would accept Mr. Depew's resignation should it be tendered formally or whether he would request that it be tendered to him.

If Senator Depew should resign a situation would arise which, according to certain minority stockholders who have been prominent in litigation, might afford an opportunity to have the legality of the reorganization of the Equitable's Directorate tested in the courts. There have been nine Directors of the society, each of whom actually owned the five shares of stock qualifying him. These were Messrs. Hyde, J. W. Alexander, C. B. Alexander, Henry Alexander, William Alexander, Depew, De Navarro, McCook, and Cuyler. According to the by-laws, nine Directors constitute a quorum. It has been contended that neither the Directors qualified by the stock of the Hyde estate nor those elected as policy holders under the insurance law could legally sit in the board. With James W. Alexander ill and away and Senator Depew out of the board—in case his resignation should be accepted—there would remain only eight members qualified through the actual ownership of stock, and the minority stockholders who are disposed to question the right of non-stock-owning Directors to sit may contend that the board could not in this event legally obtain a quorum for the transaction of business.

It was learned yesterday that Jacob H. Schiff had received, in addition to the letter from George Westinghouse indorsing his action in Equitable affairs, a similar and joint letter from Grover Cleveland and Morgan J. O'Brien, who are the other two Trustees. The Cleveland-O'Brien letter is written on Equitable letter paper, and bears a big stamp "Trustees." It was considered semi-official, and gave rise to a rumor that was discredited in well-informed quarters yesterday that Mr. Schiff might be asked to re-enter the board.

GRADY PRAISES HIGGINS.

But Renews His Protest Against "Partisan Appointments."

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—Senator Grady took the occasion presented this afternoon by the reception in the Senate of several nominations from Gov. Higgins to renew his protest against "partisan appointments on what should be non-partisan bodies." At the same time, however, he paid a high tribute to the Governor.

"For his personal and official honesty, conscientiousness in public duty, and a capable and fearless administration," said Senator Grady, "no member of his own political party has a greater admiration and respect than I."

The appointments confirmed were the members of the State Water Supply Commission and of Oliver Nichols of South Onondaga as Onondaga Indian Agent.

Hyde Resigns One Trust Office.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life Assurance Society resigned to-day as Vice President of the Commercial Trust Company of this city, and the Directors of that company accepted the resignation. Both Mr. Hyde and James Alexander, who also represented the Equitable in the Commercial Trust Company, are still in the company's Directorate.

PASSAIC BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Arrested at Middletown, He Gives Names of His Gang.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 13.—John Boros, who is wanted at Passaic, N. J., for burglary, was captured here to-day, being among ten train riders arrested by the Erie railroad police.

Chief of Police Hendry of Passaic came to Middletown after Boros, who admitted that he robbed two residences and the Manhattan Print Works in Passaic last month. He gave the names of five others of a gang of burglars who have been "working" New Jersey towns and disposing of plunder in Port Jervis and other places near by. Another man who is badly wanted in Passaic was with the train riders, but escaped. He is William Wplusky, better known as "Brusse the Shunk." He is implicated in the robbery of the print works on June 28.

FISH STOP A TRAIN.

They Clogged a Feed Pipe in the Boiler of the Locomotive.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEHURST, N. J., July 13.—Two five-inch fish held up a freight train on the Jersey Central Road yesterday. When the train neared Whiting station the steam began to give out, and it was necessary to haul up at Whiting for want of power.

The fires were drawn and an investigation was made. There were no obstructions in the boiler. The feed pipe at the boiler end was clear, but when the feed pipe opening at the tender end was examined it was discovered that two little fish had been plastered, dead, over the opening. They were taken out and the train resumed its journey.

Railroad men say that they have heard of eels plugging up locomotives, but never before of fish stopping a train. It is supposed that the two got into the tender tank when water was drawn from one of the brooks on the road.

INDIAN SERVANT GIRLS.

Domestic Science Solves the Problem for a Wisconsin Town.

APPLETON, Wis., July 13.—The servant girl problem in this district has been partially solved by the employment of Indian girls who have been graduated from the Government school. Several are now in the kitchens of families here, receiving the same wages as white girls. They have all finished courses in domestic science at the school and their work is praised by their employers.

Thirty to forty more from Oneida reservation will be graduated soon and will seek kitchen work in Green Bay and Appleton. Among those employed here now, one is a graduate of Lincoln Institute, Philadelphia, and two are graduates of the Hampton School in Virginia.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

VACATION OUTFITS.

THIN suits of worsteds, serge or flannel:
Fancy washable vests in white, gray or tan:
Negligee shirts of madras, cheviot or silk:
Neckwear of light silks or washable stuffs:
Underwear in every standard summerweave:
Hosiery of cotton or silk, fancy or plain:
Each line carefully selected and representing only the newest designs.

As usual, store will close at 12 o'clock Saturday during July and August.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

CZAR GIVES M. WITTE PLENARY PEACE POWERS

War Party Furious at His Appointment as Chief Envoy.

READY TO MAKE SACRIFICES

Ex-Finance Minister Declared Recently That Russia Must Grant Serious Concessions to Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Whatever may be the combination of causes which led to the selection of M. Witte for the onerous duty of negotiating peace, it will certainly do more than anything else could have done to assure the negotiation of a treaty.

M. Witte has made no secret of his ideas on this subject, intimating some weeks ago in the Slovo that only when the Russian Government decided upon serious concessions could there be hope of peace.

It is believed by some that the appointment of M. Witte as plenipotentiary was due to the desire to remove him from the domain of internal politics.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Emperor Nicholas has signed the appointment of M. Witte, President of the Committee of Ministers, as chief Russian Plenipotentiary in the peace conference.

The decree, which was signed after midnight, clothes M. Witte with plenary powers.

Official notification of the designation of M. Witte to head the mission was forwarded to Washington this morning.

M. Witte will take passage on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sails from Cherbourg July 26.

It has been intimated that Japan formally objected to certain utterances of M. Muravieff reflecting upon the Japanese Nation, but inquiries made here have failed to obtain confirmation of the rumor.

The peace party is overjoyed at the fact that the negotiations have been placed in M. Witte's hands. It is the firm belief that this not only insures a successful termination of the negotiations, but that M. Witte will secure the best possible terms for his country.

Some of the Grand Dukes and courtiers of the Emperor's entourage, however, are reported to be furious at M. Witte's selection.

PARIS, July 13.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Echo de Paris states that M. Witte twice refused to become the successor of M. Muravieff as peace envoy on the ground that he did not wish to be a mere figurehead in the transmission to Emperor Nicholas of the terms offered by Japan.

M. Witte's appointment, therefore, must be taken to mean that the Emperor has yielded to his insistence that real plenipotentiary powers be conferred upon him.

WITTE A PEACE ADVOCATE.

Was an Earnest Opponent of the Policy Which Led to the War.

When the dispute between Russia and Japan which led to the war became acute M. Witte was probably the most earnest advocate of pacific measures among all the Czar's advisers. He wrote to the Emperor as follows:

"Instead of making an enemy of Japan, we should win her friendship. I strongly advise a friendly solution. We need to populate our Eastern provinces and have vital interests to defend in the eventual war with the yellow race in order that the peasants of Russia may understand what they are fighting for."

It is generally believed that M. Witte's urgent advice against the policy of the "Forward" Party led to his enforced resignation of the Ministry of Finance in August, 1903. When the negotiations for a conference to end the war were begun the friends of peace expressed the opinion that the appointment of M. Witte as one of the Russian plenipotentiaries would be an ideal one, not only because of his known opposition to the war and the policies which led to the war, but also because the Japanese admire and trust him.

Baron Rosen, the other Russian plenipotentiary, is also liked and trusted by the Japanese, so that the peace conference will now open under the happiest auspices.

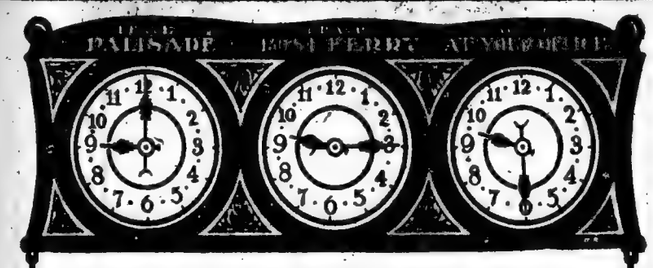
M. Witte is about fifty-six old, and has steadily worked his way up from the position of an under-paid railroad clerk who occasionally acted as porter to that of the leading statesman of Russia, in spite of the fact that his enemies are numerous and include some of the most powerful men in the empire. Witte, who is big-limbed and muscular, standing over six feet high, has the reputation of being harsh to his subordinates, extremely high tempered, and extremely passionate. He is what is known as a well-hated man, but his honesty and ability have never been doubted even by his worst enemies.

One of the reasons for his unpopularity is the fact that he is only remotely Russian. His father was of Dutch descent, and he himself was born at Tiflis, Caucasia, the headquarters of the present revolutionary movement in that part of the empire. Witte was created a Court in 1901; but he is generally referred to as "M. Witte."

You Employ an EXPERT In Food Selection when you eat

Grape-Nuts

The most perfectly made food for human use.



FAR FROM THE SWELTERING HEAT

and yet only ten minutes from New York stands Palisade, 250 feet high in the atmosphere of the mountains, where gentle breezes, fragrant with the perfume of wild flowers, make thrice welcome your escape from the humidity that settles over the low level of the city, smothering vitality and shortening lives.

We have many charming types of houses under construction besides a few completed unsold.

HOUSE NO. 3 (FINISHED.)

Pure Colonial, contains 16 rooms exclusive of halls and bath rooms, centre hall with dome ceiling, arches supported by columns in quartered oak, parlor in quartered oak with fire-place, library in cherry, dining room in white with fire-place, kitchen with porcelain sink and French range, butler's pantry, front and back stairs, second floor contains five bed rooms and one dressing room—all in white enamel and bath room with tiled floor and walls, porcelain tub, nickeled plumbing, third floor five bed rooms, one dressing room and bath—all in white enamel. Hard wood floors. Grounds 100x185. Terms to suit.

Hudson River Realty Company. W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM,
Paid up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents,
Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., N. Y.

HOUSES RANGE IN PRICE FROM $7,500 to $30,000.
Send for our descriptive book illustrated in colors.

PALISADE

REGIMENTS AT MOSCOW SAID TO HAVE MUTINIED

Continued from Page 1.

sian troops were rushing in all directions, carrying cooking utensils on their shoulders, and men were passing about the streets looting and setting fire to the buildings. All the citizens were panic-stricken, many of them setting fire to their own houses. The conflagration continued for nearly three days.

"The streets are now desolated and obstructed with the ruins of charred buildings.

"Finding that the Japanese respected property and treated the people kindly, the citizens are beginning to return."

Mikado Buys Korean Bonds.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, July 13.—The Japanese Imperial household has taken half the Korean foreign loan.

CHINA DISAPPOINTS JAPAN.

And Russia's Support of Peking's Demand Causes Astonishment.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, July 13.—Russia's advocacy of the admission of China to the Peace Conference astonishes the Japanese journals, as President Roosevelt's invitation, to which Russia acceded, explicitly confined the negotiations to the belligerent States.

The newspapers express great disappointment at China's distrust of the power which is fighting to defend her territorial integrity because the preservation of that integrity constitutes the cardinal basis of permanent peace in the Far East.

It is suggested that Russia, if she is sincerely solicitous regarding China's interests, cease her military occupation of Kirin Province.

BROTHER SAW HIM DIE.

Was in Same Room When Keith Dargan Took Carbolic Acid.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 13.—The Coroner's jury in the case of R. Keith Dargan, the former President of the Independent Cotton Oil Company of Darlington, S. C., who committed suicide Monday, returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by taking carbolic acid.

It was developed at the inquest that Pegram Dargan, the brother of the dead man, was in the room with the suicide when he took the poison and remained with him until he died. The brother was placed on the stand, but declined to make a statement, saying that the note left by Dargan would explain all.

This note was read, and in it the dead man said that, although he had been guilty of mismanagement, he was not a coward.

The physician who was called to Dargan's aid testified that Pegram Dargan said he bought the acid and saw his brother drink it.

Independent Cotton Oil Failure.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 13.—Bright Williamson to-day issued a circular as receiver to stockholders of the Independent Cotton Oil Company, reporting the company in bankruptcy. He places the assets at $1,275,315, and total liabilities at $1,700,798.

May Have Been Murdered.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., July 13.—Medical Examiner Hough to-night expressed the opinion that Edward Dewhurst of this city, whose body was found in Hazlewood Park early to-day, had been murdered. The body was found lying face downward in the grass. There was a bullet hole through the coat under the left arm, and a cheap revolver was found a few feet away. The police do not believe the shots which killed Dewhurst were fired from it.

BRITISH FLEETS REINFORCED.

Forty-five Battleships in Waters Near Home, All Ready for War.

LONDON, July 13.—The Admiralty has just completed the scheme of naval redistribution outlined by the Earl of Selborne last December by the addition of numerous battleships to the Channel, Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Reserve Squadrons.

There are now concentrated in near-by seas no fewer than forty-five battleships, all of modern construction; fifteen armored and twenty-seven other cruisers, with their accompanying torpedo boat flotillas, all ready for war at an instant's notice, as well as reserve vessels provided with the nuclei of crews.

The Eastern fleet will consist of three groups, with bases respectively at Hongkong, Aden, and Sydney, while another cruiser division at the Cape of Good Hope will form a connecting link.

This new concentration has been arranged much earlier than had been expected owing to the fact that naval developments in Far Eastern waters permit the recall of battleships from China stations.

FROM PULPIT TO STAGE.

Baptist Minister Who Took the Jump Tells Why He Did It.

The Rev. John R. Wright of Columbus, Kan., is to give up preaching for a theatrical career. He has sent a printed sermon to his future managers here, and in it sets forth the route from the pulpit to the stage, and why he took it. The managers, Gordon & Bennett, are much pleased with the zeal of their new performer, for they feel that having a real minister in their play, "The Holy City," will lend real religious atmosphere to the piece.

The Western minister made up his mind to change his calling in this manner: One of the troupes playing "The Holy City" played in his town, and the Rev. Mr. Wright saw the play. He thought of himself in the part of John the Baptist, which was especially alluring because his name was John, and he was a Baptist. So he wrote at once to Gordon & Bennett and said he felt that this was his call—he would be able to reach a larger congregation than the one at Columbus, Kan., which indeed was so small that it was even difficult to raise the minister's salary. The managers jumped at the offer.

The Rev. Mr. Wright will begin rehearsing in about a week. The company will not play New York next season, so local theatregoers will miss seeing him.

Husband and Wife Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 13.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Kerouac of St. Herbert, who had only been married a year, were yesterday drowned together in Lac Grand Fouche, County of Temiscouata, by the leaking and subsequent foundering of a boat in which they were out for a row. Mrs. Dumont, a sister of Mrs. Kerouac, who accompanied them, was picked up alive after having been in the water for two or three hours.

Asylum Attendants Strike.

CHATTAHOOCHEE, Fla., July 13.—Thirty attendants at the State Insane Asylum walked out to-day as a result of a failure of the management to discharge D. W. Yarbrough, the bookkeeper, and his wife. The trouble grew out of a recent legislative investigation of the asylum.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:45 A. M.—910 Eighth Avenue; Albert Brown; damage, $20.

1:25 A. M.—239 Monroe Street; Harry Herber; damage trifling.

6:20 A. M.—469 Sixth Avenue; Nathan Weiss; damage slight.

11 A. M.—47 Seventh Avenue; Mattie Dumont; damage, $50.

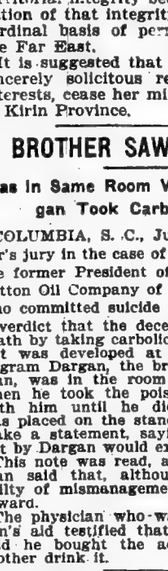
6:55 P. M.—1,792 Third Avenue; Annie Kenny; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—1,502 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $15.

8:25 P. M.—30 West Twentieth Street; Mrs. Smith; no damage.

8:30 P. M.—3,622 Third Avenue; John Sheehan; damage trifling.

10:10 P. M.—645 East Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; no damage.



Another Vogel Bros.' Success
Sale of Outing Suits

$12 suits $7.50 $15 & $18 suits $12.50

With vacation days at hand you can imagine how many thousands of men took advantage of this sale to get one of these ideal Vacation Suits. Ideal they are in every respect — fabric, tailoring and fashioning. Single and double breasted sack coats, with peaked lapels and deep centre vents—quarter lined. Peg top trousers with belt loops and cuff bottoms.

At $7.50—Coats and Trousers of homespuns and crashes in a splendid assortment of the new grey and tan shades.

At $12.50—Two garment suits of rich cool gray flannels in exclusive shepherd checks, plaids and broken checks, tan herringbone and dark mixed effects.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News.

Love's Cross-Currents

The publication of a novel by the greatest of living English poets—the only novel he has ever written—is an event of unusual importance. Lovers of Swinburne's poems will find in his prose the same sweep of fancy, passionate warmth and grace of narration that his poetry possesses in so marked a degree.

It will come as a surprise, however, to find the pages filled with delicious humor and the keenest of epigrams. The tragi-comedy growing out of the love affairs of four interesting young people, while they play at cross-purposes, is an absorbing, delightful story.

A NOVEL By Algernon Charles Swinburne

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Santa Fe
All the Way
West

Colorado
California
Portland Exposition
Grand Canyon
Yosemite

Very low excursion rates this summer

Go Santa Fe, the cool and dustless way.

Luxurious trains.

Harvey serves the meals.

Ask for books about the trip—"A Colorado Summer," "To California Over Santa Fe Trail," "Titan of Chasms."

The Santa Fe agent is at 377 Broadway, New York City

H&I COLLARS ARE LINEN



THE COLLEGIATE

Fashioned to the season—are H. & I. Collars.

If you want to know the comfort of a real summer collar, try the "Collegiate."

It has the "Slip-Easy" band, and keeps a fellow good-natured while adjusting his scarf.

It is Linen—cool and comfortable—but costs no more than you are paying for Cotton Collars.

2 for 25c. Insist upon having the H. & I. "Collegiate."

If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen versus Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York

White Rose
CEYLON TEA

goes twice as far as ordinary teas. It will save half your tea money. It is within reach of everybody—a cent's worth makes four cups. Notwithstanding its economy it is the purest, cleanest and most satisfactory tea you can buy. You owe it to your palate and your purse to try it.

One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.

Large package 30 cents, generous sized package 10 cents.

TOWN TOPICS BOOK BROUGHT IN $150,000

That Was "Fads and Fancies," Which Sold at $1,500 Each.

AND IS NOT YET ISSUED

Town Topics Will Probably Lose on It, Justice Deuel Says—$20,000 Collected on "Smart Set."

The principal witnesses examined yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Krotel in connection with his investigation of the case of blackmail pending against Charles H. Ahle, solicitor for the Society Editors' Association, were M. Ellis Wooster, managing editor of that concern; William L. Daniels, treasurer of the same, as well as Treasurer and Secretary of The Town Topics Publishing Company, and Charles Stokes Wayne, managing editor of Town Topics and editor in chief of "America's Smart Set." Much of the testimony taken referred to the work that is being published by The Town Topics Company under the title of "Fads and Fancies," at $1.500 a copy.

It was learned from Wooster and corroborated both by Daniels and by Justice Deuel, who is one of the three Directors of The Town Topics Company, that the total edition of this work, which is still unpublished, although the soliciting of subscriptions for it began close to four years ago and closed two years ago, will comprise only 100 copies. It was furthermore learned that of the $150,000 paid into the treasury of The Town Topics Company by the subscribers, one-half, or very nearly that much, went to Wooster in his double rôle of originator of the idea of the work and solicitor of all the subscriptions but three or four.

In spite of the fact that Wooster collected about $75,000 inside of two years, he was, according to his own admission, compelled to borrow $1,000 from Daniels when, some six months after his work closed, he wanted to launch "America's Smart Set." The $1,000, Mr. Daniels said, was advanced by him on the condition that he (Daniels) was to receive a bonus of $1,500 besides the original loan returned, out of the first subscription that came in, and that he was to be in joint charge, with Wooster, of the affairs of the new venture.

The Division of $150,000.

Both Mr. Wooster and Mr. Daniels declared that the agreement which Wooster made with Town Topics concerning "Fads and Fancies" provided for a division of the subscriptions to be made as follows: One-half to Wooster, one-sixth to Col. William d'Alton Mann, the President of the Town Topics Publishing Company, another sixth to Justice Deuel, and the last sixth to the Town Topics Publishing Company. This was denied by Justice Deuel last night.

"The price of the work and the number of subscribers have been stated correctly," Justice Deuel said. "It is also true that a very large percentage of the subscriptions—either 40 or 50 per cent.—was to go to Wooster, and that every cent of his share has been paid over to him. But there was never any agreement as to the division of what did not go to him. Neither Col. Mann nor I has had the promise of a cent as private persons or as stockholders in the Town Topics Company.

"Everything was to go to the company as such, and the company was to stand all the expenses. I have not received a cent of that money, and I have small hope of doing so. If there be any gain on the undertaking I will get just as large a share as my stock in the company entitles me to—and that stock represents a good deal less than one-third of the total stock. Of course, Col. Mann may say that he thinks I should have something more—but that is something I know nothing about now. There has certainly been no agreement of any kind that could be enforced.

May Lose on It—Deuel.

"And, really, I am far from sure that Town Topics will make any money on this undertaking at all. I should not be surprised if the book should come to cost $1,300, or even more. It may run up beyond the $1,500 each which the subscribers have paid for it, including in this the share paid to Wooster, of course.

"Col. Mann has said from the very start that he wanted to make this work a monument to modern bookmaking—the book of the century, in other words. And this end has been kept in view all the time. The printers are, if I may thus express it, the 'printers laureate' of our day and country. The book is printed on Japanese vellum. All illustrations—and there are to be hundreds of them—are made by hand. The skins to be used for the binding have been specially imported and selected. Every skin has been carefully examined, and sometimes as many as a hundred have had to be rejected before a faultless one has been found.

"All this has taken money and time. Otherwise the book might have been ready long ago. It has been difficult to get the material, too. The men whose 'fads and fancies,' whose hobbies and amusements and avocations we describe, are of the kind that rarely can be found a long time in the same place. Now they are here and now in Europe. And then, Col. Mann has all the time conceived new schemes for making the work still more wonderful. The latest is the boxes. These are now about to be built, and I think each one will cost something like $75. Yes, the more I think of it the more convinced I become that Town Topics will not make a cent out of this undertaking."

Justice Deuel said that he could not remember more than two or three of the subscribers. One was Senator Depew, he said. Another one is J. Pierpont Morgan. And the man to whom, perhaps, most prominence had been given in the work, he said, was the late Collis P. Huntington.

Depew and Morgan Bought.

Justice Deuel denied, also, that he played such an important part in the management of Town Topics as has been ascribed to him. He said that he was not the counsel either for Col. Mann or for the publication, and that he had not been so since he was elevated to the bench.

"I used to be the counsel for Town Topics when it was not owned by Col. Mann," said Justice Deuel, "as well as the counsel for the Colonel long before he acquired that publication. Now I am nothing more than a friend of both. As friend and as a man who is very much interested in the newspaper business—it is my hobby—I spend a good deal of time in the office of Town Topics and generally manage to get around there on Tuesday night, when the paper goes to press. If I had wanted I might have a chance to read everything in the galley, and I do read much of what does go into the paper. You know it is against my interest both as friend of Col. Mann and as stockholder, that the Town Topics gets into any libel suits. And I must say that we have less of them than most papers.

Sails Very Close.

"The Town Topics sails very close at times. It speaks straight out when it does speak. But we have very few libel suits. Sometimes I think a notice may go too far, and yet Col. Mann prints it. He is the boss, and my part has been vastly overestimated. When Col. Mann is away, I act for him, and any orders I would give would undoubtedly be obeyed, but only because I give them in the name of Col. Mann."

Of Waine, Justice Deuel said that he had known him for seventeen years and was convinced that he was absolutely reliable, having acted foolishly in the Ahle matter, perhaps, but with the best of intent.

In regard to the Society Editors' Association Mr. Krotel learned yesterday from Wooster and Daniels that in the neighborhood of $20,000 had been collected for subscriptions to the work "America's Smart Set," and that out of that sum 10 per cent. had gone to Wayne as his share in the venture. Settlement with him was made the 1st and 15th of every month. The surplus was deposited with the Windsor Trust Company, and drafts on the funds had to be signed both by Wooster and Daniels.

Wooster said that Ahle had been authorized to collect as much as $1,000 for sets of the work, and that he knew of some instances when that much had been paid for subscriptions.

Mention and Pictures $500.

"You see," he told Mr. Krotel, "if a man wants to have his name mentioned in several chapters, or if he wants to have a number of pictures of himself, or his house and yacht and things printed, that will cost more than a mere subscription."

Daniels said that he was not a member of the association, which consisted exclusively of Wooster and Wayne, but that he had taken the post as Treasurer merely to make sure of his investment. He said that he had already collected the $1,000 which he advanced, and all but $200 of the $1,500 bonus guaranteed to him. Daniels said that as Secretary and Treasurer of The Town Topics Publishing Company he was equal in standing with Col. Mann and Justice Deuel, and did not have to ask them for permission to lend money to Wooster. He said that he had mentioned the matter to Col. Mann, but not because he had to do so.

Mr. Krotel called the attention of Wooster to the section of the Penal Code providing that everybody doing business under any name but his own must file a certificate with the County Clerk, setting forth the names of those interested in the concern and the object of this. He then asked Wooster if he had complied with this provision. Wooster admitted that he had not.

Among several who communicated with Mr. Krotel in regard to the Ahle case yesterday was a man who said that a friend of his, a very prominent New York musician, who is now traveling in the West, had been forced by threats to subscribe to "America's Smart Set," and that he was anxious to receive a photograph of the prisoner. Ahle was photographed in the Detective Bureau yesterday and a copy of the picture will be forwarded to the musician.

The prisoner will appear this morning for examination before Magistrate McAvoy in the Tombs Court. He had not succeeded in getting bail yesterday.

PROBING NORMANDIE WRECK.

No Drinking Aboard, Say Rudd and Green—Will Raise Yacht To-day.

The Merritt-Chapman wrecking tug Champion will make an effort at 3 o'clock this morning to raise the yacht Normandie, which was sunk by the steamship Volund off Dobbs Ferry on Tuesday night. It is hoped that the bodies of at least two victims of the accident will then be found in the wreck.

After Divers Anderson and Heiner had made several unsuccessful descents yesterday it was said that in all probability the body of Miss Gladys Dodge had been carried down stream immediately after the sinking of the yacht. It was also thought likely that the bodies of Capt. William Storms and Engineer Gracie would be found near the posts of duty which the men had occupied at the time of the crash, one in the pilothouse and the other in the engine room.

Diver Anderson brought up a waistcoat in the pockets of which were a gold watch and chain and a pair of gold-rimmed eyeglasses. These were the property of John E. Greene of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, who was with Miss Dodge when the accident took place.

Yesterday afternoon a girder was placed around the forward part of the Normandie, which is lying about half a mile from the New York shore in about sixty feet of water. Late last night, when the ebb tide set in, divers went down again and managed to pass another girder around the after part of the launch, so that she was all ready to be raised at dawn this morning.

Coroner Russell of Tarrytown examined yesterday J. A. Rudd, who chartered the yacht, and Joseph Hannigan of 72 Ravine Avenue, Yonkers, who was aboard. Their stories of how the accident occurred were similar in every detail except as to the whereabouts of Mr. Green and Miss Dodge when the crash came. Hannigan declared that he had seen them standing together in the after part of the yacht, while Rudd said that he had seen the two in the middle of the boat near the pilot house. Both agree later that Mr. Green and Miss Dodge were standing on the quarter under an awning. Mr. Green on the other hand said at the time of the accident he was standing alone, and believed that Miss Dodge was in the pilot house with Capt. Storms.

The Coroner asked Rudd and Hannigan about a report from Newburg that Capt. Larsen of the Volund had said the men whom his boat had picked up had been drinking and that one of them, Mr. Green, had asked for a drink of brandy. Mr. Rudd and Hannigan both denied this, as did Mr. Green at his office, 170 Broadway. He also expressed his astonishment at the manner in which the affair had been treated. He said that he had invited not only Miss Dodge on the trip, but her mother, who, however, decided not to come at the last moment, as she was not feeling well.

"As for the matter of drink," he said, "it is absolutely untrue that any of our party, so far as I know, were under the influence of liquor."

TURNED IN THE 13 CENTS.

Policeman's Punctiliousness Wins a Wager for a Joker.

It was warm in Broadway in front of the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday afternoon, and several men who sat in the shade there found little relief. One of them, pointing to the big policeman, who was trying to enforce traffic regulations, expressed the opinion that his employment was a hot one.

"Lets make him hotter," said a second. He produced a small, tattered purse, and, making a hasty collection, got 13 cents. When the policeman's back was turned he tossed it so that it fell almost at the policeman's feet.

A minute later the policeman picked it up, counted the contents, and put it into his pocket. The man who threw it laughed and made a bet with a friend that the policeman would report to his station. He won his wager, for last night on the blotter of the Mercer Street Station appeared the entry that Policeman Henry V. Durnin had found 13 cents in front of the Broadway Central and had turned it in.

"Nothing unusual about that," said Acting Captain Burke. "Policemen always turn in money that they find."

Durnin has been on the force less than a year.

CARNEGIE REWARD OF $50.

From Steel Man's Nephew to Theatre Employes for Finding a Pearl.

A large pear-shaped pearl was lost and found at the performance of "The Heir to the Hoorah" at the Hudson Theatre last night. The usher who found the pearl received $25 from George A. Carnegie, a nephew of Andrew Carnegie.

Early in the evening Mr. Carnegie went to the theatre with a young woman. The two placed their wraps in the check room and went directly to their seats. A few minutes later Mr. Carnegie rushed out into the lobby, saying that the woman had lost a large pearl somewhere in the theatre, and offering at the same time a reward of $50 to the finder.

William J. Mahon, an usher, and Mrs. Hargreaves, the matron, set to work to hunt, eventually finding the stone on the carpet in the woman's retiring room. Mr. Carnegie was as good as his word, and immediately produced the money, dividing the $50 between the two. Then Mr. Carnegie took the usher out and bought him a drink.

Stokeses Here for the Wedding.

Among the passengers who arived on the Cedric from Europe yesterday were Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Phelps Stokes, Miss Mildred Phelps Stokes, Miss Helen Phelps Stokes, and Harold Phelps Stokes. They are returning home to be present at the coming marriage of Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., and Rose Harriet Pastor.

WILSON ORDERS TOBACCO REPORT INVESTIGATED

Special Agents to be Sent to Fields to Probe Charges.

JULY BULLETIN WITHHELD

June Statements Reported 20 Per Cent. Increase in One District Where There Is Heavy Falling Off.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—An investigation of the charges that the tobacco report of last month was juggled in the interest of the Tobacco Trust was ordered by the Secretary of Agriculture to-day. Chief Statistician Hyde held a conference with the Secretary concerning the matter, and was directed to begin the investigation immediately. Mr. Hyde will at once send special agents to the Clarksville (Tenn.) and Hopkinsville (Ky.) districts.

Pending the investigation, the July tobacco report, which is published in The Crop Reporter, the official publication of the department, will be withheld. This report would ordinarily come out Saturday. No statement will be given out on tobacco condition, acreage, crop, &c., until the investigation is finished. Ten days or two weeks will be occupied in the inquiry.

Mr. Hyde says he will send experts into the field, and he believes their reports will uncover the whole truth of the charges and counter-charges. He believes the investigation will clear the department of any wrongdoing in connection with the report.

The department has in the last day or two received additional advices concerning the last report, which estimated a 20 per cent. increase in acreage. It is asserted by the Tobacco Protective Association of Clarksville that a reduction of 50 per cent. from the average crop is almost certain. Farmers in Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee are writing the department that the acreage and crop will be smaller than it has been for ten years. Mr. Hyde hopes to fix the responsibility for the discrepancy in figures.

While the investigation will at first be confined to the district of Clarksville and Hopkinsville, the fact that reports from other districts are withheld would seem to indicate that it may take a wider scope. The Clarksville and Hopkinsville district is a section of the Regie or dark tobacco division. Much of the tobacco from this district is sold abroad under the so-called "Regie" contract. The buying is largely in the hands of agents of foreign Governments.

The June Crop Reporter indicated general increases in tobacco acreage throughout all the districts. This was especially the case in the Regie division and in the Clarksville and Hopkinsville district, where the words "substantial increase" were used. In the New Belt district—eastern part of North Carolina—an increase of 15 per cent. is indicated.

The investigations is a result of the charges made by the various tobacco-growing associations recently announced. The growers' associations assert that the reports are dictated by the agents of the Tobacco Trust, and that all the department's information on the subject is made up in accordance with what the trust desires to have published.

For several days this charge has been under inquiry by the heads of the departments, and it is said that they have found enough evidence to warrant official action. So far as the preliminary inquiry has gone, the tendency has been to confirm the charges of the planters.

MURDER NEAR GOLF LINKS.

Woman's Body Found Close to Arlington Club at Belmont.

BELMONT, Mass., July 13.—The Massachusetts District police and the police of Belmont to-night are investigating the murder of a young woman whose body, with the throat cut, was found this afternoon near the links of the Arlington Golf Club, outside of Belmont. The identity of the victim has not been learned, although a large number of townspeople have seen the body.

The body was found behind a stone wall, and from the general appearance of the spot and the ground in the vicinity it was judged that the victim had been dragged to the place some time last night. She was about thirty years of age, of dark complexion, and had dark hair. She was dressed in a white waist, a dark skirt, and wore a black picture hat.

The murderer had evidently tried to get the body of the woman over a barbed wire fence which skirts a small pond. Failing, the murderer dragged it to a depression near the stone wall. In addition to the hat a pair of cuffs belonging to a man's blue striped shirt was picked up near the pond. There were blood stains on the cuffs.

SALOON PASSENGER HELD.

A Woman Arriving on the Pennsylvania Sent to Ellis Island.

When the Hamburg-American liner Pennsylvania arrived in Hoboken yesterday, a Mrs. Schmelzinger, who had been ordered to remain on the liner by the immigration officers, eluded the ship's officers and got ashore. Had she got away from the pier somebody connected with the steamship company would have had to pay $500 to the Government.

Once on the pier Mrs. Schmelzinger refused to go back on the ship, declaring that she believed they would take her back to Germany if she did. The woman was a saloon passenger, had plenty of money, and her fingers were ablaze with diamonds.

Her protests were unavailing, however, and, though she resisted, she was forced to go back on the liner.

She was taken later to Ellis Island, where her status will be determined. Mrs. Schmelzinger lives in Washington and went abroad a few weeks ago.

The Aileen at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 13.—The practice ship Aileen of the Brooklyn Naval Militia, with a division of reserves on board, came into New Haven Harbor today.

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COTTON GROWERS APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT

Head of Southern Association on Way to Oyster Bay.

WANTS FULL INVESTIGATION

Leakage Scandal Not to be Dropped Until All Concerned Are Punished —After Hyde's Scalp.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Harvie Jordan, President, and Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, arrived here late to-night. Mr. Jordon went on to Oyster Bay to see Mr. Roosevelt, while Mr. Cheatham remained here to confer with the officials of the Department of Agriculture, and to await the result of Mr. Jordan's interview with the President.

The purpose of both men is to start a thorough investigation of the Department of Agriculture, and if possible to get the scalp of Chief Statistician John Hyde. They are determined that the cotton leak scandal shall not stop with the removal of Assistant Statistician Holmes. Hyde is not under charges of corruption, but Jordan and Cheatham are prepared to insist that he should have been more sagacious than to allow corruption to continue in his department. They contend that the cotton growers are not safe under him.

Secretary Wilson will resist this campaign. His confidence in Mr. Hyde was shown to-day when he designated that gentleman to investigate the tobacco reports.

The mission has been divided between Jordan and Cheatham. Jordan has taken charge of the demand for a complete investigation of the department, which shall not stop until all the reports are safeguarded from the possibility of leakage. Cheatham remains here to keep an eye on the prosecution of Holmes.

The way in which Secretary Wilson misunderstood the opinion of District Attorney Beach, holding it to mean that Holmes could not be prosecuted, has suggested that a man thoroughly conversant with the affairs can put in his time to advantage by staying here to see that no similar misunderstandings arise in the progress of the case. Mr. Cheatham intends to keep in touch with the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice, and to know what is going on.

Mr. Jordan, when he sees the President, will tell him that the surface of the scandal has only been scratched and that the President should have the whole department investigated. He will charge that it is wholly impossible that Holmes is the only official involved and that the department still contains offenders.

The name of a woman clerk who on a small salary is alleged to have bought thousands of dollars' worth of property will be mentioned to the President by Mr. Jordan, and it is understood he will suggest that the proposed investigation should include her. There are many rumors to-night as to the part this woman may have played in the cotton leak scandal.

APPEAL TO ROOSEVELT.

Savannah Cotton Exchange Asks That Report Jugglers Be Punished.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 13.—At a special meeting of the Directors of the Savannah Cotton Exchange to-day a resolution was adopted asking the President for a full investigation and calling for the punishment of those guilty of selling information in regard to the cotton crop.

The Savannah Exchange last September called upon the Secretary of Agriculture for an investigation of an alleged leak in his department and received a reply emphatically declaring that there was no way in which the information could be had in advance. This entire correspondence has been forwarded to the President.

FELL, TRYING TO ESCAPE.

Boy Inmate of a Home Loses Courage —Also His Hold on a Window Sill.

Special to The New York Times.

VERONA, N. J., July 13.—John Nestro, eleven years old, an inmate of the Newark City Home at Verona, attempted to escape from the institution this morning by dropping from a third-story window. The lad got up at 4:30 o'clock, quitely dressed himself, and clambered over the sill. Then his courage failed him and he shouted for help.

George Stadler, a trusty in Cottage No. 2, hurried to the door of Cottage No. 3, in which Nestro was confined, but could not get in. Stadler called the night watchman, Herman Schotte, who opened the door.

Before any one could reach Nestro his strength gave out and he dropped to the ground, fifty feet below. As he fell he shouted:

"I couldn't hold on any longer. Here I come."

Dr. Henry B. Whitehorne found that in addition to a broken ankle and a sprained wrist the boy had internal injuries.

MRS. WILSON LEFT WINSTED.

Took a Train for Bridgeport—Langdon Also Started There.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, July 13.—Mrs. Janet Wilson, who escaped from the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, left the Highland Lake Hotel to-day for Bridgeport. Mrs. Wilson was driven to Burrville, five miles south of here, this afternoon, and boarded the Bridgeport train. All of Mrs. Wilson's baggage had been sent ahead.

Walter Langdon, who aided Mrs. Wilson in her escape from the institution at Poughkeepsie, left for Bridgeport by a later train.

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ONE-HUNDRED-AND-FOURTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT, JULY 1st, 1905.

ASSETS.
State, Municipal, Railroad, Bonds and Stocks, $12,398,990.00
Real Estate, 1,135,000.00
Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 28,900.00
Premiums in course of collection, 997,233.61
Interest, Dividends and Rents accrued, 80,643.91
Cash on deposit and in office, 839,046.96
Total Assets, $15,479,814.48

LIABILITIES.
Capital, $1,000,000.00
Reserve for unearned premiums on policies in force, 6,061,846.49
Reserve for losses in process of adjustment, 418,322.12
Reserve for Commissions, Taxes and all other claims, 179,320.72
Reserve for Contingencies, 300,000.00
Total Liabilities, $7,959,489.33
Net Surplus, $7,520,325.15
$15,479,814.48

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HENRY EVANS, President.
EDWARD LANNING, GEORGE E. KLINE, Vice Presidents.
J. E. LOPEZ, E. L. BALLARD, Secretaries.
C. R. TUTTLE, J. A. SWINNERTON, Ass't Secretaries.

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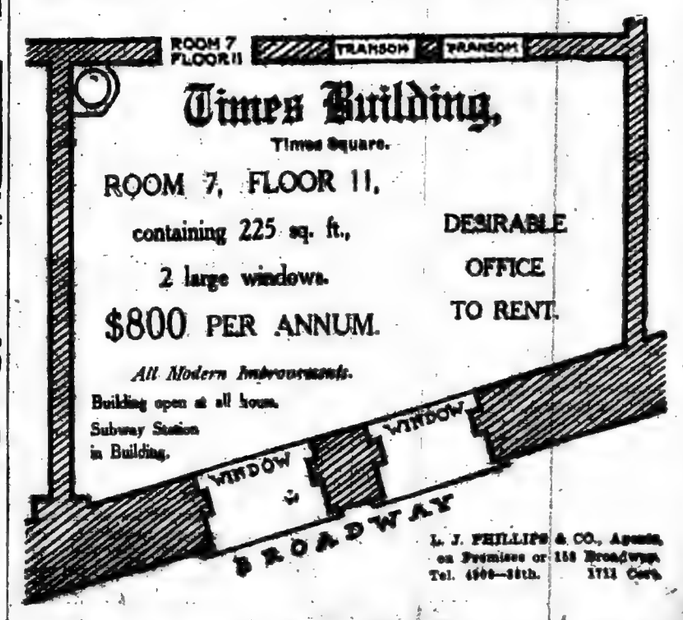
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A few of the best selections of the $20 to $25 Serge and Cheviot Suits left at $15 —Broadway and Cooper Square.
Negligee Shirts, Straw Hats, Bathing Suits—at prices to suit the Season and as attractive as the goods.
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You would come back feeling as good as new and better prepared for the duties of life. The mountain ozone and the pure waters produce wonderfully beneficial results.
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Drop us a card or telephone to-day, to 3093 Franklin and see how promptly we will attend to it for you. We make a specialty of this kind of work. We are better equipped for moving and repairing safes than any other house in the city.
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Largest builders in the world of fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults.



HUMMEL CAN'T EXAMINE GRAND JURY RECORDS

Enough Evidence to Convict, Says Justice Davy.

TRIAL SET FOR SEPTEMBER 18

Hummel and Steinhardt in Court, but Decline to Plead to the Indictments.

In denying the motions yesterday of counsel for Abraham Hummel and Benjamin Steinhardt for permission to examine the Grand Jury minutes and for dismissal of the indictments charging them with conspiracy in connection with the Dodge-Morse divorce tangle, Justice Davy, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, said:

"I have gone over the minutes, and it seems to me that the evidence was sufficient to warrant action by a Grand Jury, and also, I believe, to warrant conviction before a trial jury."

Demurrers filed by Lawyers John D. Lindsay and John R. Dos Passos immediately afterward on behalf of their clients were also dismissed.

Both defendants were in court. When asked to enter a plea to the charges against them, they made no answer.

"As the prisoners have refused to plead, I move that your Honor enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of each of them," said Mr. Jerome.

This was done, and Justice Davy set the trial of both cases for Sept. 18.

The opinion was expressed yesterday that the last effort of the defense to get the cases thrown out of court on an appeal has not yet been made. Mr. Jerome was overheard to say that "he hoped he would be able to try the defendants when the United States courts were through with them."

At the request of the District Attorney the term of the court, which has already been extended beyond the customary time, will be still further prolonged till Aug. 1 to give counsel a chance to move for the taking of testimony by a commission, should this be found necessary. This was taken to mean that the evidence of Mrs. Dodge-Morse, who is now in France, will be required, and that De Lancey Nicoll, senior counsel for the defense, and Assistant District Attorney Rand, both of whom are in Europe now, will probably be appointed a commission to take her testimony.

HEAT KILLS ELEVEN MORE.

Cooling Showers, However, Bring Relief—Humidity Low All Day.

Cooling showers and a fresh breeze tempered the heat yesterday. The humidity, too, was comparatively low until evening.

The highest temperature recorded at the Weather Bureau was 85 degrees, at 10:25 o'clock in the forenoon. Scattered showers are predicted for to-day, but the Weather Bureau does not expect it to become much cooler. Fair weather to-morrow, with fresh southwest winds.

Eleven persons died and thirty-three were prostrated from heat in the city yesterday. The deaths follows:

ALGIERS, BEATRICE, fourteen months old, of 118 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; died at home.

BLACKMAN, GEORGE, eight months old, of 1,852 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

BOWLES, ETHEL, colored, five months old, of 3,148 Third Avenue; died at home.

DEGENHARD, MARY, two months old, of 417 West Fifty-seventh Street; died at home.

DE LECTRIO, FRANCISCO, infant, of 170 Thompson Street; died at home.

GALLUCCI, TONY, three years old, of 1,170 East One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street; died at home.

KIELING, JOSEPH, forty-four years old, of 103 Boerum Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

McCARREEN, JOHN, thirty-five years old, of 672 Third Avenue, dizzy from heat, fell downstairs and broke his neck.

McCOY, EDWARD, twenty-two months old, of 52 Steuben Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

SCHULTS, SAMUEL, forty-two years old, of 28 Hester Street; overcome on roof of the building at 280 Brook Avenue, in the Bronx; fell to ground and fractured his skull.

TANNON, GEORGE, seven months old, of 627 East Ninth Street; died at home.

An unidentified woman, about thirty-five years old, was overcome by the heat in front of 75 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was taken to the New York Hospital.

McCarreen became dizzy from the heat while standing at the head of the stairs on the second floor at his home. He suddenly pitched forward and fell to the first floor. He died instantly.

Schults was working on the roof of the building at 280 Brook Avenue, when he was overcome by the heat and fell to the ground. He was instantly killed.

Henry Lemna, thirty-two years old, who was arrested in Bryant Park yesterday, was overcome by heat while awaiting arraignment in Jefferson Market Court. Dr. M. A. Auerbach of 83 Madison Street, who was in court, attended him, and later Magistrate Breen discharged him.

Mrs. Lulu McCoy, the mother of Edward McCoy, who died from the heat, was prostrated from the same cause. She was taken to the Kings County Hospital.

FALLING COPING KILLED HIM.

Lying on Roof When Hit by a 300-Pound Stone from the Chimney.

The stone cap of a chimney at 1,803 Second Avenue was blown off early yesterday morning and killed John Sheedy, a driver for the Edison Express Company, who was lying on the roof.

Sheedy had gone to the roof to escape the heat. Near him were Gus Lindstrom and his wife and seven-year-old son. Lindstrom had gone to get some beer when the stone fell.

Others who were on the roof helped to get the big stone, which weighed 300 pounds, from Sheedy's chest. Dr. Dimmick of the Harlem Hospital pronounced him dead. Later in the day Marie Sheedy, a sister of the dead man, was taken to the Harlem Hospital overcome by the heat.

BETA THETA PI DANCE.

Fraternity Delegates Hold It at Long Beach to Escape the Heat.

Four hundred members of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, now in convention at the Park Avenue Hotel, went to Long Beach last night by special train and held their annual dance at the Long Beach Hotel. They decided to hold their dance at the beach to escape the heat.

James A. Beaver, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania, attended the session yesterday afternoon. Willis O. Robb of New York was re-elected President.

The meeting will wind up with a banquet to-morrow night.

ROLLED OFF THE ROOF.

A Fireman Who Was Seeking the Air Killed by Fall.

James Carroll, a fireman at the Home for Incurables, One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue, was found dead on the flagging in front of the firehouse yesterday morning. He had been in the habit of sleeping on the roof during the hot weather, and it is supposed that he rolled off in his sleep.

The wall of the firehouse is covered with ivy, and Carroll had a bunch of it tightly clutched in each hand. The fall fractured his skull.

3,000 on Fresh Air Waiting List.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor announces a waiting list for Sea Breeze of 3,000 babies and mothers. Checks to aid the association's Summer work may be sent to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treasurer, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

T. Edward Albright Acquitted.

TROY, Mo., July 13.—A verdict of acquittal was returned to-night by a jury in the case of T. Edward Albright, a former member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, charged with bribery in connection with the passage of the bill granting a franchise to the St. Louis and Suburban Railway Company.

FOUR CAPTAINS SHIFTED.

O'Connor, McGlynn, Tighe, and Hayes in a Police Shakeup.

Commissioner McAdoo shifted four more Police Captains yesterday. It was done for good police reasons, he said.

Capt. John O'Connor goes from the Delancey Street Station to Atlantic Avenue, in Brooklyn; Capt. James McGlynn, from the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station to Delancey Street; Capt. Robert Tighe, from the Atlantic Avenue Station to Madison Street, and Capt. Cornelius Hayes, from the Madison Street Station to Alexander Avenue.

Capt. O'Connor was recently fined ten days' pay for failure to suppress disorderly houses and poolrooms when he was in charge of the Mercer Street Station. He was on the eligible list for Inspector, but was passed over.

Capt. Tighe, who was tried at the same time as Capt. O'Connor and on practically the same charges, was fined thirty days' pay.

Eleven Acting Captains were also shifted around yesterday.

Mr. McAdoo said that to-day he would create fifteen or twenty Acting Sergeants and as many Roundsmen.

Twenty-two Detective Sergeants were assigned to patrol duty yesterday.

Mr. McAdoo said that he intended to ask for an increase in the force after Aug. 15. He will appoint 100 new Roundsmen at that time.

BELLEVUE DOOR SHUT.

Closed for First Time in Its History—Employes Complain.

Employes at Bellevue Hospital complained two weeks ago of the quality and quantity of the food supplied to them. Yesterday the stretcher carriers grumbled because orders had been issued closing the door leading from the yard into the reception room. This door has been used ever since the hospital has been in existence.

The stretcher carriers complain because the new state of affairs makes it necessary for them to carry patients out into the yard before they can be taken to the elevator. The clerks say that with the door closed they are made to suffer for want of air.

One of the stretcher carriers, when the door was locked, wrote the following:

"Bellevue Hospital closes its door for the first time in the history of the institution. Failing to kill the employes by starvation, they intend to suffocate them. The conditions are worse than in the Subway."

The Building Department has been appealed to.

SCHOOLS IN CHURCHES.

Fourteen Opened to the Tenement Children for the Summer.

Monday of this week marked the beginning of the Summer work of the Vacation Bible Schools by which fourteen churches in the crowded tenement districts are thrown open to the children. The Rev. R. G. Boville, the director in charge, outlined last night the history and plan of the work.

"For four years," said he, "this work has been confined to the efforts of one mission church, but this year the Federation of Churches took up the movement and secured by contributions enough money to open buildings in all parts of the city.

"For two hours on five mornings of the week children will be instructed in music and sewing for the girls and hammock making and basket work for the boys.

"Each week a talk is given on health topics, and each day by all the pupils a short time is devoted to Bible study.

"Over 1,700 children were present on the opening day, and each day has increased the attendance.

"Our main objective is to get the children off the hot streets and keep them interested in profitable work. There is too much empty church space in the Summer in this city, and we want to use it."

FOUGHT HER RESCUERS.

Mrs. Gleason Nearly Drowned Two Men Who Saved Her.

PORT CHESTER, July 13.—Mrs. Mary Gleason, forty-five years old, widow of William Gleason, who died two years ago in the Hudson River State Hospital at Poughkeepsie, attempted to commit suicide by throwing herself into the Byram River to-day. Her life was saved by Soren Iverson and Charles Siltz, two molders in a foundry here, who nearly lost their own loves in rescuing her.

Mrs. Gleason, who is crippled, climbed over the railing of a bridge and plunged into the water. Iverson ran to the river bank and quickly reached the woman. She struggled so fiercely, however, that he was unable to bring her to shore, and he was being dragged beneath the surface when Siltz went to his aid. The combined efforts of the two men were not sufficient to overpower the frantic woman, and all three were exhausted when two men put out in a boat from shore and dragged them to land.

Mrs. Gleason has been despondent since her husband's death. She has no children.

DEVERY'S BOARDER GONE.

Policeman Spitefully Shifted by Howell, the ex-Chief Says.

Transferred from the Far Rockaway Police Station to Staten Island was the fate of Policeman "Jack" O'Brien, friend of "Big Bill" Devery and a boarder at the Rossmore Hotel, of which the former Chief of Police is the owner. Yesterday O'Brien started from the Rossmore for the classic precinct of Staten Island.

"Gone because I had the nerve to criticise 'Rhine Wine' Howell, who could not get even with me, but has transferred 'Jack' O'Brien because he boarded at my tavern," said "Big Bill," when he heard of O'Brien's transfer.

Policeman O'Brien had done duty at Far Rockaway for the last two years.

BABY'S LOVE FOR WHISKY.

Four-Year-Old Craves for It, and Sometimes Gets It.

Four-year-old Mary Dermody was sent to her parents' home, 2,519 Washington Avenue, yesterday, from the Fordham Hospital, where she was taken in a comatose condition on Monday. Physicians at the hospital declare that the parents of the child admitted to them that she has a craving for whisky, and that on several occasions she had stealthily satisfied it.

"Do you like whisky?" one of the surgeons asked Mary after she was on the road to recovery.

"Oh, I love it," she replied.

East New York Gets Rid of Ackron.

The roadhouse on Jamaica Avenue, East New York, conducted by Charles E. Ackron, once proprietor of the notorious Tivoli in West Thirty-fifth Street, Manhattan, was sold yesterday under mortgage foreclosure in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange. It was bought by the mortgagee, Mrs. Emilie Huber, for $14,000. Ackron is now serving a term in the Kings County Penitentiary for assault.

Drexel Buys Rothschild's Yacht.

TRIESTE, July 13.—John R. Drexel of Philadelphia has bought the steam yacht Veglia, which belonged to the late Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild. The Veglia is a steel screw steam yacht of 388 net tons. She was built at Glasgow in 1895 by David W. Henderson & Co. from G. L. Watson's designs.

FRENCH DEPUTY CALLS GEN. ANDRE A REPTILE

Tumult Leads to the Withdrawal of the Amnesty Bill.

MEASURE CAUSES A DUEL

Senators Prevet and Delpech Fight and the Former Is Severely Wounded in the Forearm.

PARIS, July 13.—Parliament adjourned for the Summer recess to-night, after an exciting scene in the Chamber of Deputies over the clause in the Amnesty bill (passed by the Senate on Wednesday) reinstating those convicted of drawing up secret reports concerning the conduct of army officers.

In the course of the debate, M. Lasies (anti-Semite) violently attacked Gen. André, ex-minister of War, calling him a "reptile."

M. Berteaux, the Minister of War, vigorously defended his predecessor, and stated that he declined to continue his support of the Government's Amnesty bill in consequence of the charges made The Minister then left the Chamber.

M. Berteaux's action aroused such confusion that the sitting was suspended, and at an impromptu Ministerial council it was decided to withdraw the bill.

On the resumption of the sitting, Premier Rouvier announced the prorogation of the Chamber, thus annulling the Amnesty bill. In order, however, not to disappoint the public on the occasion of the national holiday to-morrow, it has been arranged that the amnesties shall be granted by Presidential decree.

There was some gossip in the lobbies to-night regarding the probability of the resignation of M. Berteaux, but it is thought that his retirement is unlikely.

Senator Prevet was severely wounded in the forearm this evening in a sword duel with Senator Delpech, as the result of a dispute over a question involved in the Amnesty bill.

LONG MISSING MAN DROWNED.

Body Found in the East River—O'Reilly Disappeared Six Months Ago.

The body of Miles O'Reilly, an employe at Fordham College, who was last seen alive by his brother, James, at Twenty-third Street and Third Avenue on Dec. 31, 1904, was found in the East River at the foot of Forty-seventh Street yesterday morning.

A bank book, a gold watch, and some trinkets were found on the body. On the day O'Reilly disappeared the two brothers drew money from the Greenwich Savings Bank to send to their father in Ireland. No money was found on the body. O'Reilly was thirty-six years old.

Ambassador Jusserand Sails.

M. Jusserand, Ambassador from France to the United States, and Mme. Jusserand sailed for Havre on the French liner La Savoie yesterday morning. The Ambassador will be away for two months. He is going direct to Paris and has no further plans, he said.

NO CASE AGAINST CARLTON.

Frank Opinion by the Coroner in Regard to a So-Called Bluebeard.

Coroner Flaherty of Brooklyn began an inquiry late yesterday into the circumstances surrounding the death on March 10 last of Mrs. Mary Carlton, wife of Frederick E. Carlton, the navy yard employe who is under arrest on a charge of larceny made by Henry B. Schaub, chief machinist of the torpedo boat Porpoise. The inquiry was made at the request of a brother of Mrs. Carlton, Michael J. Gorman of 230 Bridge Street.

A previous investigation made at the time of Mrs. Carlton's death has already disclosed that she died of tetanus resulting from a cat's scratch. Carlton's first wife, who was Miss Jennie Smyth of East New York, died a year prior to the death of the second Mrs. Carlton, and from the same cause, lockjaw. In her case it was said to have been due to a pin scratch.

After taking the statements of several persons, Coroner Flaherty said last night that he could see nothing on which an accusation against Carlton could be based, but that as was customary he would lay the matter before the District Attorney.

Among the persons examined by the Coroner were Mrs. Mary Gorman, mother of the second Mrs. Carlton; Mrs. Harriet Schultz, landlady of the house in which Carlton lives, and Henry J. B. Schaub, complainant against Carlton in the larceny case.

Mrs. Gorman, mother of Mrs. Carlton, said that her daughter had told her that she had had her life insured and had named her husband as beneficiary. She was told that the sores on Mrs. Carlton's arms resulted from a scratch from the cat. Mrs. Gorman doubted that this was the cause, but admitted that there were sores on the cat. After her daughter's death, Mrs. Gorman said, she was informed by Henry McCadden of 66 Madison Street, Manhattan, that he had cashed an insurance check for $3,000 made out to Frederick E. Carlton.

Schaub told the Coroner that he had lived in the same boarding house in Sands Street with Carlton and that the latter kept a medicine chest there. He had seen Carlton mixing a white powder in his room, but this might have been a preparation for developing photographs, Carlton being an amateur photographer.

"I do not see from what has been told to me to-day," said Coroner Flaherty last night, "that there is even the slightest thing on which to base a charge in this case."

In the Adams Street Court Carlton pleaded not guilty to the larceny charge, and was held in $1,500 bail for examination next Tuesday.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Dr. Frederick E. Carlton lived in this city for a while, and his wife, Mrs. Jennie M. Carlton, died here. The cause of death was given at tetanus, resulting from an extended puncture wound of the foot.

Coroner Nevill said to-night that he remembered the case distinctly, that there were no peculiar circumstances connected with it, and as is customary in such cases, he accepted the statement of a reputable physician on the subject.

They've Heard in Japan of Cordova.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 13.—William McChesney of this city, who is now in Tokio, Japan, wrote to a friend here that, while talking with a number of Japanese men recently, he mentioned New Brunswick, N. J. The Japanese at once asked him if that was not the city where Cordova had been in jail with Julia Bowne. He learned that the Japanese papers had printed long accounts of the affair.

BATTERY PAVEMENT BUBBLES

Quakes Just Like a Pudding—Tunnel's Air Does It.

A piece of stone pavement about twenty feet square near the southern end of the Broadway car loop at South Ferry began to bubble for all the world like a baking pudding at 8 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A crowd saw it, heard the roar that came with it, and some of them shouted, "Earthquake!"

Meanwhile parts of the pavement kept rising six or eight feet above the level of the street. Some of them fell back. Others stayed up. Large cracks appeared between the stones.

Somebody ran to the Staten Island ferryhouse and telephoned to Police Headquarters. Ten minutes later the reserves from the Church Street Station arrived. They did not stay long, for the earthquake was out and the cause of the trouble known.

While the reserves were on the way, some workmen from the East River tunnel appeared. They explained that a lot of compressed air and water had escaped from the Brooklyn under-river tunnel, directly under the earthquake spot, and was forcing the pavement up. A section of the stones was dug up and a hole pierced through the earth underneath. Then a small geyser of muddy water arose four or five feet, followed by a rush of compressed air. Then, the pressure being removed, the pavement fell back to its normal position.

The damage to the pavement was slight. The workmen said that no damage had been done in the tunnel.

DOG WARDEN QUITS HIS JOB.

But a Fellow-Townsman Offers to Take It for 1 Cent a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 13.—John M. Schmitt, the East Orange barber who was appointed dog warden on Monday, has thrown up his job. The duties of the office were too onerous, and he said he would rather stick to shaving.

According to the rules, Schmitt was required to note a detailed description of each dog he caught, and after holding the animal for a ransom he was to put it in a steel tank and turn on the gas. Another rule required him to keep tab on vagrant cats.

For all this Schmitt was to receive $65 a month, out of which he was to pay two assistants. He was not to engage in any other occupation.

George B. Darley, a resident of Summit Street, wrote an open letter to the Aldermen a short time ago, in which he offered to take the position of dog warden for 1 cent a year. Mr. Darley's friends are working hard to land the job for him. It is said that he dislikes dogs.

CHOIR SINGER A SUICIDE.

Brooklyn Girl Succeeds After Two Attempts at Killing Herself.

Pauline Muff, twenty-six years old, daughter of Frederick Muff of 355 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide yesterday at her home by taking carbolic acid.

The parents do not know how to account for her act. She was employed as a stenographer at a good salary, sang in a church choir, and had everything to live for. The girl had occasional fits of melancholia, but her parents declare that she had no love affair. She is said to have attempted suicide twice before.

HE WON THREE POOLS.

Then Herr Gray's Luck Caused a Rumpus on the Deutschland.

There was a lively racket in the smoke room of the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland on Wednesday night. A man down on the passenger list as "Herr Gray" had won the last three pools on the day's run. When the fourth was announced Herr Gray was not the winner, whereupon another passenger named Wilson remarked that it was very funny that Herr Gray missed winning the fourth pool.

Herr Wilson's remark angered Herr Gray, and there was a lively interchange of opinions between the two men. Then the stewards stepped in and stopped further argument. No casualties.

SANDFORD VERDICT STANDS.

Head of Holy Ghost Society May Go to Prison for Cruelty.

PORTLAND, Me., July 13.—Exceptions by the Rev. Frank W. Sandford, head of the Holy Ghost and Us Society at Shiloh, to the verdict convicting him of cruelty to his son, John, were overruled by the full bench of the Maine Supreme Court today. Sandford, who is now in the vicinity of the Island of Malta with his missionary yacht Coronet, probably will appear before the Supreme Court in September for sentence. The statutes provide a fine of $100 or imprisonment not exceeding one year for the offense.

He was convicted of whipping his son and locking him in a tower to "drive away the devil."

There's a Reason

(Registered)

You can think

SUCCESS

Think details. Slow and sure you will see the ideas line up, fit in, join together, and some day the complete creation shows forth and you have what you have patiently built—

SUCCESS

BUT!!

You absolutely *must* have a HEALTHY MACHINE, a strong, *well-fed* Brain to work with.

FEED IT!

Grape-Nuts Food is a genuine, trustworthy *BRAIN FOOD.*

WHY?

It contains in digestible form the natural food elements taken from Nature's storehouse, the field grains, which the life forces select to build the soft gray filling of the brain. Phosphate of Potash, Albumen and Water are the only things that make it, and those elements are in Grape-Nuts and will be absorbed by the system when the same things taken as drugs will not, for Dame Nature is a more skilful compounder than man. The big Americans and Englishmen *who do things* have found out the sturdy value of

Grape-Nuts Food

and USE IT. Ask the next brainy, successful man you meet if he eats Grape-Nuts.

There's a Reason

The Store Will Close at One o'Clock Saturdays

DISTINCTIVE

Summer Suits for Men

Exclusive Two-Garment Models

At $12.50 to $28.00

Tradition and a blind reverence for the old order of things engender mediocrity. Our tailoring system is divorced from all three.

It demands the initiative--and we have taken it in the fashioning of our new series of tropical two-garment suits for men. It has cost much cleverness and some ingenuity.

The benefits a minute analysis will demonstrate.

At least twice greater than you will find in any other shop is our collection of tropical suits at twelve-fifty to twenty-eight dollars, affording:

Three straight-edge, single-breasted models.
Four rounded-edge, single-breasted models.
Three long, loose and semi-fitted double-breasted models.

Fashioned of tropical worsteds, flannels, homespuns, serges, tweeds and wool crashes, in one hundred and twenty-five distinctive patterns and shades.

White Flannel Suits at $15 to $25

DISTINCTIVE TWO-GARMENT MODELS

Ready for the service of the discerning, we present single and double breasted models with peg top, wide hip or conservative trousers, fashioned of white, cream or subdued striped flannel in French and domestic weaves. At $15.00 to $25.00

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Outing and Dress

Oxfords for Men

Value $3.50 At $2.85

Three series of our standard oxfords in which the three imperative attributes—comfort, good service and a graceful contour—find the highest expression.

Oxfords of white buckskin with leather or rubber soles.
Oxfords of tan Russian calf, blucher or lace, pointed toes.
Oxfords of patent colt or vici kid, blucher or lace, with pointed or medium toes.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Bathing Suits

FOR MEN

Value $3 to $5. At $2.00
Value $6 to $10. At $3.75

Suits in which you can strut and swim without penalty to your vanity, your comfort or the suits. They are of absolutely pure wool and cashmere yarns, "full fashioned" and "full regular made"—that is, shaped and without seams. Plain colors and all manner of stripes, many of which are silk. Sleeveless and quarter sleeves, sizes 34 to 50.

Suits for Boys

Identical in character and colors with those for men, even unto the silk striped bathing suits, in sizes for boys of three to young fellows of sixteen.

Value $2.50 to $4. At $1.65

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Panama Hats

FOR MEN

The beginning of the end. Any Panama in the shop,

Four Dollars

Worth $7.50, $10, $12 and quite a few $15. Planter, Alpine, telescope and rakish models with brims and crowns from extreme to extreme.

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Handkerchiefs

FOR MEN.

Six for $1.50

Regularly $3.00.

Not merely the linen but the fashioned handkerchiefs came to us from Ireland. They are of an exceptionally fine quality in white with wide or narrow hemstitched border.

French handkerchiefs of silk and linen in various delicate colors; worth seventy-five to one dollar. At 45c

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Belts for Men

Value 75c to $2, At 59c

They are samples. That carries a penalty—the greater number are in size 32, though all sizes from 30 to 44 are included. The leathers are of the very highest grade, including seal, walrus and grain, in black and shades of tan. Black enameled, solid brass or nickel buckles.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Gibson's

Pure Rye Whiskey

Made by the largest distillers of high grade whiskies in America

MOORE & SINNOTT
Distillers
Philadelphia
New York Office
44 Broad Street

For sale by all dealers

PART PAYMENT SOON BY MERCHANTS' TRUST

Receivers Expect to Give the Depositors 35 Per Cent.

NO OFFERS FOR THE ASSETS

After Waiting Two Weeks Longer, Permission Will Be Asked to Distribute Cash in Hand.

The depositors of the Merchants' Trust Company, now in the hands of receivers, will receive a dividend of about 35 per cent. upon their deposits in a few weeks if the plans of the receivers are carried out. One of the receivers, Otto T. Bannard, President of the New York Trust Company, announced yesterday that unless it was found possible to dispose of the company's assets within a reasonably short time, probably two weeks, permission would be asked of the court to make a preliminary distribution to the depositors out of the quick assets, which besides cash include a block of New York City bonds.

Thus far the efforts of the receivers to secure satisfactory bids for the company's other assets, including the Hudson Valley Railroad securities and those of the Rutland Street Railway properties, have failed. The syndicate which, soon after the closing of the trust company, offered $570,000 for the Hudson Valley securities, has not renewed its bid.

The receivers have let it be known that rather than accept bids which they consider too low they will hold the railroad properties indefinitely and, if necessary, co-operate in their reorganization with the view of realizing as much of their supposed value as possible for the depositors. A few days ago the receivers elected a new Board of Directors to manage the Rutland property, and it was said yesterday that they had requested the voting trustees of the Hudson Valley Railroad to elect six representatives at the election to be held on July 19.

The announcement that the receivers intend to make a preliminary distribution to the depositors within a few weeks may mean that they no longer entertain any hope of being able in the near future to dispose of a sufficient amount of the trust company's assets to pay the depositors in full.

DEFI FROM MR. WALSH.

Whatever the Cost, He Won't Submit to Paying Hush Money.

Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mine owner, whom, with one Violette Watson, Lawyer D. C. Hansen is suing for fees and who has called the attention of the District Attorney to the suit, has come here from Newport to fight it. Through his counsel he issued this statement yesterday:

"I made up my mind when I learned of these suits not only to resist them, but to exert every means at my command to punish the crowd back of them, and I have instructed my attorneys to use every effort to that end. I fully realized what it meant to my family and my friends to have these lying and vulgar accusations made public, but that has not deterred me in the least, and will not influence my action in the future. I know of many cases where prominent men have paid tribute under pressure of false accusations of this sort for fear of the threatened notoriety attending noncompliance. I do not propose to be a party to any such encouragement of the blackmailing business. On the contrary, I intend to do what I can to put a check to it."

John D. Lindsay, Mr. Walsh's counsel, says he will make a motion to-day in Part I. of the Special Term of the Supreme Court to strike out the affidavits and complaints in the Hansen suits on the ground that they are scandalous.

STOLE A RIDE WITH POP.

Car Hit the Truck and Now Nick Is in the Hospital.

William C. Hannan drove his big empty truck down Third Avenue last night at 6 o'clock, and looked carefully at the crowd of boys at Fifty-third Street to see if his own five-year-old Nicholas was among them. His home is just down the street, at No. 851. He wanted to give Nick a ride to the stable, on Thirty-second Street, so that they could walk back home together. But Nick wasn't at Fifty-third Street.

Hannan was a bit disappointed, as Nick rarely failed him. At Thirty-eighth Street he heard a voice behind him say: "I'll steal a ride, pop." And Nick stood behind him laughing at his little joke.

The truck had gone but a little over a block when a north-bound Third Avenue car collided with it. The father and son were hurled from their high seat to the ground. A rear wheel of the heavy truck passed over Nick's head, and he was taken to the Bellevue Hospital unconscious, with a fractured skull. The father wasn't hurt.

Martin Kelly, the motorman of the colliding car, was arrested charged with assault.

KILL ME TOO, SAYS MURDERER

Asks to be Executed with the Axe That Slew His Wife.

Nicolo Mardico, who killed his wife with an axe in Jersey City on May 4, was sentenced yesterday by Judge Blair in the Court of Oyer and Terminer to be hanged on Aug. 20. When asked what he had to say before sentence was pronounced Mardico said:

"I want your Honor to kill me with the same axe I used in killing my wife. I don't remember doing it. I don't remember seeing her. Use the same axe on me, and do it soon."

Arthur Archibold, Mardico's counsel, after sentence had been imposed, said he would appeal the case. The defense at the trial was emotional insanity.

PHILADELPHIAN'S BODY FOUND

M. J. Kuntz Drowned While in Bathing at Coney Island.

The body of Matthias J. Kuntz of Philadelphia, who had been staying at 201 East Twenty-eighth Street, was found in the water opposite the Manhattan Beach Hotel yesterday. It was identified by two brass checks from Hoch's bathing pavilion at Coney Island.

Kuntz, with a friend, went in bathing on Sunday, and left his clothes at Hoch's. When he failed to return after an absence of several hours, the door of the bathhouse was broken in and his clothes were found. Hoch's is nearly three miles from the point where the body was found by James Donnelly, an employe of the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

BYRON GLORIFIED

will be the title of an interesting article by H. W. Boynton, reviewing the latest volume of Dr. Brandes's "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature," to be published in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW to-morrow (Saturday) morning. History of Our Own Land, A number of important new books of American history will be authoritatively considered in another valuable article. All the news of the book world at home and abroad, specially gathered for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, will be presented in a fresh and entertaining way, while there will be articles on Swinburne's Prose Fiction, lately published, and some newly found clues to "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," and an agreeable discussion, in prose and verse, of the recent work of Mr. W. D. Howells.—Adv.

REFUSES STAY FOR WOOTEN.

Justice Lambert Sends an Application Back to New York County.

When a hearing on an application for a certificate of reasonable doubt on behalf of Lawyer John W. Wooten, under sentence to Sing Sing, was had before him yesterday, Justice Lambert of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, put his foot down upon the practice of Manhattan lawyers going to Brooklyn for stays, certificates, and like orders in cases before the courts of New York County.

"I see no reason why this case should leave the department where it originated," said Justice Lambert. "Why can't this case be argued before a Justice of the First Department? I hear you have twenty-eight of them over there."

"My only reason for applying to your Honor," said George Gordon Battle, "was that this case has created a great deal of newspaper talk and notoriety."

"That certainly ought not to affect the judgment of any Justice," said Justice Lambert. "I shall send to the First Department."

Mathews to Trial Sept. 18.

Armitage Mathews, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, and Samuel I. Ferguson, jointly indicted with Wooten, pleaded not guilty yesterday, in the Supreme Court in Manhattan, to the charge of conspiracy in connection with the looting of the Worsell estate, of which David Rothschild was receiver. Sept. 18 was set for their trial.

To Drop Collection of Strike Funds.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The Executive Board of the Chicago Federation of Labor has abandoned the solicitation of funds on behalf of the striking teamsters. Hereafter all contributions from unions affiliated with the federation will be received by the Finance Committee of the Teamsters' Joint Council. Contributions from unions affiliated with the federation have dwindled from $12,000 a week early in the strike to less than $4,000.

Squadron A Beats Great Neck in Polo.

Squadron A won an easy victory yesterday over the Great Neck polo team in the third match for the Rockaway Hunting Club cups played on the polo field of the Rockaway Club at Cedarhurst, L. I. The troopers were in good playing form, and although allowed a handicap of four goals, outplayed the Great Neck four on even terms, earning 12 goals to 11 for Great Neck. The team work of the squadron was excellent, decidedly the best shown by the team in the Rockaway tournament. Arthur Burden hit well for Great Neck and made most of the goals for his team. For the squadron, Leavitt J. Hunt did effective work, and J. H. Hunt was accurate with the mallet as the ball was sent toward him near the goal lines. The teams and summary are:

SQUADRON A.		GREAT NECK.	
J. H. Hunt	1	J. P. Grace	2
L. Nelson	2	Arthur Burden	2
L. J. Hunt	2	I. T. Burden	3
R. C. Lawrence	1	H. C. Brokaw	3
Total	6	Total	10

Summary: Goals earned—Squadron A, 12; Great Neck, 11. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 4. Lost by penalties—Squadron A, ½ of a goal. Net score—Squadron A, 15½; Great Neck, 11.

C. C. Balston Buys Schooner Montauk.

The centreboard schooner yacht Montauk, formerly the property of Lewis Cass Ledyard who sold her to William H. Langley, has been bought by Clyde C. Balston for use in cruising during the Summer months. The price paid is understood to have been $18,000, which is considerably less than was spent by ex-Commodore Ledyard in fitting out her cabin alone. She is acknowledged to have the most handsomely appointed accommodations aboard her of any sailing yacht in New York waters, and is regarded as a cruiser of exceptional ability.

Mr. Balston is known to yachting circles as the former owner of the cutter Gracie, which was at one time a candidate for the America's Cup honors, but for several years he has had no sail craft.

The Montauk is from the board of Ellison and was built by C. & R. Poillon at Brooklyn in 1882. She is of 92 tons burden, 104 feet 5 inches over all, 26 feet 3 inches on the water line, 25 feet 4 inches beam, and 8 feet draught. She has carried the burgee of the New York Yacht Club since she was built.

PROFESSIONAL GOLF AT VAN CORTLANDT

Park Commissioner Schrader Drives the First Ball.

MACKIE LEADS BIG FIELD

Open Champion Anderson Five Strokes Behind—Fifty Players Will Continue the Match To-day.

Isaac Mackie of the Fox Hills Golf Club was the $25 winner yesterday in the professional tournament held on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. In a field of fifty-two starters, fifty of whom finished the thirty-six-hole play, Mackie led with a total of 152, beating Willie Anderson, the open champion of the United States, by five strokes. Anderson was tied with Bernard Nicholls of the Hollywood Golf Club at 157 for second place. Mackie was the only competitor who finished both of his eighteen-hole rounds under eighty strokes. He did 79 in the morning and 73 in the afternoon, the latter the best eighteen-hole score of the day. The course is 5,000 yards in circuit.

The tournament is held under the auspices of the New York Golf Club, and will be continued to-day, the entire match being seventy-two holes. A special prize of $25 has been offered for the leader in each day's play, and the seven leaders in the seventy-two-hole match will receive purses from $150 for the winner to $10 for the seventh man.

Besides bringing together practically all of the best professionals in the East, a number of prominent local amateurs were present to study the different styles of the more prominent players. Anderson and Alec Smith both carried large galleries, and "Jack" Campbell of Boston also had a small coterie of admirers.

Another interesting feature of the contest is that it is the first golf tournament ever held in the metropolitan district which had the direct sanction and support of the local officials. Park Commissioner Schrader of the Borough of the Bronx, who is a poor golfer, but believes in giving others all the fun they wish at the game, drove off the first ball shortly after 9 o'clock.

Before the professionals completed their morning round a violent storm swept over the links, drenching all who could not get under cover. The spectators quickly deserted the course, but the players had to keep on, for to stop would mean disqualification. For half an hour it was difficult playing, and that accounts for the larger scores in the morning. With the exception of Mackie and Martin O'Loughlin, a seventeen-year-old homebred professional of the Plainfield Country Club, none of the players did better than 80 in the morning. Loughlin turned in the excellent card of 78, but in the afternoon, with better playing conditions, he needed 82.

A dinner will be given this evening in the Van Cortlandt Hotel and the prizes will be presented. The players and scores are:

Isaac Mackie, Fox Hills, 79, 73—152; Willie Anderson, Apawamis, 81, 76—157; Bernard Nicholls, Hollywood, 82, 75—157; A. G. Griffiths, Westbrook, 80, 79—159; Chris Crosby, Arsdale, 80, 79—159; Alec Smith, Nassau, 80, 79—159; George Law, Baltusrol, 80, 79—159; M. O'Loughlin, Plainfield, 78, 82—160; Herbert Strong, Cambridge, England, 81, 79—160; George Turnbull, Sadaquada, 83, 78—161; Walter Clark, Springfield, Mass., 84, 77—161; Dave Ogilvie, North Jersey, 84, 77—161; George Pearson, Newark, 83, 78—161; David Brown, Boston, 85, 77—162; Horace Rawlins, Wykagyl, 84, 78—162; S. Patrick, New York, 82, 80—162; John Holrens, Englewood, 83, 80—163; James Norton, Hartford, 82, 82—164; David Hunter, Essex County, 86, 78—165; A. Cunningham, Forest Hill, 82, 83—165; Frank Eastman, Van Cortlandt, 83, 82—165; Stewart Gardner, Garden City, 83, 83—166; Alec Campbell, Brookline, 86, 80—166; D. Patrick, Westfield, 83, 83—166; Tom Anderson, Montclair, 83, 83—166; Charles Thom, Lenox, 87, 80—167; Jack Mackie, Roseville, 81, 86—167; Joe Doebel, Fairfield, 86, 81—167; Fred Pye, Sound Beach, 87, 81—168; Will Norton, Deal, 88, 80—168; Thomas Hucknell, Baltimore, 86, 82—168; J. E. Wells, Van Cortlandt, 86, 83—169; Oscar Bunn, Shinnecock, 88, 82—170; William Braid, Baltimore, 88, 83—171; G. Peebles, South Orange, 84, 87—171; John Inglis, Fall River, 88, 83—171; Will Dunn, Van Cortlandt, 82, 90—172; Tom Wells, Van Cortlandt, 88, 84—172; R. P. Dow, Knollwood, 87, 85—172; John Brett, Westchester, 86, 87—173; John Reid, Reading, 87, 86—173; H. Vinall, Powelton, 85, 88—173; George Sparling, Poughkeepsie, 88, 86—174; Tom Clark, Wilmington, 88, 87—175; J. G. Campbell, Wilmington, 90, 86—176; W. Byrne, Van Cortlandt, 94, 84—178; J. Hazen, Philadelphia, 91, 89—180; J. K. Bennett, Pelham, 88, 94—182; W. Stoddard, Wee Burn, 91, 92—183; Peter Eagan, Bellport, 94, 91—185.

RIVAL FLEETS IN RACE WEEK.

Yachts from Lower Bay Will Meet Sound Racers at Larchmont.

There will be no race for the Bellowes Cup on the lower bay on Saturday. The Class Q boats will enter in the races at Larchmont during race week instead, and the Bellowes races will start on Thursday, July 27, in consequence. The second and third days for the series will be decided upon later.

The appearance of the boats on the Sound will furnish an interesting test of the capabilities of the new craft against the Sound racers. Thus far this year they have had no trial except among themselves. They have been thought to be very fast. How they compare with the Rogue, Okee, Paumonak, and Montauk will show the real merit of both fleets.

Hendon Chubb's Cockatoo II. will not race, Mr Chubb being away on a fishing expedition to the Grand Banks. The others, W. H. Child's More Trouble, G. H. Church's Saetta, George E. Reiners's Ojigwan, and F. J. Havens's Quest will be towed up to Larchmont to-day.

All the Sound racers in the class, J. H. Macdonough's Rogue, J. A. Hahlstedt's Okee, F. P. Currier's Paumonak, J. Delaney's Wahneta, H. Outwater's Nimbus, H. C. Pryor's Grasshopper, D. K. Sheldon's Montauk, John Le Boutillier's Heron, T. Mallory's Kenosha, and the others, will compete.

In the lower bay class More Trouble and Saetta have had a close race for first honors. More Trouble has scored four wins in nine starts and Saetta three in eight. Ojigwan has one win in five starts to her credit and Cockatoo II. one in seven.

Of the Sound racers Rogue leads with five wins in seven starts. Okee has one win in eleven, Montauk two in four, Opossum one in eight, and Paumonak one in six.

FOOTBALL AT WEST POINT.

Annual Game with Annapolis Will Be Played at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., July 13.—The football plans for the West Point team have been completed. Ten games are scheduled for this Fall, all of which, with one exception, will be played here. The annual game with the Naval Cadets this year has been transferred from Franklin Field, Philadelphia, to Princeton. The change was made on account of the Princeton management promising more tickets for distribution among the army and navy officers than Pennsylvania was willing to give. Sentiment favored Philadelphia again, but the increasing demands of the friends of the United Service for tickets for the West Point-Annapolis game gave Princeton the preference. The railroad officials have guaranteed ample transportation facilities.

The prospects for the football team for next Fall are excellent. Of last year's team Torney, Erwin, Weeks, Hill, Mettler, Geary, and Gillespie remain, and there is some excellent material in the fourth class to draw from. The same system of coaching in vogue last year will prevail next season. Lieut. Boyers will be head coach, and Lieut. Graves, last year's captain, will assist. Dr. W. T. Bull, formerly of Yale, will act in an advisory capacity and James Temple will have charge of the training.

Very little change will be made in the teams to be met on the gridiron. Three easy games with Tufts, Colgate, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, will open the season, then will follow Harvard, Yale, Vermont, and Carlisle Indians in the order named. The last games prior to the navy contest will be with Susquehanna and Syracuse. The schedule follows:

Sept. 30, vs. Tufts, at West Point.
Oct. 7, vs. Colgate, at West Point.
Oct. 14, vs. Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at West Point.
Oct. 21, vs. Harvard, at West Point.
Oct. 28, vs. Yale, at West Point.
Nov. 4, vs. Vermont, at West Point.
Nov. 11, vs. Carlisle Indians, at West Point.
Nov. 18, vs. Susquehanna, at West Point.
Nov. 25, vs. Syracuse, at West Point.
Dec. 2, vs. Navy, at Princeton.

ARDSLEY'S ROUND ROBIN.

Wrenn and Fincke Defeat Tennis Veterans—Alexander's Hand Injured.

George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke of the Country Club of Westchester yesterday won in the special round robin lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Ardsley Club at Ardsley-on-Hudson, and for the second time defeating Stephen C. Millett and J. F. Marvin of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The latter pair made a strong defense in the opening set. The effort and the fast play wore them down, however, so that in the second and third sets they were not successful in attaining the attacking position at any time, and lost the match in straight sets by the score of 7—5, 6—1, and 6—2.

Two matches are on the card for to-day, Wrenn and Fincke meeting C. F. Watson, Jr., and Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little meeting Millett and Marvin. Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, the Yale-Princeton combination, retired from the tournament because of an injury to Alexander's right hand. He has strained it so badly that it may seriously interfere with his play for the remainder of the season. This is unfortunate for the sport as Alexander had been showing a remarkably high class game, winning the Metropolitan and Middle States championships in surprisingly easy fashion. He was regarded as in line for the National championship this year, especially as he had been named early in the season as one of the candidates for the international challenging team. The standing of the teams:

	Won.	Lost.
G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and R. F. Fincke	3	0
C. F. Watson, Jr., and H. F. Allen	2	1
R. Le Roy and R. D. Little	2	1
S. C. Millett and J. F. Marvin	1	2
H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander, withdrawn	0	4

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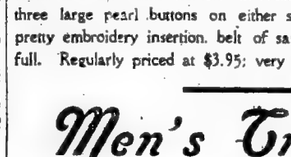
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Other than those enumerated below:—Women's Outing Suits, Women's Tan Oxfords, "Mattawan" Negligee Shirts, Women's Kimono Sacques and Gowns, Women's Undermuslins, Wright Bust Forms, Women's Wash Petticoats, Youth's Long Trouser Suits, Men's Straw Hats, Children's Straw Hats, Men's Lisle Thread Underwear, Eyeglasses, Sheet Music, Vacation Stationery, Fountain Pens, Wines and Liquors, Groceries, Cigars, Mattings, Household Linens and White Goods, Awnings, Cutlery, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Garden Hose and Reels, Lawn Mowers and Window Screens, and Books.

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TRIPOD—Sliding, made of spruce, each, 25c
RUBBEROID TRAYS—4x5, 6c; 5x8, 12c; 8x10, 25c
PRINT TRIMMERS—5-inch blade, 15c
ALBUMS—24-page, flexible leaves, in carbon and steel gray, each, 5c
BACKGROUNDS, an absolute necessity for home portraiture, each, 65c
WHITE EMBOSSED CARD MOUNTS—All sizes up to and including 4x6, dozen, 4c
IDEAL DEVELOPER AND TONER, per 8 oz. bottle, each, 10c
COMBINATION WASH BOX AND DRYING RACK—Regular price $1.25, each, 65c
CANDLE RUBY LAMP, for travellers, each, 12c
OIL RUBY LAMP, with Orange and Ruby glass, each, 45c
1/2 in 1" DEVELOPER, for Velox Paper, 8-oz. bottle, each, 15c; 16-oz. bottle, each, 30c
HYPO OF SODA, 6 lbs. only to customer, lb., 2c
PASTE, Carter's; 4-oz. water well jar, 12c
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FOCUSING CLOTH, best quality of serge mackintosh, yd., 18c
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After taking pictures bring them to us to be developed and printed, as we can give prompt service and do superior work. Any size films developed, a roll, 5c

(Siegel Cooper Store, 3d Fl., Centre, 18th St.)

Russian Dresses for Girls.

Made of various materials, such as pure linen in white and natural color, mercerized chambray in blue and red and in the black and white checks. They are made with three box plaits in front and the same number in back. The front has handsome silk embroidered emblem and three large pearl buttons on either side. Collar and cuffs are trimmed with pretty embroidery insertion, belt of same material; deep hem and made very full. Regularly priced at $3.95; very special to-day at 1.95

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For the Short Man—28, 29 and 30 inch seams. Just the sizes that will fit him most satisfactorily, $2
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(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Men's Bathing Suits.



Important Special Sale To-day.

A trade transaction has placed us in possession of 150 dozen Men's Bathing Suits at about ¼ of the regular wholesale price. Regularly they would be priced at $2.50 to $4.50.

There are pure worsted plain color suits and full fashioned that regularly would sell at $4.50.

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(Siegel Cooper Store, Third Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

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There Are Blue Serges, Fancy Mixtures & 2-Piece Suits For All Builds of Men.

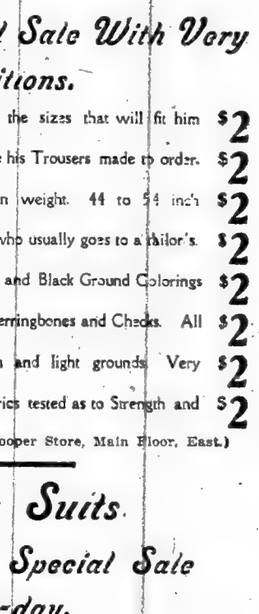
Suits Made of "Oswego" French Loom Navy Serges at 9.00
These nobby Suits are full or half-lined. All sizes at this most popular of prices.

Suits Made of Mixtures in Worsteds at 9.00
Single and double breasted sacks, steel gray serges included. Worsteds in neat checks, overplaids and combination effects; some are half-lined. Special range for **big or extra large men,** and all the **usual sizes for tall or short men.**

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
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Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

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WITTE, VICE MURAVIEFF.

Perhaps the best earnest which the unhappy Czar has given of his real desire for peace is the substitution now announced of WITTE for MURAVIEFF as one of the Russian Commissioners. The appointment of MURAVIEFF was the Russian jurist of The Hague Tribunal who took the occasion of a case before that tribunal with which Japan was neither directly nor indirectly concerned to inject into his opinion a stump speech against Japan. Really that absurd obiter dictum disqualified him as a jurist. It still more disqualified him as an international negotiator upon matters of great pith and moment. The representative of Russia in the coming conference, whatever he says, really must not talk to Buncombe. And, moreover, MURAVIEFF distinctly belongs to the Russian "Jingo" party, the Grand Ducal Ring of which ALEXIEFF was the spokesman who urged on the war, while Count LAMSDORFF and M. WITTE were doing their best to preserve peace. Except ALEXIEFF himself, there is no Russian in high place whose appointment as plenipotentiary to make peace would more deeply have discredited its ostensible object.

The position of M. WITTE throughout has been as clear as it has been creditable. He is a patriotic Russian, by no means a "Liberal" in any Western acceptation of the term. He accepts the autocracy as one of the conditions with which any progressive Russian has to reckon. We must believe from his record that he takes little stock, as we say, in the efforts to secure popular representation in the councils of the Czar, except in so far as such representation may serve as a placebo to Russian discontent. But he did project and prosecute the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railroad on modern and business principles. With Count LAMSDORFF he deprecated the war which inevitably made it a bad national investment, and did what he could in his place, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs did what he could in his, to avert the war which became inevitable when that arrogant fool ALEXIEFF was appointed to conduct the negotiations which properly belonged to the Foreign Office. Moreover, M. WITTE is not the sort of man who likes to be made a fool of, and his position in Russia is such that it is difficult to force him into a position in which he is liable to cut that undignified figure. If he comes to Washington we have reason to believe that he will come as a real "plenipotentiary," with power to settle the question he comes to settle, and that he will not subject himself or his country to such a humiliation as that to which China was subjected, ten years ago, when Count ITO bluntly told the Chinese Commissioners to go home and get proper credentials before they presumed to offer themselves as plenipotentiaries authorized to conclude peace.

Unless the unhappy Czar again changes his mind before it is time to dispatch his Commissioners, this appointment will remain of the best augury for the success of the negotiations.

THE MOROCCAN QUESTION.

Reports agree that the Moroccan question will not be made a casus belli. It would have been most disgraceful to civilization if it had been made so. But then we are learning every day that, as a rule, there is no such thing as international morality. JOHN HAY, among the other praises to which he is entitled, is entitled to the praise that he did what he could to raise the plane of international morality to the plane of private morality, and that he really applied, in international dealings, the "Golden Rule," which he said should govern them. But he cannot be said to have converted the Chancelleries, only to have shamed them. The behavior of Germany about this Moroccan question is the modern instance of the fact that they are still unregenerate.

So far as can be made out, the purpose of the German Emperor in stirring up anew, by his speech at Tangier, a question which his Chancellor had publicly dismissed, a year before, as being without interest for Germany, was to make out whether the so-called "understanding" arrived at, largely, no doubt, through the personal mediation of King EDWARD, between England and France, partook of the nature of an alliance, and whether it would really stand the strain of such an international tension as a display of the rigor of Prussian official manners could put upon it. It was made pretty clearly to appear that it could, and that it was, very largely, in the nature of an alliance at least of the defensive kind. But in the meantime, the pressure of Germany had had the effect of displacing the French Foreign Minister, upon the avowed ground that he was not "persona grata" to Germany. That would have been an excellent reason for withdrawing an unacceptable French Ambassador to Berlin. But to have it put brutally forward as a reason for withdrawing a Minister entirely acceptable to his own country is a very different matter. The German Emperor won his immediate point. But at what a frightful cost! He has reanimated the French animosity against Germany, which was beginning to subside, largely by reason of the French illusion, now completely dispelled, that the German Emperor was a generous and chivalric adversary, or rival, in whose magnanimity France could safely confide. He has tightened the sentimental bond between France and England, to the loosening of which his unlucky attempt was directed. And he has induced France and England, or at least has disposed them, to make common cause in all matters against the German intermeddler with things settled. He has also induced in France a general belief that M. ROUVIER and the rest were precipitate, to the verge of cowardice, in dismissing a faithful and valuable public servant at the mere behest of Germany. From any possible point of view, this cannot be called good politics.

The interview with M DELCASSE, published yesterday, shows how complete is the failure of the Kaiser's project of Machiavellian politics. France turns to her "hereditary enemy" as her best friend. M. DELCASSE himself is a more important person in the councils of his country out of office than he was in office. Germany has raised up against herself a combination which is virtually invincible upon the sea, which is evidently adequate, in case of trouble, to wipe both the German Navy and the German mercantile marine from the face of the "water," on which the Kaiser has declared the German future to lie. Most distinctly the Kaiser is not to be congratulated.

THE DIFFERENTIALS.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has made for itself another critic and the grounds of the criticism are of interest to others than the Commission. It is now Boston that is displeased, and its grievance is not very different from New York's. Both are prejudiced by the Commission's decision in the differential arbitration, and the reasons are set forth by the Chamber of Commerce.

The trouble arises from the fact that New York has so many advantages as a port of export, and has such excellent connections inland that, other things being equal, little export business would be done elsewhere if commerce took its natural course. The railways' way was to prevent other things being equal by providing an elaborate system of unequal rates, so adjusted that each city would get its proper share, or rather its stipulated share. In consideration that New York would not reduce its rate to a figure where it would get all the trade, the other cities were allowed to charge a trifle less. That is to say, instead of competition to reduce rates, there was a combine to maintain them, and the Commission was asked to divide the swag.

It was to be hoped that fresh light would be thrown upon the knotty subject. A Commission that claims for itself the right to regulate rates throughout the Union ought surely to be able to fix up a little matter affecting only four ports. If the Commission had been able to make some fresh departure, to discover some new fundamental principle, or to apply some old principle to new conditions, its demand for more power would have been strengthened. It was a distinct disappointment when it treated the subject in the old, bad way, and justified it by the familiar reasoning. New York must charge a higher rate than its railways are willing to receive, in order that business may be diverted to ports which otherwise could not attract it.

Boston's complaint is that it is classed with New York. Here is what the Boston Chamber of Commerce has to say of the Commission's findings:

> The Commission after stating that the purpose of the original differential agreement was to create equal through rates, decides that agreement should now be substantially retained for the astonishing purpose of creating unequal through rates. It strives to create an artificial division of the export traffic between different ports by strangling competition through a so-called "equalization of advantages." It deliberately invites and encourages rate-cutting. If the disadvantages of a port are to be capitalized, if lack of facilities is to command a premium and their development is to constitute a handicap, then Boston wants a fair share. We believe export freight differentials are in themselves illegal, inasmuch as they are an interference with free competition, and are therefore in restraint of trade.

Wherein is this reasoning defective? The arbitration arose through New York railways reducing their rate, and the Commission's finding is that the differentials should be altered, not abolished. The Commission might have found that the Nation was entitled to have its commerce carried at the lowest fair rate, and that no railways should be allowed to prevent it by temporary cut-throat competition. A finding that New York's rates were economically the lowest possible, and that any lower rate was unfair and prohibited, would have left each port where nature placed it, with whatever amelioration of disadvantageous conditions enterprise and skill might effect. But the Commission chose to make itself party to the old combine upon the theory, "If you will allow us to charge less than you, we will allow you to extract from the public more than will pay you a fair price for your service to the public." The railway argument is all right from the railway standpoint. It is less permissible to the Commission. From the standpoint of the public it has nothing to commend it. New York thanks the Commission even less than Boston. Millions of tons are diverted from New York and pay a higher rate than they would in their natural channel. If the Commission makes itself a party to this, what might it not do if its powers were enlarged?

VENEZUELA ONCE MORE.

Sometimes apparently disconnected paragraphs gain significance by being brought together. For example, the Oyster Bay communiqué announcing the commissioning of Mr. CALHOUN to go to Venezuela and report to the President "what has been arranged for the other foreign Powers that in any way conflicts with the interests of the United States" may or may not have some relation to the elsewhere printed telegram from Caracas announcing the approval by Venezuela's Congress of the "contract settling the outstanding obligations of Venezuela." It is interesting to know either from Mr. CALHOUN or otherwise how far Venezuela by any arrangements with other creditors has disabled itself from settling our own claims.

It will be remembered that the "pacific blockade" of Venezuela was raised by pledging 30 per cent. of the customs at La Guayra and Puerto Cabello to the payment of the allies first and the non-blockading nations afterward. These customs were Venezuela's best asset, but there were other assets and other claims. These have been sorted the one to the other, and our own claims are once more subordinated by the pledge of a certain portion of Venezuela's income. There is still a remnant, but we are one step more removed from finding anything to levy upon when we come to put in our distress. In principle there is no distinction between the claims of others and ourselves. CASTRO responded to transatlantic claimants as he did to cisatlantic, that Venezuela's courts were open for the settlement of such matters. Thereupon the allies took their own measures. Our last step, prior to the commissioning of Mr. CALHOUN, was to say that if Venezuela refused arbitration, "the United States may lamentably find itself obliged to take the measures that may be necessary to obtain complete reparation without recourse to arbitration, * * * including complete indemnization, not only in respect to the wronged subject, but also with respect to any expenses to the United States Government which might arise from the execution of more vigorous measures." This was not bluffing, of course, but Mr. CALHOUN is going down instead of a squadron at present, and he is to inquire into other matters not existing when the above note was written.

The "diplomatic debt" of 1905, to which priority has been given over other unliquidated claims against Venezuela, is the refunding of the consolidated debt of 1881, and of the 5 per cent. loan of 1896. The terms of exchange are unimportant in this connection, but it is worth noting that the bonds are now made a specific lien. To quote the contract just ratified: "The diplomatic debt shall constitute a direct engagement of the State, and shall in addition be guaranteed by the irrevocable and preferential assignment of 25 per cent. of the ordinary customs duties." But until the 30 per cent. arrangement with the blockaders shall be executed—that is, until the revenues of the two chief ports are so freed that the lien shall attach—the 25 per cent. assignment will be temporarily substituted by a 60 per cent. assignment of the customs of all other ports. The bondholders have not taken all there is, but they have taken a lot, and they have arranged it so that La Gauyra and Puerto Cabello become their security as soon as relieved from the antecedent lien. Non-blockaders and trusters to Venezuelan justice may find lean pickings, but they have only themselves to blame. That is the lesson taught at The Hague, and those who sleep upon their rights and claims may be thankful to get what others leave. Still, we are glad that Mr. CALHOUN is going instead of a squadron.

LAWSON IN KANSAS.

Mr. LAWSON'S Ottawa speech has many good passages, perhaps none better than this: "Through all our broad country there is but one thought, but one cry, 'Down with the dollar sign and up with Old Glory.' * * * The first step is for the American people to divorce themselves from the system and sell every share of stock and every bond they hold back to the present frenzied financiers at present inflated prices."

Truly, it is but a step, a "first step," from the sublime to the ridiculous, and Mr. LAWSON is a "high-stepper." Can Mr. LAWSON imagine that "through all our broad country, from the peaks of Labrador to the sun-scorched shores of the Gulf of Mexico, from the vineyards of California to Boston Harbor," there is anybody who does not know that he has been giving this advice too long? When he began advising selling their own goods back to the system, prices were, say, 25 per cent. below where they are now, and everybody who accepted his advice is that much out of pocket. What security can anybody feel that if he begins to sell now he may not still be premature, as prices are yet rising? Cynics think that Mr. LAWSON "coppers" his own advice, buying what he advises others to sell, and selling when he advises others to buy. He uses a great many more words than this to explain what he means by "the system," but it substantially signifies shrewd buying and selling, so shrewd that some compare it to playing with loaded dice.

But the system cannot compel anybody to buy or sell. Everybody under "Old Glory" can buy and sell whenever he pleases. If he pleases to sell at a loss, he thinks he is bunkoed, when perhaps he is only foolish. If he sells at an advantage, he thinks he is a good judge of the market, when he is merely a small section of the system himself, if he makes a profit where his buyer makes a loss. That is the system's way. Mr. LAWSON spoke all the afternoon, took a recess for what is called "supper" outside the sophisticated city, and concluded at an evening session. The telegrams say the "trust-busting Chautauqua" is $1,000 or more behind. When Kansas was burning corn, its poverty would not have prevented its doing better than that by Mr. LAWSON, who seems something worse than a deadhead in the enterprise.

Mr. LAWSON a "frost"! And Mr. JEROME listened to with approval while he said a good word for the trusts! And this in Kansas! Wonders will never cease, but the explanation of this particular wonder is simplicity itself. Kansas is prosperous in these later years, and has lost its sympathy with much that once engaged its attention. Mr. LAWSON is more sympathetically received in the East, where the system's securities are chiefly held. The West has its own securities now—irrigation works, local trolleys, and all sorts of home enterprises. The system has nothing to do with them, and Mr. LAWSON merely tired his hearers.

In his speech to the Long Island physicians Wednesday Mr. ROOSEVELT exclaimed indignantly at the maligners of LEONARD WOOD because they "grudged the fact that this admirable military officer should have been a doctor." The President erred. The grudge was born of the fact that the doctor should so suddenly have been an admirable military officer of the highest rank.

The report that the President intends to install Assistant Secretary LOOMIS as successor to Minister GRISCOM at Tokio, who may be transferred to fill Mr. LOOMIS'S present equivocal position in the State Department, should be immediately discredited. If this were true the expected promotion of Mr. TAKAHIRA, the Japanese Minister at Washington, to the rank of Ambassador when peace negotiations are completed, would by a reciprocal change make Mr. LOOMIS our first Ambassador to Japan. The Japanese peculiarly pride themselves upon the fact that their nation is as yet unafflicted with "graft." Mr. ROOSEVELT will have neither the temerity nor the desire to introduce to the pure Court of the Mikado the diplomat of the Mercado claim and of the Venezuelan refunding ten-million-dollar loans.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Bare Heads and Sunshine.

Few modern fads—or fashions—are more absurd or likely to do their votaries more or more serious injury than is the habit of late years so common and apparently fast becoming commoner, of going about under the Summer sun with uncovered head. The Summer sun in most parts of the United States has an almost tropic vehemence, and yet numberless young men and maidens, with no inconsiderable number of people to whom those pleasant names are only regretful memories, ride or drive or walk through such rural scenes as are accessible to them without hats of any kind. And they do it under the queer delusion, for which there is no foundation of fact whatever, that thus are they getting back to nature and laying in a stock of health for future use. The truth is that they are taking rather desperate chances of wrecking what health they have and are storing up large quantities of future trouble. If these foolish people had ever traveled in the hot lands or had ever read with any attention the books written about those lands, they would have noticed that those are just the regions where the higher and more intelligent races cover their heads with most care when out of doors in the daytime. The turban, composed of cotton or linen or silk in endless yards, is not an invention of the arctics or the sub-arctics, but of the tropics, and the peoples who wear it could not have done so for endless generations if it were not the proper wear—if the exposure of the head to sunshine were a good thing and protection from it a bad one. Negroes, having a natural thatch of extreme imperviousness to light, can and do go bareheaded with safety, but Arabs, Turks, and Indians never do it, and the other Eastern races all have some equivalent for the wreathed folds of cloth to guard their brains from the sizzling rays. Perhaps reflection upon what models it is that they are imitating may have a reformative effect upon our own sun-defiers. And, at any rate, it is full time that the utter irrelevancy of "tan" to health should be generally understood. It is true that in acquiring "tan" an assortment of healthful things are usually done, and it is also true that "tan" is in itself to some degree protective, but it is neither a proof of physical well-being nor a direct aid to it. That so many beautiful complexions should be permanently coarsened and ruined simply because of a modern superstition that sunshine is always desirable and nobody can get too much of it, is much to be lamented by all in whom the aesthetic sense has even begun to develop.

Advancing Wireless Telegraphy.

If it is true, as reported from Berlin, that a Strasburg professor has succeeded in sending out in a single line instead of in every direction the waves used in so-called wireless telegraphy, an enormous step has been taken toward extending and controlling that wonderful method of communication. With these waves treated something as are those of a searchlight, most of the limitations and difficulties of the existing systems will disappear. There would probably be a great economy of energy, as compared with present methods, though this would depend on whether the professor collects his single ray or beam from all around his exciting point or whether he destroys all the waves except those moving in the desired direction, but it would certainly much reduce the opportunities for interference with dispatches and for stealing them. No very definite information on any of these questions can be gleaned from the brief accounts now at hand, and it must be confessed that they do not inspire an instant conviction that the much-to-be desired end had been attained. German professors, however, even the too hasty and hopeful KOCH, usually have facts more or less numerous on which to base their announcements, and the chances are, therefore, that Prof. BRAUN has accomplished something, if not all, that is claimed in his behalf.

THE BLUE ANCHOR SOCIETY.

Plea for Its Fuller Recognition by Transatlantic Steamship Companies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Blue Anchor Society, having a branch office at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-Second Street, New York City, is managed by a body of ladies, depends entirely upon voluntary gifts, has no salary list, but gives all its receipts to aid all persons, passengers or sailors, shipwrecked on the United States coasts.

Our Government maintains life saving stations and pays the men employed, but gives no further aid to shipwrecked people.

People are often brought ashore to these stations from stranded vessels, in storms, without clothing or personal effects, and the life stations have no money or supplies to aid them, except when this society collects clothing, blankets, and restoratives and forwards them.

On most transatlantic steamers it is the custom to have a volunteer entertainment with the aid and contributions of the passengers, and the rule is to give always one-half of the proceeds to the Seamen's Orphanage at Liverpool; the other half is given to various charities chosen by the Directors of the steamship companies. We think this other half should be given entirely to the Blue Anchor Society, for the reason that other charities connected with the sea at New York are limited in their range of benefit, and as a rule reach the sailors only, while this society is of an international character.

Twenty years ago the Guion Line thus divided all collections, but the Cunard and White Star Steamship Companies declined to do so, claiming the right to distribute the second half in their discretion. This I believe they still do, but, as the passengers are largely Americans and contribute liberally, it is hoped they will appeal to the Board of Directors of those two companies to place the American half with the Blue Anchor Society.

ALBERT CRANE.

Union Club, New York, July 8, 1905.

Can a Second Examination Be Avoided?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having passed the immigration authorities and been registered and allowed admission into the United States, must I again, (if I leave,) on my return go through another similar examination? Is there no way that a certificate could be granted so as to enable one who has already been admitted to the United States future admission without the trouble, and sometimes the expense, or an examination on any subsequent return from abroad?

Could you or any of your competent readers, inform me what, if anything effective, I can do now while here to save myself the trouble and worry of a new examination on again coming to this country?

AN ADMIRER OF THE TIMES.

New York, July 8, 1905.

Tom Paine's Belief.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The headlines "No Tom Paine Ceremony. Admirers of the Atheist Were Disappointed at New Rochelle" in a news item in your edition of the 5th inst. are misleading in so far as they characterize Thomas Paine as an atheist, and do an injustice to the memory of a very noble man.

On the first page of the "Age of Reason," a caustic criticism of dogmatic theology, Thomas Paine, the author, makes a confession of his faith, as follows:

"I believe in one God and no more.

"I believe in the equality of man.

"I believe that religious duties consist in doing justice, loving mercy, and endeavoring to make our fellow-creatures happy."

I am aware that he is generally regarded as an atheist by those who have never read any of his works, and the writer of the news item in question has apparently inadvertently repeated the common error. REASON.

New York, July 11, 1905.

Great Relief.

From The Kansas City Independent.

"So the jury gave Dolly $50 a week alimony?"

"Yes. She says it feels so good not to be dependent on a man for one's income."

ON THE ROAD.

Handsome pair o' Colts—eh, Stranger?
No, there ain't a bit of danger.
Let yer vision sort o' linger
On that off one—minds my finger
At th' slightest touch. Be keerful!
'Cause I'm allus sort o' fearful
They're so everlastin' willin';
Might go off an' make a killin'.

Handsome pair o' Colts, I tell ye.
Mind yer hands! It's jes' as well ye
Keep 'em lifted like I told ye,
'Cause it ain't no odds how bold ye
Be—it won't do ye no service
If my finger she'd get nervous,
An' I wouldn't have 'em harm ye.
Jes' stand still till I disarm ye.

See the muzzle o' that nigh one?
Feller right here tried t' buy one
Not a week ago—it's funny,
But he shelled out all his money
Jes' th' minute he laid eyes on
Him. Remarkable surprisin'
What a pair o' Colts 'll fetch ye
'Fore th' vigilantes get ye!

Come on, Stranger—better loosen!
Tain't no use in ye're refusin'
'Cause th' odds is all agin' ye,
An' I ain't a-goin' t' chin ye
More 'n hour or two. So hurry,
'Cause these Colts is apt t' worry,
An' whenever they get fretful
They jes' act up somethin' dreadful.

Thanks! That's handsome! Now jes' mind me:
Drive along. Don't look behind ye
Er yer hour-glass's sand 'll
Run out fast. They're hard t' handle.
Keep straight on thar—that's a wise 'un!
Forty-fours? Oh, yes. Surprisin'
What a pair o' Colts 'll fetch ye.
Evenin', Stranger. Glad I met ye!

J. W. FOLEY.

SCHIFF RESOLUTION ENOUGH.

It Will Stop Pool Selling If Western Union Is Honest, Says City Club.

The City Club fired another gun yesterday in its controversy with the Western Union Telegraph Company over poolrooms. The Executive Committee issued a statement, in which it said:

"The City Club's Executive Committee, to which was referred the question of the relation of the Western Union Telegraph Company to the poolrooms, recognizes that the resolutions passed by the Executive Committee of that company will in all probability deprive the poolrooms of the Western Union service, provided that the officials of the company perform their duty honestly. The City Club has plenty of reason to believe that this has not been the case in the past, and that while the Directors have intended to abide by their pledge of a year ago their instructions have been violated by their subordinates. For instance, the practice of reporting the incidents of a race while it was taking place was resumed this Spring, although the information as to what horse is ahead at the quarter mile or at the half is of value only to poolrooms.

"So far as the affidavits of the Western Union employes charged by the City Club with entering into negotiations with its detectives to permit the latter to open up a poolroom are concerned, the club retains its confidence in its agents and sees in those affidavits of Messrs. Mitchell and Dealey only a clever denial that anything technically illegal is being done within New York City.

"If, as is alleged, the use of the telephone makes the stealing of the Western Union racing news for illegal purposes possible, then the Directors should take the matter up with the telephone company. This moral responsibility is theirs.

"The company must not, however, lose any time in putting yesterday's resolutions into effect; it necessary, a special meeting of the Directors should be called to deal with this matter."

CRUISER LANDS BRITISH MAIL.

Canada Meets Virginian at Sea—Letters Hurried to Montreal.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 13.—The turbine steamer Virginian was sighted early to-day fifteen miles off this port by the Dominion cruiser Canada, which went to meet her. The passengers and mail were transferred to the Canada, which made quick time back to North Sydney. This was in pursuance of a plan intended to reduce time with the mail between Liverpool and Montreal, but which failed because the Virginian was delayed by fog and ice.

The race against time is being continued to Montreal from the point where the Canada received the mails. This method of forwarding mails probably will be adopted regularly except in the Winter months.

FOR INSULT TO THE FLAG.

American Members of Orange Institute Suspended for Canadian Affair.

BOSTON, July 13.—Dr. Henry Hull, Supreme Grand Master of the Orange Institute, announced to-day that he has taken official action toward punishing all members of the order who were concerned in the insult to the American flag at London, Ontario, yesterday.

Dr. Hull has ordered the suspension of every American member of the order who participated in the affair, and has demanded that Supreme Grand Master Sproule of Canada suspend the Canadian members who tore down and trampled upon the American flag.

ELECTRICITY IN COAL MINES.

Collieries to be Illuminated and Mules Done Away With.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 13.—The electric power plant of the Delaware and Hudson Coal Company, in this vicinity, is being enlarged, and within the next few weeks this company will operate and illuminate all its collieries in the northern part of this city by electricity.

The small locomotives will give way to the motor cars, and the mine mules will be a thing of the past. The company in a small way gave the electric devices a systematic trial, which proved more successful than was at first hoped for.

OLD SICKLES HOUSE SOLD.

New Rochelle Mansion, Where the General Was Born, to be Moved.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 13.—The old mansion of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, in North Avenue, where he was born sixty-eight years ago, was sold at public auction to-day to make room for the development of the property into building sites by the Sickles Land Improvement Company.

The house, which was once the finest in New Rochelle, was knocked down to John H. Trenor, a retired New York dancing master, for $750. Mr. Trenor will remove it to his own property and fit it up for a dwelling house.

CHESS LEADERS STILL TIED.

Janowski and Maroczy Ahead in the Ostend Tournament.

OSTEND, July 13.—The chess masters engaged in the international tournament resumed play this morning, when Marco met Tarrasch, Janowski faced Marshall, Blackburne's partner was Leonhardt, Tschigorin was matched with Schlechter, Tauberhaus opened against Teichmann, Maroczy met Wolf, and Alapin tackled Burn.

Maroczy defeated Wolf, Blackburne defeated Leonhardt, Janowski won from Marshall, and the games between Marco and Tarrasch, Tshigorin and Schlechter, Taubenhaus opened against Teichmann, and Alapin were all drawn.

At the close of play to-day Janowski and Maroczy were still tied for the first place. The record now stands:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	9	13	Marshall	11	11
Blackburne	9	13	Schlechter	14½	7½
Burn	11½	10½	Tarrasch	14½	7½
Janowski	15½	6½	Taubenhaus	4	18
Leonhardt	11	11	Teichmann	11	11
Marco	12½	9½	Tschigorin	6	16
Maroczy	15½	6½	Wolf	9	13

BRITISH OFFICERS IN PARIS.

Big Delegation from the Visiting Squadron Goes to the Capital.

PARIS, July 13.—Over 100 British naval officers from the visiting squadron at Brest arrived here at noon, and were met at the Invalides Railroad Station by representatives of the Minister of Marine and a large party of French officers. Rear Admiral May headed the British delegation, while leading French Admirals were among those who received the guests.

President Loubet will give a reception in honor of the British officers to-morrow. The boulevards display many British flags.

The British and French sailors continue to fraternize at Brest, where a joint celebration of the French national holiday has been arranged for to-morrow.

Montgomery County Vacancies Filled.

ALBANY, July 13.—Gov. Higgins announced to-day his appointments to fill the vacancies in Montgomery County caused by his removal on charges of malfeasance in office of Sheriff Dodds and County Clerk Hufnail. Nicholas C. Stevens of Amsterdam, Republican, is appointed Sheriff, and R. Simeon Blood of Amsterdam, Democrat, is appointed County Clerk.

PRESIDENT GREETS NEW RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR

The Omission of Speeches Forms an Unusual Feature.

WELCOMED IN A FEW WORDS

The Delicacy of Mr. Roosevelt's and Baron Rosen's Position Is Suggested in Explanation.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 13.—Diplomatic precedents were disregarded to-day when Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador to Washington, went to Sagamore Hill to present his credentials to President Roosevelt. In one thing it was the first time that an emissary from a foreign Government has been formally presented to the Chief Executive of the United States outside of the White House.

Up to the last moment it had been understood that Ambassador Rosen would deliver the customary speech of greeting to the President, and that Mr. Roosevelt in a formal response would welcome the Czar's representative to his new post. When the correspondents for the various newspapers called at the Executive offices yesterday afternoon, however, expecting to obtain copies of the speeches, Secretary Loeb announced that none had been made.

"Gentlemen," said Secretary Loeb, "it does not seem to me that this omission should lead to any comment; it is by no means unusual; in fact, I have been told that Russian Ambassadors as a rule do not make any formal speeches when presented to the Government to which they have been accredited. In this case, it seems that Baron Rosen had not prepared any speech, and thus there was no occasion for the President to make one."

The custom commonly followed has been for the foreign Ambassador, upon his arrival, to send a copy of the speech he intended to make to the State Department, to enable the President to prepare a formal reply.

Baron Rosen is known as one of the most experienced of Russian diplomats, and that he should have so departed from precedent is a matter of surprise here. Up to the moment the Russian Ambassador arrived at Sagamore Hill it had been understood that the speeches of the President and of Baron Rosen were already in the possession of the State Department, and that copies of both would be brought to Oyster Bay by Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce, who escorted Baron Rosen to Sagamore Hill.

It is suggested that possibly the speeches were dispensed with because of the delicate position of Baron Rosen, who, besides being the Russian Ambassador to this country is also one of the Russian peace envoys, and the equally delicate position of President Roosevelt, who has been the chief instrument in bringing the warring nations together.

The official visit of Ambassador Rosen to Sagamore Hill was marked by absence of formality from the very start. The naval yacht Sylph, which has been held here to await the President's pleasure since his arrival at Sagamore Hill, went down to New York in the morning to bring Ambassador Rosen and Mr. Peirce. It was 10:25 A. M. when the Sylph bearing the distinguished visitor rounded Centre Island Point, and came to anchor off the J. West Roosevelt landing.

While on her way to the anchorage a launch with a number of newspaper correspondents on board drew alongside the Sylph. Ambassador Rosen, who was on deck, waved his white cap to the newspaper men in the most genial fashion, but declined to make any statement.

There was some delay before Baron Rosen and Mr. Peirce boarded the electric launch which in the meantime had been lowered from the Sylph. They were tossed about roughly on the turbulent waters as the launch sped to the landing, and the Ambassador's frock coat was drenched with spray as he stepped ashore. There was no one on the pier to welcome the visitors, save Archie Roosevelt, who was playing about the landing, and the visitors unescorted climbed the hill to a waiting carriage in which they were conveyed to the President's Summer home.

President Roosevelt received them on the porch at Sagamore Hill and escorted the visitors into the spacious library, where Mr. Peirce presented the Russian Ambassador to President Roosevelt.

"I'm very glad to see you and give you welcome, Baron Rosen," said President Roosevelt.

Ambassador Rosen then placed in the hands of the President the letter of recall of his predecessor, Count Cassini, and his own credentials. He was then introduced to Mrs. Roosevelt and to Gov. Winthrop of Porto Rico, who was a visitor at Sagamore Hill.

Baron Rosen and Mr. Peirce took luncheon with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. Then they again boarded the Sylph, which got under way for New York at 2:30 o'clock. Baron Rosen is staying at the St. Regis.

Jacob Riis arrived at Oyster Bay on an evening train and is a guest at Sagamore Hill to-night.

Mr. Takahira to See President To-day.

Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister, arrived in this city last night. To-day he will go to Oyster Bay and lunch with the President. Details regarding the preparations for the reception of the plenipotentiaries at Oyster Bay and for the convening of the Washington conference at the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H., will be discussed.

GOVERNMENT YARD BEHIND.

Battleship Louisiana, at Newport News, Gaining on the Connecticut.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The race between the Newport News yard and the New York Navy Yard in the construction of the battleships Louisiana and Connecticut, in which the former yard first led and then ran behind the New York yard, has taken another turn.

The competition is between a private yard and a Government yard, and the principle that the Government can build big ships cheaper than private concerns is at stake.

In the last monthly report of Admiral Capps, Chief Naval Constructor, the Louisiana, in the Newport News yard, was 80.79 per cent. finished, and the Connecticut, in New York, was 80.74 per cent. toward completion.

This month's report shows that the Louisiana has a distinct lead, reaching 84.05 per cent., while the Connecticut stands at 83.75.

The friends of the Newport News yard around the Navy Department to-day were jubilant in the belief that the New York yard could not hope to overcome the disadvantage.

Cheaper Letter Postage in France.

PARIS, July 13.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill reducing letter postage from 15 centimes (3 cents) to 10 centimes, (2 cents.)

Chinese in Hawaii Aid the Boycott.

HONOLULU, July 13.—Local Chinese are trying to raise a fund of $50,000 to assist in the boycott of American goods in China. It is reported that they have already raised $30,000.

PARTITIONED TRACKS IN NEW SUBWAYS.

Engineer Rice Suggests This Will Be Done to Improve Air.

MORE FANS TO BE PUT IN

Consents of Many Property Holders Obtained for New Routes—Decision on Franchise Law Awaited.

More plans for the betterment of the ventilation of the Subway were laid before the Rapid Transit Commission yesterday afternoon by Chief Engineer Rice.

He reported that four large exhaust fans were to be placed in the roof of the Subway at the Brooklyn Bridge station to-day, but he said it would take a week or ten days for any one to find what effect these fans would have on the temperature. Mr. Rice also reported that temporary openings would be made in some of the express stations for a better circulation of air. A communication from Dr. Elmer Lee was read, in which the doctor held that the elimination of advertising signs would aid in bettering the Subway air. He said the signs collected dirt, which didn't help to improve things.

Before the session of the board, Mr. Rice expressed the opinion that in future subway construction partitions would be constructed between tracks, so as to make continuous currents of air in either direction instead of allowing the trains merely to stir up the air, as now.

Albert B. Boardman, counsel for the board, reporting on the work done to get the consents of property owners along the line of the proposed new subway routes, said that he had completed the preparation of the lists of property owners along the lines of the Lexington, Third, Seventh, and Eighth Avenue lines in Manhattan, as well as along the various Bronx and Brooklyn routes. To the Manhattan property owners letters had been sent asking their consents. The replies, Mr. Boardman reported, showed about an even expression of willingness to grant the rights and of objection or excuse for delay. He got the consent of the board to engage four canvassers at $150 a month each to see the property owners.

Mr. Boardman said that if Justice Gildersleeve to-day should modify the order of the court in the litigation over the constitutionality of the new Aldermanic franchise law, so that the Board of Estimate could approve the subway routes, he would be prepared to go before the Appellate Divison by Oct. 1 to complete the legal preliminaries for the construction work on the next subways.

Justice Gildersleeve is expected to render a decision in the litigation before the meeting of the Board of Estimate to-day. This does not affect the main action to test the constitutionality of the act giving the Board of Estimate the franchise power as against the Board of Aldermen, but simply may permit the Board of Estimate to go ahead with the consideration of the subway routes without letting any contract until the main action is decided by an appellate court. A refusal on the part of Justice Gildersleeve to modify the order of the court would prevent the Board of Estimate from taking even this limited action, pending a decision in the main action.

A communication was received by the board yesterday from merchants in Fulton Street, Brooklyn, requesting an extension of the north platforms of the Bridge Street station as far as Duffield Street and for an exit at that corner. They offered their consents to the four-tracking of the Brooklyn extension if this were done. Their offer was accepted, the order extending the platform not to become operative until the property consents have been granted.

Merchants Want a Four-Track Subway

The Fulton Street Merchants' Protective Association of Brooklyn, at a meeting at the Brooklyn Club yesterday afternoon, placed itself on record as favoring the building of four instead of two tracks in the Fulton Street-Flatbush Avenue section of the local subway. James Matthews of A. D. Matthews' Sons, Chairman of the committee, said it had been agreed that the association undertake to facilitate the obtaining of consents of property owners to the proposed change in the subway plans.

JOE WEBER HOME.

Going to Play in London Next Spring for the Highest Bidder.

"Joe" Weber came home on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday afternoon and talked of his plans for the coming season.

"Contrary to my usual custom, I shall go on the road instead of opening the season in this city, but will not produce my new play until I reach here. We will play "Higgledy-Piggledy" on tour, rehearsing all the time for the new production. In the Spring the company will go to London. George Edwardes wants to take us over, but I shall take an engagement from the highest bidder."

Max Rogers of the Rogers brothers was also on the liner. He brought property effects from Ireland for the new production "The Rogers Brothers in Ireland." Two Irish jaunting cars were among his baggage. The Rogers brothers will open in Rochester, and will come to the Liberty Theatre here some time in November.

PRINCESS A STOCK HOUSE.

The Shuberts Announce a New Policy for the Theatre.

When the Princess Theatre opens in the Fall it will be under a new policy. The Shuberts announced yesterday that the playhouse would be the home of a stock company on the plan of the old Lyceum company. Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin are to be the principals. The management promises a support of excellent players, such as Amelia Bingham gathered together for her company.

Three or more plays will be produced in the season. All will be written by Americans. The opening bill is to be an adaptation of Wilkie Collins's "The New Magdalen," entitled "Zira," a drama that Miss Anglin recently produced in San Francisco with success.

Mr. Miller will be the stage manager of the organization, but will act in some of the productions. The company is to be called "The Princess Theatre Stock Company." In the Spring a tour of the leading cities will be made.

Lee Shubert purchased Miss Anglin's release yesterday from Frank L. Perley.

Bastile Day at Coney Island.

Many French enthusiasts will journey to Coney Island to-day to rejoice over the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile. At Dreamland the Lafayette Guards, a French military organization, have arranged a programme which will include an athletic tournament, drill, a battle of confetti, and a ball. At the latter thirty French girls will have the floor for a characteristic dance.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Elsie Janis will add another to her list of imitations in "When We Are 41" on Monday evening—that of "The Girl in the Red Domino," who is also at the Wisteria Grove.

Margaret Wycherly has been engaged by W. N. Lawrence of the Madison Square Theatre to play the leading part in "Mrs. Temple's Telegram." Miss Wycherly will go to Chicago next week, where the farce is now playing, returning here in the Fall to create a leading part at the Madison Square.

Hotel Belmont Strike Called Off.

The trouble at the Hotel Belmont, which delayed the completion of the inside work through a strike of the range mounters and kitchen outfitters, was ended yesterday, the strike being declared off.

INTELLIGENT JERSEY DOG.

Carries a $2 Note in His Teeth and Takes Out His Own License.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, July 13.—A fox terrier bounded into Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon with a new two-dollar note in his mouth. A few moments later J. A. Van Winkle, his master, followed.

"Pay your license fee to the man at the desk," he commanded.

"Sport" ran to the front of the Sergeant's desk, raised his two forepaws to the rail, and dropped the note under the Sergeant's hand.

"Now, wait for your tag!" Van Winkle commanded.

A circular disk of brass, with the number 515 on it, was held out to the dog. He took it between his teeth, and then turned it over to his master.

POPE SENDS HIS BLESSING.

Special Cable to Catholic Education Association—Convention Ends.

Pope Pius X. sent his Apostolic benediction yesterday by cable to the Catholic Educational Association, which closed its annual convention with a public meeting in Carnegie Hall last night. There the Papal message, which was transmitted through Archbishop Farley, was read as follows:

Monsignor Farley, Archbishop, New York:

The Most Holy father received with great pleasure and gratitude the greeting of the National Catholic Educational Association now convened in New York. As a token of his benevolence he most lovingly imparts his apostolic benediction. MERY DEL VAL.

On the platform a hundred boys and girls from the parochial schools were grouped. Mgr. Joseph F. Mooney, President of the local committee of the association, was chairman. The opening address was made by the Rev. Denis J. O'Connell of the Catholic University at Washington and the President of the association, who said in part:

"I think that most of you have heard something lately about the Catholic University of America, about its financial condition. I have a faint remembrance that last year it spoiled part of my vacation. And you know the result is to-day that it is in a better financial condition than ever it was before."

The Rev. Mr. O'Connell said that the university's financial affairs are now in the hands of Secretary of the Navy Charles J. Bonaparte, Adrian Iselin, Jr., Matthew Jenkins of Baltimore, E. Francis Riggs of Washington, and himself.

Ex-District Attorney Philbin talked of "Education and the State" and the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow on "Education and Religion."

Corporation Counsel John J. Delany spoke in praise of the system of parochial schools.

"I have no reason to explain to people that our parochial schools are not as good as any other schools," said he. "We have to be loyal to those institutions, because they are doing the great work that our people particularly need. We are not opposed to any other system."

The association, in convention at the Catholic College, Fifty-first Street and Madison Avenue, devoted a part of yesterday morning's session to executive business, and the present officers were re-elected for the ensuing year.

Among the resolutions adopted was one which declared that the elimination of religion from public school teaching would mean the loss of Christian ideals. The convention offered its congratulations to England, Belgium, Germany, and Canada on the maintenance of religious teaching in the elementary schools.

The time and place of the next meeing were not decided upon.

COTTON PATCH IN THE CITY.

Planted by Two Youngsters in a Back Yard and Doing Well.

In the back yard of 45 West Sixty-eighth Street there is a cotton field where seventeen plants are flourishing. They have already attained the height of four inches. The house is closed, and the doors and windows are boarded up, but there is an old bachelor, guardian of the house and the cotton plants.

There is a new population in the neighborhood, the caretakers, and they are showing a keen interest in the bachelor, who every morning waters the cotton crop and sees that the grass does not strangle the plants. At far away Watch Hill he knows that there are two yellow-haired youngsters, who with their negro nurse, Nana, planted the cotton seed. As soon as the white flakes burst from the bulbs he will express them to the planters. It may be that he will have to resort to the pardonable deception of importing the snowballs from the sunny South to send to the children.

In the mail yesterday was th's letter from the absent ones:

"Dear Uncle Jim:

"Don't forget our cotton fields. Mamma and papa have to pay so much for our clothes, because they will get dirty and wear out with the washing, that we would like to have enough cotton to make handkerchiefs for next Winter. Mumma says that handkerchiefs are made of linen, but we will be satisfied with cotton ones, if they come from our own fields. Nana sends respects to Mr. Jim, but says that he must certainly see to it that the grass don't get close enough to strangle the cotton."

WEAVER COMING TO SEE ROOT

Will Discuss District Attorney Bell's Attitude in Contract Cases.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Mayor Weaver and his counsel, James G. Gordon, will go to New York to-morrow for a conference with Elihu Root and Joseph S. Auerbach, relative to prosecuting organization leaders. The conference with Mr. Root will be the last, in all probability, in which the new Secretary of State will participate. He has notified the Mayor that his new duties compel him to relinquish the work he undertook to do as special counsel in the investigation into the McNicoll-Durham contracts with the city. Wayne MacVeagh and William H. Meredith probably will attend the conference.

What will be the subject of the discussion is easy to surmise in view of District Attorney Bell's flat refusal to initiate prosecution of those "others" who have so far been unnamed in the published correspondence between him and Mr. Gordon.

Mayor Weaver received a set-back at the hands of Common Councils to-day when that body did not comply with his request to authorize him to employ special counsel to represent the city in the matter of the contracts that are to be brought before the courts. The ordinance authorizing the Mayor to employ special counsel was introduced last week, and to-day Councils voted to refuse the Mayor's request.

A GRUBER CUP FOR FORD.

Invitations Say So, Anyway—They Cause Some Gasps.

The followers of "Col. Abe" Gruber in the Twenty-first Assembly District gasped yesterday when they received notices that he would give a $250 loving cup to ex-Senator John Ford next Tuesday night at Colonial Hall, Columbus Avenue and One Hundred and First Street. The notices said that the presentation was to be "in consideration of his services in securing the enactment of the franchise tax law."

Once, after Ford had served a term in the State Senate, Gruber turned him down for a renomination. Since that time they have opposed each other consistently in every primary fight, with sad results to Ford. Now Ford has left the Republicans and gone over to the Citizens' Union and to Hearst's Municipal Ownership League, with the avowed intention of being a candidate for Mayor on any old ticket so long as it is anti-Republican organization. Gruberites are looking for the string on the cup.

In Memory of Dr. R. H. Thurston.

ITHACA, N. Y., July 13.—Students of Sibley College, Cornell University, have ordered designs made for a $1,500 bronze tablet, which they will erect in memory of the late Dr. R. H. Thurston, formerly Director of Sibley. The tablet is being designed by Prof. H. S. Gutsall of the College of Architecture, and will be erected in a stone niche of the new Thurston Hall of Engineering, now in process of construction.

PATIENT LACKED FAITH, SAYS BEAUTY SPECIALIST

Why He Threatened to Return Mrs. Josephine Ware's Money.

DR. NELDEN GETS OUT ON BAIL

Letters from Seekers for the Fountain of Youth Complain of Soreness, Inside and Out, After Treatment.

Magistrate McAvoy, in the Tombs Court, yesterday, released Dr. Andrew L. Nelden, the beauty specialist, charged with swindling a woman client out of $200, under $1,000 bail till Monday, and adjourned the hearing of his case till then.

Mrs. Josephine Ware, the woman who says that the doctor did not iron out her wrinkles for the $200 he got from her for that purpose, was not in court. She waited in the office of Assistant District Attorney Chadwick till she learned that the case would not go on until next week. Then she departed, disappointed, but determined to keep matters interesting for the beauty doctor. Nelden was perfectly willing to discuss his case. He said that Mrs. Ware did not lose her wrinkles because she failed to follow his directions.

"Why, this woman," said Nelden, "would have been completely cured if she had followed my directions faithfully. It was her own fault that she was not. She didn't have the proper amount of faith. Finally, she became so irregular in attendance that I lost patience and told her that either she must do as I said or she could take her money back and cease treatment. I offered to return the money, but she refused it.

One of the witnesses against Nelden on Monday will be Mrs. R. W. Cash of Washington. She alleges she paid $200 for the removal of a double chin, the removal of wrinkles, and the readjustment of her ears. The prosecution expects to also put on the stand a number of physicians who do not agree with Nelden as to the efficacy of his treatment.

When Detective McConville arrested Nelden at his home, 13 East Twenty-ninth Street, hundreds of letters were received. Assistant District Attorney Chadwick is having them sorted. A prominent business man of Elmira writes:

I inclose you a two-cent stamp. Send me the remedy. I have a short chin and large, protruding ears.

A merchant of Middletown appeals as follows:

I got a black mark on my nose about the size of a pea. It is under the skin and very annoying. Do you think you can take it out without damage to the nose?

A Harlem woman complains:

I have used your ointment three times, and it did not have the slightest effect on the spots on my face. My friends tell me that since following your beauty directions I look worse than ever. This stuff when I used it closed one of my eyes and blistered my cheeks and forehead. Am I to pay my good money and stand all these burnings and get no benefit? Don't you think you better give me some more directions so when I use your ointment it will not destroy my skin?

A Brewsters, N. Y., woman tells her experience:

Your French ointment has been a failure; have used almost the whole jar, without the least improvement, and it certainly has been a great disappointment, to say nothing of the $5 thrown away. Perhaps you will say I have not used it right. I read that you are very conscientious, but if your conscience will let you ask $5 for something that is not worth it, I think there is a big mistake.

An Amboy, Ill., woman writes:

I received the French ointment about a month ago, but am very sorry to say that it has been of no benefit to me whatever. Now don't you think $250 is too much to pay for a jar of ointment and get no results from it?

John Bloom of South Milwaukee, Wis., wrote a letter to Nelden in which he offered to sell one of his ears for $8,000, and have the ear of the person who wanted another grafted on him or to go through life with but one ear. The letter closed: "Will give my consent at once. I have been out of work a long time and need the money."

There was nothing in Nelden's effects to show that Bloom's offer was ever taken advantage of.

BELLEVUE PATIENTS MIXED.

Dead Man Recorded as Cured—Make No Mistakes Here, Attendant Says.

Two men entered Bellevue Hospital last Monday. One of them was Henry Deitrich, the other Thomas Kilcline. Which was which the authorities of Bellevue were not quite sure till late last night.

Next morning the one whom the Bellevue doctors believed to be Kilcline was discharged. About the same time the one supposed to be Deitrich died. His body was removed to the Morgue.

Yesterday a man walked into the Morgue and asked to see the body which was labeled Henry Deitrich.

"That's my brother Tom," said he. "My name's Kilcline. I'll take charge of the body."

"No, you won't," said the attendant. "That's Henry Deitrich."

"Well, where's my brother?" asked Kilcline. It was explained, after investigation at the hospital, that he had been discharged as cured.

"Don't you see there has been a mistake," said Kilcline. "You've got the names mixed. You'd better let me take Tom away."

"Not at all," said the attendant. "We don't make mistakes here. I can't give you your brother dead when your brother is alive."

Kilcline walked out with a big problem on his mind.

Last night Sergt. Major Walsh of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and Private Michael Norton of the company in which Kilcline served in the Spanish-American war, called at Bellevue and positively identified the body as Kilcline's.

MOTORISTS' CRUEL FUN.

Nearly Killed Graham's Pet Mare—His Revenge Missed Them.

John J. Graham, formerly Assistant District Attorney of Nassau County, is a friend of the automobile, yet he had an experience one day this week which has done much to change his views. Here is Graham's story:

"I was sitting upon the porch of my new farmhouse near Syosset, when I saw my sorrel mare, of which I think the world, cavorting about in the lot down the road. There was a cloud of dust on the road. The next instant the mare jumped the fence and started toward the house. An automobile followed.

"I sat still for a moment, expecting to see the machine slow down and the mare turn in at the gate. Nothing of the kind happened. The driver pushed the mare to her utmost limit of speed, keeping his puffing infernal machine close against her heels and laughing at her fright. I was furious.

"Running down to the gate I waved my arms and shouted to the men in the automobile to stop. They only laughed. Then I picked up a large stone and hurled it with both hands. If it had landed there would have been a hospital or an undertaker's case. But it whizzed past the men's heads as they ducked, and the car sped on.

"My mare did not return for two days, during which time I had men out looking for her. They found her at last lying down in a wood exhausted and terrified by the slightest sound.

"I am in favor of the coming automobile race. But if it was to include such automobilists as those who nearly killed my mare just for fun, I should work actively against it."

IT'S AN EASY METHOD.

If you want to put an advertisement in THE TIMES you can leave it at THE TIMES office, Times Square, (Subway station in basement,) at the downtown office, 8 Spruce St., or at the Harlem office, 129 West 125th St. Or, you can leave it at any advertising agency. If you're in a hurry, telephone 4900—38th. Help wanted, Situations Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Boarders Wanted, and Lost and Found advertisements are placed on the last page, where every one can see them. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

GRACE ISABEL WILDER.

Born on the 13th, but That Doesn't Bother Her Humorous Papa.

"Ting-a-ling-a-ling," rang the telephone yesterday morning.

"This is Marshall P. Wilder" came the voice through the receiver. "Is that THE TIMES?"

"It is."

"Well, I want to tell you a new member of the family has arrived. It's a daughter."

"How much does she weigh?"

"Seven pounds—oh, she's a beauty. Arrived just at 7 o'clock.

"What's her name? Has she been named yet?"

"Indeed she has; Grace Isabel Wilder.

"Did you realize this was the 13th of the month, Mr. Wilder?"

"We don't mind that, ha ha!—a little thing like thirteen can't hurt a baby like this. I thought I'd call you up and let you know about it."

"Thank you."

HE NEVER READ PAPERS.

So When a Stranger Asked for $50 Swanson Lent It.

John Swanson of Muskegon, Mich., arrived in Jersey City yesterday on his way to visit his son, who lives in Deckertown, N. J. He was greatly surprised, on alighting from his train in the Pennsylvania Railroad station, to meet a man who said he was Charley Johnson, formerly of Muskegon, and who also knew Swanson's son Charles. Swanson did not remember Johnson, but he decided that if the stranger knew Charles it must be all right.

Johnson led Swanson to the City Hall, and there borrowed $50 to make up the amount of his tax bill, which he was to repay as soon as he could "get a check cashed at a saloon across the street."

Johnson went into the City Hall on the Montgomery Street side. Swanson waited patiently until Police Sergeant Howell asked him if he wanted to see any one. Swanson said he was waiting for Johnson, and explained why.

"Don't they have newspapers where you live?" asked Sergt. Howell.

"They have," said Swanson, "but I never read 'em."

"Take my advice," said Howell; "buy a couple of hundred old ones and give up a month to studying them before you venture away from home alone again."

The police put Swanson on a train for Deckertown and asked the conductor not to let any one talk to him on the way.

HENRY A. BOGERT DEAD.

Lawyer Succumbs to Injuries Received by Being Struck by a Wagon.

Henry A. Bogert died at his home in Flushing, L. I., Tuesday night of injuries received by being run down by a delivery wagon on July 4 at Broadway and Tenth Street.

Mr. Bogert, the descendant of an old Holland family, was born in this city in 1827. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1846, and a year later received the degree of A. M. He was admitted to the bar in the following year. His specialty was real estate, and it was said of him that he had examined more titles than any other lawyer in the city. He was selected as the attorney of the New York Life Insurance Company because of his knowledge of real estate values. He was with the company until 1893, when he retired.

Mr. Bogert married Mary Lawrence, daughter of John L. Lawrence, President of the Seventh National Bank, and afterward a member of Congress. His home, occupying a block, was the handsomest in Flushing. Mr. Bogert leaves five sons and a daughter. His wife died five years ago. The sons are Henry L. Bogert, a lawyer; Marston Bogert of the Columbia Faculty, Walter L. Bogert of the National Conservatory of Music, John L. Bogert, machinist and inventor, and Theodore L. Bogert, a lawyer. His daughter is Mrs. R. H. E. Elliot.

Mr. Bogert was identified with church work, and was one of the founders of the New York Young Men's Christian Association. He was a member of the Holland Society, the Metropolitan Museum, the Museum of Natural History, the Alumni Association of Columbia, the Flushing Association, and the Flushing Historical Society.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. James Hewlett will give a large luncheon to-day at Rock Hall, Lawrence, for Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne and the women who have subscribed to Mrs. Le Moyne's series of Browning readings.

***

Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. M.2V. R. Johnson, the mother and sisters of Mrs. Edmund L. Baylies, are occupying the Stanton cottage at Bar Harbor. Mrs. Baylies and Mr. Baylies will not return from abroad until Autumn.

***

Mr. and Mrs. John Erving and the Misses Erving have the Hinch cottage, Buena Vista, at Bar Harbor for the season.

***

Mrs. Albert H. Gallatin has the Coster cottage at Northeast Harbor, Me. The Misses Gallatin and Albert H. Gallatin are with her.

***

Mrs. John R. Ogden and her daughters, the Misses Sara and Josephine Ogden, are at Bar Harbor for the season.

***

Gen. Haig, who is to marry Miss Dorothy Vivian, one of Queen Alexandra's twin maids of honor, is a brother-in-law of Mrs. Ogilvy Haig, a daughter of Mrs. Astor, whose first husband was J. Coleman Drayton. Mrs. Haig is said to be one of the twelve guests, exclusive of the royal family, who are to be present at the marriage ceremony in Buckingham Palace.

***

Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney are in Paris, where Mrs. Barney's mother, Mrs. Van Nest, is to join them. They are to make an auto tour of France.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Kountze and Miss Kountze, who sailed on the Savoie, are going direct to St. Moritz. Their son-in-law, R. L. Livingston, will also go to St. Moritz next month.

***

T. Suffern Taller has taken the Pendleton villa, on the Cliffs at Newport, for the season. His sister, Mrs. Robert R. Livingston, will be with him.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt will leave Newport to-day for Atlantic City to attend the horse show there.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Albert C. Bostwick are cruising in New England waters on their yacht Vergemere.

***

Mrs. William James of Baltimore is the guest at Narragansett Pier of Mrs. George A. Huhn.

***

W. Bayard Cutting, Sr., Mrs. Cutting, and Lady Sibyl Cutting are returning from a three months' stay at the sulphur baths in France, Mrs. Cutting returning to America quite cured. They will spend Sunday at their country home, Great River, L. I. On Monday all will go to join W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., in the Adirondacks for the Summer.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 13.—The garden fete for the benefit of St. Mary's Orphanage attracted a large number of the Summer residents to Gray Crag. This is an annual benefit, arranged by a number of prominent ladies for an institution in which the late Bishop Thomas M. Clark was interested. For several years Mr. and Mrs. J. Mitchell Clark have opened their beautiful grounds across the beaches for the fete.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Starr Miller arrived to-night at their villa on Ocean Avenue.

John B. Pell has arrived at his cottage.

Mrs. Harriet Daly, sister of Mrs. James W. Gerard, returned from New York to-night.

Miss L. H. Baird of Philadelphia is a guest of Capt. C. C. Churchill.

Those registering at the Casino to-day were Woodbury Kane, Warwick Greene, Mrs. Gambrill, Theodore A. Havemeyer, E. W. Scott, and Commander W. R. Rush.

Of course you know that "all-wool" in clothing doesn't necessarily mean that the clothes are good. There are all-wool shoddy fabrics that are dear at any price; but they're all wool.

There's where the "mercerized cotton" cheat gets in its best work; combined with shoddy, or cheap coarse wool, it makes a very good looking fabric; cheap to produce, and sells at a good price.

Buy it if you want to; it looks well—when you buy it.

When we say "all-wool" about our clothes we mean something good. Our label goes on no other kind; a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

MISS ETHEL CRAM HURT IN RUNAWAY, MAY DIE

New York Woman's Skull Fractured While Driving at Lenox.

KICKED AND DRAGGED BY PONY

Had Dropped Rein, Leaned Forward to Get It, and Fell Under the Animal's Feet.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 13.—Miss Ethel M. Cram, daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Cram of 5 East Thirty-eighth Street, New York City, was probably fatally injured this afternoon while driving a pony cart from Lenox to Highwood, the country residence of her mother.

Miss Cram dropped one of the reins, and in attempting to recover it was kicked by the pony. Her skull was fractured. The operation of trepanning was performed by Dr. Charles McBurney of New York, who is spending the Summer at his country place at Stockbridge. He was assisted by Dr. William Pope, Dr. W. A. Armstrong of New York, Dr. Edward P. Hale of Lenox, and Dr. Henry Colt, head of the Pittsfield Hospital.

Miss Cram's condition is such that there is little hope of her recovery.

The accident happened at 12:30 o'clock on Hawthorne Street. Miss Cram, accompanied by her nieces, Charlotte Cram and Helen Haven, had driven to Lenox for morning purchases and the mails. She passed Carlos de Heredia and William B. O. Field of New York on Hawthorne Street. They were in automobiles and had stopped their machines by the side of the road.

Miss Cram noticed them and called out: "Thank you," believing that they had halted to allow her to pass. The pony was restless, but under control.

About forty yards down the street Miss Cram lost one of the reins. She stood up and leaned over the pony to regain it. As she did so the pony kicked, and she fell forward. Frightened, the pony ran, kicking the helpless woman several times. Both children jumped out and were unhurt.

Miss Cram was dragged for a considerable distance and left in the road. Villagers carried her into the residence of Mrs. William Clark. Surgeons were summoned.

Selectman Eustace Jaques and Gay A. Ward, with an express wagon, conveyed her to Highwood, the country place of Mrs. Cram, where the operation was performed.

It is said to-night that Miss Cram cannot live. She is about thirty-five years of age, and is a sister of J. Sergeant Cram and Mrs. J. Woodward Haven of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Haven were at Highwood at the time of the accident.

Miss Cram is a member of the Berkshire Hunt, Lenox Horse Show Association, Lenox Improvement Association, and Manager of the Lenox Library.

Because of the accident a number of entertainments scheduled for this evening were given up.

A NEW HEAD FOR BELLEVUE.

Dr. S. T. Armstrong Elected Superintendent to Succeed Dr. Mabon.

Dr. Samuel T. Armstrong was appointed Superintendent of Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

After his graduation from the St. Louis Medical College in 1879, Dr. Armstrong entered the Marine Hospital Service. Later he was visiting surgeon to the Riverside Hospital, on North Brother Island, and to the Willard Parker Hospital. From 1898 to 1900 he was in charge of the medical department of the army at Puerto Principes Cuba, as a brigade Surgeon, with the rank of Major. Later he held a similar post in the Philippines. Dr. Armstrong headed an eligible list of sixteen.

Michael Ricard, who has been Acting Superintendent since Dr. Mabon resigned, several months ago, retains his old place as Assistant Superintendent. He has held it for more than twenty years.

No action was taken by the Trustees yesterday on the bids for the construction of the first section of the new Bellevue.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Pearson.

QUINCY, Ill., July 13.—The death is announced in London, England, of the Rev. Dr. Charles Pearson, pastor of the Unitarian Church of this city, who was visiting his daughter. For twenty-seven years Professor of Literature at Northwestern University, he was the central figure of a famous heresy trial in the Methodist Church. He afterward affiliated with the Unitarians. He was the author of several volumes of poems and theological works, notably "The Carpenter Prophet." Dr. Pearson was born in England sixty years ago.

Hiram Young.

YORK, Penn., July 13.—Hiram Young, editor in chief of The York Dispatch and York Daily, and President of the Dispatch Publishing Company, died at his home here to-day. He was seventy-five years of age. For several decades he had been associated with State movements. He was a member of the Republican State Committee, a member and President of the State Agricultural Society, a Trustee of the Pennsylvania State College, and a member of the State Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Benjamin Webb Williams.

BOSTON, July 13.—Benjamin Webb Williams, who a generation ago was a pioneer in directing lecture tours in the United States, died at his home in Dorchester to-day. He was ninety-one years old. Among those who appeared under Mr. Williams's management were Henry Ward Beecher, Horace Greeley, John B. Gough, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Wendell Phillips, and George William Curtis.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FASCINATING VACATION READING

FULL OF WIT AND BRIGHTNESS

"Reading this book is like listening to a humorous lecture by Marshall P. Wilder, full of wit and brightness, and it will cheer and comfort the most morose man or woman just to read it."—*Baltimore American.*

First Edition Sold Out
Second Edition on Sale

THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET

By MARSHALL P. WILDER

Author of "People I Have Smiled With."

"His book—like American conversation—is made up of anecdotes. He talks intimately of Richard Croker, President McKinley, President Harrison, Joseph Jefferson, Senator Depew, Henry Watterson, Gen. Horace Porter, Augustin Daly, Henry Irving, Buffalo Bill, King Edward VII., Mrs. Langtry, and a host of other personages, large and small, and medium sized. He tells many good stories. We can recommend his book as cheerful reading."—*New York Times.*

"It is replete with anecdotes, and observations relating to the humorous side of life, intimate bits of interesting personalia, and bright and witty chat concerning things in general."—*Pittsburg Leader.*

Just out. 12mo, cloth, with a handsome and original cover design by Charles Graham and humorous pen and ink sketches by Bart Haley. Frontispiece Portrait of Mr. Wilder. $1.20 net; by mail $1.80.

FREDERIC REMINGTON SAYS:

"*Smith's delightfully sympathetic Paris* [Parisians Out-of-Doors] *would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars.*"

First Edition Sold Out
Second Edition in Press

PARISIANS OUT-OF-DOORS

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "How Paris Amuses Itself" and "The Real Latin Quarter."

"It is a kaleidoscopic miscellany of anecdote, grave and gay; brief bits of biography and impressionistic portrayal of types, charming glimpses into Parisian life and character, and, above all, descriptions of the city's chief, and to outward view, sole occupation—the art of enjoying oneself. Tourists have learned that Mr. Smith is able to initiate them into many mysteries uncatalogued or only guardedly hinted at by more staidly respectable and professional guides."—*The Globe,* New York.

"Naturally, these scenes and places and the persons who add the living touches to the pictures are described from the viewpoint of one who knows them well, for Mr. Smith holds the world of Paris in the hollow of his hand. This is an ideal book for summer reading."—*New York Press.*

Just out. 12mo, cloth, handsome binding, illustrated with drawings by the author and several French artists and water-color frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. $1.50 net; by mail $1.64.

At All Bookstores FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBS., NEW YORK At All Bookstores

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's new romance

The Fool Errant

BEING THE MEMOIRS OF FRANCIS-ANTONY STRELLEY, ESQ., CITIZEN OF LUCCA,

For its groundwork returns to Italy, and, according to the *New York Evening Post*, Mr. Hewlett is "far and away the most charming of the living exponents in literature of that fair southern land."

Mr. Frederic Harrison describes his best work, "Little Novels of Italy," as "real romances of mediæval Italy; full of invention, local color, heavy with the intoxicating aroma of the Renascence—that wonderful orgy of beauty, genius and passion."

"His work is all but incomparable . . . no living writer can lay bare human passions, great and small, as can he."—*The World To-Day.*

Mr. Hewlett's The Fool Errant is uniform with his earlier romances:

"The Forest Lovers," "Richard Yea-and-Nay," "Little Novels of Italy," "The Queen's Quair," etc., etc.

Each, cloth, 12mo, gilt top, $1.50

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

Publishers, 64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York

THE NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR

IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.

R. FULTON CUTTING, PRESIDENT.

Needs $20,000 to carry on its Fresh Air Work.

Will you help to send women and children to the seashore for a day, (25 cents each,) a week, ($2.50 each,) two weeks, ($5 each.)

The intense heat has caused much suffering in the tenements.

$5,000 is needed for Relief Work.

Send checks to ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treasurer, 105 East 22nd Street.

Fulton Centennial Plans.

Oscar S. Straus presided at a meeting of the committee in charge of the Fulton centennial celebration, which was held in the City Hall yesterday for organization. William McCarroll was elected permanent Chairman of the committee, with James S. Kennedy, Secretary. It was decided to name a plan and scope committee at a later day, the committee to prepare a draft of a plan for the proposed celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the first trip of Robert Fulton's first steam vessel.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—The rain area Thursday was somewhat smaller than on Wednesday. No rain fell in the Gulf States. Higher temperatures prevail in the Middle Mississippi Valley.

In the Middle Atlantic States, while there will be a slight rise in temperature, the winds will be mostly southeasterly and less humid than for the last few days. High temperatures will continue in the interior valleys.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh southwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, light southeast to south; on the Gulf Coast, light south; on the lower lakes, fresh southwest; on the upper lakes, light and variable.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light southwest winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Scattered showers Friday. Saturday, fair, continued warm; fresh southwest winds.

New England—Fair and continued warm Friday and Saturday; fresh southwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday; fresh southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	68	74	4 P. M.	75	81
6 A. M.	65	73	6 P. M.	76	81
9 A. M.	68	80	9 P. M.	68	76
12 M.	72	77	12 P. M.	64	73

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 78; corresponding date 1904, 69; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The thermometer registered 78 degrees as 8 A. M. and 78 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 85 degrees at 10:25 A. M. and the minimum 72 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 87 per cent. at 8 P.M.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS E. & W. CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

BENET.—On Wednesday, July 12, 1905, at Lake Mahopac, N. Y., Ludovic Benet of Brooklyn, aged 76 years.
Funeral private.

DORAN.—On Wednesday, July 12, 1905, John M. Doran, beloved son of Julia Mullen and Thomas Doran.
Relatives and friends are requested to attend funeral from his late residence, 13[illegible] East 53d St., on Saturday, at 9 A. M., thence to St. John the Evangelist Church, where there will be held a requiem mass for the repose of his soul. Interment in Calvary.

DUFFY.—On Tuesday, July 11, Terrence J., beloved husband of Jane E. Duffy.
Funeral from his late residence, 215 West 71st St., on Friday at 10 A. M. Thence to Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

GREENE.—On Thursday, July 13, 1905, Linda Behrens Greene, beloved wife of Jack H. Greene.
Funeral services at her late residence, 21[illegible] West 124th St., on Saturday, July 15, at 2:30 P. M. Boston, (Mass.) Portland, (Me.,) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

HEGEMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Thursday, July 13, 1905, Elizabeth A., daughter of George and the late Jane A. Hegeman.
Funeral service will be held at her late home, 75 Avon Av., Newark, N. J

M'GRAW'S MEN BEAT CHICAGO BY 4 TO 1

Ames Puzzles Western Batsmen, Who Hit Weakly.

LOCAL AMERICANS DEFEATED

Cleveland Lowers Quakers' Colors and Takes Lead in Race—Pittsburg Scores Over Brooklyn.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 4; Chicago, 1.
Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 3.
Boston, 6; Cincinnati, 1.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 0.
Philadelphia, 2; St. Louis, 1.

American League.

Detroit, 6; New York, 3.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 7; Washington, 4.
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	7	7	4	5	15	11	54	.711
Pittsburg	3	..	6	8	10	12	2	7	48	.615
Phila'phia	2	2	..	4	4	7	13	13	45	.562
Chicago	4	7	3	..	7	12	6	6	45	.577
Cincinnati	3	5	4	8	..	8	6	6	40	.519
St. Louis	3	4	4	3	7	..	4	5	29	.372
Boston	2	4	4	2	4	5	..	5	24	.312
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	1	2	7	..	23	.303
Games lost	22	30	31	34	37	49	53	53		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	2	5	10	6	44	.629
Chicago	7	..	3	8	4	5	8	7	42	.618
Phila'phia	6	3	..	4	4	8	5	7	42	.600
Detroit	4	6	2	..	5	6	8	4	35	.493
Boston	2	3	4	2	..	8	5	7	31	.477
New York	0	2	5	4	6	..	4	10	31	.463
St. Louis	3	3	2	8	2	2	..	4	27	.375
Wash'ton	1	1	1	2	6	2	5	..	24	.348
Games lost	26	26	28	36	34	36	45	45		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Chicagoans Could Not Hit Ames and Were Beaten by 4 to 1.

Three scattering hits—one in the second, another in the fourth, and the third in the eighth inning—were all that the Chicagoans could make off Ames yesterday, and to his intricate delivery and the accurate support he received, although the fielding as a rule was but of an ordinary character, were due a victory for New York by a score of 4 to 1. In only one instance did Ames show any marked unsteadiness, and that was in the second inning, when, after he had strck the first two men out, he gave Evers a base on balls, and, with the assistance of a safe hit by Casey, a passed ball, and a wild pitch, Evers finally scored. After this inning only one man got as far as second base, Slagle hitting for two bases in the last inning after having two strikes called on him.

The New Yorks' batting was of a substantial kind, but their run-getting was helped considerably by Schulte's poor judgment of a fly ball, and his subsequent failure to hold it and a base on balls gave the champions three of their four runs. Wicker started to do the pitching for the visitors, but in the seventh inning he was replaced by Lundgren, who was rather wild, but succeeded in keeping the hits against him down to one.

With Browne and Donlin out in the first inning, McGann hit hard to the right-field bleachers, and, the ball bounding back quite a distance, McGann easily reached third. He was unable to score, however, Mertes knocking out a high fly to left field. Dahlen opened the second inning with a safe hit to left, but after a steal to second had to remain there, the next three batsmen being retired. In the third inning the champions made a neat bunch of hits, which, with Schulte's muff of Donlin's fly, netted them two runs. After Ames had struck out Browne hit to right field, and reached third on Donlin's fly, the latter making second. McGann sent the ball to centre field, scoring Browne and Donlin. Mertes also hit safely, but both runners were left, after being advanced a base by Dahlen. Donlin in his next attempt at the bat, in the fifth inning, hit to right field for three bases, but could not score, McGann striking out and Mertes being thrown out by Tinker to first. In the sixth inning Dahlen was sent to base on called balls, and Devlin made the circuit of the bases on a long hit between left and centre. In the eighth, with Devlin at second and Gilbert at first and only one out, Bowerman hit a line ball, which Tinker succeeded in getting with his gloved hand, and, taking a step to second, caught Devlin off the base, thus completing a double play.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	1	1	5	0	0	Browne, rf	1	1	3	0	0	0
Maloney, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	Donlin, cf	1	1	1	1	0	0
Schulte, lf	0	0	3	0	1	1	McGann, 1b	0	2	11	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	0	0	4	9	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	1	3	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	4	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	1	1	1	0
Evers, 2b	1	1	0	3	0	0	Devlin, 3b	1	1	0	2	1	1
Casey, 3b	0	1	1	0	2	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	1	2	5	0	0
O'Neill, c	0	0	6	1	0	0	Bow'm'n, c	0	0	6	1	0	0
Wicker, p	0	0	0	1	0	0	Ames, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lundg'n, p	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	1	3	24	6	1		Total	4	8	27	10	1	

Chicago ..... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York ..... 0 0 2 0 0 2 0 0 ..—4

First base by errors—New York, 1; Chicago, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Wicker, 1; off Lundgren, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 7; by Wicker, 3. Home run—Devlin. Three-base hits—Donlin, McGann. Two-base hit—Slagle. Hits—Off Wicker, 7 in six innings; off Lundgren, 1 in two innings. Stolen base—Dahlen. Double play—Tinker, (unassisted.) Wild pitch—Ames. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance, 6,000.

PITTSBURG, 5; BROOKLYN, 3.

Brooklyn made a good start in the third game of the series with Pittsburg at Washington Park yesterday, scoring two runs in the second inning off Case and leading at the end of the fourth inning by a score of 2 to 1. Hillebrand supplanted Case after the second inning, and he did so well that the Brooklyns could not secure more than four safe hits during the seven innings that he officiated. McIntyre kept the Pittsburgs in check until the fifth inning, when two doubles, two singles, and a base on balls earned three runs for the Pittsburgs. Hall's playing at left field, Babb's work at short, and Peitz's catching were the features of the game.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	Clymer, rf	1	2	2	0	0	0
Hall, lf	0	0	6	0	0	0	Clarke, lf	0	0	0	1	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	B'mont, cf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	2	2	1	1	1	Wagner, ss	1	0	1	4	0	0
Gessler, 1b	1	1	10	1	0	0	Howard, 1b	0	1	6	2	0	0
Babb, ss	0	0	2	2	7	0	Brain, 3b	0	0	4	0	0	0
Maloy, 2b	0	1	4	2	0	0	Ritchey, 2b	1	2	1	3	0	0
Bergen, c	2	2	2	3	0	0	Peitz, c	1	2	8	2	1	0
McIntyre, p	0	2	0	1	1	0	Case, p	0	0	1	0	0	0
							Hilleb'd, p	1	1	1	1	0	0
Total	3	9	27	13	2		*Gibson	0	0	0	0	0	0
							Total	5	8	27	13	1	

*Batted for Case in third inning.

Brooklyn ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 1 0 3 0 0 1 0—5

Two-base hits—Clymer, Howard, Peitz, Gessler. Sacrifice hit—Peitz. Stolen bases—Wagner, Clymer, (2,) Batch, Bergen. Hits—Off Case, 5 in two innings; off Hillebrand, 4 in seven innings. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Pittsburg, 7. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 5; off Case, 1; off Hillebrand, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Case, 1; by McIntyre, 1. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 6; by McIntyre, 2. Passed ball—Peitz. Wild pitch—Case. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—2,000.

QUAKERS WIN AND LOSE.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Philadelphia and St. Louis split even to-day in a double header. McFarland pitched fine ball in the first game, allowing the home team only two hits. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas, c	0	0	2	1	0	
Arndt, rf	1	1	2	2	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	0	1	6	0	
Smoot, cf	1	2	2	0	0	0	Titney, 3b	0	1	2	5	0	
Beckley, 1b	1	1	14	1	0	0	Titus, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Shay, 2b	0	2	1	7	0	0	Magee, lf	0	1	2	0	0	
M'Bride, ss	0	1	2	4	3	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	
Barke, 3b	0	1	3	1	1	0	Doolin, ss	0	0	4	1	1	
Leahy, c	0	0	1	3	0	0	Doolin, c	0	0	2	2	0	
M'F'land, p	0	0	1	1	0	0	Sutthoff, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	3	9	27	17	1		Total	0	2	27	18	1	

St. Louis ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base hits—Arndt, Shay. Sacrifice hits—McFarland, Leahy, Smoot. Double play—McBride, Shay, and Beckley. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 1; by McFarland, 3. Bases on balls—Off Sutthoff, 5; off McFarland, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Shan'on, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
Arndt, rf	0	0	3	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	1	4	3	0	
Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	1	0	Court'y, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	
Reckl'y, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	0	Titus, rf	0	0	2	1	1	
Shay, 2b	0	1	3	3	1	0	Magee, lf	0	0	4	0	0	
M'Bride, ss	0	1	3	0	0	0	Bransf'd, 1b	0	0	8	0	0	
Burke, 3b	0	1	1	0	0	0	Doolin, ss	0	1	3	3	1	
Grady, c	0	0	3	1	0	0	Abbott, c	0	0	3	3	1	
Th'lman, p	0	1	0	1	0	0	Dugg'by, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	1	6	24	7	2		Total	2	6	27	14	3	

St. Louis ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Philadelphia ..... 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Left on basse—St. Louis, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Stolen base—Beckley. Two-base hit—Gleason. Sacrifice hit—Arndt. Double play—Titus and Bransfield. Struck out—By Duggleby, 3; by Thielman, 2. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 1; off Thielman, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Taylor and Kahoe. Attendance—3,995.

BOSTON, 6; CINCINNATI, 1.

BOSTON, July 13.—Overall's bases on balls and infield errors were responsible for Cincinnati's defeat to-day. After the fourth inning Young was not hit safely. A back-handed catch by Tenney and Kelley's sprint for Young's fly were the most applauded efforts. Score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	2	0	3	3	0		Huggins, 2b	1	1	1	5	0	
Tenney, 1b	1	1	0	9	0	0	Barry, 1b	0	1	8	1	0	
Dolan, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
Deleh'ty, lf	1	1	2	0	0	0	Seymour, cf	0	1	3	1	0	
Wy'ton, 3b	1	2	0	4	0	0	Corcoran, ss	0	1	3	2	1	
Cannell, cf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Odwell, rf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Raymer, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	0	St'nf'dt, 3b	0	0	2	1	1	
Moran, c	0	1	9	1	0	0	Phelps, c	0	0	3	5	1	
Young, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	Overall, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Total	6	6	27	11	0		Total	1	5	24	15	6	

Boston ..... 2 0 1 0 0 3 0 0 0—6
Cincinnati ..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Huggins. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Tenney, Abbatichio, Barry. First base on balls—Off Young, 3; off Overall, 3. Struck out—By Young 6; by Overall, 4. Passed balls—Phelps, 3. Wild pitch—Overall. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—1,065.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Jack Doyle Makes Poor Start and Griffith's Team Loses by 6 to 3.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., July 13.—Detroit and New York occupied more than two hours in playing this afternoon's game, which the locals won by 6 to 3, and which was marked by incessant wrangling.

Detroit won the game in the sixth inning, when Chesbro was driven from the box. An error by Jack Doyle, who replaced Chase, the latter being injured in practice, started the bother. Detroit had scored one run in the first inning on a muffed throw by Doyle. Opening the sixth, he again muffed a throw on O'Leary. Chesbro got nervous, and sent McIntyre to first on called balls. Crawford beat out a bunt, filling the bases. Coughlan hit into left field, scoring 2, and as Conroy lost the bounding ball Crawford also scored, Coughlan taking second, from which place a sacrifice hit and the squeeze brought him home. Griffith went in then, and was scored on but once. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	0	1	0	0		Conroy, lf	0	1	1	0	1	
Barrett, cf	1	1	0	0	0		Keeler, rf	0	1	5	0	0	
O'Leary, ss	1	0	0	1	0		Bb'feld, ss	0	0	2	1	0	
M'Intyre, lf	1	0	1	0	0		Williams, 2b	0	1	3	6	0	
Crawf'd, rf	1	2	6	0	0		Yeager, 3b	1	0	2	0	0	
Coughlin, 3b	1	2	0	3	0		Fultz, cf	1	0	1	0	0	
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	5	2	0		Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	0	2	
Lindsay, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		M'Guire, c	0	0	5	1	0	
Drill, c	0	0	2	0	0		Chesbro, p	0	0	0	3	1	
Mullin, p	0	0	0	7	0		Griffith, p	1	2	0	2	0	
							*D'gherty	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	6	6	27	13	0		Total	3	7	27	15	5	

*Batted for McGuire in the ninth inning.

Detroit ..... 1 0 0 0 0 4 0 0 1—6
New York ..... 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Hits—Off Chesbro, 3 in 5 1-3 innings; off Griffith, 3 in 3 2-3 innings. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, (2,) Doyle. Stolen base—Keeler. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Chesbro, 3; off Griffith, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; New York, 7. Struck out—By Mullin, 2; by Chesbro, 2; by Griffith, 3. Wild pitch—Mullin. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,500.

CLEVELAND, 9; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

CLEVELAND, July 13.—Cleveland won the last of the series from Philadelphia to-day, 9 to 3, and moved into first place. Waddell was wild, and, although he struck out six men in three innings, Cleveland secured hits enough to score six runs, causing Waddell's retirement. Donahue pitched a strong game throughout, Philadelphia's runs being scored on Davis's home run and Murphy's triple. Score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	4	7	0	0		Hartsel, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Bay, cf	2	0	1	0	0		Hoffman, cf	0	0	2	1	0	
Flick, rf	2	0	1	0	0		Davis, 1b	1	1	4	0	0	
Kahl, 2b	0	0	5	2	0		L. Cross, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	
Bradley, 3b	2	2	0	4	0		Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Turner, ss	0	1	2	3	0		Murphy, 2b	1	2	5	2	0	
Stovall, 1b	1	2	8	0	0		M. Cross, ss	0	1	1	0	0	
Bemis, c	1	1	3	0	1		Schreck, c	0	1	9	1	0	
Donahue, p	0	0	0	0	0		Waddell, p	0	0	0	1	0	
Total	9	10	27	9	1		Barton, c	0	0	0	0	0	
							Henley, p	0	0	0	1	0	
							Total	3	8	24	8	0	

Cleveland ..... 4 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1—9
Philadelphia ..... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Hits—Off Waddell, 6 in five innings; off Henley, 4 in three innings. Two-base hits—Bradley, Stovall, Bemis, Murphy. Three-base hits—Murphy, Jackson. Home run—Davis. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Donahue. Stolen bases—Stovall, Bradley, 2; Flick. Double play—Hoffman and Murphy. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 5; off Henley, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Waddell, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Waddell, 6. Wild pitch—Waddell. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—6,113.

WASHINGTON LOST TWICE.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—For the first time this season the home team won both games of a double header, defeating Washington, 7 to 4 and 5 to 1. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'f'ld, 2b	1	0	4	2	0		Jones, cf	0	2	6	0	0	
Stone, lf	1	2	1	1	0	0	Hill, 3b	1	1	0	3	0	
V'Zant, cf	1	2	0	0	0		H'kman, 2b	0	3	2	0	0	
Frisk, rf	1	1	0	0	0		And'son, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Wallace, ss	1	1	2	2	1		Hlsman, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Koehler, 1b	1	2	13	2	0		Stahl, 1b	0	0	9	2	0	
Gleason, 3b	1	1	1	3	0		Cassidy, ss	0	2	1	4	1	
Sugden, c	0	1	6	1	0		Heidon, c	0	1	2	2	0	
Howell, p	0	1	0	7	0		Hughes, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Adams, p	1	0	0	6	0	
Total	7	11	27	17	1		*Knoll	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	4	11	24	17	1	

*Batted for Adams in ninth inning.

St. Louis ..... 5 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..—7
Washington ..... 0 0 0 1 1 2 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Howell, Stone, Huelsman, Jones, Hickman. Sacrifice hit—Stone. Double plays—Koehler, (unassisted;) Rockenfield and Koehler; Howell and Koehler; Wallace, Gleason, and Sugden. Stolen bases—Koehler, Jones. Hit by pitcher—By Howell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 6; off Howell 1. Struck out—By Howell, 5; by Adams, 2. Hits—Off Hughes, 6 in one inning; off Adams, 5 in seven innings. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Washington, 7. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McCarthy.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Rock'd, 2b	0	0	2	2	0		Jones, cf	1	1	2	0	0	
Stone, lf	0	2	2	0	0		Hill, 3b	0	0	1	2	0	
V'Zant, cf	1	1	2	0	0		H'k'm'n, 2b	0	0	2	5	0	
Frisk, rf	0	0	2	0	0		And'son, rf	0	2	0	0	1	
Wallace, ss	1	0	4	5	0		H'lsman, lf	0	1	5	0	0	
Koehler, 1b	1	2	12	1	0		Stahl, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	
Gleason, 3b	1	2	1	3	0		Cassidy, ss	0	1	2	3	0	
Roth, c	1	1	4	1	0		Kittr'ge, c	0	0	3	3	0	
Sudhoff, p	0	1	0	3	0		Patten, p	0	0	0	1	1	
Total	5	9	27	15	0		Total	1	5	24	15	2	

St. Louis ..... 0 3 0 0 2 0 0 0 ..—5
Washington ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Koehler, Gleason. Three-base hit—Anderson. Sacrifice hits—Rockenfield, Frisk, Gleason, Hill, Kittredge. Double play—Wallace, (unassisted.) Stolen bases—Gleason, 2; Van Zant, Wallace. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 1; off Patten, 4. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 4; by Patten, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Washington, 4. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McCarthy. Attendance—4,790.

BOSTON, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, July 13.—Boston won the last game of the series from Chicago to-day by 2 to 1 in a hard-fought pitchers' battle which lasted ten innings. Boston's winning run was scored on a single, coupled with Dundon's error and a long drive to Holmes. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jones, cf	0	1	4	4	0	0	Selbach, rf	0	0	1	2	0	0
Holmes, lf	1	1	3	1	0		Parent, ss	1	2	0	2	0	
Davis, ss	0	0	0	1	0		Burkett, lf	0	0	3	0	0	
Donohue, 1b	0	0	10	1	0		Collins, 3b	0	0	3	0	0	
Green, rf	0	0	2	0	0		Stahl, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Sullivan, c	0	0	9	0	0		Ferris, 2b	1	1	4	2	0	
Dundon, 2b	0	2	1	5	1		Freeman, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	
Tinehill, 3b	0	0	0	2	0		Criger, c	0	0	3	3	0	
White, p	0	0	1	1	0		Dineen, p	0	0	1	7	0	
*Isbell	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	1	4	30	11	1		Total	2	4	30	15	0	

*Batted for Sullivan in tenth inning.

Chicago ..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Boston ..... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Boston, 4. Two-base hit—Holmes. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Isbell, Holmes. Struck out—By White, 8; by Dineen, 3. Bases on balls—Off White, 2; off Dineen, 3. Wild pitch—White. Hit by ball—Jones. Time of game—One hour and thirty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance, 5,282.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT MONTREAL.

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, 1b	1	2	13	0	1		Miller, 2b	2	1	1	2	0	
Mahl'g, 2b	0	0	1	2	1		Meany, rf	1	1	2	0	0	
Sw'nder, cf	0	0	2	0	0		Bannon, cf	1	1	2	1	0	
Jones, lf	0	1	3	1	0		F.H'm'n, 3b	0	2	1	4	0	
C'kman, 3b	1	2	0	1	0		Joyce, lf	1	0	1	0	0	
Murphy, rf	0	0	0	0	0		L'ch'ce, 1b	0	0	9	0	0	
Wagner, ss	0	1	1	5	2		L.H'm'n, ss	1	1	1	2	0	
O'Neill, c	0	0	2	1	0		Raub, c	0	0	1	1	0	
*Gatins	0	0	0	0	0		Leroy, p	0	0	1	0	1	
Pardee, p	0	0	0	2	0								
†McLean	0	0	0	0	0		Total	6	8	27	11	0	
Total	2	6	24	12	4								

*Batted for O'Neill in ninth inning.
†Batted for Pardee in ninth inning.

Newark ..... 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2
Montreal ..... 0 2 0 0 3 0 1 0 ..—6

Two-base hits—Cockman, O'Hagan, Meaney. Sacrifice hit—Meaney. Stolen bases—Cockman, Joyce, Raub, Miller, Bannon. Double play—Wagner and O'Hagan. Struck out—By Pardee, 1; by Leroy, 9. Bases on balls—Off Pardee, 4; off Leroy, 4. Wild pitch—By Leroy. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Montreal, 8. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., July 13.—The Buffalo-Jersey City baseball game ended in the second inning to-day. Natress, Buffalo's shortstop, attacked Umpire Hassett, contending that he called a strike on him wrongfully. Hassett was roughly handled by the Buffalo players. He gave the game to Jersey City by a score of 9 to 0.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Providence	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	0—8	11	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	11	3

Batteries—Prittman and Jacklitsch; Crystall and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Baltimore	38	26	.594	Toronto	31	32	.492
Jersey City	36	25	.590	Newark	28	36	.438
Providence	36	28	.563	Rochester	27	36	.429
Buffalo	32	31	.508	Montreal	24	40	.594

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Newark at Montreal.
Baltimore at Rochester.
Providence at Toronto.

American Association.

Louisville, 4; Minneapolis, 3.
St. Paul, 9; Indianapolis, 6.
Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 2.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 1; Troy, 0.
Syracuse, 12; Troy, 0.
Utica, 4; Wilkesbarre, 0.
Wilkesbarre, 4; Utica, 3.
Scranton, 1; A. J. and G., 0.
Albany, 5; Binghamton, 1.

Connecticut League.

Bridgeport, 2; Meriden, 1.
Norwich, 4; New Haven, 3.
Holyoke, 3; Hartford, 2.
Springfield, 6; New London, 0.

New England League.

Lowell, 3; Haverhill, 1.
Haverhill, 7; Lowell, 2.
Concord, 5; Lynn, 3.
Concord, 2; Lynn, 1.
Nashua, 2; New Bedford, 0.

Southern League.

New Orleans, 3; Birmingham, 1.
Memphis, 7; Montgomery, 3.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah, 2; Jacksonville, 1.

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Londonderry
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and is one reason of its popularity—purity is another.

EASY RUN FOR AUTOISTS.

Stevens Leads Glidden Cup Tourists from

TRADITION WON EASILY WITH TOP WEIGHT UP

Sydney Paget's Filly Took Brighton Oaks as She Pleased.

PHANTOM FIRST OVER JUMPS

Favorites Were Defeated in Four Races on a Heavy Track at the Seaside Course.

A muddy and heavy track at Brighton Beach yesterday caused much scratching in the big fields named to run, but the famous filly Tradition, star three-year-old of the Sydney Paget establishment, kept her engagement in the race for the Brighton Oaks, and won in a style that made backers wonder why they had bet on the lighter weighted horses that opposed her.

Because of the mud there were doubts about Tradition's ability to take up her extra weight and beat two such fast fillies as ran against her over a mile and a furlong course, and Tradition went back in the betting from 5 to 3 on to 11 to 10 against, both Coy Maid and Schulamite being backed consistently. About post time, however, Tradition was backed down, and started at 10 to 7 on. The start, made at the furlong pole up toward the head of the stretch, was with Schulmaite first away, Tradition moving away from the post so sluggishly that in the first part of the race Davis, who rode her, had to rouse her with the whip. Tradition, vigorously hustled for a furlong, then going up close on Schulamite's heels, but in the run past the stand the first time losing her rail position to Schulamite, who made the first turn close to the rail, compelling Tradition to go around her there. Davis was anxious to take the lead there with the favorite, but Schulamite was so full of running that she held command around the turn and into the back stretch, with Tradition lapping her, while Coy Maid was so far outrun that she practically was out of the race at the head of the back stretch. In the run down the back straight Davis eased the favorite a bit, and did not try after Schulamite again until they reached the far turn, where Tradition went on, and, easily catching the tiring Schulamite in the run to the head of the quarter stretch, there had the stakes safely won. Schulamite was under the whip for the remainder of the distance, but Tradition never permitted her to get up again, Tradition winning easily by two lengths, while Schulamite was fifteen lengths before Coy Maid, third. The stake of $7,500 guaranteed, was one of the richest of the season for three-year-old fillies.

Tradition was one of the two winning favorites in the course of the afternoon, the other being the steeplechaser Phantom, in the second race. With Ray riding, Phantom, owned by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., was looked on as a sure winner, and started at 5 to 4 on, but the crowd tried to hard to pick something to beat him, and Phantom's victory was hardly one which benefited the backers. Gladwin made the pace for the first round of the field, Phantom, well up until then, going on to the front in the second round and opening a gap of many lengths, winning pulled up to a canter from Knight of Elway, while the other horses were strung out for more than a quarter of a mile. Three horses fell in the race, but two of these were remounted and finished. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Optician, 110, W. Knapp, 7-1, 3-1	4	1	1½
Remington, 110, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1	2	6	2½
Sandringham Belle, 107, Sperling, 8-1, 3-1	5	4	3½
Vino, 110, Lyne, 11-5, even	1	3	4
Oriflamme, 107, W. Robbins, 8-1, 3-1	7	2	5
Edith James, 102, Diggins, 7-1, 5-2	8	5	6
Merry-Go-Round, 102, Fountain, 20-1, 8-1	6	7	7
Pamela, 107, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	3	8	8
Merlingo, 105, Kennath, 30-1, 12-1	9	9	9
Maureen, 107, Brunner, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	10
Hollowmas, 110, Lilly, 30-1, 12-1	11	11	11
Little Ben, 111, Hicks, 300-1, 100-1	12	12	12
Fulbert, 107, W. Davis, 30-1, 10-1—Left at post			

Time—1:08 3-5. Start bad.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	½	F.
Phantom, 140, Ray, 4-5, 2-5	2	1	1
Knight of Elway, 140, Owens, 8-1, 3-2	4	2	2
Russell Sage, 140, Stone, 3-1, 2-1	6	4	3½
Gladwin, 150, H. Hewitt, 6-1, 5-2	7	3	4
George Keene, 150, Henry, 20-1, 8-1	10	5	5
The Dressed, 140, Tuckey, 100-1, 30-1	8	6	6
King Fox, 140, Roberts, 60-1, 20-1	1	7	7
Seventh Ward, 140, Bernhardt, 50-1, 20-1	5	8	8
Garter Knot, 148, G. Wilson, 100-1, 50-1	9	Fell	
Thornhedge, 158, G. Smith, 10-1, 4-1	3	Fell	

Time—4:33. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Soldier Diggs—Sweetheart. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, Charles Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Czaraphine, 107, J. Martin, 4-1	2	1	1
Mad Mullah, 110, Lyne, 5-1, 2-1	4	3	2½
The Mighty, 113, O'Neil, 10-5, 6-5	5	2	3
Miss Jordan, 98, W. Knapp, 30-1, 10-1	11	5	4
King Pepper, 105, J. Walsh, 3-1, 6-5	1	4	5
Blue Coat, 107, B. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	9	6	6
Elsie L., 103, Scholl, 200-1, 80-1	10	8	7
Little Woods, 105, W. Davis, 20-1, 8-1	8	10	8
Line of Life, 108, Dugan, 8-1, 3-1	3	7	9
Letola, 103, Fountain, 25-1, 10-1	6	9	10
Reliador, 102, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	7	11	11
Gotowin, 92, J. Johnson, 30-1, 10-1	12	12	12

Time—1:17. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Rubicon—Seraphine. Owner, P. H. McCarren. Trainer, R. E. Watkins.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Oaks, for three-year-old fillies; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¼	F.
Tradition, 124, W. Davis, 7-10, 1-4	2	1	1
Schulamite, 109, Hildebrand, 13-5, 1-2	1	2	2½
Coy Maid, 108, W. Knapp, 7-2, 1-2	3	3	3

Time—1:56 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Goldfinch-Replare. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap, one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¼	F.
Yoladay, 105, W. Davis, 3-1, even	1	1	1½
St. Valentine, 114, W. Knapp, 16-5, 6-5	6	2	2
Devout, 115, J. Martin, 12-1, 4-1	4	3	3½
Miss Crawford, 110, Hildebrand, 4-1, even	3	4	4
Amberjack, 94, Diezins, 60-1, 12-1	5	5	5
Ocean Tide, 112, Shaw, 15-5, even	2	6	6

Time—1:36. Start good. Won easily; place driven out. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Foraday—Alti Vela. Owner, J. P. Rowan. Trainer, A. Wheeler.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Esoteric, 110, Shaw, 12-1, 13-5	1	1	1½
Whimsical, 119, W. Knapp, 3-5, 1-4	5	2	2½
Flavigny, 99, L. Smith, 8-1, 7-5	2	3	3½
Merrick, 110, Hicks, 7-2, 3-5	4	4	4
Waterspan, 105, Burns, 15-1, 11-5	3	5	5

Time—1:16 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Lamplighter—Flyaway. Owner and trainer, George B. Hill.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Ala Russell	119	Cassini 111
Derision	118	Mary 111
Mollie Donohue	117	Kercheval 109
Cinchona	116	Vi O. 106
Lalsarion	115	Veronese 95
Anodyne	113	

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Pretension	113	*Israelite	101
Waswift	106	*Ascension	101
Out of Reach	106	*Atwood	101
Action	106	*Gold Dome	101
Sioux Chief	105	*Elwood	101
Macbeth	105	*Tom Lawson	98
*Caronal	105	*Flamnula	98
*Champlain	101	*Hippocrates	98

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners in 1905, that never won $1,000, special weights, allowances; six furlongs.

Invader	115	Dreamer	107
Jack McKeon	115	Cabin	104
King Cole	115	Floralia	102
Humo	112	Indian Star	100
Torchello	112	White Marsh	97
The Claimant	112	Koenigin Luise	93
Fleur de Marie	110	My Buela	93
Katie Caffrey	110	Merry Dance	95
Virgo	110	High Life	95
Jerry C	107	Ivanhoe	93

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Alan-a-Dale	120	Marmee	102
Wotan	124	Champlain	107
Stamping Ground	111	Sinister	100
Pasadena	110	Black Prince	100

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Woolsoap	108	Sir Russell	102
Andria	108	Star of Beverly	102
Youth	107	*Lord Provost	101
Holloway	105	Belden	100
Swimming Girl	104	*O. K.	99
Gentian	104	*Mary Morris	97
St. Estephe	104	*Early Hours	94
Lantam	102	*Miss Lingard	89

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward, special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Woodsman	110	Chappell	107
Louis H	110	Baron Esher	107
Alwin	110	Lindale	107
Maximilian	110	Lady Prudence	105
Georgia Pine	107	Maid of Timbuctoo	105
Huntington	107	Suffice	105
Glowstar	107	Grand Duchess	105

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BILLINGS TO SELL HORSES.

Many Famous Campaigners Will Change Hands in Weeding-Out Sale.

The trotting world was somewhat startled recently by the report that C. K. G. Billings contemplated disposing of his entire stable of trotters and pacers. While Mr. Billings has decided to weed out his big stable, he does not intend giving up the sport entirely.

It is Mr. Billings's intention to carry out a long cherished desire to make an extended trip to Europe. It will probably cover a period of two years. During his absence he wishes to avoid the worry of his big and expensive stable, and to this end he will put a number of fast steppers under the hammer this Fall. Mr. Billings's fondness for the light harness horse is largely sentimental, and for this reason he will sell only those of his stable that he has no particular affection for. He has not decided exactly which of his horses he will dispose of. It is altogether improbable that he will sell Lou Dillon, Major Delmar, The Monk, or Equity, and he will positively retain Sir Albert S., Angus Pointer, Morning Star, Prince Direct, and Hontas Crook, and a couple of stallions, together with the following brood mares: Mazette, Imogene, Bugle, Lew Jefferson, and Jenny Foley.

These horses will be quartered on Mr. Billings's farms at Cleveland and Memphis during his absence, which will give him a big stable upon his return. "Doc" Tanner will have charge of the horses.

Among the horses to be sold are Lucille, 2:07; Prince of Orange, 2:06¼; Alexander, 2:09¾; Greycurse, Wm. Babe Allerton, 2:09½; Fred S. Wedgewood, 2:05¾; Dr. Monocle, 2:09¾; Home Circle, 2:07; Gladys News, 2:15; Free Bond, 2:06¼, and The Questor, 2:11¼. In all about twenty high-class campaigners will be sold to the highest bidder.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Steeplechase Jockeys Ray and Owens were fined $25 each yesterday by Starter Cassidy for disobedience at the post.

Mollhesney, two years ago the champion of the West, is again back in active training, and there is every promise that the horse which was regarded as Waterboy's most formidable rival in 1903 will be seen in public within a short time. The horse had his first fast move in months yesterday, when he showed he had his old speed by galloping a quarter easily in 0:25½.

As outcome of the disagreement among the Stewards at Brighton Beach concerning the ruling of Steward Vosburgh when he permitted a hood to be added to the equipment of the horse Merry Lark after the rider had made weight without the hood, the other Stewards have caused to be posted in the paddock at the track printed copies of the rule covering the case, this rule requiring that hood or other gear be put in the scales and included in the jockey's weight.

State Senator P. H. McCarren and Jerry Wernberg, the Brooklyn lawyer and politician, figured in a selling race tilt at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday after Senator McCarren's filly Czaraphine beat Mr. Wernberg's Mad Mullah for the third race. Czaraphine entered the fall for $2,000, was bid up by J. J. McCafferty in the interest of his employer, Mr. Wernberg, the McCarren stable retaining the filly for $3,505. In retaliation for the bidding up Senator McCarren then claimed Mad Mullah, said to be a $5,000 horse, for $1,900.

A report of the progress of work on the New England Breeders' Club new race track in New Hampshire has been made to The Jockey Club, with the statement that the track will be ready for racing next season, when dates will be asked for the course in the New England circuit. It is reported that all the leveling for the track has been completed and the construction well advanced. The new course, which will be one mile and a furlong in circuit with a steeplechase course in the field, is within thirty-two minutes by rail of Boston, and in its equipment will duplicate the Saratoga track.

The weights for the Rhode Island Handicap, to be run at Providence on Monday, July 17, as the feature of the Narragansett Park opening, have been announced as follows: Claude, 126; Dolly Spanker, 121; Red Knight, 119; Tokalon, 118; Foscan, 116; Spring, 115; Au Revoir, 114; Buttling, 114; Dishabille, 112; Elliott, 112; Oarsman, 112; New York, 112; Right Royal, 110; Little Scout, 110; Workman, 109; Crown Prince, 110; Stroller, 109; Preen, 109; Ed. Ball, 108; Pretension, 108; Gamara, 106; James F., 106; Monet, 107; Sir Ralph, 109; Ostrich, 104; Stamping Ground, 104; Rosetint, 104; Pintaur, 103; Silverskin, 102; Tommy Waddell, 102; Master of Craft, 100; St. Resolute, 100; Gold Rose, 100; Royal Blue, 100; Jane Holly, 99; Arsenal, 98; Lord Badge, 96; Cedarstrome, 97; Waterford, 97; Neptunus, 97; Flinders, 96; Bragg, 95; Jerry C., 95; Weirdsome, 92; Mirthless, 90.

CYCLIST KRAMER RETURNS.

American Champion Won 17 Out of 20 Races in Europe.

Frank L. Kramer, the American cycle champion, arrived yesterday from Europe, where he has gained riches and glory. During his absence abroad he won seventeen out of twenty races, including the Grand Prix de Paris, which is of more importance to cyclists than the world's championship. Kramer's most cherished possession is the magnificent trophy presented to him by the President of France after winning the big race. It was expected that he would be beaten in this event, as it was supposed that he had gone stale, but he demonstrated his superiority over the other contestants. He not only won easily, but rode the last 100 metres of the race in 0:03 2-5, which is the fastest 100 metres ever ridden, the best previous time being 0:03 3-5, made by Mormo, the French rider.

Kramer defeated all the best riders in Europe, and is $10,000 richer than when he started from this side three months ago. He rode in France, England, Holland, Germany, Italy, and Belgium. It was in the latter country that he covered himself with glory. He rode three match races and won all three, not losing a heat. In the first race he defeated Schilling of Germany and Friol of France; the second was also a three-cornered contest, Farley of Australia and Rutt of Germany being the other contestants. The third and last event was the most important. He was opposed by Meyer of Germany, the European champion, who had previously beaten him, in the only match race he lost on the other side. The match was best two heats in three, and Kramer won in two straight heats by over a length in each event.

The American champion speaks in the highest terms of his reception abroad, and says he hopes to repeat the visit next year. He will remain home all Summer and defend his championship title. He will ride an exhibition mile at the Vailsburg, N. J., track to-morrow night.

Cricket Team to Meet Britishers.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Metropolitan District Cricket League held yesterday the following team was selected to represent all-New York in the match with the Marylebone Cricket Club of London:

M. R. Cobb, Captain; F. F. Kelly, C. P. Hurditch, and E. H. L. Steinthal of Staten Island Team A; J. F. Curran and A. G. Laurie of Staten Island Team B; J. L. Poyer of the Brooklyn Nomads; G. Macpherson of the Brooklyn Wanderers; A. S. Durrant and C. A. Worm of the Brooklyn Zingari; H. C. Smart of Kings County, and J. P. Stuart of Kings County St. George.

A two days' game will be played here on Aug. 4 and 5, and the tour of the visitors embraces Philadelphia, where three games are scheduled; Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec.

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

SAVOY HOTEL LONDON.

OVERLOOKING THE RIVER AND EMBANKMENT GARDENS.

Never has the Press of England shown greater unanimity than in its praise of the additions and improvements to the Savoy Hotel, London, upon which have been spent upwards of one million pounds sterling.

The new building is characterized by extreme luxuriousness.
The Times.

The magnificent buildings of the Savoy make a truly noble show.
Daily Telegraph.

The building is palatial—the greatest possible comfort combined with luxury.—*Morning Post.*

One of the most sumptuous and costly interiors in London.
Daily Graphic.

A remarkable addition to the architecture of the Strand.—*Standard.*

All is peace and refinement.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The last word in hotel luxury and magnificence.—*Westminster Gazette.*

One of the most luxurious and one of the most comfortable hotels in the world.—*Referee.*

The most striking innovation in building which London has seen of recent years.—*World.*

A scale of luxury hitherto unattempted in any hotel in London.
New York Tribune.

More beautiful than ever.—*Morning Leader.*

A delight to the eye—no lavishness seems to have been grudged.
Sportsman.

One of the handsomest of London edifices.—*Globe.*

Elegance and artistic character are everywhere. Nothing has been omitted that could conduce to the comfort and content of the visitor.
Ladies' Field.

The most beautiful hotel in Europe.—*Outlook.*

An ideal home for twentieth century London.—*Queen.*

The great pile of buildings included in this latest addition to the architectural sights of London forms a combination of luxury and beauty which cannot be surpassed in the wide world. The New Savoy is a vast palace of a thousand splendours, of a thousand surprising and delightful innovations. Nothing that could contribute to the comfort, the smoothness, and the joy of life is wanting which the inventive genius of America and Europe could supply, or that the taste and skill of the world's schools of art in all its branches could furnish. The place is, in its way, a very triumph of genius. Its match is not to be found in London, nor in Paris, nor, indeed, in any capital of this little planet. To do it justice in a necessarily brief article is impossible. Having rambled through its glorious salons and galleries, and ante-chambers, up and down marble staircases of noble breadth, beneath panelled ceilings, adorned in relief with exquisite golden tracery, one feels that all this royal magnificence, this opulent beauty, might well inspire a valume which should be bound in white satin and gold.—*Western Mail.*

EUROPEAN HOTELS.

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Special Trains leave West 23d St. 8:25 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y. via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half-hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 5:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half-hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.
Via 39TH ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

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Up the Sound
Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y., 9:35 P. M.
SUNDAY MORNING
Double Service. Steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Stop at Karatsonyi & Kmetz's Dock.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

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Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon Springs.
Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave Saturdays from Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M.; West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. Return from Albany, Sunday eve., 8 P. M. Full day at each point. Search-light and orchestra.
Round Trip, $2.50
TO ALBANY.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to
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SUNDAY, JULY 16
New Jersey Central
ROUND $2.50 TRIP
Special train leaves Station West 23d St., 7.30 a. m. Liberty St. Station, 8.00 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City at 7.00 p. m.

NEWPORT, R. I. $1.50 Exc.
EVERY SUNDAY.
L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant Norwich line steamer
"CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
Returning, leave Newport 5 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
Staterooms, Music & Refreshments on Steamer.

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STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40 Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

ARBUCKLE'S DEEP SEA HOTEL COMPANY.
Day excursion on Floating Hotel, 10c.; dinner 11 to 3, 10c. Boat leaves Battery, Statue of Liberty Pier, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30. Hotel accommodations for transient or permanent guests. Boat leaves same pier 5:45 and 7 o'clock P. M. Rate $1.00 per day, including meals. Over Sunday trips, $2.50, leave New York Saturday evening, returning Monday morning. Information, circular, see agent on pier. John Arbuckle, 71 Water St., New York City; Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn; Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co., 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3796 Main.

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In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.5. and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

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The Only All Water Route.
Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th St., 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11:00 A. M., 5:30, and 7:00 P. M., connecting at Battery with all Subway and Elevated roads. Excursion, 50 cts.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(† Runs Saturdays only.)

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Tents	.95c. up	Musket	1.60
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Bridles	1.00	Leggings	.20
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Cots	1.50	Bayonets	.10
		Lariats	.35

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EVERY DAY AT 2:30 P.M. UNTIL JULY 29TH
SIX EVENTS TO-DAY, FRIDAY.
Course can be reached in 30 minutes from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Beach Road and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Special Trains with Parlor Cars via Long Island Railroad, leave foot of East 34th St. at 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 P. M. Also via 39th Street Ferry, from foot of Whitehall St., boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains. Special entrance for carriages and automobiles, Neptune Av. Concerts by Mygrant's Band.
GRAND STAND, $3. FIELD STAND, $1.

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Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
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Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:15, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M.

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DIVIDENDS

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29th, 1905.
The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after July 15th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of this Company will be closed permanently at twelve o'clock, noon, June 20, 1905. Transfer Books of the Ohio Corporation will be opened July 1, 1905.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1905.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Electric Bond and Share Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1905, to stockholders of record July 15, 1905, on which date the Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will close, and reopen August 2, 1905.
H. M. FRANCIS, SECRETARY.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
A Dividend of One and a Half Dollars per share and an Extra Dividend of Three-quarters of a Dollar per share will be paid on Saturday, July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, June 30, 1905.
The transfer books will be closed from July 1 to July 14, 1905, both days included.
WM. R. DRIVER, Treasurer.

Office of Wells, Fargo and Company,
51 Broadway,
New York, June 20, 1905.
THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. have been declared by the Directors of the company, payable July 15, 1905, at our office, as above.
The transfer books will close June 30, 1905, and reopen July 17, 1905.
H. B. PARSONS, Secretary.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds of the Columbus and Toledo Railroad Company will close at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, Monday, July 17, 1905, at 3 o'clock, preparatory to the payment of the seven-annual interest thereon due August 1st, 1905.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Treasurer.
Columbus, Ohio, July 11, 1905.

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY.
New York, June 30, 1905.
NOTICE is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered four per cent. gold bonds of The American Tobacco Co. will close at 3 o'clock P. M. July 18, 1905, for the purpose of the payment of interest due thereon on August 1, 1905. Said transfer books will reopen on August 2, 1905.
W. H. McALISTER, Secretary.

THE ROCK ISLAND COMPANY.
New York, July 6, 1905.
A quarterly dividend of $1.00 per share on the preferred capital stock of The Rock Island Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1905, to stockholders of record July 14, 1905, on which date the transfer books for the preferred stock will close, and open again July 17, 1905.
G. T. BOGGS, Assistant Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
S. E. Cor. 6th Av. and 16th St.
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF FOUR PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be credited depositors for the SIX MONTHS and THREE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1905, on all sums from five dollars to three thousand dollars, entitled thereto under the by-laws, payable JULY 17, 1905.
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES, President,
JAMES QUINLAN, Treasurer.
J. HAMPDEN ROBB, Secretary.
Deposits made on or before JULY 10, 1905, will draw interest from JULY 1, 1905.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—In the matter of the application for a voluntary dissolution of the HAMILTON STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
To the creditors of Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company, northeast corner of 125th Street and Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:
Notice is hereby given that on the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1905, at two o'clock P. M., there will be a meeting of the creditors of the above-named corporation at my office, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, to ascertain and adjust, as far as may be, all accounts and demands for and against such corporation and of its open and subsisting contracts and to declare the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver of said corporation, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated New York, May 19th, 1905.
HOLMES V. M. DENNIS, Jr.,
Receiver for Hamilton Storage and Warehouse Company.
RICHARD T. GREENE, Attorney for Receiver, 41 Park Row, N. Y. City.
my26-1aw3wF

BRUNSWICK SITE COMPANY.

Concern Incorporated to Protect Bondholders of Hotel Company.

ALBANY, July 13.—The Brunswick Site Company of New York was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $2,000,000. The Directors are George H. Robinson, G. Louis Boissevain, Alfred G. Evans, Walter Geer, Wilhelmus Mynderse, John S. Hoyt of New York, and B. P. Cheney of Boston.

The stockholders in the Brunswick Site Company are the underwriters of the three-million-dollar bond issue, which was made by the Brunswick Hotel Company in connection with its new hotel project on the old Brunswick site, in Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets. The new company has been formed to protect the bondholders' interests by bidding in the property if it is sold under foreclosure. The hotel project has been abandoned, although it was intimated yesterday that it might be revived if the Brunswick Site Company gets control of the property.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Some Sharp Advances in Less Active Market.

Further Rise in Northern Securities, Followed by Reaction—Interborough Higher.

A majority of the active stocks in the outside market yesterday made some gain over the previous day's closing figures. There were sharp advances in Tennessee Copper and United Copper and smaller gains in other parts of the list. There were some declines, but these for the most part were fractional. Electric Vehicle preferred reacted further, selling down to 27, but the common was unchanged. Trading in Interborough was somewhat more active than on other recent days. It sold up to 202¼ and closed at the highest. Northern Securities advanced 1¾ points above the high price of Wednesday, but in the later trading lost all this improvement and half a point more, closing with a fractional net loss. Tennessee Copper rose to 29 and ended the day at 28, and United, after selling as high as 27, closed at 26½.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	American Can pf	68	68	68
50	Am. Light & Trac	99	99	99
50	Amer. Nickel	1	1	1
100	Amer. Tobacco	280	280	280
100	Ariz. Con. Mining	30	30	30
300	Brit. Col. Cop.	7	6¾	7
1,500	Chicago Subway	72½	72	72
50	Electric Vehicle	20	20	20
450	Electric Vehicle pf	27½	26*	26*
300	Granby Copper	6¾	6¼	6¼
2,500	Greene Con. Cop.	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝
2,100	Greene Con. Gold	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
2,750	Guanajuato Mining	4⅞	4½	4⅝
75	Hackensack Mead	22	21½	22
850	Interb. R. T.	202¼	201*	202¼
500	Intern. Mer. Ma.	13⅜	12¾	12¾
550	Inter. Mer. Ma. pf	30*	29½	29½
3,975	Mackay Cos.	41¾	40¾	41
300	Mackay Cos. pf	74⅛	73¾	73¾
100	Manhat. Transit	3	3	3
1,300	Mitchell Mining	6⅝	6¾	6¼
10	N. Y. Transp.	8¼	8¼	8¼
2,600	North. Secur.	173¾	171	171½
25	North. Sec. stubs	287½	262½	287½
1	Royal Bak. Pow. pf	108	108	108
200	Seab. Co. 1st pf	90½	90	90½
200	Seab. Co. 2d pf	55¾	55½	55¾
31	Standard Oil	610	610	610
1,500	Tennessee Cop.	28*	27¼	28
200	Tonopah M. of Nev.	13¾	12¾	12¾
8,000	United Copper	27	25⅝	26½
900	United Copper pf	73	72	73
350	U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i	71½	65½*	71½

BONDS.

$2,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87	87	87
15,000	Atchison 4s, w. i	102¼	102¼	102¼
£45,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i	88	87¾	88

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 13. Bid.	Asked.	July 12. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11¼	11½	11¼	11¾
American Can pf	67¾	68½	67¼	68
American Chicle	122	127	122	128
American Chicle pf	96	100	94	99
American Ice Co. 6s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	105	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1¾
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	4¾	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	28½	29½	29	30
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87	87½	87	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	30	30½	30	30½
Bethlehem Steel	29½	30¼	29¾	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	79½	80¼	79½	81
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	60	65	60	65
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¾	4	3¼	4
Central Foundry pf	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	76	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	71⅞	72¾	72¼	72½
Con. Refrigerating	6¼	7	6	6¾
Compressed Air	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2½	1¾	2¼
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities		10		10
Douglas Copper				
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	19	20	21
Electric Vehicle pf	26½	27	27	28
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Greene Con. Copper	21⅝	21¾	22	22⅛
Greene Con. Gold	5⅛	5¼	5¼	5⅜
Greene Gold-Silver	7⅛	9	7⅞	9
Guggenheim Explora'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	20	25	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	90	92
Havana Tobacco	23¾	25½	24	25½
Havana Tobacco pf	32	35	32	39
Havana Tobacco 5s	75	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	201	202
Inter. Mer. Marine	13	13¼	13¼	13½
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	20½	20½	20½	20⅞
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78½	79¼	78½	79¾
International Salt	24	27	23½	27
International Salt 5s	62	67	62	67
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	100½	100½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Cos.	40¾	41¼	41	41¼
Mackay Cos. pf	73¼	73¾	73½	73⅞
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	⅜	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6½	6½	6¾
Montreal & Boston	⅜	½	⅜	½
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	56	54	58
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	85	90	88	90
North. Securities stubs	275	300	262½	287½
Northern Securities	171½	172¼	167½	168
Otis Elevator	56	59	55	58
Otis Elevator pf	100	109	100	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	½	⅛	½
Phoenix Securities	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	15	18	15	18
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	22	25½	22	22
Royal Baking Powder	142		142	
Royal Bak. Powder pf	107½	109	107	109
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	26	25¾	26¼
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	89	90	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55½	56¾	55¾	56⅝
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾
Standard Milling pf	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	617	620	617	620
Tennessee Copper	27½	28½		
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	13½	13¾	13¾
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	18
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf	115	120	115	120
Union Type. 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	28½	27	25⅞	26
United Copper pf	73	73½	71	72
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s	15		15	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	72	70	72
White Knob Copper	⅜	¾	⅜	¾
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Milenge	1,602	1,350	1,350
1st week July	$83,700	$60,300	$51,200
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. S. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,627	1,469	1,452
1st week July	161,105	132,378	131,403
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,617	5,610	5,384
June gross	4,451,073	4,074,651	4,245,950
12 mos. gross	51,704,056	47,488,933	47,258,349
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
1st week July	20,419	23,690	25,208
For June—			
Gross	107,923	110,043	111,178
Expenses	79,941	84,880	90,326
Net	27,982	25,163	14,852
Chgs., tax, &c.	22,577	23,063	22,494
Surplus	5,405	2,100	†7,642
12 mos. gross	1,281,195	1,308,710	1,230,974
Expenses	1,028,018	1,029,980	966,826
12 mos. net	253,177	278,736	273,149
Chgs., tax, &c.	286,100	277,188	270,304
12 mos. def	32,083	*1,548	*2,845

*Surplus. †Deficit.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	14	0	Esperanza	1	18	0
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	0				

111,390

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 13.—Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.; New York funds at par; clearings, $26,623,173; balances, $2,188,252; Sub-Treasury debit, $111,565.

The local market opened fairly active, with the copper shares in good demand, especially Bingham, Copper Range, and United States Mining, which showed good gains over last night's closing. On the advance, profit taking was to be seen, and a fractional recession occurred, but trading became dull. Miscellaneous issues were also in good demand in the early part of the day, but the afternoon witnessed a very quiet market, but the tone remained firm until closing. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$30,000	Am. T. & T. 4s	96½	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	A., T. & S. F. 4s	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
1,000	C., B. & Q., D. ext. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
4,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Japanese 4½s	91½	91½	91½
4,000	K. C. M. & B. 4s	98½	98⅝	98⅝
2,000	N. E. Cotton Y. 5s	97¾	97½	97½
1,000	Western T. 5s	104½	104⅝	104⅝

RAILROADS.

835	Atchison	86¾	85⅞	86⅝
50	Atchison pf	102½	102½	102½
10	Boston Elevated	157¾	157¾	157¾
100	Boston & Wor. pf	78¼	78¼	78¼
3	C., M. & St. Paul	180⅜	180⅜	180⅜
114	Mass. Electric pf	63	63	63
150	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200	200	200
118	Old Colony	205½	206	206
200	Pere Marquette pf	77	77	77
7	Rutland pf	63	63	63
2,270	Union Pacific	130¼	126⅞	129¼

TELEPHONES.

825	*American	140	139	139
10	New England	138	138	138

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Am. Pneu. Service	6	6	6
20	Am. Pneu. S. pf	27	27	27
1	American Sugar pf	137	137	137
370	American Wool	36¾	36½	36¾
200	*American Wool pf	104½	104½	104½
184	Edison	244½	244	244
100	*General Electric	177	177	177
150	Mass. Gas	45	44⅜	45
10	Mass. Gas pf	85½	85½	85½
10	‡Mergenthaler	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜
5	Pullman	240¼	240¼	240¼
10	Savannah Electric pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
127	United Fruit	106	106	106
784	United Shoe Mach.	69	67¾	68
48	United Shoe M. pf	32	32	32
2,941	U. S. Steel	34⅞	34¼	34¼
1,303	U. S. Steel pf	102¼	101½	102

MINING.

150	Adventure	5	5	5
330	Allouez	27¼	27	27¼
4,186	Amalgamated	84⅝	83⅝	83⅝
780	Arcadian	2¼	2	2
285	Atlantic	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜
980	Bingham	20⅝	20	20
375	Boston Cons.	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Bonanza	55c	55c	55c
1	Calumet & Hecla	646	646	646
150	†Centennial	20¼	20	20
350	Cons. Mercur	55c	54c	55c
1,307	Copper Range	70½	70	70⅛
125	Daly West	14	14	14
150	Dominion Coal	82½	82	82½
10	Dominion Coal pf	115¾	115¼	115¾
10	Granby	6	6	6
1,382	Greene Cons.	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
400	Guanajuato	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Isle Royale	20½	20½	20½
130	§Mass	8¼	8	8
50	Michigan	13¾	13¾	13⅝
360	Mohawk	50	49½	50
100	Old Colony	90c	90c	90c
255	Old Dominion	24¾	24⅜	24⅞
416	*Osceola	91¾	90½	91¼
511	Parrot	24	23	24
170	Rhode Island	2	2	2
140	Shannon	7¼	7¼	7¼
15	*Tamarack	118	118	118
210	Tecumseh	4	3¾	4
60	Trinity	8	8	8
106	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
1,760	*United States	32¼	31½	31⅞
2,765	U. S. rights	$1.03	92c	92c
300	United Copper	27	26¼	27
995	*Utah	43⅞	43½	43⅝
50	Victoria	3 11-16	3 11-16	3 11-16
110	Winona	10¾	10½	10¾
142	Wolverine	113½	112	113½

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Ex rights. §Assessment paid.

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 13.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
130	Crucible Steel	10½	10½	10¼
140	Crucible Steel pf	63½	63½	63½
125	Fireproof pf	33⅛	33⅝	35⅞
50	Ind. Brew.	15½	15½	15½
130	Ind. Brew. pf	39½	39½	39½
95	Lustre	24	24	24
65	M. L. & H.	34½	34¼	34½
29	Ohio Fuel	39⅝	39¼	39¾
660	O. Tonopah	30c	29c	29c
160	P. Brew.	20½	20⅜	20½
25	P. Brew. pf.	47¾	47¾	47¾
45	Pitts. Coal	13	13	13
793	Pitts. Coal pf	57¼	56½	56⅝
185	Pitts. Plate Glass	120	119	120
150	Sewer Pipe	37	37	37
140	Ton. Ext.	5.50	5.50	5.50
200	Un. Copper	20	20	20
70	U. S. Steel	34½	34¼	34¼
185	U. S. Steel pf	102¼	102	102
25	West. Air Brake	147	147	147

BONDS.

$3,000	In. Brew. 6s	105½	105½	105½
1,000	Phila. old 5s	111	111	111
11,000	P., McK. C. 5s	102¾	102⅜	102¾

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.			Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.,	1930.	103⅞	104⅛	H. E. R. pf.		62	66
2s, c.,	1930.	103⅞	104⅛	Hock. Val.		88	93
3s, r.,	1918.	103⅜	103⅝	Homestake.		78½	80
3s, c.,	1918.	104	104½	Ill. C.	1.	100	
3s, 1918, sm.		103		Int. P. Co.		19¾	20
4s, r.,	1907.	104	104½	I. P. Co. pf.		78	79½
4s, c.,	1907.	104	104½	Int. S. P.		27	30
4s, r.,	1925.	132½	132¾	Iowa C. pf.		51½	52½
4s, c.,	1925.	132¾	133½	Jol. & Chi.		160	
D. C. 3-65s.		118¾		Kan. & M.		30	35
Philip'ne 4s.		108		K. C. F. S. & M. pf.		82¾	83½
Adams Exp.		243	250	K. & D. M.		12	15
Alb. & Sus.		225		K. & D. M. pf.		48	52
Alb. & W.		148		Lacl. G. pf.		97½	110
Allis-Chalm.		14	15	L. E. & W. pf.		92½	98
Allis-C. pf.		53	55	Lake Shore.		318	320
Am. B. S.		23	23½	Long Island		55	56
Am. B. S. pf.		82	85	Man. Beach.		9½	13
Am. Coal.		160	190	Md. C. pf.		110	140
A. C. O. pf.		90	94	Mich. Cent.		125	146
Am. D. Tel.		29	32	M. & St. L.		54	60
Am. Exp.		223	240	M. & St. L. pf.		86	93
Am. G. Tw.		5¾	6	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.		158	160
A. H. & L.		6½	7¼	N. C. & St. L.		145	148
A. I. Co. t. r.		4¾	6	Nat. En. pf.		89	93
A. I. Co. pf.		35	39	Nat. L. pf.		104	105½
A. I. Co. t. r.		35	39	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.		10	21
Am. L. Co.		17	19½	N. Cent. C.		42	45
Am. Sugar pf.		139¾	145	N. Y. A. B.		148½	150
A. S. pf., B.		96¼	98⅞	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.		115	120
Am. Snuff.		167	175	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.		78	81
Am. St. F.		9¼	9⅞	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.		28	30
A. S. R. pf.		137	138½	N. Y. D. Co.		67½	69⅞
A. T. & C.		90	93	N. Y. & N. pf.		165	170
A. T. & T.		138½	140	N. & W. pf.		91½	94
Ann Arbor.		35	38	Ont. Mining		2	3
Ann A. pf.		79	80	P. C. 1st pf.		105	110
A. M. 1st pf.		98	100	Peo. & E.		35	40
B. & O. pf.		97	99	Phil. R. T.		115	118
B. A. L. pf.		106		P., C., C. & St. L.		76	80
B. Un. G.		187	194	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.		100	112
B., R. & P.		145	156	P., Ft. W. & C.		182	
B., R. & P. pf.		150	175	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.		179	
B. & S. pf.		87	90½	Quicksilver.		¾	1
Can. So.		68½	70	Quicksil. pf.		2½	5
C. C. & C.			80	R. R. S., I. C. stk. cts.		93½	95
C. R. R. of N. J.		200	205	R. S. S. pf.		99¾	100
C. & S. A.		120	127	Rens. & Sar.		207	
Chi. & Alt.		36	37	R., W. & O.		135	127
C. & I. pf.		130	140	Rutland pf.		58	68
C. G. W. pf., A.		64	68	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.		51	52¾
C. G. W. pf., B.		32	32½	St. L. &

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

After Strength at Opening Prices Decline on Profit Taking and Remain Irregular—Year's Exports.

After a show of strength at the opening, under the influence of a higher range of quotations from London and rather heavy purchases for that account, together with professional belief that Wednesday's advance might run still further, a movement to take profits on stocks bought on Tuesday's decline set in, and, helped by the comparative narrowness of the trading, this selling was reflected in general irregularity and rather sharp declines in such issues as Union Pacific, the Steel stocks, and Reading. From the level reached in this movement there was a partial recovery, but the tone throughout was uncertain and the close found many issues fractionally below those attained in Thursday's sharp advance. Exceptions to this general tendency were furnished by St. Paul, which closed the day with a gain of 2 points, after trading as heavy as that on which Union Pacific lost 1 per cent., and by Atchison, Amalgamated Copper, and Pennsylvania. The lack of any confirmation of the reports which prompted their advances on Wednesday led to declines in Northern Pacific, which, however, at one time touched a new high record at 203, and Great Northern. Disappointment was also professed by the traders that no Directors' meeting was held to increase the Union Pacific dividend. This, however, has now become a diurnal disappointment with the traders.

There were practically no outside developments having any influence on the day's trading. The grain market declined still further on continued good weather for the excellent crops promised, while in the cotton market prices closed a dollar or more a bale under those of Wednesday on general selling. Attention was directed to the possibility of temporary higher call money rates owing to the fact that the banks must pay into the Treasury within the next few days some $11,000,000 still due on the latest call. As country banks will be inclined to draw on their balances here to meet this call, our banks may be called upon to provide much the greater part of this amount. The financial markets abroad received as a good omen the appointment of M. Witte to head the Russian delegation to the peace conference at Portsmouth.

With the publication yesterday of the figures covering exports of domestic products in June the statistics for the fiscal year are complete and the showing derives added interest from the fact that in the year two records were made. The exports of cotton, both as to quantity, 8,333,793 bales, and as to value, this being $379,747,454, constituted high records, while the exports of wheat and flour were the smallest in nearly thirty years. While the decrease in the value of breadstuffs exported was over $41,000,000, the gain in cotton reduced the total loss in exports to $38,000,000, as compared with 1904. It is worth noting, in view of the export loss entailed by the short wheat crop, that the exports of corn and cornmeal increased from some $31,000,000 in 1904 to $48,000,000 in 1905.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Georgia Railway and Electric Co. preferred.
Reading Co. common.
Rock Island Co. of New Jersey preferred.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.
Streets West Stable Car Line.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad and Coal Co.
Mexican Telegraph Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

New York and Queens Gas Co.
New York and Queens Electric Co.

SAY WABASH DIDN'T SUFFER.

Gould's Friends Say Resignations Are Not Due to Terminal Deal.

Interests friendly to George J. Gould in his controversy with Joseph Ramsey, Jr., who until recently was the active head of the Wabash system, said yesterday that any Directors of the Wabash who might contemplate resigning from the board could not be guided by any feeling of duty toward the Wabash property in so far as its interests were connected with the operations of the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Syndicate. It was stated emphatically by these interests that, as a matter of fact, the Wabash profited by its arrangements with the syndicate, inasmuch as the property turned over to the Wabash by the syndicate, which included the Wheeling and Lake Erie, was acquired by the Wabash Railroad at a figure much below that which the syndicate might have realized from the Pennsylvania Railroad interests who were ready to take it. As it was, the syndicate came out just about even.

Cyrus J. Lawrence, who resigned from the Directorate of the Wabash about three months ago, refused yesterday to comment upon the motives that prompted his resignation. Henry K. McHarg, it was learned yesterday, offered his resignation as a Director at the same time that Mr. Lawrence turned in his, but there is no record that Mr. McHarg's resignation has been acted upon by the board.

The assertion was made in some quarters yesterday that one source of disagreement between Mr. Gould and those who have taken sides with Mr. Ramsey against him was the disappointment felt by these people over the failure of an effort that was made to sell the Ann Arbor property to Mr. Gould at a large figure.

Continental Fire Co.'s Statement.

The one hundred and fourth semi-annual statement of the Continental Fire Insurance Company shows total assets amounting to $15,479,814. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000. Including this capital the company shows a surplus of $8,320,325 above the reserve required by law. In addition to the general reserves the company has set aside $300,000 as a special fund for contingencies. The Continental Fire Insurance Company is one of the companies which met in full their obligations growing out of the great fires in Chicago, Boston, and Baltimore.

Financial Chronicle's Handbook for July.

The July issue of the Hand-Book of Railroad Securities, compiled by the publishers of The Financial Chronicle, is now ready for distribution. In compact form the book contains much information in regard to railroad earnings, dividends, &c., for a number of years. The book also presents a record of the monthly range of stocks and bonds for 1904 and for the past six months of the present year, as well as the yearly range for six years.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

That Elusive Union Pacific Dividend —Efforts to Find It.

The Union Pacific offices were bombarded yesterday afternoon with inquiries by messenger and by telephone for news of the dividend which rumor had it had been declared on the stock earlier in the day. It was said among other things that the Oregon Short Line Directors were in session and the suggestion was heard that important developments were under way in Union Pacific affairs.. At the offices it was said that no dividend had been declared and that no meeting of Union Pacific or Oregon Short Line Directors had been held. It was not considered likely that the dividend on Union Pacific common will be declared until next week. Many of the Directors are out of town and on this account it is difficult to secure a quorum.

***

Talk of a Structural Steel Advance.

That the steel rail, structural steel, and other steel pools which were formally declared not long ago to have gone out of existence have ceased to exist in name rather than in fact is indicated by the announcement that the structural steel manufacturers are expected to have a meeting "as individuals" next week and engage in the same line of business. Great activity prevails at present in structural steel as well as in steel rails, and the suggestion has been made that the market warrants an advance in the price of structural steel. There is also a movement on foot among some of the manufacturers of steel bars to advance the price of bars $2 a ton.

***

American Steel Foundries Plan.

The financial plan of the American Steel Foundries Company, which contemplates the issuance of about $3,000,000 of bonds, it was said in Wall Street yesterday, will not be ready for publication until next week. The main features of the plan were settled at the last meeting of the board, but certain details remain to be completed. Gen. Charles Miller, President of the American Steel Foundries, it is expected will soon retire from the office to be succeeded by W. V. Kelley, present Third Vice President of the company.

***

J. J. Hill's Return Delayed.

James J. Hill did not return to his office yesterday. He decided to remain some time longer at Lenox, Mass., where he went upon his return from his fishing trip in Canada. Important developments in the affairs of the Great Northern Railway are believed to be awaiting action by Mr. Hill upon his return. The Street continued yesterday to hear many reports in regard to the probable form of the distribution to stockholders which the Great Northern is expected to make in the near future.

***

New York City Railway Earnings.

The effect of the hot weather upon the earnings of the New York City Railway, the Metropolitan Traction system, is shown in the company's gross earnings for June, which amount to $1,887,834 as compared with $1,865,065 for the same month last year. Apparently passengers lost to the Subway in Summer have gone to the Metropolitan lines with the result that the company's gross earnings in the last month were larger than last year, although the Subway was not in operation at that time.

RECORD EXPORTS.

Biggest in Cotton and Smallest in Wheat and Flour in Thirty Years.

The statistics of the exports of domestic products for June and the fiscal year ended June 30 were published yesterday. They show the greatest cotton exports in the country's history and the smallest wheat and flour exports since early in the seventies. The record follows:

FOR JUNE.

	1905.	Increase.
Breadstuffs	$6,249,841	$1,733,982
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	3,582,832	53,507
Provisions	13,884,938	1,124,970
Cotton	23,914,712	14,999,268
Mineral oils	6,382,891	*658,450
Total	$53,995,214	$17,253,277

*Decrease.

FISCAL YEAR.

	1905.	Decrease.
Breadstuffs	$101,066,796	$41,643,689
Cattle, hogs, and sheep	41,004,714	1,510,705
Provisions	152,862,797	4,797,552
Cotton	379,747,454	*9,241,871
Mineral oils	77,073,296	*254,080
Total	$751,755,057	$38,455,994

*Increase.

The exports of domestic products for a series of fiscal years follow:

1905	$751,755,057	1903	$784,731,143
1904	790,211,051	1902	777,559,260

The exports of breadstuffs from the United States during June and the fiscal year ended June 30 were:

June—1905, $6,249,841; 1904, $4,515,859. Fiscal Year—1905, $101,066,796; 1904, $142,710,484.

This table gives the exports of cotton during June and the fiscal year:

JUNE.	Bales.	Values.
1905	533,573	$23,914,712
1904	154,326	8,915,444
1903	117,040	7,150,173
1902	176,571	8,294,336
FISCAL YEAR.		
1905	8,333,793	379,747,454
1904	6,004,595	370,505,583
1903	6,932,110	315,897,568
1902	6,862,754	290,141,351

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 13.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Mayer Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—David Mayer, L. H. Herzfelder, New York, and Elias Mayer, Brooklyn.

Anheuser-Busch Agency, New York; capital, $40,000. Directors—O. O. Busch, L. C. Denning, St. Louis, and J. F. O. Meyer, New York.

H. D. Pixley & Son Company, Utica, (manufacture clothing, textile fabrics and furnishings;) capital, $100,000. Directors—H. D. Pixley, George W. Pixley, and W. E. Lewis, Utica.

Chautauqua Portland Cement Company, Rochester; capital, $250,000. Directors—Uriah Cummings, Akron; H. W. Spooner, Erie, Penn., and H. O. Alderman, Rochester.

D'Arsi Auto Gas Flame Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. M. D'Arsi, J. L. Wolf, and A. J. Wilner, New York.

F. G. Crawford Company, William's Bridge, (contracting;) capital, $10,000. Directors—F. C. Crawford, F. J. Stilwell, and W. E. Perry, William's Bridge.

Star Wall Paper Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—E. E. Mears, B. P. Mearley, Brooklyn, and Charles Gifford, New York.

The Riley Machine Works, Brooklyn; capital, $6,500 Directors—Reuben Riley, F. M. Riley, and Amanda Riley, Brooklyn.

Oneman Mining Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—J. M. Nugent, E. H. Neary, Jr., and R. H. Bacon, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Le Compte, Busel & Goodloe Company, Incorporated, Jersey City; capital, $75,000. Incorporators—John L. Thompson, L. B. Alexander, and Hans S. Wold.

The Commonwealth Publishing Company, Elizabeth; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Charles H. Herring, Edgar Stewart, Edwin R. Davis, Edward M. Dillon, and Marshall W. Taggart.

The Park Ridge Realty Company, Park Ridge; capital, $ 5,000. Incorporators—Robert A. Silbball, James B. H. Storms, and Harry S. Stark.

The Stanton Manufacturing Company, (to manufacture automobiles and motors,) Elizabeth; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—A. C. Stanton, Maxwell K. Willoughby, and Frank Southmayd.

Harker & Co., Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Stephen L. Harker, E. F. Cabezola, Margaret J. Cabezola, and Nellie H. Harker.

The Clark Wireless Development Company, Jersey City; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Judson W. De Fuy, William H. Bearinger, and Charles Schlegel.

The Canton Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Eliot Horton, E. Howard Poster, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

The France Unit Concrete Steel Company, Camden; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—Albert C. Middleton, I. C. Clow, and John A. MacPeak.

Aronsohn Brothers Silk Company, Paterson; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Samuel J. Aronsohn, Harry Aronsohn, Charles J. Ward, William Aronsohn, and Bernard Aronsohn.

The Sterling Realty Company, Atlantic City; decreased capital from $1,000,000 to $300,000.

The Petit & Cook Company, South River; capital increased from $20,000 to $40,000.

The Western Metals Company, Jersey City; dissolved.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, July 13.—The Central Trust Company of Wilmington was chartered at Dover to-day to engage in a general trust company business. Capital, $100,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2½ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $335,434,027; balances, $16,002,346. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $2,001,026.

Foreign exchange was quiet and firmer. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8510; demand, $4.8680; cables, $4.87.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.85½; francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95¼; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—20c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 4c; telegraphic, 6c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—5c discount@5c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 13.—Money was in increased demand early in the market to-day for Stock Exchange pay day requirements, but the demand eased later. The supplies were ample. Discounts were easy.

Trading on the Stock Exchange generally had a cheerful tone, the settlement closing satisfactorily. Operators in Kafirs were particularly relieved at the prospect of there being no difficulties in connection with that department. Consols advanced a fraction. Home rails were in moderate demand.

Americans started strong on the crop report. Norfolk and Western was the feature. Missouri Pacific, Erie, and Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé were in good demand. There were a few reactions on realizations, but prices closed firm. Grand Trunk was buoyant.

Continentals hesitated on Paris advices. Russians were dull. Japanese were supported. The new Japanese loan was quoted at 1 1-16 premium.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 104.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £60,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America, and £20,000 was withdrawn for shipment to Gibraltar.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4½d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.27; Lisbon, 8.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve increased £183,000, circulation decreased £142,000, bullion increased £258,198, other securities decreased £7,382,000, other deposits decreased £5,506,000, public deposits decreased £1,690,000, notes reserve increased £126,000, Government securities unchanged. The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 48.66 per cent. as compared with 42.65 per cent. last week.

Money, 1@1¼ per cent. Discount rates—Short bills, 1¾@1 13-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 1 13-16 per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Change.
Consols, money	90 5-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	90⅜	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	5½	107½	107¼	+ ¼
Atchison	89	89⅜	85¾	+ ⅛
Can. Pacific	156¼	152¼	152	+ ½
St. Paul	184½	179¾	179⅝	— ⅛
Erie	48⅝	47⅛	47	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	85½	83½	83⅛	+ ⅞
Ill. Central	173½	168¼	169¼	— 1
Louis. & Nash.	153	149¼	149¼	..
N. Y. Central	152	148¼	148	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	73⅝	142⅞	142⅝	..
Reading	54¼ex	105¼	106⅜	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	66½	64¾	64⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	133⅝	130	129⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	35¾	34⅜	34⅜	..
U. S. Steel pf	105⅛	102⅝	102⅜	+ ¼

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 13.—On the Boerse to-day all securities were somewhat higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2⅞ per cent.; three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

PARIS, July 13.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 86 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 22½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 9,625,000f, Treasury accounts current decreased 2,075,000f, general accounts current decreased 41,225,000f, gold in hand increased 13,150,000f, and bills discounted decreased 30,475,000f.

NEW FRANCO-AMERICAN BANK

Institution Formed to Encourage Sale of Our Securities in France.

PARIS, July 13.—The Franco-American Financial Association was formally incorporated here to-day, with a capital of $10,000,000. The chief founders are the Banque de l'Union Parisienne and Speyer & Co. of New York.

The Board of Directors elected Frederick Mallet, a leading figure in finance, President of the new association, and James Speyer, Vice President. The Directors include representatives of Hottinguer & Co., De Neuflize Sons, and other leading Paris banks, and also Adrian Iselin, Gordon MacDonald, and Norman B. Ream of New York.

The incorporation in Paris of the Franco-American Financial Association marks the completion of plans announced some time ago for the establishment of a banking institution intended for the special work of introducing American securities in the French market.

James Speyer, head of the firm of Speyer & Co., while abroad last Winter carried on the negotiations with French banking interests which have now joined his firm in the establishment of the new international bank. Heretofore American stocks and bonds have had but a very limited market in France.

A similar undertaking under the name of the French Banking Corporation, in which a number of well-known financiers have an interest, has been in operation for over a year, but it has been working on a relatively small scale. The Franco-American Financial Association is, the first large concern formed for the purpose of developing a broader market in France for American securities.

BAYONNE CITY GROWING.

Population Now 42,441, a Gain of 22,585 in Ten Years.

The population of Bayonne, N. J., was certified to yesterday by Supervisor Alfred Davis as 42,441. This is a gain of 22,585 over the State census of 1895, when the population was 19,856. In 1900 Bayonne's population by the Federal census was 32,722, a gain of 9,719.

The population of Bayonne in 1890 was 19,033. President Roosevelt last Fall polled 3,276 votes to 3,059 for Parker, a total of 6,335.

WEALTH NOT OUR GOD, MR. BECK TELLS BANKERS

Declares America Is Not a Dollar-Worshipping Nation.

CRUSADE AGAINST PROPERTY

Despite Demagogues, He Says, the American Public Appreciates the Value of Fortune Builders.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 13.—Three hundred and fifty members were present to-day when President Charles H. Sabin of Albany called the New York State Bankers' Association to order. Immediately afterward Alfred H. Curtis of New York, President of the National Bank of North America, presented the retiring President, Charles H. Sabin of Albany, a silver gavel in behalf of the Council of Administration.

President Sabin made the annual Presidential address, pleading for conservative action in all business relations of the association. Mr. Curtis was unanimously chosen President of the association.

The concluding address of the day's session was made by James M. Beck of New York. Mr. Beck's subject was "Moneyphobia." He said, in part:

"The signs of the times indicate a growing feeling of social discontent, which finds its chief expression in the abuse of wealth. Apart from class hatred, there is now in progress a searching inquiry in the great court of public opinion as to the ethical significance of money making. The presses are groaning under the weight of books and periodicals whose chief purpose is to discuss the ethics of the dollar. Demagogues are making frenzied appeals to popular passion to proclaim a new crusade against property.

"The agitation is not confined to the ignorant, the envious, or the malicious. The recent commencement season indicated that educated men are disinterestedly considering the phenomena of business in their moral aspects. Their deliverances teem with jeremiads at the evil of the times and the decay of morals.

"The underlying causes of the present agitation are complex and conflicting. Its net effect will probably be for good, for in an age of overshadowing materialism, the great considerations which underlie all social questions cannot be too carefully considered.

"There is little of the Jack Cade spirit among our people, and the average American, far from regarding success with envy, both admires and emulates it. The common sense of the American appreciates that in the 'career open to talent,' which our institutions are designed to secure, great fortunes are inevitable. The American appreciates that equality of legal opportunity necessarily means inequality of result.

"Indiscriminate attacks upon the rapidity with which great fortunes are won are often attacks upon the right of the captain of industry to secure a result in proportion to his superior skill. Such a spirit is un-American.

"Abuses of trust have run riot. They are not, as I believe, due to the fact that men are essentially less honest than previous generations, but in part to the intoxication that inevitably marks the most rapid and extraordinary period of commercial expansion that the world has ever known.

"No man can acquire wealth by honest methods without becoming serviceable to his fellow-man, for in the very acquisition of money the adaptation of our energies to the social machinery of modern life is a necessary incident. Legitimate money-making necessarily involves human service, and every man, who has amassed his fortune by constructive achievement, such as the building of railroads or development of mines, has in a far greater degree enriched the public.

"To-day we find many business men who not only give but a limited portion of time to business, but voluntarily retire early in life with a competence. No charge is more false than that we are a money-loving people. No people of any time or clime ever cared less for money when earned than we. To achieve rather than to acquire is our ambition. We undoubtedly seek larger fortunes than our fathers, but this is not only due to our larger needs, caused by a more complicated and refined civilization, but also and principally to a finer recognition of our moral responsibility toward those dependent upon us.

"Unquestionably the spirit of business enterprise often leads men into excesses. In the great gamble of fluctuating values men frequently sink to the level of the gambler, but the gambling spirit is not nearly so rife to-day as it was in the eighteenth century.

"The entire edifice of the commercial world rests upon fair dealing. The true capital of the banker is confidence. His nominal capital is a mere concession to public opinion. There are unquestionably broken contracts, but their number is infinitesimal in comparison with the many that are kept with scrupulous fidelity. Despite an enormous expansion of business activity there was never so little litigation over broken contracts. We hear in these days of many defalcations and breaches of trust, but we must remember that the means of publicity are a thousandfold greater than ever before, and that the opportunities for such recreancy are a thousandfold greater than in any other age. There are more faithless bank clerks because there are more bank clerks, but how few are the faithless in comparison with the faithful!

"Nor need we fear the final test as to whether commercialism deadens that spirit of true chivalry which is faithful to a noble ideal, "even unto death." The four great commercial nations of our time are England, the United States, Germany, and Japan. Within the present generation each has engaged in a mortal struggle, and each has shown that the finest soldiers may be recruited from the counting room and shop, and from the field and farm."

MUST WAIT FOR WATER.

New Supply for Brooklyn Delayed by Injunction Proceedings.

Under a decision of Supreme Court Justice Lambert, handed down by him in special term yesterday, the Borough of Brooklyn will be deprived of an expected extra daily supply of 6,000,000 gallons of water for some time. According to Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell the decision will stop the improvement which was to bring from the Long Island watershed this amount of water.

The decision was given in an action brought by Frank C. Young and Harrison Young, two Hempstead business men, for an injunction restraining the City of New York and Commissioner Oakley of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity from continuing the construction of the Wantagh water gallery in front of and through their property on Railroad Avenue, Hempstead, until the damage to them shall have been assessed.

The Corporation Counsel said that title to property along the route had been taken by the city last July, and that $50,000 or more had been paid to property owners. Justice Lambert said, however, that it must be shown that the interests of the plaintiffs had been cared for, and granted the injunction asked for.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Turkish Towels Assessed at High Rates—Other Decisions.

In a decision written by General Appraiser De Vries the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by J. B. Locke & Potts of New York, it being held that Turkish towels are not entitled to duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The customs court affirms the action of the Collector in assessing the merchandise at 50 per cent.

Other importers' claims overruled were by Jules & Hugo Rosenberg, L. & E. Stern, R. F. Downing & Co., Einstein, Wolff & Co., A. Lubersky, B. Wissotsky & Co., Bassett, McNab & Co., Frame & Co., New York; Milwaukee Bag Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Portland, Ore.; Reins & Meiss, Cincinnati, Ohio.

The board sustained claims by E. R. Biddle and William Robertson of New York.

Claims by Charles L. Christman and others and E. R. Biddle of this city were partially sustained.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

BRANDSTADTER & ROBINSON.—Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has granted a motion to dismiss the petition for discharge from bankruptcy of Brandstadter & Robinson, furriers, formerly of 263 Greene Street, because the bankrupts have done nothing in the matter for more than a year. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against them on Dec. 20, 1903, and their schedules showed liabilities $32,832 and nominal assets $9,706.

ALFRED S. HATHEWAY.—Alfred S. Hatheway, residing at Yonkers, who is now foreman for the Merchants' Sample Card Company, of 175 Elm Street, this city, and formerly President of that company, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,317 and assets $347.35, consisting of cash $225, accounts $121.60, and three notes of W. H. Garrison aggregating 75 cents. He filed this petition because in proceedings under a former petition filed by him on June 10, 1904, his name was printed Alfred E. Hatheway, instead of Alfred S. Hatheway in the notice of meeting of creditors, and as a year had nearly elapsed when the notice was issued, it was too late to readvertise.

AMERICAN PARQUETRY COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the American Parquetry Company, manufacturer of parquet flooring at 540 West Fifty-eighth Street, was held yesterday before Seaman Miller, referee in bankruptcy, at 346 Broadway. Thirty claims were filed. There were two candidates for trustee, Charles M. Beam, who was appointed receiver in the Supreme Court in January last, and William Blau, who was appointed receiver in May in the United States District Court. No result was announced and an adjournment was taken to see if the two parties of creditors could not come together on one candidate.

INTERNATIONAL MAHOGANY COMPANY.—A meeting of creditors of the International Mahogany Company of 200 Lewis Street, which had branches in Pittsburg and Cincinnati, was held yesterday before Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, at 68 William Street, which was largely attended. Twenty-five claims were proved, the largest being filed by Edward S. Thomas for L. M. Moragues of Mobile, Ala., $150,000. Other claims were presented, but were rejected, not being in proper form. Edward R. Finch was unanimously elected Trustee, and his bond was fixed at $5,000. The schedules showed liabilities of $746,000, and nominal assets of $643,000, of which $500,000 is land in Cuba, the mortgage on which is under foreclosure. The prospect for the creditors getting anything was said to be very dubious. Charles L. Greenhall, attorney for the company, said that all the assets were hypothecated or pledged, and the only hope was that the land in Cuba would sell for more than the mortgage.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADAMS, Henry C. Jr.—T. G. Roebuck & Co.	$67
BRYAN, Mary—Browning, King & Co.	21
BELL, Howard W.—Frank T. Clute	626
BLOOM, Samuel and Sarah, (not summoned)—A. Weckstein and others	135
BOTHNER, George—Kniffin & Demarest Co.	30
BAYER, Lena—Francis Schlosser	519
CHAPMAN, Charles H.—A. S. Gilman	136
DE YOUNG, Joseph—Chas. H. Miller	39
FLADEN, J.—L. Steinhardt and others	370
FIELD, Cornelius J.—Municipal Journal Pub. Co.	72
FINN Chas. F.—Chas. W. Anderson	431
GRANT, Albert E.—E. D. Harrington	114
HELLER, Moses—Philip Stromberg and another	78
KLUMPP, G., (not summoned)—Kniffin & Demarest Co.	30
KING, M. J., administrator—Mail and Express Co., costs	89
KAHN, Bertha—J. Rosenberg	206
KUSHES, A.—Isidor Ginsberg, costs	112
MOSKOWITZ, Rosie—A. Mandel	71
NEWELL, J. T.—L. Schoenberg	510
NELLIS, Dora H.—J. H. Henshaw	134
O'ROURKE, J. C., (not summoned)—A. S. Gilman	136
PRESS, J.—S. Bauer and another	183
REICH, D.—Firestone Tire and Rubber Co.	495
SANDERS, H. H.—M. A. Bernheimer	64
SEIFERT, J. L.—Mary Patterson	337
SIMPSON, O. L.—G. S. Brantingham, costs	39
SIMON, K.—J. H. Henshaw	134
SWARTZ, S.—J. Rosenberg	281
STENGLING, A.—Same	281
STRAUS, L.—W. R. Koller	5,001
SMITH, De Witt—Florence B. B. Poole	112
TAKELBAUM, Udavardass A. (not summoned)—Joseph Rosenberg	290
TRAYNOR, Anna—Met. St. Ry. Co.	128
WASSERMAN, Moses (not summoned) and Isidor—James M. Briggs	* 108
N. Y. CENTRAL & HUDSON R. R. R. Co.—Henry Stauder	1,460
N. Y. CENTRAL & HUDSON R. R. R. Co.—Same	2,041
N. Y. CENTRAL & HUDSON R. R. R. Co.—Eva Quosbarth and another	1,652
MAIL AND EXPRESS CO.—Wm. W. Brauer	6c
BRUEN REALTY CO.—Joseph Hamerschlag and another	10,246
THE B, H. R. R. CO.—Haddim Granite Co.	107
MET. ST. RY. CO.—Emma Eldridge	173
EDSON MFG. CO.—Rudolph Guenther	31
FIDELITY SURETY CO. (as attorney of Fidelity Insurance Association)—Stanley & Brown Drug Co. of Baltimore City	1,595
FIDELITY SURETY CO. (as attorney of Fidelity Insurance Association)—Robert M. Sutton and others	2,758

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

BLEASBY, Henry—J. W. Bartindale, May 26, 1905	$952
BECK, Joseph P., Alfred, Frederick W., and George H.—Same, May 26, 1905	952
CAMPBELL, William A.—F. K. Hunter, Jan. 6, 1905	840
CAMMANN, John F.—G. N. Reinhardt and another, Aug. 13, 1896	216
SAME—T. T. Martin, May 14, 1897	120
SAME—G. N. Reinhardt and another, July 31, 1897	380
SAME—L. Demarest and another, Aug. 14, 1897	277
SAME—H. J. Bridger, June 2, 1897	117
SAME—A. Bendix, May 10, 1897	2,186
SAME—E. M. Harlam, May 6, 1897	4,046
SAME—L. Demarest and another, May 24, 1897	214
GARDNER, Frank E.—M. M. Randall, Oct. 29, 1904	226
GRAY, Peter K.—Our Saviour's Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church in New York, June 24, 1904	161
HEARTT, John E.—G. A. Hampton and others, March 7, 1905	25
SAME—Same, Nov. 12, 1904	276
JIRAN, Chas.—People, &c., June 17, 1905	1,000
JUNGHERCHEN, Frederick W., Henry, and Martha—A. Clark and another, Feb. 17, 1905	722
JACKSON, Jacob W.—H. Rosenbaum, May 31, 1905	2,157
MILLER, Nicholas—The Washington Building Company, Aug. 3, 1904	1,716
SAME—Battery Place Realty Company, April 1, 1905	3,504
MOSSO, Michael B.—The Equitable National Bank, June 29, 1905, (vacated)	408
MACLEAN, J. Noble, by guardian—J. L. Ridgers and another, May 9, 1905	108
SPIESS, Isaac and Carolije—Italian Vineyard Company, May 29, 1905	209
NATIONAL ENAMELING AND Stamping Company—City of New York, June 27, 1905	50
MANHATTAN RAILWAY COMPANY—A. Underwood, July 6, 1905	72
SAME—K. Underwood, July 6, 1905	72
INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP Company—City of New York, May 22, 1905	250
BRUNSWICK - BALKE - COLLENDER Company—City of New York, May 22, 1905	85
HENRY, R. WORTHINGTON—City of New York, July 7, 1905	190

To Investigate the Paper Trust.

MILWAUKEE, July 13.—Judge Quarles of the United States District Court announced to-day that a special United States Grand Jury will be summoned in September to meet in Milwaukee. It is said that the Grand Jury will devote itself to an inquiry into the affairs of the General Paper Company, the so-called Paper Trust.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Friday, July 14.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Gleason-Ins Co	33—Higgins-Bloomingdale
2—Miller-Oglesby	34—Ketchum-Washer
3—Hooper-MacRae	35—Farrington-Farrington
4—Hansen-Walsh	36—Swanson-Swanson
4½—Same-same	37—In re Glick
5—Same-same	38—Douglass-Monell
5½—Same-same	39—People, &c-McGovern
6—In re Lawson	40—Same-Chiari
7—Cody-Hertle	41—Same-Begley
8—C O R R-Grout	42—Same-Lynch
9—In re Van Wyck	43—Same-McCabe
9½—Same	44—Same-Kenrick
10—In re Daly Av	45—Croley-Croley
11—Wimmer-Met Ry	46—Taft-Little
12—Haufman-Haufman	47—In re Epple
13—Holey-Sheridan	48—In re Gioveno
14—Ins Co-Sommer	49—In re O'Connor
15—Todd-Cronkite	50—Knickerbocker-Groton B & Mfg Co
16—Browsky-McAdoo	51—O'Reilly-Mandel
17—Lemp Brew Co-L V R R	52—Rohrig-Rohrig
18—Policastro-Woodbury	53—Greenwood - Greenwood
19—Piccola-same	54—Feist-Feist
20—Goldberg-Goldberg	55—Elsman-Ronner
20½—Same-same	56—In re Farrell
21—Keck-Wray	57—Besser-Besser
22—Sinar-Sinar	58—Shaplowitz-Shaplowitz
23—Fischer-Wray	59—Evans-Garrison
24—Rezso-Rezso	60—McKain-Supr Conclave, &c
25—People, &c-Di Bol	61—McCoon-Schwarz
26—Kelly-Duncan	62—Ossman-Ossman
27—Rempe-Christman	
28—Keil-Esposito	
29—Same-same	
30—Leahy-Dahut	
31—McGill-McGill	
32—In re Altholz	

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term.)—Davy, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy West Twenty-first Street Houses—Audubon Avenue Corner Sold for Improvement—Other Dealings by Brokers and in the Auction Room.

Reckling & Vallender have bought from Emma Durand 42 West Twenty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, and from Susan Tuckerman the similar adjoining house, No. 44—the two together occupying a plot 33.7 by 92. This is the first sale of these properties in about twenty years.

Builders Buy on Audubon Avenue.

Schreiber & Reinlieb have sold for Joseph Ross the plot of about five lots at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 82 by 145, to builders, who will erect three five-story flats.

Dwelling Sold on 57th Street.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold for Theodore H. Joseph and Rupert L. Joseph to John L. Martin the three-story brownstone dwelling 133 East Fifty-seventh Street, on lot 20 by 60; also, for the Brooklyn Trust Company to Paul S. Bolger, the five-story apartment house 666 Lexington Avenue, 24.6 by 90.

The Carpenter estate is reported to have sold 19 East Fifty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on lot 22.5 by 100.5.

Deal for Lenox Avenue Apartments.

William C. Wotton of George A. Bowman & Co., in conjunction with William Levers, has sold for Harry L. Horton the seven-story elevator apartment house at the southeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, for about $300,000.

Porter & Co. have sold for Charles Hamm to Mandelbaum & Lewine the three five-story double flats 310, 312, and 314 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 25 by 80 by 100.11.

B. Meltsner has sold for Annie Goodstein to Samuel Rose and a Mrs. Vesanska 330 and 332 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, two six-story flats, with stores, each 20 by 100.

Amsterdam Avenue Purchase.

Julius Friend has sold for Daniel Katz 969 Amsterdam Avenue, a five-story triple flat.

R. L. Julian has sold for Schmidt & Schmidt 54 West One Hundred and First Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.11; also, for Jablons & Bierson, 111 West One Hundred and Sixth Street, a similar property. The One Hundred and First Street house has been resold to J. E. Saper, through the Empire Realty Company. Frankenthaler & Sapinsky were attorneys for the sellers in the One Hundred and Sixth Street deal.

Sale of 110th Street Property.

Sugarman & Lewis have sold the six-story tenement 86 and 88 East One Hundred and Tenth Street.

Reich & Rottenberg has sold to Jacobson & Lichtenstein, through Leipzig & Frankblau, 321 East One Hundred and First Street, a seven-story tenement, 28.6 by 100.11.

Sameth & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sarah Bahr 82 and 84 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, two five-story double flats.

H. Kronowit and D. Geisler, in conjunction with M. Leffler, have sold for Joseph Spivack to Louis Singer 441 East Seventy-seventh Street, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 51; also, the northwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Avenue A, a five-story tenement, 25.7 by 75; also, 1,411 Avenue A, a five-story double flat, 25.6 by 75.

Dovale & Co. have sold for William J. Kelly to Kassel & Goldberg the two four-story brownstone-front tenements 237 and 239 East Seventy-fifth Street, on plot 53.4 by 101.7.

Buying on Upper Second Avenue.

The Harlem Realty Exchange has sold for Jacob and Mary Schrimpf to Max Baum 2,288 Second Avenue; also, for Bauer & Doctor to H. Dansky, 105 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street.

Isaac Shapiro and A. H. Levy & Co. have resold through M. Gerstenfeld 2,457 Second Avenue, a five-story flat, with stores, on lot 25 by 105.

Halprin & Federman, as brokers, have sold to the Monroe Realty Company 608 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 85.

Montgomery & Seitz have sold for Samuel Mayers 163 East Seventy-fourth Street, a five-story flat on lot 20 by 100.

Morgenstern Brothers have sold to Hirsch Brothers, through Frank & Glass, the new apartment house at 305 East Seventy-fifth Street, 37.6 by 102.2.

Deal for 122d Street Houses.

G. Brettell & Son have sold for a Mr. Cohen 451 and 453 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, two dwelling on plot 34 by 81.

Henry L. Prager has bought 231 East Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100.8.

Samuel Seniger & Co. have sold for Annie Stein 208 and 210 East Ninety-eighth Street, two four-story flats, on plot 50 by 100.8.

Operator Sells on 57th Street.

B. Meltsner has sold for Abram Bachrach to a Mr. Meyer 450 West Fifty-seventh Street, a five-story double flat on plot 33 by 100.

S. B. Goodale and Francis E. Ward negotiated the sale of the warehouse at 421 to 425 West Thirteenth Street for the Abingdon Warehousing Company.

Downtown Tenements Dealings.

Sugarman & Lewis have sold for Samuel Barkin the northwest corner of Hester and Forsyth Streets, a six-story tenement, with stores.

Posner & Goldfein have sold the seven-story tenement 132 Columbia Street, 25 by 100, to Silverman & Kirshenblut. Cohen & Co. were the brokers.

L. Minzie has sold for the Nelson estate the front and rear tenements 71 and 73 Goerck Street, 50 by 100.

Reich & Rottenberg have bought of Johanna Locher 544 East Eleventh Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 94.9. The new owners will make alterations to the building.

Buyers for Tremont Terrace Lots.

In Tremont Terrace, fronting on Pelham Bay Park and the Eastern Boulevard, the Bankers' Realty and Security Company have sold Lots 547 to 550, through Benjamin Gainsborg; Lots 667 to 670, through A. H. Williams, and Lots 620 to 624, through other brokers.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

Howard St, 11, s w corner of Elm St, 12.4x70x10.2x70, two-story brick dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, to the American Brass and Copper Company $19,550

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

32d St, 348 and 350 East, for a three-story brick laboratory, 35x85; Nathan Straus of 27 West 72d St, owner; J. H. Duncan of 208 5th Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

92d St, n s, 140 ft e of Riverside Drive, for a three-story brick dwelling, 27.6x51; J. Axelrod of 26 West 91st St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

West End Av, w s, 50.11 ft s of 107th St, for a church, 75x70.6; Bloomingdale Reformed Church of 681 Broadway, owner; Ludlow & Valentine of 1 East 27th St, architects; cost, $70,000.

122d St, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 50x101; J. Isaacs of 222 East 87th St, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

Mulberry St, 160; for a six-story brick tenement, 25x87; B. Briganti and others of 205 East 17th St, owners and architects; cost $22,000.

18th St, 18 East, for a seven-story brick loft building, 37.6x108; Union Square Realty Company, World Building, owner; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $100,000.

Aqueduct Av, e s, 77 ft n of 183d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 28x14; Daniel F. Sullivan, premises, owner and architect; cost, $900.

Crimmins Av, w s, 48.4 ft n of 141st St, for five five-story brick tenements, 47.10x67; Moritz Klein of 202 East Seventh St, owner; Horenberger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $150,000.

180th St, s s, 50 ft w of Creston Av, for a two-story brick chapel, 44x98; New York City Baptist Mission Society of 162 2d Av, owner; W. H. Fears of 7 Wall St, architect; cost, $55,000.

Taylor St, e s, 205 ft n of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Jacob Cohen, West Farms Road, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, 2,760 and 2,762, to two brick tenements; S. S. S. Realty Company of 2,167 8th Av, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architect; cost, $5,200.

6th Av, s e corner of 17th St, to a four-story brick store; S. Jacobs of 135 Broadway, owner; S. B. Eisendrath of 41 West 24th St, architect; cost, $6,000.

Forsyth St, 6 to 12, to a five-story brick tenement; Kelton, Plau & Rubinger of 5 Beekman St, owners; L. A. Goldstone of 110 West 34th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

76th St, 317 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; J. T. Douglas, premises, owner; Israels & Harder of 31 West 31st St, architects; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 13.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 74.9 ft n of 122th St, 24.11x irregular; S. S. S. Realty Company to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $21,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 130th St, 150x100; Charles Geiger and another to Jacob Goldberg and another, (mtg $139,000) ..... Omitted

ATTORNEY ST, 161 to 165, w s, 75x100; Joseph Schwartz to George Schuchman, ½ part, (mtg $85,000) 100

AVENUE A, 1,457, w s, 25x94; Samuel Teicher to Adolf Blaha, (mtg $19,000). 100

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 18, map Jerome, 25x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Rosie Amelia, (mtg $2,000) 3,200

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 60, map Jerome, 25x100; Charles M. Preston, receiver, to Rosie Amelia, (mtg $1,300) 1,800

AVENUE A, 1,541 and 1,543, w s, 51.4x106.6; Bernhard Mayer to Jonas Well, ½ part, all title, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; John D. McMahon to John J. Brady ..... Nom.

BEAUMONT AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 25x100; John J. Brady to John D. McMahon ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 108.1 ft s from e s of Park Av, runs s 154.6x w 99x n 33.11x n 127.6x e 57.1; Charlotte M. Stokes to Albert J. Schwarzler, (mtg $10,000) ... 100

BROOK AV, w s, 108.1 ft s from e s of Park Av, runs s 154.6x w 99x n 33.11x n 127.6x e 57.1; Albert J. Schwarzler to Sheffield Farms-Slawson-Decker Company, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 420, e s, 25x100; Otto Gilcher to Simon J. Levy, (mtg $13,000) 100

CATHERINE ST, s e s, Lot 195, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Albert F. Gescheidt to John Stern 100

CATHERINE ST, e s, Lot 195, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Margaret H. Nichols and others to Albert F. Gescheidt ..... Nom.

COTTAGE GROVE AV, e s, 321.5 ft s of Guerlain Place, 25x110, Van Nest; Elizabeth Mahon to Patrick McGovern, (mtg $1,500) 100

DECATUR AV, s w corner of Gun Hill Road, 123.11 x irregular; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Charles Leopold ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, e s, 105.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 50x100; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Charles Leopold ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, s e corner of Gun Hill Road, 105.8x50; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Ada E. Masten and another ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, e s, 404.4 ft s of 205th St, 25x100; Anette A. Olsen to William H. Dieckmann, (mtg $4,500) 100

DECATUR AV, s w corner of 209th St, 50x100; Fairchild Brothers & Foster, a corporation, to Johanna Chapman ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, w s, 50 ft s of 209th St, 100x100; Fairchild Brothers & Foster, a corporation, to Seltz Realty Company 100

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 240 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125, Olinville; Giuseppe Pisano to Salvatore De Pasquale ..... Nom.

ELLIOTT AV, e s, 200 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x125, Olinville; Salvatore M. De Pasquale to Frank McGarry 100

ELM ST, 100, e s, 23.5x29.6; Leander S. Sire to Albert I. Sire ..... Nom.

EVANDA ST, s e s, 94.5 ft n e of Main St, 25x100; Charles P. Hallock to Elizabeth Thieme, (mtg $750) 100

GOERCK ST, 62, e s, 25x80; Ida Machiz to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $16,000) 100

GUN HILL ROAD, s s, 50.4 ft w of Decatur Av, 50.4x87.9; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Martin Walter ..... Nom.

HEATH AV, e s, 244.6 ft n from tangent point at Emmerich Place, 50x101.10; Kingsbridge Real Estate Company to Andrew J. Larkin 100

HEATH AV, e s, 244.6 ft n from tangent point at Emmerich Place, 50x101.10; Andrew J. Larkin to Lansford F. Chapman, (mtg $2,100) 100

HUGHES AV, n e corner of 189th St, 40x87.6; Abraham Litzmann and Simon Epstein and another, (mtg $1,200) 100

HULL AV, n e corner of 209th St, 75x100; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Judah L. Weinberg 100

HULL AV, e s, 75 ft n of 209th St, 50x100; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Timothy F. Sullivan ..... Nom.

INWOOD AV, e s, 120 ft s of 170th St, 50x100; Herbert Aldhous to George Schweppenhausen, ½ part, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

JANSEN AV, s w corner of 228th St, 85.5x50; Andrew J. Larkin to Sumner Deane, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

JEFFERSON ST, w s, 150 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; Edward J. Cahill to Mary Muller 100

LOT 25, map George W. Hunt, Bronx; Lot 26, map George W. Hunt, Bronx; Susan C. Applegate to Mary A. Robinson 1,000

LOT 165, map of Section 2, St. Raymond's Park; Lot 202, map of Section 3, St. Raymond's Park; Salvatore di Giuseppe and others to Hudson P. Rose ..... Nom.

LOT 111, map of 120 lots of Daily estate; Hudson P. Rose to Samuel Levine ..... Nom.

LOT 326, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Charles Kraushaar to Thomas J. McAuliffe and another, (mtg $1,500) 100

LOT 28, Block 6, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to William C. Berbert 100

LOT 1, Block 6, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Mary J. Flanagan 100

LOT 12, Block 7, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Matilda Moinchan 100

LOT 12, Block 9, Lots 10 and 11, Block 6, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Wolf Sonkin 100

LOTS 10 and 11, Block 10, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Josephine M. Johnson 100

LOTS 17 and 18, Block 9, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Louis Mantel and another 100

LOTS 22 to 24, Block 6; Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block 10, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to William Callahan 100

LOTS 4 and 5, Block 6, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Mary A. Horan ..... Omitted

LOTS 14 and 15, Block 2, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Marie Bonnan 100

LOTS 32 to 39, Block 3, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Conrad Witt 100

LOTS 1 to 5, Block 3, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Henry Saletan 100

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 3, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Elizabeth Ditchett 100

LOTS 12 and 13, Block 6, map of property of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Carrie L. Agner 100

MADISON ST, 365 and 367, n s, 40x95; Marcus L. Osk and another to Hauben Realty Company, (mtg $31,000) ..... Nom.

MAIDEN LANE, 154 and 156, s w s, 41.3x38.3; Henry de Cosgrove and another, executors, to Anne M. Walker 30,000

OAKLEY ST, e s, Lots 194 and 195, map of Litt G. Hunt estate; William H. Sweny to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

PARKSIDE PLACE, w s, Lots 116, 117, 68, and 69, map of Norwood, 50x100; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Judah L. Weinberg 100

PERRY ST, 93, n s, 25x95; Bleecker St, 392 and 394, w s, 38x50; Charles H. Hanson to M. B. Brown, (mtg $26,000) 100

PERRY ST, w s, 910.11 ft s of Old Road, 75x100; Benjamin T. Fairchild to Anna E. Green and another ..... Nom.

PIER AV, w s, 175 ft s of Emily St, 25x100; Pier Av, w s, 175 ft n of Lee St, 25x100; Throgg's Neck; Harold C. Mitchell to Margaret C. Sutton 100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 30 ft n of 103th St, 25x100; Herman Fromme, referee, to Joseph Hamerschlag and another, (mtg $35,000) 10,000

SHERIFF ST, 118, e s, 25x100; Michael Josephsohn to Samuel Ganz, (mtg $6,000) 100

SHERIFF ST, e s, 175 ft n of Houston St, 0.4x100; Louis Josephthal to Michael Josephsohn ..... Nom.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of Freeman St, 50x110; Max Powell to Solomon C. Powell and others, (mtg $6,000) Nom.

STEBBINS AV, e s, 75.11 ft s of Freeman St, 50x110; Solomon C. Powell and others to Hensel-Powell Realty Company, (mtg $5,000) ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, Lots C, D, E, and F, sub-division of Lot 35, map of Norwood; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Elizabeth Farrell ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 501.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 69x irregular; Fairchild Brothers & Foster, a corporation, to Seltz Realty Company ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 101.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 75x90; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Michael J. Gilhuly and another ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, s w corner of Gun Hill Road, 101.11x45x96.11x45.3; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Michael J. Gilhuly and another ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, w s, 401.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, 100x100; Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation to Edward J. Murray ..... Nom.

WILLETT AV, 98, e s, 25x100; Annie Schwartz to Herman Lottman, all liens 100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 75x100.9; Minnie Gordon to Annie Roth, (mtg $7,500) 100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 25 ft n of Devoe St, 75x100.9; Nathaniel Levy to Minnie Gordon, (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

1ST AV, 1,795, w s, 25.8x75; Louis M. Rosenthal and others to George Ehret, (mtg $23,000) 100

3D AV, 519, e s, 18.2x80; Trustees of the Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of P. E. Church in the Diocese of New York to Charles Hoenninger 23,500

3D AV, n e corner of 32d St, 24.8x85; Henry T. Moltes and another, executors, to Reuben Wilson, (mtg $5,000) .. 33,700

7TH ST, n s, 118.2 ft e of 1st Av, 24.2x97.6; Philip Menschel to Samuel Stoopack, (mtg $32,500) 100

8TH AV, 201, w s, 18.1x79.9; Sarah D. Fitch to James F. Bragg, ¼ part, (mtg ¼ of $10,000) ..... Nom.

9TH ST, s s, 163.4 ft e of Avenue A, 25x94; Annie Schwartz to Herman Lottman, all liens 100

14TH ST, s w s, 244 ft s e of 1st Av, 25x91; Clara I. Hasse to Margaret E. Walsh 100

20TH ST, n s, 341 ft w of 6th Av, 67.6x92; Israel Lebowitz and others to Louis Oxfeld, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.

32D ST, n s, 75.2 ft w of 9th Av, 26x98.9; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, (mtg $25,000) 100

32D ST, 440 West, 25x98.9; Stuyvesant Real Estate Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 100

32D ST, 409 to 415 West, 86x98.9; 32d St, 415 West, 21.8x98.9; Stuyvesant Real Estate Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 100

34TH ST, s s, 160 ft w of 9th Av, 120x irregular; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 100

54TH ST, s s, 186.9 ft e of 8th Av, 18.3x84.6; William M. Bunn to George Clarke ..... Nom.

39TH ST, 257 to 261 West, 76.6x98.6; Julius B. Fox to Aaron Coleman 100

89TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Celia Siegel to Heyman Rosenthal, (mtg $25,000) 100

39TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Heyman Rosenthal to Matilda Merklen, (mtg $25,000) 100

55TH ST, 540 West, 25x100.5; Solomon Miller to Irving J. Kempner and another, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

55TH ST, 540 West, 25x100.5; Irving I. Kempner and another to Bernard M. Tavey, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

72D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 16.8x102.2; David Weledinger to Boohermann American Israelites Congregation (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

74TH ST, n s, 210 ft w of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Samuel Mayers to Catherine Devlin, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

76TH ST, 518 and 520 East, 50.8x irregular; Sadie Lesser to Thomas Copek and another, (mtg $34,500) 100

92D ST, 319 East, 25x100.8; John K. Ryer to Ludwig Fischer, (mtg $16,000). 100

95TH ST, 123 West, 17x100.8; Max Marx to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $12,000) 100

95TH ST, 123 West, 17x100.8; Cathleen Turney to Max Marx, (mtg $12,000). 100

101ST ST, n s, 154.9 ft e of Broadway, 75x100.11; James Bradley to Alonzo B. Kight, (mtg $26,000) 100

102D ST, 72 West, 30x100.11; Mary Kelly to Edward H. Kelly, ½ part, all title, (mtg $28,000) ..... Nom.

102D ST, 72 West, 30x100.11; Edward H. Kelly to George Manck and another, (mtg $26,000) 100

103D ST, 321 West, 20x100.11; Charles Devoe to John J. Deery, all title, (mtg $16,500) 100

103D ST, 321 West, 20x100.11; William B. Devoe to John J. Deery, all title, (mtg $16,500) 100

113TH ST, 77 East, 20.4x100.11; Jacob Sachs and others to Max Monfried, (mtg $23,750) 100

114TH ST, 331 East, 20x100; Dominick Garafalo to Louis Garafalo, (mtg $8,000) 100

139TH ST, 233 West, 19.3x99.11; Thomas Carrol to Ray S. Stern, (mtg $12,000). 100

142D ST, e s, 175 ft n of 3d Av, 25x100; Margaret V. Stanley to John J. Stanley and others ..... Nom.

148TH ST, n s, Lot 56, map Melrose South; John Hoffman to Nicola Biondi 100

148TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 25x99.11; Isaac Mayer and others to Henry Fuller, (mtg $6,500) ..... Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; James C. Crawford to Albert Cavanagh, (mtg $20,000) 100

149TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; John J. Mahony to Adolph M. Engel, (mtg $27,000) 100

159TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 75x99.11; Gabriel Salant to Joseph Newmark, all liens ..... Nom.

170TH ST, n e s, 126.5 ft s e of Railroad Av, 23.8x104; George H. Purser, Jr., executor, to Elgira E. Romer and others ..... Nom.

175TH ST, 936, East, 25x148.5; Ellen J. Sullivan to Frederick W. Herbertz and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

202D ST, n s, 145.11 ft e of Grand Boulevard, 50x100; Lucy J. Stevens to Alexander Stevens 100

210TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 100x irregular; Max Marx to Cathleen Turney, (mtg $7,500) 100

210TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, 100x irregular; Cathleen Turney to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $10,500) 100

211TH ST, s w s, 275 ft s e of 10th Av, 25x99.11; Andrew J. H. Oudendonk to Frederick Graemuck 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BERBERT, William C., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 28, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 1 year 420

BIONDI, Nicola, to Germania Bank of the City of New York; 148th St, n s, Lot 58, map of Melrose South, prior mtg $8,000, 1 year, — per cent 8,000

BOHEMIAN AMERICAN ISRAELITES Congregation to David Waledinger; 72d St, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,000

CAHILL, Sarah F., to Josephine Schwarz; Lincoln St, n s, 36.4 ft n of land of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,800

CALLAHAN, William, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 22 to 24, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 1,575

CALLAHAN, William, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block 10, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 1,330

CHAPMAN, Johanna, to Fairchild Brothers & Foster, corporation; 209th St, s w corner of Decatur Av, due, &c., as per bond 2,640

CLARKE, Mary A., to Judith W. Richards; 34th St, 250 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,500

DITCHETT, Elizabeth, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 18 and 19, Block 3, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 2,450

FARRELL, Elizabeth, to Fairchild Brothers & Foster, a Corporation; Lots C, D, E, and F, map sub-division Lot 35, map Norwood, due, &c., as per bond 900

FLANAGAN, Mary J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 1, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 800

FOWLER, Anna P., to New York Institution of Deaf and Dumb, corporation; 58th St, 181 East, 5 years, 4 per cent 45,000

GELLER, Lizzie, to Joseph Riegler; plot begins 990 ft e of White Plains Road and 250 ft n of Morris Park Av, due July 1, 1908, — per cent 3,000

GILHOOLY, Michael J., and another to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation; Webster Av, s w corner of Gun Hill Road, due, &c., as per bond 3,280

GILHOOLY, Michael J., and another to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation; Webster Av, w s, 101.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, due, &c., as per bond .. 3,960

GINSBERG, Joseph, and another to Calvin A. Stevens and another, executors; 86th St, 58 East, 5 years, — per cent ... 15,000

GOLDBERG, Jacob, and another to Charles Geiger and another; Amsterdam Av, w s, 24.11 ft n of 130th St, prior mtg $139,000, 1 year, 6 per cent .. 15,000

GREEN, Anna E., and Louis Hartung to Benjamin T. Fairchild; Perry Av, w s, 910.1 ft s of Old Road, due, &c., as per bond 2,250

HOENNINGER, Charles, to Trustees of Fund for Aged and Infirm Clergymen of P. E. Church in the Diocese of New York; 3d Av, 519, e s, due July 1, 1910. 10,000

HOUPT, Harry S. and another to City Investing Company; Columbus Av, s e corner of 86th St, due Oct. 1, 1906, 6 per cent 300,000

JELLIN, Samuel, to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 24 and 25, map of 125 lots of Ruser estate, due Oct. 1, 1910. 500

JELLIN, Nathan, to Hudson P. Rose Company; Lots 40, 41, 42, 48, and 49, map of 125 lots of Rooser estate, due Oct. 1, 1910 1,050

KIGHT, Alonzo B., to James Bradley; 101st St, n s, 154.9 ft e of Broadway, prior mtg —, due April 4, 1906, — per cent 13,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to King's Bridge Real Estate Company; Heath Av, e s, 244.6 ft n from a tangent in Emmerich Place, due June 30, 1908 2,100

LEOPOLD, Charles, to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation; Gun Hill Road, s w corner of Decatur Av, due, &c., as per bond 4,170

LEOPOLD, Charles, to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation, Decatur Av, e s, 105.8 ft s of Gun Hill Road, due, &c., as per bond 2,010

MANTEL, Louis, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 17 and 18, Block 9, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 770

MASLEN, Ada E., and another to Fairchild Brothers & Foster, corporation; Gun Hill Road, s e corner of Decatur Av, due, &c., as per bond 5,510

MEARS, Emma, to Title Insurance Company; 19th St, 215 East, due Jan. 30, 1908 2,500

MOFFETT, Hugh, to Benjamin F. Elger; Jefferson St, e s, Lot 303, map of part of Hunt estate, 1 year, — per cent. 1,300

MOINEHAN, Matilda, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 12, Block 7, map of land of party of second part, due July 10, 1908 437

MULLER, Mary, to Edward J. Cahill; Lot 279, map of part of Hunt estate, instellments, 5¾ per cent 700

MURRAY, Edward J., to Johanna Donnelly; Webster Av, w s, 401.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, due June 1, 1910 2,500

SALETAN, Henry, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 1 to 5, Block 3, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 3,920

SEITZ Realty Company to Fairchild Brothers & Foster, a Corporation; Webster Av, w s, 501.11 ft s of Gun Hill Road, due —, as per bond 8,130

SEITZ Realty Company to Fairchild Brothers & Foster, a Corporation; Decatur Av, w s, 50 ft s of 209th St, due, &c., as per, bond 4,140

SHEFFIELD FARMS SLAWSON-Decker Company to Albert J. Schwarzler; Brook Av, w s, 108.1 ft s of Melrose Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

SONKIN, William, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 12, Block 9, and Lots 10 and 11, Block 9, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 1,260

STOOPACK, Samuel, to Philip Menschel; 7th St, n s, 118.2 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $32,500, installments, 6 per cent 2,000

SULLIVAN, Timothy F., to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation; Hull Av, e s, 75 ft n of 209th St, due, &c., as per bond 2,040

SUTTON, Margaret C., to Rose Higgins; Pier Av, w s, 175 ft s of Emily St; Pier Av, w s, 175 ft n of Leo St, 1 year, 6 per cent 150

THIEME, Elizabeth, to Caroline Schwarz; Main St, n s, 98.11 ft e of Main St, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,200

TURNEY, Cathleen, to Max Marx; 210th St, n s, 200 ft e of 9th Av, prior mtg $7,500, 2 years 3,000

ULLRICH, Charles J., to Washington Savings Bank; 148th St, n s, Lot 404, map of Unionport, due, &c., as per bond 600

VAN AUKEN, Elise G., to Matilde R. de Gonzalez; 48th St, n s, 115 ft w of 6th Av, due Oct. 14, 1906, 4½ per cent. 2,000

WALSH, Margaret E., to E. L. Coster; 14th St, 418 East, 3 years 15,500

WALTER, Martin, to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation; Gun Hill Road, s s, 50.3 ft w of Decatur Av, due, &c., as per bond 2,500

WEINBERG, Judah L., to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation; 209th St, n e corner of Hull Av, due, &c., as per bond 3,585

WEINBERG, Judah L., to Fairchild Brothers & Foster Corporation; Lots 116 and 117, 68 and 69, map of Norwood, due, &c., as per bond 2,070

WITT, Conrad, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 32 to 39, Block 3, map of land of party of second part, due July 11, 1908, 3 years 3,750

Mechanics' Liens.

BROADWAY, 140; Richard Doughty against Mutual Life Insurance Company, owner; John L. Clemons, contractor ..... Nom.

UNION AV, s w corner of 163th St, 40x100; Borough Cut Stone Company against Annie C. Levitt, contractor ... 1,430

27TH ST, 225 East; Bernard Drucker against James H. White, owner; M. Rosendorf, contractor 300

27TH ST, 17 West; Powpal Granite Company against Wells Realty and Construction Company, owner; William C. McWhirter, contractor $16

27TH ST, 235 East; Frank J. Weisberg against James H. White, owner; A. M. Rosendorf, contractor 100

39TH ST, 5 West; United Heating Company against Rose Jardell; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor 540

93D ST, 239 East; Dora Gottlieb against Harris Grossfeld, owner and contractor 27

128TH ST, 58 West; Bernard Drucker against Max Rosenthal, owner; M. Rosendorf, contractor 100

128TH ST, 58 West; Frank J. Weisberg against Max Rosenthal, owner; A. M. Rosendorf, contractor 18

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

42D ST, 25 and 27 West; Sam Shapiro against Sire & Co., June 8, 1905, by bond 15

42D ST, 149 and 151 East; Peter J. McDonell against Charles Cowens and others, July 10, 1905, by deposit 100

78TH ST, 304 West; J. B. McCoy & Son against Alice Miller and others, Jan. 17, 1905 ..... $150

86TH ST, 1 East; Fred T. Nesbit against Herbert S. Griggs and others, May 31, 1905, by deposit 25

93D ST, 312 to 316 East; Pietrowski & Konop Company against John Greenbaum and others, June 30, 1905, by bond 100

93D ST, 312 to 316 East; Salvatore Virgilio against Greenbaum & Wiener and others, June 30, 1905, by bond. 822

106TH ST, s s, 179.6 ft w of Broadway, 108x99.11; Louis Fink and another against Herman Oppenheim, June 12, 1905, by bond 345

106TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 108x99.11; Louis Flak against Herman Oppenheim, June 12, 1905, by bond 100

Lis Pendens.

BLEECKER ST, 127 to 135; Leonard St, 109 to 115; Benson St, 2 and 3; Roger Foster against John R. P. Woodruff, individually and executor, and others. (action to foreclose attorney's lien;) attorney, E. T. Bruner. 230

LEWIS ST, n w s, Lot 1, map of deed made by Samuel Cowdrey July 4, 1833, 19.7x75.4x19.5x 78; Morris Calender against Peter Costello, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippmann & Ruck. 111

SUMMIT AV, e s, 80 ft s of 164th St, 75x94.6; Conrad Weber, Jr., against Margaret A. Lyons and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. S. Goebel. 425

4TH ST, 64 East; City Real Estate Company against Anna M. Keweloh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain. 150

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of FRANCES MOLLER, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Frances Moller, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated July 8th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13th, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUIS C. WHITON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis C. Whiton, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 30, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 6, 1905.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex),		8:00 A.M.
"	Desbrosses St. Pier	8:40 "
"	NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST.	9:00 "
"	West 129th St.	9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.



THE NEW LINE
$1.20 N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$2.20 PROVIDENCE
BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
50c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—50c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M.
Leave Battery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.00.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY BLENDERMANN and JACOB BLENDERMANN, individually and as copartners, Bankrupts.—No. 6,754.

To the creditors of Henry Blendermann and Jacob Blendermann, individually and as copartners, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1904, the said Henry Blendermann and Jacob Blendermann were duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of their creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 28th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.

STANLEY W. DETER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 18th, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. WEIGHTMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that William A. Weightman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1904, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 13th, 1905.

NO. 8,219.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN HENRY SHOEMAKER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John Henry Shoemaker of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1905, the said John Henry Shoemaker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 Wall Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. MARGANE COXE,
July 14, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—MANFRED WANCKEL, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Manfred Wanckel, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 6, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—WALTER S. SIMPSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Walter S. Simpson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 21, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 8, 1905.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz..Aug. 1,	6 AM	Kaiser...Sept. 5,	10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 8,	10 AM	K.Wm.II..Sept. 12,	3 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 15,	6 AM	Kronp'z.Se't.26,	1:30 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.29,	2 PM	Kaiser...Oct. 3,	10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Friedr'h.July 18,	10 AM	Barba'sa.Aug. 17,	10 AM
Kurfuerst.July 25,	10 AM	Friedr'h.Aug. 22,	10 AM
*Main...Aug. 3,	10 AM	Kurfuerst.Aug. 31,	10 AM
Bremen.Aug. 10,	10 AM	*Main...Sept. 7,	10 AM

*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

Albert..July 22,	11 AM	K.Luise..Sept. 9,	11 AM
K.Luise..Aug. 5,	11 AM	Irene...Sept. 23,	11 AM
Irene...Aug. 19,	11 AM	Albert...Oct. 7,	11 AM
Albert..Sept. 2,	11 AM	Luise...Oct. 14,	11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.

St. Louis...July	15	St. Paul...Aug.	5
Philadelphia...July	22	New York...Aug.	12

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.

MINNEHAHA	July 15, 4 A. M.
MINNETONKA	July 22, 10 A. M.
MESABA	July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS	Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.

Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.			
Vaderland	July 15	Zeeland	July 29
Kroonland	July 22	Finland	Aug. 5

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.

Cedric...July	19, 8 AM	Celtic...Aug.	4, 8 AM
Baltic...July	26, 1 PM	Oceanic..Aug.	9, 1 PM
Teutonic..Aug.	2, 10 AM	Majestic..Aug.	16, 10 AM

Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
First Sailing at intermediate rates by
S. S. DEUTSCHLAND, July 20, 8:30 A. M.

†Deutsc'l'd.Jy.20,	8:30 AM	†Patricia..Aug. 5,	8 AM
†Pennsyl'ia.Jy.22,	9 AM	†*Moltke.Aug. 17,	11 AM
†Rhaetia.Jy.29,	2:30 PM	†Waldersee.Aug. 19,	8 AM
†**Bluecher.Aug. 3,	11 AM	†Deutsc'l'd.Aug. 24,	11 AM

†Has grillroom and "gymnasium" on board.
¶Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Adalbert..July 18, noon; Sept. 12; Oct. 31
Prinz Oskar..Aug. 26, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28

Special Summer Cruises
By superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

AROUND THE WORLD
Thirty-fourth Annual Series of Select Parties, each limited to 12 members, leave San Francisco on August 26th, Sept. 27th, Oct. 12th, 21st, 1905, for six months' leisurely travel, including HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, BURMAH, INDIA, EGYPT, etc. Similar parties leave New York Nov. 11th, 30th, Dec. 9th, for a tour over the same route, in the reverse direction. High-class arrangements throughout. Illustrated descriptive programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 125 offices abroad.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Lucania...July 15, 2 PM | Campania..July 29, 1 PM
Etruria...July 22, 7 AM | Umbria...Aug. 5, 9 AM
Carpathia..July 25, noon | Caronia...Aug. 5, 11 AM
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
PANNONIA.....Aug. 1, noon; Sept. 19
SLAVONIA.....Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Columbia..July 15, 2 PM | Caledonia..July 29, 3 PM
Furnessia..July 22, noon | Astoria...Aug. 5, noon
Cabin $55, 2d Cabin $27.50, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

NETHERLAND STATE RAILWAYS and ROYAL FLUSHING MAIL ROUTE.
Best connection between England and all parts of the European Continent. Rundreise and direct tickets for all Europe. Estimates for tours made out free of charge. No booking fee charged. For literature and suggestions apply to
WERNER & CO., GEN'L PASS. AGENTS, 407-409 Broadway, New York.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.

Ryndam	July 19	Noordam	Aug. 16
Rotterdam	Aug. 2	Statendam	Aug. 23
Potsdam	Aug. 9	Ryndam	Aug. 30

Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line
S

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—$10 reward, no questions asked, for the return of oblong diamond ring, gold and blue enamel setting, left in ladies' toilet, parlor car, arriving at Pennsylvania station, en route Washington to Jersey City, 3:15 P. M., July 4. J. Y. C., Hotel Leonori, 63d St. and Madison Av., City.

LOST.—Wednesday, July 5, on Broadway car, hunting-case watch, with monogram J. N. C.; $25 reward for return, or $10 for pawn ticket; no questions asked; your own lawyer. D, Box 168 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Amethyst, pearl pin, antique setting; lost between Manhattan Av. and 88th St., Monday; liberal reward offered. Apartment 27, 16 Manhattan Av.

LOST.—On July 5, a pin of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, flag surrounded by wreath. Please return to Brickner, 30 West 92d St. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Black bill case containing letters, personal and business cards; name inside. Suitable reward for return to B. E. Harriss, 170 W. 78th St.

LOST.—Monday, lady's old-fashioned enamel watch; Subway cars or stations from 79th St. down. Return to Tamborrel, 213 West 81st St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 142,919, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

$25 reward for return of white Maltese poodle, male, puppy. 252 5th Av., write Brandenburg.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone, references.

22D ST., 39 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

26TH ST., 44 EAST, (Madison Square.)—Handsomely furnished rooms; transients; Southerners accommodated; table excellent; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Single and double rooms; tiled baths; telephone; table guests; Summer rates.

56TH, 16 WEST.—Large, well furnished room, private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table, Summer rates; transients.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large room for Summer; transients accommodated.

82D, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor; table boarders accommodated; telephone; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board, American family; references.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Cool rooms, refined German house, transients, permanents accommodated; station street; references.

94TH ST., 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, $12 and $14 for two persons, with board.

96TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; also single room; excellent table; references.

130TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; cool house; superior table; Summer rates.

LEXINGTON AV., 42.—Second-floor large, small rooms, porcelain bath, with board; Subway convenient.

MADISON AV., 135.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; excellent table; desirable location.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Coolest boarding house in New York; full board or French breakfast optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 684, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $6-$10, (Summer;) telephones.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

18TH ST., 110 EAST.—Large and small rooms at Subway station; good board.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

20TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large room, running water, bath; low terms; suitable two; Subway convenient.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; newly furnished, decorated; very comfortable, select house.

21ST, 146 WEST.—Airy room; two gentlemen, couple; also single room; will accommodate transients.

23D, 447 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished, cool, small rooms; all improvements; private family; references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable couple or young men; private bath; Southerners, Canadians, accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1 50 upward.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway; refined surroundings.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Large room, running water, very reasonable; single room, $3; everything new.

58TH ST., 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

68TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, cool, medium rooms, running water, bath; select house; L; references.

83D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

84TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath, every convenience; telephone; $5 and up.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove, also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms; bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone. Owner.

83D ST., 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms, reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

105D ST., 2,488 BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; Subway at door; very reasonable. Shelton.

318TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway, Haynes.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1, (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 35.—Large rooms; reasonable; convenient 23d Subway, elevated, surface; first-class.

LEXINGTON AV., 102, Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" convenient.

Brooklyn.

Heights, 3 Montague Terrace.—Convenient to Wall St. Ferry and New York Subway; one large, cool room, overlooking water; suitable for two gentlemen; also medium front rooms; telephone.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

ST MARKS AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartments, suitable for doctor or bachelor, long lease optional; telephone connection.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; fine rooms; elevator, telephones, electricity; cheap. 509 West 112th.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

For doing some kind of work by respectable woman. Dan, 254 8th Av.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED.—Young woman as stenographer and office assistant; must be experienced. 42 Broadway, Room 1,620.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Seantt, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED.—Detective work; we always want good men in places where we have no representatives. 1 vacancy required. Address American Detective Assn., Indianapolis, Ind.

WOMEN'S POOLROOM RAIDED.

Disclosing a Women's Luncheon Party and a Man with Many Tips.

Detectives from Acting Captain Eggers's staff, led by Miss Lewis, a woman detective, raided an alleged poolroom for women in a dwelling in West Twenty-second Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, yesterday afternoon.

The police arrested a man, who said he was Arthur M. Calmer. In the house were several women, who were allowed to go after giving names and addresses, which the police said must be right because the women were scared when they gave them.

According to Miss Lewis the women called every day. If they arrived early they took luncheon, Mrs. Gastrow acting as hostess. At about race time Calmer arrived. His stock of "tips" was inexhaustible, and the "guests" usually agreed with him as to his selections. Often, the police assert, he "tipped" a horse at some outside track like Kenilworth, Buffalo, and the horse in that case invariably turned out to be a loser, Calmer knowing that the race was over and the result published.

The police say the house had no telegraph or telephone connection. He always took the money out for the ostensible purpose of placing it in "a room around the corner."

When the detectives got into the house the women begged hard to be released.

"My husband will get a divorce," said one woman. "I just came over for the fun of it."

Then she made a dive under the bed. She was pulled out by a detective. The other women fell on their knees and begged not to be locked up. They were not.

LABELS FOR RECEPTION.

Columbia's Summer School Avoids a Lot of Troublesome Introductions.

The men and women teachers who are gathered here for the Columbia University Summer School had their reception last night in Whittier Hall, Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twentieth Street. Instead of having a laborious series of introductions, each teacher wore a paper label bearing his or her name, "John Smith" or "Mary Jones," as the case might be.

The men at the school are in a small minority. Whittier Hall has been given to the Summer School students as a dormitory. Only one-half of one floor is reserved for men. As a result the reception last evening looked much like a meeting of alumnae from a "co-ed" college.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY. CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

WANTED—CUTTER FOR LADIES' SILK BELTS; ONE WHO CAN DESIGN BELTS AND MANAGE HELP; GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. JOHNSON, HAYWARD & PIPER, 590 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Detective work; established fifteen years; 3,000 Secret Service men; more being added every day; send us your case; advice by mail free. Address American Detective Assn., Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,465 Broadway.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By colored girl. A. Innis, 137 West 25th St., care Smith.

COMPANION, &c.—Middle-aged Frenchwoman, speaking English and German, experienced traveler, not seasick, would go to Europe as companion or nurse to growing children; best city references. Fiuza, 200 East 58th St., Bell No. 7.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook and waitress; plain washing; family adults; city reference; country; carfare. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

HOUSEWORK—By respectable middle-aged woman, in small family. A. R., 143 8th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references; $15. Excellent, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-$8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and Office Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 249 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and competent, with reputable house. Substitute, Permanent, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; high school graduate; rapid; $6. Miss B., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner. C. M., 83½ India St., Brooklyn.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young man, 20, as bookkeeper. Max Unger, 647 East 11th St.

BUTLER.—Second or useful man; experienced; good reference. B. B., Box 125, 617 6th Av.

INTELLIGENT, energetic young man desires night employment not later than 12. F., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN (31 years) connected with prominent financial institution would manage estates or fill position of trust requiring executive ability. Box D 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, energetic, good appearance, desires position requiring these qualities; $10. Box S 342 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A manufacturer and jobber in a business well established, goods in demand and paying good profits, will incorporate. Investigation invited to principals only having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Address Manufacturer, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Poultry paper, one of the leaders, can be bought for $8,000; gross business about $20,000, showing good net profit, which can be increased by energetic publisher; write or call promptly. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

$7,500 buys all the stock of company incorporated for $75,000, owning 5 patents; great opportunity for novelty manufacturer or speculator. Modern Realty Co., Spingarn Building, Newark, N. J.

Established merchant tailoring business at great sacrifice; owner going into larger enterprise; golden opportunity for capable man. G., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Mountain View Farm.—Open until Sept. 30; good, fresh vegetables and lots of fresh air; 2 miles from Lake Mohonk. For further information address Mrs. A. Quick, New Paltz, N. Y., Box 97.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations, $8. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests accommodated; handsome private house; shady grounds; golf, tennis. Box 22.

Will board eccentric person or couple needing quiet, seclusion; 51 miles. Country, 317 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Young man would like reasonable board at some resort in New York State or Maine, during last two weeks in July; desires resort where there are young people, and where things are agreeable and pleasant. Address, giving particulars, S. O., care Times, 129 West 125th St., New York.

Gentleman and sister require board on farm for Summer within hour of city. Address, stating terms, &c., R. B. W., Box 328 Times, Times Square.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 156 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Diamonds, pearls, old gold, silver appraised; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St., near Union Square.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

WIFE VICTIM OF DRINK, SON GONE THREE WEEKS

H. G. Gibbs Forced to Quit Search for Him to Bury Mrs. Gibbs.

BOY FLED FROM HIS MOTHER

For Ten Years Mrs. Gibbs Had Been a Hopeless Dipsomaniac—Husband Is Annie Russell's Brother.

Henry G. Gibbs, who is a brother of Miss Annie Russell, the actress, is grief-stricken at his home, 235 West Forty-third Street, on account of the death of his wife and the absence of his son, who has been missing from home for three weeks. Gibbs was formerly an actor, and was known on the stage as Henry Earl.

Mrs. Gibbs died at the Flower Hospital on Wednesday night of alcoholism. His son and only child, Leon Earl Gibbs, who is thirteen years old, left home about three weeks ago while Mr. Gibbs was at Atlantic City, and has not been seen or heard of by his father or friends since. He was accompanied by a small black dog. When last seen the boy, who is tall for his age and slender, wore a blue sailor suit. A general alarm was sent out for him last night.

"I cannot remain here to hunt longer for the boy now," said Mr. Gibbs last night, "as I am obliged to start for Chicago with my wife's body to-morrow afternoon."

Mr. Gibbs, who is now forty-eight years old, although he does not look more than thirty-five, played the leading rôle under the late William J. Scanlan in 1889. He married in that year Miss Minnie Milligan of Chicago, who consented to the union only on condition that he should give up the stage. He did so, and for a time engaged in the hotel business. Three years later his son was born. About that time his wife began to drink, and before long became a hopeless dipsomaniac.

"No one knows what my life has been for the last ten years," said Mr. Gibbs. "I had to watch my wife continually to keep her from getting liquor, and often I never allowed her out of my sight for weeks at a time. As a result of this mode of life I was constantly going from one job to another, and if I had not had the foresight to lay up a little money in the bank when I was working I would never have been able to exist.

"I formerly numbered among my intimate friends such persons as Otis Skinner, Joseph Haworth, and Suzanne Adams, but I am estranged from all my associates, and in this dark hour I am obliged to say that I have not a friend in the world. I was compelled to keep away from them on account of my wife's condition, and I feel that in the ten years that have elapsed since I saw anything of them they have all forgotten me. I myself do not drink, but I have spent enough money for whisky in the last ten years to pay for a fine house.

"Some years ago my mother saw my wife and declared to me that unless I decided inside of three hours to leave her she herself would disown me. I remained with my wife, and never saw my mother again. She died several years ago.

"I came home from Atlantic City three weeks ago and found that my boy had left home. I knew that he had been obliged to go, for when in liquor my wife was practically insane, and frequently threatened his life. Unless he hears that I am home he will not dare return. He took a few dollars with him, but not enough to last him as long as this. If the boy is found while I am away I want him taken to a Mrs. Miller, at 316 West Thirty-sixth Street. She will take care of him until I return. The boy ran away a year ago. His mother tried to compel him to buy whisky for her, but he refused, and when she threatened his life he left. I found him in Astoria after hunting for him a week.

"When I came home three weeks ago I found that the boy had left again. My wife was suffering from delirium tremens, and I never left her side for a moment until Monday, when I was obliged to go out for an hour.

"In my absence she obtained some liquor, how I do not know. On Tuesday I had to go out for three hours, and while away she got three bottles of whisky, all of which she drank. That and the heat killed her. If I could only know that the boy was safe before I go away to-morrow it would not be so hard to bear. I shall return from Chicago at once and continue the search."

Mr. Gibbs was born in Lexington, Ky. His relatives live at Montclair, N. J.

MR. FISH MUST PAY

For the Furs His Wife Bought—Will Now Appeal from City Court Ruling.

Judge Delehanty in the City Court denied yesterday the application of Stuyvesant Fish to have set aside the judgbent obtained against him by Adelbert Jaekel for furs Mrs. Fish returned and refused to pay for on the ground that they were unsatisfactory. Mr. Fish testified at the trial of the case that he usually paid the household bills and his wife paid her bills. He contended that he should not be held liable for the furrier's bill.

Judge Delehanty says in his opinion that the rule of law in regard to the liability of Mr. Fish for his wife's clothing is the same as any other husband's liability, the only difference being that what might be a proper necessity for Mrs. Fish might not be a proper necessity for a poorer man's wife.

"That a husband is bound to furnish his spouse with clothing suitable to his and her condition and station in life is elementary," says the court. "From this obligation, fixed by common law, arises the authority of the wife to purchase as his agent such necessary articles and to bind him personally therefor."

Mr. Fish will appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court.

East Side Has the Strike Fever.

Since the trousers makers went on strike this week for higher wages, a strike fever has seized the east side clothing workers, and all the different branches are expected to quit work for various demands. Up to yesterday afternoon, about 12,000 trousers makers, children's jacket makers, and children's cloakmakers were on strike.

Endymion's Owner Brings a Trophy.

George Lauder, Jr., owner of the yacht Endymion, the fourth across in the transatlantic race for the Kaiser's Cup, arrived on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland yesterday afternoon. Mr. Lauder brought the trophy presented to him bi the Kaiser. It was a huge dish made of Royal Berlin porcelain. Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Leeds and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt also arrived on the Deutschland.

Hold Owners for Blocked Fire Escapes

Hereafter, it was announced in the Harlem Court yesterday, resident owners of tenement and apartment houses will be arrested for permitting the obstruction of fire-escapes. Fifteen persons were in court, charged with allowing the obstruction of fire-escapes or obstructing the escapes themselves. Among the number was J. Sandow of 224 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He was fined $10 and the others were discharged.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in Battery Park, (William Bayne, conductor,) William H. Seward Park, (Morris Schwartz, conductor,) and Hudson Park, (Charles Paul Eller, bandmaster.)

Markdownitis, Reductionophobia, Salesfever—



These ailments are common with most of New York's retailers the whole year round, but in July and August they become "epidemic." MARKDOWNITIS affects the patients' Bump of Veracity—they can't tell the truth. REDUCTIONOPHOBIA develops a mania for talking "hot air," and the germ usually gets into the advertising departments of the big stores first. SALESFEVER creates a reckless gathering of "flotsam and jetsam"—stuff of inferior qualities—no matter what its antecedents—most of it prepared for the July Sales—

A Veritable Boarding-House Hash

Hope Methods Are Shaking Things Up

We are neither reformers nor philanthropists—and for young fellows, rather old-fashioned. But we are determined to build up this HOPE CORNER on BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS ST. ON PRINCIPLE—STATEMENTS BASED ON FACTS AND VALUES BEYOND ANY COMPETITION.

Newspaper space is too expensive to use for "jokes"—our little comparisons, such as the reference to the "mercantile diseases," are very serious statements, and we take this method of calling the attention of the most critical and intelligent Purchasing Public to these abuses. It is high time for better business methods, anyhow.

The "HOPE" Clearing-House Plan

As Demonstrated To-day and To-morrow.

We are never overstocked. We never buy merchandise because it is cheap. IT MUST BE GOOD. We mark down and reduce every week—yes, every day if we think it necessary. NEW, STYLISH and CORRECT CLOTHING has been coming in all week. NOW FOR A GENERAL SHAKE-UP ALL ALONG THE LINE—From the Top to the Bottom.

Men's Suits of Highest Character.

English Serges, ½ lined with pure silk. Finest Worsteds and Tweeds. They show the "ear-marks" of the best shops in America. Selection AT $19.

English Walking, Fine Serge and Worsted Suits.

A gathering of very exceptional Ready-Made Clothing—only a few in each particular line. AT $16.

Tropical Suits (Coats and Trousers), Frock Suits.

The Elite of Summer Suits (2-piece). Also splendid Business Suits for elderly gentlemen (3-piece). AT $13.

"Ultra Marine" Serge Suits and Others.

A great showing of most remarkable values for a "Ten Dollar" Bill. Some "surprises" are awaiting you. AT $10.

Coats and Trousers; also Full Suits.

A July harvest for those who will come early. Best selection in the morning. AT $8.

In the Subway Store.

SUMMER SUITS (Coats and Trousers) for a price so small it seems hardly possible. AT $6.

Straw Hats and Summer Shirts

The new "Clearing House" is attracting Brokers, Bankers, Doctors, Lawyers and men in every walk. FRESH NEW STRAWS at 80c. are going like the proverbial hot cakes. Fresh, crisp Negligee Shirts—these prices will make a regiment of new customers for "Hope."

80c. 65c.

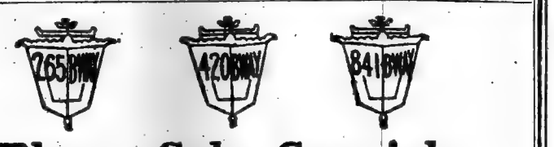
Our 12 Window Displays Are Our Best Salesmen—See Them To-day.

OPEN SATURDAY ALL DAY.

All Roads Lead to The Broadway, Corner Chambers.

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY SIG. HIRSH, PRES.

Surface Cars, Elevated, Subway. City Hall Park—NORTH.



Three Sale Specials

¶ Washable FOUR-IN-HAND Scarfs in modish coloring, . . . 25c. 6 for 1.38

¶ OUTING SHIRTS in white and pattern effects, . . . $1.15, 3 for 3.25
Value $1.50 each

¶ OUR ENTIRE stock of this season's STRAW HATS, ... 1.50
Formerly sold at $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

PISTOL CURED THE HORSE.

Fine Percheron, Stricken with Heat and About to be Shot, Got Up.

A splendid Percheron horse fell to the street at Eighth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, completely exhausted by the heat. It belonged to the Farr Trucking Company, and was valued at $400. After trying in every way to revive the animal, Dr. George Bronson, the veterinary of the company, asked Policeman Michael Walsh to end the beast's suffering.

Just as Walsh pressed the muzzle of his pistol to the animal's head the sick horse struggled to his feet and shook himself. Then he walked a bit and recovered so well that they decided to lead him back to the stable. Bronson said that the horse seemed to have recuperated completely.

ORDER TO STUBBORN TENANT.

Court Says Would-Be Buyers May Inspect the House He Occupies.

Every day between 11 and 12 A. M. and between 2 and 3 P. M. Dr. John H. Meyer of 141 West Forty-seventh Street is required to permit prospective buyers or renters of the house to inspect it. This decision was handed down yesterday by Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court on application of Frank D. Ames, agent for the owner of the house, who declared that there was a boom in real estate just now, and that the house could be sold if would-be buyers were allowed to inspect it.

Dr. Meyer, who has a lease of the house, objected to folks coming there. He said they interrupted him in his work.

The court in making the order modifies it so that in case a would-be purchaser arrives when the doctor's office is occupied by one or more patients the physician is at liberty to exclude an inspection of the office, but must permit an inspection of the office at other times.

SHARK CAUGHT IN A NET.

Jamaica Bay Fishermen Bring Up a Man Eater Five Feet Long.

On exhibition at Casey's float, Canarsie, last night was a man-eating shark, five feet long, which was captured yesterday by some fishermen just outside of Jamaica Bay, off Rockaway Inlet.

The fishermen were following a school of fish, and in pulling up a seine found the shark entangled in its meshes. The shark gave its captors a fight before it was killed. It tipped the scales at more than 100 pounds.



SCOLDED, HE KILLED HIMSELF

Youth of Seventeen Had Been Chided for Attending the Races.

Frederick W. Alexander, a seventeen-year-old youth, was found dead in the rear of his father's optical store, at 36 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, yesterday morning. He had shot himself.

The boy's parents live at 487 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. He did not reach there Wednesday night, and his sister Louise, early yesterday morning, went to the Harlem store. There she found him dead.

Frederick helped in the management of the store, a branch of the concern owned by his father. The public learned that his mother had called at the store and upbraided him for attending the races on Wednesday. Racing charts were found in one of his pockets and this note:

"Dear Everybody: I had to do it. God bless you all, and good-bye. Freddie"

Schoolship St. Mary's at Cherbourg.

The Board of Education has received a cable message stating that the schoolship St. Mary's has arrived at Cherbourg, France.

Week-End Specials

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

Men's Blue Worsted Serge Suits, Always $25 and $28, Single or D. B. Coats, some are Silk-lined, $15

This is by long odds the most important quotation with which our special week-end offerings have had to do. The serges have a soft cheviot surface—in color a rich deep blue, and altogether quite unlike anything you have heretofore met in garments ready-to-slip into. The coats are cut fashionably long, the D. B. style being three quarters silk lined.

Men's Panama Hats (Genuine Ecquador)

Always $10, $12, $15 & $18

"Ecquador" is to Panamas what 18k. is to gold. All others are "near Panamas." The weave of these is known as "Jippii Jappa," without which no thoroughbred Panama could fold itself within the small space they do. The offering is extraordinary. New York store only. $3.50

Other Straw Hats, including sennits and fesrics. Formerly $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00. $1.50

Consider These Great Values.

Men's Neglige Shirts.
Values $1.50 to $3.50.
Pleated or plain bosoms, many combination shirts in the lot; all 1905 styles and decidedly fashionable. Friday and Saturday. $1.00

Imported Foulard Ties.
Regular 75c. value.
French 4-in-hands, cut 2½ inches wide, exquisite line of blue and black, white dots and figures, ideal hot weather cravats. Friday and Saturday..... 50c

Great Underwear Special.
"Pique Knit" $1 values.
"Nothing like it in all N. Y. for the money," shouts our Furnishings man. "Thus far," said he, "we have sold 900 dozens this season." Delightfully cool, strong; short or long sleeves. Friday and Saturday 50c

Men's White Madras Shirts
White pleated or Plain Madras Neglige shirts, exceptional values, extra long sleeve lengths. Friday and Saturday special.... $1.00

We Close at Noon Saturday.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES
BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.
FULTON ST., AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.



Just a hint to the superheated. Batiste's the cloth for you. Looks cool, feels cool, is cool. Batiste suits, $18 to $29.

A thousand of those markdown wash vests means prime picking. $2.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1250
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Friday and Saturday

All Prices Reduced.

Flannel Suits, Blue Serges, Crash Coats and Pants and Stylish Worsted Suits, in light, dark and medium colors,

$6.90 to $10.

King's,

the Great Clothiers,

Both Stores } Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. / Cor. 23d St. & 6th Ave.

VINCENT says

"SNAP" goes the desk lid and "toot" goes the train whistle. Off with care and on with clothes for play and porch.

Summer Suits, formerly $28, $25, $22, To-day, $16.50.

Summer Suits, formerly $35, $32, $30, To-day, $22.50.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars, Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Geriles, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen in 2d Edition and "The Whole "Lifting the Lid" Damn Family."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," The Avalos, Sam and Harry Bulger, Elsie Elton & Varieties. Janis, D. Morton, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. 5TH AV. 58TH ST. 125TH ST.
Edna Wallace Hopper, Grapewin & Chance, Elinore Sisters, To-To, Others. Rose Coghlan in "London Assurance," J. H. Gilmour, Wallace Erskine, etc. "A Romance of Coon Hollow," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott & Favorites. "The Governor of Kentucky," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, etc.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. 100TH TIME MONDAY, AUG. 7TH. Sam Bernard "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

HUDSON Theatre, 44th St., near B'way. Ev. 8:30. Last Mat. Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK The Heir to the Hoorah. ACOUSTICONS FOR THE DEAF.

BOER WAR. BRIGHTON BEACH EACH. Daily 3, 5 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PERCY WILLIAMS' PAIN'S. VAUDEVILLE. PORT ARTHUR. GRAND FIREWORKS. 3 & 8:30. Every Evening at 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Rossi (musical horse), Marconi's Wireless Telegraphy, Ernest Hogan, Hill & Sylvany, others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

WORLD'S WONDERS AT LUNA PARK

DREAMLAND. TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. To-day, French Carnival. Monster Athletic Meeting and Confetti Jubilee.

BOSTOCK'S. Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA REY (fils.)

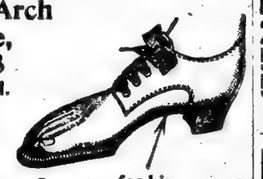
LYRIC Mat. To-day. 210th Time To-night. 8:15. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in FANTANA

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Scenes.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

A scientific shoe idea for men with flat feet.

High-Arch Shoe, 4.98 Vici Kid. Elsewhere 7.00



Bunion Last for big joints, 4.98

Also three swell shapes that you can't get elsewhere.

Button Oxfords, 2.97

3-Strap Oxfords, 3.98

Wing Tip Oxfords, 3.49

In russet, black calf and patent leather, on our new flat last; dip toe and high heels.



Let Us Clothe You.

Distance lends enchantment to price as well as beauty. Three blocks east of Broadway. It's a bit out of the way, but its 33⅓% nearer your pocketbook than the cars.

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cooler after showers; west to north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,339. ** NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905.—12 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

BLACK AND WHITE WAR IN A CROWDED DISTRICT

West Side Blocks Under Night-Stick Law for Hours.

McADOO TAKES COMMAND

Battle Ground Filled with Police—Shooting and Stoning Started When Negro Helped a Ragman.

Over "San Juan Hill" and "The Gut" early last night there was a race riot which terrorized the neighborhood for an hour, sent several persons to the hospital, and made it necessary to call the reserves from six police stations. "San Juan Hill" is where Amsterdam Avenue rises to a point at Sixty-second Street; "The Gut" is the same street where it runs down to West End Avenue.

The police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station expect at least one small riot on the Hill or in The Gut each week. But last night's came one day before the usual time, and it was more severe than any other racial disturbance for two or three years.

East of Amsterdam Avenue live mostly white people; west of Amsterdam Avenue live mostly negroes. The feeling between the two is always hostile. It comes out on this borderland.

Last night at 7 o'clock "George the Ragman," a familiar old figure in the neighborhood, although he lives down at 157 East Houston Street, stopped in fear on the rise at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street. He wanted to go to Fifty-ninth Street, where he might dispose of the bag of rags he had. But he knew from past experience that some of the hundreds of black and white boys who throng the streets would pull at his sack of rags and pester him.

How a Riot Begins.

So the old man appealed indiscriminately to a crowd on the hill, and Henry Williams of 22 West Sixty-second Street, a strong negro, offered to see him safely through. They had hardly started before a shout of derision went up that a negro should offer assistance to a white man on "San Juan Hill." Boys began to attack the pair, led, it was stated, by two seventeen-year-old white boys. Williams started his protective fight. Calls for help went up. Reinforcements rushed up for both sides. The battle was on.

Up from the Gut streamed the negroes. From down Amsterdam Avenue and from the eastward of it streamed the whites. Cries of pain where heard, now and then a pistol shot. Policemen pounded on the pavement for assistance. Bottles and bricks hurtled from housetops. Women ran into the streets to get their children out of danger, for they saw that this was more than the usual fight. Men ran to help their sons. The women screamed; the children shrieked.

Two or three blocks away an ominous hum could be heard that denoted danger. The pitch of the sound grew higher as one approached the hill where people were clustering like swarming bees.

Early in the battle the cause of George the Ragman and his black protector was forgotten by the few who knew of it. The regular old fight between the races was raging. George and his black guard went to Roosevelt Hospital, where they had some minor wounds dressed.

Police in Danger.

When the fight started Roundsman Patrick L. Walsh rushed into the thick of it. Presently to his assistance came all the policemen from near-by posts—Gieselberg, Burberg, O'Connell, Fisher, and Hughes. They had a hot time for a few minutes.

The trouble at one point could be stopped by the police. Just as quickly it would break out again in half a dozen places. There was indiscriminate fighting among numberless bunches of men and boys. A call was sent in to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station for all the reserves, which were hurried down on the run. More calls kept going in for assistance.

Before the battle was over the reserves from West Thirtieth Street, West Sixty-eighth Street, West One Hundredth Street, West Thirty-seventh Street; Elizabeth Street, and East Sixty-seventh Street had been rushed to the place. Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station took command. He was relieved later by Inspector McLaughlin, who came when a riot call was sent in. At 10:30 o'clock Commissioner McAdoo appeared and thereafter watched things.

In the first skirmish, where George the Ragman and his negro protector were the centre of the mob, Roundsman Walsh had had a fight with a negro who later said he was Jim Smith of 220 West Sixty-fourth Street. The negro snapped a pistol at Walsh, and then catching the Roundsman's head under his arm, pummeled him until Walsh was rescued. The negro was arrested, charged with felonious assault. He and Walsh were sent to Roosevelt Hospital with slight injuries.

Two white boys who were said to have started the demonstration against the old ragman were locked up charged with inciting a riot. Arrested with them, and also charged with inciting a riot, were David Crosby, a grown-up negro, of 9 West Seventy-sixth Street, and Lewis Argot, a negro, of 341 West Fifty-ninth Street. Lillie Henderson of 253 West Fifty-sixth Street and Marie Husted of 252 West Sixty-second Street, white women, were locked up on the same charge.

Later Michael Jacoby, white, of 251 West Sixty-fourth Street, was locked up charged with assaulting a negro near the scene of battle. Inspector McLaughlin said he saw the white boy pounding a black's head with a stone.

Besides Smith and Jacoby there were several other arrests. Three or four persons besides Roundsman Walsh and "Jim Smith" went to the hospital. Out of the hundred policemen there were a dozen or more who sustained slight bruises and cuts. Patrolman Allen from the Tenderloin Station was felled with a brick that hurtled from a housetop, but he got up and remained on duty.

Ammunition on Housetops.

When the reserves arrived some of them were sent into the houses between Amsterdam and West End Avenues, on both sides of Sixty-second Street, to pacify the negroes. They went to the roofs of the houses, where they found most of the inmates. The negroes were rushing about on the housetops wildly excited. Nearly all the chimneys had been torn down, and the bricks arranged in little piles on the roof edges like piles of cannon balls. Bottles and other solid things that hurt were also piled up for use.

The police say this is done in time of peace preparing for war. The negroes could not have had time last night to tear down the chimneys and get ready these stacks of ammunition.

While part of the reserves cleared the housetops, others were trying to scatter the crowds that gathered in the streets near the hill. There would be a little fight, a squad of police would charge the group, and it would melt away, its component parts only helping to augment other crowds or helping to start new ones.

People Made to Stay at Home.

All citizens were ordered to keep within their houses. Policemen patrolled the sidewalks and streets thickly between Sixtieth and Sixty-fourth Streets, and between Eighth and West End Avenues. The immediate neighborhood around San Juan Hill and The Gut was filled with policemen.

Within an hour or so after it started the riot was quelled. But the police feared that it would break out again. There was too much unused ammunition on the housetops to expect the battle to stop. Reserves were kept on patrol in the section until after midnight. San Juan Hill and the Gut were under nightstick law until early this morning.

Just as Commissioner McAdoo stepped into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station the negro Smith was brought back from Roosevelt Hospital all bandaged up. Roundsman Walsh had already returned in a similar condition, assuming command of the desk. It was explained to the Commissioner that "little Walsh had tackled the big negro just brought in." Comparing the sizes of the two, and noting how many more bandages Smith had than Walsh, Commissioner McAdoo commended his man for his pluck.

The Commissioner and Inspector McLaughlin walked down to Sixty-second Street to look over the field of battle and to see how it was soldiered. The district was quiet enough. The Commissioner complimented the police. He thought the riot had been handled sensibly and with dispatch.

MISS DODGE'S BODY FOUND.

In the Normandie's Cabin—Bodies of the Two Men Recovered.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 14.—The bodies of the three persons lost when the yacht Normandie was run down by the tramp steamer Volund on Tuesday night were recovered to-day.

All last night the wreckers, under the direction of Coroner Russell, worked trying to raise the yacht. About 4 o'clock this morning two rope hawsers were passed under the boat and the winches were started. Both ropes snapped, and the work was abandoned for the time. At noon work was again started, and this time steel hawsers were used. The diver made several descents, and finally both hawsers were in place. Then an Albany steamer passed on its way to New York, and it was necessary to lower the ropes to save the strain on the boat caused by the swells.

Again the diver went down to see if the ropes were still properly placed, and this time he made another examination of the cabin at the suggestion of Coroner Russell. In fifteen minutes he reappeared bearing the body of Miss Gladys Dodge in his arms. The body was fully dressed, and the jewelry, which is not as valuable as first reports said, was still intact. The diver made another descent to look for the engineer's body. Meantime a boat arrived from shore with the news of the finding of the engineer's body at Yonkers. The wreck was then raised and beached.

The body of Miss Dodge was sent to Dorsey's Morgue at Tarrytown, and a telegram was sent to her mother at 225 West End Avenue, New York. The diver said the body was firmly wedged in one end of the cabin, where she had evidently been blown when the boiler exploded. Coroner Russell refused to comment on the fact that this would seem to indicate that Miss Dodge was in the cabin instead of on the afterdeck, as J. A. Rudd, who chartered the yacht, and John E. Greene, who was with her, have all along maintained. Joseph Hanigan, a deckhand on the boat, said to-day that the girl was in the cabin.

The yacht was badly wrecked. The keel was the only part intact. The left side was cut in half, while most of the cabin and upper works were blown to shreds.

The body of Capt. William Storms, who commanded the yacht, was found afloat in the channel off Irvington at 8 o'clock this morning by the second officer of the steam yacht Virginia.

About the time the diver was bringing the body of Miss Dodge to the surface, Alderman A. C. Bechet and George Offerman found the body of a man in the river opposite Lamertine Avenue. It is believed to be that of Engineer Grady, but no one has identified it.

At noon to-day Coroner Russell sent a Deputy Sheriff to Newburg with a warrant for the arrest of Capt. Larsen of the Volund. The inquest will be held Monday at the Town Hall in Dobbs Ferry.

VICIOUS DOG BITES LAWYER.

George L. Carlisle Attacked While Protecting a Little Girl.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 14.—While walking through Lawton Street, in this city, yesterday morning, George L. Carlisle, a lawyer, of 49 Wall Street, New York, and at one time member of the Legislature from the Second Westchester District, was bitten by a bull terrier.

The dog came upon him from behind while Mr. Carlisle was attempting to protect a little girl at play on the walk, who was in danger from another dog. Both dogs belonged to the same owner. The wound was cauterized, and Mr. Carlisle is undergoing treatment at the Pasteur Institute.

TAFT PARTY AT HONOLULU.

Resume Voyage to the Philippines After a Brief Stay in Hawaii.

HONOLULU, July 14.—Secretary of War Taft and his party arrived to-day on the steamer Manchuria. They declared that they had had an enjoyable voyage to Honolulu. There were several dances on board, in which Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt participated. Lectures were also given on Philippine subjects.

Secretary Taft, in an interview, referring to Chinese exclusion, said that it is not proposed to admit more Chinese of the coolie class, but merely to treat more courteously Chinese who are entitled to admission to the United States.

The Manchuria left for Manila to-night.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship Philadelphia, incoming, was sixty miles east of Nantucket at 10:15 o'clock last night; due at her pier 3 P. M. to-day.

Weather delightful in the Adirondack Mountains. Only eight to twelve hours from New York by New York Central. Ask ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

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BOOK OF FADS $9,000 TO ONE OF SMART SET

Net Profit $90,000, Says Treasurer of Town Topics Project.

JEROME LOOKS UP ACCOUNTS

Ahle, the Society Editors' Solicitor, Held for the Grand Jury, with Bail Fixed at $3,500.

From Louis H. Orr of the firm which has printed the work to be published by the Town Topics Publishing Company under the title of "Fads and Fancies," it was learned yesterday that $1,500 was merely the minimum price set for that work, and that a large number of copies had been subscribed for at sums several times larger.

"One copy has been sold for $9,000, six times the minimum price. The additional cost is explained by extra illustrations and insertions," said Mr. Orr. "The book will be ready for the binder in two weeks. Instead of a printed table of contents we have the autographs of the subscribers. That list is almost unique. I am sure it represents a total annual income of more than $1,000,000,000."

District Attorney Jerome has become anxious to obtain more detailed information concerning this book venture, and on Monday the books and accounts of the Town Topics Company, in so far as they refer to the work in question, will be produced before Assistant District Attorney Krotel by William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer of the Town Topics Publishing Company, and until yesterday Treasurer of the Society Editors' Association.

Daniels had a long session with Mr. Krotel yesterday, and reiterated his declaration that a contract regarding the profits from the publication of "Fads and Fancies" existed in the hands of Moses Ellis Wooster, the manager and principal owner of the Society Editors' Association. This contract, Daniels repeated, had been entered into by Wooster, Col. William D. Mann, President of the Town Topics Publishing Company, and Justice Deuel, one of the Directors of that concern.

According to Daniels, the total cost of publishing the book would be $60,000, leaving a net profit of $90,000, which was to be shared about equally between Wooster and Town Topics. How the money was distributed within the latter concern Daniels did not say, and that may be one of the matters which Mr. Jerome hopes to find out from the books.

Daniels told also how Wooster, at a time when he had received about $88,000 as his share and something like a dozen subscriptions remained to be placed, had proposed to Col. Mann that the latter buy out the rest of his interest. This Col. Mann refused to do, whereupon Daniels, according to his own statement yesterday, paid Wooster $7,500 for what might still be coming to Wooster on subscriptions.

From the books of the Society Editors' Association, handed over to Mr. Krotel by Daniels yesterday, many interesting facts were gathered concerning "America's Smart Set." Prior to the arrest of Charles H. Ahle, the solicitor, on a charge of trying to extort $500 from Broker Edwin M. Post, the accounts showed $20,700 had been collected from subscribers between July 30, 1904, and July 3, this year.

More than one-half, $13,721, went into the pockets of Wooster, while Charles Stokes Wayne, the editor of "America's Smart Set," as well as of Town Topics, drew $2,400 and $1,300 went to Daniels, besides the return of $1,000 which he advanced for starting the work. The accounts further proved that $6,000 had been paid in commissions to four solicitors, Ahle taking the biggest portion and the next going to Robert R. Rowe, Newport correspondent of Town Topics and author of the first chapter of the association's book.

The amount paid for office expenses and office held in a year was $2,633.64, while the money actually expended on the book for printing, pictures, and such things, amounted to a little more than $600.

The first person to subscribe for the work was J. J. Astor, who paid $500 on July 30, 1904, and an additional $300 half a year later. The only other subscribers to pay $1,000 were Mrs. Howard Gould and Clarence Mackay.

Among those who paid $500, whose names have not already been mentioned, were J. B. Haggin, W. B. Leeds, Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. J. L. Riker, James Gayley, Thomas Walsh of Washington, Harold McCormick of Chicago, Ogden Armour of Chicago, James Hobarth Moore, Mrs. Henry S. Black, Theodore P. Shonts, and Edith E. Hanan. Subscriptions of $250 each were recorded in the name of W. F. Havemeyer, Frank Tilford, James W. Gerard, ex-Judge E. H. Gary, and Isaac Guggenhiem. Stanford White, F. Ziegfeld, and James J. Coogan were down for $100 each, apparently for paragraphs inserted in the Newport chapter of the work.

Daniels said also that he had resigned from the Society Editors' Association. When asked to produce the books of Town Topics he replied that he was only an employe, and that the proper man to whom to make such a demand was Justice Deuel. After some conversation with Mr. Krotel, however, he agreed to bring down the books and documents, of which he as Secretary and Treasurer is supposed to be the custodian.

When Ahle was arraigned yesterday morning before Magistrate McAvoy in the Tombs Court Abraham Levy appeared as his counsel. He tried to cross-examine Mr. Post about the scandal Ahle purported to have, but was shut off by the Magistrate, who said:

"It is immaterial whether Town Topics had any real or imaginary story about the complainant. No innocent man wants to have a scandalous story published about himself."

Ahle was held in $3,500 bail for the Grand Jury. He went back to the Tombs.

C. J. Allen notified Mr. Krotel yesterday that he had withdrawn an article on New York society which he had written at the request of Wayne before he was aware of the character of the publication.

Little Hope for Miss Cram.

LENOX, July 14.—Miss Ethel M. Cram of New York, whose skull was fractured yesterday afternoon in a runaway accident, still lives, but there is only faint hope of her recovery. Surgeons and nurses remain constantly at her bedside. This afternoon Miss Virginia Heyt, one of Miss Cram's closest friends, arrived from New York.

FLOOD NEAR THE TOMBS.

Subway Escaped This Time—Broken Water Main Soon Repaired.

Water poured into Lafayette, till recently Elm, Street for two hours last night from a broken main opposite the Tombs Prison, near the corner of Leonard Street. A miniature geyser spurted up about 10 o'clock, and for a time another Subway flood was feared.

There is a city water repair station on the block above. One gate in the broken main was closed after a while, and the pressure still further relieved by opening every fire hydrant in the neighborhood. Sewers there, too, have been improved since the Subway was built. They carried off the torrents without any back pressure.

Soon after midnight the street was as dry as if nothing had happened, and it was said the break had been thoroughly repaired.

CAN BE NORWAY'S KING.

Danish Royal Family Will Allow Prince Charles to Accept.

COPENHAGEN, July 14.—At to-day's Cabinet meeting it developed that the Ministers were in full agreement that Prince Charles of Denmark should accept the crown of Norway if King Oscar and the other Courts most nearly concerned expressed their approval.

King Christian and the other members of the Danish royal family are also favorable to the plan for Prince Charles to become King of Norway.

STOCKHOLM, July 14.—King Oscar today gave a luncheon to Emperor William on board the Swedish royal yacht. It is considered probable that the subjects discussed by their Majesties at the dinner on board the Hohensollern yesterday were again under discussion to-day.

King Oscar and the Crown Prince returned to Stockholm this evening. The Hohenzollern left Gefle for the north.

Emperor William has decorated Count Gyldenstolpe, the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Red Eagle.

BERLIN, July 14.—The report sent from Stockholm yesterday to the effect that a German-Swedish alliance was seriously contemplated was submitted to the Foreign Office here to-day, and the authoritative statement was made that the question of an alliance between Germany and Sweden had never come before the Foreign Office, nor had it been discussed.

Of course the Foreign Office could not deny that Emperor William and King Oscar had spoken of an alliance in their interview at Gefle, since the subjects of their conversation are not known here.

No intimation of the result of the meeting between the Emperor and King has reached Berlin, nor is any report of their conversation likely to be made public.

It is expected here that as a result of the meeting yesterday Emperor William and Germany will be described in some countries as taking undue interest in Scandinavian affairs and as seeking for a way to influence a settlement. Such an idea is disavowed in advance.

Emperor William has appointed King Oscar a Grand Admiral in the German Navy.

RELIEF FROM HEAT TO-DAY.

Cooler Weather Promised—8 Deaths, 60 Prostrations Yesterday.

The Weather Bureau promises relief from the heat and humidity to-day. There will be showers, followed by clearer and cooler weather. The weather man will not promise any long breathing spell, but says there will be a let up for at least a day or two.

The highest point of the Weather Bureau thermometer yesterday was 88 degrees at 3 o'clock.

On the streets, even in shady places the thermometer often registered an additional 6 degrees. This, with the humidity, which ranged from 70 to 71 per cent., meant an uncomfortable day.

There were five deaths in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday and fifty prostrations. There were three deaths in Brooklyn and ten prostrations.

At Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, Cyrus Witham, a negro driver for G. M. Rosemier of 210 West Sixty-eighth Street, was overcome and fell back into his wagon. The horses bolted up the avenue, throwing out the driver and colliding with other vehicles. They struck a north-bound car at Eighty-fifth Street. Policeman Kohlman of the West One Hundredth Street Station stopped them. The driver soon recovered and was able to drive his horses to the stable.

John Tompkins, the motorman on a Fulton Street car, in Brooklyn, collapsed from the heat, leaving the car without control. The conductor ran along the footboard and turned off the power in time to avoid a collision with a brick wagon. The motorman was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where his condition was said to be serious.

COURT IN A HAT STORE.

Justice Listens to a Motion and Buys Headgear at the Same Time.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 14.—It is difficult these warm days to catch a Supreme Court Justice in the office. Frederick Kimball of ex-Congressman O'Grady's law office was anxious to secure an ex-parte order to-day, and by chance caught Justice James A. Robson entering a hat store opposite the court office. He followed and announced that he wanted to make a motion. Justice Robson was trying to find a hat that would fit him.

"The court is in session," he said gravely, holding a natty effect in straw at arm's length.

"May it please the court," commenced counsel, when Justice Robson interrupted: "The hat is entirely too small. Ah, I forgot. Proceed with your motion."

"I want an extension of time in the Amesbury vs. Amesbury partition action," concluded counsel. Then, becoming interested, he observed, "not enough crown, if it please the court."

"That's what I thought. The order is granted. How do you like this brim effect?" said the court.

Judge Robson bought the hat. As he left the store he paused and said: "I nearly forgot. Court is adjourned."

Northern New York Brought Nearer. "The Second Empire" of the New York Central brings all Central and Northern New York nearer to [illegible] hours; Clayton, 8 [illegible] —Adv.

OFFICERS ARE SLAIN BY A RUSSIAN REGIMENT

Men, It Is Reported, Later Join the Caucasus Rebels.

COSSACK MUTINY IN POLAND

Zemstvoists Defy the Government and Will Meet at Moscow—St. Petersburg Bombmakers Captured.

TIFLIS, July 14.—The men of a regiment of Russian sappers stationed at a small village in the mountains near here have murdered all their officers and, it is rumored, have joined the revolutionists.

WARSAW, July 14.—At the cotton milling centre of Zgiers, near Lods, a number of Cossacks declined to eat what they considered bad food and sent a delegate named Khazanov to their Captain to demand double pay, double rations, better food, and the payment of arrears. In reply the Captain drew a revolver and shot Khazanov dead.

As the demands were persisted in troops were summoned and the Cossacks were seized and imprisoned in the fortress of Ivangorod.

The employes of the Vienna, Lodz, and Kalisz Railways have decided to use from to-morrow the Polish language in the transaction of railway business. If any one is punished for so doing all the employes will resign.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The leaders of the Zemstvoists have decided to defy the Government by not obeying the order prohibiting the Congress of Zamstvoists and Dumaists at Moscow on July 19. Accordingly notices have been sent broadcast throughout the empire to all the members of the congress to come to Moscow, where arrangements have been made to hold the meeting in the house of Prince Dolgorukoff. The Prince was a member of the delegation from the All-Russian Zemstvo Congress recently received by the Emperor.

A band of Terrorists, fully equipped to manufacture bombs and forge passports, was captured in a house near the Fontanka Canal here last night. The police surrounded the building, but the inmates fought them off with revolvers. After the police had received reinforcements the whole gang were made prisoners. Several of the policemen were wounded.

The Government censorship, now under the direction of Gen. Trepoff, has been revived with all its old vigor. A blanket order has been issued positively prohibiting the publication of any news relating to strikes, disorders, or revolutionary activity.

A general order has been issued by the War Office that reservists are not to be used in quelling local disorders. Another side light on the situation is an order prohibiting the sale of old guns, pistols, knives, and sabres by the pawnshops or in the Jewish markets, where there are immense collections of old weapons.

The Nasha Zhizn, the leading anti-Government organ, which attained an immense circulation during the suspension of the Russ, to-day began the publication of an afternoon edition.

LAND OWNERS GIVE UP CROPS.

Concede a Third of the Harvests to the Revolutionary Peasants.

LONDON, Saturday, July 15.—The correspondent of The Standard at Odessa asserts that, with a view to averting arson and murder, the majority of the landed proprietors are now voluntarily conceding to the revolutionary peasants one-third of their crops, and in many instances one-third of their live stock also.

JERSEY TRAIN'S WILD DASH.

Flames Empty the Engine Cab—Throttle Left Open.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, July 14.—A passenger train on the Jersey Central Road was passing between Elizabeth and Cranford last evening when a tube in the boiler burst and the engine cab was filled with flames. Frank Winthrop, the engineer, and Frank Schuler, the fireman, narrowly escaped with their lives by jumping to the water box.

Meanwhile the engine dashed on with open throttle, endangering the lives of the passengers. Winthrop made an attempt to reach his bench, but the inside of the cab was an atmosphere of fire, and he found it impossible.

When the train was nearing the Cranford station at a thirty-mile clip the fireman risked his life by climbing over the blazing cab and made his way into the baggage car. There he tugged at the emergency brake until the engine was stopped.

YALE SOCIAL EXCLUSIVENESS.

Dean Wright Protests Against Segregation of Rich Students.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 14.—Dean Wright of the Yale academic department to-day reported to President Hadley that one of the worst evils in Yale is the segregation of rich students in expensive dormitories. He said:

"Perhaps the most serious evil connected with this segregation of the well-to-do students is that it is bringing together, especially in the sophomore year, those who aim to form the society sets whose chief purpose in college is popularity and social recognition and to whom, for this reason, the claims of scholarship become secondary.

"So many of the men who have been mbers of the junior and senior societies have roomed in these sections that there is more or less prevalent feeling that to room there helps one's chances for social advancement, and this is undoubtedly true.

"If the social honors of college are to have any value, all men should have an equal chance to gain them. The Yale spirit of fairness is offended when honors are bestowed upon an inferior man who, because of wealth or superior location or the influence of friends, has had an unfair advantage over his fellows."

ONLY 12 HOURS OVER ROCK BALLAST. "The Pennsylvania Special" between New York and Chicago via Pennsylvania Railroad. —Adv.

THIRTY MUTINEERS SHOT.

Fate of Men from the Knlaz Potemkine Who Surrendered.

LONDON, Saturday, July 15.—The correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at Kustenji, Roumania, says that, according to a sailor belonging to the Knlaz Potemkine, thirty of the crew of the battleship who surrendered have been shot.

TORE UP GOULD TRACKS.

War Over Pittsburg Terminal Results in Destruction of Property.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Wednesday night a force of Pennsylvania Railroad employes tore out the connection between the West Side Belt Line, recently acquired by the Wabash Road, and the Pan Handle tracks in the West End.

A stretch of switch, costing $75,000, was rendered useless, and the transfer of freight business between the Pennsylvania and Wabash lines was effectually cut off.

WON'T FEEL $11,000,000 CALL.

Treasury Officials Say Bank Payment Will Not Affect Circulation.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Treasury officials say the amount of money in actual circulation will not be decreased materially by the $11,000,000 to be paid in under Secretary Shaw's call, which matures to-morrow. It is believed that 75 per cent., if not practically all, of the sum derived from this, the second installment of the call, will at once go into National bank circulation.

That was true of the sum paid into the Treasury by National banks under the first installment, which matured in January.

PUT ON GIRL'S CLOTHES.

Yale Instructor Arrested, but Soon Released.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, July 14.—Edwin Clapp of Minneapolis, an instructor in the Yale Summer School, was arrested to-day on the charge of masquerading in woman's attire.

While the men and women of the school were bathing together Clapp dressed in the clothes of one of the woman bathers and started to parade the streets. His peculiar walk led to his arrest, but after he had spent an hour in the holdover he was released by the City Attorney on the ground that it was merely a lark.

Clapp was at one time Yale's track team champion and intercollegiate champion hurdler.

WOMAN DIES ON BRIDGE.

Stricken on Williamsburg Plaza—Not Known at Address She Gave.

An elderly woman, well dressed and wearing diamond ear-rings, was taken ill last night and died on the Brooklyn Plaza of the Williamsburg Bridge before the arrival of an ambulance surgeon from the Williamsburg Hospital. Before the woman died she gasped that she was Rosie Newman, fifty-five years old, of 838 East Fiftieth Street, Manhattan. The police were told later at that address that the woman was not known there.

The body was removed from the bridge police station to an undertaking establishment in North Third Street. The woman wore a gray dress and a brown waist, and weighed 190 pounds. Her hair was black and streaked slightly with gray. She wore a wedding ring and a breastpin with two gold bars. Her small handbag contained a pair of black gloves, a handkerchief, a pair of eyeglasses, and 65 cents.

KILLS ROCKEFELLER'S BUGS.

Electric Light and Kerosene Cure Discovered by His Gardener.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 14.—D. E. Howatt, Superintendent of the Rockefeller estate in Cleveland and father of Arthur Headifen Howatt of the class of 1906, Rutgers, has discovered a new method of insect extermination, which is being used very effectively in Cleveland.

Plain kerosene placed in a pan under an electric light is ridding the Rockefeller estate of all kinds of bugs, moths, and beetles. The insects have a habit of ducking when they strike an arc light. They fall into the pan of kerosene and that is the last of them. Many kinds of insects which destroy foliage may be caught in this manner.

LEFT LITTLE TO HIS SON.

Samuel Reymer of Pittsburg Practically Cut Off in His Father's Will.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—The will of Jacob Reymer, the candy manufacturer, was filed for probate to-day, and Samuel S. Reymer, his only son, who recently married Nellie Paris, a dancing girl, is cut off with a small income.

The son gets the proceeds from $20,000 for life. After his death the $20,000 reverts to the estate, and there is no provision for his wife or his heirs. It is noted in the will that no debts of the young man are to be paid with the father's money. His mother and sister get the bulk of the property.

That the elder Reymer was angered at the marriage of his son is shown in the fact that the will was drawn four days after the young man's wedding.

MENTOR INQUIRY FAILS.

Coroner Unable to Fix Responsibility for the Wreck of Flier.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Coroner Siegelstein's inquiry into the cause of the wreck of the Twentieth Century flier at Mentor, in which twenty-one lives were lost, ended to-day. The Coroner did not succeed in fixing the responsibility for the disaster, and says he does not expect to.

W. F. Miner, the operator at Mentor, who was expected to make some disclosures, did not testify anything that was not known several days ago. The railroad company has not succeeded in placing the responsibility.

The West Shore Railroad is the Only Line between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Its Rail Stations and through the Mohawk Valley.—Adv.

CZAR AND WITTE SAID TO DISAGREE

Report That the Latter May Refuse the Peace Mission.

WAR PARTY STILL STRONG

And the Emperor Cannot Disregard It—Witte and Lamsdorff in Accord.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 15.—M. Witte, after a prolonged audience with the Emperor at Peterhof yesterday afternoon, returned last evening to St. Petersburg and drove directly to the Foreign Office, where he was closeted for three hours with Foreign Minister Lamsdorff.

A sensational report is current this morning that M. Witte may not go to Washington after all. According to the story his audience of the Emperor was anything but smooth, his Majesty rather resenting M. Witte's plain-spoken expressions and indicating that under the circumstances he would prefer that Baron Rosen should act as Chief Plenipotentiary.

The Emperor is even said to have intimated that Count Lamsdorff exceeded his authority in officially announcing to the Washington Government that M. Witte would occupy the first position.

M. Witte is said to have left the Emperor in an ugly frame of mind, and to have frankly informed Count Lamsdorff that it would be impossible for him to undertake the mission. It was only by the greatest effort, according to the story, that the Foreign Minister succeeded in persuading him not to refuse flatly, and the question whether he will go to Washington is said to be still open.

Although The Associated Press heard this story from a high personage, its informant was not prepared to vouch for it, and there is no confirmation of it from other quarters up to this hour. It is therefore sent under great reserve, as it may prove to be an invention.

A prominent Russian statesman, who is peculiarly qualified to speak on the matter, said:

"The Emperor now sincerely desires peace. In spite of somewhat strained personal relations in the past between the Emperor and M. Witte, due to the fact that the latter was never a fawning courtier, but always insisted on bluntly telling his imperial master what he believed, the Emperor has always recognized M. Witte's great ability and devotion to the best interests of Russia.

"It was gall and wormwood to his Majesty, however, to turn for the extrication of Russia from her difficulties to the very man who predicted all the disasters with which the Throne has been beset as the result of this unfortunate war, and whose advice he so long rejected. The fact that the Emperor has done so proves the measure of his desire for peace.

"Nevertheless, his Majesty is surrounded daily, even hourly, by members of the Military Party, many of whom are blindly Chauvinistic. The Emperor cannot disregard the men who control the power which supports the throne and the dynasty, and therein lies the danger that even M. Witte may fail. However successful the negotiations may be, the machinations of the Military Party will have to be reckoned with."

M. Witte accepted the task of conducting peace negotiations on behalf of his country in a patriotic spirit, but with full realization of the difficulties before him, and the knowledge that, even if he succeeded, he could not secure terms which the Russian Chauvinists would regard as otherwise than humiliating. He is well aware of the intrigues against him at Court, but he believes that the verdict of history will justify a peace agreement on the best terms possible, as he considers that all the energies of the Government should be directed to the solution of the internal problems of the empire.

The greatest element in the strength of M. Witte's position is the fact that he is in thorough accord with Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, who can be depended upon to support his recommendations before the Emperor against any and all contrary influences.

M. Witte, according to the present plans, will leave St. Petersburg next Wednesday for Paris, sailing, as previously announced, from Cherbourg July 26 on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Mme. Witte will accompany her husband as far as Paris, where she will remain for the present, though she may possibly join M. Witte later in the United States.

At M. Witte's personal solicitation, M. Korotovits, one of the ablest of the young Russian diplomats, who was formerly Secretary of the Legation at Peking, will be attached to the Russian mission.

M. Witte's appointment as chief plenipotentiary was announced yesterday in the Official Messenger as follows:

"Owing to the serious illness which overtook M. Muravieff on his arrival in St. Petersburg, which made it impossible for him to familiarize himself at short notice with the considerable material connected with the negotiations, his Majesty the Emperor has been pleased to appoint President of the Committee of Ministers Witte to the post of chief plenipotentiary."

The fact that the Emperor at last yielded to the pressure for M. Witte's appointment was accepted here yesterday as a complete assurance that his Majesty is sincerely determined to end the conflict and make peace if a possible basis is obtainable. Every influence which championed M. Witte was for peace, while in every instance those who opposed him were for a prolongation of the struggle. France, through Ambassador Nelidoff, strongly advised that he receive the post, but the main credit for M. Witte's selection belongs to Count Lamsdorff, who never ceased to urge it.

Count Lamsdorff and M. Witte are now in close alliance, and when M. Bouligin retires from the Ministry of the Interior all the Ministers will at last be in harmony, especially should Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, as rumor [illegible]

to the head of the Ministry of the Interior.

Gen. Trepoff, Assistant Minister of the Interior, is not willing to accept the portfolio of Minister of the Interior when M. Bouligin resigns, and is endeavoring to persuade the Emperor to make another selection. He feels that he is not suited to the position, and recently said to a friend, "I am a policeman, not a politician."

The papers with one voice yesterday hailed M. Witte's selection with intense satisfaction. Even the Novoe Vremya, which has not believed that an honorable peace is possible, seems willing to trust the issue in M. Witte's hands.

The St. Petersburg Gazette dwelt upon the confidence with which the appointment would inspire the Government at Tokio, where M. Witte's opposition to the whole policy of commercial and military adventure in Manchuria and Korea is well known. The paper reviewed his steady struggle against the influences which precipitated the war, and, moreover, pointed out that M. Witte's selection insured harmony among the Russian plenipotentiaries and delegates, as Baron Rosen shares M. Witte's views and M. Pokotiloff and M. Shipoff were trained under him while he was Minister of Finance, and belong distinctively to the Witte school. In conclusion The Gazette said:

"There is nothing so important during the negotiations as complete unity of opinion."

M. Muravieff has already departed for Rome to resume his post as Ambassador.

Prices rose on the Bourse yesterday upon the improvement in Russian securities abroad due to M. Witte's appointment.

According to information received here Japan intends to claim the Island of Sakhalin by right of conquest, and its formal cession will be one of her unalterable demands.

The salaries of the Russian peace plenipotentiaries have been fixed at $200 per day each, besides an allowance of $7,500 for traveling and other expenses.

Plans for the reinforcement of Gen. Linevitch's armies are keeping pace with the preparations for peace negotiations. The Nineteenth Army Corps has received marching orders, and the mobilization of six regiments of Don Cossacks has been successfully accomplished.

WITTE'S POWERS RESTRICTED.

Czar Not Yet Reconciled to the Sacrifices Japan Will Demand.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—M. Witte had a prolonged audience of the Emperor at Peterhof this afternoon. I understand that his instructions are to get the best terms possible, but that the powers conferred upon him are restricted.

It is evident that the Czar has not yet decided upon such concessions as Japan will undoubtedly demand. I hope, however, that the Russian Government will gradually realize the inevitable. M. Witte's appointment gives general satisfaction and strengthens the belief in peace.

The Novoe Vremya takes occasion, however, to declare that M. Witte will under no circumstances agree to the cession of territory or to an indemnity, and that meanwhile the war must proceed with increased vigor, because the Japanese are already tired, and, if hard pressed, would show all the more readiness to conclude peace.

The Novoe Vremya is one of the few Russian papers which cannot abjure their fond illusions.

TAKAHIRA AT OYSTER BAY.

Belief That President Conferred with Him About an Armistice.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 14.—The visit to Sagamore Hill to-day of Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, is believed to indicate that another effort is being made to arrange an armistice pending the peace negotiations.

There is ground for the belief that when President Roosevelt invited Baron Kaneko to visit him last week it was for the purpose of sounding him regarding the willingness of Japan to enter upon an armistice. Baron Kaneko is a personal friend of the President, and, while not engaged on any official mission in this country, is looked upon as being, for all practical purposes, a representative of the Mikado's Government.

When Baron Kaneko left Sagamore Hill he went to Washington. It was after his visit that the meeting between President Roosevelt and Mr. Takahira was fixed for the day following the reception of Ambassador Rosen. It is believed that Baron Rosen made a formal request to President Roosevelt that he use his good offices toward arranging an armistice, naming the concessions Russia was willing to make to attain this end, and that these terms were submitted to Mr. Takahira to-day.

Minister Takahira to-day spoke in appreciative terms of M. Witte, Russia's new plenipotentiary. He said:

"We are well pleased with the selection of M. Witte. He is one of Russia's most eminent statesmen. His appointment will tend to inspire the Japanese Government with confidence and serve to give weight to the conclusions reached. I think we have the right to hope now that a satisfactory agreement will be brought about."

Mr. Takahira had luncheon with the President and returned to New York on an early afternoon train.

TO ENTERTAIN PEACE ENVOYS.

State of New Hampshire Anxious to Do Its Share.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 14.—The State of New Hampshire desires to participate in entertaining the Russian and Japanese peace envoys, who are to hold their conferences in this city next month. Edward N. Pearson, Secretary of State, is about to come here from Concord for the purpose of conferring with Third Assistant Secretary of State Peirce regarding arrangements for the accommodation of the envoys and to tender the assistance of the State.

It is expected that Mr. Peirce will come to Portsmouth to-morrow.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 14.—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway is personally arranging the itinerary for the Japanese peace envoys from Seattle to Washington.

The party, which is headed by Baron Komura, is due at Seattle on the Minnesota on July 20. The Japanese will travel eastward over the Great Northern to Duluth, where they will embark on the steamer Northwest for Buffalo. From Buffalo the party will be taken by the Pennsylvania Railway to Washington, arriving there early in August.

BERLIN BANK'S LITTLE ERROR.

Sent Circulars of the Japanese Loan to Its Russian Customers.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 14.—One of the Berlin banks which issued the portion of the new Japanese loan assigned to this country sent circulars of the loan to all its customers. These included a large number of financial institutions in St. Petersburg and other cities of Russia.

The Berlin bank is now trying to explain to the indignant Russians how the mistake occurred.

Bitter complaint is made in St. Petersburg that while German banks demand 5 per cent. from Russian institutions they are willing to furnish money to the Japanese at 4½ per cent.

MORE RUSSIAN PAPER MONEY.

Another $5,000,000 Issued, Making the Total $495,000,000.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—The Government has issued another $5,000,000 in paper rubles, the whole outstanding paper obligations being $495,000,000, against $547,000,000 in gold.

The Bourse Gazette regards the latest issue as being a forced issue to protect the gold reserve.

In a recent article the St. Petersburg Nasha Zhizn contended that the Russian Imperial Bank was violating the law by undue issues of paper currency.

The amount of paper notes in circulation in February, 1904, when the war began, was 598,000,000 rubles, ($299,000,000,) and last month it had increased to 905,000,000 rubles. The Russian law forbids the issue of paper money for the purpose of replenishing the Treasury.

HOW RUSSIA IS BLED.

Private Steamers Built at the Expense of the Government.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 15.—The newspapers are publishing a series of articles on scandals in Government shipyards.

Private yachts, it is said, have been repaired and five private steamers have been built at Government expense. Attention is called to three cases in which country houses were erected with material belonging to the Government and by workmen in Government employ.

It is said that many naval officers bought all the furniture for their apartments out of Government funds.

RUSSIAN CENSORS BAFFLED.

Article Attacks the Czar, but Does Not Use His Name.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 14.—A sketch of "A Department Chief," which has appeared in the Slovo, is attracting much attention. It is palpably a thinly disguised and cleverly drawn portrait of the Emperor, painting him as a vacillating chief whose subordinates are always courting his favor, but are never sure of their positions, with the result that there is complete chaos in the "department."

Like Quidde's famous portrait of Emperor William in "Caligula," which attracted so much attention in Germany a few years ago, and the author of which escaped punishment for lèse majesté by avoiding the use of the Emperor's name, the present publication gives the authorities no handle whereby they can punish either the paper or the author of the sketch.

CANADIAN MAIL FIASCO.

Experiment of Landing the Bags at Sydney a Failure.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, July 14.—The first experiment with Sir William Mulock's plan of landing the mails at Sydney, C. B., and rushing them to Montreal by special train, thence to be dispatched to Toronto and other points, has been a complete failure.

It is true that the Allan Line turbine steamer Virginian met with bad weather on the trip and was otherwise delayed by a mishap to her steering gear, but, even allowing for these delays, the result of the experiment is not such as to warrant the belief that Sydney can be made the permanent port of debarkation for the British mails.

The special train from Sydney with the mails reached Montreal at 8:23 o'clock this morning, and the mails for Toronto were transferred to the Grand Trunk International Limited, which brought them to Toronto at 4:30 P. M.

This is a very poor showing as compared with the results given by the New York route. Inquiry at the Toronto Post Office elicited the statement that it was nothing unusual for the British mails sent via New York to reach Toronto within a week from the time of their dispatch from London, whereas in this case the Virginian's mails have, despite the special train from Sydney, taken close upon eight days to reach here.

The fastest mail ever received in Toronto came by the steamship Deutschland. In that case mails dispatched from London on a Friday were delivered in Toronto at 10 A. M. on the following Friday.

JURY MAY JUSTIFY HER.

"You'll Kill No More Womens," Said the Slave Girl Who Shot a Man.

The inquest begun yesterday by Coroner Scholer into the shooting of Emil Gerdron by Berthe Claiche while the man was in custody of the police and on his way to the Tenderloin Police Station for beating her, brought out the fact that the woman who is only twenty years old had been veritably the fellow's slave. She had to give him $10 every night or be beaten black and blue.

Two weeks ago she ran into the street and showed Detective Morton a fearful mass of bruises that Gerdron had inflicted on her. It was arranged between them to arrest the man and last Saturday night the detective got him. Morton testified that as he arrested Gerdron the fellow turned to the girl and said:

"You have me pinched and I'll kill you when I get out."

And he made a movement toward his hip pocket. The girl crept behind him, drew a pistol, and shot him twice in the back. Gerdron dropped dead, and the girl leaning over him said twice:

"You'll kill no more womens."

Assistant District Attorney Turnbull appeared for the people and Lawyer Rosalsky for the defendant. Coroner Scholer caused the inquest to be adjourned, owing to the excessive heat. Mr. Rosalsky feels confident that after hearing the girl's story the jury would return a verdict of justifiable homicide.

AUTO RUNS OFF A BRIDGE.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwards Injured in Glidden Tour Contest.

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., July 14.—The automobile of Charles J. Edwards of Brooklyn, N. Y., which is participating in the Glidden tour from New York to the White Mountains, ran off a bridge over a small stream while passing through Conway, and was badly damaged.

Mr. Edwards and his chauffeur were thrown into the water, and Mrs. Edwards was bruised, but not seriously hurt. This was the only accident reported on the run to this point. All the cars were making good time, and it was expected that most of them would reach Bretton Woods late this afternoon.

Russell Sage Going to the Shore.

Despite the fact that his physicians have advised against his going to his Summer home at Lawrence Beach, L. I., Russell Sage, on Aug. 1, will move into his cottage on Lawrence Causeway. He plans to stay there for a month. Because he insisted on going to Manhattan and returning nightly, physicians told him that he would have to remain in the city if he cared to live, but Mr. Sage has ignored them.

The Harlem Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 129 West 125th Street. Leave your advertisements there.

SHONTS AND STEVENS SEE THE PRESIDENT

Talk Over Canal Details Before Their Departure for Panama.

CHINESE MAY BE EMPLOYED

On Account of the Climate—Commission Hires an Amusement Expert to Cure Homesickness.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 14.—Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and John F. Stevens, the newly appointed chief engineer of the Panama Canal, called upon President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill to-day.

The visit was largely for the purpose of introducing Chief Engineer Stevens to the President, Mr. Roosevelt having expressed a desire to see him before his departure for his new field. He will sail for the Isthmus on July 20, and Chairman Shonts will go with him. With the Japanese Minister, they were guests at luncheon at Sagamore Hill.

The chief engineer and Mr. Shonts stayed to talk with the President after the Minister departed. They discussed in a general way the work ahead on the Isthmus, particularly that of sanitation and of providing for the American workmen who will be employed on the canal.

It was learned here to-day that Mr. Stevens, unlike his predecessor, Mr. Wallace, in all probability will not be made a member of the Executive Committee. Chairman Shonts said, however, that Mr. Stevens would have a free hand.

"Our talk with the President," said Mr. Shonts, "was of a general character about canal matters. The President desired to see Mr. Stevens before we leave for the Isthmus, and to discuss with us both the progress of the work. We have our executive staff thoroughly organized now. That is part of my work.

"Mr. Stevens has plenty of work ahead. He will have to organize an entirely new staff of engineers. We have five divisions on the canal, and the posts of Chief and Assistant Engineers of them all must be filled. One of the first duties that await Mr. Stevens will be to provide for the proper housing and feeding and general care of our employes, including sanitary arrangements. That in itself is a great task, which will require energy, skill, and hard work. In connection with the care of our employes Uncle Sam will enter upon the novel function of an amusement agent.

"I have about completed arrangements with a man experienced in that sort of thing who will go with me to the Isthmus as a regularly salaried employe of the United States to organize clubs among the canal employes, arrange for reading rooms, amusement halls, and all such things which will enable the workmen of all grades to spend their leisure hours pleasantly and profitably. It is loneliness more than sickness that has driven people from the Isthmus."

Mr. Shonts said that the reports regarding the prevalence of yellow fever and lack of sanitation on the Isthmus were grossly exaggerated.

"Judge Magoon is now sending reports presenting the exact conditions," he said. "These will all be made public. We made that agreement before he went to Panama, and it will be kept. The reports showed that out of twenty yellow fever cases in May we had two deaths, and out of forty cases in June four deaths. The sanitary conditions are being improved all the time."

That Chinese labor will be employed, at least in part, in the digging of the canal seems likely from the statement of Mr. Shonts.

"My belief is," said he, "that the work of digging the canal must be done by tropical labor. Such labor I believe we will have no difficulty in finding. We know so far that in Southern China, in the rice fields region, we can find a class of strong, sturdy Chinese who will meet the requirements on the Isthmus."

Regarding the Panama Railway, Mr. Shonts said that the road would be improved, as trade conditions seemed to require it. He said it was probable that the road would be double tracked from ocean to ocean.

He said that pending a decision as to whether a lock or sea level canal shall be built, no contracts for work would be let. The excavation work, however, will go on all the same, because should the decision be for a sea level canal the only change necessary would be to dig deeper.

"Is there anything you can say regarding the proposed transfer of the Isthmian Canal Commission and its affairs from the War Department to the State Department?" Mr. Shonts was asked.

"I think you had better get that information from the President," he replied. "I can say, however, that no definite decision has been reached regarding that. I think it would be a good thing if we could get Mr. Root to take charge. Secretary Taft, with his important work in the Philippines, is a very busy man."

EXPERT'S CANAL ADVICE.

Engineer Caracristi Says Work Should Go to Private Contractors.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—In this week's issue of The Manufacturers' Record, C. F. Z. Caracristi, who has had several years' engineering experience in South America and Central America, and who is well acquainted with conditions in Panama, discusses a number of phases of the Panama Canal problem and deals frankly with the situation. He says:

"The work should either be placed in the hands of our able army engineers or transferred to civilians. The Government never has successfully executed a great engineering work of public utility without civilian contractors and other outside aid. Even in small engineering undertakings Government work has cost far in excess of current prices.

"While the rules of strict subordination imposed by the Government on its employes is laudable, and may be enforced in its clerical forces and the army and navy, this cannot apply to civilians of high professional attainment who have no political aspirations, or even to the independent American artisan. This condition is particularly true in a period of prosperity. With ample employment for labor at home, it is doubtful if it will undertake the terrible hardship of a tropic climate.

"The housing of a vast army of employes on the Isthmus is entirely out of the question, as no provisions have been made upon a sanitary basis. Such labor as is now at work on the Isthmus would not stand muster in the States, even at one-half the prices paid. With rare exceptions, the 1,500 Americans working in the canal zone are there as a matter of last resort or out of a spirit of foolhardy curiosity and adventure. When the crucial time comes and labor will be needed in corresponding abundance to the magnitude of the undertaking, prices for good men will probably be 100 per cent. higher than at present.

"The principal reason for delay on the canal work is the absolute want of organization and harmony. The curable condition of disorganization can be remedied by letting the work by contract in small sections. If this is not done, no organization will ever last beyond its experimental stage. The absolute impracticability of building the canal directly by the Government at anything like a reasonable cost has already been demonstrated, and as more difficult problems are presented strong and more convincing evidence of this statement must pass the willful censorship of the representatives of the American press on the Isthmus and reach this country with alarming details.

"There is nothing impractical about the canal undertaking from an engineering standpoint, and the accomplishment of this vast work rests simply on the Isthmian Canal Commission's settling upon a definite plan of operation to be executed by contract under the untrammeled supervision of the chief engineer in charge.

"Under the existing system the work will never be completed, but it is natural to suppose that the American people and the Canal Commission will not tolerate the continuance of a policy of apathy and disorganization. If this is not suppressed there is but little opportunity for an interoceanic canal. The crucial conditions do not arise from the lower officials, but have their origin in the highest official quarters, and naturally percolate downward to the smallest foreman, until a chronic state of revolt is found in nearly every department in the canal zone. It was this same condition of personal irresponsibility, official quarrels, and jealousies that made the robberies and mismanagement of the old French company possible.

"With harmonious organization, headed by men acquainted with tropical labor, the canal can be built within twenty years, or even sooner, if let by contract.

"After the plans have been settled upon definitely there is no further need of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and the whole work should be placed in the hands of one officer. Then the responsibility could be fixed and the great project controlled. As matters stand now, this responsibility is passed from one to another, and it is needless to add that 'many cooks have and will continue to spoil the broth.'"

Adds to Yellow Fever List.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Gov. Magoon has reported that G. H. Harper, an American canal employe, was taken ill with yellow fever at Panama July 6.

CAUSED A BRIDGE RIOT.

Policeman Twisted a Fallen Horse's Tail—Crowd Threw Missiles.

There was a riot on the Madison Avenue bridge crossing the Harlem River at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, about 7 o'clock last night, in which several shots were fired and a few heads were bruised. It was caused by a horse which fell in the middle of the bridge, and the expedient resorted to by Policeman Frederick Hughes of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station for getting it on its feet again.

The horse was one of a team which was pulling a big truck loaded with heavy iron pipes across the bridge from the Harlem side.

At about the middle of the bridge one of the horses fell. The driver tried all usual methods for making the animal rise, but failed. A crowd gathered and made suggestions, all of which were profitless. Meanwhile the surface cars from both sides were stalled and rapidly increasing in number.

Then Policeman Hughes appeared. Hughes had heard somewhere that twisting an obdurate horse's tail under such circumstances was frequently effective. He tried it.

A burst of indignation from the crowd was the result.

"Kill him! Kill the brute!" came from the crowd.

All sorts of missiles flew past Hughes's head; it looked as though the crowd really intended to carry out its threat.

Hughes, alarmed, pulled out his revolver and fired it over the heads of the crowd. This summoned the reserves from the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, but it was only partially successful in checking the crowd's attack. Stones were still being thrown when the reserves appeared.

The crowd made a rush to get away then, but these men were captured: Adam F. Steiger, 567 Eagle Avenue; John Cinder, 2,547 Eighth Avenue; William Frahn, 383 Hunt Street, and John Shea, 432 West Fifty-seventh Street. All were taken to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station and charged with "inciting to riot."

While these arrests were being made, a street railway wrecking wagon, with a crew in charge of Superintendent James Currigan, arrived. They raised the fallen horse and discovered why the animal had not been able to get on its legs again. One of its legs was broken. The horse was shot. The cars were blocked about an hour.

In the riot several persons are said to have been struck by flying missiles. The police did not take the name of the driver or the owner of the truck.

A HIT AT JEROME.

Gov. Hoch Talks About "Cigarette Philosophy"—Kansans Tickled.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Kan., July 14.—Joseph W. Folk, Governor of Missouri, spoke to more than 5,000 persons this afternoon at the Chautauqua Assembly on "The Reign of Law."

The speech had been advertised, or at least announced, as a reply to the remarks of District Attorney Jerome of New York, who addressed the assembly last week. It was not intended as a reply to any one. It was a straightforward reiteration of the declaration, enunciated again and again by Gov. Folk, that any law placed upon the statutes by the people could and should—and in the case of Missouri—would be enforced.

Gov. Hoch's speech introducing Gov. Folk lasted twenty-five minutes. It had been prepared in advance, but the Governor once departed from the text. He had been telling how all the laws must be enforced in Kansas as well as elsewhere, and this meant not only the liquor laws, but the cigarette statutes.

"But," said he, "I touch on this question with reserve. I understand you have been favored lately with some cigarette philosophy."

The words caused an uproar of applause because the people of Ottawa had felt, somewhat keenly, the continued use of cigarettes by the District Attorney of New York when he visited the Chautauqua.

Lawson Speaks in Minnesota.

ALBERT LEA, Minn., July 14.—Thomas W. Lawson of Boston spoke at the Chautauqua meeting this afternoon. Mr. Lawson's address dealt with the United States Steel Corporation and the leading life insurance interests. At the close of his speech an elaborate souvenir was given to Mr. Lawson by the citizens of Albert Lea.

APPROVES LIGHTING PLANS.

Board of Estimate Orders Specifications for City Plant.

Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate yesterday reported favorably on the plans of the Hutchinson commission for a municipal electric lighting plant. The board approved the report and authorized the engineer to prepare specifications.

The work of erecting the plant probably will be authorized by the board in the Fall. The plant recommended by the commission would cost about $7,500,000.

American Professors Meet the King.

LONDON, July 14.—King Edward received the members of the American Chemical Society, including Prof. Edward T. Nichols of Cornell University and Prof. Charles F. Chandler of Columbia University at Buckingham Palace today.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

4:27 A. M.—48 to 52 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:30 A. M.—South side of Macomb Street, near Broadway; owner unknown; damage, $100.

6:35 A. M.—123 to 137 West Twenty-third Street; Cassidy & Sons; damage, $100.

7:50 A. M.—212 First Avenue; Interborough Railway; damage trifling.

11:12 M.—1,990 Lexington Avenue; John Murphy; damage, $25.

11:25 A. M.—718 Sixth Street; Morris Friedman; damge trifling.

12:05 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Eighth Street; owner unknown; damage, $500.

12:45 P. M.—802 Lexington Avenue; Philip Mandel; damage, $200.

2:10 P. M.—94 Stanton Street; Samuel Larber; damage trifling.

3 P. M.—821 Sixth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $35.

4:42 P. M.—55 East Fifty-sixth Street; Loreley Apartment House; damage trifling.

6:40 P. M.—27 Thompson Street; Peter Chiranno; damage, $10.

6:45 P. M.—78 Ridge Street; Samuel Ransak; damage trifling.

8:05 P. M.—316 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; Nicola Torry; damage trifling.

9:55 P. M.—104 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $2.

10:30 P. M.—259 East Broadway; Morris Gilman; damage trifling.

10:40 P. M.—Southwest corner of Broome and Watts Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Furnished Rooms, Boarders Wanted, and Lost and Found advertisements are placed on the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES, where the 100,000 metropolitan readers of THE TIMES can easily see them. Advertisements can be left at THE TIMES offices, at any advertising agency, or can be telephoned, 4800—38th. THE NEW YORK TIMES, Times Square, Tait's, 27 to Print.

LAFAYETTE STATUE NEXT YEAR, HE SAYS

Sculptor Bartlett Keeping Plaster Cast in Paris Painted.

CONTRIBUTORS ARE ANXIOUS

Many Inquiries About School Children's $100,000 Fund—But Mr. Bartlett Shoulders All Responsibility.

Sharp criticisms which have been made in several publications of the delay and apparent cessation of work on the Lafayette statue, presented to the French Government by the American school children, were answered yesterday by Paul Bartlett, sculptor, who arrived from Paris. A fund of approximately $100,000 was collected in the schools for the purpose.

Many of the criticisms have been followed up by the query as to the personnel of the committee having the work in charge; others as to the whereabouts of the sculptor to whom the commission was given. The latest of these was written by Miss Minnie Bronson, who has been connected with the educational work of the various big expositions, and was present at the unveiling of the statue in Paris on July 4, 1900.

The article appearing in Wetmore's Weekly, published in St. Louis, bore the caption, "A National Disgrace," and urged on the American people, for the purpose of preserving their honor in the matter, to subscribe to a second fund to remove the plaster of Paris cast which now stands in the Louvre garden.

The statue, Miss Bronson declared, was in a state of decay. When it was unveiled, she said, the 10,000 persons who had gathered for the ceremony were keenly disappointed to find a plaster statue instead of the bronze, or marble, for which the fund had been collected. Now that four years have elapsed and the statue remains, according to Miss Bronson, the worse for wear, she urged that this piece of art work be hauled down.

"Yes, I have heard these criticisms before," said Mr. Bartlett, smiling, "but only from the American people. The French people are willing to wait until they have a piece of art entirely satisfactory and fitting for the important place it will occupy. I have not hurried with the work, for I want it to be what I set out to make it—a true piece of art. Every sculptor acknowledges the fact that an equestrian statue is the most difficult piece of work.

"I received the commission for the statue in 1899, and it was incumbent upon me to complete the cast within a year, which I did. It was only last Winter that the marble pedestal for which the United States Government appropriated nearly $50,000 arrived in Paris. This is made of Tennessee marble, and was packed and shipped to Paris with almost the same care as would be given to a consignment of rare jewels. It will be the finest pedestal in the world, and I hope to make the statue the most perfect piece of work of the sort yet attempted.

"The plaster cast has stood the weather very well with the exception of an occasional peeling off, and the only reminder I have had from the French people is that, once in a while, there appears an article in one of the Paris papers hinting that I furnish it with a coat of brown paint, which always has been done, to keep it in order until the completed statute is erected."

Mr. Bartlett takes all the blame to himself for the snail-like progress of the statue, explaining that he had several important commissions previous to this one, which he had been compelled to complete in the meantime. One was the equestrian statue of Gen. McClellan, for the City of Philadelphia, the largest of its kind to be erected in this country. Mr. Bartlett came to this country at this time for the express purpose of supervising the completion of this work.

"I have made an entirely new cast," said Mr. Bartlett, "for the La Fayette statue, which has been submitted to the Art Committee, consisting of John La Farge, J. Q. A. Ward, and George B. Post. When I return to Paris nothing will interfere with its completion, although I may bring it to New York to be cast. The statue certainly will be ready for unveiling the early part of next year."

FRANCE'S NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

Brilliant Review at Longchamps—Ovation for British Officers.

PARIS, July 14.—To-day was the French national holiday. The boulevards were thronged with merrymakers and all the leading thoroughfares were elaborately decorated.

There was a brilliant review at Longchamps at 8 o'clock this morning. It was attended by President and Mme. Loubet, the Cabinet officers, the Diplomatic Corps, and a vast throng of people. About 20,000 troops took part in the manoeuvres.

A notable feature of the review was the presence of 128 officers from the British squadron at Brest, all in full uniform. Their arrival was the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration, the band playing the British national anthem. The popular ovation accorded to the British officers was a further indication of the Anglo-French understanding.

President Loubet gave a luncheon to the British officers and to a number of French military and naval men in the Elysée Palace at noon.

Public games and dancing went on in all the public places under the control of the municipality and the theatres gave free performances.

The British squadron at Brest dressed with bunting and fired a salute of twenty-one guns to-day in honor of the French holiday. Later the crews of the British ships, headed by their bands, went ashore, were enthusiastically received, and participated in various festivities.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—The French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière, which is now at anchor at this port, awaiting the arrival of the body of Paul Jones at Annapolis, fired a salute of twenty-one guns early this morning, another at noon, and a third at sundown in honor of the French national holiday.

The cruiser was decked in holiday colors, and the men on board received a half day's extra pay.

French People Here Celebrate.

The French national holiday was celebrated in Sulzer's Harlem River Park yesterday. In the afternoon 500 children visited the park. In the evening 3,000 French people were present and enjoyed a vaudeville programme. The new French Consul General, Alciva Alvary, attended the celebration, but the French Ambassador, who was expected, could not attend.

ATHLETIC WOMAN BURGLAR.

With Circus-Like Methods—She Is Heard From in Yonkers.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 14.—A woman burglar, who must be something of an athlete, is successfully operating in Yonkers. She is described as a tall, slim person, dressed in black, and from all accounts employs methods that most male thieves are afraid to use.

She recently robbed the apartment of Mrs. Alfred Scholander, 154 Riverdale Avenue, while Mrs. Scholander was out shopping. She got into the rooms, the police say, by deftly swinging herself from a window in a hallway across an airshaft to a window communicating with the Scholander apartments.

On going out Mrs. Scholander had locked the door, but left two windows up for ventilation. After taking $10 and two pairs of shoes the woman thief was seen making her exit through the window and across the airshaft by a schoolgirl. She escaped.

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Cures Nervous Disorders
Headache, Insomnia, Exhaustion, and Dyspepsia. Rebuilds the nervous system.—Adv.

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W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

BULLET, IN 42 YEARS, GOES THROUGH BODY

Struck Veteran in Right Shoulder—Now in Left Ankle.

OPERATION FOR IT TO-DAY

Jersey City Doctor, by X-Ray, Finds Souvenir of Gettysburg—Case Puzzles Surgeons.

William Eckert, a veteran of the civil war, was taken from his home in Union Hill, N. J., to the Post-Graduate Hospital in Manhattan, Thursday, to undergo an operation for removal of a bullet fired from a Confederate rifle in the battle of Gettysburg, in 1863. It lodged in the right side, near the shoulder.

The wound healed in a military hospital at Washington, and the bullet never caused Mr. Eckert any trouble until two weeks ago. Then he felt a severe pain in his left ankle. He told his family that he believed the pain was due to the old bullet, but his theory was not credited because it was believed impossible that the bullet could have worked itself from the right shoulder to the left ankle.

Eckert persisted in his belief, and Dr. Wyman, the family physician, was called in. He decided to submit Mr. Eckert to an X-ray examination. The result showed that the old soldier was right—that in some mysterious way the bullet had traveled to the left ankle.

Dr. Wyman says the bullet is lodged in a mass of veins, some of which are badly congested. For this reason he decided that it would be better to have the operation performed in New York. He accordingly arranged with the surgeons of the Post Graduate Hospital and the operation will be performed there to-day.

"In all my experience," said Dr. Wyman, "I never have met with so strange a case. Had the bullet traveled down Mr. Eckert's left side there would have been nothing unusual about the case.

"How it traveled around to the left side is a mystery that no medical man or surgeon probably will ever be able to account for. It is not an unusual thing to hear of a bullet dropping gradually through tissues of flesh in a straight line.

"The case is more remarkable for the fact that during the forty-two years that have elapsed since he was wounded, Mr. Eckert never has experienced any pain or sensation that would make him aware of the movement of the bullet until two weeks ago.

"I have learned from Mr. Eckert that when he was shot he weighed about 140 pounds. After he reached home, when the war was over, he immediately took on weight, and to-day, despite his years, he tips the scales at 200 pounds.

"During my examination of the bullet with the X ray I asked Mr. Eckert why it had not been removed. He told me that the army surgeon who probed for the ball made but a cursory examination, and, failing to find it, told him the bullet had no doubt glanced off without entering the body. The wound was attended to and healed up."

NEARLY BURIED IN ICE CREAM.

Raphael Lay In Path of Express Beneath a Kicking Horse.

Exciting and remarkable was the experience of Frank Raphael, a driver for an ice cream manufactory at Park Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-first Street, yesterday afternoon. Raphael was driving a wagonload of ice cream in tubs down a rather steep incline on One Hundred and Seventy-first Street. He had reached Washington Avenue when the horse took the bit between his teeth and bolted.

Only a block ahead, along Park Avenue, is a tall board fence, intended to protect pedestrians from the twelve-foot cut below, through which run the New York Central tracks. Raphael tried desperately to check the horse. At the last moment he endeavored to jump, but his feet were entangled in the reins.

An instant later Raphael was lying on one of the tracks in the cut. His horse kicking and scrambling, was lying on top of him, and from one of the tubs a veritable cascade of ice cream was pouring over his head. He was so fastened that he could not stir.

Abraham Hydecker, n eleven-year-old boy, living at 3,816 Park Avenue, had seen the runaway plunge through the fence. He was soon down on the tracks. Raphael sent him ahead to flag trains. He halted the Boston express a short distance from where Raphael lay.

Meanwhile others had arrived, and the driver was soon extricated. A swarm of small boys devoured the ice cream, which was liberally seasoned with coal dust.

Raphael was removed to the Fordham Hospital. His injuries are not serious. The horse was not much hurt.

OREGON'S TARGET RECORD.

Again Wins Trophy for Highest Scores by a Battleship.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—According to announcement made at the Navy Department to-day, the battleship Oregon of the Asiatic fleet has won the trophy for the highest scores made by vessels of the battleship class at the last annual target practice. The same vessel won the trophy a year ago. The Wisconsin, also of the Asiatic fleet, stood second this year, and the monitor Monadnock third in the battleship class.

In the cruiser class the Raleigh, on the Asiatic Station, is the trophy winner; the Cleveland of the North Atlantic Station ranks second. A trophy for the cruiser class was offered for the first time this year.

The Frolic captured the trophy for vessels of the gunboat class, with the Dolphin, the trophy winner of last year, second.

The Paul Jones, which won the trophy a year ago for the best average among the torpedo boats, again is the winner this year.

Comparing the fleets, it is announced that the Asiatic fleet made a higher average than either the North Atlantic or the Pacific fleet.

Two Hurt at the Marie Antoinette.

As a result of the breaking of a hoisting chain on an elevator leading from the cellar to the street in the Marie Antoinette Apartment Hotel yesterday, John McCarthy, a porter in the hotel, and Daniel Boylan, an employe of the West End Storage Company, were injured. They were taking pictures from a truck to the hotel. The elevator dropped only fifteen feet. The damage to the pictures was put at $1,600.

Hot weather



collars are made of cotton; that's why you get hot around the collar when it sizzles. You have only to look for the word "Linen" in indelible ink, to find a cool collar for hot weather. If you have worn Linen collars, we know you will not go back to cotton ones for same price.
Demand Triangle "Linen" Collars at your haberdasher.
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TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS
15c. Each—Two for 25c. 4-ply ¼ sizes.
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NO CHARGE except for glasses—and that moderate.
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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.
43 YEARS' PRACTICE.

"LION BRAND"
FOR MORE THAN A QUARTER CENTURY THE LEADING
2 FOR 25c
COLLARS
TIME IS THE TEST OF VALUES
INSIST ON LION BRAND

Antique Bellows
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass.
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No. 3 A Folding Pocket Kodak, R. R. Lens, Automatic Shutter, $20.00.

WEAVER AND ROOT CONFER.

Action Likely in a Few Days, Says Philadelphia Mayor.

Mayor John Weaver of Philadelphia, with ex-Judge James Gay Gordon of counsel, reached New York yesterday afternoon to confer with Elihu Root and Joseph S. Auerbach as special counsel. The conference was held in the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. Both Philadelphians remained in the city over night. Mayor Weaver said he might go to his Summer home at

STEARNS GETS EXCITED AT HOOKER INQUIRY

Justice's Partner Questioned About the Wirtner Judgment.

OVERLOOKED MANY THINGS

Denies There Was an Understanding to Obtain Decree Against City of Dunkirk in Lease Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, Chairman of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, attracted a good deal of attention on the stand at the Hooker investigation by the Legislature to-day by reason of his lack of knowledge about the now famous Wirtner judgment against the City of Dunkirk.

That judgment was an affirmative one, taken against the City of Dunkirk without notice to the city and given in behalf of Justice Hooker and Commissioner Stearns. It was a taxpayer's action, brought against the city and Hooker and Stearns, to restrain the city authorities from executing a lease giving the Justice and the Commissioner a fifteen-foot easement on city park property alongside their Post Office building. The judgment gave Hooker and Stearns relief which was never even asked for, for the city was restrained from building on its own property alongside the Post Office building.

When Justice White of Buffalo, who had granted the judgment, heard the facts two years later, he had it set aside. The matter enters into the Hooker investigation because Justice White testified at the preliminary inquiry in the Spring that Justice Hooker had come to him in his chambers in the City Hall, in Buffalo, and told him that a case in which he was personally interested was coming down from Chautauqua County, and he wanted him (Justice White) to try it.

STEARNS DISPLAYS ANGER.

Commissioner Stearns was called in Hooker's behalf to-day to show that Justice Hooker knew little or nothing about the matter, and Mr. Stearns also tried to demonstrate that he himself really knew little about it also. Mr. Stearns got along swimmingly until he was cross-examined by Henry B. Coman, the Legislature's attorney. Then he had a bad three-quarters of an hour, during which he got angry several times and shouted excited answers at Mr. Coman.

Arthur C. Wade, the Jamestown Assemblyman, also went on the stand to-day in behalf of Justice Hooker. Incidentally he repeated a conversation with ex-District Attorney Green of Chautauqua County, which questioned the veracity of Justice White of Buffalo in connection with one detail.

Justice White himself attended the afternoon's meeting of the joint session, but as the bribery investigation had delayed the taking of other testimony he was not reached by the time adjournment was taken until next Monday night. Justice White has been asked to come back here next week. He probably will go on the stand on Monday night or Tuesday morning.

The session this morning was started with the formal opening of the defense by John B. Stanchfield. His motion to dismiss the charges was denied and then he made his address. Mr. Stanchfield seemed very much aggrieved that the Constitution should provide a way for the removal of Justices other than by impeachment or regular criminal proceedings, and he spent a good deal of time criticising that section of the fundamental law of the State. He also argued that the acts charged had not been proved and that nothing showed that Justice Hooker had known that Frank P. Ball and Maurice Hooker were not working for the money they got from the Government while they were on the Fredonia Post Office rolls.

He said that Jamestown was glad enough to ask for Justice Hooker's services and influence to get a new Federal building, and that a committee of Buffalonians, including John G. Milburn, had not thought it wrong to get his influence toward getting a six-hundred-thousand-dollar breakwater for the Queen City. The favor of success had been credited to him.

"It was a great, a grand, and noble act, because it had helped these localities," said Mr. Stanchfield. "They had benefited by his influence and his power. But when he tried to help some poor, lonely fellow that had helped him in climbing the ladder of political fame—and whatever else he may be, he is not one of those men who has climbed into power and place over the dead body of a prostrate friend—it was a different proposition. He is one of those who has stood by the boys, who carried conventions that elected men to office, a practical man in practical politics to-day, and I do not believe that the Legislature of New York will condemn a man who has won success along those lines."

WADE NOT HOOKER'S AGENT.

Assemblyman Wade, called at the beginning of the afternoon session, was the first witness of the day in connection with the Hooker investigation itself. Mr. Wade made it plain that he had not been commissioned by Justice Hooker to see Justice White about setting aside the Wirtner judgment, and that the first thing Mr. Wade knew about it was when Justice White sent for him.

Mr. Stearns then took the stand. He told how a Democratic member of the Dunkirk Council had introduced a resolution to build a fire hall on the public park in such a way as to shut off light and air from the Hooker-Stearns building. A resolution to execute a lease to Hooker and Stearns was passed by the Council, vetoed by Mayor Scannell, and re-enacted by the Council. Then came the taxpayer's action by Wirtner, a political enemy of Stearns, and a Republican, to prevent the city from making the lease. After the papers had been served on him in this suit he had telephoned to Justice Hooker, and later they had had a conference in Stearns's office, at which Hooker was informed of the character of the case. The answer was not prepared until later, and so far as he knew Justice Hooker had never seen it.

Q.—Why was the case taken to Erie County? A.—Because the only Special Term in Chautauqua County about that time was presided over by Justice Hooker.

Q.—The suggestion that Justice White should act came from you? A.—It did, by reason of the fact that he had previously heard the motion upon the return of an order to show cause why the injunction should not be denied.

Q.—Did you have any other motive in questioning Justice Hooker to ask Justice White to try the case? A.—I had no motive about it.

Q.—Was there ever any conspiracy or connivance or improper understanding between you and Justice Hooker that this illegal and void judgment should be obtained against the City of Dunkirk? A.—There was not.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Coman, Mr. Stearns said his answer had never been served on the City of Dunkirk, and he admitted also that it did not ask specifically for affirmative judgment against the city. Section 521 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that no such judgment can be obtained without an answer being served.

HAD NOT RECALLED THE LAW.

Mr Stearns explained that, although he is a lawyer of twenty-two years' standing, he had not recalled that at the time. "I had employed lawyers in the case, and I didn't pay much attention to it," he explained. Mr Coman continued his questioning:

Q.—Did you go to Buffalo with the intention and design of securing a judgment in this action against the City of Dunkirk? A.—I did not. I went to Buffalo to present the facts to the Court and take such judgment as the Court thought we were entitled to.

Q.—Did you and Justice Hooker at that conference in Buffalo in Justice Hooker's office in Dunkirk consider the question as to whether there were any legal grounds upon which you could prevent the City of Dunkirk from putting a building up there? A.—I think so.

In a few minutes Mr. Coman put the question in a different form:

Q.—You had talked with Justice Hooker about the facts in this case and you had considered the question whether you could legally obtain an injunction restraining the city from building on this property? A.—I won't say that. I don't believe that was talked about.

Q.—Haven't you testified within five minutes here that it was talked about? A.—I don't think so.

Stearns then said he had told Justice White in court that the City of Dunkirk was in default in the case.

"Was not the fact of the default notice to you as a lawyer that you had no right to take a judgment against the city?" asked Mr. Coman.

"I did not pay any attention to that," was the answer.

Stearns testified that the first time he ever read the judgment roll was in the Spring of the present year, three years after the judgment had been granted and many months after it had been set aside. He had not read any of the papers in the Wirtner case until this Spring.

"You didn't have to, did you?" said Mr. Coman.

"No, I didn't."

"You knew what was in them?"

"I didn't. I didn't stop to think what was in them."

EDITOR ANGERS LEGISLATORS.

Mr. Wardman, at Bribery Inquiry, Refuses to Give Names.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—The Hooker hearing itself has been partly sidetracked as a result of the efforts of the legislators to ascertain the identity of those who had talked of boodle and politics being used to influence them in settling Justice Hooker's fate. For several hours to-day they had Erwin Wardman, editor of The New York Press, on the stand.

Some of the legislators got very wroth because Mr. Wardman would not divulge the names of those who gave The Press confidential information about alleged bribery of legislators in the Hooker case. Mr. Wardman himself did not know who had written the article in The Press of Wednesday, which has so aroused the legislators, although he did know something about the confidential information The Press had obtained. All he would say was that the charge was that the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company was interested.

When Mr. Wardman went on the stand at the morning session, he said, in reply to Senator Brackett's questions, that he was away on a vacation at the time the article in The Press appeared.

Q.—After you had been subpoenaed, did you make any effort to ascertain the source or origin of this article? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not regard that as part of your duty to the Legislature? A.—I didn't consider I had been instructed to do that. I thought the Legislature wanted to ask me what I knew, and I was glad to come and tell it.

Q.—Will you be good enough to tell this joint session what you thought we wanted this information for? A.—I might be in contempt if I did that.

This answer caused general laughter.

Although the witness was directed by a vote of the joint session to give the names of those who had furnished the alleged bribery information he declined to do so. The vote of direction was 96 to 23.

Mr. Wardman then told some of the conversation he had had with Mr. Hennessey, his managing editor.

"He told me," said the witness, "that members who were of influence and power had informed him that they did not think it would be possible to have anything done to punish Justice Hooker; that was, that the matter had been arranged that he should not be punished. He suggested that very powerful pressure was being brought to bear."

Q.—Financial pressure? A.—I think I so understand it.

Q.—Did he say anything that conveyed to your mind the suggestion of bribery? A.—Yes.

Q.—What? A.—He mentioned the name of a corporation that was taking a large interest in the case. I thought perhaps it was likely that that corporation, if it wanted to accomplish its object, might spend money.

Q.—What corporation did he mention? A.—The Delaware and Hudson.

Lewis E. Carr of Albany, who represents the Delaware and Hudson, and is one of the chief counsel for Justice Hooker, laughed as others in the room looked smilingly at him.

Mr. Wardman was on the stand again in the afternoon, after having communicated with Managing Editor Hennessey. He said Mr. Hennessey had declined to tell him who wrote the story. Mr. Wardman finally was excused, with instructions to attend the further sessions of the extraordinary meeting of the Legislature.

Leslie J. Tompkins, a Tammany Assemblyman, made a motion to have the editor of The Newburg News subpoenaed in relation to an editorial declaring that all legislators should vote to exonerate Justice Hooker. He thought such advice to a jury like the joint session far worse than The Press's publication. The Newburg News is popularly supposed to be State Chairman Odell's organ, and the paper was distributed around the legislative chamber a good deal a couple of days ago.

"I desire to ask the editor of The Newburg News who is directly responsible for this particular editorial," said Assemblyman Tompkins.

But Mr. Tompkins's motion was quickly laid to rest on the table.

PAYN DEFENDS HOOKER.

Says the Justice's Removal Would Be Socialistic.

Louis F. Payn visited Republican State Headquarters in the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, and expressed himself on the Hooker case before the Legislature.

"Justice Hooker should not be removed," he declared. "I have reason to believe he will serve out his term, and I think it would be establishing a dangerous precedent should the Legislature take him from the bench in these proceedings. People say Judge Hooker did wrong while a Congressman. Well, what if he did? That is matter between himself and the United States Government. It does not concern New York State. His removal would be Socialistic."

BONAPARTE'S VIEW OF PASSES

Says Public Officials Ought Not to Accept Them from Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Secretary Bonaparte has had numerous letters asking for his views on the question of accepting a railroad pass. His action in returning a pass that was recently sent to him by one of the leading railroads has started a good deal of discussion among other officials who have for years accepted the courtesies of the railroads.

Mr. Bonaparte to a caller to-day expressed somewhat fully his ideas on the subject. He said that the custom of giving passes to certain classes of men was so much a matter of course that for the greater number who accepted it was hardly to be regarded as a matter to be reviewed as a moral act. Few men who took passes ever did anything for the road giving the courtesy. Clergymen, for instance, more than almost any other class of men enjoy the favors of free railroad transportation, and who ever heard of a clergyman praying for the railroad that carried him as a guest? But in these times, when the railroads were subjects of legislative concern, no public official could accept a railroad pass without stopping to reflect on the matter.

Mr. Bonaparte said that he did not intend to discuss the right or wrong of any other individual in accepting a pass. He only desired to be the judge of his own act, and had decided for himself that he should not, while holding a public office, ride on a pass.

ARMY AND NAVY BOARD MEETS.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 14.—The board of army and navy officers appointed to consider the Endicott fortification plans with regard to present conditions of warfare, and ascertain what improvements are necessary, met to-day. The board consists of Major Gen. Story, Brig. Gen. A. McKenzie, Brig. Gen. Crozier, Brig. Gen. Mills, Major Goethals, Almiral Thomas, and Capt. Sperry.

BENDER'S CLERKS ADMIT CAMPAIGN ASSESSMENTS

Receipts and Checks Produced in Civil Service Inquiry.

REFUSAL MEANT DISCHARGE

Investigation of State Fiscal Supervisor's Office as It Was Conducted Under Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—Before the Civil Service Commission this afternoon several of the employes in the office of the State Fiscal Supervisor testified that Supervisor Bender and his secretary, Herbert F. Prescott, had collected campaign contributions from the employes of the office amounting to 3 per cent. of their salaries.

When Odell was Governor one of the achievements of his administration was the remodeling of the charities system of the State. The local boards were abolished, and purchasing and other powers which they had exercised went into the hands of a fiscal Supervisor. Gov. Odell contended that this change was in the interest of economy. Persons who were interested in the management of the State's charities were almost unanimous in their opposition to the change, charging that the purpose was purely political. It was alleged that it was a move to put the State's charities under the control of the Republican organization.

Henry H. Bender, an Albany politician, was the man selected for Fiscal Supervisor. It was brought out in the testimony to-day that Mr. Bender is the Treasurer of the Republican organization of Albany County. Last December Mr. Bender discharged Edwin A. Doty, a bookkeeper. Mr. Doty declares that while the reason assigned for his dismissal was that he had made some errors in bookkeeping, the real reason for his discharge was that he had refused to contribute to the Republican campaign fund. He filed charges to that effect with the Civil Service Reform Association. Pending the hearing of these charges the order for Mr. Doty's dismissal was rescinded on a re-hearing, which he started under the Veterans' act, and he was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

The Civil Service Reform Association would not let the charges drop, and a hearing before the Civil Service Commission was arranged for to-day. The Republican members of the committee, Mr. Milliken and Mr. Brown, wanted to have the hearing secret, but the Democratic member of the commission, John E. Kraft, objected, and Commissioner Milliken finally sided with him in favor of an open hearing.

DOTY WAS DISMISSED.

The affidavit of Mr. Doty was in evidence. It was to the effect that Secretary Prescott had asked him for a campaign contribution on Sept. 12, 1904, and again on Oct. 4, 1904. He refused to contribute, and in the following December he was discharged.

George W. Hobbs, chief clerk of the department, was put on the stand. Before he became the chief clerk of the Fiscal Supervisor Mr. Hobbs had charge of the charities bureau in the State Controller's office. He testified that he was a Republican and that he was in the habit of contributing to campaign funds. His salary is $2,500 a year. He said he talked about campaign contributions with Mr. Prescott, but that Prescott had never made a demand upon him for any contributions.

"To whom did you give the campaign contribution you made in 1902?" he was asked.

"To Mr. Bender."

"Did you contribute by money or check?"

"By check."

Hobbs produced his checks. One, made payable to "cash," he said he gave to Bender.

"Did you ever get a receipt for that check?"

"Yes, I found a receipt on my desk."

"Did Mr. Bender ever speak to you about a contribution?"

"Mr. Bender and I have spoken in a general way about the matter as any man might speak to another."

"You have heard of Gov. Odell's notice to State employes regarding assessments?"

"Yes."

ODELL'S CIVIL SEVICE NOTICE.

"Was that notice ever posted in the office of the Fiscal Supervisor?"

"Not to my knowledge."

"How much did you contribute in 1904?"

"Seventy-five dollars."

The notice referred to was one Gov. Odell gave out for publication in the campaign of 1904, when it was stated that State employes were required to pay campaign assessments. Under that law it is a misdemeanor for a State officer to receive contributions from a State employe as well as to solicit it.

William B. Wemple, a Democratic employe of the Supervisor's office, said he had contributed voluntarily to the Republican campaign funds in 1902 and 1903. Secretary Prescott had suggested to him the propriety of such contribution, he said. In 1902 he gave a check to Prescott which Prescott indorsed. In 1904 Prescott received from him a check payable to "cash," for 3 per cent. of his salary.

WOMEN PAID, TOO.

Miss Chrystie, employed in the office, gave interesting testimony.

"Did you contribute to the Republican campaign fund in 1904?" she was asked.

"Yes, Sir, $27."

"That was a percentage of your salary?"

"Yes."

"To whom did you give the money?"

"I put it on Mr. Prescott's desk."

"Why did you do that?"

"Somebody must have told me."

"Do you know that the money was received by Mr. Prescott?"

"I found a receipt for it on my desk."

"What did you do with the receipt?"

"I destroyed it."

John W. Ennis paid 3 per cent. of his salary to Secretary Prescott as a campaign contribution in 1902, and showed a receipt for it. He made a similar contribution in 1904.

Mrs. Kelly testified that she had contributed in 1902, 1903, and 1904, sending the money direct to the State Republican Committee. She said she made the contributions entirely of her own volition.

Supervisor Bender did not attend the hearing, which was adjourned to next week.

$25,000 ON BAD CHECKS.

More Victims of Klous and Persch Heard From—Prisoners Held.

A lot more was learned of the check-swindling operations of Herbert M. Klous and Don L. Bersch when they were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday. The police believe that when all the victims have been heard from the swindles will amount to $25,000. It developed that the pair have worked in Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

The first complaint heard was that of Dieges & Clust of 23 John Street, who gave $340 worth of jewelry for a worthless check. The check did not exceed the amount of the bill in this instance, but in most of the other cases the merchants gave change.

William Reiman, a jeweler in the Hoffman House, gave a ring and a pin for a four-hundred-and-seventy-dollar check, and W. J. Coleman, a Broadway jeweler, got a bad check for $75 worth of jewelry. E. Georgia, a coal and wood dealer, who got a check for $75, and Mary J. Gleason of 112 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, who got one for $100, both gave change in large amounts.

Klous and Persch were held for further examination on July 19. Their bail was increased from $1,000 to $6,000 each.

WALSH SEES JEROME.

Intimation in District Attorney's Office of a Possible Prosecution.

Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mine owner, had a long talk with District Attorney Jerome yesterday afternoon about the suit brought against him and Violette Watson by Lawyer D. C. Hansen for commissions on an alleged settlement of former lawsuits. Assistant District Attorney Gans said that enough had been brought out in the talk with Mr. Walsh to form the basis for criminal charges.

Argument on a motion by John D. Lindsay to strike out as scandalous the complaint and affidavits in Hansen's action against Mr. Walsh and Miss Watson jointly went over when it came up in the Supreme Court yesterday.

Mr. Hansen said yesterday that he is going to see the District Attorney on Monday.

CONDEMNS PUBLIC DANCING.

Vice President Ballard Warns Sunday School Assembly Against It.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 14.—Before the Sunday school assembly in the Young People's Temple, Ocean Grove, this morning, Dr. A. E. Ballard, Vice President of the Ocean Grove Association, condemned public dancing, euchre, and the theatre. His subject was "Permissive Amusements." He said in part:

"Perhaps there is no form of motion more insinuatively pleasant than the dance. With a bevy of laughing girls in the parental parlor it is commendable. In the gaze of the public eye it is a challenge to modesty. When to this is added the mingling of sexes, it cannot otherwise than impair the charm belonging to the freshness of its bloom.

"In all ages the theatre has been condemned by both morality and religion. It is pleaded that it is better now than in the past. Perhaps it is, but it is not sufficiently good to produce the fruits of righteous living and should be condemned in the teaching of the schools. This teaching should be impressed by the example of the teachers."

STATE SENATOR'S CHARGES.

Connecticut Member Hints That a Colleague Sold His Vote.

HARTFORD, July 14.—In the Senate today Senator Donovan (Democrat) of Norwalk created a sensation by declaring that he had it "on the authority of a present member that a Senator received $10,000 from the 'Consolidated' Road for his vote."

"I pause for the member of the Senate to deny this," he added.

Continuing, Senator Donovan accused Senator E. J. Lake of Hartford of having traded his vote on the repeal of the general railroad law in his own interests.

WON A TRIP ABROAD.

Forty Women Guests of The Pittsburg Leader Sail.

Among the passengers who will sail for Glasgow on the Anchor liner Columbia this afternoon, are forty school teachers, cashiers, and stenographers—all women—who go abroad as the guests of The Pittsburg Leader. They are the winners in a voting contest instituted in Pittsburg and vicinity six months ago by The Leader. The party will visit Andrew Carnegie's Skibo Castle. The Hague will also be included in the tour.

Franklin Society Dividend.

The Franklin Society for Home Building and Savings of 1 Beekman Street, Manhattan, announces its thirty-third consecutive semi-annual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to more than 3,000 shareholders. The society's investments are exclusively in first mortgages upon small homes in the Metropolitan District.

SAYS RATE CONTROL MENACES THE SOUTH

Southern Railway Official Condemns Esch-Townsend Bill.

A HINDRANCE TO PROGRESS

S. H. Hardwick Declares the Measure Would Set Whole Section Back from Ten to Forty Years.

WHITE STONE, S. C., July 14.—Proposed railroad legislation by Congress and the steady advance in general conditions in the South were discussed in a speech made here to-night by Col. S. H. Hardwick, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Southern Railway. The occasion was the thirty-first annual meeting of the South Carolina Press Association. Col. Hardwick opposed the enactment of the Esch-Townsend bill, urging that such legislation would put the South back for many years.

"The South," he said, "has long been politically dependent, and in spite of all such adverse conditions has developed most magnificently. In addition to all material advantage there resides in the South that spirit of the true and correct interpretation of the Constitution of the United States, which, free from anarchy or plutocracy and all such evils, the South shall be looked to for the preservation and the maintenance of the supremacy of that Constitution."

Speaking of the Esch-Townsend bill, he said the proposed legislation was considered most harmful to the whole country, and especially to the South.

"This rate making power by a bureau of the Government would affect our whole land," said Mr. Hardwick, "but it will affect the South at this time more than any other section, because the South possesses such limitless undeveloped resources that no other section can much longer have the advantage if the South is given a fair showing and a reasonable opportunity. If left free the South soon will surpass all other sections in her triumphant development.

"Let us do nothing to hinder that progress. Let us not be disturbed by the envy of other sections. Our responsibility is to advance the progress of the South and not to permit National legislation or any other legislation to set us back ten, twenty, forty years.

"Think of the tremendous array of laboring people who are dependent upon railroads directly and collaterally for a living, numbering in this country from 10,000,000 to 15,000,000. Shall they be beset with calamitous conditions, by having their forces reduced and then wages cut down? Has the Esch-Townsend bill a right to disregard all these conditions and consequences?

"Railroads must keep their expenses within their incomes, but it is in no selfish way that I appeal to you of the South. I ask you to do nothing to enthrall the South in her progress of development. Le her be free to deal with her own railroads. Let her be able to go to her own railroads for aid in her advancement."

Speaker Smith of the House of Representatives of South Carolina also made an address.

TO ENJOIN SOUTHERN LINES.

Attorney General Moody Applies Anti-Trust Law in the South.

MACON, Ga., July 14.—Under instructions from Attorney General Moody, District Attorney Akerman filed a bill to-day in the United States Court for an injunction restraining the Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, the Ocean Steamship Company, the Central Railroad of Georgia, and four other roads from violating the Sherman anti-trust law. He also filed a copy of the minutes of a meeting, alleged to have taken place in Savannah July 23, 1901. These minutes include resolutions which are said to have resulted in diverting shipments from one line to another.

The resolution, it is said, changes differentials formerly enjoyed by river steamboats so as to practically make rail and water rates identical.

NO MAIL DRIVERS' STRIKE.

Wages Raised and a Truce Declared Till September.

After a conference held last night between representatives of the Mail Drivers' Union and representatives of Walcott & Co., who have the United States mail carting contract in this city, the announcement was made that a strike among the mail wagon drivers had been averted.

George Moynihan of the International Teamsters' Union said that the wage scale and other demands of the drivers had partly been agreed to, and that a compromise had been arranged by which neither side would make a move until September.

THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT FOR ALCOHOLISM

No Suffering. No Injection. No Detention from Business

NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS
ALCOHOLIC CRAVING OVERCOME IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
ALL DRUG ADDICTIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

A Special Committee of the Legislature of New York Reported in May, 1905

"Recognizing that many of these persons (DEPENDENT INEBRIATES) are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee, the best treatment, therefore, is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly endorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems."

Indorsed by Many Prominent Men and Women Throughout the World

CYRUS EDSON, M.D.,
FORMERLY HEALTH COMMISSIONER OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, WROTE:

"I have had a pretty extensive experience with the Oppenheimer treatment, having witnessed its effect in perhaps fifty cases. I consider it of very great value, and have yet to see anything but good resulting therefrom. I have noticed no such secondary results as are frequently seen after other so-called 'cures.' In fact, patients feel better and stronger than before in every way. The treatment seems to act as a general restorative and as a tonic while absolutely removing desire for the stimulant, either drug or alcoholic."

For autograph letters endorsing the Oppenheimer treatment, cut out this coupon and mail to the

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE,

DOWNTOWN OFFICE: 170 Broadway. **159 West 34th St., N. Y. C.** BROOKLYN OFFICE: 44 Court St.

(1) Name..... Address .....

Early Closing Evenings, 5:30

Simpson Crawford Co

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Early Closing Saturdays, 12:30

Like an arrow's swift flight will be the selling here to-day.

We announce saving opportunities that will crowd a whole day's business into half a day.

THE SIMILE is of more than ordinary interest, as it is representative of two very interesting facts—first, the speedy selling here to-day is occasioned by the low prices; second, like every well directed arrow, it hits true to the mark, which in this case is the extreme seasonableness of every article offered.

Prices below cost in some instances, an event just thirty days ahead of time, offering merchandise right at the height of the season at prices lower than asked by most stores two months later.

Thousand negligee shirts at 68c.

BY DELAYED FREIGHT these shirts arrived in New York—that's the reason for your getting $1.00 shirts at 68c.

The house they were consigned to refused them—the manufacturer turned to us—of course, we took them—knew it would be an irresistible bargain when announced. They are shirts the haberdasher would get at least $1.50 for—here to-day, 68c. Main Floor.

Perfect fit and workmanship; cool, stylish negligee shirts for summer wear without a vest.

68c. for $1.00 special lot of negligee shirts—all the leading colors and styles—cuffs attached and detached. Very special to-day, 68c.

Women's & misses' bathing suits, $4.75.

ON THE BEACH, if you have on one of our bathing suits, you will be attired according to fashion's latest demand. They are durable and exceptionally low priced, too—fact is, it is an unexampled price and contrary to the usual way of selling merchandise to offer $5.75 bathing suits at $4.75. We mean it to be—are going to bring a crowd.

Don't forget to buy a suit—as the rented ones are not smart and your own suit is a sensible sanitary precaution.

$4.75 for $5.75 women's and misses' bathing suits, of brilliantine and mohairs, blouse style, high or low neck, full skirts, in blue, brown or black.

12½c for 25c shields. Main Floor.

25c. shirt-waist shields, 12½c.; invisible, washable, nainsook covered.

50c stock collar 25c. Main Floor.

Regular 39c. and 59c. stock collars, St. Gall emb'y, linen emb., &c.—at 25c.

$7.50 suit case, $5 Basement Salesroom.

Sole leather, 24-in. steel frame $7.50 suit case, russet or brown, $5.

$1.75 hammocks, $1. Basement Salesroom.

Fancy twilled weave, assorted colors; very attractive; $1.75 value, at $1.

$12 men's watches, $8. Main Floor.

Gold filled; 20-year guarantee—open face—accurate—monogram free.

$12 for $16 trunks Basement Salesroom.

Ladies' dress trunks, made of basswood, duck covered, sizes 32, 34, 36.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

10c for 25c and 50c Swiss embroidered top collars of fine St. Gall manufacture.

19c for 29c embroidered poplin stock collars.

98c for $1.50 hemstitched crepe chiffon auto veils, 3 yards long, all shades.

7½c for men's and women's 15c pure Irish linen handkerchiefs—assorted hems.

12½c for men's and women's 25c plain hemstitched and women's fancy all linen handkerchiefs.

95c for $1.95 boys' and children's straw hats; silk streamers, smooth or rough straw.

$1.95 for wash suits for little boys, $3 and $4 values, at $1.95.

25c for men's fancy 35c hose.

$1 for $2 sheer lawn waists, side plaits of insertion and fine tucks.

$1.98 for $4 Persian lawn waists, short or long sleeves, beautifully trimmed.

50c for 75c corset covers, insertion lace trimmed, also ribbon; dainty.

75c for $1 cambric gowns, trimmed with insertion and lace.

$3.50 for $6.50 shirt-waist dresses, sheer white lawn, several models.

$9.75 for women's double-breasted linen coat suits.

50c for white duck porch hats, new and stylish.

19c for 35c Idealia witch hazel cream, for tan and sunburn.

98c for $2.50 corsets, odds and ends of P. D., J. B. and Augustine corsets, slightly soiled, small sizes.

Men's $18.00 outing suits at $8.50; to-day's showing —exceptional assortment.

Mennen's talcum powder, 10c.

Copyright novels, to-day, 7c.

Infants' nainsook dresses, 25c.

Women's Swiss ribbed vests, 19c.

$3.50 colored silk umbrellas, red, blue, green, brown, black; special at $1.69.

Men's cotton bathing suits at 89c.

Pure worsted bathing suits, $1.95.

39c for men's 65c Balbriggan shirts and drawers.

25c for men's 35c latest styles in half hose, black, tan and fancy embroidered.

CONGRESS MAY ABOLISH ALL THE CROP REPORTS

Effort Likely to be Made to Stop Collection of Statistics.

COSTS $100,000 A YEAR

Of Use Only to Brokers and Speculators, It Is Argued—Cheatham Opposed to Such Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There is substantial expectation in higher official circles that Congress will give serious attention to the matter of collecting crop statistics next session when the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture comes up for consideration.

Congress has had a good deal of trouble over the Department of Agriculture in matters connected with stock and crop gambling. A year ago the market was manipulated in the West by means of fraudulent weather reports, and last Winter Congress had to insert in the Agricultural bill a provision making it a penal offense for any one knowingly to issue or publish any fraudulent weather forecast or warning of weather conditions.

The idea of safeguarding in like manner the crop statistics has been urged many times, but Congress never has discussed any legislation to prevent it. It is believed now that an effort will be made to do away with the collection of the cotton crop statistics and possibly those of the tobacco and wheat crops. Congress appropriates roundly $100,000 a year for this service, of which not over one-fifth may be expended in salaries in Washington. The rest is sent all over the country to officials who make the returns.

The question is being asked as to what good large Congress had in mind in authorizing these crop reports. They have never produced any good for the farmer or planter, it is asserted, and have only been used by the brokers and speculators to take advantage of the producer.

Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Cotton Growers' Association, declared to-day that he was against the abolition of the system of crop reporting.

"As a result of this scandal," Mr. Cheatham remarked, "it is but natural that most people should at once decide that the Government should go out of the crop reporting business. If the Government cotton crop report should be discontinued, the producers of the staple, the manufacturers who use it, and, in fact, everybody legitimately concerned, would be at the mercy of the speculators, and conditions would be infinitely worse than now.

"Surely honest men can be found to do the work and a system devised which would keep temptation out of the way of the weak."

Mr. Cheatham was busy to-day holding conferences with District Attorney Beach and Acting Chief Moran of the Secret Service, urging the prosecution and the securing of evidence against ex-Assistant Statistician Holmes and conferring with them about the nature of the evidence thus far secured.

Chief Statistician John Hyde, whose scalp is sought by President Jordan and Secretary Cheatham, said to-day:

"It is unnecessary that I reply to Mr. Cheatham's inferences. I will say just this: In Mr. Holmes, who was my associate and not my subordinate, I had the most implicit confidence. He was apparently most capable, and I thought that no suggestion of mine for further safeguarding the figures went unheeded.

"In 1903 I was absent from the bureau for eight months, partly on account of illness, and when I returned I was so ill that Mr. Holmes continued practically in charge. During that eight months and for some time thereafter the Associate Statistician was the trusted man in the compilation of the reports. It was impossible that subordinates in the bureau should have conspired with him. Under the system he alone could have been guilty of wrongdoing."

The expectation is general that Hyde will have to go, not that he has been accused of personal wrongdoing, but that confidence in his ability to protect the reports from being tampered with is shaken. At least one other employe of the department is also expected to go, and the name of this employe is to be submitted to the President by Mr. Jordan.

The investigation of the tobacco report will probably be concluded within two or three weeks, if Mr. Hyde remains in the department so long as that and the work is not taken out of his hands. Secretary Wilson, to show his confidence in Hyde, placed him in charge of this investigation.

WORLD'S COTTON SUPPLY.

Total Visible 3,207,822, Against 3,316,196 Last Week.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14.—Secretary Hester's statement of the world's visible supply of cotton, issued to-day, shows the total visible to be 3,207,822, against 3,316,196 last week and 1,849,669 last year.

Of this the total amount of American cotton is 1,973,822, against 2,048,198 last week and 1,365,669 last year, and of all kinds, including Egypt, Brazil, India, &c., 1,232,000, against 1,268,000 last week, and 814,000 last year.

Of the world's visible supply of cotton, there is now afloat and held in Great Britain and Continental Europe 1,655,000 bales, against 1,074,000 last year; in Egypt, 102,000, against 96,000 last year; in India, 870,000, against 452,000 last year, and in the United States 571,000, against 228,000 last year.

Hubbard Note to the President.

Walter C. Hubbard, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, has asked THE NEW YORK TIMES to correct a misapprehension in some quarters in regard to his letter to President Roosevelt concerning the disclosures in the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Hubbard says:

"I have never written to Secretary Wilson, and my letter was not the sequel to any correspondence with him conducted by my brother, Samuel T. Hubbard, when President of the New York Cotton Exchange. My note was prompted simply by the recent revelations, and had for its purpose solely to make a clear statement of the attitude of our Exchange."

ILL BECAUSE OF DEBT.

Mrs. Helene T. Trimble Seeks Refuge Under the Bankruptcy Act.

Mrs. Helene T. Trimble, residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $8,865 and no assets. She has only one creditor, William Bentley of Towle, Placer County, Cal., who obtained a judgment against her in this city on March 17, on a note for the purchase of an interest in mining stock.

Arthur Rothschild, Mrs. Trimble's attorney, said yesterday that the petition was filed because she was harassed by supplementary proceedings. She was in court almost daily for four weeks for examination, he said, until she was laid up with nervous prostration, and the only alternative was to take advantage of the Bankruptcy Act.

Her counsel said he would apply for the usual restraining order stopping the supplementary proceedings for a year. She had paid several thousand dollars on the claim before suit was brought against her.

Killed by a Fist Blow.

Pestered and abused by William McCarthy, nineteen years old, to whom he had refused a dime, Francis E. McCloud, smoking before his door at 419 West Thirty-first Street early yesterday morning, knocked his tormentor down. McCarthy's skull was fractured against the pavement, and he died almost instantly. McCloud after one glance fled. He is a powerful man who bears a good reputation.

Dined with Their Coats Off.

The Beta Theti Pi closed their week of festivities last night with a banquet at the Park Avenue Hotel. A motion to adjourn to some roof garden having been voted down, the diners took off their coats and listened to speeches. The speakers were Francis H. Sisson, Charles H. Toppin, Samuel Merwin, George W. Wharton, and Stanley E. Gunnison of New York, Frank E. Vrooman of San Francisco, and ex-Gov. J. A. Beaver of Pennsylvania.

CARLTON'S TRUNKS SEIZED.

His Second Wife's Body May Be Exhumed—Only Gossip Against Him Yet.

After a consultation yesterday with Coroner Flaherty concerning the death of Mrs. Mary Carlton, the second wife of Frederick E. Carlton, who is under arrest on a charge of larceny, District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn said that, in view of all the talk about the case, he would probably ask the Supreme Court for an order for the exhumation of the woman's body. Mr. Clarke said he would make the application as soon as he received from the Coroner a full report of the testimony taken before him.

Last evening Capt. Condon of the Fulton Street Police Station went to the room occupied by Carlton at 198 Sands Street and took possession of the man's trunks. He made a superficial examination of their contents, but discovered little of interest or importance.

"As the Coroner has referred this case to me," said District Attorney Clarke, "I shall endeavor to get to the bottom of it. I have not had time to go deeply into the matter yet, but it has been suggested that the body of Mrs. Carlton be exhumed, and I see no reason why I should not act upon the suggestion. If, on further investigation, it should appear advisable to me, I may ask to have the body of the first Mrs. Carlton taken up also. No one seems able to make any definite statement as to the facts in the case, and I am quite at sea in the matter."

Capt. Condon seized the baggage of Carlton at the direction of Inspector Cross, who is at the head of the police in Brooklyn. He had removed to the station house a large wardrobe trunk, a Saratoga trunk, a steamer trunk, telescope traveling bag, and a Gladstone bag. He also took possession of the "medicine chest" owned by Carlton, concerning which so much has been said. Capt. Condon found the chest, or case, which is a small affair of leather, to contain nothing but a lot of apparently harmless remedies such as are to be found in many households.

There were letters in the trunk, indicating to the Captain that Carlton had been corresponding with women in different parts of the country through a matrimonial agency in Chicago. The mass of correspondence seemed to be an accumulation of years. There were also two insurance policies on Carlton's own life for $1,000 each, the premiums on which appeared to have been recently paid. Capt. Condon said he had been told that Carlton had two insurance policies on the life of his fiancée, Miss Eleanor Vanderbenter, but he did not find them among the man's effects.

It is considered doubtful that the exhumation of the body of the second Mrs. Carlton will lead to anything. She died last March and her body was embalmed. Coroner Flaherty said yesterday that when Mrs. Carlton died he gave her relatives ample time in which to take any action they wished. They refused to take any action, however, and also objected to having an autopsy made.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—Further inquiry into the case of Dr. Frederick E. Carlton shows that his first wife, who died here, was insured for $2,000. She was a Brooklyn girl, and came here to visit her husband several weeks before her death.

At that time Carlton was commissary steward on board the Dolphin, and was rooming at 500 D Street Northeast. One night Mrs. Carlton, in putting on one of her shoes, scratched her foot with a needle which had been inside the shoe. A week afterward she became ill. Dr. Johnson Hodges was called in and pronounced the case one of lockjaw. Dr. Spear, then surgeon at the Naval Hospital, was sent for and he operated on the foot. In another week Mrs. Carlton died.

The people in the house say that Carlton was unusually attentive to his wife and spent all his time with her.

BLACK BALL MEANT DEATH.

German ex-Officer Missing, Left Letter Saying He Would Kill Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

MARINETTE, Wis., July 14.—Victor Von Trausk, a clerk in a factory here, disappeared on July 4 after having written this letter to a friend who is an ex-army officer:

Dear Sir: I write this letter to a man who will understand the circumstances. The story is short. Two years ago I fought an American duel with a fellow-officer. I drew the black ball, and my time is up. Of late I have become so nervous that I cannot stand anything. My stay in Marinette for the few days which are still left was of no use. My matters in Marinette will be settled by mail by my sister, who knows everything. The next time you hear of me it will be of the finding of my body. VICTOR VON TAUSK.

Van Tausk has not been heard from since. He told several persons that he had at one time been an officer in the German Army and had quarreled with a fellow officer. They had drawn lots to decide which one should kill himself on a certain date. Van Tausk said he drew the black ball and that his time was up.

HOLLAND SUES FOR PATENTS.

Submarine Inventor Says Boat Company Broke Its Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 14.—John P. Holland, the submarine boat inventor, filed in the Chancery Court at Trenton to-day his answers to the suit brought against him by the Electric Boat Company. Mr. Holland also filed a cross bill asking that patents, fifteen in all, that were assigned by him to the Electric Boat Company, be returned to him. He alleges that the company has failed to fulfill the terms of the contract under which they were turned over.

Mr. Holland was connected with the Electric Boat Company from 1899 to 1904, when he sold out his interest. He received a salary of $10,000 a year, and, according to his bill of complaint, was to act as consulting engineer. He alleges that he was not treated fairly or courteously by the other officials of the company, and was forced into the background.

THREE KILLED, 16 HURT.

Police Seek Man Suspected of Causing Train Wreck in Illinois.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Three persons were killed and sixteen injured in a collision on the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway at Steiger, Ill., to-day between a passenger train from St. Louis and a suburban train. Some of the injured probably will die. The dead are Charles Horn of Crete, Ill.; George Epstein of Chicago, passengers, and James Lyke, engineer of the suburban train.

The cause of the collision is said to have been an open switch, which let the through train onto a siding on which the suburban train was standing, and the theory of the officials is that the switch was opened by some one either carelessly or with malicious intent. Search is being made for a laborer at Steiger, upon whom suspicion rests. The man disappeared soon after the wreck. A warrant has been sworn out for his arrest.

YOAKUM GETS TEXAS LINE.

'Frisco Interests Will Improve the Old Rio Grande Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, July 14.—George L. Edwards, Edward C. Elliot, and Thomas W. Carter of St. Louis, Mo., and Duval West of San Antonio, representatives of the Yoakum interests, were elected to the Board of Directors of the Rio Grande Railroad at the stockholders' meeting yesterday. The sale of the road to B. F. Yoakum and his associates was confirmed at the meeting.

It is announced that Mr. Yoakum will establish extensive terminal facilities at the port of Point Isabel on the Gulf coast near Brownsville, which is the eastern terminus of the road.

This road was built by Spaniards nearly fifty years ago. Its equipment came from Spain. It connects with the St. Louis-Brownsville and Mexico Railroad at Brownsville.

SINISTER WON EASILY FROM A FAIR FIELD

J. R. Keene's Colt Led from Start to Finish for the Handicap.

FIVE FAVORITES DEFEATED

Dreamer, at Odds On, Was the Only Successful Choice at the Brighton Beach Track.

Overnight races made up the programme at the Brighton Beach race course yesterday, and offered no special attraction, but where the card failed the weather came to the aid of the track owners in the matter of attendance.

The sport was of a high order straight through the card, though only one post favorite got to the winning post first in the course of the day. That one successful choice came in what looked to be the hardest race of the afternoon, the six-furlong sprint for three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000 at any time, that had not won in 1905. For this race the Hamburg gelding Dreamer, ridden by Hildebrand, justified the confidence placed in him by breaking well forward and galloping in the first flight all the way, indulging Katie Caffrey with the lead to the bend into the stretch, where he went on and won in a big gallop by two lengths. Hume, which closed from behind, getting up in the last few strides to take the place away from Jerry C., on which Knapp seemed to go to sleep in the last sixteenth of a mile.

The feature race of the day was the handicap at one mile and a furlong, fourth on the card, for which seven of the eight horses named to run answered the call to the post. Of the lot, the six-year-old Alan-a-Dale, with the top weight of 126 pounds, and ridden by Lyne, was the favorite straight through the betting, though Champlain, Wotan, and Sinister were all backed to beat him. Alan-a-Dale warmed up in such style as to cause a rush to back him at the last moment, and for the time seemed to have recovered the form that made him one of the handicap stars of last Fall, but in his race he disappointed once more, and never got to the English bred colt Sinister, from the stable of James R. Keene, which made all the running. Sinister, with Martin up, broke third to Wotan's lead away from the post, and went straight on, taking the track in the run to the stand the first time and never surrendering the lead after he showed in front. Alan-a-Dale picked his position on the first turn, and in the run through the back stretch galloped easily in second place, seeming able to go to Sinister whenever he pleased, but when he made the effort to get up on the far turn Sinister went away from him again, and from that point on to the winning post romped under a pull, winning easily by two lengths, while Alan-a-Dale finished second, three lengths away from Wotan, third.

In the second race the English bred horse Out of Reach made his first appearance of the year, and, well backed by his stable connections, brushed to the front on the last turn after Flammula made the pace to that point. Out of Reach then galloping in the lead for the remainder of the distance and winning as he pleased from Hyprocrites, second.

Andria made all the pace and won the fifth event in handy style from the 100 to 1 chance Mary Morris, which was second nearly all the way. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
VI-O, 106, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	4	2	1½
Cassini, 112, Bullman, 5-1, 2-1	2	3	2½
Ala Russell, 110, Burns, 5-2, 6-5	1	1	3¹
Cinchona, 116, J. Martin, 5-1, 2-1	6	4	4
Anodyne, 113, Baird, 12-1, 5-1	8	8	5
Veronese, 105, Hoffman, 30-1, 12-1	3	6	6
Kercheval, 109, Nicol, 12-1, 5-1	5	5	7
Cary, 111, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	10	9	8
Ladsarion, 115, W. Davis, 15-1, 5-1	9	7	9
Mollie Donohue, 117, Hildebrand, 50-1, 15-1	7	10	10
Derision, 118, W. Robbins, 150-1, 60-1	1	Fell	

Time—1:14 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. f., 2 years, by Onondaga-Viola. Owner, E. R. Bradley. Trainer, W. Hurley.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Out of Reach, 106, W. Knapp, 6-1, 8-5	7	1	1¹
Hippocrates, 98, Scholl, 40-1, 8-1	3	4	2¾
Flammula, 98, Baird, 11-5, 3-5	1	2	3¹
Atwood, 101, Murphy, 7-1, 2-1	6	3	4
Action, 106, Burns, 7-5, 1-2	4	5	5
Waswift, 106, Hildebrand, 30-1, 8-1	5	6	6
Gold Dome, 101, Moriarty, 60-1, 15-1	2	7	7

Time—1:46. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Persimmon-Sandfly. Owner, M. Corbett. Trainer, J. D. Odom.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Dreamer, 104, Hildebrand, 3-5, 1-6	1	1	1¹
Humo, 112, Lyne, 7-1, 2-1	9	4	2¹
Jerry C., 107, W. Knapp, 10-1, 3-1	6	2	3¹
Fleur de Marie, 110, J. Martin, 5-1, 8-5	4	3	4
Katie Caffrey, 102, Sperling, 50-1, 20-1	2	5	5
Torchello, 112, Burns, 30-1, 12-1	3	7	6
White Marsh, 97, L. Smith, 30-1, 7-1	8	8	7
High Life, 95, Hoffman, 500-1, 100-1	13	9	8
Floralia, 105, W. Davis, 15-1, 5-1	7	6	9
Invader, 115, Bullman, 30-1, 10-1	14	13	10
The Claimant, 112, Fountain, 20-1, 7-1	10	10	11
Jack McKeon, 115, Dugan, 100-1, 40-1	5	11	12
Ivankoe, 97, R. Smith, 100-1, 40-1	11	12	13
Indian Star, 100, Murphy, 50-1, 20-1	12	14	14

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. g., 3 years, by Hamburg-Forget. Owner, H. B. Duryea. Trainer, John Huggins.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Sinister, 106, J. Martin, 6-1, 2-1	5	1	1½¹
Alan-a-Dale, 126, Lyne, 2-1, 7-10	4	2	2½
Wotan, 124, Hildebrand, 4-1, 2-5	1	4	3¾
Marmee, 108, Dugan, 10-1, 3-1	3	3	4
Champlain, 107, J. J. Walsh, 15-5, 6-5.2	6	5	5
Pasadena, 110, W. Davis, 10-1, 4-1	7	5	6
Stamping Ground, 111, Burns, 20-1, 8-1	8	7	7

Time—1:52 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner br. c., 3 years, by Le Var-Field Azure. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Andria, 108, W. Knapp, 7-2, 6-5	1	1	1²
Mary Morris, 97, J. J. Walsh, 50-1, 20-1	3	2	2½
Lord Provost, 99, Horner, 7-1, 3-1	7	3	3¹
Youth, 107, J. Martin, 40-1, 4-1	10	6	4
St. Estephe, 104, Anderson, 3-5, 3-5	6	5	5
Early Hours, 95, Baird, 30-1, 12-1	8	7	6
Wool Soap, 108, Nicol, 8-1, 3-1	5	4	7
Belden, 100, Moriarty, 15-1, 5-1	2	8	8
Gentian, 104, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 20-1	4	9	9
Swimming Girl, 104, Burns, 6-1, 5-2	9	10	10
Miss Lingard, 94, Kienik, 12-1, 5-1	11	11	11
Star of Beverly, 102, Gargan, 500-1, 200-1	12	12	12
O. K., 99, J. Johnson, 200-1, 60-1	13	13	13

Time—1:08. Start poor. Won cleverly; place easily. Winner br. f., 2 years, by Canopus-Andrisa. Owner, Henry Albers. Trainer, G. B. Hill.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Alwin, 110, B. Smith, 10-1, 4-1	12	4	1¹
Lady Prudence, 105, L. Smith, 3-1, 7-5	8	3	2²
Glowstar, 110, Burns, 20-1, 6-1	6	6	3½
Huntington, 107, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	4	7	4
Louis H., 110, Hayward, 30-1, 10-1	11	8	5
Suffice, 105, J. J. Walsh, 15-1, 6-1	3	1	6
Grand Duchess, 105, Sperling, 5-1, 2-1	1	2	7
Woodsman, 110, Lyne, 5-1, 2-1	7	10	8
Baron Esher, 107, McGovern, 200-1, 80-1	9	8	9
Maid of Timbuctoo, 105, Hildebrand, 8-1, 3-1	2	9	10
Maximilian, 110, Dugan, 10-1, 4-1	10	11	11
Chapalla, 107, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	13	12	12
Lindel, 107, W. Davis, 10-1, 4-1	5	13	13
Georgia Pine, 112, Bullman, 100-1, 40-1	11	14	14

Time—1:49. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Handsel-Alvaretta. Owner, L. V. Bell. Trainer, J. H. McCormick.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Bob Edgren	110	Mandarin	110
Masterson	110	Meteor	110
There Now	110	Sir Caruthers	110
Clovercrest	110	Hallowmas	110
Muffins	110	Feeding Hills	107
Rapid Transit	110	Plebelan	107
Jim McVicker	110	Florazonde	107
Suds	110	Golden Fern	107

SECOND RACE.—The Curragh Stakes, steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Candling	153	Russell Sage	135
Gascar	153	The Deposed	135
Phantom	141	Caloorahatchie	132

THIRD RACE.—The Islip Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Hermis	132	Buttling	102
Bad News	114	Merry Lark	100
Dolly Spanker	114	Santon	98
Wild Mint	106	Gamara	90
Outcome	105	Red Friar	88
Miss Crawford	102		

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Bill Phillips	122	Bellsnicker	107
Green Room	112	Capias	107
McKittridge	107	Don Diego	107
Albert F.	107	Samson	107
Carouser	107		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Dekaber	109	Bradley's Pet	98
St. Breeze	106	*Georgia Pine	98
Sonoma Belle	106	Novena	95
Dinah Shad	106	Onward	94
Brigand	103	*Angler	93
Buttons	103	*Sailor Boy	91
*Pronta	102	*Masaniello	89
*Jetsam	99		

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

Roseben	140	Race King	108
Eugenia Burch	120	New Mown Hay	102
Broadcloth	117	Lady Uncas	100
Frontenac	115	Ascension	98
Druid	108	Astarita	97
Jake Sanders	107	Head Dance	92
Incantation	105	Aeronaut	90
Monte Carlo	104		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Selling Race Winners Bid Up.

Two selling races at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday made opportunity for bidding up, but in one event the attempt to advance the price was made just a trifle too late, A. L. Aste bidding $1,100 on Out of Reach after the horse already had been sold to his owner at his entered price. In the other case, however, Ondria, owned by Henry Albers, and entered to sell for $1,400, was bid up to $2,500 by J. L. McGinniss, and then retained by the owner for an advance of $5, the bidding up costing the owner $1,105, or $35 more than the value of the purse Andria won.

JOCKEY HURT IN A RACE.

Robbins's Mount Was Killed and Rider Badly Injured.

The race horse Derision was killed and Jockey Robbins was seriously injured in the running of the first race at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. The race was one that produced more than a fair share of sensation, as in addition to the accident, which happened on the back stretch in plain view of the grand stand, the popular favorite, Ala Russell, was badly beaten in her first appearance in the colors of E. E. Smathers, and the winner of the race VI-O, pulled up very lame after having accomplished a big betting coup for her owner, E. R. Bradley.

The horse Derision, owned by C. J. Enright, was one of the outsiders in the betting and was in the rear of the field, when after a furlong had been run, he was impeded by the horses just before him and in the flying dust swerved over against the rail. As he hit the fence, he was thrown and fell in a heap, throwing Jockey Robbins over his head against the rail. The horse was killed instantly, and the jockey was so stunned that he did not recover consciousness for nearly a quarter of an hour. The boy was removed in an ambulance to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital, where it was found that his collar bone had been broken, and that he had broken several fingers, in addition to receiving lacerations about the neck and chest which will prevent his riding again for some time. His injuries are not of a dangerous character, however.

CONSCIENCE GAVE NO REST.

Forced a Woman to Confess That She Stole a Ring.

When Mrs. Agnes Germer, thirty-three years old, of 16 Bogart Street, Williamsburg, was arraigned yesterday in the Manhattan Avenue Court on a charge of stealing a diamond pin valued at $75 from Mrs. Emma Nelson, who lives at 1,316 Myrtle Avenue, she pleaded guilty.

"I deserve to be punished for what I did," said she. "My conscience has troubled me for a long time, and it has got to be so that I cannot rest."

The robbery was committed last October, while Mrs. Germer boarded at Mrs. Nelson's house. After the robbery a male boarder was suspected and afterward arrested, but discharged.

Mrs. Germer was held in default of $500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AIDS HISTORICAL BUILDING.

Henry Dexter Adds $45,000 to Previous Gifts to the Society.

Henry Dexter has sent a check for $45,000 to Samuel Verplank Hoffman, President of the New York Historical Society, to be used for building the society's new home in Central Park West, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh Streets. Mr. Dexter previously had given $150,000 toward the building. His gifts to the society amount to $245,000.

There is still $100,000 needed. As the constitution of the society forbids its getting into debt, only such building is done as there is cash to pay for. The basement and first story are to be completed so that they will be ready for occupancy next Fall. The rough walls of the second and third stories also will be finished.

BANKER'S SON LOST AT SEA.

Disappears from the Manchuria While Bound for Manila.

HONOLULU, July 14.—When the steamer Manchuria arrived to-day it was reported that Walter Sullivan, a passenger, had disappeared overboard last night. He had been in the smoking room with friends up to near midnight. It is not known whether or not his disappearance was due to accidental causes.

He was a graduate of Yale, '03, and engaged in banking with his father in the Sullivan Company of San Antonio, Texas. He was en route to Manila to visit his sister, the wife of Col. Clem.

MOUNTAIN RUN FOR AUTOISTS.

Glidden Cup Tourists Do Well in Hard Trip to Bretton Woods.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 14.—The automobile tourists in the 1,000-mile run from New York to the White Mountains and return for a trophy offered by Charles J. Glidden completed nearly half of their trip when thirty-two contestants reached here at 6:30 o'clock to-night.

George H. Tyrrell, driving a sixteen horse power car, led the party in the 117-mile trip from Portsmouth, arriving here at 12:22 P. M. He was followed two minutes later by A. W. Church. Col. E. H. Woods and J. D. Maxwell were the only contestants, exceeding the time limit, and they were both delayed by accidents.

The touring party was accompanied by several members of the Massachusetts and the New Hampshire Automobile Clubs. C. J. Glidden, the donor of the cup, arrived to-night by train from Boston, bringing the trophy with him.

The run to-day was a hard one, over mountain roads, steep, narrow, stony, and dusty. The first twelve arrived in the following order:

G. H. Tyrrell, 12:22; A. W. Church, 12:24; Benjamin Briscoe, 1:17; Mrs. J. N. Cuneo, 1:18; G. E. Draper, 1:26; Albert A. Pope, 1:35; C. E. Walker, 1:35; R. M. Owen, 1:41; H. L. Pope, 2:04; Carl Page, 2:10; Ralph Coburn, 2:13; E. A. Cutter, 2:40.

Maritime Exchange Outing.

The Maritime Exchange will entertain 150 members of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange to-day at Ulmer Park. The Philadelphia delegation will arrive shortly after noon, and will be taken to Ulmer Park on the steamboat George Starr from Pier 4, North River. There will be a baseball game between teams representing the two exchanges. A delegation from the New York Exchange was entertained in Philadelphia about six weeks ago.

¶ IF YOU ARE A BUSINESS MAN consult the situation wanted column on the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES. There you will find unsurpassed opportunity for obtaining competent office help.

¶ It will pay you to look.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

SPORTS AT DREAMLAND WON BY N. Y. A. C. MEN

French Societies Celebrate the Fall of the Bastile.

MULLIGAN WAS DISQUALIFIED

Lost First Place in Opening Event for Fouling—Mitchel Was the Star—Lafayette Guards' Clever Drill.

The new running track at Dreamland, Coney Island, was formally opened yesterday with a series of games held under the auspices of the Romando and French societies to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Many athletes of national prominence took part in the sports, and in nearly every instance fast time was made. The feature of the afternoon was the work of James S. Mitchel of the New York Athletic Club, who threw the 56-pound hammer 34 feet 3¼ inches. In a subsequent throw he hurled the iron ball 5 inches over 36 feet, but the throw was declared foul, as he stepped over the line after the delivery.

The New York Athletic Club captured the point banner with three firsts, one second, and two thirds, being many points ahead of the Irish-American Athletic Association, which finished second.

Repeated fouls were committed during the afternoon, but only one was recognized by the officials, as the others in no way affected the result of the events. In the final heat of the hundred yards dash Mulligan fouled Callihan near the finish line, and threw the latter off his stride. The New York Athletic Club man promptly protested, and Mulligan was disqualified.

The final heat of the furlong run was spoiled by several mishaps, the most flagrant foul being committed by Bushler of the Xaviers, who repeatedly bumped several of the runners and then tripped Leahy of the Irish-Americans, throwing him on the track.

Fifteen starters lined up for the mile run with Nebrich of the New York Athletic Club on scratch. He made a determined effort to win out, but the handicap men had too much advantage. The race was won by Hayward of New Brunswick from the ninety-five-yard mark, with Manners of the Young Men's League second, with ninety yards' start. The novice quarter furnished a close finish. Walter Ebel, unattached, laid behind Moore of the Young Men's League up to the stretch, when he spurted and won by a couple of yards.

During the afternoon and evening the French Lafayette Guards gave an interesting drill and bayonet exhibition. The company was afterward inspected by Col. Gross and his staff.

Summaries:

Fifty-Yard Dash, (Handicap.)—Firt Heat—Won by W. Newton Mulligan, Brooklyn A. C., (14 feet); Charles M. Leahy, Irish-American A. A., (14 feet,) and E. E. Buhler, Xavier A. A., (12 feet,) tied for second. Time—0:05 1-5. Second Heat—Won by P. J. Callihan, New York A. C., (12 feet;) Max Block, New West Side A. C., (14 feet,) second. Time—0:05 3-5. Third Heat—Won by A. C. Johnson, New York A. C., (10 feet;) M. A. Vogel, National A. C., (13 feet,) second. Time—0:05 2-5. Fourth Heat—Won by J. Teevan, Irish-American A. A., (12 feet;) Ernest Spitzer, Pastime A. A. C., (13 feet,) second. Time—0:05 2-5. Final Heat—Won by Mulligan; Callihan, second; Spitzer, third. Time—0:05 2-5. Mulligan was disqualified for fouling at the finish, and the race was awarded to Callahan.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—First Heat—Won by William Frankle, unattached, (17 yards;) J. J. McLaughlin, Xavier A. C., (17 yards,) second. Time—0:23 2-5. Second Heat—Won by Max Block, New West Side A. C., (18 yards;) Charles M. Leahy, Irish-American A. A., (18 yards,) second. Time—0:24 3-5. Third Heat—Won by P. J. Callihan, New York A. C., (14 yards;) E. E. Butler, Xavier A. A., (15 yards,) second. Time—0:24. Final Heat—Won by Block; Frankle, second; Callihan, third. Time—0:23 2-5.

440-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by H. E. Sealey, New York A. C., (15 yards;) P. Waters, Irish-American A. A., (20 yards,) second; J. Miller, New York A. C., (15 yards,) third. Time—0:49 1-5.

880-Yard Run, Novice.—Won by Walter Ebel, unattached; John A. Moore, Young Men's League, second; R. A. Fennelly, Pastime A. C., third. Time—2:12 4-5.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by Henry Haywood, New Brunswick, N. J., (95 yards;) R. P. Manners, Young Men's League, (90 yards,) second; H. V. Sullivan, New York A. C., (55 yards,) third. Time—4:38 1-5.

Throwing Fifty-six-Pound Weight.—Won by James S. Mitchell, New York A. C., (scratch,) actual distance, 34 feet 3½ inches; John McCarthy, Irish-American A. A., (3 feet,) second, actual distance, 20 feet 6½ inches; John S. Burke, Irish-American A. A., (5 feet,) third, actual distance, 26 feet 11½ inches.

WRENN AND FINCKE WON.

Took First Tennis Prize at Ardsley—Hudson County Matches.

George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke, the Country Club of Westchester pair, yesterday won the special round robin doubles lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Ardsley Club, at Ardsley-on-Hudson. They came through the tournament without the loss of a match. In the final yesterday Wrenn and Fincke defeated C. F. Watson, Jr., and Harry F. Allen, the Orange Lawn Tennis Club and New York Lawn Tennis Club pair, in straight sets. The score was 6—1, 6—4, and 6—4. The other competition of the day which decided the winners of the second prize resulted in a three-set victory for Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little, the Columbia-Princeton pair, who defeated the veterans Stephen C. Millett and J. F. Marvin of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The score of this contest was 6—3, 6—2, and 6—4. This victory brought the Columbia-Princeton players into second place with a record of three wins and one defeat.

Throughout the tournament, which in a measure was held with the view to developing teams for the National championship, the work of the players has been of the highest class. It has also brought into prominence Reginald F. Fincke, who had not heretofore been classed. Paired with George Wrenn, who was a member of the international team of two years ago, Fincke has shown considerable skill. Both men are expected to try for the National title in the doubles this season.

The standing of the teams at the end of the tournament is as follows:

	Won.	Lost.
G. L. Wrenn, Jr., and R. F. Fincke	4	0
R. Le Roy and R. D. Little	3	1
C. F. Watson, Jr., and H. F. Allen	2	2
S. C. Millett and J. F. Marvin	1	3
*H. H. Hackett and F. B. Alexander	0	4

*Withdrawn.

Cleverly contested matches have been the order in the championship tournament of the Hudson County Lawn Tennis League. The competit

McGRAW'S MEN MAKE SENSATIONAL FINISH

Score Two Runs in Ninth Inning and Beat Chicago.

AMERICANS EASILY DEFEATED

Greater New Yorks Badly Crippled in Game with Cleveland—Brooklyn Loses Again.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 3; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis 2.
Cincinnati, 4; Boston, 3.

American League.

Cleveland, 7; New York, 2.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 2.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	5	7	8	4	5	15	11	55	.714
Pittsburg	3	..	6	8	10	12	2	8	49	.620
Phila'phia	2	7	..	4	4	8	13	13	46	.597
Chicago	4	7	8	..	7	12	6	6	45	.570
Cincinnati	3	5	4	8	..	8	7	6	41	.528
St. Louis	3	4	8	3	7	..	5	5	29	.367
Boston	2	4	4	2	4	13	..	5	24	.308
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	1	2	7	..	23	.299
Games lost	22	30	31	34	37	50	54	54		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	2	6	10	6	45	.634
Chicago	7	..	8	8	4	5	8	8	43	.623
Phila'phia	6	8	..	4	3	6	5	7	42	.600
Detroit	4	6	2	..	5	6	8	4	35	.493
Boston	2	8	4	2	..	8	5	7	31	.470
New York	0	2	5	4	6	..	4	10	31	.456
St. Louis	6	3	2	8	8	2	..	4	28	.383
Wash'ton	1	1	7	2	6	2	5	..	24	.343
Games lost	26	26	28	36	35	37	45	46		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Make Sensational Finish and Beat Chicago by 3 to 2.

With two batsmen out in the ninth inning and two strikes called on Dahlen, few of the 6,000 spectators at the Polo Grounds yesterday expected the champion New Yorks to pull out the victors, when the score stood 2 to 1 in favor of the Chicagos. But in one of the most sensational finishes of the season, and courageous to the last, every man who faced the dangerous Ruelbach did his best to turn the tide, with the result that the necessary two runs were scored to win. The victory, however, was not clean cut, for without Ruelbach's wild delivery, in which he hit Dahlen and shortly afterward had a wild pitch, the score would have been a tie, with a chance, however, that either Bowerman or Wiltse would have brought about the desired result.

McGann was the first man at the bat in the ninth, but he hit a rather long fly to Slagle, which was accepted. Mertes had not made a safe hit, but was unfortunate in being retired by Right Fielder Maloney twice. In this instance he hit a low, line ball to centre field, which Slagle came close to the ground. Dahlen stepped to the plate confident, but the prospects were dark indeed when the first two balls delivered to him were called strikes. Ruelbach was particularly coached by his catcher to put the ball over the plate, but his effort was disastrous, inasmuch as it struck Dahlen full on the arm. The pent-up enthusiasm of the "rooters" then broke out, and when Dahlen, in his effort to steal second, reached that base on a wild pitch, a more excited crowd never has been seen at the Polo Grounds. Devlin, who followed at the bat, had secured first twice on called balls, and had also struck out, but this time he hit safely to right field, scoring Dahlen with the tieing run and making second on the throw to the plate. Then Strang, who had taken Gilbert's place at the bat in the seventh inning, hit to left field for two bases, and the victory was won.

It was on the whole one of the most interesting contests of the season, notwithstanding the bickerings between players and umpires. Battery errors were rather numerous, but the fielding of both teams was without a flaw. With the exception of the second inning, Taylor had the opposing batsmen at his mercy. In that inning he hit Chance, the first batsman, who subsequently scored on Tinker's sacrifice and Evers's safe hit to right field. Evers reached second on the attempt of Browne to throw Chance out at the plate. Then Casey made the longest hit of the game to right field for three bases, but the stocky little third baseman was unable to score. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	Browne, rf	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
Malon'y, rf	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	Donlin, cf	1	1	2	0	0	0	0
Schulte, lf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M'Gann, 1b	0	1	14	0	0	0	0
Chance, 1b	1	0	9	1	0	0	0	Mertes, lf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Tinker, ss	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	Dahlen, ss	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
Evers, 2b	1	2	3	2	0	0	0	Devlin, 3b	1	1	2	3	0	0	0
Casey, 3b	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	3	0	0	0
Kling, c	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	Strang, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
R'lbach, p	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	Bow'm'n, c	0	0	8	3	0	0	0
								Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	3	4	0
								†Bresn'an	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
								Wiltse, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	4	*26	14	0			Total	3	6	27	12	0		

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Taylor in eighth inning.

Chicago	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—3

Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Ruelbach, 4. Left on bases—New York, 3; Chicago, 3. Struck out—By Taylor, 5; by Wiltse, 1; by Ruelbach, 4. Two-base hits—Dahlen, Strang. Three-base hits—Evers, Casey. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Kling. Double plays—Tinkers, Evers, and Chance, (2.) Wild pitches—Ruelbach, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Taylor, 1; by Ruelbach, 1. Hits—Off Taylor, 4 in eight innings. Umpires—Messrs. Emslie and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Attendance—6,000.

PITTSBURG, 4; BROOKLYN, 2.

The Brooklyn and Pittsburg teams wound up their series of four games at Washington Park yesterday, and the visitors won their third victory by a score of 4 to 2. Hanlon's men played wretchedly in the field, and it was due only to Strickett's fine pitching that Pittsburg's advantage was not greater. Even with their poor fielding the score was a tie at the end of the seventh inning, but in that inning the ex-champions bunched their hits and scored three runs. The fielding of the visitors was excellent, especially Wagner's work at short stop. He had fourteen chances and accepted them all in finished style.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	2	3	0	0			Clymer, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Hall, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Clarke, lf	1	0	2	0	0		
Lumley, rf	0	2	2	0	0			Leach, cf	2	2	1	0	0		
Batch, 3b	1	0	2	0	2			Wagner, ss	1	1	4	10	0		
Gessler, 1b	1	1	8	1	1			Howard, 1b	0	1	14	0	0		
Lewis, ss	0	0	2	4	1			Brain, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		
Maley, 2b	0	0	1	3	1			Ritchey, 2b	0	1	3	4	0		
Ritter, c	0	2	7	0	2			Peitz, c	0	0	1	2	0		
Strickl'tt, p	0	0	0	3	0			Case, p	0	0	0	3	0		
*Sheckard	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	2	7	27	13	7			Total	4	7	27	19	0		

*Batted for Strickett in ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	—4

Two-base hits—Wagner, Ritchey, Dobbs. Sacrifice hits—Clarke, Lewis. Stolen bases—Leach Howard, Brain, Dobbs. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Pittsburg, 7. First base on balls—Off Case, 4; off Strickett, 1. First base by errors—Pittsburg, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Case, 1; by Strickett, 1. Struck out—By Strickett, 6. Passed balls—Ritter, 2. Wild pitch—Case. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—1,800.

CINCINNATI, 4; BOSTON, 3.

BOSTON, Mass., July 14.—In a close and exciting finish to-day Cincinnati won by a score of 4 to 3. With Boston runners on third and first base and none out in the ninth inning Abbatichio hit to Corcoran, whose throw to Huggins forced Wilhelm at second. Huggins threw home to head off Moran, who started back for third, but he was out when Schiel switched the ball to Steinfeldt. A wonderful triple play was completed when Steinfeldt threw to Huggins, who tagged Abbatichio. It was the second triple play made this week in games between Boston and Cincinnati. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	7	2	0			Abbat'o, ss	0	1	1	6	0		
Barry, 1b	1	2	6	0	0			Tenney, 1b	0	2	14	0	0		
Kelley, lf	0	1	1	1	0			Dolan, rf	1	1	3	0	0		
Seymour, cf	1	1	2	0	0			Dele'ty, lf	1	4	2	0	0		
Corcoran, ss	0	0	0	6	2			Wol'ton, 3b	1	0	2	2	0		
Odwell, rf	0	2	1	1	0			Cannell, cf	0	0	4	0	0		
Steinf't, 3b	0	1	2	2	0			Raymer, 2b	0	1	0	2	0		
Schiel, c	0	0	8	3	0			Moran, c	0	1	1	1	1		
Ewing, p	0	1	0	0	1			Wilhelm, p	0	0	0	8	1		
Total	4	8	27	13	3			Total	3	10	27	14	2		

Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Steinfeldt and Moran. Home run—Odwell. Sacrifice hits—Cannell and Wilhelm. Stolen base—Abbatichio. Double play—Schiel and Barry. Triple play—Corcoran, Huggins, Schiel; Steinfeldt and Huggins. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 1. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 1; by Ewing, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpire—Johnstone. Attendance—1,127.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; ST. LOUIS, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Philadelphia defeated St. Louis to-day in a poorly played game. Taylor was batted hard. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shan'on, lf	1	1	4	0	1			Thomas, cf	2	1	2	0	0		
Arndt, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Gleas'n, 2b	0	1	5	4	0		
Smoot, cf	0	0	3	0	0			Court'y, 3b	1	1	0	2	0		
Beckl'y, 1b	0	2	4	2	0			Titus, rf	1	1	0	2	0		
Shay, 2b	0	0	2	5	1			Magee, lf	1	1	5	0	0		
M'Bride, ss	1	2	2	3	0			Bransf'd, 1b	1	1	3	11	0	0	
Burke, 3b	0	0	2	2	1			Doolin, ss	0	0	1	4	0		
Grady, c	0	0	5	2	2			Doolin, c	1	1	2	0	0	1	
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	2	0		Abbott, c	0	0	0	1	0		
								Corridon, p	0	1	0	3	0		
Total	2	6	24	16	5			Total	7	10	*26	14	1		

*Arndt out; hit by batted ball.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	—7

Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Stolen bases—Bransfield, Thomas, Courtney. Two-base hits—Bransfield, (2,) Gleason. Three-base hit—McBride. Sacrifice hit—Corridon. Double plays—Beckley and Shay; Doolin, Gleason, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Corridon, 1; by Taylor, 2. Bases on balls—Off Corridon, 3; off Taylor, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Grady. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—1,942.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Badly Crippled and Cleveland Wins Handily.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—The ill-luck that has been an almost constant companion of the Greater New York team ever since the season began was present at the opening of the series with Cleveland to-day. As a result two more players are added to the list of cripples. In the fourth inning Bradley spiked Elberfeld and the game had to be called while the little shortstop had his foot dressed by "Doc" Payne, the Cleveland trainer. In the eighth inning Dougherty ran into the "bleachers" trying to get a foul and tore a finger nail off, besides bruising his left hand. He had to retire and Griffith took his place.

The bad luck to-day, however, had no effect on the result of the game, as Joss had the New Yorkers at his mercy. Aside from the second and third innings he was invincible. He kept the hits scattered and struck out men at critical times.

Power, who was loaned to New York by the Philadelphia American League Club, caught and did good work. John Ganzel is coming to help Griffith to-morrow, and Orth will be here Monday.

Lajoie was at the game, being taken there in a wheel chair. He had a place near the score board, and few knew he was on the grounds until he was being taken away. Then the crowd arose and gave vent to a mighty cheer.

The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0		Conroy, 1b	0	0	0	8	0	0	
Bay, cf	2	0	1	0	0			Keeler, rf	1	1	1	1	0		
Flick, rf	1	1	1	0	0			Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	1	2	0		
Kahl, 2b	0	1	2	7	0			Will'ms, 2b	1	2	4	4	0		
Brad'y, 3b	2	2	2	2	0			Dough'y, lf	0	2	1	1	0		
Turner, ss	0	1	0	2	0			Yeager, 3b	0	1	1	3	0		
Stovall, 1b	1	2	13	1	0			Fultz, cf	0	0	6	0	0		
Buelow, c	0	1	7	2	0			Powers, c	0	0	2	2	0		
Joss, p	0	1	1	2	0			Powell, p	0	0	0	1	0		
								Griff'h, lf	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	7	10	27	16	0			Total	2	7	24	13	0		

Cleveland	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	—7
New York	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Flick, Bradley, (2,) Stovall, Elberfeld. Sacrifice hits—Bay, Turner, Flick. Stolen bases—Bradley, Williams. Double play—Elberfeld, Williams, and Conroy. Bases on balls—Off Joss, 1; off Powell, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; New York, 6. Struck out—By Joss, 6; by Powell, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance, 3,663.

ST. LOUIS, 5; BOSTON, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—After pitching in remarkable form for four innings to-day, not allowing St. Louis a safe hit, Winter failed in a fielding effort in the fifth, and the local team tied the score, later winning rather easily by 5 to 2. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'n'd, 2b	1	0	2	1	1			Selbach, rf	1	1	1	0	0		
Stone, lf	0	1	3	0	0			Parent, ss	1	1	1	5	1		
Y'Zant, cf	1	1	4	0	0			Burkett, lf	0	2	3	0	0		
Frisk, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Collins, 3b	0	0	2	0	1		
Wallace, ss	1	1	2	3	0			Stahl, cf	0	0	3	0	0		
K'hler, 1b	1	1	11	0	0			Fr'man, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		
Gleas'n, 3b	0	1	0	0	0			Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		
Roth, c	1	0	4	0	1			Criger, c	0	0	8	1	0		
Pelty, p	0	0	0	4	0			Winter, p	0	1	0	3	1		
								*G'mish'w	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	6	27	8	2			Total	2	5	24	13	3		

*Batted for Criger in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	—5
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hits—Burkett, Gleason. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Frisk, Pelty, Gleason. Stolen base—Selbach. Wild pitch—Winter. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 1; off Winter, 3. Struck out—by Pelty, 4; by Winter, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Boston, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McCarthy. Attendance—3,200.

CHICAGO, 2; WASHINGTON, 0.

CHICAGO, July 14.—Chicago shut out Washington by 2 to 0 in the first game of the series to-day. It was a pitchers' battle, both teams doing very little hitting. Chicago's runs were scored in the fourth inning without a hit. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
F. Jones, cf	0	1	3	0	0			C. Jones, cf	0	1	4	0	0		
Holmes, lf	0	0	2	1	0			Hill, 3b	0	0	1	0	0		
Davis, ss	1	1	1	4	0			Hick'n, 2b	0	2	2	2	0		
Don'hue, 1b	1	0	12	1	0			And'son, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Green, rf	0	0	1	0	1			Hueis'n, lf	0	1	2	1	0		
Sullivan, c	0	1	4	0	0			Stahl, 1b	0	0	7	2	1		
Dundon, 2b	0	1	2	3	0			Cassidy, ss	0	1	1	4	0		
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	1			Heydon, c	0	0	3	0	1		
Walsh, p	0	0	1	4	0			Wolfe, p	0	0	3	1	1		
Total	2	4	27	14	2			Total	0	6	24	10	3		

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 7. Two-base hit—Cassidy. Stolen bases—F. Jones, Dundon. Double plays—Huelsman and Hickman; Wolfe and Stahl. Struck out—By Walsh, 3; by Wolfe, 3. Bases on balls—Off Wolfe, 2. Time—1:35. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—4,212.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettm'n, cf	0	0	2	1	0			Clem'ts, lf	0	0	5	0	0		
Green, c	0	0	3	0	0			Bean, ss	0	1	4	2	0		
Miller, lf	0	0	4	0	0			Keister, rf	0	1	1	0	0		
Del'h'ty, rf	0	0	3	1	1			Merritt, 1b	0	1	6	1	0		
Laporte, 2b	0	1	1	1	1			Hal'gan, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Murphy, 1b	0	0	8	0	0			Pattee, 2b	1	2	2	1	0		
Br'k'tt, 3b	0	0	0	0	0			Woods, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
Nattr's, ss	0	0	1	0	0			McC'ley, c	0	1	6	2	0		
Cal'han, rf	0	1	2	0	0			Th'lman, p	0	2	1	3	0		
M'Allis'r, c	0	1	6	1	0										
Milligan, p	0	0	0	6	0			Total	1	9	27	10	0		
Total	0	3	27	10	2										

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

First base on balls—Off Milligan, 1; of Thielman, 2. Struck out—By Milligan, 4; by Thielman, 4. Two-base hit—Thielman. Sacrifice hits—McCauley, Keister, 2; Woods, 2. Double plays—Woods and Pattee; McCauley and Merritt. Hit by pitcher—By Thielman, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Hassett. Time of game—Two hours. Attendance—4,168.

AT MONTREAL.

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, 1b	0	1	14	1	1			Miller, 2b	2	2	5	2	0		
Mahl'g, 2b	1	2	1	3	1			Meaney, rf	2	1	0	0	0		
Sw'der, cf	1	1	0	0	0			Bannon, cf	1	1	0	0	0		
Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0			P. H't'n, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		
C'kman, 3b	1	2	2	3	1			Joyce, lf	0	1	1	0	0		
Murphy, rf	0	1	0	0	0			Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	10	0	0		
Gatins, ss	0	0	3	5	0			L. H't'n, ss	0	0	1	6	0		
Shea, c	0	0	5	5	0			Raub, c	1	1	9	1	0		
Hest'fer, p	1	2	0	2	1			Felix, p	0	0	0	0	0		
								Pap'lau, p	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	5	10	*26	19	4			Total	6	7	27	10	0		

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Newark	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	—5
Montreal	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Two-base hits—Swander, Jones, Murphy, Miller, Meaney. Home run—Cockman. Sacrifice hits—Felix, Joyce. Stolen bases—Gatins, Lachance, Meaney, Miller. Double plays—Gatins, Mahling, and O'Hagan; L. Hartman, Miller, and Lachance. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 5; by Felix, 8; by Pappalau, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hesterfer, 3; off Felix, 3. Hits—Off Felix, 6 in seven innings; off Pappalau, 2 in two innings. Hit by pitched ball—By Hesterfer, 1. Passed balls—Shea, Raub. Left on bases—Newark, 6; Montreal, 5. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.

AT TORONTO.

				R	H	E
Providence	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4	8	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0	6	2

Batteries—Poole and Thomas; Caldwell and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	37	25	.597	Toronto	31	33	.484
Baltimore	38	26	.594	Newark	28	37	.431
Providence	37	28	.569	Rochester	27	36	.429
Buffalo	32	32	.500	Montreal	27	40	.403

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Buffalo.
Newark at Montreal.
Providence at Toronto.
Baltimore at Rochester.

Connecticut League.

Hartford, 8; Springfield, 1.
Bridgeport, 7; New Haven, 3.
Meriden, 2; New London, 0.
Holyoke, 11; Norwich, 1.

American Association.

Louisville, 5; Minneapolis, 2.
Columbus, 4; Milwaukee, 1.
St. Paul, 7; Indianapolis, 3.
Toledo, 5; Kansas City, 4.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 4; A., J. & G., 1.
Binghamton, 11; Utica, 2.
Albany, 4; Wilkesbarre, 1.
Scranton, 5; Troy, 3.

New England League.

Nashua, 4; Manchester, 1.
New Bedford, 3; Fall River, 2.
Lynn, 15; Lowell, 0.
Concord, 5; Haverhill, 0.

Southern League.

Little Rock, 3; Atlanta, 2.
New Orleans, 6; Birmingham, 3.
Memphis, 6; Montgomery, 4.
Shreveport, 8; Nashville, 3.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah, 2; Jacksonville, 1.
Macon, 2; Augusta, 1.

HAWAIIAN CHAMPION HERE.

Will Compete in Swimming Championships at Travers Island.

When the Amateur Athletic Union's National swimming championships start at Travers Island next Saturday a new candidate for the premiership will appear in the person of the champion of Hawaii. Daniel B. Renear, who holds the titular honors in our insular possession, is now in this city training for the contests in the pool of the New York Athletic Club, and if report speaks truly of him, he stands an excellent chance of adding the National title to his others.

He comes to the United States with the intention of competing in all the championships here and then going on to England to contest in the English events. If successful there he may turn his attention to the Continent.

Welcome for the Vesper Oarsmen.

The eight-oared crew of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, who competed in the Henley Regatta, are due to arrive in this city to-day. A number of Philadelphia and New York oarsmen, headed by Frederick R. Fortmeyer, Secretary of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, have chartered an ocean-going tug and will go down the bay to meet the steamer.

Samuelson Makes New World's Record

OGDEN, Utah, July 14.—W. E. Samuelson of Provo, Utah, has broken the world's bicycle record for a half mile, unpaced, professional, at the saucer track here. He covered the distance in 51 1-5 seconds. This is 1 2-5 seconds better than his own previous record.

Our Resorts Are Open.

They Never Looked Finer.

The Adirondack Mountains—A marvelous region containing hundreds of Lakes, Trout Streams and thousands of acres of forests.
The Thousand Islands—On the beautiful St. Lawrence, where the ingenuity of man has aided Nature in producing an American Venice.
Niagara Falls—Notwithstanding the corroding changes of time, still the greatest cataract within reach of any considerable number of our human race.
Saratoga—The most beautiful of all summer spas.
Lake George—One of the fairest lakes on the western hemisphere.
Lake Champlain—Every foot of which is attractive.

Richfield Springs, The Green Mountains of Vermont, Sharon Springs, Lebanon Springs, The Berkshire Hills, and the Catskill Mountains.

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A New York Central 2-cent mileage ticket will take you to any of them, but there are other week-end tickets and special rates which will be given on application to any New York Central ticket agent. Train service finer than ever before.

A copy of the Illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series," which now comprises 41 booklets, containing maps, pictures and description of these delightful resorts, will be sent free to any address on receipt of a 2-cent stamp by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

MACKIE LEADS GOLFERS IN PROFESSIONAL PLAY

Open Champion Anderson Loses First Prize by One Stroke.

BIG GALLERY ON THE LINKS

Indian Contestant Holds His Own Well at Van Cortlandt Park Among His Scotch Rivals.

Isaac Mackie held his place at the top of the bunch yesterday in the professional tournament on the public links at Van Cortlandt Park. He made a sensational finish for first money, by beating the open champion, Willie Anderson, by one stroke. That was a remarkable finish for a seventy-two hole match, and when the results were all in both Mackie and Anderson were forced to run a sort of congratulatory gantlet. Mackie's total score for the two days' play was 308 strok

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES
AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

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THE BATTLE ON THE ISTHMUS.

President ROOSEVELT's habit of looking upon all the occupations of men as though they were a struggle and a fight led him in his speech to the doctors at Oyster Bay the other day to apply the warrior's code to the canal builders on the Isthmus. Referring to the tales of disease and death and alarm which returning travelers from Panama and Colon have recently brought us, Mr. ROOSEVELT told his audience that "the people who flee from Panama will carry up here just such stories as the people who flee from the forefront of a battle carry with them. The people to whom this country owes and will owe so much are those who stay down there and do not talk, but do their work and do it well."

Everybody understands, of course, that no matter what happens the soldier must stick to his post. He must not run away until ordered to run away. To insist that the canal digger's body must be inhabited by the soldier's spirit and that even when malarial fevers claim their hundreds and yellow fever its tens engineers and surveyors and shovelers may not give up their jobs save under pain of being called cowards is unwarrantable—at least, the public is not yet prepared to accept that theory of the canal builders' obligation to their country. If the engineering staff employed upon the Isthmus could feel certain that the United States Government had gone in the right way about the work of building the canal, that every sanitary precaution and preparation which medical science could suggest had been taken, and that there had been no defect either of wisdom or diligence in the preliminary work of safeguarding their health and their lives against the notoriously insalubrious conditions of the canal strip, the men would doubtless for the most part be willing to remain on the Isthmus in full confidence that their chiefs were taking the best possible care of them. In the manoeuvres of the battlefield regular troops will follow trained and experienced officers anywhere, knowing that they will not be needlessly exposed or led into traps. Volunteers have sometimes followed volunteer officers with equal confidence, and have got into traps from which regulars, with their greater experience and better understanding, have delivered them. We believe an incident of that nature is recorded in our military annals. The engineering force on the Isthmus and the men employed on the canal have been, as it were, led into a trap. In our eagerness to "make the dirt fly" we did not take the necessary measures to protect the health of the staff or of the men. Having the right to feel that they were needlessly exposed, and were in danger of disease from sources of infection that should have been closed or removed, it will be the general opinion, we think, that a decision to leave the canal and return to the States is not at all the same thing as running away from the firing line in battle. The application of the standards of war to the business of ditch-digging is a little too severe for this industrial age.

HORACE PORTER.

The return of Gen. HORACE PORTER to his native shores is an occasion of general patriotic congratulation, tempered only with the anxious reflection whether any successor can so effectively represent his country at the capital of France, which, even after so many changes, so nearly remains the capital of the world. The pity which a Frenchman cannot help entertaining for any benighted foreigner who does not know the French language, and know it well, was quite thrown away upon Gen. PORTER, who is quite at home in it, since in his case the presumption of West Point French, which is said to be the worst in the world, does not lie.

But not only in the language, but in all other respects Gen. PORTER has found himself at home in Paris. He has served his country there for eight years with the utmost efficacy. Happily, during that period nothing has occurred to create any tension between the two republics. It has been one delightful interchange of amenities. But this very fact must in part be set down to the credit of our official representative "near" the Elysée. The success of a diplomatist is much more in avoiding international complications than in untangling them. We stand distinctly better in Paris, and with France, than we did when Gen. PORTER undertook his mission. And much of the credit for this pleasant fact must be given to the personal merits of our Ambassador.

During his unusually long service Gen. PORTER has made only flying visits to his home. But one of these was made very memorable by the address which, in the course of it, he delivered at the centenary of his Alma Mater, the Military Academy, a very brilliant address, the best, perhaps, that the orator has made among so many. The prize that this country has lately had to offer to all returning natives who have deserved well of their country abroad is the Presidency of the Equitable. Gen. PORTER comes rather too late for that. But all his countrymen will none the less join in a hearty "Welcome Home" to the man who has so successfully and so long upheld abroad the credit of his country.

IRON PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

For three consecutive months the stocks of iron at merchant furnaces have increased, the increase for June having been 70,084 tons. Simultaneously the consumption has shrunk from 735,498 tons in March, this year's maximum monthly consumption, to this year's minimum, in June, 573,801 tons. Here there would seem to be a distinct slowing up of the industry which more than any other is the pulse of prosperity. But any hasty inference of the sort is checked by several considerations. Last year at this season also there were three consecutive increases of merchant stocks, and consumption fell in June, 1904, to 431,813 tons. It will be seen that this year's low-water mark makes a favorable comparison, and it will be recollected that last year's trade was not checked by what may be taken as a seasonal halt, a sort of hesitation while the crops are sized up and the prospects of the Fall estimated. The stimulating crop report for the month not improbably will be followed by a quickening in the iron trade as well as in others.

It is not necessary, however, to rely upon any unusual gain in consumption to make out a good case for the iron trade. There are two ways of checking accumulation of stocks, and both are effective at the present time. Production has been effectively checked, capacity having fallen from 452,000 tons on May 1 to 408,600 on July 1. And consumption, though reduced, continues at a full rate. Running back through the last three half years the later is the larger in each case, showing that the check to consumption is not permanent so far as the figures disclose. It would be possible to imagine things which might extend the check noticed last year as well as this to a longer term, but this would be mere prophecy or a hunt for calamity. With their accumulations stocks are now smaller than last year, and are quite as small as is desirable. Extravagantly small stocks tend to create panic among consumers and to foster premiums and runaway markets. Stability is better than alternate feast and famine, and several companies recently found profit in piling their product when prices were unsatisfactory. Moreover, while the visible stocks are growing the invisible stocks—consumers' accumulations—are steadily dwindling and must be nearly exhausted. Prices still favor buyers, but those presuming too far upon this fact may suffer the experience of belated buyers last year, who found the market rising out of reach week after week, until finally asking prices were paid for supplies which might have been had more reasonably if taken earlier.

In short, the iron trade appears to have gone through an experience not unlike the stock market. When securities got up pretty near the record maximum prices the market broke as though from appreciation or apprehension of that fact. There was nothing substantial to explain the reaction. Similarly the iron trade has been frightened by having reached a maximum rate of production. It seemed to be thought that all that iron could not be used. Hence there must be accumulations, and the market must be broken by the weight of metal pressing upon it. But apparently the accumulation is astonishing rather for its moderate amount than for anything else. A production at nearly the rate of 2,000,000 tons monthly, and a consumption which almost carries that large amount of metal out of sight, without even the talk of a boom, denote together an unusually active and sound state of trade. It is the iron which is consumed rather than the iron which is made that is the barometer of general trade, and in this aspect there is almost nothing to be desired reasonably.

MR. BRISTOW'S RECOMMENDATIONS

He [Mr. BRISTOW] proposes the opening of the ports of Colon and Panama to the use of "all steamship lines on equal terms." As these are the principal seaports of a foreign country it is not altogether clear that Mr. BRISTOW's recommendation comes entirely within the scope of American legislation. The end might be reached perhaps through a diplomatic request submitted to the authorities of the Republic of Panama.—The Sun.

Mr. BRISTOW argues in his report that, pending the construction of the canal, the United States should operate the Panama Railroad in accordance with the avowed intent of its treaty with Panama, to provide a means of transit between the two oceans for the commerce of the world. In such case the provisions of the treaty with respect to the canal should apply equally to the railroad wherever practicable, especially in that section which declares that there shall be no discrimination against the vessels of any nation in respect to conditions or charges on traffic. When the canal is dug the ports of Panama will be "free for all time," save for canal tolls, to the passage of the vessels of all nations. Why, then, should it be construed that the freightage of vessels of foreign registry shall be subject to charges, discriminations, and prohibitions which will inevitably be removed when it becomes possible to transfer across the Isthmus not only the freight, but the carrier?

Mr. BRISTOW's contention is primarily that the Panama Railroad, owned by the United States, has entered into agreement with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to refuse transportation of goods either way across the Isthmus to ships of foreign registry, or from them, thus making complete in behalf of the transcontinental railway interests the restraint of trade practiced by the Pacific Mail upon ports of this country on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts. It has been understood that this contract or agreement terminated on July 12, but it is not certain that the exclusive and restraining arrangement between the railroad and the steamship company has come to an end. As the contract and the practices under it were unlawful, the Government, of course, cannot afford to be a party to its continuance.

It will be found, probably, that Mr. BRISTOW's recommendations do not lie without the scope of "American legislation." It is true that Section 4,347 of the Statutes at Large declares that "no merchandise shall be imported under penalty of forfeiture thereof from one port of the United States to another port of the United States in a vessel belonging wholly or in part to a subject of any foreign Power." The intent of this section is to give to vessels of American ownership and registry a monopoly of the coasting trade. But the canal strip, notwithstanding our control of it, is foreign territory. If a British ship should take a cargo from New York and deliver it to the Panama Railroad at Colon, for instance, and the cargo should be received at Panama by another British ship and thence transported to San Francisco, the merchandise would not have been carried from one port of the United States to another port of the United States by one vessel, but by two, and it would in the meantime have been transshipped across foreign territory. The shipment of goods of Western American origin over Canadian railroads in bond to the East is a case nearly parallel. Moreover, the laws of 1897, Chapter XI., Section 12, providing for the admission of shipbuilding materials in bond "for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States," indicated that in the opinion of Congress commerce between our Atlantic and our Pacific ports is not coasting trade.

A representative of the Pacific Mail Company asked Secretary TAFT a few weeks ago to issue an order to the officials of the Panama Railroad to accept merchandise shipped to Colon destined for our Pacific Coast only on the condition that at Panama it be transshipped in American bottoms to the port of destination. The ground of the request was that on account of the higher cost of operation American steamships cannot compete with foreign ships in the Panama trade. This application to the Secretary of War not only shows that the monopolists do not rely upon United States laws to protect them against foreign competition in the Isthmian trade, but it shows also that the monopoly which Mr. BRISTOW would break up and destroy has been a very costly one to shippers. Isthmian freight rates will go down if Mr. BRISTOW's recommendations are adopted. That is why his report to the President is so disturbing to transcontinental railway interests.

THE CANADIAN MAIL ROUTE.

Perhaps New York and Chicago will be receiving to-day or to-morrow "specially addressed" letters from England via North Sydney or Montreal, and if so the postmarks should be noted carefully for the time of transit, Hitherto Canada has had poor luck with her ambitious scheme to attract the transatlantic mails to her turbine liners. The boats have made good passages—although not so good as the boats running to New York would have made over the same course—but fogs and ice have made the land approaches slow and uncertain. So Wednesday a new plan was tried. A cruiser was sent fifteen miles to sea and the mails were transferred to her, the Virginian continuing to Montreal. If the cruiser gets the mails to Montreal sooner than the Virginian arrives there, this route will be adopted for whatever mail partiality to Canada induces England to route in this tortuous manner.

As yet this ambitious attempt is viewed with languid unconcern here, despite the fact that Canada is, or affects to be, very much in earnest. Her Postmaster General, Sir WILLIAM MULOCK, when in London engaged to deliver the British mails twenty-four hours sooner than they now arrive in New York or Chicago. As a matter of fact the Virginian's mails have reached Montreal thirty-five hours ahead of the Baltic's mails via New York, which started twenty-five hours before the Virginian's. This is a clearer argument for sending Montreal's mails direct than for sending New York's mails via Montreal. Chicago might be served without much difference either way, but something more than equality is necessary to give the preference to the Canadian route. Distinct superiority must be shown before England would prejudice her great lines for the benefit of new claimants, however enterprising, and of course the diversion of the American mails to the new route would be a matter of even greater difficulty. However, Canada and the turbine route are receiving much gratuitous and ungrudged advertising, and some impression may be made by the time Sir WILLIAM is ready with his new facilities, including liners two knots faster than the present and improved railway connections. By that time we also shall be very much in the running. It is not the time between lightships which measures the quickness of mail transit—it is the time from writer to reader. We are better situated than Canada in this respect, and yet time enough for a day's voyage is wasted after the landfall is made. Between Fire Island and the Post Office the time is longer than the knots indicate. In this respect we can make greater and easier acceleration than Canada, and by the time Canada is quite ready with her improved facilities it is possible that steamers may run full speed to piers at Montauk, whence limited trains will transport mail cars to the centre of New York. When that happens Canada's competition will be outclassed.

THE NORWEGIAN THRONE.

Certainly the secession of Norway from the union with Sweden is the sweetest and most agreeable revolution whereof history holds record. Just why Norway insisted on the divorce is still an enigma to foreigners. Apparently the explanation is nothing but "incompatibility of temper," which in turn is not an explanation, but only an explanation that there is no explanation. But when a populace in revolt against its hereditary monarch never talks of becoming a republic, the fact shows that it has not found the institution of monarchy intolerably oppressive. And when, in addition, it offers its throne to the expelled monarch, for the occupancy of one of his descendants, the amiability thus evinced seems to take the whole revolution from the sphere of practical politics into that of comic opera.

Possibly King OSCAR may feel moved by this touching exhibition of personal respect, and of a desire to show that there is no hard feeling, to reconsider his original refusal to allow any of the house of BERNADOTTE to occupy the new upholstery of the Norwegian throne. But what makes the matter serious is the overtures the Kaiser of Germany is evidently making to Sweden. The hotheads of that country have already been cooled by its sober judgment. Nevertheless that trouble-making monarch, the Kaiser, has supervened upon the Scandinavian situation. If the Swedes are well advised they will fear him, even bearing gifts, and, as a matter of fact, he bears no gifts. Conceivably he might be a valuable offset to a Russian demonstration against the Eastern coast of the Scandinavian peninsula. But Scandinavians are now convinced that the Russian peril has been by the efforts of Japan made negligible for many years to come. The present efforts of the Kaiser are directed to strengthening himself against his western neighbors, Russia having her own troubles at home. And certainly there does not appear any reason why any patriotic Scandinavian, be he Swede, Norwegian, or Dane, remembering Schleswig-Holstein, should assist the German Kaiser to gain a foothold in the politics of Scandinavia.

Commander PEARY sails in the good ship Roosevelt for northern regions today. Should the arctic explorer succeed in his quest, the President will undoubtedly be the most famous man living, for PEARY will have carried his name to the end of the earth. Father Knickerbocker, whose townsmen have fitted out the expedition, will rejoice in the achievement.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Chesapeake" Is All Right.

Resentment which we are inclined to sympathize with, if not exactly to share, is expressed by The Norfolk Landmark at the report that the name "Chesapeake" is not considered by the naval authorities good enough for the training ship in which young officers are made efficient patriots, and that it is hereafter to be called the Severn, after the river dear to all Annapolis cadets. "What," asks The Landmark, "has the bay done to have its name branded as dishonorable? It is the same noble body of water now as it was when the European mariners first sailed into it. Its name is as beautiful and inspiring to-day as it ever was. We repudiate the proposition that the most important body of water in the limits of the United States shall be ignored in our naval nomenclature for all time because of an incident for which neither the bay nor the name was in any way responsible." That is a little disingenuous, as The Landmark evidently realizes, for it goes on to rehearse Admiral BARROM's humiliating but entirely blameless submission to search by a British frigate while in the old Chesapeake in 1807, and the fight with the Shannon which ended in defeat, but gave deathless fame to LAWRENCE. In a way, these two episodes do give a basis for objection to perpetuating the name, which The Landmark very well knows is that of the unlucky frigate, not of the bay, but the objection is rather absurd, for nothing could well be more nearly certain that the present existence of a public vessel named the Chesapeake would recall to American citizens, not the search endured nor the defeat suffered, but the "Don't give up the ship!" ascribed to the dying commander. Suppose the victory did go to the Captain of the Shannon; only the deeper students of history know his name to-day, while that of LAWRENCE is immortal, and the immortality is as far as possible from being that of disgrace. Americans speak as proudly of the Chesapeake as they do of Bunker Hill, where again their forefathers were soundly beaten by the British. "Severn" is by no means a bad name, but, compared with "Chesapeake," it is inferior, for half a dozen good reasons, and superior for none, let the purpose—in the United States—be what it may, and "Chesapeake" is a name of exactly the sort that cannot be too well represented in our nomenclature.

Arithmetic in Mississippi.

That queer row over an arithmetic which started so briskly down in Mississippi a few days ago has quieted down with marvelous speed, and the cause of the quiescence seems to have been a few brief remarks on the subject of libel suits addressed by the New England publishers of the book to the newspapers that were most excited over the horrid crime of submitting to Southern youth "sums" containing references to mixed schools, yellow fever epidemics, and the vivacious movements of Texas oil well stocks. It now appears that the story about pasters over the obnoxious problems in the specimen copies submitted to the Mississippi Text-Book Commission was a mere figment of the imagination, originating in the mind of some correspondent at the State capital and too hastily accepted as true by papers that ought to have seen at once how utterly improbable it was. The New Orleans Picayune is "heartily regretting that it had been led into error," while the neighbors that accepted its first thrilling account as entirely true have turned as gracefully as was consistent with speed from the denunciation of New England's latest attack upon the South to an academic discussion as to whether it is wise to endeavor, while teaching arithmetic, also to teach other things like geography, hygiene, and the dangers of stock speculation. They strongly incline to the opinion that "pure" arithmetic is quite enough to test all the powers of childish minds at any given moment, and that the modern habit localising "sums" for the purpose of incidental instruction in matters not mathematical is to be numbered among the "fads and frills" that are giving so much pain in many parts of the country. The Memphis Commercial-Appeal goes at great length into this rather amusing question, and does it with great solemnity. "All studies," it says, "and mathematics in particular, need individual attention. The mind declines to take in two facts at one and the same time, just as the body is uncomfortable if forced to sit on two stools simultaneously. History and geography are probably correlative, but mathematics has to do with an abstract science, and irrelevant impressions should be eliminated as far as possible." That sounds well—quite as well, for all we know, as would the argument that could be made on the other side—but for real interest it hardly compares with The Commercial-Appeal's comments on "Problem 5, Page 104," said problem reading: "An optimist bought 1,200 shares of Texas oil stock at 115, and was glad to sell it at 58. What did his experience cost him?" Of this the Memphis man says: "There have been fluctuations in Texas oil stocks. They may be down at present, but next year they may be away above par. Why, then, should this mathematician throw this brick at these stocks? No doubt Texas well appreciates the fact that every Mississippi child, on reading this example, is taught that the oil stocks of that State are purchased only by 'optimists' who are 'glad' to get rid of them at a loss."

To Prevent the Sale of Secrets.

From present appearances the task of investigating the crop statistics branch of the Department of Agriculture will be such a big one, even if the investigators only attempt to follow the leads already opened, that it is rather cruel to suggest additional work for them, but we do nevertheless hope that they will find time some day to take up what seems to us the pertinent question whether one good way to prevent the treacherous sale of department secrets is not that of having no secrets to sell. Just as human ingenuity cannot produce locks which human ingenuity cannot pick, so no elaboration of precautionary measures will ever render impossible the divulging of figures for which outside scoundrels are eager to pay inside scoundrels—or weaklings—large sums of money. On the other hand, if the reports of the department's agents were so recorded, as soon as received, as to be conveniently accessible to everybody interested in them there would not be the slightest danger of betrayals, and, while the Government statistician was figuring out from these reports his own weekly or monthly estimates, other people concerned could also be making computations for themselves, and they could take his results or theirs as they saw fit. There is safety in publicity, always, and the factor of safety is especially great when the publicity is that of Governmental affairs. Diplomats are becoming frank, the Senate cannot speak of an "executive session" without a shamefaced smile, and the big corporations are coming really to enjoy the letting in of floods of light upon all their operations and personalities. Why should the Department of Agriculture lag behind?

Bontou Deserves Well of France.

From The London Chronicle.

"Bontou has deserved well of his country," says a Paris journal. Who is Bontou? He is a canteen cook, and when M. Berteaux, Minister of War, visited a certain barracks, and expressed his astonishment at the excellence and economy of the cookery, he made the acquaintance of Bontou, and invited him to Paris. At the Ministry of War Bontou explained his system of regimental cooking, and suggested that all the hotel keepers in France should be asked to devote a few hours a week to the kitchens of the barracks in their neighborhood. M. Berteaux was enchanted with this idea, all the more because Bontou is President of the Hotel Keepers' Union, and is sure of a cordial response to his proposal. As for the French soldier, he will simply canonise this benefactor, and call him St. Bontou.

Thoughtful Wife.

From The Washington Star.

"She is always thinking of her husband's comfort and peace of mind," said one woman.

"Yes," answered the other; "every evening just before he comes home she puts the thermometer in the ice chest for a few minutes."

Moses Well Known Down Here.

From The London Globe.

Small girl, in bed, being read to by an elder cousin—Small girl: "When I die, shall I go to Heaven, Mary?" Mary: "Oh, yes; if you are a good girl." S. G.: "I want to see Moses. I shall tell him I heard quite a lot about him down here."

Swift Community.

From The Chicago News.

Tourist—I understand your Western towns are very progressive.

Redhorse Sam—Yes. Yesterday I guy a man two hours to leave town and he got out in ten minutes.

UNABLE TO AGREE WITH GORKY

A Russian Who Denies That Peace Would Be a Misfortune.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES of to-day an article entitled "Maxim Gorky on Russia," where the words of Gorky are quoted as follows: "The war has proved to be an unmitigated blessing to Russia," and that "peace would be a misfortune." Further on there is a question, "Who should dare to say that such Russians are wrong?"

I am a Russian myself and I will dare to say that Gorky is wrong when he states that "peace would be a misfortune." That the war with Japan has proved a blessing and helped the revolutionary movement in Russia is certainly true, but at present peace is a necessity for Russia, because if Russia continues the war it means that she has to get fresh thousands, tens of thousands, hundreds of thousands of soldiers, and where will she get this "common meat" if not tear them away from their homes, from their families, with the purpose of defending false national pride?

Gorky is a high human intellect, who loves humanity, and if he wants war to continue he contradicts his own ideals, he contradicts his love for the Russian peasant and tramp, from which element the new soldiers will have to be mobilized.

Gorky is afraid that if peace will be inaugurated the revolution will be checked. I do not agree with him. The movement is too strong and deep to be checked at present, (three parties: Social Revolutionists, Social Democrats, and the "Bund" working hard and enlightening the people,) and anyway, it is more noble to die at home for and in the revolution for human freedom and abolition of a despotic system than to die on the battlefield of Manchuria for a piece of real estate, which is the real cause of the Russo-Japanese war.

PLATON BROUNOFF.

New York, July 8, 1905.

Discipline Versus Memorizing.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that a sound education and Dr. Maxwell's system do not go hand in hand. The aim of a secondary education should be not to fill one's memory with a host of facts that may or may not be worth while remembering, but to train one to think incisively and to express one's thoughts clearly. If a student in the second year of his course knew and could prove that the square of the hypothenuse of a right triangle is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides, it matters little whether he knows and can prove the proposition at the end of four years, for the training has done its work, and the proposition has had to go to make room for more important knowledge. And so it is in all subjects. But Dr. Maxwell practically insists on one's memorizing, and the result is what the following anecdote shows: In a certain course at college I noticed a student taking the professor's lectures almost verbatim. I asked the student why he went to such trouble, and he answered: "Well, you see, I have no time to form my own opinion of these books. Here Mr. — is giving his criticism; I am taking it down, and at the quiz I shall just give him his own views. He dare not fail me then."

And the student was a graduate of one of the high schools of this city.

W. S. CLINTON.

New York, July 12, 1905.

Reasons for Japanese Success.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Supplementary to my letters, which appeared in your issue of the 10th in summing up some of the reasons for Japanese success in their present conflict with Russia, I omitted perhaps one of the most important. Please permit me now to make the following rather strong statement:

Never in the history of the world have any people, either Christian or heathen, shown more sincere loyalty, greater self-sacrifice, and truer patriotic devotion to the welfare of their country and Government than have the Japanese in their present conflict. The language of the brave Admiral Togo when he was congratulated upon his great victories and achievements was: "I will not accept this honor for myself. All praise is due to the great wisdom and virtue of the Emperor."

New York July 11, 1905. J. MOLER.

Women's Hats in Church.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Sunday evening I was attending one of our well-known churches. The audience was composed of a great many women, and there were but few men. I think I have found a reason why more men do not attend our churches. I happened to have a back seat, and on account of women's hats could not see the pastor at all. I am sure all your readers will agree that when some one is talking they want to see him besides hearing him. If women would take their hats off in church men could see the pastor, and therefore there would be more men attending our churches.

New York, July 10, 1905. O. L.

Good Traits of Americans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Replying to "Britisher" in your paper, I would say that during a residence of twenty-one years in America I have found the Americans uniformly generous, courteous, and good-hearted. Ignorance of some old-country methods is rather to be commended than deprecated YORKSHIREMAN.

Dover, N. J., July 12, 1905.

Some Subway Suggestions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As final action on the new Subway plans has been postponed two or three months by the rulings of the courts, a little further discussion of them during this interim may not be amiss.

According to reports, three subways have been planned for the east side, namely, First, Third, and Lexington Avenues. With the Second and Third Avenue "L" roads this would make five systems of rapid transit on a strip but a third of a mile in width. Between Lexington and Sixth Avenues, however, the facilities for rapid transit (above Forty-second Street) are conspicuous by their absence.

Lexington Avenue was originally selected for the east side branch of the present Subway, but now that the scheme has greatly broadened, and a subway on Third Avenue, but a short block away, is a certainty, does it not seem advisable to abandon Lexington Avenue for the present and instead build a subway through either Madison or Fifth Avenue?

A subway is to be built from the Battery, via Greenwich Street, West Broadway, and Fifth Avenue, to Twenty-fifth Street, where it will turn westward. Would it not be well to continue this line up Fifth Avenue to One Hundred and Forty-third Street, where with a slight curve of about 400 feet it would connect with the new Harlem River tunnel? Bronx trains there, instead of making the great detour via Lenox Avenue, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, Broadway, &c., would make a beeline for the Battery. As to the Lenox Avenue line, this two-track branch of the Broadway Subway will be taxed by local traffic to its full capacity within a very few years, and another outlet for the immense traffic from the Bronx will be a necessity.

Aside from these important considerations, Fifth Avenue from Fourteenth to Forty-second Street has within a few years developed into one of our leading business thoroughfares. As there is a popular prejudice against running street cars on this avenue, a subway is inevitable.

And last, but not least, this subway in conjunction with the new crosstown tunnels will make Central Park, with the Museum of Art, &c., easily and quickly accessible from every part of our great city. MANHATTAN.

New York, July 9, 1905.

An Authority.

From The Washington Star.

If the peace envoys don't believe they will have a good time in this country, they can ask Prince Henry of Prussia.

PRESIDENT AND EMPEROR.

Points of Similarity in the Two Rulers Noted by Poultney Bigelow.

Speech of Poultney Bigelow at the grand banquet of the American colony of Munich on the Fourth of July in proposing the toast of the President of the United States:

Theodore Roosevelt and William of Germany offer many points suggesting interesting comparisons—albeit the one rules by right divine—the other represents democracy.

Both are about the same age—both gifted with remarkable physical strength—if not health.

Both were educated under approximately analogous conditions—the Emperor has sat on the same benches at the public school with sons of average German citizens, and like Roosevelt he attended the university like any other student.

Both entered heartily into the sports as well as the studies of their fellows—both have left behind them a record for manliness and good-fellowship—the one at Bonn, the other at Harvard.

Both early displayed pronounced combative tendencies, which, however, has nothing to do with quarrelsomeness. On the contrary, both early showed an almost girlish shrinking from saying or doing any thing which could wound the feelings of another.

Both have thrown themselves heart and soul into military exercises when the opportunity offered. Roosevelt entered the New York State Militia immediately after leaving the university and on the outbreak of the war with Spain raised a cavalry regiment and led it gallantly in the battle which gave Cuba her independence.

Both have an almost equal enthusiasm for all that pertains to the sea. The Emperor and his sailor brother as children manned the little toy frigate which ornaments the waters about Potsdam—a little frigate no longer than a man-o'-war's gig—a present from an English sovereign some eighty years ago—a craft which had been lying idle until the son of an English Princess wakened it into usefulness.

Roosevelt was brought up to salt water at Oyster Bay, a favorite yachting rendezvous on Long Island Sound, and he, no less than the war lord of Germany, has urged persistently the prime importance of maintaining a navy equal to any probable emergency.

Both are men vastly different from their predecessors for several generations. Both have an eye over the whole world—a "Weltblick," as the German says expressively. Both are men of travel—both are inclined to secure their information first hand and not merely out of books. Both realize that their interests are not bounded by the custom house of their respective countries.

Both are orators—both owe much of their popularity to the vigor of their public utterance and magnetism of their personality.

No ruler of Germany has ever come into contact with so large a number of his subjects—none has ever known personally so large a number of eminent men of all countries. There is no subject to-day on which the Emperor has not consulted the men best able to give him information. Name any subject you choose, wireless telegraphy, American yachts, Babylonian inscriptions, cold storage plants, operatic accessories, British men-o'-war, the construction of a Hohenzollern drama, barracks for Kiao Chow—name a hundred more and you will find that even though he may not have written a monograph on the subject he has been prepared for such a talk by men of the first authority.

And of Roosevelt the same may be said.

No foreigner of interest comes to the United States that he does not find in our President a sympathetic if not a patient listener. Theodore Roosevelt has, like William of Germany, a singular faculty for absorbing new facts and combinations, and with it all a remarkable honesty in weighing evidence and reaching a judicial conclusion. And like many of his ancestry, when he has once made up his mind no bulldog holds on more tenaciously.

Both are good editors, if not journalists; both appreciate the importance of educating the people on subjects of public interest. Both in a way are authors of distinction, and both have the happy faculty of terseness. Neither could say or write anything dull, albeit each has occasionally written and said what diplomatists might regard as highly indiscreet. But it is this very indiscretion which endears them to us, for it is the seal of their human quality, of their capacity to commit errors like the rest of us. We do not mind mistakes, when we see a readiness to make amends. William II. would cheerfully recall the cable he sent to President Kruger in January of 1896. President Roosevelt has in his memorandum book many similar notes.

Both are impulsive, generous, and with such natures it would be a miracle if they did not occasionally "spill over." Both finally stand for what is most admirable in any country; both daily give the object lesson to millions of fellow-creatures that family happiness is within the reach of all, even of Presidents and Emperors, and so here's to our Imperial President. God bless him!

PAUL JONES'S SUIT OF MAIL.

He Wore It in the Fight with the Serapis, and It Is Now in This City.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently while making some researches in the Astor Library I came across the following item in a file of your valuable paper, under date of Oct. 31, 1888:

John Hyslop, who died Sunday at his residence, 113 East Eighty-third Street, in his eighty-third year, was born in New York in 1806 on John Street, No. 27, near Nassau, which was at that time regarded as the most aristocratic portion of the city. His father, also John Hyslop by name, was a Scotchman by birth, but had early come to this country, and was a close friend of John Paul Jones, the famous Revolutionary naval commander. It was at the Hyslop house that this brave old sea fighter made his home when visiting New York, and the late Mr. Hyslop preserved several relics which were closely associated with him. One of these was a coat of mail worn by Jones under his outer clothing during the celebrated battle between his ship, the Bonhomme Richard, and the British ship Serapis, and is now in the possession of Mr. Hyslop's only surviving son, Assistant United States Bank Examiner Robert Hyslop.

At this time, when such great interest is being manifested in the tradition and record of John Paul Jones (aptly called the Father of the American Navy) it is interesting to know that the coat of mail which he wore during that most memorable contest between his ship, the Bonhomme Richard, and the British ship Serapis is still in existence in good condition. Its identity has long since been established beyond question.

It is made of hammered wrought iron and weighs thirty pounds. It is lined with strong canvas stuffed with horse hair.

This most interesting relic of the Revolution and several others, including a very curious pair of marine glasses and two paintings on ivory, one of which portrays Nelson's victory, are included in my collection of things historical.

C. L. CHADEAYNE.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 13, 1905.

Asking Too Much.

From The Cleveland Leader.

He With the Whiskers—Say, feller, why don't yer wear two glasses instead of only one?

He With the Monocle—Why, deuce take it, y' know, a fellah has to see, doesn't he?

PRUDENT NATURE.

In vain I'd often wondered why,
Upon this Western hemisphere,
The hills and sea far separate lie,
And not, as one would wish, quite near.

The reason I have solved you'll hear:
Were it not thus, they'd quarrel, see,
Each Spring, for each would say, "This year
Maud spends the Summer months with me!"

W. W. WHITELOCK.

SHUBERTS CUT LOOSE FROM THE SYNDICATE

Formally Announce Their Independency of Klaw & Erlanger.

HAVE BOOKED BELASCO SHOWS

The Break Started by Their Refusing to Agree Not to Extend Their Circuit.

Lee Shubert of the theatrical firm of Sam S. and Lee Shubert made a statement yesterday that all relations between his firm and Klaw & Erlanger have been completely severed, and that in the future his firm will be independent of the Syndicate. In speaking of the attitude of Klaw & Erlanger toward his firm, Mr. Shubert said:

"About two years ago a contract was drawn up between Klaw & Erlanger and ourselves, whereby they were to book our theatres, then numbering about eight. They were to receive 25 per cent. of the profits. Soon after this contract was signed we received a letter from the Syndicate firm asking us to put in an amendment to the contract agreeing not to extend our circuit. We were asked to sign a letter to this effect.

"Naturally we refused to comply with this request. If we had done so, at the expiration of the leases of theatres we then held we would have been without playhouses. Klaw & Erlanger then wrote us that they would not book our attractions. Mr. Erlanger remarked at the time that at the end of sixty days the Shuberts would be out of business.

"My brother at this time went over to see Al Hayman about the affair. Mr. Hayman said the contract was broken because we had refused to accept a certain attraction for one of our theatres. By our contract we were to accept attractions subject to our own order, so this excuse for breaking the contract was a little far fetched. At this point Mr. Erlanger remarked that he had the Shuberts where he wanted them.

"Of course, we then were in no position to fight a Syndicate which had control of practically every theatre in the country. It was all that we could do to get attractions. My brother was broken down in health in his attempt to get something to fill our houses. Later, however, the Syndicate came around a bit—it was about the time of the Iroquois fire—and booked some of our attractions, but never any of our theatres.

"Our next trouble with Klaw & Erlanger came when we were building our theatre in St. Louis, the Garrick. They said that we couldn't book our own attractions in our own playhouse. So here again we had to get on as best we could. You see, they fight their own battles with other people's money, but never with their own. That is why they would sometimes take our attractions for their theatres, for they were out nothing, and we had to pay a round sum to them.

"On my return from London last April, where I had gone for the opening of our new theatre, the Waldorf, and during which time my brother met his tragic death, Mr. Nixon & Zimmerman arranged for a meeting between Mr. Erlanger and myself to patch up the difference, he said. I saw Mr. Erlanger, and told him that I had booked Mr. Belasco's attractions in my theatres. He promised if I would break my contract with Belasco he would give me anything I wanted, but if I did not he declared no Shubert production could play a Syndicate house, nor any attraction that played a Shubert theatre could ever play a Syndicate house. He also said that the tour in Syndicate theatres planned for "Fantana" and "The Royal Chef" would be declared off. I told him that I would not break my contract with Mr. Belasco.

"Mr. Erlanger, however, didn't give up here. Later, through Mr. Nixon, he said if I broke with Belasco I could have anything I wanted. I answered that I would not be dictated to.

"We are not making a combination to fight the trust. All we are going to do is to book our attractions and fill our theatres with independent attractions."

Mr. Shubert in telling why he was compelled to give up the Herald Square Theatre said:

"We were in with Klaw & Erlanger on the Herald Square Theatre, and they were receiving 25 per cent. of the profits. At the end of our lease Mr. Hyde of Hyde & Behman, who had sublet it to us, would not make a new lease. Mr. Hyde said that Klaw & Erlanger had insisted on his doing this and because of certain interests, whether he wished to or not, he had to comply.

"Our first dealing with Klaw & Erlanger was in Rochester. We were building a theatre there which we had planned for popular price attractions. The owner of the other theatre there, the Lyceum, would not comply with the Syndicate's terms for booking. Klaw & Erlanger came to us and said that if we would give them 5 per cent. of the profits they would make our house first class and drive the Lyceum out of business. We agreed to this proposition, and, naturally, paid no attention to booking.

"A short time after this we were notified that they had reconsidered and could give us no attractions. The reason was the Lyceum owner had agreed to pay them a percentage, perhaps greater than we were to pay."

The new combination, including David Belasco, Mrs. Fiske, and others, will have fifteen companies on the road. Some of them will be headed by Sarah Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, Jefferson De Angelis, Henry Miller, Lillian Russell, David Warfield, Blanche Bates, Bertha Galland, Robert Hilliard, Mrs. Fiske, Bertha Kalich, and Mrs. Leslie Carter. Within another week it is expected to have a sufficient number of theatres circuit, in America and England, to play all the year round.

Mr. Shubert announced yesterday that his company now has fourteen houses under its control, including theatres here and in Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, and London. He expects in a week to open about half a dozen more theatres to his attractions, among them a house in Boston. The new combination is also counting on the support of independent houses all over the country.

COLISEUM, NOT DRURY LANE.

Mr. Hammerstein Changes the Name of His New Playhouse.

Oscar Hammerstein announced yesterday that the big playhouse he is now erecting in West Thirty-fourth Street, near the site of the Pennsylvania Railroad Station will not bear the name of "Drury Lane" as contemplated at first, but will be called "The Coliseum."

"I have made the change in the name for the purpose of eliminating the popular idea that the edifice would be devoted solely to productions of the character of the Drury Lane in London," Mr. Hammerstein explained. "It's construction will allow presentations of grand opera, comic opera or spectacles, and the house will have a seating capacity of 5,000. The ownership of the whole enterprise rests with me, as I am not affiliated with any financial or theatrical syndicate."

American Singer's London Success.

LONDON, July 14.—Ellen Beach Yaw, the American singer, who is now known as Mlle. Elena Elvanna, made her début in grand opera at the Waldorf Theatre here to-night, appearing as Gilda, in "Rigoletto." She scored a complete success. A number of Americans in the audience paid an enthusiastic tribute to their countrywoman.

Cyril Scott in Plain Comedies.

Walter N. Lawrence, manager of the Madison Square Theatre, has engaged Cyril Scott for next season. He will appear early in September in "The Prince Chap," a play by Edward Peple, and later in a dramatization of Harold MacGrath's "The Man on the Box."

WIFE OBJECTS TO POKER.

Husband Smokes Fine Cigars, Too, She Says, in Suit for Separation.

Alleging that her husband ill-treated her and played poker, Mrs. Essie Goldberg obtained yesterday an order for his arrest in an action which she has begun for separation. Harold M. Goldberg is a clothing manufacturer at Broadway and Tenth Street. He was taken into custody by Deputy Sheriff Walgering, but later released on $1,000 bail furnished by his brother.

Mrs. Goldberg asked Justice Gildersleeve to allow her $75 a week alimony and $750 counsel fees pending the trial of her suit. In her affidavit she says of her husband:

"He is an enthusiastic poker player, playing a limit ranging from $1 to $2. At some sessions his losses have been anywhere from $100 to $200, which losses he has paid by check. He has always been a very heavy smoker, and has always smoked the very best cigars, for which he paid very fancy prices. He was always an elegant dresser, and had suits of clothes and coats and trousers without number."

Mrs. Goldberg is twenty-six years old and says her husband is twenty-nine.

ISABELLE URQUHART'S DEBTS.

Actress Goes Bankrupt to Get Rid of $6,363 of Them.

Isabelle Standing, actress, well known as Isabelle Urquhart, residing at New Rochelle, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,363 and assets of $30 cash on hand and $3.69 cash in the Second National Bank of this city.

She has other assets for which she demands exemption consisting of actress' wardrobe, $50; household furniture, $800, covered by a chattel mortgage for $500, and a lot in Woodlawn Cemetery, $405.

The debts were contracted between 1899 and 1905 and are for borrowed money, dresses, dry goods, furs, photos, housefurnishing, upholsterery, plumbing, china, livery, medical advice, dentistry, &c.

There are sixty creditors, among them being John K. Hayward, $500, money loaned, secured by chattel mortgage on furniture; E. Ormond Power, $650, money loaned; Herbert W. York, $500; Russell & Winslow, $600, legal services; Enquirer Job Printing Company, Cincinnati, $750; Ackerman & Quigley, Kansas City, $410, printing; Mathilde, $249, dresses; Mme. Verian, $177, dresses; Mojzis & Schuster, $101, tailoring; Mme. T. J. Courtney, $50, corsets; George T. Davis, $186, undertaker's services; Dr. George A. Peck, $147, medical advice; Dr. Charles A. Fones, $45, dentistry; Albert E. Halborn, $50, fish; Thomas Bermingham, $60, plants; Maris Harris, $180, services as servant. Also the following actors and actresses for salaries: Belle Robinson, $200; Ella Peck, $90; Georgie Mendham, $82; Henry Taverna, $70; H. G. Hockey, $61, and Sidney Donalds, $132.

NO BLUE LAW FOR CONNORTON

Magistrate Says He Is for Sunday Shows at Rockaway.

Magistrate Connorton yesterday discharged three theatrical managers who were haled to the Far Rockaway Police Court charged with having given public shows in their theatres last Sunday. The Magistrate said:

"You men put on your shows as usual, and I am going to look up the law, and if I find that I have the power I will order the arrest of the police if they interfere with you. Down here, where thousands come for recreation, the police must be a little more liberal in their views as to how and what laws should be enforced.

"I will see that you men are protected, so put your shows on and satisfy the public, for the only bother the police can make you is to make complaint here, and I will not hold you men."

After court he said:

"It seems strange to me that the police have become so strenuous at the pleasure resorts in Queens Borough while they let things run riot at Coney Island and elsewhere. They must think we are a lot of farmers over here.

"I am going to see a show next Sunday, and if the police make an arrest I will willingly open court in the theatre and discharge the accused."

The men arraigned yesterday defied orders of Acting Captain Cruise last Sunday and put on their shows as usual.

CHURCH AFTER AERIAL BAR.

New Amsterdam Theatre Manager Taken to Court, but Discharged.

Mark A. Luescher, manager of the New Amsterdam Theatre and Roof Garden, was summoned to the West Side Court yesterday on complaint of the Directors of the Central Baptist Church, which adjoins the theatre, to show cause why the bar should not be removed from the roof garden. Magistrate Barlow, on learning that the bar was licensed, dismissed the case.

Some weeks ago the church Directors sent a communication to Police Commissioner McAdoo, saying that the bar was less than 200 feet from the church entrance. They asked that it be removed.

The matter was referred to Capt. Ward of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, who had the manager summoned to court. Isaac Cokefair and William Ward appeared for the church, but did not present their case, as Magistrate Barlow said he could do nothing in the matter.

The complaint was made that the bar was not conducted in an orderly manner, Capt. Ward said.

PROCTOR GETS MISS BINGHAM.

Actress to Play All Next Season at the Fifth Avenue.

Amelia Bingham will head the stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre for the entire season of 1905-06. This announcement was made yesterday by F. F Proctor, owner and manager of the Proctor circuit. He said last night:

"As leading woman of my new stock company at the Fifth Avenue, Miss Bingham will have all the advantages that I can possibly secure for her."

The management states that Miss Bingham will receive the highest salary ever paid a legitimate star, though no figures are quoted. Mr. Proctor will only require her to play three matinées a week, an alternate being engaged for the other performances.

To-day's Music in the Parks.

There will be a concert in Central Park at 4 o'clock this afternoon, P. Capodiferro, bandmaster. There will also be a concert in Morningside Park, Eugene A. Johnson, conductor.

BANKERS AT A CARNIVAL.

Over Fifty Illuminated Yachts in Parade at Frontenac.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 14.—A Venetian carnival and grand review of the Frontenac Yacht Club closed the twelfth annual convention of New York State bankers here this evening. More than fifty-five yachts, decked with colored lights, passed in parade before the thousands assembled to witness the carnival. Elaborate fireworks illuminated the numberless small craft that swarmed about the docks. Floating rafts of Japanese design, bearing Venetian singers, filled the night with music. A grand ball closed the programme of the evening.

At the final session this morning Alfred H. Curtis of New York, President of the National Bank of North America, was unanimously elected President of the association. The other officers elected were: Vice President—E. C. McDougall of the Bank of Buffalo; Treasurer—David Cromwell, White Plains, N. Y.; Secretary—E. O. Eldredge. The Secretary and Treasurer succeeded themselves.

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

SCOTT OF DEATH VALLEY IN WALL ST.—AND OUT

"Too Lively for Me!" Exclaims the Pacific Slope Croesus.

HIS EYE ON THE "YALLER PUP"

Livery Stable Suite Engaged for His Only Friend—He Won't Throw Away Any Money Here.

Walter Scott, alias "Scotty Swift," of Death Valley, arrived in town yesterday on the Twentieth Century Limited. The reason why he did not break the record between Chicago and New York was because the railway companies would not take him, he says.

He came without ostentation, but when he arrived at the Grand Central Station, on Track 13, there were fully 500 persons waiting to have a glimpse at him. "Scotty" wore a blue shirt, a red necktie, and a broad-brimmed black sombrero.

No one in New York's assembly made an attempt to kiss the cowboy from the West. Unlike Chicagoans, the people merely stared at him. He stopped to buy a newspaper, giving the boy a nickel for it. He looked at it, then put it in his pocket with a sigh.

"Scotty" got into an automobile after allowing himself to be photographed by the camera men from various newspapers. All he had to say was that he hoped the reporters would give him a "square deal" and that the "yaller pup" which he carried under his arm was not focused out of the picture.

"This dog," he explained, "is the only friend I have. I found him some time ago in Los Angeles. A whole bunch o' large dogs was chasin' it to death. Sez I, I sez: 'Come out,' sez I. I took the yaller pup home after payin' a dollar to the pound man, who said it belonged to the Guy'ment. Ever since we been friends.

"At Chicago the bunch howled when they saw me. They thought I had money. But I'm not overrich. I gave them the wave of the hand and took up the dog in my arms and got over the horizon. You see, I re-al-ized that the dog was the only friend I had."

From the Grand Central Station "Scotty" went down town. He rode through Wall Street and dropped into the Stock Exchange. There a crowd surrounded him, evidently thinking that he would throw away a pile of gold nuggets. He escaped in the automobile only with the aid of the police.

Talking about this at the Herald Square Hotel, where he put up, "Scotty" said he would never go back to Wall Street again.

"It's too swift for me," he said.

The "yaller dog" was placed in a special stall in a Seventh Avenue livery stable. Several times during the day the miner made a trip in an automobile to see how the pup was getting along.

The mine which Scott is supposed to own and from which he draws his wealth is said to be situated in Death Valley, some hundred miles from Barstow. "Scotty" is willing—very willing, in fact—to tell about the enormous amounts of gold in it. He says that Julius Girard of the Knickerbocker Trust Company grubstaked him. "Scotty" then was a member of the Buffalo Bill show. He went prospecting and found the mine. Stock in it has not been offered for sale—yet.

"How long do you think you will stay in New York?" was asked of the Croesus of Death Valley.

"Wait till I see if I can get out of New York first," was the reply.

"Is it true that you have a collar on your dog made of thousand-dollar bills?"

"No," was the reply, "or I would not have gone to Wall Street.

"You fellows want to understand me better," he added. "I am not here to throw away money, but to spend it. I don't care how much I spend so long as nobody tries to do me. Anybody who needs a dollar can come along, but the bell-hops—that is, the bell boys and other waiters—need not come round. Of course if they hustle when I want anything I might probably admire their talent and tip them. I think the tipping is a rotten system anyway. If I could leave whisky alone I believe I could be the richest man in the United States. Here's how. Where's that mine? Aw, change the subject!"

"Scotty" was a disappointed man when he visited the Haymarket dance hall last night. The dancers took only the most casual interest in him. He did not scatter any money, and what wine he bought he drank with a friend who is a wine agent.

The two went to the dance hall in an electric automobile. They sat in the gallery. When the news of the miner's arrival spread the girls looked up, expecting that he would throw money for them to scramble for.

As soon as it was evident that he had no such intention they resumed dances with their partners. After "Scotty" and his friend had consumed three pints of wine they left the hall.

E. R. WHITNEY SERIOUSLY ILL.

Bridegroom of 70, Who Married Anna Bennett, a Telephone Girl.

E. R. Whitney, who married Anna Bennett, a telephone exchange girl in the Grand Union Hotel, on May 7, is seriously ill. Mr. Whitney is seventy years old and his bride twenty-five. They have been spending their honeymoon at the Hotel Majestic.

Mr. Whitney was prostrated by the heat a few days ago and physicians who were called in said that he also had Bright's disease. Mrs. Whitney telegraphed to her husband's son, E. R. Whitney of Concord, N. H., and Mr. Whitney was taken to the latter's Summer home in the Catskill Mountains. Reports from there are that Mr. Whitney's condition is very serious.

Mr. Whitney got acquainted with his bride over the telephone. Before the wedding he gave her $100,000. In the event of her death she will have at the least her dower right in his estate of $7,000,000.

FIRE ON THE DEUTSCHLAND.

Only a Little One—Rags Ablaze, but Few Passengers Knew About It.

It became known yesterday that a little fire occurred on Monday on the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland, which reached port Thursday night. It was a very little blaze and no one was scared except a woman. It happened while the passengers were at dinner, and many of them did not know about till they were told afterward.

Gen. Horace Porter came on the Deutschland. There were on board a large number of theatrical folk, among them Joe Weber, William H. Crane, Gus Rogers, and Gertrude Quinlan.

"I know about as much about that fire as any of the passengers did, I guess," said Mr. Weber, "but none of us knew much. I heard that some rags caught on fire somewhere below. It was all over before we got up from dinner."

"Nobody was frightened except one woman, I believe," said another passenger. "It happened three days before we reached New York—Monday, I think it was—and it lasted but a few minutes. I believe something in the baggage room caught fire."

Not Miss Russell's Brother, He Says.

Mr. J. J. Carty, Chief Engineer of the New York Telephone Company, and a brother-in-law of Miss Annie Russell, the actress, who is now in Europe, is authority for the statement that H. D. Gibbs, whose family troubles were described in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES, and who told to a reporter for this paper that he is Miss Russell's brother, is not related to her.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

STOUT—JACQUELIN.

The Engagement Announced of One of Five Sisters.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Jacquelin to Joseph Suydam Stout. Miss Jacquelin is the youngest of the daughters of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Jacquelin of 34 East Thirty-eighth Street. She has one unmarried sister, Miss Aline Jacquelin. Her married sisters are Mrs. Charles R. Edwards, Mrs. Robert B. Potts, and Mrs. Frederick Kingsbury Trask. The five Jacquelin sisters have always been considered among the attractive girls in society.

Mr. Stout is a son of the late Joseph S. Stout. His mother was Miss Julia Purdy. His brother, Andrew V. Stout, married Miss Ethel Dominick several years ago. Mr. Stout is a graduate of Columbia in the class of 1895, and a member of the University and other clubs.

The wedding will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 30, at Bernardsville, N. J., where Mr. and Mrs. Jacquelin and their daughters are staying at the Inn, and will necessarily be a small affair. Only immediate families of Miss Jacquelin and Mr. Stout will be present.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles T. Barney, Miss Barney, and Ashbel Barney arrived on the Cedric on Thursday. Also on the boat were Joseph Pulitzer, Miss Pulitzer, and Miss Constance Pulitzer, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Swenson, Col. Robert M. Thompson, and Mrs. Thompson.

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Mrs. Robert Winthrop, another Cedric passenger, returned from a visit to her daughter, Mme. von Roijen, at Constantinople. A little daughter has just been born to the von Roijens.

***

Mrs. Francis B. Stevens has her mother, Mrs. B. F. Horwitz of Baltimore, with her at Westbury.

***

Secretary Bonaparte and Mrs. Bonaparte are planning to spend the last two weeks of August at Lenox.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer are due at their Bar Harbor cottage this week.

***

Mrs. Robert Abbé and Mrs. John Harrison are to have at their Bar Harbor cottages on Aug. 2 and 9 respectively two Browning recitals by Mrs. Sarah Cowell Le Moyne.

***

Mrs. David Torrance has arrived at Bar Harbor for the season. Her daughter, Mrs. John A. Hadden, Jr., who has been at Dark Harbor, will join her to-day.

G. W. Vanderbilt Off to Bar Harbor.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 14.—Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt left this afternoon for Bar Harbor, where they have a cottage. They expect to spend two months there.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Renshaw of the University of Virginia announce the engagement of their daughter, Emily Maria Carter, to Louis Stanislaus Burdett of New York. The marriage will take place on Aug. 2, and, after a trip to Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Burdett will sail for Europe, returning late in the Autumn.

The C. C. Shaynes Coming Home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Shayne of 582 West End Avenue, who have spent the early Summer abroad, sailed from Liverpool on the Baltic on July 12. They will go to their country home, in Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., for the rest of the Summer.

REBUKED BY COCKRELL.

Inter-State Commissioner Speaks Sharply in Louisville Rate Hearing.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 14.—Inter-State Commerce Commissioners Cockrell and Clement are investigating charges made by East St. Louis shippers that Louisville has an advantage in rates over other grain-handling points and that rates to the Southeast are manipulated.

The railroads represented at the hearing are the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern, the Illinois Central, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, the Big Four, the Pennsylvania, the Louisville, Henderson and St. Louis, the Mobile and Ohio, the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Chicago and Alton, the Norfolk and Western, the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, and the 'Frisco System.

M. P. Washburn, Chairman of the Southern and Mississippi Valley Transportation Association, told the Commissioners at an investigation here in November, 1901, irregularities were revealed. In some cases, he said, it was found that bills used to ship grain out of Louisville had in reality been used to bring grain in.

Mr. Clements inquired of Mr. Washburn if that did not amount to forgery.

"It was a misrepresentation of fact," replied Mr. Washburn.

Senator Cockrell demanded that Mr. Washburn tell the names of persons in whose hands the irregular bills of lading were found. Mr. Washburn said the bills came to the association in the regular course of business. Finding that he still avoided the question, Senator Cockrell said: "The statute of limitations prevents this case going to the United States Grand Jury. However, I think Mr. Washburn ought to speak out. It is his business to put his foot down on such practices and to put the screws to the guilty persons."

DEAD? NOT BY ANY MEANS.

Voice of Mr. McCobrey from Under the Car Reassures the Crowd.

Knocked down by a street car at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street last night and pushed by its forward trucks for more than twenty feet, Thomas McCobrey, a cook, lay still until volunteers, believing him dead, attempted his rescue. There were several hundred men about the car in a jiffy. Every one had some advice to offer.

"Push the car back!" yelled one.

"Jack it up!" cried another.

"Poor fellow, he's dead," was the general verdict.

Finally it was decided to push the car back. Willing hands caught hold, but before it had been moved an inch there came a voice from underneath.

"For goodness sake leave that car alone," it said. "I'm all right."

About this time Policeman Farrell of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station arrived. He crawled under the car and pulled the supposed dead man out. He was covered with mud, but did not have a scratch.

"Funny thing," quoth he. "Pushed a million miles. Must be nearly home now."

"You'd better go home and thank heaven you're alive," said the policeman, with deep disgust. Motorman George Beach, who was taking the car to the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street barn, was so relieved that he offered to "set 'em up" for the crowd.

After giving his name to the Policeman, McCobrey, who said he lived at the Bon Ton lodging house, made further progress up Third Avenue with the utmost unconcern.

BARRETT ACCUSES SECRETARY

Minister Lost a Typewriter—Also Tells of Two Checks Forged.

Arthur E. Alexander, twenty-three years old, private secretary to John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia, and former Minister to Siam, was arraigned before Magistrate Breen in Jefferson Market Court yesterday on a charge of forgery. Minister Barrett was complainant. The secretary was held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day and was locked up in the court prison.

Mr. Barrett said that on July 6 his Underwood typewriter was taken from his room in the Waldorf-Astoria, and on the day following two checks were returned to him, bearing what purported to be his signature.

Alexander is a member of a well-known family. Minister Barrett accuses him of forging both checks and stealing the typewriter.

CITY GIVES $250,000 FOR A SANITARIUM

Is Going to Have a Model Home for Consumptives.

SITE ON 40 CATSKILL FARMS

A Thousand Feet Above Sea Level in the Shawangunks—This Appropriation for Site Only.

The tuberculosis sanitarium to be maintained by New York City was assured yesterday by the action taken by the Board of Estimate appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of 1,200 acres, including forty farms, at Mount Hope, in Orange County. The site of the new consumptive farm is 1,000 feet above tidewater in the Catskills, right on top of the Shawangunk Mountains, and is twenty-five miles from the Hudson River back of West Point.

Health Commissioner Darlington was elated at securing the first appropriation for the city's new farm. He said that the local consents of the county authorities up in Orange and of the local township authorities had been obtained, and that the property would be acquired by the city immediately, as the city had an option on it. The money appropriated yesterday will be used in purchasing the site and improving the farmhouses now on the property.

The houses will be used for the reception of what Dr. Darlington termed curable cases. The next step will be to erect a large administrative building. Then there will be a hospital, which Dr. Darlington said would be the finest in the world.

Four hundred curable cases of tuberculosis will be cared for at a time in the hospital. A water plant will be constructed, an electric light and power plant, and other necessary structures.

Dr. Darlington's plans include a system of instruction by which the city's consumptive patients will be educated, in addition to being cured of the disease, so that they may go forth as missionaries to check the spread of the malady. There are between 25,000 and 30,000 consumptives in New York City at present, Dr. Darlington says. His plan is to have them properly cared for by the city, free of charge.

The city's physicians, under Dr. Darlington's plan, would not attempt to take up incurable cases, but only handle persons in the first stages of the disease. Everything of a sanitary nature up to date is to be introduced at the new settlement, and consequently there will not be the least danger to folks living in the community up the State.

The total cost of the buildings has not been estimated, nor has any estimate been made of the cost of operating the farm. The facts that the leading physicians of New York had sanctioned the plan and that the Health Department urged it as an immediate necessity caused the Board of Estimate to act promptly in the matter.

JOINT WATER BOARD MEETING.

State and City Commissioners Agree to Work in Harmony.

The first meeting, which was a joint meeting, of the newly created State and City Water Boards was held yesterday at the offices of City Commissioner C. A. Shaw, at 34 Pine Street. Those who attended on behalf of the State board were President H. H. Persons of Buffalo, Dr. Ernest Lederle, Milo J. Acker of Hornellsville, ex-Senator Davis of Saugerties, and John A. Sleicher. J. Edward Simmons, the President of the new city commission, with C. N. Chadwick and C. A. Shaw, represented the city board.

The meeting was an informal one, to talk matters over in a general way.

Mr. Persons said that Gov. Higgins is particularly anxious that the State board should aid the city board in an effort to bring about satisfactory plans for supplying New York with water. President Simmons said that before the end of next week the city board would begin an examination into the water situation.

Mr. Chadwick said that in all probability the city would have to seek its water supply in the manner pointed out in the Barr-Freeman-Herring report, and that this would probably necessitate the construction of a tunnel through the hills back of Peekskill and of the building of reservoirs in the Esopus watersheds. Such a tunnel would have a capacity of 500,000,000 gallons of water per day, and there would be a chain of reservoirs ultimately extending to the abundant and final watershed of the Adirondacks.

In concluding their first day's sessions, the members of both boards agreed to work together on all suggestions.

DUTY ON PERSONAL EFFECTS.

Erroneous Statement as to Duties Saved by the Government.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the last page of the pictorial supplement of THE TIMES for June 18 this statement appears:

"The Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade has drawn and urged to a passage the statute known as the one-hundred-dollar limitation law, whereby no traveler returning from across the sea to the United States can declare more than $100 worth of personal property duty free. This has resulted in an increased payment of duty on a sum considerably exceeding $100,000,000 a year."

This is misleading. The Government does not "collect duty on a sum considerably exceeding $100,000,000 a year," nor has any such claim been made by the officials of the board. I ask as a favor that you publish the following item from the ninth annual report of the undersigned, delivered on April 3, 1905:

"That the one-hundred-dollar limitation law is a beneficial one is without question, that its results have justified its adoption is apparent. Merchants from all sections of the country testify to the increased business in those departments of trade that have been affected by this law. Many Americans who formerly purchased their personal effects abroad are now satisfied that they can do as well at home, and many who found fault with the baggage law years ago are now among its strongest advocates. Americans who desire fair play recognize the justice of the claims made by this board during the period it was going through the fire and hammer strokes of war to secure the enactment of the law.

"Since the law went into effect—July, 1897, to March 1, 1905—the total amount collected on personal effects by the Government was $3,650,042.23. It is estimated that over $100,000,000 worth of merchandise was annually brought into this country under the guise of personal effects on which no duty was paid before this law went into effect."

C. C. SHAYNE, President Merchants and Manufacturers' Board of Trade.

New York, July 5, 1905.

FLEET TO MEET JONES'S BODY.

Sigsbee's Squadron Expected at Annapolis on July 22.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 14.—The Naval Academy authorities have been notified that the squadron escorting the remains of Admiral John Paul Jones to this country will arrive off Annapolis July 22 unless there is a mischance. The squadron under Admiral Sigsbee will be met at the Capes by a battleship squadron under Admiral Evans, a cruiser squadron under Admiral Brownson, and the French cruiser Jurien de la Gravière, and convoyed to Annapolis.

The remains of Admiral Jones on the 22d will be deposited in the temporary vault, with full military honors. They will be placed in the new chapel, their final resting place, as soon as it is completed.

HANDSOMEST, LIGHTEST BEST LUGGAGE MADE



CROUCH & FITZGERALD
101 Broadway
686 Broadway.
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Vacation Bags.

PEARY TO SAIL TO-DAY; FUND REACHES $55,000

Thirty Doctors Willing to be Hired for a Trip to the Pole.

GOVERNMENT FINE REMITTED

Error in Clearance Papers at Portland —Richard Watson Gilder's Gift and Tribute.

Commander Peary expects to sail for Sydney, C. B., on the Roosevelt about 3 o'clock this afternoon. At Sydney the Roosevelt will take on coal and additional supplies, after which she will proceed to Cape Sabine, where the party will go into Winter quarters to perfect arrangements for the dash for the north pole next year.

Yesterday Commander Peary received twenty-five or thirty applications from young physicians who wished to accompany him to the arctic. He will decide this morning which of the applicants he will take.

The Peary Arctic Fund now reaches something more than $55,000, Rudolph Kleibolte's gift of $5,000 and other smaller sums having been added yesterday.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, wrote the following note in making his gift:

I want to do something, modest though be the amount, for Peary's brave attempt. This is a personal matter. I have known so many of the north adventurers—one of them was very dear to me—that I want to testify thus to my intense interest, and my hopes for either the success or complete accomplishment or of noble and inspiring failure.

Yesterday afternoon Commander and Mrs. Peary, with their little daughter Marie, attended the Boer War performance at Brighton Beach, the proceeds of which went to the Peary fund. The amount realized was not made public.

It was stated yesterday that for failure to take out clearance papers on leaving Portland for New York the Government had imposed a fine of $500 on the Roosevelt. Later it was said that an error had been made in Portland, and the fine would be remitted.

WANT A DOCTOR IN CABINET.

American Medical Society Urges a Department of Public Health.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 14.—The American Medical Association, in convention here to-day, adopted a resolution offered by Dr. Liston H. Montgomery of Chicago, advocating the creation of a new Cabinet place, to be known as the Department of Public Health, the Secretary of which is to rank with other Cabinet officers.

The resolution calls for more stringent laws for the prevention of disease and urges Congressional action.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 14.—There has been a general rise in temperature east of the Rocky Mountains except in the upper lake region, where there has been a decided fall. It will be cooler Saturday from the lower lake region eastward and cooler Saturday or Sunday over districts in the West.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh west to northwest; on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southwest to west; on the South Atlantic and Gulf Coasts light to fresh south; on the lower lakes light to fresh north to northeast; on the upper lakes light to fresh and mostly east.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have fresh west winds with partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Saturday morning, followed by clearing and cooler; Sunday fair, light to fresh west to northwest winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Saturday and Sunday, light to fresh southwest winds, becoming variable.

New England—Showers Saturday, cooler in east and south portions; Sunday fair, fresh west to northwest winds.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and cooler Saturday; Sunday fair, light to fresh north to northeast winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday, cooler in north portion; Sunday fair, light to fresh north to northeast winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	62	71	4 P. M.	79	86
6 A. M.	62	71	6 P. M.	79	84
9 A. M.	67	76	9 P. M.	72	80
12 M.	75	84	12 P. M.	69	77

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 80; corresponding date 1904, 70; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The thermometer registered 74 degrees at 3 A. M. and 81 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 88 degrees at 3 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 71 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DIED.

GREENE.—On Thursday, July 13, 1905, Linda Behrens Greene, beloved wife of Jack H. Greene.

Funeral services at her late residence, 311 West 124th St., on Saturday, July 15, at 2:30 P. M. Boston, (Mass.,) Portland, (Me.,) and Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.

HOFFMAN.—At his residence in Brooklyn, on July 9, Owen Curtiss Hoffman, son of the late George Hoffman and Sophia C. Hoffman.

Interred July 11 at Claverack, N. Y., his native town.

New York papers please copy.

NEUMAN.—On Friday, July 14, entered into rest, Claudine M., beloved wife of Peter C. Neuman, in the 54th year of her age.

Funeral services to be held at her late residence, 219 Milford St., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, July 16.

ROCKWELL.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Friday, July 14, 1905, Harriet Roberts, eldest daughter of William and Nora Locke Rockwell.

Services at the residence of her parents, 344 East Front St., Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, July 16, at 4:15 P. M. Interment private. Carriages will meet the 3 o'clock express from foot of Liberty St., New York, C. R. R. of N. J.

THAYER.—On July 13, Francis A. Thayer.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 226 West End Av., on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.

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Frank E. Campbell, 241-3 West 23d St. Stephen Merritt Emb'g Inst. Tel. 1334 Chelsea.

DON'T MISS

The New York
SUNDAY TIMES

TO-MORROW

A Number of Special Interest.

THE PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT, filled with half-tones printed in color, has no rival — Always well worth saving.

THE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT will be filled with articles of timely and human interest, instructive and entertaining.

End of Russia's Botany Bay

A most vivid description of life on the Island of S

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS:
5 shs. Home InsuranceCo.
15 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
12 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF GUARDIAN.
25 shs. American Express Co.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
$861,000 Hudson Valley R'way Co. 1st Consld. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds.
60 shs. Reed & Barton Corporation, (Hypd.)
$5,000 National Novelty Corp. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1933.
500 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
10 shs. National Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
100 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
20 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. Prefd.
40 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.
100 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Prefd
32 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
$60,000 The Cross Country R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
12 shs. Electric Boat Co. Prefd.
$10,000 Pittsburg-Wheeling Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon & Cincinnati R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Skg. Fund Bds., 1921, (Hypd.)
150 shs. Robert H. Reid & Co.

Northern Securities Company,
26 LIBERTY STREET,
New York, July 7th, 1905.
Owing to the closing of the stock transfer books of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY and of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY for the payment of the respective dividends of those Companies on August 1, 1905, the distribution of assets by this Company under its circular of March 22d, 1904, will necessarily be suspended from July 18th to August 2d, inclusive.
Holders of stock of this Company who desire to receive prompt payment of above dividends, as well as of the dividends already accrued upon the stocks of the said railway companies, should deposit their stock at this office on or before July 18th, 1905.
EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

To the Owen and Northern Railway Company:
Notice is hereby given that I, WILLIAM L. BULL of the City of New York, the Trustee named in the mortgage or deed of trust dated December 1, 1904, have resigned, and do hereby resign and discharge myself of the trusts created by said mortgage, and do hereby declare that such resignation shall take effect on the 14th day of July, 1905.
WILLIAM L. BULL.
Dated July 14, 1905.

To the Lake Superior and Southeastern Railroad Company:
Notice is hereby given that I, WILLIAM L. BULL of the City of New York, the Trustee named in the mortgage or deed of trust dated April 1, 1905, have resigned, and do hereby resign and discharge myself of the trusts created by said mortgage, and do hereby declare that such resignation shall take effect on the 14th day of July, 1905.
WILLIAM L. BULL.
Dated July 14, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

GREENE CONSOLIDATED GOLD COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 3
24 Broad Street, New York, July 14, 1905.
The Greene Consolidated Gold Company has declared DIVIDEND NO. 3 OF TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the capital stock of the Company, payable July 15, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, July 14, 1905.
JOHN H. MARTIN, Assistant Secretary.

ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, JULY 13, 1905.
A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter (1¼) Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of the Electric Bond and Share Company has been declared, payable August 1, 1905, to stockholders of record July 15, 1905, on which date the Transfer Books for the Preferred Stock will close, and reopen August 2, 1905.
H. M. FRANCIS, SECRETARY.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B."
Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and a supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1905, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.
Sealed tenders should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 3 P. M., Monday, July 31st, 1905.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Irregular; Call Money Rates, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

Market Narrow and Responsive to Individual Liquidation—Dull Closing, with Small Changes.

There was only a partial response at the opening of the stock market yesterday to the slightly higher range of quotations sent over by London. The buying for that account, which exerts some influence in a market as narrow as yesterday's, was quickly completed, and with the reappearance of selling similar to that which dominated the market on Tuesday, prices generally eased off and rather sharp declines occurred in the stocks directly under pressure. This selling seemed largely concentrated on Union Pacific and United States Steel common and is understood to have been largely for the account of a speculator who is about to go on vacation. The incident serves to disclose the extreme narrowness of the market. After noon transactions diminished still further in volume, but the price movement was influenced to some extent by the heavy buying of Reading, which recovered a part of its dividend, and by the upbuilding of Southern Pacific, these issues gaining 1¼ points each. Union Pacific closed unchanged and small fractions covered the gains or losses of other active stocks at the end of the day.

The trading was again uninfluenced by the few developments of the day. These included a further break, with a partial recovery in the Cotton Exchange and weakness in the grain market, wheat here falling 2 cents a bushel. The continued decline in wheat prices is attributed to the promise of the crops and to the almost general favorable weather conditions. Interior advices are that harvesting throughout the Winter wheat territory is proceeding satisfactorily. Improvement was noted in the London market, where our securities were firm.

Forecasts of the showing to be made by the associated banks to-day were more unanimous as to the cash item than those of a week ago, when all estimates were upset by the loss actually reported. The gain in cash is expected to be from $3,000,000 to $3,500,000, although adjustments involved in the Japanese loan flotation may disturb this forecast. The gross receipts for the week from the interior are placed at $7,021,400, a larger amount than has been received from that source since the week ending Feb. 24 of this year. It is probable that much of this is forwarded on account of subscriptions to the Japanese loan. The liquidation in progress in the stock market throughout the week should find some reflection in the loan account.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Columbus Railway preferred stock.
Cripple Creek Central Railway preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.
El Paso Mining Co.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad preferred stock.
Pacific Coast Co., all classes of stock.
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
Alliance Realty Co.
American Shipbuilding Co. preferred.
American Smelting and Refining Co. common.
American Telephone and Telegraph Co.
American Typefounders' Co. common and preferred.
American Woolen Co. preferred.
Associated Merchants' Co. first and second preferred.
Bell Telephone Co. of Philadelphia.
Boston Suburban Electric Companies preferred.
Bowling Green Trust Co.
Central Coal and Coke Co. common and preferred.
Chicago Great Western Railway debenture stock.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction preferred.
Columbus Gaslight and Heat Co. preferred.
Consolidated Traction of New Jersey.
Denver and Rio Grande Railroad preferred.
General Electric Co.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Co.
Globe Wernicke Co. preferred.
H. B. Claflin Co. common.
Hudson River Telephone Co.
Illinois Brick Co. preferred.
International Buttonhole Sewing Machine Co.
J. B. Stetson Co. common and preferred.
Lake Erie and Western Railroad preferred.
Lehigh Valley Railroad common and preferred.
Lexington (Neb.) Traction Co. preferred.
Manchester Traction Co.
Metropolitan Street Railway, New York.
Mine Hill and Schuylkill River Railroad.
Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad preferred.
Muncie, Hartford and Fort Wayne Railway.
National Biscuit common.
National Carbon Co. common.
New Orleans Gas Light Co.
New York Central Railroad.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Co.
Northern Central Railroad.
Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. preferred.
Otis Elevator Co. preferred.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred.
Pittsburg Oil and Gas Co.
Procter & Gamble Co. preferred.
Reece Buttonhole Machine Co.
Rhode Island-Perkins Horse Shoe Co. preferred.
Securities Co.
Texas Central Railroad common and preferred.
Union Bag and Paper Co. preferred.
United Fruit Co.
United Gas and Electric of New Jersey.
United Gas Improvement Co. common and preferred.
United Shoe Machinery Co. common and preferred.
United Zinc Co. preferred.
Utah Consolidated Mining Co.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. preferred.
Wells-Fargo Express Co.
Western Union Telegraph Co.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 14.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thur.		Fri.	Thur.
Alta	.04	.04	L. W. Con.	.02	.04
Alpha Con.	.08	.07	Mexican	1.30	1.40
Andes	.19	.21	Occi. Con.	.88	.89
Belcher	.17	.19	Ophir	7.12½	7.75
Best & Bel.	1.25	1.35	Overman	.16	.18
Bullion	.40	.42	Potosi	.13	.13
Caledonia	.50	.51	Savage	.61	.70
Chal. Con.	.22	.24	Sag Belcher	.04	.04
Challar	.17	.20	Sierra Nev.	.29	.35
Confidence	.90	.90	Syndicate	.09	.10
Con. C. & V.	1.40	1.45	St. Louis	.10	.05
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.45	.41
Crown Pt.	.13	.14	Utah Con.	.09	.10
Gould & C.	.18	.20	Yel. Jacket	.22	.26
Hale & Nor.	1.45	1.80	Silver bars	.59¼	.59¼
Julia	.03	.04	Drafts, sight	.07½	.05
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph	.10	.07½
Ky. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Friday, .46@.47; Thursday, 46@.47.

Trust Co. Gets Six More Directors.

The stockholders of the Trust Company of America met yesterday and voted to increase the number of Directors from twenty-four to thirty and to divide them into three classes. Charles W. Morse and E. C. Potter were elected Directors for the terms ending January, 1906.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to the public that the insurance partnership of GOLD & LOCKWOOD of the Bible House, this borough, has dissolved, and that said firm is now owned by LESTER C. LOCKWOOD. LOUIS GOLD will not be responsible for any debts incurred after June 1, 1905. LOUIS GOLD.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., closing at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's loans were made at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 8 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3¾@4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $284,148,130; balances, $12,070,530;. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,762,806.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8490; demand, $4.8665; cables, $4.8695.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.85. Francs, 5.18⅞ and 5.16⅝; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7c. Cincinnati—Par @10c premium. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 14.—Money was plentiful and cheap in the market to-day. There were considerable movements in connection with payments for various calls, and the distribution of dividends, including Grand Trunk debentures. Discounts weakened.

Prices on the Stock Exchange generally were firm and the trading was fairly active in places. The appointment of M. Witte as Russia's chief peace plenipotentiary was a bull factor, and the adjustment of the Franco-German difficulties over Morocco gave business an additional stimulus, though Continental dealings were restricted owing to the holidays in Paris. Consols hardened.

Americans opened steady though reflecting Wall Street's decline. Later there was a general recovery, and Grangers were buoyant. Prices fluctuated somewhat during the afternoon and closed irregular.

Foreigners were mostly upheld. Russians rose half a point.

Japanese hardened, the new loan being quoted at 1⅜ premium. Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 104¼.

Bar silver steady at 27 5-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.30; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 9-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Consols, account	90⅝	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	5½	107½	107¼	....
Atchison	88⅝	88¼	88½	....
Can. Pacific	155⅜	152	152½	+ ½
St. Paul	186½	181¼	181⅞	— ⅝
Erie	40	40⅜	40⅜	....
Erie 1st pf.	85	82⅝	83	— ⅜
Illinois Central	173½	168½	169	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	152½	148¼	148½	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	151	147½	147⅝	— ⅜
Pennsylvania	73½	141½	142⅜	— ⅛
Reading	53⅜	104½	106⅜	+ 1⅛
Southern Pacific	67½	65½	64⅝	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	132½	129½	128⅞	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	34⅜	33⅜	34⅛	— ⅜
U. S. Steel pf.	104¼	101½	101⅝	....

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 14.—Trading on the Boerse to-day generally was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¾ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, July 14.—The Bourse was closed to-day and will not be open to-morrow in view of the celebration of the French National holiday.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 14 6	Esperanza	1 17 0
Tomboy	1 2 6	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 0		

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 14.—There is just a bit of evidence that the money market is growing a bit tighter, but rates have not changed. The usual table follows:

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent. Time loans, collateral, 3½@4 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Clearing House loans, 3 per cept. New York funds, 5c discount and par. Clearings, $25,433,503. Balances, $1,808,324. Sub-Treasury debit, $49,191. Trading in the Boston market to-day was very quiet in sympathy with the New York market. The copper shares, while quiet, strong and general fractional gains over last night's closing quotations were noted. The low-priced copper shares were in good demand. Atlantic and United States Mining were the features, the former advancing to over 15 and the latter holding strong around 31½, with good buying in evidence. In fact, a good demand was noted for all copper stocks, and the feeling on these properties is very much better than has been the case for some time. The closing was strong. Complete list of transactions follow:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	100	100	100
10,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96½	96⅜	96⅜
2,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼
500	Japanese 4½s	92⅝	92¼	92½
1,000	Mexican Central 4s	76¾	76¾	76¾
1,000	U. S. 4s, (1907)	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

RAILROADS.

120	Atchison	88¾	86⅜	86⅝
5	Boston Elevated	157¾	157¾	157¾
9	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
34	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
52	Mass. Electric pf.	63	63	63
72	N. Y., N. H. & H.	200½	200	200
2	Old Colony	206½	206½	206½
720	Union Pacific	129⅝	128⅝	129

TELEPHONES.

118	*American	139	139	139
14	Cumberland	117⅜	117⅜	117⅜
23	New England	138	138	138

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	24	24
15	American Wool	34	34	34
90	*American Wool pf.	104	104	104
32	American Sugar pf.	138½	138½	138½
1	*General Electric	177½	177½	177½
510	Mass. Gas pf.	85¼	85¼	85¼
10	§Mergenthaler	190	190	190
28	*United Fruit	106½	105¾	105½
35	Un. Shoe Machine	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜
25	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	32½	32¼	32¼
2,790	U. S. Steel	34⅜	33⅞	34⅛
1,607	U. S. Steel pf.	102	101¾	102

MINING.

250	Adventure	5	4⅞	5
200	Allouez	27	27	27
987	Amalgamated	83⅝	83¼	83¼
200	American Zinc	9½	9½	9½
200	Arcadian	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	Ashbed	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,852	Atlantic	15⅝	14½	15¼
100	Bingham	29½	29½	29½
500	Boston Consolidated	8¼	8¼	8⅜
5	Calumet & Hecla	645	645	645
70	†Centennial	20	20	20
200	Cons. Mercur	55c	55c	55c
105	Copper Range	70¼	70¼	70¼
10	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	Granby	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
130	Greene Consolidated	21¼	21¼	21⅞
260	Guanajuato	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Isle Royale	29½	29½	29¾
578	‡Mass.	8¼	8¼	8½
190	Michigan	13½	13¼	13½
35	Mohawk	49¾	49¾	49¾
50	Old Dominion	24½	24½	24½
10	*Osceola	91½	91½	91½
125	Parrot	23¾	23½	23¾
25	Rhode Island	2	2	2
862	Shannon	7¼	7⅛	7¼
10	*Tamarack	117	117	117
110	Trinity	8	8	8
35	U. S. Coal & Oil	10¼	10¼	10¼
2,120	*‡United States	31⅝	31¼	31⅜
3,669	United States rights	93c	85c	86c
1,020	*Utah	44⅜	43¾	44⅛
132	Wolverine	115	114½	115

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid. §Ex rights.

Application to List.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company has applied to the New York Stock Exchange to list $499,000 additional first consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1952.

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Gains Again Predominate, While Trading Is Heavier.

Four-Point Advance in United Copper —Japanese Bonds Command Larger Premium.

The most pronounced movement in the outside market yesterday was the advance in United Copper common, which sold from about 26 up to 30. Elsewhere the changes were much narrower, but taken as a whole the market showed improvement on the day's operations, a majority of the alterations in price being on the side of gains. Chicago Subway was active, and rose 1½ points. Northern Securities again sold up to 172. Greene Copper, although not heavily dealt in, sold up to 22⅛, and closed at that price. The movement in United Copper was apparently due to a further demonstration in the stock by the insiders, the buying of the stock being based on the recent declaration of the initial dividend. Over 17,000 shares of the common were traded in yesterday, which made the stock far more active than any other issue. Transactions in the new Japanese bonds were on a larger scale than earlier in the week. The trading resulted in a net gain of half a point, bringing the premium upon the bonds up to seven-eighths of a point over the subscription price.

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The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11⅞	11¼	11⅜
100	American Chicle pf.	100	100	100
200	Arizona Con. Mining	30¼	30¼	30¼
200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	80	80	80
2,500	Chicago Subway	73½	72	73½
2,020	Greene Con. Copper	22¼	21⅝	22⅛
1,500	Greene Con. Gold	5¼	5⅛	5¼
50	Hacken. Meadows	21	21	21
600	Int. Mer. Marine	13	12½	12¼
200	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	29¼	28¾	28¾
50	International Salt	25	25	25
150	Lord & Taylor pf.	*111¾	*110½	*111½
8,310	Mackay Companies	41	40½	40⅝
1,500	Mitchell Mining	6¾	6⅝	6½
100	New Orleans Rys.	36	36	36
400	New Orl. Rys. pf.	80	79½	79½
2,000	Northern Securities	172	170½	170½
11	Nor. Secur., (stubs)	287½	275	275
20	Phoenix Securities	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	109	109	109
17	Standard Oil	618	616¾	618
75	Seaboard Company	25¼	25½	25¼
100	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾
300	Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55¾	55¾	55¾
17,500	United Copper	30	28½	29¾
350	United Copper pf.	73¼	73	73
50	U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	70	70

*Less than 100 shares.

BONDS.

$3,000	†Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87	87	87
10,000	Del. & H. 3½s, w. i.	100½	100½	100½
1,000	†Iron Steamboat 5s	85	85	85
£70,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88¼	88	88½

†Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 14. Bid.	Asked.	July 13. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11	11¼	11⅜	11½
American Can pf.	67¾	68½	67¾	68½
American Chicle	122	127	122	127
American Chicle pf.	96	100	94	99
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	108
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1½
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞
Am. Writing Paper pf.	28½	29½	28½	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86⅞	87	87	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	29½	30½	29½	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	79	81	79½	80½
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	4	3¼	4
Central Foundry pf.	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	73¼	73¾	71½	72¾
Con. Refrigerating	6¾	7½	6½	7
Compressed Air	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramme Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	103½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	..	..	..
Douglas Copper	..	..	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf.	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	19	17	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	25	26½	26¼	27
Electro Pneumatic	..	⅛	..	⅛
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	..	⅝	⅝	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	22	22½	21⅝	21⅞
Greene Con. Gold	..	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Guggenheim Explora'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	20	25	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	22½	28	24	25½
Havana Tobacco pf.	34	39	32	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf.	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	12½	12¾	12½	13¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	28½	29	29½	29½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78⅝	79¾	78½	79¾
International Salt	27	27	23½	27
International Salt 5s	62	67	62	67
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Lackswanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Cos.	40¼	40⅝	41¼	41¾
Mackay Cos. pf.	73	74	73¼	73¾
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6⅝	6½	6⅞
Montreal & Boston	⅜	½	⅜	½
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	118	110	118
N. Y. Transportation	8	8½	8¼	8¾
N. Y. & Q. E. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. & P. pf.	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	262½	287½	275	300
Northern Securities	170½	172	171¾	172¼
Otis Elevator	56	59	55	58
Otis Elevator pf.	106	109	106	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	½	⅛	½
Phoenix Securities	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	8	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	107½	109	107	109
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	26	25½	26
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	89	90	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	56	55½	56
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	8	8¼	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf.	30	33	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	617	620	617	620
Tennessee Copper	27	28	27½	28½
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	13½	13¾	13¾
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	78	70	76
Union Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	115	120	115	120
Union Type. 2d pf.	115	120	115	120
United Copper	29	29¼	26½	27
United Copper pf.	73	73½	73	73¾
United Lead deb. 6s	79½	80½	79½	80¾
United Lumber 1st 5s	15	15	..	..
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	72	70	72
White Knob Copper	¾	¾	¾	¾
White Knob Copper pf.	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 13.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Con. Ice pf.	39½	38½	39¼
200	Crucible Steel	10½	10¼	10½
224	Crucible Steel pf.	63½	63¼	63⅝
431	Fireproof	10	8⅝	8⅝
408	Fireproof pf.	33¾	33½	33½
141	I. Brew.	15	14¾	14⅝
325	I. Brew. pf.	40	39¾	40
880	Lustre	24½	24½	24½
340	M. L. & M.	34½	34¼	34½
13	Monog. Water	39½	39½	39½
23	Ohio Fuel	39¼	39¼	39¼
3,800	O. Ton.	29	28	28
670

SUCCEEDS PIERCE IN U. P.

Robert S. Lovett Is Elected to the Board of Directors.

Robert S. Lovett, general counsel of the Union Pacific system, has been elected to the vacancy in the Directorate of the Union Pacific Railroad caused by the resignation of Winslow S. Pierce. At the time George J. Gould resigned from the Union Pacific board on the ground that his connection with the Western Pacific, a competitive line, made it necessary for him to retire, Mr. Pierce also resigned, but his resignation was not announced at the time. The same motives that prompted Mr. Gould's retirement from the Union Pacific were responsible for the withdrawal of Mr. Pierce, who was Mr. Gould's personal adviser and counsel.

About a year and a half ago Mr. Pierce became counsel for the Western Maryland, the Gould line running through Maryland, and when he assumed this position he resigned as general counsel for the Union Pacific.

Judge Lovett will, it is expected, be elected later to fill the vacancies in the other Union Pacific boards, including the Oregon Short Line, from which Mr. Pierce retired.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 14, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan 10,000 101⅝ 10,000 101⅛ 4,000 101⅛ 6,000 $10 F 101⅜ 15,000 101⅜ 13,000 101⅝ 17,000 101⅝ 2,000 101⅝

2d series 5,000 99⅝ 500 99⅝ 500 99⅝ 5,000 99⅝ 111,000 99⅝ 12,000 99⅝ 2,000 99⅝ 5,000 99⅝ 2,000 99⅝ 1,000 99⅝ 2,000 99⅝ 500 99⅝ 7,000 99⅝ 2,000 99⅝ 5,000 99⅝ 3,000 99⅝

Japanese Imprl Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co certfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan 22,000 92 10,800 92⅜ 2,500 92⅜ 500 92⅜ 23,000 92⅜ 500 92⅜ 14,000 92⅜ 2,000 92⅜ 3,000 92⅜ 1,000 92⅜ 12,000 92⅜ 1,500 92⅜ 10,000 92⅜ 2,000 92⅜ 28,000 92⅜ 35,000 92⅜ 46,000 92⅜ 23,000 92⅜ 35,000 92⅜ 22,000 92⅜ 2,000 92⅜ 1,000 92⅜ 500 92⅜ 40,000 92⅜ 10,000 92⅜ 51,000 92⅜ 50,000 92⅜ 10,000 92⅜ 500 92⅜ 2,500 92⅜ 16,000 92⅜ 38,000 92⅜ 9,000 92⅜

Repub of Cuba 5s 2,500 107 500 107⅛ 2,000 107⅛ 2,000 107⅜

U S of Mexico 1s 15,000 98⅜

Am Ice Secur 6s 1,000 75⅜

Am Tobacco 6s 2,000 117⅜ 12,000 115⅝ 1,000 115

Am Tobacco 4s 27,000 79⅛ 15,000 79 25,000 79

Ann Arbor 1st 4s 21,000 90¼

At, T & S Fe gen 4s 4,000 100⅝ 12,000 100⅜ 30,000 104⅜ 500 105 5,000 104⅜ 15,000 104⅜ 3,000 104⅜

Atlan Coast L 4s 1,000 102⅝ 1,000 102⅞

B&O prior 3½s 17,000 96 8,000 96 gold 4s 1,000 100 registered 20,000 104 5s W Va div 2,000 5,000

Balt & O S W 4s 41,000 95 2,000 92 1,000 91¾ P L E & W V 4s 10,000 90⅝

Beo & East 1st 4s 5,000 100⅛

B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s 5,000 110

Bk R T ref con 4s 4,000 90 5,000 89

Bklyn Un Elev 1st 5,000 100⅝ 10,000 100⅞ 1,000 111

Buff & Susq 1st refunding 4s 3,000 98⅜ 5,000 98⅞ 5,000 99

Canada So 1st 5s 1,000 102

Cent of Ga cons 5s 5,000 114 1,000 114⅛ 4,000 114⅛ 2,000 114 1st inc 5s 2,000 96⅜ 2d inc 5s 31,000 84½ 3d inc 5s 5,000 76

Centl Leather 5s 7,000 100 5,000 100⅛

Centl of N J gen 5s 1,000 133⅜

Cent Pac gtd 4s 85,000 102⅛ 1,000 102⅜

Cent Pac gtd 3½s 10,000 88⅛

Ches & O con 5s 4,000 119½ 6,000 119½

Chi & Alt 3½s 4,000 80⅛

Chi, Bur & Quincy 1st 4s 2,000 103⅞ 2,000 103⅞ 42,000 104⅛ 5,000 103⅝ 11 div 3½s 7,000 95⅜

Chi, Ind & L 1st 4s 1,000 97

Chi, Ind & Louisv Trans 4s 1,000 97

Chi, L & E ref 4s 5,000 102

Chi, R I & P gen 4s 1,000 102⅛ 1,000 102⅛ 2,000 102⅛ 1,000 102⅛ 2d series 5,000 99¾ 500 99¾ 500 99¾ 5,000 99¾ 2,000 99¾ 1,000 99¾ 2,000 99¾ 5,000 99¾ 3,000 99¾

Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s 9,000 97

C, St L & P R R 4s 2,000 82

Chi, St P, M & O con 6s 1,000 122

Chi, St P & Minn 1st 6s 1,000 120

Chi, St P & Minn gen 6s 1,000 120

Chi, St P & Minn 1st 5s 1,000 111

Chi, St P & Minn 1st 4s 1,000 96

Chi, St P & Minn 2d 5s 1,000 111

Chi, St P & Minn 2d 4s 1,000 96

Chi, St P & Minn Dak Div 6s 1,000 120

Chi, St P & Minn Dak Div 4s 1,000 96

Chi, St P & Minn Trans 4s 1,000 97

Chi, St P & Minn Trans 2d 4s 1,000 97

Chi, T H & So East 1st 5s 1,000 110

Chi, Term Trans 4s 1,000 97

Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 102

Colorado Industrial 1, 2, 3, 4, Series B 5,000 78⅜ 1,000 78½ 5,000 78⅜ 1,000 78½

Col & H V 1st 4s 1,000 95⅝

Col & Sou 4th 1,000 120

Col & Sou Ry 1st gen 4s, Series A 4,000 111 1,000 110½

Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A 4,000 111 1,000 110½

Chi, R I & P Ry refunding 4s 9,000 97

C, St L & P R R 4s 2,000 82

Chi, St P, M & O con 6s 1,000 122

Chi, St P & Minn 1st 6s 1,000 120

Chi, St P & Minn gen 6s 1,000 120

Chi, St P & Minn 1st 5s 1,000 111

Chi, St P & Minn 1st 4s 1,000 96

Chi, St P & Minn 2d 5s 1,000 111

Chi, St P & Minn 2d 4s 1,000 96

Chi, St P & Minn Dak Div 6s 1,000 120

Chi, St P & Minn Dak Div 4s 1,000 96

Chi, St P & Minn Trans 4s 1,000 97

Chi, St P & Minn Trans 2d 4s 1,000 97

Chi, T H & So East 1st 5s 1,000 110

Chi, Term Trans 4s 1,000 97

Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 102

Colorado Industrial 1, 2, 3, 4, Series B 5,000 78⅜ 1,000 78½ 5,000 78⅜ 1,000 78½

Col & H V 1st 4s 1,000 95⅝

Col & Sou 4th 1,000 120

Col & Sou Ry 1st gen 4s, Series A 4,000 111 1,000 110½

Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A 4,000 111 1,000 110½

Chi, R I & P gen 4s 7,000 105⅞ 4,000 105⅞

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of Pine Street Property Adjoining International Banking Corporation's Building—Buyers for Several West Side Dwellings—Minor Business of Good Volume.

William A. White & Sons have sold for M. S. & I. S. Korn 69 Pine Street, a five-story building, on lot 22.4 by 93.6. The property adjoins the Pine Street end of the twenty-six-story building known as 60 Wall Street, owned by the International Banking Corporation.

Sale of West End Avenue House.

L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for George F. Vietor the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 343 West End Avenue, adjoining the northwest corner of Seventy-sixth Street, on lot 25 by 69, and irregular. The buyer will occupy the house.

S. B. Goodale & Son have sold for Mary Abrahams the four-story dwelling 28 West Sixtieth Street, 20 by 100.

Abraham Lichtenstein has bought from Arthur G. Weber the four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8, at 346 West Eighty-seventh Street. Mr. Lichtenstein will make extensive alterations to the house and will occupy it.

George V. N. Baldwin has sold 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling on lot 19 by 102.2.

LULA N. Hooper has sold 348 West Eighty-seventh Street, a four-story brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Dwelling Sold by Mrs. E. M. Friend.

Hays & Hershfield, as attorneys, have sold for Mrs. Emanuel M. Friend to Laura Lehman the dwelling 28 Hamilton Terrace.

Paul J. Corn has sold, in conjunction with Dessauer & Werdenschlag, for J. W. Lorge, the five-story triple flat 523 West One Hundred and Twenty-third Street.

Isaac Shapiro and A. H. Levy have bought from August Werckle 533 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

Joseph R. Stein has sold for Mayme and Bettie Katz to Moses Fisch 110 and 112 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, two five-story apartment houses, 50 by 100.

Leased by Windsor Trust Company.

The Windsor Trust Company has taken a lease of the ground floor banking room at the northeast corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets, in the Mutual Life Building, and will open a branch there.

Julius Friend has leased for Philip Braender several lofts in the twelve-story building in course of construction at 634 Broadway, northeast corner of Great Jones Street.

Upper Second Avenue Transactions.

Joseph Ostroff and Harris Farber have sold for David Herman to Joseph Wolf 2,340 and 2,342 Second Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, 40.11 by 80; also, for Jacob Sigel to the Business Men's Realty Company 228 to 236 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, five dwellings on plot 100 by 100.11.

Sidney Fischer has sold to Joseph Spivack 1,576 Second Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought from Mortimer C. Baldwin 423 and 425 East Ninetieth Street, old buildings on plot 50 by 100.8.

Isaac Haft reports the sale of 440 East Eighty-fifth Street, a three-story brick building on lot 25 by 102, to Asher Brown.

A. M. Constantin has sold for a Mrs. Kornahrens the five-story apartment house 103 West Eightieth Street, 26 by 129; also, for John Kornahrens, 306 and 308 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, two five-story double flats, each 25 by 100; also, for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber, 316 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100; also, for Mrs. Walarsky, 312 East Eighty-fourth Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.

Buyer for 118th Street Apartments.

Louis Wolff & Son and Ostroff & Farber have sold for T. Zindler to J. Schindle 149 and 151 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, a six-story apartment house, 46 by 111; also, for T. H. Wilcox, the front and rear tenements at 263 and 265 Monroe Street, 55 by 108, to Jacob Ackermann.

C. H. Bachem has sold for the trustees of the New York Presbytery, 122 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 20 by 100.11, to W. & J. Bachrach.

Mrs. W. C. Otter has sold to a Mrs. West 230 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, a five-story single flat on lot 17 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold 251 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, a five-story tenement on lot 26 by 100.11.

The Rosehill Realty Corporation has bought 324 and 326 East Fifty-sixth Street, two four-story tenements on plot 44 by 100.5.

Operators Buy 49th Street Parcel.

Myers & Aronson have bought, through William Henry Folsom, 512 West Forty-ninth Street, a five-story stone-front tenement on lot 26.4 by 100.5.

Corner Sold on Morris Avenue.

S. J. Taylor has sold for the New York Building Loan Banking Company the property on the southeast corner of Morris Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Street, a large dwelling on plot 84 by 103 by 75 by 105.

Emanuel M. Steindler is the buyer of the three-story brick and frame building 3,311 Third Avenue, on lot 25 by 123.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company negotiated the sale of 750 Wendover Avenue, for Haber, Dworkowitz & Haber to Jacob Marx, who intends to alter the building by putting in stores and basement stores.

The report published recently, in connection with the sale of six lots on Sedgwick Avenue, near King's Bridge Road, that apartment houses would be erected on the site, was incorrect. The property is restricted to high-class residential improvement for ten years.

The Lamport Realty Company has sold, at Tremont Heights, four lots on Roosevelt Avenue, through J. B. Feinberg, to Warren T. Rutledge; also, through the same broker, to James A. Bowne, three lots on Lamport Avenue; also, two lots on Burdett Avenue, through M. Livingston, to M. Jacobson.

Only Auction Offering Adjourned.

The only auction offering listed yesterday, a foreclosure sale of 49 West Nineteenth Street, was adjourned for one week.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

7th Av, s e corner of 138th St, for a six-story brick flat, 49.11x97.6; P. & I. Simon of 266 Broadway, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $35,000.

57th St, 213 West, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 26.6x37.5; H. T. Freeman and others of 205 West 57th St, owners; A. G. Taylor of 24 East 22d St, architect; cost, $150,000.

127th St, n s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, for a one-story brick slaughter house, 22x90; Cohen, Glassman & Co. of 39 Essex St, owners; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $10,000.

Allen St, n e corner of Division St, for a six-story brick flat, 37x74; M. Frank of 17 Attorney St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 505 5th Av, architect; cost, $45,000.

115th St, n s, 300 ft e of 8th Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 25x87.11; I. Polstein of 198 Broadway, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $30,000.

84th St, n s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.2; J. L. & J. Liebenthal of 161 Clinton St, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $77,000.

113th St, s s, 185 ft e of 3d Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.2; Rassman & Seplow of 1,291 2d Av, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $70,000.

170th St, n s, 125 ft w of Audubon Av, for two five-story brick flats, 50x88; G. Vogt of 536 West 170th St, owner; L. F. J. Welher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $150,000.

115th St, 415 to 419 East, for two six-story brick tenements, 25x85.11; V. Buscemi of 38 East Houston St, owner; E. Ciccarelli of Hoboken, N. J., architect; cost, $40,000.

Fox St, e s, 200 ft n of Home St, for two five-story brick tenements, 40x88; Irving Realty Company of 320 Broadway, owners; Harry T. Howell, 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Arthur Av, w s, 25 ft n of 181st St, for two five-story brick stores and tenements, 37.6x82; Ernest Hammer & Sons, Far Rockaway, L. I., owners; Harry T. Howell of 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Cauldwell Av, e s, 90 ft n of 156th St, for five five-story brick tenements, 39.3x88; Cauldwell Avenue Realty Company of 7 Pine St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $200,000.

191st St, s s, 50 ft w of Hoffman St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.6x38; Andrew Downing of 518 Wales Av, owner; Co-operative Building Plan Association of 203 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Allen St, 43 and 45, to two five-story brick tenements; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Stanton St, 314, to a five-story brick tenement; W. Belle, of 374 East 4th St, owner; E. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 14.

AVENUE A, s e corner of 73d St, 26x irregular; Adolph Scheibel to the Anchor Bohemian Real Estate Association (mtg $46,000)	100
AVENUE D, 136 and 138, e s, 54.2x80; William J. Amend to Jacob Berlin, (mtg $52,500)	100
BALCOM AV, e s, 275 ft s of Latting St, 100x100; John H. Eden to Henrietta Schubert	Nom.
BELMONT AV, 2,499, w s, 18.9x87.6; Charles Lindner to Margaretha Zanini, (mtg $2,750)	863
BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 154th St, 101.11x109.8; Louis A. Jaffer and others to Herman Heidelberg, ⅓ part, all title, (mtg $34,000)	Nom.
BRADHURST AV, 124, e s, 25x75; Lina Strauss to Julius Levy, (mtg $14,000)	100
CROTONA AV, s w corner of 181st St, 20.2x99.11; Arthur D. Truax, referee, to Harry Mayer	6,050
ELLIOTT AV, n w corner of Julianna St, 100x125, Olinville; William Butscher to Isaac Tiptilzky, (mtg $3,900)	100
ELLISON AV, w s, 275 ft s of Latting St, 50x100; John H. Eden to John J. Murphy	Nom.
ELLISON AV, w s, 225 ft s of Latting St, 50x100; John H. Eden to David G. Deegan, Jr.	Nom.
ELLISON AV, w s, 175 ft s of Latting St, 50x100, John H. Eden to C. S. Cameron Rock	Nom.
GAINSBORG AV, s e corner of Willow Lane, 115.6x irregular; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to David J. Edmonds	3,600
GLEBE AV, e s, 235.7 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x139.6; Augusta Berger to Margaret Berger, (mtg $1,500)	Gift
HUGUENOT ST, u s, 100.4 ft w of White Plains Road, 25x100; Abraham Epstein and others to Pincus Harrison and others, (mtg $3,600)	100
JEFFERSON ST, w s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; James Lamb to Stephen F. Wright	100
KIRKSIDE AV, e s, 719.9 ft n of Willesbey St, 25x100.4; Samuel J. Tucker to Walter F. Becker	750
LEXINGTON AV, 110, w s, 19.9x77; Eveline G. McDonald to Eveline C. Daly	Nom.
LEXINGTON AV, 903 and 905, e s, 30x St. Cornelius W. Clark to Celesta M. Bozeman, (mtg $30,000)	37,000
LOT 243, block I amended map of Mapes estate; John McIntosh to Rose Lustbader	100
LOT 44, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100, James F. Donohue to John McIntosh and another	750
LOT 40, Block 6, map of land of first part Whitehall Realty Company to Matthew Robinson and another	100
LOTS 35 to 39, Section A of map of South Vernon Park, 125x100; Kenneth Crawford to Charles A. Muller	3,500
LOTS 205 and 206, map of land of Edward K. Willard and others at Woodlawn Heights; Annie A. Burton to Charlotte E. Van Dusen	Nom.
LOTS 341 and 342, Block 1, amended map of Mapes estate; Rose Lustbader to Marie T. Dunn, (mtg $4,000)	3,000
LOTS 6, 7, and 8, Block 1, map of land party of 1st part; Whitehall Realty Company to Samuel McCarthy	100
LOTS 5 and 6, Block 2, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Matthew Robinson	100
LOTS 30 and 31, Block 3, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Emil Fraad	100
LOTS 13 and 14, Block 3, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Meyer Dubinsky	100
LOTS 28 and 29, Block 3, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Benjamin Boas	100
LOTS 22 to 27, Block 4, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to William G. Sullivan	100
LOTS 29 and 30, Block 5, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Samuel McCarthy	100
LOTS 13 and 17, Block 5, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Michael Schachtel, Jr.	100
LOTS 6 and 7, Block 6, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Fanny T. Horan	100
LOTS 2 and 3, Block 6, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to Thomas J. Horan	100
LOTS 25 to 27, Block 6, same map; Whitehall Realty Company to William Hennings	100
LOTS 17, 18, and 19, Block 8, same map; same to John W. Roberts	100
LOT 1, Block 8, same map; same to Daniel Curran	100
LOTS 7, 8, and 9, Block 8, same map; same to Louis W. Blum and another	100
LOTS 6 and 7, Block 9, same map; same to Michael J. O'Connor	100
LOTS 2, 3, and 4, Block 9, same map; same to Charles Kausen	100
LOTS 13, 14, and 15, Block 9, same map; same to Angeline L. Lenz	100
LOT 5, Block 9, same map; same to James E. Donnelly	100
LOT 1, Block 10, same map; same to Walter Grant	100
LOT 16, Block 10, same map; same to Hanan Ginsberg	100
LOTS 2, 3, and 10, Block 5, and Lot 2, Block 11, same map; same to Jane W. Bain	100
MADISON AV, 1,437, e s, 27x100; Fannie Bermon to Samuel Bermon, ⅓ part, (mtg $26,375)	Nom.
MONROE ST, 280, s s, 25x95; Robert Lasky to David Lasky, (mtg $31,500)	100
MORRIS PARK AV, Lot 314, map of Van Nest Park; Patrick Hurley to Charles Nissen	100
PLEASANT AV, w s, 100 ft n of 2d St, 50x100, Westchester; Albert H. Crump to William R. Crump	Nom.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Barretto St, 476.11x199.11; Dora Greenberg to Bethoven Englander, ½ part, (mtg $100,000)	Nom.
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n e corner of Barretto St, 476.11x199.11; Abraham Greenberg to Bethoven Englander, ½ part, all liens	100
STANTON ST, 81, s s, 26.4x75; Morris Weinstein and others to Bernard Shlanowsky, (mtg $30,500)	100
STEBBINS AV, n w s, at s w s of 169th St; Timothy F. Fay to Julia Vaine	Nom.
STEBBINS AV, n w s, at s w s of 169th St, 70x75, Francis M. Pollock, referee, to Julia Vaine, (mtg $5,300)	3,000
TAYLOR ST, w s, 100 ft s of Columbus Av, 25x100; John Carey to Anna Hruby, (mtg $2,800)	100
TILDEN AV, n w corner of 215th St, 50x100, Laconia Park; Irving Realty Company to Frank Pinaturo, (mtg $1,500)	100
VALENTINE AV, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St, 200x200; Fannie M. Wallace to James Fantl	100
WALTON AV, w s, 68 ft s of 183d St, 200x95; Frank B. Doughty to J. O. Hirchberger, (mtg $15,000)	22,350
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, 600 ft n of Morris Park Av, 50x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Hannah Stern, (mtg $2,200)	Nom.
1ST AV, 1,685 and 1,687, w s, 40.4x100; Samuel Williams to Samuel Grodzinsky and another, ⅔ parts, all liens	Nom.
4TH ST, n e corner, being 5½ lots, 490x491, map of Unionport; Michael J. Leahy to Annie Leahy	100
5TH AV, 2,115, e s, 24.11x75; Meyer Greenberg to Isidor Krausshaar and another, (mtg $19,000)	100
7TH AV, w s, 49.11 ft n of 131st St, 50x100; Leopold M. Rothman to Charles Jacobs, (mtg $78,000)	100
7TH ST, s s, n ½ of Lot 153, map of Unionport, 100x108; Malwin Baxter, Jr., to Henry Feulner	Nom.
9TH AV, n e corner of 205th St, 24.11x100; Max Marx to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $4,340)	100
9TH AV, n e corner of 206th St, 24.11x100; Andrew J. Larkin to Jacob Rosborg, (mtg $5,710)	Nom.
9TH ST, s s, Lot 183, map of Unionport, 100x216; James Y. Allen to William Roach	100
16TH ST, 251 West, 17x80; Margaret E. Van Staenberg to Millie B. Pakas, (mtg $7,500)	100
23D ST, 337 and 359 West, 50x98.9; Catharine Crosson to Margaret Smith, (mtg $40,000)	Nom.
28TH ST, 227 East, 25x98.9; Herman Hollander to Daisy Morris, (mtg $22,000)	100
31ST ST, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 50x98.9; Frederick Morich to Paul Morich, ½ part, (mtg $20,000)	100
42D ST, 153 West, 25x100.4; Ellen Murray to Louis Pfluger, (mtg $10,000)	100
44TH ST, 147 West, 22.6x100.6; Katherine F. Reynard to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $35,000)	100
51ST ST, 426 East, 18x100.5; Rachel Kramer to John H. Meyer, (mtg $4,000)	100
51ST ST, 426 East, 18x100.5; Annie Esch to John H. Meyer, (mtg $5,000)	100
57TH ST, 450 West, 33.5x100.5; Abram Bachrach to Isaac Meyers, (mtg $32,000)	100
67TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of Columbus Av, 75x100.5; William J. Tyler to Sixty-seventh Street Atelier Building, (mtg $200,000)	Nom.
72D ST, s s, 133.4 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x102.7; Solomon Weill to Carrie Weill, all title, (mtg $4,000)	Nom.
75TH ST, 210 East, 19.7x102.2; Amelia Silverberg to Joseph Bloch and another, (mtg $9,500)	100
78TH ST, n s, 30 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 22.6x102.2; Otto Diedrich to William M. Benges, (mtg $24,000)	100
79TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Francis S. Freeman to Ruth M. Cook	Nom.
82D ST, 24 East, 27x102.2; Richard W. Buckley to John L. Crawford, (mtg $90,000)	100
82D ST, 24 East, 27x102.2; William McCafferty and another to Richard W. Buckley	Nom.
84TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Columbus Av, 20x102.2; Charles R. Protze to Edward Swann, (mtg $23,000)	Nom.
93D ST, n s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Minnie Kaufmann to Aaron Wollheim and another, (mtg $10,500)	100
101ST ST, 321 East, 28.6x100.11; Ignaz Reich and others to Max Jacobson and another, (mtg $25,000)	100
111TH ST, n s, 237.6 ft e of 8th Av, 37.6x100.11; Benjamin Lichtblau to Bernard Reich	Nom.
112TH ST, 127 West, 30x100.11; Charles Forster to Julius Morgenroth and another, (mtg $25,000)	100
114th St, 222 West, 25x100.11; Louis Bernstein to Max Isenstein, (mtg $30,000)	100
115TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Eugene B. Schiller to Milton M. Dryfoos, (mtg $22,250)	100
117TH ST, s s, 316.8 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x irreg block; Esther B. Witham to Samuel Mendel, (mtg $4,000)	100
118TH ST, n s, 123.10 ft e of Pleasant Av, 24.2x100.11; Louis Gordon to Henry Bergman and another, (mtg $17,500)	100
119TH ST, 348 and 350 East, 40x100.11; Samuel Lipman and others to Samuel Schedmer, (mtg $48,500)	100
128TH ST, 244 East, 26x99.11; Asher Shapiro to Mary Ludwig and another, (mtg $14,000)	Nom.
136TH ST, n s, 316.6 ft w of Broadway, 108.6x99.11; Abraham Perlman and others to Lowell Realty Company, (mtgs $54,895)	Nom.
147TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Boulevard, 100x99.11; Catharine R. Seabury to John Jefferson	11,500
148TH ST, 670 East, 25x100; Charles Zeller to George Knauer and another, (mtg $13,500)	100
150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 10th Av, 102x99.11; 150th St. s s, 182 ft e of 10th Av, 68x99.11; Louis A. Jaffer and others to Herman Heidelberg, ⅓ part, all title, (mtg $66,750)	Nom.
152D ST, s s, 225 ft w of Cortlandt Av, 25x116.1; Peter Otten and others to Edward Jaeger, (mtg $10,000)	100
163D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x112.6; Louis A. Jaffer and others to Herman Heidelberg, ⅓ part, all title, (mtg $19,000)	Nom.
166TH ST, 455 West, 25x100; Samuel A. Hunel to Anna K. E. Range, (mtg $23,500)	100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

BAIN, Jane W., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 23 and 10, Block 5, and Lot 2, Block 11, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	1,732
BERLIN, Jacob, to William J. Amend; Avenue D, 136 and 138, installments, 6 per cent., 2 mtgs, each	1,000
BLUM, Louis W., and another to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 7, 8, and 9, Block 8, map land party second part, 3 years	1,785
BOAS, Benjamin, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 28 and 29, Block 3, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	700
CRUMP, William R., to Sarah A. Briggs; Pleasant Av, w s, 100 ft n of 2d St, Olinville, 3 years, 5½ per cent	1,500
CURRAN, Daniel, to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 1, Block 8, map land party second part, 3 years	595
DALY, Eveline C., to Eveline G. McDonald; Lexington Av, 110, prior mtg $18,000, due, &c., as per bond	2,000
DAY, Christopher C., to Mary L. Day; 1st Av, n w corner of 23d St, 1 year, 4½ per cent	1,650
DEIGAN, David G., Jr., to John H. Eden; Ellison Av, w s, 225 ft s of Latting St, 3 years, 5½ per cent	475
DONNELLY, James E., to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 5, Block 9, map land party second part, 3 years	832
DUBINSKY, Meyer, to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 13 and 14, map land party second part, 3 years	3,450
EDMONDS, David J. to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Gainsborg Av, s e corner of Willow Lane, 2 years, 4 per cent	1,800
FANTO, James, to Fannie M. Wallace; Valentine Av, w s, 76 ft s of 182d St, 1 year, 5½ per cent	24,500
FRAAD, Emil, to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 30 and 31, Block 3, map land party second part, 3 years	910
FUELNER, Henry, to John Eichler Brewing Company; 7th St, s s, being ½ of Lot 153, map of Unionport, 1 year, 5½ per cent	2,000
GEARY, John J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 1, Block 12, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	490
GEARY, John J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 6, Block 8, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	945
GEARY, John J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 13, 14, and 16, Block 8, map of land of party of second part, due July 12, 1908	1,680
GINSBERG, Hanan, to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 16, Block 10, map land party second part, 3 years	290
GOLDBERG, Abram, and another to Abeles Gold Realty Company; Water St, 219 ft e of Pike Slip, 4 months, 6 per cent	10,500
HENNINGS, William, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 25, 26, and 27, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	12,000
HORAN, Thomas J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 2 and 3, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	950
HORAN, Fanny T., to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 6 and 7, Block 6, map land party second part, due July 12, 1908	430
JACOBSON, Max, and another to Ignatz Reich and another; 101st St, n s, 314 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $25,000, instalments, 6 per cent	19,000
JACOBSON, Max, and another to Ignatz Reich and another; 101st St, n s, 314 ft w of 1st Av, prior mtg $9,000, due Jan. 15, 1907, 6 per cent	1,000
KANSEN, Charles, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 2, 3, and 4, Block, map of land of party of second part, due July 12, 1908	1,260
LARKIN, Andrew J., to Max Marx; 9th Av, n e corner of 206th St, prior mtg $4,340, due July 7, 1906, 6 per cent	1,410
LEIBSOHN, Louis, to Hugh Smallen; Pelham Road, s e corner of Lee St, 5 years, — per cent	5,000
LENZ, Angeline L., to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 13, 14, and 15, Block 9, map land party second part, due July 12, 1908	735
LEWINE, Julius, to Abraham Givortz and another; Lot 81, map of Washingtonville, due, &c., as per bond	750
LUDWIG, Mary, and another to Asher Shapiro; 128th St, 244 East, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 per cent	2,500
MAYER, Harry, to Frederick M. Adler; Crotona Av, s e corner of 181st St, 3 years, 6 per cent	4,000
McCARTHY, Samuel, to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 6, 7, and 8, Block 1, map land party second part, due July 12, 1908	1,365
McCARTHY, Samuel, to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 29 and 30, Block 5, map land party second part, due July 12, 1908	840
MORICH, Paul, to Harriet D. Potter; 31st St, n s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent	10,000
MURPHY, John J., to John H. Eden; Ellison Av, w s, 275 ft s of Latting St, 3 years, 5½ per cent	475
NISSEN, Charles, to Patrick Hurley; Lot 314, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years, 5½ per cent	1,000
O'CONNOR, Michael J., to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 6 and 7, Block 9, map land party second part, July 12, 1908	665
PINTAM, Frank, to Irving Realty Company; Tilden Av, n w corner of 215th St, 2 years	400
PIRK, Amalie, to Hamilton Bank of New York; Crotona Av, e s, 70.3 ft s of 182d St, due Aug. 13, 1905, 6 per cent	3,250
ROACH, Wm., to James Y. Allen; 9th St, s s, Lots 182 and 183, map of Unionport, 1 year	3,250
ROBERTS, John W., to the Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 18 and 19, Block 8, map land party second part, 3 years	1,312
ROBINSON, Matthew, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 5 and 6, Block 2, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	1,250
ROBINSON, Matthew, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 40, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	840
ROCK, C. S. C., to John H. Eden; Ellison Av, w s, 175 ft s of Latting St, 3 years, 5½ per cent	47,500
SCHACHTEL, Michael, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 13 and 17, Block 5, map of land of party of second part, 3 years	875
SEBASTINO, Domenico, to Louis Gates; 179th St, s s, 99 ft w of Vyse Av, instalments, 6 per cent	2,000
SULLIVAN, William T., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 24 to 27, Block 4, map of land of party of second part, due July 12, 1908	2,940
TIPLITZKY, Isaac, to William Butscher; Elliott Av, n w corner of Julianna St, 1 year, 6 per cent	400
VAINE, Julia, to Mary Dumas; Stebbins Av, n w s, at s w s of 169th St, prior mtg $7,000, demand, 6 per cent	1,500
VAINE, Julia, to Henry J. Uderitz, guardian; Stebbins Av, n w s, at s w s of 169th St, due July 1, 1908	7,500
VARIAN, James A., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 4, Block 11; Lot 4, Block 12, and Lots 10 and 11, Block 12, map land party second part, 3 years	1,260

Mechanics' Liens.

ELIZABETH ST, 44; Jacob Perlman against Joseph Goldman, owner; Jacob Cohen, contractor	$78
HENRY ST, 323; Grand St, 521; Michael Gelles against Ike Frank, owner; Harris Cohen, owner and contractor; A. C. Cohen, contractor	65
110TH ST, 100 and 102 East; Abraham Levy against August Buhrmeister, owner; Frederick Burghardt, contractor	100
147TH ST, 681 to 685 East; Cornelius J. Cashman against Robert Rankin Brothers, owners; Charles Dietrich, contractor	30
30TH ST, 114 to 120 West; Roof Maintenance Company against the Newman Art Manufacturing Company, owner and contractor	55
39TH ST, 5 West; Richardson & Hunt against Rose Jodrell, or Jardell, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor	289

Lis Pendens.

5TH AV, s e corner of 15th St, 77.6x150x irregular; Henry S. Van Beuren and another, administrators, and others against David L. Haight, administrator, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Mitchell & Mitchell.

EASTERN BOULEVARD, or Avenue A, s w corner of 78th St, 25x94; William Temin against Loise Pick, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorney, M. Aren.

41ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Mary Matchett against Theodore Witz and another, (action to declare conveyance void, &c.;) attorneys, Owen & Sturges.

PARK AV, 1,284; Max M. Fullman against David Fruchter and another, (action to impress vendee's lien;) attorneys, Arnstein & Levy.

AVENUE A, n w corner of 72d St, 9.8x100; Serena Wasserman against Samuel Kaplan, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheim.

156TH ST, n s, 74.10 ft w of Brook Av, 24.11x100x23.6x100; Loise Pick against William Temin, (specific performance;) attorneys, Semple & Liebeskind.

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100th, East, double, five rooms 18,500
102d, East, double, six rooms 23,500
27th, West, 14 rooms, rents $2,900 22,500
29th, West, 10 rooms, bargain 15,500
117th, West, modern, rents $3,400 29,500
101st, East, modern, triple 28,000
119th, East, 10 rooms, bargain 20,000
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4-STORY AMERICAN BASEMENT DWELLINGS
265 229 WEST 139 ST. $15,000 $16,000
NEAR 7TH AV.
Mortgage $11,000 at 4½, 5 years.
EARLY POSSESSION.
Agent in No. 229 will show.
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Six story, 141st St., near 7th Ave., 62.6x100; rent $12 800, guaranteed; price this week $102,000; only $25,000 cash.
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$9,500 Cash will buy excellent 5-story triple flat with large store on 8th Av., near 116th St.; pay on present low rentals.
Over 14%.
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OWNERS AND BUILDERS,
Windsor Arcade, 5th Av. and 46th St.,
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SIZES FROM 16 TO 25 FEET.
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Dry and Bracing Climate. Nights Always Cool.
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Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet.
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This picturesque and ideal family resort is free from malaria, hay fever, and mosquitos. All Summer amusements, golf links on grounds. Concerts daily by fine orchestra. Excellent cuisine. Every modern improvement. Accommodates 300. Rates moderate.
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The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.
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Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
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Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

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OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
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Almost delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 280 Fourth Av.

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Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

Through Pullman service to ADIRONDACK RESORTS. 1224 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
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Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

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NOW OPEN.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUESELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

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White Sulphur Bathing Establishment

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FINEST VIEW, PUREST AIR, HIGH.
Central Hudson Boats, (daily and Sunday.) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (Ret. Cent. Hudson,) $1.50. For details, write Beacon, 190, 1,552 Broadway.

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A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

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Devo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Devo.

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AT BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

Only thirty minutes from Boston by rail. Superb views of the ocean. Automobile garage and private boarding stable; splendid bathing, sailing and fishing; tennis and croquet; golf upon one of the best links; riding with suitable saddle horses and competent attendants; music by Boston Symphony players; cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Send for booklet.
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Complete in appointments. Long distance telephone in every room. Harbor or Ocean view from all rooms. Special facilities for yachting and automobiling. Booklets upon inquiry. J. A. SHERRARD, Manager.

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Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

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Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

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Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Hammel Station. Rockaway Beach.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be the paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.
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Our patrons say that we have the finest hotel on Long Island. They ought to know, for they have been looking for such a place for years—one where the table is most inviting, (the food being carefully selected in the best markets and properly prepared,) and where the rooms are daintily furnished. Of course, this is the "Imperial," at Freeport.
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NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Under same management as the Hotel Montague of Brooklyn.
Special Shore Dinner, $1.00.
Private dining-rooms. Music. Dancing.

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Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.
Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.
NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars on application. Telephone 308 Arverne. Mrs. L. Thyll.

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ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
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SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

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GANCEL, for six years night chef of Waldorf-Astoria, presides over our cuisine. Where?
MASSAPEQUA HOTEL,
Massapequa, L. I., south shore, 29 miles out. Fine express service, own golf links; bathing, sailing, fishing; delightful rooms. Under management of owner. THOS. H. FRASER, Prop.

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ON GREAT SOUTH BAY.
SELECT.
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FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.
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Finest beach on Coney Island. New bathhouses, superior service, and bathing suits.

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Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

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EVERY SUNDAY 75c
MAUCH CHUNK

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JULY 16TH. $1.50
Special Trains leave West 23d St. 8:25 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

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By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. arriving West Point 4:40 Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

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LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(† Runs Saturdays only.)

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On Sundays the Steel Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, at 9:30, E. 31st St. 10:00 A. M., due New Haven, 2:30. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe service. Music. Tkts. $1.00. Children 50c.

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Atlantic City.

Atlantic City

THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M.
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Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

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Best Location on the Ocean Front.
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Beach front, Massachussetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

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SEABRIGHT, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

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COLEMAN HOUSE,

ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

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Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

THE BREAKERS, Second Ave., Asbury Park, N. J.
Fifty feet from ocean; special rates for June and season; modern improvements. A. D. Widdemer.

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Now open; 2½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200. THOS. NOBLE.

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HOTEL LA TOURETTE.
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.
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Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO

Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

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PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J.
26th season; ocean front. Special rates to families. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

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THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J.
Now open.
Under same management. E. M. Richardson.

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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2234 Madison Square.

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Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

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IRON STEAMBOAT CO.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M. 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45. Returning from Coney Island, trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON
To Sea Cliff and Glenwood

Up the Sound

Stops at Great Neck Saturdays.
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.
SUNDAY MORNING
Double Service. Steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Stop at Karatsonyi & Kmetz's Dock.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:11 to 2:41 P. M. N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 11:36 and from 3:06 to 10:36, half hourly. Special table to-day.
Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

SPECIAL EXCURSION to
Atlantic City
SUNDAY, JULY 16
New Jersey Central
ROUND $2.50 TRIP
Special train leaves Station West 23d St., 7.30 a. m. Liberty St. Station, 8.00 a. m. Arrive Atlantic City 11 a. m. Returning leave Atlantic City at 7.00 p. m.

NEWPORT, R. I. $1.50 Exc. EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant Norwich line steamer
"CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
Returning, leave Newport 5 P. M.
Tickets on sale, commencing Friday, at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to postpone the excursion and redeem tickets.
Stateroooms, Music & Refreshments on Steamer.

ARBUCKLE'S DEEP SEA HOTEL COMPANY.

Day excursion on Floating Hotel, 10c.; dinner 11 to 3, 10c. Boat leaves Battery, Statue of Liberty Pier, 10:30, 12:30, 2:30, 4:30. Hotel accommodations for transient or permanent guests. Boat leaves same pier 5:45 and 7 o'clock P. M. Rate $1.00 per day, including meals. Over Sunday trips, $2.50, leave New York Saturday evening, returning Monday morning. Information, circular, sec agent on pier. John Arbuckle, 71 Water St., New York City; Hotel Margaret, Brooklyn; Arbuckle's Deep Sea Hotel Co., 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Telephone 3796 Main.

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$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.5. and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL SEEING NEW YORK YACHT

ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board. Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday. Tickets on yacht, or office in Flatiron Building. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building. 'Phone, 4944 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Finest Surf Bathing in the World.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. ROSEDALE, JOHN SYLVESTER, and RICHMOND leave 129th St. 8:30, 9:30, *10:30; West 21st St. 9:00, 10:00, *11:00, 2:00, *3:00; Battery 9:30, 10:30, *11:30, 2:30, *3:30; Rockaway 11:00, *12:00, *3:00, 5:30, *6:00, 7:00.
(*Sundays only.) Excursion 50c.

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Free Fireworks Thursdays
Boats East 99th and East 134th Streets
Extra Attraction—Daily and Sundays.
"HERCULES" SLIDE FOR LIFE.

UP THE HUDSON SUNDAYS 50c

On Sundays the splendid Steamer CITY OF LOWELL leaves Pier 40, N. R., foot Clarkson St., 10:00, W. 129th St. 10:30 A. M., for Hudson River trip as far as Poughkeepsie. No landing. Return due N. Y. 6 P. M. Music. Fine Restaurant, lunch counter, etc. Popular prices.

Str. Homer Ramsdell

For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh. Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley.
Leaves FRANKLIN ST. SUNDAYS at 9 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents.

OLD DOMINION LINE

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
R. B. Walker, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Mgr.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 5:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 162 Fifth Avenue, 345 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,708 3d Av., and at Piers, New York: 342 and 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42d ST. 9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

THE NEW LINE
$1.20 / $2.20 NY to FALL RIVER PROVIDENCE BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, ods dates, July, even dates; August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & W. 42d St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free; "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M.
Leave Battery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M., 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A. M.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.00.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh, Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 AM. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.
BERMUDA.

Delightful 10-day Ocean Trips from New York July 19, Aug. 2, 16, 30, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 11, 1905, $44.50 and $49.50, according to hotel.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50...July 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.
10-day trip, $75.00...July 18, Aug. 1, 15, 29.
13-day trip, $100.00...July 20, Aug. 3, 31.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AV., NEW YORK.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.
The Ideal Route for Summer Tourist and recreation travel to the world-famed Eastern seashore, lake and mountain resorts—Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, etc. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet, giving list of tours, hotels and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America, free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 22, East River, New York. 'Phone 3410 Franklin.
TEN-DAY ROUND TRIP TICKETS, $7.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M., arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line, Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

For the Great Lakes.
NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, No. 418 Broadway, New York.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at the publication office in Times Square, (Subway Station in building;) at Harlem office, 129 West 125th Street; at the downtown office, 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Amethyst, pearl pin, antique setting; lost between Manhattan Av. and 86th St., Monday; liberal reward offered. Apartment 27, 16 Manhattan Av.

LOST.—On July 5, a pin of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, flag surrounded by wreath. Please return to Brickner, 30 West 92d St. Suitable reward.

LOST.—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST.—Monday, lady's old-fashioned enamel watch; Subway cars or stations from 79th St. down. Return to Tamborrel, 213 West 81st St.

$25 reward for return of white Maltese poodle, male, puppy. 252 5th Av., write Brandenburg.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD—Baby's small gold chain, marked Memorial Day, Tenafly, 1905; lost in Central Park, west side, between 79th and 85th Sts. Tiffany & Co., Union Square.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone, references.

22D ST., 30 East.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Single and double rooms; tiled baths; telephone; table guests; Summer rates.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

74TH ST., 106 WEST.—Comfortable roons, suitable for two; running water; excellent table, Summer rates; transients.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large room for Summer; transients accommodated.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; American family; references.

83D ST., 134 WEST.—Cool rooms, refined German house; transients, permanents accommodated; station street; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; also single room; excellent table; references.

130TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; cool house; superior table; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; excellent table; desirable location.

MADISON AV., 157, Near 34th St.—Coolest boarding house in New York; full board or French breakfast optional; Summer rates.

$5 per week upward; good table; airy rooms; few boarders. 2,450 Grand Av., Fordham.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, first and second floors; Summer prices; references.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms at Subway station; good board.

20TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large room, running water, bath; low terms; suitable two; Subway convenient.

21ST, 146 WEST.—Airy room; two gentlemen, couple; also single room; will accommodate transients.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

35TH ST., 74 WEST.—Excellent small room; suit young man; just off Herald Square.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable couple or young men; private bath; Southerners, Canadians, accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

47TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway; refined surroundings.

55TH, 347 WEST.—Large room, running water, very reasonable; single room, $3; everything new.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, cool, medium rooms, running water, bath; select house; L; references.

61ST, 168 EAST.—Elegant newly furnished cool room; running water; private house.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

64TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath, every convenience; telephone; $5 and up.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone. Owner.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms, reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

103D ST., 2,688 BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; Subway at door; very reasonable. Shelton.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1, (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 102, Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 685, between 56th and 57th Sts.—Beautiful, clean, cool hallrooms; reasonable. Livingston.

Brooklyn.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

ST. MARKS AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartments; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Unfurnished 3 or 4 rooms in apartment or private house, west, below 59th St., by gentleman and wife; details. Permanent, Box 334 Times. Times Square.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

WANTED—Stenographer; well educated, experienced; neat appearance; must be accurate; $12-$15. Harlan, 108 Fulton.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY; CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

WANTED—CUTTER FOR LADIES' SILK BELTS; ONE WHO CAN DESIGN BELTS AND MANAGE HELP; GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. JOHNSON, HAYWARD & PIPER, 590 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

EDITOR BRISBANE IN COURT.

Controller Accuses Him of Criminal Libel—Justification Plea.

Having surrendered himself in the District Attorney's office to forestall the issuance of a warrant, Arthur Brisbane, editor of newspapers owned by Representative William R. Hearst, was arraigned yesterday afternoon before Justice Wyatt of the Special Sessions Court on a charge of criminal libel preferred by Controller Grout. Mr. Jerome appeared in person to prosecute.

The Controller's complaint is based upon an editorial which appeared in The Evening Journal of July 6, criticising the motion made by the Controller in the Board of Estimate on June 9 for the purchase of the Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn for $500,000. The site is to be used to provide an approach to the new Manhattan Bridge. In placing the case before the court Mr. Jerome said, in part:

"I have examined the article carefully, and it seems to me no one can read it without reaching the conclusion that, if it is true, the Controller of the City of New York has been guilty of such gross dereliction in the discharge of his official functions as to be entirely unworthy of the respect of any decent man. He is one of the most important—if not the most important—public officers in this city, because his activities run into every department of its government. I know of no public officer whose official integrity more closely and intimately concerns the people of this city. He has come here to-day, alleging under oath that the article is absolutely false and malicious, and tendering himself for the fullest and most complete and searching examination at the hands of defendant's counsel, in order that it may be ascertained if there be a scintilla of truth or justification to uphold the publication of the article of which he complains."

Clarence J. Shearn, who appeared for the defendant, said: "Mr. Brisbane admits that he wrote the alleged libel, and for his defense he says that the article is true. He now demands an examination."

Counsel then asked till Monday to prepare for examination. It had previously been announced that Mr. Grout was not well and would leave for Europe on Tuesday next, having already engaged his passage.

"This cross-examination must not go on for an hour or two on Monday," protested Mr. Jerome, "and then be curtailed, leaving innuendos behind—"

"I'm afraid it will," interrupted Mr. Shearn.

The court then decided that the examination should begin at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon and continue till the matter was disposed of. In the meantime Mr. Brisbane was paroled in the custody of his counsel.

Mr. Grout was present, looking pale and ill.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Chemist; one accustomed to analysis of mixed acids and estimations of nitrogen as employed in guncotton, smokeless powder, or celluloid. C. G., Box 175 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—In a New York bank, a young man about 18 years old. Address, giving age, reference, and previous experience, D., Box 121 Times Downtown.

WANTED—General man as janitor; $40 a month and a modern apartment for the right man. C. H. Potter, 2,350 Davidson Av., near 184th St., Bronx.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,465 Broadway.

COMPANION, &c.—Middle-aged Frenchwoman, speaking English and German, experienced traveler, not seasick, would go to Europe as companion or nurse to growing children; best city references. Fluza, 209 East 58th St., Bell No. 7.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter; excellent penman; rapid operator; pleasing appearance; live with parents; no agency; six months' experience; $6; quick to adapt myself to requirements. Miss Fields, Box 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; good penmanship; rapid figurer; excellent speller; short experience; refined, neat appearance; no agency; live home; $7; will substitute. Miss Thomas, Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references; $15. Excellent, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-$8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 155 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 215 West 115th St.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Twenty-nine; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR would like a position; former employer out of town; best verbal reference; careful driver. I. R. J., 945 8th Av.

DESIGNER and pattern cutter on men's, boys', and children's clothing, experienced, desires change. D., Box 123 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SECOND OR USEFUL MAN.—By young man as second or useful man; first-class waiter; best of references; country preferred; can see last employer as to honesty, sobriety. O. M., Box 336 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN (31 years) connected with prominent financial institution would manage estates or fill position of trust requiring executive ability. Box D 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, energetic, good appearance, desires position requiring these qualities; $10. Box S 342 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Wanted—A business requiring but little capital, or an interest in a business, or a position on salary, at or near seashore, by a man of large business experience; change to seashore advised for member of family; best references. Address D Box 125 Times Downtown.

Special Household Monthly, twenty years old, excellent reputation, reliable subscription list, representative advertising patronage, net profit over $4,000 last year, can be bought for $20,000; enterprise should double net profit. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

A manufacturer and jobber in a business well established, goods in demand and paying good profits, will incorporate. Investigation invited to principals only having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Address Manufacturer, Box 200 Times Downtown.

Established merchant tailoring business at great sacrifice; owner going into larger enterprise; golden opportunity for capable man. G., Box 341 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Berkshire Hills.—Third highest point in Massachusetts; large farmhouse, wide piazzas, with view of mountains in three States. Send for booklet. Walker Farm, Savoy Centre, Berkshire Co., Mass.

Peach Ridge Farm.—Large, quiet farmhouse; plenty of shade; fruit of all kinds; fresh milk and vegetables from the farm; six miles from Peekskill; near Oscawana Lake. R. F. D. No. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

Mountain View Farm.—Open until Sept. 30; good, fresh vegetables and lots of fresh air; 2 miles from Lake Mohonk. For further information address Mrs. A. Quick, New Paltz, N. Y., Box 97.

Boarders Wanted.—Fine location, N. J. mountains; fresh vegetables from farm. Address Mrs. S. Wilde, Liberty Corner, N. J.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests accommodated; handsome private house; shady grounds; golf, tennis. Box 22.

East Orange, N. J.—30 Burnett St.; two rooms, connecting, large and small, to rent, with board; home comforts

Will board eccentric person or couple needing quiet, seclusion; 51 miles. Country, 317 Times, Times Square.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Diamonds, pearls, old gold, silver appraised; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St., near Union Square.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

THE EQUITABLE ELECTS TWELVE NEW DIRECTORS

Among Them Are President Butler and D Cady Herrick.

JEROME AND HUNTER AT ODDS

District Attorney Talks of John Doe Proceedings to Get a Copy of Hendricks Inquiry Testimony.

The Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society met in special session yesterday afternoon, and elected twelve new members on the recommendation of the Trustees to fill vacancies existing in the board.

Three resignations were accepted. They were those of H. C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust Company; Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, and Frederick G. Bourne, who was elected to the board at the last meeting. Mr. Bourne resigned because his other affairs did not leave him the time that would have been required for duties as a Director of the Equitable. There are now forty-seven Directors in the Equitable's board, twenty-six of the old régime and twenty-one who have been elected at the nomination of the Trustees.

The new Directors are:

Wallace L. Pierce of Boston, Daniel G. Tomkins of Charlotte, N. C.; Thomas A. Spratt of Ogdensburg, Louis Stern of this city, Frank S. Witherbee of Port Henry, and James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank of New York. (Terms expire Dec. 31, 1905.)

Willis F. McCook of Pittsburg and Charles E. Littlefield of Rockland, Me. (Terms expire Dec. 31, 1906.)

Nevada N. Stranahan, Collector of the Port of New York, and ex-Judge D Cady Herrick. (Terms expire Dec. 31, 1907.)

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Charles H. Zehnder of Philadelphia. (Terms expire Dec. 31, 1908.)

Mr. McCook said in Pittsburg last night that he was undecided whether or not he would accept the Directorship, as he does not hold any Equitable stock, although his policies amount to $261,000.

The Directors were in session only about half an hour, and no business other than the selection of the new members was transacted. The regular meeting of the board will be held on the last Wednesday in this month. To-day Chairman Paul Morton of the board will go out of the city over Sunday for a rest.

Attorney General Mayer will return to New York to-morrow and announcements concerning the suits which he proposes to bring to enforce the restoration of money due the society and the debarment as Directors of persons whom he deems to have violated the insurance law are likely.

District Attorney Jerome, through his assistant, Mr. Garvan, had another clash with Deputy Superintendent Hunter of the State Insurance Department yesterday. Mr. Jerome sent Mr. Garvan to the office of the Insurance Department to get a copy of the testimony taken before the State Superintendent in his Equitable investigation. Mr. Hunter refused to give up the testimony unless Mr. Garvan signed a receipt agreeing to return it on demand, and this Mr. Garvan declined to do. Some heated talk followed, and in the end Mr. Garvan went back to the Criminal Courts Building and made a long stenographic report of the case to the District Attorney. Mr. Jerome then called Albany on the long-distance telephone and arranged for a talk by wire with Gov. Higgins later in the day.

The talk with the Governor did not take place, however, and it was announced at the District Attorney's office that if the State authorities do not produce the testimony within a reasonable time and without conditions Mr. Jerome will begin John Doe proceedings to obtain a copy. Late yesterday Mr. Jerome gave out this statement:

"Mr. Garvan, having left my letter of July 13 at the office of the Superintendent of Insurance in the City of New York, this morning had a conversation with the Deputy State Superintendent of Insurance. Mr. Garvan was authorized by me to receive and to receipt for the testimony.

"I am informed by him that Mr. Hunter refused to deliver it to him without the District Attorney signing a paper acknowledging that the copy was the property of the Superintendent of Insurance, agreeing to return it within a reasonable time, and agreeing to return it on demand at any time.

"As I understood from the Governor's letter that the Superintendent of Insurance had been instructed to give me a copy of the testimony and had stated to the Governor that he would do so as soon as one could be prepared, it did not seem to me to be proper to receive a copy under conditions apparently not designed by the Governor to be imposed. I therefore instructed Mr. Garvan not to receive and receipt for the evidence under the conditions imposed by Mr. Hunter, and have written to the Governor apprising him of all the facts."

THE NEW DIRECTORS.

Brief Outlines of Their Business or Professional Careers and Activities.

Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is an educator whose interests have always been wider than the immediate limits of his academic work. He was born at Elizabeth, N. J., April 2, 1862, and was graduated from Columbia in the class of 1882. Taking his Ph. D. there two years later, he studied abroad the following year and returned in the Fall of 1885 as an assistant in philosophy. His rise in the Faculty at Columbia was rapid. In 1889 he was made an adjunct professor, and the year following became Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy and a full professor. In 1902 Dr. Butler was elected to the Presidency of the university. Dr. Butler was Special Commissioner from New Jersey to the Paris Exposition of 1889, and was Chairman of the administrative board of the Congress of Arts and Sciences at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition last year. He is also a Director of the National Educational Association and a member of many clubs and learned societies.

Ex-Judge D Cady Herrick has but recently entered the practice of law in this city, having moved here from Albany after the last campaign, when he was the Democratic candidate for Governor. He was born at Esperance, Schoharie County, in 1846, and was educated at the Albany Classical Institute. Judge Herrick was for many years in the political life of the capital before his elevation to the bench, and was a political opponent of David B. Hill, with whom he has fought many a battle for the control of the Albany organization. He was elected to the Supreme Court for the term ending Dec. 31, 1905, serving also as Associate Justice of the Appellate Division. He resigned upon his acceptance of the nomination for Governor last Fall.

Nevada Northrop Stranahan, Collector of the Port of New York, is a lawyer. He was born at Granby, this State, in 1861, and was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1884, and admitted to the bar in the same year. From 1890 to 1892 he served as Assemblyman, was District Attorney of Oswego County from 1892 to 1895, and State Senator from 1896 to 1901. In 1902 he was appointed to the Collectorship of the port here.

James McMahon, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, is one of the best known savings bank men in the country. Although over eighty years old he is an active member of the State Savings Bank Association and serves among its Vice Presidents. Mr. McMahon has been prominent in obtaining legislation safeguarding the investments of savings banks. He is a trustee of the Irish Immigrant Society, of the Brooklyn Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and of the People's Trust Company, being also a Director of the New Amsterdam National Bank and the New Amsterdam Safe Deposit Company.

Louis Stern, merchant, was born in Germany in 1847. His parents came to this country in his boyhood and he received his education in the schools of Albany, coming to New York while yet a young man to enter a mercantile house. Eventually he formed the dry goods firm of Stern Brothers with his brothers Benjamin and Isaac. Mr. Stern has taken a keen interest in politics, both city and National, and is now President of the Republican Club. He was appointed by President McKinley a Commissioner to the Paris Exposition of 1900, and was the Republican candidate for the Borough Presidency of Manhattan in 1897. Mr. Stern is a member of the Liederkranz, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the Chamber of Commerce, and various other organizations and clubs.

BOSTON, July 14.—Wallace L. Pierce is the head of the S. S. Pierce Company, a large grocery concern. In 1896 he was one of the officers of the Business Men's Non-Partisan Sound Money League. He is prominent in most of the business men's organizations of Boston. He belongs to the St. Botolph Club, and lives at 1,350 Beacon Street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Charles H. Zehnder, elected to the Equitable Directorate, is forty-nine years old. His office is in the Pennsylvania Building. He is President of the Austen Coal and Coke Company, President of the Allegheny Ore and Iron Company, and of the Victoria Coal and Coke Company, and manager for Rogers, Brown & Co., pig iron, coke, and ores. He is also President of the Watertown Water, Light and Power Company of South Dakota. Mr. Zehnder was born in Northumberland County, Penn., and was educated in the common schools in Danville. On reaching man's estate he entered a bank, and then became President of the Jackson & Woodin Company, car builders, in Berwick. Later he was made President of the Dickson Manufacturing Company, locomotives and machinery, in Scranton. In 1901 he was one of the syndicate which organized the Allis-Chalmers Company. This took over the Dickson machinery business, and later the American Locomotive Company took the locomotive shops. Mr. Zehnder then entered into his present lines of business. He is a member of the Union League and Merion Cricket Club in Philadelphia, and of the Union League, Lawyers', Engineers', and New York Athletic Clubs in New York.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 14.—Thomas Spratt was born in the town of Rossier, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. He is fifty-six years of age. He was educated in the public schools and at Gouverneur Seminary. He began the practice of law at Ogdensburg in 1871, and for many years was closely associated with the late Daniel Magone in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Spratt is recognized as one of the leading lawyers of the northern section of this State. He has never sought public office, but has always taken an active interest in all public affairs. He has a personal acquaintance with Grover Cleveland. Mr. Spratt is a policy holder in the Equitable Society, and when trouble first arose between Alexander and Hyde he was selected to represent the policy holders of this section. He was present at the first meeting held before Superintendent Hendricks. At that time he demanded that an immediate and thorough investigation be had.

PITTSBURG, July 14.—Willis McCook, to-day elected an Equitable Life Assurance Director, is one of the best-known corporation attorneys of the country. He is about sixty years of age, and was graduated from Yale in 1863. He took a law course in Columbia University, and was graduated in 1876. He then opened law offices in Pittsburg. He is connected with many banking houses in this city, and is legal adviser for most of the big corporations. He has for the last fifteen years been legal adviser of the Equitable in the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio, and West Virginia district.

PORTLAND, Me., July 14.—Charles E. Littlefield is a member of Congress from the Second Maine District. He was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Nelson Dingley, and has been chosen to succeeding Congresses without opposition. Representative Littlefield was born in Lebanon, York County, in 1851, and after having obtained a common school education, he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He was elected a member of the Maine Legislature in 1885, and was chosen Speaker in 1887. He was Attorney General of the State in 1889.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 14.—It was through the influence of Grover Cleveland and Mr. Westinghouse that Daniel A. Tomkins of this city was elected a Director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Mr. Tomkins is a great friend of Mr. Cleveland, and his paper, The Charlotte Observer, is one of the few in the South that has steadily stood by him. At one time Mr. Tomkins was Southern representative of the Westinghouse Company. He was born in Edgefield, S. C., and learned the trade of a machinist in Troy, N. Y. President McKinley appointed him on the United States Industrial Commission, and he served until the commission was abolished. He is a Director of the Seaboard Air Line, President of three and a Director of ten cotton mills. He is now fifty-three years old.

HIGGINS WON'T ACT, HE SAYS.

Assemblyman Foelker Petitioning for an Insurance Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 14.—On Monday, Assemblyman Foelker will circulate a petition among the members of the Senate and Assembly, calling upon Gov. Higgins to submit the Equitable situation to the Legislature for its action. Senator Marks also announced that on Monday he would endeavor to prevail upon the Senate to send to Gov. Higgins his resolution asking that the Legislature be empowered to appoint an investigating committee to prove the Equitable corruption.

The Republican leaders in the Senate and Assembly, although many of them have openly declared themselves as favoring a legislative investigation, do not approve the plan to attempt to coerce the Governor on the subject. It is likely, therefore, that both the move of Senator Marks and that of Assemblyman Foelker will fail.

Gov. Higgins to-day again declared that he had no intention of making any recommendations with regard to insurance matters to the Legislature at the present session.

With respect to the controversy between District Attorney Jerome and the Superintendent of Insurance over a copy of the evidence taken in the Equitable investigation, Gov. Higgins said that he had supposed that Mr. Jerome had received his copy of the evidence ten days ago.

$26,920 for Andrew Freedman.

Andrew Freedman, as committee of the estate of Mrs. Ida A. Flagler, former wife of Henry M. Flagler, will receive $26,920 for managing Mrs. Flagler's estate for the year ending in April last. The award was made by Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, who confirmed the report of Edward Lauterbach, referee. The sum of $11,920 was allowed for commissions and $15,000 as extra compensation for services. Mrs. Flagler is now under the care of Dr. Carlos A. MacDonald, as committee of her person. Her estate is valued at about $2,000,000.

NEW SUBWAYS APPROVED BY BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Acting Under a Modification of the Truax Order.

NO CONTRACTS CAN BE LET

Building Will Be Delayed Until the Courts Have Passed on the New Franchise Law.

On the application of Assistant Corporation Counsel Burr, Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, modified yesterday the order made by Justice Truax which prevented the Board of Estimate from acting on the Subway plans submitted by the Rapid Transit Commission.

As soon as a copy of the modified order was received by the board it approved the spur from Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry and also the extension from Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street to Van Cortlandt Park.

These may be built at once under the original contract with the Belmont syndicate, although the other routes approved by the board yesterday will be held up by the Truax order until the Appellate Division passes on the legislative act which took away the franchise-granting power from the Board of Aldermen.

Lawyer L. L. Kellogg, who obtained the Truax order, said that the modification would not permit the Board of Estimate to sign any contracts at present, and, even if they went ahead adopting the plans, all this might be upset if the higher courts held the new law to be unconstitutional. However, the board went ahead and approved all the Subway extension plans.

When the Lexington, Third, Seventh, and Eighth Avenue plans were taken up, President Littleton of Brooklyn moved that they be sent back to the Rapid Transit Commission, because they were only alternate routes. He said that the commission had sent them as the routes that contractors deemed most available. The law, he added, directed that the commission lay out definite routes which it considers best for the city, and the law should be obeyed.

"I do not believe there is any serious intention of building all these lines," Mr. Littleton said.

Controller Grout declared that the routes were definite and final, and were not merely alternative. He said it was the intention to build them all. More than this, he said, the present generation would see a subway on every avenue extending north or south on Manhattan Island.

The roll was called on each route, and, notwithstanding Mr. Littleton's objections, all were approved.

The Brooklyn routes approved were Fourth Avenue, over the Manhattan Brodge, to Eastern Parkway, and from Fourteenth Street and University Place through Brooklyn and to Jamaica. Contracts cannot be signed for these routes until the litigation brought on by the Aldermen is settled.

Some time ago, when the board took up the granting of franchises under the new law a resolution was offered referring each franchise to the Finance Department to fix the value. Mr. Littleton insisted that the President of each borough should be empowered to act in this respect with the Controller.

At yesterday's meeting, when the applications of the New York and Port Chester and of the Southern Boulevard Company were taken up, Mr. Grout moved that they be referred to the Finance Department to fix a value. Mr. Littleton offered an amendment to include the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Borough of the Bronx to act as a committee with the Controller. Neither side had the necessary votes, and the matter went over.

TO PREVENT SUBWAY FLOODS.

Appropriation Made for a Force to Watch the Water Mains.

The Board of Estimate appropriated $525,221.93 yesterday for the Brooklyn water supply system. The board also appropriated $42,200 for Commissioner Oakley's proposed emergency force, which is to look after the water mains, to obviate the possibility of an accident like that which flooded the Subway some time ago. Watchmen will be stationed at the water gates, and in case of a break in the mains the water can be shut off promptly.

The salary of Assistant Engineer Tuttle, who is employed directly by the Board of Estimate, and who has been in the service twenty-one years, was increased from $3,500 a year to $5,000.

To acquire property along the water front needed for Manhattan Bridge No. 3 the board appropriated $500,000.

An effort was made to have the board appropriate $10,000 to carry out the Aldermanic plans to celebrate the opening of the Staten Island ferry under municipal control. Controller Grout opposed the appropriation, and the matter was finally referred to the Dock Commissioner.

BLOWS FOR HIS INSOLENCE.

Prisoner Offered to Divide $130—Then Capt. Ward Hit Him.

"He told me that the complainant had lied about the size of the roll he lost. It was only $130, he declared, and he made an offer to divide that with me. My right arm involuntarily shot out at that, right on the street. I didn't mean to do it, but I couldn't hold myself any longer," said Capt. Dennis Ward of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station to Magistrate Barlow yesterday.

The police Captain was explaining why Thomas Lodge, a prisoner in the West Side Court, bore marks of rough handling. Lodge had several big bumps as evidence of contact with Capt. Ward's fist. The Magistrate held him in $2,500 bail on a charge of grand larceny.

William Naustall of Long Island City accused Lodge of robbing him of $160 in a "crap joint" in West Thirty-fifth Street. When Capt. Ward and Detectives Buckridge and Price visited the place, they found no one, but a man came after them on the way back to the station house and hinted that the man they were looking for was a "good fellow," and might be ready to divide. The "good fellow," Ward said, was Lodge.

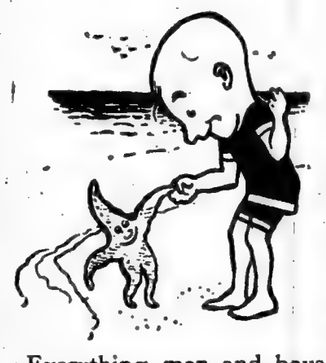
Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

July 15th.

One hundred thousand men who thought last year's straw hats good enough for half a season's wear now have their innings. A third off on all kinds, shapes and grades of Young's straws—no exceptions.

$4.00 Straws, 2.67
$3.00 Straws, 2.00
$2.00 Straws, 1.33

199 Broadway, near Dey St.
605 Broadway, near Houston.
849 Broadway, near 14th St.
1197 Broadway, near 28th St.
1359 Broadway, near 36th St.
500 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.



Everything men and boys wear in the swim—litoral or otherwise.

Closed at 12 noon to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

HUGE FANS PUMP OUT STIFLING SUBWAY AIR

Three Were at Work Yesterday—More To-day.

VENTILATORS WILL BE CUT

Car Windows to be Opened at the Bottom—Other Plans Also Are Under Way.

The puzzling question of properly ventilating the Subway has been taken up in earnest. Yesterday, after General Manager Frank Hedley of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company had spent two days going over the matter with Chief Engineer Geogre Rice of the Rapid Transit Commission and their engineers and experts, two powerul rotary fans, driven by electricity, were put to work at the Brooklyn Bridge station, where they drew out hot air at the rate of 40,000 cubic feet a minute, thus changing the Subway air at that point every five minutes. Just north of the Fourteenth Street station another large blower has been installed. Two more will be added at the bridge station to-day.

Next week other big fans will be installed at the various express stations along the line of the Subway. Each of the fans measures nine feet in diameter.

At Seventy-second Street a new ventilating shaft will be opened up from the Subway to the centre of Broadway. There the shaft will be nine fet by twelve, and a ventilating fan, or blower, will be put in use there, too.

In addition to the big fans which will be installed, plans have been adopted for sending a current of pure air through the Subway from one station to the other. Just what these plans are Mr. Hedley would not say yesterday.

"At Ninety-sixth Street," said Mr. Hedley, "we are now constructing three large ventilating shafts right over the station. They will open from the top of the Subway to the open atmosphere. The shafts will measure seven feet wide by fifteen feet long. At One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Broadway a large ventilating shaft opening is being made, and a large blower, driven by electricity, will be installed there. This one will remove 60,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

"There are other plans now being worked out, and as fast as they are completed new devices will be installed, so as to make Subway conditions as comfortable as possible in the Summer months."

General Manager Hedley said that thousands of small rotary fans operated by electricity would be added to those already in the Subway, to keep the air moving.

It is also understood that windows of express trains will be opened from the bottom as well as from the top. To prevent accidents, wire screens will be placed across the lower part of the windows.

In addition to this, all cars will be "open faced," as one of the engineers explained it. In other words, the fronts of the cars will be opened as a few of them are now opened.

All of these changes will be made as rapidly as possible.

TO STOP STOCK BUCKETING.

Representatives of the Various Exchanges Suggest a Conference.

A movement is on foot, it was learned yesterday, to bring together representatives of the various Exchanges of the country for a conference on the subject of stock bucketing.

The New York Stock Exchange has already received an invitation to participate in such a conference, but it is hardly likely that it will take part, as it is the policy of the Exchange to avoid alliances of all kinds.

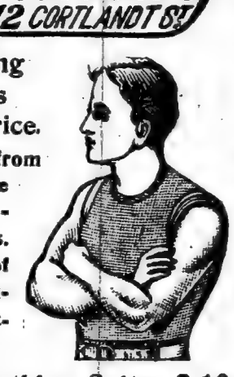
The Consolidated Stock Exchange has not yet been asked to take part.

Bronx's Third Carnegie Library Ready

The Carnegie Library at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue, the Bronx, will be dedicated next Saturday. The distribution of books will begin two days later. It is the third Carnegie library to be opened in the Bronx.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.



Bathing Suits Half Price.
Bought from the Fire Underwriters. Stock of the Brooklyn Knitting Co.

4.00 Bathing Suits, 2.19
All wool, fancy striped edges.

3.50 Bathing Suits, 1.79
Plain black or blue.

1.50 Bathing Suits, 69c.
Fancy striped edges. Colors blue or Oxford gray.

2.00 Negligee Shirts, 1.19
The entire sample collection of one of the largest manufacturers.
Pleated and plain bosoms, Oxford cloth or madras.

Cool—Nainsook Underwear, 49c.
Sleeveless Shirts and Knee Drawers.

1.50 American Silk, 98c.
Shirts or Drawers, Pink, Blue, Novl.

TRADE E&W MARK

REDMAN

A HOT WEATHER COLLAR
its GOOD POINTS
are its LONG POINTS.

Vacation Suits
and Blue Serges
at 6.90, value $12.
KING'S,
Cor. Broadway and Park Place.
Cor. 23d St. and 6th Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars, Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damn Family."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Dom

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1905. 16 PAGES.

WILLIAM D. HOWELLS.

A Sonnet—After Reading His New Book, "Miss Bellard's Inspiration."

LET other greatness revel in displays
Of tragic incident and passions wild;
Thy greatness is enamoured of life's mild,
Tame, average and ordinary phase:
The dull routine of uneventful days
Thy keen imagination has beguiled
To chronicles of fiction undefiled,
Thou necromancer of the commonplace!

Whoe'er for stronger heroine forsook
The pleasing "Lady of the Arostook,"
His lawless fancy never can have known
Thy placid realism's subtle thrill.
O! poet soul who didst the harp disown,
Thy fame is reckoned with the harpers, still.

MARY ARNOLD CHILDS.

SUBJECTLESSNESS.

MR. HOWELLS in the current number of the "Editor's Easy Chair" (how changed from that which gave the "mobile" in question its name and its fame!) takes up the subject of subjectlessness as an obstacle to the work of the preacher, journalist, or essayist. His first paragraph is such a paraphrase of a verse of Lowell's that it is difficult to believe that the poetry was not running through the proser's head:

> We, too, have Autumns, when our leaves
> Drop loosely through the dampened air;
> When all our good seems bound in sheaves
> And we stand reaped and bare.

It is an odd complaint for this particular complainant. Because we have come to think that so long as Mr. Howells the novelist is kept at work in his vocation, Mr. Howells the essayist will never lack topics for his avocation. Of him it has been recently and judiciously remarked, "He is not exactly a critic; he is a commentator upon Howells." In his commentary he is, however, almost infallibly entertaining, saving when, by strange exception, he becomes splenetic in setting forth the general misappreciation of his latest born, as revealed by Romeike. In those rare moments, he even recalls that delightful observation of Goldsmith: "When I write anything, the public makes a point of not knowing anything about it." But these splenetic attacks are few, and even they are almost redeemed by the naïveté with which expression is given to them. Almost proverbially, a man with a grievance is a bore. But when the aggrieved is Mr. Howells, and the grievance is that the "best sellers" are historical novels, when he reverts three generations ago to show, in the language of two generations ago, in the language of the godlike Daniel, that he is one of those who esteem any tribute of regard, whether light and occasional, as in the case of book buying, or more serious and deliberate, as in the case of formal eulogy, which may be bestowed upon Walter Scott, as so much unjustly withholden from himself, he is far from being a bore. How can he lack topics so long as his own latest novel is not far away the best seller?

Mr. Howells's total output of copy must be very respectable, even according to the standard of the journalist, who, as Mr. Howells in this essay suggests, can never lack topics so long as there are daily papers, and hence proceeds in an eternal and vicious circle of making copy and being the cause of copy in others. Nay, it is not wholly contemptible even in comparison with the prodigious Trollope and the twenty-five hundred words he wrote every morning before going to work. Nobody is going to commiserate a writer so prolific upon his lack of topics when he has never failed to have enough to talk about to commend his copy at the best rate of the magazines. He was great and respected before Stevenson had set foot on Samoa, before Kipling had passed the twenty-thousand mark, when Dumas was still considered an artist in Paris, when Walter Scott was still admired in Boston. And he may still exist in undiminished vigor when the best sellers of 1905 have all gone to feed the paper mills of 1910. What would he?

His conclusions as to this particular topic of topiclessness are quite sound. In the first place, want of subject is not in our stars but in ourselves. As he delightfully puts it, the writer "may not have anything to say, but he certainly has something to say it about." In the next place, "to talk delightfully is the great matter with any sort of talker."

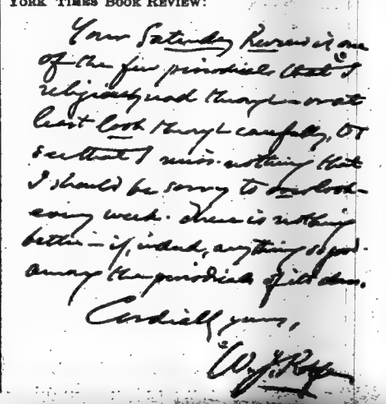
This requisite Mr. Howells always fulfills except when the laurels of the best-selling romancer, of this or of some former generation, will not suffer him to sleep. Distinctly he fulfills it in the present paper. The only failure of urbanity one notes is the marked omission of the name of Stevenson from the list of masters of the art of essay writing, which includes Montaigne and Lamb and Leigh Hunt and De Quincey and Hazlitt. The omission will recall to many a controversy about "Realism and Romance" in which Mr. Howells was not precisely victorious.

INCINERATED AGAIN.

IN THE August number of The Popular Magazine Mr. Rider Haggard's sequel to his once-thrilling "She" comes to a truly flamboyant conclusion with a fresh incineration of the ever-beautiful Ayesha, this time in company with Leo Vincy. We are told in formidable phrases that Ayesha will return, but we sincerely hope she will not return in another sequel to "She" by Mr. Rider Haggard. That author of many glowing romances has won new honors in late years. His observation and powers of expression have blossomed to some purpose in fresh fields. And while we all would heartily welcome a new imaginative work from his pen as good of its kind as "King Solomon's Mines," we can cheerfully endure what remains of life with no further knowledge of the spectacular incarnations of She. Not that there are no points of merit in this sequel. There is an attempt, at least, to put to use some of the new knowledge of the mysteries of the Orient the world has acquired in the last twenty years; while there are an appreciable sense of humor and the touch of a mature style in the delineation of wise old Kou-en, the Buddhist recluse, who is the most entertaining personage in the new story. Kou-en has almost the last word in "Ayesha," and he deserves the very last.

FROM AN EDITOR OF SHAKESPEARE.

MR. W. J. ROLFE, the editor of a useful and widely esteemed edition of Shakespeare, and distinguished alike as an educator and a student of literature, thus expresses his opinion of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW:



BYRON GLORIFIED.

Dr. Brandes's Praise of His Naturalism in the Fourth Volume of His "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by
H. W. BOYNTON.

ENGLISH and American readers who have been interested in the earlier volumes of Dr. Brandes's extensive work on nineteenth century literature will approach with some concern the first and only volume of the series which deals with English writers. Here is a critic whose intimate acquaintance with the modern literatures of England, France, and Germany, and whose fortunate detachment of race and of temperament have given him qualifications almost unique for the exercise of the comparative function. That three of his six volumes should deal with French letters, and two with German, is, therefore, not a sign of racial prejudice; we have here a reasonable expression of opinion on the part of an unbiased observer. According to his judgment the only main current of European letters which has an Anglo-Saxon origin issues from that extraordinary poetical activity which marked the first two decades of the nineteenth century. Naturalism is the quality which seems to him to be the common possession of all English poets of that period, from Wordsworth to Byron, and, from Landor to Moore. Unluckily, it is not perfectly clear at the outset what is meant here by "naturalism." As Sir Leslie Stephen was wont to remark, there is no word more misleading than Nature. Prof. Brandes brings us nearest to a definition in one of his closing chapters, where he speaks of Byron as "a pronounced Naturalist—which means that he preferred the forest to the garden, the unsophisticated to the civilized human being, the original to the acquired language of passion—" Here the word nature is given a sufficiently broad meaning, but in not a few earlier passages it is used in the mildest of popular senses: "The English poets, one and all, are observers, lovers, worshippers of nature. Wordsworth, who loves to parade his propensities as ideas, inscribes the word nature on his banners, and paints pictures, grand in spite of their minute detail, of the hills, the lakes, the rivers, and the rustic population of the North of England * * *." A botanist might get information from Scott's descriptions of nature; Keats and Moore dwell in their several ways upon the sensuous charms of nature. And these specific assertions introduce a generalization in which naturalism and realism are used as synonyms. A realism which concerned itself prominently though not solely with the phenomena of external nature: this would appear to be the naturalism which the critic says "is so powerful in England that it permeates Coleridge's romantic supernaturalism, Wordsworth's Anglican orthodoxy, Shelley's atheistical spiritualism, Byron's revolutionary liberalism, and Scott's interest in the past." Later, in the fifth chapter, apropos of Wordsworth's sonnet, "The world is too much with us," this is the comment:

> These are remarkable words to have come from Wordsworth's pen—remarkable, because they show what all sincere naturalism really is, let it be decked with as many theistic trappings as it will. In its inmost essence it is akin to the old Greek conception of nature, and antagonistic to all the official creeds of modern days; it is vitally impregnated with the pantheism which reappears in this century as the dominant element in the feeling for nature in every literature. Now we come upon it as in the form of the human being's self-forgetful and half-unconscious amalgamation with nature, as a single tone in the great harmony of the universe.

As for Prof. Brandes's specific judgments of poets and of poems which are chosen for individual mention, they do not always commend themselves as agreeing with the opinion which English critics have given authority. Wordsworth's "She was a phantom of delight" is introduced, and, so far as its poetic quality is concerned, dismissed as "the following little poem." Of "Christabel," after speaking of the high place which it holds in the estimation of English judges, the remark is that "Danish critics, thoroughly initiated into the mysteries of this style by Tieck and the brothers Schlegel, and by their own poet Ingemann, cannot possibly attach

*MAIN CURRENTS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE. By George Brandes. In six volumes. Vol. IV. Naturalism in England. (1875.) New York: The Macmillan Company.

so much importance to this fragment." "The Ancient Mariner" is not a great poem because it lacks "a poetic central idea"; though it is better than most German contemporary efforts in that kind.

On the other hand, our foreign critic greatly overvalues the poetry of Campbell, Moore, and Scott. He seriously regards the "Irish Melodies" as wonderful poems, and asserts that "the mysticism increases the poetic effect" of such doggerel ditties as that which begins:

She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps,
And lovers around her are sighing,
But coldly she turns from their gaze, and weeps,
For her heart in his grave is lying.

The fact that "she" is Ireland and "he" is Robert Emmet, can now hardly alter our sense of the paltriness of this stuff, considered as poetry.

Yet when upon the basis of such occasional lapses we are about to conclude that Prof. Brandes lacks fineness of ear, for English poetry at least, we are sure to come upon some such passage as this about Coleridge:

The few poems which he wrote in the course of a comparatively long life are distinguished by the exquisite melodiousness of their language; their harmonies are not only delicate and insinuating, like Shelley's, but contrapuntally constructed and rich; they have a peculiar, ponderous sweetness; each line has the taste and weight of a drop of honey.

No, there is evidently "nothing the matter" with the critic's ear; our disagreements with him must be based, not upon his ignorance of poetical form, but upon his comparative indifference to it. By way of his preoccupation with the intellectual or moral content of poetry, with its representative quality or comparative value, he mounts now and then to strange climaxes of enthusiasm.

***

A BRIEF FOR BYRON.

SO BYRON is to him—for his present purpose at least, the study of English naturalism—by far the most important English poet of his period. Indeed, this considerable volume might be called not unfairly if not quite adequately, a brief for Byron. From the first the critical finger seems to be pointing toward the greatly idolized and greatly despised author of "Don Juan" as the pre-eminent poetical figure of his day. His defects are not blinked, but they are not suffered to afford material for contempt. His defects of conduct even give occasion for for some vigorous observations upon the English clergy, the English Philistine, and the unco' guid of whatever sect, rank, or race. For the rest, little or no attempt is made to estimate Byron's poetical product according to any absolute standard; what he was to his own time is the question at issue. This is a question which Prof. Brandes is able to answer with no little enthusiasm and with no less explicitness. Byron as a European influence leaves his English contemporaries, it seems, hardly a leg to stand on:

In the intellectual life of Russia and Poland, of Spain and Italy, of France and Germany, the seeds which he had strewn broadcast with such a lavish hand fructified—from the dragons' teeth sprang armed men. The Slavonic nations, who were groaning under tyrannical rule, who were by nature inclined to be melancholy, and in whom their history had developed rebellious instincts, seized on his poetry with avidity; * * * The Spanish and Italian war-poets took up his war cry; in Spain the Myrtle Society was formed; in Italy was most plainly manifest in the writings of Giovanni Berchet, but hardly less so in those of Leopardi and Giusti. His death made an extraordinary impression in France. * * * Hugo's Les Orientales was not a flight straight to the East, like the Oriental poems of Germany; his way lay through Greece, and he had much to say of the heroes of the war of liberation. Delavigne devoted a beautiful poem to Byron; Lamartine added a last canto to "Childe Harold";—Mérimée allowed himself to be influenced by Byron's occasional spirit of savagery; Alfred de Musset attempted to take up the mantle which had fallen from the shoulders of the great poet, and even Lamennais began to employ a style in which many of the words and expressions recalled the language of Byron's sallies.

In Germany English poetry was much less generally known; yet even there "poets like Wilhelm Müller and Alfred Meissner wrote beautiful verse in honor of Byron, and there were other writers who were still more deeply moved by Byron's poetry—men of Jewish extraction, whose feelings were those of the exiled and excommunicated—chief among them Börne and Heine. Heine's best poetry, notably 'Deutschland; ein Wintermarchen,' is a continuation of Byron's work. French romanticism and German liberalism are both direct descendants of Byron's naturalism."

Exile, revolt, reaction, and an ever-modifying conception of man's relation to external nature; these have seemed to the eminent Danish critic to be the chief sources of modern European literature, and what name would be so naturally chosen as Byron's to stand for all these causes and impulses? Where, moreover, are they so well expressed, is the whole Byronic view of life so well expressed, as in "Don Juan," which Prof. Brandes rates above all other poems of that generation? There we have uttered without stint that spirit of independence which, to be effectively uttered at the moment, had to be stamped, by way of offset to sentimentalism and "gigmanity," with a superficial cynicism, and, as it now seems, a rather cheap and sensational waiver of the social decencies. In this day Byron would not have succeeded in shocking any one; he would have waked on that famous occasion not to find himself famous, but to find himself summarily relegated to the ranks of those who rather obscurely protest against and defy conventions of which, short of worship, the world has a tolerably good opinion.

***

EPIC OF THE SOPHOMORE.

"DON JUAN" remains, at its face value, the epic of the cad and the sophomore; it swaggers and prates about matters which good-breeding is ready to ignore or to talk of without affectation or effrontery. It does really represent the whole of Byron—one part social cynic, one part intellectual satirist, two parts lover of external nature, two parts lover of rational freedom, four parts lover of voluptuous license. This is a formula no longer much held to; not because we are a generation of prigs, but because we are in some senses a generation of adults. Debauchery may take an innocent pride in shocking prudes and parsons, but the discovery that in the eyes of well-bred persons it is simply crude and inane is a sobering cause to your debauchee, real or assumed. Prof. Brandes, where Byron is concerned, makes no intelligible distinction between true freedom and mere license; or, indeed, between absolute and relative achievement in poetry. He admits him a poseur, but for the rest makes him out to have been all nobility. He considers him an abused husband, and warmly indorses Macaulay's opinion that Byron was a mere scapegoat, and that his exile was the result of one of those absurd fits of morality to which the British public has always been so liable. So, we are given to understand, this noble lord, no longer in his youth, was driven to the excesses, the cynicism, which were to be so defiantly advertised in Don Juan. He goes to Venice, and engages a gondola, a box at the theatre, and a mistress. He takes care that the English public shall be regularly informed of the proceedings which follow. It is all very much in the runaway schoolboy style. * * * From these belated pranks Byron is rescued by "his one perfect and fully returned attachment" for the young Countess Guiccioli.

This connection, we are assured by Prof. Brandes, brought out all that was best in Byron's character and genius; I can think of nothing more offensively Byronic than this brief passage from a letter of the period: "If anything happens to my present Amica, I have done with the passion forever—it is my last love. As to libertinism, I have sickened myself of that, as was natural the way I went on, and I have at least derived that advantage from vice, to love in the best sense of the word." Hardly among Cockney utterances could one find anything less marked by taste, by common sense, by right feeling of any kind. "My present Amica," "the way I went on," "that advantage from vice, love"—the phrases condemn themselves and their author, yet our critic quotes them quite soberly.

Byron loved liberty and fought for Greece; he also, as Prof. Brandes thinks it not worth while to conceal, expected the crown of Greece as reward for his services. He does not seem, in the retrospect, to have been one of the world's really great men.

***

BYRON'S MIGHTY VOICE.

THAT he was one of the effective men of his day we do not doubt; Dr. Brandes's explanation of his effectiveness constitutes the somewhat tropical conclusion of the present volume, which we must quote in full:

Naturalism as an intellectual tendency in England makes its appearance in Wordsworth in the form of love of all the external phenomena of nature, a habit of storing up natural impressions, and piety toward animals, children, country people, and the poor in spirit. With him as its representative, it strays for a moment into a blind alley, that of uninspired imitation of nature. In Coleridge, and even more in Southey, it approaches the German romanticism of the day, follows it into the realm of legend and superstition, but avoids its worst excesses by treating romantic themes in a naturalistic manner and keeping an open eye on land and sea and all the elements of reality. In Scott naturalism occupies itself with the character and history of a whole nation, and in vivid colors paints man as the son of a race and a period; in Keats it takes possession of the whole world of the senses and reposes for a moment on the neutral ground between contemplation of nature and the proclamation of a gospel of nature and of natural rights. In Moore it becomes erotic and espouses liberalism in politics; the sight of the sufferings of his native island drives this poet into the ranks of the lovers of liberty, intellectual and political. In Campbell it becomes eulogy of England as Queen of the Sea and expression of English views. In Landor it takes the shape of pagan humanism, of too repellent and proud a character to win the suffrage of Europe. It is transformed in Shelley into a soulful love of nature and a poetic radicalism, which have at their command poetic gifts of the very highest order; but the incorporeal universality of Shelley's naturalism, in combination with the circumstance that he is much too far ahead of his age, and with his early death, causes his song to die away unheard, Europe never learning what a poet she possesses and loses.

Then, like Achilles arising in his wrath after he has burned the body of Patroclus, Byron, after Shelley's death, arises and lifts up his mighty voice. European poetry was flowing on like a sluggish smooth river; those who walked along its banks found little for the eye to rest on. All at once, as a continuation of the stream, appeared this poetry, under which the ground so often gave way that it precipitated itself in cataracts from one level to another—and the eyes of all inevitably turn to that part of the river where its stream becomes a waterfall. In Byron's poetry the river boiled and foamed, and the roar of its waters made music that mounted up to heaven. In its seething fury it foamed whirlpools, tore itself and whatever came in its way, and in the end undermined the very rocks. But, "in the midst of the infernal surge," sat such an Iris as the poet himself has described in "Childe Harold"—a glorious rainbow, the emblem of freedom and peace—invisible to many, but clearly seen by all who, with the sun above them in the sky, place themselves in the right position.

It presaged better days for Europe.

Andover, July, 1905. H. W. B.

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HOT WEATHER NONSENSE.

WHEN the weather is hot and humid people are supposed, by purveyors of entertainment, to lose their minds. Then come the halcyon days in the market for straws and rattles. "The Silly Syclopedia," (why not Sighclopedia?) by an author who signs himself Noah Lott and calls himself a relative of Noah Webster, is published by the G. W. Dillingham Company, and is sold for the merely nominal price of 75 cents a volume. It is full of the sort of stuff indolent, good-humored folks like to retail on the piazzas of country hotels. It is all harmless. Here are some specimens of its quality:

A fool and his money are soon spotted.

A sharp. A musical ferm which cannot be explained here, because the Musical Union might get sore.

Be sure you're ahead—then go right.

Bigamist. A man that adds one and has two to carry.

Charity begins at home, and ruins its health by staying there too much.

Customs Inspector. An individual who gets a salary for believing that everybody on the steamboat is a smuggler.

Earth. An orange-shaped ball hanging in space and inhabited by two classes of people, to wit—kickers and more kickers.

Great oaths from little aching corns do grow.

Gas. A substance we make light of until the bill comes in. "You may hide your light under a bushel, but you'll get a bill from the gas company just the same." (Shakespeare, page 9.)

Gent. Two-thirds of a gentleman.

Gentleman. A title which many a man claims because the public hasn't the time to prove him otherwise.

Here are two things any man can find in the dark—a carpet tack and a limburger sandwich.

It is a wise son that owes his own father.

It takes a lot of money to teach a Duke how to love an American heiress.

Joke. Something that's extremely clever—when we make it ourselves.

Love laughs at everybody except the girl's papa.

Lady. A gentleman woman.

Money is the root of much friendship.

Marry in haste and repent in Dakota.

Nothing is so astonishing to us as another man's success.

Needless to say, a friend in need is a friend in the soup.

Noise. A sound of a new suit of clothes on a loud man.

Of two evils choose the one least likely to be talked about.

Oslerism. The art of picking out a fit subject for the Osler treatment. "You can lead an old man into a drug store, but you can't make him drink chloroform." (Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, page 19.)

Promise. What a man says to a woman or a child to keep them quiet.

Vacation. The time of the year which a young man looks forward to with his hand on his heart, goes through with his hand on his pocket-book, and looks back on with both hands on his head and no skin on his nose.

REAL PEOPLE.

Such Are the Characters in Horace G. Hutchinson's First Novel, "Two Moods of a Man." *

IN "Two Moods of a Man" Mr. Hutchinson has written a book of almost startling originality and of very unusual interest. Whatever may be thought of his characters, they live and breathe. We criticise their faults, weaknesses, inconsistencies, as we do those of real people; and, when the book is laid aside, and we turn to other novels, we are likely to find these dim and colorless by comparison.

Despite the author's apologia for his title, we do not find it a fitting one, for the story embraces more than "two moods of a man." It is a study of a highly complex character through many divagations, a character whose theory of life was:

> That a man shall follow the voice within him, the voice that the Greeks called the "daemon," and that the Christian calls the conscience. Even as you listen to it and obey it, its voice grows clearer, but if a man will not obey or listen, the voice ceases to instruct. And this is the deadly sin—that a man sins against and disobeys the guidance that is given him, for by doing so he stifles the voice or blunts his faculties for its perception.

It is difficult to discuss this novel without robbing the author of an author's inherent right—that of telling his story in his own way. Suffice it to say that he leaves us with the question whether the irony of the life he has so wonderfully unfolded is due to its "ineffective following of the guidance" of its "daemon," or whether the "daemon," is, after all, but another name for selfish impulse.

The qualities of the hero—though the author rightly deprecates that title for his "man of flesh and blood"—catalogue badly enough. In an inferior hand he would soon have slipped irretrievably into the ranks of the unmitigated villains. It is a proof of his creator's art that poor George Hood retains to the last a certain hold upon the reader's sympathy. There is so much of the universal human about him that even a stern moralist can scarcely help condemnation melting into pity. The American wife is the least successful character; her attitude toward her husband's past is quite inconceivable—inexorable sternness at the suspicion of a dead first wife concealed from her; nothing but tenderness at the discovery of a betrayed and deserted living woman who should have been the wife. The very virtues of the brilliant American have an unlovely hard edge; and as for her brilliancy—for that we take the author's word, very much, by the bye, as we take his word for the surpassing beauty of Gracia, scarcely manifest from the description.

The reader does not, however, become aware of flaws until the story has loosed its grip upon him. Whether he cares most for plot, for analysis of character, for philosophic speculation, or for literary quality, "Two Moods of a Man" makes a strong appeal. Its clever asides are scarcely less interesting than its general trend; as, for example, the "whimsical paradox" that Hood was capable of "understanding what you meant even after you had said it," or the following suggestive contrast:

> What we in England understand by conversation is very different from the notion conveyed by the same word in America, where, by the bye, they would say that conversation is dead in England—a lost art. With us it is a quick exchange of thought suggested by thought. * * * The ancient analogy of the flint and the steel comes in not amiss to give the hint of the meaning of good conversation according to our view. According to the American view, conversation has more of the character of monologue or oratory, and even includes anecdote. America says of our conversation that it is not talk, but barking. We are sometimes apt to find the American disposition to oratory a bore. The facts are the more curious because respective national characteristics might have led us to expect the case reversed.

In more ways than one the book is painful. To become the intimate of such a man as Hood, to find ourselves taking his own point of view and understanding his temptations too well to condemn greatly his falls, does not "make for righteousness." But Mr. Hutchinson's strong novel takes the taste out of inferior work. It is distinctly a book that matters.

* TWO MOODS OF A MAN. By Horace G. Hutchinson. Author of "A Friend of Nelson," "Book of Golf and Golfers," &c. Pp. 381. 12mo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.50.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

BACKLOG EDITION OF CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER'S WORKS. In 15 vols. Vols. IX. to XV., inclusive. 12mo. Silk Cloth. Paper label. Gilt top. Hartford: The American Publishing Company. $2 each; half morocco, marble paper sides and lining, $4 each.

We are informed in the suggestive little leaflet which serves as a prospectus to this edition—the last six volumes of which are now before us—that Mr. Warner "is almost the last of the representative American men of letters to have his complete writings collected in a uniform library edition." We had pleasant, although somewhat vague recollections of those novels, "That Fortune," (Vol. XIII.;) "Golden House," (Vol. XII.;) "A Little Journey in the World," (Vol. XI.,) and "Their Pilgrimage," (Vol. X.) We also remembered the wise and witty sayings concerning contemporary culture extracted from the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine and published in little holiday volumes in 1891 and 1893, under the respective titles of "As We Were Saying" and "As We Go," which, together with "Fashion in Literature" are included in Vol. XIV. of the definitive edition. Moreover, the delightfully easy manner and precise taste of presenting well-worn subjects in such addresses and essays as "Simplicity," "Equality," "Thoughts Suggested by Froude's Progress," "What Is Culture to Me?" and "The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote," (Vol. V.,) have remained to us a pleasant recollection of conversation and comment amid the enthusiastic female friends of our student days. The first impressions of Washington Irving as a man of letters received by many men of reasonably mature years can also be traced to Mr. Warner's gentle, patient, and conscientious literary labors.

It was therefore with a keen desire to revive youthful literary impressions that we seized the opportunity presented by the Backlog edition—what new and pleasurable emotions might not these pages bring forth now that some years of partly academic and partly desultory reading had tempered our judgment and broadened the sense of appreciation. But, alas! Impressions would not be revived and emotions of the anticipated kind would not come forth. Of course, the fault is all ours, but a rereading of Warner proved dull, unenthusiastic, unprofitable labor. His pretty little contrasts of character, his playful yet decorous jests at men and maidens of the past generation, and his gentlemanly censure of the foibles and frailties of the society of that generation fell short of conviction. The dialogues and incidents of his stories, which we had once read under the conviction that we were literary, no longer found a responsive chord where once the whole scale of innate and erudite artistic appreciation would have vibrated with sweet, melodious sounds.

We trust that this dismal experience will prove to be no criterion of appreciation and taste, for Thomas R. Lounsbury has done his best to render it naught in the clever and appreciative sketch of Mr. Warner which accompanies the fifteenth volume. The publishers, too, have done their best to emphasize the importance and permanency of the author—the fine large type, the unglazed paper with uncut deckle edges, the sedate green cloth bindings, and the paper labels on the backs of the volumes all give a just and appreciative setting to the Charles Dudley Warner of our youth. Nor should the endeavors of the artists to do poetic justice be ignored when recording the steps in this apotheosis. W. Granville Smith, Louise Rogers, C. Allen Gilbert, Helena E. Ogden, Seymour M. Stone, Peter Newell, and C. S. Reinhart, through their varied forms of pictorial inspiration, have done their utmost in photogravure, half-tone, and pen and ink to keep the scenes of the novels before us as well as the face of the author.

After all, it is inconsiderate of the impressions and influences of our youth and of the literary taste of those who inspired and nurtured them to attempt here to pronounce a final word on Warner. For what he did deserves, at least, grateful remembrance, and certainly the Hazlitt in him deserves this complete and handsome edition of his works.

A New French Grammar.

SIMPLE GRAMMAIRE FRANCAISE. By Paul Bercy, B. L., L. D., et Georges Castegnier. 12mo. Pp. 230. New York: William R. Jenkins. $1.

The system followed by this grammar might be called one of interpolation; also it presupposes that the teacher handling it will be able to speak idiomatic French to the pupils instructed. In the first place, the directions, rules, &c., are all in French, with English equivalents for some of the more difficult words placed in parentheses. The same method is observed in exercises concerning the agreement of adjectives with nouns, verbs with subjects, and pronouns with antecedents—the crucial word is left to be interpolated. The parts of speech are considered in their natural order, ending, of course, with conjunctions and interjections. The thirty pages devoted to the pronoun and the sixty-one pages devoted to the verb are most thorough and instructive, treating quite fully of essentials, with a few of the non-essentials which occasionally confront the reader of French classics prepared for the schoolroom. The scarce five pages devoted to the prepositions, however, seem hardly in keeping with the rest of the volume. An exasperating omission is the use of "avec" as a conjunction—a subject which forms an important item in the last report of the French Minister of Public Instruction. Which verbs are to take "à" and which "de" are also somewhat carelessly defined. But the significance of these prepositions in regard to nouns is simply and judiciously put. Too much praise, however, cannot be given MM. Bercy and Castegnier for their good intentions. In the hands of an intelligent native teacher in sympathy with the natural method of imparting a language this "Simple Grammaire Française" should win success, and by success the popularity it really deserves.

DR. SINGER'S GREAT WORK.

THE JEWISH ENCYCLOPEDIA. A Descriptive Record of the History, Religion, Literature, and Customs of the Jewish People from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. Edited by Isidore Singer. Portraits, maps, and illustrations. In twelve volumes. Vol. X., Philipson to Samosca. Pp. xiv.-685. 8vo. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company.

The publication of the tenth volume of the Jewish Encyclopedia brings that great work within sight of its completion. Two more volumes remain to be published; but it is hoped and expected that they will appear in time to mark the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the arrival at Amsterdam in the New Netherlands of the Jews, who came here from Brazil in October, 1655. The tenth volume is as valuable as any of its predecessors; its articles range from Philipson to Samosca, and though the articles on David Philipson and David Samosca are not in themselves important, yet between them are others of note. Some of these may be named: Philistines, whose name is still preserved in "Palestine"; Philo Judaeus, Poetry, Psalms; Rome, Rothschild, Roumania, Russia, Sabbath, Samaritans.

In Rome, Roumania, and Russia the Jews have always been an important element, in spite of the attempts to suppress them. More than 2,000 years ago a decree was issued expelling from Rome all Jews who were not Roman citizens, the existence of a community there at that period being shown thereby. Poppaea Sabina, Nero's wife, has even been said—but not by this cyclopedia—to be a Jewess. In Roumania the Jews are believed to have lived for years before Trajan settled his Roman convicts there; and in the eighth century of our era it is recorded that "the Jewish religion reigned supreme in that country." The recent persecution of the Jews in Roumania and Mr. Hay's attempt to mitigate it are easily recalled.

Russia of late years has evoked a "Jewish question," but even from a very remote past there have been Jews in countries now under the Czar's rule. To Armenia many were sent by Nebuchadnezzar nearly 600 years B. C., and Georgia had many other survivors of the destruction of the First Temple. It is not until within a century that the treatment of the Jews in Russia has been consistently harsh; how harsh the article in this tenth volume shows clearly. At the same time the cyclopedia describes the actual condition of the Russian Jews—their charities, their public institutions, their educational system, their position in Russian literature. The Polish Jews are also treated in this article at some length.

Most encyclopaedias as they near their end show signs of compression, due to the fact that too much space has been allowed to the articles in the early volumes. Rose's Cyclopaedia Biographica is perhaps the most striking example of this; six of its twelve volumes bring the alphabet down only to E; the other twenty-one letters are compressed into four volumes. Nothing of the sort is visible in the Jewish Cyclopedia. The illustrations, diagrams, and plans in the tenth volume are as valuable and illustrative as heretofore.

The Story of a Homely Girl.

This story for girls ("Nut Brown Joan." By Marion A. Taggart. 12mo. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50) points a moral at the same time that it tells a very entertaining story of a tall fourteen-year-old girl, who was an ugly, thin, brown child, inclined to be indolent, a bit irritable, and rather discontented. There were seven children in the Darrington household, and Joan was out of sympathy with most of them until her Aunt Deb from England joined the family, and through her advice and teachings Joan found out how a homely girl in the sense of being ugly can become a homely girl in the sense of being the prop and stay of the household.

There are a number of pleasant adventures related in the story, each with its excellent lesson attached for those who seek self-improvement.

The Novels to be Noted for Vacation Reading

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

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HISTORY OF OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Prof. Edward Channing's First Volume, "The Planting of a Nation in the New World" and Other Recent Books.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,

Member of the American Historical Association.

THE public has grown accustomed to seeing histories of the United States beginning with the year 1492. Prof. Channing takes us five centuries further back and follows Lief Ericson's knorr across the Northern seas to Vinland, a vague destination, since no one knows where Vinland was, though it was certainly part of the mainland of North America. The exploit of Lief was not a discovery in the historical sense, for it was not followed up, nor did it have any effect on subsequent explorations.

The Columbian discovery is briefly discussed, and the author wisely steers clear of the numerous controversies, or dismisses them with a word. He agrees with the majority of scholars in rejecting Varnhagen's extreme statement of the claims of Vespucci to be considered the first explorer of the shores of the United States. In fact, Channing follows the safe plan of always agreeing with the majority and is wise in doing so, for he has none of that special ability, of making the worse appear the better cause, which charms while it warns us to caution, in such a writer as John Fiske.

The little that is known about John Cabot's voyage in 1497, on the merits of which England was to found her claims to a share of the territory of North America, is told. It is with this voyage, it appears to us, that the historian of the United States might very properly begin his researches; yet the fascination which the Columbian voyages have seems to cause us to neglect the exploit with which the history of British America really begins. Prof. Channing justly remarks that compared with it Columbus's comparatively easy sail from the Canaries to the Antilles was child's play.

The first four chapters of this volume are by way of an introduction. It was the impulse given to maritime adventure under Elizabeth that resulted in the actual settling of North America by the English; and this subject is taken up under the caption "The English Seamen." American and English writers have generally felt it incumbent upon them to hold up to the admiration of mankind the piratical voyages of Drake and his fellow-seamen. Channing hits the matter off pretty well by remarking that "a deed which would have met with condign punishment if perpetrated in European waters was looked upon as meritorious if it took place on the Spanish Main and did not bring on war with Spain." The exploits of Gilbert and Raleigh, in which Osgood has recently taught us to see the germ of the proprietary province in America, are related, though their bearing on the institutional history of the later colonies is not brought out. The true significance of the Virginia Charter of 1606, on the other hand, is clearly stated. The author says that though the elaborate provisions for the government of the wretched little plantation on the shores of the James River strike us as being rather absurd, the King "merely anticipated by some one hundred and seventy years the principles of the act for regulating the East India Company." The government of every chartered colonizing company has had to be assumed directly by the English Government. Channing's treatment of Virginia history is based mainly upon the materials to be found in the Virginia Magazine of History, in the work of the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission, and the works of Alexander Brown and Bruce. The Assembly of 1619, on which historians are fond of dilating, he calls the "mother of the American representative Legislature."

Chapter IX. contains a brief but good account of the early history of Maryland, the first successful proprietorship in America. Special attention is paid to the Charter of 1632 and the actual working of Government under it, and it is shown that the comparison between Maryland and the English County Palatine must not be carried too far.

Regarding the settlement of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, he makes an assertion which seems open to criticism. He says that the Mayflower compact "was not in any way the constitution of an independent State, as has sometimes been said. It was, indeed, precisely the opposite—an agreement made by Englishmen who, finding themselves on English soil without any specified powers of government, agreed to govern themselves until the King's pleasure should be signified." It is a little difficult to see why the compact was not just what Prof. Channing says it was not—the constitution of a virtually independent State. A review of Plymouth history does not bear out his offhand remark that "there was not the slightest thought of independence," if by independence he means the permanent management of their own affairs by the Colonists. Plymouth is as good an example as can be found in Colonial history of a de facto commonwealth. It is with more justice that he takes exception to Doyle's reference to the Plymouth system as communistic. It was not really so, for the leveling features of communism were not a part of the Pilgrims' programme.

NEW ENGLAND CONSCIENCE.

IN Chapter XII. we find a scholarly account of the founding of Massachusetts and the system of government established there. The theocratic nature of the system is described, and it explains most of the phenomena in the history of the Bible commonwealth. The intolerance of the seventeenth century explains the famous contests with Roger Williams and the Antinomians and Quakers. "In each case the ultimate question at issue was whether the ideas of the dissentient minority or those of the representatives of the majority should prevail." Channing goes on to say that the "consciences of the New England rulers have been too little regarded, and the consciences of their victims too much respected."

Speaking of the celebrated Anne Hutchinson, he says: "Living nowadays, she would easily find a niche among the women radicals of the day; she would found another Brook Farm on original lines, or she would start a woman's club to discuss the religion of the Hindus."

Chapters XVI. and XVII. describe the historical development of the Dutch colony of New Netherland. It is, of course, impossible to say just what effect Dutch influence had in forming the United States; but Prof. Channing safely remarks that the Dutch and their posterity have "powerfully affected the development of the thirteen colonies." He comes to the conclusion that neither Van Twiller nor Kieft were such bad kind of persons as is commonly believed. The history of New Netherland remains unwritten because "there is hardly a scrap of evidence that is not highly controversial."

The volume comes down to the year of the English Restoration, from which time a new era in colonial history dates. The rise and development of England's navigation policy, the keystone of the system of stricter imperial control which was to mark colonial history in the eighteenth century, is briefly sketched. Finally there is a review of internal conditions in the colonies about 1660.

Prof. Channing's point of view is that the colonies, taken together, formed a part of the Empire of England. He consequently avoids the antiquarian method of tracing the political development of each colony as a unit in isolation. "Colonial institutions reproduced popular forms which were dying out in the home land, and from this beginning developed on lines radically unlike those which prevailed in England. * * * Fifty years of freedom gave the English-American colonists their opportunities," Page 421. His work is a re-examination of the whole field under treatment. It is thoughtful and well written, and deserves the attention which should be accorded to the work of any scholarly man whose writing is the result of careful study and mature reflection.

*A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By Edward Channing. Vol. I., "The Planting of a Nation in the New World—1300-1660." Pp. 550. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

THE GREAT NORTHWEST.

A HISTORY OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST. By Joseph Schafer, M. L. With maps and illustrations. Pp. 321. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THIS attractive volume concerning the history of the region west of the Rockies and north of California—the Oregon country—appears at a most fortunate time, just as the World's Fair at Portland is opening; and in this little book we read much of Lewis and Clark, whose exploit the Portland Exposition was planned to commemorate. Mr. Schafer's work, however, is not by way of a handbook for visitors to Portland, for he is careful to tell us that the coincidence in point of time between the opening of the exposition and the appearance of his book is a "fortunate chance." As head of the Department of History in the University of Oregon, he is well qualified to write the history of the Northwest, and his must have been a labor of love.

The western coast of what is now the United States was first explored in 1542 by two navigators, Cabrillo and Ferelo, under commission from the Viceroy of New Spain, Mendoza. They explored as far north possibly as 42 degrees north latitude. Until the buccaneering voyage of Sir Francis Drake about 1580 the Spanish felt as secure on the Pacific as in the interior of their own peninsula. Drake ran up the Pacific Coast to about 42 degrees north latitude, and took possession of the country, though it had been previously visited by Spaniards, in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it "New Albion." During the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries the California region was not further explored.

About 1770 the California missions were begun, and the exploration of the northwest coast was effected by Juan Perez in 1774. He visited the region from 42 degrees north latitude to 54 degrees 40 minutes. Capt. Cook's voyage of 1776-8 attracted much attention to this region, and the otter fur trade developed rapidly. In 1790 Spain, which took no active interest in this trade, virtually withdrew from the region north of California. One of the most important events in the history of the Northwest is the discovery of the Columbia River in 1792 by Robert Gray, an American.

The first suggestion of the famous transcontinental journey is to be found in a letter from Jefferson to George Rogers Clark in 1783. Jefferson's message to Congress of Jan. 18, 1803, shows that he desired to send out an exploring expedition overland as far as the Pacific. At this time we were negotiating with Napoleon for the purchase of New Orleans, and no one had any idea we were on the point of acquiring all Louisiana. The expedition was in no sense the result of the purchase, as has often been asserted. The President appointed as leader of the exploring party Capt. Meriwether Lewis, who in turn selected, as second in command, William Clark, younger brother of the celebrated George Rogers. An interesting account of their adventures is given in Chapter VI.

The story of how Oregon was colonized is told in Chapter XI. The process of State building on the shores of the Pacific really begins with the great emigration of 1843. "It closes the period of experiment and gives us a true self-supporting American colony," Page 196. In 1843 the settlers by the "First Organic Law" adopted a provisional de facto government "until such time as the United States of America extend their jurisdiction over us." The region between 42 degrees and 54 degrees 40 minutes had been for several years held by Great Britain and the United States by joint occupation. The Oregon convention, which met at Cincinnati in 1843, put forward the contention that the United States had an undoubted right to all of this country. Mr. Schafer says this was "claiming too much for the United States," Page 214. "But," he says, "there was some slight ground for it, and, besides, many Americans were out of patience with Great Britain for refusing to accept the compromise line of 49 degrees so often offered." The result was that "Fifty-four forty or fight" became a plank in the Democratic platform of 1844. In spite of this warlike bluster, the parallel of 49 degrees was agreed to as the boundary between the United States and Great Britain on the Pacific, and a treaty to this effect was signed on June 15, 1846. "The Oregon question was now settled, and that in a way which was perfectly fair to all parties concerned," Page 216. The first Territorial Government of Oregon was inaugurated in March, 1849, and Joseph Lane of Indiana was appointed by President Polk as the first Territorial Governor.

Mr. Schafer closes with a brief chapter on "The Pacific Northwest of To-day," and shows how the naturally great resources of the country are coming to be developed.

OUR DEPENDENCIES.

TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES OF THE UNITED STATES. Their Government and Administration. By William Franklin Willoughby, Treasurer of Porto Rico. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

THE purpose of the American State Series is to describe the administration and organization of American government. This volume of the series concerns itself with the Territories and dependencies of the United States, particularly the insular dependencies, the Philippines and Porto Rico. It is only incidentally historical, and seeks rather to explain the policy now pursued by the United States toward them.

Mr. Willoughby distinguishes three periods in American expansion. The first terminates in 1853 with the end of the territorial adjustments growing out of the war with Mexico and the natural rounding off of the boundaries of the United States. The second period, of comparative inactivity, covers the years 1853-98. The third begins with the annexation of Hawaii in 1898, and ends, if it has yet ended, with the acquisition of the Panama Canal strip in 1904. It is with this last period that we are here principally concerned. While the government of the territory acquired as a result of the war with Spain presents many new problems, chief among which is that the United States now possesses territory which for an indefinite period cannot be incorporated into the Union, the territorial policy of the United States has undergone no radical changes. The problem of dependent territory has always been with us, and we have continuously acted in accordance with certain theories which constitute what may be called the Territorial Policy of the United States. The advent of the United States among the nations as a colonial power has not, therefore, meant a break in American policy.

The United States * * * has not been compelled to abandon its historical policy as a general principle. All that has been necessary is the modification of this principle in the single respect that it is not feasible at the present time, as in the past, definitely to determine in advance what shall be the ultimate political status of this territory.—Page 19.

It is, therefore, as introductory to the description of government in the insular possessions that Mr. Willoughby, in Chapters II. and III., discusses the Territories on the mainland.

It is about Porto Rico that he speaks with perhaps the greatest authority. The American citizen who desires to acquaint himself with present governmental conditions in that island, both insular and local, cannot do better than read what Mr. Willoughby has to say about them. The frame of government for Porto Rico is the Foraker Act, passed by Congress in 1900. Congress has, however, left matters of local government to be worked out by the Insular Government. A peculiar feature of the execution is that the heads of departments, appointed directly by the President of the United States, are almost entirely independent of the Governor. In practice, however, harmony is secured by frequent conferences. The lower house of the Insular Legislature is chosen on the basis of what is virtually manhood suffrage, and is composed of native Porto Ricans. The upper house is composed of the Executive Council, consisting of the six heads of departments and five other persons appointed by the President of the United States, making eleven in all, five of whom must be natives. It is thus in the President's power to keep the majority of the upper house American as long as he sees fit. This house is remarkable in American institutional history as an example of the combination of legislative and executive functions in the same body. The financial system is clearly outlined and the process described by which free trade between the United States and Porto Rico was established.

In Chapter V. an account is given of the reorganization of the old Spanish system of municipal government, and of the establishment of the present system. A very careful exposition of municipal finance is also to be found here. In spite of the fact that Porto Ricans are not satisfied with present conditions, the author who, by his position as Treasurer of Porto Rico, is peculiarly fitted to understand those conditions, believes that if Congress "has erred, it has been in immediately granting too much rather than too little."

When we come to the government of the Philippines, the subject matter of Chapters VI., VII., and VIII., the principal circumstance borne in mind is the complexity and multifarious nature of the questions demanding solution; and the leading fact with which our legislators have had to reckon is that the islands are inhabited by people representing stages of development ranging all the way from savagery up to comparative civilization. In the study of government in the Philippines the student is concerned with a work not yet completed and with institutions of a more or less tentative character.

As an event leading up to the establishment of civil government in the Philippines, the author lays great stress upon the instructions given by the President to the Second Philippine Commission, which were incorporated into his annual message of Dec. 3, 1900.

"In it is solemnly enunciated the policy of the United States that in framing a scheme of government for the islands, and in legislating in regard to them, the United States will have solely in mind the welfare of the islands themselves, and, furthermore, that it is the deliberate policy of the United States to give to the people of the islands the largest measure of participation in their own Government which they are fitted to exercise."

A striking example of the continuity of our territorial policy is to be seen in the opinion arrived at by the Philippine Commission and indorsed by Congress, that in the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 are to be found the essential principles that should control legislation for the Philippines. The Philippine Act of 1902, unlike the Foraker Act for Porto Rico, does not contain a complete system of government. The actual work of organizing government is in the hands of the commission. What Mr. Willoughby calls the vital feature of the act is that which provides for the calling of a "Philippine Assembly upon the general pacification of the country." This means that the Philippines will soon enjoy a form of government in general similar to that now in operation in Porto Rico. Chapters VII. and VIII. contain admirable summaries of the systems of subordinate governments, provincial and municipal, established by the Philippine Commission.

At the close of the volume is a valuable bibliographical note, giving the sources of information regarding the territorial dependencies of the United States.

New York, July, 1905. B. L. S.

SWINBURNE'S NOVEL.

A Few Excerpts from the Dedication and the Story.*

AN agreeable kind of old-fashioned love story is involved in Algernon Charles Swinburne's work of prose fiction, "Love's Cross-Currents," of which something has already been said in these columns. In his dedication to Theodore Watts-Dunton, from which we quoted a phrase or two last week, Mr. Swinburne expresses some doubt of the present utility of the epistolary form in fiction which even the giant genius of Balzac could not restore to the favor it enjoyed in the days of Richardson and Laclos.

I do not forget that the king of men to whose hand we owe the glorious history of "Redgauntlet" began it in epistolary form, and changed the fashion of his tale to direct and forthright narrative when the story became too strong for him, and would no longer be confined within the limits of conceivable correspondence; but his was in its ultimate upshot a historic and heroic story. And I have always regretted that we have but one specimen of the uncompleted series of letters out of which an earlier novel, the admirable "Fortunes of Nigel," had grown up into immortality. The single sample which Lockhart saw fit to vouchsafe us is so great a masterpiece of dramatic humor and living imagination that the remainder of a fragment which might well suffice for the fame of any lesser man ought surely to have been long since made public. We could not dispense with the doubtless more generally amusing and interesting narrative which superseded it; but the true and thankful and understanding lover of Scott must and will readily allow or affirm that there are signs of even rarer and finer genius in the canceled fragment of the rejected study.

Mr. Swinburne's employment of the epistolary form is, of course, facile and entertaining. "Love's Cross-Currents" is not exciting reading, but it is good reading. We are permitted by the dedication to assume that it was written many years ago. We should hardly have expected to find Mr. Swinburne busying himself with the little foibles and vanities of society at this stage of his brilliant career. But two examples of the quality of the work will, we fancy, convince the discriminating reader of novels that this book is worth while.

The first letter from which we quote is written by Helena, Lady Midhurst, the epistolary protagonist of this drama in letters, a wise and witty old dowager:

SOME IDEAS OF LADY MIDHURST.

Lady Wells her name was; I had to give her up in the long run; but she was charming at one time, wonderfully bright in her ways, at once quick and soft, as it were—just my idea of Madame de Léry, in "Un Caprice." She was idolized by all sorts of people, authors particularly, for she used to hunt them down with a splendid skill, and make great play with them when caught; but the things the woman used to say! and then the people about her went off and set them all down in their books. The men actually took her stories as samples of what went on daily in a certain circle, and wrote them down, altering the names, as if they had been gospel. She told me some before they got into print; there was nobody she would not mix up in them, and we had to break with her at last in a peaceable way. If you ever see an old novel called (I think) "Vingt-et-Un," or some such name—I know there are cards in it—you will find a picture there of your aunt, painted by the author (a Mr. Caddell) after a design by Lady Wells. I am the Lady Manhurst of that nice book. I cheat at cards; I break the heart of a rising poet, (that is, I never would let Sir Thomas invite Mr. Caddell;) and I make two brothers fight a duel, and one is killed through my direct agency. I run away with a Lord Avery; I am not certain that my husband dies a natural death. Indeed, I fancy that I poison him in the last chapter. * * * He was a detestable man, and had a voice exactly like a cat with a bad cold in the head. * * * I always bow when he speaks French in his fearful accent, and that stops him. * * * Our dear C. R. is one of the safest women alive. Not for other people, mind; not safe for you; not safe by any means for her husband; but as safe for herself as I am, or as the Queen is. * * * She is wonderfully sensible for a clever person who is (I must maintain) naturally stupid, or she would have gone on a higher tack altogether and been one of the most noticeable people alive. It is exquisite, charming to an old woman, to observe how thoroughly she is up to all the points of all her games. She amuses herself in all sorts of the most ingenious ways; makes that wretch Ernest's life an Egyptian plague by constant friction of his inside skin and endless needle probings of his sore mental places; enjoys all kinds of fun, sparingly and heartily at once, like a thoroughly initiated Epicurean, (that woman is an esoteric of the Garden): and never for an instant slips aside from the strait gate and narrow way, while she has all the flowers and smooth paving of the broad one—at least all the enjoyment of them; or perhaps something better. She is sublime; anything you like; but she is not wholesome.

FROM ANOTHER WOMAN.

I have had a preposterous letter from Aunt Midhurst; the woman is really getting past her work; her satire is vicious, stupid, pointless to a degree. Somebody has been operating on her fangs, I suppose, and extracting the venom. It is curious to remember what one always heard about her wit and insight and power of reading character; she has fallen into a sort of hashed style, between a Friench portière and a Dickens nurse. It makes one quite sorry to read the sort of stuff she has come to writing, and think that she was once great as a talker and letter-writer.

*LOVE'S CROSS-CURRENTS: A YEAR'S LETTERS. By Algernon Charles Swinburne. New York: Harper & Brothers.

TUSKEGEE.

Yet another volume about Booker Washington's famous school for the negroes is "Tuskegee and Its People: Their Ideals and Achievements," (The D. Appleton Company. $2.) Principal Washington is the editor of the volume, which throughout bears his stamp and has, of course, an introduction from his pen. Really there is nothing more for the indefatigable man to say, but he believes that the lesson he has to teach can be learned only at the price of infinite reiteration, and besides, he likes to talk.

"The book," says Principal Washington, "is an accurate portrait of the Tuskegee of to-day, and reasonably forecasts the hopes of the institution for to-morrow." It is made up of contributions by several hands, contributions explaining the work of the school—these most appropriately written by officers and instructors at Tuskegee—and a sheaf of autobiographies of Tuskegee students who have made moderately successful showings in life. The work of the school has already been so often and so fully described by Dr. Washington himself that readers of his books will gain little additional information from the first set of papers. Nevertheless, these papers make plain several things—as how the night classes are arranged for the students who work every day, how even the day students work by sections three days in the week, and how the school is not intended to be by any means exclusively "industrial."

The autobiographies of Tuskegeeans introduce some first hand matter—but even in that case Dr. Washington has already recited all the typical instances several times over. The Tuskegee graduates who write the stories of their lives include a college president, a school principal, a lawyer, a school treasurer, a farmer, a carpenter, a teacher of cooking, a dairyman, a wheelwright, a blacksmith, a druggist, a shoemaker, and others. Each tells how he (or she) struggled up from the cabin and the cotton patch to his present eminence. If the stories are marked by a complacency pardonable under the circumstances, and if they fail to prove quite all their authors think they do prove for negro progress, yet they are not uninstructive. Dr. Washington's editorship is assurance of discretion in the attitude toward the whites, and each colored autobiographer sings the Principal's praises loudly at the end of his little piece.

Some Good Sellers.

Doubleday, Page & Co. report the seventh edition here of Helen Keller's autobiography, "The Story of My Life," and a new edition in England; the third edition of "The Walking Delegate," Leroy Scott's labor story, and second editions of Stanley Waterloo's "The Story of Ab," Warren Cheney's "The Way of the North," and Mrs. Grace S. Richmond's "The Indifference of Juliet."

The sales of E. F. Benson's "The Image in the Sand," it is stated by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia, have been very good, and it is believed that it will prove as popular as the author's previous novel, "The Challoners."

A second edition has been called for of Mrs. Virginia Fraser Boyle's new story, "Serena," A. S. Barnes & Co. announce. They also report Australian editions of James B. Connolly's "On Tybee Knoll," Alfred Henry Lewis's "The Boss," and of Joseph C. Lincoln's "Cap'n Eri," while this last author's second novel, "Partners of the Tide," is also said to be having a favorable reception.

Mr. and Mrs. Williamson's automobile love story, "The Princess Passes," is being printed by Henry Holt & Co. for the sixth time in four months. The book appears to please as much as its predecessor, "The Lightning Conductor," and is generally conceded to have more of a plot.

HAY IN CARICATURE.

IT has been said during these days of mourning for Mr. Hay that he was never caricatured. But once, at least, his own pen essayed the task from which the artist's pencil recoiled. In September, 1871, Walt Whitman recited an original poem at the opening of the American Institute Fair in New York, and the next morning the greater part of it appeared in The Tribune. In the course of the day Bayard Taylor sent into the office a group of imitations of Whitman, Bret Harte, John Hay, and Mr. Joaquin Miller, and they appeared the next morning under the heading, "The Battle of the Bards." Taylor had made each poet claim supremacy, but had left the verses otherwise unconnected. Mr. Hay, as night editor, gave them an introduction, setting forth that "some portions of Mr. Whitman's remarkable poem had been omitted," with great regret, inasmuch as the officers of the Signal Service think it not probable that "another such disturbance of the elements will take place in this century." "The Night Editor," said the introduction, "has been severely censured for slaughtering this exquisite morceau, and compared to the base Judaean who threw a pearl away richer than all his agate." Bret Harte was described as "lounging forward from among the refrigerators," when Mr. Whitman's voice "had died away among the patent pumps and corn cutters, which cumbered the vast amphitheatre." "Air this a free fight?" he asked, and read his verses with exquisite expression, after putting his hand behind his hip; and then followed this caricature:

"Here a long, lank, farmer-looking man, with travel-stained garments of Kentucky jeans, a weather-beaten face, rough with two days of grizzled beard, enormous brown hands and wrists protruding from the short coat sleeves, and a general air of melancholy and tobacco about him, came slouching up to the platform, and, taking off his tattered fur cap, said to the President:

'Good morning, Jedge! I drapped in to take a hand long o' the other poets, but ef ye ain't got no better stock nor this, I reckon I'll skeet back to Spunky Pint. Why, Jedge! my little Gabe—he's at school at Hell's Bend in Magoopin County—doggon my skin ef he can't sing the socks off that thar little Gamboller.'

'Confine yourself to your own poetry,' said the Chairman austerely, and the Pike sadly shook the hayseed from his long iron-gray hair, and read these rhymes in a snuffling tone, curiously at variance with their libertine tendency."

In 1876, when reprinting these imitations in the volume with "The Echo Club," published in 1872 in The Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Taylor gave them the entire setting added by Mr. Hay, saying that it probably contributed even more to the amusement of the public than the poems themselves. He added, "The rare liberality—nay, in a literary sense generosity—which the editor exhibited would be universally appreciated, if it were proper to mention his name." The name was no secret to any journalist after these significant words, and so Bayard Taylor may be said to have brought the first blossom for the garland of praises which the Secretary's countrymen are now weaving with "bells and flowerets of a thousand hues." Liberality and generosity do not bloom so prodigally in the fields of literature that the praise should be forgotten.

In the "Life and Letters" of Taylor Mr. Hay's name is not mentioned, but Sept. 18, 1871, nine days after the publication of the four imitations, and the introduction, Taylor writes to Mr. Reid, editor of The Tribune, that during the last week or two he has been "trying an experiment in regard to those imitations," evidently, from the context, meaning certain parodies written in his earlier years, and with a few exceptions unpublished. He refuses to allow them to appear as they are, hesitates between The Tribune and The Atlantic Monthly, and at last throws aside nearly all the old matter, rapidly writes between thirty and forty new imitations, adds critical conversations by way of setting, and gives them to The Atlantic as "The Diversions of the Echo Club." Apparently Mr. Hay's improvised humor gave the crystallizing touch to a vague project long cherished, and was really responsible for the writing of "The Echo Club," and certainly no collection of his writings will be complete without "The Battle of the Bards."

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

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JOHN LANE COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE CHINESE PEOPLE.

An Interesting Account of Their Life by a Frenchman.*

MR. EMILE BARD is an exception to the rule that "a Frenchman is a gentleman with a decoration, who knows nothing about geography." He may have a decoration, but he knows something of geography, at least so far as China is concerned. He is a kindly, though just, observer, has seen China as a business man may see it—not as a traveler or a missionary, having lived for four years in the country; his eyes have looked with the proper focus, and, as he says, he has tried to avoid the optimism of certain writers and not to depreciate the Celestial Empire and its inhabitants. We think he has been successful.

Mr. Bard describes the Chinese regard for etiquette, which is so complicated, however, that in most cases form replaces substance. With the Chinese, a refusal or unpleasant truth must be expressed evasively. If a Chinaman does not wish to accommodate a friend he never gives the true reason for his refusal; that would be discourteous. He lies politely. Our war correspondents have said the same of the Japanese, who fubbed them off with compliments that were little better than falsehoods. From this overgrown etiquette "emanate the exasperating practices of fraud, dissimulation, and trickery." "I speak on this subject from knowledge," says the author. "An association of several years with natives of all ranks authorizes me to assert that the bent of their minds is such that they absolutely refuse to admit that two and two make four." He says that more than once, having bargained for a sale at the rate of sixteen ounces to the pound, he has found that the goods were to be weighed by a twelve-ounce pound, and had to begin the bargaining once more.

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IN a general way the Chinese servants are honest; that is, they will steal nothing belonging to their employers. But they squeeze everybody with whom their employers deal. A foreign Minister dismissed his porter, the principal agent in squeezing the tradesmen. Years afterward he found that his servants, headed by the new porter, had paid the discharged man his regular wages, and had a bank account, the income of which was divided regularly among the servants. Another annoyance to the European is the Chinese disregard of time, explained as due to the fact that they have no weekly day of rest. The divisions of time are indicated sufficiently by the terms morning and evening; if the Chinese carry watches it is because the ticking amuses them. Of the street lighting in Peking Mr. Bard quotes this story as current among the Europeans:

Eighty thousand taels are assigned each year for street lights; the official in charge takes 40,000 as his share, and gives the rest to a subordinate. This latter hands over 20,000 to his inferior, and so on, until the original sum is reduced to a few copper cash, given to a coolie to buy oil and a wick; these are placed on a plate on the ground. A beggar comes along and drinks the oil—and such is the lighting of Peking.

On the subject of religion Mr. Bard makes a striking observation: "It must be stated, to the honor of the Chinese, that no people, ancient or modern, ever possessed a sacred literature more completely exempt from licentious ideas, and that at no period has their worship been associated with orgies or human sacrifices similar to those of which traces may be found in the history of every pagan people. This vitalizing purity is perhaps the reason for the prolonged existence of the social order of things."

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MR. BARD has a valuable chapter on Chinese money. Its unit is the tael, which is not a coin, but a weight of silver—the ounce, of which there are 16 to the catty and 1,600 to the picul. The commercial tael is that of Canton, which should weigh 37.783 grains, but usually weighs 37.58. Then there is the tael of Shanghai, which weighs 36.6, and the revenue tael, used in valuing imports and exports, and each large city has its own, that of Tien-Tsin worth from 4 to 6 per cent. more than that of Shanghai. Business estimated in taels is carried on by the use of Spanish dollars or silver ingots. The former are weighed and stamped by every South China merchant and have to be remitted continually. The ingots of silver are cut from bars into pieces that the operator estimates will weigh 50 taels. Naturally each one who handles them weighs them.

"Banks store their money in cellars, in boxes carried back and forth by coolies. This explains the item of transportation which is deducted from the face of a Chinese check when it is cashed at a bank. One can judge of the complications consequent upon this system of conversion of taels of different values into ingots of different weight and purity, especially as assayers of different localities refuse to honor the stamps of other cities." In places where the dollar is not used, small payments are made by cutting up an ingot. "The scale used in weighing these fragments has two sets of markings; one for receipts and one for payments."

The national coin of China is the "cash," a round copper coin with a square hole through it. The cash or sapek dates from at least 2300 B. C. Eight pounds weight of cash make one dollar. Years ago an Emperor decided to double his funds by giving copper cash double its value; in certain parts of the country this performance is still in effect. In other parts 77 or 85 cash are counted as 100! In Honan the Chinese go to market with two kinds of money—one real, the other counterfeit. Some articles are bought with one, some with the other; certain articles have two prices—one in good money, one in bad. "The dodging spirit of the Chinaman is well adapted to all these complications." In line with such methods are the tricks of trade in China. Mr. Bard says that a merchant never hesitates to deliver fraudulent or inferior goods if he thinks he can escape detection. He himself has found small shot in cocoons, the holes through which they were inserted being carefully sewed up and covered with silk. He has found needles in the stems of feathers, inserted to increase their weight; bricks and pieces of iron are to be found in bales of merchandise, finely cut chicken feathers mixed with elderdown.

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THE author does more than record the Chinaman's faults; he finds many a good word to say for him. "Nowhere in the world," he says, "is such a vast agglomeration of men kept in order and obedience without police or military force, with such a minimum of public functionaries. * * * Arbitration in cases of disagreement is largely practiced." He says that the yellow peril, if it exists, is distant. His reasons are:

China has no capital and never will have so long as its finances are so badly administered, with the mandarins in control. Its people are poor, * * * the whole Government budget is inferior to that of the City of Paris alone. The danger, if any, will come from industries established with European capital and managed exclusively by Europeans. The only chance of competitive success even then would lie in the cheapness of native hand labor. This is generally of an inferior quality, for every sort of work requiring muscular exertion three Chinamen being needed to do the work of one European. This being the case, Chinese wages are not much less than those of Europe. In the cotton mills in Shanghai salaries have quadrupled in twenty years, while the wages of coolies on the Hankow-Peking Railroad have doubled. It would be surprising if a land newly born to industrial life should for centuries find itself in a condition to supplant nations having behind them the experience of generations of enlightened capitalists and skilled, alert workmen.

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SOME PAGES FROM THE BOOK.

THE ceremonious forms of expression used in ordinary conversation seem very amusing to the European listener. It is a fixed rule that one must speak of himself and of all belonging to him in the humblest of terms and use the most exalted language in referring to the person or property of another. Whether two mandarins or two beggars meet and accost each other, this is a sample of their conversation:

"What is your honorable name?"

"Your insignificant brother's name is Wang."

"Where is your noble dwelling?"

"The hovel in which I hide myself is in ——," designating the place.

"How many precious sons have you?"

"I have only five stupid little pigs."

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IT is a gross offense to call a native by his name. A superior may do this, but he becomes furious if even a twin brother thus addresses him. It must be either "honorable older brother" or "honorable younger brother," or some such form of expression. Foreigners usually solve the difficulty by applying to their servants the names of their functions, as boy, coolie, gardener, cook, mafoo, (coachman,) and so on.

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THE following anecdote serves to illustrate the self-effacing phase of Chinese politeness: A Chinaman, wearing his finest gown of silk, called at a house where he happened to disturb a rat, which was regaling itself out of a jar of oil standing on a beam over the door. In its sudden fright the rat upset the oil over the luckless visitor, ruining his fine raiment. While the man was still pale with rage, his host appeared, and after the customary greetings the visitor accounted for his appearance in this wise:

"As I was entering your honorable dwelling I frightened your honorable rat; while it was trying to escape it upset your honorable jar of oil over my poor and insignificant clothing. This explains the contemptible condition in which I find myself in your honorable presence."

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CROWNING the edifice of the Chinese Government, we find the Censorate, which sits in judgment on all officials, not excepting the Son of Heaven himself. When the present Emperor, then a child of three, was being borne along in his uncle's funeral procession, a censor delivered to his attendant a missive protesting against his accession to the throne, and in proof of the sincerity of his conviction he committed suicide in presence of the new monarch.

In 1871 a censor boldly opposed his opinions to those of Prince Kung, then at the head of the Government, and the latter preferred breaking his word pledged to the American Minister to braving the disapproval of the censor, although the rank of the latter was much inferior to that of the Prince.

That this courageous independence is still an attribute of certain of their number is demonstrated by two successive reports of the censor An Wei-tsun, one directed against the powerful Li Hung-Chang and Teon Yu-ying, Viceroy of Yunnan; and another against the Dowager Empress herself, the terrible and vindictive Tsu-hsi-tuanyin, for which he was recalled and sentenced to penal servitude at the military posts of Mongolia. We quote the reports, which were published in the Peking Gazette:

"July 18, 1894.—When we compare Li Hung-Chang with the Marquis Tso Tsungtang and note the great riches, power, and influence of the former and his family and the honest poverty of the illustrious Tso, no great penetration is needed to enable us to decide as to which one merits the title of patriot and honest man."

"Dec. 28, 1894.—Her Majesty has always interfered with matters of State, without any right to do so. How will she be able to justify her conduct to the imperial ancestors and also to her confiding and loyal people?"

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WE might prolong this list indefinitely, but we will limit ourselves to one more incident. About thirty years ago a mandarin was murdered by soldiers; as a result thirty-three functionaries—prefects, sub-prefects, and superintendents—were declared responsible and beheaded, and the Governor and Treasurer of the province were exiled.

The entire family is held responsible for the acts of any of its members, and for certain offenses, such as an attempt on the life of the Emperor, all are executed, even to the babe in arms.

The tepaom or dean of the village, elected by universal suffrage, is responsible for the conduct of the families of his domain. The sub-prefect, prefect, Governor, and Viceroy are all responsible in different degrees. An inundation and a famine are laid at the door of the Governor or the Viceroy, who are "father and mother to the people," to use an official expression.

*CHINESE LIFE IN TOWN AND COUNTRY. Adapted from the French of Emile Bard by H. Twichell. Illustrated. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xii.-285. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.20.

TRINITY PARISH.

A HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF TRINITY CHURCH IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. Compiled by Order of the Corporation and Edited by Morgan Dix, S. T. D., D. C. L., Ninth Rector. Part III.—The Rectorship of Dr. Hobart, from February, 1816, to August, 1830. Portraits and Illustrations. One volume. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-538. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

The third volume of Dr. Morgan Dix's monumental history of Trinity Parish covers the fourteen years (1816-1830) of Bishop Hobart's rectorate of New York's most famous church. It is practically quite as much a biography of Hobart's later years as it is a history of the parish which he directed. But it could hardly be otherwise. Hobart was Bishop of New York, indeed, but he was also rector of Trinity, and before he became rector had been assistant to Bishop Moore, and the life of the rector of a parish who dies while in charge of it cannot easily be dissociated from the history of his parish.

The period of Dr. Hobart's rectorship was one of constant growth for Trinity and for the Episcopal Church in this city. The General Theological Seminary was founded in 1818, and after a stormy youth attained its maturity after Dr. Hobart's death. Its early history is told by Dr. Dix at some length, with the quarrel between Bishop Hobart and Bishop Chase over its support. If Dr. Dix found it necessary to mention the "sad fall" of the Rev. Thomas Yardley How, we think he might have told briefly why he fell. His crime seems to have been merely ecclesiastical, for Dr. Hobart remained on friendly terms with him.

Dr. Dix had hoped to finish his history of Trinity in three volumes, but a fourth volume will be necessary; how soon that may be expected he does not say.

"Purchas His Pilgrimes."

HAKLUYTUS POSTHUMUS; or, PURCHAS HIS PILGRIMES. By Samuel Purchas, B. D. Vols. IV. and V. To be complete in 20 vols. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $3.25 each.

Encouraged by the reception of a new edition in twelve volumes of Hakluyt's "Voyages," the Macmillan Company is issuing in twenty volumes that great collection of voyages and discoveries which, being a continuation and amplification of the Hakluyt books, bears the title "Hakluytus Posthumus; or, Purchas His Pilgrimes." This work must not be confounded with "Purchas His Pilgrimage: or, Relations of the World, and the Religions Observed in All Ages," although the latter is usually catalogued as Volume V. of the Pilgrimes. The two books are quite distinct. In the Pilgrimage Purchas puts the material that has come to him into his own style, while in the Pilgrimes the authors speak for themselves.

It was a hard lesson which Samuel Purchas learned—a public's unresponsiveness and a publisher's remorseless persecution—which drove him to a debtor's death in 1626. But what he could not know was that wherein his contemporaries were indifferent, unresponsive, and antagonistic, geographers and anthropologists of three centuries hence would lay blessings at his door. He it was who preserved what would have been inevitably lost; he made accessible for all time what would have been inaccessible—except in rare instances—to the scientists of to-day.

The new edition of Purchas, which has now reached Vols. IV. and V., is a delightful piece of bookmaking, according to the rule that the appearance of a work should suggest its contents. The type is an excellent modern modification of a seventeenth century font. The binding is characteristic and substantial. The original spelling, of course, has been retained, and the original format, too, as far as paragraphing and marginal notes are concerned. The attempt is rather one of an intelligent adaptation than of exact copy—a suggestive resemblance rather than a reproduction. Among the travelers whose tales of adventure and discovery are included in these two volumes are David Middleton, Alexander Sharpey, Joseph Salbancke, Sir Henry Middleton, Nicholas Downton, Anthony Hippon, Samuel Castelton, John Saris, Richard Cocks, Walter Payton, John Davis, Edward Dodsworth, Sir Thomas Roe, and Thomas Coryat.

IVORY CARVING.

IVORIES. By Alfred Maskell, F. S. A. In The Connoisseur's Library. 8vo. Pp. viii.-443. Uncut, deckle edges. Cloth. Fully illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $6.75.

The history of ivory carving goes back to the most remote antiquity. There are examples of the days of the earliest dynasties of Assyria and Egypt, centuries before the Christian era. Even earlier workers in ivory are evident from recent discoveries and references in ancient works. Mr. Maskell begins his history of the subject with the earliest achievements. He follows his discussion of the work of our prehistoric ancestors with a consideration of the articles taken from the ruins of Egypt and Nineveh, which include daggers ornamented with ivory, tiny ornaments, vases, boxes, &c. These are now in the different Continental and British museums which the author has visited personally to examine them in order to give a better description of them.

As Mr. Maskell says, comparatively a very small number of Greek and Roman carvings in ivory have come down to us earlier than the earliest of the consular and other important classical diptychs and plaques, to which he devotes considerable attention. Many hundreds of years before our era ivory carving was done by sculptors throughout the nations of Africa and Asia as well as in Italy. This period and the transition of Christianity are hardly perceptible, Mr. Maskell writes, in this work. There is hardly any evidence of a Christian worker during the time when Christianity had to hide itself, but, with the conversion of Constantine the Great to its teachings, paganism disappears at one blow. He considers briefly the work of the early Christians, who did mostly animals like the ram, the lion, the lamb, the serpent, &c.

Byzantine ivories are next considered, together with the art in Russia. There is also a chapter on Japanese and Chinese work, ivory sculpture in Spain, Portugal, and West Africa. Medals, chess and draughts men, &c., are also discussed. The author describes pieces of furniture, musical instruments, arms and sporting weapons, and other accessories of the field and chase made by German, French, Flemish, and other ivory carvers; he has a chapter on artificial ivory, the coloring and staining of articles, and a few words on the world's great ivory collections. In his final chapter on the nineteenth century and the present day he shows that in spite of the fact that ivory carving has long fallen out, there are still living distinguished artists practicing that very old art. Carving in ivory is still done, although carving in marble and bronze has been neglected by great sculptors for many years. In this chapter Mr. Maskell further describes the work of George Frampton, the Belgian sculptor Van Beurden, Théodore Rivière, Dampt, Madrassi, Julien Dillens, and many others.

The book is supplied with a list of the pictures of pieces of ivory and their present location, the subject, the origin and date, and a very comprehensive bibliography, and an index. There are no footnotes, the author having aimed to say everything in the body of the volume. Like the preceding volumes in the Connoisseur's Library, "Ivories" is artistically and technically illustrated with numerous photogravures and half tones. The bookmaking features of the new volume are of the best.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.

"Le Passe Vivant" by Henri de Regnier and "L'Esclave" by His Wife.*

By Arrangement With The London Times.

LITERATURE in France has reached at last a parting of the ways, showing, no doubt, the influence of two widely different ideals of conduct and education—two streams of tendency. Novels now, like public schools, have their classical and their modern side. We have glanced recently at one or two of the younger French novelists, democrats who bear witness to the scientific spirit. Such are M. Léon Frapié and M. Charles Louis Philippe. With them we might class M. Edouard Estaunié, and even, to a certain extent, M. Marcel Prévost. Problems of social development occupy these younger men; they have plenty of ideas, generous feelings, a keen sense of modern life, but, as a rule, a pretentious and difficult style, little love of beauty, and no artistic instinct. When we turn from them to the other school—to the classical side—it is at first with a sigh of relief. "Here at last is a man who can write!"—only too swiftly followed by a sense of a quite extraordinary mental and moral vacuum. These romancers have indeed the gifts of beauty and suggestion; they know magical words that weave a spell and show us what they say; but that is all; theirs is a voice and nothing else. The ancient Gauls in their Druidical ceremonies were wont to invoke three gifts—the eye that sees, the heart that feels, the brain that reflects and combines; but the Druids in modern France, following a modern fashion, have refused to make an elder son of any novelist; no man has the full inheritance. Some, like Pierre Loti and Gérard d'Houville, have the eye that not only sees but makes others to see, and creates, as it were, a new shade in the spectrum; others, like M. Charles Louis Philippe, whom we reviewed the other day, and M. Romain Rolland (a writer to whom we must return on a future occasion) have the heart to feel; M. Prévost and M. Estaunié (with, indeed, most of the novelists who belong to what we have called the modern side) possess the brain that reflects and combines. But where shall we find artist and thinker united? Perhaps, five years hence, that more complete creator will bear the name of Romain Rolland or Mme. Marcelle Tinayre, or (if she master a too tumultuous temperament) the Countess Matthieu de Noailles—which lady is a sort of little Fairy Queen, who deserves more than a mere salute en passant.

We do not expect this sentient and thinking genius from either of the de Régniers; but they write uncomonly well—it is difficult to write better prose than that so easily, so lucidly, so charmingly, and yet so elaborately produced by these two poets. Their books appear with something of the same spontaneous perfect skill and definite rightness that we find in the flowering of a rose. M. de Régnier writes, we think, the finer poetry, but Mme. de Régnier (Gérard d'Houville) gives us more beautiful prose. It is surprising how much talent, of a singularly rare and cultivated sort, is concentrated in one library of old Paris—the library of the Arsénal. The librarian of that ancient building is, as every one knows, the Academician José de Hérédia, whose poems, perfect and hard and soulless as caskets of Limoges enamel, are no less impeccable and no more interesting than those of Théophile Gautier. In their small way—their bric-a-brac way—they are very fine art indeed; and they have no sort of relation to Nature. How M. de Hérédia and his sons-in-law would roar with delight at Matthew Arnold's reference to poetry as a criticism of Life! Art is to them, as it was to our English playwrights of the Restoration, a world the more charming and recreative that, like some bright star in space, it is wholly outside of our moral and social preoccupations—a world of delight, beauty, and, above all, amusement. And there is certainly something to be said for their point of view. We all need toys.

Of the three beautiful daughters of M. de Hérédia, one married M. Pierre Louys, whose reconstructions of antique society have certainly nothing to say to Matthew Arnold, or to any moralist. Yet it is impossible to deny great talent to the author of "Aphrodite." A second daughter became Mme. Maindron. Readers of the Revue de Paris and, in fact, most amateurs of French literature, have present in their minds the precise, vivid, indeed gorgeous, prose-epics of M. Maurice Maindron; they are generally composed of scenes from the Wars of Religion in France, and are full of lust, color, blood, murder, battle, and sudden death. There is a certain sadisme, an undeniable perversity, something indecent and almost satanic in the art of these considerable writers, each in his own way a stylist of the rarest quality. It is impossible not to admire, and difficult not to condemn. In reading them we think of a certain old Florentine coachman who gave vent to his irritation against the inventor of tramways. "Were I the King of Italy," said he, "I would call that man. I would take him to the top of the Palazzo Vecchio, I would decorate him with the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus—and then I would pitch him bodily into space." Were we, in Plato's sense, the guardians of the Republic, even so would we serve M. Pierre Louys and M. Maurice Maindron. But we would confine ourselves to decorating M. and Mme. de Régnier. For the third daughter of M. de Hérédia married M. Henri de Régnier, chiefly known at that time for his austere, noble, and classic verse, in which an echo of Ronsard rings unmistakably. Since then he has produced a good many novels, less classic, less noble, and decidedly less austere. Mme. de Régnier was known as the author of some delightful verses published in the Revue des Deux Mondes, when last year she produced her first novel, "L'Inconstante." We reviewed it the time that very pretty book, as irresponsible as any exquisite but improper comedy by Beaumont and Fletcher. And "L'Esclave," her new book, has the same supple, pliant grace, turn by turn languid and alert, the same haunting sweetness, the same simplicity which is so admirable an art, and therewithal the same dainty, disdainful independence. No, Mme. de Régnier is not serious, and Aristotle himself would have to take her as she is; but she is perfectly natural, and while perfectly amoral, no more immoral than a bird or a kitten. We would not pitch her from the tower of the Palazzo.

Like Pierre Loti—whose talent hers in some degree resembles—Mme. de Régnier has a magical way of making you evoke strange places where you have never been with half a dozen quite ordinary words of simple description. It is New Orleans that she calls up before us in her new book, "L'Esclave." There are plenty of slaves in the book (released, of course,) prosperous, familiar old blacks; but the slave of the title is their mistress, and she is Passion's slave—or, rather, since passion is too fiery a word for the nonce, the slave of her own senses. The interest of the book lies, not in her love affair, but rather in the scenery in which that love affair takes place. We visit New Orleans in Summer, with its perfumed gardens, full of roses and lemons, pinks and magnólias; its great yellow flood of a Mississippi, which the gaslight and the shadow paint in stripes at night, like a tiger; its quaint old French quarter with white painted walls, and pretty ironwork balconies on which the Creole ladies stand and spread their snowy muslins; and the streets are full of chattering, cheerful, irresponsible darkies. Something voluptuous, superannuated, sensual, and delicate in the very atmosphere reminds us of the author of "Manon Lescaut" and the author of "Les Natches," and we remark that Louisiana has ever been singularly fortunate in inspiring the authors of France. After the Abbé Prévost, after Chateaubriand, Mme. de Régnier has still found a handful of laurels to glean.

M. de Régnier does not take us so far afield; he has not the magic gift of his wife. On the other hand, there is a sort of an idea in "Le Passé Vivant," a faint echo, a thin and watery dilution of M. Maurice Barrès's theory of ancestor-worship: "We have no individual existence; we are merely links in a chain; our ancestors live again in us, and the very deeds we do are inspired by the dead." As a rule, the classic side, grouped beneath the banner of M. Barrès, stand, like those persons in "Dante," with their heads twisted round upon their shoulders, looking backward:

> Chè dalle reni era tornato 'l volto
> Ed indietro venir gli convenia
> Perchè 'l veder dinanzi era lor tolto.

The attitude appears uncomfortable to lookers-on, but it affords them a singular satisfaction, and to none more than to M. de Régnier. Something distinguished, elegantly contorted, or at least artificial, pervades his work. His psychology is summary, but the sheer incisiveness of trait and silhouette gives an undeniable vividness to the personages of "Le Passé Vivant." In Jean de Francis and Maurice de Jonceuse he draws us two characteristic types of the contemporary French young man; the one reserved, exalté, nervous, and melancholy; the other practical, positive, energetic, and even restless to the verge of neurasthenia. In his own way, which is different to Gérard d'Houville's, M. de Régnier also has the eye that sees.

*LE PASSE VIVANT. Par Henri de Régnier. Paris: Mercure de France.

*L'ESCLAVE. Par Gérard d'Houville. Paris: Calmann Lévy.

OHIO VETERANS.

The Story of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Regiment During the Civil War.*

CONFESSEDLY, this record of a gallant Ohio regiment does "not assume to be history—rather a storehouse of facts which some future historian may use." It is compiled by the "historical committee" of the regiment, and chiefly written by Capt. Hartwell Osborn, whose name appears on the title page. The Fifty-fifth Ohio was recruited during the season of Northern discouragement which followed the first battle of Bull Run. The men were drawn from the Counties of Erie, Huron, Sandusky, Seneca, and Wyandotte, and went into active service in January, 1862, under command of Col. John C. Lee. The regiment was a part of the column under Gen. Frémont which invaded the Valley of Virginia, and had a number of encounters with Stonewall Jackson's opposing Confederate force—encounters which are all a part of history, but are not always recognizable as they are told here from the point of view of the Fifty-fifth Ohio. Somehow the impression conveyed is that Jackson always had more men and was nearly always beaten—very little being said of those forced marches of his back and forth to support the army of Lee. However, in this part, at least, the book deals little with matters of general strategy. The regiment was in forced marches of its own to Romney and Moorefield. Of the return to the latter place we have this record. The command had on the advance passed a certain plantation and set a guard over it to protect master and property—chattel and human. Now:

> We passed the McNeal plantation again. But how changed was the policy of war now! Before when here we had to guard and protect this man and his estate. This time the boys were turned loose, with the result that a cyclone seemed to have been at work. Cellar, larder, and garret disgorged and paid tribute to the boys in blue. And what a sight! As this marching column moved on they strung the contents of that rich plantation for ten miles along the route. Hogsheads of molasses, barrels of sugar, casks of preserves, caddies of tea, coffee, spices, fruits, with loads of bacon, flour, and produce from the garden, all were melting away as if by magic, while everywhere could be seen men with all manner of vessels conveying away what they could take as their share of the spoils. Some had jars, pitchers, pails, vessels of every known and some unknown descriptions, filled with anything coming to hand—a washdish filled with honey, a sloppail dripping with molasses, a scoop shovel carrying pickles, a dipper with flour, a cuspidor filled with peanuts. One fellow had tied up some onions in the misses' underwear, while another was carrying stockings filled with sugar.

That's merely war, of course; yet it is somewhat amusing later to come upon an address to the regiment made by Col. Lee, (who was about to give up the command,) referring to this very campaign. Says the Colonel handsomely, at the end of an enumeration of marches and encounters:

> While others were marauding, you were in the ranks; while others straggled, robbing and disgracing the American Army, you were distinguished for your order and exemplary conduct.

The Fifty-fifth Ohio was present at the second battle of Bull Run, where it was posted as a reserve behind a battery on the left of the Centreville turnpike, and later was part of a column which stood off a charge of Hood's Texas Brigade. The author thinks this check to the Confederate advance did much to render easier the following retreat of the Union Army under cover of rain and darkness.

In the campaign of Antietam the Fifty-fifth Ohio had no part, but it appears again at Chancellorsville, when the command was a part of that right wing upon which Gen. Jackson fell so suddenly, and by that strategic movement won the battle. It was here that Capt. Osborn was captured, and so had a chance to observe the Confederate advance from behind as well as from before. Here, as in the case of Second Bull Run, a pretty full story of the battle is given, with a map which shows the positions of the various corps of both armies. This plan is continued through the remainder of the volume.

The Fifty-fifth Ohio, now under a new Colonel, Charles B. Gambee, has its part also in the battle of Gettysburg, where it was posted at the crossing of the Emmettsburg and Taneytown roads. Capt. Osborn gives a very spirited account of Gettysburg—especially of Pickett's charge, of which it seems he commanded an exceptionally good view. It is, however, hardly worth while to quote another description of that battle.

Soon afterward the Eleventh Army Corps, of which the Fifty-fifth Ohio was a part, was sent to East Tennessee, where it was actively engaged in the fighting around Chattanooga, and especially on Mission Ridge. Capt. Osborn's story here is, however, largely a restatement of the history we have all read. Afterward the regiment (as a part of the Twentieth Corps) marched with Sherman through Georgia, and at the battle of Resaca, in that State, lost its Colonel, Gambee. From Atlanta again, where the Twentieth Corps was in garrison, the regiment "marched to the sea," and from Savannah moved northward to Goldsborough. As to this Southern campaign, the present volume confines itself to tracing military movements. You read no more stories like that of the cyclone which struck the McNeal plantation, in the Valley of Virginia. Though it is persistently reported by the other side that such things happened, during Gen. Sherman's famous marches. The Fifty-fifth Ohio was mustered out of service at Louisville July 4, 1865.

The volume has scattered through it a vast number of reproductions of photographs—no less than eighty of them—of the members of the regiment, these members including both officers and men, and as the pictures are some of the vintage and process of the sixties and some quite modern they present an interesting study. There are pictures, too, of a number of general officers—as of Sherman, Grant, and Thomas. The battle maps have already been mentioned, and there are some views of monuments at Gettysburg and elsewhere, in which the regiment has a peculiar interest. As for the narrative, it cannot be expected to have those qualities which make for easy reading. For the most part it lacks them conspicuously enough. But the authors have made it plain that they regard their work not as a finished product, but as material for the artist to come.

The last 150 pages of the volume are devoted to a number of matters not narrative. There is a chapter upon the work of relief which was done by the women of the counties from which the regiment came. There are briefer or longer sketches of officers and men. There are personal notes and recollections, rolls of the killed and wounded, rolls of the survivors, a very complete diary of the regiment's movements all through the war, and a roster of the whole command.

It is a book of incomparable interest to the veterans of the old command, of considerable value to historians, and not without interest also for the general reader.

*TRIALS AND TRIUMPHS. The Record of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. By Capt. Hartwell Osborn and Others. With Eighty Portraits, Four Views, and Ten Maps. 8vo. Pp. 384. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

LADY DILKE.

Certain mystical writings of the late Lady Dilke are included with a memoir of the author in a volume entitled "The Book of the Spiritual Life," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $3.) The memoir, which occupies about half of the volume is the work of Lady Dilke's second husband, the Right Hon. Sir Charles W. Dilke, Bart., M. P., and is embellished with portraits of the lady. One as Miss E. Francis Strong, one as Mrs. Mark Pattison, one as Lady Dilke. The memoir dwells (naturally) much upon spiritual and literary aspects, and will be found dull by readers who are not already immensely interested in the woman which it commemorates. It appears that Emilia Francis Strong was sprung from a family of Georgia Tories who made themselves conspicuous in the American War of the Revolution, and that both she and her husband and biographer had no little pride in that circumstance.

Sir Charles has much to say of the early religious disposition of his wife, of her proneness to "Popish practices," like confession and penance, and dwells upon the influence of Ruskin during her youth and later. He relates also an incident of her student days at South Kensington, when, for writing upon the Government bulletin board "Lost, Strayed or Stolen—A sandy-haired puppy answering to the name of Lieut. ——," she was solemnly haled "before the Lord President." Lieut. —— was an army engineer detailed for duty at the schools, and he had previously placed upon the bulletin a notice that "the young lady who had taken his dog was instantly to return it to the owner." Miss Strong married Mark Pattison in 1861, and Sir Charles tells what reason there is for considering the resulting couple the model of George Eliot's Casaubon and Dorothea in "Middlemarch." It seems George Eliot got data from the Pattisons at least. The memoir considers the influence of the Rector of Lincoln upon the lady, her travels, her art studies, her contributions to the British press, and, finally, after her second marriage her work as an agnostic of labor and female emancipation, touching of course, also, upon the many famous men and women whose lives were more or less intimately linked with that of this remarkably busy lady.

Lady Dilke's own work included in the volume consists of six contemplative essays entitled as follows: "Of the Spiritual Life," "Of Love and Sorrow," "Of Prayer and Praise," "Of Labors and Learning," "Of the Hills and Plains," "Of the Woods and Fields," all rhapsodic to a degree and full of citations from St. Augustine, Dante, Comte, Ruskin, after the manner of the learned in tongues and the aesthetically devout. Sir Charles has added to complete the volume two stories from his wife's pen, both of mystic character, but of no particular value. They are named "The Mirror of the Soul" and "The Last Hour."

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 15, 1905.

RARE BOOKS.

THE book-auction season of 1904-5 was noteworthy for its duration and for the class of books sold. The best sales, as a whole, were near the end, and the season did not, as usual, fall away as Summer came. The season began on Sept. 29, 1904, when the Anderson Auction Company held its first sale, and lasted until June 29, when the Merwin-Clayton Sales Company closed its own first season. During this period of nine months 136 sales were held in this city.

Two parts of Bishop Hurst's very miscellaneous library, the second and the third, were sold; the first part was disposed of during the season of 1903-4. At the sale in this city of the second part one of the features of the season was made manifest: the increased interest in manuscripts and autographical matter in general. This of course resulted in higher prices than have been recorded for some years. Purchasers became interested in Oscar Wilde's manuscripts, and in consequence they are now having a decided "boom." A two-volume translation of Herodotus, interleaved and fully annotated by Wilde, brought the astonishing price of $1,320 at the sale of Richard Le Gallienne's books. Other manuscripts bringing unusual prices were: The manuscript of alterations and corrections made by Mrs. Browning in her "Aurora Leigh," which was sold at the "Wendell" sale for $250; the manuscript of one of the same writer's "Sonnets from the Portuguese," and of two other poems by her, which at the same sale brought $180; the original manuscript of Browning's "Dramatis Personae," which commanded $3,050 at this sale, and the original manuscript of Dickens's "Sketches of Young Gentlemen," also at the "Wendell" sale, which was knocked down for $5,305.

This sale brought out sharp bidding for other manuscripts. For instance, Washington Irving's "Communipaw" brought $145; the manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's speech in 1859 on the formation of the Republican Party was sold for $290. Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Body Snatcher," in the original manuscript, was sold for $375; and various manuscripts of Thoreau brought good prices—that of his "Nature Diary," 1850 to 1861, reaching $125.

Washington letters, which always command a fair market, appreciated with other manuscripts. A three-page letter signed by Washington was bought for $130, the record for such autographic matter. This was at the James Grant Wilson sale, wherein a letter from Edwin Booth brought $110. At the same sale a document signed by the notorious William Cunningham, Provost Marshal of this city during the Revolution, brought $75, and a complaint against Capt. William Kidd of this city, dated 1695, six years before his execution in London for piracy, brought $70.

Connected with the advertised sale of some Washington letters is an interesting story. A woman who had read of the sale came to the auctioneers with two letters of Washington, which she wished to sell to raise money to visit an invalid son in a Western State. The auctioneers declined to buy them, but offered to sell them for her account, and meantime to advance half what they thought the letters would bring. The letters were sold with the other Washingtoniana, and brought $280.

The record prices for books, as distinguished from manuscripts, were reached in the "Wendell" sale, when duplicates and other volumes not wanted for his dramatic library by Evert Jansen Wendell were sold with much other material. The "Life and Letters of David Garrick," London, 1831, from the Augustin Daly library, extended from two to six volumes, brought $1,200—$200 a volume. Percy Fitzgerald's life of Garrick, (1868,) extended by Mr. Daly from two to seven volumes, brought $175. Ireland's "Records of the New York Stage," from 1750 to 1860, continued by Hogan to 1870, which Mr. Daly had had enlarged from an octavo to a large folio, and extended to forty-nine volumes, brought $6,664—$136 a volume.

A wholesome feature of the season was the decline in the auction prices of what without disrespect may be called "freak" books. The Roycroft books have for the present at all events ceased to figure in the auction catalogues as desiderata; Mr. Andrews's books have taken a far fall likewise. His "New Amsterdam, New Orange, and New York," which brought $100 a year or so ago, brought only $52 this last season, and a copy on Japan paper, one of thirty-five so printed, brought but $84; the Grolier Club's "Knickerbocker" reached $182, however; but the Kelmscott Chaucer, which a few years ago was sought for at from $600 to $800, was sold for only $220.

The only important private sale of the season was that of Frederick Locker Lampson's Rowfant library. This was bought last December by an American, said to be Mr. E. D. Church of Brooklyn, who took from it such volumes as he wished to complete his own library, replacing them so far as he was able with the books formerly on his shelves. He then sold the collection to a firm of dealers in this city, who tried at first to sell it as a whole. Unable to do this, they broke it up, and many dealers have bought portions of it.

The season may be summed up briefly thus: There were more book sales than usual, there were more books sold; the books were of higher class than usual, and the good books brought better prices. Thus altogether it was a satisfactory and busy season.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

FRIDTJOF NANSEN'S little book on "Norway and the Union with Sweden" has been published here this week by the Macmillans. It is a statement of the case, historically and politically, from the Norwegian point of view. After a spirited "historical introduction," Dr. Nansen treats of "The Treaty of Kiel and the Establishment of the Union," the "Act of Union," "Episodes from the History of the Union," "The Conduct of Foreign Affairs," "The Question of the Consular Service," and "The Political Situation Within the Union at the Moment," the moment being in May of the present year. Dr. Nansen hopes that a foreigner having read his little book "will have gained a sufficient knowledge of our history and aspirations to form a somewhat more just estimate regarding the difficulties which have arisen in the relations between the two northern countries." Dr. Nansen points out that by the Treaty of Kiel, (Jan. 14, 1814,) Norway was ceded, not to the Kingdom of Sweden, but to the Swedish King. Norway has never been an integral part of Sweden, or a dependent of that kingdom. The distinction is rather fine, of course, but it means a great deal to the Norwegians, who, since their old relations with Denmark were dissolved, have claimed to have their own laws, rights, and privileges. Though the manner of the enforcement of the terms of the Kiel treaty never quite satisfied the Norwegians, the chief cause of dissension between the two kingdoms, according to Dr. Nansen, has always been the method of conducting foreign affairs.

The Trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace and the other buildings in or near Stratford-on-Avon held as memorials have been trying to get their parish taxes removed or decreased. The house known as the Birthplace was taxed $425 last year. The cottage at Shottery and its adjoining orchard were taxed nearly $250. The Warwickshire Magistrates dismissed the appeal on the ground that the society is supported by annual voluntary subscriptions and that such support should be real, and not insignificant. This is good enough law, perhaps, though the decision of the court has a Shakespearean flavor, reminiscent of Justice Shallow. But if there was any real feeling for Shakespeare's memory among the people of Great Britain, and the preservation of the Warwickshire buildings as monuments expressed that feeling, the buildings would not be taxed. It seems like taxing the Albert Memorial.

We are inclined to sympathise with the Vienna people who have formed a society for the publication of wholesome fiction to offset the evil influence of the cheap pessimism and debased romance that is produced in such enormous quantities. In so far as the Vienna philanthropists are ready to go to extreme measures to lessen the output of this sort of stuff, they deserve hearty commendation. Evil literature debases the mind even when it does not lead directly to outlawry and suicide. Merejkoffsky, whose "Earthly Paradise" we noticed last week, says that the higher education leads to suicide. But let that pass. The plan of the Vienna society to secure good, wholesome literature by offering prizes for it may or may not have the desired result. Prize competitions have not hitherto done much for the advancement of art. They may have some effect in the improvement of literary morals.

It is not surprising that the memorial reredos to Miss Charlotte Mary Yonge, unveiled in Winchester Cathedral, England, this month was largely paid for by the subscriptions of Americans. She was long one of the most popular in this country of the English authors of her epoch. "The Heir of Redclyffe" has passed through many editions here, and we believe it is still in demand at the libraries. Most of her books, and she published nearly every year from 1844 to the end of the century, were widely circulated here. The religious novel which contains a clear, simple, well-wrought story was for many years a safe investment for American publishers. The reredos is a very handsome structure, of carved mahogany and oak, enriched with paintings and gilding.

"Metapsychic" (not "metaphysic") is a word invented or pressed into service by Dr. J. Maxwell and Prof. Charles Richet to apply to the mysterious phenomena they are investigating. "Metapsychical Phenomena," and not "Metaphysical Phenomena," is the title of Dr. Maxwell's new book, some account of which was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW July 1.

Mrs. Craigie's New Novel.

In "The Flute of Pan," which D. Appleton & Co. will publish in this country, John Oliver Hobbes has gone back to the manner of "The Gods, Some Mortals, and Lord Wickenham," and two or three of her other novels. It is a light and witty story. The hero is a rich young peer, who has had his success in love and war, but he renounces everything in order to set up as a painter in Venice and to dream of the only girl he ever loved, a Princess. The villain and adventuress of the story are, respectively, the Princess's stepfather and her cousin, a mercenary coquette. The stepfather consents to the marriage of the Princess and her romantic lover because he wishes to be the power behind the throne, believing that the young man is too "high-toned" to be attracted by the daily routine of a Prince Consort's career. It turns out that the hero has a bad temper, while the heroine is adventurous and very proud, and one is jealous of the other. In a talk with her lady in waiting the Princess learns much. In the course of a conversation the Princess asks:

"* * * Why do women marry?"

"From mistaken ideas of happiness, ma'am."

"I suppose you have known that all along without thinking," said the Princess. "Most of us get to know it by suffering. Now, suppose a woman marries for companionship. Say she chooses a brilliant man. Who gets his brilliancy?"

"Other people. * * * He is with his wife only when he is too tired or too ill to be with anybody else."

"Quite true. * * * Say she marries for love. Will he understand her?"

"Never," said Moosle, "and the purer and deeper her love, the less he will understand her."

LONDON UNCLOTHED.

HICKSBERRY is the name of the author stamped on the cover of the book; F. Dickberry is his name on the title page. One who buys "The Storm of London: A Social Rhapsody," (Boston, Herbert B. Turner & Co.,) having paid his $1.50, has a perfect right to take his choice. Dicksberry or Dickberry, what does it signify? Probably the author's name is neither.

There is, to be sure, no reason why he should be ashamed of his book from a moral point of view. It is not particularly brilliant, speaking artistically. For instance, a certain heavy storm of wind and rain and lightning deprives Londoners of all their clothes. Linen, cotton and silk, velvet, flannel, broadcloth, and Harris tweed all disappear. How? No theory is advanced to cover that important point.

The curtains, bedclothes, carpets, rugs, and furniture coverings all go. There is not a lace curtain or a yard of tape left in all the metropolis. Paper goes, and the daily journals are wiped out of existence along with the tailors' shops and the haberdashers. Books vanish, there are no letters, and the Post Office is useless.

The Londoners, high and low, are left naked. The poor go about their business. The milkmen and the butchers' boys rather enjoy the situation. But polite London remains in confinement for twelve long days. Then it breaks forth. It must have air and exercise. It breaks forth, unclothed, like a multitude of Greek gods.

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Yet the streets are full of horses, harnessed to carts, wagons, and carriages. Leather has not vanished, and men and women have often been clothed in leather. Beds of plaited rushes remain. Plaited rushes could be used to cover nakedness, at a pinch. What is more, all the masterworks of the painters remain hanging in the galleries. There is canvas left in London, then. Why not canvas coats and frocks?

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Swarming the streets without their clothes on, the men and women of London society are unable to recognize each other. Long practice in concealing one's emotions and suppressing ideas has deprived well-bred Englishmen of all facial expression. This is the sharpest note of satire in Mr. Dicksberry-Dickberry's "rhapsody." The author's motto is this, from "Sartor Resartus":

Clothes gave us individuality, distinctions, social polity; Clothes have made men of us: they are threatening to make clothes-screens of us.

Thus, with the clothes of London, the individuality of its inhabitants, their distinctions, and social polity all disappear. London is made over on a basis of Arcadian simplicity. A policeman being the equal of a Duke, every man becomes his own policeman. The music hall "artists," the only students of physiognomy, establish schools of observation. Society is annihilated because it is impossible to know whom to bow to, whom to nod to, and whom to snub. Chariots take the place of victorias and broughams. The paintings of Sargent and his contemporaries are frowned upon. "Sargent is the satirist of a clothed society." The nude figure and the landscape are now in favor.

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The dance of society is abolished. The sports and pastimes of primitive ages are revived. Perfectly nude and astonishingly modest, yet unashamed, Duchesses and Countesses pose by huge alabaster vases or recline on marble couches.

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But we shall not attempt further to summarize the book. It is worth reading. It is undeniably smart. Of course, the story is all a dream. How could it be otherwise? From our own point of view, we should call it a pretty bad dream, but we have no idea of forcing our point of view on Mr. Dicksberry.

ALL MEN EQUAL.

Dr. Scholes's New Work on the Color Question—Forthcoming Books by Stopford Brooke and Miss Braddon's Son.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 14.—Dr. Theophilus E. S. Scholes is preparing a book on the color question, which John Long will publish. The author discusses the so-called superior and inferior races in the light of science and history. He holds that there is absolute equality between all divisions of mankind, both physically and mentally.

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John Murray now announces that the "Letters of Queen Victoria" will not be ready for publication until the beginning of next year.

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Messrs. Isbister & Co. will publish in the Autumn a new book by Stopford Brooke containing studies of the poetry of Matthew Arnold, William Morris, Clough, and Rossetti.

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Messrs. Methuen announce a story called "Vivien," written by W. B. Maxwell, whose mother is known the world over as Miss Braddon. "Vivien" is a story of girl life, studied, it is said, with a closeness that is both unusual and original.

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The Methuens publish this week a novel by Bernard Capes called "A Jay of Italy." The story pertains to the time of Galeazzo Sforza, the pre-Renaissance tyrant of Milan.

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The Oxford University Press will publish an English translation by H. W. and F. G. Fowler of the complete works of Lucian of Samosata, the Greek philosopher and romancer of the second century.

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John Murray will publish in the Autumn a book on the Transvaal by Lionel Phillips, which is the outcome of his recent visit to South Africa. It considers the Transvaal both industrially and politically. W.

RITCHIE'S PHILOSOPHY.

Robert Latta, M. A., D. Phil., Professor of Logic and Rhetoric in the University of Glasgow, has compiled and edited a volume of "Philosophical Studies," by the late Prof. David G. Ritchie, M. A., LL. D., author of "Natural Rights," &c., which the Macmillan Company is about to issue. Owing to the fact that Prof. Ritchie's published works are concerned mainly with his ideas on ethics and politics, Prof. Latta has aimed to make this posthumous volume represent as adequately as is now possible the philosophical position which underlies his practical doctrine, and he has also devoted the larger part of the memoir he has written to "a connected exposition of Prof. Ritchie's views in philosophy, and through notebooks, letters, and other manuscripts the late writer left to express his ideas as far as possible in his own words.

Following the memoir is the "Cogitatio Metaphysica," in which is a general statement of Prof. Ritchie's views on all the main questions of philosophy and religion. Prof. Latta explains that the writer had several times begun it and stopped, and it remained unfinished at his death; some parts the editor has completed from notes left by Dr. Ritchie. The other studies are "The Relation of Logic to Psychology," "The Relation of Metaphysics to Epistemology," "The One and the Many," in which he discusses the logical, metaphysical, theological, and ethical problems; "Confession Di Fidei," in which he writes on free will, immortality, personality, religion, society and the State, martyrdom, &c., and "Moral Philosophy: On the Method and Scope of Ethics," wherein he deals with moral philosophy and science, moral philosophy and psychology, ethics and religion, morality and nature, equality, means and end, morals and politics, &c.

Kipling's New Story.

Inquiry at the Century Company brings forth no information concerning the origin of the title which Mr. Kipling has given his new story set down for the August number of the magazine. Where does the phrase, "An Habitation Enforced" come from? And does it come from anywhere? The editors of the magazine impart the information that the title is quoted in Mr. Kipling's copy, but why the quotation marks should be there unless the title is borrowed, they are at a loss to say.

The story is an unusually long one to appear in a single number of The Century, and it was scheduled at first for two issues; but, realizing that there was more enjoyment in taking it all in at a single sitting, the editors decided to print the story entire in the forthcoming number.

HOGARTH.

The career of William Hogarth, though in itself uneventful, touched the life of his times at many points, and offers an almost inexhaustible field for investigation and comment. Furthermore, his activity as graphic artist is by no means confined to the production of the moral and satirical designs by which he is chiefly known. Any catalogue of his paintings will reveal a surprising productiveness on his part in work which is not naturally connected with him in our minds.

For the reason just stated Prof. G. Baldwin Brown of the University of Edinburgh has attempted the new work on the artist which Charles Scribner's Sons are about to send out in this country. It is included in the series on "The Makers of British Art," which already includes Gainsborough, Raeburn, Wilkie, Romney, Turner, Landseer, and Constable.

Hogarth is not treated of here solely as the "original genius striking out for himself in a new artistic line." He was a "maker of British art," writes Prof. Brown, because "he was the first outstanding personality of the British school of painting, and the first English painter whose name became a household word on the Continent." The book notices the main facts about Hogarth's life and art, and indications are given which may be of use to those who wish to study the subject further. The introduction discusses Barry's glimpse of the artist Hogarth, under diverse aspects, as the patriot, moralist, and the painter, and the modern estimate of his handling in oils. A list of his works is given as well as a bibliography and a list of the literary remains of "Ald Hoggart," the literary uncle of Hogarth. There are twenty half-tone reproductions of some of the best known of Hogarth's works, and a photogravure of the portrait of himself painting the "Comic Muse."

ST. PATRICK.

The "justification" of J. B. Bury's "Life of St. Patrick and His Place in History," he says, rests "upon a methodical examination of the sources, and that the conclusions, whether right or wrong, were reached without any prepossession. For one whose interest in the subject is purely intellectual, it was a matter of unmixed indifference what answer might be found to any one of the vexed questions." He continues:

I will not anticipate my conclusions here, but I may say that they tend to show that the Roman Catholic conception of St. Patrick's work is, generally, nearer to historical fact than the views of some anti-Papal divines.

Dr. Bury believes that, in spite of the fine work in Todd's "St. Patrick," that book is not an authoritative one, because the author "wrote with an unmistakable ecclesiastical bias," and hardly touches on the life history of the saint. The body of the present volume is "an effort in the art of histiography," while the appendices, which take up about a third of the book, represent the work which belongs to the science of history.

The book opens with a chapter on the diffusion of Christianity beyond the Roman Empire, followed by the story of the life of St. Patrick. The appendices contain the descriptions of the writings of St. Patrick and other documents from which the author drew the material for his biography; notes on the different chapters, and an excursus. The two maps with which the book has been supplied are intended to help the reader to see the whereabouts of some places not easily found elsewhere. The Macmillan Company is about to issue the biography.

Wilde's Last Epigram.

Just as Oscar Wilde's posthumous work, written in Reading Jail, has gone to its third impression, news comes from Paris of a French version of that author's "Intentions" brought out there by J. Joseph Renaud. In terse, simple French M. Renaud has given an excellent Gallic interpretation of this collection of essays and sketches which constitute the most characteristic stuff that ever came from the dominating pen of the great literary humbug. M. Renaud also has a preface in which the tragedy of Wilde's last two years in Paris is set down, interspersed with poignant anecdotes of the heroic pose which the unfortunate man kept up while playing the Comte d'Orsay—the affected style and easy lavishness which in reality had their origin in second-hand clothes and a "free lunch" sandwich partaken of at an American bar on the Boulevard San' Michi.

The preface is interesting and suggestive, but M. Renaud might well have set down at the end Wilde's dying epigram. As he lay at the point of death in a squalid lodging house bedroom, a doctor called in consultation with his colleague already in attendance whispered to the latter some rather dubious remark about fees, of which, to judge by the circumstances, there seemed little likelihood. Oscar Wilde, whom the doctors thought past hearing, made an effort to speak. "Gentlemen," he gasped, "I am afraid I am dying beyond my means." It was his last jest.

FRENCH BORROWERS.

Apropos of F. Marion Crawford's brief digression concerning French writers in his novel, "Fair Margaret," commented on in these columns a week ago, the confessions of a French writer in La Revue des Revues seem to the point. He apparently shows that the whole French college of letters of the nineteenth century was a close corporation which obtained its wares wholesale before giving the personal retail touch and setting them before the public as original.

Alexandre Dumas fils seems to have been a terrible borrower. His "Dame aux Camélias" is said to have been taken from "Fernande," (a piece which appeared under the name of Dumas père, but was really the production of a poor hack writer named Hippolyte Auger,) and from the "Béatrix" of Arème Houssaye, subsequently published under the title "Les Filles d'Eve." His "Demi-Monde" is borrowed from two works, the "Courtisanes," by Pallisot, and "Lettres du Marquis de Roselle," by Mme. Elie die Beaumont; "Monsieur Alphonse" is wholly drawn from Paul de Kock's "Jeune Homme Charmant," "L'Ami des Femmes" from "Les Lorettes Vengées," by Henri, son of Paul de Kock, and "l'Etrangère" from Miss Bury's novel, "Godolphin." Gustave Flaubert is stated to have simply republished in "A Salambô" the "Histoire Celtique d'Amandorix et de Célamaire," by Hotman, which first appeared in 1834. The alleged source of Flaubert's work would have astonished Sainte-Beuve, who, when writing of this romance and its author, said: "Il se fait estimer comme archéologue et savant. Il se fait aimer encore de ceux qui aiment la force jusou' à n'empas détester l'abus."

Victor Hugo appears to have been one of the most shameless of plagiarists. "Notre Dame de Paris," it seems, is only a late and almost timid echo of two or three hundred mediaeval romances on which the generation from 1810 to 1830 was nourished. "Hans d'Irlande" is full of reminiscence of that gloomy Irish novelist, Charles Maturin, the author of "Melmoth the Wanderer." "Ruy Blas" is said to be manufactured from "Angelica Kauffman," a romance by Léon de Wailly, from which the first Lord Lytton took his "Lady of Lyons." Much of the success of "Les Burgrave" is due to Léon Thiessé's "Tribunal Secret," and "Le Roi s'amuse" is said to be a copy of "Deux Fous," by Paul Lacroix.

American Homes and Gardens.

The first number of American Homes and Gardens, a magazine published by Munn & Co., in New York, contains a profusely illustrated article on "Notable American Homes," by Barr Farree. Among the residences described are "The Rocks," the handsome Summer residence of Mr. Eben J. Jordan at Manchester, Mass.; "Kingdor," Mr. Paul Gaderbush's Swiss chalet at Summit, N. J.; the home of Mr. Sherman Evarts at Plainfield, N. J.; "Hillhouse," the Italian villa of Mr. Floyd Ferris; the residence of Mr. Charles T. Ives at Montclair, N. J., and "Rock Ledge," the Summer home of Mr. George H. Walker.

Some other articles of interest in the book deal with "American Garden Statuary," by Harry D. Jones; "Principles of Home Decoration," by Joy W. Dow; "The Dining Room of the Past and Present," by Alice M. Kellogg, and "The Spanish Missions in Texas and Arizona," by Charles F. Holder. There are also regular departments dealing with topics of general interest. The magazine is large folio size and is well printed and illustrated.

Poems by Mr. Hay's Daughter.

Some time in the coming Autumn the Harpers will publish a volume of poems by Mrs. Payne Whitney, daughter of John Hay, so lately dead. More explicit information as to the contents of the volume and the date of publication is for the present withheld.

TWO COMING BOOKS.

In August we shall publish two novels, for which we expect a warm welcome. They are:

"Claims and Counterclaims,"
by Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, whose "Four Roads to Paradise" and "The Head of a Hundred" will be remembered, and

"The Missourian,"
by Mr. Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., of which book we shal speak more fully later.

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FROM READERS.

Who Wrote "The Breadwinners?"—What John Hay Said About It.

New York Times Book Review:

YOU ask in your issue of July 8 if any one can answer the above question. John Hay served with the writer on the staffs of Gens. Gillmore and Hunter at Port Royal. Seeing his name on the books of the Hotel Brunswick in New York, I left a card there for him, indorsed in pencil as follows:

"The author of 'The Breadwinners,' from intrinsic evidence, is obviously a rich man, well married, residing in Cleveland, who has been an officer in the regular army, is familiar with business affairs and political movements, and has such facility in writing as implies newspaper experience. Who is he?"

This narrowed the responsibility for the novel absolutely to himself. His reply was as follows, and is worth preserving. The italics are his own, and the last clause justifies publishing the letter. T. C. B.

Montreal, July 10, 1905.

INCLOSURE.

New York, Sept. 17, 1887.

Dear Major:

Thanks for your kind remembrance and greeting. I wish we might have shaken hands and had a gossip over old times.

The subject touched upon on the reverse of your card is interesting to those who would like to see a peculiarly exasperating malefactor brought to justice. "*Let no guilty man escape!*"

Yours very truly,

JOHN HAY.

John Paul Jones.

New York Times Book Review:

In 1876 The Baltimore Sun printed a letter from a correspondent residing in Buckingham County, Va., containing some interesting statements connected with the career of the naval hero of the Revolution, John Paul Jones, and especially explaining the addition of the name of Jones to his original name, John Paul. The communication, which would seem to corroborate the claim put forth by the Rev. Cyrus T. Brady in a recent magazine article, reads substantially as follows:

It appears that John Paul before permanently settling in Virginia—to which State he had been called by the death of a brother, whose heir he was—moved by the restlessness of his old seafaring life, wandered about the country, finally straying to North Carolina. There he became acquainted with two brothers, Willie and Allen Jones. They were both leaders in their day, and wise and honored in their generation. Allen Jones was an orator and silver tongued, Willie Jones the foremost man of his State, and one of the most remarkable of his time. Educated abroad, a profound and elegant scholar, he was a thinker and actor rather than a speaker. He served as Governor in 1776, refusing compensation; was in the Continental Congress of 1780-81, and in fact filled every office in the gift of the State.

Willie Jones's home, The Grove, was near Halifax, and was not only the resort of the cultivated and refined, but was also the home of the homeless, Mrs. Jones sometimes having twenty orphan girls under her charge. It was here that the young adventurer John Paul was first touched by those gentler and purer influences which changed not only his name but himself from the rough and reckless mariner into the polished man of society, who was the companion of Kings and the pet of Parisian salons. The love and reverence awakened in his hitherto untamed nature by the generous kindness of the brothers Jones found expression in his adoption of their name.

The truth of this account is not only attested by the descendants of Willie Jones, but by the nephew and representative of Paul Jones, Mr. Loudon of Charleston, S. C. This gentleman, in 1840, was in Washington awaiting the passage of a bill by Congress awarding him the land claim of his distinguished uncle, which had been allowed by the Executive of Virginia. The Hon. E. W. Hubard, then a member of Congress from Virginia, had in 1844 prepared a report on Virginia land claims, in which the committee indorsed that of Paul Jones. This naturally attracted Mr. Loudon to him, and learning that Mrs. Hubard was a descendant of Willie Jones he repeated to both Col. Hubard and herself the cause of his uncle's change of name, and added that among his pictures hung a portrait of Allen Jones. Mr. Loudon was a cultivated and intelligent gentleman, but in exceedingly delicate health, and the suspense and anxiety of his long waiting on the action of Congress no doubt hastened his death, which occurred before he had received the reward to which the splendid genius of his uncle had entitled him.

CHARLES F. ADAMS.

Concord, N. H., July 8, 1905.

"Moby Dick."

New York Times Book Review:

I was interested in an editorial comment on that good old story "Moby Dick" a few weeks ago. There is some character drawing in that book which is unequaled, and as for the whale fishing information, Mr. Bullen is "not in it." The opening chapters about the cannibal harpooner is great. But what I wished to say was that the query you made had been already answered in your "Readers' Column" by Peter Taft about five years ago in a very entertaining letter, in which he describes calling Mr. Bullen's attention to "Moby Dick" and the author's remark that he "did not think much of the melodramatic features of the book."

It was, however, totally unknown to Mr. Bullen at the time he wrote "The Cruise of the Cachelot," and evidently equally so to Kipling, in spite of his universal knowledge. C. F. A.

Concord, N. H., July 10, 1905.

He Returns for a Last Word.

New York Times Book Review:

The caption placed above the letter of R. E. K., published in your issue of today, seems to be a notice that, in the words of Dundreary to his valet: "The conversation is closed." But before I act upon his further advice to the same worthy and "go to the devil," I beg to say that you erred somewhat in your comments upon my communication published in the previous issue.

I think it is generally admitted that Mr. Bryant read the manuscript of but two of the volumes which are known as Bryant's Popular History of the United States. That at which my criticism was plainly leveled was Volume IV. of the series. He had been dead more than two years when it was given to the world. I was not ignorant of the name, the origin, or the history of the real author. I withdraw the appellation of "journalistic hack," with apologies to all of his resentful friends. It was a hasty expression, but if his friends will read again, as I had just done, the scandalous imputations against the honor of men as high-minded and pure as himself which are found on Pages 505 and 506 of the book in question they will be apt, I think, to moderate their resentment. I remember hearing Mr. Froude lay down the excellent rule that a historian may not be "blind of one eye." But it was no historian who, fifteen years after the battle flags were furled, could write such rubbish as is found there and elsewhere in the book. It was rather the old-time editor of The Anti-Slavery Standard, with his circulation kept hot by long years of service as a partisan journalist; and apparently uncooled in his seventh decade by a brief sojourn in the less tropical atmosphere of The Evening Post. He may have been a man of broad culture, as you say. I do not question his honesty or his sincerity any more than I do that of the recently honored servant of the Lord, who put Copernicus to the right about by his proclamation that "the sun do move." None the less, I am convinced that to search among his pages for impartial contemporaneous history is to seek for the living among the dead. H. E. D.

Plainfield, N. J., July 13, 1905.

"An" and "H."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

"Cunctator" defends the use of the "an" form of the indefinite article before "h" sounded with such smug assertiveness that I would like to know what authority supports him. In Brown's Grammar of English Grammars, I find (Page 465) Obs. 13:

"Respecting the form of the indefinite article present practice differs a little from that of our ancient writers. 'An' was formerly used before all words beginning with 'H,' and before several other words which are now pronounced in such a manner as to require 'a.' Thus we read in the Bible 'An help,' 'an house,' &c." I have looked at the Century Dictionary, the Imperial, Worcester's, Webster's, and the Standard, and in all I find under "habit" and "habitation" quotations in which "a" precedes the words. Who is right? A. S. B.

Court of Appeals, Albany, N. Y., July 12, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

I think that Mr. Kipling frequently shows a sympathetic familiarity with our Bible—that well of English undefiled. So his use of "an" before the aspirate is not surprising when we find it used so often in the Scripture.

An helmet, an heritage, an house, an habitation are but a few examples.

A. M. CAMPBELL.

Washington, D. C., July 11, 1905.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

Surely it is somewhat anomalous that a gentleman who uses the pseudonym "Cunctator" should be the first to anticipate the timorous, ungelic tread of correspondents who forbore last week to rush into print, each with his last word on the aspirate.

The paragraph to which "Cunctator" demurs will have many defenders, and the novel proposition that our language is entitled to the "n" mute in "an" whenever arbitrariness of the sort he mentions consists with convenience or usage, will not soon become "an habit" on this side of the Atlantic. I am more interested, however, in the last paragraph of your correspondent's letter in which he suggests to your "Topics Uppermost" critic the educational value of a vacation trip that shall include London. "He will then realize how absurd it was to insinuate that a man of Mr. Kipling's education and standing did not know how to pronounce his h's or correctly to write [sic] English as she is not 'spoke.'" Herein "Cunctator" betrays the cleft hoof of the cleft infinitive, which, alas! in my experience, is a commoner fault in London than in New York or Boston in the speech and writings of educated men. Let me commend to "Cunctator" the timely lesson once taught by an educated tramp who, having fallen from his high estate, was driven to beg bread at the door of a New England housewife. The hungry, but still self-respecting, man was asked to split wood as the price of his meal. "No, madam," quoth he, with great dignity, "you must excuse me; I never split anything; not even an infinitive." VELOX.

Digby, N. S., July 11, 1905.

The Blind Poet of Harlem.

New York Times Book Review:

I read with a sense of considerable enjoyment in your issue of July 8 the letter of Mr. Frank P. Richardson on "The Haunted Temple and Other Poems," by Edward Doyle, "The Blind Poet of Harlem." The pleasure was due partly to the opportunity that the article afforded me of comparing my impressions of a new literary creation with those of a writer of evident scholarly attainments. I certainly agree with Mr. Richardson that "The Haunted Temple" is "Dantesque in vividness of description and profound significance." The picture of Conscience "tearing with both her hands her hair grave-grown" in a whirl around the temple's dome, and her disappearance into a cloud over "the upward-burning sand" of "the drear aloft" between recreant souls and their God, where she enlarges into a whirlwind, can be paralleled only in the works of the masters.

It is not to "The Haunted Temple," however, but to the patriotic lyrics in the volume that I should like to draw attention in evidence that poetry of a high order is produced in this country at the present time. Take, for example, "Liberty Bell," celebrating Caesar Rodney's ride to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, where his vote decided the adoption of the Declaration of Independence:

LIBERTY BELL.

Liberty Bell without a tongue
Over the Hall of Congress swung.
True was its metal, and wrought well;
Yet as it swayed no one could tell
Whether it ever or soon would sound.
"Find Rodney—quick!" the cry went round.

Far in the field, drear miles away,
Rodney was arming for the fray.
Learning that he, and he alone,
Could give that bell eternal tone,
How, thro' a cloud of wood and weed,
He spurred and spurred his lightning steed.

Liberty Bell without a tongue
Over the Hall of Congress hung.
Rightward and left it swung for hours.
Whether the dawn or midnight powers
That wrestled on high would win the bell
For silence or sound, no one could tell.

Out in the cloud of wood and weed,
Village and town dropt Rodney's steed.
Into the hall the rider sprang,
Touched the bell, and, God! it rang.
Rang! Rang a grand sunrise of sound,
Awaking man the whole world round!

Patriotism is never more genuine than in commemorating the deeds of our country's great men. And Caesar Rodney is not the only all but forgotten hero who is celebrated in Mr. Doyle's verse, for I find in the volume glorious tributes to Commodore John Barry, Col. Knowlton, Major Leitch, and the 15,000 patriots who perished in the East River prison hulks. In the poem on the last theme these significant lines occur:

Wake, O ye dead—ye who forget
Due reverence to deeds sublime!
'Tis a dead country in quicklime
That to the past pays not its debt.

I should like to quote the whole of "Democracy" to show how the Miltonic sublimity of its imagination is sustained, but I shall content myself with the concluding lines:

"No!" spake forth God. Transfigured and refreshed
By that almighty voice, Democracy,
Haloed of brow, drew back his giant arms
Above him like a bow, and with a spring
Hurled forth the monster, raising, seen, a jet
From the abysmal billows into heaven
In such a volume it will never cease
To fall in sunny showers upon our land,
And form a rainbow all around the globe.

One of the noblest functions of poetry is to embody a free people's loftiest aspirations, and in "Democracy" Edward Doyle has done this with such consummate skill as to make idle the pessimistic query: Is there any true poetry written to-day? SAMUEL V. PIERCE.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 12, 1905.

Mr. Carnegie's Authorship.

New York Times Book Review:

Reference is made to the following extract from your issue of to-day: "Andrew Carnegie, who by his recent biography of James Watt, likes to be included among the list of authors, is spending his vacation as usual at Skibo Castle, Scotland."

Suppose that THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW should give its unstinting acknowledgment that Andrew Carnegie is a real author with the record of his early achievement, "Triumphant Democracy" to his latter one of "Biography of James Watt" to back its word? Wouldn't it tend to impress on the builder of libraries the real necessity of books to make them such? And might it not, by entering the ranks of real authors, stimulate his oft-expressed desire to die poor and honored instead of rich and disgraced? Don't keep the blood royal out of the craft. FINDLAY SACKETT.

New York, July 12, 1905.

Tryon County.

New York Times Book Review:

A. J. P., in his letter to THE TIMES BOOK REVIEW of July 8, 1905, reproaches Mr. Robert W. Chambers for having three times in his book, "The Reckoning," misnamed Tryon County by spelling the name "Tyron."

We must do Mr. Chambers the justice to believe that he is familiar with the name "Tryon" and that the misspelling is due to some one else's error. In his "Cardigan" the name is spelled correctly throughout.

That there are many supposedly educated persons too unfamiliar with the history of their own State to spell correctly the names of its historical personages has been my sad experience. I bear the name in question, and have seen it so frequently written in curious and fantastic ways that I have become hardened to the sight. But ever since I first saw the name used in fiction by Mr. Chambers, it has been one of my cherished beliefs that he thoroughly "knew" it and its associations.

If A. J. P. will read "Cardigan" I think he will discover internal evidence that Mr. Chambers has also read Campbell's "History of Tryon County." T.

New York, July 11, 1905.

Mr. Hay's Kindness.

New York Times Book Review:

John Hay had one trait that also marked the late Charles Dudley Warner, and has ever marked the living friend of both, Edmund C. Stedman. It was a certain graciousness and courtesy, to young men of literary aspirations or tastes that at once enabled one to open his or her heart to the great man, fully assured that whatever advice was given would be sympathetic. When Mr. Hay was connected with The Tribune in the early years after the war I was introduced to him by my old chief, Isaac H. Bromley, and after a delightful chat he gave me at my request a copy of his poem, "The Advance Guard," written for a reunion of the "Army of the James," which I have always thought second only to "The Battle Hymn of the Republic" of all the poetry occasioned by the civil war. It was not my fate to again meet Mr. Hay till about March, 1905, just ere his breakdown in health, when I called upon him at the State Department on a little matter of business to which, in spite of his manifest ill-health, he gave courteous attention. As I rose to go I reminded him of his giving me his poem thirty-five years ago, and said: "Mr. Hay, I know you have done great work in your office, but I do wish you would write more poetry." He smiled pleasantly and said: "It would be useless. Dr. Osler would chloroform me if I attempted it."

It is to be hoped that in due time we may have a complete edition of Mr. Hay's poems, including "The Advance Guard," which he never included in any of his published volumes.

HENRY P. GODDARD.

Baltimore, July 10, 1905.

The Spelling of "Pergami."

New York Times Book Review:

It will probably interest others as well as your correspondent G. H. Sass, Charleston, S. C., to know that Clerici is undoubtedly correct in spelling the name of Queen Caroline's alleged lover "Pergami." I have not yet seen Clerici's book, and do not know, therefore, just how much research it shows, nor whether the name and character of Pergami are discussed therein. I have before me as I write several contemporary reports and other documents dealing with the affair, including a copy of the Report of the Lords' Committee, July 4, 1820, recommending "a legislative proceeding" of divorce, and a copy of the bill for the divorce of their Majesties introduced in the House of Lords on the day following. Throughout the latter the phrase, "the said Bartolomo Pergami, otherwise Bartolomo Bergami," is used. In view of the fact that the King's advisers had the most expert detective agencies in Europe at work for many long months, who left no stone unturned and ruthlessly ferreted out all Pergami's movements for years, it is safe to say that the name used in the Lords' bill is the correct one.

Reading the contemporary accounts at this late day in the magazines and parliamentary records, one is impressed by the infamous amount of suborned and perjured testimony given against the Queen, and the fact that the British Government sank so low as to procure the testimony of convicts of the lowest and basest type against the Queen. Even more remarkable is the mass of evidence showing that the sympathies of the people were with the Queen almost without exception.

JOHN SPARGO.

Yonkers, N. Y., July 6, 1905.

A Protest from Father Tabb.

New York Times Book Review:

I have just seen the cheap edition of Edgar Poe's works published by Funk & Wagnalls and edited by Mr. Markham, and a thing more unjust to the author and his readers could hardly have been perpetrated. In "The Raven" one deliberate change has been made; in "Lenore" an entire line omitted from one verse; and in "Israfel" is a misprint that quite destroys the sense. The poems, at least, should have found better treatment. Every lover of Poe should protest against such editing. JOHN B. TABB.

St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., July 11, 1905.

This Week's Publications.

L. C. Page & Co. are publishing "How Christmas Came to the Milvaneys," by Frances M. Fox; "Our Little French Cousin," by Blanche McManus, and "Our Little Korean Cousin," by H. Lee M. Pike, in the Little Cousin Series, and a new edition of "Omar Khayyam," edited by Nathan Haskell Dole. This edition is being reissued in de luxe form, in two volumes, with rubricated title pages, and seventeen full-page photogravure illustrations from original drawings by E. H. Garrett and Gilbert James and portraits of FitzGerald and other eminent scholars and authorities on Omar.

The Macmillan Company issues "The Fool Errant," by Maurice Hewlett; Jack London's "War of the Classes" in a paper edition, and Volume I. of Roscoe and Schorlemmer's "Chemistry."

EDWIN DROOD.

A New Book Containing Clues to the "Mystery" of Dickens's Unfinished Story.

CUMING WALTERS is the author of "Clues to Dickens's Mystery of Edwin Drood," just published in London. Six numbers of this novel appeared between April and September, 1870. Dickens died in June of that year. The sales of this novel, as far as the monthly numbers went, far outstripped those of any of its predecessors. Naturally the curiosity of readers of Dickens about the story has been frequently manifested. So-called "sequels" to Dickens's work have been eagerly bought. Yet many good judges have assumed, from the quality of those chapters the master novelist had finished before his death, that "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" would never have equaled in merit the best of his earlier works. George Gissing, a close and sympathetic student of Dickens, believed that the mystery would have turned out to be "paltry." A recent writer in The London Chronicle takes the opposite view. He says:

> The story, of course, is not in Dickens's most characteristic vein. During the last years of his life his association and occasional collaboration with Wilkie Collins, in the service of "All the Year Round," drew Dickens aside from his familiar method of leisurely narrative, and concentrated him upon the novel of mystery and incident. No doubt his public readings tended in the same direction; his whole cast of mind and habit became more dramatic, more vividly theatrical in grasp.
>
> The influence may be seen at work in "Great Expectations"; it permeated the riverside scenes of "Our Mutual Friend"; it is the very essence of "Edwin Drood." Certain conservative Dickensians, especially those who are blind admirers of "Pickwick," are disposed to deprecate this change in their favorite's methods, but they are almost certainly wrong. The misfortune was that Dickens died before he had had time to complete the union of the two styles. In "Great Expectations" there are several loose threads which he had not been at the pains to take up; "Our Mutual Friend" holds the two methods in solution; it almost looks as though "Edwin Drood" would have been the first story in which Dickens's peculiar gift for eccentric life and character was to unite with a fine constructive power of which he had hitherto given little direct evidence.
>
> The fragment is full of typical Dickens figures; it is also radically unlike the rest of his work in the intense interest of the plot, taken merely for its own sake. Had that plot been worked out on a scale commensurate with its unfolding, we incline to believe that "Edwin Drood" would have been one of the most popular of all its author's works. Everything of course depends upon the development to which it would have been subjected.

The same writer says of the new book of "Clues," mentioned above:

> There have been various attempts to work out the story, some ingenious, some impertinent. We are familiar with most of them, and have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Cuming Walters's interpretation, contained in the modest volume before us, is by far the most closely reasoned, the most reasonable, and the most satisfying that has yet been given to the public. Its publication must indeed be regarded as a landmark in the history of Dickens literature. Most of the interpretations of the mystery have carried with them their own criticism of the story which they seek to complete; they have been so obvious that they leave "Edwin Drood" with the prospect of having grown into a very ordinary melodrama.
>
> Now Dickens was no mean critic of his own novels, and he believed thoroughly in "Edwin Drood." "I have a very curious and new idea," he said; "not a communicable one, though difficult to work." He very seldom expressed himself with so much confidence in his own work without that confidence being justified in the performance. Mr. Cuming Walters's solution of the "Mystery" is the first we have ever seen to suggest the justice of Dickens's own enthusiasm. It presents the scheme of an engrossing story, and presents it as the result of most intimate and searching analysis.
>
> We shall not divulge Mr. Walters's theory, partly because to do so requires more space than we have at our disposal, but more particularly because a brief account of it would do injustice to the ingenuity and intricacy with which it is propounded. It is sufficient to say that the three questions—(1) Was Drood dead? (2) Who was Datchery? (3) Who was the Opium woman? are searchingly investigated, with the result, in the case of Datchery, of a most surprising and novel theory, which, after testing it from every point of view, we are inclined to pronounce impregnable.
>
> A good deal of Mr. Walters's persuasiveness may be due to the keen and critical arrangement of his arguments; but at present we are certainly convinced that he has at last succeeded in clearing up one of the most fascinating enigmas in modern literature. Upon the skill and tact with which he has fulfilled his task we desire heartily to congratulate him. His theories will very possibly provoke controversy, and there are details in which they may, perhaps, yield to criticism. But it is safe to say that henceforth, whenever "The Mystery of Edwin Drood" is discussed, the first solution to be considered, and (we believe) the last to be relinquished, will be that which Mr. Cuming Walters has so elaborately set forth in this unpretentious but highly suggestive little volume.

Brentano's July Importations.

Brentano's have received from abroad this month: From Berlin—"Baltimorer Blumenspiel, 1904," the publication of the Germania Club of Baltimore; E. Engel's "Shakespeare Räthsel," with several photographic reproductions of portraits of Shakespeare; G. Hauptmann's "Elga," "Märchen für die Deutsche Jugend," Hamburger's "Praktikum der Harnanalyse,"

From Paris—E. Daudet's "Espionne," Comte Valentin de Esterhazy's "Memoirs," with an introduction by E. Daudet; C. de Freycinet's "La question d'Egypte," J. L. Lanessan's "La morale des religions," Fullerton W. Morton's "Terres françaises Bourgoyne, Franche-Comte Narbonnaise," F. Pillow's "L'Année philosophique, 1904," Marcel Prévost's "L'accordeur aveugle," H. Taine's "L'Historien, (1870-1875,)" a new volume in his life and correspondence.

BOSTON NOTES.

The novel by Mr. Arthur Stanwood Pier, announced as to be included in the Autumn list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will be entitled "The Ancient Grudge." It traces the history of college chums up to the crisis of their careers, and is a careful study of character development, with labor troubles as the culminating influence. Another of the Autumn novels, Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's "Rose o' the River," is to indicate the character of its illustrations by its loose cover, which will display a colored full-length portrait of the heroine. At this moment, however, the chief occupations of every one at 4 Park Street are, first, to evade the workmen of many species engaged in remodeling the offices, and, second, to fill the orders for Mr. Hay's "Castilian Days" and "Poems." It seems as if every bookseller in the country had had orders for the books, and expected more. Miss Jewett, now beginning to emerge from the retirement made necessary by her injuries received many months ago while driving, finds "A Tory Lover" in renewed vogue, thanks to the aroused curiosity in regard to John Paul Jones. She has already made one or two brief pleasure excursions to beloved places near her home, and will soon be restored to her accustomed activity.

***

Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are reprinting Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole's edition of the Rubaiyat, called by the editor "multivariorum." Its two octavo volumes are bound in Persian yellow, which is widely different from Chinese imperial yellow, and it has decorated title pages printed on Japan paper, and seventeen photogravure illustrations, some after drawings by Mr. E. H. Garrett and Mr. Gilbert James, and some portraits of FitzGerald and other scholars. The edition, originally small, has for some years been out of print.

***

Mr. Ruel P. Smith's "The Rival Campers," now in the printers' hands, is something of a novelty among boys' books of adventure, for the author ingeniously transforms the mischievous little villains of his early chapters into fairly beneficent personages before he reaches the last page, where a blessing awaits both rivals, and everybody is left smiling and happy. The adventures crowd one another rather rapidly, but through their means the author manages to give lessons in things necessary for the camper to know, especially if he be placed near any body of water. This book also will come from Messrs. L. C. Page & Co.

***

Mr. Allen French follows his "Story of Rolf and the Viking's Bow" with "Heroes of Iceland," in which nothing but history appears, the text being adapted from the late Sir George Webbe Dasent's translation of "The Story of Burnt Njal." This story of heathen Iceland, of the coming of Christianity, and of the consequent change of ideals was written in the eleventh century, only a hundred years after its events occurred, and consequently is not subject to objections brought against mythology by parents afraid that their children are too weak to endure the contact of the ideas upon which their ancestors grew sturdy and brave. Mr. French's volume of fiction for 1905 will be "The Reform of Shaun," the hero being a small, unruly dog. Both books will be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co.

***

In the "Boston Notes" of July 7 the printer by a very natural error represented Bostonians as calling the husband of Dinah Shadd "Mulveney," but they really call him "Mulvayney," as was written. The second vowel sound in the name is "ah," according to Irish authority. It is Maolfionn, "the devoted of wine," in the original, and O'Hart traces the pedigree straight to Heremon in defiance of the incredulous black Saxon.

Boston, July 14, 1905.

James's Lectures.

Henry James's much-discussed and admired lecture on Balzac, together with another lecture, "The Question of Speech," will be published in book form in the Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. Mr. James has just been receiving the proofs of these lectures, which will be his fourth and last literary work

BOOKS RECEIVED.

(Up to and including Thursday afternoon.)

History and Biography.

NORWAY AND THE UNION WITH SWEDEN. By Fridtjof Nansen. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

SOCRATES. By the Rev. J. T. Forbes. The World's Epoch Makers Series. 12mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

JOHN ANCRUM WINSLOW, Rear Admiral United States Navy, Who Commanded the United States Steamer Kearsarge in Her Action with the Confederate Cruiser Alabama. By John M. Ellicott. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

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THE GREAT PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE AND FAREWELL ADDRESSES OF THE SOUTHERN SENATORS ON THE EVE OF THE CIVIL WAR. By Thomas Ricaud Martin. 12mo. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

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GOD AND HIS WORLD. Sermons on Evolution. By the Rev. Samuel R. Calthrop. 12mo. Boston: George H. Ellis Company.

Nature.

MY GARDEN IS THE CITY OF GARDENS. A Memory. With illustrations. 12mo. New York: John Lane.

Miscellaneous.

THE SILLY SYCLOPEDIA. A Terrible Thing in the Form of a Literary Torpedo which is Launched for Hilarious Purposes only. Inaccurate in Every Particular, Containing Copious Etymological Derivations and Other Useless Things. By Noah Lott, (an ex-relative of Noah Webster.) Embellished with numerous and distracting cuts and diagrams by Louis P. Grant. 16mo. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 75 cents.

THE EDUCATIVE PROCESS. By William Chandler Bagley. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

A TEXT BOOK OF SOCIOLOGY. By James Quayle Dealey and Lester Frank Ward. 12mo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

AUCTION PRICES OF BOOKS. A Representative Record Arranged in Alphabetical Order from the Commencement of the English Book Prices Current in 1886 and the American Book Prices Current in 1894 to 1904, and Including some Thousands of Important Auction Quotations of Earlier Dates. Edited by Luther S. Livingston. In 4 vols. Vol. II. 8vo. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

HOW TO PREPARE FOR A CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION WITH RECENT QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. By Francis E. Leupp. 12mo. New York: Hinds, Noble & Eldredge.

QUINQUENNIAL CATALOGUE OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY, 1827-1904. 8vo. Cambridge: Published by the Law School.

Another Detective Story.

Just why Mr. John Camden should have chosen to call his story "The Hundredth Acre" (12mo. Boston: Herbert B. Turner & Co., $1) is not quite clear. It is true that the particular hundredth acre dividing the property of the late Dr. Henry Lloyd from the adjacent territory owned by Mr. Hen Portman was an active bone of contention between the two men during the doctor's lifetime, just since the story tells. Dissension arose, quite naturally, with the doctor's tragic murder and who committed it (the motives for that murder were diverse and the suspects many)—and, moreover, since the hundredth acre had no real part in the mystery—almost any other title might have done.

The narrator of the story, Mr. John Brinton, called by appointment on the doctor one night at his (the doctor's) Paris lodgings. When he left the old gentleman seemed in particularly good health and spirits. But the next morning Mr. John Brinton received word of Dr. Lloyd's sudden death, and later poison in the bottom of a drained wine glass told its tragic story.

The doctor was rich and his heirs were frankly anxious for his money, yet at the time of the murder none of them was known to be in Paris. John Brinton was the last person, except the old concierge, who saw him alive. On the whole there were moments when the case looked black for Brinton, and so thought Gillette Lavaur, his best friend, an artist by profession, something of a doctor from choice, and an amateur Sherlock Holmes by instinct. Lavaur, simply to clear his friend's good name, and because, in an indirect way he himself might have come under the head of a suspect, undertook to work out the mystery, and in doing so brought to light some crooked dealings and many startling revelations.

Lavaur, as an amateur, did very well, and smoked cigarettes as nonchalantly and inveterately as did his prototype use the hypodermic syringe. The story is quite up to the mark of the ordinary detective yarn.

CHESS.

This book (12mo, Cloth. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1 net) is divided into four parts, viz., "Chess Player's Mentor," "Modern Chess Brilliancies," "Guide to Openings," and "Games at Odds." It is compiled by F. J. Lee, a well-known professional chess player, who has made numerous trips through Great Britain, and G. H. D. Gossip.

Part I., written by both authors, is an easy introduction to chess for beginners, with remarks on different styles of play, and illustrative games by some masters of chess and a selection of end games. Part II. is by Mr. Gossip, who has given the most brilliant chess masterpieces on record, selected from international tournaments and match and journey games between the greatest experts, among whom are Paulsen, Berger, Gunsberg, Max Judd, Weiss, Dufresne, Lee, Gossip, and others who played in Paris, Vienna, London, New York, and other cities.

In Part III. the author has attempted to furnish chess players of all classes of strength with a portable and reliable pocket guide to the openings. He has included all the most important theoretical discoveries up to date. The different openings have been classified in tables, each variation on a page extending to twelve moves. The signs and symbols and the laws of the game have been added. The final section shows amateurs of all degrees of strength below the first rank the best methods of maintaining their numerical advantage. Mr. Gossip includes the odds of pawn and move, pawn and two moves, knight and rook, and others, with a selection of illustrative games.

WHISTLER'S ART.

THE ART OF JAMES McNEILL WHISTLER. An Appreciation. By T. R. Way and G. R. Dennis. New Edition. Portraits and Illustrations. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xviii.-128. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.

Is Whistler becoming popular? Is the painter who for seventy years gloried in being misunderstood at last coming to be comprehended of the multitude? It would seem so, for a third edition of Messrs. Way and Dennis's "The Art of James McNeill Whistler" has appeared at a lower price than was asked for the two earlier editions. The shade of Whistler must smile at the idea; yet the smile will not be wholly sarcastic. The painter, despite his scorn of popularity, by his very eccentricities carefully contrived to keep himself in the public eye, showed that he longed for what was denied to him, though he admitted it not even to himself; and his shade must be glad.

The new edition is an excellent, compact little book, not differing except in outward details from its predecessors. It contains chapters on Whistler's various styles and subjects, with many illustrations, some of them in color, and a single chapter on the artist as a writer. It is not a life of Whistler; it is an appreciation merely, and so declares itself to be. The obvious is ignored; the stories which the artist as poser never forgot to have preserved are not to be found in this book. It is a sane study of a painter, admiring but not fulsome. The new edition is within reach of all, and those who wish to study the development of an artist whose reputation is certain to grow away from the tangle of eccentricities and quarrels with which he hedged it in his lifetime can obtain it with the certainty that they will not spend their money foolishly.

THE POETS.

Pleas for a Less Prejudiced Consideration of Contemporaneous Versifiers, and Fresh Explanations of Our Lack of Poets.

I.—"YE WHO HARK IN VAIN."

YE who hark in vain for a richer strain,
Tho' no nightingale is singing,
Yet some glad young voice is bringing,
Out of chaos a sweet song
That the singer dreamed of long:
Hearing in the wind its rapture,
Bending to the waves to capture
Rhythms sweet and strong.

He of echoes tired still may be inspired
By an era's joy-bell ringing:
By the happy minstrelsy
Of a new fraternity.
From a beauty hid forever,
And a longing sated never,
Making melody.

Ye who hark in vain for a richer strain,
Tho' no nightingale is singing,
Hear that joyous song upspringing,
Passionate and sweet!
Mark its throbbing beat—
And before his courage falters,
Turning from your sacred altars
Life's young singer greet!

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

Northfield, Vt., July, 1905.

II.—IMAGINATIVE POETRY—NEVERMORE.

New York Times Book Review:

On the subject of the decline of poetry—yes, and on every other subject—why not avoid, if we can, those loose habits of reasoning, those looser habits of expression, which so easily do beset us? Let us learn revelant, clear-cut, and well-ordered expression; where better than from the master of it—and the one who has said the irrefutable word, first and final, on this very subject of poetry which is bothering us—Macaulay himself.

Your two other-sex correspondents of last week see this profound subject but at angles or from hazy distances. I say imaginative poetry declines as civilization advances. And, saying this, what more do I need to prove my contention than the bare testimony of history? Let me emphasize again, I have no reference to the inferior forms of true poetry, the lyric, dramatic, evolutional—even though they, too, are declining; I am speaking of the highest form of poetry, the imaginative, of which Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, and Milton are the exemplars—who have left us, in Matthew Arnold's haunting phrase, that upon which men may lean now, that upon which men may lean always.

What nonsense, too, to imagine that hardship and lack of appreciation depress the true poet. Read Carlyle's essay on Burns and see this theory fade into thin air before his long-resounding fury of logic. Hear him say that we might never have had our Burns except for his tempestuous life of weakness within and sorrows without. The true poet sings as a bird sings, because his throat is full; but the bird's song mounts to its true heart-notes only by the ravished nest or in the cage which confines it. Poverty, suffering, neglect—these are only the irritants of genius.

The reasons why real poetry declines as civilization advances are the clearest, the most convincing in the world, and with the testimony of history behind them and the desert of science before them, make a case absolutely overwhelming. They are, in short, these: in a rude age the human mind is infinitely more impressionable, the imagination immeasurably more active—briefly, men's minds are then exactly like the minds of little children. Every sensation, every scene, every experience, is magnified as children magnify their playthings. Trevelyan, by the way, tells us Macaulay was never tired of repeating that children are our only poets. As civilization advances, however, a steady pathological readjustment occurs by which the imaginative faculty gives way to the critical faculty. The comforts, the necessities of life, competition, invention, research, discovery, science, all combine to sharpen men's wits but to weaken their imaginations, and to take away from them their delightful character of grown-up children. Gradually the process goes on; poets become scarcer and scarcer; the sister imaginative arts of painting and sculpture are included in the deadly encroachment; bit by bit, century by century, then a Homer, later a Dante, a Milton, next a Tennyson, an Alfred Austin, an Edwin Markham; last the numberless brood of versifiers and poetasters springing up like the sickly aftergrowth when the precious wheat is harvested.

One of your lady correspondents says that poets are "sporadic." How pretty! But only an eighth truth. They are sporadic just as far as their age, their race, their traditions—yes, and the good red blood in their own veins—will allow! No more. As well say that Chesterfields are sporadic, or science sporadic, or some precious and delicate plant sporadic. Our poets must have their high genius bespoke for them. They are not military heroes, springing up at the blast of a bugle, easily as great to-day as at Marathon; they are priests of a higher calling, yet they are the absolute slaves of periods, the tools and fools of the calendar. Fire from heaven is not tempted hither in such other breakfast-food fashions, but has the logic of proper centuries and right races to justify its stooping to earth. We shall never have again on this earth great poetry; but what matter, if we cherish the stores of those who already have sung for us, and on which men must lean more and more in very proportion to their pitiful powerlessness to add or to take away a line from "the volume of the book."

STEPHEN G. CLOW.

New York, July 13, 1905.

III.—MOODS AND METRE.

New York Times Book Review:

I see in your issue of July 1 a letter from Mr. Clow on "Poetry in This Bustling Age," in which he claims that the critics too frequently "confound poetry with verse," but is that not altogether begging the question?

There may be "exact sciences," but the arts claim a wider license, and poetry, the freest of them all in essence, depends quite as much on moods as meter.

Who is to decide on what is "good poetry" or what is only "bad verse"?

Mr. Yeats gets out of the difficulty glibly, by saying that poetry is "always strange, obscure, and unreal to all who have not understanding." Hawthorne says: "A poet has a fragrance about him such as no other human being is gifted withal." Who does not hold his nose should therefore recognize a true poet by his scent. Of course, the minor poets, that is, the "poor poets," who haven't got a cent, would be ignored. Milton said the three prime elements of poetry were to be simple, sensuous, and passionate, and illustrated either his sincerity or truthfulness by making his own verse elaborate, spiritual, and frigid. Walt Whitman evidently thought that poetry consisted in placing a capital letter at the beginning of every line. This was a stroke of true genius, as it founded a *new* school, and gave him both reputation and popularity. Any one can, of course, write prose, (at least, all think they can,) and by chopping your lines into such lengths as suited your fancy, (five words in one, perhaps twenty in the next,) and always carefully stationing a capital letter at the beginning of each line, see—Presto! you have converted your pages of commonplace prose into certainly very uncommonly placed poetry. We have lately had a book from an infant prodigy, a little girl, whose effusions are said to resemble remarkably these "capitalized" catalogues and categories of the "Whitmaniacs." We, who belong to the very large class of "poor poets" should welcome these innovations, as we do not have to depend on "capital" at all, but only on "capitals" in this case.

Mr. Clow, however, very modestly ignores the very effective methods now frequently adopted by certain publishers, whom I shall classify as "petty publishers," in suppressing the superfluous singer—that is, in eliminating the "minor poet," who, of course, must be a "poor poet." The "co-operative" contract is the weapon on which the "P. P.s" rely; under this the "minor poet," or unknown author, contributes cash "payments" in advance; the "P. P." gives liberally, too, but only "promises." With the sharp competition that now exists in poetic "aspirations," if not in "inspirations," the market for meter is overstocked. Any method, therefore, that can decimate the ranks of these dealers in decorated diction must benefit the survivors, and as there is an overruling Providence that arranges always everything for the best, it is safe to assume that only the unfit become "decimated" by the "P. P.s," while the "Laureates" are always preserved and prosper.

Yet, I must frankly confess that I entertain some mild misgivings still as to the efficacy of this sacrifice of the "minor poet" in behalf of the "master singers." When I come to think of it, and search the record, I discover that even the Lordly Laureates at one time belonged to the class of "minor poets." The very biggest bards were born small, and had to begin as—beginners; and, therefore, had these later "Laureates," while still in the "M. P." stage of development, fallen into the clutches of the more or less piratical "P. P.s"; they would have been sacrificed to the co-operation of the "co-operative contract," and that, in the long run, would not only have left the world the poorer, but the publishers also.

After all, it might not prove best to intrust the future of poetry to the petty publishers, whose natural prey seems to be the minor poet.

All of the big bards, the master singers whose "laureled lines" now echo through the ages, must have once been merely petty poets, plucked by the petty publishers, and pilloried by the captious critic: Tennyson for ten years was a standing joke. Browning for twenty years had to defray the cost of his own books. Poor FitzGerald had to sell his first and only edition of Omar Khayyam at 5 cents a copy, and his "laurels" graced only a tomb.

On the other hand, Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" was once held to be a work of original genius, and soon went through thirty editions. Robert Pollok's "Course of Time" once widely read and largely admired; Drayton's epitaph claims his "laurels" were immortal, yet though this memorial is in Westminster Abbey, who cares to read his verse to-day?

Say what we will, believe as we may, that the masses are asses, it is, after all, the great uncritical public that, in the long run, awards to the one "stars," to the other "stripes," and to most of us that oblivion which is doubtless the final doom of all. Until an author, whether he write poetry or prose, has had an opportunity of appealing (through a sufficiently large edition) to this wider public, even the most captious critic would confess—that the crucial test yet remains to be made.

Critics may pillory a "poor poet," but only the publishers can effectually suppress him. Even a "Milton," if forever "mute," would remain also forever "inglorious."

Give the minor poet at least as fair a chance as you would grant a murderer. Let him stand trial before his only jury—that "grand jury," the public, and to attain that end, he must have at least one edition of not less than 1,000 or 2,000 copies, and a really reliable and honest publisher. No one is more likely to appreciate and honor one of that sort than the "M. P." who has been manipulated and suppressed by the co-operation of the "P. P." and his co-operative contract.

A. M. HUGER.

Waynesville, N. C., July 11, 1905.

IV.—THE CUP AND THE WINE.

New York Times Book Review:

Mr. Clow's definitions of "verse" and "poetry" are a little vague. "Verse" and "poetry" have always meant to me something very like "body" and "soul," and I believe the dictionary would be on my side. Verse is the cup, the outward form; poetry the wine, the inner life. Therefore poetry must have versification, although it is easy for versification to contain no poetry at all. I have always used the words in that sense. But our difference of opinion lies much deeper than a mere quibble; it lies in this: that Mr. Clow is full of despair, and that I am full of hope.

Truly, poetry does "vary with modern times and seasons and external circumstances." It changes and grows like every living thing; it is always modern. The names of Homer, Dante, Shakespeare, Goethe, call up a time, a country, a brilliant moment of life. The one world-mind, the poet-mind, of all time, turns its flashlight upon a certain common spot of wilderness, and makes it radiant, makes it forever our own and modern. The flashlight is always the same, but the country changes. Or, better still, the sun rises every day, but it shines on a changed world, in different colors.

If the sun rises every day it also sets every night. Poetry has its day and night, its Summer and Winter, its life and death, repeated again and again with the rhythm of all life. Should that alone stay with us, when all other things come and go and change and come again? It is not fifty years—scarcely twenty—since the last of a great age have died. As certainly as the sun sets every night and rises again every day, so certainly will we have great poetry again, whether it come in the old form of verse or in some new form of surpassing beauty.

As for circumstances, the poet does not need heroic inspiration. The poet is a lover of common life. To him breathing is an inspiration, to him motion is heroic; he finds harmony and rhythm in the changes of day and night; he sees nature and reality in the artifices of men. He will see to-day as he saw yesterday. Our steam engines are imprisoned geysers; our electricity is captured lightning. Out of stone quarries and forests we have built ourselves a wilderness of houses; our commerce is the trading of a savage mass. And in the deserts and pathless woods of a new country we have more and wider wilderness than England had a thousand years ago.

I do not believe we are more materialistic than other countries in prosperous times, such as that of Queen Elizabeth, for instance. We are less self-indulging. Automobiles are no more materialistic than stage coaches, and cynics and gluttons have been common in all ages. If only soap and fly screens and bath tubs had been as common!

But perhaps I am a materialist myself. I love the whole of things, body and soul. I love a clean, rich, full life, such as the best of us are living now. I love to-day, all of it, even the rottenness and pessimism and struggle and shackles, but I love to-morrow even more. The latest times are still the best. A new day is coming, soon, soon, a day of literature that will be self-sufficient, noble, free, that will weave this age and this country into the eternal harmony of all living things.

I hope Mr. Clow and I will live to glory in it. As a woman I must have the last word in this argument, but I hope it will be the first word of a great new promise.

JESSIE E. SAMPTER.

New Preston, Conn., July 11, 1905.

V.—MORE TIME NEEDED.

New York Times Book Review:

With respect to the arguments, pro and con, relative to the supposed lapse of poetic feeling in this country, may it not, from a selfish, individual point of view, be regarded as a merciful forbearance on the part of the powers that be in restraining both delinquents—poets and their readers? To-day the fortunate person born with a taste for literature finds himself plunged into a garden so filled with delights that he is bewildered where to pluck from his rich inheritance. Should there be a long pause in literature, how grateful would it be to his eager senses! It is more time, rather than more poets, that he craves. To him Olympus appears already overcrowded with gods. For, leaving aside prose, whose imperative demand assumes monstrous dimensions, what are twenty years of more or less constant reading as applied to Homer, Sophocles, Aeschylus, Euripides, Virgil, Dante, Shakespeare, Chaucer, Spenser, Goethe, Schiller, Milton, Pope, Dryden, Scott, Campbell, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Southey, Burns, Moore, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Hunt, Browning, Bryant, Lowell, Whittier, Longfellow, Emerson, and a host of others, among whom these culled are a mere sprinkling? The lover of books thus comes upon life nearly 3,000 years in arrears with literature, and with this Herculean labor of love before him is fain to cry out for mercy to press and poet. Should the mountain of desirable reading matter continue to pile up at the present rate, the time must come when all the beauties that have accumulated about the same thought, in all ages, shall be clustered in a composite book where survives the fittest.

This absorption in past literature we owe to balance accounts with indifferent years of the same date. Many a poet besides Keats and Chatterton has died with a broken heart, and posthumous fame is but a just debt that we now assist in paying, to the neglect, perhaps, of contemporary poets, to whom, likewise, justice will be meted hereafter. While this is the compensation of events, it is naturally unsatisfactory of results to the poet, since it is not he who reaps either material or spiritual benefit. Still the candid taste remains permanently addicted to old wine and seasoned poetry.

It would be cause for chagrin that our time should hereafter be branded as one of unpoetic feeling, but such a verdict would not be just. The writer is told that the daily newspapers constantly contain good poetry, and newspapers are more widely and thoroughly read than are magazines. If such poetry is not appreciated by the mass—and who can say that it is not?—it is the fault of the light, light nature of many Americans. And if, while we have many exquisite singers, their songs are brief and do not sweep us from our feet with majestic emotion, it may be that the circumstances of American life are too luxurious, the poet is too comfortable; that he is not writing with his soul at the stub of his pen and tragedy looking over his shoulder. "Parts and poverty" has been declared to be the infallible recipe for success in this world. One Richard Cumberland is quoted as saying that it was only "the bayonet of sharp necessity" that kept Samuel Johnson at his human struggle, but that "if fortune had turned him into a field of clover he would have lain down and rolled in it." It is deplorable that a poet should need success; to an onlooker it would appear that, as being a child is bliss enough, so being a poet should bring its own reward, without the appendages of bread and butter and fame. Daudet wrote, "Oh! the worthy poet! It was of Mistral that Montaigne might have said, 'Recollect the man who, when asked why he took so much pains in an art that could come to the knowledge of so few, replied, "A few will be enough—one will be enough—not one will be enough."'"

However it be with poets and readers, the complaint that great Pan is dead is as untrue as ever. Never burned his altar fires more brightly. On Saturday afternoons and Sundays, for whole Summers and on Winter holidays, do not all who can desert commercial centres to attend his rites? For this, mainly, the trolley cars exist, and the long, green blur that crosses the vision of the occupants of the auto doubtless receives what reverence they are free to bestow. None but the initiated know whither these wild things go, yet they may be able to halt (or break down) in some verdant spot for worship. The telephone is often used to convey tidings of new moons, sunsets, and wondrous rainbows. In all this widespread busying with birds, bees, butterflies, and flowers, surely there is concealed a large proportion of poetic yearning, which is none the less deeply felt that it may not be expressed in meter.

"To make us heirs
Of truth and pure delight in endless lays."

New Albany, Ind., July 11, 1905. E. D.

A Broker's Story.

"The Romance and Tragedy of a Widely Known Business Man of New York. By Himself" (The Neale Publishing Company, $1.50) purports to be the recital of the business life of a gentleman engaged in the brokerage business. The story takes the hero from the days of his office boyhood through a period of prosperity—even affluence—and lands him in jail, whence toward the end he is released on bail. There is nothing about the unlucky broker's career to interest the casual reader particularly. He marries, children are born to him, he lives by turns in Brooklyn, suburban New Jersey, and metropolitan Manhattan. He makes fortunate business deals, and counts his income by the thousands, and his friends by dozens, or he plays in hard luck, and, in the absence of ready cash, finds friendships grow stone cold. Therefore he complains bitterly of fair weather friends, but apparently blames himself not at all for his ultimate ill-success. Complacent mention is made of once seeing John Jacob Astor driving a shabby carriage, and in another place is a quotation from Thomas W. Lawson of Boston. The author professes the hope that the book may win him money to pay his debts and provide for his old age, and dedicates the work to his wife, still, "after more than thirty-two years of married life, his sweetheart."

ODD IDEAS AND SOUND OPINIONS.

A Selection of Varied Literary Appreciations From Many Sources at Home and Abroad.

IN fact, his plays fall between two stools, they are something between lyrical and dramatic poetry, and they lack the supreme virtues of either kind. They were written probably to work off his enormous energy of production at times when that energy was not accompanied by a very instant inspiration. Many poets—Wordsworth, Browning, and Tennyson—have written a good deal of their poetry, not because they had something urgent to say, but because it was the business of their lives; and when they wrote from habit they had to find a pretext for writing. Mr. Swinburne's pretext has sometimes been an ode to Victor Hugo, sometimes a play. He has looked to the dramatic form to inspire him; and often it has inspired him with splendid passages; but his inspiration has never taken the dramatic form. That form has always been suggested to him by the fact that great poets whom he admires have used it. No one but a great lyrical poet could have written his plays; yet, if they survive, the lyrical poetry that will keep them alive will be read not in them but in "Poems and Ballads" and "Songs Before Sunrise."—London Times.

Deficiencies of Mr. Swinburne's Dramas.

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There are many people, young people in particular, who with the best will in the world, cannot understand why it is that men make such a fuss about literature, and who are honestly puzzled by the praises bestowed upon the great literary artists. They would like to join in sympathetic appreciation of the masters, and they have an abundant store of gratitude and reverence to lavish upon objects that approve themselves as worthy; but just what there is in Shakespeare and Wordsworth and Tennyson to call for such seeming extravagance of eulogy remains a dark mystery. Such people are apt in their moments of revolt, to set it all down to a sort of critical conspiracy, and to consider those who voice the conventional literary estimates as chargeable with an irritating kind of hypocrisy. They cannot see for the life of them why the books of the hour, with their timeliness, their cleverness, their sentimental or sensational interest, should be held of no serious account by the real lovers of literature, while the dull babblers of a bygone age are exalted to the skies by these same devotees of the art of letters.

The True Appreciation of Masterworks of Literature.

Time alone can work the cure of this disorder, for time brings experience, and the more experience men get, the nearer they approach in their sympathies to the great writers, whose greatness is based in large measure upon the richness of the experience that has come to them with their ripened years. Some young people never recover from the condition of open revolt into which they are thrown by the injudicious methods of our education. * * * Still others assume an attitude of proper humility in the presence of the great writers, admit that there must be more in them than is presently apparent, and honestly endeavor to grow into sympathy with them. These, and these alone of the three classes, have their reward in an ever-broadening understanding and appreciation of the meaning of the masterpiece, of the significance of its essential message to the soul of man.

Yet even these, unless they are exceptionally endowed with sensitiveness to the artistic impression, may never penetrate into the arena of the aesthetic mystery. They may never come to know, as an intimate ecstasy rather than as a lesson learned by rote, why it is, for example, that "Kubla Khan" is a shade more wonderful than anything else in Coleridge, why it is that Hamlet's "Absent thee from felicity awhile," has a beauty so supreme that it is the crowning verse of the entire tragedy. But they may come to know, very sympathetically and completely, the significance of those phrases in "Hamlet" or elsewhere, which contain the ultimate distillation of a rich experience, and to enter into this kind of communion with a great poet is no mean privilege. It is, we are inclined to think, the largest reward that literature offers to the faithful many, although a further and finer reward awaits the few whose senses are rightly attuned for its reception.—The Dial, Chicago.

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A new terror has arisen for the literary tourist. The inscriptions on mural tablets are not always to be relied upon. There are, for instance, two tablets in Paris informing the sightseer that he is passing the house where Molière was born. One is in the Rue du Pont Neuf; the other at the corner of the Rue Sauval, where it meets the Rue Saint Honore. More than this: one inscription says that Molière was born in 1620, and the other in 1622. Perhaps the matter is of no consequence; perhaps the comedian was not born in either house. Some time ago there were two houses in which Molière was said to have died. Here also were memorial tablets. But there arose a conscientious antiquary, whom no opposition or inertia could daunt, and by dint of indefatigable efforts he persuaded the City Fathers to have one of them taken down.—London Academy.

Two Houses in Which Molière Was Born.

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Take Milton alone; you must know him intimately or not at all—must, as Ruskin has pointed out, enter not only into his thoughts, but also into his heart, abiding with him till you share his passion. This outcome of prolonged and disciplined study comes to boys and girls essaying examination, comes to adult attendants on Extension lectures, wherever the teacher's knowledge is creative and his enthusiasm contagious; rare, indeed, are the unguided learners who can achieve it for themselves. Foreigners know more of him than we do; Germans pore upon him till they pass within the veil and assimilate him; the modern Greek, we are told, who does not care for Shakespeare, annexes Byron greedily, Milton patiently. We have already noted the very interesting fact that Mr. Maurice Baring found "Paradise Lost" popular throughout Russia among peasantry and private soldiers. When John Bright used to harangue half-educated audiences, and spouted Milton, as was his wont, in reverent solemn tones, his hearers thought that he was quoting Ebenezer Elliott. Yet all who have steeped themselves in his immortal verse, and felt it pulsate through their intellectual and moral being, understand the cleansing influence which intimacy with him, as with all our greatest poets, must needs exert upon the meanness and the sordor of society.—London Times.

You Must Know Milton Intimately To Know Him at All.

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Those who regard authorship as a profession and label themselves author as other people are styled barrister or merchant should study the career of John Henry Shorthouse. He was a vitriol merchant in Birmingham. He wrote "John Inglesant" at his leisure over a period of ten years; when it was finished he had a hundred copies printed, and said that his ambition was quite satisfied if this number of clever people read it. The perfect book, he wrote later in his life, should have no author. No doubt he enjoyed his sudden fame and was ingenuously pleased at the notice of known people: at the breakfast with Gladstone, the visit to Lambeth, the dinner with the Tennysons at Farringford—where Tennyson read "Maud" and the "Ode to the Duke" in the moonlight—but it all made no difference to his way of serene meditation or his independent judgment. The Society of Authors would hardly have deemed him qualified for membership. Much of his best actual work was spent in a private Quakerish essay society in Birmingham. One of his favorite amusements was a quiet drive "to lunch at country vicarages" or "a few friends" to a tea party. —London Saturday Review.

The Author of "John Inglesant" and Other Authors.

***

Mr. Howells walks delicately, like a cat over a breakfast table, along the little twists and turns of women's moods and fancies. He sees women without greatness, without directness, without character; all twists and turns, fancies, poses, and subterfuges. From one point of view he may be said to know women well; he writes, for instance, of "those reserves in behalf of their peculiarities which a woman sometimes likes to make in judging her next of kin, as if their eccentricities somehow reflected picturesqueness if not praise upon herself." That is the sort of thing which he does know, and seems content to know. From another point of view he appears unable to see the woman at all because his eyes are so fixed on just those twists and turns which are the hereditary cloak of character, not the character which it is the business of the novelist to display.—London Times.

W. D. Howells as a Student of Women.

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"The metamorphoses of plants, which fascinated Goethe by their inner continuity, arrest Browning by their outward abruptness: that the flower is implicit in the leaf was a fact of much less worth for him than that the bud suddenly passes into something so unlike it as the flower. * * * He dazzles us with scarlet and crimson, with rubies and blood and 'the poppy's red effrontery,' with topaz and amethyst and the glory of gold, makes the sense ache with the lustre of blue, and heightens the effect of all by the boldest contrast. * * * He neglects the mellow harmonies of autumnal decay in order to paint the leaf which is like a splash of blood, intense, abrupt, across the flame of a golden shield."—From "Robert Browning," by C. H. Herford.

Some Phrases About Robert Browning.

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M. Merlant's "Le Roman Personnel" and M. le Breton's "Le Roman Français avant Balzac" have produced from M. René Doumic a study of what he calls the personal novel. By this, he is careful to explain, he means the sort of novel wherein the author identifies himself with the principal character, either by describing his personal adventures or by inventing imaginary ones in which he sees himself. Such was certainly not the case with the interminable stories of Le Grand Cyrus and his congeners of the classic school of Mme. de Scudéri, and, according to M. Doumic, the personal novel only came in with Rousseau. His idea is that the need of giving expression to the personal feelings, or, as he puts it, the lyric cry of the Ego, became overmastering at about this period, and found no outlet save in the novel. It is at any rate certain that "Gil Blas," "Manon Lescaut," "Clarissa Harlowe," and "La Nouvelle Héloïse" must have corresponded to what the advertisements call "a felt want," or they would not have attained their sudden and instant popularity. The same feature was to be noticed after the Revolution of 1830, when the gloomy and Byronic novel had its vogue, although, as M. Doumic notes, novelists had even then begun to see that the public would no longer be content with the description of their real or fancied goings-on, and demanded in addition something of the spirit of the age. Then came the uprising of the giants, such as Sir Walter Scott and Balzac, and the personal novel waned until it has become the form of novel used by writers who are not novelists.—Pall Mall Gazette.

The Personal Novel Is in Disrepute.

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Then there is a class of ambiguities which arise from misconception and mistakes in the logic of an ignorant person, as when a woman was asked how she distinguished her twins. She replied that it was easy enough, she put her finger into Pat's mouth, and if he bit real hard then she knew it was Mike. Or the emotional speaker who said, changing the first letters of two words, "Brethren, you all know how it feels to have a half-warmed fish in your hearts." There is also a confusion of thought in the term "to eat humble pie," the word "humble" having been put in the place of the original word "numble," which is a part of the carcass of a deer, and would make very poor pie. The words "humble pie" have the same original meaning as "to eat crow," a phrase common in political life. There is an enforced humility in this process, and the change from "numble" to "humble" introduced a thought which harmonized with the idea sought to be expressed, and the last form of the phrase has entirely supplanted the original.

Ambiguities and Phlogiston.

One of the most remarkable words in the history of science is "phlogiston." It actually did not mean anything. The definitions of it used seriously by scientific men now provoke a laugh. And yet the theory of phlogiston was taught in all the universities of Europe up to the time of the chemical revolution. Then it was discarded almost unanimously by all scientific men. When the scientific investigations of Lavoisier revealed the truth as regards the composition of water the confusion of thought in the word phlogiston became apparent.—The Open Court.

Once More Quebec.

"Marcelle," called "an historical novel," and signed by Hampden Burnham, author of "Canadians in the Imperial Service," is another attempt to use the romantic stuff so plentifully found about the old City of Quebec, (Toronto: William Briggs.) The time, of course, is the time when Canada was still New France, and uncounted liberties are taken with Frontenac and the other Lordships and Excellencies, his contemporaries. The author consumes 409 duodecimo pages of print in saying what he has to say. It is not likely that any reader will be found to read them all—but what story there is is about a half-breed girl who was very beautiful, and dwelt with her father in the woods by Lake Huron till she ran away with a French adventurer. Being timely rescued from him, the girl fell under the protection of Frontenac and dwelt in the Chateau St. Louis, much petted and admired by the Vice Regal Court.

For her hand a Duke plotted and fought duels, and a noble seigneur sighed and begged the Governor's influence. The pages before referred to tell of balls, plays, long conversations, (the sense of which is not always perfectly clear,) and exhibit in general a consummate lack of the gifts which make the story teller.

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TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

LEON D. BURDICK, New Auburn, Minn.—Please locate the following: It is a translation from the Second Georgic of Virgil, lines 140-176. It is found in W. L. Collins' "Virgil," in the series of Ancient Classics. What I want to know is, who is the translator of the passage. Collins does not say:

"But thy slopes with heavy cornstalks and the
Massic vine are clad,
There the olive groves are greenest, and the
fulfed herds are glad.
In thy plains is bred the war horse, tossing
high its crest of pride;
Milk-white herds, O fair Clitumnus, bathe them
in thy sacred tide."

Collins does not say so in so many words; but after a long extract, he remarks: "This fine passage, much of the beauty of which is necessarily lost in this attempt at translation," &c. As this is seemingly the only case where Collins comments directly on the translation which he uses, we think it more than likely that he produced the version quoted.

W. J., New York City: Will you kindly give me the names of two or three unpretentious and serviceable treatises on argumentation, if such there be; something that will give me in plain black and white the principal forms of logic in common use and those methods of presenting argument (in debate particularly) which have been found most serviceable in the past.

Bain's "Deductive and Inductive Logic," Coppée's "Elements of Logic," Jevons's "Lessons in Logic," and many others; Alden's "Art of Debate," Rowton's "Debater," and others, may be what you wish.

AMANDA T. JONES, Junction City, Kan.: Will H. J. Storrs, New York City, permit me to correct him as to the authorship of a poem entitled "The Rainbow," the first stanza of which he quotes? He attributes it to John Holland of Sheffield, England. It was beyond all gainsaying written by Amelia B. Welby, a Southern lady, who lived in the time of Edgar Allan Poe, whom he greatly praised in a critical article. It will be found in an edition of her poems. Once I learned the poem by heart, (fifty years ago.) It is the story of a little girl's ramble, and when, after the rain in which she was caught, the rainbow appeared:

"Like the wing of the Deity calmly unfuried
It bent from the cloud that encircled the
world."

Another poem quite its equal tells the story of a wonderful sermon heard by the same little girl (the author) in some accidental way. Another popular poem of hers begins:

"I have a little stepson that's only five years
old,
His eyes are made of sunshine, his hair is
made of gold."

But unquestionably the poem most admired and best known was "The Rainbow." Her first volume appeared in 1844. She died in Louisville, Ky., at the age of thirty-three.

R. L. C. WHITE, Nashville, Tenn.: The poem to which "D. J. L.," Utica, N. Y., ("Appeals," June 24,) refers and which he slightly misquotes is "The Earthquake Prayer," by Will Carleton. It is included in his volume of "City Ballads," published by the Harpers.

A. M. C., Waterbury, Conn.—Kindly tell me some facts about Edouard Scheeré. Is he living still and is he well known as a critic outside of France?

We do not place Edouard Scheeré. Edmond Scherer was a famous critic, editor, and politician in France. He was born in 1815, and for some years was a professor in the Evangelical Seminary in Geneva. His views were too liberal, however, and he resigned, and in 1861 became an editor of the Paris Temps, remaining with it until his death, in 1889. He wrote also for the Revue des Deux Mondes. In 1870 he was a Deputy, and from 1871 until his death was a Senator. He was well known as a critic in England, and was a leader in the higher criticism of the Bible.

A. M. T., Flushing, N. Y.—The following question, suggests itself, which was written first? Both poems are clippings from newspapers. One called "Song of the Burden Bearer," begins "Over the narrow footpath." It has six double verses, and is printed over the name of M. E. Sangster. The last verse reads as follows:

"Tell Him about the heartache
And tell Him the longing too;
Tell Him the baffled purpose,
When we scarce knew what to do.
Then leaving all our weakness
With the one divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden,
And carry away the song."

The other poem is attributed to the late Bishop Brooks and is called "Our Burden Bearer." It has but three verses, the first beginning "The little sharp vexation." The second and third verses are word for word the same as the last verse of M. E. Sangster's poem as quoted above.

Mrs. Sangster writes us: "My poem entitled, 'A Song of the Burden Bearer' was originally written for and published in The Sunday School Times of Philadelphia. The date of publication can easily be ascertained by a reference to the files of that periodical. This poem has been erroneously attributed to Bishop Brooks, who probably quoted it in a sermon. Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co. published it in a leaflet with credit to Bishop Brooks. At my request they have corrected their mistake. Bishop Brooks would have been the last person in the world to claim what was not his own."

A. M. HUGER, Waynesville, N. C.—Can you tell me whether Rudolph Baumbach, German poet, is living? And if so, I should be much obliged if you would find me his address. I have several of his books, edition of 1890, Leipsic. When a youth in Germany I confess I never heard of him even, but some years ago I read some of his pieces for the first time, and they appeal to one like myself, who is not a "hard," but a backwoodsman, and who prefers byways to highways.

Dr. Baumbach is still living, we think. Since 1885 he has been living in Meiningen, where he is Hofrath, a member of the Grand Duke's Council.

A. S. LAKE, Shenandoah, Iowa.—What connection, if any, is there between the name "The Choir Invisible" and the subject matter of the work itself, by James Lane Allen?

The connection is brought out in the later editions of the book by the use of a part of George Eliot's poem, "The Choir Invisible," as the story's motto:

"O may I join the choir invisible
Of those immortal dead who live again
In minds made better by their presence
* * * *
feed pure love,
Beget the smiles that have no cruelty,
Be the sweet presence of a good diffused,
And in diffusion evermore intense.
So shall I join the choir invisible,
Whose music is the gladness of the
world."

The letter which John sends with his son to Amy says that she has been his choir invisible, making him better by his memories of her.

W. A. C., Ridgewood, N. J.—Who is Michael Fairless, author of "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius" and "The Road Mender"? Has he written any other works?

Michael Fairless was a woman, who managed to keep her own name concealed. She wrote the stories you name and others, all of which were published after her death.

M. H. T., New York.—What books can you recommend as giving some valuable impressions on people in the Far East, and their customs, worth reading for a man whom an extensive business trip will take out to Japan, China, India, &c?

We think the series, "Our Asiatic Neighbors," will meet your wants; it comprises "Indian Life in Town and Country," "Japanese Life in Town and Country," and "Chinese Life in Town and Country." The last-named book is reviewed to-day.

G. N. P., New York: I have a volume of engravings copied from original paintings from the Vernon Gallery by artists of the highest reputation. It was edited by S. C. Hall, Esq., F. S. A., and published by Virtue & Co., London, about 1850. It is in good condition, with original binding. I would like to dispose of it. Will you kindly state its probable value?

No copy of the Vernon Gallery has been sold in this country for several years; in England in 1902 two volumes were sold—largest paper, proofs before letters—for £5 2s. 6d., and four volumes for £2 18s.

"BIRMINGHAM," Alabama.—Please tell me about Primrose Day in England, (in memory of the Earl of Beaconsfield.) How it is observed, who originated it, and on what day of the year it falls?

"Primrose Day" is April 19, the day on which the Earl of Beaconsfield died in 1881. The idea of keeping the day was conceived by Lady Randolph Churchill, an ardent admirer of Beaconsfield, who originated also the Primrose League of admirers of Beaconsfield and his policy. On April 19 the members of the league wear primroses, because Beaconsfield is said to have been fond of them, and there is an annual meeting of the "habitations" of the organization. Statues of the Earl are heaped with wreaths and loose primroses. The league issues High Tory pamphlets by the thousand, and works against the Liberal Party with much zeal. It is composed of men and women, who become "knights" or "dames," and most of the Conservative leaders, peers and commoners, belong to it with their wives.

F. M., Philadelphia.—A contends that even if a German book (published in Germany) has on its title page "The right of translation is reserved," he can translate and publish such translation in the United States without first obtaining the permission of the German author or publisher. B says that such an act would be illegal in the United States, even if the book is not copyrighted in this country, as the publisher has protected his rights by giving notice in the book forbidding the translation. Please decide.

We think that A is right. The German author has not put his book under the protection of our statutes; he can do so only by copyrighting the book here, and that he can do only by fulfilling the requirements of the law. In the lack of

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A. T. CLEARWATER, Kingston, N. Y.—Your issue of the 1st inst. contained an inquiry as to Cecilee Kinney, the author of "When the Hazed Shadows Hover Over All the Starry Spheres." I should like to obtain a copy of these verses, and to know when they were written.

The poem was written in 1900; it is published in Kinney's collected poems, "Mists of Fire," in "The World's Best Poetry," I., 36, and in many other collections.

R. V. D., Jersey City.—The poem for which Joseph Smiley asked, "St. Peter at the Gate," appeared in The Jersey City Evening Journal during January, 1898, taken from The Union Stock Yards Journal, St. Louis. Will you let me know where I can find the poem, "The Arab's Farewell to His Steed" or the author's name?

The poem is by Mrs. Norton—Caroline Elizabeth Sarah Norton; it is in Volume 5 of "The World's Best Poetry," and in many school readers.

CHARLES HANSON TOWNE, New York.—Rex Beneman, in your issue of July 8, asking for a novel about Queen Draga of Servia, evidently refers to a novel by Nellie K. Blissett entitled "The Bindweed," which I read last year when it appeared under the imprint of the Mann-Vyrne Publishing Company.

X. Y. Z., No Address.—Could you give me some idea of the value of the following old English publications? I am told that they are of value. If so, I should like to dispose of them: "The Republican," magazine of the famous Richard Carlile, the radical, free-thinker, and fighter for a free press, who spent so much of his life in jail. I have Vol. I., (1819,) imperfect in that it lacks the first issue, (sixteen pages,) and with it bound up the celebrated "Mock Trial" report, so far, apparently, as issued (160 pages.) Vols. II., III., IV., X., and XIV. All are in pretty fair condition, except Vol. X., which is unbound, but otherwise all right. The magazines are remarkably full of interesting matter concerning Carlile's fight for a free press, and upon such matters as the persecution and legislative divorce of Queen Caroline, co-operation, corn laws, &c. "The Lion," also Carlile's magazine, published 1829, Vols. III. and IV., in splendid condition.

No copies of either The Republican or The Lion are recorded as having been sold in England or this country for many years.

Appeals to Readers.

R. STIMSON, Brooklyn.—Do you know anything about a poem entitled "To Poverty," written by the famous statesman Charles James Fox? The first line is:

"Oh, poverty of pale consumptive hue."

A. B., Glen Ridge, N. J.—Can you give me the name of the author of the following quotation: "Forsooth, brothers, fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell. Fellowship is life and lack of fellowship is death, and the things we do upon this earth it is for fellowship's sake that we do them." I think this is from an English poet of the eighth century, or perhaps the tenth, but the author's name I do not know, and I would like it, please.

W. A. C., Ridgewood, N. J.—Will you be good enough to inform me where the following lines may be found? They are very familiar, but I cannot recall the poem.

"I love the old melodious lays
That softly melt the ages through."

READER, Blasconset, Mass.—Please tell me whose is the following quotation and where it is from:

"Since first I noted all this I've groaned
as if in a fiery net."

A. W. T., New York.—There is a verse by a poet, whose name I don't remember, but I think either Burns or Pope wrote it. Perhaps you could inform me which? It runs something like this:

"If happiness hath not her seat
Or centre in the breast,
We may be wise, or rich, or great,
But never can be blest."

STAINED GLASS.

It was some time, we are told, before C. W. Whall consented to write the new volume in W. R. Lethaby's Artistic Crafts Series of Technical Handbooks, dealing with "Stained Glass Work." (12mo. Illustrated. Pp. xxviii.-331. Boards. Cloth back. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.) His reason, he says, is that he has always held that no art can be taught by books, and that an artist's best way of teaching is directly and personally to his pupils. These views led him to write his book in the simplest manner, so that every student of stained-glass work may understand what he has to say. He writes in a gossipy style, using very few technical terms and explaining every seemingly difficult passage, just as though he were giving oral instruction.

The first paragraph explains that stained glass means "pieces of colored glasses put together with strips of lead into the form of windows; not a picture painted on glass with colored paints." Church windows, one learns, are made of pieces of blue, red, bluish-white, green, and other colored glass used for making all sorts of bottles.

Such colored glasses are cut into the shapes of faces, or figures, or robes, or canopies, or whatever you want, and whatever the subject demands; then features are painted on the faces, folds on the robes, and so forth—not with color, merely with brown shading; then, when this shading has been burned into the glass in a kiln, the pieces are put together into a picture by means of grooved strips of lead, into which they fit.

Mr. Whall, who is a well-known English stained-glass expert and teacher, attempts to set forth plainly how all these things are done for the benefit of those who do not know. For those who are acquainted with the subject he examines and discusses the right principles on which windows should be made, and the rules of good taste and of imagination, which makes such a difference between "beautiful and vulgar" art. In the two parts into which he has divided the volume the author, therefore, intends to promote and produce skilfulness of hand and to direct it to worthy ends.

The photographic reproductions of windows in English churches have been given in collotype and not in colors, because, according to the author, the design could never be reproduced in any way to resemble the original. Mr. Whall describes each picture. The many diagrams in the book are the work of two of his apprentices.

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BOOKS IN THE MAKING.

Work the Publishers Have in Hand for the Remainder of the Summer and the Early Autumn.

THE additional volume by George Borrow which is to be added by G. P. Putnam's Sons to the list which already contains "The Bible in Spain," "Lavengro," "Romany Rye," "The Gypsies in Spain," and "Wild Wales," all edited by William L. Knapp, is entitled "Romano Lavo-Lil," being a word book of Romany, or English gypsy language. It includes many pieces of gypsy, illustrated by the way of speaking and thinking of English gypsies, together with specimens of their poetry and an account of the places inhabited by them.

McClure, Phillips & Co. are planning the publication in book form of a selection from among the short stories which O. Henry has been contributing weekly to the Sunday newspapers. "Mr. Henry" is planning, moreover, a rest this Summer in order to get down on paper a novel which he and his publishers have long had in mind.

Dodd, Mead & Co. announce October for the publication of George Gilbert's volume on "The Cathedral Cities of England." The great cathedrals of England will be described fully in the text, and pictures of them will be given in colors from the sixty drawings by W. W. Collins, R. E.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish Charles Battell Loomis's first novel, "Minerva's Manoeuvres," the third week in August. The illustrations will be by F. R. Gruger.

The August Century will have the second of Frank J. Sprague's papers on "The Electric Railway," giving special attention to later experiments and the present state of the electric road, and will continue Melville E. Stone's series on "The Associated Press." This paper will tell with many anecdotes how the association works in time of war, and will discuss the assertion that the press is a monopoly.

"The Woman of To-morrow," by Helen M. Winslow, will be brought out by James Pott & Co. the end of August. The book will answer those who have asserted that the American woman is being "spoiled." The author points out the weak spots in the woman of to-day, and tells her what to do in order to become a more able woman of to-morrow.

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia has down for Autumn issue "The Old Road," a new volume by H. Belloc. It presents a view of the great English thoroughfare through descriptions and pictures. The latter include eleven photogravure plates and seventeen line illustrations, besides a map in six sections. Among the chapters are "On the Road and the Fascination of Antiquity," "The Theory of the Old Road," and "The Exploration of the Road."

Doubleday, Page & Co. have set the first fortnight in August as the time for the publication of Maud Wilder Goodwin's new book, "Claims and Counterclaims," and "The Missourian," by Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., who will have the first of his series of articles for the World's Work on "The Mastery of the Caribbean" in the August issue.

The University of Chicago Press announces for September issue "General Sociology: An Exposition of the Main Developments in Sociological Theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer," by Prof. Albion W. Small. The aim of the book is twofold—to show the subdivisions of the whole field of sociology and to show scholars in certain divisions that sociologists have something to say which specialists in other departments of science should not ignore.

"Chats on Violins" is the title of a volume by Olga Ragster which will be brought out in September or October by the J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia. The "chats" deal with the history of the violin and the better known forms of this instrument, and all the great makers, from Caspar di Salo and Amati to Stradivarius, are described. Throughout the book are anecdotes of celebrated makers as well as players, and there are also some chapters on violin music and playing. The illustrations present a series of types of the violin from the ninth century down to to-day.

A. S. Barnes & Co. report that forty of their books have been recommended for Minnesota public schools by the State Library, and twenty-nine titles for the South Dakota schools by the library of that State.

Dr. Arthur Mahler's book "Paintings of the Louvre" will be brought out by Doubleday, Page & Co. in September. It is a handbook of the Italian and Spanish sections of the celebrated art gallery, and includes also a history of the art of Italy from the early workers in the Byzantine manner to the Renaissance, while the part devoted to the Spanish school is given up mainly to Velasquez and Murillo. The illustrations will include examples of the work of these artists as well as of Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Leonardo, Raphael, and others.

The middle of next month will see the publication of "Russia and Its Crisis," by Paul Miliyoukov, formerly Professor of History at the Universities of Moscow and Sofia, through the University of Chicago Press. The book offers a timely exposition of the workings of the Russian political system. It aims to explain the internal crisis in Russia. The author is a member of the party known as "Intellectuals," and his activity in the cause has brought him calumny, imprisonment, and exile.

The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia has among its Fall fiction a new novel by E. Maria Albanesi, (Effie A. Roalands,) author of "My Pretty Jane," &c. It is entitled "Capricious Caroline," and deals with a class of people with whom Mr. Benson's book stories have made readers familiar. The story begins on the first page, and the action is continuous.

The August Country Life in America will publish the first fruits of the investigation conducted by the editorial and photographic staff of that magazine dealing with the great modern problem of "Abandoned Farms." The article will give the experiences and the rewards of persons who have purchased land at $10 an acre.

Charles Scribner's Sons report that W. T. Hornaday's "American Natural History" has been ordered by the School Board of Detroit for its public school teachers, who are to use it as a reference and final authority. Mr. Hornaday is at present Director of the Zoölogical Park of the Bronx in this city.

The Macmillan Company is bringing out Dickens's "Dombey & Son" and "Barnaby Rudge" and Thackeray's "The Adventurers of Philip," &c., and "Lovell, the Widower," &c., in the illustrated pocket editions of the novelists, with the original illustrations and the texts of the first editions.

The C. A. Nichols Company will issue shortly simultaneously in England and this country "Seventy Centuries," by J. N. Larned, editor of the "History of For Ready Reference and Topical Reading," and author of several popular histories.

Dodd, Mead & Co. are preparing a handsomely illustrated edition, printed in two colors, of Cyrus Townsend Brady's "My Lady's Slipper," the light romance of the time of John Paul Jones. The book will make an attractive holiday gift.

Thomas Whittaker is bringing out "The Supremacy of the Bible," by J. Mercier McMullen, and "The Model of a Motor Car," with a sketch and description by Hugo Güldner, edited by Theodore E. Schuls. This volume is fully illustrated.

ART OF COOKING.

COOKERY, ITS ART AND PRACTICE. The History, Science, and Practical Import of the Art of Cookery, with a Dictionary of Culinary Terms. By J. L. W. Thudicum, M. D. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xxiv.-701. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.40.

Very serious, very earnest, is Dr. Thudicum's volume on cookery. When first published, ten years ago, it was called "The Spirit of Cookery," and that name describes it as well as the present name, though not so intelligibly. The book is not a cook-book, except incidentally, it contains recipes, but they are no more to be followed easily than are the operations in the "key" to Todhunter's algebra, which generally left their victim stalled in the most difficult part of his problem, with a reference to some earlier page. So with the recipes in Dr. Thudicum's able book. For instance, in making "hare soup" you use "two quarts of standard broth," regardless of the number of feasters; you comminute the flesh, and flavor your broth with tincture of cayenne. The book is not a cook-book, therefore, in the ordinary sense. But it explains the why and the wherefore of good cooking, and a person who should assimilate its teachings, and then apply them to the ordinary cook-book recipes would undoubtedly produce excellent and appetizing results.

There are interesting side remarks in the book. Dr. Thudicum attacks the memory of Brillat-Savarin, patron saint of downtown luncheon eaters. He quotes approvingly Carême, who said that Brillat-Savarin did not know how to eat properly, and simply filled his stomach; and Dumas, who said that he was "simply a vigorous eater," and M. Pagès, who remarked "one nowhere heard better talk about dining, and nowhere ate worse dinners, than at Brillat-Savarin's table." Heresy, this, undoubtedly; yet when one recalls that Savarin liked to begin a dinner with six dozen oysters, there seems to be more than a suspicion of orthodoxy about it.

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PLANS OF THE WRITERS OF BOOKS

Some Interesting Gossip About Works as Yet Unwritten —Holiday Haunts of the Authors.

GEORGE BURNHAM IVES, the well-known translator of the elder Dumas and of certain volumes by Alphonse Daudet, is at his home in Salem, Mass., finishing up some work drawn from Sainte-Beuve and critically descriptive of the French writer of the seventeenth century. The work will be published by the Putnams in two volumes as a sequel to Katharine Prescott Wormeley's translation of one volume made up of material drawn from the same source.

Miss Wormeley, who, by the way, probably has more exact knowledge concerning Balzac than anybody else in this country—his entire works having been Englished by her pen—tells the following story of the great father of realism: Balzac at the age of thirty-two gave himself over to the study of chirography and of the character which might be read from the traces made by the pen. He applied his skill to such an extent that his friends flooded him with script, and he, usually to their amazement, told marvelous things. Among other specimens presented was the exercise book of a twelve-year-old schoolboy. Balzac on examining the handwriting inquired of the lady who brought the book whether the boy was her own. On receiving a negative reply he said, with his eyes still bent upon the book:

"Madame, this child is thick-headed and frivolous. He will never come to any good. If he were my child I would take him from school and send him into the fields to work."

And then it was that the lady gently broke to the amateur graphologist that the exercise book had been written twenty years before by a child called Honoré de Balzac.

***

MME. ZENAIDE RAGOZIN, the well-known Egyptologist and Assyriologist, author of "The Story of Chaldea" and "The Story of Assyria," will spend the Summer completing a book for the Putnams at her St. Petersburg home in Rue Gogol. In recently writing to a friend who had asked for information concerning the internal affairs of Russia, Mme. Ragozin replied:

"I see too many sides at once to every fact, to every question; I feel too much that everybody is right and everybody is wrong. This is philosophy, not politics. I wait and I grieve and I hope—wish, of course—but it is all too confused, too vacillating; besides I do not feel in me the strength to fight the mass of lie, prejudice, ignorance, and hatred which makes up the bulk of all the 'copy' about Russia that floods the presses of the world."

Mme. Ragozin, although a Russian by birth, is an American citizen, and would probably be able to give much valuable information on the eternal Russian enigma which would be from an intelligent cosmopolitan point of view.

***

THE question, Will the autocracy of Russia be forced to yield? was put the other day to A. Cahan, author of that interesting novel of Revolutionary Russia, "The White Terror and the Red." Mr. Cahan replied as follows:

"I think it will. The reactionary element is represented by Boulygin, Minister of the Interior, and Gen. Trepoff, Minister of Police. At present the reactionaries seem cowed. The press of Russia to-day is printing things which would have sent the editors to Siberia ten years ago. It is almost free. The 'underground press,' which is described in 'The White Terror and the Red,' is not much more radical than the regular papers. Even the conservative papers denounce the advisers of the Czar. What is likely to happen is that the Czar will yield, that the Zemstvoi representatives will be allowed to meet, and will practically dictate terms for a representative Government, free speech, and amnesty for political offenders. Boulygin's Constitution will be discarded, and a more liberal Constitution adopted. The mob will be quieted by the Zemstvoi representatives, who are in touch with the peasants and the revolutionists, who can influence the working people. But unless this is done promptly there will be an epidemic of bomb throwing and many violent deaths."

***

WHEN "The Dynamiter," which this week makes its appearance in the new biographical edition of Stevenson, was written at Lyeres, the author, besides other ills, was, according to his wife, threatened with total blindness.

"Here," she says, "was a predicament for a literary man! Condemned to lie helpless on his bed on account of the sciatica, his right arm bound to his side lest an inadvertent movement might bring on a recurrence of the hemorrhage, speech denied him for the same reason, and now a bandage over his eyes that precluded any attempt to use them!" It was finally suggested that Mrs. Stevenson was to go for an hour's walk every afternoon, and on returning repeat a story which had been invented in the meantime, a sort of Arabian Nights entertainment—she as Scheherazade and he as the Sultan. "There had been several dynamite outrages in London about this time," continues Mrs. Stevenson, "the most of them turning out fiascos. It occurred to me to take an important dynamite intrigue as the thread to string my stories on. I began with a Mormon tale, and followed it with innumerable others, one for each afternoon." It was these stories that were afterward developed into "The Dynamiter."

***

APROPOS of Stevenson, there is a story concerning him and Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace, whose "Russia" has just been brought out by the Holts in a new and revised edition. At the time of the Turco-Russian war Stevenson was living in Edinburgh, and had come into possession of a copy of the book, of which he had written an enthusiastic review for the paper with which he was then connected. For him, it was the book of the day, and, happening to find himself at a literary gathering among some gentlemen who were interested in Russian affairs, he expatiated upon the unequaled merits of the volume, not only reciting the author's facts, but speculating upon his opinions as well. One of his hearers took issue with him. Stevenson swept him aside with a gesture and the exclamation: "But, my dear Sir, I know what I am talking about. I have just reviewed Sir Donald Wallace's book on 'Russia'! What is the source of your information?"

"The same book," was the reply.

"You have been reading it, too?" asked Stevenson.

"I had to," replied the other, "for I wrote it."

***

AS autograph and photograph collectors probably know, F. Marion Crawford when in New York lives in an office building not far from his publishers, The Macmillan Company. From the outside, the suite he occupies gives every illusion of a commercial interior. At necessary periods, the author of "Pietro Ghisleri," &c., is here visited by a bootblack and a barber. No sooner is Mr. Crawford in town than he informs these unattached retainers and they respond. It is needless to say that both are Italians—the bootblack is a Genoese and the barber a Sorrentino. One day Mr. Crawford asked the bootblack in his native dialect, "Where were you born?"

"In Genoa," was the reply.

"And what is your name?"

"Patrick Murphy."

"Magnifico! How in the world did you get that name?"

"I took it."

"But why did you choose that particular name?"

"Ah, Excellency, it was because I wanted people to think I was an American."

The Sorrentino was much concerned one day because Mr. Crawford, who always keeps a book or pen in hand while the barber is at work, could not dissociate himself long enough to admire the work of the tonsorial artist. So the latter put the following interrogations, each ending with a respectful "Excellency":

"You are very busy? You work all the time? You never go to hear the opera? Never to the theatre?"

"Yes," absently replied Crawford, "I work like a dog."

"Ah!" sighed the Sorrentino, as he dreamily raised his eyes and placed one hand over his heart, "I sympathize with you. We artists, Excellency, indeed live a dog's life."

***

JAMES A. LE ROY, author of "Philippine Life in Town and Country," is accompanying the Taft commission to Manila.

"When It Was Dark: The Story of a Great Conspiracy," published about a year ago, called forth some speculation as to the identity of the author, whose name appeared on the title page as "Guy Thorne." He has now revealed himself as C. Ranger-Gull, the son of a Cornwall vicar. He had already to his credit when the London-Palestine tale was published "The Hypocrite" and "Back to Lilac Land."

Louis Tracy is spending the Summer at Whitby, England, busily engaged on a new story that has as a central character a man with a sixth sense. The engagement for this new literary venture was so imperative that Mr. Tracy felt compelled to forego the pleasure of a visit to his publisher, E. J. Clode, this Summer.

George E. Burton's recent book, "The Boys of Bob's Hill," has been compared with Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer." In this connection the unique criticism that pleased its author most came from a boy who is a stranger to him. After the little fellow had finished the story he exclaimed, "This book is different from other books, isn't it?" And upon being asked in what respect, he replied, "Why, somehow these boys do things just as real boys would."

Gustav Kobbé, author of "Wagner's Life and Works," "Wagner's Music Dramas Analysed," &c., has provided an introduction and descriptive text to connect the letters comprising the volume, "Wagner and His Isolde," which Dodd, Mead & Co. have in press.

Herman Bernstein, author of "In the Gates of Israel," and translator of Anton Chekhov's and Maxime Gorky's stories, has just completed an adaptation of a three-act comedy, entitled "The Garden of Love." He is now engaged at his home, in Uncasville, Conn., reading the proofs of his novel of Jewish life, "Contrite Hearts," which will be published early in the Fall by A. Wessels Company.

Miss Esther Singleton, author and compiler of many interesting books, sails for Europe on the Majestic to-day.

TEA AND SENTIMENT.

AT THE SIGN OF THE FOX. A Romance. By Barbara, author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," "People of the Whirlpool," and "The Woman Errant." 12mo. Pp. 372. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

At the Sign of the Fox tea was served to carriage people and motor travelers—tea and very superior sandwiches made by a young woman who had but lately herself ridden in carriages and motor cars. Her father had gone to smash in Wall Street, and the girl had shouldered the family cares as many girls have done in real life. The author admires this particular girl exceedingly—so much is plain.

She tells with a cheerful delight all about her bread-making and other virtuous and domestic proceedings, and she presents her with a love affair of one of the oldest romantic patterns.

For the girl has been an art student in the days of prosperity, and has met in Paris a wonderful English-Dutch-French painter-man, and quite unawares fallen in love with him. She comes one day in a new-rich person's picture gallery across a picture he has painted, and lo! it is herself. Whereupon she has thrills on which the author dwells with long-drawn feminine satisfaction.

In the country where tea is served at the Sign of the Fox, (the girl painted the sign from a real live animal she found starving in the snow and compassionately fed,) the heroine meets another man—a man no longer young; a silent, sad man with a past and ghosts that haunt all his waking hours. He comforts himself ordinarily with solitude, a dog, and a gun, but when the girl comes he forgets his ghosts and his past under her influence and falls in love.

"Barbara" has made friends for her other books—especially among the women. In this story she insists on feminine minutiae to a point which will leave the masculine reader hopelessly behind. Her girls judge a man by the maker's name in his hat and tell boys that "men," "real men," smoke cigars—but not cigarettes. She dwells lovingly upon the instance of an old lady who, though paralyzed, did her housework in a wheeled chair. She describes with gusto a large and new-rich social function on upper Fifth Avenue, and enthuses over dainty china and napery as well as bull pups, old family dogs of mixed breed, and a tin peddler who, when he travels about in his wagon in Winter, feeds the birds from his horse's corn box and is otherwise sentimental.

In short, a very feminine sentimental book, but not nearly so good reading as, say, the same author's "Woman Errant."

"Peter and Alexis."

The third novel by the Russian writer, Dmitri Merejkowsky, in the trilogy, "The Christ and the Anti-Christ," will come at a particularly auspicious time from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons. It will be called "Anti-Christ; or, Peter and Alexis." The man of perdition is, of course, Peter the Great, whose alteration of the ecclesiastical constitution of his country caused many of his contemporaries to regard him as the stealthy opponent of Christianity. To his chief reform Russia owes to-day the dominance of the Holy Synod, and the Czar, his religio-politico adviser, M. Pobiedonostzeff.

The romantic feature of the book, however, centres around Alexis, the unfortunate Czarowitch, who was the hope of the Old Believers, to-day represented by the religious revolutionists who wish a return to the obsolete Apostolic administration of the Church. M. Merejkowsky is said to have painted his portrait of the young man in broad, heavy colors—the tragedy and gentleness and superstition of his youth, alternately swayed by love and fear of his sauturnal father, until at last he flies from Russia and takes refuge in Italy under the protection of the Austrian Emperor, and there lives for a while, until betrayed by a favorite, into the hands of his father's agents. And the volume closes with a description of his journey back to Russia and the horrible death awaiting him.

THE REAL BYRON.*

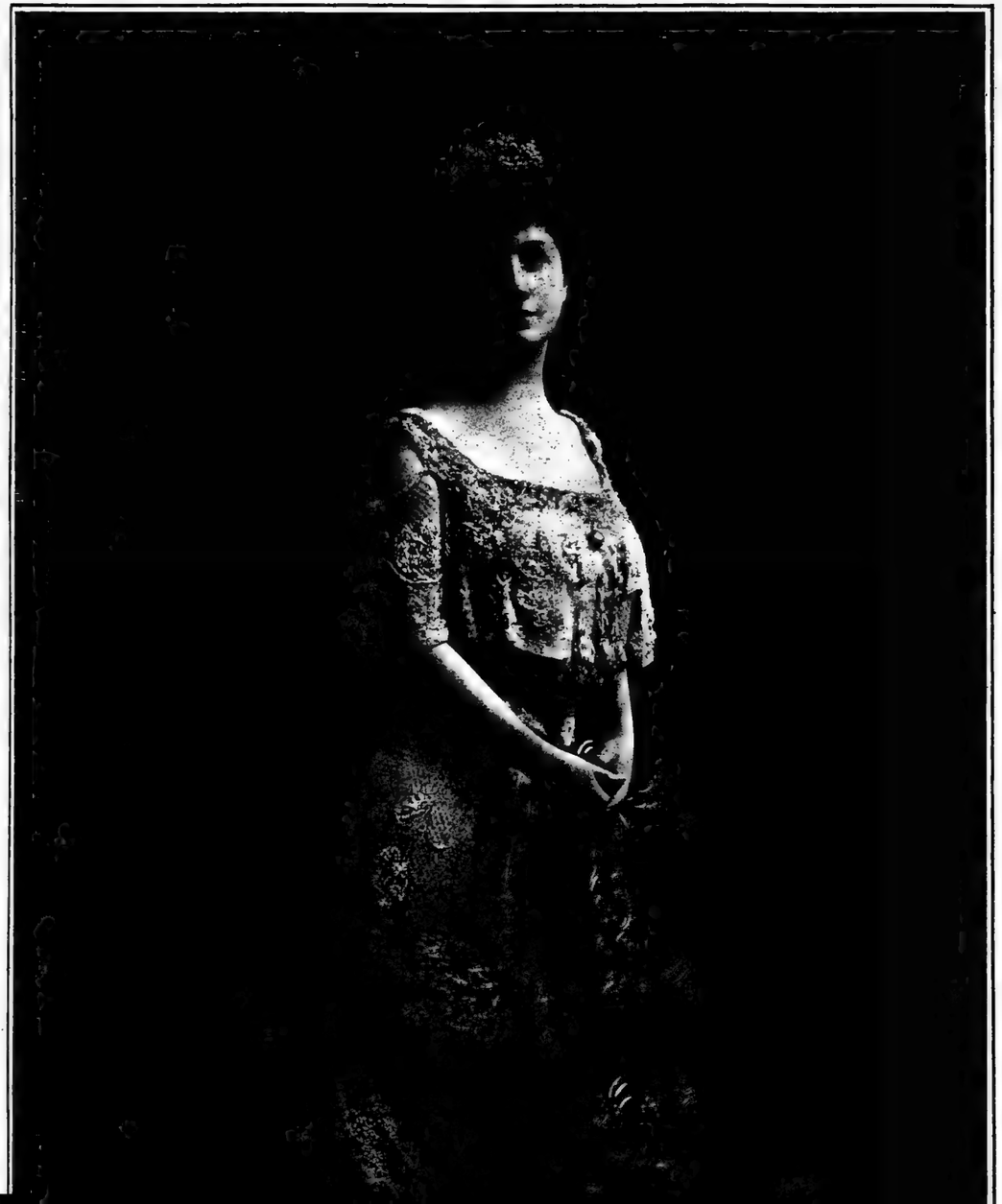
By Arrangement With The London Times.

CONFESSIONS OF LORD BYRON. A Collection of His Private Opinions of Men and of Matters, taken from the new and enlarged Edition of his Letters and Journals. Arranged by W. A. Lewis Bettany.

Byron was not a man who used language to conceal his thoughts, though his editors have sometimes felt constrained to use asterisks to conceal his language. Making due allowance for the fact that he wrote his letters and posted his diary more often at the hours of reaction than of sublime exaltation, we get from them a more convincing impression of the real man than is usually to be derived from documents of the kind; and Mr. Bettany's anthology of his opinions has, therefore, a real interest and value. Occasionally, it is true, the classification of the opinions leaves something to be desired. Under the heading of "Byron's Religious Views," for instance, we read that he "saw the tigers sup at Exeter 'Change," and that "there was a hippopotamus like Lord Liverpool in the face, and the 'Ursine Sloth' had the very voice and manner of my valet." The religious significance of these observations certainly is not superficially apparent even to those who take the broadest views of the bearings of belief on conduct. These editorial lapses are not, however, very numerous; and the compilation is on the whole satisfactory and instructive. There is nothing new in it; but it gives us a convenient synoptic view of the poet in his various relations with his times and his contemporaries.

Thus seen, Byron strikes one chiefly as that distinctively English product—the brilliant amateur who can beat the professionals at their own business, likes to do so, but absolutely refuses to take the business seriously. The foreign critics may or may not be right in acclaiming him as the greatest man of letters of his period. What is indisputable is that he was the least literary of them, in any narrow sense of the word, and also the most flippant. The others had fixed points of view, theories, and systems. Byron hated systems. "When," he wrote, "a man talks of his system, it is like a woman's talking of her virtue. I let them talk on." So little could he enter into Wordsworth's feelings about the priesthood of letters that he wrote: "The end of all scribblement is to amuse." The doctrine, it may well be, did not injuriously affect his own creative work, since genius can generally be trusted to ride over its own theories in practice; but it certainly imparted a very loose impressionism to his judgments of his fellow-craftsmen. As a critic he had no principles, but only likes and dislikes; and his personal and literary animosities were so inextricably entangled that he was very seldom successful in anticipating the verdict of posterity. He scoffed at Keats, calling him "Jack Keats or Ketch, or whatever his name is," applying to him many epithets for which asterisks are substituted in the text before us, and describing his verses as "neither poetry nor anything else but a Bedlam vision produced by raw pork and opium." What he said about Southey and Wordsworth is too well known for quotation; but it may be less well known that he called Coleridge, in so many words, "a d—d fool," and preferred to the Lake School not only Scott, but also Moore, Campbell, and Rogers. In all these obiter dicta the role of the amateur, contemptuous at heart of all the tricks of the trade which it pleases him to follow for his amusement is loudly audible. * * * It is not altogether an agreeable tone, for the jester too often seems to be jesting in order to keep up his personal dignity in the presence of the Eternal Riddle; but the haughtiness of it as it appeared in "Cain" and "Don Juan" made a great impression on the Continent. In an age of sycophancy and of multitudinous checks upon the free utterance of opinion, Byron forcibly appealed to many people who were quite incapable of deciding whether his poetry was good or bad, because he had no more respect for the Trinity than for the Holy Alliance, and no more regard for the Holy Alliance than for Robert Southey.

The New York Times





Mrs.
Charles Glen Collins.
(Photo by Dupont)



Mrs. Henry C. Corbin.
(Photo by Marceau)



Miss Anne Cater.
(Photo by Dupont)



Miss Evelyn Walsh.
(Photo by Dupont)



Fay Templeton — A characteristic picture of the clever burlesque actress who will appear at the Aerial Gardens

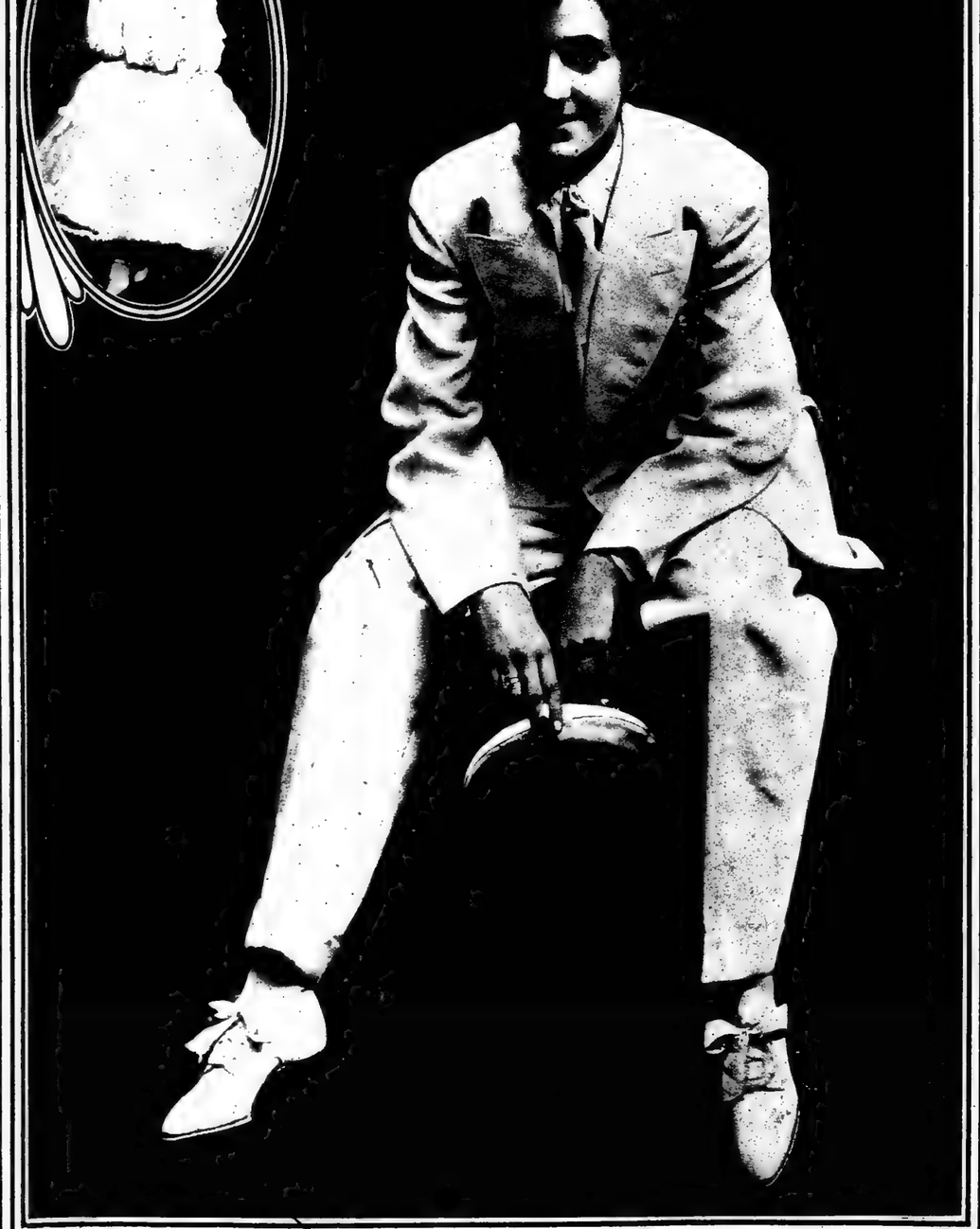


Catherine Cooper
A sketch of one of the pretty girls in "Fantana" by T. Kinney, Illustrator.



Marie Doro
(Photo by McIntosh.)
The pretty young American actress so much admired in London where she is supporting "Willie" Collier in "The Dictator." She will play a leading role in William Gillette's company next season

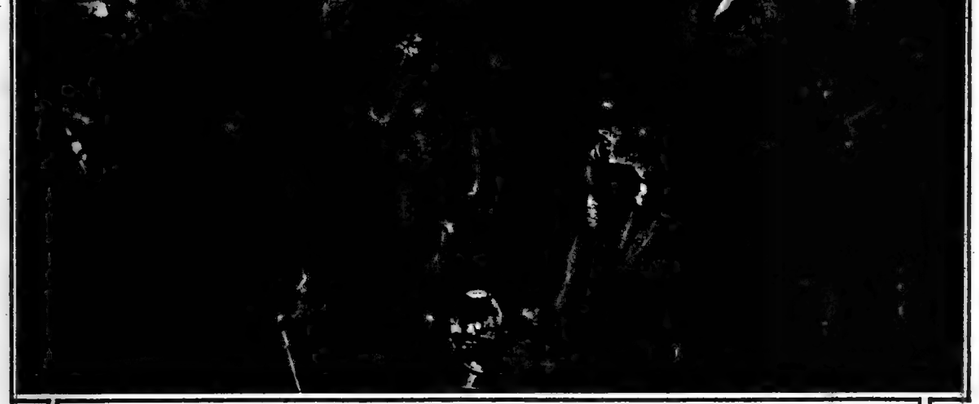
Open Air Life in Two European Capitals



Elsie Janis

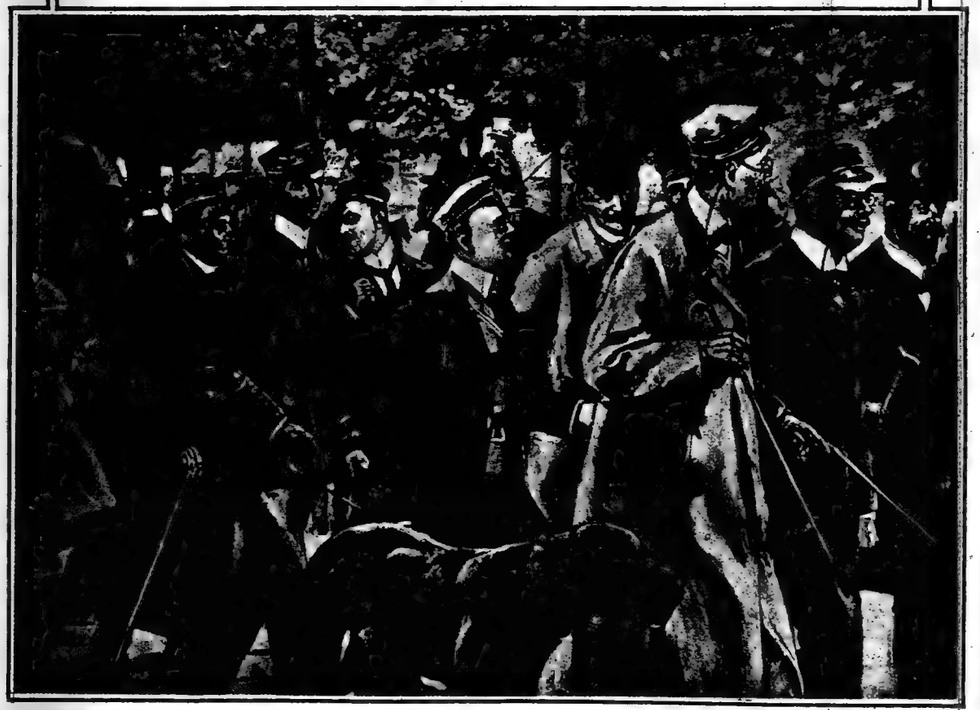
The clever little girl whose impersonations have been a feature of the Wistaria Garden entertainment.

(Photos Copyright, 1905, by Hall, N. Y.)



The Summer Garden at the "Bull and Bush," London

A Famous Resort at North End, Hampstead Heath.



German Students in "Unter den Linden," Berlin

They are seen in their familiar caps, inseparable from German University life.



Children of J. A. Droege.

(Photo Copyright, 1905, by John H. Tarbell.)





Child Studies



Children of Mrs. W. W. Vanderhoef.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)



Miss Emma Leslie.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford.)



(Photo by Steinberg)

Elna, Daughter of Mrs. Charles E. Lepaige.



Miss Helen G. Talford.
(Photo by Davis & Sanford)

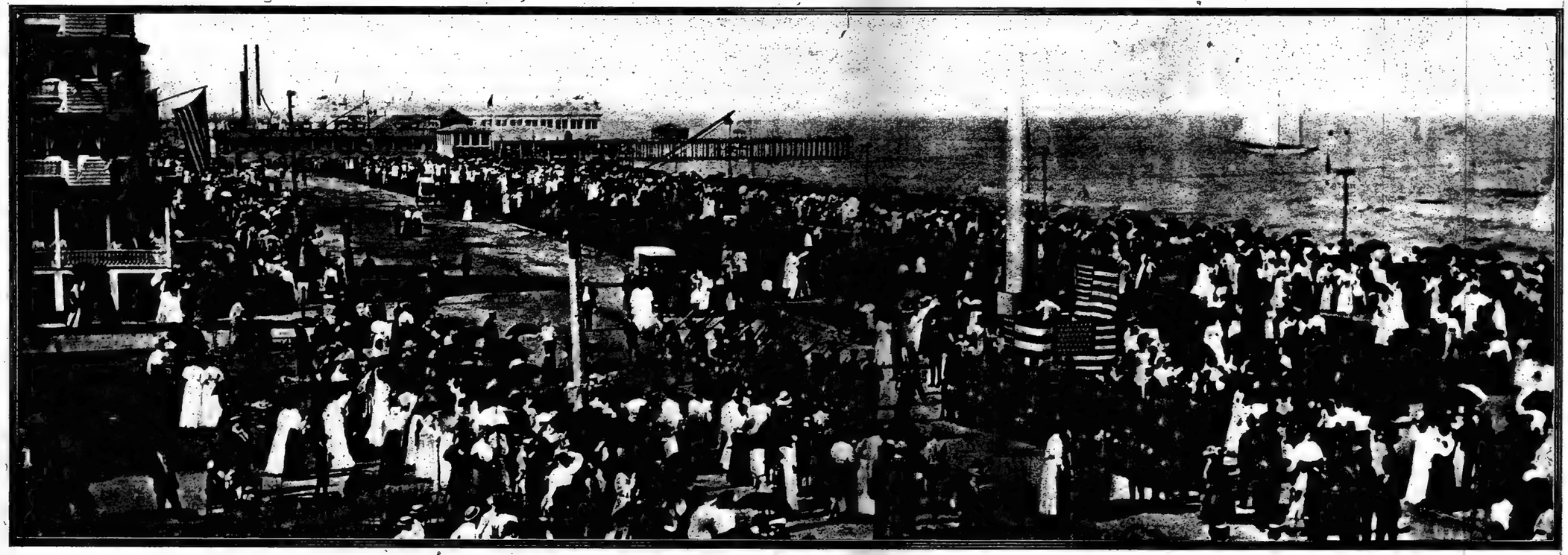
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF TEACHERS.





President Roosevelt Addressing the Teachers.
From Stereograph, Copyright, 1903, by Underwood & Underwood.

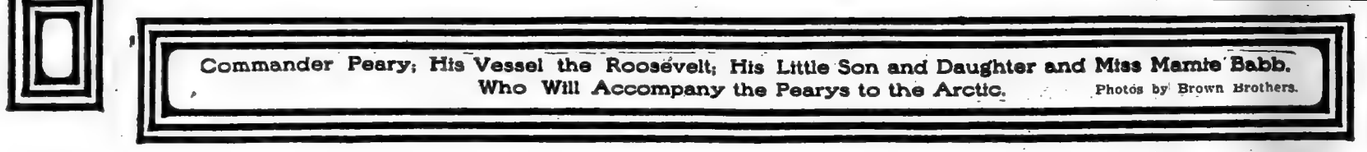
Leaving the Auditorium at Ocean Grove.
From Stereograph, Copyrigrht, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.



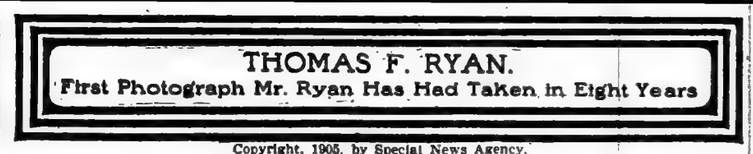
The President's Guard in Ocean Grove, Looking Toward the Asbury Park Casino.
From Stereograph, Copyright, 1905, by Underwood & Underwood.







Commander Peary; His Vessel the Roosevelt; His Little Son and Daughter and Miss Mamie Babb. Who Will Accompany the Pearys to the Arctic. Photos by Brown Brothers.



THOMAS F. RYAN. First Photograph Mr. Ryan Has Had Taken in Eight Years

Copyright, 1905, by Special News Agency.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair, moderate temperature, light north winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,340. * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.—32 Pages, in Four Parts, and Pictorial Supplement. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

WILD SUBWAY TRAIN BUMPS TWO OTHERS

Ten Men Hurt at 137th Street Yard, but None Seriously.

GLASS IN 17 CARS SMASHED

Motorman Lost Control of His Train on a Crossover—Those Hurt Were Working in Pits.

Ten men were injured in a crash between three trains in the Subway yards at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street yesterday afternoon, three of whom were taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital. The others were attended by physicians at the scene of the accident.

The officials of the Interborough Company did not report the accident; except to tell the police that the men had been injured while washing windows in the cars. Seventeen cars were partly wrecked, the glass flying in every direction from the force of the impact. There were many narrow escapes among the workmen.

The injured, who were treated at the J. Hood Wright Hospital, were:

DEVINE, SYLVESTER, 427 West Fifty-fourth Street.
DAVIES, JOHN, 274 West One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street.
HAM, PETER, 319 East Fifty-sixth Street.

There are seven or eight tracks in the yards at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, one in the centre being used for express trains, another for local trains, while two to the east and as many to the west are used for storing cars, so that the wheels and air brakes as well as other equipment may be inspected.

Two trains stood on one of the westerly tracks shortly before 2 o'clock. They were eighteen or twenty feet apart. A third train was coming south from a crossover switch at about One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street on the same track, preparatory to inspection, when it got beyond the control of the motorman.

It was said that the motorman had air brakes on the first car of the train, but on none of the others. Owing to this, the train was not in control at any time after full speed had been put on, according to a statement made last night by a witness.

When the motorman in charge of the train approaching from the south realized that he could not stop in time to avoid a crash he jumped.

Such was the force of the collision that the rear car of the first train struck was telescoped after it had been driven along twenty feet. There are no pillars in the Subway at this point. The two cars that had been telescoped were thrown over almost on their sides, blocking the track to the west of the express track, as well as the one next beyond. All the glass in almost all of the seventeen cars in the three trains was smashed.

There are pits between the tracks where the two trains were standing, in which the employes stand while at work on the running gear of the cars. In these pits most of the men injured were, and several of them had narrow escapes from being killed outright.

Sylvester Devine, a wireman, was one of those who were severely cut and bruised. John Davis was the most seriously injured.

Many at work in the yards were saved by the shout that went up when the men saw that the crash was impending.

Soon after the wreck the gates leading to the street at One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street were ordered locked and no one was admitted. A policeman reached the scene a few minutes after the accident and summoned two ambulances from the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

An express train, running south half a minute after the accident, narrowly escaped crashing into the car, which had been smashed. The switch leading to the tracks on which the wrecked cars were standing luckily had been closed.

Nothing probably would have been heard of the accident if the relatives of one of the men had not made inquiry, which developed the fact that the man was in the J. Hood Wright Hospital, suffering from injuries received in the accident. Two wrecking crews worked for seven or eight hours in clearing the tracks.

The three men taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital were permitted to go home late in the evening.

DE PEYSTER AIDS ORPHANS.

Transfers His Home, Rose Hill, to Yonkers Institution.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 15.—Gen. J. Watts de Peyster, the Red Hook philanthropist, for a consideration of $1 has transferred Rose Hill, his country seat in Dutchess County, to the Watts Orphan House of Yonkers. Gen. de Peyster is now living there in retirement.

The domain is extensive. Its name is derived from the country place of the owner's great-grandfather, John Watts, Sr., who gave the title Rose Hill to a large section of Northeastern New York half a century ago.

The property at Red Hook includes a mansion of the old English country style, 114 feet long by 87 feet deep, with a tower in the rear containing a library of between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes of special interest to the bibliophile and curio hunter, and a magnificent collection of firearms, swords, and bronzes.

The Leake and Watts Orphan House, which will take the handsome estate after Gen. de Peyster's death, is the natural beneficiary in the absence of near relatives to the General, on account of the latter's descent from the founder.

This gift is another item in a long list of benevolences of Gen. de Peyster. In the past few years he has given thousands of dollars to charity. It is believed that at his death his large fortune will be divided among the institutions he has

GEN. IVES IN A FIGHT.

Banker Knocked Young Collegian Off His Dock—Was Punched.

OSSINING, N. Y., July 15.—Gen. Brayton Ives, the New York banker, and young Bertram Robinson, the son of Frank Robinson, had some trouble last night. The country seats of Gen. Ives and Frank Robinson, who is a son-in-law of Dr. Benjamin Brandreth, adjoin each other on the river bank, about two miles north of Ossining. Gen. Ives has a private dock on his estate, at which he lands every evening from his yacht on his return from New York.

Young Robinson, who is an athletic collegian, about twenty-two years old, has a sixteen-foot launch. He took a sail in it last evening, putting in at the Ives dock on his return, as there is no dock on the Robinson property. When Gen. Ives got up from the city on his yacht he found the little launch at the dock, Robinson having just left it and being still on the dock. It is supposed that Gen. Ives either does not know the young man by sight or failed to recognize him, for it is said that on finding Robinson on the dock he demanded to know what he was going there.

Hot words passed between the men, and finally Gen. Ives, it is alleged, pushed Robinson off the dock into the water. Robinson was not slow in getting out of the river, and as soon as he had got back on the dock he shot out his right fist and floored Gen. Ives.

The Quartermaster of Gen. Ives's yacht then took a hand in the mêlée. He was knocked off the dock into the river. While Robinson was attending to the Quartermaster Gen. Ives started to get up the steps that lead up the embankment to his home. He was pursued by Robinson, it is said, after the latter had disposed of the Quartermaster, and pulled down the steps. Then the men engaged in a fight with fists that ended only when the young man's mother appeared.

man's mother appeared and succeded in separating the combatants before any serious damage had been done.

UPHOLDS ANTI-TRUST ACT.

Arkansas Supreme Court Sustains Law Against Insurance Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 15.—The Logan Anti-Trust act, passed by the Legislature last Jan. 23, was to-day sustained by the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which declared it constitutional. The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Hill and concurred in by Justices Riddick and McCullough. Dissenting opinions were delivered by Justices Wood and Battle.

The act excludes from doing business in Arkansas any foreign fire insurance companies that are members of pools, combinations, or agreements to fix prices anywhere, whether in Arkansas or not.

When the act became effective last March 25, the Hartford Fire Insurance Company continued to do business, while over fifty other foreign fire insurance companies quit the State. Attorney General Rogers filed suit against the Hartford Company for penalties and forfeiture of the right to remain in Arkansas.

In the Pulaski Circuit Court judgment was given for the State. An appeal was then taken to the Supreme Court, pending which the company continued to do business.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company withdrew from the State to-day, notifying all its agents in Arkansas to cease writing policies. The maximum penalty incurred by the Hartford Company is $5,000 for each day it has remained in the State since March 24 and the minimum $200 a day. The State will demand the maximum, but the company is liable for only the amount of its bond, $20,000.

The Rector anti-trust law, passed by the Legislature of 1899, was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on the ground that the insurance companies had not entered into an agreement to fix rates for Arkansas. The Logan bill, written by Gov. Davis, was the same as the Rector bill, except that the words "Or in any other State whatever" were inserted.

THREW WIFE FROM WINDOW.

Woman, Hurled from Fifth Floor, Accused Husband—Is Dead.

Mrs. Eugene Morris, forty-two years old, of 413 West Fortieth Street, is dead in Roosevelt Hospital as a result of being thrown from the fifth floor of the house in which she lives.

Mrs. Morris and her husband had quarreled, according to the police, and Mrs. Morris upbraided her husband for bringing home but $5. He is an iceman, and is said to make good wages.

Incensed at the reproof, Morris rushed at his wife and shouted at her:

"I'll throw you out the window."

"For God's sake, don't, Eugene," she cried.

Without another word, Morris ran at her again. This time she retreated to the fire escape, where he tossed her to the ground.

A Mrs. Newman, who lives on the floor below and had heard the quarrel, saw the woman's body fall. Running downstairs with a pillow, she placed the injured one's head upon it.

"My—husband—threw me out—of the window," gasped Mrs. Morris. Then she sank into unconsciousness.

Morris was arrested.

CAR WRECKS AN AMBULANCE.

Doctor, Driver, and Patient Thrown Out and Bruised.

While returning to Lebanon Hospital with Michael Corell of 471 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, who had been injured in a fight of Italians, an ambulance was struck last night by a southbound car at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-third Street and wrecked.

George Keiser, the driver; Dr. Aronow, and the patient were hurled to the street. All were severely bruised. Policeman Ebbers, who saw the accident, sent for an-

THE STOKES HOMESTEAD AT LENOX IS BURNED

Eric B. Dahlgren's Family Has Narrow Escape.

PITTSFIELD TO THE RESCUE

Engines Arrive from Neighboring Town After the Destruction of the Building Is Complete.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 15.—The Homestead, formerly the residence of Anson Phelps Stokes of New York, on Cliffwood Street, in Lenox, was burned yesterday morning. It was discovered to be on fire at 6:30 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock nothing but the massive chimneys were standing.

The loss is placed at $85,000, and the insurance was $60,000. Eric B. Dahlgren, a New York broker, was lessee of the house, having a two years' lease, which will expire in November. The house was within a few minutes' walk of the Lenox Post Office, church, and club, and adjourned the grounds of the Lenox Golf Club. It was between the country estates of Morris K. Jesup, George Winthrop, Folsom, John E. Parsons, and Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf.

The estate includes eight acres of lawn. The mansion was designed by Charles F. McKim of New York, and had more than forty rooms, a fine hall, drawing room, morning room, staircase hall, new ballroom, 35 by 55 feet in size, and a large library.

Its occupants at the time of the fire were Mrs. Dahlgren, her nine children, and nine servants. Friday night a strong smell of kerosene pervaded the servants' quarters of the house. It was noticed by Mrs. Dahlgren, but no investigation was made. At 6 o'clock yesterday morning the butler discovered smoke in the basement. He aroused other servants, and found that each of the compartments in the cellar was dense with smoke. Automatic alarm bells ringing in the servants' quarters aroused the maids and the household.

Mrs. Dahlgren and her children hurriedly dressed and rushed downstairs.

An alarm was turned in by telephone at 6:30 o'clock.

The fire had obtained such headway that the Lenox department was unable to cope with it, and help was summoned from Pittsfield. A steamer and a hose wagon were sent to the fire, but did not reach Lenox until 9:20. By that time the house was destroyed.

Surrounding residences occupied by George W. Folsom and Mrs. William A. Biddle were threatened by burning embers, but the vigilance of employes saved them.

The Stokes homestead was built in 1884 for the Misses Julia and Mary Appleton of Boston. Miss Mary married George L. Von Meyer, now Ambassador to Russia, and Miss Julia married Mr. McKim, the architect of the house.

In 1888 the property was sold to Mr. Stokes, who lived there until he built the famous Shadow Brook residence on Stockbridge Bowl.

ROB PAYMASTER, ONE SHOT.

Plunder of $5,000 Quickly Recovered by Birmingham Police.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 15.—L. D. Burr, paymaster of the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, was held up by two masked highwaymen this afternoon on the railroad between Littleton and Flat Top and relieved of $5,000, which was to have been used in paying off the men.

Less than five minutes afterward Detective George Bodecker, Policeman Joseph Nix, and Charles Pickard, a Flat Top guard, had killed one of the highwaymen and recovered the money. The other robber escaped.

Some time ago Vice President J. W. McQueen of the Sloss-Sheffield Company learned that an effort would be made to hold up the paymaster. Several days ago Mr. McQueen learned further of the plans of the robbers, and that they intended to execute their design to-day. With that information Frank H. Gafford, mine Superintendent, requested the Police Department to detail officers on the case.

Two officers left the city to-day and spent the entire morning watching the river bank of the Little Wasser. It was by this means that the officers were able to be on the scene almost immediately after the robbery occurred. When confronted, one of the highwaymen offered resistance and was killed, while the other got away.

The money was recovered from the man killed. Highway robbery is a capital offense in Alabama.

FIGHTS THREE; SAVES $14,000

Wabash Paymaster Attacked, Beats Off Highwaymen—Gets $100 Reward.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 15.—L. H. Ulmer, paymaster for the Wabash lines east of Toledo, saved a satchel containing $14,000 in a desperate struggle with highwaymen near Huron yesterday. He had left Pittsburg in the morning to make the regular monthly payment to the men at the docks. At Huron Station Ulmer was met by T. Miller, an employe of the Wabash docks. It had been the custom of the men to take the money from the station to the docks on a bicycle, the satchel being fastened to the crossbar.

In the woods near Huron Miller and Ulmer were attacked by three men who

MRS. WILSON SEEKS DEATH.

Shoots Herself After Young Langdon Fails to Raise Money.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 15.—Mrs. Janet L. Wilson, who escaped from the Hudson River Sanitarium at Poughkeepsie on July 5, attempted suicide by shooting to-night at the River View Hotel, whither she had gone in company with Walter Langford of Poughkeepsie.

She is now at the Bridgeport Hospital, where it is stated that she has a chance of recovery.

Ex-Congressman Philip Low, Mrs. Wilson's father, has been informed of his daughter's condition and is expected to arrive to-night.

Late to-night the circumstances of the attempted suicide, which were shrouded in mystery, were explained in a statement made by Walter Langdon. He said that early to-day Mrs. Wilson gave him the address of a prominent New York man whose name he would not divulge and asked if he would go to New York and ask him for money. Langdon made the trip and was unsuccessful in his mission.

Upon his return he reported his failure to Mrs. Wilson, and she seemed to be disheartened. Langdon left the hotel, but went back an hour later and heard the report of a pistol. With others he followed the direction of the sound, and when he entered his own room, found Mrs. Wilson lying wounded on the floor. Written on the margin of a newspaper were the words, "It's all Charlie's fault."

Questioned about this, Langdon would only say that Charlie was the first name of the man to whom he was sent for money.

At a late hour to-night Mrs. Wilson's condition had not improved.

TURNED HOSE ON RIOTERS.

Street Cleaners Stop a Fight Between Whites and Blacks in Flushing.

There was a race riot at Flushing last night in which about forty whites and negroes took part, and which was only ended by street flushers turning the hose on the rioters.

The row took place in Grove Street, where there are two saloons on opposite sides of the street. The saloon on the south side is called the "Auto," and is frequented by negroes. Nichols Gilroy is the proprietor. The other, kept by H. J. Dolan, is a resort for white men.

About 7 o'clock last night two brothers, Frank and Edward Slevin, came out of Dolan's saloon and crossed the street, intending to go home. Two negroes standing in front of Gilroy's place said something to the Slevin brothers, and the four men quickly came to blows.

The noise brought out the patrons of both saloons, and every one took a hand in the fight, the blacks and whites being arrayed against each other. Stones, clubs, and fists were used in the fray. The battle had gone on several minutes, when Patrolman Cassidy came in sight, rushed into the thick of the fight and began to use his nightstick. He was assisted by Guy Skidmore, an ex-artilleryman, who knocked out several rioters.

The policeman and ex-artilleryman were waging an unequal battle when three employes of the Street Cleaning Department, who had been flushing the asphalt roadway, suddenly turned a stream of water on the crowd. The fighters turned and ran. The Slevin brothers were badly beaten. The faces of both were bruised and swollen. No arrests were made.

SHOT DEAD ON RIFLE RANGE.

Stepped Out of a Pit at Sea Girt Before the Firing Had Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP EDWARD C. STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 15.—John Barrenberg was shot dead on the State rifle range here this afternoon. His death was due to his own thoughtlessness. He ventured out of the rifle pit when there was some skirmish firing going on, and a stray bullet struck him.

Barrenberg lived with his parents at 419 East Eighty-eighth Street, New York. He was on the range last year, and was known as a careful man. On this account he had been placed in charge of the pit at 500 yards. Gen. B. W. Spencer, the Inspector General of Rifle Practice, has repeatedly cautioned the men in the pits never to leave them until informed by telephone that it was safe to do so. Why Barrenberg stepped out in the range of fire as he did is a mystery.

YALE STUDENTS GO TO MINES.

One Englishman in Party to Don Overalls for Five Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Nine Yale students, one the son of a distinguished Englishman, the others of well-known American families, arrived in St. Louis to-day on their way to Flat River, Mo., where they will spend five weeks "roughing it," to gain experience in mining. They will don overalls and work in the mines with day laborers.

The party will be under the care of Prof. L. D. Huntoon. J. W. Bower of London, a member of the party, is a son of Sir Graham John Bower, K. C. M. G., who was Colonial Secretary of Mauritius and formerly Secretary to Sir Hercules Robinson.

Julius Kruttschnitt, Jr., is a son of a Chicago railroad man and a great-grandson of Judah P. Benjamin, Attorney General in the Cabinet of Jefferson Davis.

Ward McLanahan is Captain of the track athletic team of Yale, one of the best-known college athletes in America. He holds the record for pole vaulting. Other members of the party are F. W. Klett of New Britain, Conn.; W. J. Linn of Chicago, Jonas W. Cramer, formerly Assistant Professor of Chemistry at Yale, and F. Bailey of St. Paul.

TWO WRECKS ON THE B. & O.

ANOTHER OPERATION ON SENATOR CLARK

Montana Man Is Critically Ill in This City.

HE HAD A MASTOID ABSCESS

Came Here on Special Train and Doctors Removed a Piece of His Skull—Physicians Hopeful.

United States Senator William A. Clark of Montana is critically ill at his apartments in the Navarro, 173 West Fifty-eighth Street, having undergone an operation for mastoid abscess, following an abscess of the middle ear which resulted from a cold.

Dr. James F. McKernon of 62 West Fifty-second Street is in attendance upon Senator Clark with a staff of three nurses.

Senator Clark, who has suffered several attacks of inflammation of the left middle ear and underwent a previous operation for an abscess in the same ear, has been in apparently good health for some months. A week ago the pain in his right ear suddenly became severe, and he left his home in Butte, Mon., and came by special train to this city. Efforts to allay the pain were fruitless, and it was decided that a second operation must be performed.

Dr. McKernon found it necessary to cut away two inches of the outer plate of Mr. Clark's skull behind the ear. The operation was performed at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The opening of the mastoid cells and the treatment of the abscess took two hours. At the conclusion of the operation the patient's pulse was surprisingly strong, and the physicians felt confident that unless some unforeseen complications should set in Senator Clark would be permanently cured of his ear troubles.

The operation is of a most dangerous character, and it was said by one of the attending physicians that a day's delay might easily have meant death to the patient.

One of the nurses said the Senator had been suffering with acute otitis media, or abscess of the middle ear, resulting from a cold. The suppuration had extended to the mastoid cells behind the ear. Here a second abscess had developed, and the nurse said if the operation had not been performed when it was the inflammation would have reached the brain and would have caused death in a few hours.

One of Senator Clark's physicians said last night that the present illness of the Senator was not due to any of his previous bronchial troubles which had affected his ears at times. He said he thought Mr. Clark was out of danger, but that the operation had been a most serious one. He said it would be four or five days before the exact result of the operation would be known. However, the condition of the patient since his rally from the effects of the ether was encouraging.

"If the operation has proved successful," said one of the doctors, "and we believe that it has, Senator Clark ought to be about in three weeks, and a little later could safely take an ocean voyage to join the members of his family who are abroad."

At 11:35 o'clock last night Dr. McKernon, who had just left the bedside of Senator Clark, said that the patient was doing well, and that his condition was so favorable that he would not return to see him until morning.

CARRIED OFF THREE WOMEN.

Sound Liner Stopped Off the Battery and Put Them Ashore.

Three women, who refused to give their names, avoided an involuntary trip to Fall River, Mass., last night on the Sound steamer Puritan only by the stoppage of the big sidewheeler off the Battery. The women were taken off in a tug.

The steamer was off Pier A when she came to a stop. Signals were run up, and her whistle sounded repeatedly, bringing a police boat, a Government tender, and several tugs which happened to be in the neighborhood. Then it was learned that three women had been carried off from the pier.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company's tug Confidence went alongside, and the women were lowered to her deck. They were then taken back to the Fall River Line pier, at the foot of Warren Street, whence they left for home in cabs. The hundreds of passengers on the Puritan gathered at the rail to see the transfer. The women said they had visited the steamer to say good-bye to a friend, and did not notice that the steamer had started.

MRS. E. C. STEDMAN DEAD.

Wife of the Banker-Poet Had Been Ill for a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 15.—Laura Hyde Woodworth Stedman, wife of Edmund Clarence Stedman, the banker-poet, died this afternoon of heart disease at the villa of the family in Lawrence Park, Bronxville. Mrs. Stedman, who was about seventy years old, had been ill for nearly a year. Ten weeks ago her condition grew serious.

Mr. and Mrs. Stedman had been married for more than fifty years. Only a short time ago they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at Bronxville, where they have lived for the last nine years. They have two sons, Frederick Stuart and Arthur Stedman. Mrs. Stedman was born in Franklin, Conn., and came from a literary family. Her father was Asa Woodworth, and she had an uncle who was an author. The family was prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church. The funeral is to be held on Tuesday afternoon at the family home. The Rev. Mr. Robertson, pastor of the Congregational Church in Bronxville,

MISS ROOSEVELT WAS LEFT.

Her Party Had to Chase the Manchuria in Hawaiian Tug.

HONOLULU, July 15.—Miss Roosevelt, Mrs. Dubois, Senator Newlands, and Congressman Longworth, who were guests of Sheriff Brown, on returning from Waikiki to-day, found that the steamship Manchuria had already left the wharf.

They were taken out on a tug which was carrying a large number of citizens to bid the party farewell, transferred to a launch in the open sea, and then carried to the Manchuria.

CALEB POWERS ILL.

Condition of the Kentucky Prisoner Said to be Serious.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Ky., July 15.—Caleb Powers, the ex-Secretary of State accused of the murder of Gov. Goebel, is seriously ill.

For two days he has been so weak that he has been compelled to remain in bed all of the time except during those hours he has set apart for exercise. Just what is the matter with him has not been determined.

BROKER LASHED WITH WHIP.

Watson, Who Was in an Automobile, Accuses Herbert Heroy.

ASBURY PARK, July 15.—R. B. Watson, while driving in an automobile with William Boyce Thompson here to-night, was cut across the face with a whip, he alleges, by Herbert Heroy, who was passing in a carriage.

The three men are New York brokers.

Watson and Thompson declare that they gave Heroy plenty of room to pass, and cannot understand his action. Watson has sworn out a warrant for Heroy, whom he accuses of assault and battery.

BLACKED INSPECTOR'S EYE.

Schmittberger Has an Encounter with a Book Agent at Rockaway.

Lewis Gottlieb, a book agent, was fined $10 yesterday at Far Rockaway for giving Police Inspector Schmittberger a black eye. The Inspector, his wife and a number of friends were sitting on the porch of Schmittberger's Summer home at Lockwood and Grandview Avenue, when Gottlieb came along and entered the grounds. The Inspector ordered him away, but he insisted showing his books. When threatened with arrest, he asked for the Inspector's authority. Schmittberger lost all patience and took Gottlieb by the shoulders and tried to put him out. Then the book agent hit the Inspector in the eye.

Roundsman Cabner heard the row and went to Schmittberger's assistance. Gottlieb was arraigned for using abusive language, resisting an officer, and assault.

NEW MINISTER TO CHILE.

John Hicks of Wisconsin Named as Successor to Henry L. Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 15.—President Roosevelt has appointed John Hicks of Wisconsin United States Minister to Chile to succeed Henry L. Wilson, who has been transferred to Brussels.

It was said at one time that if Herbert W. Bowen, late Minister to Venezuela, who was dropped from the Diplomatic Service in his connection with the Bowen-Loomis controversy, remained in the service of the Government, he would be named as Minister to Chile. The post is a very desirable one.

William G. Lewis of Denver has been appointed Surveyor General of Colorado.

MISS CRAM IS DYING.

Surgeons in Attendance Hold Out No Hope for Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 15.—The death of Miss Ethel M. Cram of New York, who was fatally injured last Thursday afternoon by her pony kicking her and crushing her skull, has been expected hourly.

Although the best surgical skill was called, nothing can be done to save her life, which is slowly ebbing away.

Invitations to several dinners to have been given to-night were recalled in consequence of her condition, and Mrs. John Sloane notified her friends this morning that the garden party for which invitations had been issued for this afternoon at Wyndhurst was postponed.

Attending physicians said this evening that Miss Cram might live until morning, but that it was doubtful.

CORONER STOPS A RUNAWAY.

Berry Saves Little Girl and Restores Her to Her Father.

Coroner Berry of the Bronx caught a runaway horse on Tremont Avenue and Boston Road late yesterday afternoon after a chase of five blocks in a trolley car. The horse was harnessed to a wagon in which was Hattie Fowler, the five-year-old daughter of D. G. Fowler.

The Coroner saw the little girl's danger and asked the motorman of the car to overtake the rig. When the car passed the galloping horse Mr. Berry dropped off and grabbed the bridle. He steered the horse toward the curb and brought it to a stop, after being dragged for a dozen paces.

The child jumped into his arms. She was unhurt. Then the Coroner got in the wagon and drove back to Fowler's place of business.

PRESIDENT AT A WEDDING.

Goes Seven Miles on Horseback to See Lieut. Ferguson Married.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 15.—President Roosevelt and Mrs. Roosevelt went to-day to Locust Valley to attend the wedding of Robert M. Ferguson, formerly a Lieutenant of the Rough Riders, to Miss Isabelle Selmes, daughter of Mrs. Tilden R.

MISS GWYNN LAWRENCE DROWNED IN MARYLAND

Grandniece of Gen. Hancock Was Bathing in River.

HOW SHE DIED IS UNKNOWN

Companions Left Her, but Heard No Cry—Body Found After Four Hours' Search.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 15.—Miss Gwynn H. Lawrence, aged eighteen years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence of 15 East Ninetieth Street, New York, and grandniece of the late Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, was drowned in Miles River this afternoon.

She had been visiting Miss Violette Lockwood at her Summer home, the Villa, on Miles River, about three miles from Easton, and, in company with Miss Lockwood and Lawrence Weatherell of Boston, who is also a visitor at the Villa, she went bathing in the river about noon.

After being in the water some time, Mr. Weatherell and Miss Lockwood, both of whom are good swimmers, started to swim across the river to the farm of McKenzie Goldsborough, leaving Miss Lawrence, who was not an expert swimmer, behind. After almost reaching the opposite shore, they looked back, and not seeing Miss Lawrence, feared something had happened to her, and returned to the Villa side of the river.

They called to Miss Lawrence, and, receiving no answer, went in search of her. She could not be found at the house or anywhere upon the shore, and her companions came to the conclusion that she must have been drowned and telephoned to Easton for Dr. Davidson and Dr. Travers.

The waters of the river were hauled with seines and dragnets, and at about 4 o'clock the body was found by the Rev. Dr. S. D. McConnell, rector of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, New York, and Lowndes and Graham Johnson, by means of a line with hooks attached to it. When the body was found it was near the wharf and in very shallow water.

It is supposed that after her companions had left her Miss Lawrence swam around in shoal water, accidentally got out of her depth, and lost her presence of mind. Miss Lockwood and Mr. Weatherell heard no outcry.

Miss Lawrence had been at the villa but four days, and during that time had made many friends.

It was said at the Lawrence home early this morning that Mrs. Lawrence went yesterday to visit friends in Jersey until to-morrow, and that she had not been informed of her daughter's death.

COOLER WEATHER ARRIVES.

May Last To-day and To-morrow—St. Swithin's Day Fair.

A marked modification in atmospheric conditions yesterday made the day comfortable despite the temperature. The thermometer registered 86 degrees at 3 o'clock. The overnight showers had cleared the air of much of its humidity, and the fresh breeze which prevailed throughout the day tempered the rays of the bright sun. As a result, comparatively few deaths and prostrations were recorded.

Further modifications are promised today and to-morrow, the forecaster predicting fair weather, with moderate temperature and light north winds.

Four deaths and nineteen prostrations because of the heat were reported in the city yesterday. James Herman, forty years, of 417 Tenth Avenue, dropped dead at Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue. Three children under a year old died in Brooklyn. They were Harry Green of 100 Jackson Street; Joseph Maioleno of 843 Kent Avenue, and Harry Cox of 953 Third Avenue.

Yesterday was St. Swithin's Day, and, according to the ancient prophecy, if it rains on July 15 it will also rain on the forty following days. On the other hand, if it be dry and fair, it will continue dry for forty days. Weather conditions yesterday were such as to arouse the liveliest hopes.

EARTHQUAKE DUE TO HEAT.

Maine and New Hampshire Shaken by a Subterranean Slip.

PORTLAND, Maine, July 15.—An earthquake affecting a large portion of Maine occured at 5:10 A. M. to-day, and was noticeable for about ten seconds. The trembling awoke many from sound sleep. It was most severe in Central Maine, especially at Augusta and Waterville.

Two shocks were felt in Brunswick, Thomaston and some other places, the second being more severe than the first. In the vicinity of Portland a rumbling accompanied the shock. The State prison at Thomaston was shaken, but no damage was done there or in any section of the State.

State Geologist Leslie A. Lee, of Bowdoin College, said it was caused by the slipping of rock on the side of a fissure at some considerable depth, probably two or three miles, the result of long continued strain. It was likely, he added, that the heat of the past week had increased the strain upon the subterranean rocks.

The earthquake took the form of a large oval, Prof. Lee said, with a long axis of about 150 miles, from Bangor to York. The centre of disturbance undoubtedly was around the city of Waterville, which is nearly in the middle of the State.

WOMAN DRUGGED, TIED; HER FLAT IN FLAMES

Mrs. Cohn's Diamonds, Too, Said to be Missing.

CASE PUZZLES THE POLICE

The Victim's Mother-in-Law Was There, but Knew of Neither Fire Nor Burglars.

Tied to a bedpost in her room, her diamonds missing, and a fire burning fiercely in her apartments, Mrs. Bertha Cohn, a milliner, was found unconscious yesterday morning on the third floor of the double flathouse at 1,452 Fifth Avenue.

She was rescued by Dr. M. L. Loeb, her physician. He has offices in a building right around the corner at 2 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, his windows overlooking those of the Cohn flat. He carried Mrs. Cohn out of the house and took her to his home, where he kept her until she recovered consciousness five hours later.

Dr. Loeb was of the opinion that the woman had been chloroformed by burglars who intended to burn the house to cover up the looting of the flat. The police simply declared that it was a puzzling case.

The firemen who were called out said the house had been set afire. The neighbors said all sorts of things, guessing all the way from the Black Hand Society to a dozen burglars in a plot to murder the milliner.

Mrs. Cohn's mother-in-law, who was in the flat when the neighbors broke in, said she had been so busy combing her hair she had seen no burglars and had not noticed the smoke. The janitress of the building said she saw no strangers either enter or leave the house, and that she, the janitress, was in the hall for more than two hours before it all happened.

Mrs. Cohn later went to the home of a friend. Her physician, Dr. Loeb, said she had suffered no injury whatever, notwithstanding the ordeal through which she had passed. She had been drugged, he said, her hands had been tied tightly across her chest with strips of sheeting torn from her bed, and her legs had been tied together, but she was unhurt. Just who did it she said she did not know, having remembered nothing between the time her husband kissed her good-bye in the morning and the time she found herself around the corner in the doctor's office.

Mrs. Cohn lay down to rest about 9 o'clock yesterday morning after her husband, Jack Cohn, had gone up to their millinery establishment, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. There are six rooms in the flat. The first from the street is the parlor, then a bedroom, where Mrs. Cohn rested, and then a smaller room. It was in this smaller room that the fire was discovered.

About 9:45 o'clock folks in the street saw smoke coming from the front window of the Cohn flat. At the same time Mrs. Margaret Mead, sister of the janitress, was talking in the hall to Mrs. Rockovitz, a tenant whose apartments are across the hall from the Cohns. These women saw the smoke.

Around the corner Dr. Loeb was sitting in his office. He heard a woman scream and ran around to the house with his nephew, William Knopf. By the time the physician got up to the Cohn flat Mrs. Mead and Mrs. Rockovitz had entered. All was confusion after that. Dr. Loeb found the women fighting the flames in a closet just off Mrs. Cohn's bedroom. He found Mrs. Cohn bound hand and foot to a bedpost. Assisted by a Mr. Fink and his nephew Knopf, Dr. Loeb carried her down stairs.

Some one in the meantime had turned in an alarm of fire, but by the time the firemen arrived the flames had been extinguished. The police reserves from two precincts also appeared.

With the arrival of the fire engines and police the greatest excitement prevailed in the neighborhood, which is very thickly populated. Thousands of men, women, and children crowded into Fifth Avenue until the street was blocked.

Dr. Loeb had carried Mrs. Cohn into the drug store on the corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. He had not stopped to remove the strips of sheeting which bound her. The crowd saw her carried in this way, bound up like an Egyptian mummy. They thought she was dead. Many made a rush to get into the drug store to see her. They were ordered back by the owner of the drug store, the Rev. L. M. Lilienthal, who speaks six languages and employed several of them in expostulation.

Then Dr. Loeb ordered half a dozen men to carry Mrs. Cohn into his office around the corner. Young Sam Lilienthal followed with a pail of water and a big sponge.

Some one telephoned for Mrs. Cohn's husband, and he arrived in haste. The crowd shouted to him that his wife had been murdered by burglars, who had stolen her diamonds. He ran into Dr. Loeb's office while the physician and several assistants were trying to revive Mrs. Cohn. Dr. Loeb chased Mr. Cohn out, saying he was in the way, and Cohn shouted:

"I want my wife."

"Get out, or I'll call a policeman to put you out," retorted the doctor, and then Cohn went out and wrung his hands.

In the meantime, Marino, the barber on the ground floor of the Cohn house, had rushed out with a razor, declaring he would kill any burglar in sight. Levy, the baker next door, hoisted his awning so the crowd could see his show window.

Around in One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, men ad women, armed with axes and clubs, were searching the rooftops and airshafts for burglars, while others hunted through the cellars.

Ten detective Sergeants from Police Headquarters went to work on the case. Detective Treven of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station found a clue in several pairs of men's trousers, which had been removed from the Cohn flat and placed in a lower hall. They had been found there with Mrs. Cohn's shopping bag, from which Mrs. Cohn later missed $10. Mrs. Cohn's diamonds were said to be worth $1,000.

That was all the police knew last night.

MOB DRIVER WHO HIT CHILD.

He Was Badly Battered Before Police Rescued Him—Boy May Die.

Six-year-old Frank Minchi of 170 Mulberry Street was run down by a truck in front of his home last night and probably fatally injured. An angry mob set upon the driver, Andrew Pomerico of 546 Driggs Avenue, Brooklyn, but Detective Casey and Policeman Thwaites of the Mulberry Street Station rescued him after he had been badly damaged.

The child was playing in the street when the truck struck him. The wheels fractured both arms, his right leg, and his skull. In spite of these injuries the child was able to scream. The father grabbed up the mangled body and rushed to the Mulberry Street Station. A crowd quickly gathered and tore the driver from his seat and beat him with fists and sticks.

He was in a sorry plight when the policemen came to his assistance. They had to fight their way to his side and drag him away from his assailants. He was cut and bruised about the head and body. The child was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. Little hope was held out for its recovery. Pomerico was arrested.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

KILLS FATHER AND TWO SONS.

Kentuckian Shoots Them Down in Road—Had to Do It, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

LEE CITY, Ky., July 15.—Frank Smith and his two sons, William and Manfred, were all killed by Scott McQuinn on Holly Creek, near here, to-day. There were no witnesses except John Lane, a brother-in-law of McQuinn. More trouble is feared.

William and Manfred Smith had been to Wilhurst, and were returning home, each riding a mule. They were near the home of Scott McQuinn, on the county road, when the trouble came up. What began it McQuinn has not told. Manfred Smith fell dead in the road. William fell in the barn lot, shot in the head, breast, and stomach.

It is supposed that William was trying to get a tree for shelter, as he fell near one. Frank Smith, the father, was at the house, and, hearing the shooting, got his shotgun and went up near the barn, where he was killed.

A Mr. Tyra immediately after the trouble was on the ground, and went into McQuinn's house and asked who did the killing. McQuinn answered:

"We did, but we had to do it."

One of the mules that the Smiths were riding was killed and the other one shot. Neither McQuinn nor Lane was injured. Manfred Smith had a revolver in his hand with two empty chambers. None of the parties had been drinking.

SAN JUAN HILL QUIET.

A Few Arrests, but No Further Sign of Race Clashes.

Forty policemen were patrolling "San Juan Hill" last night, where the riot occurred on Friday night between the whites and blacks of Tenth and West End Avenues and Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third Streets.

Before 9 o'clock seven colored men had been locked up in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, charged with carrying concealed weapons. Six had revolvers and one had a huge carving knife.

Two white men started trouble early in the evening, but it was only between themselves. They drew knives, and after slashing each other's faces they found themselves in the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

The prisoners taken in Friday night's trouble were arraigned in the West Side Court yesterday before Magistrate Barlow. Those charged with firing revolvers into the crowd were held for trial in $500 bail, while others who had been connected with the outbreak were fined $10 each. Two women, Mamie Houston of 237 West Sixty-first Street and Tilly Henderson of 230 West Sixty-second Street, were each held in $1,000 bail for trial on a charge of inciting a riot. Detectives Phelan and Davis, who arrested them, said that the women had stoned them and raised a cry:

"Kill the cops!"

Roundsman Walsh, who was attacked by a negro named Smith, appeared in court, with more sticking plaster than cuticle, to press the charge against his prisoner. Smith was held in $1,500 bail. He was badly cut about the hands and face.

STONY POINT ANNIVERSARY.

Observed with a Flag Raising by Historic Preservation Society.

The American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society celebrated yesterday the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the capture of Stony Point by the Continental troops, led by Anthony Wayne. About 500 persons from New York left for Stony Point on the West Shore Road at 10:30 A. M. to visit the historic battlefield. They were joined at Stony Point by about 500 more from West Point and other places along the Hudson.

The feature of the day was the raising of a flag which was presented to the society by H. H. Adams, who has presented no less than 18,000 flags to public institutions in the last ten years. Mr. Adams could not be present, so the flag was presented by Gen. Frederick D. Grant. It was accepted for the society by President Walter S. Logan.

Luncheon was served in the new administrative building, after which speeches were made by several of the Trustees of the society, among them Gordon H. Peck, Walter S. Logan, Thomas H. Lee, E. Hagaman Hall, R. P. Bolton, and Mrs. Terry, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

E. Hagaman Hall, Secretary of the society, announced that the André lot at Tappan, including the monument erected by Cyrus W. Field, had been acquired by the society.

ON HIS WAY FROM LIBERIA.

The Rev. Mr. Miller Has Spent Two Years There.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 15.—The Rev. William R. Miller of this city, who has completed two years of service for the Muhlenberg Mission in Liberia, started homeward to-day on a six months' leave of absence. Mr. Miller is the only white man besides the Rev. Mr. Beck Superintendent of the Mission, who lives within a radius of thirty miles of the mission station.

They live in an American style house on stilts to keep it above the reach of the freshets, and all their food is sent from America. They cannot eat the native products.

They have for a housekeeper an aged negress who used to be a slave in the South, and among the pupils in the school are two sons of King Dobley, who are studying to graduate as tailors.

'PHONES ON BARBERS' CHAIRS.

In Paterson a Busy Man Needn't Lose Time for a Shave.

PATERSON, July 15.—Telephones on barbers' chairs have become a popular fad in Paterson. It started in the barber's shop in the Romaine Building. There it is possible for a business man, while sitting in a chair being shaved, to talk with his office and direct his business without interruption.

The enterprising barber put in the telephones as an experiment and he says they are a great help to some of his busy customers.

WILL NOT RETRY MITCHELL.

Court Overrules Motion of Counsel for Convicted Senator.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 15.—Judge De Haven in the Federal Court this afternoon overruled a motion of United States Senator John H. Mitchell for a new trial. Mitchell recently was convicted of using his office in furtherance of the legal practice of the law firm of Mitchell & Tanner of this city. The case grew out of the land fraud scandal.

Attorneys for the defense obtained a week in which to file a bill of exceptions and a writ of error. Judge De Haven withheld sentence.

New York Fishing Smack Ashore.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 15.—The fishing smack Ester Anita, Capt. Armstrong, of New York, which has a crew of seventeen men, went ashore to-day on the outer shoals of Little Egg Harbor with a cargo of fish valued at several thousand dollars. The craft is half filled with water, and the prospects of saving her seem poor. A steamer is standing by.

HAMILTON SURE HE IS ODELL'S MAN FOR MAYOR

Expects Indorsement by Municipal League and Hearst Clubs.

THINKS POLICE WILL AID HIM

Mr. Littleton Talked Of for Controller, but May Be Asked to Head the Ticket.

County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton and his friends are confident that he is to be the candidate of the Republican organization for Mayor and that he will be indorsed by the Municipal Ownership League and the Hearst Clubs. According to information given out yesterday an understanding already has been practically reached between the Republican County organization and the Municipal Ownership League by which a fusion between these two forces will be effected for the coming municipal campaign. That fusion contemplates the nomination of Hamilton for Mayor, it is said, and whoever Hearst and his followers decide upon for Controller. The man at present most talked of for Controller on the proposed fusion ticket is Martin W. Littleton, Brooklyn Borough's President.

The proposed fusion does not take into account the Citizens' Union. It is not the intention of the Republican organization, it is said, to make any great effort to conciliate its former chief ally in fusion campaigns. The attitude of the Republican organization toward the Citizens' Union, it is said, will be exactly the same as the attitude the Citizens' Union has assumed toward the Republican County Committee; that is to say, the Citizens' Union will be asked to co-operate if it sees fit.

So sure are Mr. Hamilton and his friends that Mr. Hamilton will be selected to head the Republican ticket that they are already at work organizing for the campaign. The principal work being done in the interest of Mr. Hamilton at present is among the police and those city employes who are disaffected because of the treatment which they have received from the present administratin. Mr. Hamilton was formerly a Police Commissioner, and his acuaintance among the members of the force is extensive. It is declared that as a result of the booming that has been done for him among the police a great many of them favor his candidacy.

Much discontent is alleged to exist among the members of the force against the administration of Police Commissioner McAdoo. More than 800 members of the force have been detailed to special squads, and the men complain that regular patrol duty is consequently much harder.

It is said, too, that the Street Cleaning Department has been fairly well organized in favor of Mr. Hamilton, because the Mayor vetoed the bill which the Republican County organization put through the Legislature providing that the members of the Street Cleaning force should have extra pay if compelled to work on Sunday, and should get two weeks vacation with pay annually.

In short, it is reported to be the plan of Mr. Hamilton's friends to unite the disaffected elements of the present city administration and with that nucleus, the municipal ownership element, and the straight Republican vote they think he can win. They assert that State Chairman Odell and President Halpin of the Republican County Committee share that opinion.

Another point which Mr. Hamilton and his friends urge as an argument for his candidacy is that he is personally popular with many of the leaders of Tammany Hall who are suspected of entertaining unfriendly feelings toward the present administration.

Among some of the Republican politicians the feeling prevails that State Chairman Odell is permitting Mr. Hamilton to hope, with no real intention of nominating him. When the time comes they think Chairman Odell will dictate the nomination of some independent Democrat, possibly Mr. Littleton, and compel Mr. Hamilton to be satisfied with the nomination for President of the Board of Aldermen.

PEARY SAILS TO-DAY.

Confident on Eve of Departure That He Will Reach the Pole.

The arctic exploration ship Roosevelt, which is to take Commander Peary to Cape Sabine to perfect his arrangements for another attempt to reach the north pole, will sail at 3 o'clock this afternoon for Sydney, Cape Breton, for which port the Roosevelt cleared yesterday. Last night Commander Peary said he had selected a first, a second, and a third choice from among the many young doctors who wish to accompany him.

He would not give the names of the three doctors, but the first choice is said to be Dr. Numan Casey, a young Englishman connected with the Boer war spectacle at Brighton Beach. Dr. Casey, it is understood, cabled to his people in England yesterday his desires, and if their answer, which is expected this morning, is favorable, he will go with Peary as physician to the polar party.

A lien which was filed yesterday by the James Reilly Repair and Supply Company of 229 West Street against the steamship Roosevelt, and which was thought might delay Commander Peary, was promptly settled by the Peary Arctic Club. The amount named in the lien was $1,613, and was for tackle, repairs, and furniture. The reason the bill had not been paid more promptly was because the officers of the club had not been able to get Peary's O. K. He was so busy attending to the final details of his expedition that he was hard to find.

Commander Peary said last night that he had little doubt of reaching the pole. He says he is going to the arctic regions with the best vessel that has ever gone into those waters. He declares, too, that no white man knows the Eskimos better than he, and that they will give him the pick of their dogs and the stoutest, ablest, and most intelligent of their race will accompany him on his last dash for the pole.

DOCKSTADER AT OCEAN GROVE

Tried to March His Minstrels Into Camp Meeting Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 15.—Lew Dockstader and his minstrels made an unsuccessful attempt to parade in Ocean Grove this afternoon. The minstrels, headed by the band, approached the camp meeting resort by way of the boardwalk. "We are marching to Zion" was the tune the band played as the minstrels crossed the imaginary line between the two towns.

They had barely set foot on the planks just over the "dead line" before Policeman Chamberlain, with upraised cane, commanded Dockstader and his cohorts to halt. The command was obeyed. Dockstader parleyed with the officer, but without avail.

"Asbury Park for yours," said the policeman, and Dockstader, with an impressive salaam to the policeman, ordered his men to countermarch.

The minstrels marched back to the strains of "Teasing, Teasing, I was Only Teasing You."

Promotion for Nineteen Firemen.

Nineteen firemen were promoted to the rank of assistant foremen yesterday by Fire Commissioner Hayes. These promotions were made to fill vacancies, and it is likely that more will follow.

WAVES SWELL JERSEY'S AREA.

The Geological Survey Partly Absolves the Ocean of Piracy.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 15.—Some recent observations and discoveries made by the Geological Survey show that the wash of the sea waves on the Atlantic Coast is increasing the size of the State of New Jersey. This upsets the theory long held that the ocean has been steadily stealing her soil and decreasing her area.

The incursions of the sea have been most marked in the last twenty-five years in the vicinity of Long Branch and Ocean Grove, but the traces of old beaches and sand dunes and of a succession of ridges where the sea apparently halted in the battle with the land for the mastery, have been found a mile inland. The deduction is that the sea has given more than it has taken, and that while suspected of piracy it has really added to the State's territory a full mile of land at the sea line.

The indications, too, are that the sea takes from one place only to give to another. While Long Branch and Ocean Grove have been cut away by the fury of the surf, the area of Sandy Hook, five miles above Long Branch, is to-day four times what it was at the time of the first Colonial surveys in 1735. The Sandy Hook Lighthouse, which was only 500 feet distant from the end of the point when it was erected, is now nearly a mile away from it. At Shark River, a mile below Ocean Grove, the sweep of the sea often chokes up the inlet so that the natives have to dig a channel through it to keep the fish from perishing.

At the same time the loss of real estate which the sea waves have wrought within the last quarter century represents millions of dollars. The handsome bluff that once extended 500 feet seaward beyond the Ocean Drive along the whole of the Long Branch front, has been eaten away, and only the sea wall saves the Ocean Drive itself. Asbury Park has found it necessary to build bulkheads and jetties out into the sea 30 feet beyond low water mark to protect her beach.

CHARGES AGAINST CATTLEMEN

Kansas City Grand Jury Accuses Weighmasters of Conspiracy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 15.—The Grand Jury to-day returned indictments against William A. Towers, a prominent cattleman, on a charge of fraud. Indictments were also returned against Carl H. Rightmire, Bruce Reichelder, and Charles Wiggins, weighmasters at the Kansas City Stock Yards.

Mr. Towers, it is alleged in the indictment, borrowed $30,000 from a Kansas City brokerage firm on a herd of 2,000 cattle in Bent County, Col., which, it is charged, he had already mortgaged. It is also charged that the herd did not contain 2,000 cattle.

The weighmasters are accused of conspiring with certain traders to defraud cattle dealers through a system of underweights and overweights by which considerable money was secured. Among the traders who so conspired with the weighmasters, it is alleged in the indictment, were Cyrus Van, J. J. Miller, Henry Nichols, A. J. Judy, and George M. Wright, partners under the firm name of Van & Wright.

William A. Towers is one of the best-known cattlemen in the Southwest. He was the partner of George M. Casey, who was owner of the greatest herd of Hereford cattle in this country when he died a year ago, following a failure involving liabilities of several hundred thousand dollars.

DRUGGIST IS ARRESTED.

Accused of Selling Powders to Youth Who Died Afterward.

Samuel Halper, a druggist at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Lenox Avenue, was arrested yesterday by order of Coroner Scholer, charged with manslaughter. He was released on bail.

Halper, it is said, sold two powders, each containing two and one-half grains of atropine, to Edgar Levy, aged twenty-eight, of 122 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street on Thursday night. Levy was found dead in bed Friday morning.

Dr. Henry Stitzer of 102 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street reported the death to the Coroner as suspicious. He had been treating Levy for some time and had prescribed atropine in minute quantities.

Mrs. Hortense Levy told the Coroner that she heard the young man ask the druggist for something and the druggist replied: "That is too strong."

"That's all right," Levy is said to have answered. "I have a prescription for it."

An analysis will be made to determine the exact cause of death.

Levy was engaged to marry Miss Belle Silsdorf of 49 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

COMMANDER SCOTT GUILTY.

His Dismissal from the Navy Recommended by Court-Martial Report.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The court-martial record in the case of Commander B. O. Scott, United States Navy, has been received at the Navy Department.

Commander Scott, who was in command of the cruiser Detroit, was found guilty of drunkenness on duty, suffering a vessel of the navy to be run upon a shoal and placed in great danger, and neglect of duty.

He was charged also with failing to obey a lawful order of arrest and with conduct to the prejudice of good order and discipline, but these charges could not be proved.

The offenses are alleged to have occurred on board the Detroit at Puerto Plata May 17. The court sentenced Commander Scott to dismissal from the service, but a unanimous recommendation to the clemency of the reviewing authority was spread upon the record.

Rear Admiral Royal B. Bradford, commander in chief of the naval force in Santo Domingan waters, approved the findings of the court and referred the case to the Secretary of the Navy for transmittal to the President for his action.

LID ON IN TEXAS.

Sheriff Ledbetter Proposes to Sit on It in Dallas.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 15.—Rigid enforcement of the State Sunday law is to begin in Dallas to-morrow. Arthur Ledbetter, Sheriff of Dallas County, stated to-day that he is going to put down the lid. Sheriff Ledbetter said:

"I wish you would state as coming from me that from this day on the Sheriff in this department of Dallas County will enforce the Sunday law to the letter.

"Baseball games, Summer theatres, billiard and pool rooms, cigar sores, vegetable vendors, and cold-drink stands are all included, and arrests will follow if the law is violated in any respect whatsoever."

At the County Attorney's office it was declared that if the Sheriff's department makes arrests the cases will be vigorously prosecuted.

WILSON TO RECTIFY JUGGLED COTTON DATA

Orders June Statistics Gathered Anew—Point for Growers.

PRESIDENT'S SHARP LETTER

Calls Holmes "Greater Scoundrel Than If He Had Stolen Money"—Moody Promises Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Department of Agriculture has decided to disregard its June cotton report. The June statistics will be collected over again and a new report based on what is thus learned.

The Southern Cotton Growers' Association thus has won another point in its fight against the Bureau of Statistics. The association was ridiculed at the department when it contrasted its own report with that of the Government. The cotton growers announced in their report a reduction in acreage of 18 per cent. The Government statistics showed the reduction as 11 per cent.

The absurdity of Richard Cheatham's attempting to make his association's private figures a test in impugning the accuracy of the Government's was pointed out a few weeks ago between conclusive chuckles by every officer who condescended to notice the matter at all. It was freely intimated that the association collected figures for its own business purposes and made the figures suit the purposes, while the Government's figures were coldly and impartially collected with no axe to grind.

Mr. Cheatham was as little disturbed by this as he was by Secretary Wilson's mathematical demonstration of the impossibility of a leak in the cotton report. He first proved that there had been a leak, and obtained the removal of Assistant Statistician Holmes. Now he has demonstrated that the June report was incorrect, and the department has conceded it and is going to work to make a correct one.

Harvie Jordan, President of the Southern Cotton Association, arrived here to-day and immediately went into conference at the Ebbitt House with Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the association, and Henry Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who are in the city in connection with the cotton statistics charges.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 15.—That President Roosevelt is determined to have the cotton leak scandal in the Department of Agriculture sifted to the bottom and the guilty persons brought to justice, became apparent to-day when a letter written by the President to Attorney General Moody and previously referred to was given out by Secretary Loeb. The President's letter, dated July 12, was addressed to Mr. Moody at Boston. It follows:

"My Dear Mr. Moody: I most earnestly hope that every effort will be made to bring Holmes to justice in connection with the cotton report scandal. Please go over the papers yourself. The man is, in my judgment, a far greater scoundrel than if he had stolen money from the Government, as he used the Government to deceive outsiders and to make money for himself and for others. Sincerely yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Attorney General Moody's acknowledgment, dated July 14, was received at the Executive office to-day and was made public with the President's letter, as follows:

"Dear Mr. President: I have received your letter of July 12 and note with care the anxiety you express that Holmes, the offending official in the cotton case, be brought to justice if possible. I have kept, through correspondence with the Solicitor General, in close touch with this investigation. It shall receive my most earnest personal consideration. I will not now express an opinion, but think it better to await the result of some investigation now in progress in the Department of Justice. At the first seasonable moment I will communicate to you the progress we have made and the prospect of indictment."

There is good ground for the belief that the President's letter was prompted by reports emanating from Washington and ascribing to District Attorney Beach of the District of Columbia a statement that there was little likelihood of obtaining an indictment against Assistant Statistician Holmes, despite the admission he had made after the "leak" had been brought to light.

Now that the President has taken a hand in the case, and the Department of Justice, superintending the local authorities, has put its machinery in motion, it is believed here that the investigation will not stop at the case of Holmes, but will extend to other persons higher up who may have had knowledge of what was going on.

Erie's Drawbridge Stuck.

The machinery of the Erie drawbridge over the Hackensack River got out of order last night, and trains were held up for about half an hour, much to the annoyance of commuters in a hurry to get home to their dinners. The draw had been opened to admit of the passage of a boat, and after the vessel had passed the bridge did not close again, owing to some part of the machinery getting out of gear. The bridge was closed with ropes.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

2:40 A. M.—78 Varick Street; Mr. Moore; damage, $200.

8:15 A. M.—5 Elizabeth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

9:30 A. M.—1,452 Fifth Avenue; Bertha Cohen; damage, $50.

10:45 A. M.—503 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street; Mary Maroney; damage, $50.

12 Noon—340 East One Hundred and First Street; Nedillawitz & Co.; damage none.

4:25 P. M.—2,057 Second Avenue; Isaac Solpa; damage, $15.

5:10 P. M.—4 James Slip; Hannah Woods; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—214 East Ninety-fifth Street; William J. Schafer; damage trifling.

5:45 P. M.—103 and 105 Greene Street; E. T. Collins; damage, $5,000.

7.20 P. M.—18 Burling Slip; Peter Cooper's glue factory; damage, $2,000.

8:30 P. M.—1,420 Fifth Avenue; Mrs. Moffatt; damage, $10.

10 P. M.—68 Suffolk Street; Joseph Eisenberg; damage trifling.

The man who knows what is what, serves

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

on his own table, and orders it when dining at his club or the hotel.

REST AND HEALTH
TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

HORSE IN A PARLOR.

Animal Climbs Stairs and Gives Flat Dwellers a Scare.

There was a great noise in the hallway of 218 York Street, Brooklyn, early yesterday evening. Shrieks and the shouts of "Whoa!" and "Stop him!" were heard outside, and suddenly Mrs. Ceregatio Izzi, who lives on the first floor, saw a big black head with wildly gleaming eyes come through the doorway of her parlor. The head and eyes were immediately followed by the body of a big Percheron horse. Mrs. Izzi fled in terror.

Two horses, one led and the other ridden by Robert Tornier, had become frightened at the corner of York and Bridge Streets, and had broken away, tumbling Tornier to the ground. When he arose the animals were half a block away, scattering children right and left as they galloped down the street.

Ten or more excited Italians saw the horses coming, and stringing themselves across the street, waved their hats and shouted. Instead of halting, the horses swerved and mounted the sidewalk, knocking over a baby carriage containing Mary Izzi, two years old; Josephine Lugera, eight, who was attending the carriage, and Charles Hedge, twenty-three years old, of 93 York Street.

One of the horses jumped a low fence and found himself imprisoned in the courtyard. The other rushed through the doorway of 218 and marched upstairs.

When the horse found himself in Mrs. Izzi's best room he was very much embarrassed, but instead of immediately backing out he stepped on a rocking chair and smashed it. He switched his tail and a plaster image, a vase, and a bunch of wax flowers came down from the mantel with a crash. The big fellow kicked and thrashed until the room looked as if a freight train had dashed through it.

After a while the frightened tenants stealthily entered the room and coaxed the horse out. Planks had to be laid on the stairs to get him down to the street. No one was hurt.

SOUGHT A FRIEND, HE SAID.

But Miller, Who Entered Fifth Avenue Hotel Room, Is Arrested.

A man who gave his name as Charles C. Miller, and who was about thirty-five years old, walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel at 10:30 o'clock last night and asked for the key to Room 308. A clerk handed him the key, and the man went up to the room.

Soon afterward he was seen leaving the room by a bellboy, who knew that it had been vacated but a few hours before. The boy questioned the stranger. He then told his suspicions to Clerk Harrington. Miller was locked up at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, charged with being a suspicious person. The key to the room was found on him when searched.

At the station he said that he was looking for a friend. He would give no further description of himself than that he had just arrived from Albany. He was well dressed.

4-FOOT RATTLER AT A PICNIC.

Woman Nearly Stumbles Over Venomous Reptile of Large Size.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., July 15.—Mrs. Henry W. Roberts was at a picnic this afternoon at Kenilwood Lake, near Marlton, when she nearly stumbled over a rattlesnake. The reptile was more than four feet long and had six rattles.

It was lying flat on the ground and basking in the sun. Mrs. Roberts touched it with a stick and it became angry and coiled, but did not strike.

Mrs. Roberts called for help. Several men responded and the snake was killed.

NEGRO TREASURER ARRESTED.

Accused of Embezzling Funds of Car Porters' Association.

Street, Newark, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with embezzlement. He is Treasurer of the Pullman Car Porter and Railway Employes' Beneficial Association, and is accused of appropriating $2,000 of the society's funds.

O'Neill denied the charge and gave bail for $1,500 to appear for examination to-morrow morning.

BIG BOSTON DRY DOCK SOON READY FOR NAVY

Stone Structure Near Completion Almost Four Years Late.

WILL HOLD LARGEST WARSHIP

Battleship Repairs Delayed by Waiting for the Contractors—Many Mishaps in Building.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—The new stone dry dock at the navy yard, which, it is asserted, is the largest stone dry dock in the world, after a great many delays is nearing completion and will soon be ready for use. It will take in the largest warship ever built and have room to spare.

The big caisson was fitted into the outboard end on Wednesday night, and on Thursday the dock was pumped out for test. During Thursday night some water leaked in around one end of the caisson, but this is to be remedied by refitting thegasket.

It will be recalled that the battleships Illinois and Iowa were ordered here in June to be docked, as the contractors had promised that the dock would be ready by July 1, but when that date came it was found that the pump plant could not be ready in time.

The dry dock was authorized by Congress on May 4, 1898, and the contract was signed on April 20, 1899, with the guarantee that the dock should be completed within a time limit of thirty-two months, at a cost of $883,400 for the dry dock proper and $130,000 for the pumping plant and other machinery. Under the contract it should have been completed by Dec. 20, 1901, but, owing to various delays and accidents, the chief accident being the bursting of the coffer dam, the ocntractors were unable to fulfill their contract. On Aug. 20, 1902, the sureties ratified an agreement with the Government to furnish the funds and complete the work within a specified time, but this also has failed.

The dock is built of New Hampshire granite, and its principal dimensions are: Length on the floor, 489 feet; length to outer gate sill, 729 feet; depth from floor to high water mark, 39 feet 2 inches; width from coping to coping, 114 feet. The pumping plant comprises two 48.44 inch centrifugal pumps, with a capacity of 65,000 gallons a minute, each driven by a 500 horse power electric motor.

OLD DUTCH DESCENDANT DEAD

George Vreeland's Family Once Owned Miles of Jersey Shore.

George Vreeland, eighty-nine years old, died at his home, 270 Garfield Avenue, Jersey City, on Friday. He was born in the Greenville district of Jersey City, on Oct. 8, 1816, and was descended from George Vreeland, who came to this country from Holland in 1644 and settled in New Amsterdam.

In 1647 they received from the Dutch Government a grant of land along the shore front, extending from Communipaw to what is now known as Constable Hook, Bayonne. This property was divided among the children of the original grantee, who were among the founders of the old Dutch Reformed Church, now known as the Bergen Reformed Church. The Vreelands conducted a farm and fishery, which was in existence until 1850. From that time on the railroads absorbed the property, and most of it is now occupied as freight terminals by the Lehigh Valley and Pennsylvania Railroads. The old homestead of the original family was torn down twenty years ago.

Mr. Vreeland was married to Miss Catharine Newkirk, also a descendant of an old Holland family, in 1837. Four sons and two daughters survive them.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY.

Women's Wear.

Attention is directed to latest models in Suits (Long and Short Coat Effects), Dresses and Separate Coats and Skirts of taffetas, pongees, linens and other suitable Summer fabrics in white, tan and light shades for mountain, seashore and travelling, now offered at unusually attractive prices; also Kimonos, Dressing Sacques, Negligees, Breakfast Jackets, Petticoats of taffeta silks and washable fabrics, Bathing Suits, Nainsook Night Gowns.

MONDAY, JULY 17th.

WOMEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS of Colored Taffeta Silks, latest model Short Coat and Eton effects, a variety of styles, to close Summer stock 29.00

WOMEN'S COATS of white Linen; also Tan Linen Auto Coats, new styles 8.75

IMPORTANT SALE OF

All-Over Valenciennes Laces.

2,000 yards, in effects of MECHLIN, DUCHESS and POINT ANGLAISE. Regularly $1.10 to $3.00 yard, 65c., 85c., 1.00, 1.10, 1.25 yard.

Black Dress Silks.

1,500 yards 36-inch Black PEAU DE CYGNE, all silk, excellent quality, light weight, suitable for Summer Gowns, Waists, Skirts and Coats. Regularly $1.50 ..... 1.10 yard

UNUSUAL VALUES IN

Housekeeping Linens

FOR SUMMER HOMES, CLUBS AND YACHTS.

HUCKABACK TOWELS,
hemmed ..... 1.50, 2.25, 3.00 dozen
hemstitched ..... 4.00, 5.00, 6.00 "
BATH TOWELS, hemmed, large, heavy, 3.00, 4.50, 6.00 "
LINEN SHEETS, hemstitched,
single bed size ..... 4.50, 5.15 pair
double bed size ..... 6.00, 6.65 "
PILLOW CASES TO MATCH 1.75

Kimonos

One-quarter to one-third under regular prices.

KIMONOS of Cotton Crepes, solid colors, plain dotted and striped effects, with fancy colored borders, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00, 3.00 each

KIMONOS of Wool Albatross, fine quality, solid colors, with fancy silk borders ..... 4.00 each

KIMONOS of China Silks, plain, flowered and Oriental effects, striped and plain borders, unusually fine, 5.00, 5.50, 7.25 each

Broadway & 19th Street

DEUEL WON'T PRODUCE TOWN TOPICS BOOKS

Says Jerome Must Wait Until Col. Mann Returns.

HAS SAID HE WAS IN CHARGE

But Declares Now He Hasn't the Authority to Show Accounts of "Fads and Fancies."

In spite of his promise to Assistant District Attorney Krotel, William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer of the Town Topics Publishing Company, failed yesterday to produce the books and accounts relating to the fifteen-hundred-dollar subscription work, "Fads and Fancies," for the publication of which that concern has now been preparing for more than three years.

As Justice Deuel repeatedly since the arrest of Charles H. Ahle on the charge of blackmail has offered his own co-operation as well as that of the Town Topics Publishing Company in the prosecution of anybody that might have used the name of Town Topics for blackmailing purposes, Mr. Krotel sent a request to Justice Deuel for the books.

Mr. Krotel said later that the reply he received was a great surprise to him. Justice Deuel said he hadn't the authority to produce the books in the absence of Col. William d'Alton Mann, the editor in chief and principal owner of Town Topics. He also informed Mr. Krotel that he had advised Daniels not to give up the books without first conferring with Edward Lauterbach, who, he said, was the counsel for Town Topics.

When Justice Deuel was asked last Thursday night by a TIMES reporter who was the counsel for that publication, he replied that Col. Mann would sometimes turn to Howe & Hummel for advice and sometimes to Mr. Lauterbach, as the case required. On the same occasion Justice Deuel denied emphatically that he himself was the counsel either for Col. Mann personally or for the publication, but he said that he was often consulted by Col. Mann on various legal matters, and particularly as to the libelous character of matter about to be printed, but only "as a friend."

Justice Deuel said furthermore that his share in the stock of Town Topics fell much short of a third, but left it to be inferred that his directorship in the company was backed by the holding of a considerable amount of stock. He said, too, that while it could not exactly be said that he acted as censor for the paper, he was pretty certain to spend Tuesday night, which is publication night, at the office looking over most of what went into the paper. It was his habit, he said, to call the attention of Col. Mann to anything that might be dangerous, but his advice was not always taken. He said also that, in the absence of Col. Mann any order he gave would be obeyed by the employes of the company, because everybody was aware of how completely Col. Mann trusted to his (Justice Deuel's) judgment. And he added that, while Col. Mann was away he was practically in charge of the affairs of the company. Justice Deuel said yesterday that Col. Mann had started from England on his way back to this country.

It was learned at the District Attorney's office yesterday that if the books and documents called for from Town Topics be not forthcoming by to-morrow morning the matter will be taken before the Grand Jury and proceedings instituted leading to a thorough investigation of all the circumstances surrounding the soliciting of subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies." It was made plain that Mr. Jerome intends to sift the matter to the bottom, and in doing so he may call everybody connected with the Town Topics Publishing Company. The officers of the company are: Col. Mann, President; William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer; Col. Mann, E. M. Mann-Vynne, (daughter of Col. Mann,) and Justice Joseph M. Deuel, Directors.

Another document that Mr. Krotel expects to have in his hands on Monday is the contract made between Col. Mann and Moses Ellis Wooster, the manager of the Society Editors' Association, and principal publisher of "America's Smart Set," for the soliciting of subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies," a contract which, according to repeated statements by Daniels, provided for a division of the net profits between Wooster, Col. Mann, and Justice Deuel. That document is now in the hands of Wooster, who has been called on to hand it over to the District Attorney.

Mr. Krotel received visits yesterday from two persons, a man and a woman, whose names are familiar in fashionable society. Both of them told stories of having, under threats of blackmail, subscribed to "America's Smart Set." They were willing to appear as witnesses on the condition that the alleged scandals used to extort the money from them be not made public at the trial. This was guaranteed.

TO BENEFIT CANAL WORKERS.

An Expert on Recreation and Sanitation Going to Panama.

The Isthmian Canal Commission, in order to further plans for proper recreation for the men at work on the Panama Canal, has through the National Civic Federation engaged W. E. C. Nazro as an expert in such matters. The climate of the Isthmus is so enervating that the commission has decided to take steps at once to provide recreation as a means of keeping up the vital and physical energies of the employes.

Mr. Nazro is the welfare manager of the Plymouth Cordage Company of Plymouth, Mass., and will sail for the Isthmus July 20, to make an investigation of the conditions, with a view to making recommendations to the commission. Edgar A. Moffett, editor of the official organ of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, who has been over the Isthmus, will accompany him and assist him in his plans, which will include amusement halls, clubhouses, and outdoor sports adapted to the conditions.

Mr. Nazro has been known as an expert in matters of this kind for many years. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1897 as a landscape architect. He is an expert on sanitation, and has studied the subject in various European countries.

FAVORS CURRY FOR LEADER.

Committee Was Ordered to Make Peace in Seventeenth District.

Upon the command of Charles F. Murphy that the fighting Democratic factions in the Seventeenth Assembly District must patch up their differences, a meeting was held this week at which a conference committee was appointed to pass upon the claims of Daniel F. McMahon and John F. Curry to the leadership. On this committee were Thomas C. O'Sullivan, Patrick Mullane, and George E. Best.

It was said yesterday that the committee would report in favor of Curry being elected leader provided he would stipulate that he would do all in his power to have Mr. Best continued in his present office of Bridge Commissioner in the event of Tammany success.

COL. GREENE SUES TUSTIN.

Says Promise to Carry Copper Stock Was Broken—Gold Dividend Paid.

Col. William C. Greene, the "Copper King," showed again yesterday that he was a fighter. The regular dividend of 2 per cent. was paid, one day ahead of time, on the Greene Consolidated Gold Company's stock, and Col. Greene, the head of the enterprises, brought suit in the Supreme Court against Edward B. Tustin, the former Treasurer of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company, to recover $200,674.42, which he alleges is due him as a result of certain agreements and transactions in stocks.

It is said that the dividend was declared ahead of time to prevent certain stockholders from obtaining an injunction against its issuance.

In his complaint against Tustin, Greene alleges that Tustin was to carry 5,000 of the company's copper shares until its market value was $50 a share. Then he was to sell and pay Greene $100,000 of the proceeds. Greene also alleges that Tustin owes him a large amount of money lent.

Greene further alleges that Tustin was to refrain from any stock market or other business that would tend to keep Greene Copper from going to $50. Greene now declares in his complaint that Tustin has sold, lent, or transferred so much of his copper stock that he would be unable to live up to the agreement if the stock went to $50.

Greene also incorporates in his complaint that Tustin has circulated false and slanderous reports concerning the management of the Greene enterprises.

It has been asserted that the Greene Consolidated Gold Company has been paying dividends without having earned them, but the management has insisted all along that they were more than earned.

In the recent selling movement in Greene Gold stock, sales were made of the dividends on a great amount of stock at prices ranging all the way from 15 cents a share down to nominal figures. Estimates of the number of shares on which the dividend was sold in this way have run as high as 300,000 shares. Unless the sellers find some way out of their bargain these sales, now that the dividend has been paid at the regular rate, will cause a loss of about $30,000 to those who sold the dividends.

DETECTIVES ANNOYED HIM.

Adrian H. Muller Was Followed and Attacked, He Says.

Adrian H. Muller, a real estate dealer, with offices at 49 Exchange Place, appeared in the Tombs Court yesterday morning as complainant against George McKenzie, a detective in the employ of the McCullough Detective Agency, 1 Beekman Street. McKenzie gave his address as 440 Fifth Avenue. Mr. Muller told Magistrate McAvoy that detectives from this agency had annoyed him. He said:

"They follow me from my office to my home, and from my home to my office. If I make a business call in the neighborhood they chase me to the doors of the man I am going to see. They hold up and question almost every caller I have."

Magistrate McAvoy asked McKenzie what he was following Mr. Muller for, and McKenzie said the business was of a private nature, and he could not disclose it. At this the Magistrate grew very angry and said:

"These private detective agencies are nothing less than blackmailing concerns, and while I am sitting on the bench men brought before me as you are for annoying respectable people will receive no mercy. I would have knocked the private detective down had I been in the complainant's place before having him arrested."

Magistrate McAvoy placed McKenzie under $500 bonds for good behavior for six months. Mr. Muller then said to the Magistrate:

"The head of this agency called upon me yesterday, and when I refused to accede to his demands he struck me on the head with a billy and punched me."

Magistrate McAvoy then issued a warrant for John F. McCullough's arrest. After a long wait it was announced that McCullough would surrender himself tomorrow.

Accompanying Mr. Muller was Frederick Fish, his associate in business. He appeared against Harry J. White, another detective from the McCullough agency. Mr. Fish also told of being annoyed. White was put under $500 bonds.

McKenzie told the reporters that he was shadowing Mr. Muller to get evidence against a man who has business dealings with him.

LOST HIS FATHER IN STREET.

Porto Rico Merchant Had Just Been Released from Sanitarium.

Manuel Agozio, fifty years old, a well-to-do merchant and landowner of Porto Rico, who was released a few days ago from a sanitarium for the insane at Amityville, L. I., where he had been since September last, is at large in the city. His son, Manuel, has asked the police to look for him.

Manuel Agozio, Jr., who is a broker in Syracuse, came here two days ago to take his father from the sanitarium, the authorities having notified him that it was safe to do so. He intended to sail with him yesterday afternoon for San Juan, Porto Rico.

He took his father from the sanitarium two days ago, and both went to a Spanish boarding house at 138 West Sixty-fourth Street.

Yesterday morning the father developed a streak of perversity, but his son humored him, believing that he would be able to get him by coaxing to the steamship in time.

They left the boarding house in Sixty-fourth Street about 8 A. M., intending to take an elevated train downtown. At Broadway and Sixty-fourth Street the son's attention was detracted from his father for a moment. The older man was gone when the son looked around to speak to him. Agozio describes his father as 5 feet 7 inches tall, slight build, with a full brown beard and dark complexion, wearing dark clothes, with a gold button in the lapel of his coat. He talks very little English, and had no money.

TRANSFERS 20 DETECTIVES.

McAdoo Sends Men Appointed by Col. Murphy Back Into Uniform.

Police Commissioner McAdoo yesterday announced the transfer of twenty men, most of them "Murphy" Detective Sergeants, to do precinct duty as roundsmen in uniforms.

Of the men transferred, Henry Pfeiff was at one time Col. Murphy's bodyguard; Joseph O'Connor, with James Livingston and Joseph Brown, were detailed to Inspector McLaughlin's office; William Mulcare was Inspector McClusky's man, Dennis Lyons was Inspector Grant's man, while John J. Collins was Inspector Titus's man. It will be seen that each of the four Inspectors named has been deprived of his special man.

The places made vacant by the transfers will be filled by the Police Commissioner shortly. Patrolmen in plain clothes will take the places of the Central Office men.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser's Visit to Japan.

Mrs. Hugh Fraser will start for Japan on Tuesday of this week to revisit the scenes in which, as the wife of the late British Minister to Tokio, she was an important figure during five years. Mrs. Fraser is well known as a writer on Japanese subjects and expects during her visit to gather materials for a book and for lectures on the personages and the results of the war between Japan and Russia.

18-HOUR FLIER TOSSES WRECKED CAR OFF TRACK

Pennsylvania's Train Able to Resume Its Run.

ENGINEER, WHO JUMPED, HURT

Passengers Barely Awakened by Freight Wreck Bump—Cause Same as That of Harrisburg Disaster.

HARRISBURG, Penn., July 15.—The Pennsylvania Railroad's eighteen-hour flier, eastbound, from Chicago to New York, struck a freight wreck a short distance east of Port Royal at 5:07 o'clock this morning.

The engineer shut off the steam, reversed his locomotive, and jumped. He was the only person injured. None of the passengers was hurt, and the shock was so slight that few were aroused from sleep.

A delay of about three hours resulted from the accident. When the track was cleared, however, the flier was able to proceed to this city with its own locomotive.

The freight, westbound, was nearing Port Royal, when the engineer, in trying to stop his train, made a too violent application of air, the consequence of which was that a car buckled and was thrown over to track No. 1, on which the flier was speeding east. The conditions were the same as those which preceded the disaster at South Harrisburg on May 11.

An attempt was made to flag trains in front and rear of the wreck, but the break had occurred almost simultaneously with the arrival of the flier. The momentum of the speeding passenger train threw the wrecked car from the track. The flier did not jump the rails.

Calvin Miller, the engineer, of this city, when he saw the obstruction on the track jumped from his cab and was hurt about the head and back. His injuries are not serious. Morris Garman, the fireman, brought the train to a stop.

The train had been stopped for some time before the passengers began to wake up and inquire what had happened. There were not many on the train, and there was little show of excitement.

The order for a wrecking train sent here was countermanded before the train got fairly started, and it returned. The Pennsylvania Railroad physicians, Drs. Walters and James, were at the station, but were informed that their services were not required. A wrecking crew from Mifflin cleared the track, and Fireman Garman brought the train into Harrisburg. The engineer was brought to his home here.

Beyond slight damage to the locomotive and the smashnig of the platform of the combined baggage and smoking car, the train was not damaged. It arrived here at 8:28 and left at 8:33, two hours and forty minutes late.

FREIGHT SMASH KILLS FOUR.

Dispatcher Realized an Error Too Late to Prevent Collision.

MOUNT VERNON, Ind., July 15.—Four persons were killed and eight injured in a head-on collision between two freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad near Upton, Ind., to-day. One of the injured probably will die.

A train dispatcher, it is said, mistook the number of the trains, and after they had started realized his error. A number of persons were hastily summoned to flag the trains, but the collision occurred before they could prevent it.

CRUSHED BY AN AUTO.

Car Going So Fast Victim Had No Chance—Likely to Die.

Arthur H. Ford, fifty years old, of 42 West Ninety-eighth Street, was knocked down and run over by an automobile at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon. He is likely to die of his injuries. The owner of the automobile is said to be a Mrs. Burgess of 155 West Forty-eighth Street. It was in charge of Joseph W. Griffin of 309 Third Avenue, who was arrested.

The police say that Griffin had a friend in the automobile with him at the time of the accident, and was going north on the avenue at a high rate of speed. Ford, who had just stepped off a west-bound cross-town Fifty-ninth Street car, was struck and thrown to the pavement. He was hurried to Roosevelt Hospital. One of his ribs was fractured and a portion of it penetrated the lungs.

MASHER GETS SIX MONTHS.

Smith Persisted Even After Mrs. Gamble Had Slapped Him.

Benjamin F. Smith, thirty-one years old, whose home is in St. Louis, and who is a conductor on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was sentenced to six months on the Island by Magistrate Steinert, in Yorkville Court, yesterday, for "mashing." The complainant was Mrs. Grace M. Gamble of 176 Stuyvesant Street, Brooklyn, wife of Henry H. Gamble.

Smith saw Mrs. Gamble Friday evening at Madison Avenue and Forty-second Street. She was waiting for her husband to come out from a meeting of a trade association in the building at the southwest corner.

Smith spoke to her in a way that she resented, and she told him he had made a mistake, and that he had better move on. He repeated his remarks, and then Mrs. Gamble, insulted and angry, struck him in the face with her handbag. This did not drive him away, and she slapped his face. He still persisted, and Mrs. Gamble raised her voice warning him that her husband was up stairs and would come down and thrash him. Even this did not seem to alarm the masher, and Policeman McDonnell came up and arrested him.

Mrs. Gamble ran up stairs into the meeting room where her husband was. She burst into the meeting and broke it up in her excitement. Her husband and the other members rushed down to the street and would have handled Smith roughly had not McDonnell protected him.

In court yesterday Smith pleaded with Mrs. Gamble not to disgrace him further, saying that it had been a terrible punishment for him to be locked up in a cell.

"I think he has been punished enough, your Honor," said Mrs. Gamble. "He comes of respectable people, I am told, and I think the night in a cell has been a lesson to him."

"What!" asked Magistrate Steinert, surprised. "You ask for his discharge after the way he insulted you? He shall be punished as an example to others. The streets of New York must be made safe at night for respectable women."

"That's right, your Honor," put in Mr. Gamble. "Don't show him any leniency."

Magistrate Steinert sentenced Smith to six months on the Island.

"This will ruin me," said Smith, as he was led away to a cell.

AUTOISTS HIRE PATROLS.

Special Watchmen Around Patchogue to Warn Them of Deputies.

Under the direction of the State Automobile Club, so it is said, special patrolmen have been stationed on the roads around Patchogue to warn traveling automobilists that Deputy Sheriffs are lurking in ambush. The men are paid $2 per day and $5 for Sunday work.

It has long been the practice of Deputies to ambush themselves in two or more groups at the extremities of measured courses, and time passing automobiles. Then they jump into the roads and signal to other Deputies further down the road to arrest the speeders. The Deputies usually get fees when convictions result. Many automobilists alleged that arrests were made when machines were well within the law. The automobilists concluded that if Deputy Sheriffs were able to lay traps for them, they could outwit the Deputies. The special patrolmen at Patchogue represent the initial experiment, and it is said to work like a charm.

No sooner do the patrolmen see Deputies measuring off stretches of road than they plant themselves in the neighborhood and warn automobilists of the proximity of the Deputies. By a prearranged system of signals with handkerchiefs the patrolmen tell the automobilists to go slow or fast. The Deputies around Patchogue are trying to figure out some way to get rid of the patrolmen.

LESS WATER FOR BROOKLYN.

Pressure Will Be Reduced Until Rain Fills the Reservoirs.

Because of the scarcity of rain on the Long Island watershed, Water Commissioner Farrell of Brooklyn yesterday decided to lower the pressure in the mains in the borough.

"It is imperative that the consumption be reduced," said the Commissioner, "as it would not be safe to further lower the water levels in our distribution reservoirs. The reduced pressure will be maintained until rain has raised the level of the water in the reservoirs."

Experts to Teach Advertising.

The Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association offers a special course on advertising, beginning next October and ending in April, 1906. There will be in all twenty-four lectures. Eighteen of them will be delivered by Frank L. Blanchard, and six more by well-known advertising experts. The aim of the course is to give young men a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of advertising and to show business men how to prepare "copy" and how to employ the available advertising mediums to the best advantage.

Le Boutillier Brothers

On account of various changes to be made on second floor, will continue their

ALTERATION SALE

OF

Women's Summer Garments

At Heavy Reductions in Prices.

	Were	Now
Tailor-made CLOTH SUITS, Black, colors, and light gray	$25.00	$10.00
SILK SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, Black and colors	$19.75	$10.00
SILK SUITS, and CLOTH SUITS, Tailor-made—Black and colors	$45.00	$25.00
TAN COVERT CLOTH COATS	$12.00	$5.00
RAIN COATS	$12.00	$5.00
Pleated MOHAIR SKIRTS, Black and Blue.	$8.00	$2.98
WHITE LINEN SKIRTS	$8.00	$3.98
WHITE LAWN SUITS	$10.00	$4.75

This is an exceptional opportunity to buy new and seasonable goods much under cost.

Le Boutillier Brothers

West Twenty-third Street.

DIDN'T MEAN IT, SAYS JEROME.

Speech About Rural Moral Yearnings Was Only a Pleasantry.

District Attorney Jerome smiled when he was asked yesterday what he thought about the scorching which Gov. Folk of Missouri and Gov. Hoch of Kansas gave to him at the Kansas Chautauqua, Ottawa, Kan., on Friday.

"I am surprised that those who heard my speech at Ottawa should be surprised at what I said," said Mr. Jerome. "I have been saying the same thing over and over again for twelve years, and if I were given to talking in my sleep I really think I would repeat it then.

"As far as the 'moral yearning' section of the speech at Ottawa goes, I am equally surprised that it should have been taken seriously."

Mr. Jerome said in his Ottawa speech that "there should be two sets of statutes, one for the moral yearnings of rural communities."

Broadway. **Saks & Company** 33d to 34th St.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY WE ANNOUNCE

An Extraordinary Sale of

HIGH-GRADE WASHABLE

Suits, Dresses, Coats and Skirts,

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE GARMENTS

At Price Concessions Which Average One-Half

Perhaps more than any other manufacturing tailor does the man from whom we received the garments depend upon the imported models for his designs and ideas. The garments which this offer concerns betray the foreign influence. They represent five hundred and sixty summer suits, dresses, coats and skirts, which have served as samples or reserve stock. That makes the remarkable price concession possible.

The Suits and Dresses

Tailored Coat Suits of linen, in white, tan, light blue, cream or heliotrope, in fifty short, medium and long coat models.

Dresses of natural or white butchers' linen.

Trimmed with fine embroideries, laces and hand embroidery.

Regularly $20.00 to $30.00. Special at $14.00
Regularly $32.50 to $37.50. Special at $19.00
Regularly $40.00 to $65.00. Special at $24.00

The Coats

Various medium and three-quarter length models of linen, in white, tan or cream, trimmed with fine laces and embroideries.

Regularly $12.50 to $20.00. Special at $8.90
Regularly $22.50 to $32.50. Special at $14.00

The Skirts

Walking Length models in plaited and trimmed styles of linen in white, cream, tan, natural and colors, both plain and trimmed with embroideries.

Regularly $5.50 to $10.00 Special at $3.90
Regularly $11.50 to $16.50 Special at $6.90

An Important Offer

$3.50 Pumps for Women at $2.60

Models invested with infinite grace of contour and perfect proportions designed for street or dress service. Four distinctive styles—of Russian calf, gunmetal calf, white glace calf or patent leather calf, absolutely bench made, with medium extension soles and medium Cuban heels. Even at three-fifty, our regular price, do we count the pumps exceptionally good value.

IN ADDITION:

Sailor Ties, of patent leather, one eyelet, ribbon bow,
Oxfords, of white buckskin, with rubber soles,
} Value $3.50 At $2.60.

Lingerie and Tailored Waists

At Material Price Concessions

The collection includes some three thousand waists of sheer lawns, batistes and fine linens and tailored waists of handkerchief and medium weight linens in a most diversified series of open front, open back and surplice styles in both short sleeve and long sleeve models, many of which are elaborately hand embroidered and trimmed with laces.

Regularly $1.50 to $1.75 Special at 98c
Regularly $2.25 to $2.75 Special at $1.48
Regularly $3.00 to $3.50 Special at $1.95
Regularly $4.00 to $4.50 Special at $2.95
Regularly $5.00 to $7.00 Special at $3.95
Regularly $7.50 to $9.00 Special at $4.95

A Clearance Sale of

Washable Suits for Boys.

Washable Russian Blouse Suits of cheviot or madras in blue or tan checks or solid colors, with band collar and bloomer trousers; sizes 2½ to 7 years.

Formerly $1.45. Special at 95c.

Washable Russian Blouse Suits of madras and fancy cotton fabrics in blue and white, pink and white, red and white, and tan and gray; band and Eton collar models, with bloomer trousers; sizes 2½ to 7 years.

Formerly $2.50. Special at $1.35.

Washable Eton Tailor Suits (sizes 7 to 10 years) and Russian Blouse Suits (sizes 2½ to 8 years) of the finest imported madras, cheviot, oxford cheviot and mercerized cotton fabrics in striped and solid colors; separate Eton collars of soft pique, with scarfs to match and bloomer trousers.

Formerly $2.95 to $4.50. Special at $1.95.

Washable Bloomer Trousers of linen, duck, pique or crash, in tan, white and stripe effects; sizes 2½ to 12 years.

Value 75c. to $1.25. At 59c.

A Clearance Sale of

Unmade Robes & Waist Patterns

Unmade Robes, skirt and waist of embroidered batiste and heavy or handkerchief linens, machine or hand embroidered.

Formerly $19.50 to $28.00. Special at $10.00.
Formerly $30.00 to $35.00. Special at $17.50.
Formerly $45.00 to $63.50. Special at $24.50.

Unmade Robes of white lawn, full skirt and waist appliqued with embroidered medallions. Formerly $8.75 } Special at $3.95

Waist Patterns of embroidered lawn in various designs. Formerly 95c } Special at 50c.

Waist Patterns of white lawn or cotton madras, embroidered in white or colored designs. Formerly $1.45 } Special at 95c.

Waist Patterns of English eyelet embroidery. Formerly $2.65 } Special at $1.95

Waist Patterns of white linen, elaborately hand embroidered.

Formerly $3.50 to $4.25. Special at $2.95.
Formerly $4.50 to $5.50. Special at $3.95.
Formerly $6.25 to $11.00. Special at $5.00.

An Important Offer:

Back Combs

Value $1 to $2 At 50c

Combs that a lay person cannot distinguish from the true shell and amber. They are mounted with heavily gold-plated metal in intricate designs and set with various brilliant stones and pearls. Side Combs to match many of the designs at 75c the pair instead of $1.50.

An Important Offer:

Lavallieres

Value $2 to $3 At $1.00
Value $3.50 to $5 At $1.50

The grace and intricate beauty of the designs demonstrate the foreign origin of the Lavallieres—they are imported from Paris. Wrought of heavy sterling silver, elaborately set with rhinestones or imitation rubies, amethysts, turquoise and kindred stones, attached to a slender chain and with a secure clasp.

A Clearance Sale of

Negligees

Negligees of lawn, in dotted and figured designs, with sailor collar trimmed with lace or ribbon.

Value $2.98. At $1.95

Negligees of white lawn or dotted Swiss, trimmed with lace or embroidery.

Value $5.95. At $3.98

Matinee Suits of figured lawn; skirts with graduated flounces; matinees with sailor collar, kimono sleeves and finished with ribbon and beading.

Value $4.95. At $2.95

Neckwear

FOR WOMEN

at about one-half the former prices.

Chemisettes of lawn, with insertions of Valenciennes or Venice lace, not a few of which are hand made.

Value up to $3.00. At $1.25
Value up to $5.25. At $2.50

Stocks and Jabots of lawn and lace, daintily hand made.

Value up to $1.75. At 85c.
Value up to $3.75. At $1.75

Stocks of lace, embroidered lawn or linen in a generous variety of effects. At 25c.

Fabric Gloves

FOR WOMEN.

Our boast is this: no matter how new the glove, no matter how long or short the style, and no matter how scarce the shade of the glove which you may demand, we need never say "no," for our stock is the most complete and comprehensive of which we know.

Suede Lisle Gloves, 25c., 50c. and 75c.
Kayser Silk Gloves, 50c., 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50.
Silk Mesh Gloves, 50c., $1.00 and $1.25.
Elbow Length Silk Gloves, with Jersey wrists; sixteen button length, $1.00.
Mousquetaire Silk Gloves, sixteen button length, $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50.

Travelers' Requisites.

Our attitude toward the things which your comfort and convenience demand on a journey is broad. We maintain what we believe to be one of the most exhaustive stocks of trunks, bags, suit cases and kindred requisites which can be found the whole town over. And if our imprint identify the requisite you may be assured of this: It will satisfy every demand which even the roughest journey may impose. There are two specialties of which we can afford to boast: A Suit Case of stout oak-tanned sole leather, sewn over a steel frame and lined with pure linen, at five dollars, and a Dress Trunk (in all sizes) constructed of well-seasoned wood and strengthened at every vulnerable point with sturdy rivets; two trays, body straps and a secure lock, at ten dollars. Both are exceptionally good value.

WITTE SEES CZAR AGAIN; ENVOYS' PASSAGE TAKEN

Report of a Hitch in the Arrangements Was Untrue.

WU TING-FANG MAY COME

China, It Is Said, Will Send Him to Watch the Peace Conference—Pokotiloff Sails for America.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 16.—M Witte had another long audience of Emperor Nicholas yesterday.

Investigation in authoritative quarters enables The Associated Press positively to announce that the reports current here on Friday night that M. Witte might not go to Washington were incorrect.

M. Witte's instructions, it can also be stated authoritatively, name him as first plenipotentiary and clothe him with plenary powers. The instructions are couched in general terms.

China's possible rôle in the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations is attracting more attention. The Foreign Office intimates that China's notification that she would decline, unless she were allowed to send a representative to the peace conference, to consider the Washington treaty binding if its provisions affecting Chinese territory were regarded as prejudicial was sent to all the powers in the form of a circular note.

Russia, according to the Foreign Office, sent no reply to Peking, but it may be significant that some papers which occasionally have official inspiration, like Prince Oukhtomsky's Viedomosti, look with complaisance, if not with satisfaction, upon the prospect that China may try to have a voice in the terms of peace. Their argument is that any action on China's part will necessarily be in the direction of restricting Japan's demands, and that the other powers, especially the United States, in support of the principle of Chinese territorial integrity, will be compelled to a greater or less extent to support the Chinese claims.

The Shanghai correspondent of a Russian news agency reports that China has already selected Wu Ting-Fang, ex-Minister at Washington, to go to the United States to watch the proceedings.

PARIS, July 15.—The North German Lloyd Company has received a dispatch finally engaging passage on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, sailing from Cherbourg July 26, for the following:

M. Witte.

Prof. de Martens, Professor of International Law at the University of St. Petersburg.

M. Shipoff, Director of the Russian Treasury Department.

Major Gen. Yermoloff, Military Attaché at London.

M. Samoiloff of the Russian Foreign Office.

M. Plançon, formerly Chargé d'Affaires at Peking.

M. Korotovitz, formerly Secretary of the Legation at Peking.

M. Naboukoff of the Russian Foreign Office.

The company has assigned to M. and Mme. Witte a handsome suite composed of three luxurious communicating cabins. However, it is understood in diplomatic circles that Mme. Witte may decide to remain in Paris.

The dispatch received by the company says that some of the Russian party will embark at Bremen, but M. Witte and most of the party will board the vessel at Cherbourg.

The Foreign Office is advised that M. Witte will arrive here on July 21. It is expected that he will have a conference with Premier Rouvier, as his early arrival in Paris will permit of his staying here five days before the sailing of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. It will also permit M. Witte to get the views of French financiers in case the indemnity question later requires recourse to the French market.

The characters of MM. Witte and Rouvier are much alike, each being eminently practical and considerate of financial problems. Officials here say that M. Witte's selection as peace plenipotentiary is chiefly significant because he always maintained that Manchuria was a field for Russian commercial development, but not a field for political expansion. Therefore they foresee that he will seek to save Russia's commercial rather than political status in the Far East.

The evening editions of the Paris papers devote articles to M. Witte's appointment as chief Russian peace plenipotentiary. The Temps considers that his appointment shows a desire on the part of the Russian Government to take the negotiations seriously.

"M. Witte's experience in Far Eastern policy," the paper adds, "makes him the most capable man to conduct the negotiations. He is able to appreciate the exact value of any demands made."

The Journal des Débats also regards M. Witte's appointment as a mark of Russian sincerity, he having always desired peace.

TOKIO, July 15.—The Jiji, discussing the substitution of M. Witte for M. Muravieff, says that the recall of the latter recalls his speech at The Hague. The Jiji adds:

"The higher standing and larger calibre of M. Witte and his advocacy of peace improve the situation."

SHANGHAI, July 15.—M. Pokotiloff, Russian Minister to China, left here today for Vancouver on the steamer Empress of China.

He is on his way to Washington to attend the peace conference.

NOT PEACE AT ANY PRICE.

Russian Papers' View of Czar's Intentions—Status Quo Suggested.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—The Sviet, which sometimes interprets the views of the Military Party, to-day indignantly rejects the interpretation put on M. Witte's appointment abroad, namely, that it is equivalent to the acceptance of any peace terms Japan may choose to offer except leveling the fortifications of Vladivostok.

The paper calls attention to Emperor Nicholas's marginal notes on various addresses expressing his determination to continue the war. It especially refers to his Majesty's telegram to Gen. Linevitch June 14, which the Commander in Chief read to the army and which has just been published here, in which the Emperor pledged himself to do everything possible to lighten the heavy task of the army and expressed confidence that all obstacles would finally be overcome and that the war would end happily for the Russian arms. The paper says this is proof that the Emperor has no intention of making peace at any price.

As further evidence the Sviet draws attention to the unusual note attached to the official announcement of M. Witte's appointment: "Being intimately acquainted with the situation, M. Witte will undoubtedly be equal to the high and important mission with which the Emperor has graciously charged him and know how to protect the interests of Russia."

The Slovo thinks that the desire of the powers, especially of Great Britain, in view of Emperor William's attitude toward France, to see Russia rehabilitated in order to preserve the balance of power in Europe, should become a strong diplomatic weapon in the hands of the Russian plenipotentiaries for the restoration practically of the status quo antebellum.

The Bourse Gazette says that, inasmuch as Japan appreciates M. Witte's sincere desire for peace, the ground at the outset is cleared of distrust and suspicion. At the same time, the paper adds, Japan will find that, while M. Witte will be reasonable he will make no disgraceful or humiliating concessions.

The Bourse Gazette considers it likely that the negotiations will result not only in peace, but in a close and lasting rapprochement.

PERFECT PRIVACY FOR ENVOYS.

No One Not Connected with Conference to Enter Navy Yard.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15.—Acting Secretary of State Peirce and Edward N. Pearson, Secretary of State of New Hampshire, to-day visited the Portsmouth Navy Yard and held a conference with Rear Admiral W. W. Meade, the Commandant. Details regarding the conference between the Russian and Japanese plenipotentiaries were arranged.

It was decided that the sessios of the conference should be held in rooms on the second floor of the general store building. The patrol of marines at the yard will be increased, particularly in the vicinity of the building, and no one not directly connected with the negotiations will be permitted to enter.

A visit was made later by Mr. Peirce and Mr. Pearson to Newcastle, where rooms for the Japanese and Russian envoys were engaged at the Hotel Wentworth.

It is officially announced at the navy yard that this place was selected for the conference because it affords military protection, because an Atlantic cable lands here, and because there are hotels on the coast which can easily be reached without travel by land. It is stated that a launch will be used for the convenience of the plenipotentiaries in going back and forth between the navy yard and their hotel quarters.

WANT THE CZAR TO ABDICATE.

Grand Dukes Said to be Supporting the Dowager Czarina.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 15.—A dispatch published in the Vossische Zeitung asserts that the Russian royal family are greatly dissatisfied with the Czar and that the Dowager Czarina desires him to abdicate, or at least to retire for a time from the direction of affairs.

A clique of Grand Dukes is said to be supporting the Dowager Czarina, and it is believed that this ambitious woman is anxious to play the rôle of a Catherine II.

The Czar has occasional fits of energy, but in the intervals, it is said, he expresses to his wife and to others a serious wish to retire to a monastery.

Private advices from St. Petersburg state that Minister of the Interior Bouligin's project for a National Assembly was presented in finished form to the Emperor on Thursday, but was accepted only provisionally, as the Czar decided that before its publication it should be revised by the Committee of Ministers.

The Czar conferred for several hours with M. Bouligin in regard to the practical execution of the project and also considered the question whether it would be advisable for him to open the National Assembly in person in Moscow. It is believed that this will be done, but there is no intention at present of transferring the capital to Moscow.

ROUT RUSSIANS IN SAKHALIN.

Japanese Press Forward and Capture Fortified Positions.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Japanese Legation has received the following cablegram from Tokio:

"The Sakhalin army reports that in pursuing the enemy it dislodged him from the neighborhood of Vladimorozka and Blijimeye, two miles west of Vladimirozka, on the 10th of July, and occupied both places.

"The enemy's main force retreated to fortified positions northwest of Dalineye, where with some machine guns a stubborn resistance was offered. Our army commenced a vigorous attack on the 11th and routed the enemy toward Mauka on the dawn of the 12th.

"Enemy's loss not obtainable, but probably at least 150."

TOKIO, July 15.—Later details from Korksakovsk say that the fire which continued to burn until July 10 practically destroyed the town.

RUSSIAN ARMY INACTIVE.

Gen. Linevitch Has Even Ceased Making Reconnoisances.

TOKIO, July 15.—An army officer who has returned from Manchuria says the expectation that Gen. Linevitch would assume the aggressive is diminishing.

The Russians formerly conducted the most active reconnaissances. Gen. Linevitch with his staff personally going to the advanced lines in an endeavor to draw out the Japanese and discover their positions of strength, but these have ceased, and it is believed that Gen. Linevitch's plans now are to be non-aggressive and entirely on the defensive.

Reports of the existence of epidemics and contagious diseases among the Russians continue to reach the Japanese Army.

MORE SHOOTING AT LODZ.

Three Persons Killed and Six Wounded by Cossacks.

LODZ, July 15.—Three persons were killed and six were wounded by a volley fired by Cossacks while an anti-Government demonstration was going on in Kamienna Street this afternoon.

THE POTEMKINE IN BAD SHAPE.

Boilers Were Neglected, but Machinery Is Not Much Damaged.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—An examination of the battleship Kniaz Potemkine, which is at Sevastopol, shows that her boilers are in a bad condition owing to neglect, but that there is no damage to her machinery aside from that done by water in the engine compartment.

Admiral Wirenius, Chief of the General Staff of the Navy, says that the report of a mutiny on board and the sinking of the battleship Catherine II., circulated in Vienna and printed in the United States, is without foundation.

KAISER SURPRISED BUELOW.

Had the Hohenzollern Dressed in His Honor and the Crew Drawn Up.

BERLIN, July 15.—When Chancellor von Bülow was received on board the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern at Swinemünde last Sunday, the day following France's acceptance of the proposal for a Moroccan conference, Emperor William ordered that the yacht be dressed as for a review and the imperial suite, all the yacht's officers, and her crew were drawn up and saluted the Chancellor as he stepped from the gangway.

The Emperor called for three cheers for Prince von Bülow, who paused, astonished at his reception, and then warmly thanked his Majesty.

MORTON'S ORDER UPSET, NAVY INSPECTORS STAY

Bonaparte, President Assenting, Calls Shift "Unfortunate."

HEARD TALK OF "INFLUENCE"

Contractors at Charleston the Complainants Against Walker and Harris—Close Watch Needed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Secretary Bonaparte to-day reinstated Civil Engineers J. W. G. Walker and F. R. Harris, who were removed by Paul Morton, Mr. Bonaparte's predecessor, from their assignments at the Charleston Navy Yard because the contractors complained that the two annoyed them by rigidly inspecting their work.

There was at no time any other complaint against the officers. They forced the contractors to live up to their specifications, and as a result of this annoyance the contractors appealed to Secretary Morton. Mr. Morton complied, but when Mr. Bonaparte came in he held up the transfer until he could investigate.

The new Secretary made a memorandum on the case, which he submitted to the President, and which received Mr. Roosevelt's approval. In this review Mr. Bonaparte says that on June 1 John Dougherty, President of the New York Continental Jewell Filtration Company, called on Mr. Morton and asked for the transfer of Walker and Harris. Mr. Morton referred him to Admiral Endicott, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Admiral Endicott, who approved the course taken by the two officers, refused to interfere, and on June 8 Dougherty wrote to the Secretary saying that Endicott had done nothing, and repeating his request that Walker and Harris be transferred. On June 15 Mr. Morton granted his request.

Mr. Bonaparte points out that Admiral Endicott had "complimented them [Walker and Harris] on their vigilance and ezal." He says that there was no other fault in their work than that found by Mr. Dougherty, and declares:

"The Assistant Secretary says justly of this contracting company: 'It had not been inclined to exceed the specifications in the quality of work produced, and the evidence tends to show that without vigorous inspection the work would not be equal to that called for in the contract.'

"He says with like accuracy of the civil engineers: 'The engineers Walker and Harris have been vigilant and conscientious in discharge of their duties and have held the contractor up to the specifications.'

"This contractor thus repeatedly requested that these supervisors of its work be replaced by others, and the department finally complied with his request. Whatever might have been the merits of such action, if taken spontaneously or under other circumstances, I am compelled to look upon it as unfortunate when thus induced and under the circumstances actually existing. In my opinion its moral effect would be probably undesirable for contractors for Government work and supervising officers, and, on the whole, unsatisfactory both within and without the service.

"I think also that in the present instance it is liable to serious misconstruction. Among the papers referred by you to the department in connection with the present case is an affidavit by a stenographer formerly employed by the contracting company. This affiant is a dismissed employe, who reveals voluntarily what he professes to have ascertained while serving in a confidential capacity, and his evidence is, of course, entirely ex parte, given without any opportunity for cross-examination or contradiction.

"Without corroboration his testimony would be entitled to little weight; but it is corroborated on the whole rather strongly by several undisputed and more or less significant facts, and if he is to be believed at all the officers of this company consulted and took action with a view to securing the removal of these officers through the exercise of what they called 'political influence' some two months or more before Mr. Dougherty's visit to the Secretary.

"If this attempt was, in fact, made, there is not, indeed, a scintilla of proof that it was in any wise successful. But the boastful and arrogant talk of some of the company's officers and employes on the subject seems to have led to sensational publications in certain newspapers which the orders in question unluckily appared, in some measure, to verify. It is of such importance that this department should not only fairly deserve, but also fully enjoy, public confidence, that any action on its part which may possibly lead, however unjustly, to any loss of such confidence, would seem to be evidently inexpedient.

"Consideration of the facts developed convinces me that, under all the attendant circumstances, a mistake was made when these orders were issued. This mistake I deem it my duty to correct. Unless, therefore, instructed to the contrary by you, I shall revoke the above-mentioned orders and direct the two officers above mentioned to remain at their post of present duty until further orders."

FLOWER BATTLE AT BREST.

Town Full of Visitors Owing to Presence of the British Ships.

BREST, July 15.—The festivities in connection with the visit of the British squadron to Brest have attracted an enormous influx of visitors, including many Americans.

A battle of flowers to-day and a ball given to-night by the officers of the British battleship Victorious to French naval officers and the leading townsfolk were brilliant affairs.

The French warrant officers gave a banquet at noon to-day. The dispatch transport Aube was lavishly decorated for the occasion. Toasts to King Edward and President Loubet were drunk and the national hymns of Great Britain and France were received with enthusiastic cheering.

The warrant officers of the British battleships Commonwealth and Magnificent gave a dinner to-night to 480 warrant officers of the French squadron.

THE SHAH IN PARIS.

Several of His Sons and Their Instructors with Him.

PARIS, July 15.—The Shah of Persia arrived here this evening with an imposing party, including several of his sons and their instructors. The Shah was received with military honors and escorted to his hotel, after which official visits were exchanged.

The party will remain here several days seeing the sights, and later will attend the nautical festival at Havre.

¶ IF YOU ARE A HOUSEKEEPER the Situation Wanted Female column on the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a simple solution to the perplexing servant problem.

¶ It will pay you to look.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MR. LOOMIS INVESTIGATING.

Working on a Plan to Keep Our Embassies Better Posted.

PARIS, July 15.—Assistant Secretary of State Francis B. Loomis, who, besides his designation as special junior Ambassador to receive the body of Paul Jones, was commissioned by President Roosevelt to make an investigation of the business methods of the various diplomatic posts of the United States in Europe, has left here for Brussels, and from there will go to The Hague.

While here Mr. Loomis had several talks with Premier Rouvier, Minister of Colonies Clémentel, and other members of the Cabinet. He gave his chief attention to the plan that is now on foot to place the American Government in closer and fuller communication with its Ambassadors and Ministers concerning the status of leading international questions. The need of this has long been apparent, as American representatives in Europe are seldom apprised of the condition of affairs in which they are obliged to act, whereas the British, German, and French Ambassadors are always kept informed on questions affecting their Governments.

The American representative in a northern European capital was recently forced to seek information from the British Ambassador in order to carry out instructions from the State Department. Secretary Hay at the time of his recent visit to Europe learned of this state of affairs, and on his return to Washington asked Mr. Loomis to draw up a plan for adequate communication which would embrace full advices to Ambassadors and Ministers concerning pending international questions and reciprocal advices from Washington.

Mr. Loomis talked to Foreign Office officials here concerning their method of exchanging advices, and will obtain similar information on the system of the other Governments. The best features of these will be incorporated into the new plan for the interchange of advices by the American Government.

ARTISTS IN ROME FOR BIONDI.

Censure Leventritt for Decision in Favor of Metropolitan Museum.

ROME, July 15.—The Artists' Union, at its annual meeting to-day, adopted a resolution protesting against the recent judgment of Justice Leventritt of the Supreme Court of New York, in the dispute between the Italian sculptor Biondi and the trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York, over Biondi's "The Saturnalia."

The union declares the decision was against art, justice, and truth. The artists, in the resolution, appealed to American artists for "solidarity among all men who live by thought and who are inspired by the supreme ideals of beauty."

The action brought by Ernesto Biondi against the Metropolitan Museum of Art resulted June 8 in a victory for the Museum.

Justice Leventritt decided that no contract existed between Biondi and the Museum for the exhibition of "The Saturnalia," and that the paper produced was simply a receipt for the group.

Biondi sued for $200,000 damages on account of the failure of the trustees to exhibit his work. The verdict was appealed.

FOR A RUSSO-FRENCH TREATY.

Negotiations Begun—Germany Now Has Trade Advantages.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 15.—Negotiations for a new Russo-French commercial treaty began at the Ministry of Finance to-day.

PARIS, July 15.—The new commercial treaty between France and Russia is designed to meet Germany's efforts to secure better access to the markets of Russia. Germany denounced her commercial treaty with Russia at the same time she denounced that with the United States. This was followed by negotiations for the new Russo-German treaty under which Germany gets notable advantages.

France therefore will send a delegation of leading officials to St. Petersburg to co-operate with M. Bompard, the French Ambassador, in securing a treaty which will give to French products rates and facilities equaling those given to Germany.

The competition between these two countries for Russian trade is extremely keen, and the immense purchases of war supplies by Russia have given added importance to it.

Chicagoan Gets Custom House Contract.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Treasury Department to-day let to John C. Robinson of Chicago the contract for the interior finish of the new Custom House in New York. Robinson's bid was $1,037,281. He will give a bond of $520,000 to insure the faithful performance of the contract.

MR. BONAPARTE NAMES NEW NAVAL VESSELS

His Suggestions Please the President and Are Adopted.

BARS NESTOR AND ORESTES

Convey Ideas of Age and Insanity, Says the Secretary—Prometheus and Vestal Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 15.—That Charles J. Bonaparte, the new Secretary of the Navy, is a man with a fine sense of the fitness of things would appear from a communication received from him to-day by the President. It has to do with the naming of some naval craft and the changing of the names selected for some others. Only the President has power to change the names of naval vessels.

Two of the vessels are squadron colliers about to be built and designated as the Erie and Ontario, respectively. The office of Naval Intelligence thought the names should be changed, and suggested that they be named the Diamond and the Pearl. The Bureau of Navigation agreed that the names should be changed, but suggested Nestor and Orestes as fitting names. These names did not appeal to Secretary Bonaparte, who writes:

"I concur in the opinion of the Chief Intelligence Officer and also of the Bureau of Navigation that the names of these two colliers should be changed, for the reasons given in the letter of the Chief Intelligence Officer. I concur with the bureau in its disapproval of the names suggested by the Chief Intelligence Officer for the reasons stated in the bureau's indorsement. I do not approve of the names suggested by the bureau itself.

"The name 'Nestor' suggests great age and the name 'Orestes' insanity, both of which appear to me undesirable for vessels of our navy.

"I submit, as appropriate names for these colliers, Prometheus and Vestal, as it appears to me that a collier may with propriety receive the name of a mythological character who introduced fire and also of a historical officer whose duty it was to supply fuel.

"I take the liberty of inclosing at the same time a memorandum from the Judge Advocate General suggesting the selection of names for two seagoing tugs and four submarine torpedo boats authorized by the naval appropriation act approved April 27, 1904, none of these vessels having yet been named. The Judge Advocate General suggests some six names for the two seagoing tugs, none of which seems to me especially appropriate.

"I submit for your approval, therefore, the names Patapsco and Patuxent for these two tugs. With respect to the submarine torpedo boats, I think the names Octopus and Viper are appropriate among those suggested by the Judge Advocate General. For the other two of these vessels I think the names Cuttlefish and Tarantula more appropriate than any of the remainder among those suggested by the Judge Advocate General.

The President has concurred in Secretary Bonaparte's suggestions.

SUBMARINE RAISED AT LAST.

The Farfadet Towed Into Drydock—Bodies Not Yet Removed.

BIZERTA, Tunis, July 15.—The submarine boat Farfadet, which sank at the entrance of the port of Sidi Abdallah on July 6, was towed into dry dock to-day after ten days' incessant efforts to raise her.

The salvage operations, which were conducted by Admiral Aubert, assisted by 250 sailors and a large staff of engineers, have been attended throughout with a long series of mishaps. The second day after the accident, when the members of the crew of the Farfadet were still alive, the submarine was brought to the surface and the rescue of the men was thought to be a matter of a few minutes, but the cables snapped and the submarine sank into deep mud. Five successive efforts to raise the vessel likewise proved unsuccessful.

To-day, however, under the supervision of Admirals Fournier and Aubert, the Farfadet was raised and towed into the Sidi Abdallah arsenal. The hull of the submarine was covered with slime, but was undamaged.

An inspection of the Farfadet shows that her crew employed every imaginable device in their attempts to escape. The fourteen bodies have not yet been removed.

Baptist Delegate Killed in London.

LONDON, July 15.—The Rev. Homer Anthony of Arkansas, a delegate to the Baptist Congress, was struck by a truck to-day and died in the hospital.

DEROULEDE WON'T GO BACK.

Declines to Take Advantage at Present of Loubet's Pardon.

PARIS, July 15.—The amnesty proclaimed by President Loubet yesterday, which permits the return to France of Paul Déroulède and others condemned to exile for sedition by the High Court, has awakened a somewhat serio-comic agitation in which the whole country is interested. Déroulède and his compatriots indignantly spurn amnesty in the form of a pardon, declaring that it places them in the same category as pardoned criminals, and Déroulède has informed his friends of his intention to go to Austria until his country's peril urgently requires his presence here.

Déroulède is a sort of Boulanger, and has a large, popular following which seriously believes that he sooner or later will rescue France from her present condition. Therefore his pronunciamento, haughtily refusing to return until the opportune moment arrives, attracts widespread attention. Déroulède puts forth a programme calculated to win the public, his main policy being resistance to the encroachments of Germany and condemnation of the Government's course in permitting Germany to force the retirement of Foreign Minister Delcassé.

Count de Lur-Saluces and André Buffet, fellow-exiles with Déroulède, have returned to Paris. Each, however, maintained the opera bouffe aspect by addressing to President Loubet an insulting telegram disdaining pardon and saying that they returned in spite of Executive clemency.

The Government thus far has ignored the tactics of the former exiles, apparently not considering serious their popular appeals or their intimations that they will arouse new agitation against the existing régime.

DECIDING SWEDEN'S COURSE.

Secret Sessions of Parliament—Norway to Raise Her Tariff.

STOCKHOLM, July 15.—To-night both houses of the Riksdag are holding secret sessions discussing with the special committee its preliminary proposals regarding Norway's action. Complete secrecy is maintained, and it is impossible to get an inkling of what is going on from many of the members except the information, which is considered reliable, that the committee will not reach any conclusion earlier than the middle of next week.

Members of the Senate on leaving the building, the doors of which are all closed and guarded, are looking unusually grave. The House is still in session.

In the House this afternoon the Minister of Justice answered Pastor Waldenstrom's interpellation as to who falsified King Oscar's rescript refusing to accept the resignation of the Norwegian Cabinet by omitting in the statement appearing in the Storthing minutes the word "now" in the sentence, "I cannot now obtain another Cabinet." The Minister of Justice informed the Riksdag that Premier Michelsen gave the correct version of the rescript, but that Herr Berner, the President of the Storthing, omitted the fatal word in reading it to the Storthing.

The Norwegian Storthing this afternoon voted to increase the duty on pork from 2½ cents to 3¾ cents. This indicates that the Storthing will pass the Government's bill considerably raising the entire tariff.

Havana Policeman Dies of Wound.

HAVANA, July 15.—Policeman Rabasa died to-day as a result of a wound received in the conflict between Cuban artillerymen and civilians in the Tenderloin district of Havana last Monday night.

This is the Time to Save Money

Fully 25% to 33⅓% can be saved on all

Suitings and Trouserings

If purchased now.

All surplus stock must be

Closed out at once

$28 & $30 Suits now $20

$7 & $8 Trousers now $5

Burnham-Phillips

119 & 121 Nassau St.

UINTAH RESERVATION LANDS.

1,069,000 Acres to be Opened for Entry Aug. 28.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The President to-day signed the proclamation providing for the opening of the unallotted lands in the Uintah Indian Reservation in Utah on Aug. 28.

Such lands as are or may be reserved prior to Aug. 28 for military, forestry, and other purposes, and such mineral lands as may have been disposed of under existing laws will not be subject to entry. Registration for these lands will commence at 9 o'clock A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 1, at Vernal, Price, and Provo, Utah, and at Grand Junction, Col. It will close at 6 o'clock P. M. Saturday, Aug. 12. To obtain registration each applicant must appear at one of the registration places in person, as registration by mail will not be permitted.

Honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the civil war, the Spanish-American war, and the Philippine insurrection, who are entitled to the benefits of Section 2,304 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of Congress of March 1, 1901, may register through an agent of their own selection, to which agent the soldier or sailor must give a duly executed power of attorney on a blank form provided by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. No person can act as agent for more than one soldier or sailor.

The total area of the Uintah Indian Reservation is 2,445,000 acres, but only 1,069,000 acres are available for entry.

Charles T. Yerkes Recovering.

LONDON, July 15.—Charles T. Yerkes of Chicago is improving slowly from kidney trouble, which has kept him in bed for some time. His doctor hopes that he will have recovered in two or three weeks. Mr. Yerkes has not given up the direction of his business.

B. Altman & Co.

STORE WILL BE CLOSED DAILY AT 5 P. M.; SATURDAYS AT 12 NOON

WOMEN'S SUMMER DRESSES

A number of Women's Summer Dresses of embroidered batiste, muslin and other sheer cotton fabrics, including Fancy Models, lace and embroidery trimmed; Dresses of hand-embroidered handkerchief linen, and Tailor effects in plain linen, have been marked at

REDUCED PRICES.

For TUESDAY, July 18th, the following have been especially prepared:

Princesse Gowns of Batiste, white and delicate shades, lace trimmed, ... $14.50

Semi-fitted Coat Suits (coat 40 inches long), of white and colored Linen, ... $12.75

Separate Skirts of White Linen, 3.75

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, New York.

Stern Brothers

To-morrow, Exceptional Reductions in Women's

Tailor-made Walking Suits

Cheviots, Panamas, and Taffeta Silks. Former Prices $25.00 to 40.00, $9.75, 14.50

Shepherd Plaids, Plain and Check Canvas, also Check Silks, Rajah and Plain Taffetas, 24.50, 32.00

Former Prices $45.00 to 75.00

Linen Shirt Waist and Coat Suits, $12.50, 16.50 and 19.75

Formerly $24.00 to 45.00

Women's Waists & Blouses

Greatly Below Regular Prices

Lawn, front tucked, hemstitched and rows of Valenciennes lace insertion, 98c

Lawn, entire yoke clusters of pin tucking, $1.25

Dotted Swiss, square yoke tucked with insertions of Valenciennes lace, 1.98

Lawn, entire front rows of English embroidery, 2.50

China Silk, Dutch Yoke of Valenciennes lace, 2.95

Special Inducements in

Misses' and Girls' Apparel

MISSES' SILK SHIRT WAIST DRESSES, plain or changeable taffetas, with plaited skirts in all desirable shades, Value $15.00 $8.75

MISSES' LINEN SUITS, Long Coat Effects, with plaited skirts in white, blue or tan, Value $16.50, 11.95

MISSES' WASHABLE SKIRTS, of white linen or imported poplins, Special at 2.95

GIRLS' GUIMPE DRESSES, figured or flowered lawns, very pretty colorings, ages 4 to 14 yrs. Value $4.00, 1.49

GIRLS' GUIMPES, of white lawn, box plaited or plain, long waisted, 49c, 59c, 69c

Hosiery—Under Priced

Women's Gauze Black Lisle Thread, garter tops or Black Cotton with unbleached double soles, Pr. 25c

Women's Gauze Lisle Thread, in plain white or black, and Lace Work in tans or black, " 29c

Women's Lisle Thread in black or white Lace Work and black with colored embroidered figures, " 39c

Men's Fancy Half Hose, in Stripes, Embroidered Fronts and Colored Mixtures, " 29c

West Twenty-third Street

COMBINE TO RUN DOWN ACCIDENT SWINDLERS

Insurance and Car Companies Plan Protective Association.

WILL HAVE NATIONAL SCOPE

New Organization Likely to be Formed This Week—To Exchange Data About Fake Accidents.

With the backing of the majority of the large insurance companies doing a casualty busines, the Interborough and Brooklyn Rapid Transit Companies, the traction companies of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and the Fuller Construction Company, the movement for a protective association against accident swindlers will take definite form at the National Convention of Accident Underwriters at Muskoka Lakes, near Toronto, Canada, this week. A committee will be appointed representing twenty of the most important interests concerned to put through the formal organization.

The new organization promises to be of National scope at the beginning, although it was started by Robert B. Armstrong, President of the Casualty Company of America, at a banquet of accident underwriters at Sherry's only last month.

The protective association will be similar to the American Bankers' Association, the work of which in running down bank frauds of all kinds through the Pinkertons has made bank robbing and swindling less profitable than if was.

Membership in the new association will, it is assumed, be placed on the same basis as membership in the American Bankers' Association. There a member bank is assessed according to its capitalization, to the end that a little institution with a capital of $25,000 gets just the same kind of protection as a giant one with $25,000,000, and if its President or Cashier absconds or a burglar pays it a visit, the Pinkertons will pursue the criminal just as relentlessly as if the loss occurred in Wall Street.

This theory of protection, especially in the casualty business, is one that works both ways. A professional accident swindler is hard to locate. He may get himself knocked down by a trolley car in New York this month and tumble conveniently into an open trench in Philadelphia next month, then, his athletic training having kept him immune from actual injury despite the hurts that ambulance surgeons found and the policemen reported, he will threaten suit in both places and the companies will pay him, for their sheer inability to obtain competent evidence proving him a fraud.

Hence it does not matter whether the New York company is a large one and the Philadelphia company a small one, for their gain in having the impostor run down will be in common, and it will be shared by every company subject to like imposition, whether a casualty insurance concern or a street railroad, a contracting and construction company or a manufacturing corporation.

The accident swindler, his lawyer, and his doctor know how to beat the game both within and without the limitations of accident insurance, and if the conditions do not make possible a mishap covered by a liability policy, it is often possible to concoct some personal misfortune that may be assessed directly on the company upon whose premises or with whose property it is negotiated.

The accident swindler may work in many ways besides falling into areaways or getting jolted by trolley cars. He may seek work in a factory, and in an unwatched moment get his hand jammed in a machine, or even clip a bit of flesh off the end of his finger. He ascertains where the concern he works for has placed its employes' liability insurance and then proceeds to collect, with or without legal proceedings, as the case may be. Properly cured in a few days or a couple of weeks, the accident sharp goes to another city and tries it over again.

The use of a protective association, with its records and means for the exchange of information is made obvious by a case of this kind. Supposing it were in running order, the company suffering the first loss and suspecting that a fake was being perpetrated, although it had to settle the claim, would file information about the supposed swindler, his description and the character of his injury, which would be sent throughout the country to subscribers and agencies of the association. If he turned up a second time, there would be at least data on hand on which to base a conclusion whether his injury was self-invited or not.

Another variety of accident experts, more easily located, but less readily brought within the law, are the lawyers who make a "specialty" of accident cases of all kinds. Following is a sample card of one in this city:

> Free Consultation
> can be had by presenting this card any day between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.,
> to
> J. M. SMITH-BROWN,
> Counselor at Law.
> — Nassau Street, New York City
> SPECIALIST IN ACCIDENT CASES.

Mr. J. M. Smith-Brown, being an enterprising person, has as his representative one William Swift of — East Forty-third Street, appropriately named, no doubt, and the distributer of such literature as the following:

HAVE YOU BEEN HURT?

I represent a lawyer who has made a specialty of industrial accident cases for years—one who knows the business from start to finish, and who can get you large settlements in a short time. Mr. Smith-Brown will act as your lawyer, and if not successful will make no charge of any kind for his services. He will take your case up, find the witnesses, collect the evidence, defray all expenses and bring the matter to a quick settlement or trial. You will not have to make an advance payment of any kind. If he collects damages for you he will then charge you from 10 per cent to 50 per cent of the sum collected, according to the nature of the case. Until you receive damages you do not have to pay out one cent for any expense or other object as most attorneys demand.

Unlike other lawyers he has no commissions to pay out of his fees, it am on a straight salary, and therefore charges less percentage than others. He makes a specialty of accident cases alone, and endeavors to settle out of court as quickly as possible. When he cannot do so without hurting his clients' interests, he rushes the case to trial. He has a record for quick settlements and trials as well as for large awards. It is advisable in all accident cases to get the witnesses as soon as possible, so that you can have a good case for trial. For this reason call on Mr. Smith-Brown at the very earliest moment and talk the matter over with him. If you are unable to call on him, drop me a postal and I will call on you, no matter how small or large the case may be. Mr. Smith-Brown will act as your counsel on these terms.

WARNING.—Do not accept a settlement in your case or sign a settlement of any kind, releases or any papers. You may be entitled to thousands of dollars more than they offer you. Take good advice and call on Mr. Smith-Brown without delay. It means dollars to you.

The ambulance and hospital chasing feature often forms a part of the business of lawyers who are accident "specialists." For instance, in August of last year an Italian was injured by falling rock in an excavation being made by a Brooklyn contractor bonded in a casualty company here. Late in the Fall a lawyer made a claim for damages which was considered excessive, and suit was begun in January. On April 19 the Italian who was hurt went to the office of the casualty company with an interpreter and wanted a settlement of his claim. He knew nothing about the suit, and said that he had not retained any lawyer. Finally, when an investigation was made it turned out that, while the victim of the accident was lying in a Brooklyn hospital in a semi-conscious condition, the lawyer, with another Italian, was allowed to come to his bedside, and with his almost lifeless hand to trace a cross on a bit of paper constituting a retainer.

A case now under investigation by the authorities at Bellevue involves an alleged arrangement between a doctor formerly employed in a hospital and a lawyer with offices in lower Broadway who makes a "specialty" of accident cases. In this instance the doctor introduced injured workmen to the lawyer. The introduction was written on a hospital prescription blank. The patient subsequently made an affidavit, which will be used when his case comes to trial. In another, an ambulance chaser who saw a man fall in a fit on the sidewalk, fell himself in what appeared to be a similar spasm. The two men were taken to the hospital in the same ambulance and on the way, according to the story of the ambulance physician and the real patient, the lawyer's runner tried to land the "accident" case in his principal's hands.

Instances such as these indicate the scope the protective association will have in its detective operations. The organization will keep an eye on legislation affecting the common interests of its members, and will serve as a medium for the exchange of ideas, through an annual convention like those which the various bankers' associations hold every year.

CALLS WIFE COUNTERFEITER.

Scheinsky Says It Was She Who Made Coins.

PASSAIC, July 15.—Joseph Scheinsky of 104 Passaic Street was arrested to-day by the police on a charge of counterfeiting. He denied the charge, and said that it was his wife who was making and passing the coin.

The woman runs a little candy store. For several weeks, it is said that the customers received counterfeit five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty-cent pieces. The coins are very poor imitations, and in the majority of cases were easily detected.

The police raided the place and arrested Scheinsky. They got all the dies from which the coins were made, together with ladles, melting pots, and vises. The police say Mrs. Scheinsky gave the information that caused her husband's arrest.

Scheinsky was sent to jail to await the action of the United States authorities. The woman was also held.

ALARM RANG AND RANG.

It Tormented Hospital Patients Until a Policeman Stopped It.

A burglar alarm high up on the building at 28 West Fifteenth Street began to ring at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The building is just across the street from the New York Hospital. Patients' rang and rang for the orderlies, asking that the infernal noise be stopped. The orderlies could hardly answer all the calls that came for them.

The hospital people tried to stop the bell, being assisted by the neighbors. The building was closed for the day, and the watchman had not come on duty. No ladder could be found tall enough to reach the bell.

Finally the hospital appealed to Police Headquarters, which notified the Tenderloin Station. Policeman Armin went to the scene, a Using ladders and climbing some, he reached the alarm and had it stopped by 6:20 P. M.

VETERAN FIREMAN DEAD.

Engineer John Smith of Brooklyn Dies After Operation for Blood Poisoning.

John W. Smith, a veteran fireman, for many years Assistant Chief Engineer of the old Brooklyn Fire Department, died yesterday in the Eastern District Hospital, Williamsburg, of shock, which followed the amputation of his right leg. His leg was amputated because of blood poisoning.

Mr. Smith was born at Newburg, N. Y., in 1834, and early in life he went to Williamsburg, where he afterward became the Chief of the Fire Department. When the Williamsburg Fire Department was merged into the Brooklyn Fire Department he was made Assistant Chief Engineer, which place he retained until 1880, when he retired on a pension. Then he went into the service of the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

BASEBALL CONSOLIDATION.

Rumor That American and National Leagues Will Merge.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 15.—It is announced on the best of authority that George B. Cox and August Herrmann have purchased the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club. The announcement of the new acquisition of Messrs. Cox and Herfmann, in which it is also stated that Mayer and Max Fleischmann are interested, is followed by another announcement that, if true, will change the map of the baseball world.

This latest rumor is that negotiations are now in progress for a merging of the National and American Leagues, and that it has even gone so far as to warrant several who are close to the baseball powers to offer a wager that there will be but one big league next season. It is stated that this league will be composed of twelve clubs, as such a circuit could be formed which would take in every city now in both leagues, and leave room for one more club, which will be either Louisville or Buffalo.

The information goes further and states that should the consolidation be effected neither Ban Johnson of the American League nor Harry Pulliam of the National League will be chosen President, but that there will be some nominal head elected, and the real affairs of the organization conducted by three men on the order of the present National Commission. Another move in the big deal is the recent purchase of the Boston National League Club. It is in Boston that the American League has been in the ascendency at the expense of the National League Club there.

AUTO TOURISTS RESTING.

Many Glidden Cup Contestants Will Climb Mount Washington.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 15.—The tourists in the 1,000-mile automobile run from New York to Mount Washington and return for the Glidden Trophy spent to-day in resting or in making short trips to near-by resorts In the evening the tourists attended a lecture by Charles J. Glidden, the donor of the cup. He was introduced by Gov. McLane of New Hampshire and his lecture was illustrated by stereopticon views of his tours around the world.

C. J. Edwards of Brooklyn, N. Y., who met with an accident at Conway yesterday while making the trip from Portsmouth, arrived here to-day. Other arrivals were H. P. Maxim of Hartford, Conn.; Eddie Bald of New York, and Harry Fosdick of Boston, who expect to compete in the climb to the summit of Mount Washington on Monday and Tuesday. Forty cars have entered for this contest.

The American Automobile Association has voted not to hold any climbing contests in connection with the Glidden tour. Many of the cup tourists, however, are entered in the regular hill-climbing events.

FASTEST HEATS OF SEASON.

Lou Dillon Driven in 2:06¼ and Major Delmar in 2:05.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Lou Dillon and Major Delmar were driven today the fastest miles of the season. The heats were made on the track of the Cleveland Driving Club, with C. K. G. Billings, the owner of both horses, driving. Lou Dillon started to beat 2:09, and clipped 2¾ seconds from that time. She flashed past the quarter pole in 0:31¾, and was timed at the half in 1:04. She showed no signs of faltering when 1:35¼ was announced for the three-quarters, and with a tremendous burst of speed flashed under the wire in 2:06¼.

Major Delmar was also started to beat 2:09, and made the trial in four seconds faster than that time. The fractional time was 0:31, 1:03¼, 1:34, 2:05.

French Auto Boat Wins Channel Race.

PARIS, July 15.—The auto boat race from Boulogne, France, to Folkestone, England, and back for a prize of $8,400 started at 9 o'clock this morning and resulted in a victory for La Rapiere, a French boat, which covered the 94 kilometers in 2 hours 25 minutes. The Napier, British, was second in 2 hours 27 minutes. The Napier arrived first at Boulogne, but owing to a mistake failed to cross the winning line.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

BRAZILIAN MINISTER GIVES A NAVAL BANQUET

Many Officers and Diplomats Guests of Senhor Nabuco.

HIS TOAST TO MR. ROOSEVELT

Says America's Rise Above All Nations Dates from His Call to the Presidential Chair.

Naval men and diplomats representing a half dozen nations dined together last night at the Waldorf-Astoria as guests of the Brazilian Minister, Senhor Joaquim Nabuco, who, while primarily desiring to reciprocate the hospitality shown by the officers at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to those of the Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant, had the happy thought of including the officers of the Italian cruiser Dugali, which is now in this port. There were sixty guests present, and rarely has the Waldorf-Astoria been the scene of a more brilliant display of gold lace.

Among the representatives of the United States Navy at the banquet were Rear Admiral Coghlan, Rear Admiral Schley, Capt. Blocklinger, Capt. Duncan Kennedy, Paymaster General Harris, Medical Director Harmon, Col. Goodloe of the Marine Corps, Commander Tappan, and Commander J. C. Gilmore.

The contingents of foreign naval men were headed by Capt. Midosi of the Benjamin Constant, Capt. Capomazzi and Capt. Bettoni of the Italian Navy, and Commander Luis A. Lan of the Argentine Navy. The diplomatists present were, besides Señor Nabuco, Don Joaquin Walker-Martinez, Chilean Minister; Señor Portello, Argentine Minister; the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires; Señor Carlos E. Zavalia of the Argentine Legation, Capt. Pederneiras, Brazilian Military Attaché; Señor Fontoura, Consul General of Brazil; Dr. Garcia de Leao, Brazilian Vice Consul, and Señor A. de Velloso of the Brazilian Legation.

The first toast of the evening, proposed by Señor Nabuco, was to President Roosevelt. The Minister said in part:

"However marked the individuality of the occupant of Washington's chair, this toast must always remain impersonal as the salute to the flag. The American Presidency is an eminence which is seen to rise every day. You do not notice the difference as it rises with you, and as between the President and the Nation the relation is a fixed one. But to the world each successive American President is seen at a greater height than his predecessors.

"That historical progression will apply to President Roosevelt's successors as it does to him, but from his administration will date the epoch when the American summit began to shoot above all the national summits of the world. That could never have been the doing of any man or party. It is a gigantic growth in which the millions of your people share. But it is unquestionable that no man in his position could have impressed the world more deeply, yet more sympathetically, with the greatness of his Nation at the hour of his call than President Roosevelt. And to his honor, the feature of that greatness which he made most prominent before the world is the unlimited usefulness to civilization of the permanent existence of an active and adequate, neutral and peaceful sphere, such as the United States is, in this otherwise wholly belligerent world."

Other toasts responded to were: "The President of Brazil," by the Chilean Minister; "The American Navy," by Señor Nabuco; "The Italian Navy," by the Argentine Minister; "The Brazilian Navy," by Rear Admiral Coghlan. Rear Admiral Schley expressed the gratitude of his fellow-officers to their host for the evening, saying in part:

"I hold that any increase in the militant power of a peaceful nation means an increase of its own safety as well as of that of its neighbors. Nor am I one of those who like to talk of the menace of standing armies and navies to national liberty, for there is no class more steadfast in its loyalty or more sincere in its reverence for the institutions of the country than the men in the navy."

CAN'T ENTERTAIN ON SUNDAY.

Toronto's Mayor Prevents Municipal Welcome to Gridiron Club.

Special to The New York Times.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 15.—"This city shall not take any part in desecrating the Lord's Day."

This was Mayor Urquhart's reply to-day to the City Clerk, who asked for instructions as to whether civic honors should be paid to the Gridiron Club of Washington correspondents when they arrive to-morrow morning.

The Mayor would not permit the City Clerk to forward notices to members of the civic reception committee to meet the visitors to-morrow.

Some time ago the Council voted money for the entertainment of the newspaper visitors, but on two occasions the committee has been disappointed by the correspondents.

Mayor Urquhart has very strong convictions on the Sabbath observance question. He holds that no municipal Council can legally spend reception money on Sunday.

This will be a disappointment to the visitors, and also to the members of the Council, who, in conjunction with the Toronto Press Club, had planned to give the Washington delegation a royal time here. As matters now stand the responsibility of entertaining will fall entirely on the Press Club.

GUIDED BY A DREAM.

Spaniard Moved to Preach to New Yorkers in His Native Tongue.

At the "Tent Evangel," Fifty-seventh Street and Broadway, at 10:30 o'clock this morning, the Rev. Señor Samuel F. Gordiano will hold a service and preach in Spanish.

Señor Gordiano is the pioneer of a religious movement to enable Spaniards to hear sermons in their own language. He comes from the City of Mexico, where he was studying to be an engineer, when he had a dream, he says, which brought him to this country with no definite purpose. Arrived here, he found that the Spaniards in New York had no church of their own. "Then I knew what my dream meant," said Señor Gordiano, "and I am working hard in the hope that some day I will have a church for my people instead of a tent."

POLO IN SIDE SADDLES.

Equestriennes of Meadow Brook Club Fight for Supremacy.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., July 15.—Spirited polo matches between members of the weaker sex have been held on the Meadow Brook Club field this week, the contestants being four of the best-known equestriennes in the organization, Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock and Miss Adelaide Randolph fought for honors against Mrs. James L. Kernochan and Mrs. Reginald Brooks. Just which team was victorious is not known, as the games were played about sunrise. By the time most people were getting out of bed the game was finished. It is said Mrs. Hitchcock put up the strongest game.

Three Sunday school picnics have livened things up during the week, and there have been several private yachting parties in Hempstead Bay.

The Summer colony had an opportunity to see a real country circus [illegible]

KILLED BY PILLAR'S FALL.

McFadden's Mother and Brother, Come to Visit Him, Saw Accident.

Mrs. Mary McFadden of Allentown, Penn., and her younger son James came to New York yesterday to see John McFadden, an ironworker, Mrs. McFadden's elder son.

They found their way to 144 East Twenty-eighth Street, John McFadden's address. He was away at work. They would return later, they said. Meanwhile, they would see a little of New York.

So they wandered over to Fifth Avenue. Down the avenue they walked. At the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street a fifteen-story office building is going up. The foundation has been completed, and the steel framework for the first two floors has been erected.

They stopped to watch operations. Slowly a three-ton pillar was going up to take its place on the second floor. It was being guided to a resting place by an active young man.

A link in the great chain snapped, the three tons of metal fell with a crash, and the young man jumped. But he jumped too late. His mates lowered him, unconscious, to the pavement.

Mrs. McFadden and her son pushed through the crowd which was awaiting the ambulance.

"It's Johnnie," sobbed the mother, and she threw herself on the unconscious form. John McFadden died in New York Hospital soon afterward. His mother and brother were with him.

Neal Olsen of 300 Dean Street, Brooklyn, foreman of the gang of ironworkers, was arrested and charged with homicide. He was released on bail yesterday afternoon by Coroner Scholer, who is investigating the case. The Coroner said last night:

"The chainlink that broke had been seven-eighths severed for some time, as the edges of the broken ends were rusty, except for a small rim. Moreover, the link was filled with sand, having only a shell of sand about it."

W. H. C. Jackson, manager of the Hay Foundry and Iron Works, which is erecting the framework of the building, said that the chain that had broken had been in use for several years, and that they had never had any trouble with it before.

Young McFadden, who was killed yesterday, was one of a trio of ironworkers who roomed together, spent their holidays together, and dressed alike. Last Sunday one of the trio, named Kemp, was drowned at Coney Island. Yesterday the second of the trio was violently taken away. After the accident yesterday the third man stood at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street.

"There's a spell against us," he said. He didn't work any more.

THE BUREAU OF SOILS.

A Government Department's Work in the Interest of Agriculture.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 15.—For the sake of supplying definite and reliable information in regard to every square mile of land in the United States the Government, through the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, will spend about $6,000,000 in the next eighteen years. When the work of the Bureau of Soils is cimplete it will be possible for one intending to purchase a farm to write to the Department of Agriculture, and get a detailed map of the section in which the farm is situated, together with a description of the section. Then by consulting the map and descriptive booklet he can determine the value of the land, the nature of the soil, and what it is best adapted for.

The soil maps and booklets will enable farmers who have been only partially successful to learn wherein they have failed by trying to raise crops unadapted to the nature of their lands, and will instruct them as to what crops are best suited to their farms.

While the examination of soils has been carried on for a hundred years by laboratory methods, the present investigation is along entirely different and far more practical lines. The Soils Division was established as a separate bureau of the Department of Agriculture in 1901. Up to Dec. 31, 1904, the bureau has mapped 88,855 square miles.

The work of surveying the soils is now being carried on by twenty field parties working in as many States and Territories. During the months the parties are in the field they are careful to observe the character and yield of the crops, and to acquire the fullest knowledge possible of farming conditions in the areas examined.

At the Lewis and Clark Exposition the manner in which the work is carried out is shown in an interesting way by means of maps and models.

The work of the Bureau of Soils already has proved of practical value. Through its investigations the trucking soils of the Atlantic seaboard have increased from a nominal value of $5 an acre to more than $200 an acre, while rice lands in Louisiana formerly held at $5 now bring $50 an acre. Florida soils, adapted to growing pineapples, have increased in value from practically nothing to more than $500 an acre.

EDUCATING IRISH FARMERS.

Winter Schools Established—Eggs and Fruit Trees Distributed.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The work of educating the Irish farmer is a subject on which Consul Knabenshue of Belfast makes a report. The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, which has employed traveling instructors—the equivalent of the American Farmers' Institute—finding demand for a more regular and fixed course for the benefit of young farmers, has established at seven centres, five of them in Ulster, what is practically a Winter school of agriculture. A regular course of instruction is given in tillage, stock breeding, veterinary hygiene, poultry keeping, and elementary agricultural science. There are thirty poultry instructresses at work, and the department distributed 40,875 dozen eggs of pure-breed fowls from 392 stations during the year.

Energetic work has been done in arousing the farmers to the commercial value of fruit growing, a branch much neglected within the past century. During the year 170,000 trees were distributed.

Ignored Warning and Was Drowned.

Francis Hart, 39 years old, who lived at 1,837 Third Avenue, was drowned yesterday at Coney Island. He had been swimming for a long time with his wife and sister, when the party were warned by Life Guard George Eggerton that they were overdoing it. The women went to their dressing rooms. Hart took another plunge. He was drawn out by the undertow, and was dead when Eggerton dragged him ashore.

Cleveland Newspapers Consolidate.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Beginning Monday, July 17, The Evening Plain Dealer, the afternoon edition of The Cleveland Plain Dealer, will be combined with The Cleveland World-News. Papers transferring the ownership were signed to-day. The transfer includes the franchises, subscription lists, and good-will. The World-News only recently absorbed The News-Herald, afternoon edition of The Cleveland Leader.

Mrs. A. W. Morriss Recovering.

Mrs. Arthur W. Morriss, wife of the Vice President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is rapidly recovering from a serious operation performed several weeks ago. She will leave her home on Staten Island soon to spend the Summer in Canada.

CHILLS FROM ICE MINE FOR HOT DAY CROWDS

Nature's Freak in Pennsylvania Hills a Boon to Farmers.

WARMER AIR; BIGGER ICICLES

Overlooked Fortune for a Deserted Village Discovered by Veteran—Scientists Are Puzzled.

Special to The New York Times.

COUDERSPORT, Penn., July 15.—The high temperature which has prevailed here for a week was responsible for a great influx of visitors on Sunday. Crowds drove in from the neighboring villages for the very reason that the weather was hot, some even coming from as far away as Austin, twelve miles away over the mountain. Visitors will continue to flock here every Sunday throughout the Summer.

This town never was planned for a Summer resort. It is in a gorge where not a breath of air stirs and the thermometer frequently registers 95 degrees. Nevertheless, the people of Potter County come here because it is hot, to get cool.

This is the home of the now celebrated "Potter County Ice Mine." Here wilted humanity may enjoy an arctic atmosphere by descending into the shaft, or can moderate the temperature by moving to or from its mouth, to catch the currents of chilled air which the mine sends forth.

The hotter the day, the cooler the mine. Atmospheric condensation goes on at a great rate when the mercury approaches the 100-degree mark, and currents of cool air produced which circulate as far as fifty or sixty feet from the mouth of the shaft.

It is now seven or eight years since the fact became generally konwn that during the Summer ice formed freely on a wooded hillside two miles southeast of Coudersport, on the Sweden Valley road. The village of Sweden Valley, consisting of half a hundred empty houses, is, in fact, a deserted village. Some milling or factory project which finally failed was the occasion of laying it out. Had the inhabitants known that in the pine forest, less than 500 yards from their doors, a veritable field of ice was spread out during the Summer, it is hardly likely that they would have pulled up stakes, for there is profit in the ice mine, and its possibilities have hardly begun to be developed.

The ice mine is regarded as the greatest marvel of Potter County, rich as it is in natural phenomena. It was really Potter County's reputation as a birthplace of wonders that was responsible for the discovery of the Summer ice fields.

An old Union soldier became possessed with the idea some years ago that the country's rich store of treasures had not been exhausted. He determined to search for mineral wealth on the forest-clad mountainside southeast of Sweden Valley. Shouldering a pick, he toiled up the mountain one scorching day for 100 yards. Selecting an open space on a little plateau, he struck his pick into the earth. The implement met with no resistance from the loose soil at the first blow.

On the second attack some hard substance gave forth a crunching, crackling sound. The veteran withdrew the pick and examined the point. Several glistening and rapidly dissolving crystals adhered to it. They were alike devoid of taste and odor. The rapid melting only served to arouse his curiosity.

The veteran threw off his faded blue coat and hacked away with renewed vigor until at the end of an hour he had laid bare a fairly large mass of the glistening substance. He examined it carefully and then ejaculated: "Ice, by gum!"

The old soldier guarded his secret closely, and returned day after day to work at the excavation. In the course of a week he had cleared out a circular space ten feet in diameter and a dozen feet deep. He lowered a ladder into the hole, covered it with boards, and went away for a few days. When next he visited the place, he found that masses of ice covered the sides of the excavation. These were shaped like huge icicles. Then he began systematic observations. He soon learned that on the days of greatest heat the amount of ice in the excavation was far in excess of that found there on cool days.

Rumors of the "Potter County Ice Mine" had spread far afield. Incredulous persons visited the spot and left fully satisfied that the story was no myth. It was not long before learned professors from colleges and universities came to examine the ice mine and the neighboring territory. None, however, was able to account for the formation of the ice.

While digging around in the bottom of the shaft with a pick one day the old soldier cleared away the loose earth from a small opening which proved to be a cleft in the rock. A current of cold air rushed out and led him to believe that a small tunnel led to a cavern in the body of the mountain. Chemical action of some sort going on in some subterranean expanse may account for the manifestations in the local excavation. This solution of the problem, however, never has been verified.

A narrow starway was constructed from the roadway up the steep mountainside to the rude platform surrounding the shaft, and here the discoverer and owner of the mine began in a modest way to reap the profits of his find. Mild refreshments were dispensed and a small admission fee was charged.

As the cool nights of the high altitudes came on with the advance of the season, the ice began to disappear, and at the onset of Winter it was gone, leaving the interior of the excavation perfectly dry, and many degrees warmer than it had been throughout the entire Summer. The same phenomena have been observed each year since the discovery of the place. The ice formation and the frigid atmosphere at and near the mouth of the mine shaft are never-ceasing sources of wonder to all who visit the place. When the heat is extreme an examination of the gray moss which covers the ground in the adjacent forest discloses the fact that its interstices are filled with ice.

There has been talk of building a big Summer hotel on the mountain side, but the project has not been realized.

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GERMANS IN CHINA FEAR US.

Say the Americans and Belgians Will Undersell Others.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Consul General Guenther, at Frankfort, transmits the following translation of an article from the Ostasiatische Lloyd, published in China, and which is going the rounds of the press in Germany:

"The Americans, with their great spirit of enterprise, and the Belgians, with the aid of French capital, have given to all nations trading to China an example which involuntarily compels one to reflect. By means of the concessions they have obtained these two nationalities have actually created a sphere of interest which covers half of the Chinese Empire, more especially taking in its commercial centres and reaching from Canton to Peking.

"The prospective consequence will be that American and Belgian products, favored by reduced freight rates and rebates, can be marketed at lower prices than the goods of other industrial countries in Kwangtung, Kiangsi, Honan, Hupeh, Hukan, and Chili. This will accord with the well-known desires for expansion, commercially and politically, of our American friends, who are apt at making probabilities realities.

"Furthermore, it should be remembered that the goods transported by the railroads are not subject to paying Likin dues, which will help to a considerable measure to sell American products cheaper. The natural result of this will be to seriously injure German trade in all these provinces. The far-reaching concessions secured by the British threaten equal danger for German trade interests."

Fancy Diver Hurt.

Charles S. Flynn, twenty-one years old, a saloonman of 1,190 Third Avenue, was giving an exhibition of fancy diving at the bath house at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon when he struck the end of the springboard and fell unconscious into the water. He was picked up by attendants and taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was found that his arms and legs were paralyzed.

WHEN HE SAW PRES'T POLK.

Justice Brewer Tells of His First Visit to the White House.

Special to The New York Times.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 15.—When Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court was in Nashville for the Vanderbilt University commencement he was the guest of honor with Gov. Joseph W. Folk of Missouri at a public reception at the Maxwell House. Among others present was Mrs. George W. Fall, niece of Mrs. James K. Polk. Justice Brewer asked to be presented to her, and on meeting her related the circumstances of his meeting with President Polk, who was the first President he had ever seen.

When a small boy he went with his father to a reception at the White House. The elder Brewer's idea was to have his son see and shake hands with President Polk. The boy was equally intent upon seeing the great man. But just as he came near to the President there was a break and a crush in the line, and several men were pushed aside.

The future Justice saw his chances vanishing, but he was not to be denied. Pushing and squeezing through in the line, he held out his hand until he caught hold of the President's coat, and he called out:

"Please, Mr. President, shake hands with me, this little boy here. I've come all the way to see, and now I can't get to you to shake your hand."

President Polk took the boy's hand and said:

"My child, if you are as persistent and determined about accomplishing good things when you grow up as you have been about shaking my hand to-day you will be President yourself some day."

More Yellow Fever at Panama.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The Panama Canal Commission to-day received a cablegram from Gov. Magoon, stating that Christopher W. Parkinson, an English employe at Colon, and Charles Hertzog, a German employe, at Cristobal, are sick with yellow fever.

C. H. Harper, an employe of the Department of Government and Sanitation, a native of Magnolia, Texas, who was taken sick July 8, is dead.

Alfred W. Provo, an American employe reported sick July 4, has recovered.

Lord & Taylor.

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Brass and Enamel Bedsteads.

Mattresses.

In conjunction with above we will offer the following very special bargains in *Hair Mattresses.*

Single Size, $6.50, Double Size, $10.00,
regular prices $8.75 & $14.00.

$9.50, $14.50,
regular prices $12.50 & $20.00.

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
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THE TRANSFORMATION OF RUSSIA.

Gen. TREPOFF, sometime Military Governor of Moscow, and at present Military Governor of St. Petersburg, "with power," is reported to be quite sure of being killed, and even cheerfully acquiescent in that fate. But he adds, as with his dying breath, that he "believes in the autocracy," for which, apparently, he is prepared to make the last sacrifice, the sacrifice of his life.

An attitude like that cannot fail to command respect, as indeed Gen. TREPOFF has never failed to command the respect of all who have known him and dealt with him. There are other highly respectable reactionaries in Russia. That country is in fact "the home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs and impossible loyalties." One can no more help respecting a Trepoff than one can help disrespecting an Alexieff or a Grand Duke who feathers his own nest at the expense of the Russian people, and who runs away when his own skin seems to be in danger as a consequence of the evil counsels which he has given to his country, and which his country has accepted, for its sins and to its sorrow.

In what a position does Russia now stand before the world! Seven years ago we were all saying, "Poor Spain!" Now we are all saying "Poor Russia!" And with equal reason. Each of the commiserated countries was, and is, in a false position. Each needed, and still needs, to be regenerated and born again. Neither has "found itself." Neither is in the modern movement. One may say of the huge undeveloped country at the northeast of Europe, as BUCKLE said of the aborted country at the southwest of Europe: "There she lies at the extremity of the continent, a huge and torpid mass, receiving no impression from the rest of the world and making no impression on it." When an intelligent man like Gen. TREPOFF avows that he "believes in the autocracy," he can only mean that he does not believe the time has come to overthrow it. It is inconceivable that any enlightened Russian can believe in the autocracy as a finality. In the face of the twentieth century it is too glaring an anachronism to be accepted as other than a provisional and transitional thing.

What to do? That is quite another question, a question which demands all the wisdom that can be found in Russia. And yet the actual decision is, by the fact of his "autocracy," lodged with that Russian who most evidently does not represent the collective wisdom of his nation. No modern man of America, of Europe, or even of Asia, would recommend Russia suddenly to adopt the governmental theories and institutions of Western Europe or America. We know that those institutions are plants of slow growth, plants which cannot be suddenly transplanted. The desperate Russian revolutionaries of a past generation called themselves "Nihilists." They meant that they desired a clean slate to begin with, and to inscribe thereon the national will. But anarchy cannot be a solution, even temporary. What in the meantime mankind has to do is to distinguish carefully between the dumb, honest, struggling Russian people and the false and obsolete Russian "Institution." All that we can say for certain is that Russia is to pass "through great varieties of untried being" before she can become an effective member of the modern family of nations. Poor Russia!

AN ENGLISH VIEW.

From a sympathetic appreciation of Secretary HAY in a leading London journal we make this extract:

> Politely and amiably he reasoned us out of our rights, and, when we discovered that we had been outwitted, we did not repent of the bad bargain that had been forced upon us with so pleasant an air.

Perhaps it would be too much to expect a proud nation to recede from a mistaken position with sincere pleasure, but it would almost seem as though this was a case for doing so, or at least assuming an appearance of doing so. We suppose there can be no doubt that Englishmen really think it was their "right" to obstruct the Panama Canal by insisting upon sharing its administration without contributing to its cost, and their "right" to adjudicate American boundaries of their own and sole motion. Americans did not and do not think Englishmen had those rights, nor do they think that Englishmen were "outwitted" either by Mr. HAY or by Mr. CLEVELAND.

Nor was a "bad bargain" forced upon our friends across the sea. It was so good a bargain that probably Englishmen prefer conditions as they are to-day to what they would be if they had retained their rights, and were still insisting upon impossibilities. The best friends of both countries were those who removed those sources of peril to their amicable relations. The thorn is out and the inflammation should be allowed to subside, but cherishing a grievance long after it has lost vitality is not the best means to that end. This, however, is a minor blemish upon remarks so warm and generous regarding HAY, the man, that anything like censorious criticism is disarmed.

ON SHEEP SHEARING.

These are wonderful revelations which are making, on the one hand, of the facility with which, according to the proverb, a certain kind of possessor and his possessions are parted, and on the other of an unfeigned worship of the Golden Calf coupled with a yearning to acquire a Golden Veal Cutlet. Says one of the able projectors of "Fads and Fancies," in an awe-stricken whisper, about his subscribers: "The list is almost unique. I am sure it represents a total annual income of more than a thousand millions." That was all there was to it. These people were in no way illustrious, memorable, or interesting, except by reason of their possessions. The best service the muse of history, or of biography, could render them would be to pass by on the other side and take no notice. And yet they showed themselves fatuously willing to contribute of their Golden Veal. To transpose the animal, it is the destiny of sheep to be converted into mutton, being annually shorn for the benefit of outsiders, in the interval before that final destiny is accomplished.

To be sure, the business of being a common scandal monger is not in itself a noble means of livelihood. It almost indicates the episodical and incidental practice of blackmail "on the side." The efforts to detach the scandal-mongering end of the combination from the blackmailing end are interesting and pathetic. But they can hardly be expected to be entirely successful. AHLE is held for the Grand Jury and loudly disavowed. But why is AHLE more disreputable than his disavowers, even if the disavowal be warranted? Meanwhile the chevaliers of industry and shearers on the lookout for stray langerous lambs should be much heartened up by the disclosure how "easy" is the Smart Set.

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY.

It is mere accident that England and Germany are making simultaneous naval demonstrations. England has concentrated forty-five battleships and forty-two cruisers, besides torpedo boats, reserve vessels, skeleton crews, and all the paraphernalia of perfect preparedness. Germany is making "the greatest naval demonstration in its history," apropos of the restless Kaiser's conferences with King OSCAR at Gefle. Battleships, cruisers, and torpedo boats by the dozen are to visit Swedish ports, and have been granted permission to enter "war ports"—whatever they may be in times of peace.

They are both our very good friends, and we would not hurt their feelings by any levity of treatment of a serious subject. Yet we feel moved to say that this procedure is as rude and uncouth as the conduct of a "bad man" who wears his "guns" in sight, and threatens to "shoot up" a town unless he has his way. Are these honorable nations afraid each that the other will commit some act of international immorality? Did the Kaiser succeed either so well or so ill in his Morocco adventure that he seeks another to heighten or to repair his prestige? And is England so given to seeing ghosts that having got rid of the Russian nightmare she seeks another foe to stimulate credits for army and navy? And does either think that it can frighten the other out of any plan, good or bad?

We do not forget that Europe lives in a flat, so to speak, meaning that there is much contact and friction between unsympathetic neighbors which is escaped by those who are masters in their own house. Yet even flatdwellers with irritating children, or memories of things unavoidably overheard via the airshaft, are able to exist without flourishing weapons. If worst comes to worst an appeal to the precinct commander brings a bluecoat who loiters about in the cause of peace.

And there's the rub. There is no international bluecoat. But why might there not be? Why might there not be a neutral guardship, commissioned say by The Hague, to keep an eye on disturbed beats, and act as disinterested observer and witness and restrainer of injudicious activities by moral force? There are two sides to every case, but partisans see only one and warship commanders are not the best exponents of the suaviter in modo. There is nothing but mutual distrust to prevent disarmament, which should make conditions of living easier for all the world. All that would be needed would be a universal ordinance of self-denial and adhesion to the doctrine that whatever is possessed shall not be stolen, and that doubtful titles shall be litigated instead of fought over.

President HADLEY has recommended a social boycott as a remedy for trust evils. Justice BREWER has recommended a National boycott as a remedy for National theft and sneak thievery. Of course it is easy to criticise the details of such counsels of perfection, but the idea is better than the objections. If only nations could believe that other nations are as good as themselves, and agree to unite against any which violate national morality, there would soon develop a sanction to international law. The game is worth the candle, and pioneers along this unbeaten way should steel themselves against sneers at such impracticable Utopianism. Mr. BECK has just remarked that officers of corporations will do for corporations what they will not do for themselves, and that stockholders of corporations are willing to profit by such improper acts in their behalf, even though they disapprove the acts. The same is true of rulers of States, and of their subjects, and the remedy is the same as Mr. BECK prescribed for trusts. Nations should be moralized, and rulers should perceive that "guilt is always personal," and that excuse of impersonal activity cannot be allowed. An immoral act is immoral, whether done by a man, a war lord, a ruler, or a corporate official. We cannot dispense with policemen and prisons, but we shall have made long strides toward peace whenever we have succeeded in establishing a standard of National morality.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON IN BRONZE.

Statues to distinguished men who were neither statesmen nor soldiers are comparatively rare, the writers faring next best in the way of monuments after the men of action. Even editors are sometimes translated into permanent brass; and the annals of public monuments in this country contain several memorials to scientists, physicians, and inventors. But the actor who thrills or amuses is not honored in this way. It is as if the man who merely makes another person's ideas actual on the stage were not held in the same esteem as other favorites; as if the personal, direct acclaim he received while practicing his art were felt to be a sufficient reward, while the statesman and warrior, author and scientist who as a rule are but little cherished and warmed by popular applause receive tardy acknowledgment in this way from the public after they are gone.

The proposition from Richmond to erect a monument to JOSEPH JEFFERSON brings one to the question, why the actor should be omitted from this sort of public testimonial. Why is there no monument to BOOTH, for example? Surely not because in his later years he neglected his talents and grieved his admirers by appearing on the stage when he should have been in bed. Surely not because he had a melodramatic brother who murdered LINCOLN. Rather because it is the fashion to give actors roses while they live and omit the immortelles to deck their tombs. It is a fashion going back to the days when actors were not merely avoided as a set of unregenerates, but actively oppressed by the written and unwritten laws of Christendom.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON as the first, or almost the first, favorite of the stage on whom to bestow this honor is well chosen. His long life of irreproachable rectitude conciliates those who are still a trifle doubtful of the experiment; his eminence as a comedian prevents all cavil regarding the fairness of giving him such distinction. But just because it will be the first instance of a monument to an actor there is need of scrutinizing the memorial itself lest it be given to a sculptor who is not equal to the occasion. It is not every sculptor, though able and gifted, who is fitted for such an undertaking. The proposal comes with a suggestion that JEFFERSON be shown as Rip Van Winkle, and that might very likely make the sculptor's task easier. ROGERS has already portrayed him as Rip in the well-known statuette group. Perhaps it would be best not to limit the sculptor in this particular, but leave him free to represent him in a stage dress or not, as he prefers. What is of greater importance is to have the best design obtainable, and that can only be got by throwing the commission open to all the sculptors. If the general competition does not produce any single design worthy of the occasion, there will then be time to choose half a dozen of the best artists and offer them a prize or prizes for the nearest approach to an ideal presentment of the much-loved man.

CUBA'S OLD SOLDIERS.

The Cuban House has enthusiastically passed Representative CASTELLANOS's bill which provides that President PALMA shall use the surplus of the $35,000,000 loan and also the surplus of a special loan, the taxes and the entire Treasury balance for the next four months, to pay in part the last half of the army claims. This will be learned with more pleasure in some circles than others, and with less pleasure in those which upon the face of things might be expected to feel most. That is to say, the old soldiers who may have sold their claims to speculators at a discount cannot be expected to rejoice that what they parted with so cheaply is at last in the way to be cashed so dearly by those who profited by their necessities.

If perchance the bill could be so amended that payments could only be made to the old soldiers personally, or that no claim shall be honored above the discount at which it may have been acquired, the enthusiasm in favor of the bill would largely and rapidly decline, perhaps even to the extent that the old soldiers themselves might not be able to have even their just claims recognized. As it is, the enthusiasm which prevailed in the most welcome thing about the business, since it raises a doubt regarding the constitutionality of the bill, no quorum being present when it was passed. It is nothing to the United States how generously Cuba deals with its soldier vote, nor how lavish it is with its taxes, provided its solvency is not threatened. In this case four months' income is voted away in advance of the passage of the annual budget. This is a pretty liberal mortgage upon the future, considering the use to which the money is to be put. If anybody is at Washington or is paying any attention to Cuban affairs it would be well to ask some explanation, for it is safe to say that the "claims" will be as large after this payment as before, the new crop being equal to the harvest.

A CHAMPION OF GERMAN ART.

From the venerable walls of Alt Heidelberg, whence one can see grapes enough growing to turn the river Neckar into nectar, there sounds a clarion to alarm the art world of Germany. Slowly but with noiseless feet has French impressionism stolen across the border and made Berlin, the capital of Germany, the object of its first attack. Unlike the foolish Parisians of 1870, who ran about frantically, crying "A Berlin!" these sly impressionists have pretended not to care for recognition, have acted as if Germany had no existence as a producer of art—and behold, they are in control of the art world at the centre of things German!

We might not have suspected this dangerous state of affairs had it not been for Herr HENRY THODE of Heidelberg, who is a Doctor of Philosophy as well as Professor and likewise a Privy Court Councilor. His is the clarion that rouses Germany, his the statement that Berlin is the worst sinner in boundless admiration and worship of the modern French impressionists, MANET, DEGAS, MONET, RENOIR. He is author of the opinion that to admire them is to rank the great German art of painting as inartistic—aye, even anti-artistic. With great difficulty the public has been educated to admire ARNOLD BOECKLIN and HANS THOMA, but now these painters, who used to be regarded as the test of a Philistine—if you admired them, you were of the elect; if not, you would better slink away into Philistia—are looked upon as played out and only fit to be cast into the rubbish heap. Alarmed at the extent to which impressionism has ravaged Berlin society, the Professor lifts up a voice of warning against that one-sided art criticism emanating chiefly from the capital which is being laid down with "a tyranny more unheard of than any that has happened before."

Herr THODE traces the infection to a little circle of very modern painters, to whom have joined themselves certain publicists, writers on art and the history of art, who are filled with a fanaticism which may be genuine. In connection with this dangerous group is the world of society and luxury, which likes to make a figure in the social swim by patronizing art. In this artificial atmosphere has been bred a veritable gourmandise for technical perfection in art, a constantly increasing fastidiousness in taste, and by this means society has lost its naïve, direct relations to the arts. Hence, according to the Professor, the uncertainty one observes in the crowds which throng those "barbaric establishments," the regular annual exhibitions. The old order of things which suited their comprehension has been upset, and they cannot understand what the modern critics and artists, the Secession and other groups of come-outers are really driving at. Perhaps Herr THODE cannot help them much there; but he is determined that they shall know how iniquitous it is to flout "German art" by accepting French impressionism. He is in the fight for art that shows feeling and imagination other than mere triumphs through technical cleverness over the difficulties of the brush.

NO DANISH KING WANTED.

A Norwegian's Protest Against Charles of Denmark.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The stinging remarks in your issue of to-day entitled "A Throne Not Worth His Taking" will be merited if the people of Norway permit it to be offered to Charles of Denmark. The Norwegians in America have watched the progress of events in our country with intense interest, more, have done much to incite the revolt, but not to see a Prince of Denmark set in the place of a King who, when all is said, ever stood the friend of Norway.

Has Norway forgotten the history of our vassalage, for such it was, to Denmark? Has she forgotten that we were robbed under the Danish rule of everything, even to our mother tongue; that we were reduced to slavery? Go to the museums of Denmark, and what do we find? The richest treasure, relics of the Viking ages, archaeological wonders, the superb handwork of our Viking ancestors, in iron, bronze, brass, silver, and gold. Our Runic remains, the wealth of weapons, invaluable historically as well as intrinsically—the plunder of the Danish rulers!

Our efforts have been toward a republic, not to sink our country into the condition of a tributary kingdom. Are we deceived, are we hoodwinked by crafty politicians whose methods are not above criticism? Are they bartering the freedom of Norway for private gain? Let the sons of Norge protest while there is yet time. Better Russia than Denmark.

OLE HAROLD MAGNUSSON.

New York, July 13, 1905.

A Continuous Sabbath.

From The Baptist and Reflector.

Christian people observe Sunday as the Sabbath day. The Greeks observe Monday; the Persians, Tuesday; the Assyrians, Wednesday; the Egyptians, Thursday; the Turks, Friday; the Arabs, Saturday. Thus, a perpetual Sabbath is [illegible] on earth.

SAW THE NORMANDIE SINK.

Dr. Elizabeth N. Bradley-Bystrom Telephoned News of Disaster.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The collision between the Normandie and the Volund at dusk Tuesday evening was both seen and heard by Mr. Byström and myself, we being, as far as we know, the only eye-witnesses of the sad occurrence.

The two boats first attracted my attention by being so unusually close to the shore that their outlines were but barely visible over the tops of the lowest trees in our west vista.

Inasmuch as I noticed that the boats seemed on the same north and south line, although but a few feet apart, I arose from my chair to obtain a clearer view of them. As I did so there was to be heard an agitated signaling, immediately succeeded by an awful crash and the sounds of breaking timbers.

The Volund hove to almost instantly, let go her anchor, and lowered a boat as the first cry for help pierced the air. Being ignorant of what provision is made by our village for such emergencies, I rushed to the telephone and implored the central's employe to call up the requisite assistance for the drowning persons.

As I returned to the piazza the Normandie's red light sank into the river at quite a number of feet to the west of the spot where the collision had taken place.

In repeating my telephone call I was put in communication with some one in the police office, to whom I related what had just taken place, repeating my story a few minutes later to Mr. Paul Engert, one of our Village Trustees, who had rung me up to make inquiries concerning the accident.

I suggested in both cases that the rescue parties should pass through my grounds as being the shortest way down to the river, and Mr. Byström while on its banks saw quite a number of persons running down to it. I likewise proposed to Mr. Engert that he should ask the people at Besson's dock, situated to the southward of the fatal spot, to render all the assistance in their power.

The Volund was still moored off my shore at 10:30 P. M., so her Captain did not seem disposed to shirk inquiry by running away nor hide himself while here in obscurity, inasmuch as the whole vessel was most brilliantly illuminated.

DR. ELIZABETH N. BRADLEY-BYSTROM.

Dobbs Ferry-on-Hudson, N. Y., July 15, 1905.

Partitions in the Subway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is reported that the Interborough engineer believes partitions in the Subway would better its ventilation and possibly also lower its temperature. Anybody familiar with the "tube" in London knows that it approximates very closely indeed to a piston working in a cylinder; and the same is true to a somewhat less extent of the "Metropolitain" in Paris. Now the heat in both those subways is assuredly greater than that in the New York Subway, and their air is incomparably fouler.

About eighteen months ago elaborate experiments were made in both these foreign systems to determine exactly the degree of atmospheric vitiation. It would seem that the results ought to be helpful in studying our own problem. It certainly seems incredible to one who knows the sickening impurities breathed by Londoners and Parisians when they travel underground that partitions in our own Subway could have any good effect.

Admitting that the trains would then act like cylinders in driving the air back and forth, the fact remains that experience elsewhere shows this will not solve the problem. Indeed, it makes it worse. There must be other provisions in connection with such a change (supposing it introduced) for the supply of air, for otherwise the introduction of partitions only lessens the available or possible air supply per train.

New York, July 15, 1905. READER.

A Virginian Proud of Thomas F. Ryan.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Many of our daily papers are casting insinuations on the business methods of Thomas F. Ryan, and why? Because he has through his own unlimited financial ability staggered the "Wall Street Operators." These articles have emanated from jealous operators in the "Street." This gentleman is certainly a marvel of man, and as a Virginian I deeply glory in Mr. Ryan's wonderful talents, and I feel that the "Old Mother State" can justly be proud of Mr. Ryan, who is one of her sons.

VIRGINIAN.

New York, July 13, 1905.

How to Avoid a Second Examination.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A correspondent asks if he can avoid being examined again by the Immigration Bureau if he goes home to England and then returns to this country. Certainly he can. Become a citizen of the United States, or at least take out your first papers, then you will be fumigated only when crossing the Chinese frontier. EUROPEAN-AMERICAN.

New York, July 14, 1905.

The X-Rays' Latest.

Not content with revealing the skeleton in the human cupboard, says The London Pall Mall Gazette, the X-rays have now proceeded, in the hands of Prof. Rieder and Dr. Joseph Rosenthal of Munich, to take artistic pictures of the lungs and heart. The patient held his breath while his lungs were photographed in less than a second, and afterward, though the patient could not stop the beating of his heart, the operators took their photograph of it so quickly, in one-tenth of a second, that they succeeded in catching it between the beats. The results, no doubt, will be of considerable scientific interest and importance, but in this respect at least the popularization of science should surely be kept within limits. Pictures of the inner man displayed for popular inspection may not be altogether to the good in an age when so many of us are addicted to physical introspection to a degree that is not beneficial either to our peace of mind or to our health. Behind all looms a terrible prospect of a time coming when the snapshot fiend will be able to turn on his X-rays Kodak and display the hearts of favorite statesmen and actresses in the magazines.

The Silent Drums in France.

From The London Chronicle.

The French Minister of War proposes to abolish the drum. This was done by one of his predecessors a quarter of a century ago, but an incident at a theatre compelled him to cancel the order. The curtain went up on one of those pieces of fun the French call "revues," and disclosed a scene described as the bowels of the earth. Enter several men in dark military cloaks, carrying mysterious packages, and generally comporting themselves like conspirators. The packages are opened, and there emerge—drums! The conspirators are drummers, who have descended into the bowels of the earth to enjoy a genile tattoo on their beloved but forbidden instruments. When the drums broke into a joyous roll, as of captives released, there was a peal of laughter from the audience, and everybody knew the drum was saved. That is how they correct the War Office in France. Perhaps M. Berteaux will have better luck.

Would Protect Whites, Too.

From London Truth.

American periodicals are so full of advertisements of preparations for bleaching the skin and taking the kinks out of curly hair that the postal authorities, for the protection of the black brother, have thought it desirable to stop the delivery of all magazines and newspapers which contain such advertisements. This is another example of the drastic style in which the American Government deals with fraudulent advertising, and it is a pity that our own Post Office cannot be induced to display a little of the same energy. The white man is surely as much in need of protection from quacks and other swindlers as the Ethiopian, whether in this country or in the United States.

RED PEPPER NO ARGUMENT.

Investigation Necessary to Solve the Merchant Marine Problem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Regardless of the heat, the Hon. William W. Bates is proceeding to throw red pepper with a free hand on the heads of the suffering members of the Merchant Marine Commission in a special message to Congress, which is summarized in a contribution to the July number of The Protectionist, under the heading "Uniform Industrial Defense; A Ship Subsidy Policy Inconsistent with the Constitution and with True Protection."

The former United States Commissioner of Navigation has undoubtedly given prolonged study to the subject of building up our present merchant marine, and a cool, argumentative presentation of his views would undoubtedly command attentive consideration; but the weather apparently is too hot for his temper, for he insists upon damaging his own cause by damning the motives of those who venture to disagree with him.

Congress may or may not agree with the conclusions of the report of the Merchant Marine Commission, but, in view of the declared original prepossession of the majority of this commission, it is worse than preposterous to challenge the integrity of its judgment, whatever may be thought of the discretion of its members.

I submit as one humble observer that the improvement of the American merchant marine will not be advanced by any such method of discussion as Mr. Bates has seen fit to employ. I quote a few slings from his pepper box in illustration:

> "Will the American people submit their necks to the needless 'subvention' yoke prepared by the Merchant Marine Commission? Our country has seen the time when no commission or committee would venture to trifle with its National legislation—proposing one line for it, but letting several stand for foreign nations. But these be the days of alien influence at Washington, and the rule of wealth elsewhere. Patriotism has taken to the woods. Propose to do a certain good thing for the country, and the selfish citizen will ask, 'What is in it for me?' His public spirit has melted down before the fire of graft, everywhere blazing up with a zephyr of wind. The position of the commission, if approved by Congress, may prove calamitous. It is an attitude and a word of surrender to our rivals; it is utterly unjust to a vital National industry; it is most unworthy of a single good word, from a proper point of view."

If we are to reach a sober-minded conclusion on this question of really grave public concern it will not be by the use of red pepper or mud, but through searching investigation and the presentation of all pertinent facts that can be ascertained to guide the determination of Congress.

Mr. Bates will do well to recall the saying of old Sam Johnson, who did not always reck his own rede, that "No man was ever written down except by himself." MARINER.

New York, July 13, 1905.

ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE.

Interesting Theories as to the Presence of Negro Blood in the Race.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Journal of Cutaneous Diseases Dr. Albert S. Ashmead has an article in the May (1905) issue in which he claims that the Japanese race is of a secondary or derived origin, and shows signs of being derived from negro, and therefore African, origin. Does the mulberry-colored spot on the skin of the lower spine of the Japanese and other dark races indicate, as Dr. Ashmead claims, negro descent?

By what authority have we to believe, aside from Dr. Ashmead's own statement, that there is negro blood in the Japanese race; and to what extent does the "Indonesian blood" enter into Japan's ethnic entity? Has not the eminent ex-Medical Director of the Tokio Hospital, Dr. Ashmead, undermined all teaching of history, anthropology, ethnology, archaeology, in bringing forward this inferential claim? The claim seems unscientific and unhistorical.

Is not Dr. Ashmead's article and claim similar to Dr. H. Newell Wardle's "Evanescent Congenital Pigmentation in the Sacra-Lumbar Region," which appeared in The American Anthropologist for July-September, 1902? Both eminent physicians claim the same, and advocate the same theory. But for the poverty of the evidence what are the authorities for believing or substantiating this claim? There is no proof to show that the Japanese race has negro blood in its veins.

New York, July 13, 1905. X. Y. Z.

Mr. Crane's Positive Views.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You may call a man blackleg, blackguard, blackmailer, profligate; you may use blasphemous irony in your attack on a man's character; your pen may be a scalpel, your ink a dressing of blue vitriol, and the "paper bed" prepared for the victim of your "operation" may be a mass of red flame when he is ready for it, but you cannot kill him. Ridicule, and ridicule only, can kill. And ridicule is destroying a certain evil in our midst. WALTER BEVERLEY CRANE.

July 15, 1905.

Gen. Sickles's Age.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been reading your paper since 1856. Buchanan was elected President that year. Gen. Dan Sickles that year was elected to Congress. He delivered a speech at Chambers Street and Broadway October, 1856, from Delmonico's Hotel window, and he said he would be forty-one years old the coming January. You say in this morning's paper he is sixty-eight. Correct it. He is eighty. READER.

New York, July 14, 1905.

Waterloo's Only Survivor.

From The London Chronicle.

Last Saturday we announced that there was a survivor of Waterloo but a little while ago. John Vaughan is still alive, and he was a bugler boy in the great fight. "I saw him at Walsall railway station two months ago," writes a correspondent, "and had a conversation with him, in the course of which he told me he was born at Aldershot, March, 1801." He can walk well enough still, but two wounds in the left leg make help necessary when it comes to getting into a railway carriage. He sells bootlaces, as we said, for the veteran finds he cannot live on his country's gratitude, which comes to seven shillings a week. Surely we might do a little better than that for John Vaughan!

Kansas Farmer's Trials.

From The Kansas City Journal.

George Standish, a farmer in Wichita County, Kan., one morning recently laughed so hard because a rain had passed around his wheat field that he dislocated his jaw. He had to go twelve miles to Leoti to have it fixed. Before he got home another rain came up and ruined his crop.

A HOT DAY WISH.

When the grass is hot, and droning bees
Lag slow through heated clover,
I'd like to sit on a big white cloud
And let my legs hang over.

This world is a right good place to live,
And although at times 'tis trying,
I'm not prepared for the Golden Streets
Beyond the sunset lying.

But half way up, 'twixt the earth and sky,
I'd like to be a rover—
To perch on the rim of a big white cloud
And let my legs hang over.

MOLANDERBEAN WILSON.

RAILWAY SPEED AND SAFETY.

Vital Factor Contained in the Structure of Locomotives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Herald of the 2d inst. Gen. Manager Brown of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad speaks at some length of the safety of high-speed trains.

In answer to the reporter's query he said he "never heard of an accident on a railroad directly attributable to high speed." This may be so as far as Mr. Brown is concerned, but others have heard of such accidents, and it is my opinion that such accidents are not at all rare, but are attributed to other causes. It is easier and safer to say the accident was caused by a broken rail, a "misplaced switch," or a spreading rail, than to acknowledge the cause to be on account of the excess balance in the driving wheels. This excess balance is the weight necessary to put into the driving wheels to prevent the disagreeable fore and aft motion of the engine caused by the movement of the piston and its connections; it is weight over and above that necessary to balance the revolving parts attached to the crank pin, and does no harm at moderately high speeds, except possibly to the rails and bridges, but may do harm to the engine and train if the speed becomes very high.

I have before me the proceedings of the American Railway Master Mechanics' Association for 1897, in which is published the report of Committee on Counterbalancing. In the discussion of the paper, Mr. Leeds says: "I shall say that I would take decided exception, and have always taken exception, to the manufacturer distributing this weight in the manner described by Mr. H., from the fact that I have had very sad experience from the same line of counterbalancing. Some eight or nine years ago we found a great many bent rails—badly bent rails—and they were not only bent vertically, but sidewise, and at points alternating just exactly half the circumference of the wheel. These engines were perfectly balanced, as far as the total weights in the wheels were concerned. They were forty-five-inch centres with three-inch tires, and I found that by following up the speed indicators they never bent a rail at less than about fifty-three or fifty-five miles per hour; when they got up to sixty-five miles they bent pretty badly," &c.

Now, according to current practice, as this engine had fifty-one-inch wheels, it should have been perfectly safe to run it at a speed of fifty-one miles per hour; an additional speed of only two to four miles per hour bent the rails. What do you suppose could happen to the following flier running at ninety miles per hour?

The question of counterbalancing the driving wheels of locomotives is a question the general public knows little or nothing about, but, in view of some accidents that have occurred, and in view also of some statements in the press by railroad officials that these very high speeds are perfectly safe, it would be well to take up the question and see what there is in it.

It is not my desire to go into technical details, but to write an article which will be understood by the layman.

To those who have followed locomotive matters, the tests made some years ago in the testing laboratory of Purdue University at Lafayette, Ind., of a locomotive balanced in the usual way is probably still fresh in their minds. These tests demonstrated that with the ordinary balancing, at a speed of about forty-five miles per hour, the pressure on the rails (or bearing wheels) when the counterbalance was up was nearly zero—that is to say, the excess balance multiplied by the centrifugal force almost balanced the static weight on the wheels at the rails. The tests further demonstrated that at a higher speed (I believe it was sixty miles per hour) the wheels were actually raised from the track. The method of proving this was a simple one. As the wheels revolved on other wheels under them, a wire about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter was allowed to run between them; as the wire came out, its thickness at different points was a measure of the pressure of the wheels at those points; if the wire came out like a ribbon of exactly even thickness, the pressure of the wheel was uniform its entire revolution; if some parts of the wire remained perfectly round, the wheel must have been off the track at those parts. A mark on the tire made with a chisel and repeated on the wire, allowed it to be wrapped around the wheel, and in this way the part of the wheel which was off the track (or its bearing wheel) could be identified.

The proof of the matter has been well established, and I have seen some of these wires after they had passed between the wheels.

The same results can be looked for in any two-cylinder locomotive or in any locomotive where the cylinders are all outside the frame and the rods attached to outside crank pins.

It is perfectly safe to run a perfectly balanced engine at any possible speed over a perfect track and roadbed, but how many of our engines are perfectly balanced, and what roads are there without numerous bad joints and rails bent or knocked out of alignment by the passage over them of badly balanced engines?

It does not take an expert to know that freight engines receive a very small percentage of the care given to the motive power of a railroad, and there are few roads that do not run freight trains over passenger tracks. Every railroad man knows the difficulty of obtaining even well-balanced engines, while a perfectly balanced engine of the two-cylinder variety is an impossibility. The best that can be done with such an engine is a compromise arrangement, wherein the horizontal forces are partially balanced, at the expense of the revolving forces, resulting in a vertical disturbance, increasing with the speed.

The only design of locomotive which it is safe to run at the highest speeds is the design known as the "four-cylinder balanced" locomotive. This design requires no excess balancing. The driving wheels being perfectly balanced, produce no destructive action at the rails, nor is there any tendency for them to raise off the track on a good roadbed. Such an engine is No. 3,000 of the New York Central, built at Schenectady, and designed by F. J. Cole, the mechanical engineer of the American Locomotive Company. The Baldwin Locomotive Works has also brought out a few engines built on the same principle. Mr. Cole's design is shown in The Railway Gazette of May 19, and he calls attention to the absence in this design of any destructive action to the track.

So much for "perfect" safety at high speeds. Perhaps a word in regard to switches may not be out of place here. Such an accident as happened to the fast Central train in Ohio would have been impossible had they used the reverse switch in use on the West Shore Railroad, for a train to enter it must first come to a full stop, then back across to the siding through the switch. J. W. B.

New York, July 10, 1905.

The Small Boy's Scheme.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Bridget—W'at did ye open th' oven door fur? Don' ye know that'll spoil the cake yer mother's bakin'?

Willie—Sure I do, and if it's spoiled she'll let us eat all we want of it.

HAS RADIUM REVEALED THE SECRET OF LIFE?

Recent Investigations Held by Some to Justify Such a Belief.

PROF. BURKE'S EXPERIMENTS

Radium Induced the Appearance of Life Where Originally No Life Could Have Been.

BY WILLIAM BAYARD HALE, M. A., S. T. D., LL. D.

Is it possible that the secret of life, by the last generation successfully pursued into the mysterious labyrinth of the protoplasmic cell, has at last, under the glance of radium, been surprised in its innermost retreat?

Investigations at the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge University, England, just made public, are held to afford ground for the belief.

Can it be that in the new element, whose properties have already confounded the traditional axioms of physics and chemistry, science has found a bridge across the chasm, hitherto uncrossed, between the worlds of life and inanition, of matter and spirit?

Experiments made by one of the most eminent investigators of the day have convinced him that such is the case.

It is sober fact that radium has shaken the law of gravitation, has set at apparent defiance the law of the conservation of energy, has displaced the atomic theory by the corpuscular theory, has rewritten chemistry, and has provided a new account of the ultimate constitution of the universe. "A professor of physics in that one of the world's universities most conspicuous for its devotion to mathmetical precision in scientific research, Prof. J. Butler Burke, a colleague of Lord Kelvin and Prof. J. J. Thomson, now announces that by the aid of radium he has brought into existence bodies exhibiting the phenomena of life. To particularize, briefly at this point, Prof. Burke exposed a solution of sterilized bouillon to the action of radium; in thirty-six hours there appeared in the bouillon spots looking like life cells, which under continued exposure grew, developed nuclei, and divided, throwing off separate spots, which in turn proceeded to a like career. This, as scientists know and as this article will presently show, is the distinctive career of a protoplasmic cell. Has Prof. Burke actually created life?

The Secret of Life.

Recent years have seen modern science more and more inclining to the belief that the mysterious energy which philosophers have bowed before and poets apostrophized is after all a product of material causes, a mere affair of chemistry and mechanics. It is true that until yesterday when Prof. Burke spoke no one had professed to have brought life into existence *de novo*; true, even, that the most daring speculators had not ventured to affirm that it could be, or ever had been, so brought into existence. An earlier and less scientific age indeed had believed in spontaneous generation; it had once been thought that eels, tadpoles, maggots, and such like living things of mysterious origin were self-begotten of mud and putrefaction. It took only a little investigation to discover that those, like all other known living organisms, sprang from eggs; to this day (excluding Prof. Burke's claim from consideration) there has never been shown in a single case the origin of life otherwise than from pre-existent life.

All the same, the maxim omne vivum ex vivo has steadily been losing its hold upon men's convictions. One of the grand truths which the explorations of scientists, each in his own field, have conspired to reveal and illuminate with impressiveness is the unity, the integrity, of the universe. It is a universe. How, then, can it be split into two unrelated halves, how can a world of inert matter stand over against a world of living energy in a cosmos which every new discovery of science and every advancing conclusion of philosophy agree with startling impressiveness in exhibiting as a universe harmonious and indivisible, penetrated, permeated, saturated with a compelling unity? Under the power of this conviction of the cosmic integrity, and in spite of the lack of a solitary case in which life has even seemed to spring from non-living substance, the conviction has grown that there can be no chasm between dead and living matter; that somewhere the bridge from lifelessness to vitality was to be found. The careful language of two of the most eminent investigators of the day represents a opinion entertained by perhaps the majority of biologists:

"'Life' is not a superadded quality bestowed upon certain things, but a phenomenon of certain conditions."

"The ultimate source of the energy of living matter is chemical."

Studying the Life Cell.

No scientist worthy the name has ever directly essayed the task of creating life. None has ever undertaken experiments with so daring an immediate end. To have done that in the present state of biological knowledge could have been only idle activity of a fakir. The scientific method has been to study life in its lowest and simplest forms—to dissect the behavior of living tissues, the lungs or stomachs or nerves of sponges, sea-urchins, starfish, frogs—to watch the development of eggs—to seek and at last to find and isolate the ultimate vital unit, the life-cell, out of myriads of which the whole living world is built, like a diversified city of its bricks.

But that life-cell, the serious scientists have never dreamed of trying to manufacture. Not that it would have been impiety (as the non-scientific mind might be disposed to feel), but that they had not yet learned enough of the vast constructions of the World Architect to enable them as yet to inquire, with hope of success, into the nature of the microscopic vital units with which He worked. They studied the cell: they did not try to make it.

Consider for a moment a few of the things the study has discovered concerning the animate universe:

The bodies of all living things are composed of multitudes of cells. Each cell is itself a complete living organism. Many of the simpler microscopic animals and plants consist of but a single cell. These multiply by a process of cell division—the animal gradually becomes constricted across the middle, and finally separates into two parts, each of which now becomes a complete organism, a new cell. In the production of the higher forms of plant and animal life the process is different in this respect; the cells, as they multiply, divide the different functions of organic life among themselves; already mere shapeless whorls of microscopic substance, there is at work in them a divine ambition to grow into fuller and more complete life; instead of amoeba they become trees, beasts, men.

All life unfolds out of a single cell—the egg—the beginning of a starfish and of a human being alike. The cell which is developed into the man was indeed in some mysterious way different to the egg of the star-fish, so that one goes through but a few slight changes, the other through many and complicating ones, but essentially they are the same. In both cases the single cell divides, and each of its parts becomes a cell. Then these divide again, the multiplied parts becoming so many cells. That is what growth is. In the lowest forms of life that is all it is. In the higher forms, as the cells multiply they begin to specialize. The life, the vital energy, was in the original cell. These were originally all parts of it. Now a group here begin to adapt themselves to the work of a stomach; others to that of legs; in still higher forms some groups of cells organize themselves as nerves, some as muscles, others as brain tissues, sense organs, &c.

The Problem of Sex.

Again, in the case of the ova—the egg cells—of most of the higher plants and animals, development into the perfect organism cannot proceed until there has been fused with it a complementary cell. Here we come into sight of the phenomenon of sex.

In certain of the lower forms of life the two cells which united are quite similar in size and appearance, but usually they are very dissimilar, in which case the larger is called the egg, or female, or germ, cell, and the smaller the male, or sperm, cell.

While as a rule the egg is incapable of development until after fertilization, there are many well-known exceptions. The eggs of plant lice, for example, develop without fertilization during the Spring and Summer, but in the Fall a changed condition arises, in which fertilization of the eggs becomes necessary. In the case of the common bees, unfertilized eggs become males, while the fertilized eggs become females. In still other cases development without fertilization seems to be the normal method of reproduction. To such development is given the name of parthenogenesis.

Since in all but a few exceptional cases like those just mentioned eggs which are not fertilized are not able to undergo cell division and growth, and very soon die, while the same eggs, if fertilized, are capable of continued life, it is evident that a knowledge of the real nature of fertilization must have an important bearing on the problem of abio-genesis.

Prof. Loeb's Achievements.

On this account a group of scientists, headed by Prof. Jacques Loeb, now of the University of California, have, for some years, carried on careful experiments in artificial fertilization and parthenogenesis.

The remarkable results which have been obtained by Profs. Loeb, Matthew, and their colleagues at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Wood's Hole need here be but briefly referred to, though, stripped of the sensational interpretations which has caused them to be suspected and even ridiculed, they constitute in a plain, unvarnished statement one of the most thrilling chapters in the history of the adventures of human thought and of romantic achievement. Mark that these explorers and conquerors have refrained from the attempt to originate the life-cell; they have only undertaken to control its development. At Wood's Hole they have proved that

It is possible to perform by chemical or mechanical means the male functions in the propagation of life.

It is possible to determine the sex of offspring.

It is possible to imitate the action of the heart and to manipulate serviceable nerves.

It is possible to grow a better limb for a destroyed one, or, if desired, to substitute an organ of another kind for the lost one.

It is just as possible to graft animal upon animal as to graft plant upon plant.

It is possible to renew the youth of decrepit creatures and to multiply by hundreds their span of life.

This list of weird feats (every one of which is positively a commonplace at Wood's Hole and, it may be added now, at the Biological Station at Naples and elsewhere,) may give an impression of what may be done in the way of directing the development, of controlling the career, of the life-cell. But it all assumes that the life-cell itself is given. The Loeb investigations have proved that the immediate explanation of many things (such, for instance, as many hitherto spoken of as the work of temperament, instinct, or even conscience) is really a material explanation. But this is only to push the appeal to a non-material final explanation further back. The heart may beat because the cells of which it is made come out of the protoplasm with a tendency to build an expanding and contracting organ. But where did the protoplasmic cell get the rhythmic tendency and the ability to execute it? The behavior of a man in the presence of a moral issue may be due to the lack of calcium in his blood, but how does it come about that life-cells yield their rhythmic tendency, adapting themselves to the work of faithful and healthy brain nerves, under contact with salts of calcium?

You may push the mystery further back, but thus far no one has been able to penetrate it. As knowledge advances, it finds only matter and natural laws, but it has not yet got to the end. Beyond is still a residuum unexplained. Natural causes can be found to account immediately for the effect, and present another natural cause to account for that cause, but no vital phenomenon has ever yet been explained to the bottom in terms of nature. The most devout beliefs of religion have nothing to fear from the most daring proclamation of science that the basis of life is physical. Science has explained many things, but at most it has only postponed from phenomenon to phenomenon the confession of a supernatural explanation.

Has Life Been Generated De Novo?

When we come face to face with a claim that life has been generated de novo, is there even then any reason for fear that the world has been robbed of its chief mystery or that all ground for belief in the supernatural has been dissipated?

The idea of life has always been religiously associated with the idea of an immediate divine fiat. But is there really any less inspiration in the thought of an ultimate first cause who so constituted dead matter that it might, under certain circumstances of its own innate idea, awaken into vitality? Would it have been more wonderful to create a full grown pigeon, to paint his plumage, to hollow his bones, to instruct him in the paths of the air, than to pack all the perfection of the bird, his powers, his beauty, his singular instincts, into the tiny compass of an egg? Was the tradition of yesterday, which ascribed the existence of this inhabitated and furnished globe and its sisters in space to the labors of Thor or the spoken command of a Jahveh—was this half so provocative of religious awe as is the truth that all this vast and marvelous scene was wrappped up in the apparent chaos of primordial atoms, floating in emptiness, but destined to unfold into that universe of order and beauty which we know?

If it should be proved that inanimate matter is capable of blossoming into life, is it fair to say disdainfully, "Behold! this is all that life is"? Is it not rather fair to say, "Behold! this is what matter really is"? If out of crass matter is evolved all animal and spiritual life, does that prove life to be nothing but matter, or does it not rather show that what we in our ignorance took to be "mere" matter was really something much greater?

If matter contained all this promise and potency we have no right to snub it as "mere" matter. If we want to know what a thing is we look at its highest state, not at its lowest. A thing is not to be described from a look at its infancy. The truth of a thing is in its highest form of being.

If it should be proved that life may be evoked by the genius of man out of "dead" matter, the fact will not desolate the spiritual world of significance; it will only reveal the material world as infinitely more significant than it was dreamed to be.

The Test with Radium.

Prof. J. Butler Burke, of Cambridge University, working in the Cavendish Laboratory, his immediate purpose being the production of unstable molecular aggregations in certain organic substances, put into a test tube sterilized bouillon, or clear beef tea, so carefully prepared that no life germs could possibly have been present it it. He then introduced into the tube a little radium.

Watched under a microscope, the bouillon was seen to undergo change, and miscoscopic particles not unlike bacteria made their appearance. These grew more definite in form from day to day. They separated; each portion taking up its independent existence, precisely as do life-cells, though somewhat as do also crystals. Removed from the tube and placed in an unsterilized medium, they continued to manifest for some time the phenomenu of life. Exposed to light, they disappeared, though they returned after a day or two in the dark.

It has been suggested that the "radiobes," as Mr. Burke has christened them, may be crystals, which are known to grow, but this Mr. Burke has answered by the test of polarized light. Under the polariscope, crystals exhibit wonderful gradiations of light and shade arranged in more or less geometrical forms, some of them presenting the figure of the helix, or screw propeller. The bodies observed in his experiments do not yield this result under the polariscope, and this seems to forbid their being regarded as crystals.

On the other hand, they are not bacteria, for they are soluble in water, which bacteria are not, but the observer does not see why this should necessarily exclude them from the domain of living things, for he contends that there is no reason why the more elementary living organisms hitherto undiscovered should not be soluble. At the present stage, however, it is impossible to pronounce with certainty on these points. Further examination, conducted with the most jealous scientific care, will alone determine the nature of the new bodies. At the same time Mr Burke is extending his inquiries, and is subjecting sterilized bouillon to the influence of uranium and thorium.

The first and most obvious objection to the satisfactoriness of the experiment was of course the contention that, supposing the sterilization of the beef gelatine was perfect, might not the radium itself have contained the germs? Radium, however, is in itself fatal to bacteria—that is to say, it is antiseptic; and further, even if this were not so, it was subjected to the sterilizing process at the same time as the bouillon, being exposed to a heat of 130 degrees Cent., in which no known organism can exist. The inference seems, therefore, to be inevitable that the radium has set up in the dead bouillon some modification, some "unstable aggregate," that may be a living organism, conforming to Spencer's definition of life, "The continuous adjustment of internal to external relations."

What Prof. Burke Says.

Prof. Burke himself does not hazard the assertion that the "radiobes" are life cells, though he plainly inclines to that opinion. In his latest statement, written for The London Daily Chronicle, his phrase places his new creatures on the frontiers of life, where they tremble between the inertia of inanimate existence and the strange throb of incipient vitality. He says:

"What I have obtained seemed in the first instance to have been either microbes or crystals, or neither of them, but something in the border line between them, and in my mind they appear now to approximate more closely to bacteria than to crystals as ordinarily understood, though, strictly speaking, they appear to differ largely from both, but I make this statement with all due reserve.

"Until more powerful instruments, for which I am at present waiting, are at hand, I should prefer to withhold further opinions on this subject. The third possibility is at present the most probable, that they are in the critical state of matter between the mineral and the vegetable kingdoms, possessing not all the qualities of either, but many of the properties of both—that unsteady or unstable state from which, for anything I know, or any of us can know, one process—though probably not the only one—by which the evolution of living matter from not living matter as we know these may have taken or be taking place; that critical state, in a word, in which matter may, through some hitherto unknown source of energy, have sprung into life, or fallen into absolute inertness.

"If it were pressed upon me at present to say whether these forms I have obtained are living or not living matter, I should reluctantly be forced to reply that they appeared to be from what I have described to be in that anomalous condition like, as, for example, matter in the critical state between a liquid and a gas, that should satisfy either of the devout adherents of these opposite views.

"I should be obliged to admit that for aught that I at present know they seemed to convey to my mind and those of many others the border line between the living and the dead."

Original Appearance of Life.

The most fascinating reflection which Prof. Burke's results suggest concerns the original appearance of life on the globe aeons ago.

Life as we know it cannot exist in high degrees of heat But it is certain that intense heat prevailed on earth in its earlier history. Prof. Burke might have sterilized his test tube by thrusting it into a Bunsen burner, and in that larger experiment which forms an almost obliterated chapter in the history of our planet all traces of vitality, if any had ever existed, must have perished.

Radium, however, must then have existed in large quantities and in a wide distribution. Now radium, while an inorganic substance, exhibits qualities not unlike those of organic nature; radio-activity resembles in not a few details the energy of life. Mr. Burke's experiments suggest the hypothesis that the beginnings of life on the globe may have been due to the awakening touch upon receptive inorganic nature of radium—the fertilization of matter by the radiant energy whose discovery in these late years of the world's history is revolutionizing all cosmic philosophy.

"Radium," ventures the Cambridge experimenter, "may be, and I am at present not loath to think is, that state of matter that separates or perhaps unites the organic and the inorganic worlds. But I prefer to give my own personal opinion merely as a hint that in the radio-activity of matter and the products produced by it, in their growth, disintegration, and decay, may be sought that vital principle and source of vital energy which in the beginning withstood that high temperature at which most assuredly our planet must have once existed."

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 15.—The social season at Newport is opening with a rush. There were numerous luncheons and receptions to-day and a score or more of dinners this evening.

The principal function of the afternoon was the reception given by Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin at Snug Harbor to formally introduce Miss Edith Deacon. Few débutantes in Newport have ever had such a successful "coming out." For two hours there was a continual line of carriages and automobiles arriving at the doors of Snug Harbor. Many of the permanent residents and a large number of the officers of the North Atlantic fleet now in the harbor attended the affair. Miss Deacon was the recipient of many floral tributes from her many friends. She received with her grandmother, Mrs. Baldwin.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan gave a clambake at the Clambake Club, having the Alabama Quartet of negro vocalists for the entertainment of their guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon and sail on the steam yacht Varada.

To-night Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Lehr gave a dinner at the Cortes cottage in honor of Miss Greta Pomery, who is to be married next Saturday to Mr. Phillips A. Clark.

Dinners were also given by Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. E. R. Thomas, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. William H. Sands, Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. E. A. Brugiere, Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. James B. Haggin, and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter gave a dinner at the Clambake Club in honor of Mr. Hunter's birthday, having a full military band to furnish the music for the occasion.

Ogden Mills gave a luncheon at Gooseberry Island.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will begin her season's entertaining at Crossways with a luncheon, to which forty guests have been invited.

Mrs. James W. Gerard will give a dinner to-morrow night at the Pinard cottages.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived this evening on the steam yacht Tarantula for a short stay.

Sumner Gerard is a guest of James W. Gerard at the Pinard cottages.

Worthington Whitehouse is a guest of Ogden Mills.

F. R. Dorrance is a guest of Lorillard Spencer.

William E. Iselin is here on his schooner yacht Emerald.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Sumner Gerard, Henry R. Taylor, A. Ne Navarro, Worthington Whitehouse, F. R. Dorrance, Henry G. Gray, Franklin H. Plummer, and P. C. E. Tribe of Manchester, England, are registered at the Casino.

There is a large fleet of yachts in the harbor to-night, including the Tarantula, Josephine, Wanderer, Augusta, Taro, Enchantress, Reverie, Mohican, Anona, Carmina, Marietta, Tuscarora, Elsa II., Columbia, Thetis, Sagaya, schooners Emerald and Esperanza, and sloops Weetamoe and Irodita.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

LELAND—MEDLEY.

FLORENCE, July 15.—Louis Leland, son of Col. Francis L. Leland of New York, was married to-day to Miss Daisy Medley at Col. Leland's villa here.

The ceremony was performed under a dispensation from the Bishop of St. Louis, Mo.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—The wedding at Florence to-day of Miss Daisy Medley and Louis Leland is the culmination of the friendship which began while Mr. Leland was a member of the Italian Commission at the World's Fair. The first intimation of the engagement came from from Miss Medley on June 26, when Mr. and Mrs. Edwin S. Buller of Forest Park Boulevard received a telegram.

Miss Medley and her younger sister Louise went abroad in April, but it was not then supposed that the acquaintance which had its beginning at the official residence of Signor Branchi, the Italian Commissioner, was about to terminate in a wedding.

Mrs. Leland is an orphan and an heiress.

Col. Francis L. Leland is the President of the New York County National Bank. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the New York Yacht and Union League Clubs. His home in New York is at 1 West Thirty-seventh Street.

MRS. SCOTT OF THE DESERT ARRIVES AND WAITS

And as the Hours Pass Things Look Gloomy for the Miner.

SHE CARRIES THE MONEY

Says Her Husband Won't Lay Any Green Carpet on Broadway—She Considers the Simple Life.

Mrs. Walter Scott, wife of the man with the Death Valley mine, arrived yesterday. When she went to the Herald Square Hotel, where her husband is registered, she found that he had been out all night.

"M-m-m-m!" said Mrs. Walter Scott.

She went to the rooms which "Scotty" had engaged, and, taking off her hat and laying down the umbrella which she carried, she folded her hands and again said:

"M-m-m-m!"

When the reporters approached her to ask her how she liked New York, Mrs. Scott preserved a grave silence that had a suggestion of ill-omen about it.

One reporter, however, seemed to appeal to Mrs. Scott as worthy of confidence. To him she unburdened a few remarks.

"Scotty's leadin' the simple life, all right," she said, "but wait; I've got a simpler one up my sleeve, and I'm going to tell him all about it. Where is he? Have you seen him? What's he doing?"

It was explained that Mr. Scott was undoubtedly seeing New York. Mrs. Scott continued:

"I suppose so, but there's one thing I want you to understand, and that is, although my husband seems stuck on laying a green carpet from the Battery to Harlem the scheme don't appeal to me for twenty-nine cents.

"Ever since he picked up that mine he's been actin' the same way. But my head is on right, and if any grafters come around trying to grab my jewelry for souvenirs I'll teach 'em quick that they're plain second-story sneak thieves.

"I'm not throwing away lengths of carpet, although I see by the papers that Scotty don't fancy the wallpaper and wants to have a currency pattern. He can't go too far, for when he left Chicago he left the roll behind. I've got it. He's bound to turn up, sooner or later, but if he doesn't come quick he won't find me."

Then Mrs. Scott folded her hands again and hummed ominously. "Scotty" in the meantime had taken in the Waldorf-Astoria and included everything along the Great White Way even as far south as the Bartholdi. Wine had been opened at intervals. As the dawn came over the houstops all trace of the young man from the Funeral Mountains was lost.

The bell boys around the Herald Square Hotel said yesterday that they had no complaint to make about Scott.

"He don't act jest as we expected," said one, "but he do act like a gem'man. He says to us, he says: 'If you bell-hops give me a square deal you'll get a tip, but if you don't you'll wonder what's happened to you.'"

So far, however, Scott has not dispensed any larger tips than $2. When he emerges from the Herald Square Hotel with his "yaller pup" under his arm he is immediately surrounded by newsboys, all of whom are anxious to sell a paper on the chance of getting a gold nugget or maybe a small commission to go around the corner and change a $1,000 bill.

The dog which the young miner carries is his one and only friend, he says. If it dies or is stolen Scott firmly believes that that will be the finish of his luck.

Mrs. Scott is a young woman with a will of her own. She is also unswerving in her moods. She sat many hours yesterday waiting for her spouse. When his steps at last sounded in the corridor of the Herald Square Hotel in the afternoon, Mrs. Scott cleared her throat. Then the miner's voice came from without:

"Yes, a gallon! You bell-hops must be deef. And say—don't hold that dog as if it was a human being! That's my dog. Now don't write pomes on the way for that gallon. I said a gallon. Say, never get an order for a gallon o' booze before?"

Then "Scotty" opened the door and saw Mrs. Scott. He took off the black sombrero and swept the carpet with it. Mrs. Scott cleared her throat, tapped the rug with a dainty foot, and bowed to the reporters. They withdrew.

Last night when Scott left the hotel Mrs. Scott went with him. They went in an automobile cab.

DANIEL FROHMAN RETURNS.

Will Produce Pieces by Pinero, Zangwill, Jacobs, and Raleigh.

Daniel Frohman arrived from Europe on the American liner Philadelphia yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Frohman (Miss Margaret Illington, the actress) accompanied him.

"I have been away two months," said Mr. Frohman, "on a holiday trip. We made a tour of England and Germany. I have contracted for a drama and for a comedy for the Lyceum Theatre. The latter is by Pinero. I have also engaged a comedy by Cecil Raleigh and a serious play by Israel Zangwill.

"The Lyceum Theatre will open Sept. 4 with Nat Goodwin in 'The Beauty and the Barge,' a comedy by W. W. Jacobs. Daly's will open on Sept. 2 with the musical success 'The Catch of the Season,' with Edna May in the lead."

Mr. and Mrs. Frohman left for Far Rockaway.

CIGARETTE THROWN ON STAGE

Audience Angry Because Sam Bernard Stopped Miss Angeles's Encore.

Miss Aimee Angeles was singing "Miranda" yesterday afternoon to a crowded house in the Herald Square Theatre. The applause began before she had finished, and everybody expected that she would sing again.

But Sam Bernard brushed in hurriedly and took up his lines at once. The audience showed it was displeased at the star's action, and a man on the left side of the house, two rows from the front, threw a lighted cigarette on the stage. It hit both Miss Angeles and Bernard, and landed in the midst of the crowd of "Johnnies" that help Miss Angeles with her song.

Those near the front declare they heard Mr. Bernard say distinctly two or three times during the second act;

"Whoever did that will be thrown out of the house."

He looked blackly in the direction of the cigarette thrower. And when the act was over E. P. Rowland, twenty-four years old, a builder, of Harrison, N. J., was arrested and taken to the Tenderloin Station charged with disorderly conduct.

RUSSIAN PRINCESS COMING.

Marcus Mayer Says She Will Be Seen in Repertoire.

Marcus Mayer, who is to manage Miss Evie Green and "The Duchess of Dantzic" company next season, arrived on the Philadelphia yesterday. Mr. Mayer said that George Edwardes is to send over Messarges's "Veronique," which will open on Nov. 14 in the Broadway Theatre. Miss Ruth Vincent, Jack Lehay, and Laurence Ray will head the company. The piece is now on in London.

Mr. Mayer announced that he had secured for Klaw & Erlanger the Russian Princess Kratoskaea. She is the proprietor of a new theatre in St. Petersburg, and will be seen in repertoire.

DR. DUDLEY DIES ABROAD.

New York Physician Was on His Way to St. Petersburg Congress.

News was received at the Post-Graduate Hospital yesterday of the death early yesterday morning of Dr. Augustus Palmer Dudley, Professor of Gynecology in the Post-Graduate Hospital, Harlem Hospital, and Medical School of the University of Vermont. Dr. Dudley had been appointed a delegate from the United States to the International Medical Congress which is to meet in St. Petersburg next month, and had obtained passage on the Oceanic for July 5.

A few days before the Oceanic sailed Dr. Dudley developed symptoms of pulmonary tuberculosis, and his physician told him he must abandon the trip. Despite the entreaties of his physicians and his wife, Dr. Dudley announced his intention of undertaking the voyage. Mrs. Dudley prevailed upon her husband to take a trained nurse with him as far as Liverpool, which port the Oceanic reached last Wednesday. When Dr. and Mrs. Dudley landed, Dr. Dudley was in a critical condition, and he died in Liverpool yesterday.

Dr. Dudley was born at Phippsburg, Me., July 4, 1853. He attended the public schools of Phippsburg and the Portland Academy. In 1877 he was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School. He practiced his profession in Portland, Me., from 1877 to 1881. In 1881 he went to San Francisco and later came to this city.

Dr. Dudley was the author of many papers on gynecological subjects. He lived at 678 Madison Avenue. The body will be brought to New York. The burial will be in Maine.

LEFT FUNDS TO HOSPITALS.

Mrs. Margarette A. Jones Also Willed Art Collection to Museum.

After declaring that it was her wish that her body be cremated, Mrs. Margarette A. Jones in her will filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, bequeaths $100,000 to relatives. The sum of $5,000 is bequeathed to Supreme Court Justice Martin J. Keogh of New Rochelle, who is named as co-executor and trustee of the estate with the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company.

All of Mrs. Jones's works of art are left to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The sum of $25,000 is left to the Museum to be invested, the income to be applied to the care and maintenance of the art gallery.

The residuary estate, which consists of securities, is to be divided into three parts for the benefit of St. Luke's Hospital, the Presbyterian Hospital, and the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. The St. Luke's fund is to be known as the "Margaret Jones Fund," in memory of Mrs. Jones's mother. The money is to be invested and the income to be used for the support of free beds. The Presbyterian Hospital fund is to be known as the "Margarette A. Jones Fund," in memory of the testatrix. The sum left to the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital is to be known as the "David Jones Fund," in memory of Mrs. Jones's brother.

DESERTED PETS FOUGHT.

Parrot Swore and Bulldogs Chased the Sleuths—Rescued Anyway.

Two bulldogs, a cat, a parrot, and a canary gave Detectives Kreutzer and Quinn of the West Forty-seventh Street Station a lively time yesterday afternoon. They were left behind by the occupant of a house at 165 West Forty-seventh Street, who left suddenly a week ago.

Since then the police have been feeding the deserted pets. This was sometimes a difficult task, for the dogs evinced a desire to make a meal of those detailed to feed them. The parrot contented himself with swearing.

The task assigned to Kreutzer and Quinn was to take the whole lot to the pound, where they might be better cared for. Armed with a bottle of milk and a few mutton chops, they went to the house in a wagon. The parrot and the canary were taken to the waiting vehicle without trouble.

The two detectives went after the dogs, which had been chained up in the yard. The first was docile and unexpectedly friendly at first. Unfortunately about this time the two pups saw something fascinating about the same mutton chop, and the hair began to fly. Then they seemed to think the detectives were better food after all, and made for them. Quinn took to the fence top, while Kreutzer took refuge on a billiard table on the parlor floor. Armed with a croquet mallet and a billiard cue, Quinn and Kreutzer cornered Maude, and had her all trussed up when she again escaped. Again they detoured and captured her, this time in a dog kennel, the door of which they nailed up.

Then it was the turn of Bob, the cat. Each carrying a saucer of milk, the detectives went about the house calling "Poor pussy," and finally found Bob in the garret. Straight to the yard he flew, and up a small tree.

Then both policemen tried to climb the tree, but there were physical reasons why this was impossible, so they left a saucer of milk at its foot, and left Bob to his fate.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—During the last twenty-four hours very little rain has fallen in any part of the country, except along the South Atlantic Coast. In the absence of rain, the temperature has risen somewhat in the interior valleys and is now generally above the seasonal average, except in the lake region and the extreme northwest, where lower temperatures prevail.

Moderate temperatures will prevail in Atlantic Coast districts and warmer weather is indicated for the lake region. In the interior valleys high temperatures will continue. It will be somewhat cooler in the Middle Missouri Valley.

Wind along the New England coast and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh northwest to north; South Atlantic Coast light and variable, mostly southeast to southerly; Gulf Coast light and variable; on the lower lakes light and variable; upper lakes fresh southeast to south.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair Sunday and Monday, with moderate temperatures; light north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday, somewhat cooler in south portion. Monday fair; light north winds.

New England—Fair Sunday and Monday; light north winds.

Western New York—Fair, warmer Sunday. Monday fair; light, variable winds, becoming southeast.

Western Pennsylvania—Fair Sunday, warmer along the lakes. Monday fair; light, variable winds, becoming southeast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	66	70	4 P. M.	80	83
6 A. M.	65	69	6 P. M.	77	81
9 A. M.	69	76	9 P. M.	73	74
12 M.	79	81	12 P. M.	70	71

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 295 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 78; corresponding date 1904, 72; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 75.

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 78 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 86 degrees at 3:20 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 77 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

100,000 METROPOLITAN READERS DAILY
What It Means to You.

If you have lost anything, if you have rooms to let, if you want boarders or are looking for board; if you need help, or if you want a situation, won't it help you to let 100,000 persons know about it? An advertisement in THE NEW YORK TIMES will reach that number.

You can leave your advertisement at one of the offices of THE TIMES, Times Square, 8 Spruce St., or 129 West 125th St., at any advertising agency, or you can telephone 4900—38th. THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

HOW SUMMER SCHOOLS HELP TO BRIGHTEN LIFE

Delight Thousands of Children—Playgrounds for Mothers.

WORK OF EDGEWATER CRECHE

It Needs Funds to Continue Its Activities — Vacation Bible Classes Growing in Popularity.

The Board of Education's vacation schools are crowded, early reports from them showing 22,780 admissions to them and 110,329 admissions to playgrounds, while the nightly attendance at the school roof concerts is reported to average each 3,000. All these children are withdrawn from the heat, grime, and influences of the streets. They have in their new activities exchanged dirt, discomfort, and degrading "time killing" for rational pastimes in sanitary conditions under the care of devoted teachers and trained nurses.

One of the innovations this year, due to Superintendent W. H. Maxwell and Evangeline P. Whitney, District Superintendent in Charge of the Vacation Schools and Playgrounds, is the establishment of seven playgrounds for mothers and babies in Manhattan and Brooklyn, as follows, each being on the premises of a public school:

Manhattan—29 King Street, East Houston and Essex Streets, 25 Norfolk Street, Broome and Ridge Streets, and 273 East Second Street.

Brooklyn—Duffield, Johnson, and Gold Streets, and Columbia and Amity Streets.

The design underlying the selection of these places comprehended a cool and comfortable resort for social entertainment among the women and the giving to them of valuable instruction in the care of children. The corps of instructors at each are domestic science teachers, trained nurses, and expert kindergartners.

These will, conventionally and informally, talk about diet and the care of babies along scientific lines and the means by which children can be amused rationally and profitably. At each of these centres will be instrumental and vocal music, and the guests of the school system will be encouraged to take a share in this form of social recreation. Sand heaps and like joys will be provided for the little folk.

In the domestic science classes the teachers and trained nurses give special instruction on diet in the torrid season, including the preparation of food, and also on measures to be taken to avoid heat prostration, and what to be done if stricken. In considering these subjects special attention is devoted to the care of babies which so often devolves on the elder children, yet of tender years. Such little girls are taught how to bathe their little charges, how to feed them and what to give them, and as much as possible the science of sterilization of nursing bottles.

The vacation schools in the various boroughs for 1905 number: In Manhattan, 18, Bronx, 1; Brooklyn, 13, and Queens, 1. The subjects of instruction in them are: Venetian iron, bench work, fret sawing, whittling, leather and burnt wood, boys' basketry, chair caning, nature study, art study, knitting and crocheting, advanced sewing, elementary sewing, millinery, girls' basketry, embroidery, kindergarten, connecting class and historical excursions.

There are fifty-two playgrounds for the season and six open-air playgrounds, two kindergarten centres and twelve evening roof playgrounds. Domestic science is treated of in Manhattan at the following schools: 1, 7, 8, 20, 21, 28, 30, 31, 33, 42, 49, 57, 88, 135, 172, 177, 170 and 188; and in the Bronx Public School No. 9. In Brooklyn the schools where it is taught are: 5, 43, 53, 75, 82, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 133, 141, 142 and in Queens No. 1.

The twentieth annual report of the Edgewater Crèche, which is on the New Jersey shore, near the Fort Lee Ferry, tells of much done with little money. The institution, which is under the auspices of the Charity Organization Society, cared for 7,731 guests—children and their mothers from the tenement house districts—in the year ended April 1 last. In the season, June 15 to Sept. 15, it received in contributions $3,900.52, $200 being from John D. Rockefeller, and spent $2,875.54 in caring for its wards in its Summer day nursery. The Crèche is reached by the West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street Ferry. It is beautifully located, and a daily boon in the hot weather to about 200 children and their attendants. It needs funds. Contributions may be sent to F. Delano Weekes, President, 45 William Street; Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge of the New York City Mission Society, 105 East Twenty-second Street; Dr. Annie S. Daniel, 5 Livingston Place, or to the Treasurer, Charles D. Kellogg, 29 East Twenty-ninth Street.

The fourteen Daily Vacation Bible Schools of the Federation of Churches registered in the first four days over 1,900 children, from five to fourteen years of age. Special interest has been shown at the Italian tent, at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and First Avenue, and the tent at Saratoga Avenue, Brooklyn, where on one morning there were 400 children. In all the schools, the industrial features, sewing for the girls, hammock and basket making for the boys, have been thoroughly enjoyed, the only complaint being in having to put away the work at the end of the school hour. At the two tents the drills for the Boys, conducted by Sergeants from the United States Army, have been exceedingly popular.

On Tuesday in each school a first aid talk was given on burns, cuts, bruises, and sprains, and on Thursday one on physical cleanliness. The singing in each school has been in charge of an experienced teacher. July 17 all the workers will meet for conference at St. Mark's Episcopal Parish House. July 13 six men from the staff of the vacation schools began a series of noon meetings at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and also at the E. W. Bliss Manufacturing Company, in Brooklyn, at each of which from 150 to 300 men were present. These meetings will be held weekly during the Summer.

CRIED "WOLF" TOO OFTEN.

Boy Who Shouted for Help in Fun Is Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., July 15.—The pleasures of the colored folk from different parts of New Jersey who journeyed to Boynton Beach yesterday for an outing were marred by the drowning of a seventeen-year-old negro lad of Orange while he was bathing.

The boy, while still near shore, called for help. The guards responded, but when they reached the lad he laughed at them, saying he was only joking.

Later on, when in dee

25,000 ROOTERS CHEER WHEN NEW YORK WON

Champions Beat Old Rivals in the Ninth Inning.

VICTORY FOR AMERICANS

Defeat of Cleveland Advances Chicago to First Place — Brooklyn Fails to Score.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 8; Pittsburg, 7.
Chicago, 8; Brooklyn, 0.
St. Louis, 11; Boston, 8.
Philadelphia, 7; Cincinnati, 5.

American League.

New York, 6; Cleveland, 5.
Chicago, 2; Washington, 1.
Boston, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Philadelphia, 9; Detroit, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	New York	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	3	6	7	4	5	5	5	11	56	718
Pittsburg		6	7	4	10	12	5	10	49	613
Philadelphia	3		6	4	7	11	13	12	47	600
Chicago	4	4		4	8	12	6	7	46	575
Cincinnati	3	4	4		6	9	6	6	41	506
St. Louis	4	4	4	4		5	7	5	33	353
Boston	4	4	4	3	5		5	4	29	306
Brooklyn	4	3	6	3	3	5		3	27	355
Games lost	22	31	31	34	55	59	55	55		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs	Chicago	Cleveland	Philadelphia	Detroit	New York	Washington	St. Louis	Boston	Games Won	Per Cent.
Chicago		5	4	5	5	8	9	4	41	672
Cleveland	5		5	4	6	10	6	5	41	672
Philadelphia	6	5		5	5	5	7	4	37	597
Detroit	5	6	5		5	6	7	4	38	593
Boston	4	4	5	5		5	7	4	34	472
New York	1	3	4	4	6		4	10	32	464
St. Louis	3	6	4	3	6	6		4	28	378
Washington	2	5	4	4	3	2	5		25	378
Games lost	26	37	37	37	37	46	47			

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Browne's Home Run in Ninth Inning Wins for the Champions.

The champion New Yorks gained another ninth inning victory yesterday, this time the Pittsburgs being the victims by a score of 8 to 7. The scene that was presented by a shouting and excitable crowd, estimated at 25,000, when George Browne, the New York's right fielder, hit a hard ball to right field, which bounded into the open seats, in the ninth inning, has rarely been seen at the Polo Grounds.

The local men were one run behind when they went to the bat, and Brosnahan, who batted for Mathewson, was the first up. Lynch was unable to pitch properly across the plate, and the batsman went to first on bad balls. Browne followed, and it was his fifth time at the bat. He had two safe hits to his credit, had gained first on called balls, and in the seventh inning had struck out. This time his effort resulted in a home run, and he had hardly touched the plate when the crowd poured into the field from all directions.

Browne was immediately surrounded by an enthusiastic mob, and was carried off the field on the shoulders of two brawny men. When he got to the clubhouse he was compelled to appear on the piazza and bow his acknowledgements to the cheering throng as it wended its way to the exit gates.

Although the two teams had played eight games together this season, the New Yorks having won five, the victory yesterday seemed to be more pleasing to Manager McGraw and his players than any that has been achieved this year. The visitors are second in the race, and their defeat places them at a great disadvantage, for their position is threatened by the advance of the Philadelphia and Chicago teams.

The champions' success was not accomplished without much anxiety, for after it looked like a walkover for them at the end of the fifth inning, the score standing 6 to nothing, the Pittsburgs hit McGinnity unmercifully in the sixth and seventh innings, and with the aid of two bases on called balls collected seven runs. Once before, in the fourth inning, they had hit for a single and a double, with only one out. The "Iron Man," however was equal to the emergency, and the next two batsmen were retired.

In the sixth inning Clymer started off with a neat bunt midway between the home plate and third base. He was advanced by Clarke's hit to left field, and then came two outs in succession by splendid stops by McGinnity. Howard's hit to centre scored the two runners. These runs were not considered serious, however, for when McGinnity in the seventh inning gave two men bases on balls, which were followed by a single, a triple, and a home run, all in succession, Manager McGraw recalled the "Iron Man" and put Mathewson in his place. The score at this time stood 7 to 6 in favor of the Pittsburgs, but Mathewson quickly showed that he was in form by striking out Wagner, while Howard was easily retired at first by Gilbert to McGann. Only three men faced the ex-Bucknell College student in the eighth inning, and the same number in the ninth. The score:

PITTSBURG.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Clymer, rf.	2	1	1	3	0	0
Clarke, lf.	2	2	1	0	0	1
Leach, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	0
Howard, 1b.	0	1	1	8	1	0
Brain, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0	0
Pletz, c.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Gibson, c.	0	0	0	5	2	1
Leever, p.	0	1	0	0	3	1
Lynch, p.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	7	10	*2	24	7	3

NEW YORK.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Browne, rf.	3	3	0	0	0	0
Donlin, cf.	1	3	2	0	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	0
Mertes, lf.	0	1	3	0	1	
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	4	0	
Devlin, 2b.	1	0	1	1	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Strang, 2b.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bowman, c.	0	0	8	0	0	0
McGinty, p.	0	1	0	5	0	0
McGinn, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Bresnahan.	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	8	10	27	10	1	

*Winning run scored with no one out.
†Batted for Mathewson in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	2	5	0	0—7
New York	1	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	2—8

First base by errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Leever, 2; off Lynch, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 4; by Mathewson, 2; by Leever, 1; by Lynch, 3. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 4. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Stolen base—McGann. Home runs—Donlin, Browne, and Leach. Three-base hit—Clarke. Two-base hits—Clymer, Wagner, and Browne. Hits—Off McGinnity, 10 in 8 1-3 innings; off Mathewson, 0 in 2 2-3 innings; off Leever, 5 in 4 innings; off Lynch, 5 in 4 innings. Double play—McGinnity, Dahlen, and McGann. Wild pitch—Leever. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Klem. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Attendance—25,000.

CHICAGO, 8; BROOKLYN, 0.

Chicago shut out Hanlon's men at Washington Park yesterday in the first game of the series by the score of 8 to 0. Eason was knocked out of the box in the third inning, but the Western players made two runs off Jones in the fifth, two men scoring on a "squeeze" play. Briggs was effective, holding the locals to three hits. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Slagle, cf.	1	1	1	2	0	0
Maloney, rf.	3	2	1	0	0	0
Schulte, lf.	1	1	3	1	0	0
Chance, 1b.	1	0	14	1	0	0
Tinker, ss.	2	2	1	5	0	0
Evers, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	0
Casey, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	0
Kling, c.	0	0	6	7	2	0
Briggs, p.	0	0	0	1	2	0
Total.	8	8	27	14	5	0

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	0
Hall, cf.	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Lumley, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Batch, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	0
Gessler, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0	0
Lewis, ss.	0	0	1	2	1	
Malay, 2b.	0	0	0	5	3	0
Bergen, c.	0	0	0	4	3	1
Eason, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jones, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	0	3	27	14	2

Chicago	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0—8
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Maloney. Three-base hit—Tinker. Hits—Off Eason, 6 in three innings; off Jones, 3 in six innings. Sacrifice hits—Tinker, Evers. Stolen bases—Maloney, Schulte, Gessler. Double play—Batch, Malay, and Gessler. Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 6. First base on balls—Off Eason, 3; off Jones, 2; off Briggs, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Jones, 1. Struck out—By Jones, 4; by Briggs, 6. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—4,000.

ST. LOUIS, 11; BOSTON, 8.

BOSTON, July 15. In a heavy batting game, in which each team used two pitchers, St. Louis won to-day, 11 to 8. Willis was driven from the box in the sixth when six runs were made off him. Home runs by Delahanty and Wolverton in succession were features. The score:

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Shan'n, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Arndt, rf.	1	2	1	1	1	
Smoot, cf.	2	1	4	0	0	
Beckley, 1b.	2	1	12	0	0	
Shay, 2b.	1	2	2	5	0	
McBride, ss.	0	0	3	5	0	
Burke, 3b.	2	2	0	3	1	
Grady, c.	2	2	3	3	0	
Eagan, p.	0	1	0	0	1	
McFarl'd, p.	0	0	0	0	1	
Total.	11	12	27	17	3	

BOSTON	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	2	2	0	2	1	
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	8	3	0	
Dolan, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	1
Delahanty, lf.	1	3	2	0	1	
Wolv'n, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	0
Cannell, cf.	1	2	5	0	0	
Raymer, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0	
Moran, c.	0	0	9	1	0	
Willis, p.	1	1	0	0	1	
Fraser, p.	0	0	0	2	1	1
Total.	8	14	27	10	5	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	2 1—11
Boston	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	0 1—8

Two-base hits—Arndt. 2; Willis, Raymer. Home runs—Delahanty, Wolverton. Sacrifice hits—Smoot, Shay. Stolen bases—Cannell, Shay, (2.) Burke (2.) Grady. Double play—Shay, McBride and Beckley. Hits—Off Willis in six innings, 10; off Frazer, 2 in three innings; off Eagan, 11 in 6 1-3 innings; off McFarland, 3 in 2 2-3 innings. Left on bases—Boston, 6; St. Louis, 6. First base on balls—Off Willis, 1; off Fraser, 1; off Eagan, 1; off McFarland, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Struck out—By Willis, 6; by Fraser, 3; by Eagan, 1. Passed ball—Grady. Wild pitches—Willis and Fraser. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 2,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; CINCINNATI, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.—Harper's wildness and ineffectiveness were the chief factors in the defeat of Cincinnati to-day. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	
Barry, 1b.	2	1	8	2	1	
Kelley, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Seymour, cf.	1	1	3	1	0	
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	
Odwell, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Steinf'dt, 3b.	1	2	1	1	0	
Schiel, c.	0	1	3	2	0	
Harper, p.	0	0	1	2	0	
Chech, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	5	9	24	16	1	

PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	3	2	5	1	0	
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	1	1	1	
C'ney, 3b.	1	4	1	0	0	
Titus, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Magee, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Br'sf'd, 1b.	0	1	6	0	0	
Kruger, ss.	0	1	1	4	1	
Doolin, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	
Dooin, c.	0	1	7	0	0	
Pittinger, p.	2	2	1	0	0	
Total.	7	14	27	7	2	

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0—5
Philadelphia	2	1	0	2	1	0	1	0	0—7

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 8; Philadelphia, 11. Two-base hit—Corcoran. Three-base hits—Kelley, Schiel. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Thomas. Double play—Seymour and Schiel. Hits—Off Harper, 9 in 3¼ innings; off Chech, 5 in 4⅔ innings. Struck out—By Pittinger, 5; by Chech, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 2; off Harper, 4; off Chech, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Barry, Magee. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance, 7,504.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

With Chesbro Pitching Greater New Yorks Beat Cleveland, 6 to 5.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 15.—Poor Manager Lajoie, himself unable to play, sat through the game to-day and saw his team lose first place again, and that, too, when it was facing a team of cripples. Last September, when Chesbro, with his wet ball, was trying hard to defeat Cleveland, he had the misfortune to meet a defeat that cost New York the pennant. He got even to-day, and though touched safely twelve times he managed to keep them sufficiently scattered to win by a margin of one run, and did it by contributing a neat sacrifice in the final inning.

Chesbro was aided, however, by poor work on the part of Cleveland. Moore, who allowed but three hits in his last game, was wild, while the fielding behind him was of the weird order. In the first inning two doubles, a single, and hitting a man sent two men across the plate, and only Jackson's fine throw catching Williams at the plate, prevented it from being a larger lead. The disastrous period for Cleveland came in the seventh, with the score a tie. Moore made a fumble that gave Powers a life, Conroy singled, and then Bay, with an easy chance, muffed Elberfeld's fly, and the people began to leave the stands. In the ninth Bradley had to add one more to the list of errors, and it resulted in a run when Chesbro's sacrifice and Keeler's double sent Powers home.

Cleveland made a spurt in the last inning, but after two runs had been scored Flick was unable to make a hit, and it was all over.

The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	1	2	0	2	0	
Bay, cf.	0	2	1	0	1	
Flick, rf.	1	2	0	1	0	
Kahl, 2b.	0	2	4	2	0	
Bradl'y, 3b.	0	0	3	1	1	
Turner, ss.	0	2	2	2	1	
Stovall, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	
Bemis, c.	2	1	6	2	1	
Moore, p.	0	0	0	0	5	2
*Carr	1	1	0	0	4	
Total.	5	12	27	16	6	

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	0
Keeler, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0
Elb'f'd, ss.	1	0	2	2	1	
Will'ms, 2b.	0	2	4	1	0	
Yeager, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	
Fultz, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	
McGuire, c.	0	1	10	2	1	
Powers, lb.	2	1	8	0	1	
Chesbro, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	6	10	27	11	3	

*Batted for Moore in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2—5
New York	2	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	*1—6

First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; New York, 4. Two-base hits—Turner, Conroy, Williams, Keeler. Three-base hits—Flick, Carr. Sacrifice hits—Stovall, Bay, Keeler, Fultz, Chesbro. Stolen bases—Bay, 2; Bemis, Fultz. Double plays—Stovall and Turner; Elberfeld and Powers. First base on balls—Off Moore, 3; off Chesbro, 3. Hit by pitched ball—By Moore, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; New York, 4. Struck out—By Moore, 3; by Chesbro, 8. Wild pitch—Chesbro. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance, 8,771.

CHICAGO, 2; WASHINGTON, 1.

CHICAGO, July 15.—Chicago defeated Washington to-day by 2 to 1. Townsend was a puzzle for Chicago, but errors behind him gave Chicago the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
F. Jones, cf.	0	0	2	2	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	0
Davis, ss.	0	0	2	1	0	
Donohue, 1b.	1	0	11	1	0	
Green, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	0
M'F'land, c.	0	0	6	0	0	
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	
T'nehill, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0	
Smith, p.	0	0	0	0	2	1
Total.	2	2	27	12	1	

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
C. Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	
H'kman, 2b.	0	0	0	4	3	
And'son, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
H'lsman, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0	
Cassidy, ss.	0	0	4	1	0	
Heydon, c.	0	0	3	3	0	
T'nsend, p.	0	0	1	3	0	
Total.	1	2	24	15	4	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Washington, 4. Sacrifice hits—Green, (2,) Dundon, Townsend. Stolen bases—C. Jones, (2.) Double play—Tannehill and Donohue. Struck out—By Smith, 6; by Townsend, 3. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 3; off Townsend, 3. Balk—Townsend. Time of game—One hour and forty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—9,860.

BOSTON, 2; ST. LOUIS, 1.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.—Olmstead, a recent recruit of the Bostons, won to-day's game from St. Louis by 2 to 1. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
R'k'f'd, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	
Stone, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	
V'Zant, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Jones, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0	
Wallace, ss.	0	2	3	4	0	
Kibler, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	
Gleason, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	
Sugden, c.	0	0	1	1	0	
Buch'n, p.	0	1	0	2	4	1
*Frisk	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	1	5	27	12	1	

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	1	0	3	0	0	
Parent, ss.	0	1	4	2	1	
Burkett, lf.	1	1	4	0	1	
Collins, 3b.	0	1	3	2	0	
Stahl, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0	
Criger, c.	0	0	3	1	0	
Olmst'd, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
Total.	2	6	27	9	3	

*Batted for Buchanan in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Boston	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Stahl, Stone. Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Passed ball—Criger. Stolen base—Stahl. Bases on balls—Off Olmstead, 4. Struck out—By Olmstead, 3; by Buchanan, 1. Left on base—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and McCarthy. Attendance, 5,800.

ATHLETICS WON AND LOST.

DETROIT, July 15.—Detroit and the Philadelphia Athletics broke even in a double-header before a big crowd to-day. Killian pitched fine ball in the first game, while Detroit bunched the few safe ones off Plank to advantage. In the seventh inning the "squeeze" play was worked in a new way, Schaefer's sacrifice scoring two men instead of one. The other game was easy for the visitors and proved Coakley's eighth straight win. The Scores:

DETROIT.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	2	2	2	0	0	
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	5	0	0	
McIntyre, lf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
O'Leary, ss.	0	1	3	5	0	
C'ghl'n, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0	
Linds'y, 1b.	0	0	7	0	0	
Doran, c.	1	1	5	1	0	
Killian, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
Total.	5	8	27	9	0	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	0
Lord, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Davis, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0	
Cross, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	
Seybold, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	
Murphy, 2b.	1	0	5	1	0	
Knight, ss.	0	0	0	2	0	
Plank, p.	0	1	0	4	1	
*Bender	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	2	10	24	12	1	

*Batted for Plank in ninth inning.

Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0		0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Crawford, Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, (2,) Knight. Stolen base—Schreck. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 2; off Plank, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 5; Philadelphia, 8. Struck out—By Killian, 4; by Plank, 5. Wild pitch—Plank. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	2	9	0	1	
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	1	0	0	
McIntyre, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	3	1	0	
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	1	0	1	
Lindsay, 1b.	0	1	5	1	0	
Drill, c.	0	0	1	5	1	
Donovan, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	2	0	
Total.	1	7	27	4	2	

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	
H'fman, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	
Davis, 1b.	1	1	3	4	1	1
Cross, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0	0
Seybold, rf.	2	1	5	0	0	
Murphy, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0	
Knight, ss.	1	1	2	2	0	
Schreck, c.	1	1	6	0	0	
Coakley, p.	1	2	0	1	0	
Total.	9	14	27	5	1	

Detroit	2	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	0—9

Hits—Off Donovan, 8 in four innings; off Kitson, 6 in five innings. Two-base hits—Cooley, Davis. Home runs—Murphy, Knight. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Seybold. Stolen bases—L. Cross, Seybold. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 4; off Kitson, 1; off Coakley, 4. Left on bases—Detroit, 11; Philadelphia, 11. Struck out—By Donovan, 4; by Kitson, 1; by Coakley, 6. Double play—Lindsay, (unassisted.) Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—6,500.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
G'tman, cf.	0	2	1	0	0	
Cal'han, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Del'h'ty, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Laporte, 2b.	0	0	2	3	1	
Murphy, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	
Bir'kett, ss.	3b.	0	0	1	3	1
M'Alt'r, ss.	0	0	5	4	2	
Bird, c.	0	0	8	0	0	
Yerkes, p.	0	0	0	0	3	0
Total.	1	3	27	13	3	

JERSEY CITY.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Clem'ts, lf.	1	5	1	0	0	
Bean, ss.	1	1	1	1	1	
Keister, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Merritt, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0	
Hal'g'n, cf.	1	3	1	0	0	
Patten, 2b.	1	3	1	1	0	
Woods, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0	
McC'ley, c.	1	2	14	0	0	
Clark'n, p.	1	1	0	2	0	
Total.	9	18	27	6	1	

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1
Jersey City	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4	1—9

Left on bases—Buffalo, 5; Jersey City, 10. First base on balls—Off Yerkes, 2; off Clarkson, 4. Struck out—By Yerkes, 8; by Clarkson, 14. Three-base hit—Halligan. Two-base hits—Pattee, Gettman. Sacrifice hit—Bean. Stolen bases—Bean, Keister. Double plays—Brockett, Murphy, and McAllister; Clarkson, Merritt, and Woods. Hit by pitcher—By Yerkes, 1. Wild pitch—Yerkes. Umpires—Messrs. Hassett and Conway. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes. Attendance—6,021.

AT MONTREAL.

NEWARK.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
O'Hagan, 1b.	1	0	10	1	0	
Mahling, 3b.	1	1	1	5	0	
Swander, cf.	0	1	3	3	0	
Jones, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	
C'kman, 3b.	0	1	3	4	1	
Murphy, rf.	0	0	3	1	0	
Gatins, ss.	0	0	1	4	1	
Shea, c.	0	0	6	4	0	
Mor'rity, p.	1	1	0	1	0	
Total.	5	8	27	19	2	

MONTREAL.	AB	R	B	PO	A	E
Miller, 2b.	1	1	3	2	0	
Meaney, rf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Bannon, cf.	1	1	2	0	0	
F.H'man, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	
Joyce, lf.	0	1	2	0	1	
Lach'ce, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0	
L.H'man, ss.	0	0	1	2	2	
Raub, c.	0	0	1	6	1	0
P'palau, p.	0	0	1	0	7	0
Total.	3	7	27	14	4

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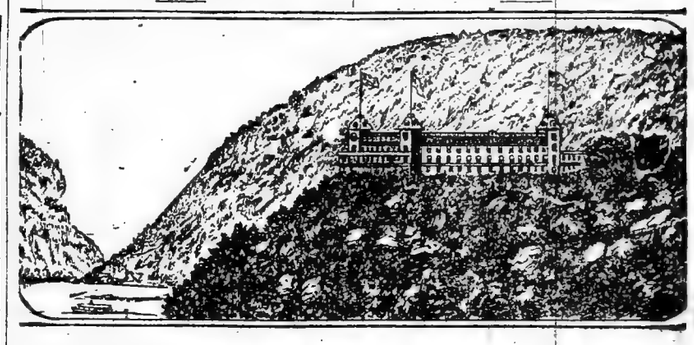
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THOMPSON'S HOTEL
Lake Mahopac, N. Y.
Now Open. A select family hotel. GOLF AND ALL OUTDOOR SPORTS. Superior accommodations. Excellent cu

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Dealing in flats and tenements, about 75 per cent. of which is confined to the upper east side and the easterly part of Harlem, still gives to the market a fair show of activity. Several west side dwellings have changed hands within a few days; and, according to brokers, the busy season in that part of the city, both in the selling of houses and in the renting of apartments, promises to be several weeks in advance of its usual date.

The resumption of active trading in the Bronx is also likely to be hastened now that the tunnel under the Harlem has been opened and trains are running from the Battery to West Farms. Both the present level of values and the experience of many of those who engaged in the wild speculative scramble of last Fall make it improbable that there will be any repetition of that movement, but with the easterly and southeasterly portions of the Bronx now readily accessible, business of more substantial sort—the actual development of those sections—will be taken up on a greatly increased scale. The group of building operations involving several million dollars, now being carried forward around the junction of Westchester, Prospect, and Longwood Avenues, is only typical of what is going on at various points close to the stations on the Westchester Avenue and Southern Boulevard viaduct, and is but the forerunner of countless other operations which will probably be undertaken within another year in the great vacant areas now reached by the Subway system.

The report that the German-American Building, at Nassau and Liberty Streets, is about to change hands again in a trade involving $4,000,000, has furnished one of the chief topics for gossip in the downtown district during the week. Nothing in the shape of an authoritative announcement regarding the transaction has yet been forthcoming from any source. One report, which has been current for several days, and which finally found its way into print yesterday, is that the property has been taken by the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society in exchange for the Hotel Earlington, at 49 West Twenty-seventh Street, the eleven-story building at the northeast corner of Broadway and Spring Street, and half a dozen small parcels in the upper part of the city. No confirmation of this report has been obtainable from officers of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society. If the downtown skyscraper is at last to pass into a permanent ownership, it is a circumstance of no small importance, in view of the property's history since the erection of the new building on the site ten or twelve years ago.

The incorporation of the Brunswick Site Company to protect the interests of bondholders in the new Hotel Brunswick enterprise means the utter abandonment of that scheme and places the future of that commanding block front on Fifth Avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, in a more indeterminate state than ever. The hotel project, it is said, may be renewed, after a reorganization, but its history up to date justifies the view of the President of one of the larger realty companies that it has been "a colossal example of real estate mismanagement."

ATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. have sold for Mrs. Harriet L. Richards the three-story dwelling 527 West End Avenue, on lot 20 by 90.

N. M. Garrettson has sold for Kingman Putnam 507 West End Avenue, a four-story brick and stone-front dwelling on lot 19.4 by 100; also for George V. N. Baldwin 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, a four-story stone-front dwelling on lot 19 by 102.2.

Buyers for Flats on West Side.

Leonard Morgan has sold for Otto Diedrich to a Mr. Benger the five-story single flat 173 West Seventy-eighth Street, 22.6 by 102.2.

Flora Marks has sold 141 West One Hundredth Street, a five-story flat on lot 25.4 by 100.

Upper Second Avenue Purchase.

Jacob L. Lissner & Sons have bought from a Mr. Spivack 1,976 Second Avenue, a five-story four-family house, with stores, on lot 25 by 100.

P. Fried has sold for James O'Connell 246 East Seventy-seventh Street, a four-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Fleck & Brown have sold for J. Klingenstein to Max J. Kramer and another 243 and 253 East Seventy-eighth Street, four-story buildings, 42 by 102.2. The buyers will improve the property with six-story apartment houses.

H. Sugarman has sold for Merkin & Margolin 228 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story tenement, 25.5 by 102, to a Mr. Gossett.

Deal for 103th Street Properties.

Israel Goldberg, in conjunction with M. Freedman, has sold for Samuel Herman two four-story brick flats, on lot 51 by 100.11, at 108 and 110 East One Hundred and Eighth Street.

Charles E. Duross has resold for a Mr. Clarke 112 East Ninety-first Street, a three-story frame dwelling on lot 25 by 100.8.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Gertrude L. Simpson 55 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 99.11.

The Goodspeed Realty Improvement Company has bought from Max Rosch the six-story tenement at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, 75 by 90; also, from William Margerm, the three-story dwelling 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 25 by 100; also, from Jacob Deutsch, the two four-story double flats 510 and 512 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 50 by 100; also, from Mrs. Johanna Kaufman, the five-story flat 5 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, 18.4 by 100. The same company has sold the four-story double tenement 242 East Seventy-fifth Street, 25 by 100.

Lots Sold on Washington Avenue.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Mary M. Bensel the vacant plot 50 by 145, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 175 feet south of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street.

William Stonebridge has sold to John Pingitore the two-story two-family dwelling on the south side of One Hundred and Eighty-second Street, 80 feet west of Arthur Avenue.

Charles Munster has sold for Katie Klinder the two-family dwelling on the east side of Villa Avenue, 240 feet north from the Southern Boulevard. Henry Essig is the buyer.

E. J. Ivchoe has resold for W. D. Acker to William Miller the lot and building on the east side of Webster Avenue, 313 feet south of Two Hundredth Street.

Morris Avenue Plot Changes Hands.

Louis Cohen has bought from a client of Abraham Nelson the plot 100 by 115 on Morris Avenue, 228 feet north of King's Bridge Road.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold for Louis G. Friess the dwelling on the east side of Woodycrest Avenue, 125 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, on lot fronting 37.6 feet.

E. M. & A. S. Phelps have sold for Anna M. Briggs to Harry M. Goldberg the three-story frame dwelling 319 Willis Avenue, 12.6 by 106. Mr. Goldberg owns adjoining property.

William E. Folkes reports that he has sold for S. Goldberg to Robert Coble a lot on East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, running through to Southern Boulevard, 25 feet west of the Ricca piano factory. The buyer will improve the property.

To Build 34th Street Structure.

The Richman Realty and Construction Company has secured the contract for the erection of the six-story store and loft building at 13 West Thirty-fourth Street, for Robert S. Smith.

Plans are now being prepared by Architect F. A. Minuth, and work will be begun immediately upon Mr. Smith's return from abroad about Aug. 25.

John Prendergast, formerly Secretary of Richard V. Harnett & Co., is now connected with the sales department of Richard M. Montgomery's office.

Brooklyn Dwelling Finds Buyer.

Edgar T. Kingsley has sold to Lillian Moffatt 269 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn, a three-story dwelling 16.8 by 100.

Rockaway Property at Auction.

H. C. Mapes & Co. will sell at auction on Saturday, on the premises, properties at Rockaway Beach owned by I. Sprung. The sale will cover cottages and ocean front plots, as well as lots on Hammels and Grove Avenues.

THE AUCTION ROOM.

Auction offerings of property in the northerly parts of the Bronx were so successful earlier in the season, that Auctioneer Wells will try the market again on Tuesday with an executors' sale of thirty-seven lots at William's Bridge. The properties are situated on Second, Pleasant, and Park Avenues and Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, one block from the White Plains Road.

The only other voluntary offering for the week is that of a plot, 75 by 100, on Robbins Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, announced by D. Phoenix Ingraham for Tuesday.

Bryan L. Kennelly will sell on Wednesday, under foreclosure, the block bounded by Aqueduct, Harrison, and Tremont Avenues, Macomb's Road, and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street. The executors of the estate of Collis P. Huntington are the plaintiffs in the proceeding. The amount due on judgment is about $806,000, under a blanket mortgage, which also covers a large tract in Westchester County.

Among other foreclosure offerings listed for the week are those of 523 Madison Avenue, near Fifty-fourth Street; 752 Eighth Avenue, near Forty-fifth Street, and a plot, 100 by 100, on the north side of Sixty-seventh Street, 425 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 14 and 16 Vesey Street Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, JULY 17.
By Bryan L. Kennelly.

40th St, 445 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, Gilbert H. Montague, referee; due on judgment, $2,804.

TUESDAY, JULY 18.
By James L. Wells.
Executors' Sale.

20 Av, Williams Bridge, s s, 500 ft n of 216th St, four lots, each 25x100.

219th St, s s, 27 ft w of Park Av, six lots, each 25x114.

219th St, s s, 27 ft w of aPrk Av, six lots, each 28x130.

Park Av, w s, 133 ft s of 219th St, 85.6x100, vacant.

Park Av, w s, adjoining the foregoing on the south, six lots, each 25x100.

Pleasant Av, e s, 400 ft n of 216th St, eight lots, each 25x100.

Pleasant Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 50x100, two-story frame dwelling.

Pleasant Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, one lot, 25x100.

Pleasant Av, e s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 31.6x100.10, vacant.

Pleasant Av, w s, 600 ft n of 216th St, three lots, each 25x100.

Pleasant Av, w s, adjoining the foregoing on the north, 56.6x100.10, vacant.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Robbins Av, 579, w s, 175 ft n of 149th St, 75x100, one and two story buildings; public auction sale.

By Joseph P. Day.

67th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, Charles P. Blaney, referee; due on judgment, $21,585.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Washington Av, 2,281 and 2,283, s w corner of 186th St, 50x51, two four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, W. S. Fraser, referee; due on judgment, $2,324; subject to other mortgages for $25,000.

By Philip A. Smyth.

Shell St, n s, between 4th and 5th Avs, Wakefield, 25x100.6; foreclosure sale, Ashbel P. Fitch, referee; due on judgment, $2,675.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19.
By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

8th Av, 732, e s, 75.7 ft n of 45th St, 18.7x67.7 and irregular, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, Benjamin Barker, referee; due on judgment, $2,957.

By Peter F. Meyer.

98th St, 147 West, n s, 237.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x54 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, Edward G. Whitaker, referee; due on judgment, $9,131.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Aqueduct Av, Tremont Av, Macomb's Road, and 176th St, plot of about six acres, excepting such portions thereof as have been taken for street widenings; foreclosure sale, John F. Coffin, referee; due on judgment, $808,183.

THURSDAY, JULY 20.
By Joseph P. Day.

123d St, 285 East, n w corner of 2d Av, 17.6x71.8, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, Emanuel I. Silberstein, referee; due on judgment, $14,261.

Rider Av, w s, 968 ft s of 144th St, running through to Canal Place, 125x150; foreclosure sale, Moses J. Sneudaira, referee; due on judgment, $2,581; subject to other mortgages for $16,000.

FRIDAY, JULY 21.
By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Madison Av, 528, e s, 80.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x80, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, James W. Treadwell, referee; due on judgment, $4,208.

By Peter F. Meyer.

99th St, 49 West, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 49.1x92, five-story brick building; foreclosure sale, H. A. Mendelson, referee; due on judgment, $8,664; subject to other mortgages for $41,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

147th St, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x99.11; P. Sperling of 125 West 142d St owner; W. C. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

141st St, 558 and 57 East, for a four-story dwelling, 25x99.11; A. T. Nichols of 3 East 76th St, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $58,000.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 73d St, for a twelve-story brick flat, 119.2x92.2; Ripley Realty Company of 900 7th Av, owner; Milliken & Moeller of 7 West 38th St, architects; cost, $880,000.

123d St, 304 East, for a six-story tenement and stores, 28.8x87.11; W. Sultz of 282 Grand St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architect; cost, $30,000.

100th St, s s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x87.11; Roosevelt Realty and Construction Company of 41 East 11th St, owner; S. Sass of 25 Park Row, architect; cost, $70,000.

100th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, for three six-story brick tenements, 47.8x89.11; M. S. A. Wilson of 68 West 106th St, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $145,000.

Avenue C, n w corner of 4th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 45x83.2; M. Frank of 19 West 125th St, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $90,000.

Tinton Av, w s, 100.11 ft s of 163d St, for two six-story brick tenements; Louis Weinstein of 216 East 118th St, owner; Rouse & Sloan of 11 East 43d St, architects; cost, $45,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

13th St, 134 and 136 East, to a four-story brick hotel; S. A. B. Downs of 152 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, owner; P. F. Brogan of 119 East 36th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Monroe St, 255, a five-story brick tenement; L. Kohlstein of 46 East Broadway, owner; E. R. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

Pearl St, 372 to 378, to two five-story brick factories; E. Palmer, premises, owner; E. Greene of 5 Beekman St, architect; cost, $22,000.

Catharine St, 16, to a four-story brick loft; H. M. Greenberg of 83 Norfolk St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

7th St, 115 East, to a church; A. D. Pell, owner; T. H. Styles of 149 West 28th St, architect; cost, $8,000.

74th St, 106 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; B. G. Goodhue & Ferguson of 170 5th Av, architects; cost, $10,000.

251 Av, 1,065 to 1,409, to three four-story brick tenements; A. Herzog of 111 Nassau St, owner; O. Reissmann, architect; cost, $4,500.

Essex St, 90, to a five-story brick tenement; C. Newman, premises, owner; C. Reissmann, architect; cost, $5,000.

58th St, n s, 360 ft e of 10th Av, to a two-story brick dormitory and kitchen; Roosevelt Hospital, premises, owner; W. Smith of 17 East 50th St, architect; cost, $15,000.

3d Av, 2,332, to a three-story brick dwelling and factory; O. Stahl of 339 East 46th St, owner; A. G. Koenig of 333 East 66th St, architect; cost, $7,000.

33d St, 54 to 58 West, to a sixteen-story brick hotel; W. R. H. Martin of 56 West 33d St, owner; A. J. Hardenbergh of 1 West 34th St, architect; cost, $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Saturday, July 15.

SOUTH WILLIAM ST, 5, s s, 20.8x79.4; South William St, 7, 20.6x73.2; Charles Myers to Percy Chubb. (mtg $25,000). 100

LOT 131, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Robert Ghames to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 76, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Andrew J. Flood to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 136, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Eugenie Gangloff to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 137, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; James Fitzpatrick to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOTS 125 and 126, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Annie F. Hecht to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 132, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Thomas Flynn to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 197, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Edward Fischl to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 198, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Frederick Fischl to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 130, map partition sale Lott G. Hunt; Thomas H. Fitzpatrick to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

PARK AV, n w corner of 134th St, 199.10x90; Irving Bachrach and others to Atalanta Realty Company, (mtg $47,500) 100

HUNT AV, n s, 400 ft e of Sagmore Av, 75x100; John J. Geary to H. C. Winchester ..... Nom.

WENDOVER AV, s e corner of Washington Av, 25.3x91.3; Howard Bloomgarden and others to Solomon Feldstein and others, (mtg $30,500) 100

91ST ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 50x100.8; Esther Isenberg to Ida Machiz, (mtg $34,200) 100

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 178th St, $1,10x145.3; Joseph Reiss to Henry Fox ..... Nom.

100TH ST, s s, 210 ft w of Central Park West, 40x100.11; Joseph Yesks to Sophie Cohen and another, (mtg $46,000) 100

122D ST, 552 West, 25x99.11; Isaac G. Fischer and another to Leah Fischer and others, (mtg $21,000) 100

27TH ST, 461 West, 25x98.6; Augustus Busch to City of New York 17,500

LOT 135, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Morris Osmansky to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 134, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Elias W. Longwood to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 204, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Josephine T. Mahoney to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 68, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Christian Rieger and others to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 155, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Thekla Hedderich and another to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 152, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Jane Wylie to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 129, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Anthony Kurdelski to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

LOT 199, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Robert Marshall to H. Carroll Winchester ..... Nom.

122ND ST, s s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, 50x99.11; Arthur W. Mundorff to Moritz Neuman, (mtg $59,000) 100

116TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 22x41.6; Henrietta K. Moore to William Spelman ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 1,485, w s, 39.5x100; Charles S. Bauer and others to Max Goldwasser and another, (mtg $23,000) 100

9TH AV, s e corner of 208th St, 100x99.11; Jacob Rosborg to Peter J. Shields, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

162D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.10; Pilgrim Realty Company to Rebecca Oshinsky and others 100

BELMONT AV, 2,314, e s, 25x100; Abraham Zuckerman to Adolph Tischler, (mtg $5,550) ..... Nom.

162D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Boulevard, 200x irregular; Jumel Realty and Construction Company to the Pilgrim Realty Company, (mtg $182,500) 100

NORFOLK ST, 101, w s, 25x65.5; Max Goldberg to Louis Levine and another, (mtg $28,000) 100

CARMINE ST, 34 and 36, s s, 40x70; Julia Samuels to Joseph Manganaro, (mtg $27,000) 100

157TH ST, 433 East, 25x103.2; Abe Miller to Samuel Snow, (mtg $19,000) 100

147TH AV, s e corner of 6th St, 105x123, Wakefield; 14th Av, s s, 105 ft e of 6th Av, 102x —, Wakefield; Robert H. Strong to William J. Strong 100

147TH AV, s e corner of 6th St, 105x123, Wakefield; 14th Av, s s, 105 ft e of 6th Av, 102x —, Wakefield; William J. Strong to Joseph Schneider 100

BOWERY, 170 and 170½, w s, 25x100; Emma L. Canlon to Madison Square Mortgage Company, (mtg $28,000) 100

187 AV, w s, 46.9 ft s of 11th St, 23.2x64.2; Frank Rando to Antonio Giardina, (mtg $13,500) ..... Nom.

115TH ST, n s, 100.8 ft w of Elton Av, 50x100; Louise Doll to Helene Galewski, (mtg $7,000) 100

LOT 136, map of Lott G. Hunt estate; Rudolph Bell to Eugenie Gangloff ..... Nom.

144TH ST, s s, 88.11 ft e of Park Av, 50.7x irregular; Charles Parker Company to Franz Lorck ..... Nom.

172D ST, 360 East, 17x67.11; Frederick Schuler to Patrick Geoghan, (mtg $4,300) 100

48TH ST, s s, 373.3 ft w of 8th Av, 26x100.5; Veronica Palitsch to City of New York 100

LOTS C, D, E, and F, map of subdivision of Lot 35, map of Norwood; Elizabeth Farrell to Mary H. Daly, (mtg $900) 100

LOTS 62, 70, 71, and 85, map of Arden property; John J. Storms to Frank D. Cleland, (mtg $1,005) ..... Nom.

E ¼ OF PLOT 90, w ½ of Plot 91, s ½ of Plot 87, all of Plot 86, map of Arden property; John J. Storms to Walter M. Friedberger, (mtg $1,002) ..... Nom.

36TH ST, n s, 96 ft e of 7th Av, 0.2x98.9; Jessie W. Giles and another, executors, to Beers Realty Company, 1-18 part, all title ..... Nom.

114TH ST, n s, 117.6 ft e of 3d Av, 17.6x100.11; Ratje Bunke to John M. Friedrich, Jr., (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, s s, 122 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, 28x41.6; Henrietta K. Moore to George Hubert, (mtg $1,200) 100

147TH ST, s s, 126 ft e of 8th Av, 24x103.3; C. V. King to Benjamin Fox, (mtg $20,000) 100

105TH ST, 57 West, 25x100.11; Adolph Finkenberg to Ida Koch, (mtg $20,750). 100

91ST ST, n s, 90 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x100.8; William J. Becker to John J. Feaster, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

MACHIZ, Ida, to Esther Isenberg, 91st St, 350 and 352 East; two prior mortgages, $17,100 each, 8 years, 6 per cent, two mortgages, each $3,400

LEVINE, Louis, and another, to Max Goldberg, Norfolk St, 166, 3 years, 6 per cent 4,000

SCHUBERT, Henrietta, to Whitehall Realty Company, lot 3, block 12, map land party second part, 3 years 887

SCHNEIDER, Joseph, to Robert H. Strong, 16th Av., s e corner 6th St., Wakefield; 3 years 900

PIANA, Clothild, to Serafin Piana, 132d St, 80 West; prior mortgage, $6,000; 1 year 5,000

SPELMAN, William, to Alfred Loweth, 178th St., s s, 100 ft w of Vanderbilt Av, due Dec. 15, 1905; 5½ per cent 1,200

FOX, Henry, to Joseph Reiss, 178th St, s e corner Audubon Ave, due Oct. 15, 1905 22,500

GOLDWASSER, Max, and another, to Solomon Wigdon and another, Brook Ave., 1,485; prior mortgage, $23,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

NABULOWSKY, Wolf, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lot 29, Block 6, map of land of party of second part, 3 years 885

BELL, Agnes E., to Thomas Keenan; Wadsworth Av, n w corner of 183d St, prior mtg $29,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

LOPKIN, Max, to Sigmund Lewy; Avenue C, s e corner of 74th St, due Jan. 19, 1909, 6 per cent 5,600

FEASTER, John J., to William J. Becker; 91st St, 151 East, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

GREBE, John, to Edward Corrody; 154th St, s s, 275 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,750

HAMMEL, Charlotte M., to Abraham Wolff; 85th St, 224 East, prior mtg $24,650, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,000

WOLKENBERG, Joseph, and another to Leopold Ehrmann; Brook Av, e s, 151 ft s of 141st St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,400

COSTA, Estevan F., to J. C. Guggenheimer, Bayard & St, 68, prior mtg $28,000, 3 years, 6 per cent 5,000

SHIELDS, Peter J., to Jacob Rosborg; 9th Av, s e corner of 208th St, prior mtg $14,000, 1 year 2,000

SCHRULL, Paul, to Joseph Schaut; Lot 444, map Wakefield, 8 years, 6 per cent 3,000

MILLER, Lulu C., to Fanny Thorp; 90th St, s s, 160 ft w of West End Av, due Jan. 15, 1906, — per cent 2,500

FEAZER, John W., to George H. Muller; Stebbins Av, w s, 275 ft w of Bristow St, 1 year 2,500

MONTGOMERY, Richard M., to Palmer Realty Company; 6th Av, n w corner of 58th St, 1installments, 6 per cent 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

5TH AV, s e corner 37th St, 100x150; the New York Electric Motor and Ventilator Co. against Tiffany & Co., owner; James G. Wilson Manufacturing Co., contractor 1,492

39TH ST, 5 West; Federal Tiling and Mantel Co. against Rose Jardell, owner; Edwin M. Chaffee, contractor. 82

CHERRY ST, 154; Hamilton St, 22; Frederick Musti and another against Annie M. Geraty, owner; Thomas Connery, contractor 500

32D ST, 34 and 36 East; Thomas Bailey against George L. Felt, owner and contractor 950

PROSPECT AV, w s, 26.7 ft s of Dawson St, 24x59; the Gatins Fireproof Construction Co. against Ernest V. Bonagur, owner and contractor; Vincent Bonagur, contractor 225

LAIGHT ST, Hubert St, West St, and Washington St, whole block; Vulcanite Paving Co. against Varick Realty Co., owner and contractor 10,840

27TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Harris H. Cris against Wells Realty and Construction Co., owner and contractor.. 3,859

PARK ROW 41; Louis L. Zimmermann against Park Co., owner; Loft & Co., lessee; Ely J. Reiser & Co., contractor; F. L. Blom, sub-contractor 766

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

73D ST, 414 East; Alberene Stone Co. against Louis Klein and others, July 11, 1905 154

FRONT ST, s w corner Peck Slip; Frank Dahlbender, Jr., against John H. Irwin, July 6, 1905 17

78TH ST, 202 and 204 East; Max Epstein against Henry L. Hogue and others, May 11, 1905 260

Lis Pendens.

67TH ST, 242 and 244 West; Philip Liberman against Herman Feinberg, (specific performance); attorney, D. E. Goldfarb.

64TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 24x100; 104th St, s s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x100.11x47.10x101; Wooster St, 97; West End Av, s e corner of 75th St, 25x41x irregular; Charles P. Cowles and another against David J. Flomerfelt, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, E. B. & C. P. Cowles.

CHURCH ST, e s, 75 ft s of Franklin St, runs e 50 x n 50, w 25 x n 25 x w 25 x n 50 to beginning; Eva B. Nettleton against Rebecca S. Mills and another, (partition;) attorneys, Wesselman & Kraus.

8D AV, s w corner of 113th St, 25.2x100; 116th St, n s, 239 ft e of 1st Av, 80x100.10; 118th St, n s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; 89th St, s s, 80 ft e of Avenue A, 20x80; 91st St, s s, 420 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x100.11; Park Av, n w corner of 112th St, 100.11x70.10; Madison Av, w s, 19.11 ft n of 128th St, 18x70; 121st St, n s, 200 ft w of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Mabelle S. Wood and others against John W. Wood and others, (partition;) attorneys, De Grove & Riker.

VESEY ST, 20; Langdon Greenwood, individually and as administrator, against Isaac J. Greenwood, individually and as executor, and others, (partition;) attorney, F. L. Crecker.

3D AV, n w corner of 97th St, 25.2x100; William Atkin against Esther A. Wheaton and another, (specific performance;) attorney, M. E. Gossett.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Monday, July 17.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Geigerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—In re Tarrant & Co	48—In re Bendheim
2—Salomon-Salomon	48½—Same
3—Schlesinger-Wise	49—Same
4—Same-same	49½—Same
5—Hulbert-Hulbert	50—Same
6—In re Ruthowsky	51—Hartridge-Mayer
7—Penates Realty Co-Levin	52—O'Neill-O'Neill
8—Rafkowitz-Press P Co	53—Foster-Foster
9—Burkardt-same	54—Drexel-Hollander
10—N Y C & H R R R-Goelet	55—Sparks-Featherson
11—Same-Lehon	56—Hutchinson-Hutchinson
12—In re Conley	57—Sherry-Livingston
13—Collins-N Y Ry	58—Cohlman-Cohlman
14—Basinski-Basinski	59—Zimmerman-Zimmerman
15—Am Mort Co-Sire	60—De Nike-De Nike
16—Bry-Feuchtwanger	61—In re Roseff
17—Dumont-Millar	62—Hazard-Hazard
17½—Same-same	63—Broderick-City N Y
18—Parks-City of N Y	64—In re 104th and 105th Sts
19—In re City of N Y	65—Flemerfelt-Flomerfelt
20—N Y L I & T Co-Polstein	66—Sinar-Sinar
21—People-Dibol	67—Von Seyfried-Sarasohn
22—Jones-Roberts	68—Young-Toumey
23—Curtis-Argilagos	69—Reynolds-Condon
24—Corp'n Liq Co-Butler	69½—Same-same
25—Same-same	70—Woods-G T Co
26—R E R Assn-Chamberlain	71—In re Toplitz
27—McCanless-Donnelly	72—Giglio-Dodd
28—Bayne-Bayne	73—Blackman-Ehrlich
29—Foster-Foster	74—Drexel-Hollander
30—Clark-Addicks	75—Oakley-McMahon
31—Johnstone-Johnstone	76—Byrnes-Byrnes
32—In re White Pl Rd	77—City N Y-Matthews
33—In re Norris Av	78—Place-Worcester
34—In re Decker	79—Kelly-Madeo
35—Brownold-M R Co	80—Wheelock-Wheelock
36—Rach-Rach	81—Hansen-Walsh
37—Dermody-O'Mearn	82—Sanford-Sanford
38—People-McLaughlin	83—Weissman-Weissman
39—Flomerfelt-Bayard & St	84—O'Neill-Morgan
40—Cohen-Aaronson	85—Keil-Keil
41—Webb-Manhoim	86—In re Smyth
42—In re Rosman	87—O'Dell-Cogan
43—Lesemann-Am Steel House Co	88—Nat Bank of Commerce-same
44—Harvier-Martin	89—Young-Toumey
45—In re Mullane	90—Williams-Filtner
46—Bannister-Swain	91—Rosenberg-Rosenberg
47—Ross-Ross	92—Dwyer-Nicholas
	93—McGuire-Viggiano

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Calendar.)—Adjourned until Aug. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor, County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Ernest H. Gilbert, Sarah J. Lee, Barbara Corn, Augustus Van Siclen, C. H. B. Zelser,	Katharina Distler, Mary E. Ewen, David Silberberg, Leon Taub, Jacob Reuss

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Pleadings at 10 A. M. Motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. and will be heard immediately after the pleadings. The calendar for the day will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Smyth for the People.

1—Joseph Rickles	11—Louis Zimble, Max Lurie
2—Jacob Seibel	12—John McGrath
3—Leo Saltaformaggio	13—John McDuff
4—Carmine Colantonio	14—Jacob Greenwald, Michael Gluckman
5—Benjamin Greenberg, Joseph Mirren	15—William Fitzhugh
6—Edward H. Neidlinger	16—Francis Maurer
7—Philip Watkins	17—Aby Sosaloff
8—Simon Block	Pleadings.
Joseph Starkman	1—Minnie Schleuter
9—David Rudolph	2—James N. Jaques
10—Morris Levine	3—Joseph Chesterfield
	4—Timothy B. Duffy

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Train, and Hart for the People.

1—John Beecher	9—Adolph Weiss
2—Joseph Kent	10—Sam Wolowsky
3—Kassel Saltzman	11—Edith Anderson
4—Denis Driscoll	12—George Stein
5—Joseph Lieb	13—Giuseppe Franco,
6—John J. Kearns	Ciro Ascione
7—Giovanni Silvestri	To fix a day for trial.
8—Morris Blumenthal	1—James Farrell

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued.)—Goff, R.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Marx Rubinsky vs. Leon Gardstein—Frank P. Nolan.

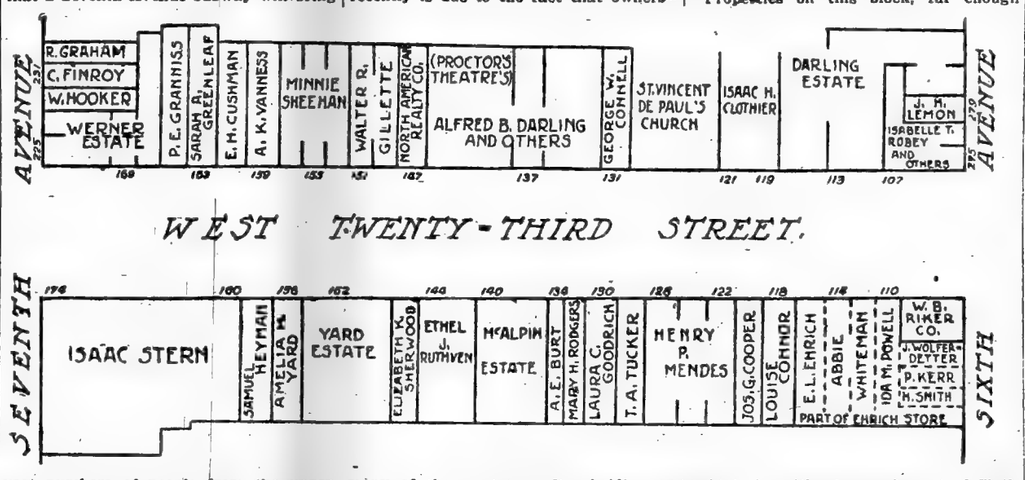
Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Glidersleeve, J.—Hartman vs. City of New York, (Actions 1 and 2)—George M. Curtis.

PROPOSED SUBWAY LIKELY TO HELP WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET BLOCK

Better Inquiry for Property Between Sixth and Seventh Avenues—Recent Transactions and Prices—How Present Subway Has Benefited East Twenty-third Street Block.

The adoption of the proposed subway route on Seventh Avenue by the Rapid Transit Commission has increased materially the amount of inquiry for property on Twenty-third Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. Some of the more enthusiastic supporters of this block's future talk of the time when it will show a scale of values equal to that of the block just east of it, between Sixth Avenue and Broadway. Any such roseate view as this requires perhaps a little too violent exercise of the imagination, but that a Seventh Avenue subway will bring vast numbers of people from the upper sections of the city, who will walk along this block to reach the great shopping centre on Sixth Avenue, is practically certain.


AVENUE
R. GRAHAM
C. FINROY
W. HOOKER
WERNER ESTATE
P. E. GRANNISS
SARAH A. GREENLEAF
E. M. CUSHMAN
A. K. VANNESS
MINNIE SHEEMAN
WALTER

JANOWSKI TAKES THE LEAD.

Won His Game Yesterday in Chess Match at Ostend.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 15.—Janowski won from Schlechter and Wolf from Tschigorin this afternoon in the International Chess Masters' tournament. The games between Burn and Marshall and Marco and Leonhardt were drawn. As the game between Maroczy and Taubenhaus remained unfinished Janowski assumed the lead for the time being. Following are the scores to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	9½	14½	Marshall	12½	11½
Blackburne	11	13	Schlechter	14½	9½
Burn	12	12	Tarrasch	13	8
Janowski	17½	6½	Taubenhaus	6½	15½
Leonhardt	14½	12½	Teichmann	12	13
Marco	13	11	Tschigorin	6	18
Maroczy	13½	6½	Wolf	10½	13½

On Monday the players will be paired in the twenty-fifth round in the following order:

Maroczy vs. Tschigorin, Wolf vs. Blackburne, Teichmann vs. Janowski, Schlechter vs. Marco, Leonhardt vs. Burn, Marshall vs. Tarrasch, and Taubenhaus vs. Alapin.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

Attention!—Three five-story, basement, triple flats, 12 rooms and bath; all improvements; must sell to avoid foreclosure; want offer; located in "Thirties"; no brokers. Owner, Times Downtown.

We have buyers waiting for good income property. Send particulars. H. L. Suydam & Co., No. 757 Broadway.

Downtown business property for sale on an income basis. H. L. Suydam & Co., No. 757 Broadway.

Tenements downtown and Harlem at reasonable prices; owner needs cash. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

West Side.

GREAT BARGAIN, EXAMINE IMMEDIATELY 273 West 134th Street, open for inspection today, four-story and basement private dwelling, between 7th and 8th Avs.; in perfect order; immediate possession; must be sold. If you need a home, don't fail to see this. Telephone 6000—83. Particulars A. E. Thomson, Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

$18,000, No Mortgage,
for a 20-foot brownstone dwelling, 126 West 131st St. Terms easy.
William F. Norris, 48 West 22d St.

Two 8th Av. new-law houses, with stores, 40x100; five stories; four families on floor; all improvements; rent $6,900; price $60,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

$5,500 cash will purchase 5-story triple flat, 12 rooms, all improvements, near Manhattan Av. Paul J. Corn, 320-322 Fifth Av., city.

A five-story double flat, with stores; six rooms and bath; open plumbing; fine location; rent $3,084; price $35,000. Levy Bros., 116 West 135th St.

Thirties—Five-story 14-room house; open brick shafts; price $30,000; near 59th St., similar house, only $24,000. John Peter & Co., 200 East 14th St.

123d St., near 8th Av.: $12,000 buys 3-story and basement brownstone; easy terms. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

97th St., near Columbus; 4-story and basement brick; snap, $19,000; buy quickly. Peavey & Dugan, 101 W. 66th St.

Fifties—Five-story 14-room house, elegant order; open; brick shafts; price $33,000. John Peter & Co., 200 East 14th St.

80th St., near Columbus; 4-story and basement brownstone, $28,500; little cash required. Peavey & Dugan, 101 W. 66th St.

50th St., near 10th; 5-story double, stores; price $26,000; rents $2,900; guaranteed; want offer. Peavey & Dugan, 101 W. 66th St.

27th St., near 10th; 5-story double stores, $21,500; rents $2,660; snap; want quick offer. Peavey & Dugan, 101 W. 66th St.

Magnificent apartment house overlooking park can be bought at bargain; 18 per cent. net; particulars. Peavey & Dugan, 101 W. 66th St.

89th St., 6-story double with stores; price $20,500; rents $3,200; bargains for quick buyer. Peavey & Dugan, 101 W. 66th St.

Morton St., 5-story triple apartment; quick buyer can secure bargain; offers wanted; might exchange. Peavey & Dugan, 101 W. 66th.

Rare chance. 5-story, 7th Av. store property; all improvements; $65,000; bona fide rent $7,200; no brokers. M. Frank, 215 West 150th St.

Can sell choice seven-story fireproof elevator apartment, Riverside Drive, at a sacrifice. Martin, 1,947 Broadway.

$55,000 for corner lot, 126x100, on Fort Washington Av. and 170th St. William F. Norris, 48 West 22d St.

East Side.

Single flat house, 4-story and basement, 25.8x100, suited for physician or boarding house, $3,600 cash necessary. Deutsch, 274 East Houston.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine paying tenement; rent $2,580, (low); price $14,000; 5 years; price $25,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

2d Av., snap, near 6th St., 6-story, 4-family, stores; price $125,000; rents $13,200. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

Private house, East 6th St., for sale very reasonable. Deutsch, 274 East Houston St.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS,
FOR RENT. FOR SALE.
List on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

BUILDING LOANS
for operations on
Washington Heights.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

Cheapest House on the Heights.
$11,500; MORTGAGE, $7,000.
Three-story, 17.6 front; 10 rooms and bath.
Hamilton Grange. Restricted Section.
Wm. C. & A. Edw. Lester,
939 8th Av., cor. 56th St.

Handsome new house, 14 rooms; tiled bathrooms, finest, healthiest street; convenient Subway, elevated, Amsterdam; will sacrifice; little cash. Owner, Box 349 Times, Times Square.

Broadway, Washington Heights, 175x175, suitable for church, institution, or large apartment house. L. J. Phillips & Co., 158 B'way.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

ARE YOU TIRED
answering misleading advertisements?
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City.
Half Hour from Herald Square.
has attracted more careful home seekers and discriminating speculators than any other property.
Shall We Tell You Why?
Send Postal for Views and Circulars.
How To Make Money.
BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CO.
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEAR SHEEPSHEAD BAY.
Five minutes to Manhattan Beach,
ONE AND TWO FAMILY HOUSES,
$4,500 to $7,500. All Improvements,
ALSO BARGAINS IN THE BRONX.
For information write to
F. H. DRESSEL,
627 EAST 140TH ST., NEW YORK CITY.

4 Story Brick Double Flat
In fine condition; convenient to Manhattan. $3,560 rents; $14,500 cash; mortgage $18,000. Splendid investment or speculation.
Prominent location.
G. P. Truslow,
REAL ESTATE,
74 Broadway, Brooklyn.

PAYS TEN PER CENT. OVER ALL EXPENSES
on investment of $8,000 over a mortgage of $8,000 four and half per cent.; store and apartments located on one of the best business thoroughfares. C. B. Wyckoff, 367 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Four 4-story double brick flats; will rent for $5,664 a year; mortgage $39,000; price $48,000. Delicatessen store, 613 5th Av., Brooklyn.

Bensonhurst.—6 lots, 83d, near 22d Av., $3,200; restrictions expired. Jones, 189 Montague St.

LOANS.

$100,000 to loan on tenement property at 4½ and 5 per cent.; also large sums for business property. Paul J. Corn, 320-322 Fifth Av., city.

AT AUCTION. | AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers
Public Auction Sale
ON THE PROPERTY
Edgemere, Long Island
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1905, at 2:30 P. M.
72 CHOICE LOTS
BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.
200 FEET OCEAN FRONT
WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.
Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

PARTITION SALE
FREDERICK F. GUILD, Special Master in Chancery,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1905, AT 3 P. M.,
THE WELL-KNOWN LYDDY PROPERTY,
Consisting of three residence houses on Ocean Ave., four residence sites on Elberon Ave., and a thirty-foot lot extending from Ocean Ave. to the Ocean.
Sale on the premises, corner Ocean and Sycamore Aves. Terms 10% cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days on closing title. Houses now open for inspection. Apply to caretaker on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
GUILD, LUM & TAMBLYN, Prudential Building, Newark;
HUGHES, ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, 96 Broadway, New York;
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway, New York.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auct.
EXECUTORS' SALE to close estate Walter P. Jayne, dec'd, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, July 18, noon.
37 BRONX LOTS
210TH (5TH) STREET,
PARK, PLEASANT AND 2D AVES.,
WILLIAMSBRIDGE
One block west of White Plains Road trolley and
RAPID TRANSIT LINE,
laid out by N. Y. Rapid Transit Commission.
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST by Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
Send for maps and particulars to Frank B. Colton, attorney, 62 Wall Street; Phillips & Avery, attorneys, 41 Park Row; A. M. Quadner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d Street, and James L. Wells, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'R,
will sell at auction
FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy,
By order of JAMES MURRAY, Esq., Trustee.
525 AND 527 WEST 47TH ST.
The 3-story frame tenement on No. 525 and a 4-story brick tenement, with 3-story brick tenement on rear of lot No. 527. Size of lots, 25x100x100.5 each.
JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 99 Nassau St.
Map, &c., with attorneys, or auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., AUCT'RS,
will sell at auction on
TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St.,
THE VALUABLE 23D WARD PLOT,
57.9 ROBBINS AV.
75x100, with
2 FRAME DWELLINGS.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS,
52 William St.
Particulars of auctioneers', 198 Broadway. Tel. 2481 Cort.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes PLOTS $250 UP
to 42d St.
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F, Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

BEST VALUE TO-DAY ON HARLEM ROAD.
North of White Plains; 42d St. within hour; large, good, substantial country residence, ½ acre corner. Trees? Yes! the 100-year kind.
BEAR IN MIND,
Only $4,500; now $500 spent for the modern improvements will make this a $7,500 place.
Cooley & West, Inc., opp. Station, White Plains.

At White Plains, ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FULLY FURNISHED, COMPLETE IN EVERY APPOINTMENT; fine stables; about 50 acres; will lease for one or three years.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, 23 East 20th St.

New, modern, "spick and span" Mt. Kisco cottage, ½ acre, near station, $3,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., opp. Station.

The Chance of a Lifetime.—White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Choice lots and plots in the celebrated Hains Park, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; sewers, gas, water, electric light, and all city conveniences; price $150 and upward for the next two weeks only; write or call for maps, with prospectus. The Mamaroneck Land and Imp. Co., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, FULLY FURNISHED, newly decorated; all new, open plumbing; perfect in every appointment; fine Hudson River view; about 10 acres; fine fruit; unsurpassed as an all-year-round home. For sale at bargain; possession immediately.
JOSEPH H. LEWIS, 23 East 20th St.

A Tarrytown Summer Bargain.—Beautiful, eighty home; 10 rooms; artistically decorated; large plot; high ground; river views; station convenient; shrubbery, shade, &c.; all improvements; value $18,000; sacrifice price, $12,000. G. G. Baker, 503 5th Av.

A FEW PLOTS AT
ORIENTA POINT FOR SALE.
$1,200 each, Mamaroneck, on New Haven R. R. H. G. Van, 125 West 40th St.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers.—Bargain! $4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) McLean or Webster Av. trolleys; $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

Mount Vernon.

For Sale, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.—A large tract of land, containing over 100 lots, situated in centre of city, opposite depot, near schools, churches, and business centre; trolley passes property; grand opportunity for lucrative investment; 26 minutes to Grand Central. Address Abbott, Box 131 Times, Downtown.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

Yonkers.

An elegant residence, 12 rooms, grounds 93 by 209; also 16 rooms, ground 75 by 150; also fine corner, 13 rooms, grounds 75 by 149; price $9,000 to $12,000; bargain; Hawthorne Av., Yonkers; elegant residence, ten rooms, handsome grounds, river view, near station, price $4,000, to rent $780, possession; bargain, Yonkers, North Broadway, handsome dwelling, 13 rooms, eight lots, fine river view, price $10,000, cost $20,000, rent $1,000, possession. Yonkers Improvement Co., 37 S. Broadway, or 331 Riverdale Av., Yonkers. Telephone, 933W Yonkers.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights.—Great opportunity; $4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) McLean or Webster Av. trolleys; $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

COUNTRY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

$500 will buy 2-story house and 4 acres; $1,800 a 130-acre dairy farm, cottage and shore front plot, on beautiful Owassa Lake, $350. Beardall, Branchville, N. J.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Extension July 14.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$850 up.
On easy payments.
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Many artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 13 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St. Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

$2,000 CASH.
Corner, 4 lots, 2-story cottage and stable; fine condition; Pelham Road, near cars; elegant home; fine investments; growing section; price $9,300; must be seen to be appreciated.
S. COWEN,
156th St. and Westchester Av.
Tel. 1741 Melrose.

100 LOTS,
25x100 each, in the finest section of the Bronx; all high and dry, and on the line of the Portchester and Westchester Rds.; it must be sold this month; will sacrifice. For particulars write to P. O. Box 307 Westchester, N. Y.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Elegant two-family frame house, near Boston Road, 12 rooms, two bathrooms, hardwood trim, all assessments paid.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

DON'T PAY RENT.
SEE US AND LEARN WHY.
One, two, and three family houses, New York City, $200.00 cash up; lots, plots, and acreage. Studley & O'Brien, 1,247 Tremont Av., cor. Boston Road. Open evenings.

WESTCHESTER PARK
Half way to White Plains.
Cheap lots at station; city improvements. Title insured. Monthly payments.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Attention!—Unionport, s. s. 2d St., 231 feet east Avenue D, 181x158 feet, control rear lots; high ground, s. s. 12th St., 300 feet east Avenue D, 100x216, ripe to build; on suitable terms; brokers protected. Weber, 688 East 149th St.

Investigate.—Why pay rent when you can own your own home; ready to move into by paying $100.00 and the rest easy payments; New York City. Studley, 1,247 Tremont Av., cor. Boston Road. Open evenings.

Detached full lot, 18 rooms and 2 tiled bathrooms; nickel plumbing, beautifully decorated; near L station, trolley, and steam cars; price low; terms easy. Fremont Realty Co., 52 Broadway, 4,080 3d Av. Open Sunday.

Business corner, 50x100, three minutes to L; excavated; also residential plot, 57x95, Mt. Hope, both ripe for improvement; bargain for cash; will exchange, adding cash for new apartment. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.

Attention—Two-family houses, 11 rooms, 2 baths, hardwood trims; decorated; near trolley and rapid transit; price $4,800; $1,600 cash. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Bargain.—Two new three-family frame houses, detached, full lot; latest improvements; all hardwood trim; two blocks from rapid transit; brokers protected. Owner, on premises, 1,149 Hoe Av.

Must Sell.—$50 East 161st St., between elevated and Subway stations; 3-story building; 3 stores; stable; plot 37½x100; rent $1,404; price $13,000; cash $3,000. Inquire store.

Improved and Unimproved Property,
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

3d Av., Near L Station.—5-story double, stores, all improvements; fine condition; rents $3,900; make an offer; no brokers. Address only Owner, Room 101, 26 Cortlandt St.

Bargain $5,500; terms easy; one-family house, 7 rooms and bath; all improvements; near Prospect Av. Station. L. J. Phillips & Co., Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Great Opportunity.—25 lots near Washington Bridge, only $40,000; worth double; incumbrances $25,000; owner must sell. C. E. Randrup, 150 Nassau.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers; cheap; $4,500 buys 10 lots, (25x100;) McLean or Webster Av. trolleys; $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

Bargain—2-family house, $9,500; terms easy; select neighborhood; near Prospect Av. Station. L. J. Phillips & Co., Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Bronx Bargain.—5-story modern double flat, near 149th St. rapid transit station; easy terms. L. J. Phillips & Co., Westchester and Prospect Avs.

For Sale.—Only two left of 28 high-class, up-to-date two-family brick and stone houses. Clay Av., near 169th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.

Two attached houses, new, on two lots; nine rooms, bath each; bargain for cash. O'Hara, 99 White Plains Av., William's Bridge.

ONLY $100 BUYS TWO LOTS
in the best booming section in the Bronx
Friend, 3d Av. and 179th St.

$4,500 buys three-family house; pays your rent and 4% interest on your money; near L. Builder, 3,223 Hull Av., Bronx.

Detached house; improvements; convenient railroad and trolley; price $4,500. Burton, Webster Av., (234th St.)

Brick corner dwelling near L; hardwood; all improvements; $6,500. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

1, 2, 3 family houses, Near elevated, $4,000 up; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Lots $450 up, $5 monthly, near L and Subway. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$1,000,000.00
I HAVE CASH TO PAY FOR ACREAGE IN THE BOROUGH OF
QUEENS
YOU HAVE NOTHING too large, you have nothing too small, for me if the PRICE IS RIGHT. Owners only. Give me particulars.
Address Queens, Box 180, Times, Downtown.

WANTED FOR WAITING
PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
33D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Non-paying hotels, apartments, business buildings made profitable. Engineer, 318 Times, Times Square.

Harlem—4 or 5 story, cold water, for $3,000. L. J. Phillips & Co., Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Bronx—One, two, and three family houses. L. J. Phillips & Co., Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Avenue store property wanted for quick buyer. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

50-foot front mercantile building on Greene St., near Broadway; fully rented; price, $135,000; mortgage, $98,000; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

41-foot modern apartment house near Riverside Drive; fully rented for $10,600; price, $115,000; mortgage, $71,000; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

15 acres high land, 40 minutes from New York on main road and near station; value, $15,000, free and clear; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Builder's Opportunity.—Bronx cor., near rapid transit station, for improved parcel; will add cash. L. J. Phillips & Co., Westchester and Prospect Avs.

Beautiful Long Branch residence, convenient, healthy, boating; furnished; $15,000; want house, Onalaska, Box 348 Times, Times Square.

Fine country place in Rye Park for sale or exchange; 24 acres ground; value $25,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

REAL ESTATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Out of City.

WHY NOT BUY
A Summer Home
for $10?
Cash, balance only $5 monthly, no interest. At Manitowoc Beach, a fine Summer resort, coolest spot on Lake Michigan; fine, sandy beach 100 feet wide, excellent bathing, boating, and fishing; good hotel accommodations; electric cars pass property every 20 minutes; 10 minutes to large commercial manufacturing centres; big lots commanding view of lake, $60 up; 190 lots just sold; 40 buildings going up; buy lot NOW as an investment; prices rising rapidly. To secure choice, write for plans. Chas. R. Davis, 1,254 Railway Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.

8,000 money-making farms for sale throughout New England and the South; "Strout's Bargain List," describing and illustrating hundreds; many with stock, tools, and growing crops included. Mailed FREE. E. A. Strout, Farm Dept. 7, 180 Nassau St., New York City, or Tremont Temple, Boston.

FOR SALE—Eighteen-thousand-acre ranch in Fisher County, Texas, at a bargain; we can cut this tract into suitable tracts and sell for the purchaser at an average profit of $2.50 per acre; investigate. Lewis & Robertson, Sweetwater, Texas.

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Real Estate Mortgages
We Buy and Sell First Mortgages—Manhattan. Prompt Service
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York

MORTGAGE MONEY.
Have large and small amounts from 4 to 5 per cent.; also second mortgages, secured or purchased; charges reasonable; see us.
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FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
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TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

ADJOINING BROADWAY, 24 AND 26 EAST 21ST ST., THE GRAMERCY,
NEW, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF BUILDINGS, SHOWROOMS, OFFICES & STUDIOS.
R. GUGGENHEIMER, 725-727 Broadway.

$10 SMALL STORE NEAR THIS OFFICE FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES; GOOD LIGHT; LOW RENT.
HUBERT PECK & SONS, 268 W. 34th St.

STORES : FLOORS : OFFICES
28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

Desirable offices with skylight for rent, suitable for architect, 4 AND 6 EAST 42D ST.
Elevator, electricity, steam heat, &c.; reasonable rents.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
Telephone 1000—38th. 520 Fifth Av.

Two beautiful stores adjoining Wakely's, 42d St. and 6th Av.; possession immediately; also half store, 3 years' lease; also upper part of said building, suitable for apartments or furnished rooms in all six floors of 50 rooms. Inquire Owner, 753 6th Av.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

On Broadway, Near 22d St.
An elegant store, with two floors above (entire building), to lease for term of years. J. Edgar Leaycraft & Co., 19 West 42d St.

Stable to lease; 42 to 63 stalls; wagon room; light, ventilation; perfectly sanitary. Call Wm. L. Brangan, 532 West 30th St.

Desk room or part of office in Flatiron Building and No. 520 and No. 757 Broadway. H. L. Suydam & Co., No. 757 Broadway.

Office, separate, well lighted, large enough to accommodate three desks. Maag, 135 West 23d.

Small store, any business; good location; rent only $12.50. 1,300 Stebbins Av., (Bronx.)

Offices, salesrooms, and studios to let. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

Large parlor store until Sept. 15th. 9 East 32d St.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.



On the Atlantic. In Greater N. Y.
33 minutes express from L. I. City Depot.
LOTS & COTTAGES
All modern improvements.
Lots $600 Upward
EASY TERMS AND 10 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH.
Apply for Maps and Particulars to
The Rockaway Park Improvement Company,
192 Broadway, (Corbin Building,) N. Y.,
or at office on the property.

BELLCOURT,
At Bayside, L. I.
TO HOMESEEKERS:
Careful restrictions, high, sightly and healthy. Only 24 minutes from Herald Square. One block from station. 53 trains daily. Five minutes from Long Island Sound. New York City Schools and Government. Easy payments.
LOTS $200 TO $500
TO INVESTORS:
Nearer than the Bronx. Time 20 minutes on completion of the tunnels. Active developments in Rapid Transit mean substantial profits on lots bought now.
Send postal to-day or call for free tickets and illustrated Booklet.
BELLCOURT LAND CO.,
1 West 34th St.

SETTLED AT LAST!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD, THE KEYNOTE TO INDEPENDENCE!
There was a time when everybody in New York City, except the rich, was forced to be a tenant; fortunately this condition has changed.
Now people of limited means can secure in Greater New York beautiful homes, or building sites on monthly payments; the money formerly paid for house rent will now, under our improved system, be applied on the purchase money.
Intelligent people with such opportunities cannot afford to continue to stay in overcrowded streets, when independent homes with waterfront privileges can be obtained in the country on such liberal terms.
You can reach our property in about 15 minutes; we have 44 trains daily. Commutation 10 cents.
We pay your fare and give you every opportunity to examine the property. Write or call for particulars.
NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
262 E. 23d St. & 500 5th Av., N. Y.
Brooklyn Office, 110 Greenpoint Av.

FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

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The Coolest Place on Long Island.
Desirable Residence Sites For Sale.
POST & REESE,
16 EAST 60TH ST, NEW YORK.

Lawrence, Cedarhurst, Woodmere, Hewlett. For information about houses and land apply John F. Scott, Lawrence, or 71 Broadway, N. Y.

TO LET.

COTTAGES FOR RENT.
FOR SEASON OF 1905.
SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.
ALFRED E. SCHERMERHORN,
7 EAST 42D ST.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A fine country estate of 120 acres of choice rich land, with large 2-story brick house of 10 rooms; high ceiling; in No. 1 condition; large stable and barns; situated 1½ miles north from Stockbridge village, on the road to Lenox; fine orchard of 3 acres of apples in full bearing, of choice fruit land; smooth and free from stones, with a magnificent view; price, $10,000, and on easy terms. Address H. C. Woodin, Box 64, Great Barrington, Mass.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

1.—VAN RENSSELAER,
19 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Elegant furnished apartment; private bath; including meals for one, $15; two, $25 weekly; one room and bath, $1 per day; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2. Breakfast or lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c.; transients; telephone, 6760 Gramercy.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 805 Times, Times Square.

GENTLEMAN and wife can secure an all-light furnished apartment, with every convenience. Uptown. West Side, H, Box 140 Times; Box D 106 Times Downtown.

For Rent—Furnished apartment, including piano, table and bed linen; all light rooms. Hallboy or janitor, 100 West 86th St.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

$1,000,000.00
I HAVE CASH TO PAY FOR ACREAGE IN THE BOROUGH OF
QUEENS
YOU HAVE NOTHING too large, you have nothing too small, for me if the PRICE IS RIGHT. Owners only. Give me particulars.
Address Queens, Box 180, Times, Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 67TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel., 1752—79.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM
Electric Elevator & All Improvements. $1,000.
5 ROOMS & BATH ON FIRST FLOOR, $450.
VERY DESIRABLE FOR A DOCTOR.

THE COLFORD,
801 East 68th St., corner 2d Av.; Apartments, 4, 5, 6, 7 large rooms; elevator, telephone; rents, $40, $50, and $60.

Firm L. J. Carpenter, 1,181 3d Av., nr. 68th St. Engage now, from Oct. 1st, new, 4 beautiful apartments. 9 East 32d St.

West Side.

CARPETS CLEANED 8c. YARD. Send postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

Four rooms and bath, steam heat and hot water, $18 to $23; 60 and 64 West 109th, near L station. Sen; janitors.

183d St., 535 West.—Apartments four large rooms, bath, all light; hot water supplied; convenient to cars and Subway; $16 to $17.50.

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Summer Travel
"The best of everything at the best time."

JUST ENOUGH "PERSONALLY CONDUCTED" TO DO AWAY WITH THE CARES AND ANNOYANCES OF GETTING ABOUT

YELLOWSTONE PARK
ALASKA
CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y
COLORADO
40 SHORT TOURS
(Through New York, New England and Canada)

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We sell Individual Travel Tickets by all Railway and Steamship Lines
Full information and reservations by telephone. Saves time. Try it.
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NOVA SCOTIA THE LAND of EVANGELINE
The Ideal Vacation Country with All the Charms of Foreign Lands
A Direct Weekly Service Between
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By the
DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY'S
Superb Twin-Screw Nineteen-Knot
S. S. "PRINCE ARTHUR"
Sailing from Munson Line S. S. Pier 14, East River, N. Y., at 11 A. M. every Saturday.
This offers tourists an opportunity of visiting the most beautiful of the Maritime Provinces and the far-famed "Land of Evangeline" under the best and most delightful conditions, as the *Prince Arthur* is one of the stanchest, fastest, and most luxurious steamships in the Atlantic trade.
YARMOUTH Round Trip, $25.00 | **NEW YORK** | **HALIFAX** Round Trip, $32.00
Including Meals and Cabin Berth
Individual State Rooms, and Rooms de Luxe, from $2.00
For literature and tickets apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 1185 and 261 Broadway; RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO., 25 Union Square, West; FRANK O. CLARK, 96 Broadway, and all general tourist agencies, or to
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Gen. Agents, Beaver Bldg., Beaver Street, New York.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board. Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday. Tickets on yacht, or office in Flatiron Building. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building. 'Phone, 4944 Gramercy.

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Free Fireworks Thursdays
Boats East 99th and East 134th Streets
Ext

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at the publication office in Times Square, (Subway Station in building;) at Harlem office, 129 West 125th Street; at the downtown office, 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street, or at any advertising office. They will also be accepted by telephone—3900 38th.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Stock certificates, Oregon Smelting and Refining Company.—Notice is hereby given that evidence of the loss of stock certificates Numbers 47, 105, and 258 for stock of this company, the first one being issued in blank, the second to Charles Addoms, and the third to F. F. Braillard, Jr., has been presented to us, and we have issued new certificates to the two latter persons in the place thereof; said certificates, Numbers 47, 105, and 258, will not be recognized by us as representing said stock, and all persons are notified not to purchase or negotiate the same. Oregon Smelting & Refining Company.
Dated July 1, 1905.

LOST.—$75 reward, no questions asked, for the return of oblong diamond ring, gold and blue enamel setting, left in ladies' toilet, parlor car, arriving at Pennsylvania station, en route Washington to Jersey City, 3:15 P. M., July 4. J. Y. C., Hotel Leonorf, 63d St. and Madison Av., City.

LOST.—Wednesday, July 5, on Broadway car, hunting-case watch, with monogram J. N. C.; $25 reward for return, or $10 for pawn ticket; no questions asked; your own lawyer. D, Box 168 Times Downtown.

LOST.—Amethyst, pearl pin, antique setting; lost between Manhattan Av. and 88th St., Monday; liberal reward offered. Apartment 27, 16 Manhattan Av.

LOST.—On July 5, a pin of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, flag surrounded by wreath. Please return to Brickner, 30 West 92d St. Suitable reward.

LOST.—Black bill case containing letters, personal and business cards; name inside. Suitable reward for return to B. E. Harriss, 170 W. 78th St.

LOST.—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST.—Monday, lady's old-fashioned enamel watch; Subway cars or stations from 79th St. down. Return to Tamborrel, 213 West 81st St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 142,919, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Lady's black satin bathing suit; good reward. Black, 103 W. 91st St.

$25 reward for return of white Maltese poodle, male, puppy. 252 5th Av., write Brandenburg.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 60 WEST.—Large and small rooms; board optional; transients and Southerners accommodated; references.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families, parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and ballrooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Single and double rooms; tiled baths; telephone; table guests; Summer rates.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

74TH ST., 105 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, suitable for two; running water; excellent table; Summer rates; transients.

80TH ST., 150 AND 152 WEST.—The Anderson; beautiful large room for Summer; transients accommodated.

82D, 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; house open all Summer; dining room on parlor floor; table boarders accommodated; telephone; references.

82D ST., 126 WEST.—Large and small rooms; table board; American family; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Excellent board in handsomely furnished private house; references exchanged.

93D ST., 134 WEST.—Cool rooms, refined German house; transients; permanents accommodated; station street; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park; Summer rates.

122D ST., 150 WEST. Exceptionally fine double room; also single room; excellent table; references.

130TH ST., 65 WEST.—Beautiful large and small rooms; cool house; superior table; Summer rates.

145TH ST., 450 WEST.—Large, cool connecting rooms; conveniences; choice location, near cars; good table.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

LEXINGTON AV., 42.—Second-floor large, small rooms, porcelain bath, with board; Subway convenient.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; excellent table; desirable location.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Coolest boarding house in New York; full board or French breakfast optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 573, 604, 606, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10. (Summer;) telephones.

PRIVATE FAMILY, in apartment, ½ block from 110th St. Subway station, 3 blocks from L; has large back parlor, suitable for two, with washrooms adjoining. Americans, Box 1,023 Times, Harlem.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

THREE OR FOUR PERMANENT BOARDERS wanted; I offer parlor, parlor bedroom, a neat hall bedroom, all three connected; location fine, one block from West 93d St. L station; the above suitable for three gentlemen friends; reference exchanged. SMITH, 77 West 94th St.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars, delightful rooms; superior table and service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5. Overlooking Wall St., River.—High-class house; apartments, rooms; table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

7TH AV., 528.—Large and small rooms, nicely furnished; bath; transients; Southerners; board optional.

12TH ST., 49 WEST.—Large, cool rooms, first and second floors; Summer prices; references.

17TH ST., 8 WEST.—Single and double rooms; board optional; terms moderate; transients accommodated; references.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; board optional; Southerners accommodated; references; transients.

18TH ST., 110 EAST.—Large and small rooms at Subway station; good board.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

20TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large room, running water, bath; low terms; suitable two; Subway convenient.

21ST ST., 34 WEST.—Medium-sized rooms; newly furnished, decorated; very comfortable; select house.

21ST, 146 WEST.—Airy room; two gentlemen, couple; also single room; will accommodate transients.

21ST ST., 167 WEST.—Nicely furnished, airy front room; suit two gentlemen; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

22D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional. Southerners.

23D, 447 WEST.—Two comfortably furnished, cool small rooms; all improvements; private family; references.

34TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; reference.

37TH ST., 31 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

35TH ST., 74 WEST.—Excellent small room; suit young man, just off Herald Square.

37TH ST., 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable couple or young men; private bath; Southerners, Canadians accommodated.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartment; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $8; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite; bath; nicely furnished.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

47TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway; refined surroundings.

47TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

56TH, 347 WEST.—Large room, running water, very reasonable; single room, $3; everything new.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, cool, medium rooms, running water, bath; select house; L; references.

61ST, 168 EAST.—Elegant newly furnished cool room; running water; private house.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

64TH ST., 41 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, tiled bathroom, brass bed; gentlemen preferred; $8 weekly; references.

64TH, 108 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath, every convenience; telephone; $5 and up.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

75TH ST., 201 WEST.—Attractive, homelike rooms, bright, airy; elevator apartment; $4 up.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone. Owner.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Rooms, en suite and single, with excellent table; Summer rates.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

93D ST., 168 WEST.—Choice of rooms, reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, telephone, every convenience; board optional; also doctor's office.

103D ST., 2,688 BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; Subway at door; very reasonable. Shelton.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

133D, 314 WEST.—Large or small room; board optional; privilege of kitchen; private family; $2 up; L and Subway. Ellis.

673, 694, 696 Madison Av., (61st St.)—Cool rooms, $8, $10; superior board. Summer; telephones.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1, (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 53.—Large rooms; reasonable; convenient 23d Subway, elevated, surface; first-class.

LEXINGTON AV., 102, Near Madison Square.—Large and small rooms; Subway and "L" convenient.

LEXINGTON AV., 685, between 56th and 57th Sts.—Beautiful, clean, cool hallrooms; reasonable. Livingston.

WEST END AV., 227, (Block Subway and Riverside Drive.)—Large front room, private bath, running water.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

SHADED RESIDENTIAL AV., twenty minutes New York; alcove, square, hall rooms, furnished; private house, Grand Av., Kings County L. 470 Classon.

ST. MARKS AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Cathedral Heights.—Healthiest, coolest location; five rooms, elevator, telephone, electricity; cheap. 509 West 112th.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

For doing some kind of work by respectable woman. Dan, 254 8th Av.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

PIANIST.—Siegel Cooper Company requires services of young lady pianist for their sheet music department; must be good sight reader. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

PIANIST.—Siegel Cooper Company requires young lady pianist and saleslady; must be good sight reader; permanent position. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY requires thoroughly experienced saleswomen for their shoe department; permanent positions and good salaries to capable saleswomen. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

SKETCH ARTIST FOR COLOR AND BLACK AND WHITE FASHION FIGURE WORK OF HIGH ORDER; ONY THE BEST NEED APPLY. MARCHAND, STANDARD ART DEPT., 16 VANDAM ST.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY requires services of experienced seamstress to repair horse blankets. Apply at stable, 221 West 17th St., A. M.

STENOGRAPHER. — Siegel Cooper Company require experienced stenographer; must be quick and accurate and have at least one year's experience; permanent position. Apply at Supt.'s office before 10 A. M.

STENOGRAPHER.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced stenographer and Remington operator; must have at least one year's experience; permanent position. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Bright woman, stenographer and Smith typist; must understand general office work and assist on books; permanent place for willing worker. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary and references, Manufacturer, Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced and reliable; good position for right party. Address, with full particulars, D., Box 103 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer; well educated, experienced; neat appearance; must be accurate; $12-$15. Harlan, 108 Fulton.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennitt, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

YOUNG LADIES desiring dramatic stage experience in first-class city theatres, apply Tuesday, Frank Conlon, Room 501, 1402 Broadway.

Males.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LIVE MEN TO SELL TIME-SAVING ARTICLE TO BUSINESS MEN; RIGHT MEN CAN EARN FOM $10 TO $20 A DAY. CALL, 4 TO 6 P. M., 703 FLATIRON BUILDING.

ELECTRICAL SALESMAN.—Siegel Cooper Company requires experienced salesman for retail electrical supplies; permanent position to experienced man. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

Firms are already beginning to make arrangements for the Fall. We can recommend high-grade openings, (confidential,) executive, clerical, technical. Call Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

SALESMAN, EXPERIENCED IN CLOAK AND SUIT LINE; CITY AND WESTERN STATES; COMMISSION ONLY; FIRST-CLASS MEN ONLY. CALL 9-10, CABLE BUILDING, ROOM 201, 611 BROADWAY.

SALESMEN WANTED in every city and town; big demand; big commission. Rodes Sanitary Co., St. Louis, Mo.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Large furniture house requires the services of shipping clerk thoroughly experienced in both foreign and local shipments; permanent position and good salary to right man; state experience, salary, &c. Box D 169 Times Downtown.

SIEGEL COOPER COMPANY requires experienced talking machine salesmen. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Salesmen for our protection for men and women; $1,000 policy pays $5 a week with $100 emergency benefit; cost, $2 a year; handsome black seal wallet given free with each policy; good salesmen earning $100 a week; excellent side line. Write to-day for renewal contract with liberal commission, German Registry Co., 979 Holland Building, St. Louis.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; man 21-23, of good address, habits, and neat appearance; accurate, rapid, careful, and steady; Remington operator; must be hard worker and possess abundant energy; salary moderate, excellent opportunities; state age, experience, references; salary expected. A. C., Box 120 Times Downtown.

WANTED—CUTTER FOR LADIES' SILK BELTS; ONE WHO CAN DESIGN BELTS AND MANAGE HELP; GOOD SALARY TO THE RIGHT MAN. JOHNSON, HAYWARD & PIPER, 590 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WANTED—A young man about 22 to demonstrate new electrical appliance; one with technical knowledge preferred. H. R., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; experienced young man for office; good permanent position. Apply Monday morning. M. Kurzman & Sons, 291-293 Grand St.

WANTED—General man as janitor; $40 a month and a modern apartment for the right man. C. H. Potter, 2,350 Davidson Av., near 184th St., Bronx.

WANTED—Experienced wreckers wrecking World's Fair Buildings, St. Louis; steady work for two years. Chicago House Wrecking Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—Assistant bookkeeper by a New York Stock Exchange house; previous Wall St. experience necessary. P. O. Box 1,634.

WANTED—Boy stenographer, 8—11 P. M. Lyon, 9 East 32d St.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—An exceptionally capable assistant sales manager, who can think for himself; state nationality, age, experience, salary wanted to begin with and references; no agencies need answer. H Box 138 Times Downtown.

WANTED—District manager to introduce patented household necessity; sells on sight; salary first 60 days' trial, $12 weekly and com.; after that $18 weekly and com. Apply at once, Colonial Supply Co., 63 Main St., Wellsville, N. Y.

WANTED—Advertising and subscription solicitors wanted on weekly trade publication, excellent opening for man acquainted with real estate and building trade. Apply, between 9:30 and 10 A. M., Interstate Record, 7 East 42d St.

WANTED—Useful man about the house; also with experience in city driving; must be industrious and come well recommended; permanent position, private family; wages $30. Apply Room 407, 52 Broadway, after 3:15 P. M.

WANTED—Cigar salesman in your locality for city and country trade; $60.00 per month and expenses; experience unnecessary; inclose stamp for particulars. The National Cigar Co., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Detective work; established fifteen years; 3,000 Secret Service men; more being added every day; send us your case; advice by mail free. Address American Detective Assn., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—In office of wholesale drug house, a young man about eighteen to twenty years of age, who has had some office experience; state salary expected. D Box 132 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Intelligent and competent stenographer and typewriter for insurance office. Reply, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected, Insurance, Box 1,970, New York.

WANTED—Chemist; one accustomed to analysis of mixed acids and estimations of nitrogen as employed in guncotton, smokeless powder, or celluloid. C. G., Box 175 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR, ON WELL-KNOWN MECHANICAL PUBLICATION. Address, stating salary desired and experience, Permanent, Box 129 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Detective work; we always want good men in places where we have no representatives; references required. Address American Detective Assn., Indianapolis, Ind.

WANTED—In a New York bank, a young man about 18 years old. Address, giving age, reference, and previous experience, D., Box 121 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE, middle-aged, who has held positions of trust, desires employment in similar capacity, or would accept position as companion to elderly woman or as housekeeper or matron; exceptional credentials. K., 197 Bowen St., Providence, R. I.

A.—MASSEUSE, versed in natural healing methods, would like position in family or institution, or would go to Summer resort for home. M. G., 613 West 138th St.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer and typewriter; general office experience; competent; A1 reference; salary $12. Address H. S., 143 8th Av.

BOOKKEEPER.—Well-educated experienced business woman as bookkeeper; energetic and reliable. Miss Crahan, 2,465 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By colored girl. A. Innis, 137 West 25th St., care Smith.

COMPANION, &c.—Middle-aged Frenchwoman, speaking English and German, experienced traveler, not seasick, would go to Europe as companion or nurse to growing children; best city references. Fluza, 209 East 58th St., Bell No. 7.

COOK.—Experienced, for restaurant or hotel; city preferred; $12 per week. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

COOK.—Young colored woman as cook; private family or boarding house; reference. 30 West 135th St., janitor's bell.

EXPERT BUYER all hotel supplies, also first-class cateress, wishes to represent country boarding houses. B Box 352 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEKEEPER, working, to a widow or bachelor, by Protestant woman; city. Address N. D., 201 East 11th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Good cook and waitress; plain washing; family adults; city reference; country; carfare. 230 East 43d St., two flights, front.

HOUSEWORK—By respectable middle-aged woman, in small family. A. R., 143 8th Av.

JANITRESS.—Respectable woman, with small family; willing to pay part rent. Box 1,007 Times, Harlem.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman, first-class laundress in American or Jewish family; city reference. 218 East 65th St., care Mrs. Moloney.

MILLINER desires orders for children's hand-made lingerie hats; will call with sample. Write Milliner, 780 Park Av.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged American woman as nurse to invalid. Mrs. Minnie Burk, 109 East 123d St.

NURSE.—By a trained invalid's nurse; highly recommended; city or country. Nurse, 168 East 63d St.

PARLOR OR CHAMBER MAID.—First-class references; city or country. S. J., Box 335 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter; excellent penman; rapid operator; pleasing appearance; live with parents; no agency; six months' experience; $6; quick to adapt myself to requirements. Miss Fields, Box 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; good penmanship; rapid figurer; excellent speller; short experience; refined, neat appearance; no agency; live home; $7; will substitute. Miss Thomas, Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid, accurate, proficient; willing to substitute; familiar with all kinds of work; best references; $15. Excellent, Box 189 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Neat, attentive; one year's experience; willing, obliging; best references; $7-$8. Active, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, and OFFICE Assistant.—Four months' experience; neat, accurate, conscientious; best references; $6. Neatness, Box 156 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Ambitious, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Five years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, refined; references last employer; $12-$15. Miss Harper, 249 West 116th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; bright; energetic; number years' experience; would substitute. Granger, Post Office Box 1,938.

STENOGRAPHER.—Reliable and competent, with reputable house. Substitute, Permanent, 317 Washington St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; high school graduate; rapid; $6. Miss B., Box 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner. C. M., 83½ India St., Brooklyn.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT—Wishes work evenings; trial balances, statements, bookkeeping, &c.; excellent references; terms moderate. D Box 102 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Twenty-nine; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—By young man, 20, as bookkeeper. Max Unger, 647 East 11th St.

BUTLER.—Second or useful man; experienced; good reference. B. B., Box 125, 617 6th Av.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; best references; employer seen. West, Box 107, 617 6th Av.

CHAUFFEUR wants position; steady, competent; furnish reference. H. N. B., 1,159 Union Av., Bronx.

CHAUFFEUR would like a position; former employer out of town; best verbal reference; careful driver. I. R. J., 945 8th Av.

DESIGNER and pattern cutter on men's, boys', and children's clothing, experienced, desires change. D., Box 123 Times Downtown.

INTELLIGENT, energetic young man desires night employment not later than 12. F., Box 1,076 Times, Harlem.

MANAGER.—Hotel manager, apartment house or restaurant; long hotel experience. Address C. S., 148 8th Av.

PROOFREADER.—Experienced in all classes of work; references; fill in spare time at case; union. Aldine, Box 124 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SECOND OR USEFUL MAN.—By young man as second or useful man; first-class waiter; best of references; country preferred; can see last employer as to honesty, sobriety. O. M., Box 336 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN (31 years) connected with prominent financial institution would manage estates or fill position of trust requiring executive ability. Box D 206 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, intelligent, energetic, good appearance, desires position requiring these qualities; $10. Box S 342 Times, Times Square.

NAMED IN DIVORCE SUIT, L. J. APGAR ENDS LIFE

Meyers Case Decided in Favor of Husband the Day Before.

SHOT HIMSELF AT HOME

Vice Chancellor Had Pronounced the Testimony of the Retired Jersey City Merchant Inexplicable.

Louis J. Apgar, sixty-one years old, who was named as corespondent in the divorce suit of George M. Meyers against Clara E. Meyers, which Vice Chancellor Garrison decided on Friday in the husband's favor, committed suicide yesterday at his home, 94 Sip Avenue, Jersey City, by shooting himself in the head. Mrs. Apgar, who firmly believed in her husband's innocence, was prostrated by the shock.

The divorce trial had lasted four days, and Mr. Apgar had been in attendance every day. On the third day he testified, making a general denial of all the allegations set up by Mr. Meyers. Mrs. Meyers gave similar testimony.

In giving his decision, Vice Chancellor Garrison said Mrs. Meyers was not entitled to credence, while the statements made by Mr. Apgar were inexplicable on any rational theory. Concerning the other witnesses, among whom were a son and daughter of Mrs. Meyers by her first husband, and her aunt, Mrs. Clara Ward, the Vice Chancellor said it was only charitable to assume that they were mistaken.

All this greatly troubled Mr. Apgar, and he was further worried by a report that Mr. Meyers intended to sue him for $100,000 for alleged alienation of Mrs. Meyer's affections. After the trial he held a consultation with his counsel and then went home. His family succeeded in cheering him up, and when he retired he was apparently in good spirits.

When the pistol shot was heard Mrs. Apgar, who had gone down stairs shortly before, and a servant hurried to the room. They found Mr. Apgar fully dressed lying on the floor in front of a mirror before which he had apparently stood to make sure of his aim. The revolver was tightly clutched in his right hand. He was still alive, but died before the arrival of the physicians summoned, among whom was Dr. William J. Pyle, his son-in-law.

Mrs. Meyers, who lives at 104 Gifford Avenue, was informed of the tragedy by telephone. She denied herself to visitors throughout the day. Her son said that none of the family would discuss the matter.

Mr. Apgar was born in Jersey City in 1844. He was a son of Mahlon J. Apgar, who, with his brother, Levy, established a wholesale grocery house at Dey and Washington Streets in this city about 1830. They continued in business until about 1865. Louis J. Apgar and a brother established a grocery house on Bergen Avenue, Jersey City. They retired about ten years ago. He was reputed to be worth over $1,000,000, but one of his intimate friends said that $150,000 would be nearer the mark. Mr. Apgar leaves three daughters, two of whom are married, and one son.

The Governor Hears from Jerome.

ALBANY, July 15.—Gov. Higgins received to-day a letter from District Attorney Jerome in relation to the Equitable Life Assurance Society. The Governor at once sent him a reply. He declines to say what Mr. Jerome's letter contained or make public his reply. The Governor went to Olean to-night, and will remain there until Monday, returning to Albany on Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes position in wholesale house or store; industrious, honest and obliging. R. Simon, 137 West 108th St.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Special Household Monthly, twenty years old, excellent reputation, reliable subscription list, representative advertising patronage, net profit over $4,000 last year, can be bought for $20,000; enterprise should double net profit. Emerson P. Harris, 258 Broadway.

A manufacturer and jobber in a business well established, goods in demand and paying good profits, will incorporate; investigation invited, to principals only having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Address Manufacturer, Box 200 Times Downtown.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO A FEW PARTIES WILLING TO INVEST IN A BONA-FIDE BUSINESS PROPOSITION OFFERING LIFE INCOME. INVESTIGATION SOLICITED. COURTENAY, 114 4TH AV., ROOM 210.

To Hotel Men.—Will build 12 or 15 story hotel, 60x200; central, near Broadway; must be experienced and responsible; long lease; must furnish. Security Required, Times, Times Square.

I wish to meet an experienced real estate broker with good acquaintance as a partner to join me in a real estate office; no money required. Address B Box 1,078 Times, Harlem.

Established business wants additional capital; profits average 25%; opportunity to make money; no triflers. Bindery, Box 208 Times Downtown.

Gentleman composer would like to meet a lady of means to publish a good piano method and be partner in same. D. M., care Orr, 300 W. 17th St.

SUMMER boarders wanted at Meadow Brook Farm. Write for circular. Mrs. Frank S. Hall, East Chatham, N. Y.

Boarders wanted on fruit farm situated near Lake Mohonk. Apply Miss E. Lucy, New Paltz, Ulster County, N. Y.

Wanted—Partner in old-established real estate firm to replace one retiring. Opportunity, Times, Times Square.

High-class boarding house; 50 rooms; established 20 years; owners retiring. Inquire 41 West 25th St.

LARGE and well-established dressmaking business for sale. STOERMER, 40 West 45th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Haines Falls.—Best location in Catskills; few adults can find desirable accommodation; good table; pure water; convenient to station; sanitary toilets; shade; clean, pleasant surroundings; high elevation. John H. Frank, Haines Falls, N. Y., Box 21.

Peach Ridge Farm.—Large, quiet farmhouse; plenty of shade; fruit of all kinds; fresh milk and vegetables from the farm; six miles from Peekskill; near Oscawana Lake. R. F. D. No. 2, Peekskill, N. Y.

Hudson River.—One hour from Grand Central; magnificent view; very quiet, well-kept house; exceptional table; two large south connecting rooms, near bath; adults only. Box 95, Scarborough-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Haley Farmhouse.—Accommodate 20; fine location; excellent table; free transportation; livery; daily mails; piano; reference if desired; rates $6-$7. John Haley, Monticello, Sull. Co., N. Y.

THE BERKLEY, Rowayton, Conn.—Boating, bathing, fishing; dancing every evening; excellent table; terms $6 to $8. Clark Newsom, Proprietor.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests accommodated; handsome private house; shady grounds; golf, tennis. Box 22.

Will board eccentric person or couple needing quiet, seclusion; 51 miles. Country, 317 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.

Board wanted on farm, less than 40 miles from city, for 5 adults and 3 children; 3 or 4 rooms required; good train service necessary. New York Central lines preferred. R. B., Box 138 Times Downtown.

AUTOMOBILES.

25 OLDSMOBILES, $200 TO $425

Received Carload from Oldsmobile Agent; Big Values!

Cadillacs, $400 upward; Locomobile, $1,200; Jones-Carbin, $1,000; 1905 Berg, side entrance, $2,000; 1904 Autocar, $850; 1905, new, Toledo, 30-35 horse, $3,000; Mercedes, forty horse, side entrance; sixteen-horse Mercedes, both cheap; Decauvilles, $750 to $2,000; Mors, four-cylinder, $800; 150 others; largest selection good automobiles in America.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE, 137 to 143 West 48th. ("The Church.")

Ladies' AUTOMOBILE Hats, $1.50 Up.

Special Designs, for Ladies, with Hair Protectors, in Silk, Cravenette, Mohair. Largest assortment of Automobile Caps and Clothing and lowest prices in America. Complete stock of Automobile Supplies.

E. J. Willis Co., 3 Park Place, N. Y.

Automobile, model F 1905 Ford, 12 horse power, good condition, for sale, $800; will demonstrate car. Address Auto, 140 Times Downtown.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Diamonds, pearls, old gold, silver appraised; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St., near Union Square.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

ONE-FIFTH OF CITY NOT TAXED

Realty Valued at $1,035,899,557 Exempt from Assessment.

That nearly one-fifth of the realty property of New York City is exempt from taxation is disclosed by the list of exemptions made public yesterday by the Department of Taxes and Exemptions. The assessed value of the taxable real property in the city is $5,912,156,227. The assessed value of the exempt real property is $1,035,899,557. Of this amount, $758,582,560 is in Manhattan and $190,720,995 in Brooklyn.

A large part of the exempted property belongs to the city, the State, or the United States. The remainder, for the most part, is the property of religious and charitable institutions. The largest exemption of city property is Central Park, which is valued at $185,000,000. City Hall Park is valued at $25,000,000, and Governor's Isalnd is valued at $5,675,000.

The following are some of the most important exemptions of church property: Trinity Church, $12,500,000; St. Patrick's Cathedral, $6,000,000; St. Paul's Church, $3,525,000; Cathedral of St. John the Divine, $3,500,000.

The Post Office Building is valued at $10,000,000, the Wall Street Custom House at $4,500,000, the Board of Education Building at $750,000, and Columbia College at $2,900,000. The Wall Street Custom House Building was sold to the National City Bank and paid for by a check which was allowed to remain in the bank as a Government deposit. The ground on which the exemption is made is that it has not been surrendered by the Government.

WILKES BOOTH STABBED HIM.

Death of W. S. Withers, Who Figured in Lincoln's Assassination.

William S. Withers is dead at his home, in Wakefield, in his seventieth year. He was the leader of the orchestra at Ford's Theatre, Washington, when President Lincoln was assassinated, on the night of April 14, 1865. In the confusion of the moment when the President was shot many people thought Withers had committed the crime. As John Wilkes Booth dashed out of the President's box he lunged at Withers and struck him with a dagger. The assassin then leaped over the leader and bolted out of the stage door. The audience was in a panic, and a detective arrested Mr. Withers, thinking he was the assassin.

Shortly before his death Mr. Withers said: "It will be remembered that the scene shifter, Spangler, afterward confessed to a share in the plot. He was to put out all the lights in the house, so that the assassin could not be identified. As I was coming from the stage that night on my way back to the orchestra pit, I had some words with the scene shifter, and this delay made him too late to do his part in the crime."

Mr. Withers's last engagement here was under Augustin Daly when "The Geisha" was produced.

PREPARING NOW FOR 1909.

Hudson Tri-Centennial Managers Ask Governor and Mayor to Act.

The Committee on the Tri-Centennial Celebration of the Discovery of the Hudson has through its Secretary, Col. Henry W. Sackett, requested Gov. Higgins and Mayor McClellan each to name fifty representative citizens to consider jointly ways and means of celebrating and commemorating the event.

The committee urges haste, declaring that "the time between this and September, 1909, is brief for the formulation and realization of a plan commensurate with the importance and the dignity of the great State and City of New York."

The following societies are represented on the committee: The Empire State Society Sons of the American Revolution, American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, Hudson Tri-Centennial Association, the New York Society of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America, Holland Society, St. Nicholas Society, National Arts Club, and the Municipal Arts Society.

TEST BOATS' FIRE DRILL.

Officials Inspect Five Excursion Vessels Without Warning Them.

Steamboat Inspectors swooped down upon five of the local excursion fleet at the Battery yesterday morning, and tested them without warning, as to their efficiency in the fire drill. The five vessels inspected were the Atlantic, the Sea Gate boat; the Augustus Phillip, the Atlantic Yacht Club boat; the Falcon and H. S. Caswell, Liberty Island boats, and the William Storie which runs to Midland Beach.

All of the boats were successful in the tests. Fire hose was taken down, the water turned on, lifeboats lowered, and life preservers thrown on deck. The time on each of the boats was under five minutes.

GIRL'S DISPLAY OF NERVE.

Ida Engle Was Cooler Than Her Companions When Surgeon Set Her Leg.

Ida Engle, twenty-one years old, of 323 East Twenty-sixth Street, who is employed in the Allen tobacco factory, at Thirty-first Street and First Avenue, slipped on the factory floor yesterday and broke her right thigh bone. The surgeon was called and found her pale, but very cool, although suffering intense pain.

The girl underwent the operation of setting the broken bone without a cry. Her girl friends in the factory were more excited over the accident and the operation than she appeared to be.

HISTORIC BUILDING AFIRE.

Blaze in Peter Cooper's Glue Factory in Water Street.

The historic old building at 181 Water Street, corner of Burling Slip, where

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

While the operations of individual speculators who have become possessed of great resources as a result of our wonderful industrial era may be potent now and then to disturb its tendency, the normal and the usual course of the stock market in midsummer is still one of uncertainty, its natural narrowness rendering it peculiarly sensitive to any change or seeming change in the basic factors which dominate it in this period. The most important of these factors are unquestionably the harvest prospects and the position of money. There have been midsummer seasons when one or the other of these two factors was determined beyond unsettlement, either for better or for worse, and then the market proceeded logically with the determination. This was at least partially the case last year, when the accumulation of funds by our banks, following business stagnation, made certain ease in money rates, but a further factor at that time, and one of especial importance, was the exceptionally low level of securities' prices, which were admittedly far below real values. There is at this time no such accumulation of funds by our banks, nor can it be justly said that stocks generally are selling below their values; on the other hand, it is a question if many issues are not above their actual worth, as they certainly have advanced out of proportion to their dividend yield. The present period, therefore, differs from that of a year ago, and conforms so nearly to the normal that it is most apt to be guided by the crop and money developments which have ruled similar markets in the past. And in fact these two matters were uppermost in the financial discussion of the week just ended.

So far as knowledge of the present position of the growing crops affords any indication of the ultimate harvests, the disclosures of the Government report published on Tuesday of last week were distinctly promising. The condition and acreage figures in wheat pointed to a yield of over 700,000,000 bushels, which, set against the actual crop of 1904, provides for a shrinkage of 168,000,000 bushels before the outturn falls below that of 1904, an outcome not to be expected. The indicated corn crop of 2,651,000,000 bushels is exceptionally gratifying, especially so since the publication last week of our breadstuff exports for the fiscal year revealed the fact that corn and corn meal exports increased $17,000,000 in value over those of 1904, thus going far to minimize the loss entailed by the lack of wheat for export purposes. Whether there would be such increase in corn shipments abroad, as a partial offset to the decreased wheat exports, was a question which arose naturally when the crop position was known last Fall. Its affirmative answer in the present case may well be a good augury for the future. This, then, is the present position of the crops. The experience of other years as to betterment or deterioration is interesting, but not, of course, conclusive. Thus a year ago, from a July condition of 86.4, the corn crop improved so that on Aug. 1 its condition was placed at 87.3, while by September it had fallen only to 84.6. The average condition of corn on July 1 over a series of ten years has been 88.4, and on Sept. 1 79.6. If, therefore, the average deterioration takes place with the present stand the crop will still be exceptional. There have in the past been heavy losses in Winter wheat from July to August, the indicated crop of 371,000,000 bushels on July 1 a year ago turning out as a final crop of 332,000,000, while in the same period in 1903 the loss was over 64,000,000 bushels. Exceptional weather conditions governed these seasons, however. So far as Spring wheat is concerned deterioration in the month of July has been common but not usually alarming, as is indicated by the fact that average July condition over ten years has been 86.8, and the similar August condition, 81.2. It was natural that some question should arise as to the accuracy of other crop statistics, owing to the disclosures regarding the abuse of the cotton estimates. There is a disposition, however, to accept these statistics until it is proved that not only were they wrongfully communicated to outsiders, but also that the actual figures were tampered with for market purposes. Suspension of their publication would be a doubtful solution. Even as a relative exposé of the crop position month by month they avert, in the event of crop failures, the cumulative effect of what would otherwise be eleventh hour knowledge of the situation.

Year after year there comes out of the West at this season the assurance that no Eastern money will be needed to move the country's great harvests, and each year we send to the West from $35,000,000 to $50,000,000. It is true that this money no longer entirely represents borrowings from our banks, as it may once have done, but it represents the balances maintained here by Western banks, and their withdrawal brings up each time the question of the balance left for stock market purposes, and while the actual transmission of funds seldom begins before the middle of August, preparations for this step are made much earlier. The questions of greatest interest from the stock market point of view at this time are: Just when will these preparations begin, and will the supply of money be sufficient for both crop and market purposes? When time money shows a tendency to harden and call money eases at the same moment, it is safe to assume that these preparations are under way. The week just ended witnessed this hardening of time money, funds for the six months period commanding 4 per cent., as against the previous rate of 3¾ per cent., while call money, which was lending at 3 per cent. in the previous week, was obtainable at 2 per cent. on Friday last. This movement has directed attention to the position of the banks, and an analysis of this position points to higher rates within a comparatively short time. Just a year ago surplus reserves stood at $44,500,000, and by Aug. 13 they had mounted to $63,575,025, the high point, from which they dropped to $15,957,000 by Nov. 5. According to yesterday's returns of the associated banks surplus reserves now stand at $19,523,250, which will still be a moderate fund with which to meet crop moving demands and active business demands, even if, as in the case of last year, $15,000,000 is added by the time it becomes necessary to make interior shipments. It is clear that to meet proper demands there must be a liquidation of loans, before long. How the stock market will fare depends largely on the extent of the demand for money, but it seems clear, at least, that there is to be no repetition of the easy money rates which obtained a year ago when business had not yet recovered completely from its long depression. There is not likely to be this year, either, any kindly assurance from Secretary Shaw that he is either prepared to "stimulate" circulation or make additional deposits of Government funds with the banks. Rather are there apt to be further calls for the funds already on deposit with the banks, although this action may be postponed over the crop-moving season. There is also the possibility that Japan may decide to call up some part of the money she now has on deposit with us, as a result of the bond sales. These are the factors which seem likely largely to determine the ultimate course of prices on the Stock Exchange, irrespective of the intervening fluctuations.

DIVIDEND NOTIFICATIONS.

First News Some Time Had Through Notice to Stock Exchange—An Incident That Discredits This Method.

Union Pacific and its forthcoming dividend were topics universally discussed in Wall Street last week. Probably on no occasion recently has there been displayed such a keen desire for information in regard to the action of a Board of Directors on the question of a dividend. Certainly not since the rumors were rife that the dividend on United States Steel preferred was to be reduced or passed altogether. That everyone was on the qui vive on the question of the Union Pacific dividend was due in part no doubt to the fact that the usual formalities in regard to the announcement of dividends are frequently not very closely observed in the case of Union Pacific dividends. On some occasions the only formal notice or rather the first formal notice of the dividend has been contained in a letter to the Stock Exchange notifying that institution that a dividend had been declared. This method of giving out such important statements is not altogether to the liking of the Street. Instead of getting the news at the first moment possible it may thus be discovered only by accident until such time as published notice is given.

The fact that first knowledge of the Union Pacific dividend has at times been had through the notice sent to the Stock Exchange recalls an incident based on a similar form of notification which resulted in serious loss in the market. A number of years ago the Stock Exchange received what purported to be an official notice to the effect that the stock of the Wabash Railroad was to be increased by a large amount. The news got abroad that such a notice had been received by the Exchange and the price of the stock broke sharply, many holders being frightened out by the prospect of the issuance of a lot of new stock. Later inquiry developed the fact that there was no intention on the part of the Directors of the Wabash to increase the stock and that the letter to the Stock Exchange was a forgery. The Union Pacific method appears to offer just such a chance to deceive the public should any trickster undertake the task.

BUCKET SHOPS AND TICKERS.

An Opportunity for the Stock Exchange to Act.

Wall Street received last week with but passive interest the announcement that a conference would be held by the officials of several large Exchanges to see what could be done about the bucket shop problem. Primarily there were two causes for the inattention: First, the fact that the New York Stock Exchange has always held itself from forming connections with outside Exchanges more close than those entailed by the annual baseball game with the Boston brethren, and second, the fact that previous efforts in the same line have been abortive so far as New York was concerned.

Thus the Street watched the crusade of the Consolidated Exchange after the failure of several of its member firms, among them Woodend & Co. and J. H. McLean & Co., had necessitated post-mortem charges of "obvious fraud and false pretense," which is the Consolidated term for bucketing. Similarly the Street has watched various spasms of activity by the Central office, as some loser or other has had his case taken up and pushed to the usual settlement out of court. But after every such disturbance there has come a period of quiet again, and the bucket shops have started up for the accommodation of the ever-present dabbler in the market.

Whether or not the New York Stock Exchange ought to take steps to guard against abuses in the use of the Gold and Stock Ticker, which it controls, is a more pertinent question and one that comes nearer home to the Exchange management than the question of bucket shops as such. Whatever the conditions of the service, and by whoever the Gold and Stock Tickers may be placed, the fact remains that in almost every bucketshop that has failed, not to speak of those now running, there has been a ticker from this concern. The excuse that the Gold and Stock service is not the official service of the Stock Exchange does not appear to relieve it from responsibility.

GUESSING CROP FIGURES

The Government's Way and Some Private Methods.

WANT TO KNOW THE FACTORS

Cotton Leak Scandal Makes Trade Demand That Mystery Be Eliminated.

A story which came over from Washington on the day that the July crop report was made public had it that while the clerks in the Bureau of Statistics were engaged in making the final tabulations a shadow passed across the tightly curtained windows of the room where the work was going on.

"A leak!" somebody whispered.

And then, according to the tale, lights were extinguished and every one stopped his work and waited in semi-darkness until it was deemed safe to proceed with the various additions and divisions. The "leak" turned out to be a stray cloud chasing across the Summer sky.

Whether or not the story is true, it serves to illustrate the mental attitude which the disclosures attending the dismissal of Statistician Holmes and subsequent developments in the bureau have engendered in that particular branch of the Government service. And further light may be shed on the subject in the more recent Washington dispatches telling of the gossip occasioned by the testimony of Victor H. Olmstead, who is Holmes's successor, that on the morning of the day the December cotton report was published last year he visited a broker's office in Washington to see about some Steel that he was carrying.

Such incidents as these, quite aside from the actual disclosures of the Holmes investigation, are responsible in the main for the demand which has been made by the cotton trade here and in New Orleans almost unanimously, and by the grain trade as represented by the New York Produce Exchange, for the fullest information as to the way in which the Government crop reports are made up and for a complete investigation in the Bureau of Statistics, the results of which shall be given to the public. For crop reports, particularly in the speculative staples, cotton, wheat, and the like, are such important things that Wall Street is in the habit of staying downtown overtime when it is necessary in order to get the figures. That happens once a month in the case of the grain reports; the cotton figures come at the more seasonable hour of noon, when three hours of trading yet remain for their effect to work itself out on the market.

So it becomes interesting to inquire how the crop figures are obtained and what is done with them after their receipt by the Government. The sources of information are five: County and township correspondents, individual farmers, cotton ginners, and special cotton correspondents. The schedules differ necessarily for the several crops, but in any event they must include the estimate of condition by the individual reporting from each unit of territory, and it is this which introduces into all Government reports the element of uncertainty frankly recognized in the past in the case of the cotton report in the allowance of seven points uniformly made to offset the underestimates by correspondents of the bureau.

Whatever the other schedules—and it does not matter materially for present purposes—the estimate of condition for the unit of territory has to figure throughout the compilation of the reports. The Department of Agriculture does not make public the exact way in which it reaches its final conclusions, and that is another thing to which the cotton trade, for one, objects, for its argues that if the Government publishes its data in full and then made its deductions by a known method, the trade could follow it and draw its own views as to the accuracy of the results obtained. From this demand the more radical cotton men have advanced to the position that the Government ought to publish only acreage figures and the weekly bulletins sent out by the Weather Bureau on crop conditions, allowing the trade from its private information to make whatever estimate of condition and probable yield it sees fit.

If, however, the Department of Agriculture fails to make known the factors with which it is working, a recent circular issued by Secretary Wilson gives in considerable detail the precautions taken since the Holmes disclosure to avoid leaks and such doctoring of returns as those by which the acreage was raised and the percentage of deterioration lowered in the bearish June cotton report that started all the complaint. Under the rules thus laid down, reports from the correspondents of all classes on the so-called speculative crops are to have a large letter "A" on the envelope, which will carry them to the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, instead of to the Bureau of Statistics, where the reports on non-speculative crops, marked "B," are sent.

The "A" reports are placed in sealed pouches and put in a safe until the morning of the day on which the crop reports in question are to be issued. Then they are taken out and turned over to the Chief Statistician and distributed to clerks for tabulation. The tabulations, when completed by States and counties, are given to clerks locked in a room adjoining that of the Chief Statistician, who, in several divisions, add the figures and compute the averages to within, say, a dozen or two counties from the bottom of each sheet. The heads of the divisions now take the sheets, each bearing the name of its State at the top, mark them at top and bottom with a cerain number, and then cut off the unadded figures and turn them over to other clerks in other rooms. All these figures, when complete, go to the Statistician again for the final computations.

Meantime doors have been locked and windows closed. There are some who have suggested that this casts unnecessary suspicion, besides imposing unnecessary hardship, upon the under clerks in the hot months of the year, inasmuch as the discovered leak was not negotiated by any one of the under clerks, but by the associate statistician while temporarily in charge of the bureau, who, even under the new method, could do the same thing right over again unless surrounded by a cordon of Secret Service men capable almost of divining his thoughts and suspicious enough to detect an illicit signal in his slightest movement.

Very much more simple is the method employed by some of the big cotton firms here in making their guesses at the figures—and it may be remarked in passing that the attempt is more to reach the figures of the Government reports than to hit the actual condition or prospective size of the crop. In one house, which has a thousand correspondents throughout the South, the estimate of condition each month is reached by this process:

The correspondent reports on the percentage of deterioration in the crop in his district—taking 100 as perfect—and then upon the reduction or increase in acreage from the preceding year. These reports are received on postal cards, and by figuring the reduction or increase of acreage in relation to the actual figures of the year previous a reasonably close approximation of acreage is obtained. The acreage reported in each county as a unit is then multiplied by the condition for that county (obtained by subtracting the per cent. of deterioration from 100) and the total of these products is divided by the total acreage, to give the average condition for the State. Similarly the tabulations for the several States are handled, giving a resultant figure based on the total acreage as reported from a thousand or more units of territory.

The advantage claimed for this system is that it produces a more accurate result than one based on mere averages of condition reports. Whether or not it corresponds in any degree with the system employed by the Government cannot be said, for like all schemes of its kind sometimes it has hit closely and sometimes has been wide of the Government's own guess. Perhaps that cannot be avoided so long as the Government is in the guessing business, as it must continue unless it eliminates the basic estimates of condition by individual correspondents and reports only on the facts.

CHICAGO-NEW YORK RATES.

Only Insignificant Percentage of Traffic Affected by Recent Reduction by Erie and Grand Trunk Roads.

Since the reduction of the east-bound passenger rate between Chicago and New York by the Erie and the Grand Trunk Roads, a step taken in response to the action of the Michigan Central in selling tickets at differential rates from Chicago to New York over the New York Central lines, those two roads have been standing by their position and awaiting the further action of the Michigan Central. To all appearances that road is willing to let the matter stands as it is. The situation, in other words, is what it was before the Michigan Central made application for a differential rate with this exception, that the rates on all three roads concerned are $2 lower than they were before this miniature fight began. To just what extent the earnings of the roads are likely to be affected by the $2 reduction is shown by the fact that the reduced rates apply only eastward from Chicago and only on through passengers. The figures compiled by officials of the roads indicate that on the average the number of through passengers from Chicago to New York is about 8½ per train. To this is added the assertion that probably not more than four of the regular trains run on all the lines between New York and Chicago show any profit whatever on the carrying of through passengers. Incidentally this fight or controversy, or squabble perhaps it had better be termed, between the Michigan Central and the Erie and Grand Trunk Roads has served to bring forth renewed expression of the contempt in which certain passenger associations are held even by the officials of the roads that are members of the associations. The reply of a representative of one of the roads affected to a question about the likelihood of the road being expelled from the Central Passenger Association sufficiently shows this contempt:

"Let them expel us if they wish. The only result would be that they would have one member less. It certainly would not harm the expelled member."

THE BIG SPECULATORS.

How Their Increase in Numbers and Wealth Affects the Stock Market —Last Week's Incidents.

On Tuesday last stocks broke from 1 to 3 points in the active issues, following the closing out of commitments by a group of three or more speculators who were about to leave the Street for a fishing trip, and on Friday the market was again unsettled by the selling of an individual speculator who was closing out his stocks before sailing for Europe. These two incidents call attention to the power concentrated in the hands of a few men who acquired wealth during the "consolidation era." In the past the big speculators have had the field in turn, but in these days they are found in numbers. Just before the sharp slump in prices in April a banker closely in touch with market affairs made a personal investigation of the situation in order to find out where the tremendous lines of stock were being carried, as it was a matter of common knowledge that the "public" was not carrying stocks to any extent. In speaking of this investigation later he said:

"I was surprised to find that men whose names were unknown to me, in spite of my long experience in Wall Street, were carrying blocks of stocks ranging from 25,000 to 50,000, and even 80,000 shares. There were at least a dozen such men, and with this discovery it became clear how largely individuals had replaced the 'public' in the stock market's machinery."

Such stock holdings, however, are not so firmly kept as are those in the public's hands. They are sensitive to changing conditions in money or crops or even to the personal whims of the holders, and, as was proved last week, they are apt to descend on the market in bulk for reasons which would not have obtained in the case of widespread public holdings. It is comparatively a new factor in stock market affairs, but it is already assigned to its position, as the price recovery on Wednesday proved.

TRANSVAAL GOLD OUTPUT.

Production of Past Month Falls Short of Estimated Yield.

The production of gold in the Transvaal during the month of June, amounting to 412,317 ounces, was practically the output of the mines in September, 1899, just prior to the Boer war. The maximum production was reached in August that year, when 459,709 ounces were mined. The returns for the past month were over 7,000 ounces under the estimated production, and fell 4,078 ounces short of the output last May. The production for the first six months of this year amounted to 2,360,770 ounces, as compared with 1,815,213 ounces during the corresponding period in 1904. The production by months for the past year and a half, and for 1899, the year in which the war occurred, is as follows:

	Ounces.		
	1899.	1904.	1905.
January	410,145	288,824	389,258
February	404,835	289,502	363,811
March	441,578	308,242	396,823
April	438,111	305,946	399,166
May	444,933	314,480	416,396
June	445,763	308,219	412,317
July	456,474	307,840	.....
August	459,709	312,277	.....
September	411,762	312,286	.....
October	26,904	325,825	.....
November	53,940	356,167	.....
December	66,530	392,304	.....

Told 'Round the Ticker.

WASHINGTON E. CONNOR'S experience some years ago in trying to hold a stock down is interesting at this time by way of contrast with the effects produced on the market by some of the selling of the past week. On one occasion the insiders in one of the active stocks were inclined to discourage a rather wild speculation that was going on in their shares, and to do so gave an order to Mr. Connor to check the advance. He was told he could sell 30,000 shares if need be. That was a large amount in this particular stock. He sold through brokers in small lots, a hundred here and five hundred there, and when the 30,000 shares were gone the market was above the best price realized on any of the stock, and the upward movement was still in progress. The insiders did no more checking for the time being, and left the market to the "public." The point is made that the public at present is not in the market as it was in those days. Last week the selling by a single operator of one of the very active stocks was influential in putting the price down several points.

HENRY CLEWS, whose book "Twenty-eight Years in Wall Street" abounds with interesting reminiscences of the stock market and the events that are connected with financial affairs generally, is giving the finishing touches to an addition to his work that will extend the period recorded to forty years. Mr. Clews is sure to recall many things of the past dozen years that most of the rest of Wall Street has already forgotten.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER'S return from Europe is looked to as an event that may mean a good deal for certain stocks in which he is particularly interested. William Rockefeller is credited with larger operations in the stock market than any other member of the Standard Oil party, and those who look for individual leadership consider that his early return to Wall Street will mean much for the market.

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR., chairman of the Old Colony Trust Company of Boston, is one of the many financiers who are taking their vacation in Europe. Mr. Coolidge expects to remain abroad for several months. He has gone later than a majority of his friends in the financial world, many of whom are already planning their return to New York. Indeed the fact that many men holding important positions in the financial community are about to return to Wall Street is looked upon as an indication that important developments are likely in the near future.

DANIEL G. REID of the "Rock Island crowd" was not, as reported, a member of John W. Gates's fishing party which left Canada last week. Mr. Reid is staying at his Summer home at Irvington.

WILLIAM SALOMON & CO. have admitted Alonzo Potter and Adolph Kaufman to membership in the firm.

EUGENE A. EGAN AND WILLIAM CALL have retired from E. H. Norton & Co. The remaining members of the firm are E. H. Norton, W. P. Norton and John Freeland.

JAMES STILLMAN, President of the National City Bank, who has been in Europe for about two months, is expected to return to New York early in August.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Heavy Increase in Cash Results in $11,565,425 Gain in Surplus Reserve.

The showing made by the bank statement yesterday was in keeping with predictions that it would be more than usually favorable. The most remarkable feature of the statement was the gain of $11,743,700 reported in the cash held by the banks. This was probably due to the bringing here of funds in connection with the subscriptions to the Japanese loan and in anticipation of the payment yesterday of the $11,000,000 or thereabouts that was due on the Treasury call for a portion of the public deposits held by the National banks. To the extent to which the showing made by the banks was due to these factors it is likely to be reversed by next week's transactions. The liquidation in the stock market was reflected by a decrease of $9,150,400 in loans. The surplus reserve now stands at $19,523,250 as compared with $44,563,350 at this time last year.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 16, 1904, follow:

	1905.	Increase.	1904.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Net prof.	139,402,800	.....	134,972,700
Deposits	1,159,018,200	713,100	1,179,169,400
Circulat'n	49,157,100	297,200	39,156,200
Total	$1,463,640,800	$1,010,300	$1,469,271,000
ASSETS.			
Loans	$1,107,308,100	*$9,150,400	$1,087,518,700
Specie	220,162,100	9,190,800	*255,208,900
Leg. tend.	89,115,700	2,552,900	84,056,800
Total	$1,416,585,900	$2,593,300	$1,426,874,400
Res. held.	309,277,800	11,743,700	339,355,700
Res. req.	289,754,550	178,275	294,792,350
Surp.	$19,523,250	$11,565,425	$44,563,350

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

WALL STREET AND LONDON.

Which Rules?—An English Critic Says London Market Hasn't a Thought of Its Own.

An interesting contribution to the question whether Wall Street dominates or is ruled by the London markets is offered by this frank statement of the financial critic of London Truth in a recent issue:

"Our own market started good, but, as every one knows, it is absolutely dependent upon Wall Street, and has not a thought which it can call its own, and Wall Street was a seller. Certain conservative interests there, it appears, considered that the advance had been too rapid. The fact is, of course, that operators saw a profit for themselves, and very wisely took it. Steels, for an exception, were strong, it being estimated that the quarter's earnings would reach $31,000,000, while much was made of the orders on the books. Next day saw an all-round recovery, Eries being the feature on the London market, and Readings on Wall Street. The latter stock touched 100¼—the first time it has ever gone above par—and rumor had it that it was proposed to retire the second preference in exchange for equal parts of first preference and ordinary. Thursday saw another relapse, the troubles in Odessa being made the pretext for profit taking by the big interests which have control of the market, and prices have since relapsed further, operators being the more disposed to close their commitments because of the approach of the Independence Day holidays. The see-saw tendency which characterized the market last week is likely to be perpetuated for some time to come. The bosses are doing their level best to bring in the American public, but, while there are good points in the situation, there seems little reason why they should be obliged for the present."

CENTRAL'S ELECTRICAL PLANS

Vanderbilt System Providing Electrical Power for Long Time Ahead —Electrification of Main Line.

Contracts for electrical power recently let by the New York Central Railroad indicate that the Vanderbilt system is preparing the way a long time ahead for the development of the electric lines along its own steam road. In fact the amount of electric power already contracted for suggests the possibility that something more is in contemplation than the operation by electricity of tributary traction lines. Whether or not arrangements are now being made for electrical power with a view to the possible electrification of a large part of the main line has not yet been divulged by the Cenera1's management, but apparently the road will be in an advantageous position to adopt such a plan should it be found expedient in the near future to do so.

Among the contracts that the New York Central has already entered into for electrical power is one with the Ontario Power Company for all the electrical power that the New York Central requires for the operation of its traction lines from Syracuse west to Buffalo. Another contract has been made with the Hudson River Electric Power Company, under which 4,500 horse power is now being delivered to the Central lines in Utica and which in its entirety calls for the increase of this power up to 25,000 horse power as it may be needed. Plans are now under way for the electrification of the main line of the West Shore Road between Utica and Syracuse, and while this is directly connected with the development of the auxiliary trolley system it appears to open the way to a still wider application of electrical power to the operation of parts of the Central system.

The company's own power house at Yonkers, under construction in connection with the terminal improvements now in progress at the Grand Central Station and northward, will be really the nucleus of the first stage of the main line's electrification, and while the matter is necessarily more or less problematical the electrification of the New York section of the New York Central line may in the not distant future prove to have been the entering wedge for the electrification of a much longer section of the road.

Within the past two years the policy adopted by several important systems, including the New York Central and the New York, New Haven and Hartford, of bringing under their control the electric traction lines competing with them between local points along their lines has led to much more extensive purchases of electric traction properties than seemed at all probable when the movement began, and it is not beyond the bounds of interesting speculation to assume that in this way marked impetus will shortly be given to the question of using electric power, not only for auxiliary lines but for main lines as well.

The experience of the roads running from Boston to Worcester in their competition with the electric line between those cities indicates the effectiveness of the competition of electricity against steam, for passenger traffic at least, and this and other similar experiences doubtless amply justify the acquisition by the steam roads of the electric traction lines that are evidently in a position to draw away a very large part of the local traffic of steam roads.

The fact that the New York Central now has along its lines at intervals all the way from New York to Buffalo sources of electrical power the area of effectiveness of which overlaps in most instances, making it possible to secure electrical power at practically any point along the line, shows conclusively that the difficulties in the direction of far transmission of electric power has been overcome, at least to a very large extent, and brings within reach what a short time ago, although admittedly desirable from many points of view, was regarded as impossible of accomplishment in the near future—the electrification of trunk line railroads.

In pursuance of its plan for the extension of auxiliary electric traction lines the New York Central management some time since created a special department for the direction of these lines. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., is now in charge of this department.

DIVIDENDS OVER NIGHT.

Parallel Cases of Greene Gold and Northern Securities.

The stockholders of the Greene Gold Company receiving dividend checks yesterday which constituted the first notice to any one that a dividend had been declared were in a position not unlike that of the Northern Securities stockholders in the year or so in which dividends were paid in the face of hostile legislation.

In both cases an injunction had been threatened restraining the company from paying its dividend. For the Northern Securities the trouble was encountered in the Government's attempt to break up the merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railroads. For Greene Gold it was the attempt of the party headed by ex-Treasurer Tuston to establish that the dividends paid heretofore were paid out of capital, and not earnings. It may be remarked that the receipt of a dividend check is a powerful persuader to stockholding interests. Hence Col. Greene possibly had something more in mind than the mere avoidance of an application for an injunction.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 15	3,600,079
Same week last year	3,629,988
To date this year	145,424,155
Corresponding date last year	56,842,104

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$16,548,500
Same date last year	$19,818,100
To date this year	$617,695,700
Corresponding date last year	$344,536,200

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 16, '04.	July 15, '05.	Decrease.
Railroads	$2,781,596	$2,404,839	$326,747
Industrials	893,382	1,195,240	*296,858
Banks	290	68	212

*Increase.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 16, '04.	July 15, '05.	Decrease.
Railroads	$14,273,100	$7,656,500	$6,116,600
Industrials	5,148,000	3,986,000	1,162,000
Government	382,000	4,882,000	*4,500,000
State	5,000	14,000	*9,000

*Increase.

FRENCH INVESTMENTS IN OUR SECURITIES

Factors That Contribute to Increased Demand.

BARRIERS TO BE OVERCOME

Formation of the Franco-American Financial Association an Important Step—Effect of French Taxes.

The incorporation last week of the Franco-American Financial Association with a capital of $10,000,000 under the auspices of Messrs. Speyer & Co. is likely to be followed by important results in the direction of stimulating demand in France for American securities. The French investor is on the average probably less familiar with American securities than the investors of other European countries. This is partly, perhaps chiefly, due to the barriers which French laws provide against the freedom of the French market. The taxes, in other words, imposed upon securities in general, but particularly upon those of foreign origin, have prevented the development in France of a broad market for American securities, and this lack of a ready market has operated against the flotation in France of American securities on anything like the scale that would be possible under other circumstances.

Despite the difficulties with which French investors have been confronted in placing their funds in securities representing American ventures, a very large amount of French capital has already found its way into our securities—how large an amount it is difficult to compute. The fact that ways have been devised by investors in France to avoid the tax imposed on American securities as well as on other foreign issues makes for secrecy in the matter of these investments. One of the means that have been found most effective in avoiding the apparently inequitable burden imposed by the French laws has been to have held here securities purchased by French investors, the income only being remitted to France, and that in a manner which removes it from the influence of the French tax laws.

Thus far the management of the new Franco-American Financial Association has not divulged its plans for the placing of American securities. It has been suggested that the issuance in France of certificates representing securities deposited on this side of the ocean would be exempt at least from the most burdensome of the French taxes, and it may be that some such plan will be employed in the development of the business of the Franco-American Association.

The movement toward the establishment of a broader market for American securities in France calls attention to the general attitude of American investors toward our securities. That these have grown in favor abroad is the experience of many international bankers, and this despite the fact that of late this market has been called upon to repurchase large amounts of stocks that were bought by Europe at much lower prices. But even while selling Union Pacific, Pennsylvania, New York Central, and other relatively high-priced issues which of late have sold at figures much above those at which they were bought in large quantities by European investors, they have been putting large sums into various American bond issues. It is estimated that not much more than 8 per cent. of New York Central stock is now held abroad, whereas two years ago these foreign holdings amounted to about 37½ per cent. of the company's entire capital stock. On the other hand, invest. in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Switzerland have within recent months taken large amounts of the new issues of Southern Pacific, Missouri Pacific, Colorado Southern, and various other bonds. It is suggested that the activity of Swiss banks in the purchase of American securities within the past year or more has represented largely the roundabout investment of French funds, this being one of the ways found to avoid too heavy taxation.

Holland, which has for a long period invested largely in American securities, has of late years been one of the freest purchasers of our securities. A recently published estimate places the amount of Dutch capital invested in American securities at $544,000,000. This is a very large sum, and offers interesting suggestions as to the extent to which American securities may be placed in France under the auspices of the bankers who have now undertaken the task on a large scale.

A factor that may have important bearing upon the development of a wider market for American stocks in France is the attitude which French investors may take toward further extenston of credit to Russia. The belief has prevailed that the French market, which for some months has apparently been closed to Russia despite the latter's protestations to the contrary, would, in the event of peace, be again at the disposal of the Russian Government as well as of Russian industries generally. At the same time it is reasonable to expect that the predilection of French investors toward Russian securities has been to some degree weakened by the trying times through which that country is passing, and it may be that this will result in greater disposition on the part of the French to look elsewhere for opportunities for profitable employment of their capital.

Some time ago the Credit Lyonnais, one of the most influential of the French banking institutions, sent agents to this country to lok into conditions, who during their stay in the United States made a special study of some of the leading railroad properties in the Eastern and Southern States. That these investigations have already borne, and will continue to bear, fruit in the way of increased demand for American securities seems altogether likely. It is indeed quite possible that the report of these Commissioners may have predisposed French banking interests to enter upon the undertaking which has been given definite shape by the incorporation of the Franco-American Financial Association.

Attachment for $20,600.

An attachment for $20,600 has been obtained here against Harry A. Wood in favor of W. A. McLoughlin on an assigned claim from W. H. Rowe & Son, incorporated, which was obtained on the ground of non-residence. Mr. Wood was formerly manager of a knitting mill at Amsterdam, N. Y., and moved from there about April 1 to Louisville, Ky. The claim is on a demand note made by Mr. Wood at Jersey City on Jan. 6, 1904, payable to the order of W. H. Rowe & Son, incorporated, which was secured by collateral consisting of 200 shares of stock of the W. H. Rowe Knitting Company.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Dull and Moderately Firm.

Volume of Transactions Much Reduced, with Prices Influenced by the Bank Statement.

There was little of either importance or interest in the trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday. The attendance on the floor was reduced to the minimum, and the volume of trading was insignificant, being, in fact, little more than half that witnessed in the first hour of recent business days. The expectation of a favorable bank statement was the dominant influence in two-thirds of the short session, and the realization of this expectation guided the movement through the last half hour. In the prevailing dullness, however, neither factor was capable of changing quotations, with few exceptions, beyond small fractions, but the market found most of these fractions added to Friday's last prices. Union Pacific, which contributed one-fifth of the day's transactions, was the strongest active stock of the trading. It opened with a gain of half a point, and by the close had increased this to 1¼ points. Rock Island, Southern Pacific, and Steel common were the other active features, and all closed with small gains.

Weather conditions were again favorable to the growing crops in practically all sections of the grain country, and with the continuance of this factor confidence increases in the promise of exceptional harvests. The gathering of Winter wheat is proceeding at a rapid pace, and the price of cash wheat reflects this movement in renewed declines. Beyond the reports of the revival of friction between the Pennsylvania and Gould interests over the Wabash's position in Pittsburg there was little matter for financial discussion. The conviction is growing, in Wall Street, at least, that unless some speedy adjustment of this Gould-Pennsylvania situation is reached it contains the promise of an enlargement which may be of serious dimensions.

The increase of $11,743,700 in cash by the banks, as set forth in yesterday's weekly statement, exceeded by several millions the most optimistic forecasts. The gathering in of funds for subscription to the Japanese loan and for payment on the Government's call is the most apparent explanation of this showing. The decrease in loans follows the moderate liquidation of the week and the loans of foreign money. The reserve was increased by $11,565,425, so that the surplus now stands at $19,523,250. A year ago it was $44,563,350, two years ago, $13,278,475, and in 1902, $15,709,275. In view of the approaching crop moving period a further strengthening of this item is altogether probable, with the prospect that it will be brought about through loan reductions.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 59c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 200 shares of Consolidated California and Virginia sold at 1.45, 100 Gould and Curry at 18, 500 Gold Sovereign at 08½, 1,500 Indiana Tonapah at 03½, 100 Mexican at 1.40, 300 Potosi at 14, 200 Sand Storm at 02, and 1,000 Washington at 08.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—The money market seems to remain absolutely unchanged; funds are plentiful and rates low. Call loans, 1@2 per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3@4½ per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4 per cent. Clearing House loans, 21,463 per cent. New York funds, par. Clearings, $29,402,026. Balances, $1,083,109. Sub-Treasury debit, $13,588. For the week: Clearings, $155,077,140. Balances, $10,837,288. Dull and strong was the stock market to-day with Old Dominion a feature. Complete transactions were as follows:

BONDS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s	96½	96½	96½
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s	101½	101½	101½
17,000	Ill. Steel deb. 5s, 1913	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Japanese 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2,000	K. C. M. Ry. & B. 5s	104½	104½	104½
1,000	Seattle Elec. 5s	106	106	106

RAILROADS.

200	Atchison	86⅞	86¾	86⅞
100	Boston Elevated	157¾	157¾	157¾
4	Boston & Albany	256	256	256
140	Boston & Wor. pf.	76	76	76
50	Fitchburg pf.	145	145	145
100	Mass. Electric	18	18	18
100	So. Pacific pf.	118½	118¼	118¼
670	Union Pacific	129¾	129¼	129⅝
11	West End	97½	97	97½
10	West End pf.	114	114	114

TELEPHONES.

60	American	138¾	139

MISCELLANEOUS.

25	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90	90
200	Am. Pneu. Service	6¾	6¾
50	Am. Sugar	138¾	138¾
5	Am. Woolen pf.	104	104
225	Boston	242½	242½
40	Mex. Gas	85¾	85¾
15	Mercenthaler	190	189¾
100	Planters' Co. pf.	13	13
10	Reece Buttonhole	9¾	9¾
20	Swift & Co.	107	107
25	United Fruit	106	105½
25	Un. Shoe Mach. ctfs.	69	68¾
115	Un. Sh. Mach. pf. ctfs	32¼	32
20	U. S. Steel	34½	34½
66	U. S. Steel pf.	101¾	101

MINING.

110	Adventure	5	5
75	Allouez	27¼	27
485	Amalgamated	83½	83½
125	Arcadian	2¼	2¼
500	Atlantic	15½	15½
10	Bingham	29	29
5	Calumet & Hecla	645	645
1,247	Centennial	21¾	20¼
201	Cons. Mercur	55c	55c
255	Copper Range	70½	70
70	Daly-West	14	13¾
750	Franklin	10¼	9¾
100	Granby	6¾	6¼
1,145	Grand Cons.	22¾	22¼
370	Isle Royale	20¾	20½
70	Mass.	8	8
235	Michigan	14	13½
450	Mohawk	50½	50
1,425	Old Dominion	26¼	24¾
295	Osceola	92	91½
20	Parrott	23	23
15	Quincy	103	103
100	Shannon	7¾	7¼
113	United Copper	30	30
1,270	United States	31¼	31¼
1,225	United States rights	90c	85c
135	Utah	44¾	43¾
25	Wolverine	116	116

*Ex dividend. †Ex rights. ‡First instellment paid

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat	Fri.		Sat	Fri.
Alta	.04	.04	L. Wash C	.02	.02
Alpha Con	.09	.08	Mexican	1.35	1.30
Andes	.20	.19	Occid. Con.	.08	.08
Belcher	.15	.17	Ophir	7.25	7.12½
Best & B.	1.25	1.25	Overman	.15	.16
Bullion	.42	.40	Potosi	.13	.13
Caledonia	.52	.50	Savage	.04	.01
Chal. Con.	.21	.22	Sag. Belch	.03	.04
Challar	.17	.17	S. Nevada	.30	.29
Confidence	.90	.90	Syndicate	.09	.09
C. C. & Va.	1.40	1.40	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.44	.45
Cr. Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.09	.09
G. & Curry	.20	.18	W. Jacket	.20	.22
H. & Nor.	1.45	1.45	Sil. bars	.69	.69½
Julia	.03	.06	Drafts, sgt.	.07½	.07½
Justice	.07	.06	Telegraph	.10	.10
Mex Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3@3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3⅝&4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $297,145,695; balances, $12,297,062. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $111,145.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and 4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8490; demand, $4.8665; cables, $4.8695.

Continental bills were $4.84⅜@4.85. Francs, 5.18⅜ and 5.16⅝; reichmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7c. Cincinnati—Par @10c premium. St. Louis—5c discount @5c premium.

BOSTON MANUFACTURING STOCKS

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 15.—Following are this week's quotations of manufacturing stocks:

Shares.		Prices.	Previous Quo.
8	Amory	126⅛@126¼	124
...	Amoskeag	..	2100
...	Androscoggin	..	116
...	Appleton	..	118
...	Arlington Mills	..	130¼
...	Atlantic	..	35
...	Bates	..	175
...	Bel. Woolen Mfg., Lowell	..	702½
12	Bigelow Carpet	117½	118¼
5	Boott	25	100
...	Boston, (new)	..	100
...	Boston Belting	..	207
...	Boston Duck	..	1275
...	Cabot	..	72½
...	Chicopee, (old)	..	8⅛
...	Chicopee, (new)	..	85¼
...	Cochico	..	120
...	Columbian	..	1012½
...	Continental	38	38
...	Dwight	..	1020
...	Edwards	..	175¼
...	Everett	..	115
...	Franklin	..	103
...	Great Falls	..	147
...	Hamilton Cotton	..	682½
...	Hamilton Woolen	..	20
...	Hill	..	25
...	Hillsbor. Mills, (wcolen)	..	25
...	Jackson	..	633½
6	Lancaster, (new)	40	40½
20	Lawrence, (new)	125½	114
...	Lockwood	..	87
...	Lowell	..	632½
...	Lowell Bleachery, (new)	..	80¼
...	Lowell Machine Shop	..	902½
...	Lyman Mills	..	70¼
...	Marchester Mills com	..	70½
...	Manchester Mills pf	..	102¼
...	Massachusetts	..	821⅜
...	Mass. Cotton of Ga	..	99
...	Merrimack com.	..	35¾
...	Merrimack pf.	..	70⅜
...	Middlesex	..	65⅜
2	Mont'rock	1000	350
...	Naumkeag Steam Cotton	..	51
...	Nashua Mfg. Co.	..	651½
...	Newmarket Mfg. Co.	..	243
...	Otis	..	1852½
1	Pacific	2325	2317½
...	Pepperell	..	257⅝
...	Plymouth Cordage	..	218½
...	Queen City Cotton	..	190
...	Salmon Falls Mfg.	..	108
...	Stafford	..	107½
...	Thorndyke	..	1062½
...	Tremont & Suffolk	..	77
...	Waltham B. & Dye Wks.	..	90
...	Wamsutta	176	1153⅞
...	York	..	901¼

Besides the stocks listed above there was a sale of 15 shares Lanett Cotton Mills, West Point, Ga., at 95.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, July 15, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,030	Amal. Copper	83⅝	83⅝	83¾	83¾
20	Am. Loco	48½	48½	48½	48½
100	Am. Smelting	116½	117	116⅞	117
90	Am. Sugar	138⅝	138⅝	138½	138½
200	A., T. & S. F.	86½	86¾	86½	86¾
30	Balt. & Ohio	114⅜	114⅜	114¼	114¼
1,310	Brook. R. T.	69¼	69¾	69	69⅜
10	Can. Pacific	152	152	152	152
40	Chi. Gt. West.	19⅞	20	19⅞	20
1,250	C., M. & St. P.	181⅜	181¾	181¼	181½
380	Col. Fuel & I.	46	46½	45¾	46½
310	Erie	40⅝	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝
10	Louis. & Nash.	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜	149⅜
70	Met. Street	120¼	120¼	123¾	123¾
140	Mo. Pacific	98½	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝
20	N. Y. Central	147½	147½	147½	147½
80	N. Y., O. & W.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
840	Pennsylvania	142⅝	143	142⅜	142⅜
1,840	Reading	105½	105¾	105¼	105½
1,000	Rock Island	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32
890	Southern Pac.	65⅜	65⅝	65½	65¾
30	Southern Ry.	33¾	33¾	33⅝	33⅝
420	Tenn. Coal & I.	85⅛	85⅞	85½	85¾
2,580	Union Pacific	129	130	129	130
1,350	U. S. Steel	34½	34½	34	34⅜
870	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅞	102	101¾	102
15,330					

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 15.—On the Boerse today domestic mines were higher. The first regular quotation of the new Japanese bonds was 91⅞. The market generally was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅜ per cent.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Peace Movement Affects the Market Favorably.

Home and Colonial Government Securities Advance—Russians Alone Fail to Show Improvement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
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LONDON, July 15.—The cheerful feeling that has been manifested on the Stock Exchange this week was due to a large extent to recovery in the Kafir market. The appointment of M. Witte as a Russian peace plenipotentiary also favorably affected stocks. Indeed, it may be said there has been a decided peace movement in the Stock Exchange in the last three days. The improvement has been perceptible in every department.

Excellent business has been done in consols and at the close to-day they were a good fraction above last Saturday's prices. Other home and Colonial Government securities have advanced a quarter to a half per cent. Foreign Governments' stocks have been in fair demand all week. The improved outlook in the Far East, the subsidence of political troubles in this part of the world, the impetus given by the new Japanese issue, and a better Continental market have encouraged investors and speculators.

It is almost needless to say that Russians have not shared in the improvement. British rails have strengthened considerably, liquidation to cover losses in mine stocks having come to an end and investors having been attracted by comparatively low prices of really good railway securities.

American railway stocks have moved upward, but mainly because of professional manipulation, the general public being little inclined toward them. At this moment Kafirs, almost without exception, are higher, but there is no indication yet that the public is at all interested in them.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 15.—Money was plentiful in the market to-day, largely owing to the disbursement of over $10,000,000 in interest. Discounts were easier.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was inactive, but quietly cheerful, owing to the monetary position and the increasing hopes of early peace, though gilt-edged securities were affected by the near prospect of several public loans. Consols were firm.

Americans opened irregular, but the undertone was good and they improved somewhat with a little local support in anticipation of a good bank statement and closed firm.

Kafirs generally were steady. Rhodesians were helped by the record of the June gold output.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 104.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.45; Lisbon, 8.50.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
GRAND TRUNK System—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,082
1st week July	$695,926	$712,582	$697,973
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
1st week July	11,525	6,930	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
1st week July	81,871	71,976	81,019

ALLEGHENY VALLEY—

	May. Increase.	5 Months. Increase.
Gross earnings	61,154	329,185
Expenses	10,630	*8,034
Net earnings	50,515	337,819

*Decrease.

CHES. & DEL. CAN. for year ended May 31—

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Tolls	149,695	142,861	127,778
Other income	5,392	6,766	8,530
Total income	155,057	149,627	136,308
Maintenance	53,850	51,025	47,310
Balance	101,207	98,602	88,998
Interest	104,118	104,118	104,118
Deficit	2,911	5,516	15,120

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE for May—

Gross earnings	732,799	652,461	673,214
Expenses	475,874	396,155	443,808
Net earnings	256,925	256,306	229,406
Gross, 5 months	2,893,289	2,756,297	2,928,109
Expenses	2,318,007	2,093,461	2,117,748
Net, 5 months	575,282	662,835	810,361

DECLARED DIVIDENDS

NOTE—Where the closing of the books of a company occurs on a Saturday its shares, if dealt in on the Stock Exchange, are quoted "ex dividend" on the previous day.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amount.	Payable.	B'ks Close.	B'ks Open.
A., T. & S. F. pf. (semi-annual)	2½	Aug. 1	June 30	Aug. 2
Bald Eagle Valley (semi-annual)	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 13
Baltimore & Ohio com.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	2	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 1
Canada Southern (semi-annual)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	June 30
Central of New Jersey (quarter)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. com.	2	Sept. 1	Holders of record	Aug. 11
C., C., C. & St. L. pf. (quarter)	1¼	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Cripple Creek Central pf.	3	July 20	July 15	July 21
Del., Lack. & West. (quarter)	2½	July 20	July 5	July 20
Des M. & Ft. Dodge pf. (annual)	5	Aug. 1	July 20	Aug. 2
Great Northern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 19	Aug. 2
Hocking Valley com.	1½	July 17	June 26	July 18
Hocking Valley pf.	2	July 17	June 26	July 18
Huntingdon & Broad Top Mt. pf.	3	July 26	Holders of record	July 15
Ind., Ill. & Ia. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 21	Holders of record	July 21
Lake Shore (semi-annual)	4	July 29	Holders of record	June 30
Louisville & Nashville (semi-ann.)	3	Aug. 10	July 21	Aug. 10
Mahoning Coal com.	5	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 21
Michigan Central (semi-annual)	2	July 20	Holders of record	June 30
Missouri Pacific (semi-annual)	2½	July 20	June 28	July 21
Nash., Chatt. & St. L.	2½	Aug. 1	July 21	Aug. 2
New York, Ontario & Western	1½	July 31	July 21	July 31
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 18	Holders of record	Aug. 4
Northern Pacific (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 1	July 13	Aug. 2
Pacific Coast Co., all classes	1½	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Peoria & Bureau Val. (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 10	July 18	Aug. 11
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. com. (semi-annual)	1½	Aug. 15	Holders of record	Aug. 5
Railway & Light Securities pf.	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Reading com. (semi-annual)	2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 14
Reading 1st pf. (semi-annual)	2	Sept. 9	Holders of record	July 23
Rock Island Co. pf. (quarter)	1	Aug. 1	July 14	July 17
Southern Pacific pf. (semi-annual)	3½	July 17	Holders of record	June 26
White Pass & Yukon	2	July 17	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAYS.

Columbus (Ohio) Ry. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Detroit United (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 15	Aug. 2
Georgia Ry. & Elec. pf. (quarter)	1½	July 20	July 14	July 21
Grand Rapids Ry. pf. (quar.)	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Houston (Texas) Electric	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Jacksonville (Fla.) Elec. com. & pf.	3	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 18
Mil. Elec. Ry. & L. pf. (quar.)	1½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
Pennsyl. Traffic Co. (semi-ann.)	4	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Phila. Co., Pitts., com. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 1
Third Avenue (quarter)	1¼	Aug. 1	July 13	Aug. 2
United Traction of Pittsburg pf.	2½	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
Worcester Ry. & Invest.	$2	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20

FIRE INSURANCE.

Home	10	On demand	Holders of record	July 1
Phenix (Brooklyn)	5	On demand	Holders of record	July 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Cement (semi-annual)	3	July 21	Holders of record	July 8
American Chicle com. (month)	1	July 20	June 26	July 21
Amer. Dist. Tel. of N. J. (quar.)	1	July 22	July 14	July 22
Amer. Locomotive pf. (quarter)	1¾	July 21	June 30	July 21
Butte Elec. & Power com. (semi-annual)	1½	Sept. 15	Holders of record	Sept. 11
Butte Elec. & Power pf. (quar.	1¼	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 27.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool (quar.)	1	July 20	July 9	.....
Distillers' Securities (quarter)	1	July 28	July 7	July 20
Edison El. Ill. of Boston (quarter)	2½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 15
Electric Co. of America	3½	July 31	Holders of record	July 20
Harbison-Walker Refractories pf. (quarter)	1	July 20	Holders of record	July 10
Homestake Mining (month)	50c	July 25	July 20	.....
J. G. White pf. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	May 31
Lord & Taylor com. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 1	.....	.....
Manufacturers' Lt. & Heat (quar.)	1½	July 20	Holders of record	July 1
Michigan State Telep. pf. (quar.)	1½	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 12
New York Air Brake (quarter)	2	July 18	June 30	July 18
N. Y. & Honduras Rosario Mining (month)	1	July 22	.....	.....
Omaha Electric Power	$2.50	Aug. 1	Holders of record	July 20
Osceola Consol. Mining	$2	July 25	July 6	July 18
Omaha Water 1st pf.	2½	Aug. 10	Holders of record	July 21
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger	$1.25	July 29	July 14	July 31
Street's West Stable Car Line com. (quarter)	½	July 25	July 14	July 26
Tamarack Mining	$2	July 29	July 7	July 19
Tennessee Coal & Iron com. (quar.)	1	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
Tenn. Coal, I. & R. R. pf. (quar.)	2	Aug. 1	July 12	Aug. 2
Tonopah Mining	25c	July 22	Holders of record	July 11
United Copper	½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
United Copper (extrn)	½	July 31	July 20	Aug. 1
†U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. pf.	1	July 25	July 5	July 26
U. S. Rubber pf. (quarter)	2	Aug. 15	July 25	Aug. 16
Vulcan Detinning (quarter)	1¼	July 20	July 8	July 21

*Transfer books do not close. †Dividend declared for the purpose of giving the preferred stock full 7 per cent. dividend for fiscal year ended May 31, 1905.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 15, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
15¾	16	3,800	Allis-Chalmers Co.	15	15⅞	15	15⅝	+1
57½	59	400	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	56	58	56	58	+3
83⅝	83½	3,000	*Amalg. Copper Co.	83⅝	83½	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅛
36¼	36⅜	200	Am. Car & Foundry	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	...
98	99¼	200	Am Car & F. Co. pf.	98	98	98	98	–1
39	39¼	400	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	39¼	39⅝	39	39	– ¼
48⅝	48¾	1,100	*Am. Locomotive Co.	48¾	48¾	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
116½	116⅝	1,500	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	116½	117	116½	116½	– ¼
98	98⅞	100	*Am. Sm. Sec. pf., B.	98½	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
37	38	210	Am. Steel Found. pf.	37	37	37	37	– ½
138⅞	139	700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138¾	138⅞	138½	138⅞	+ ⅜
96½	97	100	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	– ⅛
35¼	35⅞	400	*Am. Woolen Co.	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	...
108¼	109	1,100	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	108	108½	108	108½	+ ⅝
86⅜	86⅞	5,400	At., Top. & S. F.	86½	86⅝	86¼	86⅝	+ ⅜
102½	103	200	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	102½	102½	102½	...
114¼	114½	3,100	Baltimore & Ohio	114⅜	114½	114¼	114⅜	...
69⅝	69¾	3,600	Brook. Rapid Transit	69¾	69¾	69	69¾	+ ⅜
151⅞	152⅞	400	Canadian Pacific	151¾	152	151⅜	152	...
53¾	54	700	Chesapeake & Ohio	53½	54	53½	53⅞	+ ⅝
79	79½	200	Chi. & Alton pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
19⅞	20	500	Chi. Great Western	20	20	19⅞	20	...
181½	181⅞	8,110	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	181⅜	182	181	181½	...
209½	210	400	Chi. & Northwestern	209½	209½	209	209	– ½
7	8	100	Chi. Union Traction	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	– ⅛
46½	46⅝	1,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron	46	46⅞	45⅝	46¼	...
27½	27⅝	100	Colorado & Southern	27½	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅛
38¼	38½	100	Col. & South. 2d pf.	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
...	...	2,425	Del. & Hudson rights	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
86½	87	200	Den. & Rio G. pf.	86½	86½	86⅛	86⅛	– ⅜
91⅝	92	100	Detroit United Ry.	92	92	92	92	+ ½
41	42	500	*Distillers' Securities	41	42	41	42	+ ¼
46⅝	46¾	2,200	Erie	46⅜	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ¼
83½	83⅝	1,700	Erie 1st pf.	83⅝	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	...
72⅝	73⅜	500	Erie 2d pf.	72⅜	72½	72⅜	72½	...
94	95¾	400	Fed. Min. & Smelt. pf.	95⅜	95⅝	95⅜	95⅝	– ⅜
175	176	100	General Electric	175	175	175	175	–2½
285	286	500	Great Northern pf.	287½	287¼	285	286	...
17⅞	18	200	Havana Electric	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅜
169¾	170	1,194	Illinois Central	169¼	169⅞	169¼	169⅞	+ ⅞
19¼	19¾	100	International Paper	19½	19½	19½	19½	– ⅜
78¼	79	110	Internat. Paper pf.	78½	78½	78½	78½	–1
26⅞	27	200	Kan. City Southern	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛
58¼	58½	100	Kan. City South. pf.	57⅝	57⅞	57⅝	57⅝	– ⅛
32¾	33	800	Knicker. Ice, Chi.	33⅜	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛	– ⅜
318	320	50	Lake Shore	330	330	330	330	...
54	57	100	Long Island	54	54	54	54	–1
149¼	149¼	1,000	Louisville & Nash.	148¾	149¼	148¾	149¼	+ ⅝
165¼	166¼	100	Manhattan Elevated	165¼	165¼	165¼	165¼	+ ¼
82	82⅜	500	*Met. Securities	82	82	82	82	– ⅝
126¼	126⅞	2,700	*Met. Street. Railway	126½	126⅞	125⅜	126¼	+ ¼
123	123⅞	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122⅞	123	122⅞	123	...
98¾	99	1,200	Missouri Pacific	98½	99	98½	98⅞	+ ¼
37	38	100	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	37	37	37	37	– ½
19½	22¼	100	Nat. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21½	21½	+8
147¾	148	300	New York Central	147½	147½	147½	147½	– ½
52	52⅝	300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	– ⅜
85¾	86	100	Norfolk & Western	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	+ ¼
199	199⅝	1,305	Northern Pacific	199⅞	199⅞	198	199½	– ½
43	44	10	Pacific Mail	43	43	43	43	– ¼
142¾	142¾	5,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	142⅜	142⅞	142⅜	142⅝	– ⅛
104⅜	105	100	People's Gas, Chi.	105	105	105	105	+ ½
13¾	14¾	200	Pittsburg Coal	13⅝	14	13⅝	14	+1
56⅝	57	1,500	Pittsburg Coal pf.	57	58	57	57	– ½
105⅜	105½	12,900	Reading	105⅜	105⅞	105½	105½	– ⅛
20	20¼	500	*Rep. Iron & Steel	20	20¼	20	20¼	+ ⅛
81⅞	81½	600	*Rep. Iron & S. pf.	81⅝	81¾	81½	81½	+ ⅛
32	32¼	10,100	Rock Island Co.	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	32	+ ⅝
75⅞	76¼	500	Rock Island Co. pf.	76	76⅛	76	76⅛	– ⅝

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing July 15. Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
248	250	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June,	1905 4	246¼ Jan.	7	244 Apr.	6	244 Apr.	6, 1905
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July 1,	1905 4½	..	.....	..	.....	*236 Dec.	10, 1904
148	..	Allegheny & Western	2,850,000	July 1,	1905 3	..	.....	..	.....	*150 Mar.	30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical	17,215,800			29⅛ Apr.	13	20 Jan.	24	24½ July	8, 1905
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1,	1905 3	90⅛ Apr.	13	89½ Feb.	3	90⅛ Apr.	13, 1905
83	85	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1,	1905 1½	85 Mar.	16	77 Jan.	9	83 June	21, 1905
29	32	American District Telegraph.	3,843,000	May 15,	1905 1	38 Jan.	10	29 May	25	31 June	27, 1905
225	240	American Express	18,000,000	July 1,	1905 4	240 Feb.	27	210 Jan.	3	225 June	27, 1905
4¾	6	American Ice t. r.	.....		..	6 Apr.	12	4⅛ Apr.	29	5 June	21, 1905
17	20	American Linseed	16,750,000			22¾ Apr.	17	15¼ Jan.	17	17½ July	6, 1905
89½	45	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15,	1900 1¾	48½ Apr.	17	36 Jan.	19	40 July	5, 1905
167	175	American Snuff	11,001,700	July 1,	1905 2½	170 May	24	163 May	31	163 May	31, 1905
90	93	American Telegraph & Cable.	14,000,000	June 1,	1905 1¼	95 Jan.	25	90½ May	22	90½ June	1, 1905
35	38	Ann Arbor	3,250,000			37½ Feb.	18	34 June	20	35 June	30, 1905
78	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000			79 June	26	66 Feb.	6	79 June	26, 1905
98	100	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15,	1905 1⅜	100 June	30	96 Jan.	6	100 June	30, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6,	1905 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121 Nov.	28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,900	July 1,	1905 1	..	.....	..	.....	*104 June	25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1,	1905 2	..	.....	..	.....	*108 Dec.	30, 1902
187	194	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1,	1905 2	215 Feb.	14	184½ May	22	190 June	27, 1905
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15,	1905 3	160 Jan.	31	155 Jan.	25	160 Jan.	31, 1905
87	90½	Buff. & Susquehanna pf. ($50)	5,000,000	June 1,	1905 1	91¾ May	13	87½ Jan.	4	90 June	17, 1905
..	80	**Central Coal & Coke**	5,125,000	July 15,	1905 1½	71½ Mar.	10	64½ Feb.	4	71½ Mar.	10, 1905
120	127	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,600	July 7,	1905 1½	118½ Feb.	14	118¼ Feb.	14	118½ Feb.	14, 1905
130	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,830,700	July 1,	1905 1½	143 Jan.	11	142 Jan.	21	142½ Feb.	1, 1905
86	86¼	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15,	1905 2	88½ Mar.	15	83¾ May	22	86 June	20, 1905
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	June 28,	1905 2	88 June	3	88 June	3	88 June	3, 1905
..	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	July 1,	1905 2	263½ Feb.	1	234 Jan.	13	250½ May	4, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,200	Apr. 4,	1905 2	170 Apr.	25	164 June	22	164 June	22, 1905
190	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20,	1903 3½	230 Jan.	31	195 Jan.	17	200 Mar.	15, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1,	1905 2	..	.....	..	.....	102½ May	22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,405,200	July 1,	1905 1½					100 June	4, 1898
97½	99	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	28,000,000	Mar. 1,	1905 2	111 Mar.	22	90 Jan.	14	99 July	7, 1905
115	120	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 20,	1905 1¼	121¾ Mar.	13	115 Feb.	23	120 July	7, 1905
72	90	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000			90 Feb.	1	70 Jan.	14	85 June	6, 1905
105	115	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20,	1905 2½	110 Feb.	8	105 Jan.	11	110 June	1, 1905
104	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	June 1,	1905 1	108½ Jan.	10	108½ Jan.	10	108½ Jan.	10, 1904
..	95	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20,	1903 4	105 Mar.	24	85 Feb.	10	95 May	22, 1905
13⅞	14	Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron.	6,924,400	Mar. 1,	1904 ¼	18½ Jan.	30	11⅜ May	24	13⅞ July	8, 1905
70	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1,	1906 1	73 Feb.	21	73 Feb.	21	73 Feb.	21, 1905
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000			..	.....	..	.....	22⅜ June	20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 20,	1903 1⅝	..	.....	..	.....	64 Sep.	18, 1903
138	142	**Diamond Match**	15,000,000	June 8,	1905 2½	*140 May	10	*138¼ Mar.	14	*140 May	10, 1905
21	23	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100			26½ Mar.	17	18 May	22	23 July	6, 1903
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1,	1904 5	..	.....	..	.....	120 Jan.	21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1,	1905 3					70½ June	7, 1904
11	12	Detroit Southern t. r.	9,506,800		..	12½ July	1	8 June	20	11½ July	1, 1905
41	43	Detroit Southern pf., t. r.	6,453,200		..	42 June	16	42 June	16	42 June	16, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539		..	..	.....	..	.....	3½ Feb.	24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	5,552,491	July 15,	1905 1	55 Mar.	30	50 Mar.	27	53 Apr.	3, 1905
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,724,700	July 1,	1905 2½	149⅞ Apr.	13	148¾ Apr.	17	148¾ Apr.	17, 1905
63	65	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1,	1901 1½	72⅜ Jan.	16	63 July	6	65 July	8, 1905
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr. 15,	1905 2½	90 Feb.	28	90 Feb.	28	90 Mar.	27, 1905
..	110	**Federal Mining & Smelt.**	5,600,000	June 15,	1905 2½	128 Apr.	7	90 Jan.	11	107¼ June	23, 1905
71	73	Ft. Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Apr. 1,	1904 4	74 July	1	44 Jan.	18	74 July	1, 1905
120	..	**Gold & Stock Tel.**	5,000,000	July 1,	1905 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*115 June	14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1,	1905 5	..	.....	..	.....	*82 Dec.	1, 1904
62	65	**Havana Electric** pf.	5,000,000			65½ July	3	30 June	15	65½ July	7, 1905
104	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	July 15,	1905 2	*107 May	5	*100¾ Jan.	17	*107 May	5, 1905
93¾	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,966,300	May 1,	1905 1¼	*94¾ Apr.	13	*94¾ Apr.	13	*94¾ Apr.	13, 1905
99½	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1,	1905 1½	*101 May	18	*100¾ Apr.	13	*101 May	18, 1905
88	93	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	Jan. 16,	1905 1½	99 Mar.	11	86¾ Jan.	18	91 July	7, 1905
78½	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June 26,	1905 50c	80 Apr.	18	72 Jan.	31	78½ June	16, 1905
104	..	**Ill. Cent.,** leased line	16,000,000	July 1,	1905 2	*104 Feb.	1	*104 Feb.	1	*104 Apr.	24, 1905
180	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	July 1,	1905 1¾	*182 Apr.	14	*180 Feb.	7	*182 Apr.	14, 1905
30	55	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000		..	39 Mar.	17	29½ May	26	32½ June	28, 1905
82	83½	K. C., Ft. S. & Memphis pf.	13,510,000	July 1,	1905 1	84½ Mar.	16	81⅝ June	19	83⅜ July	6, 1905
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000			14¾ Feb.	25	13 Feb.	21	14 Apr.	25, 1905
48	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,300	May 2,	1901 1½	52½ Mar.	15	50 May	4	50 July	3, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1,	1900 1	..	.....	..	.....	*32 Jan.	25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1,	1905 2	..	.....	..	.....	*260 Feb.	17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,400		..	6 May	19	6 May	19	6 May	19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2,	1901 1	..	.....	..	.....	50 Mar.	13, 1901
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15,	1905 1¼	..	.....	..	.....	99½ Mar.	14, 1903
97½	100	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15,	1905 2½	101 Mar.	10	100 Mar.	1	101 Mar.	10, 1905
92½	98	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,846,000	July 15,	1905 2	106 Mar.	13	91 June	15	91 June	15, 1905
9½	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000			14 Feb.	24	9½ Jan.	16	10 Mar.	30, 1905
110	140	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30,	1905 3½	..	.....	..	.....	110 Aug.	23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30,	1905 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*188 July	10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700			..	.....	..	.....	16 Jan.	15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8,	1903 1½	..	.....	..	.....	67 Dec.	19, 1904
125	140	Michigan Central	18,788,000	Jan. 28,	1905 2	152 May	18	140 Feb.	4	152 May	18, 1905
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Apr. 22,	1905 1½	..	.....	..	.....	118 Apr.	18, 1901
54	60	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15,	1904 2½	64¾ Apr.	7	56½ Jan.	12	60 May	2, 1905
86	88	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15,	1905 2½	91 Feb.	24	86 Jan.	19	90 Apr.	17, 1905
158	160	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	Apr. 15,	1905 3½	160¼ Mar.	20	148 Jan.	13	160 July	5, 1905
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1,	1905 3½	*190 Mar.	22	*185¼ Feb.	21	*190 Mar.	22, 1905
42	45	**New Central Coal** ($20)	1,000,000	May 1,	1905 2	42 Feb.	1	42 Feb.	1	42 Feb.	1, 1905
110	115	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1,	1905 5	122½ Jan.	20	115 Mar.	13	116 Apr.	6, 1905
76	80	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	11,000,000	Mar. 1,	1905 3	85 Apr.	7	74 May	4	80 July	6, 1905
67½	68⅜	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15,	1905 1	67½ June	29	59 Jan.	10	67½ June	29, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,638,650	July 1,	1905 5	400 Jan.	17	400 Jan.	17	400 May	9, 1905
135	140	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1,	1905 1¼	134⅝ June	29	134⅝ June	29	134⅝ June	29, 1905
165	170	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	July 15,	1905 1½	172½ May	17	168½ Jan.	21	172½ May	17, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10,	1905 1	..	.....	..	.....	83¾ Nov.	14, 1899
91½	93½	Norfolk & Western pf.	23,000,000	Feb. 17,	1905 2	94½ Feb.	3	91¼ Feb.	24	93¾ July	5, 1905
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,103,400	July 15,	1905 4	..	.....	..	.....	199 Nov.	2, 1904
2	3	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20,	1902 30c	4 Feb.	7	4 Feb.	7	4 Feb.	7, 1905
103	109	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	May 1,	1905 1¼	108 Feb.	6	104 Jan.	5	105 July	7, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	July 3,	1905 2½	106 Feb.	14	79½ Jan.	5	100 June	13, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	May 1,	1905 1½	..	.....	..	.....	83½ June	29, 1903
115	120	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000			132 Apr.	15	112¾ June	3	115 June	29, 1905
76	79	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	24,780,300	Feb. 15,	1905 1½	87⅝ Mar.	13	70 May	23	76 July	6, 1905
106	112	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,454,000	July 15,	1905 2	112 Jan.	17	105 Feb.	17	106 May	25, 1905
182	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	15,714,200	July 5,	1905 1¾	184 Apr.	15	184 Apr.	15	*184 Apr.	15, 1905
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1,	1905 2	*122 Jan.	17	*120¾ Jan.	17	*122 Jan.	17, 1905
..	..	P., McKees & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July.	1905 3	..	.....	..	.....	140 Sep.	12, 1902
¾	1	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700		..	1⅝ Feb.	2	1 Mar.	27	1 June	22, 1905
2⅛	3	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8,	1903 ½	4¾ Mar.	6	2¼ Mar.	30	2¼ May	6, 1905
207	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1,	1905 4	209¼ Jan.	30	209¾ Jan.	30	209¾ Jan.	30, 1905
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,000	Mar. 1,	1902 2½	100 Jan.	11	100 Jan.	11	100 Jan.	11, 1905
76	78	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf	5,000,000	July 1,	1905 1	81¼ Mar.	6	73⅜ May	22	76½ June	26, 1905
185	195	S. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. crs.	7,217,800	July 1,	1905 5	194½ June	12	175 Jan.	30	194½ June	12, 1905
132	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. crs.	6,211,700	July 1,	1905 1½	134½ Feb.	17	132 May	2	133½ June	22, 1905
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....		..	..	.....	..	.....	55 May	6, 1903
..	..	Southern & At. Tel. ($25)	550,525	July.	1904 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100 Feb.	17, 1898
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1,	1905 ½	..	.....	..	.....	40 Apr.	20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	2,649,400	July 15,	1905 5	..	.....	..	.....	14 Apr.	11, 1900
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	July 15,	1905 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*60 Apr.	9, 1900
17	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,900			19 June	12	19 June	12	19 June	12, 1905
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	July 1,	1905 1⅝	160 June	26	154 Apr.	24	160 June	26, 1905
..	106	**United Fruit**	15,782,000	July 15,	1905 1¾	114½ Feb.	20	106½ Jan.	17	114½ Feb.	20, 1905
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	July 10,	1905 2½	..	.....	..	.....	273 Aug.	13, 1903
80¼	81⅜	United Rys., St. L., pf.	12,383,263	July 10,	1905 1¼	82 June	23	80 July	7	80¾ July	7, 1905
122½	125	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15,	1905 2	134 Feb.	8	122 May	22	122⅜ June	26, 1905
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Mar. 30,	1905 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*175 Oct.	15, 1903
75	90	**Vandalia R. R.**	14,653,500			100 Apr.	6	86 June	24	86 June	24, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20,	1903 1	14½ Apr.	17	8 Apr.	3	12 June	20, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	Apr. 20,	1905 1¼	54¾ May	15	49 Apr.	6	54¾ May	15, 1905
235	250	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	July 15,	1905 4	260 Feb.	21	235 Jan.	3	23 June	28, 1905

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

Cut Announced in Coffee Rates.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Effective July 18, railway freight rates for coffee out of New Orleans will undergo a general cut. The Illinois Central and 'Frisco announce that on that date rates to the Missouri River will be 10 cents; to Dubuque, 10 cents; Lincoln, Neb., 13 cents, and St. Paul and Minneapolis, 15 cents. This maintains from the Gulf a ten-cent differential below the latest cut by the Eastern trunk lines.

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Lax Sugar-Testing Methods Condemned—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday condemned laxity on the part of customs officials at New Orleans in the method of taking samples of sugar for the polariscopic tests prescribed by the Treasury regulations for the purpose of assessing duty. It was charged by the importers, the American Sugar Refining Company, that the customs officers used cans for the sampling process which were much too small while the covers were too large. Another allegation is that the covers of the cans were left open, which resulted in the sun drying up much of the sugar. Under these circumstances, the returns made by the officials resulted in the Sugar Trusts being called upon to pay heavier duties than would have been the case had proper care been exercised by the Collector. The board sustained the importer's claims and directed the Collector to make a refund of the duty illegally collected.

Other importers' protests sustained yesterday were by E. Aspinwall and others, John McCann & Co., New York; Theodore Bernheim, and others, Portland, Oregon.

Claims by F. Jacod & Co. and Alexandor Murphy & Co., New York, were overruled.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Discharge from bankruptcy has been granted in the United States District Court to Max E. Goldbowitz, who was a dealer in furnishing goods at 10 Amsterdam Avenue, and also in business as the Eldova Manufacturing Company at 507 Broome Street. His liabilities were $2,689. A discharge has been granted to Morris Heller, a peddler, of 346 Wendover Avenue. His liabilities were $3,585.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARGUESO, Francisco—New Amsterdam Gas Co. 38
BRINKLEY, Thomas C.—Alonzo B. See and others 441
BUELLESBACH, Joseph—Nicholas W. Ryan and another 83
COYLE, Oca—Margaret E. Daly 38
CORNELL, Peter G.—Wesley G. Vincent 300
DRAKE, Wm. R.—Alonzo B. See and others 441
FLEISCHER, Benjamin—Abraham Liedeker 340
SAME—Same 214
FIORESE, Anna—Dominico Fricario 194
FLANDER, Louis J.—Madison G. Hawke, costs 52
GAHRMANN, Barbara—Schieffelin & Co. 97
GRAFF, John F.—Arthur Thompson and another 701
HALTERMAN, H. F.—Acheson Graphite Co. 150
HELBURN, Hugo and Elizabeth—Adolph H. Landeker, costs 110
JOHNSON, August W.—New Amsterdam Gas Company 23
JANNY, Louis—Josephine Wright 152
KOENIG, Marie—New Amsterdam Gas Company 15
KATZ, Solomon—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company 79
KRUCKMAN, Charles A.—Arthur Thompson and another 201
MARX, Joseph—The Oliver Typewriter Company 97
MEHANY, William H.—Walter J. Bellinger 370
MARTIN, Anna—New Amsterdam Gas Company 16
MEYER, Paul—Acheson Graphite Company 180
MARRAPESE, Genaro and Antonio—Angius M. Sartorelli 1,202
MAHER, Tony—Angius M. Sartorelli 1,202
MacINTOSH, Neil W.—William Rosin and another 119
McCAFFERTY, Charles J.—Alois Johle 46
POTTER, La F.—Eliza M. Schenberg, costs 27
PRICE, Joseph—Louis A. Newcome 46
RACHOW, John—Simon Moritz 104
SALADINO, Raffel—Jacob Hecht 39
SCOTT, Charles H.—General Electric Company 252
SOULLARD, Charles V.—Eugene Soullard 120
STRATTON, Edward—Jaenecke Printing Ink Company 20
STEWART, S. H. G.—A. B. See et al. 441
SADENWATER, A.—A. H. Meyer, costs. 24
SAME—Same, costs 24
TALLMAN, J. A.—W. J. Bellinger 370
SAME—Same 372
TREADWELL, G. A.—E. M. Schenkbey 27
TOWNSEND, C. De K.—J. T. Watkins. 380
VIEHMAN, Jacob L.—Simon Moritz 104
MET. ST. RY. CO.—O. McDonald, costs. 115
UNIVERSAL TOBACCO CO.—Julius C. Druckleb and another 203
FERGUSON CONTRACTING CO.—James W. Carr 169
A. J. ELLIS CO.—Chas. E. Ring 1,871
N. Y. SPORTING GOODS CO.—F. B. Abenheim and another 191

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed.

EVASENKA, Alex. M.—S. Zechnowitz, March 1, 1901 ..... $121
ELLIS, Eugene—F. Hacker, June 13, 1905 173
LIPPMANN, Henry L.—Rider Ericsson Engine Co., Feb. 27, 1905 228
LEVETT, David J.—A. S. Sarath, June 17, 1905 966
MAY, Fernon—F. Hacker, June 13, 1905. 173
ROSENBERG, Joseph—E. Pettit, Feb. 23, 1905 540
ROSENBERG, Jos.—Same, July 8, 1905. 38
RUSH, Anna M.—J. A. Behan, Sept. 17, 1904 205
STRONG, John M.—A. J. Conoran, May 26, 1905 113
GARVIN MACHINE CO.—Ideal Wrench Co., June 13, 1905 133

Vesper Oarsmen Arrive Home.

Seven members of the Vesper Boat Club of Philadelphia, with Coach Dempsey, returned yesterday on the American Line steamship Philadelphia. Those returning were M. D. Gleason, James Flanagan, Frederick C. Schell, C. E. Armstrong, M. Williams, and R. T. Johnson. Those who remained on the other side or have already sailed for this side are President O. Thorn, R. C. Lockwood, J. O. Siley, J. B. Juvenal, and Harry Lott.

The oarsmen all reported in good shape and were met at Quarantine by a committee from the club. They admitted they were defeated by a superior crew and had no fault to find with the race or the treatment they received on the other side. The crew went to Philadelphia.

ALL-AROUND CHAMPION IS A RARE ATHLETE

Sheridan's Victory Stamps Him as Most Exceptional.

PERFORMANCE BIG SURPRISE

He Was Not Considered as a Possibility When He Entered the Contest —First Five Times.

In a day Martin J. Sheridan of the Irish-American Athletic Association of this city has attained a position at the head of the athletic world. The all-around championship of the Amateur Athletic Union has come to be regarded lately as the blue ribbon title of all the many disposed by the union. Entering the contest, known only to the public as a weight thrower and discus record holder, Sheridan emerged on the highest pinnacle of athletic achievement. He not only has won the championship and defeated such men as Ellery H. Clark and Adam B. Gunn, but has broken the record for the highest score ever made in such a competition by 460 points.

Prior to the championships Sheridan, who came to this country five or six years ago and first competed under the colors of the Pastime Athletic Club and later joined the ranks of the Irish-American organization, had competed in a number of weight contests. He put the shot in the Amateur Athletic Union Junior championships in 1902 and won with the modest put of 32 feet 6 inches.

In 1904 he had so far improved on this showing as to win the National event with a 40 foot 9½ inch put. The same year he turned his attention to discus throwing and threw the implement 119 feet 1½ inches. He followed this up by winning the event in the Senior Metropolitan championships with 121 feet ½ inch, in the Olympic championships with 132 feet, and in the Canadian championships. Here he made a new world's record with the discus, throwing it 133 feet 6½ inches.

No one ever connected his name with any other events in the athletic programme outside of this; yet in practice on the track and field he could outsprint and outjump many who made specialities of these events. One or two who knew his abilities suggested he should go after the all-around honors, and he got the idea into his head and with characteristic tenacity determined to undertake it.

There were few who gathered to witness the trials who regarded his efforts seriously. They looked for a close competition between Ellery H. Clark and Adam B. Gunn for the title each had twice held. This they saw, Gunn beating Clark by just four points, but this well-proportioned good-natured Irishman outclassed both in almost every event. Of the ten specialties on the programme he finished first in five and divided first honors twice. He was second three times, each time being beaten by Clark.

When they came to figure up his totals they found he had not only left the two far behind, but had smashed all records, the best previous performance being that of Harry Gill of Toronto at Buffalo five years ago, when he totalled 6,360½ points in winning the title. Sheridan beat this record by just 460 points.

He won the shot put with 40 feet 1 inch. He took the 56-pound weight throw with 27 feet 1 inch. He won the broad jump with 20 feet 1 inch, and tied for the high jump with Gunn at 5 feet 7 inches. He tied Hall at the pole vault with 10 feet 6 inches, and won the mile run and high hurdle in 5 minutes 37 4-5 seconds and 17 1-5 seconds, respectively. In the hammer throw he was beaten 18 feet 2½ inches by Clark, and the half-mile walk he finished two seconds behind the Boston man in 3 minutes and 51 seconds. In the 100-yard dash he was seven feet back of the winner when the tape was broken in 10 4-5 seconds. This is remarkable work.

Here is the record he made in the events and the points scored in each:

Event and Record.	Points.
100-yard dash, second 7 ft. behind winner	741
120-yard hurdls, won with 0:17 1-5	760
880-yard walk, second in 3:51	727
Mile run, won with 4:37 4-5	600
High jump, tied at 5 ft. 7 in	704
Broad jump, won with 20 ft. 1¼ in	672
Pole vault, tied at 10 ft. 6 in	760
Shot put, won with 40 ft. 1 in	608
Throwing hammer, 16 pounds, 2d with 112 ft. 2¼ in	608½
56-pound weight, won with 27 ft. 1 in	580
Total	6,820½

SAEGKILL GOLFERS WIN.

Powelton Club Beaten for Hudson River Team Championship.

The Saegkill Golf Club won the team championship of the Hudson River Golf Association yesterday when the club's team of five players defeated the Powelton Club team of Newburg in the final contest by the score of 8 holes to 2. The match was played on the Saegkill Club links of Yonkers. The feature of the play was the meeting between L. P. Myers of Saegkill, an ex-individual champion of the association, and the present champion, Gilman P. Tiffany of Powelton. Each contestant led the forces of the respective teams. The players were even on the ninth hole, but coming in Myers played fast golf, getting a two on the thirteenth hole and won the game by two holes. Myers's score was 69 for the course, while Tiffany did 72. The players and results in the team championship are:

SAEGKILL.	Holes.	POWELTON.	Holes.
L. P. Myers	2	Gilman Tiffany	0
P. B. Rossire	2	J. Chadwick, Jr.	0
T. H. Crane	0	J. S. Taylor	1
B. H. Adams	0	John Smith	1
H. Phillips	4	R. T. Boothroyd	0
Total	8	Total	2

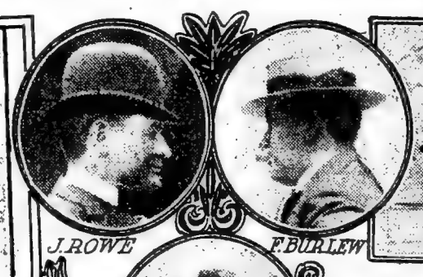
Hall Leads St. Andrew's Golfers.

The monthly handicap at the St. Andrew's Golf Club, near Chauncey, Westchester County, yesterday, brought out a fair field of players, but only a few cards were turned in. E. D. Hall won the event handily with a net score of 77 strokes from 5 handicap, his gross score of 82 being the lowest of the match. G. L. Fielder was second with 82 net. The leaders were:

	Gross.	H'cap.	Net.
E. D. Hall	82	5	77
G. L. Fielder	88

Representative American Thoroughbreds Which Are the Centre of Public Interest

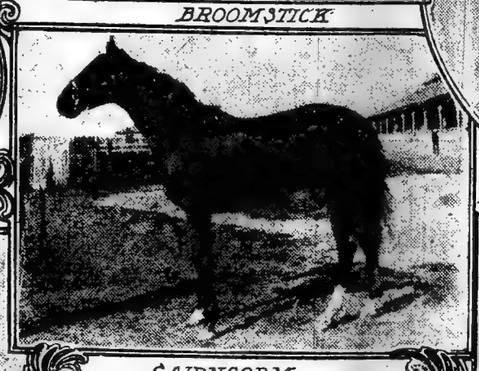

ARTFUL

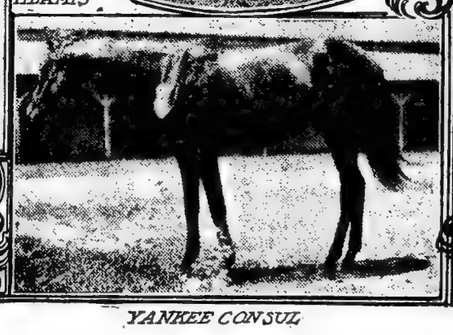

J. ROWE — F. BURLEW — A. J. JOYNER

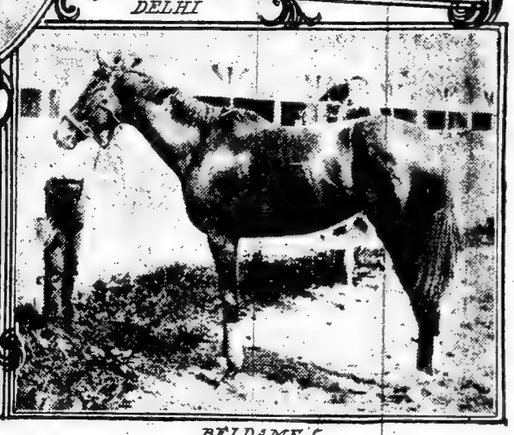

BROOMSTICK

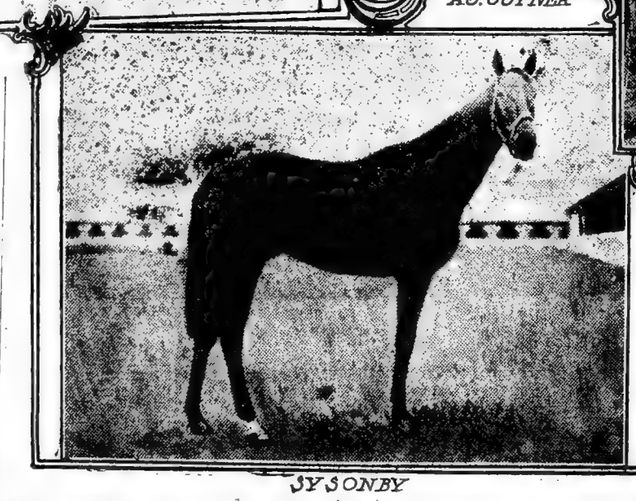

HERMIS


DELHI


CAIRNGORM


YANKEE CONSUL


BELDAME


SYSONBY

TURF CHAMPIONS READY FOR BRILLIANT FINISH

Sensational Sport Promised in Future Races of Year.

FAMOUS TRIO OF HORSES

Interest Centred in Sysonby, Artful, and Beldame, Best Representatives of Foremost Private Breeders.

Though late in appearing, the turf champions of 1905 have arrived at last, and with Sysonby and Artful as the stars of the three-year-olds, and Beldame, Ort Wells, Delhi, and Hermis all racing again, there is a splendid prospect that the latter part of the turf season will furnish sport of a character to equal the sensational struggles that made the Spring and early Summer of 1904 memorable to patrons of racing. Of the great horses that engaged in the early contests then, Irish Lad has been sent to the stud, while Stalwart of the later season's stars, probably has ended his racing career, but there is every chance that all the other notables will be seen with colors up in future meetings of the year, even including the unlucky McChesney, who has been in partial retirement for a year.

The lustre of the older public favorites has waned somewhat, however, in the light of the deeds of the newcomers in the all-aged division and handicap horses Sysonby and Artful, and though Hermis, Ort Wells, and Delhi still may show their old brilliant form, popular interest just now centres in the best representatives of the three foremost private breeders of America, Sysonby, for James R. Keene; Artful, for Harry Payne Whitney, and Beldame, for August Belmont. The sportsmanlike rivalry engendered by the possession in three such stables of the famous trio of horses makes a strong appeal to the general public and patrons of racing, and though the match proposed between Sysonby and Artful has failed so far, the chances which the future presents for fair trial of merit between the three best-known and most-admired horses in the country has had an excellent tonic effect on public interest in the sport.

Of the trio, Beldame probably is the more popular horse, though Sysonby made many friends by his splendid performance in the winning of the Tidal Stakes, while Delhi, in spite of the prestige that his victory in the Brooklyn Handicap gave him, is regarded as something of a doubtful quality, and is admired more for his speed than for the quality of courage which racegoers esteem so highly. Beldame, winner of a total of $100,000 in her three seasons on the turf, was bred by her present owner, August Belmont, and is the produce of Octagon, son of imported Rayon d'Or and Ortegal, from the Hermit mare Bella Donna, imported by the late August Belmont. She was bred on Mr. Belmont's Nursery Farm in Kentucky, and was trained first by J. J. Hyland, under whose care she raced in Mr. Belmont's colors in 1903 as a two-year-old, when she won the Great Filly Stakes. At two Beldame won two races for Mr. Belmont, then was leased by him to N. Bennington, winding up her two-year-old career with three races won.

All through her three-year-old form she carried the Bennington colors, and earned a total of $85,000 in thirteen races, being beaten but twice, once by Irish Lad and Toboggan in the Metropolitan Handicap, for which she was third, and once by Hermis in the Test Handicap, for which she was second. This season Beldame, after being beaten badly in the Metropolitan Handicap, returned to the races after a long rest, and at Brooklyn regained her winning form, running second in an overnight handicap, then winning the Standard Stakes at weight for age, and next capturing the Suburban Handicap, in which she beat Delhi. On a muddy track Agile then beat her for the Advance Stakes. She ran second to Ort Wells in the Brighton Mile, and in her last race was third under a crushing weight to Artful and Ort Wells in the Brighton Handicap.

Sysonby, though foaled on Mr. Keene's Castleton Farm in Kentucky, in fact is a horse that should be credited to the late Marcus Daly as breeder. He is by the great English sire of winners, Melton, from Optime, by Orme, second dam by Spendthrift. Optime is a mare that Mr. Daly bought in England, and which was sold at the closing out of his breeding stock to settle his estate in the Winter of 1901-2.

Mr. Keene then bought Optime for $6,600, and her foal, named Sysonby, already has rewarded him about a dozen times over, as Sysonby last season and this has won $88,280 in stakes and purses. At two years old Sysonby's chief victories were the Saratoga Special, the Flash stakes, the Brighton Junior, and the Junior Champion Stakes, he being beaten in the Futurity by Artful and Tradition. This season as a three-year-old Sysonby began racing by running a dead heat with Ort Wells for the Metropolitan Handicap, which race he beat Beldame. His next appearance was in the Tidal Stakes at Sheepshead Bay a week ago, when he made all the pace, and with 126 pounds up won easily at a mile and a quarter in 2:05, running the middle mile and a furlong in time that equaled the track record. In his next race he won the Commonwealth Handicap in runaway style, carrying 111 pounds, and then three days later romped away with the Lawrence Realization Stakes at Sheepshead Bay.

Artful, ranking first among all the three-year-old fillies, and regarded as the most formidable rival of Sysonby for the honors of the season among the three-year-olds of both sexes, is a distinct product of the Whitney stud farm, both her sire and dam being of the Whitney establishment. Artful, by the great race horse and potent sire Hamburg-Martha H., by Dandy Dinmont, is American bred and typical of the turf in America. She was one of the phenomenal fillies that the Whitney stable was rich in last season, but because of her early promise was reserved for the Futurity. That great race she won easily, beating a fine field, with Tradition second and Sysonby third. Then, with weight up, Artful captured the Great Filly Stakes and the White Plains Handicap, finishing the year with a record of three wins, and really unbeaten, as her stable mates were winners from her on sufferance only.

This season Artful has been to the post three times, winning twice at sprint distances at Sheepshead Bay and then going out for the $25,000 Brighton Handicap, which she won easily in fast time after leading all the distance. Artful in her six winning races has earned a total of $61,529.

HERMIS WENT OUT WITH TOP WEIGHT AND WON

Gallant Old Horse Led All the Way in Islip Handicap.

DON DIEGO'S NEPTUNE STAKE

Belmont Colt Easily Took Race from Albert F. and McKittridge at the Brighton Beach Track.

Hermis came to himself yesterday, and when the hero of last year's Suburban and the champion of 1903 finished first for the Islip Handicap the most popular victory of the year was achieved. The applause that greeted the winning of Hermis was a matter of course, but the thing that really attested the popularity of the great old horse was the roar of enthusiastic approval that went up the moment Hermis showed in the lead of his field and that redoubled when he went past the stand for the first time well off before the lot that opposed him. From that point on to the finish Hermis gave his admirers every opportunity to applaud his running, for he was not again headed.

For this race, the third on the card, there were just ten horses ready to run of the eleven named on the card, Santon being the only withdrawal. Of the lot Hermis, handicapped at 132 pounds, was the opening favorite, and straight through the betting held first place, though the gambling crowd made every effort to find a horse with a chance to beat him. Buttling, the entry of the R. T. Wilson, Jr., Stable, comprising Dolly Spanker and Gamara, and Wild Mint were the choices backed in that order after Hermis, but the lack of confidence on the part of his stable caused a steady reaction in the price quoted against Hermis, the veteran finally starting at 11 to 5 after 13 to 5 had been laid. In his warmnig up Hermis seemed to be overlooked entirely by the watching crowd, while the centres of attraction in the first stages of the betting were Bad News, the Wilson entry Dolly Spanker and Gamara, and the well-backed Merry Lark. As the betting went on quite a weight of money went on Hermis, in spite of the fact that he had run but one race in something more than a year, the weight of favor for the veteran being such that a large number of the bookmakers refused to lay any kind of odds at the finish of the betting.

In the race Hermis at the outset had all the disadvantage. He had the extreme outside at the starting post, and with his excessive top weight of 132 pounds seemed to a fair portion of the bettors to be effectually disposed of. At that the public remained loyal to the great horse, and though the shrewd bettors and professional gamblers bet all around him, Hermis was backed so consistently that he always held his place of favorite.

The start was made with all on even terms, but Hermis, with his old jockey, Redfern, in the saddle, burst through to front in the first strides, and went on to the stand for the first time well in advance of his field. The cheer that went up when Hermis broke first was multiplied many times when the great horse passed the stand clear of his field, and running well in hand, while the light weights, among which were Wild Mint, Buttling, Bad News, and Gamara, tried to get to him. It was the Hermis of old that made the pace, however, and, running generously and eager to go faster, he sped around the first turn and into the back stretch, putting in each furlong to the three-eighths pole with the steadiness of a clock. Half way through the back stretch Redfern made the attempt to ease his mount, and the pace slackened somewhat, though Hermis still held on in front. There it was that Buttling moved forward and made his effort for the race. The moment that Buttling went on, however, Hermis mended his own efforts and slipped away again, Buttling trailing him to the head of the stretch, where he tried to go up on the rail, which Hermis held securely. Buttling then had to pull out and go around, but even that made no real difference in the result, for Hermis, though he tired a bit at the end, still held Buttling safe and hard ridden and all out, bar whipping, winning by a scant length, with Buttling second, two lengths away from Bad News, third.

The time of the race was 1:52, the fastest race of the meeting, and considering the 132 pounds that Hermis carried one of the best races ever run at the distance. The fractional time was 0:12, 0:24, 0:36, 0:48 3-5, 1:00 3-5, 1:13, 1:26, 1:39, and the last mile in 1:40. The time by furlongs shows best what the race really was, with Hermis galloping in front, the nine furlongs being put in as follows: 0:12, 0:12, 0:12, 0:12 3-5, 0:12, 0:12 2-5, 0:13, 0:13. The race was a marvelous one in the even pace that the winner carried, and was declared by horsemen to be one of the best races of the year.

In the other stake events of the day the best backed horses fared only fairly well, as one of the most tremendous favorites of the meeting was beaten in the race for the Neptune Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, with five actual starters. All the high weights were scratched early, leaving the race to the horses that had claimed the maiden allowance, of which number McKittridge, half-brother to the great horse McChesney, always was the favorite at odds on. The next best backed horse was the half-brother to Beldame, Don Diego, which from a bad break went to the front early in the race, and after taking the lead held his advantage for the remainder of the distance, winning handily by four lengths.

In the third stake race of the day, the steeplechase, over the two-mile course, the odds-on favorite Phantom made most of the running and won about as he pleased from Caloorahatchie, which was the second horse of the three that finished.

In the opening race Meteor made all the running, and won well off from the outsider Masterson, while the favorite finished far back in the crowd. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maidens; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅜	F.
Meteor, 110, O'Neil, 4-1, 2-1	1	1	1¹
Masterson, 110, L. Smith, 8-1, 3-1	3	4	2h
Rapid Transit, 110, Lyne, 10-1, 4-1	6	6	3¹
Sir Carruthers, 110, Burns, 30-1, 12-1	5	3	4
Hallowmas, 111, Lilly, 20-1, 8-1	0	7	5
Muffins, 110, Baird, 8-1, 3-1	7	5	6
Bob Edgren, 110, Nicol, 15-1, 6-1	8	8	7
Mandarin, 110, Shaw, 18-5, 8-5	2	2	8
Plebeian, 107, J. Martin, 7-1, 3-1	10	9	9
Clovercrest, 110, Perry, 100-1, 30-1	4	10	10
Florazande, 107, Brunner, 60-1, 20-1	14	14	11
Suds, 110, W. Knapp, 30-1, 12-1	12	11	12
Golden Fern, 107, Cole, 100-1, 30-1	15	12	13
Jim McVicker, 110, Bullman, 30-1, 12-1	11	15	14
Feeding Hills, 107, W. Davis, 50-1, 20-1	13	13	15

Time—1:07 1-5. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Star Shoot-The Niece. Owner, W. L. Powers. Trainer, J. J. Hyland.

SECOND RACE.—The Curragh Stakes, a steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward; selling; the short course; about two miles.

	S.	½	F.
Phantom, 141, Ray, 9-20, 1-4	1	1	½
Calcorahatchie, 132, Rodrock, 8-1, 7-5	2	2	2¹⁰
Russell Sage, 135, Henry, 6-1, 6-5	3	3	3
Candling, 156, W. McClusky, 7-1, 6-5	4	Fell.	
The Deposed, 135, Tuckey, 100-1, 20-1	5	Fell.	

Time—4:25. Start good. Won handily; place driving. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Meddler-Dissembler. Owner, Thomas Hitchcock, Jr. Trainer, Charles Kiernan.

THIRD RACE.—The Islip Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅜	F.
Hermis, 132, Redfern, 13-5, 6-5	1	1	1½
Buttling, 102, Nicol, 18-5, 7-5	3	3	2³
Bad News, 114, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	2	2	3h
Wild Mint, 106, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1	8	4	4
*Dolly Spanker, 114, O'Neil, 4-1, 8-5	6	5	5
Merry Lark, 100, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	9	6	6
*Gamara, 92, Diggins, 4-1, 8-5	5	7	7
Miss Crawford, 102, Hildebrand, 30-1, 10-1	4	8	8
Red Friar, 93, J. J. Walsh, 60-1, 20-1	10	9	9
Outcome, 106, Lyne, 20-1, 8-1	7	10	10

*Coupled.

Time—1:52. Start good. Won all out; place driving. Winner ch. h. 6 years, by Hermence-Katy of the West. Owner, E. R. Thomas. Trainer, John Shields.

FOURTH RACE.—The Neptune Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Don Diego, 107, W. Davis, 4-1, 9-10	3	1	1¹
Albert F., 107, W. Knapp, 7-1, 6-5	5	2	2²
McKittredge, 107, Shaw, 9-20, 1-5	2	4	3h
Caplus, 107, Lyne, 20-1, 7-2	1	3	4
Carouser, 107, Hildebrand, 50-1, 12-1	4	5	5

Time—1:13 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Henry of Navarre-Bella Donna. Owner, August Belmont. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾	F.
Buttons, 103, Burns, 9-2, 2-1	5	2	1h
Pronta, 102, Baird, 11-5, even	3	1	2²
Angler, 93, J. J. Walsh, 4-1, 8-5	8	3	3²
Masaniello, 89, Myers, 7-1, 5-2	7	4	4
Dekaber, 106, Lyne, 7-1, 5-2	2	6	5
Jetsam, 99, Diggins, 10-1, 4-1	1	5	6
Brigand, 103, Smithson, 100-1, 40-1	13	7	7
Sailor Boy, 91, B. Smith, 60-1, 20-1	9	11	8
Bradley's Pet, 98, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	10	9	9
Dinah Shad, 106, Noonan, 40-1, 12-1	6	10	10
St. Breeze, 106, Hildebrand, 40-1, 15-1	4	8	11
Novena, 99, L. Smith, 50-1, 15-1	11	12	12
Sonoma Belle, 106, J. Martin, 30-1, 12-1	12	13	13

Time—1:46 2-5. Start fair. Won driving; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Tenny-Housegirl. Owner and trainer, William Shields.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½	F.
Rogeben, 140, O'Neil, 6-5, 1-2	1	1	1½
Incantation, 105, Hildebrand, 10-1, 4-1	5	2	2½
Lady Uncas, 100, L. Smith, 8-1, 3-1	9	4	3¼
Frontenac, 115, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1	2	3	4
New Mown Hay, 102, Moriarty, 50-1, 15-1	7	5	5
Jake Sanders, 107, Burns, 60-1, 20-1	8	7	6
Astarita, 97, Baird, 15-1, 6-1	6	6	7
Broadcloth, 117, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	3	9	8
Eugenia Burch, 120, Redfern, 60-1, 20-1	13	13	9
Monte Carlo, 104, O'Connell, 40-1, 15-1	12	11	10
Head Dance, 93, J. J. Walsh, 100-1, 40-1	11	12	11
Ascension, 101, Nicol, 12-1, 5-1	10	10	12
Druid, 108, W. Knapp, 5-1, 8-5	4	8	13

Time—1:13. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. g., 4 years, by Ben Strome-Rose Leaf. Owner, D. C. Johnson. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

Sabrina Scores Another Success.

Apparently there is no boat in the class at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club that can give C. W. Wetmore's Sabrina even an argument. Yesterday afternoon on the inner course on Oyster Bay she beat the field again in the series race for fifteen-footers, completing the distance three minutes ahead of her nearest competitor. A fine breeze blew from the west, and the boats were sent twice around in good time. The start was made at 3:11 o'clock, and the finishes were as follows:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	4:31:40	1:20:40
Imp, F. L. Landon	4:34:30	1:23:30
Chipmunk, T. S. Young	4:35:04	1:25:04
Fly, W. E. Roosevelt	4:37:04	1:26:04
Grilse, G. B. Weeks	4:37:10	1:26:10

C. W. Silkworth Wins Levy Cup.

In a contest for the cup offered by Nathaniel Levy nine boats of the Sea Cliff Yacht Club's one-design class raced over the long course in the bay off Sea Cliff yesterday afternoon, C. W. Silkworth again winning. The little fellows made good time and completed the distance in 2 hours and 30 minutes, finishing at 6:30 P. M. Harry A. North's boat was second.

LARCHMONT WEEK STARTS WITH SPLENDID RACES

Spanking Breeze Sends Big Fleet Over Courses in Good Time.

WIND DISMASTS ONE YACHT

Mineola Beats Yankee by a Narrow Margin, While Nautilus Leads the Thirties in Close Contest.

In a spanking breeze that necessitated reefing mainsails, and in at least one instance caused the dismasting of a yacht, Larchmont race week was inaugurated yesterday afternoon with a splendid regatta. Sixty boats crossed the starting line in the northwest wind that blew off Horseshoe Harbor across the Sound, and seven failed to finish. Commodore A. C. Bostwick's Mystral broke her backstay and lost her topmast. She was picked up, helpless, by a club launch and towed to port. On others stays and sheets parted, but many of the accidents were remedied, and the boats proceeded. Those that failed to finish may have met with accidents of minor character, but all were able to reach port safely.

The start was made at 11:40 o'clock in the morning, but it was 12:10 o'clock when the last of the fleet got away. The first appeared at the finish line at 2:01 o'clock, having negotiated the course in just over two hours. The seventies covered twenty-nine and one-quarter miles, and it took three and a half hours to do it, so they traveled, allowing for nearly twelve miles windward work, at a rate of over nine knots an hour.

Mineola won again, but by as small a margin as she could without uneasiness. Forty-six seconds separated her from Yankee when they crossed the line.

The course for them was nine and three-quarter miles, sailed three times. Mineola gained a long lead on the reach to the first mark, and increased it slightly on the run under spinnakers to the second. Yankee held her own on the windward leg, but Mineola rounded four minutes and fifty seconds in the lead. On the second reach and run Yankee gained slightly and did materially better on the wind. She cut down the lead on the round to one minute and fifty-eight seconds. The third round she again held her own to the outer marks, and beating home gained over a minute, so that she finished forty-six seconds behind. The time of the rounds were:

	Start.	First.	Second.	Finish.
Mineola	11:40:00	12:50:00	1:58:15	3:29:08
Yankee	11:40:00	12:54:50	2:00:15	3:29:54

The thirties, too, sailed a pretty race. Hanan Brothers' Nautilus won, but with only thirty seconds to spare.

Trenor Park's Mimosa III. had no trouble disposing of Regina and Bobtail. The latter, the crack Gravesend Bay racer, was outclassed at every point of sailing. The Class Q boats from the Lower Bay did better, however, and finished ahead of the entire Sound fleet entered against them. Summary:

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:40 A. M. Course, 29¼ Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Mineola, W. Ross Proctor	3:09:08	3:29:08
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	3:09:54	3:29:54

SLOOPS—FORTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:45 A. M. Course, 19½ Miles.

Mira, Charles Lane Poor	2:52:57	3:07:57

YAWLS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:45 A. M. Course, 19½ Miles.

Memory, H. M. Raborg	3:14:34	3:29:34
Sakana, Robert McCreedy	3:16:30	3:31:30

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:45 A. M. Course, 19½ Miles.

Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	2:58:34	3:17:34
Regina, Francis G. Stewart	3:13:12	3:28:12
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	3:25:04	3:40:04

SLOOPS—NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:50 A. M. Course, 19½ Miles.

Nautilus, Hanan Brothers	3:07:37	3:17:37
Alera, A. H. & J. W. Alker	3:08:07	3:18:07
Phryne, Harry L. Maxwell	3:08:16	3:18:16
Atair, Cord Meyer	3:08:19	3:18:19
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	3:10:15	3:20:15
Pintail, August Belmont	3:11:23	3:21:23
Dahinda, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	3:12:38	3:22:38
Oriole, Lyman Delano	3:15:29	3:25:29
Banzai, N. D. Lawton	3:15:35	3:25:35
Adelaide II., Adee Brothers	3:16:00	3:26:00
Minx, Howard Willets	3:16:17	3:26:17
Ibis, C. O'Donnell Iselin	3:16:32	3:26:32
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	3:17:39	3:27:39
Maid of Meudon, W. D. Guthrie	3:19:40	3:29:40

RACEABOUTS.

Start, 11:55 A. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Tartan, A. H. Firle	2:01:28	2:06:28
Rana, Howard Willets	2:05:05	2:10:05
Nora, Adrian Iselin 2d	2:05:55	2:10:55
Pretty Quick, A. Bryan Alley	2:09:52	2:14:52
Circe, E. T. Irvin	2:09:53	2:14:53
Invader, Jr., R. A. Rainey	2:10:07	2:15:07
Cricket, Macy Willets	2:10:11	2:15:11
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	2:11:05	2:16:05
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	2:11:40	2:16:40
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	Disabled.	
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	2:12:50	2:12:50
Snapper, F. S. Page	2:31:48	2:31:48
Maryola, Howell E. Sayre	Did not finish.	
Montauk, D. K. Sheldon	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS, SPECIAL.

Start, 12 M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Thelema, A. E. Black	2:22:38	2:22:38
Firefly, G. P. Granberry	2:32:28	2:32:28

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:05 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

More Trouble, W. H. Child	2:19:00	2:14:09
Saetta, G. H. Church	2:25:53	2:20:53
Quest, F. J. Havens	2:26:22	2:21:22
Ojigwan, G. E. Reiners	2:27:33	2:22:33
Heron, John Leboutillier	2:32:54	2:27:54
Paumonak, F. P. Currier	2:35:08	2:30:08
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	2:38:20	2:33:20
Opossum, T. M. Raborg	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOT SLOOPS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence	2:20:57	2:20:57
Follette, J. Gracey	2:23:49	2:23:49
Houri, J. H. Esser	2:30:02	2:30:02

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUTS.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Kenosha, T. Mallory	2:41:07	2:31:07
Wawa, G. B. Robinson	2:49:19	2:39:19

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Ace, R. N. Bavier	2:47:16	2:37:16
Omoo, P. L. Howard	2:50:14	2:40:14
Mist, R. P. Clark	3:07:40	2:57:40
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt	Did not finish.	

MILTON POINT ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Fannie, C. O'D. Iselin, Jr.	3:40:46	3:30:46
Fritter, W. E. Iselin 2d	4:12:00	4:02:00

HORSESHOE HARBOR ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS

Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 10½ Miles.

Gloomy Gus, L. H. Ryley	3:28:44	3:18:44
Quinsigamond, H. A. Woodward	Did not finish.	

HIGHLAND BEACH SPORTS.

Motor Boats and Swimming Races Furnish Carnival Features.

Water sports at Highland Beach, at the foot of the Navesink Highlands, had their greatest day of the season yesterday. For the last three years the frequenters of that popular bathing and boating resort on the Jersey shore have held a carnival sporting day, and the custom was continued with success yesterday. The feature of the events that excelled all former occasions was the motor boat races. Four classes were provided for, and as all of the competing boats were well known to the frequenters of the beach, there was great enthusiasm in watching the saucy little craft skim around the course, and every winner was greeted with a chorus of cheers, handclapping, shrill whistles and other triumphant sounds.

In addition to the motor boat events there were a number of swimming and diving contests for men, women, boys and girls. In somecases the winners scampered off without taking the trouble of giving their names to the committee. The boys under fifteen, however, were not backward in coming to the front and telling who they were. The boys' swimming race, about 100 yards, for lads under fifteen years of age, was the closest event of the day. Over a dozen eager urchins off a big house boat at the word "go," and they churned up the water worse than a big steamboat as they swung their arms with great rapidity to reach the Judges' boat. A few feet before crossing the line Eugene Cowlin forged ahead, beating Thomas McCormick by less than a foot. Nathaniel Crawley was third. The boys' diving contest brought out a host of aspirants, and Hardy Bush, Jr., thirteen years of age, won the medal.

Only three women started in the women's swimming race, about fifty yards. Miss Ella McDermott won handily, with Miss Rosalie Vantine, the youngest of the lot, second. C. D. Trudenbach won the men's swimming race by six feet, the distance being 100 yards. Charles Cornwall was second. Some of the other contestants were A. G. Cornwall, Charles Lyons, J. B. McGinnis and W. M. Murray. Alfred Cornwall won the men's diving event, with John Cornwall second.

The longest motor boat race had three entries for the fifteen-mile run, going over a course marked out in the crescent-shaped harbor back of the narrow point of sand that juts out into the ocean forming Sandy Hook. Charles Peterson's Dream, a twenty-horse-power craft, won handily, doing the fifteen miles in 1:05:33. Both of the other boats had difficulty with their engines, and stopped two or three times. In the class for boats from 18 to 24 feet F. Freund's Greylock won by 15 seconds over William McCullom's Sea Robin. The starters and times in the four racing classes are:

CLASS 1—FOR BOATS UNDER 17 FEET.

Course, about 2 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Anna, —	2:33:21	2:43:19	9:58
Waikihi, H. McVicker	2:33:18	2:44:35	11:17
Outing, J. H. Bush	2:33:22	Did not finish	

CLASS 2—FOR BOATS FROM 18 TO 24 FEET.

Course, about 4 miles.

Sea Robin, W. McCullom	2:55:00	3:14:30	19:45
Greylock, F. Freund	2:20:00	3:14:45	19:30

CLASS 3—FOR BOATS 24 FEET AND OVER.

Course, 5 miles.

Edith, John Cornwall	3:22:00	3:41:00	19:00
Gertrude, Peter Cornwall	3:22:00	3:42:30	20:30
Clara B., W. Johnson	3:22:00	3:44:00	22:00

CLASS 4—FOR HIGH-POWERED BOATS.

Course, 15 miles.

Dream, Charles Peterson	4:58	5:03:33	1:05:33
Ludo, McKenzie Brothers	4:58	Broke down.	
Flying Dutchman, Charles Peterson	4:58	Broke down.	

Winners—Anna, Greylock, Edith, and Dream.

RACE FOR SEAWANHAKA CUP.

American Yachts Will Try to Regain Trophy Lost Nine Years Ago.

The first international cup race of the season will take place on Lake St. Louis, beginning next Thursday, when a Yankee boat will make the ninth annual attempt to regain the Seawanhaka Cup, which Canada carried away from the Oyster Bay in 1896. The two candidates for the honor of challenging for the trophy were tried out the past week on the course to be sailed, and A. Henry Higginson's Manchester was chosen. The American boat is from the board of Edwin A. Boardman, the Boston designer, who sailed the Kóluto in her unsuccessful attempt to life the cup in 1903, and who knows the lake like a book.

The cup, which was offered by the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club for international competition, was successfully defended the first year by the Ethelwynne, a half rater, against the British challenger Spruce IV. The next year, 1898, however, the Canadian challenger Glencairn beat the Crane-designed El Heirie and took the trophy to Montreal.

Since then each year save one has seen an American attempt to recover it. The one year, 1901, the Isle of Wight yachtsmen sought to carry it off to England. Glencairn II. defended it against the Momo in 1897, the Dominion against the Challenger in 1898, the Glencairn against the Constance in 1899, and the Red Coat against the Minnesota in 1900. The Grey Friar crossed from the Isle of Wight and went back defeated in 1901 by the Sennevville. The next year another American attempt to lift it was made by the Tecumseh, but met defeat at the hands of Spearwood. In 1903 the Manchester Yacht Club tried with Kóluto to take it from Thorella II., while last year the White Bear failed to wrest it from Noorma. The Manchester Club says if it fails this year to bring it back it will build two boats every year and try until it succeeds in returning it to the United States.

The conditions of the cup provide that races shall be sailed starting July 20 and continuing until challenger or defender shall have won three contests.

Beta Wins Her Sixth Race.

Snedecker & Camp's Beta, continued her victories in the Marine and Field Club's series races yesterday afternoon by defeating Holcomb & Howell's Alpha in the closest contest seen on Gravesend Bay this year. They sailed the usual course in the brisk breeze together all the way, and crossed the home line just ten seconds apart at the finish. J. J. Mahoney's Delta was third.

The Harlem Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 139 West 125th Street. Leave your advertisements there.

WORLD'S TEAM RECORD AT EMPIRE CITY TROTS

King Chimes and Governor Holt Hang Up New Race Time.

COL. FLOYD-JONES DRIVING

Fleet Bays Made 2:16 for the Mile, Driven by Amateur — Club's Fourth Matinee.

As if they were one, King Chimes and Governor Holt, the big fleet-footed pair of bays belonging to Col. W. C. Floyd-Jones, with perfect action trotted a world's record mile yesterday.

The new time, 2:16, for the distance was made in the team race of the New York Driving Club's fourth matinée on the Empire City track, near Yonkers. The old record was 2:16½.

The track was in the finest condition, so that nothing was lost to the followers of trotting and pacing by the postponement of the matinée series from last Thursday. While the card contained many good features, it was the team race that had attracted the crowd that sought the shady spots in the grand stand. When the first heat of the race was called Luke Burke was the first out with his fine team of blacks, El Mora and West Wilkes. Col. Floyd-Jones soon followed, and the drivers scored four times before the starter sent them away. El Mora and West Wilkes had the pole, but on the first turn Col. Floyd-Jones was able to cross them and take it. But Burke held El Mora and West Wilkes on almost even terms with King Chimes and Governor Holt as they raced along the back stretch. As the two teams reached the home stretch Burke tried to send his team to the front. King Chimes and Governor Holt had speed in reserve, however, and they finished by a head, the time for the heat being 2:16¾. This was within a quarter second of the record, 2:16½.

In the next heat, in which the new world's record was created, King Chimes and Governor Holt had the pole at the start and were a trifle in the lead as the starter let them go. Again Burke held El Mora and West Wilkes right up to the flying leaders as they neared the half-mile pole. Just as the teams reached this mark El Mora and West Wilkes broke badly and at the finish they were distanced.

King Chimes and Governor Holt stepped in perfect unison during this heat. Their time for the first quarter was 0:35½; for the half, 1:08; for the three-quarters, 1:40½.

In the Class B trotting Mona Wilkes and Kitty Wilkes made a pretty race, but the former, driven by her owner, Ackley C. Schuyler, seemed to have more power at the finish and won the heats in regular order. The races were all mile heats, best two in three. Summary:

Class D.—Pacing.

Harry Van, ch. g., (G. H. Huber)	1	1	
Ballast, b. g., (J. J. Duffy)	2	3	
Bessie J., b. m., (W. L. Duffy)	4	2	
Baron Sald, b. g., (M. Bruckheimer)	3	4	
Mr. Barron, blk. s., (H. G. Curran)	dis.		

Time—2:33; 2:29½, and 2:31½.

Class C.—Pacing, mile heats, best two in three

Black Belle, blk. m., (Isaac A. Hopper)	2	1	1
Carrie C., br. m., (A. J. Vermilye)	1	2	2

Time—2:33; 2:29½, and 2:31½.

Class D.—Trotting.

Belfry Chimes, b.

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

Part Three
Magazine Section

Sakhalin: The Botany Bay of Russia

Horrible Features of Convict Life on the Island of Which Japan Has So Quietly Taken Possession.

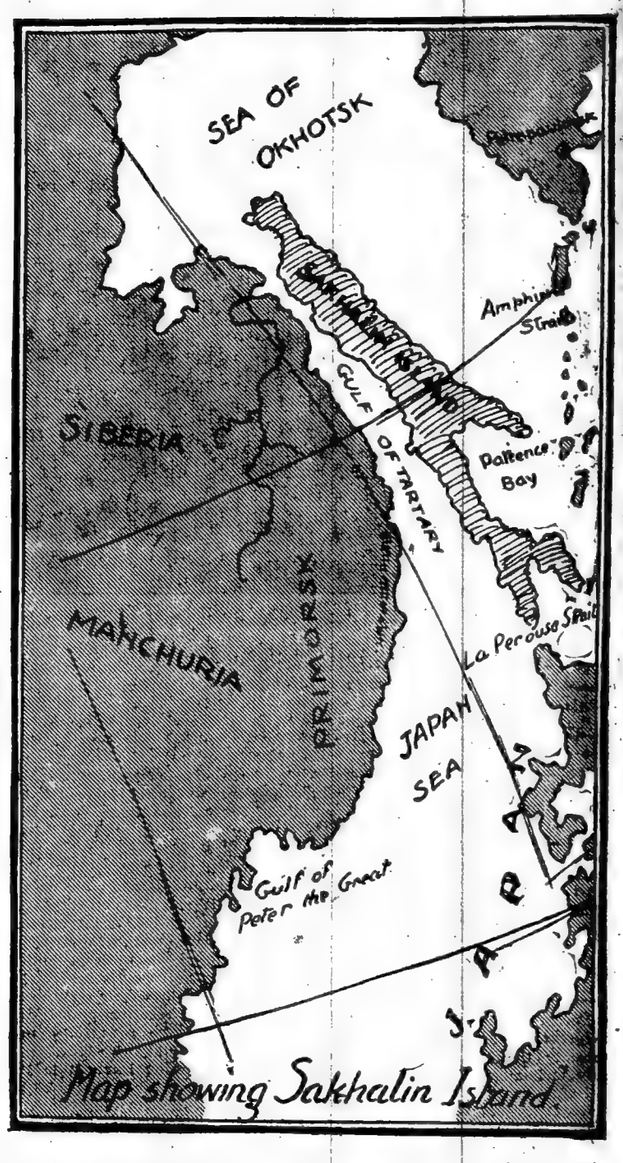








J. C. Fireman



Map showing Sakhalin Island.

A Russian Visitor's Vivid Description of the Most Terrible Penal Colony in the World---The Prison System and Its Barbarities--Pen Picture of the Veteran Executioner--Victims of the Knout.

The landing of the Japanese troops on Sakhalin begins a new and doubtless a happier epoch in the history of that unhappy island, which for so many years has been used by Russia as a huge penal colony. No single place in the world can compare with Sakhalin as a scene of human misery, bloody tragedies, and ghastly horrors. The incredible cruelty of the Sakhalin prison system, the appalling degradation of the criminals sent there, the insane licentiousness of its prison officials unite to make Sakhalin the most terrible penal colony in the world.

The well-known Russian writer W. Doroshevitsch, who recently visited the prisons on the Island of Sakhalin, and who was the first outsider to penetrate into the mysteries of the penal system in force there, is the author of a stirring book describing that island, which more than any other place on earth might fitly bear the inscription: "Leave all hope behind, ye who enter here." The extracts published here for the first time in the English language will cause the reader to greet the Japanese occupation of the island with lively satisfaction. Speaking of the Russians born on Sakhalin, Doroshevitsch says:

"For more than 25 years children have been born on the Island of Sakhalin, to grow up in the midst of convicts, in the atmosphere of blood and of infamy, and doomed to be criminals from the moment they drew their first breath. This is a great sin against the unfortunate creatures." And he closes his diary with the following words, characteristic of the inhabitants of Sakhalin: "Every time when I thought that I had reached the lowest ebb of human degradation I found myself deceived; there was a deeper stage still. There is no depth beyond which a man could not sink. There is no bottom to the abyss of human degradation."

By W. DOROSHEVITSCH.

FIRST impressions are likely to be very vivid. I shall certainly never forget the moment when our steam launch came alongside the jetty at Korsakoffsk. The landing was crowded with men. A few more steps and I was lost in that sea which I so yearned to fathom.

During the months I passed among the convicts at Sakhalin I could not free myself from two impressions which held me in thrall, tortured me and oppressed my soul like a heavy burden. They still are holding my soul under their ban and still are oppressing it. The first of these impressions concerns my trip to Sakhalin. Our steamer, which transported the convicts from Odessa, reminded me of a huge barge, like those used in our seacoast towns for towing the refuse and dumping it into the sea. And these convict stations and settlements seemed to me like monstrous dumping grounds.

It made me sad to think that down in the prison settlements and all around me all traces of the human which may have remained in this refuse were irretrievably doomed to perish.

The second impression concerned Sakhalin itself.

My first steps on the island apparently took me back at least fifty years in the history of Russia. The grievous compulsory toil, the cringing servility and doffing of caps and many other sights brought to my mind the days of serfdom.

The first impression of Korsakoffsk is distinctly pleasant. There is nothing at the first glance to remind you of the galleys. It is a neat little place. Two rows of pretty little houses for officials are located on the side of a rather steep hill. The prison is a long way up the mountain. It is a low one-story building, and does not command the view nor intrude itself upon the observer. Houses of settlers line both sides of the hill. Nothing horrible, nothing sombre is revealed at first sight. You are inclined to rejoice over the apparent respectability of the place, and driving up the road to Korsakoffsk you smile and think: "Well, this is very neat, very neat indeed."

But wait! Sakhalin is a swamp, the surface of which is covered by pretty meadows. It looks charmingly green, but a step and you sink in the deep, cold, sticky, and viscous mire.

The remark about the neatness hardly escapes your lips when you hear around the corner the rattling of chains. Harnessed to a cart, grasping the shaft in their hands, convicts are dragging refuse to the sea.

What a depressing sight to see men doing the work of horses.

The road leads past the prison, and one can see the grimy window panes behind heavy iron bars. Right above us is the hospital and directly opposite the mortuary.

+ + +

The Chain Prison.

THE Chain Prison of Sakhalin is intended for the criminals of the worst kind. Officially it is called the "prison for the testing of convicts," while the "prison for convicts showing signs of reforming," or the "free prison," is used for convicts who have passed the test of the "chain prison."

"Our chain prison is bad, very bad," remarked the Inspector. "We are building a new one, but it will take years to get it ready." * * *

"Attention!" calls out a guard. A rattling of chains and the convicts rise from the benches. On Easter Sunday two of the convicts fled from the prison, in spite of the fact that the convicts in a body had given their "word of honor" not to attempt an escape. As a punishment, all of them were put in chains. It is moist and close. Not an attempt at ventilation. No attempt at making the place habitable. No effort to make existence tolerable. Not even the usual convict chests are to be seen anywhere. Bare benches, filthy straw mattresses are bundled together at the head end of the benches. A mangy, lean cat plays among the benches and purrs ingratiatingly. The convicts are very fond of animals, for they alone regard them as human.

In the centre of the room is a table, or rather a tall bench. It is triangular in shape, wet and dirty, covered with bread crumbs and filthy tea cans.

We enter a cell, where we find two convicts chained to barrows.

"Let's see your instrument!"

The rusty barrow squeaks, the chains rattle, and the man attached to the barrow shows us the implement of torture.

The barrow, which weighs about 100 pounds, is welded to the chain around the convict's ankles.

At one time the barrows were welded to the handcuffs, but now the former is the more usual method. No matter where the convict may turn, he drags with him the unwelcome burden. He even sleeps with it on a bench made specially for the purpose.

"How long is he condemned to be chained to the barrow?" I asked.

"For two years; and the convict before him had slept in this bed for three years."

I approach the "bed." The head end of the bench is worn out with the friction of the chain. The wood had rubbed up against the iron for five years. "Even the wood wears out," grumbles the convict.

The punishment is very cruel, and would be intolerable if the convicts did not ease their burden now and then. It is impossible to chain the convicts so fast as to absolutely prevent their freeing themselves. With the help of their mates sometimes they grease the chains with soap and take off their burden at night under incredible agonies. But still for a few hours each month they manage to rid themselves of their incubus. * * *

All around us we see angry faces. They peer hopelessly into the future. The glances are cold, hard, sombre, and bitter. * * *

Among the chained convicts many are captured fugitives, relapsed murderers, and many still waiting to be sentenced.

"Why were you convicted?" "Suspected of murder." "And you?" "Suspected of theft." "And you?" "Suspected of murder." Nothing but "suspects!" "And you?" "Killed two men." The reply came frank, sharp, and firm. * * *

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The Female Prison.

THE prison for women is very small. It consists of one ward which holds ten persons. The women convicts of Sakhalin are punished for their crimes in a special manner. They are given away to settlers as so-called "life mates." Only those are in prison whose cases have not been finally passed upon. Two women arise as we enter. One is an old Tcherkessian from the hills of Caucasus who does not speak a word of Russian. The other is a young woman. She was banished for life because she had induced her godfather to kill her husband.

"Why?"

"I was married to him against my will, and I loved my godfather. I thought they would send us away together. But they sent him to one place and me to another."

In Sakhalin she committed a crime rare in the annals of the island. She had defended her life mate with a gun. He got himself into a fight with the settlers. Nine men surrounded him, and were beating him. She rushed to her hut, grabbed a rifle, and shot into the group.

"You must have learned to love your life mate?"

"Of course; would I have fought for him? I might have been killed. He's a good fellow; I hoped I could live with him to the end, and now there's a fine mess to be in."

She dries her tears and sobs silently.

"Nothing will happen to her," says the Inspector. "She will be convicted and given to some settler in one of the distant settlements. Women in Sakhalin are not punished."

Perhaps some people may consider this impunity. But what greater penalty could there be for a woman who loved well enough to risk her life, and who was sentenced now to be "given away" to another man?

What a dreadful custom, reminding one of bygone ages! In the days of serfdom it was customary to give people "away," toying with their life and happiness. Of all the prisons in Rykoffsk this little prison impressed me most sadly.

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The Executioners.

HALLO, baby!" "Hallo, uncle!" "Don't you call me uncle, baby, for I am your godfather, or really your life mate's godfather," merrily exclaims Tolstych, the old executioner of Sakhalin.

"And how do you come to be his godfather?" I ask.

"Ha, ha, your honor, I knouted him."

"Have you knouted many people?" Tolstych smiles. "Well, just as many as you see hereabouts, your honor." Tolstych is about sixty years old. He does not look a day over forty. He is a good-looking man, with a fine mustache and carefully shaved chin. He is wealthy according to Sakhalin ideas and is somewhat of a dude. Tolstych wears a coat, top boots, and even a leather cap, which is the acme of Sakhalin fashions. He always jokes and is full of fun. "Why were you banished?" "Because of the old woman!" He had killed his wife with a hatchet. "Why did you do it?" "She was no good." When he came to Sakhalin he did not lose courage. He soon found out what he was best fitted for. Cruel by nature, strong, and agile, he became an executioner. Man is born to be an artist. He makes an art of everything. Give him any instrument, and he will soon use it like a virtuoso. The Inspector complained: "With a skilled executioner it is hard to tell whether he knouts as terribly as it looks and sounds. Apparently he deals a terrible blow. Your heart stands still when he catches hold of the knout. And then, if he wants to, his knout will fall weakly and painlessly. Those rogues know how to do it, and there is no way to control them."

Tolstych brought the art of knouting to perfection, but he bled the convicts. If he was well paid, the convict arose after a hundred blows with the knout without discomfort. Otherwise woe was in store for him. He was smart enough to do his business without fear of detection. The authorities could not find proof against him, and the convicts feared him. But as they could at least bargain with him, they considered him a convenient man in the executioner's office.

After the expiration of his penal servitude he became a settler. He started a small store and knouted only occasionally.

"For a year they had no executioner in prison. Many judgments accumulated, and they called me to execute them. Well, I knouted fifty men for 3 rubles."

"Say, Tolstych, is it true that you knouted a convict to death for 15 rubles?"

"This is Sakhalin, your Honor," grinned the torturer.

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An undersized hairy little man makes his way cautiously under the windows of the prison office at Alexandroffsk. His very walk is peculiar and reminds one of the attitude of a mongrel cur sneaking around the kitchen door and keeping an eye on the windows for fear of boiling water. It is Komleff, the oldest executioneer of Sakhalin, but now retired. He heard that Tumenoff, a tramp, was to be hanged at Alexandroffsk for shooting at a guard. And now he came from his settlement to apply for the prospective job.

"Nobody can hang as well as I." He had hanged thirteen men in Sakhalin, and, being a specialist, hoped to earn the 3 rubles. In the meanwhile, pending the execution, he hired himself out to the wife of a settler to mind her children. Such are the customs of Sakhalin.

Komleff came from Kostroma, in Central Russia, where he had studied for the ministry, and was fond of Scriptural texts, particularly from the Old Testament. He was sentenced to twenty years' hard labor for highway robbery in broad daylight and for attempted murder. He fled in 1882 from Sakhalin, but was caught at the narrowest point of the Tartar Straits, having almost crossed over the continent. For this attempt he received ninety-six lashes with the knout, and his time was extended another twenty years. Executioners were very busy in those days, and Terski, a famous Sakhalin executioner, needed a helper. The convicts drew lots and Komleff was chosen for the post.

But Komleff still dreamed of freedom. In 1889 he again broke jail, was caught again, and received fifteen years additional.

"Fifty-five years' hard labor," proudly exclaims Komleff. Besides, he was sentenced to forty-five lashes with the knout. Terski "waited" on his pupil.

"Well, dear scholar, lay thee down, and I will show thee how to knout," said Terski. And he "showed" him. Thirteen years later Komleff said to me, "I am still rotting." He bared his back. His body looked as if it had been seared and branded with hot irons. It was terrible to see. Thick white scars covered a portion of his back, and elsewhere instead of skin was seen a thin reddish membrane. The punishment must have been something dreadful. Thus one executioner jested with another. But soon Terski was detected taking a bribe from a convict and promising to spare him in consideration.

Terski was sentenced to 200 blows with rods, and Komleff was called upon to administer the punishment.

"You taught me to handle the knout, I will show you what can be done with rods," he grinned. Terski is rotting yet. What he did to Komleff was child's play to Komleff's retaliation.

"According to the law of Moses," jested the fiend. "Eye for eye, tooth for tooth. I can knout. I was taught how on my own carcass."

Convict Gubar, who had attempted to escape and who was sentenced to be knouted for cannibalism, had to be taken to the hospital after forty-five of Komleff's blows. He died three days later without regaining consciousness. Komleff had been bribed to do this by convicts who hated Gubar.

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Corporal Punishment.

IVAN GRUSDEFF, sentenced to eighty lashes with the knout for giving a to the office of the doctor at the Sakhalin prison.

"Your name?" "Ivan Grusdeff."

The doctor throws a glance at the documents and gasps.

"Merciful Heaven! Eighty lashes!"

"The devil!" exclaims the inspector.

"Eighty," repeats the assistant like an echo.

"Eighty," whisper the clerks. Every one looks curiously at the man who is about to receive eighty lashes with the knout. The doctor examines the convict. The minutes pass very slowly. The physician shrugs his shoulders. "Are you well?" "Yes, Sir, quite well, your Honor!"

"Quite well, you say?" "Yes, Sir." "Have you no pains around the heart?" "No Sir; none at all." "Do you know where your heart is, you idiot? No pains in the side here? Never? Don't you understand me, you fool? Don't you feel pains occasionally?"

"No, Sir, never."

The physician looks wrathfully at the imbecile. "Look at me. Don't you ever cough? Cough?" "No, Sir; I never cough!"

The doctor is beside himself with anger. He throws a look of hatred at the convict. His glance seems to say: "Lie, you devil, lie, why don't you?" But the convict cannot see through it. "No, Sir; never."

The doctor sits down and calmly enters: Heart failure. In his anger he breaks the pen. The inspector looks at the doctor's certificate. "Exempt from corporal punishment. Take him out." Everybody heaves a sigh of relief. "The damned idiot!" said the doctor later to me in confidence. "I had a hard time to save him. He was as sound as a bell. But what could I do? Eighty lashes mean sure death. What the devil do they mean by sentencing a man to such punishment?"

The corporal punishment was administered at 5 o'clock. We accompanied the physician to the office. The "horse" stood in the gangway; two bundles of rods carefully tied together and about six feet long lay alongside the "horse." Seven men were lined up against the wall of the doctor's office. The executioner stood in the doorway with a knout in his hand. The atmosphere was oppressive. "Forward!" Ivan Wassjutin, a very young fellow, almost a boy, was the first to come forward.

Behind him were two mountaineers from Caucasus; a Russian who had escaped from a Siberian prison, followed the hillsmen. They had all been sentenced to corporal punishment. The verdict was read out loud, all those present standing up. Then followed the doctor's examination and the investigation of previous corporal punishment, and the doctor signed the report.

The document was handed to the convict, who had to certify in advance that he had received the punishment. The Russians obeyed and signed the paper; the letters which composed Wassjutin's signature were almost an inch apart, for his hand did not tremble, but fairly danced over the paper. The Caucasians could neither read nor write, and they did not understand Russian.

"Take your shirt off! Off with it!" The Caucasians failed to understand. A volunteer interpreter with many gestures attempted to show them what was wanted. They stared sullenly, suspiciously, and without understanding. Finally they slowly undressed. The doctor approached one of them with a tube and an auscultation hammer, but the Caucasians jumped back terrified. Finally the doctor gave up in despair.

It was Bardunoff's turn. "Were you ever punished before?" "No, Sir!" "Rub him!" A guard rubbed Bardunoff's body with a cloth; the skin reddened, and clear traces of former punishments became visible.

I stood near the doctor, whose face was flushed with shame.

"Ivan Wassjutin." Ivan neared the horse.

"Off with all clothes," said the executioner. It was a long while before he grasped the meaning of the words.

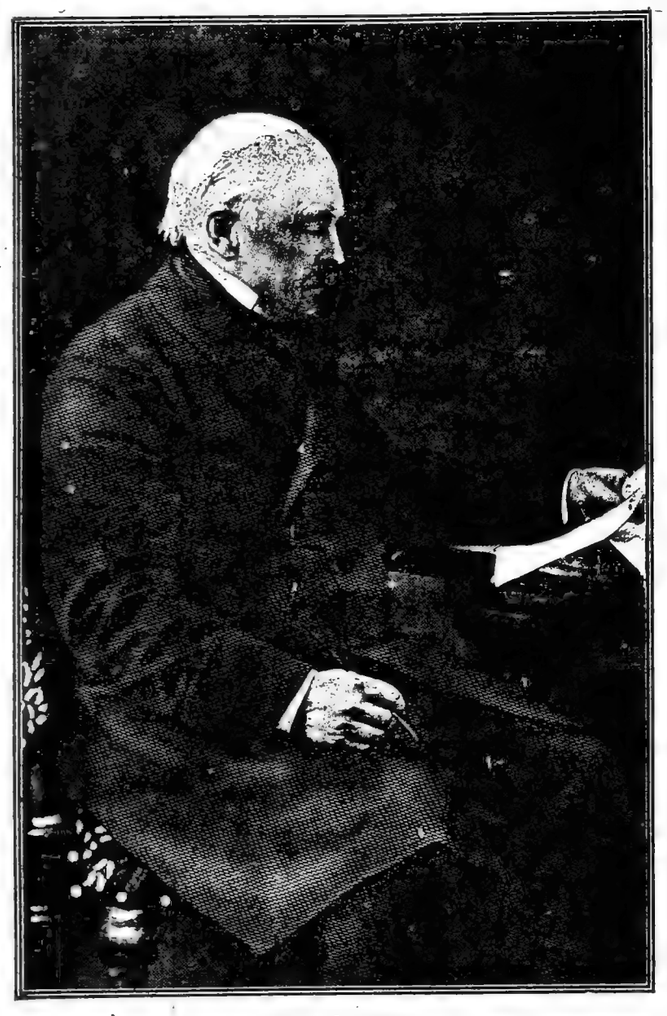
"Lie down." Wassjutin mounted the "horse" astride.

"Take your hands off, lie down, put your arms around the horse."

Wassjutin embraced the "horse." It

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.)

The Book That Shaped John D. Rockefeller's Life



Amos A. Lawrence.

I remember one of the things my employers did for me in my boyhood. They directed my attention to the career of Amos A. Lawrence, and it made a deep and lasting impression upon me. Many of you may have read the biography of that successful Boston merchant who was such a useful man, who made such admirable use of his money. As a young man just starting, probably no other single thing played such an important part in shaping my life.—John D. Rockefeller to the Euclid Avenue Baptist Sunday School in Cleveland.

BECAUSE of this candid admission made recently by the head of the Standard Oil Company, the aforesaid Life of Amos A. Lawrence, with extracts from his diary and correspondence, assumes a unique interest as having formed the basis of probably the greatest single fortune in existence. Certainly the Lawrence diary reveals many striking parallels to, or anticipations of, the career of John D. Rockefeller, whose $10,000,000 bequest as an endowment fund for higher education in the United States was announced a few days ago.

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So similar are they in many respects that the occasional homilies which the Standard Oil capitalist delivers at his own Sabbath school in Cleveland, or at that of his son in this city, might be verbatim extracts from the diary of the Boston merchant-philanthropist.

Amos Adams Lawrence was born in Groton in 1814, twenty-five years prior to the advent of John D. Rockefeller near Richford, Tioga County, N. Y. When the latter embarked in business shortly prior to the civil war, the former was famous over the country for his success and benevolence. He it was who provided financial sinews for Capt. John Brown of Kansas-Harper's Ferry note, and it was after him that the capital of Kansas was named—Lawrence.

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Among the many points of similarity between Rockefeller and his admitted model it may be noted that both were observant, active, and commercially ambitious lads, and both formed an early desire to become wealthy. Both were regular Sunday school attendants, and both taught school in their early manhood and later. Both regarded property as a trust, and both were powerful agents in the promotion of higher education.

Upon entering Harvard in 1831, Amos Lawrence opened the diary of his college life with a text to the effect that a man might be honest, active, brave, moral, and religious, and still never be a scholar. Graduated four years later, he migrated to Boston, and formed a partnership with Robert M. Mason, his brother-in-law, as general commission merchants whose specialty was cotton goods. He had accumulated perhaps the greatest fortune in New England when he died, in 1886.

By following his precepts John D. Rockefeller has amassed a fortune which is estimated as yielding an annual revenue of $25,000,000 and upward. He rounded out his sixty-sixth year a few days ago. Physically he is not robust, and his nervous system is reported as showing the strain of intense and continuous application. Like his Boston prototype, he has ever been a man of strictly temperate habits—a devoted father and husband.

Doubtless if he was addicted to marking a favorite book he would have underlined such luminous passages as follow in the "Life of Amos Lawrence," published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.:

"There is a method of study adopted by many that is highly injurious to mind and body; indeed, it is worse than idleness. To sit down with books open and the mind as untutored as the winds to get a lesson, to think of it one moment, of the girls one more, and of home one more; then two more of the lesson, and so spend a day in a shameful waste of time. The body grows crabbed and crooked, and the mind grows empty and weak—the whole man is destroyed by it."

Or again:

"Which is the worst crime, intemperance in study or in drinking? Both of them tend to shorten life and to embitter it; both are forms of suicide. My present design is to be a merchant, not a plodding, narrow-minded one pent up in a city, with my mind always in my counting room, but (if there be such a thing possible) I would be at the same time a literary man in some measure and a farmer. That is, I would live in the country a few miles from town, excepting when devoted to business.

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"My advantages for becoming rich are great; if I have mercantile tact enough to carry on the immense though safe machine which my father and uncle have put in operation it will turn out gold for me as fast as I could wish; and to be rich would be my delight. I consider it an oyster-like dullness and not a pious nor enlightened way of thinking that makes some despise riches. If any one has any love for his fellow-creatures, any love of the worthy respect of his neighborhood, he will be willing and glad to be rich. They say riches are a burden that harass the soul and lead into temptation; so they are to the miser who is in constant fear of losing his acquisitions, and to the profligate who receives an inheritance merely to squander it on his passions.

"A good man will willingly endure the labor of taking care of his property for the sake of others whom he can so much benefit by it, but his thoughts and fears will not be perpetually on the alert that he may not lose a dollar and may not make all he can. If one can be rich and yet for his private ease will not be, he is almost as loving of himself as he who heaps up only to count his dollars, and refuses the demands of charity."

Compare the foregoing with a recent statement of the great oil merchant.

"I always had a little money. I know that some people, especially some young men, find it very difficult to keep a little money in their pocketbook. I learned early to save money, and, as we have a way of saying, it did not burn a hole in my pocket.

"Before long I learned that I could get as much interest for $50, loaned at 7 per cent.—the legal rate in New York State at that time—as I could earn by digging potatoes for ten days. The impression was gaining ground with me that it was a good thing to let the money be my slave and not make myself a slave of money. I tried to remember that in every sense. I think money is a good thing to have if we know how to use it properly. I think it is very harmful to many people, because they do not know how to use it properly."

Soon after his marriage, in 1842, Amos Lawrence wrote in his diary:

"To-day I signed articles of copartnership with Robert Mason. I deem this a highly important step in my career, but I know that our success depends very much on our own efforts. I trust that if it should come, I may not forget my duty in using it, not for my own aggrandizement, but for the advancement of the general good. I hope to look to God for strength and for success—on Him I will lean."

Like many successful business men, he believed strongly in system—that the whole concern, even to the smallest details, should be run like a machine. He also believed in placing trustworthy men, who were in sympathy with his method, in responsible positions. Having found his men, he gave them liberal salaries and large freedom of action. At the same time he did not neglect his religious duties, as witness:

"Went to Sunday school to-day. Shall have a class next week of poor children if I can get them. It seems to me the good done by Sunday instruction away from home may be very much increased by taking the poor. 1. It teaches others that the poor are as good as themselves, and may attain even higher moral excellence. 2. If brought together in such a way as not to offend the pride of the richer there will probably spring up a sympathy for the poorer. 3. It will prevent jealousy awakening in the minds of the poor, or at least diminish it. 4. It will make them endeavor to resemble the rich in their good manners and refinement. 5. The acquaintances made at school will often be the cause of their advancement in life.

"But my attention is so given over to business during the week that I find it hard to give it to the more important duties of Sunday. My mind runs away from its devotions to the plans of business. Are not so many interests too much for one who would improve his mind and heart, and be ready for a change of scene and an entrance into the spiritual world? Can one be prepared for higher duties when the mind is filled continually with such thoughts as all these matters entail?"

Having assisted one Eleazer Williams, a missionary among the Oneida Indians, near Green Bay, Wisconsin—the same Williams being a reputed son of Marie Antoinette and known currently as the lost Dauphin of France—the wealthy autobiographer found himself saddled with 5,000 acres of land in Wisconsin. Of this land he wrote:

"I am thinking of establishing an institution of learning on the Williams land. I have a high opinion of Methodist principles as being adapted to Western people. It seems to me decided by experience that all literary institutions must be controlled by some sect, and efforts to prevent this have often blasted their usefulness."

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Later, on the college being under way, he trusted it would be conducted so as to do the most good, to diffuse the greatest amount of learning and religion, without reference to propagating the tenets of any sect—a religious liberality casually seen in John D. Rockefeller.

Having, in 1854, been instrumental in organizing the New England Emigrant Aid Society, to promote emigration to Kansas—a cause which he assisted liberally in a financial sense—he wrote, on hearing that a colony was to be named for him:

"My motives thus far have been pure and unselfish, and I wish them not only to be, but to appear, so. This would not be the case should it be made public that the settlement had been named for me. It would give to my future efforts the appearance of promoting my own celebrity, or, in other words, my own interests, and would lessen my own influence for the good of the cause. Besides this, it might excite dissatisfaction in the minds of my associated Trustees, both of whom are devoted to it, and one of whom labored for it long before I did."

Upon the Kansas settlers threatening to repudiate the United States Government should it interfere with what they considered their inalienable rights, his comments have a peculiar significance, as read by a contemporary light:

"For those who would resist the Government there is no apology, nor can there ever be good cause for resisting an administration chosen by ourselves. However wrong in our opinion, there can never be good cause for resisting our own Government, unless attempts to destroy the power of the people through the elections. * * *

"Whoever does this is sure of defeat. We are a law-abiding people, and will sustain our own Government right or wrong. Any movement aimed at it destroys at once the moral force of the party or organization which favors it."

His ideas on education were expressed in connection with the Kansas College soon afterward founded at Lawrence, that State:

"Grounds for a college have been laid out, and it must be a good one, but, in the first place, there must be a preparatory school where the boys shall be fitted for college. It should be for boys and not for girls. There may be a school for girls later, but the boys should be cared for first.

"My own impression is that we have fallen into a great error here in Massachusetts by raising the standard of female education so high that physical development has been checked, and the constitutions weakened. Our women are good scholars, but they are unhealthy and weak, and do not bear strong children. While we are refining the intellect we are injuring the stock."

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Again, in the same connection:

"The subject of denomination for the college may be very important in so far as it may vitally concern the success of the institution. But if it were left to myself to decide, I should be totally at a loss, and therefore it has appeared to be best to allow it to take its chance. Though a pretty rigid Episcopalian, I have no prejudice against any body of men who love the Lord Jesus Christ, and only hope that such men will control the affairs of the proposed seminary. The older we grow the more we value simple piety wherever we find it, and the less importance we attach to sects."

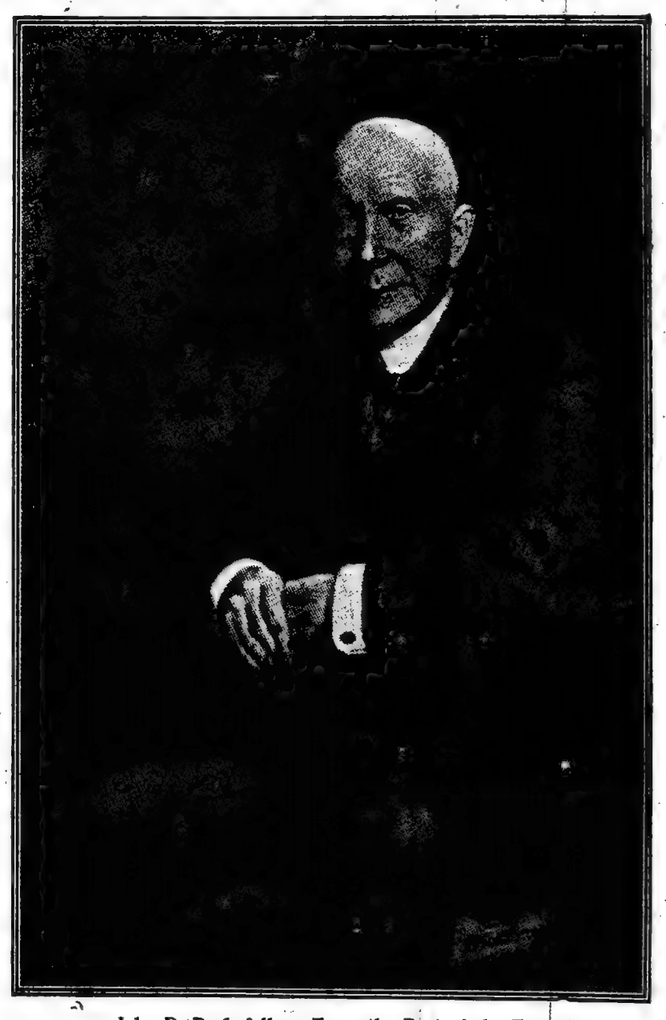
At the age of forty-seven, when he had become one of the wealthiest men in Boston, the merchant-philanthropist wrote in his diary:

"Annoyed by being forced to decline several applications for money. My experience leads me to know that the greater part of those who apply for loans or for gifts of money either live more expensively than their means warrant, or they are unwilling to tie themselves down to one pursuit. If we should undertake to criticise cases there would be found very few where hardship does not follow bad management, and where relief can be anything but temporary."

A favorite idea with him was that after a man had passed his fortieth year his gain in wisdom and experience did not counterbalance the loss in activity of mind and body, and the gradual failure of the executive faculty. On this principle he was always an advocate of putting young men of promise into responsible executive positions, and he had that appreciation of the world and intelligence of young men that under his guidance their best qualities were developed, and their every activity stimulated.

With a man of his intense activity and nervous temperament, after passing the fifty mark, and having moved with much older men in his business day, anniversaries suggested melancholy rather than hopeful thoughts. On his fiftieth anniversary he chronicled:

"My life seems to be passing away without any great result. My chief care and ambition for this world now centres



John D. Rockefeller.—From the Portrait by Ferraris.

in the welfare of my children. Age makes me less sanguine about changing the destinies of men, and I cease to take an active part in popular movements. God give grace to save me from a sordid selfish ease, now that ambition seems to have died out and great hopes have ceased to be exciting."

As his children grew to maturity he settled a generous patrimony upon each of them, always accompanying it with some such letter as the following to a daughter:

"But after all, it is only yours in trust. It will not be long (though it may seem otherwise to you now) before you will be called to give an account of the whole of it."

Or this to an elder son:

"This property, with your profession, will give you a good living, and will enable you to lay up something before you have a family of your own, and against a rainy day. It is not possible for me to enrich my children nor even give them such support as some people think is necessary in these extravagant times, nor am I sorry for it. On the contrary, I am glad that my children should have the stimulus to exertion that I myself had. Labor has been to me one of the greatest enjoyments of my life, and one of my greatest blessings.

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"You cannot expect to be so long and so abundantly blessed as I have been, but you will be spared from some hardships which fall on those who begin life poor. Property is a trust, and it affords more or less pleasure in proportion to the fidelity with which we administer it. * * *

"Losses are made in a day, while profits are a long time accumulating. Let us adopt a good system and then not be too anxious about results. It is not easy to save money in a commission or manufacturing business, the cause being that it is difficult to avoid losses, much more difficult than to make profits."

Chronic borrowers he detested, the only satisfaction he derived in lending to such persons being the hope that they would not show their faces again. Following is one of a mass of letters which tell the same story:

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"Dear Sir: A large sheet might be covered with reasons why I cannot lend money, not even to my nearest friends. But I will only say that it would be as safe as taking out the bung from a barrel of cider. In my case it is the only barrel in the house. It is good cider, and the bung is at the bottom, as the barrel lays.

"For twenty years I have been busy writing letters with reasons. For ten years before that I lent some money. In both cases I was the loser, and do not think anybody was the gainer. Yours truly, A. A. L."

Just to what extent he of Standard Oil has been influenced in his life by the philosophy and experience of Amos Lawrence is more or less conjectural, but in his frugal public—or rather semi-public—utterances there is a marked similarity. Added interest attaches to the Lawrence diary by reason of its being, in spirit if not in letter, the sentiments of John D. Rockefeller to-day.

W. G.

The Quest of the North Pole: A Comprehensive Resume

AT THE reception to Capt. C. F. Hall, in this city, just before he sailed on his last arctic expedition in 1871, Mr. Henry Grinnell, the munificent promoter of expeditions for the search of Sir John Franklin, unfurled the worn and stained flag that Wilkes had carried to the Antarctic in 1838 and that later went to northern polar seas with De Haven, Kane, and Hayes, and placed it in the hand of Capt. Hall.

"Now I give it to you, Sir," said Mr. Grinnell. "Take it to the north pole and bring it back in a year from next October."

A day later Hall sailed on his last voyage to the white north, where he had spent so many years in exploration. He and the ship Polaris that carried him, never came back. He was about 500 miles from the north pole when he died, but he had taken his ship further north than any vessel had ever been before; and now Peary is sailing from the same port, to follow the same route through the Smith Sound channels, with a steamer ten times as fit as Hall's sailing vessel to battle with the pack in those narrow, ice-choked waterways. Will he win the prize that has for centuries eluded men as dauntless as himself? We can only say that never before has the quest been undertaken with a ship so strong and under leadership so experienced. If Peary has good luck he will win.

Many persons have the idea that most arctic voyages have been undertaken for the purpose of reaching the north pole. The fact is, however, that arctic expeditions, with the pole in view, have been the exception and not the rule.

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A physician named Robert Thorne, who had some influence at the Court of Henry VIII. of England, wrote to his Majesty one day:

"If I had facultie to my will, the first thing I would understande, even to attempt, would be if our seas northwarde be navigable to the pole or no."

But Thorne was not so much interested in the pole as he was in the possibility of a route to China across the pole. He convinced his royal master that it was worth while to send out two ships to see if the sea route across the pole was not really the best way to reach the Orient! The ships were sent in 1527, but their failure was so dismal that it is not even certain that they reached the southern edge of the pack ice. The incident is interesting as showing the utter ignorance of the world at that time as to the climatic conditions in the far north.

But the English, Dutch, and other maritime nations were very curious about those great unknown northern regions, and they heard a true and wonderful story of them after the Dutchman Barents and his crew rounded the north end of Novaya Zemlia in 1596 and passed the first arctic Winter ever faced by Europeans in a hut built of driftwood. "Here we were forced in great cold, poverty, misery, and griefe to stay all the Winter." Those who came back (and poor Barents was not among them, for he had found a grave in the midst of his discoveries) told of their terrible sufferings in the long Winter night. It was Europe's first conception of the dismal darkness that enfolds the far north during the Winter months.

In 1871 the Norwegian Carlsen rounded the north end of Novaya Zemlia and saw that hut, 278 years after Barents had left it. The roof had fallen in, but he dug out the snow and recovered some seventy articles that the explorers had left behind on thoir retreat. There stood the cooking pans over the fireplace, the old clock against the wall, the arms and tools, drinking vessels, instruments, and books. Most visitors to The Hague now go to the museum to see the Barents relics.

But it was a long time before the nations gave up the idea that it might in some seasons be easy sailing to the north pole, and that as like as not it would prove to be a really fine route in good years to the Orient. So the British sent out Henry Hudson in 1607 in a wretched little craft of eighty tons, manned by twelve men and a boy, to find a passage across the pole to Japan and China. He skirted the pack ice far east to Greenland, but found no opening where he could enter it; and bold sailor though he was, he would scarcely have dared to enter the ice, fifteen feet thick, if he had found an opening, for common sense told him that he would never get out again in his eggshell of a boat. So he went home.

But he had made two great discoveries, and one of them was worth far more to the world than though he had pointed out a royal road to the Indies with a supply station at the north pole. He had found the east coast of Greenland, and he had discovered no end of whales and sea horses, and the stories he told about them brought the great arctic whaleries into existence. It is no exaggeration to say that in two centuries the arctic industries that grew out of Hudson's voyage yielded products to the world that were worth $1,000,000,000. This may seem a very large total unless we know the details, but when we remember that one whaler, Scoresby, in thirty voyages secured a product worth $1,000,000, and that the product of the American arctic whale fishery in the seventy-three years from 1504 to 1877 was worth $332,000,000, the above figures may not seem far out of the way. This vast source of wealth was discovered by a man who was hunting for a road to the north pole.

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The whalers told such whopping stories about going up to the pole, or near it, while taking on cargoes of oil and whalebone, that the nations came to consider it settled that the conditions were often so favorable that a sailing vessel might easily reach the pole. One writer in 1773 gave six instances of Dutch vessels that had nearly reached the pole. These stories were so silly that they would have been laughed out of court any time in the past sixty years, but in earlier days they were widely accepted as true.

The most absurd of all these yarns was told by no less a person than Mr. Moxon, a British hydrographer, in the Government service. He said he was sitting one day in a drinking place at Amsterdam when he heard two of the tipplers say they had just returned from a voyage to the north pole. He questioned them and as soon as they found he would swallow anything they began to fill him up. Yes, they had been to the north pole and two degrees beyond it. There was a free and open sea around the pole; in fact they saw no ice, and the weather was as warm as Summer in Amsterdam. Mr. Moxon wrote out this silly stuff and published it with a map in England. He believed the Dutch sailors "spoke matter of fact and truth, for they seemed plain, honest persons who could have no design upon me."

In 1818 the British Parliament passed an act by which the first British ship to sail to 83° N. was to receive a reward of $5,000; to 85°, $10,000; to 87°, $15,000; to 88°, $20,000, and to 89°, $25,000. This act is still among the laws of England, but not a cent of the reward has ever been claimed, for the furthest north by any British ship up to this time is 82° 25' and the highest north by any ship is the Fram's record of 83° 57'.

Not long after these rewards were offered polar travelers reached a weighty decision, and that was that it was useless to attempt to reach the pole by boat alone. They had never found an open sea and were at last convinced that it was futile to think of forcing a sailing vessel through that terrible ice. To reach the pole, they said, they must go by ship as far as possible and then take to sledges.

This opened a new era of polar endeavor, and Parry, in 1827, was the first to try the new plan. North of Spitzbergen he landed on the pack ice, loaded his heavy, clumsy sledges with supplies, and twenty-eight men, tugging at the ropes, toiled painfully northward. He got as far as 82 degrees 45 minutes when he made a discovery that ended his hopes. He was losing, every day, more than half the distance traveled, because the ice under him was drifting southward. His supplies would not hold out against such odds, and so he drifted back to the open sea and went home, but he had recorded the highest north and his record was not broken for a half century.

Then came Kane in 1853, with a most romantic and thrilling journey up the Smith Sound channels, since known as the American route to the high north, and he brought home a new theory that for a while gave a great impetus to attempts to reach the pole.

William Morton, one of his men, scaling a cliff, saw Kennedy Channel stretching away, perfectly ice free, and he thought he saw beyond it the waters widening out into an open sea. An open polar sea beyond this zone of ice was Kane's theory. What Morton saw was only a strip of temporarily open water, but the fine idea evolved from it could not help but stimulate further effort in this direction.

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Then came the era of struggling for the pole through the Smith Sound channels in which Hayes and Hall and the British under Nares did valiant work, but all were baffled, and the British supplanted the open sea with stories of "palaeocrystic ice" heaped up higher than houses on the Arctic Ocean. This ended the utilization of the Smith Sound route as a highway to the pole till Peary took it up again, but for years past most experts have believed that this is the best point from which to attack the polar problem.

Peary's special advantages on the present trip are that he is believed to have the best ice ship ever built on which to fight his way to the Arctic Ocean; that he has better appliances for traveling over the sea ice than any earlier explorer in this region, and that he is the best sledge traveler on record.

Only a few of the most conspicuous attempts to reach the pole have been mentioned here, and merely the names of some of the important journeys of the more recent period can be given, as those of Koldeway, De Long, Nansen, Wellman, Jackson, and Ziegler. Two things about polar enterprise are interesting to remember. One is that it began in the effort to find a short out to the Orient, and was later stimulated by the combination of ship and sledge, and then by futile faith in an open polar sea. The other is that it resulted in many great discoveries of geographical and scientific importance, and ushered in an era of arctic commercial enterprise that was long of immense value to the world.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

ART MATTERS AT HOME AND ABROAD

A THIRD annual competition for prizes is announced this month by the Osborne Company, printers in colors, and Messrs. Samuel T. Shaw, J. Scott Hartley, and Charles M. Kurtz have agreed to form the jury. Paintings must be sent in in time for the exhibition, which is set for July 24 and four following days, at the offices of the company. There are five prizes, aggregating $3,000, for pictures that adapt themselves to the decoration of calendars. The "popular prize" carries $1,000. Then there are prizes of $500 for ideal heads and female figures (one prize) for genre pictures, for marines and for landscapes, which may include animals or figures or both. The prize winner parts with the copyright of his picture, but not with the picture itself, since that is returned to him. American artists here or resident abroad are the only painters whose work will be considered for a prize. The circular says of these designs for calendars; "They cannot fail to materially affect the popular appreciation of good art and increase the demand for good pictures. There are today thousands of calendar buyers who insist that the picture on their calendars shall be a real work of art where five or ten years ago the same buyers were looking for something merely pretty, regardless of artistic merit."

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The American Society of Landscape Architects met last week in Boston, and under the guidance of its new President, Mr. John C. Olmsted of Brookline, examined the suburban parks of the city. The society is about six years old, and was formed in New York, holding its first meetings at the National Arts Club. Samuel Parsons, Jr., Superintendent of Parks in New York City; Downing Vaux, Charles W. Leavitt, Jr., Frederick Law Olmsted, Jr., of Boston, and Ossian C. Simonds of Chicago are members.

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St. Louis is to have a heroic equestrian statue of King Louis the Saint cast in bronze and presented by President Francis of the World's Fair. It stood in plaster at the north end of the plaza, and the casting in bronze is to be unveiled April 20, 1906, in honor of the improvements to St. Louis which have followed in the wake of the fair. It will occupy a tall granite pedestal on the brow of Art Hill, north of the Art Palace, and overlooking Cascade Gardens. The monument, which is of unusual size, is to recall the Louisiana Purchase Exposition to following generations of citizens.

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The monument to Joseph Jefferson the actor suggested for Richmond, Va., by T. W. Wortham, may take the form of a Rip Van Winkle in bronze overlooking the city from a little height. The Governor of Virginia has accepted the office of President.

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The portrait of Pietro Aretino the satirist, by Titian, which is on exhibition in London, comes from the Chigi Palace in Rome, where its existence has long been known. It is a replica by the master of the portrait of the Aretino in the Pitti at Florence. The robe he wears is a dull orange, the flesh is ruddy, and the background a neutral gray. "Here," says a London weekly, "is Pietro Aretino, with his bold yet shifty eyes, his brazen mask, and satyr's mouth. He is obviously the poet and blackguard, littérateur and blackmailer, art critic and scoundrel, the terror of princes and obscene castigator of vice. The possibility of all his incompatible qualities is seen here, the unscrupulousness as well as the fine intellect and the sensibility which made of him the first of modern landscape painters in words. And all this is given with a Senatorial dignity and reserve of bearing which make one respect the man in spite of his sins."

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The Arts and Crafts Exhibition at Deerfield, Mass., is now holding its annual collection of village industries, among which the famous blue and white textiles are well represented. This year some painters are exhibiting with the arts and crafts. Mr. Will Hutchins shows a dozen nocturnes and Mr. Ruel Compton Tuttle as many water color drawings, while Mr. Elbridge Kingsley, the engraver on wood, contributes in oil certain April, May, and June sketches and a decorative landscape.

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The veteran colorist Ziem has presented to Paris thirty-five of his oil paintings and forty-one of his water colors. They are to be established in a room in the Petit Palais, on the Champs Elysées. Ziem is still faithful to Venice as a name to attach to his marines, though these are too apt to be fashioned after a recipe. A richer color in the sails and a slight variation in the shape of boats and the picture becomes Constantinople.

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An organisation for the encouragement of arts and crafts has been formed at Los Angeles, Cal., consisting of craftsmen and associates. R. Mackay Fripp is President; Granville Redmond, Treasurer, and Mrs. Marion Holden Pope, Secretary. Decoration is represented by M. René de Quélin, architecture by D. W. Terwilliger, design in metals by W. Underwood, and keramics by Mrs. Chapman Bailey. Annual exhibitions will be held, and also occasional special shows.

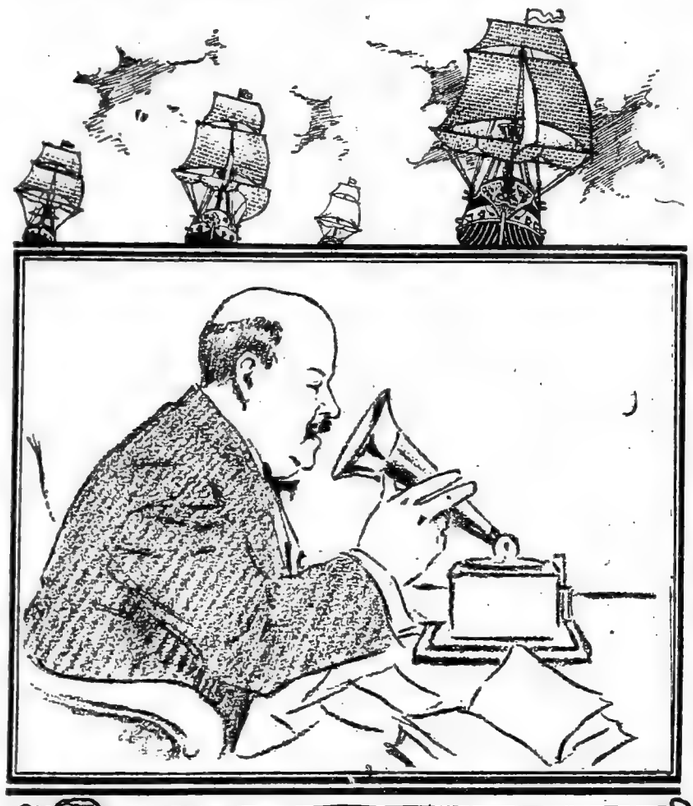
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Mr. Ogden Armour of Chicago has made a present to the Layton Gallery, Milwaukee, of a rock and surf scene by Peter Graham, R. A., the rocks studded with cormorants and the sea enlivened by gulls.

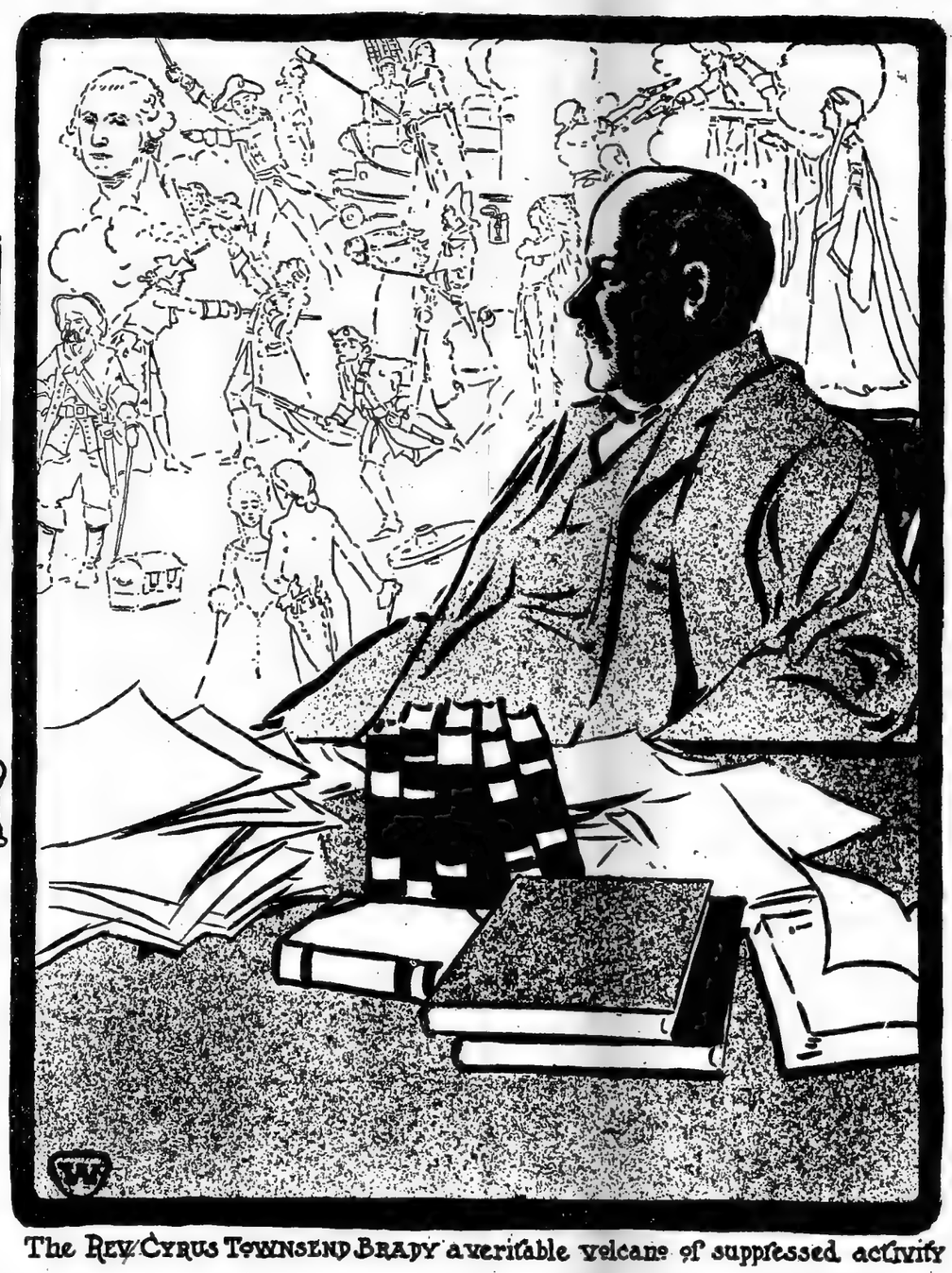
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In view of recent events in Scandinavia the sale of an object called "The Crown of Sweden," at Christie's, London, is noteworthy. It is Milan work of the sixteenth century, and consists of a coronet and upper domed part of iron, the exterior russeted and finely Damascened with arabesque designs in gold and silver. It is enriched with gold studs, chased or jeweled. The name refers to a tradition that some King of Sweden wore it. This royal headpiece brought $905.

Cyrus Townsend Brady, a Man of Many Facets



I shut myself in my room and talked my first chapter into a phonograph



The Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady a veritable volcano of suppressed activity











DR. BRADY in his vestments

Sailor, Railroad Man, Theologian, and Novelist--A Peep into His Literary Workshop--How He Came to Take Up Story Writing.

WHEN the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, LL. D., said something about the "fictional touch" in stories and novels he had written he stumbled upon an original definition. It was an effective description of a great mass of fiction quite apart from his own that demanded some such definite expression to classify it.

The "fictional touch" is a special gift, the line of demarkation where the entertainment of romance merges into more pretentious literature.

It may serve as a text for reviewers.

I was told at the Authors Club that Dr. Brady was considered amazingly prolific. When you hear that sort of thing at a technical corale like an Authors Club it is usually accurate, but it is also an abridged comment. Besides, Shakespeare was prolific, and yet his industry has never been hurled at his tombstone as inimical to his memory.

If a man is born with the "fictional touch" you cannot stay his hand nor condense his effort; one must read, and read, and read him. His industry dominates your attention, while he dominates the publishers.

It is only eight years ago that Dr. Brady discovered he had the "fictional touch," and he has never been without a novel in process of evolution (and a book about Indian fighters on the side) since then. His odd moments evened up their own lapsing tendencies, for in those odd moments he was also always writing—essays, sermons, reviews, lectures, and experiences in the pulpit, experiences in the navy, experiences in military life.

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He dictated his first accepted novel to a phonograph, from which it was reproduced on a typewriter. He told me that he had walked many weary miles in his study through many novels while dictating, but he never got thoroughly tired out. He was always ready for another walking match against literary odds when properly refereed by a publisher.

On his desk was a small book, tersely marked "Cash," in which he showed me four or five closely written pages of accounts representing his earnings for less than a year from his industry and "fictional touch."

He implied covertly that he might cease next year, and "give the others a chance," but I could not reconcile the statement with the pent-up energy of the doctor as he sat before me, a veritable volcano of suppressed activity.

Industry, a capacity for work that would send a book-lover's delivery horse to pasture, and a "fictional touch" that spared no hero in history, denied no heroine her struggles against fate, gave any man a sword who could use one, and every reader a pretty moral to think about—these were the unceasing abilities that have made Cyrus Townsend Brady a prolific author.

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Nor was authorship a vanity, for as he told me, "a man with six children has to be prolific."

He showed me a shelf full of books he had written, all lucrative labor; then he showed me a picture gallery of illustrations, evidence of his influence upon the illustrating industry. Take it altogether, pictures and books, it represented the most stupendous eight years' work of authorship since the days of Sir Walter Scott.

I looked around that "study" where the "fictional touch" had buzzed away so fast, measured the pathway from wall to wall, where the author had literally put history through its paces, heard the children's voices, saw them, and realized that the Doctor had not worked so hard in neglect of any literary principles or because of them, but for love of home and all the aspirations in it.

Obviously this neutralizes his prolific achievements, unites his literary ambitions, and involves a fine respect for his personality, with which this article is chiefly concerned.

The children were on the porch, their mother was in the garden, the author was in his study on the top floor of his own little Summer home in the suburbs of Brooklyn. Somebody had intimated that he was a Bishop.

"No, I am not, and never expect to be," he said genially, when asked, "but I was an archdeacon once."

But one quite forgot that—in fact, one forgot that he was an Episcopal minister, so inseparable in our mind is the man and his clothes. He looked like a civil engineer, a mining expert, a criminal lawyer, a Judge, an inventor—anything and everything exceptionally professional but a minister.

Cyrus Townsend Brady is a big man, heavy, tall, thick-set. A man between forty-five and fifty, where everything in man is prime for action that counts. The doctor looked to me fully equipped for instant triumphs; like a battleship cleared for action, he met the reconnoitring stranger with serene assurance.

He is quite bald; in effect a sort of intellectual baldness that looks like early piety and wisdom, and he has a modest, colloquial, intimate sort of manner that suggests a man who can be a boy any time. He didn't look like the novelist of one's fancy, the man of intellectual reverie and philosophical awakenings.

The "fictional touch" was not upon him outwardly. The swift changes that had marked his conflict with the world had given him a worldly wise appearance, a man whose varied experiences assured soundly practical conclusions.

A man of action, like the people in his stories.

He was graduated at Annapolis, served in the navy four years, subsequently drifted into the railroad business, during which time he studied theology and, passing the examination, was ordained.

"I wrote three stories because I was convinced that I could write, sent them all over the United States, and had them returned, all except one, which I lost, and have never heard of since," he said, recalling the earliest onslaught of that "fictional touch" that he always believed was in him.

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Then twelve years intervened before he regained his courage. Twelve busy years, reading, reviewing, attending to parochial duties, and writing for parochial publications.

"At the end of this time I decided that I would begin another novel, but being uncertain of my ability to dictate I got a phonograph, shut myself in my room, and leaning on my elbows, talked my first chapter into the machine," he said.

"It was tiresome, because one could not erase or correct, and sometimes in the middle of a sentence the cylinder gave out and the dialogue ended in a blurring buzz. When it was finished I got a young lady of moderate demands to transcribe this phonograph chapter on a typewriter. Then I assembled the family and read it to them. It was received far from respectfully—some of my listeners jeered, literally jeered." He threw up his hands in memory of that horrible moment and then laughed, snapped his teeth, and looked serious.

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"You finished it, and the book is still selling now," I said in the silent pause that followed.

"I did finish it, and it is still selling very well," he said, quietly.

Of course, there is no stopping a man like that. The fighting blood of his ancestors is in him, and he fights best who fights himself."

But Dr. Brady told me he never does anything he dislikes to do. He knows the thing he likes and does it.

"I find it much easier to write a long story than a short one," he said, "because plots come to me, and I can elaborate them, but the short story has got to be an inspiration, an episode that snaps its surprise quickly and it is much harder to me. The 'fictional touch' is very difficult to catch in a few thousand words."

"What is the fictional touch?" I asked.

"It's an instinct, just like the news sense in a newspaper man. For instance, I found a romance in the Adirondacks once, but as I found it, it lacked the fictional touch. A man for love of a girl had buried himself in the woods with her. He built a little cottage in a lonely place on the top of a mountain, and they lived there together till she died. Well, after her death it left him alone, desolate, and grieving, but there was no story, no climax, nothing to tell, it lacked the fictional touch. One day, in a forest fire, the little house was burned, but the man escaped—so there was still no climax. In fact, he is still alive. But there was the germ of a story, and the fictional touch would have been complete if he had been burned to death. So I had to invent it by having his body found in a room that had always been locked since her death, in which was a painting he had made of the view from the cottage on the mountain top, and another picture of her facing the view. That was the fictional touch added to the facts that made it a story."

Between the "fictional touch" and that now much overworked mystery, "the psychologic moment," there must be an affinity. According to Dr. Brady's methods, however, it is a thing of painstaking endeavor, a lassoing of incidents appropriate to character and vice versa.

History is full of material which the fictional touch has always grasped, and Dr. Brady wisely discovered this early in his career as a novelist. It was, in fact, his supreme incentive.

"I read anything, everything in print bearing upon any historical character I decide to use," he continued. "History has always been a delight to me. For instance, I am writing a novel just now in which Gen. Lee figures pre-eminently. The story turns upon a dramatic incident in which Gen. Lee's action and character direct it. I am studying him through history now to see just what he would be likely to say and do under the circumstances invented."

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Other authors have done the same thing perhaps, but it is an industry that never makes an unsalable story.

"That part of a story which is a transcript of fact and that part of it which is fiction rarely blend well. Editors have pointed this out to me, requesting the elimination of fact and the elaboration of fiction. Fact seems unreal in the realm of romance, whereas fiction becomes seeming fact," said the author.

There is an art, presumably in the fictional touch, that Dr. Brady has mastered, although he did not mention art, or atmosphere, or literature, in connection with his work. He did speak of archaeology, however.

It was something necessarily associated with history, and the nature of his works in fiction had been mostly historical—all about pirates, buccaneers, soldiers, fair ladyes, and fencing masters.

"I thought perhaps you were going to ask me about romance, and I was just going to look it up in the dictionary when you came," he said with a schoolboy's affectation of seriousness, through which he smiled pleasantly, however, as if romance was an impractical interest.

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"People have a very imperfect idea of what romance is," he went on. "Generally it is understood to mean imaginary incident, whereas it is really the happening of the unimaginable," and he seemed pleased with this definition fitting well, as it did, the unexpected action of historical romance.

After all, Dr. Brady's exceptionally prolific output was based upon an executive literary skill, a system as complete and ingenious in its methods as any engineering scheme.

He sat, rocking easily in his study chair, with the comfortable assurance of a man who had mastered his trade and was prepared to make anything in his line to order.

"There is one thing I find pays more money than anything else," he said, reviewing the business aspect of a man in the writing trade, "that is, short sermons for publication. I get more per word for these than anything else I do. Of course, I always have a juvenile book on American fighters on hand," he added, pushing over several bulky volumes, clean and fresh in their new bindings, "and then I am always at work on a new novel. If I am asked to lecture I do so, and of course I am always ready to write an essay, a review, a historical article, or any article. For instance, I have just written an article on magazine advertising. I wrote to every magazine advertising manager, with the result that I have compiled a table of the entire magazine output from a commercial view. Roughly, the magazine business involves an exchange of $17,000,000 a year."

Seventeen million dollars a year!

And yet there are people who complain about ill-paid literature. Half of $17,000,000 a year would make the entire army of contributors in America rich beyond avarice—but who gets all this money?

I should like to have talked to the doctor about this, but his ideas on the subject were under sealed contract. Besides, here was a subject that might be an apotheosis to all he had done, if he told all the facts about it.

"It sounds very egotistic to be talking about myself, and I really don't take myself very seriously in literature," he had said two or three times. Much that he said was urged out of him; the rest was in "Who's Who?" where he told me to look for it.

Next September, Dr. Brady assumes charge of Trinity Church, in Toledo.

"It is a large parish; there are over a thousand communicants, and I shall have to be busy with it," he said. "It is quite a different thing from the little parish I had in Overbrook, near Philadelphia. For that reason I am contemplating giving up the writing business."

His small boy came in at this moment and handed him a letter. He opened and read it aloud. It was a request for an interview from some one who wanted to dramatize a story of his published in a magazine. A few minutes later a gentleman was announced by an older boy, and after the doctor had requested him to wait, her said: "Mr. B. wants to see me about a book on Barry, the sea-fighter."

"How can you give all this up?" I asked.

"I don't know. My publishers are already supplied a year ahead, and by that time I shall be more able to decide."

One thing Dr. Brady said he had never done was to write a play—but some day—

"I wrote a book called 'A Corner in Coffee,' which will be dramatized and played next year by Tim Murphy," said the doctor.

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Could it be Tim Murphy of ye ancient "Kerry Cow" fame!

As we were leaving the doctor said, "Now I'll show you the books I have written and the sketches used to illustrate them," which emphasized his personal faculty to do a thing thoroughly.

"Are you a churchman?" he asked me, and then went on to tell of the great dramatic inspiration to a writer in the Bible. "Some day I hope to write a Bible romance, but it is so difficult to accumulate accurate historical data, before Josephus, that I can scarcely see the story vividly enough to write it yet," he said.

Wilkie Collins emphasized for posterity a gift for plots, Harrison Ainsworth for prolific historical romances, and Cyrus Townsend Brady will ever be pre-eminent for a cumulative energy in both of these qualities that worked always at high pressure under that magic thing of his destiny—the fictional touch.

And—for being the first author who ever used a phonograph in the making of literature.

PENDENNIS.

SAKHALIN: THE BOTANY BAY OF RUSSIA

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.)

was humiliating, horribly humiliating to see a naked man stretched on that "horse" and awaiting the cruel lash. Chruspel, the executioner, looked like a dog into the inspector's face.

"Thirty rods." Chruspel picked up a bundle of rods, drew one out of the bundle with astonishing agility, retired a step, and waited.

"Go ahead!" The rod whistled through the air once or twice before the inspector counted one. Then another whistling sound and a red stripe was seen on the quaking body. "Two, three, four, five."

Chruspel threw the rod away and took up another. He walked over to the other side of the horse. Five more blows fell on the other side of the body.

Every five blows required another rod, and Chruspel changed his position for each rod. The sound of the rod whistling through the air almost broke one's heart, and the interval between two blows seemed like an eternity.

The Inspector counted: "Twenty-nine, thirty."

Wassjutin rose on the horse and sat astride. His eyes were filled with tears. "Get off!"

"Two and a half minutes," said the doctor.

I thought that it had lasted an hour.

Then came the Caucasians' turn. Chruspel laid them down on the horse one after another. He used the knout on them in "accordance with the verdict." A look at the Inspector explained to Chruspel what he was to do. He grasped the knout in the middle, which is the punishment of the "half knout."

Bardunoff trembled and shivered. He looked helpless like a hunted rabbit and attempted to smile. Chruspel poked him in the ribs. "Lie down." Bardunoff convulsively clasped the horse, and pulled himself together. Chruspel swung the knout with an ominous movement. This was not a punishment "in accordance with the verdict of the court"; this was a private transaction according to the customs of the Sakhalin Prison Inspectors.

The room was perfectly still; not a breath was heard.

Chruspel gazed inquiringly at the Inspector. The latter looked about for a moment in confusion, glanced at the doctor and me, and finally made a sign to the executioner. Chruspel grasped the "half knout." A sigh of relief was heard from every one in the room. Bardunoff's body trembled convulsively. Heaven knows what terrible blows the man had expected. For the comparatively weak, yet cruel, lash seemed to him child's play.

"Talk about the punishments of today," complained the Inspector. "They were different in my days. Formerly the punished convict had to thank the Inspector for the knout."

"But why?"

"For the instruction. It was the custom formerly. He had to get up, bow down to the ground, and say: 'Thanks, your Honor, for teaching me, a knave and a fool.'

"Now things are different. There's no system. It's the fault of the humanitarians."

There are many Inspectors who cannot imagine an unwhipped convict. A convict who has never been whipped is in their eyes no convict.

One of these Inspectors, called the Iron Nose, left a memorable reputation.

In the morning at roll call he used to muster the convicts to see who had escaped the knout longer than it was healthy for him.

"Well, sonny, why are you standing so disrespectfully? You have one foot an inch ahead of the other. Come, now, my son, lie down."

When the convict behaved himself well—that is, stood without seeming to breathe and perfectly motionless, so that the Iron Nose could find no fault with him, he used to say:

"Here, you Sunday school boy, come here. Lie down, my dear. Executioner, give him a few, but real hot ones!"

"But why, your Honor?"

"You dare to speak? Lie down!"

The only unwhipped convict in the place was his cook, who really understood cooking to perfection. For this reason he was under the particular protection of the Inspector's wife.

"Don't you dare to touch Gregor," she warned her husband. One day she went on a prolonged visit, and when she returned her husband looked at her sheepishly. "You had Gregor knouted?" exclaimed the wife in horror.

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"Yes, my angel, I had to have him lashed; don't be angry, my darling!"

L. was considered one of the most heartless Inspectors in the service. When he was sober there was no softer spoken man on the island. He was in the habit of addressing the convicts as "dear boy," "little brother," "angel," and hardly said anything without adding: "The Lord be with you."

He used to beckon a convict with his little finger: "Come here, my dear fellow; lie down, we shall sprinkle you some."

The convict fell at his feet: "Why, your Honor? Pardon me."

"Tut, tut, my beloved; what are you saying? Am I angry with you? I have nothing against you. Lie down, my good boy. And because you spoke we will add five more." "Mercy, your Honor." "Well, now, my dear boy. This is not at all nice. Your master says: 'Lie down,' and you do not rush to obey. Five more. Lie down, brother."

"Now, that's better, my dear. The Lord be with you. Sprinkle him, Ivan. Slower, harder. Don't hurry. Take your time." And when the convict howled with pain he would add: "Never mind, never mind, hold out. The Lord suffered, too, and we must follow him."

"When I used to come to roll call," boasted K., "I was in the habit of saying: 'Good morning, dogs. Good morning, jailbirds.' And they always replied joyfully: 'Good morning, your Honor.' For they knew that I was in good humor. If I came and did not call them dogs they knew that something was brewing. When I ordered knouting they fainted with fear. I used to say: 'Knouts and spades to dig a grave.' I wanted to make them believe that some one would be knouted to death. My assistants pretended that they were calming me. The convicts were wallowing in the dust before me and wept for mercy. But corporal punishment is no good. In my opinion nothing beats solitary confinement. Worse than knouting. Two weeks of solitary brings them all to their senses. Come, and I will show you."

We entered a gangway which was narrow and dark. On both sides were narrow cages, with tiny windows in each door. The air in the gangway made breathing impossible. It smelled like a dog kennel. The moment we entered the gangway blood-curdling oaths and cries were heard on all sides. The convicts howled in frenzy and attempted to burst their doors. I was reminded of a madhouse and of Dante's Inferno.

"Let Gussoff out," commanded the Inspector.

The guard approached his cage. From the cell arose a maddened roar: "Don't come near, don't come near; I will murder you!"

"Well, perhaps you'd better leave him," calmly remarked K.

"Don't you see now that this is more effective than knouting? Knouting is nothing."

(Translated by A. J. Wolfe.)

Some Feminine Frills and Fancies

SOME of the most charming things for the dining room are in the fine old Bohemian glass, genuine antiques. One beautiful piece among these is a punch bowl. These antique bowls would not recognize their sisters of today, the large, round open ones. The old glass punch bowls are tall, comparatively slender, and with covers. The particular one mentioned is of a beautiful rich ruby glass, heavy, cut in plain panels and squares. It is shaped more like a tall jar than a bowl; the cover has a handle on the top cut to match the other parts of the jar, and there is also a ladle, all of the same beautiful ruby glass. The bowl costs $30, a very reasonable price.

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Another punch bowl which is attractive, if not as fine, is of red and white, the designs in white on the red ground, and is part of a set. There is the tall, covered bowl, a round tray, and a number of glasses to match. This is only $25 for the set.

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Decanters are other things which are beautiful in the old Bohemian glass, tall, graceful, tapering shapes, with pointed stoppies. They cost $5 apiece and up. Finger bowls which are also very pretty cost $2 each.

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A pretty and useful article which is made by a woman is a flower standard. That is what it is called, but it is used for other purposes. It is a square of heavy plate glass, nearly a quarter of an inch in thickness and five and one-half inches in diameter, with the corners rounded. In the centre are cut the initials of the owner, or a handsome monogram. These glass squares are inconspicuous, and on a table covered with fine cover or polished wood hold anything which has dampness and might be disfiguring. They make pretty gifts and are put up in attractive flowered, paper-covered boxes, in which they exactly fit. They cost $3.50.

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Most women consider the ugly telephone book which hangs usually in a more or less conspicuous place in the hall a necessary evil. It need not be, for there are beautiful covers which make them really ornamental. These covers have heavy boards for a foundation, with a firm back holding them apart. The coverings are of cretonne, as a rule, and they are selected to agree with the wall coverings of the room in which they are to be placed. One attractive cover which would fit into almost any color scheme has a design of green leaves; another is a plain red, and still others are of pretty flowered cretonnes. The edges of the covers are bound with wide, dull old-gold braid, and extending across the cover are representations of old-fashioned ornamental hinges made of heavy pieces of sheet brass. The covers cost $3.50.

GOOD MONEY SENT AFTER BAD.

IF you want to get an idea of the way most men hate to give up a cent without getting anything for it, watch them at the slot machines," said a man who notices things. "When a man finds that the cent he has dropped confidingly into the slot brings no results he generally gets mad. But that does not, as a rule, prevent him from dropping another penny in the same slot, hoping to get his money's worth back. I have seen men go to the newsstand for change and send five pennies after the first one, without result. I have seen them miss trains in the Subway and lose 50 cents' worth of time in doing this. Then they would go away with a grim smile, showing satisfaction that at least they had had a run for their money. One minute later another man who dropped a penny into that same slot wondered how in thunder he got six times as much as he had paid for. I can't explain it, but I have seen the same thing happen two or three times. I'm a slot-machine fiend, and both experiences frequently happen to me."

ANXIOUS FOR HIS DIVORCE.

A RHODE ISLAND LAWYER who devotes much of his attention to the procurement of divorces, tells the following:

"One day last month there entered my office a prosperous-looking German, who, without much preliminary conversation, stated that he wanted a divorce. Suffice it to say that the mass of facts elicited from the applicant would have served to obtain several divorces. At that, it was a toss-up as to whether the man or his wife was the better entitled to a judicial separation. So I hinted to the German that it might be well for him to allow the woman to get the divorce. 'She's a woman, you know,' I added, 'and it would be wiser for both of you.'

"The man gazed anxiously at me for some minutes. Then he exclaimed, excitedly:

"'You think I haf done enough to her alretty, eh?'

"'Certainly,' answered I.

"'Because,' he added, eagerly, 'if I haf n't, den I'll go and hit her once now!'"

Personal Reminiscences of John Hay: By a Veteran Journalist

IN the late February days of 1861 Abraham Lincoln bade farewell to his friends and neighbors at Springfield in a short speech which is to be remembered for all time as one of the most mournful and touching that ever fell from his lips. He was about to start for Washington to be inaugurated, and his discourse seemed to imply a foreboding which turned out to be true, that he might be addressing the community among whom he had lived since his young manhood for the last time. I was a young correspondent of a New York newspaper sent thither to record as well as I was able the incidents of the journey, and it was there that I first met John Hay, but recently appointed one of his (Lincoln's) private secretaries, John Nicolay, the senior of Hay by half a dozen years or so, and afterward his colaborer in the great Lincoln History, being the other. I made the journey to Washington as appointed, spinning off a rapid chronicle of its events day by day, receiving from both secretaries such assistance as they could give me and forming with both a cordial friendship which lasted till the death of Nicolay a decade ago, and that of his greater colleague in these current days, the voice of the world's mourning not yet stilled, wrote finis at the end of it, but without shadowing or obliterating its memories. My last letter from Nicolay was written only a few months before his death, giving me some token of his failing health, and a like note appears in the final one from Hay, written toward the close of the last year.

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Hay was only twenty-three in these years of our early companionship; "a comely young man, with peach-bloom face," as a fellow journalist writing in after years described him. "Old-fashioned speech, smooth, low-toned, quick in comprehension, sententious, reserved; folks not quite sure whether it was the reserve of diffidence or aristocracy; high-bred, courteous, not one with whom the breezy overflowing politician would be apt to take liberties; a touch of sadness in his temperament * * * given to verse; had the personal attractiveness as well as the youth of Byron; was what Byron might have been if grounded on good principles and with the wholesome discipline of home." This is John Russell Young's etching of him in these early days, published after he had been appointed Secretary of State in the McKinley Cabinet, and the portraiture is a happy one, full of verisimilitude and character.

This memorable journey has long since passed into history and it retains in all its details an enduring interest. I can recall its incidents and personages much more vividly than those of more recent scenes in which I have had a share. I cannot make it seem so near to half a century since friendly and welcoming John Nicolay said to me shortly after the train had drawn out of the station and was on its way through a broader opening portal of history than it knew, carrying with his fortunes a better if not a greater than Caesar:

"You must come and see the President," and he took me into the next car and introduced me to the great man, naming the journal which I served. The great man made room for me in the seat beside him; he had gold-rimmed spectacles on and his eyes looked tired under them. One long leg crossed the other, and there were a few papers on his knee; telegrams and messages of one kind and another which snowed in on him all the way. He looked partly at them and partly at me, and gave me some quaint welcoming words of greeting. It did not take from me a second glance to discern that I had never seen finer eyes than Mr. Lincoln's. There was a sad look in them and a humorous one also, and depth and mystery and boundless tenderness and compassion; no eyes of nobler expression and significance looking forth on the world of men and affairs in that time, or, for that matter, in any other, I should say the round globe over.

All remembrances of Goethe take note of his eyes as if their beams had power to burn into the core of things and illuminate crypts even of the central dark.

Scott, who saw him only once, celebrates the great Burns's radiant orbs of vision as the most luminous and wonderful he had ever beheld. The imperial Napoleonic eyes remain in art and tradition—even in posterity in spite of sinister deviations in its lines; but I would be inclined to match the Lincoln eyes beside any or all of these or whatever others might be deemed worthy of so high a comparison. It is almost forgotten now that Lincoln was paraded before the country by his political adversaries as a kind of monster, with the savage and imbruted aspect of an island Caliban or a mid-African gorilla. Such were some of the amenities of politics in those as in other times. A more just perception of his aspect, of the quaint kindliness and rugged heroic strength which it expresesd was not long in coming, but it had to displace the image to which enmity and hatred of him had given its vicious and malignant portrayal.

My first thought of his appearance was that it expressed abounding kindliness, from which nothing that could suffer was alien; then that it betokened shrewdness and a full equipment of this world's wisdom. No one could have seen him and interchanged speech with him without receiving the mystical sign which genius, conscious or not, ever bears over it like a crowning flame, that he was in the presence of one of the world's great figures whom its enduring memory was to embalm and consecrate. For nearly a year I saw this great man almost daily, having my residence in Washington during the early season of his administration, and this initial impression of his aspect and what it stood for was only deepened by increasing familiarity. I have no difficulty in recalling the changeful expression of his countenance, how out of its habitual half-melancholy it would lighten suddenly into mirth, and the tones of his voice come back to me with equal clearness. Concerning the latter I may as well say here that it had a treble quality—not at all the basso profundo of Douglas, whom he battled with first and last through many a rugged campaign nor Webster, with whom he would have been well worthy to break a lance. In some respects it was not unlike that of Disraeli, and like that great Parliamentarian, when he spoke he could be heard even if he did not seem to make a great gesticulatory and oratorical fuss about it.

Delegations came and went as the train sped on, day following day, with prodigious crowds at all stations, all anxious to hear a speech from the newly elected President, who was equally anxious not to make any except of the most brief and formal character, and to this purpose he generally adhered during his journey. The young secretaries had their hands full and a call on all their resources of tact and management. But though this was their initial trial they showed full equality to the occasion. Hay's young, almost beardless, and almost boyish countenance did not seem to match with official responsibilities and the tumult of action in time of pressure, but he did what he had to do, was always graceful, composed, polite, and equal to the complexities of any situation which might arise. Any discriminating observer looking at him in this his outset in life in its broader ranges of action might justly have said as Disraeli said when he first saw Chamberlain, "That young man will go far." But even the most sanguine spirit of prophecy could hardly in these days have foreboded that he would go so far as he did.

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The journey occupied a week or ten days, its last stage diversified with the Harrisburg incident, the President leaving that town secretly by night with a single attendant, making his way through Baltimore and to the capital in advance of his party, which came along the next day animated with various and perplexed emotions. The true inwardness of the situation was not then known. It seemed as if the white feather had been displayed, and there was wrath and the explosion of many curses among the retinue whose leading figure had abandoned it. Col. Ellsworth was of the party, (a favorite of Lincoln, and Hay's closest friend,) and his soldier' blood was up. Col. Sumner, soon to be General and a prominent figure in the war, was also on board, and indignant that he should not have been allowed to personally accompany the President to the capital as he had undertaken to do. We were all more or less stunned by the occurrence; the reasons for it were still a mystery to us, though we found out all about it after a while, and the wisdom of what had been done gradually became apparent. I can now remember how calmly and composedly young Hay bore himself through this troubled episode. He did not get blue around the lips like his young comrade Ellsworth and some of the rest of the soldier band present; expletives or any form of precipitancy in speech were out of his line always; but he carried himself with a fine calmness and decorum as one who had all his powers in hand ready for the call on them of any service or duty. And it occurs to me to set down here in a chronicle too brief for such an overflowing subject that in all my long acquaintance with him I never saw him when his countenance betrayed the slightest sign of discomposure. He was born to moderation and calmness in mien as in action, and they walked with him on either hand throughout his length of days, tokens of the equity of a balanced character, working with Nature as one who had discovered that her central note is calm and that she is commanded only by those who obey her.

In my residence at Washington during one of the early years of the war—the year of Antietam, Chantilly, the second Bull Run, and Fredericksburg—it now seems to me that I saw Mr. Hay and his associate, Mr. Nicolay, almost daily. My duties as correspondent, no less than my sentiment of comradeship with both the secretaries, drew me constantly to the White House, the centre of information in a time when the ordinary means of communication were disturbed or destroyed altogether. Hay seemed to me to possess in a high degree a silent power of work, doing a great deal and saying little about it. "It was a time" (I quote Mr. Young again) "of war and executive duties, and as they fell upon Mr. Nicolay and his young associate they were severe. These two stood by the Captain's side as the ship of state was steered through the trembling seas, the heavens rent with fury and swept with passion, hatred, and death. Hay justified the President's discernment. The young man loved his master, serving him with fine loyalty, their relations recalling those between Hamilton and Washington when Hamilton was an aide on Washington's staff.

There were many special offices which Hay could do for the President. He had rare accomplishments, wrote with grace and precision, and had the capacity for continuous industry. The touch of his pen can be felt in many of the letters which went from the Executive Mansion, for, while the style of Lincoln was Hebraic, that of Hay was as lucid and flowing as the style of Addison. He knew the social graces and amenities, and did much to make the atmosphere of the war-environed White House grateful, tempering unreasonable aspirations, giving to disappointed ambitions the soft answer that turneth away wrath, showing, as Hamilton did in similar offices, the tact and common sense which were to serve him, as they served Hamilton, in wider spheres of public duty.

Washington was not in those days, as it is now, the bright and gracious capital on which art with radiant hand reaching downward out of the blue has laid one of its choicest crowns. On the contrary, it had some of the aspects of a throne of desolation amid the waste. An atmosphere of defeat and death brooded all around it; every wind blowing across it seemed to sound an Æolian note whereof the burden was not always of hopefulness even to the ear of the most resolute patriot. The thunder of hostile guns was heard in the capital, not in a single volley, but intermittently, through discouraging weeks and months; Chantilly, the second Bull Run, and skirmishes of lesser note taking place so near that the goddess on the top of the dome, her coronet glittering in the sun's dominion, but with the shadowing cloud of calamity drawn like a streamer from its summit, could almost have overseen them. It seemed as if those who were not summoned there by one duty or another shunned the place as if they were warned away from its courts of desolation—its churches turned into hospitals, and everything about it brought under the conditions of a threatened and imperiled if not actually beleaguered city.

Still first and last many interesting people came and went, and the memory of some of them brightens yet in these far-off days, over which in their passage brooded such an atmosphere of terror and gloom. It seemed not amiss that amid these processions Hawthorne should be seen in vanishing glimpses moving to and fro, riding, as Emerson said, his "Horse of the Night." Humanitarian Walt Whitman had great fitness there; he moved in and out among the improvised hospitals, carrying such comfort as he might to the wounded and suffering and dying who were therein. N. P. Willis was my fellow-guest at Willard's for several months. I had known him since I first came to the city. He was one of the first to print (in his Home Journal) some of my apprentice experiments in writing. I counted him among my best friends and most encouraging literary counselors; we had here abounding opportunity for association and communication beyond what we had ever had before, and I wish I could recall more than I can of his interesting literary retrospections. He had seen and known Wordsworth and Coleridge and De Quincey; Macaulay's fame was not regnant in his time; Tennyson and Carlyle had only just begun to be talked about in limited coteries; Dickens was just beginning; Thackeray had not yet written "Vanity Fair." Disraeli had scored to his credit his earlier novels and was a flaming dandy in the Lady Blessington Court retinues—and Willis calmly walked in and took a place beside him in that pentralium, ineffable of utmost wit and elegance and fashion. He had preserved some gorgeous waistcoats out of this period, looking in their rich embroideries and generous display of color like those described as belonging to the early Disraelian wardrobe, when on important occasions he was wont to appear in green velvet breeches, and, as hostile critics asserted, "carrying two canes."

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My recollection of the Willis waistcoats, which he showed me with pride and accompanied with the most interesting retrospections, is that though somewhat frayed with time they were still equal to holding their own in splendor with any that could have been matched beside them, even the Disraelian and Bulwerian garments, which have passed with all their brightness and daring of design into history. There is first and last a long procession of these interesting Washington visitors in war times to be named, and a good many must be left out of the roll call. The Princes of France, De Joinville, De Paris, and one or two others of the royal line, appeared, had service with the McClellan armies, wrote books about it, being in the fullness of time gathered to their fathers, having made no deep impression on our civil or military history. In all my own experience of their comings and goings the figure of John Hay is lightly braided like a golden thread running through its fabric. But there is little to recall and set down in the way of formal reminiscence. My remembrance of him in general, not only through these early years of stress and of inconspicuous though highly efficient official labor, but in after seasons, is that his spirit was ever of unruffled serenity, his manner of invariable sweetness and charm, and that his talk was apt, varied, refined, and of a markedly literary quality—he talked as well as he wrote—and that an atmosphere of sympathy and high generosity and cordial appreciation of the work and merit of others dwelt always around him.

In his posthumous tribute to Mr. Hay Secretary Wilson says that he would have lived longer if he had retired to private life several years ago. He knew this, but thought the American people worth serving, and placed his duty before all selfish considerations, even length of days. There is indeed a prevailing sentiment that he made himself a martyr to his sense of duty, and that if he had put off the burden of his too heavy responsibilities at the right time he might have survived for many years with all that should accompany old age, as honor, love, obedience, troops of friends. He never seemed to me to be one on whom the heavy loads of official responsibility and its Hercules labors ought to be thrown. This is for the Bismarcks, Clevelands, and Ben Butlers of public life, the giant Percherons and pack horses of civics and State service, not for its mettled and trim-limbed Barbary coursers, to run down the wind and the thrown falcon; for its Titans pulling up hills with all their woods to throw at their foes. Another measure would seem to befit its Ariels and Princes Beautiful, among whom sentimentally I should like to rank Hay, though he did a giant's work, and in the world-embracing shadow thereof there is from east to west around all its whirling rim no one to deny him that meed of merit. But I agree with Secretary Wilson that he fell a martyr to his sense of public duty, and that if he could have retired earlier he would have lived longer.

In my letter of congratulation to him about the time of his appointment as Secretary of State by McKinley I wrote, "This is your birthday, and Stedman's and mine and the rosemary of remembrance is in season. I send you congratulations on your advancements and achievements, and the best of all good wishes which is that your health may continue equal to the demands which your duties make on it. I think they have never been more important (in your department) since we came to Washington together thirty-eight years ago." His reply signified that he would do what he could to preserve the equation between strength and service rendered, and I have no doubt that he did, but equally I have had doubt that destiny and events overworked him, and that the penalty has been exacted in his too early passing away.

So much has been written about Mr. Hay's literature since his death that I feel exempted from any obligation to take it up for critical examination. What Swinburne says of Lord Byron may be said of him. "His greatest work was all his works together." His literature should not be weighed apart and by itself, but his statesmanship should be thrown into the balance to round out and give symmetry no less than massiveness to his completed fabric of achievement. Perhaps his best literature is the literature of his statesmanship, his public papers and addresses. In his monumental life of Lincoln are not wanting passages to stand in dignity, elevation of tone, and eloquence beside the masterpieces of historical composition and romantic and descriptive literature is definitely enriched by his "Castilian Days." His claims for his poetry, both in its lighter and more serious expressions, leaned rather to the side of modesty and disparagement. He had the dread of overpraise, which belongs to sensitive and refined natures, and the likelihood is that some of his poetry is better than he in his later years sincerely thought it was. Here is a token from him on this theme, and it refers to a dainty volume of verse by H. H., in which his interest, naturally enough, swayed his judgment a trifle from its customary equitable balance.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.
Washington, Jan. 3, 1899.

Dear ——: I have your kind letter of Jan. 1, and am always glad to hear of your health and well being.

I send by mail to-day a copy of the little book you refer to. I take more interest in it than in anything I ever did myself; first, for natural reasons, and secondly, because I think in sober sadness it is better than anything I ever wrote. Sincerely yours,

JOHN HAY.

Concerning some of his later portraits, I thought I discerned in them some likeness to Lowell, and in one of my letters I asked him if anybody else had noted it or if he himself saw anything of the similitude. This is from his letter in reply:

"I am interested in what you say about the resemblance to Lowell. Several of his most intimate friends have spoken of it to me, and once when an artist was painting my portrait he suddenly stopped and said: 'This picture doesn't look in the least like you, but I have got a perfect likeness of Lowell.' And when I looked at the canvas I saw he was right, which only shows that an empty house may look from the outside like one fully furnished."

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There is an endless procession of things to say about John Hay, of remembrance, eulogy, appreciation, of his public and private claims to memory and honor and affection; and though I have exhausted the space which I suppose to be allotted to me in THE TIMES'S columns, I seem to have made hardly a beginning of them. But I am quite sure that it will never fall to my lot to bestow this kind of attention on a personality or character better deserving of the highest praise and appreciation which it is in my power to render. He walked hand in hand with rectitude and magnanimity throughout all his length of days, kept ever before him the lofty ideals of service, and when he took his seat in the higher councils of his country virtue came and sat beside him. In his death all the world's nations unite in mourning, the gratitude of many whose oppressions and injustices he lifted or lightened mingling with their tears, and as he was a priest in the ministry of the beautiful we may deem that besides the deeper note of funereal sorrow echoing round the world and vocal in the fanes of a hundred faiths a softer cadence is touched with it, and,

"By fairy hands his knell is rung,
By forms unseen his dirge is sung."

T. C. EVANS.

WHITELAW REID WELCOMED TO ENGLAND BY THE PILGRIMS.

Sir Henry Irving Sir George White Mr. Bram Stoker Prof. Ray Lankester



WAL PAGET IN "THE SPHERE."

Sir E. Clarke Mr. Austin Mr. Reid Lord Roberts Sir H. Campbell Bannerman Mr. Kipling Mr. Balfour

The Pilgrims entertained Mr. Whitelaw Reid to dinner at Claridge's on June 23 under the chairmanship of Lord Roberts. The guests were arranged at thirty-two little tables. The diners at the Ambassador's table were: Lord Roberts, Sir Frederick Pollock, The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Lord Alverstone, Archdeacon Sinclair, the Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, the Earl of Aberdeen, and Sir H. Campbell Bannerman. This picture contains besides those indicated, Sir L. Alma-Tadema, Lord Rothschild, Sir A. Conan Doyle, Mr. Buckle (editor of "The London Times,") the Lord Mayor, Sir Thomas Lipton, the Rev. J. Campbell and Sir Thomas Dewar.



THE MAN IN THE STREET

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ROGERS is of the type called popular and he knows it and likes it, and, in fact, lives upon it—literally as well as figuratively. Somehow, in the period of his general practice he managed to make all his patients, from silly little Mrs. Simpson, with her nerves and her empty chatter, to ponderous Mr. Brown, the banker, feel that his standpoint was exactly like theirs and that he agreed fully with them on all important matters.

When Rogers received the very desirable appointment as head of the asylum for the insane most people in the village regarded it as the reward of real merit, though there were a few—these stanch admirers of blunt, outspoken old Dr. Trueman, who couldn't flatter to save his soul—who sniffed. Rogers's satisfaction with himself was, as usual, of the Simon-pure variety.



He had not been long in the discharge of his new duties when he learned that popularity was still his portion.

"Doctor," said one of the residents of the asylum, a lunatic of a harmless type—though one wonders if there could have been some "method in his madness"—"I like you much better than that doctor that used to be here with us."

"Do you, indeed?" said Rogers with a pleased smile.

"Yes," continued the inmate, "we all like you—you're so much more like us, you know."

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COL. WILLIAM VERBECK of St. John's School, at Manlius, N. Y., tells the following story of the closing exercises at a Syracuse school:

A little girl was asked, Who is the head of our Government?

"Mr. Roosevelt," she replied promptly.

"That is right," said the teacher, "but what is his official title?"

"Teddy!" responded the little miss proudly.

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AH," cried the genial optimist, entering the office, "let me congratulate you, my friend, on your improved business outlook."

"Improved nothing," growled the pessimist who occupied the office and was always in the midst of hard times. "What d'you mean?"

"Why," said the other, "I saw right away that you have had your office windows cleaned."

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A FELLOW-TRAVELER tells this story on Senator Bailey of Texas, and vouches for its genuineness.

While in a Pullman smoker and in conversation with fellow-smokers, one of them told the Senator that his wife was a native of Texas, and he knew she would be delighted to meet him. Introductions made, the lady remarked that she was "always delighted to meet any one from Texas, even if it is only a dog from there."

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DR. LAMBERT, since his return from accompanying the President on his Western expedition, chats pleasantly of his trip. One of his stories is of a Texan politician, who said:

"Get that man out of here, or there won't be a Democratic vote left in Texas! Any man may get elected President, but that fellow could get elected constable in any village in Texas!"

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ANDREW CARNEGIE tells this as one of his experiences at Skibo. Soon after he had bought Skibo there was a circus exhibiting in the neighborhood of the castle, and one of the main attractions was an orang-outang. One night the orang-outang got out, fell over the cliff, and was killed. In the morning two of the keepers looking over the grounds ran across the body of the dead orang-outang. One of them scratched his head and said: "He ain't no 'Ilander, that's sure." The other said: "He ain't no Lowlander, they ain't got that much hair on 'em." After awhile one of them proposed to the other as follows:

"I'll go up to the kirk and see the parson, and you go up to Mr. Carnegie and see if any of his American gentry are missing."

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THE following story, as told by a friend of F. Hopkinson Smith, has been going the rounds concerning his earlier days:

"Occasionally he used to come to the restaurant where we ate our carefully calculated dinners—a figure tall, immaculately dressed, and with a fine air. We had long admired him from a distance, wondered who he was, and why a man of such obvious importance should dine in so modest a place.



"One day after a week's absence he came in and sat down at the table opposite with so grand a manner that our curiosity overcame our courtesy.

"With a subtle gesture we called Sadie, the waitress.

"'Sadie,' we asked, 'who is that man over there?'

"'Why,' said she, 'his name is Smith.'

"'Well,' we insisted, 'what does he do for a living?'

"'I'm not sure,' she replied, 'but I think he is a writer fellow. Anyway, he never seems to have much money.'"

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IT IS usual to divide up the time devoted to the "missions," or religious revivals given in Catholic parishes, into periods for each class of the faithful—one week for the married men, one for the single men, and the same for the women. In one of the large uptown churches in which the Jesuit Father O'Donovan led the band of preachers he made an instantaneous hit by the manner in which he announced the order of the exercises.

"The first week," said he, "will be for the married men; the second for the unmarried men; the third for the married women, and the last"—then he paused for a moment as he said—"for the unclaimed treasures."

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THE New York girl is a good fencer—her foil ever ready to defend her against inopportune attacks. An incident which illustrates the point occurred on a Fourteenth Street car last Saturday. This girl entered the car carrying a NEW YORK TIMES. After reading the general news for perhaps five minutes she laid the main section on her lap and took up THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Almost immediately a man who sat diagonally across the car bent over and said coaxingly: "Now that you have finished with your TIMES, Miss, will you give it to me?"

"No," answered the girl quietly, "but I'll give you a penny to buy one!"

She opened her purse, but the man had fled.

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PROF. JONES of the Mathematics Department of Cornell University is well known among the students, first for his goodness of heart, thinking no evil, and second for his unmitigated ugliness, which latter has won for him the nickname of "Piute." In one of his classes there was recently a certain Miss Peters, whose physical charms were below even the co-ed. average. She was extremely ill-dressed, awkward, and so ungainly as to suggest deformity. In accordance with the professor's usual custom several members of the class had been sent to the blackboard one morning each with an assignment to work out some problem. It happened on this particular occasion that Miss Peters's diagram was rather better than any of the others. Desiring to compliment her, and at the same time to rouse the emulation of the rest of the class, Prof. Jones remarked in a loud tone:



"Miss Peters, I greatly admire your figure."

The point was not lost upon the young men present, whose appreciation, indeed, found such audible expression that the good professor was obliged to ask them to leave the room.

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LIEUT. GOV. BRUCE says a small headstone in a cemetery in the western part of the State is pointed out to visitors as one of the sights of the neighborhood. It was placed over the grave by a widower, who, while not lacking in love for the departed one, was penurious to a degree. He ordered a small stone because it was cheap, and told the mason to engrave on it this inscription: "Sarah Hackett. Aged Ninety Years. Lord, she was Thine." The stonecutter said there was too much inscription for so small a surface, but was told to go ahead and "squeeze it on somehow." Here is the inscription as "squeezed": "Sarah Hackett. Aged 90. Lord, she was Thin."

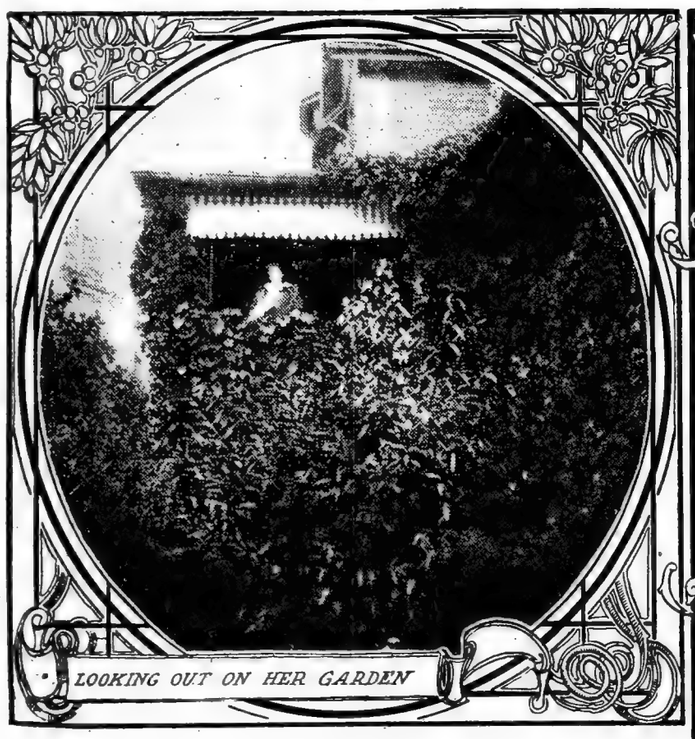
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RALPH PETERS, the new President and General Manager of the Long Island Railroad, has a new joke which he declares was cabled to him from Paris. It has to do with the recent attempt to assassinate King Alfonso of Spain when he was riding through Paris in a carriage with President Loubet of France.

"Whom are they after?" Mr. Peters declares the King asked the President.

"After you, my dear Alfonse," replied the French Chief Executive without a smile.

Amelia E. Barr, Vigorous of Mind and Body at 75.



LOOKING OUT ON HER GARDEN



AMELIA E. BARR



"CHERRY CROFT" HOME OF MRS. BARR NEAR CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON

Alertness of Mind Youthful, Enthusiasm, and Optimism of Spirit Characterize the Popular Author, Who Will Shortly Bring Out Her 49th Novel--She Works 8 Hours a Day

It is a long and arduous climb up the old highway from the boat landing to the top of the hill at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and in these sweltering days one needs time and the shady side of the road to make the ascent and, at the same time, enjoy the full charm of the picturesque environment. Meadow and woodland on either side slope downward to the river, with only an occasional farmhouse or dwelling to give a human touch to the scene. There is no suggestion of metropolitan activity on a holiday in the straggling street of the little village, no gaudily colored café placarded with legends of cooling drinks to beguile the wayfarer from the dusty highroad. A moss-covered horse trough bubbling over with sparkling water half way up the hill is the only suggestion of refreshment, while the purple haze rising from the river and veiling the too sharp outlines of the Highlands in the distent valley proclaims this to be the poet's verifiable "sleepy land of dreams," where men care little for play and still less for work. So one reaches the level of the hilltops in a pleasant wonder at the intense quiet surrounding him, convinced that here, at least, human endeavor takes on none of the strenuousness that marks it elsewhere, nor any of the weariness and anxiety.

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It is a right frame of mind, this contentment induced by the sunny simplicity of an unfettered nature, in which to approach the shaded vine-covered "House on the Mountain," Cherry Croft, the home of Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the doorway of whose hospitality is always nailed open for the chance visitor, as her neighbors smilingly declare. When this young-old lady, however, appears to welcome the tired pilgrim to her sylvan retreat there is a cheerful cordiality, a brisk frankness in her greeting, that somehow dispels the languorous impression caused by the sleepy countryside spreading itself between Cherry Croft and the river, and one realizes that, although her presence mirrors the charming simplicity and directness of the nature surrounding her, there is here the very reverse of the dreamy indolence that marks the locality as another land of the lotus eaters. Literature at its best is a profession demanding an endless amount of labor and self-consecration to an ideal, and that is what Mrs. Barr has given it, what her personality suggests.

Seventy-five? It may be. That at least is what the encyclopaedias put down as the age of Amelia E. Barr, and it is the figure to which the smiling novelist herself confesses. But sixty-five, or even sixty, would find a readier credence with one who watches for the first time the bustling activity of this delightful hostess, her absorbed interest in the most impersonal of matters, and her eager discussion of the leading questions of the day. Youth is a characteristic that some well-endowed people never shake off. It is as much in evidence with them at seventy, in a certain alertness of mind and optimism and breadth of nature as in the callow youngster who has not seen beyond the twenties. It is at the root of the ability such people possess to work at their top speed long after the years have whitened them under scores of time's snowdrifts. Literature more than most professions, possibly, gives instances of such young-old persons among its devotees, and judging by her remarkable activity to-day and the amazing amount of work she has accomplished this is superlatively true of Mrs. Barr.

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Mrs. Barr's literary life started when she was forty. At that time the loss of her husband and sons, leaving her alone with three daughters to support, made writing a necessity. For fifteen years she was a contributor to newspapers and magazines, writing short stories, sketches, timely articles, her start in this work being due to a suggestion from Henry Ward Beecher. Then, twenty years ago, came the first novel, "Jan Vedder's Wife." The writing of this book, curiously enough, was the result of an accident that, for six weeks, forcibly prevented Mrs. Barr from pursuing her usual literary work. In this interval of unwonted quiet the future novelist, in order to avoid the misery of complete idleness, hit upon the expedient of amusing herself by writing a book. So "Jan Vedder's Wife" was produced, a novel that marked a new departure in American romances. Dodd, Mead & Co. published the book, whose immediate success induced Mrs. Barr to follow this first venture by others of a like character, writing more than two novels a year, until, with the completion of twenty years of this activity, her forty-ninth novel will be published this September. This event is rather a red-letter day in her literary career, and will be observed accordingly.

"Yes, 'Cecilia's Lovers' will be my forty-ninth novel," said Mrs. Barr, talking of her last work, "and it will be dedicated to my publishers, Dodd, Mead & Co., as a memorial of the twenty years' profitable and pleasant intimacy that has existed between us. Besides this novel a book of poems, three volumes of essays, and several volumes of short stories are ready for publication. That will clear my writing table and put it in order for the next year's crop. During my thirty-five years of literary life I have not had to leave a manuscript unsold—with one exception. That was an article I wrote against St. Paul in his attitude toward women. I had always been anxious to find out the real reason for St. Paul's bitter feeling against our sex. When I wrote the article on the subject I pointed out that this reason is undoubtedly contained in Acts xxi., 9-10. To have been forced to live in the same house for many days with four virgins who were continually prophesying—such an experience would set any man against women, and quite explains the saint's prejudice! But the article did not suit the editorial fancy, and, not to let it go entirely to waste, I was compelled to embody it in a book.

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"In 'Cecilia's Lovers' I am leaving the historical novel altogether and writing a novel of modern New York life. I am making this departure in the form of my literary work because the historical novel is now really out of date. The reading public of to-day is satiated with that type of fiction and is demanding in its stead the novel of real life—the novel that makes a truthful analysis of individual character and of the social conditions that environ and affect it. In my historical novels I endeavored always to give an accurate picture of the various epochs that formed the setting for my characters and plot. In this way, without really planning it, I have portrayed a century of New York's social and historical life in 'The Bow of Orange Ribbon,' 'A Song of a Single Note,' 'Trinity Bells,' 'Maid of Maiden Lane,' 'The Belle of Bowling Green,' and 'Cecilia's Lovers' carries the social picture up to date, but is essentially different—realistic—in treatment from the others.

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"One of the discouragements that must come to all writers of fiction lies in the fact that the book we take most pains with, whose birth and nurture is the result of months of care and scrupulous study, is usually the least successful. It is commonly said that authors are their own worst critics; nevertheless, I thought when I wrote it, and I still think, that 'The Lion's Whelp' is my best book. I spent sixteen months writing it, far more time than I have given to any other novel, and when finished I was entirely satisfied with it. But 'The Lion's Whelp' is my one book that has scored a financial loss. There is this satisfaction, however, in doing one's best work, even though it involves a pecuniary loss, it sometimes achieves a kind of recognition that cannot always be reckoned in dollars.

"Thus, of 'The Lion's Whelp' the critics had much to say that was kindly and appreciative, more so than is usual, even when they are pleased, and I had the gratification of hearing that ex-President Cleveland liked the book so much that he read it over three times before laying it aside. That is one of the sweetest rewards of an author to know that his or her book has struck a kindred chord in the heart of a reader. To touch human experience, to analyze it, ennoble it, kindle it with the warm life's blood that makes the whole world kin, that is the highest province of a writer. It is for that reason that a man should not write until he is forty. If by that time he has passed through everything of life's experience he may be ready to write, and his book will find its way into the hearts of his readers.

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"People like to see themselves in the books that they read, to see their passions, their temptations, their foibles and virtues, and one must know these to be able to put them there—a knowledge that comes best by having lived them. I have many letters every day, principally from young girls, seeking advice and sympathy merely because from reading my novels they know that I am in a way personally akin to them. They are asking me, too, to write about the love affairs of the young girl of to-day. I have shocked them probably by telling them that the young girl of to-day is not worth writing about."

There is a humorous twinkle in the kindly eye of the venerable novelist as she criticises some of the failings of modern society. She is a good, hearty Saxon, both as to lineage and in the positiveness with which she holds and expresses her opinions of the men and affairs of the day. It would be impossible to reproduce the playful sarcasm, the picturesque irony with which in her conversation more trenchantly even than in her books she characterizes some of our modern tendencies. Conscientious work is the cornerstone of her faith, and where that is lived up to success is certain, no failure can last, she declares—a bit of old-fashioned moralizing the truth of which has been abundantly exemplified in Mrs. Barr's own life.

"THE NEW YORK TIMES has opened up a fertile discussion regarding the rivalry of the sexes in literature," she continued, taking up a subject of even more interest to her than to the general public. "Some publishers think one way, some another, it appears. The truth is, and all must admit it, that woman in this field is certainly gaining on her male competitor. And why? Just because the average literary woman takes more pains with her work than the average literary man. The young man of to-day takes up the profession of literature with about as much thought of its seriousness as he would have were he going into a clerkship in some dry goods store—for which, in nine cases out of ten, he is much better fitted than for writing. The pens of these same young men bristle with horrors. The automobile rushes through their pages like a juggernaut, the adventures by sea and land that, for all their verity, might as well be enacted on the mountains of the moon as here, are dealt out to the public as literature. Of course these young men have no experience with the real tragedies in life, and that is the only kind of experience from which can come good, lasting literary work.

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"Why are the literary ideals of the young author of to-day so low, and hence, why is he falling behind the woman writer? It might be summed up all in one word—athletics! How can you expect much more than the poor trash we actually get from our young authors, when at school they have learned little beyond the intricacies of kicking a ball? With such educational antecedents the literature that they produce, if it is to be called literature, might better be spelled with two 't's.' There are very few of our boys nowadays who include in their schooling the old-fashioned 'humanities.' Football hardly comes under the head of the humanities, and it is football and athletics generally that our colleges and schools are teaching. Naturally, the ideality that is needed in authorship is lacking, crowded out, and a species of athletic, physical writing takes its place. With a sort of mediaeval hero for our President, the making of great Americans, or great anything, is supposed to depend largely on the making of a pair of biceps. This was not the idea entertained by our fathers in the old 'humanity' days, and the adoption of this standard of education is, to many, anything but a promise of better things to come. In fact, there is a great mediocrity discernible in all our professions to-day—and so long as the study and practice of athletics hold such an exclusive place with us there will continue to be a dearth of leaders and great men in the Republic.

"Singularly enough, with all this preponderance given to the athletic training of the body, the men of to-day are not so handsome physically as they were some decades ago, when mental discipline was the object of education. Women also, when it comes to the duties of maternity, are not as perfect physically as formerly. Why is it? Simply because our educators in their zeal for purely physical excellence have forgotten that it is the mind, not the muscle, that builds up the body. So long as the mind is not illuminated and exercised by intellectual pursuits it is bound to deteriorate—and the body will deteriorate with it in spite of all the efforts of the professors of athletics to give it perfect development. By ruining athletics to excess men are sure to suffer physically as well as mentally. What great athlete has made a lasting name for himself in science or literature?

"Women, on the other hand, are doing better all around, gaining in literature and in science, largely because the practice of athletics does not preponderate with them as it does with the men. Under the old ideals and systems of education, in the days when the 'humanities' were paramount in every curriculum, it was the men whose names won immortality in literature. To-day—let them look to their laurels! The football field may have its heroes and its triumphs, but the football novel hardly ranks with the great literary achievements of the past."

Living contentedly in her ideal home on the Hudson, Mrs. Barr is an admirable example of the carrying out of her own theories. Although she is seventy-five, she works eight hours a day, takes scarcely any exercise, and is in admirable health. It is her intense mental activity that keeps her well and strong, she claims. At the commencement of her literary life she worked fourteen hours a day—now she is resting! In literary productiveness it is doubtful if she has her equal among the writers of fiction, past or present. Sir Walter Scott wrote thirty-seven novels in eighteen years, an achievement that won the palm for fecundity in English literature. It is excelled to-day, of course, by Mrs. Barr's forty-nine novels in twenty years.

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As to Mrs. Barr's place in literature it is difficult as yet to determine. To her work is due much of the impulse to make the writing of historical romances humanly real and accurate in detail. Other writers in the same field have had their brief day of popular approval, and then disappeared. The demand for Mrs. Barr's novels, however, is as great now as at any time in her career. She has a fixed clientele of readers, principally men, and her publishers are able to tell, almost within a hundred copies, how many of her books to put on the market. It will be of interest to note whether the new type of novel she has attempted this year in "Cecilia's Lovers" will hold and increase the multitude of her admirers.

CLIFFORD SMYTH.

MUSINGS OF THE GENTLE CYNIC.

What's the use of worrying about whether or not we shall know each other in heaven? Few of us really know each other here.

A welsh rabbit is a good bit like a buzz saw. It won't hurt you if you don't monkey with it.

When a rich old duffer tells a girl he will die for her, she should bear in mind that he may be stronger than he looks.

Our politeness is often wasted on people before we really know them.

The perfect woman is the one who succeeds in concealing her imperfections.

When virtue and riches are combined, it is always a bitter disappointment to the moralist.

There are men who never pay anything they owe except grudges.

Most of us would be perfect if we followed the advice we give others.

The modiste can help a girl out with her wedding gown, but not with her divorce suit.

It doesn't follow that there is no effect without a cause when a woman changes her mind.

There would be no disappointment if it wasn't for hope.

A man's friends are generally as good as he deserves.

Some men are such good company for themselves that they would actually rather play solitaire than poker.

If it wasn't for the young man just out of college the rest of us wouldn't realize how little we know.

The difference between a luxury and a necessity is merely getting used to it.

It's all right to scatter seeds of kindness, but don't throw them to the birds.

Home-made advice is generally as good as any other.

One reason why the girls with high ideals never marry is because no one wants them.

A man is never too old to unlearn.

Nothing grows like a grievance, with proper nursing.

It isn't always the naughty plans that come to naught.

Beware of effusiveness. The handshaker may also be a leg-puller.

The value of experience depends on the after effects.

Flattery is the salt sprinkled on the tail of vanity.

There are people who couldn't even buy a paper of pins without getting stuck.

Tears are not worth their salt.

The fellow who follows his own inclinations is seldom in the lead.

A good bit of the trouble in this world is due to inflammation of the imagination.

The man who doesn't have his name on his umbrella often finds that he hasn't an umbrella to his name.

There is only one way to successfully manage a wife, and that is her own way.

GASOLINE FISHERS.

THOSE who bewail the death of romance at sea because of the displacement of sail by steam have now another cause for woe. Whatever of romance lingered about a seafaring life in the opinion of these persons attached itself to the fishermen, those "Captains courageous" who in little sail-driven dories risked their lives to supply the shore-living folks with food. Now, however, the fisherman is following his brother of the deep sea trade, and is becoming a mere mechanic. Power is displacing sail, even in the little fishing boat, and the picturesque groups of sloops and catboats which were so familiar at the fishing villages a few years ago are fast giving place to ugly, mastless power launches, mostly of the gasoline and petroleum types.

The reason for this change is that the fisherman, who, even if he is picturesque, is a business man, has found that it pays. In the old days unfavorable weather might delay him for hours, or even days, in getting from the fishing grounds, and his fish were spoiled. Now he can figure almost to a certainty on the time of his run to market, and he lands his fish in better condition and gets better prices. In Narragansett Bay, which is one of the sources of supply for New York, the fishermen can get to-day's catch into the markets to-morrow morning by running to Newport and catching the regular boats. Formerly it took a day longer, and the result of this change is exemplified by the experience of a little partnership of three fishermen who own a power boat, and who in the first year that they bought it cleaned up $5,000 in excess of the previous year's profits.

Overdoing It.

Mrs. Houseman—Very humane idea, I think, carrying tired cattle to roof pens by a moving stairway.

Houseman—Rot! Meat is high enough already."

"MISREPRESENTATIVE MEN": THEODORE ROOSEVELT

From a Volume of Humorous Verse by Captain Harry Graham, Secretary to Lord Rosebery, Whose Engagement to Miss Ethel Barrymore Has Just Been Announced.

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THE POLITICIAN'S GRIP OF STEEL.

ALERT as bird or early worm,
  Yet gifted with these courtly ways
Which connoisseurs correctly term
  The tout-c'qu-il-y-a de Louis
Seize;
He reigns, by popular assent,
The people's peerless President!

Behold him! Squarely built and small,
  With hands that would resemble Liszt's,
Did they not forcibly recall
  The contour of Fitzsimmons' fists;
Beneath whose velvet gloves you feel
The politician's grip of steel.

Accomplished as a King should be,
  And autocratic as a Czar,
To him all classes bow the knee,
  In spotless Washington afar:
And while his jealous rivals scoff,
He wears the smile-that-won't-come-off.

In him combined we critics find
  The diplomatic skill of Choate,
Elijah Dowie's breadth of mind,
  And Chauncey's fund of anecdote;
He joins the morals of Susannah
To Dr. Munyon's bedside manner.

The rugged virtues of his race
  He softens with a Dewey's tact,
Combining Shafter's easy grace
  With all Bourke Cockran's love of fact;
To Dooley's pow'rs of observation
He adds the charms of Carrie Nation.

In him we see a devotee
  Of what is called the "simpler life,"
(To tell the naked Truth, and be
  Contented with a single wife.)
Luxurious living he abhors,
And takes his pleasures out of doors.

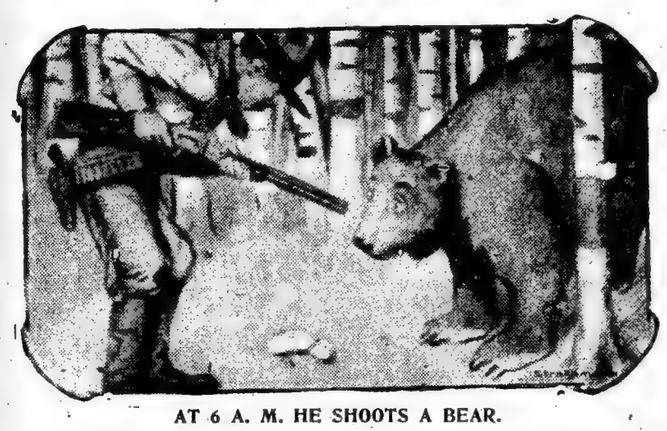
And, since his sole delight and pride
  Are exercise and open air,
His spirit chafes at being tied
  All day to an official chair;
The bell boys (in the room beneath)
Can hear him gnash his serried teeth.

In Summertime he can't resist
  A country gallop on his cob,
So, like a thorough altruist,
  He lets another do his job;
In Winter he will work all day,
But when the sun shines he makes Hay.

And thus, in spite of office ties,
  He manages to take a lot
Of healthy outdoor exercise,
  Where other Presidents have not;
As I can prove by drawing your
Attention to his carte du jour.

At 6 A. M. he shoots a bear,
  At 8 he schools a restive horse,
From 10 to 4 he takes the air—
  (He doesn't take it all, of course;)
And then at 5 o'clock, maybe,
Some colored man drops in to tea.

At intervals throughout the day
  He sprints around the house, or if
His residence is Oyster Bay,
  He races up and down the cliff;
While seagulls scream about his legs,
Or hasten home to hide their eggs.



AT 6 A. M. HE SHOOTS A BEAR.

A man of deeds, not words, is he.
  Who never stooped to roll a log;
Agile as fond gazelle or flea,
  Sagacious as an indoor dog;
In him we find a spacious mind,
"Uncribb'd, uncabin'd, unconfin'd."

In martial exploits he delights,
  And he has no fear of War's alarms;
The hero of a hundred fights,
  Since first he was a child (in arms;)
Like battle-horse, when bugles bray,
He champs his bit and tries to neigh.

And if the Army of the State
  Is always in such perfect trim,
Well-organized and up to date,
  This grand result is due to him;
For while his country reaped the fruit,
'Twas he alone could reach the Root.

And spite of jeers that foes have hurled,
  No problems can his soul perplex;
He lectures women of the world
  Upon the duties of their sex,
And with unfailing courage thrusts
His spoke within the wheels of trusts.

No private ends has he to serve,
  No dirty linen needs to wash;
A man of quite colossal nerve,
  Who lives sans peur et sans reproche;
In modo suaviter maybe,
But then how fortiter in re!

A lion is his crest, you know,
  Columbia stooping to caress it,
With vi et armis writ below,
  Nemo impune me lacessit;
His motto, as you've read already,
Semper paratus—always Teddy!

THE WOMAN IN SOCKS.

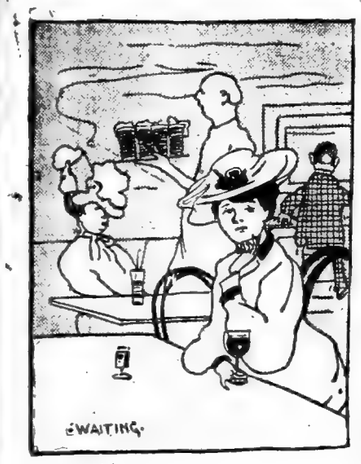
THE coolest woman in the city on hot, muggy Summer days is the one who wears socks. These are the bona fide article, made exactly like those for men, with the deep-ribbed top, but to fit the woman. It is a French fashion, which has been followed in this country to some extent for several years. The socks can be found at most of the shops where a large variety of hosiery is kept. They are a standard article, come in black, white, and tan, in lisle thread, and cost 75 cents a pair, but they cannot yet be called a popular article of woman's dress.

A fad for hygienic apparel struck New York some eight or ten years ago; lecturers upon the subject sprang up by the dozen; there were hygienic dress conventions, and the sock was one of the reforms advocated. They were adopted a little more extensively for a time, but there was never a general demand for them. The idea that they could be worn without a stocking supporter of any kind was supposed to be an advantage. With the straight front corset and its harness-like array of elastics, which has made its appearance since the reform dress movement died out, the sock would be an impossibility.

It is not always becoming, and that makes a great difference to a woman's adoption of any fad, though it may be in an article which meets no one's vision but her own. For the short, plump girl the sock is often very pretty. The tall, thin girl wearing socks presents the appearance of the occasional Highlander in national dress to be seen around the city, and she doesn't like it. She may try it, but after one experiment she takes advantage of the shops' willingness to make exchanges and in double-quick time.

The Spring poet never seems to learn that there is always room for one more in the waste basket.

"Seeing Manhattan": Saturday Night in "Hell's Kitchen"



THIS was the story the Man with the Square Face told of Hell's Kitchen:

"You remember Murphy? No? Weren't in New York then? About twelve years ago it was that Murphy flourished, as near as I can remember.

"Well, a friend of Murphy's came from the West. He wanted to do Hell's Kitchen. Murphy was no coward. I would have you know that. But he was properly careful. It was one of his principles not to go about beckoning lightning. However, they went up together in a cab, and Murphy's friend undertook to do a joint in Hell's Kitchen that was particularly noted, while Murphy remained discreetly outside, employing the interval in giving more or less earnest directions to the cabby as to where to light out when the time came.

"Soon sounds commenced to issue from that joint. Terrible sounds of smashing things, of thrown glass, of creaking boards. It wasn't long before men came flying through doors, through windows, through transoms. Fast they followed and followed faster.

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"Well, Murphy was upon the eve of taking to the tall timbers. As a matter of fact his driver had raised his preparatory whip when there came a stentorian voice from within, the voice of his friend:

"'Murphy!' it called. 'Come here. Hurry! It's all right now. I'm running the bar!'"

And was it fair for the Man with the Square Face to tell this tale when he knew the woman had to go to Hell's Kitchen for her story that very night?

"Worst night in the world," the artist had lamented. "Saturday night! We'll get killed. I know it. I feel it in my bones."

Then he had dropped a table on his toe and disabled himself.

She found him prone upon a couch, his lamed foot higher than his head, according to directions, groaning.

"Is it absolutely necessary that you see Hell's Kitchen in order to write about it?" he queried. "Where is your imagination? Can't you picture it!"

The woman hung her head.

"I'm afraid I can't," she said.

The artist was all at once struck with an idea.

"Our kitchen!" he cried. "I will show you that. It looks like—any old thing. The girl left yesterday."

But the woman humbly and apologetically insisting that she must see things yet awhile in order to write about them, that is to say, until she got better educated, the artist provided a substitute in the shape of a steel-armored friend who acted as her Bodyguard.

"Do you know where it is you are going?" asked this Bodyguard on the way.

"Not exactly," she replied; "but we will inquire of a cop."

They thereupon held up a tall and splendid cop who was born in Ireland, lived most of his life in England, but liked Australia best, and put the question to him.

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"Hell's Kitchen," he repeated. "You'll find it ain't what it used to be in the good old times," this sadly. "You'll be disappointed in it.

"New York's changing every day. There ain't many parts of it the same as they were ten years ago, and as for Hell's Kitchen, after the riot five years ago that quieted down. There won't be very much doing anywhere, but what there is you'll find on Thirty-seventh Street, bechune Eighth and Ninth Avenues."

Owing to one thing and another, mostly to the lame foot of the artist, it had got to be 11 o'clock and after before they started. The streets were dark, and there appeared to be little or nothing going on. A market was upon the eve of closing up, another tall cop energetically assisting at the closing.

"Hell's Kitchen seems to be a health place for cops," remarked the woman casually, "they grow tall as trees."

The market was something on the order of the Goosetown market, only not quite so much so. Moreover, it gleamed duskily on account of the prevailing complexion, the creamy chocolate common to the woman's own clime, bordering on dark brown.

The flare of pushcart lamps revealed the dusk of these complexions lighted by merry gleams of teeth and eye.

The woman had been half afraid of Manhattan's supercilious colored people. Generally she got out of the way for fear they might step on her, but here they were different somehow, less well dressed and consequently with an air less patronizing.

All at once she stopped.

"Listen," she breathed, her finger uplifted. "Hush. Listen!"

They stood together listening, she and her Bodyguard.

From a long way off came a chorus plaintive as a sigh.

It was this:

"Weep no mo', my lady,
Weep no mo' for me,
We'll sing one song of my ole Kentucky home,
Of my ole Kentucky home fah away."

The woman gazed intently into the direction of the song. Then she walked hurriedly on.

"Manhattan is the home of my adoption," she said as she walked. "I love to live here"—reiterating thoughtfully after a time, "I am perfectly content."

Suddenly coon songs played by nimble fingers burst from clear skies.

"Where?" she cried. "Where?"

"Back of these little half doors," explained her Bodyguard. "Shall we go in?"

The woman had always wanted to see what was back of the little half doors. Her guard preceded her. She followed somewhat timidly.

She was no sooner inside than she was sorry. It was a pitiful place. Small round tables at which sad-eyed girls sat waiting. One girl had a pretty face and a black eye.

"I want to go home," said the woman.

"Now that we are here," concluded her Bodyguard, "we must order something to drink," and to the surprise of all present they asked for lemonades.

A negress back of them arose by and by, and danced to the music which was in the next room. She swayed back and forth in a way that was not ungraceful.

The Bodyguard clapped his hands. Thus encouraged the negress advanced, and explained her appearance there in her musical brogue.

First, though, she said to the woman:

"I know you come frum the South, the same paht of the country whut I come frum the minit I heahd you open youah mouth," and the woman bowed low at this subtle compliment to her dialect.

"The reason I am dancin' heah in this heah place," resumed the negress, "is this: It's all on account of my ole man. He's a ole devil. He treat me laik a dawg. This mawnin' he give me money enuf to git my close out of pawn.

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"He was the one whut done pawned 'em. I come ovah heah—we lives in Brooklyn—and I gits heah too late to git my close out of pawn. If I go home now widout 'em he'll beat me. I's gwine spen' a lot of money drinkin' heah—I's gwine spen' a dollah mos'—so's I won' know how hahd he beats me when I gits home."

The woman left her lemonade half finished.

"Come," said she, "let's go. I don't like it in here behind the little half doors," and they went out through the front room where the free lunch was served, and the negro boy nimbly pawed the ivories.

The market was now in statu quo. The pushcart lamps burned further and further apart. The street was fast taking on the stillness of midnight.

The far-away song had been sung again, for again came the chorus:

Weep no mo,' my lady,
Weep no mo' for me.

The woman stopped her ears.

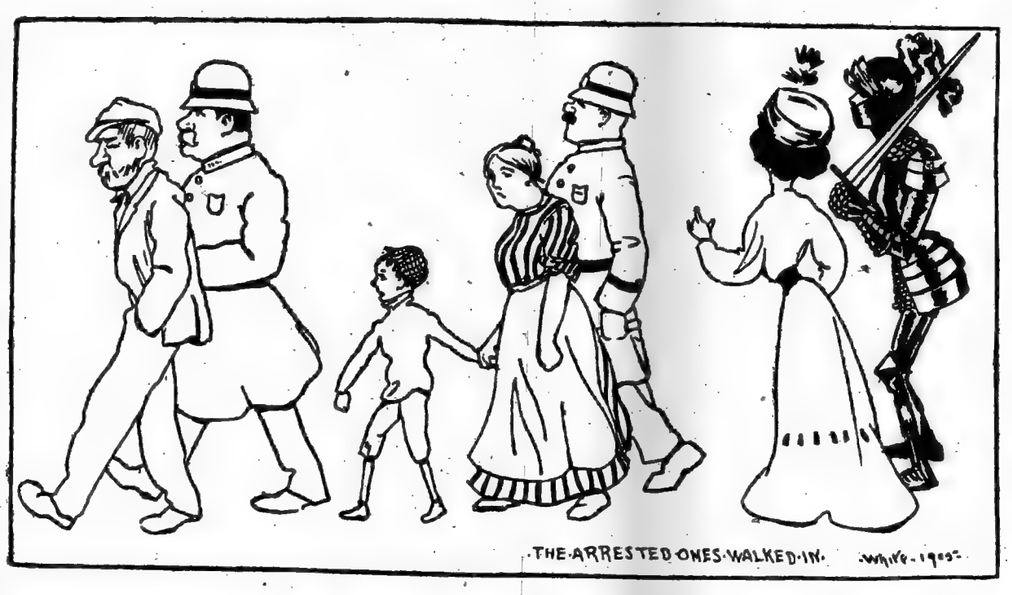
"Come, hurry, hurry!" she cried.

Presently there arose as if out of the ground a party composed of a tall thin man, being led by one cop, and a large thick woman, piloted by the mate to him.

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"Here is where we begin to see life in Hell's Kitchen," gloated the woman. "There is something doing here," and they followed the four up hill and down dale till they came to two green lamps, some steps, and a door.

They stood looking up at this door.



Two files of tall and magnificent cops faced a desk, standing deferentially at attention, stern of face and erect as statues of cops.

"Sergeant giving orders for the night," explained an outside cop, obligingly.

"In regard to suppressing Hell's Kitchen?" questioned the Bodyguard.

"Telling them to see that the laws are obeyed. Telling them to enforce the liquor law." A shrug of broad shoulders here. "Wasting his time," he finished.

The rows broke up, filed down, and divided, going up street and down to enforce the law in Hell's Kitchen.

The arrested ones, armed with their separate officers, walked in. So did the woman and her Bodyguard.

The Sergeant—he was a very handsome fellow—looked up and asked the name of the man. He gave it. He explained some other things in rather a whining manner, pausing to say to the cop who had arrested him:

"You hit me outside the house. That's what you did."

"If you don't be quiet," returned the officer in a voice that was fairly low, "I'll hit you again."

His wife was allowed to elucidate. It was the same old story. She had a shop in Brooklyn. He took all her earnings. Her boy was a newsboy. He took all his. Then he turned them both out of the house and locked the door on them.

At a word from the Sergeant the cop turned the man's pockets inside out, he watching the operation with his weak and rather winning smile. The cop found some money in a pocket. He handed it to the wife while the Sergeant looked the other way.

"You'll need that more than the men at the station house," he observed explainingly.

He also handed her the keys of the house. Then, grasping the shoulders of the weakling, he hustled him off.

"To jail?" asked the woman.

"Yes," replied the wife intrepidly, adding with tears in her eyes, "I want to send him up for six months. He deserves it," and she fell to sobbing bitterly, wiping her eyes on her sleeve.

"When you've had the long, dark night to think it over in," said the woman who knew something of life and how the heart of the wife goes out to the husband, be he worthy or unworthy, "you'll be coming around at break of day to get him out."

Then, following the trail of the sobbing woman, she walked along in the quiet street with her Bodyguard.

Once more the far-away song had been sung. Again came the chorus:

Weep no mo', my lady.
Weep no mo' for me.
We will sing one song of my ole Kentucky home,
Of my ole Kentucky home far away.

The woman fell to talking into the night shadows.

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It was almost as if the shades of half-forgotten people stood and listened to her.

"I have no regrets," she said, "I have made Manhattan my home. I love to live here. I love to live here," but all the same the purple night gave place to southern skies and green hills and long-horned cattle.

About them there came all at once sharp slamming of doors and putting up of shutters.

"McAdoo," explained her Bodyguard, tersely.

They stopped at the door of a small restaurant.

"I feel a little hungry," said the woman; "shall we go in here? It looks fairly clean."

A girl appeared in the doorway.

"You can't come in," she said. "We are closing up."

As they walked on a word burst from her Bodyguard, who was hungrier than she. The word was:

"McAdoo!"

The woman regarded him thoughtfully as he walked sedately by her side, all clad in his clanking armor.

"You are like a parrot with your 'McAdoo!' 'McAdoo!'" she declared. "What is it? Man or bird?"

"He is a bird," he answered.

The street grew darker. Presently they found a tall blue cop who was gently prodding something which lay on the curb. Upon further inspection this something proved to be an imitation of a man.

"I am trying to get him to go home," the cop apologized. "I've been trying," (fatiguedly) "for the last half hour."

The bundle raised itself wearily and stretched its arms.

"Ain't got no home," it said.

"Don't you believe it," put in the cop. "I've taken him to it again and again."

"Can this be Hell's Kitchen?" mused the woman, as they wandered on, exploring street after street that were quiet as any London Sunday, "with cops striving gently with plain drunks, begging them to go home."

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"Evidently," her Bodyguard made reply, "it is not what it used to be in the good old times."

"Let's go to the wickedest part of all," the woman suggested.

"That part the big cop told us of? Thirty-seventh Street, wasn't it? Bechune Eighth and Ninth Avenues."

And so they eventually turned into that street.

It seemed, take it all in all, a most musical street. First came an accordion. Four negro boys gathered around the central figure. It was this central figure which was occupied with the accordion. Manipulated by his supple saffron fingers the music elongated itself and then withdrew; it sighed and hushed.

There followed applause.

Late though it was the doorsteps were filled with chocolate men and maidens. All about her the woman heard the brogue of her native land. It sounded sweet to her.

"I beg youah pahdon," smiled a yellow girl who had flung a pail of water across the street in front of her door preparatory to sweeping it off, "but we ah cleanin' up now. We didn' have no time befoah to clean up."

And the woman very readily granted her pardon as she lifted her skirts from contact with the swish of the water and passed on by.

Upon another step sat another crowd, part chocolate, part ebony. This time banjo and mandolin were the attractions. Musical laughter accompanied the strings. A glint of white teeth flashed.



Soon, since it was inevitable, one advanced lightly with a jovial air. It was as if he had dropped down from somewhere. And then the clog! A joyous shuffle of feet to the swaying of figure accompanied by more laughter.

"Clap, clap," went the dark brown hands, and the yellow hands following suit went, "Clap, clap!"

"Pat, pat!" went the foot.

It was wonderful, the contagion of those shuffling feet, those clapping hands.

Away up the street a tall cop took to walking to keep from dancing.

The onlooking woman harked back to Southern skies again and starlit nights and honeysuckles.

"Shall we dance?" she asked, whereupon her Bodyguard answered heavily:

"My armor is in the way."

Reluctantly enough they left the place of the clog and started on home.

It was then that they came upon the song that had haunted the woman throughout her wanderings in Hell's Kitchen.

Louder and louder it grew. Louder and louder yet until the lamplit dusk was sweet with melody.

It came from a doorstep. A boy played a guitar. It was a girl who sang—sang with the lilt of rippling rills over smooth pebbles.

It seemed there was a bird in the slender, golden throat of this girl.

"The cornfield's ripe an' the cotton is in bloom," she sang;
"'Tis Summah, the dahkies ah gay.
By an' by hahd times comes a knockin' at de do,'
Then my ole Kentucky home, good night."

The Bodyguard advanced a pace.

"Shall we be going now!" he questioned. "It is very late."

The woman laid detaining fingers on his arm.

"One moment," she whispered.

The twang, twang of the guitar.

The voice again:

Weep no mo', my lady,
Weep no mo' for me,
We will sing one song of my ole Kentucky home,
Of my ole Kentucky home, fah away.

"I am ready to go now," said the woman.

As they walked swiftly homeward she by and by added, falteringly, looking into the purple dusk and seeing cotton fields:

"It's a long, long time since I came so near to being homesick."

Z. A. N.

Our New Secretary of State: A Character Sketch

ONE of the essays written by Elihu Root which gave him distinction when a student of Hamilton College was entitled "The Disadvantages of Being Rich."

Did Mr. Root ponder over the philosophy expounded in that essay before making up his mind to accept President Roosevelt's tender of the post of Secretary of State to succeed John Hay?

Certainly no man in the history of the country was ever called upon to serve the State at a greater financial sacrifice than Mr. Root. Since he resigned as Secretary of War a little over a year and five months ago, for the avowed purpose of upbuilding his private fortune, retainers have fairly flowed into Mr. Root's office until the golden stream is said to have attained a volume of $300,000 annually. To accept the call made upon him by President Roosevelt to re-enter the Cabinet therefore meant to Mr. Root the surrender of an annual income considerably in excess of a quarter of a million for a paltry $8,000 a year.

Is it any wonder, then, that those who have come to consider wealth as the summum bonum of existence should have marveled that Mr. Root should have given up his great income for the honor of serving his country, even in the Cabinet office of the highest dignity?

If Mr. Root had never been in the Cabinet, so it was argued, his desire for the honor at any pecuniary sacrifice would be understandable. But in view of the reputation which he had won through his administration of the War Department, and weighing the chances which he might have of adding to that reputation through three years' service in the State Department against the opportunities which he forfeited for making money, there could be only one explanation of Mr. Root's acceptance to some minds, and that was that he had received assurances from President Roosevelt of Administration support for the Republican nomination for President in 1908.

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That assurances of that character were diplomatically conveyed is quite probable; that they were controlling with Mr. Root in his decision those who know him best hesitate to believe. Mr. Root, for many years at least, has not worked on the contingent fee plan. He must have been satisfied that in the discharge of the duties of Secretary of State he would find opportunities for adding to his fame which would fully compensate him for the financial sacrifice he was called upon to make in taking the office, otherwise he would not have accepted it. That does not mean that Mr. Root may not indulge hopes of succeeding to the Presidency. It is quite likely that he does entertain such an ambition. But cherishing an ambition and counting upon its realization are two entirely different things.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Root has always held ideals above money getting. He has always spent money as freely as he made it. He never valued it for itself. His sacrifice of his great income to become Secretary of State probably has not given him half the concern that it has given some other people.

To those who are intimately acquainted with Mr. Root, it is quite conceivable that he finds full compensation for the abandonment of the rich rewards which his legal practice would continue to bring him in the opportunity of having his name added to that galaxy of great men who have directed the diplomatic affairs of the Nation. What greater company could a man join than that of Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Madison, Marcy, Webster, Calhoun, Clay, Seward, Evarts, Blaine, Bayard, Olney, and John Hay?

However, the distinction of being in great company would not appeal to Elihu Root unless he saw opportunities of making the lustre of his own fame equal to that of his predecessors in the great office to which he has been called. His acceptance of the post, to all that know his temperament, will indicate that in the prospective diplomatic exigencies with which the country may be confronted Mr. Root discerns possibilities of statesmanship which have appealed to his imagination.

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It may be taken for granted that one assurance, at least, Mr. Root undoubtedly had from President Roosevelt, and that was that if he became John Hay's successor he would shape the policy of the State Department free from interference so long as he remained as the department's head.

There is no man in whom President Roosevelt puts such trust as he does in Mr. Root. A mutual regard has existed between the two for a great many years. When Mr. Roosevelt was a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of New York and an attempt was made to question his eligibility on the ground that he was not a citizen of New York, having surrendered his citizenship, as it was claimed, when he took up his temporary residence in Washington while officiating as Civil Service Commissioner and later as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, it was Mr. Root who settled the question by expounding the law in a great speech which he made at the opening of the convention at Saratoga. While he was Governor Mr. Roosevelt consulted no man more than Mr. Root, and when the assassination of President McKinley called him to the great office of President it was Mr. Root, then Secretary of War, upon whom he relied for guidance in his new duties until he had familiarized himself with them. For the greater part of Mr. Roosevelt's first term Mr. Root was the real power in the Cabinet. His advice usually was controlling not alone in connection with the affairs of his own department but in intricate questions arising in other departments as well.

President Roosevelt once said that while he had a great Secretary of State in John Hay and a great Attorney General in Philander C. Knox, Mr. Root could fill either of those offices with equal credit to those holding them, but he doubted very much whether the others could have made as brilliant a record in the War Department as Mr. Root had made. Mr. Root has been equally laudatory of the President. This is the tribute he paid Mr. Roosevelt when he presided over the Republican National Convention in Chicago as its temporary Chairman:

"No people can maintain free government who do not in their hearts value the qualities which have made the present President of the United States conspicuous among the men of his time as a type of noble manhood. Come what may here, come what may in November, God grant that those qualities of brave, true manhood shall have honor throughout America, and shall be held for an example in every home, and that the youth of generations to come may grow up to feel that it is better than wealth or office or power to have the honesty, the purity, and the courage of Theodore Roosevelt."

Elihu Root was born in a historic old building on the campus of Hamilton College at Clinton, N. Y. His environment, therefore, has been intellectual from his earliest years. His father, Oren Root, was a professor of mathematics at Hamilton College and a member of the faculty. As a boy, Elihu attended the grammar school and was noted for his quiet, studious habits. During his four years' course at college he never failed in a college exercise. He excelled in mathematics, but was invariably well prepared in all of his studies.

It is related by one of Mr. Root's classmates that when his whole class passed an examination in physics that was suspicious for its brilliancy and the examination was thrown out by the faculty, Root went to the President of the college and offered to stand a re-examination in any part or all of the course in physics.

From his early youth Elihu Root had a serious handicap to his ambition to become a great orator. His voice is rather high pitched and unmusical. He did not let that disadvantage deter him from striving to realize his ambition. He determined when he made his initial recitation as a freshman that he would be the valedictorian of his class. He pursued his purpose with unflagging perseverance through the four years' course, and his zeal and industry met with its reward. He wrote prize essay after prize essay during the four years without gaining the prize, but finally, in his senior year, his essay on "The Jew in Dickens, Scott, and Shakespeare" won the Clark prize and was declared by the Faculty to be a remarkable effort for a boy of nineteen.

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After his graduation from Hamilton College Mr. Root came to New York City to take up the study of law. He entered the University Law School. He was poor then, his allowance being barely sufficient to house and clothe him. Luxuries such as many young men enjoy were denied to him, but he had one luxury to which he gave himself up freely, and that was study. He studied early and late. He even neglected meals when he had a difficult problem to solve. He will do that to this day. Problems have a fascination for him. That is the secret of his success.

While he was studying law he joined the Young Men's Christian Association and was one of the pillars of the debating society. He made a specialty of the study of corporation law, and at thirty was recognized as an authority in that branch of jurisprudence.

Mr. Root early identified himself with the Republican Party. He became a district leader and later the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. On occasions he has broken away from organization lines in the interest of municipal reform, and whenever he has been associated with such a movement he has been a terror to those whom he opposed.

Mr. Root never ran before the people for an office but once. That was when he was a candidate for the office of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1879. He was defeated, although he polled a large vote. Chester A. Arthur, who was his friend and counselor in politics, appointed him United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1883, and he held that office until the middle of Mr. Cleveland's first term, when he resigned.

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For a number of years Mr. Root's interest in politics made him a prominent and influential figure in local and State conventions. While on all occasions striving for harmony in the party, his chief contention invariably was for honesty and adherence to principle.

It was in 1886 that Mr. Root became the Chairman of the Republican County Committee. Within the next few years the methods approved and followed by a majority of the Republican leaders in the county aroused his open hostility, and in 1893-4 he became one of the most energetic and potent members of the "Committee of Thirty," which conducted a revolt against "machine politics" in the Republican organization. He made no pretense of withdrawing from the Republican Party, but took the ground that the needed reforms should be encompassed by Republicans within the organization.

Whenever mention is made of Mr. Root's work as a reformer there is usually reference to the fact, by way of detraction, that he was a defender of Tweed. The truth about that matter is that when the city was trying to recover its own, one of Mr. Root's clients, who had befriended him when he was a struggling lawyer, became involved. Mr. Root refused to desert his friend when he was in distress, and so he found himself drawn into a defense of Tweed. In his steadfastness to friends Mr. Root has a trait which is also characteristic of President Roosevelt, as the Morton and Loomis incidents abundantly illustrate.

If there is one characteristic which has stood out pointedly in the public addresses which Mr. Root has made since he became a conspicuous figure in public life it is breadth of vision. A notable display of that quality of his mind was given in the address which he made at the celebration of the late Archbishop Corrigan's jubilee. He spoke eloquently on that occasion for broad liberality in the treatment of all social and religious questions.

Mr. Root is not a ready speaker. He needs preparation to produce his best effects. When he sits down to marshal facts and to bring to bear upon them his inexorable and convincing logic he has scarcely a peer among the public men of to-day. His analysis and exposure of municipal corruption in his famous Cooper Union address during the Presidential campaign of 1892 was a notable example of his power as an exhorter. Preceding the Parkhurst agitation, that arraignment astonished all by the boldness of the assault, while its anticipation of the Lexow exposures exhibited the keenest penetration. Probably the finest thing that Mr. Root ever did as a special pleader was the defense which he prepared of President Roosevelt's Panama Canal policy.

In the Spring of 1893, when a large fleet of foreign vessels was in New York harbor and in the Hudson River, a banquet was given at the Waldorf in honor of the principal officers of the visiting fleet. Mr. Root responded to the toast "Argentina" in a manner that excited the enthusiasm of the officers of the Argentine cruiser, Nueve de Julio, and they subsequently presented to Mr. Root a handsome silver loving cup as a memento of the occasion. This cup was made to order in New York and is 8½ inches high and 11 inches at the mouth.

Mr. Root has been President of the Union League Club and is a member of several of the best-known clubs of the metropolis. When in New York he is a good deal of a club man. He is brilliant and entertaining in conversation, and because of his intellectual charm he is popular in all of the organizations to which he belongs.

Mr. Root's greatest claim to fame up to the present rests upon his achievement in accomplishing the reorganization of the army. The present staff organization is the product of his genius and mastery of detail. The War College was another conception of his. In a speech which Gen. Miles made to the students at West Point shortly before Mr. Root's retirement from the War Department he declared Mr. Root to be the greatest Secretary of War the United States had ever had.

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Thorough in everything that he undertakes, with the courage of his convictions at all times, the kind of a Secretary of State which Mr. Root will make may be judged from this extract from a speech which he made at the Union League Club:

"Let us beware of putting forth crude and ill-considered expressions of opinion. No matter by what authority propositions may be advanced, they should be considered, discussed, and the reasons which lead others to different conclusions carefully weighed. The men and bodies who continually assault the public ear with their views upon all subjects and seek in private station apparently to direct all the operations of government, soon fall of a hearing altogether and fall into disrepute as mere busybodies. Let us take no action unless we are in earnest and are prepared to follow it to the end."

There will be no hair-trigger diplomacy while Mr. Root is the head of the State Department. To a mind like his, undigested opinions are as dangerous as undigested securities. Every proposition put forward by him will be put under his mental microscope, and there will not be a possible phase of it which he has not fully considered. When he does take a stand, he will be found inflexible.

There is in New York a character photographer who has had exceptional opportunity for studying the personality of Mr. Root. Here is the negative which he furnishes of him:

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"Elihu Root is the finest intellectual machine that has ever come under my observation. His mind is discriminative rather than original. He would never invent a theory, but no man could surpass him in either proving or disproving the theory of another. As a problem solver he is without a peer among the lawyers and public men of our day. He delights in difficult tasks. The more difficult a legal case or an administrative problem appears to be the more fascination it has for him and the more eager he is to undertake it. His perceptions are unerring and his work is absolutely thorough.

"Without deep-seated convictions, he always works along absolutely moral lines. His intuitions of the politic and advisable are rarely at fault. To this marvelously developed faculty, as well as to his ability and boundless energy, much of his success as a lawyer is to be ascribed.

"Although he is probably the greatest corporation lawyer in the United States, Mr. Root has never suffered the loss of public confidence by reason of his service to the corporations. That was demonstrated by the almost unanimous demand made on him by the Republicans of the State last Fall to accept the nomination for Governor.

"The explanation of the seeming paradox which is found in the confidence of the public in a man who is admittedly the greatest of all corporation lawyers lies in the fact that Mr. Root is a man without strong sympathies. He has no more real concern with the corporations than he has with the labor unions. If a labor union could pay him as large a fee as a corporation, he would undertake the service of the labor union with equal grace, and pursue it with the same ability and untiring zeal which he shows in his work for his corporation clients. Undoubtedly he has impressed this quality of his mind on the public. That is why the rank and file of the Republican Party were not in the least apprehensive as to how he would exercise Gubernatorial power. And the public confidence in him in this respect unquestionably is justified. When he is in office the public is his client and the size of the fee makes not the slightest difference in the character of the service rendered. It is always the best that he can give.

"In personal appearance Mr. Root is impressive. His manner is courteous, but cold. He has no magnetism. He is possessed of wit, tells a good story, and on occasions can be the life of a party, but the play of his intellectual fire resembles the play of lightning. It is fascinating, but hardly conducive to ease. No man would ever think of slapping Mr. Root on the back.

"As a platform orator Mr. Root ranks with the best. His exposition of a subject is marvelously lucid and forceful. He seldom grows eloquent, but in the intensity of his desire to make his argument convincing, he can give a good counterfeit of emotion. It is purely intellectual emotion. His heart beats regularly all the time. It is only his mind that is agitated. And so with his auditors—their minds may be convinced, even enthused, but none of them will experience a gulp in the throat or be compelled to wipe away a tear."

Probably the nearest approach to genuine emotion that Mr. Root ever made in a public address was when he spoke of Mr. McKinley in his speech at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. Here is what he said:

"As we gather in this convention our hearts go back to the friend—the never-to-be-forgotten friend, whom, when we last met, we acclaimed with one accord as our universal choice to bear a second time the highest honor in the Nation's gift, and back still memory goes through many a year of leadership and loyalty.

"How wise and skillful he was; how modest and self-effacing; how deep his insight into the human heart; how swift the intuitions of his sympathy; how compelling the claim of his gracious presence. He was so unselfish, so thoughtful of the happiness of others, so genuine a lover of his country and his kind. And he was the kindest and the tenderest friend who ever grasped another's hand. Alas! that his virtues pleaded in vain against cruel fate!"

How impersonal that is—how lacking in the human touch compared with Blaine's oration on Garfield or Ingersoll's at the bier of his brother!

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But it does not follow because Mr. Root is incapable of expressing feeling with the compelling eloquence which has characterized other great orators that he does not feel and feel deeply.

One incident of Mr. Root's kindness of heart, related to the writer by the beneficiary, will suffice to show that under his somewhat cold exterior there is sympathy for his kind in Mr. Root's makeup. A certain young man, now quite a successful lawyer in this city, who had read law in Mr. Root's office, went to Mr. Root one day to notify him of his intention to branch out for himself. This is what Mr. Root said to him:

"Well, my boy, I wish you all success, and if at any time it will help you to get a client to tell him that you can secure my advice on his case, do so, and I will advise you with the same care and caution I would my richest client."

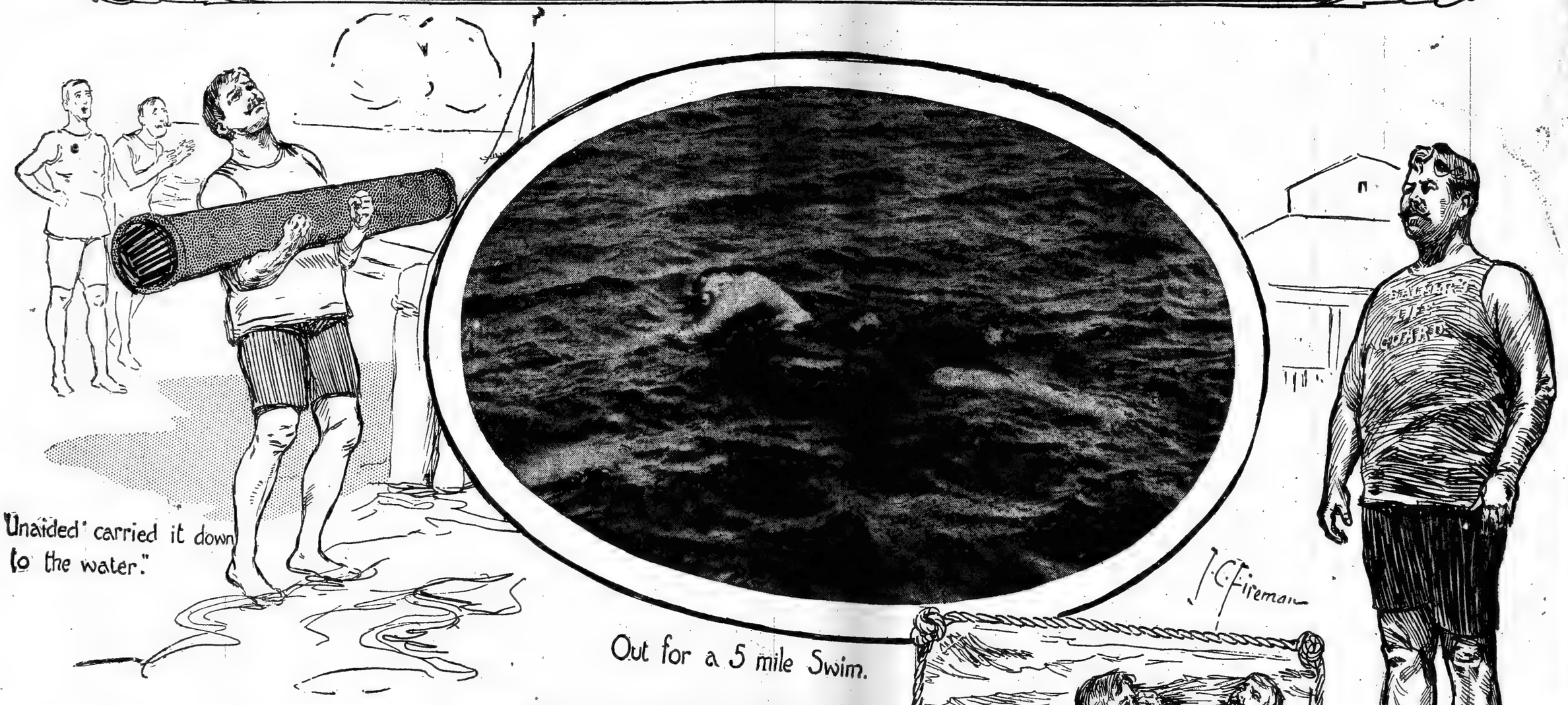
J. M.

English as She Is Spoke.

Jenkins—This subway is a low-down scheme.

Hoskins—Yes, I never did believe it to be on the level.

Tom Riley, Life Saver and Champion Swimmer



A Coney Island "Institution," His Fame Is Wide as the Continent --Some Valuable and Timely Hints Regarding the Rescue of Drowning Persons.

CAPT. TOM RILEY, Coney Island's famous life saver and America's champion long-distance swimmer, who is probably one of the most widely known men in this country, this Summer commences the twenty-seventh year of his swimming career. Although forty-two years old, he is in the very prime of his manhood, has never been sick a day in his life, and now more than at any other time is able to fully sustain his reputation as a rescuer of life from the treacherous ocean, which reputation is the most enviable one possessed by any exponent of his hazardous calling in this broad land.

Capt. Riley is a Down East Yankee, having been born at Newport, R. I. He showed great aptitude for the water early in life, and began to take part in swimming contests before he was fifteen years old. Although only a boy, he succeeded even at that age in besting some very good swimmers, and a year or two later began to look for higher game. He then met and defeated Phinney, the famous English swimmer, and afterward entered races with Beckwith, Butler, and all the rest of the best professional swimmers of this country and England.

It is now fifteen years since the Captain first began professional work as a life saver, and his success in preventing loss of life has been something remarkable. The number of bathers under his care ranges from around 10,000 in the middle of July up to as high as 18,000 during the hottest Summer days in late August and early September, and yet out of this vast number not more than a half dozen lives have been lost during the past fifteen years. And even several of these victims, it was afterward found, had suffered from heart disease, and had gone under the water without making an outcry.

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The Captain is on duty from 9 o'clock in the morning until the last bather has left the water, which on the very hot days is often past 10 o'clock at night. Capt. Riley is also something of a doctor, and on a shelf in his neat canvas quarters are rows of bottles containing restoratives and balsams for bathers who have been overcome or who have injured themselves.

A good illustration of his enormous strength was furnished at the beginning of the season. After his three assistants had vainly tugged for 20 minutes at a heavy piece of iron which they were trying to get to the lifeboat to be taken out and sunk as a mooring for the large float, the Captain told them to stand aside, and then picked up the great weight, and unaided and without once faltering, carried it down to the water and placed it in the boat.

"In all my career as a life saver I have never but once had any real trouble in rescuing a bather," said Capt. Tom, as he is generally known, "and that man wanted to commit suicide. People often ask me how a drowning person should be approached. The only thing I think about is to get the man, and I catch hold of him in any way I can and try to take him to the shore.

"Of course some life savers try to lay down a certain set of rules by which a bather is to be saved, but for my part it is pretty hard to say just what system will govern all rescues. The most of these rules are made for the purpose of enabling the rescuer to save his man without getting into his clutches. But I am never afraid of that, because I can always free myself. No man, no matter how strong, has ever held me under the water long enough to cause any trouble—that is, with the exception of the man who wanted to make away with himself.

"This happened at Nantucket Beach. The bather started to go down when about 150 feet from the shore. I swam out to him, and he grabbed me around the neck with both hands, and down we went. As soon as he began to lose breath, he let go of me, even if he did want to kill himself. It's a curious thing that no matter how badly a man may wish to die he can't help fighting instinctively against the suffocating sensation one experiences under the water. Then we rose to the surface.

"As soon as he got some air in his lungs he became full of fight again, and he hit me a hard blow in the face the next time I tried to take hold of him. Then, as the best way of subduing him, I took a hand in the drowning business myself. I got a good hold on him, and we both went under again, this time good and deep. He kicked and struggled for dear life, and did everything possible to free himself, but I held on like grim death. I knew there was no chance of taking him to shore as long as he was going to fight, so the best thing to do was to put him out of commission. I held him under until his struggles had almost stopped, and then brought him to the surface. He was down and out now, sure enough; there was no more fight left in him, and I had no further trouble in bringing him to the beach, where I soon began to apply all the 'first aid to the drowned' that came handy. He finally came around all right, and was able to go to his hotel.

"Somehow he lost all desire to do away with himself after that. He was a well-to-do Boston business man, who had been bothered with some domestic trouble. But, after being face to face with the actual thing, he changed his mind and resolved to live a while longer. I had a beautiful black eye the next day, for which the bather made all kinds of apologies, but we afterward became very good friends.

"Do you know that there is no better way of keeping in good health than by spending lots of time around and in the salt water?" asked the Captain, in answer to an admiring observation as to his robust appearance, as he seated himself in a chair under the canvas awning that shades the front of his tent and swept the ocean front with his ever-watchful eye. "Haven't you ever noticed the healthy looking specimens of mankind that haunt the beach day after day? I know every one of those fellows, and yet I don't know of a single case where one of them has suffered from a day's sickness.

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"Why, if more people could see the advantage of spending more of their spare time along a beach in a bathing suit the physical culture schools would have to go out of business. The amount of exercise a man, or a woman either, will get in one afternoon at the seaside is better than a month's monotonous work in some stuffy gymnasium. And the beauty of this kind of exercise is that you are getting it in the pleasantest manner and without really knowing you are exercising.

"From the time the average bather dons his suit until the moment he starts to dress he won't be still for a stretch of five minutes, and some bathers stay in from two hours up to all afternoon. First it is a scramble along the beach for fifty yards or more. Then for the water, in which he will stay, say, for a half hour, continually jumping up and down and diving through the combers. Out he will come again, and in a few minutes he once more makes a mad dash up the beach. During this surf bath every muscle in his body is constantly being brought into play. After a whole afternoon of this the bather will come up to me and say:

"'Say, Captain, have you ever noticed what a weakening effect salt water has upon the system?'

"It is all I can do to keep a straight face. Weakening effect of the water! Why, the man doesn't seem to realize that there hasn't been a quiet muscle in his body for nearly the entire afternoon. And maybe he has been doing desk work all his life.

"Still, it isn't only people who have light work who are affected. Oftentimes big, brawny fellows—truck drivers or those who are used to doing the heaviest kind of work—rush into the water as if they were going to swim straight across to France. They strike out madly for a half dozen strokes or so and then turn over on their backs, blowing like porpoises, utterly exhausted by the slight effort, which is a good illustration that a swim will provide exercise for everybody, no matter what their daily work may be.

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"If you want to see what swimming will do for a man just attend a set of swimming races and take a look at the swimmers. There was a big meet down here a year or so ago, in which fully seventy contestants took part. And a healthier looking lot of fellows you couldn't imagine. Not only were they healthy looking, but they showed the effect of their good health in their manner and spirits, for they were all good tempered and jolly. Instead of being disappointed or sore at losing, they were prompt to congratulate the winners with every appearance of good-will and sincerity.

"To swim the English Channel is now the one dream of my life," continued Capt. Riley, "and I am not by any means too old to undertake that feat, even if it is regarded as the most difficult athletic undertaking in the world. The man who will duplicate Capt. Webb's deed will have to possess the same ability. By that I mean that he will not only have to possess the same endurance, but the speed as well. All the men who have heretofore undertaken the Channel swim have lacked one or the other of these necessary qualities. Haggerty, the latest man to try it, was never a long-distance swimmer. It is true that he held the championship of England at 100 yards for several years, but he could not stay long in the water. Holbein has endurance, and to spare, but he lacks speed, and this will probably kill any chance he might otherwise have had of swimming from England to France.

"Capt. Webb was thirty-six years old when he successfully accomplished the great feat, and Holbein, who has tried it five times, once getting within one mile of the French shore before he was forced to give up, is forty-three. Haggerty is forty-two also. I am sure I can make that swim, and, if my plans mature, will try it during the early part of September.

"It is just a matter of endurance, a little speed, and a close study of the tides that run through this great sea trough, for really it is the tides as much as anything else that has baffled every swimmer who has tried it except Capt. Webb. You need also the ability to stay in the water for twenty-four hours or more. Now this is not as easy as it looks at a hasty glance, as the average swimmer will develop discomfort after two hours' immersion, even if he exerts himself but little. 'Jack' Haggerty was forced to give up after being six hours in the water last Summer when he tried to negotiate the Channel, and was all tied up into a knot from cramps.

"Now the ability to stay long periods in the water is one of my strong points. Capt. Webb and I had an endurance contest in Horticultural Hall in Boston in October, 1882. Webb won after a continuous stay in the water of ninety-two hours, while I was only two hours behind. Webb's flesh when he came out was like putty, and could be picked off with the fingers.

"As for my ability as a swimmer I can refer to my list of victories, which include triumphs over every well-known professional swimmer of note who has taken part in swimming contests during the past fifteen years. Of course the majority of the races were at distances ranging from two to twenty miles, as I never have been what you might call a sprinter.

"One of Capt. Webb's bequests to me was the chart of the tides of the Channel between Folkestone and Calais. This was the one he followed when he achieved the feat which made his name famous the world over. This chart shows exactly the course of the different tides and their changes, and Capt. Webb's route is marked down so plainly that even a novice could follow it.

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"A good example of the importance of a knowledge of the tides to a swimmer is illustrated right here in New York. Some years ago I swam a race from the Battery to Coney Island, and won it easily in three hours and a half, although the time made by my opponent was between six and seven hours. He was nearly as fast as I was, yet my time was so much better because I had made a study of the tides.

"As soon as he left the Battery he made a bee line for Fort Lafayette, just off Fort Hamilton. Then he tried to swim directly for Sea Gate, so that he could round the point as closely as possible. Now, in doing this he showed his ignorance of the currents. As soon as he got to Fort Lafayette he ran into a sea puss, or kind of whirlpool, which is caused by the meeting at this point of the East and North River tides. Though he was somewhat luckier than most swimmers, and after some trouble got out of this whirlpool, still the tide swung him far into Gravesend Bay, and finally took him around by the clubhouse of the Atlantic Yacht Club at Sea Gate, and then to the Point.

"Here again, being so near shore, he ran into another sea puss caused by the North River tide again coming in contact with the current from the East River, which is commonly known as the Potato Patch. Well, he came to anchor here for quite a while, and after floating aimlessly around for an hour or so like a chip, by good fortune was carried out of the influence of the whirlpool, and then the tide took him down to the finishing point at the New Iron Pier, where I had landed hours before, and, fully dressed, was among the spectators who watched him finish.

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"When I left the Battery I made directly for Bay Ridge, which is a half mile this side of Fort Lafayette. Then I swam diagonally across the Narrows to within a short distance of Fort Wadsworth, on the Staten Island shore. This shore I hugged closely for a while and was rapidly borne down the main ship channel by the full force of the North River tide straight into the lower bay, by this course totally avoiding the sea puss at Fort Lafayette, which was a half mile away. The North River current runs straight toward the ocean, and by swimming on a slant toward Sea Gate I was soon enabled to round the Point several hundred feet beyond the Potato Patch. All this time I was swept along by a current that in places runs as high as four miles an hour, and then was carried straight down along the Coney Island beach to the finishing place at the Iron Pier. By thus following the tides I covered the distance in half the time of my opponent.

"In training for a long swim such as that of the Channel most swimmers make a mistake. The only proper way to train for this is to swim all the time. Some of the swimmers spend as much time doing different stunts on the land as they do in the water, and that is where they are wrong.

"Only by taking long swims can one prepare himself for such an arduous feat. First you should swim a mile or so a day, then two miles, and gradually increase the distance each day until you can swim twenty miles. If I am not way off in my calculations I will cross the Channel in less time that it took Capt. Webb, which was twenty-three hours. The Captain told me after he made his big swim that if he had started two hours earlier than called for by his schedule he could have saved at least three hours, as he could thus have reached the current that at last bore him to the French coast when it was running at its swiftest.

"If I can emulate the example of my friend Capt. Webb," concluded Capt. Riley, "and succeed in swimming across that difficult piece of water, I will be quite willing to regard it as a fitting crown to my long swimming career."

"HAPPY TEETH."

LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

The Tooth Powder
That Polishes Teeth
Palmer Cox Brownie Book Coupon in the Package.

Public Ledger,
PHILADELPHIA

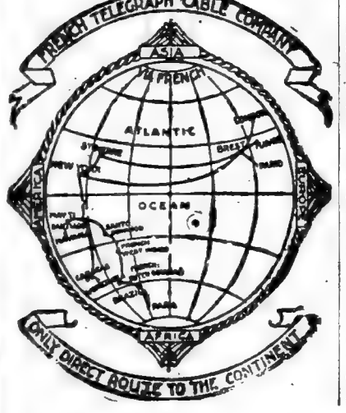
THE PUBLIC LEDGER shows below the most gratifying statement of advertising gains issued in its seventy years of active business. In the seventeen months covered by this statement there has been a steady increase in the number of advertisements carried, both classified and display. This increase can mean but one thing: Public Ledger advertisements bring RESULTS.

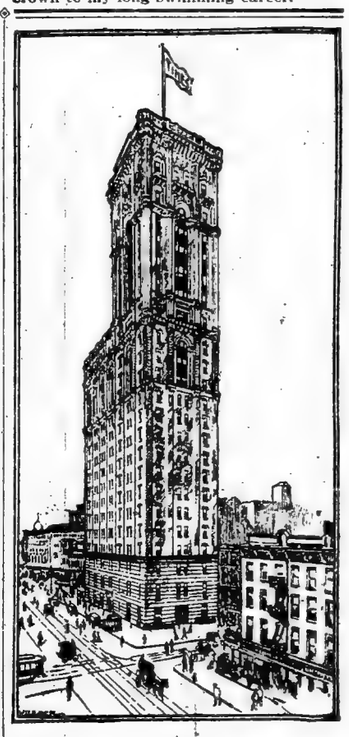
NUMBER OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

	1904.	1903.	GAIN.
January	26,018	24,625	1,393
February	23,721	22,379	1,342
March	32,453	27,440	5,013
April	34,018	27,237	6,781
May	35,596	29,253	6,343
June	30,971	25,042	5,929
July	26,668	20,340	6,328
August	24,193	19,189	5,014
September	34,040	26,885	7,155
October	34,990	29,788	5,202
November	29,340	27,384	1,956
December	26,677	24,664	2,013

	1905.	1904.	GAIN.
January	28,818	26,018	2,800
February	28,868	23,721	5,147
March	36,930	32,453	4,477
April	45,572	34,018	11,554
May	50,894	35,596	15,298

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CAUSE REMARKABLE GROWTH.
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For Rent
in the
Times Building,
Times Square,
ENTIRE FLOOR.
3,832 sq. ft.
26 windows.

Figuring on the basis that a building's height should be reckoned from the floor of its lowest basement to its topmost point, the Times Building is the loftiest structure in this city. From the ourb at Forty-third Street to the top of the observatory rail is 362 feet 8¾ inches, while the level of its lowest basement is 57 feet and ⅝ of an inch below that curb, making a total of 419 feet 9⅛ inches.

Offices Single or in Suites.
Apply to
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO.,
Agents, on premises. Tel. 4900—38.
Also 158 Broadway. Tel. 1711 Cortlandt.

WHERE MR. HAY GOT "LITTLE BREECHES"

THE recent death of John Hay has brought about a revival of interest in his poetry, especially the Pike County Ballads, of which "Jim Bludso of the Prairie Belle" and "Little Breeches" were among the best known. Since the author's death the relatives of a dozen old Mississippi pilots have set forth the claim that their ancestor was the only original Jim Bludso, and it is likely that there will be as many different versions of the inspiration of "Little Breeches."

In a letter which Mr. Hay wrote in 1871, and of which a fac-simile is in possession of one of his personal friends in this city, the question as to the source of inspiration seems to be settled. The letter reads in part:

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"I do not think much of my poems. They have had an enormous success both in this country and in England, but I think it will be ephemeral. I got the story of 'Little Breeches' from a sermon by Mr. Winans of Hamilton. The character of Jim Bludso was to a certain extent founded on Oliver Fairchild of Warsaw, of course not intended for a likeness. I have forgotten the real name of the boat on which he perished."

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The Rev. Ephraim H. Winans was an itinerant preacher in the Middle West in 1866 or 1867, and visited Warsaw, Ill., the home of John Hay's father. He dined at the Hay home and afterward the family accompanied him to church, where he preached on Divine Providence, and outlined its possibilities under natural laws. In the course of the sermon he told of an incident which had startled a gathering of ministers at New Virginia, Iowa, in April, 1863.

One of the clergymen was giving out the hymn

"Forever with the Lord!
Amen! So let it be,"

when a man named Proudfoot rushed into the church crying for some one to furnish him with a horse.

He explained that he had driven his wagon up to the church steps and had helped out his wife and parents when the horses bolted and ran away, carrying off his little four-year-old son, who was in the back of the wagon. The meeting was broken up and the congregation set out to search the prairies. Tracking was impossible, so the searchers swept the country in circles. Finally they came upon the runaways, one horse in a gully, the other on the bank and the wagon overturned on the roadway. There was no trace of the little boy.

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Their torches were going out when some one remembered that there was an abandoned cabin not far away where they might find dry wood. It stood half a mile across the fields, and they were guided thither by the bleating of a flock of sheep which had taken refuge in the cabin from the terrific rain storm which was raging.

On reaching the cabin they found the door fastened from the inside so tightly that the strongest man in the party could not force it. Suddenly one of the men declared that he heard a voice inside. Their efforts to force the door were redoubled and finally rewarded. In the middle of the cabin, sitting on a box, surrounded by the sheep, sat the son of the house of Proudfoot. He did not really say, as Mr. Hay has it in the poem:

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"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what's the matter of me."

What he really said was: "Here I am pape."

How the little lad had found the cabin in the dark, how he had opened the door which strong men could hardly force, were questions which the ministers were at loss to answer. In his sermon Mr. Winans explained that the lad had probably followed the bleating of the sheep and found the door open when he reached the cabin. The movement of the sheep inside had closed it and the rain swelled it so that it was difficult to open.

Mr. Hay took considerable license with the story. He turned the rain to snow and the church to a grocery store, but there is no doubt that the story of Little Breeches is that of the Iowa lad.

CUPID'S CUSSEDNESS.

Do you remember, sweetest Sue,
That moonlight night in June,
When from the party we withdrew
To watch the stars—and spoon?

Can you forget our rapturous joy,
While in the hammock swinging,
With fireflies sparkling o'er our heads,
And whip-poor-will a-singing?

We talked of days when first we met,
And passed ecstatic hours.
We breathed the incense of true love,
More fragrant than the flowers.

But then, alas! for human plans,
As I was going to "pop,"
The rope of that blamed hammock broke
And down we came kerflop!

EDWIN TRACEY.

Have You Found
A Boarding
Place or a Room?

Many little ads like this appear daily in The New York Times.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Cool and attractively clean rooms; breakfast optional; location is ideally central; Summer season rates.

More prominence is given Lost and Found, Furnished Room and Boarding Place advertisements in THE NEW YORK TIMES than in any other newspaper. Over 100,000 metropolitan daily circulation. See last page. Orders by telephone accepted.

SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

NEW YORK is dull beyond measure. Now and then a social light flits over the horizon, en passant, but the news is to be found in the accounts from watering places and resorts on the seaside, in the mountains and woods, and abroad. The sojourners on the other side are having a gay time, especially in London, where the heat seems to have made no difference in the attendance at the opera and the numerous splendid functions that are being given daily.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor will close her house in London and go to the Continent for a while. On Wednesday next, Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will sail for this country. Elbridge T. Gerry and Miss Gerry have gone to San Moritz. Mrs. Mackay entertains a good deal, and has been giving a number of musical parties. Mrs. Astor will pay this week her annual visit to London. She is booked to sail on July 19, but may change the date. Mrs. William R. Travers is visiting her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, in Paris. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe are in London, but society there is much disappointed that the latest American Duchess has not been entertaining. Her mother, Mrs. Goelet, has been in Paris, but has now reached London. Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are also in London, where they have been giving dinners and having parties at the Opera, and where they have been the recipients of much hospitality.

Perhaps the most interesting bit of news from Europe is the reported engagement of Miss Ethel Barrymore and Capt. Graham. Miss Barrymore is a great favorite in the monde of London as well as in that of New York, and she was at the ball given by the Duchess of Sutherland in the beginning of the week.

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Newport is looking up with the prospect of a subscription dance to be held there during August. That month and the first two weeks of September will be crowded and gay. The number of débutantes increases, and with the reception given by Mrs. Baldwin for Miss Edith Deacon, her niece, and another planned for Miss Pauline French, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French, at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy, and also the cotillion for Miss Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, and the Clark-Pomeroy wedding, the future is promising. So far, however, there have been nothing but dinners and small affairs. On Thursday the first dance at the Casino brought out quite a representative attendance, mainly of the younger set.

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Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are this week at Atlantic City for the Horse Show. Mr. and Mrs. W. Goadby Loew are to be there, and also Mrs. Roche and Miss Cynthia Roche. Mr. and Mrs. Loew will entertain Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt later at Seabright. So far the colony on the Jersey shore has been enjoying itself mildly with house parties and sailing and bathing. The Horse Show there, however, will bring out a lot of people from the other places. In fact, it would seem as if this was to be a Summer for roving. August is to open Saratoga with eclat. Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay will then be in their new home, a beautiful place, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, and Mr. and Mrs. Duryea and others who are interested in the races will have habitations at the Springs for a few weeks. Mrs. Mackay and her children are now in the White Mountains.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould are to be at Lucerne, in Switzerland, for the latter part of July and the beginning of August. This will be a pied a terre for numerous automobile trips through the surrounding country. Mrs. Kingdon has joined her daughter, Mrs. Gould, at Lucerne. Mr. and Mrs. Luther Kountze, Miss Kountze, and Mr. Livingston will spend the Summer abroad. Mr. and Mrs. Kountze and Miss Kountze sailed on Thursday. They are to return to Morristown in the Autumn. Miss Kountze will be one of the débutantes of next Winter. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who is daily expected at Newport, has been taking the cure at Carlsbad with many beneficial results.

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Arrivals from Europe have been numerous. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt were among those who reached here last week. Their new yacht arrived a few days ago and was anchored in the North River. They are to go to the Adirondacks for the Summer, where their niece, Mrs. Thomas Howard, and her children are already established. Mr. and Mrs. William B. Leeds arrived on the same ship and went to Newport. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Coudert came over at the same time. Other arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who have gone to Newport, and Mr. and Mrs. Hart McKee, who will be at the same resort for a short time this Summer.

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Miss Rockefeller and the James Stillmans have been on an automobile tour on the Continent, and were registered a fortnight ago at Lucerne. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps are now at Beaufort Castle, and within ten days Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are to be established at Balmacaen for the Summer and Autumn. J. Henry Smith has been on the Continent, but comes back to London and then goes to Scotland. He has not been doing much entertaining. His cousin, Mrs. Cooper, has been the hostess at a number of musical parties in London, which have been among the successes of the season.

The last event of interest to Americans will be the wedding of Miss Sturgis and the Hon. Scott Montagu, which will take place on July 25.

Mrs. Ogden Mills, who had the Balfour house in London this Summer, has been renewing many of her old friendships dating from the days when she and her sister, Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, were the most popular young American women in London—the Livingston twins. Mrs. Bentinck has been in much better health. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier have taken an apartment in London, where they will remain until late August, taking an occasional run out in the country. Mr. Van Alen's English mansion will not be finished until the Autumn. It is said that Mr. Van Alen is to follow in the footsteps of William Waldorf Astor and become a British subject.

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Mrs. Charles T. Barney and Miss Barney arrived from Europe in the earlier part of the week. Mrs. Barney's son James is studying at the Beaux Arts in Paris. Parties for the week at Cowes are to be given by Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mr. and Mrs. Drexel. Mrs. Drexel has a house in London, and has been entertaining for her daughter, who is a débutante, although presented last year.

After the Fourth the Lenox people go to the seashore, returning to the Berkshires in September. Augustus Schermerhorn has ended his annual visit there, and is on a cruise. Mrs. Elliott F. Shepard, who has been with Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sloane at Elm Court, goes to Bar Harbor. Miss Sophie Furniss has also gone to Bar Harbor for the Summer. As yet it has not been very gay on the Maine coast. Nearly all the social events of importance will be crowded into August. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb are giving their series of week-end parties at Shelburne Farms. They, too, will go to the mountains and seashore for some visits. Mr. Pulitzer and Miss Webb are to be married in the Autumn in New York.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Taller are at Richfield Springs. Owing to Mr. Taller's health they are to be quiet this Summer. Mrs. John R. Townsend has been visiting them. Mrs. Douglas Robinson has opened her house, and is entertaining parties of young people.

The old rumor has been revived that the Duchess of Marlborough is coming over this Summer. Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who opens Belcourt this week, has made no announcement to that effect. This rumor always prevails every July. There seems little prospect of a visit from the Cheylesmores either. Consuelo, Duchess of Manchester, and her sister, Lady Lister Kaye, are to go to Homburg and Marienbad after the London season. The Duchess of Manchester is in London, where she is under treatment at a rest cure. She will be present at the wedding of Miss Sturgis and the Hon. Scott Montague, and then will return to Ireland to join her husband and children.

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Islip and Far Rockaway and Edgemere are busy at bridge. There have been afternoon card parties every day at the cottages and at the Edgemere Club. Bridge is also just now, for lack of other interests, much en rapport at Newport.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

MRS. CHARLES GLEN COLLINS was Miss Nathalie Schenck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Spotswood D. Schenck. Her father and mother have lived apart a number of years.

Mrs. Collins has always been much in the public eye since the starting by her while a schoolgirl at the time of the Spanish-American war of an endless-chain letter, which resulted in the Post Office in the little Long Island town where she spent that Summer being literally overwhelmed with mail.

Later, some four or five Winters ago, she made her début and at once entered New York's swellest set, and became a belle. She lived with her grandmother, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, and her mother in an unpretentious brick house on Lexington Avenue. The family did but little entertaining, but Miss Schenck went everywhere she was a chum of Miss Cathleen Neilson, and one of the attendants at her wedding to Reginald Vanderbilt.

Mrs. George Gould took a fancy to Miss Schenck, and she was often a guest at Georgian Court, Lakewood. On one of these visits she met Charles Glen Collins, who was at Lakewod playing polo. His card was engraved "Capt. C. Glen Collins." They met but once, and there was nothing about the chance encounter to attract attention.

Meanwhile Miss Schenck received much attention, and it was known that several well-known young men were her devoted admirers.

Suddenly she sailed with her mother and party of guests of Eugene Higgins on his yacht Varuna for foreign shores, and rumors were rife that the long-time bachelor might succumb to the charms of the big blonde girl.

At the first port they touched, in Spain, there chanced to be "Captain." Charles Glen Collins, who renewed his acquaintance with the American girl, and inside of twenty-four hours Mrs. Schenck had promised to become Mrs. Collins.

A few weeks later Mrs. and Miss Schenck, accompanied by the Englishman, arrived in New York, and inside of two days left for California, for the purpose, it was stated, of restoring Capt. Collins's health, which, it was also stated, had been seriously impaired from military service.

The wedding took place very quietly and without previous notice to friends here at Monterey, Cal.

When Mr. and Mrs. Collins returned East they were the guests of the George Goulds and the Reginald Vanderbilts, but after a few weeks sailed for England, and not long after came authentic rumors of financial and other embarrassments that had overtaken the alleged "Captain." Mrs. Collins, however, was devoted to her husband, and kept him with her mother and herself in Paris for a long time. A few months ago a daughter was born to her. Reports as to C. Glen Collins's whereabouts are now quite contradictory.

Mrs. Collins has the sympathy of every one, for her simple manners and good sense made her a universal favorite. In appearance she is very tall, and was decidedly stout until a severe illness just before she sailed on the Varuna, which left her plump only. She is a decided blonde, with light golden brown hair, large dark blue yes, and a creamy white skin, devoid of color. Her features are remarkable for their symmetry. She is still abroad with her mother, and with no apparent intention of soon returning to America.

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Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, wife of Gen. Corbin, was Miss Edythe Patten of Washington, one of the wealthy Patten sisters, who were considered determined spinsters, from their refusal of many suitors.

Mrs. Corbin did not marry Gen. Corbin until well along in the thirties. Two of her sisters are still unwed, and another, it is said, was procuring a divorce from her husband when the latter suddenly died somewhere in Alaska or en route to the Klondike.

Gen. Corbin and Mrs. Corbin are now in the Philippines, where he is stationed. Before that they were for some time stationed on Governors Island, and they entertained there a great deal, as they had previously in Washington.

Mrs. Corbin is tall, with a fine figure, dark brown hair, and unusually large dark brown eyes. She was considered by many a handsome woman.

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Miss Evelyn Walsh is the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who entertained most elaborately in Washington, and who has taken one of the finest of the Newport villas for the Summer. Miss Walsh went last year to Paris, carefully chaperoned, to study music, and, together with her parents, has recently returned to this country. She is a fine-looking girl, who dresses handsomely, and who has been very carefully educated.

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Mrs. Alfred Ely, who has written a charming book on flower gardening, was Miss Helena Rutherfurd, a sister of Winthrop Rutherfurd and Rutherfurd Stuyvesant. With her husband and children she lives on Second Avenue in an apartment overlooking a little triangular park, which is near the old Rutherfurd home. The Elys have a country place at New Milford, N. Y., called Meadowburn Farm, which they occupy during the Summer, and here Mrs. Ely carries on her amateur gardening. The engagement of her daughter, Miss Helena Rutherfurd Ely, to Richard Worsom Meade, son of the late Rear Admiral Meade, was announced in the Spring. Her son, Alfred Ely, Jr., is a Princeton boy, and during the Commencement week this June Mr. and Mrs. Ely took a house at Princeton and entertained house parties.

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Peter Lorillard Ronalds, who lives in Connecticut, but who is a member of the New York Club and occasionally visits New York, is the husband of the famous American hostess in London, Mrs. Ronalds. He and Mrs. Ronalds are not divorced, but for years have lived apart. Their children include Mrs. Ritchie, Reginald Ronalds, a bachelor and member of the Knickerbocker Club, and P. Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., who married Miss Bertha Perry.

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Two English noblemen have the right to appear with covered heads in the presence of royalty; they are Lord Kinsale and Lord Forester.



White linen gown, embroidered in white.

MIDSUMMER GOWNS.

THE fashions for midsummer and early Autumn having been settled, the fashionables are now ordering late Autumn frocks and early Winter gowns from Paris and Vienna, while in the manufacturing world patterns and materials for the fabrics to be made up in the Summer and Autumn of 1906 are already designed, and many are in process of weaving, for the goods for the Winter and Spring have most of them been made. There is but little of novelty in these materials, and designs for those now the vogue have been faithfully tried and not found wanting, and voiles, mohairs, chiffon taffetas, foulards, chiffons, crêpe de chines, chiffon velvets, chiffon broadcloths, tweeds, and a dozen others are being manufactured in quantities, and shepherds' plaids, which began their fashionable vogue two Summers ago, will remain fashionable, for although seen in cheap goods, even a novice can see the difference between the expensive wools and the cheap imitations.

Flowered muslins or organdies and fine dotted batistes trimmed with laces of all sorts are among the most fashionable of the midsummer gown materials for afternoon and evening wear at Newport, Bar Harbor, and the smaller but fashionable Summer resorts.

In town all sorts of gowns are seen, ranging from linen to beautiful batistes for day wear, and from short traveling dresses to trailing lace frocks in the evening at the smart restaurants. The former is rather more likely to be worn than the latter by the fashionable woman who is passing through town, and who may be merely waiting for her train hour.

Mrs. Robert Goelet, with her sister, Mrs. Craig Biddle, and her mother, Mrs. Henry Whelen, were seen together the other day. Mrs. Goelet wore a very short skirt and a three-quarter-length, three-quarter-fitting coat, of rough bluish gray cloth, that closed down the front with large bone buttons. It had a white collar and white revers embroidered in pale blue. The plain coat sleeves were finished like a man's coat. The skirt was skin tight to about the knees, and from there down fullness was given by box plaits, plaited under and pressed flat. A white mull underblouse was fastened at the neck by a large turquoise, set with diamonds. Her small turban was a black and white straw, the black forming the base of the round crown and the lower half of the rolled-up brim, the top of the crown and about an inch and a quarter of the top of the brim being cream-white straw. At each side small wings in black and pale blue were fastened well toward the front, the tips slanting upward at the sides, as they were not long enough to extend to the back.

Mrs. Craig Biddle wore a dark-blue voile costume trimmed with many graduated strappings of blue taffeta, outlining battlement effects. These strappings were placed very near together and filled the outlined battlements to the very centre. The trailing skirt had these battlement effects around the flaring bottom, and many more outlining long panels from the waistline to the lower row of battlements.

The coat was a short Eton, also elaborately trimmed with the silk strappings, and having rather scant puffs of the voile as sleeves. These puffs ended above the elbow, being gathered in under a strapping finished with a plaiting of taffeta, followed by a narrow, pouting puff of white lace, followed in turn by a shirred puff and plaiting of the taffeta. The fronts were short and opened to show the white linen underblouse with its cut work of open leaves. The sleeves had small puffs below the elbows, and the bands that served as cuffs had the open English embroidery in leaves. The stock matched this openwork effect.

The hat topping this gown was a dull, dark green chip, an amazon shape, but with wider crown and brim than the old-time amazon. The crown was long and low, the brim quite wide at the sides, and rose in a rolling flare up and away from the sides but also away from the top of the crown. Starting from the front of the hat and in the centre in a plain quill effect was an immensely long wide and thick ostrich plume in a brighter, but still dull, shade of green. This plume entirely concealed the top of the crown and extended out over the back and trailed out and down nearly to the base of the neck. The plume was so wide and heavy as to give the effect of several superimposed feathers.

Mrs. Helen Whelen wore a plain black walking skirt and three-quarter length, three-quarter coat to match, having a vest and a collar and cuffs of light copper brown cloth. It was topped by a moderately large brown straw hat trimmed with quantities of brown ribbon chous and had shaded roses at the back and rear of the left side.

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Miss Amy Phipps, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps of New York, who married the Hon. Frederick Guest, third son of Lord Wimborne, in St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, had her bridal gown of ivory white satin with a long trained skirt elaborately trimmed with old Brussels lace. Her veil, also of lace, was draped over a wreath of orange blossoms and white roses and her bouquet was made of the same flowers. Her traveling gown was fine white cloth trimmed with Irish lace, with touches of pale blue taffeta on the bodice and a white hat trimmed with blue.



Pale pink batiste frock, with open embroidery in white.

Miss Jean Reid, daughter of Ambassador Reid, and Miss Gwendolyn Burden, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden of New York, were among the bridesmaids; the others were the Misses Louise Wood, Hetty Davenport, Margaretta MacVeagh, Irene Catlin, and the Lady Mary Bowes-Lyon and the Hon. Gweneth Ponsonby. Their frocks were white tulle. The skirts were very full, and each was trimmed with four rows of closely plaited white satin ribbon separated by insertions of Mechlin lace.

The bodices had lace stocks and guimpes with fichus of tulle and Mechlin lace, and tiny bows of pink-satin ribbon were caught down the bodice fronts. The deep girdles were made of folds of white-satin ribbon with long sashes at the back. The tulle sleeves were puffs of elbow length finished with Mechlin lace ruffles.

Their large Leghorn hats were trimmed with full ruches of pink and white tulle, a single long, white ostrich plume on each hat showed sprays of small pink roses clustering along the stem of each feather. Their flowers were pink roses, and each wore the bridegroom's gift, an enameled buckle, with the crest of the Life Guards in the centre.

Two little nieces of the bridegroom, the Hon. Queenie Thesiger and Miss Barbara Villiers were the train bearers. They were also in white tulle and lace, with pink satin sashes.

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Miss Augusta Bellingham, who married the Marquis of Bute last week, is Irish; she had her wedding gown made entirely of Irish lace and her going-away gown was mauve Irish poplin; she also gave Irish lace handkerchiefs to her bridesmaids.

The white silk of the attendants' frocks was sent over from China by Miss Agnes Berkeley, a well-known missionary, expressly for that purpose. The bridesmaids also wore Irish cloaks of St. Patrick blue and St. Patrick blue kid shoes and stockings. The Marquis of Bute presented each attendant with a ring set with the favorite jewel of each, surrounded by diamonds. The Marquis and his best man were both in full Highland dress.

It was a most picturesque wedding, people from all parts of Ireland went to Annagassan, and in the afternoon—the wedding took place at 10 o'clock in the morning—and after the wedding breakfast at the Castle, the Marquis and his bride embarked on his yacht, which was attended by a long procession of boats.

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A superb gown just worn by the Princess de Radolin is described in a private letter from Paris as a Princess robe of cream white silk crêpe, glove fitting, with a long train, closing invisibly, and made entirely of sunray plaiting, the narrow part of the plaiting being in both corsage and skirt, at the waist line. The plaitings, of course, being firmly caught to a soft white silk foundation slip, the top is cut off on a straight line from under the arms across both back and front. Straps of the crêpe about an inch wide, ornamented with a Greek key pattern in rhinestones, hold the corsage in place, and across the top of the corsage itself is a Greek key design four inches wide done in rhinestones, and in the centre front there is a large rhinestone ornament with chains of rhinestones forming fringes to the waist line. A low diadem to match the Greek key trimming of the frock is to be worn in her coiffure.

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Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., lunching with Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, wore a trailing robe of finest pale yellow batiste sprinkled with dots a little less than a quarter of an inch across. The skirt had a deep hem above which was a straight insertion of cream-colored lace, then came a group of half-inch tucks, a dozen or more in number, with half-inch spaces between them, and above these another of the lace insertions. There was also a second and much narrower group of tucks. The bodice was pointed and tight at the waist line, but rather loose above the deep girdle, and was trimmed with lace and tucks. The elbow sleeves were rather small shirred puffs with apricot-colored ribbons tied at the elbows and forming small bows at the back of the arms.

Mrs. Vanderbilt's French chapeau was small and high, tilted well over the forehead and up at the back and was an ecru straw trimmed with two curling quills in ecru and other light shades and having clusters of red and pink cherries at the back and left side, where the turned-up brim had more than a suggestion of a fluted effect.

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Mrs. Hunnewell wore a trailing robe of black China silk, with quarter-inch white polka dots three or four inches apart scattered over it, and trimmed with odd insertions of black silk, having a large pattern in white.

The skirt, a trailing one, was gathered slightly at the waist line and fell in flaring folds to the floor. Some eight inches from the deep hem seven-inch strips of black silk, flowered in white, were set on or in, and these outlined large battlements, say twenty inches long by fourteen inches across, but the battlement effect appeared much narrower as the sections fell into folds. There seemed to be spaces between these sections as wide as the sections themselves; the battlement effect was at the bottom, the tops being open. A black and white patent leather belt was worn. This belt formed a shallow diamond-shaped section in the back, and was rather narrow; the diamond was black, outlined by a fold or strip of white leather; then came black, followed by another line of white, and last the black edge.

The bodice was gathered slightly at the waist line, and showed the black and white trimming around the neck and down the front. The stock was "baby" Irish crochet, and so were the turned-back cuffs of the sleeves. The sleeves, by the way, were the sort worn so much last Summer, clinging around the tops, but still loose, and having drooping puffs at the back above the cuffs. Insertions of the large patterned black and white silk were let in to form the puffs.

Mrs. Hunnewell's hat was a large flat affair of black fancy straw set straight on her head, with a low crown and a brim that was straight at the front and sides and turned up, or rather rolled over, close to the crown in the centre back and at the rear of the sides. A large chou of white roses was set at each side of the crown at the back, just inside of the rolled-up portion. She wore a black dotted net veil and her huge baroque earrings, and looked extremely well.

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A simple white Swiss frock dotted with black has accessories of black-and-white striped Peking silk. It is a French creation and will be worn at Bar Harbor. The skirt is a round length and is laid at the top in half-inch, lengthwise tucks to some distance below the hips; these tucks taper to points at the bottom. Then comes a two-inch insertion of heavy white lace followed by a slightly gathered section of the Swiss, ending in a band of the heavy white lace, edged by a two-inch ruffle of Valenciennes. Just where the lace ruffle begins, or where the heavy lace insertion ends, another gathered ruffle of the Swiss is joined, and the thin lace ruffle conceals the joining. There are three of these ruffled sections, varying from the sixteen-inch flounce at the bottom to the ten-inch ruffle at the top. The bottom ruffle is finished by a wider band of the insertion and two thin lace ruffles over a fine plaiting of plain white muslin.

The corsage has a Dutch neck, and there is a pointed vest in the back as well as the front of the heavy lace. A three-inch band of the black and white striped ribbon outlines this lace vest, being plaited in at the points and tied or made into smart butterfly bows, one at the back and one in the front at the bust line. From under these bows the silk extends down to the deep pointed girdle, made of folds of wider ribbon. This girdle is pointed in both the front and the back below the waist line, but is straight around at the top.

Inserted under the edges of the ribbon outlining the vest is a two-inch strip of Swiss, having every two inches an insertion of inch-wide, heavy white lace. This strip has at its edge an inch-wide ruffle of Valenciennes, and then come three more ruffles of the same lace set on a foundation of the Swiss.

The Swiss and lace strips end some three inches above the bows, and the three ruffles outline the squared ends. In both the back and the front the ends of the ruffles are rounded up under the bows, showing the striped ribbon running from the bows to the girdle, and giving a bolero effect to the bodice. The lowest of the three wide ruffles extends out over the sleeve tops, is very full at the sides, and is caught in at the front and back of the armholes toward the bottom, thus giving still more of a jacket effect. Under this bolero of lace the bodice is made of the Swiss, drawn rather closely over a soft white silk foundation or tight lining.

The sleeves are large single puffs of the Swiss, having striped ribbons tied around them just at the elbows and finished with bows like those on the bodice. Swiss flounces with lengthwise insertions of the heavy lace and bordered with double ruffles of valenciennes make the lower part of the sleeves. These flounces end some four inches from the hands.

The hat for this gown is a turned-down affair of white crinoline with a low, bowl-shaped crown surrounded by a little rolled section perhaps an inch across that rises in a high ridge around the crown. Outside of this ridge is a full box plaiting of black tulle, and directly in the front is a soft bow of pale pink velvet ribbon two inches wide. There is a narrow bandeau, and at the back sprays of pink moss rosebuds and roses are fastened to the white tulle-covered bandeau.

A white silk parasol edged with black, and having large sprays of pink roses painted on three of its panels, is also designed to accompany the costume, and a single, very short string of huge shaded pink coral beads is to be worn as a finish to the neck of the costume when the pink trimmed hat and parasol are used.

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Miss Susan Street has a brown-and-white shepherd's plaid in voile made in a surplice waist and short skirt. The brown is light, more of a tan than brown.

The skirt is about six inches from the floor, and has a six-inch hem. It is gathered around the top and hangs straight and full from the shirred top. There is a girdle of golden-brown ribbon with short loops, and ends perhaps fourteen inches long in the back. The surplice body is as simple as can be, being plain in the back and having a fine mull stock and guimpe. The sleeves are full and drooping from shoulders to elbows, and from there down are tight fitting, with fine white mull turned-back cuffs.

A light cream-colored straw hat tipped well to the front, and turned up at the sides and back, tops the frock. It is trimmed with a bit of brown ribbon and two brown-edged, cream-colored quills are thrust through a brown ring at the left side, the tips going up over the crown of the hat and turning down toward it; the stems of the quills show against the turned-up brim.

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Mrs. Frederick Edey is wearing a rather dark gray linen coat and skirt for traveling. The skirt is not one of the extremely short ones, but clears the ground by perhaps two inches, and has a few plaits. The coat is more than half length, but not quite three-quarters, and is cut with one seam down the centre back and two close to the sides. It is three-quarter fitting and perfectly plain with a coat collar, and is double-breasted, having two rows of large pearl buttons to close it. With this she often wears a big snow-white sailor with a broad brim, trimmed with a cluster of pink roses at the left side near the front and pale blue ribbon. It is draped with a pale blue chiffon veil.

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Mrs. Paul Gilbert Thebaud has a simple black and white shepherd's plaid costume in chiffon taffeta.

The skirt escapes the ground by four inches, and is made of three overlapping flat, bias flounces of equal length, so cut that there is no fullness around the hips. Each flounce is finished at the lower edge in small scallops an inch long, apparently worked in buttonhole stitch.

The blouse is as simple as a blouse can be, and a little belt of the silk is worn. The sleeves are rather scant puffs to the elbow, and from there to the wrists are close-fitting, being laid in graduated, lengthwise tucks, deep at the hands and tapering out to nothing at the elbows, thus giving more fullness at that point. The body of the blouse is on the lines of the old-time Garibaldi waist, and the high collar has a turnover of finest linen mulle, as have also the sleeves. A large, flat black straw hat, trimmed with a long black ostrich plume, topped it the other afternoon.

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A pretty hat seen at Delmonico's at the luncheon hour was a white crinoline with a broad brim and very low round crown. The hat was pushed a bit over the face and the brim almost pointed out in front, being rolled at the left side almost to the crown, while on the right side it rolled only a trifle. Just at the rear of the left side the brim was bent in in a deep flute and then flared out again to roll up at the back, but still out from the crown.

A fold of very dark green velvet was placed on the top, and braid from the brim's edge; a bias strip of the velvet, some three inches wide, was laid around the crown in folds and arranged in a flat bow at the left, near the front; this bow rested on the brim and had two triangular shaped ends.

At the left where the hat rolled up against the crown seven or eight small roses in Watteau tints—pale blues, pinks, mauves, and heliotropes—were arranged close together in a circular mass, and around them, forming a frame, came, first, a full ruche of white tulle and then a quill ruching of dark green tulle matching the velvet. Back of this decoration were two short perky triangular shaped velvet ends, and at the back of the hat where it flared was a similar decoration and more green velvet arranged in short loops.

A pretty small hat noted on the avenue and worn with a short black voile frock was entirely of finely plaited black tulle. Plaitings covered the top and side plaitings rose above the crown all around, and other plaitings covered the narrow crown. A strip of black velvet ribbon was placed around the base of the crown and tied in a bow flattened against the crown at the right side. The hat was small, but with a proportionately large, high crown, and was set to tip forward over the brow. It rolled up in modified boat style from the front, but rolled higher and more sharply at the back and left side. At the left side two glossy black wings rose and pointed out high and sharp toward the back, while across the back and on the left below the wings small flat white roses showing their gold-petaled hearts were crushed.

MARIE WELDON.

Analagous.

Teach—Johnny, how many times did I tell you that you cannot subtract apples from pears or add peaches and plums?

Johnny—Well, how it is that yer subtrakt milk from de cow?

WOMEN

SEIDE GLACÉ

has all the charm and none of the faults of Silk Pongee—at half the cost. It makes dreams of gowns for day or evening wear—gowns in which women will look wondrously fair. Ask for it at any wash goods counter—all colors—or

WRITE TO YOUR DEALER FOR SAMPLES

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

BEDFORD MILLS
Third and Mercer Sts.,
New York.

Summer Amusements: Roof Gardens and Beaches

AT Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens for this week the usual change of bill has been made. Among the new-comers are Ford and Gerhue, assisted by their ten Rollicking Girls; Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, the Queen of Magic; the Juggling McBanns; Will Rogers, the Cowboy Lariat Thrower; the Three Musical Johnsons, Lutz brothers, and Doherty sisters.

The acts that hold over are Ernest Hogan, Rice and Prevost, Rossi, Capt. Bloom's demonstration of wireless telegraphy, and the Girl from Coney Island.

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Fay Templeton has made a hit in "Lifting the Lid," and "The Whole Damm Family" at the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre, to the casts of which she returned last Monday evening, after a prolonged illness. Miss Templeton is in excellent condition, and the three songs she sings could not be more enthusiastically received. The comic automobile race is still given during the intermission between the two musical skits.

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At Wistaria Grove on top of the New York Theatre, the Marco Twins will be the chief new comedy feature this week. Sam Elton, "the man who made the Shah laugh," continues in his grotesque crockery juggling act, as do also the astonishing Avolos. "The Girl with the Red Domino" and "When We Are Forty-one" complete the programme.

A special feature is announced for to-night's concert. This is Lyndale Allison, whom the managers of the roof garden say possesses the highest and widest range of voice in the world.



British Artillery in Action. Maxim Gun Play, Boer War Spectacle, Brighton Beach.



Wahkekeetah, Indian Princess, Bostock's, Coney Island.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

Hot weather does not have any effect on the attendance at "Fantana," which is now progressing toward its three-hundredth performance. It is an unusual fact in connection with the long run that no new numbers or lines have been introduced in the piece since its opening at the Lyric last January.

Sam Bernard and "The Rollicking Girl" will reach the century mark at the Herald Square on Aug. 7, at which event there will be many novelties introduced in the musical comedy, and souvenirs will be distributed. "The Rollicking Girl" expects to remain where it is long after the regular season starts again.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Julie Herne will appear in her own play, "Richter's Wife," which was originally produced at a special matinée at the Manhattan Theatre last Winter, this week at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. Her sister, Crystal Herne, will also be in the support. The other principals in the play will be played by J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein, and Helen Tracy.

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"Dora Thorne" will be this week's attraction at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre with Beatrice Morgan in the title rôle. Nearly all the leading members of the Proctor forces have been secured for the occasion, among them being James E. Wilson, Wallace Erskine, Dudley Hawley, Sol Aiken, George Lessey, and Mary Ryan.

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The offering for the current week at the Proctor Fifty-eighth Street House will be a revival of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The melodrama will have a special production, and the cast will include James Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, Charles Arthur, Robert Rogers, Louise Mackintosh, and George Howell.

VAUDEVILLE.

An amusing novelty will be presented at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week when Eddie Foy will give a burlesque of Henry Lee, the impersonator, who is also on the bill, using the latter's stage setting to make the act the more ridiculous.

The other entertainers on the long programme are Moore and Littlefield in "Change Your Act," John Mason in a one-act drama, supported by a selected company; George Evans, Jack and Jill, Four Bard Brothers, the Hickman Brothers, and the moving pictures.

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Keith's special attraction for the week is the Williams and Walker Glee Club from the "In Dahomey" company. Maude Harrison and Company will present Julian Street's comedietta, "The Lady Across the Hall," while others who will entertain are Bedini and Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hayman, Ray L. Royce, Donahue and Mattie Nichols, Four Livingstons, La Petite Adelaide, Sallie Stembler, Chalk Saunders, Dalton Brothers, Carolyn Young, Sid Baxter, Acker and Gilday, and the moving pictures.

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A number of additions have been made to the American Gallery at the Eden Musee. In this exhibit every epoch in the history of the country from the time of the Revolution to the present is shown. There are concerts afternoon and evening.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

The height of the Summer season witnesses Luna Park at the top of its popularity. The free circus, with its many performers, include the daring Will Hill, who scampers along a wire stretched 150 feet above the circus rings. "Fire and Flames," "A Trip to the Moon," and "The Dragon's Gorge" are great magnets for the park's visitors.

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The Princess Wahkekeetah at Bostock's has reached the climax of her ambition, for she is now allowed to handle the lions absolutely alone in the arena. Heretofore a trainer has gone and watched the beasts while she did her pretty dance.

Mme. Morelli and her sleek jaguars and leopards, Mlle. Aurora and the "animal avalanche" of polar bears, Rey (fils) and the wild animal musical comedy, "The Dust Flecker," Miller and his elephants, and the other twenty performances continue to make Bostock's a top liner for Coney Island amusements.

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Emma Carus is the star attraction this week at Percy Williams's Manhattan Beach Theatre. She will sing a number of comic opera selections. As an extra feature, Bert Leslie and Robert Daily have been engaged.

The remainder of the bill includes Willy Zimmerman, Macart's monkeys, the Milman trio, Keno, Welch and Melrose, Augusta Glose, Marcus and Gartelle, and the vitagraph.

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Down at Dreamland there is much activity on the beach, where bathing is at its height. Never has there been a fatality from drowning since the Dreamland bathing beach first started last year.

The Dreamland hippodrome has come into favor among athletes and the success of the athletic games last Friday in connection with the French carnival given to celebrate Bastile Day has brought a call for another meeting of amateur athletes, which is announced for Monday night, Aug. 7. The hippodrome races are still a feature of Dreamland.

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"The Boer War" is as popular as ever at Brighton Beach, where every performance is played to an enthusiastic audience. The spectacle is doubtless one of the most realistic of its kind ever produced.

Thompson's Scenic Railway is also attracting much attention, and promises to be one of the most successful enterprises of the resort. The races also offer a good deal of amusement.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

EDEN MUSEE.—Musical programme afternoon and evening.

VICTORIA.—Hengler Sisters, Captain Bloom, the Girl from Coney Island, Ernest Hogan, Macart's Monkeys, Rice and Prevost, Hill and Sylvani, Three Yoscarys, Milman Trio, Rossi and Marcus and Latelle.

WISTARIA GROVE.—Lyndale Allison, the Girl with the Red Domino, Elsie Janis, Harry Bulger, Sam Elton, and the Avolos.

ART LIFE IN NEW YORK IN MID-SUMMER

CLOSURE of many of the galleries of the art dealers, who have gone abroad or retired to their landed estates, absence of exhibitions and the great majority of the world of artists, cessation on the part of the Art Committees of clubs even to try to enliven the stagnation with novel exhibits, all this is only the normal thing for midsummer in New York. And yet there is art life in the old town still, if it does beat in somewhat out-of-the-way, unexpected places. In a famous hotel, which shall be nameless, the boss of a large and well-patronized establishment for the shearing of hair maintains a picture shop as a side issue, and, as it were, a by-product. After you have been scraped and trimmed and doused with half a dozen excruciating perfumes and powdered and relieved of your small change, you stroll into the picture closet behind the boss and are given a lecture on art. It is a wonderful lecture, from which you retire convinced that no person of liberal education can afford to miss it.

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To a certain degree the collection gives a clue if not a complete guide to the mystery of what becomes of the paintings shown at the Academy from year to year. Wraiths of long-forgotten prize pictures linger at a higher elevation above the line than they ever dreamed of occupying. Little girls in pink sunbonnets or flaring red Tam o' Shanters round their innocent eyes and bulge their apple cheeks at you side by side with flaunting misses of Parisian make. The cat and dog pictures of the past ten years are here, and as to sheep, well, there are enough sheep to gobble up a Western prairie, if such a thing still exists out West. The local bootblacks of the vintages of 1880 to 1890 hang beside Tyrolese tavern interiors with smiling peasant girls and the inevitable tenderfoot from town incased in Alpine togs. For the boss barber is a German who has not yielded before the descendants of Caius Julius Caesar, but bids defiance to their menaces and business wiles, ay, and will have none but Teutons to save those thrones on which our American kings cast themselves with all the desinvoltura of their rank and the dog days. And as a German he is fond of pictures from Munich and Berlin, regarding with scorn the craven attitude of the Fifth Avenue art dealers toward German art. At his modest establishment German pictures are to be had, if nowhere else, and most of his eloquence is spent in explaining to you their beauties.

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"I want a story in mine," says the boss, who has acquired a sufficiency of slang from the politicians whom he shaves. "These pictures that don't tell you nothing, zum Kuckuck damit! When I look at a bainting I want to be amused, and let me dell you right away that I hef studied bainting myself and bought and sold 'em before you was born. Dere was old Durr—you ever heard of old Durr who give his gollection to the Museum and dey didn't know enough to take 'em? Many's the bicture I haf sollud to old Durr. Ah, he was a gollector like what we don't haf now no more!"

"What kind of pictures sell best to your customers, Herr Kinnseifer?"

"Vell, I dell you; it debends. Now, dese up-country jays round the hotel in Zummer, dey like a slick bicture, glean as wax and mighty cheap, to dake home to de old lady, something nice, like a little girl saying her brayers, or mebbe a gouble of dogs, little dogs, you know, yust bubs barking at a gat. De city guys dey want more hot stuff, you know, low-necked girl winking her left eye and looking sassy. Some of my old gustomers won't dake nothing but Dutch baintings, monks drinking hard and batting deir pellies as de Rhinewine goes down. Every year one or two, don't ever seem to tire."

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Then there are the bric-à-brac shops that have no close season; for new people are coming in all the time, some on their way to or from Europe, others passing through to the seaside, Southerners, Cubans, Mexicans who find New York amusing enough and never miss the absentees. There is plenty for the bric-à-brac men to do in the Summer, and some of the wise buyers among the residents find the slack season the best, for prices rule lower when the regular bargain hunters are out of town. There are no auctions to speak of, but one can pick up good things at half price in July and August, especially in old pictures and peasant jewelry, bronzes and silver. It will not do to put off buying a thing that strikes one's fancy till Autumn; ten to one it is gone before the snow flies, or else the price has taken a sudden rise. Never is the array of curios and antiques better worth a tour about the bric-à-brac dens than during the torrid months.

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Meantime the dearth of exhibitions in town does not argue their non-existence elsewhere. The Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland has taken a goodly number of pictures and sculptures from New York. There is a Summer exhibition at Worcester, Mass., in the Art Gallery, and another at Poland Springs, while Deerfield has its regular Summer showing of farm and Colonial arts and crafts, with an annex of pictures. The Art Village on the Shinnecock Hills, near Southampton, opens an exhibition next week, and there are shows from time to time at the Summer schools in Lyme, Conn., and on Cape Cod. In Boston the Copley Society is holding an exhibition of work by local painters such as Enneking, Dwight Blaney, Charles Hopkinson, Kaula, Vinton, Tarbell, Benson, Hayden, E. H. Barnard, Noyes, and Wendel. Would such an exhibition attract many visitors here if a Summer show were arranged? It may be doubted, but at any rate no one can be sure, because it has never been undertaken.

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The name Secession carries with it potentialities for ructions, for it is only to be expected that artists who secede from the academical section will be prone to find fault with some of their own members sooner or later. A serious split has occurred among the artists of the Secession in Vienna. Sixteen artists of note, including Gustav Klimt the painter, Josef Hoffman the architect, and Luksch and Metzner, sculptors, have shaken the dust of that camp of protestants from their feet and gone forth, like the Ten American Painters from the Society here, to train by themselves. Other painters are Emil Orlik, Koloman Moser, Karl Moll, Wilhelm List, and Max Kurzweil. Klimt and his friends are especially wedded to decorative art, or as we should say mural work; they are said to have resented the neglect of their work by the Austrian Commissioners for the St. Louis World's Fair. They have issued a statement to the effect that the energies of artists should not be wasted on occasional exhibitions, but used to spread the influence of artists among the people in larger and larger circles. They think that no life is so rich that it cannot be made richer through art, none so poor that art cannot find room in it, and that it is their duty to convince the world about them of the importance of art. Since this view of the activities of the artist was misunderstood by their comrades in the Secession and gave rise to opposition, they have withdrawn, feeling that within the narrow bounds set by that organization they could not hope to carry out their ideals.

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Thus by scission another group has been formed in Vienna, and without doubt another annual exhibition will result from it. If they feel that exhibitions have proved to be failures no one who knows will be likely to blame them. But they indicate no substitute, and in all probability will go the way of other protesting groups before them. In time they will become a burthen to each other and split into further factions. There seems no way to avoid the progressive inanition of bodies of artists who exhibit at regular intervals.

CHARLES DE KAY.

The Fireworks Poet

IT has long been the custom to praise the work of the poet of the circus, that individual whose adjectives are so compelling, who builds up his alluring figures story on story to such dizzying heights that we not only grow amazed to watch them soar, but must needs go to the circus to see if they are all true.

Now we lift up our voice in praise of another poet of the business world who has hitherto suffered the fate of the ancient prophets in being unknown in his own country—we sing the praises of the poet of the fireworks trade. To him we owe the titles of the various pieces that flower for a brief moment against the darkling heavens, causing us to acquire stiff necks and to exhale countless "Ohs" and "Ahs" of admiration. It is to his poetic imagination that we owe such names as "Illuminated Batteries," "Colored Chaplet Roses," "Silver Glories," "Colored Gallopades," "Polka Batteries," "Pyric Cascades," "Colored Illuminated Verticals," and "Sparkling Caprices."

We believe the world suffers an immeasurable amount of poetic loss when it does not know that he has named some of these things (that in our unlearned way we call "set pieces") by such alluring titles as Electric Volcanoes, Colored Floral Bombshells, Prismatic and Floral Fountains, Colored Aerolites, and Prismatic Whirlwinds. When it comes to rockets he has the circus man left at the post, for he calls them Parachute, Peacock Plume, Prize Cometic, Prismatic Dragon, Cascade, Willow Tree, Electric Shower, Telescope Repeating, Golden Cloud, Diamond Chain, and Colored Jeweled Streamer Rockets.

Sometimes the fireworks poet becomes realistic as is represented by his title, "Devil Among the Tailors," but instantly he soars to his own true height again with Palmetto and Floral Fountains, Feu de Joies, and Saucissons—which sounds as though he might have gotten that name out of Maurice Hewlett.

Full of imagery as these things are we confess the fireworks poet excites our admiration most with his descriptions of these lyrical titles. For example, he describes one kind of rocket bomb as "showing long chains of tinted stars changing color as they journey through space"; another display "Floating festoons of ever changing lights forming necklaces of jewels." "As the stars ascend," so runs his description of lightning candles, "there is continuous flashing—representing vivid lightning," and when the fiery spider bombs are discharged they "burst into a scene which resembles a score of mighty colossal spiders creeping across the sky."

What could be more Homeric than his picture of the radio-electric shell, which reads, "No marvel of radium is greater than this. When the shell explodes erratic lines of the most brilliant light illumine the sky like flashes of a thousand shafts of forked lightning." One variety of mammoth candles has "enormously large stars, displaying gyrating serpents, turquoise, emerald, and ruby stars, pearl streamers and other effects."

On the same page of this little-known volume that contains a description of the Aerial Maroons, we have his masterpiece of description. It pertains to the Weird White Falls, which, according to this singer, "show a misty blue radiance similar to the effect of Niagara Falls by Moonlight, with its flowing current of fire emitting sparkling rays and bright flashes." This we are told is "the sensation of 1905."

Is it not alluring to read that one kind of rocket displays "a swarm of magic dragon-like serpents with vermillion-hued bodies changing and interchanging in their winding courses until they faintly fade away in the distance?" Or that another kind shows "a broad swelling spread of liquid scrools in streamers of glittering radiance with feathery edges gradually spreading and dissolving into a cloud of sparkling mist, lasting a long time!" We think it is.

At the risk of dropping into bathos we wish to point out that the fireworks poet is essentially a practical man, for below his description of the Jeweled Jets, his directions for discharging them read: "Hold in the hand in a clear place and light the fuse"; while in the directions for setting off the Prismatic Whirlwinds he says, "Place on a smooth surface in the open air, light the fuse and withdraw to a convenient distance." With such evidences of extreme thoughtfulness as this, who shall longer say poets are ever impractical?

AMUSEMENTS.

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TO-DAY—ROSE NAYNON'S Birds, Archer's Filipino Girls, Mr. & Mrs. Allison, Mills & Morris, Chas. & Fanny Van, Hubert Deveaux, others.

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PERCY WILLIAMS'S VAUDEVILLE 8 AND 8:30.
SPECIAL CONCERTS TO-DAY AT 4 & 8:30.
PAIN'S Port Arthur, Grand Fireworks. Every Eve. 8:15, except Sunday.

News and Gossip of the Summer Resorts



Loch Sheldrake, Sullivan County.

ST. REGIS LAKES LIVELY

Planned to Open Channel Through Garden Lakes and Spring Pond.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 15.—The introduction of motor boats into the waters of the St. Regis Chain of Lakes and Osgood Lake, and the increasing popularity of Osgood Lake as a camping ground has led to the perfection of plans to open a channel through Garden Lakes and Spring Pond to Osgood. When completed this channel will afford a water journey from the grounds of the Paul Smith's Hotel to Osgood Lake and the course of the St. Regis Golf Club, a distance of about two miles. The making of a new channel will not divert the waters of the Osgood, but will open a water journey of unusual interest.

The new highway that is a feature of this development will be made a stone road under the money system. This town was the first town in the county to adopt the modern idea of road construction, but of late there has been an awakening throughout the county until the macadamizing of highways for the comfort of tourists is one of the principal works of the season.

Akin to this growth is the stir of progress in the village of Bloomingdale, nine miles east of Paul Smith's, that has lately been incorporated. Its people have lately voted to install water works and sewer systems. Bloomingdale is much fancied by tourists in both Summer and Winter, while the highways which lead from it through Harrietstown into the village of Saranac Lake traverse a populous and prosperous district.

W. P. Beeching and Miss Caroline Pierce have arrived at Paul Smith's to take charge of a Summer school at Keese Mills, three miles west of this point. The school will be maintained by Mrs. Emmons Blaine, who has been devoting much time and money during the last few years to educational interests.

The preliminary events of the St. Regis Yacht Club, of which Anson Phelps Stokes is the Commodore, will begin Tuesday afternoon upon the return of Simeon J. Drake, Chairman of the Race Committee. Mr. Drake went to New York Thursday and will return Monday morning. The club flags and buoys were placed around the course on Upper St. Regis Lake this week and many fine boats have been entered.

The Stuart camp on Upper St. Regis Lake, which has been leased by James J. Hill, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, was opened this week on the arrival of J. N. Hill and Miss Hill. The camp is on a high bluff, commanding a magnificent view of the St. Regis Chain of Lakes. President Hill, who is at Lenox, is expected at camp within a few days.

William G. Rockefeller, who has been at Bay Pond, the Rockefeller Adirondack place, for a few days, left Wednesday morning for the Restigouche Club, Canada, of which he is a member. Mr. Rockefeller's preserves have very fine trout streams, and his Canadian trips are for salmon fishing, at which he is very successful.

A beautiful memorial window has been placed in St. John's in the Wilderness, the Episcopal church at Paul Smith's, by Gorham & Co. The window is in memory of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau, Jr., and is the gift of his parents, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Trudeau, who have a cottage here.

A meeting will be called shortly to perfect plans for the clubhouse of the St. Regis Rifle and Gun Club, which was organized this Spring. The site of the club will be on the St. Regis River, near the camp of Rev. William Brown Lusk.

F. C. Panemier of the Forest, Fish and Game Commission has been here making a study of the forest mice that kill Adirondack trees. Mr. Panemier was able to trap a large variety of the animals, which he mounted and took back to Albany with him as specimens.

BIG BUCK IN SWIMMING.

Afforded Guests at Saranac Inn Some Interesting Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 15.—Visitors to Saranac Inn on the Upper Saranac Lake were entertained a few mornings ago by a very large buck, which swam playfully around the bay in front of the Inn, splashing the water and evidently enjoying his morning plunge.

After watching him for some time two young men went out in a boat and drove him toward the Inn. The buck easily distanced the intruders, climbed up the bank between the Inn and Casino, and made for the hotel garden near by. The gardener, aroused by the shouts of the people, sprang up just as the deer was about to leap over the bush which had sheltered him. The startled animal made a wide detour to the right and quickly made his escape.

Tennis playing is always popular at Saranac Inn, and the courts in front of the hotel have developed some fine players. Mr. and Mrs. Sharswood Brinton, S. B. Lloyd, Frederick J. Winston, and Dr. Bremner are among the leaders in the sport and are seen daily on the courts.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton and Miss Morton are at their camp, Eagle Island, in the Upper Saranac, where they will spend the season. Mr. Morton's camp, which is perhaps one of the most elaborate in the Adirondacks, was completed this Spring.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., has leased Camp Arokortu, near Wawbeek, for the season. Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller are expected the first of the week, and will probably make many visits during the Summer to Bay Pond, the Adirondack place of Mr. Rockefeller's uncle, William Rockefeller.

Count Erwin Wurmbrand of Newport is a guest at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting at Deer Island, in the Upper Saranac. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., is also in camp.

LAKE PLACID GOLFERS.

Handicaps and Tournaments Are Fought Out Every Day.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 15.—While golf, rowing, and riding and driving continue to attract the attention of the majority of visitors to Lake Placid, it is observed that there is unusual interest to-day in swimming by both young men and young women. Prof. and Mrs. Ernest Allen of the Lake Placid Club have an enthusiastic class, in which Miss Elizabeth S. Arbuthnot is the leader. Miss Arbuthnot was the winner of an exciting race in the waters of Mirror Lake last season.

In the races that are to take place in August it is apparent that she will have to contest against a larger number of participants than ever before. Miss Chittenden, Miss Mildred Pressinger, Miss Unger, Miss Helen Unger, Miss Estelle McCarroll, Miss Marie Gallop, Miss Gladys Wilson, Miss Sylvia Wilson, and Miss Trixie Wilson are among those who have taken up swimming as a Summer pastime.

In a few days the course of the oarsmen in West Lake, in front of Whiteface Inn, will be marked out to give opportunity to all oarsmen and oarswomen to practice for the forthcoming inter-hotel regattas. By the first of August it is expected that all aquatics at Lake Placid will be under the direction of the newly organized Lake Placid Yacht Club.

Glen MacDonough of New York, who is at Whiteface Inn, accompanied by Mrs. MacDonough and their son, has made a record in angling for brook trout. On an expedition to the Two Brooks Mr. MacDonough succeeded in landing twenty speckled trout. One of the interesting experiences of the day was that when a trout already hooked tried to seize a second fly. Mr. MacDonough carried the trout to the camp of his friend, Victor Herbert, where a feast was held.

Miss Alice McElroy, Miss Florence Naylor, and Miss Harriet Daniels are distinguishing themselves in golf on the Stevens House course. Miss McElroy won the opening handicap of the season, while in the same play Miss Naylor and Miss Daniels, who were on scratch, tied at the score of 104 each for the second cup. Miss Naylor won in the play-off. A series of contests against the members of other women golf teams in the Adirondacks will be arranged by the young ladies of the Stevens House.

Franklin Conklin was the victor in a handicap event on the course of the Lake Placid Club, with the score of 82, while Judge Foote was second, with the net score of 84. Teams captained by C. S. Mills and Eugene Unger respectively played a match that resulted in favor of Capt. Mills's team by the score of 8 to 5.

There was also an interesting match between Messrs. Mills and Unger, in which the counting was in accordance with the Nassau system. Mr. Mills won the first nine, while Mr. Unger was successful in the second nine. They halved on the eighteen holes, and the final score was: Unger, 84; Mills, 86.

A golf tea once each fortnight throughout the season will be the feature of the tearoom at the Lake Placid Club, where the ladies gather between the hours of 5 and 6 each afternoon. The orchestra gives a concert in the tearoom on two afternoons of each week.

COACHING AT AMPERSAND.

Favorite Meeting Place for Summer Guests in Adirondacks.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 15.—Coaching parties to the Ampersand have always been popular in the past, and this season proves no exception to the rule. The location of the Ampersand, on Lower Saranac Lake, makes it a central point for people at other resorts who enjoy driving, horseback riding, or motoring over the mountain highways. Paul Smith's, Lake Placid, and Saranac Inn are within easy riding distance, and a round trip to or from Lower Saranac Lake may be easily made in a day.

G. Hall Roosevelt, Miss E. R. Delafield, Gustav Haller, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Paun, Jr., were members of a coaching party which visited Ampersand.

Attorney General Julius M. Mayer is at his camp on the Saranac River near Ampersand. Judge Mayer has a fine new camp which occupies a rocky bluff overlooking the Saranac River, and boasts one of the finest mountain views in the Adirondacks.

Dr. J. C. Russell has opened Camp Gibraltar. The camp is very pleasantly located on an island formed of some eight or ten immense rocks, any one of which is as large as an ordinary house.

The instructor for the Ampersand Golf Club, J. S. Pearson, who is also connected with the Richmond County Country Club, has arrived, as have also many of the leading players of last year's team. The golf links, which are admirably situated on the shore of the lake, and in sight of the hotel and cottages, are in the very best of condition, many improvements having been made.

JULY GUESTS AT KINEO.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 15.—The hot spell in the cities is increasing the influx of July visitors very materially, and prominent among the late-comers are many season guests. The weather continues delightfully cool, and outdoor pleasures are much in evidence.

The Kineo baseball nine has been reorganized and a series of practice games have been played preliminary to a schedule of games with various teams in the State in August and September. Of the twelve games played last year the local nine lost but two.

Interest in rifle and pistol shooting has culminated in the formation of a club and Kaaterskill teams. The first game which will hold a series of tournaments during the season.

The stated programme of golf fixtures begins Saturday with an eighteen-hole handicap. Tournaments will be held weekly during the season.

MANY VISITORS AT STAMFORD.

Sojourners at Favored Resort Have Their Fill of Pleasure.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 15.—The change to more seasonable weather has brought many visitors to Stamford, and the town has a prosperous appearance, which indicates that the season here is well under way. During the week there has been a large increase in the number of entertainments, and many festivities are planned for the near future.

The most popular pastimes here are golf, tennis, driving, and dancing. The Rexmere Golf Course provides an excellent field for enthusiasts, and this sport has much increased in popularity.

The regular dances at Churchill Hall and the Rexmere have commenced, and the Vendome Orchestra of New York alternates between these hotels for dancing each evening.

An excellent concert was given in the parlors of Churchill Hall on Sunday evening by the Vendome Orchestra of New York. Solos were rendered by W. B. Shaul, formerly of the Bostonians; Mrs. Josephine Seaberry Drake, who is contralto soloist at the Lee Avenue Congregational Church, and a member of the quartet of the Chaminade Society.

The first large dance of the season at Greycourt Inn was given Monday evening. It was largely attended by the members of the cottage colony. Bridge whist is the popular pastime at this hotel this season.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Whitney of New York are occupying the Decker cottage, on Main Street, adjoining the entrance to Churchill Park. Mr. Whitney has spent many seasons in Stamford as a member of the cottage colony, and this year his daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Merrihew, are with him.

A very entertaining progressive euchre party was held in the parlors of Kendall Place on Wednesday evening. The prizes were won by Miss Holmes, Mrs. George William Kendall, and William Figgis of Brooklyn.

CONVENTIONS AT CHAMPLAIN.

Railroad Men Gather at Popular Clinton County Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, Clinton County, N. Y., July 15.—Nearly 100 members of the Canadian Freight Association arrived last Wednesday at the Hotel Champlain, where they held a convention.

The day before their arrival a party of 65 Boston freight and passenger agents of railroad and steamship companies left the hotel after spending Sunday there. Monday morning 12 of this party chartered the hotel's four-seated coach, and drove about the country heralded by the tallyho horn.

Owing to several days of unpleasant weather and to the return of some guests to the city, interest in golf has waned considerably. There have been no tournaments for the past week, but there is promise of increased activity in this sport soon as a number of crack players are expected here. A team will then be formed to meet other amateur teams from nearby hotels.

The new library which has just been fitted up on the office floor of the Hotel Champlain was thrown open to guests the first of the week. The walls are decorated in two tones of red, the bookshelves are white enamel, and the furniture is white wicker and mahogany. There is a large open fireplace at either end of this room. Fifteen hundred books are already on the shelves, and more are being added rapidly. A trained librarian is in attendance.

Guests at the hotel this week include several from as far west as Pasadena, Cal., and as far south as New Orleans.

PREACHER MEETS A BEAR.

Neither Party to Catskill Encounter Waits for an Introduction.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 15.—The crowd in the Catskills this week has been phenomenal, and the hotels and boarding houses throughout Greene County are pretty well filled up. The West Shore Railroad has been taxed to the utmost to supply transportation.

The Grant House at Catskill gave a progressive euchre Saturday evening, at which watermelons were offered as booby prizes.

The weekly handicap golf contest on Saturday resulted in a victory for F. S. Miller of New York, with a score of 78 for the eighteen holes.

The golf links are in excellent condition, and the game has many followers.

A large clambake will be given next Wednesday at Greene's Lake.

Capt. George McNally of the baseball team has a number of guests practicing for the baseball team. Semi-weekly games have been arranged.

The Rev. G. W. Rockwell, pastor of the Baptist Church here, driving from the Mountain House on Tuesday, met a small bear near the foot of the mountain. The bear was more frightened than the preacher and scurried back into the woods.

The introduction of Mrs. J. F. Havey, special entertainer for the children, has solved the problem that has disturbed the Hotel Kaaterskill for some time, and has proved a great success. Games and other amusements have been devised, and the children are happy. A special tournament is being devised for the middle of August, which will rival the Onteora Fair and will be an out-of-door event, full of unique features.

The regular baseball matches began Saturday between the Mountain House resorted in the defeat of the Mountain House. The guests take a great interest in the matches, and not a little betting is indulged in.

The weekly musicale at the Catskill Mountain House Sunday evening met the approval of the guests.

The programme was delightful, the soprano solo by Mrs. J. C. Levi, the recitations by Miss Annie J. Levi, and the violin solo by Mr. L. Bry winning instant approval.

The Sunset Park Inn gave a musicale Monday evening. C. A. Cox, the new manager of this house, is winning many friends.

An evening concert at the Antlers on Sunday met with success. It was largely attended.

The Rev. J. M. Farrar of Brooklyn occupied the pulpit at the Union Chapel in Twilight Park last Sunday. He took as his theme, "The Voice of God in the Mountains," and paid an eloquent tribute to the uplifting thoughts inspired by a sojourn in the Catskills.

PLEASANT DAYS, COOL NIGHTS

Summer Delights at Narragansett Are Without Alloy.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 15.—Summer days and cool nights have made life here well worth the living. Yachting on the bay, with trips to Newport, and out-of-door sports at the Country Club have been popular diversions.

The first visitor of the week to make a landing at the New Casino float was Lloyd Phoenix, who sailed to the Pier on his handsome yacht, the Intrepid, with a party of friends from New York.

Elisha Dyer, Jr., of Newport brought over a party of friends on Monday for luncheon at the Casino. Among his guests were Col. and Mrs. H. Anthony Dyer, Dr. Alexander S. Clarke of Newport, and Philip Tillinghast.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison McKay Twombly journeyed to the Pier from Newport in their automobile early in the week for a look at the Casino and luncheon at Greene's Inn.

Commodore Albert C. Bostwick of the Larchmont Yacht Club, accompanied by Mrs. Bostwick and A. W. S. Cochrane of New York, sailed to Narragansett Wednesday on his schooner yacht the Vergemere, which dropped anchor off Ocean Road at midday.

Society was out in force Tuesday afternoon to witness a ball game at the Point Judith Country Club between two nines composed of cottagers and young collegians. The cottagers were captained by Edward A. Mitchell, and the Rev. W. H. B. Allen of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea was head of the collegians. The game was won by the collegians by the score of 11 to 9.

A tennis tournament was inaugurated Wednesday afternoon at the Country Club under the management of Edward Gray of Boston, who is perhaps the most ardent devotee of the game at the Pier.

Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed brought over a party of friends to the Pier from Newport for luncheon at the Casino Wednesday.

The annual fair and lawn fête of St. Peter's-by-the-Sea will be held on the church green July 26. Many cottagers will participate.

SUMMER DOINGS AT MILFORD.

Season in Full Swing and Diversions Are Many.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Penn., July 15.—Life here is so full of social entertainment that the time passes all too quickly for the Summer guests. During the day the tennis courts and golf links at the Bluff House are filled with lovers of this form of amusement, while in the evening the ballroom, billiard parlor, and bowling alleys, which have been enlarged and newly fitted this season, afford ample opportunity for this form of amusement.

Fishing is one of the most popular forms of amusement at the present time, and large catches of bass and shad are of daily occurrence.

On Friday there was a progressive euchre held in which thirty-two players took part. The eight prizes were won by Miss Collaghan, first; Mrs. Henockburg, second; Mrs. Riehle, third; Mrs. Currie, booby. Other prizes were won by Mrs. Heiston, Miss Heiston, Miss Schrader, and Mrs. Dreissigasher.

On Saturday night a "Nantucket" dance was greatly enjoyed, and a straw ride is being arranged for next week.

SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

Hot Spell Drives Urbanites to Sea Cliff Surf.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 15.—The top notch of the season, which is usually expected about the last week in July, seems to have been already reached. Perhaps the hot weather is responsible for the sudden influx of Summer visitors. All the cottages are rented and the hotel proprietors are now looking about for furnished rooms for the many applicants who are daily asking for accommodation.

The warm weather has established bathing as the popular sport. Other amusements, such as tennis, golf, and rowing, which call for muscular exertion, have been simply out of the question. The report that a sea serpent had been seen in the vicinity could not have brought more people to the beach than were driven there to escape the heat and get what little comfort could be derived from a daily swim.

People who believed that it was as hot



Copyright, 1905, by Fred J. Willock. On the Beach at Arverne.

DIPLOMATS KEEP LENOX BUSY

Attaches of Various Embassies Take the Lead in Amusements.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 15.—If it had not been for the activity of the members of the various Embassies now in Lenox for the Summer the week just closing would have been dull. Nearly all of the Attachés of the British, German, and Austrian Embassies are young men, and they have found much to do in the way of entertaining.

Hugh O'Beirne, First Secretary of the British Embassy in Washington, who was lately decorated with the order of the Bath for his services in the Dogger Bank Congress lately held in Paris, arrived during the week and has been the leader of the swimming parties which have sought the cool waters of Stockbridge Bowl.

Count Rubido-Zichy of the Austrian Embassy, who has been transferred to a foreign post, and who will sail for Vienna on the 20th, has played golf, and Countess Griska and Baroness von dem Bussche have given several charming luncheons and dinners.

Among the cottagers there has been a dearth of entertaining. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave the largest 5 o'clock tea of the Summer. They received in their gardens at Wyndhurst, which are now in the full bloom of Summer. Tea was served on the lawn.

Announcement has been made that William Douglas Sloane and Giraud Foster of New York, officers of the Lenox Golf Club, had presented two handsome silver trophies to be competed for at the annual golf tournament which will open on Aug. 28. These cups are very handsome.

Marshall R. Kernochan of New York, son of Mrs. William Pollock of Pittsfield and New York, bought this week the property of Mrs. Robert W. Chapin of New York near Laurel Lake. It was the last of the country places in that locality which was for sale, and Mr. Kernochan paid $1,000 an acre for thirty-five acres. He intends to build a country place there.

Gov. and Mrs. Beekman Winthrop of Porto Rico were much entertained during their Lenox visit. Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane gave a dinner for them, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton a luncheon, and other cottagers entertained informally. Gov. Winthrop plays an excellent game of tennis and took part in several impromptu matches during his stay in Lenox.

James J. Hill, who returned here this week from a fishing trip in the Gulf of Newfoundland reported a catch of between 5,000 and 6,000 pounds of salmon. These fish were taken by his party with hook and line, and were placed in cold storage on the yacht Wacouta and carried to New York, from which place the fish were distributed to friends of the party all over the States.

In Tyringham there will be a celebration of old home week, beginning Aug. 7, during which the new Tyringham library will be dedicated. The speakers on this occasion will be former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate, the Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and Dr. Richard Watson Gilder.

The Berkshire Scientific and Historical Society will hold its annual meeting in Tyringham during the week and there will be a barbecue and athletic sports.

The Lenox Orchestral Club entertained the cottagers Wednesday evening at Trinity parish house with a concert. There was a large attendance, and the soloists, Mrs. James O. Clifford and the Misses Edith and Lilian Arnold, made marked hits.

Baseball has been taken up as a Summer amusement and a club made up of young men of the cottages is to play the village team. Jameson Cotting will Captain the team and play second base. David T. Dana will play first base, Herbert Shaw will pitch, and Joseph W. Burden will catch.

The Berkshire Hunt, organized in 1903, is the liveliest of the Lenox organizations. Besides holding a series of runs in September and October the hunt will give a day's racing at the Lee Pleasure Park. Here horses ridden by Giraud Foster, David T. Dana, Joseph W. Burden, Herbert Shaw, and others will compete for awards.

Miss Mabel Choate of New York is playing excellent golf at the Stockbridge Golf Club with Miss Eleanor Emmett and the Misses Kate and Anna Lapsley. Saturday they commenced play in the handicap, but withdrew because of the heat. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., won the handicap.

The annual series of band concerts began last week. Thursday evenings the band plays at Monument Green. The subscribers to the fund are Mrs. George G. Haven, Mrs. John E. Alexandre, Mrs. James R. Jesup, William D. Curtis, Mrs. A. D. Chapin, Morris K. Jesup, and Miss Mary De P. Carey.

as could be here found out their mistake when listening to the stories told by the business men about the temperature of the cities.

Another hot weather amusement has been the moonlight stage ride. Every evening parties have been out, going from the Sea Cliff House, the Pinnacle, the Kenwood, the Sound View, and other houses. These parties usually take a long drive and then sup at a hotel in a neighboring village, driving home about midnight.

One of the prettiest sights in the village is the big carryall from the Convalescent Babies' Home. This carriage, loaded down with wee children, often drives through the streets. The tots, who are convalescents from the city hospitals, are sent here to spend a month or more gaining strength before they are returned to their homes.

Mrs. Henry Pennington Taller of Roslyn is President of the home, and many women whose Summer homes are in the vicinity, including Mrs. Paul Dana, Mrs. E. D. Morgan, Mrs. Edward Harriman, Mrs. Stanley Mortimer, and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, are interested in it.

J. Rogers Maxwell's fine steamer, the Celt, put in at the landing here on Wednesday afternoon, and attracted a good deal of attention.

The Strong Place Cadets gave an excellent entertainment, with many military features, last evening at Central Hall.

HORSEBACK RIDING IN VOGUE.

Southampton's Younger Set Very Fond of This Exercise.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 15.—While automobiling maintains its popularity here this season, there has been no decrease in driving and horseback riding, the latter pastime, particularly among the younger set, being in much favor.

The dinner and dance given last night at the Meadow Club were most elaborate. These affairs this year will probably surpass both in lavish display and the prominence of the guests those of all preceding seasons.

Several cottage families travel to and from their city homes in automobiles, preferring the open air to the confinement of the trains. Dallas Byers of Pittsburg recently arrived in his big touring car, while Chester Griswold came in the same manner.

The golf links were well patronized during last week. Considerable practice is being indulged in by those who anticipate competing in the coming annual invitation tournament, in which some of America's foremost votaries of golf are expected to appear.

COOL BREEZES AT RANGELEY.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 15.—The past week has been for this section a warm one, but a shady nook and a cool breeze from the lake could be found at all times.

It is now the time when many put up their fishing tackle and take to the golf links.

At the Mountain View many New Yorkers have recently registered to remain for some time.

Tom Miner of New York distinguished himself Monday by landing on a light fly rod with a No. 10 hook a salmon of seven pounds.

F. O. Dale, another New Yorker, caught a trio of salmon ranging from three to five pounds in weight.

Forty members of the Maine Press Association this week made a tour of the Rangeley Lakes.

SHELTER ISLAND GAYETIES.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 15.—While a period of comparative quiet succeeded the Fourth at this resort, it was only temporary, and the life and gayety which have characterized Shelter Island in other years are now to be observed. The evenings at the Manhanset and Prospect Houses have witnessed a bewildering round of dances, games, and musicales, while the days have been occupied with golfing, yachting, driving, and bathing.

No important tournaments have been yet played on the Shelter Island Club's links, but several spirited contests between rivals for golfing honors have been seen. Dr. Stearns, who is one of this season's enthusiastic golfers, is easily vanquishing all competitors.

The Tarpaulin, John H. Barron's commodious houseboat, is now in the harbor, and will be extensively used for entertaining parties.

The presence of many handsome yachts in Deering's Harbor during the last few days has produced a brilliant scene. Among them were the flagship Reclair, the schooners Lasca, Phantom, Nymph, Bobtail, and Violet.

At the Manhanset House the regular nightly hops are proving an attractive feature of the social life.

DELIGHTS OF THE SURF.

Artistic Bathing Costumes Mark the Season at Long Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 15.—July's torrid days have emphasized the delights of the surf. Night bathing is one of the season's features, though this is confined to the masculine contingent. As usual, the morning hours, following breakfast, mark the most popular time for women to enjoy their play with the billows.

A surf scene at Long Beach is noticeable for its quiet coloring. Sailors' blue and black are in general evidence, though here and there a red-kerchiefed head bobs up on a wave, giving relief to what might otherwise prove a monotonous effect.

The most artistic bathing costume seen last Sunday was of soft, golden brown. The material was of silk. Its wearer was a young woman of slight build. Her hair, untrammeled by any covering, held in its meshes the same sunny hue seen in her suit. This was fashioned with close regard to simplicity. Silk stockings matched the costume.

Great interest is being shown in swimming. Miss Lolzeau of New York City, who is stopping at the Inn, is one of several young women who have won praise for skill and grace in this sport. It is not unusual for her to swim quite a way beyond the life lines. G. C. Dodge is the champion long-distance swimmer.

A baseball game is being played every Saturday at 3 o'clock on the green in front of the Long Beach Hotel by teams picked from the guests at the hotel and the Inn. The standing Captains are William Pitt Rivers, representing the hotel, and E. B. Lombard the Inn.

The trains running to and from the city and wayside stations are crowded these days with fishermen. The clubhouse at Long Beach is one of the favorite resorts for anglers.

A dance is held every Saturday night in the ballroom of the Long Beach Hotel. The goodly number of dancers include many of those who come to this attractive resort for the week-end.

Not Stone Deaf.

He—You say you are deaf to my pleadings. Suppose I were to offer you a diamond ring?

She—Oh, I am not stone deaf.

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From Ocean Beach to Lake and Hill

YACHTING AT FRONTENAC.

International Events to be Contested Over New Twenty-Mile Course.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 15.—The first motor boat races of the season will be held under the auspices of the Frontenac Yacht Club on Thursday afternoon of the coming week. Over thirty entries, including the fastest boats on the St. Lawrence, will participate in the contests, which continue the remainder of the week. A number of costly cups, which will be presented as trophies to the winners, are now on exhibition here.

Many of the prominent yachtsmen who will strive for honors in the week's races are already in Frontenac. H. A. Richardson, the owner of the Priscilla, arrived during the week. He has added another fleet craft to his collection, called the T. Z. R. This boat was built by Capt. Henry S. Johnston during the past Winter, and has just been shipped here from Dover, Del. It is said to be a third faster than the Priscilla. Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton, the owner of the international champion motor boat Vingt-et-Un, arrived at Frontenac to-day. He will remain here the rest of the season.

H. J. Leighton, former owner of the Adios, purchased by S. H. Vandergrift of Pittsburg last season for $10,000, and A. T. Brown, an enthusiastic yachtsman of Syracuse, have had constructed at Ogdensburg a twin-screw motor boat. These sportsmen are after championship honors in international races. The new boat is 40 feet long, with a Canadian cedar hull, and boasts a 75 horse power gasoline engine. The boat will be used in the race of August at Chippewa Bay.

Three hundred and fifty State bankers, who have been in convention at Frontenac since Wednesday last, will leave for their homes to-morrow and Monday. The Venetian carnival and naval parade given last evening in their honor on the Frontenac water front was the social event of the season. This evening the bankers took a searchlight trip on the steamer St. Lawrence, chartered for the occasion.

The annual convention of New York State Underwriters was held on Monday and Tuesday of this week. One hundred and twenty insurance representatives were present at the session.

The first golf tournament of the season was begun yesterday by the experts among the bankers. It was completed this morning. Four handsome silver cups were offered as prizes in the event.

J. W. Morrissey of New York, who is connected with the management of the Madison Square Garden, has been secured by the Thousand Island House to present a number of open-air operas on the lawn of that resort, commencing on July 29.

The formal opening of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club took place this evening in the Casino of the club, on Welcome Island. A ball has been arranged for the occasion. All of the members are here for the season, and were present at the informal card party held at the clubhouse on Wednesday evening. A golf tournament on the yacht club links has been arranged for next week.

The first music festival of the season, under the personal direction of Tali Esen Morgan of Ocean Grove, was presented at the auditorium of Thousand Island Park last Tuesday evening. Nearly 2,000 persons were present to hear the oratorio "Stabat Mater" rendered.

The Murray Hill House, at Murray Hill, has been open during the past week, and is catering to a large number of guests. The property has been entirely remodeled and improved, and a large booking for the remainder of this month and August has been announced.

COMFORT AT SARATOGA.

Breezes from the Foothills Have Tempered the Heat.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 15.—This resort was included in the homeward bound itinerary of a large delegation of New England Christian Endeavorers, returning from the international convention held in Baltimore. They arrived at Worden's Hotel on Wednesday, and departed east-bound to-day.

The arrivals this week have been by far the largest of the season, which is gradually gaining its height. While other places have suffered from intense heat, the meteorological conditions in the Adirondack foothills have been favorably regulated by mountain breezes and cooling showers. Automobiling and other outdoor sports have not been interrupted.

The trap-shooting experts of the Saratoga Gun Club have effected a reorganization, and have arranged for a series of Summer matches on the range at The Geysers. Clarence H. Mackay, John A. Drake and John W. Gates, it is stated, will be connected with this popular association. The membership includes many well-known marksmen, among them Harry M. Levengston, Jr., William H. Bockes, Roland W. Smith, George T. Smith, Edward L. Smith, Dr. Samuel Smith, George West, Jr., Douglass W. Mable, Jr., Winsor P. French, John E. Hodgman, W. Fink Ingham, William B. Milliman, John N. Huyck, William H. Gibbs, Walter P. Butler, Frank W. Lawrence, John M. Corey, John L. Briggs, Fred Hawkins, and William L. Hodges.

The cottage contingent is to be reinforced by Clarence H. Mackay, who has leased for the season Woodlawn Park, the country seat developed by the late Henry Hilton. The park is in acreage twice the size of New York's Central Park. Mr. Mackay will probably take possession next week, and will remain here till early Autumn.

John A. Drake of Chicago has rented for the Summer and Autumn the spacious North Broadway cottage owned by ex-State Senator Eugene F. O'Connor of Brooklyn. John W. Gates will occupy a cottage at the United States Hotel.

There is still an active demand for furnished cottages, and the number already rented far exceeds those of any previous season.

Dr. J. A. Robertson, the house physician at the Grand Union Hotel, accompanied by J. S. Woolley, made a lively trip from Albany to this place, a distance of thirty-nine miles, on July 7. They left the State capital at 8:20 A. M. and arrived at the Grand Union at 10:25 A. M. in Robertson's automobile.

The first ball of the season at the Kensington Hotel was given last evening in the dining hall.

An introductory ball was given at the Grand Union Hotel this evening. Charles H. Van Arnam, Jr., is again master of ceremonies at this hotel.

Col. H. S. Clement this morning reopened Congress Hall for the season. During of Troy will furnish the musical programme for both this hotel and Hathorn Spring. The Congress Spring Park concerts will not begin until a later date.

Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band of Brooklyn made its initial appearance here to-day. Its engagement at the United States Hotel will continue until the 1st of October. Conterno succeeds the late C. W. Stub, who conducted the Stub Orchestra thirty-one years.

The National Polo Association has assigned to the Saratoga Polo Club Aug. 7 to 19, inclusive, for its annual tournament. There will be in addition three matches each week. The United States and the Grand Union Hotel Cups will be contested for, and there will be a lively struggle for the Hitchcock Challenge trophy.

The Saratoga Golf Club, of which Col. E. M. Green of Troy, a Summer cottager, is President, has arranged the programme for its annual tournament.

Automobiling at any and all times of the day and night is one of the leading diversions. The autos already here far exceed numerically those seen here a year ago.

COTTAGE COLONY GROWING.

Richfield Springs Enjoying Most Prosperous Year of Its Existence.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., July 15.—The new music pavilion in the Spring Park was formally opened by the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" at its first band concert Tuesday afternoon. The red-coated musicians marched up the main street to more lively air, and then took up the inspiring strains of the National air. Concerts will be given each Tuesday and Friday. The village band is now led by Otto Bergner of the Berkeley-Waiontha orchestra.

The proposition of consolidating the orchestras of the Earlington and of the Berkeley-Waiontha for morning concerts to be given at the new pavilion in Spring Park is being considered. It was away back in the days of the Spring House when one orchestra did service for that hotel and the Earlington.

Church Street is a busy thoroughfare these days, as it is a direct road to the base of Sunset Hill, and thence "across lots" to the golf grounds. The stages are filled with passengers at each trip. Many prefer the walk, which is not at all tiresome. The clubhouse, which, in the days before golf became popularized, was a regular country farmhouse, is quite the thing with its huge fireplace, its broad veranda, and its fine views. It is quite the thing to entertain one's friends there at a tea, instead of at a more formal function.

Now that such golfers as Mr. and Mrs. Singleton Peabody Outhwaite, Dr. Charles Cook Ransom, Miss Olive Greene, Miss Hanley, William Bailey, Dr. F. D. Bailey, Bayard U. Livingston, Wilmot L. Cole, and George Tunnicliff are in town something in the line of tournaments will doubtless be announced soon.

A new tennis court is being constructed in Spring Park. It will be a model of its kind when completed. The tennis club has for its officers Frederick Bronner, President; Miss Swift, Vice President, and Marshall E. Kinne, Secretary and Treasurer. George Tunnicliff, Ward E. De Long, Norman Getman, and Allen J. Bloomfield form the Grounds Committee. The first tournament is announced for Friday afternoon.

The first formal dance of the season, which was formal only in name, was given at the Earlington last Saturday after the interesting lecture by Gen. Banks Sickels. The parlor floor was quickly cleared of the rows of chairs, and the younger element took possession.

HILL-CLIMBING CONTEST.

Leading Automobilists Enter Machines for Mt. Washington Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 15.—There will be plenty of sport next week in the two days' automobile hill-climbing contest on Mount Washington. In the purely racing classes there are entered such machines as Alfred G. Vanderbilt's ninety horse power racer, Major C. S. Miller's racer of similar type, S. B. Steven's Mercedes, James L. Breese's Mercedes, and Hilliard's Napier. Any of these machines are capable of very high speed, and each will try to cut down the record made last year by Harry Harkness.

Although interest will centre in the racers, there will be no lack of interest in the large touring cars in their different classes. In one class the well-known makes of four-cylinder cars will come together, and Hiram P. Maxim will handle a car of eighteen horse power. There will also be a number of steam runabouts entered—the same styles of car that made such remarkable records on the summit last year.

The opening of the Mount Washington Hotel took place to-day on the arrival of the Glidden tourists. Invitations were extended to the guests and proprietors of all White Mountain hotels, and the attendance was very large.

A special meeting of the Board of Trade of Bethlehem was held this week, at which final arrangements were made for the Governor's ball, to be held July 27. During their stay the Governor, his staff, and the ladies will be entertained at the Sinclair House.

During the past week the combined orchestras of the Mount Pleasant and Mount Washington Hotels at Bretton Woods have given two concerts daily at the Mount Pleasant House.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Carlin are among the best golfers of the Maplewood Club. The Maplewood links have been extended by the addition of nine new holes, making one of the finest eighteen-hole courses in the mountains.

WATER GAP BOWLERS LOSE.

Stroudsburg Team Scores Easy Victory and Return Match Is Arranged.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, July 15.—Water Gap has just closed another prosperous week, and the number of arrivals is steadily increasing. On each incoming train great loads of trunks are carted to the different resorts.

With the bright skies of the past week the Summer folks have been out morning and evening trying their skill either on the tennis courts or on the golf links. Some interesting matches have been played.

Bowling at the different houses is receiving as much attention as ever. Thursday evening the Water Gap bowlers met defeat at the hands of the Stroudsburg team. Thursday evening of next week a return match will be played with the Stroudsburg bowlers at the Kittatinny alleys.

The river from early morn until late at night is dotted with every conceivable kind of boat, from canoes to launches. Bathing is all-popular, and the beach is lined with members of both sexes.

Silver Lake, one mile from Delaware Water Gap, is soon to be the scene of many canoe and boat races. Arrangements are now under way for a boat race between New York and Philadelphia crews.

Dances have been much in vogue during the past week. Every evening at the Glenwood hops take place. There is dancing Friday nights at the River View and Wednesday and Saturday evenings at the Kittatinny. Euchre is popular at the Water Gap House.

Baseball is quite the craze at the Glenwood. Its team recently defeated the Kittatinny team by a close margin. The all-collegiate team of Stroudsburg defeated them in an eleven-inning game Friday afternoon by a very close score.

MOONLIGHT SAILS AT BELLPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLPORT, L. I., July 15.—While the local yacht club has been disbanded, there seems to be little waning of interest in aquatic sport, and some of the prettiest and fastest yachts along the south shore belong to the Summer residents.

The announcement that there will be a regular Sunday mail is gratifying to many of the visitors who desire to keep in close touch with their city homes.

Moonlight sails have been a feature of the week's outdoor diversion, many gay parties visiting the South Beach in the afternoon and returning after a shore dinner by moonlight.

ATLANTIC CITY CROWDED.

Three Governors, Several Senators, and Many Diplomats Summering There.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 15.—Capt. John L. Young, one of the leading business men here, predicts that the present season will eclipse anything in the past. He is confident that Atlantic City will grow in popularity for years to come. He predicts that the Saturdays and Sundays of July and August will all be record breakers.

Dr. Donald MacMaster of Sydney, Australia, who is making a tour of the United States, is the guest of Dr. H. Augustus Wilson at his South Vermont Avenue cottage.

Proprietor A. C. Mitchell of the Grand Atlantic Hotel gave an automobile party a day or two ago in honor of his guests, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Green and Miss Antondina Green, the son and daughter of Col. Green of Woodbury, N. J.

Within the past week there have been no less than twenty brides and bridegrooms spending their honeymoon at the Rio Grande. The Boscobel is also noted for the number of brides and bridegrooms it entertains during the year, and has been called "the bridal retreat."

Twenty-five managers and district Superintendents of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., are at the Shelburne holding a business conference in conjunction with a seashore outing.

Miss Hanley, the proprietress, has arranged for a series of progressive euchres and invitation dances throughout the season for her guests at the Hotel Savoy.

Members of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., combined business with pleasure by coming to the seashore during the week and holding their meetings at the Hotel Dennis.

Proprietor W. I. Finch of the Garden Hotel has formally opened the roof garden, which this year, as in past Summers, is proving very popular.

Preparations are being made at the Royal Palace Hotel for entertaining the delegates who will attend the annual convention of the National Civic Federation.

The next meeting of the New Jersey State Veterinary Medical Association will be held in Atlantic City.

The children's carnivals are again an attraction on Young's Ocean Pier, under the direction of James A. Willard. They are pleasing both young and old.

The Prince of Ceylon is claimed to have been discovered in Atlantic City. He is a chef at the Garden Hotel, and his name in full is Aichigay Don Serverena Bundar.

Gov. Robert Glenn of North Carolina is a guest at the Shoreham, where his family is spending the Summer.

Gov. Jefferson Davis of Arkansas has engaged a suite of rooms at the Hotel Jackson, where there is quite a colony of people from that State.

Gov. Jelks of Alabama and Mr. Morgan, a brother of United States Senator Morgan of the same State, have engaged rooms at the Hotel Jackson.

Gen. Michael Sheridan, United States Army, a brother of the late Gen. Phil Sheridan, is coming from Washington next week with his family for an indefinite stay at Marlborough House.

The Count and Countess Andreozzi Berinni of Rome, Italy, are registered at Marlborough House.

Ferdinand Ritschl, German Consul at Philadelphia, is spending the Summer at the Garden Hotel.

Jacob Schaefer, the world's champion billiard player, and Young Hoppe, the "boy wonder," will play exhibition games at a Boardwalk casino next month.

United States Senator Boies Penrose of Pennsylvania and David H. Lane, the Veteran Republican leader of Philadelphia, are spending the Summer at the Dunlop. They enjoy frequent outings together.

Manuel Alvarez Calderon, Minister for Peru at Washington, spent the week at Young's Hotel.

Count Otto Helgers of Germany, who registers from New York, is a recent arrival at the Traymore.

John Wanamaker, former Postmaster General, spent a portion of the week at the residence of his son, Rodman Wanamaker, who is occupying a handsome cottage in Chelsea for the Summer.

ASBURY'S BABY SHOW.

Programme for Children's Carnival Has Been Practically Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 15.—Delightful sea breezes greeted the army of new-comers driven out of the cities by the oppressive heat this week. The arrivals since Monday will number fully 50,000, and the hotels and boarding houses are filled as never before for early July. There were showers four successive days this week, but they were of short duration, and did not interfere to any great extent with the comfort of the visitors, who have reveled in bathing, tennis, golfing, canoeing, and driving.

There was a noticeable scarcity of social functions this week at the hotels. The usual card parties and informal dances were held, but the various directors of amusements did not exert themselves to provide events out of the ordinary for the hotel patrons. Society was out in force Thursday and Friday evenings, when Leonard's extravaganza, "Alice in Wonderland," was produced by amateurs at the Casino Theatre for the benefit of the Municipal Hospital. Two hundred and fifty people took part in the performance, which was under the personal direction of Miss D. Hope Leonard of New York. Mrs. D. W. Sisson of New York, who is summering here, was the originator of the benefit.

Temperance advocates from the United States and Canada were here this week attending the sixty-first annual session of the National Division, Sons of Temperance of North America, which opened Wednesday and concluded yesterday. The reformers held several public meetings, when addresses on temperance were delivered by officers of the order.

The twelfth annual session of the School of Methods of the New Jersey Sunday School Association came to a close to-day. The Sunday school workers have been in conference since Saturday last. Next Wednesday 200 New Jersey dentists will be here to attend the thirty-fifth annual convention of the New Jersey State Dental Society, of which Dr. W. G. Chase of Princeton is the President.

Chairman Arthur H. Hope of the Children's Carnival Association is now hard at work arranging the details of the various events incidental to Titania's annual visit to Asbury Park—the "Children's Paradise." The celebration will begin Monday evening, Aug. 28, and continue for one week. The programme so far arranged provides for a coronation ball, a reception to Queen Titania, a masquerade fête on the Boardwalk, a baby parade, a firemen's tournament, and a carnival on Deal Lake. The baby parade, of course, will be the feature of the carnival. It will take place on Ocean Avenue on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 30. Last year over 300 babies and children marched and were wheeled in review before the Queen of the Fairies.

Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas Stokes, accompanied by a number of county detectives, has been here for a week obtaining evidence against those who persist in selling liquor contrary to law. Wholesale arrests will be made next week, and the crusade will be continued until every illegal place is closed up.

Tennis experts from all parts of the country will take part in the tourney of the Asbury Park Lawn Tennis Club, which opens Monday on the courts at Educational Hall Square and continues for a fortnight. There will be singles and doubles for men and women and a match for the club championship.

LONG BRANCH AT ITS BEST.

Seaside Resort Profits by Reason of the Hot Spell.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 15.—The intense heat of last week had a tendency to force people from their city homes to the seashore in great numbers. Every hotel and boarding house here has about all the guests they can care for. Both the Hollywood and the Elberon Hotels, under new management this season, have been obliged to turn people away, and the Summer visitors who prefer a private boarding house to hotel life are fortunate when they can secure quarters.

Preparations are being made to run excursion parties to this resort, something that has not been done since the old iron pier was done away with.

Sailing on the Shrewsbury River has become very popular among the cottagers. Launches and sailing craft of all descriptions can be seen on the river, many of which are owned by the cottagers.

The city officials are doing all in their power to beautify the ocean driveway.

A. Clayburgh of New York, who last year occupied the Van Brunt cottage, on Ocean Avenue, has leased it again this season. He took possession on Thursday.

The auction sale of boxes for the twelfth annual horse show of the Monmouth County Horse Show Association took place this evening in the ladies' parlor of the West End Hotel.

The season at Norwood Park is now in full swing. The Casino is open, and the manager promises a number of interesting events.

At the invitation of some of the patronesses of the Home for Crippled Children, Miss Mannheimer has consented to give a reading of "Love Songs of Childhood" on Monday, July 17. Miss Mannheimer is the guest of James Seligman at Windsor villa. Miss Mannheimer will be heard in dramatic recitals in New York during the coming season. Twice has she interpreted "A Midsummer Night's Dream" with the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Frank Van Der Stücken, conductor. Now she is preparing Bjoernson's "Bergliot," to which Grieg has written music. Miss Mannheimer has met with success in telling Zangwill's story "Merely Mary Ann," and also Charles Reade's "Nance Oldfield."

Fifteen hundred invitations were issued to the first of a series of garden parties which was held at the Hollywood Hotel last night. The affair was under the management of Leon Cottentin, and was one of the social events of the season. Elaborate preparations were made. There were two bands. The decorations consisted of palms, cut flowers, and innumerable silk flags. Following the dancing an elaborate supper was served.

MISSIONARIES IN CONFERENCE

Gather at Ocean Grove from All Over the Country.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 15.—This evening in the Auditorium "The Nativity," a cantata by Dr. Adam Geibel, was produced for the first time by the Ocean Grove Festival Chorus, led by Tali Esen Morgan. It was well received.

Hospital Sunday will be observed to-morrow, when the pulpit will be filled, both morning and evening, by the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers, pastor of the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn.

Ocean Grove's Sunday School Assembly opened Thursday, and will continue until Saturday of next week. Mrs. Mabel B. Faraday of Brooklyn is President of the assembly and the Rev. Dr. Aaron E. Ballard of Ocean Grove is the Dean. The assembly is a branch of the Chautauqua organization, and the graduates will receive diplomas.

Missionary workers from all parts of the country have been meeting in conference in Association Hall this week. The Rev. Dr. Frank D. Gamewell, who had charge of the defenses at the outbreak of the Boxers in Peking, was one of the speakers and told of the trying days experienced by his fellow-missionaries at that time.

Pennington Seminary Day was observed Wednesday, when the students and graduates of that Methodistic educational institution held their annual reunion and banquet. Three former Presidents of the seminary were present and made addresses.

The Children's Festival Chorus was organized this week by Musical Director Morgan. Several hundred children were enrolled and rehearsed for the first time. The recruiting will continue until the chorus numbers 1,000. The lots will sing at the musical festival to be held on the evening of Thursday, Aug. 10.

SAYVILLE'S ANNUAL REGATTA.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYVILLE, L. I., July 15.—The notable event of the week at this resort was the dance held this evening at the Delavan. The Muench Orchestra of Bayport furnished the music. The affair was largely attended from adjacent colonies as well as from Sayville. The dance is to be a regular weekly event.

The annual regatta will occur next Saturday opposite this village, under the auspices of the South Side Yacht Club. The Entertainment Committee is arranging an unusually attractive programme of aquatic sports to occur at different times during the season.

BLOCK ISLAND BATHERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., July 15.—The beach at Block Island is unsurpassed. It stretches away for three miles or more. A jolly crowd may always be found at the bathing pavilion.

The weather here has been uniformly cool and bracing, with few foggy days. The temperature seldom varies more than a few degrees.

Many new faces are to be seen on the island, the extreme heat of the past week having driven multitudes of people out of the city. Life here is simple in the extreme. Bathing, fishing, boating and driving parties pass the time away, while golf, tennis, and croquet are to be found at various places.

The largest swordfish taken this season was brought in this week. It tipped the scales when dressed at 417 pounds.

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This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—†FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:24 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturdays only.
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WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
‡12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
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The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets in five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.
FOR THE WEST.
*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EX.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.
WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.
7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:55, *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.
ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.
SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.
NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:25 P. M. daily.
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. weekdays, *4:55 P. M. daily.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. weekdays, 8:25 P. M. daily.
ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.
CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. weekdays.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Ocean Grove,) (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, (3:30 from Desbrosses and 3:45 A. M. from Cortlandt Streets only,) 7:40, 8:55, 10:55 A. M., (12:25 Saturdays only except Long Branch,) 12:25, (12:55 Saturdays only except Long Branch,) (1:25 Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, (4:25 except Long Branch,) (4:55 except Saturdays, except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only.) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M. 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *†10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only.) P. M., 12:10 night.
*Dining Car. †Extra-fare train.
Ticket offices, Nos. 461, 1,354, 96, and 261 Broadway; 182 Fifth Avenue, (below 23d St.;) 263 Fifth Avenue, (corner 29th St.;) 1 Astor House, and stations named above; Brooklyn, 342 Fulton Street, 860 Fulton Street, 390 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
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7:15 AM—Local to Livingston Manor. 6:45 AM
8:15 AM—Express to Oswego..... 8:00 AM
9:15 AM—Exp. to Monticello-Liberty. 9:05 AM
12:15 PM—Express to Walton-Delhi...12 noon
1:00 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Kingston. 12:45 PM
3:15 PM—Exp. to Ellenville-Kingston. 3:00 PM
3:45 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Rockl'd. 3:25 PM
6:00 PM—Exp. to Chic. and p'ts beyond. 5:40 PM
12 noon—Exp. to Liberty, Sat. only....11:40 AM
1:00 PM—Exp. to Rockland, Sat. only. 12:45 PM
3:35 AM—Exp. to Liberty, Sunday only. 8:25 AM
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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL R. R.
STATIONS { Foot Liberty St., N. R. / West 23d St., N. R.
Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves 10 minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.
EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—a4:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 5:00 (b5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, a4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.
WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, a4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.
LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—a4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (k3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), c4:20 P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M. (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst).
ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., k3:40 P. M.
VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—a†4:00 A. M., k3:40 P. M.
LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—a4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., xc12:40, x1:20, 1:30, 2:45, 3:30, ag4:35, h4:53, a5:15, 5:30, 8:30, 11:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.
ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 81, N. R., W. 42d St., 9:00, 9:35, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:40, 7:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 12:35, 3:35, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St. 9:20, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:10 P. M. All seashore points.
PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—z*4:30, m7:00, m*8:00, *9:00, *10:00, †11:00 A. M., m†12:00 M., *1:00, ‡1:30, †2:00, *3:00, *4:00, m*5:00, m†6:00, †7:00, †7:30, ‡8:00, *9:00, §10:30 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.
24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—‡z4:30, †8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, ‡*4:00, *6:00, *7:00 P. M., j*12:15 mdt.
BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12:00, *2:00, *4:00, *6:00, *7:00, c*12:15.
READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖z4:00, z4:30, ‖8:00, ‖9:10 (10:00, 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖*1:20, †2:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00, *7:30 P. M. zFrom Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. §Sundays only. ‡Parlor cars only. ‖Via Tamaqua. xSaturdays only. aExcept Saturdays. k3:20 P. M. Lv. West 23d St b5:20 P. M. c3:50 P. M. c12:20 P. M. g4:20, h4:30 P. M. ‖11:50 P. M. k3:20 P. M. mDining car on train.
Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 261 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 1788 Third Av., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.
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Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Mayer

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The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FOUR.

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SUNDAY, JULY 16, 1905.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 15, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 15. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Changes	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 15, 3,600,079.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 15. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 15, '05.
21⅞	6	19 Feb. 17.	13 May 4.	15⅝	16	+ 2⅛	**Allis-Chalmers Co**	100	$19,820,000			..	14	15⅞	14	15¾	..	4,700
71	39¼	68 Feb. 17.	46½ May 4.	57½	59	+ 6½	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	53	58	53	58	45	1,000
82¾	43⅛	88¾ Apr. 14.	70 Jan. 25.	83⅜	83½	+ ⅛	Amalgamated Copper Co	100	153,387,300	May 20, '05.	1	Q	83¼	84⅜	82¼	83⅝	53	209,610
25	19	34½ Mar. 28.	24 Jan. 17.	23	25½	+ 1	American Beet Sugar Co	100	15,000,000			..	25	25	25	25	..	100
35½	14¾	43⅜ Apr. 14.	31 May 22.	36¼	36⅜	+ ⅜	American Car & Foundry Co	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	35⅜	36⅞	35½	36¼	18	13,100
94⅜	67	104½ Apr. 6.	91¼ Jan. 25.	98	99½	+ ½	American Car & Foundry Co. pf	100	30,000,000	July 1, '05.	**1½	Q	98½	99	98	98	78¾	1,450
37⅞	24¼	38 Apr. 3.	30¼ May 23.	31	32½	+ ⅛	American Cotton Oil Co	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	31⅞	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	27	700
97	88¾	97 Feb. 16.	89¼ July 11.	90	94	+ 2½	American Cotton Oil Co. pf	100	10,198,000	June 1, '03.	3	SA	89¼	89¼	89¼	89½	83	150
14	5	14 Jan. 4.	5½ June 23.	5⅝	6	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '03.	⅛	..	6	6	5½	5⅝	6	450
11¼	2⅝	11¼ Jan. 14.	6 June 7.	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co	100	11,274,100			..	6	6½	6	6⅝	4⅝	400
48⅝	11⅛	55½ Mar. 17.	34½ June 23.	39	39¼	+ 3¼	American Hide & Leather Co. pf	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	Q	36	39¼	34⅝	39	21	6,200
...	...	41⅜ Apr. 10.	34 May 22.	35	39	+ 1	American Ice Co., tr. r					..	37	37	37	37	..	100
...	...	27¼ June 15.	24⅜ July 12.	25	28	− ½	American Ice Securities Co	100	5,000,000			..	25½	26	24⅜	25½	..	1,210
36⅜	16¼	61¼ Apr. 13.	32 Jan. 25.	46⅝	48⅝	− ..	American Locomotive Co	100	25,000,000			..	48½	50¼	47⅞	48⅜	22⅝	30,185
105	75½	122⅝ Apr. 15.	103⅜ Jan. 25.	111	112	− ¼	American Locomotive Co. pf	100	24,100,000	Apr. 21, '05.	1⅝	Q	112	112½	110⅝	112	88	1,100
9⅜	2½	8⅝ Jan. 14.	5¼ May 24.	5¼	5⅜	− ⅛	American Malting Co	100	14,500,000			..	5½	5⅝	5¼	5½	..	800
29	16	28½ Mar. 7.	20 June 9.	23½	24½	− ⅜	American Malting Co. pf	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅜	..	24½	24½	24	24¼	17⅜	500
82½	46	123⅞ Apr. 13.	79⅜ Jan. 9.	116½	116⅞	− ⅜	American Smelting & Ref. Co	100	50,000,000	July 15, '05.	1½	Q	117½	117⅜	115	116¼	56⅞	61,900
115	88¾	127 Apr. 6.	111¼ Jan. 13.	120	121	+ ⅝	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf	100	50,000,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	119	120¼	119	120¼	98⅜	2,020
...	...	98½ June 28.	97⅜ June 12.	98	98⅝	− ⅜	Am. Smelters Securities pf. B	100	30,000,000			..	98¼	98⅝	98	98⅝	..	1,500
99⅝	85	105½ May 26.	99 Jan. 7.	101¼	103	− 3½	American Snuff Co. pf	100	12,000,000	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	103½	103¾	102	102	..	220
15½	3½	18⅜ Mar. 20.	8¼ June 8.	9⅝	10	− ¼	American Steel Foundries	100	17,700,000			..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	6	200
57¼	26	67½ Apr. 4.	35½ June 14.	37	38	− 1½	American Steel Foundries pf	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	38	38	37	37	30½	570
153	122¼	149¾ Mar. 2.	130 May 23.	138⅝	139	+ 1⅛	American Sugar Refining Co	100	45,000,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	139¼	140¼	137	138¾	125⅜	10,500
141	123	140 Mar. 7.	133 May 10.	137	138½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Co. pf	100	45,000,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	136⅞	137¾	136⅞	137¾	125⅜	330
149½	121	147 Feb. 4.	136⅞ May 24.	137	140	..	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co	100	131,351,400	July 15, '05.	2½	Q	139½	139½	139¼	139¾	130	50
96	85	99⅝ Feb. 8.	9 Jan. 23.	96½	97	− ⅝	American Tobacco Co. pf., new	100	78,689,100	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	97½	97½	96⅞	96⅞	..	1,474
25	10	40½ Apr. 18.	20⅝ Jan. 26.	35¼	35⅞	− 1½	American Woolen Co	100	29,501,000			..	37¼	37¼	35	36	11	6,150
94⅜	69	108½ Mar. 15.	91¼ Jan. 26.	104	104½	− ½	American Woolen Co. pf	100	20,000,000	July 15, '05.	1⅜	Q	104¼	104¼	104	104	77	200
120⅞	61	130 Apr. 13.	100⅝ May 22.	103⅜	106	+ 1½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	75c	SA	107½	108¾	106½	108½	78	6,250
89½	61	93⅜ Mar. 9.	77⅝ May 22.	84⅞	86⅞	+ 1⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	100	102,000,000	June '05.	2	SA	85¼	86⅞	85⅝	86⅜	70½	80,500
104⅞	87⅝	104⅜ June 27.	99 Jan. 25.	102¼	103	..	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	102½	102½	101½	102⅜	95	2,300
155½	104½	170 Apr. 24.	120 Jan. 25.	159	161	− 1½	Atlantic Coast Line	100	42,080,000	July 10, '05.	2½	SA	161	161	157½	160½	113½	3,500
105¼	72⅝	115¾ July 13.	100½ Jan. 25.	114¼	114½	+ ⅝	**Baltimore & Ohio**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	114	115¼	112¼	114⅜	84½	132,930
96½	87⅞	98 Feb. 8.	93½ Jan. 2.	97	99	..	Baltimore & Ohio pf	100	59,973,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	97½	97¼	97½	97½	93¾	100
70½	38	73½ July 3.	56¼ May 23.	69⅝	69¾	− 2	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co	100	45,000,000			..	72	72⅜	68½	69⅝	50⅜	92,015
12⅝	5	16⅜ Apr. 18.	10⅞ Jan. 13.	15¼	16½	− ¼	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co	100	5,000,000			..	15⅝	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	..	300
160	118¼	159 Jan. 18.	146 Apr. 29.	145	158	+ 4	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	100	10,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	3	SA	150	150	150	150	..	100
62¾	47⅛	60½ Jan. 18.	56⅛ July 14.	56	58	− 1⅝	Butterick Co	100	12,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	57	57	56⅜	56⅛	..	200
72	64	72⅝ Jan. 31.	67⅛ Jan. 11.	68¾	70	− ⅛	**Canada Southern**	100	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1¼	SA	68⅝	68⅝	68⅜	68⅜	..	200
135¾	100½	155⅜ Apr. 7.	130⅜ Jan. 25.	151⅞	152⅛	+ ⅜	Canadian Pacific	100	89,149,200	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	153	153	150½	152	125⅝	32,600
...	...	47 July 11.	45¼ July 12.	45	46	..	Central Leather Co	100	37,397,600			..	47	47	45¼	45¼	..	2,292
...	...	105½ July 11.	104¼ July 11.	104	104¾	..	Central Leather Co. pf	100	28,080,700			..	105½	105½	104¼	104¼	..	3,038
194¾	154½	205½ Feb. 3.	190 May 23.	201	204¾	− 2	Central Railroad of New Jersey	100	†27,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q	201	201	201	201	166¼	140
51	28¼	60½ Mar. 21.	45½ May 22.	53⅜	54	+ ¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	†62,783,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	54	54⅜	52½	53⅜	34½	18,025
47¼	33	44½ Mar. 15.	37 May 22.	36	37	− 1¼	Chicago & Alton	100	10,542,800			..	37	37	36	36	40	1,000
85¼	75	83⅜ Apr. 7.	77¼ June 26.	79	79½	− ⅛	Chicago & Alton pf	100	19,544,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	78½	79⅜	78½	79¼	80¼	1,200
226	*181	250 Feb. 8.	235 Mar. 2.	200	240	..	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	100	†110839100	July 1, '05.	1⅜	Q	205	205	205	205	..	5
26¼	12⅞	25¼ Mar. 16.	17½ May 22.	19⅞	20	− ⅛	Chicago Great Western	100	44,464,500			..	20¼	20¼	19½	20	14⅜	13,600
74⅜	47½	70¼ Apr. 17.	60 June 9.	64	66	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A	100	11,372,400	Feb. 20, '04.	2½	..	63	63½	63	63½	51	300
39½	20	37⅛ Apr. 7.	29 May 23.	32	32½	− ⅝	Chicago Great Western pf. B	100	9,489,100			..	31⅝	31⅝	31⅜	31⅜	21⅜	200
177⅜	137⅛	187½ Apr. 17.	168½ May 4.	181¼	181⅞	+ 1¼	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	100	58,183,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	180¼	182½	177½	181½	148¼	157,380
185⅞	173	192½ Apr. 17.	182½ Jan. 13.	188	190	+ 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf	100	49,327,400	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	187	189	187	189	180	500
214½	161⅛	249 Jan. 31.	190½ June 9.	209½	210	− 1½	Chicago & Northwestern	100	58,944,600	July 1, '05.	3½	SA	208⅞	210	206	209	175⅜	6,575
160	135	225 Jan. 31.	150 Jan. 6.	185	190	− 2¼	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 20, '05.	3½	SA	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	187⅜	..	100
16¼	5¼	20 June 28.	7⅜ Jan. 5.	18	18⅜	− ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	100	13,000,000			..	18	18	18	18	6¼	100
27⅞	11½	42½ July 5.	17½ Jan. 4.	39¼	40	− 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf	100	17,000,000			..	39¼	40½	39	39½	15	500
15¼	4	13⅛ Feb. 2.	6 June 2.	7	8	− ¼	Chicago Union Traction	100	20,000,000			..	7½	8	7¾	7¾	4½	1,300
48½	29	54 Feb. 3.	31 June 28.	34	35	− 3⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	31	31	31	31	..	400
181	179	185 Jan. 9.	185 Jan. 9.	182	..	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	50	11,243,700	June 1, '05.	1⅝	Q	183	183	183	183	..	60
68⅜	25¼	59 Mar. 24.	38 May 22.	46¼	46½	− ½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1⅜	..	47⅜	48⅞	45⅜	46¾	32⅜	34,550
24⅝	13½	30¼ Apr. 26.	22¼ Jan. 20.	27¼	27⅝	..	Colorado Southern	100	31,000,000			..	27¾	27¾	27⅝	27½	15	1,500
63	48	64½ Feb. 10.	52 May 23.	59	60	+ 1	Colorado Southern 1st pf	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	59	60	58½	59½	50¾	1,700
37½	17⅞	39⅛ Feb. 3.	32½ May 23.	38¼	38½	+ ⅝	Colorado Southern 2d pf	100	8,500,000			..	38	38½	37½	38⅜	21⅞	4,000
220	185	214 Mar. 3.	184½ May 15.	190	191	− ½	Consolidated Gas Co	100	80,000,000	June 15, '05.	2	Q	189	191½	189	190	194¼	2,800
26¼	9¾	23⅜ Feb. 7.	8¾ June 8.	10	10⅝	− ⅛	Corn Products Co	100	45,215,500	Feb. 20, '04.	1	..	10¼	10¼	10	10	11½	1,600
82¼	65	79 Jan. 10.	43 June 8.	48¼	49¼	− ⅝	Corn Products Co. pf	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	..	48¼	48¼	48¼	48¼	70¼	100
190½	149	196⅜ Apr. 11.	178½ May 22.	190	190½	− ½	**Delaware & Hudson**	100	40,940,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	190⅜	191	189½	190½	158⅜	3,000
...	...	1¼ July 7.	⅞ June 16.				Delaware & Hudson rights	100				..	1¼	1¼	1⅛	1¼	..	27,088
359⅜	250½	400 Mar. 14.	335 Jan. 25.	382½	385	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	50	26,200,000	Apr. 20, '05.	2½	Q	390	390	385	385	..	600
35⅞	18	36½ Mar. 14.	27¼ June 8.	32	32⅝	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande	100	†38,000,000			..	31¼	32½	31¾	31½	22⅝	2,100
88	64¼	91 Mar. 15.	83¼ May 1.	86½	87	− ⅛	Denver & Rio Grande pf	100	†44,345,800	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	86½	87	86⅜	86⅜	73	900
77¾	44⅛	95 June 22.	70¼ Jan. 27.	91⅝	93	+ ¾	Detroit United Railway	100	12,500,000	July 15, '05.	1	Q	93⅝	93¾	91¾	93	65	950
40½	19½	47½ Apr. 6.	34⅞ Jan. 25.	41	42	..	Distillers' Securities Corporation	100	28,064,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q	41	41¾	41	42	22	9,925
14⅞	5½	17½ Jan. 21.	11¾ May 23.	14⅜	15¼	− ½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	100	12,000,000			..	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	7	1,030
28½	9¼	37 Jan. 21.	21 May 22.	28½	29½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	100	10,000,000			..	29	29½	28½	29	11½	1,150
83⅜	82	89¼ Feb. 27.	76 May 23.	81	84	− ¼	**Electric Storage Battery**	100	15,920,200	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	83¼	83¼	82¼	83¼	..	100
41⅞	21½	48¾ Mar. 11.	37½ May 22.	46⅝	46⅞	− ¾	Erie	100	112,378,900			..	47¾	47¾	45⅝	46⅜	26½	131,480
77	55⅝	83⅞ July 7.	74⅞ May 22.	83¼	83⅝	+ ⅛	Erie 1st pf	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	83	83⅝	81⅞	83⅜	63	27,850
58½	33	74 July 5.	55½ Jan. 3.	72⅝	72¾	− ⅛	Erie 2d pf	100	16,000,000			..	72⅜	73	71½	72½	39	17,300
85	71	107½ Apr. 7.	75 Jan. 5.	94	95⅝	+ ¼	**Federal Mining & Smelt. Co. pf.**	100	10,000,000	June 15, '05.	1⅝	Q	94⅜	96	93½	95⅝	..	1,800
60	43	62½ July 7.	56 Mar. 7.	61	63	− 1½	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	..	62	62	61	61	..	900
101⅝	94	105 July 10.	101 Jan. 18.	104	106	+ ¼	General Chemical Co. pf	100	10,000,000	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	104⅜	105	104⅛	104⅛	..	300
194½	151	192 Mar. 16.	169 May 20.	175	176	− 3¾	General Electric Co	100	48,255,200	July 15, '05.	2	Q	178⅜	178⅝	175	175	164	900
242½	170	335 Apr. 17.	236 Jan. 4.	285	286	+ 3½	Great Northern pf	100	124,375,600	May 15, '05.	1⅜	Q	282⅜	290	281	286	..	8,100
...	...	18 July 15.	15 Apr. 24.	17⅞	18	+ 2	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000			..	16	18	16	18	..	500
95	77	96⅞ Mar. 13.	90 Jan. 18.	93	93⅝	..	Hocking Valley pf	100	15,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	2	SA	93	93	93	93	82	600
159	125⅜	170⅝ July 13.	152⅜ Jan. 25.	169⅜	170	+ 2	**Illinois Central**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3½	SA	168	170⅝	165⅜	169⅞	135⅝	25,469
25⅝	10½	25½ Mar. 11.	18⅝ June 16.	19½	19⅝	− ⅝	International Paper Co	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	19⅞	19⅞	19½	19½	13	410
79⅞	64⅜	82¼ Apr. 6.	76 Feb. 6.	78¼	79	− 1	International Paper Co. pf	100	22,539,700	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	78½	78½	78⅜	78⅜	69	130
72½	26	100 Feb. 23.	60 June 3.	57	85	+ 5	International Power Co	100	6,400,000	May 20, '02.	2½	..	70	70	70	70	37½	100
41½	28	40⅞ Feb. 27.	27 July 14.	27	30	− 2¼	International Steam Pump Co	100	12,382,500	Apr. 1, '05.	1	Q	27	27	27	27	32½	200
87	71½	88⅝ Apr. 14.	78½ May 22.	80	83	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	81⅜	81⅜	80½	80½	75	400
33	14	32 Feb. 3.	24 May 24.	26½	27½	− ⅝	Iowa Central	100	8,522,900			..	27½	27½	27½	27½	18⅞	300
59⅜	32	58⅝ Feb. 3.	50 May 10.	51½	52½	..	Iowa Central pf	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	52½	52¼	52¼	52¼	36	100
31⅞	16½	34 Feb. 14.	22½ May 22.	26⅞	27	..	**Kansas City Southern**	100	29,993,500			..	26¼	27	26¾	27	22¼	1,000
56⅝	31	70 Feb. 14.	52 Jan. 3.	58½	58½	+ ⅞	Kansas City Southern pf	100	21,000,000			..	56⅞	58⅝	55⅞	57⅝	43½	4,050
12½	8	33⅜ July 14.	10 Jan. 16.	32⅜	33	+ 2⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago)	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	30	33⅞	28¼	33⅛	..	14,420
66	48½	76 Apr. 6.	60 Jan. 9.	73	76	+ 1¼	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf	100	3,000,000	July 3, '05.	3	SA	74¼	75¾	74¼	75⅝	..	300
43¼	26	44½ Mar. 14.	28¼ June 16.	31	34	+ ¼	**Lake Erie & Western**	100	11,840,000			..	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	26	225
250	250	347 Mar. 13.	310 Apr. 29.	318	320	..	Lake Shore	100	†49,466,500	Jan. 28, '05.	4	SA	318	336	318	330	..	102
62½	46	65½ Feb. 3.	50½ May 22.	54	57	− 1	Long Island	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1		54	54	54	54	..	100
148¾	101	156¼ Apr. 26.	134½ Jan. 25.	149½	149¾	− ¼	Louisville & Nashville	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '05.	3	SA	150	150	147	149¼	116	12,000
169½	139⅜	175 Feb. 9.	161 May 1.	165¼	166¼	− 1	**Manhattan Elevated**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	165¼	166	165	165¼	151	1,400
96½	72⅝	91 Mar. 17.	73 Jan. 9.	82	82⅜	− 1½	Metropolitan Securities Co	100	8,000,000			..	83⅜	83⅜	81	82	87⅞	12,500
130⅜	104⅝	131 July 5.	114 May 11.	126½	126⅝	− 2⅜	Metropolitan Street Railway	100	52,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	129½	129½	125	126¼	116½	54,100
23⅝	5	26 Mar. 13.	18½ May 22.	21⅞	22	− ½	Mexican Central	100	47,953,100			..	22¼	22⅝	21	21⅜	10½	10,900
95	55	125 June 27.	89½ Jan. 11.	123	123½	− ½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	SA	123¾	123⅝	122⅜	123	70¼	1,100
36⅜	14⅝	33¼ Jan. 18.	24 May 22.	28¼	29	− ⅛	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	100	63,300,300			..	28	29	28	28	18⅞	560
65⅞	32¼	69 Mar. 13.	56¼ May 22.	63⅜	63¾	− 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	100	13,000,000			..	64⅝	65	63	63¼	40¾	2,520
111½	81	110⅝ Mar. 13.	94½ May 22.	98⅝	99	− 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	100	77,450,400	Jan. 20, '05.	2½	SA	100⅛	100½	97⅝	98⅞	93¼	17,800
147⅜	101½	158 Apr. 26.	137 Jan. 12.	145	148	− 3	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	146	146	145	145	114⅜	300
59½	36	66⅝ Apr. 3.	54½ Jan. 25.	61	61¼	..	National Biscuit Co	100	29,236,000	July 15, '05.	1	Q	61½	61⅝	61	61½	46½	3,710
117	100¼	120¾ Mar. 15.	115⅜ Jan. 10.	115	115	..	National Biscuit Co. pf	100	24,804,500	May 31, '05.	1⅝	Q	117	117	117	117	106⅛	100
23⅛	14	31⅜ Apr. 5.	18¼ Jan. 20.	22½	23½	− 1½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	¾	Q	24	24	22½	22½	..	800
88½	75	94 Apr. 4.	86 June 19.	90	95	+ 2	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf	100	8,546,600	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	91	91	91	91	78	100
28¼	14½	51⅜ Apr. 7.	24½ Jan. 5.	44⅜	46	− 1½	National Lead Co	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	46⅜	46⅜	44⅜	45	23½	2,300
98¼	80½	111¼ Feb. 20.	97⅞ Jan. 7.	104½	106	− ⅞	National Lead Co. pf	100	14,904,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104½	104½	104⅛	104⅛	93	100
45⅜	34⅜	45 Jan. 16.	33½ May 8.	37	38	+ ¼	National R. R. of Mexico pf	100	30,033,000			..	36¾	37¾	36⅜	37	33	1,000
25½	13⅝	24½ Jan. 10.	17⅜ June 20.	19½	22¼	+ 3	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	100	21,942,000			..	21½	21¾	21⅛	21½	19	100
164	120	161⅜ Apr. 15.	140 May 22.	145	150	+ 1	New York Air Brake	100	8,012,500	Apr. 18, '05.	2	Q	149½	149¾	148½	148½	125	400
145½	112⅞	167⅝ Mar. 14.	136¾ May 22.	147⅜	148	− 1	New York Central	100	182,250,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	147½	148¼	145⅞	147½	119½	19,202
47	25	55¼ Apr. 8.	42 Jan. 20.	46½	48	− 1⅞	New York, Chi. & St. Louis	100	†14,000,000			..	48	48	47	47½	29¾	380
25¼	14	28 July 5.	21½ May 23.	28	30	..	New York Dock Co	100	7,000,000			..	28	28	28	28	..	200
199	185¾	210½ Feb. 4.	185½ May 22.	200	201½	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	100	90,000,000	June 30, '05.	2	Q	200	200½	200	200	..	1,130
47⅞	19⅜	64 Mar. 30.	40⅝ Jan. 5.	52	52⅜	− ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	100	58,113,900	Jan. 16, '05.	3	..	52¾	53	51⅜	52¼	30⅜	5,750
80⅜	53½	88⅛ Mar. 11.	76 May 10.	85⅜	86	+ ½	Norfolk & Western	100	†99,000,000	June 16, '05.	1¼	SA	86	86⅜	84⅝	85⅝	62	28,970
107	80	107 Apr. 17.	97½ May 22.	99	99¼	− ½	North American	100	29,700,000	June 1, '05.	1½	Q	99¼	99¼	98¼	99	88½	2,200
...	...	203 July 13.	165 Apr. 24.	199	199¾	+ 9¾	Northern Pacific	100	155,000,000	May 15, '05.	1¾	SA	189½	203	189	199¾	..	28,783
82½	51	98½ Feb. 7.	78¼ Jan. 17.	94	96	+ 2¼	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,809,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	94	96	94	96	60	2,000
86½	61¼	98 Feb. 7.	84 June 12.	93	95	+ 5½	Pacific Coast 2d pf	100	3,914,400	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	91¼	96½	91¼	96½	68½	1,000
55	24	49¼ Jan. 4.	33 May 22.	43	44	− 1	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	44	44	42½	43	28½	1,610
140	111½	147⅜ Mar. 13.	131½ May 22.	142⅝	142⅜	− ⅜	Penns

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 15, 1905.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, July 15. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Out-standing.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 15. First	High	Low	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 15, '05.
112¾	92¼	111½ Apr. 3.	95¼ May 15.	104¾	105	— ¾	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,988,700	May 25, '05.	1½	Q	105½	105¾	104	105	101	4,500
32½	17	31⅝ Apr. 3.	27 Jan. 25.	35	40	— 3	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				35	35	35	35	..	100
19½	6¾	8½ Feb. 6.	7⅞ July 12.	..	..	+ 4½	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,512,300	July 3, '05.	2	SA	78¾	80½	78⅛	80½	69	1,100
..	..	21 May 15.	13 July 15.	13¾	14⅜	..	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000				14⅜	14⅜	13	14	..	2,000
..	..	80½ May 15.	56 July 12.	56⅜	57	— 5⅜	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	Q	62¾	62⅝	56	57	..	6,610
44⅛	21¼	46¾ Apr. 14.	34 May 23.	39¾	40½	+ 1	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	Q	39⅞	40½	39¼	40½	32¼	3,500
92	67	90¾ Apr. 14.	87 Feb. 16.	94	95	..	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 24, '05.	1¾	Q	94½	95	94¼	94⅞	75½	1,350
244	209	254 Feb. 28.	230 May 31.	239	242	— 1	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	Q	240	241⅞	239	239	222	137
35	16	40⅝ Apr. 17.	30 May 22.	35½	37	..	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	3	A	35¾	36⅞	35	36	20	6,000
94	71⅝	103¾ Apr. 15.	93 Jan. 25.	99	100	+ ¾	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 30, '05.	1¾	Q	99	99½	98¾	99½	78	1,060
93	85	96¾ Mar. 10.	92 Jan. 4.	..	..	..	Railroad Sec., Ill. Cent. stk. ctfs.	100	8,000,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	94½	94½	94½	94½	..	80
82⅝	38⅝	108¾ July 7.	79 Jan. 13.	105⅞	105½	— ⅛	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1½	SA	105½	106½	103⅝	105½	52⅜	393,900
92	76	95 July 8.	90 May 22.	93	94½	— 2	Reading 1st pf.	50	28,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	95	95	93	93	83⅝	1,300
88	55¼	98 July 10.	84 Jan. 5.	91	93	— 2	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '03.	2	SA	93¼	96	93	93	71¼	2,550
18¼	6	24⅞ Apr. 3.	15 Jan. 25.	20	20¼	— ⅛	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				20½	21	19¼	20¼	7¾	11,200
73⅝	37	87½ Feb. 25.	67 Jan. 3.	81⅝	81¾	+ ½	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,306,900	Oct. 1, '03.	1⅝	..	81⅝	82¼	79½	81½	48½	3,200
37⅝	19⅛	37⅞ Jan. 18.	24⅞ May 22.	32	32½	+ ½	Rock Island Co.	100	89,424,400				31⅞	32⅛	30¾	32	22⅝	48,846
86⅝	57⅜	85 Jan. 4.	71¼ May 22.	75⅞	76¼	+ ⅛	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,950,400	May 1, '05.	1	Q	76½	77⅜	76	76⅛	66⅛	2,600
138	131	136 July 11.	135¼ June 29.	135	137	+ ¾	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	136	136	136	136	..	100
29⅝	14⅜	38 May 15.	23 Feb. 16.	34¼	34¾	..	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	34¼	34¼	34	34⅛	17⅜	1,300
98	74⅜	109¼ Apr. 1.	94 Jan. 25.	103½	106½	..	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104	104	104	77¼	215
72¼	30	72½ Jan. 19.	62 July 10.	58	68	— 4	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	62	63	62	63	..	425
18	9	17⅞ Jan. 31.	12 June 2.	..	..	+ 1½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island.**	100	4,600,000				..	..	..	..	..	..
60	35	58⅝ Jan. 21.	46¼ May 24.	..	..	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	52	52	52	52	42	100
30	16	29½ Feb. 3.	20 June 8.	..	..	+ ½	St. Joseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000				22½	23⅜	21½	23⅜	20	500
72½	39¼	73½ Mar. 6.	61 May 23.	67	68	— 2	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	68⅝	69¼	67	68	40⅜	1,900
29	9½	27½ Jan. 20.	20 May 22.	23	23⅜	— 1¼	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000				23½	24	23	23	13⅝	505
60¾	25⅜	66⅞ Apr. 18.	55½ May 1.	62	63	— ⅞	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				62½	62¼	62	62⅜	32⅝	595
65⅜	31½	118½ Feb. 24.	60 Jan. 25.	80	88	— 2¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	85	85	81	83	37	1,500
105	77	130 Feb. 23.	100 Jan. 13.	107	125	+ 1¼	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	6,700,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	107	107	107	107	84½	100
68⅝	41¼	72⅜ Feb. 27.	57¾ May 4.	65¾	65⅞	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific	100	197,849,200				65¾	65⅞	63	65⅞	51⅛	129,900
119½	113	121⅜ Feb. 15.	115⅜ Jan. 5.	117⅞	118	+ ⅛	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	Jan. 16, '05.	3½	SA	117⅝	118	117⅛	118	..	1,200
37½	18¼	36⅝ Mar. 13.	28 May 22.	33½	33⅜	+ ½	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000				34¼	34¼	33	33⅜	24½	27,500
97½	77⅜	100 Mar. 22.	95 May 1.	98¼	98⅜	+ ½	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	80,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	98¼	98¾	98¼	98⅜	80¼	1,235
98	90	99½ July 10.	97 Apr. 18.	99	100	+ 2½	Southern Ry., Mob. & O. stock ctfs.	100	5,850,200	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	99½	99½	99¼	99½	93	100
5	⅜	3 Jan. 3.	⅝ Jan. 28.	⅞	1	..	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000				1	1	1	1	1¼	400
77½	31⅝	106½ Apr. 4.	68 Jan. 25.	85⅝	86	— 5	**Tennessee Coal & Iron.**	100	22,553,600	May 1, '05.	1	Q	92¼	92½	84⅝	86	39½	74,300
38⅛	20	41 Mar. 13.	29¾ Apr. 29.	33¾	34	— ⅛	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				34½	34½	33¾	33⅞	25¼	3,250
39½	25	46½ Mar. 28.	37½ Jan. 21.	42½	44	— 1	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,658,500				42¾	42½	42¼	42½	27	100
134	115	134¾ Feb. 16.	124 Apr. 29.	..	..	— 1½	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	130	130	130¾	130¾	120	1,765
27½	17½	37¾ Apr. 12.	22¼ Jan. 13.	33	34	— ⅜	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34⅜	35	34¼	34¾	21¼	900
38	21½	43¾ Apr. 6.	34½ May 22.	38	38¾	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	10,000,000				38⅝	38⅝	38½	38⅝	26	400
57¼	32	65 Apr. 12.	51¾ Jan. 25.	56⅜	57¼	— ¼	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				57⅜	57¾	57	57⅞	38	900
107¾	87½	122½ Apr. 4.	105 Jan. 6.	113	114	— 1¼	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	113⅝	114	113	113	95⅝	1,705
13¼	3⅞	15¼ Apr. 3.	8⅝ June 6.	10	11	— ⅝	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				10	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	4	1,100
75¼	45	82 Apr. 4.	68 Jan. 10.	72	75	— ⅛	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	73	73	73	73	..	100
117	71	137⅞ Feb. 25.	113 Jan. 3.	130½	130¼	..	Union Pacific.	100	165,486,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	130	130¼	127	130¼	95⅝	521,850
98	88½	101⅝ Feb. 21.	90 May 11.	96¾	98	— ⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	97⅞	98¼	97⅜	98⅛	94¼	400
25	9	68 July 15.	21¼ Jan. 4.	66	67¼	+ 3⅜	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				61¼	68	57½	66	..	4,800
89	42¼	89 Mar. 31.	64½ Jan. 3.	86½	87	— ⅛	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	86½	87⅜	86	86⅝	48	3,300
20½	6¼	35⅞ Apr. 14.	19¾ Jan. 3.	30⅜	30½	— ⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300				31¼	31⅝	30	30⅜	8½	5,250
81⅝	40	97⅝ Apr. 17.	79¼ Jan. 3.	92½	93¼	— 1½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q	93¼	93⅝	92½	92½	49	701
20¾	6¼	14⅜ Jan. 16.	11 Apr. 14.	12	13¼	..	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,869,800				14	14	14	14	7½	50
..	..	14¼ Mar. 29.	10⅞ May 23.	13¼	13⅞	— ⅛	U. S. Leather Co., tr. r.						14¼	14½	13⅝	13⅝	..	5,100
106½	75⅝	110 July 8.	100½ Jan. 10.	106¼	106½	— 1	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,280,800	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	100	100	100	100	84¼	330
..	..	114 July 8.	103½ Feb. 27.	111½	113½	— 2½	U. S. Leather Co. pf., tr. r.						114	114	111¾	111¾	..	1,325
84½	43	98⅛ Mar. 10.	77 Jan. 4.	89½	90	— 1½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300				90¼	90½	89	89	49	1,200
..	..	40¼ Apr. 18.	18 Jan. 28.	31	32¾	— 2⅜	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	33⅜	33⅜	31½	31½	..	1,200
40¼	36½	70½ Apr. 18.	35 Jan. 13.	67	67½	— 2¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	68⅞	68⅞	66½	67½	..	2,000
34½	10½	45¼ Apr. 7.	33⅜ Jan. 3.	42¼	43	— 1	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,686,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	44	44	41¾	43	17¾	9,020
100	41	118¾ Apr. 7.	86¾ Jan. 6.	109¾	110¼	+ ⅝	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	109½	110	108¾	109½	77⅞	3,850
33⅛	8⅜	38¼ Apr. 7.	24⅞ May 22.	34½	34½	..	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	34⅜	35⅛	32⅞	34⅜	12⅝	410,192
96⅜	51¼	104⅞ Apr. 18.	90¾ May 22.	101⅝	101⅞	— ⅛	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	102½	102⅞	100⅜	101⅜	62⅝	189,690
44½	22¾	39 Jan. 3.	31¼ May 23.	34	35½	— ⅛	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	35¼	36¾	35½	35½	23½	3,700
114½	96	110 Feb. 20.	103⅞ May 1.	106½	107½	— ¼	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,060,000	July 15, '05.	2	Q	107½	108	107	107	..	1,120
44	18½	52½ Feb. 24.	36 June 5.	40	41	— ½	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600				40½	40½	40½	40½	..	100
48¼	32¾	48 Feb. 23.	37 May 23.	39	40	— ⅝	**Wabash pf.**	100	24,000,000				39¾	39¾	39⅝	39⅝	36¼	700
94½	85	95¾ June 29.	92 Jan. 17.	93	93¼	— ⅝	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	93¾	93½	93	93⅛	88	900
185	153	184 Apr. 6.	152 May 20.	167½	168	— 2	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	July 10, '05.	2½	Q	164	167½	162½	167½	164½	1,000
198½	180	197 Apr. 11.	190 Feb. 13.	190	195	+ 6½	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,986,700	July 10, '05.	2½	Q	194	194	194	194	..	100
22⅝	14⅛	19⅝ Mar. 13.	15 May 1.	16	17	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000				15⅝	16¼	15⅝	16¼	15	300
52¾	37	48 Feb. 1.	36 May 4.	38½	41	— 2½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,938,900				38½	38½	38½	38½	41	100
32	21¼	28½ Mar. 13.	20 May 4.	23	24½	— 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,933,500				24	24	24	24	22¾	100
25	16	25½ Feb. 16.	20 Apr. 29.	23½	24	— ⅞	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900				24¼	24¼	23¼	23⅞	18	1,400
49⅝	37	54¼ Feb. 17.	45 Jan. 13.	52	52¼	— ¾	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				51¼	52	51	51	40¾	900

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	2¼	Knick. Ice, Chi.	2⅝
Allis-Chalmers pf.	6⅜	Knick. Ice, Chi., pf.	1¾
Am. Beet Sugar	1	Nati. Enam. pf.	2
Am. Hide & L. pf.	3¼	Nat. of Mex. 2d pf.	3
Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	1	Nor. Pacific	3⅜
Anaconda Gold	1½	Pacific Coast	2¼
At., Top. & S. F.	1⅜	Pac. Coast 2d pf.	5½
Buff., Roch. & P.	4	Pere Marquette pf.	4½
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1¾	Pressed Steel Car	1
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	St. Jo. & Gr. Isl.	1½
Col. South. 1st pf.	1	St.-Sh. S. & I. pf.	1½
Del., Lack. & Wn.	5	So. Ry. M. & O. ctfs.	2¾
Gt. Northern pf.	3¾	U. Rys. Invest.	3¾
Havana Electric	2	Westinghouse 1st pf.	6½
Ill. Central	2		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2½	Nat. Enameling	1½
Am. Ice pf., t. r.	1	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Snuff	3½	N. Y. Air Brake	1
Am. Steel Fdys. pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅜	N. Y. C. & St. L.	1⅜
Am. Woolen	1¾	Pacific Mail	1
Atl. Coast Line	1½	Peo. & Eastern	3
Brook. Rap. Tr.	2	Pitts. Coal pf.	3¾
Butterick Co	1⅜	Pullman Car	1
Cent. of N. J.	2	Reading 1st pf.	2
Chi. & Alton	1¾	Reading 2d pf.	2
Chi. & Northwest.	1½	Rutland pf.	4
C., St. P., M. & O.	2¾	St. L. Southwest.	1½
Chi. Term. Tran.	1	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	2¾
Chi. Union Trac. pf.	3¾	Tenn. Coal & I.	5
Gen. Chemical	1½	Tex. Pac. Land Tr.	1
Gen. Electric	3¾	Third Avenue	1½
Int. Paper pf.	1	Twin City R. T.	1½
Int. Power	5	U. S. Pipe pf.	1½
Int. Steam Pump.	2¾	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Long Island	1	U. S. L. pf., t. r.	2½
Manhattan El.	1	U. S. Realty & Imp.	1½
Met. Securities	1¼	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2⅜
Met. Street	2⅜	U. S. Red. & R. pf.	2¾
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1	U. S. Rubber	1
Mo. Pacific	1⅝	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	2½
Nash., C. & St. L.	3	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1½

Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Ice deb. 6s.	1	Det. M. & M. l. g. 7s	1
B. & O., Mon. Riv. 5s	3	Erie 1st ext. 4s.	1⅜
Cent. of Ga. 3d pf. inc.	2½	Erie, Penn., col. 4s.	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s.	1	Havana Elec. 5s.	1
C., M. & St. P., C., P. & W. 5s.	1½	Penn. 3½s, 1915.	1
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909.	1¼	Stand. R. & T. 6s.	4
C. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1921.	1	T., Ham. & Buff. 4s.	1
Col. F. & I. conv. 5s	5	Union Pac. conv. 4s.	1
		West Shore 4s.	1
		West. U. coll. tr. 5s.	2⅞

Bonds Declined.

Int. & G. N. 1st.	1	Va. L., C. & C. 5s.	1¼
Int. Steam P. 6s.	1½	Wab., Pitts. 1st.	1½
U. S. Red. & Ref. 6s	1⅜		

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 17.

Consolidated Gas Co., Baltimore—Annual meeting.
Hill Leasehold and Real Property Co.—Annual meeting.
Hocking Valley Railroad—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Southern Pacific Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
White Pass and Youkon Railroad—Dividend payable.

Tuesday, July 18.

American Chicle Co.—Annual meeting.
Central Railroad of New Jersey—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Grand Rapids Railway—Dividend payable on Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Horace Waters & Co.—Annual meeting.
Houston Electric Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
International Mercantile Marine Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 1 on common and preferred to holders of record this date.
National Enameling Co.—Books close for annual meeting.
New York Air Brake Co.—Dividend payable.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad—Books close.
Robert Graves Co.—Annual meeting.
Railway and Light Securities Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.

Wednesday, July 19.

Great Northern Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Mexican Telephone Co.—Adjourned annual meeting.
Tefft-Weller Co.—Annual meeting.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, July 20.

American Chicle Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Cripple Creek Central Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Electric Co. of America—Dividend payable July 31 to holders of record this date.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Homestake Mining Co.—Books close.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Missouri Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.—Books close.
Public Opinion Co.—Annual meeting.
United Copper Co.—Books close.
United Traction Co., Pittsburg—Dividend payable on preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Worcester Railways and Investment Co.—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.

Friday, July 21.

American Cement Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
American Locomotive Co.—Dividend on preferred stock payable.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad—Dividend payable Aug. 21 to holders of record this date.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad—Books close.
Mahoning Coal Railroad—Dividend payable Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway—Books close.
New York and Honduras-Rosario Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad—Books close.
Omaha Water Co.—Dividend payable on first preferred Aug. 10 to holders of record this date.

Saturday, July 22.

American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Tonopah Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Ariz. Con. Mining	30¼	30¼	30½
6,500	Chicago Subway	75	74	75
150	Granby Copper	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,800	Greene Con. Copper	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
3,000	Greene Con. Gold	5¼	5	5⅛
530	Guanajuato Mining	4⅜	4⅛	4½
100	Interb Rapid Transit	201	201	201
100	Inter. Mer. Marine	12¾	12⅜	12⅜
300	Inter. M. Marine pf.	29	29	29
75	Mackay Cos	41	41	41
75	Mackay Cos. pf.	74	74	74
1,300	Mitchell Mining	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
100	Manhattan Transit	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
100	Mont. & Boston	7-16	7-16	7-16
1,200	North. Securities	171	170	171
4	North. Sec. stubs	275	275	276
6,200	United Copper	30	28¼	29½
350	U. S. R. 2d pf., w. i.	71	71	71

BONDS.

£36,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88¾	88⅛	88½

*Less than 100 shares.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended Saturday, July 15, 1905:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
700	Am. Cab.	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
820	Am. Can pf.	69	67⅞	68	— 1⅜
100	Am. Chic. pf.	100	100	100	..
1,150	Am. Nickel	1⅞	1¼	1⅞	+ ¼
50	Am. L. & T.	90	89	90	+ 1⅜
240	Am. Tob.	280	*278	280	— 1
405	A. W. Pa. pf.	29½	29	29	— 1
1,100	Ariz. Con. Mi.	30¼	29¾	30¼	+ ½
100	Beth. Steel	23½	23½	23½	— ½
224	Beth. St. pf.	80	80	80	+ 2
300	Bay State Gas	¾	¾	¾	..
210	B. Con. Milk.	161	155	155	+ 2
1,525	Brit. Col. Cop.	7	6½	7	..
1,300	C. Leath., w. i.	47½	46⅞	47	..
4,190	C. L. pf., w. i.	105⅞	104⅜	105¼	— ⅜
20,675	Chi. Sub.	75	71½	75	+ 4¼
1,100	Con. Refrig.	7½	6⅝	7⅜	+ 2
1,800	Elec. Vehicle.	22	20	21	— ⅛
3,300	Elec. V. pf.	29¾	*26	27	— 1½
3,750	Granby Cop.	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
18,020	Greene C. Cop.	22½	21⅝	22⅛	..
39,300	Greene C. Gold	5⅜	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
3,200	Guana. Min.	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
125	Hack Mead.	*21	*21	*22	+ 4½
200	Havana Tob.	28	27½	27½	+ 2½
200	Houston Oil.	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
1,650	Interb. R. T.	20¾	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅞
2,900	Int. Mer. Ma.	13½	12½	12⅜	— ⅞
3,650	Int. M. M. pf.	30¾	28¾	29	— 2
50	Intern. Salt.	25	25	25	..
150	Lord & Taylor	111½	110½	111½	+ 1¼
10,485	Mackay Cos.	41¾	39½	40⅜	+ 2
705	Mack. Cos. pf.	74½	*73	73¾	+ ½
700	Man. Tran.	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅝
6,300	Mitchell Min.	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	— ⅛
100	M. & B. Cop.	7-16	7-16	7-16	..
1,700	N. O. Rys., w. i.	37½	36	36	+ ½
400	N. O. R. pf., w. i.	80	79½	79½	..
320	N. Y. Transp.	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
12,400	North. Secur.	172¾	167¾	171	+ 3¼
84	N. Sec. stubs.	312½	250	275	..
100	Otis Elev.	56	56	56	— 2
50	Otis El. pf.	105	105	105	— 3
330	Phenix Sec.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
201	R. B. Pow. pf.	100	*108	109	..
412	Seab. A. L.	26¼	25⅜	25½	— ⅛
300	S. A. L. 1st pf.	90¼	89⅜	89¾	— ½
1,915	S. A. L. 2d pf.	56⅜	55	55⅜	— ⅜
137	S. A. L. rts.	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
400	S. A. L. pf.	42	42	42	..
200	Standard Milling	7	7	7	..
120	Standard Oil.	620	616	618	+ ⅛
6,375	Tenn. Cop.	*29	25	28	+ 3
200	Ton. M. of Nev.	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— 1½
200	U. A. Tr'd Mg.	8	8	8	..
300	Union Cop.	⅞	⅞	⅞	—5-32
45,500	United Cop.	30	23⅜	29½	+ 5⅞
1,910	United C. pf.	73½	70⅜	73	+ 1⅜
1,430	U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	71½	70⅜	71	+ 1⅜
1,250	White K. Cop.	⅜	13-16	13-16	—1-16
200	White K. C. pf.	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅜

BONDS.

$11,000	Am. Malt. 6s.	105	104⅞	104⅞	..
26,000	Am. W. Pa. 5s.	87¼	87	87	..
15,000	Atch. Conv. 4s.	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¼
5,000	Bklyn Fer. 5s.	50	50	50	..
1,000	C. Found. 6s.	78½	78

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 15, 1905

BONDS.

Week ended July 15, 1905.

Sales W'k Ended July 15, $16,548,500	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	104	104	104	104	7
American Ice Securities 6s	78⅝	78⅝	77½	78½	13
American Telephone & Telegraph 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	22
American Tobacco 4s	76⅜	76⅞	75⅞	76	796
American Tobacco 6s	115⅛	115⅜	115	115	99
Ann Arbor 4s	99¼	99¼	99¼	99¼	21
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104½	104⅝	104⅛	104⅛	3141
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96⅝	251
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94⅝	95	94⅞	95	291
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	103	103⅛	103	103	7
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102½	102⅝	102¼	102½	49
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96⅛	96⅛	96	96	40
Baltimore & Ohio conv. 4s	113½	113½	113½	113½	25
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	105¾	106⅜	105¾	106	885
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s reg	104	104	104	104	20
Baltimore & Ohio, Monon. River 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	92	92	91½	91½	654
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99⅜	13
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	2
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	89⅜	89⅜	89	89¼	173
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	110⅞	111	110½	111	17
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	113	113	113	113	12
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	123¼	123¼	123¼	123¼	2
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	98½	99	98½	99	25
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102	102¼	15
Canada Southern 2d 5s	107½	107½	107½	107½	14
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114½	114½	113¾	114	26
Central of Georgia, Chattanooga Div. 4s	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	10
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	2
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	84	84½	84	84½	61
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	73¾	77	76	76	170
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾	8
Central Leather 5s	99¾	100¼	99½	100	802
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	95
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88¼	88	88¼	35
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108¾	109	108¾	108¾	59
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 6s	119	119½	118½	119½	15
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Chicago & Alton 5s	84⅜	84⅜	84¼	84¼	7
Chicago & Alton 3½s	75⅝	80⅜	78¾	80¼	7
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101⅜	101⅞	101½	101½	452
Chi., B. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	135
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	96⅛	96⅛	95⅝	96⅛	16
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen. 5s	120	120	120	120	2
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	122½	122¾	122½	122½	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & P. West 5s	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	10
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111	111	110¾	110½	5
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Southwest. Div. 6s	108¼	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 3½s, Series B	99	99	99	99	5
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	105¾	105¾	105⅝	105⅝	8
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	113¾	113¾	113¼	113¼	1
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	101	101	101	101	9
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	94⅞	94⅞	94⅜	94½	116
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	337
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	97	97⅛	97	97	138
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 1st 6s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	1
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	105¾	105¾	105¼	105½	18
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97	97	97	5
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	97	97	97	97	20
Chicago & West Indiana gen. 6s	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝	10
Cincinnati, Indiana & Western 4s	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	10
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102	102¼	102	102	15
Colorado Fuel & Iron conv. 5s	90	90	90	90	10
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	73⅝	75½	74¼	74½	114
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	74⅜	74⅜	73	73½	296
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	75¾	75¾	74½	74⅞	82
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	95	95¼	95	95¼	1,017
Consolidated Gas deb 5s	172	172	172	172	7½
Columbus & Hocking Valley ext. 4s	100½	100½	100½	100½	½
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 5s	120	120	120	120	1
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	82	82⅜	81¾	81¾	49
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	101	14
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96½	96¼	36
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s	95⅛	95⅛	95½	95⅛	1
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	75¼	75¼	75	75	10
Detroit City Gas 5s	100⅜	101	100⅜	101	24
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	3
Detroit United Railway con. 4½s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	2
Distillers' Securities 5s	79⅝	79⅝	79	79½	42
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	115	115	115	115	7
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	120	120	120	120	10
Erie 1st extended 4s	108⅜	108⅜	108¼	108¾	1
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101½	101½	101	101½	38
Erie gen. lien 4s	93⅛	93¼	92¾	92⅞	23
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	97	97¼	97	97¼	17
Erie convertible 4s	106	106¼	107	107⅜	179
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 4s	90	90	90	90	2
Green Bay & Western deb. B	23½	23½	23	23½	4
Havana Electric Railway 5s	93⅞	93½	93⅜	93½	6
Hocking Valley 4½s	110	110½	110	110	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	100	100	100	100	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105½	105½	2
Illinois Central 4s, 1953, reg	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	119	119	119	119	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	5
International Paper 6s	110	110	110	110	4
International Steam Pump 6s	104	104	104	104	14
Iowa Central 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	3
Kanawha & Hocking Coal & Coke 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	88⅞	89¾	88¾	89¾	29
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜	72½	453
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	3
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped gtd.	95	95	94½	94½	13
Lackawanna Steel 5s	105⅜	106¼	105⅜	106¼	10
Lake Shore 3½s	100½	100½	100½	100½	2
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101⅜	94
Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	6
Long Island refunding 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	12
Long Island general 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	8
Long Island unified 4s	104	104	104	104	15
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	105⅜	105½	105⅜	105½	1
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99¼	66
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	103½	104⅜	103½	104⅜	86
Louisville & Nashville gen. 6s	120	120	120	120	1
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104¾	104½	104¼	2
Metropolitan Street Railway ref 4s	91¼	91½	91	91	48
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77½	77⅞	77¼	77¼	10
Mexican Central 1st income	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21½	70
Mexican Central 2d income	12½	12½	12½	12½	21
Milwaukee Gas 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	5
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	96⅝	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	9
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87½	88	87½	88	21¼
Missouri Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106½	107	106½	107	8
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	41
Missouri Pacific coll. 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	6
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	107⅝	107½	107⅝	107¼	25
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 6s	97	98	97	98	7
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	120¼	120½	120¼	120¼	1
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis, Jasper Br. 6s	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	120⅜	1
Nassau Electric 4s	87½	87⅝	87½	87⅝	18
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	82¼	82⅝	82	82	9
National Starch 5s	98	98	98	98	3
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	25
New York Central gen. 3½s	98	99	98⅜	98⅜	4
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	92	92	92	92	12
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94	94	93¾	93⅝	30
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col tr. 5s	110	110¼	109¾	109¾	20
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	104	104	104	104	3
Norfolk & Western divisional 1st 4s	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	18
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102½	103	102½	102½	83
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	96	96⅞	95⅝	95⅝	46
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	76¾	77⅛	76¾	77⅛	424
Northern Pacific gen. 3s reg	76	76	76	76	5
Norrn Pacific prior lien 4s	105¾	106⅜	105⅜	106¼	2474
Northern Pacific, St. Paul & Dul. Div. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	4
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	96	96¼	133
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	102½	102⅝	102½	102⅝	17
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	1
Oregon Short Line 5s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
Ozark & Cherokee Central 5s	100¼	100½	100¼	100½	25
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108⅜	12
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	104½	104½	103⅞	104⅛	56
Pennsylvania rects for conv. 3½s, f. p.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	9
Pennsylvania Co., tr. co. ctfs. gtd. 3½s	98	98	98	98	3
People's Gas of Chicago 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	20
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100⅝	100⅞	100⅝	100⅝	24
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	74	73	74	13
Reading gen. 4s	101⅞	102⅛	101⅝	101⅜	124
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	101	101	100⅝	101	29
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	99½	99	98¼	99	27
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	94½	95	94	94½	34
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	88⅜	89½	88⅝	88⅝	160
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	82	82	81⅝	81⅝	265
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98⅜	99	98⅜	98⅜	66
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88⅜	89	88¾	88¾	30
Seaboard Air Line 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	5
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104	104	104	104	17
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	102	102	102	102	4
Southern Pac. of Calif. consol. 5s, st'p'd.	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜	1
Southern Pacific 4s	93⅝	94	93¾	94	31
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	96	96¼	95⅞	95⅞	300
Southern Railway 5s	118⅜	118⅝	118¼	118⅜	52
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	97¾	97¾	97⅞	97⅞	1
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	1
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	54	54	54	54	12
Standard Rope & Twine income	4	4	4	4	3
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad gen. 5s	98⅜	98½	98¼	98⅛	12
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s	102½	102½	102½	102½	1
Third Avenue 4s	96	96⅜	96	96	18
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	11
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85¼	85¾	85	85¾	28
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	91	91	91	91	15
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 4s	98	98	98	98	1
Underground El. Rys., Lond., prof. sh. 5s	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅜	1
Union Elevated, Chicago, 1st 5s	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜	10
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅝	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜	136
Union Pacific 1st 4s reg	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅞	1
Union Pacific conv. 4s	125⅜	130	127	130	313
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	89½	90½	89½	90½	145
United States Leather 6s	110	110	110	110	8
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	100½	100½	100	100¾	7
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	101	101	100¾	100¾	10
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	95¼	95¼	94⅜	94⅜	2,162
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	94½	95¼	94⅞	95¼	4½
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	89	89	89	89	2
Virginia Southwestern 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	90¾	90½	89	89	70
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	39⅞	39⅞	39	39	171
Wabash 1st 5s	117⅜	117⅝	117¾	117⅝	5
Wabash 2d 5s	107¾	110	109½	109¾	20
Wabash deb. B 6s	73	73	73	73	10
West Shore 4s	108½	109	108	109	15
West Shore 4s reg	108	108	108	108	8
Western Maryland 4s	88¾	88⅝	88	88⅛	42
Western North Carolina 1st 6s	115	115	115	115	2
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105¼	105½	105	105	19
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94	94	94	94	5
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	13

Total sales.....$11,642,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s reg	103⅜	104½	103¾	104½	4
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	101¾	101¾	101⅞	101⅝	3071
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs. 2d series	99⅞	99¾	99	99⅝	5621
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. cts f. p.	91½	92⅜	91½	92⅜	3,784
Republic of Cuba 5s	107	107	106⅝	106⅝	34
United States of Mexico 4s	93⅜	93¾	93⅜	93¾	188
United States of Mexico 5s	100	100	100	100	12

Total sales.....$4,892,000

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	96	96	96	96	4
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	13	13	13	13	10

Total sales.....$14,000

Grand total.....$16,548,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Apr. 28	104⅜	Mar. 30	104½	May 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅞	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	105½	Jan. 16	104	Jun. 5	104	Jun. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅝	Jan. 11	104¼	May 1	104¼	May 1
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132½	Jun. 29	132½	Mar. 1	132⅝	Jun. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	133	Mar. 15	132¾	May 15	132¾	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	101	Feb. 16	104½	Jun. 20
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm. Q. F.					105⅝	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104¾	Apr. 6	103½	July 5	104½	July 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924. F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	110	Mar. 15	109	Jun. 5	109	Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101⅛	Mar. 20	98½	July 5	100	July 12
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Speyer & Co. cts	96	Apr. 4	92	Jun. 5	95⅜	July 15
République of Cuba 5s	108	Feb. 20	103½	Jan. 3	106⅝	July 14
Imp. Jap. Government 6s	103¾	Mar. 13	94½	Jan. 3	101½	July 13
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts, 2d ser	101¼	Mar. 30	90⅛	Jan. 5	98⅜	July 15
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.	93¾	Jun. 16	86	May 26	92⅜	July 15

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					103¼	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	May 25	95	July 5	98	July 11, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Aug. 10, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.	13⅜	Jan. 3	10	Apr 30	13	July 11, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97½	Jun. 14	97	Mar. 8	96⅜	Jun. 17, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s. 1991. reg.					93	Sep. 23, 1904

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 15	$1,722,590,097	$75,689,279
*July 8	2,128,327,797	101,933,001
July 1	1,775,083,325	82,067,247
June 24	1,375,689,387	73,563,681
June 17	1,444,441,063	70,507,415
June 10	1,472,648,894	72,600,535
*June 3	1,533,302,875	98,395,398
May 27	1,821,904,781	80,543,942
May 20	1,782,317,755	86,979,044
May 13	1,628,894,256	72,877,948
May 6	2,193,254,135	91,615,789
April 29	2,207,778,209	93,949,639
April 22	1,940,052,011	77,985,997
April 15	2,032,178,329	91,091,932
April 8	2,050,962,458	85,675,732
April 1	1,914,562,328	71,196,983
March 25	1,814,981,962	68,196,436
March 18	2,062,637,899	64,008,024
March 4	2,347,240,020	95,536,257
*Feb. 25	1,690,495,216	88,000,567
Feb. 18	1,516,231,268	70,146,158
Feb. 11	1,780,389,806	74,735,269
Feb. 4	1,893,962,049	83,886,495
Jan. 28	1,607,718,790	76,244,931
Jan. 21	1,923,996,445	75,295,658
Jan. 14	1,770,528,682	85,560,622
*Jan. 7	1,855,423,846	78,160,062
Dec. 31	1,382,620,679	58,857,084
Dec. 24	1,630,705,429	79,385,563
Dec. 17	1,990,776,084	69,517,887
Dec. 10	2,345,165,483	77,380,429
Dec. 3	2,299,046,043	92,821,542
*Nov. 26	1,798,061,834	64,601,261
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,634,801,655	68,886,945
Nov. 5	1,933,740,836	75,260,077
Oct. 29	1,961,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,097,074	68,450,299
Oct. 15	1,515,997,630	75,639,127
Oct. 8	1,713,812,786	70,138,705
Oct. 1	1,853,708,062	60,940,635
Sept. 24	1,190,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,617,931	65,008,036
Sept. 10	1,092,386,387	58,267,030
Sept. 3	1,179,331,611	59,788,809
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,537,072
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,322	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,053,864,529	52,836,789
July 23	1,228,664,963	81,038,050
July 16	1,265,484,530	64,501,348
*July 9	1,075,437,256	62,738,472

*Five days.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 15.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton stocks as follows:

Cotton Stock.	Bid.	Ask.	Sale.
American Linen Co.	..	92½	..
Arkwright Mills	..	91	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	..	97½	..
Chace Mills	95½	..	100
Cornell Mills	..	112½	..
Davol Mills	..	86	..
Flint Mills	..	95	..
Granite Mills	..	125	..
King Philip Mills	105	130	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	..
Merchants' Mfg. Co.	..	80	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	75	..
Narragansett Mills	..	97	..
Osborn Mills	..	90	..
Pocasset Mfg. Co.	..	138	118½
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	120	125	..
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	94	100	..
Stafford Mills	..	77½	..
Stevens Mfg.	..	110	..
Tecumseh Mills	113	117	..
Wampanoag Mills	60	65½	65
Westamoe Mills	..	85½	80

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 15, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	101	Jun 28	96½	Jan 5	99¾ July 14	99	99¾
Atl., T. & S. F. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	105	Mar 20	102¼	May 1	104¾ July 15	104¼	104⅝
Do registered	AO*	102¾	May 26	100⅝	Apr 3	102⅝ May 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97¾	Feb 11	94¾	Jan 5	96⅜ July 15	..	97
Do do registered	Nov.	95½	Feb 1	93½	Feb 1	93½ Feb 1	..	..
Do stamped		98	Feb 9	94	May 19	95 July 13	94¾	95
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.		103½	Apr 20	100	May 23	103 July 13	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	..	....	..	....	99 Au 15, 04	100⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	99⅝	May 2	99⅝	May 2	99⅝ May 2	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	99¾ No 3, 04	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	99⅝	Jun 17	99⅝	Jun 17	99⅝ June 17	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	99½	Jan 10	99½	Jan 10	99½ Jan 10	98⅞	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	....	..	....	98½ No 23, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	....	..	....	97 Oc 26, 04	96⅞	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	97¾ No 10, 02	96⅞	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101¼	Jul 8	98¼	Jun 8	101¼ July 8	99¼	..
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	103½	Feb 10	100⅝	Mar 29	102½ July 14	102¼	102⅝
Do registered		..	....	..	....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Ba., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	125½ No 30, 03	129⅝	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	112¾ Ja 28, 04	114⅜	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	....	..	....	114¾ Oc 18, 04	113⅝	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*JJ	..	....	..	....	93 Jy 14, 04	97½	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	97¾ Oc 5, 04	98	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	97⅝	Jun 28	94½	Jan 5	96 July 14	96	96⅛
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	106¾	Jul 11	102⅝	Apr 3	106 July 14	106	106⅛
Do do registered		104½	Jan 13	103	Mar 16	104 July 14	..	105
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	114	Jul 7	105	Jan 19	114 July 7	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	93½	Apr 11	90½	Jun 20	91¼ July 5	91⅝	92½
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	101	Feb 27	98½	May 2	99⅝ July 14	99	100
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	*JJ	93¾	Jun 19	91	Jul 3	91½ July 14	..	91½
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	90¾ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	106½	Jul 13	108½	Jul 13	108⅜ July 13	107⅜	..
Cen. Ohio rec. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	108½	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 5s, 1922	AO*	..	....	..	....	119¼ Mr 7, 04	121¼	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Jun 23	97¾	May 4	100 June 23	99	100
Do J. P. M. & Co. certs		99	May 9	99	May 9	99 May 9	..	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	123¾	Jun 26	119½	Feb 8	123¾ July 11	121½	122½
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	114	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	126½	Jan 17	124½	Apr 28	124¾ Apr 28	125¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 5s, 1922	JD*	126	Feb 18	124¾	Jan 5	126 Mar 25	125½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100⅛	May 4	98	Feb 18	99 July 14	98½	99
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104⅜	Jun 21	102	Jul 5	102⅛ July 15	102¼	..
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109	Feb 6	105½	May 1	107⅞ July 13	107½	108⅛
Do do registered	*MS	106	Apr 19	106¾	Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Cen. R. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94 Jan 4	90	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121¼	Apr 13	119	May 22	119⅛ June 8	122	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	116¾	Apr 24	113	Jan. 5	114 July 14	113⅜	114¼
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	112
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		97¼	Jun 13	90	Jan 10	96¾ July 14	..	96½
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		85	Jun 9	67	Feb 27	84½ July 15	84	84½
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945. Oct. 1		77	Jul 13	52¾	Mar 8	76 July 14	75	76
Do 1st. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	95	Jan 18	93	Jul 7	93¾ July 12	94¼	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	104 Fe 19, 04	109¾	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102 Je 27, 99	110¾	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107½ Au 2, 04	111	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 7	112 Apr 8	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	136⅜	Feb 7	133¾	Jul 10	133¾ July 14	133¾	134
Do do registered	QJ	135½	Feb 18	133¾	Jan 5	135¼ June 16	133½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	115	Apr 8	112	Jul 3	112 July 3	112½	..
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104½	Mar 17	103¾	Jan 3	104½ Mar 17	..	..
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to 1, 1910	QM	102⅝	May 25	101	Jul 7	101¼ July 7	101¼	101¾
Ch. & O. g. 5s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	108¼	Mar 1	106	May 16	106 May 16	106½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111	Feb 21	108¾	May 11	108¾ May 15	109½	111
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	122	Apr 24	117¼	May 5	119½ July 14	118	..
Do do registered	*MN	116¼	May 18	116¼	May 18	116¼ May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	110	Feb 21	106¾	Mar 10	108½ July 15	108¼	108½
Do do registered	*MS	107½	Jun 27	106¾	Jun 23	107½ June 27	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	113	Mar 8	113	Mar 8	113 Mar 8	110¾	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	104	Jun 16	101¼	Jul 10	101¼ July 10	100¼	102
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	98½	Feb 16	97	Mar 2	98 Apr 7	96½	..
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	113¾	Feb 17	113¾	Feb 17	113¾ Feb 17	113¼	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	....	..	....	95½ Se 20, 04	97¾	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	86¾	Mar 10	84¼	Apr 6	84¾ July 11	..	85½
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83	Jan 19	79¾	Jul 7	80¼ July 14	..	80¾
Do do registered		80¼	May 4	80¼	May 4	80¼ May 4	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	103	Jun 7	101	Feb 20	103 July 5	102⅝	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	98	Apr 28	95¼	Jan 4	96¼ July 15	95¾	96⅛
Do do registered		96½	Feb 24	96¼	Feb 24	96¼ Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105⅝ Au 8, 04	106¾	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	108¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	103⅝	Feb 20	101⅜	Jun 22	101⅜ June 22	102⅛	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	108¼	Mar 23	106¾	Jan 16	106¾ June 19	106	107½
Do do registered	*MN	106¼	Feb 15	106¼	Jun 16	106¾ June 16	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108⅝	Apr 14	106	Jun 17	106 June 24	100	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	114½	May 2	111¾	Mar 17	112¾ June 1	113¼	114
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	107⅝	May 4	104¾	Jul 3	104¾ July 3	104¾	105⅝
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	138	Mar 31	133¾	Jan 17	138 June 28	137¼	138⅛
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	122	Apr 14	114½	May 3	120¾ July 12	121	..
Do do registered		119½	Mar 2	119½	Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	121¼	Apr 20	120	Mar 29	121¼ Apr 20	119	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	137	Feb 17	134	Jan 10	134 July 7	134½	134⅝
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	115½	Feb 23	114	May 10	114 May 10	111½	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	111⅝	Jun 29	109½	Jan 12	111¾ June 29	108½	109½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	111⅝	Jun 5	109¾	Jan 19	111¼ June 20	109½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	113⅞	Mar 24	110½	Jul 14	110½ July 14	110⅛	..
Do do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	109½ Je 18, 04	110	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	99	Jul 11	93¼	Jan 9	99 July 11	96¾	..
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾	Apr 6	116¾	Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	114¼	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	120	Apr 29	119½	Feb 14	119⅝ May 20	117⅜	..
Do do registered		118⅛	Jan 17	118⅛	Jan 17	118⅛ Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111⅝	Mar 30	110	Jan 13	111½ June 15	108¾	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117⅛	Mar 16	114¾	Jul 8	116¼ July 15	116	..
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	112⅝	Jan 21	112⅜	Jan 24	112⅝ Jan 24	110⅝	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½ Jy 18, 99	129½	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	117	Feb 21	114¾	Jan 11	115⅝ May 17	113⅜	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106 Au 3, 04	104⅞	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	185	Apr 26	183¾	Mar 29	185 Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919	JJ*	115⅝	May 8	115	Apr 25	115⅝ May 8	113	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	106⅝	Apr 3	106⅝	Apr 3	106⅝ Apr 3	105⅜	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111⅝	Jun 29	108½	Jul 6	108½ July 6	106½	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	110	May 19	108⅛	Jul 11	108⅛ July 11	107⅞	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾	May 16	115½	Jan 9	116½ June 9	114⅜	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	112⅛	Apr 17	112¼	Apr 17	112¼ Apr 17	109¾	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	*JD	116½	Jan 5	116¼	Jan 5	116½ Jan 5	114¾	116¾
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129½	Jan 11	126⅝	May 9	127¾ May 29	128	129
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	..	....	..	....	104½ De 27, 04	105⅝	..
Do do registered	FA15					102⅝ My 11, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	101½	Jul 3	99½	Mar 9	101 July 10	..	101½
Do do registered	QF					103 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Apr 11	117¼	May 22	118 June 13	117	..
Do do registered	AO*	117	Feb 15	117	Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	113	Feb 16	110½	Apr 3	110½ Apr 3	111	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	107 Mr 28, 04	110½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106½	Feb 6	104	Jun 17	105½ July 14	104¾	..
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	104 Mr 3, 04	101½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	113¼	Feb 17	111½	May 9	113¼ July 12	112¼	..
Do do registered	AO15					108¾ Ja 12, 04	110½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	119⅝	Mar 23	117	May 16	117 May 16	117½	..
Do do registered	*MN	115½	Apr 28	115½	Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	116¾	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	....	..	....	104½ No 17, 04	101¼	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	....	..	....	105½ My 23, 04	106	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	107	Feb 17	104¼	Mar 16	105 May 29	105½	..
Wm. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	110¼	Mar 28	110¼	Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	107½	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1s 6s, 1921	*MN	130	Mar 18	127¾	Jun 14	127¾ June 14	128	129¼
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	....	..	....	119¼ No 15, 04	120¾	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	....	..	....	142½ Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	131½	Jan 5	131½	Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	129½	133
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 8, 04	101½	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	100 Se 9, 03	103	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	126	Feb 2	120¾	Jul 12	120¾ July 12	121	..
Do registered	JJ*	123	May 22	122	May 22	123 May 22	120¾	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	107½	Jun 16	104¼	Jan 4	105½ July 13	105¾	..
Do do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107 Ja 16, 03	105	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	99¼	Jan 18	95	May 4	97 July 14	96¾	97
Do col. tr se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	97 Jy 14, 04	96¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	97¼	May 26	97¼	May 26	97¼ May 26	96¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. J., 1014	*MN	96¼	May 26	96¼	May 26	96¾ May 26	94¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	96 My 16, 04	94½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	93 My 24, 04	93¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	....	..	....	94 De 5, 04	93½	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	90 My 11, 04	92⅞	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	97⅜	Jan 19	90¼	May 23	94½ July 15	94½	94¾
Do registered		97	Feb 20	97	Feb 20	97 Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. 4's, g. 4s, 2002	MN*	85	Apr 5	79	May 22	82¼ July 15	82¼	82½
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	JD	102½	Mar 29	100⅜	Jun 9	101¼ July 5	101¼	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	101¼ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	121½	Mar 22	118¼	Apr 24	119¾ June 8	119¾	123
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	120½ Mr 16, 03	118½	..
C. R., I.F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	112½ Se 26, 04	111½	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	110¼	Apr 17	110	Feb 8	110¼ Apr 17	106¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	115¾	Mar 7	115	Mar 8	115 Apr 20	112	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	110¾	Mar 20	109	Apr 4	110 July 12	109¾	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ap 26, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	JD	138	Mar 17	133⅞	Jan 3	136¾ June 29	136½	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	....	..	....	93 De 19, 03	93¼	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	135⅞	Apr 24	135	Apr 13	135¾ Apr 24	135½	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	....	..	....	120¾ Mr 3, 04	134	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125½	Feb 21	123½	Apr 3	125 June 21	124½	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	99	Jan 20	86¼	Jan 3	97 July 11	..	..
Do do coupons off		98	Jul 6	84½	Jan 3	97 July 14	..	97
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	115⅞	Jul 13	114½	Jun 21	115⅝ July 13	115	116
Chi. & Weat Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	100 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. g. l. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	....	..	....	104½ De 5, 03	100¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	122⅞ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	119	Mar 23	116	May 5	116 May 9	116	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953	*JJ	99¼	Jan 21	98¾	Jul 13	98¾ July 13	96	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	JD	104	Feb 2	101	Jan. 9	102 July 15	..	102⅝
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼	Jun 27	100	Jul 6	100 July 6	100¼	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100⅝	Mar 21	98¼	Feb 3	100⅝ Mar 21	99	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103⅞	Feb 10	100⅞	Jan 12	102⅝ July 6	103	..
Do do registered	MN*					100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	99⅝	Feb 8	99⅛	Feb 8	99⅝ Feb 8	100¼	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½ Au 31, 03	100⅝	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105 Ja 22, 04	104½	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936	QF	103	Jul 7	100¼	May 2	103 July 7	102½	103
Do registered		102¾	Jul 8	102½	Jul 8	102½ July 8	..	..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	114¼	Apr 7	112	Jan 4	112⅝ July 5	113½	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	121⅜	Jun 24	121¼	Jun 24	121¼ June 24	121¼	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135	May 10	131¾	Jul 3	131¾ July 3	132	134
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 01	100¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101	May 19	98	Apr 1	100¾ July 14	..	100¾
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	84	Mar 27	71½	May 1	74 July 12	72¼	73
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116½	Jan 23	116¼	Jan 23	116½ Jan 23	117¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77	Mar 9	73¾	Jan 16	74¾ July 13	..	75
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	95¼	Apr 4	90¾	Feb 2	95¾ July 15	95¼	95½
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	110¼	Feb 6	108	Mar 15	108 Mar 15	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129¾	Apr 25	126	May 24	128¾ June 29	126⅞	127⅞
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	131¾	May 22	128⅝	Jun 13	128¾ July 6	128½	132
Do do registered	JD	130	Jan 27	127	Jun 23	127 June 23	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	130½	Jun 23	129½	Feb 14	130½ June 23	127½	..
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	185½ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115	May 3	112¾	May 9	112⅝ May 9	113¾	..
Do do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	106	Mar 9	103	Jan 4	104 May 10	102½	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	108	Jul 7	105½	Jun 21	108 July 7	105½	107
Warr. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	134½	May 1	134	May 2	134 May 2	134	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	*AO	103⅛	Jun 7	102¾	Apr 19	103¾ June 8	104	..
Do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	122 Je 8, 02	..	..
Do do 8s, 1906	*AO	106½	Mar 30	102	Jun 12	102 June 12	102¾	..
Do do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142½	Mar 10	142½	Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	139½	..
Do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102¼	Jun 22	100	Jan 4	100⅝ July 12	100¼	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	109½	Feb 10	108	Feb 24	108 Apr 25	108	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	110	Feb 9	107½	Jul 5	107½ July 5	108	108½
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	101	Jun 17	98	Jul 1	99 July 15	98⅝	99
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	94½	Jan 23	88	Jan 3	91 June 9	..	91
U. C. 1st gtd. g. l. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	....	..	....	97 Ja 3, 02	93¼	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	110 Se 30, 04	106½	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	....	..	....	100 Se 13, 04	98	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	97	Mar 20	95	Jan 26	95¼ July 11	95	96¼
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	84	Feb 3	70	Jan 9	81¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	96½	Feb 23	90	Jan 3	93⅞ July 12	92	93½
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	116	May 3	114	Apr 7	115 July 12	115	116
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	116	Jun 29	111½	Jan 12	116 June 29	112⅝	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	120	Apr 24	117¼	Jan 27	120 July 13	119½	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	108¾	Jul 14	107	May 3	108¾ July 14	104½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	113¾ Jy 11, 04	114½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110½	Jun 10	109	Apr 15	110½ June 26	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	*MN	117⅛	Feb 9	114½	Jun 14	114½ July 5	114½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103	Feb 17	101½	Jan 3	103 Feb 17	105	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	MS*	137	Jan 27	133	Mar. 6	134½ May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	..	....	..	....	130 Au 7, 03	132	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	103½	Jun 21	100¼	Jan 3	101¼ July 14	101	102
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	98¼ Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. m. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	95	Jun 20	91	Jan 3	92⅜ July 15	92¾	93¼
Do do registered		..	....	..	....

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 15, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A&O*	.....	.....	112 Mr 10, 02	113⅜	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*MS	111⅜ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111⅜ May 26	111⅜	..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	QJ	112½ Jul 7	112½ Jul 7	112½ July 7	112½	113½
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	MS*	105⅞ Feb 8	104½ Jan 24	105⅞ July 13	105	106
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*JD	122 Apr 20	119 Jan 3	120 July 13	120	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*MN	119⅝ Feb 7	117 Jan 17	118¾ May 23	119¼	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	105¼ Jun 27	102½ Jan 10	104¾ July 15	104½	105
Do do registered	*JD	.....	.....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	MN*	114⅞ Jan 26	114 Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	..
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*AO	100⅝ Feb 9	97½ Apr 12	98¾ July 15	99	99½
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	JD*	117 May 18	114¼ Jun 6	114½ June 6	114½	..
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	MN*	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109¼	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*JJ	132 Jun 23	130½ Jan 26	132 June 23	..	130
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	JJ*	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	124	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*MS	114 Apr 26	112½ Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*MS	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121¾	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*MS	.....	.....	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	JD*	.....	.....	112½ No 16, 04	113	118
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	JJ*	101¼ Apr 4	98½ Jan 23	100⅝ May 26	99½	..
L. & N., M.& M. 1st g.4½s,1945	MS*	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	109½	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	JJ*	97¼ May 6	96 Jan 12	96⅞ June 27	..	96½
Do registered	.....	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	FA*	115¼ Jan 4	114½ Feb 1	115 Mar 3	116⅜	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	FA*	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd.g.5s,1936	FA*	116½ Jan 18	115¼ Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	115	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*AO	.....	.....	105¼ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*MS	99¼ Jun 19	99¼ Jun 19	99¼ June 19	99⅝	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	107 Feb 4	104 May 5	104¼ July 15	104	104½
Do registered	.....	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J*	102 Jun 28	100⅝ Jan 6	100 June 28	105½	106¼
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	JJ*	79 Apr 10	73⅜ Jan 28	77⅜ July 14	77	77¼
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	26½ Mar 13	19 May 20	21½ July 13	21	22
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	17⅜ Jan 4	11 May 22	12¼ July 13	12	13
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*FA	98¼ Jul 3	94⅛ Jan 14	98¼ July 3	97¾	99
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	90¾ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	105 May 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*JD	137 Jun 29	137 Jun 29	137 June 29	136⅜	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*JD	111⅝ Jan 31	108¾ Jun 13	108¾ June 13	108⅞	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*AO	122 Feb 15	120¼ Apr 19	120¼ Apr 19	119¾	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	JD*	113¾ Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	113¾ Mar 10	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	MN*	117⅜ Jan 17	114½ Jun 13	114¾ June 13	114¾	116
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*MS	98⅛ Jan 19	95½ Apr 14	96⅞ July 11	96	97½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	*JJ	98¼ Jun 9	96¼ Jul 7	96¼ July 14	..	96¾
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	JJ*	.....	.....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S.M.1st con.4s,1938	JJ*	102¾ Jun 22	99 Jan 17	102¾ June 24	101	101½
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*JD	104¼ May 13	100⅛ Feb 4	101½ July 13	100½	101½
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	FA	88¼ Jul 7	84⅜ May 8	87⅜ July 12	87⅛	88
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	MN*	108 Mar 27	103¾ Jan 4	105½ July 13	..	105¾
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*AO	91½ Apr 3	87 Jan 17	90½ June 6	90½	92
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	105¼ De 22, 04	106⅞	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	FA*	95¼ Feb 27	94⅜ Jan 6	95 Apr 25	95	96¼
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*AO	114 Jun 13	111 Jan 11	114 June 13	112¼	114
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	MS*	108¾ Mar 10	104⅞ Jan 4	107 July 11	106⅝	..
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	MS*	109½ Jan 18	106 Mar 1	107⅞ July 14	107	108
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*JD	107½ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	106⅝	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	MS*	108⅜ Apr 1	104½ Jan 16	106 June 5	105	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	MN*	107 Apr 3	103¾ May 1	104¾ July 7	104½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	MN*	125⅝ Apr 24	121¼ Jun 26	121½ July 7	121½	122½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	MS	110⅜ Feb 14	106½ Apr 25	107½ July 13	107¼	108
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	FA*	110⅜ Jan 31	107 Feb 11	108½ July 11	108	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	FA	98 Jan 23	95 Apr 20	98 June 22	97¼	99
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	110 Mar 13	104½ Mar 8	110 Mar 13	104⅝	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	FA*	105¼ Jun 12	103 Feb 11	105¼ June 19	105	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	JJ*	118⅝ Jun 13	116¼ Mar 29	118⅝ June 13	116¼	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*AO	119 Mar 10	116 Jun 28	116¼ July 5	116	116⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stamp., 1931	*AO	.....	.....	106¾ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do unl. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	JJ*	96⅜ Apr 8	93¾ Jul 3	94¼ July 15	93½	94
Do do registered	.....	.....	.....	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g.4s,1933	MN	98 Jan 19	94 May 8	95⅝ July 7	..	..
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	JJ*	.....	.....	111½ Mr 8, 04	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	JJ*	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	92½	..
Do do small	.....	.....	.....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	*JJ	100¼ Jun 30	95½ May 19	98 July 14	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	JD*	129 Mar 13	125¾ Jun 7	125¾ June 7	127¼	127¾
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	QJ	126 Jun 19	122 Mar 4	126 June 19	122½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	MS*	99 Feb 28	96½ May 12	96½ May 12	96¾	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	FA	115⅝ Jan 6	113⅜ Feb 18	114⅜ Apr 17	114⅛	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*JJ	.....	.....	101 No 9, 04	98¾	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	QF	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	JJ*	123 Jun 5	120¼ Jul 14	120¼ July 14	120¼	123⅝
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*AO	117 Feb 24	114¼ Apr 1	115 June 14	115	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*JJ	121 Apr 19	119 Jan 17	120¼ July 11	117⅞	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W.& Alb.	*JJ	117¼ Mar 6	116⅞ Mar 9	116⅞ Mar 9	113⅜	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*JJ	.....	.....	113 Jy 6, 04	112⅝	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s,1926	JJ	105½ May 11	106½ May 11	105¾ May 11	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	AO*	83¼ Mar 30	79¾ May 12	82 July 13	82	83
N. O. & N. E. pr.lien 6s,Nov.,1915	AO	.. ....	.. ....	106½ Aug., 94	115⅝	119
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	JJ*	100⅞ Jun 20	98¾ Jul 14	98¾ July 14	98½	99
Do do registered	J*	100½ Mar 11	99 Jun 28	99 June 28	..	..
Do do registered	*JD	.....	.....	98 Dc 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*MN	102⅝ Apr 27	100¼ May 5	101⅜ July 14	101	101⅜
Do do registered	*MN	102 Jul 8	102 Jul 8	102 July 8	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	93 Jan 23	90¾ Feb 1	92 July 15	91½	92
Do do registered	*FA	90¾ Jul 5	80 Mar 16	90¾ July 5	90	91
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*FA	91¼ Jan 20	89¼ Feb 27	90¼ June 27	90¼	91¼
Do do registered	*FA	90 Jul 5	89 Mar 14	90 July 5	80	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	JJ*	107½ Feb 2	105¾ Jul 8	105¾ July 8	105¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	.....	.....	102 Mr 31, 04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s,S.A.,1940	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	95 Ap 3, 02	89¾	..
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con.gtd.g.4s,1993	AO*	107 Feb 24	103 Jan 24	106 Mar 2	105	106
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*JJ	110 Feb 16	107½ Jul 5	109 July 13	108	..
Do registered	*JJ	109¼ Jun 7	107 Jun 19	108 July 12	107	108
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*JD	102 May 26	99¼ June 1	100¾ July 11	100¾	..
Do do registered	*JD	101¼ May 12	99¾ May 24	99¾ June 2	99	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	MS*	103¼ Feb 28	100 May 4	101¾ July 14	101¼	101½
Do do registered	..	101 Mar 4	101 Mar 4	101 May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	FA*	103½ Mar 23	102 May 22	102 May 22	105	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	JJ*	124 May 22	124 May 22	124 May 22	120⅜	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	139 Ja 21, 03	135	138½
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	*MS	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	QM	120 Mar 9	119 Jun 6	119 June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	JJ	106 Jul 1	106 Jul 1	106 July 1	106	..
Do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	106¾ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	96¾ My 20, 04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*MN	105¼ Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	105½ Mar 2	..	101½
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	AO*	119½ Mar 31	118 Mar 30	119½ Mar 31	..	118½
R., W.& O.con.1st ext.5s,Jy.,1922	AO	119⅝ Feb 3	117⅞ Apr 1	117⅞ June 28	118	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	113¾ Ja 28, 02	107	..
Utl. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	JJ*	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	103	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	AO*	106 Mar 9	104 Apr 5	105½ July 10	105	..
Do registered	AO*	.. ....	.. ....	101 Mr 28, 04	104	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	125½	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	MS	106⅝ Feb 21	103 May 1	104 July 15	104	104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	MS	103½ Jan 17	103½ Jan 17	103½ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*MN	133⅝ Jan 7	133⅛ Jan 7	133⅛ Jan 23	131⅜	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*FA	132⅜ Apr 10	132½ May 16	132½ May 16	132½	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*AO	.....	.....	132 De 1, 04	130½	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	AO*	104¼ Feb 9	101 Apr 5	102½ July 15	102½	103
Do registered	.....	.....	.....	99½ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen.g.4s,1944	JJ*	100⅞ Jun 29	97 Jan 4	99⅞ July 14	..	..
Do Poca. C. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1941	JD*	97⅞ May 10	94¼ Jun 15	95⅝ July 13	96	96
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	109½ Feb 20	109½ Feb 20	109½ Feb 20	106⅝	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g.4s,1989	MN*	103 Feb 1	100 May 8	102 July 10	102	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	QJ	106⅜ Mar 31	104⅜ Jan 3	106¾ July 14	106	106⅛
Do registered	QJ	105¼ Jan 6	103¾ Apr 24	104⅝ June 19	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	QF	78 Jan 17	75⅛ May 22	77⅛ July 15	77	77¼
Do do registered	QF	76⅜ Jan 17	74⅛ May 11	76 July 11	75	76⅝
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	JD*	101 Feb 28	99¼ Jul 10	99½ July 10	99¼	..
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	JJ*	103¾ Jun 24	99 Jan 3	101¾ July 15	101⅝	101¾
Do do registered	.....	101½ Jun 2	98¾ Apr 29	101½ July 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*FA	126⅜ Jan 5	125⅛ Apr 24	125⅛ Apr 24	125¼	..
Do registered certificates	QF	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jy 28, 99	119	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	FA*	.....	.....	112¼ Jy 21, 03	113⅞	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	AO*	109 Feb 20	107⅜ Apr 5	109 June 27	108⅝	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*JD	101 Feb 24	99⅝ Feb 14	100¼ Apr 12	99½	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	QM	92¾ Apr 14	92¾ Apr 14	92¼ Apr 14	92¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	116¼ Jan 18	115 Jan 23	116⅜ June 14	113⅝	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*JD	118¾ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	114½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	AO*	113¾ Feb 14	111¼ Apr 28	111¼ June 13	111	..
Os. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd.5s,1913	AO*	100¾ Jul 12	99¼ Apr 27	100¾ July 12	100¼	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JD	115¼ Feb 20	112 Jun 7	112¾ July 7	..	115
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	*AO	104 Jan 3	102⅜ Apr 8	103 Apr 11	..	..
Do a. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	.....	.....	102½ Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J*	111¼ Feb 27	110¼ Jul 7	110⅝ July 12	106¼	110
Do registered, 1st	J*	108 Jan 20	108 Jan 23	108 Jan 23	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Range for Year 1905. Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11, 93	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	*FA	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94 July 5	92½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	MN*	98¾ Apr 5	97 May 4	98 July 10	97¾	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	AO*	120 Jun 19	117¾ Apr 17	120 June 19	119	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Au 21, 03	114½	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	FA	.. ....	.. ....	96 Ja 8, 04	97¾	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ap 4, 04	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	AO*	114½ Jan 24	113 Jun 7	113 June 7	112¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	*AO	113¾ Jan 10	112½ Apr 10	112¾ June 3	112¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	MN*	113 Jun 12	112½ Jun 12	112½ June 12	111¾	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	MN*	103 Jun 14	103 Jun 14	103 June 14	103¼	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	FA*	93⅛ Mar 30	93 May 25	93 May 25	..	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	AO	.. ....	.. ....	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*MN	107 Feb 28	106 Feb 28	107 Feb 28	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	106 Au 28, 03	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M..	107 Mar 11	101⅜ Jun 16	104½ July 14	104¼	104⅝
Do do certs., full paid		101¼ Jun 28	101 Jul 7	101½ July 15	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	101	..
Clev. &-M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*MN	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I.ext.1st gtd. g.4½s,1941	JJ*	111½ May 16	111 Apr 12	111¾ June 5	109⅛	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	MN*	108¼ Mar 15	103¾ May 6	106¾ May 6	109	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*MS	.. ....	.. ....	110¾ Se 23, 04	113¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	QF	123½ Jan 18	123½ Jan 18	123⅝ Jan 18	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	MN	.. ....	.. ....	101 Jy 8, 04	100	103½
Pere Marquette—						
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	AO*	123 Feb 8	119½ Apr 13	121¼ June 22	121¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	114¼ Apr 26	112 Jan 16	112¾ June 19	..	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*AO	116½ Mar 31	114 May 24	114 June 15	114	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	137 Nov 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	118	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	AO	.. ....	.. ....	112½ De 13, 02	109¾	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A..	120 Mar 8	117½ Jun 10	119 July 3	120	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14, 97	116½	122
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	MN*	116 May 24	116 May 24	116 May 24	114½	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	*JJ	104 Jun 19	100⅞ Jan 6	101⅝ July 15	101⅜	102
Do registered	*JJ	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*AO	101 Mar 23	98½ Apr 25	101 July 13	100¼	101
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*JD	113¼ Feb 25	113⅝ Feb 25	113¾ Feb 25	112	..
Do 7s, 1911	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	119¼ Ap 2, 04	115¾	..
Do registered		118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	JD*	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	106½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	77 Feb 7	75 Jan 18	76 June 28	..	76
Do guaranteed	JJ*	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ My 10, 04	..	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd.g.4s,1948	JJ*	99 Jun 23	99 Jun 23	99 June 23	96½	99
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	—	.. ....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*JJ	96 May 23	93 Jan 12	95⅞ June 30	93½	94
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	MN*	104¾ Apr 3	102 May 16	103 June 14	103⅜	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	MN*	104⅝ Feb 3	104 Jan 3	104⅛ Feb 21	103⅜	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	132 May 6	129½ Mar 21	131 May 26	..	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	JJ*	116 Mar 31	112¾ Jan 3	113⅜ June 17	113 J	114
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	JJ*	100¼ Apr 23	98⅝ Feb 10	100⅜ May 9	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	AO*	102 Apr 18	101 May 5	101 May 5	99¾	102
Do refunding 4s, 1951	JJ*	92¼ Feb 8	88¼ Jan 3	88⅝ July 13	88¼	89
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes,1908	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	96 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con.g.6s,1928	*MN	126¼ Jan 23	124½ Jun 15	124½ June 15	122	125
K. C.,Ft.S. & M.ref.gt.g.4s,1936	AO*	92 Mar 2	88¼ May 1	89¾ July 13	89½	90
Do do registered	..	.. ....	.. ....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s,bd.cts.,1989	MN*	100½ Feb 8	96½ May 1	98¾ July 15	98½	99
Do 2d g. 4s, in bd.cts.,Nov.,1989	JJ	87½ May 16	84 Feb 1	88¼ July 6	85	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*JD	84¼ Apr 17	80½ Jan 7	81¾ July 15	81¾	81⅞
St. P., Min & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	AO*	111 Jan 12	108¾ May 5	108¾ May 19	108½	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	JJ*	139 Jun 8	136 Apr 11	139 June 9	136¼	..
Do do registered	JJ*	.....	.....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	JJ*	113¾ Jun 5	111 Mar 17	111½ July 5	..	..
Do do do registered	JJ*	.....	.....	116½ Ap 15, 01	111¾	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	MN*	112¾ Jan 24	110¾ May 19	110½ May 19	110	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*JD	105 Apr 17	103 Jun 5	104 July 8	103	..
Do do registered	*JD	.....	.....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*AO	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	103½	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	JJ*	124 May 4	123 Apr 24	124 May 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	JJ*	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	134¾	..
Do registered	JJ*	.....	.....	134¾ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	117½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	117 Ja 11, 04	117¾	..
Do registered	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 96	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 7, 04	..	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*JJ	108 May 10	108 May 10	108 May 10	103½	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	AO*	92 Feb 23	84⅜ Jun 3	89½ July 15	89¼	89½
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*MN	104¾ Mar 9	102 May 3	106 July 11	104	..
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s,1949	*JJ	99 Mar 20	98 Feb 9	99 Mar 20	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s,1918	JJ*	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	108	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	109½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	107½	..
Ga. & Ala. 1st con. 5s, Oct.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 15, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112 Apr 26	110½ Apr 25	112 Apr 26	..	..
Kan. & Mich.1st gtd.g.4s,1990.	*AO	98¼ Feb 28	95¼ Jun 6	96¾ June 21	96¼	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	..JJ*	95 Mar 8	91 Jan 11	92¼ July 14	92	93
T.,St.L. & W.pr.lien g.3½s,1925.	JJ*	91¾ May 9	89½ Jan 11	91 July 14	90½	91
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	89¾ Mar 29	83 May 17	85¼ July 12	..	..
Tor.,H. & B.1st g.4s,July 1,1946.	JD	98¼ Apr 24	97 Jun 22	98 July 10	98	..
Ulster & Del.1st con.g.5s,1928.	*JD	113 Apr 4	110⅝ Jun 16	110⅝ June 16	112	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	95¼ Jan 13	95¼ Jan 13	95¾ Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g.4s,1947.	JJ*	107¼ Jun 23	104¾ Jan 16	105⅝ July 14	..	..
Do registered	JJ*	106 May 31	103¼ Jan 18	105¾ July 10	..	..
Do 1st llen conv. g. 4s, 1911.	*MN	138¾ Feb 25	112⅝ Jan 6	130 July 15	..	..
Bk. of Discount		121¼ Feb 3	116⅝ Jan 26	121 Feb 3	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946.	*JD	104 May 12	102 Jun 8	102⅝ July 14	..	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922.	*FA	127¼ Jan 31	124 Mar 30	126½ July 13	126	127
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946.	JJ*	120 Mar 14	117½ Jan 27	117½ July 14	117¼	118
Do do registered		.. ....	.. ....	103¾ De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s,1929.	JD*	98½ May 17	95¼ Jun 9	96⅛ July 14	..	..
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	112 De 30, 03	107⅜	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	114½ Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955.	*FA	104⅝ Jun 22	104¼ May 18	104½ June 28	103⅜	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s,2003.	*JJ	112¾ Jul 15	107½ Jan. 3	112½ July 13	110¼	112½
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½ Feb 1	116 May 2	117⅜ July 14	117⅜	118
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112½ Jan 21	107 May 3	108¾ July 13	109	109¾
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	90 Feb 4	..	99
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84¾ Mar 30	66½ Jan 6	73 July 13	..	74
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s.f.5s,1921.	*MS	103 Jun 7	102 May 2	103 June 7	102	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term.4s,1954.	JJ	102 Apr 17	92 Apr 17	92 Apr 17	..	..
Do 1st g. 3s, Det.& C.ext.,1941.	JJ*	112 May 31	109¾ Jan 5	112 May 31	109	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939.	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	97 No 16, 04	90½	..
Do Omaha Div.1st g.3½s,1941.	AO*	88⅞ Jan 20	86 Jan 4	88 Apr 6	80	89
Do Tol.& Ch.Div.1st g.4s,1941.	*MS	98⅛ Jan 19	95 May 18	97 May 27	93	99
St. L.,K.C.& N.S.C.B.1st 6s,1908.	AO	.. ....	.. ....	109¾ Mr 13, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954.	*JD	93¾ May 29	89 Jul 13	89 July 13	..	..
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	45¾ Feb 22	35 May 23	39¾ July 13	..	..
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952.	AO*	94 Mar 14	87¾ May 27	88¼ July 15	..	..
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g 5s,1937.	*JJ	119¼ Jun 9	118 Feb 14	119¾ June 9	116½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	98¾ Feb 9	96⅜ May 5	98½ June 28	97½	98
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov	.. ....	.. ....	40 Mr 21,01	..	27
West Va. Cen. & Pitts.1st 6s,1911.	JJ*	112 Apr 12	111 Feb 3	112 May 18	112¼	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114¾ Mar 28	114¼ Jan 28	114¾ Mar 28	111½	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928.	JJ*	114½ May 27	114½ May 27	114½ May 27	..	111
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930.	*FA	114⅜ Jan 31	113 Feb 8	114 June 23	..	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	102 Jan 3	102 Jan 3	102 Jan 3	..	..
Wh. & L.E.R.R.1st con.g.4s,1949.	MS*	95½ Jan 21	92 Mar 10	94 July 13	..	94½
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	94 Jun 29	90½ Jan 3	93 July 14	..	94½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112¾ Mar 1	108¼ Jun 16	109 June 27	100¼	..
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	..JJ*	91¼ Jun 30	83¼ Jan 5	89¼ July 15	88½	89¼
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941.	JJ*	108⅜ May 17	108⅜ May 17	108⅜ May 17	106¾	..
B. Q. C. & S.con.gtd.g.5s,Jul,1941.	MN	106 Jan 3	106 Jan 3	106 Feb 9	..	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113¼ Jan 17	109¼ Apr 28	111 July 14	110¾	111¼
Do stamped, guaranteed	....	.. ....	.. ....	110⅝ Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949.	FA*	93½ Jan 16	92 Mar 29	93 June 22	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	....	96¼ Jan 30	91½ Apr 20	94¼ July 14	94½	95
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951.	*JJ	91 Jan 30	87 Jan 9	87½ July 15	87½	87¾
City & Sub. Ry.Bait.1st g.5s,1922.	*JD	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Apr., 05	..	..
Con.Ry.& Ltg.1st& ref.g.4½s,1951.	*JJ	101½ Jun 6	98 Jan 5	101½ July 7	101⅝	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	....	103½ Jun 28	101¼ Jun 23	101½ July 7	101½	102¼
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933.	AO	.. ....	.. ....	97½ Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con.g.5s,1905.	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 23, 01	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g.4½s, 1932.	*JJ	96½ May 17	94½ Jul 13	94¼ July 13	93¾	94½
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952.	*FA	95 Apr 17	92½ Jun 5	93½ July 13	93¼	94
Met. St. Ry. gen. col.tr.g.5s,1997.	*FA	120⅜ Jan 16	114 May 10	116 July 6	116	117½
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	94½ Feb 10	90 May 6	91 July 15	..	91
Bway & 7thAv.1st con.g.5s,1943.	JD*	119½ Apr 1	116½ Jul 5	116¾ July 14	116	..
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	119½ De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993.	MS*	121¾ Feb 15	118⅝ Mar 13	120 July 14	119⅝	..
Lx.Av.& P.Fy.1st gtd.g.5s,1993.	MS*	120¼ Feb 14	117 Mar 9	120 June 17	118⅝	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000.	*JJ	97¼ Jun 23	94⅞ Jan 6	96 July 13	..	98
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½ Feb 24	116½ Jan 17	118½ Apr 24	117	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g.4s,1938.	FA*	104¾ Mar 24	95 Feb 1	104¾ Mar 24	..	..
Mil. El.Ry.& Lt.con.30-yr.5s,1926.	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	103 Oc 27, 99	103⅛	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	..JJ15	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 22, 04	110	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s,1937.	*JJ15	.. ....	.. ....	110 Jy 8, 04	111½	115⅜
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100¼ May 31	97 Jan 4	98⅜ July 13	..	..
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	100⅜ Jul 13	100⅛ Jul 13	100⅜ July 13	..	..
U.Rys.of St.L.1st gen.mtg.4s,1934.	JJ*	89¾ Apr 14	85¼ Jan 19	89¾ June 29	87	87¾
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927.	*AO	91 Mar 30	87½ Jan 3	90½ July 15	90⅝	90½
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con.g.5s,1936.	MN	.. ....	.. ....	90 De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105¼ Feb 17	103 Mar 1	104 July 12	104	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W.Va. g.5s,1920.	MN*	.. ....	.. ....	100¾ Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C.of N.Y. 1st con.5s,1948.	FA*	58 Apr 14	48 Jun 15	48 June 15	48	50⅝
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	108 Jul 3	108 Jul 3	108 July 3	..	..
D., Mac. U.M.l.g.7s.Sr.A.Oc.1,1911.	SA	80 Feb 16	71½ Apr 7	75 July 14	..	..
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	.. ....	.. ....	113 No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	.. ....	.. ....	102 Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim.gen.g.4s,1940.	MN	.. ....	.. ....	50 Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951.	FA*	97 Jun 17	94½ Feb 1	97 June 17	96¾	..
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	.. ....	.. ....	90 Oc 3, 99	..	..
Provdnt. Loan So. N.Y. 4½s,1921.	MS*	100 Feb 27	98 Mar 6	98 Mar 6	99¼	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951.						
Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A	..*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	91¾ De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con.g.6s,1923.	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	112 Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s,1906.	MS	.. ....	.. ....	113½ Jy 3, 09	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—						
Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	.. ....	.. ....	100 Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s,1945.	*MN	118 Apr 27	113 May 22	113 July 13	113	113½
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	73 Mar 15	66 Apr 10	69 June 15	65	70½
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909	JJ*	187¼ Mar 3	160 May 4	172 July 7	..	172½
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	102¼ Mar 18	102½ Mar 18	102½ Mar 18	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	103¼ Jun 20	99½ Jul 6	100¾ July 10	100¾	101⅛
Equit. G. L. Co. N.Y.con.g.5s,1932.	MS	.. ....	.. ....	112 No 11, 03	113	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co.con.5s,1949.	JD	.. ....	.. ....	97 Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s,s.1942	FA*	92¼ May 27	89½ Mar 8	91 June 22	91	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s,1915.	*FA	.. ....	.. ....	107⅝ De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	109¼ Feb 10	109¼ Feb 10	109¼ Feb 10	109	..
Kan.City (Mo.) Gas 1st g.5s,1922.	*AO	100 May 5	100 May 5	100 May 5	99	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	127 Jan 26	123 Jun 2	123 June 2	122½	124
Ed. El. Ill. Bkn.1st con.g.4s,1939.	*JJ	94½ Apr 28	94½ Apr 28	94½ Apr 28	94½	..
Lac.G.L.Co.St.L. 1st g.5s,My,1919.	QF	110 Jul 3	108 May 3	109½ July 6	108½	110
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s,1934.	*AO	106¾ Jan 27	105¼ May 20	105½ May 20	105	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	92¼ Jul 13	92 May 27	92½ July 13	92⅝	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	111¼ Mar 17	108¾ Jun 9	109⅝ July 15	..	109⅝
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97¾ Jan 31	92 May 12	93⅝ July 14	93⅝	94
Ed.El.Il.N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910.	*MS	105¾ Feb 14	103¼ Mar 8	104⅝ June 21	104½	106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119½ Apr 19	118½ Mar 23	119½ Apr 19	116¼	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	108 Jan 24	105 Feb 8	106 May 31	..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s,1921.	*MN	103 May 22	103 May 22	103 May 22	104	107¼
Paterson Gas & El. con. g.5s,1949.	MS	105¼ May 10	105¼ May 10	105¼ May 10	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943.	*AO	127⅛ Feb 14	123⅜ Apr 11	124 July 12	124	127
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	100 Apr 15	107½ May 9	107½ June 17	106	109¼
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd.g.5s,1937.	JJ*	110 Feb 17	108 Jan 3	108 July 6	108	108⅝
Con. Gas. Chi.1st gtd.g.5s,1936.	JD*	109¼ Mar 28	107¼ Jan 5	109 May 25	106	108
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g.5s,1947.	MN*	107¼ Mar 28	104½ Jun 30	104½ June 30	105	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s,1949.	*MS	112¼ Jan 27	110 May 3	110 May 13	..	112
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	113 Jan 13	111¼ Jan 9	113 Jan 31	108¾	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil dcb.ext.4½s,Nv.1,1915.	QF	101 Mar 1	98¾ May 5	98¾ May 5	98½	99¾
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g.6s,1919.	MS*	100¼ Jan 6	96½ Jun 26	97½ July 7	97½	98
Am. Ice sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925	*AO	78¾ Jul 10	77½ Jul 12	78½ July 15	..	78¼
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915.	MS*	98 Jul 7	94 May 15	98 July 7	97¾	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	90 Jun 28	87½ Mar 20	90 June 27	88	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	118¼ Mar 31	110¼ Jan 3	115 July 14	115½	116
Do registered	....	116¾ Feb 8	111 Jan 24	111½ May 8	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	77⅞ Feb 9	71 Jan 6	76 July 14	76	76½
Do registered	....	74¼ Mar 23	74 Apr 17	74¼ June 3	..	..
Barney&Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942.	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g.5s,1925.	*AO	100½ Jul 13	99½ Jul 11	100 July 15	..	100½
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	84½ Jan 27	74 Jan 14	81¾ July 12	81	82¼
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	85¼ De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	82½ Mar 31	77¼ May 1	79½ July 14	..	79⅞
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 6s, 1911.	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910.	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	99 Jy 17, 99	96½	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	.. ....	.. ....	92 Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110 May 16	108 Feb 7	110 July 13	109½	110
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	85 Apr 28	91½ Jul 6	91½ July 8	..	91½
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	105½ Jun 15	102¾ Jan 3	104 July 10	..	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	101 Jan 9	98 Feb 1	98 Feb 1	79	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con.g.5s,1923.	*AO	108 Feb 2	104¾ Jan 10	106¼ July 14	106¼	106¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920.	*MN	93 Jan 7	85 Jun 7	85 June 21	85	87
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	71¼ Jun 26	50 May 27	68 July 12	65	69
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946.	FA*	50¼ Apr 7	42½ Jan 28	54 July 10	..	..
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	....	8 Apr 6	1¾ Jan 30	4 July 10	..	..
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	103¼ Feb 23	99 Jan 14	100½ July 13	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co.s.f.deb.g.6s,1913.	*MN	112¼ Apr 4	108½ May 4	109 July 6	..	100⅞
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s.f.g.6s,1931.	JJ*	103 Jun 30	83¾ Jan 3	100⅛ July 13	..	..
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f 5s, April, 1963	MN	98¼ Apr 17	92 Jan 6	94⅝ July 15	94¾	94⅞
Do registered	....	97¾ Apr 7	92¼ Jan 6	95¼ July 14	..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f.g.5s,1912.	AO	101½ Mar 13	99⅜ May 5	99⅞ May 26	100¼	102

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105½ Mar 7	102 Feb 8	103¾ July 6	103¼	105
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g.5s,1911.	FA*	90 Feb 18	87 Jan 30	90 July 10	..	..
Do do Trust Co. certificates	....	89½ Feb 23	84 Jan 13	87½ Apr 19	..	..
Col. I. Co.1st mtg.cv.5s,S.A,1934.	FA*	76½ Apr 18	68 May 23	74½ July 13	..	..
Do do Series B	....	74⅞ Jul 7	66½ May 20	73½ July 15	73¼	73⅝
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co.gtd.g.5s,1909.	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	55 No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Oc 7, 04	..	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952.	FA	.. ....	.. ....	107⅝ De 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919.	AO	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Jy 26, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	107 My 22,97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	.. ....	.. ....	102½ Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C.1st gtd.s.f.5s,1951.	JJ*	107 May 4	104½ Jul 10	104½ July 10	102¾	104½
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951.	JJ*	100 Feb 15	93½ Jan 9	98¼ July 14	96¼	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s,Jan.,1917.	AO	111 Jan 12	108½ May 22	110 June 15	109½	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s,1917.	*JJ	112⅝ Jun 24	110¾ Feb 17	112⅝ June 24	..	113¼
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd g. 6s,1922.	JD*	.. ....	.. ....	102 De 28, 03	..	..
De Burde. C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910.	*FA	105 May 11	103 Feb 7	104¾ May 29	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	93½ Feb 25	86 May 22	89 July 12	..	90¼

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	98½ May 9	96½ Jul 8	96⅝ July 10	96⅜	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s,Jan.,2397.	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	92 De 17, 04	..	..
Do registered	QJ	.. ....	.. ....	100½ Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s.f.5s,1926.	JJ*	.. ....	.. ....	109 Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f.g.5s,1918.	*MN	109½ May 18	109½ May 18	109½ May 18	110¼	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920.	*MN	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Jy 2, 03	101¼	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	113 Jun 19	108¾ Jul 7	111½ July 12	110⅝	111¼
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	107⅜ Apr 24	104½ May 8	105 July 14	..	105¼
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Ja 23, 03	106¼	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	110¼ Mar 25	110¼ Mar 25	110¼ Mar 25	106¼	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	.. ....	.. ....	103½ Jy 26, 04	100¾	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	..	.....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	272	276
Astor National.	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	165	180
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	135	165
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough.	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National.	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Citiz' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 1, 05	155	165
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	284	288
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	232½	240
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 05	400	435
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	205	207
Consold. Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	152	157
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	..	120
Corn Exchange.	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	375	385
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	145	Q	July 1, 05	3750	4000
Fifth National.	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National.	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St.	200,000	3	S	May 1, 05	150	175
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	200	210
Gall'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	Q	Feb., 1896	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 05	375	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25).	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	490	500
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	575	585
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Irving Nat.($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	510
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	260	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	275	285
Mech.& Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 05	185	200
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	270	280
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	200	210
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	450	510
N. Y. (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	310	320
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	208
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 05	183	200
Nineteenth W'd.	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,05	325	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Ncr. Am. (Nat.)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	235	242½
Oriental ($25)	750,000	5	S	July 1, 05	250	257½
Pacific ($50)	422,700	2	Q	May 1, 05	260	270
Park (National)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 05	500	520
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 05	280	..
Phenix Nat.($20)	1,000,000	3	..	July, 1900	195	205
Plaza	100,000	10	S	July 1, 05	550	600
Riverside	100,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	250	275
Royal	100,000	3	..	July 1, 04	110	120
Seaboard Nat.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 05	360	390
Second National	300,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Shoe & L.(Nat.)	1,000,000	1	..	July, 1902	150	160
State	100,000	35	S	July 1, 05	1000	..
34th Street Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	190

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 15, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 05	98	99½
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	105½	106½
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	99
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
††Do 5s.....	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	69	70
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	105	107
††Con. Gas of N.J 1st con. 5,1936	971,000	2½	S	July 1905	92	94
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Apr 15,05	58	60
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949....	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	92	94
Do p.l.6s,1918.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102¼	103½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915...	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	110	112
Do 1st 5s....	10,290,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	100	100¾
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	Jun, 1900	55	60
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1906....	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Mar 10,05	280	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1905	111½	112½
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	113	115
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937...	762,000	2½	S	July, 1905	96	98
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	97	99
South. Lt. & Tr. col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	88	89½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1939....	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1905	101	103
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2	5
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	45	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 05	70	76
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	90	92
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	109	110
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	40	60
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	92	96
Union.....	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1905	25	28
††Do1st5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	95	98
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	25	S	Jan., 1905	122	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City....	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	85	90
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	530	..
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	180	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	405	440
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
New York.....	200,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)..	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	230	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	195	..
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix,Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	85	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10).	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Jun 30, 05	70	73
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11	11¼
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1½	Q	July 1, 05	67¾	68¼
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 05	122	127
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	97	100
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	16	..
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	..
A.Gr'phone ($10).	1,202,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*3¾	5
Do pf., ($10).	1,202,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	*8½	9
††Am. Malt. 6s..	3,883,000	2	S	June 1, 05	103	..
Am. Nick. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*¾	1¼
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	35	40
Do preferred..	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	100
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4⅞	4⅞
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	28½	30
††Dols5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	86¾	87½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)..	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	¾	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 05	127¼	131
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	141	147
Do pf., ($50).	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	157	159
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	¾
Calif. Cop. ($5)..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Casein of Am..	5,912,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	68	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 05	129	132
Cent. Fireworks	1,406,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,287,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	68	72
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¾	3¾
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	21
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	25	29
Chesebr'gh Mfg.	500,000	1¼	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B..	3,829,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf....	2,600,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	101
Do 2d pf....	2,570,800	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅛	⅜
Con. Refrig'ing .	17,500,000	..	..	.....	6¾	7½
Con. Rub. Tire..	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¾
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s..	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	23	26
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg..	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 13, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1906	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100½	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	60	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	60	..
Do 1st 5s.....	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	101	103
Det. & Mack....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	66
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 05	9	10
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	96
Electric Boat..	4,999,900	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	70	80
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	17	19
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	24	27
El.-P'matic ($10).	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Empire Steel..	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H.Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*¼	⅜
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	3,640,000	4	B	Apr 20, 05	*22½	22½
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*5	5⅛
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,600,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid.....	6,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	160	165
Do full paid..	6,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	160	165
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	17	20
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal.....	1,585,200	1¼	Q	July 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	34	38
Do deb. 5s...	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Houston Oil..	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	24	27
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1¼	Q	Apr 15, 05	90	95
Interbor. R. T..	35,000,000	1⅜	Q	Apr. 4, 05	201	203
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,932,400	..	..	.....	12¾	13
Do preferred.	52,366,800	..	..	.....	29¼	29¾
††Do 4½s....	52,000,000	2¼	S	Apr., 1905	78½	79½
Internat. Salt..	18,750,000	..	..	.....	24	28
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	64	68
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	7	10
Do preferred.	6,807,500	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip.....	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s....	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	106½	..
††Do deb. 6s..	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10)....	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel..	34,071,400	..	..	.....	75	80
Lan.M'type($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	17	17½
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	135	..
Mackay Co.'s..	30,000,000	1	S	July 1, 05	40¾	41
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 05	71½	73
Mad. Sq. Gar...	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3
Marconi W. T. of America....	6,650,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	5
Mergenthaler ..	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 05	187¾	189½
Mex Gov't 5s...	£22,700,000	1¼	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const. pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5).....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	⅝	7-16
Nat. Sugar pf..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	100	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	54	59
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	85	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	8½
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities.	395,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	170½	171
Do stub.....	3,954,000	..	..	.....	275	300
Otis Elevator...	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	55	58
Do preferred..	5,480,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	106	108
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¼	½
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Pope Mfg.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20¾	22
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	203	208
Royal B. Pow..	10,000,000	8	..	1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 05	108	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	4,849,000	13½	Q	July 1, 05	257	270
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,150	..	..	.....	25½	26
Do 1st pf....	7,625,000	..	..	.....	89	90
Do 2d pf....	17,923,350	..	..	.....	55½	56¾
Singer Mfg.....	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1905	650	665
Sound. Coupler..	1,200,000	1	Q	Jun 30, 05	30	35
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 05	105	120
Stand. Milling..	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	30	32
††Do 1st 6s...	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	76	79
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	9	Q	Jun 15, 05	616	620
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	2½	3
Swift & Co.....	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	104⅞	105¼
Do 1st 5s,1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	100¾	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*27	28
Tintic Co. ($5)..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅞	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)..	1,000,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*12¾	13½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s...	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	1
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	80	90
Do 1st pf.....	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	110	119
Do 2d pf....	4,105,300	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	118
Un. B. B. & P..	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	10	10½
United Copper..	45,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	23¾
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	71½	73
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	89	92
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	35	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141½	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1900...	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.4s,1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1905	88	92
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock...	900,000	¾	S	July, 1905	29	32
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1905	92	95
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	108	109
Do 2d 5s,1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	98	99½
B., B. & W. E. gen. 5s 1933...	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	90	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	240	243
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941.....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939....	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	110	113
B. Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102½	104½
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,074,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	340	355
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.,N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	180	185
Coney Isl. & B.	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
Do 1st con.4s, 1948	1,300,000	2	S	July, 1905	96	98
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	82	83
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	June 1905	108½	109¼
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Do 1st 5s,1932	950,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Do 5% scr. 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100½	103¼
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
42d St.&Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st 6s,1900	186,000	3	S	July, 1905	107	109
42d St. Man.&St. N.Av.1st 6s,1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
Do inc. 6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82	86
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955....	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	92	93
Grand RapidsRy	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Do preferred.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Int.T. R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	26	29
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	65	68
††Do 4s.....	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1905	82½	84
J.C. H. & P. 4s.	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	75½	76
††Nassau Elec., Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	July, 1905	85	87
Ninth Avenue...	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s...	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77½	78
Pub. Serv. Corp.	$25,000,000	..	..	.....	110	115
Do certfs.....	.....	..	..	.....	68	68¾
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	102	104
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1¼	Q	Mar, 1905	98	101
††Do 6.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108½
††Do 2d 5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk	1,862,000	2¼	Q	Mar, 1905	208	211
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114½	116
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
Do deb.5s,1909	216,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102½	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	170	180
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102	106
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	105	108
Stein'y Ry.1st 5s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1905	118½	121
Syracuse R. T.	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	86	..
Do gen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	..
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,1908	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1905	106	110
Do deb.5s,1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1905	96	99
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942....	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	110	112½
Wash. B. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	36½	37
Do preferred.	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	90¼	90¾
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	89½	89½
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943..	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. ‡Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,408,250	$14,086,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,459,275	23,181,750	20,217,125
Jan. 21	21,733,800	26,072,675	26,414,975
Jan. 28	23,979,350	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,036,925	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,506,800	9,041,675
Feb. 25	14,646,075	32,150,300	5,597,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	696,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,937,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,575	3,140,400
March 25	6,470,325	27,493,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,862,325	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,352,400	27,304,600	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,205,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,668,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,825
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,775	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,692,325	9,845,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,208,500	38,869,575	10,098,575
June 24	15,094,675	38,452,675	12,923,850
July 1	11,658,875	38,105,300	8,377,675
July 8	7,957,825	36,017,725	8,008,475
July 15	19,524,250	44,563,350	13,278,475

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$19,523,250	1897	$46,036,900
1904	44,563,350	1896	22,237,275
1903	13,278,475	1895	33,405,300
1902	15,709,275	1894	73,941,375
1901	12,809,375	1893	*4,269,100
1900	19,960,125	1892	20,207,150
1899	10,086,750	1891	18,489,675
1898	49,365,825		

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

1904.	1903.	1902.
July 16 $44,563,350	$13,278,475	$15,709,275
July 23 50,609,600	18,915,400	15,502,400
July 30 55,886,900	24,090,075	13,788,125
Aug. 6 56,308,850	21,587,075	9,081,250
Aug. 13 57,731,475	21,563,575	7,126,600
Aug. 20 56,615,075	21,090,350	9,743,350
Aug. 27 57,375,400	20,677,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3 47,503,400	17,296,975	4,007,050
Sept. 10 38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17 29,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,850
Sept. 24 20,251,025	14,503,300	3,238,625
Oct. 1 19,913,425	13,837,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8 12,636,900	16,577,425	1,527,350
Oct. 15 15,957,875	17,433,250	5,908,250
Oct. 22 17,853,525	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29 16,793,650	10,274,150	21,399,100
Nov. 5 10,112,400	5,394,225	17,852,350
Nov. 12 8,894,550	6,138,425	18,328,350
Nov. 19 9,589,700	3,911,350	10,539,975
Nov. 26 8,381,375	6,125,200	15,796,300
Dec. 3 8,539,075	6,805,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10 9,366,200	8,077,975	8,386,900
Dec. 17 14,546,625	15,025,500	8,663,800
Dec. 24 15,247,225	12,574,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31 19,683,425	9,541,875	10,193,350

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,300,400	$1,089,742,700	$1,106,188,600
Jan. 14	304,249,300	1,084,336,800	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,687,600	1,098,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,828,600
Feb. 4	319,057,000	1,128,006,300	1,196,960,300
Feb. 11	311,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,912,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,136,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	309,002,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,524,900
Mar 4	305,882,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,979,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,965,800
Mar. 18	298,762,700	1,127,678,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,105,701,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	293,329,900	1,090,289,700	1,126,961,900
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,759,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,099,611,100	1,139,702

JULY 1905

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 15 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,425,444,402	$1,044,507,896	+36.5
Boston	125,675,114	106,721,700	+17.8
Philadelphia	108,369,526	89,241,547	+21.4
Baltimore	21,768,393	17,737,523	+22.8
Chicago	163,910,986	149,217,352	+ 9.8
St. Louis	46,866,137	45,387,282	+ 3.3
New Orleans	17,111,800	10,711,928	+59.7
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,909,146,373	$1,463,544,830	+30.5
Other cities, 5 days	301,488,974	275,016,491	+ 9.5
Total, all cities, 5 days	$2,210,635,347	$1,738,561,321	+27.2
All cities, 1 day	455,623,419	375,452,912	+21.3
Total, all cities, for week	$2,656,258,766	$2,114,014,233	+25.6

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
*Jy. 15	$2,656,258,766	$2,114,014,233	$2,305,893,290
Jy. 8	2,628,531,198	1,823,804,813	2,193,865,740
Jy. 1	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,004	2,184,607,140
Je. 24	2,286,659,594	1,827,893,624	1,944,234,033
Je. 17	2,368,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,103,359,927
Je. 10	2,419,980,287	1,785,169,926	2,252,044,455
Je. 3	2,411,140,455	1,635,187,383	2,426,946,756
My. 27	2,744,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,360
My. 20	2,726,710,398	2,007,476,894	2,245,251,822
My. 13	2,545,107,032	1,996,400,349	2,139,565,009
My. 6	3,260,010,709	2,191,761,452	2,195,436,998
Ap. 29	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22	2,867,455,980	1,912,366,338	2,133,602,024
Ap. 15	3,036,395,937	1,979,086,890	2,354,943,245
Ap. 8	3,044,956,832	2,002,117,220	1,960,850,314
Mh. 25	2,705,299,999	1,903,717,660	1,984,836,755
Mh. 18	3,010,872,290	1,918,500,549	2,125,488,030
Mh. 11	2,656,706,051	1,757,772,460	2,121,974,907
Mh. 4	3,386,001,427	1,918,886,933	2,464,581,144
Feb. 18	2,331,505,901	1,876,925,942	2,154,189,963
Feb. 11	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,032,285,276
Feb. 4	2,895,611,085	2,125,158,916	2,419,347,220
Jan. 28	2,476,919,256	2,081,457,763	2,089,519,091
Jan. 21	2,911,431,098	2,171,463,754	2,252,176,358
Jan. 14	2,749,945,602	2,227,860,021	2,787,127,682
Jan. 7	2,845,331,322	2,413,979,304	2,732,903,089
Dec. 31	2,149,566,818	1,940,677,375	2,273,462,919
Dec. 24	2,576,918,511	1,686,369,339	1,905,349,766
Dec. 17	2,908,092,894	2,073,300,181	2,358,548,857
Dec. 10	3,288,070,592	2,196,055,157	2,207,855,503
Dec. 3	3,365,554,749	2,232,955,366	2,375,070,731
Nov. 26	2,625,959,197	1,746,841,096	2,093,393,723
Nov. 19	3,144,948,592	2,067,100,907	2,658,993,743
Nov. 12	2,527,225,189	2,096,374,505	2,666,308,123
Nov. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,996,929	1,264,339,542
Oct. 29	2,827,248,127	1,941,442,602	2,220,024,513
Oct. 22	2,837,735,612	2,016,359,546	2,453,861,222
Oct. 15	2,749,157,983	2,027,395,483	2,602,494,532
Oct. 8	2,671,548,272	1,977,167,677	2,554,297,452
Oct. 1	2,188,462,838	2,228,903,412	2,870,318,741
Sep. 24	2,029,390,708	1,861,588,947	2,835,282,503
Sep. 17	2,258,177,162	1,940,547,178	2,349,188,939
Sep. 10	1,712,147,615	1,449,405,553	2,443,019,529
Sep. 3	1,966,916,119	1,737,993,329	2,083,118,705
Au. 27	1,736,512,660	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,845
Au. 20	1,868,942,404	1,805,338,319	2,097,262,052
Au. 13	1,749,212,253	1,923,356,626	2,005,533,427
Au. 6	1,789,386,300	2,049,409,290	1,913,542,976
Jul. 30	1,773,350,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707
Jul. 23	2,111,110,974	2,071,472,008	2,275,719,424

*Partly estimated.

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1902 were $2,227,798,819; in 1901, $2,371,527,431; in 1900, $1,516,982,364, and in 1899, $1,817,209,290. Largest clearings last year were $3,365,554,749, in the week ending Dec. 3; smallest, $1,006,681,726, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11, of 1901, $3,680,967,393.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$12,765,565
Week ended July 15, 1904	9,097,917
From Jan. 1, 1905	382,701,528
From Jan. 1, 1904	321,836,165

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 11, 1905	$8,488,331
Week ended July 12, 1904	7,907,332
From Jan. 1, 1905	276,724,271
From Jan. 1, 1904	252,071,272

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$14,912
Week ended July 15, 1904	10,215
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,079,881
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,344,412

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 15, 1904	$7,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	37,679,102
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,455,096

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$14,912
Week ended July 15, 1904	3,215

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1905	$31,599,221
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,110,654

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$10,237
Week ended July 15, 1904	2,467
From Jan. 1, 1905	1,820,730
From Jan. 1, 1904	884,481

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$774,114
Week ended July 15, 1904	872,020
From Jan. 1, 1905	17,526,584
From Jan. 1, 1904	23,049,197

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$831,777
Week ended July 15, 1904	869,613
From Jan. 1, 1905	15,705,854
From Jan. 1, 1904	22,564,716

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$55,149
Week ended July 15, 1904	12,621
From Jan. 1, 1905	7,900,611
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,528,593

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$774,114
Week ended July 15, 1904	879,020
From Jan. 1, 1905	55,208,686
From Jan. 1, 1904	87,504,243

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 14, 1905	$718,965
Week ended July 15, 1904	866,378
From Jan. 1, 1905	47,308,075
From Jan. 1, 1904	80,975,550

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100 WEST 125TH STREET.
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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ROWELL, in the State of Texas, is closing up its affairs, the shareholders having voted to place the said bank in voluntary liquidation under provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, U. S. Revised Statutes.

All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated May 31, 1905.
(Signed) JAS. P. HAGLER, Cashier.

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Dated June 27, 1905.
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PHILADELPHIA

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52 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages		$3,341,656.75
Amount of stock and bond investments, (market value $11,725,-936,) book value		10,249,211.40
Amount loaned on collaterals		7,632,743.93
Other loans, including bills purchased		15,406,067.88
Real estate		1,685,210.36
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions		621,372.36
Gold certificates		1,122,900.00
U. S. legal tender notes		302,100.00
Insurance account bonds and mortgages	$100.00	
Suspense account	347,305.83	
Interest and rents accrued	180,523.56	
		527,929.39
Total		$40,889,192.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$1,000,000.00
Surplus fund and undivided profits on market value, $4,487,-839.79; surplus on book value		2,944,825.55
Undivided profits, (less current expenses and taxes paid,) book value		7,000.00
Individual deposits subject to check (not preferred) on ten (10) days' notice		28,036,815.01
Certificates of deposit (not preferred and not included in deposits of trust moneys) on ten (10) days' notice		3,320,605.03
Amount due savings banks	$78,818.94	
Amount due as executor, administrator, guardian, Trustee, committee, or depository	2,242,838.87	
		2,321,657.81
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Reserved for taxes	$49,369.97	
Life insurance annuities, &c	3,208,917.80	
		3,258,287.77
Total		$40,889,192.07

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THE WEATHER.
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VOL. LIV....NO. 17,341. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

PEARY'S SHIP SAILS FOR THE NORTH POLE

Flags Dip and Whistles Blow as the Roosevelt Departs.

EXPLORER LEAVES LATER

After Seeing Vessel Off He Starts by Train for Cape Breton, Where He Will Get More Coal.

Peary's polar steamship Roosevelt started on her long journey in search of the north pole a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The ferryboats, yachts, and other craft of the North River and the bay saluted the ship with three blasts of their whistles or by dipping their flags. As she passed Sandy Hook last night and put out to sea the Western Union observer gave the code signal "X. C. B.," which means "Success."

There was only one flag on the Roosevelt, the Stars and Stripes, waving bravely from the mizzen truck. The four whaleboats hung out from starboard and port, as if eager for a dip in the sparkling North River, while the sturdy ship was bathed in such sunlight as she cannot experience long in her journey toward the land of the midnight sun and the long, cold Winter of the arctics.

Commander Peary did not go with the ship. He left by train at 12 o'clock last night, and will join the Roosevelt at Sidney, Cape Breton, where she is to coal and take on additional supplies.

Three hundred and fifty tons of coal in sacks were packed aft on the deck of the Roosevelt, and the weight caused the huge fish-nose bow to stand high, as it will when she meets to crush the ice floes. Five hundred additional tons of coal were stored below decks, with the provisions and material necessary for the overland journey when the ship can fight her way no further through the ice of the arctics. Gathered on the decks of the Roosevelt were Commander Peary, his wife and two children, Marie and Robert E. Peary, Jr.; his wife's mother, Mrs. Magdalena Dieblitsch, and Miss Diebitsch.

Among the others aboard were Profs. Monroe Smith and Holland F. Shone of Columbia University, Gen. J. Russell Lowell, Herbert L. Bridgman, Philip K. Walcott, Wallace L. Downey, Miss Babb, L. Delafield, F. R. Delafield, Charles Delafield, and P. G. Geer.

Thirteen others, who had been expected to go with the Roosevelt down the bay as far as Fort Wadsworth, where they were to disembark, did not reach the ship in time and were glad to get ashore without having to swim there. The launch meant to carry them to the Roosevelt ran into a stone-laden scow after a wild effort on the part of the skipper to cross the bows of the Roosevelt in an attempt to hold her up, so that the belated guests might get aboard.

Early yesterday morning duplicate parts of the more delicate scientific instruments, bought because men interested in the welfare of the ship had subscribed $55,000 for the purpose, were carried to the ship on lighters. When these were stored away triple sets of nautical instruments were brought aboard. After critical examination by Commander Peary they were placed where they could be found when wanted.

The launch that brought the precious instruments also carried a stray tiger cat with huge teeth and a forbidding aspect. He followed a sailor aboard, and was immediately adopted by the Peary children. They agreed to name him "Teddy." The cat seemed to like the name and purred to the little Pearys like a kitten, although his scarred face showed that he was a veteran of many backyard battles. He is to be the mascot of the Roosevelt, although he is unaware that he is on a voyage toward the Aurora Borealis, where he will have to eat frozen walrus hide or go hungry.

The Ship's Doctor.

An interesting figure aboard the ship was the surgeon, Dr. Louis J. Wolff of Silverton, Ore. He is a well-set-together young man of swarthy complexion with dark eyes and hair. He happens to be on the expedition because he reads the newspapers.

A few days ago Commander Peary found that Dr. Irving Dewey Williams, who had agreed to go with the Roosevelt, could not go because of objections on the part of his family. He sought for another surgeon at a salary of $100 a month for work in a land where one cannot spend money, and he advertised for such a man.

Among the several hundred who responded to the advertisement was Dr. Wolf. He was selected. He is thirty years old and a graduate of the College of Surgery in San Francisco of the class of 1903. Since then he has practiced his profession in various parts of the country, and has recently been connected with the outdoor department of Bellevue Hospital. His father is a wealthy man in Oregon, and the young doctor has a mother and two sisters. He has not sent them word of his intentions, fearing that he might be held back.

Another important member of the party is Ross V. Marvin, a graduate of Cornell University, and a resident of Ithaca. He is a young man of splendid psysique, and is to assist in survey, geological, and geographical work. He is also to make observations and records of importance to the science of natural history.

The departure of the Roosevelt from her anchorage off West Twenty-ninth Street was not without accident. The invited guests of Commander Peary and the Arctic Club boarded a launch hired for the purpose at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street. The skipper was a merry fellow, with ideas of navigation that astonished those he carried to the Roosevelt. He had a way of meeting a swell from a steamer not bow on but broadside on, so that his passengers were drenched.

A Thirsty Skipper.

On reaching the Roosevelt with his first load he remarked that excitement was a part of exploration, and bumping against the steamer, threw Prof. Monroe Smith

Continued on Page 2.

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Arrivals of Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 10.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 7.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

BRAVE RESCUE IN HELL GATE.

Life Saver Saves a Boy and His Sweetheart Single-Handed.

John Stribher, sixteen years old, of 400 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and his sweetheart, fifteen-year-old Minnie Ackerman, of the same address, came near drawning in treacherous Hell Gate yesterday afternoon. Their rescue was brought about by the daring of a volunteer life saver attached to Capt. Hirsch's command at the One Hundredth Street pier.

Stribher with his fourteen-year-old brother, Peter, and another boy known as "Connie," started out for a row on the East River with Minnie Ackerman and two other girls, Lotta Hilberg, fourteen years old, of 430 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Nettie Poth, twelve years, of 400 East One Hundred and Fifth Street. Stribher's father hired the boat for them and had it brought to the One Hundred and Fifth Street pier.

Stribher and Minnie stepped aboard the boat first. Hardly had they reached the gunwale when, as they moved to make room for the others, the boat capsized and they were thrown into the water. Neither could swim.

The swiftly rushing currents of both Little and Big Hell Gate, which meet at that point, caught the helpless boy and girl and carried them out into the river.

Minnie's clothes kept her afloat until she flung her arms around John's neck, when both went down. As they came up their screams could be heard along the shore. Added to their cries were the shouts of a crowd of more than 200, who stood on the shore.

The first person to try to do something was Frederick Ninnenkohl of 2,030 First Avenue. He plunged into the river just as he was, clothes and all. By that time the boy and his sweetheart were thirty feet or more from the shore. The swimmer reached them in a few long strokes. As drowning persons will, both threw their arms around his neck. He did his best to disentangle himself, but could not make them let go. But the rescuer didn't give up. He kept the heads of all three above water for a few moments. By this time he was almost exhausted and he saw that if he did not get free all would be drowned.

He adopted the only method. First the boy received an upper cut on the jaw, and then the girl. They were almost unconscious now, and Ninnenkohl by vigorous swimming pushed them toward the pier.

When they were within ten feet of the pier Capt. Hirsch threw out two ropes. Ninnenkohl placed one under the arms of each and they were hauled ashore.

As Ninnenkohl, almost exhausted, dragged himself up to the pier cheer after cheer went up for his plucky work.

Capt. Hirsch and others worked over Stribher and the girl for more than half an hour before they recovered. When they were able to go home practically all of the crowd that had witnessed the rescue followed them.

FOUR DROWNED IN HUDSON.

Boy Dragged a Life Saver Down with Him—Another Boy Lost.

Two men and two boys were drowned in the Hudson River between 3 o'clock and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One was a life saver, who went down trying to rescue a boy.

James Childsworth, sixteen years old, of 510 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, with two friends, Timothy Berlan of 335 East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Charles Timmons of 2,313 Third Avenue, went to the dock at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street about 3 o'clock for a swim. Childsworth ventured too far out and was caught by the tide. Before his friends could get to him he went down for the last time.

Norman Flammer of 112 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street was the other boy victim. He had been in swimming at Audubon Beach, and went to Washington Heights, four blocks north, to see his friend John Smith, a life saver.

Like Childsworth, Flammer ventured too far out and was caught by the tide. Smith went to his assistance. The boy threw his arms around the life saver's neck, and Smith soon exhausted himself trying to get free. Other life savers, seeing Smith's predicament, started to his rescue, but before they got to him he and Flammer sank. Smith lived at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Third Avenue.

The fourth drowning was also at Washington Heights. The victim was Oscar L. Carlson of 612 Lexington Avenue. He was in bathing with his friend Capt. John Peterson, an old sailor, who was teaching him to swim. Carlson was some distance out when Capt. Peterson saw him sink. Peterson, who is fifty years old, reached Carlson just as he was going down the third time. Carlson got the drowning man's grip and Peterson had to fight to free himself. The life savers got him out, but could not save Carlson.

TREE FALLS ON A BABY.

Rescuers Chop Half an Hour—Then Infant Wakes Up and Just Says "Goo."

A Brooklyn baby slept for half an hour yesterday evening while men chopped vigorously at the branches of an immense mulberry tree that had fallen and pinned the baby in its carriage and three women to the ground.

The tree was a mighty one about fifty feet high, and its branches stretched fifteen feet on each side of the trunk. For thirty-five years it had stood in front of 47 Cranberry Street, Brooklyn. When it suddenly toppled and fell with a crash last night there were a score or more of children at play around it.

Mrs. Charles Stanley of 76 High Street stood in the courtyard of No. 47 with a carriage containing her ten-month-old baby. With her were her two sisters, Agnes and Mary Ryan. The three women were imprisoned by the branches of the tree, but were extricated without injury, although they were slightly shocked.

Policeman Daniel F. Haggerty of the Fulton Street Station was near by, and saw the tree falling. With a whoop he dashed across the street, scattering the children right and left. Two of the children stumbled and fell, but Haggerty picked them up and tossed them out of the way of the falling tree.

He then stumbled himself and was caught by the tree just enough to have the heel taken off his shoe and his clothes torn. When he found that the baby was pinned under the tree, Haggerty first called an ambulance and then got an axe. Aided by several men, he chopped for half an hour.

So still and quiet did the child lie that the rescuers thought it was dead. When they had chopped away the branches and the ambulance surgeon was lifting the baby to examine it the baby opened its eyes, stretched itself, and yawned "Goo." It hadn't a scratch and had slept through all the excitement.

Louis Cross, who planted the tree thirty-seven years ago, lives at 45 Cranberry Street. He said that several days ago a gang of men employed by the Sewer Department dug up the street and he thinks that they cut the roots away from the tree.

CHANCES OF PEACE SAID TO BE REMOTE

Russians Regard the Invasion of Sakhalin as Improper.

M. WITTE IS HANDICAPPED

His Instructions Specific on Many Points—He May Carry a Letter from Czar to President.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

MOSCOW, July 16.—A high official closely connected with the peace negotiations assures me that the chances of concluding a treaty have become very remote since the invasion of Sakhalin, which is regarded in high quarters in St. Petersburg as an improper act after Japan consented to negotiate.

I am also assured that M. Witte takes no special powers except those of an ordinary plenipotentiary qualifying him to make a treaty. The Czar will have to be consulted on every point.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—M. Witte spent an hour with Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador, at the Kleinmichel Palace to-day, discussing the forthcoming peace conference. Before leaving for Paris next Wednesday M. Witte will have still another audience of the Emperor. In the meantime he must pay a round of official visits to all the imperial Ministers. M. Witte will, it is expected, be the bearer of a personal message from the Emperor to President Roosevelt.

The Associated Press is authorized by M. Hartwig, Director of the First Department of the Foreign Office, to deny in the most categorical fashion the report regarding the instructions to M. Witte published in Paris by the Echo de Paris and elsewhere abroad.

"Reports pretending to reveal the character of the instructions to the Russian plenipotentiaries are mere guesswork," said M. Hartwig. "These instructions have been seen by only four persons—the Emperor, M. Witte, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff, and myself. The Echo de Paris report says they consist of five pages, whereas the fact is that they cover over twenty pages. The paper says the instructions are very vague, while, on the contrary, they are very detailed. On one point only, according to the Echo de Paris, are they absolutely specific, namely, as to the leveling of the fortifications of Vladivostok, but I can say to you that there are many others, (il y a bien d'autres.)"

M. Hartwig also pronounced the stories that M. Muravieff's displacement was the result of an intrigue on the part of Count Lamsdorff to be pure inventions.

The Novosti believes that the plan for an anti-German coalition which Great Britain is said to be trying to engineer should be a powerful diplomatic weapon in the hands of the Russian plenipotentiaries. It says:

"Europe wants to end the war, as Russia's preoccupation in the Far East destroys the political equilibrium. Austria is in danger from Germany, which seeks a thoroughfare to the Adriatic in exchange for compensation in the Balkan peninsula. Germany has pretensions now which she would not have dreamed of before the Russo-Japanese war. It is evident from the Morocco incident that Europe wants peace in order that Russia may safeguard her against German aggression."

Prince Mestchersky, editor of the Grashdanin, in warmly supporting M. Witte's appointment, declares that he is the only Russian statesman equal to the task set him.

Prince Oukhtomsky, editor of the St. Petersburg Viedomosti, has brought suit against the Novoe Vremya and M. Skaalkovsky for slander. M. Skaalkovsky, in the Novoe Vremya, has not been sparing in his attacks on M. Muravieff, and on July 11, as told in these dispatches, Prince Oukhtomsky took M. Skaalkovsky personally to task in the Viedomosti, whereupon Skaalkovsky assailed the Prince, recalling Victor Hugo's observation that, "while every man has a right to be a fool, he should not abuse the right."

The Bourse Gazette prints a long article attacking the "Northeastern Siberian Company of St. Petersburg," which is presided over by M. Contionlivsky, and has Admiral Abaza of Yalu fame among its stockholders, but which, the paper says, is really managed by John Rosin, an American, for the benefit of Americans. The Bourse Gazette asserts that the company has taken entire possession of the spacious Chukotsky peninsula, where mining privileges are denied to Russians. It characterizes the whole affair as "a warning against the American invasion of Russian territory, which is connived at by the Yalu scoundrels."

TOKIO, July 16.—It is officially reported that Gen. Linevitch's force numbers nearly 400,000 men, and it is reported that Linevitch is extensively using water transportation to bring forward men, supplies, and ammunition.

An official who recently returned from Manchuria expresses the opinion that Linevitch plans a great demonstration to synchronize with the meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries, but that he does not intend real aggression.

HOLD ALL SOUTH SAKHALIN.

Japanese Drive the Russians Back—Warships North of the Island.

TOKIO, July 16.—It is officially announced that the Russian centre holding Darline, Sakhalin, and the vicinity was attacked on July 11, and offered stubborn resistance. The attack was renewed at dawn July 12, when the Japanese dislodged the Russians, driving them in the direction of Mauka.

This victory insures the complete occupation of South Sakhalin by the Japanese.

Eighty prisoners were taken by the Japanese, included among whom was Lieut. Maximta. Four field pieces, one machine gun, and the ammunition warehouses were captured. The Japanese loss was about seventy men killed or wounded. The Russians lost some 100 men.

Reliable information has been received here that the Russian forces in Northern Korea have gradually been driven northward since last month and now hold only two positions south of the Tumen River.

The latest information from the front, however, reports the advance south of a large force from Vladivostok, but it is believed the Russians will halt at Nokiefsk, north of the Tumen, and concentrate their forces to make a resolute stand there against the Japanese advance.

The rainy season has set in in Manchuria and prevents movements on a large scale.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—Japanese warships have appeared to the north of Sakhalin, and are presumably meditating a descent on the island.

Weather delightful in the Adirondack Mountains. Only eight to twelve hours from New York by New York Central. Ask ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

HIGGINSON ROBBERY ARREST.

Doctor Taken as He Left Ship in Norway—$15,000 Gem Theft.

According to an Associated Press dispatch, Edward Park was arrested in Christiansand, Norway, yesterday as he stepped from the Scandinavia-American Line steamship United States. He is wanted, the police here said last night, in connection with the theft of the James Jackson Higginson jewels, valued at $15,000, on July 1.

Detectives, who tried to investigate, were ordered out of the house, and an Acting Captain and half a dozen policemen from the Tenderloin Station were transferred on account of it. A servant, whose trunk was searched, left the house.

It was said at Police Headquarters last night that Park was a physician. Nothing more was known of him there.

Inspector O'Brien was not at headquarters last night, but it was said that he had arranged to send a detective after Park.

Between midnight of July 1 and 10 o'clock the following morning the jewelry was stolen from a jewel safe in the Higginson home at 6 East Forty-first Street. Mr. Higginson went to the theatre with his family on the night of July 1, having planned to leave on the following day in an automobile for his country place at Hempstead, L. I.

When Miss Dorothy Higginson went to the jewel safe on the following morning at 10 o'clock she found that it had been rifled. The police were notified and private detectives were put on the case.

Among the jewels stolen were a necklace with 81 pearls, valued at $1,500; a ruby ring with diamonds, $2,500; an emerald, turquois, and diamond ring, $1,500; two solitaire diamond rings, $2,500, and many other costly jewels.

AN ASSEMBLYMAN ROBBED.

Freeport Watchman Beaten a Little While Before Near Miller's House.

FREEPORT, L. I., July 16.—The residence of Assemblyman William G. Miller, who represents Nassau County and a part of the Borough of Queens, was robbed this morning. The burglars or burglar got in by climbing the porch pillars to the second story.

The room where Mr. and Mrs Miller were asleep was entered and Mr. Miller's trousers taken. In a pocket was a roll of over $100.

Mr. Miller lives on Ocean Avenue in the Woodcleft section. The police protection there is poor, and the residents employ William Clark as a special watchman. This morning about 1 o'clock he was set upon and beaten by three men not far from Mr. Miller's house. The men had aroused suspicion in the neighborhood, and Clark had been notified. He came upon them and began to ask questions. The men did not parley, but attacked the watchman. He was left stunned on the street. By the time he had recovered and obtained assistance from the village his assailants had gone. It was about this time that the burglary took place. Later in the morning Clark arrested two men named Farrell on suspicion.

WITH GUNS DEFY ARREST.

Posse After Two Men in Alabama Accused of Peonage.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16.—Armed with Winchester rifles, United States Marshal L. J. Bryan and a posse left here this afternoon to go to the relief of Deputy Gibson, who has met defiance in his efforts to arrest W. O. Heath and James Adams of Chambers County, who are charged with peonage. The Deputy says the men are armed and are shooting at Government witnesses.

Judge Jones of the Federal court ordered the posse out. Julius Sternfeld, special peonage attorney, left to-night to prosecute the men if they are captured.

The Government alleges that Clifford Harper, a negro boy, was held by Heath, who captured and chained him by the neck to his porch all night, and the next day sold him for $17.50 to James Adams, who worked the boy until the Government interfered. It is reported that Tom Hightower, a negro witness, was shot at three times before he escaped. Two other witnesses are in hiding.

FARMERS TRICKED THE PIT.

Sent Rusted Wheat Samples — Sold Short on the Rise.

Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16.—A small band of farmers in the Red River Valley, the centre of the Northwestern grain belt, has the laugh on certain traders in the Minneapolis wheat pit. A few days ago they sent orders to their brokers here to buy large quantities of wheat. These orders were dully excuted.

Dire reports from the Red River Valley the next morning were augmented by samples of rust-infected wheat. As the day advanced more reports of bullish nature came in from the same quarter. The Red River Valley is considered by many the barometer of the Northwestern crops. Prices went up rapidly. Then came orders from the farmers to sell. That night checks aggregating several thousand dollars were sent to the rustic speculators, enough to make the season profitable for them no matter how much rust gets into their fields.

But investigation has proved that their crops are pretty good, after all, and that the farmers had met at Comstock, Minn., and decided to turn the pit-gamblers' trick against them.

MAYOR WORKS IN A MINE.

Ashley of New Bedford in Wyoming Seeking Practical Experience.

Special to The New York Times.

DOUGLAS, Wyoming, July 16.—Mayor Charles Ashley of New Bedford, Mass., has temporarily discarded his silk hat and fashionable clothes and has donned overalls and a jumper and gone to work in a gold mine near here. Mr. Ashley's reason for so doing is that he may know something of practical mining, as he is heavily interested in the mine in which he is working. Mr. Ashley is serving his eleventh term as Mayor of New Bedford.

While Mr. Ashley was in Cheyenne several of his friends spread the report that Thomas W. Lawson of Boston was in town, and gave Ashley's room number as that of Lawson. Soon a delegation of Cheyenne citizens called on Ashley and insisted that he address a mass meeting in the Court House. Ashley denied that he was Lawson, and offered to fight the man who started the report.

SENATOR CLARK BETTER, BUT NOT OUT OF DANGER

His Condition Is Considered Favorable by His Physician.

STOOD THE OPERATION WELL

Cabled to His Wife, When It Was Over, That He Will Sail for Paris in About Ten Days.

Although the condition of Senator William A. Clark of Montana continued critical yesterday, and must be regarded as serious for several days on account of the nature of the operation performed on him by Dr. James F. McKernon last Saturday, the outlook for his recovery was said to have materially improved. The patient was visited twice during the day by Dr. McKernon. The second call, about 8 o'clock last evening, lasted only for a few minutes. When he left Dr. McKernon expressed himself as well satisfied with the state of the patient. The Senator was attended all day by his brother, J. Ross Clark, and three nurses.

The operation was similar to the one which Thomas Alva Edison underwent successfully last year. As in his case, this was a second operation, a fact that necessarily rendered it more risky. At the bottom of the trouble was an abscess of the mastoid bone. The suppurating process worked through the porous base of the bone toward the brain. The first operation, involving the removal of such portions of the bone as had been affected at that time, was performed a year ago last December and was supposed to have ended the trouble. The original symptoms recurred recently, however, although in milder form.

On his arrival in this city three weeks ago, Senator Clark consulted Dr. McKernon, who told him that he did not think the case required another operation at the present time. But Senator Clark decided that he would be done with the trouble once for all. The members of his family were not aware of his decision until the operation was over.

It took place at 1 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, and lasted forty minutes. Several small fragments of bone were taken out and the rest of the mastoid bone was then scraped.

Extraordinary precautions were taken to make the operation a complete success. In response to a dispatch, Dr. Thomas T. Benitt, a specialist in anaesthesia, came to this city from his country home, at Craigville, Mass., and administered the anaesthetic. He was aided by Dr. W. D. Madon, his assistant, who remained near the sick chamber yesterday. At 6 o'clock Saturday evening the Senator cabled an account of the operation to Mrs. Clark, who is now in Paris, and to his two sons and two daughters. Senator Clark told his wife that he was all right and that he would sail in about ten days to join her in Europe.

W. A. Clark, Jr., is in Montana; another son, Charles W., is in Jerome, Ariz.; his daughter, Mrs. Morris, is at Morris, N. Y., and another daughter, Mrs. Mary Clark Kling, is in Europe.

Secretary Anderson said last night that the talk of the abscess having reached the brain was entirely without foundation.

HELD A CAPTIVE WITH CANDY.

Posse Fed Intruder on Store's Stock Until the Police Came.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—Pacifying him with candy, a number of Glenbrook citizens held Purcell Miller late last night until the Stamford police came to arrest him. The young man says he belongs in Merchantsville, N. J.

Miller appeared in the village early in the evening. According to the charges made at the police station, he entered Elmer E. Scofield's house, and amused himself by lighting and extinguishing lamps and throwing things about. From there, it is alleged, he entered Stanley Ruske's house and demolished all the crockery in sight.

A posse was formed and pursued the intruder. They caught him and led him captive to Edward Ferris's country store.

Miller made threats when arrested, and at the store demanded candy and cake. Mr. Ferris handed the captive a piece of candy, and he ate it with the greed of a child. Then he cried for more.

The posse kept feeding Miller on the stock of sweets from the store until the police arrived with the patrol wagon. Policemen Higland and Button had trouble getting him away from the candy. He had consumed more than a pound.

FOUGHT HARD IN SUBMARINE.

Men in the Farfadet Tried to Stop the Leak with Jerseys.

BIZERTA, Tunis, July 16.—The mournful task of recovering the bodies of the crew of the submarine Farfadet, which was towed into dry dock yesterday, is proceeding slowly. Owing to the displacement of the machinery through the action of the water some of the bodies became firmly fixed beneath the engines and other apparatus, and the men engaged in the work were compelled to attach ropes to the bodies in order to disengage them.

It is now apparent that four of the men, who occupied the forward compartment, were drowned immediately the accident occurred. Lieut. Robin was found lying on his back with his arms extended. Near by was the Quartermaster, whose jersey caught in a hook close to the faulty hatch which caused the catastrophe, evidently while he was trying to escape.

Eight men in the after-compartment were those who responded to the divers' rappings during the thirty-two hours after the sinking of the submarine. From the condition of the interior of the vessel it was seen that they struggled hard against their fate and endeavored to stop the leaking hatch with their jerseys. The water, however, gained, while the air supply diminished. Only four bodies have as yet been recovered.

Owing to the delay in taking out the bodies, the authorities have put off the funeral ceremony until Wednesday. The Mediterranean squadron will participate in the funeral and the bodies will be taken to France for burial.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Caracas, from Venezuela and San Juan, passed in Sandy Hook early this morning.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Is the standard everywhere. At best grocers.—Adv.

66 KILLED IN A CHAPEL.

Roof at Fermo Falls In While Mass Is Being Celebrated.

FERMO, Italy, July 16.—The roof of the chapel of the Women's Hospital here fell in this morning while mass was being celebrated.

Sixteen women and fifty children were killed, and sixteen women and a large number of children were injured.

The injured have been taken from the ruins.

DEFIES FLAMES FOR JUPITER.

Prof. Hough in Danger at Dearborn Observatory—Records Safe.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Dearborn Observatory at Northwestern University was damaged by fire last night to the extent of $1,000. None of the instruments was harmed.

Prof. Hough, the astronomer of the university, was twice overcome by smoke while trying to force his way into the observatory to save some records he had made concerning Jupiter. The records were not damaged.

MOB MENACING FIVE NEGROES.

Alabama Governor Orders Militia in Readiness to Protect a Jail.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 16.—On the request of the Sheriff at Gadsden, Ala., the Governor has wired the Captain of the military company there to be in readiness to protect five negroes.

The negroes are in the Gadsden Jail, charged with murdering a white woman. The jail is surrounded by a mob.

The negroes in the jail are Vance Gardner, William Johnson, "Ed" Johnson, "Bunk" Richardson, Jefferson Alford, and Fannie Mayo. Their alleged victim was Mrs. S. J. Smith, white, a widow. She was killed Saturday night.

LYNDON STEVENS DROWNED.

Son of Greenwich Board of Trade President Lost in the St. Lawrence.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 16.—Word was received here to-day from Massena, N. Y., that Lyndon, the nineteen-year-old son of L. H. Stevens, President of the local Board of Trade, met death by drowning in the St. Lawrence River last night. The young man was very popular here.

Mr. Stevens, who has business interests at Massena, is President of the Batoptlas Mining Company, whose offices are at 45 Broadway, New York.

TRAIN DRAGS AUTO 200 FEET.

Vehicle's Occupants, Hurled Down an Embankment, Escape Death.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 16.—J. S. Sanders, a veteran journalist of this city; his son-in-law, Dr. Morgan Weller, and Mrs. Weller had a narrow escape from death when run down by a Pennsylvania coal train at a street crossing here this evening.

The party was crossing the tracks in an automobile, and were caught by the train, which was backing down from the yards. The automobile was dragged nearly 200 feet, and its occupants were hurled down a twenty-foot embankment. Mr. Sanders had a leg broken in two places, and is injured internally, and Dr. and Mrs. Weller were badly shaken up and bruised.

WATER SCARCE IN PRISON.

Delaware River Lower Than for Years —Trenton Inconvenienced.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 16.—The Delaware River is lower than it has been in twelve years and water is becoming scarce in parts of the city.

At the State Prison water cannot be secured above the first floor, and 800 convicts are formed into a bucket brigade each day to carry water to the upper floors. An epidemic is feared at the institution.

GOWNS FOR JERSEY BENCH.

All the Judges to Follow Example of Court of Errors.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 16.—The determination of the Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals to wear black silk gowns similar to those of the Federal Judges has resulted in the decision to wear gowns in all of the State courts.

Chief Justice Gummere says that the effect will be especially beneficial in criminal cases, where the aim is to impress the criminal classes with the dignity and majesty of the law.

WILL SUBLET BILTMORE.

George W. Vanderbilt Finds Farming Too Expensive.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 16.—George W. Vanderbilt is to give up farming at Biltmore and is going to let somebody else do it for him. He has believed all along that his venture could be made to pay expenses or nearly so, but has been disappointed. He considers that his experiment of ten years justifies him in changing his mind about the money there is to be made in farming.

Mr. Vanderbilt has made the Biltmore farms among the most famous in the country. They consist of general truck farms, a dairy, a creamery, a chicken and duck farm, live stock, kennels, and hothouses. It has been estimated that he has expended a large fortune for the privilege of being a farmer.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUNDAY.

Goes to Church with His Family—Loeb Leaves for Month's Stay.

OYSTER BAY, July 16.—President Roosevelt passed the day at Sagamore Hill. With Mrs. Roosevelt, their children and house guests, he attended the morning service at Christ Church. No official visitors were received.

Secretary and Mrs. Loeb left Oyster Bay this afternoon for a month's sojourn in and near Yellowstone Park. They will make brief stops at Chicago and at Minneapolis en route. During the greater part of their trip they will be in camp in the mountans. Assistant Secretary B. F. Barnes will be in charge of the work at the executive offices in the absence of Mr. Loeb.

Attempt to Kill Italian Admiral.

NAPLES, Monday, July 17.—An attempt was made early this morning to murder Admiral Mirabello, brother of the Italian Minister of Marine, who is residing at Portici, a small coasting and fishing port and residential town on the Bay of Naples. The Admiral's wife was seriously injured while defending her husband.

HENDRICKS DEFENDS EQUITABLE REPORT

Says No One Edited It—No Reason for Calling Harriman.

HE DIDN'T GIVE OUT TESTIMONY

Only Copy That Left His Department Went to Mayer—Nothing Suppressed, He Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 16.—Francis Hendricks, Superintendent of Insurance, believes that an injustice has been done to his department in relation to his investigation of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. In a statement to-day he reiterates that the testimony was not given out for publication by any one in the Insurance Department. Furthermore Mr. Hendricks says that no one edited the testimony or the preliminary report, and that the facts justified his course in not calling upon E. H. Harriman to give evidence.

Deputy Superintendent Hunter has been directed to give a copy of the evidence to District Attorney Jerome, and Mr. Hendricks expresses the hope that that action will close the incident. He says:

"The statement made in certain newspapers that my report and the testimony taken was edited and altered in the interests or at the suggestion of certain individuals is unqualifiedly false. No person except those employed by me in the conduct of the investigation read or had access to the report prior to the time it was delivered to the printer except Gov. Higgins and his counsel, Cuthbert W. Pound. No suggestion was made by either of them as to any modification of the report, and no change was made in the report as prepared by me. The report as printed is in the exact form in which it was finally drafted by me and my counsel.

Investigation Still Incomplete.

"At the interview with the Governor and his counsel I was asked by the Governor whether I had been successful in securing the facts relative to all matters under investigation. I stated to him that I had not; that the investigation was necessarily still incomplete; that among other matters which had not been fully covered was one which I deemed of immediate importance, but concerning which I had been unable to procure the facts by reason of not having learned of it until the preliminary investigation was about completed.

"I then stated to him that I had been informed that the Equitable Society was carrying a loan in the Mercantile Trust Company of $885,000 of which no record appeared on its books as a liability. The Governor stated to me that he believed a further effort should be made to thoroughly investigate that subject. In accordance with that suggestion I then directed my counsel to make a further investigation and examination relative to that item, and by reason of such action my report was delayed until the conclusion of his effort.

"Our efforts in that particular were unsuccessful. At that time we were unable to secure the facts relating to the matter, and consequently my report remained unchanged.

"With reference to the criticism that my report does not fully cover all of the facts brought out in the testimony, I never intended that it should specifically refer to everything that was developed by the testimony. On the contrary, I stated at the outset that it did not; that the report was preliminary in character, and covered only such matters as I deemed of immediate importance to the policy holders. I undertook to compir with the promise that I made to the Insurance Commissioners of other States early in May to present a report as early as the 15th of June, and it was impossible in the limited time I had to refer in detail to all matters developed during the investigation. If I had undertaken in the report to cover all matters referred to in the testimony it would have delayed issuing the report at least sixty days, and the report would comprise a volume of at least 200 or 300 pages.

Says No Individuals Were Shielded.

"The further charge made that some of the testimony taken was suppressed or edited in the interests of certain individuals is likewise unqualifiedly false. Every word of the testimony given and taken was transcribed by the stenographer in the transcripts of the testimony absolutely without change. No person except those employed by me in conducting the investigation saw the transcript of testimony, or asked to see it or made any suggestions with reference to it, directly or indirectly. Only three copies of the testimony were transcribed to me personally by the stenographer who transcribed them, and each copy was separately wrapped up, marked, and placed in the private compartment of the department vault at Albany.

"On the 6th day of July I delivered by one of my deputies one copy of my report and one copy of the transcript of the evidence taken to the Attorney General.

"At the same time I forwarded by express one copy of the transcript of the evidence taken, marked and sealed, to Robert H. Hunter, my deputy in charge of the New York office."

Mr. Hendricks includes copies of the letters that were sent to these officials with the report. His statement continues:

"The other copy has at all times since completion remained in the department vaults, where it was placed by me.

"The charge that a copy of the testimony was procured by any other persons from this department is absolutely false and without foundation. At the time of the publication in the newspapers of part of the testimony the copy in the New York office was intact and the seal upon the same had not been broken. The other copy had not been removed from the vault in the department at Albany.

Had No Desire to Keep Report Secret.

"I have at no time had any desire to keep the evidence from the public. It seemed to me that, in view of the fact that the Attorney General and the District Attorney of New York County must determine to use the evidence as the basis of prosecutions, it was due to the officials and public policy required that they should be first apprised of its contents. When this was done, unless in the judgment the demands of justice required that its publication be delayed, there was no reason why it should not be made

No. The filing of it in this department, in my judgment, makes it a public document, and it was and is my intention to have the testimony printed and furnished to all those to whom it may be of interest.

"I regret that any controversy has arisen between the District Attorney of New York County and my deputy in charge of the New York office relative to the delivery of the copy to the District Attorney for his use. In that connection I have to-day (July 15) written to Mr. Hunter the following letter:

"'Please deliver to the District Attorney of New York County the copy of the evidence taken on the investigation into the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States forwarded to you on the 6th day of July, taking his receipt therefor.'

"I trust that this will terminate the incident.

As to Mr. Harriman.

"With reference to the inquiry as to why Mr. Harriman was not examined, he was not a member of either the Executive Committee or the Finance Committee, by which committees the business of this society was transacted. There was nothing in the records of the society or in the transactions disclosed by any of the schedules furnished in which Mr. Harriman's name appears as either selling to or purchasing securities from the society except as mentioned in my report. Although the society has been a large purchaser of so-called Harriman securities, a careful examination of the schedules shows that it has not sustained any loss by reason of such holdings."

Superintendent Hendricks also made public an affidavit made by William A. Comstock, the stenographer who took the testimony in the inquiry. Mr. Comstock declares that he alone took the notes on the testimony and transcribed them, that there was no editing done, and that the report was dictated to him, and that no one saw it except Mr. Hendricks, the Governor, and Mr. Pound.

J. W. ALEXANDER'S CONDITION.

No Change, Family Says—Mayer Will Be Here To-day.

Little could be learned yesterday about the condition of James W. Alexander, the ex-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who is under medical care in a Long Island sanitarium. Inquiries at the house of his daughter, Mrs. John W. Alexander, and other relatives brought the reply that no change had occurred.

Attorney General Mayer will be in the city to-day, having had a week to peruse Superintendent Hendricks's report. He is expected to announce early this week the names of those Directors of the Equitable against whom he is to bring suit.

UNIONS CONDEMN EQUITABLE.

Also Superintendent Hendricks—Call on Depew to Resign.

The Equitable affair was taken up by the Central Federated Union yesterday at a time when the regular outpouring of union disputes had lulled most of the delegates to sleep. While several were nodding Bernard Feldman of the Shirt Starchers' Union announced that he had something important to say. There was instant rubbing of eyes to get af attention. He read a preamble and resolutions condemning the Equitable Society.

A separate resolution was submitted condemning the State Superintendent of Insurance, who, it was declared, withheld from the public the truthful state of affairs in the Equitable. Senator Chauncey M. Depew was called upon to resign.

A delegate at the back of the hall was so wide awake by this time that he wanted to know if the resolutions bore the union label. The chairman said that the union label was not necessary on a written document.

A motion was made by Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigar Makers' Union No. 13 to indorse the resolutions. Several delegates got up to speak when a motion was made to table. This motion was lost and the resolutions were then indorsed.

PARASOL HID DANGER.

Young Woman Was Barely Saved from Rushing Express Train.

Train No. 40, west-bound, had stopped at the Lynbrook Station of the Long Island Railroad yesterday afternoon to allow Train No. 20, a vestibuled express, to pass it. The local was a little behind time, and the express, which runs from Babylon to Jamaica without a stop, was approaching at high speed in order to make up lost time.

The express had drawn quite close to the local, when a young woman, evidently a Summer resident of Lynbrook, who had just returned from Long Beach, started to cross the tracks. She was dressed all in white and carried a white parasol. The parasol nearly cost her her life, for it hid from her view the express.

"Look out for the train, lady," called Brakeman Holmes, quickly.

The young woman did not hasten, because she thought the brakeman had given a false warning to scare her.

There was no more time for words. Holmes sprang forward and seized the young woman by her arm. Just as the express whizzed past he pulled her from the tracks to a place of safety.

Then the young woman turned very pale. She thanked Holmes and hurried away.

KILLING HUSBAND JUSTIFIED.

Woman Shot Him in Self-Defense, California Jury Finds.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—As the culmination of a quarrel with his wife, Gustave Heuter, a retired San Francisco merchant and paint manufacturer, was killed at his home in the Santa Cruz Mountains near Patchen, the Coroner's jury yesterday found that Mrs. Heuter shot her husband in self-defense.

According to Mrs. Heuter's story the quarrel arose over a trifling incident. Heuter sprang from his bed and seized a shotgun, Mrs. Heuter, drew from beneath her husband's pillow a revolver; and before he could raise the gun, fired. He fell dead. She was Heuter's third wife.

Robbed of $500 on Trolley Car.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 16.—Max Lehman, who says he lives in East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, New York, reported at Police Headquarters this evening that he had been robbed of a pocketbook containing $500 while riding on a Warburton Avenue trolley from Hastings to Yonkers. The cars were crowded this afternoon, and pickpockets were busy.

Going to be Hot; Devoe Says So.

HACKENSACK, N. J., July 16.—Weather Prophet Devoe to-day announced that there will be a heavy storm to-morrow in New York and vicinity. This, he says, will make the air cool for a few days, and then a long spell of hot, dry weather, lasting well into September, will follow. He advises the husbanding of water supplies.

Newark Boys Drowned.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 16.—Fred Mason, fifteen years old, of 521 South Tenth Street, and Oscar Huber, seventeen years old, of 524 South Eleventh Street, this city, were drowned in Newark Bay late this afternoon. The boys, with Fred Bishop and Harry Schilling, were diving from a rowboat when Mason was seized with cramps. Huber went to his rescue. Both were drowned before their companions could aid them.

GERMAN INTERVENTION IN POLAND IS FEARED

Situation Is Said to be More Serious Than Ever.

NATIONAL PROTESTS TO CZAR

Plans for the Moscow Congresses This Week—Report That Ignatieff Will Succeed Bouligin.

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PARIS, July 16.—Information from Warsaw represents the condition in Russian Poland as more serious than an any other time within the last six months.

The information confirms the news of widespread apprehension that Germany may be tempted to intervene, although this may be due to military measures taken on the German frontier as police precautions.

MOSCOW, July 16.—Once again a national protest is to be made against the delay in promulgating the long-promised representative rights to the Russian people. This week's events are destined to eclipse all previous gatherings, inasmuch as the Zemstvos and the Doumas meet side by side with the representatives of trade and industry. The latter assemble to-morrow at the Bourse and the former on Wednesday.

Their programmes are practically identical. It is settled that they will denounce M. Bouligin's scheme as insufficient and incapable of restoring quiet to the country. They will also censure the Government for unwarrantable and dangerous delay in summoning properly elected representatives of the nation.

It is equally certain that the authorities will not venture to interfere with the proceedings, in which many of the wealthiest and most influential men in Russia will take part.

WARSAW, July 16.—The Directors of the Warsaw and Vienna Railroad have issued an order permitting the use on an equal footing of both the Polish and Russian languages by the employes. This compromise averts a strike by the workmen, which was threatened if they were not permitted to use the Polish language in the transaction of railway business.

Gen. Maximovich, the Governor General, has issued an order forbidding illegal assemblages, processions, and gatherings in the streets throughout Poland.

MOSCOW, July 16.—The fighting organization of the Social Revolutionists has issued a proclamation announcing that the death sentence pronounced against Count Shouvaloff, who was assassinated July 11, was executed by one of its members "on account of the black and cruel activity of this satrap at Odessa, (where Count Shouvaloff was formerly Prefect,) and his subsequent return to the active service of reaction at the call of Trepoff, the Pan-Russian, to stamp out the revolution in Moscow."

The proclamation concludes: "Let this execution serve as a joyful signal to the Russian millions in revolt and as the death knell of the dying autocracy. Let it remind all dogs of the autocracy of national justice."

A meeting to-day of the executive committee of the Zemstvo organization in the house of M. Golovin, President of the Moscow Zemstvo, was visited by a detail of police, and those present were ordered to disperse. The Zemstvoists refused and continued their discussion of the arrangements for the forthcoming congress. Afterward they demanded permission to hold the Congress, the meeting of which on July 19 the authorities have prohibited.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.—According to the Slovo, Count Ignatieff, instead of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, will succeed M. Bouligin as Minster of the Interor.

Baron Bistrom, a la ge landowner near Mitau, has been kille., and Baron Hahn, another landowner has been wounded by agitators.

While a performance was going on in a public garden at Kutais, Transcaucasia, to-day, two bombs were thrown. No one was killed.

KAISER SORRY FOR OSCAR.

But Nothing Is Known as to What Took Place at Their Interviews.

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STOCKHOLM, July 16.—It is perhaps not unnatural that the recent interviews between King Oscar and Emperor William, coupled with the announcement that nearly the whole German fleet is about to visit Sweden, should give rise to rumors of a prospective alliance with Germany by which Sweden would obtain German assistance in the settlement of the Norwegian question, in exchange for important concessions to German trade in the tariff negotiations about to begin between the two countries.

Nothing, of course, can be known as to what actually took place in the interviews between the King and the Emperor, but the Emperor's visit and the naval demonstration may be explained by a desire on the part of the Emperor to manifest sympathy for King Oscar and disapproval of the proceedings which deprived the King of a throne.

APPEAL BY BULGARIA.

The Powers Are Asked to Stop Persecution in Adrianople.

SOFIA, July 16.—The Bulgarian Government has sent a circular note to the representatives of the powers, in which the powers are asked to intervene for the protection of the Bulgarian population in the Vilayet of Adrianople, European Turkey, against systematic Turkish persecution which forces the Bulgarians to abandon their homes, seek refuge in the forests, and become active rebels.

The note suggests that the vilayet be subjected to European control.

If You Are a Loser

look on the last page of The New York Times, and you may find yourself a finder, for the Lost and Found Department of The New York Times offers unsurpassed facilities for recovering lost articles.

It will pay you to look.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

MIKADO PARDONS BOUGOUIN.

Frenchman Who Acted as a Spy for Russia to be Released.

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TOKIO, July 16.—The Mikado has pardoned Capt. A. E. Bougouin in consideration of the services he formerly rendered Japan as a military instructor and because he belonged to the French Army.

TOKIO, July 16.—Premier Katsura, on the authority of the Emperor, has signed a pardon for Capt. Bougouin and Maki, his Japanese clerk.

The amnesty includes freedom from police surveillance.

It is understood that Capt. Bougouin will return permanently to France.

Capt. Bougouin, a prominent French resident of Tokio and formerly attached to the French Legation there, together with his stepson, F. Strange, who is an Englishman, and Maki, a Japanese clerk who acted as Bougouin's assistant, were arrested in May charged with being spies for Russia.

Bougouin was sentenced on July 10 to ten years at hard labor, the judgment declaring that he had been engaged in searching for and reporting artillery secrets. Maki confessed and was also sentenced. Strange was released after the preliminary examination in June, there not being enough evidence at hand to warrant holding him.

AGAIN MENACE VLADIVOSTOK.

Japanese May Intend to Land North of the Stronghold.

NIKOLSKOIE, Asiatic Russia, July 16.—Four Japanese torpedo boat destroyers reconnoitred Olga and Vladimir Bays, northeast of Vladivostok, on July 14 and 15.

They made soundings and examined the shores, and were evidently investigating the possibility of landing troops.

They examined the wreck of the Russian cruiser Izumrud by means of divers.

GUNSHU PASS, July 16.—The Japanese are using novel elephant-trap style of intrenchments, consisting of ditches covered with platforms, which are balanced in the middle and which tilt into vertical positions under the feet of attackers.

The Japanese have a captive balloon eight miles south of Nanchenze. Their centre is strongly fortified.

Reports that the Russian Army is in a precarious situation appear to be without foundation. Investigations show that neither flank has been turned, and that, in fact, the Russian wings are more advanced than the centre.

ASK MOROCCO PROGRAMME.

On This Condition Britain and Spain Will Attend Conference.

TANGIER, July 16.—The Governments of Great Britain and Spain have accepted the invitation of the Sultan of Morocco to attend the international conference on Moroccan reforms, on condition that the programme to be discussed by the conference be communicated to them beforehand.

BRITONS ROUVIER'S GUESTS.

Naval Officers Lunch at Foreign Office—Squadron Sails To-day.

PARIS, July 16.—The officers of the British squadron which is now at Brest were the guests of Premier Rouvier at luncheon at the Foreign Office to-day. They afterward attended the races at Maisons Laffitte, where the race for the President of the Republic's Stakes of $20,000 was decided in the presence of President Loubet and a distinguished company. The winner was Michel Ephrussi's Finasseur, with the American jockey, Nash Turner, up.

The officers left Paris late this evening for Brest, from whence the British squadron will sail to-morrow.

MEN AS MAID SERVANTS.

Prediction That They Will Be in Demand Here as in London.

The manager of a domestic servant bureau near Bryant Square advertised for a man to make beds. "eYs, I got one," he said, in response to an inquiry, "and he is giving satisfaction to the Superintendent of the bachelor apartments where he is employed. Men for general domestic work will soon be as much in demand in New York as they are in London, where nearly all the work in chambers is done by men. I am not speaking of Japanese servants. They are not a general success in New York—merely a fad in certain families. I mean men of American, British, and German birth who are handy at housework and who can make a better living at it than they can at a trade. In some New York apartment houses where men are housed exclusively all the work is done by men servants. The same is true of some clubs where sleeping accommodations are provided for out-of-town members. The men work harder than the maid-servants do, and are not forever asking for afternoons and evenings off. Almost the only stipulation they make is that they shall go to the back yard or the basement at certain times during the day for a pipe or a cigar. I have a circular from an employment agency in London that says at least 2,500 men are employed in general housework in that city."

Fundy Tide Wrecks a Schooner.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 16.—A dispatch received here from St. George said that the full force of the Bay of Fundy tide to-day caught the schooner D. W. B., of Maitland, N. S., in La Tête Passage and drove her onto a sunken ledge, where her bottom was pounded out. At high water to-night the vessel was completely submerged, and will probably be a total loss. Capt. Douglas and his crew of six men rowed ashore. The schooner was bound from Windsor, N. S., to Red Beach, Me., with plaster.

Two Drowned in Lake Champlain.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 16.—Edmund Columbe and his brother-in-law, Harry Smith, were drowned while rowing on Lake Champlain here to-night. One of the men tatempted to change seats and overturned the boat.

Two Memphis Swimmers Dead.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Maurice Fust, a young machinist, was drowned in an artificial pool at a natatorium to-day. James R. Postal, while swimming in the Mississippi near here, dived to avoid a missile tossed at him, struck his head against a sand bar, and broken his neck. He died in half an hour.

Memorial Service for John Hay.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 16.—The Jewish Chautauqua held a special memorial service to-day for the late Secretary of State John Hay. The eulogy was delivered by Simon Wolf, former Representative from New York. Resolutions expressing the gratitude of the Jewish race for the work of Mr. Hay in behalf of the Jews were adopted. An address on "Americanization of the Emigrant" was delivered by Dr. Phillipson of Cincinnati.

Speaker Henderson No Better.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 16.—There was little change to-day in the condition of former Speaker D. B. Henderson, who is suffering from paresis. His condition is considered very grave by his physicians.

CHEERED MIKADO, SANG, SMOKED, AS THEY SANK

Crew of the Cruiser Takasago Awaited Death Calmly.

133 OUT OF 500 RESCUED

Help, Summoned by Wireless Telegraphy, Arrived Just Too Late—Vessel Went Down in an Hour.

TOKIO, June 30.—The story of the loss of the Japanese cruiser Takasago last December, only published since the destruction of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet, is a military classic. An officer who was aboard gives the following account of the disaster and the remarkable coolness and bravery of the crew:

"The Takasago, fresh from the Kure dockyard, where she had been undergoing repairs, steamed straight to the mouth of Pechili Gulf at the beginning of December, and on Dec. 11 she was ordered to wait for a collier at a point off Port Arthur. The collier, however, did not put in an appearance, due to rough weather. On the 12th the sea was still high and there were no signs of the collier.

"During the day the cruiser drifted with the waves, and at night cruised slowly at the entrance of Pechili Gulf. She was not accompanied by any other vessel. At 9 P. M. half the crew were allowed to take a recess and the men lay down upon the decks in their uniforms. It was an intensely cold night, with a gale and snow.

"At two minutes past midnight, when at a point twenty-five nautical miles south of Port Arthur and on the eastern side of the Miaotao Islands, the vessel struck a mine on her port side, and a terrible explosion occurred, the sea leaping high above the ship. The crew took up their emergency positions. The mine had made a breach about six feet in diameter in the middle of the waterline on the left side. The water rushed in with tremendous force, and the ship listed to the left. Capt. Ishibashi was on the bridge and Commander Nakayama beside him.

"The crew worked hard to stop the inrush of the water, but in vain. In order to right the vessel coal and other heavy articles on the left side were thrown overboard, but the ship continued to list more heavily. There was no vessel in sight, so that the fate of the ship seemed sealed.

"Fifteen minutes after striking the mine all the electric lights on board went out and everything was enveloped in darkness, with the exception of a light on the bridge and the glare of the rockets telling of the disaster. Owing to the list the boats on the starboard could not be launched, with the exception of one boat. Of those on the port side a steam launch was destroyed, and only a cutter and a boat were available.

"At 12:42 A. M. the vessel communicated the disaster to our squadron by means of wireless telegraphy and the crew had nothing to do but await the sinking of the vessel.

"Capt. Ishibashi, on the fore bridge, addressed the crew, 500 in number, who had assembled on the upper deck, saying that every one on board should equip himself with a lifebelt. He continued: 'No one must leave the ship until she sinks. We will together share the fate of the vessel.' After the speech there was solemn silence. At 1 A. M. the crew sang the national anthem. Then, at the instance of Capt. Ishibashi, rousing banzais were shouted for the Emperor, the empire, and the navy. Then the crew sang a naval song styled 'Gallant Sailors.' On the conclusion of this song the crew were permitted to smoke.

"Owing to the list the Captain and others assembled on the bridges and in the masts and netting and waited for the ship to sink. The waves rose higher and the snow fell thicker. At 1:10 A. M. the vessel suddenly increased her list, and after once dipping her masts into the waves raised herself with a convulsive shudder and then plunged to the bottom.

"The three boats which had been lowered from the ship were fortunately afloat, with their regulation crews on board. They did their utmost to rescue the officers and men, but the fate of the boats themselves seemed at times precarious. A few minutes later, however, a searchlight was observed in a southeasterly direction. The light approached and disclosed to view the warship Otowa, which had come to the rescue. The Otowa stopped at a distance of 300 meters from the scene of the disaster, illumined the scene with all her searchlights, and dispatched three boats to the rescue. At sight of the Otowa the men, who had resigned themselves to death, raised cries for help, thus increasing the sadness of the scene.

"Despite the efforts of the boats, only 133 persons, including Capt. Ishibashi, were saved, more than 360 being lost, including Commander Nakayama. A number of men also died from exposure after being picked up."

TO MAKE A PACIFIC NEWPORT.

H. E. Huntington Discloses Plans for Redondo—A $2,500,000 Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—Henry E. Huntington started this evening for New York, after having closed deals involving $2,500,000. His latest purchases include the Redondo Electric Railway and about 4,000 lots in that resort, in addition to the Downey ranch of 1,000 acres adjoining the Redondo town site.

Huntington says he intends to expend $1,000,000 in efforts to make Redondo a second Newport. Huntington's purchases at Redondo have resulted in an unprecedented increase of real estate values. Some holdings have jumped four and five times.

WAR ON CONSUMPTION.

Open-Air Treatment Urged at Charities Conference at Portland.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 16.—Several interesting subjects were discussed at the National Conference of Charities and Corrections here to-day. Dr. E. T. Devine of New York, in his report as Chairman of the sub-committee on the war against tuberculosis, declared that the various large municipalities in the United States were failing to give proper special care to consumptives in hospitals, for the insane, in prisons, almshouses, reformatories, and other institutions. He added that it was the duty of physicians to disabuse the lay mind of the notion that consumption is hereditary and incurable.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson of Redlands, Col., in speaking of the warfare against tuberculosis, said in part:

"The open air sanitarium should be made the heaviest gun in the attack against tuberculosis. Its keynote is getting away from house obsession, which is a relic of the cave man and dark ages. The tent is the ideal shelter for two reasons. It gives the maximum of fresh air with the minimum of expense."

Judge B. B. Lindsey of Denver, Col., delivered an address on "Recent Progress of the Juvenile Court Movement." He said, in part:

"I sent questions to Chiefs of Police of various cities asking: 'What in your opinion are the principal causes of the trouble among the young people of your city?' I received sixty replies, and without exception all agreed: 'These parents are to

MINISTER OFFERS TO FIGHT.

Members of Church Object to Sermon, and He Challenges Them.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., July 16.—The Rev. William Matthewson, pastor of the Swedish Valley Methodist Church, offered at the service to-day to fight any three men in the valley.

The challenge was the climax of a series of sensational attacks upon members of the Masonic and other secret orders. Mr. Matthewson declared to-day that no Mason ought to have a place in church and that no minister who was a member of the order had ever had a successful revival. He savagely attacked the Grange and the Odd Fellows.

Hiram Lent, Warren White, and another prominent member of the church rose and asked the preacher to confine his sermon to topics of religion. He ordered them out of the church and then issued a challenge to fight the three men. His challenge has not been accepted.

COSTLY SCHOOL "EXTRAS."

Music, Shopping Expeditions, and Theatres Are in the List.

It would be difficult to devise a more expensive manner of bringing up a girl than to send her to an exclusive private school in New York City. The cost for one years is as much, if not more, than it takes to support the average New York family for the same length of time. The simple board and tuition at the best private schools in the city cost anywhere from $1,000 to $1,500 a year. At Vassar College and similar institutions the price of board and tuition for the same length of time is $400. Of course, this does not include music and other almost inevitable "extras" that add materially to the cost of a young woman's education, and which are considered indispensable to her accomplishments. In New York private schools of high degree the extra charge for piano lessons and the use of a piano for practice varies from $200 to $350 a year, according to the teacher selected. The charge for piano lessons in Vassar is $100 a year. In private schools pupils are taxed $35 a year for the use of the piano, even if they only strum upon it occassionally and take no music lessons at all.

But a suit now pending before the Supreme Court, in which a New York merchant is defending an action brought for "extras" by the proprietors of a New York boarding school that has a reputation the world over wherever women of culture and fashion congregate, show that the musical extra is by no means the only one that swells the sum total of the year's account. The items in the bill referred to, as submitted to the court, include opera and theatre tickets, carriage rides, shopping chaperons, and incidental expenses of gymnasium instruction. Parents who send their girls to the select private schools in this city are warned, generally by catalogue and always verbally, that the extras referred to must be expected, and that no pupil in the school can avoid them without making herself conspicuous and uncomfortable. Girls in a select private school are not permitted, either on holidays or at any other time, to leave the premises, to enter any shop, public conveyance, or place of amusement without a chaperon provided by the principal. The usual charge for a shopping chaperon is 50 cents an hour. For the opera, theatre, or other place of public entertainment it is more.

"It is extremely difficult to enumerate the list of extras in a school for young girls," said an ex-teacher in one of these institutions to a reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES. "They vary, according to the ideas of the principals and the individual extravagance of the pupils. With the closest supervision, a girl who likes to spend money can get rid of more of it in a private school than would be possible, probably, if she were under the eye of her mother. It is extremely unpleasant, to say the least, for a principal to tell a pupil that she is running too large an expense account, particularly if her father is well to do. But a girl who goes to any established boarding school can no more avoid extras than a man who expects to be well served in good restaurants can avoid giving tips.

"To begin with, it is not at all easy for a girl to get into a first-class boarding school in New York. The waiting lists of some of them are as long as the waiting lists in the fashionable men's clubs. I know of one school near Central Park where there is no chance whatever for girls not already registered for three years to come. The forms of applications for admission are most rigid. They discount the census enumerator for inquiries into family detail. References, both from a business and social point of view, must be eminently satisfactory. Half-year tuition is not allowed under any circumstances. If a girl is taken into a school at $1,000 a year for tuition and board, she must pay $1,000, no matter if she is taken out at the end of six weeks or six months from illness or any cause whatsoever. Private schools in New York are prosperous enough to be thus independent.

"In a private boarding school a girl is educated more with a view to domestic and social life than she is in a college. The teachers believe that shopping expeditions, attendance at the theatre and opera, dancing lessons, amateur theatricals, and extras of that sort appertain to a proper training for the care of a well-appointed house. They cultivate the self-possession, ease and grace of manner that distinguish the experienced woman of society from the stay-at-home. The usual charge for a theatre, including seat and a chaperon is $3. For the opera it is from $2 to $3 more, according to the location of the seats and the size of the party. Carriage hire may run from $1.50 to three times that sum, according to circumstances.

"Tuition, as it is generally understood in these schools, includes studies in language, literature, history, mathematics, science, elocution, and Bible study. The latter is compulsory unless the parents expressly specify to the contrary. Religious teaching is developed along evangelical lines, but is non-sectarian. Girls are required to go every Sunday morning to a church of the denomination to which their parents belong. If a girl goes alone to some particular church, she has to stand the individual expense of a chaperon. If three or four girls go to the same church the expense is divided.

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MERIDEN BRITA CO.

PEARY'S SHIP SAILS FOR THE NORTH POLE

Continued from Page 1.

of Columbia overboard. The professor was rescued with a boat hook. When the skipper returned to the dock at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street he found eleven persons waiting to be taken to the Roosevelt. He told them to wait, as he was thirsty.

Returning, he insisted on charging the guests of the Arctic Club for their trip, and would not start until he could get more passengers. When he had induced a couple to come aboard, so that he could have a company of "thirteen for good luck," as he expressed it, he started for the ship. The Roosevelt was just under way when the skipper reached her, and so he tried to cross her bows. Men in the party took the tiller from him in time to steer clear of the vessel. Then the skipper was allowed to resume his place astern, because there were no real sailormen aboard. His next achievement was to run head on into a stone-laden scow. Drenched to the skin and thoroughly frightened, his passengers finally reached the dock, the boat being down forward, because the bow of the launch was badly battered.

"In the darkness up there," said Henson to the children, "your father taught me to read so that on a fine night I can see the mast tops circling among the stars, writing over again, 'North Pole.' I had a dream last night about the ice frying on a stove, and that means success."

As the Roosevelt went down the North River and up the bay she had to keep her whistle blowing and her flag dipping. The liveliest salute was as she passed the Crescent Athletic Club, where the boom of a gun was heard.

Forward with the cook were the Peary children and "Teddy," the tiger cat. The veteran of the arctics, who boasts that he can make blubber taste like terrapin, was treating the children to watermelon. He was helping himself, too, explaining that he did not want to be greedy, but that he liked melon and they did not grow on icebergs. It might be a long time before he would have a chance at another Georgia watermelon. Assisting the cook and the children with the watermelon was Henson, a colored man, who has accompanied Peary on his previous expeditions, a man who has on several occasions saved the life of the arctic explorer.

Shortly after eight bells, while off Fort Wadsworth, the Roosevelt came to a standstill to let the guests of the Arctic Club board the navy tug Nantucket, which was put at the disposal of the club by Admiral Coghlan. To the surprise of his friends Commander Peary, with his new surgeon, boarded the tug. Salutes and cheers were exchanged as the tug turned cityward and the Roosevelt sailed for the north, with the Commander and his family returning. It was explained that he would leave by rail for Sydney, C. B., and the surgeon would leave Tuesday morning, to catch the steamer for their journey to the northernmost north.

Commander Peary again praised his ship as he saw her sailing away, saying that she was businesslike in build and equipment and that she would go about her work in a businesslike way. He said there never was such a ship before for exploration of the arctics.

On board the tug there was a reception at which Mr. Bridgman, Secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, wished godspeed and success to the expedition. Commander Peary in response said:

"I appreciate what the Arctic Club has done, and I hope the Roosevelt is going to accomplish what the club wishes. When I saw the ship leaving us I said to myself, 'I will do what God wills and the Arctic Club wishes.'"

DOG MISSES ARCTIC TRIP.

Animal Intended for Peary, Lost and Found, but Too Late.

Ralph Stewart Saunders, a Western merchant who was staying at the Hotel Marie Antoinette, bought an Eskimo dog for $250 last week and sent it to the dog store of Ernest Ohlendorf, 40 West Sixty-second Street, to be kept until he could find time to give it to Commander Peary to take with him on his arctic journey.

Thursday the dog was stolen. The police were notified, and last night Detectives Wall and Thelan saw a dog that answered the description being led by two young men in Amsterdam Avenue. The men said they had found the animal, but the police locked them up and took the dog around to Ohlendorf. He identified the dog but said: "What use is it now? Peary has gone, and so has Mr. Saunders." Saunders has left the hotel, and his address is not known.

Cannot Save the Izumrud.

TOKIO, July 16.—Admiral Yamada, commanding a squadron sent north on a reconnaissance, reports that the Russian cruiser Izumrud, which fled north after the battle of the Sea of Japan, is a complete wreck, and that there is no hope of floating her. The vessel lies beached at the entrance to Vladimir Bay.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

3:05 A. M.—527 Sixth Avenue; C. W. Phorte; damage, $200.

9:15 A. M.—236 East Forty-sixth Street; George Lutz; damage, $16.

10:45 A. M.—494 Grand Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

12:20 P. M.—101 Avenue D; owner unknown; damage, $25.

12:20 P. M.—1,067 Second Avenue; Max Englert; damage, $35.

12:30 P. M.—1,386 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $16.

2:00 P. M.—510 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; N. Sider; damage, $25.

3:30 P. M.—506 West Forty-eighth Street; J. Mullen; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—73 West Houston Street; N. Debiasi; damage, $25.

4:05 P. M.—97 and 99 Bleecker Street; Harris Brothers; damage, $10,000.

4:05 P. M.—221 and 223 West One Hundred and Ninth Street; Mary Hurley; damage, $2,000.

5:25 P. M.—129 West Ninety-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

7:25 P. M.—411 East Twenty-ninth Street; Condonara Dididodi; damage, $5.

TWO NEW ARRESTS FOR BROOKLYN FIRE

Follow Confession Made by Samuel Levine, a Prisoner.

SAID HE WAS TO GET $125

Identifies in Hospital Joseph Fregello and Harry Davis as His Accomplices.

Two more arrests were made yesterday by Detectives Reedy and Graham of the Brooklyn Detective Bureau as a result of the confession obtained by Capt. Harkins from Samuel Levine, who was arrested on suspicion of having tried to set fire to the tenement at 318 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, and who later tried to commit suicide by jumping out of a window on the fifth floor of Brooklyn Police Headquarters.

The prisoners were Joseph Fregello, a saloonkeeper of Mott and Hester Streets, Manhattan, who owns the Union Avenue house, and Harry Davis, the eighteen-year-old son of Phil Davis, who was arrested on Saturday. Davis is accused of having arranged an agreement between Fregello and Levine by which Levine was to receive $125 for setting fire to the house. Both Fregello and young Davis were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital, where Levine was thought to be dying. His condition had improved so much, however, in the last couple of days that he may recover from the effects of his five-story leap. But he is kept in ignorance of this to make him tell the whole truth.

Yesterday he identified Fregello, whose name he did not know, and Davis. He said that Fregello had told him he had $3,000 insurance on the house at 318 Union Avenue and desired to realize on this, as the building did not pay. Fregello denied all that Levine said, and mentioned as proof of the improbability of the accusation that the house was mortgaged and that the mortgagee held the insurance. The prisoners were locked up at Police Headquarters.

H&I COLLARS ARE LINEN



THE FRONTENAC

A modish collar for modern people—graceful, comfortable, distinctive.

One of the best shapes for summer—adapted for either negligee or starched shirts.

The linen kind, and sold at the linen price—2 for 25c.

"Slip-Easy" band, eyelet buttonholes, English welt seams and wide stitching.

Tell your dealer you must have H. & I. "Warranted Linen" Collars.

If your dealer can't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen versus Cotton," and get collar-wise.

IF IT'S H&I IT'S LINEN

HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York



OLD CROW RYE IS The Very Best Whiskey

Sold Everywhere.

H. B. KIRK & CO., NEW YORK.

"Identical qualities at HALF Fifth Ave. prices."

MID-SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE

Gowns, Waists & Skirts

THE HOLLY,

10 West 22d St., near 5th Avenue.

ESPIC'S CIGARETTES, OR POWDER

PROMPTLY CURES ASTHMA

Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression Suffocation, Neuralgia

J. Espic, 20 Rue St. Lazare Paris

E. Fougera & Co., New York

Gibson's

Pure Rye Whiskey

Every discovery, every improvement in distilling whiskey has been adopted in making Gibson's Pure Rye Whiskey.

For sale by all dealers

MOORE & SHINOTT Distillers Philadelphia New York Office 60 Broad Street

The great July clearing sale offers unprecedented values

OVER $200,000 worth of seasonable merchandise marked for immediate selling at prices that make this occasion the greatest bargain event in high grade merchandise in New York City—in odd lots—odd sizes—broken lines, cut pieces and all summer goods priced unmindful ofcost. Haven't the room to announce all bargains—you'll find them in every department.

Decided reductions women's suits and skirts.

ALL those dainty, seasonable, stylish creations in keeping with the spirit of our July clearing sale will be marked at quick selling prices—values are positively unprecedented. Early choosing will be unusually desirable. Third Floor.

$6.75 for $16 silk shirt waist suits, plain and changeable taffetas; also fancy figured silks, small checks and pin stripes—in a variety of colorings and models. The remainder of our stock. One of them will be just what you want.

19.75 for values up to $45 in silk suits and demi-effects, taffetas, chiffon silks and raja, in black and high colors—such as blue, green, rose, brown and tan.

5.75 for $7.50 light, airy dimity dresses, blue with white dot, or white with black, blue or red dot—full bodice and short sleeves trimmed with Val. lace; full gathered round skirt, with tucks and insertion.

3.75 for $6 white linen and rep skirts, in all the various plaited models, up as high as 21 gore plaited effects—side and box plaited, finely tailored and shrunken.

17.50 for $25 all linen suits for mid-summer wear—the "Butterfly" model, comes in light blue or all white; daintily trimmed with heavy applique, lace or insertions of Mexican or Cluny lace, fastened with handsome pearl buttons or white ornaments—plaited skirts. Special new line.

12.00 to $18.75 voile skirts, made in a new Fall style, cluster plaited and over a full heavy silk drop. As a rule colored voiles come more expensive than black; while we have white, gray and blue along with the black. Excellent quality viole.

The July sale of hosiery.

HAVE you noticed the great throngs at the bargain squares all week? We're going to add an impetus to this sale to-day by adding greater buying inducements. To-day we place on sale the entire shipment of hosiery especially secured for this sale. There'll be a revelation in values. Come and share them. Main Floor.

19c for women's 50c black hose.

Think of a pair of absolutely fast dye black hosiery for 19c! Why, hundreds will want a dozen pairs each, and they're a quality worn more or less by all women during warm weather. Cool and wearable—including lisles, black and colored; cotton, black and colored; laces and tans. **19c**

Here are other values of equal merit.

29c a pair for women's 50c. to $1 sample hosiery—in this lot you will find the greatest assortment of high class merchandise ever shown.

35c a pair, or three pairs for $1, for men's high grade 50c. and 75c. hose. They include all the newest creations for the man of natty ideas.

50c for women's high grade novelty hose. They include neat embroidery figures and colored gauze lisles; also plain black cobweb lisle—white lace ankle, plain shades for evening wear.

95c per pair for women's plain black $1.50 pure silk thread hose.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Extraordinary values muslin underwear.

JUST in time for our great July clearing sale—a manufacturer's entire surplus stock of high grade muslin underwear, bought at a price that makes it possible to put this offering forward as one of the July clearing sale bargains that will ever be remembered because of the extraordinarily low prices.

You know May and June were backward months, for the manufacturers' sales were curtailed—hence this purchase at a great price concession.

Economical purchasers, who appreciate high grade muslin underwear, made under strict sanitary conditions, at a saving which you will recognize as well worth a journey to this store. Second Floor.

25c for corset covers and drawers. Garments are full, best qualities of cambric and nainsook, trimmed with laces, tucks, &c.

50c for 75c. corset covers of fine nainsook, made pretty and full, with dainty trimmings of new laces, beading and ribbon.

75c. for 1.00 corset covers—nainsook in French designs with pretty shaped yokes of lace and embroidery.

1.25 for 1.95 nainsook corset covers, entire fronts formed of laces and embroideries, tucked backs and dainty edge. Other styles at $1.95, $2.95, $3.95, $4.50 up to $12.00.

50c. for 75c. nainsook and cambric Drawers, trimmed with tucks and laces.

1.00 for 1.50 cambric drawers, made with deep flounces, trimmed embroideries and tucks.

1.50 for 2.25 fine nainsook drawers, exceptionally pretty designs, with full circular flounce, trimmed with ruffles of pretty laces and embroideries.

50c. for 75c. night gowns, excellent quality of muslin and cambric—with yokes of embroidery and tucks.

75c. for 1.00 nainsook and cambric night gowns; in the newest models, trimmed with laces and embroideries.

1.00 for 1.50 nainsook night gowns, slip over and yoke effects, dainty trimmings of laces and embroideries. Other styles at $1.95, $2.50, $2.95, $3.95, $4.95, $6.95.

50c. for 75c. chemise of nainsook and cambric, round neck styles, with laces and embroideries.

1.00 for 1.50 fine nainsook chemise—various styles—prettily trimmed with fine laces—deep ruffle and lace finish bottom.

1.25 for 1.85 nainsook chemise, with yokes of laces and embroideries, flounce, tucks and lace on skirt. Other styles at $1.95, $2.75, $2.95, $3.98, $5.95.

50c. for 75c. cambric petticoats, full flounce, with cluster of tucks.

1.00 for 1.50 walking skirts of cambric; deep ruffles, finished with tucks, &c.

1.25 for 1.95 petticoats of fine cambric; full flounce, trimmed with embroidery and cluster of tucks.

2.95 for 4.00 cambric petticoats, made very handsomely, with wide insertions and clusters of fine tucks; finished with lace ruffle. Other styles at $3.95, $4.05, $5.95, $6.95, $7.50, up to $50.00.

25c. for children's 50c. cambric drawers, hemstitched and trimmed with full lace trimmed ruffle. Sizes 1 to 14 years.

12c. for children's muslin drawers, finished with tucks and hemstitched hem. Sizes 1 to 14 years.

Children's gingham aprons.....35c
Baby gingham creepers.....50c
Children's gingham play suits.....75c

27 inch $1 Rough Shantungs at 45c.

EVERY fibre guaranteed pure silk—first time they've ever been sold for this price, and the best selling silk in the market. The price is one of the features of our great July Clearing Sale. Main Floor.

45c We've sold more rough Shantung silks than any other house in America—now comes the clearing up of the cut pieces and odd lengths—colors are all of the season's much wanted shades. To-day the $1 quality at 45c. **45c**

48c for 85c. pure white Habutai silk, 27 inches wide—fashion's favorite for shirt waists—is also much in vogue for underwear. We guarantee this silk to be an excellent value at 85c.

35c for 75c. and 85c. satin foulards, great variety of colors and styles.

95c a yard for $1.25 black dress taffeta, 36 inches wide.

39c a yard for good quality colored taffeta.

69c a yard for $1 pure black silk peau de crepe—full 24 inches wide, name woven in selvedge.

45c for 75c. white figured habutais—nothing better made for a cool washable Summer gown or waist. 24 inches wide.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

56 inch English mohair at 49c.

JUST what you want for Summer costumes, skirts and bathing suits—a cloth that formerly sold at 98c.—2,000 yards on sale to-day at 49c.—neat checks in a splendid assortment—variety of colorings—double warp—bright silk lustre, at 49c. Main Floor.

59c a yard for $1.00 cream serge, strictly all pure wool, double warp, a beautiful fabric for cool summer costumes—

75c. a yard for $1.25 cream and ivory white English Mohair—Bright silk lustre.

79c. a yard for $1.50 ivory white English Sicilians, double warp, beautiful soft silk finish—full 45 inches wide.

98c. a yard for cream English mohair in beautiful self color silk dots, also figures, soft and silky.

49c. a yard for 98c. English mohair Sicilians, bright and lustrous, in navy, brown and black—52 inches wide.

Clearing sale of waists.

WE'VE gathered all the odd lots from our best selling high priced waists, and put them out for to-day's selling at typical July clearing sale prices. Second Floor.

Exclusive styles, daintily trimmed with lace, embroidery and tucks; prices are about half.

$1 for 2.00 sheer lawn waists, ten excellent styles, beautifully designed with tucks, hemstitching insertions and trimmed collar and cuffs—some have pointed yoke effects, inserted with embroidery and lace. Second Floor.

1.98 for $3 fine lawn shirt waists, trimmed elaborately with lace and embroidery insertion and tucks—also trimmed front and back.

3.25 for allover embroidery shirt waists, with yoke formed of plaits, elbow sleeves trimmed with lace and trimmed ruffle.

3.98 for 6.00 lingerie Waists—neatly made, elaborately trimmed with insertions, tucks and beadings.

6.95 for 12.00 China silk waists—all exquisitely trimmed with Jap drawn work and short sleeves; others trimmed with elaborate fronts.

Fine lingerie waists trimmed with insertions, hand embroidery sprays, designed fronts, at $7.95, $10.00 and $15.00.

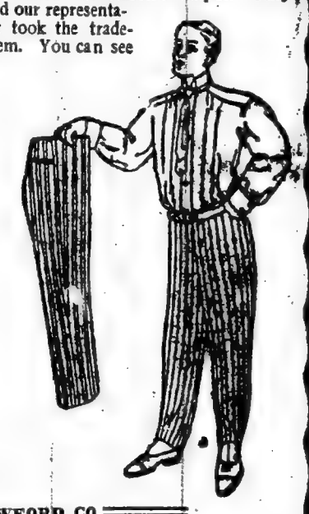
25c. for 50c. dressing sacques.

Those cool lawn kimonos and sacques, figured effects, with solid border of lawn.

89c. for $1.50 values—$1.25 for $2.50 values. $2.85 for $5—beautiful house gowns.

Unexampled trouser sale. 5.00 values at $3.

OVER 1,000 pairs of men's trousers, made earlier in the season for a prominent New York maker who overestimated the season's output. They offered them at a tremendous price concession, and our representative was quick to secure the entire stock. Maker took the trademark out of these trousers before we received them. You can see the cut threads.



$3 Trousers such as merchant tailors turn out at a cost to you of from $7 to $10

Striped worsteds—fancy cheviots—mixed effects; also a fine line of French flannels and homespuns. Outing pants made with turn up bottoms—we have all sizes from 29 to 50 waist. The materials are all London shrunk and are fashioned after the famous Poole system of London. Second Floor.

Every pair of trousers in this sale would be considered a conservative investment at $5.00—and at $3.00 they are the most attractive men's clothing price concession of the season.

We anticipate crowding our clothing department from the store's opening till it closes this evening.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The season's greatest embroidery sale.

ANOTHER crowning feature of the great July clearing sale—we have assembled all our embroideries that are slightly soiled or handled, and priced to create a furore here to-day. Main Floor.

They are in four lots, and priced in an interesting manner—Embroideries of fine St. Gall manufacture, season's newest designs—Edgings, Insertions, Beadings, Bandings, Galloons, Allovers, Skirtings and Flouncings.

Here they are, divided for you into four lots.

Lot 1—At 5c. a yard, were 10c. and 15c. Remnants of Edgings, Insertions, Beadings, Galloons in Medallion, Beading and irregular effects on Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss.

Lot 2—At 21c. a yard, were 39c. to 65c a yard. Soiled sample strips and remnants of fine Embroidery Bands, Insertions, Edgings, Skirtings, &c., in a large assortment of beautiful designs.

Lot 3—At 35c. a yard, value 75c. to $1.00. Large collection of soiled sample strips and remnants of Edgings, Insertions, Bandings, Skirtings, Allovers, Corset Cover widths, in latest designs of Eyelet, Teneriffe, Irish Point, copy of French handwork, &c.

Lot 4—At 75c. a yard, value $1.25 and $1.50. These are soiled flouncings, 27 and 45 inches wide, and are of this season's most exclusive designs, of finest embroidery; also lace trimmed in ruffled and scalloped effects.

55c. for $1 Val. laces—Thousands of dozens ready for your selection to-day, with a range of patterns to satisfy the most critical purchaser—edgings and insertions to match in different widths in both $1.00 French and German Valenciennes; dozen yards..... 55c

Toilet articles.

Violet Ammonia, for the bath; pint, 10c.; qt., 18c.

Sea Salt; 8-lb. bag, 10c.

Kaiserine German Cologne; 50c. size, 38c.; 75c. size, 58c.

Houbigant's Ideal Perfume; ounce, $1.39.

Imported Bay Rum; ½-pint bottle, 25c.; pint, 48c.; quart, 79c.

Double Distilled Witch Hazel; pint, 10c.; quart, 20c.

Bath Sprays; 50c. values, 29c.; $1.00 values, 79c.

Dentiseptine, the largest bottle of the best tooth powder, 25c. size, 17c.

Doctor Earl's Foot Powder, 15c.

Persperine; a wonderful powder for excessive perspiration, destroying all odor, 19c.

Coke's Dandruff Cure, 37c. and 65c.; and a 25c. cake Coke's Shampoo Soap free with each bottle.

Violet Smelling Salts, 25c.

Witch Hazel Liquid Cream, for sunburn; 35c. size, 19c.

Packer's Tar Soap; 2 for 25c.

Cuticura Soap; 2 for 25c. (No mail orders.)

Powder Paper Books, take shine off the nose, 10c.; 8 for 25c.

Roger & Gallet Toilet Powder, Violet and Heliotrope, 14c. Main Floor.

Unprecedented values in wash goods.

ALL the odd and cut pieces which we do not and will not consider during the approaching inventory have been brought out and placed on two great bargain squares and priced for immediate selling, affording an opportunity to buy seasonable and exclusive wash goods at the lowest prices quoted during the year. Main Floor.

5c for wash goods worth up to 25c. Handsome sheer effects, in fine lawns, batistes, ginghams and chambrays—we've been selling them right along up to 25c., but to-day you choose from hundreds of styles at the most sensationally low prices we've ever quoted, 5c. **5c**

At **8½c** Canvas suitings, all shades—plain Scotch suitings, green mixed effects, for outing suits. Formerly 18c.

At **12½c** French voiles, French veilings, sheer organdies, linette suitings, 32-inch chambray. Selling up to 39c. a yard.

At **19c** French organdies—floral designs on very fine chiffon cloth—mostly large roses—all colors. Good value at 39c. a yard.

7½c. for 18c. cotton voiles in plaids, checks, stripes and solid colors.

9c. for 18c. embroidered linon batiste, tan with green, tan with red, tan-black, tan with gray.

Kneipp underwear

$3.50 pure linen, $1.50.

TWELVE THOUSAND garments are what we sold in the first sale, recently held—purchased and disposed of all there was in this country—this second lot comes direct from the factory in Denmark—all sizes—natural color—long and short sleeves—regular length drawers, also limited assortment in white—price everywhere $3.25 to $3.50—to-day, $1.50. Main Floor.

C. COMMICHAU TRADE Linen Tricote MARK Approved of & recommended by Prelate KNEIPP

KNEIPP-LINEN MADE IN DENMARK FROM IRISH LINEN YARNS

Physicians, athletes, physical culture experts and all who have made a study of the human body insist on wearing Kneipp linen mesh underwear, because it keeps the body dry and cool in the summer, absorbing all the perspiration as no other underwear will do. Recently the makers challenged every noted manufacturer of underwear in the country to produce a quality equal to Kneipp. Expert judges were selected, and after due deliberation pronounced the product we offer you at less than half price to-day the finest production in the world. **$1.50**

The quality of the merchandise is the highest of any underwear ever sold under like circumstances. Years ago Father Kneipp, a noted German priest, discovered the health-giving properties of linen underwear, and year after year it has been improved, until to-day it has reached a state of perfection. Remember the tremendous price concession is going to make them go very fast—$3.25 to $3.50 Kneipp pure linen mesh underwear at $1.50.

Great shoe sale made possible by great shoe change.

ON September 1st we become New York's selling agents for the celebrated QUEEN QUALITY SHOES, and prior to the incoming of the largest single stocks in America of these world-wide famous fashionable shoes for women we intend to dispose of all shoes and Oxfords on hand at a decisive reduction, presenting to the public of New York a shoe buying opportunity that o'ershadows any similar occasion that has been offered. Second Floor.

Our famous Ess See Ess $3.50 boots and oxfords at $1.95.

Just the bare announcement of these Superior Shoes at $1.95 will bring hundreds of women who have been buying these Shoes for years and have found them the best $3.50 Shoes in America. It will pay you to anticipate an entire year's supply.



We wish to impress upon you that this is not a lot of Shoes that have been made up special for a sale, but our own entire stock of exclusive Shoes reduced to a figure that marks the lowest selling price of shoes of such high standard.

Every up to date style, especially designed for early Fall or present wear, will be included. All patent leathers are included, such as glazed kid, patent kid or patent calf, black Russia calf, lace or button styles, in light, medium or heavy soles; hand welted or hand turned soles—all styles, all heels, from the low common sense heel to the dainty high Louis XV. heels—every style of last imaginable—all sizes and all widths from AA to E and 2½ to 8. Never before have we placed on sale such a complete assortment of styles and sizes of Ess See Ess $3.50 shoes at $1.95.

1,000 pairs of $4 and $5 boots at $2.45. Just half the original price is what we quote to clean up this stock of high priced shoes. These include as fine a lot of lace and button boots as were ever offered for $5.00. This is your opportunity to purchase a pair of our $4.00 and $5.00 boots at our clearance price, $2.45.

Another robe sale

ONE of the many important bargain features incident to the July Clearing Sale. We have held many robe sales—in fact, they are the talk of New York's discerning shoppers. This sale is the most important event of its kind we have ever held—radical price concession—all our imported and domestic robes assembled at a price that will make enthusiastic selling here to-day. Main Floor.

$7.50 for $15.00 robes.
$8.95 for $16.50 robes.
$12.50 for $19.50 robes.
$23.50 for $40.00 robes.
$35.00 for $60.00 robes.

There is a large variety of different styles and materials—all this season's creations.

At $7.50—Dainty white embroidered robes; also French printed organdies, lace trimmed.

At $8.95—White embroidered robes—several styles.

At $12.50—Poplinette robes in white and colors.

At $23.50—Embroidered batiste robes in white and ecru.

At $35.00—Embroidered batiste robes in white; also hand embroidered linen robes.

Now in progress, annual pure food show groceries

CONDENSED MILK—Gail Borden's Fern Brand; six cans, 41c.; can..... 7c

FLOUR — SIMPSON Crawford's Best XXXX Patent; ¼ bbl. sack..... 76c

PETER'S ORIGINAL Swiss Milk Chocolate, No. 98; dozen, $1.00; cake..... 9c

HOMINY — SCHUMACHER'S best granulated or pearl; 5 lb. carton..... 16c

MAINE SUCCOTASH OR Sugar Corn—Royal Stuart, the cream of Maine State; dozen, $1.50; can..... 13c

FRESH BUTTER—ROYAL Stuart Extra Creamery, the kind we are noted for; 5-lb crock, $1.32; 3-lb. pail..... 81c

10c. additional for sealed crock with handle

SNIDER'S SALAD DRESSING—½-pint bottle..... 12c

COCOA—RUNKEL BROS.' best; ½-lb. screw top can.. 21c

SCOTCH OATMEAL—Robinson's, the best produced in Scotland; six packages, 58c.; package..... 10c

EARLY JUNE PEAS—Royal Stuart, extra quality; dozen, $1.65; can..... 15c

OLIVES—Royal Stuart Manzanillas—Pitted and stuffed with Pimentoes; 3 bottles, $1.00; regular 40c. vase style bottle..... 35c

PURE FRUIT JAMS—Royal Stuart, guaranteed fresh fruit and refined sugar; raspberry, strawberry and six popular varieties; three pots, $1.00; 2 lb. pot..... 35c

BAKING POWDER—Stuart, guaranteed equal to any 40c. brand; 2½-lb. can, 70c.; ½-lb. can, 15c.; 1-lb. can..... 29c

SWEET SIFTED PEAS—Valley brand, New York State; doz., 95c.; can..... 8c

QUEEN OLIVES—NEW importation from Spain; ½ gal., 68c.; pint, 19c.; quart..... 35c

WHOLE FRUITS—ROYAL Stuart extra preserved Strawberries or Red Cherries; 2-lb. glass jar..... 54c

COFFEE — SIMPSON Crawford SPECIAL blend of Java and Mocha, rich flavor; 10 lbs., $2.48; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

MIXED TEAS—GREEN or Black and all our 35c. varieties; 3 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 35c

GOLDEN SANTOS COFFEE or rich, full flavored Cucuta, Maracaibo; 6 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 18c

MESSINA LEMONS—Bright, juicy, thin-skinned fruit; dozen, 30c., 25c., and..... 20c

TOMATOES—THE POPULAR River Tide brand; case 24 cans, $1.95; dozen, $1.00; 3-lb. can..... 9c

CEREBOS — NUTRITIVE Table Salt; regular 15c. can..... 10c

Cerebos Salt Shaker complimentary with each purchase.

OATMEAL—Fresh rolled, large, white flakes or old-fashioned STEEL CUT Oatmeal; 5 lbs..... 18c

RUSSIAN TEA—W. Wissotzky & Co., Moscow, Russia; No. 150, 1-lb. package, 60c.; large glass jar..... 75c

A glass of Iced Russian Tea served complimentary to all visitors.

SARDINES—Laroze & Cie genuine French fish, in pure olive oil; dozen, $1.15; regular 15c. can..... 10c

FROTANA—THE NEW fruit biscuit or ginger wafers, National Biscuit Co.'s INNER SEAL GOODS. Six cartons, 45c.; per carton..... 8c

MILLER'S SOAP, MADE with naphtha; 10 cakes in carton, 38c.; five cakes..... 19c

GLOSS STARCH—CAMERON gives a lustre to all linens; 8 lb. wood box, 43c.; 1 lb. carton..... 23c

FIVE O'CLOCK TEAS—Saltines, Saratoga flakes, Nabisco sugar wafers and all varieties of champagne wafers; National Biscuit Co.'s, highest quality; large 25c. tin, hermetically sealed..... 20c

RICE—Fancy Carolina; 10 lbs., 45c.; 5 lbs..... 23c

CLIMAX BACON—Armour's best English cured; 4 to 8 lb. pieces; regular price, 19c.; special, lb. 14½c

HAMS — ARMOUR'S BEST STAR or Simpson, Crawford SPECIAL; mild cured; these hams are the best obtainable; family size, lb..... 12⅞c

CAROLINA RICE—FANCIEST whole head, grown in the White River district; 5-lb. cotton sack, 48c.; 3 lbs..... 25c

CAKE AND PASTRY Flour—Royal Stuart—The best cake flour obtainable; 10-lb. sack, 45c.; 5-lb. sack..... 25c

SOAP—ROYAL STUART, best family, for all laundry and household use; box 60 bars, $2.85; five bars, 25c.; 10-lb. bars, 49c

LET SIRIGNANO PRESENT HIS WONDERFUL ROYAL ITALIAN BAND.



LITTLE FOLKS
Come and see THE FUNNY MARIONETTE MINSTRELS.

A GRA REVESTODOR DA SOSA, the popular magician. See him take a rabbit out of your hat Exhibition of pedigreed dogs. Pet dogs of every description.

FREE SAMPLES FOR EVERYBODY.



WAVERLY COFFEE—A favorite blend of fine imported JAVA and MOCHA; 25-lb. drum, $4.78; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c

HUNTLEY & PALMER'S superior Dinner Biscuit, entire wheat midgets, Monarch or Petty Burr; regular 10c. carton, 8c.; six cartons.. 45c

FRUIT SYRUPS—ROYAL Stuart; all varieties; qt. bottle, 38c.; pint bottle..... 22c

SUGAR CORN—CAMERON fancy New York State, creamy and tender; dozen, $1.00; can..... 9c

STARCH — ELECTRIC, Victor or Ivory; regular 10c. package..... 6c

SCOURING SOAP—Pride of the Kitchen; six bars, 25c.; bar..... 4½c

LIBBY'S LOAF MEATS, for sandwiches—Beef, Veal, Ham, Hamburger or Luncheon Loaf; 6 cans, 70c.; can..... 12c

Libby's Child's Bank, also "How to Make Good Things to Eat" (Cook Book,) complimentary with each purchase.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN Corn—Owhagena brand; sweet baby corn, dozen, $1.35; can..... 12c

CHILI SAUCE — ROYAL Stuart; extra quality; half dozen pints, $1.43; pint bottle 25c

GRAPE JUICE — VINELAND or Royal Stuart, made from large selected, luscious grapes; dozen, $2.70; pint bottle..... 23c

PICKLES—ROYAL Stuart—Gherkens or Mixed; large 40-oz. bottle..... 50c

POTATOES—THE LARGE mealy kind; grown in Florida; bbl., $1.85; bushel, 60 lbs., 74c.; peck, 15 lbs..... 9c

TAR SOAP—FAIRBANK'S Glycerine or Armour's; 7 bars, 25c.; bar..... 3½c

TEAS—GRAGRANT FORMOSA, Oolong, English Breakfast, India-Ceylon and all our regular 75c. varieties; 5 lbs. in tea caddy, $2.75; 1-lb. chest..... 60c

HOLLAND RUSK—THE original Holland Toast; 12 large pieces in package..... 10c

HILL'S SWEET PICKLE Chips—regular 15c. jar..... 18c

CREAM OF WHEAT or Royal Stuart Breakfast Food; regular 15c. carton..... 12c

SUGAR—H. & E. best refined granulated; 5, 10 or 25 lb. cotton sacks; lb..... 5¾c

NEW SALMON STEAKS—Royal Stuart, finest Columbia River Fish; this spring's pack; dozen, $1.40; can..... 12c

SUCCOTASH — VALLEY Brand—Fancy New York State Pack; special, doz., 94c.; can..... 8c

PETTIJOHN'S BEAR Brand California Breakfast Food; 9c package..... 9c

QUAKER PUFFED RICE—American Cereal Co.'s newest production; six packages, 58c.; package..... 10c

PARAFFINE CANDLES—The best for home use; 6's; regular $1; 6-lb. box..... 78c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Royal Stuart red ripe fruit, superior flavor; dozen, $1.40; mammoth 5¾-inch can..... 12c

The wine department.
Specials for To-day.

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING—Pure Rye Whiskey. Gallon, $3.50; full quart bottle..... 90c

OLD CROW WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle 69c

MONOGRAM PURE RYE WHISKEY — Gallon, $2.75; full quart bottle..... 75c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessey & Co., vintage 1896. Case, 12 bottles, $11.00; regular $1.25 size bottle..... 1.00

HOLLAND GIN—Van Gelder's Finest Hollands. Gallon, $3.10; large 1-3 gallon bot., $1.05; regular $1.00 size bottle 69c

GETREIDE KUMMEL—Feiner Doppel; gal., $3.25; bot. 68c

CLARETS AND RHINE Wines—Gallon, $1.25, 88c. and 64c. Case 12 quart bottles, $3.84, $2.75.. 2.30

PURE NATIVE WINES—Sherry, Port, Angelica, Muscatel, Madeira or Tokay; gallon, $2.25, $1.45, $1.00 and 78c.; full quart bottle, 65c., 53c., 45c. and..... 38c

GINGER ALE—COCHRANE & Co., Belfast, Ireland—Imported in glass; dozen..... 1.18

PURE GRAPE BRANDY—Vintage 1895; gallon, $2.75; bottle. 75c

BLACKBERRY BRANDY—Highly recommended for medicinal use; gallon, $2.85; bottle..... 74c

Lace curtain clearance.

PRICES in some instances are less than half. We have taken every odd lot of lace curtains in the house and marked them at prices that will create a sensation to-day. Each lot contains a sample curtain which has become somewhat soiled from handling, but is otherwise perfect—as there are but two and three pairs of a kind, early shoppers will, of course, secure best choice. Fourth Floor.

$37.50 and $45.00 Curtains now 19.75
$27.50 and $35.00 Curtains now 15.00
$18.75 and $19.50 Curtains now 12.50
$15.00 and $17.50 Curtains now 9.75
$13.50 and $14.25 Curtains now 8.90
$11.50 and $12.75 Curtains now 7.50
$9.75 and $10.50 Curtains now 5.90
$7.50 and $8.25 Curtains now 4.85
$5.90 and $6.50 Curtains now 3.95
$4.85 and $5.25 Curtains now 2.95
$3.95 and $4.50 Curtains now 1.95.

RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS—875 pairs of Ruffled Muslin Curtains, good sheer quality, with openwork stripes, dots and figures, 98c. and $1.25 values, choice, per pair..... 59c

BONNE FEMME CURTAINS—An importer's advance sample line, embracing the newest and best designs that will be shown this Fall. This entire magnificent collection is worth double and in many cases three and four times the sale price. 3.90, 6.90, 7.90

60c imported linoleum 37c

GENUINE Kircaldy linoleum, from the celebrated mills of Barry, Ostlere & Shepherd, Scotland, at less than you'll have to pay for the domestic. Third Floor.

37c. a square yard for 60c. linoleums—two yards wide.
47c. a square yard for 70c. linoleums—four yards wide.
69c. a square yard for $1.50 grade inlaid linoleum, one pattern.
38c. a square yard for Sampson's 50c. quality oilcloths.

MATTING AND SUMMER RUGS—sacrificed at ⅓ their real value—we do not intend to carry any Summer goods over, as the space is needed for Fall goods—consequently the greatest values ever offered.

7.95 for 40 yard roll of fine 12.00 and 14.00 China and Japan Matting.

3.95 for 40 yard roll of good 6.75 China Matting.

10.50 for 40 yard roll of extra fine quality 16.00 fancy China Matting.

Summer rugs.

7.95 for 10.50 9x12 Japanese jute Rugs.
8.75 for 10.75 9x12 American fibre Rugs.
17.75 for 24.00 9x12 Algerian porch Rugs.
14.50 for 18.50 8x10 Algerian porch Rugs.
Small sizes of all the above grades of rugs at proportionate reductions.

ADVISES TOWN TOPICS, NOTHING MORE---DEUEL

But the Justice Says He Sees No Harm in What It Prints.

HE WARNS THEM OF LIBEL

Only When Opinion Is Asked—Looks Out for Politics—Skips Society Gossip on Proof Sheets.

An effort was made yesterday to obtain information from Justice Deuel himself in regard to his exact connection with Town Topics beyond that of a stockholder in the company that publishes the weekly. It has been said that he was the censor of the paper and that Col. Mann, the editor and principal owner, was in the habit of submitting to him all items that might cause libel suits.

Justice Deuel was found in his home at 125 West Eightieth Street. Marked copies of the three latest issues of Town Topics were placed before him with the inquiry whether all or some of the notices selected on account of their attacks or innuendo had passed under his eyes and had his approval before appearing in print. This is one item that was submitted to Justice Deuel:

"Mrs. —— [the name was printed] has aged a good deal lately. Her complexion has become almost blue, and the crow's feet are visible at a distance. However, she is just as sprightly as ever, and the way she bounced around Newport in a short skirt, walking with sprightly step, certainly refuted reports of ill-health."

"Well, what wrong is there about that?" asked Justice Deuel smilingly when he had read the item. "That a woman has grown old—can there be anything wrong in telling that? And this woman has aged terribly in a short time."

"Can you think of many things that would give more pain to a woman—and particularly to a society woman—than that certificate of old age?" he was asked.

"Perhaps not," admitted Justice Deuel. "I didn't see it that way. However, I have never put eyes on those lines before."

Another notice was then pointed out, beginning with the words:

"Indications point to another divorce suit being instituted soon at Newport." Details follow, pointing out the unfortunate husband whose better half is supposed to be preparing for a separation. Another paragraph, printed directly below and separated from the preceding only by a dash, contained the names of all the persons concerned in the matter, connecting them in such a way that, although no reference was made to the insinuation of the other paragraph, the connection between the two could not be missed. As soon as this notice had been perused by Justice Deuel his attention was called to two others, each one of which contained references reflecting upon well-known men and women.

"I don't see much harm in any one of those," Justice Deuel said. "But that is neither here nor there. I want you to understand clearly that I don't bother myself with anything in the paper but the articles of a serious nature. The society gossip I have no interest in whatever. I never read it and I hate to hear of it. The only time I pay any attention to an article is when it is placed before me by Col. Mann or Mr. Wayne with a request for advice. You know, I have no power to reject anything that is to go into the paper. All I can do is to suggest that something should not be printed, for one reason or another."

Justice Deuel has repeated several times a day lately, and did so again yesterday, that he is not the counsel for either Col. Mann or Town Topics.

"But," he continued, "I know probably better than any other man what Col. Mann's political opinions are. And I give special attention to all notices that have reference to politics or business, seeing that their tone does not deviate from the policy of Col. Mann. When at the office of Town Topics, I just glance down the galleys and look for notices of that kind. You know, the paragraphs are printed without order, social and political and other items being placed together. I stop only at items of the kind I have mentioned. And now and then I write items of that kind. There was one such in the latest issue, and I'll point it out if you care to read it."

Justice Deuel picked out a notice in the issue of July 13 making eulogistic mention of President Roosevelt's selection of Elihu Root as successor to Mr. Hay. Justice Deuel is a stanch Republican. Originally appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Strong, he owes his present place to the appointment of Mayor Low.

The Justice was then asked if he had read an item speaking of a recent trial in the General Sessions Court, during which the presiding Judge permitted one of the jurymen to receive two business telegrams of particular importance after their contents had been ascertained by the court. This item ended with these words:

"Judge Foster weakly granted this absurd request, and thus vitiated the trial and insured his removal from the bench."

"I have an indistinct recollection of having seen that notice," Justice Deuel said, "but I saw no reason at the time why I should interfere with it."

Justice Deuel expressed regret that most of the newspapers represented him yesterday morning as refusing to give up the books of Town Topics that were required by the District Attorney for his investigation of the affairs of the fifteen-hundred-dollar subscription work to be known as "Finds and Fancies."

"All I did," he said, "was to tell Mr. Krotel when he called on me for the books that Mr. Daniels was the sole custodian of them in the absence of Col. Mann, and that I could not give up books that I did not have. Mr. Krotel told me Mr. Daniels had said he could not give them up without permission of his superior officer, that officer being myself. I took Daniels severely to task for saying something that was not true. I am not his superior officer. And he replied that he had not mentioned my name. I did not tell him not to surrender the books. What I did tell him was not to take any steps of importance without consulting the counsel for Town Topics, Mr. Lauterbach."

Offers Bail for Ahle.

Martin Engel, the Essex Street saloonkeeper, called at the Tombs Court yesterday afternoon to give bail for Charles H. Ahle, who is accused of attempted extortion by Broker E. M. Post, and is now awaiting action by the Grand Jury. He had with him deeds showing ownership of property valued at $50,000, which he was prepared to offer as security for the $3,500 bail in which Ahle is being held.

Magistrate McAvoy told Engel that the papers in the case had been sent to the Court of General Sessions and only a Judge of that court could take bail. Engel hurried out to find Judge Foster and a clerk of General Sessions, but had not returned at a late hour last night. Ahle remained in the Tombs.

Arrested, Had Costly Fur Rugs.

Three men, who described themselves as Charles Morgan of 776 East One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, a fur dealer, at 50 West Fifteenth Street; Philip Cohen, seventeen years old, of the same address, a salesman for Morgan, and Morris Baer, twenty-four, of 217 East Eighteenth Street, a bookkeeper for Morgan, were locked up at the Morrisania Station last night charged with being suspicious persons. When arrested they had with them three large bundles, which were found to contain fur rugs, valued at more than $1,000.

CALLED IN CARLTON CASE.

Several, Including Second Wife's Doctors, Summoned.

Coroner Flaherty of Brooklyn, who is inquiring into the cause of the death of one of the wives of Frederick E. Carlton, under arrest on a charge of larceny, has summoned several persons to appear before him this afternoon and tell what they know about Carlton. The Coroner would not give the names of these witnesses, but said the detectives had furnished the list. The two physicians who attended the second Mrs. Carlton during her illness are among those summoned to the hearing.

Coroner Flaherty said he thought District Attorney Clarke would apply to the Supreme Court to-day for an order to allow the body of the second Mrs. Carlton to be exhumed. Carlton will be arraigned in the Adams Street Court to-morrow to answer to the charge of larceny made against him by H. J. B. Schaub.

SERVICES AT STATE CAMP.

Gov. Stokes, His Staff, and a Throng of Visitors Attend.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 16.—Seldom has there been such a gathering at the religious services at the State camp as that which assembled on the lawn at the Governor's cottage this morning. Grouped on the porch were the Governor and his staff, and many handsomely gowned women. In an effort to provide seats the house was stripped of every available chair, and Gov. Stokes sent orderlies scurrying for camp stools.

Some of those at the services were Justice J. Franklin Fort, Gen. B. W. Spencer, F. W. Roebling, Col. E. W. Hine, Col. Henry W. Freeman, William Cloke, Riparian Commissioner; Frank H. Earle, President of the Raritan River Railroad, and State Treasurer Frank O. Briggs.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Cornelius Brett of Jersey City, who preached on "The Night Before the Battle."

The regiment had a day of rest. Guard mount at 9 o'clock and evening parade at 5:45 o'clock were the only ceremonies. Active work will begin in the morning. Gov. Stokes took a horseback ride early this morning, and rode with considerable confidence.

Lieut. Col. R. B. Reading of Trenton today announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Bertha Reading of Lambertville, to Lloyd Brooks of New York.

COLD STORAGE MEAT VANS.

Economy Proved in Liverpool—A New Style Milk Car.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—No longer will the sensibilities of Englishmen be offended by the sight of fresh meat supplies piled high on open trucks in progress through the dusty and smoky streets of cities if the innovation recently tried in Liverpool is generally adopted. From the standpoint of economy, as well as for decency and health, the Liverpool dealers approve the use of inclosed vans, built with insulating walls that keep the meat chilled in transit until it reaches the storage rooms of the retail shops.

This feature of meat delivery is but one of numerous experiments being made in England in the improved conveyance of provisions which have attracted the attention of American Consuls and been noticed in recent reports. Consul Griffiths, at Liverpool, says:

"It has long been realized that the means employed in this city and in other large English ports of loading perishable produce on open wagons and hauling it through the streets from the steamship to the cold storage plant, and thence to the retail shop, with no other protection from the sun or unfavorable weather than an ordinary wagon covering, causes an appreciable deterioration in the quality of the produce. Meat in transit has been affected to such an extent that, I am informed, the insurance companies are refusing to insure it against deterioration.

"To remove this cause of complaint and for the better preservation of the meat an improved method of transportation has been devised, consisting in fitting up the wagon in which the meat is hauled with an insulated cover. The cover is a light structure, about six and a half feet high. The sides, end, and top are built double, with an outer and inner sheeting of thin board and a space of about 3 inches between. This cavity is filled with sheet cork, a medium which has an insulating capacity nearly equal to that of silicate cotton. The bottom edge of the cover is lined all around with felt to form a close joint when the cover is placed on the wagon. The sides of the cover are provided with small trapdoors through which perishable goods can be introduced or withdrawn.

"Representatives of insurance companies and meat companies were present to observe the effect of the use of the covered van. A fact that caused much favorable comment was the maintenance of a temperature of only 32 degrees Fahrenheit inside the van, while the normal outside temperature was 65 degrees Fahrenheit. The shipment of lambs, when taken out, was not softened in the slightest and showed the bright bloom which is a feature of high-class meat in perfect condition."

Consul Moe, at Dublin, reports:

"An interesting departure has been made by the Great Northern Railroad Company of England in conveying milk, and the idea has been taken up in Ireland to the extent of urging the railroad companies to use similar apparatus. The milk cars are fitted with a special adjustable ventilating apparatus, and the oscillation which has on a number of occasions nearly churned milk into butter during a journey has almost disappeared. Even at rapid speed on sharp curves there is scarcely any oscillation. The vans are forty-five feet long, and run on two four-wheeled bogies.

Have You Rooms to Rent?

Let the 100,000 metropolitan readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES know it. Your advertisement will be placed on the last page in a conspicuous position.

Advertisements can be left at THE TIMES offices, Times Square, 8 Spruce St., or 129 West 125th St., at any advertising agency, or they can be telephoned, 4900—38th.

The cost is but ten cents a line, (7 words,) minimum space two lines. Special three and seven time rates.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

WEAVER TO ACT TO-DAY ON ADVICE FROM ROOT

Question of Arrests in Filtration Scandal to be Decided.

GANG'S RETALIATORY THREAT

Hint of Blow at Mayor's Coterie—Reform Praised by a Brooklyn Preacher in Pennsylvania.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—Word is expected to-morrow from Elihu Root, who soon will cease to be legal adviser to Mayor Weaver, relative to the question of making more arrests in the filtration scandal.

Mayor Weaver will arrive here to-morrow from Seaside Park, and I. W. Durham and State Senator McNichol will come up from Atlantic City. Political gossip to-day had it that if any move were made against either Durham or McNichol retaliatory action against the Mayor would come within twenty-four hours. William C. Haddock and Peter E. Costello, ex-Directors of Public Works, and John M. Mack, formerly a partner of Durham and McNichol in the filter contracts, but now aligned on the side of Mayor Weaver, were also mentioned as men marked by the organization.

One thing that will have great bearing on future movements will be the complete report of the Audit Company of New York, whose experts are investigating the contracts, books, papers, and other records of the Bureau of Filtration. Several preliminary reports have been handed to the Mayor. The tenor of them is kept a secret. It is expected that the experts will complete their work this week, and that the Mayor will have the final report in his hands a few days later.

Mayor Weaver had hoped to avoid waiting for these reports by having District Attorney Bell get indictments against "certain persons" from the Grand Jury on information. Mr. Bell refuses to offer any comment on the value of the evidence laid before him, but reiterates that if further arrests are made he proposes to leave no stone unturned to prosecute all cases to the best of his ability.

J. G. Gordon, counsel for Mayor Weaver, would not say to-day what steps would be taken. Mayor Weaver, at Seaside Park, referred all questioners to Mr. Gordon. He said he was satisfied with the status of affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 16.—The Rev. Frederick F. Shannon, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., preached this morning in Duke Street Methodist Episcopal Church, this city. He referred to Philadelphia's battle against corruption, and said in part:

"Political buzzards and black buzzards are alike in this respect—they must have something dead before they will touch it. As long as the gang was sure that Philadelphia was a civic corpse they preyed upon it. But now that the corpse shows signs of life they are so frightened that Durham has to run down to Atlantic City every night to catch his breath. Perhaps Penrose and many others are up to the same trick.

"In New York we are watching this battle royal with intense interest. If Philadelphia sticks to her job, she may inspire the citizens of Gotham to get out their scrubbing brush also. Already Cincinnati's cry for deliverance is going up. All the Queen City needs is a man with the courage of Gov. Folk, and the Cox crowd would spend next Winter learning the shoe trade at Columbus."

WIFE DIES AFTER DISPUTE.

Child Sees Father and Mother Quarrel and the Latter Fall Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Teddy, the little son of Mrs. Kate Cleary, a magazine and newspaper writer here, heard his father and mother quarrel to-day, followed his mother to her room in the Monarch Hotel, and saw her fall dead at his feet. Never realizing what it all meant, the little fellow ran downstairs to his father and cried: "Mamma fell on her face."

Husband and wife had been separated by mutual consent for several years, and each contributed to the support of the three children, who lived with the father. He took them at stated intervals to see their mother.

One of these visits took place to-day. Mrs. Cleary was ill in bed, but rose and went down to see her husband. They stood outside a drug store and quarreled. Mrs. Cleary felt an attack of heart trouble coming, started upstairs, and then dropped lifeless at the feet of her son.

Recently Cleary failed in an effort to have his wife declared insane. She exhibited recently written articles in magazines to prove her sanity. She was a sister-in-law of Mayor Dunne.

BURGLAR CLUBS TWO WOMEN.

Mother and Daughter Are Victims of Night Attack.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 16.—Mrs. Fanny Harners and her daughter, Ida, eighteen years old, of Syracuse, N. Y., who are Summer residents of Grenell Island Park, were severely beaten by a burglar early this morning. Mrs. Harners may not recover. The burglar was captured by neighbors and locked up. He is Albert Nuley of Fisher's Landing, near Thousand Island Park.

Miss Harners was awakened by a noise in her room on the second floor of the cottage. She saw a man removing jewelry from the dresser. Before she was able to give the alarm, however, the intruder struck her on the head with a club, rendering her unconscious.

Mrs. Harners, hearing the noise, hastened to her daughter's room, and was met at the door by the robber, who also struck her to the floor. Mrs. Nettie Robinson of Syracuse, the third occupant of the house, aroused neighbors by screaming.

The man rushed to the lower floor, where he was found, apparently unconscious, by the neighbors. He proved to be Nuley. He protested that he was innocent, stating he had rushed into the house to render assistance and had been knocked down by a negro. He was taken to the Clayton Jail.

JAM AT TRANSFER POINT.

Women Faint and Men Fight at 149th Street Elevated Station.

There was a big gain of passengers from the elevated road and the Subway at the transfer point at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue from 8:30 until after 10 o'clock last night. The ascending and descending crowds met on the narrow stairway of the elevated station, and as there were no police at hand to keep the crowds moving, there was great confusion.

Women became hysterical and fainted, while men fought their way up and down the stairs. Incoming trains were unable to leave passengers on the overcrowded platform, and many were carried beyond their destinations. It was nearly two hours before the crowd began to diminish.

Belmont Slayer Held in Colorado.

LA JUNTA, Col., July 16.—John Schidlofska, wanted at Belmont, Mass., for the murder of his wife last Wednesday night, was arrested this afternoon by Sheriff Barr while passing through the city on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad. Schidlofska confessed.

NEW CAPT. CLARK ROMANCE.

Explorer Weds an Indian Girl—Granddaughter Is Discovered.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., July 16.—Congressman Joseph Dixon of Montana, at his home in Missoula, has obtained what he regards as indispuable proofs that the famous explorer William Clark was married to an Indian woman of the Nez Perce country while making his way across the continent to the Pacific 100 years ago. This was brought to Congressman Dixon by Mary Clark, granddaughter of William Clark. Me Clark, son of the explorer, was killed in a fight with the soldiers of eGn. Miles in the Bear Paw Mountains on Snake Creek in the Fall of 1877.

It was between May and September in 1805 that Capt. Clark gained his Indian sweetheart. The Nez Perce Indians treated the exploring party very kindly and a stop of some time was made among them, while the party was preparing to descend the Great Divide.

The Indian bride accompanied the explorer to the coast, learning to speak English, and returned with him to her own country, where her son was born. The white man went on, and the Indian maiden remained with her people and her child. "Me Clark," the son, or "Ta Lac," as the Indians called him, learned English from his mother.

He was known to many old-time Montanans, among them being Judge Hiram Knowles and Judge F. H. Woody. The granddaughter still has a trace of the Clark red hair, hers being sandy. The people of Missoula are making up a purse and will send Mary Clark, the granddaughter, now fifty years old, and her children to the Lewis and Clark Fair at Portland.

POLICEMAN HEIR TO $66,000.

Blumel Says He Will Keep His Place on the Force.

Policeman Simon Blumel of Inspector Albertson's staff, who is detailed to telephone duty at the East Eighty-eighth Street Station, learned yesterday that he had inherited one-fourth of an estate which is valued at $250,000.

Blumel, who is thirty-five years of age, came here from Baden twenty years ago. His only uncle, Martin, came to this country thirty years before and enlisted in the Northern Army.

His family in Germany thought he had been killed in battle, but recently word was received in Germany from the Public Administrator of St. Louis that Martin Blumel, an iron founder, had died and by will left all to the family of his brother George, who was Policeman Blumel's father. George Blumel is dead, and the estate will be divided among the surviving members of the family.

Blumel says he will remain on the force.

TWO DEAD IN FREIGHT WRECK.

Four Injured in Head-On Crash, Due to Disregard of Orders.

ROANOKE, Va., July 16.—Two men were killed and four injured in a head-on collision between freight trains to-day one mile north of Midvale, Va., on the Shenandoah Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Disregarded orders caused the crash.

The men killed were E. S. Hite of Vesuvius, Va., a brakeman, and John Dent of Roanoke, fireman. James Buck of Roanoke, the engineer, was scalded about the legs, arms, and back and sustained other injuries. His condition is serious. C. E. Eargenbright of Roanoke, the other engineer, was scalded on legs and hands and cut about the arms, but will recover.

CHICAGO STRIKE TO GO ON.

Revolvers Drawn at Federation of Labor Election.

CHICAGO, July 16.—The express drivers formerly employed by the seven railway express companies will remain on strike for the present. This was decided on today by the members of the Express Drivers' Union, when a referendum vote was taken on the proposition of calling off the strike. The decision to continue the struggle was carried by a majority of forty-two votes.

A serious disturbance occurred among the delegates to a meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor to-day. Dissatisfaction over the manner in which the election of officers of the Federation was being carried on brought about the trouble. During the trouble revolvers were drawn, and the ballot boxes destroyed. Michael Donnelly, President of the Amalgamated Butchers' Union, was severely beaten by the rioters, and was taken unconscious from the hall. Many other persons were cut and bruised. The police had to restore order before the voting could be resumed.

PISTOL PUT SIX TO FLIGHT.

Passenger on Fordham Car Produced the Weapon When Threatened.

Early yesterday morning six men boarded a northbound Fordham car at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and Third Avenue and refused to pay their fare. On the front seat of the car were Inspector Maher and Frank W. Miller, a traveling salesman of 304 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. Maher advised the conductor to wait till a policeman was seen. Accordingly at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street Policeman Moss of the Morrisania Station gave the sextet some advice, and they paid.

At One Hundred and Sixty-third Street the Inspector got off, and as the car proceeded, Miller heard the six planning to "do" him, he says. At One Hundred and Eightieth Street two of the men climbed over the seat, while the others gathered around menacingly. Thereupon Miller produced a pistol, at the sight of which the six beat a hasty retreat.

The police of the Bathgate Avenue Station are looking for the young men.

FIGHT ON ELEVATED TRAIN.

Four Men Try to Occupy Eight Seats in a Crowded Car.

Thomas Lentz of 116 West Ninetieth Street, with three companions, got on a northbound Third Avenue elevated train at City Hall last night. The four occupied as many seats, putting their feet upon four more. Although the car was crowded, they refused to move, and, according to Daniel Sullivan, the guard, they threatened to "knock the block" off any one who tried to move them. Sullivan called in other guards at Wendover Avenue, whereupon Lentz and his friends started a fight.

Soon the car was rocking with the shock of battle. At One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street the motorman blew his whistle for help, and Policeman May caught Lentz. The other three climbed through car windows and got away. Lentz was locked up.

Woman Arrested After Two Fires.

Fire was discovered in the cellar of 151 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, early yesterday. It was speedily extinguished. Last night a second fire started in the grocery store on the first floor. There are eight families in the house. After the second fire Mrs. Sadie Kovkuda, who owns the [illegible] was arrested this afternoon by Detective [illegible] charged with setting fire to the building. She was taken before [illegible] and held in $1,000 bail for examination to-day.

BEGGARS IN A TRUST, CHARITY OFFICERS SAY

Six Arrested Are All Landlords, with Bank Accounts.

WORKED AMONG ITALIANS

Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Harlem Said to Have Yielded Rich Returns.

Detectives employed by the Charity Organization Society caused six alleged beggars, all property owners, to be arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Court. The detectives said six men had formed themselves into a sort of beggars' trust, to do the Italian Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, which is being celebrated in Harlem's Little Italy. All of the prisoners have bank accounts and are landlords.

George B. Missick and Frank A. Flynn were the society's agents. They told Magistrate Moss that the six men made a regular business of working Italian fairs and religious fêtes. One of the beggars had $588 in bills and $3.51 in coins in his pockets when arrested, and another had a bankbook showing that he had deposited about $1,400, and paid out all but $650 to his associates. The entire six owned up to being landlords. They said that they were collecting money for religious purposes.

The celebration of the Feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel is a great event with the Italians of the East Harlem and Yorkville neighborhood. While the streets are decorated and processions are constantly in motion, and the people hold banquets, religious ceremonies are held at the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

It was around this church that the men worked, one stationing himself directly in front of it, with a man a little way down the street on either side, while three men stood across the street. The Charity Organization Society's officers watched the men, and say they got plenty of evidence of the willingness of the Italians who attended the church services on Saturday and early yesterday morning to give liberally during the feast season.

When arrested and taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station the men gave as their names John Petzel of Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Michael Roccoro of 102 Mulberry Street, Joseph Sampono of Islip, L. I.; Carlo Mazaro of 114 Roosevelt Street, John Marketto of 233 Elizabeth Street, and Ferdinando Ronzo of 114 Roosevelt Street.

Only a short examination of the men was held, the Magistrate holding them in $300 bail each for examination to-day.

PRIEST SHOOTS; CHILD HIT.

Aimed at a Cat Stealing Chickens—Bullet Was Deflected.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—While shooting at a cat which had been eating his chickens in the yard of his parsonage to-day the Rev. Father Patrick Lenaghan, pastor of St. Bernard's Catholic Church at Waverly, Baltimore County, severely wounded Annie Shettla, nine years old.

The bullet entered the little girl's left thigh and took an upward course. Surgeons have been unable to find it. Physicians at St. Joseph's Hospital say the girl probably will recover.

Father Lenaghan is distressed over the accident and passed most of the day by the child's bedside. He said to-night:

"I shot at the cat, and the bullet evidently struck a stone or something hard which deflected it toward the house. The ball passed through a wire screen door. The child was looking out of a window, and had her leg under a table. Such a shot could not possibly have been made if one had tried to do it."

NEW YORK AUTOISTS FINED.

Four Are Halted for Fast Driving Near Dobbs Ferry.

DOBBS FERRY, July 16.—That part of Broadway, or the old Albany Post Road, which has been practically pre-empted by automobilists as a speeding course was policed to-day, and arrests were made for exceeding the lawful speed. A law prohibiting trolley tracks this side of Hastings was passed to preserve the road for driving, but for a year or more it has been unsafe for driving and even dangerous to pedestrians.

Chief of Police French stationed five policemen along the road to-day, and also took a position himself. Those halted are all New Yorkers. They are John F. Plummer of the Union League Club, A. E. Laudman of Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, C. K. Smoot of the St. Regis, and B. M. Fellows. Each paid a fine of $10.

MIDVALE ARMOR TEST.

Contract to Stand or Fall on the Present Showing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Midvale Steel Company will to-morrow or Tuesday ship to the Indian Head proving grounds a trial plate representing the first group of armor to be submitted by that company. Rear Admiral Mason, Chief of Ordnance, was so notified to-day. The department found an unofficial trial test of Midvale armor, made on Dec. 19 of last year, to be satisfactory.

The contract for 1,000 tons made in February will stand or fall by the present test. At that time the ability of the Midvale to make enough armor to satisfy the Government was impugned, and Secretary Morton awarded the entire contract of 8,000 tons to the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

After a protest was made the Secretary gave 1,000 tons to the Midvale on condition that it produced armor plate in accordance with the specifications. If the company fails in the present test the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies will get the 8,000 tons originally granted to them.

A MAYOR'S CALL TO ARMS.

New Jersey Town Ready to Resist the Laying of a Gas Main.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., July 16.—Trouble is expected here to-morrow morning when the Public Service Corporation plans to put 200 Italians to work tearing up the streets to lay a twenty-eight inch main in defiance of the village. Mayor John W. Degroot has sworn in a large number of special policemen, and has asked many other men to remain at home prepared to do police duty in case they are needed.

The Sheriff has been asked to swear in a force of deputies to protect the Italians, but has refused to do so.

The town recently spent $50,000 macadamizing the roads. The Public Service Corporation is building a trunk line of gas pipe from Hoboken to Hackensack. The big main will be of no use to this village, and the citizens object to have the pavement torn up.

Says Lawyer Shot Himself.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 15.—Eugene F. Bert, a lawyer and President of the Pacific Coast Baseball League, was shot today. The matter was not reported to the police for a number of hours. Bert's condition is serious. A friend of Bert's said that Bert attempted to commit suicide while despondent.

Fifty Excise Arrests.

There were fifty excise arrests yesterday, as against forty for the previous Sunday.

THE
"SECOND EMPIRE"
IS THE
New Fast Train
BETWEEN
New York and Buffalo
VIA
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

See time table in daily papers.

POOR OLD TRENTON.

Asks "Is One Twice as Much as Zero?"—Baseball Wager Hung Up.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 16.—Trenton is in the throes of a midsummer problem. "Is one twice as much as zero?" is the question, and it is perplexing Mayor Katzenbach, preachers, doctors, lawyers, politicians, and, in fact, everybody that reads the newspapers.

The craze started from a wager that the Young Men's Christian Association baseball team would score twice as many runs as the Waldrons, the leaders of the Mercer County League, in a game played last Wednesday. At the end of the game the score stood 1 to 0.

Immediately a discussion started. To-morrow the papers here will carry columns of opinions from prominent citizens on the wager. Some say the bet should be declared off. Others say the man betting on the Y. M. C. A. team won.

Retired Soldier Ends His Life.

VINELAND, N. J., July 16.—Joshua Haughey, forty-five years of age, who came here only recently from New York City, where he had lived for some years, after retiring from the English Army, killed himself last night with paris green. He was dying when his family reached home last night.

H. O'Neill & Co.

Splendid Stationery Offering

For Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday

We have secured the over-supply of fine Correspondence paper from one of the leading paper mills, and make the following combination offerings for three days. There are fifteen different styles of fashionable tints and finishes to select from.

Offer No. 1 — One pound Paper and 75 Envelopes the actual value of which is $1.00 ..... 25c

Offer No. 2 — One pound of the same Paper and 75 Envelopes—Paper stamped from our two letter monogram die, or from customer's two or three letter monogram or initial die, in any color ..... 50c Value $1.75

Offer No. 3 — One pound of the same Paper, 75 Envelopes and a two-letter monogram die, to be the property of purchaser, paper stamped ..... 95c Value $2.40

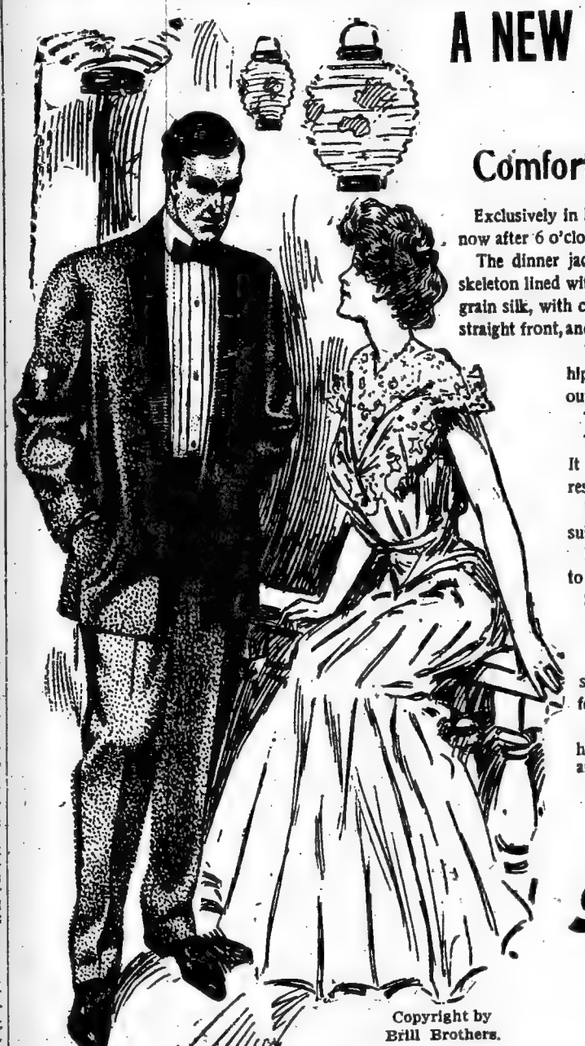
Also One Thousand Cabinets

Of fine finish Paper (all white), each cabinet contains 24 sheets of Paper and 24 Envelopes, boxed in exquisite taste—special at ..... 25c Value 45c.

Special Engraving Offer

Name plate engraved and 50 visiting cards, script style .. 55c | 100 cards printed from own plate 44c

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.



Copyright by Brill Brothers.

A NEW EVENING SUIT FOR SUMMER MEN.

Comfort at Last in Dress Clothes.

Exclusively in Brill stores you'll find this two-piece Tuxedo. It's the mode now after 6 o'clock in town or country.

The dinner jacket, or Tuxedo, is Oxford gray vicuna, porous and cool, skeleton lined with China silk; it has long pointed lapels, faced with gros grain silk, with collar also of silk. From the end of the lapels the coat is straight front, and has two buttons. It may be worn buttoned or unbuttoned.

The trousers are of the same material as the jacket, cut hip-fitting, and worn with a narrow black belt. The outer seams are taped with black silk braid.

The shirt is white negligee, pleated or plain bosom.

The exclusive tailors have just brought this suit out. It has already enjoyed great vogue at Summer shore resorts, and is in great demand.

We are the first and only retail concern that offers this suit ready to wear.

For purposes of introduction we make the price of them to our customers extremely low—$25.

See them to-day in the windows of our stores.

Do not forget the daytime two-piece suit. The coolest, shapeliest and most practical Summer suit under $20 is our feather-weight Bengal Tropical Worsted Suit at $13.50.

During our Midsummer Clearance Sale all two-piece homespuns and Lucknow crashes, regularly $12.50 and $15, are reduced to $8.50.

Get the Habit. Go to

Brill Brothers

UNION SQUARE

14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt Street, near Greenwich.
125th Street, corner Third Avenue.

SAYS SIWANOY MEMBERS BEAT HIM ON WAY HOME

H. K. Keller Was Attacked in a Mount Vernon Street.

HIS WIFE WAS WITH HIM

Grabbed a Hat for a Clue—W. H. Irwin, Arrested, Refuses to Tell Names of Others.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 13.—Chester Hill, Mount Vernon, was the scene of an assault at midnight on Saturday, which has caused much talk. Three men who are said to be members of the Siwanoy Country Club, set upon H. K. Keller, a monument dealer, with a large establishment at Woodlawn, while he was on his way home with his wife, knocked him down and beat him until he was almost insensible.

Mr. Keller, almost blinded from the attack he received, followed his assailants until he met Patrolman Conklin. Two of the assailants, said to be New Yorkers, escaped, but the third was arrested. He was identified as W. H. Irwin, a member of the Siwanoy Club, who is a salesman for a carriage establishment in New York, and lives at 238 Summit Avenue.

Irwin was arrested on two charges, one of assault and the other of being drunk and disorderly. Irwin says he is innocent, and blames his two companions, but refuses to divulge their names. It is said they are New York business men.

Mrs. Keller followed her husband's assailants and seized the hat of one of them. The hat contained the initials "T. W. S. P." and is now in the possession of the police. It is believed that the hat may lead to the identification of one of Mr. Keller's assailants.

Irwin was arraigned before Judge Simpson, who is also a member of the Siwanoy, and pleaded not guilty to the charges. His trial was set down for Tuesday. Sydney A. Wood of the same club appeared as Irwin's counsel.

When seen at his home to-night Mr. Keller's face was covered with bruises. There was a lump over his left temple as big as a golf ball. Mr. Keller says that he was returning with his wife from a trolley ride, and when near his home in Park Avenue he saw three men staggering down the street. Keller and his wife made room on the sidewalk for them to pass. As the men reached Mr. and Mrs. Keller, it is alleged, they pushed them into a hedge fence. When Mr. Keller remonstrated one of them exclaimed:

"Get out of our way or we will put your eye out."

"No you won't," said Keller, and with this the three sprang upon him and knocked him down.

While Keller was on the ground he says that the men struck him several times in the face and then kicked him. When he regained his feet he said:

"This is no way to use a gentleman returning home with his wife."

With this he says Irwin apologized. The other two staggered down the street.

Mr. and Mrs. Keller followed the men, expecting to meet a policeman and have them arrested. When they reached the City Club the two strangers again attacked Keller and knocked him down and administered another beating. The monument dealer shouted for help, and the two strangers ran into a saloon and escaped in the darkness. Irwin started for the New Haven station, where he was arrested while waiting for his friends.

Irwin has a wife and two children. His friends are making every effort to have Mr. Keller accept his apology and withdraw the charge against him. Mr. Keller said to-night:

"No apology can fix up my face. Look at it. It is a sight. If these men think they can attack a peaceful citizen without punishment they have met the wrong man. I intend to press the charge against Irwin and will try my best to learn the names of his friends and punish them. I blame them more than Irwin."

Irwin said to-night:

"I am innocent of the charge. I was walking ahead of two other young men when Mr. Keller made a remark which sounded to me like "Drunks." The two men behind me then ran back at him. I went up and parted them. I committed no assault. I would not be a gentleman if I gave the names of the other two gentlemen."

SEEKS DEATH AFTER QUARREL.

Wife Writes Farewell Letter to Her Husband and Turns on Gas.

After saying good-bye to some of the neighbors, to whom she intimated that she was going to kill herself, Mrs. Clio Evans, twenty-nine years old, the wife of Cortland Evans, a railroad clerk, made the attempt yesterday afternoon. The couple live at 467 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg. There had been a quarrel, and Evans left the house with their eleven-year-old daughter, Lillie.

Mrs. Evans wrote a farewell letter to her husband and put it on his desk. Then she went to a rear window, and, calling Mrs. Annie Grabedunkel, a neighbor, bade her good-bye, saying she was soon going to die. Mrs. Evans called other neighbors and said good-bye to them. Then she closed all the rear windows of the flat.

Mrs. Grabedunkel sent for a policeman, and he got into Mrs. Evans's rooms by way of the fire escape. He found the woman unconscious with the gas turned on. An ambulance surgeon from the German Hospital worked over Mrs. Evans for two hours before she recovered consciousness. She was taken to the hospital a prisoner.

SAN JUAN HILL ROW.

Ten Negroes Mixed Up In It—No More Race Trouble.

With sixty extra policemen on duty Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station had things well in hand in and around "San Juan Hill" yesterday.

The police were prepared for any sort of an outbreak by whites or blacks, and when word was received that there was a fight at 244 West Sixty-second Street, the Captain and a squad went around there on the run. They found a rumpus going on among the negro tenants of the house in which ten men and a woman seemed more or less interested. Three of the men and the woman were taken to the station.

All had been stabbed and were taken to the Roosevelt Hospital. Their wounds were not serious. Later the men were locked up on the charge of felonious assault, and the woman was charged with disorderly conduct.

PEDDLER LOST HIS LIFE.

Vendor of Ice Cream Run Over by Ice Cream Wagon.

Raphael Ulakey, an ice cream peddler, sixty years old, of 123 Withers Street, Williamsburg, was fatally injured yesterday at Driggs Avenue and Eckford Street by being knocked down and run over by an ice cream wagon. The wagon belonged to Mrs. Kauffold of 221 East Broadway, Manhattan, and was driven by Daniel Courtney, who lives at 311 Madison Street.

Ulakey had just served a party of children with ice cream sandwiches when some other children called to him from the opposite side of the street. He was turning to push his cart across the roadway when Courtney's team struck him. He died in an ambulance while being taken to the Eastern District Hospital. Courtney was arrested on a charge of homicide.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

LID DOWN IN QUEENS.

Policemen Censor Stage Costumes at the Rockaways—Meals with Drinks.

Since the removal of Police Captain Kreuscher some weeks ago there has been a gradual hammering down of the lid at the Rockaways, and yesterday, there being a new Inspector in charge of the district, as well as a new Captain, the lid went down tight. While no arrests were made, the concert halls had to cut out all stage costumes and the plain clothes men, who acted as censors, did not consider a low-neck gown at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a street costume.

One of Inspector Nally's men balked at a dress coat, worn by a singer, holding that that was a waiter's costume. He yielded after advice from the station.

Meals with drinks at the hotels and no drinks at all at the saloons was the rule. The resort keepers complain that while they must obey the law to the letter, Coney Island enjoys immunity from its enforcement.

At Far Rockaway several policemen are on watch at a cottage which for years has had the reputation of being a gambling house. It has been run more or less openly, despite the efforts of the neighbors to close it. For a week policemen in uniform have guarded the entrance and warned away would-be patrons.

Jamaica was one of the quietest parts of Queens Borough yesterday. The saloons were very careful whom they admitted, and unless known or well vouched for it was next to impossible to get a glass of beer. In the past there has been little pretense of obeying the law. But now that Inspector Kane, who is ill, has been relieved by Inspector Nally, and Capt. Schlottmann is in charge of the precinct, there has been a change.

Two arrests were made early in the morning before the saloon men know just what to expect. Then everything was shut up tight.

Inspector Nally also had an eye on North Beach. Higman Stevack, proprietor of Silver Spring Grove, was arrested for conducting a show without a theatrical license. The grove had as an attraction two contortionists.

WAGES OF STREET PAVERS.

Union Is Told That One Section of Labor Ordinance Is Invalid.

The Central Federated Union received a letter yesterday from Thomas Hassett, Assistant Secretary to the Mayor, in reply to the central body's demand to know why the ordinance providing for the employment only of skilled men on city paving jobs was not complied with.

The reply referred the union to an opinion on the subject from Corporation Counsel Delany in which it was stated that the law had been complied with. Mr. Hassett pointed out, however, that as the Court of Appeals had declared the prevailing rate of wages law unconstitutional, that part of the ordinance could not be enforced.

ROCK BOATS; FOUR DROWN.

Season's River Casualties Mount Up with Sunday Outings.

DOVER, N. H., July 16.—Two men and a woman, mill operatives, lost their lives in a boating accident on Willand's Pond here to-night. Eva Thibault, Philian Langlois, and Peter E. Damdoorajian were drowned. Henry Laroutte and Annie Daurdaue were rescued exhausted.

According to the story of one of the survivors, the boat was well weighted down by the five occupants. One of the women became alarmed, but one of the men stood up and began to rock the boat. It capsized. The man who rocked the boat was one of those drowned.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 16.—Albert Ferrier was drowned in the Willimantic River this afternoon. Ferrier and four friends were in a rowboat, returning home after a day's outing. When near shore they started to rock the boat, and all were thrown overboard. Ferrier sank almost immediately.

Shot His Bride; Killed Himself.

Special to The New York Times.

TEXARKANA, Ark., July 16.—Charles Reynolds, a New York man, shot and badly wounded his bride of six weeks in a fit of jealous rage last night. This morning he was found dead in the alley at the rear of the house, with a bullet wound in his temple and a revolver grasped in his right hand. In his pocket was a note expressing regret for what he had done and saying that he had resolved on suicide, preferring death to imprisonment. Mrs. Reynolds will probably recover.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

A PREJUDICE in some quarters against skeleton lined summer suits is undoubtedly based on their common tendency to lose shape. We have met with little criticism on this ground. By introducing skeleton stays and fitting the garments carefully, we have secured a result that has proved eminently satisfactory. If you have the prejudice mentioned, we can remove it.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

PANAMA TO SUPPORT A NATIONAL THEATRE

Plans for Official Palace and Playhouse Offered for Bids.

SAFEGUARDS ON CONTRACT

New Government Devises Requirements to Prevent Corruption and Robbery—Award in September.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The little Republic of Panama is to have a national theatre at its capital, the City of Panama. The project is part of the plans for building an elaborate palace and Governmental headquarters in keeping with the dignity of a national administration. The plans have been prepared by G. N. Ruggieri, and are on exhibition daily from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.

Proposals for the construction complete of the palace and theatre already have been advertised for. The bids will be opened on Aug. 31 at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and within five days from that date the President is required to announce the successful bidder.

Some of the restrictions and requirements devised by this newest of Governments to safeguard itself against being made the prey of contractors are interesting. Consul General Lee, in reporting on the matter, says:

"Each bidder must be furnished with indorsements from some well-known firm which has already directed or executed works of construction of some importance and magnitude. The mere fact of being an architect or engineer will not be sufficient to admit a bidder to the competition.

"As the personal and daily supervision of the contractor is indispensible, no proposals will be considered by a contractor who already has Government work in hand in another part of the Republic unless, with the consent of the Government, the contractor delegates his work already under way to an equally competent person.

"Each proposal must be accompanied by (a) a deposit of $2,500 (gold) as a guaranty of good faith; (b) a detailed schedule of the undertaking, with the amount of each kind of labor necessary and the unit cost for each, it being understood that the contract shall be made for the sum total of the said schedule; (c) a detailed description and enumeration of all the systems of rubblework, floors, roofs, decorations, &c., and all the materials, and the place of origin of all materials, which the contractor prefers and proposes to use in the work, and why the systems preferred by the bidder should be entered upon the schedule of cost instead of other systems; (d) a declaration to the effect that the contractor has carefully studied the plans of the edifice and is impressed with the importance of the work, as also with the monetary obligation involved; (e) the declaration of a responsible person or business house in Panama, who will be responsible for the sum mentioned in the schedule of cost in case the bidder receives the contract.

"The bids must be written in Spanish and folded so that only the name of the bidder is visible. On being opened they will be delivered to a technical commission to be named by the President of the republic. The investigation to be made by the technical commission in order to decide upon the successful bidder will cover the technical capacity and reputation of the bidder, and will also include, above all, an exhaustive examination of the proposal and its conditions and the sum involved. The technical commission is, however, empowered to accept any proposal which in its judgment offers the greatest security to the Government that the work will be executed in conformity with the rules of art, even though the said proposal may not contain the lowest bid.

"It is expressly understood that the Government reserves the right to award the work to the bidder or bidders who can give the soundest guarantees in their proposals, so as to make the monetary arrangements with the Treasury convenient. The Government also reserves the right to declare its advertisement null and void if none of the bids presented and examined is considered acceptable by the technical commission. In this case new bids will be immediately asked for."

Lost His Life Playing Tag.

Nine-year-old Bernard Goldstein of 321 West Twenty-fifth Street was playing tag yesterday afternoon near Pier 19, North River. In trying to emulate the feats of the older boys he fell between two scows and was drowned. Timothy D. Sullivan of 428 West Nineteenth Street recovered the body after an hour spent in diving for it.

BEGINNING ON MONDAY

Any

Straw Hat

FOR MEN

In the Shop

At One Fifty.

Formerly $2.50, $3.00, $3.50 and $4.00.

That "any" is without reservation — Swiss and Belgian splits, fine and coarse sennits, Porto Rican palms, milans and mackinaws.

Any

Panama Hat

In the Shop

Four Dollars

Formerly $7.50 to $12.00 —planter, alpine, rakish and telescope models, with brims and crowns from extreme to extreme.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33rd to 34th St.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

Tan Oxford Ties

For Men, Women and Children.

At Less Than 1-2 the Usual Prices

THAT we are able to make an announcement as important as this is entirely due to the fact that manufacturers, enthused by the extraordinary demand for Tan Footwear, overproduced enormously.

They worked their factories overtime. They made tan shoes faster than the public could wear them out.

Then followed the inevitable result.

"We must soon begin making shoes for Fall and Winter, and every pair of Tans must go." That was their cry. They were willing to make startling sacrifices rather than be compelled to carry the Tans over into next year. And so we obtained a large quantity of very superior $2.50 Tan Oxford Ties for Women—the kind that sell at $2.50. But instead of offering them at $2.50 we mark each pair $1.00.

It is sensational; it is unexpected. But it ought to captivate the public, for it is the VERY BEST opportunity to buy Low Cut Tan Shoes that has taken place in three years.

There are 18 styles to choose from. They are handily arranged on special tables in the Shoe Store on the 2d Floor, and the woman who comes to the sale to-day will have no trouble to get precisely what she wants.

LOT I.—Single flexible sole Oxford Ties in two shades of brown and tan kid in regulation Oxfords; also some Blucher styles.

LOT II.—Russia calf medium weight Oxford Ties in 2 styles of toes; all perfect fitting; low or Cuban heels.

LOT III.—Russia calf, ribbon ties, with large eyelets and Blucher effects; the season's best styles.

LOT IV.—Vici kid Blucher Oxfords, in two shades of tan; some narrow toes, with large eyelets and wide laces.

ALL SIZES, from 2 to 7 in every style, and C, D, and E widths of each.

1.50 A Pair for Women's $3.00 Tan Oxfords.

Three styles: the season's best. All Bluchers with large eyelets and ribbon laces. Two styles are of a fine Russia calf, in burnt orange color; one of a fine tan vici kid. All sizes in each.

Particular attention is called to these details, for they exploit the best Summer Footwear that the market affords.

2.00 A Pair for the Very Best Tan Oxfords.

Among these are our own "Foot-Mould" brand of Shoes, and if you paid $10.00 a pair you could not obtain handsomer or more satisfactory Oxfords. "Foot-Mould" Oxfords are made of best Russia calf; Gibson Ties in 2 styles; one is a plain toe pump effect; the other has a new style wing tip. Both have welted soles. Best workmanship, and the dressiest of their kind yet devised, $2.00.

Also Special:—Misses' and Children's Tan Russia Calf Oxford Ties at the Same Fascinating Price; Pair..... **1.00**

In Addition to the Foregoing We Shall Have on Sale When the Store Opens To-day:

Considering the Important and Excellent Character of the Various Offerings and Their Prices, This Is the Best Sale Any Store Has Ever Announced.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, East.)

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Mornings from 8:30 Till 12 o'Clock. Thereafter, Single Stamps Until Closing Time.

Other Special Sales for To-day Include

Women's Poplinette Coats, Buck and Empire Combs, Refrigerators, Ice Cream Freezers, Ice Chests, Lawn Mowers, Garden Hose, Men's Bath Robes, Men's Trousers, Women's Undermuslins, Trunks, Go-Carts, Carpets and Rugs, Wines and Liquors, Sewing Machines, Awnings and Women's Dotted Swiss Shirt Waists.

Women's Petticoats of Washable Fabrics

in dainty effects and pretty styles; specially priced for quick selling, at 29c., 49c., 59c., 98c. and **1.25**

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre.)

Photo Offer

To-day and To-morrow Only.

12 IMPERIAL CARBONETTES AND ONE 16x20 BLACK AND WHITE FOR **2.25**

OR

3 GENUINE PLATINUMS, MONTELLO SIZE, FOR **1.25**

Artists of ability to pose you to advantage. Best results. Workmanship superior throughout.

(Take 6th Av. Elevators to the 7th Floor.)

Hand Bags.

Russet Color Hand Sewed Cowhide Hand Bags, leather lined to match outside russet color; brass lock and slide catches; full cut Oxford shape.

Your choice of any of the three sizes—15, 16 or 17 inches—that are regularly priced at $7.50, $7.75 and $8.00; special at **5.00**

(Siegel Cooper Store, Basement.)

Electric Fans

At a Reduced Price.

Electric Battery Fans that may be used in sickrooms, offices, or any place where there is no electric current. These fans are run by batteries which are perfectly dry-packed in a hardwood case; no acid or fluid required for charging. Made up in the very best manner; blades and guard fully nickel plated and bare Japan finish. Perfect mechanism; noiseless and easy running; about 1,400 revolutions a minute, suitable to cool a large room in a short time. Batteries through ordinary usage will last a season. Fan complete with batteries all connected. **12.50**

Also direct current ELECTRIC FANS. **9.50**

(Siegel-Cooper Store, Basement.)

Women's Taffeta Silk Shirt Waist Dresses

Waist Dresses of fine quality taffeta silk. Colors, blue, brown, green. Made with full blouse waist adorned with cording flounce. Skirt corded to match waist. Also Dresses of fancy taffeta in brown, oxford blue and red colorings. Dresses that sold earlier up to $10.75. **5.00**

(Siegel-Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Front.)

Wash Fabrics.

Clearing at the Lowest Prices on Record.

And many of them are the greatest favorites of the season.

Lot 1.

SATIN STRIPED BATISTES,
LACE STRIPED BATISTES,
FANCY STRIPE ORGANDIES,
All beautiful printed effects of this season's choicest colorings; reduced to **12½c** YARD.

Lot 2.

FINE FRENCH ORGANDIES, in choice printed effects;
PRINTED SILK STRIPE ORGANDIES,
FINE PRINTED MULLS,
FANCY STRIPED ORGANDIES,
FINE WOVEN AND PRINTED SWISSES, reduced to **19c** YARD.

Lot 3.

Very finest grade of IMPORTED FRENCH ORGANDIES,
IMPORTED CROSS BAR SILK MULLS,
FINE IMPORTED FLAKE MULLS,
All beautiful printings in large roses and other handsome designs; 59c. to 75c. goods; reduced to **25c** YARD.

(Siegel-Cooper Store, Main Floor, Front.)

The Pianola Piano in Arctic Seas

Peary's New Ship, The "Roosevelt," is Equipped with "The Piano that Anyone Can Play"



WHEREVER there is a company dependent upon its own resources for means of entertainment, no better provision against ennui can be imagined than a Pianola—or in its more compact form, a Pianola Piano.

Lieut. Peary in his latest dash for the North Pole will carry with him, on board the "Roosevelt," a Pianola Piano. As he has also purchased a large collection of lively music, he has taken the best possible means of keeping up the spirits of the members of the expedition during the long Arctic night.

For similar reasons there was a Pianola on board the "Discovery," fitted out by H. R. H. the Duchess of Connaught; also on the "Arctic," dispatched by the Canadian Goverment on a four years' cruise of exploration, and an Aeolian on the Ziegler Relief Expedition.

There are many city and country homes in which a Pianola or a Pianola Piano would serve almost as useful a purpose in providing an atmosphere of cheerfulness as on the long Polar expeditions. While the greatest triumph of the Pianola is in the artistic manner in which it renders the great classics, it is equally successful in enabling those who care for the lighter forms of music to enjoy the current hits from the operatic stage or the latest bit of rag-time.

If you are not deriving the full amount of pleasure from your present piano that it ought to furnish, there is no better time to consider an exchange for the Pianola Piano than now. Liberal allowances will be made on such exchanges as it is desirable that these exchanged instruments be placed in our repair shops during the summer months in anticipation of the clearance sale of used pianos which takes place at Aeolian Hall each Fall.

The Pianola Piano is a combination in a single compact instrument of a high-grade piano and a Metrostyle Pianola. It is playable either from the key-board like any piano or by means of a Pianola roll. When used for hand-playing its exterior appearance is the same as that of the regular type of upright; and in tone, action and all musical qualities nothing better can be obtained.

Prices of the Pianola Piano, $500 to $1,000. Prices of the Metrostyle Pianola, $250 and $300.

Both instruments purchasable on moderate monthly payments.

THE AEOLIAN COMPANY, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Avenue, near 34th St., New York.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianos.

Always a Pure Food Show.

THERE IS NOTHING BETTER THAN A FRESHLY SMOKED AND DELICATELY SUGAR CURED **Armour's Ham.** They have the mild, nutty, hickory flavor, tempt ingly nice. To-day only we will sell the family size, average 10 to 12 lbs., at, per lb., 10¾c. Limit, 8 to a customer.

Extra fancy **Golden Santos Coffee.** Fresh roasted daily, sound and sweet; 10 lbs., $1.50; per lb., 16c

ASPARAGUS TIPS — Old Fort brand of California green tip Asparagus Tips; very tender and delicious; fine flavor; regular 20c. can, special, per doz., $1.85; per tall can, 16c

ASPARAGUS TIPS—Fountain or Gold Medal brand of fancy California white Asparagus Tips; most delicious in flavor; excellent served on toast; regular 30c. can, special, per doz., $2.90; square can, 25c

SOUP — Fountain brand Tomato or Vegetable Soup; exceptionally fine quality; just like the home made; simply needs heating; large quart can, 23c

WILD CHERRY PHOSPHATE—The finest quality of the wild cherry; a tonic of great benefit, as well as a splendid Summer beverage, 16 oz. bottle, making 120 glasses, 33c.; 8 oz. bottle, making 60 glasses, 18c.; 4 oz. bot., making 30 glasses, 10c

CRACKERS—Fresh from the oven, crisp and dainty: SALTINES, BANQUET WAFERS, 5 O'CLOCK TEAS, WATER THINS, ARROWROOT, packed in 1-lb. tin boxes, per dozen, $2.25; per tin, 19c

HUBBARD or MILFORD brands of choice New York State **Early June Peas.** The greatest bargain of the season. Per can, 8c

SARDINES—"Barbonne" fancy imported French boneless Sardines, the finest used, in cans, ⅛s, regular 35c. cans, 29c

SARDINES—"Jean Fountaine et Cie." Exquisite brand of extra fancy French boneless Sardines; finest quality fish, packed in olive oil; extra large 1-lb. cans, known as Magnums, per tin, 45c

SARDINES—"Anchor" or the "La Baron" fancy domestic Sardines, packed in fine quality mustard dressing; ¾ size can, 8c

RICE — Choice Carolina head rice, excellent for making rice pudding and boiled rice; it will not cook soggy; 10-lb. dust proof bag, 47c

OLIVES—Fountain brand extra fancy large Spanish Queen Olives, fine flavor, very meaty, small pit; 20-oz. bottle, 43c; 10 oz. bottle, 23c

OLIVES—New importation of fancy quality, crisp, free stone Manzanilla Olives; gallon jug, 90c; qt. jar, 25c

A Little Crop Suggestion. Owing to heavy floods in Upper New York State, the crop of peas is curtailed and we would suggest buying your supply of best grades at an early moment. PEAS—"Sugar Loaf" brand of Little Admiral peas; the tiniest, sweetest, and most delicious peas packed; per dozen, $1.35; per can, 13c; PEAS—"Sugar Loaf" brand of Little Gem peas; very delicious and mealy; just a trifle larger than the Little Admiral; per dozen, $1.75; per can, 15c

PEAS—"Sugar Loaf" brand of Telephone Melting Sugar peas; sweet as sugar; tender and mealy; will melt in your mouth; per dozen, $1.60; per can, 14c

OLIVE OIL — Fountain brand, fine quality of French Olive Oil. This oil is taken from the first pressing of olives, grown on private estates in the South of France. It is most carefully prepared and bottled on the estate where it is grown; 1 gallon can, with faucet, $2.75; ½-gallon can, with faucet, $1.50; ¼-gallon can, 80c; quart bottle, 63c; pint bottle, 37c; half pint bottle, 24c

SARDINES — "Durand" brand fancy imported Oil Sardines, ⅛s, regular 25c. tin, special, 19c

SOAP—Hazel brand Family Laundry Soap; nothing in it to injure the clothes; per box of 60 1-lb. cakes, $2.85; 1 lb. cake, 5c

FOUNTAIN BRAND solid red ripe, cold packed **Jersey Tomatoes.** Nothing but meat; no added water. Regular 14c. can. To-day only, 9c. Limit, 12 cans to customer.

ORIENTAL BRAND of extra fancy **Maine Sugar Corn.** The cream of the Maine packing; tastes like corn fresh from the cob. Regularly sold at 14c. per can. To-day only, special, per can, 11c

PINEAPPLE—New arrival of Chop Nan Kee fancy Singapore pineapple chunks; most delicious, yet not, too sweet; for large can, 15c

COFFEE — Popular brand of fancy Mocha and Java Coffee, possessing fine aroma, delicious flavor and sold only in this store; 4 lbs. for $1.00; 1 lb., 28c

PEARS—Cupid brand of Dunkley's famous Michigan packing of Bartlett Pears, packed where grown. These are especially fine Pears, and as Pears will be scarce this coming season we suggest laying in your supply. Per doz., $2.90; large can, 25c

NEW POTATOES—Fancy Long Island White Rose Potatoes—first crop this year; the dry white and mealy kind; per bbl., $1.50; per bushel, 60 lbs., 65c; per peck, 15 lbs., 20c

SARDINES — "Latour" brand fancy imported Oil Sardines; ¼'s, per doz., $1.40; per tin, 12c

Fancy Quality Rich Creamery Butter. This butter is made daily in our own creamery from the richest cream, possessing the true grass flavor and smooth close texture. There is no better butter, no matter what you pay. Our price to-day, 5 lb. sealed crock, $1.35

Extraordinary value in **Green, Black or Mixed Tea.** Fine aroma, delicious flavor, choice cup quality; 3 lbs., $1.00; per lb., 40c

PRESERVES — Bishop's celebrated packing, Medallion Brand Preserves, most delicious flavors. This is an exceptional opportunity to get these fine quality fruits—Strawberry, Fig, Peach, Blackberry, Damson Pears, Apricot—which regularly sell at 30c. per jar; special to-day, per glass jar, 21c

TEA—Special high grade of fancy India Ceylon Blossoms, rose flavored Formosa Oolong, Gunpowder, or fancy blended teas. These teas are all exceptional quality, most delicate in aroma and particularly adapted to making ICED TEAS. A most soothing and delicious beverage during the warm weather. Special, per lb., 50c

HOME-MADE JAM — Raspberry, strawberry and all other fruits, per doz., $1.75; ½-lb. glass, 15c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fourth Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year..... 1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE DIFFERENTIAL.

The wail of the Boston Chamber of Commerce over the differential question is justified by the Collector's report of the foreign trade for the fiscal year just closed. It has decreased about $2,000,000, to $87,764,198. This is not an absolute decrease, for as compared with ten years ago, Boston exports show an increase of about 6 per cent. The grievance is that Philadelphia shows an ill-gotten gain of 76 per cent. And New York shares Boston's disgust, for New York's own increase, although sixfold Boston's, is less than half of Philadelphia's. Doubtless Philadelphia will have many other explanations than the differentials. The reason for laying it upon the differentials is that Boston shows ample and vigorous growth in imports, (for last year, $7,482,042,) and that Philadelphia's imports show practically no growth.

The importance of differentials is even better shown by the abnormal growth in both exports and imports via the Gulf route, which is thriving at the expense of all Northern ports alike. New Orleans ex. rts and imports have increased over 80 per cent. In ten years, Galveston's imports have increased 171 per cent. and its exports 315 per cent. The imports via the Southern route are still unimportant, but they are put in the way of large growth by the fact that those cities now rank for exports next to New York, New Orleans surpassing Boston, and Galveston surpassing Philadelphia.

Thus the tonnage is provided to bring in goods in the bottoms which take away domestic products. The differentials question will not be settled until commerce goes in and out of the country by natural routes at natural rates, without subventions by railways.

THE NAVY'S NEW SECRETARY.

It seems to be as natural for Secretary of the Navy BONAPARTE to think clearly and act justly as it is for a fish to swim or for a bird to fly. He has early begun to exhibit to the country the edifying spectacle of a public officer disposing of the business of his office according to the simplest rules of common sense and square dealing, and with a disregard of political influences and interests that is childlike, bland, and delightful.

For instance, he has just reinstated Civil Engineers J. W. G. WALKER and F. R. HARRIS at the Charleston Navy Yard, in the posts from which they were not long since removed or transferred at the request of contractors who complained that their inspection of work and supplies was annoyingly rigid. In stating his reasons for reversing the former department order Secretary BONAPARTE says:

> The engineers WALKER and HARRIS have been vigilant and conscientious in discharge of their duties and have held the contractor up to the specifications.
>
> This contractor thus repeatedly requested that these supervisors of its work be replaced by others, and the department finally complied with his request. Whatever might have been the merits of such action, if taken spontaneously or under other circumstances, I am compelled to look upon it as unfortunate when thus induced and under the circumstances actually existing. In my opinion its moral effect would be probably undesirable for contractors for Government work and supervising officers, and, on the whole, unsatisfactory both within and without the service.

That is old-fashioned, sound, straightforward talk. It is good enough to have been written by the Superintendent of a private manufacturing concern thinking only of the interests of his employers. To men with a "pull" a Secretary of the Navy who behaves in that way must be a highly objectionable being.

Mr. BONAPARTE has also taken a hand in naming vessels of the Navy, and here again he exhibits a propensity to give reasons for what he does. The names Nestor and Orestes were suggested for two squadron colliers. The Secretary objected: Nestor, he said, implies great age, and Orestes suggests insanity. He preferred Prometheus and Vestal, saying that a ship carrying coal "may with propriety receive the name of a mythological character who introduced fire and also of a historical officer whose duty it was to supply fire." Of names suggested for submarine torpedo boats he approved Octopus and Viper, and himself proposed Cuttlefish and Tarantula for two other submarines. There is a high and fine appropriateness in the choice of the name Tarantula for a troublesome war craft. The bite of this big spider is supposed by the inhabitants of the tropics to bring on muscular spasms that cause the victim to jump and whirl about in a mad way—hence the name of the well-known Spanish dance. A submarine torpedo boat, if successful, causes its enemy to dance and walk Spanish. Probably the Secretary of the Navy had these things in mind when he imposed the name Tarantula upon the new submarine trouble-maker.

PLAIN SPEECH.

The President is altogether sure he is right in regard to HOLMES, the dismissed betrayer of Government crop report secrets. Very likely he is right, but that he feels quite sure of his ground plainly appears from the language of his letter to Attorney General MOODY:

> Please go over the papers yourself. The man is in my judgment a far greater scoundrel than if he had stolen money from the Government, as he used the Government to deceive outsiders and to make money for himself and for others.

Mr. MOODY adopts a tone of judicial reserve. He writes to the President:

> It shall receive my most earnest personal consideration. I will not now express an opinion, as I think it better to await the result of some investigations now in progress in the Department of Justice.

The Attorney General writes like a lawyer. The President writes like Mr. ROOSEVELT. Between the tone, style, and language of the two letters there is a notable contrast. It may be felt that President ROOSEVELT ought to go over his dictations with a diligent pen and edit out the hard words. It is no doubt a rare thing to come upon the word "scoundrel" in Executive documents or communications. But if Mr. ROOSEVELT'S letters were blue penciled they wouldn't be half so characteristic.

JAPAN'S SACRIFICES.

Figures by telegraph happily supplement the fair account of Japan's affairs printed here the other day. The foreign trade for the first half of this year aggregated $213,000,000, an increase of $53,000,000 over the first half of 1904. The increase was mostly in the imports, which were $142,000,000, and almost exactly double the exports. This, of course, reflects the foreign purchases of war material, which were defrayed from the proceeds of loans instead of from exports of commodities. The balance must eventually be redressed, and the time is indicated when Japan will be under pressure to make the prices of her products attractive to avoid the loss of gold which foreign creditors will have it in their power to demand in lieu of satisfactory prices upon commodities which if cheap enough will be altogether as good as gold.

The cotton spinning and other industries at the first of the current month were in a very prosperous condition, and the half-yearly settlements had been concluded as smoothly as usual. In short, the financial position never seemed more satisfactory. But beneath the surface there must be strain and sacrifice. Economy and thrift are the secret, not excess of wealth. Thus we read that boys and students too young for war have enlisted in brigades which tramp the country working for nothing upon farms whose owners are at the front. The result is that the harvest, blessed by Providence, is exceptionally good.

Here is an extract from one of many letters of Japanese soldiers: "Think no longer of me. Take care of your own selves; take care of the children; get on for the sake of the Emperor and the good of the country for which I have the proud honor of dying." Japan is solvent because of the character of her people.

This, to be appreciated, must be contrasted with the reports from Russia, where a famine is indicated worse than 1891 or 1897. All able-bodied men have been ordered to join the reserves, and the women besiege the stations demanding that their men be returned. There is not a trace of national sentiment or patriotism.

ANOTHER DASH TO THE POLE.

Commander PEARY is courageous and hopeful. He professes to have "little doubt of reaching the pole." He is confident that the Roosevelt is the best vessel that has ever gone into the arctic waters. He knows the Eskimos thoroughly; they will give him the pick of their dogs, and their stoutest men. He will go as far north as possible in his ship. Then he will organize his train for the final "dash to the pole."

On grounds of reason and probability it is pretty safe to predict that he will fail to reach the pole. If after great suffering and peril, by great daring and great good luck he does get to the spot where he can enter in his field notes "Latitude 90° N." the glory will be all the greater because he will have triumphed when the chances were so much against him.

Whether his "dash" is made over moving ice fields or through open water, he must be at the mercy of conditions pretty constantly unfavorable. If there were a good working scientific theory of polar accessibility by ice or water ANDREE would not have made his dash in a balloon, never to be heard of more; if this were not about the hardest of all the routes men aspire to travel on this earth NANSEN'S dash from the Fram would have carried him further north than 86° 14'.

Commander PEARY stakes his reputation as a pole searcher on this voyage. It will be his last attempt. If it fail, he will, nevertheless, be enrolled on the list of arctic explorers who have added to the world's knowledge of the frozen North. If he succeed he will be simply the most famous man on earth.

SOUTH HARRISBURG DISASTERS.

In view of the accident which by a miracle the eighteen-hour flier of the Pennsylvania Railroad sustained unscathed on Saturday at South Harrisburg, Penn., under precisely the conditions, minus the dynamite, that occasioned the South Harrisburg wreck of May 11 last, we here reproduce the letter to THE TIMES of Mr. F. C. GORDON exclaiming against Coroner KRAUS'S decision of "no negligence" in the case of the former collision:

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Of what value to the public will be the coming inquest into the cause of the recent dynamite horror at Harrisburg, if there is truth in the published report of Coroner KRAUS'S premature decision on the subject? Before a jury is chosen or a word of evidence heard he states positively that "this accident was in nowise due to negligence." And how logically he reaches this just conclusion from his own version of the facts.

"These long trains, partly of air-brake cars, are not properly manned with crews." But there is no negligence! "The crews spend most of their time in the caboose, and let the cars shift for themselves." Still no negligence—not a bit—certainly not! It is all the fault of the wicked law, which requires freight trains to be partly equipped with air brakes—no blame to be attached to the railroad management which fails properly to equip the trains with crews. No one is negligent when crews loaf in the caboose instead of attending to their work.

And Coroner KRAUS will conduct the inquest! F. C. GORDON.

New York, May 13, 1905.

As in the first collision at South Harrisburg, the engineer of the freight train on Saturday in attempting to make a stop applied the air brakes violently to the few cars thus equipped, so that the centre of the long train "buckled" and threw a freight car out upon Track No. 1, in the face of the speeding flier. By virtue of its acquired momentum of seventy miles an hour the heavy passenger train split sheer through the freight car with scarcely a jar and kept the rails. Had the freight car held dynamite, or had more of the cars fallen over upon the track, there would have been another heart-rending slaughter.

But it seems that something besides the application of an anti-dynamite law, or of any new statute, to the conduct of freight trains is required to prevent railroad disasters like those at South Harrisburg.

ELIHU ROOT'S FEE.

The Finance Committee of the Philadelphia Councils last week negatived Mayor WEAVER'S proposal that the city employ special counsel to uncover the conspiracy of the McNichol-Durham contracts and bring the malefactors to justice. One of the acting subcommitteemen said, in justification:

> The city pays City Solicitor KINSEY and his legal assistants $67,250 a year, and now we are asked to appropriate more money for special counsel for the Mayor. I don't see why we should pay the Mayor's private attorney, and I think the citizens will not expect us to do it.

Astonished at this manifestation of the power of the Durham machine, the Mayor met a like rebuff when later he made the following allocution to the two branches of Philadelphia's little Legislature:

> Gentlemen: There was introduced into your honorable bodies on the 20th day of June, at my request and after consultation with the City Solicitor, an ordinance authorizing the Mayor of Philadelphia to authorize the employment of counsel to represent the City of Philadelphia in the matter of certain contracts that must be brought before the courts.
>
> May I ask your immediate consideration of this bill, as it is one of the most important matters now claiming your attention? It will be necessary within a short time to have our courts pass upon contracts involving millions of dollars, and no more important matter to the City of Philadelphia financially has ever been before the courts, so that it is my desire that the city should be represented by the very best possible legal talent that can be obtained.

Select Council President RANSLEY promptly referred the matter to the cold storage bin of the Finance Committee, omitting to allow any direction that the Mayor's bill be favorably returned. Common Council did likewise, and the "contracts involving millions of dollars" were again "protected."

But is ELIHU ROOT protected? Councils have not exactly rejected the bill which warrants his employment in these cases as the Mayor's special counsel, but it is patent that thus far, by reason of rottenness in the official body petitioned, Mayor WEAVER has acted without formal warrant in retaining him. Mr. ROOT, now Secretary of State, relinquishes the work of cleaning Philadelphia's Augean stables. In what was probably Mayor WEAVER'S last conference with him in this city on Friday every phase of the Philadelphia contracts litigation, save one, was painstakingly considered in its manifold bearings. At the close the Mayor declared himself quite satisfied with the decisions reached, and that within a few days, not improbably, they would "bear fruit." He was asked:

> "Was the matter of Mr. ROOT'S fee considered among other things?"
>
> "It was not even referred to."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

London Judged by One Who Knows.

Mr. THOMAS HOLMES, who has just completed twenty-one years of police court and prison missionary work in London and turned to another field of philanthropic endeavor, has been comparing present with past social conditions as seen by him in the great metropolis, and his conclusions show a practicality and accuracy of observation not often numbered among the many virtues possessed by men of his type. Mr. HOLMES seems rather to hope than to believe that London is better now than it was when his work began; that is, he notes changes for the better that encourage him, but, accompanying them, are changes for the worse that raise doubts in his mind on which side the account of the years balances. As regards the police, the magistracy, and the administration of the law, there has been marked improvement, and the grosser forms of drunkenness are not so prevalent as they were. On the other hand, addictions to the less familiar drugs have increased, the number of those only casually employed has steadily grown, and elderly men are finding it so difficult to obtain employment that more than a few of them are driven to suicide in a despair that has no other cause. Mr. HOLMES sees no proof that drunkenness among women is increasing, but he has been struck by the fact that while formerly most persons arrested for intoxication showed only the purple cheeks and bleared eyes that result from prolonged drinking, now those signs are usually absent, and in their place appear cuts and bruises, indicating that men rarely reach the heavy debauch stage, but come into collision with the law before that, while their brains are on fire and their nerves are irritated. Of murderers, Mr. HOLMES says that of the many with whom he has talked after their condemnation not one manifested even a trace either of fear or remorse, and his deduction from his study of them is that, putting aside a few who kill in a fit of sudden passion or under the influence of drink, they do not reason, think, or feel like normal people—in other words, are insane to the point of moral, if not legal, responsibility. Indeed, in Mr. HOLMES'S opinion, the most notable peculiarity of the time is the number of what he calls the half insane, this state being due to the horrible environment in which so many thousands are born and live—an environment that destroys moral fibre and intellectual force and produces people without grit who lead aimless and hopeless existences. These observations, which could probably be duplicated in any large city, seem to have some real sociological and anthropological value, and they are curiously—and agreeably—free from the emotional characteristics so common in information from similar sources.

A Mystery from the Wild West.

We are puzzled by what may be called the Problem of Scotty. New York's latest acquisition from the exuberious West has been often explained, by himself and others, but he remains a mystery, and every classification in which he has yet been placed shows signs of discomfort. Of course, we would all like to believe that Mr. SCOTT is the long missing link between Western realities and Western romances—that he is a simple child of nature, son of the plains and the mountains, who, exhilarated by sudden wealth and incidental strong waters, has come East under the grotesque delusion that he can amuse himself more violently here than in his native wilds. But the man does not fit the theory. The Death Valley Live One's naïveté is all too obviously a somewhat laborious pose, assumed for reasons not yet revealed. Mr. SCOTT has been here before, several times, and the chances are that he knows the more easily accessible parts of New York better than three-fourths of the New Yorkers themselves. His rough and uncomfortable clothes are almost surely the costuming of a part, and for his long-heralded determination to separate himself from as much of his money as fast and as soon as he can, his acts provide no large amount of confirmation. Special trains as costly as his are not to be numbered among either the novelties or the rarities of American railroading, and while it creates a large sensation—among bellboys and barkeepers—to give tips of $5 and $10, in carefully limited numbers, that is not a particularly expensive amusement as compared with many others in which really rich men habitually indulge without exciting the slightest astonishment in anybody's mind. If Mr. SCOTT has yet learned the very rudiments of spending money he has not yet manifested any frantic inclination to use his knowledge, and at his present pace a few thousand dollars will keep him going for some time to come. To the cynical and suspicious the indications are that the object of Mr. SCOTT'S visit is to get wealth rather than to get rid of it. That he has found in the desert a highly pleasing deposit of easily secured gold is possible almost to the point of probability, but it is the lamentable habit of such deposits soon to become exhausted, and then the miner is confronted by the alternative of getting "Eastern capital" for the expensive operations which real mining invariably involves, or of securing it for the equally expensive operations required for mining where there is little or nothing left to reward the capitalist's hope. What Mr. SCOTT is here for we do not pretend to know, but we fear that his present buffooneries are not such as would be adopted by a person as sophisticated and intelligent as we credit him with being if that person wanted to interest the businesslike and cautious, while such follies could with some confidence be expected to attract the attention—and later the subscriptions—of the often-mentioned "widows and orphans" who are always so eager to invest in a wildcat mining stock.

Side Doors for the Subway Cars.

Cruelly cold water is thrown by The Electrical Review on the recent suggestion that middle side doors in the elevated and Subway cars could be opened and closed by means of compressed air, and that therefore this much-needed and desired addition to our facilities for travel could be effected without adding to the number of station guards—which is the only objection yet raised to making the change. The Electrical Review admits that there would be no difficulty about moving the doors in the manner proposed, but it says that there are other things to be considered, and it proceeds to enumerate them: "With a crowded car there would always be danger of closing the door upon some person, with a possible injury. The risk of mashing fingers would not be small, and there would be danger of catching the clothing of some person on the platform. At the present time it has been found necessary in the Subway to reinforce the train guards with station assistants, and there is no reason to hope that a guard will be able to do, at a distance of thirty feet, what it has been found impossible for him to do at hand. There is no doubt that side doors on the Subway cars—and elevated cars, for that matter—would assist much in facilitating the exit and entrance of passengers, but this additional facility is needed during rush hours only, and at such times it is absolutely essential to have an official stationed at every door. This being the case, he might as well open the door, so there seems to be no necessity for a mechanical opener." Which settles the side door question? Well, hardly. At most it only settles in the negative the contention—which is not quite the end of the matter—that the side doors would not necessitate the employment of additional station guards. It doesn't disprove that the side doors are needed or that they ought to be provided.

CHANCE FOR "TRUST BUSTER."

He Might Look Into the Pig Lead Question and Panama Purchases.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A recent editorial in THE TIMES, referring to the gun which the President and Secretary Taft pointed at the "Trusts," in the form of a declaration favoring purchases for the Panama Canal in the cheapest market, but which they dropped as soon as they found it was loaded, mentions a single purchase of 100 tons foreign pig lead as having raised the issue.

It is probable that no commodity could have been selected which would more fully have justified the President in maintaining the position this purchase was supposed to indicate. The Tariff act of 1897 imposed a duty of 2½ cents per pound on pig lead. This was, at the time the law went into effect, equivalent to an ad valorem tax of about 125 per cent., and since that date it has represented from 80 to 120 per cent., as the foreign value has fluctuated from time to time. Just now, with the foreign market exceptionally high, the duty is about 75 per cent.

The average duty on imports under the act of 1897 is stated as about 68 per cent., and there are few items, even among those having the warmest spots in our great industrial incubator, that enjoy so high a rate of protection as has been accorded to lead. Certainly on no commodity having a like relation to other manufacturing industries is the consuming industry so heavily taxed.

Pig iron is no more essentially a crude material than is pig lead, and yet the duty on the former has averaged only 15 to 18 per cent. during the years that pig lead has been protected to the extent of 80 to 120 per cent. The excessive duty was imposed as a vote-getting sop to the mining States, but its most conspicuous effect has been to concentrate the smelting interests in a way that seriously menaces any industry to which lead is an important crude material.

The monopoly thus created is already exercising a manifest influence upon collateral industries, and its ramifications are becoming more comprehensive as its power arbitrarily to fix prices and control the distribution of supplies increases. There is no good reason, perhaps, why the Government should not share with all its citizens the burdens imposed by all creatures of its bounty, but if the present Administration desired an opportunity to demonstrate the economies of open market purchases, it could have found no better one than was afforded by its recent purchase of pig lead, and if it will investigate the reasons for this saving, it will find, incidentally, an inviting opportunity for any ambitious "Trust buster" who is not otherwise employed, and who would like eventually to become the head of a financial institution or a transportation company, or something of that sort.

A CONSUMER OF LEAD.

New York, July 10, 1905.

HAIR AND HATS.

Is the Negro Woolly Because Hatless or Hatless Because He Is Woolly?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much edified yesterday by your remarks anent what you are pleased to call the "modern fad" of going bareheaded in Summer. I myself am one of the "foolish young people" to whom you refer, and therefore your arguments against this custom had a particular interest for me.

Permit me, however, to disabuse your mind of the idea that all of these "faddists" are cherishing the delusion that good health is the reward of the hatless. I assure you that, in my own case, hair, not health, is the object I pursue, and experience has confirmed me in the belief that the sun is the greatest hair restorer known to science. The founder of the Bluecoat School in England made this discovery many years ago, and one of the provisions of his endowment was that the pupils of that school must eschew headgear at all times. If you have ever been in England (and of course you have, judging by your assumption that the foolish ones are foolish only because they have never traveled) you may have run across some youths in a railway carriage, minus hats and plus blue coats, who were remakable for the luxuriance of their hair.

You point out that the intelligent inhabitants of eastern countries have always worn turbans, or something similar, but that the negroes of Africa do not require any covering for the head, being so well provided for in that respect by Nature. Now this, to my simple mind, is extremely ingenuous, and, perhaps, out of the profundity of your knowledge, you will inform a foolish young person which of these is cause and which effect: Does the negro go hatless because he is woolly, or is he woolly because he is hatless?

New York, July 15, 1905. ABSALOM.

Life Insurance Investments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Life insurance as recently disclosed looks like a gigantic "get-rich-quick" game, with the officials grabbing every possible dollar for themselves and favorites, and paying claims out of present income. New business has probably practically stopped, and will continue so until the policy holders can see actual protection for their dear ones. Without new business and new income could the companies pay their thousands of policy holders? Probably not, for what business man imagines that any concern can pay such fabulous salaries and squander money in Wall Street speculation out of honest and actual earnings. Unless we can have laws forcing life insurance companies to the basis of a savings bank, the man who insures for his family's sake is, as a matter of fact, getting them no actual protection.

EDWARD G. CARTER.

New York, July 12, 1905.

Two Laughs in This Story.

From The London Chronicle.

The American in the corner of the non-smoking first-class carriage insisted on lighting his cigar. The indignant Britisher in the other corner protested, and protested in vain. At the next station he hailed the guard, with hostile intent; but the placid American was too quick for him. "Guard," he drawled, "I think you'll find that this gentleman is traveling with a third-class ticket on him." Investigation proved him to be right, and the indignant Britisher was ejected. A spectator of the little scene asked the triumphant American how he knew about that ticket. "Wall," explained the imperturbable stranger, "it was sticking out of his pocket, and I saw it was the same color as mine."

Couldn't Outboast an American.

From Harper's Weekly.

An English and an American merchant were discussing the relative importance of their businesses.

"Why," said the Englishmen, "in my firm the clerks use 30,000 gallons of ink a year!"

"Oh, that's nothing," retorted the American; "we saved that much ink in a year by ordering our clerks not to dot their i's."

The Organ Grinder's Extortions.

From Harper's Weekly.

"What do you make a week?" asked a Magistrate before whom an Italian organ-grinder appeared, charging a fellow-musician with breaking his instrument.

"Twent'-five dollaire," was the answer.

"What?, exclaimed the Magistrate, "twenty-five dollars a week for grinding an organ?"

"No, Sare; not for grind; for shut up and go away."

A SCANDINAVIAN VIEW.

Russian Rule Preferred to German If There Must Be a Choice.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial in last Sunday's TIMES on "Scandinavia" gave a very clear and precise view of the situation in the three northern countries.

Great Britain, it is true, could well afford to back these countries, as in doing so she would be shielding herself, but it seems her colonial affairs and other trifles of aggrandizement have so fully taken up her energy that these things seem to have been forgotten entirely.

Germany, as has been stated, is very ambitious—every Scandinavian knows this—and Germans are politically disliked, as their rapaciousness in the Hansa time (fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries) was beyond all description.

In fact, every Scandinavian knows that if the three countries should have to lose their independence, Russian rule would be preferred by every one to that of Germany, as Russia has acted toward Scandinavians (in Finland) as the "easy boss," comparatively, whereas Germany has been the tyrant to the Danes in Slesvig.

To make this clear, statistics will prove that Finland has its own Senate, 75 per cent. of its own old laws, its own coinage, (marks and pfennigs,) the language used in the schools is Finnish and Swedish, &c.

Compare German rule in Slesvig with this and you will find that the northern and most Danish part of Slesvig, which was to be returned to Denmark if the inhabitants wished it, has not been returned, as the vote of the inhabitants has been overruled in the German Reichstag; the Slesvigians are under German laws, have no Senate of their own, must use only the German language; in fact, are not allowed to send their children to private schools to learn their Danish mother tongue, and are driven to emigration by laws made specially contemptible for them, and if it ever does happen that some illustrious, conscientious light (Prof. Delbrück) tries to defend the hapless Danes he is degraded by imperial order, his speeches are forbidden to appear in print, &c. So there is the comparison from a Scandinavian point of view (for Scandinavians) of the Governments of the civilized (?) German and the "savage" (?) Russian. A. F. L. ANDERSSEN.

New York, July 10, 1905.

THE LE BARGY IN LONDON.

A Fatal Hypothesis and a Chastening Comparison.

MAX BEERBOHM in The Saturday Review.

Suppose that an English actress, by no means in the front rank, and having had but slight experience in her art, but happening to be a fluent speaker of the French language, suddenly found herself in Paris, playing the principal part in an English comedy which had been translated into French, and in which other parts were being played by a first-rate company of Parisian mimes. How would that lady fare? Would she be self-possessed? Would she hold her own among her alien colleagues? Would she perhaps make those alien colleagues look small in the eyes of their compatriots? Would she be commended by all the cognoscenti in Paris, and warmly pressed to the great heart of the French public? Would she * * * Enough! These questions are as brutal as they are foolish.

We know full well that within two days that lady would be in England, nursing a broken heart, while the manager who had engaged her would be doing his best to forget her in the lunatic asylum to which his friends had promptly committed him. And yet the hypothesis that I offered is but the ethnological converse of what has happened at the St. James's. Mme. Le Bargy is not a heaven-born genius. Also, she has acted only some half a dozen parts on her native stage. Also, the cast of "The Man of the Moment" is as good-all-round a cast as could be found in London. And, despite all this, Mme. Le Bargy is still in our midst, and Mr. Alexander is at large—has, indeed, enhanced his reputation for acumen. Instead of being played off the stage in her attempt to vie with eminent and experienced mimes in their own language and on their own ground, Mme. Le Bargy is the very hit of the season. Beside her, the majority of the ladies and gentlemen acting with her come out as clumsy fumblers—as people who don't know their business, and couldn't manage it if they did.

The contrast is chastening. But it is certainly interesting. Every one has always admitted that French acting is superior to English acting. Now, for the first time, we have samples of these two things presented simultaneously, and so a valuable opportunity for verifying exactly the difference between them, and for catching the secret of the one's obvious superiority to the other.

To Beautifying Madame's Visage.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 3.—To beautifying Madame's visage, three sittings a week, during one month, £12; one month's massage of throat, £12; one bath of triple effluvia for beautifying the limbs, £2; one bottle of liquid white for the complexion, 8s.; one month's anti-wrinkle treatment, £4; one month's ditto for figure, £12; two more months of same, £16; second bath of triple effluvia, £2; third ditto, £8; two more months' anti-wrinkle treatment, £8, &c.

Such are some of the items in a bill for £69 10s. sent in to the Baroness de X. by her masseuse. Of this amount £32 has been paid already, but the much-massee lady refused to settle the balance. A peculiar circumstance is that, though getting on in life, she seems to be still a very giddy young thing in spirits. She has thrown her money about so wildly that what French law calls a "judicial counsel" has been appointed, that is, a species of legal guardian to manage her affairs for her. He intervened in the present case, and opposed payment on the ground that massage came within the definition of a "sumptuary outlay" which a person provided with a "conseil judiciaire" is restrained from incurring. The masseuse, under the circumstances, should have refused credit. The court, however, considered that it is not mere extravagance to spend money on self-beautification, and while cutting down the creditor's claim by two-thirds sentenced the Baroness to pay the balance, her legal guardian being pecuniarily responsible.

A Woman Without a Country.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 3.—France does not want her, nor does Germany. When she finds her way here she is expelled, and when she treats the Fatherland to a friendly visit she meets with a similar fate. This is a queer predicament for a woman who has served as cantiniere in a regiment of Zouaves. It is true that the Judge in the appeal case just heard in Paris dryly remarked that she had "a certain number of condemnations—fifty-five" to her record, but, as the heroine of this adventure quietly replied that she did not know why she had been expelled, adding, proudly, that her father had been a gendarme, it is to be presumed that the offences for which she had been punished were not very serious. Infringement of the decree of expulsion framed against her seemed, indeed, to have been the worst among them. The court acquitted the ex-cantiniere, who can now enjoy a little breathing time in France, pending, perhaps, the framing of a new decree, which will drive her again over the border.

Secretary Root and His Namesakes.

From The Utica Herald-Dispatch.

An old alumnus recalls that in his day there were three Roots in Clinton; the emeritus professor of mathematics, who was called Old Cube Root; Square Root, who was then teaching, and Plain Root, who was then a student.

Fractional Relatives.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"And have you any brothers and sisters, my little man?" asked the kind old lady.

"Yes'm," replied the little man. "I got one sister and one and a half brothers."

"What?"

"Yes, sir; two half-sisters and three half-brothers."

A CORPORATE PRIVILEGE.

The Essential Vice Is Interference with Natural Conditions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In his very courteous reference to my brief letter on corporate privilege, Mr. F. Wilton James asks, "What is Mr. Crosby going to do about it?" and says, "Even yet Mr. Crosby may be calling upon the despised Socialists to rescue the Nation."

It may be said, in respectful rejoinder, that faults in the existing order are due to departures from the natural order, a return to which brings their only remedy. The essential vice of corporations is their interference with natural conditions for individual competition in the production of wealth. They are largely responsible for that "cut-throat" competition to do away with which Socialists advocate the destruction of all competition. That, however, would not be a return to the natural order, but a still further departure from it.

The primary and only authorizing purpose of Government is the maintenance of a just peace and public order, securing to every man equal access to natural opportunities for the support and enjoyment of life. One of those opportunities, or conditions, is the exclusive control by man of the product of his labor. No man can be justly deprived of that control by any other man, by any majority of men, by any Government.

When Government attempts to be more than just, to be benevolent, it becomes unjust. No measure or policy of government can be for the good of all that is not just to all. It is idle to speculate or experiment upon the social welfare, for it depends simply upon the absence of injustice to any individual, whether by other individuals or by government, that is, upon freedom.

Mr. Arthur Thornton says, "It is not so much the system of government as the rectitude of the people, or lack of it, that makes for equitable and just administration or the reverse," which is perhaps true if regard be had simply to official discharge of merely administrative functions of government.

Is it not true, however, that the system may be such that any administration of it, however upright as regards the conduct of officials, will of necessity be inequitable and unjust in its effect upon the people? In Russia, for instance, how much would the people gain politically by increase of rectitute on their own part or that of the public officials, so long as the system remains as it is?

Equitable government would seem to depend not so much upon the rectitude of the people as upon their having a correct understanding of the nature and functions of the State.

It is only with matters essentially public, or social, in which all the people have a common interest, that government has any proper concern. It cannot surrender such matters to private control, nor itself interfere with such as are naturally private, without injury to the public.

When the people understand this, and how to distinguish between what is public and what private, they will co-operate, the good and the bad alike, for the common welfare. It is inconceivable that they should knowingly do otherwise. The worst of men will not build unsafe houses for their own habitation.

It is only the few that can hope to profit from bad government, and then only at the expense of the many who, when once they perceive the wrong done to themselves and how it is done, will cease to uphold or tolerate it.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, July 10, 1905.

The American as an Art Expert.

Although everybody does not know it, there are few more competent art critics than M. Henri Rochefort, the redoubtable editor of L'Intransigeant. The other day he was cited to appear in Paris as a witness in the case of Barbasanges and Guerin. In the course of his testimony he told the story of an American picture lover who called upon him with a request that he would be so good as to give him his opinion on his collection, comprising about forty pictures, for which he had paid £32,000, including several Corots, Théodore Rousseaus, and Harpignies. Not one was genuine, and M. Rochefort told him so. The American did not like it, and took leave to doubt the Frenchman's competence in the matter. "Then it is very easy," said M. Rochefort. "Here is one of your alleged Harpignies. Take it—I have a carriage at the door—and ask M. Harpignies if he ever painted it." The American accepted the challenge, but when he returned to M. Rochefort his confidence had gone, and he was obliged to recognize that those who had sold him his "masters" had swindled him.

M. Rochefort's remedy for the present state of affairs is purely and simply to suppress the experts.

The Bad One.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"That brother of yours, Lucy," said the man of the house, "seems to be a pretty tough character."

"'Deed he is, Suh," replied the colored maid. "He jes' natchelly seems to be de white sheep ob our fambly, sho' 'nuff."

THE MEXICAN HAMMOCK.

'Twas richly vermilion and flagrantly yellow
When brought from the region of sunlit plateaus,
But, softened by service and restfully mellow,
It swings in the grove where the rivulet flows.
Its ring-bolts are tarnished, its spreaders unvarnished;
It sags at an angle of forty degrees;
With needles of balsam its meshes are garnished—
The Mexican Hammock that hangs from the trees.

The Mexican Hammock,
The grass-woven Hammock,
The trusty old Hammock
That droops from the trees.

When, sick of the city's perpetual riot,
I come for the healing that Silence bestows,
O'ershadowed by green-tasseled curtains of quiet,
It offers a bounteous depth of repose.
So softly allaying and balmily swaying,
It woos with its motion the health-laden breeze
That soon down the River of Dreams I am straying,
Adrift in the Hammock that hangs from the trees.

The Mexican Hammock,
The grass-woven Hammock,
The friendly old Hammock
That droops from the trees.

Now crickets are hymning the Night for her guerdon;
The dewdrops have solaced the half-opened rose.
How deeply it bends with a generous burden!
How sweet are the secrets—that nobody knows!
The words that reveal them, the tokens that seal them,
The whispers more soft than the murmur of bees—
The birds shall not learn them, the winds may not steal them
Away from the Hammock that hangs from the trees.

The crafty old Hammock,
The blessed old Hammock,
The matchmaking Hammock
That droops from the trees.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

REGULARS WIN HONORS FOR BRAVERY IN ORIENT

War Department Publishes List of Certificates of Merit.

HOW ONE FOUGHT OFF TEN

Private Moreland Nursed a Comrade Stricken with Deadly Asiatic Fever —Other Notable Services.

Out with the regulars who are fighting in the rice fields and swamps in the Philippines there are not much gold lace and dazzling brilliancy of uniform, but there are plenty of chances for glory. That is shown in the list just published at Washington of the Certificate of Merit granted by the War Department in the last six months.

In the long list of those on the Nation's roll of honor the name of "Billy" Ballou, private of the Fifteenth Cavalry, must have place. On Feb. 2, 1904, Ballou, who was a member of Troop D, with his Captain and two other privates, was surprised by a band of insurgents, who to all appearances just "popped up out of the ground" near the village of Suclatan on the Island of Mindanao. Before the quartet of regulars recovered from their surprise the Captain and one of the privates had been killed, and the second private severely wounded, and Ballou was left alone to make the best fight he could. The records show that he made a good one.

Ballou stood his ground, his faithful "Krag" all the time peppering an answer to the rifles in the hands of the attacking insurgents. The fight was ten against one, but so deadly was Ballou's fire that the number of his opponents decreased by one every time his rifle snapped, and finally those of the little brown men who were left alive retreated. When reinforcements arrived they found Ballou, still on guard, nursing his wounded comrade and ready, should the occasion arise, to fight another battle single-handed.

Travis T. Bryan, a Sergeant in Company A of the Twenty-second Infantry, is another soldier whose name will be remembered by the troops in Mindanao. Sergt. Bryan won his Certificate of Merit on Jan. 22 of last year. With his company he was on guard garrisoning a captured Moro fort on the banks of the Ramien River. On this occasion the Moros made a desperate attempt to recapture the fort, and in the action two of his company officers were wounded and fell in the doorway of the fort. They lay in the direct line of the Moro fire.

Bryan put himself in front of the worst wounded of the officers, shielding him from fire, and in the meantime making it possible for the other officer to crawl to a place of safety. Bryan stood his ground until a rescuing party arrived, and when the smoke cleared away the number of dead Moros in front of the blockhouse showed what a marksman the Sergeant was.

In the Twenty-eighth Infantry one of the Sergeants of Company I, in February of last year, was Bishop L. Morrow. Morrow won his certificate by going to the assistance of a wounded comrade who had been attacked by three Moros near Pantar, on the Ilogan-Lake Lanao road. Had he been a minute later the comrade would have been killed, but once Bishop got there he quickly fired three well-directed shots. He had no reason to fire a fourth.

Otto Herter was a private in the Hospital Corps when in an engagement, in which the Americans were hard pressed by Ladrones, near Bago-Buntay in Luzon, he stopped attending wounded, dashed to the firing line, grabbed the rifle of a wounded soldier, and began to shoot. The general order awarding him his Certificate of Merit says "that he was cool and brave, setting an excellent example to the other men in the command."

John P. McSweeney, was a member of the "Fighting Ninth" when he won his award. It was in China, and it happened near Tien-Tsin. An officer of his command had been desperately wounded and was lying in an exposed place directly in the line of fire of the Chinese sharpshooters. McSweeney went to the officer's assistance, bandaged his wounds, and was dragging him to safety when a shot put him out of action.

In the Forty-third United States Volunteers there was a private named Schottler—"Charley Schottler." Schottler was fighting in Samar, P. I. In action he saw a Moro lift a bolo to kill an officer. Running forward he reached the side of the insurgent in time to divert the blow. He received it himself. He afterward got well and the Certificate of Merit was his reward.

It was at Cabanos, in Guimiras, P. I., that George Moreland, a private of the Fifth Infantry, voluntarily took upon himself the duty of nursing a comrade stricken with the contagious Asiatic fever. The comrade died, and was buried by Moreland, none of the other troops in the meantime having been exposed to the contagion. Moreland caught the fever, but he lives to tell the story.

In February, 1904, one officer and two privates, on duty near Bacoor, P. I., were attacked by fifteen insurgents, and were in desperate straits when Sergt. Fred Harrison of the Sixth Cavalry came up and began to show his marksmanship. Ten minutes later the only insurgents to be seen were those who had stood in the line of Harrison's fire.

These are only a few of the men who have been awarded the Certificate of Merit since Jan. 1. The award of the certificates is a hard problem, for there are so many cases to be investigated and the certificate is never awarded except in cases of unusual or extraordinary service.

BUYS THE OLD JAY MANSION.

Warner M. Van Norden Acquires Historic House for a Summer Home.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, July 16.—Warner M. Van Norden, President of the Van Norden Trust Company, has purchased the historic Jay mansion on the Boston Post Road, Rye, and will make it his Summer home.

The mansion, which is one of the finest specimens of the Colonial type between New York and Boston, was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. D. Percy Morgan until they separated about a year ago. Mrs. Morgan was Edith Parsons, daughter of John E. Parsons, the organizer of the Sugar Trust.

The old mansion was one of the main causes of their disagreement. Mrs. Morgan wanted to live in it, but Mr. Morgan said that the neighborhood was entirely too slow and gloomy for him in spite of its historic associations.

Mr. Van Norden is reported to have paid about $100,000 for the property.

FELL 4 FLOORS. HURT? NO.

Child That Crawled Through Fire-escape Laughed When Picked Up.

Mrs. Rosie Zigorick of 29 Market Street put her two-year-old daughter Rosie out on the fire escape to play yesterday afternoon. Rosie found a hole big enough to crawl through and fell four stories to the flagging.

"Mein Rosie!" screamed Mrs. Zigorick, whose cries were taken up and re-echoed by twenty-four families.

Rosie was gathered up in a sheet and carried to Dr. Romansky across the street. She laughed when unwrapped, and the doctor declared that he could find no injuries upon the child. Mrs. Zigorick, who had fainted, was revived by rejoicing neighbors.

BUSHEL OF MAIL FOR SCOTT.

Miner Was Patient Until He Came to a Letter in Rhyme.

Walter Scott, the Death Valley miner, spent a comparatively quiet Sunday. He took Mrs. Scott out for a drive in the afternoon. Late in the evening, however, she went back to the Herald Square Hotel, and Scott went out to transact some business.

The most interesting occupation which Mr. Scott was engaged in during the day was the opening of about a bushel of letters. The clerks at the hotel had stacked the mail up to emphasize its bulk, and the pile was two feet high.

Most of the letters were from women, and nearly all of them began with: "Dear Sir—Having read of your great wealth and bountiful liberality, I venture," &c. One Harlem young woman wrote that she could get work as a manicure if she could only get the funds to buy a manicure set. Another said she had got a place as a cloak model, but needed money to buy an appropriate dress with. Still another, a Brooklyn woman, offered to sell Scott a dog for $4.

The man from the Funeral Mountains was patient enough until he came to a letter from a man who thought the stories about Scott's activities in and about New York would look better in poetry, and submitted a sample of verse. When he came to this Scott gave up the job.

"I'd rather cross the desert any day," he said.

A DISCRIMINATING HORSE.

When Two Men Tumble Out of Hayloft He Kicks the Right One.

Walter Henderson, sixty years old, a watchman in the stables of the Maher Contracting Company at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Southern Boulevard, went to sleep in the hay loft last night and was awakened by a hand on his throat and a command to give up his money. The old watchman opened his eyes and saw a man standing over him. He caught the man by the legs and the two struggled about until they fell through a trapdoor.

They landed on the back of a horse, and slid to the floor. The horse made a plunge, and kicked with all its strength. The horse's hoof struck Henderson's assailant and laid him out. Henderson ran to the Morrisania Station House and got a detective, who went with him to the stable.

There they found the man and took him to the station. He said he was John Maher of 1,216 Hawkstone Street, the Bronx. He was locked up.

HAPPENINGS AT TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., July 16.—The weather, which was perfect to-day, favored the Tuxedo colonists for their week's end entertainments. There were many who journeyed to Tuxedo to pass Sunday in the mountains, the air being delightfully cool.

The feature to-day was the programme of water sports on Wee Wah Lake, which attracted many spectators. The Gun Club held its weekly shoot, and the tennis courts and golf links were crowded.

In the evening dinners were given at nearly every cottage, and several large dinners were given at the Clubhouse.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard entertained a house party during the week's end. They gave a large dinner to-night. Among the guests were George L. Rives, Miss Mabel Marriam, Miss Janet Fish, Miss Newbold, Mr. and Mrs Richard Mortimer, Mr. J. Gordon Douglas, and I. Townsend Irvin.

Among others who gave dinners to-night were Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, at their cottage on West Lake Road; Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Outerbridge, Mr. and Mrs. William G. Davies, and Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Hare.

Among those who gave parties at the club were P. Lorillard, Jr., who entertained a party of sixteen; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Woodbury, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster, and Newbold Edgar.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Van Nostrand of Brooklyn, who have been at the club several weeks, left to-day for Southampton, where they will pass the remainder of the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. William Elliott, who are at the Club Annex, will leave next week for the Adirondacks, and Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart will close their Tuxedo villa and go to Saratoga for several weeks.

Among others who vacated their cottages this week are Mr. and Mrs. Fred Carey, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Foster, and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard.

T. Suffern Taller has arrived at the Tennis Court for the Summer.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 16.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish gave her first entertainment of the season to-day at a luncheon for forty guests, who were seated at one table in the dining room at Crossways. The table was decorated with white flowers and greens. The rooms were filled with palms and decorative plants.

Mrs. W. P. Thompson gave a luncheon at Buena Villino to-day. James W. Gerard gave a dinner at the Pinard cottage, and Mrs. Philip M. Lydig a dinner at the Andrews cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter entertained at dinner at the Casino grill rooms during the evening concert.

Joseph Leiter is a guest of J. D. Romaine Baldwin at Chateau Nooga.

Paul Morton is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh at Beau Lieu.

NEWPORT PARTIES AT THE PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 16.—Yachting parties and automobilists from Newport were numerous at the Pier to-day. Evans R. Dick brought over a party of four on his yacht Elsa I., including Bruce Whiting and Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Dorr of San Francisco, for luncheon at the Casino. E. R. Thomas came with seven on his yacht Taro, whom he entertained at luncheon here. Marion Story and Clarence Dolan also brought over visitors for a glimpse of the new Casino.

BERKSHIRE GOSSIP.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 16.—Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren and family, whose Summer residence, the Homestead, owned by Anson P. Stokes, was burned yesterday, have taken one of the Hotel Aspinwall cottages for the rest of the season.

At the annual meeting of the Lenox Episcopal Church yesterday the following officers were elected: Senior Warden—Capt. John S. Barnes; Junior Warden—L. C. Peters; Vestrymen—Charles Laier, William G. Clifford, George H. Morgan, Edward MacDonald, F. Augustus Schemerhorn, John E. Parsons, and George Winthrop Folsom.

On the Berkshire golf links yesterday Hamilton Kerr won the Shepard Trophy at Great Barrington; Malcolm McBurney of Harvard, at scratch, the Stockbridge handicap, and David T. Dana of New York the Lenox handicap.

NARRAGANSETT NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 16.—The opening of the Plaza of the New Casino to-night was celebrated by many dinner parties.

Among those entertaining were Baron George Albert Von Lingen, Mrs. St. John Wood, Miss Beatrice Kinney, Mrs. George A. Huhn, Jr., Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth and Mrs. Edward J. King of New York.

Walter Baker & Co. Win Suit.

The United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York have just rendered a decision favorable to the plaintiff in the suit brought by Walter Baker & Co., Limited, against another concern to enjoin the latter from using as a trademark a full-length figure of a girl dressed in Puritan costume, because it infringed the plaintiff's well-known trademark of the Chocolate girl.—Boston Evening Transcript, July 13.—Adv.

FINDS HOMES FOR WAIES IN HAPPY SURROUNDINGS

State Charities Aid Association Tells of Its Work.

DEATH RATE MUCH SMALLER

Number of Children Sent to State Institutions Is Now Comparatively Small—Desertions Are Many.

The State Charities Aid Association, which is supported wholly by voluntary contributions, requiring the yearly expenditure of at least $25,000, has issued its thirty-second annual report.

Of special interest are the sections bearing upon the care of dependent children in New York State and City. Comparatively few of these are now cared for by State, municipal, or county institutions, the rule being that they are sent to institutions under private control, which receive per capita payments from the public Treasury for their support.

It is pointed out that 294 destitute children have been placed in permanent free homes in carefully selected families. These children had been in the care of the association up to Oct. 1, 1904. Since then 70 children have been similarly provided for. The total number of children placed in homes since the work was begun in the Summer of 1895 is 500, of whom 100 have been legally adopted. The majority of these children were under the age of two years, and the death rate among them was remarkably low, only 11 out of the 500 having died.

COUNTRY HOMES PROVIDED.

Mothers with infants or young children to the number of 563 have been provided with situations in the country, remaining in the care of the association up to Oct. 1, 1904. In the following eight months 360 additional situations were provided, and since the beginning of the work, in 1893, there have been 4,478 situations provided.

In addition 270 motherless infants were boarded in families, among whom there have been only 14 deaths. The total number of babies similarly cared for since 1898 is 690.

The growth of wife and child desertion among immigrants is commented on.

"The ever-growing immigration problem touches us deeply along two lines," says this report—"wife and child desertion and illegitimacy. In no other country is commitment of children so easy. To our foreign brother it appears quite as a custom of the country. The institution appeals to him as a sort of superior order of public school, where his children not only acquire the language, but are sheltered, fed, and clothed at no expense to him.

"His sense of the paternal relation steadily decreases as the City Fathers assume his responsibilities. He soon learns that to render himself invisible for the time being greatly facilitates the business, and nothing is easier for a man who finds himself with an uncomfortable number of children for his wages and house room to step aside until the city has relieved him of his burden, or a goodly proportion of it."

Of the placing of street waifs in private families the report says:

"The committee places its babies only with mothers who have been so unfortunate as to lose their own children by death. It does not place any of its children to share the homes of other nursing children, and in no case will it place a child with a mother whose child is living.

APPLICANTS ARE MANY.

"From all stations in life there are received applications from those whose homes lack the presence of little children. The association sends its agents in person, not only to visit the applicants, but also to see people of standing and influence who are acquainted with them. About half of all the applications received are disapproved after this investigation.

"As a rule, while applicants have very definite notions as to the qualifications of the child whom they would be willing to take, they are attracted by the first healthy, robust, attractive baby presented for their consideration, and push the search no further."

By this system of placing children in families, instead of in public institutions, the Charities Aid Association estimates that an expense of $500,000 for buildings and an annual expense of $120,000 for maintenance is saved to the State.

An example of what variety in food will accomplish for children is cited by the report in the case of the New York Orphan Asylum. In three years' time 63 children were raised from the status of undersized weaklings to better than the average.

"There is no more economy in buying what is frequently called 'the institution brand' of foodstuffs for children," says the report, "than there would be in adulterating the feed of dairy stock with sawdust."

The association is this year inaugurating a new branch of work. It is practically an extension, to mothers with helpless infants, of the same plan which has proved so successful with motherless babies. The association says:

AID FOR WORKING MOTHERS.

"Our plan, while holding to our first principle of keeping mother and child together when possible, is to meet the needs of those mothers not of the servant class, who have some trade or profession by which they can become self-supporting if aided in the care of their children. We propose to provide a carefully supervised boarding place for the child in a private family. The mother will be responsible for the child's board in full or in part, as her earnings may permit."

Four measures which were prepared by the association, and which with some amendments became laws, were:

The "Insanity bill," which provided for the re-establishment of local Boards of Managers for State Hospitals for the Insane; a bill providing for the better classification of inmates of State charitable institutions, particularly with reference to the feeble-minded; a bill authorizing the Governor to appoint a committee to investigate the workings of the probation system, and an amendment to the cumulative sentence law by which persons sent to the workhouse are measured by the Bertillon system as well as those sentenced to the penitentiary.

The association also gave its active aid in preventing the employment of girls and boys under ten years of age in street trades, and in making the desertion of children a felony.

Cousin of Gen. Wood Killed.

WESTON, Mass., July 16.—By the discharge of a shotgun, which he had loaded for the purpose of shooting stray cats, Thomas L. Hagar, a cousin of Gen. Leonard Wood, was instantly killed during last night. Hagar's family had been away, and when they returned home about midnight, they found him lying just outside a rear door. The top of his head had been blown off. He was fifty years old. A Miss Phelps of Boston committed suicide on Hagar's farm two weeks ago by shooting.

Agezio's Missing Father Seen.

Manuel Agezio, Jr., a Syracuse broker, who reported on Saturday that while taking his father to a steamer for Porto Rico, the father, who had just been taken from a sanitarium, had escaped from him, learned last night that the old man had been seen in company with a stranger at Fourteenth Street and Broadway on Saturday night. The news was brought to Mr. Agezio by a Porto Rican school teacher. The police are investigating the case.

VERY MAD DOG ON A TRAIN.

Corners Baggagemaster, Bites Child, and Dies Chewing Newspapers.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 16.—After living up to a standard reputation as a "mad dog" for an hour yesterday, a pet bulldog on a Lackawanna train wound up its career by chewing up a bundle of evening newspapers. That was the end of the dog—it died forthwith. It has not been definitely determined whether the animal was unable to swallow the news of the day, or whether it was simply unable to digest it.

The end of the panic it had created was not coincident, however, with the end of the dog. It had bitten a little girl, the daughter of its mistress, twice before it fortunately spent its remaining energies on the newspapers, and much alarm was occasioned until a physician had dressed the victim's wounds.

The panic began when the dog, which was chained in the baggage car, but managed to get loose, suddenly sprang at the baggagemaster. The latter was nearly frightened out of his wits, and did a quick backward turn over a big sample trunk. The dog snapped, snarled, and frothed at the mouth. The baggage man reached for a bicycle with one hand and a bag of golf clubs with the other. At each attack he added to his barricade, until all the small baggage in the car was between him and the infuriated animal.

At the first attack the baggagemaster's assistant ran into the coach where Mrs. R. L. Burnett, the owner of the bulldog, and her daughter were seated.

"Dog's mad, marm," he gasped.

Mrs. Burnett and her daughter went into the baggage car and attempted to quiet the dog, which sprang upon the child and bit her twice. It then shrank away until its glaring eye rested upon the bundle of newspapers. It fell to upon these until it keeled over dead.

The animal was brought here and buried to-day. Mrs. Burnett, whose home is in New York, is here on a visit. Her daughter's injuries are not believed to be serious.

NORTHERN EULOGY OF LEE.

Dr. Myers's Sentiments Applauded by Congregation at Ocean Grove.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 16.—A Northern church assemblage applauded a Northern preacher's eulogy of Gen. Robert E. Lee at the morning service in the Ocean Grove Auditorium to-day. The preacher was the Rev. Dr. Cortland Myers of Brooklyn.

"Whenever and wherever in this great country they build a monument to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant," he said, "they should erect another for Gen. Robert E. Lee." (A hearty round of applause and a salvo of fervent "Amens" interrupted.) "Gen. Lee went the two miles of the sermon on the Mount when, despite the importunings of his staff, he decided to surrender his army at Appomatox. When advised never to surrender to the hated Yankees, but urged to scatter and disperse his army, to gather and later to pursue warfare the big-hearted Confederate, in the interest of humanity said 'No.' He well knew that further fighting meant desolation, starvation, and death to his loyal army, so for humanity's sake he gave up his sword to Grant."

Dr. Myers also scored the Beef Trust officials and those concerned in the Equitable investigation.

"This might well be called the intelligent age," Dr. Myers continued, "and yet, with shame be it said, the great intelligence of the present day does not produce morality, especially in the government of big cities or big corporations. To-day, in Chicago, a company of men among the richest of the land are under indictment for murdering humanity. The peril in my home city is not the much-abused Bowery, but in Wall Street. In that same city there is a corporation, officered by men who formerly stood high in the business world. One of these men is in the United States Senate. The name of this organization which has been robbing the middle classes for years must have been chosen by the devil himself, for if there ever was anything in this world that was not equitable that corporation is that thing."

BABY WAS TALKING FINNISH.

Doctor's Diagnosis to Worried Mother —Nurse Loses Her Place.

Special to The New York Times.

MONESSEN, Penn., July 16.—For a long time Mrs. Jules Ashland has been alarmed because her three-year-old daughter, Marie, has uttered no word that any one could understand. She feared that the child had some throat trouble. The little one jabbered all the time, but it was all unintelligible.

Mrs. Ashland is an invalid, and had never been much in the baby's company. Her husband is a traveling man, and away from home most of the time. Little Marie has spent all of her three years under the care of a Finnish nurse.

So alarmed did the mother become over the matter that last week she called in a throat specialist to examine Marie. It happened that the specialist understood the Finnish language, and the first thing that he heard on entering the house was little Marie delivering a tirade against her mother because she would not talk to her.

The doctor diagnosed the case in an instant. The nurse always had talked to the baby in Finnish, and that was the tongue little Marie had learned. There was no one about her to teach her English, the mother having been very ill when she started to talk. Finnish was the only thing she knew.

The nurse is looking for a new place, while Marie is learning to say "papa" and "mama" under the tutlage of an American girl.

Stevens to Sail Thursday.

Chief Engineer John F. Stevens, successor of John F. Wallace as head of the Panama Canal project, will be in Washington for final consultation and instructions the early part of the week, and on Thursday, it is expected, will sail on the Orizaba for Colon.

Montclair Firemen's Carnival.

MONTCLAIR, July 16.—The Montclair Exempt Firemen's carnival opened last night on the grounds adjoining the Maple Avenue School with an attendance of more than 2,000. Amusements of all descriptions are housed in twenty-five tents, and a Ferris wheel completes the equipment. The carnival will last all this week. Wednesday afternoon there will be a special matinée for the Children's Home inmates.

Farmhand's Fatal Smoke.

Special to The New York Times.

WATERBURY, Conn., July 16.—Stephen Dayton, better known as Stephen Munson, a farmhand, went to bed last night in James Beers's farmhouse in the Breackneck district of Middlebury, pipe in his mouth. Early this morning the Beers family was taken out of the house with difficulty. In the ruins Dayton's charred body was found.

Little Hope of Saving Miss Cram.

LENOX, Mass., July 16.—Contrary to the expectations of her relatives, Miss Ethel M. Cram, the New York young woman who was injured in a runaway accident here last week, survived the day, and to-night, although she had not become conscious, her condition was slightly improved. There is little hope, however, of recovery.

5,000 SUBSCRIBERS TO GOVERNMENT MAGAZINE

First Issue of "Daily Consular and Trade Reports" Out To-day.

BUSINESS MEN LOOK FOR IT

Consuls, Special Agents, Investigators, and Newspaper Writers Will Contribute to It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Consular Reports published by the Bureau of Manufactures of the Department of Commerce and Labor has developed into a regular trade magazine. There are now 5,000 subscribers to this publication, and the subscription list is constantly growing. Nearly all the subscribers are business men, though the reports originally were published for newspaper use.

Major John M. Carson, chief of the bureau, who formerly was a newspaper man, has turned the old "advance sheets" as they were called, into magazine form. The scope has been broadened and the publication is no longer confined to Consular Reports.

The magazine is entitled, by Secretary Metcalf's order, "Daily Consular and Trade Reports," and is to be a magazine of commercial information derived from all sources. The first number, which will be out to-morrow, will contain in addition to Consular reports, information from special agents of the department, private investigators and newspaper writers.

An editorial page has been established, a new head design adopted and the magazine is to be printed on both sides of the paper, except for the few copies sent to newspapers. By this arrangement the Government saves 1,500 reams of paper a year, while making a more attractive publication.

HONEYMOON ENDS ON A TRAIN

Bride Met Man from Her Native Land —Husband Hasn't Seen Her Since.

PATERSON, July 16.—Peculiar is the story told by Alfred Teischmann, who brings suit in the Chancery Court for divorce on the ground of desertion. Teischmann was married on June 18, 1900. He is a silk weaver, and his bride was employed in the same mill. While their shuttles flew they made love, and the marriage followed.

They started for Philadelphia on their honeymoon. The train was crowded, and, according to Teischmann, they had to sit apart. The wife sat some seats back of her husband, and by the time they were a quarter of the way to their destination, he alleges that she was engaged in an animated conversation with the man beside whom she sat. When a double seat became vacant Teischmann says he went to his wife and asked her to sit with him. She refused, saying the man beside her had just come from her native town in Germany and was telling her of her old home. She introduced the two men. Teischmann says her rebuff angered him, and he went into the smoking car. After smoking a cigar he started back to join his wife. She was not where he had left her. Neither was the man.

From that time Teischmann declares he has had no word from his wife, except that friends of his heard through friends in Germany that she was in the West somewhere. Application for permission to serve notice of the suit for divorce by publication instead of in person will be made.

RIOT AT SYNAGOGUE DOOR.

Police Use Clubs on Crowd at St. Louis That Could Not Get In.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—A crowd of over 2,000 persons fought with the police to-day in a wild scramble to gain admittance to the dedication services of the new synagogue of the Congregation Sharis Sphard. Several were clubbed, hats were crushed, dresses were torn, and a number of women fainted.

After the parade from the old synagogue to the new, the edifice soon contained as many as it could hold, and the doors were closed upon a crowd that filled the street for a block. Those outside tried to force the doors, and the police were summoned. They endeavored to keep the crowd back, but finally clubs were brought into play.

In the confusion, B. Frank, one of the directors of the congregation, who was stationed at a door, was dragged into the street and roughly handled.

PRIEST HURT BY A FALL.

Injured Man May Be the Rev. Joseph Macha of Baltimore.

While trying to board a crosstown car at Twenty-third Street and Second Avenue yesterday a well-dressed man fell and received a severe bruise of the chin. Policeman Colt of the East Twenty-second Street Station called an ambulance, and he was taken to Bellevue, where according to the record he said he was J. Macher, aged thirty-four, a Roman Catholic clergyman. He said he had lived in this city but a short time.

He remained at the hospital to recover from the shock of the accident. No arrest was made. The police record gives the name of the injured man as F. P. Maher, a priest of Baltimore.

The Catholic Directory contains the name of the Rev. Joseph Macha, a priest of the Redemptorist order, whose residence is given as 2,111 Ashland Avenue, Baltimore.

ART AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In far-off Nespilem representative Indians of the Nez Percés from Idaho, Oregon, and Montana assembled on June 22 to unveil the monument to Chief Joseph on the Colville Reservation, Washington. Speeches were made by Yellow Bull, from Lapeval, Idaho, a veteran of the war, now almost blind, and Albert, the new chief. The monument is of white marble and bears a head of Chief Joseph carved in relief. As Yellow Bull delivered his oration the widows of braves who fell in the Nez Percé war wailed and crooned an accompaniment to his periods. The Historical Society of the State of Washington sent delegates to the ceremony.

***

A stained glass window from the Tiffany Studios in memory of President Samuel C. Bartlett of Dartmouth College has been placed in the chapel. The eighth President of Dartmouth held the position from 1877 to 1892 and died in 1898. He was graduated in 1836. During his Presidency Wilson Hall, Rollins Chapel, Hanover Inn, and Bartlett Hall were erected.

***

A design for the Goebel Monument at Frankfort, Ky., submitted by Mr. Charles H. Niehaus of New York, has been accepted by the Monument Commission. It is a standing figure the size of life, with right arm extended and the left hand resting on a table. Three models were submitted.

***

At the London Pastel Society's exhibition the American artist J. McClure Hamilton has a picture of a well-dressed young man seated at a breakfast table gay with silver, porcelain and iris blossoms in a vase. The subject he is engrossed in as he reads the paper is in strong contrast with the peaceful scene of luxury and rest—the picture is called "Battles." Says a London paper: "Delightful is the flash and sparkle of light on the surfaces of these pretty things delightful the ease and desinvouture with which they are rendered."

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.

PREPARED BY

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

BOTH FIGHTING PLUNKITT.

McManus and Dordan Deny That They Have Joined Forces.

That the adherents of Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus and John E. Dordan, both of whom are candidates for the leadership of the Fifteenth Assembly District—a question which will be settled at the primaries to be held Sept. 19—an agreement to wrest the honor from ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt was indignantly denied yesterday at the headquarters of both. Vice President Sheehan of the Tallahassee Club (the Dordan organization) said that the district would be not a bit better off with McManus as leader than with the present executive member in Tammany Hall.

Those in politics outside the Fifteenth District have thought that McManus and Dordan had an understanding.

"Plunkitt put that out," said the McManus men yesterday.

At the headquarters of the Thomas J. McManus Association on Ninth Avenue it was announced that "The," its candidate, was at a "chowder" at Classon Point. There were plenty to talk for him, however. McManus has seven brothers for a starter.

"Well, we expect to win," they said; "but we want to say right now that we haven't any working agreement with Dordan. McManus is going it alone."

"Too hot—too busy—nothin' to say," exclaimed Mr. Plunkitt, who was standing in front of Washington Hall on Eighth Avenue. "And, anyhow," he continued, "I have never been a Summer candidate."

BOER MEMORIAL DAY.

British at Brighton Beach Join in Honoring Kruger's Memory.

The members of the Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach observe to-day as a memorial day, it being the anniversary of the death of Paul Kruger, late President of the South African Republic. Boers and Englishmen both will attend services in the arena early in the day. In South Africa memorial services will be read in all churches and a national holiday will be declared.

Capt. Arthur W. Lewis has ordered the flags at half-mast and arranged for the services in memory of those who lost their lives in the war in the Transvaal. A number of Boer tents are draped in mourning in honor of the day. The British soldiers in the Brighton Beach encampment have joined their Boer neighbors in observing the day by lowering the flag and displaying crêpe on the tents.

FINEST SUNDAY YET.

The Mercury Ranged High, but a Breeze Tempered the Heat.

The weather yesterday was the finest New York had had in more than a week. Although the mercury continued to hover around the eighties there was a cool breeze. Nearly everybody who could went to seashore or other resorts for the day.

Despite the improved conditions four deaths were reported as due to the heat. The deaths were all those of babies in Brooklyn.

JOHN L. McCUTCHEON DEAD.

Pittsburg Lawyer Was a Well-Known Chess Player and Patron.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 16.—John Lindsay McCutcheon, lawyer, chess patron, and member of one of the foremost families of Pittsburg, died early this morning at his residence, 142 Homewood Avenue. He had been ill for some time. He was a brother of Mrs. T. De Witt Talmage.

Mr. McCutcheon was one of the best known chess players of America, and had a world-wide reputation both as a player and patron of the game. One of his recent games against Dr. Lasker was published all over the world. He was one of the patrons of the international tournament, held in May, 1904, at Cambridge Springs, Penn.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Adolph Otto.

Adolph Otto, the organizer and leader of the Warlow Band of Whitestone, died in the Flushing Hospital yesterday. He was forty-six years old. He was formerly in the regular army, and was stationed at Fort Totten. He served in Cuba and the Philippines, and was instructor in military tactics at the Kyle Military Institute in Flushing.

William M. Parslow Dead.

William M. Parslow, who served three terms as Coroner of Hudson County, New Jersey, and was twice a member of the New Jersey Assembly, died at Lake Saranac, N. Y., yesterday. He had been in poor health for some time and was with his family in the mountains. Mr. Parslow was born in this city in 1852, but he had lived in Hoboken nearly all his life.

Plans for William H. Taller's Funeral.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 16.—The funeral of William H. Taller of New York, who died in the Curtis Hotel here yesterday, will be held Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock from the Church of the Ascension, New York. The interment will be in the Taller lot in Greenwood Cemetery. A special car, attached to a regular afternoon train, to-morrow will carry the funeral party to New York. Mrs. Charles F. Watson of Orange, N. J., and Francis A. Watson and Henry R. Watson of New York, sister-in-law and brothers of Mrs. Taller, arrived in Lenox to-day.

Obituary Note.

Gen. M. B. Thomas died at his home, in Dalton, Ga., yesterday. He was a graduate of West Point, and a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army.

Nearly Lost His Life Saving Horses.

While rescuing horses from a burning stable at 221 and 223 West One Hundred and Ninth Street yesterday Edward Bigelow of 229 West One Hundred and Ninth Street was overcome with smoke. He was sent to the J. Hood Wright Hospital in a serious condition. Firemen of Engine Company No. 47 stumbled over him at the rear of the place and pulled him out. He had saved five horses. Three were suffocated. The damage was $2,400.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

WATERS PIANOS

Examine the new WATERS PIANOS for 1905 and you will discover that a thoroughly good piano of Wonderful Tone Qualities and warranted to be Durable can be purchased at a very reasonable price and, if desired, on small monthly payments.

Send Postal for Catalogue with reduced prices and terms on the

Waters 3-Year System

giving you three years' time on a piano without interest. Stool, cover, tuning and delivery free.

Horace Waters & Co.,
Three Stores:
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

GEN. W. W. BLACKMAR DEAD.

Commander in Chief of the G. A. R. Fell Ill on an Inspection Tour.

BOISE, Idaho, July 16.—Gen. W. W. Blackmar, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army, died to-day of nephritis. His wife was here with him during his illness. The body will be embalmed and taken to the home of the family in Boston.

Gen. Blackmar arrived here on July 10, on an inspection tour of Grand Army posts through the Northwest. He was ill when he arrived, and gradually failed. The seriousness of his condition was kept from the public at the request of his wife.

Gen. Blackmar was born on July 25, 1841, at Bristol, Penn. He enlisted for the Civil War in the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and subsequently joined the First West Virginia. He served with distinction, and at Five Forks was promoted on the field by Gen. Custer to the rank of Captains. Through three administrations, those of Governors Long, Talbott, and Rice, he was Judge Advocate General of Massachusetts. At the last national encampment of the G. A. R. he was elected Commander in Chief.

Gen. Blackmar was a graduate of the Harvard Law School, and for many years practiced in Boston. He had no children.

John R. King of Washington succeeds Gen. Blackmar as Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The current week opens with high temperature, and dry weather in practically all districts. In the last twenty-four hours no rain of consequence has fallen except in Upper Michigan and Alabama.

For Monday and Tuesday scattered thunder showers are probable in the Lower Mississippi Valley, Florida, and Northern Michigan; elsewhere the weather will be fair.

The temperature in New England and New York will rise. Elsewhere the present high temperatures will continue for several days.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be southwest to south and light, on the South Atlantic Coast southeast to south and light, on the East and West Gulf Coasts fresh east to southeast, on the West Gulf Coast light south, on the lower lakes slight to fresh southwest, and on the upper lakes slight to fresh west.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have light southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

For New England—Fair and warmer Monday, except showers and warmer in extreme north portions; Tuesday fair; fresh southwest winds.

For Eastern New York—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh southwest winds.

For Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey—Fair Monday; warmer in north portion; Tuesday fair; continued warm; fresh southwest to south winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Western New York—Fair and warmer Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh southwest to south winds.

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	70	69	4 P. M.	81	78
6 A. M.	71	67	6 P. M.	83	77
9 A. M.	74	72	9 P. M.	79	75
12 M.	79	79	12 P. M.	73	74

Average temperature yesterday was 72; corresponding date 1904, 76; corresponding date for last 25 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 70 degrees at 8 A. M. yesterday, and 75 degrees at 8 P. M., the maximum temperature being 80 degrees at 2 P. M., and the minimum 65 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 55 per cent. at 8 A. M., and 78 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CIVILIAN KILLS SOLDIER; COMRADES BEAT SLAYER

Murder Follows Disturbance Raised by Sneers at the Army.

FIRED INTO CROWD ON LAUNCH

Murderer Recovers Consciousness and Escapes—Victim a Native of New Jersey.

BALTIMORE, July 16.—Early this morning Patrick Cummings of Company E, United States Engineer Corps, a native of New Jersey, was murdered by Hayes Donaldson of this city at a small landing place on Curtis Creek, in Anne Arundel County, about ten miles from this city. The murderer after he had been beaten into insensibility and left on the wharf by Cummings's companions, escaped.

Cummings and a number of other soldiers were returning on a launch that plies on the creek from this city to the rifle range at Glen Burnie, where their company is stationed. Donaldson, who was one of several civilian passengers, created a disturbance, it is said, by criticising the army.

When he reached the wharf of the farm on which he is employed he told the engineer of the launch to wait. Procuring a double-barreled shotgun he returned, jumped into the launch and fired both barrels, apparently at random.

Cummings was the only one hit. His companions did not know that he was killed until they had thrown Donaldson to the wharf, beaten him unconscious, and returned to the launch. Donaldson came to and fled.

CORPORATION WILL NOT AID.

Kearny Cannot Put Up Lighting Plant and Rates Will Not Be Reduced.

KEARNY, N. J., July 16.—Although the Common Council had received bids, had negotiated the sale of bonds to the amount of $70,000, and had decided to whom the contract should be given, no municipal electric lighting plant will be erected in Kearny this year at least.

In January last the Council requested the Public Service Corporation, which is now furnishing light to the town, to reduce its charges, and offered to make a new contract. The company refused to make any reduction.

Then the erection of a municipal plant was agitated. Three bills authorizing an issue of bonds were introduced in the last session of the Legislature. All were defeated.

The Council now finds that the only way in which funds for the erection of the plant can be raised is to place the whole amount in the tax budget for the present year.

The Public Service Corporation was again appealed to to reduce its rates. The company retorted:

"The town of Kearny has no power to erect a municipal lighting plant, and the company need not reduce the price of the lamps at all."

A peculiar feature of the matter turned up in the investigation of the proposed sale of bonds. The certificate of the incorporation of Kearny, which was supposed to be on file in the office of the Secretary of State, could not be found.

Snake Wanted Baby's Bottle?

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 16.—Mrs. Edward Baum of 72 Lake Street, Bloomfield, placed her baby in its carriage yesterday afternoon and left it in front of her home while she sat at a window watching it. The little one had its milk bottle, and presently Mrs. Baum was startled to see a snake crawling up the side of the carriage.

Mrs. Baum was so frightened that she could not move. She was able to scream, however, and Mrs. Peter H. Springfield, who was upstairs, quickly responded. She dashed the snake to the ground and killed it with a stone.

It was three feet long, and of the Jersey garter species that is so deadly to bugs and mosquitoes. It probably came from the great Watsessing swamp. Mrs. Springfield thinks it was after the milk in the baby's bottle.

Cottage Burns at South Beach.

A large two-story frame cottage on the Boulevard, Staten Island, was destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. It belonged to the Thomas Brown estate, and some years ago was known as the Boulevard Hotel. It had not been occupied for more than a year.

AUTOISTS IN DANGER.

Collision on Mount Washington, and One Car on Brink of Precipice.

Special to The New York Times.

BRETON WOODS, N. H., July 16.—Harry Wollaver and Frank Shay, in a forty horse power car, had a narrow escape from death on Mount Washington this morning. Wollaver was driving and Shay attending to the engine as they bounded over the mountain road at top speed. Just after passing the three-mile mark a forty-five horse power gasolene car came tearing down the road. Shay, leaning over the bonnet of his car, barely saw the other car in time. The engine of each car was working so fast that neither car could hear the other on account of the noise.

Wollaver shut off his power and applied the brakes, as his companion shouted, and the occupants of the other car did the same, but not in time to prevent a collision. But a few inches of space separated Shay's car from the side of the precipice 1,500 feet in depth.

It was a busy place to-day at the Glen House, where many of the cars entered in the climb to the clouds had arrived. Some of the contestants took advantage of the perfect weather and good roads to try a brush to the summit, among them Webb Jay, F. E. Stanley, who made a twenty-nine-minute record in a steamer; Eddie Bald, Otto Nestmann, and Mr. Olds. No official timer being present, each driver kept his own records, but none approached by several minutes the phenomenal record of Harry Harkness, who negotiated the climb last year in 24:35 2-5.

William Burke made the sensational run of the day, coming from the Glen to the Mount Washington Hotel in the phenomenal time of one hour and forty minutes. He carried four passengers.

To-morrow the climbers will make an early start and the officials are spending the night on the summit in order to be up betimes in the morning. Mrs. Cuneo did not attempt to climb the mountain to-day, but has stripped her car of its tonneau and has announced her intention of going up Tuesday.

THE TURF.

Brighton Races Coolest Spot Around New York.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,)
THE $1,500 SUNSHINE STAKES AND A STEEPLECHASE.
With 4 other events, beginning at 2:30 P. M. Course can be reached in 30 minutes from N.

CORNELIA WON OCEAN RACE.

Van Wicklen's Yacht Sails Away from the Jamaica Bay Club's Fleet.

The thirty-three-year-old Cornelia, owned by David Van Wicklen of Rockaway Park, sailed rings around the new boats entered in the ocean race of the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club yesterday, and won the contest hands down. She simply walked away from the fleet off the wind and finished first without half trying. W. Robertson's Ianthe was second in the class, while of the boats of less than thirty-foot length Isaac Owens's Anna Arundel finished ahead. The race was sailed over a twenty-mile course, starting from off Rockaway Point to and around Sandy Hook Lightship and back to the Jamaica Bay Yacht Club's dock. The times were:

CRUISERS—OVER 30 AND UNDER 40 FEET.
Start, 10:35.

Yacht and Owner.	Turns.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Cornelia, David Van Wicklen	1:00:00	3:16:00	4:41:00
Ianthe, W. Robertson	12:57:00	3:17:05	4:42:05
Kismet, William Mills	1:11:00	3:24:25	4:49:25
Pathfinder, Com. B. F. Daly	1:23:00	3:35:00	5:00:00

CRUISERS—UNDER 30 AND OVER 20 FEET.
Start, 10:40.

Anna Arundel, Isaac Owens	1:17:00	3:28:00	4:48:00
*Rough Rider, W. A. Maxwell	1:19:00	3:38:00	4:58:00
Emma A. L., C. Lemmers			3:49:50 5:09:50
Stormy Petrel, C. Eagle	Withdrew.		
Nip	Withdrew.		

*Lost topmast and was disabled; came home under mainsail alone.

LIVELY RACING ON SPEEDWAY.

Crack Western Pacer Free Advice Beaten Twice in Fast Brushes.

A small but representative gathering of trotters and pacers furnished lively sport on the Harlem River Speedway yesterday morning. The upper stretch, where the majority of the brushing took place, was in unusually good condition. By far the most sensational event of the day was the defeat of James Murphy's crack Western pacer Free Advice, (2:10¼,) by Col. W. C. Greene's pacer Cobre Grande, and the bay pacer Reuben S., (2:09¼,) driven by his owner, J. W. Lawrence.

The first heat was between Cobre Grande and Free Advice, and it proved a horse race from the first stride. Cobre Grande lost a half length at the start, but recovered it before the first quarter post was reached, and entered the stretch nose and nose with his rival. It was either horse's race to the last stride, where Cobre Grande made a desperate spurt and nosed out a winner. Reuben S. joined in the second heat, which he won in a manner that greatly pleased the crowd of spectators and astonished his rivals. At the start he got away last, but so intent were the drivers of Free Advice and Cobre Grande in watching each other that they did not notice Reuben S. until the stretch was entered, where he suddenly appeared between them, stepping a 2:10 clip. A grand dash was made for the finish post, but Reuben S., which was fresh, had too much speed for them, and he had increased his lead to a length by the time he went by the post.

Don Derby, with a pacing mark of 2:04½, also driven by James Murphy, easily outfooted the veteran David B., (2:09¼,) driven by John Cornish, and the little bay pacer Better Luck, driven by S. W. Heinzer, lost two heats out of three in company with the pacer King Tom, driven by Christopher Hackett.

Ripples Among Local Oarsmen.

Connecticut is after next year's National regatta. A fund has been started by the Springfield men, and they expect to secure the necessary amount, about $3,000, to carry on the events.

Fred Fuessell of the Harlem Rowing Club is still suffering from an injury to his knee. There is some question as to whether he will be in condition for the New York Bay or Long Island Associaton regattas.

A big house-warming will be given by the Wyanoke Boat Club on July 29. The clubhouse has been moved to a site adjoining the old one, and the interior will be furnished this week. The club will take an active part in the Fall regattas.

The Atalanta intermediate sweeps are ordered to report for preliminary work. The crew will not be selected until after the return of Capt. Mulcahy, and will be trained for the Labor Day regatta. The club will send entries to the Long Island and New York Bay events.

Among the applications for membership in the Middle States Regatta Association are the Quaker City Barge Club, Fairmount Rowing Association, and Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia. The annual regatta of the association will be held on the River Schuylkill, Philadelphia, on Labor Day.

The success of the women's race at the Nonpareil Boat Club regatta on Saturday will result in several of the other Harlem River clubs adding the event to the annual club programmes. It has been suggested to hold an open race for women, with entries from all the clubs in the metropolitan district.

The junior eight-oared crew of the Nassau Boat Club has disbanded. Seven of the members objected to the eighth man on the grounds of incompetence. Capt. Janssen insisted upon the man retaining his seat, and the remaining seven men laid down their sweeps and refused to row. No further attempt will be made to reorganize the crew.

Rough water has seriously handicapped the Staten Island crews, but the Clifton and Staten Island Clubs will enter junior and intermediate fours and the Staten Island Club will send the double scullers, Johnson and Schrimser, to the Long Island regatta on Saturday. Coach Van Vleet has been devoting much attention to the latter entry.

The meeting of Titus of the Nonparells and Shepheard of the Seawanhakas in the senior singles next Saturday is attracting a deal of attention. Titus was badly beaten by the Seawanhaka sculler at the Philadelphia Fourth of July regatta, and believes he can turn the tables at the next meeting. The Seawanhaka Club members are offering even money their representative will win again.

The members of the Atalanta Boat Club will give Mulcahy and Varley a big reception when they return from Hamburg, where they won the Kaiser's trophy in the double scull event at the Hamburg regatta. This is the first time any member of the club has succeeded in winning a prize in Europe, and the event will be celebrated in a royal fashion. The victorious pair is due to arrive the latter part of next week.

James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, will manage the octopede crew from this city which will compete in the National regatta at Baltimore. Mr. Pilkington has selected the following candidates for the eight positions in the boat: J. J. F. Mulcahy, Atalanta Boat Club; Fred Fuessell, Harlem Rowing Club; David Cleary, Nassau Boat Club; Frederick Shepheard, Seawanhaka Boat Club; John Nagle and Fred Hoffman, Harlem Rowing Club; John Hoben, Ravenswood Boat Club; William Clifton, Staten Island Boat Club; W. Mihrhoff, Nassau Boat Club; Fred Badrie, First Bohemian Boat Club; R. H. Jackson, Pallsade, Hoboken; C. S. Titus, Nonpareil Boat Club; D. McEntee, Waverley Boat Club, and Fred Veseley, Bohemian Boat Club.

Lutheran Synods Plan to Unite.

RICHMOND, Ind., July 16.—Announcement was made here to-day that the Inter-Synodical Conference of the Lutheran Church, composed of delegates from the three American Synods, will meet at Fort Wayne on Aug. 8, for the purpose of deciding on a plan of union on the doctrinal matters which have hitherto divided the Synods.

LAJOIE'S MEN LEAD AMERICANS AGAIN

Chicago Whipped by Tail-Enders and Takes Second Place.

VETERAN CY YOUNG IN FORM

Boston Pitcher Too Much for St. Louis Players and Westerners Are Beaten 5 to 2.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

Washington, 4; Chicago, 1.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Clubs.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games Won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	2	6	10	6	45	.625
Chicago	7	..	3	8	4	5	8	9	44	.620
Phila'phia	6	3	..	5	9	8	5	7	43	.597
Detroit	4	6	3	..	5	6	8	6	38	.493
Bostbn	2	3	4	2	..	3	7	7	33	.485
New York	1	2	5	4	6	..	4	10	32	.464
St. Louis	6	3	2	8	3	2	..	4	28	.373
Washing'n	1	2	7	2	6	2	5	..	25	.347
Games lost	27	27	29	37	35	37	47	47		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Clubs.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games Won	Per Cent.
New York	..	8	7	8	4	5	15	11	56	.718
Pittsburg	3	..	6	8	10	12	2	8	49	.613
Phila'phia	2	2	..	4	5	8	13	13	47	.603
Chicago	4	7	3	..	7	12	6	7	46	.575
Cincinnati	3	5	4	5	..	8	7	6	41	.519
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	7	..	5	5	30	.375
Boston	2	4	3	2	4	3	..	5	24	.304
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	1	2	7	..	23	.295
Games lost	22	31	31	34	38	50	55	55		

GAME SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Jacobson in Rare Form and Chicagos Are Beaten by 3 to 1.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 16.—Jacobson of the Washington team was in rare form to-day, and not only shut the Chicagos out with but three hits, but enabled his team to win by 3 to 1. Owen, the hero of the double-header recently, was opposed to the Washingtonian, and was effective in every inning with the exception of the fourth, when the visitors landed on him rather hard and scored their three runs. But for Jacobson's bad throw to first base in the sixth inning the local men would have been shut out.

The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
F. Jones, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	0		C. Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Holmes, lf.	0	0	0	0	0			Hill, 3b.	0	0	1	0	2	0	
Davis, ss.	0	0	3	5	0			H'km'n, 2b.	1	0	2	0	0		
Don'h'e, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0			And'son, lf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Green, rf.	1	0	0	0	0			H'sman, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	0	9	2	0			Stahl, 1b.	1	1	10	2	3		
Isbell, 2b.	0	2	1	1	1			Cassidy, ss.	1	1	3	2	0		
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0			Heydon, c.	0	1	5	1	0		
Owen, p.	0	0	0	3	0			Jacobs'n, p.	0	0	2	2	1		
*Hart	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	1	3	27	16	1			Total	4	7	27	11	4		

*Batted for Owen in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Washington, 3. Two-base hit—Hickman. Sacrifice hits—Stahl, Anderson, Isbell. Stolen bases—Davis, Donohue, Cassidy, Heyden. Double play—Sullivan and Donohue. Struck out—By Owen, 7; by Jacobson, 3. First base on balls—Off Owen, 1; off Jacobson, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and McCarthy. Attendance—12,680.

BOSTON, 5; ST. LOUIS, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—Boston beat St. Louis this afternoon with ease, 5 to 2, Young being effective save in one inning. He struck out nine of the St. Louis batters, equalling the American League record for the present season. Howell was hit freely, but his support was perfect. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Frisk, rf.	0	0	2	0	0			Selbach, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Stone, lf.	0	2	0	0	0			Parent, ss.	1	2	0	4	0		
V'Zant, cf.	0	0	1	0	0			Burkett, lf.	2	2	1	1	0		
Jones, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0			Collins, 3b.	1	2	2	0	0		
Wallace, ss.	0	1	1	1	0			Stahl, cf.	0	2	0	0	0		
K'hler, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0			Fr'man, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0		
Gleason, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0			Ferris, 2b.	0	0	2	2	1		
Sugden, c.	1	1	9	1	0			Criger, c.	0	0	10	0	0		
Howell, p.	1	1	1	7	0			Young, p.	0	0	1	3	0		
Total	2	7	27	14	0			Total	5	11	27	10	1		

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	—2
Boston	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Stone, Freeman, and Stahl. Three-base hit—Collins. Sacrifice hit—Jones. Passed ball—Sugden. Stolen bases—Stone, Burkett, and Selbach. Hit with ball—By Howell, 1. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 5. Struck out—By Howell, 5; by Young, 9. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 11. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—10,100.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT NEWARK.

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0			Smith, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		
Mahl'g, 2b.	0	2	2	0	0			Mann'g, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Sw'der, cf.	1	1	3	0	0			Barclay, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Jones, lf.	0	1	2	0	0			Houser, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
C'kman, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0			Yancey, cf.	1	1	0	0	1		
Murphy, rf.	1	1	1	1	0			M'Con'l, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0		
Gatins, ss.	1	2	3	5	0			O'Brien, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0		
Shea, c.	0	2	4	1	0			Payne, c.	0	0	4	2	1		
McLane, p.	0	0	0	4	0			Cleary, p.	0	1	0	4	0		
Total	4	11	27	14	0			Total	1	6	24	13	2		

Newark	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	..	—4
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Newark, 6; Rochester, 6. First base on balls—Off McLane, 3; off Cleary, 1. Struck out—By McLane, 4; by Cleary, 3. Sacrifice hits—Mahling, Jones. Stolen bases—Murphy, Gatins. Umpires—Messrs. Hassett and Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, 1b.	0	0	10	1	0			Smith, ss.	0	0	1	4	1		
Mahl'g, 2b.	0	0	5	2	0			Mann'g, rf.	1	3	5	0	0		
Sw'nd'r, cf.	0	0	0	0	0			Barclay, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Jones, lf.	0	1	1	0	0			Houser, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0		
C'kman, 3b.	2	0	2	4	0			Yancey, cf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Murphy, rf.	0	2	1	0	0			M'Con'l, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Gatins, ss.	0	2	2	5	1			O'Brien, 3b.	1	2	2	1	1		
Shea, c.	0	1	4	4	1			St'lman, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Cal'han, p.	0	0	2	2	1			Schultz, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Total	1	6	27	18	3			Total	3	8	27	11	2		
								Gatins, ss.	1	2	3	5	0		

Newark	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Rochester	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—3

First base by errors—Newark, 2; Rochester, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 7; Rochester, 7. First base on balls—Off Callahan, 2; off Schultz, 1. Struck out—By Callahan, 1; by Schultz, 4. Two-base hits—Murphy, O'Brien. Sacrifice hits—Murphy, McConnell, and O'Brien. Stolen bases—Jones, Gatins, Manning, Barclay, and Yancey. Hit by pitcher—By Callahan, 1. Wild pitch—Callahan, 1. Passed ball—Shea. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Hassett. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	2	0	6	0	3	1	1—13	13	1
Montreal	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	5	2

Batteries—Mason and Byers; Ferris, Leroy, and Raub.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	38	25	.603	Toronto	32	34	.485
Baltimore	40	27	.597	Newark	30	38	.441
Providence	38	29	.567	Rochester	29	38	.433
Buffalo	32	33	.492	Montreal	27	42	.391

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Toronto.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.

New York State League.

Syracuse, 1; Binghamton, 0.
Utica, 1; A. J. and G., 0.
Wilkesbarre, 6; Albany, 5.
Troy, 6; Scranton, 4.

American Association.

Toledo, 6; Minneapolis, 5.
Columbus, 6; St. Paul, 2.
Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Milwaukee, 14; Louisville, 5.

Southern League.

At Shreveport—Shreveport, 4; Nashville, 1.
At Memphis—Montgomery, 4; Memphis, 0.
At New Orleans—New Orleans, 11; Birmingham, 2.

Scores of Other Games.

At Marquette Field—Genuine Cuban Giants, 3; Marquettes, 0.

At Olympic Field—Amsterdam, 10; Mohawks, 2.

At St. John's Oval—St. John's, 8; Greenpoint, 6.

At Alaska Park—Alaska, 7; Clifton, 6.

At Hoboken—Hoboken, 2; Philadelphia Giants, 1.

At Goshen—Hunt's Point, 3; Goshen, 2.

At Equitable Park—Suburbans, 8; Metropolitans, 2.

At Brooklyn—Murray Hill, 9; Visitation, 5.

At Brighton Oval—Brighton Athletic Club, 4; Leo Lyceum, 3.

At New Rochelle—Fort Slocum Artillerymen, 6; Rough Riders, 2.

At St. Michael's Field—St. Michaels, 9; Passaic, 4.

At Loughlin Oval—Brooklyn Field Club, 2; Loughlin Lyceum, 1.

At Harrison Oval—Harrison Athletic Club, 5; Athletics, 3

At Bergen Beach—Devlins, 16; Howards, 2.

At Stapleton—Northvale Athletic Club, 6; Stapleton Athletic Association, 3.

At Long Island City—Spooner Field Club, 6; Glenwoods, 3.

At Erie, Penn.—Roal Giants, 8; Erie, 3.

At Van Nest—Emeralds, 8; College Point, 2.

At Pelham Bay Park—New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 4; Leo Catholic Club, 4.

At Oakley Oval—Oakley, 4; Montgomery, 5.

Have Not Bought Philadelphia Club.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.—The statement emanating from Cincinnati that George B. Cox and August Herrmann of that city have purchased a controlling interest in the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club is denied by Mr. Herrmann himself and by Secretary Reeves of the Philadelphia Club. Messrs. Herrmann and Cox were in this city yesterday attending the Philadelphia-Cincinnati game. President Dreyfus was also here, but no conference was held by the three men. Mr. Herrmann denied absolutely that he had increased or that he intended to increase his holdings in the Philadelphia Club.

Nothing is known by baseball authorities here of the statement that negotiations are in progress looking to the consolidation of the American and National Leagues.

WILL PUSH PLANS FOR PELHAM BAY COURSE

Many Harlem River Boat Clubs to Appoint Committees.

ALDERMAN DAVIES TO AID

Believes the Project a Worthy One—President Pilkington Will Soon Call a Meeting.

During the past week there has been an unusual amount of interest in the new international regatta course at Pelham Bay, and the oarsmen of the metropolitan district realize more than ever the necessity of speedy action in the matter. The increased congested condition of the river and the interference to shells are daily becoming intolerable and making rowing a hardship and danger instead of a safe, enjoyable sport. Rowing clubs had become so accustomed to the present condition of affairs that any improvement was totally unlooked for, but when President Pilkington of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen selected what promises an ideal spot for a waterway where an international regatta could be held with comfort and safety to the contestants, and offering unrivaled facilities to the masses for witnessing the events, the oarsmen became enthusiastic over the project.

One of the most interested rowing men is Alderman Davies, who is anxious to see the scheme carried to a successful consummation. He is a member of the Atalanta Boat Club, and at the quarterly meeting of that club last week he impressed upon the members the necessity for action. He told the members that if the claims of the oarsmen were properly presented there would be no difficulty in getting the required sum for the Pelham Bay course appropriated. He promised his support to the plan, and will see Mr. Pilkington at once, for the purpose of adopting measures which shall meet with the approval of all oarsmen, active and non-active. A committee was appointed to confer with those of other clubs, and Mr. Pilkington will be requested to call a meeting shortly. Acting Captain Massey has been busy on the plan, but with the arrival of Capt. Mulcahy and Lieut. Varley from Hamburg next week his work will be made lighter, as these two officers comprise the committee with Massey.

The Friendship Boat Club also appointed a committee, and is anxiously awaiting the call for the meeting. The members have done considerable missionary work among the other clubs. Chairman William Brown of the Friendship committee has been in conference with Mr. Pilkington, and it is expected that the latter will shortly issue a call for a meeting of representatives of all the local boat clubs. At the meeting of the First Bohemian Boat Club, on July 23, Capt. Fred Veseley will propose the naming of a committee to take action on the Pelham Bay project. President Davies of the Crescents is also enthusiastic over the site, and says the club will do all in its power to get the new course. On Friday next President Davies will appoint a committee to represent the Crescents at the meeting.

Lieut. Edward Keller of the Lone Star Boat Club will propose appointing a Pelham Bay committee at the next meeting of his club, and Capt. Green will do the same at the Wyanoke's monthly meeting. Treasurer McCrodden says the members of the Nassau Boat Club will indorse any proposition from President Pilkington, and at the next meeting he will have three hustling members appointed to assist in the project. Among the other clubs which will go on record as favoring the proposition and will appoint committees are the Harlem Rowing Club, Union Boat Club, and Nonpareil Rowing Club.

The Middle States Regatta Association, Long Island, and New York Bay organizations will pass resolutions of support and assistance, and other clubs in the vicinity of New York are awaiting the call to get into line. President Pilkington will consult with Gen. Wingate, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Director of Physical Culture and Development in the public schools of New York, and Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union, with a view to providing for all branches of athletics and inviting them to attend the meeting.

When It's Hot,
the danger of using alcoholic beverages is lessened if they are diluted with

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER

and because it blends perfectly, such drinks taste better for its use.

MINEOLA TRIED OUT WITH AMATEUR CREW

Made Great Headway in Flat Calm on Strong Ebb Tide.

BARR ACTED AS INSTRUCTOR

Mutiny Threatened When Order Was Given to Hoist Mainsail—Finished in a Stiff Breeze.

W. Ross Proctor's big sloop Mineola was on the Sound yesterday in charge of its amateur crew, Capt. Addison G. Hanan was ill and unable to go out, and First Mate H. Wilmer Hanan was in charge. Sailing Master Charles Barr was aboard as instructor, and put in a harder day in some ways than in the ocean race in charge of the Atlantic. The crew learned something—and so did Barr.

There was a light sailing breeze blowing when the start was made. The twenty-four members of the Indian Harbor Club who will handle the sloop in the match race with the Virginia next Wednesday week came down from Greenwich on the tender Mermaid, after ascertaining that the mainsail would be hoisted on the sloop when they arrived. Reaching the boat and finding it not done, a Russian mutiny was threatened. Boatswain Frank Bowne Jones averted trouble by agreeing to have it done before the regular crew left the ship. The Corinthians then went aboard and fell to—on the lunch. They disposed of this task in incredibly short time, when they again became obstreperous, some wanting to emulate the Niagara's crew. Finally this, too, was adjusted and the anchor weighed.

Orders were issued to beat to windward up the Sound. Barring a slight disagreement as to which should have the easy stations and a tendency to jibe without slacking the lee backstays, they handled the craft well. But when they had proceeded up to Mattinnecock Point a dissension arose over the course to be laid. The twenty-four Captains finally decided to come about and run down the Sound for spinnaker drill.

With the aid of lazaret man, W. Ross Proctor, the spinnaker was gotten out and sent aloft, and, with boom in place, was shaken out, Barr first ordering the main boom shoved off as the sail filled. The crew sprang quickly to execute the order, but failed to move the spar. Barr looked on for a time, and then suggested that it would move easier if the main sheet, which held it, were slackened. When finally straightened out a little difficulty was met with in that the wind had swung clear around, and blew off the port bow. Trouble with this was avoided by its obligingly dropping to a flat calm, while the big sail was taken in, and for an hour the craft made great headway on the ebb tide.

When the breeze came again from the southwest the larder was visited, and found short of rations. Another conference resulted in a decision to run to port for supplies. Under balloon jib and working sails the seventy made the best time of the afternoon, and dropped anchor off Larchmont at 4 o'clock, where shore leave was given to the men.

The men aboard were H. Wilmer Hanan, Acting Captain; Frank Bowne Jones, boatswain; W. Ross Proctor, lazaret; Morgan Burney, C. E. Simms, H. W. Paret, A. B. Binsh, W. Sheldon, B. Jones, J. R. Johnson, J. F. Ray, R. E. Brush, C. Ray, E. C. Myrick, F. C. Henderson, D. S. Shannold, G. E. Gartland, C. D. Mallory, T. J. McCahill, W. Sampson, Huber Jennings, A. J. McCord, and L. B. Conover.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated that the betting on the result of the Mineola-Virginia race was 3 to 1 against the Virginia at the New York Yacht Club, and 4 to 1 against her at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian quarters.

Yankee Will Not Race To-day.

Mineola and Yankee will not race to-day at Larchmont, and probably will not meet again until Saturday. Instead, the former will probably meet H. F. Lippitt's Weetamoe, allowing full time to her, irrespective of class. An effort is being made to arrange a race for Wednesday with W. Gould Brokaw's Sybarita under the same conditions. Mr. Proctor is willing to meet any yacht that will go against him for a race, but refuses to send his boat over the course for a sail-over.

Klein Leads Brower Wheelmen.

The Brower Wheelmen held an exciting five-mile road race at Silver Lake, Staten Island, yesterday, in which A. Klein, with four minutes' handicap, won in the good time of 13:10 2-5. The other riders, with their handicaps, finished in this order: J. Neff, (4 minutes;) H. Ryan (3:00), P. Housley (3:00), A. Carrier (2:00), M. D. Simmons (1:00), D. Britan (1:00), R. B. Smith (1:00), C. Nerent (scratch), and W. Kafaletus (scratch).

Automobile Notes of Interest.

The annual automobile meet this year at Poughkeepsie will be held on Sept. 29, the closing day of the county fair. Seven races have been planned, the most important being the five-mile National Circuit championship, open to all cars. The biggest handicap will be the five-mile Poughkeepsie event, open to all cars. There will be two three-mile events and a quarter-mile obstacle race.

The first of a series of automobile race meets on the new beach track at Cape May will be held next Saturday, when Walter Chrystie, with his new 120 horse power car will try for a mile straightaway record

RACES FOR SYSONBY AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Champion Colt Due for Reappearance in Iroquois Stake.

HORSE'S GREAT PROSPECTS

Expected Victory In Great Republic Will Put Him in Place of Record-Holder for American Turf.

The champion colt Sysonby on Thursday of this week at the Brighton Beach track is due for one of the two races in which he is engaged prior to the running of his richest stake of the year, the fifty-thousand-dollar Great Republic at Saratoga. Thursday's race is the Iroquois, at one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds, with a guaranteed value of $7,500, and from all prospects Sysonby in that event and in the fifteen-thousand-dollar Brighton Derby, to be run nine days later, will add nearly $20,000 to his earnings while taking his preparation for the Great Republic.

James R. Keene, owner of the colt, is not inclined to task him by racing him outside of his important engagements, and with the big prize of the Great Republic in view, the colt being kept out of the Brighton Handicap, owners of other horses in the Iroquois and Brighton Derby were hopeful that Mr. Keene would pass those stakes by and reserve Sysonby for his Saratoga race. The two stakes at Brighton Beach look so temptingly easy for the champion, however, that his trainer, James Rowe, has decided to deviate from his regular training routine and gallop Sysonby for the stakes, for both fixtures look like play for the colt to win.

In the Iroquois Sysonby will have up only scale weight, 126 pounds. Of the nineteen horses that are eligible for the race, Tradition is the next best, but she must meet Sysonby on even terms, and it is hardly likely that her trainer, A. J. Joyner, will send the filly out in a futile struggle after Sysonby, which beat her in hollow style at Sheepshead Bay. Of the other prominent horses, Pasadena is entitled to an allowance of seven pounds, while Jonquil and Migraine get ten pounds off each, and Gamara gets off fifteen pounds. Woodsaw and Oxford carrying full weight. About the same horses are engaged in the Brighton Derby, with the addition of Agile, and the weight plan will be nearly similar, while the distance of that race is one mile and a half.

The one real opponent for the champion in the Great Republic is a horse of his own age, Oiseau. Mr. Keene's Delhi, winner of the Great Republic last year, also is engaged in the stake, but the stable puts all its confidence in Sysonby, though in view of the great value of the stake, both horses probably will be started. Both will be required to carry penalties, each having earned three pounds extra by earlier victories, making the weights 119 for Sysonby and 120 for Delhi. Should Sysonby win the three races, the victories will add $60,000 to his earnings this season, the colt already having won $48,000 in four races.

The promise that Sysonby will start for the Iroquois Stakes will make that event the attraction of Thursday. On Saturday one other hero of the turf, Hermis, is the most prominent entry in the Seashore Handicap, at one mile and a quarter, the weights for which will be announced Wednesday. On Saturday also the $15,000 Brighton Junior Stakes, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, will be run, with an eligible list of forty-six colts and fillies, which include most of the stake winners of the season.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by boys that have never ridden a winner; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Major Pelham	116	*Port Arthur	105
Billy Roche	113	*Adare	102
*Captain Forsee	113	Virgo	100
Jack Ratlin	111	*Grarjad	100
Whorler	110	*Regal	100
*King Cole	109	*The Claimant	99
*Old England	108	*Tramotor	97
*Belle of Portland	106	*Mart Gentry	97
*Vagary	106	*Miss Modesty	95
*Louraina	100	*Consuello II	95

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward, over the full steeplechase course; about two and a half miles.

Jim Newman	154	St. Jolly	137
Nitrate	152	Plous	137
Quantia	145	Gascar	132
Knobhampton	145	Judge Fulton	130
Faulaker	139	Bacchanal	130
Russell Sage	137		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Colonial Girl	121	Migraine	107
Tyron	115	Invader	107
Palmbearer	112	Stamping Ground	106
Conjurer	111	Amberjack	104
Eugenia Burch	110	Ken	97

FOURTH RACE.—The Sunshine Stakes, for two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Voorhees	122	Meteor	112
Toots Monk	119	Esoteric	107
Running Water	119	Albert F	107
Montanus	112	High Chance	107
Phidias	112	King's Daughter	104

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Alan-a-Dale	116	Palmbearer	100
Go Between	114	Uncas	99
St. Valentine	109	New Mown Hay	95
St. Bellane	107	Jetsam	95
Tyron	106	Stamping Ground	90
Merry Lark	102	Don Royal	90
Voladay	102		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, two years old, selling allowances; six furlongs.

O. K.	107	Sir Caruthers	107
Knighton	107	Hector	106
Adesso	107	Jilly B.	104
Lanehan	107	Sandringham Belle	104
Monterey	107	Gentian	102
R. U. Arn	107	*There Now	102
The Poet	107	*Cat's Eye	99
Remington	107	*Orriflamme	99
Retropaw	107	*Merry Go Round	99
Woolsoap	107	*Flying Leaves	99

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Entries for Providence Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; about six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Rebo	120	Phoebus	102
Little Woods	109	Shrine	101
Bonnie Reg	109	Diamond Flush	101
Prince Brutus	109	Knight of Weston	95
Flinders	107	Goldcroft	92

SECOND RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and upward; one mile and forty yards.

Elliott	116	Woodshade	96
Meistersinger	108	Goldfleur	96
McGrath'na Prince	108	Supreme Court	93
Orfeo	105	Berkshire Lad	92
Bronze Wing	103	Black Cat	89
Master of Craft	98	Ike S	89
Durbar	96		

THIRD RACE.—Selling; two-year-olds; five furlongs.

Mr. Budd	112	Programme	100
Tangler	107	Pepper Pod	99
Ambitious	104	Succeed	99
Ferrowtype	101	Sunglow	97

FOURTH RACE.—Rhode Island Handicap, $2,500 guaranteed, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Claude	126	Ostrich	104
Toscan	116	Tommy Waddell	102
Spring	115	Jane Holly	98
Oarsman	112	Lord Badge	98
Stroller	109	Cedarstrome	97
Workman	109	Flinders	96
Ed. Ball	105	Bragg	95

FIFTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; five furlongs.

Meringue	110	Sufficiency	107
Elkton	110	Miss Gliff	107
Rust	110	Hocus Pocus	107
Belasco	110	Venus	107
Rye	110	Lorena C.	107
Barberloot	110	Swallow	107
Wm. H. Carey	110	Miss Point	107

To Improve New Orleans Track.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The Crescent City Jockey Club (Fair Grounds) is making preparations for the next Winter meeting, and will expend more than $100,000 on the improvement of their plant. A new grand stand will be erected, a duplicate of the handsome stand at Hot Springs; new driveways for automobiles and carriages are to be constructed, the ground in front of the clubhouse will be finely decorated with shrubbery, and 400 additional stalls are being built, increasing the stable room to 1,200 stalls.

Dodge Mason, Texas Banker, Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 16.—Business and Democratic circles of Dallas were surprised to-day to learn that Dodge Mason, the foremost business man of Kemp, Texas, had made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. Mason's bank did not open yesterday, and is included in the failure. His liabilities will exceed $100,000. Dallas bankers value his assets at $175,000.

IMPORTANT WEEK IN TENNIS.

Americans Will Be Fully Tested at Wimbledon—Play at Seabright.

The real test of the international lawn tennis matches will come this week for the American team in London. It will be in the meet with the Australasians in the final, which begins to-day on the courts at Wimbledon, which will decide the team that will challenge the Englishmen—Hugh L. Doherty, Reginald F. Doherty, Frank L. Riseley, and S. H. Smith—for the Dwight F. Davis Challenge Cup. Paul Deshiel, who is directing the American team, has put forward his two strongest players in the singles, William A. Larned, the national ex-champion, and Beals C. Wright. In the doubles Ward and Wright will continue. According to the draw the Australasian team has not changed the players as the best men were put in at the beginning. The singles for to-day bring Larned, the first American, against A. W. Wilding, and Wright against Norman E. Brookes. The fact that Brookes and Walter Dunlop, a member of the Australasian team, won over the Doherty brothers in doubles gives weight to the report that the famous brothers are not in the best of trim. It is intimated in English official lawn tennis circles that the Dohertys will only be played in the international challenge doubles, and that Riseley and Smith will take care of the singles, whether or not America or Australasia win the right to challenge for the cup.

As close students of lawn tennis form the opinion of the Dohertys as to the strong points of the American team players, that has just been received in this country, indicates that they regard the Americans as dangerous, with the possibility of lifting the cup and returning it to this country.

Ranking lawn tennis players of the country will begin competitions to-day in a special tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club at Seabright, N. J. The competitors in the singles include Robert Le Roy, Columbia and intercollegiate champion; Richard Stevens, Joseph D. Forbes, Edward B. Dewhurst, national indoor champion; Harold H. Hackett, George L. Wrenn, Jr., Frederick B. Alexander, Metropolitan and Middle States champion, and Raymond D. Little. The pairs in the doubles are Frederick B. Alexander and Harold H. Hackett, George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke of the Country Club of Westchester, Malcolm D. Whitman, the unbeaten American national champion, paired with Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little.

By their clean score of victories in the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League championship on Saturday, the team of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club appears to have practically won the title for the second season. The record follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Kings County	18	3	New York	4	11
Knickerbocker	13	5	N. Y. L. T. C.	4	11
Montclair	11	4	Siwanoy	4	14
West Side	5	4	Hamilton	0	12
Englewood	10	8			

WINNING YACHTS PROTESTED.

Prizes Withheld from First Three Boats in New Rochelle's Race.

A. L. Moneuse's Nymph won the long-distance cruising race of the New Rochelle Yacht Club fleet from Echo Bay to Stratford Shoal and back on time allowance. J. P. Donovan's Thora finished first, but she allowed time to all save one of the boats, and was placed fourth on the corrected table. George Mathews's Escape finished second and ranked second when allowances had been awarded. However, there is a question as to whether Nymph and Thora and Susie, which got third place, rounded the two buoys at Stratford Shoal, according to the conditions of the contest. All three have been protested, and until the protests are decided the winner must remain undetermined.

The boats started from Echo Bay at 8:20 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. They were to cover eighty miles in all, to the Shoal and return. The start was made in a strong westerly wind that was more than a whole sail breeze. This continued just long enough to carry them to the Shoal and about. Then wind and tide turned and blew from the northeasterly direction, and again favored them. It was a reach going and coming, with spinnakers and ballooners out a good part of the time. In consequence all of the yachts kept going as well in the bright full moonlight as in the day, and five finished before dawn.

The times of the starters and the table of allowances follows:

Charles Fletcher's Fleetwing allows J. P. Donovan's Thora 46 minutes; George Mathews's Escape 1 hour 20 minutes; E. H. Tucker's Susie 2 hours; A. L. Moneuse's Nymph 2 hours 21 minutes; C. A. Marsland's Io 2 hours 58 minutes; H. Page's Gaychen 3 hours 31 minutes; C. Pierson's Grace 3 hours 53 minutes; J. Rickett's Katharine 3 hours 26 minutes; F. Isenbarth's Kismet 3 hours 42 minutes.

Yacht.	Start. P. M.	Finish. A. M.	Elapsed. Time. H.M.S.	Corrected. Time. H.M.S.
Nymph	3:21:45	3:42:45	12:12:45	9:51:45
Escape	3:20:15	3:00:35	11:40:35	10:20:35
Susie	3:20:45	3:54:15	12:34:15	10:34:15
Thora	3:20:00	2:55:30	11:35:30	10:49:30
Fleetwing	3:21:05	4:21:01	13:01:01	13:01:01
Kismet	3:20:30	9:25:00	18:05:00	14:23:00
Gaychen	3:21:03	9:42:00	18:22:00	14:51:00
Grace	3:21:00	10:01:30	18:41:30	14:38:30
Io	3:21:00	9:43:00	18:23:00	15:25:00
Katharine	3:20:30	10:13:00	18:53:00	15:27:00

Nymph, Thora, and Susie protested.

POLICE DID NOT INTERFERE.

Athletic Games at Celtic Park Run Off According to Schedule.

The weekly athletic sports at Celtic Park were run off according to schedule yesterday. In view of the police interference on the previous Sunday, preparations were made in the event of further arrests. Bondsmen were ready in case of emergency, but they were not needed.

The announcement of the first appearance in America of the Gaelic Football Club, champions of Ireland, drew about 5,000 persons to the park. They met the Tipperary football team, and while they showed good form, they were defeated by the narrow margin of one point. The visitors played a clean, clever passing game and were handicapped by not being in the best of condition.

In the field events the half-mile run proved the feature of the afternoon. Nearly twenty men started, but jostling and bumping at the turns reduced the field to four at the finish. Banderman of the Irish-Americans was a post entry and started from scratch. Kurka from the same club was not permitted to compete, the officials fearing team work on the part of the pair. The event was won by Zink of the Pastimes in a close finish.

A. C. O'Connor won the mile run from the 100-yard mark with ease. Wohlgrener of the Pastime A. C. was not troubled in the 600-yard novice race, and J. M. Devere captured the 300-yard handicap by twenty yards, which was the handicap assigned him. Taylor received the liberal allowance of 8½ yards in the 100-yard dash and made good use of it by winning from Groene of the Xavier A. C. by nine inches. Summaries:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by R. C. Taylor, Irish-American Athletic Association (8½ yards); W. S. Groene, Xavier Athletic Club, (6 yards,) second; H. Weinburger, Spartan Athletic Club, (6½ yards,) third. Time—0:10 1-5.

300-Yard Novice Run.—Won by R. Wohlgrener, Pastime Athletic Club; J. Haggerty, Xavier Athletic Club, second; N. Horn, Xavier Athletic Club, third. Time—1:25.

600-Yard Handicap.—Won by A. Zink, Pastime Athletic Club, (50 yards;) H. Coates, Xavier Athletic Club, (28 yards,) second; W. J. Patterson, Mohawk Athletic Club, (15 yards,) third. Time—1:58.

One-Mile Run, Handicap.—Won by T. P. O'Connor, Pastime Athletic Club, (100 yards;) L. Trice, National Athletic Club, (100 yards,) second; H. Burkhardt, Young People's Association, (90 yards,) third. Time—4:37½.

300-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. M. Devere, Pastime Athletic Club, (19 yards;) H. W. Cloudy, Pastime Athletic Club, (18 yards,) second; P. L. Waters, Irish-American Athletic Association, (16 yards,) third. Time—0:32.

Cavalry Sergeant Drowned.

CLAYTON, N. Y., July 16.—Sergt. Sylvester Farrell of Troop F, Eighth United States Cavalry, was drowned to-day near Maple Island, in the St. Lawrence River. While reaching for his hat, which had blown from the launch in which he was sailing, he fell overboard, and sank immediately. His body was recovered later.

Rocked the Boat; One Drowned.

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., July 16.—Albert Ferrier, forty-two years old, was drowned in the Willimantic River this afternoon, as the result of a foolish prank. Ferrier and four friends were in a rowboat, and were returning home after a day's outing. When near shore they started to rock the boat, and all were thrown overboard, Ferrier sinking almost immediately. His body was recovered later.

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Cotton Industry Is Passing Through a Difficult Period.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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LONDON, July 16.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"There has been little change in business conditions during the past week.

"The grain markets as a rule have been inanimate and generally lower in price. Seeds and seed oils have also been lower.

"The cotton industry is passing through a difficult period. The raw material has been sparingly bought, but speculation in futures continues rampant. Yarns are difficult to sell and profit margins are rapidly narrowing. In piece goods only a moderate business has been done, the large Eastern markets especially sending quite impracticable limits.

"The colonial wool sales closed with a firm tone, but the domestic wool market is quieter. Manufactured goods show occasional advances, but business is slow in expanding.

"Pig iron is inactive but steady. Hematite is rather easier. Manufacturers of finished iron and steel are generally well employed in the Midlands. Holiday influences interfered with business in the West of Scotland. Barrow reports an improvement in ship building prospects."

Stanley Dollar's Captain Acquitted.

HONOLULU, July 16.—The steamer Stanley Dollar left last night for Victoria, British Columbia, taking 400 Japanese. A passenger license was granted to the vessel after an examination by Inspector Birmingham, who came here on the steamer Manchuria. The Stanley Dollar gave a bond for $36,000 in her libel cases. Capt. Bruce was acquitted of the charge of cheating prospective passengers by selling them tickets to Seattle when the vessel was unable to leave. A similar charge will be tried next week.

Tried to Save Comrade; Both Drown.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 16.—Thomas McFadden, fifteen years old, and William Franz, fourteen years old, were drowned in the Menominee River to-day while bathing. McFadden was drawn down by an undercurrent, and Franz, while attempting to rescue him, met a similar fate. Both bodies were recovered.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ambach, M., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; M. Ambach, woolens; D. M. Ambach, woolens; Hotel Astor.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Freiberg, woolens; 350 Broadway; Union Square Hotel.

Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; T. E. Mays, shoes; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Bernheimer, G., Brothers, & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; C. A. Joseph, cloaks and suits; 106 Grand Street.

Bartel, Adam H., Company, Richmond, Ind.; A. H. Bartel, dry goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; R. M. Walker, laces and ribbons; Hotel Wellington.

Broadway Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal.; W. H. Gerber, ribbons and laces; Gregorian Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, white goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Casper, E.; Wilkesbarre, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Dullnig, George, Company, San Antonio, Texas; E. Blum, general buyer; 11 East Seventeenth Street; Hotel Astor.

Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; J. A. Porter, cloaks, suits, and waists; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Mylne, draperies; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Dobbie, O., Columbus, Ohio; J. Ball, linens; E. J. Davis, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Donohue, domestics; N. J. McEvoy, notions; 258 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Smith, dry goods; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Hill, boys' clothing; 104 Worth Street; Hotel Normandie.

Friedman & Roseman, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; I. Friedman, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Glaser, S., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; S. Glaser, laces; Hotel Astor.

Graham, Crawford & Co., Bonham, Texas; W. P. Crawford, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Gulledge, Jarrell & Co., McGregor, Texas; J. F. Gulledge, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Graham, Sykes & Co., Muskogee, I. T.; J. H. Sykes, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Hecht Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. A. Hecht, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Heavenreich Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. Heavenreich, clothing; Hotel Breslin.

Hibber, H., Dry Goods Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Hess, millinery, laces and ribbons, 377 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

Hammell, L., & Co., Mobile, Ala.; J. Hammell, cloaks, waists, and laces, 50 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.

Jarrell, Elliott & Co., Corsicana, Texas; F. A. Elliott, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Klein, G. J., Johnstown, Penn.; L. Replogle, domestics; Hotel Imperial.

Kahn Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. W. Kahn, manufacturing department, 38 Thomas Street; Holland House.

Kline, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; L. Kline, hats; Hotel Spalding.

"Leader, The," Pittsburg, Penn.; A. Silberberg, dress goods and silks; 458 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Loth Jeans Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Loth, jeans; W. P. Loth, jeans; Hotel Breslin.

Levy, J., & Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; M. Levy, laces; Hotel Spalding.

Lewis Zukoski Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. A. Zukoski, silks and neckwear; C. F. Zukoski, laces and millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; H. Levy, dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hoffman House.

McClure Notion Company, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. S. McClure, notions; C. L. Bickley, notions; Hotel Imperial.

McAusian & Wakelin, Holyoke, Mass.; W. B. Wakelin, cloaks and suits; Miss A. Collins, waists; Hotel Vendome.

Mendel, S., Hot Springs, Ark.; clothing; Grand Hotel.

May Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. A. Weingetz, millinery; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Breslin.

Michael Brothers Company, Athens, Ga.; M. G. Michaels, notions; S. J. Palmer, furnishing goods; 262 Church Street; Hotel Astor.

McDonald-Sparks-Stuart Company, Rome, Ga.; L. McDonald, carpets; Hotel Breslin.

Madden & Co., Ardmore, Indian Territory; J. J. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Madden, Jarrell & Gee, Shawnee, Oklahoma Territory; V. H. Gee, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.

Moch, Berman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. Moch, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Murphy & Robinson, Knoxville, Tenn.; G. M. Murphy, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.

New York Cloak and Suit House, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. J. Haggerty, cloaks and suits; 438 Broadway.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. V. Silverthorne, notions; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Quentin-Knight Millinery Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; O. H. Quentin, millinery; Hotel Wellington.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Ackerberg, shoes; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenberg, J., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Rosenberg, cloaks and suits; 548 Broadway.

Rothschild, B., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, clothing; Hotel Earlington.

Rosenbaum, S., & Son, Kalamazoo, Mich.; E. S. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. O. Verdanfer, suits, trimmings, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Wellington.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; L. G. White, silks; 415 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Rauser, Leavens & Kissingen, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. F. Rauser, fancy goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Sonneborn, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Strauss Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Strauss, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; L. Thomas, shoes; M. J. O'Brien, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Stone, Fisher & Lane, Tacoma, Washington; W. J. Fisher, cloaks, notions, and millinery; 458 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stone, Fisher & Lane, Seattle, Washington; C. G. Morse, dry goods; 438 Broadway; Hoffman House.

Stern, Lauer, Shohl & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. S. Stern, cloths; Hoffman House.

Ullman, M. M., & Co., Natchez, Miss.; M. Ullman, dry goods; A. Ullman, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Ullman, H. V., Selma, Ala.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks, waists, laces, and notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; G. Louis, toys and furniture; 438 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Snoor, [illegible] dry goods; Hotel Albert.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Last Week's Early Decline Offset by Subsequent Recovery.

Factors That Continue Important Ones In This Week's Trading—The Union Pacific Situation.

Price movements in last week's stock market were decided, but the sharp decline early in the week was pretty evenly offset by the later recovery. The further movements were narrower and resulted in few cases in any decided changes, so far as the active stocks were concerned, from the prices that prevailed at the close of the previous week.

Several of the factors which were responsible for some of the most conspicuous movements in last week's trading will be equally potent in the market of the present week. The Union Pacific dividend is a topic that will grow in importance as the week progresses rather than lose any of its significance to traders. However calmly investors may be willing to await the action of the road's management on the question of increasing the dividend on the common stock, it would be asking too much of a trader that he wait in patience until the dividend was declared or until it is announced if the report be true that the Directors have already decided upon the rate but are not yet ready to give it out. There seems, as a matter of fact, to be no warrant for the statement that the dividend has already been declared—that the Directors informally have decided upon the proper disposition of the dividend matter is not only possible but even probable.

The Great Northern-Northern Pacific situation is another factor that may easily be an important one in shaping prices in the near future. It is doubtful if any announcement will be made immediately of any plans the management of those properties may have in regard to extra distributions, but speculation will not await official action, and it would appear that the rumors already current in regard to these stocks have sufficient vitality to be of some importance as a market influence.

Last week's money market was helped by the preparations made to meet the payment of about $11,000,000 to the Government on Saturday, a transaction that, of course, was not reflected in last week's bank statement. The return of these funds may be reflected oppositely in this week's money rates, but the consensus of opinion is that rates will not be disturbed thereby. The repayment of deposits is in fact to a very large extent offset by the excess of Government expenditures over recipts.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Hocking Valley Railroad on common and preferred.
Southern Pacific Co. on preferred.
White Pass and Yukon Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Consolidated Gas Co. of Baltimore.
Hill Leasehold and Real Property Co.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	243	250
Albany & Susquehanna	235	..
Allegheny & West	148	..
Allis-Chalmers	15¾	16
Allis-Chalmers pf	57½	59
Amalgamated Copper	83⅝	84
Am. Beet Sugar	23	25½
Am. Beet Sugar pf	83	85
Am. Car & Foundry	36¼	36⅞
Am. Car & Foundry pf	98	99¼
American Coal	190	..
Am. Cotton Oil	31	32½
Am. Cotton Oil pf	90	94
Am. Dist. Telegraph	29	32
Am. Express	225	240
Am. Grass Twine	5¾	6
Am. Hide & Leather	6½	6⅝
Am. Hide & Leather pf	30	30¼
Am. Ice Co. t. r.	4¾	5
Am. Ice Co. pf. t. r.	35	39
Am. Ice Sec.	25	26
Am. Linseed Co.	17	20
Am. Linseed Co. pf.	30½	45
Am. Locomotive	48⅝	48⅝
Am. Locomotive pf	111	112
Am. Malting Co.	5¼	5⅜
Am. Malting Co. pf	23½	24½
Am. Smelters pf. B	98	98⅞
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	116½	116⅝
Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	120	121
Am. Snuff	167	175
Am. Snuff pf.	101½	108
American Steel Foundries	9¾	10
American Steel Foundries pf.	37	38
American Sugar Refineries	138⅞	139
American Sugar Refineries pf.	137	138½
American Telegraph & Cable	90	93
American Telegraph & Telephone	137	140
American Tobacco pf.	96½	97
American Woolen Co.	35½	35⅞
American Woolen Co. pf.	104	104½
Anaconda Copper Mining	103¼	103
Ann Arbor	35	38
Ann. Arbor pf.	78	80
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf.	98	100
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	80⅞	80⅞
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf.	102½	103
Atlantic Coast Line	159	161
Baltimore & Ohio	114¼	114½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	97	99
Boston Air Line pf.	106	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	60¾	63¾
Brooklyn Union Gas	187	194
Brunswick City	15¼	15½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	145	158
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg pf.	150	175
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	87	90½
Butterick Co.	56	58
Canada Southern	68½	70
Canadian Pacific	151⅞	152½
Central Leather	45	46
Central Leather pf.	104	104¾
Central Coal & Coke	80	80
Central Railroad of New Jersey	201	204¾
Central & South American Tel.	120	127
Chesapeake & Ohio	53¾	54
Chicago & Alton	36	37
Chicago & Alton pf.	70	79½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	200	240
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	130	140
Chicago Great Western	19¾	20
Chicago Great Western pf., A.	64	64
Chicago Great Western pf., B.	32	32½
Chicago Great Western deb.	86	86¼
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louis. pf.	80	90
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul	181¼	181⅞
Chicago, Minneapolis & St. P. pf.	188	190
Chicago & Northwestern	209¼	210
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	235	240
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha	185	190
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & O. pf.	190	200
Chicago Terminal & Transfer	18	18¾
Chicago Terminal & Transfer pf.	39½	40
Chicago Union Traction	7	8
Chicago Union Traction pf.	34	35
C., C., C. & St. L.	97½	99
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	72	77
Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling pf.	105	115
Cleveland & Pittsburg	188	..
Cleveland & Pittsburg special	104	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	46¼	46½
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	95
Colorado Southern	27¼	27⅝
Colorado Southern 1st pf.	59	60
Colorado Southern 2d pf.	38½	38½
Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	13¾	14
Consolidated Coal	70	..
Consolidated Gas	190	191
Corn Products Co.	10	10⅝
Corn Products Co. pf.	48¼	49½
Delaware & Hudson	190½	190½
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	382½	385
Denver & Rio Grande	32	32⅝
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	85¼	87
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	21	23
Detroit Southern, trust receipts	10	11½
Detroit Southern pf., trust receipts	41	43
Detroit United Railways	91⅝	93
Diamond Match	138	142
Distillers' Securities	41	42
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	14⅝	15¼
Gul., S. S. A. pf.	20½	22
Electric Storage Battery	81	84
Erie	46¾	46⅞
Erie 1st pf.	83½	83⅝
Erie 2d pf.	72⅜	72⅝
Evansville & Terre Haute	63	65
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	..	110
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	94	95¾
Ft. W. & Denver City	71	73
General Chemical Co.	81	82
General Chemical Co. pf.	104	109
General Electric	173	176
Great Northern pf.	190	..
Hocking Valley	87	88
Hocking Valley pf.	92	93
Homestake	78½	80
Illinois Central	169¾	170
Illinois Central 1. l.	104	..
International Paper Co.	19¼	19¾
International Paper Co. pf.	78¼	79
International Power	57	85
International Steam Pump	27	30
International Steam Pump pf.	80	83
Iowa Central	26½	27½
Iowa Central pf.	51½	52½
Joliet & Chicago	140	..
Kansas & Michigan	30	35
Kan. C., F. S. & Mem. pf.	82	83½
Kansas City Southern	26¾	27
Kansas City Southern pf.	58¼	58½
Keokuk & D. M.	12	15

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:43|Sun sets. .7:28|Moon rises. .7:00

TIDES TO-DAY

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:10	8:21	2:05	2:12
Governors Island	8:35	8:46	2:30	2:41
Hell Gate	10:28	10:39	4:08	4:13

Arrived—Sunday, July 16.

SS Numidian, Glasgow, July 6.
SS La Bretagne, Havre, July 8.
SS Cearense, Barbados, July 8.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 13.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 15.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, July 13.
SS Neesfield, Baltimore, July 14.
SS Florida, Port Arthur, Texas, July 7.
SS Princess Anne, Norfolk, July 15.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails close.	Vessel sails.
Citta di Torino, Naples	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Wotan, Brazil	4:00 A.M.	7:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW

Fr. der Grosse, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
*Prinz Adalbert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Siglo, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY

*Cedric, Liverpool	4:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
*Rendam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Pr Willem III., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Domnica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Cabarien	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30
Matanzas	Havana	July 10
Germania	Gibraltar	July 7
Indrani	Gibraltar	July 1
Yumuri	Cienfuegos	July 9
Minnetonka	London	July 8
Kroonland	Antwerp	July 8
Giulia	Palermo	June 29
Caracas	La Guayra	July 10
Proteus	New Orleans	July 12
El Mar	Galveston	July 11
Furnessia	Glasgow	July 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Finance	Colon	July 11
Denver	Galveston	July 12
Morro Castle	Havana	July 15
Victorian	Liverpool	July 8

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	July 10
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 8
Italia	Gibraltar	July 9
Korona	St Thomas	July 13
City of Savannah	Colon	July 12
El Norte	Galveston	July 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 11
Rhaetia	Hamburg	July 8
British King	Antwerp	July 8
Grenada	Trinidad	July 12
Hubert	Para	July 8

Reported by Wireless.

SS Minnetonka, incoming, reported by wireless to the Marconi station at Siasconsett, Mass., at 10:00 A. M. yesterday, is due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Furnessia, incoming, passed the Nantucket Lightship at 4:40 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

SS Caracas, incoming, reported by De Forest wireless 212 miles south of Sandy Hook at 8 A. M. yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Bluecher, at Hamburg, July 16.
SS New York, at Southampton, July 16.
SS Bremen, at Bremen, July 16.
SS Noordam, at Rotterdam, July 15.
SS Parisian, at Glasgow, July 16.
SS Umbria, at Liverpool, July 16.
SS Romanic, at Gibraltar, July 16.
SS United States, at Christiansand, July 16.

Sailed.

SS Campania, from Queenstown, July 16.
SS Caledonia, from Moville, July 16.
SS Zeeland, from Dover, July 16.
SS Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, July 15.
SS Patricia, from Dover, July 16.
SS Washington, from London, July 16.

Passed.

SS Finland, from New York for Antwerp, passed Scilly.

SS Main, from Bremen for New York, passed Beachy Head.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

Fishing Schooner Floated.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 16.—The fishing schooner Esther Anita, which grounded yesterday on the shoals at Little Egg Harbor, was floated to-day and proceeded uninjured toward New York, for which city she had a big cargo of fish. Just as the schooner was moving under the haul on the hawser by the wrecking tug the hawser parted and injured several men. Clayton Polk and Eben Rider, members of the lifesaving crew, were injured, but not severely. The others hurt belonged on the schooner and went northward on her.

FOR SALE.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES
Fitted with the Incomparable MONARCH CUSHIONS
Indorsed by all the prominent Billiard Experts in the world, professional and amateur.
PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT ANY AND ALL REQUIREMENTS. BILLIARD MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. REPAIRS BY EXPERT MECHANICS AT REASONABLE RATES.
The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co. Salesroom, 227 and 229 4th Av., corner 18th St.


ROLL TOP DESKS
OFFICE FURNITURE
In great variety of style and price.
T. G. SELLEW, 111 Fulton St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. YORK SAFE & LOCK CO., formerly J. M. Mossman, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange, 13 Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS.—To be sold, cheap, sole patent rights in United States, Germany, and United Kingdom of several useful and valuable inventions, including models and stock in trade. D. S. Campbell, 12 Covent Garden, Liverpool, England.

Roaches, bugs, rats, mice, and all other vermin exterminated by latest methods; work guaranteed; lowest prices. Manhattan Exterminating Co., 206 5th St., New York. Telephone 3229 Orchard.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 3570 Cortlandt.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 3086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 280 Broadway.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av bet 22d

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

50-foot front mercantile building on Greene St., near Broadway; fully rented; price, $125,000; mortgage, $38,000; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

41-foot modern apartment house near Riverside Drive, fully rented for $10,600; price, $115,000; mortgage, $71,000; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av., 81st.

35 acres high land, 40 minutes from New York on main road and near station; value, $15,000, free and clear; will exchange. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Fine country place in Rye Park for sale or exchange; 2¼ acres ground; value $25,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

Bronx.—Avenue lots to exchange for flats. Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., (147th.)

INSTRUCTION.

COLLEGE OF ST. ANGELA,
(Established by the Ursuline Nuns.)
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.
CATHOLIC COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.
Chartered by State Regents.
A Regular Four Years' Classical or Scientific College Course. Special attention given to MUSIC, ART, PHYSICAL CULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, EDUCATION. Academic and Preparatory Departments.
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Cincinnati, O.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Atlanta, Ga.; La Crosse, Wis.; Texarkana, Tex.; San Francisco, Cal.

The Mackenzie School
Dobbs Ferry on Hudson, N. Y.
FALL TERM SEPTEMBER 20, 1905
Rev. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, Ph. D., Director
WYATT W. RANDALL, Ph. D., Head Master
BERKSHIRE HILLS,
Sedgwick School for Boys and Young Men. Limited number insures personal attention and calls for early application. Send for circular. E. J. Van Lennep, Principal, Great Barrington, Mass.

The Massachusetts General Hospital Training School for Nurses offers a three years' course of training and includes a six months' preliminary term. For circulars address the Superintendent, Pauline L. Dolliver, Boston.

Swimming Scientifically Taught.
Two pools. PROF. DALTON, 23 West 44th St.
IN TWENTY LESSONS
Stenography taught successfully. Private instruction. Rates reasonable. A. Hartkorn, 150 Nassau St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
MATHUSHEK & SON PIANOS
Contain Refined Tone, Due to Our Famous Patent Duplex Sounding Board.
Splendid Stock Used Pianos. Factory Prices. OUR SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS Prove Highly Satisfying. Choice Rents; Low Rates.
Mathushek & Son, B'way & 47th St.
BRANCHES AT 607 BROAD ST., NEWARK; ALSO 77 MONTGOMERY ST., JERSEY CITY.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY, N. Y.
(BROOKLYN BRANCH, 667 FULTON ST.)
For over 60 years a standard of durability; 12,000 made and sold. Manufacturers' prices and 3 years to pay. Used pianos, many makes, $100 up. Renting, exchanging. Write for catalogue.

WISSNER
Pianos Sold at Manufacturers' Prices.
Used uprights taken in part payment.
$90 $100 $125
WAREROOMS: 25 East 14th St., New York. Brooklyn, 638-640 Fulton Street.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on Easy Terms Direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS, AT 142 LINCOLN AVE. 134th St., Block East of 3d Ave.

$75, $95, $115. Upright Bargains. Fine condition. BIDDLE'S, 7 East 14th St.

Weber upright, fine condition, 3 pedals, overstrung scale, big bargain, $185. Pease, 123 West 42d St.

Piano-Player; latest model; like new; fit any piano; $180. Pease, 123 West 42d St.

AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auct.
EXECUTORS' SALE to close estate Walter P. Jayne, dec'd, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, July 18, noon.
37 BRONX LOTS
219TH (5TH) STREET,
PARK, PLEASANT AND 2D AVES.,
WILLIAMSBRIDGE
One block west of White Plains Road trolley and
RAPID TRANSIT LINE,
laid out by N. Y. Rapid Transit Commission.
TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST by Title Guarantee and Trust Company.
Send for maps and particulars to Frank B. Colton, attorney, 52 Wall Street; Phillips & Avery, attorneys, 41 Park Row; A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 254 West 23d Street, and James L. Wells, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

H. C. MAPES & CO., Auct'r.
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
on the premises,
Saturday, July 22, 1905, 2 P. M.
11 cottages, 50 lots, 124 ft. ocean front,
Hammel & Grove Ave., Rockaway Beach,
Two blocks from Hammel Station.
Further particulars I. Sprung, 43 Hammel Av.

MORTGAGES.

Real Estate Mortgages
We Buy and Sell First Mortgages—Manhattan. Prompt Service.
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.
42 Broadway, New York

UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
346 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

ARE YOU TIRED
of answering misleading advertisements?
East Elmhurst, N.Y. City.
Half Hour from Herald Square.
has attracted more careful home seekers and discriminating speculators than any other property.
Shall We Tell You Why?
Send Postal for Views and Circulars.
How To Make Money.
BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CO.
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots, stores, and flats. Stokes & Knowles, 1,244 Flatbush Av., 176 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Four 4-story double brick flats; will rent for $5,684 a year; mortgage $39,000; price $48,000. Delicatessen store, 613 5th Av., Brooklyn.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

East Side.

Great Snap.—3d Av., near 47th St.; 5-story double; cold water; 2 stores; fully rented; price $32,500; rent $3,336. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

2d Av. snap, near 6th St., 6-story, 4-family, stores; price $125,000; rents $18,300. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

NEW YORK STATE.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 935 Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

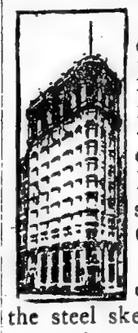
REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS.
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 20TH ST.

Wanted for cash buyer, 3-story basement dwelling, any good Manhattan location; about $12,000. S. B. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th St.

Avenue store property wanted for quick buyer. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.



This is a picture of the PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK BUILDING at the corner of Broadway and Beaver Street, constructed by this Company.

On the 4th day of November, 1904, the steel skeleton was only up to grade. The building was ready for tenants on the first day of May, 1905, in spite of labor troubles, and the fact that the past winter has been one of the severest on record.

The operation is simply an instance of what can be done by organization, and is a practical demonstration of the benefits of COST INSURANCE.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY,
51 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Six Months of 1905
compared with same period 1904, show

INCREASE in sales of mortgages to investors by this Company, 65%
INCREASE in Real Estate title insurance issued by this Company, 76%

This record proves

1. The stability and popularity of New York Real Estate as a conservative investment.
2. Confidence of investors in N. Y. City mortgages.
3. The increasing insistence of owners and lenders on having a guaranteed title.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $10,000,000
146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
Capital and Surplus - $9,000,000
TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan
TITLE DEPARTMENT
37 Liberty Street, Manhattan
Allows Interest on Deposits Subject to Cheque
Acts as Executor and Trustee
Transacts All Trust Company Business
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Property
OFFICERS:
E. W. COGGESHALL, President & Gen. Manager.
Vice-Presidents
David B. Ogden, Louis V. Bright.
John T. Lockman, Henry Morgenthau
Thorwald Stallknecht Treasurer
Herbert E. Jackson Comptroller.
Walter N. Vail, Secretary.
Lewis H. Loree Asst. Gen. Manager.
Archibald Forbes, Asst. Treasurer.
George A. Fleury, Asst. Secretary

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

INVESTORS AND SPECULATORS.
If you are looking for flats or tenements it will pay you to call to go over the numerous properties which we have before making purchases, or drop us line; we will have representative call. T. E. Hayman Co., 217 West 125th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

We have buyers waiting for good income property. Send particulars. H. L. Suydam & Co., No. 757 Broadway.

Downtown business property for sale on an income basis. H. L. Suydam & Co., No. 757 Broadway.

Tenements downtown and Harlem at reasonable prices; owner needs cash. Merchant, 29 2d Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

West Side.

Attractive Proposition.—112th St., near 7th Av.; 5-story double; 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; excellent surroundings; price $32,500; rent $3,348. Acritelli Co., 135 Broadway.

Rare Investment.—117th St., near 7th Av.; two five-story doubles; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; price $67,000; rent $7,056. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Attention—7th Av., near 118th, 5-story double; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine location; price $35,000; rents $3,744. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Rare chance, 5-story, 7th Av. store property; all improvements; $65,000; bona fide rent $7,200; no brokers. M. Frank, 516 West 150th St.

$55,000 for corner lot, 126x100, on Fort Washington Av. and 170th St. William F. Norris, 48 West 22d St.

East Side.

Single flat house, 4-story and basement, 25.6x100, suited for physician or boarding house, $3,500 cash necessary. Deutsch, 274 East Houston.

Big Bargain—91st St., near Lexington Av.; extra wide 5-story triple; steam heat, hot water; good locality; price $51,000; rent $5,352 guaranteed. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine paying tenement; rent $2,580, (low;) mtge. $14,000, 5 years; price $25,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

Third Av., in Hundreds, four family, $31,500; rents $3,228. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Private house, East 6th St., for sale very reasonable. Deutsch, 274 East Houston St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HAZARD, ANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA M. HAZARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of George C. Lay, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1905.—PHEBE A. KENDALL, ANNIE L. WARD, Executrices. GEORGE C. LAY, Attorney for Executrices, 27 Pine St., New York City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Rapid Transit Extension July 14.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$850 up.
On easy payments.
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Many artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

ERNST CAHN REALTY CO.,
Southeast Corner 149th St. and 3d Av.
$5,000 buys four-story triple flat, 14 rooms, bath, stores; no steam or hot-water supply; 31.4x96; price $25,000.
$7,500 buys 4-story triple flat, 15 rooms each floor, 4 stores; price $29,000; rental $3,500.
Elegant 3-family house, 17 rooms, near station; adjoining Prospect Av.; price $8,500; first mortgage $7,000, 5 years.
Many other parcels improved and unimproved.

$2,000 CASH.
Corner, 4 lots, 2-story cottage and stable; fine condition; Pelham Road, near cars; elegant home; fine improvements; growing section; price $9,300; must be seen to be appreciated.
S. COWEN,
156th St. and Westchester Av.
Tel. 1741 Melrose.

100 LOTS,
25x100 each, in the finest section of the Bronx; all high and dry, and on the line of the Portchester and Westchester Rds.; it must be sold this month; will sacrifice. For particulars write to P. O. Box 307 Westchester, N. Y.

Geo. Fox Tiffany,
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.
Elegant two-family frame house, near Boston Road, 12 rooms, two bathrooms, hardwood trim, all assessments paid.
J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
149th St. and 3d Av.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.
Detached full lot, 13 rooms and 2 tiled bathrooms; nickel plumbing, beautifully decorated; near L station, trolley, and steam cars; price low; terms easy. Fremont Realty Co., 52 Broadway, 4,030 3d Av. Open Sunday.
Business corner, 50x100, three minutes to L; excavated; also residential plot, 57x95, Mt. Hope, both ripe for improvement; bargain for cash; will exchange, adding cash for new apartment. Brooker, 778 Tremont Av.
Must Sell.—560 East 161st St., between elevated and Subway stations; 3-story building; 2 stores; stable; plot 37½x100; rent $1,404; price $13,000; cash $3,000. Inquire store.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.
3d Av., Near L Station.—6-story double, stores, all improvements; fine condition; rents $2,900; make an offer; no brokers. Address only Owner, Room 101, 26 Cortlandt St.
For Sale.—Only two left of 28 high-class, up-to-date two-family brick and stone houses. Clay Av., near 166th St., 3 blocks west of 3d Av.
ONLY $100 BUYS TWO LOTS
in the best booming section in the Bronx
Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.
$4,500 buys three-family house; pays your rent and 4% interest on your money; near L. Builder, 3,226 Hull Av., Bronx.
Brick corner dwelling near L; hardwood; all improvements; $6,500. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.
1, 2, 3 family houses, near elevated, $4,000 up; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.
Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.
$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.
Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.
Lots $450 up, $5 monthly, near L and Subway. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1905. JOHN T. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NASE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

PRENTICE, AUGUSTUS.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS PRENTICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1905.
AUGUSTUS BROWNING PRENTICE, Executor.
NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 155 Broadway, New York City.

DE GOICOURIA, MARY CECELIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated January 30th, 1905, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CECELIA DE GOICOURIA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phelps & East, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1905. ALBERT de GOICOURIA, Executor. CHARLES W. TRUSLOW, Atty. for Ex'r; PHELPS & EAST, Counsel for Executor, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y.

GAYLOR, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Theodore H. Silkman, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR, late of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of McDonald & Bostwick, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of January next.—Dated July 3d, 1905. (Sd.) GARVIS B. SMITH, CARMEN T. SMITH, Executors.

FOLSOM, SARAH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York; notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C. FOLSOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 835 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1905. SAMUEL D. FOLSOM, THOMAS W. FOLSOM, Executors. MORGAN & SEABURY, 290 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

STERRY, KATE DE WITT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE DE WITT STERRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of W. Maclay Sterry, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1905. GEORGE E. STERRY, W. MACLAY STERRY, Executors. W. MACLAY STERRY, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MEYER HOFFMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at her place of transacting business at the office of Stern, Singer & Barr, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1906.—EMILIE HOFFMAN, Executrix. STERN, SINGER & BARR, Attys. for Executrix, 309 Broadway, New York City. Make ballot, New York City.

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK
Half way to White Plains.
Cheap lots at station; city improvements. Title insured. Monthly payments.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

Dobbs Ferry! Five lots near Ardsley Depot; cheap. Inquire 431 East 123d St.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

New, modern, "spick and span" Mt. Kisco cottage, ¼ acre, near station, $3,000.
Cooley & West, Inc., opp. Station.

The Chance of a Lifetime.—White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

A FEW PLOTS AT
ORIENTA POINT FOR SALE.
$1,200 each, Mamaroneck, on New Haven R. R.
H. G. Van, 125 West 40th St.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

NEW JERSEY.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.
Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.
For sale, Tenafly, N. J., less half hour Jersey City, ideal country seat, 16 acres high ground; splendid spring water; place fully stocked, including squab plant. Inquire 39 West 23th St., N. Y. City.
For Sale—South Orange private residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths, gas, water, sewer connection; hedge, shrubs; lot 100x200; seven minutes from Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railway. R. G. Butler, Times Building, New York.
Suburban Home—10 rooms, modern improvements, shaded lawn; rapid transit in comfort; pure water; best schools; choice situation; to let furnished, $900. Address Orange, 60 Bible House, N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

POST, HERBERT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT A. POST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Deyo Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1905.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1905.
MARION POST, Executrix.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

CALDWELL, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William M. Caldwell, late of the City of Washington, D. C., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers therefor, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phillips & Avery, his attorneys, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of August, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ALBERT M. CUDNER, Executor. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan New York City.

TRAVERS, SUSAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Susan Travers, late of Newport, Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1905. HENRY W. DE FOREST, Executor. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of March, 1905. DANIEL SEYMOUR, SARAH E. SEYMOUR, EGBERT W. WEST, Executors. DANIEL SEYMOUR, Attorney for Executors, No. 29 Wall St., N. Y. City.

FISCHER, HENRY.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Andrew S. Hamersley, No. 291 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 25th day of November next.
Dated New York, the 18th day of May, 1905.
EDWARD C. RICE,
ELIZA C. EMMONS,
Executors.
ANDREW S. HAMERSLEY, Attorney for Executors, 291 Broadway, New York City.

POILLON, ANNA LOUISA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA LOUISA POILLON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

There are many things that go to make up a fine Summer hotel. Among them are an elegant table, finely furnished rooms, and an air of refinement about the place. All these can be found at the "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I. Not to spend a month there would be an irreparable loss and a Summer spoiled.

KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
NOW OPEN. Large rooms, excellent table; rates moderate. Tennis, golf, bathing, boating, fishing.
GEO. B. DE REVERE, Mgr.
WILLIAM CAMERON, Prop.

UNSURPASSED TABLE!
GANCEL, for six years night chef of Waldorf-Astoria, presides over our cuisine. Where?
MASSAPEQUA HOTEL,
Massapequa, L. I., south shore, 20 miles out. Fine express service, own golf links; bathing, sailing, fishing; delightful rooms. Under management of owner. THOS. H. FRASER, Prop.

Large furnished rooms, $3 per week and up; excellent table; one minute's walk to surf. 23 Dode Av., Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; Ogelthorpe Cottage.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND.
BAY VIEW COTTAGE, on Peconic Bay; near station; first-class German table; rate $8 to $10 per week. F. BICKING, Mattituck, L. I.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet.
R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

HIGH MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Fine location on top of mountain; accommodates sixty; hot and cold water equipment; bathing, boating, fishing; every comfort and convenience; well appointed table. Booklet.
N. B. QUICK, Barryville, N. Y.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE, ATHENS, N. Y.
J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y. finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALEB.

Catskills.—Huise's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations, $6. Mrs. Huise, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y.; accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

THE RUISSEAUMONT — HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL. ADIRONDACKS.
Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE | NOW OPEN
PHONE 1.

Briarcliff Realty Information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager,
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York; 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, suites; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE FRANK LESLIE
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop.
Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

Thousand Islands.

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N. Y. (1,000 Islands.)
No mosquitos, flies, gnats, asthma, or hay fever. Best family hotel and coolest on the St. Lawrence. Send for booklet.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

Deyo Homestead, Springtown, Ulster County.—Boating, fishing, and driving; free transportation; table unsurpassed; particulars on application. A. W. Deyo.

Lake Champlain.

Through Pullman service to
LAKE CHAMPLAIN POINTS.
1334 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NELSON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1905.
MARIE C. NELSON,
HORATIO NELSON, } Executors.
CHARLES WANNINGER,
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Asbury Park.

COLEMAN HOUSE,
ASBURY PARK, N. J.
A whole square on the ocean.
FRANK E. CONOVER.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Family cottages a special feature. Superb golf links and other attractive out-of-door sports. Information and booklet.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Massachusetts.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

Berkshire Hills, 1,700 ft. elevation; good rooms, table, and service; pure air; no malaria. H. D. Lamson, Alander, Mass.

Vermont.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, GLENWOOD-IN-THE-PINES.
Rates $8 to $12. W. C. Mound, Prop., Hydeville, Vt.

Maine.

Mt. Katahdin, Maine Woods.
RAINBOW LAKE—Best TROUT and TOGUE FLY FISHING in Maine; clean camps, beds and linen; excellent table, spring water; separate sleeping lodges; hunting, canoeing, mountain climbing, big live game photography; send for booklet F.
C. C. GARLAND, Mgr., Debsconeag, Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.

Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABEE, Canaan, Connecticut.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAISY F. CLARK, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN DAVIS CLARK, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.
To the above-named defendant:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, June 28th, 1905.
OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Benjamin Davis Clark, Defendant:
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
jy8-12w6w

SUPREME COURT.—MARY B. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALFRED Z. BAKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for Divorce.
To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated New York, May 8, 1905.
SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and P. O. address, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Alfred Z. Baker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY AUCTION SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EAGLE CHAIN AND NOVELTY COMPANY, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Thursday, July 27, 1905, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 135 Elm Street, Borough of Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of chains, fobs, stick pins, novelties, &c.; finished and unfinished material, brass and copper wire, stripped and bar brass machinery, consisting of buffing machines, blowers, tumblers, foot and power presses, laths, chain machines, drilling machines, rolling presses, cutters, wire holders, nickel annuals, dynamos, dyes, tools, shafting, belting, &c.; fixtures consisting of roll-top desks, cabinets, chairs, tables, partitions, safe, &c. Clarence D. Ashley, Trustee. Thomas & Oppenheimer, Attorneys for Trustee, 66 Wall Street, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

THE LONG VIEW, POTTSTOWN, PA. Situated on a high elevation in the foothills of the Blue Mountains. Circular. Susan Wittenmyer.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

AT A STATED TERM OF THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, held at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 28th day of June, 1905.—Present: Hon. George C. Holt, District Judge.—In the matter of BENJAMIN BRAUN, ELIAS LAMPEL, MARCUS ROTH, PAULINE WAGNER, individually and composing the firm of Braun, Lampel & Co., Alleged Bankrupts.
Whereas, a petition was, on the 22d day of April, 1904, filed herein, for an adjudication in bankruptcy, against Benjamin Braun, Elias Lampel, Marcus Roth, Pauline Wagner, individually and composing the firm of Braun, Lampel & Co., and it appears therefrom that Benjamin Braun, one of the said alleged bankrupts, is not within the district, and that personal service of the subpoena herein cannot be made on him therein.
Now, on motion of Leonard Bronner, attorney for petitioning creditors herein, it is,
Ordered: That Benjamin Braun appear, plead, answer, or demur on or before July 28, 1905, to the petition herein, filed with the Clerk of this Court on April 22d, 1904, and in case of his failure to appear, plead, answer, or demur, an adjudication in bankruptcy be had, according to the prayer of said petition; and
It is further ordered: That this order be published in The New York Times, a newspaper published in the City of New York, in said district, once a week for two consecutive weeks; the first of said publications to be made on the 11th day of July, 1905, and that a copy of this order and said petition be mailed to the last known place of abode of the said Abraham Braun, in said district, on or before the date of the first publication. GEO. C. HOLT, J.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of W. GUBNER'S SONS COMPANY, bankrupt.
Pursuant to an order of this court Charles G. Dunn, receiver herein, offers for sale property of the above-named bankrupt consisting of machinery and tools used in the manufacture of soda and mineral water, office fixtures, delivery wagons, etc. Sealed bids for said property may be submitted to said receiver at the office of his attorneys, Lesser Brothers, 290 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before July 22d, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the same will be opened. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check for at least 10 per cent. of the amount thereof and the trustee reserves the right to reject all bids submitted.
The property may be inspected on the premises, 1,473 Park Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on July 20th and 21st, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.
If all bids are rejected, said property will then be sold at public auction at a time and place fixed by the receiver, and notice thereof will be published two days prior thereto in The New York "Times."
CHARLES G. DUNN, Receiver.
LESSER BROTHERS, Attorneys for Receiver, 290 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—LOUIS LEMONOFF and MAX H. SAXE, and LEMONOFF, SAXE & COMPANY, Bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that Louis Lemonoff, individually and as copartner in the copartnership composed of Louis Lemonoff and Max H. Saxe, trading as Lemonoff, Saxe & Co., and the copartnership of Lemonoff, Saxe & Co., bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated July 12th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 2d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 17th, 1905.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—No. 8,153.—MORTON ARENDT, individually and as a member of the firm of RIPLEY & ARENDT, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Morton Arendt, of the City, County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 7th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 11, 1905.

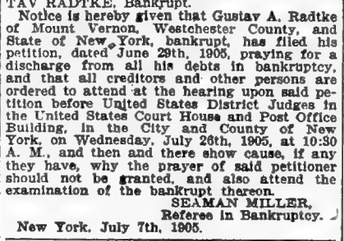
U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—LOUISE MARRI, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Louise Marri, bankrupt, has filed her petition, dated June 22d, 1905, praying for a discharge from all her debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 2d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 17th, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—JOSEPH M. REINSCHREIBER, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Joseph M. Reinschreiber, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 11th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 2d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 17th, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 7,895.—GUSTAV RADTKE, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Gustav A. Radtke of Mount Vernon, Westchester County, and State of New York, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated June 29th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7th, 1905.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—GEORGE H. CORDES et al., plaintiffs, against HENRY STEFFENS et al., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of sale in partition, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the third day of July, 1905, I, the undersigned, the Referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the thirty-first day of July, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Company, Auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot or piece or parcel of land, with improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Eighteenth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and which said lot is bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northwesterly corner of 24th Street and Lexington Avenue, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of Lexington Avenue nineteen feet nine inches; thence westerly on a line parallel with said 24th Street sixty feet; thence southerly on a line parallel with Lexington Avenue nineteen feet nine inches to the northerly side of 24th Street, and thence easterly along said northerly side of 24th Street sixty feet to said point on the northwesterly corner of Lexington Avenue and 24th Street, the place of beginning.
Said premises will be sold subject to a lease thereof to one Carl Schwars expiring May 1, 1906, annual rental $2,100; also to a mortgage upon which there is due $8,000 of principal, with interest at four and one-half per cent. from May 1, 1905; also to Croton water rates about $30.
Dated New York, July 7th, 1905.
CHARLES S. BRAND, Referee.
TRUMAN H. BALDWIN, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 31 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold—its street number is 42 Lexington Avenue:



EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week Days, 5:30, 9:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly to 2:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 min. after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturdays.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Finest Surf Bathing in the World.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th St. at 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., leaving Rockaway, 11:00 A. M., 5:30 and 7:00 P. M., connecting at Battery with all Subway and Elevated roads. Excursion, 50c.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 11:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(† Runs Saturdays only.)

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EMMA BODENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against IDA NAFTAL, Mary Tropp, Rose Silberstein, Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown, Dora Katzenberg, Joseph Silberstein, Michael Silberstein, William Silberstein, Edward Silberstein, Gertrude Silberstein, Florence Silberstein, and Rose Silberstein, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Morris Silberstein, deceased. Defendants.—Summons:
To the above named defendants:
You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated, New York, December 20th, 1904.
A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
To Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown. The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905.
The object of this action is to obtain a partition of the real property of which Morris Silberstein, died, seized, and the said real property is briefly described as follows:
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the south side of Madison Street, distant 150 feet 2 inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets, containing 33 feet 2 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street numbers 190 and 192 Madison Street; also
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant 75 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of 85th Street and 1st Avenue, containing 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 75 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 1643 First Avenue; also
All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the northwesterly side of Third Avenue, distant 63 feet 9 inches southwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of 3rd Avenue and 89th Street, containing 25 feet 3 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 590 Third Avenue.
A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY FLEISCHMAN, Bankrupt.—No. 8,220.
To the creditors of Henry Fleischman of the City, County, and State of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of July, A. D. 1905, the said Henry Fleischman was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 14th, 1905.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 6,456.—SOLOMON BRODSKY, JOSHUA BRODSKY, and CHARLE BRODSKY, doing business in the firm name of S. BRODSKY & SONS, Bankrupts.
Notice is hereby given that Solomon Brodsky, Joseph Brodsky, and Charles Brodsky, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated May 12, 1905, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 7, 1905.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

HEUSCHOBER, MARIA.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA HEUSCHOBER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the address of her attorneys, No. 24 Broad Street, in The City of New York, on or before the 24th day of October, 1905.—Dated New York, April 17th, 1905. LOUISE HEUSCHOBER, Executrix. SONNENSCHEIN, BYRNE, MILLER & POTTER, Attorneys for Executrix, 24 Broad Street, New York City.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST.,9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 8:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts
From Pier 81, Foot W. 41st St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.
From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 6.40 p.m.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 600 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY.
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

"THE NEW LINE"
$1.00 N. Y. TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 PROVIDENCE
$2.20 BOSTON
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at the publication office in Times Square (Subway Station in building;) at Harlem office, 129 West 125th Street; at the downtown office, 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street, or at any advertising office. They will also be accepted by telephone—4900 38th.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Stock certificates, Oregon Smelting and Refining Company.—Notice is hereby given that evidence of the loss of stock certificates Numbers 47, 105, and 258 for stock of this company, the first one being issued in blank, the second to Charles Addoms, and the third to F. F. Braillard, Jr., has been presented to us, and we have issued new certificates to the two latter persons in the place thereof; said certificates, Numbers 47, 105, and 258, will not be recognized by us as representing said stock, and all persons are notified not to purchase or negotiate the same. Oregon Smelting & Refining Company. Dated July 1, 1905.

LOST.—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST.—Monday, lady's old-fashioned enamel watch; Subway cars or stations from 79th St. down. Return to Tamborrel, 213 West 81st St.

LOST.—Saturday, large green parrot, white bill and feet; our pet for fifteen years; will worry for boy; liberal reward. 276 West 138th St.

$25 reward for return of white Maltese poodle, male, puppy. 252 5th Av., write Brandenburg.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, Near Union Square.—Two small rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room, separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

24D ST., 58 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and bathrooms, with board, transient guests accommodated; references.

84TH ST., 137 EAST.—Single and double rooms; tiled baths; telephone; table guests; summer rates.

66TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience, best locality in city; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Excellent board in handsomely furnished private house; references exchanged.

93D ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

125D ST., 158 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; also single room; excellent table; references.

145TH ST., 470 WEST.—Large, cool connecting rooms; conveniences; choice location, near cars; good table.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 215 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 155.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; excellent table; desirable location.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Coolest boarding house in New York; full board or French breakfast optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer;) telephones.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, (Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5. Overlooking Wall St., River.—High class house; apartments, rooms; table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; board optional; Southerners accommodated; references; transients.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms at Subway station; good board.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

20TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large room, running water, bath; low terms; suitable two; Subway convenient.

21ST, 146 WEST.—Airy room; two gentlemen, couple; also single room; will accommodate transients.

22D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional; Southerners.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; reference.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite; bath; nicely furnished.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

48TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone. Owner.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Rooms, en suite and single, with excellent table; Summer rates.

93D ST., 183 WEST.—Choice of rooms, reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway Haynes.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1, (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 685, between 56th and 57th Sts.—Beautiful, clean, cool hallrooms; reasonable. Livingston.

WEST END AV., 237, (Block Subway and Riverside Drive.)—Large front room, private bath; running water.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

ST. MARKS AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Unfurnished 3 or 4 rooms in apartment or private house, west, below 59th St., by gentleman and wife; details. Permanent, Box 334 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennitt, 743 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; man 21-23, of good address, habits, and neat appearance; accurate, rapid, careful, and steady; Remington operator; must be hard worker and possess abundant energy; salary moderate, excellent opportunities; state age, experience, references, salary expected. A. C., Box 120 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Intelligent and competent stenographer and typewriter for insurance office; state age, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected. Insurance, Box 1,970, New York.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Boy for office of manufacturer; must be bright, well educated, trustworthy, Protestant; about 16 years of age. Address F., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—A hallboy for clubhouse; white. Apply 9 A. M., 2 West 127th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

NURSE.—By a trained invalid's nurse; highly recommended; city or country. Nurse, 168 East 63d St.

PARLOR OR CHAMBER MAID.—First-class references; city or country. S. J., Box 335 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter; excellent penman; rapid operator; pleasing appearance; live with parents; no agency; six months' experience; $6; quick to adapt myself to requirements. Miss Fields, Box 126 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and assistant bookkeeper; good penmanship; rapid figurer; excellent speller; short experience; refined, neat appearance; no agency; live home; $7; will substitute. Miss Thomas, Box 116 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Ambitious, Box 158 Times-Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; bright; energetic; number years' experience; would substitute. Granger, Post Office Box 1,938.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat personality; rapid and accurate; reference; start $6. Miss A., Box 181 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—One year's experience; rapid and accurate; $6. Miss H., Box 105 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; salary $8-$9. M. A., 382 7th St., Brooklyn.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (29,) opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BUTLER, VALET.—English; best references; employer seen. West, Box 107, 617 6th Av.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, (200 words.) expert typewriter, telegrapher, newspaper writer; 15 years' New York experience; highest references; reasonable. "Conscientious," 852 Columbus Av.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—In a manufacturing establishment of forty years' standing, with factory on Hudson River and salesrooms in New York city, two young men to take financial interest in same; graduates of Columbia or Stevens Institute preferred. Call or address Stephen M. Hoye, 69 Wall St., New York.

Special Household Monthly, twenty years old, excellent reputation, reliable subscription list, representative advertising patronage, net profit over $4,000 last year, can be bought for $20,000; enterprise should double net profit. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

A manufacturer and jobber in a business well established, goods in demand and paying good profits, will incorporate. Investigation invited to principals only having $10,000 to $15,000 to invest. Address Manufacturer, Box 200 Times Downtown.

I wish to meet an experienced real estate broker with good acquaintance as a partner to join me in a real estate office; no money required. Address B Box 1,078 Times, Harlem.

High-class boarding house; 50 rooms; established 20 years; owners retiring. Inquire 41 West 25th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests accommodated; handsome private house; shady grounds; golf, tennis. Box 22.

AUTOMOBILES.

25 OLDSMOBILES, $200 TO $425

Received Carload from Oldsmobile Agent; Big Values!

Cadillacs, $400 upward; Locomobile, $1,200; Jones-Carbin, $1,000; 1905 Berg, side entrance, $2,000; 1904 Autocar, $550; 1905, new, Toledo, 30-35 horse, $3,000; Mercedes, forty horse, side entrance; sixteen-horse Mercedes, both cheap; Decauvilles, $750 to $2,000; Mors, four-cylinder, $800; 150 others; largest selection good automobiles in America.

BROADWAY AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE,
137 to 143 West 48th, ("The Church.")

Ladies' AUTOMOBILE Hats, $1.50 Up.

Special Designs, for Ladies, with Hair Protecters, in Silk, Cravenette, Mohair. Largest assortment of Automobile Caps and Clothing and lowest prices in America. Complete stock of Automobile Supplies.

E. J. Willis Co., 8 Park Place, N. Y.

HUBER'S CASINO. Jerome Av. and 162d St. AL. RICE, PHIL STAATS, 10 others

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Diamonds, pearls, old gold, silver appraised; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St., near Union Square.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark; 161 East 125th.

LONDON EVANGELIST HEARD.

Dr. Morgan Begins Series of Sermons in the Fifth Avenue Church.

The Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan, the London evangelist, began a series of sermons at the Fifth Avenue Church yesterday, preaching both in the morning and afternoon. The church was filled at both services in spite of the warm weather. Dr. Morgan preached in the morning on the "Lordship of Christ."

He announced that for several Sundays to come he would preach on Christ at the morning services. His sermon yesterday was frequently punctuated by expressions of approval from the congregation, which is unusual in that church. The point in his sermon which evoked most approval seemed to be that Christ could not be explained or accounted for either by any known theory of philosophy or science, but that it was necessary to begin by believing Him.

MOTORISTS RUN SLOWLY; DEPUTIES LOSE REWARD

No Arrests for Speeding Near Patchogue for Weeks.

PATROLMEN WARN DRIVERS

Sheriff Thinks They Were Employed to Spite Deputy Wicks, Who Shot at a Car.

Since the placing of patrolmen on the roads leading into and out of Patchogue two weeks ago by the Automobile Association of America, for the purpose of warning automobilists of the proximity of Deputy Sheriffs, there has not been a single arrest for speeding. The deputies, who receive $25 for every conviction of an automobilist for fast driving, are exceedingly glum.

All automobilists approaching the village from either east or west are stopped and warned of the exact location of the deputies, and also of the measured courses upon which the timing is done upon which arrests are based.

The Bournes of Oakdale, the Roosevelts of Sayville, the Vanderbilts, Charles F. Murphy, Surrogate Daniel Noble of Jamaica, and many other automobilists are said to be among those warned by the patrolmen.

When the Automobile Association determined to see if it could not destroy the effect of the offer by the County of Suffolk of a reward of $25 for arresting automobilists its representatives hunted for alert men to do the work. They found them in the two Hallocks, father and son, and Jacob Ritchie of Patchogue and Louis Smith of East Patchogue.

These men, placed under the charge of Nat Roe of Patchogue, were instructed to ascertain the courses that had been measured for the purpose of timing automobiles, and then to warn all approaching automobilists that deputies lay in wait for them to arrest them for speeding. The men were given bicycles and instructed to be vigilant, and not permit a single automobilist to pass them without warning.

The deputies ascertained that there were three surveyed courses, presided over by Deputy Sherman Wicks and Deputy Frank Norton. As there are but two deputies and it requires three to successfully work the "automobile trap," the two deputies employed helpers.

The Hallocks took the road west of Patchogue, and Ritchie and Smith rode east of the village. The deputies knew nothing of their employment until they saw them hold up two automobiles about a mile distant from the village.

"Hey! Looks as if we had some rivals," said Wicks.

"What in thunder y' doin', holdin' up that car?" demanded the assistant for the day.

"Watch him speed over the course. See how fast he goes," said the patrolman, grinning.

The automobile crawled along at funeral pace. The deputies saw the point very shortly, and there was a council of war. Finally Deputy Sherman Wicks discovered that a patrolman was riding a bicycle without a tag and he immediately arrested him. Justice Losee fined him $5, but that did not go to the deputy, and as he had to lose valuable time from the surveyed course to take the patrolman to the village he decided that the arrest did not mend the situation.

"Of course, if the patrolmen simply aided motorists to break the law they would be a menace to society," said a prominent sportsman who declined to have his identity revealed, "but they do not. They warn automobilists that deputies lie in ambush in a prepared trap for the sole purpose of earning a reward for arresting automobilists. Plainly the temptation is too great for the county fathers to place within the grasp of deputies.

"I hope that until the reward is abolished the patrolmen will be stationed near every village where busy deputies make a regular business of arrests. Without the reward we should see no false arrests."

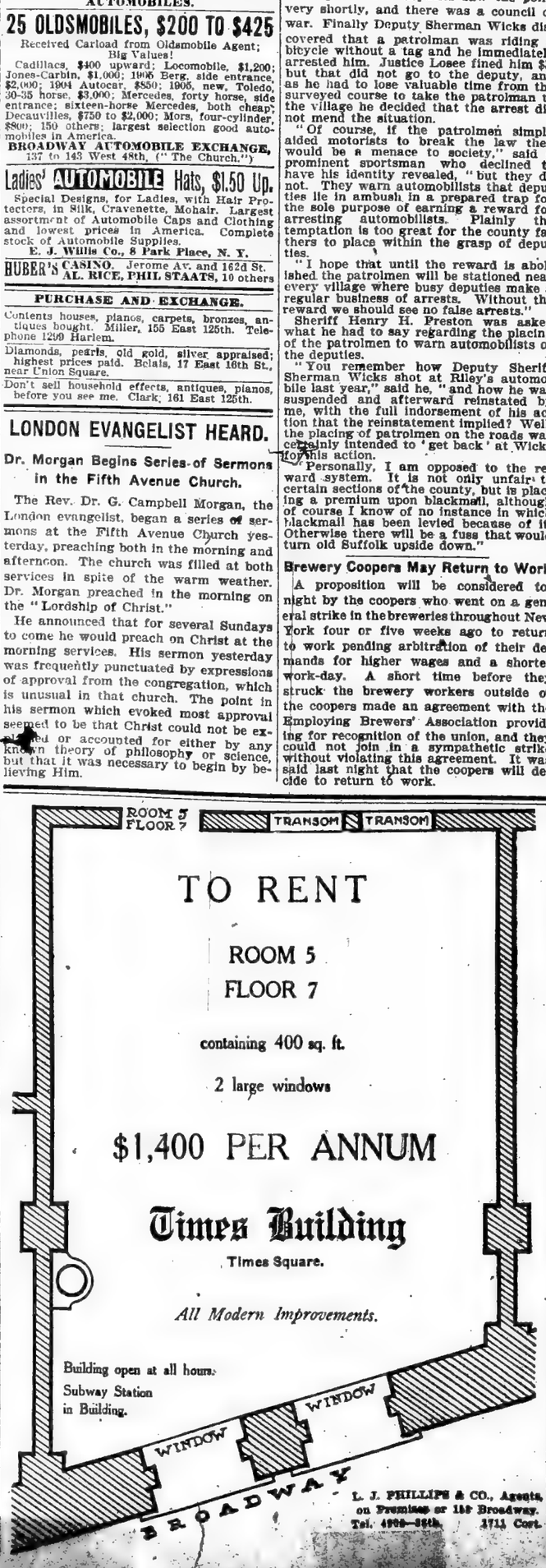
Sheriff Henry H. Preston was asked what he had to say regarding the placing of the patrolmen to warn automobilists of the deputies.

"You remember how Deputy Sheriff Sherman Wicks shot at Riley's automobile last year," said he, "and how he was suspended and afterward reinstated by me, with the full indorsement of his action that the reinstatement implied? Well, the placing of patrolmen on the roads was certainly intended to 'get back' at Wicks for his action.

"Personally, I am opposed to the reward system. It is not only unfair to certain sections of the county, but is placing a premium upon blackmail, although of course I know of no instance in which blackmail has been levied because of it. Otherwise there will be a fuss that would turn old Suffolk upside down."

Brewery Coopers May Return to Work

A proposition will be considered tonight by the coopers who went on a general strike in the breweries throughout New York four or five weeks ago to return to work pending arbitration of their demands for higher wages and a shorter work-day. A short time before they struck the brewery workers outside of the coopers made an agreement with the Employing Brewers' Association providing for recognition of the union, and they could not join in a sympathetic strike without violating this agreement. It was said last night that the coopers will decide to return to work.



CALLED PASTOR A LIAR.

Policeman Arrested Elder at Ball Game.

Elder Charles Schwartz of the Melrose German Reformed Church was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in the Morrisania Court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. The arrest arose over a game of baseball at a church picnic in Crotona Park Saturday for which the Rev. Dr. Miller, pastor of the church, got a permit from the Park Department.

During the game the general visitors at the park crowded in so close upon the diamond that Pastor Miller asked the policeman standing about to keep the crowd back. When the policeman did not do so the pastor took the task in hand himself, requesting his elders to help him.

Elder Schwartz started in zealously, and was getting the men back on his part of the diamond when Policeman Quirck seized hold of him and arrested him.

"He used the elder like a dog and not like a man," the pastor told the magistrate.

"The minister had asked me to get the crowd back," said Policeman Quirck, "and I took hold of this man, I didn't know he was an elder."

"Why, I told the policeman that this was Elder Schwartz and that I had asked the elder to help me get the crowd back," said Pastor Miller.

"How dare you tell such a lie?" shouted the policeman angrily, while Magistrate Cornell pounded for order.

"You are not a gentleman," replied the clergyman.

"The prisoner is discharged," said Magistrate Cornell. "His arrest was entirely uncalled for. And I advise this clergyman to go down at once and see Commissioner McAdoo."

The Rev. Mr. Miller said he would see the Commissioner.

POODLE GAVE THE ALARM.

Then Mrs. Cross Sprang from Bed and Seized an Intruder.

A French poodle, around whose neck is put a fresh pink ribbon every day, aroused Mrs. Albert H. Cross of 51 Manhattan Avenue to the fact that there was a man in her room yesterday morning, and thereby, she believes, saved a loss of $500 to herself and husband.

The Crosses, who have no children, live on the first floor of the house at the corner of One Hundred and Second Street. At 1:30 o'clock Mrs. Cross was awakened by the barking of her pet, and looking about to find the cause, saw a man crouching in the far corner of her room. She sprang out of bed without waiting to arouse her husband and seized the intruder. She held him until Mr. Cross went to her aid. Cross covered the stranger with his revolver while Mrs. Cross telephoned to the police.

At the West One Hundredth Street Police Station the prisoner said he is Ernest Chaffee, and that he lives on the floor above the Cross apartments. He had left his night key in his room, he said, and had attempted to get home by way of the fire escape and the window, but had entered the wrong place. A bunch of keys was found on Chaffee, one of which fitted the front door, the police say, and would have admitted him the regular way.

A friend of Chaffee's appeared at the station house within fifteen minutes of the arrest.

When arraigned in the West Side Court before Magistrate Barlow, Chaffee was identified as a man who two weeks ago was fined $10 for representing himself as a Roundsman. He was held in $500 bail for trial, charged with burglary and attempted larceny.

TOOK A RAZOR TO CHURCH.

While Mrs. Terry Fanned with It Terry Was at Home Half Shaved.

Mrs. Egbert H. Terry of East Moriches, L. I., went to church armed with a razor yesterday. She did not frighten the worshippers with it; they laughed at her when she flourished it. The Terrys live in the Watchogue House, in East Moriches, and belong to one of the old families of Long Island. Accompanied by Mrs. Bernice Davis of Manhattan, Mrs. Terry sailed down the aisle of the Methodist Church, carrying the razor in her hand. The service had begun, and the women seated themselves and gave close attention to the sermon. But the day was warm, and Mrs. Terry absent-mindedly fanned herself with the razor.

There was a subdued laugh in the pews nearby. Then Mrs. Davis leaned over and called Mrs. Terry's attention to what she held in her hand. Mrs. Terry glanced about hastily and hid the razor.

But when Mrs. Terry got home she found her husband with only one side of his face shaved. He told her he couldn't shave with a fan, and she said she had found it embarrassing to fan with a razor, particularly in church.

Then Mrs. Terry remembered that she had put her fan down beside Mr. Terry's razor when he was called to the telephone during his morning shave.

SUSPICIOUS FIRE IN CELLAR.

Policeman's Alertness Prevents Serious Blaze in Williamsburg.

The police are investigating a fire which gave the occupants of a tenement house at 40 Varet Street, Williamsburg, a scare early yesterday morning. Policeman Hanneman of the Stagg Street Station saw the blaze just in time to save probable loss of life.

Hanneman was passing the tenement a little after 1 o'clock when he saw smoke coming out of the front hall door, which was wide open. He traced the smoke to the cellar, where he found a lively blaze in a pile of rubbish alongside of the airshaft. The flames were sweeping up the shaft toward the roof. Hanneman rushed up the stairs, and besides shouting with all his might, he rapped on the stairs with his club to awaken the occupants. Instantly there was a wild rush for fire-escapes. An alarm of fire had been turned in, and the firemen quickly got everybody out. The blaze caused little damage.

PICKED UP A DOG AT SEA.

Animal Probably Jumped from a Steamer Off Sandy Hook.

Frederic Thompson of Luna Park was cruising off Sandy Hook in his yacht Nada Saturday afternoon with a party of friends when he saw a dark object bobbing up and down in the water two miles off shore. Looking through his glasses he saw that the object was a dog, swimming toward the yacht. The dog barked repeatedly as soon as he saw that he was observed, and in less than five minutes was shaking the water from his coat on the yacht's deck.

The animal proved, according to Mr. Thompson, to be a fine Russian wolf hound. Dr. E. W. Lee of Manhattan, who accompanied Mr. Thompson on the trip, gave the dog restoratives, and before the yacht came to anchor off Sea Gate the dog had entirely recovered from his battle with the waves. It is supposed that the dog jumped overboard from a passing vessel. Mr. Thompson is keeping the animal until the owner claims it.

Hibernians Elect Officers.

Representatives from seven counties attended the State meeting of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Board of Erin, in a hall at Jay and Willoughby Streets, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Patrick Donlan of Brooklyn presided. The following officers were elected: Michael Moore of Division 24, State Delegate; Joseph F. [illegible] Division 18, State Secretary; [illegible] Division 22, State [illegible]

TRIED SUICIDE IN COURT, SHOOK OFF POLICEMEN

Goodridge Thought He Had Been Sentenced to Prison.

DIVED AGAINST THE RAILING.

Magistrate Warns Policeman Who Made Arrest That He Will Notify Capt. McNally.

Finding himself suddenly transformed from complainant to prisoner, and thinking he had been sentenced to six months on the island, Anton Goodridge of 272 Forest Avenue, Jersey City, a truck driver for a New York firm, made several desperate attempts to kill himself in the Tombs Court yesterday morning.

Goodridge, with Peter F. Eagan of 215 Pearl Street and Theodore Hangijanis, a fruit peddler of 89 West Street, were found fighting on West Street by Policeman Keegan of the Church Street Station. After listening to their stories Keegan arrested the fruit peddler, and took the other two men to the station as witnesses.

When the prisoner was arraigned in court a few hours later the situation changed. Magistrate McAvoy decided that the peddler's story that the man, after having grabbed some peaches from his stand and refusing to pay for them, attacked him, was true. Goodridge and Eagan said that the peddler tried to cheat them out of change for a quarter.

"I'll discharge Hangijanis," said the Magistrate, "and hold you, Goodridge, and you, Eagan, in $500 to keep the peace for six months. In default of bond you will both go to the island for six months."

Goodridge understood that he had been sentenced to six months. With a cry of "My God, this will kill my mother! There is nothing more for me to live for," he dived head first against the corner of the railing around the bar. Then he made another dive toward the floor, his head striking against the rail leading to the Judge's room.

By this time two stalwart court attendants had seized the frenzied man, but they were not equal to the emergency. Still shrieking that he wanted to die, he broke away from them, and made another dive against a railing. Then the court attendants were reinforced by two big policemen, and the four managed to subdue Goodridge.

The Magistrate ordered that the prisoner be taken to the Tombs and put into a straitjacket. On the way to his cell Goodridge tried to break away from the prison keepers.

Before sending Goodridge to the Tombs Magistrate McAvoy called Policeman Keegan to the bar and said:

"I have no doubt that your sympathy was with Goodridge and Eagan, and I believe that you know them, and for that reason arrested the other man. I want your Captain, McNally, to know about this arrest, and I shall take steps personally to inform him."

SIX MONTHS FOR A COWBOY.

East Sider Who Brought Ideas About Craps from Montana Punished.

Julius Forsythe, eighteen years old, known as "Cowboy Jack," was arrested, with Morris Zanet, sixteen years old, Saturday night by Detectives Wischner and Shay charged with shooting craps.

Forsythe was born in this city, but went to Montana, where he became a professional cowboy. Several weeks ago he came back to visit his old friends on the east side, and he and Zanet were rolling the dice Saturday evening on the sidewalk near Clinton Street, in Madison Street. The detectives happened along, and when Forsythe saw them he gave a whoop, and started to run. The officers caught him in Cherry Hill.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Magistrate Wahle sentenced Forsythe to six months on Blackwell's Island and released Zanet on a bond of $500 for his good behavior.

"As far as I know," said the Magistrate, "crap shooting is the meanest game on the face of the earth."

LITTLE ITALY CELEBRATES.

Upper East Side Decked in Honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Little Italy began a three days' celebration of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel yesterday, and the evangelistic tent at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and First Avenue, where daily meetings have been held, was closed for the day. The feast is one of the most important in the Italian calendar, and thousands of dollars are spent annually in its celebration by the various societies of the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

The streets were decked with flowers, shrines were on nearly every corner, and there were venders by the hundreds selling everything from prayer books and beads to mysterious-looking pies and cakes. Preparations for the celebration began weeks ago, and when the sun rose yesterday morning flags of every kind were flying from flagpoles, and strung across the streets from fire escapes were hundreds of gaily designed lanterns.

The streets were thronged with thousands on their way to early mass, which marked the beginning of the festivities. From then on there was mass every hour, and during the intervals a constant stream of visitors marched through the church, each with a candle, which was put on the altar in front of a beautifully dressed statue of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Each candle bearer received a picture of the statue.

At One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue a large stand has been erected, where the parade of the various Italian societies will be viewed by the guests of honor to-day. This evening there will be a display of fireworks in Jefferson Park and an illumination of the entire east side from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

HURT SAVING HIS HORSE.

Ambulance Driver Sticks to His Post Until Hit by a Car.

William Doyle, an ambulance driver for Harlem Hospital, saved the life of his horse at the risk of his own life yesterday. He was crossing Third Avenue at One Hundred and Twenty-third Street when a north-bound car was approaching at top speed. Dr. Oswald Dinnick saw that a crash was coming and shouted to Doyle to jump, at the same time leaping from the ambulance. But Doyle knew that if he let go the reins the horse would be killed. He remained in his seat and whirled the horse to one side, and the car struck the ambulance with full force. The vehicle was wrecked, the horse was thrown on his back, and Doyle lay half conscious in the gutter. A hurry call brought another ambulance, and the two men were taken to the hospital—the doctor with a sprained ankle and contusions of the leg, and Doyle with an ugly cut over the left eye. The horse, which was Doyle's particular pet, was unhurt.

Stricken While Rowing.

James W. Cluke, fifty-six years old, of 241 Hamburg Avenue, Brooklyn, was overcome with heart disease yesterday while rowing in Jamaica Bay with his son. He was taken to Old Mill, Nassau Beach, and died there.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, [illegible]

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL REMNANT SALE.

This is an opportunity for you to experiment without risk. We have a number of ends, suitable for coats and trousers, to order at $16.00, made the Arnheim way with unbreakable fronts and shoulders. Three-piece suit $18.00.

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

NEW JERSEY COUNCILS OPPOSE ARCANUM PLAN

Twenty-nine Lodges Call for a New Convention.

APPEAL TO SUPREME BODY

Schedule of Rates Adopted at Atlantic City Calls Forth a General Protest.

Special to The New York Times.

NUTLEY, N. J., July 16.—The new rate schedule adopted by the Supreme Council of the Royal Arcanum, at Atlantic City, recently, will be contested, a permanent organization having been formed at the headquarters of Kempton Council here to-night for that purpose.

At the meeting were representatives of twenty-nine councils of the Royal Arcanum, including about all of the local organizations of the order in Essex, Hudson, Passaic, Bergen, and Union Counties. The plan embodied in the new schedule of assessments was bitterly denounced.

The meeting was held in response to invitations sent out several days ago, and the replies from many of these showed the widespread dissatisfaction over the action of the Atlantic City Convention. Protests were received from lodges in New York, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut, although only New Jersey lodges were represented at the meeting.

C. J. E. Noelte of Avaret Council, Jersey City, was Chairman of the meeting. A resolution was adopted providing for a committee of fifteen, to be named by the Chairman. This committee will constitute a permanent organization to fight the effort to put the new schedule into effect. The committee was empowered and instructed to issue a circular calling upon the Supreme Council to reconvene before Oct. 1, the date upon which the new schedule goes into effect.

FIRE IN DRY GOODS DISTRICT.

Hard Fight to Keep a Bleecker Street Blaze from Spreading.

Only the prompt action of the firemen yesterday afternoon prevented the spread of flames to several buildings in the dry goods district. As it was the fire did $10,000 damage to stock in a six-story brick and iron structure at 97 and 99 Bleecker Street.

The fire started on the top floor, which is occupied by Harris Brothers, clothing manufacturers. It had been smoldering for a long time, for when the firemen broke into the place the flames burst through the roof 100 feet in the air, and, curling across the street, threatened the ten-story building occupied by J. W. Goddard & Son, of which firm the late F. Norton Goddard was a member. Hard work, however, confined the fire to the two upper stories of Nos. 97 and 99.

Benzine was stored on the top floor, and there was an explosion just as the firemen reached the floor. They were driven back by the explosion and several were for the moment overcome by the heavy black smoke and fumes of ammonia.

The police have a theory that the fire was started in a lot of damp cloth and rags by the sun's rays streaming in through the window. Deputy Chief Kruger would not commit himself on this theory.

The fire was extinguished after more than an hour's hard fight. The first alarm was sent in by an automatic box, and when the firemen broke their way into the building they unknowingly started a burglar alarm. Within a few minutes a bunch of private detectives were at the scene.

RELICS OF PAUL JONES.

A Collection of Pictures, Documents, and a Medal at the Lenox Library.

Frank Weitenkampf, curator of the Print Department of the Lenox Library, called attention to the John Paul Jones exhibition at this building. The collection of relics has been added to since it was first opened to public view. The curator says:

"There are many portraits, including a number of rare ones. The medal voted by Congress is exhibited, and Jones 'The Pirate,' is pictured in prints and described in chap books. The rare printed 'Memorial' is shown, which Landais, commander of the Alliance, issued in reply to the charge of Jones. There are also various pamphlets such as the diary kept by Ezra Green, surgeon on the Ranger, as well as Congressional reports on matters relating to the claims of Jones's heirs. A fac simile of Jones's Captain's commission is on view, and several original letters of interest."

HOMES FOR JEWISH CHILDREN

Sheltering Guardian Society Pleased with the Boarding System.

An attempt to solve the problem of caring for the dependent Jewish children of New York has been made by the officers of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway, by sending some of them to board with families throughout the country. Numerous plans have been tried, but the results from this one have been the best.

In order to give the plan a fair trial, Superintendent Ludwig D. Bernstein of the society has organized a system by which a local committee has been formed in each town and village in New York to investigate and report upon the applicants for children. If the report is favorable Mr. Bernstein sends an Inspector, and if his report is good then still another Inspector is sent. If his report is also favorable, the child is sent to the family, the society paying $2 a week board. The society hopes that the family eventually will adopt the child.

Sent Auto Through Fence.

A serious accident was prevented yesterday by the quickness of Louis Nebling, chauffeur for Alfred Krowes of Wave Crest, Far Rockaway. Nebling was driving Krowes and a party of friends down Central Avenue toward the ocean at South Street, where Central Avenue ends. There is a steep hill at this point. Nebling had run down [illegible] and was just turning the corner [illegible] moving van came in sight. Nebling [illegible] time to swerve the machine [illegible] the horses and crashed through [illegible]. The party escaped with [illegible]



Featherweights that shed a ducking like ducks feathers. Summer showercoats of imported silk and wool mixtures. $25 and $28.

Other rain coats for all year wear. $18 to $35.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. 842 at 13th st. 1260 at 32nd st.



Let Us Clothe You.

Seeing is believing. I don't expect to convince you of the 33 1-3% saving on paper. I want you to be from Missouri. I'll show you.

Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch at 1457 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Eddie Foy, Henry Lee, Geo. Evans, John Mason & Co., Moore & Littlefield, etc.
5TH Chrystal & Julie Herne in "Richter's AV. Wife." J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde," Jas. Dur-ST. kin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, etc.
125TH. "Dorn Thorne," Beatrice Morgan, Jas ST E. Wilson, Sol. Aiken, Mary Ryan, others.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Corinne, Wilfred Gerdes, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen in 2d Edition and "The Whole "Lifting the Lid" Damn Family."
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20 The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," The Avalos, Sam with Harry Bulger, Elsie Elton & Varieties. Janis, Edith Blair, Etc.

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON BEACH } Daily, 3 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PERCY WILLIAMS' PAIN'S | VAUDEVILLE | PORT ARTHUR GRAND FIREWORKS | 3 & 8:30. Every Evening at 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev., 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Ford & Gehrue & Co., Mme. Herrmann, Renb & Richards, McBans, Doherty Sisters & others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

LUNA PARK
New and Original Throughout.

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. 100th Time Mon., Aug. 7th. Souvenirs. SAM BERNARD "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

DREAMLAND
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
High temperature, fair; light westerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,342. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

RYAN TO SELL STOCK AT THE PRICE HE PAID

Plans to Seek Enabling Legislation for the Equitable.

$685,000 LOAN INQUIRY ON

Investigators Ask If Extraordinary Expenses, Such as Odell Settlement, Came from Mercantile Trust.

Thomas F. Ryan announced yesterday to certain of the newly elected Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society the programme he is known to have had under consideration for some time. This is that legislation shall be sought at the next regular session at Albany, if the reorganized Directorate approves the step, to enable the Society to acquire the stock that Mr. Ryan bought at the price he paid—$2,500,000—with 4 per cent. interest for the period of his investment.

Meanwhile there disappeared a good deal of the mystery surrounding the $685,000 loan that the Mercantile Trust Company was carrying for James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable, and Thomas D. Jordan, the Controller of the Society, when Superintendent Hendricks made his investigation.

This loan, which has now been transferred to the Equitable Society, appears to have been the vehicle by which miscellaneous payments were made by the Society for various purposes which it was not desired should become a matter of record. Attorney General Mayer, Superintendent Hendricks, and Chairman Paul Morton of the Board of Directors are all at work investigating it.

The $685,000 Loan.

Superintendent Hendricks, in his investigation of the society's affairs, examined H. C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust, about the $685,000 loan, but Mr. Deming did not know for what purpose it was made, although he believed always that the Equitable Society was responsible for its payment, as the event now proves. Mr. Hendricks, according to the published evidence, did not examine Mr. Alexander or Mr. Jordan about the loan. In his published defense of his report, he says of it:

"Our efforts in that particular were unsuccessful. At that time we were unable to secure any facts relating to the matter, and consequently my report remained unchanged."

Some of the facts that have come out since Mr. Hendricks drew up his report have opened several lines of inquiry. Investigators are now trying to find why the loan amounted to $685,000, when Mr. Hendricks discovered it, instead of the usual $300,000 or $400,000 testified to by Mr. Deming, and whether the settlements of the $200,000 claim of Mrs. Ida E. Wood and the $175,000 claim of ex-Gov. Odell against the Mercantile Trust Company on account of their losses in the United States Shipbuilding fiasco had anything to do with the sudden increase.

They are also asking whether the Cavanagh and Tavshanjan shipbuilding claims against the Mercantile Trust were paid in the same way, as well as various extraordinary expenses of the society itself both of a personal and general nature.

Bill Paid, Loan Up?

Further, they ask whether the process of these alleged payments was for the loan to be increased by the Mercantile Trust in the amount of the bill settled by it, and then carried in the name of the Trustees until the amount could be made up conveniently by the Equitable Society; also, whether Mr. Jordan, as Controller, and one of the Trustees of the loan, never knew anything about its real purpose but simply made the transfers on the books of the Equitable as the several payments were made by which the society reduced it from time to time.

The scope of any inquiry that can be made just now, short of a searching examination of the books of the Mercantile Trust, is somewhat limited, as James W. Alexander is in a sanitarium dangerously ill as the result of the Equitable disclosures and Mr. Jordan, who refuses to talk about the matter for publication, is understood to be unable to furnish much information about it. The only record in the matter is the testimony of H. C. Deming that the loan had been carried for a series of years in the name of Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jordan as trustees, that it was increased and diminished from time to time, according to circumstances, and that its average amount was $300,000 or $400,000.

That Superintendent Hendricks should refer again to the loan in his defense, published yesterday, of the investigation, and should single it out of all the transactions concerned, was considered significant. It was learned later that the loan is practically the converging point of all the investigations being carried on into Equitable affairs, and that upon the disclosures hinging upon the process of straightening it out many important developments depend.

Mercantile Housecleaning.

One thing, however, is ascertained definitely. Chairman Morton of the Board of Directors is going to extend his housecleaning into the Mercantile Trust Company, the majority of the stock of which the Equitable Society owns. He accepted the resignation of President Deming of the Mercantile Trust as a Director of the Equitable Society just before the Directors' meeting last Friday. Mr. Morton has begun now to go down through the ranks of junior clerks in the Equitable itself, and the result was the dismissal of seventy-five of these minor employes last Saturday night. It is learned that there have been many clerks in the Equitable who have been related in one way or another to officials of the society, and it is those relationships that Mr. Morton is most carefully tracing out as he swings his axe.

Mr. Ryan's promise to the new Directors came yesterday afternoon, when two or three of them, including Willis S. McCook of Pittsburg, who has always been a warm advocate of complete mutualization, called upon Chairman Morton to find out what was the intention of the controlling interests in the society on that point. Intimation was given that some of the new men might feel disinclined to serve unless it were known definitely that the stock control was to be eliminated. Mr. Morton, who declined to discuss the matter afterward, sent for Mr. Ryan, and a conference of half an hour followed. It is said that Mr. Ryan made his position clear.

Mr. Ryan's plan is to seek from the next Legislature an act enabling the society to buy up the majority stock, then to create the Trustees for the stock Trustees for the society instead of for Mr. Ryan. Their participation in the affairs of the Equitable would thus be as active as under the present arrangement.

Haynes May Stay.

It is believed that the plan has already been explained to several whose confidence the Equitable seeks. Archibald C. Haynes, the general agent who recently tendered his resignation, to take effect in December, had his force before him yesterday. He said he believed the society would be fully mutualized in a year and that two new policies that have been devised—one with five-year dividends and one with yearly dividends—pleased him more than any of the old. Mr. Haynes urged the agents to work hard. It is believed that he will reconsider his resignation.

It is understood that some of the men interested in booming the Depew Improvement Company will take up the $250,000 loan that the Equitable made before the Depew concern was appraised at $150,000.

District Attorney Jerome received from Deputy Superintendent of Insurance Hunter yesterday a copy of the Hendricks inquiry testimony and an apology for the delay in its delivery. Mr. Jerome will study it for a week at Lakeville.

James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is ill in the home of a relative at Babylon, L. I. He has several physicians in attendance, and is said to be slightly improving.

SWIM NIAGARA'S RAPIDS.

Glover Beats Graham in Race from New York to Canada Shore.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 17.—Carlisle D. Graham and William J. Glover, both of whom have gone over the Falls in a barrel and have braved the rapids in other ways, swam a match race through the Lower Rapids to-day, Glover winning by four minutes from the older man. It took him 39 minutes to make the passage, but he emerged fairly fresh from his contest. Graham, who is fifty-eight years old, was pretty well exhausted by his efforts.

The start was made from the New York side. Glover took the lead at once, but was caught in an eddy and Graham passed him. Later a similar mishap befell Graham, allowing the younger man to once more show in front. They continued on nearly even terms until opposite Lewiston dock, where the greater strength of Glover gave him the victory.

Both men wore life-preservers and life-rings to support the chin and head.

LAWSON BRINGS HOME A BOOM

Wants Gov. Johnson for President—Sure People Will Follow His Advice.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17. Thomas W. Lawson came into town to-night after his swing around the circle delighted with his trip and bringing back a boom for Gov. Johnson of Minnesota for President.

The thing that impressed me most," he said, "was the terrible earnestness of the people. My trip convinced me that it is not the personality of Lawson that has aroused the people, but my subject—finance. Each of the audiences, when I was through, saw plainly that selling stocks and bonds was simply incidental to my work. Another thing that I cleared up in the West was the false impression that I was advising people to make runs on the banks.

"My trip convinced me that nobone in any of my audiences will touch a share of stock or a bond until after my remedy is out, and that each will be an active agent in urging others to sell stocks if they have any and to keep out of them if they have not."

EXPRESS WAS IN PERIL.

Truck of Baggage Car on Montreal Train Left the Rails.

TARRYTOWN, July 17.—Train No. 62, on the New York Central Railroad, a fast passenger express from Montreal, had a narrow escape from being wrecked north of Scarborough this morning. Fortunately it was running at not more than ten miles an hour when an accident occurred that might otherwise have had serious results.

The forward truck of the baggage car left the rails and the car was swung across the middle and south tracks, both of which were blocked. The train came to a quick standstill and no one was injured, although the passengers were somewhat shaken up. Traffic was delayed an hour and a half while the tracks were being cleared.

The Twentieth Century, running east, and the Empire State, bound north, were among the trains that were held up by the accident.

ICE WAGON MEN STRIKE.

Work All Day and Late Into Night—Police Protect New Men.

Because they have to work, they say, from 6 to 7 o'clock in the morning, sometimes as late as 10 to 11 o'clock at night, the ice handlers, who ride on the back platforms of the wagons and deliver ice, went on strike yesterday against the American Ice Company. About 700 of them have declined to continue to work, they say, unless they get more money and have fewer hours of work.

Manager George W. Westall of the American Ice Company's plant, at 523 West Sixteenth Street, has asked the police for protection for those whom he has employed to fill the strikers' places.

Manager Westall said last night that he had heard that the strikers were to make an effort to kidnap or assault the foremen, seven in number, this morning. Police were detailed to protect the employes.

Late yesterday afternoon Edward Russell of 437 West Thirty-second Street was arrested at Tenth Avenue and Sixteenth Street, charged with disorderly conduct. It is declared that he was interfering with those who were working on the ice wagons.

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SUMMER'S HOTTEST DAY, KILLED EIGHT PERSONS

The Highest Temperature Was 95 Degrees at 4 P. M.

THIRTY-SEVEN PROSTRATIONS

No Other City Was as Warm, Except Philadelphia—Low Humidity Kept Down the Death Record.

All heat records for this year were broken yesterday even on the official thermometer. This registered 95 degrees some 200 feet above the street level at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time equally accurate thermometers near the ground registered from four to six degrees hotter. In many places in the city a temperature of 100 degrees was recorded.

In spite of this there was a crush in the Tombs Court to hear women tell how they had not been beautified by Dr. Nelden. In court the thermometer registered 102 degrees.

New York was the hottest place in the United States except Philadelphia, where it was 96 degrees. It was more than 90 in Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Washington, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and Boston. Unofficial observers reported higher figures in Paterson and Newark, N. J. Everybody agreed that it was hot.

It is going to be not to-day, too. The Weather Man said last night that it would be "fair, with continued high temperature, and light, west to southwest winds." It may be a record breaker.

In spite of yesterday's heat there were fewer deaths than usual from the heat—eight in all. For one reason the humidity only four in all. For one reason the humidity was lower—only from 45 to 50 per cent. Thirty-seven cases of prostration from heat were reported.

These were the deaths from heat reported to the Coroners' Office:

Deaths.

CREELEY, HELEN, 5 years old; no address given; died in St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.

HARRIS, PHILIP, forty-seven years old, of 230 West Fifty-second Street; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

MOSLIER, CHARLES, 34 years old, of Sixteenth Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

NEEDHAM, JAMES, 58 years old, of 102 Prince Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

RAYMOND, SARAH, 55 years old, of 325 South Second Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

SUHR, HERMAN, forty years old, of Hart Street, near Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn; died on a Flushing Avenue car.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, believed from papers in his pockets to be Almon L. Clark of 239 East Eleventh Street; died on stoop at 401 West Sixty-fourth Street.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN overcome by heat and fell five stories from building at Grand and Wooster Streets to sidewalk; died instantly.

With the exception of the early morning hours, the city baked and sizzled in the scorching sun throughout the day. The previous high record for the year was made four weeks ago Sunday, when the thermometer registered 90 degrees.

Atmospheric conditions during the earlier hours of yesterday gave but few indications of what was coming. At 8 o'clock the temperature was only 74 degrees, a figure which was exceeded at the same hour on several days last week. At 9 o'clock 78 degrees was the figure, and 83 degrees at 10 o'clock. It was discovered at noon that the mercury had taken a big jump. The previous record for the year, 90 degrees, was equaled at that hour.

At 2 o'clock it was 92 degrees, and 93 degrees at 3 o'clock. Then the maximum, 95 degrees, came at 4 o'clock.

At noon the humidity had decreased to 52 per cent., and it continued to decrease as the blazing sun dispelled the vapor from the atmosphere. There was very little breeze to temper the heat, so little, in fact, that it could hardly be denominated a modifying agent.

Some of the passengers dubbed the Subway the tube of torture yesterday. The fans at the Brooklyn Bridge and Grand Central Stations did little good. Traffic was light, however, and each passenger got his full share of the superheated air. One passenger succumbed to the stifling heat.

While suffering from the heat last night Robert Finan of 508 Boulevard, Bayonne, N. J., remarked that life was not worth living in such weather. No one thought anything of the remark, but Finan went to the barn back of his home and took carbolic acid. He is in the Bayonne Hospital with small chance of recovery.

Overcome with the heat, a window cleaner, whose identity has not yet been discovered, fell five stories to his death yesterday afternoon from the Manheimer Building, at Grand and Wooster Streets. In his fall he carried with him the sash of the window and his pail and brush.

The mercury climbed to 96½ degrees in the shade at Newark, N. J., yesterday. There were three prostrations, and two of those overcome are in hospitals in a serious condition.

Yesterday was the hottest day Paterson, N. J., has seen in years. The thermometer registered about 98 degrees. Several persons were overcome.

NINE DEATHS IN CHICAGO.

Heat Claims Victims in Many Cities—103 Degrees at Kingston.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Nine persons died and nineteen were prostrated during the hottest day this Summer. A breath of cool air relieved the city this evening. The prediction is that it will be just as hot to-morrow again, though the city is likely to be relieved by showers or by a lake breeze. Cooler weather is promised for the latter part of the week.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—This city experienced the hottest weather of the year to-day, the temperature reaching a maximum of 96 degrees shortly after 4 o'clock. At 9 o'clock to-night the Government thermometer registered 87 degrees. One death and a dozen prostrations were reported.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 17.—This was the hottest day known here in many years, the thermometer registering 103 degrees in the shade.

BOSTON, May 17.—Two deaths from heat and several prostrations occurred in this city to-day. The official thermometer touched 90, and had only fallen eight degrees at 11 o'clock to-night.

Driver Overcome Falls from Wagon.

Overcome by the heat while driving a team to a heavily laden truck at Atlantic and Rochester Avenues, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, Andrew Jackson, fifty years old, of 26 Bancroft Place, fell from his seat, and a wheel of the truck passed over him. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, suffering from internal injuries.

UPSET BOAT WITH 3 GIRLS.

Then Men Swimmers Left Them to Drown in the Hudson.

Three girls went bathing from Audubon Beach, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, late yesterday afternoon. They were Carrie Bauer, eighteen years old, of 67 West One Hundred and Eighth Street; Agnes McLaughlin and Nellie Hatten, about the same age and both of 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

After paddling around inside the floats for a little while the girls, feeling that it was too warm to leave the water much before sundown, took possession of a skiff attached to one of the floats.

Presently they took the skiff beyond the outer float and were having a splendid time when two men, who had been bathing near by, swam out to the boat and climbed in despite the protests of the girls.

The men began to rock the skiff. The girls became frightened and threatened to appeal to the other bathers for assistance unless the intruders left the skiff. One of the men dived overboard and swam away laughing. The other, who, it transpired, was Samuel Brooks of 229 East Fifth Street, stayed in the boat and continued to pretend that he was going to upset it.

The boat was now in deep water. The girls screamed and attracted the attention of the crowd on the beach. Brooks then stood up on the gunwale of the skiff and dived. Whether he intended to upset the skiff is not known, but it was overturned. The three girls screamed as they were thrown into the water and several bathers swam to their rescue.

In the excitement Brooks was allowed to disappear. The three girls were in danger of drowning by the time they were reached by the foremost of the swimmers. He was E. C. Seabury, a compositor on a morning newspaper. He grabbed the McLaughlin girl, the heaviest of the three, just as she was sinking for the second time. He had a hard fight to keep her afloat, but succeeded in getting her ashore.

The other two girls were rescued by Edward King of the Knickerbocker Canoe Club, which is next to the Audubon Beach, and Edward Mahr, who, although a life-saver on the beach, was fully dressed when he went to the assistance of Miss Hatten.

Restoratives were applied before the girls were able clearly to tell what had happened. Then one of the girls started up, and, pointing to a man who was leaving one of the bath houses in a hurry, cried:

"There he is. Catch him!"

The man started to run, but was overtaken by the infuriated bathers, two of whom gave Brooks a few cuffs before Policeman Mills rescued him. Brooks was then taken to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, and locked up on a charge of disorderly conduct.

He was followed to the station by a crowd of 200, among whom were scores of bathers who dressed as they went along. The girls were taken to their homes.

"ABSURD," SAYS MRS. MADDEN

Wife's Reply to Turfman's Charges—Says Relatives May Sue Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 17.—"Absurd and too ridiculous to discuss," is the way Mrs. John E. Madden characterizes the charges of her husband, the turfman, filed in Ohio, charging her with "intimate social relations with Louis V. Bell and Mr. Simons," and criticising her father and several other relatives. Mrs. Madden discussed the case to-day in the office here of her attorney, William Dickson.

"It would be foolish for my relatives to ignore what Mr. Madden has said regarding them," she declared. "My father, my stepmother, and my brother all probably will take legal action. As far as the charges that he has made against me are concerned, they are absurd.

"I lived at Sheepshead Bay for seven years, and have met every turfman of any note in this country. They have all visited my reserved place in the stand. I know Mr. Bell and Mr. Simons as I do the rest. I don't know either of them very well. They are friends of Mr. Madden's and he introduced me to them.

"I want to tell you that I am not allowed to talk to my little sons, even over the telephone. Mr. Madden, as I am informed, has forbidden the Lexington exchange to let me talk to my boys.

"Now, as to Mr. Madden's charges, I have letters in bunches from him begging me to come back to him and telling how pure and good he knows me to be. He says that my father is a Spiritualist, perhaps intending that to be a slur on my father. My father is proud of his religion. Mr. Madden, I believe, has no religion."

DEATH TOTAL ON RAILROADS.

In January, February, and March 909 Were Killed and 14,397 Hurt.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Accident Bulletin No. 15, just issued by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, giving an account of railroad accidents in the United States in January, February, and March, 1905, shows that in that period 28 passengers and 204 employes were killed and 1,651 passengers and 2,082 employes hurt in train accidents. Other accidents to passengers and employes, not the result of collisions or derailments, bring the total number of casualties to 909 killed and 14,397 injured.

The total number of accidents was 1,787 collisions and 1,321 derailments. The damage to cars, engines, and roadway by these accidents amounted to $2,449,248.

SIPHON FROM HOTEL WINDOW

Hits a Cabman on Broadway and Breaks His Skull.

Some one either threw or dropped a seltzer siphon from a window of the Hotel Imperial last night. It landed on the head of James Ryan of 672 Second Avenue, a cabman, who was standing on the sidewalk at Broadway and Thirty-first Street. He fell unconscious to the sidewalk.

Another cabman lifted Ryan into his own cab and hurried away to Bellevue Hospital with him. The physician said Ryan's skull was fractured. Policeman McDonough went through the hotel, but couldn't find anybody who would admit knowing anything of the bottle incident.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship Kroonland, from Antwerp, July 8, also Dover, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:06 o'clock this morning.

FLAMES IN TWO FORTS; ONE MAY BE INCENDIARY

Narrows Brilliantly Lighted by Fires on Each Side.

DYNAMITE BURNS BRIGHTLY

Horses Stampeded at Fort Hamilton—Guardhouse Door Smashed to Release Prisoners.

Fires in the forts on both sides of the Narrows were burning between 10 and 11 o'clock last night. Revenge is believed to be at the bottom of the fire in Fort Hamilton, which was the more serious of the two, and badly damaged the barracks. In Fort Wadsworth the fire was in a dynamite shanty. A quantity of dynamite was burned.

The Fort Hamilton fire started just before 11 o'clock in a wooden stable on the reservation. It destroyed six buildings before its progress was stopped. The estimated loss is $30,000. The buildings destroyed were three stable and three gun sheds, all frame structures. Each quickly became a mass of flames as the strong westerly breeze drove the fire through them.

Three alarms were sent in, calling out the entire fire-fighting force of the district. The soldiers, themselves trained for such emergencies, ably assisted the city firemen, but amid the inflammable structures their efforts for a long time were vain.

Col. G. G. Greenough is the commandant of the post. According to stories freely told in resorts frequented by soldiers just outside the reservation while the fire was raging, one of the officers, a Captain, has been making life miserable for certain men in his command, and it was declared that they had set the fire.

It was stated by the firemen and others that the stable in which the blaze was first discovered had been fired simultaneously in three different places so effectively that it was plainly doomed before the first stream was turned on it.

The fire started in a hay loft in a stable over a room in which were stored six heavy siege guns. The fire spread then to two stables in which were 160 army horses and 52 army mules.

Then the flames leaped to the guardhouse on the north of the gun house. In this building six prisoners were confined. Sergt. Byrnes, on guard duty, discovered the fire. He sounded the fire call in the fort and then pulled the alarm box bringing the city firemen. The soldiers formed at once into a fire brigade.

The key to the guard house could not be found, and when it was seen that the building was in danger the doors were beaten down and the prisoners released. The flames spread so quickly that the only salvation for the horses and mules was to stampede them. They were stampeded. At an early hour this morning they were reported from all points along Gravesend Bay and Bay Ridge. Some had even gone to Coney Island.

The six siege guns were drawn out unharmed. There have been three fires in the fort within a week, the others doing no damage, but this strengthens the belief that the latest blaze was incendiary.

The fire at Fort Wadsworth destroyed a quantity of dynamite stored in a frame building in the extreme northeastern corner of the reservation. It made a brilliant blaze that drew a big crowd.

The explosive was stored in boxes in the frame building, but all the covers were off the boxes, and consequently there was no explosion.

It was an hour before the Edgewater Fire Department was called. When the fire was first discovered Col. Cummings, the commandant, turned out all the men at the post and then hurried a special guard to South Beach to round up all the men on evening leave there. As fast as they reported, they took station under Fire Drill, but there was no water available to properly fight the fire.

At last the firemen were called from Stapleton and they laid long lines from Sea Avenue and finally extinguished the flames.

MAN HUNT IN A HOT SWAMP.

Alleged Murderer, a Soldier, Hides in Marshes Near Baltimore.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—For twenty-four hours a dozen policemen and a score of volunteers have been engaged in a man hunt in the dense marshes along Curtis and Furnace Creek. Chief McDonald, in charge of the police detail, believes they have Hayes Donaldson, who is charged with having killed Patrick Cummings yesterday, surrounded.

Cummings was a member of a company of United States Engineers and Donaldson was formerly a member of the Fifth Maryland National Guard. The men quarreled at a shore resort over the relative qualities of militiamen and regulars, and Cummings was shot.

Though badly beaten by Cummings's companions and left for dead, Donaldson recovered and took to the swamp. He is armed. Every roadway out of the marshes is guarded, and the bridges to the city are picketed. The police hope to starve out the murderer. The temperature was over 100 degrees in the marshes to-day.

REYMERS WILL NOT SETTLE.

Mother and Daughter Stand by Will—Son May Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—A statement from an attorney to-day made it evident that there is no longer hope that the son, Samuel S. Rymer, whom Jacob S. Reymer, the candy manufacturer, cut off with an income of $20,000 a year because he married a dancing girl, may get a share of the fortune equal to that of his mother and sister. There had been a rumor that they would share with him.

Attorney Leander Trautman, one of the executors, and for many years the personal attorney of Mr. Reymer, said to-night:

"Mrs. Reymer and Miss Reymer will abide by the lines laid down in Mr. Reymer's will. You may say there will be no digression."

It is understood that young Reymer has made preparations to attempt the breaking of the father's will.

FOR FIVE DOLLARS
the New York Association for Improving Condition of the Poor, R. Fulton Cutting, President, can send a sick mother with three children from a sweltering tenement home to Sea Breeze for one week. Every little helps. Robert Shaw Minturn, Treas., 105 East 22d, city.—Adv.

RACE RIOTERS AT IT AGAIN.

Policeman Felled—Midnight Revolver Battle in Saloon—Three Wounded.

Race rioting started again in the San Juan Hill district shortly after 12:30 o'clock this morning. While Policemen Roche, Fayer, Connors, and McKneisch werepassing the saloon at 236 West Sixty-second Street they were jeered at by a crowd of twenty negroes, and one of the men threw a brick which struck Roche on the head, knocking him selseless. The other three policemen charged with their night sticks and were met with a shower of bricks that had evidently been gathered in a hallway.

Other policemen came from Amsterdam and West End Avenues, and a dash was made into the saloon in the rear room of which were more than twenty negroes. The negroes opened fire with their revolvers, and their fire was returned by the policemen. Then the crowd fled and were pursued to houses in the block.

The police captured Arthur Moody of 238 West Sixty-second Street, who is said to have been the man who threw the brick at Roche. George Foster, proprietor of the saloon, who is better known as "The Duke," was also arrested. Eleven other negroes were taken.

Roche was removed to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was feared that he had a fractured skull. He was placed at once upon the operating table.

The rioting spread to Sixty-first Street, where a fight started in a saloon at No. 224 among negroes, and when the police entered two shots were fired at them. After a long struggle the police succeeded in arresting four men and three women.

By that time Capt. Cooney had arrived with all the West Sixty-eighth Street reserves, and the last negro was driven to the street. Forty policemen were on duty in the district at 2 o'clock this morning.

At the station house it was found that Moody, the alleged assailant of Roche, had been shot in the back, and that Robert Christopher of 224 West Sixty-second Street had been shot in the leg and a bone broken; and that John Fernando of 213 West Sixty-third Street had a bullet wound in the head. All were sent to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was said their condition was not serious.

GEN. WOOD LEAVES HOSPITAL.

Operation Successful—Will Return to Manila in August.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—Gen. Wood left St. Margaret's Hospital to-day after a difficult but successful operation on his head for which he came to Boston. He wore a white skull cap which concealed the bandages.

He says he will return to the Philippines in August.

RIDES 100 MILES TO PATIENTS

Wyoming Doctor Uses Relays of Horses to Reach Injured Men.

MEETEETSE, Wyoming, July 17.—Three men were killed and four were injured to-day by an explosion in the Kerwin gold mine. There was no doctor nearer than Thermopolis, 100 miles to the southeast, but Dr. Richards at that place covered the mountainous distance in a little less than eleven hours.

Four relays were used by the doctor in making the trip, ranchmen along the route supplying the horses.

HENDERSON'S MIND AFFECTED

Ex-Speaker's Condition Getting Worse—His Memory Impaired.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, July 17.—The mental condition of David B. Henderson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, who suffered a stroke of paralysis recently, is steadily getting worse. His memory is affected, and at times he imagines he is fighting again the battles of the civil war.

Mr. Henderson's affliction is believed to have been coming on for two years, and is said to have been the cause of his sudden withdrawal from the Congressional contest of 1902.

KILLS TWO MEN IN CHURCH.

Best Man in the House, Says Kentuckian—Shots Follow.

BEATTYVILLE, Ky., July 17.—John Miller of Breathitt County shot and killed James Grees and James M. Thomas during a fight in a church on Fraley Creek last night. Miller entered the church and announced that he was the best man in the house. Grees and Thomas disputed this and the shooting followed.

A mob formed to lynch Miller, but the Sheriff landed his prisonar in jail here.

STEEL TRUST IN BIG DEAL?

Report in Pittsburg That It May Absorb Dominion Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 17.—It is reported here that the United States Steel Corporation is about to absorb the Dominion Iron and Steel Company of Canada. It is said that on the last trip of President W. E. Corey of the Steel Corporation to Pittsburg he met officials of the Dominion Company, and the matter was freely discussed. The absorption of the Dominion Company would increase the holdings of the Steel Corporation about $20,000,000.

GOV. MICKEY, QUOIT CHAMPION

Wins Horseshoe Contest in Mansion Yard with Mercury Way Up.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 17.—With the thermometer at 93 degrees and all State business sidetracked on that account, Gov. Mickey to-day put in three hours defeating the local champion at horseshoe quoits. The Governor, with J. T. Derby, was victorious over the Governor's Secretary, A. B. Allen, and Deputy State Auditor George Anthes by a score of three to one. Allen and Anthes have beaten local quoit throwers in numerous contests.

To-day's match was held in the rear of the Governor's mansion. The Governor said he had not played a game before in twenty years.

The Fastest Long-Distance Train in the world is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the "New York Central Lines."—Adv.

RUSSIA MAY FIGHT FOR YEARS---WITTE

Fears Japan's Terms Will Be Too Severe.

HE WILL FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

Admits that the Internal Situation Is Serious, but Declares the Empire's Crisis Will Pass.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—M. Witte, the senior Russian peace plenipotentiary, received the correspondent of The Associated Press at his villa on Yelagin Island at 9:30 o'clock this morning.

After greetings the conversation gravitated quickly to the high mission with which the Russian statesman is charged and the disposition of the foreign press to interpret his appointment as an indication that Russia had decided to make peace at any price.

"No! no!" he said, straightening up in his chair and speaking slowly and distinctly. "In the first place, I have been designated by the Emperor as his Ambassador Extraordinary for pourparlers with the Japanese plenipotentiaries to ascertain whether it is possible to conclude a treaty of peace. My personal views are of secondary importance, but my ideas are in entire accord with those of my friend, Count Lamsdorff.

"In serving my Emperor I have received precise instructions from his Majesty, and shall follow them. The ultimate decision remains in the hands of the Emperor, and it is for him to decide the destinies of Russia.

"The Emperor is the friend of peace, and desires peace, but I very much fear that the Japanese terms will be such that we will be unable to reach an accord.

Not for Peace at Any Price.

"Secondly, the world should disabuse its mind of the idea that Russia wants peace at any price. There are two parties in Russia. One favors the continuation of the war à outrance—this is a large and influential party. The other, to which I belong, favors peace. I avow it frankly, because telling the truth has always been my rule in politics. I was for peace before hostilities broke out. When the war began, the situation changed.

"Even though there are two parties as to the advisability of ending the war in the present circumstances, they would be united if the Japanese demands wounded the amour propre of the Russian people or jeopardized our future as a nation.

"I am sure if I report that the conditions of Japan cannot be accepted Russia will accept the verdict and the Russian people will be ready to continue the war for years if necessary.

"Thirdly, Russia is not crushed, as the foreign press has led the world to believe. The interior situation is very serious, I do not deny; but in Europe and America the true significance of what is happening is not understood. Correspondents come here and talk with a few hundred people in St. Petersburg and Moscow, misinterpret what is happening and fill the world with false impressions as to Russia's future.

"Russia has little resemblance to Western countries. To know Russia, to understand the soul of the Russian people, it is necessary that one should have been born here or lived many years in Russia. The customs, history, and mental psychology of the people are entirely different from those of Western nations, and Russia cannot be judged by Western standards. It is an immense country composed of divers elements and interests, yet the Russian people are like a great family.

"Internal Crisis Will Pass."

"At present they are torn by internal dissensions, but these divisions would disappear should the people really feel that the integrity of the country and its future destiny were at stake.

"Russia is not on the verge of dissolution as a great power, and is not obliged to accept any conditions offered in spite of the military reverses she has sustained.

"We are passing through an internal crisis which has been marked by many grave events, and which may have others still in store, but the crisis will pass, and in a few years Russia will again take her place as a preponderant power in the European concert."

In according the interview M. Witte said he expressly desired it stated that he had declined all previous requests of journalists for interviews, and would decline all future requests. He made an exception for the press of the United States, as he was about to become the temporary guest of the United States, and also as a mark of the particular sympathy he felt toward that great country.

M. Witte received the correspondent in the cabinet of his villa, which overlooks a vast park, in front of which runs the sweeping Neva. His morning coffee was still before him, and he was already deep in the mass of mail upon his desk. A memorandum in front of him was filled with engagements, showing how crowded the hours will be before his departure Wednesday next.

With his big frame and high, narrow forehead, from which the scant hair was brushed straight back, emphasized by the strong lines of the face, M. Witte would be instantly recognized as a man of power and energy and a born leader of men.

The report that M. Shipoff, Director of the Treasury Department, would not accompany the Russian peace mission to Washington is incorrect.

The Svet bitterly objects to the cession of the Island of Sakhalin, declaring that as it commands the mouth of the Amur River its possession by the Japanese would constitute a constant threat to Russia in the Far East and forge shackles from which the empire could never rid itself. The paper calls attention to the immense riches of the island in oil, coal, iron, and gold, as well as in forests and fisheries.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Ambassador Meyer has cabled the State Depart[illegible]

that M. Witte, the Russian chief plenipotentiary to the peace conference, will sail from Cherbourg on July 26.

AMERICAN BID FOR SAKHALIN?

Russia Said to be Behind a Scheme to Lease the Island.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

BERLIN, July 17.—From a well-informed Russian source the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES learns that a large American company has proposed to Japan to lease the Island of Sakhalin, after that territory has come into the possession of the Mikado. The Americans offer an annual rental of $10,000,000 for the privilege of developing the rich mineral resources of the island.

As a matter of fact, it is declared, Russia is behind the American proposal, as by this method it wishes to avoid the direct transfer of the sovereignty over the Island to Japan.

The same Russian authority and well-informed diplomats say that in St. Petersburg the chances of peace are regarded as lessening because the Japanese emissaries received only restricted authority for the negotiations in Washington. Much will depend, it is declared, on the answer of the Czar to an important message intrusted to Count Cassini by President Roosevelt.

The landing of the Japanese on Sakhalin is considered a hindrance to agreement. It is declared here that the Japanese also desire to cut off Vladivostok before opening the peace meeting.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—Gen. Linevitch, under date of July 16, reports that the Japanese on July 14 were bombarding Naibuchi, on the southeast coast of the Island of Sakhalin.

LONDON, July 18.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Hakodate, Japan, says that the Japanese have practically completed the occupation of the Island of Sakhalin and are organizing a government.

The Shanghai correspondent of The Standard says that the Japanese have landed on Sakhalin 125 miles of light railway and 3,000 coolies.

KOREANS WANT FREEDOM.

Will Appeal to Mr. Roosevelt—Korean Loan in Japan.

HONOLULU, July 17.—Koreans here have raised a fund to send the Rev. P. T. Yon, a Korean Methodist minister, to Washington to see President Roosevelt to ask that efforts be made by the United States in the forthcoming peace negotiations to bring about an agreement by which the Korean Nation will become independent within twenty years if it shows fitness for self-government.

TOKIO, July 17.—The Korean loan of $1,000,000 was oversubscribed four times. It was the first foreign loan ever floated in Japan.

JAPAN RAISING MORE SHIPS.

Two Battleships and a Cruiser to be Saved at Port Arthur.

TOKIO, July 17.—It is expected that the Russian warships Pallada, Pobeida, and Poltava, sunk at Port Arthur, will soon be refloated.

MAY LET ZEMSTVOISTS MEET.

Governor General of Moscow Demands Permission from Capital.

MOSCOW, July 17.—It is probable that the all-Russian Zemstvo Congress will be permitted to meet on Wednesday next without police interference.

A deputation of the Executive Committee of the Zemstvoists called on Governor General Kozlcff to-day and represented to him that in summoning the congress they were obeying the imperial will. It was called, they said, so that the report of the deputation received by the Emperor might be communicated to the Zemstvoists throughout the empire.

The Governor General said he had already sent to St. Petersburg a demand that permission to hold the congress be given, and explained that when a detail of police endeavored to disperse the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday the action was taken without his authority.

LODZ, Russian Poland, July 17.—Part of the Ekaterinburg Regiment, stationed here, mutinied to-day and killed an officer. The mutineers were arrested.

Owing to the state of siege, the citizens of Lodz are compelled to contribute $1,500 daily toward the maintenance of the troops here.

WARSAW, Russian Poland, July 17.—A Sergeant of detectives was shot and killed here to-day by an unknown man. A patrol of infantry while pursuing the assassin fired a volley, killing a merchant.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 17.—The official Messenger reports an attempt to poison railway workmen at Tiflis because they resisted revolutionary intrigues. The paper says that arsenic was placed in a boiler from which the workmen made their tea. Ten died.

Trenton Grown to 84,147.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 17.—Secretary of State Dickinson announced to-day that Trenton, the capital of New Jersey, has grown to be the fourth city in the State, outstripping Camden by 1,135 persons. Trenton's population according to the State census just completed is 84,147, and Camden has 82,012. Returns from Newark and Jersey City are not complete.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY HITCH.

Over Space for Exits, but Trouble Will Be Avoided.

There is some friction over the acceptance by the Building Department of the plans for the new Brooklyn Academy of Music because of a technicality concerning courts.

The new law as to theatre construction requires that there shall be an open space entirely around such a structure. As the front and two sides of the Academy are to be directly upon streets, a court in the rear is the only one required. The trouble is about the rear of the building.

Col. Willis L. Ogden of the Building Committee of the Academy Association said last night that the plans allowed free egress from three-fourths of the rear section of the academy, and that it would be a simple and easy matter to allow egress from the remaining fourth. There was no real trouble over the matter, he said, and there would be no delay in the work of constructing the building.

Government Forester Drowned.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—William F. Hubbard, a field assistant in the Forestry Service, was drowned to-day in the Potomac River below Harper's Ferry, West Va. He was one of a party of scientists from the Forestry Service engaged in examining the watershed of the Potomac River, with the view of discovering the sources of contamination of the water.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

ITALIAN WORSHIPPERS IN PANIC FROM FIRE

Our Lady of Mt. Carmel Parade Scatters in Wild Confusion.

MEN TRAMPLE THE WOMEN

Excitement Finally Quelled When a Drowning Starts Another Outbreak —Then a Second Fire Scare.

The final street procession of the three days' celebration of the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Harlem's Little Italy broke up in a panic last night, and 50,000 persons scattered in haste in every direction. Carried at the head of the pageant was the statue wearing the crown which was blessed by Pope Pius and bestowed by Archbishop Farley. Ahead of the six men who carried the statue went a number of men who set off firecrackers. The parade was on the way to Jefferson Park, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue, where there was to be a fireworks display.

As the parade passed through East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street suddenly there was a cry of fire, and from the cellar of the five-story tenement at 330 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street came a cloud of dense black smoke. Several policemen jumped to the basement and tried in vain to extinguish the blaze. The clanging of the Fire Department apparatus set the crowd wild.

Looking neither to right nor left, men pushed women and children from their path, or trod them under foot. In a moment the street was filled with a screaming, yelling mob against which the police were powerless. Helter-skelter they ran, each bent on his own safety. It was fifteen minutes before the firemen could reach the place and extinguish the slight blaze, which proved to be in the grocery store of Nicolo Gregor.

The fire was caused by a smoldering firecracker thrown by a parader which landed in a pile of rubbish.

The disjointed parade was again got together half an hour later. Hardly had this been accomplished when there were cries of "Murder! Murder!" and "Police!" from the midst of the crowd at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and First Avenue. There had been a fight between two Italians, who vanished at once. An ambulance call was sent to the Harlem Hospital, and Surgeon Burns reached the scene with the greatest difficulty, only to find that his services were not needed.

The park was densely packed, and the fireworks were at their best when from the shore, at One Hundred and Twelfth Street, there went up cries of "man overboard." Again the police hurried to the scene, while thousands of excited Italians rushed to the water front, where a man was seen struggling in the river. Capt. Ernest Hirsch of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps jumped in and brought the man ashore. When he fell into the water the man's leg struck a rock and was fractured. He was placed in a launch of the Life Saving Corps and taken to Harlem Hospital, where he said he was John Meyers of 421 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street. He had been crowded into the river.

About this time parents began to realize that they had brought children with them, and that they were missing. There was a grand rush of weeping and wailing women and men to the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. In the back of the station house were twenty-six lost children, who had been picked up by the police, and they had a busy hour finding owners for them.

Another fire about 10 o'clock caused great excitement among the Italians. Thousands were kneeling and praying at the altar of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Directly back of the altar hundreds of fireballoons were being sent up. Suddenly one caught fire, and fell blazing upon the altar. Instantly the flimsy decorations blazed up, and it looked as though the statue was doomed to destruction.

Fifty worshippers sprang forward and tore down the burning canopy. The statue was not damaged.

Like the barefoot pilgrims of the East, hundreds of Italians tramped the burning pavements most of the day yesterday without shoes and stockings or coverings for their heads, to make their annual visit and lay their offering at the shrine of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, in Little Italy. Many of the pilgrims had walked miles. Each carried a decorated candle, which varied in size according to the wealth of the donor.

It was the third and last day of the festival in honor of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. Money and jewelry to the value of hundreds of dollars were thrown into the collection plates in the church in East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, while the weight of the wax candles will run into the tons.

The day's exercises began with early mass, and at 10 o'clock there was a parade of the various church societies in which about 3,000 men, women, and children participated, led by the Mount Carmel Society.

Following the band was a huge picture of Our Lady of Mount Carmel. As this was carried through the streets men and women would rush out from the curb and with bowed heads pin money, jewelry, and trinkets of every kind to the virgin's robe. Time and again the procession was halted. The weight of the banner increased so that it took two men to carry it.

ELECTRICITY FOR LAKE SHORE

Vanderbilt Decides to Try It in Freight Service on One Division.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 17.—Officials of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway say that the visit of W. K. Vanderbilt to this city recently was in regard to the advisability of installing an electric service on the Detroit and Toledo division of the line. It is said that Mr. Vanderbilt has decided the plan is feasible and that it will be put in operation at once.

The initial steps in this plan will be confined to the freight business at first. It is impossible for the steam roads to compete with the electrics on short hauls in this region owing to the cheapness of electricity for motive power.

May Tie Up 27 Apartment Houses.

Strikes of the tile layers, plasterers, and plumbers will be ordered to-day on all buildings in Manhattan and the Bronx in which marble mosaic workers are doing the work of tile layers. Twenty-seven apartment houses are involved. The general contractors for these apartment houses are independent firms, and the officers of the union say that strikes ordered against them are not a violation of the arbitration agreement.

Philadelphia Watchmaker Murdered.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—William Crosby, a traveling watchmaker of this city, was murdered to-day in a lonely road in Narberth, a suburb. Crosby's satchel, in which he carried watches, was found empty near his body. The police are looking for three men who were seen following Crosby.

Boiler Explosion on Lightship.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 17.—Several men are reported killed in a boiler explosion on board the United States lightship off Cape Flattery, Washington.

TO STOP TRADE IN WOMEN.

Twelve European Countries Have Combined for Drastic Measures.

BERLIN, July 18.—The Reichsanzeiger publishes the details of the treaty entered into between twelve European countries, which, having been duly ratified, goes into effect to-day.

The contracting States obligate themselves to establish each a bureau for the collection of information regarding the trade in women and girls. These bureaus are to exchange information among themselves, and a strict watch is to be kept, particularly at large railway stations and seaports, to detect persons engaged in sending white slaves abroad. Efforts are to be set on foot in various resorts for the purpose of obtaining information about those engaged in the traffic.

The contracting States further obligate themselves to assist girls enticed abroad to return home. Agencies and persons advertising positions abroad for women are to be subjected to special police attention.

Most of the signatories include their colonies, but Germany, Great Britain, Denmark, and Spain reserve decision regarding their colonies until a later period.

The Reichsanzeiger also prints the proclamation issued by Chancellor von Buelow announcing that the treaty has been ratified and is in effect. While no American State is party to the convention, it is understood that efforts to suppress the trade will apply equally to those who try to entice girls to North or South America.

TALE OF NAVY SPIES.

Only There Have Been No Spies in the Brooklyn Yard.

The authorities at the Brooklyn Navy Yard were disturbed yesterday afternoon by a yarn that spies had been trying to reach some of the Government plans and naval secrets in the yard and that the guards at the gates and elsewhere had been doubled in consequence. Some versions of the rumor even had it that some plans of value had already been stolen.

Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, Captain of the yard, said last evening that it was all nonsense.

"I guess I would have heard of it if there had been any spies around this yard," he said, "and I have heard of none. Neither is it true that we have doubled the force of guards at the yard gates. Ever since I have been Captain of the yard, I have been trying to have more strictly enforced the naval regulations as to the admission of strangers to the yard. Strangers are not admitted here without passes, and on several occasions I have issued special orders on this point. The last of these was three weeks ago, and it is probably this which has led to this rumor about spies."

RIOT FOLLOWED SALE.

Cohen Objected to an Auction Before the Purchase Price Was Paid.

The reserves of the Eldridge Street Station were called out yesterday afternoon to quell a small riot at 104 Forsyth Street. The row grew out of the sale of a grocery store by David Cohen of No. 102.

According to the story told in the Essex Market Court, Cohen sold the store to a man named Sackoff for $225. Of this $125 was paid in cash and a mortgage for $100 covered the balance. On Sunday, Cohen says, Sackoff offered $25 for the "mortgage papers."

Not understanding business as conducted in this country very well, Cohen parted with the mortgage. He was surprised yesterday to see an auction going on in his former store. Sackoff was the auctioneer. Calling his wife, Annie, and his father-in-law, Israel Neumeier, Cohen started in to get his remaining $100 or stop the sale.

There was a row in which a number of persons on strike at a nearby clothing factory joined. The reserves arrived in time to prevent the disturbance from spreading. Half a dozen persons were fined $10 apiece.

UNCONSCIOUS 100 DAYS.

But Yonkers Boy Stricken with Meningitis May Recover.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 17.—It is now 100 days since Charles Canepi, the six-year-old son of Joseph Canepi, Jr., of this city, was stricken with cerebro-spinal meningitis. From the first he has been unconscious. At one time he was both deaf and blind, and it was almost impossible to feed him.

His daily diet is a quart of milk, with the whites of eggs, which it is now possible for the boy to take naturally. His deafness has disappeared, and it was said at his home this morning that the sight of one eye would be saved.

Dr. E. E. Duffy, who has the case, is non-committal as to the outcome, and has issued strict orders that no information be vouchsafed to any one. It is said, however, that the boy has improved in many ways and there is hope of his ultimate recovery.

INTEREST IN RECIPROCITY.

Federal Experts to Attend Chicago Conference—Invitation to President.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Government is beginning to manifest an interest in the National Reciprocity Conference to be held at Chicago Aug. 15 and 16. This is especially true of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce and Labor.

Without committing themselves upon the merits of the contention involved in the reciprocity question, both Secretary Wilson and Secretary Metcalf will have representatives at the conference in the persons of their principal experts on live stock, agriculture, tariff, statistics, and foreign trade. Secretary Metcalf will probably attend and deliver an address.

A pressing invitation will be extended to President Roosevelt, in the name of the agricultural, live stock, and meat producing interests of the country to attend the conference, and it is hoped that if he finds it impossible to accept he will send a letter expressing his views on the general subject of reciprocity.

AMERICAN HELD IN JAMAICA.

Dr. Franklin Clarke in Trouble for Taking Pictures of Forts.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 17.—Dr. Franklin Clarke, an American, was arrested here this morning for breach of the Official Secret Service act.

Some days ago Dr. Clarke was discovered taking photographs of the forts protecting Port Royal and Kingston. The police found the photographs on him. The prisoner, who is a graduate of Harvard, has been a resident here for four months. He was held in $2,000 bail.

LONDON TRAFFIC PLAN.

Commission Offers $120,000,000 Project for Surface and Subway.

LONDON, July 17.—A bulky Blue Book issued to-night contains the report of the Royal Commission on locomotive transport in London.

The Advisory Board of Engineers recommends the construction of two main avenues through London, 140 feet wide and between four and five miles long, carrying four lines of tramways on the surface and four lines of railways below the surface. It is estimated that the cost of construction will be $120,000,000.

Sunken Submarine Was Undamaged.

BIZERTA, Tunis, July 17.—The authorities have decided to hold funeral services over the members of the crew of the submarine boat Farfadet to-morrow. The rest of the bodies were obtained to-day. The machinery and hull of the boat suffered no serious damage.

KAISER WANTS DENMARK TO SHUT DOOR ON RUSSIA

Paris Hears of Plans for Settlement of Baltic Affairs.

A DANISH KING FOR NORWAY

King Oscar Declares He Has Forgiven the Norwegians and Opposes Coercion by Sweden.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, July 17.—In official and diplomatic circles here the conviction is entertained that the German Emperor is laying the basis for a Danish-German entente, which may prove of vast importance to the German Navy.

The Kaiser is about to make a visit to Copenhagen, where he will stay with the aged King, and it is understood here that it is his intention to recommend that the King of Denmark accept the throne of Norway for one of the Danish Princes, Prince Charles, who is half English, and who therefore might not prove sufficiently friendly to Germany, would be out of the question, and one of the younger members of the Danish royal family would be favored.

In return for aiding in the acquisition of the Norwegian throne by the Danish royal house the Kaiser will seek to detach Denmark from its old royal union of political and industrial interests with England and will claim the right of free passage of his battleships through the Belts.

Should Denmark consent to this, and here it is believed she will, Russia will be cut off from her best chance of reaching the Atlantic.

KING OSCAR WANTS NO WAR.

Admires the Norwegians and Has Forgiven Their Secession.

BERLIN, July 17.—Dr. Hugo Ganz, correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung, has had an interview with King Oscar of Sweden at Stockholm, during which his Majesty said he admired the way in which the Norwegians won to their side all the European publicists without, however, benefiting their cause.

"The wrong remains wrong," said the King, who added that the Norwegians had surprised him by the suddenness of their acts. He denied that he had precipitated the crisis by declining to accept the resignation of the Norwegian Cabinet, for the Norwegians themselves had declared that whoever accepted a portfolio would cease to be a Norwegian.

"For my part I have forgiven the Norwegians," he said, "and hope to God that the Swedish people will also remain calm, for it would only be hanging a millstone about our necks to restore the Union forcibly."

The King declared that the appointment of a Swedish Prince to the Norwegian throne would certainly be the simplest solution of the difficulty, but the result would be distrust. Every time public opinion either in Sweden or Norway was displeased with the sovereign's acts the cry would be raised that "the son does this to please the father," or "the father does this to please the son."

MAROCZY LEADS AT CHESS.

Janowski Loses Day's Game at Ostend —Tarrasch Is Third.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 17.—In to-day's session of the international chess masters' tournament here Teichmann won from Janowski, Tarrasch defeated Marshall, Leonhardt scored against Burn, and Maroczy defeated Tschigorin.

At the close of the round Maroczy and Janowski had the same number of wins to their credit, but Maroczy had lost one less, and consequently held the lead until his adjourned game with Taubenhaus may be decided. Tarrasch made sure of third prize, and may do better. Following are the scores to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Alapin	10½	14½	Marshall	12½	12½
Blackburne	11	14	Schlechter	15	10
Burn	12	13	Tarrasch	17	8
Janowski	17½	7½	Taubenhaus	4½	19½
Leonhardt	12½	12½	Teichmann	13	12
Marco	13½	11½	Tschigorin	6	19
Maroczy	17½	6½	Wolf	11½	13½

The twenty-sixth and final round will take place to-morrow.

Welsh Coal Deal International.

LONDON, July 17.—It is authoritatively stated to-night that the reported purchase of Welsh coal fields by a German syndicate exclusively is inaccurate. Negotiations are in progress for the extensive Whitworth estate in South Wales, but the purchasing company, it is expected, will be international, in which, possibly, some Germans will be interested.

Queen Margherita to Visit Here.

TURIN, July 17.—It is learned from a most reliable source that Dowager Queen Margherita will go on an automobile tour through Spain and Portugal in September, and later will visit the United States, sailing on a German steamship.

QUAKER CITY OFFICIALS HURT.

District Attorney Bell Has His Leg Broken in an Elevator.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—District Attorney John C. Bell, Assistant City Solicitor Harry T. Kingston, and William Born of Collingswood, N. J., were seriously injured to-day by an elevator falling in the Land Title Building, the highest building in the city.

Mr. Bell suffered a compound fracture of the leg, Mr. Kingston had both legs broken, and Mr. Born was hurt about the body and received lacerations of the scalp.

Bell and Kingston had been in conference in Mr. Bell's private office on the thirteenth floor of the building, and were on their way to their offices in the City Hall. The elevator man, the only other occupant of the car, escaped with slight injuries. The elevator dropped from the sixth floor of the building to the basement. The cause of the accident is unknown.

Mr. Bell is one of the legal, political, and social leaders of the city, and Mr. Kingston is almost equally well known. Mr. Bell has figured before the public since the recent political upheaval began in this city. He declined to assume the initiative in causing the arrest of political leaders who have large city contracts, and the Mayor and his advisers, as well as citizens' reform organizations, have criticised him for his attitude. It is probable that a successor to Mr. Bell may be appointed by the Governor.

AUTO TANK EXPLODES.

Chauffeur Hurled Into the Air While Taking Car Out of a Garage.

The gasoline tank of a large touring car, owned by R. A. C. Smith of 12 West Seventy-second Street, exploded in the garage at 206 West Sixty-fifth Stret last night. The chauffeur, R. E. Leighton, was hurled into the air but escaped injury. The machine is so large that it cannot be turned in the garage and was being backed out of the building when the gasoline tank exploded.

Employes of the garage succeeded in putting out the fire about the machine before the arrival of the firemen, who confined their efforts to the gasoline, which had streamed out into the street.

The machine was loaded with food and other supplies preparatory to a trip.

Card and filing systems for every department of a business house.

Library Bureau,
316 Broadway.

FRANCE AND GERMANY ARE FINALLY AGREED

Another Note on Morocco Will Be Sent to the Powers.

HELP OF RUSSIA IS NEEDED

Frenchmen Want Czar to Modify Far Eastern Policy—Hope for British-Russian Agreement.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, July 17.—I learn on excellent authority that a verbal understanding relative to Morocco has been reached by France and Germany.

This understanding is over and above the diplomatic note recently published. It is being reduced to writing and will be communicated to the powers previous to the meeting of the conference.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 17.—The lessons of the recent scare over Morocco continue to be the theme of writers of every shade of opinion.

Among the conclusions almost unanimously drawn is one that if the Franco-Russian alliance is to remain a permanent factor in the French foreign policy, the Russian policy in the Far East must suffer a radical change. The growing conviction is that France has need of Russia in Europe.

Inasmuch as the entente cordiale with Great Britain is, to say the least, no less loyally acclaimed in France than is the alliance with Russia, it is only natural that the prospects of peace betweeen Russia and Japan should revive in the French press an expression of the hopes cherished by M. Delcasse that France should be the intermediary of a detente between Great Britain and Russia.

This eventuality is coming to be regarded as logical by Frenchmen of every political shade.

BRITISH SQUADRON SAILS.

Festivities at Brest End—Visiting Officers Are Decorated.

BREST, France, July 17.—The festivities in connection with the visit of the British squadron to Brest were concluded to-day.

Admiral May of the British squadron entertained the French Admirals and the principal officers of the French squadron at luncheon on board his flagship, when speeches expressive of hearty cordiality were delivered. Vice Admiral Caillard, on behalf of President Loubet, presented the Cross of the Legion of Honor to each of the British commanders.

The British squadron then sailed, the warships of the two squadrons exchanging salutes, while the crowds gathered along the shore cheered enthusiastically.

BALFOUR WITHDRAWS BILL.

Irish Win Victory on Redistribution—A Dissolution Rumor.

LONDON, July 17.—Mr. Lowther the Speaker of the House of Commons agreeing to the contention of John Redmond, the Irish leader, that each clause of the Redistribution of Seats bill be debated separately, Premier Balfour to-day withdrew the bill. He said he would proceed with it at the next session of Parliament, adding:

"This course was taken as his Majesty's Government is not prepared to concede so much time during the present session."

Mr. Redmond, who received congratulations by cable from the United Irish League of Boston on "spoiling England's latest scheme for robbing Ireland," expressed the opinion that, for all practical purposes, the redistribution scheme is dead. This is also the opinion of many Liberals, who expect that the Government will be defeated before it is able to pass the bill at the next session.

Mr. Balfour late to-night summoned a meeting of his party for noon to-morrow to consider the situation. This gave rise to rumors of the imminence of a dissolution of Parliament. According to the best information, however, the Premier only desires to take counsel of his party on the procedure to be followed and to impress on his followers the necessity of according to the Government their constant support.

CHINA TO LEARN POLITICS.

Four Missions of Inquiry Ordered to Visit Foreign Countries.

PEKING, July 17.—An edict was issued yesterday ordering the dispatch abroad of four missions to study foreign political methods. The missions will be headed, respectively, by Prince Tsai Tche, who is of royal blood; Tai Hung Chie, second Minister of Finance; Shu Shie Chang, chief assistant to Yuan Shai Kai, Viceroy of Chihli Province, and Touan Fang, Governor of Huanan Province.

The edict, which is vaguely worded, orders the envoys to visit all countries in the East and West and study foreign methods generally. None of the men named speaks any foreign language. The four missions will depart separately, on dates yet undecided.

The idea is generally regarded as a step in the right direction, though it may prove futile.

A SHOCK TO VENEZUELANS.

President's Appointment of Calhoun as Investigator Stirs Comment.

CARACAS, July 17.—Venezuelans were very much surprised on receiving the news that President Roosevelt had appointed Judge Calhoun a Special Commissioner to Venezuela to investigate the claims of Americans. The Constitucional, the Government organ, says:

"If the claims of Americans or others existed they would have been already heard before competent authorities. It may be that the President of the United States requires information regarding the case of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, which is pending. All other cases have been decided by mixed commissions in conformity with the Washington protocols."

SPLIT $10 BANK NOTES.

Photography Used by Counterfeiters in "Doubling" Their Money.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Secret Service has found a new counterfeit ten-dollar note in imitation of those issued by the National Ulster County Bank of Kingston, N. Y. The original note had been split and the face photographed and the photograph pasted to the back. The operators, of course, double their capital with every note thus treated.

How much of this spurious currency has been floated the detectives do not know.

PALISADE

Every dollar when issued by the United States Government is worth par. Some people are content to place their dollars behind bronzed grilles and walls of steel. These dollars remain at par with their earning power at a standstill. The wise financier on the other hand is constantly scheming to keep his dollars at work, and to him every dollar becomes worth more than par. It is on this latter plan that the immense fortunes have been made.

The safest and most profitable employment for dollars is when invested in land.

There is no land speculation in or around New York to-day that promises as great returns as an investment in lots at Palisade.

This condition is incidentally of interest to the man who desires a suburban home that will increase in value.

IF YOU HAVE IDLE DOLLARS INVEST THEM AT PALISADE!

Hudson River Realty Company W.W. & E. E. SLOCUM, Paid up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents.

Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., N.Y.

HOUSES RANGE IN PRICE FROM $7,500 TO $30,000. Send for our descriptive book illustrated in colors.

LIGHT WENT OUT ON $150.

A Foul Trick for the Fair Play Club, Including Mr. Jones.

He was very much excited when he ran into the West Thirtieth Street Police Station late last night, shoving aside another negro who tried to hold him back, he said:

"I ain't no squealer, Sergeant, but when it comes to dark practices I draw de color line.

"Mah name is Willis Williams. I want t' tell you, Sergeant, that I've lost a heap o' change in them gamblin' games, but I nevah did squeal till now."

"What are you talking about?" asked the puzzled Sergeant.

"Gamblin'" replied Mr. Williams. "It were a barefaced hold up. I jes' dropped round yere to 509 Sixth Avenue to toy wif de tigah, and I were introduced as a member to de Fair Play Club on de top floor. Well, Sir, I jes' played a little monte and I had a roll ob $150 befo' me on de table when de lights went out. Every nigger in de club then grabbed, and everybody got a piece of dat money.

"I ain't no squealer, I ain't, but dis was mos' scan'lous."

The Sergeant summoned the reserves, and they raided the place, bringing back Caspar Holstein, the President of the Fair Play Club, who was held on a charge of maintaining a gambling house. Several other negroes found in a room on the top floor were held as disorderly persons. After glancing at the prisoners Mr. Williams said:

"Mr. Highland Everson Jones is missin'. I guess he's about down to Raspbury Park spendin' mah good white American money."

The police promised to look up Mr. Jones quickly.

JAGUAR HOLDS UP TRAINS.

Escapes from a Circus Car in a Colorado Tunnel—Two Hurt.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 17.—More than 2,000 people and four passenger trains on the Colorado Midland Railroad were held up at Tunnel No. 6, two miles west of Manitou, by a South American jaguar. Before being recaptured the animal clawed Joseph Bennett of this city, cutting a severe gash across the right leg. Miss Delmont, a passenger on one of the trains, became frightened, and in endeavoring to scale a high cliff fell twenty feet, breaking her leg.

The jaguar and a polar bear were in a cage on a flat car of a circus train. The cage was too high for the tunnel, and as the train entered the opening in the mountain side the cage was torn off.

Keepers got the bear into another cage, and in efforts to recapture the jaguar Bennett received his injuries.

The animal was driven into a small cage, but before the door could be closed the train started and the jaguar again leaped out. It dashed through the tunnel, but upon emerging at the other end found itself in a narrow cut. After some effort the animal was again captured and put into its cage.

American Malting Company's Plan.

At the request of holders of large amounts of each class of stock of the American Malting Company, and with the approval of the Board of Directors, a committee has been formed to carry into effect a plan for the reduction and readjustment of the capital of the American Malting Company. It is proposed to reduce the capital to about $15,000,000, of which $8,952,800 shall be preferred, both as to assets and dividends. This stock is to be issued in exchange for the present preferred stock at 62. The present common stock is to be exchanged for new common at 44. Stockholders who desire to participate in the plan should indorse their certificates in blank and deposit them with the Standard Trust Company of New York.

Omaha Electric Bonds.

N. W. Harris & Co. are offering to investors $1,200,000 Omaha Electric Light and Power Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due July 1, 1933, but optional at 105 and interest on or after July 1, 1908. This company owns or controls practically the entire electric light and power business in Omaha, South Omaha, and Council Bluffs, the combined population of the cities being at present more than 170,000. The company and its predecessor have paid annual dividends of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock for the past fifteen years.

Met Sigsbee's Squadron.

PLYMOUTH, England, July 17.—The North German Lloyd steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York on July 11, arrived here to-day and reported passing in latitude 44.27 north and longitude 37.12 west the American squadron commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, which is conveying the body of Admiral Paul Jones to the United States. Admiral Sigsbee reported all well on board, adding: "Will be off Chesapeake Bay July 22."

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

12:50 A. M.—77 Third Avenue; Tinsler Brothers; damage trifling.

1 A. M.—335 Third Avenue; Tiggins Ohners; no damage.

2 A. M.—818 Sixth Avenue; Jacob Jacobson; damage, $100.

4:20 A. M.—169 West Forty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:45 A. M.—454 East Tenth Street; A. Lewis; damage, $25.

9:25 A. M.—2,028 First Avenue; Laura Jaceanoa; damage slight.

4:55 P. M.—188 South Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

5 P. M.—62 Vandam Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

8:30 P. M.—One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Park Avenue; New York Central Railroad; damage trifling.

8:40 P. M.—Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; R. H. Smith; damage $300.

9:45 P. M.—330 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; owner unknown; damage $100.

10:20 P. M.—10 and 12 Second Avenue; O. Kotterman; damage, $200.

10:30 P. M.—37 West Sixty-sixth Street; Sigmund Spitz, damage, $25.

All the tonic (and more) that there is in good wine is found in

Welch's Grape Juice

with none of the harm which comes from the alcohol. There is nothing in Welch's Grape Juice but the pure juice of the grape.

Sold by druggists and grocers in quart and pint bottles. Booklet with recipes free. Welch Grape Juice Co., Westfield, N.Y.

When you take a cotton collar, you help

COMFORT

to pay for the dealer's showcases and signs which the *cotton* collar maker is able to give away with your money. Making and filling of a collar doesn't protect it from the laundry. If the outside covering of your collar is cotton, (it surely is, if it is not stamped "Linen,") the fault is yours for paying 15c. for it when you know that a Linen collar (legally stamped "Linen") can be had at the same price for asking.

Write for "Information about Collars."

TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS

4-ply 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ½ sizes

VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY, N. Y.

Better Eyeglasses

This advertisement has a special message for you if you are reading it through defective glasses. It is put forth by makers of better glasses—glasses that are scientifically and accurately constructed. Note our addresses.

E. B. Meyrowitz

OPTICIAN

104 East 23d St., near 4th Av.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Av.
650 Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

TO GET WELL—DRINK Londonderry LITHIA WATER TO KEEP WELL—CONTINUE.

"FINSBURY GIN."

DRY AND OLD TOM.

FINSBURY DISTILLERY CO., LONDON.

Du Vivier & Co.

22 Warren St., New York.

'PHONE 5223 CORTLANDT.

Kent's Rotary KNIFE CLEANING MACHINES

100,000 in use in European hotels and families.

LEWIS & CONGER

Sole Agents,
130 & 132 West 42d Street, and
135 West 41st St., New York.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

STEVENS IN VAIN ASKS FOR INSURANCE INQUIRY

But the Senator's Resolution Disturbs Higgins's Advisors.

IT IS RULED OUT OF ORDER

The Senator Says the Public Demands an Investigation—Talks of $100,000 Salaries as a Problem.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—Republican leaders in the Senate had a shock to-night when Senator Frederick C. Stevens of Attica, who was the Chairman of the Stevens Gas Committee, attempted to have considered a resolution calling on Gov. Higgins to submit a recommendation to the Legislature looking to the investigation by a legislative committee of the conduct of all life insurance companies doing business in the State.

Although Lieut. Gov. Bruce ruled that the resolution could not be considered by the Senate because it was not germane to the subject for which Gov. Higgins had called the special session, the fact that Senator Stevens saw fit to offer it has been more disturbing to the advisors of Gov. Higgins in the Legislature than anything that has yet occurred in connection with the agitation for a legislative investigation.

Senator Stevens, on account of his large business interests, his experience as a financier, and above all because of the masterly manner in which he conducted the investigation of the gas and electric light companies of New York, has a reputation as a man of affairs which is second to that of no other member of the Senate. For him to ally himself actively, therefore, with the agitators for action by the Legislature in the insurance situation is regarded as a serious matter. It is conceded that his attitude will add greatly to the embarrassment of Gov. Higgins in resisting legislative action.

Immediately after the Senate had been called to order Senator Stevens arose and said he had a resolution to offer.

"What is it?" asked Lieut. Gov. Bruce. "Has it any relation to business for which the special session was called?"

"It has not," replied Senator Stevens. "It provides that the Governor shall communicate with the Legislature on insurance matters."

"Then it is out of order," said the Lieutenant Governor.

"If the President will permit me," said Senator Stevens, "I would say that the resolution follows exactly the precedent of a resolution offered in 1888, when, after Gov. Roosevelt had called the Legislature together in special sessions to consider the franchise tax a proposition for raising money, having nothing whatever to do with the franchise tax, was considered. I should like to have the resolution read for the information of the members of the Senate."

"The resolution is out of order and cannot be read," Mr. Bruce said.

The resolution which Senator Stevens attempted to have considered says that Superintendent Hendricks's report has shown that the business methods and practices of the Equitable Life Assurance Society have not been such as to best conserve the interests of all parties and that great evils exist, which should be prevented in the future by the enactment of proper laws to protect policy holders; that possibly the practices and methods adopted by the Equitable Life Assurance Society may be followed by other insurance companies; that the public interests demand a thorough investigation by a legislative committee, and that "whereas * * * the Legislature is prohibited from acting upon any subject not submitted to it by the Governor, therefore be it resolved, the Assembly concurring,

"That a respectful communication be sent to the Governor setting forth the fact that in the opinion of the Legislature the public interests demand that all life insurance companies doing business in the State under charters from the State should be investigated by a joint committee of the Legislature clothed with ample power and authority, and that he be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to communicate with the Legislature in such form and in such manner, and at such time during the present extraordinary session of the Legislature as will permit the Legislature to take action as herein above suggested and proposed."

Senator Stevens, in discussing his resolution, said:

"It will take three months to investigate the subject, and this should be done now, that when we meet we should have a fair idea of what to do. I believe that the general subject of insurance should be taken up, that investments should be placed on as high a character as savings banks.

"I am also of the opinion that no insurance company should be allowed to obtain control of corporations doing a similar business or underwriting the business of other companies. When such transactions are successful they go to the other companies, and when they fail they are charged up to the insurance companies.

"Insurance companies lend money. Banks and trust companies also lend money, and insurance companies should not control banks or trust companies. The policy of putting up costly buildings all over the country by insurance companies should be changed. The tendency is to rent these with a loss to the company, and the policy holders suffer.

"It would be a difficult thing to reach salaries by legislation, but there should be some way to regulate this. It may be all right to pay a man $100,000. He may be worth that to the company. That is, he could get such a salary from some other corporation, but unless that is true such salaries should not be paid."

MRS. HOOKER ON THE STAND.

Editor Hennessy Refuses to Appear Before the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—A new subpoena has been ordered issued for J. A. Hennessy, managing editor of The New York Press, in connection with the bribery charges in the trial of Justice Warren B. Hooker.

The joint session of the Legislature convened to-night and the name of Ervin Wardman, editor in chief of The New York Press, was called. His refusal to answer certain questions last week led to the present tangle.

Mr. Wardman answered "here," but Mr. Hennessy was not present. Instead he sent a letter in which he said in substance that the joint Legislature had no power to force his attendance as a witness.

Mr. Rogers declared that Mr. Hennessy's answer to the summons was "astounding" and "taking advantage of a subterfuge." Senator Grady contended that Mr. Hennessy was not guilty of contempt, since the sesion had no power to issue the suopoena. Senator Page and Assemblyman Fisk sided with him.

Senator Raines ended the discussion by moving that Mr. Hennessy be again summoned under the form provided for in the special rules of the joint session.

Attorney Lewis E. Carr, who represents Justice Hooker and who also is attorney for the Delaware and Hudson Railway Company, which corporation was mentioned in connection with the bribery story, denied that the railway company had ever even hinted to him that it was interested in the case of Justice Hooker. A letter also was received from President David Wilcox of the railway company denying that that company had in any way tried to exert influence in behalf of Justice Hooker.

Toward the end of the evening meeting the actual Hooker inquiry was continued and one important witness, Justice Hooker's wife, was sworn. The gist of her statement was that she had never lent any money to Frank P. Ball, but was merely an indorser on his note, on which he had borrowed $3,000 from the Fredonia National Bank.

Ball is the man whom Justice Hooker is accused of having put on the pay roll of the Fredonia Post Office. All the money he earned from the Government was paid into the bank on the $3,000 note, it is alleged. Mrs. Hooker admitted that the money had been borrowed by Ball to go into an oil venture with herself, Fred R. Green, and others.

Justice Hooker himself will go on the stand at the opening of the session to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

MR. GROUT A WITNESS.

He Testifies in His Criminal Libel Case Against Editor Brisbane.

The hearing in the criminal libel case of Controller Grout against Arthur Brisbane, one of William Randolph Hearst's editors, which took place yesterday afternoon before Justice Wyatt of the Special Sessions Court, lasted two hours and was then adjourned to Sept. 18. To-day the Controller will leave for Europe, where he is to spend the next two months.

The cross-examination for Mr. Brisbane, who had pleaded justification as defense, was conducted by Clarence J. Shearn. The questions referred principally to the dealings of the second construction company of Brooklyn, of which the Controller at one time was a stockholder, and to the purchase of the Montauk Theatre by the city in order to make room for the approaches to Manhattan Bridge No. 3. The counsel asked if the Controller had been directly interested in the widening of Livingston Street, on which street the company was to erect a new modern hotel.

Mr. Grout replied that he had not acquired the stock until the opening of the street had been voted and that he had disposed of it as soon as he found out the object of the company.

In the Montauk Theatre matter, Mr. Grout explained that the plan providing for the purchase of that property had been adopted by the entire Board of Estimate on the recommendation of its engineer, and that the property had been bought through private sale to save money for the city. The price had not been approved until a number of experts employed for the purpose had declared it to be reasonable.

Mr. Shearn also went into the gas investigation, and the appointment to office by Mr. Grout of several men who had been dismissed because they were adherents of Senator McCarren. When he had finished and Mr. Jerome had asked a few questions the District Attorney said:

"We don't want to keep this case open indefinitely, but it is our desire to afford the defense every possible chance to rake, scrape, and hunt for anything under heaven that may indicate that there is anything not clean and above ground in the career of Edward M. Grout. We shall therefore agree to any reasonable adjournment."

BLACK HAND MAN CAUGHT.

Confesses to Threat to Kill—Westchester Sheriff After Gang.

By the confession of Raffaello Migliaccio, who was arrested in Mamaroneck yesterday after attempting to extort $500 from Domonic Carrelli, Sheriff Merritt and Assistant District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County believe they have learned the secrets of the Black Hand Society's operations which may lead to the arrest of the whole gang.

Migliaccio says that about two weeks ago, while he was on duty as a watchman near Rye, five strange Italians confronted him in the woods, and, pointing revolvers at him, compelled him to get down on his knees and take the oath of allegiance to the society. The Black Hand men then compelled Migliaccio to visit the home of Dominick Carrelli, an Italian boarding house keeper, and demand $500. At the home of Carrelli Migliaccio said:

"I am sent here by the Black Hand people to tell you that they want $500. They say that if you don't turn over the money they will kill you and your entire family."

"I have not got one penny to put out," Carrelli said.

"I will go back to my people," Migliaccio said, "and tell them what you say. They want the money, and if they do not get it you and your family will die."

Carrelli and his wife complained to the police and caused Migliaccio's arrest.

The next night five Black Hand men visited the saloon of Petro Caputo and demanded $500. He refused to pay. When he was leaning down behind the bar they slashed him across the throat with their stilettos. Caputo is a small man, but his nerve is full grown. Grabbing his shotgun, he emptied both barrels into the ringleader of the gang, a man known as Big Pete, and killed him. The others fled. A reward has been offered for their capture.

Sheriff Merritt and Mr. Weeks believe that the five men who swore Migliaccio into the society are the same gang that attempted to murder Caputo.

Migliaccio refuses to give the names of the Black Hand men, because, he says, he is afraid that they will kill him if he exposes them. He says that their headquarters are in Brooklyn. The prisoner was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, without bail.

KANE AND KREUSCHER CLEAR.

But McAdoo Says Police Inspector's Actions Didn't Satisfy Him.

Police Commissioner McAdoo has sent a communication to Inspector Kane in regard to a raid recently made on a poolroom at Far Rockaway by Acting Captain Eggers, criticising the Inspector for his lack of enthusiasm in co-operating with Eggers. Eggers attributed his want of success in the raid to the efforts of Inspector Kane and Capt. Kreuscher of the Far Rockaway Station to hinder him.

Chief Inspector Cortright on the Commissioner's order investigated the case, and reported that Eggers's complaint lacked foundation for charges against either Kane or Kreuscher. Mr. McAdoo says:

"I have no reason to doubt the honesty or the intelligence of the Chief Inspector in his advising that no further proceedings be had by way of trial of the officers concerned therein, and accordingly accept his conclusion in that respect; but I must say to you plainly and frankly that, on looking the case over carefully, I am not at all satisfied with your conduct in the premises. You did not show that earnest and hearty desire which should characterize an officer of your rank in the prosecution of the defendants."

HANSEN AT JEROME'S OFFICE.

Must Get Documents Before Fully Explaining His Walsh Suits.

D. C. Hansen, who is suing Violette Watson for 40 per cent. of a large sum which he alleges she recovered from Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado mine owner, in a settlement of damage suits in which he was her attorney, and who has made Mr. Walsh a defendant in the suit, went to the District Attorney's office yesterday with the intention of making a statement.

Mr. Walsh had already called the District Attorney's attention to Hansen's actions, and he was warned that anything he said might be used against him. Mr. Hansen began his statement, nevertheless. At the end of the first half dozen sentences it was apparent that certain documents were needed. It was agreed that he should obtain the documents and come later in the week to make his statement.

Two Held on Firebug's Confession.

Henry Davis, eighteen years old, of 37 Gouverneur Street, and Giuseppe Fragella, twenty-nine, of 175 Hester Street, who were arrested as a result of the confession of Samuel Levine, charged with trying to set fire to a tenement at 318 Union Avenue, Brooklyn, were arraigned in the Butler Street Court yesterday. Fragella is alleged to be the owner of the house and the Davis boy is a son of Philip Davis, a saloon keeper, who is also under arrest in the same case. Both pleaded not guilty and were held for a hearing on July 26. The case of Philip Davis comes up in the Tombs Court, Manhattan, to-day. Other arrests will probably be made.

WHEN SLEEP FAILS

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep.—Adv.

ROOT ADVISES WEAVER TO ACT AS PROSECUTOR

Letter to Mayor Takes Issue with District Attorney Bell.

FINDS EVIDENCE OF CRIMES

Procedure Before a Magistrate the First Step—Philadelphia Politicians Surprised by the Opinion.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Mayor Weaver received to-day the following letter of advice from Elihu Root:

"My Dear Mr. Mayor: I have discussed very fully with Mr. MacVeagh, Judge Gordon, Mr. Davis, and Mr. Auerbach the facts bearing upon the determination of your present duty in regard to further criminal prosecution for the frauds against the City of Philadelphia clearly indicated by the testimony already taken and by the further evidence which your counsel have collected.

"It appears by the correspondence between Judge Gordon and District Attorney Bell that you have caused the evidence of grave crimes by a number of powerful and important persons in the City of Philadelphia to be laid before the District Attorney and that he has been requested to proceed with proper prosecutions for such crimes either before the Grand Jury of the county or before a committing magistrate, and that he has practically declined to do either, suggesting that you should proceed before a magistrate as a private prosecutor.

"The reasons which led the prosecuting officer to take this course I shall not discuss. The resulting fact alone is important for present consideration.

"It is your duty as Mayor of the city to see that the laws are enforced, and when you find that they are set at naught by criminal combinations, it is your duty to bring the facts to the knowledge of the officer who is elected by the people to prosecute crime, and it then becomes his duty to prosecute, and not yours.

"I think you have done what the law requires of you in this instance, and that if the prosecutions so clearly indicated by evidence in your possession and now in the possession of the prosecuting officer fail for want of further action no one can justly say that it is through any failure of duty on your part. I do not think, however, that this settles the question as to your future action. Although the law does not require you to prosecute, it permits you to do so, up to the point where the return of the committing magistrate goes into the hands of the District Attorney.

"I think that, in default of the action which ought to be taken by the public prosecutor, the great interests which you have undertaken to subserve demand that you should, nevertheless, exercise your right to go before a magistrate and carry these prosecutions as far as the law permits you.

"In doing this you should, I think, invite the aid and co-operation of the District Attorney, giving him every possible opportunity to take part in the prosecutions and to perform the duty for which he was elected.

"Crimes committed by men who have political power are often sheltered behind official indifference and inactivity, and then some one has to do more than his duty to secure justice, and you will not be the first public officer who has done a great public service against the resistance of those from whom the service ought to come. There is more at stake here than the mere punishment of isolated offenses.

"There is the question whether your city shall continue to be governed by criminals or shall take its place on the list of American cities capable of honest self government. To secure the right solution of this question you cannot omit any proper and lawful efforts.

"When you have carried the prosecutions, either with or without the District Attorney's aid, through the hands of the committing Magistrate, you will have done everything within your power, and if the prosecutions then fail, after coming within the exclusive power of the District Attorney, and the Augean Stables remain uncleaned, the people of the city cannot doubt who is responsible for failure.

"It is with very great regret that I find myself unable to proceed further with you in these cases. The assumption of other official duties, of which you are aware, will prevent me. I have taken very great interest in the cases, because I have acquired absolute confidence in the sincerity of your purpose and in your pluck and persistency; and I have a strong desire that the City of Philadelphia, whose history and good name are so dear to every American, shall be relieved from the stain which a corrupt and criminal combination, masquerading under the name of Republicans, has put upon her.

"I wish you godspeed in your further efforts. Very sincerely yours,

"ELIHU ROOT."

The politicians' resort, Broad Street, from Chestnut Street to the City Hall, was deserted by the time the contents of Secretary Root's letter had been given out. Those who were seen in town to-night were astounded at the unqualified nature of the advice given the Mayor. Mayor Weaver went to Seaside Park early in the afternoon.

Israel W. Durham, Republican boss of Philadelphia until the Mayor won his fight against the gas lease; State Senator McNichol and his brother, D. J. McNichol, making up the firm of D. J. McNichol & Co., contractors for filtration plants, are the men concerning whom Mayor Weaver appealed to Mr. Root. D. J. McNichol said at the Magistrate's hearing of Councilman Caven, that his interest in the profits was but one-twelfth, and thereupon was described by Mr. Gordon, who pleaded for the prosecution, as a "mere stalking horse."

John M. Mack, formerly a partner in the firm; William C. Haddock, Director of Public Works in the Ashbridge administration, and Peter E. Costello, Haddock's successor under Mayor Weaver, also have been discussed as to their relations with the filtration contract. Any evidence necessary to indict the McNichols and Durham must, it is argued, be of a kind likely to refer to Haddock and Costello. Mack's connection with the firm was less than two years ago.

Mack, at the binding over of Caven, made the unqualified declaration that the arrest and threatened exposure of a wholesale conspiracy represented steps in his scheme of revenge against his former partners. Ex-Director Haddock's name was brought well into the case at the two hearings of ex-Chief Hill.

Mayor Weaver took occasion to-day to deny that the Committee of Seventy had promised to pay for his special counsel. He declared:

"What I said was that many citizens had offered to contribute to the necessary expenses of this fight, and that I did not think the city would be called on to pay a penny. Nor will it, if I can help it."

Under a law passed by the last Legislature criminal proceedings can be conducted by a Special District Attorney instead of the District Attorney himself, or his assistants. The State Attorney General is authorized to appoint a Special District Attorney on request of one of the Presiding Judges of the county courts.

Says He Is Jerome's Kinsman.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Welcome Jerome, a bookkeeper, who says he is a relative of District Attorney Jerome of New York, struck Charles Faure, a Frenchman, today, knocking him down a flight of stairs. Faure died of his injuries at a hospital. Jerome says Faure caused a separation between himself and his wife. He is under arrest, and Mrs. Jerome is held as a witness.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

AUTOMOBILE TOURNAMENT

AT LOW TIDE ON THE

CAPE MAY BEACH,

NEXT

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 22D, 1905,

CHRISTIE'S BLUE WONDER WILL TRY FOR THE WORLD'S MILE RECORD.

SIX OTHER EVENTS FOR STOCK AND TOURING CARS.

TRAINS LEAVE WEST 23D STREET STATION, NEW YORK, AT 9:55 A. M. SATURDAYS ONLY. 10:55 A. M. AND 12:55 P. M. WEEK DAYS, VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE.

THE CONTEST MAY BE VIEWED FROM THE BOARDWALK WITHOUT CHARGE.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Men's Suits of the Better Class.



Reduced to $11.75

One fixed rule of this organization, from which we never permit ourselves to depart, is, that we will not tolerate upon our tables, groups of suits that have not a full complement of sizes—be the penalty what it may. In this instance the penalty takes form in radical price reductions. Suits that were $20, $18, $17 and $15, now $11.75.



The suits affected by this reduction involve single and double breasted sack models in blue, black and gray serge, worsteds and cheviots.

WM. VOGEL & SON,

Broadway, Houston St.

SILK UMBRELLAS for Men and Women.

B. Altman & Co. WILL OFFER THIS DAY (TUESDAY), TWILLED SILK UMBRELLAS WITH SELVEDGE EDGE, HAVING HANDLES OF NATURAL WOOD, IN TWENTY-SIX AND TWENTY-EIGHT INCH SIZES, USUALLY SOLD FOR $3.00, AT

$2.00 EACH.

Store will be closed daily at 5 P. M.; Saturdays at 12 Noon.

"The Smart Clothes Shop" Announcement

Of 25th Semi-Yearly Clearance Sale

Smart Clothes—Furnishings

at practically half price, begins Wednesday morning.
See To-morrow's Papers and Window Displays.

BYCK BROS.

154 to 164 East 125th Street. (Near Third Ave.)

OPEN EVENINGS.

APPELLATE OPINION OF NO USE TO GAYNOR

Principal Source of My Embarrassment, Justice Says.

REAFFIRMS HIS JUDGMENT

Allowing New York Central to Foreclose on New York and Northern, but Warns the Legislature.

In a decision handed down yesterday afternoon Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, reaffirms a judgment of foreclosure made by him and reversed by the Court of Appeals. Incidentally the Justice criticises the appellate court and says sharp things about legislation which "shocks the conscience of the people."

The decision is in an action for foreclosure of $3,200,000 of bonds of the New York and Northern Railway Company by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Justice Gaynor decides in favor of the plaintiff, although the Court of Appeals reversed his previous judgment and sent it back to him for retrial.

The foreclosure proceedings were begun in July, 1893. Two minority stockholders intervened, charging that the New York Central Railroad Company had obtained control of a majority of the stock, and then diverted enough business from its rival to make it impossible for interest to be paid on the mortgage bonds. In this manner, according to the defense, the New York Central wiped out the bondholders and the minority stockholders alike.

At the trial it was shown that the New York Central Company bought a majority of the stock of the New York and Northern Company after the default of payment of interest, and also $1,700,000 of its second mortgage bonds. Getting control of the company, the Central elected its Directors and appointed its officers. Thereupon the present suit was brought.

Justice Gaynor says that the foreclosure cannot be denied simply because the plaintiff company got control of a rival concern. This, he says, is allowed by statute, and if the Legislature permits the stock of one railroad company to be purchased by its rival, it is to be expected that the successful corporation will place its own Directors in control of the purchased company. The courts, he says, must obey the law, but he expresses the belief that if the Legislature does not stop such practices the people will.

Of the opinion of the Court of Appeals, Justice Gaynor says:

"A long opinion was there written for the instruction of the Judge who should try the case the next time, for that is the prime purpose of such an opinion. I suppose I may properly say and point out that the said opinion is the principal source of my embarrassment instead of making my course clear.

"On the present trial there is no evidence of the said alleged wrongdoing of the New York Central Company. None was offered. The bulk of the opinion in the Court of Appeals is to elucidate and enforce the proposition that if the New York Central Company was guilty of the said wrongdoing, and wrecked the mortgaged company, with the object of preventing it from paying its interest and bringing on a foreclosure, a court of equity should not entertain a foreclosure suit brought by the trustee at the request and in behalf of the New York Central Company in order to carry out its wrongful scheme."

Ex-State Bank Examiner Arrested.

ELMIRA, July 17.—David O. Batterson was arraigned to-day, charged with passing a forged draft for $400. Batterson is a former State Bank Examiner and recently was a Wall Street operator.

On Arising

drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi János

to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from

CONSTIPATION

Ask for it by the full name

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Summer Shirts for Men

Special at $1.50.

Experience has taught us that the daring colors and patterns to which men cast their favor at the beginning of the season outlive their charm, and the men folks exercise a more dignified taste. To satisfy it we have designed a new series of "quiet" shirts of madras in white with self designs, zephyr-cambric in plain white comfort cloth in minute figures on white grounds and of madras in blue, tan or gray, unobtrusively overshot with white threads. Plain or plaited bosom, open front or coat styles, with cuffs attached or detached; sizes 14 to 17½; sleeve lengths 31 to 37.

$1.50 to $2 Negligee Shirts at 95c.

The "tail enders" from the various sales which we have conducted—of madras or percale, light or dark grounds with all manner of figures and stripes; plain or plaited bosom models, the greater number with cuffs detached, and a few with cuffs attached; sizes 14 to 17½.

Saks & Company

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EXTRA QUALITY

MEN'S SHOES.

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BEGINS TUESDAY MORNING

A busy season's selling has left us with many broken lines and irregular sizes, all of which are to-day put into our Half-Yearly "Clean-up" Sale.

$5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and $6.50
SHOES and OXFORDS
ARE CUT TO

$3.85 and $4.85

We have your size in some style or other.
Come early for the best selection.

153 BROADWAY, Near Liberty.
365 BROADWAY, Cor. Franklin.
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1455 BROADWAY, Bet. 41st & 42d
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Do not allow any ordinary workman to attempt to repair your safe—you will find it expensive in the end—we have skilled and experienced workmen at your service on a moment's notice—telephone 3093 Franklin.

Large stock of excellent second-hand safes at very low prices.

Send for Catalogue "A."

HERRING-HALL-MARVIN SAFE CO.,
400 Broadway.

Largest builders in the world of fire and burglar proof safes and vaults.

CRISWELL MUST FACE TRIAL.

Charge of Libel Based on an Article About Miss Roosevelt.

Magistrate McAvoy in the Tombs Police Court yesterday held Robert W. Criswell in $1,000 bail for trial in Special Sessions. Criswell furnished cash bail. He is charged with criminal libel in having published in his paper, The New Yorker, an article in which the names of Miss Alice Roosevelt and Congressmen Rhinock and Longworth appeared in a way that did not suit the Congressmen. After a long talk with Assistant District Attorney Krotel Criswell waived further examination. It is believed that the case will not be put on the calendar until Autumn.

Boers Hold a Memorial Service.

More than 5,000 persons witnessed the memorial services held by the Boers yesterday in the arena at Brighton Beach Park. The grandstand was crowded with the sympathizers of the lost cause of the Transvaal, while Gen. Piet Cronje conducted the services in the large inclosure. Commandant Boschoff said that though they were separated from the fatherland by thousands of miles, it was yet their privilege to join their sighs and prayers with their people in sad remembrance of those whose memory is written indelibly.

SUES OCULIST FOR DAMAGES.

Navy Surgeon Says His Sight Was Impaired by Improper Adjustment.

A peculiar case was begun yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, when William F. Arnold, a retired naval surgeon, who lives in Tennessee, asked $3,000 damages from Sally Weisbaden, a jeweler and oculist, of 294 Columbus Avenue, for having, as he asserts, permanently injured his eyesight.

The complaint alleges that in his service in the Philippines he lost the sight of one eye and the sight of the other was greatly weakened. To preserve the sight of his remaining eye, Dr. Arnold declares, he was compelled to wear spectacles with lenses ground according to a complicated formula.

On June 1, 1905, Dr. Arnold says, he left with the defendant a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles with bifocal lenses, the rim of which was to be repaired. He impressed upon the defendant, he says, the necessity of properly adjusting the lenses in replacing them, and left with the oculist a prescription to assist in this adjustment.

The defendant, it is charged, ignored the instructions and prescription and improperly adjusted the lenses, so that the sight of Dr. Arnold's remaining eye was impaired, making it impossible for him to attend to his ordinary occupations.

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KEEP INQUIRY EXTENDS TO WILSON'S BUREAUS

May Look Up a Weather College and Incidental Summer Resort.

TYPESETTING CASE CLOSED

Grand Jury Likely to be Asked to Take Up Stock Participation of Employes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—The Keep investigating committee, which to-day completed taking testimony in the Lanston-Mergenthaler typesetting machine controversy in the Government Printing Office, will turn its attention next to the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Keep was at the department for a long time to-day closeted with Secretary Wilson and Chief Statistician John Hyde.

This committee was originally appointed not to look after corruption but to look into business methods and bring them up to date. It had hardly taken a step before it stumbled over graft charges in the Government Printing Office, and has been busy on them ever since.

It is generally expected that certain facts that have been brought out by the testimony taken in the typesetting machine scandal will be laid before the Grand Jury when that body is next called together. It is said that the committee has proved the existence of a conspiracy to boom Lanston stock by buying that machine exclusively, and that the officers who were instrumental in putting through the contracts were in one way or another holders of considerable amounts of stock in the Lanston Company. The report will not be made public for several weeks as the attorneys in the case have until July 25 to file their briefs.

United States District Attorney Morgan H. Beach also is investigating the cotton leak case and has taken an office temporarily in the Department of Agriculture Building in order to be able to call in witnesses readily and conduct his investigation rapidly. To-day he went to New York to see brokers whose testimony is important to the case against Holmes, the officer who was dismissed for manipulating the cotton crop reports.

The Keep committee consists of prominent officers in the various departments who know how to go at a departmental investigation. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Forest Service, represents the Department of Agriculture.

It was reported to-day that one of the officers of the Department of Agriculture was a partner in a large contract connected with the bee inspection service, and that the committee had been urged to look into it.

Another matter that, it is said, has aroused suspicion is the juggling of appropriations in the Weather Bureau Service whereby appropriations for weather stations have been concentrated into one set of buildings in Virginia convenient to Washington, where some of the department officers may have a convenient berth up in the Blue Ridge during the Summer heat. It is stated on good authority that Congress has never appropriated a dollar for this place, and yet large sums have been spent on it, the idea being to get the institution under full headway as a weather college before Congress should be aware of what was being done.

The promptness with which the Keep committee has tackled the Department of Agriculture is taken to mean that the President will make it a permanent agency for the detection of graft. He is so well pleased, it is said, with the work of the committee in the printing office that he believes he has at last found precisely the instrument he has needed.

District Attorney Beach of Washington up to the end of the day had not been seen by the authorities of the Cotton Exchange, and L. C. Van Riper, who testified against Holmes, the dismissed statistician of the Bureau of Statistics, declared late in the afternoon that he had not heard from Mr. Beach.

LITTLE MOTHER RAN AWAY.

Father is Out of Work and She's Tired —Children to a Convent.

Margaret Regan, thirteen years old; Esther, ten, and Tommy, seven, were committed to the Dominican Convent of Our Lady of the Rosary yesterday by Justice Wyatt of the Children's Court, at the request of their father, who said that he was out of work and had no one to care for them. Their mother died about a year ago.

Since her mother's death Margaret has been the "little mother" to Esther and Tommy. About seven weeks ago she reared of the heavy burden and disappeared. Two weeks later she was found at the home of an aunt. She returned with her father and again took up the task of caring for her orphaned brother and sister.

In two weeks she again became disheartened and disappeared. She was gone until Sunday night, when Officer Bohan of the Children's Society found her on the street. He took her to the society rooms and notified the father.

BOARD OF ESTIMATE STAYED.

Pending Appeal on Application for Franchise Injunction.

Franklin D. Pettit applied yesterday to Justice Gildersleeve in the Supreme Court for an injunction restraining the Board of Estimate from granting franchises to several railroad corporations and telephone companies.

Justice Gildersleeve refused to grant the injunction, but granted a stay of proceedings pending appeal. This will prevent the Board of Estimate from taking final action until the Appellate Division hands down a decision on the constitutionality of the new legislative act, which took away the franchise-granting power from the Board of Aldermen. The Board of Estimate is permitted, however, to go right along with the consideration of the applications.

WATCH FOR PLAGUE.

The Steamship Indrani Held at Her Captain's Suggestion.

The British steamship Indrani, in yesterday morning from Oriental ports, was detained on her arrival in Quarantine to be observed for the bubonic plague. Capt. Williams, the commander of the vessel, was responsible for the detention. He reported that on July 15 a member of the crew died and was buried at sea, and added that at Suez another sailor had been sent ashore as a bubonic plague suspect.

After Capt. Williams's statement the entire crew of Chinamen and Lascars was sent to Hoffman Island for observation. The vessel was then thoroughly disinfected, and will be brought to her pier to-day by a new crew. The Indrani has on board a cargo of general merchandise.

CONNORTON DEFIES McADOO.

Says He'll Discharge Anybody Arrested at Sunday Shows.

City Magistrate Luke J. Connorton of Queens said yesterday:

"Last week, when I discharged P. H. Morrison and other Rockaway Beach theatrical managers who had been accused of violating the Sunday laws in giving shows in their theatres on the Sabbath, I gave notice to Police Commissioner McAdoo that I would visit Morrison's Theatre, at the beach, last night, and I defied the detectives from McAdoo's office to make an arrest. I was there at the Sunday night performance, and, although I waited until the show came to a close, none of the Police Commissioner's detectives put in an appearance, and if they had and made any arrests I would have opened court in the theatre and discharged the accused.

"It is near time that the Police Commissioner let up on the Summer resorts in Queens Borough, where thousands go on Sundays for enjoyment, and if he does not let up I will order the arrest of his detectives.

"Let them say all they want to about Devery, who might have been mistaken in politics, but he certainly was the best Chief of Police for the common people, for he never tried to interfere with persons who sought for enjoyment. McAdoo must let up, or the people will rise up against him. I will take in a show next Sunday, and if arrests are made I will be on hand to open court and discharge the accused, and probably order the arrest of the detectives who make arrests in Summer show houses."

Magistrate Connorton also said that on Sunday he and some of his friends went to a Rockaway Beach restaurant. Some, he said, ate and drank; others just drank. He added that the Acting Captain of Police saw them, but did not try to make any arrests, "because the restaurant keeper lived up to the law, for when a number of persons enter a restaurant it is not necessary for all of them to eat when they desire to be served with drinks."

Police Commissioner McAdoo received from Senior Inspector Cortright yesterday a report on conditions at Far Rockaway. The Inspector reports that he cannot get sufficient evidence to make charges against Capt. Kreuscher or Inspector Kane.

WILD CAR HITS A WAGON.

Three Hurt—Neither Controller Nor Cut-Off Key Would Work.

A woman and two men were hurt in a peculiar accident to a car on the Third Avenue surface line at Seventy-sixth Street yesterday. One of the men, John Sulzer of 557 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, a driver for the Harlem River Woodworking Company, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Girard Avenue, may die. The woman was Mrs. Dora Cohen of 92 East End Avenue, who was bruised and shaken up in jumping from the car. The other man is James Waldron of 165 East Seventy-seventh Street.

According to the story the motorman told the police, the car was coming down Third Avenue at a lively gait. When he saw Sulzer drive across the track he realized that he would have difficulty in stopping the car in time to avoid a smash and quickly turned the controller to shut off the power. The controller would not work for some reason or other, and the car sped on.

Reaching up to the cut-off key over his head Waldron endeavored to shut off the current. As he touched the key he received a shock which sent him sprawling to the floor. A second later the car hit the wagon and jammed it against an elevated pillar.

The crash bent the dashboard of the car inward, pinning Motorman Waldron beneath the front seat. Most of the passengers were badly frightened and started to jump off. Policeman Patrick D. O'Donnell of the Elizabeth Street Station was on board and succeeded in quieting everybody except Mrs. Cohen, who leaped to the street.

Policeman Von Twistern of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station, hearing the screams of the frightened passengers, sent in a call for the reserves and for an ambulance from the Presbyterian Hospital. Sulzer received internal injuries, a broken ankle, and probably a fractured skull. The motorman's left arm and ankle were badly turned, while Mrs. Cohen's hurts were slight. All three were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital, the motorman under arrest.

DANIELL OUT OF JAIL.

He Will Try to Pay First Wife Alimony in Installments.

On an order signed by Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court William Sohier Daniell was released from Ludlow Street Jail yesterday. Mr. Daniell, who was formerly a broker, is a grandson of the late John Daniell, the drygoods merchant, who disinherited William. The younger Daniell was put in jail several weeks ago on the complaint of his former wife, Elizabeth G. Rock Daniell, who charged him with failing to pay $5,500 in accrued alimony. When she obtained a divorce from him in 1902 the court ordered him to pay $150 a month.

He remarried, and his first wife brought an action to compel him to pay up the arrears of alimony. He was unable to pay, and was committed to jail.

Yesterday in applying to be released he said that he was without funds, and has been ill ever since his wife secured the divorce. He added that his former wife had money in her own right, and lived at 31 East Fifty-seventh Street with her parents, who are wealthy. He promised the court that if released he would try to secure employment and pay up the accrued alimony in installments.

Three Beggars Sentenced.

The six men arrested on Sunday for begging in Little Italy at the feast of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, were arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday. Three were sent to the Island for six months, two were discharged, and the sixth was paroled. He had on him nearly $600. All admitted that they owned property.

Chairman Shonts Going to Panama.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission, Chief Engineer Stevens, and Col. O. H. Ernst, also a member of the commission, will sail for Panama next Thursday on the steamer Mexico, which was recently bought, and will make its first trip on that date.

Miss Cram Still Unconscious.

LENOX, July 17.—Miss Ethel M. Cram of New York, who was injured in a runaway accident Thursday, was alive to-night, although she is still unconscious. The attending physician says the fever has diminished and that the pulse is no weaker.

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NEW YORK TELEPHONE CO.

NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE A MYTH, SAYS HILL

He Merely Plans to Develop Northwestern Ore Fields.

NEW ROAD TO ENTER CANADA

Great Northern Stockholders Expected a Distribution of Some Sort, but None Has Materialized.

That the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern, the new road which Great Northern interests intend to build in British Columbia, is to be made part of a new transcontinental line through Canada, as was recently reported, was emphatically denied by James J. Hill yesterday.

Mr. Hill returned to his office yesterday from Lenox, Mass., where he had spent a week at his country home, after a fishing trip to Canada. His return was expected to lead quickly to developments in the affairs of the Great Northern which would be of profit to the stockholders, but he said that the Great Northern had no important plans at present.

In response to a question in regard to the relations of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern and the Great Northern to the proposed Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern Roads, especially in reference to the report that the three were to unite in a new transcontinental line, Mr. Hill said:

"Such a suggestion is nonsense. There is no such plan. A large part of the territory in British Columbia and in Northern Washington is practically identical in character and distinguished in no way, one part from the other, except by the drawing of an imaginary line.

"The territory is rich in low-grade ores which need cheap transportation for their development, and we propose to provide this transportation. The Canadians themselves want it. As for the opposition of the Canadian Pacific, I understand they fought strenuously the granting of the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern charter. But we won, and that is the end to the opposition.

"In Canada it is necessary in order to build a railroad to secure a special charter. In the United States they can be built under the general laws. The Canadian Pacific itself has built into the United States, and there seems little reason, therefore, why they should object to our building into Canada. The new road will cross and recross the frontier, following the streams that run through that territory. Unlike most other roads in Canada, we asked for no favors from the Government. We requested no bounty."

Reports that were current some time since that Mr. Hill was seeking control of the British Columbia Copper Company with a view of amalgamating it with the Grandby Consolidated Copper Company, in which he was said to have a large interest, were denied by him.

"I never had a dollar's interest in those properties in my life," said he. "I do not believe that railroad men should be interested in enterprises along the lines of railroads which they propose building for the reason that even though they were fair they would constantly be open to the accusation that they were favoring their own enterprises to the disadvantage of others."

Mr. Hill expressed the opinion that the recent exposure of venality in connection with the compilation and issuance of the Government crop reports was a comment on the disposition recently displayed to turn over the control of private enterprises to the Government.

"They cannot manage the making up of a crop report," he said, "and yet they would manage the railroads."

WANTED MR. CLEWS' CLOTHES

Youth Said Tailor Had Sent for Them, but He Hadn't.

John H. Clews of Henry Clews & Co. and the Stock Exchange is anxious to find a young man who on Saturday tried to get three suits of clothing from his apartments, at 62 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Mr. Clews's family is away. Late Saturday afternoon a well-dressed young man went to the house and told the elevator man that he had been sent around by Mr. Clews's tailor to get three suits of clothing which were to be pressed.

"Well, I can't get into the apartment," said the elevator man. "If you wait a few minutes Mr. Clews will be here."

The young man couldn't wait and went away.

The tailor told Mr. Clews that he had not sent any one for his clothes, and that a young man had obtained a suit belonging to another customer by a similar story.

New French Consul Sees the Mayor.

M. Alcide Ebray, the newly appointed French Consul General, made a formal call on Mayor McClellan yesterday. He was presented by Vice Consul Lucien Louis Bonzom. For a long time M. Ebray was the foreign editor of the Paris Journal des Débats.

Armitage Mathews Goes Abroad.

Armitage Mathews, the Secretary of the Republican County Committee, who is under indictment for grand larceny, sailed for Europe yesterday unknown to any except his intimate friends. They said that he would be back in New York late in August to stand trial in September.

SPECIAL LOW ROUND TRIP RATES.

The New York Central and West Shore Railroads will on specified dates during the Season 1905 sell round trip tickets from New York as follows:

To Denver, Colorado Springs, etc., and return	$36.35	to $46.00
" San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc., and return	79.85	" 88.50
" To Portland, Seattle, etc., and return	74.50	" 77.80
" Toronto and return	10.50	" 12.85

Special Low Round Trip Rates to Muskoka Lakes, and to Pacific Coast via The Great Lakes.

For pamphlet giving full information call on any New York Central or West Shore ticket agent, or address

H. B. Jagoe, Gen'l East. Pass'r Agent, **Milton C. Roach**, Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, West Shore R. R., 415 Broadway, N.Y. New York Central, 1216 Broadway, N.Y.

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 8 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive, send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, Grand Central Station, New York.

HAHN STORE For **KODAKS** 26 E. 23d St. Two Steps Down.

1A, the newest Kodak, $12.00.

CRANDALL'S, 593 3rd Av

Makers of Baby Carriages and Go-Carts at Retail. Also Repairs. Tel. Call 2530 J 38th St.



WE have secured from the manufacturers the exclusive selling agency in the United States for a Turkish Cigarette which we believe will prove the most emphatic demonstration yet given of the power of our direct-to-the-smoker methods. It is a Turkish cigarette of English blending. In quality, it is a 20c cigarette, sold for half that price only, because of our enormous-quantity, direct-buying, direct-selling methods. It has become the cigarette *par excellence* of the English connoisseur and its reception here has already shown that it will duplicate in this country the magnificent success it has won abroad.

"Beau Brummell" Cigarettes

Ten, in the New and Exclusive Condition-Keeping Package, 10 Cents

No such quality as this cigarette presents has ever been known before for anything like the price.

The tobacco used is a choice product—a rich but delicate blend of the rich, valley-grown *Samsoun* and the lighter hillside *Yacca*. The blend is aged for five years; ripened to the true, old-gold tint.

Its bouquet is indescribably pure, aromatic and mellow; an exquisite harmony of the best of the typical Turkish characteristics; mild and sweet, yet with a pungent fragrance mellowed to a smooth richness which will be a revelation even to the most cultivated taste.

The preservation of these subtle qualities from the atmospheric influences which so often destroy the smoking-quality of high-class blends, is perfectly accomplished by the new air-proof, damp-proof, dust-proof wrapper in which each box is sealed at the factory. The American smoker will find this cigarette in the original and perfect condition in which its true bouquet is developed at its best.

CIGARS UNITED

Boxes of 100, delivered prepaid, on receipt of $1.00, only through our Mail-Order Department. Remit to United Cigar Stores Co., Flatiron Building, New York.

UNITED CIGAR STORES CO.

STORES ALL OVER NEW YORK ONE ALWAYS IN SIGHT

CIGARS UNITED

PHILLIPPI IN FORM AND PITTSBURGS WIN

Champions Shut Out in Presence of 10,000 Enthusiasts.

AMERICANS LOSE AGAIN

Chicago Beaten a Second Time by Washington—Successful Day for Western Clubs.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Pittsburg, 3; New York, 0.
Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 0.
Cincinnati, 1; Phila., 0, (10 inn.)
Boston, 4; St. Louis, 3.

American League.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 1.
Washington, 7; Chicago, 4.
St. Louis, 3; Boston, 2.
Detroit, 4; Philadelphia, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	7	8	4	5	13	11	56	.709
Pittsburg	4	..	6	8	10	12	2	8	50	.617
Phila'phia.	2	2	..	4	5	8	13	13	47	.595
Chicago	4	7	3	..	7	12	6	8	47	.580
Cincinnati.	3	5	5	8	..	8	7	6	42	.525
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	7	..	5	5	30	.370
Boston	2	4	4	2	4	4	..	5	25	.314
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	1	2	7	..	23	.291
Games lost	23	31	32	34	38	51	55	56		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	2	7	10	6	46	.630
Chicago	7	..	3	8	4	5	8	9	44	.611
Phila'phia.	6	3	..	5	9	8	5	7	43	.589
Detroit	4	6	4	..	5	6	8	4	37	.500
Boston	2	7	4	2	..	8	7	7	33	.481
New York	2	2	5	4	6	..	4	10	32	.459
St. Louis	6	2	3	7	4	2	..	4	28	.382
Washn'tn	1	3	2	2	6	2	5	..	26	.356
Games lost	27	28	30	37	36	38	47	47		

GAMES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Boston at St. Louis.
Washington at Chicago.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Phillippi Was Almost Invincible and the Champions Were Shut Out.

Pittsburg lowered the colors of the champion New Yorks yesterday and won an exciting game by the score of 3 to 0. It was a pitchers' battle, with Ames and Phillippi filling the title rôle. The Pittsburg pitcher proved to be almost invincible. In nine innings he allowed but four scattering hits, and in six innings only three men in each faced his delivery. Poor headwork threw away a possible chance for the New Yorks to score in the fourth inning, when both Donlin and Mertes were caught stealing second. In the eighth inning Bowerman reached third on a single and a passed ball, but Ames was the last man at the bat, and struck out.

Wagner was easily the star of the visitors with the bat. While Ames kept the Pittsburgs down to six hits, they were bunched at the opportune time and enabled the visitors to tally three times.

For seven innings the game was replete with brilliant fielding. In this department there was little to choose between the teams. Pittsburg took the lead in the second inning with a run, and the 10,000 spectators were keyed up to the highest pitch of anticipation. Every effort was made to unnerve Phillippi, but the Pittsburger handled himself like a veteran and had the New York batsmen at his mercy.

It was not until the eighth inning that the climax came, when Wagner, with two strikes and three balls called, and Beaumont on third and two men out, drove the ball to the deep left field "bleachers" and brought Beaumont home on the bit. With a lead of three runs and only two innings to play, all hope for the local men appeared gone. Phillippi kept up his splendid work and allowed but one single in the two remaining innings. The score:

PITTSBURG	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	Browne, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	0
Beaum't, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	0	Donlin, cf.	0	1	2	0	0	0
Clarke, lf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	McGan, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	0
Leach, rf.	0	1	0	1	0	0	Mertes, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	2	1	2	2	0	Strans, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	0
How'd, 1b.	0	0	0	8	0	1	Devlin, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	0
Brain, 3b.	1	1	1	2	1	0	Gilbert, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0	0
Ritch'y, 2b.	0	1	0	4	3	1	Bow'm'n, c.	0	1	8	1	0	0
Peitz, c.	0	0	0	6	2	0	Ames, p.	0	0	1	1	0	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	0	1	0							
Total.	3	6	2	24	11	1	Total.	0	4	27	10	0	0

Pittsburg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—3
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Bases on balls—Off Ames, 3; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Ames, 5; by Phillippi, 5. Left on bases—New York, 3; Pittsburg, 6. Sacrifice hit—Peitz. Stolen base—Beaumont. Home run—Wagner. Two-base hit—Ritchey. Hit by pitcher—By Phillippi, 1. Passed ball—Peitz. Umpire—Messrs. Johnstone and Klem. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Attendance—10,000.

CHICAGO, 1; BROOKLYN, 0.

Brooklyn was again outplayed by Chicago yesterday in a close and exciting game. It was nip and tuck throughout, Chicago scoring the only run. Both Weimer and Scanlon were in good shape, the former being the more effective. Brooklyn lost the game in the fourth inning, when two errors by Batch and Ritter enabled Chicago to tally. Schulte and Chance led the Chicago batters, while the visitors put up an errorless fielding game. The score:

CHICAGO	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	3	0	0	0	Hall, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Malon'y, rf.	0	0	4	0	0	0	Sh'kard, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Schulte, lf.	0	2	0	0	0	0	Lumley, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Chance, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0	0	Batch, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1	
Tinker, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	0	Gessler, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0	
H'man, 2b.	0	1	1	2	0	0	Lewis, ss.	0	0	4	1	0	
Casey, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0	0	Maley, 2b.	0	1	0	1	0	
Kling, c.	0	0	6	0	0	0	Ritter, c.	0	0	6	1	1	
Weimer, p.	0	0	2	0	0	0	Scanlon, p.	0	0	1	1	5	0
Total.	1	7	27	10	0	0	Total.	0	4	27	10	2	

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Lumley. Sacrifice hits—Chance, Casey. Stolen bases—Slagle, Casey. Double plays—Scanlon and Gessler; Lewis and Gessler; Scanlon, Gessler and Ritter; Hoffman, Tinker and Chance. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Scanlon, 4. Struck out—By Scanlon, 3; by Weimer, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—1,000.

CINCINNATI, 1; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.—Cincinnati defeated Philadelphia to-day in a well-played tenninning game. Overall and Sparks pitched fine ball, the former allowing the home team only one hit. The only run of the game was scored on Odwell's single and Steinfeldt's double. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b.	0	0	3	2	1	0	Thomas, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Barry, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0	
Kelley, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	0	C'tney, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	
Seymour, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	0	Titus, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	
Corcoran, ss.	0	0	2	5	0	0	Magee, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	
Odwell, rf.	1	1	2	2	0	0	Br'ar'd, 1b.	0	0	13	1	0	
St'nf'dt, 3b.	0	2	1	3	0	0	Doolin, ss.	0	0	3	4	1	
Schiel, c.	0	0	8	3	0	0	Doolin, c.	0	0	1	3	0	1
Overall, p.	0	1	0	2	0	0	Sparks, p.	0	0	0	2	2	0
Total.	1	5	30	15	1		Total.	0	0	1	30	16	2

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 1; off Sparks, 1. Struck out—By Overall, 1; by Sparks, 2. Two-base hit—Odwell. Three-base hit—Titus. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Titus, Magee. Stolen bases—Huggins, Barry, Seymour, Odwell, Steinfeldt. Double plays—Huggins and Barry; Corcoran, Steinfeldt and Barry. Hit by pitcher—By Sparks, 1. Passed ball—Schiel. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—2,850.

BOSTON, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

BOSTON, July 17.—In a game full of long hitting and brilliant outfielding Boston won to-day, 4 to 3. The home team took the lead in the third by bunching a single, a three-bagger and a home run, and won in the seventh on another home run. The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	0	1	2	2	0		Shan'n, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	0	1	1		Arndt, rf.	1	0	1	0	0	
Dolan, rf.	1	1	3	1	0		Smoot, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	
Del'h'ty, lf.	1	2	1	0	0		Beckl'y, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0	
Wolv'n, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0		Shay, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	
Cannell, cf.	0	0	3	0	1		M'Bride, ss.	0	1	2	1	0	
Raymer, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0		Burke, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	
N'dham, c.	0	0	4	0	0		Grady, c.	1	1	8	3	0	
Moran, c.	1	1	4	1	0		Brown, p.	0	1	0	2	1	
Young, p.	0	0	1	0	0								
Total.	4	8	27	9	2		Total.	3	6	24	10	1	

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3

Three-base hit—Bolan. Home runs—Delehanty, Moran, Grady. Stolen bases—Abbatichio, Tenney. Double plays—Abbatichio and Tenney; Dolan and Tenney. Left on bases—Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Brown, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Struck out—By Young, 4; by Brown, 2. Passed ball—Grady. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,748.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Errors by Keeler and Conroy Lost Game for Greater New Yorks.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 17.—In a game replete with brilliant fielding, Cleveland defeated the New York Americans to-day by a score of 4 to 1. It was cripple versus cripple. Jacobson and Stovall of Cleveland were both on the hospital list, so Carr went to first and Vinson to left field. Carr, who is one of the best first basemen in the business, has been warming a bench because his batting eye was bad. He surprised everybody to-day by leading the hitting and driving in two runs. Conroy went back to first again, Orth being sent to right field.

Hogg started in to pitch for New York. He lasted one inning and part of another, during which time he gave five bases on balls. Griffith put in Powell in the second inning, when the bases were full, with but one out, and he retired the side without a run. Powell was very effective during the whole game, but bunching of hits and errors by Conroy and Keeler gave Cleveland four runs. Bernhard was steady as a clock, and it looked like a shut out until the seventh, when Fultz's single, following Williams's double, sent home their one run.

The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Vinson, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		Conroy, 1b.	0	1	7	1	1	
Bay, cf.	1	1	2	1	0		Keeler, lf.	0	1	0	0	2	
Flick, rf.	0	0	0	0	1		Elb'feld, ss.	0	1	2	0	0	
Kahl, 2b.	0	1	0	0	0		Williams, 2b.	1	1	2	1	0	
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	3	5	0		Yeager, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	
Turner, ss.	1	0	3	8	0		Fultz, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Carr, 1b.	2	2	14	1	0		Orth, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	
Buelow, c.	0	1	3	0	0		M'Guire, c.	0	0	7	2	0	
Bernhard, p.	0	0	1	1	0		Hogg, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
							Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total.	4	6	27	16	1		Total.	1	6	24	9	3	

Cleveland	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	x—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Hits—Off Hogg, none in 1 1-3 innings; off Powell, 6 in 6 2-3 innings. First base by errors—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Carr, Williams, Conroy. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Flick, (2.) Stolen base—Fultz. Double play—Powell, McGuire, and Conroy. First base on balls—Off Bernhard, 2; off Hogg, 5; off Powell, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; New York, 4. Struck out—By Bernhard, 2; by Powell, 5. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—2,880.

WASHINGTON, 7; CHICAGO, 4.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Washington easily defeated Chicago to-day by the score of 7 to 4. The game was a batting bee, in which each team was forced to retire a pitcher. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
F. Jones, cf.	0	2	2	0	0		C. Jones, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	
Holmes, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		Hill, 3b.	1	1	2	1	0	
Donahue, 1b.	1	0	4	2	1		Elkman, 2b.	1	2	5	0	0	
Green, rf.	2	1	2	0	1		And'son, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Sullivan, c.	1	1	3	1	0		H'lisman, rf.	1	1	0	0	1	
Isbell, 2b.	0	2	3	3	1		Stahl, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0	
T'nehill, 3b.	0	1	1	3	1		Cassidy, ss.	1	2	4	6	0	
Walsh, p.	0	0	0	0	0		K'tridge, c.	1	3	4	1	0	
Patterson, p.	0	0	1	4	0		Patten, p.	0	0	0	0	0	
*Hart	0	1	0	0	0		Hughes, p.	0	0	1	4	0	
Total.	4	9	27	15	4		Total.	7	11	27	18	1	

*Batted for Patterson in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4
Washington	1	1	3	1	0	1	0	0	0—7

Hits—Off Patten, 5 in 11-3 innings; off Hughes, 4 in 7 2-3 innings; off Walsh, 5 in 2 1-3 innings; off Patterson, 6 in 6 2-3 innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Hickman, Huelsman, Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Hill, Holmes, Hughes. Struck out—By Walsh, 2; by Patterson, 1; by Hughes, 3. Bases on balls—Off Walsh, 1; off Patterson, 2; off Hughes, 1. Wild pitches—Walsh, 2; Patterson. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy. Attendance—2,612.

ST. LOUIS, 3; BOSTON, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—St. Louis won from Boston this afternoon by the score of 3 to 2. Sudhoff and Dineen were both in good form after the third inning. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Frisk, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		Selbach, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Stone, lf.	0	1	4	0	0		Parent, ss.	1	1	1	4	0	
V'Zant, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		Burkett, lf.	1	1	1	0	1	
Jones, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0		Collins, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0	
Wallace, ss.	1	4	3	1	1		Stahl, cf.	0	2	3	1	0	
Koehler, 2b.	0	1	1	1	0		Freeman, lb.	0	0	10	1	0	
Gleason, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		Ferris, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0	
Roth, c.	1	1	2	0	1		Armb'ter, c.	0	0	4	0	0	
Sudhoff, p.	0	1	0	5	0		Dineen, p.	0	1	0	2	0	
							*Grimshaw.	0	0	0	0	0	
Total.	3	7	27	10	2		Total.	2	9	24	9	1	

*Batted for Dineen in ninth inning.

St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2—2

Two-base hits—Wallace, Dineen. Sacrifice hit—Koehler. Double play—Stahl, Parent, and Collins. Stolen bases—Sudhoff, Selbach. Wild pitch—Dineen. Bases on balls—Off Dineen, 1. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1; by Dineen, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 8. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—1,400.

DETROIT, 4; PHILADELPHIA, 3.

DETROIT, Mich., July 17.—Wildness on the part of Waddell helped to lose the game for the Philadelphia team to-day. Detroit had men on third base in the first five innings without scoring, but in the sixth worked in two hits to advantage. Philadelphia nearly tied on a batting rally in the seventh, when Mullin weakened. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	1	2	3	1	0		Hartsel, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Sch'fer, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0		F'lman, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	
M'Intyre, 1b.	1	0	9	0	0		Davis, 1b.	0	0	9	0	0	
Cr'w'rd, rf.	1	2	3	0	0		Cross, 3b.	1	1	3	2	1	
O'Leary, ss.	0	2	4	1	0		Seybold, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0		Murphy, 2b.	1	1	2	3	0	
Linds'y, 1b.	0	1	10	3	0		Knight, ss.	0	1	0	2	0	
Drill, c.	0	0	1	4	0		Schreck, c.	0	1	6	1	1	
Mullin, p.	0	0	1	1	0		Waddell, p.	0	1	1	2	0	
Total.	4	11	27	13	0		Total.	3	7	24	10	2	

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	—4
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Drill, Crawford, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Hoffman. Stolen base—Cooley. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 3; off Waddell, 6. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Philadelphia, 5. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Waddell, 4. Double plays—Cooley, Lindsay and Mullin; Murphy and Davis. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—2,500.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT TORONTO.

TORONTO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
White, lf.	1	1	0	1	0	0	Clement, lf.	1	0	1	0	0	
Harley, cf.	0	2	4	0	1		Bean, ss.	0	1	5	2	0	
Dilliard, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		Keister, rf.	0	2	2	0	0	
Soffel, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0		Merritt, lb.	1	1	10	0	0	
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1		Halligan, cf.	2	3	3	1	0	
Magoon, ss.	1	0	5	2	0		Pattee, 2b.	0	3	3	3	1	
Carr, 3b.	1	1	1	2	0		Woods, 3b.	0	3	2	2	0	
Toft, c.	1	1	3	0	0		D'g't, c.	0	2	1	2	0	
Crystal, lf.	1	2	2	0	4		M'Cann, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
McPh'son, p.	0	1	0	0	0		Theilman, p.	0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	5	7	27	14	2		Total.	7	12	27	14	1	

Jersey City	0	0	1	1	0	2	3	0	0—7
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0—5

Three-base hits—Crystal, Woods. Two-base hit—Keister. Sacrifice hits—White, Magoon. Stolen bases—White, Clement, and Pattee. Bases on balls—Off Crystal, 3; off McCann, 3; off Theilman, 7. Hit by pitched ball—By Theilman, 2; by Crystal, 1. Double plays—Halligan and Bean. Passed ball—Toft. Left on bases—Toronto, 12; Jersey City, 8. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Attendance—600.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Bettman, cf.	0	1	7	0	0		O'Hagen, lb.	2	2	16	0	0	
Miller, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		Mahling, 2b.	2	1	0	3	0	
Delehty, rf.	0	2	2	0	0		Swander, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	
Leporte, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0		Gatins, ss.	2	2	3	5	0	
Murphy, lb.	0	1	8	0	0		Jones, lf.	1	3	3	0	0	
Brockett, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1		C'kman, 3b.	0	1	0	3	1	
Nattress, ss.	1	2	1	1	4		J.M'phy, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	
M'Allister, c.	0	0	6	0	0		Shea, c.	0	1	4	2	1	
Kissinger, p.	0	1	0	3	0		Pardee, p.	1	1	0	2	0	
Total.	1	5	27	7	5		Total.	9	12	27	15	2	

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Left on bases—Buffalo, 5; Newark, 5. Two-base hits—Delehanty, Swander. Sacrifice hits—Bettman, Miller, Delehanty, Leporte, Murphy, Brockett, Nattress, Kissinger, Mahling, Swander, Gatins, Jones, C'kman, Shea, Pardee. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Leporte, Murphy, Nattress, Mahling, Swander, Gatins, Jones, C'kman, Shea. Double plays—Nattress, Leporte and Murphy; Mahling and O'Hagen. Hit by pitcher—By Kissinger, 1. Passed balls—M'Allister, Shea. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—2,112.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Montreal	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	x	4	8	0

Batteries—McNeil and Byers; Barber and Haub.

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	10	1
Providence	1	1	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	6	15	3

Batteries—Fertsch, Faulkner and Steelman; Putnam, Cronin and Thomas.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	39	25	.613	Toronto	32	35	.478
Baltimore	40	28	.588	Newark	31	38	.449
Providence	39	29	.574	Rochester	29	39	.426
Buffalo	32	34	.485	Montreal	28	42	.400

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Toronto.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.

New York State League.

Wilkesbarre, 2; Troy, 0.
A., J., and G., 8; Binghamton, 7.
Syracuse, 1; Utica, 0.
Scranton, 7; Albany, 2.

Connecticut League.

Meriden, 8; Norwich, 1.
Hartford, 5; New London, 2.
Springfield, 9; Bridgeport, 4.
Holyoke, 10; New Haven, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 2; Milwaukee, 0.
Indianapolis, 6; Kansas City, 2.
Columbus, 7; St. Paul, 5.
Minneapolis, 6; Toledo, 1.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 1; Memphis, 0.
Birmingham, 8; Shreveport, 6.
Little Rock, 4; Montgomery, 3.

South Atlantic League.

Jacksonville, 2; Savannah, 1.
Macon, 4; Columbia, 1.
Charleston, 2; Augusta, 0.

New England League.

Lynn, 5; Nashua, 2.
Concord, 6; Machester, 5.

WOMAN STARTS ROBBER HUNT

Miss Kramer Gives the Alarm Through Dumb-Waiter Shaft.

Miss Bertha Kramer, a daughter of Joseph Kramer, who with his family occupies a flat on the third floor of 66 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, was sitting sewing yesterday afternoon when she heard strange noises in the hallway.

On looking outside she saw three men bending at the door to the apartments of Jacob Schindler, who, with his family has been out of town since Saturday. One of the men had a "jimmy" inserted in the door. It was the sound of a breaking lock which had aroused Miss Kramer.

She asked the men what they were doing there. They immediately ran away, one of them going down stairs, while the other two ran in the direction of the roof.

Miss Kramer, who is a young woman of some presence of mind, ran to the dumb-waiter and called to Mrs. Mawlor, the wife of Fire Capt. Mawlor, who occupies the top floor. Mrs. Mawlor, understanding that there were burglars coming her way, gave one glance out of the hall door, and saw the men going on to the roof. She then went to the front window of her apartments and shouted to John Mahoney, a plumber, who was working near by.

Mahoney ran to the roof of No. 66 and chased the two men to the corner of Lexington Avenue, where they escaped to the street by an open scuttle.

Both Miss Kramer and Mrs. Mawlor had been watching from the front windows of No. 66 and saw the men run across One Hundred and Eighteenth Street and hide in a hallway.

Miss Kramer sent some boys to inform the police. Policemen Cox and Carr of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station presently appeared on the scene, and, joined by Mahoney, drove the two men from the hallway. Then ensued a chase east on One Hundred and Eighteenth Street.

At the corner of Lenox Avenue the two men ran to a truck which was driven by a man whom Miss Kramer believed she recognized as the one who had escaped by running downstairs. This man, when he saw the police, whipped up the horses and drove off, leaving the two men. They ran on, but were overtaken at Fifth Avenue by

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade statistics for the fiscal year just closed abound with records and are full of encouragement. Imports of free and dutiable goods each increased something over $63,000,000, to a total for free goods of $517,436,262 and of dutiable goods of $600,071,238. The record for free imports was made in 1892 at $457,909,058, and for dutiable goods in 1872 at $579,327,864. The total for 1905—$1,117,507,500—is therefore not only ahead of the previous record for any fiscal year, which was $1,025,719,237 in 1903, when the imports for the first time exceeded a billion; it is also ahead of the record composed by taking the total of the highest records in any year, which is $1,037,327,522. The exports—$1,518,462,833—are the highest known, passing the billion and a half mark for the first time, and doubtless scoring another lap for the United States in its race with England for the world's supremacy in the matter of exports of domestic products. The United States surpassed England in this respect for the first time in 1898, and since then honors have been taken almost alternately. The exports, however, increase only by $57,635,562 against an increase of $126,420,129 in imports, resulting in a decrease of $68,784,567 in the excess of the exports over the imports as compared with last year, and of $243,000,000 as compared with the record excess of exports of $664,702,826 in 1901. Still this year's excess of $400,955,333 is substantial, while the aggregate of exports and imports together is another record at $2,635,970,333, surpassing last year and the record by $184,000,000. Since it is the aggregate of exports and imports which measures the total movement better than any large casual exports due to the harvest, or any extravagant import movement due to unsymmetrical balance of trade, it is worth while to reproduce the totals for the years since they have exceeded two billions:

1900	$2,244,424,266	1903	$2,445,860,916
1901	2,310,037,156	1904	2,451,959,163
1902	2,285,040,349	1905	2,635,970,333

The stability and growth are remarkable in a period characterized by sharp domestic fluctuations, and much doleful comment upon accidental decreases in items persistently offset by increases in other items, first one and then another, a loss of corn being made up by a gain in cotton, and a loss in wheat by a gain in manufactures. For example, this year's results are reached in a season remarkable for its decrease of breadstuffs exports. Hence there is an inference of remarkable vitality in general trade, and of a large increase in shipments of "manufactures," or it might be more correctly said domestic products, for oil and copper are only manufactures in a strained sense. With a harvest realization corresponding to the present promise even these handsome figures may be improved upon in the year just opening. The excess of exports of gold is $38,956,162, or practically the cost of the Panama purchase. The exports of gold were surpassed only in 1893 and in 1896, but the imports were frequently surpassed.

OUR HEMISPHERICAL HEGEMONY.

The speechmaking at the dinner given by the Brazilian Minister was as significant as it was interesting. Nothing could have been more neatly phrased than the speech of the host, in proposing the health of the President, and combining a personal compliment with a national tribute. It is perfectly true that "a toast to the President is as impersonal as a salute to the flag." And the remarks which followed this are equally true and striking:

> The American Presidency is an eminence which is seen to rise every day. You do not notice the difference as it rises with you, and between the President and the Nation the relation is a fixed one. But to the world each successive American President is seen at a greater height than his predecessors. That historical progression will apply to President ROOSEVELT'S successors as it does to him, but from his Administration will date the epoch when the American summit began to shoot above all the national summits of the world. That could never have been the doing of any man or party. It is a gigantic growth in which the millions of your people share.

It is plain from all this that Mr. NABUCO for his part does not share, and it is to be trusted that his nation does not share, the "Latin-American" jealousy of the United States which some individuals among them have so laboriously endeavored to instil. As a matter of fact, the bigger the United States grows, the more evidently capable it is of maintaining the Monroe Doctrine with all its necessary modifications and expansions, the better for the nations to the south of it, with one important proviso. That proviso is that its policy shall be strict justice, that, in JOHN HAY'S words, the Golden Rule shall be read as part of the Monroe Doctrine. We have already made mistakes in our efforts to apply the doctrine, and in at least one instance have made a painful departure from the principle just indicated. But if we stick to the Monroe Doctrine there is no reason why the republics to the south of us should not perceive that the doctrine is to their advantage as well as to ours, and cheerfully accept the hegemony of the United States in hemispherical affairs.

GROPING OUR WAY.

Mr. JAMES J. HILL has been talking to a representative of our neighbor The Herald in that discursive and enlightening way that is characteristic of his newspaper interviews, which always show that he has done a great deal of thinking himself and are apt to stimulate thinking in others. This time Mr. HILL is in a somewhat critical mood. He finds that "there are too many hampering influences on commerce from Governmental and individual quarters," and he thinks that "there are too many quack political theories which clash with sound business." We are working, eighty millions of us, to develop the natural resources of the country, but from a trade and business point of view "we are making a poor job of it." "The country is richer far than England or Germany," says Mr. HILL, "and yet the fruits of trading are exceedingly small compared with what they ought to be." We are swapping jackknives with each other when we ought to be selling immense volumes of commodities to foreigners. And all the time we are hampered because "individual effort is restrained by political theorists and demagogue leaders," but "five or ten years hence this country will deplore the present policy of political interference locally and nationally."

The National customs and policies with which Mr. HILL thus frankly expresses his impatience are the fruit of our youth and inexperience. We are at present groping our way amid a multitude of unsolved problems. One of these problems is that of "political interference" with private business. It was inevitable that this problem should confront us, and we are trying to solve it. In the last fifteen years, and notably in the last ten years, some very powerful corporations have been created. The tendency has been toward building up big corporations by putting small ones together. Some of these corporations were outrageously greedy and rapacious; they destroyed their competitors, they preyed upon the people, they made the cost of living higher. In self-defense the people enacted protective statutes. Here is where the demagogues have notoriously "come in." Any man who assailed the corporations and Trusts and advocated the putting of restraints upon them, whether he was a ranting demagogue or a friend of the people prompted by sincere convictions, was sure of a wide hearing. One consequence is that we have put upon the statute books, State and Nation, enactments intended to curb the capitalists and the corporations. Another consequence is that in enacting and applying some of these statutes we have made a frightful mess of it. But by experience we get wisdom. After a long period of contests between the people and the combinations, a struggle that will certainly last for years, we shall be able to draw with wisdom and precision the safe line that defines the rights of the people and the privileges of the corporations.

It is perfectly true, as Mr. HILL says, that "what is needed the country over is a great awakening, a sort of revival in its business methods, in domestic and foreign trade." We want to rid ourselves of the "hampering influences." But here again we are groping our way, and although there is light enough to show the true path there are those among us who make it their business to see that the people's eyes are bandaged all the time. Germany exports twice, and England three times, our annual volume of exported manufactures. Why? Because we stubbornly stick to the jackknife swapping policy. Instead of sending their agents everywhere to drum up foreign trade and find markets the world over, our great manufacturers and captains of industry have preferred to look to Government bounty for profits. Mr. CARNEGIE'S steel works, which were the basis of the great United States Steel Corporation, made $41,000,000 of profits in one year. So long as our tariff laws enabled Mr. CARNEGIE to charge American consumers prices that would yield him that enormous gain, why should he trouble himself about "abroad"? When an American manufacturer finds his business languishing he packs his carpetbag for Washington, not for Europe. Mr. HILL says that American ships cost more to build and operate than foreign ships. Instead of finding a natural trade remedy for that condition our shipbuilders and shipowners draw up subsidy bills which they beseech Congress to pass. The immense fortunes that have been built up by our protective tariff and the influence that comes with them are freely used to perpetuate the high tariff policy, until tariff reformers have abandoned pretty much all hope. Even our resolute President, who in a moment of haste and inadvertence recently declared that the Panama Canal was to be considered outside of the scope of the Dingley tariff, was promptly persuaded to reconsider his decision.

The business awakening of which Mr. HILL speaks is long overdue. We ought not to export agricultural products—that is the business of raw countries. We ought not to be buyers of foreign Government bonds bearing low rates of interest—if we were wide awake our own trade and industries would offer more profitable investments to capitalists. Our foreign trade ought to be double its present volume, it would be doubled if we had not for so many years been groping in darkness. Of course we have done great things, we have accomplished big results. But compared with what we might have done, with what we shall do when we have come to a full sense of our opportunities, our achievement thus far is, as Mr. HILL says, a poor job. One of these days there may be a sudden awakening.

THE "SATURNALIA" AGAIN.

Mr. BIONDI'S friends are not well advised. It is impossible to see what good object they proposed to themselves in inducing the Artists' Union of Rome to resolve that the decision of Justice LEVENTRITT in New York "was against art, justice, and truth." It is frequently the case that a disappointed suitor is of the opinion that the decision against him is a decision against righteousness and in favor of iniquity. He is prepared to make affidavit to that effect, and his counsel is often prepared also to advise him that it is against law. But there is only one way to obtain redress, and that is to take a successful appeal to a higher court. An appeal to an Artists' Union, even if artists commonly possessed the judicial temperament more fully than Judges, would do no good at all.

In this case Judge LEVENTRITT decided nothing against the artistic or moral qualities of the "Saturnalia." He merely decided that the paper on which the sculptor relied was not a contract, as the sculptor maintained, under the laws of the State of New York, but merely a receipt. This was the question on which the Judge had all the evidence before him and which he was as competent as the Artists' Union is incompetent to decide. The action of the Artists' Union in "swearing at the Judge" all the way across the Atlantic is as undignified as it is futile.

THE SEASON'S SPORTS.

All the world is pleasuring while Russia and Japan alone are filling the papers with stories of blood and bravery. War will always get most space and the best columns, but tucked away on the inside pages are scattered items which make a pleasant budget when brought together. Here, for instance, is the homecoming of Philadelphia's Vespers, who take their beating in a manner to commend them to their friends. "It was simply a case of the best men winning," said the crew which finished two seconds behind England's best. Such candor inclines others to their view that it was a victory of men rather than of methods. If the Englishmen modestly think it was their stroke rather than their brawn which pulled them through so narrowly, why that is a fair difference of opinion to be tried out on another day. Then there was the homegoing of the Bermuda cricketers the other day. There was no doubt what happened to them. Of seven games they won but one, and they averaged for each wicket 18 runs against 30 for their opponents. But they went away as happily as the Vespers returned. "Socially their visit was a decided success, and on the score of hospitality they had nothing to complain of." That is as it should be. Sport is sport, not war. The game is the thing, not victory at any cost of bitterness and regrets. The Bermudans and the Vespers deserve well of their countrymen.

There is perhaps another story coming with the arrival of the Marylebones next Wednesday. Likely enough they will allow us one victory instead of taking a single game themselves. We are becomingly impressed as we read that the Lord Chief Justice of England was the Marylebone's President last year, and that King EDWARD is on their roster. We fear that a roll call of our most eminent nines would fail to produce any names fit for comparison. Our National game suits our National temperament better than cricket, but it may as well be admitted that the atmosphere of cricket at Lord's is very different from a game of baseball, however it excites the "fans." Still, it is all a matter of taste. Those capable of excitement over games played by hired men who are total strangers doubtless prefer scenes suggesting nervous prostration or heart failure to the leisurely and solemn British social functions to which cricket is an appendage. Fancy a game of baseball in three acts, on consecutive days, as is scheduled for the Marylebones! Their eight games will take a month. We wish the Marylebones every pleasure, and shall not be downcast if they wallop us. Cricket is so little our game that, on the other hand, the eagle must be excused for screaming if it makes a good showing.

Then, too, Miss MAY SUTTON, recently of California, but of the United States since she taught the British how to play lawn tennis, is entitled to get her name in the papers. To win was glory enough, but to enable it to be said of her—as is supposed to be true of no other champion—that she never lost a game in a tournament, is to write her name at the top beside Abou Ben Adhem's. Our Seventh Regiment delegates must be mentioned as the only foreign soldiers who ever paraded London with arms. We have no doubt they shed glory upon Buckingham when they paid their respects to the King, and they only lost their match by 10 points. They will vie with the Vespers in acknowledgment of a fair beating. Happily there is no story of special weapons or sights on either side as happened in the previous rifle shooting contest. The Kaiser's Cup race also was without blemish, but is too remote for more than mention here now. It has been a notable international sporting season, notable not only for the number and interest of its events, but for the universal good temper of all who have met defeat. It is a good sign when nations play together in this spirit. It affords hope that more serious matters some day may be treated with similar amelioration of manners, even if essentials cannot be waived aside as gracefully as a lost race or game.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Corporation Folly Illustrated.

Present conditions in Russia are duplicated after a fashion up in Westchester and the Bronx, just now, with the Union Railway Company playing the rôle of the weak-minded Czar and the suburbanites that of the growling, potentially dangerous, and practically helpless peasants. "The Huckleberry Road" is a very curious, interesting, and instructive corporation. Most of the people whom it pretends to serve never think of studying it as a phenomenon, contenting themselves with merely hating it. That is a mistake, for the road is well worth careful consideration, especially by those who have opinions for or against the public ownership of public utilities. "The Huckleberry" is rich in arguments useful to either class. Perhaps of all the many lessons which this company teaches the most striking is the one that there is nothing in the frequently offered argument that a corporation can be trusted to want all the profits it can get and that at least when improvement of service will increase net income the improvement will be promptly and cheerfully made. Such is the executive management of this road that for years past, and never more than this year, it has given a service that is at once a deliberate throwing away of money and an injury and enragement of would-be passengers. The single ambition of the management seems to be to make a good showing to the Directors in the expense account, and its pet delusion the belief that, having a practical monopoly of transportation in a large territory, it will get all the traffic there is there no matter how poor its service. In Winter all income is often sacrificed for days by complete suspension of operations on the minor lines, merely to avoid the expense of providing adequate means for clearing the tracks of snow, and in Summer the same grotesque economy limits the number of cars to those necessary for carrying the people whose necessities are such that they will endure every known inconvenience and irritation that travel can produce. A ride of any length on the Huckleberry at this season involves, besides a hideous crowding, an amount of delay on sidings, and while waiting at transfer points, that usually equals the time spent in actually getting over the ground. Of course, the number of passengers carried remains enormous, but the number could certainly be at least doubled if the road carried all those who want to be carried, but who are able either to walk or to stay at home or to patronize another railway. At any one of the suburban stations of the steam roads it is the commonest of sights for the commuters to alight from a train just in time to see the car they intended to take disappearing in the near distance. Then a few of them swear and wait for the next car; the rest swear and walk home. Meanwhile the car runs empty over its route instead of crowded.

A Dear, but Deluded Neighbor.

As might have been expected from a believer in the possession by "the ancients" of "the lost art of tempering copper," The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle takes in very bad part the large amount of valuable information on the subject given to it by us the other day. And it clings fondly to its delusion! As authority for doing so it has found, after a search the desperateness of which we can imagine and the extent of which we can guess, a statement as of fact in the valuable work which it overwhelmingly describes as "Appleton's Cyclopedia, edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA, with the co-operation and assistance of a large number of expert assistants and contributors." Is the statement as of fact to the effect that "the ancients" really did temper copper, or that a tool of tempered copper—which would be an implement practically indestructible by the mere passage of time—was ever found, or that any group of "ancients" known to have been without iron ever did any work of any kind that necessitated the use of a metal tempered to the qualities of steel? Oh, no—not at all. It is only a passage which refers to the unexciting fact that a bronze age marked one stage in the development of many races! We do not remember having denied that, and we do not see what it has to do with the "tempered copper" question. Of course, "the ancients" made all sorts of tools of alloyed copper, and of course the tools have been found scattered rather thickly over most of the earth's surface. But none of them is a tempered tool in any true sense of the word, and though work was done with them that in a few instances is amazing or puzzling, it is not so to a degree requiring the assumption that the copper with which it was performed must have been "tempered." One must remember that a despot commanding the lifelong services of thousands of slaves could do almost anything with almost any sort of tools. "Perhaps, however," says The Democrat and Chronicle with withering sarcasm, "the cyclopedia is wrong; perhaps THE TIMES is right." There's one more "perhaps"—perhaps both the cyclopedia and THE TIMES are right and the only wrong is somewhere up in Monroe County. Stranger things than that have happened before.

Baldness and Sunshine.

One of our correspondents, displaying an irritation that is pardonable, if not justifiable, in weather like this, yesterday defended from our criticism the habit—which happens to be his own—of going about the country side in Summer with uncovered head. He, it seems, does this irrational and dangerous thing, not because he expects it to improve his general health, but because he thinks it will—make his hair grow! Whether it will or not we do not pretend to know; there are some reasons that lend support for a snapshot judgment that he is in some degree right, or may be. But is our correspondent's agony over the waning of his locks so frightful that he is able to overlook all arguments against the unnecessary exposure of any except negro heads to the direct rays of an almost vertical sun? Baldness is not considered exactly pretty by any of us, as yet, and most of us would pay a little something—some of us a large something—to avoid it, but it imposes no definable disqualifications that we can think of, and the present indications are that bald heads will some day be the only wear for civilized man. It is easily possible, too, that our correspondent is mistaken on even the one point upon which he insists. It is true that a majority of the young fellows who go bareheaded show a wealth of dishevelled locks, but this may prove nothing more than that the sun is not immediately fatal to hair, and the bristling crests may be only the result of letting the hair grow through an instinctive feeling that thus the head will get some of the protection needed, and denied in other forms. The appeal to the case of the African, marching scathless 'neath the tropic sun, was unfortunate—for our critic. Undoubtedly the negro made his black and kinky fleece for use as a parasol, and it is an admirable one, but the making took ages, not centuries, and the achievement, with its related modifications, is not the object of an envy quite universal.

WOES OF THE POOR MUSICIAN.

Not a Welcome Guest, as Others Are, Unless He Helps Entertain.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dear Sir: There is an article in the current Outlook which seems to me to voice at last a long-felt and deeply resented wrong of my profession. In The Musical Parasite, Mr. Schauffler arraigns the people who are forever trying to steal a musician's wares and so hurt, impoverish, and cheapen him. None but we know what a universal conspiracy there is against us.

I know a violinist who had been victimized so often at a certain house that at last he went to dinner there without his violin. After the coffee and cigars the guests formed an expectant semi-circle and the hostess approached with her sweetest smile which soon changed to a frown when she discovered the truth, and my friend was treated like a dog for the rest of the evening. A few weeks later he was invited again, this time with a pointed postscript urging him not to forget the violin. My friend did not attend in person, but he sent his violin along in his place.

The musical critics have written much on musical matters, but strangely enough, never from the musician's standpoint as a human being. We hope that Mr. Schauffler will keep right on!

VIOLINIST.

Peekskill, N. Y., July 14, 1905.

Comparing Emperor and President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you allow me to comment with reference to the published speech of Poultney Bigelow in your issue of the 15th inst. He finds a number of characteristics common to President Roosevelt and Emperor William, and (presumably) entertains his Munich audience with their recital. With no wish to be boorish toward Germans it seems fair to point out that these same characteristics are common to hundreds if not thousands of men, and that it is impossible to compare a man whose eminence is due to his proven individual worth, and gradual rise under actual and trying conditions, with a ruler under the old régime. It is not only impossible to judge of what the latter could have accomplished under even conditions, but it is impossible to judge fairly of his real life owing to the necessity he finds of forbidding free discussion of himself. Anthropologically these two men can be classed together merely in the Caucasian race.

W. L. H.

Branford, Conn., July 16, 1905.

What Is the Matter with Kansas?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your leader about the failure of Mr. Lawson to enthuse the people of Kansas with his frenzied finance cure, you attribute this want of enthusiasm on their part to the betterment of their circumstances, having eradicated their former Populist theories. It makes a lot of difference whose ox is being gored.

This reminds me of a story once told by the French Baron Rothschild. The Baron had in his service a valet named Alphonse, a first-class valet but by convictions a "Red." Once a week he asked permission to attend the meetings of his Socialist lodge. Suddenly, the Baron noticed that Alphonse's request for an off night ceased, and inquiring the cause was informed that the valet's late Socialist colleagues had worked out a calculation that if all the wealth of France were divided up equally per capita each individual would be the possessor of two thousand francs.

"Monsieur," said Alphonse, "I have five thousand francs." So the valet ceased to be a Socialist, and on precisely the same principle the people of Kansas are not enthusing over Mr. Lawson.

H. SMITH.

Atlantic City, July 14, 1905.

International Morality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would that every newspaper in Christendom might give conspicuous space to your very forcible and highly commendable editorial on "International Morality." It cannot be too widely read or too seriously considered.

As said by Jefferson, "Moral duties are as obligatory on nations as on individuals," and "It is strangely absurd to suppose that a million human beings collected together are not under the same moral laws which bind each of them separately."

Guilt is indeed always personal, and to be silent regarding a public wrong is to be guilty of lending it the approval that goes with consent, and of being not merely an accessory to the wrongdoing, but a principal offender, since the Government is but our agent.

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, July 16, 1905.

Thanks for Saving a Girl's Life.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to thank a young gentleman in the name of my sister for saving her while in bathing in the Hudson this afternoon. She got beyond her depth in the water and was pretty nearly being carried away with the tide when he swam to her assistance and brought her back into shallow water, and left her without even waiting to let her thank him. All she noticed was that he had on an emblem which she thinks were Y. T. V. U., as she couldn't make out exactly because he disappeared right after.

JOHN STERNS.

New York, July 15, 1905.

"Any Light and Strong Soap Suds."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If you will change your suggestion of "Electric light and kerosene cure" for bugs to read "Any light and strong soapsuds," it will do just as well and be much cheaper. Insects cannot swim in soapsuds.

This knowledge will help some people to get rid of bugs.

A. H. O.

Jersey City, N. J., July 15, 1905.

Holmes on "Maryland, My Maryland."

From The San Francisco Bulletin.

Some years after "Maryland, My Maryland" was written by Mr. James R. Randall, Oliver Wendell Holmes wrote a kindly letter to Mr. Randall in which he expressed his regret that it had not been his fortune to give to the North in verse what Mr. Randall had given to the South in "Maryland, My Maryland."

SUBWAY VENTILATION AGAIN.

Warm Approval of Mr. Rice's Plan for Partitions Between Tracks.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have noted with interest what has now and then been said about the ventilation of the Subway, because I had occasion some years ago to investigate the subject in connection with some railroad tunnels before the Subway was even a promise.

I am glad to see this morning that Mr. Rice has consented to consider the practicability of partitioning the tunnel, to separate, as I understand, the trains moving in one direction from those going opposite. In one case I made a number of observations on the condition of the air in the Erie Railroad tunnel under Bergen Hill during the movements of trains moving in the same or opposite directions.

I found that when a train passed through the tunnel it carried its smoke with it always when it did not meet a train going the other way on the other track, even though there was the considerable space beside it over the said other track, except when there was a high wind blowing against it.

If east and west bound trains met in the tunnel, eddies to the rear of each were formed which destroyed entirely the sucking effect of the trains, and the tunnel was at once filled with dense atmosphere. I advised building a partition between the tracks, but it was never carried out, because of the cost, but the tops of the shafts were changed, which improved conditions somewhat.

No doubt fans and shafts could be installed that would completely ventilate the Subway, but it is doubtful if any one would care to meet the cost.

I believe myself that a partition through the middle of the Subway, separating the trains running in one direction from those running opposite, except at the stations, would secure sufficient ventilation at a far less expense, and make the Subway as comfortable as could be reasonably expected. This belief is supported by the character of the air in the Subway between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second Streets, where the opposite trains are separated.

With very few exceptions, humanity has always adopted the most troublesome and difficult way of securing a result, only to find out afterward that the simplest was the best.

CHARLES J. BATES.

New York, July 14, 1905.

Narrow Gangways on Steamers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a provision for safety in our excursion steamers that has not received sufficient attention and is not, I believe, a subject of present regulation. I refer to the gangplanks used in taking aboard and letting off the crowds. These passageways are far too narrow, and far too often placed in some location not quickly accessible when the boat is under way. Many of the gangplanks will accommodate only two persons abreast, and the disembarking results in a slow and painful process.

At any time the emergency of a quick landing and discharge of passengers at the nearest available pier may present itself. An expeditious exit is now absolutely impossible, owing to the narrow ways provided. It is impossible to discharge the full complement of the average sized excursion steamer in less than twenty-five minutes. Side gangways and gangplanks should be not less than 10 feet in width, a practicable breadth and one that would greatly increase the element of safety, far too weak even at the present time, not to mention the relief such a width would give from the present crowding, pushing, squeezing.

ANXIOUS.

New York, July 17, 1905.

Royal Arcanum Rates.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a member of the Royal Arcanum, and one interested in its welfare, I would beg to be permitted to make a suggestion as regards the new rates. I have faith in its officials and believe the committee appointed has studied up the matter carefully, but still it does not seem to give the old men a show. They are the ones who have built up the order, made it what it is to-day, and they should be fraternally protected in their old age.

It seems to me that an equitable way to treat these brothers or all those members at present of the age of sixty or over would be to allow them to keep up their present rate. All new members and those at present under sixty years of age should take one of the options as suggested by the Supreme Council.

By the new rates, and taking the attained age, I believe nearly every one is assessed something more than under the old rate. This should make up the deficiency at the end of the fiscal year. If not, then if found necessary why not call a special assessment to be met by the old brothers only, whose regular rates shall not be increased.

A YOUNG MEMBER.

Brooklyn, July 9, 1905.

Remarkable Record of the Scott Train.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The fast time recently made by the "Walter Scott Special" on the Santa Fé Railway is more remarkable than one would infer from the report as published in THE TIMES of July 11. It is there stated that the time made—from Los Angeles to Chicago in forty-four hours and fifty-six minutes—"is a trifle more than twelve hours faster than the time of the regular Santa Fé Limited." As a matter of fact, the schedule of the Limited from Los Angeles to Chicago—unless it has been changed within two months—is about sixty-six hours. This is an average of less than thirty-five miles an hour, including stops, whereas the recent special averaged not less than fifty miles an hour for the entire run—not a bad average for a distance of over 2,200 miles.

E. H. SEWARD.

Bethlehem, N. H., July 15, 1905.

Anent "Pop Goes the Weasel."

From The London Globe.

How many people know the meaning of the words "Pop goes the weasel" in the song? Many of us have probably regarded them as a meaningless tag, having some dim Cockney bearing on the animal. Such a bearing they have, but in an unexpected way. A writer in "Notes and Queries" affirms that the words refer to a purse made of weasel skin which opened and closed with a snap. This brings the line out of irrelevant jargon into the main sense—

> "Up and down the City Road,
> In and out the Eagle,
> That's the way the money goes—
> Pop goes the weasel."

The "popping" or snapping of the purse is declared to be the equivalent of "Bang went saxpence."

But this explanation is not, perhaps, so inherently probable as another which makes "weasel" a slang term for silver plate, prize cups, &c.—articles which, as the result of gadding in the City Road, were pawned, or "popped." This idea is repeated in a story of an Islington tailor who, through frequenting the Eagle, had to pop his "weasel," an instrument used in the cutting of cloth. Whatever the weasel may have been, the song went round the world, and many a boy in far-off Brazil or Ceylon received his first idea of London's streets in its reference to the City Road. The remains of the Grecian Theatre, where the song was first sung, disappeared only four or five years ago.

His Only Chance.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Little boy," said a gentleman, "why do you carry that umbrella over your head? It's not raining."

"No."

"And the sun is not shining."

"No."

"Then why do you carry it?"

"'Cause when it rains pa wants it and when the sun shines ma uses it, and it's only this kind of weather that I can get to use it at all."

STRANGE THINGS DO HAPPEN.

Two Instances That Arouse Skepticism When Told.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You are quite right as to the skepticism with which your anecdote (in to-day's TIMES) about the letter which was carried from an office on the eighteenth floor to an office on the twenty-first floor and then blew gently out of the window and back again to the office on the eighteenth floor from which it emanated will be received. Probably none will be found to believe in this story except those who have had somewhat similar experiences—or, I should say, a somewhat similar experience, for it is beyond the bounds of probability that more than one such event could happen to any individual during his lifetime.

Not many years ago one of the draughtsmen in my office on the twelfth floor of a building in the downtown district, this city, let slip from his table three paper tracings, each about 11 by 17 in size, and they calmly sailed out of the nearby window. Naturally he followed immediately to the window, as did I also, to see where the papers might land so that they might be recovered, as they were of considerable value. There they were sailing around like hawks away down below in and out among the chimneys of the neighboring five and six story buildings. Pretty soon one of them appeared to rise, and then another, and then the other, still describing circular or spiral-like orbits, slowly but surely returning to the level of our twelfth story window. As the first one swung round its orbit on our level the draughtsman reached out his hand, caught it, and brought it in. This we considered a great piece of good fortune, as at the worst we then stood to lose only two of the papers. Very soon, however, the second one, to our amazement, reached our level, still circling round and round, and it, too, was recovered in the same manner. As if this were not astounding enough, the third paper, following the same spiral track, was caught in the same way—all three papers having been recovered through the same window by which they blew out and having in the meantime traveled 100 to 150 feet away from it.

I have several times tried to entertain my friends with this remarkable little story, but the only result seems to have been to impeach my veracity and to injure my reputation, so of late years I have cut it out of my repertoire. But as a companion experience to the one narrated by you in to-day's issue it is hereby submitted hopefully and trustfully by the writer.

"TRUTH."

New York, July 8, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One stormy day last Winter I was struggling with an upraised umbrella against the wind in one of our downtown streets, when a sudden gust snapped the handle close to my hand and the umbrella went soaring up and out of sight over the adjoining buildings. With an imprecation I cast away the part of the handle that remained in my grasp, turned up my collar, and went my way. Three minutes later, having passed into the next street and being half way down the cross block, I saw my umbrella gently descending toward me. It dropped lightly at my feet, I picked it up, and when later I tried to tell of its adventures I was jeered at.

VERITAS.

New York, July 8, 1905.

Origin of Dog Days.

From The London Chronicle.

According to the generally accepted doctrine, the dog days begin on July 3 and end on Aug. 11, but there have been disputes as to every possible point about them. It was universally agreed that they were connected with the Dog Star, but which one? The real Dog Star, Sirius—or Procyon, the Little Dog? Then there were disagreements as to the particular astronomical performance of the star that fixed the dog days; as to their number, which varied in different estimates between thirty and fifty-four; and whether they were to be reckoned before, after, or around the star's performances. The forty settled on precede the rising of Sirius with the sun. A belief grew up that in these days dogs went mad, but terrestrial dogs have really nothing to do with it. The original belief was that the star and sun together brought intense heat and all sorts of plagues.

How Paul Jones Countered.

From The London Chronicle.

"What! Paul Jones the pirate!" must have been the shocked reflection of many an honest Briton on hearing that the United States was about to pay belated honors to the famous "renegade." He himself, by the way, rather neatly countered the English Government's denunciation of him as a pirate. He replied that he had looked in the dictionary and found a pirate defined as "an enemy of mankind," and "as England was then at war with the whole of America, the greater part of Europe, and much of Asia, not to speak of a bit of Africa, she in point of fact came as near being the enemy of mankind as could well be conceived, and that England was therefore the pirate, and not Paul Jones."

Most Successful Assumption.

From The Boston Transcript.

Miss Amateur—How did I do? You know I was cast to the part of a society lady.

Mrs. Sage—You did splendidly. You acted just like a lady who has been used to the best society all her life—quite refined, you know. I don't see how you could do it. You're a born actress; that's what everybody said. You didn't appear one bit like yourself."

Of course Miss Amateur is delighted; but her face doesn't look it.

Her Unhappy Way.

From The Washington Star.

"That girl has an unfortunate idea of repartee."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "She has an idea that she is saying smart things when she is merely saying things that smart."

TORRIDITY.

Above, the tyrant sun alone;
Below, a waste of sizzling stone.
The wind, a waft of blighting heat
Along that furnace-flue, the street,
In dusty eddies whirled again
Brings no relief to panting men.
The asphalt, soft as viscid lead,
Reveals the print of every tread.

Now Fashion's naught and Comfort's all:
The long-forgotten parasol
Of pallid green is reared and spread
To guard the cautious, florid head
Of middle-age—and no one jeers;
The collar wilts and disappears;
The headgear smacks of ranch and farm;
The coat is worn upon the arm;
The waistcoat e'en the fop disdains,
And glad, unbuttoned freedom reigns.

The horses wear unstylish hats;
Yet, nice old beaus in snowy spats
Behind the clubhouse window, clean,
Correct, new-shaven, gaze serene
Through nonocle and julep-glass
Upon the humid throngs that pass
And make one own, with pained regret,
How doocid vulgar 'tis to sweat!

All hail the breezy palm-leaf fan!
All hail the hokey-pokey man!—
The buttermilk-dispensing maid!
All hail the "ice-cold lemonade!"
With kerchiefed throat and measured stride
We pace the cherished shady side
Observing Summer's golden rule,
(As well as mortal may,) "Keep cool!"
While wonted conversation lags
Along the city's fervid flags.
For human speech seems quite forgot
Save, "Gosh! ain't this all-fired hot!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

THIS RACE RIOT ENDS IN ONE GRAND LAUGH

Rent Collector Had to Leave a Colored Tenement Suddenly.

THEN POLICE WERE CALLED

And When the Great Wave of Blue Had Rolled In There Were No Heads to Beat.

Leo Rovere, who is in the real estate business and has an office at 119 Nassau Street, went yesterday afternoon to collect rents due by the colored occupants of the tenements at 412 and 414 West Thirty-ninth Street, which he says he owns.

Mr. Rovere made a call on the tenants last Friday, and to those who were in arrears he issued dispossess notices. Yesterday he called to see if it would be necessary to enforce them. All went well until he reached the second story of 412, where Josephine Tompkins has rooms. She is supposed to pay $14 a month. She said it wasn't worth 14 cents, and then hit Mr. Rovere.

"The next thing I heard," said Mr. Rovere afterward, to the police, "was my head hitting the stairs and finally the pavement."

Mr. Rovere denied that he sent in any police alarm, but about the same time this happened some one called up Police Headquarters and in a voice quivering with anger shouted:

"The whole west side is ablaze with race riots."

Immediately every precinct on the west side from Mercer Street to West One Hundred Street was ordered by telephone to send all available reserves to Thirty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue.

In view of the recent trouble in the colored district a little further uptown quick action was taken. Presently the downtown, uptown, crosstown, and elevated cars were pouring forth scores of policemen, some of whom were still buttoning up their coats, while others were loosening their night-sticks.

At Thirty-ninth Street, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues, a crowd of negroes were found in front of the Puritan Stables. At their head was Josephine Tompkins, making an inspired address on west side rentals. Inside the stables was Leo Rovere and a white workman who had gone to his assistance when he fell downstairs.

The colored woman was promptly arrested and taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, where she was held on a charge of assault. But still the police continued to pour in, until the lower colored district was like an armed camp. Inspector Flood had about twenty-five plain-clothes men dodging in and out, and himself was directing the manoeuvres of several hundred policemen, with Capt. John W. Cottrell of the Tenderloin as practical commander.

Although the affair did not get beyond the amusing stage, owing to the prompt action of the police, for a few minutes after the arrival of the bluecoats it looked as if it would take very little to precipitate a riot. The police were compelled to drive the colored people off the streets and keep the avenue crowd moving all the time, for not until the crowd began to understand that the trouble was mainly imaginary was tension relieved. Then a policeman laughed. The laugh settled the whole business. Presently everybody was laughing.

Inspector Flood, however, thought it wise to keep the reserves on the spot for nearly an hour after the unpleasantness. Later Commissioner McAdoo toured the district and approved the precautions of the Inspector. Last night there was a double patrol on every post between Ninth and Tenth Avenues and Thirty-eighth and Forty-second Streets.

After the reserves had departed, a colored woman entered the West Thirty-seventh Street Station and offered to bail out Mrs. Tompkins. She carried an alarm clock in one hand and led a bulldog.

While she was launching into a criticism of the police and their oppression, the alarm clock went off. The bulldog rushed in panic around in the station house with its tail between its legs and barking.

"Here you," shouted the Sergeant to the colored woman. "Stop that din. Stop the clock—the dog. Stop 'em both!"

"Aw!" cried the woman. "Ain't it nacheral for a lahm clock to go off at 10 o'clock. Ain't it nacheral foh a dawg to baak?"

The police were threatening to throw the woman, the alarm clock, and the dog into the street when the bell voluntarily stilled its tongue. The dog followed suit. Then there was silence, broken suddenly by a wild shriek of laughter. But the Tompkins woman was not bailed out.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

At Wistaria Grove last night Elsie Janis introduced an imitation of "The Girl in the Red Domino." The new-comers were the Marco Twins. Edith Blair replaced Dorothy Morton as Lady Longgreen in "When We Were 41." It was announced that Miss Morton was ill.

There was the usual good attendance at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden last night, where "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damm Family" are the attractions.

The new-comers at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Gardens were Ford & Gehrue and the Ten Eoilicking Girls. Mme. Adelaide Herrmann, the "Queen of Magic"; the Juggling McBans, Doherty Sisters, singers and dancers; Three Johnsons, Will Rogers, and the Lutz Brothers. The others were Ernest Hogan and his twenty-five Memphis Students, Rossi, The Girl from Coney Island, and Captain Bloom.

Julie Herne appeared yesterday in her own play, "Richter's Wife," at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. In the support was her sister, Crystal Herne. The play was first presented at a special matinee at the Manhattan Theatre.

Eddie Foy and Henry Lee were the leading entertainers at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre yesterday. Others were Moore & Littlefield, in "Change Your Act"; George Evans, Four Bard Brothers, and the Hickman Brothers.

"Dora Thorne" was the offering at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. Beatrice Morgan appeared in the title role. Others in the cast were James Wilson, Wallace Erskine, Dudley Hawley, and Mary Ryan.

Electric fans have been placed throughout the Eden Musee, so that the building is comparatively cool. New pictures of the Russian-Japanese conflict are being shown on the cinematograph.

The offering for the current week at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre is "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." The cast was headed by James Durkin and Grace Reals.

Keith's special attraction was the Williams and Walker Glee Club. Maude Harrison was also on the bill. Others were Bedini and Arthur, Donahue and Nichols, and the Four Livingstons.

At the Seaside Shows.

What Thompson & Dundy designate the "most pretentious parade Coney Island ever witnessed" was given yesterday. It included circus performers, warriors, Hindus, Japanese, and others from Luna Park.

Capt. Jack Bonavita of the Bostock wild animal show, who was badly lacerated by the lion Emperor in the arena Saturday night, was still unable to perform yesterday. He may be able to appear to-day.

Emma Carus is the star attraction at Percy Williams's Manhattan Beach Theatre this week. The extra feature is an act by Burt Leslie and Robert Daily. Others are Willy Zimmerman, Mozart's Monkeys, Millman Trio, Acosta Glose, and Marcus and Gartelle.

"The Original Kentucky Jubilee" is presented at the Will Conklin Theatre, Dreamland. It embraces a number of old plantation songs sung by genuine Southern darkies. The hippodrome races and the acts in the circus ring are nice attractions that are popular.

The Boer War management report fine business for the week. Another popular attraction at the beach is Thompson's Scenic Railway.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Mrs. Annie Yeamans has been engaged to play one of the leading parts in "Mary and John," the new comedy, at the Manhattan Theatre this Fall.

Ferry Corwey, the musical clown, has been added to the vaudeville performers at the Wistaria Grove.

Among the arrivals on the Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka yesterday were Nannette Comstock and Miriam Nesbitt.

BOWERY PATE DE FOIS GRAS.

When She Who Ordered It Got Ham and Eggs She Smote the Policeman.

The restaurant at 338 Bowery was filled with a sweltering crowd last night when a woman, not unattractive and well dressed, beyond the requirements of the Bowery, entered and with some difficulty found a seat. The scrutinized the bill of fare, written on the mirrors, and finally called the waiter.

"Wot is it, loidy?" he asked, respectfully, flicking twenty flies from the cloth which adorned the table.

"I want a nice cool portion of pate de fois gras," said the woman, "and be kind enough to hurry it up."

"All right, a plate of de phony grass," said the waiter.

The waiter ten minutes later plumped down in front of the woman a plate of ham and eggs.

"How dare you!" she shrieked. "Take it away!" But the waiter made no attempt to remove the dish, and called Manager August Schmultz.

"The ham, is it not good, yes?" asked Schmultz.

"It's good enough for you, you Dutchman," shouted the irate patron, and seizing it, she hurled it at his head. Schmultz ducked, and Policeman Smith, standing in the doorway to see why there was a row in Schmultz's, got it in the mouth.

"Here, that won't do," he said, not without temper. "You come on to the house with me." The woman did, and at the Mercer Street Station said she was Molly Neal, forty-one years old, of 23 Second Street.

"Many's the time I've ordered it at the Waldorf," she said, "and I had a right to order it on the Bowery."

She was held for disorderly conduct.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The marriage on Saturday, an account of which appeared in Sunday's TIMES, of R. H. Munroe Ferguson to Miss Isabella Selmes, came as a surprise to many, as no formal announcement of the engagement had been published and the knowledge of it and of the coming wedding was confined to the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple. Mrs. Ferguson, as Miss Selmes, made her début last Winter in New York society at a reception given for her by Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr. She speedily became known as one of the beauties of the Winter. She was one of the attendants at the wedding of Miss Eleanor Roosevelt to Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and has been prominent in the smartest functions of the Winter. Mrs. Selmes is a Southerner. She was Miss Martha M. Flandreau. She and her daughter, now Mrs. Ferguson, spent last Winter with the former's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin W. M. Cutcheon, in East Seventy-fifth Street. Mr. Ferguson has long been an intimate friend of the Roosevelt family and is connected in business with Douglas Robinson, brother-in-law of the President.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Norrie Sellar (Mrs. Sybil Sherman Ellis Hoffman) are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie at Newport.

***

Miss Alice Preston and her brother, George Preston, left Tuxedo yesterday for Newport, where they are the guests of Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Jr.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Philip Schuyler are booked to sail at an early date for Scotland.

***

Miss Rosalind Fish is the guest of Miss Anne Thompson and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson at their camp on the Upper St. Regis.

***

William Post is the guest of Louis Livingston at the Livingston camp in the Adirondacks.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., have Blossom Bungalow at Wawbeek on the Upper Saranac, and have their family with them.

***

The Gould family is largely represented at Lucerne. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and their several sons and daughters are staying at the National, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould and their two sons.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Rufus L. Sewall are also at Lucerne. Mrs. Sewall was Miss Virginia Evans, youngest daughter of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Cammann, Jr., and Miss Cammann are at the Pannaci inn, Seabright.

***

Mrs. Walden Pell and Miss Gertrude Pell are at the Meadow Club, Southampton, as are also Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are staying with the Leopold Rothschilds in London.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 17.—Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of Pembroke Jones, made her début at an afternoon tea given at Inchiquin to-day.

To-morrow afternoon Miss Pauline French, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos T. French, will be introduced at an afternoon tea at the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Stuyvesant Leroy.

Mrs. Thomas McKean gave a children's birthday party this evening at the Pinard cottage.

Mrs. Atherton Blight and Miss Evelyn Blight, who have just returned from Europe, arrived this evening at their cottage, on Bellevue Avenue.

Hamilton W. Cary has rented the Brockholst Cutting cottage, Wee Bush, and will arrive to-morrow for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr., Mrs. Shafter Howard, Yonkeer F. Van Der Hoeven, Alfred Hearne Norris, N. L. MacBride, and Edward Harding are registered at the Casino.

The first of the special lawn tennis tournaments arranged by Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Maude Wetmore will begin to-morrow morning on the courts of the Casino. It is to be a handicap tournament for ladies in singles. The players are Miss Maude K. Wetmore, Miss Anita Sands, Miss M. L. Moran, Miss Anna Sands, Miss Edna Barger, Miss Margaret Busk, Miss Ruth Twombly, Mrs. R. R. Livingstone, and Miss Cynthia Roche.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 17.—The yacht Edithia returned to New York to-day, and among those on board were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Hilliard, who will sail for Europe this month.

Those entertaining at the Casino to-day were Baron George Albert van Lingen and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. King of New York.

Paymaster General and Mrs. Harris of Washington are registered at the Casino.

Mr. Bonaparte Goes to the Berkshires.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Secretary Bonaparte left Baltimore to-day for Lee, Mass., with Mrs. Bonaparte, who will spend the rest of the Summer in the Berkshires.

"The Pearl and the Pumpkin" Played

BOSTON, July 17.—Klaw & Erlanger's new extravaganza, "The Pearl and the Pumpkin," was staged at the Colonial Theatre here to-night before a large audience. The book and lyrics are by Paul West and W. W. Denslow and the music by J. W. Bratton. The principal parts were taken by Edwin Stevens, Harry MacDonough, George Richards, Gertie Carlisle, Ida Hawley, and Ethel Johnson.

If you are a business man consult the situation wanted column on the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES. There you will find unsurpassed opportunity for obtaining competent office help.

It will pay you to look.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

THE HIGH WIRE MAN HAS LOST HIS NERVE

Coney Island Believes That Hill Will Never Perform Again.

HIS ILL BABY WORRIED HIM

Nearly Toppled Off His Lofty Perch Saturday and Yesterday—Doctor Thinks He'll Be All Right.

Down at Coney Island last night they said that Will Hill had "lost his nerve." The amusement men in Surf Avenue, in the amusement parks and the concert halls nodded heads affirmatively and said the inevitable had come. The subject of the discussion sat in his Neptune Avenue cottage with his four-months-old baby in his arms. He would "fool them all" he told his wife.

In all the performances of human skill and daring, no professional act, it is declared, surpasses Hill's. Twice a day he has climbed the 175-foot Luna Park tower and balanced himself on a slender wire which stretches 300 feet. In the centre he executed feats which have made spectators shudder. He hung suspended by one foot or by one arm, tied market baskets to his feet, danced and executed a cake walk; lay flat with arms and legs inert, sat comfortably on a chair with only its back legs on the precarious support; tied himself in a bag, with even head imprisoned, and scampered to and fro; and sometimes, when the wind permitted, carried bed and bed clothes, and spent a few minutes in apparently contented slumber nearly 200 feet from the ground.

There was no net and no life-saving apparatus below. A stumble, a loss of equilibrium, a broken clutch of hand or foot anywhere along the 300-foot line and nothing could have saved him.

Once lightning flashed along his wire, and he staggered, but kept his courage and his hold. Sometimes heavy winds disturbed him, and even circus men and women were solicitous. His wife has shunned the park.

On Saturday night he seemed several times about to topple from his perch, and his friends knew that something was wrong. At the end he failed to make the ladder journey from the tower to the ground and they found him in a state of collapse in his aerial dressing room.

"I can't understand it," he told them. "To-night for the first time in ten years I saw the earth below and thought of what might happen. Ten years ago I fell off a wire forty feet high and was nearly killed. My head is funny and I'm dizzy."

Then it was remembered that the baby had been ill for a month and that Hill had worried constantly over its condition. He had been absent from home only long enough to perform. At all other times he was at the baby's side.

Yesterday morning Hill climbed his tower for a private rehearsal. He had gone only ten feet on the wire when he became afraid again. He shuffled timidly back.

"I'm a wreck," he said when he reached the ground. "What will baby do without me?"

Dr. E. W. Lee spent two hours yesterday afternoon with the athlete.

"There is no physical derangement," he said. "Hill is suffering from temporary nervous exhaustion, which I attribute to worry over his child's condition. His daily feat keeps him in a state of high nervous tension. When in a normal mental condition he notices no ill effect. Worry has caused him to lose control of his equanimity of nerve force. Locomotive engineers, sea Captains, and others called upon to exercise constant extraordinary effort suffer like him. Bankers, whose business demands great mental strain, sometimes lose confidence and won't risk a dollar. Orators and actors fear to face an audience. It's a psychic condition whose cure rests largely with the victim. I will have Hill on the wire again before the week is over unless I greatly mistake my patient."

Coney Islanders, though, think they have watched Hill in the air for the last time.

CARNEGIE MAY GET YARDS.

Begins Foreclosure of a Mortgage in East Ninety-first Street Lots.

Andrew Carnegie has begun foreclosure proceedings which may result in his becoming the owner of a plot which now forms the backyards of the seven one-story buildings at the northwest corner of Madison Avenue and Ninety-first Street.

These properties, taken together, make up a plot 100 by 100, the buildings extending back only about thirty-six feet from the Madison Avenue front. When the owner, Daniel Gaffney, secured a loan from Mr. Carnegie, two years ago, he did not give as security the whole of his property, but only that part at the rear not covered by the buildings. This plot begins thirty-six feet west of Madison Avenue and measures 51 by 100.

Mr. Carnegie owns the adjoining property on the north side of Ninety-first Street, and the lots on the south side of the street, which adjoin his residence, at the Fifth Avenue end of the block.

SENATOR CLARK DOING WELL.

His Condition Surprisingly Good, Although There Is Still Danger.

Senator William A. Clark is surprising his physicians by his vitality after the operation performed Saturday afternoon for the removal of an abscess on the mastoid bone. This necessitated the chiseling away of a portion of his skull two inches long.

Every modern method of keeping the patient cool has been applied in his apartments at 175 West Fifty-eighth Street. Electric fans are so placed that there is a constant current of air.

Dr. James F. McKernon said last night that although the Senator was not yet out of danger, his condition was surprisingly good. He added that there was every reason to hope for his recovery.

Dr. James F. McKernon, after a late visit to Senator Clark last night, said that his patient had improved rapidly, and that if his progress continued he might be able to be out within a week. The physician said that the Senator had passed a very good day, and he did not think it would be necessary to see the patient until noon to-day.

Shriners' Outing at Dreamland.

The Nobles of the Mystic Shrine will have their outing at Dreamland, Coney Island, to-morrow. Mecca, Kismet, and Salaam Temples will be represented. The Shriners will leave on the steamboat Dreamland at Twenty-second Street, North River, at 1:15 in the afternoon. At the Coney Island pier the wearers of the fez and crescent will be met by Senator Reynolds and the united bands of the show place and will march to the main entrance escorted by the Arab patrol.

If You Are a Finder

you can find out to whom what you find belongs by looking in the Lost and Found Column on the last page of The New York Times.

It will pay you to look.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BABY SECRET SERVICE AGENT.

Gets a Cup from Roosevelt, Who Hopes Others May Be Encouraged.

OYSTER BAY, July 17.—President Roosevelt transacted less official business to-day than at any time since his arrival at Sagamore Hill. A torrid wave struck Oyster Bay, and the President spent the greater part of the day fighting the heat.

Assistant Secretary Benjamin F. Barnes, who took hold to-day, spent about an hour in the early evening with the President.

Secretary Loeb, who went away on his vacation yesterday, just before his departure was intrusted with a mission which was considered very important by President Roosevelt. A couple of days ago word came to Oyster Bay that there was a new boy in the family of Secret Service Agent Brzezinski. The President took as much interest in the information as though it had been an event of National or international importance. He instructed Mr. Loeb to make sure that a nice silver cup was ordered and sent to the youngest member of the Brzezinski family.

"It may encourage some of the other Secret Service men," President Roosevelt told Secretary Loeb.

According to the latest bulletin Theodore R. Brzezinski was standing the heat well

Arrangements with the exception of the day have been completed for the approaching visit to the President of the peace plenipotentiaries. The Navy Department has suggested and the President has approved the idea that the envoys be brought to Oyster Bay from New York on two cruisers. After the informal reception the plenipotentiaries will go aboard the Mayflower and Dolphin here, and will be taken to Portsmouth, N. H., with an escort of at least one cruiser, and perhaps two. Commander Cameron McR. Winslow, who has been ordered to command the Mayflower, which will be at the disposal of the envoys during their sojourn in the United States, will continue as the President's naval aid, notwithstanding his new command.

MISSES HAWTHORNE TO WED.

Two Granddaughters of the Late Novelist Engaged.

Mrs. Julian Hawthorne announces the engagement of her daughter, Beatrix Hawthorne, to Clifford Smyth, son of the late Joseph Kennedy Smyth of this city. The marriage will take place on Aug. 2.

Mrs. Hawthorne also announces the engagement of her daughter, Gwendolen Hawthorne, to Michael Andrew Mikkelsen, son of the Rev. Armund Mikkelsen of Sioux Falls, S. D. The wedding will take place on Sept. 2.

STOKES WEDDING TO-DAY.

Bridegroom's Brother Will Officiate—Couple Will Go to Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 17.—Anson Phelps Stokes's Summer home at Collender's Point is in course of preparation for the wedding of James G. Phelps Stokes and Miss Rose Pastor, which takes place to-morrow at noon at St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Noroton Point. One hundred or more friends of Mr. Stokes and Miss Pastor are expected as guests. Miss Pastor has been here several days, and her mother, brothers, and sisters arrived to-day.

The Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., brother of the bridegroom, will perform the marriage ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Louis French. The matron of honor will be Mrs. Henry Rauh of Indianapolis, a friend of Miss Pastor. The ushers will all be relatives of Mr. Stokes—his brothers I. N. Phelps Stokes and Harold Phelps Stokes, and his brothers-in-law, Robert Hunter and John Sherman Hoyt. Kellog Durland will be best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes will sail Wednesday for Europe. They will be absent two months, and will live in the lower east side of New York on their return.

WATER SCARCE IN BROOKLYN.

Streets Will Not Be Sprinkled Until Rain Replenishes Reservoirs.

Water Department officials now say that the condition of the water supply in Brooklyn is really serious. Already the pressure in the mains has been considerably reduced, and in some of the higher parts of the borough no water flows on the upper floors of houses.

The situation has been brought about by the scarcity of rain on the Long Island watershed. There have been local showers in the city, but out on Long Island there has been little or no rainfall since the middle of June.

Chief Engineer De Varona denied that the reservoirs are leaky or that the supply plant generally is in bad shape.

"The trouble is that an extension of the system is needed for the growing Borough of Brooklyn," he said. "If we could extend the driven-well system into Suffolk County the supply would be adequate to Brooklyn's needs for an indefinite time."

With a view to husbanding the supply in the reservoirs, the Street Cleaning Department was requested yesterday to discontinue the use of sprinklers in the streets.

RESTORES PEOPLE'S BANK.

Circuit Judge Dissolves the Receivership of the St. Louis Institution.

ST. LOUIS, July 17.—Judge McElhinney of the St. Louis County Circuit Court to-day dissolved the receivership of the People's United States Bank, and discharged Selden P. Spencer, who was appointed at the request of the Secretary of State of Missouri.

The court held that the receiver had been appointed on representations which were based by the State Secretary on his impression of the conditions prevailing at the bank, and not on facts secured by a thorough investigation.

Bradley Receiver for Devlin's Bank.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 17.—J. T. Bradley was notified from Washington by T. P. Kane, Acting Controller, to-day that he had been appointed permanent receiver of the First National Bank of this city, of which J. J. Devlin is the principal stockholder.

THE WEATHER.

W[illegible] 17.—A well-marked hea[illegible] over the interior valleys and [illegible] Coast districts north of the Caro[illegible]. Temperatures were experienced [illegible] Middle West and the Ohio Val[illegible] hot weather has spread eastward [illegible] Atlantic during the last twenty-four hours. To-night at 8 o'clock the temperature in New York City was 90 degrees, and it ranged from 85 to 98 throughout Southern New England and Middle Atlantic States, as well as the Ohio Valley.

For Tuesday and Wednesday high temperatures will continue generally east of the Mississippi, with little or no rain.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh west; on the South Atlantic Coast light south; on the Gulf Coast mostly fresh southeast to south; on the lower lakes slight southwest; on the upper lakes fresh south, with occasional thunder squalls.

Steamers departing Tuesday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, with continued high temperatures, light west to southwest winds.

New England, fair and continued warm Tuesday and Wednesday, light west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair Tuesday and Wednesday, continued high temperatures, light to fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
8 A. M.	71	71	4 P. M.	84	96
6 A. M.	69	70	6 P. M.	81	94
9 A. M.	73	78	9 P. M.	80	86
12 M.	79	90	12 P. M.	77	81

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 82; corresponding date 1904, 77; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The thermometer registered 74 degrees at 8 A. M. and 90 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 95 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 70 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 82 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

LARNED AND WRIGHT TAKE TENNIS FINAL

Americans Outplay Australasians in Brilliant Matches.

ENGLISH DEFENDERS NAMED

Defeat of Brookes by Wright Yields Remarkable Contest on Queens Club Courts.

LONDON, July 17.—Beals C. Wright and William A. Larned, the Americans, won the singles matches against Norman E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding, the Australasians, at the Queen's Club to-day in the finals for the Dwight F. Davis International Lawn Tennis Trophy, securing two out of the three points necessary to take them into the challenge round at Wimbledon next week.

Should Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright win the doubles against the Antipodeans to-morrow the question of the finals will be settled. If the Australasians win they will still have to defeat both Larned and Wright in the remaining singles.

The match between Wright and Brookes to-day displayed nothing short of phenomenal tennis. Both played at the top of their form, and it was only a question of endurance. The American won after two and a half hours of play under a strong sun without a rest. Sixty-six games were necessary before a decision was reached.

In the first set there were six deuce games, and in the twenty-first game deuce was called six times. Both men played fast and hard tennis throughout, and it was conceded that no such match was ever witnessed at the Queen's Club, where a big gallery, including many Americans, cheered both the winner and the loser to the echo.

Wright played a slightly better head game and had more endurance than Brookes. Wright's net game was particularly brilliant, and he killed the ball more often than his opponent, who is himself noted for his net work.

Larned's match with Wilding fell flat after the big contest, but Larned captured three straight sets without apparently letting himself out.

The English team to defend the international trophy was finally chosen to-day. S. H. Smith and H. L. Doherty will defend in the singles, while H. L. Doherty and R. F. Doherty will defend in the doubles, with Frank L. Riseley in reserve. The summary:

International Championship Singles.—United States vs. Australasian Tie—William A. Larned, United States, beat A. F. Wilding, Australasia, 6—3, 6—2, 6—4; Beals C. Wright, United States, beat Norman E. Brookes, Australasia, 12—10, 5—7, 12—10, 6—4.

GEN. F. E. PINTO DEAD.

Only Surviving Officer of the First New York Who Served in Mexico.

Gen. Francis E. Pinto, who was the only surviving commissioned officer of the First Regiment, New York Volunteers, which served with distinction in the Mexican War, died yesterday at his home, 105 State Street, Brooklyn, in his eighty-third year. He had been in failing health for some time.

Gen. Pinto was in business at 136 Liberty Street. In recent years he had not taken a very active part in the concern of which he was the head, the business being carried on by his sons, one of whom is President and Director of several mining companies with offices at 35 Wall Street.

A close friend of Capt. Mayne Reid during the lifetime of that famous writer of romance, Gen. Pinto was something of a writer himself. He compiled a book of memoirs of the Mexican war. He was one of the party which pursued Santa Anna in advance of the whole United States Army from Cerro Gordo.

Gen. Pinto, while at Chalco, with the army, also overheard the angry words between Gens. Worth and Scott over the supposed disobedience of Worth to an order issued by Scott.

Gen. Pinto was with the storming party which placed the first flag—which happened to be the flag of the City of New York—on the walls of Chapultepec. He entered the army as a Second Lieutenant in the New York Volunteers. He was brevetted a Captain, and later, when he raised a regiment for service in the civil war, he was made a Brigadier General. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution and of the Military Order of Foreign Wars.

Commander Peary at Portland.

PORTLAND, Me., July 17.—Commander R. E. Peary and Mrs. Peary, after a brief visit to Boston, arrived here to-day from New York. Commander Peary has business matters to attend to in this city, and as soon as they are transacted he will leave for Sydney, C. B., where he will join the Roosevelt and proceed toward the north pole.

Because every piece of office furniture I sell cannot be bettered in this city it does not mean that my prices are exorbitant.

It will pay any business man who has an office to come to my store and see.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,

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Telephone 1299 Spring.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

ANDREWS—DECKER.—At Lucerne, Switzerland, on July 15, Lillian V. Andrews and Dr. James W. Decker.

FERGUSON—SELMES.—On Saturday, July 15, 1905, at Locust Valley, L. I., by the Rev. Dr. Munro, Isabella Dinsmore Selmes to Robert H. Munro Ferguson, both of New York.

50 YEARS IN TRINITY CHURCH.

Miss Elizabeth Hyatt, Who Taught a Sunday School Class, Is Dead.

Miss Elizabeth Hyatt, for over fifty years a Sunday School teacher in Trinity Church, died on Sunday at Trinity Hospital in Varick Street of heart disease.

Miss Hyatt lived with her sister at 301 West Twentieth Street, where she conducted a dressmaking establishment. She came to this country from England. During the fifty years that she taught in Sunday school she is not known to have missed a Sunday. The funeral will take place from Trinity Chapel in Twenty-fifth Street on Wednesday morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edwin Tracey Greaves.

Edwin Tracey Greaves died yesterday of kidney disease in the Harlem Hospital, after a short illness.

He was a son of Edwin Greaves, and was born in 1859 in Wales. Mr. Greaves did his first newspaper work on The Hartford (Conn.) Times, of which paper he afterward was the city editor. About 1885 he came to New York to the staff of THE NEW YORK TIMES. He secured for his paper the first story of the cannibalism practiced in the Greely arctic expedition.

From THE TIMES Mr. Greaves went to The World as night editor. He was also for a time London correspondent of that paper. When The Evening World was started he became its first city editor. Later he was managing editor of The Philadelphia North American, and a member of The Ledger staff. Returning to New York he engaged in special work, which occupied his time until his death except for a short time when he was Sunday editor of THE TIMES, and another interval as city editor of The Journal.

Mr. Greaves leaves a widow. His father and mother and his brother, Arthur Greaves, city editor of THE TIMES, also survive him.

Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Monell.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, July 17.—Mrs. Caroline Elizabeth Monell died at her home, in Fishkill Landing, to-day in her ninetieth year. She was the granddaughter of John Adams, second President of the United States, and President Adams wrote a congratulatory letter and a poem on her birth. She was a daughter of the late John Peter Dewint, and first married Andrew Downing, who laid out the public grounds at Washington. He perished in the Henry Clay disaster, July 28, 1852. She later married John J. Monell.

Obituary Notes.

Lieut. Commander FRANK BOUGHTER, United States Navy, died at the Naval Hospital in Philadelphia yesterday. The body will be taken to Lebanon, Penn., for burial.

JOHN C. BAETJER, President of the United Singing Societies of Hudson County, N. J., died at his home, 74 Bowers Street, Jersey City, on Sunday of heart disease, with which he was stricken the previous evening while presiding at the society's monthly meeting. He was sixty-five years old and came from Germany. He first settled in Hoboken and was one of the founders of the Arion Society of that city. He leaves a widow.

Gen. Lafayette Kissed Her.

PATERSON, July 17.—Mrs. E. A. R. Close, who had lived in Paterson for ninety-three years, died yesterday at her home, 307 Fair Street, from a stroke of paralysis. She well remembers Gen. Lafayette's visit to Paterson and used to delight in telling that he had kissed her and other young women who assisted in receiving him.

Adolf Frentzel Dies in Berlin.

BERLIN, July 18.—Adolf Frentzel is dead. For many years he was a prominent figure in the Berlin financial world and was a Director of several banks. Emperor William, in pursuance of his policy of giving larger recognition to the commercial classes, appointed Herr Frentzel in 1897 to a seat in the Prussian House of Lords.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Haberdashery.

A complete stock of Bathing and Swimming Suits.

Bathing Suits with quarter sleeves, made of fine quality, navy blue or black worsted.

Swimming Suits, — navy blue, grey or black, with colored wool or silk borders,—or white sleeveless shirts with black trousers.

Sizes from 32 to 50 inches.

These are extra heavy in the large sizes.

2.50 to 6.00

On July the 18th.

Plain and striped Bathing Suits.

Various colors.

1.50

Value 2.50 and 3.50

Twenty-third Street.

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UNEQUALLED CANDIES

TO YOUR

FAMILY OR FRIENDS

IN THE COUNTRY

The one Gift appreciated by everybody

If you can't take it, we will send anywhere by Mail or Express

STORES AT

863 Broadway, bet. 17th & 18th Sts.

152 Broadway, at Liberty St.

469 Broadway, at Grand St.

21 West 42d St., near Fifth Ave.

508 Fifth Ave., near 42d St.

BROOKLYN

885-7 Fulton St. and 458 Fulton St.

'PHONE CONNECTION

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 16, John Ackerman, aged 80 years 7 months and 16 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel H. Dodd, 37 Washington St., East Orange, on Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.

CODDINGTON.—At Passaic, N. J., Monday, July 17, Henry K. Coddington.

Funeral from his late residence, 38 Hamilton Av., on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

CROWELL.—At his home, Clifton, States Island, on Sunday evening, July 16, 1905, Ellis B., son of the late Dr. Crowell and Ann Guyon Mundy.

Funeral services at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, S. I., on Wednesday, July 19, at 2:30 P. M.

HATCH.—At New Rochelle Saturday, July 15, Marie Van Liew, beloved wife of William Denison Hatch, Jr., and daughter of Henry A. and Ella H. Van Liew.

Funeral services at her late residence, Davenport Neck, New Rochelle, Tuesday morning, July 18, at 10 o'clock.

HYATT.—On Sunday, July 16, 1905, Elizabeth Hyatt, for over fifty years a Sunday school teacher of Trinity Church.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

LAWRENCE.—Suddenly, Gwynn Lawrence, beloved daughter of Isaac and Lee Gwynn Lawrence.

Funeral services Tuesday, July 18, at 10 A. M., at her late residence, 15 East 90th St. Interment private.

MONELL.—At Fishkill-on-Hudson, July 17, Caroline E. De Windt, widow of John J. Monell, in the 89th year of her age.

Funeral at residence Wednesday, July 19, at 5 o'clock.

MULVEY.—In Providence, R. I., on the 14th inst., Catharine T., wife of John J. Mulvey and daughter of the late Owen and Frances O'Brien.

PINTO.—On Monday, July 17, 1905, at his late residence, 105 State St., Brooklyn, Gen. Francis E. Pinto, age 82 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PRODDOW.—Ella Frances Voorhies, widow of Robert Proddow and daughter of John S. Voorhies, deceased, on Monday, July 17, 1905.

Funeral services at 104 Montague St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday afternoon, July 19, 1905, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

REEDER.—At his residence, 529 West 142d St., on Monday, July 17, 1905, Donald Marchand Reeder, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral private.

REGAN.—On July 17, Anna, widow of Daniel Regan.

Funeral from late residence, 426 East 52d St., Manhattan, Wednesday, July 19, at 9:30 A. M. Requiem mass at 10 A. M., Church of St. John the Evangelist, 55th St. and 1st Av.

RICKER.—In Atlanta, Ga., July 1, Emma Augusta, daughter of Arnold H. and the late Ruth M. Whipple of Providence and widow of Hiram T. Ricker.

STEDMAN.—At her residence in Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y., on Saturday, July 15, 1905, Laura Hyde Woodworth, wife of Edmund C. Stedman.

Funeral services at the residence, Bronxville, on Tuesday

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$1,200,000
Omaha Electric Light & Power Co

First Mortgage 5 Per Cent Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1903 Due July 1, 1933

Optional at 105 and interest on or after July 1, 1908

The Omaha Electric Light & Power Company controls the entire electric light and power business in the cities of Omaha and South Omaha (with the exception of a small amount of power in Omaha) and also the gas, electric light and power business in Council Bluffs, through the ownership of 99 per cent. of the capital stock of the Citizens Gas & Electric Company of that city, thus serving a population in excess of 170,000.

The Company and its predecessors have paid annual dividends of 5 per cent. on the preferred stock for the past fifteen years. The management of the Company is controlled by interests closely identified with the the General Electric Company.

THE ABOVE BONDS ARE, IN THE OPINION OF COUNSEL, SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE PROPERTY RIGHTS AND FRANCHISES OF COMPANY.

Price 102 and Interest, netting 4⅞ per cent

COMPLETE CIRCULAR UPON REQUEST

N. W. HARRIS & CO

BANKERS

Pine Street, Corner William

CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

Guaranty Trust Company

OF NEW YORK

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING

Capital, $2,000,000 | Surplus, $5,500,000

Travelers going to Europe should not fail to secure our

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Available in all parts of the world.

American Malting Company

PROPOSED REDUCTION AND READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL.

New York, July 6, 1905.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

The undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large amount of each class of stock of the Company, with the approval of the Board of Directors, to act as a committee under an agreement dated July 6th, 1905, which is deposited with The Standard Trust Company of New York, to carry into effect the following proposed plan for the reduction and readjustment of capital:

The readjusted capital is to be about $15,000,000 of stock, to be divided and distributed as follows:

Preferred stock, having a preference as to assets as well as dividends, dividend rate to be limited to four per cent. for two years and to six per cent. thereafter, preferred as to dividends and assets, cumulative from October 1, 1905, dividends payable semi-annually, to be issued in exchange for existing preferred stock at 62	$8,952,800
Common stock to be issued in exchange for existing common stock at 44	5,896,000
Total to be issued to existing stockholders	$14,848,800
To remain in the treasury:	
Preferred stock (about)	47,200
Common stock (about)	104,000
Total	$15,000,000

The Committee have agreed to act without compensation. Stockholders desiring to participate in the plan should become parties to the agreement by depositing their stock certificates, indorsed for transfer in blank, with **The Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City, on or before August, 15, 1905.** Certificates of deposit will be issued by said trust company in such denominations as the depositing stockholders may designate. Copies of the plan and agreement have been mailed to each stockholder of record at his last known address, and may also be obtained by stockholders at the office of said trust company.

JOHN G. JENKINS,
ROBERT C. MARTIN,
HENRY DE COPPET,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
WILBERFORCE SULLY,
LOUIS L. STANTON,
} Stockholders' Committee.

San Luis Mining Company

27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

Capital Stock, $2,250,000.

Par value of shares, $10.

Mines Situated in State of Durango, Mex.

Already with but a small percentage of its immense mining property in operation the Company is earning more than 12 per cent. upon its entire capitalization.

The earnings for the time being, together with the proceeds of the Treasury stock now offered for sale, are going into betterments, but the entire earnings, largely increased by these betterments, will soon be available for dividends.

The stock is offered for subscription at $6 a share, but the price is liable to be advanced at any time without notice.

It is believed by many successful and experienced investors to be the best investment on the market today. MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FILE CABINETS, BREEDER BUCKETS, ETC.—Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State St., New York, July 18, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M. July 25, 1905, for furnishing above-mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. ALFRED ANDERSON, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

GENERAL DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 17, 1905.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, for the sale of 200,000 pairs of light weight cotton stockings, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., August 16, 1905. All information furnished on application. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned. J. M. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 17, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 7, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

RIDER AND DRIVER PUBLISHING CO. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Rider and Driver Publishing Co. will be held at the office of the company, 1,123 Broadway, at 12 M. July 26, 1905.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
12 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.

BY ORDER OF GUARDIAN.

25 shs. American Express Co.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

$38,500 Hopewell Electric Light, Heat, Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. S. F. Bonds; $15,000 have Aug., 1903, Coups. on and $23,500 have Feb'y, 1904, Coups. on.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$861,000 Hudson Valley Ry. 1st Con. Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, July, 1905, Coupon on.
60 shs. Reed & Barton Corporation, (Hypd.)
$5,000 National Novelty Corp. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1933.
500 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
10 shs. National Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
25 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
100 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
20 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. Prefd.
40 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.
100 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Prefd.
32 shs. National City Bank of B'klyn.
$60,000 The Cross Country R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
12 shs. Electric Boat Co. Prefd.
$10,000 Pittsburg-Wheeling Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon & Cin. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1921. (Hypd.)
150 shs. Robert H. Reid & Co.
30 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$1,000 Belleville & Carondelet R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bd., 1923.
$5,000 Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910, 1911.
$1,000 Ind., Dec. & West R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bd., 1935.
$2,000 Jefferson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1969.
$6,000 Long Island R. R. (North Shore) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
2 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. People's Trust Co.
11 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
752 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corpn. Prefd.
1,128 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corpn. common.
500 shs. U. S. Shipbuilding Co. Prefd.
500 shs. U. S. Shipbuilding Co. common.
$15,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1928.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking Corpn.
$1,500 Pitts., Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$3,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1928.
10 shs. Greenwich Bank.

Northern Securities Company,

26 LIBERTY STREET,

New York, July 7th, 1905.

Owing to the closing of the stock transfer books of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY and of the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY for the payment of the respective dividends of those Companies on August 1, 1905, the distribution of assets by this Company under its circular of March 22d, 1904, will necessarily be suspended from July 18th to August 2d, inclusive.

Holders of stock of this Company who desire to receive prompt payment of above dividends, as well as of the dividends already accrued upon the stocks of the said railway companies, should deposit their stock at this office on or before July 18th, 1905.

EDWARD T. NICHOLS, Secretary.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 17.—Interest in the trading on the local exchange to-day was divided between a slump in National Biscuit preferred from 115 at the close Saturday to 112 before noon and a strong market for Chicago Subway shares, with a new high record price around 75¾.

The break in Biscuit apparently is the result of fright on the part of stockholders who have received recent circulars, anonymous and otherwise, attacking the present management of the Biscuit Company and advising the sale of its securities. This started some time ago and followed pool manipulation of the preferred stock to above 120. The common stock was weak around 90, although it compared favorably in point of strength with the preferred issue. In New York the preferred sold early at 114.

In Subway there was a continuation of the market broadening by inside interests with the result that there appeared to be more outside "tailing on" to the movement. The Street does not expect to see the charges of forgery against Wheeler et al. taken up again, and for that reason is more inclined to participate in the speculation. Other stocks were dull. Title and Trust went at 103½. Quaker Oats eased from 90 to 89, and Western Stone sold at 33.

Afternoon trading brought a further dip in Quaker Oats common to 87. Brick firmed to 59. Subway met liberal profit taking and sold back to 75.

Sales on the Exchange to-day:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
700	American Can	11¼	11	11¼
10	Chicago Edison	160	160	160
3,600	Chicago Subway	75⅝	75	75½
160	Chicago Title & Trust	103½	103½	103½
64	Diamond Match	140	140	140
150	Illinois Brick	59	58⅝	59
067	National Biscuit	60¾	60	60
1,080	National Biscuit pf	114	112	112
25	National Carbon	63	63	63
250	Quaker Oats	90	87	87
2	Quaker Oats pf	97	97	97
50	South Side L	95	95	95
40	Swift & Co.	107¼	107¼	107¼
50	United Boxboard pf	104	104	104
150	Western Stone	33	32½	33

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BONDS.

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co

BANKERS.

Conservative Investments

LIST ON REQUEST.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

27 WILLIAM ST., COR. EXCHANGE PLACE,

Chicago NEW YORK Boston

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM

BANKERS,

40 Wall Street, NEW YORK. Land Title Building, PHILADELPHIA.

Investment Securities.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,

BANKERS,

27 AND 29 PINE STREET,

Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.

71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK

Branch office

Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

N.W.HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS

BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.

49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia. Chicago. San Francisco.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 20 Nassau St., New York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,

100 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.

BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

KINNICUTT & POTTER,

Members New York Stock Exchange

Investment Securities

1 NASSAU ST., Cor. Wall, New York.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS

1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 17.—Practically all the trading to-day was in bonds. West Virginia Central 6s were off at 110. Atlantic Coast Line new 4s certificates sold up ½ per cent., at 94½. The stock list was very quiet. Seaboard new common held its price of 25½ for 325 shares and Seaboard rights were easier. On the second call there was some improvement in the volume of business. Georgia and Alabama Consolidated 5s were especially strong and active, sold liberally up to 111¼, a gain of ¼ per cent. United Railways 4s recovered ¼ of the morning's loss and sold up to 93¾. Richmond Traction 5s and Alabama Coal and Iron 5s each gained ⅛ per cent. Maryland Telephone general mortgage 5s were weak, and sold 1 per cent. off, at 78½. Stocks were neglected.

Shares, 15; bonds, $206,500.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,200	A. C. L. R. R. new 4s	94½	94¼	94½
1,000	Carolina Central 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼
29,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111¼	111	111¼
1,000	Seaboard 4s	89½	89½	89½
1,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
6,000	West Va. Central 6s	110	110	110
11,000	Balt., S. & Ches. 4½s	97	97	97
11,000	United Railways 4s	93¾	93½	93¾
2,000	Lake Roland Ry. 5s	120	120	120
1,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	90¾	90¾	90¾
4,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83	83	83
25,000	Maryland T. 5s, g. m.	79½	78½	78½

STOCKS.

8	Nat. Exchange Bank	175	175	175
5	Third Nat. Bank	122	122	122
2	Farm. & Mer. Bank	55	55	55
80	Seaboard rights	1⅝	1½	1½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 17.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
5	Crucible Steel	10¾	10⅝	10⅝
16	Crucible Steel pf	68	68	68
114	Ind. Brew. pf	40	39½	40
400	Lustre	27	24½	27
115	Mfrs. L. & H.	34½	34¼	34½
100	Marsden	4	4	4
40	Ohio Fuel	39¼	37½	39¼
1,200	Ohio Tel.	28¢	27¢	27¢
50	Phila. Co.	43½	43½	43½
10	Pitts. Brew.	26½	26½	26½
55	Pitts. Brew. pf	47¾	47½	47½
1,676	Pitts. Coal pf	57	55¾	55¾
40	Pitts. Oil & Gas	56	56	56
10	Fitts. Plate Glass	122¾	122¾	122¾
94	Sewer Pipe	36	36	36
350	Ton. Exp.	$5.53	$5.50	$5.53
505	Un. Copper	30¼	30	30¼
23	U. S. Steel	34½	34½	34½
104	U. S. Steel pf	102¾	101½	102¾
10	West. Air Brake	146¾	146¾	146¾

BONDS.

$15,000	I. Brew. 6s	106	106	106
1,600	P. Brew. 6s	112	112	112

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Market Practically Confined to a Few Active Issues.

Sharp Decline in Greene Gold—Chicago Subway Active at Highest Point Yet Reached—United Copper Strong.

Only three or four stocks were active in the outside market yesterday, and the movements in these were very irregular. The two most conspicuous issues were Greene Gold and Chicago Subway, the latter by reason of its activity at the highest level yet recorded for the stock and the former because of a 2 point decline which came near cutting the price of the stock in two. There were no specific developments, so far as any were revealed yesterday, which accounted for the sudden decline in Greene Gold, although the payment of the dividend on Saturday was followed by the same intimations that the dividend had not been earned as have recently been current concerning the previous dividends paid by the company. United Copper again sold up to 30 and closed at the highest. The preferred was relatively dull and not much changed in price. Apart from the few active issues the session was devoid of interesting price changes.

***

The principal transactions in 100-share lots reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
900	American Can	11¼	10⅝	11
100	American Can pf	68	68	68
88	Am. Writing Paper	4½	4½	4½
200	Arizona Con. Mining	30½	30½	30½
1,500	Bay State Gas	⅞	⅞	⅞
20,000	Chicago Subway	75¾	74⅝	75¾
2,200	Granby Copper	6¾	6¼	6¼
3,300	Greene Con. Copper	22⅝	21½	21⅝
25,000	Greene Con. Gold	5½	3½	3⅝
100	Inter. Rapid Transit	202⅝	202½	202⅝
400	Inter. Mer. Marine pf	29⅝	29½	29½
500	Mackay Cos.	40⅞	40½	40½
500	Mines Securities	1⅝	1⅝	⅝
800	Mitchell Mining	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	New Orleans Rys.	34½	34½	34½
600	Northern Securities	172	171½	171¾
23	Nor. Sec., (stubs)	287½	275	273
10	Phoenix Securities	2¼	2¼	2¼
6	Standard Oil	617	615	617
400	Tennessee Copper	30	28½	30
4,000	United Copper	30	29¼	30
1,200	United Copper pf	73¾	73	73¼
300	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf	90½	90½	90½
300	White Knob Copper	⅞	13-16	13-16

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Writ. Paper 5s	87	87	87
£81,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i	89	88¼	88⅝

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 17. Bid.	Asked.	July 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11	11¼	11	11¼
American Can pf	68	68¼	67¾	68½
American Chicle	122	127	122	127
American Chicle pf	97	99	98	100
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1½
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4½
Am. Writing Paper pf	28½	29½	28¼	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87	87½	86⅞	87
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	29½	30½	29½	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	79	81	79	81
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6¾	7	6¾	7
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68	...	68	...
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	65	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	4	3¼	4
Central Foundry pf	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	73½	73¾	71½	72⅝
Con. Refrigerating	6⅝	7½	6¾	7½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2¼	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	22	26	22	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	...	10	...	10
Douglas Copper	...	7	...	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	19	17	19
Electric Vehicle pf	24	28	25	26½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	½	¾	½	¾
Greene Con. Copper	21⅝	21¾	22	22¼
Greene Con. Gold	3¼	3⅝	5¼	5½
Guggenheim Explora'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	20	25	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	26½	28	24	25½
Havana Tobacco pf	34	39	32	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	75	81	75	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	12¾	13	12½	12¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	29¾	29¾	28½	29
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78½	79¾	78½	78¾
International Salt	24	27	25½	27
International Salt 5s	62	67	62	67
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
International Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106¾
Iron Steamboat, new	1	2	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Cos.	40⅝	40¾	40½	40⅞
Mackay Cos. pf	74	74¼	73	74
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3⅛	2¾	3⅛
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6½	6¾	6½	6⅞
Montreal & Boston	⅜	½	⅜	½
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8	8¼	8¼	8¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	90	95	90	95
North. Securities stubs	282½	287½	282½	289½
Northern Securities	170½	172	171½	172¾
Otis Elevator	56	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf	106	109	106	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	½	⅛	½
Phoenix Securities	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	...	142	...
Royal Bak. Powder pf	107½	100	107	109
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	26	25⅞	26
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	89	90	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	56	55¼	56⅝
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	9	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	30	32	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	78	78½	78	78½
Standard Oil	615	620	617	620
Tennessee Copper	27	28¼	27	28
Tintic Mining	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	12⅜	13¾	13	13½
Trenton Potteries	19	19	19	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf	115	120	115	120
Union Type. 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	29¾	30	29	29¾
United Copper pf	72	74	73	73½
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80¼	79¼	80¼
United Lumber 1st 5s	15	...	15	...
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	72	70	72
White Knob Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¾	2¼	2¾

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

Brook R T 5s..... 1
Bur, C R & N, col trust 5s 1⅛
Ches & O 6s, 1911..1¼
Phil, Balt & W 4s..2¼
So Ry, Mob & O 4s..1½

DECLINED.

Chi Term Trans 4s, coupon off 1
U S Real & Imp 5s..1

Total sales July 17, 1905..... $2,489,000
From Jan. 1, 1905..... 620,184,700
Corresponding date last year..... 847,368,200

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
1st week July	$60,361	61,596	$53,721
ANN ARBOR—			
Mileage	222	222	222
2d week July	31,159	33,727	34,807
From July 1	70,771	74,149	73,692
CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC—			
Mileage	336	336	336
1st week July	120,752	121,097	124,500
GULF & SHIP ISLAND—			
Mileage	230	261	261
1st week July	41,315	35,799	36,050
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT—			
1st week July	101,684	89,237	87,802
Jan. 1 to July 7	2,260,350	2,124,207	1,995,944
DETROIT UNITED for June—			
Gross	457,898	407,562	381,900
Exp. and tax	266,530	240,797	222,797
Net	191,368	166,825	159,103
Other income	3,624	3,755	3,035
Total income	194,992	170,610	162,138
Charges	93,364	90,075	82,822
Surplus	101,628	80,535	79,316
Gross, 6 mos	2,323,351	2,068,812	2,011,488
Exp. and tax	1,434,023	1,345,515	1,217,488
Net, 6 mos	889,328	718,297	794,000
Other income	22,626	21,507	22,700
Total income	911,954	739,804	816,700
Charges	558,924	533,444	490,765
Sur., 6 mos	358,030	206,360	326,935
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS for May—			
Gross	1,367,738	1,331,847	1,355,285
Exp. and tax	1,220,678	926,150	1,001,000
Net	447,048	405,697	354,285
Int. and rent	356,604	345,830	318,298
Surplus	90,444	59,867	75,987
Gross, 11 mos	18,642,914	16,355,798	16,110,136
Exp. and tax	13,748,366	11,987,682	11,458,287
Net, 11 mos	4,894,548	4,368,116	4,651,849
Int. and rent	3,894,073	3,672,306	3,442,917
Sur., 11 mos	1,000,475	695,810	1,208,932

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	1	17	3
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	0				

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 17, 1905.

U S 4s, cpn, 1907		East Tenn, V & G, con 1st 5s	
$3,000	104	2,000	120½
2,000	104¼	Edison Elec Ill of N Y 1st cnv 5s	
Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan		1,000	105
1,000	101⅝	Erie 1st gen 4s	
500	101¼	4,000	92¾
2,500	101⅜	Erie conv 4s	
9,000	101⅜	10,000	108
12,000	101⅞	30,000	108⅛
9,000	101⅝	1,000	108
2d series		Erie Penn col tr 4s	
1,000	99⅜	18,000	97½
4,500	99⅜	Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	
1,000	99⅜	5,000	23
500	99⅜	Havana El Ry 5s	
43,000	99⅜	4,000	93½
500	99⅞	5,000	93⅜
1,500	99⅝	1,000	93½
Imprl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan		Ill Cent 4s, 1953	
65,000	92½	1,000	105½
6,000	92⅝	Int Paper cnv 5s	
500	92⅜	9,000	91½
10,000	92¼	Kans City So 3s	
50,000	92⅝	2,000	72⅝
500	92½	21,000	72½
500	92½	5,000	72¼
500	92½	Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	
500	92½	1,000	110
48,000	92⅜	8,000	95
25,000	92¼	L S & M S deb 4s	
5,000	92⅜	24,000	101½
2,500	92⅝	8,000	101⅜
4,000	92½	La & Ark 1st 5s	
500	92	5,000	105½
85,000	92⅝	L'ville & N'ville col trust 4s	
500	92½	4,000	90½
73,000	92⅝	unified 4s	
8,000	92¼	2,000	104½
2,500	92⅝	10,000	104⅜
50,000	92⅜	3,000	104½
2,000	92½	Mex Cent con 4s	
5,000	92⅝	2,000	77
1,000	92½	Mex Cent 1st inc	
20,000	92⅝	10,000	22
10,000	92¼	10,000	21¾
1,500	92⅝	Mex Cent 2d inc	
6,000	92⅝	9,000	13
U S of Mexico 4s		Mo, K & Ok 1st	
14,000	93¾	2,000	106¾
Am Hide & L 6s		3,000-3	107
2,000	97⅝	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	
6,000	97½	500	101¼
Am Ice Secur 6s		500	101¾
1,000	79	Mo, K & T 2d 4s	
Am Spirits Mfg 6s		1,000

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Market Quiet; Call Money Rates, 2@2½ Per Cent.

Activity and Advances in First Hour, Then Dullness and Small Changes —The Year's Trade Returns.

With the volume of trading reduced to little more than 400,000 shares the movement of prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday was without particular significance. The opening was generally higher, with some impetus derived from the moderate purchases for the London account. Whatever outside buying the unexpected bank statement of Saturday and the optimistic circulars of brokerage houses attracted over Sunday, was apparently executed in the early session of the market, for thereafter dullness, in which prices held relatively firm, ruled the trading. The close found most issues fractionally above their closing prices on Saturday, but under their best prices of the day. Union Pacific, which contributed one-eighth of the day's business, closed unchanged. United States Steel preferred, second in respect to activity, was up ⅝ of a point, while the common had gained one-third of this. In connection with the relatively heavy trading in Union Pacific report was again busy with the coming dividend, upon which the Directors are expected to act on Thursday, while expectations of a favorable showing by the Steel Corporation in its quarterly statement one week from to-day govern to some extent the market movements of these issues. Ontario and Western gained slightly more than a point on buying by London, and local purchases ascribed, whether correctly or not is of course not known, to New York Central interests. The supply of this stock has, beyond question, been materially reduced even since the New Haven's acquisition. Of the movements elsewhere through the list, as in United States Rubber and Tennessee Coal and Iron, there is little call for comment.

The weather map for the grain country was again favorable yesterday, and on widespread advice of continued crop development the grain markets once more declined. There was yesterday, it is true, the first report of "too much heat," but the moisture which was the subject of earlier complaints will stand the growing grain in good stead in case of the appearance of the "hot winds," reports of which are already overdue. Cotton was again active and advancing and with the dullness in stocks succeeded in attracting some of Wall Street's speculative attention. The uncertainty regarding the actual powers of Russia's "plenipotentiaries" came into discussion yesterday, and, following the reported vacillations over Witte's appointment, created both here and abroad an unpleasant impression.

The publication yesterday of the figures covering our foreign trade for the fiscal year just ended answers the question asked a year ago of how far our non-agricultural exports would go to offset the loss of agricultural exports, inevitably due owing to the short wheat crop. The loss in agricultural exports turns out to have been $38,000,000, and the gain in non-agricultural exports $95,000,000. Exports of steel, of copper, and of cotton goods contributed to this gratifying result. It is worth noting that Japan in the eleven months to June 1 took over $14,000,000 of cotton and cotton manufactures, against $2,631,000 in 1900 and $7,000,000 in 1899, while to China went nearly $8,000,000 of copper, presumably for Japanese consumption, Chinese takings of copper heretofore having been practically of no account. The trade statement becomes even more interesting in view of the present prospect of our return to the position of a wheat exporting country.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Central Railroad of New Jersey.
Grand Rapids Railway.
Houston Electric Co.
Jacksonville (Fla.) Electric Co.
National Enameling Co.
Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.
Railway and Light Securities Co.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

New York Air Brake Co.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

American Chicle Co.
Horace Waters & Co.
International Mercantile Marine Co. (adjourned.)
Robert Graves Co.

RECORDS IN FOREIGN TRADE.

Year's Figures Show Greatest Imports and Exports in Our History.

The publication yesterday by the Government of the figures of our foreign trade in the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows that both in imports and exports all previous records were broken. The imports of $1,117,507,500 were $126,420,129 in excess of those of 1900, and $83,000,000 greater than the imports of 1903, which now takes second place, while the exports of $1,518,462,823 were $57,635,562 over last year's and $30,000,000 over those of 1901, heretofore the record year.

The figures show that exports are double those of so recent a period as 1899 and imports double those of 1885. The excess of exports over imports was $400,000,000, a decrease of $63,784,000 compared with last year. The excess is $263,000,000 less than in 1901. Gold exports were $92,304,000, a figure surpassed only in 1896, when $112,409,000 was exported, and in 1893, $108,680,000, and 1894, $100,661,000.

The full returns are as follows.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Exports:			
Dom...	$1,491,640,078	$1,435,170,017	$1,392,231,302
For..	26,813,755	25,648,254	27,010,377
Tl ex	$1,518,462,833	$1,460,327,271	$1,420,141,679
Imports:			
Free...	$517,436,262	$454,180,240	$426,180,979
Dut'ble	600,071,238	636,957,131	599,538,258
Tl im	$1,117,507,500	$991,087,371	$1,025,719,237
Exc. ex.	400,955,333	469,739,900	394,422,422

Here are the changes as compared with 1904:

Merchandise exports	$57,635,562
Merchandise imports, free	63,306,922
Merchandise imports, dutiable	63,114,107
Total merchandise imports	126,420,129
Excess merchandise exports	*68,784,567
Gold exports	11,134,038
Gold imports	*45,417,306
Silver exports	*623,890
Silver imports	*338,431

*Decrease.

Stock Tax Yielded $440,200 in June.

ALBANY, July 17.—Controller Kelsey announced to-day that the total receipts in June from the sale of stamps required by the new law taxing the transfer of stock shares were $440,200. At this rate the new tax will yield the State $5,200,000 a year.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Union Pacific Most Active in a Narrow Market—Dividend Meeting.

Of the relatively small total of 432,000 shares dealt in yesterday, Union Pacific supplied 57,000 shares, which was the largest total in any one stock. The two Steel issues together represented 68,000 shares. The movement in these issues was in keeping with the narrow character of the trading. None of them fluctuated as much as a point. Union Pacific closed for the day just where it ended last week. It was definitely reported in Wall Street yesterday that the Directors of the Union Pacific will meet on Thursday to act on the dividend, which is quite generally expected to be 2½ per cent. for the half year. It will be necessary to bring some Directors from out of town to secure a quorum for Thursday's meeting, but it was said that this had been arranged.

***

Additional American Woolen Stock.

The American Woolen Company is to increase its preferred stock issue by $7,000,000, this amount of stock being to provide additional working capital. The present common and preferred stockholders are to have the right to subscribe to the new issue at par, but the whole $7,000,000 has been underwritten by a syndicate of bankers. Payment for the new stock is to be made on Sept. 1. No part of the money realized will be employed for construction or for the acquisition of new plants. The increasing business of the company has made it necessary to have a larger fund for handling it.

***

Erie Directors to Meet Wednesday.

The Directors of the Erie Railroad are to meet to-morrow to act on the regular dividend on the first preferred stock. It is suggested in some quarters that the question of paying a dividend on the second preferred stock may also be considered at this meeting, but a similar prediction has preceded almost every dividend meeting held by the Erie Directors for a long time. It is the belief, however, that Mr. Morgan plans the establishment of Erie second preferred stock as a dividend payer in anticipation of its retirement.

***

Europe Buys Japanese Bonds Here.

Japanese 4½s of the second series rose in the trading on the curb yesterday to 80, the highest price yet paid for the new issue. An international banking house was credited with the purchase of a large block of the bonds for foreign account. The suggestion was made that the bonds were being bought here by foreigners who, owing to the heavy oversubscriptions in London and Berlin, were unable to secure a suitable allotment in those markets.

***

Republic's New Rail Mill in Operation.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company began yesterday the operation of its new rail mill, which has a capacity in excess of 600 tons a day. The present demand for steel rails is so large that the company is likely to find a ready market for its output. The orders for steel rails already on the Republic Iron and Steel Company's books are said to be sufficient to keep the new mill busy for some time to come.

***

Iron Mountain Stock Purchased.

The balance sheet of the Missouri Pacific Railway, filed with the Stock Exchange in connection with the listing of the $25,000,000 issue of 4 per cent. bonds shows that since the close of the last fiscal year the company has increased its holdings of Iron Mountain stock from $25,733,700 on June 1, 1904, to $29,385,400 on April 30 this year. This leaves in the hands of others than the Missouri Pacific itself only about $55,000 of Iron Mountain stock.

COTTON SEATS SELL HIGH.

One Brings $15,200 and Another $15,000, Both Record Prices.

There is a boom on just now in Cotton Exchange memberships. Yesterday morning the sale of the membership of L. L. Robbins to Miller & Co. was announced at $15,000—a new high record, and later in the day the membership of Oliver C. Billings was sold to Howard Wilson of Fernie, Wilson & Co. for $15,200.

There was talk of still higher prices among members on the floor, as the result of a demand for several more seats with no offerings.

STOCK EXCHANGE LISTINGS.

Acting under authority of the Governing Committee, the Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange has added to the list for dealings $25,000,000 Missouri Pacific Railway forty-year 4 per cent. loan of 1945, $450,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad additional first consolidated fifty-year 4 per cent. bonds, $363,000 Gulf and Ship Island Railroad additional first refunding and terminal 5 per cent. bonds of 1952, and $1,000,000 International Steam Pump Company ten-year 6 per cent. debenture bonds, $2,840,000 Louisville and Nashville Railroad additional unified 4s and $2,860,700 Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis additional common stock. Quotations have been discontinued in certificates of deposit for American Ice Company common and preferred stocks and United States Leather Company common and preferred stocks. The new securities in each case have been issued.

May Demur to Greene's Suit.

E. B. Tustin said yesterday that he had no statement to make in regard to the suit brought against him by Col. W. C. Greene. A representative of Mr. Tustin said that a demurrer probably would be filed on the ground that the complaint presented no cause of action. A drive was made against Greene Gold stock yesterday which resulted in a decline of about 2 points. Greene Copper, which was dull, declined fractionally.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27½d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 3,000 shares of Brunswick sold at .06, 100 Confidence at .85, 1,000 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .05½, 300 Elkton at .42, 100 Hale & Norcross at 1.40, 1,000 Julia at .06@2.05, 250 Mexican at 1.35, 100 Original Bull Frog at .30, 600 Overman at .18@.10, 600 Potosi at .14, 500 Savage at .65, 100 Yellow Jacket at .20.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 17.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Bennington Marble Company, Chatham; capital, $60,000. Directors—S. W. Smith, O. B. Gardenier, J. A. Smith, M. H. H. Smith, Chatham; E. W. Ely, Lee, Mass.

The Leidhold Construction Company, Yonkers, (contracting;) capital, $25,000. Directors—K. G. Leidhold, W. C. Leidhold, W. A. Murray, Yonkers.

Monolith Reinforced Concrete Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—W. A. Moller, E. V. Farley, A. C. Spooner, Brooklyn.

Herrick Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. H. Herrick, J. C. Herrick, Leonia, N. J.; W. M. King, New York City.

The Finesilver Matzoth Baking Company, New York; capital, $12,000. Directors—Moses Weinberger, M. Z. Finesilver, O. L. Germansky, New York.

The Bushmiller Company, New York, (gas and electrical fixtures;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Siegfried Bushmiller, Mary C. Bushmiller, P. A. Hatting, New York City.

The Aurora Realty Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—S. J. Well, Maxmilian Fraade, C. B. Fraade, New York.

Miller Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Aaron Miller, Hattie Miller, T. W. Miller, New York.

Union Sawmills Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. H. Ames, S. W. Campbell, New York; R. W. May, Brooklyn.

James H. Harnden Company, Brooklyn, (stone;) capital, $60,000. Directors—J. H. Harnden, Sarah E. Harnden, Aaron McMullen, Brooklyn.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City, for week ending Saturday, July 15th, averaged 7.40 cents per lb.—Adv.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $166,060,459; balances, $8,358,131. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $226,554.

Foreign exchange was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8490; demand, $4.8660; cables, $4.8680.

Continental bills were $4.84⅝@$4.85. Francs, 5.18½ and 5.16⅝; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7c. Cincinnati—Par@10c premium. St. Louis—5c discount@5c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 17.—Supplies of money were superabundant in the market to-day. Discounts consequently were weak.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, but the undertone was good. Consols were easier.

Americans opened irregular and hardened generally. Union Pacific was the feature, in anticipation of the dividend. Southern Pacific was favored, and United States Steel preferred was in demand.

Trading was inactive and prices closed firm.

Japanese were supported on account of the allotment of the new loan, which was quoted at 1¼ premium.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 104.

Bar silver steady at 27⅛d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.65; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equivalent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols money	90⅝	..	..	—3-16
Consols account	90 7-16	..	..	—3-16
Anaconda	5⅝	110	108½	+1½
Atchison	86¼	86⅞	86¼	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	150½	152½	152	+ ½
St. Paul	187	182	181¼	+ ½
Erie	48⅝	47¼	46⅞	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf	85⅝	83⅝	83⅝	— ⅛
Illinois Central	174¼	169½	169⅞	— ⅜
Louis. & Nash.	158½	149⅝	149¼	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	151¾	148	147½	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	73¼	142¾	142⅜	...
Reading	54½	106	105½	+ ½
Southern Pacific	67⅜	66	65⅞	+ ⅜
Union Pacific	134	130⅝	130⅛	+ ½
U. S. Steel	35⅜	34⅞	34⅝	...
U. S. Steel pf	104⅞	102⅛	101⅞	+ ⅝

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 17.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were unchanged. Business was quiet.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

PARIS, July 17.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout, owing to the satisfactory situation of foreign affairs.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 86.70 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 498.

The private rate of discount was 1¾ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 25c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 17.—The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	July 15, '05.	Increase of week.	July 16, '04.
Loans	$194,674,000	$147,000	$174,792,000
Circulation	7617,000	53,000	7,887,000
Deposits	154,073,000	419,000	139,705,000
Due banks	77,300,000	1,071,000	76,767,000
U. S. deposits	1,560,000	*135,000	3,763,000
Due from agents	33,438,000	675,000	42,561,000
Exchanges	14,282,000	*758,000	12,253,000
Due from others	22,694,000	671,000	21,768,000
Five per cent. fund	389,000	250	371,500
Legals	6,677,000	593,000	7,500,000
Specie	19,184,000	1,553,000	17,442,000

*Decrease.

Call loans, 3@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3⅜@4¼ per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 3⅜@4¼ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½@3 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount. Clearings, $20,128,946; balances, $2,133,602; Sub-Treasury, $7,809.

An excellent demand for the copper shares was the feature of the Boston market at the opening. It looks as if they were really going to have a good move. The activity spread throughout almost the entire list. Centennial, Copper Range, Mohawk, Atlantic, Old Dominion, and Quincy all made good gains and displayed activity during the first part of the day. Realizing was to be seen after the noon hour, and fractional declines followed, but a good, firm market continued until the closing. A complete list of stock transactions follows, there being no dealings in bonds:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Atchison	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
20	Atchison pf.	102½	102½	102½
1	Boston Elevated	157¾	157¾	157¾
100	Boston Suburban pf.	69	69	69
10	Boston & Worcester	31	31	31
3	C. J. R. & S. Y.	170¼	170¼	170¼
25	Fitchburg pf.	145½	145½	145½
65	Mass. Electric	18½	18½	18½
175	Mass. Electric pf.	63¾	63½	63¾
5	N. Y., N. H. & H.	201	201	201
459	Union Pacific	130⅜	130½	130¼
5	West End	97½	97½	97½

TELEPHONES.

141	American	139½	139	139½
12	New England	138½	138⅛	138½
175	Western	18½	18	18
20	Western pf.	101½	101⅛	101½

MISCELLANEOUS.

50	Am. Ag. Chem.	24	24	24
97	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	90¼	90	90
100	Am. Pneu. Service	28½	28½	28½
230	Am. Sugar	139¾	139¼	139½
67	Am. Sugar pf.	139	138	138
735	Am. Wool	36	35¾	35½
194	Am. Wool pf.	104	104	104
30	Ga., Ry. & El. L. pf.	91½	91½	91½
100	Mass Gas	45	45	45
176	Mass Gas pf.	85½	85⅝	85½
151	Mergenthaler	190	189½	189½
80	Rubber	44¼	44¼	44¼
1	Seattle Elec. pf.	96	96	96
60	Swift & Co.	107½	107	107½
170	United Fruit	106⅜	106	106
354	United Shoe Machine	66	66½	66½
75	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	32	32
1,115	U. S. Steel	34½	34¼	34½
1,642	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅝	102¼	102½

MINING.

315	Adventure	5	4¾	4¾
1,050	Allouez	27½	27	27½
1,730	Amal. Copper	84	83⅝	83⅝
50	Arcadian	2¼	2¼	2¼
730	Atlantic	16	15¾	15¾
300	Bingham	29¼	29	29
800	Boston Con.	8¼	8¼	8¼
94	Calumet & Hecla	650	642	642
2,140	*Centennial	21⅜	21	21⅜
200	Con. Mercur	55	55	55
4,328	Copper Range	72	70⅝	71⅝
105	Daly-West	14	14	14
175	Dominion Iron	23	22⅝	23⅝
10	Elm River	2¼	2¼	2¼
295	Franklin	10⅝	10½	10⅝
920	Granby	6¼	6¼	6¼
1,140	Greene Con.	22⅜	21¼	21⅜
440	Isle Royale	20⅜	20¼	20⅜
50	†Mass	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
200	Michigan	14	13⅝	14
872	Mohawk	51¼	50½	51¼
2,179	Old Dominion	26⅝	26¼	26¼
585	Osceola	93	92¼	92¾
350	Parrot	23⅜	23½	23⅜
35	Quincy	105½	105	105
115	Rhode Island	2	2	2
670	Shannon	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛
90	Tamarack	118	117¾	117¾
125	Tecumseh	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
295	Trinity	8¼	8	8
450	U. S. Coal & Oil	10⅜	10¼	10¼
2,355	United States	32	31½	31⅝
770	United Copper	29⅞	29½	29¾
380	Utah	44	43⅞	43⅞
10	Victoria	3	3	3
100	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	Wolverine	116	116	116

*First installment paid. †Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 17.—The character of to-day's local market can be illustrated by stating that of a total of 19,089 shares, which was the extent of the day's business, 14,065 shares were contributed by Erie, Reading, and the United States Steel shares. These four stocks, too, were the only ones in which the sales reached four figures. The market really is deserving of no comment, for such trading as was done was wholly from the members of the Exchange. In most cases the arbitrage stocks excepted, of course, only a single price was recorded. Bonds were also inactive, the sales amounting to only $53,300 par value.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Cop.	83⅞	83⅝	83⅞
121	Am. Railways	51	51	51
100	Bell Telephone	57⅜	57¼	57⅜
35	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
636	Cambria Steel	27½	27¼	27½
10	De Long Hook & Eye	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
140	Diamond Steel	½	5-16	½
746	Elec. Co. of Amer	12	11⅞	12
4,800	Erie	47⅜	47	47
10	Har., Ports, Mt. J. & Lon	107½	107½	107½
100	Lehigh Val. R. R.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
100	Marsden	4	4	4
26	Minehill R. R.	65¼	65¼	65¼
100	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
621	Penn. R. R.	71½	71¼	71¼
12	Penn. Salt	106½	106¼	106⅜
10	Phila. Traction	100	100	100
272	Phila. Elec.	8 13-16	8 13-16	8 13-16
450	Phila. Co.	43½	43¼	43½
400	Phila. Rap. Tran.	28	27½	28
110	Rys. Co. General	3	2⅝	3
2,184	Reading	52 13-16	52 9-16	52⅝
300	Rock Island	32½	32	32¼
100	Southern Pacific	66	66	66
100	Southern R. R.	34	34	34
150	Tonopah Mining	13½	13	13
75	United Gas Imp.	94½	94	94
5,425	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
1,650	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
100	United Ry. Inv. pf.	87	87	87

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HIRSH & SMITH AND ROYAL SUSPENDER COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against Nathan Hirsh and Nathan Smith, who compose the firm of Hirsh & Smith, manufacturers of skirts at 84 University Place, and also in business as the Royal Suspender Company, manufacturers of suspenders at 545 Broadway, by Myers & Goldsmith, attorneys for the following creditors: David Jacobs, $3,000; Joseph J. Meaney, $3,000, and Jacob Jacobs, $152. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have made payments of $25,000 to creditors to prefer them, and transferred merchandise and accounts of $50,000 to give preference. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed William F. Upson receiver. A meeting of creditors of the firm was held after the bankruptcy petition had been filed at the office of David C. Myers, attorney for the firm, at which Mr. Myers made an offer of settlement at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The offer was discussed by the creditors, and a committee of five was appointed to examine the books. The liabilities are $104,000, nominal assets $43,000, and actual assets $33,000. Among the creditors are the State Bank, $48,000, of which $43,000 is secured by accounts; Cooper Exchange Bank, $6,000; American Mills, $17,793; American Woolen Company, $4,693; Connecticut Web Company, $5,600; James P. Malloy, $9,767; T. Martin & Co., $8,005; F. C. Reinhardt, Paterson, N. J., $5,634; Townsend & Longmire, $5,719, and Union Exchange Bank, $3,000.

Asks a Receiver for Chesapeake Line.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 17.—A bill was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by Charles Popper of New York asking for a receiver for the Chesapeake Beach Railway Company, alleging that the corporation is insolvent. The railroad runs from a point near the northeast corner of the District of Columbia through Prince George, Anne Arundel, and Calvert Counties, Md., to Chesapeake Bay.

Receivership Vacated.

Judge Gildersleeve of the Supreme Court has vacated and set aside the order appointing Sutherland R. Haxtun receiver for the Scott-Snell Lighting Company of America, of 30 Broad Street, made by Judge Truax on July 1, on the application of H. C. Freeman, President of the company, which is a New Jersey corporation.

Settles with Creditors.

Judge Thomas of the United States District Court has dismissed the bankruptcy proceedings against B. Kamber, who did business as B. Kamber & Co., wholesale clothing dealers of 110 Bleecker Street, brought by creditors on May 18, a settlement having been effected with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ASTARITA, Loreta V.—Joseph Fleischer		$34
BOSS, Gustav—August Stradtmann and another		78
BELLINGER, W. J.—Watson L. Savage		403
SAME—Same		290
SAME—Same		291
CUTI, Joseph—The Co-operative Building Bank		614
DANIELS, Isidore and Emma—The Co-operative Building Bank		932
DOOLY, John P.—Lucia M. Sails Cohen.		104
FORBES, Emma J.—Harold Serrell, &c., costs		110
FENNO, Willis W.—Adams Dry Goods Co.		268
FISH, Stuyvesant—Adalbert Jaeckel and others		1,775
GUIDERA, Antonio and Mary—Dominick Gerardi		288
GOODMAN, Aaron—Rosanna M. Nagle, costs		173
HUTCHINGS, Mary I.—Max Bandler		39
HAMMOND, Mary V.—N. Y. & Penn. Co.		3,913
KELMAN, Max—Thos. F. Martin et al.		181
KNOX, Andrew W.—Arthur Essing		477
KOCH, Lydia B.—Frank Reichards Laundry Supply Company		131
LEIBLER, LEIB & FRIGE—Jacob Schmal		143
LINDER, David—Hyman Pomarants		50
MAYER, David—Rudolph A. Breidenbach, trustee, &c.		2,998
MINTON, Chas. T.—Jennings De Witt.		44
MEYER, Myrtle—J. Archibald Murray as trustee, &c.		15
MORTON, Geo. W.—Acker, Merrall & Condit		282
NICKSON, James E.—Jeremiah W. Dimick		50
OLIVE, Douglas—Mary Fannie Todd		169
OERTER, Chas.—Alphoun Dryfoos and another		388
POLLOCK, Abraham L.—Isaac M. Rubenstein		102
POSSANTINO, Filippo—The Co-operative Building Bank		1,614
ROSENBLUM, Max—Max Hirsch et al.		41
RAPF, Joshua and Lena—The Co-operative Building Bank		632
RYCKMAN, John W.—N. Y. & Penn. Co.		3,913
SCHAAP, Alexander K.—Diamond Rubber Company, costs		27
SPENCER, Chas. H.—Darius O. Mills		551
SIGORNEY, Mary—Henry J. Meyer		53
SWEENEY, Jas. J.—Henry H. Schulte.		320
SIMON, Solomon—Rosanna M. Nagle, costs		173
SIEBERT, Julius H., and Mary Schuyler—Acker, Merrall & Condit		282
VALENTINE, Thos. J.—Chas. C. Terry.		118
VAN DYKE, Michael M.—Duparquet, Huot & Moneuse Company		180
WHITE, William H.—Avil Printing Co.		35
WRIGHT, Chas. Lenox—Wm. J. Mahon.		32
YASUKA, August—Simon Hatch		274
WEBSTER, Florence A.—Sophie R. Houston		300
WALSH, William—Robert J. Pyle		398
OCEAN VIEW CEMETERY and St. Agnes Cemetery—Louis Maggio		110
SAME—Same		209
SAME—Giuseppe Scaturro		47
SAME—Same		244
SAME—Louis Maggio		267
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND Hudson River Railroad Company—Auguste Sierichs		1,309
SAME—Same		1,206
WABASH R. R. CO.—Isaac L. Stern		4,821
ERA PRESS—N. Y. & Penn. Company		3,913

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

BONWET John—City of New York, Sept. 30, 1903		$695
CULLEN, Bernard J.—C. F. Wood et al, April 14, 1905		577
CURIE, Charles—W. H. Stiner, April 18, 1905		27,256
HOFFBERG, Marcus—L. Bossert et al, Sept. 11, 1900		502
KILEY, Thomas W.—The City of New York, Sept. 21, 1903		108
LEIPZIG, Benjamin, and Samuel Miller—A. Sanger et al, May 31, 1905		40
TETTELZWAIG, Samuel—J. Rosenberg et al, March 17, 1905		60
WEISS, Joseph and George—F. Mule, by guardian, June 1, 1905		2,080
YOUNG, Samuel T.—J. D. Blewitt, July 7, 1905		140
KANINK, Sam, and Harry Bloch—The People, &c, June 29, 1905, vacated		500
KAMBER, Bernard—J. R. Morsetet et al, May 4, 1905		216
LENNART, Martin J.—E. M. Moffett, Oct. 31, 1904		92
LEWENHOF, Louis—L. Houlihan, July 5, 1905		282
LEVINE, Saul—H. Solomon, July 14, 1897		40
JANSON, Adam—S. Moeckel, March 3, 1905, (released)		416
SAME—K. Weis, March 3, 1905, (released)		416
THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM River Railroad Company—A. S. Meinrenken, administratrix, July 12, 1904, (reversed)		13,680

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.96
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.68
Oats, mixed	.35½@.36½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.85
Cotton, middling	10.75
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	5.30
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅝
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.06¼
Lard, prime	7.80
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20¼@.21

CHICAGO, July 17.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.05@$1.10; No. 3, 95c@$1.05; No. 2 red, 87½c; No. 2 corn, 57½c; No. 2 yellow, 57¼@57½c; No. 2 oats, 31½c; No. 2 white, 33½c; No. 3 white, 31½@33c; good feeding barley, 42@44c; fair to choice malting, 47@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.22½; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.40; prime timothy seed, $3.20@$3.25; mess pork, per bbl, $12.80@$12.85; lard, per 100 lb, $7.05@$7.10; short-rib sides, (loose,) $7.70@$7.80; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.87½@$8; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $12.75@$13.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red was quoted at 98c, store, and 93c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.14½, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.10, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	91½	91⅜	91½	92¼
September	77⅞	87⅜	87⅝	88¼
December	87⅞	87⅜	87½	88¼
May	..	..	62½	..
Corn—				
July	62⅛	62⅜	61⅛	62
September	..	..	..	60⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Saturday's Close.
July	86	84⅜	85½	86⅞
September	83⅝	82⅝	82⅞	84½
December	83¼	82½	82¾	84⅝
Corn—				
July	58⅞	56½	56¾	57½
September	56¼	54⅜	55	55½
December	50⅛	49⅝	49⅞	50⅝
Oats—				
July	32	30⅜	30⅝	32⅛
September	30¼	29 1-16	29⅛	30¼
December	30⅝	29⅜	29⅝	30⅞
Lard—				
September	7.22

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hotel Lincoln Resold by Thomas Healy—New Structure to be Built at Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street—Deal for Washington Heights Corner.

The Hotel Lincoln, at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-second Street, has been resold by Thomas Healy, the restaurateur, through Brokers John P. Kirwan and Bell & Co. The Lincoln, which is a six-story structure, on plot 100 by 80, was bought by Mr. Healy about three months ago with the intention of erecting on the site a twelve-story hotel containing 350 rooms. The price in the present transaction, however, was sufficient to cause the abandonment of this plan. The name of the new owner of the property has not been disclosed. Plans are now being prepared by Architects Horgan & Slattery for the new hotel which Mr. Healy will erect at the southeast corner of Broadway and Sixty-seventh Street, on a plot about 70 by 70, which he bought several months ago. This corner is opposite the Hotel Marie Antoinette and just south of the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

Announcement was also made yesterday of another of Mr. Healy's recent real estate transactions—the purchase of the six-story elevator apartment house known as the Colonial on the north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues, one of three similar structures built by Jacob Axelrod, each on plot 66.8 by 100. Mr. Healy was represented in the deal by Attorneys Kelly & Connelly.

Broadway Corner Sold on Heights.

John N. Golding has sold for the William Rosenzweig Realty Operating Company the plot, 75 by 100, at the southwest corner of Broadway and One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The buyer will improve the property.

Henry Fox is the buyer of the plot 82 by 145 at the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, sold recently by Reiss & Cohen. Mr. Fox will erect on the property three five-story apartment houses from plans by Lorenz F. J. Weiher.

Aaron J. Levine, as broker, has sold to C. J. Egler the five-story tenement 316 West One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, 25 by 100.

Julius Friend has sold for Jacob Hasslinger 304 West One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a five-story flat, 25 by 100.

Deal for Seventh Avenue Apartments.

Leopold M. Rothman sold to Charles Jacobs the Majestic apartment house, 2,228 and 2,230 Seventh Avenue, a six-story structure, with four stores, on plot 50 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the plot, 287.6 by 99.11, on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, 137 feet east of Eighth Avenue. The buyers will erect seven five-story apartment houses.

H. L. Sonand has sold for S. Lowenstein the five-story flat 312 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Park Avenue Block Front Sold.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold to Dimock & Finck the block front on the west side of Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets, a plot 200.10 by 80.

Samuel Barkin is the buyer of 86 and 88 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a six-story apartment house on plot 41 by 100.11.

Nathan H. Weill and Henry C. Quentin have sold for Wilhelmine Aichele 412 East Eighty-third Street, a five-story flat on lot 25 by 102.2.

Samuel Fine has sold for Dr. Glass to Louis M. Janowitz 147 West Sixtieth Street, a five-story tenement 25 by 100.

Third Avenue Parcel Changes Hands.

The Reserve Realty Company has sold to ex-Tax Commissioner Edward C. Sheehy 862 Third Avenue, near Fifty-third Street, a four-story tenement on plot 25 by 104.

Stern & Phillips have sold for Binder & Baum to Philip Tenzer the six-story new-law apartment houses at 310 to 316 East Fifty-sixth Street, each 40 by 105.

East Side Corner in a Trade.

Harris Sokolski & Son have sold the northeast corner of Forsyth and Hester Streets, a six-story tenement with stores, 60 by 70, for Charles Michaels to Nathan Kirsh, who gives in exchange 54 and 56 West Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story double flats, 50 by 90 by 100.

Lowenfeld & Prager have bought the four-story buildings 321 and 323 West Thirteenth Street, on plot 45 by 103.3

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

P. A. Nebeling sold for Charles Schropp 751 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 80 by 100.

Max Germansky has sold the plot, 100 by 114, on the south side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, 105 feet west of Sixth Avenue, Wakefield; also a plot, 100 by 114, on the north side of Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and one of the same size on the south side of Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street.

George Hamilton has bought the Samuel Hill estate property at the corner of Union Avenue and Second Street, Westchester. John B. Cannon was the broker.

Builders Take Brooklyn Plot.

The Cecil Realty Corporation has sold five lots on the southwest corner of Fort Hamilton Parkway and Eighty-second Street, for immediate improvement, with two-family frame houses.

Big Deal at Rutherford, N. J.

Charles L. Halberstadt has sold for A. Hollander forty-five lots, bounded by Wood Street, Montross Avenue, Franklin Place, and Fairview Avenue, in Rutherford, N. J. The buyer will improve the property.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

40th St, 445 West, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to Edgar Logan.....$27,478

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Lawrence St, 546, for a six-story brick flat, 50x86.11; Forward Realty and Construction Company of 520 West 40th St, owner; F. S. Schlesinger, architect; cost, $50,000.

Lexington Av and 101st St, s e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 50.11x85.6; Greenstein & Mayer of 235 Grand St, owners; Edward A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

Lexington Av, e s, 50.11 ft s of 101st St, for two six-story flats, 50x82; Greenstein & Mayer of 235 Grand St, owners; Edward A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

Lexington Av and 100th St, n e corner, for a six-story brick flat, 50.11x85.6; Greenstein & Mayer of 235 Grand St, owners; Edward A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $80,000.

136th St, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x86.11; P. & I. Simon of 299 Broadway, owners; Edward A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $45,000.

Longfellow St, e s, 200 ft n of Freeman St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x63; Jennie C. Stewart of 3 East 119th St, owner; Harry T. Howell, 149th St and 3d Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jennings St, e s, 106.3 ft w of Wilkins St, for two five-story brick tenements, 37.6x88; Benjamin Berger of 1,325 Clay Av, owner; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $77,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

30th St, 449 and 451 West, to a five-story brick factory; Runkle Brothers of 624 West End Av, owners; George F. Pelham of 503 5th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

74th St, 159 West, to a four-story brick dwelling; Walker Mendelson, premises, owner; John P. Benson of 571 5th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 17.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,650, w s, 25x100; Ottilie Newberg to Morris H. Stern, (mtg $2,000) 100

AVENUE A, n e corner of 62d St, 100.5x102.7; Moses Ehrenreich to Frank Tilford 1,000

AVENUE A, s e corner of 74th St, 25x77, Sigmund Lewy to Max Lipkin, (mtg $20,000) 100

AVENUE A, n w corner of 72d St, 25.8x100, Morris Wolinsky to Morris Okim, ½ part, (mtg $16,500) 100

AVENUE C, e s, 22.8 ft s of 7th St, 22.8 x81; Joseph Herring to Sophie Herring, (mtg $25,500) ..... Nom.

BEACH AV, 153 and 155, w s, 50x96.5; Bene Posner and others to Adolph Hyman and others, (mtg $26,000) 100

BEECH ST, n s, 102.11 ft w of Ogden Av, 20.8x82.8; Zackarias Olsen to Harry Brown, (mtg $5,800) 100

BRADHURST AV, 4, e s, 27.4x39.2; Berman Raff to James H. McHeffey, (mtg $14,000 ..... Nom.

BRADHURST AV, 4, e s, 27.4x39.2; James McHeffey to Moses D. Moss, (mtg $16,000) ..... Nom.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 104th St, 27.5x100; Samuel Roseff to Arnold Kohn, (mtg $40,000) ..... Nom.

CLINTON PLACE, 68, s s, 25x100; George Lynn to Frances L. Murtha, (mtg $4,000) 100

DEAN PLACE, w s, 50 ft s of Sackett Av, 25x100; Alice Hart to Domonic Fasulo, (mtg $1,000) 750

FORBES AV, 1,115, w s, 20x87.6; Fanny Rokeach to Christian Rieger, Jr., (mtg $7,500) ..... Nom.

GREEN LANE, e s, 123.6 ft n w of 2d St, 25.6x100; Sarah Geraghty to Elizabeth Geraghty 100

HASKIN ST, n w s, 245 ft e of road from Westchester to Whitestone Ferry, 25x148; John Flaherty and others to James Flaherty ..... Nom.

HENRY ST, 30, s s, 25x100; Samuel Kutler and others to Joseph Davis, (mtg $37,500) 100

LOT 31, Block 50, Section C, map Edenwald; Land Company of Edenwald to Isaac Wigdir ..... Nom.

LOT 32, Block 50, Section C, map Edenwald; Land Company of Edenwald to Annie Harris ..... Nom.

LOT 203, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Mary O'Grady to William J. O'Grady 100

LOT 311, map Unionport; Mary Damroth to Mary E. Stanton 100

LOT 34, map of 170 lots of Siems estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Giuseppe Fiero ..... Nom.

LOT 62, Block B, map of Hudson P. Rose, Mapes estate; Edward Schultz and another to Nicholas J. Mathiew, (mtg $2,000) 100

LOTS 375 and 376, B. B., map of Unionport; Mary Damroth to Mary M. Henning 100

LOTS 91 and 98, Map Westchester Terrace, 50x100; Margaret Hills to Catherine Duane 100

LOTS 35 and 36, map of 170 lots of Siems estate; Hudson P. Rose Company to Anrea Assori ..... Nom.

LOTS 26 and 27, map of 93 lots of South Vernon, 50x100; Martha Forbes to James M. Forbes 100

LOTS 4 and 5, Block 1; Lots 16 to 18, Block 2; Lots 45 to 46, Block 6; Lots 3, 4, 8, 13, and 14, Block 7, and Lots 20 and 21, Block 8, map of land of party of the first part; Whitenall Realty Company to G. W. Smith ..... Nom.

MADISON AV, s e at n e s 29th St, 37.6 x78, Hamilton Odell to Edward J. Hancy 120,000

PLOT begins 490 ft e of White Plains Road and 225 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Ephraim B. Levy to Michael Zerminsky and another, (mtg $3,700) .. Nom.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, Lot 178, Map 2, Tremont; Theodore Crohn to Goldie Baum, (mtg $6,500) 100

ST. LAWRENCE AV, e s, 105.1 ft s of West Farms Road, 25x100; Antonio Bellinci to Thomas Clarey, all title, (mtg $2,500) 100

WASHINGTON AV, 1,728, e s, 25x89.8; Rosa P. Easterbrook to Dora Fayen, (mtg $6,000) 100

WEST BROADWAY, 412; Lawrence S. Fordham to William H. Fordham ..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 25x 105; Ottilie Heumann to Julius Bachrach, (mtg $6,000) $100

7TH AV, 2,256, w s, 24.11x100; Edward A. Isaacs to Alfred Lewin, (mtg $27,500) 100

8TH AV, 2,573, w s, 25x100; Samuel King to William O. Egner and another, (mtg $32,000) 100

11TH AV, 440-442, e s, 49.4x100; New Century Manufacturing Company to Metropolitan Surety Company, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

48TH ST, s s, 200.8 ft w of 2d Av, 18.8x 100.5; Hugh McGowan to John W. Kohl, (mtg $8,000) 100

52D ST, 142-144 East, 50x100.5; Louis Daum to Samuel J. Weinberg, (mtg $47,000) ..... Nom.

53D ST, 215 East, 25x100.4; Anna Forster to Rebecca V. Kear, (mtg $20,000) 100

58TH ST, s s, 390 ft e of 3d Av, 60x 100.5; Elias Silverstein to Hermitage Company, (mtg $83,500) 100

63TH ST, n s, 40 ft e of Park Av, 20x 80; Solomon Emanuel to Edwin C. Dusenbury 100

75TH ST, 325 East, 20x102.2; Martha Lau to Louise Lowenthal, (mtg $10,000) 100

77TH ST, 203-205 East, 60x102.2; Rachel Moses to Sophia Mayer, (mtg $27,500) ... 100

77TH ST, 203 East, 30x102.2; Charles H. Lowerre to Rachel Moses 100

77TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 3d Av, 30x 102.2; Pamella C. Lowerre and others, executors, to Rachel Moses 32,500

80TH ST 338 East, 25x102.2; John Ott to Frances Eller, (mtg $8,000) 100

83TH ST, 35 West, 20x100.8; Frances E. Williams to Gustav F. Eisenmann, (mtg $21,000) 100

97TH ST, 225 East, 24.6x100.11; Fannie Rosenblum to Abraham B. Cohen, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

98TH ST, 107 West, 25x100.11; Charles Jacob to Harris Jacoby, (mtg $22,000) ... 100

105TH ST, 225 East, 25x100.11; Minnie Israel and another to Louis Barbey, (mtg $12,750) ..... Nom.

110TH ST, 221 East, 25x100.11; Max Mittenthal to Benjamin Fishman, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

117TH ST, 138 West, 25x100.11; Caroline Steinan to Rachel Goldstein, (mtg $14,000) 100

122D ST, 159 East, 25x100.11; Louis Lese to Amelia Lyon and another, (mtg $24,000) 100

122D ST, 159 East, 25x100.11; Ann K. G. Perzen to Louis Lese, (mtg $20,000) ... 100

144TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Lexington Av, 75x99.11; Isaac Mayer and another to Samuel Geisman, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; Jane Lemon to Joseph Laemmle, (mtg $43,000) 100

170TH ST, n s, 39.9 ft w of Bristow St, 16.4x irregular; Eberhard Rommel to Bertha Van Gilder ..... Nom.

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ARTHAN REALTY COMPANY to J. Branot; Forest Av, w s, 54.2 ft s of 160th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

ARTHAN REALTY COMPANY to J. Branot; Jackson Av, e s, 54.2 ft s of 160th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 6,000

BACHRACH, J., to O. Heumann; 2d Av, w s 74.11 ft s of 126th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

BAER, Thomas, to A. B. Hall; Beech Terrace, n s, 42.9 ft e of Crimmins Av, 3 years 1,000

BERKOWITZ, Max, to D. Miller; 2d Av, 1,475; installments, 6 per cent ... 1,375

BROWN, Harry, to Z. Olsen; Birch St, n s 102.11 ft w of Ogden Av, installments, 6 per cent 1,300

CLAREY, Thomas, to A. Bellucci; St. Lawrence Av, e s, 105.1 ft s West Farms Road, 5 years 1,000

FISHMAN, B., to M. Mittenthal; 110th St, 221 East, installments, 6 per cent.. 4,000

FLOOD, C., to C. Rieger; Graham St, e s, Lots 190 and 191, map Downing estate, due Jan. 13, 1906, 6 per cent 800

FLOOD, C., to C. C. Rieger; Morris Park Av, n s, Lots 127 and 128, map Downing estate, 3 years, 6 per cent.. 1,200

GOLDSTEIN, R., to C. Steinan; 117th St, 138 West, 5 years, — per cent.. 10,000

GOLDSTEIN, R., to C. Steinan; 117th St, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years, — per cent 3,000

HENNING, Mary M., to Mary Damroth; Lots 375 and 376, map of Unionport, 5 years 3,000

KOHN, A., to S. Roseff; Central Park West, corner of 104th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

LANNUCILLI, F., to M. S. Cook; Lot 114, map of Daily estate, 5 years, 6 per cent 1,800

LESE, Louis, to A. K. Bergen; 122d St, 159 East, 2 years, 6 per cent.... 4,000

LUCK, E., to W. Neubeck; 140th St, 592 East, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 1,100

McHEFFEY, J. H., to B. Raff; Bradhurst Av, e s, 27.8 ft n of 142d St, 2 years, 6 per cent 2,500

MOSES, Rachel, to F. C. Lowerre and others; 77th St, n s 125 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years 27,500

MOSES, Rachel, to Charles H. Lowerre; 77th St, n s, 95 ft e of 3d Av, 5 years.. 27,500

MURTHA, F. L., to George Lynn; Clinton Place, s s, 228 ft w of Grand Av, as per bond 2,500

O'SHEA, David, to J. O'Neil; Mulfords Av, e s, 78.1 ft n of Pelham Road, 1 year, 6 per cent 400

STANTON, Mary E., to M. Damroth; Lot 311, map of Unionport, 5 years..... 3,000

WALHEIM, A., and others to C. H. Smith; Lot 132, map H. P. Rose Mapes estate, due Jan. 17, 1906, — per cent 3,000

WEINBERG, S. J., to L. Daum; 52d St, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY to Merchants' Loan and Trust Company; Bank St, 146 to 158, 1 year, 4 and 7 per cent 80,000

WOODSTOCK BUILDING COMPANY to A. C. Floyd; Intervale Av, s e s w s of Barretto St, due Sept. 29, 1905, 6 per cent 2,000

Mechanics' Liens.

39TH ST, 5 West; Eugene Frank against Rose Jodrell, owner; E. W. Chaffee, contractor $180

39TH ST, 5 West; Eugene Frank against Rose Jodrell, owner; E. W. Chaffee, contractor 180

39TH ST, 5 West; Eugene Frank against Rose Jodrell, owner; E. W. Chaffee, contractor 505

39TH ST, 5 West; Eugene Frank against The Emos Company, lessee; E. W. Chaffee, contractor 105

39TH ST, 5 West; Eugene Frank against The Emos Company, lessee; E. W. Chaffee, contractor 180

39TH ST, 5 West; Eugene Frank against The Emos Company, lessee; E. W. Chaffee, contractor 180

97TH ST, 234 East; Max Junter against A. Ketaltas, owner; W. M. Fernbach, contractor 145

110TH ST, 100 East; Alexander R. Brown against August Buhmeister, owner; Gerber & Zimmerman, contractors 846

110TH ST, 100 and 102 East; Church E. Gates & Co. against August Buhmeister, owner; Frederick Burghardt, contractor 200

51H AV and 26th St, n e corner, 25x 125x irregular; Jacobs & Sons against Glengariffe Realty Company, owner and contractor 350

ATTORNEY ST, 162 to 168½, and Ridge St, 155 to 161; Drum Elevator Company against Jacob Lederfiend & Isaac Krell, lessees and contractors .. 237

MADISON AV, 1,913; Hollahan-Martin Company against Charles Wollosky and others, owners and contractors.... 166

DIGNEY AV, e s, 190.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Raffaele Borrell and others against Richard C. Pohle, owner; Herman Masche, contractor.... 202

120TH ST, 251 to 255 West; Harry W. Ball against Crescent Mercantile and Realty Company, owners and contractors 256

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

40TH ST, 7 East; Jacob Broschart and others against The Brook Club and others, July 6, 1905 ..... $126

PARK ROW, 41; John Smiley against The Park Company and others, June 29, 1905, by bond 1,400

Lis Pendens.

91ST ST, n s, 36.8 ft w of Madison Av, 51.1x 100.8; Andrew Carnegie against Daniel Gaffney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De Forest Brothers.

COURT CALENDARS

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Tuesday, July 18.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Kelly-McAdoo
2—Holmes - London Realty Co
3—Lesser-N Y City R
4—Matter of Scott
5—Thonet-Wilkinson
6—Gimbernat-Bell
7—Strassbourger-Batt
8 to 17—In re Mayor, &c
18—William-Flitner
19—Pease-Greene
19½—Same-same
20—Todd-Cronkite
21—Wetter-Bloch
22—Bowsky-McAdoo
23—Fordham-Guimarez
24—Nassau Newspaper Del Co-Lutzke
25—Crooks-Crooks
26—In re Belmont Pl
27—In re 205th St
28—Strong-Parker
29—Brundi-Brundi
30—O'Reilly-Mandel
31—Frankel-Lefcourt
32—Walz-Walz
33—Slater-Slater
34—Kratky-Hanneman
35—Toop-Smith
36—Miller-Oglesby
37—Halprin-Malbrin
38—In re Hoppock
39—Hansen-Walsh
40—First Nat Bank-Nor Am Trust Co
41—No Shore Indus Co-Randall
42—Mitchell-Chatillon
43—Schlesinger-Wise
43½—Same-same
44—Perlmutter-Perlmutter
45—Feist-Feist
45½—Same-same
46—Cohen-Old Dom SS Co
47—Woolf-Woolf
48—Gens-Goodman
49—Heine-Heine
50—Rach-Rach
51—In re Cohen
52—In re Arnold
53—Ins Field Co-Howe
54—Farrington-Farrington
55—Murnick-Murnick
56—People, &c-Angelo
57—In re Ely Av
58—Fitzgerald-Blach
59—Farmers' Loan & T Co-Quinn
60—Dry Dock Sav Inst-Tostevini
61—Wheelock-Wheelock

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Calendar.)—Adjourned until Aug. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII. and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in Trial Term Room, second floor, County Court House. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

1—John P. Stobler
2—W. Carmel et al
3—Margaret Duffy et al
4—Cecilia Nolan
5—Emily Francis
6—John McArthur
7—Louis Jackson
8—Luella L. K. Harnett
9—Sarah J. H. Choate
10—George France
11—Janet S. Lansing
12—John H. Kenny
13—Isaac Hart, Jr
14—Geo. W. Van Denecke
15—Frederick L. Emmons
16—Bridget Mahony
17—Bridget Roche
18—Emma Champness
19—John Branigan
20—John McCarthy
21—George R. Bennett
22—Henrietta Hawkins
23—Howard E. Evarts
24—Frederick De B. Canning
25—Louis Jackson
26—M. McD. Browne
27—Bernard Murphy
28—Peter Monahan
29—Ann Clare
30—Catharine Prior
31—Edwin A. Schroeder
32—Mary A. White
33—Elsie M. Smith
34—Same
35—John Wolfe
36—Herman Schussler
37—Eva Samuels
38—Zadoc Staab
39—Joseph Foss
40—Samuel F. Burns
41—Helena Sommer
42—Mary M. Brennan
43—James I. Harper
44—Richard Garvey
45—Johanna Kaiser
46—Ada Clara High
47—Frances M. Whitney
48—Augusta Silverman
49—Emily C. Sutzer
50—Sidney Dillon
51—George E. Phelan
52—Louis P. Walton
53—Wm. A. Davison
54—Elizabeth L. Brooks
55—Michael Kuntz
56—Charlotte Hayner or Learn
57—Arthur Hanna
58—Henry Zubiller
59—Dora Landsberger
60—Abraham Bank
61—August Bossard
62—Gertrude A. Wing
63—Julia A. Burjec
64—Andrew A. Gaynor
65—Loretta R. Elderkin
66—Eliza Bradbrook
67—Nathaniel H. White
68—Margaretha Hense
69—Henry A. Vanaken
70—Ann Nolan
Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.
Albrecht Becker, Mary E. Van Aulen, Patrick Foy, Mary C. Marshall, George H. Waters, Mary A. Downey, Louise C. Schaufele, Conrad Wittich, Helen W. Talmadge, At 2 P. M.
Contested will
2100—Louis Rossignol

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 10 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Pleadings at 10 A. M. Motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. and will be heard immediately after the pleadings. The calendar for the day will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Smyth for the People.

1—Michael Sachs
2—Jean Ikart
3—Frederick Miller
4—Jacob Welner
5—Thomas Atkins
6—Amasiah Emory
7—Joseph Rickles
8—Carsmine Colantonia
9—John Holme
10—John McDuff
11—Edward H. Neidlinger
Pleadings.
1—Franklin J. Bischoff
5—Berthe Claiche
3—George Fennell
4—Jacob Bloom, Louis Phillips, Samuel Goldberg
5—Louis Nadich, Julius Kamenkowitz
6—Walter Green
7—Nathan Goldberg
8—John Connors
9—Samuel Finger
10—Austin Barton, James A. Rogers
11—Thomas Murry
12—George Zettman
13—Benny Krause
14—Wm. A. Matson
15—Leonard Russett
16—Terisina D. Data
16—Alfonso Raimone
18—Thomas A. Furtell

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Train, and Hart for the People.

1—John Mendel
2—Salvatore Giolano
3—John Bescher
4—Morris Leonard
5—Augustus Tebasch
6—William Conroy, Joseph Hart
7—Joseph Duffy
8—Philip Bird
9—Kassel Saltzman
10—Joseph Lieb
To fix a day for trial.
1—James Farrel

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued.)—Goff, R.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—American Surety Company vs. William Braumbusch—Albert Eiterich.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Mary E. Clark vs. John F. O'Reilly—Augustus S. Houghton.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Morris Rosenfield et al. vs. Henry Wohlers—Louis Joseph.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Scharff vs. Scharff—Alfred E. Ommen.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—In re Tarrant & Co.—Algernon S. Norton. Corporation Liquidating Company vs. Butler, (2 cases)—Emanuel S. Cahn.

Brooklyn Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division, Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials.—Adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Motions—Sewell, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned.

NEW YORK STATE.
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AT AUCTION.

JAMES L. WELLS, Auct.

EXECUTORS' SALE to close estate Walter P. Jayne, dec'd, at 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Exchange Salesroom, Tuesday, July 18, noon.

37 BRONX LOTS

219TH (STH) STREET, PARK, PLEASANT AND 2D AVES., WILLIAMSBRIDGE

One block west of White Plains Road trolley and RAPID TRANSIT LINE, laid out by N. Y. Rapid Transit Commission.

TITLE GUARANTEED FREE OF COST by Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Send for maps and particulars to Frank B. Colton, attorney, 52 Wall Street; Phillips & Avery, attorneys, 41 Park Row; A. M. Cudner Real Estate Co., 264 West 23d Street, and James L. Wells, 141 Broadway, N. Y.

D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., AUCT'RS, will sell at auction on TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey St., THE VALUABLE 23D WARD PLOT,

579 ROBBINS AV.

75x100, with 2 FRAME DWELLINGS. M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, 52 William St.

Particulars of auctioneers', 198 Broadway. Tel. 2481 Cort.

H. C. MAPES & CO., Auct'r.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE on the premises, Saturday, July 22, 1905, 2 P. M.

11 cottages, 50 lots, 124 ft. ocean front, Hummel & Grove Ave., Rockaway Beach,

Two blocks from Hummel Station. Further particulars I. Sprung, 43 Hummel Av.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Guaranteed Mortgages FOR Endowments & Trust Funds

The most profitable investment is that which combines a large net return with absolute security. The guaranteed mortgages of this Company net 4% and 4½% and are in the same class of securities as municipal and railroad bonds.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Capital and Surplus $4,750,000.
146 Broadway, New York. 175 Remsen St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Titles insured by this Company expeditiously and at reasonable cost. Its contract of insurance is broad and liberal, and absolutely protects the insured against loss by reason of taxes, assessments, defects and incumbrances and the expense of litigation.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $9,000,000
Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
37 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Trust Department).
28 Court St., Brooklyn.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

Guaranteed Mortgages on New York City Real Estate netting 4 and 4½% at all times for sale. Absolute security obtained and all care avoided by investors.

Capital & Surplus, - $4,000,000
59 Liberty St. (Chamber of Commerce).

INVESTORS! SPECULATORS!

118th, East, modern, six rooms	$26,000
95th, East, double, five rooms	20,000
100th, East, double, five rooms	18,500
102d, East, double, six rooms	23,500
29th, West, 10 rooms, bargain	15,500
117th, West, modern, rents $3,400	29,500
101st, East, modern, triple	28,000
119th, East, 10 rooms, bargain	20,000

We have several hundred flats. Tenements that are positive bargains. It will pay you to call on us and go over our lists.
T. E. HAYMAN & CO., 217 West 125th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

$7,500.00 cash will buy a 4-story brick business building on Broadway, near De Kalb Av., Brooklyn, or will exchange for Manhattan property. Apply owner, E. Alter, 309 3d Av., N. Y. City.

Splendid Investment.—Six-story flats, stores; security lease $6,000 and repairs; price $71,000. Edgar Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

We have buyers waiting for good income property. Send particulars. H. L. Suydam & Co., No. 767 Broadway.

Downtown business property for sale on an income basis. H. L. Suydam & Co., No. 767 Broadway.

Ninth Ward tenements, showing large returns, for sale reasonable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

East Side.

Bargains—13th St. adjacent 2d Ave. 4-story flat, 23x103; price $20,500; also 71st St. adjacent 3d Ave. 4-story single flat, 20x100; price $16,500; also 118th St. adjacent Park Ave., 4-story flat, 20x100; price $13,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargains—In the fifties adjacent Lexington Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; excellent condition; price $30,000; also in the seventies adjacent Park Ave., double flat, 30x102; rental $4,000; price $37,500. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Big Bargain—91st St., near Lexington Av.; extra wide 5-story triple; steam heat, hot water; good locality; price $51,000; rent $5,352 guaranteed. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Bargains—103d St. adjacent Madison Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; price $24,500; also 109th St. adjacent Park Ave. 5-story (double,) 25x100; price $25,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Builders & Speculators—The thirties adjacent 4th Ave., plot 42x100; price $55,000; also 118th St. adjacent 2d Ave., plot 54x100; price $16,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

85th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine paying tenement; rent $2,580, (low;) mtge. $14,000, 7 years; price $25,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Cheapest Dwellings—27th St. adjacent 4th Ave. 3-story dwelling, 22x99; price $24,000; also Lexington Ave. adjacent 52d, 3-story 19-ft. dwelling; price $18,500. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Great Snap.—3d Av., near 47th St.; 5-story double; cold water; 2 stores; fully rented; price $32,500; rent $3,336. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

2d Av. snap, near 6th St., 6-story, 4-family, stores; price $125,000; rents $13,300. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

West Side.

Rare Investment.—117th St., near 7th Av.; two five-story doubles; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; price $67,000; rent $7,056. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Rare chance, 5-story, 7th Av. store property; all improvements; $65,000; bona fide rent $7,200; no brokers. M. Frank, 515 West 150th St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.
West Side.

Bargains, Bargains—Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 76th St. 5-story triple flat, stores, 25x100; rental $4,800; price $42,000; also Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 102d St., 5-story double flat, 25x100; price only $35,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Attractive Proposition.—112th St., near 7th Av.; 5-story double; 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; excellent surroundings; price $32,500; rent $3,348. Acritelli Co., 135 Broadway.

Bargains, Bargains—115th St. adjacent Lenox Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; rental $3,300; price only $30,000; also 117th St. adjacent Lenox Ave., 5-story double flat, 26x100; price only $30,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Attention—7th Av., near 118th, 5-story double; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine location; price $35,000; rents $3,744. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.
FOR SALE.

ARE YOU TIRED answering misleading advertisements?
East Elmhurst, N. Y. City.
Half Hour from Herald Square.
has attracted more careful home seekers and discriminating speculators than any other property.
Shall We Tell You Why?
Send Postal for Views and Circulars.
How To Make Money.
BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CO.
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Adjoining Prospect Park South.—Elegant detached corner house on plot 50x100; 1st mortgage $6,000; 2d mortgage $2,500; price $11,000. Pretty detached cottage, price $2,500; $500 cash required. Three-story single brick flat, $6,250. Villa lots,

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:44|Sun sets...7:27|Moon rises...8:52

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:57	9:00	2:48	3:00
Governors Island	9:21	9:29	3:20	3:27
Hell Gate	11:14	11:22	4:52	4:59

Arrived—Monday, July 17.

SS Minnetonka, London, July 8.
SS Furnessia, Glasgow, July 8.
SS Caracas, La Guayra, July 10.
SS Berwind, San duan, July 9.
SS Aros Castle, Baltimore, July 15.
SS Germania, Marseilles, June 30.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, July 14.
SS Proteus, New Orleans, July 12.
SS Manna Hata, Baltimore, July 15.
SS Ely, Sama, July 11.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, July 16.
SS Indrani, Gibraltar, July 1.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
Fr. der Grosse, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
*Prinz Adalbert, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
El Sigio, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Cedric, Liverpool	4:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
*Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fr. Willem III., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Calbarien	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

*Deutschland, Hamburg	5:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
*La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Orizaba, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Mexico, Colon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Numidian, Glasgow	———	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30
Matanzas	Havana	July 10
Yumuri	Cienfuegos	July 9
Kroonland	Antwerp	July 5
Giulia	Palermo	June 29
El Mar	Galveston	July 11
Finance	Colon	July 11
Denver	Galveston	July 12
Morro Castle	Havana	July 15
Victorian	Liverpool	July 8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	July 10
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 8
Italia	Gibraltar	July 9
Korona	St. Thomas	July 13
City of Savannah	Colon	July 12
El Norte	Galveston	July 13

DUE THURSDAY.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 11
Rhaetia	Hamburg	July 8
British King	Antwerp	July 8
Grenada	Trinidad	July 12
Hubert	Para	July 8

DUE FRIDAY.

La Lorraine	Havre	July 15
Cretic	Naples	July 9
Esperanza	Havana	July 14
Graecia	Savanilla	July 11

Reported by Wireless.

SS Grosser Kurfuerst, incoming, reported by wireless to the Marconi Station at Siasconset, Mass., at 4 P. M. yesterday; due at her pier about noon to-day.

SS Denver, incoming, reported by De Forest wireless when 237 miles south of Sandy Hook at noon yesterday; due at her pier about 8 A. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm, at Plymouth, July 17.
SS Finland, at Dover, July 17.
SS Astoria, at Moville, July 17.
SS Mannheim, at Hamburg, July 14.
SS New York, (tank,) at Amsterdam, July 16.
SS Star of England, at Sydney, N.S.W., July 15
SS St. Andrew, at Dunkirk, July 15.
SS Prinzess Irene, at Gibraltar, July 17.

Sailed.

SS Patricia, from Boulogne, July 16.
SS Elise Marie, from Shields, July 16.
SS Rotterdam, from Boulogne, July 16.

Passed.

SS Excelsior, from New York, passed Prawle Point.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

THE UNITED SERVICE.
The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Contract Surgeon R. P. Ames is relieved from duty at Fort McIntosh, and will proceed to Fort De Soto and report for duty, relieving Contract Surgeon O. F. Davis, who will proceed to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty, relieving First Lieut. F. W. Palmer, Assistant Surgeon.

Capt. G. W. Burr, Ordnance, will make one visit during July and August to South Bend, Ind., to inspect ordnance material.

Major William C. Borden, Surgeon, will proceed to Boston and Albany via Philadelphia, for the purpose of consulting with architects and inspecting plans and construction of the new hospitals in those cities.

Commander W. R. M. Field, retired, detached from the naval torpedo station, Narragansett Bay, and ordered to Navy Yard, Portsmouth.

Paymaster G. M. Stackhouse's orders to the Charleston and recoked; to the Kentucky, July 31.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—Arrived—Chicago and Perry, at Sitki; Hartford, at Newport; Florida, Arkansas, and Nevada, at Gardiners Bay; Dupont, at Newport; Paul Jones, at San Francisco; Porter, at Annapolis; Ajax, at Hampton Roads; Maryland, at Boston; Minneapolis, at Gibraltar; Boston, at Tacoma; Denver at Monte Cristi.

Sailed—Pontiac from Newport, for New York; Dubuque from New York, for cruise; Solace from Yokohama, for Guam; Yankee from San Juan, for Monte Cristi; Standish from New London, for Annapolis.

The O'Brien was placed in commission July 15 at New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Catskill Mountains.

"World-Famed View" from
Catskill Mountain House
ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET.
Pure water. Cool air. Terminus of railroad. Four hours from New York City.
CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers, Catskill, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
This picturesque and ideal family resort is free from malaria, hay fever, and mosquitos. All Summer amusements; golf links on grounds. Concerts daily by fine orchestra. Excellent cuisine. Every modern improvement. Accommodates 300. Rates moderate.
GRANT & CORNELL, Managers.

Beautiful
THE REXMERE | **STAMFORD** | **CHURCHILL HALL**
IN THE CATSKILLS
Address E. GRIFFITH, Mgr., Stamford, N.Y.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet.
R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

HIGH MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Fine location on top of mountain; accommodates sixty; hot and cold water equipment; bathing, boating, fishing; every comfort and convenience; well appointed table. Booklet.
N. B. QUICK, Barrsville, N. Y.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHam, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations, $5. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $8. G. B. Holcomb.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Hudson River Counties.

THE PALATINE, Newburgh, N. Y. "Luxury at a moderate price. All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. T. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Long Island.

Hammel Station, Rockaway Beach.
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
It would afford me great pleasure could you arrange to spend the Summer at my Rockaway Hotel. The grounds are large and shady. The accommodations are of the best. The table is excellent, and the terms are made to suit every one. American or European Plan. If you cannot arrange to visit me for the whole Summer, come for a week or two; or if you cannot come for a week or two, come down every Saturday and test the hospitality of one of the most delightful "Home Hotels" in the world. Fishing, boating, bathing. Every amusement at hand. Large grounds. Shade. Veranda space vast. Dining in open air a specialty. Should you and your family conclude to be my paying guests, all arrangements can be made by telephone, 14 Hammels.
WESTERNACHER HOTEL.

There are many things that go to make up a fine Summer hotel. Among them are an elegant table, finely furnished rooms, and an air of refinement about the place. All these can be found at the "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I. Not to spend a month there would be an irreparable loss and a Summer spoiled.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

Manhattan Beach
Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

UNSURPASSED TABLE!
GANCEL, for six years night chef of Waldorf-Astoria, presides over our cuisine. Where?
MASSAPEQUA HOTEL,
Massapequa, L. I., south shore, 29 miles out. Fine express service, own golf links; bathing, sailing, fishing; delightful rooms. Under management of owner. THOS. H. FRASER, Prop.

Hotel Elderhurst,
HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

THE WINDSOR.
Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.
Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND.
BAY VIEW COTTAGE, on Peconic Bay; near station; first-class German table; rate $8 to $10 per week. F. BUCKING, Mattituck, L. I.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands St. Lawrence River.
NOW OPEN.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

THE COLUMBIAN,
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N. Y.
The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N.Y. (1,000 Islands.)
No mosquitos, flies, gnats, asthma, or hay fever. Best family hotel and coolest on the St. Lawrence. Send for booklet.

Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
CLINTON CO., N. Y.
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, IN CENTRE OF NATURAL PARK OF 450 ACRES.
GOLF : TENNIS : SAILING.
Through Pullman service from N. Y. on main line Del. & Hudson R. R.; 3 miles from Plattsburg. Send for illustrated booklet. E. L. BROWN, Mgr., Hotel Champlain, Clinton Co., New York.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL,
THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Sullivan County.

The highest occupied elevation in Sullivan County, N. Y.,
LAKE WOOD FARM,
Under entire new management. Open June 1st. Steam heated; running water, perfect sanitation, private 75-acre lake, black bass fishing, boating. Write for booklet and descriptive matter, P. O. Roscoe, Rockland Station, Ontario and Western R. R.
H. W. Bassett, Prop. E. Schmid, Mgr.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

PINE GROVE HOUSE
KIAMESHA, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y., 2½ miles from Fallsburg, via O. & W. R. R.; 2½ miles from Monticello, via N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Accommodates 50. Delightfully situated, near Lake Kiamesha, 1,600 ft. above water. GRAF & KRUGER.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Dutchess County.

DUTCHESS HILLS
SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.
MIZZEN TOP
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet. 225 West 23d St.

Adirondacks.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

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THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

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DUTCHESS HILLS
SOUTHERN EXTENSION BERKESHIRES.
MIZZEN TOP
HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class mountain resort to N. Y. City. Only 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Elevation 1,200 feet. Accommodation 350. Golf, Tennis, Orchestra. Send for booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

SUMMER RESORTS.

New York.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES. NOW OPEN.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Lake George.

Through Pullman service to
LAKE GEORGE
1374 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

New England.

Rhode Island.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA
All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage, None of Its Discomforts.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
4½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Long Island Railroad and Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd.,
VIA MONTAUK POINT.
Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M. daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk" for Block Island.
On Saturdays (additional train) leave New York, 34th St., 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Station, 1:37 P. M.
Returning leave Block Island week days 11:00 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 4:18 P. M.
Mondays (additional service) leave Block Island 6:10 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 11:38 A. M.
See steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

Connecticut.

NEW LONDON, CONN.
The Famous
PEQUOT HOUSE AND COTTAGES
A rare combination of Seashore and Country.
Always Entertainment.
Naval and Yacht Anchorage.
Stock Ticker Service.
SPECIAL JULY RATES.
W. H. HAGER, Proprietor.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

New Jersey.

Atlantic City.

Atlantic City
THREE HOURS
from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.20 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, - (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 239 Fourth Av. NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
as low as $12.50, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; select patronage. Booklet. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

THE NEW LELANDE.
Beach front, Massachussetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB H. HAWK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N.J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Seabright.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH.
W. H. & G. M. SANDT.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Asbury Park.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 36 and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

The FENIMORE.
Now open; 2½ blocks from ocean; capacity 200.
THOS. NOBLE.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Spring Lake.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Now open. Under same management. E. M. Richardson.

Sea Girt.

PARKER HOUSE, SEA GIRT, N. J. 26th season; ocean front. Special rates to families. Mrs. Thos. Devlin.

Pennsylvania.

Pocono Mountains.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest reach'd on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

THE COLONIAL,
MEDIA, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.
Open the Entire Year.
This refined suburban resort is located 14 miles from Philadelphia, in a picturesque and healthful section. Excellent railway facilities. Broad, well shaded lawns. Attractive in every feature. Pure spring water. Invigorating atmosphere. Excellent service. Write for illustrated booklet. N. H. Wagner.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Virginia.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2234 Madison Square.

Nova Scotia.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 min. after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:18, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL SEEING NEW YORK YACHT
ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board. Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily and Sunday. Tickets on yacht, or office in Flatiron Building. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building. 'Phone, 4944 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Finest Surf Bathing in the World.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th St. at 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; leaving Rockaway, 11:00 A. M., 5:30 and 7:00 P. M., connecting at Battery with all Subway and Elevated roads. Excursion, 50c.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.) 8:00, 8:55, and 11 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 11:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(† Runs Saturdays only.)

ARBUCKLE'S DEEP SEA HOTEL CO.
Day excursions 10 cents, dinner 10 cents. Hotel accommodation $1 day, including board. Saturday trips returning Monday morning $2.50, including board. Information and circular mail postal to John Arbuckle, 71 Water St., N. Y. City.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Poughkeepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M., West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 AM. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SAMUEL GUGGENHEIM, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Samuel Guggenheim, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated May 26th, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, July 26th, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIME may be left at the publication office in Times Square (Subway Station in building:) at Harlem office, 129 West 125th Street; at the downtown office, 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street, or at any advertising office. They will also be accepted by telephone—4900 38th.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

FOUND.—Rockaway Beach, Sunday evening, purse, small sum money; send description. Purse, 333 Times, Times Square.

LOST.—Black bill case, containing letters, personal and business cards; think lost between Warren Street elevated station and Providence Line pier. Suitable reward for return to B. E. Harriss, Jr., 170 West 78th St.

LOST.—At Coney Island, between Feltman's and Iron Steamboat landing, solitaire screw diamond earring; reward. Kahn & Monash, 39 Mercer St.

LOST.—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST.—Monday, lady's old-fashioned enamel watch; Subway cars or stations from 79th St. down. Return to Tamborrel, 213 West 81st St.

LOST.—Bank Book No. 144,396, the New York Savings Bank. Payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST.—Bank book No. 165,608. Kindly return to Harlem Savings Bank, 124th St. and 3d Av.

$25 reward for return of white Maltese poodle, male, puppy. 252 5th Av., write Brandenburg.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

157TH, 215 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

177TH ST., 116 EAST, Near Union Square.—Two small rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor, dining room; separate tables; table d'hôte; transients accommodated; telephone.

[illegible] EAST.—Desirable large rooms and [illegible]; with board, transient guests accommodated; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Single and double rooms; tiled baths; telephone; table guests; Summer rates.

56TH, 16 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

87TH ST., 111 WEST.—Excellent board in handsomely furnished private house; references exchanged.

[illegible] WEST.—Rooms, en suite and single, with excellent table, Summer rates.

[illegible] WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

[illegible] WEST.—Two double rooms, with [illegible] 812 and 814 two persons; homelike.

[illegible] 450 WEST.—Exceptionally fine [illegible] also single room; excellent [illegible]

[illegible] 46 WEST.—Large, [illegible] ing [illegible] conveniences; [illegible] location, near cars, [illegible] tables.

CHAMBERS ST., 20, Corner West 4th St.—Desirable small rooms, separate tables, table d'hôte.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly [illegible]; 20 North 5th Av., Mount Vernon.

[illegible] 10.—Desirable rooms, with [illegible] baths; excellent table; desirable location.

MADISON AV., 187, Near 34th St.—Coolest [illegible] house in New York; full board or French breakfast optional; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 674, (at 62d).—Cool rooms with board, $8-$10, (Summer,) telephone.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; [illegible] excellent board; terms [illegible]

[illegible] AV., 479, Corner 104th.—Block from Broadway Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful location; superior table and board.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St.—First-class house; apartments, rooms, table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; transients accommodated.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; board optional; Southerners accommodated; references; transients.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms at Subway station; good board.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

20TH ST., 50 EAST.—Large room, running water, bath; low terms; suitable two; Subway convenient.

21ST, 146 WEST.—Airy room; two gentlemen, couple; also single room; will accommodate transients.

22D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional; Southerners.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; reference.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite; bath; nicely furnished.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

44TH ST., 212 WEST.—Fine cool rooms; telephone; all conveniences; near Subway; refined surroundings.

45TH ST., 10 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references. 666 Lexington Av.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

61ST, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, also hall bedroom; homelike; board; reasonable. Bonner.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D ST., 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms, reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, telephone, every convenience; board optional; also doctor's office.

103D ST., 2,488 BROADWAY.—Parlor and bedroom; bath adjoining; Subway at door; very reasonable. Shelton.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Large, cool, light room for refined woman, elevated, Subway; references. McPhail.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH, 540 WEST.—Two connecting and separate rooms; running water; near the [illegible]way.

WEST END AV., 237, (Block Subway and Riverside Drive.)—Large front room, private bath, running water.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

ST. MARK'S AV., 818, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern apartment basement house; large and small apartment; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

PRESSERS on ladies' and children's aprons; laundresses can easily learn. E. B. Kursheedt Apron Co., 10 Bleecker.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced and reliable. Address, with full particulars, H., Box 140 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

TREATED WORSE THAN PIGS.

Magistrate Comments on Handling of Passengers at Williamsburg Bridge Terminal.

"I know from what I have witnessed that passengers getting on and off cars at the New York terminal of the Williamsburg Bridge are handled worse than cattle. The treatment offered them by the railroad officials is certainly sufficient grounds for any man when either he or his family is abused to knock down the Inspectors and conductors," said Magistrate Wahle, in the Essex Market Court yesterday. He discharged from custody Adolph Markell of 112 Steuben Street, Brooklyn, who was arrested Sunday night on complaint of Inspector William Rosebach, who accused him of causing a disturbance on one of the cars. Several witnesses testified that he had been assaulted by both the conductor and Rosebach.

Markell got on a Nostrand Avenue trolley car of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as it was about to cross the bridge and placed his foot on one of the seats. The conductor, according to Markell's story, pushed his foot off the seat and began to abuse him.

When the car reached the New York terminal the conductor called Inspector Rosebach, who, Markell said, assaulted him and then had him arrested. Mrs. Sadie Ballin of 125 Heyward Street, Brooklyn, swore that she saw the conductor holding Markell while the Inspector punched him.

Magistrate Wahle said that the railroad officials looked upon passengers as persons they could treat as they liked. Pigs, he said, were shown more consideration.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Stenographer and typewriter; man 21-23, of good address, habits, and neat appearance; accurate, rapid, careful, and steady; Remington operator; must be hard worker and possess abundant energy; salary moderate, excellent opportunities; state age, experience, references, salary expected. A. C., Box 120 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy; tea importers want American boy, about 16, fresh from school, to begin as office boy; fine character, education, and address appreciated. Address, with particulars, Box D 141 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Intelligent and competent stenographer and typewriter for insurance office. Reply, giving age, experience, references, and salary expected. Insurance, Box 1,970, New York.

WANTED—Young man in holiday fancy goods dept. of wholesale house; one willing to learn. Address, stating age, references, &c., Fancy, Box 40 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy for office of manufacturer; must be bright, well educated, trustworthy, Protestant; about 16 years of age. Address F., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Light porter in wholesale dry goods house; salary to start, $7 week. Address, stating age, references, Porter, Box 218 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Two bookkeepers familiar with bank methods; good penmanship required and the best of references. Bookkeeper, P. O. Box 822.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—MASSEUSE, versed in natural healing methods, would like position in family or institution, or would go to Summer resort for home. M. G., 613 West 138th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young girl, lately landed, neat, as chambermaid or housework, no cooking, in private American family; Protestant. D., Box 218 Times Downtown.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid or waitress; country preferred. Christie, 208 West 87th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—For up stairs or general housework; private family. Delaney, 314 West 53d.

COOK, first-class, for restaurant or hotel; city or country; $40 to $50 per month. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

COOK—By reliable woman; good cook; day or week; city or country. Jean, 219 West 53d St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Elderly German woman for general housework and cooking; no washing, $12 per month. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Good girl for general housework and cooking; reference; $16 to $18. Apply Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; does cleaning. 233 East 73d St., ground floor, back.

NURSE.—By a trained invalid's nurse; highly recommended; city or country. Nurse, 168 East 42d St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and bookkeeper; double entry; short experience; excellent penman; correct figurer; refined appearance; no agency; live parents; attentive to business; $8. Miss Van Orden, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, (20,) beginner; good penman; excellent speller; ladylike; lives home; mimeographing; good grammarian; will substitute; punctual; strictly business; $7. Miss Blaney, Box 139 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Amilieus, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Two years' experience; moderate salary; best references; age 18 years. Miss S., 201 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; bright; energetic; number years' experience; would substitute. Granger, Post Office Box 1,928.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; graduated Charles Commercial School; $7. L., Box 219 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT—Wishes work evenings; trial balances, statements, bookkeeping, &c.; excellent references, terms moderate. D Box 102 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, 17, office experience, qualified, energetic; best reference; $5-$6. B., Box 140 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN and GARDENER.—Competent at both; young, industrious, willing, obliging; neat appearance; good references; will work as second coachman if desired; please state wages. Dupuy, Mamaroneck Post Office, New York.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced man, kind and gentlemanly, with doctor's reference, as nurse, attendant, or companion to elderly or invalid gentleman; city, country, or travel. B., Box 140 Times Downtown.

OFFICE CLERK.—By a young man, 17, as office clerk; references. Anspitz, 1,809 Lexington Av.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SECRETARY.—American, 22, of excellent education and address, expert in the use of English, possessing executive force, and a competent stenographer and Remington operator, now employed, seeks position, preferably secretaryship; A1 references; salary $15. H. G., Box 220 Times Downtown.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Contractor, ran coat factory 18 years, wants position as manager in same; good references. Box D, 137 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Will invest small amount in legitimate, profitable business; send particulars. Water, Box 217 Times Downtown.

High-class boarding house; 50 rooms; established 20 years; owners retiring. Inquire 41 West 25th St.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing; illustrated booklets.

Upper Montclair.—Few guests accommodated; handsome private house; shady grounds; golf, tennis. Box 22.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

LOOKS UP INSURANCE ON CARLTON'S WIVES

Coroner After a Man Who Knows About the Policies.

PRISONER OFFERED TO ELOPE

Woman Testifies to That—Letter from Another Insured Woman—To Exhume Wife's Body.

The inquiry which is being pursued by Coroner Flaherty of Brooklyn into the circumstances of the death of Mary Gorman Carlton, the second wife of Frederick E. Carlton, took a new turn last night, when, after examining a number of people as to the general phases of the case in his office in the Borough Hall, the Coroner slipped away to his home down in Parkville to keep an appointment with detectives who were to bring to him a man who he expected would give important testimony as to the insurance said to have been collected by Carlton on the lives of his wives.

The Coroner waited up until a late hour, and was in communication at intervals with the detectives over the telephone, but they apparently experienced difficulty in finding the witness, and did not appear with him. He will probably be brought before the Coroner this morning.

It was learned that the witness who is sought has figured in some way in the placing of the insurance on the lives of the women, was very friendly with Carlton and familiar with the circumstances under which the policies were written.

A private hearing, which took place in Coroner Flaherty's chambers in the Borough Hall and lasted until the late afternoon, yesterday developed the fact that another charge would probably be brought against Carlton if he escaped the larceny charge now pending against him. The new charge is the result of the testimony of Marie Breslin, who was a friend of Mrs. Carlton, who lives at 450 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn.

The Coroner said that Miss Breslin had testified that some time before the death of his wife Carlton had, in a letter to her, proposed that they elope. A second letter was received by Miss Breslin after the death of Mrs. Carlton, in which he repeated the proposition.

While Mrs. Carlton was ill Miss Breslin visited her frequently. She testified that on one occasion she saw Carlton place a handkerchief saturated with chloroform before his wife's face.

Dr. H. B. Delatour, visiting physician in the Long Island College Hospital, testified that he was positive that Mrs. Carlton's death was caused by tetanus. He has got a complete history of the case.

Dr. M. F. De Lorme, the first physician to attend Mrs. Carlton, said that when he first visited her Carlton himself expressed the belief that she was suffering from tetanus. This, he said, was peculiar, as the woman did not die until six weeks afterward. The first symptoms of tetanus, according to Dr. De Lorme, are shown within twelve days of death.

There were two or three other witnesses. Coroner Flaherty said that he would continue the hearings until he had exhausted every means of information.

Permission to exhume the body of Mrs. Carlton, who is buried in Calvary Cemetery, was granted by Justice Sewell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday afternoon, on the application of District Attorney Clarke. An autopsy will be made to-day by Dr. O'Connor.

This morning Carlton will be arraigned before Magistrate Tighe in the Adams Street Court on the charge of having defrauded H. J. B. Schaub of $700. It is likely that the hearing in this case will be adjourned pending the investigations now conducted by the Coroner and the District Attorney.

A love letter, supposed to have been written by a woman with whom Carlton lived, is in the possession of Inspector Cross. In this letter the woman pleads with Carlton to write to her, and says that if he does not he may have a chance to collect the insurance on her life. She speaks of a sore on her arm.

IDENTIFY HIGGINSON TUTOR.

His Photograph Picked Out as That of the Man Who Pawned Jewels.

Detective Sergt. McCafferty will start for Christiansand, Norway, to bring back Edward Park, the tutor of the sons of James J. Higginson, the banker, who is accused of robbing his employer of jewelry worth $10,000 or $15,000, as soon as the necessary papers can be prepared. Park hitherto has borne an excellent name, is a graduate of a well-known college, and has good family connections. He is said to be a physician.

In telling how the arrest came to be made, Acting Captain McCauley of the Detective Bureau said that the detectives working on the case found two places where a portion of the Higginson jewelry had been pawned. One on Pearl Street had a necklace valued at $1,500; the other place is on the Bowery, and several articles were pawned there. The detectives having received a description of the man who had pawned these articles, began to suspect the tutor. From the first they had believed the theft to have been committed by a person familiar with the residence.

Not satisfied with this identification, however, the detectives got a group photograph in which Park appeared and showed it to the two pawnbrokers. They at once picked out Park.

These facts were laid before District Attorney Jerome, who advised that there was evidence enough to justify an arrest.

The detectives learned that soon after the robbery Park had shown a great deal of zeal in explaining how it might have been committed. He took Mrs. Higginson to the roof of the house, 16 East Forty-first Street, and showed her how easy it would be for some one to enter the building by the roof while the family was at dinner. When the detectives confronted the Higginson family with their clues they received little encouragement.

DOG KILLS A FALLOW DEER.

One of the Bronx Park Herd Succumbs After a Hard Fight.

A fallow deer was killed by a St. Bernard dog yesterday after a hard fight in the New York Zoological Park in the Bronx.

The fight, which took place in the old buffalo range, lasted nearly an hour, and though the dog was gored time and again he did not relinquish his hold until a watchman killed him with a bullet.

This is the second time within a few months that a dog has made its way into the park and killed a deer.

Exactly how the St. Bernard dog entered the grounds is not known, but it is believed that he forced his way through a hole in the wire netting after swimming the Bronx River. His coat was still wet after the fight.

Shortly before daylight Watchman Trainor heard a commotion in the buffalo range, where the herd of fallow deer are quartered. He reached there in time to see the fight, but too late to save the deer.

Won't Enforce Fine on Peary Ship.

Collector of the Port Stranahan received a telegram yesterday from Acting Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor Garfield instructing him to refrain from enforcing the fine in the case of Commander Peary's vessel Roosevelt, which left this port Sunday for the arctic regions. A fine of $500 was imposed because the Roosevelt came from Portland without proper clearance papers.

CLAICHE GIRL INDICTED.

Though Five Coroner's Jury Men Say She Killed in Self-Defense.

The Grand Jury indicted Berthe Claiche for murder in the first degree shortly after noon yesterday. She will be arraigned before Judge Foster to-day for pleading. Less than a half hour before the jury impaneled by Coroner Scholer had returned a split verdict, seven of the jurors declaring that Emile Gerdron had come to his death as the result of a bullet wound inflicted by Berthe Claiche, while five declared to the same effect with the words "in self-defense" added. The girl was then committed to the Tombs without bail.

Otto Rosalsky, Republican leader of the Eighth Assembly District, appeared at the trial by the Coroner's jury as counsel for the Claiche girl. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Turnbull appeared for the people. The room was crowded.

William Hoffner, an eye witness, of 55 West Twenty-fifth Street, testified that just before the girl shot Gerdron Gerdron put his hand to his hip pocket as if to draw a revolver. Henry Moyne of 545 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, testified that on June 18 the Claiche girl ran out of Gerdron's house with blood upon her breast. Gerdron and Mrs. Deon, her mother, were following. "I don't care," Moyne heard Gerdron say; "I'll shoot the woman on sight when she comes around the corner." Gerdron pulled a revolver after this threat.

Mrs. Deon admitted that the girl had not led an upright life for six years and had known Gerdron in Paris.

A strong appeal was made by Mr. Rosalsky for his client. He based his argument on the point that Gerdron was a desperate character and that she had acted solely in self-defense.

GIRLS HURT IN AUTO WRECK.

Trolley Car Struck the Machine and Four Persons Were Injured.

Four persons, two of them girls, were injured early yesterday morning in an automobile accident in which a machine was run into by a street car.

The accident occurred at Third Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. The auto is owned by Frederick E. Marshall of St. Louis, who has been a guest of the Waldorf-Astoria, but is now out of the city on a short trip in another motor car. His chauffeur, William Lohse, was using the machine Sunday night. He met Joseph Johnson of 206 West Forty-eighth Street, Cora Michaelis, sixteen years old, of 226 East Seventy-eighth Street, and Helen Donnschauer, eighteen years old, of 229 East Sixty-third Street at the north end of Central Park. All entered the car, which hummed around the Park until after 2 o'clock.

Leaving by the gate at Seventy-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue, the chauffeur started to take the two girls home. At Third Avenue he attempted to cross the tracks, and a crowded car struck the rear of the automobile with a crash. The machine was wrecked. Johnson was hurled twenty feet, and fell on his face. Lohse was thrown out, but escaped injury.

It was half an hour before the girls could be taken from the wreckage. Cora Michaelis was badly cut about the head and body and received internal injuries. Helen Donnschauser was wounded in the head, bruised about the legs, and hurt internally. Moses Lippman, the conductor of the trolley car, was also injured. The two girls and Lippman were taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

The shock of the collision was so great that many windows of the street car were broken and a dozen passengers were cut by flying glass. No arrests were made.

APOLOGY BY ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Germann of Brooklyn Tells His Father-in-Law He Is Sorry.

A paid advertisement in the newspapers is the method employed by Frederick W. Germann of 90 Norman Avenue, Brooklyn, in apologizing to his father-in-law, William C. Halleck, of 465 Marlborough Road, Flatbush.

Germann, who has been studying medicine at Cornell University, married Halleck's daughter, Irene Halleck, last September. Mr. Halleck said that the girl was only sixteen years old, and talked of suing to have the marriage annulled. Germann asserted that she was twenty-five years old, and wrote letters to his father-in-law which so annoyed Mr. Halleck that he had Germann arrested last Monday. The young man's father then stepped in and smoothed matters out. At his suggestion young Germann wrote a letter of apology to his father-in-law, which he advertised yesterday in the newspapers. In it he says:

> The many letters which I have written for the purpose of annoying you and your wife were written in passion and out of spite, and, of course, all the charges therein and statements derogatory of you are wholly unfounded and untrue. I regret that some of these letters have been published in the press, and write publicly to acknowledge the great injustice I have done you thereby and to make whatever reparation may be in my power.

Mr. Halleck, it is said, will now withdraw his charge against Mr. Germann.

CONEY BOAT IN A BUMP.

Some Women Left the Dreamland—Ferryboat Lackawanna Damaged.

With 800 passengers aboard, mostly women and children, the Coney Island steamboat Dreamland bumped into the ferryboat Lackawanna just off West Twenty-third Street yesterday afternoon. The women became hysterical, and although assured by the officers that the Dreamland was not damaged, many of them refused to continue the trip and were landed at the foot of West Twenty-second Street. Fully 200 stayed on the boat.

The Lackawanna was on its way from Hoboken. She was struck behind the paddle box. Some of the framework around the wheel was carried away. Otherwise the ferryboat was undamaged. The only apparent damage to the Dreamland was the absence of a lot of paint from her bow. The tide, it was said, caused the bump.

GUNBOAT STUCK IN THE MUD.

The Dubuque Was Pulled Free After Ten Hours' Work.

The gunboat Dubuque, one of the latest additions to the United States Navy, which went down the bay and anchored outside the Hook Saturday night, was returning to the harbor early yesterday morning and had just rounded the horseshoe, when she poked her nose into the mud and stuck.

She remained there for the next ten hours. Then three navy tugs and the army steamship Ordnance pulled her free.

The point where the gunboat went aground was in the lower bay, near what is known as Spermaceti Cove.

As soon as he saw that his vessel was fast the commander of the vessel sent a wireless message to the Navy Yard for assistance. The tugs Choctaw, Narkeeta, and Pontiac responded and, assisted by the Ordnance, pulled the warship clear at 6:50 o'clock in the afternoon. An unsuccessful attempt to free her had been made earlier in the day. The Dubuque apparently sustained no damage.

Nelden Case Goes Over.

The examination of Dr. Andrew L. Nelden, "beauty doctor" and grafter of fingers and ears, who is charged by Mrs. Josephine Ware with having obtained $200 from her by false representations, was postponed by Magistrate McAvoy in the Tombs Court yesterday to Monday next.

M'CLELLAN ALL RIGHT IS TAMMANY'S ANSWER.

He's a Good Non-Partisan Model for the Citizens' Union.

SOON TO START CAMPAIGN

Democrats Will Arrange Next Week for City Convention—The Mayor to Take a 40-Day Vacation.

After a two-hour visit of Charles F. Murphy to Tammany Hall yesterday a call was issued for a meeting of the General Committee to be held in the Wigwam on Wednesday, July 26, to take the first steps in the Mayoralty campaign.

At this meeting the New York County members of the City Committee will be named to take charge of the arrangements for the holding of the city convention, including the apportionment of delegates to the various boroughs. The meeting will also consider the invitation of the Citizens' Union to join in a movement to non-partisanize the municipal government, and will frame a reply.

According to a thoroughly competent authority yesterday the reply of the Tammany organization will be to point to the record in office of Mayor McClellan, holding his administration up as a model of non-partisanship and making the assertion that McClellan has been more non-partisan in his conduct of public affairs than either Mayor Low or Mayor Strong.

It will be declared that both Mayors Strong and Low uniformly appointed Republicans to office, whereas Mayor McClellan, while he named many Democrats, did not hesitate to name Commissioners McAdoo, Darlington, and Woodbury without regard to politics, but that he uniformly has consulted various civic bodies in regard to all important public questions and has followed their advice in a great many instances. Special attention will be called to the appointment of J. Edward Simmons, Charles N. Chadwick, and Charles A. Shaw as representatives of commercial organizations, to the Board of Water Supply, and also to the appointment of Mayor Low's Tenement House Commissioner, Robert W. De Forrest, to the head of the Municipal Art Commission. The pledge also will be made to the Citizens' Union that Tammany Hall will back Mayor McClellan in a continuance of this policy if he be elected for a new term of four years.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he would leave the city on July 29 for a long vacation in Canada, remaining away until Sept. 6. The Mayor is going quite a distance into the Canadian woods to a quiet retreat where he hopes to remain undisturbed for five weeks of hunting and fishing. President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen will be Mayor in fact with full powers for the first time since McClellan has been Mayor. Under conditions which existed during previous absences of the Mayor Mr. Fornes had strictly limited powers. Until the real Mayor has been away nine days the Acting Mayor has no power to sign ordinances, and until the Mayor has been away thirty days the Acting Mayor has no power to make removals or appointments. Heretofore the Mayor has always returned inside the nine-day limit, but now he will be away more than a week over the thirty days.

"Are you not afraid Mayor Fornes may remove some of your appointees and name his own men?" somebody asked the Mayor yesterday as a joke.

"You forget that I would resume the removal power as well as the appointive power on my return," said the Mayor in return.

Controller Grout leaves the city today on the steamship Kaiser Friedrich der Grosse to be gone until Sept. 12. According to the general belief in Tammany Hall, Mr. Grout will not have a place on the city ticket this Fall, his place going to Herman A. Metz, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club and also of the Kings County Democratic Club. Mr. Fornes will give up the Presidency of the Board of Aldermen. No decision has been reached as to his successor. The intention is to nominate Mr. Fornes for Congress next year in the Eleventh District, now represented by William R. Hearst.

WHOLE FAMILY HURT.

The Dubins, Returning from Coney Island, Hit by a Car.

A trolley car of the Broadway line in Williamsburg crashed into a surrey containing four persons early yesterday morning at Keap Street and Broadway. All four were injured.

The car, which was crowded, was on its way to the Williamsburg Bridge. The party in the surrey included Max Dubin of 290 South First Street, his wife, Ethel, and their two children, John and Harry, three and seven years old. The family had been to Coney Island and it was nearly midnight when they set out for home. The neighborhood of Broadway and Keap Street is very dark at night because of the elevated railroad structure.

The car was running fast and struck the surrey on the side, smashing it and hurling the occupants in different directions.

Mrs. Dubin was the most seriously hurt. Ambulance surgeons found that she had concussion of the brain, bruises and shock. Dubin was cut on his head and face, and the two children suffered from lacerations and shock. The accident blockaded the road for nearly an hour, and thousands of persons returning from Coney Island were delayed.

CHURCH HAS HIM DEPORTED.

Syrian, Accused of Keeping $3,000 from Greek Congregation, Must Go.

George Diab, a Syrian who arrived in New York two weeks ago on the White Star liner Romanic, was ordered deported by the immigration authorities yesterday. The ground of his deportation was that he illegally had $3,000 that belonged to the Greek Orthodox Church.

The charges against Diab were preferred by Bishop Raphael, head of the Greek Church in Brooklyn.

Diab said the money was given to his mother by her brother, who was an Archdeacon of the Greek Church. The church authorities, however, said that the gift was illegal, since under the ecclesiastical law the money should have reverted to the Church.

H. S. SANFORD SUING WIFE.

Alleges That She Had a Husband When She Married Him.

An application was made to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday for an order directing Henry Sanford to pay to Grace Sanford alimony and counsel fees pending the trial of a suit which Sanford has brought to have his marriage annulled. Counsel for Mr. Sanford said that the defendant had obtained from another man a divorce in Wyoming which was invalid here, and consequently suit was brought by the plaintiff to have the Sanford marriage annulled on the ground that the defendant was the wife of another when she married Sanford.

Counsel for Mrs. Sanford said that Sanford had an income of $60,000 a year and usually spent $20,000 a year for household expenses. Justice Giegerich reserved decision.

Your Pick of the House, $15

Every piece of suiting in the house, including all of our $35, $30, $25 and $20 fabrics—tailored into the swaggerest suit that ever graced your back.

It's not a remnant or left-over sale. It's a case of needing the room and work to keep our large force organized. Every piece of goods of the season's newest and best. We guarantee the making to be equal to that of garments at double the price, with style and fit equal to garments at any price.

THOS. H. LOGAN

243 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite City Hall.

Our Remnant Sale

Has been so large that we are compelled to replenish our stock, which we did, greatly to our customers' advantage. We do not care how much we lose as long as we can make new friends and keep our people employed. Come and see the wonderful values. **Coats** and **trousers** at **$16.00,** three piece suits at **$18.00,** trousers **$4.50.**

ARNHEIM,

Broadway and Ninth Street.

July 18th.

199 Broadway.....Near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....Corner Houston.
849 Broadway.....Near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....Near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....Near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....Near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store.....Opp. City Hall.
371 Fulton St.

Hot weather one-third over. Straw Hat prices one-third off. All Reduced. None Reserved.

Young's Hats

NONE BETTER MADE



If you care for a handsome summer suit—nothing's handsomer than a featherweight batiste with a hair line plaid.

$18 to $29.

If you care for a saving—those washable vests marked down to $2 are yours.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

Sale of 2-PIECE WORSTED AND FLANNEL SUITS FOR MEN, light and medium colors, cool, rich and stylish, ½-lined,

$6.90 and $8.90.

Blue serges also in the lot.

King's,

Both Stores } Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. Cor. 23d St. & 6th Ave.

CROSS Examining Optician Estab. 1889. Fee $1 20 E. 23d Street

WILL LET JEROME SEE TOWN TOPICS BOOKS

Consent Given After Talk of Grand Jury Subpoenas.

DEUEL MAY BE SUMMONED

Although He Probably Will Not Appear To-day—More Reluctant Subscriptions to "Fads and Fancies."

It was reported about the District Attorney's office yesterday morning that subpoenas had been issued for Justice Deuel, one of the Directors of the Town Topics Publishing Company; William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer of that concern, and Moses Ellis Wooster, manager of the Society Editors' Association and formerly solicitor for "Fads and Fancies," the $1,500 subscription work which during the last four years has been prepared for publication by the Town Topics Publishing Company. These three men, the report had it, had been called to appear before the Grand Jury to tell what they knew about the work and also to bring the books and accounts of the company referring to "Fads and Fancies."

The report had barely begun to circulate before Edward Lauterbach, who lately has been mentioned as counsel for Town Topics, appeared and went into conference first with Assistant District Attorney Krotel and later with Mr. Jerome himself. At the end of those conferences it was announced that an arrangement satisfactory to both sides had been made between Mr. Jerome and Mr. Lauterbach providing for the examination of the books of Col. Mann's publication right in its own offices at 452 Fifth Avenue whenever the District Attorney wanted to see them.

An inquiry as to whether Justice Deuel would appear before the Grand Jury today brought out the fact that he probably will not. It would be impossible for him to do so any way without neglecting his official duties. Whether he will go before the Grand Jury some other day in the future could not be learned. It was understood that such appearance will be required of Daniels and Wooster, but the time for it could not be ascertained. Wooster is particularly wanted to present to the Grand Jury a contract which he is supposed to have in his possession, the contents of which relate to the agreement alleged to have been entered into by himself, Col. Mann, and Justice Deuel as to the division of the net gain made on the publication of "Fads and Fancies." According to statements made by Daniels to Mr. Krotel last week those gains amounted to $90,000 after the expense of printing and distributing the work had been met.

Charles H. Ahle, the solicitor for the work "America's Smart Set," published by the Society Editors' Association, whose arrest last week on a charge of attempted extortion led to the pending investigation, was released on bail yesterday. The bail, amounting to $3,500, was furnished by Martin Engel, the Essex Street saloonkeeper.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel received several letters yesterday from persons who said that they had been forced by Ahle to subscribe to "America's Smart Set" by threats similar to those which Broker Edwin M. Post says caused him to proceed against Ahle.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, W. Gerdes, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen, E. Leonard in 2d Edition and "The Whole "

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
High temperatures; fair; southwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,343. * * * NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

JAPANESE NORTH OF VLADIVOSTOK

Army Disembarks—Envelopment of Fortress Imminent.

MENACED ON THREE SIDES?

Hasegawa Threatens It from the West and a Japanese Force May Have Landed at Possiet Bay.

LONDON, Wednesday, July 19.—The Tokio correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says that a Japanese army has been landed north of Vladivostok, and that the complete envelopment of the fortress is imminent.

It is known that a fleet of Japanese transports recently left Gen-San, Korea, and their supposed destination was Possiet Bay, south of Vladivostok. It is possible that a landing was instead made north of the fortress, and it is of course also possible that the Russian stronghold is being threatened from both north and south.

That it is being threatened from the West seems certain. Even more mystery has surrounded the movements of Marshal Oyama's armies recently than before the battles of Liao-Yang and Mukden. The Russian General Staff has frankly admitted that it is mystified.

The news, however, that the Japanese last month made a raid on Omoso, 150 miles east of Kirin, and between that place and Vladivostok, was confirmed on good authority, and it was thought that this raid had been ordered by the Japanese Staff in order to make sure of the ground on Gen. Hasegawa's left before the expected advance of that General on the lower Tumen and Vladivostok.

The strength of Vladivostok is unknown outside the fortress, except by the authorities in St. Petersburg. It was recently stated that Gen. Linevitch had a number of 12-inch and 9-inch guns. A British military critic remarked that these were about as suitable an ornament for an army in the field as a camelopard in a lady's boudoir, but, whether suitable or not, there is little doubt that the guns came from Vladivostok, and it has been suggested that the Czar is not desirous of making the Japanese "another present of a bouquet of 528 guns, as at Port Arthur."

Gen. Chreshchatitski commands the troops in the Ussuri region, with Major Gen. Rutkovski as Chief of Staff. Lieut. Gen. Kasbek commands at Vladivostok and his troops include seven battalions of fortress artillery and three companies of sappers and miners.

JAPANESE NO ANGELS.

Hayashi's Reply to Suggestion About Moderate Peace Demands.

LONDON, July 18.—Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister here, said to-day that Russia had appointed good men as peace plenipotentiaries. Nevertheless, even M. Witte and Baron Rosen had not inspired Japan with confidence in a favorable outcome of the negotiations.

"We do not know," the Minister added, "what powers have been delegated to them, and after the events of the past eighteen months Japan puts faith only in accomplished facts. The terms will be communicated only at the conference. Then we will discover what powers the Russian plenipotentiaries possess."

It was suggested that the general opinion prevailed that the Japanese terms would be moderate.

"I cannot see where people get such an idea," replied the Minister. "The public evidently mistakes the Japanese for angels."

Minister Hayashi intimated that Japan was ready to continue the war unless she secured suitable terms. He called attention to the fact that practically the entire sum realized by the last two loans was unexpended, and said the capture of the Island of Sakhalin was not precipitated by the approach of the conference, but was a natural sequence of the Japanese campaign, the plans for which had not been altered since Russia acceded to a conference. An earlier attack on the island was not undertaken principally because of the severe Winter and because the Summer season was more preferable for campaigning and the establishment of a new government in the island.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—M. Witte had a final interview with Emperor Nicholas at Peterhof to-day. Count Lamsdorff was present, showing complete harmony of views between M. Witte and the Foreign Minister.

M. Witte will leave St. Petersburg for Paris to-morrow, accompanied by Mme. Witte. At Paris they will meet their daughter, who is the wife of the Secretary of the Russian Legation at Brussels. Mme. Witte has no intention of joining her husband in America.

It is announced that 475,240 men will be called to perform military service in the course of the present year.

SALVING MORE RUSSIAN SHIPS.

Damage to the Vessels at Port Arthur Slighter Than Supposed.

TOKIO, July 18.—An officer who has returned from Port Arthur reports that the damage to the sunken Russian ships was slighter than was supposed.

It has been known that the Russians applied explosives inside the vessels before they were abandoned, and it was believed that the resulting damage was serious. It has been found, however, that the vital portions of the ships were strangely unhurt.

The cruiser Bayan has been taken in tow and the battleship Peresviet is navigable with her own engines. Both of these vessels will soon be brought to Japan to complete the necessary repairs. Even the cruiser Pallada, which sustained the heaviest damage, will, it is expected, be refloated by the middle of August, and before that time the battleships Retvizan and Pobieda will be afloat.

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TO CONTEST ZIEGLER WILL.

Widow Will Try to Prevent $30,000,000 Estate Going to Adopted Son.

The fact was made known yesterday that the widow of William Ziegler intends to fight for a share of the $30,000,000 which the baking powder man bequeathed to the boy he adopted and named after himself. Although the Ziegler will was admitted to probate in the usual way a few weeks ago, there were rumors that it would be contested by Mr. Ziegler's sister, who resides in California, but until yesterday the fact that the widow intended to make a legal fight for more of the estate than had been bequeathed to her under the will was not made public.

Supreme Court Justice Gaynor of Brooklyn, who recently sailed for Europe, was named in the will as one of the executors. He was the lifelong friend of Ziegler and acted as Mr. Ziegler's attorney while Ziegler was engaged in the baking powder business.

Before sailing for Europe Justice Gaynor, as executor, applied to the Supreme Court for an order appointing a guardian to protect the interests of Mr. Ziegler's adopted son, and yesterday Justice Giegerich named as such guardian John D. Lindsay, who is a member of the law firm of Nicoll, Anable & Lindsay.

In an affidavit submitted to the court applying for the appointment of a guardian for the boy in this proceeding Justice Gaynor stated that the boy was fourteen years old and was heir to the bulk of the residuary estate.

Justice Gaynor stated that an action to have the validity of the will determined had been begun in the Supreme Court in the name of the widow, E. Matilda Ziegler. It was also recited that the complaint in the case declared that the testator Ziegler was not of sound mind or of testamentary capacity at the time of the signing of the will.

William Ziegler, the adopted son of the testator, is to receive under the will an income of about $1,000,000 a year until he attains the age of forty years. Then he is to receive the principal. The boy is now living with his foster mother at the Ziegler home, 624 Fifth Avenue.

This house and the country home in Connecticut were bequeathed to Mrs. Ziegler, together with an annuity of $50,000. If Mrs. Ziegler succeeds in breaking the will she will receive at least $400,000 a year. Aside from the bequests to the widow and adopted son, Ziegler provided annuities for a few relatives. Consequently, if the courts decide that the will is invalid the relatives will lose these bequests.

The complaint in Mrs. Ziegler's suit was drawn by Charles H. Hyde, a Brooklyn lawyer, who is now out of town. At his offices it was said that the adopted son had been served with copies of the complaint a week ago.

CHILD SHOT IN STREET FIGHT.

Hail of Bullets in an Italian Battle on the East Side.

Bullets flew thick in a battle between about a dozen Italians in Elizabeth Street yesterday afternoon, and when the smoke had cleared away Lena Sacco, a three-year-old girl, was found to have been shot in the thigh. Three arrests were made.

Alexio Crosco, a butcher, gave a ball in the apartments above his store Sunday, and a number of Italians who were not invited gathered outside and kept annoying the merrymakers throughout the evening. When the party broke up there was a fight, in which the windows of Crosco's store were broken.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon Crosco was standing in front of his store when a number of Italians walked down on the other side of the street. Seeing the men Crosco drew his revolver and a general fusillade of shots began.

The street was filled with people at the time and the crackling of the revolvers and the whistling bullets caused a panic. About twenty shots were fired in all. Crosco ran up to Spring Street and then turned into Mott Street, where he was captured by Detective Casey. Crosco's revolver was so hot that the detective could not hold the barrel in his hand. Crosco had evidently reloaded the pistol as he ran, the police say, for it was fully loaded when he was arrested.

While the crowd was chasing Crosco, Mrs. A. Sacco ran into the street and found her three-year-old daughter, Lena, lying on the pavement crying. The child was carried to Dr. M. Suineco's office, where it was found that she had a bullet in her thigh. A new straw hat was picked up in the street with a bullet hole through it. Besides Crosco, the police arrested Dominico Luscacio and Joseph Artoto. Crosco and Luscacio were held in $1,500 bail each.

NURSE SAVES A HORSE'S LIFE.

Applies Human Sunstroke Treatment to an Animal in the Street.

Miss Alice Dudley, a trained nurse from St. Luke's Hospital, saved the life of a horse that was overcome with heat last evening by applying treatment such as is used on human beings in heat prostration.

The horse was one of a team belonging to the Knickerbocker Mineral Springs Company. Miss Dudley saw the animal in front of the firm's offices at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue about 6 o'clock. A glance was sufficient to tell her that the animal was nearly dead. Hurrying into the store she asked General Manager Tarr if he knew of the condition of the horse. He said he had telephoned for a veterinary.

Then Miss Dudley took command of the case. First she had the driver unhitch the horse and take off the collar. The moment the horse was free of the harness he fell down. Miss Dudley then sent the driver for whisky, ammonia, and ice. The whisky she poured down the horse's throat. The ammonia was held to his nostrils. The ice was tied in bags and applied to the horse's neck and head.

When the veterinary arrived he found the horse out of danger. He told Miss Dudley that she had used exactly the right treatment.

A large crowd gathered and cheered the young woman as she worked over the horse.

Latest Shipping News.

Steamship Vera, from Port Antonio July 12, arrived at the Bar at 9:20 o'clock last night.

TO CHICAGO OVER NIGHT.
"The Pennsylvania Special," 18-hour train, leaves New York at 3:55 P. M., arrives Chicago next morning at 8:55 A. M., via the Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

THE GOVERNOR RESENTS SENATOR STEVENS'S ACT

Won't Permit Dictation from Any Man or Body of Men.

ALL WRONG, STEVENS SAYS

Higgins's Decision Not to Take Up the Insurance Matter Called "Unfortunate" by the Senator.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—Gov. Higgins is indignant over the attempt of Republican leaders in the Legislature to influence his attitude with respect to an investigation of the Equitable, to the offering of memorials and the suggestion of party conferences. He expressed himself rather strongly on the subject to-day. He declared that he was still opposed to a legislative investigation, and that his position was not likely to be altered by "dictation on the part of any man or body of men."

Gov. Higgins's attention was called to the resolution which Senator Stevens tried to have considered by the Senate at last night's session, and he was asked if Senator Stevens was correct in his contention that there had been a precedent established for such a resolution in the special session called by Gov. Roosevelt for the consideration of the franchise tax legislation.

"I think Senator Stevens is mistaken. I do not believe there is any precedent for such a resolution as he offered," the Governor replied. "There was a resolution offered at that time for the payment of the expenses of the special session. That was done on the recommendation of the Governor. A similar resolution will be offered at this session on my recommendation. The expenses covered will be merely the expenses of the Sergeant at Arms and the mileage which the law provides the members shall have. There will be no per diem allowance for the members."

"Has the fact that Senator Stevens saw fit to offer a resolution asking that you recommend a legislative investigation of the insurance companies influenced your opinion as to the advisability of such a course?"

Position Unchanged.

"My position is unchanged. My ideas on that subject are just the same as they have been from the start."

"That is that nothing thus far brought out warrants a legislative investigation?"

"Exactly."

"Suppose Mr. Jerome's investigation should lead him to the conclusion that criminal prosecutions were warranted. Would that change your attitude with respect to the necessity for a legislative inquiry and remedial legislation?"

"I do not contemplate possibilities. When the time comes for action, I will act."

"Have you heard that Senator Stevens has suggested to some of the Republican leaders in the Senate that they ought to have a conference, with a view to determining a line of policy on the insurance situation?"

"Senator Stevens as an individual has that right. He even has the right to advise with the Governor on the subject if he sees fit."

"Then he did not advise with you before offering his memorial?"

"He did not. Let me make myself clear on that point. At all times I am ready to receive advice, but I will not permit dictation on the part of any man or of any body of men. The authority to submit any matter to the Legislature at a special session of the Legislature rests entirely with the Governor. If he doesn't choose to submit a subject the Legislature cannot take it up."

"You assume then that there is a disposition to dictate to you on the part of the party leaders?"

Inference of Dictation.

"No, I don't say that; but some such inference might be drawn."

"When reference was made in a previous interview with you to the fact that Superintendent Hendricks had been unable to secure the testimony of E. H. Harriman because Mr. Harriman had resigned as a Director of the Equitable, you said that if any powers were lacking to Mr. Hendricks they would be supplied. Will you say, Governor, how they will be supplied?"

"I am not a lawyer, but I think that there are powers to compel testimony from any person vested in the District Attorney of New York. He has the Grand Jury at his command; he can summon Mr. Harriman or anybody else."

"That is passing the whole matter up to Mr. Jerome, isn't it?"

"I don't think there is any 'passing up' about it."

"If Superintendent Hendricks's illness should prove so serious as to hamper the investigation of the Insurance Department would there be a possibility of your calling another extra session of the Legislature to act in the matter?"

"To relieve your mind on that subject I will say that Mr. Hendricks is up and about. I have just talked with him over the long-distance telephone."

Many Requests for Action.

"Have you received any requests from any source asking you to act on the insurance situation?"

"Yes, I have had quite a number."

"What did they ask?"

"That I do what I could to probe the condition in the different companies. The requests were not confined to policy-holders in the Equitable. They applied to the New York Life, the Washington Life, the Royal Arcanum, and others."

"Have you had such requests from policy holders living outside of the State of New York?"

"Yes, I had letters on the subject from a man in Indianapolis and another in San Francisco."

"Did they advise a legislative investigation?"

"No; they merely asked that there be a probing that would afford them protection. That is what I intend to have."

Stevens's Advice.

When Senator Stevens was told of what Gov. Higgins had said with respect to the

Continued on Page 2.

HOTEL CHARITY.
Is the Fresh Air Appeal of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, (Org. 1843) posted in your hotel? $17,000 needed. Send personal gifts and results of collections, fairs, &c., to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treas., 105 East 22d St., New York City.—Adv.

AEROPLANE FELL 3,000 FEET.

Daniel Maloney Killed Before a Throng at California College.

Special to The New York Times.

SANTA CLARA, Cal., July 18.—In the presence of more than 2,000 persons on the grounds of the Santa Clara College to-day Daniel Maloney plunged 3,000 feet to death by the collapse of Prof. John J. Montgomery's aeroplane. This flying machine, which had been tested several times successfully by the aeronaut, had one wing injured by a guy rope as the start was made, but Maloney did not notice the damage. The result was that when he cut loose from the big balloon that bore him upward the aeroplane collapsed.

Prof. Montgomery, who is an instructor at Santa Clara College, had arranged the ascent as a benefit for cadets who were encamped near by.

Soon after 10 o'clock Maloney took his place in the middle of the aeroplane. As the guy ropes of the balloon were cut one drew across one of the wings of the machine and bent it to the ground. It looked as though this wing was damaged, but Maloney did not see it and no one shouted a warning to him.

Up rose the big balloon till it was 4,000 feet above the earth. Then Maloney cut the cord and prepared to work the aeroplane. It was then seen that something was wrong. Maloney tried to execute one of the long dips in imitation of the movement of a bird when the machine swerved and turned over.

Maloney, working desperately with his hands and feet, righted the aeroplane, but again it turned, trembled for a moment like a bird with a broken wing, then fell swiftly earthward. One of the rear wings collapsed, as the aeroplane gained added impetus, then its mate snapped from its support and fluttered limply in the air. The front wings still remained outspread and checked to a slight degree the descent, but the aeroplane came heavily down to the earth with Maloney in the midst of the wreck.

Some cadets ran to his aid, but it was seen he was beyond help. Blood flowed from mouth and ears, his skull was fractured, his neck broken, and one leg also was broken. He died before he could be moved into the college dispensary. The rear portion of his machine was smashed and splintered into hundreds of pieces, but the front wings were still outspread beside him.

Prof. Montgomery attributed the disaster to the fouling of the guy ropes, and said that if Maloney had known of this he probably would not have attempted to cut loose from the balloon. Maloney had been a constant worker in perfecting the machine. He was an expert balloonist and cool in any emergency.

KILLED BY A BEACH TRAIN.

Morris Kerns Was Crossing the Railroad Tracks on a Bicycle.

A train on the way to Manhattan Beach instantly killed yesterday Morris Kerns, a bicyclist, who was riding across the Long Island Railroad tracks at Sutter Avenue, East New York. The man's body was picked up on the cowcatcher of the locomotive and carried for more than a block. Kerns was forty-one years old. He lived at 662 Rockaway Avenue.

He was riding along on his wheel to supervise the work on some new buildings in the upper end of the Twenty-sixth Ward, and was crossing the network of tracks when he was struck by locomotive No. 901. He rode directly in front of it, according to the engineer, John Saltman. It is supposed the train was hidden from sight by some freight cars which stood in the yard. The passengers were startled by the sudden stopping of the train.

Kerns's wife was so overcome by the news of her husband's death that the services of a physician were necessary.

CHILDREN SAW HER DROWN.

Pointed to the Spot Where Their Nurse Had Disappeared.

PORT WASHINGTON, L. I., July 18.—Madelaine Virginia Stackhouse, twenty-five years old, a nurse in the family of Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Hoisington of Manhattan, was drowned in this harbor yesterday afternoon. Mr. Hoisington's yacht, the Priscilla, has been anchored on the Manhasset Club grounds, and yesterday the nurse and the two Hoisington children, four and six years of age, were put ashore for a frolic. The nurse wore her bathing suit.

Later, when the Captain of the yacht came back for the party, the nurse was nowhere to be seen. On the Captain inquiring where the nurse had gone the older child pointed to a spot where she had disappeared, and, looking there, the Captain saw the body of the woman on the bottom of the bay.

R. K. Stackhouse, brother of the drowned woman, took the body to Philadelphia.

OPERATOR OPENED SWITCH.

Passenger Train Narrowly Escaped Wreck in Yard at Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—Because of the carelessness of an operator who had been drinking, the eastbound Erie passenger train almost came into collision with a switch engine in the yards here early this morning.

Harry B. Fowler is the operator accused of the carelessness. Lights were left down and a switch opened, and the switch engine ran on to the main track in front of the passenger train. Watchman Charles Mayer, however, saw the danger from a distance, and seizing a lantern, gave warning to the passenger train, which stopped just in time.

Fowler was arrested on a charge of intoxication, and in police court to-day was sentenced to a fine of $25 and thirty days in prison.

OWES HIS LIFE TO A BOY.

Man Unconscious in the Water When Lad Found Him.

William Dunn, a boy living at 604 Tinton Place, was swimming in shallow water off Barretto's Point in the Bronx yesterday afternoon, when he felt a man's body under him. He raised the man's head above water and shouted to some soldiers of the Twelfth Regiment's camp. They dragged the man to shore and sent in a call for a Lebanon Hospital ambulance.

While waiting for the ambulance the soldiers had worked hard over the man, who was revived sufficiently to say that he was Charles Steiner of 1,238 Hoe Avenue, and that he had been seized with cramps while bathing and had lost consciousness. No one saw him sink, and he did not know how long he had been in the water. He was taken to the hospital.

LOW RATES TO PACIFIC COAST
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Ask agents for Bulletin of Reduced Rates.—Adv.

ROOSEVELT OFF CAMPING WITH TEN YOUNGSTERS

Flotilla of Four Bound for the Cape of Happy Chance.

HUNTING TALES IN SIGHT

But Oyster Bay Last Night Gazed in Vain for the Gleam of the Campfire.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 18.—The whereabouts of the President of the United States to-night is more uncertain than at any time since his bear hunting expeditions in the wilds of the Rocky Mountains this Spring.

It is likely, however, that while this dispatch is being written Mr. Roosevelt is sitting by a blazing camp fire somewhere on the shores of Long Island Sound telling hair-raising stories of the hunt and the Western plains to ten listening youths, who make up his party.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon a little flotilla of four rowboats set out from the J. West Robsevelt pier and struck out for the outlet to the Sound. A fresh breeze was blowing and the surface of the Sound was a-dance with rippling waves. In a moment everybody was aware that the President was off for the camping-out expedition which has been a regular yearly feature of his stay at Sagamore Hill. To add a tinge of adventure to the expedition no set plans had been made in advance, and it was understood that the selection of a camping place was to be left largely to chances.

The President was Admiral in Chief of the little flotilla, and with his boat a couple of hundred feet in the lead determined the course the others were to follow. With him were his young son, Archie, and two sons of the Landon family, which resides on an estate near Sagamore Hill.

Theodore, Jr., had charge of the second boat. With him was his younger brother, Kermit. The third boat was manned by Philip, Jack, and George Roosevelt, sons of Emlen Roosevelt, the President's cousin. In the fourth boat were two sons of J. West Roosevelt.

The boats were loaded down to their gunwales with tents and other camping utensils. There was a large supply of meat and other edibles to be cooked over the camp fires.

The President entered with great vim into all the preparations for the quaint adventure. He personally superintended the loading of supplies, and looked to every detail of the fitting out of the little fleet with as much zest and earnestness as if he had been preparing for an important naval expedition. Although the dominating idea of these excursions is merely to give the President's children the healthy outdoor life the President enjoyed for so many years in the West, and to have everybody in the party get an object lesson in "roughing it," the President wants nothing left undone that could be done to provide for the safety of the expedition.

To-night scores in Oyster Bay are down on the water front gazing seaward for the gleam of the President's campfire. There is nothing so far to tell where the camp has been established. He has generally camped somewhere in the vicinity of Lloyd's Point on the Sound.

The first test to confront the party will be the preparation of supper from the stock of provisions taken along. Then over the campfire the President spends a couple of hours telling the youngsters reminiscences of his hunting trips, while the younger members of the party undoubtedly will be looking with anxious eyes to the bushes for the bears and other wild beasts conjured up by the story. Then everybody rolls himself in a blanket and goes to sleep while the glowing embers of the fire die.

The President and his party will eat an al fresco breakfast on the camping ground. At 10 o'clock camp will be broken and the President will return to Sagamore Hill and his official duties.

ARCTIC PILOT TELLS PLAN.

Expects the Roosevelt to be Crushed —Aims at 83 Degrees North.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 18.—Capt. Bartlett, who is to command the steamship Roosevelt in the Peary Arctic Expedition, has arrived here to await the vessel. Commander Peary is expected to-morrow. It is thought that the Roosevelt will sail from here on Thursday.

Capt. Bartlett's crew will consist of eight picked Newfoundland sailors. In discussing his plans to-day to reach a point further north than any other steamship except the Fram has attained, the Captain spoke with calm confidence of the probable loss of the Roosevelt, which was built specially for this exploration trip.

He expressed grave doubt whether the steamship could be brought back. He thought it likely, he said, that she would be crushed in the ice. In that event, the expedition would work back over the ice to Etah, there to join a relief vessel.

Capt. Bartlett said he hoped to pilot the Roosevelt to a point 800 miles north of Etah to latitude 83. The Nansen expedition in the Fram drifted to latitude 84.

Peary's first base will be at Etah, which will be connected with stations further north by wireless telegraphy, so that all movements may be reported to Etah.

It is planned that the course of the steamship, after leaving Etah, will be through Smith Sound, Kane Basin, Robinson Channel, and Kennedy Channel.

TO INQUIRE INTO FORT FIRE.

Officers Do Not Think Fort Hamilton Blaze Was Incendiary.

A special board of officers to inquire into the cause of the fire which destroyed two stable buildings and threatened others at Fort Hamilton on Monday night was appointed by Col. George G. Greenough, Commandant of the post, yesterday.

The board, which consists of Capts. T. N. Horn and G. R. Hancock and Second Lieut. E. E. Farnsworth, began work at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but may not complete their labors for several days.

It is not credited by the officers at the post that the fire was of incendiary origin. Col. Greenough spoke enthusiastically of the willingness with which the men of the post fought the blaze.

It was found yesterday that two of the siege guns were damaged by the fire, but it is believed that they can be easily put in shape again.

Pure food laws are good. Burnett's Vanilla is pure food. Take no substitute.—Adv.

NO, IT WASN'T THUNDER.

Fireworks Factory in Hoboken Exploded at 1:50 A. M.—No One Hurt.

High buildings in New York were shaken by an explosion at 1:50 o'clock this morning. Sleepers were aroused under an impression that a terrific thunder storm had broken. The moon, however, was shining brightly, but a column of fire and smoke hung over Hoboken.

Inquiries by telephone from New York Police Headquarters to Police Headquarters in Hoboken elicited the information that an Italian fireworks factory had blown up at the foot of Seventh Street, Hoboken; that the fire had been extinguished, and that no one had been injured so far as was known.

PROFESSOR HURT AT LECTURE.

Instructor at Technology School Maimed by Automobile Wrench.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., July 18.—While Prof. Graffin was giving a demonstration of the working of an automobile at the Clarkson Technology School at Potsdam to-day, a wrench flew from the machine. It struck Mr. Graffin on the head, crushing in one side of his face. He was taken to the hospital and one eye was removed.

ROOT TO TAKE OATH TO-DAY.

Goes to Washington to be Sworn as Secretary of State.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Elihu Root arrived here to-night from New York, and to-morrow will take the oath as Secretary of State. He was somewhat fatigued as the result of his journey and the intense heat.

He said that his coming at this time was formally to take his office. He will remain in the city only one day.

J. T. DAVIES IN ROOT'S PLACE.

Mayor Weaver Announces Choice—Delay Over New Arrests.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Mayor Weaver announced to-day that he had retained Julien T. Davies of New York, of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, as associate counsel with ex-Judge Gordon in place of Elihu Root. Mr. Davies was retained at the suggestion of Mr. Root.

Ex-Judge Gordon said that no further arrests in connection with frauds by contractors would be made at present. When the time came to begin proceedings, he said, District Attorney Bell would be invited to co-operate in every stage. The delay at present was due to Mr. Bell's accident.

SON MUST PAY $1,000.

Syracuse Mother Has Young Man Jailed and Sues Him Also.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 18.—A lawsuit was tried here to-day, resulting in a judgment of $1,000 for a mother against her son for assault.

Arthur Lloyd is now in jail serving sentence for pounding his mother, Catherine Lloyd. She sued civilly and won.

PLAN TO DEPOSE THE CZAR?

Zemstvoists and Doumaists Are Said to Desire a Regency.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—A rumor is current here to-day that a large party of the Zemstvoists and Doumaists, who are at Moscow, are in favor of the proclamation of the deposition of Emperor Nicholas, and the establishment of a Regency for the infant Czarevitch under four Grand Dukes.

It is alleged that for this reason the meeting of the All-Russian Zemstvoist and Doumaist Congress, which was to take place to-morrow at Moscow, has been prohibited.

FRAGMENTS OF A METEORITE.

Pieces of Strange Stone Picked Up in Brooklyn After a Storm.

There are on exhibition at the Borough Park Club, Brooklyn, several fragments of what the local scientists believe was a meteorite, which fell in Borough Park during an electrical storm a week ago. Two of the pieces were picked up at the foot of a flagstaff at Forty-ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue, which was struck by lightning, and a third piece was found imbedded in the sidewalk near by.

The largest of the pieces weighs about five pounds and the other two about two pounds each. On one side they have a bronze-like appearance, the other sides are black and brown, with silver streaks resembling metal. The fragments appear in places like stone which has been subjected to great heat.

DOG AT CONEY BITES THREE.

Small Animal Causes a Panic on the Beach.

A small black-and-tan dog caused a panic on the beach at Coney Island last night by attacking several persons. Before it was killed by a soldier it had bitten two men and a small boy.

All three went to the Reception Hospital, where their wounds were cauterized by Dr. Clay. They said they were Milton Heckshier, twenty-four years old, of 433 State Street, Brooklyn; Alfred Gilson, twenty-five years old, of 110 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, Manhattan, and George Trumbull, eleven years old, of 204 Barnes Street, Brooklyn.

DIPHTHERIA DEATH AT CONEY.

Mother Takes Her Dying Child to the Beach on Crowded Car.

Mary Mitchell, three years old, died of diphtheria yesterday in the Reception Hospital at Coney Island within an hour after being taken there by her mother. The child became ill last Saturday. Her mother, who lives at 314 East Twenty-sixth Street, Manhattan, ascribed the trouble to the heat. To-day, when the child was much worse, the mother took her to Coney Island with the hope of relief. They had just arrived at the beach on a Smith Street car when the child was seized with convulsions. Dr. Clay said it was impossible to estimate how many persons had been exposed to the disease while the child traveled on the crowded cars from her home in Manhattan to the hospital.

Dove of Peace for Battleship.

Special to The New York Times.

TOPEKA, Kan., July 18.—When the battleship Kansas is launched, Aug. 12, a white dove will be released from captivity if the suggestion of Gov. Hoch is followed. The Executive desires this action as evidencing the desire of America for universal peace.

High power and correct definition attained by Spencer's eyeglasses, 12 Maiden Lane, N. Y.—Adv.

HEAT RECORD BROKEN: TWENTY-THREE DEAD

207 Persons Were Prostrated in Town Yesterday.

PARKS OPEN TO SLEEPERS

Top Temperature 96 at 4 o'Clock, a Degree Higher Than Monday—No Relief in Sight.

Yesterday was not only the hottest day of the Summer, but also the hottest July 18 on record. The official thermometer up on top of the American Surety Building, where the breezes blow, registered 96 degrees at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, exceeding Monday's maximum by 1 degree.

The deaths of 23 persons were attributed to yesterday's heat. Scores were overcome by it and dropped on the blistering sidewalks to be hurried to the already crowded hospitals.

The hospitals in Manhattan and the Bronx treated 165 cases of heat prostration, but at midnight the police had only recorded 103.

Forty-two cases of prostration were reported in Brooklyn.

Great crowds thronged the parks last night. At the Battery the crush was so great that extra police had to be provided to look after the children and the sleepers.

People went to all the parks with blankets and pillows on which to lie. Police Commissioner McAdoo had ordered the police to let them sleep there. In Jeannette Park at the foot of Coenties Slip, Duane Park, William H. Seward Park, Market Slip and Mulberry Bend thousands gathered to spend the night. In most of these parks there was not much more than breathing space.

About the entrance to the baths in William H. Seward Park lines of boys stood waiting for turns. The baths were kept open all night, and at all times there was a waiting list. So anxious were the youngsters, and even some of their elders, that they stood about the entrances, divested of everything possible in the way of raiment. No one compelled them to dress less scantily.

At the public baths at the Battery the attendants, who were tired out after being on duty from 5 o'clock in the morning to 8:30 at night, said that 5,000 persons had plunged in and that the bath had not one-third enough accommodations. At the paid bath next door 1,500 men and 500 women took a bath. These baths are three times as large as the public one. In the city bath in the evening the boys were so thick that their bodies touched.

It is going to be hot again to-day; just as hot as yesterday, perhaps—maybe hotter. Vague talk by the Weather Bureau experts of possible showers some time in the future furnished small crumbs of comfort to the optimistic few last night. But the announcement had little interest for the majority. The present, and how to combat existing conditions, is the all-important question. Here are the heat records for yesterday and Monday compared:

	Yesterday.	Monday.		Yesterday.	Monday.
8 A. M.	80	74	2 P. M.	95	92
9 A. M.	84	78	3 P. M.	95	93
10 A. M.	87	83	4 P. M.	96	95
11 A. M.	91	86	5 P. M.	94	94
12 M.	93	89	8 P. M.	89	90
1 P. M.	94	90			

Unofficial thermometers at the street level recorded temperatures ranging from 100 to 104 degrees yesterday afternoon.

Yesterday was the hottest July 18 recorded at the local Weather Bureau, which has been tabulating statistics for about twenty-six years. With the exception of 1900 and last year, the weather was not uncomfortably warm on any previous July 18. The temperature was 88 last year and 94 in 1900.

Philadelphia Still Hottest.

The heat wave extended in a broad band across the country, with Philadelphia as the focus. The temperature was 98.3 there yesterday afternoon. All day not a cloud marred the blue of the sky, and humanity boiled or stewed, according to environment.

This table shows the extent of the hot wave, and the results it had yesterday:

	Maximum Temperature.	Prostrations.	Deaths.
New York	96	187	23
Philadelphia	98.3	50	5
Baltimore	97.3	7	..
Washington	95	6	..
Boston	94	4	1
Pittsburg	93	18	5
Buffalo	78	2	1

The total of prostrations includes the fatalities.

Rock-ribbed, steel-bound Manhattan was one great furnace all day long. The converging rays of the blazing sun were absorbed by miles of asphalt, towering structures of brick and stone and broad expanses of shining glass. These radiated shimmering heat waves of double intensity, that danced and quivered in the long miles of walled-in thoroughfares, bringing death and suffering to men and animals alike.

The one modifying element was the small amount of moisture in the air during the hours of greatest heat. The percentage of humidity at 2:30 o'clock was only 36. It had been comparatively high in the early morning, but it decreased with the rises of the temperature.

Icemen's Strike Fizzles Out.

Two matters of local importance added to the discomforts of existing atmospheric conditions. The icemen tried to spread the strike of ice handlers which began on Monday, but without success, and Brooklyn was threatened with a water famine.

The ice handlers' strike turned out to be a fizzle. Only forty helpers were out all day, and in the evening these agreed to go to work pending a settlement. They want more pay and shorter hours.

They were harangued at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at the Pennsylvania Hotel, Twenty-eighth Street and Tenth Avenue, by former Assemblyman Butler, "Big Bill" Devery's right-hand man. He advised them to form a union and to use moral suasion to enforce their demands. The heat of the day was too much for the men, and they capitulated. Wesley M. Oler, President of the American Ice Company, said last night that he had had no conference with his employes.

Residents of Brooklyn were warned to be economical in the use of water yesterday, unless they wished to get along with

a limited supply to-day. The reserve water had been reduced by half between Monday noon and yesterday noon. The pressure was reduced several pounds yesterday by order of Commissioner Farrell, and it is expected that a still further reduction will be necessary to-day.

Inquiry at the Department of Water Supply elicited the information that there was no danger of a water famine in Manhattan, unless some unforeseen circumstance arises, the supply being sufficient for the demands likely to be made upon it.

Distress Began at Dawn.

The dawn of yesterday saw the whole city astir. It had spent many restless and wakeful hours under the discomfort of the hottest night of the Summer. At sunrise the children of the great east side tenement districts, as well as their elders, deserted the roofs where they had spent the night, and which fairly scorched under the first rays of the sun, and hurried to the public baths and recreation piers. These were crowded to overflowing all day long. There was no closing hour for the big covered piers. They remained open all night, and their occupants drank in the faint cooling breezes that drifted over the water.

When the public baths closed many of their patrons did not travel far. They slipped into the water again at the nearest riverside pier. There was no comfort to be found far from the water front, and precious little even there.

The main city thoroughfares were like so many ribs of red-hot metal in the glaring sun.

The asphalt and stone sidewalks seemed to scorch the feet of pedestrians, and waves of heat as if from the top of a cooking stove gushed up into their faces. Heat beat upon them from the stone and brick walls, which acted as reservoirs.

Horses hauled their burdens with flagging steps and drooping heads. Here and there the exhausted animals faltered and dropped. Some of them died on the spot.

Street cleaners unscrewed hydrant caps and refreshing streams of water were brought into play wherever these were of service to man or beast. On the east side babies and children rolled over and over in the flooded gutters.

The staffs of the hospitals were overworked all day. Embryo nurses from the training schools augmented the regular forces. In some of the hospitals twenty additional physicians assisted the house staff. There was enough work for all. Some of the patients were able to go home after treatment. To all of these the same parting advice was given:

"Take it easy. Don't run. Walk on the shady side of the street. Eat little. If you get dizzy or feel as though some one had taken a tight grip at the back of your neck, go and sit down in the shade, and stay there until you feel all right again."

The patients were asked where they slept, and many of them replied: "On the roof."

"That's a good place," said the doctors, "sleep there again to-night."

In the tenement district bounded by the Bowery, Houston Street, and the East River, 250,000 persons made early preparations last night to sleep beneath the stars. Some of the tenements harbor thirty and forty families. On the roofs of these there was much crowding and ill-natured muttering, and very little comfort indeed.

It was different on the roofs in lower Washington Street. There the transplanted Syrians and Arabians gathered in little groups on the housetops, as was their custom when America was still a dream to them, and gossiped happily of old times throughout the night. The relief afforded by the night air was more appreciated in the downtown section than anywhere else, for it was hotter there during the day.

Strangely enough, in the afternoon the Subway was about as cool a place as could be found—cooler, indeed, by several degrees than were the streets.

Chewing Gum in Ropes.

The heat was responsible for some amusing and embarrassing situations yesterday. Efforts to secure gum and cakes of chocolate from the slot machines on the elevated railroad stations met with startling results. One woman dropped a penny in the chocolate slot of an automatic machine and anxiously waited. She was rewarded by a sticky stream of the liquefied product, which slowly trickled to the floor.

Another woman tackled a chewing gum slot with even more amazing effect. A train was about to pull out from the station, and she was in a hurry. She dropped her penny, made a dab at the releasing rod, and snatched the mass that fell into the receiver below.

"'Scuse me, marm," said the guard as she stepped aboard the train, "there's suthin' tagging onto ye."

At that instant the train started and the guard slammed the gate shut, severing a rope of gum ten feet in length, which the woman in her hurry had dragged from the slot machine. She fled blushing into the car.

Three thousand persons slept on the beaches at Coney Island last night, guarded by four policemen specially detailed to the duty. Last year Capt. Dooley routed out all who attempted to camp out. Last night he said that on account of the great heat he would let them remain.

The "beach combers" were nearly all persons who reached the island after 11 o'clock. Whole families went down on the car lines and excursion boats. They made preparations for a night's rest in a businesslike way. It was quiet along the shore after midnight.

There were eight prostrations at Coney during the day, and two resulted fatally. One of these was Charles Greenberg, forty-one years old, of West Fifth Street and Railroad Avenue, Coney Island, and the other a well-dressed man who had not been identified at midnight.

DEATHS FROM THE HEAT.

Twelve Fatalities Reported in Manhattan and Eleven in Brooklyn.

The following deaths which occurred in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday were reported at the Coroners' office as having resulted from the heat:

CONNORON, ESTELLE, 17 years old, of 23 West Street; died at home.

COOK, JACOB, Central Park monkey trainer, 48 years old, of 206 East Sixty-fourth Street; died in Presbyterian Hospital.

ENTES, BESSIE, ten months old, of 201 East Fourth Street; died at home.

KLEIN, CHARLES, 7 months old, of 200 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City; died in his mother's arms at Manhattan Street and Twelfth Avenue.

LEE, FRANK, 40 years old, of 602 Second Avenue; died at home.

LYDON, CATHERINE, 16 months old, of 223 East One Hundred and Seventh Street; died at home.

MAHER, ROBERT, 63 years old, of 1,063 Third Avenue, overcome at the corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street and Fort Washington Avenue; died before arrival of ambulance.

MATHER, ROBERT, 1 year old, of 426 Eleventh Avenue; died at the Babies' Hospital.

McBRIDE, BIRDIE, five weeks old, at 18 West Thirty-third Street.

McCARE, THOMAS, 38 years old, of 634 Third Avenue; died at home.

McNULTY, MARY, 28 years old, of 180 Avenue A; died at home.

NEYLAND, MARY, 36 years old, died at home, St Lewis Street.

Brooklyn's Death List.

The following deaths from the heat were reported at the Coroner's office in Brooklyn.

BENDER, CHARLES, 6 months old, of 205 Segel Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

HARRIGAN, MARY, 18 years old, of 240 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

KELLY, BERNARD, 41 years old, of 217 Lorraine Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

KLAFFL, Carlo, 36 years old, of 135 Hamburg Avenue; died in the Bradford Street Hospital.

LANG, GEORGE, 7 months old, of 322 Stagg Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

McMAHON, Max, 21 years old, of 18 Tiffany Place, Brooklyn; died at home.

SOBWORADSKY, MICHAEL, 47 years old, of 36 Woodhull Street, Brooklyn; died in the Seney Hospital.

RHINEHARDT, RENA, 20 months old, of Ninety-second Street and Battery Place; died at home.

SCHLOSS, Charles, 44 years old, of 123 Eagle Street, Brooklyn; died in the Eastern District Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 30 years old; overcome and died in the rear of Ravenhall's Hotel, West Nineteenth Street, Coney Island.

WENDELL, Charles, 4 years old, 241 58th Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

Dr. Darlington, Commissioner of the Department of Health, announced yesterday that thirty-three persons had died from the heat on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday. The average of eleven a day, which was about the figure for last week also, brings the mortality rate from heat up to second place in the list of deaths from all causes. Pneumonia headed the list last week.

Dr. Darlington said that everything was being done to lessen the death rate among infants in the tenement districts during the hot weather. The 110 physicians who are usually detailed to the work of school inspection are engaged in inspecting the milk sold to the poor and instructing tenement house mothers in the care of their children.

PARK LAWNS THROWN OPEN.

Police Ordered to Let All Walk, Sleep, and Lounge on Them.

Police Commissioner McAdoo issued the following order yesterday:

"To all precincts in Manhattan and Richmond: By direction of Park Commissioner Pallas you will permit the public to walk, sleep, and lounge upon the grass and benches in all the parks within your precinct during the day and night during the hot spell, if they so desire."

Thousands had already flocked to the city's breathing places before this was issued, and through the charity of the Park police they had been undisturbed. Richard Delaney of 478 Third Avenue was arrested, however, in Bryant Park last night, for sitting on the grass. He declared that the parks had been thrown open. The policeman hadn't heard of it. Sergt. Robinson discharged Delaney at the Tenderloin Police Station.

SUBWAY WAS NEARLY COOL.

From 2 to 8 Degrees Less Torrid Than the Streets in Daytime.

Malign the Subway no more. The station master at the Brooklyn Bridge Station won't allow it.

At noon yesterday he got the idea from conversations with passengers that the Subway was cooler than the streets above He went out to see for himself.

On a building on the east side of Park Row was a thermometer in the shade which registered 92 degrees. In the City Hall Park at the entrance to the Police Station a thermometer in the sun registered 98 degrees of heat. Down in the Subway at that moment the mercury stood at 90.

The comparative coolness of the Subway was noticeable all the afternoon. One thing that may have helped out is the evident fact that many persons bound for homes above Forty-second Street took the Elevated and surface lines, fearing stifling heat in the underground route. They neglected the factor that really made the streets hot—the baking sunlight.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY HEAT.

Salesman Dead by Bullet—Fireman in the Hospital.

Samuel Wallace, sixty-four years old, of 83 Jones Street, Jersey City, committed suicide at his home last night by shooting himself in the head. He was a salesman employed in Manhattan. On returning from business he complained of the heat. While waiting for supper to be served he locked himself in a room. The report of the revolver was heard by other members of the family. When they reached his side he was dead.

Joseph Orlick, a factory fireman, twenty-eight years old, of 407 Hamburg Avenue, Williamsburg, was taken to the German Hospital yesterday morning with three bullets in his head. He had tried to end his life with a .32-calibre revolver, having become despondent on account of the intense heat.

HEAT KILLS "JAKE" COOK.

Central Park Monkey Trainer Dies in the Hospital.

"Jake" Cook, the Central Park Zoo attendant, known to every child who has visited the Park in thirty years, died from the heat yesterday. He was one of the best known trainers of monkeys in the world. He tried to lighten the labors of other attendants who were suffering from the heat, and was himself stricken down. He was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital in the Park ambulance, but died as he was being put in the ice bath. He leaves a widow.

HEAT DROVE HIM TO IT.

Reich's Excuse for Abusing Wife—Cooling Off on the Island.

When Daniel Reich, fifty-one years old, of 3,058 Third Avenue, was asked by Magistrate Crane, in the Morrisania Court yesterday, what he had to say to a charge of abusing his wife and wrecking the furniture in their home, Reich replied:

"Your Honor, I was not responsible for my actions. The heat affected me, and I did not know what I was doing."

"I guess three months on the island will give you a chance to cool off," replied the Magistrate.

ROSE COGHLAN OVERCOME.

She Is Able to Play at Rockaway Beach After a Rest.

Rose Coghlan, the actress, was overcome by the heat at Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon. She recovered in time to play her part in "The Ace of Clubs," at Morrison's Theatre.

DEATH IN OTHER CITIES.

Twenty-five in Chicago, Thirteen in Pittsburg, Five in Philadelphia.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Ninety-five degrees, the record for the year was registered to-day. Up to 10 o'clock to-night twenty-five persons have died from it, including twenty infants. The hospitals are rapidly filling with the stricken persons from all parts of the city.

The hot spell has continued three days, and in that time there have been almost thirty-five deaths and about sixty prostrations.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Philadelphia and vicinity to-day experienced the hottest weather in four years. Five deaths and forty-five prostrations were reported in the city up to 10 P. M.

The maximum temperature was recorded at 3:45 P. M., when the Government thermometer on the roof of the Federal Building registered 98.3 degrees, and the minimum for the last thirty-six hours was 77 degrees at 5:30 A. M. In shady places on the streets the temperature reached 100 degrees, and in the sun 116 degrees were recorded.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Thirteen persons dead from heat, three drowned, sixteen prostrations is the record of the hot wave here to-day, when the thermometer reached 93 degrees at 4 o'clock in the Weather Bureau.

BOSTON, July 18.—Two deaths and many prostrations were reported here to-day. Boston, according to the official thermometers, was the hottest place in New England, a temperature of 94 being reached at 4:30 this afternoon.

The coolest spot in the section was on the very apex of Mount Washington, where it was less than 40 this morning, and not above 60 during the day.

One death occurred at Manchester, N. H.

BURSTING PIPE HURTS FOUR.

Main Steam Conveyer in Sugar Refining Works Explodes.

Through the exploding of a main steam pipe of the New York Sugar Refining Company at the foot of Piggeon Street, Long Island City, last night, three steam fitters employed about the works are patients in St. John's Hospital. The victims are Peter Geghan, thirty years old, of 155 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, scalded about the arms, head, and body; James Fenty, thirty-seven years old, of 61 Flushing Street, Greenpoint, scalded about the head, arms, and chest; Charles Schonastky, forty years old, of 51 Box Street, Greenpoint. He is scalded about the entire body. The three victims were scalded seriously.

The police have been unable to learn what caused the explosion, and an investigation is being made.

$500 Fine for Adulterating Milk.

As the result of Dr. Darlington's crusade against dealers for selling adulterated and "doctored" milk, George B. Van Sise of Evergreens, L. I., was fined $500 yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions, Jamaica. Van Sise was given the option of paying the fine or going to jail. At the last moment he decided to pay the fine. The Health Department officials hope that this case will stop the practice of adulterating milk in Queens.

SHOT ON HIS YACHT AND LEFT THERE TO DIE

Capt. W. J. King Found Mortally Wounded Off Bath Beach.

DINGHY HE USED MISSING

Police Say John Wellington May Tell of Attack on the Bronx Boat Builder.

While Dr. William Shea of 152 Summit Street, Brooklyn, and W. E. Robinson of 1,535 Fifty-eighth Street, both members of the Ben Machree Boat Club at the foot of Bay Twenty-second Street, Bath Beach, were rowing in Gravesend Bay off Supper's Hotel at about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, they heard groans and shouts coming from the sloop yacht Aglia.

Dr. Shea and his friend, who were busy raising an anchor, called to Harry Walsh, the steward of the boat club, and asked him if he knew what was happening on the yacht. Walsh could see the thirty-foot sloop yacht broadside on. He saw a face appear at one of the ports. It was covered with blood, and Walsh could see that whoever was behind it was trying to make himself understood.

"Somebody seems to have cut his throat aboard that Aglia," Walsh shouted to Dr. Shea. "I'm going for an ambulance."

The doctor and his friend immediately rowed to the sloop, while the steward ran up the pier and to the Bath Beach Police Station. When Dr. Shea and Mr. Robinson boarded the Aglia they found the Captain, William J. King, lying bleeding on the cabin floor. He had been shot in the left temple, the right breast, and the jaw, and also had many bruises. An empty revolver was lying near by.

Efforts were made to revive King that he might explain what had happened to him. Failing in this, Dr. Shea and Mr. Robinson lifted him into their boat and took him to the dock of the Ben Machree Boat Club. An ambulance presently arrived from the Norwegian Hospital.

Ambulance Surgeon Lata tried to get Capt. King conscious enough to speak, but in vain. He was removed to the hospital in a dying condition. Papers found in his pockets revealed his identity and showed that he lived at Two Hundred and Tenth and Emerson Streets, in the Bronx.

Had Had a Dispute.

Detectives were at once placed upon the case. The man's home was communicated with, and it was learned that he was a boat builder, had recently had a falling out with his associates in business, and had gone off in the Aglia to Bath Beach. It was believed that he had intended to sell the craft.

Detective Sergt. Mulvey of the Bath Beach Station questioned Harry Walsh and several other life-savers and boatmen along the beach as to the recent actions of Capt. King. Nobody had heard that he had been drinking. In fact, it was said that in the three or four days that the sloop had been anchored off Bath Beach he had been remarkably quiet.

Several hours after King was found the Ben Machree steward, Harry Walsh, returned from Coney Island and casually asked the police if they had found the sloop's dinghy.

"What dinghy?" asked Capt. Summers, who apparently hadn't thought of that.

"The sloop's dinghy," said Walsh. "How could King have gone on board that boat without a dinghy or a rowboat tub o' some sort to take him? Besides, I saw the dinghy myself before the shoutin' started this morning."

The police then found that the rowboat which King had used to reach his sloop was gone. Walsh admitted that in the excitement of running for an ambulance he had not noticed whether the rowboat was by the sloop or not. He said it certainly was not there when he returned with Dr. Lata.

Robbery Not the Motive.

This, together with the fact that Capt. King had money in his pockets and that the furnishings of the yacht were untouched, convinced the police that somebody had attempted to murder King, and had then left the yacht in the dinghy.

Coroner Flaherty heard of the case and hurried to the Norwegian Hospital, where he found King partially conscious but unable to speak, his jaw being paralyzed.

The Coroner, however, managed to convey to King that he wished him to make a statement. The man nodded his head. Then Coroner Flaherty wrote suggestions on paper and, holding them before King's eyes, said:

"Yes or no? Nod or shake your head."

King nodded or shook his head as the suggestions failed or succeeded in hitting the mark. It was slow work, but at last Coroner Flaherty got this rough statement:

"I was aboard my yacht between 9 and 10 this morning. I was shot by a man from another yacht. He is Irish and twenty-five years old. He shot me with his own pistol. I had no pistol."

This report was given to the police, who immediately sent out an alarm for John Wellington, the Captain of the yacht Olga, which has been off Bath Beach. The police, however, refused to say just why they wanted him.

"I think we will have our man inside of twenty-four hours," said Capt. Summers last night. "We are not making any charges against him, but we want him to explain some things before Capt. King dies."

King was employed as a boat builder for some time by the Western Launch Company of Two Hundred and Tenth Street and Emerson Avenue. He owned the sloop Aglia and lived on it.

J. W. Newberry, the manager of the firm, said that King was a man of violent temper and frequently had quarrels with the men in the yards. On account of his contrary moods, he said, it was found necessary to discharge him at the beginning of the year.

After that King went sailing about the ship canal until two weeks ago, when he disappeared. Mr. Newberry said: At the same time somebody badly damaged a new launch which had been built for a man living on Washington Heights. Mr. Newberry said that he laid a complaint against King at the King's Bridge Police Station, and that for the last two weeks the police had been looking for him.

Brothers Drown Together.

Frank Gourliski, twenty-two years old, and Anthony Guorliski, twenty years old, of 3 Meadow Street, Bayonne, brothers, were drowned in the bay off East Twenty-seventh Street, Bayonne, last night. Anthony could swim, but his brother could not. Anthony was swimming about, when Frank stepped out beyond his depth and called for help. Anthony swam to him, and, as he approached, Frank threw his arms about his neck. Before help could reach them the brothers sank.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

12:10 A. M.—1,934 Webster Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $75.

2:25 A. M.—260 Delancey Street; Jacob Brandes; damage, $10.

9:20 A. M.—7 East Third Street; Henry Greenberg; damage, $200.

12:10 P. M.—87 Hester Street; David Cherigh; damage, $1,000.

1:20 P. M.—650 West Thirtieth Street; John Stanley; damage trifling.

1:50 P. M.—17 Beach Street; T. Larrry; damage, $2,000.

2:35 P. M.—51 Grove Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:25 P. M.—769 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:30 P. M.—320 Riverside Drive; Emerson Milan; damage unknown.

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ASK YOUR DENTIST

THE GOVERNOR RESENTS SENATOR STEVENS'S ACTS

Continued from Page 1.

precedent which he claimed for his memorial asking the Governor to communicate with the Legislature on the subject of insurance he said:

"The Governor can look it up. I have already done so."

To the suggestion that Gov. Higgins was somewhat resentful over the course which he had taken on the insurance situation Senator Stevens said:

"It is true that I did not advise with the Governor before offering my resolution. I saw no occasion to. I knew from the public prints just what his position was.

"I disagreed with him absolutely. Because I did not agree with him was no reason why I should feel any restraint about doing what I thought was my duty. I have talked with insurance policy holders in various sections of the country. I know that there is an unanimity of sentiment among them as to desirability of a legislative investigation or investigation by a special committee appointed by the Governor. They have no confidence in the investigation by a State Department. I feel that their sentiment ought to be met. In no other way can confidence be restored, in my judgment.

"I am not a politician, but I should think that if they were deaf to other reasons political considerations ought to carry some weight with those who are responsible for the success of the Republican organization. But the other reasons why the Legislature should act are of such greater weight that any mere consideration of party success that the political consideration sinks into insignificance.

"If Gov. Higgins is unalterably opposed to an investigation by a legislative committee, all that I can say is that I regard his decision as exceedingly unfortunate from every standpoint."

"Will you see the Governor on the subject?"

"I think not."

"Have you made an effort to have a conference of the party leaders in the Senate with a view to influencing the Governor?"

"I have suggested the advisability of such a conference to some of them. I brought it up this morning. They seemed to be fairly well disposed to the suggestion, but the Hooker case so absorbed the attention of all to-day that nothing further was done about it."

MUST TAKE LOAN UP.

Demand Made for Return of That $685,000 Fund to the Equitable.

Demand has been made upon the Equitable Life Assurance Society on behalf of the State administration that the $685,000 loan which the Mercantile Trust Company made originally to James W. Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan as Trustees, and which has since been transferred to the Equitable itself, shall be taken up without delay. Although Chairman Morton and other Equitable officials had nothing to say on the subject yesterday, it is believed that the demand will be complied with.

The publication yesterday of certain facts about the loan which Superintendent Hendricks of the State Insurance Department was unable to obtain in his two investigations rather disturbed the men who were formerly identified with the management of the society. There were frequent conferences with counsel, in which James H. Hyde, Henry C. Deming, and others concerned about the loan transaction took part, but it is learned that no definite line of action was decided upon.

The amount of the loan, when Mr. Hendricks discovered it, was $685,000, some $300,000 larger than usual, according to the testimony of Mr. Deming of the Mercantile Trust. One of the things that Attorney General Mayer is inquiring about is whether the money paid to Mrs. Ida E. Wood in settlement of her shipbuilding claim came from the Equitable through this channel. If this proves to be the fact he will ask more questions along the same line.

Attorney General Mayer will be in the city until Thursday night or Friday, and there is a fair probability that the suits which he intends to bring in the name of the State against former Equitable officials and Directors will be ready before he leaves. He was at work on the evidence yesterday.

The three Trustees of the Ryan stock, which it is proposed eventually to sell back to the society, if legislation can be obtained, issued a statement yesterday to the effect that the last of the 502 shares which Mr. Ryan bought had now been put in their names. The statement follows:

"Messrs. Grover Cleveland, George Westinghouse, and Morgan J. O'Brien, Trustees of the majority of the Equitable stock, announce that all of the 502 shares of the Equitable Life Assurance Society delivered to them by Mr. Thomas F. Ryan have been transferred to their names as Trustees, and that it is now represented by a single certificate held by them subject to the trust agreement."

This disposes of the question raised by an examination of the stock books of the Equitable recently disclosing the fact that only a part of the Ryan holdings had been transferred to the Trustees.

Concerning Mr. Ryan's intentions Mr. Westinghouse said:

"On June 13, when the deed of trust was signed by Messrs. Cleveland, O'Brien, Ryan, and myself, Mr. Ryan volunteered the statement that he had made the purchase of the stock with no expectation of profit and to solve a difficult situation, and that he was determined to convince the public that he was acting in the interest of the policy holders. He and Mr. Root, his counsel, both assured the Trustees at that meeting that his stock would be available at cost under any plan for the acquisition of the stock by the society or for the benefit of the policy holders, and I understand that he has given a written assurance to the same effect to Chairman Morton of the Equitable board."

HUNGARY MAY GO ON STRIKE.

Manifesto Tells Citizens Not to Pay Taxes or Obey the Government.

BUDAPEST, July 18.—The coalition majority of the Lower House of the Hungarian Parliament to-day issued a manifesto attacking the Fejervary Cabinet as unconstitutional and holding that the present Government of Hungary is acting unlawfully.

Therefore, the manifesto says, it is the duty of all good citizens to refrain from paying taxes, rendering military service, or otherwise obeying the mandates of the Government. The manifesto tells municipal officials nto to perform the duties laid down by the State authorities, and pledges that if they should be dismissed for failure to perform the said duties they will be reimbursed by the constitutional Government when it is finally formed.

The Catholic Bishop of Transylvania has ordered that prayers be said in all churches for the speedy re-establishment of confidence between th King and the nation.

ADDICKS YACHT AT AUCTION.

The Ilderim Brings $300 as Junk—Sold for Debt.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—The United States Marshal sold at auction to-day the sloop yacht Ilderim to satisfy a $650 claim against J. Edward Addicks by the owner of the Newport Shipyard for dockage. Neil C. Peterson, who recently purchased the shipyard of Frederick P. Sands, bought the boat for $300.

The Ilderm has been lying at the Newport Shipyards for four years. Addicks did not respond to any demands for payment of bills. Then it developed that, according to the United States register, the Ilderim was still the property of Cornelius Vanderbilt, though it had been sold several times since she passed out of Mr. Vanderbilt's hands

The Ilderim was built from designs by the late Edward Burgess for Mr. Vanderbilt and sailed by him for some years. Her purchaser will break up the boat to get out the iron and copper.

HOOKER'S CASE CLOSED, NIXON HOLDS HIS FATE

Assembly Must Vote First—Members Try to Sound the Speaker.

JUSTICE IS CROSS-EXAMINED

Admits Control of Patronage, but Denies Profiting by Appointments—Justice White Aids His Case.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 18.—With the evidence in the case of Supreme Court Justice Warren B. Hooker all in, it is the impression here to-night that the fate of the accused Justice practically rests in the hands of Speaker S. Fred Nixon of the Assembly. Both sides rested at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the joint session adjourned till 9:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

For the first time members of the Assembly realized to-day that advantage had been taken of the Assembly by the Senate in the rules of procedure adopted at the beginning of the inquiry. One of the rules adopted provides that the body instituting the investigation shall first vote on the charges. The practical effect of that rule, it is now conceded, will be that if there should not be a two-thirds vote in the Assembly in favor of removal, the Senate will not go on record at all.

If the Speaker should let it be known that he intends to vote against removal there is hardly a chance that a two-thirds vote for removal could be obtained in the Assembly.

The two sides are to be summed up to-morrow. While there is talk of a night session for debate and a vote on the question of removal, it is more likely that Thursday will be devoted to those two features. Each side will have three hours, the closing argument to be made by counsel for the Legislature. The argument for Justice Hooker probably will be made by Lewis E. Carr; that for removal by Henry B. Coman, counsel for the Legislature, and Frank W. Stevens, President of the Jamestown Bar Association.

The incidental bribery investigation probably will be dropped. A committee of three, Raines, Elsberg, and Grady, has been appointed in the Senate to report some resolution. There has been talk of having a committee named to consider the matter after adjournment, but such action is not likely.

Senators Tully of Corning and Lewis of Rochester attacked the whole proposition as farcical. Both held that the Assembly had the only real grievance, since the allegations related especially to lobbying said to have taken place in connection with the Assembly vote on the rules of evidence.

"It seems strange to me," said Senator Tully, "that such a hullabaloo should be raised over the comparatively vague charges contained in this particular article when nobody protested against the very specific accusations of bribery published repeatedly since the first of January in connection with certain legislation.

"We have made ourselves the laughing stock of the State, and have nobody to blame but ourselves. We ought not to permit sand to be thrown into our own eyes by the raising of this diversion from the main question by the attorneys for the respondent who, the Senate will recall, first brought this article to our notice."

One of the most important points in Hooker's favor was gained when the prosecution to-day put on Justice Truman C. White, before whom the Wiriner case was tried. He declared that Justice Hooker had never said anything to him regarding what the decision in the case should be or the form of the judgment.

Justice Hooker went on the stand to-day and made a generally good impression. He admitted recommending the appointment of Frank P. Ball, Maurice Hooker, his nephew, and others to the Fredonia Post Office, but denied that he knew at the time that any of the appointees were not working for the money they drew. He received no money from Ball, he swore. When he wanted to get the places he did not inquire whether there was a vacancy, nor did he have the appointment made at the initial request of the Postmaster.

Explaining why he had written to George W. Beavers asking him to send a check to Katherine K. Clark for the time she was assigned to the Port Plain Post Office, he said that Postmaster Taylor asked him to. Asked if he did not know that if Miss Clark were entitled to pay while assigned to Fort Plain she would have received it there, the Justice said he had not given that subject any attention.

The examination by his senior counsel, John B. Stanchfield, brought out the facts that Justice Hooker is forty-eight years old and that his political career began while he was attending the Forestville Academy, when he served as Town Clerk. In 1878, a year before he was admitted to the bar, he became Special Surrogate. Later he was for several years Supervisor from the town of Pomfret. In 1890, at the age of thirty-two, he was elected to Congress in a district that had been represented by many distinguished men. He remained in Congress until 1898, when he resigned to become a Supreme Court Justice.

"Many of a Congressman's constituents," he said, "regard him as an errand boy between them and the departments."

It was a general practice, Hooker said, for members of Congress to have constituents appointed to Post Offices before the offices entered the classified service, enabling them to be transferred later without examination to places under civil service rules. First Assistant Postmaster General Heath allowed him to do this. As for Minerva Jeffrey, he had nothing to do with her appointment, and did not even know her.

The cross-examination by Mr. Coman was interspersed with some lively questions and replies. Mr. Coman asked why, when the rules of the Post Office Department directed that applications for transfers and appointments be made to the First Assistant Postmaster General, the witness applied to Mr. Beavers, Justice Hooker could give no reason.

Q.—It was understood between you and Congressman Vreeland, your successor, that you were to have entire control of the patronage of the Post Offices of Fredonia and Dunkirk? A.—That was substantially the understanding.

Q.—Did you think it proper for you, a Justice of the Supreme Court, to be the dictator of the patronage of those offices? A.—There was no control and dictatorship in the sense of your question.

The witness's assertion that he had made no suggestions regarding Maurice Hooker's compensation caused Mr. Coman to refer to a letter of Postmaster Taylor recommending that the salary be fixed at $400, which was accompanied by Justice Hooker's indorsement. Asked his opinion of Frank P. Ball, Hooker said:

"He was a competent and upright man when recommended by me for appointment."

Q.—Do you consider his conduct that of an honorable, upright man? A.—I decline to characterize it.

Q.—Do you not know that he was a commonplace criminal, who defrauded the Government of $2,500? A.—I do not. His conduct is regretable, but I am not open to criticism for that reason.

Q.—How about the conduct of Postmaster Taylor, who allowed Ball to draw a salary without doing any work? Don't you call that criminal? How about Ora Caldwell? A.—They certainly are open to criticism.

Q.—You refuse then to express your opinion? A.—These people are neighbors of mine. I don't like to characterize them as criminals.

Q.—Don't you know that the United States Government was defrauded in nearly every instance after your retirement from Congress where you recommended appointment? What did you mean by the expression in your letter to Mr. Beavers, "Thanks for the many good things you are continually throwing in my way"? A.—Simply this: The good people of the district had no representative in Congress at that time. They were continually writing me, and I would forward their letters to the Post Office Department. When Mr. Beavers did a thing for the good people of my department he did it for me, and I appreciated it.

Q.—Were the jobs of Ball and Maurice Hooker among these "good things?" A.—No. Had my attention been called to either of them I should have insisted on their removal.

Mr. Stanchfield, on the re-examination, asked Hooker whether United States Judge Ray had not a son who was Postmaster at Norwich. The Chair ruled out this question, and also refused to let the witness answer questions to show that the citizens of Buffalo had appealed to Hooker for aid in securing an appropriation for the Pan-American Exposition.

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RUSSIA TO IMPROVE RAILWAY.

Material for Double-Tracking It to be Conveyed by Sea.

HAMBURG, July 18.—Prince Hilkoff, the Russian Railway Minister, who is now in this city, has contracted for five towing steamers and nine barges to transport material for double-tracking the Siberian Railway.

The flotilla is to leave Hamburg at the end of the week for the mouth of the Yenesei River, East Siberia, and thence will go up the river until the railway is reached at Krasnoyarsk, capital of the Government of Yeneseisk.

A FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Private Charity Insufficient and the Zemstvos Penniless.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

MOSCOW, July 18.—Considerable unrest is noticeable among the mill hands around Moscow.

I hear that famine is already prevailing in the provinces. Soup kitchens have been opened at many points, but private charity is insufficient and the Zemstvos are penniless.

Shaddick Declines Japan's Offer.

LORAIN, Ohio, July 18.—On the authority of the National Tube Company, the statement is made that John P. Shaddick, Superintendent of the local tube mills, has decided to refuse the flattering offer of the Government of Japan to assume charge of the Japanese steel industries.

Condemn Arcanum Council.

DETROIT, July 18.—At a convention here to-day of delegates representing local councils of the Royal Arcanum throughout Michigan, resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the principle of fraternal insurance, but strongly condemning the recent assessment decision of the Supreme Council. The Supreme Council is asked to rescind its action.

GRAPE-NUTS.

CHANGED HUSBANDS.

Wife Made Wise Change in Food.

Change of diet is the only way to really cure stomach and bowel trouble.

A woman says:

"My husband had dyspepsia when we were married and had suffered from it for several years. It was almost impossible to find anything he could eat without bad results.

"I thought this was largely due to the use of coffee and persuaded him to discontinue it. He did so, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The change did him good from the beginning, his digestion improved; he suffered much less from his nervousness, and when he added Grape-Nuts food to his diet he was soon entirely cured.

"My friend, Mrs. —— ——, of Vicksburg, (my former home,) had become a nervous wreck also from dyspepsia. Medicines had no effect, neither did travel help her. On my last visit home, some months ago, I persuaded her to use Grape-Nuts food. She was in despair, and consented. She stuck to it until it restored her health so completely that she is now the most enthusiastic friend of Grape-Nuts that I ever knew. She eats it with cream or dry, just as it comes from the package—keeps it in her room and eats it whenever she feels like it.

"I began eating Grape-Nuts food myself when my baby was two months old, and I don't know what I should have done without it. My appetite was gone, I was weak and nervous and afforded but very little nourishment for the child. The Grape-Nuts food, of which I soon grew very fond, speedily set all this right again, and the baby grew healthful, rosy, and beautiful as a mother could wish. He is two years old now and eats Grape-Nuts food himself. I wish every tired young mother knew of the good that Grape-Nuts would do her."

Names given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

James McCreery & Co.

Men's Haberdashery.

An extensive stock of fine silk, lisle thread, Sea Island cotton, Balbriggan and Ramie Fibre Underwear.

Sheer weaves. Suitable for summer.

On July 19th

100 dozen Shirts and Drawers made of Sea Island Cotton.

Shirts with long or short sleeves. Drawers regular or short lengths, fastened with pearl buttons and French strap at back.

Extremely light weight.

40c per garment
Value 65c

200 dozen,—fancy Half Hose

35c per pair
Value 50c and 75c

Twenty-third Street.

PIEL BROS.'
EAST NEW YORK BREWERY, BROOKLYN.
OFFER TO FAMILIES THEIR
REAL GERMAN LAGER BEER

This is the perfect and unquestionably the finest product possible of malt and hops.

This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the aplication of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which cost 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Greater New York at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.


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POPULAR
SHIRT
BEARS
THIS
LABEL
Monarch

DEUEL MUST EXPLAIN TO THE GRAND JURY

Town Topics Books Will Be Examined Without Restraint, Too.

MRS. HUNTINGTON'S $10,000

Wooster of Town Topics Admits Widow Paid That for Copy of "Fads and Fancies."

The Grand Jury proceedings relating to the publication of the $1,500 subscription work, "Fads and Fancies," by The Town Topics Publishing Company are likely to be resumed to-day, or to-morrow at the latest, with the direct object of ascertaining the actual connection of Justice Deuel of the Special Sessions Court with that publication, as well as to Town Topics itself.

A conference about the matter will be held to-day between Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who is in charge of the case, and Acting District Attorney Gans. Communication will also be established with Mr. Jerome at Lakeville, Conn., where he has gone to spend a week on the study of Superintendent Hendricks's Equitable evidence. It is not impossible that he will change his intentions and return to the city for a short while to direct in person the new moves that are about to be made in the Town Topics investigation. Although nobody connected with the District Attorney's Office would say so yesterday, it was made clear in several ways that the plan to examine the books and accounts of The Town Topics Company at the offices of the concern has been abandoned, and that the subpoenas duces tecum for the production of those documents, which were withdrawn last Monday, will be reissued. It is also certain that Justice Deuel himself will be asked to go before the Grand Jury and explain several things which look strange to the eyes of those who have conducted the investigation so far.

Assistant District Attorney Krotel, accompanied by an expert accountant and a stenographer, spent an hour and a half yesterday afternoon at the offices of The Town Topics at 452 Fifth Avenue, according to arrangement made by Edward Lauterbach, who in this case is acting as counsel for the publishing company. Details of what happened on that occasion were next to unobtainable. No one would tell the reporters even whether Mr. Lauterbach himself or only a man from his office attended the examination. That The Town Topics Publishing Company was represented by William L. Daniels, Treasurer and Secretary, was learned. Mr. Krotel seemed both annoyed and dissatisfied when he left the place and returned to his office.

Takes a Serious Turn.

"You must excuse me," he said, "but this matter has reached such a stage that I cannot say another word without consulting my chief. The investigation has taken such a serious turn that nobody but Mr. Jerome himself can speak of it. It is very unfortunate that he happens to be out of town just now, but I shall manage to place myself in communication with him as soon as possible."

"Has the inquiry come to an end?" was asked.

"Come to an end!" exclaimed Mr. Krotel. "Why, it has only just begun. And the investigation will go right on without any delay. There will only be a change of tactics. Further examination of the books and other documents that we want to see will take place in the presence of the Grand Jury."

Asked if the investigation had any direct bearing on Justice Deuel, Mr. Krotel did not deny that it had. It was learned that the apparent readiness of the Town Topics Company and its counsel, Mr. Lauterbach, to put the books at the disposal of the District Attorney did not extend so far as to include a permission to examine the accounts in which Justice Deuel was directly concerned. It was said that on several occasions yesterday, when Mr. Krotel reached pages on which the name of Justice Deuel appeared, Mr. Lauterbach, or whoever represented him, insisted on taking away the books unless Mr. Krotel agreed to pass over those pages.

Justice Deuel's Part.

Notwithstanding these precautions, however, enough was seen, it was said, to make it clear that the District Attorney has more reason than ever to insist on a complete and searching scrutiny of the accounts of the publishing company, both in their relation to "Fads and Fancies" and in their bearing on the publication of the so-called "society weekly" which is the principal business of the concern. There will be two objective points for the investigation after this, as far as could be learned yesterday. One of these will be the clearing up of the relations of Justice Deuel to the company, and whether these relations involve a violation of the statute which prohibits Justices of the Special Sessions Court from engaging in the practice of law privately. The other point concerns the share of Justice Deuel in the proceeds from the subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies."

A copy of the contract made between M. Ellis Wooster and the Town Topics Publishing Company in regard to "Fads and Fancies" was yesterday handed over to Mr. Krotel by Wooster. The document was dated April 24, 1901, and was signed by Col. Mann on behalf of Town Topics. Beside the signatures of Col. Mann and Wobster appeared these words in a different handwriting:

"In the presence of Joseph M. Deuel."

The preamble of the contract set forth that Wooster was "confident of his ability to secure 150 subscribers to a work entitled 'Fads and Fancies of the Four Hundred' if prepared, embellished, and edited in a style commensurate with the subscription price," and that the publishing company was willing "to lend its name to and aid in the said enterprise under suitable safeguards and conditions."

Might Reject Subscribers.

According to Section 2, all subscription contracts were to be in the name of the company; all subscriptions were to be paid in advance and reported daily, and the company was to have a right to reject undesirable subscriptions.

Section 3 prescribed that nothing should be paid to Wooster until the amount of subscriptions received and turned into the treasury of the company amounted to $25,000. Under Section 4 the company was to keep accounts of the subscriptions received and expenses met, and Wooster was to have admission to those accounts. Sections 7 and 8 read as follows in full:

"Seventh—That after the subscriptions paid into the publishing company or accepted by it shall equal $25,000 Wooster shall be entitled to have and receive on account 10 per cent. of each paid-up or accepted subscription thereafter received until $50,000 shall have been subscribed and paid in, and 20 per cent. on each additional paid-up subscription; and, if it so wishes, like amounts may be drawn for and on the account of the publishing company.

"Eighth—That the net profits arising from the enterprise shall be divided equally between the parties hereto, share and share alike, and shall be distributed and paid out as soon as the same can be ascertained after the subscription shall be completed or closed."

Wooster had a long talk with Mr. Krotel yesterday. Afterward he spoke freely in regard to the contract, explaining several of its provisions.

Some Paid Even $7,000.

"The total number of subscribers was reduced to 100," he said. "The price is not mentioned in the contract, but it was to be $1,500 at least. As a fact, few subscriptions were taken at that price. Sums were paid that ranged all the way from $3,000 to $7,000, and even more."

Here a question was put to Wooster about the report that the widow of Collis P. Huntington had paid $10,000 for the copy subscribed for by her husband while he was alive. Wooster said that the report was correct. As to the division of the money made on the book he said:

"While the contract only says that one-half of the net earnings were to go to me and the other half to the company, it was an open secret that the company's share was to be divided into three equal parts, one of which was to go to Justice Deuel. I made about $45,000 on the venture. So you can easily guess that the other crowd did not make less. If Justice Deuel says he got nothing at all out of it, that means merely that they have postponed the division until the total amount of the expenses can be learned."

Editor Wayne Resigns a Bit.

Wooster then said that Charles Stokes Wayne, managing editor of Town Topics, had resigned as editor in chief of "America's Smart Set," the subscription work published by the Society Editors' Association at a minimum price of $500. But he added:

"Of course Mr. Wayne is going to look after the editing of the rest of the work."

Mr. Lauterbach was asked yesterday if he would permit a list of the subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" to be published.

"I certainly will not consent to anything of the kind," he replied.

"Why not?" was asked.

"Because it is nobody's business," he said, curtly.

An attempt was also made to get some information from Mr. Daniels, the Treasurer-Secretary of the Town Topics Publishing Company, but with as little success. He said that the newspapers had so grossly misrepresented the company—"which is as respectable and as responsible as any," he interjected—that no information would be given to them at all.

William R. Travers of New York and Newport had a long talk yesterday, first with Mr. Krotel and then with Acting District Attorney Gans, in regard to a paragraph that appeared in the latest number of Town Topics. It contained references to Mr. Travers and his matrimonial affairs and spoke of him as "a social outcast." Mr. Travers wanted to know whether the notice furnished sufficient grounds for a criminal libel proceeding. After careful weighing of the contents, Mr. Gans decided that the paper had kept just inside the limits of the law and that the only remedy open to Mr. Travers was a civil suit for damages.

P. R. R. TO BUILD A CHURCH.

New Structures for St. Michael's Parish in West 33d and 34th Streets.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, as part of its terminal project in this city, is going to build a church, parish house, and parochial school at an estimated cost of $500,000.

The new structures will cover a large plot running through from Thirty-third to Thirty-fourth Street, just west of Ninth Avenue, and, when completed, will be turned over to St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church. The present church edifice of that parish and its other buildings are on Thirty-first and Thirty-second Streets, just west of Ninth Avenue. This property was bought, under contract, by the Pennsylvania, several months ago, but, as it turns out, the deal was to be carried through only on condition that the railroad should supply similar buildings on another plot somewhere in the neighborhood.

To carry out this plan the Pennsylvania took title recently to the old flats and dwellings at 414 to 424 West Thirty-fourth Street, and 409 to 429 West Thirty-third Street—the frontages being 100 and 200 feet, respectively. On this site there will be erected a church, a five-story rectory, a five-story convent, a six-story parochial school, and a three-story vestry, all with facades of brick and limestone of ornamental design. The plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department by architects N. Le Brun & Sons.

When the buildings are completed the church will turn over its present property to the railroad, which already owns nearly all of the north and south sides of Thirty-second Street from Ninth to Tenth Avenue.

LESLIE'S CHANGES ITS NAME.

Famous Illustrated Monthly Will Become the American Magazine.

Announcement was made yesterday that after thirty years of continuous publication the monthly magazine founded by Frank Leslie will no longer bear his name. With the September number it will become The American Illustrated Magazine.

Some years ago the magazine passed out of control of the publisher's widow, who managed it for a while after Mr. Leslie's death. It was acquired by the Colver Publishing House, of which Frederick L. Colver is the head. The editor is Ellery Sedgwick, who has occupied Frank Leslie's chair for the last four years. Mr. Colver has been connected with Leslie's for eighteen years.

The present owners say in their announcement that the reason for the change of name is the radical difference between the magazine of to-day and the Leslie publications of long ago. They have built up a new property on the foundation that Leslie laid, and have won new friends. Leslie is now a mere memory to a few and they find his name little less than a handicap, and their present course is simply a logical step in the development of this magazine as a high-class monthly.

MATHEWS MAY LOSE HIS JOB.

Indicted Secretary of Republican County Committee Gets $3,500 a Year.

Armitage Mathews, Secretary of the Republican County Committee, who sailed for Europe Monday but promised to return in August to stand trial on the charge of grand larceny, the indictment for which was found against him by the June Grand Jury, may lose his thirty-five-hundred-dollar position.

President Halpin of the County Committee, who has the backing of many of the members, desires that Mathews sever his connection with the committee, but he declined to resign when it was suggested to him. As the Secretary is elected for a full year, there is no way of ousting him except on charges and none has been preferred.

Mr. Halpin and some of his associates are trying to figure out how they can oust Mathews without giving comfort to District Attorney Jerome, who brought the present proceedings against the former Alderman.

FUN AT THE KEENAN PICNIC.

The Leader Has Such a Good Time That He Almost Forgets the Races.

Fifteen hundred followers of City Chamberlain Patrick Keenan, who is the Tammany leader of the Sixteenth Assembly District, got back to their homes last night tired and wilted, but happy after their day's outing at Witzel's Point View Grove, College Point.

It was the annual event of the Jefferson Club, and all hands made the most of it. There was a parade to the boat in the morning, and last night on the return there was another parade through the district, ending at the clubhouse in Seventh Street, between Avenues C and D.

Keenan was happy after his day, and had such a good time that he almost forgot that there were races at Brighton Beach. But there was a telephone running from College Point to the track.

Justice Giegerich, Judge Newburger, Justice Benjamin Hoffman, Sheriff Erlanger, Congressman Goldfogle, and Borough President Ahearn attended the picnic.

Mr. Grout Sails for Europe.

Controller Edward M. Grout sailed for Europe on the steamship Friedrich der Grosse yesterday morning. Mr. Grout will be away about two months and will visit Germany, France, and Italy.

TRAFFICKED IN BABIES AT FIVE DOLLARS A HEAD

Woman Charged with Farming Out 700 Infants.

ITALIANS HER CUSTOMERS

She Got the Children from the Sisters of Mercy and Charged Their Nurses $5 Commission for Each.

An unusual case, in which Agent Pizarro of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children alleges the illegal transfer of babies on a commission basis, came before Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

Two women were arraigned by the agent on technical charges—one, Mrs. Letizia Tombarina of 446 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, on the allegation that she nursed without a license from the Board of Health a child turned over to her by the Sisters of Mercy. The other woman was Mrs. Lena Scuccimaro of 332 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who was charged with aiding and abetting Mrs. Tombarina, but she is likely to be accused by Agent Pizarro as being the agent who procured the child and got $5 commission from the Italian woman out of the $10 a month paid for the support of the child.

Pizarro said that he and his associates had been trying to get evidence against Mrs. Scuccimaro for more than a year. He says her custom is to apply to the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn for infants of the nursing age, on the explanation that she will find nurses for them. Having procured the children, according to Pizarro, Mrs. Scuccimaro gives them to poor Italian women of the Italian colony in Harlem, who receive $10 a month for their support. The society's agent alleges that every woman who receives a child through Mrs. Scuccimaro is supposed to pay her a commission of $5.

Mr. Pizarro said yesterday that he hoped to prove that Mrs. Scuccimaro made this commission on the same child several times by transferring it from one woman to another. He pointed out to the Magistrate that such treatment was injurious to the health of the babies.

When Mrs. Tombarina was arraigned she carried a twenty months' old child, which was emaciated and suffering from the heat. This child, it was said, she had received through Mrs. Scuccimaro, and had agreed to pay Mrs. Scuccimaro $5 as a commission. The appearance of the child so excited the pity and anger of Magistrate Crane that he ordered it to be immediately turned over to the Manhattan establishment of the Sisters of Mercy.

Witnesses said that another infant which had been turned over to Mrs. Tombarina some time ago had died of heat and lack of care last Saturday. The woman told the Magistrate that she was unintentionally guilty of a misdemeanor in nursing the child without a license from the Board of Health. With regard to the child that died, she said Mrs. Scuccimaro had brought it to her, and that when she told the latter that she had no license, Mrs. Scuccimaro had said that it would be all right and that a license could easily be procured. Mrs. Tombarina has five children of her own, and is not a strong woman.

Mrs. Scuccimaro denied the insinuations of graft in connection with baby farming, and also that the children sent out by her suffered from lack of care. She admitted that she had about 175 children at present in the care of Italian women of the upper east side, and said she had placed several hundred babies in this way in the past year.

Agent Pizarro said he believed Mrs. Scuccimaro had placed and received commissions for 700 babies in the past year. He declared, too, that the Board of Health had repeatedly refused to grant Mrs. Tombarina a license as a nurse.

Mrs. Scuccimaro appeared in court merely on a summons, but after Mrs. Tombarina's story was heard a warrant was issued and Mrs. Scuccimaro was arrested. She was held in $500 bail for examination to-morrow. Mrs. Tombarina was held for trial in $300 bail.

DAUGHTER OR HOUSEKEEPER.

Referee Says Isaac Bishop Should Give Up One or the Other.

Leo Bishop applied several months ago to the Supreme Court for an order to take his eighteen-year-old sister, Miriam, from her father's home, alleging that it was not a proper place for her, on account of a housekeeper who lived there. Michael J. Mulqueen was appointed referee to take testimony in the case, and yesterday he filed his report recommending that the girl be taken from the custody of her father, Isaac C. Bishop, who is a wholesale liquor dealer on Ninth Avenue. In his report to the court Referee Mulqueen says:

"I am forced to the conclusion that Isaac C. Bishop should not have the custody of his daughter while he continues to retain Miss Sadie Hess as his housekeeper. If he loves his daughter as he should it is an easy matter for him to dispense with the services of Miss Hess and to obtain another housekeeper."

Next week the court will be asked to confirm the report.

MAYOR LOPS THREE HEADS.

Two City Marshals and Sealer of Weights and Measures Removed.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that he had removed three men from the city service, after consideration of charges again them. Two were City Marshals, C. A. Simpson and Calvin W. Stewart, Jr. The third was Daniel O'Shea, sealer of weights and measures.

O'Shea was charged by the Mayor personally with neglect of duty and insubordination. He got his place originally from Mayor Van Wyck, the salary being $1,500. Mayor Low removed O'Shea, but the Supreme Court reinstated him.

Of the Marshals, Simpson was charged with having deducted $7.50 as fees for a levy when compelled to return property levied upon. Stewart was charged with having taken $79 under a levy after the operating writ of attachment had been vacated.

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Silver Service
Serviceable Silver
The identifying mark on silver of the highest grade is the stamp
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
If your knives, forks, spoons, etc., have this mark, you have selected the best.
In buying Coffee Sets, Water Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE
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North Coast Limited every day in the year to the Great Puget Sound Country and the intermediate cities of the West. Excellent dining car service—luxurious observation car with special quarters for women—clothes pressed while you wait—a clever barber—baths—every comfort on a train surpassed by no other in the world. See that your ticket reads
Northern Pacific Ry.
Two Transcontinental Trains Daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Portland, Tacoma and Seattle. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.
Booklets—Four cents for Lewis and Clark Booklet "B," six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Information—Address W. F. Mershon, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

Stern Brothers
Ladies' Tailoring and Dressmaking (Third Floor)
Costumes, Waists, Walking Suits and Coats
made to order, for a limited period at
Large Concessions from Regular Prices.
New Models in Tailor-Made Gowns.
LINEN, $37.50, 47.50
RIDING HABITS, WOOLENS, $49.50, 55.00
of Linen, $35.00
West Twenty-third Street

Next Fall is the Time
you will pay for carelessness in regard to the water you drink now. Stick to
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
It gives pleasure in itself. Its absolute purity precludes the possibility of Typhoid and other ills later.

INTERNATIONAL MARINE COMPANY A HEAVY LOSER

Report Shows Deficit of $1,142,097 for 1905.

HAD LARGE SURPLUS IN 1904

Rate Wars and Falling Off in Freights Given as the Chief Causes for the Change.

The annual report of the International Mercantile Marine Company was submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting finally held yesterday after a number of postponements due to the failure to complete the report in time for submission at the usual date for the annual meeting. The report shows for the year ended Dec. 31 last a deficit of $1,142,097 as compared with a surplus of $1,797,797 reported the previous year. The report of President J. Bruce Ismay ascribes this poor showing to the fact that the profound depression in freights on the North Atlantic which had prevailed in 1903 continued during this past year and caused serious losses to all of the lines of the International Mercantile Marine Company. The report points out that wherever possible the service was curtailed or discontinued as far as was possible without permanent injury to the service, but the losses were very heavy despite the adoption of these measures to cut down expenses and avoid doing business at a loss.

The falling off in wheat exports was a source of considerable loss to the company. The passenger business of the year was very large, but the cutting of rates kept down the profits from this source. The company carried during the year between American ports and Great Britain 47,984 first-class, 44,777 second-class, and 193,992 third-class passengers, or 47.91 per cent. of the total for all lines. Referring to the demoralization of passenger rates the report says:

This unfortunate situation was occasioned through the unexpected establishment by the Cunard Line of a new service to the Continent which seriously menaced the business of the Continental lines. The latter, in reprisal made a counter attack upon the Cunard Company's British and Scandinavian business which left your company no alternative but to make corresponding reductions in rates in order to maintain its position in the trade. Your company has earnestly endeavored to use its good offices to effect a reconciliation among the various interests concerned, but so far, although rates have been restored to a more remunerative basis, no permanent agreement has yet been reached. It is hoped, however, that wiser counsels will prevail and that any differences may be adjusted with reasonable concessions without recourse to the unfortunate methods lately adopted which have only resulted in loss to all concerned.

Of the outlook for the present year President Ismay says:

The outlook for the year 1905 is more favorable, the forecast of earnings for the first six months of the year indicating a large gain over the corresponding period not only of the year 1904, but of the year 1903 as well. The passenger business for the present season has been and continues to be very satisfactory, and if the present favorable prospects for good crops are realized, there should also be an improvement in the freight situation.

The income account compares as follows with the figures of the previous year:

	1905.	1904.
Gross voyage earn.....	$27,926,908	$29,677,756
Miscellaneous earnings..	920,085	1,359,664
Total	$28,846,993	$31,037,420
Gross expenses.....	27,040,586	27,036,898
Net earnings.....	$1,806,407	$4,000,522
Charges—		
Interest on bonds.....	$3,312,151	$3,083,346
Interest on loans.....	469,283	441,218
English income tax.....	64,123	120,663
Total	$3,845,557	$3,645,227
Deficit for year.....	$2,039,150	$355,295.
Surp. ins. acct.....	897,052	1,442,502
Final deficit.....	$1,142,098	$1,797,797

This does not include the operations of the Leyland Line and National Line, in which the Mercantile Marine Company has important interests. These lines respectively have made separate reports to their stockholders showing losses for the year in working the companies of £13,030 1s. 6d. for the Leyland Line and £5,228 18s. 6d. for the National Line.

Owing to the loss of two steamers, the Costa Rican and the Conemaugh, and serious damage to one other vessel, the charges against the insurance fund were more than usually heavy. The operation of this fund showed a surplus of $897,052 as compared with the previous year's surplus of $1,442,502.

ITS FIRST ELECTRIC TRAIN.

Long Island Railroad's New Equipment Successfully Tested.

The first electric train on the Long Island Railroad was run yesterday from Woodhaven Junction to Flatbush and back. Two round trips were made for the purpose of testing the clearances of the contact shoes on the third rail. This is the first practical test of the new electric equipment, on which the road is spending $40,000,000. To-day a train of five cars will make a trial trip to Rockaway Beach, and it is expected that by the first of next week electricity will take the place of steam on the whole Rockaway Beach Division.

General Superintendent C. L. Addison and Electric Superintendent L. S. Wells were in charge of yesterday's trial run, which was considered a very satisfactory one. A speed of thirty-five to forty miles an hour was maintained without difficulty on the elevated portions of the track.

When the current was turned on there were leaks at several crossings. At the Shaw Avenue grade crossing, just beyond the Brooklyn City line, one of a pair of horses was killed while the other was injured. The owner of the team, John Eberts, who lives at Grand Street and Union Avenue, Union Course, was compelled to remain in his buggy with his young son, being afraid that he would meet the fate of his horses if he stepped to the ground, until word had been sent to the power house and the current shut off. Sparks shot from the rails on which the trains run, which are not supposed to be charged.

At the same crossing a horse attached to a watering cart was shocked and ran away. At the crossing near Woodhaven Junction several horses were shocked, but not seriously.

BRIDGE PLANS HELD UP.

Error Will Delay Delancey Street Subway Terminals.

Owing to an error in the advertised plans, the Bridge Department has amended the scheme for the Williamsburg Bridge subway terminals, and the modifications will put all chance of beginning the improvements over until the Fall meetings of the Board of Estimate.

Originally the resolutions as passed by the board, on the report of the Controller, Borough President Ahearn, and Chief Engineer Nichols of the Bridge Department, provided for two streets running along either side of the new bridge terminal from Norfolk to Clinton Street, where the bridge now ends. The modified plans give up the whole space between Clinton and Norfolk Streets, the north side of old Delancey Street, and the south side of the widened Delancey Street. Beneath this approach will be the subway terminal as planned.

Scholarships for Columbia Freshmen.

The Committee on Admissions of Columbia University has awarded five scholarships to members of the incoming class. The Alumni Competitive goes to Herbert C. Skinner of the Morris High School of the Bronx, the Hewitt, founded by Abram S. Hewitt and Joseph W. Harper, to Francis Salzano of the De Witt Clinton High School; and three Brooklyn scholarships, founded in recognition of ex-President Low's gift of the library, to Charles Rivers Carrol, Frederick A. Rice, and Gerard A. Reichling, all of the Boys' High School in Brooklyn.

If you are a housekeeper the Situation Wanted Female column on the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a simple solution to the perplexing servant problem.
It will pay you to look.
THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

BYCK BROS.
25th Semi-Yearly Clearance Sale
Smart Clothes, Furnishings
Will Open This Morning at 8 o'Clock
Our Semi-Yearly Clearance Sales, held every January and July, are recognized bona-fide Money-Saving Events and waited for by thousands of fashionably dressed New Yorkers and Suburbanites—men who know good clothes and wear them. This July Sale will surpass all previous ones in the assortment of stocks offered, and in that
The Values Are Without Precedent
as the sale prices represent unusually sharp reductions below our regular well-known low prices.
BYCK BROS SMART CLOTHES
are distinctively smart and fashionable; the fabrics are all wool and of the best quality in exclusive patterns. The tailoring is artistically hand-executed and your size garments will fit as if made to individual measure. Read on:
$12.00 and $15 Sack Suits, now $9.25 $20 and $22.50 Sack Suits, now $14.50
$16.50 and $18 Sack Suits, now $11.75 $25 and $27.50 Sack Suits, now $16.75
$30 and $32.50 Sack Suits, now $19.50
$12.00 and $15 Outing Suits, now $9.25 $18 and $20 Outing Suits, now $11.25
$22.50 and $25 Outing Suits, now $14.75
Wash Vests and Summer Coats at sweeping reductions.
Smart Top Coats, Chesterfield Spring Overcoats,
"Cravenette" Rain Coats for quick clearance:
$15.00 and $18 Top Coats, now $10.75 $20 and $22 Top Coats, now $14.50
$25 and $30 Top Coats, now $17.25
English Walking Suits, Cutaway Coats and Prince Albert Coats and Waistcoats and Evening Dress Suits and Tuxedo Suits at similar price reductions.
Alterations made promptly without charge. Money refunded upon the return of any article found unsatisfactory.
Summer Furnishings of every description from collar to hosiery sharply reduced in price to insure quick clearance.
"The Smart Clothes Shop."
BYCK BROS.
Nos. 154 to 164 East 125th Street. (Near Third Ave.) Open Evenings.

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IF YOUR TICKET READS VIA THE
GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
LOW ROUND TRIP TICKETS ON SALE EVERY DAY FROM MAY 23 TO SEPTEMBER 30
For Rates or Detailed Information Call on or Address
W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230F rudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.
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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

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Hamilton the Trunk Man
has removed to
B'way & 11th St.
We build you a trunk for
$8.50
and give you a 5 years' guarantee with it.
28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in., 36 in.
Broadway & 11th St.



COL. BARTLETT TO RETIRE.

Commander of the Twenty-second Regiment Will Quit in September.

Col. Franklin Bartlett, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment of Engineers of the New York National Guard, announced yesterday to his command that he would retire from the regiment before September, and that meanwhile he had obtained a leave of absence. The Colonel says that this course is rendered imperative by the demands on his time as a lawyer, and says that he is glad to be able to leave at a time when the regiment is in fine shape.

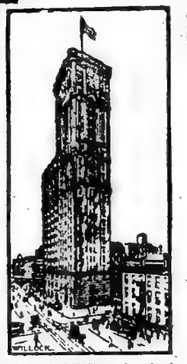
Col. Bartlett was fifth Senior Colonel in the State. He first joined the National Guard as a First Lieutenant of Company E, Ninth Regiment, on April 4, 1884. He was elected Captain of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, on Dec. 4, 1888, and Major on March 23, 1891. Five years later he was elected Colonel.

Lieut. Col. Harry H. Treadwell and Major Walter B. Hotchkin will, it is understood, be in the field for the Colonelcy.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be a concert to-night in Mulberry Bend Park, (Otto G. Pennoyer, bandmaster.)

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WINDOW WINDOW
Times Building
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DESIRABLE OFFICE TO RENT
ROOM 1, FLOOR 9,
containing 282 sq. ft.,
2 large windows.
$850 PER ANNUM
All Modern Improvements.
Building open at all hours.
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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
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It establishes the fact that the so-called "skyscraper," instead of introducing a new danger to environing buildings by towering above the utmost reach of streams from hose nozzles, may be so built as, in fact, to serve as a fire wall which no conflagration can pass.
TRANSOM TRANSOM ROOM 9 FLOOR 9



KINLEYDALE WON AFTER BEING NEARLY LEFT

Colt Closed an Immense Gap and Scored a Clever Victory.

HANDZARRA TOOK THE STAKES

Favorites Were Successful in Three of the Six Races at the Brighton Beach Track.

One genuine sensation was furnished for betting racegoers at the Brighton Beach track yesterday when Kinleydale, the even-money favorite in the last event, played through the full scale of his supporters' emotions, from despair at the start to exultation at the finish, after having closed a seemingly impossible gap, won cleverly by a head. His race was the most remarkable that any two-year-old has won since metropolitan racing began, and though the colt may be a great deal short of what some of his admirers thought him when he got to the winning post first, he gives every promise of making a good race horse over a distance of ground. In each of his three earlier efforts Kinleydale, though exceedingly well thought of by his trainer, A. J. Joyner, and well backed by his owner, Sydney Paget, was beaten at the start, in one race being left standing at the post, and in two other trials getting away so slowly that he never had a chance.

Kinleydale again broke far back in the field, and at once dropped to the rear, and seemingly out of the race. In the first furlong Aviston was out in front and setting a fast pace. He was followed closely by Blair Athol and Ingleside. The horses had run through the back stretch and reached the far turn, with Davis riding hard on Kinleydale all the way. Though the favorite closed much ground in the run to that point, he seemed as surely beaten as ever when he got to the turn, with the prospect of being shut off if he hung to the rail, and the certainty of having to run far around his horses if he went to the outside. It was his last chance, though, and Davis took the rail and had the luck to find a way through and get into the stretch just behind the first four horses. Blair Athol there took the lead from Aviston, with Ingleside a close third.

On the straight Kinleydale had to go to the outside, and though he had been under hard pressure all the distance, closed on Blair Athol and locked with him at the last furlong pole. From there on he fought the race out as gallantly as if he had not been called to make up nearly a sixteenth of a mile in the sprint around the turn. Kinleydale's courage told in the first few strides of their fight at the finish, and Blair Athol weakened. The former drew out in the last few jumps and won by a head, with Blair Athol second.

In the Glencove Handicap, at six furlongs, for two-year-olds, Incantation was the favorite at all stages of the betting, but never had speed enough to get to the front, the fast horses Chieftain and Handzarra racing together in front for a half mile, after which Chieftain stopped and Handzarra went on and won, ridden out, by a scant length from Wild Mint. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
My Buela, 106, W. Davis, 8-5, 7-10.	6	1	1²
Conquest, 110, J. Martin, 7-1, 3-1....	2	4	2½
Maid of Timbuctoo, 105, J. Taylor, 60-1, 20-1	4	3	3½
Tweedle, 105, Burns, 15-1, 6-1.....	3	2	4⁶
Chrysolite, 107, W. Knapp, 7-2, 7-5.	1	5	5
Thistledale, 110, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1....	5	6	6
Pioneer, 107, Shaw, 15-1, 6-1.....	10	7	7
Maximilian, 110, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	7	8	8
Coeur de Lion, 110, Noonan, 100-1, 40-1	8	9	9
Brilliant, 107, Macey, 60-1, 20-1....	16	10	10
Fairy Dance, 105, Aubuchon, 60-1, 20-1	9	11	11
Nom de Plume, 107, Baird, 60-1, 20-1	8	12	12
Jay Fay, 110, Berry, 300-1, 100-1..	11	13	13
La Golden, 110, Diggins, 500-1, 100-1	12	14	14
Mettle, 105, Lotter, 300-1, 100-1....	18	17	15
Ivanhoe, 107, R. Smith, 100-1, 40-1.	13	15	16
Pebble, 107, Miller, 200-1, 80-1.....	15	18	17
Indian Star, 110, Murphy, 200-1, 50-1	14	16	18
Vladivostok, 110, Hildebrand, 15-1, 6-1	Left at post.		

Time—1:14 2-5. Start poor. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Meddler-Buela. Owner, John Boden. Trainer, James Boden.

SECOND RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅝.	F.
Edith James, 94, Diggins, 8-1, 3-1....	7	3	1²
Abjure, 104, Burns, 8-1, 3-1.....	2	1	2½
Abe Meyer, 101, W. Knapp, 7-1, 5-2..	6	4	3½
Montanus, 107, Baird, 3-1, even.....	4	2	4
Reuben, 107, J. Martin, 11-5, even...	8	5	5
Vigo, 108, O'Neil, 8-1, 3-1.....	3	4	6
Rapid Transit, 107, Miller, 12-1, 5-1..	9	9	7
Rinola, 102, Noonan, 300-1, 100-2....	5	8	7
Optician, 107, Hildebrand, 6-1, 2-1.	1	7	9
Pamela, 94, Macey, 60-1, 20-1.....	10	10	10
Argentine, 100, Murphy, 100-1, 30-1..	11	11	11
Star of Beverly, 102, Smithson, 1,000-1, 300-1	15	12	12
Sun Fire, 107, W. Davis, 40-1, 15-1..	14	13	13
Glencare, 102, Auburchon, 100-1, 30-1.	12	14	14
Chandos, 112, B. Smith, 100-1, 30-1...	13	15	15

Time—1:07 3-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Lochobatchie-Lima. Owner, J. W. May. Trainer, J. W. May.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Alwin, 99, Diggins, 15-1, 5-1.....	2	1	1¹
Hippocrates, 98, Baird, 5-1, 7-5.....	3	4	2²
Bottoms, 113, Bergen, 20-1, 6-1.....	5	2	3¾
The Southerner, 112, W. Knapp, 15-20, 1-4	4	5	4
Marantello, 89, Myers, 7-1, 2-1.....	7	6	5
Bellatrix, 93, Miller, 12-1, 3-1.....	1	3	6
Bill Curtis, 98, Carroll, 200-1, 60-1....	6	7	7
Warranted, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 6-1...	8	8	8

Time—2:05 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place easily. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Handsel-Alvaretta. Owner, C. F. Fox. Trainer, F. Brown.

FOURTH RACE.—The Glen Cove Handicap, for three-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Handzarra, 106, Burns, 7-1, 5-2.....	1	1	1¹
Wild Mint, 119, J. Martin, 16-5, 8-5....	4	4	2³
Incantation, 102, Hildebrand, 9-5, 4-5..	2	3	3³
Ivan the Terrible, 126, O'Neil, 10-1, 3-1.	6	6	4
Chimney Sweep, 97, Baird, 25-1, 7-1....	7	7	5
Chieftain, 92, J. Johnson, 10-1, 4-1.....	3	2	6
Zeala, 108, W. Davis, 9-2, 9-5.....	5	5	7

Time—1:12 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. f., 3 years, by Handsel-Elzarra. Owner and trainer, F. B. Van Meter.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Out of Reach, 110, Shaw, 2-1, 4-5.....	1	2	1¹
Race King, 108, L. Smith, 15-1, 6-1....	2	1	2³
Monsieur Beaucaire, 117, O'Neil, 5-1, 2-1	3	3	3³
St. Valentine, 114, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1..	4	4	4
Mabel Richardson, 113, Diggins, 6-1, 2-1.	6	5	5
Ascot Belle, 104, J. Martin, 30-1, 10-1..	7	6	6
Marmee, 98, Baird, 4-1, 8-5.....	8	7	7
Sailor Boy, 96, Hoffman, 500-1, 100-1..	5	8	8

Time—1:52 3-5. Start poor. Won handily; place easily. Winner br. h., 5 years, by Parsimmons-Sandfly. Owner, M. Corbett. Trainer, J. D. Odom.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners, allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Kinleydale, 106, W. Davis, 11-10, 3-5	9	2	1h
Blair Athol, 105, Burns, 15-1, 5-1...	1	1	2¹½
Ingleside, 105, Hildebrand, 7-1, 3-1.	3	4	3¹½
Aviston, 108, O'Neil, 15-1, 5-1.....	1	3	4
Merrick, 107, Baird, 7-1, 5-2.....	4	5	5
Third Mate, 105, Miller, 200-1, 60-1.	10	6	6
Cassini, 115, Bullman, 4-1, 8-5.....	6	7	7
Veronese, 110, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1	5	8	8
Meddling Daisy, 102, Notter, 100-1, 40-1	12	9	9
M. Donohue, 107, W. Knapp, 20-1, 8-1	7	10	10
Florazonde, 101, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-1	8	11	11
Old Guard, 110, L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	11	12	12

Time—1:14 1-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Kinleydale-Bentedale. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Senechal	107	*Listless	99
Mandina	107	*Flare	99
Holloway	107	*In Line	99
Retropaw	107	*Merry-Go-Round	99
High Brush	107	*La France	99
Carmagnole	107	*Dodino	99
*Little Ben	104	*Oriflamme	99
*Wilful	102	*Flavigny	99

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course; about two miles through the field.

Knight of Harlem	152	Gascar	143
Neponset	150	Rube	143
Thornhedge	149	Graceaway	140
Gatebell	147	Georgia Pine	137
Heatherbell	145	East Kelston	135
Sportsman	145	George Keene	135
Joe	145	Flying Machine	138
Butter Ladle	144		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Pretension	111	*Dinah Shad	99
*Military Man	107	Palm Tree	98
Waswift	106	*Rubric	95
Jack Ratlin	106	*Head Dance	94
Incubator	100	*Novena	94
*Voladay	104		

FOURTH RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

George C. Bennett	127	Capias	107
Cary	115	Ormondale	107
Accountant	107		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Bad News	118	Humo	105
Go Between	112	Palmbearer	104
Outcome	110	Alles d'Or	100
Geranium	109	Pretension	99
Sir Valentine	108	Pasadena	98
Ocean Tide	108	Ken	90

SIXTH RACE.—For fillies, three years old; non-winners of $1,000 that have not won at the Brighton Beach meeting; special weights; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Gold Rose	118	Virgo	112
Fleur de Marie	112	Kiamesha	112
Floralia	112	Hyacinth	105
Miss Jordan	112		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

WINNERS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Consistent Took Blue Stocking Stakes Easily from Speedway.

PROVIDENCE, July 18.—The Blue Stocking Stakes for $1,000 for two-year-old fillies, selling, was the feature race of the day at Narragansett Park. Consistent, the favorite, owned by Mrs. S. W. Walden won. Creamer, Consistent's jockey, held his charge back rounding the far turn, and pushed him in the last quarter, finishing three lengths ahead of Speedway. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—About six furlongs. Won by The Musketeer, 108 pounds, (Bell,) 12 to 1; Wild Irishman, 105, (J. McIntyre,) 2 to 1, second; Brush Up, 93, (Klench,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:11 1-5. Trajan, Neptunus, Fernrock, Driftwood, and Maggie Stroupe also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by St. Joseph, 112 pounds, (W. Daly,) 5 to 2; Just, 110, (Crimmins,) 3 to 2, second; Interlight, 105, (J. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Speedsmith, L. S. Martin, and Sister Belle also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Orthodox, 111 pounds, (Crimmins,) even; Cabin, 90, (Dwyer,) 8 to 1, second; Golden Green, 106, (Travers,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:48. Cederstrome also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; Blue Stocking Stakes, value $1,000, for two-year-old fillies; selling. Won by Consistent, 109 pounds, (Creamer,) 3 to 1; Speedway, 104, (Crimmins,) 5 to 1, second; Cassineke, 97, (O'Connell,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Crossways, Pithia, Ruth, Nil, Princess Royal, Adronike, and Lotta Gladstone also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards. Won by Courier, 107 pounds, (Crimmins,) 3 to 2; Bouvier, 103, (Powers,) 3 to 1, second; Hawtrey, 105, (W. Burton,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Barbuta, Roly Poly, Modest, Electress, and Gamey also ran.

Entries for Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 18.—The entries for the races at Narragansett Park to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Pater	112	Headway	102
Libation	105	*Osseneke	99
Demas	104	*Succeed	91

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; six furlongs.

Dapple Gold	114	Uncle Henry	102
The Bus	112	Grand Slam	102
Duet	108	Kassik	99
*Golden Rule	105	Little Buttercup	98
*Cottage Maid	105	*Gold Croft	94
*Margaret O	103		

THIRD RACE.—For mares and fillies three years old and upward; one mile.

Lady Rohesia	114	Rosetint	111
Shrine	111	Jane Holly	111
Don't Ask Me	111	Mirthless	99

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

An Revoir	114	Master of Craft	100
Elliott	112	Stroller	100
Ragg	110	Tommy Waddell	100
Rosetint	104	Lord Badge	100
Ostrich	104		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old maidens, selling; five furlongs.

Gauze	107	Changeable	104
Kinepra	107	Rosador	104
Rye	107	Ferrotype	104
All Pink	107	Miss Point	104
Merling	107	Ava	104
Venus	104	*Josie Hampton	99
Katahdin	101		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Two quick changes in ownership were recorded for the horse Alwin, which won the selling mile and a quarter yesterday. After Alwin won his maiden race last Friday, C. F. Fox bought the horse and Oliver Cromwell from J. McCormick, trainer for L. V. Bell, on private terms, and started him in yesterday's race, entered to sell for $2,000. The stable bet on him at odds of 20 to 1 and made a fair profit on the deal, though A. L. Aste, owner of the second horse, Hippocrates, bid Alwin up to $3,500, and secured him at that price.

The Stewards of the Brighton Beach meeting yesterday announced their decision in the case of the controversy between J. L. McGinnis and G. B. Hill, resulting from a dispute over a selling race. The Stewards found that the men were equally at fault and served notice on them that they must settle their disputes outside the track or be subject to discipline.

The announcement was made yesterday that Jockey Tod Sloan had made formal application to The Jockey Club for a license to ride. Sloan, four years ago, was informed that it would be best for him not to apply to the English Jockey Club for a license, and though he has never been ruled off or barred in any way, has not ridden either in England or on the metropolitan tracks since. It was accepted as a fact that Sloan had been denied a license in England, and he in consequence was not permitted to ride on the New York tracks. Last Winter he rode in the South and West, under American Turf Association rules, but he still has to secure the approval of The Jockey Club before he can ride in the East. It is said that The Jockey Club will issue a license to him, as all opposition to his riding recently was removed.

BRILLIANT LADIES' DAY AT LARCHMONT Y. C.

Many Women Enjoy Long Programme of Water Sports.

PRESENTS FINE SPECTACLE

Swimming and Rowing Contests Divide the Afternoon with Aquatic Games and Other Sport.

Yesterday was ladies' day in Larchmont's race week, and it was as successful as any in the history of the club. Hundreds of pretty women gathered for the occasion and overran the pretty lawns and attractive clubhouse. The races and water sports were contested in the harbor in front of them, while out by the breakwater the flag-bedecked fleet, including over 100 craft of all sizes and shapes, afforded a picturesque background for the scene.

A big float was anchored near the wharf, and the swimming contests and water sports were held there. There were swimming, tilting and canoe contests, tub races and exhibitions. As usual, the tilting and tub races attracted the keenest interest. A. Chivers won the tilting, forcing all his opponents from their boats into the water, while swimming honors were divided by a quota of New York Athletic Club men, including Adams, White, Wenck, Mulvey, and Kitching. Summary:

GASOLINE LAUNCHES—CLASS A.

Start, 2:50 P. M. Course, 4 miles.

	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Boat and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.	M.S.
Florence, Alfred Marshall	2:50:18	3:21:03	30:45

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES—Class A.

Start, 2:50 P. M. Course, 4 miles.

Vergemere, A. C. Bostwick	2:50:07	3:23:55	33:48

VAPOR LAUNCHES—CLASS A.

Start, 2:50 P. M. Course, 4 miles.

Privateer, R. A. C. Smith	2:50:12	3:24:12	34:00
Idalia, Eugene Tompkins	2:50:31	3:29:55	39:24

Privateer allows 40 seconds to Idalia.

GASOLINE LAUNCHES—CLASS B.

Start, 3 P. M. Course, 3 miles.

Sunshine, G. W. Van Vredenbaugh	3:00:46	3:46:08	45:22
Cara II., George Ide	3:00:33	3:50:30	49:57

NAPHTHA LAUNCHES—CLASS B.

Start, 3 P. M. Course, 3 miles.

Florabel, H. W. Eaton	3:00:29	3:34:02	33:33
Crusader II., C. M. Husted	3:00:45	3:41:32	40:47

Florabel allows 44 seconds to Crusader II.

VAPOR LAUNCHES—CLASS B.

Start, 3 P. M. Course, 3 miles.

Paladin, W. C. Hubbard	3:00:24	3:45:52	45:28

Four-Oared Gigs, Two Miles.—Crusader II., C. M. Husted, 30:18; Privateer, R. A. C. Smith, 31:45; Niagara, Howard Gould, 32:57.

Pair-Oared Gigs, One Mile.—Niagara, Howard Gould, 19:04; Minoela, W. Ross Proctor, 19:09; Planet, Barbour-Howard Yachts, 21:33.

Dinghys, Half Mile.—Cara II., George Ide, 30:28; Cara Mia, S. Wainwright, 31:30; Argonaut, R. F. Clarke, 31:34; Normona, P. Theobaud, 31:36; Ladona, E. J. Graecen, 31:37; Mineola, W. Ross Proctor, 31:38; More Trouble, W. H. Child, 31:46; Mira, C. L. Poor, 31:53; Mermaid, W. Ross Proctor, 35:58; Planet, Howard Willets, 36:03; Mirth, Howard Willets, 36:05; Paladin, W. C. Hubbard, 36:11; Lady Louise, H. G. Tobey, 36:18; Rosalind, R. S. Townsend, 36:26; Corneta, E. L. Hopkins, and Dorwina, W. H. Langley, did not finish.

MIXED SPORTS.

75-Yard Swim, Boys under Sixteen.—Won by E. J. Hyams; H. von Wiltzleben second. Time—0:55.

75-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Mulvey, A. Whiting second. Time—0:53.

Tub Race.—Won by J. S. Swan, B. Warren second. Time—1:56.

Swimming on Back.—Won by P. Wenck, T. Beecroft second. Time—1:30.

Canoe Race.—Won by Swan and Vulte, Mahlstedt brothers second. Time—4:35.

450-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Kitching, E. Adams second. Time—6:50.

Tilting Contest.—Won by A. Chivers, Kane second.

Diving.—Won by Vulte, 15 points; Beecroft, second, 14 points.

Plunging Exhibition.—E. Adams.

VANDERBILT HORSES FIRST.

Mrs. Groavenor Is Also a Blue Ribbon Winner at Atlantic City Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 18.—The seventh annual Atlantic City horse show, which opened to-day, numbers among its exhibitors some of the best stables in the country, and in all around point of excellence the entries are fully up to the standard of previous years.

The programme to-day included eleven classes, all being well filled. Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor of New York led the field in the number of ribbons won by a single exhibitor. She secured seven prizes, being divided in one blue, two red, three orange, and one white ribbon.

The horses of Eben D. Jordan of Boston, Mass., carried off the day's honors for first awards. Mr. Jordan received three blue ribbons, and he also got one red ribbon.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt was a conspicuous figure in the ring. He showed all of his horses. In the final event of the afternoon for four-in-hands he handled his handsome four perfectly, and there was general applause when the judges pinned the blue ribbon on his team.

SQUADRON A WINS IN POLO.

Great Neck Defeated in Final Game of Rockaway's Tournament.

Squadron A and Great Neck closed the Rockaway Hunting Club's polo tournament yesterday afternoon at Cedarhurst, L. I., by an excellent exhibition of the game among the younger players. The match was for the Independence Cups, an extra event added to the club's tournament for the purpose of showing what the younger element can do in polo. The Squadron team, although weakened by the loss of Leavitt, Hunt, and Neilson, who were injured last week, put up an admirable team contest and outplayed the Great Neck men on even terms, although receiving from the latter three goals by handicap. The final score was 9 for the Squadron to 3 for Great Neck, each team losing one goal by penalties.

The Squadron started off briskly, placing Great Neck on the defensive at once, and scored five goals before Great Neck made a point. King made three of these goals, hitting very accurately when near the lines. Lawrence was an excellent back and J. H. Hunt hit well. Putnam did some of the finest riding for the Squadron, and he rode off his Great Neck opponent with considerable success.

For Great Neck Burden and W. R. Grace did most of the heavy work. J. P. Grace hit well and made two of the six goals earned by his team. Both teams were well mounted, but Squadron excelled in team conformation and accurate hitting. The teams and scores:

SQUADRON A.		GREAT NECK.	
H. King	1	W. R. Grace	2
A. W. Putnam	2	J. P. Grace	2
J. H. Hunt	1	Arthur Burden	2
R. C. Lawrence	1	Robert Bacon	2
Total	5	Total	8

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by	Team.	Time.
1	King	Squadron A	4:00
2	Lawrence	Squadron A	4:00
3	King	Squadron A	3:00

SECOND PERIOD.

4	Hunt	Squadron A	5:00
5	King	Squadron A	1:00
6	Burden	Great Neck	4:00

Great Neck penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

THIRD PERIOD.

7	J. P. Grace	Great Neck	8:30
8	Burden	Great Neck	0:30
9	Bacon	Great Neck	2:30

Great Neck and Squadron A each penalized ½ a goal for fouls.

FOURTH PERIOD.

10	Putnam	Squadron A	1:00
11	Lawrence	Squadron A	3:00
12	J. P. Grace	Great Neck	0:30
13	Bacon	Great Neck	2:00

Squadron A penalized ½ a goal for a foul and Great Neck penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

Summary: Goals earned—Squadron A, 7; Great Neck, 6. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 3. Lost by penalties—Squadron A, 1 goal for two fouls; Great Neck, one goal for one foul and two safeties. Net score—Squadron A, 9; Great Neck, 5. Referee—Daniel Chauncey, Jr.

Mulcahy and Varley Sail To-morrow.

Capt. J. J. F. Mulcahy and William Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club will sail from Hamburg by the steamship Blucher to-morrow, and are due to arrive in this city on July 30.

Secretary Fortmeyer of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen received a cable message from the crack scullers yesterday, in which they said their visit to Hamburg would terminate to-morrow. They have been well entertained during their stay abroad, and were the guests of the North Berlin Rowing Society, under whose auspices they competed in the Hamburg Regatta and won the Kaiser's cup for the international double scull race.

Yankee to Race Mineola To-day.

Mineola and Yankee will race again to-day in the Larchmont regatta. J. Rogers Maxwell has arranged his engagements so that he may be present, and the Sybarita, which had been substituted to give Mineola a contest, has been withdrawn. The announcement was made that the protest made by the Mineola at Oyster Bay against the Yankee for the fouling at the second stakeboat had been decided in the former's favor by the Seawanhaka committee. This reverses the order at the finish, Yankee having won with 1 minute and 6 seconds to spare. The New York Yacht Club protests are still undecided.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Capt. C. E. Babcock, Eighth Infantry, is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department vice Capt. E. F. Taggart, relieved and assigned to the Eighth Infantry.

Capt. Babcock will proceed to San Francisco and report for duty as Quartermaster and Acting Commissary of the transport Sherman.

First Lieut. George V. H. Moseley will report to Col. George L. Brown, President of the examining board at Fort Sam Houston for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Major T. H. Slavens, Quartermaster, will proceed to Lawrence, near Indianapolis, on official business pertaining to the Quartermaster's Department in connection with construction work.

Capt. John B. McDonald, Third Cavalry, and Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, Artillery, are detailed to fill vacancies in the Quartermaster General's Department.

Capt. McDonald will take station at Fort Assininiboine and assume charge of construction work at that post.

Capt. Kelton will proceed to Fort Monroe and report to Major C. P. Townsley for duty as his assistant.

Major Townsley will remain on duty as instructing Quartermaster at Fort Monroe, with station at that post until Sept. 1.

The Navy.

Commander W. W. White, retired, is assigned to additional duty as assistant to Superintendent of the State, War, and Navy Department Building, Washington.

Assistant Paymaster A. S. Peters from the Detroit to Navy Yard at Boston for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper.

Assistant Paymasters B. Mayer, F. P. Williams, R. W. Schumann, F. J. Daly, W. L. Jennings, E. D. Stanley, T. J. Bright, L. N. Wertenbaker, W. J. Hinz, E. H. Tebeau, S. L. Bakhen, E. H. Douglass, R. K. Van Mater, K. C. McIntosh, H. E. Collins, W. G. Neil, T. P. Ballenger, J. J. Luchsinger, Jr., J. H. Gunnell, C. E. Parsons, B. H. Brooke, J. C. Hilton, and W. S. Zane to Washington, Aug. 1, for special duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Newark at Newport, Pontiac at New York, Wolverine at Alpena, Uncas at Key West, Yankee at Morte Cristi.

Sailed—Dolphin from Washington for Gloucester, Boxer from Annapolis for cruise, Porter from Annapolis for Norfolk, MacDonough from Gardiners Bay for Norfolk, Hannibal from Port Royal for Newport News, Atlanta from Gardiners Bay for Newport.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:44 | Sun sets...7:27 | Moon rises...9:24

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	9:40	9:48	3:31	3:44
Governors Island	10:06	10:09	4:03	4:14
Hell Gate	11:57	12:03	5:35	5:48

Arrived—Tuesday, July 18.

SS Kroonland, Antwerp, July 8.
SS Grosser Kurfuerst, Bremen, July 8.
SS Matanzas, Havana, July 11.
SS Victorian, Liverpool, July 8.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 15.
SS Buckminster, Santiago, July 7.
SS M. C. Holm, Guanico, July 7.
SS Denver, Galveston, July 12.
SS El Mar, Galveston, July 11.
SS Gerik, Georgetown, July 13.
SS Monroe, Norfolk, July 17.
SS Silvia, Savanilla, July 3.
SS Richmond, Georgetown, S. C., July 15.
Yacht Thistle, Southampton, June 8.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessel Sails.
*Cedric, Liverpool	4:30 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
*Ryndam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Oscar II., Copenhagen	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Adirondack, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Fr. Willem III., Haiti	11:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Clenfuegos, Santiago	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Seminole, Dominica	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Olinda, Caibarien	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Deutschland, Hamburg	5:00 A.M.	8:30 A.M.
*La Bretagne, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Orizaba, Havana	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Mexico, Colon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Matanzas, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Numidian, Glasgow	——	1:00 P.M.
El Alba, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Tjomo, Yucatan	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	12:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Brunswick	——	3:00 P.M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Gallia	Gibraltar	June 30
Yumuri	Cienfuegos	July 9
Finance	Colon	July 11
Koenig Albert	Gibraltar	July 10
Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 8
Italia	Gibraltar	July 9
Korona	St. Thomas	July 13
City of Savannah	Colon	July 12
El Norte	Galveston	July 13

DUE TO-MORROW.

Baltic	Liverpool	July 11
Rhaetia	Hamburg	July 8
British King	Antwerp	July 8
Grenada	Trinidad	July 12
Hubert	Para	July 8

DUE FRIDAY.

La Lorraine	Havre	July 15
Cretic	Naples	July 9
Esperanza	Havana	July 13
Graecia	Savanilla	July 11
El Monte	New Orleans	July 16
Comal	Galveston	July 13
El Valle	Galveston	July 15

DUE SATURDAY.

Campania	Liverpool	July 15

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Caronia, at Queenstown, July 18.
SS Astoria, at Glasgow, July 17.
SS Florence, at Manchester, July 15.
SS Welsh Prince, at Table Bay, July 16.
SS Finland, at Antwerp, July 18.
SS British Monarch, at Auckland, July 17.
SS Vandalia, at Singapore, July 18.
SS Perthshire, at Fremantle, July 17.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., at Cherbourg, July 18.
SS Lucia, at Trieste, July 12.
SS Sirocco, at Suez, July 16.
SS Avala, at Sabang, July 16.

Sailed.

SS Hellig Olav, from Christiania, July 14.
SS Nord America, from Genoa, July 14.
SS Ida, from Trieste, July 13.

Passed.

SS Graf Waldersee, from New York, for Hamburg, passed Scilly.
SS Lombardia, from Genoa, for New York, passed Sagres.
SS Algeria, from New York, for Leghorn, passed Gibraltar.
SS Nubia, from Yokohama, for New York, passed Aden.
SS Wells City, from New York, for Bristol, passed Brow Head.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

A Poor Cook makes Tasteless Postum

SEND IT BACK

DEMAND that it be boiled full 15 minutes, AFTER ACTUAL BOILING BEGINS, (not only 15 minutes after the pot is put on the stove.) A curious chemical change takes place between 12 and 15 minutes after Postum begins to boil. This change releases the food elements and produces a crisp, snappy coffee taste so fetching that the makers have been many times accused of mixing coffee in. But that is false. The full analysis of Postum made by the best American authorities shows that it is made only of the selected parts of cereal grains treated by complex methods in the factory.

Postum Is Absolutely Pure

and entirely free from the smallest grain of coffee.

Remember you get a charming coffee taste if you insist on having your Postum made right and that is easy. Full and simple directions on pkg.

Remember also that when you leave off coffee you stop the drugging of stomach and nerve centres and give Nature a chance to heal your ails. In this work Postum *is* a most powerful aid, for you not only have your hot morning beverage but take a liquid food containing the very elements Nature must have from which to rebuild the

PITTSBURG DEFEATED NEW YORK AGAIN

Mathewson Had an Off Day and Was Hit Hard.

CLEVELAND WAS SHUT OUT

Greater New Yorks Played Championship Ball and Won Easily—Brooklyn Lost to Chicago by 12 to 2.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg, 2; New York, 1.
Chicago, 12; Brooklyn, 2.
Philadelphia, 5; Cincinnati, 4.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 1.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Boston, 10; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Detroit, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games won	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	7	8	4	5	15	11	56	.700
Pittsburg	5	..	6	8	10	12	2	8	51	.622
Philadelphia	2	2	..	4	6	8	13	13	48	.800
Chicago	4	7	3	..	7	12	6	9	48	.585
Cincinnati	3	5	5	8	..	8	7	6	42	.519
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	7	..	5	5	30	.366
Boston	..	2	4	2	4	5	..	5	26	.321
Brooklyn	..	5	4	3	1	1	2	7	..	23	.288
Games lost	24	31	32	34	39	52	55	57			

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	2	7	10	6	46	.622
Chicago	7	..	3	8	4	5	5	9	44	.595
Philadelphia	6	3	..	6	9	8	5	7	44	.595
Detroit	4	6	4	..	5	6	8	4	37	.493
Boston	4	4	2	5	..	5	7	4	34	.486
New York	2	2	5	4	6	..	4	10	33	.465
St. Louis	6	3	2	8	4	2	..	4	29	.382
Washington	1	3	7	2	6	2	5	..	26	.356
Games lost	28	29	30	38	36	38	47	47		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg at New York.
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland
Washington at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Mathewson's Pitching Was Easy and New York Lost Again to Pittsburg.

Mathewson's pitching was easy for Pittsburg yesterday. New York went down to defeat for the second time during the series, the score being 2 to 1. Seldom have the ex-champions shown as much confidence. The batsmen took all kinds of liberties with Mathewson, and in the seven innings he was kept in the box they hit him safely eight times, one being a home run. The New Yorks were fortunate that the score was not more one-sided, this being due to clever fielding when the Pittsburgs had men on bases.

Case was in the box for Pittsburg. Up to the fourth inning not a man got to first base, but then McGann made a base hit. Everything went well with the Pittsburg pitcher until the seventh inning, when New York made a rally and a victory looked bright. A base on balls and three singles in succession netted but one run, however.

It was in this inning that a spectator on the "bleachers" threw a bottle at Clymer as he went after Strang's single. The missile fortunately missed the fielder, but Umpire Johnstone stopped the game until order was restored.

Case, who had been effective up to this time, was taken out and Lynch substituted. The latter pulled his club out of the hole, and in the last two innings put the side out in one, two, three order.

After Strang batted for Mathewson in the seventh inning, McGinnity was substituted. He struck out two men, gave a hit and a base on balls in the eighth inning, but they were non-productive for the visiting team. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, rf	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Clymer, rf	1	2	2	0	0	0	0
Donlin, cf	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	Clarke, lf	0	1	1	1	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	1	1	6	0	0	Leach, 2b	0	2	2	2	1	4	0
Mertes, lf	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	Wagner, ss	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
Dahlen, ss	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	Howard, 1c	0	0	1	4	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	0	1	0	3	1	2	0	Brain, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	0	0	1	1	1	4	0	Flynn, cf	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Ergle'an, c	0	0	1	5	1	0	0	Gibson, c	0	1	1	4	0	0	0
Mathewson, p	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	Case, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bierman, c	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	Lynch, p	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
McGinnity, p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
*Strang	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	Total	2	10	27	13	2		
†Clarke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	1	5	27	11	0										

Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

*Batted for Mathewson in the seventh inning.
†Batted for McGinnity in the ninth inning.

Two-base hit—McGann. Home run—Gibson. Bases on balls—Off Case, 3; off Lynch, 1; off McGinnity, 1. Hits—Off Case, 5 in six and two-third innings; off Mathewson, 8 in seven innings, off McGinnity, 1 in two innings. Left on bases—New York, 8; Pittsburg, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 2; by McGinnity, 2; by Lynch, 1. Stolen base—Wagner. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Klem. Attendance—6,500.

CHICAGO, 12; BROOKLYN, 2.

Brooklyn gave another poor display yesterday, and suffered defeat at the hands of Chicago by the score of 12 to 2. The game was a decided contrast to that of the preceding day, when Hanlon's men gave the Western team a taste of good playing. Jones pitched for Brooklyn yesterday, and was hit safely fifteen times for a total of twelve runs. Brown for Chicago was effective, and kept the hits well scattered. The score:

BROOKLYN	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hall, cf	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Slagle, cf	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
Sheckard, lf	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	Maloney, rf	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	Schulte, lf	2	3	2	0	0	0	0
Hatch, 2b	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	Chance, 1b	2	2	10	1	0		
Ossler, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	0	0	Tinker, ss	2	3	3	2	1		
Lewis, ss	0	1	2	2	2	0	0	Hoffman, 2b	2	1	3	6	0		
Maloy, 2b	0	0	3	2	2	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	2	1	1	0		
Ritter, c	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	King, c	1	1	4	2	1		
Jones, p	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	Brown, p	0	0	2	3	0		
Total	2	8	27	8	5			Total	12	15	27	15	2		

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Chicago	2	0	0	2	0	1	4	2	1	12

Two-base hits—Sheckard, Slagle, Casey. Three-base hits—Ritter, Schulte, Chance. Home runs—Hall, Hoffman. Sacrifice hit—Maloney. Stolen bases—Sheckard, Hoffman. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Chicago, 8. First base on balls—Off Jones, 1; off Brown, 1. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Chicago, 4. Struck out—By Jones, 1; by Brown, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—1,000.

BOSTON, 5; ST. LOUIS, 1.

BOSTON, July 18.—Boston batted Thielman hard to-day in the early innings, and won from St. Louis with ease. Fine outfielding by the home team kept the visitors' score down. Score.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Ab'chio, ss	1	1	4	3	0			Shannon, lf	0	1	2	1	0		
Tenney, 1b	2	1	8	0	0			Arndt, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Dolan, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Smoot, cf	0	0	1	2	0		
Dhanty, lf	2	1	5	0	0			Beckley, 1b	0	1	13	0	0		
Werton, 3b	0	2	1	2	0			Shay, 2b	0	1	1	2	0		
Cannell, cf	0	0	2	0	0			McBride, ss	0	0	0	5	3		
Raymer, 2b	0	1	2	1	0			Burke, 3b	0	0	3	1	0		
Moran, c	0	1	5	0	0			Leahy, c	0	0	3	1	0		
Frazer, p	0	1	0	1	0			Thielman, p	1	0	0	2	0		
Total	5	8	27	8	0			Total	1	4	24	14	3		

Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

Two-base hits—Moran, Shannon, Abbaticchio. Sacrifice hit—Dolan. Stolen bases—Raymer, Abbaticchio. Double plays—Abbaticchio and Tenney, (2.) Leahy and Burke, Smoot and Beckley. First base on balls—Off Frazer, 6; off Thielman, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Thielman, 2. Struck out—By Frazer, 4; by Thielman, 6. Time of game—One hour and twenty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,120.

PHILADELPHIA, 5; CINCINNATI, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—It required fourteen innings to decide to-day's game, the home team winning on Doolin's triple and Dodin's single. Cincinnati tied the score in the ninth inning on Odwell's home run. The weather was extremely hot. A thermometer placed in the grass by Centre Fielder Thomas registered 118 degrees. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	1	2	4	9	1			Thomas, cf	0	3	3	0	0		
Barry, 1b	0	3	19	3	0			Gleason, 2b	0	0	4	1	0		
Kelley, lf	0	0	2	0	0			Courtn'y, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		
Seymour, cf	0	2	3	0	0			Titus, rf	1	1	5	1	0		
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	6	1			Magee, lf	1	1	4	0	0		
Odwell, rf	1	1	2	0	0			Bransf'd, 1b	1	0	13	2	0		
Steinf't, 3b	1	1	0	0	0			Doolin, ss	1	3	4	5	0		
Schiel, c	0	0	6	2	1			Dodin, c	0	1	6	2	1		
Ewing, p	1	3	1	4	0			Duggleby, p	1	1	0	3	0		
Total	4	12	39	24	3			Total	5	11	42	15	1		

*No one out when winning run was scored.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Philadelphia	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 5; Philadelphia, 9. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hit—Seymour. Three-base hits—Barry, Magee, Ewing, Doolin. Home runs—Duggleby, Odwell. Sacrifice hits—Gleason, Doolin, Corcoran, Kelley. Double plays—Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry; Titus and Doolin; Duggleby, Bransfield, and Courtney. Struck out—By Duggleby, 4; by Ewing, 4. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 2; off Ewing, 2. Passed ball—Schiel. Hit by pitched ball—Courtney. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bauswine. Attendance—2,253.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Orth's Pitching Enabled Greater New Yorks to Defeat Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 18.—Orth's excellent pitching shut out Cleveland to-day in one of the best played games ever seen here. Not a Cleveland player reached first base until the fourth inning, and in only one inning did they have much of a chance to score. This opportunity came in the eighth, when, with two men out and bases full, it looked as if the Cleveland team might at least tie the score, but Bay was unable to get the ball out of the infield.

Donahue pitched a masterly game, but New York bunched their hits and won by a margin of two. Not till the fourth inning could any one connect with Donahue. Then Keeler beat a grounder to Carr and Williams's double, after Elberfeld had sacrificed, sent him home. The other run came in the sixth when Conroy singled and went to third, when Turner threw Elberfeld's grounder to Bradley, too late to catch him and he got home on Williams's out.

Manager Griffith of the New Yorks has been looking for players in the Tri-State League, but has only signed one man, Wilbur Good of Johnstown, a right-handed pitcher. Jack Bonner, of Harrisburg, an infielder was signed, but Minneapolis has a claim on him, and Griffith will not try to hold him. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Vinson, lf	0	1	1	0	1			Conroy, rf	1	1	3	0	0		
Bay, cf	0	0	1	1	0			Keeler, lf	1	2	2	0	0		
Flick, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Elb'feld, ss	0	0	0	1	1		
Kahl, 2b	0	0	0	2	0			Will'ms, 2b	0	1	2	6	0		
Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	4	0			Yeager, 3b	0	0	0	1	0		
Turner, ss	0	1	4	8	0			Fultz, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Carr, 1b	0	1	14	0	0			McGuire, c	0	0	3	0	0		
Bemis, c	0	0	4	0	0			Powers, 1b	0	0	15	0	0		
Donahue, p	0	0	1	2	0			Orth, p	0	1	0	4	0		
Total	0	3	27	14	1			Total	2	5	27	12	1		

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2

First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Orth, Williams. Sacrifice hits—Bay, Elberfeld, Keeler. Stolen base—Keeler. Double play—Turner and Carr. First base on balls—Off Orth, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Orth, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; New York, 4. Struck out—By Donahue, 4. Wild pitch—Orth. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance, 2,021.

BOSTON, 10; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, July 18.—In a one-sided game to-day Boston batted Altrock all over the field, and won from Chicago by a score of 10 to 1. Tannehill pitched in fine form, holding the locals safe throughout. Chicago's one run was made on an error. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf	0	2	2	0	0			Selbach, rf	0	0	2	1	0		
Jones, cf	0	0	3	0	0			Parent, ss	1	1	2	2	2		
Davis, ss	0	1	0	2	0			Burkett, lf	0	1	1	0	1		
Donovan, 1b	0	0	7	1	0			Collins, 3b	1	1	0	1	0		
Isbell, 2b	0	0	2	1	1			Stahl, cf	3	2	0	0	0		
Holmes, lf	0	2	5	0	0			Free'an, 1b	2	2	8	1	0		
Sullivan, c	0	0	3	1	0			Ferris, 2b	1	2	4	6	0		
L. T'hill, 3b	0	1	2	4	1			Criger, c	2	2	9	2	0		
Altrock, p	0	0	1	2	0			J. T'hill, p	0	4	1	0	0		
Total	1	5	27	9	3			Total	10	15	27	13	3		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Boston	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	10

Left on bases Chicago, 6; Boston, 9. Two-base hit—Stahl. Three-base hits—Ferris, (2,) Criger. Double plays—Sullivan and Davis; Criger and Ferris. Struck out—By Altrock, 1; by Tannehill, 5. Bases on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Tannehill, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Sheridan. Attendance, 3,545.

PHILADELPHIA, 6; DETROIT, 3.

DETROIT, July 18.—The Philadelphia Americans made it two out of four to-day by taking the last game of the series, 6 to 3. Plank pitched his second game of the week, and was effective. Donovan had one bad inning, the sixth, when he was found for four hits, which, with two errors, a sacrifice, and a wild pitch, gave the game to the visitors. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	0	2	1	0	0			Hartsel, lf	1	1	3	0	0		
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	1	3	2			Hoffman, cf	1	0	3	0	0		
M'Intyre, lf	0	3	7	0	0			Davis, 1b	1	1	7	0	1		
Crawf'd, rf	0	0	2	0	0			Cross, 1b	1	0	1	1	0		
O'Leary, ss	0	0	5	4	0			Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	0		
Coughlin, 3b	1	1	1	0	1			Murphy, 2b	1	2	2	2	0		
Lindsay, 1b	0	0	9	1	0			Knight, ss	1	1	3	4	0		
Drill, c	1	2	1	2	0			Schreck, c	0	2	6	1	0		
Donovan, p	1	0	0	2	0			Plank, p	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	3	8	27	11	4			Total	6	8	27	9	1		

Detroit	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	6

Two-base hit—Drill. Three-base hit—Schreck. Sacrifice hits—Donovan, Seybold. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 1; off Plank, 3. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Detroit, 9. Hit by pitched ball—By Plank, 1. Struck out—By Donovan, 1; by Plank, 5. Passed balls—Schreck, 2. Wild pitch—Donovan. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,000.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT TORONTO.

TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
White, lf	1	4	1	0	0			Clement, lf	1	0	0	0	0		
Harley, cf	0	2	2	0	0			Bean, ss	0	1	6	6	0		
Dilliard, rf	0	1	3	0	0			Keister, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Soffel, 2b	0	1	3	2	2			Merritt, lb	0	1	10	0	1		
O'Brien, lb	0	0	9	0	0			Halligan, cf	0	0	2	0	0		
Mangoon, ss	0	1	1	0	3			Pattee, 2b	0	0	1	3	1		
Carr, 3b	0	2	0	2	0			Woods, 3b	0	0	3	1	0		
Toft, c	0	0	9	1	0			Van'grift, c	0	1	3	5	1		
Caldwell, p	0	1	0	0	1			Lindem'n, p	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	1	12	27	8	3			Total	2	5	27	14	2		

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Three-base hit—White. Two-base hits—Magoon, Bean. Stolen bases—White, Clement, Keister, Pattee. Bases on balls—Off Caldwell, 1. Struck out—By Caldwell, 8; by Lindeman, 1. Hit by pitcher—Harley, Pattee. Double plays—Merritt, (unassisted;) Pattee, Bean and Merritt. Left on bases—Toronto, 9; Jersey City, 6. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway. Attendance—800.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf	1	3	1	0	0			O'H'g'n, 1b	0	1	12	1	1		
Miller, lf	1	0	5	0	0			Mahl'g, 2b	0	2	1	2	0		
De'h'ty, rf	2	2	1	0	0			Swander, cf	0	0	1	0	0		
Laporte, 2b	0	1	4	3	1			Gatins, ss	0	1	2	3	1		
McAll'r, 3b	1	1	2	2	0			Jones, lf	1	1	2	2	0		
Bird, 1b	1	0	10	2	0			C'kman, 3b	0	1	0	1	0		
Nattress, ss	1	2	3	3	0			M'rphy, rf	0	2	2	0	0		
McManus, c	0	0	1	3	0			Shea, c	0	0	3	3	0		
Yerkes, p	0	0	0	0	1	0		Hest'fr, p	0	0	1	1	3		
Total	7	9	27	14	1			Total	1	8	24	11	5		

Buffalo	3	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	..	7
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

First base on balls—Off Yerkes, 2; off Hesterfer, 3. Struck out—By Yerkes, 1; by Hesterfer, 0. Three-base hit—Gettman. Two-base hits—Laporte, Gettman, McAllister, Delehanty, Cockman, Murphy; Gatins. Sacrifice hits—McManus, Laporte. Stolen bases—Bird, Delehanty, McAllister, Mahling, Murphy. Double plays—Bird and Nattress; McAllister, Laporte, and Bird. Hit by pitcher—By Hesterfer, 1. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Attendance—1,488.

AT ROCHESTER.

									R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	2	7	13	1
Providence	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	7	4

Batteries—Walters and Steelman; Poole and Thomas.

AT MONTREAL.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	1
Montreal	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	12	3

Batteries—Adkins and Hearne; Le Roy, Felix, and Raub.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	41	25	.615	Toronto	32	36	.471
Baltimore	41	28	.593	Newark	31	39	.443
Providence	39	30	.565	Rochester	30	39	.435
Buffalo	33	34	.493	Montreal	28	43	.398

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Toronto.
Newark at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.
Providence at Rochester.

American Association.

Indianapolis, 10; Kansas City, 6.
Louisville, 5; Milwaukee, 3.
Toledo, 8; Minneapolis, 7.
Columbus, 11; St. Paul, 6.

Southern League.

Memphis, 13; Atlanta, 3.
New Orleans, 4; Nashville, 1.
New Orleans, 10; Nashville, 8.
Birmingham, 2; Shreveport, 1.
Little Rock, 4; Montgomery, 3.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah, 3; Jacksonville, 0.
Macon, 4; Columbia, 2.
Columbia, 2; Macon, 0.
Charleston, 2; Augusta, 0.

AMERICANS FIRST AT TENNIS.

Ward and Wright Capture Doubles at Queen's Club.

LONDON, July 18.—To the surprise of a large gallery at the Queen's Club to-day, Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, the American doubles champions, rather easily defeated Norman E. Brookes and Walter Dunlop, the Australasians, in the finals of the doubles for the Dwight F. Davis tennis cup. They won by three sets to one.

This settles the question of the challengers for the cup, play for which commences Friday, July 21, at Wimbledon. The matches in the singles to-morrow between the Americans and the Australasians will not change the result.

In to-day's play the Australasians showed unexpectedly poor form, and the set lost by the Americans was due to careless play, and not to any brilliancy on the part of their opponents.

Brookes plainly showed the effects of yesterday's match with Wright, and did not give his partner any material assistance. On the contrary, Wright played at top form. Both the Americans avoided giving chances except in the third set, which they practically gave away.

The exceptionally good form displayed by the Americans in the final tie with the Australasians has caused much uneasiness among the Englishmen as to the prospect of the cup being returned to the United States. It is conceded that all of the American challenging team are showing remarkable strength, and will give the English defending players—Hugh L. Doherty, Reginald F. Doherty, S. H. Smith, and Frank L. Riseley—no end of trouble to defeat them in the cup matches.

Another factor in favor of the Americans is that the weather has been warmer than usual for London at this season of the year. It is much to the liking of Ward, Larned, Clothier, and Wright, as the conditions are about the same as at Newport during the playing of the American National championships. The summary:

International Championship Doubles.—Americans vs. Australasian tie—Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, Americans, defeated Norman E. Brookes and Walter Dunlop, Australasians, 6—4, 7—5, 5—7, 6—2.

TENNIS CHAMPION BEATEN.

Whitman, Paired with Pell, Loses in Seabright Tourney.

Adjusting their play cleverly to the changes of pace of their opponents, the Columbia-Princeton combination, Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little, yesterday defeated the pair composed of Malcolm D. Whitman, the unbeaten National champion, and his partner, Theodore Roosevelt Pell. This match in the doubles was the feature of the day in the lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club, at Seabright, N. J.

Considerable interest attached to Whitman's entry in the tournament, as it is said that he intends to try again for the National honors at Newport this year. His play yesterday was only a shade below his championship form, and yet with Pell supporting him Whitman was unable to win. The match ended in Le Roy and Little's favor by the score of 6—4 and 6—4.

The hard-hitting game of Huntington bothered George Wrenn considerably, and he tried to break up this sort of attack by lobbing. The ball did not take on the length that Wrenn intended, which afforded Huntington splendid opportunities to come up to the net and drive cleanly past Wrenn, who was caught as he ran in to cover at the net. It was only the slashing rallies at the net that saved Wrenn from defeat, and he finally won by the score of 6—2 and 7—5.

The pace that Stevens put on the ball left Fincke in straights most of the time to make a fair return. Stevens played fast, steady tennis, and won by the score of 6—3 and 6—3.

SPORTING GOODS.

HOPKINS

Old Town canvas covered Canoes, 16 ft. long, (with two paddles,) $31.50.
"Our Leader" double ender, round bottom, lap strake cedar, one pair of oars, 13 ft., $30; 15 ft., $35. Livery Boats, 15 ft. long, $45.
Ash Oars, selected stock, 8c. per foot. Spruce oars, 9c. per foot.
Rubber drip cups for paddles and oars, 40c. per pair. Canvas fenders, 3x12 inches, 38c.; all other sizes in stock.
Little Giant (Bellows) air whistle, $4.50. Bellows Signal Horns, $8.00.
Oilskin Suits, $2.00; Long Coats, $2.50; Empire long coats, leather bound, very light weight, $4.50; Ladies' Oilers, skirt, jacket and sou'wester, $5.25. Yacht caps, fadeless and fast color, not affected by salt water or sun, $1.25 to $2.50.
International code of signals, fine decoration for dressing ship, 27 flags, all roped and toggled, 18x18, $12.15. Yacht Club Signals, 16x24 inches, $1.25. Private signals made to order.
Wall tents, 8-ounce, duck, complete with poles and stakes, 7x7, $5.34; 7x9, $6.33; 9x12, $8.60; 12x14, $11.53. Camp chairs, 35c.; folding tables, $3.00; folding cots, $2.50.
Fishing tackle, fly and bait rods, 98c. to $45; fish hooks, best quality, three-ply snell, all sizes, 25c. per dozen.
All the odds and ends for a Comfortable Cruise or Camping Out.

119—Chambers St.—119

SPORTING EVENTS.

BASEBALL, Polo Gr

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

RUSSIA'S TERMS OF PEACE.

It has so commonly been assumed that Japan would dictate the terms of peace which her repeated and decisive victories over Russia seemed to enable her to demand that the tardy consent of Russia to appoint plenipotentiaries has as commonly been assumed to denote that she was prepared in advance to accept those terms. In other words, the consent to treat for peace has been assumed to be a surrender at discretion. The interview with the correspondent of the American Associated Press to which M. WITTE, one of the Russian envoys, has submitted is a timely and not superfluous reminder that this is not the case. There are terms of peace, says M. WITTE, which would be worse for Russia than the continuance of the war. This is true, both as to the internal condition of Russia, which involves the fate of the autocracy, and as to the permanent national interests of Russia in Eastern Asia. It is only in Eastern Asia, it is to be noted, that Russia is vulnerable to Japan. Japan has already driven Russia out of Korea, out of which Japan had already driven China, and out of Manchuria, or that part of Manchuria which has been in question. She is in possession of all the Russian improvements in Manchuria, including the whole of the Eastern Chinese Railroad and its termini at Niu-Chwang and Dalny. All these things would go to Japan if peace were made to-morrow on the basis of the "uti possidetis."

On the other hand, what would it advantage Japan to demand so much more than she already "possesses" that Russia would prefer to go on fighting rather than to submit? Japan has no use for Siberia. She has no use even for Northern Manchuria. Vladivostok has its uses for Russia. It is of no use to Japan. It is of value merely as a port for the Trans-Siberian Road, now deprived of a more southern terminus. But all that is of any value to Japan in Manchuria lies south of the actual course of that road. What trade cannot be diverted to Niu-Chwang and Dalny properly belongs to Russia and is fed by the Russian "hinterland" in Siberia and in the Khanates, whence it would be a mad effort for Japan to expel Russia.

One concludes from M. WITTE'S utterances and from the facts of the case, upon a careful consideration of which they are doubtless founded, that the essential basis of peace which Russia is prepared to accept is the "uti possidetis," the "as you are." The Russian organs in the press which profess to believe that this basis can be changed to the "status quo ante bellum," to the "as you were," are of course very much deceived or very much deceiving. That would be for Japan to consent to treat a decisive victory as a drawn game. That is quite out of the question. But it is not at all out of the question that Japan will consent to make peace, retaining what she has already won by arms, and demanding no more. That really constitutes "indemnity for the past and security for the future." That M. WITTE is apparently willing to concede. This basis once accepted by both sides, the details of the negotiation should be very easy.

JUDGE GAYNOR.

It is impossible for a layman to say what happens when a Judge of the Supreme Court informs the Court of Appeals that its opinions are darkening counsels and sources of embarrassment, and in the case before him reaffirms his own previous judgment, although it has been reversed by the Court of Appeals, which sent the case back to him for retrial. This is what Judge GAYNOR has done in the case arising out of the foreclosures of the bonds of the New York and Northern Railway Company. He points out that the opinion of the Court of Appeals reversing his judgment was in theory written "for the instruction of the Judge who should try the case the next time," but in this case the higher court's opinion has been the principal source of his embarrassment. His opinion will be interesting reading for the Court of Appeals Justices.

In this same opinion Justice GAYNOR berates the law he interprets. If the Legislature does not stop making such laws, he declares, "the people will." And he denounces legislation that "shocks the conscience of the people." Sometimes courts assume that when they have interpreted the laws their function is ended; it is not their business to criticise. The Supreme Court of the United States frequently says, in opinions, that a statute emanating from the political department of the Government must be assumed to be the people's will. If it is not in conflict with the Constitution the court accepts it. The Supreme Court might of course say that if the people will insist on sending asses to Congress it must expect to get asinine laws. It never has put the matter in that way—at least, we recall no expressions of that nature in the United States Reports. But Judge GAYNOR is impatient of solemn and formal politeness.

His observations about legislation that shocks the people, which the people will overset by revolution if something is not done about it, being no part of his decision of the case and therefore no part of the law, are of interest only because he chose to make them. He has always seemed to feel that while the accident of election made him a Judge, he really ought to have been a prophet.

FINANCIAL MORALITY.

Mr. J. J. HILL is quite the sternest of all our financial moralists. In an interview of which the report was published in THE TIMES yesterday he laid down this stiff doctrine:

> I do not believe that railroad men should be interested in enterprises along the lines of railroads which they propose building, for the reason that even though they were fair they would constantly be open to the accusation that they were favoring their own enterprises to the disadvantage of others.

If this rule of conduct were retroactively applied a multitude of fairly large fortunes in this country would have to be given up and a good many men of power and prominence would be forced to sell their country estates and mortgage their town houses. The railroad systems whose officers and Directors have not made money by judicious investments "in enterprises along the lines" are certainly very few—perhaps none exists. It is very easy and seems harmless and proper. The traffic manager recommends the establishment of a new station, or the road's engineers submit plans for shortening and straightening the line by cutting off a curve. The recommendations or the plans are approved by the Directors. Then they all go out and buy real estate that is bound to rise in value through the execution of the orders they have just issued. The road loses nothing—not even an opportunity. Its funds could not properly or lawfully be diverted to these speculative investments. The road may even make money through the interest its officers acquire in property along the line.

All these opportunities Mr. HILL would cut off. In his opinion railroad men should not thus profit by their advance information. It is like teaching a kitten not to partake of accessible and unwatched milk. Undoubtedly the point Mr. HILL makes that railroad officers who do make such investments are open to the temptation of using their power of control to benefit their private pockets is sound. But we have an impression which it would require evidence to remove that neither in this financial community nor in any other financial community on earth would the practice Mr. HILL condemns be disapproved as immoral and improper by average market-place opinion.

Manifestly this is an extension of the theory of the obligations of a Trustee. It is not the Equitable case at all. There the Trustees and officers used their powers and the Equitable's funds to make money for themselves. Any money gained by the use of the Equitable's funds should, of course, have been turned into the Equitable's treasury. That is an elementary principle of business morality. Railroad men who use their own money to secure a part of the gain resulting from a rise in outside values due to the policy of the road are in a situation so different that we can hardly imagine college professors or ministers of religion sitting on boards of foreign missions refusing proffered benefactions out of funds thus acquired.

MONEYPHOBIA.

There have been signs of revolt lately against the assault upon wealth by whomever owned, or however used. The idea that money may be so tainted in its acquisition that it becomes unacceptable has been amusingly set forth in one of the Summer skits, and there is room for banter of the same sort regarding the "menace" to education by the gift of $30,000,000. The Carnegie gift for scientific research, the Carnegie gift for superannuated teachers, and the Rockefeller gift to the General Education Board are all made with a dark design, we are told. Here, it is said, are funds aggregating $30,000,000 brought under the same control through an intermingling of managements, and eventually, it is intimated, to be more directly merged, "and used in such a way as to thwart the very purposes of proper education."

It is shocking. Very few, we are sure, knew how nearly the palladium of our liberties escaped total wreck by an insidious movement checked by this disclosure. Except that we were told otherwise we would have thought that it mattered very little to anybody except Mr. CARNEGIE whether or not his $10,000,000 resulted in scientific discoveries worth the money. Whatever was learned was all to the good, while if the money was wasted, no harm would have been done. Also we never would have suspected that the fountains of learning were poisoned by the gift of $10,000,000 for the relief of old professors. If they were relieved, it was at least as meritorious as the pensioning of old fire horses, and every newspaper had a sympathetic story about that the other day. And until now we had supposed that people were pleased that Mr. ROCKEFELLER had found a way of giving away money in such a way that nobody could object to receiving it as coming from him.

But it is alleged—we cannot say proved—that there is a community of interest, and that the object is to influence the young mind while learning to shoot, very much as wicked railways are alleged to hire a rising young lawyer, not because they want his services especially, but so that he may have correct ideas of the virtue of railway managers in general and of his employers in particular. Even the pulpit, it has been said, has not escaped unconscious warping of its sympathies by the rich. And now we have an educational combine.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

It would be a strange result of the Russo-Japanese war if Russia and England should come to a friendly understanding, if the lion should lie down with "the bear that looks like a man." But it now looks by no means out of the question that that unexpected thing may happen as a result of the war, or rather as a result of the war taken in connection with the German Emperor's recent troubling of the waters of the Mediterranean.

The German Emperor was evidently encouraged to his high-handed performances by a consideration of the weakness to which Japan had reduced France's ally. Carried far enough, this weakness would mean that the whole military strength of Germany could be turned against the French frontier. Against a German invasion of France Great Britain would be powerless to protect her, even though she might crush Germany's growing sea power. But a Russia strong enough to keep a good part of the German Army on the eastern frontier is necessary for France. So that Great Britain, as the ally of Japan, may be expected to counsel Japan to offer moderate terms of peace, and France, as the ally of Russia, to counsel Russia to accept such terms. Great Britain and France have thus the strongest interest to become peacemakers, and to leave Germany isolated in Europe.

It is plain that Great Britain has nothing to fear, for a generation to come, from that Russian invasion of India which has been her bugbear for more than a generation past. Japan has discouraged Russia from any other projects of Oriental adventure during the lifetime of any Russian now in active life. There is no reason why Great Britain should wish Russia to become too weak to defend her own frontier against Germany. When Russia drops her Far Eastern policy of aggression and expansion Great Britain has nothing against her. Both commercially and sentimentally she has in that case much more against Germany. There is in the facts the basis of a combination which shall include both of the present combatants, and both their allies.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CROP SEASON.

This is the time of year when nominations are made for candidates for President who will never be voted for, and we beg to name a few which have been made, and to call attention to others which would be made except for that shrinking modesty which abhors all publicity. We note in the first place Gov. HOCH'S nomination of Gov. FOLK. This is truly the exemplification of the Golden Rule. Gov. HOCH knew what Gov. FOLK wanted by the only way in which any of us knows anything about what anybody else is thinking—that is, by introspection. Gov. HOCH, in a true spirit of reciprocity, did unto others as he wanted others to do unto him, and he handed out the best goods in the shop, irrespective of cost. There is no reason why he should not have done so, for the goods Gov. HOCH wants are Republican goods, and the goods he proffered Gov. FOLK were Democratic goods. The nomination may be regarded as made, without prejudice to those which may be made hereafter, and nothing prevents Gov. HOCH receiving another of the same sort. The more the merrier.

We also note Mr. LAWSON'S entry, Gov. JOHNSON of Minnesota. He is the most interesting man in Minnesota, and we second the nomination for either the Republican or Democratic or Lawson ticket. Nothing but the misadventure whereby Mr. LAWSON went to Kansas a dozen years too late prevented his being President already. If he had gone there in the days of Populism he would have been elected in the campaign when BRYAN was defeated. It was too much to expect that result this year, when "Kansas is full of wheat." The harvest this year is worth three times the value of the land, a Topeka dispatch says, and the thing which impressed Mr. LAWSON most was the "terrible earnestness" with which the people stayed away from his meetings. It was not his personality that aroused them, Mr. LAWSON said, but his subject. As he succeeded in disabusing the Kansans of the idea that he was advising runs on the banks, he must have come away happy, for everybody knows what pain the idea that he was advising anything of the sort has caused Mr. LAWSON. He was almost in tears when the hard-hearted Mr. JEROME spoke "rudely" of him. Mayor DUNNE also was most unkind. "Mr. LAWSON is an Anarchist, pure and simple," said the Mayor, who is the municipal ownership candidate for President, and therefore jealous of any one so truly popular as Mr. LAWSON, who might be a candidate for anything, on a platform of everything which is too extreme for Mr. BRYAN or Mr. ROOSEVELT. We feel that he discarded trumps when he rejected a campaign against the banks, but compulsory reduction of railway rates will be a good substitute bid against ROOSEVELT'S weak proposal. The abolition of all compulsory payment of debts will be a stronger card than even BRYAN played. Mr. LAWSON may have had hard luck among the Kansas Populists, but he is a "sure winner" among the Eastern Anarchists. These are the leading candidates before the people to-day, but others may be expected before the silly season ends.

A voice from The Tribune's standing galleys cries out to us,

> Backward, turn backward, O TIMES, in thy flight.

But we won't do it. Owing to the exigencies of the editorial vacation season and a short schedule, there was lifted into the editorial columns of our neighbor yesterday morning an article that for eleven long months has cumbered the dusty banks, an article sharply reproving THE TIMES for Cobdenite heresies uttered in August, 1904, with which, to our great pain and annoyance, we learn that Judge PARKER was in agreement. The Tribune's article is controversial, it demands a dozen answers. But we would sooner dispute with our neighbor about the age of the human relics in the Trenton gravels. Prof. PUTNAM thinks they are preglacial; Sir JOHN EVANS says they are Red Injun. What does The Tribune think?

There are ardent spirits in the press of St. Petersburg which proclaim that it is in the power of the Russian plenipotentiaries to put Russia back where she was at the beginning of February, 1904. Those ardent spirits must be vodka.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

New Ideas as to Hygiene.

Health is of course an enormously important factor in both happiness and usefulness, and its attainment or maintenance is an object worthy of everybody's careful consideration. It is, however, a truth easily verified by observation that too much attention can be devoted to physical well-being, and that the people who are always thinking about the consequences to themselves of eating this or that or doing this or that are decidedly unpleasant associates, full of selfishness and conceit, and it is extremely rare that the health they so laboriously acquire—sometimes—makes them benefactors of the race or even conduces to their own advantage in any higher sense of that term. Doctors are notoriously neglectful of the elaborate rules for diet and exercise they lay down for the rest of us, but, though their death rate is said to be high, they yet manage somehow or other usually to present a vigorous appearance, and, best of all, the admirable qualities of self-forgetfulness and inspiring cheerfulness that are so nearly always lacking in the amateur who makes a specialty of health-hunting. The trouble with the latter is his vehement tendency to get hold of one idea, often good in whole or part, and then to make a fetish of it. He has a system of eating and living which he "knows" is the only system by which anybody can be either healthy, happy, or good, and, being a faddist, he is of course the predestined victim of the one-idea quack. The folly of his belief that one conduct of life is right and all others wrong is admirably presented in The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal in an article by Drs. R. C. CABOT and P. K. BROWN. They condemn the establishment of iron rules in hygiene and plead for a study of every individual case, in order that advice may be based both on personal peculiarities and on personal desires. Hygiene for the studious man who wants to give as much time as possible to his books is obviously a very different thing from hygiene for the collegian with athletic aspirations. So the hygiene of the future will not be a set of commands and prohibitions, addressed to all, but "a map showing a number of practicable roads, each preferred and found satisfactory by a group of persons of a certain build, a certain ideal of life, a certain inherited and acquired set of tissues." In highly commending this article The New York Medical Record says: "Drs. CABOT and BROWN have blazed a new path, and one that promises to lead somewhere, for the need of individualization in hygiene is only too apparent to one who reads the conflicting rules formulated by writers on health matters. If the authors of this thoughtful article succeed in the task they have set themselves, and are able to fill in the details of such a health map as they have outlined, the man who loves living as much as he loves life will have cause to call them blessed."

Russians and Seamanship.

Some recent remarks in this column on the relation between the result of the naval battle in the Strait of Korea and the manning of the Russian fleet with men whose ancestors never saw the sea had the misfortune to displease The American Syren, and, with the specialist's usual hauteur, it attempts our correction on many points in the management of ships and the making of sailors. We are humble while The Syren sticks to whatever may be the nautical equivalent of its last, as, for example, when it says that the sea Captain is "not invariably a despot," as we declared, since he consults with somebody, notably the Chief Engineer, but we must part company when it asserts that "whether or not a sailor's ancestors were backwoodsmen or fishermen has very little to do with his own efficiency." That is just nonsense, and it's no wonder that The Syren can present no better argument in support of its contention than the statement that "boys from the Middle Western States have been found very good material in the United States Navy." Whatever of truth these is in that statement is doubtless due to the fact that the great majority of these boys are the sons or grandsons of men who lived on the coast and inherit the qualities of ancestors who for numberless generations either followed the sea or were more or less familiar with its teachings and in more or less direct competition with a seafaring class. According to The Syren, the difference between a good sailor and a bad one is all a matter of training—that the Japanese won because they were well trained and the Russians were beaten because they were ill-trained or not trained at all. It doesn't seem to occur to our salty neighbor that there is significance in this lack of training and that its absence cried aloud the hopelessness of sending out ships manned and officered from a population living from time out of mind on the interior plains of a great continent. Of course there are good Russian sailors, though the good Russian sailor is usually a Finn and always from the Baltic littoral. Training is undoubtedly a great, a necessary, thing for the development of seamanship, but it will not make a true sailor out of a landsman in one generation or in twenty.

Wild Work of the Wanton Winds.

When we told our story of the letter blown out of a window in the twenty-first story of the Times Building and carefully carried by the wind in through a window three stories below, to be deposited at the feet of the man who wrote it, we knew that we had taken great chances of exciting a dangerous incredulity, but we little expected to excite such mad rivalry as was illustrated by two letters we printed yesterday. One of them detailed a much more remarkable flight not of one document, but of three, and the other rehearsed a tale of an umbrella that deserted its owner on one street and returned to his hand a block away and around a corner, after a mad excursion over the roofs of many buildings. Of course these narratives were as true as they were interesting—surely it is not for us to deny that—but they labor under the disadvantage of having been told last, and it is the very first rule of the game for a man with a big story to tell to do it betimes. So only will he avoid the suspicion of having determined to outdo the first narrator, and success only confirms the suspicion. Our story, now, was pretty tough when it stood alone, but compared with these it quiets down into one of the sort usually introduced by "as history tells us," or by "as every schoolboy knows."

ETHICS OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Tontine Policies Condemned on the Ground of General Welfare.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If life insurance is founded upon an ethical fallacy, as I believe it is, we should not be surprised to find the superstructure honeycombed with rottenness, as is evident from recent revelations.

The Rev. Thomas Scott, the popular commentator of a hundred years ago, in writing on the tenth commandment, says: "Even tontines are by no means to be justified, as they constitute a kind of complicated wager about longevity, to be decided by Providence in favor of the survivors, and must thus far partake of the nature of other games of chance. Coveting the property of our neighbors contrary to the law of love, and enriching the survivors at the expense of the relatives of the deceased are intimately connected with them, while they lead men into strong temptations secretly to wish the death of others for the sake of advantages which they inordinately desire and irregularly pursue."

This is the opinion also of the present writer, who was for years pursued industriously by life insurance agents, but was never induced to take a policy.

The life insurance company has been often pictured by its ardent advocates as a sort of gilded and sublimated savings bank, but it has one marked difference from that time-honored institution; it cannot be subjected to a "run," unless a large part of the policy holders "up and die" all at once.

If it could be legally put on a par in this respect with the savings bank, the great hotels of New York would not suffice, as the feeling is just now to accommodate a tithe of the vast army which would flock thither from all parts of the world to get out what they had put into these overgrown monsters of finance. Then would come speedily such a slaughter of securities as would bring on the cataclysm which Mr. Lawson has been predicting for some months as imminent.

C. M. MATHER.

New York, July 17, 1905.

The Tipperary O'Yamas.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Marquis Oyama, who captured Port Arthur from the Chinese in 1895, who has fought Japan's campaigns of this war and won the battle of Mukden, the greatest recorded land battle in history, has the blood of an Irish grandfather coursing through his veins. Admiral Togo, whose fleet sunk the Russian squadrons under Rojestvensky in the most famous sea battle ever fought, is a Roman Catholic. Ireland, who is being deprived of her few remaining rights by the British Parliament, has served well the world's two most educated and civilized nations, namely, Japan and the United States, and Catholicism is ever victorious. IRISH CATHOLIC.

New York, July 17, 1905.

A Megaphone Reaches London.

From The London Chronicle.

About midnight fearsome cries arose from Carlton House Terrace. First it was a sound of surprise and horror; then it became a frenzied appeal; then it rose to a prolonged wail of agony, as if all hope were lost. A foreign gentleman walking down Pall Mall was much agitated. He rushed up to a constable and said: "Don't you hear that? Somebody is being murdered. He has been suddenly attacked from behind by a robber. He has shrieked for mercy; there is none. He fills the skies with his despair. And you stand there like a block of wood! No one to help this poor victim! And this a city where you are so proud of your law and order, and your peaceful West End!" But the constable smiled a placid smile and answered: "Don't you take on like that. This isn't murder. It's only a voice callin' Lady Smithereen's carriage!"

The Retort of Gen. Galliéni.

From The London Globe.

Gen. Galliéni is at one and the same time drawing pay as Governor General, as a general officer, and as General commanding the troops in Madagascar, so that on the whole he receives 180,000f. per annum. But this abnormal state of things worried M. Dumergue, the late Minister for the Colonies, though he did not venture to order Gen. Galliéni to conform to the rule, because the General is a power at the Colonial Office, and is, moreover, considered indispensable in Madagascar, in spite of the fact that two or three highly-placed men are doing all they can to step into his place. M. Dumergue, therefore, wrote privately to the Governor General, and begged him to see that no officer in the Madagascar army of occupation transgressed the rule. The Minister flattered himself that he had put the case very cleverly, but he had to acknowledge himself beaten when he got the delightful answer: "Sir, I have the honor to inform you that not one of the officers under my orders is drawing double pay." Gen. Galliéni therefore continued to receive his 180,000f.

THE CRITICS.

The moon was up, and I was young,
No matter what I dared to write,
But how it woke each sportive tongue
Of little elves that haunt the night!

Though Crickets chanted, "True, true, true!"
The tree toads piped, "'Tis not! 'Tis not!"
The Hermit Howlet jeered, "Hoo! hoo!"
And Gaffer Bullfrog blurted, "Rot!"

So, red with wrath, I flung the scrawl
Across the walk—Behold! by day,
The Dew—oh, truest friend of all!
Had washed the erring lines away.

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

STEVENS WILL STICK TO IT.

New Chief Engineer of Canal to Make Panama His Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—John F. Stevens, the new Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, in an interview to-day made it evident that he does not intend to give up the work before it is completed.

"Whatever human beings can do for the building of the Panama Canal shall be done," he said. "To the best of my lights I shall attack the task and stick to it. For the rest, God knows.

"When I leave the United States on Thursday I expect it to be for a long, long time. I expect to make Panama my home until the canal is completed. That is the scene of operations, and that is where I shall be.

"When I get to the Isthmus I will start right in. There won't be any time wasted in preliminaries. I have taken this position with the Canal Commission, fully realizing the magnitude of the task before us. It is a big job, but I expect to pull it through. There will be no failure through lack of determination, anyway. I have in mind the appointment of an Assistant Chief Engineer. The selection has not been made.

"There is little that I can say about the plans for pushing the work on the canal. I have not formulated them, except that I have always in mind to keep things going."

Mr. Stevens has made his first appointment toward filling up his staff by the choice of Jackson Smith, recently Passenger Agent of the International Railway of Mexico, for special duty with the Engineering Staff.

Mr. Smith is an old friend and coworker with Mr. Stevens, and enjoys his complete confidence. He will be placed in charge of the enormous task of organizing the labor on the canal, and with Mr. Stevens will make his home permanently at Panama until the canal is finished. He was at one time connected in an executive capacity with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Mr. Smith has had especial experience in railway building and operation in tropical countries from his service in Mexico, and also for several years in construction work in Ecuador. He has spent much time in Panama and knows how to get along with the Jamaican negro labor, having employed it himself. Mr. Smith will sail from New York next Thursday with Chairman Shonts and Mr. Stevens for Colon.

$65,469 DUE MRS. HUGHES.

Report Regarding the Sum Owing by E. G. Niles's Estate.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—In a report to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to-day in connection with the proceedings of the United States Trust Company against the late Edward G. Niles, an attorney of this city, and his wife, for an accounting as to the estate of Mrs. Louisa Beauchamp Hughes, Auditor Payne holds that a balance of $65,469 is due to Mrs. Hughes from the estate of Niles. The Auditor declares that the mental condition of Mrs. Hughes was such that she was absolutely under the domination of Niles.

Referring to the action of a court in Putnam County, N. Y., which in June, 1902, on Mr. Niles's application, declared Mrs. Hughes insane, and committed her to Mr. Niles's custody, the Auditor says the court made the adjudication and appointment "with remarkable expedition."

Justice Hall of the Supreme Court ordered the release of Mrs. Hughes from the Riverdale Sanitarium on Nov. 7, 1902. He took that action after hearing arguments upon a writ of habeas corpus. It was stated at the hearing that Mrs. Hughes's fortune when Niles insinuated himself into her good graces, amounted to $300,000.

Justice Hall, in granting the writ, said: "It seems almost impossible that a wealthy woman could have been brought here from Washington and committed after staying here one day."

On Dec. 2, 1904, Mrs. Hughes, who said she was "about 100 years old," was found by a Sheriff's jury to be incompetent to manage her affairs.

The suit to compel Niles to give an accounting of whatever property he might have obtained from Mrs. Hughes was authorized by Justice Scott on Dec. 24, 1902.

GOVERNMENT REFORM.

The Best System of Administration Futile Unless Honesty Prevails.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. John Sherwin Crosby, in his letter of July 10, in which he discusses corporate privilege and also the ethics of Government, appears to believe that there is a possibility of establishing a form of government that shall be proof against corruption.

He says: "Equitable government would seem to depend not so much on the rectitude of the people as upon their having a correct understanding of the nature and functions of the State."

My contention is not that some forms of government are not better for the public welfare than others, but that the best system is capable of being prostituted in the interests of political and commercial mercenaries. Such usurpations and manipulations of the people could not continue if the general moral standard was so high as to repudiate such exploitation.

But what hope of reformation is there while myriads of men look on the social, commercial, or political scoundrel as a "smart man"?

The advent of modern republicanism did not wipe out all the evils of the old autocracies; the ingenuity of mankind still found ways whereby men could enslave and plunder each other.

Let the form of government be as equitable as human wisdom and experience can devise, there will still remain ample opportunity for corruption in administration and pervasion or evasion of law. In the last analysis it follows that where the governing powers are elected by the people we get a clean or corrupt administration, according to the moral fibre of the electorate.

The freedom of thought, of speech, and of political action labored for by Jean Jacques Rousseau and Voltaire has been largely realized, yet has not proved to be a panacea for human crookedness. Tyranny and oppression appear and flourish in new forms.

"O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!" said Mme. Roland in the shadow of the guillotine, and these words are applicable to the inhumanities of man to man to-day. ARTHUR THORNTON.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 18, 1905.

His Observation.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Now, Tommy, remember," Tommy's mother cautioned him. "You know where bad little boys go—"

"Yes," interrupted Tommy, who had been told he must stay at home, "they go fishin' an' swimmin' an' have a good time."

According to Instructions.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Mother—Why did you let him kiss you?

Edith—Well, he was so nice about it. He asked—

Mother—The idea! Haven't I told you you must learn to say "No"?

Edith—That's what I did say. He asked me if I'd be angry if he kissed me.

STATISTICIAN HYDE OUT; COTTON MEN WANT MORE

Chief of Agricultural Statistics Bureau Resigns Under Fire.

LIFE SHORTENED BY TROUBLE

Reform of the Whole Force Engaged in Figuring Demanded by the Southern Growers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Chief John Hyde of the Bureau of Statistics in the Agricultural Department has resigned under fire. His resignation was handed in to-day and promptly accepted. This makes another victory for President Jordan and Secretary Cheatham of the Southern Cotton Growers' Associattion, who have been demanding Hyde's scalp.

There is another person in the bureau whose removal the Southern men insist upon, and they demand reform in the whole bureau.

Mr. Cheatham's latest visit here was for the express purpose of insisting that Secretary Wilson should not carry out his purpose of letting the cotton leak scandal end with Holmes's removal, and that Hyde must go.

While it is still said that Hyde himself has not been charged with any personal complicity in the selling of information and the juggling of reports, further facts have come to light showing that the condition of the bureau over which he presided was scandalous. Mr. Jordan and Mr. Cheatham brought evidence showing that Holmes was by no means the only offender in the department, and declared that only incompetency could account for Mr. Hyde's failure to discover the conditions.

Mr. Hyde's letter of resignation says:

"During the last four years, or since I succeeded in making the crop reports of the department reasonably accurate and correspondingly valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, my administration of the office I have the honor to hold has been constantly under fire from one side of the market or the other.

"Five times it has been investigated, and on every occasion I have been vindicated. In January, 1903, I was awarded $2,500 damages in a libel suit against a prominent firm of cotton brokers by a jury of their own friends and fellow-citizens.

"These results have been very gratifying to me, but I have the highest medical authority for the statement that the continued fight upon me has already considerably shortened my life.

"At the present time it is an accepted fact that a powerful organization is bent upon bringing about my retirement by one means or another. Now, I do not think the position I hold is worth the fight necessary to its retention, and the organization in question is welcome to whatever satisfaction it can derive from my withdrawal from the unequal struggle.

"If any of my friends think that I ought not to retire under fire, I would have them remember that there is never a time when I am not under fire."

In his letter accepting the resignation Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said:

"I cheerfully testify to the ability with which you have discharged the heavy and difficult duties of the office since you were first appointed. The accuracy of your reports has been recognized by the public generally, and I am glad to be able to testify, with regard to the charges made against the integrity of the Bureau of Statistics, that no facts have been brought to my attention implicating you in any way.

"I am familiar with your devotion to your work and with the untiring efforts you have made to render the bureau of the highest service to the growers, manufacturers, and consumers of farm products in our country, and I regret that failing health should compel you to bring your work to an end."

Mr. Hyde at his home to-night said that he felt that he had cast off an immense burden from his shoulders. He had fully intended to resign some time during the coming Autumn, he stated, and therefore he had only advanced his resignation by a few weeks.

Willett N. Hays, the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has been placed in charge of the bureau temporarily and will continue to act pending the investigation of the cotton scandal and until a competent statistician is found.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 18.—President Millar of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association to-day telegraphed to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson as follows:

"An extraordinary meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association is called to meet in this city on July 20 to consider the proposition of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association and others to reopen and revise the figures on acreage as promulgated by the June report of your department.

"The cotton manufacturers of the world using American-grown cotton have confidence in the report of your bureau until such unbiased evidence is produced as will have a tendency to weaken this confidence. The manufacturers of cotton desire only the true facts and are opposed to any attempt at coercion of any character whatsoever.

"The object of our proposed meeting is for the purpose of selecting a committee not to exceed three in number which will proceed to Washington promptly to confer with you in about the same capacity as other interests in cotton are now being represented, and we would respectfully request that you grant such an audience as is craved herein before any final decision is decided upon by you toward revising your June report, if such revision is contemplated by you. We also request that you name a date in the near future which will be agreeable to you to receive this committee."

Secretary Wilson replied that he would see the committee "or any other respectable body." He suggested that the committee confer with him before Aug. 1.

Editor of Governors' Papers.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 18.—Gov. Higgins to-day appointed Charles Z. Lincoln of Albany, formerly of Little Valley, Cattaraugus County, as editor of the Governors' messages. Mr. Lincoln was formerly legal adviser to Govs. Morton, Black, and Roosevelt. The last Legislature appropriated $5,000 to provide for compiling for publication papers of past Chief Executives of the State.

After Decapitation.

From The London Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, July 3.—The Frenchman has a tendency toward the morbid. He likes the recital of horrors, whether on the stage or in the feuilleton of the journals. The guillotining of a tramp at Orleans has given rise to an active discussion as to whether life is continued after the separation of the head from the trunk. When the knife had descended Dr. Beaurieu, a professor of the local faculty, seized the dismembered head and three times addressed it by name. On the first two occasions the eyelids were raised and the eyes fixed themselves on those of the physician. On the third occasion they remained closed.

Does a man "survive" his execution? Does he suffer after having his head cut off? These are the problems debated at this moment in the press. Some crack the gruesome joke that the victim has "tellement perdu la tete," that there is no reliance to be placed on his testimony. However, there is less skepticism among the doctors. Life of the tissues does exist after death, says Prof. Hartmann, or, rather, there is a succession of deaths before the flame is finally extinguished. The opening of the eyelids after the head is cut off is the reflex action on the still vibrant nerves by the sound of the voice.

EAST SIDE'S POETESS IS NOW MRS. STOKES

Wedding of Miss Pastor and Rich Settlement Worker.

QUITE AN INFORMAL AFFAIR

High Hats and Frock Coats All from the Tenement Districts—Bride Remembers Girl Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

NOROTON, Conn., July 18.—Miss Rose Harriet Pastor became the wife of James G. Phelps Stokes this afternoon in old St. Luke's Episcopal Church. The marriage was the culmination of a romance between a wealthy young man and a Russian Jewess, who a few years ago lived in the London Ghetto, later worked as a cigarmaker in Cleveland, and then came to New York as a reporter on one of the Jewish papers of the east side. She also wrote verse for the paper.

The bridegroom is the second son of Anson Phelps Stokes. Following his graduation with the class of 1903 at Yale, Mr. Stokes joined the University Settlement Workers at Rivington and Eldridge Streets. In the crowded tenement districts the children and old people all know him so well that in memory of past kindnesses they lift their hats when the tall, gaunt young man passes.

About a year ago Miss Pastor was sent to interview Mr. Stokes on his work and to write a sketch of him. The two became acquainted and a short time afterward were engaged.

One of the last acts of Miss Pastor before the wedding was to see that little boxes of her wedding cake were sent to the girls in Cleveland with whom she once worked. Not one was forgotten.

Long before the hour set for the ceremony the villagers and country people gathered before the church. The train from New York brought two hundred friends of the bride and bridegroom. There were three big omnibuses and several carriages at the station to take these guests to the church.

East side settlement workers of the same social standing as the Stokes family crowded into the stages and carriages with the friends of bride and bridegroom who work in the shops and live in the tenements of the lower east side. There was no thought of class distinction among them, and they laughed and chatted together in the most familiar way, as they rode up the hill to the church. When they got near the church the wedding bells were ringing gayly and there was a great crowd to welcome them and rush in after them to see the ceremony.

Mr. Stokes himself had to plead with his neighbors from far and near to stand aside so he could get into the church with his bride. Mrs. Pastor, the bride's mother, dressed in a black silk gown, sat in the first pew to the left of the altar with two of her younger children who are quite small; while the three older children sat in the pew behind. The girl friends of the bride and most of the other east siders sat to the left of the altar, while the father and mother of Mr. Stokes and his sisters and brothers sat to the right of the aisle leading to the altar.

The rector, the Rev. Dr. French, performed the marriage ceremony. He was assisted by the bridegroom's brother, the Rev. Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., Secretary of Yale University.

There were no bridesmaids, but Mrs. Henry Paugh of Indianapolis, formerly Miss Mayer of Cleveland, acted as matron of honor. The ushers were Mr. Stokes's brothers, I. N. Phelps Stokes and Harold Phelps Stokes; his brothers-in-law, Robert Hunter and John Sherman Hoyt. The best man was Kellogg Durland, one of the resident workers at the University Settlement in New York City.

Just as the bridegroom was putting the ring on the finger of his bride a big bumble bee buzzed above the couple and then flew out the window. This was regarded as a happy omen by the tenement dwellers and the settlement workers.

Miss Pastor's wedding gown was of white crêpe de chine over white silk. Her veil was of tulle, crowned with orange blossoms. The only jewel she wore was a pearl necklace with a large pearl pendant, the gift of the bridegroom.

After the ceremony the carriages and busses were rapidly filled with the guests, who went down the long road, which is shaded with poplars, beeches, and elms and ends at Brick House, the Stokes home.

There were only the simple decorations of potted plants and sweet peas in the house. The two hundred and fifty guests sat down to a wedding luncheon.

The receiving line was formed on the porch facing the Sound. Miss Pastor was a very pretty bride and received the congratulations of a great number of friends. The girls from the east side, who were there, had arrayed themselves in their prettiest Summer frocks.

The only difference between the men from the east side and their fashionable brothers was that those from the tenements had braved the weather in frock coats and high hats, while their wealthy brethren had, as a rule, thought Summer clothing appropriate to a morning wedding.

In a shower of rice and good wishes Mr. and Mrs. Stokes sped away in Mr. Stokes's automobile. They went to Stamford, three miles away, and thence to New York, where they will take the steamer Cedric to-morrow for a trip abroad. They mean to spend much of their time in the London Ghetto, where Mrs. Stokes lived as a child.

OPPOSE BRYAN'S ACCOUNTS.

Heirs of Philo S. Bennett Think Transfer Tax Is Too Large.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—A hearing was held in the Probate Court to-day on the acceptance of the account of William J. Bryan as executor of the estate of Philo S. Bennett.

M. H. Wickwire, counsel for Mrs. Della Bigelow and George W. Cable, legatees, filed a typewritten statement of his formal objections to certain items in the account. These items include the transfer tax of $5,500 and charges made by attorneys. It was asserted that, had Mr. Bryan settled the estate promptly without resorting to litigation, the tax would not have been so large.

Mr. Bryan's counsel declared that the estate was liable to a 10 per cent. penalty, but he got that remitted. Judge Cleaveland reserved his decision.

TO DISCUSS STEEL PRICES.

Pools Meet Here To-day—Opposition to Higher Scale.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—A series of meetings of steel pools will open in New York to-morrow. The Beam Association, or structural pool, will meet in the morning and the plate pool on Thursday. The rail and billet pools were dissolved some time ago, but it is thought that representatives may get together and discuss prices. No meeting of these associations has been held since February. The April meeting was omitted because prices were entirely satisfactory.

Reports have been current for a week that at the meetings to-day the manufacturers would discuss the advisability of raising the price of structural steel and some other steel products. It is said that the larger interests are opposed to any change.

Washington Heights Hospital to Open.

An announcement was made last night that the Washington Heights Hospital, a public institution with ambulance service, will open informally Aug. 1, and will be in full operation in September. The hospital occupies the old Hosea E. Perkins mansion, at King's Bridge Road and One hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

ALARM OUT; FOUND HERSELF.

Mrs. Lyttle Had Waited in Parlor at the Martha Washington.

Mrs. J. M. Lyttle of Warren, Ohio, for whom a general alarm was sent out from Police Headquarters last night at the request of anxious friends, discovered herself at the Martha Washington greatly amazed at the proceedings.

Her friends, a man and woman, called at the West Thirtieth Street Station early in the evening and told Sergt. Robinson that they had been unable to find Mrs. Lyttle at the Martha Washington, although they had an engagement to meet her there at 8 o'clock. They said that the clerk had told them that Mrs. Lyttle had gone out of the hotel early in the morning and had not returned. They said that she would never remain out after dark, as she was so nervous.

They were advised to go to Police Headquarters and report the strange case. But at 10 o'clock Mrs. Lyttle appeared before the bewildered clerk and inquired whether any persons had called for her.

"Why, where have you been?" asked the clerk.

"Upstairs in the parlor waiting for friends, who were to call for me at 8 o'clock."

DRAGGED A BABY ROBIN.

As a Decoy to Catch Its Mother—Hulking Brute, Court Says.

A baby robin, with its mouth wide open, yawping feebly for sympathy and possibly worms, was the chief witness for the prosecution in the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon against Frank Brono, thirty-six years old, of 342 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, who was accused of cruelty to the bird. Its feet were tied together and it was woefully draggled, but its voice remained strong.

Dennis O'Callahan, a park keeper, who arraigned Brono, said that several little girls of families living near the Park, told him that the Italian had the baby robin tied by the leg, and was dragging it over the grass as a decoy to catch its mother, who was fluttering anxiously nearby. Italians, he said, try to catch the robins in the Park to sell as pets.

Magistrate Crane looked at the robin, who cried once more, and then at the face of the prisoner.

"How would you like to have your feet tied together and be dragged over the grass in front of your mother by a big hulking brute like yourself?" he asked.

Brono didn't say how he would like it. "I wouldn't give that bird for your whole carcass," said the Magistrate, "I'll fine you ten dollars, and," turning to the park keeper, "if you catch him in the park again, bring him to me and I'll send him to the Island for six months."

FRANCE NOW ON THE ALERT.

Almost Ready to Thank the Kaiser for Providing the Stimulus.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 18.—It is daily becoming more evident that the recent action of Germany has aroused the French people to the importance of paying close attention to the developments of the international situation. They are now keenly alive to the possibilities created by the present unstable conditions in Europe. The tranquillizing assurances of the German press have quite failed to dispel the distrust excited by the proceedings of German diplomacy.

Morally speaking, Frenchmen have now completely recovered their composure, and, as one paper puts it to-day, they are almost ready to express thanks to Emperor William. His coup de tête of Tangier, says the Radical Socialist Charles Bos, has given Frenchmen the necessary coup de fouet.

It is unlikely that this sort of whipping into shape was the object at which German diplomacy aimed, but when it witnesses a French Radical congratulating the German Emperor on his new attitude it may feel that perhaps it has overleaped the mark.

ROYAL DIVORCE SUIT BEGUN.

Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg Files a Petition.

GOTHA, July 18.—Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha to-day filed with the Provincial Court a petition for a divorce from his wife, Princess Louise of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

BALFOUR WANTS TO STICK.

Appeals to His Followers to Prevent the Ministry's Defeat.

LONDON, July 18.—Premier Balfour has dissipated the hopes of his opponents of an early dissolution of Parliament.

At a meeting of Unionists to-day the Premier urged his supporters to be regular in their attendance at the House of Commons, so as to prevent the defeat of the Government as the result of a snap division. He pointed out that a dissolution in August would be inconveient to the House and to the country. The Premier said he did not anticipate any trouble in bringing the session to a close in the week ending Aug. 12.

Joseph Chamberlain, in a brief speech, said that while he formerly differed with Mr. Balfour and thought there should be an early dissolution, he now thought there was no good reason why Parliament should be dissolved so soon.

TO COERCE THE SULTAN.

Powers Will Insist on Acceptance of Plans for Macedonia.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Lords to-day Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, replying to Lord Newton, said that the British Ambassador at Constantinople had reported a distinct improvement in the condition of affairs in Macedonia.

Lord Lansdowne said that a satisfactory agreement had been reached by the powers interested, by which the scheme of financial reform would be carried out under international control. This agreement had been embodied in a note presented to the Porte May 8.

The Sultan, Lord Lansdowne said, had refused to accede to the demands, but he added that the powers would insist on a different reply.

SCOTT AT A ROOF GARDEN.

Death Valley Man Sees the Rope Thrower at Hammerstein's.

Walter Scott, the Death Valley miner, was at Hammerstein's Roof Garden last night, but much to the disappointment of those in charge he did not scatter much money.

The audience was disappointed because the miner and his wife did nothing to suggest the joyous customs of Death Valley. Instead they watched the performance very quietly. Only when Will Rogers, the lariat thrower, who is a friend of Scott's, came on the stage did the latter retire to a side aisle.

"He might take it into his head to rope me for fun," Scott explained.

Ex-Marquis MacNutt Sentenced.

ROME, July 18.—Sentence in the case of ex-Marquis Francis MacNutt, the wealthy American, who was Papal Chamberlain of the Cloak and Sword until deprived of his title and office on the charge of disorderly conduct, was made public today. MacNutt is condemned to three months' imprisonment, "with provisory liberty."

KILL THE SEA SERPENT OUT IN MICHIGAN LAKE

Wise Men Sure That's What Mrs. Rickert of Lapeer Shot.

WOMAN IN BOAT ATTACKED

She Thought the Reptile Was Twenty Feet Long, but Others Correct Her.

Special to The New York Times.

LAPEER, Mich., July 18.—Mrs. M. E. Rickert of this place undoubtedly has discovered the sea serpent missing for more than a year from the Atlantic Coast bathing beaches. At first it was treated as a common water snake, but after hearing Mrs. Rickert's description of it, folks up here at Lapeer are convinced it must have been the long-lost sea serpent.

Mrs. Rickert met the reptile while rowing on Long Lake. A big section of the monster managed to get into the rowboat, but Mrs. Rickert attacked it with her rifle and killed it. Then she measured it with her eye.

According to the story, as Mrs. Rickert first told it, the scaly body was fifteen or twenty feet long and sixteen and a half inches around. But to-night there are persons a-plenty about town willing to swear that they saw the ugly, wriggling creature, and that he was fully half a block long, with a queer-looking head and monstrous green eyes, which flashed out like the headlight of a locomotive. These persons all explain that Mrs. Rickert was agitated by her encounter, and, while she thought she had half the serpent in the boat, really had scarcely more than the monster's head and neck.

Cyrus Ferguson describes it as "a cold-blooded vertebrate of the class Reptilia, breathing big chunks of red breath through nostrils in the back of its head, and having a single median occipital condyle of blue fire." He is not positive about the size of its wings, but he says that it was "sartinly a bird." It belonged to the Ichthyopsida or amphibian tribe, Ferguson declares, and was scaly, with walking limbs, flippers attached, and a long, swordlike tail. Ferguson says it had a mouth provided with conical teeth evidently adapted for seizing and holding prey. It also had a horny beak, which it used for bruising and cutting.

He told for the first time to-night of an adventure he had with the monster a week ago. He solemnly declared that he saw it swallow a calf whole, its jaws opening six feet. When asked how he happened not to mention the occurrence before, he would only reply: "Too busy." He could not remember exactly about feathers on the tail, but he was positive it had a long, wavy, black mane.

Mrs. Rickert is admittedly a crack shot, but it is declared that only a most fortunate circumstance exposed a vulnerable spot to her aim. In dodging from fright at the flash of the first shot, so the story goes to-night, the serpent threw its head so far over that its right eye came in direct range of the rifle. Instantly the second bullet crashed into the monster's brain. Its tail was thrashing about in the water and the boat probably would have been upset had the woman not been alert.

William Cameron told about seeing the body, and declared that it looked very much like a big snake of the species known as the blue racer. But the folks here believe it was the Atlantic Coast sea serpent, for the reason that neither from New Jersey nor the Long Island resorts has the serpent been reported this year. What puzzles Lapeer is whether the thing got through the Welland Canal or crawled over Niagara Falls.

HIS FINE WAS RETURNED.

Plummer, Convicted of Fast Motor Driving, Threatened to Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

DOBBS FERRY, July 18.—John F. Plummer, a resident of Irvington, and a member of the Union League Club, who was arrested Sunday for exceeding the automobile speed limit and was fined ten dollars, received his money back to-day.

Mr. Plummer threatened to appeal the case and rather than have a law suit the money was refunded. Mr. Plummer declared that he was not going as fast as the police said.

Franklin R. Brown, President of the village, a neighbor of Mr. Plummer's, took up the case and while he said he firmly believed every violator of the automobile speed limit should be arrested, he thought Mr. Plummer had been wronged and stood to acquit him.

BRADY GETS MRS. WARD'S PLAY

Will Produce "The Marriage of William Ashe" Next Christmas.

William A. Brady announces that he has got the American dramatic rights to Mrs. Humphry Ward's "The Marriage of William Ashe," in which Grace George will play next season. Miss George will open her season in October with a new play, the name of which has not as yet been announced. About Christmas "The Marriage of William Ashe" will be produced.

Of Mr. Brady's other stars Wilton Lackaye will tour the Pacific Coast in repertoire, later coming to New York in his own dramatization of "Les Miserables." Wright Lorimer will continue in "The Shepherd King." Robert Mantell will play in Shakespearean repertoire.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Julie Herne was engaged, yesterday, by Henry W. Savage for the rôle of Rose Dawson in "Easy Dawson," the comedy in which Raymond Hitchcock opens the season at Wallack's on Aug. 22.

Max Figman, Lillian Armsby, and William Yerance have been engaged for the support of Florence Roberts in "Ann La Mont," which will be produced in the Fall.

Next Sunday night at the Wistaria Grove Maximilian Pilzer, the young violinist, will play. His programme will be Brahms-Joachim Hungarian Dance, Schumann's Träumerei, and Rehfeld's Spanish dance.

Republican Wins Burkett's Seat.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 18.—At a special election for Congressman held to-day in the First Congress District, Ernest M. Pollard, Republican, of Nehawka, won over Francis W. Brown, Democrat, by a plurality of 2,500. Half the usual vote was cast. Mr. Pollard will succeed E. J. Burkett, who resigned to become United States Senator.

An Appeal for Charity.

An appeal for funds is made by the Board of Directors of the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children at Rockaway Beach, which opened for the season on June 15. Last Summer this institution gave outings to more than 17,000 women and children. The organization is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions. Money may be sent to Hezekiah Kohn, Treasurer, 336 Second Avenue.

If You Are Unemployed

look on the last page of The New York Times and you will find many desirable opportunities to obtain employment under the Help Wanted Column.

It will pay you to look.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

LOVING CUP FOR JOHN FORD.

Republicans Recognize His Work to Pass the Franchise Tax Law.

A silver loving cup was presented to ex-Senator John Ford last evening by the Republicans of the Twenty-first Assembly District in recognition of his services resulting in the enactment of the Franchise tax law. The presentation, which took place in Colonial Hall, One Hundred and Second Street and Columbus Avenue, drew a large gathering of Republicans, who were remarkably enthusiastic despite the heat.

Robert C. McCormick presided, and after a brief address eulogistic of Mr. Ford introduced Abraham Gruber. Mr. Gruber said that as the author of the Franchise tax law Mr. Ford deserved the gratitude of every voter in this State.

Mr. Ford, in his response, walloped the corporations. He said that they mangled his poor Franchise bill in the Legislature of 1899, and they were the prolific sources of public corruption. It was their money which debauched the ballot box, bribed legislators, and supported bossism with its attendant evils. He declared that the people must have public control as well as public ownership of their own railroads.

Other speakers were Congressmen William S. Bennet and J. J. Olcott.

BONAPARTE'S WORD FINAL.

Navy Secretary Will Decide as to Half Holiday, President Says.

OYSTER BAY, July 18.—A request was received by President Roosevelt from a committee representing Columbia Lodge No. 174, International Association of Machinists, of Washington, D. C., for an interview with him here regarding the granting of a Saturday half-holiday to the machinists of the Washington Navy Yard in the Summer. The half-holiday, by direction of the President, was given the machinists last Summer, with the understanding that the time off should be taken by the men when it would not interfere with the regular work of the yard.

This year the Secretary of the Navy decided that the condition of the work at the Washington yard was such that the half holiday could not be granted. The appeal of the men to President Roosevelt was taken in the belief that he might order again that they have the half holiday like the regular department employes in Washington.

In response to the request of the committee for an interview the President referred the members to Secretary Bonaparte, informing them that the Secretary's determination of the matter would be final, and that he himself must decline to make it a subject of review.

CLARK ABLE TO JOKE.

Senator Tells His Nurses They Won't Have to Read His Obituary.

Senator William A. Clark of Montana was so much improved yesterday that his physician, Dr. James F. McKenon felt safe in leaving the city for the night. The Senator is quite cheerful, and joked with his nurses yesterday about the obituary notices he said they wouldn't have to read.

The first dressing of the wound caused by the operation was made yesterday afternoon before Dr. McKernon left. It was found to be healing rapidly. The surgeon said everything indicated a successful operation.

EXPECTS A PEACE TREATY.

President Roosevelt Believes an Agreement Will Be Reached.

OYSTER BAY, July 18.—No advices, either from this country or from abroad, have reached President Roosevelt which would warrant, even by indirection, a pessimistic view of the result of the forthcoming peace conference. On the contrary, it can be said that such advices as the President has received indicate that a sincere effort will be made by Russia and Japan to negotiate a treaty of peace.

The terms that Japan will propose have not been made known, even to Mr. Roosevelt, but that they will not be drastic is believed generally in Administration circles. It is known that the President has intimated to the Japanese Government his belief that an agreement with Russia can be reached without serious difficulty, provided Japan's terms are not harsh or of a kind seriously to humiliate her adversary.

The President believes, inasmuch as the negotiations thus far have proceeded smoothly and are so proceeding now, that an agreement reasonably satisfactory to both countries will be reached. That it will be a compromise agreement and that both nations will have to give as well as take is quite certain.

The President has indicated definitely that his work as an intermediary between Russia and Japan is practically concluded. He is gratified that he has been able to bring the belligerents together. That he will have an active hand in the conference is regarded as quite unlikely, not to say impossible. It is certain that the President will not permit himself to be drawn into any controversy between the two sets of envoys.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

All through the Summer the familiar faces of fashionable women may be seen in town on the avenue, at the smart restaurants, in the shops, and in the roof gardens at night, as they pass through New York from one resort to another, to be entertained. This week, however, has been so intolerably hot that even the smart restaurants, while fairly well filled by Southerners and Westerners, have been practically deserted by society, for no one has come to town unless obliged to.

***

Secretary Bonaparte and Mrs. Bonaparte, who had arranged to take apartments at the Greenock Inn, Lee, Mass., for the last of August, have altered their plans and will occupy them at once. Lee is really a sort of extension of Lenox and is a delightful spot.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lycurgus Winchester of Baltimore (Miss Katharine Pratt) are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt, at their Summer home on Premium Point.

***

Miss Marion Clark, who recently returned from abroad, is at Southampton with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Clark.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Betts, who have been in Europe, were booked to sail yesterday for this port and on their arrival here will go at once to Southampton.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Jobert Janney of Philadelphia have gone to Manchester, Vt., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson are at Saratoga for July and August.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Worden are at the Belmont, Bar Harbor, for the season. They go there every year.

***

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wilmerding arrived on the Kroonland.

Anti-Fake Accident Committee.

President R. B. Armstrong of the Casualty Company of America announced yesterday the formation of a committee of twenty-six accident insurance companies to devise plans for an organization to eliminate accident swindles. President Dunham of the Travelers Insurance Company has been asked to become Chairman of the committee.

NEW RECORD TO CLOUDS MADE BY AUTOMOBILES

Hilliard Ascends Mt. Washington in Gasoline Car in 20:58 2-5.

GREAT DANGER IN CLIMB

Holland Lowers Time for Steam Vehicles and Kellogg for Motor Cycles.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., July 18.—New automobile records were created to-day in climbing the eight-mile ascent up Mount Washington. The conditions were much better than on the preceding day, the road being fairly dry and firm for fast driving, and the day was almost free from clouds, except at two or three intervals, when they rolled in very thick and caused two or three of the machines to slow down.

The honors of the day were carried off by William H. Hilliard of Boston, who, driving a four-cylinder sixty-horse power Napier car, established a new record for the climb in 20:58 2-5, lowering the old mark established last year by Harry Harkness of 24:37 3-5. The machine driven by Hilliard is the same that was used by S. F. Edge, the English automobilist, in the Gordon Bennett Cup race in Ireland in 1903.

Hilliard made the first four miles in 9:09. Soon after that the wire on his battery box broke and he lost two minutes before it could be repaired. When half way up the mountain his view was obscured by a bank of clouds that suddenly rolled in. On several occasions Hilliard's machine actually flew around dangerous curves close to the edge of steep precipices at a blood-curdling rate. The successful contestant admitted at the end of the journey that it was dangerous, and said he would never climb the mountain again unless his record should be broken.

Stanley T. Kellogg of Springfield, Mass., drove a three-horse power motorcycle up the steep grade in 20:59 1-5. Burt Holland of Newton, Mass., in a fifteen-horse power steam runabout made the ascent in 22:17 3-5, making a new steam-car record, and Oscar Hedstrom of Springfield, on a three-horse power motorcycle, covered the distance in 22:42.

H. A. Van Tine of New York, in a fifty horse power foreign gasoline car, made good time, 26:38 2-5, notwithstanding some delay due to fog. R. S. Crawford of Hagerstown, Md., in a ten horse power gasoline car, ascended in 1:11.35 2-5. F. F. Cameron of Providence, in a ten horse power gasoline car, in 1:03:24 2-5. Webb Jay of Cleveland, Ohio, made the climb in 39:01, in a ten horse power steam car.

NEWPORTERS AT TENNIS.

Women's Handicap Tournament Starts with Lively Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 18.—The first of a series of lawn tennis tournaments under the management of a committee consisting of Mrs. Barger Wallach, Miss Maude Wetmore, and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was started at the Casino this morning. It was a women's handicap in singles. Ten players were entered, the grouping in classes, according to handicaps, being as follows:

First Class—Miss Edna Barger; Second Class—Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Margaret Busk, Miss Anita Sands, and Miss Mary Sands; Third Class—Miss Cynthia Roche and Miss Anna Sands; Fourth Class—Mrs. R. R. Livingston, Miss Ruth Twombly, and Miss M. L. Moran.

The games were witnessed by a large number of the Summer residents. Two matches in the preliminary round and one in the first round were played to-day. Miss Anita Sands gave Mrs. R. R. Livingston odds of 15 and won in two comparatively easy sets. Miss Busk gave Miss Twombly the same odds and won in straight sets, the second being close and carried to deuce several times before it was won. Miss Mary Sands gave Miss Moran 15, but was unable to overcome the handicap, although the sets were close and won by a margin of only two games. The result of the morning's play follows:

Preliminary Round—Miss Anita Sands beat Mrs. R. R. Livingston, 6—2, 6—4; Miss Margaret Busk beat Miss Ruth Twombly, 6—1, 9—7.

First Round—Miss M. L. Moran beat Miss Mary Sands, 6—4, 7—5.

The other matches in the first round, to be played to-morrow morning, will be Miss Cynthia Roche vs. Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Anita Sands vs. Miss Margaret Busk, and Miss Edna Barger vs. Miss Anna Sands.

CRESCENT A. C. SQUABBLE.

Board of Governors Meets to Discuss Mr. De Long's Suspension.

Because of internal dissension due to the suspension of J. J. De Long, a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn was held last night in the country home of the club, Eighty-fifth Street and the Shore Road, Bay Ridge.

When Mr. De Long was suspended, he obtained from Justice Kelly of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, a writ of mandamus, directing that he be reinstated.

This order of the court was obeyed, but afterward another meeting was held and Mr. De Long was again suspended. This action has caused a great deal of discussion.

The incident out of which the trouble grew happened on the occasion of a game of lacrosse at the club's country place. Mr. De Long had with him Stanley Moran, a fellow-member, and six women. Mrs. Moran visited the dining room to reserve seats at a table for dinner and was informed by a waiter that the club rules forbade the reserving of tables. A dispute arose and as a result both Mr. Moran and Mr. De Long were suspended.

Mr. Moran is in business in Wall Street, Manhattan, and Mr. De Long is in the wool business in West Broadway. Both live in the Touraine apartment house, adjoining the city house of the club, in Clinton Street.

BARRETT WON'T PROSECUTE.

Minister's Former Secretary Is Held, However, on Forgery Charge.

John Barrett, United States Minister to Colombia, appeared before Magistrate Pool in Jefferson Market Court yesterday afternoon and said he did not wish to prosecute his former secretary, Arthur E. Alexander, who was arrested last week charged with forging Mr. Barrett's name to several checks.

"I was a father to this young man," said Mr. Barrett, "and thought he could make something of himself. A letter from me has got many a young man a place of trust, and with this exception I am glad to say they are on the road to success. I do not wish to prosecute Alexander, and am going away, anyway."

The police say Alexander played the races and cashed at least two forged checks. He was held and will be prosecuted by the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and the Chemical National Bank. Alexander's wife was in court when the Magistrate decided to hold him, and she fainted.

Now a Savings Bank Investment.

The first and refunding mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company have just been declared a legal investment for savings banks in the State of Connecticut. This issue was originally brought out by Messrs. Redmond & Co. and J. & W. Seligman & Co. A recent statement of the company's gross earnings shows an increase of 11 per cent. over the same period of 1904 and 64 per cent. over 1903.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

A GOOD Bathing Suit should last a good many seasons. The good suits are made of wool, well shrunk. When wet they haven't the clinging, clammy feeling of cotton suits, and there is no danger of their contracting several sizes after brief use. We have the right sort.

Prices $2 to $7.50

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE.

QUEEN ESTHER SPEEDS PEARY

With an Eskimo Supplication That Harasses the Press Agent.

"Taekkunarttigut naglingnerme, ikajortigullo napkgosungnernut, Peary tuksi arungnarkovulta anernerme miksekarnermelo."

"It is doubtful," said the publicity agent of the New York to the North Pole spectacle yesterday, "if with the immense population of the metropolis there can be found in the city a single man or woman who could decipher that prayer, for prayer it is. The prayer is an Eskimo one, recited nightly by Esther, the queen of the Eskimo colony now on exhibition at Coney Island. In the prayer Esther invokes help for Peary.

The press agent also says he wore out two typewriter ribbons getting the Eskimo letters down straight.

JOHN J. BROWN TO MARRY.

Village President of White Plains Will Wed Mrs. Rockwell.

The friends of John J. Brown, Village President of White Plains, and Secretary of the Westchester County Republican Committee, were taken completely by surprise yesterday when he confirmed the report that he is to be married on Aug. 3.

Mr. Brown is widely known among sporting and theatrical people throughout the United States. For six years he has been a widower. His bride to be is Mrs. Charles Farnam Rockwell, a young widow. Mrs. Rockwell is now living at the Brayton apartments in this city, where the ceremony will take place. Her brother, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Voorhis, recently appointed Canon of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, will probably officiate.

Mrs. Rockwell is the daughter of the late Jacob Voorhis, Jr., a well-known yachtsman, who owned and built the Madeleine, one of the early defenders of the America's Cup. She was educated at St. Gabriel's School, Peekskill, and for the last eight years has spent almost all of her life with her sister, Mrs. Francis Huntington Rankin, in Florence, Italy.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Chaplain George W. Collier.

DELAWARE, Ohio, July 18.—Chaplain G.W. Collier, United States Army, retired, died in this city to-day, aged eighty years. In 1861 he was appointed Chaplain of the Thirty-fourth Ohio Volunteers and served through the war. He received his commission as Chaplain in the regular army from President Hayes in 1879 and last year was commissioned Major by President Roosevelt. He was Chaplain in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic on the staff of Gen. John H. Logan.

William R. Alling.

NEWARK, July 18.—William R. Alling, head of the manufacturing jewelry firm of Alling & Co., one of the oldest firms in this city, died to-day at his home, 974 Broad Street. He was seventy-four years old. Mr. Alling was a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, a life member of the Washington Association of New Jersey, a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and founder of the Jewelers' Protective Union, of which he was President until three years ago. He was also at one time President of the Jewelers' Association. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

Obituary Notes.

JOSEPH T. BENDER, Chief of the Indian Division of the Interior Department, died at his residence in Washington yesterday. He was sixty-seven years old and had been in the department since 1889.

JACOB SCHEURMANN, sixty-eight years old, a well-known resident of Mount Vernon, died at his home there yesterday. For forty years he kept a hotel and music hall on Mount Vernon Avenue, and his place was a favorite resort of the German singing societies of New York City and Westchester County. He was a soldier in a New York regiment in the civil war.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The heated term continues unabated in all districts east of the Rock Mountains, except in the South, where normal temperatures prevail. The highest temperatures to-day continued in Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, and New Jersey, where maximum readings of 96 to 98 degrees were recorded. A few scattered thunderstorms occurred in Ohio and the lower Mississippi Valley, also in the mountain districts of Virginia and the Carolinas.

Present indications point to a continuation of the heated term without material abatement during the next three or four days. Scattered showers are probable in the West Gulf States and in the mountain regions of North Carolina, Georgia, and Virginia.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light south to west; on the Gulf Coast, light south; on the Great Lakes, light to fresh west.

Steamships departing Wednesday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, New England, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; continued high temperatures; light to fresh southwest winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair and continued warm Wednesday and Thursday; light southwest to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	71	78	4 P. M.	87	90
6 A. M.	69	78	6 P. M.	87	93
9 A. M.	71	84	9 P. M.	83	85
12 M.	76	93	12 P. M.	77	84

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 86; corrsponding date 1904, 78; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 80 degrees at 8 A. M. and 89 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 96 degrees at 4 P. M and the minimum 77 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 72 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 52 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper's Book News

Miss Bellard's Inspiration

No book of the summer has called forth more spontaneous praise than this delightful novel by Mr. Howells, and it is rapidly winning its way among the books in greatest demand for hammock reading during the hot days. It is the most captivating kind of vacation story—a summer episode in which the "course of true love" takes a novel turn, and every page is brimming with real humor. This is the way the critics are praising it:

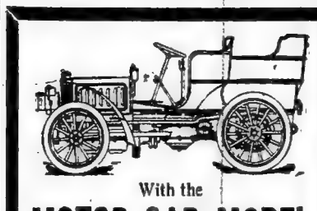
"A triumph in summer comedy."—*World.*
"A decidedly entertaining book."—*Times.*
"Mr. Howells has never been more engaging."—*Tribune.*
"A flawless little comedy."—*Globe.*
"What delicious fooling!—it is greatly to be doubted if more finished work has ever come from his hand."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*
"After all is said and done, there is no American novelist writing to-day who can compare with Mr. Howells."—*Press.*

Take it along on your vacation and see if it doesn't prove the biggest treat of your trip.

The Tyranny of The Dark

Hamlin Garland has pictured another delightful Western girl in his latest novel. The romance of her life while in New York is a moving story in a strange and wonderful setting. The book is a striking departure from current fiction.

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.



With the

MOTOR CAR MODEL

you can learn more about the AUTOMOBILE in five minutes than from reading books for a month.

The model consists of Colored Charts bound up with explanatory letterpress in strong cardboard binding, size 9¾ by 13¾ inches.

Price $1.50. By Mail $1.57.

THOMAS WHITTAKER,
2 Bible House, New York.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

In a Pinch, use ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE, A powder for tired, aching, swollen feet. All Druggists, 25c. Don't accept any substitute.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

WINSLOW—MEYER.—At Lonsdale, R. I., on the 17th inst., at Christ Church Rectory, Miss Lillian F. Meyer of Providence, R. I., and Mr. Harold M. Winslow of New Haven, Conn.

DIED.

ACKERMAN.—At East Orange, N. J., on Sunday, July 16, John Ackerman, age 80 years 7 months and 16 days.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, Samuel H. Dodd, 87 Washington St., East Orange, on Wednesday, July 19, at 3 P. M.

ALLING.—At Newark, N. J., July 17, 1905, William Robinson Alling, aged 74 years.
Funeral service at his home, 974 Broad St., Newark, on Thursday, July 20, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

CODDINGTON.—At Passaic, N. J., Monday, July 17, Henry K. Coddington.
Funeral from his late residence, 38 Hamilton Av., on Wednesday next, at 3 P. M.

GREAVES.—July 17, 1905, Edwin Tracey Greaves, aged 44 years.
Services at Funeral Chapel, 241 West 23d, (Stephen Merritt Emb. Inst. Building.) Thursday forenoon, 11 o'clock. Friends invited.
Hartford (Conn.) and London (England) papers please copy.

HYATT.—On Sunday, July 16, 1905, Elizabeth Hyatt, for over fifty years a Sunday school teacher of Trinity Church.
Funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, 25th St., near Broadway, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property.

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

Travellers' Letters of Credit Issued. Foreign Exchange.

OFFICERS.
LEVI P. MORTON, President.
THOMAS F. RYAN, Vice-President. JAMES K. CORBIERE, Vice-President
CHARLES B. ALLEN, Vice-President H. M. FRANCIS, Secretary.
CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

Counsel, ELIHU ROOT.

DIRECTORS.

John Jacob Astor, Henry M. Flagler, D. O. Mills, Winthrop Rutherfurd,
Charles H. Allen, G. G. Haven, Levi P. Morton, Thomas F. Ryan,
George F. Baker, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, Jacob H. Schiff,
Edward J. Berwind, Walter S. Johnston W. G. Oakman, John Sloane,
Frederic Cromwell, A. D. Juilliard, Samuel Rea, Valentine P. Snyder,
James B. Duke, Joseph Larocque, Elihu Root, Harry Payne Whitney

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

LEVI P. MORTON, EDWARD J. BERWIND, ELIHU ROOT,
THOMAS F. RYAN, G. G. HAVEN, JACOB H. SCHIFF,
CHARLES H. ALLEN, JAMES N. JARVIE. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 19TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM.
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

5 shs. Home Insurance Co.
15 shs. German-American Ins. Co.
12 shs. German Alliance Ins. Co.
5 shs. Bowling Green Trust Co.
BY ORDER OF GUARDIAN.
25 shs. American Express Co.
BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.
$38,500 Hopewell Electric Light, Heat, Power Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. S. F. Bonds; $15,000 have Aug. 1905, Coups. on and $23,500 have Feby. 1906, Coups. on.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN
60 shs. Reed & Barton Corporation. (Hypd.)
$5,000 National Novelty Corp. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1923.
500 shs. Wells-Fargo Express Co.
10 shs. National Sugar Refining Co. Prefd.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Long Island Loan & Trust Co.
15 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
100 shs. Terminal Warehouse Co.
20 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. Prefd.
40 shs. Texas Central R. R. Co. common.
100 shs. Todd-Weller Co. Prefd.
32 shs. National City Bank of Brklyn.
$60,000 The Cross Country R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1951.
12 shs. Electric Boat Co. Prefd.
350,000 Pittsburg-Wheeling Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon & Cin. R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. S. F. Bds, 1921. (Hypd.)
150 shs. Robert H. Reid & Co.
20 shs. Texas Co. of America.
$1,000 Belleville & Carondelet R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1923.
$5,000 Gal., Harrisburg & San Antonio R. R. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
$1,000 Ind., Dec. & West R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1935.
$2,000 Jefferson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1909.
$6,000 Long Island R. R. (North Shore), 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
10 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
2 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
10 shs. People's Trust Co.
11 shs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
752 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corpn. Prefd.
1,128 shs. Bethlehem Steel Corpn. common.
500 shs. U. S. Shipbuilding Co. Prefd.
500 shs. U. S. Shipbuilding Co. common.
$15,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1928.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking Corpn.
$1,500 Pitts., Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$3,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1928.
50 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. International Banking Corpn.
$1,500 Pitts., Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1931.
$3,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. S. F. Bds., 1928.
10 shs. Greenwich Bank.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the termination of the corporate existence of THE GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of June, 1905, that all persons having claims against the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the said bank for payment, at the office of the bank, Nos. 354-356 West Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905.
Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.
GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Gansevoort Bank, No. 27 William Street, New York City.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY
15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.
Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

DIVIDENDS.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
26 Broadway, N. Y., July 18, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1905. Said dividend is payable on August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on the books of the corporation at the close of business on July 25th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from July 26th to July 31st inclusive.
H. S. SNYDER, Secretary.

OREGON SHORT LINE RAILWAY CO.
First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds.
Coupons No. 17, due August 1, 1905, from the above-mentioned bonds will be paid at maturity on presentation at the office of the Treasurer of the Oregon Short Line Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Packages of coupons may be left for verification on and after Wednesday, July 26, 1905.
Oregon Short Line Railroad Company,
FREDERIC V. S. CROSBY, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Railroad Company.
Hanover Bank Building.
15 Nassau Street, New York, June 21, 1905.
Quarterly dividends of ONE PER CENT. upon the Common Stock and TWO PER CENT. upon the outstanding Preferred Stock of this Company have been declared payable August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record July 12th. Transfer books will be closed July 12th and reopened August 2d, 1905.
L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

AMERICAN HATTERS & FURRIERS CORPORATION,
7 and 9 Waverley Place, New York City,
July 17, 1905.
The Board of Directors of this Corporation has this day declared the ninth semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. to stockholders, payable upon application.
JOSEPH P. McGOVERN, Treasurer.
FRANK S. CURRIER, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
New York, July 13, 1905.
The coupons of the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due August 1st, 1905, will be paid upon presentation on and after that date at the office of Messrs. H. B. Hollins & Co., corner of Wall and Broad Streets, New York.
J. J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., President.

THE H. B. CLAFLIN COMPANY,
Corner of Church and Worth Streets,
New York City, July 19, 1905.
The quarterly interest on the preferred stocks will be paid August 1st.
Transfer books for the preferred stocks only will be closed at 3 P. M. July 21st and reopened at 10 A. M. August 2, 1905.
D. N. FORCE, Treasurer.

New York, July 18, 1905.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL Safe Deposit Company of New York this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) payable August 1st. The transfer books close on July 18th and open on August 2.
J. LYNCH PENDERGAST, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Wire Milling Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, at the principal office of the company, 737 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J., for the purpose of electing Directors and receiving and acting upon the reports of the officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The books for the transfer of the preferred and common stock will be closed for this purpose from 3 o'clock P. M., 26th of July, until 10 o'clock A. M., 3d of August, 1905.
H. P. LYNCH, Secretary and Treasurer.
Dated at Newark, N. J., July 12th, 1905.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of CROUCH & FITZGERALD will be held at the office of the Company, Numbers 352 and 354 West Forty-first Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on August 2nd, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors of the Company for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
Dated July 18th, 1905.
JAMES LEITCH, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Lincoln Trust Company
Madison Square

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND DEPOSITS, $20,000,000

TRUST ESTATES
Provision for the future of dependents, minors, the widow, the infirm is afforded by the Cumulative Trust Estate.

Explanatory Booklet on request.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
66 BROADWAY.
5TH AVE. & 34TH STREET.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.
Safe Deposit Vaults at All Offices

CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V. P.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V. P.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V. P.
B. L. ALLEN, 4th V. P.
FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. & Treas.
J. McLEAN WALTON, Asst. Sec'y.
HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM B. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
H. M. DE LANCIE, Asst. Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH:
W. F. LEWIS, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH:
JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

TO HOLDERS OF
San Francisco & North Pacific Railway
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 7th, 1906, viz.:
Nos. 117, 122, 209, 252, 346, 989, 1177, 1335, 1599, 1832, 1878, 1877, 2016, 2030, 2053, 2118, 2189, 2250, 2987, 3278, 3410, 4133, 4231.
The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 7th, 1906, at which date interest thereon will cease.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.

E. B. MORRIS, President.
W. N. ELY, First Vice President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice President.
C. J. RHOADS, 3d Vice Pres. & Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SIMMONS HARDWARE CORPORATION of New York, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term, Part 1, thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York on the 31st day of August, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY.—Dated New York City, July 11th, 1905.
SIMMONS HARDWARE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK.
By LEWIS S. HASLAM, Treasurer.
ELY, BILLINGS & CHESTER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 43 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B."
Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and a supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1905, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.
Sealed tenders should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 3 P. M., Monday, July 31st, 1905.
GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1905.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., July 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Norwalk and Stamford Harbors, Conn., rock removal at Southport Harbor, and dredging at Southport, Five-Mile River, and Greenwich Harbors, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 3, 1905, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

GENERAL DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERsonville, Ind., July 17, 1905.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, for the sale of 200,000 pairs of light weight cotton stockings, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., August 16, 1905. All information furnished on application. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, J. M. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 17, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 7, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The United Pay Station Telephone Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—H. O. Coughlan, Thomas F. Barrett, J. W. Woods.
Monarch Building Company, Trenton; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—George J. Rudolph, George E. Butler, John A. Metz.
The Boylston Manufacturing Company, East Orange; capital increased from $100,000 to $400,000.
The Cyclopean Iron Works, Jersey City; dissolved by order of the Court of Chancery.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.
HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS
Circular upon application.
William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

FISK & ROBINSON
BANKERS
Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
35 CEDAR STREET NEW YORK 28 STATE STREET BOSTON

Send for Circular Describing
First Mortgage Railroad Bonds
Secured on Property of great strategic importance to a transcontinental system yielding from 4½% to 5¼%.
Kinnicutt & Potter
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau St., corner Wall, New York.

GUARANTEED BONDS
We offer First Mortgage Bonds of Public Service Corporations, GUARANTEED both as to Principal and Interest, to Net 4% to 5½%. Special Circular on application.
A. H. Bickmore and Co.
30 Pine Street, New York.

O'Connor & Kahler,
BANKERS,
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
WE OWN AND OFFER
Atlantic & Birmingham Ry. Co.
first mortgage 5% bonds, to yield 4.85% on the investment. Bonded debt at the rate of only $12,000 per mile.
SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS
Bonds for Investment.
Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.
Fiscal Agents for Cities and Corporations.
49 WALL ST., NEW YORK
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make cable and telegraphic transfers. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

ESTABLISHED 1864.
ALBERT H. VERNAM, CHARLES C. CROOK, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
RUDOLPH H. KISSEL. JOS. B. BOURNE.
Albert H. Vernam & Co.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 NEW ST., NEW YORK.
Transact a General Banking and Stock Exchange Business.

Unlisted Securities
Dealt in
Wm. H. Burger & Co.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Telephone 1702 Broad. 52 Broadway

John Hansen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie
RHOADES & COMPANY,
MEMBERS N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.
Stocks-Bonds.
7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

REDMOND & CO.
DEALERS IN
High Grade Investment Securities,
41 WALL STREET 507 CHESTNUT STREET
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA
High Grade Investment Securities.

G. W. Walker & Co.
BANKERS
Telephone 25 Broad St.,
WE OFFER
U. N. J. R. R. & Canal Co.
10% Guaranteed Stock
(P. R. R. Co.)
CLARK & CHAFFEE
Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

Virginia-Carolina Co.'s Earnings.

The annual report of the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, issued yesterday, shows for the year ended June 15 last net earnings of $2,892,109, as compared with $3,203,109 earned in the previous year. After the payment of interest and dividends there was left a surplus of $865,231. This was added to the profit and loss account.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Sag; Call Money Rates, 2@2¼ Per Cent.

Transactions Still Further Restricted, While Prices Lose Ground Fractionally—Crops' Progress.

Trading on the Stock Exchange fell away yesterday to such insignificant proportions as to denude the small fluctuations in stocks of either importance or interest. The intense heat was effective in restricting attendance both on the Exchange and among the brokerage houses, and that prices, under such universal neglect, held as well as they did might reasonably be construed as a favorable symptom. The situation also discloses the meagre participation of "the public" in the market, but neither on this account nor because of the dead centre on which trading has rested is there any uneasiness among the best friends of the market, for their attitude, which seems a just one, is that both developments are seasonable and that the lower the level on which prices rest at the threshold of the critical season with crops and money, the better the insurance against disappointments and the greater the margin for legitimate improvement when the harvests are assured.

The tone of the trading was fairly hard at the opening yesterday, but fractional price recessions followed, and for the rest of the day the market sagged off, with small losses in most issues recorded at the close. Union Pacific was again the most active issue, and its loss of nearly a point was likewise the most excessive noted among the active features. The Steel stocks closed with minute losses, while Pennsylvania, Erie, Baltimore and Ohio, and Metropolitan Street Railway closed unchanged or at slight advances. There were sharp breaks in the Pittsburg Coal and National Biscuit shares on the poor dividend prospects, and Union Pacific preferred lost 1¼ points on the sale of 100 shares, in itself a sufficient commentary on the day's market.

The Weather Bureau's weekly crop report noted favorable progress in Spring wheat and in the harvesting of Winter wheat, and said of corn that it has made "splendid progress throughout nearly the whole of the corn belt." This situation was reflected in smaller degree in the grain markets, although there was weakness in wheat, than was the less favorable report on cotton, after the receipt of which cotton prices sold off sharply, October cotton falling $1.25 a bale for its morning figure, and another development of the day which attracted some attention was the advancing of pig iron prices 50 cents a ton by Southern makers. The recent lull in the pig iron trade found its first reflection in price reductions by the same makers.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2¼ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2¼ per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $29,584,960; balances, $12,037,746. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $634,177.

Foreign exchange was weak. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8485; demand, $4.8655; cables, $4.8680.

Continental bills were $4.84⅜@$4.85. Francs, 5.18½ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c@10c discount. Chicago—5c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—5c discount@5c premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 18.—Money was abundant in the market to-day though supplies were affected somewhat by various calls. Discounts were a shade firmer.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were fairly steady. Slackness of business was partly due to the absence of many operators who are enjoying a holiday. Consols were easier.

Americans opened irregular and were moderately supported at about parity, but trading was inactive and their close was quiet.

Japanese were firm on good investment inquiry.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 104.

Bar silver firm at 27¼d. per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.65; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Change.
Consols, money	90 5-16	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90⅜	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	5⅝	110	109	+1
Atchison	88⅝	86¼	86½	— ¼
Can. Pacific	156¼	152½	152	+ ½
St. Paul	186½	181½	181¼	+ ¼
Erie	48⅝	47¼	47	+ ¼
Erie 1st pf.	86	83⅝	83⅝	— ¼
Ill. Central	174½	169½	170	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	150¼	149¼	148¾	+ ⅝
N. Y. Central	151⅜	148	147⅝	+ ⅜
Pennsylvania	73⅝	143	142¾	+ ¼
Reading	54¼	105½	105½	...
Southern Pacific	67⅝	65⅞	65⅝	+ ¼
Union Pacific	133⅜	129¼	130⅛	— ⅝
U. S. Steel	35½	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	102⅝	102¼	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 18.—The tendency was firm on the Boerse to-day, and there were fractional rises in many securities.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45½ pfennig for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months bills, 2¼ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 27,960,000 marks; Treasury notes increased 1,440,000 marks; other securities decreased 100,380,000 marks; notes in circulation decreased 89,360,000 marks.

PARIS, July 18.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular and trading was inactive.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 86.50 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 498.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f. 22½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Camp Bird	1 15 0	Esperanza	1 17 9
Tomboy	1 2 6	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 3		

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—The local stock market improved to-day, and prices were generally firmer, but what looked like a raid on Seaboard Company stock developed a weak spot in the recent speculation in these issues. The strongest feature of the day was in Mount Vernon Cotton Duck issues. Cotton Duck 5s were in demand, and after opening steady at 83, advanced to 83¼. Consolidated Cotton Duck preferred advanced to 34. Maryland Telephone general mortgage 5s, which sold down yesterday to 78½, found support to-day on small transactions, and sold up to 80. Seaboard 4s were ⅛ up, at 83¾, on sales aggregating $22,000. The stocks of the new Seaboard Company were a point of attack and broke badly from the last previous quotations. The new second preferred opened at 53½, which was 2¼ points below the last previous sale, and sold around that figure throughout the first call. A single block of 1,000 shares was liquidated at that price. After the noon recess Seaboard 4s became weak and sold ⅜ per cent. off from the morning's prices, closing at 83⅛. The closing was dull and heavy. Sales: Shares, 2,419; bonds, $84,000. The list.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Ga. & Ala. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
35,000	Seaboard 4s	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛
1,000	City Passenger Ry. 5s	106	106	106
8,000	Charles. Con. Elec. 5s	95½	95¼	95¼
1,000	Knoxville Trac. 5s	104¾	104¾	104¾
1,000	Norf. St. Ry. 5s	109	109	109
2,000	United Rys. 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
17,000	Cotton Duck 5s	83½	83	83½
2,000	Maryl. Tel. 5s	97½	97½	97½
10,000	Maryl. Tel. 5s, gen. mtg.	80	80	80
4,000	Balt. Brick 5s	84	84	84

STOCKS.

100	Seaboard	22	22	22
1,700	Seab. new 2d pf.	53⅜	53	53
600	Con. Cotton Duck pf.	34	33	34
10	Balt. Brick pf.	55	55	55

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
Great Northern Railway preferred.
ANNUAL MEETINGS.
Mexican Telephone Co. adjourned.
Teft-Weller Co.
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Further pressure on the National Biscuit stocks developed today to depress prices. Selling was relatively heavier than in previous sessions, and the burden was chiefly upon the common stock. In New York the shares were weak. Locally it is possible some stop orders may have been uncovered, for the common stock weakened somewhat sharply from 60 down to 58½ before noon on sales of about 1,200 shares. The preferred sold around 112, but was taken in a manner that suggested support. It is not apparent that rumors of a misunderstanding among insiders has prompted the recent selling. As yet the explanation for the liquidation seems to be that the market has been without support, and recent circular attacks on the business management of the company have frightened holders to sell. Chicago Subway, both in this market and on the New York curb, attained the new high record price of 76. Trading was not brisk early in the day. From time to time, current high prices bring out profit-taking sales of this stock bought around 50. Other issues were almost dormant. Illinois Brick sold at 59½. Quaker Oats common at 88 and West Chicago Consolidated bonds at 80. In the afternoon Subway was raised still further and topped 76½. Biscuit was well absorbed. The sales were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝
1,795	Chicago Subway	76½	75½	76½
5	Chicago Title & Trust	104	104	104
70	Diamond Match	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞
100	Illinois Brick	59½	59½	59½
1,302	National Biscuit	60	58½	58¾
1,335	National Biscuit pf.	112½	111⅜	112¼
20	National Carbon	64½	64½	64½
10	Northwestern L.	22½	22½	22½
65	Quaker Oats	88	88	88
150	South Side L.	95	95	95
47	Swift & Co.	107½	107¼	107½
150	Western Stone	34	34	34

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The weekly bulletin of the Weather Bureau summarizes crop conditions as follows:

Favorable temperatures prevailed during the week ending July 17 throughout the country. The intense heat on the Pacific Coast during the latter part of the previous week was followed by decidedly lower temperature. Heavy rains interfered with work in the Ohio Valley and over a large part of the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, but a very general absence of rain in the West Gulf districts, with only light showers over much of the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, afforded favorable opportunity for much needed cultivation. Rains would be of great benefit in the Southern Plateau region.

Corn has made splendid progress throughout nearly the whole of the corn belt, and is decidedly improved in the States of the Missouri Valley, where its previous progress has been retarded by cool weather.

Further reports of injury to harvested Winter wheat are received from the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys, the Middle Atlantic States, Texas and Oklahoma, and Indian Territories, but no complaints of this character are received from Kansas and Nebraska, both quality and yield in the last named State being better than was expected.

Spring wheat has experienced a week of favorable weather and continues in promising condition. Rust is increasing in Washington.

In the Central Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and in portions of the Middle Atlantic States the harvest has been interrupted, and considerable damage to both harvested and standing oats has resulted from wet weather. Harvesting is largely finished, except in the more northerly districts, where good yields are promised.

While too rapid growth of cotton and light fruiting are very generally reported throughout the cotton belt, an improvement is indicated in many districts. The crop continues to suffer from lack of cultivation, especially in the central and western portions of the belt, where, however, the weather of the past week has been favorable for cleaning the fields, a work which has been pushed vigorously. In Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas reports of abandoned fields continue.

Application to List.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $1,484,000 first and refunding mortgage 4 per cent. 100-year bonds of 2004 of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company. The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company's Continental Trust Company certificates of deposit for 5 per cent. convertible bonds have been stricken from the list.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 18, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
240	247½	113	Adams Express	248	243	243	243	—1
16¼	16½	1,100	Allis-Chalmers Co	16	16¼	16	16	...
83½	83¾	9,450	*Amal. Copper Co.	83⅞	83⅞	83¼	83¼	— ⅝
35¾	36	300	Am. Car & F. Co.	36	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅜
32	32½	800	Am. Cotton Oil	31	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅞
90	93	100	Am. Cotton Oil pf.	92	92	92	92	+2½
7	7¼	1,200	Am. Hide & Leather	7¼	7½	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
41½	41¾	2,100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	41⅞	42¾	41¼	41¼	+ ¾
24½	26	100	Am. Ice Securities	25¼	25½	25½	25½	— ¾
48¼	48½	2,200	*Am. Locomo. Co.	48⅜	48⅝	48	48½	— ⅛
5	5¼	600	*Am. Malting Co.	5¼	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
24½	25½	500	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	+ ⅛
116¾	116⅞	4,100	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	116½	116⅞	116¼	116⅝	+ ⅜
119⅝	120½	300	*Am. S. & R. Co. pf.	120	120	119⅝	120	— ¼
9	9⅜	600	Am. Steel Foundries	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
37½	38¼	100	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	38	38	38	38	+1
138¾	138⅞	300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	139	139	138¾	139	+ ⅞
96½	97	450	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	96⅞	97	96⅞	96⅞	...
36¼	36⅜	2,100	*Am. Woolen Co.	35¼	36¼	35	36	+ ⅝
102	103	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	— ⅛
108¾	109	2,500	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	109½	109½	108¾	109	...
86½	86⅝	2,200	Atch., Top. & S. F.	86⅜	86⅝	86¼	86⅛	— ¼
102⅜	102⅝	400	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102¾	102⅞	102½	102½	— ⅜
114	114¼	5,760	Baltimore & Ohio	114½	114⅝	113⅝	114¼	...
69½	69⅝	9,310	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	69¾	70¼	69⅜	69⅜	— ⅛
56	58	100	*Butterick Co.	56	56	56	56	— ⅛
151⅜	152	900	Canadian Pacific	152	152	151⅜	152	...
44½	44¾	513	Central Leather	44½	44½	44⅛	44⅛	— ⅜
104⅜	105	410	Central Leather pf.	105	105	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅜
53½	53⅞	800	Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅞	54	53¾	53¾	— ⅛
19⅞	20	400	Chicago Great West.	20

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Irregular Movements In More Active Market.

Further Advance In Subway—Reaction In New Orleans Railway—American Chicle Report.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was more diversified than on Monday, but except in a half-dozen issues the volume of transactions was not large. There were further advances in Chicago Subway and United Copper and a fractional recovery in Greene Gold, which broke very sharply the day before. Japanese bonds were fairly active, but did not better their record of the previous day. Tennessee Copper sold up to 32¼ and closed at 31¼. United Copper closed at 30¾. A decline of several points occurred in New Orleans Railways common, which broke to 80½. Seaboard second preferred declined from 55¼ to 53.

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AMERICAN CHICLE.—The annual report of the American Chicle Comptny, submitted to the stockholders at their annual meeting yesterday, showed undivided profits for the year of $320,000, after the payment of $180,000 in dividends on the preferred stock and $720,000 on the common. The only change in the directorate was the election of John B. Adams in the place of Thomas Adams, Sr., deceased.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can pf	68¼	68¼	68¼
400	Ariz. Con. Mining	30½	30⅜	30½
800	Bethlehem Steel	31	30	31
258	Bethlehem Steel pf	7	6⅞	7
7,300	Chicago Subway	76⅜	75⅜	76¼
1,100	Greene Con. Copper	22¼	21⅝	22¼
6,350	Greene Con. Gold	4	3½	3⅞
1,000	Inter. Rapid Transit	204	203	203¾
400	In. Mer. Marine	13	12¼	12½
1,200	In. Mer. Marine pf	29¾	28½	29¼
200	Lanston Monotype	15	15	15
825	Mackay Cos	41¾	41	41¾
200	Mackay Cos. pf	74¼	74½	74½
200	Montreal & B. Cop	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	Mitchell Mining	6¾	6½	6½
1,500	New Orleans Rys	84	80½	81¾
100	New Orleans Rys. pf	74¼	74¼	74½
136	North. Securities	171¾	*171	171¾
6	Northern Sec. stubs	231¾	250	250
85	Phoenix Securities	1¼	1¼	1¼
5	Royal Bak. Powd. pf	108	108	108
4	Standard Oil	618	615	618
200	Seaboard Co	25¼	25⅛	25⅛
1,400	Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55¼	53	53
150	Sea. A. L. pf. ctfs	42¾	42¾	42¾
800	Tennessee Copper	32	30	31¼
200	Troy Manhattan	2½	2½	2½
400	Union Copper	15-16	15-16	1
10,000	United Oil Copper	30¼	30	30¼
100	United Copper pf	73½	73¼	73½
100	U. S. R. 2d pf., w. i.	71¾	71½	71¾
800	Douglas Copper	7¼	7⅛	7⅛

BONDS.

$10,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾
$90,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	86¾	86⅝	86⅝

*Sold Monday, July 17, 1905.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 18.		July 17.	
	Bid.	Asked.	Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11¾	11⅝	11	11¾
American Can pf	67⅜	68½	68	68¾
American Chicle	122	128	122	127
American Chicle pf	97	100	96	100
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1½
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4⅜	4¾	4⅜	4¾
Am. Writing Paper pf	28½	29½	28½	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86¾	87½	86⅞	87
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	29⅜	31	29½	30½
Bethlehem Steel pf	82	85	79	81
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6¾	6⅞	6¾	7
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68		68	
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3¾	3¼	4
Central Foundry pf	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	78
Chicago Subway	73½	73⅝	71⅞	72⅜
Con. Refrigerating	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities		10		10
Douglas Copper		7		7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	19	17	19
Electric Vehicle pf	24	27	25	28½
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5¼	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	22	22⅜	22	22¼
Greene Con. Gold	3¾	3⅞	5¼	5¾
Guggenheim Explor'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	20	25	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	22	29	24	25½
Havana Tobacco pf	34	39	32	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston Oil pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	12¾	12¾	12½	12¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	29¼	29½	28½	29
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78½	79¾	78½	79¾
International Salt	24	27	23½	27
International Salt 5s	64	68	62	67
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42¼	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	73	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Cos.	41¼	41½	40½	40⅞
Mackay Cos. pf	74	74¾	73	74
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2⅞	3⅛
Mt. Nat. C. $20 pd. off	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅞
Montreal & Boston	5-16	⅝	⅜	⅝
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8	8½	8¼	8¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	262½	287½	262¼	274½
Northern Securities	171½	172	171¾	172¼
Otis Elevator	55	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf	105	108	105	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	¼		¼	
Phoenix Securities	4¾	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	12½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142		142	
Royal Bak. Powd'r pf	108	110	107	109
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25⅜	26	25½	26
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	89	90	88	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	56	55½	56¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	6¼	8½	8	8¼
Standard Milling pf	28	32	30	33
Standard Milling 5s	76	79	78	78½
Standard Oil	616	619	617	620
Tennessee Copper	29½	31½	27	28
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8¼
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	13½	13	13½
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	98½	95	90¼
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	¾	1	¾	⅞
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Typ. 1st pf	115	120	115	120
Union Typ. 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	30¼	30½	29	29½
United Copper pf	72	73⅝	73	73½
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80¾	79½	80¼
United Lumber 1st 5s	15	15		15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	72	70	72
White Knob Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¾	2½	2¾

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 18.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
25	Crucible Steel	10¾	10⅝	10¾
110	Crucible Steel pf	63	62¾	62¾
100	Fireproof	8½	8¼	8½
268	Lustre	25¾	24½	25¾
95	M., L. & H.	34¼	34⅛	34¼
1,000	O. Tonopah	.28	.28	.28
5	P. Brew. pf	47½	47½	47½
470	Pittsburg Coal	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
2,510	Pittsburg Coal pf	55½	50⅜	52
85	Pitts., O. & G.	55	55	55
2	Pitts. Plate Glass	122½	122½	122½
805	R. Coal pf.	22¼	22	22¼
100	Ton. Ext	5.53	5.53	5.53
445	United Copper	30½	30	30½
210	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34⅜	34½
101	U. S. Steel pf	102½	102⅜	102⅝
20	Iron City. Tr.	125	125	125

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week were valued at $10,219,468, as compared with $8,488,381 in the preceding week and $8,114,368 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports aggregated $291,842,759, against $260,785,640 in the corresponding period last year.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, July 18, 1905.

Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan	2,000	101¾		
	10,000	101¾		
	10,000	101¾		
	5,000	101¾		
	4,000	101⅝		
	1,000	101½		
	4,000	101⅜		
	5,000	101¼		
2d series	500	99⅝		
	500	99⅜		
	2,000	99⅛		
	500	99⅛		
	10,000	99⅛		
	15,000	99⅛		
	4,500	99⅛		
Imp Jap Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. ctfs full paid for 4½s sterling loan	40,000	92½		
	500	92½		
	1,000	92½		
	70,000	92½		
	500	92½		
	500	92½		
	8,000	92¾		
	500	92¾		
	7,000	92¾		
	40,000	92¾		
	82,000	92¾		
	500	92		
	6,000	92¼		
	20,000	92¼		
	1,000	92¼		
	28,000	92¼		
	18,000	92¼		
	40,000	92¼		
U S of Mex 5s	2,000	100		
Republic of Cuba 5s	1,000	106⅜		
Am Hide & L 6s	4,000	98		
	1,000	97½		
Am Ice Secur 6s	8,000	79¾		
Am Tobacco 4s	1,000	115⅞		
Am Tobacco 6s	6,000	76		
	10,000	76¼		
	1,000	76		
A. T. & S. F. gen 4s	13,000	104¼		
	5,000	104⅛		
	1,000	104⅛		
	1,000	104⅛		
	80,000	104⅛		
Adjustment 4s	1,000	98⅝		
	13,000	97		
Stamped	1,000	94¼		
Eastern Okl 4s	1,000	94½		
Atl Coast Line 4s	8,000	102⅜		
B & O prior lien 3½s	1,000	93¾		
	8,000	93⅝		
Gold 4s	5,000	103¾		
	1,000	103⅝		
	1,000	103⅝		
	1,000	103⅝		
P., L. E. & W. 4s	5,000	99½		
S W Div 3½s	500	92¾		
B R T ref conv 4s	2,000	89½		
	2,000	89¼		
B'klyn Un Elev 1st	2,000	111		
B, R & P gen 5s	7,000	123		
Bur, C R & N 1st	1,000	101		
Cen of Ga 2d inc 5s	10,000	84		
	10,000	84½		
	25,000	84		
Cent Leather 5s	10,000	100		
	1,000	99¾		
	18,000	100		
	3,000	99¾		
	1,000	100		
Cent Pac gtd 4s	10,000	102¾		
	500	103		
Ches & O con 5s	10,000	119		
C, B & Q joint 4s	60,000	101⅜		
	98,000	101½		
	5,000	101⅝		
	50,000	101¾		
Ill Div 3½s	2,000	95¾		
C, I & L refdg 6s	4,000	112		
C, M & St P. So Minn Div 6s	20,000	109		
C & N W ext 4s	10,000	105⅝		
Deb 5s, 1909	4,000	104⅞		
C, R I & P gen 4s	1,000	105¼		
C, R I & P ref 4s	20,000	97		
C, R I & P 4s	14,000	82¾		
	1,000c	82¾		
	5,000	82¼		
Coll trust 5s	126,000	94½		
Chi Ter Tran 4s, coupons off	1,000	96		
C & E Ill gen 6s	5,000	115¾		
	10,000	115¾		
C, C. C & St L gen 4s	10,000	102½		
	10,000	102½		
Colo Indus 1st 5s, Series A	2,000	74⅞		
	10,000	74½		
1st 5s, Ser B	1,000	73¼		
	20,000	73¼		
Col Mid 1st 4s	6,000	74½		
	10,000	74		
	1,000	74¼		
Col & So 1st 4s	4,000	95¾		
Conn Ry & Light 1st & ref 4½s	5,000	93½		
	4,000	101¼		
D M & Ft D 1st gtd 4s	10,000	96½		
Det So, O S Div 4s	5,000	93¼		
Det Un Ry con 4½s	8,000	94¼		
Dist Sec Cor 5s	1,000	70¾		
	4,000	70⅝		
	10,000	70½		
	8,000	70		
	5,000	70¼		
	4,000	70¼		
	10,000	70⅜		
Erie 1st con 4s	1,000	100¾		
	2,000	100⅝		
Erie 1st gen 4s	3,000	92⅝		
	5,000	92½		
	10,000	92		
	20,000	92¼		
E & T H 1st gen 5s	9,000	110¾		
G B & W deb ctf B	45,000	23¼		
	1,000	23½		
Gulf & Ship 1st 5s	17,000	102⅞		
Havana El Ry 5s	1,000	93¾		
Ill Cent 4s, 1952	1,000	108		
K C, Ft S & M 4s	1,000	89⅝		
Kan City & P 1st	10,000	95		
Kan City So 3s	1,000	72¼		
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	10,000	95		
Lacka Steel 5s	5,000	100⅜		
Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s	13,000	101¾		
Long Isl unified 4s	1,000	100½		
L & N col tr 4s	7,000	99½		
Unified 4s	2,000	104½		
L & N-So Ry jt 4s	5,000	96½		
Met St Ry ref 4s	70,000	91		
Mex Cent 1st inc	5,000	22		
M & St L 1st & ref 4s	5,000	97		
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s	20,000	101⅛		
M, K & T 2d 4s	11,000	87¼		
	2,000	87½		
M, K & T ext 5s	5,000	105¾		
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	1,000	121½		
Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s	1,000	82		
Nat Starch 6s	1,000	83		
N Y C & H R, L S col 3½s	2,000	91¾		
N Y G, E L, H & P coll trust 5s	10,000	109¾		
Pur money 4s	2,000	94		
N Y O & W ref 4s	2,000	104⅛		
Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	10,000	96		
Nor Pac 4s	4,000	106		
Nor Pac gen 3s	6,000	77¼		
	12,000	77¼		
	11,000	77		
Ore L 1st con 5s	1,000	117½		
Ore S L gtd ref 4s	20,000	96¼		
	10,000	96¼		
Pac of Mo 1st 4s	1,000	105		
Penn gtd 4½s	1,000	108½		
	2,000	109		
Penn rects for conv 3½s full paid	500	101¾		
Phil, Bal & W 4s	3,000	108¼		
	22,000	108½		
	2,000	109⅜		
Reading gen 4s	6,000	101¾		
	1,000	101½		
	11,000	101½		
	7,000	101⅝		
Reading, J C col 4s	2,000	100¼		
	5,000	100⅝		
Rio G W 1st	10,000	99		
Coll trust 4s	2,000	91¾		
Rome, W & O 5s	6,000	119½		
St L, I M & S gen 5s	1,000	116⅝		
St L & S F ref 4s	1,000	88¾		
St L & S F gen 5s	1,000	114		
St L S W cons 4s	5,000	61⅜		
San An & A P 4s	1,000	88½		
Southern Pac 4s	10,000	94		
So Pac ctfs for 1st refdg 4s	78,000	95⅞		
	50,000	95⅝		
	6,000	95⅝		
Southern Ry 1st 5s	7,000	118½		
	4,000	118¾		
	3,000	118¾		
So Ry, St L Div 4s	1,000	93½		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	122½		
	3,000	122		
Third Av con 4s	3,000	93½		
Tol, Pec. & W 4s	1,000	92¼		
Un Pac 1st 4s	6,000	105¾		
	3,000	105⅝		
	2,000	105⅜		
	500	106⅜		
Un Pac conv 4s	2,000	120¾		
Un Rys of St L 4s	1,000	87½		
	10,000	87¼		
Un R Rs of S F 4s	5,000c	91		
U S Reduc & R 6s	10,000	100		
	1,000	100¼		
U S Steel Cor s f 5s	18,000	95		
	5,000	95⅛		
	20,000	95		
	4,000	95¼		
	53,000	95		
	60,000	95⅛		
Registered	500	94⅝		
	500	95		
Wab, Pitts Ter 2d	1,000	80½		
	8,000	80		
	8,000	38¾		
	3,000	38½		
	2,000	39		
	7,000	38¾		
	3,000	38¾		
West Maryld 4s	4,000	88		
Wis Cent gen 4s	2,000	94¼		

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

ADVANCED.

C & N W ext 4s..1¼ | Ill Cent 4s, 1952.....1⅝

DECLINED.

Erie 1st con 4s.....1 | Wab. Pitt Term 2d.1¾
Long Isl unif 4½s.2¼

Total sales July 18, 1905.....$2,086,000
From Jan. 1, 1905.....622,250,700
Corresponding date last year.....349,961,200

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—There was the smallest attendance at the Stock Exchange of the year to-day, and also the smallest volume of business transacted, the sales amounting to 8,354 shares and $54,900 bonds. Not a single share of Reading sold after 11:30. Excluding the arbitrage stocks, there were only two stocks which fluctuated to the extent of one-quarter of 1 per cent—Philadelphia Company and United Gas Improvement. As compared with last previous sales, however, there was a more decided change in price in several issues. General Asphalt was off ½, while Indianapolis Street Railway was up 2½ points. Lehigh Navigation, unassented, sold at 100, as against 102½ several days ago. Pennsylvania Salt was up ½, and Philadelphia Rapid Transit was ½ lower, as was Railways Company General. Transactions follow:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Railways	51	51	51
16	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
130	Cambria Steel	27½	27⅜	27½
400	Chi. Gt. West	20	20	20
60	De Long Hook & Eye	10¾	10⅜	10¾
100	Diamond Steel	5-16	5-16	5-16
407	Elec. Co. of Amer	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
450	Erie	47¼	46¾	46¾
25	General Asphalt	12½	12½	12½
4	Hunt & B. Top. pf., ex d.	115½	115½	115½
163	Lake Superior Corp	16	16	16
4	Lehigh Nav	100	100	100
2	Minehill R. R.	65¼	65¼	65¼
201	Penn. R. R.	71½	71½	71½
25	Penn. Salt	107	107	107
16	Phila. Traction	100	99⅞	99⅞
220	Phila. Electric	8 13-16	8¾	8¾
200	Phila. Co	43¼	43	43
550	Phila. Rap. Tran	27¼	27½	27½
6	Rys. Co. General	2½	2½	2½
1,100	Reading	52⅜ 52 9-16	52 9-16	
200	Southern R. R.	34	34	34
100	Tidewater Steel	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
150	Tonopah Mining	13¼	13¼	13¼
35	United Gas Imp	94¾	94½	94¾
50	Union Traction	60	60	60
1,512	U. S. Steel	34¾	34⅜	34⅝
2,000	U. S. Steel pf	102⅜	102⅜	102½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 2,350 shares of Brunswick sold at .07@.08, 300 Chollar at .17, 200 Comstock at .08, 50 Daly at 1.75, 300 Elkton at 43, 500 Gold Dollar at .08, 100 Gould & Curry at .18, 100 Mexican at 1.25, 100 Ophir at 6.75, 200 Potosi at .14, 300 Sandstorm at .63, 100 Savage at .53, 1,000 Work at .08.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, July 18, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,880	Amal. Copper	83¾	85¼	83¼	83⅝
40	Am. Car & F	36	36	35¾	36
230	Am Locomotive	48¼	48½	48⅜	48⅞
110	Am. Smelting	116½	116¾	116⅝	116¾
30	Am. Sugar	139	139	139	139
320	At., T. & S. F.	80⅜	80⅝	80¼	80⅜
230	Balt. & Ohio	114⅝	114⅝	114	114
2,320	Brooklyn R. T.	69⅞	70¼	69⅝	69⅞
10	Chi. Gt. West	20	20	20	20
1,530	C., M. & St. P.	181⅜	180¾	180¾	181¼
250	Col. Fuel & I	46¼	46½	46¼	46½
1,570	Erie	47⅛	47¼	46¾	46⅞
20	Erie 1st pf	84⅛	84⅜	84⅛	84⅜
70	Met. Securities	45¼	45¼	45⅛	45¼
770	Met. Street	127¼	128⅛	127⅛	127⅜
10	Mex. Central	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝
100	Mo. Pacific	99¼	99¾	98⅞	98⅝
20	N. Y. Central	147¾	147¾	147½	147½
530	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅜	53⅜	53¼	53⅜
30	Norf. & West	86	86	85½	86
2,440	Pennsylvania	143¾	143¾	142⅝	143
10	Pitts. Coal pf	52	52	52	52
2,080	Reading	105⅜	105½	104⅞	105¼
20	Rep. Steel	20	20	20	20
600	Rock Island	31⅜	31⅜	31¼	31½
1,120	Southern Pac	65⅝	66¾	65⅜	65⅝
200	Southern Ry	34	34½	33⅞	33⅞
800	Tenn. Coal & I	87	87¾	86¾	86½
7,030	Union Pacific	130¼	130⅝	129⅛	129⅝
100	U. S. Rubber	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾
1,360	U. S. Steel	34¾	34⅞	34⅜	34⅝
9,150	U. S. Steel pf	102⅞	102⅞	102½	102⅝
20	Wabash pf	39¾	40	39¾	40

30,280

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅞	104⅛	I. S. P. pf.	82	83¼
2s, c., 1930	103⅞	104⅛	Iowa C. pf.	51½	52½
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103¾	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
3s, c., 1918	104	104½	Kan. & M.	30	35
3s, 1918, sm.	103	..	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	82	83½
4s, r., 1907	104	104½	Kan. C. So.	27	27¾
4s, c., 1907	104	104½	K. & D. M.	12	15
4s, r., 1925	131¼	132¼	K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½	K. I., C., pf.	70	77
D. C. 3-65s	118¾	..	Lacl. G. pf.	97½	110
Philip'ne 4s	103	..	L. E. & W.	30½	34
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	L. E. & W. pf.	92¼	98
Alle. & W.	148	..	Lake Shore.	310	330
Allis-C. pf.	56	58½	Long Island.	55	60
Am. B. S.	23	25½	Man. Beach	9¾	12¼
A. B. S. pf.	83	85	Man. Elev.	165	166
A. C. & F. pf.	98½	99¼	Man. Elev.	165	166
Am. Coal	160	190	Md. C. pf.	110	140
Am. D. Tel. pf.	29	32	Mich. Cent.	125	140
Am. Exp.	220	240	M. & St. L.	54	60
Am. G. Tw.	6	6½	M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
Am. L. Co.	17	20	pf.	..	..
A. L. Co. pf.	39½	45	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	161	
Am. Loc. pf.	111	112	M., K. & T.	28	28¾
A. S. pf. B.	98	98⅞	pf.	159	
Am. Snuff.	167	175	N., C. & St. L.	145	145
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	103	Nat. En. pf.	89	95
A. T. & C.	90	93	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21½
A. T. & T.	139	140	N. Y. Central	42	46
Ann Arbor	35	38	N. Y. & N. H.	201	202½
Ann A. pf.	78	80	N. Y. & N. H. pf.	110	..
A. M. 1st pf.	98	100	N. Y. & O.	97	99
A. M. L.	139	101½	N. Y. & O. pf.	106	..
B. & O.	97	99	N. Y. & St. L.	20	22
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Y. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
B. Un. G.	187	194	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	76	80
Bruns. City.	15¾	16½	N. Y. D. Co.	28	30
B., R. & P.	145¾	158	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	..	..
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175	N. Y. & N.	67⅛	69¾
B. & S. pf.	88½	89½	N. Y. & N. pf.	165	170
Can. So.	68½	70	N. & W.	91½	93¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	80	..	N. & W. pf.	2	8
C. R. R. of N. J., ex d.	199	202	Ont. Mining	62	64
C. & S. A. Tel.	125	..	Pac. Coast.	91	94

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyers for East Eighty-second Street Dwellings—Fair Volume of Minor Transactions—Successful Auction Sale of William's Bridge Property.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co. have sold the three four-story brown-stone-front dwellings 63, 65, and 67 East Eighty-second Street, each 20 by 100, between Madison and Park Avenues. The buyers will occupy the houses.

Bradhurst Avenue Corner Sold.

Harry Shwitzer has bought from the Richard Hunt estate the five-story double flat, with stores, 25 by 75, at the southeast corner of Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street. Louis Shwitzer was the broker in the transaction.

Moses D. Moss is the buyer of the five-story double flat, with stores, 4 Bradhurst Avenue.

Sol Freidus has sold for Clara I. Lockwood to a client 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 99.11.

Deals for West Side Flats.

Simon Fine has sold to Cantor & Sussman the five-story flat 12 West End Avenue, 25 by 100.

James M. Couper, Jr., has sold for Berry M. Kremer 215 West Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Mrs. A. H. Potter is the buyer of 683 Amsterdam Avenue, recently reported sold. a

Estate Sells Twentieth Street Parcel.

M. & L. Hess, in conjunction with William A. White & Sons, have sold for the estate of William F. Proctor 32 West Twentieth Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 92.

Julius Friend has leased for the National Realty Company to Max B. Brummer for a term of years 20,000 square feet in the building 826 and 828 Broadway, northeast corner of Twelfth Street.

The Forty-seventh Street Realty Company has sold to Mrs. E. Charles 62 West Forty-seventh Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, on lot 25 by 100.5.

Operator Buys 118th Street Plot.

Isaac Friedman has sold for a Mrs. Smith and the executors of the Woods estate to D. Edelstein the properties 205 to 211 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, on plot 75 by 100; also, to H. B. Goldberg the two four-story flats 108 and 110 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, each 25.6 by 100.

Julius Moll has sold for Garfiel & Moll to M. S. Klein 1,682 to 1,688 Madison Avenue, four four-story flats, with stores, on plot 80 by 50.

Mary Barnett and others have sold 217 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, a five-story flat 25 by 100.

Huberth & Gabel have leased for Bernard King to Annie Weiser, for a term of years, the six-story tenement, on plot 38.10 by 100, at 322 and 324 East One Hundred and First Street.

New Flat Sold from Plans.

D. Seglin has sold for Dr. M. J. Burstein, from the plans, the six-story flat adjoining the southwest corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 38 by 100, one of a row now in course of construction.

Shaw & Co. have sold for Gertrude L. Simpson 55 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 90 by 100

Goldfogle, Cohn & Lind, as attorneys, have bought for Joseph Stella, 161 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, a five-story brick flat, 25 by 100; also, for Ellen Tuch, 402 West Fortieth Street, a three-story dwelling on lot 18.4 by 98. The latter property will be improved by the new owner.

The same firm has leased for Annie Eiseman to Nathan and Sarah Bloom the six-story tenement 339 and 341 East Twelfth Street, for a term of years.

Activity in Marble Hill Section.

Richard M. Montgomery has sold for a client to Andrew J. Larkin two lots on the north side of Wicker Place, 100 feet east of Jansen Avenue, North Marble Hill.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold to a client the residence of D. C. Overbaugh, Van Corlear Place, Marble Hill, on plot 59 by 103.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Charles A. Weber has sold for a client to John Grebe the five-story flat, 628 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 100; also, for Michael Turly, 551 and 553 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, four frame buildings on plot 50 by 80.

The Goodman Realty Company has sold for Annie Walkly the four-story flat 501 Prospect Avenue.

Cahn & Cahn have sold for M. Dressel to Mrs. R. Baum the four-story tenement 822 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 100; also the three-story flat 1,010 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 16.8 by 100, for M. Gierschevski to R. Rosenfeld; also four lots with two dwellings at 53d South Tenth Avenue, Mount Vernon, for T. McNulty to W. Bloomfield; also the four-story double flat 542 East One Hundred and Fortieth Street, for M. Schlossman to Minna Muth.

Buyer for Brooklyn Tenements.

J. H. Reiter has bought for a client the two six-story tenements 312 and 314 Henry Street, Brooklyn, 60 by 100.

Van Nostrand Place at Nyack Sold.

The Equitable Realty Company has sold for a client the Van Nostrand stock farm, comprising 98 acres of land, at West Nyack, N. Y.

The Auction Room.

James L. Wells conducted yesterday a successful sale of thirty-seven lots, owned by the Jayne estate, in the William's Bridge section of the Bronx. The southeast corner of Second Avenue and Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, 76 by 114, was bought by M. Brennan for $4,375. Six lots on Two Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near Park Avenue, were struck down to various buyers at from $975 to $1,175 each

Lots on Second Avenue, near Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, brought $775 each. On Pleasant Avenue prices averaged $800 a lot, and on Park Avenue, $1,300. Among the buyers were S. Tolbert, D. Griscom, J. F. McMahon, J. Buehler, and H. Wabst.

Other auction offerings yesterday resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Robbins Av, 579, w s, 175 ft n of 149th St, 75x100, one and two story buildings; public auction sale, to Joseph E. Eron $10,500

By Joseph P. Day.

67th St, n s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.5, vacant; foreclosure sale, to Samuel Williams 30,300

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Washington Av, 2,281 and 2,383, s w corner of 168th St, 50x91, two four-story brick tenements; foreclosure sale, to Harry Mayer 46,000

By Philip A. Smyth.

Shell St, n s, between 4th and 5th Avs, Wakefield, 28x100.6; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, C. M. Preston, as receiver 1,910

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures In Manhattan and Bronx.

93d St, 312 to 316 East, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 37.8x87.8; L. S. Greenbaum of 151 East 71st St, owner; S. Sass of 23 Park Row, architect; cost, $80,000.

134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for seven five-story tenements and stores, 39.5x81.11; Burlington Realty and Construction Company of 11 West 30th St, owner; S. Sass, architect; cost, $280,000.

Central Park West, n w corner of 70th St, for a twelve-story brick apartment house, 150x90.6; Vallima Realty Company of 52 Broadway, owner; R. T. Lyons of 31 Union Square, architect; cost, $800,000.

7th Av, 562 to 566, for a twelve-story brick hotel, 49.5x irregular; T. F. Paddell of 598 7th Av, owner; R. D. Kohn of 170 5th Av, architect; cost, $300,000.

53d St, 409 to 429 West, and 34th St, 414 to 424 West, for five one, three, and six story brick church and parish buildings; Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad of 85 Cedar Street, owner; N. Le Brun & Sons of 1 Madison Av, architects; cost, $500,000.

145th St, n s, 100 ft e of 7th Av, for five-six-story brick tenements, 40x87; Times Realty Company of 58 East 118th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $200,000.

90th St, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, for a six-story brick tenement and store; W. Shearen and others, Boston, owners; Lord & Hewlett of 16 East 23d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

236th St, s s, 235 ft w of Katonah Av, for a two-story dwelling, 21x50; Michael McSweeney of 236th St and Woodlawn Av, owner; Thomas Scott of Amethyst Av, Van Nest, architect; cost, $4,500.

Creston Av, w s, 344.2 ft s of Burnside Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22x36.3; Arthur H. Sigler of 1,852 Anthony Av, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,016 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Hull Av, s s, 60 ft s of 209th St, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x53; Joseph Lash of 132 Nassau St, owner; Franz Wolfgang of 787 East 177th St, architect; cost, $4,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

5th Av, n w corner of 21st St, to an eleven-story brick building; Hudson Realty Company of 135 Broadway, owner; M. G. Heidelberg of 472 West End Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

66th St, 11 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; A. E. Brylles of 712 5th Av, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $30,000.

78th St, 113 West, to a three-story brick dwelling; O. S. Wightman of 113 West 78th St, owner; E. Benedict of 1,947 Broadway, architect; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 18.

AMSTERDAM AV, 683, e s, 16.8x68; Clifford C. Goodwin to George W. Roberts, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 683, e s, 16.8x68; George W. Roberts to Alice H. Palmer, (mtg $14,000) ..... Nom.

AMSTERDAM AV, 687, e s, 25x67.10; Alfred H. Hanson to Sadie Bonwit, (mtg $53,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,463, e s, 25x100; Isaac Silberberg and others to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $25,250) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 24.11 ft n of 139th St, 50x100; Jacob H. Westheimer to Julius Siegler and another, (mtg $68,000) 100

BEECH AV, 5, n s, 22.9x80; Alfred B. Hall to Thomas Balt, (mtg $8,000) 100

BROOME ST, 119, s s, 25x80; Joseph Spivack to Joseph Wolf, (mtg $27,000) 100

CANNON ST, 127, w s, 20x100; Henry W. Schlesinger to Adolf Gelb, (mtg $13,000) 100

COLUMBUS AV, 483, e s, 25.4x irregular; Julius Siegler and others to Jacob H. Westheimer, (mtg $30,000) ..... Exchange

GOLD ST, 12, s e s, 23.1x43x25.1x48.4; Platt St, 14, w s, 20x irregular; Ender & Robeson Company to the George Chiris Realty Company, (mtg $37,000) ..... Nom.

GRAND ST, n s, 16.4 ft n w of Corlears St, 16.8x83.5; Huldah Davidson, executrix, to Abraham I. Kantrowitz, ½ part, (mtg $6,000) 5,000

GRANT AV, being Lot 41, map of Charles A. Mapes; Nettie J. Jones to Charles R. Baxter and another ..... Nom.

LISPENARD ST, 13 and 15, n s, 50x100; William F. Dunning to Helen M. Knickerbocker ..... Nom.

LOT 962, Block J, map of the Mapes estate; Nellie A. Anderson to Peter F. Guerrero 100

LOT 21, map of part of Hunt estate; Robert Filler, Jr., to Alexander McCormick ..... Nom.

LOT 464, map Van Nest Park; Marie C. Ossmann to William H. Bell, Jr., and another 100

LOTS 105 and 106, map of North Marble Hill; Sarah B. Overbaugh to Katharina Balheimer, (mtg $10,500) 100

LOTS 202, 203, and 204, Block E, map of Mapes estate; Joseph K. Strauss to John B. Dosso and another 100

LOTS 11 and 12, Block 1; Lot 9, Block 7; Lots 22, 23, and 24, Block 8; Lot 22, Block 9; Lots 13 and 14, Block 10; Lot 3, Block 11, map of land of Whitehall Realty Company; Elizabeth Farrell to Eugene V. Daly, (mtg $3,465) 100

NELSON AV, e s, 40 ft n e of 170th St, 57x92.6; John E. Donnelly, referee, to William Gleeson 4,250

PARK AV, w s, 84.3 ft n of 91st St, 16.2x77.4; Mary E. Schoen to Frederick Dannemann, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

PERRY AV, s w corner of 207th St, 103.7x25; Henry Von Lehe to Harry Fried 100

PIER AV, w s, 25 ft s of Emily St, 25x100; Duchess Land Company to William J. Fawcett 410

QUARRY ROAD, s e s, at s w s of 182d St, 59.5x52; Tommaso Giordano to Giovanni Pingitore, (mtg $4,500) 100

ROAD to Harlem, s e s, at s w s of Ferris Place, 50x50.11; Michael J. Gilhuly to Abraham Piser ..... Nom.

ROBIN AV, e s, 200 ft n of Madison Av, 50x100; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Adam Hollenstein 1,850

SHEIL ST, s s, Lots 782 and 783, map of Laconia Park; Mary Lomax to G. De W. Clocke, (mtg $250) 450

SOUTH ST, 202, 20x49.1; William A. Spencer and others to Florence V. C. Parsons 30,000

STEBBINS AV, s e s, 250 ft n of 169th St, 71.6x135.4; Abram G. Abramson to E. R. Taylor, (mtg $9,000) 100

TINTON AV, 1,218, e s, 22x132; Joseph F. Wingebach to Leopold Giegerich and another, (mtg $6,500) 100

VYSE ST, n e corner of 179th St, 128x110; Joseph Reardon to William A. Palmer ..... Nom.

WALKER ST, 4 s, 36 ft e of Courtlandt Alley, 36x100; William D. Dunning, executor, to Helen M. Knickerbocker ..... Nom.

WALNUT ST, s s, 75 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100, Margaretta Zamin to Harold Swain 100

WATER ST, 385, s s, 20x80.6; Joseph Laskow to Elias Kranz and another, (mtg $6,500) 100

WOODYCREST AV, s w corner of 162d St, 59.4x103.8; Henry P. Ansorge and others to Cornelius J. Horgan, (mtg $27,000) 100

2D AV, w s, being part of Lot 1,135, map of Wakefield; Cathagine E. Stewart to Pit Raben ..... Nom.

2D AV, 1,475, w s, 25x100; David Miller to Max Berkowitz, (mtg $4,750) 100

2D AV, n s, 405 ft w of 5th St, 25x114, Wakefield; George W. Lewis to Llywellyn W. Lewis ..... Nom.

2D AV, n e corner of 121st St, 25x71; Josie Reinhardt to John C. Heintz and another, (mtg $22,000) 100

3D AV, 3,961, w s, 25.1x94.5; Jacob Freedman and others to Joseph Lauber, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

7TH ST, s s, 320.2 ft w of Avenue D, 22.8x90.10; Ellen Cullen to Nathan Greenbaum 100

9TH ST, s s, 320 ft w of Avenue D, 22.8x90.10; Nathan Greenbaum to Chone Joffe, (mtg $14,500) 100

9TH AV, 2,251, w s, 25x100; Charles Plunkett to Christian Rennenmuller, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

9TH AV, 556, e s, 24.8x80; Mathes Lutz to Margaret Lutz, ½ part, (mtg $15,000) 100

10TH ST, n s, 258 ft e of Avenue C, 25x94.4; Isidor Newman and others to Julius Stoloff and another, (mtg $30,500) 100

10TH ST, 219 East, n s, Jacob Goodman to Frederick Sussman, (mtg $35,500) 100

15TH ST, s s, 271.4 ft e of 2d Av, 26.4x103.3; Benny Hertzberg to Lawrence Lippl, (mtg $42,000) 100

15TH ST, 606 East, 25x103.3; Henry J. Schumacher and others to Peter Dumser, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

16TH ST, 25 West, 25x92; Regina Ascher to William Lesser, (mtg $30,000) 100

17TH ST, 421 and 423 West, 50x92; William J. Broderick and others to Samuel Levin and others ..... Nom.

36TH ST, 442 West, 25x98.9; Jacob Koppel to Morris Badt and another, (mtg $25,000) 100

38TH ST, 348 West, 25x98.9; Mathes Lutz to Margaret Lutz 100

39TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x75; Emma Murphy to Joseph Perkowitz and another, (mtg $14,000) 100

39TH ST, 533 West, 25x98.9; Edward McFadden to Thomas Miller, (mtg $10,000) 100

77TH ST, n s, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Robert W. Hardie to Michael Hogan, all title ..... Nom.

77TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Michael Hogan to Frederick Hothan, (mtg $10,000) 100

91ST ST, 311 East, 25x100.8; Charles Schwartz to Annie Solomon, (mtg $21,666) 100

101ST ST, 322 and 324 East, 38.10x100.11; Louis Cohen and others to Lewis Newman and another, (mtg $43,500) 100

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Isaak Kupferberg to Ludwig Weinberger, all title, (mtg $11,500) 100

106TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Ludwig Weinberger to John Buzzuffi and others, (mtg $11,500) 100

107TH ST, 10 and 12 West, 50x100.11; Abernathe Ferguson to Israel Hoffman. 100

107TH ST, 10 and 12 West, 50x100.11; Israel Hoffman to Karl Hildenbrand, (mtg $56,000) ..... Nom.

110TH ST, 161 to 171 East, 150x100.11; Samuel Adler and another to Julius Levy, (mtg $81,900) 100

114TH ST, n s, 267.4 ft w of 3d Av, 26.4x100.11; Louisa S. Koenig to Frank Boslet 100

116TH ST, n s, 110 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Morris Rosenberg and others to Abraham J. Spiro and another, (mtg $40,000) 100

119TH ST, 71 West, 18x100.11; Susie Lasy to Clara Blumenthal, (mtg $14,000) 100

122D ST, n s, 66 ft w of Pleasant Av, 17x80.11; Nathan Cohen to Carrie E Kline, (mtg $9,300) ..... Nom.

122D ST, 161 East, 25x100.11; Leopold Herdenheim to Giuseppe Stilla, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

122D ST, s s, 176 ft w of 3d Av, 26x irregular; Louis Lese and others to Nandor Klein, (mtg $18,500) 100

123D ST, n s, 160 ft e of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Margaret Hill to John E. Simons and another, (mtg $19,000) 100

134TH ST, 122 West, 25x99.11; Bennett E. Siegelstein and others to Mathilda Schrank, (mtg $21,500) 100

136TH ST, 703 East, 25x100; Carolina Goll to John Ott, (mtg $10,000) 100

137TH ST, s s, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 16.8x99.11; Joseph Rosenthal to Walter T. Kohn, mtg $55,500) ..... Nom.

142D ST, n s, 250 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Louise Schwartz to Herman Wechter and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

142D ST, n s, 275 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100; Louise Schwartz to Herman Wechter and another, (mtg $10,000) 100

143D ST, n s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 41.8x99.11; Economy Building and Realty Company to Max Litowitch and another, (mtg $48,000) 100

143D ST, n s, 141.8 ft w of Lenox Av, 83.4x99.11; Economy Building and Realty Company to Julius Schattman, (mtg $50,000) 100

160TH ST, 682 East, 25x100; Louis F. Knoechel, executor, to Paul Langler 604

160TH ST, 682 East, 25x100; Lillie K. Barchie and Paul Langner 605

166TH ST, s s, 201.4 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, 18x99.11; James S. Greves, executor, to Mary G. Falconer 11,000

173D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Audubon Av, 75x100; Economy Building and Realty Company to Robert Arnstein, (mtg $55,397) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ASCOSI, A., to the H. P. Rose Company; Lots 35 and 36, map of Siems estate, 4 years 600

BELL, William H., Jr., to M. C. Ossman; Lot 464, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 800

BOLLENTINE, A., to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Robin Av, e s, 200 ft n of Madison Av, 2 years 925

ROSLET, F., to F. L. Lowndes; 114th St, 183 East, 5 years, 5½ per cent 15,000

COWMAN, E., to M. Borck; 134th St, 314 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

DOSSO, J. B., to J. K. Strauss; Lots 202 to 204, map Mapes estate, 1 year, — per cent 1,500

DREYER, M., to R. Bunke; 134th St, s s, 461.7 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year, — per cent 2,000

FIERRO, G., to H. P. Rose Company; Lot 34, Map 170, lots Siems estate, due Aug. 1, 1908 200

FRIED, H., to H. Von Lehe; Perry Av, s w corner of 207th St, 3 years 1,250

GOODWIN, C. C., to E. C. Goodwin; Amsterdam Av, 683, 4 years, 4½ per cent 1,000

GREEN, M. J., to C. E. Newssell; 28th St, 408 West, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,100

GREENBLAUM, M., to E. Cullen; 7th St, s s, 320.2 ft w of Avenue D, due Jan. 17, 1908, 6 per cent 8,500

GREENBLAUM, M., to E. Cullen; 7th St, s s, 320.2 ft w of Avenue D, 5 years 11,000

GUERRERO, P. F., to N. A. Anderson; Lot 352, map Mapes estate, installments ..... Nom.

KRANZ, E., and another to J. Laskow; Water St, 385, installments, 6 per cent 1,500

LANGER, P., to J. A. Doerr; 160th St, 689 East, 1 year 3,000

LANDEKER, A. H., to L. J. Rice; 128th St, s s, 397.6 ft e of Lenox Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 10,000

LEVIN, S., and others to W. J. Broderick and another; 17th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

LEVIN, S., and others to W. J. Broderick and another; 17th St, n s, 275 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 22,000

LEVIN, S., and others to W. J. Broderick and another; 17th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 4 years, 6 per cent 4,000

LEVIN, S., and others to W. J. Broderick and another; 17th St, n s, 250 ft w of 9th Av, 5 years 22,000

LEWIS, L. W., to S. I. Lewis; 2d Av, n s, 405 ft w of 5th St, 5 years, — per cent 4,000

OSBORN, K. L., to Tremont Building and Loan Association; Bathgate Av, w s, 178 ft s of 180th St, installments, 6 per cent 4,000

PISER, A., to M. J. Guhuly; road to Harlem, s e s, at s w s of Ferris Place, 4 years, — per cent 4,000

RABEN, Pit, to E. A. Bedell; 2d St, w s 27.4 ft s of Lot 1,134, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,100

88TH ST., Near 3d Av.—Fine paying tenement; rent $2,580, (low;) mtge. $14,000, 5 years; price $25,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway. 4,000

Cheapest Dwellings—27th St. adjacent 4th Ave. 3-story dwelling, 22x99; price $24,000; also Lexington Ave. adjacent 52d, 3-story 19-ft. dwelling; price $18,500. John Finck, 141 B'way. 1,800

Great Snap.—3d Av., near 47th St.; 5-story double; cold water; 2 stores; fully rented; price $32,500; rent $3,336. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway. 1,500

2d Av., snap, near 6th St., 6-story, 4-family, stores; price $125,000; rents $18,300. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St. 3,600

East 35th, adjoining corner, triple flat, $25,000; $5,000 cash. Huberth Gabel, 147 4th Av. 1,700

West Side.

Bargains, Bargains—Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 76th St. 5-story triple flat, stores, 25x100; rental $4,300; price $42,000; also Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 102d St., 5-story double flat, 25x100; price only $35,000. John Finck, 141 B'way. 2,500

Attractive Proposition.—112th St., near 7th Av.; 5-story double; 5 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water; excellent surroundings; price $32,500; rent $3,348. Acritelli Co., 135 Broadway. 6,500

Bargains, Bargains—116th St. adjacent Lenox Ave., 5-story double flat, 21x100; rental $3,300; price only $30,000; also 117th St. adjacent Lenox Ave., 5-story double flat, 20x100; price only $30,000. John Finck, 141 B'way. $350

Attention—7th Av., near 118th, 5-story double; 6 rooms and bath, all improvements; fine location; price $35,000; rents $3,744. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway. 51

Rare Investment.—117th St., near 7th Av.; two five-story doubles; 6 rooms and bath; all improvements; price $67,000; rent $7,056. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway. 352

Rare chance, 5-story, 7th Av. store property; all improvements; $65,000; bona fide rent $7,200; no brokers. M. Frank, 515 West 150th St. 120

West 141st St. dwelling; a bargain. E. S. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St. 10

Below 14th Street.

Perry St.—Unusual investment; rent $10,020; $90,000; easy terms. Edgar Kingsley, 1 Madison Av. 500

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have been prepared by this Company, and sample copies can be had by all persons having use for them on application at any of its offices:

146 Broadway, Manhattan,
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137 W. 125th St. Manhattan,
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn,
354 Fulton St., Jamaica,
50 Jackson Ave., L. I. City,
680 East 149th St., Bronx.

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L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers
Public Auction Sale
ON THE PROPERTY
Edgemere, Long Island
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1905, at 2:30 P. M.
72 CHOICE LOTS
BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.
200 FEET OCEAN FRONT

WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.

Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

H. C. MAPES & CO., Auct'r.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
on the premises,
Saturday, July 22, 1905, 2 P. M.
11 cottages, 50 lots, 124 ft. ocean front,
Hammel & Grove Ave., Rockaway Beach,
Two blocks from Hammel Station.
Further particulars I. Sprung, 48 Hammel Av.

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We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

East Side.

RARE BARGAIN.

5-story tenement, Yorkville, $25,500; $6,000 cash.

REITER, WESTCHESTER & JACKSON AVS.

CHEAP EAST SIDE DOUBLES.
113th St., rental $2,640; price $25,500.
114th St., with stores; price $31,000.
115th St., rental $3,100; $6,000 cash.
LEO J. STONE, 132 NASSAU.

Bargains—In the fifties adjacent Lexington Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; excellent condition; price $30,000; also in the seventies adjacent Park Ave., double flat, 30x102; rental $4,000; price $37,500. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Big Bargain—91st St., near Lexington Av.; extra wide 5-story triple; steam heat, hot water; good locality; price $51,000; rent $5,352 guaranteed. Acritelli & Co., 135 Broadway.

Bargains—103d St. adjacent Madison Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; price $24,500; also 109th St. adjacent Park Ave. 5-story (double,) 25x100; price $25,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Builders & Speculators—The thirties adjacent 4th Ave., plot 42x100; price $55,000; also 118th St. adjacent 2d Ave., plot 34x100; price $17,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Comer, 4 lots, 2-story cottage and stable; fine condition; Pelham Road, near cars; elegant home; fine investment; growing section; price $9,300; must be seen to be appreciated.

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156th St. and Westchester Av.
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is a 7-room cottage on East 167th St., on lot 25x100, for $6,000. Lot alone worth $7,000. You actually get the house for nothing. House rents for $35 monthly.

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Geo. Fox Tiffany.
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Finest two-family detached houses in Bronx, on full lot; 13 rooms and 2 tiled bathrooms; nickel plumbing, beautifully decorated, near L station, trolley, and steam cars; price low; terms easy. Fremont Realty Co., 52 Broadway, 4,030 3d Av.

Finest two-family detached houses in Bronx, on full lot; 13 rooms and 2 tiled bathrooms; nickel plumbing, beautifully decorated; near L station, trolley, and steam cars; price low; terms easy. Tremont Realty Co., 52 Broadway, 4,030 3d Av.

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Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Must Sell.—880 East 161st St., between elevated and Subway stations; 3-story building; 2 stores; stable; plot 37½x100; rent $1,404; price $13,000; cash $3,000. Inquire store.

Five-story brick flat, 137th St., 25x100, $26,000; bargain, 4th St. double flat, 25x100, $18,500; 3-family houses, 38x135, Tinton Av., $13,000; terms to suit; 725 East 153d St., 2-family house, $5,800. Costa, Real Estate.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
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We have an elegant two-family brick house, 20x60x100, 12 rooms, 2 baths, with up-to-date improvements, for $9,000.
Reiss Bros., 161st St. and Melrose Av.

$4,500 buys three-family house; pays your rent and 4% investment on your money; near L. See housekeeper, 693 East 184th.

ONLY $100 BUYS TWO LOTS
in the best booming section in the Bronx
Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

1, 2, 3 family houses, near elevated, $4,000 up; terms. Polak, 4,030 3d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Lots $450 up, $5 monthly, near L and Subway. Polak, 3d Av., corner 174th.

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WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET,
EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

I am in the market for a 3 or 4 story, 25x100 stable building or building which can be readily converted to factory purpose, located between 34th and 50th Sts., on the west side; will pay all cash or exchange part payment in lots; property wanted for immediate occupancy and for own use. Address Private Purchaser, Box 144 Times Downtown. Real estate agents need not reply unless ready to treat fair and immediate.

Wanted—Owners to place in my charge their apartment and tenement houses; will guarantee satisfaction; increased return, without impairment of building. Chas. E. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

East side tenement property, anywhere south of 125th St., old or under violations. Will pay all cash above mortgage, if cheap. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Widow wishes to buy dwelling for own use, 8th to 25th St., 4th to 8th Av. Mrs. D., Box 123, 617 6th Av.

To invest $100,000 in cold-water flats and tenements, Manhattan. H. J. Sachs & Co., 8 West 22d St.

Avenue store property wanted for quick buyer. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Will exchange desirable free, clear building site in Berkshire Hills, value $300, for rough stone mason work. Henry L. Phillips, South Canaan, Conn.

Fine country place in Rye Park for sale or exchange; 2¼ acres ground; value $25,000. Frank L. Fisher Co., 440 Columbus Av.

What offer in exchange for $5,000 equity in fine Bronx corner? M Box 833 Times, Times Square.

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Owners, I want east side 4-family, coldwater tenement. Box 1,059 Times, Harlem.

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At Spuyten Duyvil, New York City; the Kellogg place, three minutes from R. R. station N. Y. Central main line; large dwelling house, 2½ acres land; beautiful views of the Hudson, the Spuyten Duyvil, and Inwood; rent $45 per month or $500 per year. Apply to C. C. Ferris, 35 Wall St.

A three-story dwelling, 11 rooms, bath. A perfect Summer home near Harlem River. One block from Morris Heights station and trolley.

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Houses, unfurnished and furnished, desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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41ST, 4 EAST.—Modern American basement house; large and small apartment; suitable for doctor or bachelor; long lease optional; telephone connection.

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BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.
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On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, July 14.

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Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

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On easy payments.

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Southeast Corner 149th St. and 3d Av.

$5,000 buys four-story triple flat, 14 rooms, bath, stores; no steam or hot-water supply; 31.4x90; price $25,000.

$7,500 buys 4-story triple flat, 15 rooms each floor, 4 stores; price $29,000; rental $3,500.

Elegant 3-family house, 17 rooms, near station; adjoining Prospect Av.; price $8,500; first mortgage $7,000, 5 years.

Many other parcels improved and unimproved.

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Corner, 4 lots, 2-story cottage and stable; fine condition; Pelham Road, near cars; elegant home; fine investment; growing section; price $9,300; must be seen to be appreciated.

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Within five years these lots, the best on Rockaway Beach, with all improvements, now offered at $1,000, will surely sell for $3,000 when the L. I. R. R. will have finished its improvements, making the place as accessible as Harlem.
WILLIAM KEMBLE, Manager, Atlantic Park Hotel, Hammel's Station.

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Additional Express Train on Fridays and Saturdays.
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THREE TRAINS ON WEEK-DAYS.
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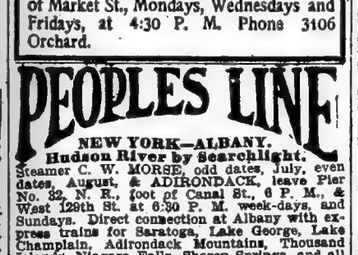
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12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
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2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
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4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
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7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
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Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
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*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det. & Chi.
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Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM | Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 8, 10 AM | K. Wm. II. Sept. 12, 3 PM
K. Wm. II. Aug. 15, 6 AM | Kronp'z. Sept. 26, 1:30 PM
Kronprinz. Aug. 29, 2 PM | Kaiser...Oct. 3, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst. July 25, 10 AM | Friedr'h. Aug. 22, 10 AM
*Main...Aug. 3, 10 AM | Kurfuerst. Aug. 31, 10 AM
Bremen. Aug. 10, 10 AM | *Main...Sept. 7, 10 AM
Barba'sa. Aug. 17, 10 AM | Bremen. Sept. 14, 10 AM
*Sails for Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
Albert...July 22, 11 AM | K. Luise. Sept. 9, 11 AM
K. Luise. Aug. 5, 11 AM | Irene...Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene. Aug. 19, 11 AM | Albert....Oct. 7, 11 AM
Albert. Sept. 2, 11 AM | Luise....Oct. 14, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
Philadelphia.....July 22 | New York.....Aug. 12
St. Paul.....Aug. 5 | St. Louis.....Aug. 19
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N. R.
MINNETONKA.....July 22, 10 A. M.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 12, 3 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Kroonland.....July 22 | Finland.....Aug. 5
Zeeland.....July 29 | Vaderland.....Aug. 12
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sail

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at following offices: Main office, Times Square. (Subway Station in building;) Harlem, 129 West 125th Street; downtown, 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street: Wall Street, 39 Broad, or at any advertising office. They will also be accepted by telephone—4900 38th.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST.—Bank Book 172,749, issued by the Manhattan Savings Institution and payment of same has been stopped. Return to bank or to Rev. G. G. Hepburn, 427 South 1st Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

LOST.—Tuesday, near Grant's Tomb, gold watch with fob marked G. H. Eggleston. Finder please communicate with Eggleston, 24 Winfield Av., Jersey City. Reward is offered.

LOST.—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST.—Monday, lady's old-fashioned enamel watch; Subway cars or stations from 79th St. down. Return to Tamborrel, 213 West 81st St.

$25 reward for return of white Maltese poodle, male, puppy. 252 5th Av., write Brandenburg.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, Near Union Square.—Two small rooms; exceptionally good table; gentlemen.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; near Subway; good board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients, accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

42D ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, running water; near Times Building; board.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

98D ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; also single room; excellent table; references.

CHARLES ST., 59, Corner West 4th St.—Large and small rooms; separate tables; table guests.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 135.—Desirable rooms, with private baths; excellent table; desirable location.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer;) telephones.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St., River.—High-class house; apartments, rooms; table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; transients accommodated.

17TH ST., 53 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; board optional; Southerners accommodated; references; transients.

18TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

21ST, 146 WEST.—Airy room; two gentlemen, couple; also single room; will accommodate transients.

22D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional; Southerners.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; reference.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite; bath; nicely furnished.

43D ST., 232 WEST.—Furnished hallrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references. 665 Lexington Av.

68TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

61ST, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, also hall bedroom; homelike; board; reasonable. Boriner.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

98D ST., 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms, reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Large, cool, light room for refined woman; elevated, Subway; references. McPhail.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

148TH, 540 WEST.—Two connecting and separate rooms; running water; near the Subway.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

CLARK ST., 91, HEIGHTS.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool rooms; suitable for two; running water, bath. Telephone 4329R Main.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Young business man desires room, moderate, private family; breakfast; near 103d St. Subway preferred. | A. P., Box 302 Times, Times Square.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced and reliable. Address, with full particulars, H., Box 140 Times Downtown.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Senntt, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Agents for best $1 a year accident; $1.50 health policies; large commission; renewals; county managers wanted in every State. A. B. Cilley, Manager, 412 Times Bldg., Times Square, N. Y. City.

WANTED—Experienced wreckers wrecking World's Fair Buildings, St. Louis; steady work for two years. Chicago House Wrecking Co., St. Louis.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A.—MASSEUSE, versed in natural healing methods, would like position in family or institution, or would go to Summer resort for home. M. G., 613 West 138th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—For up stairs or general housework; private family. Delaney, 414 West 53d.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; good penman; excellent speller; ladylike; lives home; mimeographing; good grammarian; will substitute; punctual; strictly business; $7. Miss Levy, Box 165 Times Downtown.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED BY CARLTON, HE SAYS

Stamford Doctor Sure He Lost $1,500 to Him in 1900.

INSURANCE AGENT FOUND

Had No Trouble in Getting Suspect to Take Policies on Wives, One Before Marriage.

Frederick E. Carlton, who is held in Brooklyn on a check charge while the Coroner, the police, and the District Attorney are inquiring into the manner of the deaths of his two wives, was identified yesterday by Dr. Charles A. Goldsmith of Stamford, Conn., as "E. J. D. Martinez," or "J. E. Cartier." The doctor accuses Carlton of having robbed him of $500 and jewelry valued at $1,000 on the night of July 26, 1900. The doctor declared that Carlton, whom he met in a Manhattan hotel, claimed his friendship because they were both photographers. They took photographs together in Prospect Park, Brooklyn. The doctor produced a picture showing a man who looked like Carlton lying on the grass and smoking a pipe.

Dr. Goldsmith said that Carlton had visited him one day, and proposed that they prepare a light meal in the doctor's own room. This was done. While placing sugar in the tea, the doctor declared, Carlton drugged him. He became unconscious and did not recover until the next day, when he missed the money and articles of value.

After Dr. Goldsmith had told his story he was escorted by detectives to the Raymond Street Jail. Several prisoners, among whom was Carlton, were lined up before him. He unhesitatingly went up to Carlton and, putting his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, said: "That's the man." He later went before the Grand Jury and told his story there.

Carlton was arraigned before Magistrate Tighe yesterday morning in the Adams Street Court, but the check case, on which he is held, was adjourned until July 27. John S. Bennett and James W. Ridgway appeared for him.

The Central Office detectives who have been aiding Coroner Flaherty in getting witnesses as to the death of Mary Carlton, the second wife of Carlton, yesterday found Carl E. Cunningham, who placed the insurance on both Carlton's wives.

He said that he first placed a policy on the life of Carlton himself, for $1,000, in 1903. In January, 1904, he received a letter from Carlton, written from Washington, applying for $2,000 insurance on the life of his first wife. In May of the same year Cunningham was surprised to find that Carlton had filed a death claim with the New York Life Insurance Company.

This was paid and later Cunningham induced Carlton to take out a policy for $2,000 on his own life. These were made out in August, 1904, in favor of Mary T. Carlton. When the agent expressed surprise at this, Carlton told him that he was going to be married again.

In October, 1904, Carlton applied for another policy, this time on the life of his second wife and in his favor.

Cunningham testified that, although he had to urge Carlton to insure himself, he did not have to urge him in the cases of his wives, Carlton making the application to him. He further said that he believed Carlton had allowed his own policies to lapse.

THINKS PARKS WRONGED.

Mayor of Gloversville Asks the District Attorney to Move Cautiously.

It developed yesterday that Edward Parks, arrested in Christiansand in connection with the theft of the Higginson jewels, has friends who believe his arrest a mistake. Assistant District Attorney Garvan received from Mayor Eugene Beach of Gloversville, N. Y., a letter, in which he declared his conviction that the arrest of Parks was made upon unreliable evidence. He asked the District Attorney's office not to act hastily in its efforts for extradition, and said he was sure when the investigation was finished it would be found that Parks was the wrong man. He begged the New York County prosecuting officials to be fair. A letter will be sent to the Mayor assuring him that the District Attorney's office will endeavor to conserve all the rights of the prisoner.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Typewriter and bookkeeper; double entry; short experience; excellent penman; correct figurer; refined appearanc; no agency; live parents; attentive to business; $8. Miss Van Orden, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Ambitious, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; bright; energetic; number years' experience; would substitute. Granger, Post Office Box 1,938.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, rapid; attends strictly to business; trustworthy. D., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND OFFICE ASSISTANT.—One year's experience; rapid, accurate; $6. C., 205 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; graduated Charles Commercial School; $7. L., Box 219 Times Downtown.

Males.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—29; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, (17,) refined, ambitious, hustler, well educated, in office or business house; highest references. Box 1,022 Times, Harlem.

CLERK.—Two years' experience in office detail; best references; $7. B., 204 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Engagement wanted as attendant to invalid, male or female, by competent and trustworthy woman; very best references. Can be seen or address at present employer's, 166 West 130th St.

PAINTER and PAPERHANGER.—German; paints rooms, $1; papered, $1.75; references if required. Painter, 246 1st Av.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SHIPPER.—By strong German young man, 28, as shipper; understands shipping and packing thoroughly. A. J., Box 223 Times, Times Square.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Contractor, ran coat factory 18 years, wants position as manager in same; good references. Box D, 137 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing; illustrated booklets.

SUMMER boarders wanted at Meadow Brook Farm. Write for circular. Mrs. Frank S. Hall, East Chatham, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

High-class boarding house; 50 rooms; established 20 years; owners retiring. Inquire 41 West 25th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 101 East 125th.

QUIET ON SAN JUAN HILL.

But There Are Few Guns in the Pawnshops, Which Augurs Strife.

Yesterday and last night were quiet on San Juan Hill, the battleground where the blacks and whites of the section around Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street meet to fight. But it was just as quiet Friday night when the fiercest riot for two years started, so Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station had fifty policemen patrolling the Hill section. They will be kept there for some time.

Little things noticed by the policemen on duty point to more trouble to come. When the pawnshops of the section are filled with revolvers, then the San Juan dove of peace is sitting somewhere on the five-story tenements of the hill. But now the pawnshops there are clean of pistols and knives; they have been taken out within the last few days.

Some of Capt. Cooney's detectives noticed last week that the pawnshops were crowded with negroes redeeming weapons. He posted detectives near the bigger shops, and whenever a negro took out a pistol he was arrested. Thirteen negroes were thus arrested in a short time.

Of the twenty-four prisoners arrested as a result of yesterday morning's riot sixteen were held for trial in the West Side Court. Three are charged with felonious assault—Arthur Moody of 238 West Sixty-second Street, charged with throwing a brick that almost broke Patrolman Roche's skull; Robert Christopher of 224 West Sixty-second Street, charged with attacking the police, and Minnie Doby of 125 Lexington Avenue, charged with fighting a half dozen policemen in front of 224 West Sixty-first Street.

Moody is in Roosevelt Hospital, with a bullet in his side. Christopher has a bullet in his leg; he, too, is in the hospital.

SEVERAL PARTNERS HAD CASH.

Got No Returns from Light Mantle Plant, One Alleges.

Magistrate Baker held Joseph J. Fuerth, head of the Continental Incandescent Mantle Company of 206 East Nineteenth Street, in $1,000 bail yesterday on the charge of having swindled Edward D. Gardner of 276 Clinton Avenue, Newark, out of $1,100.

When the case came up in the Tombs Gardner appeared with E. M. Davis of 69 Wall Street as counsel. Gardner went on the stand and testified that, after answering an advertisement, he became a partner of Fuerth by the payment of $500. He later invested $1,100 more. He has yet to see the large returns promised from his investment.

There were other alleged victims besides Gardner. George McPherson of 551 Fifty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, testified that he became a partner of Fuerth for $3,000. F. H. Whitin of 501 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street said he paid $1,000 for the privileges and benefits of partnership.

Attorney Davis declared that Fuerth had had six partners within the last six months, and had obtained from them about $18,000. He also said that the advertisements Fuerth put out, in which partners with money were solicited, were "fakes," as up to the present there was nothing to show that any manufacturing had been carried on at the plant that Fuerth pretended to have in East Nineteenth Street.

STANDS BY HIS SON.

Mr. Chaffee of Roxbury Will Defend Lad Charged with Burglary.

Jerome B. Chaffee, a well-known resident of Roxbury, Mass., came here yesterday to help in the defense of his son, Ernest B. Chaffee, who was arrested on Saturday night in the apartments of Albert H. Goss, 51 Manhattan Avenue. He was charged with burglary. Chaffee was found in the Goss apartment by Mrs. Goss. Her husband covered Chaffee with a revolver until the police arrived.

Chaffee explained that he had returned late from the Harvard Club, and, having forgotten his key, was forced to scale the walls to his room. He got into the Goss window by mistake, he said.

As the key to the house was found in his pocket when he was taken to the station house Magistrate Barlow sent him to the Tombs.

IT'S GONE, GOLDFOGLE SAYS.

Has No Hope of Ever Getting Back His Fine Watch.

Congressman Goldfogle has given up hope of ever recovering the watch and fob which were stolen from him several weeks ago.

"I feel sure," he said yesterday, after seeing two men in the Tombs Court who had been arrested on suspicion, and declared they were not the men who robbed him, "that the watch and fob have been broken up, the stones taken out, and the gold melted. No pawnbroker in this city would dare make a loan on the watch after all the publicity attending the robbery."

Dennis Driscoll, indicted for the Goldfogle hold-up, will be put on trial to-day in General Sessions. He is wanted in Boston for alleged thefts.

SUES MAIL TUBE COMPANY.

Action to Foreclose a $600,000 Mortgage on Franchise and System.

The Central Trust Company of New York has brought suit in the Supreme Court against the Tubular Dispatch Company to foreclose a mortgage of $600,000 made on July 1, 1897, as security for bonds of the same amount.

The mortgage includes franchises, rights, pneumatic plant, property, &c., and two double circuits of pneumatic tubes for the carrying of mail matter. Circuit 1 of the tube system consists of a double line of tubes from the Main Post Office to the Sub-Post Office in the Produce Exchange Building; Circuit 2 consists of a double line of tubes from the Main Post Office to Postal Station H, on Lexington Avenue.

HAIGHT & FREESE ASSETS.

Receiver Robinson Gets an Order to Examine Another Firm's Books.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Thomas issued an order permitting Beverley R. Robinson, receiver for the Haight & Freese Company, to examine the books of the firm of Beers & Owens, brokers, at 52 Broadway, to see what accounts that firm had with the Haight & Freese Company.

Among the assets of the bankrupt firm were a number of certificates of stocks and bonds which were delivered to the receiver by Beers & Owens. The brokers said that while they had no account in the name of the firm of the Haight & Freese Company, there were four accounts in the names of the officers of the company.

Old Pavilion Hotel Afire.

The south wing of the old Pavilion Hotel at New Brighton, S. I., was badly damaged by fire yesterday, and the police are investigating the cause of the fire. Bundles of old clothes and waste soaked in oil were found by the firemen after a fire that occurred in the building several weeks ago. The hotel has been a landmark on Staten Island for years. It was at one time one of the largest hotels about New York, being five stories high and covering a big area. The smoke from the factories and oil works in Constable Hook and Bayonne drove the guests away, and the place has not been a paying investment in recent years.

INQUIRY INTO SINKING OF NORMANDIE BEGINS

Witness Testifies That the Rescued Asked for Rum.

ONE SEEMED INTOXICATED

Pilot of Volund Swears the Yacht Did Not Answer Signals—Rudd Makes a Counter-Charge.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 18.—Coroner Frank E. Russell began an inquest to-day into the cause of the deaths of the three persons who were drowned on the steam yacht Normandie, which was sunk last week off Dobbs Ferry by the tramp steamer Volund.

The Town Hall of Dobbs Ferry, where the Coroner sat, was filled. Friends of the three victims—Miss Daisy Dodge, Capt. Storms, and Engineer Grady—were present. The Coroner said he would first hear testimony on the death of Capt. William Henry Storms of Hyde Park, N. Y. Albert Nelson of Jersey City Heights, thirty years a pilot in the waters of the United States and Canada, testified that he and the first officer held the bridge of the Volund on the night of the accident.

The Normandie was coming down the river on the starboard side of the Volund instead of on the port side as navigation rules require. It was twenty or twenty-five minutes before the Volund struck the Normandie. She was going at half speed up the river. It was close to shore and when those on the Volund saw lights ahead they gave two whistles which were not answered. Later, two more blasts were given, which were finally answered by the yacht giving a weak blast.

The Normandie swung about when in front of the Volund and Nelson swore he said to his mate, "They must be crazy or drunk."

When the three men, Green, Rudd, and Hannigan, were picked up and put on board the Volund they asked for rum, Nelson swore, but he told them they could only have coffee.

First Officer of the Volund Fin Hjolsen of Bergen, Norway, swore that when the three men were brought aboard the Volund they were asked their names and who was missing, to which he received the reply, "Oh, keep quiet."

Dr. Ernst Bystrom of Dobbs Ferry testified that he and his wife were seated on their piazza and saw a red light passing down the river while the green was bound northward. The boats were about 300 or 400 feet apart, according to his judgment. He heard two whistles, but couldn't distinguish where they came from. The tramp's light, he observed, was close to shore and so was that of the boat coming down the river, and he remarked to his wife that it seemed strange.

Bjine Omdale of Christiansand, Norway, who was second officer of the Volund, testified that he was below and heard the signals given to the engineer to reverse the engines. He jumped on deck; the lifeboat was lowered, and the three men in the river were brought aboard. Omdale said that the oldest of the three was drunk when put into the life boat.

J. A. Rudd of Yonkers, who chartered the Normandie, swore that at about 12 o'clock while going north all on board had lunch while off Yonkers, and that a stop was made at Tarrytown, where three bottles of champagne, two packages of cigarettes and a box of biscuits were put on board. The Coroner didn't ask who drunk the champagne.

Rudd continued to tell about the trip and said that he was in the pilot house with Capt. Storms. He asserted that the Normandie blew her whistle, that the tramp didn't reply, and that the Volund ran into the Normandie.

Joseph Maurice Hannigan of 75 Ravine Avenue, Yonkers, a deck hand, testified that it was he who went ashore at Tarrytown to get the three bottles of champagne. On the way down the river he was in the pilot house, and the Captain said: "Joe, do you see anything?" to which he replied:

"Yes, Captain; I see a green and white light."

He swore that the Normandie gave a blast of the whistle, but that the approaching ship did not reply until she was close, when she gave two blasts of the whistle.

Before the Coroner adjourned the inquisition for dinner he declared to Second Officer Omdale that, although J. E. Green, who took Miss Dodge aboard the yacht at New York, might have been drunk, he was not responsible, inasmuch as he was a guest aboard the Normandie, and the fact that Green was drunk was not essential in the case.

Upon reconvening for the afternoon session, Coroner Russell called as witnesses G. R. Paul Engert, Chairman of the Dobbs Ferry Police Committee, and H. J. Katz of the Manila Brewing Company, who agreed with the Coroner that Dr. Ernst Brystrom had said to him that the steam yacht signalled, and that nothing had been done by the Dobbs Ferry officials until the $3,000 reward was offered for Miss Dodge's body, when the wrecking boat was immediately engaged.

Dr. Elizabeth Ernst Brystrom was called as a witness, she having seen the accident from her piazza with her husband. Coroner Russell asked her occupation, and was informed that she is a physician.

"What kind of a doctor, medical doctor or a horse doctor?" asked the Coroner.

Flushing, the witness replied that she had been graduated from a medical university in Paris. Her testimony corroborated that given by her husband.

James Dunworth of Dobbs Ferry could only state that he had seen the survivors of the sinking yacht come ashore. The Coroner did not ask the witness what their movements were on land.

T. J. Herrick of Hyde Park testified to the character and sobriety of Capt. Storms of the Normandie, and stated that he was a teetotaler, and had been a Prohibitionist for over 30 years, and that his reputation as a sailing master was first class.

The Coroner adjourned the inquest until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, in the Corporation Room at Tarrytown, when several Tarrytown people will be called who saw Capt. Storms ashore at that place.

DIDN'T UPSET THE BOAT.

Brooks Rescued Two Girls and Was Mobbed—Exonerated in Court.

Samuel Brooks of 229 Fifth Street, who was arrested Monday evening, charged with upsetting a skiff in the Hudson River off the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, endangering the lives of three young women, was discharged when arraigned in the Harlem Court yesterday before Magistrate Crane. Neither the complainant, Agnes McLaughlin, 19 years old, of 261 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, nor her two companions appeared in court to press the charge.

Brooks denied that he deliberately upset the boat. He said in his own behalf that he hired the craft with the intention of taking a row, and that the complainant and her two companions asked him for a ride and climbed into the boat. Two men, who, Brooks said in court, were intoxicated, swam out to the boat, and in attempting to climb into it overturned it. Brooks declared that he rescued two of the girls, and then was accused of deliberately upsetting the boat when he reached shore.

"I rescued the two girls and got two black eyes, was arrested, and locked up all night for it," said Brooks ruefully to Magistrate Crane. "Next time I see anybody drowning I am going to let them drown."

Magistrate Crane advised him hereafter not to be so ready to make the acquaintance of persons of whom he knew nothing, and discharged him with the remark that his arrest was unfortunate.

AUTOIST TORE UP BOND.

He Was Then Locked Up on a Charge of Intoxication.

A big touring car, with two men and two women in it, attracted the attention of Bicycle Policeman Gidney on Lafayette Avenue at dusk last night. Not only was the car moving at high speed, but its progress along the roadway was erratic. At a yell from Gidney the young man who drove the car was seen to put on additional power, whereupon both he and his companions turned about and laughed. That was at One Hundred and Ninetieth Street.

For two blocks Gidney pedaled along alone in the wake of the spurting car. At One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street he was joined by Roundsman Howe on a motor cycle. Then the race became really interesting. For a mile and a half, or down to One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, the three vehicles kept up the same relation to each other as they had at the start, Howe acting as pacer to Gidney.

A little north of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street the automobile was overhauled.

The driver was told he was under arrest and was ordered to proceed to the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station. The driver said his name was William Burton, and that he came from Lawrence, L. I. When asked what his occupation was, he replied:

"I haven't got any—I never did a stroke of work in my life."

After he had offered the car as security for his appearance in court and it had been accepted, Burton suddenly tore up the bond and threw the pieces into the face of Sergeant Kane. An additional charge of intoxication was then entered against him and he was locked up. The two women disappeared quietly without giving their names.

BETHLEHEM STEEL DIVIDEND.

Reorganized Shipbuilding Company Declares Its First Division of Profits.

The Directors of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the reorganized United States Shipbuilding Company, declared yesterday the first dividend on the company's preferred stock, a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. The dividend is payable Aug. 1 to holders of record on July 25. No statement of earnings was issued with the declaration of the dividend, but estimates credited in well-informed quarters place the earnings of the company at about $6,000,000 annually.

The establishment of Bethlehem Steel preferred on a dividend basis receives additional interest because of the personal relations of Charles M. Schwab with the company. Upon the reorganization of the Shipbuilding Trust Mr. Schwab, who was heavily interested in that company, was credited with the assertion that he would build up the new company and make it his special object to establish it in as strong a position as the position of the old company was weak. The issue of Bethlehem Steel preferred upon which the 1¾ per cent. dividend is to be paid amounts to $15,000,000.

HIT HIM WITH A GAVEL.

Lodge Brothers in a Row—One Jumps Out of a Window.

Solomon Keinland, twenty-six years old, of 149 Stanton Street, Secretary of a Hebrew lodge, was held in $500 bail for trial by Magistrate Wahle yesterday afternoon. The complainant is Isidore Weinstein of 141 Delancey Street, a fellow lodge member, who charges him with assault. Weinstein accused Keinland of beating him over the head with a gavel at a meeting last night. The gavel, which was displayed as evidence, is of hard wood and weighs about five pounds.

Members of the lodge explained that Keinland accused Weinstein of being in arrears in dues. In a quarrel, they said, Keinland hit Weinstein with the gavel and then he jumped out of a window, falling into the arms of Special Policeman Waltofsky.

Keinland says he thinks a shot was fired at him, and that he jumped out of the window to escape more bullets. Weinstein's head was wrapped in bandages when he appeared in court.

STOCKS AND MURDER TRIAL.

Emma Nash's Lawyers Ask an Appeal Because a Juror Got Stock Reports.

Whether a juror may receive stock market reports in the jury box without invalidating the trial in which he sits, as Barton S. Castles did in the case of Emma Nash, convicted of manslaughter, will be laid before the Appellate Division by attorneys for the woman in an appeal from the sentence of ten years in Auburn. The attorneys want to show that Castles received two telegrams as to the price of stocks and that he dispatched answers. Judge Foster read the telegrams before allowing them to go to Castles.

It will be argued that the telegrams tended to divert Castles's attention from the case and made him less competent as a juror.

Emma Nash is a negro woman who killed Joshua Whitehurst.

OUGHT TO DIE, SAID COURT.

Judge Foster Sorry He Couldn't Send a Kidnapper to the Electric Chair.

August Tebsch, a carpenter, who formerly lived in Charles Street, was sentenced yesterday to fourteen years in Sing Sing for kidnapping. When he appeared before Judge Foster in General Sessions for sentence the court expressed regret that the law did not permit him to sentence the prisoner to death.

"I sentence you to fourteen years in the State prison. I wish I could send you to the electric chair, for you have committed a crime which deserves that punishment," said Judge Foster.

Tebsch kidnapped two girls under six years old.

DEER CHASE IN YONKERS.

Animal Clears Fences, Swims the Hudson, and Vanishes in the Woods.

Special to The New York Times.

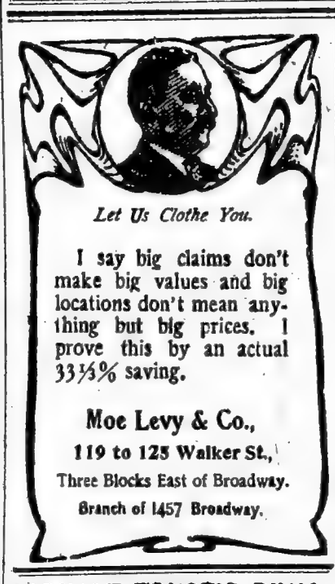
YONKERS, July 18.—A valuable deer escaped from Harmony Park to-day and scampered over lawns, and cleared high fences, with a hundred boys and men following it. After racing around town for half an hour the animal bolted for the gas house dock. Climbing a pile of timbers the deer sprang high in the air and plunged into the river. Then it started to swim to the Jersey shore.

Several men followed in boats, but were soon left behind in the chase. The deer even passed the ferryboat, although the Captain ordered a full head of steam and raced at top speed.

The last seen of the deer was when it scrambled out of the river and plunged into the wood under the Palisades.

On Arising
drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water
Hunyadi János
to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from
CONSTIPATION
Ask for it by the full name
Hunyadi János

265 BWAY 420 BWAY 841 BWAY
Phenomenal Shirt Values.
¶ We have selected this stock of Shirts with fastidious care. The pronounced originality of the patterns in madras of unimpeachable quality renders their sale price an immense concession. Pleated and plain bosoms. 85c Value $1.50.
Hackett, Carhart & Co.
3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.


Let Us Clothe You.
I say big claims don't make big values and big locations don't mean anything but big prices. I prove this by an actual 33⅓% saving.
Moe Levy & Co.,
119 to 125 Walker St.,
Three Blocks East of Broadway.
Branch of 1457 Broadway.

ASPHALT TRUST'S RIVAL GETS MOST CONTRACTS

Receives Nearly 80 Per Cent. of Paving Awards.

WOOD BLOCKS FOR DOWNTOWN

Prices Vary According to the Amount of Traffic Expected in the Different Thoroughfares.

Street paving contracts aggregating $630,000 were awarded yesterday by Borough President Ahearn. Wood, asphalt, and Belgian block pavements were included. The contracts numbered more than fifty.

Nearly all of the bidders on the wood block and the asphalt contracts got a share of the work, the Asphalt Construction Company obtaining nearly eighty per cent. of the asphalt contracts at prices ranging from ninety to ninety-five cents per yard, with a five years' maintenance provision. This company has complained heretofore that it could not get any city contracts as there appeared to be hidden opposition. Borough President Ahearn has said that the company could not furnish asphalt which came up to specifications, holding that it used California made asphalt. Yesterady Mr. Ahearn said that his engineers had approved the latest samples of asphalt furnished by the company.

The Asphalt Construction Company got twenty of the new contracts as against only three to the Uvalde Asphalt Company, which heretofore has been regarded as a favored company. The Sicilian Company got a few contracts, as did the Barber Company also. There was some talk yesterday of a new agreement among the asphalt companies taking in the Asphalt Construction Company. The asphalt and Belgian block contracts let yesterday aggregated $850,000, while the wood block contracts aggregated $280,000. There was a ten-year maintenance provision in all the wood block paving contracts.

The contract prices for the wood block paving differed because of the difference in the expected heaviness of the traffic on the various streets. Eppinger & Russell got the contract for paving Chambers Street from Broadway to West Street for $2.90 per square yard; the United States Wood Preserving Company got Barclay Street from Broadway to West Street for $2.60, Duane Street from Broadway to West Street for $2.70; Greenwich Street from Battery Place to Dey Street for $2.75; East Broadway from Chatham Square to Grand Street for $2.60, and West Tenth Street from Hudson to West Street for $2.70. The Franklin Contracting Company got Vesey Street from Broadway to West for $2.60; Reade Street from Centre to West for 2,50; Liberty from Broadway to West for $2.50, and Jefferson Street from East Broadway to Henry Street for $2.50.

Borough President Ahearn expressed himself as greatly pleased with the bids. In view of the ten years' maintenance clause, he says the prices are the best the city ever obtained. In addition he has required the contractors to pay the city $10.50 per thousand for all Belgian blocks removed for the laying of wood pavements. He said the contracts showed a reduction averaging twenty cents per square yard for the wood block pavements.

Before August ends Mr. Ahearn expects to advertise for contracts for wood block pavements for all the business Streets south of Canal Street. The streets chosen were selected on the advice of the members of the Truck Owners' Association, and also of the owners and tenants of the office buildings.

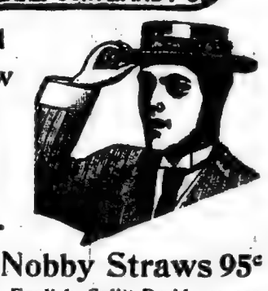
NEW HAVEN ROAD BUYS LINE.

It Acquires the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railway.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad has purchased the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad, a line sixty-nine miles long, running from Dutchess Junction, N. Y., to the Connecticut State line. This road has been controlled by Brown Brothers & Co., John Crosby Brown being President of the company.

The purchase of this line, following closely upon the acquisition of the control of the New York, Ontario and Western, indicates some aggressiveness on the part of the New York, New Haven and Hartford in its efforts to increase its facilities in the territory lying between Connecticut and the west shore of the Hudson. It was said yesterday, however, by bankers closely associated both with the New Haven and the New York Central that the purchase of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut was not likely to reopen the controversy that had arisen between those two roads as a result of the New Haven's purchase of a controlling interest in New York, Ontario and Western.


We just looked up our summer mixture suits.
Found quite a lot of the highest priced silk-lined suits which for one reason or another ought to come down several stories.
They have — dropped from $5 to $8 off their price and now make a brave show at $25 and $30.
Also, several hundred suits fell from higher figures to $15 —but that's another story.
ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST

Swell Straw Hats at Half Price.
1.90 Nobby Straws 95c
in fine English Split Braid, coarse or fine Sennit.
2.40 Belgian Braid, 1.49
in the "swellest ever"—a high crown, small, flat brim and narrow band.
"The 'Varsity," 1.49
a soft Milan braid with wide, soft rolled brim.
$10 and $12 Panamas at $5
Broadway's 2.00 Soft Hat, 1.50
In new 'Varsity shapes, all colors and plain white, with college bands or bands to match.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens, Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, W. Gerdes, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen, E. Leonard in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damn Family."
NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cooler; thunderstorms; brisk west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,344. ** NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

MORTON REMOVES CONTROLLER JORDAN

For Refusing to Tell About The $685,000 Equitable Loan.

WILLIAM A. DAY IN HIS PLACE

Westinghouse Suggests Turning Stock Over to 5,000 Policy Holders—Mayer to Sue All the Old Directors.

Thomas D. Jordan was removed yesterday as Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society by Chairman Paul Morton because he refused to tell Mr. Morton what he knew about the $685,000 loan that Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks found on the books of the Mercantile Trust Company standing in the names of ex-President James W. Alexander and Mr. Jordan as Trustees. Mr. Morton has appointed William A. Day, Assistant Attorney General of the United States, Acting Controller of the society. Mr. Day has been in general charge of the anti-trust litigation for the National Administration.

The loan of $685,000 is the one upon which the energies of Mr. Morton, Attorney General Mayer, and Superintendent Hendricks have been converging for some days past. It stands at present in the name of the Equitable Society, having been transferred from the Trustee account after the present investigation started. A demand that it be taken up has been made upon the society by the State authorities, and it is believed that this will be acceded to.

What Mr. Morton wanted to learn was why the loan was originally started, and why it was continued in amounts varying from $300,000 or $400,000, as H. C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust, testified before the State Superintendent, to the $685,000 that Mr. Hendricks found when he was making his investigation. Last week Mr. Morton sent for Mr. Jordan to question him on the subject. He was informed that Mr. Jordan was out of the city. The first of this week Mr. Jordan was back again, and Mr. Morton sent for him But Mr. Jordan did not come.

Morton's Statement.

At last Mr. Morton sought him out personally, and the following official statement was given out by Mr. Morton late yesterday afternoon:

"Mr. T. D. Jordan has been removed as Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, and Mr. William A. Day, at present Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, has been appointed Acting Controller. The reason for Mr. Jordan's removal was his refusal to furnish me information regarding important transactions of the society which I am investigating.

"Mr. Day served four years as Auditor of the United States Treasury under Mr. Cleveland during his first administration. That office was one of the largest of the Treasury Department, both in magnitude of its accounts and the number of its employes. The work of the bureau was several years in arrears when Mr. Cleveland appointed Mr. Day. Before he surrendered the office its work had been brought down to current date, and it was accomplished without any increase in force or expense. Mr. Day was selected by the then Attorney-General Knox as his First Assistant, and under the Attorney-General had charge of the anti-Trust litigation and achieved much reputation under that distinguished Attorney-General. He has, since Mr. Moody became Attorney-General, continued to serve as First Assistant until his appointment in New York. Attorney General Moody with great reluctance parted with Mr. Day, and only consented to it because he was led to belive that it would be to Mr. Day's advantage, and to help his old colleague, Mr. Morton, in the great work that now devolves on the latter."

Mr. Jordan was not at his office yesterday.

Albert C. Judson, Chief Examiner of the State Banking Department here, said last night that he was making an examination of the Mercantile Trust Company.

"Was your examination prompted by the interest of the State authorities in the $685,000 loan which the trust company made to Messrs. Alexander and Jordan of the Equitable?" he was asked.

"No," he replied, "it is the regular semi-annual examination of the Mercantile."

"Has it anything to do with the disclosures of the Equitable case?"

"Nothing at all. It is the regular examination, and that is all," was Mr. Judson's answer.

Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks, came to New York yesterday afternoon, and went to the Republican Club.

To Sue Forty-nine Directors.

Coupled with the news of Mr. Jordan's removal came the information yesterday that the Attorney General will institute actions forthwith against all the forty-nine men now living who were Directors of the Equitable Society during the years that have been covered by the investigations. It is possible to bring these actions under the laws of this State in the broadest way imaginable, so as to leave the field of inquiry for the prosecuting officials absolutely without rdestriction, and this is the plan of the Attorney General according to his friends. The omnibus

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BREWER TALKS ON GRAFT.

The Justice Predicts a Great Benefit to Life Insurance Business.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court to-night delivered an address before a large audience of life insurance men. He devoted most of his talk to modern graft, and praised President Roosevelt for his efforts to make public affairs pure and honest.

This had been a year which might be characterized as one of great insurance upheaval, he said. The press had been full of startling allegations in respect to the manner in which some insurance business had been conducted. The result had been prejudicial to the interests of certain companies and also to the business of others. He believed there would result great benefit to insurance business throughout the world.

The moment private pecuniary gain was sought through the advantage of any trust some one was guilty of grafting, the Justice said:

"There was never a truer saying than that by Grover Cleveland," continued Justice Brewer, "that a public office is a public trust. There is to-day so much grafting going on among public officials as to startle us. I am not speaking now about the coarser kind of grafting, such as buying votes and paying money, which we all condemn. I have reference to the more insidious ways by which a public officer prostitutes in one way or another that office for his own or the gain of his friends.

"Take the President of the United States. Along last Winter Santo Domingo put itself on a financial footing. Suppose the President had acted secretly and advised his friends to buy up Santo Domingo bonds. Would not that shock the people of the country? Yet the Government would lose nothing and some would be private gainers. Suppose the United States Supreme Court Justices would give out information in advance of certain decisions. Would you not revolt at such a transaction? It would be unworthy; this would be grafting."

He said the giving out of cotton statistics was of a similar nature. He likened Andrew Jackson's honesty to Roosevelt's, and said:

"And it seems as if I could hear falling from the lips of Theodore Roosevelt the words: 'Public affairs must and shall be pure and honest.'"

N. G. INGRAHAM SUES WIFE.

Wants Ante-Nuptial Agreement Carried Out—She Alleges Fraud.

EDINBURGH, July 19.—Singular documents were submitted to-day in the suit of Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham, formerly of New York, against his wife, formerly Edyth Newcomb Ward, now pending before the Court of Sessions here.

Mr. Ingraham asks that his wife be ordered to carry out their ante-nuptial settlement, under which, he says, he is entitled to $1,500 a year, and he also claims $4,000 a year by virtue of a bond granted in his favor.

The wife contends that the contract and bond were obtained by fraud. She alleges that after her separation from her first husband, Reginald H. Ward, the plaintiff induced her by various insidious devices, like fortune telling, to institute divorce proceedngs against Ward, and also induced her husband to consent to the proceedings. They (Mr. and Mrs. Ward) were divorced in 1903, and Mrs. Ward then married Ingraham.

Before the marriage, Mrs. Ward says, she was taken to a lawyer's office, and was induced to sign an ante-nuptial settlement contract without reading the papers or knowing what they contained.

The plaintiff says the defendant proposed marriage to him first, and he declined, but afterward consented to please her, as she was in poor health.

Nathaniel Gibbs Ingraham is a grandson of Justice Ingraham of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of this State. He married in London on Sept. 22, 1903, Mrs. Edyth Newcomb Ward, the divorced wife of Reginald H. Ward, otherwise known as Count Ward, and one of the best-known men in American society in London.

Count Ward was at one time known as the "Copper King." He was born in Boston, and is a great grandson of the Revolutionary soldier Gen. Artemas Ward. The Wards were married in New York on Nov. 26, 1889, and were divorced in this city May 25, 1903.

Before her marriage to Ward Mrs. Ingraham was Miss Edyth Newcomb. She is a daughter of H. Victor Newcomb, at one time a well-known operator in Wall Street.

SHIPYARD STOCK, 2½ CENTS.

Block of 1,000 Shares Sold at Auction Brings Only $25.

Somebody with a fad for collecting curios is supposed to have been the purchaser of a block of 1,000 shares of the stock of the old United States Shipbuilding Company at the Real State Auction Rooms yesterday. There were 500 shares of common and a like amount of preferred and the whole lot brought $25, or 2½ cents a share. The name of the purchaser was not announced.

The $861,000 of the bonds of the Hudson Valley Railroad Company which the suspended Merchants' Trust Company held as security for a call loan of $740,000 made to the Hudson Valley by the Langdon administration, were advertised for sale at the aution rooms yesterday, but were withdrawn under a court order obtained by the railroad company with the consent of the receivers of the Merchants' Trust. If other arrangements are not made within a week the bonds will go up for sale again.

HOBOKEN STORES BOMBARDED

Owners Who Wouldn't Close Early Reap a Harvest of Ancient Eggs.

Two Hoboken stores, whose proprietors refused to accept the movement for early closing on Wednesday, were bombarded with ancient eggs and antique tomatoes last night. They were the women's furnishing store of Armin Rose, 120 Washington Street, and the shoe store of Morris Blumberg, 516 Washington Street. For some time past the majority of the stores in Hoboken have been closing early on Wednesday evenings, but a few have kept open.

The others objected, and the clerks who benefited by the early closing became bitter against those keeping open. Some one incited gangs of boys last night, and armed them with eggs and tomatoes. Considerable damage was done at both places. In both instances the boys had disappeared before the police arrived.

A PAYMENT TO DEUEL ON "FADS AND FANCIES"

Credited on Town Topics Books—Justice Evidently Didn't Get It.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS ARE FOUND

Mackay, Depew, and Others Paid—Banker Morosini Didn't—Inquiry on "America's Foremost Families" Now.

It came out yesterday that before the examination of the books of the Town Topics Publishing Company by Assistant District Attorney Krotel and an expert accountant was stopped by counsel for the company on Wednesday, the examiners saw on the books at least one entry crediting a payment to Justice Deuel of the Special Sessions Court on account of the subscription work "Fads and Fancies of the Four Hundred," to which prominent members of society have been paying sums ranging from $1,500 to $10,000.

In a recent interview, however, Justice Deuel told reporters that he had not received a single cent of the money subscribed for the work, and that he did not expect any, as the expenses for getting out the work would swallow up every cent received. He said then, also, that if the Town Topics Company made $1,000 on the venture it would be lucky. Yesterday it was learned that there would be a net gain to somebody on the publication of that work of a sum nearer $150,000 than $80,000, the figure given by Moses Ellis Wooster, the originator of the idea to get up the work and the principal solicitor of subscriptions for it.

Among names of subscribers learned yesterday are those of Clarence H. Mackay, Senator Depew, and John Jacob Astor, each of whom gave up $2,500, and Perry Belmont, who paid only $1,500 for his subscription. Efforts will be made by the District Attorney to reach these men and learn something about the circumstances under which they let themselves be persuaded to become subscribers. Similar information will also be solicited from Mrs. Arabella Huntington, the widow of Collis P. Huntington, who is known to have paid not less than $10,000 for the copy originally subscribed for by her husband while he was still alive.

Mrs. Huntington's Case.

She is the only woman who appears as a subscriber. There is not much hope, however, that she will be able to furnish the District Attorney with any information of value. According to Louis H. Orr, the printer of "Fads and Fancies," more work has been put into the Huntington copy of the book than into any other The work includes many extra leaves, containing both reading matter and extra illustrations. Mr. Huntington began life in a humble capacity, and it is known that his widow has a good deal of reverence for that part of his career which she shared with him. Those who know her believe that nothing but devotion to her husband's memory caused her to pay such an exceptional price.

Light on these and related matters will be obtained in a day or two not only by Assistant District Attorney Krotel, who is in charge of this case, but by the Grand Jury. Several letters passed yesterday between Acting District Attorney Gans and Justice Deuel, the outcome of which correspondence will be to insure a speedy and complete examination of The Town Topics books and accounts. This examination will take place in the Grand Jury room in all likelihood, and not at The Town Topics office, in spite of the expressed readiness of Justice Deuel to have full light thrown upon his connection with the company. The first letter which Mr. Gans sent to Justice Deuel, who yesterday morning was presiding in the Special Sessions Court, read as follows:

"Dear Sir: In the course of the investigation, which, as you know, this office is making into certain enterprises allied with the publication of Town Topics, and in which that publication, or some of its officers, are alleged to be interested, Mr. Krotel of this office went yesterday afternoon, with a representative of Mr. Lauterbach's office, to examine the accounts of Town Topics. This was done by an oral stipulation with Mr. Lauterbach, which, as we understood it, included among the matters that we were to see everything that would in any way pertain to our investigation. We had proceeded with that investigation until we came to an account upon the books of Town Topics bearing your name, but when Mr. Krotel attempted to examine this account the book was closed, and he was informed that this account, related solely to your private concerns, and that its examination would not be permitted.

"As the refusal to permit the examination was based solely on the ground of your rights and interests in the matter, I have thought it wise before taking further proceedings to procure the books to submit the question to you, thinking that in all probability you would prefer to waive any technical rights that you might be in a position to assert in the matter, and to instruct the officers of Town Topics that, as far as you are concerned, you prefer a full and free disclosure of all accounts and vouchers, which in any way relate to your transactions with that publication.

"I write therefore to ask whether you desire to give any such instructions, and as I am desirous to proceed as expeditiously as possible in the matter I would consider it as a great favor if you would advise me of your determination some time during the day."

No Objection, Deuel Says.

This autograph letter from Justice Deuel, written with red ink on the paper of the Court of Special Sessions, was the answer:

"Dear Sir: Referring to your letter just received, I reply as I have heretofore tried to make myself understood. I have not the slightest objection to the District Attorney having the fullest knowledge of my accounts on the books of the Town Topics Publishing Company. I will so inform Mr. Daniels this afternoon, as you request."

Later in the afternoon Justice Deuel called up Mr. Gans on the wire from the Town Topics offices at 452 Fifth Avenue, and informed him that Mr. Daniels, contrary to expectation, was not at the of-

Continued on Page 3.

E. E. SMATHERS'S LUCK.

His $15,000 Valise Recovered After 24 Hours in a Livery Stable.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, July 19.—For a day and a night a valise belonging to E. E. Smathers, the turfman, which contained $2,000 in gold certificates and $12,000 worth of jewels, was kicked about in the livery stable of Tom Harris, the richest negro in Larchmont. Half a dozen hackmen and stablemen saw it. Any one of them might have walked off with it.

This afternoon, when the Captain of Mr. Smathers's yacht, now at anchor off Larchmont, called for the satchel and opened it, disclosing its precious contents, Harris and his employes gasped with amazement. They had supposed that the case contained only clothing.

As soon as Harris recovered his breath he exclaimed: "I tell you, boss, we are an honest bunch. We ain't got no use for money up here. But just take it along as quick as you can. We don't want it lyin' 'round in the way."

The valuables were left by the turfman in a rig which he hired from Harris Monday night to take him from Larchmont to his home in White Plains. Mr. and Mrs. Smathers had been on their yacht all day, and when they got ready to come ashore, Mrs. Smathers put her jewelry in a suit case and Mr. Smathers threw in the $2,000 in gold certificates, which he had been carrying about in his pocket.

At the Larchmont Yacht Club they sprang into a rig which was driven by Jack Knevals, one of Harris's men, and set out for White Plains. On leaving the vehicle at their White Plains residence, they forgot about the suit case and left it under the seat. They didn't miss it until this afternoon, and then Mr. Smathers got the Captain of his yacht on the phone and told him to hurry to Harris's place and look it up.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smathers were much relieved when the Captain telephoned back that he had found the case and that everything was all right. The hackman who drove the Smatherses home is anxious concerning the size of his reward.

KILLING IN A GEORGIA CITY.

Politician Shoots Down a Man in a Principal Street of Rome.

Special to The New York Times.

ROME, Ga., July 19.—Capt. V. T. Sanford, a leading politician, this morning shot and killed George W. Wright in a street in the heart of the city. He used a double-barreled shotgun loaded with buckshot.

After shooting Wright twice, Sanford walked across the street and reloaded his gun. Policeman Copeland soon arrived, however, and the slayer handed the gun to him, saying:

"I want to surrender. I killed him because he ruined my family, and I would do the same thing over."

The Grand Jury, which was in session, in two hours indicted Sanford for murder.

Sanford recently wrote to a friend of his here that he and his wife had separated. He was in Augusta last night and called up Wright by telephone, saying he would reach Rome this morning and shoot on sight. When the men met Wright told Sanford he was laboring under a delusion, but Sanford shot him down.

Sanford telegraphed to his wife, who is in Augusta: "Well, I have killed him."

MOSQUITOS CAUSE STAMPEDE.

Hundreds of Cattle Die Exhausted on the Run in South Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, July 19.—Hundreds of cattle lost their lives in Hand County, South Dakota, near Canning, last evening, after having been stampeded by mosquitos and making a wild effort to reach Mercine Creek, into which they might plunge. No one appears to know where the stampede started.

As the animals progressed others joined their ranks until there were thousands of them. Before Medicine Creek was reached the path was strewn with dead which had succumbed to the heat or been trampled by their companions. The cattle had covered so great a distance that the owners of many could not be found. Fences and small trees and other obstacles were crushed.

Mosquitos have become so numerous in that district since the floods of two weeks ago that life is rendered burdensome to human beings and animals alike.

PEARY JOINS HIS VESSEL.

Goes Aboard the Roosevelt at Bar Harbor and Sails.

BAR HABOR, Me., July 19.—The arctic steamer Roosevelt, bound from New York for Northern waters via North Sydney, C. B., called here to-night. Commander R. E. Peary went aboard, and after he had bade farewell to Morris K. Jesup of New York she continued her voyage.

Commander and Mrs. Peary arrived here this afternoon from Portland. They were met by Mr. Jesup and taken on board his yacht, El Placita. Mr. Jesup and several guests inspected the Roosevelt just before she sailed. Commander Peary in parting said that the last man with whom he shook hands in this country was Mr. Jesup, and that he would be the first to receive a message when he arrived at Chateau Bay, Labrador, after his return from the north.

YAWNED HER JAW OUT.

When the Doctor Got It Back She Was Exhausted.

Delia O'Connell, twenty-three years old, of 164 East Ninety-seventh Street, yawned so broadly yesterday in the shop at 658 Broadway that her jawbone refused to come back into place. Girls in the room saw her leaning back in her chair and her face pale. She could make only signs.

She was hurried to St. Vincent's Hospital by Dr. Burke, and her jawbone was put into place last night. She was exhausted by her experience.

PLAN NEW TIN COMBINATION.

Independent Manufacturers Offer Secretaryship to Shaffer.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Plans are under consideration by the independent sheet and tin plate manufacturers for an organization to include practically every independent manufacturer in the United States outside the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company.

T. J. Shaffer, whose term as President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers expires next October, has the tender of the office of Secretary of the new concern.

HAYS TOLD TO REFORM BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Full Power Given to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture.

PRESIDENT MADE SUGGESTION

Another Dismissal Expected Soon—Secretary Wilson Pledges Honest Statistics Hereafter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—At the suggestion of President Roosevelt, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson has placed Assistant Secretary Willet N. Hays in charge of the Statistical Bureau with unlimited authority. His instructions are to purge the bureau and to safeguard the reports from possibility of leakage of crop reports.

Mr. Wilson says that after this if there are any charges of dishonesty they must be leveled at either himself or Mr. Hays, because he does not intend to give anybody else a chance of getting at the figures.

Mr. Hays's recommendation for the dismissal of any employe will be honored promptly, and if he wants any more clerks he will get them. It is expected that before he is through the complete reorganization of the bureau demanded by Messrs. Jordan and Cheatham of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association will be granted and that the person whose dismissal they have demanded will be the first to go.

Until Congress meets Mr. Hays will be in charge of the bureau. Mr. Wilson believes that he cannot get a first class man for Mr. Hyde's place for $3,500, and he will ask Congress to increase the chief statistician's salary to $5,000.

The choice of Mr. Hays to take charge of the Government's immense system for collecting crop statistics was that of the President. Every step that Mr. Wilson has made in this case since his removal of Holmes has been taken against his own expectations. With each new action the Secretary has supposed the case to be closed, and then the President has pointed out to him something more that must be done.

Mr. Wilson is to-day quite confident that the appointment of Hays ends the matter, but outside the department his optimism is not shared. If Mr. Hays does not recommend some removals the President probably will.

Prof. Hays stands high among agriculturalists and scientists. He has not been in the department long, having been chosen Assistant Secretary last Fall after a hot fight which lasted for several months. He has been proud all his life of being first of all things a farmer.

He had been one of the agricultural professors in the University of Minnesota for fifteen years, with the exception of two years when he held a similar place in the University of North Dakota before he came to Washington. His specialty has been plant breeding, and it has made him famous all over the world among agricultural scientists.

From a single plant he developed Minnesota wheat No. 169, which has been adopted by the great wheat section of the Northwest, and has increased the aggregate yield by millions of bushels. He has also conducted important experiments in breeding new sorts of corn adapted to the Far Northwest.

He is a man of great industry, precise habits of work, and a thoroughly scientific mind. He combines with the studious habits of the scholar the directness and unerring judgment of practical man of affairs and executive ability.

Of his honesty there is no question, and his friends say he has a will and courage that will give guarantee of the truthfulness of the statistical work that may be done under his supervision.

SAVED M. POBIEDONOSTZEFF.

Passenger, It Is Reported, Frustrated Attempt at Assassination.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—A circumstantial report of an attempt on the life of Constantine Petrovitch Pobiedonostzeff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, is current in St. Petersburg to-night, but confirmation of it cannot be obtained.

The authorities and even the police at the railway station here, where the attempt is reported to have been made, disclaim all knowledge of any such happening.

According to the report, as M. Pobiedonostzeff stepped to the platform from one of the coaches of the train from Tsarskoe-Selo, where he is residing during the Summer, a man about twenty-eight years old rushed up with a revolver in his hand, but he was seized by a quick-witted passenger before he could shoot, and was turned over to the police.

At the time of the assassination of the Grand Duke Sergius last February it was reported that among those condemned to death by the Terrorists was M. Pobiedonostzeff, who was charged with influencing the Emperor to adopt a reactionary policy.

ENEMY OF FRICK FREED.

Man Who Attempted Assassination Arrested on Another Charge.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—Alexander Berkman, who attempted to kill H. C. Frick, the millionaire steel manufacturer, during the great Homestead strike of 1892, was released from the Western Penitentiary to-day. He was immediately arrested on a commitment to the Allegheny County Workhouse to serve one year for carrying concealed weapons.

Berkman was sentenced to twenty-two years in the penitentiary, but good behavior earned for him a commutation of nine years. During his long imprisonment Berkman devoted his leisure time to study and writing.

As he left for the workhouse he said to Deputy Sheriff Haggerty: "I hope there won't be any notoriety about me. I want to do my little bit and then be a good man and live at peace with the world."

The trip from the penitentiary to the workhouse was without incident.

Latest Shipping News.

The Hamburg-American liner Armenia, from Hamburg, passed in Sandy Hook at 12:55 o'clock this morning.

NORTHERN NEW YORK BROUGHT NEARER.

"The Second Empire" of the New York Central brings all Central and Northern New York nearer to the Metropolis. Oswego, 8 hours; Clayton, 8 hours; Watertown, 9½ hours.—Adv.

CHINESE BOYCOTT BEGUN.

Now in Force Against American Goods in Five Big Ports.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The State Department has been informed by its consuls that the Chinese boycott against American goods, organized by the trade guilds in five ports—Shanghai, Canton, Tien-Tsin, Han-Kow, and Niu-Chwang—began to-day.

It is believed the boycott will not be successful or do any particular injury to American goods except in Canton and Shanghai, where the guilds are stronger than elsewhere.

There is no official action which the United States Government can take as long as it remains a simple boycott or refusal to purchase American goods, but it is thought the boycott will be discouraged by the Chinese Government as far as possible.

HIGGINS FOR THE WOODS.

Off To-morrow—Thinks Insurance Situation Is "Quieting Down."

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—Gov. Higgins expects to start on Friday for the Adirondacks to spend a few days in the woods. With regard to the insurance situation all the Governor would say to-day was:

"I think the insurance situation is quieting down."

CRACK ARMY HORSES BURNED.

Company F, Tenth Cavalry, Loses Fifty Big Sorrel Mounts.

LANDER, Wyoming, July 19.—The troop stable at Fort Washakie, sixteen miles from Lander, has been destroyed by fire. Fifty horses belonging to Troop F, Tenth United States Cavalry, were burned, and also three mules and much saddlery.

The horses were large sorrels, and among the finest in the army.

FELL INTO PERAMBULATOR.

Boy Who Toppled Off Roof Was Killed —Baby in Carriage Escaped.

Four-year-old Abraham Lieberman, while playing on the roof of his parents' home, at 47 Morrell Street, Williamsburg, last night, toppled over the cornice of the roof and fell five stories to the street.

The child landed in a baby carriage on the sidewalk in front of the house, in which two-year-old Flora Grobsky was sleeping, and then rolled to the street. The Lieberman boy was killed. The little girl escaped with a few bruises.

MILLIONS IN ORE STOLEN.

Assayers Arrested at Cripple Creek for Receiving Plunder.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Col., July 19.—Six assayers of this district have been arrested and placed under heavy bonds upon a charge of receiving high-grade ore, knowing it to have been stolen.

From a set of books examined in one assaying office it is known that about $30,000 profit was made by it in the last six months. Other books lead the officers to believe that upward of $1,000,000 worth of ore has been stolen in the district every year and disposed of to assay officers.

FIGHT FOR NEWSBOY'S LIFE.

Pet of Stamford Society Folk Finds Good Friend in Need.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 19.—Morris Rabenowitz, a newsboy, is a patient at the Stamford Hospital suffering from tetanus, and is watched over with great care. His trouble was caused by a toy pistol on July 4.

Morris, or "Spider," as he is best known, is the pet of Stamford. Society took him up some time ago, and ever since he has had all sorts of attention. His private room at the hospital now is full of flowers, visitors call constantly, and the telephone is kept busy with inquiries about him.

Ralph Dunn, a New York broker, has given orders that no expense be spared to save the boy. Dr. Thomas J. Riggs is in charge of the case.

FRENZIED AUTOMOBILING.

Says Bicycle Policeman Gibney, and Arrests J. A. Thayer for Speeding.

"This is frenzied automobiling," said Bicycle Policeman Gibney to John A. Thayer, treasurer of Everybody's Magazine, who lives at 955 West End Avenue, late yesterday afternoon. Then he arrested the automobilist.

Mr. Thayer was spinning up Lafayette Boulevard. Gibney spotted him at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. He overhauled him at One Hundred and Sixtieth Street. Mr. Thayer was taken to the Police Station at 1,854 Amsterdam Avenue charged with running his machine at the rate of twenty-seven miles an hour.

He said last night that his machine could not go more than thirteen miles an hour up a hill, and he did not think he had been going more than six.

CUBAN GOVERNOR DEFIANT.

Guards to Enforce Government Order Against Gen. Jose M. Gomez.

HAVANA, July 19.—Gen. José Miguel Gomez, the fusion candidate for President, is charged with causing various difficulties for the Government in the Province of Santa Clara, of which he is Governor.

A commission sent by the Interior Department to look into the municipal affairs of Vueltas has been prevented from so doing by the Alcalde, backed by the provincial Government, and a squad of rural guards has been sent to the scene to enforce the Government's order.

Gen. Gomez, it is declared, has been granting to his followers the privilege of carrying arms to an undue extent, and it is said that this matter will be investigated.

Cold Water Shock Kills a Man.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Bernard Redepenning, a jeweler, was drowned in the swimming pool at the Chicago Athletic Association building here to-day. Heart disease, superinduced by the sudden shock of cold water, it is believed, caused death.

ONLY 18 HOURS OVER ROCK RAILWAY.

New York to Chicago, on "The Pennsylvania Special" via Pennsylvania Railroad.—Adv.

63 DIE OF HEAT: COOL WAVE TO-DAY

Temperature Was 75 at Midnight, and Still Falling.

IT WAS THE HOTTEST JULY 19

Killed and Prostrated More Than Any Other Hot Day in the Last Four Years.

It is to be cooler to-day. Showers and thunderstorms will help. This is the promise that the weather forecaster made last night at the end of the hottest July 19 on record, and after more persons had been killed and prostrated than on any other hot day since 1901.

In the three boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn 63 persons died of the heat yesterday. The death list on this side of the East River totalled 38. In Brooklyn 25 died.

The prostrations were numberd by the score. In Manhattan and the Bronx alone the police reported 120 cases. Brooklyn's secord was 44.

Even this does not indicate the number of the stricken. In Manhattan and the Bronx there wer 266 ambulance calls all day, almost all for heat cases.

The maximum temperature registered by the official thermometer yesterday was 94 degrees at 2 o'clock, two degrees lower than the high figure of Tuesday, and one degree lower than on Monday. A higher temperature would doubtless have been recorded later in the day, but for the opportune arrival of a shower which swept over the lower part of the city at 3 o'clock. There was a tropical downpour at the Battery, a moderate shower across the middle of the city, a sprinkle for a short distance above Fifty-ninth Street, and a Mojave Desert dryness in Harlem.

The storm slanted across Brooklyn in an equally erratic fashion. The Washington Park ball grounds were drenched, and the Chicagos and Brooklyns had to call their game off. A few blocks south of the field not a drop of rain fell. There was no rain at Coney Island or Bath Beach.

The temperature dropped to 74 degrees at 3:15 o'clock, but had mounted to 90 degrees again at 4 o'clock. After that it went down again. At midnight it was down to about 75, and was apparently going down more before dawn.

A Lofty Dust Cloud.

At 4:30 o'clock the wind kicked up a lively fuss all over the lower end of the city. A dust cloud blew up and mounted to a height of more than two hundred feet. It was impossible to see more than a quarter of a mile for fifteen minutes.

The excessive mortality was by no means due to exposure to the direct rays of the sun. The latent heat stored up in masses of brick, stone, iron, and glass was radiated with a volume and intensity unprecedented in the eleven days of hot weather. A fresh supply is stored up each day, and for the last two nights the temperature has not fallen enough to cool off the buildings a great deal.

Besides, the city is worn out. Men, women, and children are badly enervated, and a slight addition to the accumulated effects of the long hot wave, just "the straw that breaks the camel's back," does the business for them.

At first infants and persons old and feeble were the only victims, but yesterday the strength of the robust failed. Those who were obliged to devote their remaining energies to muscular exertion in the midst of furnacelike heat—beating upon them from above, welling up from under foot, and battering them on all sides—readily fell victims to insolation.

The promise that the weatherman makes is based somewhat on reports of fierce storms as near as Albany and Amsterdam, N. Y., and at various points in Pennsylvania.

Yesterday and Tuesday.

Here are the heat records for yesterday and Tuesday compared:

	Yesterday.	Tuesday.		Yesterday.	Tuesday.
8 A. M.	80	80	2 P. M.	94	95
9 A. M.	84	84	3 P. M.	93	96
10 A. M.	88	87	4 P. M.	90	96
11 A. M.	91	91	5 P. M.	84	94
12 M.	92	93	8 P. M.	82	89
1 P. M.	93	94			

Although yesterday was the hottest July 19 on record with 94 degrees, last year's figure for the same day ran a close second, the official thermometer registering 93 degrees.

Yesterday in many places at the street level 100 and 101 degrees were recorded.

The intense heat, as usual, affected the criminal records. It also was particularly hard on the dumb animals—horses, dogs, and cats. Many cats have been left by their owners, now at the seashore or the mountains, to suffer in the hot streets. Scores of them have died.

Hot Night, Hot Morning.

There was no sign of relief at daybreak yesterday, and the crowds that started downtown to work looked glum while they sweltered after a bad night. Hosts had slept in the parks, and down on the east side thousands had spent the night on the roofs.

Many who refused to work, or didn't have to, went to the public baths, the recreation piers, and the water front. Those deserting the parks for their labors were met by crowds who sought cool shelter for the day.

The blasting heat has changed the aspect of the parks, vegetation is withered, foliage and grass have turned a sickly yellow, and the branches of the trees droop to the earth.

The all-nighters added to the disheveled appearance of the breathing places. Grass was trampled flat and littered with bits of food, broken boxes, and strongs. The parks remained open again last night, and were crowded despite a partly overcast sky, with its half promise of rain.

The baths remained open until midnight. A movement is on foot to keep all the recreation piers open all night, but there is so much red tape connected with the operation that the hot wave will doubtless have passed before an order is issued authorizing the admittance of the public throughout the night.

The cold storage system at the Morgue on the Bellevue Hospital grounds got out of order yesterday. Superintendent Meeks of the out-door department of the Department of Charities, upon learning of this, lodged a complaint with the Bellevue authorities, who supply cold storage, and ordered three loads of ice to be delivered

at once at the Morgue. The cold storage plant was in order again last night.

Extra humane treatment of prisoners confined in police stations was resolved upon yesterday by the Board of City Magistrates. A committee of Magistrates appointed by President Wahle will accept bail for such prisoners at night as long as the hot wave continues. The committee consists of Magistrates Wahle, Crane, Steinert, Moss, and Finn.

Magistrate Wahle may be found in the evening and night at the New Amsterdam Hotel. He will take bail in cases in precincts below Thirty-fourth Street, East and West. Magistrate Finn will cover the same territory. He can be found at the Huron Club, 141 Hudson Street, or reached on the telephone at Sea Gate. Magistrate Moss will also respond to calls from the same districts. He will be at the Anawanda Club, Twentieth Street and Second Avenue.

Magistrate Crane will take bail for prisoners in the station houses which report to the Harlem and Morrisania Courts. He will be found at night at his home, 139 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

Magistrate Steinert will take bail for cases in precincts which deliver their prisoner to the Yorkville and West Side Courts. He can be found either at his home, 665 Lexington Avenue, or at the Democratic Club.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company permitted its motormen to go collarless yesterday. They never had the privilege before.

Nearly Melted the Agent.

Some one played a mean hot-weather trick on Van Valkenburg, the night ticket agent at the uptown station of the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railroad at Forty-second Street, last night. While his back was turned the big cast iron stove in the waiting room, about six feet from the ticket window, was filled with paper, and this was touched off with a match. The ticket agent was roasted out in less than two minutes.

"The heat was something fierce," he said later. "Why, the temperature was 187 degrees by one of these foreign heat thermometers. I nearly melted before I could get out."

An elderly man walked briskly across Forty-second Street at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, wearing a long black overcoat with the collar turned up and buttoned to the chin.

"Hey, Pop!" sang out a cabby at the corner of Sixth Avenue, "think we'll have snow?"

"Guess I can choose my own brand of heat if I want to," was the angry retort as the ruffled one stumped along toward Broadway.

Ice was delivered regularly and in abundant quantities to those who could afford it yesterday. Nothing more was heard of the ice handlers' strike of Tuesday.

Despite the large number of deaths and prostrations yesterday, the relatively low humidity was the modifying feature. Although lower than Tuesday, it did not rise above 50 per cent., except in the morning and evening. The wind, which was fairly brisk for a great part of the day, should be figured in as a modifying agent, but in reality, except in the lofty office buildings, it seemed to bear a breath of the desert on its wings.

As on Tuesday, the Subway was several degrees cooler than on the street.

The hospitals had the busiest day in four years. Their ambulances were on the jump from early morning until late in the afternoon.

A negro, crazed by the heat, rushed out of an little park at One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and Third Avenue yesterday afternoon and, brushing aside men and women, jumped into the Harlem River from the bridge. Otto Weller and John McCabe leaped after him, and Ernest Hultgren put off in a boat. When the men reached the negro he tried to dash his brains out against a timber. McCabe struck him with an oar from Hultgren's boat. The oar was broken, but the negro was unhurt.

After Hultgren had been dragged from his boat the negro was overpowered and taken to the Harlem Hospital. He described himself as Leonard Sanders, forty-three years old, of Hartford, Conn.

A man accompanied by a small boy was overcome by heat on the platform of the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street Station of the Third Avenue elevated road. He was taken to the Lebanon Hospital, where he died. The boy, who was about four years old, said the man was his father, and that he thought his name was Iappino. He lived near Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue, he said.

James S. Glynn, twelve years old, of 433 East Seventeenth Street, while asleep at the window of his home on the third floor, fell to the yard and fractured his skull and right arm. He was taken to Bellevue.

Mrs. Eva Cohen, eighty-five years old, of 645 East Thirteenth Street, fell asleep at a third-floor window early yesterday morning and fell to the street. She was instantly killed.

Thomas Larney, forty-five years old, of 415 West Forty-second Street, met death in a similar manner. He fell from the fourth floor at his home and died in Roosevelt Hospital.

The agents of the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had a hard day of it. Superintendent Hankinson said that few horses had died, although many had been stricken. The society got 120 calls for assistance. It answered as many as it could.

Mr. Hankinson added that the proper treatment for a prostrated horse was to let it lie down in the shade, after removing the harness and pouring water over it.

Siberian Tiger Fretted.

Animals in the Central Park and Bronx Park Menageries stood the heat well, with the exception of the Siberian tiger, whose habitat is in the snow-clad mountains. He frets and stews and has to have cooling draughts and a digestive powder. The tropical animals fairly revel in the heat.

Dr. William Guilfoy, Registrar of Vital Statistics in the Health Department, said yesterday that the number of deaths due directly to the heat in the present hot spell was considerably smaller than in other years when the city was encompassed by a hot wave. Dr. Guilfoy's records up to noon yesterday show that there have been only fourteen deaths from heat direct since Saturday last.

In one day, Dr. Guilfoy says, in the hot wave of 1901, there were 332 deaths from heat alone. This was on Tuesday, July 2. The total number of deaths for the week beginning June 30 and ending July 6, 1901, was 724. In that week the highest temperature was 100 degrees and the highest humidity 95 per cent.

There have been four great hot waves in New York in the last thirty-five years. That beginning on June 23, 1872, lasted two weeks. The next began on July 17, 1882, and also lasted two weeks. The third began on Aug. 2, 1896, and lasted two weeks. That of 1901 was of the same length.

63 DIE OF THE HEAT.

38 in Manhattan and Bronx, 25 in Brooklyn—The Victims.

Thirty-eight persons died in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, and more than 200 prostrations had been reported at midnight.

In Brooklyn the death list at midnight had reached 25 and the prostrations were counted by scores.

Here is the death list:

Manhattan and the Bronx.

BARRISH, PETER, 45 years old, of 32 Greenwich Street; died at Roosevelt Hospital.

COHEN, MRS. EVA, 85 years old, of 645 East Thirteenth Street; fell from window while sleeping near sill, and was instantly killed.

CONKLIN, RICHARD, 20 years old, of 241 West Tenth Street; died at 570 Hudson Street.

COYNE, CHARLES, 46 years old, of Two Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Riverdale Road; died in Fordham Hospital.

DAVIS, MENDEL, 4 years old, of 226 Second Street; died at home.

DIESENTHALER, HENRY, 23 years old, of 362 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street; died at home.

FERGUSON, WILLIAM, 5 months old, of 378 Tenth Avenue; died at home.

FISHER, JOHN, 55 years old, bartender at Visitant Hotel, 400 West Fortieth Street; died there.

FRAMFFO, FUTRO, 32 years old, of 183 Mott Street; died at St. Vincent's Hospital.

HEINZ, THEODORE, 78 years old, of 316 East Eighty-third Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

HESS, ANDREW, 63 years old, of 800 East One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; died at home.

HUGHES, JOHN, 43 years old, of 342 East Thirty-ninth Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

KERNOCHAN, HELEN, 5 months old, of 214 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; died at home.

KIRSCHNER, JOSEPH, 5 years old, of 142 Forsyth Street; overcome with heat, fell from fourth story fire escape; instantly killed.

KILCULLEN, NORAH, 35 years old, of 227 East Twelfth Street; died at home.

KLATMAN, CAROLINE, 67 years old, of 227 East Twenty-ninth Street; died at Bellevue Hospital.

KORZ, MILDRED, 5 months old, of 375 East Eighth Street; died at home.

LARNEY, THOMAS, 45 years old, of 445 West Forty-second Street; fell from window while sleeping; died in Roosevelt Hospital.

LEAHEY, Mrs. ELLEN, 60 years old, of 432 Pearl Street; died at home.

LOUGHLIN, THOMAS, 48 years old, of 125 Cherry Street; died at home.

McFADDEN, WILLIAM, 55 years old, of 553 West Thirty-sixth Street; died at home.

MONTGOMERY, KATE, 52 years old, of 226 East Seventy-sixth Street; died at home.

MOSER, JACOB, 45 years old, of 689 Bergen Avenue; taken to Lebanon Hospital and died in ice bath.

NEWMAN, JOHN, 80 years old, of 672 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx; died at 331 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

PARKER, FLOYD R., of 36 Clarkson Street; died at home.

RIDALK, JULIA, 16 years old, address unknown; died at Two Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, near Broadway.

ROGERS, ANNIE, 50 years old; died at Continental Hotel, Broadway and Twentieth Street.

SCHMIDT, PROSPER, 47 years old, of 475 Willis Avenue; died at home.

SINGER, MINNIE, 4 months old, of 210 West Sixty-seventh Street; died at home.

STOEHR, Mrs. ANNA, 50 years old, of 433 East Twelfth Street; died at home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 50 years old; overcome in Ninety-first Street, near First Avenue; died in Presbyterian Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 40 years old, overcome in front of 439 Hudson Street; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, overcome on Third Avenue elevated station at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street; died in Lebanon Hospital; accompanied by child who gave name of Rappino, and residence as near Forty-fourth Street and Sixth Avenue.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 30 years old; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, found at Avenue A and Eighteenth Street; died in Bellevue; had People's Aid Society card issued to Thomas Lennihan, at 415 Ninth Avenue.

WELSH, MICHAEL, 40 years old; died in lodging house at 2,231 Third Avenue.

WILLIAMS, ANNA C., 66 years old, of 235 West Sixty-first Street; died at home.

ZALBAUZA, MARI, 3 months old, of 509 East Thirteenth Street; died at home.

Brooklyn.

BOLLMAN, JOSEPHINE, 9 months old, of 44 Howard Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

CARROLL, CHARLES, 56 years old, of 54 Box Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

COLEN, ELSIE, 5 years old, of 151 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

CORDOVI, PETER, 58 years old, of 2,048 Broadway, Brooklyn; died at home.

DOLAN, MRS. MAGGIE, 60 years old, of 64 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg; died in an armchair at home while sewing.

DONNELLY, MARGARET, 27 years old, of 1,009 Halsey Street, Brooklyn; died at the German Hospital.

GREENBERG, CHARLOTTE, 41 years old, of 18 Park Place, Brooklyn; died in Reception Hospital at Coney Island.

HAGEN, JOHN, 41 years old, of 40 Columbia Place, Brooklyn; died at home.

HAYER, ARNOLD, 43 years old, of 29 South Third Street, Williamsburg; died in Eastern District Hospital.

HERBERT, HENRY, 73 years old, of Green Lane, Canarsie; died at home.

HUTTERMAN, WILLIAM, 5 months old, of 254 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn; died in Seney Hospital ambulance.

KAUFFMANN, LOUIS, 82 years old, of 2,592 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

KNOLL, MAX, 45 years old, of 347 Seventeenth Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

KOST, JOSEPH, 8 months old of 971 Grand Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

LEULL, WILLIAM, of 349 Melrose Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

LUSCHER, WILHELMINA, 2 months old, of 227 Ellery Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

PANDONI, PETER, 58 years old, of 2,038 Broadway, Brooklyn; died at Sixtieth Street and New Utrecht Avenue.

SCHICK, PHILIP, 41 years old, of 218 Montrose Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

SKINNER, SUSAN, 20 years old, of 322 Gold Street, Brooklyn; died at Kings County Hospital.

SODERBERG, AUGUST, 24 years old, of 321 Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

STALLING, CHRISTIANA, 77 years old, of 194 Irving Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

STRUBEL, JOHN, 79 years old, of 138 Stagg Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

SULLIVAN, THOMAS, 1 year old, of 157 Midwood Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

UNIDENTIFIED MAN, 50 years old; died at the corner of Colyer and Newell Streets.

RYGARD, FREDERICK, 45 years old, of 4,194 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; died at home.

DOCTORS OVERCOME BY HEAT.

Two of Them Stricken at St. Vincent's Hospital.

Two doctors of St. Vincent's Hospital staff were overcome by the heat yesterday. Dr. McManus answered a hurry call for an ambulance early in the morning to 187 Mott Street, where he found Futuro Framffo of 183 Mott Street, who had been overcome on the sixth floor. Two policemen carried Framffo as far as the third floor and laid him on the landing.

Dr. McManus picked the man up, and, throwing him over his shoulder, carried him to the street and placed him in the ambulance. At the hospital Dr. McManus worked hard over the man, and when, in spite of his efforts, the man died, the worn-out doctor collapsed and had to be sent to his room.

Dr. McCarthy, a substitute on the staff, was overcome during the day, and was reported last night to be in a serious condition.

266 AMBULANCE CALLS.

Hospitals Kept Busy All Day with Heat Cases.

From midnight Tuesday night until 9:30 o'clock last night, 266 calls for ambulances were registered at Police Headquarters for the hospitals in Manhattan. Most of them were for persons overcome by the heat, many of whom were able to go home after they had been treated. The runs were distributed as follows:

Bellevue, 46; Harlem, 44; Hudson Street, 39; Roosevelt, 34; St. Vincent's, 29; Presbyterian, 25; New York, 25; Gouverneur, 24.

CHARITY PATIENTS SUFFER.

Bellevue Surgeons Accuse Other Hospitals of Treating Them Like Cattle.

The physicians at Bellevue Hospital for some time past have been much dissatisfied with the methods which many of the local hospitals have adopted in removing charity patients to that institution. Since warm weather set in the situation, they say, has become intolerable.

Ambulances from other hospitals have arrived at Bellevue on numerous occasions with seven or eight charity patients of both sexes. While the authorities at Bellevue do not complain about the great number of patients which are sent to that institution from other hospitals, they do object to the manner in which they are transported there.

Last night an ambulance from the Hudson Street Hospital drove up to the receiving entrance of Bellevue with seven charity patients aboard. In the ambulance was a girl who had been prostrated by the excessive heat. Mrs. Mollie Katz, aged fifty-five, who was suffering from a sprained ankle, was crowded into one of the corners of the ambulance.

Sandwiched in between the female patients were two men who had become prostrated by the heat, and with them was a man who gave the name of John Durand. Durand is a homeless unfortunate who was suffering from alcoholism. Besides Durand were two girls, both victims of the heat.

One of these girls, Catharine Black, sixteen years old, denounced the surgeons of the Hudson Street Hospital and every one connected with that institution. She asserted that she and the other persons in the ambulance had been treated like animals. She absolutely refused to be treated at Bellevue.

According to the Bellevue authorities such incidents have become common. They claim that the Roosevelt, Presbyterian, St. Vincent's, Gouverneur, and New York Hospitals all cause trouble.

A surgeon of Bellevue in speaking about this matter last evening said: "When ambulances from other institutions come to Bellevue loaded up to their roofs with patients they cause much confusion. Two ambulances so loaded furnish us with more work than we can do readily. I consider it cruelty to pack patients into ambulances like sardines because they have not the means to pay for treatment at other institutions.

"If the other institutions have not room to keep them, there is no reason why they should be shipped to Bellevue like so many cattle."

HEAT CRAZED; KILLS CHILD.

Mrs. Annie Gades, 34 years old, of 49 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, became insane from the heat yesterday morning and killed Hans, her 19-months-old son, with a carving knife. Three wounds were inflicted.

When her husband, William Gades, found her she was sitting in a chair holding the dead baby in her arms. The knife was sticking in its breast. The woman had also inflicted several wounds upon herself.

She was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital.

DEATHS FROM HEAT IN JERSEY.

Fourteen Dead in Newark, Jersey City, and Union Hill.

Fourteen deaths in Newark, Jersey City and Union Hill, N. J., were attributed to the heat yesterday. There were scores of prostrations.

FACTORIES CLOSED BY HEAT.

New England Industries Suffer—Deaths in Various Cities.

NEW HAVEN, July 19.—Six deaths due to the hot weather were reported from different places in Connecticut to-day. In New London Thomas J. McLeary, a merchant, fell dead on the sand at Old Osprey Beach.

Work in foundries and factories in all parts of the State was suspended during most of the day. Building operations also were suspended, and railroad track crews and stevedore gangs at Sound ports were laid off. In Bridgeport alone 10,000 factory workers were idle this afternoon through the shutting down of manufacturing plants on account of the hot weather.

BOSTON, July 19.—As temperatures of 90 and over again prevailed in many places in New England to-day, the burden of torrid weather proved too great a strain, and deaths were reported from various points. Lowell reported a marked increase in deaths of children due to the protracted heat.

It is estimated that 25,000 factory hands in six States were obliged to cease work on account of the weather.

The afternoon brought welcome showers practically throughout the entire section, and to-night the average maximum temperature in seven Government stations in New England was 74.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—A greater number of deaths from heat was reported to-day than during any other hot spell in four years. The number of fatalities was ten and the prostrations up to 10 P. M. numbered forty.

The maximum temperature was reached at 3:30 P. M. when 95.8 degrees wes recorded, or 2½ degrees under yesterday's maximum. After that the temperature dropped rapidly and at 10 o'clock to-night 77 degrees was recorded. A breeze of from ten to fifteen miles from the west and Northwest tempered the heat to-day.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—Early this afternoon the torrid spell was broken by a thunderstorm which caused the mercury to fall 10 degrees in a few minutes. At 2 o'clock the thermometer registered 68 degrees. The storm was severe and for a time caused an interruption of telegraphic communication west and north of this city. As far as known there was no serious damage. One death was reported this morning.

SHARP STORMS UP STATE.

Terrific Wind, Rain, and Lightning in Albany and Other Cities.

ALBANY, July 19.—A terrific lightning, rain, and wind storm passed over this section early this afternoon. It was of short duration, but unusually severe. The thermometer fell 22 degrees, from 92 to 70, in five minutes. The street car service, the afternoon newspapers, and many manufacturing establishments were crippled for several hours because of an accident at the plant of the Speirs Falls Power Company, which supplies electricity to this city. Candles were used in the Assembly Chamber, where the Legislature was in session.

The storm, in such severity as to bring all business to a standstill for three-quarters of an hour, struck Amsterdam at noon, coming down the Mohawk Valley and attaining its greatest ferocity thereabout. The downpour was terrific and was accompanied by a fall of hailstones of the size of marbles, one being found which measured three-quarters of an inch in diameter. Storm sewers were entirely inadequate to carry off the water, and the streets were flooded.

The storm was accompanied by an electrical display, which did considerable damage to overhead wire service. One house was struck, but no particular damage was done. Following the storm there was a decided drop in the temperature.

The storm also visited Johnstown and Gloversville, but at Fonda was not accompanied by hail.

In Troy one man was killed and two injured in an accident at the Burden Iron Works. The heavy wind accompanying the storm raised the roof of one of the buildings, causing it to collapse, catching the men inside.

A severe windstorm swept through lower Rockland County this afternoon, doing considerable damage. Between Nyack and Piermont large trees were blown down, and in some parts of the county small buildings were wrecked. The storm lasted twenty minutes.

A terrific thunderstorm passed over Lewis County and the Western Adirondacks this morning, beginning about 3 o'clock and lasting for an hour and a half. The thunder and lightning were almost constant during that time. Rain fell much of the time.

At Port Leyden lightning struck a tree in the pasture of Friend Hoyt and eighteen cows that were huddled under the tree were killed. A house in the village was struck and shattered, but no persons were injured. At Constableville a barn was struck and three horses were killed.

At Carthage the lightning rang in a general fire alarm, and the department turned out in the terrific storm, luckily to find that no building was burning.

In the Adirondacks the storm is reported to have been a fearful one, but no damage from lightning is reported.

A terrific storm which broke suddenly on Ogdensburg last night did much damage, and for a time caused much alarm among the inhabitants. Trees were blown down, houses unroofed, plate-glass windows shattered, electric wires torn down, and many small boats in the river were overturned. Several thousand persons who were attending a lawn party at Riverside Park were obliged to face the full force of the storm.

BRISTOL, Conn., July 19.—This place was hit by a storm this afternoon that did much damage. It was accompanied by a deluge of rain and hail. The wind blew sixty miles an hour and tore off the roofs of three houses and leveled two barns. About fifty trees were torn up by the wind.

In East Bristol the big tobacco barn of Frederick Fry was blown down and several men who had sought shelter in it were injured by falling timbers. Mr. Fry was seriously hurt.

HAIL AT FAR ROCKAWAY.

Hundreds Pelted When Their Tents Blew Down.

At Far Rockaway, after a sweltering day, a storm blew up at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon with wind, rain, and hail. Considerable damage was done. The tents at Seaside, where hundreds of people are living, were blown over, and the occupants subjected to the merciless hail. The hailstones were said to be an inch in diameter. The storm lasted about 45 minutes and cooled the air a lot.

NEW LOTS STEEPLE STRUCK.

Lightning Damages East New York's 100-Year-Old Church.

The New Lots Dutch Reformed Church, at New Lots Avenue and Schenck Street, East New York, was struck by lightning in yesterday's storm. The steeple was demolished for a distance of about twenty-five feet from the summit.

After finishing with the steeple the lightning grounded, leaving a hole ten feet square in the pavement in front of the church. The New Lots church is over a hundred years old.

Senator Clark to be Taken Away.

Senator Clark's condition was much improved last night, although he suffered slightly from the heat yesterday. Dr. McKernon, Senator Clark's brother, and his son-in-law, Dr. Lewis B. Morris, have decided to take him away from the city in a few days. Just where the Senator will be taken is not yet definitely arranged, but he will make the choice himself from half a dozen places the physicians mentioned to him as likely to aid his quick recovery.

SECRETARY ROOT WORKS ON VENEZUELA PROBLEM

Is Inducted Into Office and Will Leave Capital To-day.

TALKS OF PHILADELPHIA RING

Says That He Could Have Made His Letter to Mayor Weaver Much Stronger.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Elihu Root of New York was formally inducted into office as Secretary of State to-day, and devoted practically all the morning and afternoon to consideration of the Venezuelan situation.

With Solicitor Penfield, Minister Russell of Venezuela, and William J. Calhoun, who was recently designated by President Roosevelt to investigate the asphalt claims and concessions, the Secretary went over the papers on file in the department with a view of formulating definite instructions to the Special Commissioner.

Commissioner Calhoun will have to gather additional information in Washington and New York before he is fully equipped to perform the mission for which he has been chosen.

Mr. Root, in an interview to-night, spoke with emphasis of the evidence against the leaders of the Philadelphia ring that has passed through his hands.

"I really feel bound as a lawyer," he said, "to refrain from comment on the cases submitted to me more explicit than that contained in my letter to Mayor Weaver. But what I did say in that letter I might have made doubly emphatic without transcending the truth of the matter."

"Do you hold that in the evidence examined by you there is ample material for the conviction of persons of much greater importance in the nefarious schemes against the city than the two who were arrested and have been indicted?" he was asked.

"I am willing to answer that question most strongly in the affirmative," the Secretary of State said. "The names of the persons indicted could not with propriety come from me—at least, not at the present time. I am sorry that I cannot tell all that I would like to tell in this connection. The evidence upon which to base prosecutions is, in my opinion, remarkably strong. More than that I cannot say."

"Did you not share in the surprise of the people of Philadelphia at the announcement made yesterday that these prosecutions were to be deferred?"

"I can only say as to that that this point is one upon which the Mayor of Philadelphia and Judge Gordon, his special counsel, are entirely competent to decide, and that I have the utmost confidence in their earnestness and integrity of purpose."

Secretary Root, after leaving the State Department, spent the evening on the Potomac with Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, on the latter's steam yacht, returning a little before 11 o'clock.

He intends to return to New York to-morrow, and in a few days will go to Clinton, N. Y., for the remainder of the Summer. He expects to be at Oyster Bay when the President receives the peace envoys. He says that from now on he will exercise a general supervision of the affairs of the State Department, although he does not intend to come to Washington again before the Autumn.

WHAT TO DO IN HEAT CASES.

Health Board Sends Out Instructions in Different Languages.

The Health Board, to mitigate the sufferings of the tenement dwellers during the hot spell, is issuing circulars printed in several languages, describing the symptoms which are premonitory to heat stroke, or insolation, as the attack is technically called, as well as instructions for treatment. The classical symptoms are:

Pain in the head, a feeling of fullness in the abdominal region, nausea, a feeling of weakness, especially in the legs; vertigo, and dimness of vision. Surrounding objects may appear of a uniform color. In the majority of instances the color is purple or blue, but in some cases everything appears to be red, green, or white.

If these symptoms, or any of them, appear in exceedingly hot weather, the person attacked should at once seek shelter and remain quiet until the seizure shall have passed. In more severe attacks with sudden onset, a physician should be summoned without delay. If none is at hand, the patient should be placed on a couch or bed, and the clothing removed or loosened. Ice should next be applied to the body, and especially to the abdomen, back, and chest. At the same time, the body should be rubbed briskly to bring the hot blood to the cool surface.

A physician, in discussing cases of heat prostration, said yesterday:

"Sunstroke, heat stroke, or insolation, as these attacks are variously called, are not necessarily caused by exposure to the direct rays of the sun. A draught from a furnace may be responsible for the seizure, or it may come from the radiation of heat stored up in the earth, or in buildings of stone and brick, or from pavements and asphalt sidewalks.

"There are two classes of heat prostrations: First, the cases resulting from excessive exposure to heat in which the balance of the thermal mechanism is upset so that fever comes on, and which are called cases of thermal fever, and, second, cases in which the body temperature is lowered, and which are technically referred to as cases of heat exhaustion. The first class of cases frequently occur, but the second are rare.

"The treatment of the two conditions is very dissimilar. In the thermic heat cases, cold is applied, and sometimes the best results are obtained by bleeding. In heat exhaustion, however, hot applications must be used to bring the temperature back to normal. Hot baths must be employed and hot bricks and bottles applied to the body. The fact that the skin appears cool is no indication that there is heat exhaustion. The temperature must be taken to confirm the nature of the seizure. Those who have suffered attacks of heat exhaustion are slow to convalesce."

$5,000,000 LOAN PREMIUM.

Pittsburg Coal Co. Said to Have Paid It on $25,000,000 Bonds.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 19.—The Pittsburg Coal Company was the centre of sharp criticism to-day because at the meeting yesterday no dividend was declared. Some angry stockholders declare they will go into court unless something is done.

President Frank Robbins refused to make any statement in his own defense to-day, but said Vice President Woodford would talk.

Mr. Woodford made the statement that the company had been practically forced by the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg to give $5,000,000 to have its $25,000,000 bond issue floated some time ago. He spoke bitterly along this line, saying that it had been impossible to get the bonds floated except through the Union Trust Company, H. C. Frick's concern, and that this premium had been exacted.

Charges of gross mismanagement are made through the evening papers.

UTAH FUGITIVE IS CAUGHT.

John Q. Cannon Accused of Theft at the St. Louis Fair.

SALT LAKE, Utah, July 19.—John Q. Cannon, formerly Secretary of the Utah Louisiana Purchase Fair Commission, has been arrested at Lethbridge, Canada, on a charge of forgery and uttering fraudulent papers. Cannon is a son of the late George Q. Cannon, for many years one of the first Presidents of the Mormon Church.

When serving as Secretary of the Fair Commission Cannon obtained several thousand dollars by alleged fraudulent vouchers. The case was investigated by the State Legislature and Cannon left Utah. Warrants were issued for his arrest on March 15, and he was caught last Sunday by the Northwest Police at Alberta.

MORTON REMOVES CONTROLLER JORDAN

Continued from Page 1.

actions will probably be begun to-day by the service of papers. Subsequently other suits will be started against individuals charging specific violations of the insurance and other laws of the State.

It is not believed that the Attorney General will experience difficulty in getting service or in accomplishing the other formalities, for many of those who are to be defendants have already signified their willingness to meet him half way, counsel for James H. Hyde having publicly declared that Mr. Hyde would welcome an early determination of all matters at issue. Paris dispatches said yesterday that Chauncey M. Depew was going to sail for this country on Saturday.

Many of the new Directors of the Equitable, it is learned, are heartily in accord with these and the other plans of prosecution that are being framed. Such also are Thomas F. Ryan's views, as was made known by an interview with ex-Judge D Cady Herrick, recently elected a Director of the society. Judge Herrick saw Mr. Ryan on Tuesday to learn the latter's attitude toward the new Directorate, and yesterday was asked this question:

"Have you received from Mr. Ryan any intimation of his personal plan of divesting himself of the stock?"

Herrick on Ryan's Plans.

He said:

"I have not. The first I've seen of Mr. Ryan since last Fall was yesterday. I desired to see him before I signified my formal acceptance of the office of Director. I wanted to ascertain whether I was to be untrammeled or not, whether there were any honorary obligations that would in any wise tie my hands.

"Mr. Ryan said that as far as he was concerned he had nobody to shield or protect, excepting the policy holders of the society, that the more thorough and searching the investigation into the affairs of the corporation the better he would be pleased. He said that he had no advice to give unless it was sought by the Directors of the society.

"I did not ask him anything of his willingness to part with his stock, and he volunteered nothing upon that subject. I feel that for one just come into the society it would be a little presumptuous to say what ought to be done, except that there should be the most searching investigation, and if necessary prosecutions, and prosecutions by the society itself, and that it should do its own housecleaning, and do it thoroughly from top to bottom, and not rely upon any help from outsiders or any public official to do it.

"But if in the public interest the District Attorney or other public official should think it his duty on behalf of the people to bring any prosecutions, then I believe that the society ought to aid such official by all the means in its power."

The only one of the Directors recently chosen who up to date has declined to serve, in addition to Frederick G. Bourne, is Collector Stranahan, who was selected at the meeting of the board last Friday. Mr. Stranahan gave to Chairman Morton as his reason for so doing that the pressure of his public duties would not allow him the time required for the duties entailing upon membership in the Equitable's board.

Westinghouse's Plan.

George Westinghouse, who, with Grover Cleveland and Morgan J. O'Brien, is acting as a Trustee of the Ryan majority stock holdings in the Equitable, came out yesterday with a plan for the transfer of the stock control from its present location to 5,000 policy holders of the society, provided 5,000 policy holders could be found who were willing to pay $1,000 each for one, and only one, share of stock.

Mr. Westinghouse's plan contemplates in brief that the stockholders of the society shall place their holdings in the hands of the Trustees; that the Equitable shall then change its capitalization from 1,000 shares of $100 par value each to 5,000 shares of $20 par value each, and that the Trustees shall sell these new shares to 5,000 policy holders for $1,000 each, thus realizing funds enough to purchase the 502 shares that Thomas F. Ryan bought for $2,510,000, and have $1,490,000 to purchase the remaining 498 minority shares. Mr. Westinghouse's idea is that the stock shall be salable to policy holders alone; that but one share may be purchased by any policy holder, and that the 5,000 largest policy holders shall have the first chance to come into the plan.

It is ascertained that the minority stockholders who have been backing litigation to block the mutualization plan would be willing to dispose of their shares at the price suggested—$5,000 for an existing share of $100 par—but doubt that 5,000 policy holders willing to pay $1,000 for a share bearing $1.40 annual interest could be found if the plan were to be declared operative.

Mr. Westinghouse's plan is outlined in this letter, which he sent to Paul D. Cravath, one of counsel for Mr. Ryan, on June 21:

"Dear Mr. Cravath: Since my appointment by Mr. Ryan as one of the three Trustees to hold for voting purposes a majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, I have given constant thought to the subject and to the nature of my obligations under the deed of trust.

Not Solved Yet.

"Notwithstanding the admirable action of Mr. Ryan in averting serious difficulties by the purchase of a majority of the stock of the society and the placing of the voting power thereof irrevocably out of his hands, I am convinced that a real solution which will satisfy the policy holders has not yet been reached. In fact, the proposed management of the affairs of the society by a Board of Directors to be selected by the Trustees named by Mr. Ryan has already given rise to such comment that it seems evident the present arrangement may only very temporarily satisfy either the policy holders or the public at large, upon whose co-operation the future success of the society depends.

"The impossibility of so ascertaining the wishes of 600,000 policy holders (a number about equal to the voters of New York State) that the Trustees can act in accordance with those wishes, is so apparent that one may well observe that a full mutualization of the society, in the sense in which that term is understood, can no better insure a wise selection of Directors and an efficient management of the society's affairs than is now secured through its present stock control.

"May I be permitted to suggest the following plan which may afford a solution and satisfy all parties in the selection of important and qualified policy holders as Directors of the company:

"1. All shareholders to be invited to place their shares with those of Mr. Ryan in the hands of Trustees with the power to vote for an amendment to the charter of the society, providing

5,000 Shares of $20 Each.

"(a) That there shall be 5,000 shares of $20 each instead of 1,000 shares of $100 each;

"(b) That no person except a policy holder shall be eligible as a Director;

"(c.) That only one share shall be held by any single person, who must be a policy holder;

"(d.) That at each annual election for thirteen of the fifty-two Directors, seven policy holders who have not previously served shall be chosen.

"2. That the Trustees be directed and empowered to offer for sale at $1,000 per share the 5,000 shares contemplated by the change in the charter to holders of the 5,000 largest policies, and in the event of any such offer not being accepted, then to continue to offer said shares to the next largest policy holders until the whole 5,000 shares shall have been disposed of.

"3. Each shareholder, by a separate instrument, to become a party to the deed of trust and to receive a certificate from the Trustees declaring that they hold in trust one share of stock for such policy holder, such certificate to provide that in the event of the holder thereof ceasing to be a policy holder, the Trustees shall be empowered to sell for his account at the said price of $1,000 the said share to the largest policy holder of the company not then a shareholder desiring to purchase the same.

"4. That the deed of trust shall provide for the filling of any vacancy in the Board of Trustees by the remaining Trustees, to be confirmed by a vote of the shareholders in a manner to be provided.

5,000 Candidates for Director.

"I believe the foregoing plan would result in the selection of 5,000 of the most influential policy holders as candidates for the position of Directors and would tend greatly to strengthen the society in the estimation of the public. These 5,000 policy holders would undoubtedly be recognized as important men of affairs and would obviously represent a very large amount of the outstanding policies of the society. The plan, while providing for the retention of experienced Directors, will also insure seven new Directors each year.

"I submit the foregoing rough outline through you for the consideration of Mr. Ryan, without whose sanction no plan differing from that provided in the deed of trust can be effective. Very truly yours,

"GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE."

Westinghouse Sails.

Mr. Westinghouse made his announcement just as he was sailing for Europe for an extended trip, and explained that the plan represented his individual views only. He gave out the following statement:

"Mr. Westinghouse, when asked if he had any further statement to make before his departure for Europe, in addition to that contained in this morning's papers about Mr. Ryan's announcement that his stock would be available, at cost under any plan for its acquisition by the society, or for the benefit of the policy holders, said that the duties of the Trustees are defined in the deed of trust, and involve chiefly the election of the Directors at the annual meetings. There had, however, been many vacancies to fill promptly, and the Trustees had been asked by the officials of the society to nominate (without waiting for the annual meeting in December) suitable persons, chiefly policy holders, for such vacancies, and twenty-two names had been presented. They had received letters from and committees representing policy holders, and had, in the limited time at their disposal, used their best endeavors to make a selection which would command the approval particularly of the policy holders.

"Mr. Ryan having made it clear that he regarded the present stock control as only of a temporary character, and having announced his plan, Mr. Westinghouse had personally (but not as a Trustee) suggested in a letter to Mr. Paul D. Cravath a plan which he believed, when somewhat elaborated, would give to the Equitable Society a better government than would be secured by mutualization or by a continuation of the stock control in the hands of a very few persons.

"The plan submitted to Mr. Cravath was in the nature of an outline to be elaborated at an appropriate time. This plan is based upon the belief that the desired reforms can be promptly accomplished without legislation by concerted action on the part of the shareholders and Superintendent of Insurance in amending the charter of the society.

"Mr. Westinghouse believes also that there are 5,000 public-spirited policy holders who would be willing to subscribe for the 5,000 new shares at a price of $1,000 each, which would repay Mr. Ryan and give all of the other shareholders a like consideration regardless of whether such subscribers should thereafter be called upon to surrender their shares to the society for a less consideration.

"Mr. Westinghouse thinks it is worthy of especial note that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the policy holders have felt sufficiently interested in the affairs of the society to make suggestions to the Trustees to aid them in the selection of Directors to fill existing vacancies."

DAY MAY START RIGHT IN.

Although Moody Wants Him to Stay Until September.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—William A. Day, the Assistant to the Attorney General, will probably enter upon his new duties in the Equitable at once, although his resignation may not take effect until Sept. 1. Attorney General Moody consented to immediate withdrawal, although he was desirous that Mr. Day remain in the Department of Justice until Mr. Moody's retirement from the Cabinet.

Mr. Day, it is suggested, may have been the choice of former President Cleveland, of whom Mr. Day has been a personal friend for many years, and he is personally well known to Chairman Paul Morton.

One of his most notable commissions was his investigation into the scandals in the Federal Courts of Alaska.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday

ZEMSTVOISTS IGNORE AN ORDER TO DISPERSE

Police Try to Stop the Moscow Meeting and Fail.

TREPOFF MAY EMPLOY FORCE

Government at Present in a Ludicrous Position—Alleged Plot Against the Czar Discussed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
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MOSCOW, July 19.—After its blunder of interdicting and thereby advertising the Congress of Zemstvos and Doumas the Government this afternoon perpetrated the additional blunder of detailing a few police officers to stop the proceedings.

The policemen good-humoredly tried to execute their orders, and after wasting considerable time over the incident the Congress resumed its deliberations as if nothing had happened.

The Government is now in a ludicrous position. In spite of their arbitrary and discretionary powers the police cannot even prevent a gathering of citizens. The Government and its arsenal of decrees and circulars no longer command obedience except when backed by bayonets.

Will Gen. Trepoff, who instigated the latest demonstration of official impotence, venture to resort to force? It is to be feared that the temptation to vindicate the Government's prestige may prove too strong, but if violent measures are taken matters will only become worse.

The recent persecutions brought almost double the number expected to this afternoon's meeting, and violent persecution greatly stimulates the whole of the Zemstvos and Doumas to fight against what a member of the committee to-day styled "the real revolutionary party"—the bureaucrats, represented by the Novoe Vremya and the Moscow Gazette.

One of the topics of conversation at the meeting to-day was the alleged discovery of a military plot against the present occupant of the throne.

MOSCOW, July 19.—The Zemstvo Congress opened at midday to-day in the residence of Prince Dolgorukoff. Two hundred and twenty-five delegates were present. Count Heyden, leader of the Zemstvoist deputation recently received by the Emperor, presided.

M. Golovine, President of the Organizing Committee, had barely begun a statement dealing with the obstacles placed in the way of the congress, and announced that Governor General Kozloff had promised that there would be no recourse to extreme measures, when the Chief of Police, with numerous commissaries and other officials, entered the room. The Chief announced that the Prefect had prohibited the meeting of the congress, and ordered the seizure of the documents.

Count Heyden protested against the proceedings, but the Chief of Police began taking the names of the delegates. Then cries were raised of "Write down the whole of Russia!" Many persons present who were not delegates requested that their names also be taken. The police then departed and the sitting was resumed.

After the police had drawn up a report of their visit and had taken the names of those present they took no further action, but returned and listened to the debate, as interested spectators. When the afternoon session adjourned until evening each delegate as he passed out handed his visiting card to the Chief of Police, who had already seized the copies in the possession of the delegates of the Russian Gazette, in which was printed details of a proposed constitution for Russia based on the existing two-Chamber constitutions of Western Europe and elaborated by the Committee of Organization for the Congress to vote upon.

The scheme of a National Assembly on the basis outlined by the commission presided over by M. Bouligin, Minister of the Interior, was minutely and critically discussed, and denounced as totally inadequate to remove Russia's internal grievances, because the property qualification and the electoral system by classes would prevent the Assembly from truly interpreting the will of the nation, while the exclusion of numerous categories of citizens from the franchise was, it was declared, a contradiction of the principles of equity and reasonable state policy.

At the same time it was recognized that the proposed Assembly would comprise a considerable portion of the social forces of the empire, and serve as the centre of a social movement, which would tend to secure political liberty and regular national representation. Therefore it was considered desirable that, in the event of the carrying out of the Bouligin or a similar project, the delegates of the Zemstvos and municipalities should participate in the Assembly to the greatest possible extent, with the object of forming a compact group and to obtain a guarantee of individual and public liberties.

Numerous resolutions embodying the foregoing criticisms were adopted unanimously, as were also resolutions complaining of excessive administrative and police control of elections, and insisting that publicity be given to the proceedings of the proposed Assembly, which should have direct relations with the Emperor without interference from the Council of the Empire.

It is expected that the Congress will sit for three days.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 20.—The Zemstvo Congress at Moscow is exciting keen interest in St. Petersburg, but the newspapers have received strict orders not to mention it. The Slovo, however, defies the prohibition, and this morning prints a dispatch of several thousand words covering the proceedings of the Congress.

The Putiloff Iron Works, which have continued as the principal source of industrial disorders in St. Petersburg since the beginning of the movement started by Father Gopon, were finally closed yesterday. A small crowd of workmen and agitators attempted to make a demonstration, and a bomb was thrown, which failed to explode. The manifestants were dispersed by Cossacks.

HAD FUN WITH WATCHMAN.

A Young Klaw and Two Young Barretts Arrested in New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 19.—Since a policeman was murdered by a burglar while on duty in Rochelle Park about a year ago, the residents have had difficulty in obtaining watchmen to guard their houses. As soon as the men they hired would hear of the shooting of the former policeman they would become frightened and quit. One or two of them remained several weeks, but threw up the job when they began hearing suspicious noises near the place where their predecessor had been slain.

A few weeks ago residents got together and hired Thomas Stouter, who boasted that he was not afraid of dead men.

"Gee, won't it be fun to give him a scare," said the boys of the park as soon as they discovered the new watchman on the beat.

For several nights the youngsters took refuge in the trees near the spot where the policeman was killed and kept the new cop guessing by shooting revolvers and then blowing a whistle for the police.

At first Stouter thought that some of the rich residents on his beat were shooting at burglars. He startled several householders who were sitting peacefully on their verandas by suddenly appearing with drawn revolver.

Last night Stouter heard boyish giggles coming from the branches of one of the park trees. He planted himself at its base and kept guard until, at a late hour, his tormentors slid down and gave themselves up. Joseph Klaw, son of Marc Klaw, was one and there were two Barrett boys, sons of the man who laid out Pullman, Ill.

To-day, when arraigned before Judge Phelps, the lads admitted their misdoings. When they promised to be good in the future they were dismissed with a warning.

A PAYMENT TO DEUEL ON "FADS AND FANCIES"

Continued from Page 1.

fice. Mr. Gans then sent the following letter to Mr. Lauterbach by special messenger:

"Dear Sir: As you have doubtless been informed by your representative, Mr. Krotel went yesterday to the office of Town Topics pursuant to the arrangement with you and was there permitted to examine some of the books of the company. In the ledger he found an account in the name of Joseph M. Deuel, and when he attempted to turn to this account he was told that he would not be permitted to see it, and was prevented from seeing it. The ground of this refusal was that this account concerned Judge Deuel's private matters, and it therefore would not be disclosed.

"On learning these facts I communicated with Judge Deuel in the belief that he would prefer not to have any such ground insisted upon and would desire that everything that concerned him would be subject to investigation. I accordingly asked him if he would direct a full and free disclosure to be made of the account and of any vouchers which in any way related to his transactions with the publication in question. I immediately received this reply from him: [Here followed Justice Deuel's letter].

Ask Full Investigation.

"A little later Judge Deuel called me up on the telephone and said that he had gone to the office of Town Topics and had been informed that Mr. Daniels was not there and that he therefore suggested that I communicate with you. Following that suggestion, I write to ask you whether you will instruct your clients to permit a full inspection of Judge Deuel's account and to produce for our use all vouchers in relation thereto. I trust I may receive an affirmative reply this afternoon."

The messenger brought back word that Mr. Lauterbach was out of town for the day, but that the letter had been read by his chief clerk, who said that, as Justice Deuel himself had consented to the examination, there was not the slightest likelihood that Mr. Lauterbach would continue his objections. Mr. Lauterbach is expected to return to-day, and Mr. Krotel will communicate with him at the earliest possible opportunity.

Agent Went to Morosini.

It became known yesterday that Giovanni P. Morosini might have some information to give which would bear on the pending investigation. The story had it that some time ago the banker was approached by a man who introduced himself as a representative of a local publication, and who proposed that Mr. Morosini pay $2,500 for some subscription work, the name of which the banker has forgotten. If this was not done, the man is alleged to have said, a scandalous story concerning one of Mr. Morosini's daughters would be published at once. Mr. Morosini positively refused to be a party to any such bargain, and showed the visitor the door. The story further had it that some scurrilous notices containing the name of Mr. Morosini's daughter subsequently made their appearance in a weekly publication, and that they were kept running there for several weeks.

Mr. Krotel took up this story yesterday by forwarding a request for a talk with Mr. Morosini to his lawyers, Goodwin, Thompson & Vanderpoel. Henry Thompson of that firm called up Mr. Krotel later, and informed him that the banker, owing to a temporary indisposition, was prevented from complying with the request at once, but that a meeting would be arranged for soon.

Banker Will Help.

Mr. Thompson asked what was wanted of Mr. Morosini. When he heard this he replied:

"Good work! You'll certainly have all the assistance it is in our power to render."

Wilder Goodwin, another member of the firm, said last night that Mr. Morosini had never mentioned to them any occurrence of the kind referred to. He said that unless Mr. Morosini should prove to be too ill to-day he would undoubtedly call on Mr. Krotel, and place at the disposal of the Assistant District Attorney any information he might have.

The investigation is branching out in other directions. Mr. Krotel learned several things yesterday which seem to indicate that a whole crop of schemes has grown out of the success of "Fads and Fancies." Last week he was kept busy with "America's Smart Set," published at $500 a set by the Society Editors' Association, of which Moses Ellis Wooster is the manager and Charles Stokes Wayne, the managing editor of Town Topics, has been the editor-in-chief. Now Mr. Krotel is busy with another publication of a similar kind, entitled "America's Foremost Families." It is a subscription work. The price is $500. As far as known nothing of it has been printed. The reputed publishers are Robert W. Criswell, editor of The New Yorker, and Robert A. Irving. Their business is carried on under the name of the Social Editors' Society of America, with offices at 349 Fifth Avenue. Town Topics is at 452 Fifth Avenue, and the Society Editors' Association has quarters at 503 Fifth Avenue.

"America's Foremost Families."

Criswell is now under bail to be tried by the Special Sessions Court on a charge of criminal libel made against him by Congressman Rhinock. His partner, Irving, is said to have been almost as intimately connected with "Fads and Fancies" as Wooster and to have taken his suggestion for "America's Foremost Families" from that publication. Criswell had a session with Assistant District Attorney Krotel yesterday. Whether their talk related to the libel suit now pending against Criswell or to the Town Topics investigation could not be learned. But that "America's Foremost Families" and the Social Editors' Society will come in for an investigation and publicity is taken for granted. Mr. Krotel has already heard about this society from the relatives of an old man who was persuaded to give up $500 for a subscription.

Acting District Attorney Gans and Mr. Krotel held several conferences yesterday in regard to this investigation, and also telephoned to District Attorney Jerome, who is at Lakeville. Mr. Gans said about this matter:

"We are going ahead with this investigation without regard to the high social position of the persons involved. I understand fully that persons may have paid large sums for the satisfaction of their vanity, and I know that $10,000 to some persons is not more than 10 cents to others. But we want to know with certainty that these large sums were paid for vanity and not out of fear. We want all the information we can get on the subject, and we hope that everybody who has any to give will come forward with it."

FUNSTON'S FATHER IS FINED.

Made Inflammatory Speeches During Anti-Saloon Excitement.

IOLA, Kan., July 19.—E. H. Funston, ex-Congressman from this district and father of Gen. Frederick Funston, was to-day found guilty of disturbing the peace and of having carried concealed weapons. He was fined $5 on each charge, and the costs of the suits were charged against him, making a total of $31.55.

The charges against Mr. Funston grew out of the wrecking by dynamite on July 10 of three Iola saloons. During the excitement afterward Mr. Funston, it was charged, made inflammatory utterances to crowds that gathered about him on the streets. When Patrolman Cannon tried to persuade Mr. Funston to desist a quarrel between the two ensued, and Funston attempted to draw a pistol.

McAdoo Looks Into Warrant Serving.

As a result of a statement by Magistrate Wahle that but a small number of warrants issued are ever served by the police, Commissioner McAdoo yesterday appointed Inspectors Schmittberger, Brooks, and Titus to act as a special board to investigate the complaint and to report to him upon the situation. If it is found that policemen are not diligent or honest in the serving of warrants the Commissioner will take action against them.

FOR TORPID LIVER
Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate
It stimulates healthy liver activity, relieves constipation, sick headache, and malaria.—Adv.

M. WITTE TO GO HOME IF TOO MUCH IS ASKED

He Does Not Think the Peace Conference Will Last Long.

JAPANESE DOUBT OF RUSSIA

Expressed Desire to End the War Thought Insincere—Czar Said to Have Encouraged Linevitch.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

MOSCOW, July 19.—A personal friend of M. Witte assures me that the chief Russian plenipotentiary is convinced that the peace negotiations will not last more than three weeks.

If the Japanese demands prove unacceptable M. Witte expects to return immediately.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—M. Witte's departure for Paris on the Northern Express to-day was the occasion for a remarkable demonstration in his honor.

The compartment occupied by Russia's chief plenipotentiary was filled with flowers and the platform of the station was crowded with friends who bade M. Witte good luck in the great mission before him. The whole affair was a testimonial of the strength of M. Witte's personal following. Among those present were all the prominent officials who have seen service under the Minister of Finance. The Secretary of the Chinese Legation and the Korean Minister were both in attendance.

Mme. Witte accompanied her husband.

TOKIO, July 19.—It is believed that Emperor Nicholas recently sent an encouraging message to Gen. Linevitch, promising him men, provisions, and other necessaries for attaining an ultimate victory. It is also reported that the Russian Emperor recently ordered the mobilization of four army corps. This, taken in connection with the reported limitations of M. Witte's power as chief plenipotentiary, is deemed to be a sign that Russia is not sincere in her expressed desire for the conclusion of peace.

Heavy seas are still raging off the coast of Sakhalin, and further reports of the Japanese operations there are not expected in the near future.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE RUSSIAN ARMY, Godzyadani, Manchuria, July 19.—In conversation with a correspondent of The Associated Press regarding the present military situation, Gen. Batjanoff, commander of the Third Manchurian Army, to-day adopted a most optimistic tone.

He declared that the Japanese were unable to advance, both on account of the strengthening of the Russian position and because they had not fully recovered from their own losses at the battle of Mukden. He concluded:

"Never during the whole war has the Russian Army been so strong in every respect as at present. The Japanese know this, and, therefore, they wish for peace."

CHINA'S ATTITUDE REGRETTED.

Japanese Fear There Is No Chance of Reforming the Empire.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, July 19.—China's attitude toward the peace conference is much commented upon in Japan. It is recalled that China's perennial policy since the Sung dynasty has been to encourage disputes between other nations from which she herself might derive advantage.

One leading paper laments the hopelessness of reform in China and points out that she lacks all the elements which existed in Japan at the beginning of the Meiji period.

It is added that China's only present hope consists in trusting Japan and adopting the latter's progressive counsels, yet she seems unable to discriminate between the power which formerly trampled her sovereignty and the power which rescued her territory from the aggression of Russia.

Interest in Japan has again been aroused in reference to the Anglo-Japanese alliance. Both the great political parties strongly favor the extension of the scope of the alliance. The Jiji says the alliance is now only an instrument for keeping the lists for the belligerents. It should be converted into an instrument for averting the necessity for lists.

KOREA WANTS ITS SAY, TOO.

Two Representatives Coming to Try to Get a Hearing.

SEOL, July 19.—Against the advice of members of the foreign legations here Korea has decided to send two representatives to America to attempt to secure a hearing before the peace plenipotentiaries. Both of the men chosen were formerly students in America. They are young, without public standing, and bear no credentials. The Emperor's private purse supplies them with 10,000 yen ($5,000) to "inaugurate a newspaper campaign to interest Americans in Korea's plight."

Japanese Minister Hayashi has protested, and he suggests a personal consultation before the departure of the Koreans, which, it is asserted, they have tried to avoid.

The scheme is considered by the Japanese here as a useless expense and not as a serious attempt to interest the world.

Everything By Telephone

is the rule this hot weather.

Blistering heat and streets like a furnace make people stay indoors. Those with telephone service find that they are able to carry on their affairs by

Telephone and Keep Cool.

With a quarter of a million telephones in New York and vicinity, they are able to reach everywhere and get anything they may desire.

If you have a telephone, use it; if you haven't, get one.

For rates call Contract Dept. 9010 Cortlandt.

New York Telephone Co. 15 Dey Street.

A NEW AUTO CRUSADE.

McAdoo After Owners Who Put False Numbers on Their Cars.

Commissioner McAdoo started an automobile war with a new phase last night. Roundsman Casey and Policeman Mallon, mounted on motor cycles, patrolled Broadway in the neighborhood of Fifty-seventh Street and stopped almost every automobile they saw. The drivr was asked for the name of the owner, and this was at once looked up in the rcord of automobile registry numbers. Whn the answers were unsatisfactory the drivers were arrested.

J. A. Axtell of 306 West Fifty-fourth Street was in automobile No. 11,546, which, according to the book, belongs to W. A. Lamson of 310 West Ninety-seventh Street. Axtell said he had bought the machine two weeks ago, and that it had probably passed through several hands before reaching him. He was locked up in the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, charged with having a false number and no lights.

Allen Hughes, a negro chauffeur, was locked up because he failed to give Dr. F. M. Sears of Binghamton as the owner of his machine, No. 3,067.

Commissioner McAdoo's intention is to stop the practice of using false numbers on machines to shift responsibility when accidents or speed violations occur.

UNITED CIGAR STORES REALTY

A Company Formed to Take Over the Property and Leases.

A company to hold and handle the real estate of the United Cigar Stores Company, whether leased or owned, was incorporated at Albany yesterday under the name of the United Merchants Realty and Improvement Company, with a capital of $500,000.

All the real estate now in the hands of the United Cigar Stores Company will be transferred by sale to the new concern, which will not only lease and improve property but also erect new buildings and do a general real estate business. It is said that the holding company will represent the largest rent-paying concern in the city, as the United Cigar Stores Company has 125 stores in Manhattan and Brooklyn.

The incorporators are Louis Biel, C. A. Whelan, S. M. Strook, H. S. Collins, J. R. Taylor, O. H. Davis, H. B. Ramsdell, George J. Wise, and Thomas R. Taylor.

BIG BARGE CROSSES OCEAN.

Standard Oil Company's Transatlantic Towing Test Is Successful.

LONDON, July 19.—The Standard Oil Company's American tank steamer Col. E. L. Drake, towing Oil Barge No. 95, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday on her voyage from New York to London.

The Col. E. L. Drake, a 4,205-ton steamer, with the 4,167-ton steel barge No. 95 trailing astern at the end of a 6-inch steel hawser, started on her voyage to London on July 3. Each of the vessels carried full cargoes of refined petroleum.

To the Scilly Islands the passage has been accomplished in remarkably quick time for a towing trip. The vessels have covered over 200 miles in each of the 15 days they have been out. This is considered especially satisfactory.

It is probable that this method of conveying cargoes will be adopted as a result of the success of this first transatlantic towing trip.

DUEL PLEASED PRINCESS.

She Was Delighted When Lieut. Matassich Fought Her Husband.

GOTHA, July 19.—Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha in his application for a divorce from his wife, Princess Louise, daughter of the King of the Belgians, charges her with unfaithfulness and desertion.

It is declared that on the day of the Prince's duel with Lieut. Matassich-Kegievitch, with whom the Princess eloped, she telegraphed to Matassich-Kegievitch that it was the happiest day of her life.

Prince Philip affirms that he paid his wife a wedding portion of $50,000 and her debts, amounting to $272,500.

COMMONS PASS ALIENS BILL.

Balfour Declares That the Measure Is Moderate and Reasonable.

LONDON, July 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Aliens bill passed its third reading by a majority of 90.

Premier Balfour, in winding up the debate on the bill, contended that the proposed restrictions were less severe than those imposed by any other nation. He referred to the American immigration laws and asked whether any one would assert that the Americans were indifferent to freedom or looked with unmoved eye on the suffering and the oppressed. Yet, he said, their restrictions as well as the restrictions imposed by the British colonies were more severe than those imposed by "this moderate and reasonable bill."

Court Upholds Fraud Order.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—Judge Smith McPherson, in the United States Circuit Court, to-day handed down a decision upholding the fraud order issued by Postmaster General Cortelyou against the People's United States Bank and E. G. Lewis, the President.

He denies the application for an injunction to restrain the Postmaster in St. Louis from carrying out the instructions. Postmaster Wyman will resume stamping "fraudulent" on mail addressed to the bank and to Lewis, and will return it to the senders.

UNWILLING PRINCE IS NOW A GERMAN DUKE

Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg Attains His Majority.

HIS HEAD WAS NOT PUNCHED

Cousin, to Whom the Dukedom Was Also Offered, Threatened to Whip Him If He Refused It.

GOTHA, July 19.—Duke Charles Edward of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha assumed the reins of government to-day on attaining his majority. His state entry into the capital was the occasion of much ceremonial.

The new occupant of the ducal throne was received at the railroad station with military honors, and proceeded to the Castle of Friedenstein, where he met his mother, the Duchess of Albany. The formal ceremony of taking the oath of installation took place in the throne room in the presence of representatives of Emperor William, King Edward, and other rulers, the Cabinet Ministers, and a brilliant assemblage of officials and deputations from various parts of the duchy.

When Queen Victoria's second son, the Duke of Edinburgh and Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, died in 1900 the crown of Saxe-Coburg went begging for a time. The Duke's only son, Prince Alfred, had died eighteen months before his father, and the choice lay between Prince Arthur of Connaught and Prince Charles Edward of Albany, the former the only son of the Duke of Connaught, and the latter the only son of the late Duke of Albany.

Prince Arthur was seventeen years old, and Prince Charles Edward was sixteen. Both were schoolboys at Eton. The logical heir to the Dukedom of Saxe-Coburg was Prince Arthur, and it is on record that he declined the Dukedom and proceeded to inform his cousin, Prince Charles Edward, that if he also refused the proffered honor he would punch his head.

Whether Prince Charles Edward was afraid of having his head punched, or whether the pressure exerted by his family overcame his opposition, history does not record, but it is known that he went around to his chums at Eton, and told them he was about to leave them. "I've got to go and be a beastly German Duke," he said.

The process of turning the young Prince from an Englishman into a German was begun at once, and has apparently been productive of the desired results. At any rate, judging by his latest photographs, the Duke is quite as German in appearance as any other Prince in the empire. During his minority Saxe-Coburg has been under the regency of the Hereditary Prince Ernest of Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

The reigning Duke receives $75,000 yearly out of the income of the Gotha domains, and one-half of the excess of revenue over expenditures from the Coburg domains. The population of the duchy in 1900 was about 230,000. The chief towns, Gotha and Coburg, have respectively about 35,000 and 20,000 inhabitants. The legislative power is vested in the Duke in conjunction with two separate Chambers, one for the Duchy of Coburg, and the other for the Duchy of Gotha. For the common affairs of the two duchies the two Chambers meet in common.

CHESS TOURNAMENT ENDS.

Janowski and Tarrasch Are Tied for Second Place.

OSTEND, Belgium, July 19.—The International Chess Masters' tournament at the Kursaal here came to an end this morning, when Janowski and Wolf finished their game adjourned from the final round yesterday. The contest ended in a draw. Janowski tied with Tarrasch for second and third prizes, with 18 games won and 8 lost. The list of winners is:

First prize, $1,000, G. Maroczy, Budapest; second prize, $800, and third prize, $400, divided between D. Janowski, Paris, and Dr. S. Tarrasch, Nuremburg; fourth prize, $300, C. Schlechter, Vienna; fifth prize, $200, G. Marco, Vienna; sixth prize, $160, R. Teichmann, London. Consolation money to the amount of $500 will be distributed among the non-prize winners according to merit.

Grand Duke Entertains Mr. Stokes.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 19.—James Stokes of New York, Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Mrs. Stokes were guests at a dinner given yesterday by the Grand Duke of Oldenburg, brother-in-law of Emperor Nicholas, at the Peterhof Palace. The Grand Duke is a patron of the Russian Young Men's Christian Association. F. A. Gaylord, a Director of the Young Men's Christian Association, was among the other guests.

Tin Can Blown Through Boy's Body.

Michael Cica, eleven years old, of 341 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, was instantly killed in front of his home yesterday afternoon when a tin can in which he had placed a bomb was driven through his body when he touched the explosive off. The bomb was left over from the celebration of the festival of Our Lady of Mount Carmel on Monday.

AUTOMOBILE TOURNAMENT

AT LOW TIDE ON THE

CAPE MAY BEACH

NEXT

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JULY 22nd, 1905

CHRISTIE'S "BLUE FLYER" WILL TRY FOR THE WORLD'S MILE RECORD.

SIX OTHER EVENTS FOR STOCK AND TOURING CARS.

TRAINS LEAVE WEST 23D STREET STATION, NEW YORK, AT 9:55 A. M. SATURDAYS ONLY; 10:55 A. M. AND 12:55 P. M. WEEK DAYS, VIA

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE.

THE CONTEST MAY BE VIEWED FROM THE BOARDWALK WITHOUT CHARGE.

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

Distinctive Summer Suits for Men

Reduced to $11.75



To the end that our tables may be cleared of depleted groups of suits, we have subjected to a decisive reduction the entire collection of our $20, $18, $17 and $15 suits.

$11.75 the reduced price.



The suits affected by this reduction involve single and double breasted sack models in blue, black and gray serge, worsteds and cheviots.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

HELD FOR BABY GRAFT.

Agent of the Sistess and Another Woman Who Took an Infant.

Two more women were held for trial in the Harlem Court yesterday in connection with the revelations by Agent Pizarro of the Children's Society of the farming out of infants from the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Brooklyn among the Italians in Harlem.

One of these was Mrs. Lena Souccimaro of 336 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, agent for the Sisters of Mercy, who placed the children wherever she could find women willing to take them, and who is accused of taking $5 of the $10 a month paid by the sisters. The other was Mrs. Jennie Angerrama of 2,015 First Avenue, who was charged with nursing two children farmed out to her without a license from the Board of Health. Mrs. Setizia Tonibarina was held for trial yesterday on the same charge.

Mrs. Angerrama is now nursing two children farmed out to her by the sisters through Mrs. Souccimaro. She is a thin, unprepossessing-looking woman. Agent Pizarro showed that before she got the children to board she had a family of five, including her husband and three small children, the youngest still nursing, and four boarders, all living in three small tenement rooms. There is only one bed in the flat and two cots.

Pizarro said that he wrote the Sisters of Mercy that the woman had no permit to nurse the children, and that the conditions were such that the Children's Society deemed it right to ask them to take the children away from the woman. He received no answer.

Turning to Mrs. Souccimaro, Magistrate Crane said:

"You don't seem to care where you place these children, whether they will be looked after rightly or not."

"I see them every week—every day, I mean," said the woman.

"And, though you have 175 out now, you see them every day, and know they are all right?" said the Magistrate.

"Well, if they die, we can't help it," said Mrs. Souccimaro.

Mr. Pizarro said Mrs. Souccimaro followed closely the death notices in the Italian papers, and when she saw that a nursing infant had died, she would immediately go to the mother with a proposition to take a child from the sisters.

Agent Pizarro said he had found that the officials at the Harlem Morgue were very familiar with Mrs. Souccimaro because she had frequently sent there bodies of infants which died in the tenement homes where she had placed them. Their death certificates were signed by Drs. Calvelli and Trepponi, physicians employed by the sisters to look after the infants.

After the case was over Michael F. McGoldrick, a lawyer of 189 Montague Street, Brooklyn, who said he had been retained by the sisters, had a talk with the Magistrate. Afterward the lawyer declared that the sisters had concluded that Mrs. Souccimaro, in whom they have hitherto had great confidence, has been imposing upon them. He said that they would not do anything to defend her if they were convinced that the charges were true.

Court Frees a Boy Husband.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday signed a decree annulling the marriage of Arnold W. Hazard, who wed Margaret B. Johnson, daughter of Dr. Samuel M. Johnson, on Dec. 9, 1903. He was then seventeen years old, and she was nineteen. The young man's mother applied to the court for the appointment of a guardian for him to begin the annulment proceedings on the ground that he was not of legal age. Lenore H. Garretson was appointed guardian, and he brought the action, which was not opposed by the girl wife.

Lord & Taylor.

Broadway and Twentieth St., Fifth Ave., Nineteenth St

Sale of Furniture.

Our Annual Clearance Sale Continues During This Week.

We are offering, without reservation, every piece of Furniture on our floors, at

25% to 50% off our regular prices.

The stock consists of:—

Parlor Suits and Single Pieces,
Mission Chairs, Tables and Cabinets,
Summer and Porch Furniture,
Bureaus, Chiffoniers & Dressing Tables,
in Mahogany, Bird's-eye Maple, Walnut, Curly Birch and Oak.
Sideboards,
China Closets and Dining Room Chairs,
Writing Desks, Screens, Waist Boxes, &c.,

Brass and Enamel Bedsteads.

Distinctive Summer Garments for Men

At Modest Prices.

Whatever your comfort or an occasion may demand, so far as your garments are concerned, you will find with us ready for service—ready in this sense: distinctive in character, faithful to the edict even in the most minute detail, and absolutely perfect in proportions. And our stock is twice greater, both in number and diversity, than any other shop of which we know affords.

TWO GARMENT SUITS in straight edge and rounded edge single breasted, together with loose double breasted and semi-fitted double breasted models, fashioned of tropical worsteds, flannels, homespuns, wool crashes and serges in a most diversified series of shades and patterns.

$12.50 to $28.00

OUTING TROUSERS in a new series of peg top and wide hip models, of flannels, wool crashes and homespuns, in new and altogether exclusive patterns from light to sombre grey or brown.

$3.00 to $4.00

WHITE FLANNEL SUITS, single and double breasted models, with peg top, wide hip or conservative trousers, fashioned of white, cream or subdued striped flannels in French and domestic weaves.

$15.00 to $25.00

Together with a big series of separate coats of alpaca, silk, mohair and kindred fabrics.

FOR THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

An Extraordinary Sale of

High Grade Oxfords for Men

Regularly $3.50. Special at $2.25

There are more than one thousand pairs of oxfords involved. They have everything—style, leathers, lasts and general character—in common with those for which most shops ask four dollars. Two models—of excellent patent coltskin or black vici kid, straight lasts with medium or broad toes and Goodyear welted oak soles. All sizes.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

SEEK MISSING SKIPPER IN YACHT MYSTERY

Capt. King, Who Was Shot and Left to Die, Is Still Alive.

AN ARREST NEAR, POLICE SAY

Capt. Wellington, Who Hasn't Been Seen Since Tuesday, Was Very Intimate with King.

The police of Bath Beach and detectives of the Central Office continued yesterday their investigation into the mystery surrounding the shooting of William J. King, the Bronx boat builder, who was found unconscious on Tuesday morning in the cabin of his sloop Aglai in Gravesend Bay, off Bay Twenty-second Street, with bullet wounds in his left temple and right breast and various other injuries, including a fractured jaw. At the Norwegian Hospital it was said last night that his condition was little improved. He has a fighting chance for life.

King is still unable to speak, owing to the injury to his jaw, which is believed to have been inflicted by a kick. The police, after running down many clews yesterday which had no particular bearing upon the case, sent two detectives to City Island to arrest a man. Capt. Summers of the Bath Beach Station refused to say who this man was, but said that his arrest would probably clear up the mystery.

"Have you found John Wellington of the yacht Olga, for whom a general alarm was sent out last night?" he was asked.

"No; but we would like to find him—very much," said Capt. Summers.

The yacht Olga is still in the bay. Wellington has not been seen since Tuesday morning.

"These two men were very intimate," said Capt. Summers. "Wellington was one of the few men who ever got aboard the Aglai. It is clear that river pirates or beach thieves did not shoot King, for we found $5 in cash and a check for $8 in his pockets, and also his watch.

"That it was not a case of attempted suicide is also clear to my mind, for the pistol we found in the cabin had not been fired for years. It was caked with rust. Besides that, it was a 22-calibre pistol, while the bullet wounds on King were inflicted by a 38-calibre revolver. The position of the wounds also showed that King could hardly have shot himself. I am satisfied that murder was attempted."

Ray Comstock, a theatrical man, who employed Wellington as the skipper of his yacht Olga, said last night:

"I got him at City Island a week ago at the shipyards. I employed him to run the Olga on the recommendation of my old Captain, who left to take a better job. Wellington behaved himself very well until he disappeared without notice yesterday morning after King was taken ashore.

"I have seen Wellington and King together several times. Last Friday night when I went to the Trident Club float to go aboard the Olga I couldn't find Wellington. King came up to me and said that he would row me to the yacht as Wellington was sick. I found King a very nice, obliging fellow—not at all like the morose individual some of the newspapers have described.

"Wellington was aboard the Olga on Monday night. He may have been aboard the Aglai—I don't know. King's sloop is moored within biscuit-throw of mine. I only know that when the talk of Wellington's possible connection with the matter began yesterday I found that Wellington was gone."

Early in the afternoon a man who said he was J. H. King of Cedartown, Kensington-on-the-Hudson, and brother of Capt. King, called at the Bath Beach Station. He said his brother was an industrious man, but not very sociable. He helped to support an aged mother in Scotland.

SIGNS OF GOOD BUSINESS.

Banks Putting Up Bonds as Security for Additional Circulation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Indications in the course of daily business in the Treasury point to largely increased business activity all over the country. The new United States Treasurer, Charles H. Treat, to-day, discussing the situation, said:

"It is significant of the healthy business conditions of the country that such a large percentage of bonds being withdrawn as security for deposits of public money are being put as security for additional circulation. The banks are concluding their transfers of money to the Treasury under the last call of Secretary Shaw for a return of a percentage of deposits, and millions of dollars of the bonds released are being deposited to take out more circulation.

"It shows that the banks in all directions have ample use for all the money they take out, and that they prefer that their resources shall not be diminished by turning into the Government some of the funds loaned to them. They increase their circulation and thereby obviate the calling in of loans."

MONKEY KEEPER'S FUNERAL.

Jake Cook of Central Park Will Be Cremated To-day.

The funeral of Jake Cook, the monkey keeper of the Central Park menagerie, will take place to-day from his home at 203 East Sixty-fourth Street. The body will be cremated at the Fresh Pond Crematory, in accordance with the expressed wish of the dead man. On that last journey the old keeper will be dressed in a fine frock coat, which he had made for the purpose more than twelve years ago, and which has been kept ready in his closet ever since.

The death of Cook will leave a vacancy that Director Smith will have great trouble in filling. It is difficult, said Mr. Smith yesterday, to find a man that will look after the routine duties of the job carefully. To discover one who will love the animals, learn their ways, and practically live for their sake, as did Cook for years, will be next to impossible.

While Cook was chiefly known as the successful trainer of Mr. Crawley and Kitty Crawley, the two wonderfully intellicent chimpanzees that were the ornaments of the menagerie some years ago, his greatest merit lay in the manner in which he dealt with the average simian under his care. He imagined that he had learned to know their language—to doubt that they had one never occurred to him—and oftentimes it looked as if he were right. He certainly knew how to interpret correctly their slightest calls, divining rather than perceiving whether they were pleased or annoyed, whether they were in need of material help or of that sympathy which is as necessary to animals as to men.

Cook was not beautiful to look at. He was taciturn and shy. Only when he began to talk to his pets did he enthuse. When in want of rest he did not exchange the company of the monkeys for that of men. He went then to some cemetery, spending days and nights there, and invariably returning with the statement that "of all the places in this world, the most restful is a graveyard."

Man Killed in a Sugar Vat.

Andrew Ehrlich of 189 Ainslee Street, Williamsburg, an employe of the Havemeyer sugar refinery at the foot of South Third Street, was boiled alive yesterday afternoon in a sugar vat. He had been sweeping sugar into a chute, from which it entered the boiler. He was seen to stagger, and before any one could reach him he fell head first into the chute and the machinery pulled him into the boiler. It is supposed that he was overcome by the heat and fell into the chute.

HAMILTON IS WILLIN'.

Doesn't, of Course, Want a Mayoralty Nomination, but Wouldn't Refuse.

County Clerk Thomas L. Hamilton sat in his office in the old Court House yesterday fanning himself vigorously and wearing his coyest manner, while he explained that he was in no sense a candidate for the Republican Mayoralty nomination. At the same time Mr. Hamilton made no pretense that he would refuse the crown should it be offered to him.

"I can't for the life of me understand where all this talk started," he said. "I certainly did not start it nor did I authorize any one to speak for me. In no sense of the word am I a candidate."

"But would you put aside the crown if it were offered to you?" he was asked.

"I only can say that I do not want it."

"Will you be a candidate for re-election as County Clerk?"

"I do not know. It is my desire to return to private life, but should my friends insist on a renomination it would be hard to decline."

Still the Hamilton Mayoralty boom is being pushed along quietly by those who are in the confidence of Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. Chairman Odell will be in town next week to look after campaign matters. The Republicans who are close to him say he will nominate Hamilton for Mayor and decline to enter into any fusion arrangement with the Citizens' Union or other so-called civic organizations.

DIVIDE "KING" O'KEEFE'S GOLD

American Widow and Native Widow Compromise Their Claims.

Special to The New York Times.

HONOLULU, July 19.—News comes from Yap, in the Caroline Islands, that the contest over the $1,000,000 estate left by "King" O'Keefe, once the best-known trader in that part of the Pacific, has been compromised.

O'Keefe went to the Caroline Islands in the sixties. He soon developed an extensive and profitable trade in copra. He built and operated many schooners, and on many of the small islets he was about the only white man the natives had ever seen. He married a native woman, who bore him several children.

About six years ago, while returning from Hongkong to Yap in one of his schooners, he lost his life. His estate, which proved to be worth about $1,000,000 in gold, was taken over by his widow and family in Yap, who knew nothing of a widow in the United States. O'Keefe sent remittances regularly to his white wife. The contest brought by her has resulted in an equal division of the estate.

TO GET RID OF $2,500,000.

Assembly Committee Named to Plan Distribution to Indians.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—To devise the best means of distributing $2,500,000 which the Nation owes the survivors of the Iroquois Indians in this State and to study other Indian problems, Speaker Nixon to-day appointed a special committee of the Assembly consisting of C. R. Matthews of Franklin, Sheldon of Cattaraugus, Wood of Onondaga, Thompson of Niagara, Republicans, and Hackett of New York, Democrat. Report will be made to the next legislative session.

The sum was derived from the sale of land in Kansas given in exchange for the old St. Regis reservation. The Indians refused to go to Kansas and the land was sold for their benefit. The question of Indian citizenship is to be investigated. Many Iroquois are prosperous and well educated.

THINK HE DROWNED GIRL.

Crowd at Resort Demand Arrest of Bather After Tragedy.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19.—As the result of the drowning of Lillian Bradner, aged fourteen years, at Seaside Park this afternoon, Joseph Bassett was arrested, and must appear before the Coroner in the morning.

Bassett and another young man were in bathing with two girls, when suddenly there was a shout and a struggle, and the Bradner girl disappeared. On reaching shore Bassett was hooted at and nearly mobbed by persons who asserted that while playing Bassett held the girl under the water too long, causing her death. The crowd demanded his arrest.

Passett says Miss Bradner was seized with cramps, and that he tried to save her.

AMERICANS SWEEP FINALS.

Challengers for International Tennis Cup Win Every Match.

LONDON, July 19.—The only interest in the third day's play in the Dwight F. Davis international lawn tennis cup competition was with regard to the possibility of the Americans gaining the maximum points against the Australasians, which they did, both William A. Larned and Beals C. Wright winning their matches. Larned beat Norman E. Brookes, the Australasian champion, three sets to love, and Beals C. Wright accounted for A. F. Wilding by two sets to love.

The Australasian players were not anxious to play, as the Americans had already won three points out of five, proving their right to meet the holders of the cup, but the rules made it necessary for the teams to play out the three days' programme. Wright and Wilding arranged to play the best two out of three sets instead of the best three out of five, and Wright won easily.

The first set of the match between Larned and Brookes was one more of endurance than a display of brilliant tennis. After that the game was without feature except for the regularity with which each won his service. The American won. The second set fell easily to Larned, Brookes showing signs of fatigue. Larned took matters easily in the third set and won without effort.

The Americans have not selected the team for the challenge round, which will be played at Wimbledon beginning Friday, July 21, July 22, and July 24, but it is probable that Ward and Wright will play in the doubles and Clothier and Larned in the singles.

After the match the American team will return direct to the United States to partake in the championships there. They are trying to persuade the Doherty brothers to accompany them. The summary:

International Singles.—United States vs. Australasians, final tie—William A. Larned, United States, beat Norman E. Brookes, Australasia, 14—12, 6—0, 6—3; Beals C. Wright, United States, beat A. F. Wilding, Australasia, 6—3, 6—3.

On Arising

drink half a glass of the Natural Laxative Water

Hunyadi János

to insure a free movement of the bowels and relief from

CONSTIPATION

Ask for it by the full name

Hunyadi János

FIVE FAVORITES LOST AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Long Chance Horses Captured Two Events of the Card.

ACCOUNTANT TOOK STAKES

S. S. Brown's Smart Colt Led All the Way and Was First Handily Before George C. Bennett.

There were compensations for racegoers at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, in spite of the results, which upset public form in five events of the six. The racing was of a highly spirited character, and though the only event in which the general crowd picked the winner was the fifth on the programme, won by the top weight and popular favorite, Bad News, second choices got to the winning post first three times.

There were two big surprises, one being the success of Graceaway, a 40 to 1 chance, in t he steeplechase, and the other of Novena, a 20 to 1 chance, in the third race, which squeezed in first by a scant nose before the 100 to 1 shot, Head Dance. It was luck that made Graceaway the winner, for the contenders had to fall in one-two-three order to permit the mare to get in first.

In the race won by Novena the best backed horses showed to much disadvantage, Jack Ratlin, a 25 to 1 chance, going out and setting the pace for a little more than six furlongs of the mile and a sixteenth, with Novena second and Head Dance third to the head of the stretch, where Jack Ratlin stopped as if he had broken down. Then Head Dance showed in front, attended by Novena. The pair, both at outside prices, fought the race out, with Voladay closing on them steadily. Novena got up in the very last stride and won by a short nose, while Head Dance was hips in front of Voladay.

In the single stake race of the day the Montauk, at six furlongs for two-year-olds, there were only five starters, including the added horse Clovercrest. The stout Western colt George C. Bennett once more attempted the task of taking up a penalty and beating horses of his own age with weight off, and was made favorite at post time, though S. S. Brown's smart colt Accountant, with an advantage of 20 pounds, was backed so heavily that at one stage of the betting Accountant was quoted as the favorite. George C. Bennett was slow to break and was last of the bunch, with several lengths the worst of it when the field settled down to running, while Accountant, first away, went on at a rattling pace. Ormondale took second place in the first few strides, and from the start to the finish George C. Bennett was under pressure in his efforts to close on the leaders. In the run through the stretch George C. Bennett made a gallant struggle under the whip, but never was able to get to Accountant, which won handily by a length and a half.

For the first race Retropaw, stable mate of Accountant, got up in the last jump to win by a head. Klamesha had the most speed in the last race and won easily from Fleur de Marie, the favorite. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼	F.
Retropaw, 108, J. Martin, 7-2, 8-5..	3	2	1h
Listless, 99, McDaniel, 8-1, 3-1.....	1	1	2nk
Senechal, 107, Burns, 7-1, 3-1.....	2	3	3h
Dodino, 99, Baird, 8-1, 3-1.....	4	4	4
Flavigny, 99, J. J. Walsh, 15-5, 6-5.12	5	5	5
Wilfred, 102, Wilson, 200-1, 20-1....	8	6	6
Holloway, 107, L. Smith, 50-1, 15-1..	6	7	7
Merry-Go-Round, 99, Fountain, 15-1, 6-1.....	10	8	8
La France, 104, Hayward, 200-1, 60-1.15	13	9	
Maudina, 107, Perry, 300-1, 80-1....	11	10	10
Oriflamme, 99, J. Johnson, 6-1, 2-1..	7	9	11
Carmagnole, 107, Hildebrand, 20-1, 8-1.....	5	11	12
High Brush, 108, W. Davis, 40-1, 15-1.14		14	13
In Line, 99, Horner, 40-1, 12-1.....	13	12	14
Flare, 99, Diggins, 20-1, 8-1.....	9	15	15

Time—1:08. Start good. Won driving. Place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Bitter Root-Verona. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	1⅘	M.	F.
Graceaway, 140, Roberts, 30-1, 10-1.	6	4		1h
George Keene, 135, Henry, 15-1, 5-1.12		3		2d
Neponset, 150, Hall, 12-1, 4-1.....	1	2		3½
Butter Ladle, 144, W. Wilson, 30-1, 10-1	11	6	4	
Knight of Harlem, 152, E. Heider, 13-5, even	5	5	5	
Georgia Pine, 137, Weir, 60-1, 20-1.	2	7	6	
East Kelston, 135, Bernhardt, 18-1, 6-1	7	9	7	
Joe, 145, H. Hewett, 100-1, 30-1....	8	10	8	
‡Flying Machine, 136, Grantland, 150-1, 50-1	3	11	9	
†Rube, 143, Seffel, 9-5, 4-5.....	9	1		
Gate Bell, 147, J. O'Brien, 5-1, 2-1..	4	Fell.		
*Thornhedge, 143, G. Smith, 10-1, 4-1	10	8	8	
*Heather Bells, 146, A. Johnson, 10-1, 4-1	12	Fell.		

*Coupled. †Broke leg. ‡Fell, remounted and finished. §Pulled up.

Time—4:24. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. m., 5 years, by Ravelston-Grace S. Owner, H. S. Page. Trainer, Joseph Newman.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Novena, 89, Miller, 20-1, 7-1.....	4	2	1h
H'd Dance, 94, E. Smith, 40-1, 15-1.	7	1	2½
Voladay, 104, Baird, 4-1, 8-5.....	6	3	3d
Palm Tree, 98, W. Knapp, 7-1, 3-2.10		4	4
Rubric, 95, Scholl, 15-1, 6-1.....	5	9	5
Dinah Shad, 99, J. J. Walsh, 7-2, 8-5.	8	7	6
Military Man, 107, Fountain, 18-5, 9-5	9	8	7
Waswift, 106, Hildebrand, 15-1, 5-1.	1	5	8
Incubator, 106, J. Martin, 7-2, 8-5..	8	10	9
Jack Ratlin, 106, Burns, 25-1, 8-1..	2	6	10

Time—1:47 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. m., 3 years, by The Friar-Sister Monica. Owner, W. A. Chanler. Trainer, G. E. Galvin.

FOURTH RACE.—The Montauk Stakes, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Accountant, 107, J. Martin, 7-5, out..	1	1	1½
George C. Bennett, 127, W. Davis, 6-5, out	5	3	2d
Ormondedale, 107, Hildebrand, 6-1, 7-5	3	2	3d
Clovercrest, 107, Shaw, 30-1, 6-1.....	2	4	4
Caplas, 109, Morrison, 30-1, 5-1.....	4	5	5

Time—1:14 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Filigrane-Reckon. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	½.	F.
Bad News, 118, W. Knapp, 6-5, 1-2..	2	1	1½
Pretension, 99, Baird, 8-1, 3-1.....	1	2	2d½
Geranium, 109, Burns, 10-1, 4-1.....	5	4	3d
Humo, 105, Hildebrand, 7-2, 6-5.....	6	3	4
Outcome, 110, J. Martin, 20-1, 6-1....	7	5	5
Alles d'Or, 100, Miller, 12-1, 5-1.....	9	7	6
Ocean Tide, 108, Shaw, 10-1, 4-1.....	3	6	7
Palmbearer, 104, E. Smith, 15-1, 5-1..4		8	8
Pasadena, 98, L. Smith, 10-1, 4-1.....	8	8	8

Time—1:51 3-5. Start poor. Won handily; place driving. Winner br. g., 5 years, by Flying Dutchman-Black Sleeves. Owner, E. R. Bradley. Trainer, W. Hurley.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-old fillies; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Kiamesha, 112, Hildebrand, 2-1, 7-10..6		1	1nk
Fleur de Marie, 112, Burns, 8-5, 8-5...1		2	2n
Gold Rose, 118, Baird, 5-1, 2-1.....5		2	2d
Miss Jordan, 112, W. Knapp, 7-1, 2-1.4		4	4
Hyacinth, 105, Macey, 60-1, 15-1.....3		5	5
Floralia, 112, W. Davis, 6-1, 2-1.....2		6	6

Time—1:13 4-5. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. f., 3 years, by Kaber-Reflection. Owner, Oneck Stable. Trainer, W. H. Karrick.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Merrick 110	*Expressing	94
Sue Smith 107	*St. Estephe	104
The Post 106	*Edith James	98
Sly Ben 104	*Gentian	97
Calabash 104	*Lord Provost	95

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Rough and Tumble..106	*Atwood 101
Canteen 106	*Tomcod 100
Invader 104	*Chimney Sweep.... 97
*The Mighty 101	*Koenigen Luise.... 89
*Champlain 101	

THIRD RACE.—For fillies, two years old; non-winners of $1,000; special weights, with penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Whimsical 118	Mollie Donahue..... 105
Andria 110	Sandstorm 106
Last Cherry 109	Tangle 102
Early and Often.... 105	Ideal 100
Sandmark 106	Watergrass 99
Ideal 100	

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds; allowances; one mile and a quarter.

Sysonby 126	Migraine 116
Pasadena 119	

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a sixteenth.

Alan-a-Dale 123	Jake Sanders..... 102
Bad News..... 119	Pronta 99
Sinister 108	Miss Crawford..... 98
Devout 105	Chimney Sweep..... 95

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; maidens nad horses that have not won more than one race; selling; special weights, with allowances; six furlongs.

King Cole..... 112	*The Claimant..... 104
Billy Roche..... 109	Pioneer 104
Sioux Chief..... 109	White Marsh..... 104
Minnasquan 107	*Highborn 102
Bass 107	Nopal 102
Banker 107	Tiptoes 102
Strephon 107	Mettle 102
*Graylad 107	*Gold Braid..... 102
Long Dolan..... 104	*All Right..... 99
*Quadrille 104	*Belle of Setauket.. 97

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

BRAGG WON BY A HEAD.

Captured Handicap at Narragansett Park from Favorite Au Revoir.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 19.—The weather was hot and the track fast at Narragansett Park to-day, and in four of the races the finishes were keen. Au Revoir, the favorite in the three-year-old handicap, the feature race of the day, had lots of speed, but her jockey eased up near the finish, and Bragg won by a head. Jockey Bell was suspended for three days for disorder at the post in the second race, and Jockey Crane was suspended for ten days for the same reason. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Pater, 110 pounds, (Bell,) 6 to 1; Ossineke, 99, (O'Connell,) 3 to 1, second; Demas, 104, (Travers,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Libation, Success, and Headway also ran.

SECOND RACE.—About six furlongs. Won by Dunbar, 108 pounds, (McIntyre,) 3 to 1; Grand Slam, 99, (Crimmins,) 5 to 1, second; Phoebus, 112, (Creamer,) 3 to 5, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Uncle Henry, Dapple Gold, Cottage Maid, Gold Croft, Margaret C., and Rassil also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile. Won by Rosetint, 111 pounds, (Doherty,) 7 to 10; Don't Ask Me, 111, (Hodgson,) 11 to 5, second; Jane Holly, 111, (Bell,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:42 2-5.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth, handicap. Won by Bragg, 107 pounds, (McIntyre,) 3 to 1; Au Revoir, 114, (Oliphant,) 4 to 5, second; Ostrich, 104, (Schilling,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:47 1-5. Lord Badge also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Won by Miss Font, 104 pounds, (Bardett,) 9 to 1; Rye, 107, (Romanelli,) 7 to 1, second; Venus, 104, (Bell,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:02. Merlinge, All Pink, Ava, Rose d'Or, Vitesse, Gauze, Ferrotype, Josie Hampton, Changeable, Katahdin, and Kinkora also ran.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and forty yards; for three-year-olds and upward; selling. Barkemore and Enverite, 110; McGrathiana Prince and Arsenal, 108; Sweet Tone, Widow's Mite, and Stepaway, 106; *Bronze Wing, 108; Supreme Court, 96; *Ike S., 94; *Trajan, 91.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old fillies and geldings. Consistent and T. C. Martin, 114; Lotta Gladstone and Pythia, 109; Sister Belle and Miss Cliff, 99.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and forty yards; for three-year-olds and upward. The Cure, Cloverland, and Foncaster, 112; Ed Ball, 109; Workman, 107; Master of Graft, 96.

FOURTH RACE.—About six furlongs; the Cranston Selling Stakes; value, $1,000; for three-year-olds; selling. Mirthless, 105; Lochinvar and Gold Fleur, 102; Little Woods and Rhythm, 100; Yorkshire Lad, 99; Wild Irishman, 98; Hawtrey, 97; Bonnie Reg, 94; Azelina, 92; Brush Up, *Blackball, and *Hyperion, 89; *Meringue, 87.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and one-half furlongs; for two-year-olds; selling. Nil and Sunglow, 104; Ruth W., 101; *Judge White and *Daniel Sullivan, 93; *Ambitious, 90.

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

CATBOAT FANNIE CAPSIZED.

Run Down Off Larchmont and C. O. Iselin, Jr., Thrown Into Sound.

C. Oliver Iselin, Jr., in his fifteen foot catboat, Fannie, was run down and capsized by Charles Lane Poor's big forty foot racer, Mira, off Larchmont yesterday afternoon. Fortunately the accident occured with a half dozen yachts of the big fleet at hand and the big auxiliary yawl Cacique was quick to reach the little craft. Young Iselin, who can swim like a fish, was picked up out of the water, with no worse injury than a ducking, while his professional hand aboard was hauled in a minute later. The boat lost spar and sail, but both were recovered.

This was not the only accident during the regatta. The little Seawanhaka raceabout Dipper, owned by H. H. Van Rensselear, lost her rudder and was helpless in the stiff breeze. She was taken in tow. Hardly had she been recovered when a heavy squall broke over the fleet and sent the boats scurrying for cover. H. A. Woodward's Quinsigamond split her mainsail before she could take it in and D. E. Dealey's Dod split her jib.

Lieut. Frank Evans, son of "Fighting Bob" Evans, who is in command of the naval yacht Sylph, now assigned to the use of the President, rescued the yacht Regina, which drifted about on the Sound off Oyster Bay dismantled and making signals of distress. The Regina, which is a thirty-footer belonging to F. G. Stewart of New York, lost her mast while competing in the Larchmont races. The motor launch of the Sylph towed the Regina into the anchorage of the Seawanhaka Club.

CAPT. BARR OUTSAILED BY HARRY L. MAXWELL

Yankee Beat Mineola in the Best Race of the Season.

FORTY-THREE SECONDS APART

At No Time Over Larchmont's Thirty-one-Mile Course Did a Minute Separate the Two Boats.

Harry L. Maxwell, sailing the big seventy-foot sloop Yankee, scored a notable victory over Capt. Charles Barr on the Mineola, in the Larchmont regatta yesterday afternoon. He outjockeyed the famous skipper at the gun, getting a start of 28 seconds on the Mineola; outmanoeuvred him on the course, finishing the first round 30 seconds to the good, and increasing the advantage to 43 seconds on the second round, and won by that margin, after the closest and prettiest race the two boats have sailed this season.

The day offered a curious mixture of weather for the fleet. Starting in a light air that promised a drifting match, it freshened till a good whole sail breeze blew and sent the boats scudding over the Sound courses in fine style. Finally it became so strong that sails were generally shortened, and the little fellows had trouble even with reefs tied in. Before the last of them finished a squall came up and blew great guns for a time, and was responsible for several accidents.

There were sixty starters. Mineola and Yankee went over a 15¼-mile course, sailed twice. There was pretty jockeying for position. The two boats luffed past the mark a minute before the gun, Yankee leading and forcing Mineola off. Mineola came about, but Yankee was before her, and crossed 28 seconds ahead. Both carried ballooners and reached up the Sound at a fast clip. Yankee was slightly ahead. Once around the buoy Yankee stood off on the port tack, and Mineola followed.

Mineola was first to break tacks, and Yankee followed. Maxwell was footing faster than Barr, and Mineola tacked again to tempt Yankee to jibe, but failed, and resumed her starboard course, losing valuable seconds by the operation. Barr was closer to shore, and had a bit better breeze, so Yankee made a short hitch to get more to windward, and succeeded in breaking Mineola's wind. Both held this course well out into the Sound, and coming about started on the port tack for the mark, which Yankee fetched at 1:39:40. Barr overstood a bit and tacked again, rounding 52 seconds later.

Mineola picked up a lot on the short leg, and Yankee had but 30 seconds' advantage when she turned and set spinnaker to starboard. Mineola set her big sail quicker, but it appeared not to draw so well. The relative positions were held to the mark, and on the wind Maxwell simply held Barr safe, following his every lead. When headed for home Yankee had 50 seconds' advantage, which, on the reach, Mineola managed to cut down to 43 at the finish. Summary:

SLOOPS—Seventy-footers; start 11:40; course 31 miles.

	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Yacht and Owner.		
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell....	3:42:24	4:02:24
Mineola, W. Ross Proctor.....	3:43:07	4:03:07

SLOOPS—Forty-footers; start 11:45; course 23 miles.

Mira, Charles Lane Poor.....	3:52:30	4:07:30

SLOOPS—Thirty-three-footers; start 11:45; course 23 miles.

Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park...	3:29:40	3:44:40
Regina, F. G. Stewart.....	Did not finish.	

YAWLS—Thirty-three-footers; start 11:45; course 23 miles.

Memory, H. M. Raborg.....	3:52:54	4:07:54
Sakana, Robert McCreedy.....	Did not finish.	

SLOOPS—New York Yacht Club thirty-footers; start 11:50; course 15½ miles.

Dahinda, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	2:49:06	2:59:06
Bansai, Newbury D. Lawton....	2:50:40	3:00:40
Oriola, Lyman Delano.....	2:50:55	3:00:55
Pintail, August Belmont.....	2:52:22	3:02:22
Minx, Howard Willetts.....	2:53:29	3:03:29
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright.....	2:54:12	3:04:12
Adelaide II., Ades Brothers....	2:54:24	3:04:24
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon.....	2:55:31	3:05:31
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker..	2:55:48	3:05:48
Maid of Meudon, W. D. Guthrie.	2:56:37	3:06:37
Ibis, C. D. Iselin.....	2:58:16	3:08:16
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers.....	2:58:25	3:08:25
Atair, Cord Meyer.....	3:00:38	3:10:38

SLOOPS—Twenty-seven-footers; start 12 M.; course 11 miles.

Rascal, J. J. Dwyer.....	2:32:33	2:32:33
Thelema, A. E. Black.....	2:34:31	2:34:31
Maryola, H. E. Sayre.....	2:40:18	2:40:18
Montauk, D. K. Sheldon.....	2:48:07	2:48:07

RACEABOUTS—Start 11:55; course 11 miles.

Tartan, A. H. Pirie.....	2:23:19	2:28:19
Nora, Adrian Iselin 2d.....	2:26:17	2:31:17
Invader, Jr., R. A. Rainey....	2:28:42	2:33:42
Hans, Howard Willets.....	2:29:56	2:34:56
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley.....	2:31:47	2:36:47
Circe, E. T. Irvin.....	2:32:20	2:37:20
Cricket, Macy Willets.....	2:33:59	2:38:59
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright...	2:36:55	2:41:55
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins.....	2:37:24	2:42:24
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.....	2:38:52	2:43:52
Myowal, A. C. Bostwick.....	Disqualified.	

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS; start 12 M.; course 11 miles.

Dorothy, L. G. Spence.....	2:41:06	2:41:06
Houri, J. H. Esser.....	2:44:41	2:44:41
Follette, L. G. Gracey.....	2:45:22	2:45:22
Vaquero, Dr. William Stump...	2:45:38	2:45:38

SLOOPS—Twenty-two-footers; start 12:05; course 11 miles.

Guest, F. J. Havens.....	2:26:18	2:31:18
Sastta, G. H. Church.....	2:27:09	2:32:09
More Trouble, W. H. Child....	2:27:41	2:32:41
Ojigwan, G. E. Reiners.....	2:41:06	2:36:06
Paumonak, F. P. Currier.....	2:42:43	2:37:43
Heron, John Le Boutillier.....	2:50:40	2:45:40
Answer, D. Abbott.....	2:45:50	2:40:50

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN RACEABOUTS—Start 12:05; course 11 miles.

Orion, Theodore N. Hill.....	2:49:59	2:44:59
Dipper, H. H. Van Rensselaer..	Disabled.	

SLOOPS—Eighteen-footers; start 12:10; course 11 miles.

Ace, R. N. Bavier.....	3:01:10	2:51:10
Gauntlet, L. D. Huntington....	3:01:19	2:51:19
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt.....	3:08:19	2:58:19
Mist, R. P. Clark.....	3:15:44	3:05:44
Arizona, G. W. Kear.....	3:27:26	3:17:26

SLOOPS—Fifteen-footers; start 12:10; course 11 miles.

Dod, D. E. Dealey.....	Disabled.	

INDIAN HARBOR RACEABOUTS—Start 12:10; course 11 miles.

Kenoshi, T. Mallory.....	2:51:20	2:41:20
Wawa, G. B. Robinson.....	2:59:25	2:49:25

MILTON POINT ONE-DESIGNERS—Start 12:10; course 11 miles.

Fritter, C. Iselin.....	4:00:12	3:50:12
Fannie, C. O'D. Iselin, Jr.....	Capsized.	

HORSESHOE HARBOR ONE-DESIGNERS—Start 12 M.; course 11 miles.

Quinsigamond, H. A. Woodward..	4:19:01	4:09:01

CATBOATS—Start 12:10; course 11 miles.

Vava, G. T. Barton.....	Did not finish.

On The Level.

The New York Central Lines constitute the Water Level Line connecting the East and the West.

They run along the Hudson River, New York to Albany; along the Mohawk River and Erie Canal, Albany to Buffalo; along Lake Erie, Buffalo to Toledo and Detroit, and along the level of Lake Michigan from Toledo to Chicago—965 miles of water level, with water in sight nearly every mile of the way.

This is one of the reasons why the press of two continents call the New York Central

"America's Greatest Railroad."

For a copy of "America's Summer Resorts," which is No. 3 of the New York Central's "Four-Track Series," containing a map of the territory from Denver to New York, Boston, Montreal and Bar Harbor inclusive

NEW YORK LOST THREE GAMES TO PITTSBURG

Spectators and Players Abused Umpire at Polo Grounds.

AMERICANS WON AT CHICAGO

Chesbro Pitched Good Ball for Greater New Yorks — Philadelphia Advanced to Second Place.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

Pittsburg, 8; New York, 5.
St. Louis, 7; Boston, 4.
Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 4.

American League.

New York, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 1.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 1.
Philadelphia, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Detroit, 6; Washington, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	7	8	4	5	15	11	56	.691
Pittsburg	8	..	8	8	10	12	2	8	52	.627
Phila'phia	2	2	..	4	6	8	13	13	48	.585
Chicago	4	7	5	..	7	12	6	9	48	.585
Cincinnati	3	5	6	8	..	8	7	6	43	.524
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	7	..	6	5	31	.373
Boston	4	2	4	2	4	5	..	5	26	.317
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	6	2	7	..	23	.288
Games lost	25	31	33	34	39	52	56	57		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Detroit.	New York.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	5	8	8	7	4	10	6	48	.632
Phila'phia	6	..	8	6	8	9	8	7	45	.600
Chicago	7	3	..	8	5	4	8	9	44	.595
Detroit	4	4	6	..	6	5	8	5	38	.500
New York	2	5	3	4	..	6	4	10	34	.472
Boston	2	4	4	2	8	..	7	7	34	.472
St. Louis	6	2	2	4	2	3	..	4	23	.377
Washton	1	7	3	2	2	6	5	..	26	.351
Games lost	28	30	30	38	38	38	48	48		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York, (two games.)
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Chicago at Boston, (two games.)
Pittsburg at Philadelphia, (two games.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Pittsburg Outplayed New York and Won Final Game of Series.

New York went down to defeat for the third successive time yesterday, losing to Pittsburg by the score of 8 to 5. Good batting and errorless fielding won for Pittsburg, although up to the fifth inning the champions appeared to have a good chance to capture the game, and thus break even on the series. Pittsburg's victory has brought New York below the .700 mark, and put them but five games in the lead.

The game was an unsatisfactory one throughout. Abuse of umpires, continual objections to decisions, and glaring errors on the part of Browne, McGann, and Devlin deprived the contest of much of its interest. McGann and Donlin were ejected from the grounds for using improper language to the umpire. McGann took exception to Umpire Klem's ruling in the fifth inning, when the latter declared Leach safe at first on a bunt. McGann was waived aside and told to continue play. He grabbed the umpire's coat, but was pulled away by Gilbert before any further unpleasantness occurred. He was at once ordered to the clubhouse.

A close decision on Wagner's steal in the same inning did not suit Donlin, and he used rather forcible language toward Umpire Klem in his protest. He declined to discontinue his abuse and was ordered off the field. This act did not meet with the approval of a number of the spectators in the right field "bleechers," and a fusillade of beer glasses followed, one of which struck Umpire Klem in the middle of the back, while more than a dozen fell dangerously near him. After the game the umpires were escorted from the field by police officers.

The redeeming feature of the champions' work was the double play made by Dahlen and Devlin in the eighth inning. With one man out and two on bases, Wagner drove a head-line ball at Dahlen. The latter jumped up and made a phenomenal one-handed catch, and, throwing the ball to Devlin, caught Clymer off third. Flaherty started in to pitch for Pittsburg, but after four hits for three runs had been made off him in two innings, Leever was substituted. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	0	2	2	2	0	2	Clymer, rf	2	3	1	1	0	0
Donlin, cf	0	1	0	0	0	0	Clarke, lf	1	2	1	0	0	0
Clark, 1b	0	0	7	0	0	0	Leach, lf	1	3	0	1	0	0
McGann, 1b	0	1	5	0	1	0	Wagner, ss	1	1	3	1	6	0
Strang, lf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Howard, 1b	2	2	8	2	0	0
Mertes, lf	0	1	2	1	0	0	Brain, 3b	1	2	4	2	0	0
Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	3	0	0	Emont, cf	0	1	5	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	1	3	1	1	Pietz, c	0	1	5	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b	2	3	0	1	0	0	Flaherty, p	0	0	0	1	0	0
Bowerman, c	1	1	8	2	0	0	Leever, p	0	0	0	0	4	0
Taylor, p	0	0	0	0	2	0							
*Bresnahan	0	0	0	0	0	0							
Total	5	12	27	12	4		Total	8	15	27	12	0	

*Batted for Taylor in ninth inning.

New York	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	—5
Pittsburg	1	0	1	0	4	0	1	0	1	—8

Bases by errors—Pittsburg, 3. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 2; off Leever, 1. Struck out—By Taylor, 1; by Leever, 2. Left on bases—New York, 7; Pittsburg, 10. Two-base hits—Browne, 2; Howard, Wagner, and Gilbert. Home run—Mertes. Hits—Off Flaherty, 4 in two innings; off Leever, 8 in seven innings. Sacrifice hits—Mertes and Taylor. Stolen bases—Flaherty, Wagner, Howard, and Bresnahan. Double play—Dahlen and Devlin. Hit by pitcher—By Leever, 1. Balk—Flaherty. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and Klem. Attendance—5,000.

CINCINNATI, 6; PHILADELPHIA, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—Bunched hits in the fifth and seventh innings to-day gave Cincinnati a victory over Philadelphia. Both teams batted hard. The score:

CINCINNATI	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	2	2	2	0	4	0	Thomas, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Barry, 1b	1	2	11	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	0	1	2	2	2	
Kelley, lf	0	1	0	0	0	0	Cartney, 3b	0	3	4	2	1	
Bridwell, cf	0	0	5	1	0	0	Titus, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Corcoran, ss	0	2	2	3	0	0	Magee, lf	1	2	1	1	0	
Odwell, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	Bransfield, 1b	0	1	10	1	0	
Steinfeldt, 3b	1	2	4	1	1	0	Doolin, ss	2	4	3	4	1	
Phelps, c	0	0	3	6	0	0	Donlin, c	1	0	4	1	0	
Chech, p	2	1	1	3	0	0	Pittinger, p	0	0	0	3	0	
							Sutthoff, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	6	10	27	13	1		*Kruger	0	1	0	0	0	
							Total	4	13	27	14	4	

*Batted for Pittinger in eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0—4

Left on bases—Cincinnati, 9; Philadelphia, 10. Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4; Philadelphia, 1. Stolen bases—Bransfield, Doolin, Bridwell. Two-base hit—Huggins. Sacrifice hits—Phelps, Bridwell. Double play—Bridwell and Barry. Hits—Off Pittinger, 10 in eight innings. Struck out—By Pittinger, 3; by Chech, 2. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 2; off Sutthoff, 1; off Chech, 1. Passed ball—Phelps. Hit by pitched ball—Bridwell. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—2,400.

ST. LOUIS, 7; BOSTON, 4.

BOSTON, July 19.—Willis's wildness in the sixth inning and consecutive hitting in the eighth inning won for the visitors to-day. Boston rallied at the bat in the ninth, but the lead was too great to be overcome. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf	1	0	2	0	0		Abbat'o, ss	0	1	4	3	0	
Arndt, rf	2	2	1	0	0		Tenney, 1b	1	2	9	3	2	
Smoot, cf	2	2	2	0	0		Dolan, rf	0	0	2	2	0	0
Beckley, 1b	0	0	14	1	0		Deleh'ty, 3b	1	1	3	1	0	
Shay, 2b	1	1	4	6	0		W'r'ton, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	
McBride, ss	0	1	1	4	0		Cannell, cf	1	2	3	0	0	
Burke, 3b	0	1	1	1	0		Raymer, 2b	0	0	2	1	0	
Grady, c	1	1	3	0	0		Moran, c	1	3	3	2	0	
McFarland, p	1	2	1	3	0		Willis, p	0	0	1	5	0	
							*Lauterborn	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	7	10	27	15	0		Total	4	11	27	16	2	

*Batted for Willis in the ninth.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	0	0	—7
Boston	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	—4

Two-base hits—Delehanty, Arndt, Moran, McFarland. Sacrifice hits—Delehanty, 2. Stolen bases—Dolan, McBride, Abbatichio. Left on bases—St. Louis, 4; Boston, 7. First base on balls—Off Willis, 3; off McFarland, 1. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 3; by McFarland, 1. Balk—Willis. Passed ball—Grady. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,142.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New York Takes Opening Game from Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 19.—In a keenly contested game to-day the Greater New Yorks won from Chicago by the score of 2 to 1. It was a pitchers' battle, in which Chesbro outpointed White. Chicago was first to score, but New York evened up matters in the fifth inning, and tallied a second run in the seventh, which won the game.

Chicago might have been shut out but for a double steal and McGuire's muff of Elberfeld's throw in the fourth inning. The locals hit Chesbro safely but four times, and he had them guessing throughout the game. New York's first run came in the fifth inning on a single by Conroy, Elberfeld's sacrifice, and a long fly by Williams, Conroy coming home on the throw to the plate. The winning run was made on hits by Conroy and Keeler, the former scoring the second time.

Chase, the first baseman, has been sent back to New York for special treatment, and will not rejoin the team until it returns home. Several other players are still on the crippled list, but Manager Griffith is short-handed and is compelled to use them. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf	0	1	0	1	0		Conroy, lf	2	2	0	0	0	
Holmes, lf	0	1	2	0	0		Keeler, rf	0	2	1	0	0	
Davis, ss	0	0	2	1	0		Elb'rf'd, ss	0	2	1	5	0	
Den'h'e, 1b	1	0	9	0	0		Will'ms, 2b	0	0	3	5	0	
Isbell, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		Yeager, 3b	0	0	0	3	1	
Jones, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Fultz, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Sullivan, c	0	2	5	3	0		McGuire, c	0	0	5	0	1	
Tan'hill, 3b	0	0	1	1	0		Powers, 1b	0	0	14	0	0	
White, p	0	1	0	0	0		Chesbro, p	0	0	0	2	0	
Total	1	4	27	9	0		Total	2	7	27	15	2	

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 9. Two-base hit—White. Sacrifice hits—Green, Isbell, Elberfeld. Stolen bases—Sullivan, 2; White, 2; Donohue. Double play—Williams and Powers. Struck out—By White, 4; by Chesbro, 2. Bases on balls—Off White, 3; off Chesbro, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Donohue. Fultz, Elberfeld. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Sheridan. Attendance—2,960.

TWO GAMES FOR CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 19.—Cleveland won two games from Boston to-day, outbatting Boston in both. Scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	2	2	2	0	0		Selbach, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Bay, cf	1	2	0	0	0		Parent, ss	0	2	1	5	0	
Flick, rf	1	0	4	0	0		Burkett, lf	1	1	0	0	0	
Kahl, 2b	2	1	4	2	0		Collins, 3b	0	1	5	1	0	
Bradley, 3b	1	0	2	3	0		Stahl, cf	0	1	1	1	1	
Turner, ss	0	1	2	2	1		Freeman, 1b	0	0	8	1	0	
Carr, 1b	1	1	13	0	0		Ferris, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	
Bemis, c	0	0	3	2	0		Criger, c	0	1	4	3	0	
Rhoades, p	0	1	0	4	0		Olmstead, p	0	0	1	0	0	
							*Grimshaw	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	5	7	27	13	1		†Unglaub	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	1	7	24	10	1	

*Batted for Criger in ninth inning.
†Batted for Olmstead in ninth inning.

Cleveland	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—5	
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	

First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hit—Carr. Three-base hits—Bay, Criger. Sacrifice hit—Bemis. Stolen bases—Jackson, Bay, Collins. Double play—Kahl and Carr. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 4. Left on bases—Boston, 9. Struck out—By Rhoades, 3; by Olmstead, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—6,168.

DETROIT, 6; WASHINGTON, 2.

DETROIT, Mich., July 19.—Detroit won from Washington to-day, 6 to 2. Killian, though hit freely, was effective when hits meant runs. The score:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	2	5	0	0		Jones, cf	1	1	0	0	0	
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	3	0		Ofill, 3b	1	1	5	1	0	
McIntire, lf	1	2	5	0	0		Hickm'n, 2b	0	2	2	2	0	
Crford, rf	0	1	0	0	0		And'son, rf	0	3	1	0	1	
O'Leary, ss	1	0	1	3	1		H'sman, lf	0	0	0	0	0	
C'ghlin, 3b	1	2	0	0	1		Stahl, 1b	0	3	9	1	0	
Lind'y, 1b	1	3	7	0	0		Cassidy, ss	0	0	5	0	0	
Doran, c	0	0	7	1	0		Heydon, c	0	0	2	2	0	
Killian, p	1	2	0	2	0		Wolfe, p	0	0	0	2	0	
							Adams, p	0	1	0	3	0	
Total	6	12	27	9	1		Total	2	11	24	11	1	

Detroit	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6	
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—2	

Hits—Off Wolfe, 6 in 1 1-3 innings; off Adams, 6 in 6 2-3 innings. Two-base hits—Coughlin, Hill, Anderson, Stahl, and Lindsay. Three-base hit—Killian. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Doran, and Killian. Stolen base—Stahl. Base on balls—Off Killian, 4; off Adams, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 12. Struck out—By Killian, 4; by Adams, 3. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,000.

PHILADELPHIA, 7; ST. LOUIS, 3.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—St. Louis dropped the opening game to Philadelphia to-day. Waddell outpitched Buchanan, while the visitors both outbatted and outfielded St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	0	2	2	0	0		Hartsel, lf	2	2	0	0	0	
Starr, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		Hoffman, cf	0	3	2	0	0	
V'Zant, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Davis, 1b	0	0	12	1	0	
Wallace, ss	1	0	3	4	0		Cross, 3b	1	2	0	1	0	
Koehler, cf	0	0	1	1	0		Seybold, rf	1	2	2	0	0	
Jones, 1b	0	2	9	0	0		Murphy, 2b	2	1	2	4	0	
Gleason, 3b	1	2	2	2	3	0	Knight, ss	0	1	2	5	1	
Stugden, c	0	1	8	0	0		Schreck, c	0	1	7	1	0	
Buchanan, p	1	0	0	3	0		Waddell, p	1	2	0	2	0	
Total	3	8	27	12	0		Total	7	14	27	14	1	

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0—3	
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	0	0—7	

Two-base hits—Hartsel, Stone, Van Zant. Three-base hits—Waddell. Home run—Seybold. Passed ball—Schreck. Stolen bases—Buchanan, Hoffman, 2. Wild pitch—Buchanan. Bases on balls—Off Buchanan, 1; off Waddell, 4. Struck out—By Buchanan, 6; by Waddell, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 9. Time of game—One hour and fifty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—1,800.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT TORONTO.

TORONTO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
White, lf	1	3	2	1	0		Clement, lf	0	2	1	0	0	
Harley, cf	0	2	1	0	0		Bean, ss	1	2	2	2	0	
Dilliard, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Keister, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
Soffel, 2b	0	1	3	4	1		Merritt, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	
O'Brien, 1b	0	1	14	2	0		Hal'gan, cf	1	0	1	0	0	
Magoon, ss	0	1	2	2	1		Pattee, 2b	0	2	2	4	1	
Carr, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		Woods, 3b	0	1	0	4	0	
Toft, c	0	0	0	0	0		McAuley, c	0	1	9	1	1	
Sullivan, c	1	1	2	0	1		Clarkson, p	0	0	1	0	0	
Currie, p	0	0	1	5	0								
*Crystal	0	0	0	0	0		Total	3	9	27	11	2	
Total	2	10	27	16	3								

*Batted for Currie in the ninth inning.

Jersey City	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—3	
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2	

Three-base hits—Harley, White, Sullivan, O'Brien. Two-base hits—Soffel, Harley. Sacrifice hits—McAuley, Clarkson. Stolen bases—Merritt, (2;) Keister, Pattee, White. Bases on balls—Off Currie, 2; off Clarkson, 4. Struck out—By Clarkson, 4. Left on bases—Toronto, 9; Jersey City, 7. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Conway.

SECOND GAME.

TORONTO	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dilliard, lf	0	0	3	0	1		Clement, lf	2	2	5	0	0	
Harley, cf	1	2	2	0	0		Bean, ss	1	1	3	4	1	
White, lf	1	1	2	0	0		Keister, rf	1	1	0	0	0	
Soffel, 2b	1	1	0	2	2		Merritt, 1b	1	0	8	0	1	
O'Brien, 1b	1	1	13	3	1		Halligan, cf	0	0	1	0	0	
Magoon, ss	0	0	0	5	1		Pattee, 2b	1	1	2	1	1	
Carr, 3b	0	0	0	6	0		Woods, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	
Toft, c	0	1	7	1	1		W'd'grift, c	1	1	8	0	1	
Falk'b'g, p	0	1	0	2	0		Pf'miller, p	0	1	0	2	0	
*Sullivan	0	0	0	0	0								
Total	4	5	27	19	5		Total	8	8	27	9	4	

*Batted for Falkenburg in the ninth inning.

Jersey City	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	0—8	
Toronto	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0—4	

Home run—O'Brien. Stolen bases—Harley, White, Clement, Bean. Sacrifice hit—Pfanmiller. Bases on balls—Off Pfanmiller, 4; off Falkenburg, 2. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 7; by Falkenburg, 7. Hit by pitcher—Merritt, Bean. Wild pitches—Pfanmiller, Falkenburg. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 5. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Conway. Attendance—1,800.

AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Gettm'n, cf	0	0	1	0	0		O H'g'n, 1b	1	1	14	0	0	
Miller, lf	0	1	2	0	0		Mahl'g, 2b	1	1	1	1	0	
Del'h'ty, rf	0	2	1	0	0		Sw'der, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Laporte, 2b	0	1	0	2	0		Gatins, ss	0	0	1	5	0	
M'All'r, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		Jones, lf	0	1	4	0	0	
Bird, 1b	0	0	10	0	0		C'kman, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	
Natt'ss, ss	0	0	3	4	1		Murphy, rf	1	1	1	0	0	
M'Manus, c	0	0	7	0	0		Shea, c	0	0	3	2	0	
Kiss'ger, p	1	1	1	2	0		Mor'ty, p	1	1	1	2	0	
Total	1	5	27	10	1		Total	4	6	27	12	0	

Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	
Newark	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—4	

Earned runs—Buffalo, 1; Newark, 3. First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 1; off Moriarty, 1. Struck out—By Kissinger, 4; by Moriarty, 3. Three-base hit—O'Hagan. Two-base hits—Laporte, Kissinger, Jones. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Swander, Gatins, Murphy, Mahling, Cockman. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

BUFFALO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Gettman, cf	0	1	3	1	1		O'Hagan, lb	0	0	8	0	0	
Miller, lf	1	1	2	0	0		Mahling, 2b	0	0	4	1	0	
Deleh'ty, rf	0	0	3	0	0		Swander, cf	0	0	6	1	0	
Laporte, 2b	2	2	2	2	1		Gatins, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
M'All'ster, 3b	0	1	0	2	1		Jones, lf	1	1	2	0	0	
Bird, 1b	0	0	5	2	1		C'kman, 3b	0	0	1	1	0	
Nattress, ss	1	2	2	1	1		Murphy, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
McManus, c	0	1	10	2	0		Shea, c	0	0	2	3	0	
Greene, p	0	0	0	1	0		McLane, p	0	0	0	5	0	
Total	4	8	27	9	5		Total	1	2	24	11	0	

Buffalo	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—4	
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	

Earned runs—Buffalo, 4; Newark, 1. First base on balls—Off Greene, 4; off McLane, 2. Struck out—By Greene, 9; by McLane, 2. Home run—Jones. Three-base hit—Laporte. Two-base hits—Gettman, Gatins. Sacrifice hits—McAllister, Murphy. Double play—Swander to O'Hagan. Wild pitches—Green, 2. Umpire—Mr. Moran. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Attendance—3,567.

AT MONTREAL.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0—5	9	5	
Montreal	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0—2	1	8	

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; McCarthy and Raub.

SECOND GAME.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	6	7	
Montreal	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	3	—9	8	1	

AT ROCHESTER.

										R.	H.	E.
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—3	5	1	
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	0	0—8	15	3	

Batteries—Faulkner and Steelman and Payne; Cronin and Thomas.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	42	25	.627	Toronto	32	38	.459
Baltimore	42	29	.593	Newark	32	40	.444
Providence	40	30	.571	Rochester	30	40	.429
Buffalo	40	35	.493	Montreal	29	44	.397

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Jersey City at Montreal.
Newark at Rochester.
Baltimore at Toronto.
Providence at Buffalo.

New England League.

Manchester, 4; Nashua, 2.
Haverhill, 10; Fall River, 1.
Haverhill, 5; Fall River, 4, (10 innings.)
Concord, 4; Lowell, 3.
Concord, 4; Lowell, 1.
New Bedford, 10; Lynn, 10, (13 innings.)

MISHAPS IN STEEPLECHASE.

Horse Destroyed and Jockey Hurt in Brighton Beach Race.

The most disastrous steeplechase race of the

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication .....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....120 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....100 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

* For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

MERCANTILE MARINE'S REPORT.

The report of the International Mercantile Marine Company for 1904 will be pleasanter reading across the ocean than upon this side. And yet it would seem that the self-complacency of our British cousins can hardly be proof against unfavorable results which so impeach their financial judgment as well as their spirit of fair play and steadiness under attack. For from the British standpoint the organization of this combination was an attack upon them nationally rather than a fair business venture. "Splitting the empire" was one scare head over a two-column article in a London journal, arguing that Canada was to be coerced into cooperating at the cost of having its trade and immigration diverted and reduced. Even The London Times condescended to coin the term "Morganeering," and to lend its great influence to secure Government support for competition against a combination which might be criticised as "unfair." Especially was it deemed a grievance that subsidized naval auxiliaries should be under any sort of Yankee control. It was all very well that American capital should work even London's underground, but British shipping was different and sacred. What was there to prevent the Morgan combine from carrying American goods cheaply to England, and charging dear freights upon English goods carried to the United States, thus wounding the feelings of the "nation of shopkeepers" in its tenderest spot?

It would seem that Englishmen, recalling their hysterics, must read with embarrassment as well as pleasure that their dreaded enemy last year failed to earn its interest by $2,039,150. Moreover, none of the dreaded consequences has followed the organization of the trust. There was nothing national or international about it. It was a simple commercial proposition, whereby Mr. MORGAN'S railways and Mr. MORGAN'S steamships were to work together to better advantage. There had been some such solution of continuity in transatlantic commerce as is witnessed at the terminals of the Brooklyn Bridge. At times cargoes would wait for steamers. At other times steamers would wait for cargoes. Sometimes a thousand freight cars could not unload for a month for lack of cargo space. The steamers were worked for themselves alone, the railways were worked for themselves alone, and the proposition was to work them together, without any afterthought whatever regarding an attack upon the British flag or British commerce.

The proposition was sufficiently absurd, for despite the alleged Americanization of the fleet there was $5 of British capital to each $4 of American. The proportion may have varied since then, but the organization was along those lines, and a very good bargain for the English sellers it was. It would have been an equally good bargain as well for the entire Atlantic trade if the Englishmen had not allowed their self-complacency to be replaced by the unreasonable fright which drove them into subsidizing the Cunard Company. Without this encouragement the Cunard would never have ventured as a commercial proposition to slash rates and get into that war with the Continental lines which made the business unprofitable to all concerned. The British mercantile marine had an opportunity to unite under a strong leader against the German lines, which are their joint competitor. But the bogy of Americanization was too strong, the Cunard Company preferred war to co-operation, and the result was an almost bottomless pit for both passenger and freight rates. Freight was actually carried for ballast. It would not have been so bad if the cheap rates had made business, but there was an actual deficiency of freight business, although the passenger business was liberal, even if there is doubt about its being enlarged by cheapness. The corn crop failed, and, perhaps worst of all, traffic was diverted to other ports by railway discriminations against New York. Thus exports of grains decreased 142,000,000 bushels from the low record of 1903, and 236,000,000 bushels below the average of the nine years beginning with 1895.

The company can hardly be blamed for not carrying freight which did not exist. Of what business there was it got its fair share, taking 26 per cent. of the transatlantic passenger business and 48 per cent. of the travel between England and the United States. To a large degree the company's fortunes seem bound up with those of New York City and the United States. If the harvest is realized according to present promise, and if New York gets its share, so that the conditions existing when the combination was made are renewed, then perhaps President ISMAY'S hopes may become realities. But there are obstacles. The company must always labor under its disability through excessive capitalization. The two leading German lines together have a tonnage greater than the "trust," but a capitalization smaller by $140,000,000. Per ton, the Marine company's capitalization is thrice larger. And the company is making a mistake about its depreciation account. The deficit upon operation is without reckoning depreciation, for which the North German Lloyd allowed last year $3,380,439. Perhaps there is no industry where depreciation is more fatal unless liberally dealt with. In the experience of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, shipping which cost £24 was sold for £2. There can be no doubt that the management realize this and will care for it when they can. Upon the showing they made in their report they seem more to be pitied than blamed. It is supererogation to moralize regarding its overcapitalization, which has had little to do with its misfortunes, and for which Wall Street has applied its own effectual remedy, surpassing anything in the power of the "trust busters."

EQUITABLE REORGANIZATION.

Mr. WESTINGHOUSE'S plan for reorganizing the Equitable comes in a fortunate moment. With the exception of Mr. RYAN'S purchase of the stock control of the Society, every move thus far made since the beginning of the controversy has been inquisitory and destructive. Mr. WESTINGHOUSE'S contribution is remedial and upbuilding. With the exception noted all efforts have been directed to the exposure of the guilty, until the public desire for more material for spicy gossip has become fairly morbid. Mr. WESTINGHOUSE has taken thought about the welfare of the company and the interests of the policy holders. It was high time.

His plan of reorganization has certain very hopeful features, but it also suggests interesting questions. It does meet all the objections to one-man power of control by removing it altogether. It is inconceivable that a majority of 5,000 shareholders, each limited to the possession of one share of the value of twenty dollars, should ever be controlled by any one man or any clique or group of financiers. When the question is asked whether this plan of widely distributed share ownership is better than what is called mutualization the answer will probably be in the affirmative. We say probably, because Mr. WESTINGHOUSE'S statement gives practical evidence of the illusory character of the mutual plan of insurance company control. He thinks it "worthy of especial note that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the policy holders have felt sufficiently interested in the affairs of the Society to make suggestions to the Trustees to aid them in the selection of Directors to fill existing vacancies." Certainly the Equitable Society during the last six months has been in a condition to excite the uneasiness of its policy holders, and, one would say, to prompt them to make helpful suggestions to the controlling body of Trustees. If less than six hundred out of 600,000 have cared enough about the matter to express their will or their preference, it is evident that a condition, not a theory, confronts the advocates of mutualization. It is a fair inference that the adoption of the mutual plan would presently bring the Equitable into its old situation under the control of one man, or of a few men.

What reason is there to hope that Mr. WESTINGHOUSE'S plan is any better? He would retire the present certificates of stock and issue in their place 5,000 shares of the nominal value of $20 each to be subscribed for and taken by 5,000 policy holders at the price of $1,000 each. Manifestly an interest so small as $1,000 would not be sufficient to lead the owner of the share, if he were an important man, to take a vital interest in the affairs of the Equitable. His interest, if he exhibited any, would be based on his policy, and that motive is insufficent, as the statement of Mr. WESTINGHOUSE shows. There is another consideration, however, the consideration of public spirit. Mr. WESTINGHOUSE says he believes that "there are 5,000 public-spirited policy holders who would be willing to subscribe for the 5,000 new shares at a price of $1,000 each." Out of 5,000 public-spirited policy holders it ought to be possible to select fifty-two so pre-eminently public-spirited that, putting aside their own convenience and in no small measure the personal care of their private interests, they would give diligent and real attention to the affairs of the Equitable, for one thing in order that their own policy interests might be protected, but above and beyond that, in order that a great financial institution might be preserved in soundness and in strength, and that the life insurance investments of its more than 600,000 policy holders might be husbanded and safeguarded against all possible perils. If such a body of Trustees can be secured under Mr. WESTINGHOUSE'S plan the management of the Equitable will be ideal.

The public will have its doubts, we suppose. It is suggested by Mr. WESTINGHOUSE that none but a policy holder shall be eligible as a Trustee, and that at each annual election of thirteen of the fifty-two members of the board "seven policy holders who have not previously served shall be chosen." Vacancies in the board are to be filled by the remaining Trustees, subject to confirmation by the vote of the shareholders. The fact that a man is a policy holder in the Equitable and that he has never before been elected to the office of Trustee constitutes no presumption whatever as to his capacity or fitness for so important a trust. But among 600,000 policy holders it ought to be possible to find sufficient ability and public spirit to keep the Equitable Society continually supplied with a board of fifty-two Directors capable of maintaining it in a position of impregnable strength.

Mr. RYAN'S experience with the Equitable has been the occasion for manifestations of pure human nature that are amusing if not edifying. So far as appears, not only from his professions but from his acts, he did a service of great value to the public and to the policy holders of the Equitable. The situation was dangerous. He made it, if not positively safe, at least vastly safer. He bought the control and promptly divested himself of it, putting the voting power into the hands of three men eminent for their probity and ability. Whereupon pretty much everybody fell upon Mr. RYAN, accusing him of grasping at the Equitable millions and of doing many other wicked things. If he imagined himself a philanthropist he must presently have concluded that he was at heart a designing monster. And now it will doubtless be said that his surrender of control under the Westinghouse plan has been forced from him, although he long ago intimated that he had something of this kind in view. Mr. WESTINGHOUSE says that "it seems evident the present arrangement may only temporarily satisfy either the policy holders or the public." The public now has Mr. WESTINGHOUSE'S plan. It deserves their candid consideration. It is at least unselfish, it does seem to have been devised in the interest solely of the Society and its policy holders. Perhaps it will stand the test of examination.

THE STOCK TRANSFER TAX'S WORKING.

It is a singular coincidence which marks up Stock Exchange seats on the same day that the State Controller reports the stock transfer tax as unexpectedly productive. During June the receipts from the tax were $440,200, but the inference that the yearly proceeds will reach $5,000,000 is perhaps hardly justified. Many brokers laid in stocks of stamps more than adequate for their immediate requirements, and will hereafter buy only for their current needs, so that the first month's receipts are not an average. On the other hand, it is the midsummer season and the bucket shops are evading the tax. If the success to be hoped for attends the effort to round them up, and if activity follows a good harvest, there may be another surprise as to the tax's results. In any case the unexpectedly large tax payments are no more likely hereafter than heretofore to have the predicted adverse effect upon the worth of Exchange seats. Shortly after the tax took effect a seat was sold at $72,500, as compared with the last previous sale at $78,000, the decline being in anticipation of the dull business expected through the tax's effect. The last sale was reported this week at $79,000, with an upward tendency.

The tax's effect is no more traceable in the record of business than in the price of seats. This is the comparison for June for the last three years:

	Stocks.	Bonds.
1905	12,536,567	$80,851,000
1904	4,985,720	48,742,500
1903	15,535,404	57,944,500

As there was no stock tax last year the sharp decline of business that year cannot be attributed to that fact. And it is equally obvious that the revival this year was irrespective of the tax, the revival in the taxed stock department being larger than in the untaxed bond department. Comparison with 1903, however, does show a larger revival in bonds than in stocks.

It is sad to recall the prophecies thus falsified. We were told that there would be a collapse in Wall Street district real estate values through forfeitures of leases by the burdened brokers. And more than they would suffer. There can be only one primary market, and it was inconceivable that New York, burdened with a $3,000,000 tax—a $5,000,000 tax was then unforeseen—could compete with the untaxed markets which would divide its garments among them. We were supplied with elaborate analogies with the German Exchanges, which had languished under a similar tax, and with the Paris Bourse, which is strangled by Government red tape. It was not surprising that brokers took this view, but they were supported by tax reform associations of high prestige, and of all politics and no politics. The case against them cannot be said to be complete upon a single month's experience, but so far as the facts have been registered they are against the theorists and the prophets, interested and disinterested alike.

It was estimated that the Federal stock sale tax during the Spanish war was evaded by four-fifths of the business done. The liberal tax collection is not the only proof that evasion does not explain the absence of ill-effects of this law. The projected rival Exchange across the Hudson in New Jersey was a failure and a jest. Neither is there discoverable any loss of business to other cities. The President of the Philadelphia Exchange did indeed give an interview remarking upon the growth of business in Philadelphia since the law's enactment, but in the light of later experience he will probably agree that Philadelphia and New York merely shared together in the general improvement, due to causes broader and deeper than the tax law. It seems as sure as anything can be that investors and amateur speculators who make up their minds to an operation which is going to cost them $25 brokerage on a complete turn—buying and selling—are not going to be deterred by a $2 tax. It is even doubtful that the nimble room traders, who are in and out of the market several times daily, to an aggregate of thousands of shares, pay the expected attention to the tax. Their profits are small in percentage, but in total they so far exceed the tax that it seems to have unexpectedly small effect even upon this class of business. The idea that speculation in stocks is prejudiced and business diverted to the Produce and Cotton Exchanges, whose business is untaxed, is altogether fanciful. Doubtless it is wrong to tax the city for up country's benefit. Doubtless the academic arguments against the injustice of taxing one business to the prejudice of others, against the economic wrong of taxing processes of trade instead of realized profits, against the unwisdom of driving away so mobile an interest as capital, and so on, are as correct as ever. Practically speaking, continuance along present lines would go far to excuse if not to justify the law's enactment.

GOVERNMENT CROP GUESSING.

For a man in a difficult position Mr. HYDE writes a very good letter. As Chief Statistician of the Department of Agriculture he declares that he "has been constantly under fire from one side of the market or the other"; five times he has been "investigated," and once he won damages in a libel suit against a firm of cotton brokers. The Southern Cotton Growers' Association, not satisfied with the dismissal of the guilty HOLMES, has demanded the retirement of HYDE, and in weariness and disgust he tenders his resignation, reminding those who would chide him for retiring under fire that there is never a time when he is not under fire.

Secretary WILSON, in accepting the Chief Statistician's resignation, assures him that the accuracy of his reports has been publicly recognized and that no facts implicating him in the crop report scandal have come to light. The general conclusion will be that HYDE has to go for not sooner detecting the rascalities of HOLMES.

There is food for thought and possibly ground for action in what Mr. HYDE says about being "constantly under fire from one side of the market or the other." The "market," that is, the cotton gamblers' market, is the source of the trouble. Mr. CHEATHAM'S association of cotton growers would never bribe a crop report tabulator. President MILLAR'S association of cotton manufacturers is above suspicion. The fever and the fight over the cotton figures rage altogether in the Cotton Exchanges, chiefly in that of New York. The speculators will be on the look-out for other and further Holmeses; rich bribes will always be within reach of department officials who will consent to falsify the monthly figures or to disclose them in advance of publication. Such crookedness always works injury either to the growers or to the manufacturers of cotton, the two great legitimate interests which, chiefly, the Government must consider.

Now the speculators gamble, not on the acreage or condition, but on the department's estimate of the total number of bales in the crop, a mere piece of guesswork which might be dispensed with. The planters and the spinners ought to be put in possession of the facts as to acreage as a guide in determining current market values, and these figures, being subject to instant comparison with private figures, could not well be falsified. A general comparative statement of condition accompanying the acreage figures would enable sellers and buyers to do their own guessing about the size of the crop. It is in the estimate branch of the department's work that almost the whole possibility of mischief lies. Better abolish the guessing bureau than have its work carried on between the twin fires of the market's bribes and the public's suspicion.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Lesson from Biology.

Utilizing an analogy of the kind that is, perhaps, at least as often misleading as it is instructive—a fact which makes such analogies rather dangerous arguments—American Medicine of Philadelphia holds "public ownership" and "Governmental control" up to view in a light that brings out, or seems to bring out, some decidedly novel and interesting features. While admitting that the administration policy of checking corporate abuses is in the evolutionary direction which every social body takes to prevent any one of its units from injuring the others, the philosophizing medicine man yet feels moved to sound a warning. "It is a biologic fact," he says, "that an organism has duties entirely different from those of the units composing it and it cannot safely usurp their duties lest the units degenerate from disuse of their proper functions. Yet every organism evolves some system of nervous connections whereby it controls every unit and every combination of units. The corporation * * * is in the same position as a group of body cells would be, say, in the liver, if they were working together without any control from the organism. It is evident, then, that Government control of corporations is a biologic necessity, a law as necessary for the social organism as for any other combination of units." There is a lot of suggestion in this and in further statements of the article, explaining that the United States, formed of independent units fiercely concerned about the preservation of their individual liberties, has only of late come to a realization of the necessity for "some system of nervous connections" between the parts and a controlling centre, while in Europe, where the Governments are of a different origin and much older, the present tendency is toward the protection of the units from excessive and therefore injurious tutelage. The public ownership people should ponder well the reference to the possibility of degeneration in the social units through deprivation of their proper functions, but, on the other hand, the advocates of corporate independence more or less complete must remember that, by this biologic analogy, the units must be curbed as soon as they threaten the social body as a whole. Our manipulators of Legislatures big and little are certainly doing that already, and the whole of which they are an important, but not exactly a vital, part seems to have reached the conclusion that it is "time to do something."

At Once Charmed and Enlightened.

If there is anything we enjoy it is to have one of our readers show the care with which he goes through the columns of THE TIMES by calling to our attention some mistake of statement or inference that has appeared in them, and, of course, the smaller the mistake the more are we pleased to be set in the way of righting it, for then are we able to believe that from us nothing less than perfection is expected. Our satisfaction, naturally, is at its very highest when the correspondent is courteous as well as critical, and therefore do we owe an almost unmeasurable, not to say an unbearable, joy to Mr. W. L. D. O'GRADY, Captain late Eighty-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers, previously (in 1859) Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines, (Light Infantry,) First Chatham Division. For he, with many a sweet and scented phrase of eulogy, which modesty, after a fierce battle with inclination, has forbidden us to reproduce here, has gently led us up to the grim-visaged possibility that we went astray, the other day, in saying that the commander of the Chesapeake, though defeated, won a fame unattained by the master of the victorious Shannon. Mr. W. L. D. O'GRADY, Captain late Eighty-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers, previously (in 1859) Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines, (Light Infantry,) First Chatham Division, after the sweet and scented phrases to which inadequate, but not ungrateful, reference has already been made, informs us that many others than students of history do know, besides the name of LAWRENCE, that of Sir PHILIP BOWES VERE BROKE. The proof is that in the British Navy there is still chanted with patriotic fervor the song:

Brave BROKE he waved his sword.
And cried, "Britons, let us board
And smash this Yankee Doodle Dandy, Oh!"

Mr. W. L. D. O'GRADY, Captain late Eighty-eighth New York Veteran Volunteers, previously (in 1859) Second Lieutenant, Royal Marines, (Light Infantry,) First Chatham Division, also informs us that "Sir PHILIP BROKE is second only to NELSON and BLAKE in the naval annals of England," but that is a matter of opinion, and irrelevant, while the existence of the song is a matter of fact and is relevant, or sufficiently so for the purpose of Mr. W. L.—but there, let's say this time in brief, "of our amiable and beautifully courteous correspondent." It remains true that of Americans, of whom we were writing when we compared the fames of BROKE and LAWRENCE, not one in ten knows the former name while at least nine in ten know the latter, but we did forget the song and we are glad to have been reminded of it by Mr. W. L. D.—by our correspondent of the honeyed phrase, we mean.

Meteorite or "Thunderbolt"?

There is no known or easily imaginable reason why a meteorite would not be as likely to fall while a fierce thunderstorm was in progress as at any other time, and the shattered fragments of the meteorite would be as likely to be found scattered around the foot of a flagpole that had been struck by lightning as in any other place. But, while both these likelihoods are indubitable, the fact that certain fragments were found just after the storm and just at the foot of the stricken pole does cast a certain gloom over the theory that they are the remnants of a meteorite. For the chances are that if anybody had a few bits of carefully selected slag that for humorous or other reasons he wanted to pass off as bits of a wrecked and errant star, and if that anybody had very little knowledge about the habits of such stars, he would "find" the bits at exactly the time and place mentioned. Therefore will we wait a while before admitting as of meteoric origin the objects now on exhibition in the Borough Park Club of Brooklyn. They may be black and brown, and they may have silver streaks resembling metal, and they may seem to have been subjected to great heat, but the thunderstorm and flagpole details give us pause. There is such a thing as making a good story too good; also such a thing as proving its truth too well. Remember, however, that we do not deny—we only doubt.

Discrimination that Needs Explanation

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On last Sunday a friend and myself went to see a game of baseball which was scheduled to be played on the Bronx Oval, between the Cedars and the West New Yorks. When we arrived there we were much surprised and disappointed to learn that the police had stopped the game.

On going a few blocks from the place we were astounded to find all the saloons open in full blast, and doing a rushing business. There was no attempt at secrecy, as the front doors as well as the side were swung wide open, and you could get anything you asked for if you had the money to pay for it.

Now why is this discrimination made in such a shocking and barefaced manner? Why are respectable people driven from a ball field where there is nothing sold only temperance drinks into a rumhole? Is it graft?

JAMES E. WHALEN.

New York, July 18, 1905.

Why He Disliked the Man.

From Printers' Ink.

I once heard of a man who, discussing a name on the visiting list, said to his wife, "You know perfectly well that I don't like that man." "Don't you think you are a little unreasonable?" asked the wife. "Your dislike arose because he did not answer a letter you wrote him, and you found afterward that the letter was hung up all Summer in the pocket of your overcoat; and was never sent to him at all." "Yes, I know that," was the rejoinder, "but it was so long before I found it out that I couldn't overlook his rudeness, and I never forgave him, and I don't believe I ever shall." There is a good deal of ill-feeling in this world that is without any firmer foundation.

Might Be Worse.

From The New York Weekly.

Winks—What makes you look so blue?

Jinks—I have six daughters, none of them married, or likely to be.

Winks—And you are blue over it? You are the most ungrateful mortal that ever breathed. I have six daughters, all married, all have children, and I've got to support the whole crowd.

Our Good Times.

From The Atlanta Constitution.

De good times is with us w'en we don't know it. We always lookin' back ter see whar we was happy.

MORTGAGE TAX TEST ON.

Elsman Case Will Be Carried to the Court of Appeals.

After listening for more than an hour to arguments on the constitutionality of the new mortgage tax law, Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday reserved decision in the test case brought before him in the Special Term Part of the court by Michael H. Elsman. He applied for a peremptory writ of mandamus to compel County Register Ronner to accept for recording in the Register's office a mortgage made and delivered on July 12 by Harris Mandelbaum and wife to Elsman, who is a resident of Pennsylvania.

Cahn & Lazansky, counsel for Elsman, explained that the County Register had declined to record the mortgage because they had refused to pay $14.35, the amount of the tax on the mortgage under the new mortgage tax law. Counsel argued that the act was in violation of the State Constitution because it had been passed by a three-fifths vote of the Legislature, whereas the law requires a two-thirds vote to create a local tax measure. The new law, they argued, also violated the Federal Constitution by appropriating the property of citizens without due process of law, and took more than ought to be paid, inasmuch as it was levied on the face value of the mortgage, which is often more than the real value.

Attorney General Mayer said that these arguments had all been gone over by the Legislature. He said that it was not the custom for a Justice sitting in Special Term of the court to do anything but to sustain the constitutionality of an act passed by the Legislature providing for a tax. Justice Giegerich told counsel to hand in briefs about the middle of August, and added that he would then hand down his decision.

The case will be carried to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and then to the Court of Appeals.

WON'T ARREST SPEEDERS.

Sheriff Wicks of Suffolk Disgusted by the Case of Murphy's Chauffeur.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 19.—Sheriff Wicks of Suffolk County, who had come to be known as the "shooting Sheriff" because of his novel method of stopping speeding automobiles by shooting holes in the tires of the machines, announced to-day that he had decided to withdraw the complaint pending against Carl E. Steadman, chauffeur for Charles F. Murphy, Tammany leader, for speeding his machine on West Main Street, this village, on May 22.

When Steadman was arrested Mr. Murphy was not in the automobile, but the chauffeur was taking a party of guests to Good Ground, where Mr. Murphy's country home is. The Deputy Sheriff said they were exceeding the speed limit, but this was denied by the chauffeur and the party in the automobile, all of whom declared at the trial before Justice Losee on July 17 that they were not going more than ten miles an hour, the limit fixed by law. The jury disagreed and was discharged.

On a former trial for the same offense the jury had disagreed.

The outcome of this trial seems to have had the affect of disgusting Sheriff Wicks, and he says that no more arrests will be made of speeding autoists. This decision of the Sheriff practically secures immunity of speeding autoists from arrests.

NUTMEG SENATORS EXCITED.

Charges About Railroad Bills Stir the Closing Session.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19.—The closing of the longest session of the Connecticut General Assembly ever held was enlivened by an unusual passage between two members of the Senate just before the final joint session. Senator E. J. Lake of the First District, Hartford, rising to a question of personal privilege, called on Senator Donovan, (Dem.), of Norwalk, to repeat charges made last Friday in Lake's absence.

Senator Donovan, speaking slowly, charged Lake with having voted for the repeal of the general railroad law in consideration of the railroad freight demurrage bill being deferred to the next General Assembly. Lake asked the authority for the charge and Donovan replied:

"Senator Judson of the Twenty-fifth District and Col. Hall of Willington, a member of the House."

Senator Lake retorted hotly:

"The statement I believe is absolutely and intentionally a malicious one."

Donovan challenged Lake to demand a committee of investigation. Lake did not reply, so Donovan moved that the chair appoint such a committee with power to employ counsel, but later withdrew it.

Report on the Mutual Reserve Life.

ALBANY, July 19.—Superintendent Hendricks of the State Department of Insurance gave a hearing to-day to the officers of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company on a report which had been submitted by the Inspectors of the department who have made an examination of the company's affairs. The question on which the Superintendent desired investigation was as to the valuation of the policies. The report will be made public in a few days.

Mrs. Thompson Silent About Religion.

Mrs. J. Launt Thompson, widow of the sculptor and a sister of Bishop Henry Codman Potter, arrived in Hoboken with her daughter on the North German Lloyd liner Konig Albert, from Naples, last night. Mrs. Thompson refused to deny or confirm the report that she has recently been received into the Roman Catholic Church. She will visit her brother-in-law, J. Kennedy Tod, at his Summer home in Southampton, L. I.

Why They Have No Hats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The boys of the "bluecoat school" of Christ Church Hospital, England, do not go hatless, as a late correspondent intimates, in order that the hair on their heads may grow more abundant from that exposure to the air and elements of rain and sunshine.

The reason the boys of this famous school go without their hats is that one day a very long time ago the bluecoat boys were out walking and met Queen Elizabeth; they neglected to remove their hats, which so incensed the imperious lady that she had their hats taken away from them and swore that they should have hats no more.

It is a fact that men who attended that school did not in their later years become bald.

New York, July 18, 1905. E. T.

Wants the Attorney General for Mayor

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Julius M. Mayer, Attorney General, would be an A1 candidate for Mayor, and in my opinion the best man the Republican Party and its leaders could nominate for the office this Fall. His record as counsel to the Building Department and also as Judge of General Sessions is clean and unblemished in every particular. Also he has hosts of friends and admirers throughout the city.

W. S. B. HEACOCK.

New York, July 15, 1905.

AT 94°.

Oh, spare me passion's fervid warmth and glow,
And melting words with burning ardor fraught,
I cannot, I confess, respond, although
Perhaps I ought.

Instead, I pray thee, give me chill disdain,
Turn a cold shoulder with a glance of scorn,
By icy mien and freezing glance restrain
My love newborn.

Then will the thought of Thee be as the shade
Of waving palm tree to the burning sands,
As ice cream soda to the thirsty maid,
Or beer to bands. E. C.

PORTER VISITS ROOSEVELT.

Discusses the Plan for Paul Jones's Interment at Annapolis.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 19.—Gen. Horace Porter, who returned to this country a few days ago after relinquishing his post as United States Ambassador to France, was received to-day by President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill. The call of Gen. Porter is understood here to be merely the customary visit of a returning Ambassador on the President, and is said to have no political significance beyond that. Gen. Porter, who returned to New York on a late afternoon train, said that in a general way he had discussed with the President the plans for the reception and final disposition of the remains of Paul Jones, in the restitution of which to the United States Gen. Porter has been such an important factor.

"No definite arrangements have been made as yet," said Gen. Porter, "but in a general way it is intended that ultimately a resting place will be found for the body in the crypt of the new chapel at Annapolis, which will be entirely given up to that purpose, and thus will be as fine a monument to the great naval hero of Revolutionary days as Grant's tomb is to the great land fighter of the war of emancipation."

No date has been fixed for the final disposition of Paul Jones's body, but it is believed that the interment ceremonies will be held on Oct. 17, the anniversary of the great sea fight between the Serapis and the Bon Homme Richard.

Gen. Porter, who took part in the ceremonies attendant upon the surrender of the body by the French authorities, said that the American sailors and marines made a great hit in the French capital, and that the naval spectacle in the Harbor of Cherbourg was very impressive, with the white vessels of the American squadron lined up along the side of the French vessels, with their ponderous black hulls.

Gen. Porter took luncheon with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, the President having just returned from his camping expedition, which passed off without accident or unusual incident.

With Gen. Porter came Theodore Dodge of Massachusetts, a survivor of the battle of Gettysburg, who has lived in Paris for many years, and is now visiting this country.

Another caller on the President was Capt. S. A. McGinnis, formerly in command of Troop I of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. Capt. McGinnis, who lives in Oklahoma City, took with him to Sagamore Hill his two little daughters, who were very kindly received by the President.

McGARREN ESTATE FIGHT.

Belated Death Notice, Furnished by a Woman, Taken to Mark Its Opening.

The first step toward the establishment of a claim to the valuable estate left by Alexander H. McGarren, a septuagenarian recluse who died on June 25 in his home, at 104 West One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, is supposed to be at the bottom of the belated insertion of death notices sent to local newspapers last night by a woman.

The house in which the old man lived is four-storied, with a brownstone front. It is supposed to represent only a small part of the property left by him. Inquiries there last night brought out the information that the recluse died without leaving a will, and that the house is now in charge of a distant relative named McGoughran, a Rochester man, who has applied for letters of administration. Prior to his death McGarren was known to have warned the servants that if a certain woman should call at the house they must not let her in under any circumstances.

McGoughran said yesterday that the woman is supposed to have been married to McGarren some thirty years ago.

"Just what happened afterward I don't know," he explained, "but I have heard that my relative found out that the woman already had a husband from whom she had not obtained a divorce. Mr. McGarren then proceeded to have his marriage annulled, as I understand it. As far as I knew, he never saw her again, but recently she is said to have made several attempts to communicate with him."

The exact value of the estate left by McGarren could not be learned. It includes, besides the house, a large library. The old man was a great book lover, dividing his fondness between rare editions and fine bindings.

Only a few days before his death one of the leading publishing houses in this city, which makes a specialty of rare works, succeeded in obtaining for him a book for which they had scoured the whole country at his request. For this work he paid $350, and this was one of the last business transactions he performed before he died.

JEWISH MEMORIAL FUND.

$150,000 Asked to Mark Anniversary of Their Settlement in America.

The Executive Committee, to which is intrusted the arrangements for the proper celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the Jews in the United States, has issued a call to the Jews in every part of this country to contribute to the raising of a $150,000 fund for the erection of a suitable permanent memorial of that event.

What character that memorial is to take has not yet been decided. Subscriptions are to be sent to the Treasurer, Isaac N. Seligman, 15 Broad Street, New York.

LONDON DEAL FOR GOLD LAND.

Venture Corporation Buys Feather River Dredger Properties.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—A private dispatch says that the London Venture Corporation has agreed to take over several valuable dredger properties on the Feather River, and that its representatives would soon be here to arrange a formal transfer. The properties are the Boston and California and the Boston and Oroville Companies, the Oroville Gold Dredging and Exploration Company, and the Bear River Company.

The price agreed on, it is said, is $3,000,000. The Guggenheims, John Hays Hammond, and several others are prominently identified with the dredging enterprises along the rivers in Northern California.

Bryan's Return as Executor Accepted.

NEW HAVEN, July 19.—The account of the Philo S. Bennett estate filed by William J. Bryan as executor was accepted by Probate Judge Cleaveland to-day notwithstanding objections to certain items by counsel for the residuary legatees. With the acceptance of Mr. Bryan's account the Bennett estate is practically settled. The Connecticut inheritance tax, amounting to $6,132, remains to be paid.

New G. A. R. Chief Takes Command.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Capt. John R. King to-day issued his first general order assuming command of the Grand Army of the Republic. The order pays a tribute to Wilmon W. Blackmar and directs that the colors be draped for ten days at every headquarters and every post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Because of his urgent request, Comrade Schoomaker is relieved as Chief of Staff and Comrade McCardy, Past Department Commander of the Department of Minnesota, appointed.

VOTE ON HOOKER TO-DAY; MALICE, SAYS DEFENSE

Stevens Looking for Vacancy on the Bench, Carr Hints.

JUDGE'S ETHICS DENOUNCED

Prosecuting Lawyer Declares the Accused, in Testifying, Set Unworthy Moral Standards.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—The Senate and Assembly, in separate session to-morrow will determine whether Justice Warren B. Hooker shall be removed from the Supreme Court bench or go vindicated of the charges under which it was alleged that he was morally unfit to be a Justice by reason of "willfully corrupt, unlawful, and immoral acts."

The Assembly will meet at 9:30 o'clock and the Senate at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Adjournment from the joint session was taken shortly after 6 o'clock this evening. The Senate will await the vote of the Assembly to-morrow. Should less than 100 Assemblymen sustain the charges it is probable that no vote in the Senate will be taken. Thirty-three votes are necessary in the Senate to concur, by the requisite two-thirds majority, in a vote to remove the Justice.

Justice Hooker's friends are confident that when the Assembly votes to-morrow there will be considerably less than two-thirds of the members recorded in favor of his removal. That will end the case.

The leaders of the Legislature are sorely troubled over the responsibility devolving upon them in Justice Hooker's case. Some acknowledge frankly that, having done things for their constituents similar to those which are charged against Justice Hooker, they sympathize with him and would like to vote for his acquittal, but at the same time they fear that if they should give Justice Hooker a bill of health they would be establishing a standard of conduct for the judiciary no higher than obtains for a politician of the average type and that they are loath to do.

The joint Assembly to-day concluded to drop the bribery investigation, and Ervin Wardman, editor of The New York Press, was released from further attendance. This action was taken on the recommendation of the special committee of the Senate that the joint session had no power to punish for contempt.

The arguments to-day were made for Justice Hooker by Lewis E. Garr of Albany and for the prosecution by ex-Deputy Attorney General Henry B. Coman, special counsel to the Legislature, and Frank W. Stevens, President of the Jamestown Bar Association.

STEVENS DENOUNCES HOOKER.

It was just 10 o'clock when Mr. Stevens began to sum up for the Legislature. He said in part:

"The importance of this case depends on the solution of the quest. n of what causes are adequate and proper for removal of a Supreme Court Justice.

"Why, gentlemen, the theory of morals, the standard of duty of the citizen and of the officer which has been promulgated from the witness chair by Mr. Justice Hooker—what does it lead to! It leads absolutely to the debauching of every man who comes in contact with it. The method of dealing with public affairs adopted by Warren B. Hooker, and which he stands for and approves as right, is destructive of all government, is immoral in a high degree, is corrupt and criminal in character. There is no dispute about the facts in this case, there can be none. It is upon the things which he has done that Justice Hooker raises the moral issue.

ELSBERG SPEAKS UP FOR ACCUSED.

Mr. Stevens was about to resume his seat when Senator Elsberg asked him if he asked the Legislature to impute an intent to Justice Hooker which the affirmative testimony did not show.

Mr. Stevens replied:

"Upon this precise proposition as to the intent of Justice Hooker, the question which Senator Elsberg asks, if I understand him correctly, is based upon this statement—that there is no direct proof as to the intent of Justice Hooker in procuring, we will say, the appointment of Bail; that on the other hand, there is direct proof by Judge Hooker's saying that his intent was honorable and upright.

"It is my contention that all the sworn testimony on the part of Justice Hooker, on the part of Bail and everybody else shows, when properly judged, the existence of the intent beyond any possible controversy. If you will refer to the speeches of Abraham Lincoln, in his controversy with Douglas, you will find one of the most forcible illustrations that can possibly be made on that point. Referring to the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, Mr. Lincoln said:

"'When you find James and Rogers and Stevens and Franklin, one of them making one beam and another another beam, and another preparing some part of a house, and when you come to bring the beams and the clapboards together and they make a house, the irresistible conclusion is that they all intended to make a house.'"

"MALICE," CARR DECLARES.

Mr. Stevens sat down at 11:35 P. M. and Mr. Carr began the summing up for Justice Hooker. In beginning Mr. Carr said:

"It has already been said on our behalf, and has not been contradicted by any one, that these are charges of the commission of criminal offenses. Now let us see who is the man that is at this bar answering to your mandate. He has been for six years and more a Justice of the Supreme Court; from Nov. 10, 1898, until Dec. 31, 1899, a Justice by appointment; from January, 1900, to the present a Justice of that court by election of the people in the district in which he lives. Has any one suggested or do you find in these papers anything which indicates that during that period of time he has failed in the slightest degree to perform, with utmost efficiency, the utmost fidelity, the utmost ability, the duties of the office to which he was appointed and to which he was elected? Apparently not. Nothing in these papers indicates that.

"The sleuth hounds of malice have been unleashed and put hot upon his trail, and those who have been eager to have something presented have waited in vain until the joyful cry should indicate they have found some beast for which they were in search in his lair, and yet nothing has been presented."

HINTS STEVENS WANTS PLACE.

When the session resumed at 2:30 o'clock the big Assembly chamber had a mediaeval aspect with burning tallow candles lighting up the lawyers' tables. An electric storm had put the source of the Capitol's power supply out of business. Mr. Carr discussed the Legislature's jurisdiction and then made an attack on Attorney Stevens. He said:

"The counsel who last addressed you, representing the prosecution, said it was the happiest day of his life when he stood here and asked you gentlemen to disgrace and dishonor a Justice of the Supreme Court by removal from office. I want to say that this is the sorriest day of my life.

"Thank God that he and I do not occupy this platform at the same time. What reason may have been underneath I don't know. I leave that for you to infer. It could not have been simply for the purification of the judiciary.

"But I can, by way of suggestion, get it in my mind what there may have been. If you remove, there will be a vacancy to fill. Who so fit and proper to fill that vacancy as the gentleman who has stood here and urged you to remove? The placard 'Barkis is willin'' may already be in hiding. Very likely it may be presented when you shall have removed.

BRINGS McKINLEY'S NAME IN.

"To condemn Hooker for the manner of securing Post Office appointments without civil service examination would be to condemn the Administration of President McKinley, and when it comes to finding fault with William McKinley, it is time to stop."

He discussed the Wirtner judgment and concluded:

"You are asked to remove this accused Justice of the Supreme Court from an office which you did not give him, which was conferred on him by the electors of the judicial district in which he lives. You are asked and urged to strip from him his good name among his fellowmen, a thing that is short in time of adversity and something you did not bestow, woven by his hand and the warp and woof of nearly his fifty years of life.

"It is said that there is much in the atmosphere that demands a victim, so you might as well sacrifice him as well as any one else. Is that the justice of this assembly? Is that the idea of the men who sit here as jurors in passing upon the guilt or innocence of these charges?

"It is said that there has been clamor of the public press. I understand the embarrassment under which you labor. I appreciate the difficulty with which you are to contend; but I take it, after all, this body is made up of fair, high-minded, broad-minded men, not men who may be characterized as babes in the woods, who are disturbed at the flutter of a leaf, or frightened at the chirp of a cricket. When the storm has gone by and criticism has ended then the purified air will cool the heated brow and fevered pulse."

There was rapt silence as Mr. Carr concluded. It was then 4:25 P. M. The joint session took a recess of five minutes, and reconvened at the end of that time.

"LARKIN BOUGHT," SAYS COMAN.

Mr. Coman, concluding the summing up for the Legislature, first argued against the constitutional points as to jurisdiction. Next he took up the Wirtner judgment against the City of Dunkirk. Bringing up the name of the plaintiff's attorney, Thomas Larkin, he asked:

"Why didn't Larkin argue that motion? My answer is that he had been bought. I should have argued this proposition with the utmost confidence had Mr. Stanchfield never sent down to his room for that $65 check. But after that check was received, and after Mr. Farnham had sworn that he took that check out and got the money on it and went back and paid it to Larkin, there was no manner of doubt in my mind, or in yours, but that Larkin was bought, and this whole matter was not only an imposition upon the court, but a fraudulent agreement between the parties to this action. Larkin was here in this chamber yesterday, under subpoena issued by Justice Hooker, and Larkin wasn't put on the stand.

"If, upon the evidence in this case, you find and satisfy your conscience that Justice Hooker is a man not morally fit to sit upon the bench of the Supreme Court, his removal from that office will be a precedent poignant with good for this and future generations."

There was a shifting of feet and a stir of papers as the adjournment of the joint session seemed imminent.

JOB FOR JOHN McMACKIN.

Ex-Labor Commissioner Made Consul to Georgetown, British Guiana.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 19.—The appointment of John McMackin, ex-Commissioner of Labor for the State of New York, as United States Consul to Georgetown, British Guiana, and of R. W. Thornberry as Marshal of the United States Consular Court at Che-Foo, China, were announced at the executive office here to-day.

Mr. McMackin, as State Labor Commissioner, failed to live up to the standards of the Child Labor Committee of this city, of which Robert Hunter is Chairman. In January of this year Mr. Hunter had a conference with Gov. Higgins and charged Mr. McMackin with failure to enforce the laws, not only against the employment in factories of children under fourteen, but also regarding the protection of adult employes. Mr. McMackin denied the charges.

The committee urged that he be not reappointed. Mr. McMackin held on to his office a short time after his term expired, but P. Tecumseh Sherman was finally appointed in his place.

Georgetown, also known as Demerara, is the capital of British Guiana, and is at the mouth of the Demerara River. The streets of the city are below the level of high tide, which is excluded by means of a seawall and sluices. Ships drawing more than eight feet of water cannot enter the river, as there is a bar at the river's mouth. Large ships unload by means of lighters. The population is 36,000, mostly negroes.

101 NEW SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Seventy-seven Now Under Way—60,000 Additional Sittings This Year.

The semi-annual report of Superintendent of Schools C. B. J. Snyder, just completed, shows that there are 77 school buildings in course of construction. Of these 72 are elementary schools and 5 are high schools. The cost to the city on the general contracts is $11,496,801 for the elementary schools and $2,256,600 for the high schools.

Plans are ready for 24 more school buildings and the contracts will be awarded at an early date. This makes a total of 101 school buildings or additions either in course of construction or for which the plans are under way.

"When these new buildings are completed they will accommodate 126,310 pupils. It will probably be two years before they are ready for occupancy, but nearly 60,000 sittings are promised for the end of the year. When the schools open on Sept. 11 there will be 40,900 new sittings—20,100 in Manhattan, 11,750 in the Bronx, 7,000 in Brooklyn, 1,650 in Queens, and 400 in Richmond. He also said that between Sept. 11 and Dec. 31 there will be ready 5,000 additional sittings in Manhattan, 7,350 in Brooklyn, 3,300 in Queens, and 1,400 in Richmond.

The following table shows the number of sittings which the buildings under contract will provide in the five boroughs:

	Elementary.	High.
Manhattan	33,900	6,310
The Bronx	14,750	....
Brooklyn	29,450	4,300
Queens	6,500	....
Richmond	1,950	....
Total	86,550	10,610
Total high	10,610	
Grand total	97,160	

The twenty-four buildings, for which plans are ready for advertising, for new schools or additions, will add to the above the following:

	Elementary.	High.
Manhattan	11,000	....
The Bronx	2,250	....
Brooklyn	11,000	1,500
Queens	2,100	....
Richmond	1,300	....
Total	27,650	1,500
Total high	1,500	
Grand total	29,150	

FAY TEMPLETON KEEPS COOL.

Fanned by Breeze from Over Block of Ice—Aerial Hammock.

Fay Templeton is feeling the heat, but is not letting the temperature get the best of her. In her dressing room at the New Amsterdam Aerial Garden there is an electric fan that cools her with a current of air blown over a huge block of ice.

There is a large hammock under the balcony on the Forty-first Street side, wherein she rests between the acts, while breezes rock her far over the city. Miss Templeton says she doesn't think this is dangerous, because the ropes are very strong.

Girl Can't Rollick in This Weather.

On account of the heat no performance of "The Rollicking Girl" was given at the Herald Square Theatre last night, and the theatre will remain dark all week. The management announces that the musical comedy will continue its run next Monday night.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in Madison Square Park (Edward Canavan, bandmaster,) and in Hamilton Fish Park, (John Buhl, conductor.)

MR. STOKES AND BRIDE TO MOTOR IN EUROPE

Sail on the Cedric, Dodging an Early Photographer.

GIRL FRIENDS SAY GOOD-BYE

Paris, Geneva, Hungary, and Southern Italy in the Bridal Tour—Not So Bent on Uplifting.

Mr. and Mrs. James G. Phelps Stokes sailed for Europe on their wedding trip yesterday aboard the White Star liner Cedric. The Cedric got away at 8 o'clock, but they were aboard fully an hour ahead of time.

Mrs. Stokes wore a white shirtwaist, a gray walking skirt, and a wide-brimmed straw hat, with a big black ostrich feather. Mr. Stokes wore a light suit, a negligée shirt, white canvas shoes, and a straw hat.

The only persons on the pier to bid good-bye to the newly married pair were two young women who had been associated in east side work with Mrs. Stokes when she was Rose Harriett Pastor.

While the four were talking on the promenade deck Mr. Stokes saw a photographer skirmishing about for a snapshot. Mr. Stokes got up and before the picture man could snap his camera had placed the fold of his coat over the lens.

The photographer, who was hidden beneath his dark cloth, not knowing what the trouble was, ducked this way and that. Then Mrs. Stokes laughed, and Mr. Stokes seeing the fun in the situation, leaned over and touched the photographer on the arm. When the photographer recovered from his embarrassment, Mr. Stokes asked him to desist.

Mr. and Mrs. Stokes occupy a comfortable but not overluxurious stateroom on the promenade deck. The room contained no flowers, a fact which aroused some comment among the other passengers.

"We have no definite plans," said Mr. Stokes when interviewed, smiling down on his wife. "We avoided making any. Both of us are tired, and we are looking for rest. When we reach London, and we are going there first, we will be met by my mother's automobile and our first run will be through Scotland. All our traveling will be by automobile."

While Mr. Stokes said that he and his wife had made no plans, they will visit Paris, Geneva, Budapest, and wind up in Southern Italy. They will return late in October. As to what they will do then, Mr. Stokes said:

"We have had too much publicity. A great deal has been said about what my wife and I propose to do in uplifting the fallen. The fact that the people of the east side are as self-respecting as we are seems to have been overlooked. What we want to do just now is to go away quietly and have a restful time."

ATTACKS THE STOKESES.

Jewish Paper Fears Their Influence Among Jewish Children.

An editorial referring to the Stokes-Pastor wedding and headed "The Climax—Apostacy" was sent to the newspapers last night by The Hebrew Standard, with the announcement that it will appear in to-morrow's issue of the paper. The article takes for granted that the marriage implies the abjuration by the bride of her inherited faith. It continues:

The christological influence the young millionaire and his newly Christianized bride will exert over the children with whom they will come into contact will be distinctly harmful. They are Jewish children, and any teaching which will create a gulf between them and their parents must be certainly regarded with suspicion.

Notwithstanding the statement that all work the gentleman in question will do on the east side will be of a non-sectarian character, we find that he is a Director of the Federation of Churches, which is doing distinctly Christian work on the east side. Consequently we may safely presume that the work both he and his newly-made wife will be engaged in among Jewish children will be of a non-Jewish character, and to this we strenuously object.

That this Christian gentleman and Jewish girl should have married is their own business, that the lady should have adopted another religion is a matter for her own conscience, but the announcement that they are to work on the east side among the Jewish children is certainly the business of the community. We say say quite frankly and openly that they would have shown far better taste had the young quite frankly and openly that they would leave the east side alone and continue their "uplifting" work among other sections of the population in greater need of it than the Jewish community.

200 GIRLS ON STRIKE.

Won't Accept Lower Rate for Hemming Sheets with New Machinery.

Two hundred girls went on strike yesterday in the factory of the Defender Manufacturing Company, Thirteenth Street and Avenue A, because the price paid them for hemming sheets was reduced from 6 cents a dozen to 4¾ cents.

New machines have been introduced, which were so much faster than the old ones, the employers held, that the girls could earn as much money at the reduced rate as they had been earning previously.

The girls refused to take this explanation as satisfactory and struck. After they struck they appointed committees to try and induce 300 other girls employed in the factory to join in the strike.

New Officers in the Lehigh Valley.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company yesterday L. D. Smith was elected Assistant Secretary. It was also announced that E. A. Albright has been appointed assistant to the President in place of Second Vice President J. W. Patten, whose resignation has been accepted to go into effect on Sept. 1. The vacancy caused by the resignation of General Solicitor Henry S. Drinker, who has accepted the Presidency of the Lehigh University, was filled yesterday by the appointment of J. F. Schaperkotter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—The heated term has abated somewhat in New England, portions of the Middle Atlantic States, and the upper Ohio Valley. In these districts thunderstorms and showers were general Wednesday afternoon. High temperatures continue in the south portion of the Middle Atlantic States, also in the Mississippi Valley and locally in Eastern New York and Eastern Pennsylvania.

The weather Thursday will be showery in the Upper Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, and New England, and local showers are probable in the South Atlantic States. The heated term in New England and the Middle Atlantic States will be temporarily broken Thursday, and lower temperatures will prevail for several days.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Friday, except in the South Atlantic States and Florida.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be fresh west; on the South Atlantic Coast, fresh southwest; on the Gulf Coast, light south; on the Great Lakes, fresh west to northwest.

Steamships departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers and thunderstorms Thursday; cooler in south portion. Friday, fair; fresh west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Showers and cooler Thursday. Friday, fresh west winds.

New England—Showers Thursday; somewhat cooler. Friday, fair; fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers Thursday. Friday, fair; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	72	79	4 P. M.	92	90
6 A. M.	72	76	6 P. M.	85	85
9 A. M.	80	84	9 P. M.	81	79
12 M.	88	92	12 P. M.	75	76

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 84; corresponding date 1904, 81; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 73.

The thermometer registered 80 degrees at 8 A. M. and 82 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 94 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 74 degrees at 3:15 P. M. The humidity was 70 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

AJAX, THE INVINCIBLE.

If His Bicycle Couldn't Chase a Thief Uphill, His Legs Could.

When Mrs. Esther Piel of 129 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and her niece, Miss Flora Clayton, returned home from a shopping expedition yesterday they found two young men ransacking their apartment on the third floor. The men dropped the bundles they had done up and started downstairs at breakneck speed.

Miss Clayton grabbed one, but he knocked her down with a blow in the face. She and Mrs. Piel rushed after the burglars. When they reached the street they shouted.

Bicycle Policeman Whitman, known on the force as "Ajax," happened along, and gave chase to the two men, who ran down Park Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and turned toward the Park. Inside the Park they separated, one turning north and the other south.

Whitman followed the man who went north and who, to distance the policeman, ran up a steep hill. Whitman pedalled up the hill as far as he could and then dropped his wheel and continued on foot. He found his man hiding under a footbridge.

At the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station the prisoner said he was John T. West, eighteen years old, of 1,763 Madison Avenue. He denied at first that he had been in Mrs. Piel's apartments, but after being identified by both women he gave in and confessed, according to the police. The latter also say they found a pair of cuffbuttons belonging to Mrs. Piel in his pockets. The prisoner said he did not know who his companion was, having met him only a few hours before they broke into the house with a chisel.

DEATHS HOLD LAW'S ARM.

Police Easy with Parents of Babies Killed by Heat.

James Cooley, twenty-eight years old, of 293 Van Horn Street, Jersey City, was to have been taken to the County Jail yesterday afternoon to serve a sentence of thirty days for stealing a wagon load of wood from his employer, John Richards of 80 First Street. As the man was stepping into the patrol wagon at Police Headquarters his wife rushed up to him and cried out that Mary, their eighteen-months-old baby, had just died from the effects of the heat.

The wagon was held, and Chief of Police Murphy had Cooley taken before Judge Higgins, who paroled the man until the infant's funeral, when the case will be reconsidered.

About the same time that this occurred Policeman Monahan went to the home of Mrs. John McNally, at 321 Henderson Street, to serve a subpoena calling on her to appear in the Juvenile Court this afternoon to answer a charge of neglecting her children. Isaac Feldman of 324 Henderson Street alleged that her sons had wrecked his store.

Just as the policeman entered Mrs. McNally's rooms her six-months-old child died in her arms. This baby was also a victim of the heat. Instead of serving the subpoena Monahan hurried back to the court and reported what had happened. The case was at once postponed for a week.

NEWPORT WOMEN'S TENNIS.

Miss Edna Barger and Miss Anita Sands Win Day's Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 19.—Owing to the extreme heat this morning there was a small attendance, and only two matches were played in the women's tennis tournament. This leaves one match to be played in the first round.

Miss Edna Barger, who, according to the handicapping, is the one first-class player, had no difficulty in defeating Miss Anna Sands, who is ranked in the second class, in straight sets. Miss Anita Sands and Miss Margaret Busk, both in the same class, played a close match, which required three sets. The summary follows:

First Round.—Miss Barger defeated Miss Anna Sands, 6—1, 6—2; Miss Anita Sands defeated Miss Busk, 8—6, 2—6, 6—1.

In the second round Miss Barger will play Miss Moran, and Miss Anita Sands will play the winner of the match between Miss Maude K. Wetmore and Miss Cynthia Roche.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles and their family are on Upper Saranac Lake, occupying Bungee Beek.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George E. Fahys have taken a cottage at Paul Smith's in the North Woods.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Coe are in the Adirondacks, camping on the Lower St. Regis.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson of Baltimore are at Narragansett Pier, where they will remain through July.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon of Tuxedo have taken Miss Adelaide Randolph's cottage at Bar Harbor, and will spend the rest of the season there.

***

Saturday will see at Newport the beginning for this season of the cross country runs. P. F. Collier's Monmouth County pack will be the hounds.

***

Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing of Newport has been the guest at Babylon of Mrs. James H. Strong at Argyle Park.

***

Admiral Yates Stirling, Mrs. Stirling, and Miss Nellie Stirling of Baltimore have gone to Richfield Springs, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Lee Tailer, (Miss Stirling.) Miss Margaret Stirling will join them later. The Admiral has recently returned from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

***

Little Miss Cornelia Stuyvesant Vanderbilt, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Vanderbilt, accompanied by many servants, has arrived at the Vanderbilt residence on Vanderbilt Point, Bar Harbor. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will reach there next week, to stay for the season.

***

Mrs. Philip Hichborn, wife of Rear Admiral Hichborn, and her daughter, Mrs. James G. Blaine, are at New Bedford, Mass.

***

Mrs. John Sayre Martin will spend next month in the White Mountains.

***

Lewis Morris Norwood and the Misses Norwood have returned from Lake Mohonk to their town house, where they will remain until Miss Kate Norwood has recovered from the accident she suffered when going up Eagle Cliff.

Gen. O. O. Ashton Drops Dead.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 19.—Gen. Oliver O. Ashton of Boston dropped dead in the Hotel Washington here this afternoon from apoplexy, superinduced by heat. Accompanied by his wife he arrived in Seattle on Wednesday from Los Angeles, where he had spent the Winter. He was on the way to Alaska.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES K. SEELEY, an elevator builder at 116 Wooster Street, died in St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, yesterday after a brief illness. He leaves one son, Lyman J. Seeley.

Mrs. J. B. COLE, wife of Capt. Cole and sister-in-law of Vice President Charles W. Fairbanks, died yesterday at Marysville, Ohio, of heart trouble and dropsy. She was fifty-two years old.

The Rev. EDWARD JOHNSON, a colored Baptist, whose church is at New Rochelle, N. Y., died at his home in Yonkers yesterday morning. He was one of the best-known colored ministers in this section.

AMASA A. MARKS, head of the Marks house of artificial limb makers, New York, died suddenly yesterday at Sound Beach, Conn., of heart failure, induced by the extreme heat. He was eighty years old. Mr. Marks was dressing when the fatal seizure came. He was descended from New England stock, born at Waterbury, Conn. He attended public school, and at sixteen became a farmer. In 1853 he entered business with his brother David in New York with $100 capital.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY

Mr. Robert Herrick's *new novel*

The Memoirs of an American Citizen

By the author of "The Common Lot," etc.

takes up many of the questions of business morality that are just now absorbing public attention. It is one of the fairest pictures ever drawn of the methods by which great wealth may be accumulated. It is a vividly interesting story of what wealth can do—and what it cannot. It is free alike from cheap sensationalism and cynical pessimism.

The Memoirs of an American Citizen

By Robert Herrick *Cloth, $1.50*

Illustrated with 50 drawings. Published by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 66 Fifth Avenue, New York

SECTIONAL SPOT NOW IN WOMEN'S LEAGUE

The East Doesn't Want to be Taxed for a Home at Denver.

A STATE AND CITY ROW, TOO

And the Local Branch Is Organized Without the Presence of the Superior Body's Officers.

Organization and disorganization were contending forces at a meeting held last evening at Bretton Hall to organize the Business Women's League of New York. While the city league was being organized every one present was wondering what had become of the State organization which was formed a few months ago, both being offshoots of the National Business Women's League, which has its headquarters in Denver.

One after another of the prospective members of the City League strolled into the parlors of Bretton Hall, to be followed by the inquiry, "Where are the State officers?" The hands of the clock crawled around to 9, but the State officers who should have been there, so the organizers say, to act as hostesses and lend a helping hand had not put in an appearance.

After diligent inquiry it was found that Mrs. Isabella Kellogg Church, President of the State organization, was out of the city, as well as Mrs. F. Baker, Vice President. After more diligent inquiry as to the reason for the lack of interest shown by the State officers, it was declared that a sectional feeling had sprung up between the women of the West and the women of the East over the new work of the league.

The Colorado League is trying to build a vacation home for business women near Denver. Half of the $2 initiation fee goes into the National Treasury for this work. This is what some of the Eastern women object to.

"Our women do not want to go way out to Colorado to rest up," one said; "they would spend half of their vacation period on the way. Besides, the women of New York are capable of taking care of their own business women in the East."

Behind the resignations of Mrs. Caroline Foote Marsh, Vice President, and Miss Reed, Secretary, of the State society, a few weeks ago, is said to have lurked this same feeling of revolt against dependence upon the Western women for ideas.

Mrs. Marsh, who has promoted several outings for New York's business women already this Summer, is one of those opposed to the Western home for Eastern women.

"I am willing to work with the Western women in any good work," said Mrs. Marsh, "but there is no reason I can see why we should assist any one State outside our own to build a home for its business women."

Mrs. Mary C. C. Bradford of Denver, the National organizer, who presided at the meeting last night, in defending the position of the Colorado women, said that more New York women went to Colorado for their vacations than from any other State.

The feeling between the State and National organizations has also been aggravated by a misunderstanding between the officers as to the proper progress of the work, at the convention held here last week. Mrs. Isabella Church, State President, who was the committee on arrangements for the convention, made plans for receiving 200 or more delegates. Special rates were secured at the Hotel Endicott for the guests, and the hotel management engaged a corps of extra servants who hustled about, polishing mirrors, and dusting and putting the hotel in its finest shape to receive the women.

Three buses were at the station to receive the delegates, and when the negro boys asked, "where are the ladies?" a chorus of six replied, "here we are." Afterward the National officers and the Reception Committee were rather frigid to one another.

But, despite the handicaps, the City League was organized last evening. All who came were willing to be organized, and most of them paid their initiation fees promptly. Mrs. Mary Lease made an address. These officers were elected:

Mrs. Harriet Johnston Wood of the law firm of Wood & Wood, President; Miss Mary G. Hay, Vice President-at-Large; Mrs. J. Wells Wentworth, Vice President; Miss Jeanette Brown, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Bradhurst Schieffelin, Treasurer.

DEATH OF EARL COWPER.

Earldom Now Extinct, but Baronies Pass to Auberon Herbert.

LONDON, July 19.—Francis Thomas de Grey Cowper, seventh Earl Cowper, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1880 to 1882, is dead. There being no heir, the Earldom is now extinct.

Lord Cowper was born in 1834.

Lord Cowper, besides the Earldom, held the Viscountship of Fordwich and the Baronies of Lucas, Butler, and Dingwall. The Earldom and Viscountship die with him, but the Baronies pass to relatives.

In 1871 Lord Cowper succeeded in having the House of Lords reverse the attainder of 1715 on the Barony of Butler in the English peerage and that of Dingwall in the peerage of Scotland. The Dingwall and Lucas titles now pass to Auberon Thomas Herbert, whose father married a sister of Lord Cowper. The Barony of Butler is shared by Mr. Herbert and Lady Amabell Kerr, wife of Admiral of the Fleet Lord Walter Kerr, and another sister of Lord Cowper.

Mr. Herbert was The London Times's correspondent in South Africa during the Boer war. He was born in 1876.

GIVE FRESH AIR TO SICK WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

$2.50 will give a dying baby a chance.
$25 will keep 5 mothers 2 weeks.
$50 will prepare 10 mothers for operation.
$100 will give 20 convalescents 2 weeks.
$125 will give excursion—surf bath—rousing good time to 500.
$250 will keep 50 sick babies at Sea Breeze 2 weeks.
$500 will give excursions for 2,000.
$1,000 will maintain Sea Breeze one week.

Sick room temperature yesterday 100°. Results will last into next week and next month.

ARE YOU DOING YOUR SHARE?

Send checks to Robert Shaw Minturn, Treas., 105 East 22d Street.

1843 NEW YORK ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR. 1905

ICEMEN WIN VICTORY; WON'T GO ON STRIKE

American Ice Company Grants Increase in Wages.

RICHARD BUTLER DID IT

Called on President Oler and Gained Concessions Which He Announced at a Meeting Last Night.

The threatened icemen's strike is off, and ex-Assemblyman Richard J. Butler did it. The strike was averted at a meeting of about 150 ice handlers held last night in a little hall above Edward J. McNally's saloon, Tenth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street.

The outlook was dark when the icemen went to the meeting. Since Monday, when they struck in a temporary sort of way, they had been kept at work only through the promises of their leaders, and they declared last night that they would know at once how matters stood or deliver no ice to sweltering New Yorkers to-day. Then came ex-Assemblyman Butler with this statement:

"Gentlemen, the strike is off. The American Ice Company has granted your demands."

"Hurrah! Hurray!" yelled the icemen.

"I want to say right here," continued Mr. Butler, "that Mr. Oler, the President of the American Ice Company, is a fine man. He agreed with us that you were not getting enough pay for the work which you did, particularly in this hot weather. He agreed with us that hereafter, instead of getting $9 a week, $1.50 a day, you are to receive $12 a week."

This announcement was met with a cheer that almost raised the roof of the building.

Mr. Butler then explained that he had called upon President Oler and had told him that, as the men worked from fourteen to eighteen hours a day, they felt they were not sufficiently paid.

"But how about the rest of us, us fellers who are working for other companies?" one of the ice handlers wanted to know.

"They will come in; all of them will do what the American Ice Company has done," Mr. Butler explained. "I have heard from several of the companies already."

The work of a permanent organization to be known as the "Ice Drivers and Helpers' Association" was then perfected. The President, nominated at a previous meeting, is to be James Rotchford. There was considerable talk about unions and unionism. The icemen grew quite hot in spite of the concessions which they had received.

"You hear a good deal about trades unions doing workmen no good," said one. "Well, we have tried it. It happens that we have had no union up to now, and what have we got? Up to now $1.50 a day for the hardest kind of work, and eighteen hours in the day. This is what being in no union does for the workmen."

There were tart remarks about former President Morse of the American Ice Company. The new organization decided to affiliate itself with the International Teamsters' Union.

During the day President Oler was questioned about the ice situation, and he said then, as he had to the committee which had waited upon him, that a strike would mean a public calamity during the hot spell and that he would do everything in his power to avert it.

He said that in anticipation of a continuation of the hot wave a reserve supply of 30,000 tons of ice had been loaded on barges, but that this would only last a short time. He said, also, that every man available was needed for the handling of the ice at the present time.

There are about 1,400 men employed in the handling of ice by the American Ice Company alone, and it is estimated that there are 4,000 so employed in Manhattan.

DEATH PREVENTS REUNION.

Children Waiting to Meet Their Parents Hear Father Expired at Sea.

When the North German Lloyd liner Konig Albert, from Naples, reached Hoboken last night there were on the pier four young Italians, two men and two girls, waiting to welcome to America their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alesandro Disalvo.

In a few minutes an elderly woman, dressed in black, came down the gang plank. She was leaning on the arm of a steward. She fell weeping into the arms of one of her sons, and between sobs whispered that the father had died on Friday night at sea. The Customs officers quickly passed Mrs. Disalvo's baggage, and she and her children left the pier. The body of Mr. Disalvo was brought ashore, and will be buried in New York.

Harper's Book News

Love's Cross-Currents

A Novel by ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE

"The many admirers of Swinburne will rub their eyes after reading the first few pages. Here is a book full from cover to cover with humor, wit, bright epigrams—and, stranger still, with boyish spirits and fun."—*New York Sun.*

"It is brilliantly written with the same sweep of fancy, passionate warmth and grace of narration that his poetry possesses."—*Evening Post.*

"Here the comic element is everywhere. We should be willing to part with all the tragedies by the same hand rather than lose this prose story. It is a very charming, a very human, a very fun-loving Swinburne."—*Evening Sun.*

HARPER & BROTHERS, N. Y.

Contribution for a Missing Family.

Five dollars sent anonymously to THE NEW YORK TIMES for the benefit of the family of Morris Gouhestein, who was killed on July 4 by a pistol shot, is held at this office for the disposition of the doner. It was found on investigation the man had no family in this country.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W. CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

DOUGLAS—FRANZ.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., July 18, 1905, by the Rev. Albert Schlieder, Henrietta Franz to George B. Douglas of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

ALLING.—At Newark, N. J., July 17, 1905, William Robinson Alling, aged 74 years.
Funeral service at his home, 974 Broad St., Newark, on Thursday, July 20, at 4 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

BURNS.—On Wednesday, July 19, 1905, Mary Simms, widow of Robert Burns.
Funeral services at her late residence, 537 Lexington Av., on Friday, July 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

COLVIN.—At East Orange, N. J., July 18, 1905, Roger Porter, youngest son of Fred H. and Mary K. Colvin, aged 3 years and 11 months.
Funeral service on July 20 from their residence, 30 North Maple Av., at 3 o'clock.

DIXON.—At Flower Hospital, July 18, 1905, Dorothea Dixon.
Services at O'Brien's Undertaking Parlors, 883 2d Av., at 1 P. M. Thursday, July 20, 1905.

ENGEMAN.—On Tuesday, July 18, Joseph Engeman, in his 81st year, at his residence, 419 Tompkins Av., Brooklyn.
Funeral from the Church of Our Lady of Victory, Throop Av. and McDonough St., at 10 A. M. Friday, July 21, 1905.

KEYS.—Suddenly, on July 19, at the New England Hospital for Women, Roxbury, Mass., Mary L., daughter of the late Rev. Charles C. Keys of New York City.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MACDANIEL.—On Tuesday, July 18, at Garden City, Fanny Lear Macdaniel, in the 91st year of her age.
Funeral services will be held at the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Osborne Macdaniel, at Garden City, on Thursday at 10 A. M.
Boston and Washington papers please copy.

MADD

FINANCIAL.

American Malting Company

PROPOSED REDUCTION AND READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL.

New York, July 6, 1905.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

The undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large amount of each class of stock of the Company, with the approval of the Board of Directors, to act as a committee under an agreement dated July 6th, 1905, which is deposited with The Standard Trust Company of New York, to carry into effect the following proposed plan for the reduction and readjustment of capital:

The readjusted capital is to be about $15,000,000 of stock, to be divided and distributed as follows:

Preferred stock, having a preference as to assets as well as dividends, dividend rate to be limited to four per cent. for two years and to six per cent. thereafter, preferred as to dividends and assets, cumulative from October 1, 1905, dividends payable semi-annually, to be issued in exchange for existing preferred stock at 62	$8,952,500
Common stock to be issued in exchange for existing common stock at 44	5,896,000
Total to be issued to existing stockholders	$14,848,800
To remain in the treasury:	
Preferred stock (about)	47,200
Common stock (about)	104,000
Total	$15,000,000

The Committee have agreed to act without compensation. Stockholders desiring to participate in the plan should become parties to the agreement by depositing their stock certificates, indorsed for transfer in blank, with **The Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City, on or before August, 15, 1905.** Certificates of deposit will be issued by said trust company in such denominations as the depositing stockholders may designate. Copies of the plan and agreement have been mailed to each stockholder of record at his last known address, and may also be obtained by stockholders at the office of said trust company.

JOHN G. JENKINS,
ROBERT C. MARTIN,
HENRY DE COPPET,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
WILBERFORCE SULLY,
LOUIS L. STANTON. } Stockholders' Committee.

NEW ORLEANS CITY AND LAKE RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to Article Fourth of the mortgage from New Orleans City and Lake Railroad Company to Columbia Finance and Trust Company, dated Nov. 22d, 1893, the undersigned will, until the close of business July 31st, 1905, at its office in the City of Louisville, Ky., receive bids for the surrender and cancellation of CONSOLIDATED FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR FIVE PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of said Railroad Company, dated Jan'y 2d, 1893, and maturing Jan'y 1st, 1943, and secured by the above-mentioned mortgage.

Bids to be acceptable must be at a price not exceeding 110% and accrued interest.

COLUMBIA FINANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

July 1st, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Baltimore, July 12, 1905.

The Board of Directors this day declared from the net earnings of the Company for the six months ended June 30, 1905, a dividend of TWO (2) PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, to be paid September 1, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1905.

The Board also declared from the surplus earnings of the Company a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on September 1, 1905, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 15, 1905.

For the purpose of such dividends the transfer books of the Company will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on August 15, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. on September 1, 1905.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO.
By C. W. WOOLFORD, Secretary.

101ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., in cash, payable September 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1905.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 21st, 1905. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 19, 1905.

The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.

53RD DIVIDEND.

No. 195 Broadway, New York, June 8, 1905.

A semi-annual dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS ($2.50) on each share of stock of this Company has been declared, payable at the office of the Company, No. 195 Broadway, New York City, on July 20th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on June 28th, 1905.

The stock transfer books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on June 28th, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 21st, 1905. A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY,
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York City,
July 12th, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on August 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 15th day of July, and reopened on Wednesday, the 2d day of August, 1905.

THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.

New York, June 21st, 1905.

The Board of Directors of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway Company have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF (1½) PER CENT. upon the common stock out of the earnings for the year ending June 30th, payable on July 31st, 1905, to stockholders of record on July 21st, 1905.

The Transfer Books will be closed at three o'clock P. M. on July 21st, 1905, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on July 31st, 1905.

R. D. RICKARD, Secretary.

Butte Electric & Power Company,
16 Broad Street, New York, July 18, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 16.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.25 per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company will be paid on August 1, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, July 27, 1905, to whom cheques will be mailed.

P. E. BISLAND, Treasurer.

THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK, New York,
July 19th, 1905.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., (7%) payable on August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on the closing of the books. The Transfer Books will be closed from July 22d, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon, and reopened on August 2d, 1905, at ten A. M.

FREDERICK T. MARTIN, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
New York, July 19, 1905.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after August 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to August 1st, 1905, both inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICKS, Cashier.

New York, July 18, 1905.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL Safe Deposit Company of New York this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., (2½%,) payable August 1st. The transfer books close on July 18th and open on August 2.

J. LYNCH PENDERGAST, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PERSIAN RUG MANUFACTORY:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Persian Rug Manufactory, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 139 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 8d day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1905.

GILES WHITING, Secretary.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PERSIAN RUG MANUFACTORY:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the PERSIAN RUG MANUFACTORY, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 139 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 8d day of August, 1905, at twelve o'clock noon.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1905.

GILES WHITING, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the UNISON REAL ESTATE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of July, 1905, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

[Seal.] HORACE G. TENNANT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

SAVINGS

We are offering

BONDS

that we can recommend for savings investment.

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

BERTRON, STORRS AND GRISCOM
BANKERS,
40 Wall Street, Land Title Building,
NEW YORK. PHILADELPHIA.
Investment Securities.

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation 4% TO 6% BONDS
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and Investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

Letters of Credit
issued available the world over.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.
STONE & GRAY
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO. BALTIMORE.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1905. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M. August 19, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing 2 Dipper Dredges. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Custom House, New Orleans, La.; 36 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Tacoma, Wash., also from Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, and the Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Norwalk and Stamford Harbors, Conn.; rock removal at Southport Harbor, and dredging at Southport, Five-Mile River, and Greenwich Harbors, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 3, 1905, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

GENERAL DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 17, 1905.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, for the sale of 200,000 pairs of light weight cotton stockings, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., August 16, 1905. All information furnished on application. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, J. M. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., July 17, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, for the construction of a post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H., will be received here until 11 A. M., Aug. 1, 1905. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all bids. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals will be endorsed: "Proposals for post hospital at Fort Wood, N. Y. H." TRABER NORMAN, Constructing Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Notice is hereby given to the public that the insurance partnership of GOLD & LOCKWOOD of the Bible House, this borough, has dissolved, and that said firm is now owned by LESTER C. LOCKWOOD. LOUIS GOLD will not be responsible for any debts incurred after June 1, 1905. LOUIS GOLD.

A Berlin Boerse Sensation.

BERLIN, July 19.—Sensational speculation is going on on the Berlin Boerse in the shares of the Deutsche Luxemburgische Mining Company, which to-day recorded a jump of 20 per cent., making a total rise of 53 per cent. since June 30. The Boerse is much puzzled over this speculation. It is said that the Deutsche Luxemburgische Company is about to enter into a combination with several other concerns.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull—Call Money Rates 2@2¼ Per Cent.

Narrow Trading and Small Changes, with Heaviness at the Close—The Steel Trade.

Extreme dullness and nominal price changes were again the features in yesterday's stock market, although some diversion was afforded by the violent upbidding of Northern Pacific and Great Northern in the morning and the sharp fall in Illinois Central shares in the afternoon. The advance of the Northern Securities group was the only development influencing prices generally in the early session. Stocks hardened while this movement was under way, Union Pacific's prominence in the trading and its moderate advance again giving rise to discussion of the increased dividend which is expected to-day. Later the failure of the Illinois Central Directors to put that stock on a permanent 7 per cent. basis was accepted not only as sufficient explanation of the decline in Illinois Central, but also of the general price recessions. The market closed rather heavy, with fractional losses somewhat more numerous than similar gains.

It had been generally expected by the trading element that the Illinois Central Directors, who at their last semi-annual dividend meeting announced a distribution of 3 per cent. and one-half of 1 per cent. extra, would yesterday declare a "regular" semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., and thus put the stock on a 7 per cent. basis. There had been, however, no intimation that such a rate would be established, and the well-known conservatism of the management did not encourage such expectations. But they had been formed, and the Directors' action in repeating their declaration of six months ago was therefore offered as a pretext for a decline of 2 or more points in the stock. The upbidding of Northern Pacific to 205¼ and of Great Northern to 290½, with the dividend off, was accompanied by a renewal of the reports of a stock distribution, although Mr. Hill has just denied these reports. The impression that there is contemplated the eventual retirement of the Burlington joint 4s through stock issues by the two roads concerned persists. The poor report of the International Mercantile Marine Company for the year ended Dec. 30 last was a topic of discussion in financial circles yesterday. An unfavorable showing had been generally expected, owing to the unsettled conditions governing shipping in the twelvemonth. The improvement in the last six months, however, has been very marked, and earnings for this period, it may be said here, are some $4,000,000 above the same six months of 1904. In both the grain and cotton markets there were recoveries yesterday from previous declines.

Evidences of a decided improvement in the pig iron trade and of an important enlargement in the already encouraging volume of finished steel business came to hand yesterday. In its weekly review of the iron trade The Iron Age noted a buying movement of fair proportions, while Steel Corporation Directors spoke yesterday of the influx of orders from the railroads, where the influence is the splendid crop outlook. Rail orders, in particular, are now in sufficient volume to keep the mills busy until the end of the year.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad preferred.
Electric Co. of America.
Homestake Mining Co.
International Steam Pump Co. preferred.
Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light preferred.
Omaha Electric Light and Power Co.
United Copper Co.
Worcester Railway and Investment Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Chicle Co. common.
Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad preferred.
Cripple Creek Central Railroad preferred.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
Georgia Railway and Electric Co. preferred.
Harbison-Walker Refractories Co. preferred.
Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co.
Missouri Pacific Railroad.
United Traction Co., Pittsburg, preferred.
Vulcan Detinning Co. preferred.

ANNUAL MEETING.

Public Opinion Co.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 43½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 400 shares of Chollar sold at .18, 500 Ind. Tonopah at .04, 1,000 Isabella at .28@.29, 1,000 Jack Pot at .02½, 400 Lone Star at .14, 200 Mexican at 1.25, 500 Mollie Gibson at .05, and 200 Savage at .66.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 19.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

International Speed Register Company, New York, (manufacture vehicle speed, time, and stop indicators;) capital, $600,000. Directors—E. A. Henkle and W. E. Hering, Philadelphia; E. O. Towne, New York.

Blanchard Total Combustion Gas Company, New York, (manufacture heaters;) capital, $300,000. Directors—Ello Lord, J. H. Swift, and W. P. Forster, New York.

Somerville Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—E. L. Somerville, H. H. Pettit, and L. J. Somerville, Brooklyn.

The Plunkett Plumbing and Heating Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—James Plunkett, Sophie Plunkett, and Robert Plunkett, New York.

Port Chester Transportation Company, Port Chester, (operate passenger and freight steamers;) capital, $64,000. Directors—E. F. Studwell, E. A. Studwell, and N. F. Studwell, Port Chester.

The Fowler Plumbing and Heating Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—W. J. Fowler, E. B. Lee, and F. W. Jackson, New York.

Fair Realty Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Sam L. Hoffman, J. H. Mathus, and Louis Rieger, New York.

The Marine Iron Works, Tottenville, S. I.; capital, $20,000. Directors—J. M. Fisher and Walter Rogers, Tottenville; W. S. Reid, Perth Amboy.

The American Manufacturing Company, New York, (merchandise;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Joseph Forsheim and D. J. Potterson, New York; A. L. Spier, Brooklyn.

Eastern Hotel; capital, $10,000. Directors—John Bittner, Mary Bittner, and Elizabeth Oernand, New York.

Mosher-Moore Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $1,200. Directors—A. B. Mosher, H. H. Mosher, and C. E. Moore, New York.

The Conway Printing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. E. Conway, West Hoboken, N. J.; C. J. Dorner, Arlington, N. J.; Albert Teller, New York.

American Medical Press Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—D. A. Osgorman, E. W. Gifford, and Stephen Van Wyck, New York.

The Biermann Realty and Construction Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—William Biermann, W. M. Brown, and T. E. O'Brien, Brooklyn.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL DIVIDEND.

Semi-Annual 3 Per Cent., with One-half of 1 Per Cent. Added.

The Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad declared yesterday a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. The same dividend was paid last March.

It makes 7 per cent. for the year, but fails to establish the stock upon a regular 7 per cent. basis, inasmuch as the additional 1 per cent. has been paid in the form of extra dividends instead of being added to the regular rate. The general expectation had been that the rate for the current half year would be made 3½ per cent. regular, but the more conservative course of declaring the former regular dividend and another extra dividend was adopted. The dividend is payable Sept. 1 to holders of record on Aug. 1.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 2@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $241,501,818; balances, $10,184,816. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,344,901.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85¼ for sixty days and $4.87¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8480; demand, $4.8655; cables, $4.8670.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.84¾. Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.18¾; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—Par. St. Louis—5c discount @50 premium.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 19.—Money was rather more wanted in the market to-day in connection with the final payment of the Japanese March loan, although the requirements were comparatively small, owing to the large amounts paid up under discount. Discounts were somewhat influenced by Continental exchanges and the foreign demand for gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and featureless. Consols were easier.

Americans opened dull, moved generally to above parity, and became fairly steady. This was followed by a period of stagnation, which caused a weak tendency. The market closed dull.

Foreigners were fairly upheld. Japanese relapsed a fraction.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅞.

Bar silver steady at 27¼d per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4d.

Gold premiums were quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.62; Lisbon, 8.50.

Bullion amounting to £510,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	N. Y. Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 3-16	...	...	— ⅛
Consols, account	90¼	...	...	— ⅛
Anaconda	5⅝	110	109	+1
Atchison	88½	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	166¼	152½	152	+ ½
St. Paul	186	181	181⅛	— ⅛
Erie	45⅛	46⅜	47	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	85⅜	82⅝	83⅜	— ⅛
Ill. Central	174	169	169½	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	152¾	149	148⅞	+ ⅛
N. Y. Central	151½	147⅜	147¼	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	73⅝	142½	143	— ⅜
Reading	54⅞	105	105	...
Southern Pac.	67	65¼	65¼	...
Union Pacific	132¾	129⅝	129¼	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	35¼	34½	34⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	105½	102⅝	102⅞	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 19.—On the Boerse to-day the attention of traders was concentrated on domestic iron shares.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, July 19.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm with the exception of Russian securities, which were depressed, owing to the internal situation. Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 86.25 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 498.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 37½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	1	19	0
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday at the Exchange Salesroom by Adrian H. Muller & Son:

5 shares Home Insurance Company, 450.

15 shares German-American Insurance Company, 568½.

12 shares German Alliance Insurance Company, 236.

5 shares Bowling Green Trust Company, 205.

$18,500 Hopewell Electric Light, Heat and Power Company First Mortgage 6 per cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, $15,000 have August, 1903. Coupons attached and $23,500 have February, 1904, coupons attached, $5,000.

60 shares Reed & Barton Corporation, (hypothecated,) 130.

15 shares Metropolitan Trust Company, 631.

100 shares Tefft-Weller Company preferred, 56.

32 shares National City Bank of Brooklyn, 305.

$60,000 Cross Country Railroad Company First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1951, 10.

$4,000 Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati Railroad Company 5 Per Cent. Twenty-Year First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1921. Interest March and September, (hypothecated,) 20⅝.

$1,000 Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, due 1935. Coupons January and July, 100.

$6,000 Long Island Railroad (North Shore) First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, 1932. Coupons January, April, July, and October, 112¾.

2 shares Corn Exchange Bank, 380½.

11 shares Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, 310.

752 shares Bethlehem Steel Corporation Preferred, 83¼.

1,128 shares Bethlehem Steel Corporation Common, 30.

500 shares United States Shipbuilding Company Preferred and 500 shares United States Shipbuilding Company Common, $25 lot.

$15,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1928, 50.

$3,000 Atlanta Cotton Mills First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, due 1928, 50.

10 shares Greenwich Bank, 270½.

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 19.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	8	Keystone	3	4½
American	2	2½	Lexington	3⅜	4
Anchor	1⅛	1½	Little Puck	2⅜	2½
Anaconda	12½	14	Little Bessie	2	2¼
Banner	2⅜	2½	Moon Anch.	3	5
Bluebell	4	4½	Mollie Gib.	3	5½
C., K. & N.	4½	8	Missouri	1	1½
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	Nevin	6½	6⅝
Dante	3½	3⅝	New Haven	2½	3
Dr. Jackpot	2⅜	2½	Old Gold	3¾	6½
Elkton	40	41	Pilgrim	2⅜	3
El Paso	125¾	126¾	Pharmacist	5	5½
Findlay	61	62	Portland	200	225
Gold Bond	3½	4	Rattler	1	1½
Gold Coin	...	20	Rose Maud	3¾	3⅝
Gold Dollar	8⅜	8½	Rose Nicol	3⅝	4
Golden Cyc.	50	70	Sample	3	3½
Sovereign	10	10⅜	Sunset Eel	1¾	1⅞
Ida May	8½	8	Un. Gold	16	20
Isabella	27	28½	Vindicator	86	89½
Jackpot	3⅜	3	Work	7	7½
J. Johnson	14	15	Yankee	6	6½

Applications to List.

Application has been made to the Stock Exchange to list $1,107,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1951 of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Co., and $957,000 additional 4 per cent. refunding mortgage bonds of 1936 of the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway Co.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, July 19, 1905.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18
500 104
Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan
500 102
1,000 ..... 101⅞
3,000 102
11,000 ..... 101⅞
10,000 ..... 101⅝
5,000 ..... 101⅞
5,000 ..... 101⅝
2d series
2,500 ..... 99⅝
29,000 ..... 99⅝
Imprl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan
26,000 ..... 92¼
500 ..... 92¼
500 ..... 92⅛
75,000 92
70,000 92
5,000 ..... 92⅛
50,000 92
40,000 ..... 92⅛
10,000 92
49,000 ..... 92⅛
10,000 92
Repub of Cuba 5s
5,000 ..... 106⅞
U S of Mexico 4s
7,000 ..... 98⅛
1,500 ..... 98⅞
Tenn settlemt 3s
3,000 ..... 95⅞
Am Hide & L 6s
1,000 ..... 97½
Am Ice Secur 6s
5,000 79
1,000 ..... 79¼
Am Tobacco 6s
23,000 ..... 115⅜
29,000 ..... 116⅛
Am Tobacco 4s
3,000 76
1,000 ..... 76⅛
2,000 76
10,000 ..... 76⅛
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 90½
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s
15,000-8 ..... 104⅛
10,000 ..... 104⅛
10,000 ..... 104⅜
adjustment 4s stamped
5,000 ..... 94⅞
Atch, Top & S Fe conv 4s, 2d instl 62½% paid
2,000 ..... 102½
Atlan Coast Line 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅜
Balt & O gold 4s
500 ..... 105¼
15,000 ..... 105⅝
P, L E & W V 4s
1,000 ..... 99⅜
P, J & M 3½s
5,000 92
So Wn div 3½s
21,000 ..... 91¼
500 ..... 92½
1,000 ..... 91½
Bk Rap Tr gold 5s
1,000 ..... 109⅜
refg conv 4s
5,000 ..... 89½
5,000 ..... 89¼
90,000 89
5,000 ..... 89¼
5,000 ..... 89⅛
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s
2,000 ..... 114½
2d inc 5s
5,000 ..... 83½
3d inc 5s
7,000 75
Centl Leather 5s
1,000 100
2,000 ..... 99⅞
16,000 100
Cent Pac gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
2,000 ..... 101⅜
17,000 ..... 101⅛
10,000 ..... 101⅝
161,000 ..... 101⅜
50,000 ..... 101⅞
Ill div 3½s
10,000 ..... 95⅞
Chi, Mil & St Paul C & P Wn 5s
1,000 ..... 115½
Chi & N Westn gen 3½s
5,000 101
Chi, R I & P R R refundg 4s
2,000 97
10,050 ..... 97¼
1,000 97
Chi, R I & P R R 4s
31,000 ..... 82⅝
10,000 ..... 82½
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
8,000 ..... 94⅞
Chi Term Tran 4s coupon off
5,000 96
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s
1,000 ..... 102⅞
1,000 ..... 102⅝
10,000 103
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A
6,000 ..... 74⅜
2,000 ..... 74⅜
1,000 ..... 74⅜
1st 5s, Series B
1,000 ..... 73⅛
Col & So 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 95¼
1,000 ..... 95⅛
Des Moines & Ft D 1st gtd 4s
10,000 ..... 96⅛
Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000 ..... 79½
10,000 ..... 79½
1,000 ..... 79½
1,000 ..... 79¼
Erie 1st con 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅝
2,000 ..... 100⅛
Erie Penn col tr 4s
13,000 ..... 97⅞
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B
85,000 ..... 23½
5,000 ..... 23¼
8,600 ..... 23½
8,000 ..... 23⅝
5,000 ..... 23⅞
Hocks Valley 4½s
1,000 110
Int & Gt N 1st 6s
4,000 120
Int & Gt N 2d 5s
3,000 102
Int Paper conv 5s
46,000 ..... 91½
K C, Ft S & M 4s
1,000 ..... 89½
8,000 ..... 89⅝
Kans City So 3s
5,000 ..... 72½
2,000 ..... 72⅜
3,000 ..... 72⅜
15,000 ..... 72⅛
L S & M S deb 4s
17,000 ..... 101⅝
Lo & Nash col tr 4s
2,000 ..... 99½
unified 4s
2,000 ..... 104½
2,000 ..... 104⅜
Manhattan con 4s
3,000 ..... 104½
1,000 ..... 104½
10,000 ..... 104⅛
Met St Ry ref 4s
10,000 ..... 90⅞
4,000 ..... 90⅝
Mex Central 4½s
16,000 ..... 98½
Mex Cent con 4s
1,000 ..... 77⅛
Mex Cent 2d inc
10,000 13
Minn & St Louis 1st & refg 4s
5,000 97
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
15,000 ..... 101½
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s
2,000 88
10,000 ..... 87⅞
Mo, K & T of Tx 5s
4,000 ..... 107⅞
Mob, Jck & K C 5s
2,000 99
2,000 ..... 99½
Nas Elec R R 4s
4,000 ..... 87⅜
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s
2,000 82
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
2,000 ..... 98⅜
deb 4s, 1934
1,000 ..... 101⅜
M C col 3½s registered
15,000 90
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s
10,000 ..... 109⅛
Norf & Wn con 4s
8,000 ..... 102⅛
500 103
1,000 ..... 102⅜
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s
5,000 ..... 95⅜
1,000 ..... 95½
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s
12,000 ..... 96⅛
Peop G & C, Chi, refundg 5s
10,000 ..... 108½
Peo & East 1st 4s
6,000 ..... 100⅞
Reading gen 4s
16,000 ..... 101⅜
6,000 102
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
5,000 ..... 94⅛
St L & San F R R refunding 4s
80,000 ..... 88⅜
28,000 ..... 88⅞
15,000 89
St L Southwn con 4s
46,000 ..... 81⅜
St Paul, Min & M 2d 6s
25,000-8 113
Seab A L Ry ref 5s
5,000 ..... 104½
So Pac ctfs for 1st refunding 4s
10,000 ..... 95⅝
160,000 ..... 95⅞
10,000 ..... 95⅝
So Ry, M & O col 4s
10,000 100
Tol, St L & W 4s
2,000 85
Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s
5,000 91
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s
3,000 ..... 95⅛
Union Pacific 1st 4s
4,000 ..... 105⅜
Un Pac conv 4s
10,000 ..... 128⅜
1,000 ..... 128⅝
10,000 ..... 129¼
U S R & Imp 5s
10,000 100
U S Steel Corpor sksg fund 5s
31,000 95
21,000 ..... 94⅞
127,000 ..... 94⅝
12,000 ..... 94⅞
25,000 ..... 94⅝
56,000 ..... 94⅝
4,000 ..... 94⅝
10,000 ..... 94⅝
24,000 94

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

A Number of Active Stocks Show Further Gains.

Reactions in Mercantile Marine and New Orleans Railways—Advance in Northern Securities.

A number of outside stocks showed activity yesterday, and in a number of cases prices were upward. Declines occurred in the Marine stocks, in New Orleans Railways, and in some minor issues, but a larger number showed gains. The strong issues included Chicago Subway, United Copper, Northern Securities, Interborough, and some others. The movement in the Greene stocks was very irregular. Greene Gold sold up to 4½, down to 3⅞, and ended where it began at 4. Japanese bonds were again dealt in to a considerable extent, but without much change in price. Tennessee Copper reacted over a point.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Algoma Copper	2	2	2
870	Am. Can	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
100	Am. Can pf	68½	68½	68½
100	Am. Writing P. pf	29	29	29
100	Am. Tobacco pf	285	285	285
40	Am. Nickel	1½	1½	1½
300	Ariz. Con. Mining	30½	30½	30½
200	British Col. Copper	6⅝	6¼	6⅜
5,000	Chicago Subway	77¾	76½	76½
200	Con. Refrigerating	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,100	Granby Copper	8½	8⅜	8⅜
500	Greene Con. Copper	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞
12,000	Greene Con. Gold	4¼	3⅞	4
500	Inter. Rapid Transit	203½	203½	203½
1,200	Inter. Mer. Marine	12⅜	11⅞	11⅝
2,500	Inter. M. Mar. pf	28½	27½	27½
50	Lord & Taylor	111½	111½	111½
20	Lord & Taylor pf	102	102	102
200	Mackay Cos	41⅝	41⅜	41⅝
1,250	Mitchell Mining	6⅛	6¼	6¼
3,300	New Orleans Rys. pf	30½	27½	28½
1,900	New Orleans Rys	7½	7⅜	7⅜
4,000	Northern Securities	175	172	174⅞
11	Northern Sec. stubs	309	292½	295
200	Sea. & L. 2d pf	53	53	53
100	Sea. & L. certfs	20	20	20
100	Sea. & L. pf. certfs	41	41	41
3	Standard Oil	619½	619½	619½
1,000	Tenn. Copper	31⅜	30½	30½
400	Union Copper	1⅛	1 1-16	1⅛
15,000	United Copper	31½	30⅝	31½
1,475	United Copper pf	74	73½	74
400	U. S. R. 2d pf., w. i.	72	72	72

BONDS.

$2,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
50,000	Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78	78	78
$58,700	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88¼	88¼	88¼

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 19. Bid.	Asked.	July 18. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11¼	11½	11¼	11⅜
American Can pf	68½	68⅞	68¼	68¾
American Chicle	122	128	122	128
American Chicle pf	97	100	97	100
American Ice Co	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	8¾
American Malting Co	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
American Tobacco	285	290	285	290
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	25½	28½	26½	28½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	57½	58½	57½	58½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	31	31½	30¾	31
Bethlehem Steel pf	83	84	82	85
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6⅜	7	6⅛	6⅝
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf	68	70	68	70
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	69	72	67	71
Central Foundry	2¾	3	2¾	3
Central Foundry pf	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 5s	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	73½	77½	72⅝	76½
Con. Refrigerating	7	7½	6⅞	7⅛
Compressed Air	⅞	1	⅞	1
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅝	2½	1½	2⅜
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 5s	23	26	23	26
Crames Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	68	60	68
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
Douglas Copper	7	8	7	8
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	30	50	30	50
Electric Boat pf	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	19	17	19
Electric Vehicle pf	26	27	27	28
Electro Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	½	¾	½	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	21	22	21	22
Greene Con. Gold	4	4⅛	3¾	3⅞
Guggenheim Exploration	100	105	100	105
Guggen. Ex. 7% pf	100	105	100	105
Hackensack Meadows	24	30	20	25
Hackensack Water 6s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	27	29	27	29
Havana Tobacco pf	24	28	24	29
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	77	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston Oil pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	11½	12⅜	12¼	12⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27½	29½	29½	30½
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	74½	78½	76½	78½
International Salt	23	24	23	24
International Silver pf	81	84	82	84
International Silver 5s	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42¼	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	104¼	106¼	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Cos	41⅛	41¾	41½	42
Mackay Cos. pf	73¾	74	73½	74
Maxim Munitions	27	28	27	28
Manhattan Transit	3	3¼	3	3¼
M. Nar. C. $20 pf. offs	11¾	13	11¾	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6¾	6½	6⅞
Montreal & Boston	5-16	7-16	5-16	5-16
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	3	5	3	5
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. 5s	57½	58½	57½	58½
North American Co.	28½	28⅞	28½	28⅞
Northern Securities	174½	177	171½	172
Otis Elevator	54	55	53	54
Otis Elevator pf	105	108	105	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	½	¾	½	½
Phoenix Securities	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	42	45	42	45
Royal Baking Powder	142	142	142	142
Royal Bak. Powder pf	107	109	108	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	26	25½	26
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	88½	89	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	56	55½	56¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	9	8¾	8½
Standard Milling pf	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	75	79	76	79
Standard Oil	615	620	616	619
Tennessee Copper	28	30	29½	31½
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13½	17	13½	13½
Trenton Potteries	15	17	19	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	98	95	98½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	1⅛	1¼	¾	1
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type 1st pf	115	120	115	120
Union Type 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	31½	31⅝	30¼	30⅝
United Copper pf	74	74½	72	73½
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s	15	15	15	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	72	70	72
White Knob Copper	¾	1	¾	⅞
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¾	2⅛	2½

Light and Traction Co. Dividend.

A quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. was announced yesterday on the common stock of the American Light and Traction Company. Heretofore the company has been paying 1½ per cent. semi-annually, so that this increases the annual rate from 3 to 4 per cent. The preferred is paying regular dividends of 6 per cent.

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BANK REFERENCES.

NEW ORLEANS R. R. STOCK.

The New Issue Will Be Ready for Delivery on July 28.

The new securities of the New Orleans Railway Company, it was said yesterday, will be ready for delivery on July 28. There has been considerable trading "when issued" in the securities recently, particularly in New Orleans. The fact that the stocks are soon to be issued and paid for by those who have made contracts is responsible for the sharp decline the past week.

It was learned yesterday that the reorganization stock sold some time ago by the reorganization committee amounting to $1,000,000 of preferred and $1,500,000 of common, was disposed of at about 28 for common and 78 for preferred. The common yesterday reacted to the price at which the committee's stock was sold, and the preferred is now about four points under that price.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, July 19, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
10,030	Amal. Copper	83⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅜
20	Am. Locomot'e.	48	48½	48	48½
80	Am. Smelting	117	117½	116⅞	116⅞
190	A., T. & S. F.	86½	86½	86¼	86½
80	Balt. & Ohio	113⅞	114¼	113⅝	114⅛
2,410	Brooklyn R. T.	69¾	70	69⅝	69⅝
10	Central Leather	44½	44½	44½	44½
10	Chi. Gt. West	20	20	20	20
3,680	Chi. M. & St. P.	181¼	182¼	180⅜	181½
70	Col. Fuel & I.	46⅜	46⅛	46	46
1,150	Erie	47	47	46⅝	46⅜
190	Ill. Central	170½	171¼	169⅝	169⅝
130	Louis. & Nash.	149	149⅜	149	149⅜
20	Met. Securities	83	83	83	83
1,120	Met. Street	127⅞	128¼	127⅜	127⅝
20	Mex. Central	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
50	Mo. Pacific	99⅛	99⅜	99	99
150	N. Y. Central	147¼	147¼	147⅛	147⅛
280	N. Y., O. & W.	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53½
1,180	Pennsylvania	142¾	143	142⅝	142⅝
1,460	Reading	105	105¼	104⅝	104⅝
20	Rep. Steel	20¼	20¼	20	20
310	Rock Island	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31½
840	Southern Pac	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65¼
50	Southern Ry	33⅞	33⅞	33½	33⅝
110	Tenn. Coal & I.	86⅛	86⅜	86⅛	86⅛
9,630	Union Pacific	129⅜	130⅜	129⅛	129½
20	U. S. L. & r.	13¾	13¾	13½	13½
210	U. S. Rubber	45¼	47½	45¼	47¼
1,050	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
2,730	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅜	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝

37,270.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	107⅜	104⅜	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	52½	83½
2s, c., 1930	103⅜	104⅜	Kan. C. So.	26	27
3s, r., 1918	103¼	104½	K. C. S. pf.	57¼	58¼
3s, 1918, sm.	103	..	K. & D. M.	12	15
4s, r., 1907	104	104½	K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
4s, c., 1907	104	104½	L. E. & W.	31	34
4s, r., 1925	131½	132¾	L. E. & W. pf.	70	76
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½	L. S. & M. S.	84	84
D. C. 3-65s	118⅜	..	L. E. & W. pf.	92½	98
Philip'ne 4s	108	..	Lake Shore	316	330
Adams Exp.	235	247½	Long Island	55	60
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	Man. Beach	9½	13
Alle. & W.	148	..	Md. C. pf.	110	140
Am. B. S.	23	25½	Mich. Cent.	125	146
A. B. S. pf.	83	85	M. & St. L.	54	60
A. C. & F. pf.	98½	99	M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
Am. Coal	180	190	M., St. P. & S. M.	43½	..
Am. D. Tel.	29	32	Nat. Starch	158	161
Am. G. Twine	6⅞	6¾	N. E. Cotton	185	190
Am. Ice Co.	17	20	N. E. Cotts.	185	195
Am. L. Co. pf.	39	45	N. J. C. & L.	145	148
Am. L. pf.	111½	112	Nat. En. pf.	90	95
Am. M. Co.	5	5½	Nat. Lead	44¼	45
A. S. pf., B.	98	98⅞	Nat. Lead pf.	104	106
Am. Snuff	167	175	Nat. L. pf.	104	..
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	103	N. R. R. of N. O. ctfs.	98½	100
A. S. R. pf.	138½	139½	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21½
A. T. & C.	90	93	N. Cent. C.	42	45
A. T. T.	139	140	N. Y. A. B.	145	150
Am. Tob. pf.	96½	97	N. Y. & N. H.	201	202½
Ann Arbor	35	38	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
Ann A. pf.	78	80	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	76	80
A. M. 1st pf.	98	100	N. Y. C. & St. L. pf.	110	115
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
B. Un. G.	187	194	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	76	80
Bruns. City	15¾	16¼	N. Y. D. Co.	28	30
B. R. & P.	145¼	158	N. Y. D. Co pf.	67½	69
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175	N. Y., L. & W.	134	140
B. & S. pf.	88½	89½	N. Y. & N. H.	165	170
Buf'k Co.	56	58	N. Tel.	86	90
Can. So.	69⅜	70	North Am.	98½	99
C. C. & C.	..	80	Ont. Mining	2	3
C. R. R. of N. J.	199	201	Pac. Coast.	90	94
C. & S. A. Tel.	123	130	P. C. 1st pf.	103	110
Chi. & Alt.	36	37	P. C. 2d pf.	91	94
C. B. & Q.	200	..	Peo. & E.	35	40
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140	Phila. R. T.	115	118
C. G. W. pf.	62	65	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	112
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	30⅜	31⅜	P. Ft. W. & C.	182	..
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90	P. Ft. W. & C., sp.	179	..
C. M. & St. P.	183	189	Pr. St. C.	39½	40
C. T. & T.	235	245	P. S. C. pf.	93⅜	94½
C. C. stk. ctfs.	..	..	R. R. C. I.	97	98
C. St. P.	..	..	R. S. S. pf.	99¼	99½
M. & Om. pf.	190	200	Read. 1st pf.	93½	94½
C. T. & T.	17	19	Read. 2d pf.	91	94
C. T. & T. pf.	38½	40½	Rens. & Sar.	207	..
C. U. T. pf.	31	35	Rock I. pf.	75	75½
C., C., C. & St. L.	95½	99	R., W. & O.	135	137
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	..	104	R. G. M. Co. pf.	..	106
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120	Rutland pf.	60	70
C. W. & L.	72	90	St. J. & G. I.	16	17
C. L. & W. pf.	105	113¾	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	52½
Cleve. & P.	183	..	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23½	25
C. & P. sp.	104	..	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76	78
C. F. & I. pf.	95	..	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	27½	28
Col. South.	27	27½	St. L. & S. W. pf.	69¼	..
C. S. 1st pf.	61½	69¼	St. L., C. & N. O.	158	161
Cons. Coal	70	..	St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	185	195
C. P. Co.	10	10¾	St. L. & S. W. pf.	32¼	..
D. & R. G.	31⅝	32¼	S., C. & E. I. pf.	..	..
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	23	St. L. & S. F. ctfs.	132	135
Det. S. t. r.	8½	10	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	100	125
Det. S. pf.	..	..	So. R. M. & O. ctfs.	98½	100
D., S. S. & A. pf.	83	90	So. R. R. T.	¾	1
Dis. Sec.	28¾	29	S. P. L. Tr.	43	44
El. Sig. B.	81	84	T. P. & W.	17	20½
E. & T. H.	63	65	T. R. & L.	33¾	34½
E. & T. H. pf.	85	90	T., St. L. & West.	38	38¾
F. M. & S.	95	110	Un. Fruit	..	115
Ft. W. & D. City	71	72	U. Rys., St. L. pf.	80¾	81
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	64½	U. S. Exp.	122	125
G. C. & Sp. Fe	103	106	U. S. Leath.	12	13
G. & S. T.	120	..	U. S. L. pf.	106½	112½
H. B. Claflin	104	..	U. S. R. & Imp.	89½	90½
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	100	U. S. R. & Ref.	30	32¾
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	..	..	Vand. R. R.	90	100
Hock. Val.	88½	93	V. & C.	40	48
Hock. V. pf.	93¾	93¾	Wabash	19	19½
Homestake	78½	80	Wabash pf.	39	40
Ill. C. 1.	104	..	W.-F. Exp.	227	245
I. P. Co. pf.	78½	79½	West. as.	107	107½
Int. Power	37	45	West. 1st pf.	190	195
Int. S. P.	27½	30	W. & L. E.	16½	17
I. S. P. pf.	82	87¼	W. & L. E. pf.	39	41
Iowa Cent.	26½	27½	Wis. Cent. 1st pf.	23½	24
Iowa C. pf.	51½	52½	Wis. Cent. 2d pf.	23¾	23¾
Jol. & Chi.	180	..	Wis. C. pf.	51½	51¾
Kan. & M.	30	35			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CANADIAN NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,602	1,350	1,350
2d week July	$91,800	$67,600	$62,500
From July 1	175,500	127,900	113,700
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,845
2d week July	195,550	167,400	156,900
From July 1	395,750	338,900	315,100
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—			
Mileage	818	927	927
2d week July	140,258	113,057	130,373
From July 1	272,207	230,855	272,154
COLORADO & SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	1,120	1,121	1,121
2d week July	124,647	111,026	128,678
From July 1	262,459	235,821	257,241
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,073	3,854	3,444
2d week July	766,010	668,130	697,360
From July 1	1,467,810	1,273,585	1,346,683
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
2d week July	66,599	57,366	56,376
From July 1	129,172	111,084	111,007
MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,629	1,469	1,462
2d week July	170,252	142,640	135,417
From July 1	331,447	275,019	266,855
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,718	5,305
2d week July	737,000	653,000	652,000
From Jan. 1	20,411,750	20,809,281	20,775,162
Central Branch—			
Mileage	388	388	388
2d week July	33,000	24,000	20,000
From Jan. 1	819,851	846,221	645,081
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—			
Mileage	1,308	1,308	1,293
2d week July	156,977	188,067	118,223
From July 1	307,741	281,777	241,966
MISSOURI PACIFIC for May—			
Mileage	6,237	6,106	5,693
Gross	3,511,289	3,289,412	3,324,803
Expenses	2,453,461	2,609,915	2,355,552
Net	1,057,828	679,497	969,251
Gross 5 months	16,512,238	17,125,966	17,126,164
Expenses	12,817,349	13,053,088	11,735,567
Net 5 months	3,694,889	4,072,928	5,390,597
PACIFIC COAST for May—			
Gross	523,516	522,226	467,804
Exp. & taxes	394,051	413,020	344,604
Net	129,465	109,206	123,200
Gross 11 mos	5,580,121	5,510,993	5,023,154
Exp. & taxes	4,441,226	4,390,891	4,000,830
Net 11 months	1,138,895	1,120,102	1,027,324

STEEL RAIL OUTPUT SOLD AHEAD TO 1906

This Year Will Show a Big Increase in Production.

DEMAND FOR HEAVY MATERIAL

Steel Corporation's Orders Taken as Showing That Railroads Expect Present Prosperity to Last.

Orders for steel rails received recently by the United States Steel Corporation, it was learned yesterday, are sufficient to keep the mills busy up to the beginning of next year. Several railroads have also placed large orders for structural steel for bridges. These orders indicate that the railroads look with confidence for a continuation of present prosperous traffic conditions.

Reports from the iron trade generally show a large demand for the heavier steel products, as well as some increase in orders for lighter material, the demand for which has been somewhat slack. The fact that the rail mills are sold ahead for such a long period promises a big increase in this year's production of rails over last year's output, 2,284,000 tons. The record production was in 1903, when 2,992,000 tons of rails were manufactured.

The meetings of steel manufacturers held here yesterday resulted in no change in the official schedules. As a matter of fact, premiums have been charged on a number of lines for early delivery, and the present status of the market points to an increase rather than to a decline in these premiums.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade The Iron Age says to-day:

"Orders from the general foundry trade have been in fair volume and have been well distributed. Much of the business was done at low price—at $11 and under in Birmingham; but now $11.85 for early delivery has become scarce, and the leading makers ask $11.50 and upward for delivery during the balance of the year.

"So far as can be learned, consumers have only partially covered requirements for the balance of the year. From Cleveland comes the report that a buying pool has been formed in that important foundry centre among the buyers of pig iron.

"The business in the heavy lines, steel rails, plates, and shapes continues very satisfactory. There is little prospect of any advance in official prices, but it seems likely that premiums on shapes may become more general. The largest contract placed during the week was that for 15,000 tons for the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

"In the lighter lines there is a notable movement in the steel bar trade, and a better feeling prevails in sheets. In these branches as in the wire trade the stock in the hands of distributors has been pretty well worked off.

"The leading tin plate interests have a large accumulation, collected in anticipation of a possible strike.

"The export trade goes on in a very satisfactory manner. It is an interesting fact that, in spite of the rush for material for home use during the present Winter and Spring, the export tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation during the first six months of this year was only 46,000 tons below the shipments of the corresponding period of last year, when export work was sought so vigorously and effectively. Last year the total shipments for six months ran a little above 500,000 tons. This year they are slightly below that figure."

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—The Iron Trade Review in its summary of market trade conditions this week states that the principal development has been a marked increase in sales of pig iron, especially in Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, in each of which cities more than 50,000 tons of pig iron were sold.

In finished lines the sales were very large, the demand for structural shapes being specially strong. Manufacturers of plates and structural material have decided not to advance prices. The blast furnace statistics of the Review show that during June iron was manufactured at a rate which indicates a production of nearly 22,000,000 tons for the year. A number of interviews on trade prospects are given. Willis L. King, Vice President of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburg, said:

"The ease with which the recent Japanese loan was floated in this country shows what a tremendous amount of money is awaiting investment, and if our people can subscribe for foreign loans so readily, they are certainly in position to invest in home enterprises. We have large orders on our books for plates, shapes, and bars for delivery the remainder of the year, and with a cessation of building strikes in such great centres as New York and Chicago a large amount of new work, delayed for two or three years, is being carried forward. The building outlook in all sections of the country is favorable, and a tremendous tonnage of iron and steel will be used in this work.

"The railroads have bought heavily this year, but with good crops they will continue big factors in the market next year. Furthermore, I look for the construction of mail, baggage, and passenger cars of steel in the near future, thus opening a new field for the consumption of a large amount of material."

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$126,212,002
Gold	73,068,084
Silver	30,686,490
United States notes	14,085,676
Treasury notes of 1890	46,301
National banknotes	19,371,867
Total receipts this day	2,862,759
Total receipts this month and year	27,986,615
Total expenditures this day	3,040,000
Total expenditures this month and year	42,800,000
Deposits in National banks	71,212,370

The condition of the Treasury, Division of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$517,443,969
Silver dollars	465,910,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,254,000
Total	$992,607,969

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$517,443,969
Silver certificates outstanding	465,910,000
Treasury notes	9,254,000
Total	$992,607,969

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$44,733,124
Gold certificates	28,332,900
Silver coin and bullion	22,681,666
Silver certificates	14,004,890
United States notes	14,085,676
Other assets	83,195,237
Total in Treasury	$151,033,493
Deposits in National banks	71,212,370
Total	$222,245,863
Current liabilities	96,033,861
Available cash balance	$126,212,002

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Wed.	Tues.		Wed.	Tues.
Alta	.03	.03	L. W. Con.	.02	.04
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.25	1.25
Andes	.20	.20	Occid. Con.	.88	.88
Belcher	.15	.15	Ophir	6.75	6.75
Best & B.	1.20	1.20	Overman	.16	.15
Bullion	.40	.40	Potosi	.18	.18
Caledonia	.46	.48	Savage	.68	.70
Chal. Con.	.19	.20	S. Belcher	.04	.04
Challenge Con.	.18	.17	S. Nevada	.28	.28
Confidence	.85	.85	Syndicate	.09	.10
C. C. & Va.	1.85	1.85	St. Louis	.10	.05
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.42	.43
Cr. Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.08	.08
G. & Curry	.16	.17	Y. Jacket	.20	.20
Hale & N.	1.60	1.55	Silver bars	60¾	60¼
Julia	.08	.03	Drafts, sight	07⅛	07⅛
Justice	.06	.05	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.02	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at 46½.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Site Bought for New Building on West Twenty-fourth Street—Buyer for Seventy-second Street Dwelling—Lower Broadway Properties Transferred.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold, through Harry J. Sachs & Co., 211 to 217 West Twenty-fourth Street, four old buildings, on plot 86 by 98.9. The buyers will erect an eight-story mercantile structure on the site.

George W. McAdam has bought from William Krefeld 147 and 149 West Twenty-sixth Street, two four-story dwellings, on plot 32 by 98.9.

West 72d Street House Sold.

Frederick Zittel has sold for Mrs. S. Stein 18 West Seventy-second Street, a four-story dwelling, 25 by 102.2. The buyer will occupy the house.

Deal for Upper Broadway Corner.

Hopton & Weeks have sold for George W. McAdam to Loring R. Gale the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street, two five-story flats, on plot 52.8 by 100.

Henry D. Winans & May and Alexander Henschel have sold for Mary Hays the Kanawha, a six-story elevator apartment house, at 203 and 205 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, on plot 50 by 150.11.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for Mrs. Mary A. Nally the five-story double flat 241 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Tower Building Deal on Record.

Conveyances involving the Tower Building at 50 Broadway and the adjoining properties to the south, owned by the New York Improved Real Estate Company, were recorded yesterday. The new owner of these parcels is the Broadway and New Street Company, recently incorporated at Albany with a capital of $250,000. The officers of the company are: President—Milton T. Duel of Pittsburg; Secretary and Treasurer—James A. Simmons. Other Directors are A. W. Lewis of Pittsburg and Francis N. Whitney and Andrew T. Morgan of this city. The properties taken together have frontages of 81.9 feet on Broadway and 79.6 feet on New Street, with a northerly line of 159.10 feet and a southerly line of 104.5 feet. The Broadway and New Street Company has mortgaged the properties to the New York Life Insurance Company for $1,000,000 and to J. R. Weeks for $500,000. It was said yesterday that plans for the new building on the site were not in such shape as to admit of any definite announcement.

Estate Sells Eighth Avenue Plot.

Abraham Silverson has bought, through George Ranger from the estate of John J. Sperry 2,471 and 2,473 Eighth Avenue, a one-story building, on plot 50 by 100. The buyer will erect a six-story flat.

Benedict & Co. have sold for Daniel and Isaac Mansbach to Simon Hoffman 139 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, a five-story double flat, on lot 26 by 99.11.

Leases in Fifth Avenue Section.

Herbert A. Sherman has leased for Robert Sewall to Simon Genzburg for five years 68 East Forty-fifth Street, a four-story dwelling. The house is being altered for business purposes. Mr. Sherman has also leased for Allen W. Evarts to Theodore L. Van Norden 122 East Twenty-ninth Street, a three-story dwelling, for three years.

Joseph P. Day has sold for Mrs. Alice Egar to William Eisen the three-story dwelling 235 West Forty-ninth Street. The buyer will occupy the house.

Plans for New Arts Club Building.

Plans have been filed for the seven-story studio building to be erected by the National Arts Club, at 119 and 121 East Nineteenth Street, on the rear of the Tilden residence property. It will cover a plot 59.3 by 82.10, and will cost $200,000, according to the estimates of Architects George B. Post & Sons.

First Avenue Corner Changes Hands.

D. & W. Mullins sold for M. B. Wolowits the northwest corner of First Avenue and Eighty-ninth Street, four five-story flats on plot 100.8 by 100.

William Hunter has sold 2,131 Third Avenue, a five-story double flat, with stores, to Montgomery Maze. This property was recently purchased from the United States Trust Company.

Rosin & Eno have bought for the Odd Realty Company 221 and 223 East Seventy-sixth Street, two four-story double tenements, 50 by 102.2.

Mount Morris Park Residence Sold.

Shaw & Co. have sold for R. Hoe & Co. 12 Mount Morris Park West, a four-story brownstone dwelling, 25 by 85.

Max Germansky has sold for J. B. Price to Morris Finkelstein the five-story double flat 68 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street.

L. Traub, Jr., in conjunction with F. J. Feuerbach, has sold for Henry Reese 202 East Ninetieth Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100.

Simon and Abraham Novick have bought from David Sommer 66 East One Hundred and First Street, a five-story triple flat, 25 by 100.11. Loewenthal, Kramer & Friedenberg were the brokers.

Buyer for 15th Street Apartments.

John Peters & Co. have sold for Benjamin Hertzberg 324 and 326 East Fifteenth Street, a six-story apartment house, 26.4 by 103.3.

Grossman & Feldman have bought and resold the two six-story tenements 56 and 58 Jane Street, 25 by 101; also, bought and resold to Newman & Newman the three-story building 2,754 Third Avenue, 28 by 96. The same firm has also bought the five-story tenement at the northeast corner of Forsyth and Broome Streets, 25 by 87, and the northeast corner of Forsyth and Houston Streets, and have resold to Thomas Fitzpatrick the northwest corner of Eleventh Avenue and Forty-sixth Street.

New Flat Sold on Fulton Avenue.

A. B. Katz has sold for Jerry Altieri & Co. to Jacob Harris the five-story flat 1,555 Fulton Avenue, near Wendover Avenue and opposite Crotona Park, one of a row recently completed.

Baturin, Weissman & Henschel have sold for Isaac Tepper 2,142 and 2,146 Hughes Avenue, two private dwellings, each 16 by 50.

At Tremont Terrace, on the Eastern Boulevard, the Bankers' Realty and Security Company has sold Lots 11, 279, 387, 479, 660 and 661, 681 and 682, and 671 to 675.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

8th Av, 7-2, e s, 75.7 ft n of 45th St, 18.7x67.7 and irregular, leasehold, four-story brick tenement, with store; foreclosure sale, to C. Schierloh..... $3,700

By Peter F. Meyer.

98th St, 147 West, n s, 337.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 15x54 and irregular, four-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Drayton Burrill, as trustee 7,600

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

8th Av, 523 to 529, for six-story brick lofts and store, 78.9x104; H. Geiershofer, Ansonia Hotel, owner; S. B. Elsendrath of 41 West 42d St, architect; cost, $70,000.

112th St, n s, 200 ft e of 3d Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.11; D. Gordon of 230 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $48,000.

121st St, 322 and 324 East, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6x87.11; A. Levy of 230 Grand St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $42,000.

Mulberry St, 106 and 108, for a six-story brick flat, 49.10x87.3; J. Palmieri of 61 Park Row, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $45,000.

19th St, 119 and 121 East, for a seven-story brick studio, 59.3x82.10; Arts Realty Company of 54 William St, owner; George B. Post & Sons of 33 East 17th St, architects; cost, $200,000.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 185th St, for a one-story brick bakery and stores, 40x87; M. Goodman and another of 1,745 Lexington Av, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $16,000.

Bronxdale Av, s s, 227.38 ft e of 187th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x60; Henry Tarfitt of Morris Park and Bronxdale Avs, owner; T. J. Gunderson of 187th St and Kruger Av, architect; cost, $4,500.

Elton Av, n e corner of 160th St, for a six-story brick store and tenement, 50x90; Noble & Gauss Construction Company of City Island, owner; Harry T. Howell of 1,496 3d Av, architect; cost, $65,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

10th St, 84 East, to a three-story dwelling; I. Fried of 90 East 10th St, owner; A. S. Herman of 371 Fulton St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $6,000.

Chrystie St, 95, to a five-story brick tenement, Stone & Sheintag, premises, owners; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Essex St, 147, to a five-story brick tenement; E. L. Winthrop of 242 East Houston St, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

5th St, 638 East, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Gordon, Levy & Co. of 230 Grand St, owners; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Broadway, w s, 73d to 74th St, to a seventeen-story apartment hotel; W. E. D. Stokes, owner; A. W. McCrea of 424 5th Av, architect; cost, $160,000.

East Houston St, 215, to a five-story brick tenement; E. L. Winthrop, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $5,000.

2d St, 165 to 169 East, to three five-story brick tenements; E. L. Winthrop, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $15,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 19.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 150 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; John E. Simons and others to H. Douglas and another, (mtg $25,-250) ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, e s, being s ½ of Lot 38, map of Prospect Hill estate, 25x263.9; William C. Wilson to Franklin B. Wilson ..... Nom.

AVENUE C, n e corner of 3d St, 205x 108; Louis Weiss to John Drakard, (mtg $3,000) 100

BATHGATE AV, 2,158, e s, 26.4x100; Bernard McManus to Julius H. Giese, (mtg $4,500) 100

BROADWAY, w s, 40.11 ft n of Dyckman St, 268.6x605; Henry A. Peterson to Bankers' Investing Company 100

BROADWAY, e s, 124.8 ft s of Exchange Place, 21.8x irregular; John Noble Stearns to Broadway and New Street Realty Company 500,000

BROADWAY, e s, 26 ft s of 108th St, 51.9x93.9; Gustav Stillgebauer and another to George Schwegler, (mtg $100,000) 100

BROADWAY, 44 and 46, e s, 167.4 ft s of Exchange Place, 39.3x175x40.10x167; Broadway, 48, e s, 21.2x92x19.11x92; New York Improved Real Estate Company to Broadway and New Street Realty Company 100

BROADWAY, w s, 82.6 ft s of 112th St, 109.9x irregular; Dennis Duff to Mary Duff ..... Nom.

CORNELL AV, n s, 25 ft e of Cedar St, 25x100; Robert Slattery to John Goergen 100

EAST BROADWAY, 217, s s, 24x87.6; Max Wolper to Hetty Quel, (mtg $34,000) 100

FOREST AV, 786, e s, 180 ft n of 156th St, 20x150; Martin Genzler to John Hoffman 100

GOERCK ST, 102, e s, 25x98.10; Leopold Banzenhofer to Julius Stoloff and another, (mtg $2,500) 100

GREENWICH ST, 725, e s, 18.10x68.10; Margaret D. Holzderber, trustee, to M. B. Brown 10,150

HIGH BRIDGE ST, n e w s, Plot 55, map of Claremont, Corsa Av, corner Tompkins St, 131.8x100; Mary E. Aitchison to John H. Devoe ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 202.6 ft n of 181st St, 16x80; Isak Tepper and others to John W. Rothenberg, (mtg $3,000) ..... Nom.

HUGHES AV, e s, 141 ft s of 180th St, 17.10x65; Charles M. Thwaits to Emily Thwaits, (mtg $2,500) ..... Nom.

LENOX AV, n e corner of 115th St, 50.11x100; Bernard Kamber to Anton Oppermann and another, (mtg $100,000) 100

LENOX AV, n e corner of 115th St, 50.11x100; Henry Arnstein to Bernard Kamber, (mtg $100,000) 100

LEXINGTON AV, 2,007 to 2,015, e s, 72.1x60; Gustav Wurtenberg to Arnold Wurtenberg, (mtg $32,000) 100

LOT 63, map of land of Mary C. P. McComb at King's Bridge; James A. Mahoney to Martha E. Geer ..... Nom.

LOT 165, Map No. 2, St. Raymond Park; Hudson P. Rose to James Mo-Gratt ..... Nom.

LOT 101, map of Arden property; Ernest F. Eble to Patrick Curley ..... Nom.

LOT 1,682 and 1,684, w s, 39.11x50; Madison Av, 1,686 and 1,688, w s, 39.11x50; Charles Garfiel to Morris S. Klein, (mtg $38,000) 100

MADISON ST, 325, n s, 25x73.8; Philip Schenkler to Max Mayerson, (mtg $25,000) 100

MONROE ST, 212 and 214, 50x69.10; Leon Sobel to Abraham Halprin, (mtg $54,000) 100

PARK AV, s e corner of Wendover Av, 1.6x150; Ella Van Deusen to Macy O. Woodruff ..... Nom.

PERRY AV, s s, 195.4 ft e of 205th St, 25x100; Hannah Gilleran to John Maresca 100

PLOT begins 400 ft n of Morris Park Av and 274.6 ft e of Unionport Road, runs w 100 n 25x e 100x s 25 to beginning; Dunham Emery to Frederick Rieper, (mtg $2,500) 100

RIVINGTON ST, 301, e s, 25x90; Joseph Gusswirth to Toba Gusswirth, (mtg $10,250) 100

ROSEWOOD AV, e s, 125 ft n of Bartholdi St, 25x117; Joseph Schneider to George Euffe 100

ROSEWOOD AV, e s, 100 ft n of Bartholdi St, 25x117; Joseph Schneider to Mihels Gentile 100

SHERMAN AV, e s, 750 ft w of Dyckman St, 200x250; Ellwood St, centre line, 800 ft s e of Sherman Av, runs n e 250x s e 100x s w 230x n w 100; Peter A. Peterson to Bankers' Investing Company 100

SHIEL ST, Lot 782, map of Laconia Park, 50x100; Robert S. Manus to Pasquale Tronolone ..... Nom.

STANTON ST, n e corner of Mangin St, 275x200; John J. McCook and another, executors and trustees of Princeton University 128,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n e corner of 172d St, 14.6x100; Albert Cavanagh to Dallas Realty and Construction Company, (mtg $52,000) 100

ST. PAUL PLACE, s e corner of Washington Av, 120.6x140.2; David Gordon to Northwestern Realty Company, (mtg $37,000) 100

UNION AV, 686, e s, 18.9x95; Thomas O'Rorke to Susan Deickmann, (mtg $4,750) 100

UNION AV, s e corner of 151st St, 93.6x 90; Henry F. Huettner to Max Cohen and another 100

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n s, Lots 101 and 102, map of North Marble Hill; David Crawford to Andrew J. Larkin. Nom.

VAN CORLEAR PLACE, n s, Lots 101 and 102, map of North Marble Hill; Andrew J. Larkin to Sumner Deane, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS AV, n e corner of 229th St, 114x105; William J. Gorman to Richard R. Maslen ..... Nom.

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 49x irregular; Mark H. Rogers and others to Louisa Doll, (mtg $35,000).. 100

2D AV, —, 39.6 ft n of 36th St, 19.9x 52.10; Joseph Feinberg to Louis S. Seligman, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

3D AV, 1,424 and 1,426, w s, 54.4x90; Joseph A. Reid, trustee, to Frank Gens 88,500

3D ST, 89 East, 25x96.2; Julius Zweig to Morris Lipschitz and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

10TH AV, 434 and 436, e s, 40.5x100; William Sloane to Sarah A. Sloane.... Nom.

11TH AV, Lot 243, map of Wakefield, 100x114; Suman Hopper to Alexander R. Lynch 100

3D ST, 303 West, 20x98.9; William Sloane to Margery S. Ruttman..... Nom.

35TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 98.9; Max Canno to Abe Miller and another, (mtg $19,500) 100

36TH ST, 155 East, 20x82.3; Thomas B. Hidden, executor and trustee, to Lulu A. Carter, (mtg $17,000) 100

42D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 41.8x 98.9; Josephine L. De Forest to Harry M. Austin 100

45TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x75.4; Philip Cohn to Louisa Carson, (mtg $13,750) 100

48TH ST, 402 East, 25x75.4; Louisa Carson to Emanuel Kapelsohn and another, (mtg $13,750) 100

54TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 11th Av, 23x 100; Solomon Klein to Philip Bachrach (mtg $16,500) 100

57TH ST, 222 West, 20x100.5; William Sloane to William J. Sloane..... Nom.

67TH ST, 242 and 244 West, 50x100.5; Herman Feinberg to Philip Luberman, (mtg $30,000) 100

90TH ST, n s, 220 ft w of Central Park West, 18.6x100.8; Cecilia Potowsky to Isabella Stevenson and others, executors 27,750

94TH ST, n s, 182.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x100.8; Morris Haber and others to Annie Strull, (mtg $16,000) 100

113TH ST, n s, 316.8 ft w of 1st Av, 16.8x100.10; John B. Maziatta and others to Gioffredo Maresca, (mtg $3,000). 100

117TH ST, 20 East, 25x100.11; Milton M. Dryfoos to Carol Dryfoos and others, (mtg $22,250) 100

119TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 1st Av, 50x 100.10; Louis Rosenblum to Abraham Cohn, (mtg $9,000) 100

134TH ST, 31 West, 25x99.11; Philip A. Payton, Jr., to Julia E. Liggan, (mtg $24,000) ..... Nom.

135TH ST, 112 West, 25x99.11; Thomas J. Meehan and others to Marks Moses, (mtg $22,000) 100

136TH ST, 14 West, 25x99.11; Abraham Kassel and others to Sarah E. Raymond, (mtg $15,000) 100

136TH ST, n s, 158.4 ft w of Lenox Av, 16.8x99.11; Ann A. Fulton to Rose Stadholz, (mtg $13,000) ..... Nom.

136TH ST, 6 to 12 West, 100x99.11; Abraham Kassel and others to Sandford Realty Company, (mtgs $69,000).. 100

137TH ST, n w corner of 5th Av, 199.10x irregular; Simon Uhlfelder and another to Max Kessler and another.... 100

138TH ST, 139 West, 26x99.11; Daniel Mansbach to Simon Hoffmann, (mtg $20,000) 100

138TH ST, s s, 200 ft e of Willis Av, 49.6x100; Joseph Kantrowitz to Philip Wedeen, (mtg $46,800) 100

144TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 75x99.11; Isaac Mayer and others to John C. Flissner, (mtg $60,000) ..... Nom.

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 12.5x99.11; Mary E. Winn to Laura L. Leeson, (mtg $6,000) ..... Nom.

201ST ST, e s, 60 ft s of Briggs Av, 33.4x100; Frank C. Schaeffler to Anthony F. A. Schmitt ..... Nom.

210TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 100x 118.9; Andrew J. Larkin to Sumner Deane, (mtg $12,000) 100

210TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 100x 118.9; Max Marx to Andrew J. Larkin, (mtg $8,500) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BROADWAY AND NEW STREET Realty Company to New York Life Insurance Company; Broadway, s w corner of Building Exchange Court, 1 year 1,000,000

BROADWAY AND NEW STREET Realty Company to J. R. Weeks; Broadway, s w corner of Building Exchange Court, prior mtg $1,000,000, due July 31, 1905 50,000

CHAPPLE, M. A., to M. Siebert; Nelson Av, n s, 225.7 ft w of 164th St, 5 years, 5½ per cent. 5,500

CLOFFI, G., to J. Schneider; Rosewood Av, e s, 125 ft n of Bartholdi Av, installments, 6 per cent 400

DALLAS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to State Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 172d St, 1 year, 6 per cent 107,000

DALLAS REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION Company to State Realty and Mortgage Company; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 172d St, prior mtg $107,000, 1 year 8,000

DEICKMAN, S., to T. O'Rorke; Union Av, 686, 3 years, — per cent.. 2,350

DEICKMAN, S., to T. O'Rorke; Union Av, 686, 3 years, — per cent..... 2,350

DOLL, L., to M. H. Rogers and another; Webster Av, n w corner of 179th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

DRAKARD, J., to L. Weiss; Lot 57, map Unionport, 1 year, prior mtg $3,-000 1,000

GENS, F., to J. A. Reid; 3d Av, 1,424 and 1,426, per bond 23,500

KAMBER, B., to H. Arnstein; Lenox Av, n e corner of 115th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 23,500

KLEIN, M. S., to C. Garfiel; Madison Av, 1,686 and 1,688, installments, 6 per cent 3,750

LARKIN, A. J., to D. Crawford; Van Corlear Place, n s, being Lots 101 and 102, map of Marble Hill, 3 years..... 4,000

LARKIN, A. J., to M. Marx; 210th St, n s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,500

LIGGON, —, E., to Sandford Realty Company; 134th St, 31 West, per bond 2,800

LIPSCHITZ, Morris, and another to J. Sweig; 3d St, 89 East, 1 year, 6 per cent 8,000

LYNCH, A. R., to R. Spiehler; 225th St, s s, Lot 243, map of Wakefield, 5 years, 6 per cent 800

MARESCA, G., and another to C. Mazziotta and another; 113th St, n s, 316.8 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 2,000

MASLEN, R. R., to W. J. Gorman; 9th Av, n e corner of White Plains Road, 3 years 7,000

MAYELL, A. J., to E. J. Brockway; 198th St, s s, 25.6 ft s of Pond Place, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

MORRIS, S., to C. Garfiel; Madison Av, 1,682 and 1,684, installments, 6 per cent 3,750

MULLIGAN, E., and another to V. M. Dittmar; 150th St, n s, 225 ft e of Amsterdam Av, per bond 1,000

NORTHWESTERN REALTY COMPANY to D. Gordon; Washington Av, s e corner of St. Paul's Place, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,500

RECTOR, &c., OF ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH to rector, &c., of Trinity Church; Morris Av, n w corner of 177th St, 1 year 5,000

ROGERS, J. G., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 6th Av, 865, demand, 6 per cent 2,500

ROTHBERG, John, to I. Tepper; Hughes Av, e s, 250.6 ft n of 181st St, per bond 1,450

SCHWEGLER, George, to G. Stillgebauer; Broadway, e s, 26 ft s of 108th St, per bond 15,000

STEELE, T. M., to Trustees of New York Universalist Relief Fund; Alexander Av, e s, 60 ft n of 139th St, 5 years 4,000

STRUHL, A., to M. Haber and another; 94th St, n s, 182.11 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 6 per cent 2,000

WALPOLE, M., to R. S. Collins; Spencer Place, w s, 175 ft n of 144th St, demand, 6 per cent 7,000

Mechanics' Liens.

MADISON AV, 947; Milton Pembleton against Simon Marx, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor $640

MADISON AV, 947; Eugene Frank against Simon Marx, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor 105

BROADWAY, 1,546; Luke A. Burke & Sons against D. H. Martin, lessee and contractor 100

39TH ST, 5 West; Abraham Sommerfeld and another against Rose Jardell, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor..... 28

MADISON AV, 947; Abraham Sommerfeld and another against Simon Marx, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor

RIVINGTON ST, n w corner of Orchard St, 85x35; King & Salkin against Abraham Kosower, owner and contractor.. 1,950

ST. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 225 ft n of 150th St, 150x100; Anthony Kelly against Alexander Cameron, James Murray, and Robert Hill, owners and contractors 1,521

39TH ST, 5 West; Howell Lawrence against Rose Jardell, owner; E. W. Chaffee, contractor 202

5TH AV, e s, 50.5 ft n of 118th St, 101x110; Cork & Zicha against Louis Lamchick, Jacob Lamchick, and Barnard Lederer, owners; Roderick McDermott, contractor 868

Satisfied Mechanic's Lien.

93D ST, 66 West; Herman Wunschel against Arthur W. Carse et al., March 9, 1905 ..... $19

Lis Pendens.

2D AV, 2,287; Park Av, 1,548; 118th St, 301 East, three actions; Isaac Gordon and another against Jacob Scanga et al., (actions to foreclose mechanics' liens;) attorneys, Engel, Engel & Oppenheimer.

109TH ST, 244 West; George Rigby against Simon Morris and another, (specific performance;) attorney, H. Swain.

AT AUCTION.

H. C. MAPES & CO., Auct'r.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

on the premises,

Saturday, July 22, 1905, 2 P. M.

11 cottages, 50 lots, 124 ft. ocean front,

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Two blocks from Hammel Station.

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118th, East, modern, six rooms $26,000
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117th, West, modern, rents $3,400 29,500
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We have several hundred flats. Tenements that are positive bargains. It will pay you to call on us and go over our lists.

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$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.

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Bargains in Houses.—Investors and speculators, have cold-water flats and new-law apartments, Yorkville and Bronx; little cash and easy terms. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

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RARE BARGAIN.

5-story tenement, Yorkville, $25,500; $6,000 cash.

REITER, WESTCHESTER & JACKSON AVS.

Bargains—13th St. adjacent 2d Ave. 4-story flat, 23x103; price $20,500; also 71st St. adjacent 3d Ave, 4-story single flat, 20x100; price $16,500; also 118th St. adjacent Park Ave., 4-story flat, 20x100; price $13,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargains—In the fifties adjacent Lexington Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; excellent condition; price $30,000; also in the seventies adjacent Park Ave., double flat, 30x102; rental $4,000; price $37,500. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Bargains—103d St. adjacent Madison Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; price $24,500; also 109th St. adjacent Park Ave, 5-story (double,) 25x100; price $25,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Builders & Speculators—The thirties adjacent 4th Ave., plot 42x100; price $55,000; also 118th St. adjacent 2d Ave., plot 34x100; price $17,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine paying tenement; rent $2,580, (low;) mtge. $14,000, 5 years; price $25,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

Cheapest Dwellings—27th St. adjacent 4th Ave. 3-story dwelling, 22x99; price $24,000; also Lexington Ave. adjacent 52d, 3-story 19-ft. dwelling; price $18,500. John Finck, 141 B'way.

2d Av. snap, near 6th St., 6-story, 4-family, stores; price $125,000; rents $13,800. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

West Side.

BIGGEST ELEVATOR BARGAIN MANHATTAN.

Six story, 141st St., near 7th Ave., 62.6x100; rent $12,800, guaranteed; price this week $102,000; only $25,000 cash.

T. E. HAYMAN CO., 213-17 West 125th St.

A Bargain, Near Broadway,

on 60th St.; two four-story brownstone houses, 40x100, $60,000 asked, near future land value $80,000; terms very easy; possession if desired. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

Bargains, Bargains—Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 76th St. 5-story triple flat, stores, 25x100; rental $4,300; price $42,000; also Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 102d St., 5-story double flat, 25x100; price only $35,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Bargains, Bargains—115th St., adjacent Lenox Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; rental $3,300; price only $30,000; also 117th St. adjacent Lenox Ave., 5-story double flat, 26x100; price only $30,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Rare chance, 5-story, 7th Av. store property; all improvements; $65,000; bona fide rent $7,200; no brokers. M. Frank, 515 West 150th St.

Six-story 24-family apartment, rents $7,630, price $69,500, adjoining Central Park West. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

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Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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For sale, Tenafly, N. J., less half hour Jersey City; ideal country seat, 16 acres high ground; splendid spring water; place fully stocked, including squab plant. Inquire 39 West 25th St., N. Y. City.

For Sale—South Orange, private residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths, gas, water, sewer connection; hedge, shrubs; lot 100x200; seven minutes from Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railway. R. G. Butler, Times Building, New York.

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$250 cash, balance same as rent, will buy an elegant little home located in Jersey City. Jersey, Box 161 Times Downtown.

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A three-story dwelling, 11 rooms, bath. A perfect Summer home near Harlem River. One block from Morris Heights station and trolley.

See 5 East 178th St.

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Furnished and unfurnished houses to rent; good locations. Chas. Durose, 155 West 14th St.

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BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

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On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, July 14.

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PELHAM BAY PARK,

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$2,000 CASH.

Corner, 4 lots, 2-story cottage and stable; fine condition; Pelham Road, near cars; elegant home; fine investment; growing section; price $9,300; must be seen to be appreciated.

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Detached full lot, 13 rooms and 2 tiled bathrooms; nickel plumbing, beautifully decorated; near L station, trolley, and steam cars; price low; terms easy. Fremont Realty Co., 52 Broadway, 4,030 3d Av. Open Sunday.

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$4,500 buys three-family house; pays your rent and 4% investment on your money; near L. See housekeeper, 693 East 184th.

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Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS, leave foot of E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (N. R.) No. 1, N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

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OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.
Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M., Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Pennsylvania Depot), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare Via Brooklyn (Annex 15c. Additional.

MANHATTAN BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 min. after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M.; and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A.M. to 4:06 and 7:00 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY

$1.00 EXCURSIONS
VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.55 and 9.25, Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3.40 and 6.30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Finest Surf Bathing in the World.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th St. at 8:30, 9:30 A. M.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M.; Battery, 9:30, 10:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., leaving Rockaway, 11:00 A. M., 5:30 and 7:00 P. M., connecting at Battery with all Subway and Elevated roads. Excursion, 50c.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:30, 3:50, ‡1:20, 3:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(‡ Runs Saturdays only.)

ARBUCKLE'S DEEP SEA HOTEL CO.

Day excursions 10 cents, dinner 10 cents. Hotel accommodation $1 day, including board. Saturday trips returning Monday morning $2.50, including board. Information and circular mail postal to John Arbuckle, 71 Water St., N.Y.City.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Sullivan County.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold-running water; bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N.Y.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT
Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Hudson River Counties.

THE PALATINE, Newburgh, N. Y.
Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

WARDENCLYFFE INN AND COTTAGES
ARTHUR BAVE,
(Formerly of Princeton Inn.)
MANAGER.

WARDENCLYFFE, LONG ISLAND.

Wardenclyffe Inn is on the Beautiful North Shore of Long Island, on the Port Jefferson Branch of the Long Island Railroad. The unusual combination of woods, rolling country, nearness to the Metropolis, long water front, with safe, clean, sunny beach; excellent bathing, boating. The high bluffs overlooking the widest stretch of the Sound; the good roads and drives; EXCELLENT CUISINE, (in fact the table is unsurpassed by any hotel on Long Island,) makes Wardenclyffe an ideal place for Summer. SPECIAL EXPRESS SERVICE ON SATURDAYS. During August daily Express service.
Terms at the Inn.....$2.50 Per Day
$15 Per Week for one in room.
$25 Per Week for two in room.
SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR OVER-SUNDAY PARTIES.

Manhattan Beach

Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

What one needs during the heated period is rest, and that must be in a cool place, with an especially good table and sleeping accommodations. All these are to be found at the "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I. One visit here would make you a permanent guest.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Hotel Elderhurst,
HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

THE WINDSOR.
Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.
Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND.

Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
CLINTON CO., N. Y.
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. IN CENTRE OF NATURAL PARK OF 450 ACRES.
GOLF : TENNIS : SAILING.
Through Pullman service from N. Y. on main line Del. & Hudson R. R.; 3 miles from Plattsburg. Send for illustrated booklet. E. L. BROWN, Mgr., Hotel Champlain, Clinton Co., New York.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC,
1000 Islands St. Lawrence River.
NOW OPEN.
A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

THE COLUMBIAN,
1,000 ISLAND PARK, St. Lawrence River, N.Y.
The best located and most attractive hotel among The Thousand Islands. Excellent cuisine. Orchestra and all amusements. Now open. Booklet. L. A. JOHNSON, Prop.

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N.Y. (1,000 Islands.)
No mosquitos, flies, gnats, asthma, or hay fever. Best family hotel and coolest on the St. Lawrence. Send for booklet.

Catskill Mountains.

"World-Famed View" from
Catskill Mountain House
ALTITUDE 2,250 FEET.
Pure water. Cool air. Terminus of railroad. Four hours from New York City.
CHAS. & GEO. H. BEACH, Managers, Catskill, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
This picturesque and ideal family resort is free from malaria, hay fever, and mosquitos. All Summer amusements, golf links on grounds. Concerts daily by fine orchestra. Excellent cuisine. Every modern improvement. Accommodates 300. Rates moderate.
GRANT & CORNELL, Managers.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet.
R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHam, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES.
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Dutchess County.

Knickerbocker Lodge, Lake Fishkill Mts., Fishkill, N. Y.—New management; elevation 900 ft.; 60 miles; accommodates 100; all amusements; modern improvements; farm, fruit, dairy. Booklet, 225 West 23d St.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
$25,000 Spent in Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS
WINDSOR HOTEL
OPENS JUNE 30.
Special Rates on Application.
R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

Through Pullman service to SARATOGA SPRINGS 1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL.
THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
We shall open our Beautiful new brick building
SATURDAY, JULY 22D.
Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the City to offer. Rooms with or without baths.

Atlantic City

THREE HOURS
from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N.J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,
Beach front, Massachusetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

THE ALLAIRE, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Now open.
Under same management. E. M. Richardson.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE,
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Asbury Park.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs.
Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA
All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage,
None of Its Discomforts.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
4½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Long Island Railroad and Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd.,
VIA MONTAUK POINT.
Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M. daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk" for Block Island.
On Saturdays (additional train) leave New York, 34th St., 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Station, 1:37 P. M.
Returning leave Block Island week days 11:00 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 4:18 P. M.
Mondays (additional service) leave Block Island 6:10 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 11:38 A. M.
See steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

Vermont.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT.
Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

Maple Leaf Farm, on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.—New house; pure spring water; good fishing; modern bath and toilet rooms; hot and cold water; tennis, croquet, piano; $7 to $10 a week; booklets. E. A. Mallory, Prop. P. O. Brandon, R. F. D.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Connecticut.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.



PLANT LINE OCEAN TRIPS

NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
or NEWFOUNDLAND.
"One Night at Sea" or Six Days Cruise 1400 miles for $18
From Union Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Saturday 12 noon, for Halifax, Hawkesbury, and Charlottetown. Good board. Cheapest rates. Best trout and salmon fishing and shooting. Beautiful scenery. This don't half tell it. Send stamp for booklet, maps, etc., to all tourist agents, N. Y.,
Or A. W. PERRY, GENERAL MANAGER,
Union Wharf, Boston.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $4.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.00.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M.
WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M. Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pocono Mountains.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

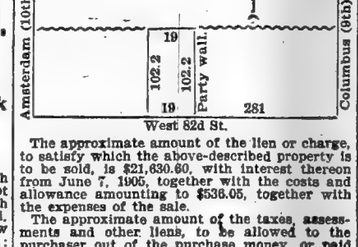
Miscellaneous.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ELLEN KING, plaintiff, against ANNIE JEANE YUILLE and others, defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date June 28, 1905, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Eighty-second Street, distant two hundred and eighty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of West Eighty-second Street with the westerly line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Eighty-second Street, nineteen feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street; and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning; being the premises now known by the street number 119 (one hundred and nineteen) West Eighty-second Street; which land lies in section Number 4 (four) and in block Number 1,213 (twelve hundred and thirteen) on the Land Map of the City of New York; and being the same premises conveyed by the party of the second part hereto and John A. King to the party of the first part hereto by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage and its accompanying bond being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money in said deed expressed.
Dated New York, July 12th, 1905.
EDGAR J. NATHAN, Referee.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 119 West Eighty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $21,630.60, with interest thereon from June 7, 1905, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $536.05, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,234.97 and interest.
Dated New York, July 12th, 1905.
EDGAR J. NATHAN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, defendant.
To the Creditors of the Merchants Trust Company:
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House in the City of Hudson, and made in the above-entitled action on the first day of July, 1905, which order was duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany on the 3d day of July, 1905, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Merchants Trust Company that they are required to exhibit and prove such claims against said Company to and before the New York Trust Company and Douglas Robinson, permanent receivers of the said Company, at the office of the said New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the place where the said receivers transact their business as such receivers, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905. This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1902.
Dated July 1st, 1905.
NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Permanent Receivers of the Merchants Trust Company.
EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Attorney for Receivers, 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
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Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
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SUMMER RESORTS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pocono Mountains.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

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W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M. return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 8:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 842 and 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.



THE NEW LINE
$1.20 N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$2.20 PROVIDENCE
BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Leave Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55, A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M. Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Aug. 1,6 AM Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 8, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept. 12, 8 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 15,6 AM Kronp'z.Se't.26,1:30 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.29,2 PM Kaiser...Oct. 3, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst.July25,10 AM Friedr'h.Aug. 22,10 AM
*Main...Aug. 3, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Aug.31,10AM
Bremen.Aug.10, 10 AM *Main...Sept. 7,

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at following offices: Main office, Times Square. (Subway Station in building:) Harlem, 129 West 125th Street; downtown, 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, 39 Broad, or at any advertising office. They will also be accepted by telephone—4900 38th.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Friday, July 14, or before, one gold oval locket, with photograph, initials, and jewel inside. Notify F. W. Mundy, 20 Broad St. Suitable reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch and chatelaine, from Long Island Depot to Manhattan Beach; suitable reward. C. H. Groedet, 676 East 139th St.

LOST—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST—Monday, lady's old-fashioned enamel watch; Subway cars or stations from 79th St. down. Return to Tamborrel, 213 West 81st St.

$50.00 REWARD for oval brooch, star sapphire, surrounded with pearls; lost July 18th, possibly on Fall River boat coming to New York. TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

18TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; near Subway; good board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and ballrooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

42D ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, running water; near Times Building; board.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

60D ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

64TH, 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

133D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally fine double room; also single room; excellent table; references.

CHARLES ST., 59, Corner West 4th St.—Large and small rooms; separate tables; table guests.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

EDUCATED young woman, employed during day, can find cool, light room, overlooking garden, in handsome apartment house on West 104th St.; elevator, telephone, electric light; small private family; board optional; references; terms moderate. Address Mrs. S., Box 164 Times Downtown.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer;) telephones.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St., River.—High-class house; apartments, rooms; table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

117TH, 112-114 WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; transients accommodated.

12TH ST., 37 WEST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; select neighborhood; baths; $3-$6; suite, $10.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; board optional; Southerners accommodated; references; transients.

19TH ST., 47 WEST.—Clean, cool, well furnished rooms; all conveniences; first-class house; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

21ST, 146 WEST.—Airy room; two gentlemen, couple; also single room; will accommodate transients.

22D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional; Southerners.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; reference.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

31D, 49 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; southern exposure; heart of city; reasonable.

42D ST., 822 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite; bath; nicely furnished.

42D ST., 282 WEST.—Furnished hallrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

42D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

46TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

56TH.—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references. 665 Lexington Av.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, telephone, every convenience; board optional; also doctor's office.

115T, 116 WEST.—Handsomely furnished parlor, also hall bedroom; homelike; board; reasonable. Berner.

66D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

82D ST., 121 WEST.—Desirable furnished rooms, large or small; telephone. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

114TH ST., 112 WEST.—Furnished room in small family; all conveniences; to gentlemen; references. Adler.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Large, cool, light room for refined woman; elevated, Subway; references. McPhail.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

148TH, 540 WEST.—Two connecting and separate rooms; running water; near the Subway.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

CLARK ST., 91, HEIGHTS.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool rooms; suitable for two; running water, bath. Telephone 4329R Main.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

44TH ST., 1,178, Borough Park.—Cool rooms, private family; no other roomers; desirable location, one block from station.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Seantt, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent correspondent who has had experience in subscription book correspondence, both in sales and collection departments; best references required; state age. W., Box 327 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—A bright boy in the office of a large fire insurance company to file papers and make himself generally useful. Apply in own handwriting, stating age and experience, P. O. Box 2,077, New York City.

WANTED—Bookkeeper and ledger clerk, American, in wholesale dry goods store; must be neat, rapid, and correct worker; state age, reference, and salary. Import, Box 186 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Bank requires young man as assistant; age 17 to 20; must be neat, accurate, and good penman. Accurate, Box 194 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced, accurate, and rapid stenographer; state age and salary expected. D., Box 162 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Experienced; permanency 8:30 to 12; salary moderate; copying home. K., 260 West 131st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By elderly Venetian woman, speaking French and English, as chambermaid; neat hand sewer; skilful mender; willing, obliging; no objection to helping with children; wages $16; references. Silvester, 345 West 15th St.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER, AND bookkeeper; double entry; short experience; excellent penman; correct figurer; refined appearance; no agency; live parents; attentive to business; $8. Miss Van Orden, Box 138 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; good penman; excellent speller; ladylike; lives home; mimeographing; good grammarian; will substitute; punctual; strictly business; $7. Miss Levy, Box 165 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Engagement wanted as attendant to invalid, male or female, by competent and trustworthy woman; very best references. Can be seen or address at present employer's, 166 West 130th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Ambitious, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; bright; energetic; number years' experience; would substitute. Granger, Post Office Box 1,918.

STENOGRAPHER AND BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, rapid; attends strictly to business; trustworthy. D., 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; reference; $8. Stuart, 286 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; graduated Charles Commercial School; $7. L., Box 219 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Accountant, (29,) opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, (17,) refined, ambitious, hustler, well educated, in office or business house; highest references. Box 1,022 Times, Harlem.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants place for his married man, who had charge of his private stable for several years; excellent city and country driver and rider. Pierce, 153 East 52d St.

OFFICE CLERK.—By a young man, 17, as office clerk; references. Auspitz, 1,809 Lexington Av.

PORTER, &c.—Porter, packer, and generally useful man, mulatto; neat appearance, trustworthy; strictly sober; fully capable; four years' reference. Miles, 234 West 65th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, rapid, accurate, free after 5 o'clock, wishes evening work, temporary or permanent. N. W., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Contractor, ran coat factory 18 years, wants position as manager in same; good references. Box D, 137 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing; illustrated booklets.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Parents (Protestant Episcopal) of intelligent boys (15) who will afford about $500 for board and tuition (37 weeks) each ensuing four years from September, and wish to make of them men of history, character, and success, impart your address for personal interview and time. Prof. Smith, Box 188 Times Downtown.

High-class boarding house; 50 rooms; established 20 years; owners retiring. Inquire 41 West 25th St.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

BOARD MET IN SUBWAY AND FOUND IT COOL

Interborough Directors Held Their Session in a Special Car.

TEMPERATURE REALLY LOW

From 8 to 18 Degrees Cooler Than in the Street—Big Fans Forcing Out the Old Air.

Vindication came to the Subway yesterday, after it had been maligned for many a hot day. The tunnel was the coolest place in town, the tests made by the officials showing that the temperature ranged from 8 to 18 degrees cooler than on the street surface above.

General Manager Hedley issued a statement last night showing the figures which had been reported to him by his employes. The test at City Hall Station, made at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, showed a temperature of 90 degrees in the Subway station, whereas on the street surface the mercury was at 100. At Thirty-third Street at the same time the Subway station thermometer registered 87 as against 97 on the surface; Columbus Circle showed 90 in the Subway and 100 on the surface at 3 o'clock, while Sixty-sixth Street showed 87 in the station against 99 on the surface. The greatest difference was shown at the Ninety-first Street station where, at noon, the thermometer was 86 in the Subway and 104 on the surface, a difference of 18 degrees. At noon the thermometer in the Seventy-second Street station registered 89 as against 97 on the surface. The Ninety-first Street station registered 84 at 9 o'clock in the morning as against 98 in the street above.

Throughout the hot period, according to General Manager Hedley, the temperature in the Subway has averaged from 5 to 14 degrees cooler than it has been on the surface.

To make a personal test of the atmospheric conditions in the Subway President August Belmont of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company hit upon the idea yesterday of holding a Directors' meeting in the tunnel. At the same time a general inspection was made of the tunnel route. Instead of transacting business in a board room the Directors, at Mr. Belmont's suggestion, went to the Bowling Green station and there took a business car, and while on the trip uptown discussed and acted upon various matters affecting the road.

The question of ventilation was taken up, and at the Brooklyn Bridge station the Directors left their car to inspect the work of the large rotary fans, two of which are being operated there. They can discharge Subway air into the street at the rate of 50,000 cubic feet per minute. The location of two more of these fans was decided upon. When they have been installed, as they will have been in a few days, the air at the big Bridge station will be renewed every five minutes.

Several of the Directors remarked that the air in the Subway was much cooler than on the surface, and this was noticed especially in the section under the Harlem River. There there was a difference of at least fifteen degrees between the Subway and the surface.

Getting off at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue the members of the Board of Directors investigated the transfer conditions in the exchange of passengers from Subway to elevated and vice versa. General Manager Frank Hedley said he thought the large growth of building operations and the construction of hundreds of large apartment houses in the West Farms section made it absolutely necessary to third track the Second and Third Avenue elevated lines if the traffic congestion of the Bronx is to be relieved adequately. Mr. Hedley expects that the growth of the population in the Bronx in the next year will be so great that it will completely swamp all of the present lines of travel.

STRUCK GIRL—FINED $10.

McDermott Pummeled, Too, for Slapping a Girl on a Train.

"I am sorry that I cannot punish you more severely," said Magistrate Finn, in the West Side Court, yesterday, when he imposed a fine of $10 on Joseph McDermott, who was charged with striking Miss Grace Thomas of 107 West Eighty-fourth Street in the face on a Ninth Avenue elevated train on Tuesday night because she resented his attentions.

"If it was not for the sake of the young woman, who does not wish to go to court to prosecute you, I would hold you for trial on a charge of assault," said the Magistrate. "As it is, I fine you $10, all I can fine you on a charge of disorderly conduct."

McDermott and two other young men boarded an uptown Ninth Avenue elevated train at Christopher Street Tuesday night and entered the car in which Miss Thomas and her sister Elizabeth sat. John Stewart, the guard, who was in court, said that McDermott made advances to the young women, which they resented. The girls asked Stewart for protection, and he, wishing to avoid trouble, got them to step into another car. At Forty-second Street McDermott left the train with his companions. According to Stewart, as McDermott left the car he reached through the window and slapped Grace Thomas's face.

David P. Cahill of 444 West Forty-third Street seized McDermott as he fought his way through the crowd, striking right and left at a dozen men who were attempting to detain him. In an instant the masher found himself lying on the platform. He was soundly thrashed, and would have fared still worse had not Special Policeman John M. O'Shea, who happened to be on the platform, drawn his revolver and, placing McDermott under arrest, ordered the crowd off.

Miss Thomas was accompanied to court by her sister and by a young man who refused his name, but who wore a badge of the New York Athletic Club.

McDermott attempted to excuse his conduct by saying he had been drinking. He said he was married and a car conductor on Staten Island.

UNBIDDEN GUESTS ON YACHT.

Took Charge in Mr. Cummings's Absence—Ducking for a Deckhand.

When William Cummings, owner of the sloop yacht William H. Lockwood, reached the pier at Pelham Bay early Tuesday evening he paused to take a second look at the craft to make sure that the heat had not affected his eyesight and that he was seeing things.

"Do you see anybody around?" he asked William Spooner, one of his deckhands, who was with him.

Spooner said he saw two men, and added that they were acting as if they owned the yacht. They were using the deck chairs, and seemed to be entirely at home.

Mr. Cummings told Spooner to row out to the yacht and order the men to leave. Spooner reached the boat. Then there was a general mix-up in which an oar figured, and Spooner was seen to strike the water some distance from his rowboat.

Mr. Cummings went to call the police. Several men went to the rescue of Spooner, while others went after the men on the yacht. They were seized and taken ashore and turned over to Detective Sergeant Puesser of the Westchester Station.

In the Morrisania Court Magistrate Crane held both in $200 bail yesterday on a charge of assault. They said they were Charles Miller and Peter Ehrens of 1,027 Second Avenue. They said they meant no harm by going aboard, and attacked Spooner after he had struck them.

MUSTN'T DRINK TO INHERIT.

Deane Miller's Will Requires Three Years of Sobriety of His Brother.

The will of Deane Miller, who lived at 12 West Forty-fourth Street, was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. To his brother, Dr. Charles C. Miller, is bequeathed the contents of his apartments, including silverware and jewels, and his horses, carriages, automobiles, and one half of the residuary estate.

The other half of the residuary estate is to be held in trust, and the income to be paid to the testator's brother, Clark A. Miller, of New Rochelle. This is a conditional bequest, however, the testator vesting in his executors absolute discretion with regard to the share that Clark A. is entitled to, and adding that in case this brother shall abstain absolutely for three years from alcohol or drugs in any form the executors shall convey to him a portion or all of the principal of his share.

It is also stipulated that in case Esther Singleton Miller, wife of Clark A. Miller, shall be compelled to leave him because of his intemperate habits the executors are to pay only one-half of the income from Clark's share in the residuary estate to Clark A. Miller, the other half then to go to Clark A. Miller's wife. The value of the estate is not given. The will was executed on June 12 and names as executors the testator's brother, Dr. Charles C. Miller of this city and Albert C. Spann of Buffalo.

SCARE AT CALUMET CLUB.

Little White Dog, Frothing at the Mouth, Puts Members to Rout.

With Traffic Squad Policeman Frederick Hoffman on his trail, a little white dog, frothing at the mouth, raced east on Twenty-ninth Street yesterday noon from Broadway to Fifth Avenue. Cries of "Mad dog!" came from the genteel citizens. Cries of "Pipe de run on de cop," came from street boys.

The little white dog stopped at Fifth Avenue, looked around a moment, and then ran into the Calumet Club. He nipped at the telephone man's leg in passing.

The lunching crowd of members and guests hanging around in the lobby cried "Mad dog!" The cry was echoed from the street by the boys that were following the policeman into the club. The object of the chase raced around in a circle, darting between the legs of the frightened Calumets. Then he went out.

Policeman Hoffman cornered the dog in a vestibule just across the street, at 4 East Twenty-ninth Street. He shut the outer door, and, reaching in with his stick, knocked the little dog senseless. Then he dragged him out and fired two shots into his body.

The dog lay dead just across from the Calumet Club all yesterday afternoon.

WHY NOT MOSQUITO MOUNTS?

Suggestion by Mr. McAdoo for Staten Island Police Steeds.

Commissioner McAdoo announced yesterday that he had been asked by the residents of lower Staten Island, embracing Tottenville and New Dorp, to add four mounted police to the force there.

He said that the men would be sent as soon as suitable stabling facilities could be found. "I understand," added Mr. McAdoo, "that the mosquitos on the island are almost big enough to be used in place of the animals we use here for the mounted men."

Man Killed by Express Train.

An unidentified man was killed by a Long Island Railroad express near Arverne, L. I., about 5:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The only clue to his identity was a pawn ticket, on which was written the name "Baker." The man was dark and black-haired, and about thirty-five years old. He wore a blue suit of clothes, button shoes, and a black alpine hat.

You might just as well put your firm name on the door upside down as install cheap furniture in your offices.

In the first case people would think you were foolish, in the second they'd know it.

There should be no room for cheap furniture in the offices of any ambitious business man.

Just drop around to my showrooms. I'll convince.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
1 door East of Broadway—275 Canal St.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

CITY'S WATER SUPPLY TO BE ALMOST TREBLED

Burr-Hering Plan for Esopus and Rondout Systems Adopted.

WORK MAY BEGIN BY JAN. 1

Details Will Be Complete by September—Mayor McClellan Pleased with the Progress Made.

All of the plans for the extension of the source of city water supply into the Esopus and Rondout watersheds will be completed by early September, according to verbal reports made yesterday to Mayor McClellan by members of the Board of Water Supply. As a result of these reports the Mayor expects that ground will be broken before the first of January.

"Here is the general plan of the work which will be undertaken," said the Mayor yesterday afternoon, as he laid his hand on the bulky report of the Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission, which goes over all of the available ground for water purposes and then declares in favor of the Ulster County watersheds. "The members of the city commission have gone over the ground thoroughly and they are convinced they can do no better than follow the general lines laid down by the report."

This statement was made by Mayor McClellan after J. Edward Simmons, Charles N. Chadwick, and Charles A. Shaw, the members of the commission, together with Corporation Counsel Delany, had spent more than two hours in his private office. They were telling him all about their trip in carriages on Tuesday over the watershed of the Esopus. They reported that all the details of their work were progressing rapidly and that things were in much better shape than had been expected.

The members of the local commission said that there was no doubt that they could submit all of their plans to the State Water Commission by the early part of September, that body having to give its approval before action can be taken. As the members of the State Board are keeping in touch with every move being made by the local board there will be no delay.

"The work has progressed far better than I had hoped for," said the Mayor, "and the results are most encouraging. The members of the State Board are working with us in the most harmonious manner.

"According to our present plans the contracts for the reservoir and aqueduct work will be let in four sections, each section under the direction of a separate engineer, and in this manner the work can be pushed rapidly.

"The State Civil Service Commission has aided us by exempting from the requirements of civil service examinations the six consulting engineers, and the local board will be able to fill these important positions at once. I am very glad this has been done, as much valuable time will be saved. Necessarily the Board will have to select the very best men for this work. As yet no chief engineer has been selected, but an announcement may be expected shortly."

It is generally believed that the members of the Board are seeking to have John R. Freeman, one of the members of the Burr-Hering-Freeman Commission, accept the position of chief engineer, but that Mr. Freeman is opposed to giving up his large private professional practice to accept the position, with its comparatively small remuneration. If Mr. Freeman cannot be induced to become chief engineer the members of the Board hope to have him as one of the consulting engineers.

The Mayor was informed yesterday that the recent dry weather had exhausted all of the water which was stored behind the new Croton dam in the Spring. This amounted to 3,500,000,000 gallons, and leaves the city now drawing on the old Croton dam supply, which has 3,400,000,000 gallons in storage.

Although the city draws 285,000,000 gallons daily for the use of Manhattan and the Bronx, this storage supply, with the ordinary inflow, is sufficient to last Manhattan and Bronx boroughs for three or four months under anything like normal conditions.

By next year, when the new Croton dam will be filled to capacity, there will be a storage capacity of 20,000,000,000 gallons, as against a storage capacity of but 7,000,000,000 gallons this year. Now that the new Croton dam has been emptied the basin is being cleaned thoroughly.

CARTRIDGES SHIPPED AS AXES.

Echo of Santo Domingo's Revolution in a Government Sale.

Collector Stranahan yesterday issued a circular announcing that the Government will sell at public auction 30,000 cartridges confiscated by agents of the Treasury Department. The circular revealed an unknown incident of last year's insurrection in Santo Domingo.

While the customs officers maintained silence concerning the details of the seizure, some of the facts became known. Early last October thirty cases of merchandise marked "axes" were left at the Clyde Line pier for shipment to the Dominican Republic. The only other marks appearing on the packages were "L. & P., 15," and "L. & C., 15."

What first aroused the suspicions of the steamship agents is not divulged, but it was said yesterday that the Clyde Line officials notified Mr. Stranahan of the warlike material in the cases. An investigation followed, with the result that the cartridges were formally seized as being in violation of the neutrality laws.

The cartridges are described on the circular of sale as being of the Russian Central make. The cartridges were manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, and will be sold Monday from the Clyde Line pier.

A POINT FOR HANSEN.

Court Refuses to Strike Out All Complaints in the Walsh Suits.

Justice Bischoff in the Supreme Court yesterday denied the motions of the defense to strike out the complaints in the three suits brought by Lawyer D. C. Hansen against Thomas F. Walsh and Hansen's client, Violet Watson. The court decided that the complaints were not scandalous and irrelevant as a whole, as was alleged, but that the objectionable matter was confined to a few paragraphs. Hansen is suing to establish a claim upon money he alleges to have passed in settlement of suits begun by Miss Watson against Walsh.

In a memorandum Justice Bischoff says:

"It would appear that in an equitable action to establish an attorney's lien the facts constituting the client's cause of action in the litigation which had been settled are not necessarily part of the complaint. Within this principle many of the allegations of these complaints are irrelevant and certainly scandalous, but the objectionable matter is confined to a few paragraphs, and there is no basis for a motion to strike out the entire pleading."

$30 & $35 Values $15

That's what this room making event affords you. Every piece of fabric, including the finest serges, flannels, homespuns, worsteds and other $30 and $35 summertime cloths are in this selling.

Not remnants or out-of-date odds and ends, but the best and newest cloths.

We'll build the garment to your measure and fashion it in a way that means double value, for **$15.**

"We'll guarantee to suit you well."

THOS. H. LOGAN

243 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite City Hall.

Arnheim's Remnant Sale.

This is a rare opportunity to any purchaser of fine clothing. These remnants are accumulations of woolens cut up during the season, ranging from $20.00 to $50.00 per suit, now at a uniform price. Suits to order, **$18.00.** Made with unbreakable fronts and shoulders.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

July 20th.

199 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....Near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....Near 28th St.
1359 Broadway.....Near 36th St.
500 5th Av.....Near 42d St.
Only Brooklyn Store,
371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Two vacation requisites:—neat personal appearance, and money in the purse. A Young's Straw Hat at a third off in price for a starter.

Young's Hats
HOW BETTER MADE

POLICE ACCUSED OF INCITING RACE RIOTS

Negroes Visit the District Attorney and Police Commissioner.

McADOO URGES DISARMAMENT

Denies That Blacks Are Discriminated Against—District Attorney to Investigate.

It was charged yesterday by negroes who visited the District Attorney's office and Police Commissioner McAdoo that members of their race were the victims instead of the aggressors in the recent race riots in the west side.

The police, the negroes alleged, were in league with the whites.

The District Attorney promised to investigate the charges. The Police Commissioner promised to look into any case in which discrimination between the races was shown. He also urged the negroes to disarm.

Robert Christopher, a negro carpenter, was shot during the rioting Monday night. Yesterday his wife called at the District Attorney's office and said that he was dying at Bellevue Hospital. She said the police indulged in promiscuous shooting, wounding many innocent people, among them her husband.

She said that Christopher endeavored to run away from the scene of hostilities, but, being black, was promptly pursued by some white rioters. Exhausted, he clung to a fence, when he was clubbed by one policeman and shot by another, despite his cries that he wasn't a rioter.

She declared the recent rows between the whites and blacks about San Juan Hill had been stirred up by the police, who were determined to get even with the negroes on behalf of Patrolman McLaughlin, who was found guilty of killing a man a year ago in the black settlement, principally on the testimony of negroes. She said she believed that McLaughlin had gone among the policemen of the upper west side, asking that they crack some of the negroes' heads.

It was also asserted by her that Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was a "nigger hater" and allowed the men under him to beat and shoot as they liked when negroes were the victims.

Acting District Attorney Gans promised Mrs. Christopher an investigation.

Before leaving his office at Police Headquarters last night Commissioner McAdoo gave out a typewritten statement concerning the riots. He said:

"The Rev. G. H. Sims, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, in West Sixty-third Street, called on me this afternoon by appointment with reference to the recent troubles in the Twenty-sixth Precinct between blacks and whites and the blacks and the police.

"I had present Inspectors Cortright, Brooks, and McLaughlin and Capt. Gallagher of the Twenty-second Precinct.

"I told Mr. Sims that I would do everything in my power to protect the law-abiding, orderly, and honest people of both races, and that it was our duty to wage war on the lawbreakers and the rough and disorderly element, especially those carrying concealed weapons.

"I said that he could do much for the colored race and for the benefit of the city if he could induce a certain class of negroes to go to his church next Sunday and deposit their revolvers, blackjacks, and razors so that we could go up there on Monday and get them.

"I told him the first thing to be done was to disarm; that I had said the same thing to a certain class of Italians and to the Chinese, and that there could be no talk of peace until disarmament.

"I called his attention to the fact that during the recent troubles eleven white men and women had been arrested in the Twenty-sixth Precinct, and that on the colored persons arrested there had been found fifteen revolvers, one knife, and one razor. On Saturday last, when the pawnshops were watched against the purchase and redemption of deadly weapons, the police seized nine loaded revolvers taken from theso places by colored persons presumably for use.

"I instructed all of the officers present, especially Inspector McLaughlin, that they must carefully guard against the unwarranted arrest of colored people under any hue and cry.

"There is one resort on the west side much frequented by negroes, where last Saturday night they had a box on the bar asking for contributions to defend the negroes accused of trying to kill Roundsman Welsh."

THE HEAT OF MR. NAHM.

Generated Principally by a Visit That Disturbed His Slumber.

Simon Nahm was aroused by a noise at his home, 231 West Forty-fourth Street, yesterday morning from a slumber which the heat rendered slight and intermittent. He saw something moving, but had to sit well up in bed to assure himself that the figures he was looking at were those of two boys—boy burglars.

Before he could get rid of all his drowsiness the youngster at the head of the bed said "Scoot!"

They both scooted through the window of Nahm's first-story room, by which they had evidently entered.

Nahm took a look out of the window after them. He saw that in the jump from the window one of the youngsters had hurt his foot, and that encouraged him to pursue. Hustling on his clothes, Nahm went after them. He chased the youngsters to Eighth Avenue, where he saw them boarding a car, taking time, however, to make derisive gestures while they were disappearing from his view.

Crestfallen, hot within, and hotter yet without, Nahm slowly wended his way back toward his room. He had looked for a policeman all the way along as he ran, but found none. All this was bad enough. The worst, however, had yet to come. He had had the notion all along that he had frightened the burglars off before they had had a chance to steal anything. He was mistaken. That order to scoot had come only after they already got his gold watch, valued at $125, and some other silver articles valued at about $100 more.

Then Mr. Nahm was really too hot to resume his sleep.

AIDING SOUTHERN MINERS.

John Mitchell's Union Gives $1,000 a Day to Strikers.

License Commissioner Keating discovered yesterday what he declared to be evidence of extraordinary efforts by the United Mine Workers, of which John Mitchell is President, to prevent men from being sent from New York and other points to the bituminous coal mines in the South where strikes exist.

The testimony was brought out in a hearing on the complaint of the Southern Immigration Society of 35 Wall Street against S. S. Schwartz, an employment agent of 113 First Street. Schwartz was accused of making false representations to the men sent to the coal mines. He made counter-charges against the society of acting as an employment agency without a license.

One of the witnesses testified that he had been informed by representatives of the mine workers that $1,500,000 had been spent to keep up the strike in the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company's mines. Hugh De Witt, an agent of the company, said that the union paid $1,000 a day to support the men on strike, and that its books would show that $26,000 had been spent in buying railroad tickets to send back North the men furnished by the employment agencies to take the places of strikers.

ADDICKS STOCKS SOLD.

For $20,000 on an Execution Growing Out of an Old Transaction.

Deputy Sheriff Porges, through Joseph P. Day, Sheriff's auctioneer, sold at auction in the rotunda of the County Court House yesterday a lot of stocks belonging to J. Edward Addicks, by virtue of an execution for $210,817 in favor of James F. A. Clark and others, surviving members of the old firm of Clark, Ward & Co. The execution grew out of stock transactions more than ten years ago.

The sale attracted a crowd. It realized $20,904.75, as follows: 160 shares common stock Massachusetts Gas Companies, at $44.50 and $44.75 per share, $7,133.50; 160 shares preferred stock Massachusetts Gas Companies at $85 and $85⅛ per share, $13,606.75; 4,406 shares of Bay State Gas Company of Delaware, $153.50 for the lot, and $200 income bonds Bay State Gas Company, $11. Part of the stocks was purchased by William A. Hall of Brooklyn and part by the attorney for the plaintiffs.

WIFE'S BODY DISINTERRED.

Examination in the Carlton Case Will Take Ten Days.

The body of Frederick E. Carlton's second wife was disinterred in Calvary Cemetery yesterday morning under an order of Supreme Court Justice Sewall, granted on Monday at the request of District Attorney Clarke of Brooklyn. Carlton is meanwhile held on a check charge.

Drs. O'Connor and Carroll of the Health Department took charge of the body. They will make an examination. Assistant District Attorney White said that it would take ten days.

Inspector Cross, who has taken charge of the police end of the Carlton investigation, expects very soon to bring Carlton into court on the charges he has talked of. He would not indicate the nature of the charges, but said that a woman was concerned in them.



Take your time and keep cool—chances are that these 6000 bargain bow ties will last a good part of the day, though the best picking will naturally be early.

1500 of 'em are regular 75c. ties.

4500, all the rest, are 50c. quality.

Generous length; ample width—graduating to two inches at the ends.

Such a variety of patterns and richness of silk that we expect more men will stock up with a dozen than will be content with one.

25 cents each.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

5.98 Shoes Reduced to 2.85

New flat last, high heel Oxford, in Russet, Patent Leather and Black Calf.

Another Big Bargain
3.50 Oxfords at 1.98
Wing Tip, Button and Lace Oxfords.
10.00 New Lasts, 5.98
The swellest shoe in town, with shoe trees FREE of charge.
4.00 Yacht Shoes at 2.97
of white linen duck, heavy rubber soles.
7.00 White Buckskin Shoes, 4.98

TRADE E.&W. MARK
REDMAN

A HOT WEATHER COLLAR
Its GOOD POINTS
are its LONG POINTS.

COOL, RICH and STYLISH
Men's Suits
in vacation 2-piece suits, blue serges and fine worsteds; also light colored flannels at half the regular price—
$6.90 & $8.90 (Good Ones)
KING'S
Both Stores | Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. Cor. 23d St. & 6th Av.

AMUSEMENTS.

Aerial Gardens. Over the New Amsterdam. To-night at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON & the Galaxy of Stars. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earle, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, W. Gerdes, Catherine Hayes, Julius Tannen, E. Leonard in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damn Family."

NEW YORK ROOF and Winter Garden. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:29. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," The Avalos, Sam with Harry Bulger, Elsie Elton & Varieties. Janis, Edith Blair, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Eddie Foy, Henry Lee, Geo. Evans, John Mason & Co., Moore & Littlefield, etc.
5TH AV. Chrystal & Julie Herne in "Richter's Wife." J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH ST. "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, etc.
125TH. "Dora Thorne," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, Sol. Aiken, Mary Ryan, others.

BOER WAR
BRIGHTON EACH } Daily, 3 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
PERCY WILLIAMS' PAIN'S | VAUDEVILLE PORT ARTHUR GRAND FIREWORKS | 3 & 8:30. Every Evening at 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way &

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Moderate temperature; fair; light west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,345. NEW YORK. FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HOOKER TRIUMPHS BY ASSEMBLY VOTE

Majority Shown To Be in Favor of Removing Him.

STEARNS ACCUSED OF PERJURY

Resolution Asking Gov. Higgins to Look into Testimony He Gave Ruled Out of Order.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—With a majority of the members of the Assembly favoring removal, but the constitutional two-thirds vote lacking, the resolution to oust Justice Warren B. Hooker from the Supreme Court bench failed in the lower house of the Legislature to-day. The vote on removal was 76 yeas to 67 nays, and 100 votes were required to pass the resolution. The action of the Assembly relieves the Senate of the necessity of taking a ballot.

Justice Hooker, unless he should resign or something unforeseen should happen, will remain on the Supreme Court bench for nine and a half years more. He showed great satisfaction to-day when informed of the result of the vote, but gave no indication as to his intentions. Although elected in the Eighth Judicial District, which includes Erie County, he is at present serving on the Appellate Division bench in Brooklyn.

Responsibility for keeping Justice Hooker on the bench rests with the Republican Assemblymen. Of the 67 who voted against removal 58 are Republicans and 9 Democrats. Of the 76 who voted for removal 42 are Republicans and 34 are Democrats. Tammany members all voted against Hooker, while the McCarren delegation from Kings voted for him.

Political sympathy among individual members of the Assembly is given as the cause for Hooker's victory. While there were scattered efforts to get votes for him there was no united attempt to do so. Speaker S. Fred Nixon, though often approached within the last few days, declined to hint to any member how he should vote.

In a speech explaining his vote Majority Leader Rogers practically admitted that Hooker was guilty, and then voted for him, saying: "Go thou and sin no more." His speech has aroused much indignation among the legislators, particularly among independent Republicans.

Absent Members Gathered In.

Good times last night showed their result in many absentees when Speaker Nixon called the Assembly together this morning at 9:50 o'clock. There were more people in the foyer and in the galleries above than in the members' section. Many Senators, department employes, and politicians were among the spectators. About 100 women occupied the Speaker's gallery.

When the roll was called it was found that twenty-three members were missing, and a close call of the House was ordered. The doors of the Chamber were shut and Sergeant at Arms Johnson and his staff hurried away to stir up the absentees. One was found in the Capitol barber's shop, others were discovered on their way to the Capitol, and some were lingering at breakfast.

Meanwhile, Chairman Fish of the Judiciary Committee presented a formal resolution removing Justice Hooker on the ground that he was unfit to be a Justice, and a short debate on procedure followed.

Mr. Hartman of New York, a young school teacher, made a fifteen-minute speech, defending Justice Hooker, and various members smiled at his efforts.

Mr. Wood of Fulton and Hamilton said he was disturbed about the question of the authority of the Legislature to remove a Justice of the Supreme Court by concurrent resolution for any cause it might see fit, but said he would pass that up to the Senate.

Members Explain Their Votes.

Roll call on the resolution began at about 11:30. The first four men, three Republicans and one Democrat, voted against Hooker.

Apgar of Westchester then voted for Hooker, saying that if his associates on the bench could vouch for him in such strong language he must be all right.

"I believe Justice Hooker lacking the qualities which should characterize a man who is the arbiter of the destinies of his fellow-men," said Assemblyman Bass of Otsego County.

"We are sitting as jurors, and nothing but the evidence should have any influence with us," said Assemblyman E. E. Charles of Wyoming County. "Would you convict this Justice on less evidence than you would convict a man of assault and battery?"

"Beyond question, Justice Hooker was connected with a wicked, corrupt, and fraudulent scheme to deprive a city of this State of its property," said Mr. Fuller of Kings.

"It is argued that other Justices are doing the same thing as Hooker did," said Assemblyman Larue. "That's the strongest reason why we should vote for the removal of this one."

When Mr. Quinn of Buffalo voted against the resolution to remove Hooker he was the forty-fifth man to do so, while fifty-one votes had been registered in favor of it. One more vote against the resolution made it certain that Justice Hooker would not be removed, although,

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EIGHT HOURS NEW YORK TO OSWEGO by "The Second Empire" of the New York Central. Leave New York 1:57 P. M.; arrive Oswego 10:05 P. M.—Adv.

HIGGINS NAMES GUNNISON.

Brooklyn Leader Made Head of State Lighting Commission.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Gov. Higgins to-day sent to the Senate for confirmation these appointments to the State Lighting Commission: Frederic E. Gunnison of Kings, to be Chairman; John C. Davies of Oneida, and L. L. Shedden of Clinton.

The names of Messrs. Davies and Shedden had been announced previously with that of James R. Sheffield of New York, who declined to serve. Mr. Gunnison is appointed to the vacancy created by the declination of Mr. Sheffield.

All of the nominations were confirmed, but not until after a vigorous protest by Senator Grady, the minority leader.

"A purely partisan commission of this kind," said Senator Grady, "may be, and probably will be, employed to gain political advantage for the party to which its members belong."

"I have no sympathy with the non-partisan theories of the Senator," retorted Senator Malby. "I am in favor of the Simon-Pure stuff every time. I believe that all State commissions should be made up of men who are members of the party in power."

"But when it came to giving the Mayor of New York authority to appoint a Water Commission," retorted Senator Grady, "you held up his bill until he had pledged himself to make non-partisan appointments. What is sauce for the State goose is not sauce for the Tammany gander."

Frederic Everest Gunnison, the Chairman of the commission, is thirty-six years old. He is a native of Brooklyn. His father is the Rev. Dr. Alma F. Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University. He is a graduate of the New York University Law School, and is a practicing lawyer, a member of the law firm of Harris, Corwin, Gunnison & Myers, at 150 Nassau Street.

Mr. Gunnison is serving his second term as President of the Union League Club, and also as Vice President of the Republican General Committee of Kings County.

WOMEN SAVED AT FIRE.

A Score of Rescues by a Policeman and Two Firemen.

A score of women and children were rescued from death or injury when fire broke out in the five-story tenement at 208 East Ninety-sixth Street, shortly after 9 o'clock last night. Policeman John M. Pabst, Acting Battalion Chief McCarthy, and his driver, John Dickers, carried most of them out.

The fire started in some clothing hanging in the airshaft opposite a fourth-story window. It is supposed that a lighted cigar or cigarette was tossed among them. Ten-year-old Thomas Brattan discovered the blaze and ran through the house shouting "Fire!" There was a rush for the street, and some who were on the sidewalk rushed in to rescue their possessions. This added to the confusion and hindered those who were trying to get out.

Pabst first carried out Mrs. Margaret O'Grady, seventy years old, who had reached the street once, but returned to the fourth floor to get her insurance papers. He found her unconscious on the floor. Pabst also rescued the two children of Samuel Greenberg and Jacob Gold and his wife and their two children.

McCarthy and Dickers rescued Mrs. Mary Burke and Mrs. Anna Harrison. Mrs. Harrison was taken to the roof and across the airshaft to an adjoining roof. She herself had been trying to rescue Mrs. Burke, who was unconscious from the smoke.

McCarthy also rescued J. Rabinowitz, his wife, and their two children. Dickers carried out Samuel Rosenblum's two children.

The fire was put out with $1,500 damage.

TOWN THAT WON'T GIVE IN.

All Ridgefield Park Willing to Go to Jail for Contempt of Court.

Special to The New York Times.

RIDGEFIELD PARK, N. J., July 20.—The Trustees of this pretty Bergen County town are defying the Court of Chancery, and, as they are sustained by the people, it is possible that the whole town will be haled before Chancellor Magie for contempt.

The trouble is over the efforts of the Public Service Corporation to rip up the recently completed macadamized road to lay gas mains through the town. The company claims the right to lay the pipes without asking leave of the local authorities, and a week ago sent a squad of men to begin the work. Justice Ewing at once issued warrants for their arrest, but the company persisted and put its men at work again, only to have them rearrested. Then an appeal was made to Sheriff Blauvelt by the company for a posse. He refused to interfere.

Counselor Bergen secured an injunction from Chancellor Magie restraining the authorities from further obstructing the work. The writ is specially directed to the Justice and the constables and the complaining officials, but leave was given to include in it any one else who might become active against the company. The writ was served yesterday, and Foreman Donohue set the gang at work again under the court's protection.

The men had scarcely let their picks fall upon the new road before another lot of town constables, armed with warrants from another Justice, bore down upon them and gathered them all in again. The foreman flaunted the Chancery order under the Justice's eye, but the Justice refused to read it and held the men in $1,000 bail each.

The company has now made another appeal to Sheriff Blauvelt for a posse to enforce observance of the court's injunction, but he refuses to interfere except to quell a riot.

Counselor Bergen gives notice of his intention to apply to the Chancellor for writs of contempt, but the townspeople say that as fast as arrests are made other citizens will take the places of those arrested, and that they are determined to prevent the destruction of their new thoroughfares at whatever hazard.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Rhaetia, from Hamburg July 8 and Dover and Boulogne July 9, passed in Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock this morning.

Weather delightful in the Adirondack Mountains Only eight to twelve hours from New York by New York Central. Ask ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

COOLER THAN THE COAST OF MAINE. Average temperature on July 17, 18, and 19 at Block Island 72 degrees. Reached in 4½ hours by the Long Island Railroad.—Adv.

QUARTERS ENGAGED HERE FOR THE PEACE ENVOYS

Japanese Party Will Have Twenty Rooms at the Waldorf.

RUSSIANS AT THE ST. REGIS

Baron Komura, Who Reached Seattle Yesterday, Coming Across the Country in J. J. Hill's Private Car.

Arrangements for the accommodation of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys during their stay in New York City were announced yesterday. Twenty of the choicest rooms in the Waldorf-Astoria have been engaged for Baron Komura, the principal Japanese envoy, and his suite.

His staff will include M. Tachibana, four of Baron Komura's associates in the Department of Foreign Affairs, two secretaries, and two servants. S. Uchida, the Japanese Consul General here, arranged for the rooms. It is understood that the Russian envoy will stay at the St. Regis.

Baron Komura and his party arrived in Seattle yesterday. They will cross the country in James J. Hill's private car. Mr. Hill, who is interested in the extensive shipping interests of Japan and is personally acquainted with members of the party, has also placed at their disposal his private yacht on the Great Lakes, but it is hardly likely that it will be used, as Baron Kaneko received a telegram yesterday afternoon from Baron Komura advising him of his safe arrival and stating that his party would arrive in New York next Tuesday morning.

No definite plans for any form of entertainment in honor of the visitors will be made until the party arrives and Baron Komura is consulted. With the exception of some small entertainments being planned by a few of Baron Komura's intimate friends, among them Baron Kaneko, who was a classmate of his at Harvard, it is not thought likely that the party will accept any social invitations until after the conclusion of the peace conference at Portsmouth.

Although no definite selection of apartments has been made for the Russian envoy and his suite, it is thought certain that they will be quartered at the St. Regis.

MUCH WORK FOR KOMURA.

Enormous Mass of Official Correspondence Awaited Him at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 20.—The steamship Minnesota, carrying among her passengers Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and chief Japanese peace plenipotentiary, and the officials who are accompanying the Baron, arrived at Port Townsend early this morning.

Acting on suggestions from the Treasury Department, the Quarantine officers made an inspection of the Minnesota at daybreak. The steamship was ready to proceed by 5:30 A. M., but was held at Port Townsend for an hour and a half in order to avoid arriving at Seattle before breakfast time.

Baron Komura was welcomed here by Mayor Kallinger on behalf of the city and by more than 1,000 Japanese residents of Seattle. On a tug in the harbor a small party of Japanese exploded day fireworks in honor of the peace mission, and a band played American and Japanese airs.

The Japanese Consul here, S. Hisamidzu, met the liner on a revenue cutter, and carried with him a small part of the enormous mass of diplomatic correspondence which was awaiting Baron Komura. The Baron went through some of this correspondence on board the Minnesota, and on arriving here went to the Consul's residence and spent the greater part of the day examining other dispatches.

Baron Komura and his suite left Seattle at 8 o'clock to-night for New York City. They travel in private cars as the guests of J. J. Hill. Mr. Hill's invitation to a tour of the Great Lakes was declined by Baron Komura on the plea that his instructions for haste were imperative.

The only hospitality accepted by Baron Komura during his few hours' stay in Seattle was an informal dinner to-night given by John D. Farrell, President of the Great Northern Steamship Company.

SAVES TWO FROM DROWNING.

Policeman Thompson Swims Ashore with His Wife and Another Woman.

WHITESTONE, L. I., July 20.—Policeman Charles F. Thompson of Whitestone saved his wife and another woman from drowning last night. At the foot of Fifth Avenue there is a bathing place for women, and last night among the bathers were Thompson's wife and a Miss Alice Shephard, who lives at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, Whitestone.

Thompson himself had swum out to a hidden rock about 150 feet from the shore. When he stood on the rock he was waist deep in the water, and Miss Shephard thought she could wade to him. She was quickly in deep water, and called for help.

In the meantime Mrs. Thompson, who is a fair swimmer, had also started for the rock. Thompson reached Miss Shephard just as she was sinking the second time, and was clutched by the throat by the drowning woman. He struggled to keep from being dragged down, and finally succeeded in taking Miss Shephard on his back. By that time Mrs. Thompson, her strength gone, was in difficulties. Thompson managed to get both safely to shore, after a hard struggle.

PLEA TO 2,000,000 WOMEN.

Lewis Wants Them to Pay Postage of Woman's Magazine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 20.—Fearing that the temporary permit under which The Woman's Magazine is permitted to go through the mails as second-class matter is about to be withdrawn, E. G. Lewis, President of the publishing company and of the People's United States Bank, against which a fraud order recently was issued, has made an appeal in the August number of his magazine to "two million women of America." He asks them to send him 25 cents each to pay the cost of extra postage for one year, in the event that the permit is withdrawn. Lewis concludes his appeal thus:

"If you do help us by these subscriptions, women of America, to you will belong the credit of a new 'Declaration of Independence,' of a new 'Revolution.' With two million women of America behind me, I do not fear any power."

THE NEW STRAIGHTAWAY AUTOMOBILE COURSE ON CAPE MAY BEACH will be opened Saturday, July 22, at 4:00 P. M. Full list of entries, including Christie's "Blue Flyer." Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave West 23d Street at 9:55 A. M. Saturdays only; 10:55 A. M. and 12:55 P. M. week days.—Adv.

PRINCE CAME IN STEERAGE.

Potemkine Brought Rich Jewels and $25,000—Has Distributed Estates.

It came out yesterday that Prince Potemkine of Russia was one of the immigrants landed from the French steamer La Bretagne last Monday at Ellis Island. He came in the steerage, so he said himself, as a disciple of Tolstoy. He showed to the Inspectors $25,000 in money and many rich jewels. The Prince explained that he had traveled in the steerage as he wanted to be with the people. His intention was to become a citizen of this land, where all men are born free and equal, and it seemed best, therefore, as a preparation to travel in the steerage. On the way over the Prince politely declined an invitation from the first cabin passengers to meet them, and remained in the steerage throughout the journey.

Prince Potemkine, who is the son of the Prince for whom the battleship Kniaz Potemkine was named, said that he had become tired of conditions in his own country and had therefore sold his estates and distributed the proceeds among the peasants except the amount he had brought with him. He offered to pay the way to the United States of any of his people who wished to come with him, but they would not leave their native land. The Prince told the Inspectors that he intended to buy land in the West, where he would start farming on the principles of Count Tolstoy. He hoped that many of those who had stayed at home would later join him in his communistic colony.

The Prince told the Immigration Inspectors that he was going to visit the Rev. Alexander A. Hotovitzky, pastor of St. Nicholas's Church. At the pastor's home, 15 East Ninety-seventh Street, last night, it was stated that he was away, and that previous to his going he had not entertained a Russian Prince. The Russian Consul General, Nicholas de Ladygensky, refused to be interviewed last night in regard to the coming of the Russian Prince.

MISS FORD'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Nearly Drowned with Belden B. Brown, Jr., in a Swimming Match.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 20.—It has just become known that Miss Marion Ford of this place, formerly of Brooklyn, came near being drowned recently near the Stamford Yacht Clubhouse here. While bathing with Belden B. Brown, Jr., Miss Ford proposed a swimming match out into the harbor. She is an expert swimmer, and had gone about a quarter of a mile from shore with Mr. Brown when cramps suddenly attacked her.

Mr. Brown had all he could do to keep her above water, while James D. Smith, ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, and several other members of the Stamford Yacht Club put out in launches. Brown was tiring rapidly, and both would have sunk had not a young man in a rowboat come to their rescue.

Miss Ford is a sister of Miss Ethel Ford, who was stung by an insect and lost the sight of one of her eyes on the eve of her wedding to George A. Jenkins. The wedding was postponed indefinitely, and Miss Ford has not yet recovered. Fearing that news of her narrow escape might have a bad effect on her sister, Miss Marion Ford said nothing of it at home, and her relatives only learned of it to-day.

PLUCKY NEW YORK WOMAN.

Mrs. Cuneo Will Drive Her Auto Up Mount Washington Next Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WORCESTER, Mass., July 20.—Barred by the Glidden auto tour officials, because she was a woman, from making the perilous run against time to the top of Mount Washington, plucky Mrs. Andrew Cuneo of New York declares she will make the run independently. She will try next year, she says, to make the run in the same race. If she is not allowed to do so, she will make it by herself, regardless of the officials of the race.

"I have operated a car five years and know my car far better than a lot of men do," said Mrs. Cuneo. "If some of the cars went up the course in the time accredited them, I can put my car up in faster time. I believe I could back it, run it sideways, or any old way, and land there in better time than some of the men drivers did.

"I can see why the officials bar women from the climb. It is very dangerous and most women are timid, but certainly I have shown them in this tour that I am far from timid and know how to handle my car."

ANOTHER DEVLIN BANK WRECK

City National of Kansas City Closed—Loaned Him $100,000.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 20.—The City National Bank was closed to-day under orders from the Controller of the Currency. The bank held paper of C. J. Devlin of Topeka to the amount of upward of $100,000, and the failure is the direct result of the closing of the First National Bank of Topeka, of which Mr. Devlin was the principal stockholder.

Some time ago the Controller instructed the officers of the bank to repair its capital. This was done by a loan. Following the failure of the Topeka bank the holder of the loan became insistent upon payment. Reports are current that the loan was floated in New York.

E. E. Ames, bank examiner, yesterday informed the officers that the bank must take up $200,000 bad paper immediately. The accounts were examined last night by a committee of local bankers, who reported at a meeting early to-day that the books were in such shape that they would not feel justified in extending assistance.

The bank was organized in 1900, and is one of the youngest of the National banking institutions in the city. Its capital is $300,000, and it has deposits of $1,476,648. Edward Crebo, a railroad contractor, is the President. On the Board of Directors are Leroy M. Baldwin and George C. Warner of New York.

HIGH PRAISE FOR PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. A noted world traveler says: "The Pennsylvania Special in every particular is the best train in the world." Over night to Chicago. Rock ballasted roadbed. Superior dining car service.—Adv.

STOCK EXCHANGE DELAYS ACTION ON DE MAURIAC

He Bought a Seat a Month Ago, but Hasn't Been Elected.

SUCH A LONG WAIT UNUSUAL

His Father Already a Member—The Son, Norman P., the Largest Operator on the Curb.

Norman P. De Mauriac, who bought a seat on the New York Stock Exchange some weeks ago, and whose name, it is believed, was considered by the Committee on Admissions at its regular weekly meeting yesterday, has not yet been elected to membership. When asked if Mr. De Mauriac had been rejected, George W. Ely, Secretary of the Exchange, replied:

"Mr. De Mauriac has not been elected." He refused to answer any further questions about the matter. It is possible that his name will come up for further consideration.

Norman De Mauriac is well known in Wall Street, having for several years been a prominent trader in the curb market, where his operations were larger than any other trader. His first experience on the curb ended with disaster. Then he went to Alaska, repaired his fortune, and returned to Wall Street. Several months ago he became a member of the Stock Exchange house of George B. Salisbury & Co.

Mr. De Mauriac purchased his seat about four weeks ago, so that more than the usual time between the purchase of a seat and the election of the candidate has already passed.

Some years ago when ping-pong became a fad, Mr. De Mauriac took up the game and became known as Wall Street's champion player. It was later that he became the champion trader of the curb. Eugene A. De Mauriac, father of Norman, is one of the older members of the Exchange, having been elected in 1869.

Candidates for admission to the Stock Exchange are seldom defeated. About two years ago a young man prominent in society, who at the time was a member of a well-known Stock Exchange house, failed to receive the approval of the Committee on Admission because of the connection of his father with one of the early industrial combinations which turned out disastrously for all concerned. Another young man, a relative of a well-known member of the Exchange, was refused admission twice on the ground that his relative's tactics in the market were not liked by the committee. Later he was admitted to membership.

If any opposition has arisen to Mr. De Mauriac's election no intimation of the nature of the objection has become public.

GEM WORTH $2,000 MISSING.

Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham Discovers Her Loss After a Party.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, July 20.—Mrs. Douglas W. Burnham, who is at her Summer home, Beaconside, in Matteawan, is perplexed over the disappearance of a diamond worth about $2,000 from her brooch. The brooch contained fifteen stones, and the one which is missing was the largest of the set.

Mrs. Burnham attended a society event at Matteawan a week ago, and wore the diamonds. When she went home she put the brooch in her strong box, and at that time did not notice that one of the gems was missing. She does not believe it was stolen from the box, because she thinks the thief would have taken the whole cluster.

Mrs. Burnham has notified the police of her loss.

CHIEF TRUST HUNTER GONE.

W. A. Day's Acceptance of Equitable Office May Retard Prosecutions.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The acceptance by Assistant Attorney General W. A. Day of the place of Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has aroused much comment here, in view of the criticisms passed by Secretary Taft on Engineer Wallace for leaving an important Government post for "mere lucre."

Mr. Day is the great trust prosecutor of the Government. The work nominally done by Mr. Moody has really been done chiefly by him. He has made himself a terror to the trusts, and what he has done is vastly less than what he has been expected to do in the future.

There is no man in the Attorney General's department who can step into Mr. Day's place and take up the work, and any new man entering upon it will have to take a long time to acquire the command of the situation which Mr. Day possessed. The trust prosecutions and other proceedings, it is declared, will suffer a considerable interruption.

Paul Morton, who appointed Mr. Day, knows his prowess as a foe of trusts, for it was Mr. Day who attacked the Santa Fé and got Mr. Morton into the trouble which has made him the subject of so much criticism.

WORKED A DAY, LOST HIS LIFE

Jacob Kohut Had Just Obtained a Job in a Bakery.

At the end of his first day's work in a Twenty-third Street bakery, where he had found employment after five months' search, Jacob Kohut, thirty-six years old, went bathing in the East River at the foot of Fifty-first Street, shortly after 6 o'clock last night.

At 7 o'clock Policeman Foley of the East Fifty-first Street Station found the man's clothes on the wharf. Kohut was not in sight, nor has his body been recovered. Kohut had never bathed in the river until the day before, and knew little about the currents near Fifty-first Street.

Miss Marjorie Garrison Drowned.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 20.—Miss Marjorie Garrison, nineteen years old, daughter of E. H. Garrison of Yonkers, was drowned to-day in Esopus Creek near Katrine. She was bathing with her sisters and several friends, and it is thought that she was seized with cramps.

AUTOMOBILE CONTESTS ON CAPE MAY BEACH Saturday afternoon, July 22. General events and speed trial for world's record by Christie. Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave West 23d Street 9:55 A. M. Saturdays only; 10:55 A. M. and 12:55 P. M. week days.—Adv.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla Has taken gold medals over all other brands.—Adv.

A WISE ACT, MR. RYAN SAYS.

Insurance Investigation Welcomed by Purchaser of Hyde Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Thomas F. Ryan, who is at the Arlington, gave out the following:

"Gov. Higgins has acted wisely in ordering an investigation of all the insurance companies. A thorough investigation will be a good thing for the policy holders, and that is the great question involved. His action will greatly aid Mr. Morton in cleaning up the Equitable and reforming its management.

"THOMAS F. RYAN."

CHICAGO STRIKE BROKEN.

Teamsters Will Seek Their Old Positions Without Agreements.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The end of the teamsters' strike, that has so greatly disturbed business conditions in Chicago for three months, is apparently at hand. Most of the 5,000 strikers will to-morrow seek their former positions without any agreement with the employers.

HEAT BAD FOR ALEXANDER.

The Equitable's Former President Has a Set-Back.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 20.—James W. Alexander, formerly President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is said not to have stood the period of extreme heat well, and is far from being as well to-day as he was earlier this week.

He is not, however, in any danger of death, the doctors say.

CRASH AT ST. REGIS STEPS.

Cab Containing Woman and Maid Ends Runaway Trip at Hotel.

A runaway cab horse raced up Fifth Avenue early yesterday afternoon, bumping into the Fifth Avenue steps of the St. Regis Hotel after a dash of four blocks. The horse was then seized by Traffic Squad Policeman Maher.

The driver, Charles Williams, of 469 West Forty-seventh Street, was thrown to the sidewalk, and was taken to the Flower Hospital with a fractured right arm. In the cab was a woman, who said she was Mrs. F. E. Egereon of 67 West Fifty-fifth Street, and her maid. The two were assisted into the hotel, where they were revived by several guests who had run out when the crash came. Mrs. Egereon was later driven to her home.

MADDEN HAS WIFE ENJOINED.

Forbidden by Kentucky Court to Press Her Ohio Action.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 20.—Circuit Judge Watts Parker this morning granted a temporary injunction against Mrs. Annie Megrue Madden of Cincinnati, restraining her from further prosecuting her suit in the courts of Hamilton County, Ohio, against the turfman John E. Madden of New York until Madden's action against her in this county has been tried.

Mrs. Madden did not appear in person or by attorney, indicating that she had ignored the notice served upon her. Attorneys for Madden filed the affidavit of Allen Steele, Madden's trainer, showing that he had served the notice on Mrs. Madden while she was at dinner in the Gibson House café in Cincinnati last week.

A NEW ANAESTHETIC.

Has All the Virtues of Cocaine Without Its Ill-Effects.

BERLIN, July 20.—Two German scientists announce in the Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift the discovery of a new anaesthetic having all the virtues of cocaine without its secondary ill-effects.

The new substance is called "allypine." It deadens pain by local application and does not contain poison.

HATPIN IN HEART; LIVED.

Man Remained Alive Two Weeks with Steel in His Breast.

DETROIT, July 20.—Fred Montgomery, a waiter of Sandwich, Ont., who was taken to St. Mary's Hospital July 6 with a wound in his breast made by a hatpin, died to-day. At the post mortem examination six inches of the pin were found imbedded in his breast, part of it in the man's heart. The surgeons are surprised that the man lived as long as he did.

When taken to the hospital from a lodging house, Montgomery said he received the wound by accident, declaring that a woman had lurched against him as she was pinning on her hat. It is believed, however, that the man was stabbed with the pin during a quarrel. Canadian officials say that Montgomery's wife has been missing since the night of the row, and is supposed to have gone to Indian Territory.

VICTORY FOR WEAVER.

Council's Committee Reports His Special Counsel Measure Favorably.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—The joint Committee of Finance of the City Councils to-day favorably reported to Common and Select Councils the ordinances authorizing Mayor Weaver to employ special counsel to look after any civil suits that the Mayor may bring against city contractors. The ordinance will come up next week for final action.

The action of the Finance Committee is another victory for the Mayor. Judge James Gay Gordon, private attorney for Mayor Weaver, will be appointed special counsel to take up the civil suits. The Mayor intends to sue all contractors whose work has been found faulty.

NO VERDICT IN LAND CASE.

Congressman Williamson and Others Escape Conviction in Oregon.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 20.—After taking forty-two ballots in forty-six hours, the jury in the case of Representative John N. Williamson, Dr. Van Gessner, and United States Commissioner Biggs, accused of land frauds, reported to Judge De Haven in the United States Circuit Court this afternoon that it could not agree. The jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal.

District Attorney Heney said that he should like to try Williamson again, and Judge De Haven set the case for to-morrow, when the work of impaneling a jury will begin.

THE PASSENGER LINE OF AMERICA is the New York Central, with its connections in all directions, entitled for convenience the "New York Central Lines."—Adv.

INSURANCE INQUIRY BY THE LEGISLATURE

Higgins Message a Great Surprise to Senate and Assembly.

PALMER RIDICULES GOVERNOR

Says Odell Is "It"—Senator Armstrong Heads Investigating Committee—All Companies to be Examined.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—There is to be a legislative investigation of the Equitable and other life insurance companies. Gov. Higgins and the Legislature so decided to-day. After declaring daily for weeks that he did not believe the developments in the insurance scandal warranted action by the Legislature at the special session, Gov. Higgins to-day completely reversed himself by sending to the Legislature a strong message suggesting the advisability of the Leislature appointing a joint committee to make a thorough examination of the operations of the life insurance companies doing business in the State, to prepare and recommend to the next regular session of the Legislature such action as may be deemed proper to restore public confidence, and to compel life insurance companies to conduct a safe, honest, and open business for the benefit of their policy holders.

The message was first read in the Senate this afternoon, when the Senate had assembled to learn officially the action of the Assembly on the concurrent resolution for the removal of Justice Warren B. Hooker.

If the members of the Senate had received a sudden and severe electric shock they could not have been more astonished than they were when they caught the purport of the message. For a few moments amazement was written on the face of every Senator. That emotion gave way to pleasure on the part of some and disgust on the part of others as the reading of the message progressed. Senator Malby, the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, who is regarded as a strong partisan of Republican State Chairman Odell, whose declaration a week ago in favor of action by the Legislature led to hard feeling between the State Chairman and Gov. Higgins, made no attempt to conceal his delight over the unlooked-for development. He fairly chuckled with joy.

Other political friends of the Republican State Chairman in the Senate showed their pleasure, but with less exuberance.

Senator Ambler, the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, who is the representative of former Superintendent of Insurance Louis F. Payn's District, complained that he felt ill and left the Chamber. Senators who were identified with the combination which all through the session last Winter stood like a stone wall against the consideration of any insurance legislation, were plainly perturbed by the unexpected turn. Emotions were unmasked for once in the Senate.

The Governor's Message.

The Governor's message is as follows:

"I was led to convene the Legislature in this extraordinary session by reason of an extraordinary condition existing at the close of the regular session. A Justice of the Supreme Court stood accused by the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly of unfitness to remain on the bench. No other provision could be made for the speedy constitutional determination of the question whether cause existed for his removal from office. The right of the people to an untainted judiciary and the right of the accused Judge to be heard in his defense, alike imposed upon me the imperative duty of summoning you to dispose of the case.

"The Constitution provides that the Governor 'shall have power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions' and that 'at extraordinary sessions no subject shall be acted upon except such as the Governor may recommend for consideration.' Doubtless the Governor is the sole judge of what constitutes the extraordinary occasion which shall justify him in convening the Legislature in extraordinary session, and doubtless he may present any subject whatever to such a session, when convened, for its consideration. But the clear distinction made by the Constitution between the functions of the Legislature in regular and in extraordinary session plainly indicates that an extraordinary session should be convened only in response to some emergent public demand, and that such subjects alone should be recommended for consideration at such a session as are of general pressing and unusual importance. A matter so solemn and serious in its nature as proceeding for the removal from office of a Justice of the Supreme Court should not be interrupted or complicated by the interjection therein of ordinary executive business.

"Under our system of annual sessions of the Legislature, emergencies that call for consideration at an extraordinary session must necessarily be rare.

"I have accordingly refrained from recommending any subject of legislation for your consideration pending the hearing in Justice Hooker's case, and I now refrain from submitting to you not only important matters which were before you at your regular session, but also new matters of minor or local importance.

Intense Alarm Aroused.

"One subject in my judgment should be submitted to you for your consideration. The unfortunate scandals recently made public by the internal dissensions in the Equitable Life Assurance Society and by the comprehensive investigation of its affairs by the Superintendent of Insurance have, not without just cause, aroused a feeling of intense alarm in the breasts of the thousands of our citizens who have invested their money in policies of life insurance and of the thousands of non-residents who have been taught to respect the New York companies as safe and secure.

"While the business of life insurance, as at present conducted, is subject to State supervision and regulation for the purpose of guaranteeing solvency and the

fulfillment of contracts on the part of the companies, it is evident that evils and abuses my exist under our law, that earnings which should be credited to the policy holders may be diverted to other purposes, that expenses of operation may be extravagant and wasteful, that unwise investments may be legally made, and that Trustees may deal indirectly with the trust funds for their personal advantage. That such a condition of affairs can exist reflects discredit upon the State.

"Legislation is no panacea for the ills of the body-politic that rise from a disordered moral sense. The multiplication of penal statutes does not diminish the spirit of lawlessness, but is rather a symptom of its growth. But it is apparent that our insurance law is in some particulars obsolescent and inadequate, and that the management of the funds of these great companies is not sufficiently safeguarded.

The State's Duty.

"The State owes a duty to policy holders and beneficiaries beyond that of comparing assets with liabilities and permitting companies to justify their existence by the exhibiton of a satisfactory balance sheet and the prompt payment of losses. Investments must be restricted, salaries must be limited to amounts bearing a closer relation to the commercial value of the services rendered, Trustees must be held to a stricter accountability, and the policy holders must be given a more effective share in the government of the companies. It may well be that the harsh and arbitrary remedy of dissolution and receivership should be made not only a penalty for insolvency but also a summary check upon a solvent company when it becomes irredeemably the plaything of lawless greed. The State cannot permit the subjects of its supervision to exist as licensed prodigals of other people's money without becoming an accomplice to the offense.

"We cannot judge all life insurance companies by the sins of one. We should not destroy the edifice to rid ourselves of the vermin that infest it, nor should we kill the patient to stop the progress of the disease. A revision of our insurance law is necessary, but it should be made with calmness, deliberation, and intelligence, and after careful study and investigation.

"The Superintendent of Insurance is authorized by law to 'examine under oath the officers and agents of any such corporation and its books with reference to its business.' Within the scope of his authority and the limits of his time the Superintendent has performed his duty with impartial thoroughness. Although he has informed me that by reason of the statutory limitations upon his inquisitorial powers, and by reason of the magnitude of the task imposed upon him, he would welcome the aid of a legislative investigating committee, I have been of the opinion that he, with his staff of experts and with the authority vested in him to conduct investigations at the expense of the companies, examined, was well qualified to collect all necessary evidence upon which to base new legislation, and that no other investigation outside the courts of justice was necessary or desirable, pending the investigation now being conducted by him.

Revision of Laws Needed.

"It is, however, of the highest importance that a revision of the insurance law should be enacted as promptly as is consistent with a thorough knowledge of the subject. It is proper and necessary that the Legislature should determine for itself how the information upon which to base such a revision may best be obtained. If in its judgment an investigation conducted by its own members is calculated to produce the most satisfactory results, such an investigation cannot too speedily be begun.

"In order that you may be free to consider and act upon the subject at this session, I, therefore, pursuant to the Constitution, do hereby recommend for your consideration the question of the appointment of a joint commitee of the Senate and Assembly with the usual powers of such committees to investigate, after your adjournment, the operations of life insurance companies doing business in the State, for the purpose of preparing and recommending to the next regular session of the Legislature such proposed legislation as may be adequate and proper to restore public confidence and to compel life insurance companies to conduct a safe, honest, and open business for the benefit of their policy holders.

"FRANK W. HIGGINS."

Immediately after the reading of the message, Senator Armstrong of Rochester offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a special joint committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen to make the suggested investigation. Both the Governor's message and Senator Armstrong's resolution were referred to the Finance Committee for consideration, and on motion of Senator Raines, the Senate then took a short recess to give the Finance Committee time to report.

When the Senate reconvened the Finance Committee reported the Armstrong resolution and also a resolution appropriating $50,000 to carry on the investigation. Senator Cassidy objected to the appropriation of $50,000. He remarked that he thought it probably would be cheaper for the State to guarantee the policy holders in the Equitable against loss than to have an investigation. He moved that the appropriation be reduced to $25,000. His amendment was voted down.

The Senate Members.

While the Senate was in recess the Republican leaders agreed upon Senator Armstrong and Senator Tully as the Republican members of the committee to represent the Senate, and the Democrats agreed upon Senator Riordan as the Senate minority member. Those appointments were announced by Lieut. Gov. Bruce.

Speaker Nixon is to name the five Assemblymen to act on the committee. He will not make his selections before Monday and will then announce them from his home in Westfield. In explanation of his delaying the announcement of his selections, Mr. Nixon said that the matter had come up so suddenly that he had not had time to consider who would be the best men to act for the Assembly. He said that four would be Republicans and one a Democrat.

It is thought that Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Broome County, the majority leader of the Assembly, will be one of the members whom Speaker Nixon will name. Another probably will be Thomas D. Lewis of Oswego, the Chairman of the Assembly Committee on Insurance. Ezra P. Prentice of New York and Jonathan M. Wainwright of Westchester may be the two other Republicans, and Assemblyman John McKeown of Kings is thought to be the most likely selection as the Assembly minority member.

Palmer Criticises Message.

The message of the Governor caused almost as much of a sensation in the Assembly as it did in the Senate. In the Assembly it did not escape criticism. Minority Leader Palmer made some caustic comments on it.

As soon as the reading of the message had been concluded, Mr. Palmer demanded recognition, and addressed the Assembly. Mr. Palmer recalled the fact that he had vainly tried at the regular session to have presented a resolution calling for an investigation of the insurance companies.

"If the resolution for the appointment of a joint investigating committee be passed," said Mr. Palmer, "I will congratulate the members of the majority on the change of heart they have experienced in this matter.

"You all remember that all along during the last two weeks the Executive of this State has said that there would be no investigation of the insurance conditions. He emphasized his position day after day, and finally went so far as to say that no one controlled him as an Executive. [Laughter.] He insisted that no message would come to this body, that he could not be coerced by any interests, or men, or single individual.

"Now we all recall that a certain Republican of prominence who had been spending a vacation abroad came back a short time ago, and a few weeks after his return announced that there must be an investigation of the insurance conditions of this State. Since that declaration I have been waiting to see whether the Governor was "It" or "It" was the Governor. I am satisfied now that the Governor is not "It," and that "It" is the Governor. The Governor's code of action is taken from his predecessor in office.

The Man with the Nerve.

"I agree this time with the man who had the nerve as against the man who was lacking in backbone. I find myself in agreement with the man who, when he says something must be done, even though the power to do it is not lodged in him, is able to bring it about. When Harriman found he could not control the Equitable, he, too, came out for an investigation. He and the ex-Governor were of one mind in their decision to get even with the men who drove them out of the Equitable, and they are to have their way."

The Republicans evidently thought the best policy for them to pursue was to pass the resolution with as little discussion as possible, and there was no debate.

As in the Senate, the resolution for the appointment of the joint committee and the resolution appropriating $50,000 to cover the expenses of the investigation passed without a single negative vote.

Riordan Criticised.

Minority Leader Grady dictated Senator Riordan's appointment on the committee after consultation with some of the minority members. The selection caused both surprise and criticism. Senator Riordan is a member of the Insurance Committee. He has been identified with the "insurance combine" in the Senate. He has not been an advocate of insurance investigation, but has uniformly stood out against proposals for insurance reform. Neither Senator Armstrong nor Senator Tully are members of the Insurance Committee of the Senate, so that the selection of Senator Riordan cannot be excused on the ground of Senatorial courtesy.

Senator Riordan is one of the Tammany Senators who voted against the eighty-cent gas bill in disregard of the expressed wish of Mayor McClellan, and, according to the statement made by Charles F. Murphy, in violation of his orders.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Riordan is supposed to have incurred the great displeasure of Mayor McClellan and Mr. Murphy, he was rewarded with the greatest honor the minority has had in its power to accord.

Senator Marks, who voted in accordance with the stated desire of Mr. Murphy and Mayor McClellan on the gas issue, and who all through the regular and special sessions has been the foremost advocate of legislative inquiry into insurance conditions, got no consideration from Leader Grady and the Tammany district leaders with whom Mr. Grady consulted.

As soon as the members of the Senate and the Assembly had recovered from the shock of astonishment which the message of Gov. Higgins gave them, they began to conjecture as to the probable explanation of his reversal of opinion as to the course which he ought to take on the insurance question. As late as 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Governor announced that his position was unchanged. He said he thought the insurance situation was quieting down and soon would be more quiet. His change of mind apparently took place over night, and as far as is knowr was not due to any new information which had come to him.

What Made Higgins Change?

All sorts of explanations for Mr. Higgins's change of mind were advanced. Some offered the suggestion that the Governor had concluded to have the insurance investigation as a disinfectant for the Hooker verdict; others thought that he had suddenly reached the determination that it "would be good politics for him to call Odell's bluff," but the majority gave him credit for acting upon an honest and sincere impulse.

His decision to send in the message to the Legislature undoubtedly was an eleventh hour conclusion. The first intimation of his intention which any members of the Legislature had was when he sent for Senators Raines and Malby and Speaker Nixon this morning and informed them of his determination.

Senator Armstrong was in the Assembly Chamber, keeping count on the Hooker vote, when a messenger called him out to see Senator Raines. Senator Raines told him of what was afoot and asked him if he would take the Chairmanship of the committee. Senator Armstrong asked for time to consider. He got an hour. At the end of it he agreed to accept the responsibilty, and Senator Raines then handed him the resolution for the appointment of the joint committee drawn up by Cuthbert W. Pound, the legal adviser of Gov. Higgins.

As soon as he made up his mind to accept the responsibility of offering the resolution for the appointment of the investigation committee Senator Armstrong went to Senator Brackett and sounded him as to whether he would be willing to act as counsel for the committee.

Senator Armstrong told Senator Brackett that he felt that Senator Brackett's ability as a lawyer and his thorough knowledge of all the developments connected with the existing insurance situation peculiarly fitted him to act as counsel for the committee. He said the matter of retainer could be settled according to the wishes of Senator Brackett.

Senator Brackett said he did not know whether he wanted to act as counsel for the committee or not. He told Senator Armstrong that he felt hurt to think that having been identified with the insurance fight to the extent that he had neither the Governor nor the leaders had seen fit to give him any notice of the contemplated action by the Legislature until a few moments before it was to be accepted. He did not tell Senator Armstrong that he would not accept the offer to become the committee's counsel. He said he would take the matter under consideration.

At the same time that Gov. Higgins sent his message to the Legislature he issued a statement for the newspaper men explaining his change of mind. It was:

Finish with Hooker Case First.

"I have not recommended nor do I now recommend a legislative investigation of life insurance companies. I have recommended to the Legislature that it take the subject under consideration, so that it may dispose of it as its wisdom may dictate. My own position in the matter remains unchanged. I have never said that I would prevent a legislative investigation by refusing to permit the Legislature to consider the matter, as I have the power to do at an extraordinary session, nor has it been my intention at any time to assume such a responsibility. If a legislative investigation is to be held it is better that it should begin at once and not be delayed until the regular session six months hence.

"The extraordinary session was called to consider the charges against Justice Hooker. I thought best to await the final disposition of his case before recommending other matters for consideration. I have at no time closed my eyes to the gravity of the life insurance scandals, nor have I for one moment turned my back on the policy holders and their beneficiaries. Ill-considered haste, provoked by angry and impatient clamor, would serve no useful end. As I have often said, I shall, in my own way, labor unceasingly to secure the correction of abuses and the punishment of wrongdoers without the slightest regard for the social, financial, or political standing or influence of any man."

When Gov. Higgins accorded an audience to the members of the press at 5 o'clock he looked worried and careworn. There was no mistaking the indications that he had been under a great mental strain. When the Governor's attention was called to the fact that he said yesterday that he did not believe an investigation was warranted he replied:

Nothing to be Gained, He Says.

"At that time I believed that there was nothing to be gained by an investigation by the Legislature. I am of that opinion still. But I have yielded to the almost universal demand for such an investigation."

The Governor was asked whether his decision to suggest a legislative investigation had been influenced by a recommendation of Superintendent Hendricks. He said:

"Yes; in part. When Superintendent Hendricks was here last Saturday he repeated to me what he has said so frequently that he couldn't hope to make a complete investigation and recommendations in time for the next session of the Legislature, and that he believed it would greatly lighten the load of his responsibility if I permitted a committee of the Legislature to investigate the subject."

"Did not Superintendent Hendricks oppose a legislative investigation up to recently?"

"I Am Guilty."

"No, he never opposed it at any time. I am the guilty party."

"Will the legislative committee go over the ground already covered by Superintendent Hendricks?"

"That depends entirely upon the desire of the committee. If they desire to rehash all the old matter instead of going on to new, I suppose they can do so."

"Will the legislative committee work with Superintendent Hendricks?"

"I don't know. That is for the committee to say."

"Will the examination of Superintendent Hendricks go on?"

Four Examinations On.

"Yes; it will continue entirely independent of the investigation by the legislative committee. The investigations of Attorney General Mayer and District Attorney Jerome will likewise go on. That will make four separate examinations. If that isn't enough, we have authority to appoint another committee next January."

It was plain that the Governor was weary of the subject. His friends say that he feels keenly that he has laid himself open to all sorts of criticism by his sudden change of mind. He is extremely sensitive to criticism.

$685,000 LOAN TAKEN UP.

By Alexander and Jordan, or "On Their Account."

The $685,000 loan which the Mercantile Trust Company had on its books to the trustee account of James W. Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan when State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks made his investigation of Equitable affairs has been taken up by order of Frederick D. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks. The loan was settled by Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jordan, or "for their account," according to an interview with Mr. Kilburn in Albany last night. Paul Morton is authority for the statement that the Equitable Society had no part in this settlement.

Information that the loan no longer stood on the books of the Mercantile Trust came out here yesterday afternoon, when A. C. Judson, Chief Examiner of the Banking Department here, had about concluded his semi-annual examination of the Mercantile. Mr. Judson, in making his announcement, said that the affairs of the trust company were "in fine shape and as clean as a whistle." It was said in semi-official quarters that several of those who had participated from time to time in the sums of money extracted from the Equitable through the medium of this loan were concerned in the settlement with Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jordan, but no definite information was forthcoming on this point. Counsel for Mr. Alexander, who is ill at Bay Shore, near Babylon, L. I., had nothing to say about it, and similar answer came from Mr. Jordan where he was called by telephone at his Englewood home last night.

Kilburn Knows a Lot About It.

In Albany Mr. Kilburn talked at some length about the matter.

"What do you know about the $685,000 loan?" Mr. Kilburn was asked.

"I know a good deal about it," he replied.

"Who stood security for the loan?"

"Messrs. James W. Alexander, ex-President for the Equitable, and Thomas D. Jordan, ex-controller of that company."

"Was there any security?"

"No; it was a note made by them as Trustees."

"What have you done about it?"

"I ordered it paid."

"Has it been paid?"

"It was taken up on the fourteenth day of the present month by the makers or on their account."

"Why did you order it taken up?"

"Because I believed that it was mixed up with the affairs of the Equitable and should not be carried."

"Do you know for what purpose the loan was made?"

"I do not."

"Or for what purpose the money was used?"

"I do not."

"Have you made any attempt to secure information on that point?"

"Mr. Judson is still engaged in the examination of the Mercantile Company's affairs. I do not know what he may have learned."

"It is charged that the loan was the vehicle by which miscellaneous payments were made by the society for various purposes which it was not desired should become a matter of record. Have you any information to that effect?"

"I have not."

When Mr. Morton was asked what he knew about the loan being taken up, he said:

"I know nothing about the loan, as I have said before, and I know that the society has not made any arrangements to take it up and has not taken up any such loan."

Mr. Judson previously had made this statement:

"My investigation of the Mercantile Trust Company shows that no loan of $685,000 or any other such amount stands to-day on the books of the company, either to Mr. Alexander and Mr. Jordan or to the Equitable Society. I have concluded the examination of the assets and have nearly concluded the examination of the liabilities, and find that the company is in first-class shape.

"My regular examinations, of which this is one, do not disclose transactions of any company which have been closed up. If I were to undertake to trace every loan that had ever been made, I would never get through examining any given company, to say nothing of examining all the companies with which I have to do. There would be nothing in this examination, therefore, to show whether such a loan as the one in question had been made by the Mercantile Trust Company at some time in the past, and canceled. It is impossible for me to remember whether such a loan appeared at the last examination."

C. Deming, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, declined to say anything about the loan yesterday. Mr. Jordan did not go to the Equitable Building, although he was expected there to wind up some of his affairs. His successor, Acting Controller William A. Day, has already taken office. He was too busy to talk yesterday, and when Mr. Morton was asked about Mr. Day, all he would say was, "He is down stairs at work."

Morton for an Inquiry.

Mr. Morton personally is pleased at the prospect of a legislative investigation of the Equitable, as appears from the following statement which he issued yesterday:

"I do not object at all to an official investigation of the life insurance companies of the State. The more complete and searching the legislative investigation is the better it will suit me, and the better it will be for the Equitable. We hope that the proposed investigation of all New York insurance companies will be as exhaustive as I propose to make the investigation of the affairs of the Equitable, which began over a month ago by chartered accountants. No half-hearted investigation will restore the confidence of the public in the life insurance business.

"So far as the Equitable Society is concerned, it is my intention that the policy holders, the Trustees, the new Directors, and the Chairman of the board shall know the exact condition of its affairs from top to bottom."

J. J. Hill's Remedy "Intelligent Economy."

Another man who is pleased at the outcome is J. J. Hill. Mr. Hill was a Director of the Equitable for many years, and was chosen to serve on the Frick investigating committee, but declined when the other members of the committee, including E. H. Harriman, refused to let him put his own experts at work on the society's books. When Mr. Hill was told yesterday that the Governor had recommended that the Legislature consider the advisability of investigating insurance conditions he said:

"No halfway measures will go now. The investigation must be to the bottom. I think Mr. Morton means to do the same."

"But when the bottom is reached, what must be done to put the insurance business on a sound basis?" he was asked.

"That's very simple. Just apply a little intelligent economy."

Mr. Hill was asked as a Director of the Mercantile Trust Company what he knew about the $685,000 loan to former Equitable officials.

"I'm not a Director of the Mercantile Trust Company," he replied.

The last published statement of the trust company, dated June 7, 1905, giving his name in the list of Directors was shown to him. He looked at it and shook his head.

"They asked me to serve," he said, "and I went to a meeting and declined. I said that I was too far away most of the time to give any attention to the business. I never have been to a meeting since."

"I suppose you know that you are to be served in Attorney General Mayer's actions for an accounting from the old Board of Directors of the Equitable?" a reporter said to Mr. Hill.

"I'll be delighted," replied Mr. Hill, laughing, "for I am one of the heirs of the Equitable, and an accounting will just suit me. I have a paid-up policy that I took out thirty-seven years ago."

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Hear of That U. P. Stock.

It was learned yesterday that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. had received notification to transfer the Union Pacific preferred stock standing in the name of James H. Hyde and associates on its books to the Equitable Society. It is understood that the firm has asked legal advice as to the propriety of complying with the notice.

THE SENATORS NAMED.

Three Members of the Insurance Investigation Committee.

Senator Armstrong (Rep.) represents the Forty-fourth District, which comprises all that part of Monroe County west of the Genesee River and the Fifth Ward on the east side. He served in the Assembly in 1895, 1896, 1897, and 1898, and in the Roosevelt-Van Wyck campaign was elected Senator vice Henry Harrison, first Senator from the Forty-fourth District. Senator Armstrong served as Chairman of the Codes Committee, and also as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Assembly. He was one of the leading men in the Assembly of 1898.

Senator Armstrong is regarded by some as controlled by George W. Aldridge of the Railroad Commission. Armstrong wants to succeed James Breck Perkins as member of Congress from the Thirty-second District. He practices law in Rochester.

Senator William J. Tully (Rep.) represents the Forty-first District, composed of Steuben and Yates Counties. He is a close personal friend of Lieut. Gov. Bruce. This is his first term in the Senate. When the session of 1905 began Senator Tully was appointed Chairman of Public Health. He caused a rigid investigation to be made into the foodstuffs sold in the State. The act that brought him most prominently before the public was his Railroad Commission bill, increasing the commission from three to five, and making George W. Aldridge a member.

Senator Tully practices law in Corning. His record is clean.

Senator Daniel J. Riordan (Dem.) represents the Tenth District, which consists of the First, Second, and Fourth Assembly Districts of New York County. He was elected in 1902, succeeding John F. Ahearn, now Borough President of Manhattan. Riordan had served in Congress. His district leader is Thomas F. Foley.

WHAT HENDRICKS WILL DO.

Will Continue His Equitable Inquiry as to Solvency Alone.

SYRACUSE, July 20.—Insurance Superintendent Francis Hendricks said this afternoon that he favored the appointment of a legislative committee to investigate the affairs of the Equitable and other big life insurance companies.

"What effect will the appointment of a legislative committee have on your investigation of the Equitable?" Mr. Hendricks was asked.

"I shall continue the investigation as to solvency, while the legislative committee can do the probing," was the reply.

"BOMB" FOR E. WASSERMAN.

Cigar Box with Powder and Matches in It Came in Broker's Mail.

Edward Wasserman of the Stock Exchange doesn't quite know whether somebody sent him a "bomb" yesterday with slaughterous intent or not. It came in the first morning mail, and when Bosh Mitchell, the negro porter in the offices of Wasserman Brothers at 42 Broadway, brought it in and laid it down on Mr. Wasserman's desk it looked, in its brown paper wrappings, for all the world like a box of cigars.

The address was somewhat scrawly and written in pencil to "Eddie" Wasserman, but that did not attract particular attention. When Mr. Wasserman arrived at his office he told a clerk to open the package. As the wrappings were stripped off there drifted out of the cigar box inside a fine black powder that had every appearance of gunpowder, and when the cover was raised a half dozen matches fell out. There were more matches inside, the ends of some of them tied with a string that ran through a hole in the bottom of the box, and so arranged that if any one pulled the string the business ends would be scratched against a piece of sandpaper. Instantly there was something doing in the Wasserman offices.

"Good Lord!" exclaimed Wasserman. "It's a bomb for me, and I haven't an enemy in the world, either."

The "bomb" did not appear to be in a hurry to go off, and so Wasserman, his partners, and the clerks examined it a little more closely. The box had pasted on the outside of it two inscriptions—"Thomas W. Lawson" and "Reading," from which it was gathered that the sender had in mind Mr. Wasserman's recent bull campaign in the railroad stock, and was mixing up Mr. Lawson in the affair on general principles. The box held perhaps half a pound of the powder, and there were a dozen or more matches. For a test some of the powder was taken out and burned on a plate. It burned like very punky gunpowder.

Mr. Wasserman telephoned to Police Headquarters, and a little later two men from the Bureau of Combustibles came and took the thing away. They telephoned in the afternoon that the black stuff was part gunpowder and part guncotton with some non-combustible material mixed in. Mr. Wasserman has asked the Post Office officials to look into the matter.

After Addicks's Realty.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court against J. Edward Addicks by James F. A. Clark, Reginald Ward, and Frank A. Schirmer, surviving members of the firm of Clark, Ward & Co., formerly bankers and brokers of this city and Boston. The suit is brought to have an unsatisfied judgment for $193,478 declared a lien on the properties 251 and 259 Fifth Avenue, to have the properties sold, and the proceeds applied in satisfaction of the judgment which was obtained against Addicks in May last on a claim arising out of stock transactions.

Dr. Anna S. Donoghue Found Dead.

Dr. Anna S. Donoghue of the Hotel Grenoble, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, was found dead in bed in her apartments yesterday afternoon. Death is believed to have been due to heart trouble. She was a sister of Detective James Donoghue and of Joseph Donoghue of Newburg, and with them was known the world over as a champion ice skater.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Capt. G. C. M Godfrey, Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from further station in New York City and will proceed to Fort McPherson for duty.

First Lieut. William N. Hughes, Jr., Thirteenth Infantry, will proceed to Fort Leavenworth and report to Gen. J. F. Bell for appointment and duty as aide-de-camp.

Capt. William Lassiter is ordered to remain on duty with the board of preparation of field artillery drill regulations with station in Washington.

Major William H. Arthur, Major J. B. Bellinger, Major J. D. Glennan, Major E. Burr, Capt. J. R. M. Taylor, and First Lieut. William E. W. Mackinlay are appointed a retiring board to meet at Washington Barracks for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it.

Leave on surgeon's certificate on account of disability granted Lieut. Col. W. B. Wheeler is further extended three months.

The Navy.

Capt. T. F. Burgdorff, retired, from duty as Inspector Midvale Steel Company to home.

Commander W. H. Chambers, retired, from the Illinois to Nicetown, Penn., for duty as Inspector at the Midvale Steel Company.

Commander J. A. Bell, retired, from the Cleveland to naval station at San Juan.

Lieut. R. F. Payne to Constellation and additionau duty naval station at Narragansett Bay.

J. B. Mears and F. H. Brooks are appointed as surgeons from July 14.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Arrived—Terror at New London: West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Atlanta at Newport; Florida, Arkansas, Nevada, Worden, Lawrence, and Stewart at Rockland; Bennington at San Diego; Dixie at Algiers; Dolphin at Gloucester; Detroit at Boston; Wyoming at Port Harford; Dubuque at Gardiners Bay.

Sailed—Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts, from Newport for Capes of Chesapeake; Rocket, from Norfolk for Washington; Sterling, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia; Lawton, from Guam for Honolulu.

Are you fit to be trusted with

A Good Set of Brains?

Grape-Nuts

FOOD

Keeps them in order

HOOKER TRIUMPHS BY ASSEMBLY VOTE

Continued from Page 1.

with fifty names to be caluled, that result was assured.

"Mr. Reeve," shouted Clerk Baxter.

"Aye," said the member from Suffolk.

"Mr. Reilly," called the clerk.

"No," said the Democrat from Kings, and Justice Hooker was saved from removal.

Members and spectators relaxed. Senators gave sighs of relief. A few messenger boys burrowed their way through the standing throng in the rear of the chamber to have the news flashed out.

Rogers Solemnly Explains.

A minute after Mr. Rogers's name was called. The majority leader was very solemn as he arose to explain his vote.

After quoting much Scripture he said it was against the system which the people have sanctioned that he made an indictment—a system that had encouraged Justice Hooker to do whatever he had done. If reform was to come it would not come from removing the Justice, but from the conscience of the people.

"If I might censure the indiscretions of Justice Hooker I would do that," said Mr. Rogers. "No man has suffered more than Justice Hooker has by this situation. I believe from this time forth he will make a better Supreme Court Justice than ever before. What better can we do than to repeat the Master's injunction, 'Go thou and sin no more.'"

Assemblyman Sheldon of Cattaraugus said:

"Several organizations of my district directed me to vote against Justice Hooker, but with the evidence before me the only course I can justify is to vote against the resolution."

Assemblyman Stanley of New York criticised the way the "persecution" had handled the case. "But Justice Hooker convicted himself out of his own mouth, and I voted for the resolution," he said.

Mr. Wood of Fulton and Hamilton took issue with Majority Leader Rogers. He denied that a majority of the people sanctioned any such system as Mr. Rogers had described.

"It's not a system but a practice and a dangerous practice," he said. "I construe from Mr. Rogers's remarks that he believes Justice Hooker to be guilty. If he believes him to be guilty he should vote for his removal."

The full vote on the resolution of Mr. Fish was:

For Removal.

REPUBLICANS.

Agnew,	Evans,	Reeve,
F. E. Allen,	Fish,	Schoeneck,
J. G. Allen,	Hammond,	J. E. Smith,
Bass,	Hooker,	Standart,
Becker,	Hubbs,	Stanley,
Belhilf,	La Rue,	Steele,
Burnett,	Lewis,	G. F. Thompson,
Cadin,	Miller,	Wadsworth,
Cotton,	Moreland,	Wainwright,
Coutant,	Murphy,	F. G. Whitney,
Cowan,	Ogden,	Wilson,
Cox,	O'Neill,	F. G. Wood,
Cunningham,	Pratt,	F. X. Wood.
Etzel.	Prentice,	

DEMOCRATS.

Anderson,	Fuller,	Salamon,
Bird,	Hackett,	Sammons,
Burns,	Hornidge,	Shanahan,
Burzynski,	La Fetra,	Sheehy,
Cahn,	Macheesk,	Sherry,
Caughlan,	Malloy,	A. E. Smith,
Cooke,	McKeown,	R. H. Smith,
Dodd,	McManus,	Tompkins,
Donovan,	Nugent,	Wagner,
Ellis,	Palmer,	Wedemeyer,
Everett,	Prince,	Wiegand.
Fitzsimmons,	Rosenstein,	

Total—Republicans, 41; Democrats, 35; for removal, 76.

Against Removal.

REPUBLICANS.

Apgar,	Haniford,	Rogers,
Bedell,	Hapeman,	Santee,
Beebe,	Hartman,	Scovill,
Bisland,	Hastings,	Sheldon,
Brady,	Hurd,	Shuttleworth,
Brooks,	Knapp,	Slocum,
Callahan,	Leggett,	A. P. Smith,
Carrier,	Maier,	J. T. Smith,
E. E. Charles,	C. R. Matthews,	Stevens,
W. B. Charles,	Mead,	Tenjost,
Coon,	Merritt,	Thonet,
Dowling,	Monroe,	Waddell,
Foelker,	Newton,	West,
Foster,	Parker,	Wemple,
Francisco,	Patton,	G. H. Whitney,
Freidel,	Pendry,	Wilsnack,
Gardner,	Perry,	Yale,
Gates,	Phillips,	Young.
Grattan,	Platt,	
Gray,	Rigby,	

DEMOCRATS.

Byrne,	Kavanaugh,	Reilly,
Dale,	T. F. Matthews,	Sullivan,
Gurnett,	Quinn,	Wolf.

Total—Republicans, 58; Democrats, 9; against removal, 67.

Absent.—Excused—Grady (Dem.,) Hooper (Rep.,) Wade (Rep.) Not Excused—J. A. Thompson (Dem.)

Motion for Censure Defeated.

When the Speaker announced the result of the vote Mr. Agnew of New York jumped up.

"I move that Mr. Rogers be instructed to prepare a resolution of censure against Justice Hooker, inasmuch as seventy-six members, a constitutional majority, have voted for his removal," he said.

Instantly there was a commotion. Leader Rogers, Assemblyman Phillips, and other adherents of Hooker were on their feet looking to the Speaker for recognition.

"I move that the motion lie on the table," said Assemblyman Apgar.

The motion was not debatable, and it was carried with a strongе viva voce vote.

"Recess until 2:30 P. M.," shouted the Speaker with a bang of the gavel, and the Hooker incident was over.

Justice Hooker was at the Hotel Ten Eyck with his attorneys, John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Lewis E. Carr of Albany, when the news was sent to him at 12:17 P. M. that the forty-sixth man had voted against the resolution of removal. Later he went to luncheon in the grillroom of the hotel with his attorneys and Herman B. Westwood, his secretary. While he was in the grillroom some legislators shook hands with him and congratulated him. His face shone with satisfaction.

DEMOCRATS ATTACK STEARNS.

Make Campaign Material on Contradiction of His Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—Lester F. Stearns of Dunkirk, Chairman of the Board of State Tax Commissioners, was flatly accused of perjury in the Assembly this afternoon.

Assemblyman Leslie J. Tompkins, Democrat, of New York, made the charge and presented a resolution asking that the attention of Gov. Higgins be called to the matter, with the idea of taking proceedings to remove him from office. The resolution was ruled out of order, but the Democrats are congratulating themselves that they have produced good campaign material.

The charge against Stearns was made in connection with his testimony relative to the Wirtner judgment against the City of Dunkirk before the joint session inquiry into the case of Justice Hooker. Stearns, with Hooker, owns the Post Office Building in Dunkirk, and Wirtner brought suit to restrain the execution of a lease to them of a strip of park land fifteen feet wide next to their building in Dunkirk.

At last Friday's session of the Hooker investigation Stearns swore that he did not pay money to Larkin in connection with the Wirtner judgment. Yet on Tuesday Burt Farnham, a partner of Stearns at the time, swore that he got a check cashed at Stearns's instance, so that $65 could be paid to Larkin.

The matter was first presented to the Assembly this afternoon in the shape of an amendment to the $30,000 appropriation bill for the special session, cutting out the witness fees of Stearns. It was presented by Assemblyman Fuller of New York. It served the purpose of the Democrats, because it could be considered, while the resolution offered later by Mr. Tompkins was plainly out of order. In speaking to the amendment, which was defeated by a party vote, Mr. Tompkins said:

"I consider Mr. Stearns to have been guilty of perjury."

"Is it uncommon for witnesses to be contradicted?" asked Majority Leader Rogers. "I remember that Justice White went on the stand and was contradicted on one proposition by three witnesses—Warner, Farnham, and Nugent."

One Republican Assemblyman, Hooker of Genessee, supported Mr. Tompkins.

"Does the gentleman from New York know that Mr. Larkin was in this room at the time Farnham was on the stand, and that he could have been called to deny Farnham's statement, and that he was not called?" asked Mr. Hooker.

PALISADE

Yesterday a much travelled man on visiting Palisade remarked: "This is the most picturesque location in the world adjacent to a large city." We believe he was right. Acting upon this belief which we have held for many years, we are now doing this beautifully wooded tract of one thousand acres with substantial, artistic, and up-to-date homes for cultured people and are selling them almost as fast as we can complete them.

Secure an unfinished house now and we will have it ready for you at the end of your Summer's outing.

HOUSE NO. 36 (UNFINISHED).

One of the best architectural types. Spanish in treatment, with wide overhanging roof. All stucco.

This will be given the mission treatment inside throughout and will embody every comfort. Any heating system you wish if you tell us now,

Grounds 71x110. Terms to suit.

Palisade lots—safe as Government bonds, and a better investment at present lot prices.

Hudson River Realty Co. W. W. & E. E. SLOCUM, Paid-up Capital, $6,000,000. Selling Agents, Suite 1008 Times Building, Broadway and 42nd St., N. Y.

HOUSES RANGE IN PRICE FROM $7,500 TO $30,000. Send for our descriptive book illustrated in colors.

First Thing in the Morning

to start the day right drink

Londonderry

LITHIA WATER

You will wonder why you have not done it always, and promise never to omit it in the future.

CARLTON IS INDICTED ON CHARGE OF LARCENY

Mr. Goldsmith Thinks He Drugged and Robbed Him.

COMSTOCK TAKES A HAND

May Aid In Detaining Accused While the Deaths of His Wives Are Further Investigated.

Fred E. Carlton, whose record is being investigated by the authorities of Kings County on suspicion that he poisoned his two wives, was indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury of New York County for grand larceny.

Charles A. Goldsmith of Stamford is the complainant. He alleges that he was drugged and robbed of $500 and a quantity of jewels in 1900 by a man he knew as Martinez. He believes Carlton and Martinez are the same.

When the investigation of Carlton recently began, Goldsmith came to New York and picked out Carlton's photograph at Police Headquarters and then told his story to the Grand Jury.

He declared that he and Martinez or Carlton were friendly in 1900. Carlton boasted his skill as a cook. Put to the test, he cooked a dinner which made Goldsmith unconscious. When the Stamford man came to, his valuables were gone.

Anthony Comstock took a hand yesterday in the investigations which are being made into the past doings of Carlton. Comstock called at the borough headquarters and had a long consultation with Inspector Adam Cross. His visit had to do with photographs which the police say they found in Carlton's trunks. The police think they can make them the basis of another charge on which to keep Carlton in custody while they are pursuing their inquiry concerning the deaths of his wives.

A prominent criminal lawyer of Brooklyn, who has made a study of the progress made by the authorities in developing a case against Carlton, declared last evening that, so far as the death of either of his wives was concerned, the police had developed practically nothing in the way of evidence against him.

Late last night a detective of Inspector Cross's staff arrested and locked up in the Adams Street Station a woman supposedly connected with the Carlton case. It was hinted that she had been arrested as a result of a visit paid by Anthony Comstock to Magistrate Tighe.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

9:10 A. M.—218 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Max Silverburgh; damage, $50.

10 A. M.—30 Tenth Avenue; John J. Tucker; damage, $50.

11:30 A. M.—399 Willis Avenue; William Smith; damage, $10.

11:30 A. M.—154 East Eighty-fourth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

3:20 P. M.—59 Jefferson Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

3:20 P. M.—704 East Thirteenth Street; Dominick Centerek; damage, $5.

4:28 P. M.—429 Delancey Street; Louis Oring; damage trifling.

7 P. M.—49 Vesey Street; M. H. Moses & Co.; damage, $100.

8:10 P. M.—25 Centre Street; Empire Art Metal Works; damage, $300.

8:20 P. M.—208 East Ninety-ninth Street; S. Green; damage, $800.

9 P. M.—469 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; J. Polli; damage, $5.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WE

SALARY AND DIVIDENDS BOTH CHARGED TO DEUEL

Justice Figures Doubly in Town Topics Company's Books.

MAY BE ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Another Enterprise of the "Fads and Fancies" Srot Produced a Return of $50,000.

After another and more searching examination of the books of the Town Topics Publishing Company, Assistant District Attorney Krotel reported yesterday to Acting District Attorney Gans that he had found two acounts bearing the name of Justice Joseph M. Deuel. One of these was headed "Salary" and contained the following entries:

"1901—$1,000; 1902—$1,200; 1903—$1,200; 1904—$1,200; 1905, (up to July 1)—$600."

The other showed that Justice Deuel had been credited with $1200 in 1901 and with the same sum in 1902 as being due to him in dividends of $40 on thirty shares of stock at $10 each, issued in his name. An additional dividend of $30 was credited to his account in 1902. This was the last one entered.

Mr. Krotel's visit to the office of The Town Topics Company followed a telephone message from Edward Lauterbach, counsel for the company in this matter, telling Mr. Gans that he would interpose no further objections to an examination by the District Attorney of all accounts, vouchers, and other documents relating to Justice Deuel. Mr. Krotel was accompanied by an expert accountant. William L. Daniels, Secretary and Treasurer, attended the examination on behalf of the company. When asked for an explanation of the salary that appeared to have been paid to Justice Deuel, Daniels said that it was for "general services." Pressed for more detailed information, he said:

JUSTICE DID LITERARY WORK.

"Justice Deuel has been doing a good deal of work for the paper—writing and editing, you know—but only literary work, not legal."

An effort to get some light on the subject from Justice Deuel himself caused him to answer:

"I have now heard for a week or more about charges that were to be preferred against me. Let them go ahead. I am ready to meet any charges made against me, and I shall do so at the proper time and in the proper place. Till then I have got nothing more to say at all. I have been misquoted too often in the past."

Section 1416 of the Greater New York charter, referring to the Justices of the Special Sessions Court, reads:

No such Justice shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office; nor shall any such Justice hold any other public office, or carry on any business, or practice as an attorney or counsellor at law in any court in the State, or act as referee or receiver; but such Justice shall devote his whole time and capacity, so far as the public interests demand, to the duties of his office.

Mr. Gans would say nothing yesterday about the plans of the office in regard to this matter beyond remarking that the facts obtained through Mr. Krotel's examination of the books were "remarkably interesting," and that some inquiries might be directed to Justice Deuel himself. The likelihood is, it was said yesterday, that, while the search for additional facts will be continued with undiminished energy, no decisive step toward their use will be taken until after the return of District Attorney Jerome from Lakeville on Monday next.

It was said by several persons who are in a position to know, that the proper proceedings against a Justice accused of violation of the section just quoted would be the filing of charges of misfeasance with the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, to be followed by the taking of evidence by a referee.

ANOTHER VENTURE BROUGHT $50,000.

More facts relating to the affairs of the Town Topics Company and to the publication of the work, "Fads and Fancies of the Four Hundred," came out yesterday. It seems that the latter venture is not the only one of its kind entered on by the company. Its books show traces of still another one that has already brought $50,000 into the treasury. The origin of this money is hidden in deepest obscurity, however, and a long investigation probably will be required to shed any light on it.

This investigation undoubtedly will be undertaken at once. Both Mr. Gans and Mr. Krotel refused to discuss the subject yesterday.

"Only Mr. Jerome himself has a right to speak in regard to this point," said Mr. Gans, "and it is not likely that he will give it any publicity until we have got to the bottom of it. The matter involved is too serious."

In regard to "Fads and Fancies" the examination of yesterday, as far as it went, showed that $19,000 had been paid by the company for the printing of that work, and that $25,000 had been paid for commissions. Justice Deuel recently expressed the opinion that Town Topics would not make a single cent out of the work, for which men well known in society have subscribed $1,500 and $2,500, paying these sums several years in advance for a work that still lacks some six or eight months of completion. There is reason to believe from statements made to Mr. Krotel by Moses Ellis Wooster, who is credited with originating the whole scheme of "Fads and Fancies," and by Secretary Daniels that The Town Topics Company has collected more than $200,000 from the subscribers to that work. The examination of the books yesterday, although very cursory, brought out several entries relating to "Fads and Fancies" under the account headed "Undivided Assets."

FOUR VANDERBILTS SUBSCRIBED.

Among the subscribers, it was learned, are not less than four members of the Vanderbilt family, William K., Sr.; William K., Jr.; Reginald, and Alfred G. From each of them the company has collected $1,500.

The absence from the accounts of the company of entries showing that dividends had been paid in the last three years was explained by Mr. Daniels by the fact that Town Topics is preparing to erect a new building of its own on ground acquired for that purpose at 320-328 West Thirty-eighth Street. The property is held in the name of Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne, the daughter of Col. Mann, and Justice Joseph M. Deuel.

Since 1903 all the surplus of the company has been reserved for the building fund, which was said yesterday to amount to more than $150,000 at the present time.

The Town Topics Publishing Company, it was also learned, is capitalized at $5,000 only, the stock being issued in 500 shares of $10. The dividends declared in 1901 and 1902 amounted to 400 per cent. on par. More than 450 shares belong to the Mann family, a majority of it being in the name of Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne. Of the remaining fifty shares thirty belong to Justice Deuel. This does not account for the stock of the concerns controlled by the company. One of these is the Ess Ess Publishing Company, capitalized at $100,000 for the purpose of issuing the monthly magazine "The Smart Set," as well as of doing a general publishing business. The officers and Directors of this auxiliary concern are identical with those of the Town Topics Publishing Company:

William D. Mann, President; William L. Daniels, Secretary; William D. Mann, Emma M. Vynne, and Joseph M. Deuel, Directors.

MR. MOROSINI WAS ILL.

Mr. Krotel had a talk yesterday with Lawyer Henry Thompson of the firm of Goodwin, Thompson & Vanderpool, who, in the absence of Almon Goodwin, represents Giovanni P. Morosini, the banker. Mr. Morosini was to have called on Mr. Krotel yesterday, but was too indisposed to do so. Mr. Thompson explained that some time ago a man who represented himself as a solicitor for Town Topics saw Mr. Morosini at his office, and suggested that the banker subscribe $2,500 for the work "Fads and Fancies." But after Mr. Morosini had turned the man out in somewhat curt fashion, a number of unpleasant references to Miss Julia Morosini appeared in Town Topics. It is not improbable that Mr. Morosini may be able to render assistance in the investigation now under way.

Edwin M. Post, the broker, whose exposure of Charles H. Ahle, the solicitor for "America's Smart Set," started the disclosures in regard to "Fads and Fancies" and kindred publications, was a visitor at Mr. Krotel's office, and is supposed to have given some additional information.

When the subscription list for "America's Smart Set," the work published by the Society Editors' Association, of which Moses Ellis Wocster is the manager, reached the hands of Mr. Krotel, it was found that among those who had paid $100 was Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission. Just before Mr. Shonts sailed yesterday for the Isthmus he was asked if any threats had been made to him by the man who solicited the subscription.

COL. MANN AN OLD FRIEND.

"Not at all," replied Mr. Shonts. "Col. Mann is an old friend of mine. I gave my money only because I thought it would help him out. I didn't want the book. The fellow who came to me about this matter had a letter from Mr. Wayne, the editor of Town Topics, and I understood that Col. Mann was behind the scheme.

"The fellow was quite candid about it. He said he guessed the book would not exactly be worth $500, but that the money would help 'us' out. And, as I have already said, I believed that 'us' was Col. Mann. Since I paid I have not given the matter another thought."

When Mr. Shonts was asked if he did not expect to get the book some day he laughed. Finally he managed to say:

"Perhaps."

There has been some speculation as to the time for Col. Mann's return from Europe. Justice Deuel announced last Saturday that the Colonel had sailed that very day. But when asked about the port from which the owner of Town Topics had started and what boat he sailed on Justice Deuel confessed complete ignorance.

TOWN TOPICS DEFENSE.

The Paper Repudiates Ahle, but Stands for "Fads and Fancies."

The writer of society gossip in Town Topics had this to say about recent disclosures in yesterday's issue of the paper:

"Sensationalism has run riot over the arrest and holding for trial of Book Canvasser Ahle, who, having no connection then or at any previous time with this paper, is charged with having used its name threateningly to force a subscription from Edwin M. Post.

"I know the men who appear to have been the principals in the 'Society Editors' Association.' I do not believe that either of them had any intimation of the extraordinary methods seemingly used by Ahle in procuring subscriptions. If they did, they, too, should go to keep him company. When Mr. Wayne joined that association he was not connected with this paper, nor was Mr. Rowe when he wrote the part pertaining to Newport.

"I had no story, and no intimation of one, concerning Mr. Post. I find, however, that he is not an absolute stranger. There have been during the history of the paper at least two pleasant references to Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Main Post. If a story had come to me, or should one now come to me, implicating him in any transaction subversive of morality or goodly social influence, I should follow my invariable rule in dealing with it. I would ask: 'Is the individual of sufficient importance to criticise? Are the facts fairly and truthfully stated?' These questions would have to be answered in the affirmative before the article could appear in these columns.

"'Town Topics stands sponsor for 'Fads and Fancies.' This work is designed to be absolutely flawless in every department of book manufacture, and an exquisite example of the highest attainment in the art at the beginning of the century—a souvenir and an heirloom combined. While I had no objection to showing the books pertaining to this enterprise, I held that unless the good of the community required it they should not be opened voluntarily, and the patrons of 'Fads and Fancies' subjected to needless public annoyance. I have always supposed that men of wealth had the unquestioned right to buy such innocent luxuries as they desired, whether these be yachts, automobiles, tapestries, examples of the old masters, or editions de luxe, and to pay for them what they pleased."

Neidinger Found Guilty.

Edward H. Neidinger, who established a "botany class" for little girls on the upper east side, was found guilty yesterday of assaults upon one member of the class. He will be sentenced on Monday. The jury was out only four minutes.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brown, Durrell & Co., Boston Mass.; T. C. Donovan, notions; C. B. Robertson, dry goods; 19 West Nineteenth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Bird, S. L., Detroit, Mich.; clothing; Hotel Seville.
Beall-Livingston Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; E. E. Beall, cloaks and suits; C. J. Friedenberg, furnishing goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Albert.
Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. B. Thomas, manufacturing department; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Davis, T. A., Valdosta, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Ehrlich, B., Bainbridge, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Elliott, W. H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; A. P. Morgan, shoes, rubbers, &c.; Hotel Earlington.
Graham, A. E., & Co., Hillsboro, Texas; C. F. Graham, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Heilig, W. A., Cleveland, Ohio; cloths; Hotel Breslin.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; H. Kalisher, art goods, neckwear, handkerchiefs, &c.; 20 East Twentieth Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Jordan-Marsh Company, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Pilling, Boston, Mass.; J. E. Pilling, silverware; 8 Greene Street; Hotel Wolcott.
Kohn, P. D., Columbus, Ga.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Kahn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; G. C. Levy, cloaks, suits, &c.; 467 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Kram, E., Houston, Texas; Miss M. L. Cabaniss, cloaks, suits, &c.; 621 Broadway; Hotel Belleclaire.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; J. S. Tobias, upholstery goods, &c.; 377 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Meyer, A., Selma, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; E. C. Goshorn, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Nachman & Meerties, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, dry goods, cloaks, &c.; 493 Broadway; Hotel Belleclaire.
O'Gorman Company, Providence, R. I.; N. J. McGuire, furnishing goods, &c.; A. W. Shannon, dress goods, linings, &c.; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Ryan & Connor, St. Louis, Mo.; M. J. Ryan, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Steely, J. G., & Co., Dayton, Ohio; J. G. Steely, millinery; Hotel York.
Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. E. Sage, dry goods; E. Boughton, dry goods; 75 Spring Street; Hotel Navarre.
Schradzki, A., & Co., Peoria, Ill.; A. Schradzki, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Solomon, S. & R., Wilmington, N. C.; I. W. Solomon, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, carpets, &c.; Hotel York.
Speer Dry Goods Company, Beaumont, Texas; H. W. Speer, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.
Wurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. W. Wurzburg, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods, &c.; Grand Union Hotel.
Whitney, William, & Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. Sherman, domestics, notions, gloves, and jewelry; 335 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; Miss S. Eber, millinery; Miss C. Eber, millinery; 438 Broadway; Holland House.
Woolf Brothers, St. Louis, Mo.; A. Woolf, furnishing goods; Hotel Breslin.

COOL WAVE IS HERE, BUT WILL IT STAY?

Weather Man Thinks So, but the Signs Contradict.

28 DEATHS; 44 PROSTRATED

These Yesterday, but Most of the Fatalities Were in Cases of Persons Stricken Several Days Ago.

The local weather forecaster was noncommittal on the question of temperature last night. He says it will be fair to-day and to-morrow, with light west winds. The Weather Bureau at Washington, however, prophesied moderate temperatures for these parts for to-day and to-morrow.

It was cool yesterday, that is, comparatively cool. But the sun sank a blood-red ball in a blood-red sky, and the moon arose almost as red—both hot-weather signs.

The highest temperature yesterday was 86 degrees at 2 o'clock. Humidity was relatively low.

There were twenty-eight deaths in this city attributed to the heat. Of these twelve were in Brooklyn and one in Queens. There were six deaths in Newark.

There were twenty-nine prostrations in Manhattan and the Bronx, fifteen in Brooklyn, and four in Queens.

These deaths were not due so much to the heat of yesterday. They were cases of persons who were stricken on preceding days.

The fall in temperature makes folks hope that the hot spell is at an end. It has lasted almost two weeks. Here are the heat records for yesterday and Wednesday compared:

	Yesterday.	Wednesday.		Yesterday.	Wednesday.
8 A. M.	76	80	2 P. M.	86	94
9 A. M.	79	84	3 P. M.	82	93
10 A. M.	81	88	4 P. M.	83	90
11 A. M.	83	91	5 P. M.	82	84
12 M.	85	92	8 P. M.	78	82
1 P. M.	85	93			

The city emerged yesterday from its trial in the fiery furnace fresh and cheerful. Its inhabitants seemed rejuvenated after a real night's rest.

Best of all, the wind shifted. It had hung in the south for ten days, but Wednesday night the breeze swung around and sat pretty steadily in the west for a few hours. Later it circled around to the north with still more beneficent effect. Yesterday it blew across the North River from a point about west by north, half north, as a deep-sea sailor would say, and at a fairly lively gait.

The Weather Bureau experts have very plausible and reasonable explanations for all these vagaries of nature. The cooling of the air and the shifting of the wind, they said yesterday, was due to the temperature of the lower latitudes forcing a way into the area of greatest heat. The collision of forces resulted in thunderstorms in the northeast, and these started the wind from the northwest. It is a question of condensation of the air, and the inrush of other air to fill the vacuum.

The free baths attached to several public schools in the crowded sections were opened for the first time on Wednesday night. The baths have been undergoing repairs. More were opened last night, and it is likely that the remaining ones will be available in a few days. These were in use last night:

School No. 1, Henry, Catharine, and Oliver Streets.
School No. 34, Broome and Willett Streets.
School No. 147, Henry Street, East Broadway, and Gouverneur Street.
School No. 7, in York, near Bridge Street.
School No. 144, Howard, Prospect and St. Mark's Avenues, Brooklyn.
Girls' Technical High School, 146 Grand Street.

New School No. 21, 222 Mott Street, will be ready for bathers in a few days.

Women and girls will be admitted on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and men and boys on the other days of the week with the exception of Sundays. They will be admitted in groups of twenty-five and under. Teachers will be in attendance.

When the physicians and surgeons of the Bellevue Hospital staff had a chance to draw a long breath yesterday, after three days and nights of the hardest kind of work, they had some complaints to make. They declared that other hospitals had sent overcrowded ambulances to the institution.

New York and Gouverneur Hospitals had given them the greatest trouble, they said. Roosevelt, the Presbyterian, and St. Vincent's Hospitals were also to be blamed in this respect, they asserted.

Bathhouse keepers at the beaches reaped a harvest during the hot spell. It is estimated that 350,000 surf bathers visited Manhattan and Brighton Beaches and the pavilions at the West End of Coney Island from Saturday to Wednesday.

Sixty-six parks in the Boroughs of Manhattan and Richmond were open for sleeping purposes on Tuesday and Wednesday nights. Commissioner Pallas said yesterday that from reports he had received it was estimated that 234,000 persons had availed themselves of the privilege.

There was at least one well-equipped man among the Park sleepers last night. He was in Central Park on the west side. Here on previous nights the mosquitoes had made sleep almost out of the question. This man went equipped, not only with netting to ward off the pests, but also with a screen behind which he disrobed and got into his pajamas.

HOT SPELL'S AFTER EFFECTS.

28 Died of It Yesterday, Nearly Half of Them Brooklynites.

Fifteen persons died of the heat in Manhattan and the Bronx yesterday, and though it was cooler twenty-nine prostrations had been reported at midnight. In Brooklyn the death list reached twelve, and there were fifteen prostrations. There was one death in Queens. These were yesterday's victims:

Manhattan and the Bronx.

BOYLE, OWEN, 40 years old, of 360 West Fiftieth Street; died at home.
BRANCH, ROSELIN, 9 years old, of 414 East Eleventh Street; died at home.
FASHINSKY, PESHE, 3 months old, of 32 Norfolk Street; died at home.
GAPALINI, JOSEPH, 25 years old, of 16 Baxter Street; died at Hudson Street Hospital.
GROGAN, MARY A., 5 months old, of 740 Greenwich Street; died at home.
HAMIL, GEORGE, 76 years old, of 119 West Thirteenth Street; died at home.
KANE, TIMOTHY, 40 years old, of 225 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.
KIRBY, JOHANNA, 40 years old, of 4 Hamilton Street; died at home.
JANSCH, RICHARD, 48 years old, of 910 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; died at home.
LENZIE, LUIGI, 40 years old, of 234 East Thirty-fifth Street; died at Lebanon Hospital.
McHUGH, THOMAS, 25 years old, of 416 Willis Avenue; died at home.
NARDELLO, JOSEPH, 52 years old, of 308 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; died at home.
OFFELD, GUSTAVE, 26 years old, of 34 Thirteenth Street, William's Bridge; died at Fordham Hospital.
PALIRISO, FILIPO, 24 years old, of 224 Thompson Street; died at St. Vincent's Hospital.
UNIDENTIFIED MAN, about 35 years old, found unconscious in front of 415 East Thirty-fifth Street; died in Bellevue Hospital.

Brooklyn.

ANDERSON, CHARLES, 48 years old, of 71 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.
BENSEN, LOUISE, 7 months old, of 108 Wyckoff Street, Brooklyn; died at home.
FELDROPPE, ALFRED, 5 months old, of 248 Hopkins Street, Brooklyn; died at home.
GAILES, PATRICK, 50 years old, of 33 South Fifth Street, Brooklyn; died at home.
HAZIK, JOHN, 26 years old, of 118 Kent Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.
JACKSON, MATILDA, 40 years old, of 75 Henry Street, Brooklyn; died at home.
MILCHLER, ELIZABETH, 1 year old, of 7 Bancroft Place, Brooklyn; died at home.
REED, WILLIAM G., 4 months old, of 654 Baltic Street, Brooklyn; died at home.
RESOSKY, FRANK, 38 years old, of 363 Oakland Street, Brooklyn; died at the Eastern District Hospital.
SCHNEIDER, AMANDA, 17 months old, of 238 Floyd Street, Brooklyn; died at home.
SHEEHAN, JOHN, 4 months old, of 126 Bridge Street, Brooklyn; died at home.
WALBRIDGE, ANNA, 75 years old, of 159 Third Avenue, Brooklyn; died at home.

MR. WILLIS IS ALIVE.

Police Had Him on the Drowned List—He Explains.

Harry Willis, thirty-four years old, of 255 West Thirty-eight Street, walked into the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station yesterday morning and demanded his clothes.

"Harry Willis's clothes?" gasped the Sergeant in charge. "What do you want with those clothes. Harry Willis is dead. He was drowned in the North River at the foot of Eighty-third Street Tuesday night.

"Not much I wasn't," retorted Willis. "How do you figure that I was? I'm Willis."

Then the Sergeant told how the manager of Mahon's baths had turned over Willis's clothing to him on Wednesday evening with the information that the owner must have been drowned, for he had hired a bathing suit at the baths Tuesday afternoon, gone in swimming, and hadn't been seen since. Willis's mother, too, feared that her son had been drowned.

"Then we concluded," said the Sergeant, "that it was a case of suicide from the fact that we found a pretty girl's picture in one of the pockets of the clothing. Then we sent out a general alarm."

"After I had a plunge at the baths," said Willis, explaining, "I stretched myself out in a convenient freight car near by, clad only in my bathing suit, for a snooze. When I awoke it was dark and I was in a strange place. I crawled out of the car and tried to learn from some men where I was. They spoke some outlandish tongue that I couldn't understand, and ran away from me. After a while I managed to find another man, who told me that I was in Spuyten Duyvil. I explained my plight to him, and he let me have a pair of trousers. Then I knocked around in the woods until morning, when I telephoned to my mother to bring me up some clothing. She did, and here I am."

Willis got his wearing apparel, and the general police alarm was called in.

RACE RIOT INQUIRY ON.

Police Accused of Starting Trouble—Colored Ministers Protest.

An investigation into the charges that the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station incited the race riots of San Juan Hill was begun yesterday by the District Attorney's office, when fifteen policemen from that precinct were put through a questioning process by Assistant District Attorneys Garvan and Cardoza.

The results were not made public. It is understood, however, that more patrolmen will be ordered to visit the District Attorney's office in order that the allegations of Mrs. Robert Christopher, the wounded negro carpenter's wife, may be established or disproved.

Arrangements are being made under the direction of the pastors of the colored churches throughout the city for meetings, at which speeches will be made protesting against the actions of the police in the recent race riots on the west side of Manhattan, and in which colored persons were injured, some seriously. Yesterday the Rev. George H. Simms, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, in West Sixty-third Street, appeared before Police Commissioner McAdoo and secured from him a promise to make an investigation.

The better class of colored residents through a committee consisting of the Rev. Mr. Simms, the Rev. N. S. Epps of the Mercy Seat Baptist Church, and the Rev. E. M. McDaniels of the Fountain Baptist Church of Summit, said yesterday that it was not the better class of colored people who make or start the troubles, but that it was the lower class, and that they, as representatives of the better class, desire that justice should be meted out, not only to the lower class of colored people, but also to those whites who participate in the riots and are more prominent in them than the colored people.

"A great many of our better class have been mistreated," said the Rev. Mr. Simms. "They have been arrested in many instances without cause, taken to the police station, and then to court and fined. We think the police should arrest more of the 'white toughs' than they do. The police have been partial."

BRICK AND BOTTLE VOLLEY.

Some One Wastes San Juan Hill Ammunition on a Parade.

Some of the ammunition always kept in neat piles on the roofs of the five-story tenement houses around San Juan Hill, at Amsterdam Avenue and Sixty-second Street, was wasted yesterday morning. Several bricks and bottles went floating down near The Original Donkey Club, which was just beginning its march from its clubhouse, at 12 West End Avenue, for the foot of West Fifty-sixth Street, for a day's outing on Long Island. None of the paraders was hit.

The membership of The Original Donkey Club is white. The roof-throwers were supposed to be black. The police, though, didn't find anybody at all on the roofs when they made a dash up there.

BITTEN BY A BULL TERRIER.

Lutz Fainted When Bystanders Broke the Dog's Hold on His Cheek.

John J. Lutz, an oysterman, of 434 East Seventeenth Street, was attacked by a bull terrier in a restaurant at Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street yesterday morning. Some men had been teasing the dog just before Lutz tried to make friends with it. The dog sprang at Lutz and fastened its teeth in his face.

It was several minutes before the men in the restaurant could release the dog's grip. Then Lutz fainted. An ambulance surgeon from Bellevue found that the oysterman's left cheek and chin had been so badly torn that he will be scarred for life. Lutz was removed to the Pasteur Institute to have the wound treated.

While the crowd was interested in Lutz the dog and its owner disappeared.

To Head Tuberculosis Hospital.

The Board of Managers of the New York State Hospital for Treatment of Incipient Tuberculosis has appointed Dr. Melvin Page Burnham of this city Acting Superintendent to succeed Dr. J. H. Pryor, resigned. Dr. Burnham has been resident physician for three years at the Seton Hospital at Spuyten Duyvil.

STRIKERS STORM SHOP, 25 ARRESTS MADE

Garment Workers Attack Lacher for Helping Former Employer.

POLICE LOSE PRISONERS

Many Jump from Windows and Escape Over Roofs, Aided by Employes of Lacher.

Fifty members of the United Garment Workers of America, on strike against Edelson & Shapiro, cloak makers of 38 Lispenard Street, stormed the factory of Max Lacher, another cloak maker, at 364 Canal Street, yesterday afternoon. Lacher is doing work for the other firm while it is in a crippled condition.

Lacher telephoned to Police Headquarters, and the reserves of the Leonard Street station were hurried out to reinforce the policeman on the beat, who was trying to quell the disturbance alone. The strikers were too many for him, however.

When the reserves came the strikers tried to escape and half of them got away. They swarmed out of the windows, up and down the fire escapes, and over the roofs to adjoining buildings. The reserves surrounded the place as well as they could, guarding all the ground floor exits, but many of the strikers slipped through their fingers. Lacher's employes, instead of helping the police, helped the rioters to escape.

The police gathered in twenty-five and took them to the station, in several patrol wagon loads. They were then taken to the Tombs Court for arraignment on a charge of rioting.

Lawyer Horace London, for the strikers, told Magistrate Baker that he was not ready to go on with the case. Magistrate Baker agreed to an adjournment and held the prisoners for examination this morning in $300 bail each. At this there was a protest from the lawyer and the prisoners. They said it was too late for them to get bail. Magistrate Baker wouldn't listen to a suggestion that they be paroled, but offered to wait an hour or so for them to get bail. The lawyer said this would do no good.

"There is no way out of it then," said Magistrate Baker, and the twenty-five prisoners were marched over to the Tombs.

The police said the strikers wrecked Lacher's establishment.

GIRLS SAVE TWO BOYS.

But the Bulldog Bit One of Them—Lads Attacked in Street.

In trying to save two small boys from the attack of a savage bulldog on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, near Broadway, yesterday afternoon, Miss Mary Traynor, eighteen years old, of 505 West Twenty-sixth Street, was painfully bitten on the right ankle. Her companion, Miss Josephine Clark, of the same address, finally beat the dog off. Both young women were on their way to the beach at the foot of the street.

Two boys, one about seven and the other ten years old, also bound for the beach, were a dozen yards ahead of them. A brindle bulldog that had evidently broken from leash, for there was a piece of rope still attached to its collar, dashed out of a vacant lot and attacked the boys, fastening its teeth in the youngest's clothing.

Miss Traynor attempted to beat the dog off with her bundle in which she carried her bathing suit.

The brute turned on her and caught her right ankle between its teeth, tearing away the shoe and stocking. Miss Clark now came to the rescue and between the two of them they finally fought the dog off. The girl refused to go to the hospital, and after her wound was dressed she went to her home.

Two Brooklyn Churches Unite.

In the office of the County Clerk in Brooklyn yesterday were filed articles of agreement in the consolidation of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of St. Matthew and the Epiphany. Epiphany Church has property at McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue worth $104,000, while St. Matthew's, which is at Throop Avenue and Pulaski Street, has property amounting to $57,500. The Rev. Frederick W. Norris is to be rector of the consolidated church, which is to be known as the Church of St. Matthew.



THE FRONTENAC

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Collar comfort—the linen kind. Linen wears and looks better than cotton.
H. & I. Collars are built for particular men, and sold at the popular price, 2 for 25c—same you are paying for cotton.
The H. & I. "Warranted Linen" stamp on every collar. Take no "just as good" substitutes.
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CAUGHT THREE ROBBERS.

Policemen Hunting Petty Thieves, Brought in Burglars.

Looking for pickpockets amid late wayfarers on Broadway Wednesday night, Detective Sergeants Reith and McMullen of Police Headquarters heard a burglar alarm go off in the factory of the American Raincoat Company, at 48 West Fifteenth Street. They hid in a doorway across the street for three hours. Then three men came out of the basement door of the factory.

Policeman Reith knocked the first senseless with a blow on the jaw and sprinted after another fleeing to Sixth Avenue. Policeman McMullen and the last started to fight. The contest ended in favor of the law just as two shots ringing down the empty street from Reith's revolver induced the fugitive to surrender. As the policemen were handcuffing their two prisoners the man on the sidewalk emerged from his stupor.

"Where am I?" said he. He was handcuffed to his comrades.

The three were recognized as Rogues' Gallery celebrities. They were hustled into cells at the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, and Reith and McMullen returned to the factory and waited within the sawn-out panel of the basement door until long after dawn for the confederate who they hoped would come with a wagon to carry six big sacks of raincoating and lining silk, worth $4,000, standing just within. But the wagon didn't arrive.

Magistrate Steinert in the Yorkville Court held the prisoners in $2,500 bail for examination to-morrow.

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

WE carry large lines of summer garments, for large men. We fit so many men of unusual proportions that we can afford to make up a plentiful variety of extra sizes.

We also carry washable vests for men of every build, average, and above the average.

As usual, store will close at 12 o'clock Saturday during July and August.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

Straw Hats for Men at $1.50

Regularly $2.50, $3, $3.50 & $4

No matter how high the former price, they have all found a common level—one-fifty. Splits, Sennits, Milans, Mackinaws and Porto Rican Palm with crowns and brims from extreme to extreme.

High Grade Panama Hats at $4.00

Regularly $7.50, $8.00 and $10.00

You may apply this reduced price to any Panama Hat that our shop affords. And those that are worth eight dollars predominate. Telescope, planter, Alpine and negligee models.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

Exclusive Summer Shirts for Men

Formerly $2.00 and $2.50. Special at $1.45

Coat and Open Front Negligee Shirts, plain or plaited bosoms, with cuffs attached or detached, fashioned of fine madras, cheviot, percale, French batiste and flannels, together with such novelties as shirts with white bodies and contrasting cuffs.

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Summer Scarfs

Value 50c & 75c at 25c

Generous four-in-hands which the tub cannot feaze even though they be subjected to it again and again. The materials are imported—mercerized French lawn and madras in white with white figures and stripes, French natte cloth in white, mercerized cheviot in white or gray with colored Persian designs.

FOR FRIDAY & SATURDAY

Belts for Men

Value $1 to $2 at 59c

Though the greater number are in size 32, the collection includes belts for every girth from 28 to 44. And they are wrought of leathers of the very highest character—pigskin, walrus, seal, moose, calf and suede, with turned edges and buckles of brass, gilt, gunmetal or nickel.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

50c Half Hose for Men at 25c

Half hose of silk-lisle promise much comfort and good service. In conservative shades of tan or gray, and as sheer, soft and lustrous as silk.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

75c Underwear for Men at 50c

Light weight Balbriggan shirts with short sleeves and drawers of soft Sea Island yarn, which is to be found only in the better grade of garments.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY:

Bathing Suits for Men

Value $3.00 to $5.00. At $2.00

Full fashioned suits of wool without a baser thread, in black, blue or gray, with a white, red or blue stripe on the shirt and trunks. Quite a number of the stripes are of thread silk. Sleeveless models for those who swim and quarter sleeves for the bathers. Altogether the suits are of that high character which none but the exclusive shops can afford to maintain:

$2.00 & $3.00 Suits for Boys at $1.50

Replicas of those for men in sizes 3 to 16 years.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.



Sale of Cool Outing Suits of Flannel, $15 & $18 values, $12.50

and

Sale of Serge Suits at $12.50

These are two-garment flannel suits fashioned with a regard for every little knack of tailoring to make them cool, comfortable and distinctive. In the new long single and double breasted models; coats one-quarter lined with alpaca, with angular lapels and deep centre vents. Peg top trousers with belt loops and cuff bottoms. The patterns—exclusive shepherd checks, smart gray overplaids, tan, herringbones and dark oxford effects. Special at $12.50.

The serge suits are three-garment suits, splendid examples of the tailor's art. They are not only distinctive in character, but every suit represents a positive saving of $2.50, as the high price of woollens has forced other stores to ask $15 for suits of the same high grade of blue serge as these; on special sale at $12.50.

Vogel Brothers
42nd Str. Cor. 8th Ave

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IN THE
Lake MacDonald Country
"THE CROWN OF THE CONTINENT."
Worthy a visit while on your way to the
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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET. "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

SYSONBY ROMPED IN FRONT ALL THE WAY

J. R. Keene's Great Colt Easily Won the $7,500 Iroquois Stake.

WHIMSICAL'S TRACK RECORD

Fast Filly Set a New Mark for Five and a Half Furlongs at the Brighton Beach Track.

Starting the hottest favorite of the racing year, James R. Keene's English-bred three-year-old colt Sysonby, champion of the turf, yesterday had an exercise gallop for the $7,500 Iroquois Stakes at Brighton Beach, and after romping in front through the full distance, a mile and a quarter, won in hollow style from the two horses that opposed him. The result of the race was a foregone conclusion, and as Sysonby was at odds on of 30 to 1 at post time time there practically was no betting. The Iroquois, however, was the feature of an excellent programme, and the desire to see the best horse of the year aided much in drawing the big crowd that witnessed the contest. The weather was hot and sultry, and though a few drops of rain fell early in the afternoon, the track remained deep in dust and fairly fast.

The Iroquois was the fourth race of the card, and the field of three horses announced in the entries overnight was unchanged. Sysonby, ridden by J. Martin, carried just his scale weight, conceding seven pounds to Pasadena and ten pounds to Migraine. The start at the head of the chute leading into the stretch was made with Sysonby first to move from the rail position, the horses at once taking places that were not changed again in the course of the running. Sysonby galloped out in front, with Migraine second and Pasadena third. Three times in the run to the turn into the stretch Pasadena made the effort to go up to Migraine, and did get to his throat latch, but Migraine shook him off each time, while Sysonby breezed along in the lead. Never for an instant in the mile and a quarter gallop did Martin let down the champion, and the race differed from Sysonby's races at Sheepshead Bay only in that the colt showed more tractability than in any race he ever has run before. Instead of going out fighting for his head, he settled down to his task in the manner of a veteran who knew his business, and though Martin had to keep a stiff pull on him, he rated along at an even pace, and was well within his powers at all stages of the contest.

It was a change that promised well for Sysonby in his future engagements, for in every other way the horse was as fresh and fast as when he made his opponents dizzy with the speed he showed at Sheepshead Bay. The time of the race was 2:06 2-5, the fractions being 0:24, 0:36 1-5, 0:49 1-5, 1:02 2-5, 1:15, 1:28 and 1:41 1-5.

Another feature of the day was the race, at five and a half furlongs, for fillies two years old, in which the fast Whimsical, coming from behind, set a new record for the distance at Brighton Beach by running in 1:06 1-5. In this race Sysonby's stable mate, Early and Often, was the post favorite, the race being started just a moment or so after Mr. Keene got to the course to see Sysonby run. Early and Often broke well and led at a terrific pace to the head of the stretch, where she stopped and Whimsical went past her. The disappointment Mr. Keene may have felt in the defeat of Early and Often was more than offset, however, by his delight at the race and condition of Sysonby, which Mr. Keene inspected in the paddock with evident pleasure. Sysonby's next race will be for the fifteen-thousand-dollar Brighton Derby, on Saturday of next week, after which the colt will be sent to Saratoga to race for the fifty-thousand-dollar Great Republic Stakes. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

		S.	¼	F.
Sue Smith, 107, J. Martin, 5-2, even.		1	1	1½
Sly Ben, 104, Burns, 2-1, 7-10.....		8	2	2½
Edith James, 98, Diggins, 6-1, 11-5..		5	4	3³
St Estephe, 104, J. J. Walsh, 7-1, 5-2.		3	3	4
Calabash, 106, Hildebrand, 40-1, 12-1.		2	6	5
Expressling, 94, Wilson, 60-1, 20-1....		6	5	6
Lord Provost, 96, Baird, 9-1, 3-1....		9	7	7
Merrick, 112, Hicks, 40-1, 10-1.....		7	8	8
Gentian, 97, B. Smith, 100-1, 40-1....		4	9	9
The Poet, 107, W. Davis, 50-1, 15-1..		10	10	10

Time—1:13 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Masetto-Ethel Lee. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

		S.	¾	F.
Chimes Sweep, 97, Baird, 6-1, 2-1....		1	1	1½
The Mighty, 101, Fountain, 5-2, even..		4	2	2²
Centeon, 100, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1....		6	3	3h
Invader, 104, Burns, 8-1, 3-1.....		3	4	4
Champlain, 101, J. J. Walsh, 13-5.				
.....		7	5	5
Rough and Tumble, 106, J. Martin,				
20-1, 8-1		2	6	6
Atwood, 101, Murphy, 8-1, 3-1.....		9	7	7
Tomoka, 102, Shilcar, 100-1, 40-1.....		8	8	8
Kingmore Lassa, 99, Notter, 300-1,				
100-1		5	9	9

Time—1:54 1-5. Start good. Won handily; place driving. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Rock Maple-Lyric. Owner, R. F. McCarter Potter. Trained F. E. Gardner.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs

		S.	¾	F.
Whimsical, 115, W. Knapp, 2-1, 4-5..		1	1	1¹
Miss Crawford, 110, Hildebrand, 3-1, even.		5	3	2½
Early and Often, 105, J. Martin, 2-1,				
4-5		3	2	3³
Sandmark, 105, Burns, 20-1, 6-1.....		1	6	4
Sibelle, 108, Baird, 30-1, 10-1.....		8	7	5
Sue Storey, 105, L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1.		6	5	6
Andiola, 115, Shaw, 8-1, 3-2.....		2	4	7
Idalia, 105, Odom, 400-1, 100-1.....		7	8	8

Time—1:06 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Ornamento-Kismet. Owner, T. J. Gaynor. Trainer, T. J. Gaynor.

FOURTH RACE.—The Iroquois Stakes, for three-year-olds; one mile and a quarter.

		S.	M.	F.
Sysonby, 126, J. Martin, 1-30, out....		1	1	1½
Migraine, 116, O'Neill, 20-1, 1-6.....		3	2	2¹⁰
Pasadena, 119, L. Smith, 100-1, 6-1...		2	3	3

Time—2:06 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place ridden out. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Melton-Oriflamme. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE. For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

		S.	¾	F.
Alcedo, 123, Burns, even, 2-5....		1	1	1²
Dolcetto, 105, J. Martin, 12-1, 5-2.....		2	2	2h
Sir Toby, 108, Hildebrand, 16-5, 4-5....		5	3	3³
Sir Crawford, 99, W. Knapp, 11-2, 8-5.		4	4	4
Promise, 97, McDaniel, 10-1, 11-5.....		3	5	5

Time—1:40 Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. h., 6 years, by Halma-Sadie McNally. Owner and trainer, L. C. McDowell.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

		S.	¼	F.
All Right, 99, Malcolm, 20-1, 8-1...		7	6	1½
Lone Tide, 112, Hildebrand, 5-1, 2-1.		8	4	2a
Amber, 107, Smithson, 20-1, 10-1..		17	7	3h
Gladiator, 99, Diggins, 5-2, even..		3	1	4
Pioneer, 107, Shaw, 12-1, 5-1.....		4	2	5
Stephen, 107, W. Knapp, 15-1, 6-1.		2	3	6
Gold Heath, 102, Hayward, 100-1,				
40-1		15	10	7
White Marsh, 104, L. Smith, 15-1,				
5-1		9	8	8
Little Joe, 107, J. Taylor, 200-1, 80-1..		5	9	9
Nimbus Grew, 107, J. Martin, 20-1,				
8-1		1	5	10
Grafter, 107, J. J. Walsh, 8-1, 3-1.		6	11	11
Rich Tone, 102, Baird, 8-1, 3-1.....		10	12	12
The Claimant, 101, Fountain, 30-1,				
12-1		11	13	13
Tiger Lily, 102, J. Johnson, 200-1,				
60-1		13	14	14
Bella of Setauket, 97, Hohman,				
100-1, 40-1		12	15	15
Sioux Chief, 109, Burns, 20-1, 8-1.		16	16	16
Jack, 107, W. Davis, 7-2, 8-5.....		18	18	17
Trial, 102, Mosey, 200-1, 60-1.....		14	17	18
Lucy Rose, 113, Hicks, 100-1, 30-1.		19	19	19

Time—1:14 Start good. Won driving; place driving. Winner ch. g., 4 years, by George Kessler-Arcadia. Owner, D. S. Dryer. Trainer, G. Fisacle.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling allowances; six furlongs:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Cinderella	110	Aviston	104
Ella Russell	109	Odd Ella	103
Exclusion	107	Maudina	103
Nadia	106	*Mary Morris	94

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs:

Barleich	118	Ascension	98
Broadcloth	115	Ancestor	97
Catraphine	111	Chieftain	95
Dreamer	107	Aeronaut	90
King Pepper	107	Lucy Young	90
Jake Sanders	106	Teacress	90
Lady Uneas	102		

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds, penalties and allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Don Royal	111	Bradley's Pet	106
Alwin	111	Ken	101
Humo	108	Escort	101
Amberjack	106	Zany	101
Rebador	104	Black Prince	101
Hoyal Dance	106	Chrystal Gazer	96
Kismesha	100	Ivanhoe	96

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Out of Reach	126	Voladay	112
Geranium	119	Alwin	108
Kehailan	116	Father D.	97

FIFTH RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Military Man	110	Tom Lawson	103
Buttons	108	Jerry Lynch	103
St. Breeze	106	*Ascension	103
Carona	106	*Memories	101
Jack Ratlin	106	*Plammula	100
Stamping Ground	106	*Line of Life	96

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Honeywell	107	Golden Fern	107
Hekate	107	Bivouac	107
Mary Morris	107	Watergrass	107
Deviltree	107	Ninie M	107
La France	107	Early Hours	107
Caprice	107	Aimee Abbott	107
Argentine	107	Flavigny	107
Hester W.	107		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

STAKES FOR LOCHINVAR.

Asbury Stable's Colt Takes the Cranston at Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 20.—In the Cranston Selling Stakes, value $1,000, the most important of the five races on the card at Narragansett Park this afternoon, the large crowd present saw Lochinvar, a 6-to-1 choice, take first money, while two 15-to-1 shots occupied the next two places. The favorite, Wild Irishman, quit badly in the last furlong and finished seventh. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and forty yards, selling.—Won by Supreme Court, 96 pounds, (Miller,) 5 to 1; Bronze Wing, 103, (Morarity,) 7 to 2, second; Arsenal, 108, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:45. Widow's Mite, Ike S., Envoyite, Trojan, Sweet Tone, Stepaway, Barkelmore, and McGrathiana Prince also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs.—Won by Consistent, 114 pounds, (Creamer,) 3 to 5; T. S. Martin, 114, (Crimmins,) 8 to 1, second; Pythia, 109, (Hodges,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Sister Belle and Lotta Gladstone also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and forty yards.—Won by Workman, 100 pounds, (Miller,) 4 to 5; Master of Craft, 99, (Crimmins,) 7 to 1, second; Cloverland, 112, (Helgesen,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:43 4-5. Edball, The Cure, and Foncasta also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—About six furlongs, the Cranston Stakes, for three-year-olds, selling.—Won by Lochinvar, 102 pounds, (Crimmins,) 6 to 1; Bonnie Reg, 94, (Wiley,) 15 to 1, second; Rhythm, 100, (Creamer,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:11 3-5. Little Woods, Hyperion, Wild Irishman, Azelina, Mirthless, Brush Up, Meringue, Yorkshire Lad, Hawtrey, and Gold Fleur also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, selling.—Won by Judge White, 93 pounds, (Henderson,) 8 to 1; Ruth W., 101, (McIntyre,) 5 to 1, second; Sunglow, 104, (Romanelli,) 3 to 2, third. Time—1:08 4-5. Nil, Ambitious, and Dennis Sullivan also ran.

The entries for to-morrow's races are:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and forty yards, three-year-olds and upward, selling. St. Gallen, Meistersinger, and Barkelmore, 110 pounds; Judge Smythe, 107; Electress, Cottage Maid, Enverite, and Princess Tulane, 105; Sincerity Belle, 95.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, for maidens two years old. Tangier and The Clown, 107 pounds; Programme and Ruth W., 104; Rye, Lotus Eater, Speedsmith, Philador, and Belasco, 100; Ava, Welsh, Josie Hampton, and Blue Mamie, 97; Old Poker, 92.

THIRD RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles, for three-year-olds and upward, selling. Elliott, 116 pounds; The Lady Rohesia, 104; Palette, 101; Don't Ask Me, 99; Mistiss, 88; Maggie Stroupe, 86.

FOURTH RACE.—About six furlongs, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Toscan, 120 pounds; Tokalon, 118; Preen, 114; Collector Jessup, 110; Silverskin, 107; Diamond Flush, 105; Mirthless and Neptunus, 102; Palette, 98; Drone, 94.

FIFTH RACE—About six furlongs, for two-year-olds, selling. Speedway, 106 pounds; All Pink and Gauze, 100; Evie Greene, Miss Finch, and Succeed, 92.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Two horses, winners of selling races, were bid up at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, the bids in both cases being for personal motives rather than the desire to buy the horses in contention. S. S. Brown's stake-winning filly Sue Smith, trained by Robert Tucker and entered to sell for $1,800, was advanced by D. C. Johnson to $4,500 and retained by her stable for $5 additional. In the second race Chimney Sweep, owned by R. H. McCarter Potter, trained by Frank Gardner, and entered to sell for $1,800, was bid up to $2,800 and bought in by the owner for $2,805. The bidding up restored to the association $1,855 of the $1,900 offered in the two purses.

William Roche, valet to Jockey Burns, was kicked on the foot in the Brighton Beach paddock yesterday by the filly Sandmark, ridden in the third race by Burns, the kick breaking a bone in the valet's foot. Roche was taken to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital.

James Robertson, who has been racing in the West for two years, yesterday returned to New York and will begin his Eastern campaign at Saratoga. Jockey "Dad" Feight, who is under contract to Robertson, and who was one of the star riders in the West through the Spring, will arrive here next Monday to ride through the remainder of the Brighton Beach meeting.

CARA MIA WINS AGAIN IN LARCHMONT RACES

Has First Place in Contest for the Iselin Cup.

30'S MAKE GOOD SHOWING

Smaller Classes Hold Sway on the Sound, and Forty-six Yachts Start.

The fifth day of Larchmont race week was for small boats, and forty-six went to the starting line. There was no competitor for Mineola and Mimosa III. was deprived of a contest by the accident to the Regina. Commodore Trenor L. Park offered to advance a class and race against Mia, waiving consideration of measurement, but Charles Lane Poor declined the issue. This left the field to the New York one-design thirties and smaller classes ,and right well did they acquit themselves.

Stuyvesant Wainwright's Cara Mia won her second race of the series after a fine contest. George M. Pynchon's Neola II., Newbury D. Lawton's Banzai, and Hanan Brothers' Nautilus fought it out over the course with her all the way.

The result of the race puts Cara Mia in the lead for the Series Cup given by Columbus Iselin, with 45 points; Banzai stands second, with 42; Oriole third, with 37, and Nautilus, 35. Then comes Atair, 33; Alera, 29, and Dahinda, 28. The remaining two races can upset things a bit, however.

Summary:

NEW YORK Y. C. THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:40. Course, 9½ miles.

Cara Mia, S. Wainwright....	3:28:07	3:48:07
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon....	3:29:36	3:49:36
Banzai, N. D. Lawton.....	3:22:41	3:52:41
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers....	3:34:05	3:54:05
Atair, Cord Meyer.....	3:35:40	3:55:40
Oriole, Lyman Delano.....	3:46:48	3:56:48
Pintail, August Belmont....	3:37:37	3:57:37
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker.	3:37:38	3:57:38
Ibis, C. O'D. Iselin.....	3:37:41	3:57:41
Minx, Howard Willets.....	3:42:35	4:02:35
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr..	3:46:15	4:06:15
Adelaide, Adee Brothers.....	3:46:50	4:06:50
Maid of Mendon, W. D. Guthrie	3:49:11	4:09:11

RACEABOUTS.

Start 11:45. Course, 11 miles.

Nora, Adrian Iselin 2d.....	2:03:36	2:18:36
Rana, Howard Willets	2:07:36	2:22:36
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick.....	2:09:31	2:24:31
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley....	2:10:08	2:25:08
Invader, Jr., R. A. Rainey...	2:11:28	2:26:28
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins....	2:11:56	2:26:56
Tartan, G. L. Pirie.....	2:12:01	2:27:01
Cricket, Macy Willets	2:13:53	2:29:53
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright.	2:14:31	2:29:31
Circe, E. T. Irwin.....	2:15:45	2:30:45

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:50. Course, 11 miles.

Rascal, J. J. Dwyer.....	2:13:47	2:23:47
Maryola, H. E. Sayre.....	2:21:30	2:31:30

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN FOOTERS.

Start, 11:50. Course, 11 miles.

Thelema, A. E. Black.....	2:13:53	2:23:53
Firefly, G. F. Granberry.....	2:21:30	2:31:30

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:55. Course, 11 miles.

More Trouble, W. H. Child..	2:07:56	2:12:56
Saetta, G. H. Church.....	2:09:27	2:14:27
Quest, F. J. Havens.....	2:12:26	2:17:26
Qjigwan, G. E. Reiners.....	2:29:34	2:34:34
Paumonak, F. P. Currier....	2:33:57	2:40:57
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt.....	2:38:18	2:43:18

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS.

Start, 11:50. Course, 11 miles.

Houri, J. H. Esser.....	2:17:19	2:27:19
Dorothy, L. G. Spence.....	2:18:10	2:28:10
Folette, L. G. Gracey.....	2:34:28	2:44:28
Vaquero, William Stump....	3:18:05	3:28:05

INDIAN HARBOR RACEABOUTS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Kenoshi, T. Mallory.....	2:38:04	2:38:04
Owatana, George Lander, Jr.	2:42:20	2:42:20
Wawa, G. B. Robinson.....	2:44:32	2:44:32

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Ace, R. N. Bavier.....	2:40:09	2:40:09
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt...	2:41:12	2:41:12
Mist, R. P. Clarke.....	2:50:19	2:50:19

SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Dod, D. E. Dealey.....	4:05:00	4:05:00

MELTON POINT CATBOATS.

Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Fritter, Oliver Iselin.....	3:27:15	3:27:15
Fannie, C. O'D. Iselin, Jr....	2:41:29	2:41:29

You are entitled to know, in buying clothes, exactly what you get, whether they're Hart Schaffner & Marx, or Tom, Dick & Harry's clothes.

Ask your clothier plainly—"Is this all wool?" And insist on a definite answer—"Yes" or "No."

You may be satisfied to buy and wear the "mercerized cotton" cheat; you may be satisfied to pay an all-wool price for three-fourths cotton. This is a free country, and we're glad of it.

But if you want all-wool; not only because it wears better, but because a man works better, feels better, is better if he's free from a sense of association with sham and adulteration, there's no reason why you shouldn't have what you want.

There are other makers of all-wool clothes. You're not obliged to look for our label. But if you find it you know what it means; it's a small thing to look for, a big thing to find.

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM.

Ward, Larned, and Wright Will Meet British Players for Davis Trophy.

LONDON, July 20.—Holcombe Ward and William A. Larned have been selected for the singles, and Ward and Beals C. Wright for the doubles, in the challenge round for the Dwight F. Davis International tennis trophy, play for which will be begun at Wimbledon to-morrow. The right, however, is retained to change these nominations at the last moment.

The meeting is looked forward to with great interest, and practically every seat has already been booked. The English

BASEBALL MEN RESTRAINED.

Court Orders National Commission Not to Bring Up Case of Griffith.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—The National Baseball Commission, comprising August Herrmann, owner of the Cincinnati Club, Chairman; Harry C. Pulliam, President of the National League, and Ban Johnson, President of the American League, received a setback to-day in the shape of a temporary restraining order from the Common Pleas Court forbidding the trial of Howard C. Griffith, formerly President of the Jersey City Club, on the charge of trying to wreck the American League, and further forbade the publishing of any facts concerning the trial should it already have taken place. The hearing on the order will take place in court on Monday next.

Santa Fe
All the Way

Your Colorado Outing

The Colorado Rockies are the Switzerland of America. Why not spend your vacation there?

Low-rate excursions this summer on the Santa Fe.

And a luxurious new train—the Colorado Flyer, Chicago to Denver—only one night out.

Dustless track, block signals and Harvey meals.

Illustrated travel book, "A Colorado Summer," free to you.

Ask Santa Fe Agent
377 Broadway, New York City

THE SARATOGA HANDICAP.

Hermis Is Top Weight in the $10,000 Race on First Day of Meeting.

The weights for the $10,000 Saratoga Handicap, the feature of the opening of the Saratoga Summer meeting on July 31, have just been announced by Handicapper W. S. Vosburgh, with imposts fixed for fifty-four horses. These include all the winners of the great handicaps of this season and a large number of the best horses in training. Hermis, winner of the Suburban of 1904, is the top weight at 130 pounds, while Beldame, Suburban winner of this season, and Delhi, winner of the 1905 Brooklyn Handicap, are in at 120 pounds each. The weights follow:

Hermis	130	St. Bellane	104
Ort Wells	126	Runnels	104
Stalwart	125	Dalray	104
Irish Lad	124	Graziallo	102
McChesney	123	Wotan	102
Beldame	120	Wild Mint	100
Delhi	120	Outcome	100
The Picket	119	Witful	100
Caughnawaga	119	Waterside	100
Africander	117	Jocund	99
Rapid Water	116	Rose of Dawn	98
Mollie Brant	114	Kehallan	98
Lord of the Vale	114	Santon	98
Alan-a-Dale	113	Tongorder	97
Oiseau	112	Leonidas	97
Bad News	112	Miss Crawford	95
Hurstbourne	112	King of Troy	95
English Lad	110	Israelite	95
Martinet	110	Merry Lark	93
Tanya	109	Cigar Lighter	95
Tradition	109	Gold Enamel	95
Burleigh	109	The Scribe	92
Watertight	108	Bedouin	92
Major Daingerfield	106	Ostrich	90
Dolly Spanker	105	Chieftain	90
Adbell	105	Red Friar	88
Pulsus	105	Bartender	87

To Colorado and the Lewis and Clark Centennial

You may visit both places any time this summer on one ticket, costing $56.50 from Chicago. (Rates correspondingly low from other points). This ticket will take you out via Denver and the Scenic Rockies or Yellowstone Park, or both if you like, and bring you back via Puget Sound and Yellowstone Park or the North Pacific Coast. A choice of routes and stop-overs almost unlimited.

Here's a vacation proposition that's worth looking into. Call or write at your early convenience.

Burlington Route

W. J. O'MEARA,
Eastern Passenger Agent,
379 Broadway,
New York.

1944

Summer Suits for Men



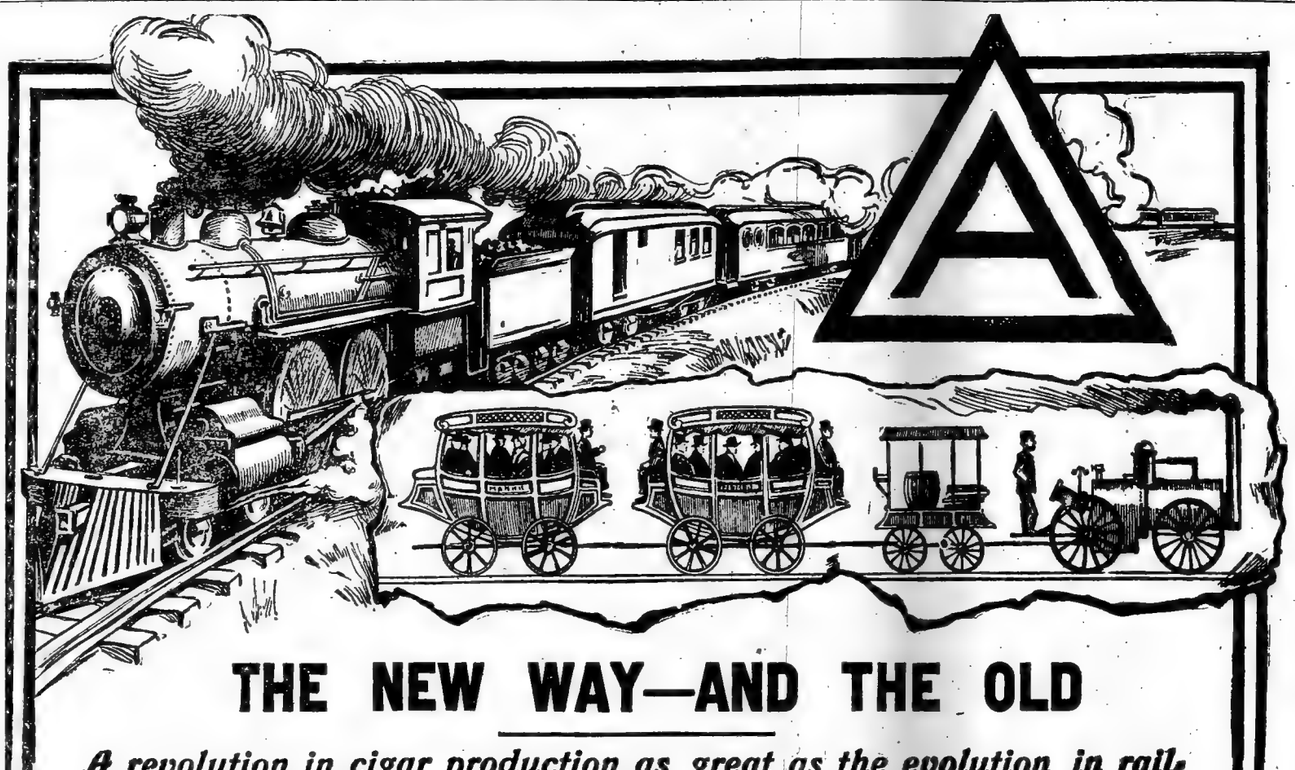
Reduced to $11.75

These radical reductions are due to a system which tolerates no middle ground. To maintain regular prices every lot of suits must represent a complete size range—when the contrary is discovered, the suits immediately suffer price reductions. So it is with these $20, $18, $17 and $15 suits reduced to $11.75.



At the reduced price—$11.75—here are single and double breasted sack models in blue, black and gray serge, worsteds and cheviots.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.



THE NEW WAY—AND THE OLD

A revolution in cigar production as great as the evolution in railway transportation from the days of Stephenson's first locomotive to the Twentieth Century Limited!

The American Cigar Company has perfected at a cost of millions of dollars a scientific and heretofore unknown method of *thoroughly* fermenting and truly *blending* the tobacco leaf.

The fermenting process alone would produce *from the same tobacco* a cigar that you would recognize as twice as good. It removes every last lingering trace of the rawness that spoils the aroma, the harshness that burns the tongue and the bitterness that ruins the flavor.

The new *blending* process thoroughly combines the aromatic qualities of the various tobaccos required for each cigar *before* they go to the cigar-maker's table. The ordinary factory-operation, miscalled "blending," is only a mixing by the cigar-maker of tobacco taken from two or three small piles of cured leaf—a mixing which results in nothing in the world but a raw "tobacco sandwich."

The American Cigar Company's system provides not only for *making* better cigars but for *keeping* them good. After careful inspection at the factories, the finished cigars are stored in great "humidors" under the ideal Cuban climatic conditions, where their quality is constantly improving like rare old wine, till they are ready to go to the dealer. And when these thoroughly-seasoned cigars are ready to be shipped, not only are they boxed and sealed in the usual way, but the boxes are *double*-sealed, a tough water-proof parchment wrapper with the "Triangle A" seal in red on each end.

One of the best examples of this new way of producing cigars is the

"ANNA HELD" CIGAR

5 Cents

The Anna Held cigar is rolled from blended tobaccos selected according to a formula that, if made by any other system, would make the same cigar cost 10 cents instead of five.

It is a smooth, even-burning cigar of faultless workmanship and of delightful and distinctive flavor—regularly smoked by thousands of men who know *what* they like and *why* they like it.

Sold by all dealers in good cigars

Trade supplied by METROPOLITAN TOBACCO CO., NEW YORK

NOTHING BETTER THAN



OLD CROW RYE

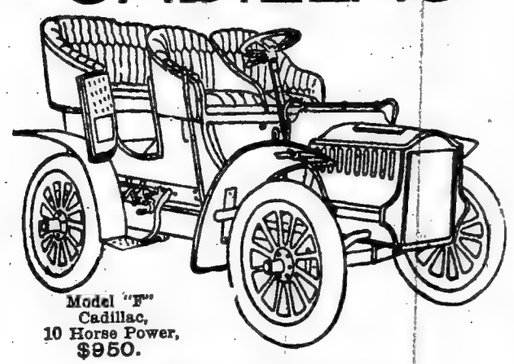


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Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

AUTOMOBILES. AUTOMOBILES.

CADILLAC



Model "F" Cadillac, 10 Horse Power, $950.

10 Horse Power.

The Cadillac Single Cylinder Cars are rated at ten horse power, but they actually show as much power as the average car rated at 12 to 14 horse power. The Cadillac engine is simple and strong. It never balks. Day in and day out, over good and bad roads, it gets all the "go" out of gasolene and has a way of staying away from repair shops that makes the heart of the motorist rejoice and his purse stay plump.

Why not have a look at a Cadillac? Let us show you every part and prove every point. Then let us take you for a ride, so that you can see for yourself that the car ACTS as good as it LOOKS.

Here are the several models all ready for prompt delivery:—
Model "H" Cadillac Ten Horse Power Runabout, $750.
Model "F" Ten Horse Power Cadillac Tonneau Car, $950.
Model "D" Thirty Horse Power Cadillac (4 cylinders), $2,800.
Cadillac Delivery Wagon, Ten Horse Power, $950.

The operation of any one of these cars is so simple that you will know every "wrinkle" by the time the first ride is over.

CADILLAC CO., of New York.
151 West 38th St.

CHAMPIONS TAKE TWO GAMES FROM ST. LOUIS

Good All-Round Playing Won for New York.

AMERICANS BEATEN BY 6 TO 4

Chicago Batted Out a Victory in Eighth Inning—Brooklyn Beat Cincinnati in Close Contest.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 7; St. Louis, 4.
New York, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 1.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 4.

American League.

Chicago, 6; New York, 4.
Detroit, 7; Washington, 6.
Cleveland, 7; Boston, 3.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia at St. Louis, rain.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	7	8	4	7	15	11	58	.690
Pittsburg	6	..	7	8	10	12	2	8	53	.631
Philadelphia	2	2	..	4	6	8	13	13	48	.585
Chicago	4	2	3	..	7	12	7	9	49	.585
Cincinnati	3	5	6	8	..	8	7	6	43	.518
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	4	..	6	5	31	.365
Boston	2	4	4	3	4	5	..	5	27	.321
Brooklyn	5	1	2	1	2	7	7	..	24	.296
Games lost	25	21	24	25	40	54	57	57		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Detroit.	New York.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	5	8	8	7	6	10	9	50	.641
Philadelphia	6	..	3	6	8	9	6	7	45	.600
Chicago	7	3	..	8	6	4	8	6	42	.600
Detroit	4	4	6	..	6	5	8	6	39	.506
New York	2	3	4	4	..	6	4	10	34	.466
Boston	3	4	4	2	8	..	7	7	34	.459
St. Louis	6	12	3	3	2	4	..	4	29	.377
Wash'ton	1	4	3	2	12	6	5	..	26	.347
Games lost	28	30	30	38	39	40	48	49		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Boston at Cleveland.
Washington at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Captured Two Games from the St. Louis Team.

New York won both games of a double-header from St. Louis yesterday by scores of 7 to 4 and 2 to 1. In the first game McGinnity outpitched Brown and was backed up by good batting. Wiltse was in excellent form in the second game, and completely fooled the Western batsmen. There was a vast improvement in the fielding of the champions, only one error being made in both games.

One player was ordered from the grounds, Bresnahan being the offender. In the sixth inning of the first game, with New York at the bat, Brown put up a pop fly which was an easy chance for the pitcher or first baseman. Both ran for it, when Bresnahan, who was on the coaching line near first base, shouted "I've got it." Brown and Beckley stopped running and made no attempt to catch the ball, which fell between them. The runner reached first safely, but Umpire Johnstone ordered Brown back to the bat and sent Bresnahan to the clubhouse.

Shannon and Bowerman were the stars of the day. The former distinguished himself by making two phenomenal catches in the first game. In the second inning Dahlen hit a long fly to left field. Shannon ran a considerable distance and fell. He raised himself on his elbow and caught the ball while in that position. In the next inning he ran almost to third base and captured Gilbert's fly a few inches from the ground. Bowerman in the first game made a home run, two singles, and drew a base on balls, with four times at bat.

New York won the first game in the fifth inning, when four runs were scored on singles by Gilbert, Bowerman, Browne, and Donlin, a sacrifice by McGinnity, and a two-base hit by Mertes. In the second game Browne hit for two bases in the second inning and scored on Mertes's single. The winning run was made in the eighth inning, when McGann reached second on McBride's error and scored on Mertes's single.

The scores:

NEW YORK.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	1	5	0	0		
Donlin, cf.	1	3	0	1	1		
McGann, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Devlin, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		
Bowerman, c.	3	3	6	1	0		
McGinnity, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	7	10	27	8	1		

ST. LOUIS.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Arndt, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		
Smoot, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0		
Dunley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
McBride, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Burke, 3b.	0	1	4	3	0		
Grady, c.	1	1	4	2	1		
Brown, p.	1	1	0	2	0		
Total	4	7	24	12	1		

New York	0	0	1	0	4	2	0	0	..	7
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4

Passed by errors—St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 1; off Brown, 2. Struck out—By McGinnity, 6; by Brown, 2. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 4. Two-base hits—Mertes, Grady. Three-base hit—Grady. Home runs—Bowerman, Smoot. Sacrifice hits—McGinnity, Mertes, Arndt. Stolen bases—McGinnity, Mertes, Devlin, Shannon. Hit by pitched ball—By Brown, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Donlin, cf.	0	2	1	0	0		
McGann, 1b.	1	1	8	1	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	0	0	4	4	0		
Devlin, 3b.	0	1	2	1	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Bowerman, c.	0	1	7	1	0		
Wiltse, p.	0	0	0	1	2		
Total	2	8	27	12	0		

ST. LOUIS.

	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Shannon, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Arndt, 2b.	0	0	6	3	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	1	2	5	1		
Beckley, 1b.	0	2	7	2	0		
Dunley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
McBride, ss.	0	1	2	3	1		
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Grady, c.	1	2	1	4	1		
Egan, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	1	6	24	17	1		

New York	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	..	2
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

First base by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—By Wiltse, 2; by Egan, 1. Struck out—By Wiltse, 7. Left on bases—New York, 5; St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—McGann, Browne. Three-base hit—Smoot. Sacrifice hit—McGann. Double plays—Devlin, McGann, and Dahlen; Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann; Arndt and Beckley. Hit by pitched ball—By Wiltse, 1; by Egan, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 10,000.

BROOKLYN, 2; CINCINNATI, 1.

Brooklyn won an exciting game from Cincinnati yesterday by the score of 2 to 1. A big crowd of enthusiasts crowded around the gates seeking admission under the impression that two games would be played. The original schedule called for a double-header, but President Ebbets transferred the second game to next Saturday. When this fact was announced, many persons left the vicinity, refusing to wait two hours before the contest began. The game was won by Brooklyn by bunching three hits in the fourth inning after two men were out. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hall, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Sh'kard, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Lumley, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Batch, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Gessler, 1b.	1	1	13	1	0		
Lewis, ss.	0	0	0	7	5		
Maloy, 2b.	1	3	2	5	0		
Bergen, c.	0	1	2	6	0		
Brick't, p.	0	1	0	2	2		
Total	2	8	27	23	7		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	0	1	1	7	0		
Barry, 1b.	0	2	12	0	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Sebring, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Corcran, ss.	0	1	4	3	0		
Oldwell, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Storke, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Leahy, c.	0	0	0	2	0		
Overall, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
*Bridwell.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	7	24	16	1		

*Batted for Overall in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	..	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

Two-base hit—Kelley. Three-base hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Batch, (2,) Gessler, Bergen, Double play—Lewis and Gessler. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 9; Cincinnati, 12. First base on balls—Off Strickletl, 4; off Overall, 5. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Strickletl, 1. Struck out—By Strickletl, 1; by Overall, 6. Passed ball—Schlei. Time of game—Two hours and nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,500.

BOSTON BREAKS EVEN.

BOSTON, July 20.—Honors were even in today's games, Chicago winning the first, 3 to 1, and Boston the second, 5 to 4. Reulbach, in the first game, kept the locals' hits well scattered, while Young was hit harder than any time tis season on the home grounds. The scores:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	1	1	2	2	1		
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	9	2	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Del'h'ty, lf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Wolv'n, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Cannell, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Raym'r, 2b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Moran, c.	0	0	8	1	0		
Young, p.	0	0	1	2	1		
Total	1	5	27	8	2		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	3	2	1	1		
H'lman, rf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Schulte, lf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	13	0	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	1	2	0		
Evers, 2b.	0	1	2	4	1		
Casey, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0		
O'Neill, c.	1	2	5	1	0		
R'lbach, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total	3	10	27	12	2		

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

Three-base hit—Schulte. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Tinker. Stolen bases—Tinker, Evers. Double plays—Casey, Evers, and Chance; Tinker and Chance. Left on bases—Boston, 4; Chicago, 7. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Reulbach, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Young, 5; by Reulbach, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

SECOND GAME.

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	1	2	4	4	0		
Tenney, 1b.	1	2	11	1	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Del'h'ty, lf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Wolv'n, 3b.	2	1	0	0	0		
Cannell, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Raymer, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Moran, c.	0	2	5	2	0		
Wilhelm, p.	1	0	0	4	0		
Total	5	8	27	14	0		

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	1	3	4	0	1		
H'lman, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Schulte, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	2	2	1		
Evers, 2b.	0	1	4	1	0		
Casey, 3b.	3	1	3	2	2		
Kling, c.	0	1	1	4	0		
Wicker, p.	0	0	0	1	1		
Lundg'n, p.	0	1	1	2	0		
*McC'thy	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	4	10	27	12	3		

*Batted for Lundgren in ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	—5
Chicago	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—4

Two-base hits—Cannell, Slagle, Casey. Sacrifice hits—Kling, Dolan, (2,) Cannell. Stolen bases—Cannell, Raymer. Double play—Wilhelm, Moran, and Tenney. Hits—Off Wicker, 6 in four innings; off Lundgren, 2 in five innings. Left on bases—Boston, 1; Chicago, 3. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm, 3; off Lundgren, 1. First base on errors—Boston, 3. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—2,846.

PITTSBURG, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Hard and consecutive batting gave Pittsburg a victory over Philadelphia to-day. The teams were to have played two games, but a heavy rain fell just as the first contest came to an end. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Leach, cf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	2	1	2	4	1		
Howard, 1b.	2	3	12	0	0		
Brain, 3b.	1	4	0	4	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		
Gibson, c.	0	1	3	0	0		
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Lynch, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	7	12	27	13	1		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	1	2	2	2	0		
O'Brien, 3b.	1	1	0	2	0		
Powers, lb.	0	0	6	0	1		
McGuire, c.	1	0	4	4	0		
Hogg, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	4	5	24	10	2		

Pittsburg	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	—5

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 6; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen base—Titus. Two-base hit—Gibson. Three-base hit—Brain. Sacrifice hits—Ritchey, Clarke. Double plays—Doolin and Bransfield; Wagner and Howard. Hits—Off Corridon, 8 in three innings; off Sparks, 4 in six innings; off Phillippi, 6 in four innings; off Lynch, 3 in five innings. Struck out—By Sparks, 4; by Phillippi, 1; by Lynch, 2. Bases on balls—Of Sparks, 1; off Phillippi, 1; off Lynch, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—9,183.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Defeats Greater New Yorks in Great Batting Rally.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—The Chicagos succeeded in breaking their losing streak to-day by defeating the Greater New Yorks in a hotly contested finish, by the score of 6 to 4. The visitors appeared to have the game won up to the eighth inning, when the locals made a great batting rally and scored three runs, which put them in the lead, of which they were never deprived. Hogg pitched for New York and kept the hits well scattered for five innings, when Chicago solved his delivery. In the eighth inning he went to pieces. Owen was almost invincible, only three of the New York batters hitting him safely.

Chicago took the lead in the first inning, but Griffith's men bunched three hits in the fourth, which netted two runs and gave them the lead. Each team scored a run in the sixth inning and Chicago tied the score in the seventh. In the first half of the eighth inning New York added another run and again assumed the lead, but in the second half the locals hit Hogg hard and tallied three runs, which gave them the game. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf.	2	3	2	0	0		
Holmes, lf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Davis, ss.	0	0	1	3	1		
Donohue, 1b.	1	2	16	2	0		
Isbell, 2b.	0	1	2	3	0		
Jones, cf.	1	0	1	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	1	0	1	0	0		
Tannehill, 3b	1	2	0	4	0		
Owen, p.	0	0	1	1	0		
Total	6	11	27	18	1		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf.	2	2	4	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Elberfeld, ss	0	0	2	1	0		
Williams, 2b	0	0	4	2	0		
Yeager, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1		
Fultz, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Powers, lb.	0	0	6	0	1		
McGuire, c.	1	0	4	4	0		
Hogg, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	4	5	24	10	2		

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	..	—6
New York	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; New York, 2. Two-base hits—Yeager, Conroy, Keeler, Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Elberfeld, (2,) Keeler. Stolen bases—Sullivan, Donohue, Green. Struck out—By Owen, 2; by Hogg, 5. Bases on balls—Off Hogg, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and McCarthy. Attendance—3,840.

DETROIT, 7; WASHINGTON, 6.

DETROIT, July 20.—Detroit was given a ten-inning contest this afternoon by Washington and won, 7 to 6. Doran batted for Kitson in the tenth inning and drove in the winning run by his two-bagger. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	1	0	0		
Sch'fer, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		
McInt'e, lf.	1	2	8	0	0		
Craw'd, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
O'Leary, ss.	2	0	2	4	0		
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Linds'y, lb.	1	2	14	0	0		
Drill, c.	0	0	3	3	0		
Kitson, p.	1	1	0	0	7	0	
*Doran	0	0	1	0	0	0	
Total	7	11	30	19	0		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cassidy, ss.	1	2	3	7	0		
Hill, 3b.	1	2	0	2	1		
H'kman, 2b.	0	1	6	3	2		
And'son, rf.	2	3	0	1	0		
H'lsman, lf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Stahl, 1b.	1	1	10	1	1		
Jones, cf.	0	0	3	1	1		
Heydon, c.	1	2	4	0	0		
Jacobs'n, p.	0	1	0	3	0		
Total	6	14	†28	18	5		

*Batted for Kitson in tenth inning.
†Lindsay out, hit by batted ball; two out when winning run was scored.

Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	1—7
Washington	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Hickman, Heydon, Stahl, Huelsman, Doran. Three-base hit—Schaefer. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, Huelsman, Coughlin. Stolen bases—Schaefer, Crawford, Cassidy, Stahl. Bases on balls—Off Jacobson, 6. Hit by pitched ball—By Kitson, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Jacobson, 2. Double play—Hickman, Cassidy, and Stahl. Passed ball—Heydon. Wild pitch—Jacobson. Time of game—Two hours and ten minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,400.

TWO MORE FOR CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 20.—Cleveland to-day again won two games from Boston, making four in two days. The locals won the first game by bunching hits with Boston's errors. In the second game Cleveland's errors were very costly. The scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Bay, cf.	1	2	2	1	0		
Vinson, rf.	0	1	2	0	1		
Kahl, 2b.	0	0	4	2	1		
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0		
Turner, ss.	1	1	1	1	0		
Carr, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0		
Bemis, c.	1	2	6	0	1		
Moore, p.	0	0	1	4	0		
Total	7	9	27	12	3		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Parent, ss.	0	1	2	5	2		
Burkett, lf.	0	1	0	0	1		
Collins, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0		
Stahl, cf.	1	1	5	0	0		
Freem'n, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0		
Criger, c.	1	2	3	1	0		
Young, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
*Grimshaw	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	3	7	24	10	3		

*Batted for Young in ninth inning.

Cleveland	0	3	1	0	0	0	3	0	..	—7
Boston	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Bradley, Criger, Freeman. Three-base hit—Turner. Sacrifice hit—Vinson. Stolen base—Carr. First base on balls—Off Moore, 4; off Young, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Young, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 8. Struck out—By Moore, 8; by Young, 3. Wild pitch—Young. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	1	1	0	0	1		
Bay, cf.	0	0	1	1	0		
Vinson, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Kahl, 2b.	2	1	2	2	0		
Bradley, 3b.	2	2	1	3	1		
Turner, ss.	1	0	1	3	2		
Carr, 1b.	0	2	8	0	1		
Buelow, c.	0	0	11	1	0		
Hess, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Total	8	8	27	10	5		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Parent, ss.	1	0	0	1	1		
Burkett, lf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Stahl, cf.	0	2	2	0	0		
Freeman, lb.	1	0	8	1	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	2	2	0		
Armbr'st'r, cf.	1	3	7	0	0		
Dineen, p.	0	0	1	2	0		
Total	4	8	24	7	1		

Cleveland	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	..	—8
Boston	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—Cleveland, 1; Boston, 3. Two-base hits—Kahl, Jackson, Armbruster, (2,) Stahl, Collins. Three-base hits—Carr, Bradley. Home run—Hess. Sacrifice hits—Bay, Parent, Burkett. Stolen base—Stahl. Double play—Bay and Buelow. First base on balls—Off Hess, 3; off Dineen, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Hess, 1; by Dineen, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Boston, 11. Struck out—By Hess, 8; by Dineen, 6. Wild pitch—Hess. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—7,632.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT MONTREAL.

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Bean, ss.	2	3	3	3	0		
Keister, cf.	2	2	1	0	1		
Merritt, 1b.	3	2	9	1	0		
Hal'gan, cf.	1	3	0	0	0		
Pattee, 2b.	1	3	5	2	0		
Woods, 3b.	1	1	0	1	3		
McCan'y, c.	0	1	8	4	0		
Ph'lman, p.	1	2	1	1	0		
Total	12	18	27	17	2		

MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Miller, 2b.	1	1	1	2	2	0	
Meaney, rf.	1	1	1	1	0	0	
Ban'n, cf, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0		
Ferry, p.	0	0	1	1	0	0	
W'd'n, cf, ss.	0	0	3	4	0		
Joyce, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	1	
L'Ch'ce, 1b.	0	2	10	0	0	0	
H't'n, ss, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0		
Raub, c.	0	0	1	6	2	0	
Barber, p, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Losey, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	3	10	27	11	1		

Jersey City	3	0	5	0	0	1	2	1	0	—12
Montreal	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Haligan, 2; Keister. Bases on balls—Off Phielman, 3; off Ferry, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Phielman, 2. Stolen bases—Raub, Miller, Merritt, Pattee. Double plays—Bean, Pattee, and Merritt; Weidman, Miller, and La Chance. Left on bases—Jersey City, 4; Montreal, 4. Wild pitch—Ferry. Sacrifice hit—Clement. Struck out—By Phielman, 7; by Barber, 3; by Ferry, 2. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barclay, lf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Smith, ss.	0	0	3	7	1		
Clancey, 1b.	0	2	12	2	0		
Houser, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Yancey, cf.	0	0	2	2	0		
M'Con'l, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0		
O'Brien, 3b.	0	0	1	3	1		
Payne, c.	0	0	6	2	0		
Cleary,

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

ANTIQUATED DIPLOMACY.

It was, very possibly, well enough for M. WITTE to serve notice, through the medium of The American Associated Press, that there might be terms of peace which Russia would refuse even at the price of continued fighting against irresistible odds. But it is not well enough that Russia should go on to give the impression, through official and semi-official channels, that she has cards up her sleeve, and that she has succeeded, or can possibly succeed, by means of a concert of the Powers, in inducing or compelling Japan to abandon the fruits of her victory over Russia, as ten years ago she managed to induce Japan to give up the fruits of her victory over China.

"This reasoning mistakes the age." The day for this kind of diplomacy is forever over. These outgivings must be supposed to be put forth with the intention of affecting the official Japanese mind. There is no chance whatever of their accomplishing that result. "Once bit, twice shy," represents the Japanese attitude. The whole conduct of Japan, including her insistence upon dealing with Russia face to face and single handed, and her sole condition that the peace she makes now must be durable, shows that these tricks are discounted in advance. If M. WITTE is not going to Washington prepared and empowered to do business, he might very much better stay at home.

JUDGE HOOKER ESCAPES.

It now appears that, so far as the Legislature of the State of New York is concerned, Justice WARREN B. HOOKER will sit upon the bench of the Supreme Court until Dec. 31, 1913. In reaching this decision the Legislature itself appears at a pretty serious disadvantage, but the most appalling feature of the scandal is that this Judge, whose unfitness for the judicial office has been abundantly demonstrated, who has been proved to be a moral imbecile, will nevertheless continue to be a Judge and to hear and determine cases. A Judge in office cannot be boycotted. His court is open, lawyers must take their business before him. Besides, Judge HOOKER by designation sits upon the bench of the Appellate Division in the Second Department, where the presiding Justice and three Associate Justices sit with him.

A great reform movement against what in the slang of the day is called "graft" has sprung up in this country, and public opinion is aroused and sensitive. The practices of which Justice HOOKER was guilty belong in the category of "graft." In several instances he procured the appointment to places in the Federal service of persons not needed, who did no work and yet drew their pay. The charges say that in the Ball case "the United States was defrauded of $2,532.07," the motive being to enable BALL to pay a promissory note of $3,040 indorsed by Judge HOOKER's wife. In the case of MAURICE HOOKER, the Judge's nephew, appointed as a laborer in the Fredonia Post Office and doing no service, "the United States was defrauded of the sum of $600." CATHERINE K. CLARK, appointed as clerk at the request of Judge HOOKER, received at first $400 yearly salary, and later $600, the salary being subsequently by successive increases raised to $1,000 a year. The motive of the appointment, in the first instance, was to cheat the civil service laws. Here again the United States was defrauded, as the charges say that "her service as clerk was unnecessary, and the payment to her constituted waste." There are other charges, but these are sufficient, because a man capable of these acts falls so far below the common standards of honesty and decency that all right-thinking men ought to agree that his presence upon the bench would be a shocking public scandal. In the Assembly of the State of New York, however, when, after a protracted hearing and inquiry, the vote was taken upon a resolution removing Judge HOOKER from the bench, the record stood: Yeas, 76; nays, 67. The Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of the members elected; there are 150 Assemblymen, so that 100 affirmative votes would have been necessary for the removal of Judge HOOKER. Instead of a two-thirds majority there was a majority of but 9 of those present and voting. Forty-one Republicans voted for removal and 58 against; 35 Democrats voted for removal, and 9 against.

This is what was expected of the Republican Legislature. The truth is that WARREN B. HOOKER has been so deeply concerned and implicated with BENJAMIN B. ODELL in the mysterious processes of Republican machine politics up the State that from the beginning of the proceeding powerful influences have been at work to save him from disgrace. Good judges of the temper of the Legislature have all along insisted that HOOKER was safe. The situation as it remains is almost intolerable. Members of the bar appearing before Judge HOOKER in the Appellate Division must in spite of themselves feel that he is a Judge sitting apart, and of different standing from his associates. Opinions written by "HOOKER, J." will be read by the profession and by the public with an inefaceable, subconscious impression of BALL and MAURICE HOOKER and CATHERINE K. CLARK. Must the State endure the scandal? If the Federal Government has been defrauded will the Statute of Limitations bar an action that, while punishing the offense, would free us from an eight-year-long affront to the public sense of decency?

THE COTTON TRADE "WAR."

The "hold-your-cotton" movement among American producers has its natural counterpart in a similar combination among foreign consumers. The Manchester (England) Federation of Cotton Spinners has sent a circular to its Continental correspondents with a view of obtaining their co-operation in a movement not to buy cotton until the Americans are ready to sell it. If both movements should be equally and completely successful, wearers of cotton cloth would be in a bad way. Nothing so dreadful as an inability to buy cotton cloth need be feared, for the simple reason that the price of cotton cannot be held permanently above the cost of production. There is a price at which the planters will sell out on one another and at which the foreign spinners will buy regardless of any understanding to the contrary.

Just now everybody is guessing about the size of the growing crop. The cost of raising cotton and the probable volume of consumption at a price above cost and a fair profit are factors equally worth consideration. Stock-market booms are often checked by selling by people who remember what the paper counters really cost. Something like that is likely to happen in the cotton market if the people who won't buy and the people who won't sell cannot come to an agreement upon a reasonable basis.

THE LEGISLATIVE INQUIRY.

It was doubtless without any intention of perpetrating a joke, but yet with some perception of the fitness of things, that on the very day when the Legislature voted down a resolution to punish a sinning Judge for offenses of which it had proved him guilty, Gov. HIGGINS sends in a message suggesting the propriety of a legislative investigation of the life insurance business. The Governor did not quite take the bull by the horns, he merely walked around the animal and pointed out to the Legislature the situation of those appendages, at the same time expressing the opinion that if either ranch or both wanted a tussle there was the chance. Gov. HIGGINS's message insists on the importance of a revision of the insurance law, but leaves it to the Legislature to "determine for itself how the information upon which to base such a revision may best be obtained." In his supplementary statement the Governor also made it plain that he had not recommended a legislative investigation—he had merely asked the Legislature to "take the subject under consideration."

The Legislature, for its part, decided that knowledge could best be had by investigation. Accordingly, Senator ARMSTRONG introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment of a special joint committee of three Senators and five Assemblymen to begin the work. The inquiry will not concern the Equitable alone. The suggestion of the Governor's message is that "the business of life insurance" should be examined in order that evils and abuses existing under the present law may be corrected.

The punishment of officers or Directors of life insurance companies who have been guilty of wrongdoing may be left to the prosecuting officers of the State and county. Attorney General MAYER and District Attorney JEROME are amply qualified and equipped for that public service. Undeniably, information is the only proper basis of legislation. If the Legislature is to undertake a revision of the insurance laws it does well to fill its mind with knowledge. That is a theory of the proceeding undertaken in pursuance of the Governor's message, and it is a sound theory. Whether any good thing will come out of the investigation, or after it, is another matter altogether.

NOT THE AMERICAN WAY.

Consul General GUENTHER transmits some German remarks upon American-Chinese affairs which are about as far-fetched as possible. There is an American concession for a railway in China, whose future is uncertain and whose solvency depends upon carrying what freight it can get. This the Germans think creates "a sphere of interest which covers half of the Chinese Empire, more especially taking in its commercial centres and reaching from Canton to Peking." Worse yet, this accords "with the well-known desires for expansion, commercially and politically, of our American friends, who are apt at making probabilities realities."

This is just the idea that Mr. MORGAN'S Shipping Trust gave the British. We suggest in a parliamentary manner that "conscience doth make cowards of us all," and that the Germans suspect the Americans of seeking to do to the Germans what the Germans would like to do to Americans. Therefore the Germans apprehend that Americans will carry American freight cheaper than German freight, and so extrude German commerce. We feel authorized to deny any such intention. The railway needs all the freight it can get regardless of nationality, and German offerings at schedule prices will be gratefully accepted. Moreover, if the railway is the entering wedge to any sort of a "sphere," political or commercial, it is exactly what Americans have forsworn for themselves irremediably by their adoption of the open-door policy. Germany knows better than these Germans, who are talking nonsense, which happily is not upon the record, and so of no sort of importance so far as public affairs are concerned. It is in the interest of Anglo-American popular good-will that such erroneous ideas should be checked before they take deeper root.

INSIDIOUS DISHONESTY.

We must correct Justice BREWER's attribution to GROVER CLEVELAND of that immortal apothegm, "Public office is a public trust." The words had been used long before Mr. CLEVELAND's day, and were chosen by DANIEL S. LAMONT as the motto or device for a campaign pamphlet issued in the interest of Mr. CLEVELAND's candidacy. In the public mind the saying was therefore associated with Mr. CLEVELAND, whose strict and faithful observance of the principle it inculcates tended to confirm the belief that he was its author.

But the matter of chief importance in Justice BREWER's address to the life insurance men of Milwaukee was his denunciation of public and private "graft." In particular, we find this utterance notable:

> There is to-day so much grafting going on among public officials as to startle us. I am not speaking now about the coarser kind of grafting, such as buying votes and paying money, which we all condemn. I have reference to the more insidious ways by which a public officer prostitutes in one way or another that office for his own or the gain of his friends.

Mr. Justice BREWER is a very considerate man, but his words will, we imagine, give some little annoyance in Administration quarters. His reference to the startling prevalence of those insidious forms of grafting "by which a public officer prostitutes in one way or another that office for the gain of his friends" exactly fits the case of LOOMIS. "I think it was indiscreet in Mr. LOOMIS," said Secretary TAFT in his report to the President, "to have become personally interested in a claim with respect to which Mr. RUSSELL, his subordinate, and, in effect, the American Legation, had become trustee to see its correct payment." It was to the Mercado claim that the Secretary of War here referred, in which Mr. LOOMIS, while United States Minister at Caracas, bought an interest estimated by him to be worth 30,400 bolivars in gold. In respect to Mr. LOOMIS's part in the Orinoco Railroad undertaking, in which he was to receive one-quarter of the stock, Secretary TAFT wrote: "He [LOOMIS] was not discreet in withholding personal participation in enterprises in furthering which he might find his position as Minister useful."

It is a singular situation. The President has sent Mr. LOOMIS abroad upon a public mission of honor and responsibility. A Justice of the Supreme Court characterizes the practices of which Mr. LOOMIS has been proved guilty as "insidious ways by which a public officer prostitutes" his office for gain.

RUSSIA'S POLICE AND OURS.

"After the police had taken the names of those present * * * each as he passed out handed his visiting card to the Chief of Police." Everybody will recognize at once that this is not the account of a New York "raid" upon a poolroom. This is the manner in which the notorious third section of the Russian police attempts to scatter a band of revolutionaries. If the business had been conducted in the New York manner there would have been some nightstick practice, and the autocrat of the station desk would have ordered "Take 'em back," with a jerk of his thumb over his shoulder. Perhaps they would have been allowed to hire a professional bondsman and go home.

In court a man may be presumed innocent until proved guilty, and it may be a legal maxim that it is better for many guilty to escape than that one innocent should be convicted. But in police station practice this rule is reversed, and our customs are worse than those permitted under the Czar. Who is a citizen, that his word should be taken against a policeman's, and why should not an arrest be proof of guilt until acquittal? It is clearly preposterous to propose that the New York police should be put to inconvenience in order to spare trouble to persons who assert their respectability and readiness to respond to the law. If the New York police took names and addresses and visiting cards under notice to owners to appear to answer to charges against them, is it not clear that sometimes the police would be deceived? To be sure, such deceit would in itself be cause of prosecution and punishment, and each case of such deceit would be attended by many cases of lessened inconvenience to the really innocent. But why do anything for the innocent at the cost of inconvenience to the police? It is mere counsel of perfection to urge that police court procedure should be less a jest, and that the preliminaries should be ameliorated. If public opinion really wanted anything of the sort it would be had, just as it is under the Czar in St. Petersburg. Coarse and sometimes cruel manhandling in process of arrest and vulgarity and brutality in the police station are just what New Yorkers like to read about in the newspapers as happening to their neighbors.

GEN. FUNSTON'S FATHER.

It is not exactly pleasant reading that the father of a Brigadier General in the United States Army has been convicted of carrying concealed weapons and of disturbing the peace. It is not, however, that "Old Man" FUNSTON was a common barroom brawler, as the naked statement of fact might indicate. Apparently, it is rather that he is a common anti-barroom brawler, who with force and arms instigates his fellow-citizens to total abstinence, the masculine analogue, in point of fact, of Mrs. CAROLINE NATION.

Even this is not exactly pleasant. It is the less pleasant because Gen. FUNSTON himself has on several occasions in official and quasi-official utterances furnished interesting illustrations of the persistency of hereditary traits. Thereby he has strengthened the general conviction, in the army and out of it, that it was a mistake to reward his gallant feat of arms in capturing AGUINALDO with a Brigadier's commission, over the heads of older and better soldiers. That reward was bestowed, in a moment of amiable effusiveness, by President MCKINLEY, and apparently approved by one of the least effusive of men, at that time Secretary of War. The reward of a Staff Captaincy, which was dismissed as beneath the Funstonian merits, would, in fact, have exceeded the wildest hopes of the Kansan volunteer. The milk is now split. But the case of Gen. FUNSTON should remain useful for reproof and for edification to future Secretaries of War and future Presidents.

THE HOT WEATHER HORSE.

Nothing has been better established, during these late torrid days, than that humanity requires the suppression of the horse to his irreducible minimum as a medium of urban traffic in hot weather. If there were any reason to suppose that Mr. HAINES, the President of the S. P. C. A., really took any interest in the prevention of cruelty to animals, there would be reason to believe that he rejoiced in the increasing substitution of the trolley car and the automobile for the elder equine modes of public and private conveyance.

It has been really heartrending to watch the sufferings of horses during this heated term. The merciful and intelligent driver has endeavored to mitigate the horrors of the weather by keeping his beast in the shade, driving him slow, and spraying him at every opportunity. But a great number, if not a majority, of drivers, are neither merciful nor intelligent. Their horses always suffer and often die, to the rage and grief of the humanitarian. No such result follows the use of mechanical power. Even if the humanitarian should come, in the twilight, upon the unmistakably dead and bloated body of an evident and hardened chauffeur, with its legs in the air, it is unlikely that he would be filled with the soft emotion with which he beholds in the like situation an extinct quadruped. Of course the disuse of horses would result in the breeding of fewer horses. But the right of a non-existent animal to exist is a metaphysical claim which need not distress anybody, and which certainly will not distress the potential quadruped in question, while the sufferings and deaths of horses which actually have existed constitute a real grievance on their part against the hostile and unpitying race of men.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Reformer in Need of Reforming.

Attention is called by The New Bedford Standard to a particularly interesting illustration of the truth of the charge recently made by an ex-postal official that abuse of the franking privilege accounts for a large part of the department's annual deficit. There is in Washington, as a good many people already know, a body called the International Reform Bureau, of which the Rev. W. F. CRAFTS, Ph. D., is Superintendent and Treasurer. The objects of this society are the sufficiently admirable ones of teaching patriotism and raising the tone of morality in all branches of the public service, but it is distinctly the enterprise of a group of private citizens, and therefore there is no imaginable excuse for sending out its publications under a Congressman's frank, even when the publications, whether for sale or for free distribution, happen to be books compiled at the society's expense from various Governmental documents that suit its purpose. So, when the Free Public Library at New Bedford received a good-sized volume entitled "Patriotic Studies," which not only had been carried free through the mails under the frank of Representative GILLETTE, but also contained an extra franked envelope in which it could be returned if not bought, the librarian was moved to write a rather sharp letter to Dr. CRAFTS, saying that though the book had merits and the price asked for it was reasonable, he did not approve of the method of its distribution, and would not send it back until he received either directions to forward it by express or the money with which to buy the necessary postage. Dr. CRAFTS showed commendable sensitiveness to this criticism of his methods, but in reply the General Secretary of the Reform Bureau defended them with arguments marked by more of warmth than of strength or of realization of the question at issue. In effect his answer was that for ten years he had been doing for good purposes on a small scale exactly what politicians and political committees have been doing longer and on a much larger scale for purposes ranging from good through indifferent to bad. He also said that he had submitted his book to the postal authorities, and they had declared its right to a frank indubitable. This seems to us, as to The Standard, a pretty poor defense, especially for a society which, "having in view the production of a peculiarly exalted type of citizenship, should be extra scrupulous in its means and methods." Every extension of the franking privilege beyond the use that prevents the payment of money by the Government to itself is unjustifiable, and the would-be reformer's attempt at justification fails as utterly as does that of the machine politician.

If Bill Jones Were Still Alive!

Our recent condemnations of the faddy fashion of going about bareheaded in the Summer sun and our expressed doubts as to whether the dangerous practice had even the small virtue of thickening scanty locks and causing growth of hair on bald pates have aroused the interest of an Oldest Inhabitant, and, after a long look into the remote past, he thus runs on in the pleasant Oldest-Inhabitant manner: "Years ago, when I was a boy in the old part of New York, which not too many imported New Yorkers know was once called Chelsea, among its noteworthy residents was a—perhaps the original—Bill Jones. He was noteworthy for his stature and breadth, but particularly so for the reason that he never wore a hat or a coat, and his shirt of immaculate whiteness was always open, Winter and Summer, at the throat and chest. His head was thatched with a remarkable growth, and the hirsute covering of his chest was a cause of wonder. The legend was that in his early manhood, having become overzealous in politics, he pledged himself, in case of the defeat of a ticket he had championed, never again to wear a hat or coat. I leave it to you to determine whether the extraordinary growth upon the top of his head and the surface of his chest was or was not the result of exposure to the elements. Anyhow, I have repeatedly heard from loquacious barbers that the main cause for the loss of capillary head ornamentation was the wearing of airtight hats." The determination left to us we must leave to others. Even the evolutionists and natural selectionists, who are most ready to speak with confidence on other anthropological topics, confess themselves puzzled when it comes to the retention and the abandonment of hair by the human animal, and where these wise ones fear to decide it would ill become us to do it. There is no great danger, however, in offering the opinion that, while BILL JONES might possibly have cut down the supply of scalp-nourishing blood by wearing tight hats, refusal to wear those or other garments had nothing whatever to do with the abnormality of his—of his—well, of his thoracic capillation. Many men who do not make rash vows—and keep them—are similarly illustrative of the law of atavism.

News and Its Differences.

Commenting on our inquiry as to why it was that newspapers that would not be apt to print an uninvited essay, say from Mr. LAWSON, do not hesitate to do the same thing if it is first delivered as a speech, The Utica Observer admits that the question is a difficult one, and it has no solution to offer except the statement that "somehow a speech that has been delivered before an audience does seem to have increased news value." That, of course, is only putting the problem in a new form and leaves the mystery just where it was. Not content with that, The Observer adds: "And it is another singular circumstance that the printed report of the speech will be read with quite as much interest by nine out of ten persons who heard it as it would be by those who were not present." That is true as far as it goes, but it doesn't go half far enough. Not only would the people who had heard the speech read the reports of it with more interest than other people, but it is a general rule, we think, that people are most interested in the news that is not news to them at all—in the news concerning which they are themselves better informed than the reporter.

MR. HAY EXPECTED TO DIE.

Last November He Wrote That His Chances of Living Were Precarious.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am now and have been a resident of Washington for forty-six years, and made Mr. Hay's acquaintance within a few months after he came there with Mr. Lincoln. During the whole time he remained in this country my relations to him and his department have always been close and sometimes confidential.

The inclosed exact copy of his last note to me so ominous of his future here on earth may therefore be of interest not only to THE TIMES but to the larger public, and you are at liberty to use it accordingly.

On the night of the Presidential election I congratulated him on the result, and added that he was the logical man to fill Mr. Roosevelt's position in 1908. His reply follows:

Department of State,
Washington, Nov. 10, 1904.

Dear Mr. Solomons: I thank you very much for your letter of the 8th of November: that is, for every word of it except your suggestion about 1908.

The chances are very precarious of my being alive at that date, but if I am, I certainly shall not be a candidate for any office. Yours faithfully, JOHN HAY.

A. S. SOLOMONS, Esq.,
45 Broadway, New York.

Still Waiting for Notification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been waiting for the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to send me a form to fill out to give expression as to my preference for a Director. I am a holder of three small policies, and so far have not received such a communication. The company has all the names and addresses of policy holders. This is the proper procedure if it is desirous of obtaining such an expression. ALFRED BLUM.

New York, July 20, 1905.

AGAIN.

Again the time has come to flout
The dear, familiar haunts,
And wear our patent leathers out
In weary woodland jaunts.

No more we'll don our gladsome togs
To saunter down Broadway,
But in them we will skip the logs
That o'er the hillsides stray.

The silken petticoat will gleam
Across the pasture mires
And rend itself in every seam
On sundry clumps of briers.

Again we'll don the auto veil
And raise the sunshade gay,
To climb the fence's upper rail
And chase the cow away.

And when September comes we'll hump
Back to our usual cares,
And like full many another chump
Be laid up for repairs.

LURANA W. SHELDON.

LOSE HOPE IN CZAR; APPEAL TO PEOPLE

Zemstvoists Now Regard a Revolution as Inevitable.

PROPAGANDA TO BE ACTIVE

Proposed Constitution Will Be Submitted for Discussion to the Zemstvos and Doumas.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

MOSCOW, July 20.—To-day's Zemstvoist Congress marks the starting point of a new movement away from the throne and toward the people and from words to deeds.

The temper of the assembly was revealed by the speech made by Ivan Petrunkevitch, who said that all hope of reform from above had vanished, that a revolution was inevitable, and that it was their duty to prevent, if possible, the accompaniment of bloodshed. These words were greeted with a storm of cheering.

The congress had at the previous night's sitting declared its wish to boycott what is facetiously styled the "Bouligin Constitution." The organizing committee had proposed to take part in the elections under the Government's scheme, but the matter was compromised on the understanding that the question should be left open until the Bouligin measure had been promulgated, when the congress would be reconvened by telegraph.

To-day the committee introduced its own draft Constitution, the text of which was published in the Russkiya Viedomosti. By a significant adaptation of English parliamentary practice the draft was passed on a first reading, the congress resolving that it should be submitted to discussion by all the Zemstvos and Doumas before the second reading at the next congress.

Princes Paul and Peter Dolgorukoff introduced resolutions by which the congress definitely committed itself to active propaganda among the people high and low. Another resolution denounced the outrages perpetrated by the administration upon the lives and liberties of the people.

To-morrow the congress will hear a paper from Prince Shakhovskoi on a national assembly and another on women's suffrage, and will close after adopting an appeal to the nation.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, July 21.—The Government has made good its threat and has suspended the Slovo for a month for open defiance this morning of the strict order prohibiting publication of the proceedings of the Zemstvo Congress at Moscow.

The Government, taking the ground that agitation pending the promulgation of the Emperor's reform project would be injurious, some time ago issued a general order against the printing of reports of illegal meetings and reiterated this order in the case of the Zemstvo Congress.

Two other newspapers, the Viedomosti of Moscow and the Novosti of this city, which have been very daring in tone lately, have received the first of the three warnings leading to final suspension. Street sales of the Novosti, which tried to organize concerted defiance by all the newspapers in the publication of the proceedings of the Zemstvo Congress, have been suspended indefinitely.

RUSSIAN GENERALS ANGRY.

Don't Want Peace and Are Sure They Can Win Now.

GUNSHU PASS, July 20.—Since a month ago, when the Russian Army was under the impression that it was about to advance, the commanders have been much annoyed by talk of peace, but the appointment of M. Witte as senior peace plenipotentiary appears to have convinced the commanders of the Government's determination.

Considerable confidence is evinced in the strength and size of the Russian positions, and an example of the military spirit of the superior officers is indicated in the following declaration by one of the leading commanders:

"I have 150 machine guns and also strong artillery. I have received many men from Russia. All the infantry companies are 250 men strong, and all the men are anxious to attack. Though the situation is very bad in Russia, the army will advance here regardless of the disorder at home. It will fight one, two, or three years, because the end must be victory.

"The army does not share the peace desires of the Government, which has never had a war so difficult as this. But in spite of all difficulties victory it must be."

RENEWED TALK OF ALLIANCE.

It Is Said M. Witte Will Try to Arrange One with Japan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 20.—M. Witte, who will arrive in Paris to-morrow, will sail from Cherbourg for New York on a German liner next Wednesday.

His arrival is preceded by interesting telegrams from St. Petersburg, one of which makes the important statement that the Russian plenipotentiary is expected to make light of certain difficulties, even that of a war indemnity, if he can only arrange an alliance with Japan, the theory being that a peace which would imply an alliance could not be regarded as ignominious.

If allied with Japan Russia would still hold her own in the Far East, and it is said that this idea, broached by M. Witte, has so delighted the Russian Government that the question of offering Japan an indemnity is no longer considered insurmountable. The possibility of later on coming to terms with England is regarded as feasible and logical.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—Director Berg of the Russo-Chinese Bank is accompanying the Russian peace mission as Secretary to M. Witte and also to M. Shipoff, Director of the Treasury Department.

This fact creates the impression that part of M. Witte's mission is to endeavor to negotiate a loan in the United States.

CHINA PREPARED TO ACT.

May Protest to Us If the Loss of Manchuria Seems Likely.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—China's notification to the powers that she will not recognize any arrangement regarding Manchuria concerning which she has not been consulted beforehand has reached Washington. The communication is so worded that it calls for no reply.

The arrival of the note disposes of the report that China had requested that she be allowed to participate in the peace conference. The Chinese Government is anxious that, so far as is possible, the belligerents be allowed to negotiate directly with each other. China, however, wishes to remind Russia and Japan and the powers that she has never acquiesced in the alienation of Manchuria and that she expects as the first result of the war the full restoration to Chinese control of that territory.

China's insistence that she be consulted about any arrangements concerning Manchuria may necessitate her indirect participation in the peace negotiations. It is learned on the highest authority that the Chinese Government is inclined to trust Japan to execute her pledges regarding Manchuria.

POBIEDONOSTZEFF NOT SCARED.

Nerves Unshaken by the Latest Attempt on His Life.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The reports that an attempt was made to shoot M. Pobiedonostzeff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, at the Tsarskoe-Selo station last night have been confirmed.

In spite of his greatly advanced age and illness, M. Pobiedonostzeff's nerves were unshaken by the attempt on his life. He drove to the Holy Synod and presided at a meeting, telling none of his colelagues of the occurrence until after the session closed. The Procurator then drove back to the station alone, and, unguarded, returned to Tsarskoe-Selo.

M. Pobiedonostzeff is used to attempts on his life by this time, and doubtless regards the failure of the latest plot to kill him as further proof that his mission in Russia is under Divine protection. This mission, in his own words, is to restore the ideas that prevailed in mediaeval times and to disprove the theory that all power issues from the people. Pobiedonostzeff declares that the theory of parliamentarism has up to the present day deluded much of the so-called intelligence of Europe, and "unhappily infatuated certain foolish Russians."

Of the attempts to kill the Chief Procurator, the one which most nearly succeeded was made in March, 1901, when Lagowski, a provincial official, fired at M. Pobiedonostzeff four times after having obtained admittance into the Procurator's study. Two of the shots narrowly missed the Procurator and the others went into the ceiling of the room.

RUSSIAN CROPS DESTROYED.

Sirocco Adds to the Miseries of the Peasants—Famine Near.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The crop conditions in several of the Governments of Russia recently became worse owing to dry, hot winds which burn up the crops almost in a day. The most deplorable situation is in the Bogoroditsk District of the Tula Government where the Marshal of Nobility reports wheat, rye, and other grains have been practically destroyed by a sirocco.

He adds that last year's surplus of grain and fodder has been consumed, that the cattle are without fodder, and that the poorer peasants will soon be facing a famine.

The Marshal requests Government assistance.

Tokio Preparing to Welcome Taft.

TOKIO, July 20.—Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of Secretary Taft and his party. Besides official receptions, imperial and otherwise, the bankers' and other influential associations and societies are holding meetings and appointing reception committees. All Tokio is inclined to give the heartiest possible reception to Mr. Taft, Miss Roosevelt, and the other members of the party, and will make a demonstration commensurate with the appreciation of American friendship felt by all the subjects of the Mikado.

GUARDING AGAINST TYPHOID.

Health Department Is Taking Extra Care to Avoid an Epidemic.

The Department of Health is taking extra precautions against the threatened epidemic of typhoid. Although it is a little early in the season for typhoid cases to be reported in large numbers, 87 cases have been recorded at the Health Board's office this month. Dr. Darlington is taking every precaution to prevent the spread of the infection.

In this connection great care is being taken to insure a pure milk supply. The bacillus of typhoid flourishes readily in milk, and many of the worst epidemics the city has known have been traced to farms where milk was carelessly handled.

Meat markets, fruit markets, dairies, restaurants, and, in some cases, ice cream parlors, are inspected every day.

Capt. McKinstry Leaves the Teutonic.

Capt. E. P. McKinstry of the White Star liner Teutonic is to become Marine Superintendent of the fast fleet of mail steamships between Holyhead and Dublin. Capt. McKinstry had commanded the Adriatic, Britannic, and the Germanic. He will be succeeded on the Teutonic by Capt. Ransom of the Celtic.

An Object Lesson Better Than Theory.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Considerable space is now devoted to the question of "morality and business." It is no doubt a timely subject and one which cannot be too forcibly set before the reading public. While editorials may do good, I think that one object lesson would accomplish more than all theoretical writing.

If the powers that be would display the moral courage to prosecute one or two of the conspicuous persons whose doings have been recently exposed we would have a regeneration of business methods that would delight and surprise the oldest inhabitant.

VOX POPULI VOX DEI.

Brooklyn, July 20, 1905.

As to Justice Deuel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Deuel is a paid public official; his functions are those of a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions. Criminal libel belongs to the category of misdemeanors, a class of offenses peculiar to the purview of that court—in fact, almost exclusive to it. Suppose that a person feeling aggrieved by some notice in the publication with which he is connected should take criminal steps against the publishers, the case would come before the Court of General Sessions, of which Mr. Deuel is chief member. In such conjuncture he would be a Judge in his own cause, a situation forbidden by civilized law. W. M.

New York, July 20, 1905.

Was This the Meteorite?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the item in the issue of your paper for the 18th—"Fragments of a Meteorite" and the doubter's "Meteorite or 'Thunderbolt'?" in to-day's issue—it may be of interest to some that on Friday, the 14th inst., at Chester, N. J., about 9:30 P. M., a party of three sitting on a porch facing east saw an exceedingly bright meteor drop from an overhanging cloud across a clear space in the heavens and disappear behind a lower stratum of heavy cloud along the horizon. It had been an evening of extraordinarily beautiful cloud effects, and while bright and beautiful at Chester, Brooklyn may have been enveloped in an electrical storm. A glance at a map shows that Brooklyn lies in the direction in which we saw the meteor descending. A. K. C.

New York, July 20, 1905.

A TROUSER LEG FULL OF BOOTY THAT COOED

Disclosed by the Surgeon's Knife Before the Limb-Setting.

A DREAM WAS BROKEN, TOO

That Belonged to the Rectory Janitor, Who Suggests That the Pigeons Forgot Their Way Home.

When the pie was opened the King never got a surprise over the five and twenty blackbirds to equal the one which came to Dr. Parmenter of the Harlem Hospital when he ripped open the right leg of Jack Grady's trousers yesterday morning preparatory to setting the flesh-and-blood leg in splints.

The surprise is the climax of the adventure of Roland Smith, janitor of the Church of St. Edward the Martyr, 12 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. He was in his bed on the third floor of the rectory early yesterday morning, dreaming that he was lying in a melon patch under a gentle shower of chipped ice.

At about midnight he awoke with a start and a vague consciousness that somebody was trying to get over the fence to the melon patch. The dream passed away, but there was a real shuffling of feet on the roof of the rectory. Roland Smith put his head through the scuttle in a moment.

"Good evenin', gem'men," said he to three men who, in spite of the sultriness, had their coat collars turned up.

The "gem'men" did not respond, but slid through a scuttle on the roof of No. 116. Roland Smith looked up at the stars and thought.

"I knew dere was no chickens around," said he later, "an' I had on'y been dreamin' about dose watah-mellings—so I guesses right away dat does gem'men I seen on de roof was burg-u-lars, come to burg-u-larize de parson's house."

The Rev. Dr. Neal slept through it all, but Roland sat in a soft-shadowed corner of the roof and idly traced letters in the starry skies, keeping a good lookout in the meantime for the return of the "gem'men."

But when they came back the faithful Roland was asleep on the shady side of a chimney, worrying in his dreams because the Big Dipper would have been a perfect soup ladle if that end star didn't jut out so much. Presently, however, he awoke with a start to see a man peering at him as if to discern whether he was a shadow or a human being. Behind the man were two others, but the one who stared at Roland Smith, janitor, looked like a Frenchman. His trousers, narrow at the ankles where they were corded, bulged in increasing width to the thighs.

"Ah was 'spectin' you'd come back," said Roland cheerily.

The man turned and bolted with his two companions. They ran along the roof of the rectory, dropped to the roof of the church, then made a dash for the lowest point, facing on One Hundred and Ninth Street. Two of the men dropped safely, then the one with bulging trousers essayed to jump. Roland Smith, anxious to press his hospitality, was close behind him. There was a sudden yell, and the man with the French-shaped trousers was impaled on the railing before the church door. One of the iron bars had pierced his right leg.

His two companions tried to get him off. They succeeded, but the injured man fell on the wrong side of the railing. He dropped on his head with a yell. The other two bolted as Roland Smith descended from the church roof.

"Hurt yoh'self?" asked the janitor.

"O-o-o-," groaned the man inside the railing.

Then Roland went for a policeman, who called an ambulance. The man with bulging trousers was fished out of the stoop by Policeman Nelson and Dr. Parmenter. Under the light of a street lamp Roland Smith had a look at the injured man's face.

"Hallo, yo'," said the janitor. "Youse de feller dat was stringin' clothes lines in de back-yahd yes'day an' ast me what de pahson kep' in dat coop on de gable. Now what wah you lookin' for dis time a night—hey?"

An answer came from the right leg of the injured man's trousers:

"Ooot-t-tr-r-r-coo-o-o-o!"

Dr. Parmenter gasped, pulled out a knife, and ripped up the trouser leg. Out flew five pigeons, which fluttered around the street lamp for a moment, then made straight for the pigeon coop at the back of the church.

Grady is now in the Harlem Hospital with a broken leg and several scalp wounds. The doctors and the police are laughing over the drollery of the affair and the generosity of Roland Smith, who says:

"Mebbe de pidgings flewed de coop and de gem'men was puttin' 'em back wheb dey b'longed."

DR. PARKS NOT THE MAN.

Norway Police Notified to Release the Higginson Tutor.

A cable dispatch was sent yesterday by Acting District Attorney Gans to the police officials of Christiansand, Norway, instructing them to release Dr. Richard Parks, who was arrested on suspicion in connection with the J. J. Higginson jewel robbery.

The application for extradition was withdrawn and the warrant for the arrest of Parks was also withdrawn. Failure of two pawnbrokers to identify pictures of Parks as the man who pawned a part of the jewels in this city was responsible for the action of Mr. Gans. Previous statements by the pawnbrokers had led to the issuing of the warrant.

FOOTBALL IN JULY.

County Cork Men Are Going to Play a Team from Boston.

A midsummer football game will be the feature of the annual excursion and up the Hudson picnic of the County Cork Men Sunday. A delegation from the Cork Men's Association of Boston will try to wallop their New York brethren. Capt. Coughlin of the New York team has been heard to remark that the Bostonians will go home with another story to tell.

The Mayor, Park Commissioner Pallas, Fire Commissioner Hayes, Presidents Haffen of the Bronx, Ahearn of Manhattan, and Cassidy of Queens, ex-Sheriff Dunn, Deputy Police Commissioner McAvoy, Inspectors Sweeney and Hogan, and Capts. Hodgins and McDermott have been asked to attend. There will be six steamers in the flotilla and fully 7,000 are expected to attend.

Dr. Edward T. Devine Honored.

Edward T. Devine, General Secretary of the New York Charity Organization Society, was elected President of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Portland, Oregon, on Wednesday. Dr. Devine is Professor of Social Economy at Columbia University, and Director of the New York School of Philanthropy.

PLAY POLICE IN TENDERLOIN.

Children, Versed in District's Ways, Have Play Bondsmen, Too.

The school just up Thirtieth Street from the Tenderloin Police Station having closed its session, the Little Tenderloin Police Station has opened its doors. "Opened its doors" is figurative, for the station is a doorway just across from the real Tenderloin Station, and the prison there is the areaway.

The Little Tenderloin Station is run by the children of Thirtieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues. Whenever a prisoner is brought before the big Sergeant's desk these Summer nights, when all the boys and girls, black and white, are out playing, they crowd into the door to watch proceedings. Moreover, they hear many things along Thirtieth Street that are not even heard in the station proper. So there is little about the police business they do not know.

The Little Tenderloin was opened with much spirit yesterday afternoon at the usual time, which is 5 o'clock. "Bowdie" Gans—so called because of his legs—is Capt. Bennie Wallace's wardman, and leads the plainclothes men. The officers are the bigger boys; the prisoners are the smaller ones. None of them, however, is over twelve years old. Sometimes the girls are arrested also.

"Bowdie" found a crowd of boys hanging around a discarded milk can yesterday afternoon. He considered that serious, and had his men arrest the whole crowd on the charge of selling and drinking liquors after 5 o'clock. He confiscated the milk can as evidence.

But the four prisoners didn't have to stay in long. Barney Larkos, a young Swede, and Michael Berner, a little yellow negro, were called by messenger to the station, where they bailed out the suspects. It was noted that something passed to the bondsmen's hands as they shuffled away from the Sergeant's desk. A little way down the street Larkos and Berner were met in a doorway by "Bowdie." There was some dark transaction there.

A youthful colored person was locked up charged with "shopliftin' a piece of rag from an ash barrel, value $5.16." She said she was Lucille Williams, thirty-five years old, an operatic singer, of 587 Fifth Avenue. Sergt. "Pinky" Johnson laughed out when she said she lived on Fifth Avenue, and she promptly became very indignant.

WED TWICE; SECRET OUT.

Miss Orloff and Wood Were First Married by a Coroner.

One couple of the upper west side had been married twice before it became known yesterday that they were married at all—except by their relatives and most intimate friends. They are Miss Elizabeth Orloff, the daughter of Max Orloff, a civil engineer of 510 West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, and Edward Townsend Wood, a member of the National Guard and a grandson of Col. E. T. Wood, at one time Corporation Counsel of the city, a nephew of ex-Mayor Franklin Edson.

The couple after a courtship of about six months decided rather hastily on June 5 last to get married. They knew Coroner Berry of the Bronx, and also knew that he was a notary public and could perform a civil marriage ceremony. Taking two of their friends along, one of them Miss Edith Wood, a sister of the bridegroom, they hurried to the Coroner. He married them.

The bride denied yesterday that there had been any objection to the match either on the part of her parents or those of her husband. She explained, however, that when it came to making an entry of the important event in the family Bible Mr. Orloff decided that it was not a very nice thing to have it appear that a Coroner had married them. So he advised a second marriage.

This second marriage took place on June 8 in St. Paul's Church, Tremont, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, the pastor, performing the ceremony. The same witnesses who were present at the first ceremony were again present at the second.

The bride is eighteen years old. On her father's side she traces her ancestors to Count Orloff. The bridegroom is a son of George M. Wood, who is in the fire insurance business and lives at Maplewood, N. J.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Miss Mildred Morris of Baltimore has joined her mother, Mrs. John B. Morris, at Narragansett Pier. Miss Morris is a sister of Mrs. Henry Clews, Jr.

***

The engagement has been announced from Philadelphia of Oliver Boyd, son of George W. Boyd, to Miss Charlotte Flamondon of Chicago.

***

Mrs. Launt Thompson and her daughter will be guests at Morristown of Mrs. J. Kennedy Tod, (Miss Maria Potter.)

***

Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt and her daughter, Miss Dorothy Q. Roosevelt, who are on the way to Europe, will remain abroad until the late Autumn.

***

Mrs. Frederic Neilson sailed yesterday on the Deutschland and will also be absent until Autumn. Her daughter, Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, was in town to see her off.

***

Mrs. H. Clay Evans and the Misses Nell and Anita Evans, who are in Paris, will sail for America on Aug. 17. They spent the Spring and Summer on the Continent, and will join Mr. Evans in Chattanooga after an absence of several seasons.

***

Much sympathy is expressed for the Lee family because of the death of the infant daughter of Lieut. and Mrs. James C. Rhea. Mrs. Rhea is the oldest child of the late Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee with her daughters, Miss Virginia Lee, Mrs. Lewis Brown, and Mrs. Rhea, is spending the Summer in the Georgia mountains. Lieuts. Brown and Rhea of the Seventh Cavalry are in the Philippines. Young Fitzhugh Lee is an officer in the Twelfth Cavalry, which has succeeded the Seventh at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., and is therefore near his mother and sisters.

***

Mrs. K. Rogers Nowell has taken a studio, Wayside, at Southampton, where she is now showing recent miniatures of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings, Richard Watson Gilder, and Irving Wiles. Other miniatures are those of John Muir and the Rev. Dr. Rainsford.

***

Among those arriving on the Baltic last evening were Mr. and Mrs. Woodward Babcock, Mrs. J. A. Bostwick, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, Miss Edna Hoyt, Arthur T. Kemp, Miss Marion Kemp, and Mr. Kemp's little daughter, Isabella; Dr. F. P. Kinnicut and Mrs. Kinnicut, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Robbé, Mrs. Richard Lounsbury and Miss Edith Lounsbury, Lucien V. Niles and the Misses Niles, Clarkson Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt, Mr. and Mrs. Fitz-Hugh Whitehouse, and Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence and Miss Lawrence.

***

Mrs. George von L. Meyer, wife of Ambassador Meyer, and her children also arrived on the Baltic. Mrs. Meyer was Miss Alice Appleton of Boston. The Meyers have not been here for several years.

Honor for William H. Goodyear.

VENICE, July 20.—William Henry Goodyear, Curator of Fine Arts at the museum of the Brooklyn Institute, has been elected a member of the Committee of the International Artists' Congress which will be held soon.

Carmencita Coming Here to Dance.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, for his roof garden. She will appear beginning July 31 for four weeks. Mr. Hammerstein says he had to make the figures big to induce the dancer to give up engagements in Paris and Berlin.

GREEN HEARD A CRASH; WAS FISHED FROM RIVER

Aft, Smoking a Cigarette, When the Normandie Sank.

MISS DODGE NOT WITH HIM

No One Was Intoxicated on Board, He Swears—Put on Life Preserver Mechanically.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 20.—Coroner Frank E. Russell ended the inquest into the Normandie disaster suddenly to-day at the request of counsel for John E. Green, who said that Green wanted to testify to-day for the three inquisitions into the death of Gladys Dodge, W. H. Storms, the pilot, and Stewart Gracie, the engineer, as he wished to leave town on Saturday. Mr. Green, who gave as his address 128 West Fifty-ninth Street and said he was Treasurer of a banking company at Maiden Lane and Broadway, New York City, described the accident as follows:

"I was seated on the back part of the boat smoking a cigarette and paying no attention to the yacht's course, in fact I know nothing about navigation. Suddenly I heard a noise, and the next thing I was thrown into the river. I swam around and picked up a piece of wreckage which kept me up till I was rescued. The accident happened at about 8:30, and I was not put ashore until 10 o'clock. I imagine I was in the water half an hour. On the Volund I was questioned and given dry clothes. I wanted to get ashore so I could hasten to town to tell Mrs. Dodge, for I knew she would be terribly worried."

"Where was Miss Dodge?" asked the Coroner.

"I think she was where she was found—in the cabin. I've told everybody so. I can't tell definitely. My impression was that she was forward talking to the Captain."

"How long had she left you?"

"Five or ten minutes; I'm positive that she was not on deck with me."

"Who sent ashore for the wine?"

"Mr. Rudd."

"How many bottles did he get?"

"I thought two, but Hannigan says three. One bottle was opened after he came aboard and the other at supper."

"Did you see the Captain or the crew drink anything?"

"No."

"What were the circumstances about your signing that paper on the Volund saying: 'I am all right; have received dry clothes and wish to be put ashore'?"

"I was so weak that I signed it to be taken ashore rather than to be taken to Newburg."

"Tell the circumstances of your invitation for that day."

"A party of us were planning a yachting trip for July. I wanted to try the Normandie. I asked Miss Dodge and her mother to accompany me. The day was warm, and Mrs. Dodge is stout. She decided not to go."

"What about the life-preserver that you wore?"

"Mr. Rudd handed it to me when we were in the Volund's boat, and I put it on mechanically."

"Was anybody on the Normandie intoxicated?"

"No, Sir; an intoxicated person could not have gotten off alive."

John A. Rudd testified that the last time he saw Miss Dodge was either in the pilot house, cabin, or aft deck. He did not remember which.

The Coroner did not say when he would render a verdict.

GUARD FOR WOMAN LAWYER.

She Innocently Mixed in an Italian Festival—Hears of Dire Threats.

A policeman in plain clothes sat on the steps of the Italian school at 156 Leonard Street last night to prevent any would-be assassin from entering the building. Inside in the rear on the first floor is the office, for two hours each night, of Mrs. Mary Grace Quackenbos, a lawyer, who devotes this much of her time to the legal troubles of the Italians of the lower east side.

The other day one of Mrs. Quackenbos's clients, Michele Pirollo of 304 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, asked her to get him a permit to use acetylene gas for illuminations during the festival of Our Lady of Mount Carmel.

Mrs. Quackenbos went to see Fire Commissioner Hayes, and he refused to issue a permit. Then the Italians got a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen permitting them to burn the acetylene gas provided Commissioner Hayes consented. Mrs. Quackenbos notified Commissioner Hayes of the new turn affairs had taken, and he told Police Commissioner McAdoo. Mr. McAdoo instructed the police to see that acetylene was not used in the illuminations.

The Italians, according to Mrs. Quackenbos, learned that it was she who told Commissioner Hayes of the Aldermanic action.

Mrs. Quackenbos said last night that she had received numerous telephone calls from persons who threatened her life. They also threatened to do things to Commissioner Hayes. Two strange men, she added, followed her into the Criminal Courts Building on Wednesday and told her she was in danger. She then appealed to the police.

MAY DIE OF POLICE NEGLECT.

McAdoo Investigating Treatment of Mrs. Gades, Who Killed Her Baby.

Commissioner McAdoo is likely to take some action regarding the way the police treated Mrs. Annie Gades of 49 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, who early on Wednesday morning killed her baby by stabbing him. After having been kept in a cell of the Herbert Street Station for many hours she was found unconscious and in such a weakened condition yesterday morning that she was removed to the Kings County Hospital. The physicians said there was little hope of her recovery.

When the woman, with the broiling sun beating down on her head, was taken to the Manhattan Avenue Court, where it was found that the presiding Magistrate for the day had gone. The woman was kept in the patrol wagon in the sun in front of the court house for nearly an hour. Then the police took her to the station and put her in a cell.

There Mrs. Gades was kept for over eighteen hours.

She was unconscious when the door of the cell was opened yesterday morning for Mrs. Gades to be taken to court.

SEVENTH'S MARKSMEN BACK.

Beaten Fairly by English Rifle Team, and Aren't Kicking.

The Seventh Regiment rifle team, which was defeated at Bisley, England, by 10 points by a team representing the Queen's Westminster Volunteers for a trophy given by Col. Sir Howard Vincent, arrived home on the White Star liner Baltic last night. The men declared last night that their stay in England had been very enjoyable, and that they were entertained lavishly everywhere. King Edward, to whom they were presented, they described as democratic, sincere, courteous, and tactful.

Col. N. B. Thurston of Gen. Roe's staff also returned on the Baltic. A return match will be shot at Creedmoor next year between the Westminsters and the Seventh.

Fraulein Heaven Arrives.

The passenger list of the North German Lloyd liner Koenig Albert, in from Naples late on Wednesday night, showed that Fraulein Marie Heil was a passenger as far as Gibraltar. Fraulein Heaven came on to New York. Herr J. Heil also got off at Gibraltar.

NEW MISSION FOR LOOMIS?

Paris Paper Says He May Represent Us in the Morocco Conference.

PARIS, July 20.—Premier Rouvier and Prince von Radolin, the German Ambassador, conferred to-day on the details, time, and place of the Moroccan conference.

The exchanges are gradually bringing the parties together upon the essential features of the conference. Indications point to the meeting taking place at Tangier, although San Sebastian, Spain, is urged by those wishing to free the conference from Moroccan influence.

The Echo de Paris asserts that Assistant Secretary of State Loomis may represent the United States if the meeting takes place outside of Tangier.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The report that Mr. Loomis may represent the United States at the Moroccan conference is regarded here as mere speculation, although there is nothing improbable in it.

Mr. Loomis is not scheduled to stay in his present office very long. The Bowen controversy has nothing to do with that; before the Bowen charges came up it had been arranged to transfer Mr. Loomis to a diplomatic post, with his own consent. The Bowen controversy has made the matter a little more difficult, and is believed to have caused some indecision about where to place Mr. Loomis. The President is indignant over the attacks upon Mr. Loomis's character and is anxious to shower enough honors upon him to prove his own confidence in him.

A State Department official seemed disposed to-night to think that the publication in the Echo de Paris might have emanated from a quarter not far from Mr. Looms himself, and that it might be designed by some of Mr. Loomis's friends as a way of calling the President's attention to the Assistant Secretary's qualifications for the Moroccan post. He recalled the circumstance that when Mr. Loomis went abroad he told the New York reporters that he had been invested with a secret mission of great importance, which did not materialize.

It is known that Mr. Looms has been much interested in the Moroccan question and has always been in favor of having America represented at the conference.

SUPPORT CHINESE BOYCOTT.

Fifteen Hundred People Attend a Mass Meeting in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, July 20.—About 1,500 people, including the heads of all the principal guilds and delegates from many provinces, attended a Chinese mass meeting yesterday, which arranged to begin the boycott of American goods to-morrow.

It was distinctly announced that the action taken was not against the American Government, whose constant kindness was fully recognized, but it was pointed out that unless the Chinese showed themselves to be in earnest they would produce no effect on the California labor unions.

There is still much doubt as to whether the boycott will really be maintained.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States Secret Service, who arrived to-day from the Orient, says the Chinese boycott of American goods is not so serious a matter as has been reported.

He investigated the boycott in Shanghai and Hongkong and reached the conclusion that it would not greatly affect American trade.

BALFOUR DEFEATED; NOT OUT.

Government Loses Vote in the Commons—Not Likely to Resign.

LONDON, July 20.—The Government was defeated in the House of Commons to-night by a majority of three on a motion to reduce the membership of the Irish Land Commission. On the announcement of the vote there was a scene of the greatest excitement, the Liberals and the Irish members yelling "Resign!"

The incident is considered hardly of sufficient importance to justify the Government in resigning, but when asked by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of the Opposition, what course he intended to pursue, Premier Balfour declined to make a statement.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Party, said the Premier had repeatedly declared that he would resign if defeated, and if he disregarded this vote of want of confidence he would be acting against all precedents. Was he going to swallow this humiliation as he had swallowed every other humiliation during the last few years? asked Mr. Redmond.

Mr. Balfour, replying very coolly, said that Mr. Redmond had greatly agitated himself over a matter which could be settled in due time. He was, he said, not conscious of any humiliation. There would be ample opportunity within a few hours of proving whether the Government still enjoyed the confidence of the majority of the House.

The Premier said he would consult his colleagues as to whether the question would again be submitted to a vote, and would make a statement on Monday.

After some wrangling over the question whether the House should adjourn until Monday it was decided to adjourn until to-morrow.

SEVILLE SHOPS LOOTED.

City Hall at Salamanca Sacked—Starving People Desperate.

MADRID, July 20.—Serious disorders arising from the general distress have occurred at Seville and Salamanca.

Four hundred farm laborers invaded Seville, looted the bakeries and shops, and committed other depredations until they were dispersed by a strong force of police and gendarmes.

A mob stormed the City Hall at Salamanca, broke into the building, and sacked it. A member of the Municipal Council fleeing from the rioters jumped from a window and was killed.

The Republicans are summoning mass meetings in Madrid and elsewhere. The Government fears the disorders will spread and is taking precautions.

NO ROOSEVELT VISITORS.

The President Passes a Large Part of the Day in Recreation.

OYSTER BAY, July 20.—After devoting several hours to-day to executive business, President Roosevelt passed the rest of the day in recreation. No visitors had engagements to see the President.

Late last evening Mrs. Roosevelt entertained a party of relatives and friends on board the Government yacht Sylph. The yacht took a moonlight sail down Long Island Sound.

The President to-day received an invitation through Peter White of Marquette, Mich., to attend the ceremony on Aug. 2 and 3 incident to the celebration of the semi-centennial of the opening of the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. The President expressed regret that his engagements were such as to render it impossible for him to be present. Mr. White, who had made the trip from Marquette to Oyster Bay expressly to deliver the invitation, was disappointed that the President could not see his way clear to accept.

Nearly 1,000 New Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—As the result of the June examinations by the State Board of Law Examiners, about 1,000 young lawyers are admitted to the bar in this State. The largest class was that examined in New York City on June 19. It consisted of 440 candidates, of which number 377 passed.

MIDSUMMER FICTION NUMBER

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

9 Complete Short Stories

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS — MARY E. WILKINS
RICHARD LE GALLIENNE — GEORGE HIBBARD
JAMES BRANCH CABELL — ALICE BROWN
Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Slave Trade of To-day

By HENRY W. NEVINSON

In October, 1904, an expedition under Mr. Nevinson was sent by HARPER'S MAGAZINE to Africa to expose the evils of the slave trade of to-day. In this number is printed the first of his papers, written from Loanda, in which he vividly pictures conditions as he finds them, and prepares the way for the most dramatic of his revelations. The expedition is still in the interior of Africa.

"The Mistress of the House"

A GROUP OF EIGHT PAINTINGS IN FULL COLOR

By ELIZABETH SHIPPEN GREEN

Articles by W. D. HOWELLS, Professor SIMON NEWCOMB, Professor THOMAS R. LOUNSBURY, ETC., ETC.

Travel, Literature, Science, Language, Discovery

PICTURES IN COLOR by HOWARD PYLE, W. D. STEVENS, N. C. WYETH, LUCIUS HITCHCOCK

WAS TAD LINCOLN'S CHUM.

Schurman Enlisted as a Drummer Boy When Eleven Years Old.

Gustave A. Schurman, who served as a drummer boy and bugler in the civil war, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Wassman, 108 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, of consumption. He was fifty-five years old and had been ill about three years.

He served under Gens. Birney, Stoneman, and Sickles. He was but eleven years old when the war began, and was a bootblack in New York City.

The boy bugler attracted the attention of Lincoln in one instance, when the President, Mrs. Lincoln, and their son "Tad" were visiting the armies. "Tad" became interested in the boy in uniform, who was only two years older than he, and soon made friends with him. In one instance Schurman was said to have saved "Tad's" life in a runaway.

However that may be, Lincoln invited the young bugler to go to the White House with them, and the two boys often played there together.

Since the war Mr. Schurman had held positions in the Custom House and various city departments. His wife died several months ago. A daughter survives him.

MINISTER CLAY OFFENDED.

Our New Envoy at Berne Quarrels with the French Ambassador.

BERNE, July 20.—Diplomatic circles here are interested in an incident concerning the new American Minister, Brutus J. Clay, and the French Ambassador, M. Raindre. The former alleges a breach of the usual etiquette in the exchange of official visits.

The question has been submitted to the State Department and the French Foreign Office, which are mutually seeking to adjust the matter.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—Fair weather has prevailed in all districts except that local rains have fallen in North Carolina, Missouri, South Dakota, and along the Gulf Coast. It is still abnormally warm in the South Atlantic States.

The temperature will rise slowly in Northeastern districts, also in the Rocky Mountain region, and it will be warmer Saturday in the lake region.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light west; on the South Atlantic Coast light south to southwest; on the Gulf Coast light southwest; on the lower lakes light to fresh north; on the upper lakes fresh northeast to north.

Steamers departing Friday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Friday and Saturday; light west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light variable winds mostly west.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Friday and Saturday, warmer Saturday.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	75	76	4 P. M.	83	83
6 A. M.	76	73	6 P. M.	84	84
9 A. M.	78	79	9 P. M.	79	77
12 M.	78	85	12 P. M.	76	78

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 80; corresponding date 1904, 78; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 73.

The thermometer registered 76 degrees at 3 A. M. and 78 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 86 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 73 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 68 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 69 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

WILL OF JOHN HAY FILED.

Bequests to Brothers and Sister, Residue to Widow.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The will of John Hay was filed for probate to-day in the office of the Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. The beneficiaries are his widow and his brothers and sister.

His brother, Leonard Hay, and his sister, Mary Hay Woolfolk, are to have all of the property at Warsaw, Ill., and $25,000 each. His brother, Charles Edward Hay, is to have $50,000.

All the rest of the property is left to his widow, Clara Stone Hay. Nothing is contained in the will to indicate the value of the estate. Harry Payne Whitney and James Wolcott Wadsworth, Jr., sons-in-law of the deceased, are named as executors, to serve without bonds.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ex-Justice George Barker.

Special to The New York Times.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 20.—Ex-Justice George Barker, for twenty years a member of the Supreme Court in the Eighth Judicial District, died at his home in Fredonia this morning. Judge Barker retired from the bench in 1889, being succeeded by Justice John S. Lambert. In 1890 he was a member of the committee of thirty-eight named by the Legislature to suggest Constitutional amendments affecting the State judiciary system. He was born in Cayuga County and was admitted to the bar in 1848.

Neilson Brown.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Neilson Brown of Torresdale, a member of many well-known clubs in this city, was found dead in bed to-day in the Marlborough House, Atlantic City. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan of Newport, and a son, Alexander Brown, the polo player of this city. He is a brother of Mrs. Henry Brinton Coxe and of Mrs. John A. Brown, both of this city. Mr. Brown was regarded as one of the best four-in-hand whips in this city. Apoplexy is thought to have caused his death.

Phineas Bronsdonda.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—Phineas Bronsdonda, a pioneer constructing engineer, died here to-day. He was seventy-three years old. He came to San Francisco in 1858, after planning the public gardens of Boston and building the first horse car line ever operated between Boston and Charlestown.

Obituary Notes.

Judge NOAH W. CHEEVER of Ann Arbor, Mich., who was active in the affairs of the National Prohibition Party, died at his home in that city yesterday. He was sixty-five years old.

The Rev. H. W. HALES, pastor of the Baptist Church, Hartford, N. Y., died at Sandy Hill, N. Y., yesterday, aged forty years. He had served in charges at Valley Falls, Petersburg, and Hartford, N. Y.

MARIUS G. BELLONI, for forty years in the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company and for twenty years a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J., died there yesterday of pneumonia after an illness of about two weeks. He was fifty-eight years old, and leaves a widow.

MARGARET VAN NEST SMITH, widow of Dr. Edward D. G. Smith, is dead at her home, 27 Fulton Street, Newark, aged seventy years. She was the daughter of the Rev. Eli Baldwin of Manhattan and granddaughter of Abram Van Nest, an old-time merchant of this city. She was well known in church and charitable circles. Two daughters survive her.

CAROLINE HOWARD STOVER, daughter of the late Nathan Howard, a New York lawyer, and widow of Rowland Stover, also of the New York bar, died in Plainfield, N. J., Wednesday night, aged seventy-two years. She is survived by four sons, Louis M. Stover of Brooklyn, Herbert W. and Charles A. Stover of Plainfield, and Alfred E. Stover of Manhattan. The interment will be at Greenwood Cemetery.

JOSEPH HOLT GATES, electrical engineer of this city, is dead in Chicago after a brief illness. He was born in Brooklyn in 1861, and was the youngest son of the late Gen. William Gates of the Third Artillery, United States Army. Mr. Gates had served in the Twenty-third and Seventh Regiments. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Nassau Boat Club, and the Chicago Athletic and Engineers' Clubs. A widow and one son survive him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W., CUFFS. The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

DOUGLAS—FRANZ.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., July 18, 1905, by the Rev. Albert Schlieder, Henrietta Franz to George B. Douglas of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BARRY.—On July 20, 1905, at Summit, N. J., Robert Peabody Stuyvesant Barry, son of Augusta Robbins and Robert P. Barry, Jr., aged 1 year and 4 months.
Funeral at Simsbury, Conn., at convenience of the family.
Baltimore papers please copy.

BURNS.—On Wednesday, July 19, 1905, Mary Simms, widow of Robert Burns.
Funeral services at her late residence, 537 Lexington Av., on Friday, July 21, at 8 P. M. Interment private.

DAUCHY.—On Thursday, July 20, 1905, at his home, 59 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, after a long illness, Samuel Theo. Dauchy.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

DRISLER.—On the 19th inst., at Newport, R. I., Frank Drisler, son of the late Henry Drisler, LL. D.
Funeral service at his late residence, No. 850 West 71st St., on Saturday, July 22, at 9:30 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

KEEN.—On Thursday, July 20, Joseph M. Keen.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, 68 Roseville Av., Newark, on Saturday, the 22d, at 8:30 A. M., to the Church of St. Rose of Lima.

KEYS.—On July 19, 1905, after a short illness, Mary L. Keys, only daughter of the late Rev. Charles C. and Elizabeth S. Keys.
Funeral services from the residence of her sister-in-law, Mrs. Elijah C. Keys, 29 West 89th St., on Friday, July 21, at 5 P. M.

MARKS.—At Sound Beach, Conn., Wednesday, July 19, 1905, Amasa A. Marks, aged 80 years.
Funeral at the Congregational Church, Sound Beach, Conn., Saturday, July 22, at 2:30 P. M.

McVEAN.—Thursday, July 20, 1905, Jane W., wife of the late John Julian McVean, in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral service at Scottsville, N. Y., Saturday, July 22, 6 P. M.
Rochester and New York papers please copy.

PORTER.—At Montclair, N. J., July 19, 1905, John Stuart Porter of Summit, N. J., in his 78th year.
Funeral services at the residence of his son, Luther H. Porter, 3 South Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J., on Friday, July 21, on arrival of 1:30 train from Christopher and Barclay St. ferries, D., L. & W. R. R. Interment at convenience of the family.

ROE.—Suddenly, at Bristol, Conn., July 19, 1905, Charles Roe, in his 74th year.
Funeral from his late residence, Bristol, Conn., Friday, July 21, at 2:30 P. M.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, July 19, Margaret Van Nest, widow of Edward D. G. Smith, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Eli Baldwin, D. D.
Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 27 Fulton St., Newark, on Friday afternoon, July 21, at 3:30 o'clock.

WARD.—At Roosevelt Hospital, New York City, July 20, in the 73d year of her age, Mary A. Ward, wife of the late Samuel Dexter Ward of 200 West 57th St.
Service at the Chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church on 57th St., between 7th and 8th Avs., Friday, July 21, at 11 A. M. Interment at Lake Forest, Ill.

YOUNG.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 19, aged 83, Josepha Matilda, widow of Edmund Murray Young and daughter of the late Alexander Lewis and Elizabeth De Hart Bleecker McDonald, all of New York.
Funeral services from the Church of St. Francis Xavier, 16th St., between 5th and 6th Avs., on Friday morning, July 21, at 10 o'clock. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
WASHINGTON POST.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY

is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4855 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.
OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. Y. CITY.

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, 241-3 West 23d St. Stephen Merritt Emb'g Inst. Tel. 126 Chelsea.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Three Million Dollars.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS.
DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighteen (18) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in Article 6 of the above-described mortgage, numbered as follows: 40, 46, 57, 69, 109, and 110, for $1,000 each, and 114, 121, 126, 138, 141, 155, 156, 158, 159, 160, 172, and 174, for $500 each.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupons maturing August 1st, 1905, attached, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of August, 1905, at par and interest to said date.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED COPPER COMPANY

Common Div. No. 1

The Directors of the United Copper Company have declared a regular dividend of ½ of one per cent. and an extra dividend of ½ of one per cent., making 1 per cent. or $1.00 per share on the common stock of the United Copper Company, payable July 31, 1905.
Books close July 20, 1905, at 3 P. M. and reopen August 1st, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Arthur P. Heinze
Vice President.

31 Nassau St., New York.
July 10, 1905.

101ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., in cash, payable September 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1905.
For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 21st, 1905.
A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.
New York, July 13, 1905.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
100 Broadway, N. Y., July 18, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1905. Said dividend is payable on August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on the books of the corporation at the close of business on July 25th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from July 26th to July 31st inclusive.
H. S. SNYDER, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, July 20th, 1905.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) was declared payable August 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 27th, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 27th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, August 14th, 1905.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.
July 18, 1905.

105TH DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1st, 1905.
Transfer books will be closed from July 21st, 1905, to August 1st, 1905, inclusive.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY
of New Jersey.
Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1905.
The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 31, 1905. Transfer books do not close.
D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 154.
A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable August 15th to stockholders of record at close of business July 31st, 1905. Checks will be mailed.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 20, 1905.

New York, July 18, 1905.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL Safe Deposit Company of New York this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent., (2½%,) payable August 1st. The transfer books close on July 18th and open on August 2.
J. LYNCH PENDERGAST, Secretary.

DE WITT WIRE CLOTH CO.
299 Broadway.
A semi-annual dividend of 2% on the Common Stock of this Company has been declared by the Directors, payable August 1, 1905.
C. DE WITT ROGERS, Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
You will please take notice that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Henry W. Knight Company, held at No. 225 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of July, 1905, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That in the opinion of this board of directors, it is advisable to dissolve this corporation forthwith pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be held at the principal office of the corporation, No. 225 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1905, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.—Dated July 18th, 1905.
JENNIE A. JONES, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1905. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M. August 19, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing 2 Dipper Dredges. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Custom House, New Orleans, La.; 36 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Tacoma, Wash., also from Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, and the Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Norwalk and Stamford Harbors, Conn.; rock removal at Southport Harbor, and dredging at Southport, Five-Mile River, and Greenwich Harbors, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 3, 1905, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

GENERAL DEPOT, Q. M. DEPT., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., July 17, 1905.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, for the sale of 200,000 pairs of light weight cotton stockings, will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., August 16, 1905. All information furnished on application. The right is reserved to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, J. M. MARSHALL, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. Army.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FILE CABINETS, DREDGE BUCKETS, ETC.—Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State St., New York, July 18, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M. July 25, 1905, for furnishing above-mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. ALFRED ANDERSON, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Conway Company, Jersey City; capital, $750,000. Incorporators—E. E. Conway, E. N. Kimball, Jr., C. C. Conway, H. O. Coughlan, and Thomas F. Barrett.

The Empire Supply Company, Jersey City; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Mungo J. Currie, George J. Fermier, and Albert F. Drayton.

The Blakely Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—John A. Keppelman, Lewis E. Waring, and Bridgman Curtis.

The Nicholas Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Ross A. Mackey, Fred W. Carlisle, and Benjamin Treacy.

The Porter Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $40,000. Incorporators—Alfred L. Curtiss, John W. Treacy, and William C. Kinney.

The McGovern Manufacturing Company, Camden; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Paul Reilly, William Nuneviller, and William S. Darnell.

The Stanton Manufacturing Company, Union; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—A. C. Stanton, Maxwell K. Willoughby, and Frank Southmayd.

The Stockton Rubber Company, Stockton; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Dominic J. Price, John R. Trewin, and Oliver T. Blackwell.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Call Money Rates, 1¾@2 Per Cent.

Dividend Announcements Fail to Stimulate Prices—Reports of Rust in Wheat.

The announcement of the expected increase in the Union Pacific dividend rate was reinforced yesterday by an unexpected increase in the Amalgamated Copper dividend, but even this combination of "good news" failed to lift prices, which closed irregularly, but with fractional losses in the majority. Of the two issues directly affected, Union Pacific closed with a loss of three-fourths of a point and Amalgamated with a gain of 1¼ points. The apathy with which the Union Pacific dividend increase was received by the general market and the loss in the stock itself, while quite out of keeping with the interest heretofore manifested in the dividend situation, is readily explained by the Wall Street theories of "discounting the future" and "selling on good news." There is little question that these theories were put into operation yesterday in Union Pacific's case. It will be remembered, however, that a similar reception was accorded the announcement of the increase in Reading's dividend, and that very shortly thereafter the stock underwent a decided advance. For many reasons the decision of the Union Pacific Directors to advance the rate to a 5 per cent. basis at this time is of great importance. It is, for instance, extremely doubtful if the rate would have been increased had not the road's Directors been eminently satisfied with the crop and business outlook. The uncertainty in this respect was, in fact, one of the reasons why such an increase was not made at the previous dividend meeting. The increase finds justification in the road's present and prospective earnings and in its sound financial position.

The increase in the Amalgamated dividend was, in general, unexpected. It puts the stock on a 5 per cent. basis, an increase of 1 per cent. There is not here, as there is in the case of Union Pacific, the opportunity for determining the propriety of this advance, but so far as the copper trade itself furnishes any evidence of the condition of the various producers, it is fair to assume that the Amalgamated, at present at least, is making substantial earnings. Copper has held steadily at 15 cents or better since the first of the year, thus enlarging the margin for profits, and yesterday, as if to justify the dividend increase, it advanced from 15 cents to 15⅛ cents, this marking the first change in quotations in some time.

The sharp rise in grain prices yesterday was accountable in large part for the failure of the market to respond to the dividend increases. Wheat advanced 2½ cents a bushel at Chicago, on reports of the discovery of black rust in wheat examined at the Minnesota State Experimental Station, the rust being found in samples from forty points in South Dakota and Minnesota. There were no further particulars in the dispatch telling of this discovery, but the bare statement suggested the similar situation in the same territory a year ago, when so great a loss of wheat ensued.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

H. B. Claflin Co. first and second preferred stocks.
Indiana, Illinois and Iowa Railroad.
Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
Mahoning Coal Railroad.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.
National Steel and Wire Co. preferred stock.
New York, Ontario and Western Railroad.
Omaha Water Co. preferred.
Western Telephone and Telegraph Co. preferred stock.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Cement Co. preferred stock.
American Locomotive Co. preferred.
New York and Honduras-Rosario Mining Co.

First Bale of Georgia Cotton.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 20.—The first bale of Georgia cotton of the present season's growth was sold at Albany to-day for twenty-three cents per pound. The bale will be shipped to this city and auctioned to-morrow at the Cotton Exchange.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 20.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Minnesota Hemp Company, Sayville; capital, $500,000. Directors—J. D. Miller, Plainfield, N. J.; C. S. Miller, Frederick Jacobs, New York.

Joseph Shea Contracting Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—E. T. Magoffin, P. S. Hill, F. M. Van Wagoner, New York.

Municipal News Association, New York, (publishing;) capital, $30,000. Directors—A. E. Bolles, Montclair, N. J.; Martin Schenck, Carrie B. Smith, New York.

Depew Carbon Paint Company of New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—L. C. Stern, Max Miller, August Stern, New York.

The Solon Agency, New York, (to furnish legal advice;) capital, $1,000. Directors—Charles Kurzon, O. W. Siegel, Bernard Siegel, New York.

Kings County Mortgage Company, Brooklyn, (general real estate agency and brokerage;) capital, $500,000. Directors—Van Brunt Bergen, H. H. Butler, J. A. Davidson, Brooklyn.

The 140th Street Company, New York, (real estate;) capital, $24,000. Directors—Isaac Josephson, A. G. Raff, H. E. Harter, New York.

Hollister Real Estate and Building Company, Rochester; capital, $150,000. Directors—G. C. Hollister, F. C. Allen, R. S. Byers, Rochester.

The Decker Publishing Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. S. Decker, W. A. Shepard, A. S. Houghton, New York.

Herald Square Drug Company, New York; capital, $1,000. Directors—W. A. Wolff, C. F. Novotny, E. P. Schmidt, New York.

The Empire City Brass Bed Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—M. S. Segal, S. I. Segal, Newark, N. J.; Max Bandler, New York.

Pedro Madrone & Co., New York, (tobacco and cigars;) capital, $100,000. Directors—W. F. Ashley, Jr., R. E. Dalrymple, H. M. Wise, New York.

Eugene S. Toner Company, New York, (silverware;) capital, $15,000. Directors—E. S. Toner, R. L. Seely, F. R. Abbey, Brooklyn.

Sims Union Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. H. Sims, G. W. Baptist, E. H. Stutley, New York.

Toiner Realty Company, New York; capital, $15,000. Directors—William Rirstein, Isak Umansky, Philip Finerman, New York.

Cascade Realty and Construction Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Marcus Brown, New York; Isidore Goodman, Louis Brown, Niagara Falls.

Premier Shirt Company, Syracuse; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. F. Crosby, E. S. Warriner, Syracuse; G. N. Armstrong, Auburn.

Goodnough-Fairchild Company, Rockville Centre, (undertakers;) capital, $6,000. Directors—H. N. Goodnough, Rockville Centre; W. S. Goodnough, F. M. Fairchild, Brooklyn.

United Merchants' Realty and Improvement Company, New York; capital, $500,000. Directors—Louis Biel, S. M. Strocck, H. S. Collins, New York.

Favorite Hospital Remedies Company, Port Jefferson; capital, $2,000. Directors—H. A. Archibald, Andrew Archibald, F. A. Archibald, Yonkers.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2¼ per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $236,374,466; balances, $15,668,895. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,301,709.

Foreign exchange was easier. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8460; demand, $4.8635; cables, $4.8655.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@$4.84¾. Francs, 5.18½ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅛; guilders, 40¼ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10c premium. St. Louis—10c discount @ par.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 20.—Money was in quiet demand and supplies were plentiful in the market to-day. Discounts had a firmer tendency on the impending issue of Treasury bills.

Business on the Stock Exchange was stagnant, owing to the uncertainty about the political outlook. Consols were easier. Home rails were heavy on disappointing dividends and traffic returns.

Americans opened irregular, and moved to slightly above parity on Wall Street support. Erie and Southern Pacific were the favorites. United States Steel hardened and closed steady.

Imperial Japanese 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅞.

Bar silver firm at 27¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.25; Lisbon, 8.50.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the follows changes: Total reserve increased £353,000, circulation decreased £280,000, bullion increased £72,037, other securities increased £650,000, other deposits decreased £110,000, public deposits increased £1,085,000, notes reserve increased £410,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 48.43 per cent., as compared with 48.66 per cent. last week.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 1-16	..	..	— 1/16
Consols, account	90⅛	..	..	— 1/16
Anaconda	5⅞	110	109¾	+ 1¾
Atchison	88⅝	88¼	86½	..
Can. Pacific	156⅞	152⅝	151⅝	— ⅝
St. Paul	186½	181½	181⅝	— ½
Erie	48	46⅝	46½	— ⅛
Erie 1st p.	85¾	83⅝	83¾	— ⅛
Ill. Central	174½	169¼	169½	..
Louis. & Nash.	153¼	149½	149½	..
N. Y. Central	151½	147⅞	147	— ⅞
Pennsylvania	73¼	142⅝	142⅝	— ⅜
Reading	55	105	104⅝	— ⅜
Southern Pacific	67¼	65⅞	65½	— ⅜
Union Pacific	133⅛	129⅝	129½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel	35⅝	34⅝	34½	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	102⅞	102½	— ⅜

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 20.—On the Boerse to-day prices generally were firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2¼ per cent. Three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 20.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were irregular and business was inactive.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 86.20 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 499.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 42½c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 20,725,000f, Treasury accounts current increased 4,225,000f, general accounts current increased 25,475,000f, gold in hand increased 20,475,000f, and bills discounted decreased 2,300,000f.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	S.	D.		£	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	14	3	Esperanza	1	19	9
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—To-day's sales were three times larger than those of yesterday, but they were due to heavier dealings in the United States Steel shares and a little more activity in Reading, Erie, and Philadelphia Electric. The trading was professional throughout. There was no increase in commission house business, and local brokers have about given up all hope of an active speculation before early Fall. Prices to-day held their own. There was no pronounced tendency in other directions, although small fractional advances were scored by Cambria Steel, Philadelphia Electric, Philadelphia Rapid Transit, and United Gas Improvement. Total sales, 26,978 shares, and $77,200 bonds. Transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
500	Amalgamated Copper	83¼	82⅝	83¼
106	Cambria Steel	27¾	27¼	27½
15	De Long Hook & Eye	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
80	Elec. Co. of Am., cash	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1,600	Erie	46¾	46¼	46½
25	Fair. Park Trans.	17	17	17
10	General Asphalt	12½	12¼	12½
2	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	25¼	25¼	25¼
500	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62½	62½	62½
8	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	103	103	103
125	Pennsylvania R. R.	71½	71	71
10	Phila. Traction	99¾	99⅞	99⅞
1,578	Phila. Electric	9	8⅞	9
150	Phila. Rapid Transit	27¾	27¼	27¾
3,850	Reading	52 9-16	52⅜	52⅝
200	Rock Island	30¾	30½	30½
800	Tonopah Mining	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
310	United Gas Imp.	95½	95	95½
25	Union Pass. Ry.	236½	235	236½
8	Union Traction	80	80	80
14,575	U. S. Steel	34½	34¼	34⅝
2,400	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅞	102⅝	102½
1	Un. Trac., Phila., pf.	50½	50½	50½
100	Union Pacific	128¾	128¾	128⅝

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 20.—New York exchange sold at 10c premium. Time and call loans, 3⅜@4¼ per cent. Another attack on the common stock of the National Biscuit Company was the conspicuous feature of the trading on the local Exchange to-day. While much of the selling of the shares suggested liquidation by small investors, the undermining of the New York market for the stock indicated further attacks by the active bear party which recently circulated circulars adversely criticising the business policy of the management of the company. So sharp was the attack in the local market that in the absence of anything like concerted support, the common stock broke precipitately from 58 down to 54½, with a few subsequent rallies. The preferred stock was less vulnerable. Other business on the local Exchange was limited. Chicago Subway sold at new high-record marks on minor business.

The day's sales on the Exchange were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Canal & Dock	54	54	54
2,075	Chicago Subway	78½	77⅝	78½
11	Chicago Title & Trust	135	135	135
63	Diamond Match	140	140	140
80	Elec. Co. of Am., cash	59	59	59
2,532	Natl. Biscuit	58	54¾	55¾
205	Natl. Biscuit pf.	113½	113	113
100	South Side Elevated	95	95	95
54	Street's pf.	99	99¾	99
1	West Chicago	40	40	40
80	Western Stone	44	44	44

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Thursday, July 20, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterl loan	500	102	
	3,000	101⅞	
	3,000	101⅞	
	10,000	101⅞	
	5,000	101⅝	
	6,000	101½	
	500	101⅜	
	500	101⅜	
	500	101⅜	
	20,000	101½	
2d series	2,000	99½	
	1,000	99⅝	
	500	99¾	
	1,000	99⅝	
	79,000	99½	
Imprl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan	50,000	92	
	140,000	91⅞	
	10,000	92	
	8,000	92½	
	50,000	92	
	500	92¼	
	500	92½	
	500	92½	
	500	92⅜	
	15,000	92	
	35,000	91⅞	
	21,000	91⅞	
	42,000	91⅞	
	75,000	91⅝	
	500	91⅞	
	500	91⅞	
	10,000	91⅝	
	21,000	91¾	
	82,000	91⅝	
	11,000	91⅜	
	300	91⅜	
	15,000	91⅝	
	34,000	91½	
	1,000	91⅝	
U S of Mexico 4s	10,000	93⅜	
Virginia 6s defd, Brown Bros & Co certfs	10,000	13	
Am Hide & L 6s	8,000	97½	
Am Ice Secur 6s	2,000	79	
	5,000	79¼	
	1,000	79	
	2,000	79¼	
Am Tobacco 6s	5,000	115⅝	
Am Tobacco 4s	2,000	76¼	
	35,000	76	
	6,000	76½	
	5,000	76	
	2,000	76¼	
	14,000	76¼	
At, T & S F gen 4s	6,000	104¼	
	4,000	104½	
	1,000	104⅜	
	21,000	104¼	
adjustment 4s stamped	4,000	104⅛	
	1,000	94⅞	
	4,000	95	
At, Top & S Fe conv 4s, 2d instl 62½% paid	3,000	103	
Balt & O gold 4s	1,500	105½	
P. L E & W V 4s	2,000	99⅝	
	5,000	99¾	
So Wn div 3½s	10,000	91½	
Bk R Tr ref con 4s	6,000	89⅜	
	3,000	89	
	6,000	89½	
	14,000	89⅜	
Bklyn Un Elev 1st	10,000	110¾	
	6,000	111	
	4,000	111⅛	
	5,000	111	
	28,000	111¼	
	5,000	111⅜	
	2,000	111½	
Cen Branch Ry 4s	2,000	98½	
Cen of Ga Ry con 5s	1,000	114⅛	
Centl Leather 5s	2,000	99⅞	
	4,000	100	
	15,000	99⅞	
	500	99½	
	50,000	100	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	1,000	102¼	
	4,000	102⅜	
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	10,000	88	
	5,000	88¼	
C & Alt R R 3s	15,000	85	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s	22,000	101⅞	
	5,000	101⅝	
Chi & Northwn deb 5s, 1921	5,000	113¼	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refundg 4s	1,000	97¼	
	10,000	97	
	20,000	97⅛	
	10,000	97	
C, R I & P R R 4s	4,000	82⅝	
	1,000	82¼	
	29,000	82⅜	
	103,000	82¾	
	2,000	82⅞	
	10,000	82¾	
	1,000	82⅞	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	87,000	94½	
	2,000	94¾	
Chi Ter Trans 4s coupons off	1,000	95	
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	1,000	103	
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A	7,000	74⅞	
1st 5s, Series B	25,000	73½	
Col & So 1st 4s	11,000	95½	
	5,000	95¾	
	2,000	95⅞	
Den & R G con 4s	5,000	100⅞	
	1,000	100½	
Edison Elec Ill of N Y conv 5s	1,000	105	
Erie 1st con 4s	8,000	100½	
	1,000	101	
	1,000	101½	
Erie 1st gen 4s	3,000	92¾	
Erie conv 4s	10,000	108	
	10,000	107¾	
Erie Penn col tr 4s	12,000	97⅞	
Ft Wth & D C 1st	5,000	112	
	10,000	111⅞	
	2,000	112	
Hock Val 1st 4½s	7,000	110	
Int Paper conv 5s	4,000	92	
Inter Paper 6s	5,000	110	
Int Stm Pump 6s	10,000	103½	
	10,000	104	
K C, Ft S & M 4s	10,000	89¾	
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	6,000	94⅞	
Lacka Steel 5s	2,000	106¾	
Laclede Gas Lgt of St L 1st 5s	2,000	109½	
L S & M S deb 4s	5,000	101⅞	
	1,000	101¾	
La & Ark 1st 5s	2,000	105¼	
Louisv & Nashv col trust 4s	1,000	99⅛	
unified 4s	1,000	104⅛	
Mex Cent con 4s	2,000	77⅛	
	8,000	77	
Mex Cent 1st inc	20,000	22¼	
Mex Cent 2d inc	5,000	13¼	
	4,000	13	
	10,000	13½	
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	4,000	101⅜	
	4,000	101½	
	1,000	101¾	
	2,000	101½	
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s	3,000	87¾	
Mo, K & T ext 5s	4,000	105⅞	
Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	10,000	108	
Mo, Kan & Tex, St L div 4s	1,000	92	
N Y Cent & H R, L S col 3½s	53,000	92	
N Y, L E & W 1st 5s	5,000	105⅞	
	5,000	105¾	
	3,000	105¾	
	4,000	105⅞	
Nor Pac gen 3s	500	76½	
Oreg S Line 1st 6s	1,000	127	
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	1,000	96¼	
	1,000	96	
	6,000	96¼	
Penn conv 3½s	10,000	104	
Peo & East 1st 4s	5,000	100½	
Peo & East inc 4s	10,000	73	
	2,000	73¼	
Reading Jer Cent col 4s	10,000	100⅝	
	2,000	101	
Rio Grde Wn 1st	5,000	99	
Rome, W & Og 5s	2,000	118¼	
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	4,000	116⅝	
unify & ref 4s	4,000	94	
River & Gulf 4s	15,000	95⅞	
St L & San F R R refundg 4s	2,000	88¾	
St L Sthwn 2d inc 4s	2,000s20F	84½	
cons 4s	1,000	81⅞	
	19,000	81⅝	
	42,000	81⅞	
	4,000	82	
Sea A L Ry gold 4s	1,000	89¼	
So Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s	10,000	95⅞	
	3,000	95⅞	
So Ry 1st 5s	1,000	118¼	
Third Av con 4s	6,000	95⅞	
Tol, St L & Wn prior lien 3½s	5,000	91	
	25,000s20F	90½	
Undergrd Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s	2,000	98½	
	4,000	98⅝	
Un Pac 1st 4s	5,000	105⅞	
	5,000	105¾	
	3,000	105¾	
	4,000	105⅞	
Un Pac conv 4s	5,000	129	
	50,000	129⅜	
	20,000	129⅞	
	10,000	128⅜	
Un Rds of San Fr 4s

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Upward Movement Continues in Majority of Stocks.

Larger Trading in Japanese Bonds—Interborough Sells at 208½—Recovery in New Orleans Railways.

The trading in the outside market yesterday was marked by further advances in several of the issues which took a prominent part in the trading earlier in the week, notably in Interborough Rapid Transit, which sold up to 208½, an advance of nearly 5 points. Recoveries also occurred in several stocks that were under pressure on Wednesday. All told the volume of sales was the largest recorded on any recent day. The four point advance in Interborough brought out the fact that very little of the stock was awaiting sale. The price rose from 204 to 208½ on the purchase of less than 2,000 shares, and the close was within a point of the highest. United Copper was the most active issue. It sold as high as 33 and closed with a fractional net gain at 31⅞. New Orleans Railways common sold from 28 up to 31½ and dropped back to 30. The sharp upward movement and the subsequent reaction occurred on transactions aggregating only 900 shares. Chicago Subway continued its upward course and was quite active. The dealings in the new Japanese bonds were larger than on any day since trading in them began. They closed at 88½ as compared with the previous day's close at 88¼.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11½	11½	11½
300	Arizona Con. Min.	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
300	Bethlehem Steel	31½	31¼	31½
200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	86	85¾	86
815	British Col. Copper	7	6¾	7
5,000	Chicago Subway	78⅜	77	78½
900	Granby Mining	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
1,600	Greene Con. Cop.	22¼	22¼	22¼
2,800	Greene Con. Gold	4¼	3⅝	4
300	Havana Tobacco	26⅜	26¼	26¼
100	Havana Tobacco pf.	36	36	36
2,100	Interb. Rap. Tran.	208½	204	207½
200	Int. Mer. Marine	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1,350	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	27⅜	27¼	27⅜
100	Lackawanna Steel	76½	74½	76½
800	Mackay Cos.	41⅝	41	41
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	74½	74½	74½
1,450	Mitchell Mining	6¼	6	6⅛
220	New Orl. Rys. pf.	74	73	73
200	New Orleans Rys.	31½	28	30
500	N. Y. Transp.	8½	8½	8½
4,000	North. Secur.	177½	174½	176
5	North. Sec. stubs	275	275	275
100	Otis Elevator pf.	105	105	105
300	Seab. Air Line rts.	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Seab. Air L. certfs.	21	21	21
20	Standard Oil	619½	619½	619½
200	Seab. Co. 2d pf.	54	54	54
100	Seab. Co. 1st pf.	88¼	88¼	88¼
100	Tennessee Cop.	31	31	31
5,400	Union Copper	1 9-16	1 3-16	1 9-16
13,100	United Copper	33	30⅝	31⅞
400	United Cop. pf.	75	74¼	74½
200	U.S Rub. 2d pf.	74¼	72	72¼

BONDS.

$188,100	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88½	88¼	88⅜
$10,000	New Orl. Rys. 4½s.	90	90	90

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 20. Bid.	Asked.	July 19. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11¼	11⅝	11¼	11½
American Can pf.	67¾	68½	68	68¾
American Chicle	122	126	122	128
American Chicle pf.	97	100	97	100
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87¼
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Nickel	1	1½	1	1½
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4½	5	4½	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	29	29½	28⅝	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86¾	88½	86¾	87
Arizona Con. Mining	29⅝	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	30½	31½	31	31½
Bethlehem Steel pf.	85	87½	84	86
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	165
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	114	112	114½
British Col. Copper	6⅝	7	6¾	7
Casein Co. of America	5	7	5	7
Casein Co. of Am. pf.	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3¾	3¼	3¾
Central Foundry pf.	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	73½	78¾	71⅞	72⅝
Con. Refrigerating	7	7½	7	7½
Compressed Air	¼	⅝	¼	⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	98	90	98
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. W. Bliss pf.	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf.	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	20	17	19
Electric Vehicle pf.	25	28	26	27
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Empire Steel	5½	7	5¼	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	22	22¼	22	22¼
Greene Con. Gold	4	4½	4	4½
Guggenheim Explora'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	24	30	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	28	37	27	29
Havana Tobacco pf.	34	38	34	38
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf.	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	11⅜	11⅝	11½	11⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	27⅜	27½	27½	27⅜
Inter. Mer. Marine 4½s	78½	79¼	78½	79¾
International Salt	22	24	24	27
International Silver	64	69	68	68
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new	1	2	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Cos.	40½	41½	41¼	41¾
Mackay Cos. pf.	74½	75	73¾	74½
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2¾	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6¾	6½	6⅞
Montreal & Boston	⅝	7-16	5-16	7-16
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	282½	287½	282½	287½
Northern Securities	174¾	175½	174¾	175
Otis Elevator	55	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf.	105	108	105	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Phoenix Securities	4⅜	5¼	4⅜	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	6	7	6	7
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf.	107	109	107	109
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	28	25½	28
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	83½	89¼	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	56	55½	56¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	9	7	9
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	76	78	76	79
Standard Oil	617	620	615	620
Tennessee Copper	27	31	28	30
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	13½	13	13½
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	95	96½	95	96¼
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	1½	1⅝	1¼	1¼
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	115	120	115	120
Union Type. 2d pf.	115	120	115	120
United Copper	32	32¼	31¾	31½
United Copper pf.	74	75	74	74½
United Lead deb. 5s	78½	80½	79½	80¾
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	15	..	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	72	70	72
White Knob Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
White Knob Copper pf.	2¼	2¾	2⅛	2½

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 20.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
54	Crucible	10¾	10¼	10¾
100	Crucible pf.	82¾	82½	82¾
150	Fireproof	8½	8	8
90	Fireproof pf.	32½	32	32
206	Int. Brew. pf.	41	40½	41
505	Lustre	27¾	27	27¾
116	M. L. & H.	34¼	34	34¼
11,000	O. Tonopah	36	33	36
50	Pitts. Brew.	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Pitts. Brew. pf.	47½	47½	47½
110	Pitts. Coal	12	12	12
1,267	Pitts. Coal pf.	49	48⅝	48½
20	P. O. & G.	55	55	55
125	Sewer Pipe	37	36¼	37
215	Un. Copper	32½	31¾	32
7	Un. Switch	81¼	81	81¼
50	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜
85	U. S. Steel pf.	102½	102½	102¼
50	Peo. Pipe	24	24	24

BANKS.

10	Bankers' Tr.	80	80	80
*5	B. of P., N. A.	185	185	185

STEEL FOUNDRIES BONDS.

Directors Decide to Issue $3,500,000 Bearing 6 Per Cent.

In the readjustment of its capital stock the Directors of the American Steel Foundries Company have decided to issue $3,500,000 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds secured by a first lien on its plant and stocks of subsidiary companies. The bonds will be first offered ratably to the preferred and common stockholders at 80. A syndicate on a commission basis is being formed to take such of the bonds as may not be subscribed for by the stockholders. The syndicate includes a number of Directors and stockholders.

One million dollars of the proceeds of the new bonds will be used to take up a loan recently made to pay a part of the consideration for the Simplex Railway Appliance Company, which cost about $2,500,000. The remainder will be used for new plants and additions and to supply the company with sufficient additional working capital.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅞	104¼	Int. Power	57	85
2s, c., 1930	103⅞	104¼	Int. S. P.	27½	30
3s, r., 1918	103⅜	103⅝	I. S. P. pf., ex div.	80	83
3s, c., 1918	104	104½	Iowa C. pf.	51½	52¼
3s, 1918, sm.	103	..	Jol. & Chi.	180	..
4s, r., 1907	104	104½	Kan. & M.	30	35
4s, c., 1907	104	104½	K. C., F. S. & M. pf.	82	83½
4s, r., 1925	131½	132¼	Kan. C. So.	27	27¼
4s, r., 1925	132¾	133¾	K. & D. M.	12	15
D. C. 3-65s	118¾	..	K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
Philip'ne 4s	108	..	L. Shore	318	320
Adams Exp.	235	247½	Man. Beach	9½	13
Alb. & Sus.	235	..	Md. C. pf.	110	140
Allc. & W.	148	..	Mich. Cent.	125	146
Allis-Ch. pf.	55	58	M. & St. L.	54	60
Am. B. S.	23	25¼	M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
A. B. S. pf.	83	85	M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	157	160
Am. Coal	160	190	Mo., K. & T. pf.	63¼	63⅝
Am. D. Tel.	29	32	N., C. & St. L.	145	148
Am. Exp.	225	235	Nat. Enam.	23	24
Am. G. Tw.	6	6¼	Nat. En. pf.	90	95
Am. L. Co.	17	20	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	78	80
Am. L. Co. pf.	39½	45	N. Cent. C.	42	46
Am. M. Co. pf.	25	25¾	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf. 110	115
A. S. pf., B.	98¼	98⅞	N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	170
Am. Snuff.	167	175	N. & W. pf.	93	94
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	103	Ont. Mining	2	3
A. S. R. pf.	133½	135½	Pac. Coast.	90	94
A. T. & C.	90	93	P. C. 1st pf.	103	110
Am. T. & T.	137	140	P. C. 2d pf.	90	94
Ann Arbor.	35	38	Peo. & East.	34	40
Ann A. pf.	78	80	Phila. R. T.	115	118
A. M. 1st pf.	98	100	P., C. C. & St. L.	78	80
B. & O. pf.	98	99	P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	112
B. A. L. pf.	106	..	P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
B. Un. G.	187	194	P., Ft. W. & C., sp.	178	..
Bruns. City.	15¼	16¼	Pr. St. C. pf.	93¾	94½
B., R. & P.	145¼	158	Pullman Co.	239	240
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175	Quicksilver.	⅝	1
B., S. pf.	88¼	89¾	Quicksil. pf.	2½	5
But'k Co.	56	57	R. R. S. I. pf.	97	..
Can. So.	68½	70	R. S. S. pf.	99¼	99½
C. C. & C.	..	80	Read. 2d pf.	92	94
C. R. R. of N. J.	199	201	Rens. & Sar.	207	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	123	130	Rock Isl. pf.	75	75⅞
C. & A. pf.	79	79½	R., W. & O.	135	137
C., B. & Q.	200	..	Rutland pf.	60	70
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140	St. J. & G. I.	16	17
C. G. W. pf.	63	65	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	52	52½
C. G. W. deb.	84	86¼	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23½	25
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	76	78
C., M. & St. P. pf.	187	189	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	183	195
C. & N. W. pf.	235	245	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	132	135
C., St. P., M. & Om.	188	192	S.-S. S. & I.	81	82
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200	S.-S. S. & I. pf.	100	125
C. T. & Tr.	18	18¾	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	98½	100
C., C., C. & St. L.	97	99	St. R. & T.	¾	1
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120	T. P. L. Tr.	43	43⅝
C., L. & W.	72	90	T. P. & W.	17	20½
C., L. & W. pf.	105	113¾	U. B. & P. pf.	72	74
Cleve. & P.	183	..	U. Pac. pf.	97½	98½
C. & P. sp.	104	..	Un. Fruit.	..	115
C. F. & I. pf.	95	..	U. S. Exp.	122	125
C. S. S. pf.	59½	60¼	U. S. Leath.	11½	13
Cons. Coal.	70	..	U. S. L. pf.	106½	112½
C. P. Co. pf.	47½	48¼	U. S. R. & Imp.	89½	90½
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	24	U. S. R. & Ref.	30½	32¼
Det. S. t. r.	8½	10	U. S. R. & Ref. pf.	65½	66½
Det. S. pf., t. r.	40	42	Vand. R. R.	99	100
Det. Un. Ry.	93½	93½	Va. I. & C.	40	44
Dist. Match.	133	142	Wabash.	19	19½
D. S. S. & A.	14½	15	Wabash pf.	39	40
D., S. S. & A. pf.	28	29	W.-F. Exp.	227	245
El. Stg. B.	81	84	W. & L. E.	16½	17
E. & T. H.	63	65	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	39	41
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	23	24
Ft. W. & D. City.	71	74	Wis. C. pf.	51	52
Gen. Chi. Co.	61	64½			
G. C. Co. pf.	103	106			
G. & S. Tel.	120	..			
H. B. Claflin.	104	..			
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	..			
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	99½	..			
Hock. Val.	85	93			
Homestake ex div.	78	80			
Ill. C.	1.104	..			

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & LOUISVILLE—			
Mileage	591	591	547
2d week July	$114,469	$99,823	$104,266
From July 1	221,430	200,012	206,576
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER—			
Mileage	102	102	108
2d week July	32,058	31,117	36,730
From July 1	62,227	59,109	63,461
DLUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC—			
Mileage	578	578	574
2d week July	56,369	53,472	57,573
From July 1	112,849	102,684	109,269
GRAND TRUNK—			
Mileage	4,085	4,085	4,082
2d week July	701,866	681,941	738,855
From July 1	1,397,792	1,394,523	.....
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	558	558	558
2d week July	52,646	47,377	44,507
From July 1	102,350	91,022	85,773
MINERAL RANGE—			
Mileage	127	127	127
2d week July	14,602	13,207	11,460
From July 1	25,250	23,017	21,349
MOBILE & OHIO—			
Mileage	912	912	874
2d week July	146,026	108,221	125,427
From July 1	275,042	223,386	243,369
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN—			
Mileage	248	248	248
2d week July	23,223	19,373	25,451
From July 1	43,642	43,063	50,659
TORONTO, HAMILTON & BUFFALO—			
Month June	55,714	58,577	.....
Fiscal year	664,503	657,957	.....
BALTIMORE & OHIO for June—			
Gross	5,708,103	5,381,898	5,837,436
Expenses	3,913,290	3,520,208	3,447,722
Net	1,854,804	1,861,690	2,389,714
12 mos. gross	67,689,998	65,071,081	63,449,633
Expenses	44,710,604	43,628,864	39,569,963
12 mos. net	22,979,394	21,442,217	23,879,670
CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER for May—			
Gross	137,909	154,046	148,661
Expenses	87,467	90,178	90,281
Net	50,442	44,468	58,386
11 mos. gross	1,398,797	1,440,107	1,602,545
Expenses	883,021	981,475	945,214
11 mos. net	514,876	458,632	657,331

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 20.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Thurs.	Wed.		Thurs.	Wed.
Alta	.02	.03	L. W. Con.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.30	1.25
Andes	.20	.20	Occid. Con.	.85	.88
Belcher	.14	.13	Ophir	6.78½	6.75
B. & Belch.	1.25	1.20	Overman	.16	.15
Bullion	.04	.40	Potosi	.13	.13
Caledonia	1.45	.48	Savage	.74	.70
Chal. Con.	.21	.20	Sag Belch.	.03	.04
Challar	.18	.17	S. Nevada	.28	.28
Confidence	.81	.85	Syndicate	.10	.10
C. C. & Va.	1.35	1.35	St. Louis	.05	.05
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.45	.43
Cr. Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.08	.08
G. & Curry.	.18	.17	Y. Jacket	.20	.20
H. & Nor.	2.00	1.25	Silver bars	59½	59½
Julia	.03	.03	Drafts, sgt.	.07½	.07½
Justice	.06	.05	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 20.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	8	Lexington	3¾	4
American	2	2½	Little Puck.	2⅜	2½
Anchor	1½	1½	Lit. Bessie.	2	2¼
Anaconda	12¼	14	M. Anchor.	3	5
Banner	2½	2½	M. Gibson.	3	5
Bluebell	4	4½	Missouri	1¼	2
C. K. & N.	4½	8	Nevin	6¼	6⅜
C. C. Cons.	6	6¼	N. Haven	2½	3
Dante	3¼	4	Old Gold	3½	6¼
Dr. Jackpot.	12¾	125	Pilgrim	2½	2⅝
Elkton	40	41	Pharmacist.	4⅞	4⅞
El Paso	125⅜	126⅞	Portland	200	225
Findlay	60	63½	Rattler	1	1½
Gold Bond	3½	4	Rose Maud.	3	3½
Gold Coin	..	29	Rose Nicol.	3⅜	4
Gold Dollar.	8⅜	8½	Sample	3	3½
Gold. Cycle.	60	70	S. Eclipse.	1¼	1⅝
Sovereign	9½	9⅝	Un. Gold.	16	20
Ida May.	3½	5	Vindicator.	81	83½
Isabella	25	29	Work	7¼	7⅝
Jackpot	2½	3	Independent.	14	17
J. Johnson	14	17	Teutonic	5	6½
Keystone	8	4½			

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Dull, Despite Dividend Increases—Freer Offerings of Time Money.

Two important dividend increases might be considered enough to stimulate the stock market, but, despite the Union Pacific and Amalgamated declarations, the trading yesterday fell short of the 500,000 share mark. Union Pacific was the most active stock, Amalgamated came next, and the two steel stocks held third and fourth places. In a great many of the stocks that appeared in the list yesterday the trading was confined to one or two hundred shares. The Union Pacific dividend had been fully discounted. The stock fell 2½ points from the high of the day, and closed with a net loss of three-quarters of a point.

***

Time Money More Freely Offered.

Time money was a trifle easier yesterday on freer offerings. Some six months' loans were made at 3½ per cent., but 3¾ per cent. was firmly bid for large amounts, and the only money offered in quantity for six months was held at 4 per cent. The offerings, however, at that rate were very large. Call money was in plentiful supply. The rate dropped to 1¾ per cent., and, although some loans early in the day were made as high as 2¼ per cent., the bulk of the business was done at 2 per cent. One explanation of the recent free offerings of call money is that certain institutions that have had large amounts of life insurance money on deposit, and which formerly lent this money on time, are now keeping it in the call money market to be prepared for the possible withdrawal of these funds.

***

Harold Weekes Buys a Seat.

Another advance has occurred in the price of Stock Evhange seats. One was purchased yesterday at $80,000, an advance of $500 over the last previous sale and a gain of $10,000 over the price paid for a seat just a month ago. The purchaser of the seat sold yesterday was Harold Weekes, the Columbia football player. Mr. Weekes for some months has been in business on the curb and is connected with a prominent Stock Exchange house.

***

Wassermann a Bull on Reading Despite All.

Edward Wassermann continued to buy Reading common yesterday, despite his receipt of what he thought was an infernal machine. He was the buyer of Reading at 104⅛, the low price of yesterday's session. The receipt of the "bomb" disconcerted Mr. Wassermann for a few minutes, but not for a moment did it shake his confidence in Reading common. "Reading will go up," he said later in the day, "despite infernal machines or anything else."

***

Foreign Exchange Lower.

The price of demand sterling declined still further yesterday to 4.8635. For the first time in a long while no foreign funds were offered in this market. This was due to the further weakening of exchange.

***

Sub-Treasury Transfers.

A transfer of $200,000 was made through the Sub-Treasury yesterday to New Orleans. Several transfers of $100,000 each have been made to New Orleans in the last two weeks. There was received yesterday through the Sub-Treasury $74,000 from San Francisco, probably for new gold.

AMALGAMATED PAYS 5%.

Dividend on the Stock Advanced from a 4 Per Cent. Basis.

The Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company declared a dividend of 1¼ per cent. yesterday, increasing the annual rate from 4 per cent. to 5 per cent. The dividend is payable Aug. 28 to holders of record on July 27. When the increase was announced the stock rose nearly 2 points. It closed with a net gain of 1¼ points.

Amalgamated's dividend record has been a checkered one. In 1899, soon after the formation of the company, dividends were begun at the rate of 8 per cent. a year, 1½ per cent. regular and one-half of 1 per cent. extra, being paid quarterly. In 1901 the payments dropped to 7½ per cent., and in the following year to 2½ per cent. In 1903 and 1904 quarterly dividends of one-half of 1 per cent. were paid.

The market for copper metal has been showing considerable strength. Yesterday a short while before the announcement of the increased dividend on Amalgamated, there was an advance of an eighth of a cent per pound in the price of the metal to 15⅛ cents for Lake copper.

The Boston and Montana Copper Company, which is one of the subsidiary properties of the Amalgamated Copper Company, declared a dividend of $10 a share yesterday. This is the rate that was paid last quarter. The par value of the stock is $25, so that the quarterly dividend amounts to 40 per cent. of the stock's face value.

B. AND O. PROFITS.

Increase of Net Earnings Over Last Year More Than $1,500,000.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company issued today its annual statement of earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30. The comparative earnings for the last two years are as follows:

Gross Earnings—1905, $67,689,998; 1904, $65,071,081. Expenses—1905, $44,710,604; 1904, $43,628,864. Net Earnings—1905, $22,979,394; 1904, $21,442,217.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 59½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 500 shares of Andes sold at .21, 200 Adams at .45, 200 Alice at .61, 200 Brunswick at .12, 100 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.40, 100 Caledonia at .50, 500 Goldfield B. & B. at .07½, 1,000 Gold Dollar at .08, 500 Little Chief at .06, 300 Savage at .71, 1,000 Silver Pick at .12½, 300 Union at .45.

INSTRUCTION.

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Rapid Review for Admission to Cornell.
GEO. W. JONES, A. M., Ithaca, N. Y.

UNION PACIFIC DIVIDEND.

It Puts the Common Stock on a 6 Per Cent. Basis.

The long-looked-for Union Pacific dividend was declared yesterday, and at the rate that Wall Street had expected, 2½ per cent. for the half year, placing the common stock on a 5 per cent. basis, an advance of 1 per cent. in the annual rate. No dividend recently announced in Wall Street has been the subject of so much speculation, but the immediate effect upon the stock of the announcement of the dividend was a drop of about a point. The dividend is payable Oct. 2 to holders of record on Aug. 25.

The increase in the dividend on Union Pacific common announced yesterday is the first change that has been made in the rate since 1900. The regular 2 per cent. semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock was also declared yesterday payable Oct. 2.

In some quarters it had been expected that even more than 2½ per cent. would be paid, possibly in the form of an extra dividend. After the meeting gossip had it that some of the Directors had favored an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Amos F. Eno Buys Plot on Cathedral Parkway—Twenty-fourth Street Building Leased from the Plans—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

N. Brigham Hall & Son have sold for William P. Dixon, executor of the estate of Cortlandt P. Dixon, the plot 100 by 70.11 with three-story frame dwelling, on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth Street, (Cathedral Parkway,) 275 feet east of Broadway. The buyer is Amos F. Eno, who owns the four lots adjoining on the east and who now controls a frontage of 200 feet. The Dixon estate lots had been held in that family for nearly fifty years.

New Building Leased from Plans.

H. J. Sachs & Co. have sold for Miss J. James and Charles E. Blackledge, respectively, 207 and 209 West Twenty-fourth Street, two three-story dwellings on plot 43 by 98.9. The buyers recently bought, through the same brokers, 211 to 217 adjoining, and now control a plot 129 by 98.9 on which they will erect an eleven-story store and office building. The same brokers have leased the entire building, from the plans, to the National Cloak and Suit Company for a term of years.

Paul J. Corn has leased for the Broadway Construction Company, to Fein Brothers & Sturmann, 10,000 square feet in the building 84 and 90 Fifth Avenue, for a long term of years.

Nichols & Lummis have rented, for a term of years, to the Woman's National Domestic Alliance for John Goodwin, the dwelling 66 West Thirty-sixth Street.

M. & L. Hess were the brokers in the sale of 147 and 149 West Twenty-sixth Street, for William Krefeld to George W. McAdam.

West 103d Street Dwelling Sold.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles W. Devoe the three-story brownstone-front dwelling 321 West One Hundred and Third Street, 20 by 60 by 100.11. The buyer will occupy the house.

L. Napoleon Levy is the buyer of the dwelling 18 West Seventy-second Street, sold recently through Frederick Zittel.

Deal for 79th Street Apartments.

G. B. F. Randolph has sold for Richard Elfers to a client of the firm of Richtmyer & Irving 164 West Seventy-ninth Street, a four-story double apartment house on lot 25 by 102.2.

Myers & Aronson are the buyers of the Kanawha apartment house, at 203 and 205 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street.

Philip and Harry Bachrach have sold 305 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25 by 99.11.

I. Friedus has sold the five-story double apartment house 112 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street for T. J. Meehan and another.

Louis Becker has leased to a Mr. Crownfield for Joseph L. Weil 506 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, a three-story dwelling.

New Quarters for Leather Company.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Charles A. Schieren & Co. the third floor of the new ten-story Schieren Building, at the corner of Ferry and Cliff Streets, for a term of years, to the American Leather Company. The building now occupied by the American Leather Company at 17 and 19 Ferry Street has been sublet for the unexpired term by the same brokers.

Purchase of Avenue A Corner.

Max Lipkin has bought from S. Levy the five-story tenement, with stores, at the southeast corner of Avenue A and Seventy-fourth Street, on lot 25 by 77.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the five-story flat 1,589 Second Avenue, 25.6 by 75, through A. Hornstein & H. Bloom, to L. Ruttuch.

Armand and Harry Friedman have sold the five-story double flat 17 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100, for Hannis Friedman to C. Smallheiser.

Bernard King has sold to Newman & Ettlinger 322 and 324 East One Hundred and First Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 38.10 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Siegel Brothers 438 to 446 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, old buildings, on plot 86.8 by 100.11. Simon Fine was the broker.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Charles Efros has sold for Manheim & Weinstein to Halprin, Diamondston & Lebin the three-story building 18 Division Street, on lot 13.9 by 124.

Julius H. Reiter, as attorney, has bought for a client the two five-story tenements, on plot 00 by 96, on the south side of Henry Street, 307 feet west of Scammel Street.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought 85 Essex Street, a five-story tenement, on lot 25.7 by 88.

J. Fennig & Co. have sold for J. Goodman to F. Sussman the six-story tenement 219 East Tenth Street, 25 by 97; also, 882 Grand Street, for the Ferinsky estate to Jacob Tannenbaum.

E. V. C. Pescia & Co. have sold for Lowenfeld & Prager the two five-story double tenement, with stores, 534 and 536 East Fourteenth Street, on plot 50 by 103.3. The buyer will alter the buildings.

Edgar T. Kingsley has leased the southwest corner of Greenwich Avenue and Jane Street, a six-story three-family flat, with stores, for Abramowitz & Brill to a client for a term of years at an annual rental of $6,000.

Operators Buy on Wendover Avenue.

M. L. & C. Ernst have bought from Bernard Levy, 750 Wendover Avenue, between Third and Washington Avenues, a three-story three-family flat on lot 25 by 90. The buyers already owned 752 and 754 and will alter the buildings by putting in stores.

Charles A. Weber has sold for a client the northeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and Courtlandt Avenue; also 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a three-story frame building with store, on plot 50 by 86.6, to a Mr. Pizer.

George J. McCaffrey & Son has sold for Catherine Flood to Joseph Gamache, the northeast corner of Morris Park Avenue and Louise Street, 50 by 95; also, leased for Edward D. Farrell to John Quigley 1,203 Tremont Avenue for three years.

Kirkpatrick & Urquhart have sold for Robertson & Gammale to J. Etlinger the five-story flat 966 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 40 by 88 by 100.

Sale of Tract Near Dyker Heights.

Ernestus Gulick has sold to Estate Agents, a new real estate operating company, the Caroline Sharp property between Fort Hamilton and Bath Beach. It consists of over 250 lots with 1,000 feet of frontage on Dyker Beach Park, directly in front of Dyker Heights. This property has been held in the Sharp family of California for many years. It has been supposed that the city would eventually take this property for an addition to Dyker Park. The local boards have passed a resolution recommending it, but the authorities have not as yet decided upon it. The new owners will immediately open streets and develop the property. It is understood that the price paid was over $100,000.

Stokes & Knowles have sold the following Brooklyn properties: 285 Kingston Avenue, a two-story two-family dwelling, on lot 20 by 80, to Frederick Gretch; also, two lots on the west side of East Twenty-second Street, 100 feet south of Avenue G, for the Germania Real Estate & Improvement Company; also, 340 Lincoln Road, a two-family brick dwelling, 20 by 100, for F. Gretch; also 2,708 Avenue G, a detached frame cottage, for M. E. H. Reuschenbert.

New Factory in Long Island City.

The Charles F. Noyes Company has leased for Mary L. Fraser the property on Borden Avenue and Dutch Kills Creek in Long Island City, known as the Ritchie, [illegible] factory, for a period of

George J. Ryan represented the lessees in the transaction.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

122d St, 295 East, n w corner of 2d Av, 17.6x71.8, four-story stone-front tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Adele Kneeland as executrix $17,950

Rider Av, w s, 968 ft s of 144th St, running through to Canal Place, 125x150; foreclosure sale, to Philip A. Smyth 31,034

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

Southern Boulevard, n w corner of 135th St, for four five-story brick tenements; A. M. Morgenroth of 302 West 79th St, owner; Schneider & Herter of 302 West 79th St, architects; cost, $165,000.

Brook Av, e s, 330.25 ft n of 169th St, for four six-story brick tenements, 43.6x87.6; Albert J. Schwarzler of 776 Wendover Av, owner and architect; cost, $120,000.

134th St, n s, 150 ft w of Locust Av, for a two-story brick store, 50x50; Port Morris Market Company of 15 Cortlandt St, owner; T. J. Jenkins of 678 East 141st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Sheriff St, 47, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Hupert & Bernstein of 150 Nassau St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $5,000.

11th St, 646 East, to a five-story brick tenement; J. Klein of 167 East 105th St, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 20.

ALLEN ST, 161, w s, 25x88; Meyer Rosenbloom to Harris Gabrilowitz, all liens 100

AVENUE C, 205, w s, 25x70; Louis Dukstein to Julius Lurie, (mtg $12,500) 100

BATHGATE AV, n w corner of 175th St, 85.1x21.2; Louis Lese to William J. Diamond, (mtg $9,500) 100

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, n e corner of 134th St, 100.4x56.6; Joseph Rosenthal to the Chelsea Realty Company 100

BOSTON POST ROAD, n s, being part of Lot 5, map of subdivision of land of Ann Haven; Leopold Hutter to Elizabeth A. Kennelly ..... Nom.

BROADWAY, n w corner of 67th St, 84.9x93x75.5x131.8; Broadway, w s, 112.10 ft s of 68th St, 28.1x117.4; William H. Arkenburgh to Edgar S. Appleby and another, 1-6 part, (mtg $25,000) 33,333

BROOK AV, 437, w s, 25x90; Julia Randwitz to Simon Katzenstein, (mtg $17,500) 100

CANAL ST, 524, s s, 25.5x95.5; Millie B. Pakas to Paul B. Pugh, (mtg $45,000) 100

CANNON ST, 61 and 65, w s, 54x100; Leonora Blumenthal to Max Blisinkoff, (mtg $63,000) 100

CLINTON ST, 240 and 242, e s, 40.4x71.10; David Lind to Jacob Fruhling, all liens 100

COLUMBUS AV, s e corner of 69th St, 100.5x30; West End Av, e s, 73.11 ft s of 98th St, 18x100; John McDonald to Reserve Realty Company, (mtg $101,250) 100

COLUMBUS AV, s s, 100.8 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 33.4x47.6; James D. Gagan to George Seelmann, (mtg $1,500) ..... Nom.

COURTLANDT AV, s e corner of 149th St, 60x100; Jacob Mohr to Samuel E. Jacobs, (mtg $49,000) 100

DALY AV, s w corner of 182d St, 107x77; Thomas E. Finucane to Adamant Real Estate Company, (mtg $7,000) 100

ESSEX ST, 85, w s, 25x85, block; Clara Newman, individually and as executrix, to Marks Newman, (mtg $20,000) 33,000

KEPPLER AV, s e corner of 237th St, 100x100; John J. Bambis to Mathilda Bambis ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 67.7 ft s of 108th St, 16.8x65; Esther Scheib and others to Henry Aronson, (mtg $6,500) 100

LOT 160, map of part of Hunt estate; Lena R. Becher to Andrew G. Anderson 100

LOT 404, map of Trinity Cemetery; Frida Ashworth to Ethelbert Ashworth ..... Nom.

LOT 584, map of Laconia Park; A. Shatzkin & Sons to Frank Licata, (mtg $875) 100

LOTS 73 and 74, map of Van Nest Park; Morris Schenkein to Myron W. Cuddeback, (mtg $1,700) ..... Nom.

LOTS 119 and 120, map of 143 lots of Paul estate, 50x100; Warranty Realty Company to Elizabeth C. Campbell ..... Nom.

LOTS 150 and 155, amended map of Bronxwood Park; Heinrich Bauer to Anton W. Finzer, (mtg $400) 100

MADISON AV, 1,935, e s, 22x85; Sarah H. De Voe to Richard Vallender, (mtg $16,735) ..... Nom.

ODYKE AV, s s, 250 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100; Ann E. Mills to Clara W. Foote, re-recorded ..... Nom.

PERRY AV, s w corner of 207th St, 103.7x25; Harry Fried to Marcus Nathan, ½ part, (mtg $1,250) 100

PLOT, begins 195 ft w of White Plains Road x 575 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 25 x w 100 x s 25 x e 100; Andrew G. Anderson to Alma M. Christianson, (mtg $3,000) 100

PLOT begins 195 ft w of White Plains Road and 350 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs n 25x w 100x s 25x e 100; Andrew G. Anderson to Helge E. Carlson, (mtg $3,000) 100

TIEBOUT AV, w s, 273.6 ft s of 184th St, 25x115; Jesse De W. Smith to Michael T. McGlynn, (mtg $5,216) 100

WASHINGTON AV, n w corner of St. Paul's Place, 65.3x140.6; Prospect Av, n w corner of 167th St, 125x100; Henry Ackert and others to Abraham M. Morgenroth, all title, (mtg $56,000) ... 100

WASHINGTON ST, w s, 75 ft s of Barrow St, 25x100; Orleanor N. Bailly to Ella J. Winters, (mtg $11,000) 21,000

1ST AV, s s, 148 ft e of Maple St, 2x125; Rocco Feola to Margaret Demarest 525

2D ST, being Lot 616, map of Wakefield, 56x197; Mary E. Lamb to Francis E. Graham, (mtg $1,500) 100

3D AV, s e corner of 79th St, 21x85; Fincus Lowenfeld and others to John C. Droge and another, (mtg $23,000) .. 100

3D ST, 138 West, 20x50; Mary Russell to Carrie Bendheim ..... Nom.

5TH ST, n s, 373.11 ft e of Green Lane, 25x100; Augusta Festner to Joseph Tordik, (mtg $2,475) 100

97TH ST, n s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 25x92.8; Julius Stoloff and others to Louis Rosenblum, (mtg $34,000) ..... Nom.

11TH AV, w s, 25.1 ft n of 51st St, 25.1 x100; Florence L. Keller to Abram Bachrach, (mtg $14,000) 100

14TH AV, s s, being Lot 100, map of Wakefield; John J. Ryan to Anna A. Byrne 850

157TH ST, n s, 188 ft w of Avenue C, 100x irregular; American Pastry and Manufacturing Company of New Jersey to American Pastry and Manufacturing Company of New York, (mtg $90,000) ..... Nom.

177TH ST, 349 and 351 East, 42x92; Henry B. Rosenthal to Benjamin M. Solomon and another, (mtg $60,000) .. 100

320 4TH AV, 410 and 418 West, 50.1x—; William Engel to the Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company 27,000

34TH ST, 223 East, 25x98.9; Thomas J. Colton to Charles H. Colton, executor and trustee ..... Nom.

40TH ST, 402 West, 18.4x98.9; Annie Aaron to Max Ellenbuch, (mtg $24,000) 100

47TH ST, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Josephine P. Keiffe and another, individually and as executor, to Herman Feinberg, (mtg $6,000) 8,500

56TH ST, n s, 393.9 ft e of 11th Av, runs w 93.9x n 200.10x e 150x s 100.5x w 56.5x s 100.5; Manhattan Consumers Brewing Company to Charles A. Christman ..... Nom.

78TH ST, n s, 83.8 ft w of 2d Av, 13.10x102.2; Emma Wiemann to Sophia Wolff 100

83D ST, 221 East, 25.5x102.2; David Lind to Jacob Fruhling ..... Nom.

91ST ST, 350 and 352 East, 50x100.8; Ida Machiz to Albert E. Lowe, (mtg $41,000) 100

91ST ST, s s, 150 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.8; George J. Humphreys to Georgiana Shannon, (mtg $8,000) ..... Nom.

93D ST, n s, 125 ft w of West End Av, 50x100.8; J. A. Pinckbeck and others to Hugo S. Mack ..... Nom.

93D ST, n s, 75 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Franz Fuchs to Nathan Pregstone and another, (mtg $12,500) 100

95TH ST, 314 to 318 West, 75x100.8; Carrie S. Bailey to Charles R. Protze and another, (mtg $137,500) 100

104TH ST, 49 West, 25x100.11; William Evans to Karoline Simon, (mtg $20,000) 100

117TH ST, 453 East, 25.11x95.7; Elias Randel to Julius Lurie and another, (mtg $20,400) 100

117TH ST, n s, 96.11 ft w of Pleasant Av, 26x99.7; Elias Randel to Sophie Shapiro and another, (mtg $20,400) 100

118TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 18.8x75.7; Charles S. Taylor and others to Charles C. Watkins, ½ part, (mtg $8,500) 100

119TH ST, n s, 219 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100.11; Isaac Newman to Morris Aaronson, (mtg $23,000) 100

120TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; James Ferguson to Charles C. Watkins, Jr. 100

125TH ST, 442 West, 25x100.11; Bernhard Mainzer to Marcus Markiewicz, ½ part ..... Nom.

136TH ST, n s, 190.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 68x200; Moses Paris to Julius E. Siegel, (mtg $22,000) 100

146TH ST, n w corner of Willis Av, 1.10 x25; Robert Bowne and others to Henry Manistedt 100

159TH ST, 543 West, 14.9x99.11; Rose E. Maginis, trustee, to Hugh McGowan 11,000

169TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x51.7; Max Rollnick to Irving Bachrach and another 100

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Clinton Av, 23.7x145; Mary Mumford to Herman Lankenau, (mtg $3,700) 100

215TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100; Trident Av, w s, 75 ft n of 215th St, 25x100; Irving Realty Company to A. Shatzkin & Sons 100

235TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100; William D. Starbuck to Dominick Hooks, all title 650

235TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Oneida Av, 25x100; Marie S. Cooper to Dominick Hooks ..... Nom.

236TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 2d St, 25x100; Clara W. Foote to Michael McInerney and another 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ABRAHAM, S., to J. R. Plum and others; 108th St, 139 West, 5 years, 5½ per cent 20,000

ANKLE, Robert, to P. E. Martinka; Valentine Av, e s, 201.6 ft s of Central Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 4,500

BROWN, A., to Metropolitan Savings Bank; 46th St, 303 East, 3 years 14,000

CONKLIN, E. C., to E. W. Wingate; Bank St, s s, 85 ft e of Washington Av, per bond 500

DIAMOND, W. J., to L. Lese; Bathgate Av, n w corner of 175th St, due Nov. 15, 1907 1,250

FEINBERG, H., to J. P. Keffe; 47th St, s s, 140 ft w of 1st Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 10,000

HAMBURGER, KLEINFELD & ROTHfeld Realty Company to S. Wacht; 1st Av, n e corner of 68th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 100,000

RENNING, M. M., to R. J. Rooney; Lots 375 and 376 and B B, map of Unionport, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,000

HOOG, O. H., to Eureka Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; Lot 121, map Bronxwood Park, per bond 3,000

KANZMAN, B., to M. B. Katzman; Mapes Av, 2,057 and 2,059, due Feb. 1, 1906 2,500

KRAFT, A. C., to L. A. Springer; Lot 14, map Hudson P. Rose, 3 years, 5½ per cent 1,200

LIEBESKIND, L. A., to W. G. Crippen; 96th St, s s, 300 ft e of Columbus Av, demand, 6 per cent 2,400

MAURER, Harry, to Frank Geng; 3d Av, s w corner of 81st St, due Feb. 11, 1907, 6 per cent 2,000

McGRATH, James, to H. P. Rose; Lot 165, map of St. Raymond Park, 4 years 400

MORGENROTH, A., to H. Acker; Prospect Av, n w corner of 167th St, due Sept. 24, 1905, 6 per cent 2,500

MORGENROTH, A., to H. Acker; Washington Av, n w corner of St. Paul Place, due Sept. 24, 1905, 6 per cent 2,500

PEERLESS BRICK COMPANY to C. H. Reed; 118th St, n s, 498 ft e of Pleasant Av, 2 years, 6 per cent 15,000

RATKOWSKY, B., and another to H. Schnitzer; Mount Morris Park, 3 years, 6 per cent 30,000

REILING, P., to T. E. Clocke; Plot begins 990 ft e of White Plains Road and 125 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 3,000

REILING, Paul, to T. E. Clocke; interior plot, 990 ft e of White Plains Road and 150 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,800

SEELMANN, George, to Chester Mortgage Company; Columbus Av, s s, 390.8 ft w of Bronxdale Av, 3 years, — per cent 700

SHATZKIN, W., & SON to Irving Realty Company; Lots 584 to 586, map Laconia Park, 3 mtgs, $125, due Dec. 18, 1906 ..... $375

SHATZKIN, W., & SON to Irving Realty Company; Lot 595, map Laconia Park, due Dec. 18, 1906 1,250

SIEGEL, J. E., to M. L. Faris; 136th St, n s, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 1 year, 6 per cent 4,500

STANTON, M. E., to R. J. Rooney; Lot 311, map of Unionport, 1 year, — per cent 1,000

TIEMAN, F. J., to T. E. Clocke; Lot 262, map of Hunt estate, 3 years, 5½ per cent 3,000

WALKER, E. H., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 124th St, 205 to 207 West, per bond 16,000

WOLFF, S., to L. Edelmuth; 78th St, n s, 83.8 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years 3,500

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 169th St; Bridget McArdle against Reliance Construction Company, owner; James Leary and David McKown, contractors 368

MADISON AV, 947; Richardson & Dust against Simon Marx, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor 62

PARK ROW, 41; Nassau St, 147; Frederick Buthorn against the Park Company, owner; the Standard Plunger Elevator Company, contractor; John Smiley, sub-contractor 105

PARK ROW, 41; Nassau St, 147; Martin Smiley against the Park Company, owner 45

PARK ROW, 41; Nassau St, 147; Martin Smiley against the Park Company, owner 175

6TH AV, 796; Charles Estner against Cyrille Carreau, owner; Levin & Meyer Contracting Company, contractor 550

7TH ST, 218 East; Harry B. Senft against Jacob Lewis, owner and contractor 30

29TH ST, 207 to 211 East; Thomas Bailey against Abraham Siegel, owner and contractor 400

39TH ST, 5 West; M. C. Bilz against Rose Jodrell, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor 165

50TH ST, 5 West; Elektron Manufacturing Company against Rose Fairell, owner; Edwin W. Chaffee, contractor 800

80TH ST, 164 East; Bertha Deutsch against Annie Garner, owner, John Garner, contractor $100

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

AVENUE A, 95; Hyman Galef against John Doe and others, Feb. 28, 1905.. 195

HOE AV, 1,145 and 1,147; Jacob Kaplan against Hyman Axelrod and others, Feb. 18, 1905 22

Lis Pendens.

BANK ST, s s, 85 ft e of Washington St, 17.10x95; Bank St, s s, 288.5 ft w of Greenwich St, 17.10x95; Elwood C. Conklin against Mary S. Conklin and others, (partition;) attorney, I. N. Williams.

BARCLAY ST, 87; Washington St, 227; Johanna Fleischman, executrix, against Gertrude R. Waldo and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Sackett & McQuaid.

LEGGETT AV, n s, at intersection of west line of lands of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 26.4x117x25.3x120.8; parcel beginning on w s of land of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 163.2 ft n of Leggett Av, 50.7x21.6x51x24.3; parcel beginning on w s of land of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 218.10 ft n of Leggett Av, 220.8x21.6x irregular; Taylor St, w s, adjoining n line of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 50.11x102.4x irregular; Bear Swamp Road, w s, adjoining n of right of way of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company, 30x216x irregular; Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company against Rafael R. Govin and others, (condemnation proceedings;) attorney, W. Greenough.

WAVERLEY PLACE, 229; The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against J. E. Fox and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Alexander & Colby.

5TH AV, n e corner of 28th St, 25x125x irregular; 5th Av, e s, 98.9 ft n of 28th St, 49.4x100; James F. A. Clark and another against Beacon Hill Real Estate Company and others, (action to set aside deed;) attorneys, Cleveland & Cleveland.

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H. C. MAPES & CO., Auct'r.

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on the premises,

Saturday, July 22, 1905, 2 P. M.

11 cottages, 50 lots, 124 ft. ocean front,

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Two blocks from Hammel Station.

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East Side.

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5-story tenement. Yorkville, $23,500. $8,000 cash.

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Bargains—13th St. adjacent 2d Ave. 4-story flat; 23x103; price $20,500; also 71st St. adjacent 3d Ave, 4-story single flat, 20x100; price $16,500; also 118th St. adjacent Park Ave., 4-story flat, 20x100; price $13,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Bargains—In the fifties adjacent Lexington Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; excellent condition; price $30,000; also in the seventies adjacent Park Ave., double flat, 30x102; rental $4,000; price $37,500. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Bargains—103d St. adjacent Madison Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; price $24,500; also 109th St. adjacent Park Ave. 5-story (double,) 26x100; price $25,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Cheapest Dwellings—27th St. adjacent 4th Ave. 3-story dwelling, 22x89; price $24,000; also Lexington Ave. adjacent 52d. 3-story 19-ft. dwelling; price $18,500. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Builders & Speculators—The thirties adjacent 4th Ave., plot 42x100; price $55,000; also 118th St. adjacent 2d Ave., plot 34x100; price $17,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

$5,000 buys three private houses, Lexington Av., subject to first mortgage; two full built triple flats Washington Heights, reasonable. 1,552 Broadway.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine paying tenement; rent $2,580, (low;) mtge. $14,000, 5 years; price $25,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

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East 22d,—Six-story tenement, two stores, $26,500; rents $2,718. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 92d—Flat, $22,250; rents low, $2,124; $5,000 cash. Huberth-Gabel, 147 Fourth Av.

West Side.

A Bargain, Near Broadway,

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American basement, $3,200; five stories, three tiled bathrooms, electric light, parquet flooring, handsomely decorated, in fine condition and location; immediate sale necessary. "Possession," Times Office, Times Square.

Bargains, Bargains—Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 76th St. 5-story triple flat, stores, 25x100; rental $4,300; price $42,000; also Amsterdam Ave. adjacent 102d St., 5-story double flat, 25x100; price only $35,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Bargains, Bargains—115th St. adjacent Lenox Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; rental $3,300; price only $30,000; also 117th St. adjacent Lenox Ave. 5-story double flat, 25x100; price only $30,000. John Finck, 141 B'way.

Three-story dwelling in Hamilton Place; owner will sacrifice; call personally. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

Six-story 24-family apartment, rents $7,630, price $69,500, adjoining Central Park West. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

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For Sale—South Orange private residence, 14 rooms, 2 baths, gas, water, sewer connection; hedge, shrubs; lot 100x200; seven minutes from Mountain Station, Lackawanna Railway. R. G. Butler, Times Building, New York.

For Sale—Elizabeth, N. J., residence, 11 rooms, all improvements; first-class location; only $1,000 cash required. Raymond W. Pendergast, 146 Broadway.

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Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

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BRONX LOTS.

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On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, July 14.

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Corner, 4 lots, 2-story cottage and stable; fine condition; Pelham Road, near cars; elegant home; fine investment; growing section; price $9,300; must be seen to be appreciated.

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Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd

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We have a number of plots in Unionport cheap; chance for speculators; Avenue B, 3 lots, $1,800; terms half cash; Avenue C corner, 3 lots, $5,500; 10th St., 8 lots, $5,800; Washington St., 8 lots, $5,800; builder's chance. Hogan & Co., Westchester Av., near Avenue C, Unionport.

Finest two-family detached houses in Bronx, on full lot; 13 rooms and 2 tiled bathrooms; nickel plumbing, beautifully decorated, near L station, trolley, and steam cars; price low; terms easy. Fremont Realty Co., 52 Broadway, 4,030 3d Av.

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Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

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Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
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Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 min. after 34th St. time.
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The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 23, E. R., (near Wall St.) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:30 P. M.
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Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20, 3:50. Arriving West Point 4:10. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train. $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or Str. "Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadets in Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.
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$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
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L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant Norwich line steamer "CHESTER W. CHAPIN."
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Adults, $1.50; Children, 75c
SWITCHBACK TICKETS 50 Cents ADDITIONAL
Special Train from West 23d Street Station, 8.30 a. m. Liberty Street Station, 8.30 a. m.

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This region is wild and beautiful beyond description, and it is only from eight to twelve hours from New York, Boston, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, three hours from Montreal, and ten to fourteen hours from Philadelphia.
A few years ago this was a wilderness, but now it has in various parts of it fine hotels, beautifully furnished and up-to-date.
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For a copy of "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them," send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.

THE RUISSEAUMONT — HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Catskill Mountains.
Elevation 3,000 Ft. Always Cool.
TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN
HOTEL
KAATERSKILL
Largest Mountain Hotel in the World
3½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Through Pullman car service.
CAPACITY 1,200.
Luxuriously furnished; 100 rooms with bath. Beautiful Parks, Magnificent Drives, Golf Links, Bowling. Every high-class amusement. Orchestra. Cuisine and service of the highest standard of excellence. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Same Management as in former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet.
R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE, ATHENS, N. Y. J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y., finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

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Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg, Booklet.

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE NOW OPEN
'PHONE 1.
Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager.
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

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HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props.
Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

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HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, telephone, and all modern improvements; orchestra. Write for Booklet.
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HOTEL EARLINGTON
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
Under New Management.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Sullivan County.
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WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

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Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
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Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop.
Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

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Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

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MOUNT BEACON, Fishkill, N. Y.
COOLEST SPOT ON HUDSON RIVER.
Central Hudson Boats, (daily, Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (ret. Cent'l Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 B'way

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

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MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Lake Champlain.
Through Pullman service to LAKE CHAMPLAIN POINTS
1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

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SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL,
THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

WARDENCLYFFE INN AND COTTAGES
ARTHUR BAVE,
(Formerly of Princeton Inn,)
MANAGER.

WARDENCLYFFE, LONG ISLAND.
Wardenclyffe Inn is on the Beautiful North Shore of Long Island, on the Port Jefferson Branch of the Long Island Railroad. The unusual combination of woods, rolling country, nearness to the Metropolis, long water front, with safe, clean, sunny beach; excellent bathing, boating. The high bluffs overlooking the widest stretch of the Sound; the good roads and drives; EXCELLENT CUISINE, (in fact the table is unsurpassed by any hotel on Long Island,) makes Wardenclyffe an ideal place for Summer. SPECIAL EXPRESS SERVICE ON SATURDAYS. During August daily Express service.
Terms at the Inn.....$2.50 Per Day
$15 Per Week for one in room.
$25 Per Week for two in room.
SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR OVER-SUNDAY PARTIES.

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"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."

The Hamptons and Quogue by the Sea.
FOUR TRAINS ON WEEK-DAYS.
Additional Express Train on Fridays and Saturdays.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week-days, 8:30, 10:30 A. M., 4:00 and 5:00 P. M.
Fridays, 3:30 P. M., (except for Westhampton;) Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.

Shelter Island, on Peconic and Gardiner's Bays
THREE TRAINS ON WEEK-DAYS.
Additional Express Train on Fridays and Saturdays.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week-days, 8:30 A. M., 4:00 and 5:00 P. M.
Fridays, 2:50 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.

Block Island, R. I., "Isle of the Sea."
4½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Leave 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week-days, 10:30 A. M., via Montauk Point.
Additional train on Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Frequent Service to All Principal Points via Long Island Railroad.
Time tables may be obtained at L. I. R. R. Ticket Offices, 120 Broadway, Astor House, 261 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., 613 Sixth Av., 51 West 125th St., 674 Columbus Av., and at all hotels.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
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SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

HOTEL NEW POINT,
AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.
30 miles (1 hour) from New York City.
Seaside and Country combined.
HOTEL AND INN NOW OPEN.
Always Cool. Right on Great South Bay. Rooms with private bath. Sailing, Boating, Fishing. Table and service the best. Terms moderate. E. HATHAWAY.

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LONG BEACH HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
New York's Most Popular Family Resort.
Improved railroad accommodations, through trains, 45 minutes from New York City. Wall St. annex, three steamboats.
A. E. DICK, Manager.
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OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
NOW OPEN. Large rooms, excellent table; rates moderate. Tennis, golf, bathing, boating, fishing.
GEO. B. DE REVERE, Mgr.
WILLIAM CAMERON, Prop.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
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HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY.
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BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet. A. Richardson, Prop.

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NATURE'S PLEASURE GROUND.

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Lake View, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Coolest family resort; new house; bath, hot and cold water; one hour by West Shore R. R.; Valley Cottage Station.

Thousand Islands.
THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N.Y. (1,000 Islands.)
No mosquitos, flies, gnats, asthma, or hay fever. Best family hotel and coolest on the St. Lawrence. Send for booklet.

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Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.
"ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES."
Fort Griswold House,
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
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EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

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WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Family cottages a special feature. Superb golf links and other attractive out-of-door sports. Information and booklet.
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Mt. Katahdin, Maine Woods.
RAINBOW LAKE—Best TROUT and TOGUE FLY FISHING in Maine; clean camps, beds and linen; excellent table, spring water; separate sleeping lodges; hunting, canoeing, mountain climbing, big live game photography; send for booklet F.
C. C. GARLAND, Mgr., Debsconeag, Maine.

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Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

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MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
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Maple Leaf Farm, on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.—New house; pure spring water; good fishing; modern bath and toilet rooms; hot and cold water; tennis, croquet, piano; $7 to $10 a week; booklets. E. A. Mallory, Prop. P. O. Brandon, R. F. D.

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NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
We shall open our Beautiful new brick building
SATURDAY, JULY 22D.
Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the City to offer. Rooms with or without baths.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL,
Owner and Proprietor.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 280 Fourth Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS as low as $12.50, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; select patronage. Booklet. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N.J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.
THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.
Massachusetts.
WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.
THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Delaware Water Gap.
WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Cambridge Springs.
HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

Miscellaneous.
HOTEL CLIFTON, Lake Winola, Pa. 1,800 feet above sea. Mountain air. Boating. Excellent table.

VIRGINIA.
THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—224 Madison Square.

SURROGATE NOTICES.
DUBOIS, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental citation.—To Edward Olt, Blanche DeGrau, Margaret Benfield, the next of kin of ELIZA DUBOIS, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, George Olt of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Dubois, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ju23-1aw6wF

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HERMAN BETZ, Bankrupt.—No. 8,210.
To the creditors of Herman Betz of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1905, the said Herman Betz was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before such meeting.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, July 20th, 1905.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M. Leave Battery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A.M.; 3:10 P. M. Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A.M. Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 44, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.00; LAKE GEORGE, $6.00; WILMINGTON, VT., $6.00.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mts. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts
From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.
From Pier 16, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 35 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

THE NEW LINE
$1.50 N. Y. TO FALL RIVER
2.20 PROVIDENCE
BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA

A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct weekly service between
NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN,
By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S. S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 11 A. M. every Saturday.
TO YARMOUTH, Round Trip.....$25
TO HALIFAX, Round Trip.....$32
For information and tickets apply to MUNSON S. S. LINE, BEAVER BUILDING, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 261, 1,185 B'way, and 649 Madison Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq. West, or any tourist agent.

A COOL OCEAN TRIP

The superb new twin-screw S. S. BERMUDIAN, 5,500 tons, elegantly fitted for passengers, sails Aug. 2d, 16th, 30th, Sept. 13th, 27th, Oct. 11th for BERMUDA, affording an enjoyable TEN DAYS' OUTING, including five days' visit to these beautiful little windswept islands, ablaze at this season with the bloom of the Oleander and other sweet-scented flowers. Features of the trip are:
A SPLENDID NEW OCEAN STEAMSHIP, OUTDOOR LIFE IN THE PUREST OF PURE OCEAN BREEZES, FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PRINCESS HOTEL, CARRIAGE DRIVES, VISIT TO THE WONDERFUL DEVIL'S HOLE, ETC.
$44.50 Hotel and other expenses, according to hotel, $49.50
Berths and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

AROUND THE WORLD

Thirty-fourth Annual Series of Select Parties, each limited to 12 members, leave San Francisco on August 26th, Sept. 27th, Oct. 12th, 21st, 1905, for six months' leisurely travel, including HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, BURMAH, INDIA, EGYPT, etc. Similar parties leave New York Nov. 11th, 30th, Dec. 9th, for a tour over the same route, in the reverse direction. High-class arrangements throughout. Illustrated descriptive programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 125 offices abroad.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of India.....July 24th
R. M. S. Tartar.....August 7th
Empress of Japan.....August 14th
Empress of China.....September 4th
R. M. S. Athenian.....September 18th
Empress of India.....October 2nd
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera....July 21st|Manuka....August 18th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway and 281 5th Av.

LABRADOR CRUISE

FOR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.
A Party of Tourists and Scientists sail from New York, August 3, on specially chartered S. S. "PRETORIA" to the wonderful Labrador Coast, cruising as far North as the entrance to HUDSON STRAITS. 25 DAYS. $200 AND UP. A novel trip in a comfortable, up-to-date passenger steamer. Splendid facilities for hunting and fishing. Particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
R. L. Walker, Vice Pres. & Traffic Mgr.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES
Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.
This is the Direct Line from
New York & Boston to Niagara Falls
and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.
Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:
North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.
12:10

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at following offices: Main office, Times Square. (Subway Station in building;) Harlem, 129 West 125th Street; downtown, 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, 39 Broad, or at any advertising office. They will also be accepted by telephone—4900 38th.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD return young female collie, yellow, white collar, feet. 211 West 25th St.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 388,774, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Friday, July 14, or before, one gold oval locket, with photograph, initials, and jewel inside. Notify F. W. Mundy, 20 Broad St. Suitable reward.

LOST—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST.—Folding gold frames, with handle for eye glasses, near 6th Av. and 14th St.; reward. E. J. Weeks Co., 625 Broadway.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 111,733, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

13TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; near Subway; good board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables, table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and halfrooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

42D ST., 230 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, running water; near Times Building; board.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

59D ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

64TH, 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike. Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10, (Summer;) telephones.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St., River.—High-class house; apartments, rooms; table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small cool, pleasant, clean rooms; bath; transients; moderate rates.

11TH ST., 64 WEST.—Back parlor; all conveniences; summer rates; transient or [illegible]

[illegible] WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

17TH, 23 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; transients accommodated.

18TH ST., 37 WEST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; select neighborhood; baths; $3-$6; suite, $10.

47TH ST., 57 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

47TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; board optional; Southerners accommodated; references; transients.

49TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

52D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional; Southerners.

54TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; reference.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

33D, 49 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; southern exposure; heart of city; reasonable.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite; bath; nicely furnished.

43D ST., 232 WEST.—Furnished hallrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

43D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

43D, 110 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms at reasonable terms; transients accommodated; parlor floor; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, running water, bath; private house; L; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large, airy, cool rooms; superior table; Southerners, transients, accommodated; Summer rates.

72D, 263 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone; references; Subway station.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

114TH ST., 112 WEST.—Furnished room in small family; all conveniences; to gentlemen; references. Adler.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Large, cool, light room for refined woman; elevator. Subway; references. McPhail.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

148TH, 540 WEST.—Two connecting and separate rooms; running water; near the Subway.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH PARK, 1,178 44th St.—Cool rooms, private family; no other roomers; desirable location, one block from station.

CLARK ST., 91, HEIGHTS.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool rooms; suitable for two; running water, bath. Telephone 4329R Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED Lady office assistant; one who is accurate at figures and understands the card system of bookkeeping. Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway, at 31st St.

WANTED—Stenographer. Send letter with particulars, Geo. L. Walker Co., builders, Broadway and 104th st.

WANTED—Stenographers at once; many good positions from $10 up. Rossman, 108 Fulton.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Publishing manager; one who has had a thorough training in the serial book business, and can give guarantees as to character and ability; capital not required; to the right man a fair income guaranteed and contingent interest in profits; all communications confidential. Address, with full statement, P. O. Box 5,128, Boston.

WANTED—Young man of intelligence, good address, with experience as city salesman, to sell high-grade office appliance with established reputation, in New York City; salary $100 per month to start; state age, experience, and reference. Box D 156 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent correspondent who has had experience in subscription book correspondence, both in sales and collection departments; best references required; state age. W., Box 327 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Hosiery, underwear, and kindred departments on dry goods; the most exclusive class journal published, are open for first-class business getter, well recommended; former buyer preferred. Apply to Mr. M. Jaeschke, Editor, 173 Fifth Av.

ASSESSED 23 PER CENT. UNDER ACTUAL PRICES

Average Realty Valuation by the City Lower Than the Market.

SOME STRANGE VARIANCES

One Fifth Avenue Parcel, Assessed at $490,000, Sold for $1,100,000—A Defense of Grout.

Acting Controller Stevenson in a bulky report which he submitted to Mayor McClellan yesterday declared that the average assessed valuation of real property in Greater New York is only 77.15 per cent. of the actual valuation as shown by the prices at which property has been sold in the last few months.

Following an exhaustive examination into the relative accuracy of assessed valuations, the Acting Controller said that, had the full valuation scheme of assessment been adhered to strictly in the preparation of the tax rolls for 1905, the borrowing capacity of the city would have been increased by $122,000,000 above the level actually fixed by the present valuations. The report of the Deputy and Acting Controller was prepared in the nature of a defense of the action of Controller Grout in taking over for the city the Montauk Theatre property at a price much higher than that at which it was assessed.

To obtain the figures on which the report is based experts of the Finance Department went over 771 parcels of realty, which were sold between Jan. 1 and July 1 of this year. The figures, divided by boroughs, follow:

Borough.	Parcels.	Consideration.	Assessed Valuation.	Per Cent.
Manhattan....	470	$21,015,729	$16,319,800	77.65
The Bronx....	96	2,453,907	1,709,100	69.64
Brooklyn.....	205	1,908,757	1,516,050	79.43
Total.....	771	$25,378,393	$19,544,950	77.15

Taking the Controller's figures as a basis, the assessed valuation of real estate in Greater New York this year should be $6,108,656,115, whereas, it is only $4,886,924,891. In 1902 an investigation was made similar to that which the Finance Department officials just have finished. Then it was shown that the assessed valuations of the entire city averaged 54 per cent. of the actual valuations. In 1898, the first year of Greater New York, the total assessed valuation of the city's realty was $2,471,685,441, or slightly more than half of the total assessed valuations for the current year.

The report of the Acting Controller states that the assessments against property show remarkable eccentricities, varying from 5.38 per cent. to 164.44 per cent. in Manhattan, from 34.54 to 140 per cent. in Brooklyn, and from 6 to 262 per cent. in the Bronx. Accompanying the report is the list of parcels taken as a basis for the calculations. The largest parcel was 370 Fifth Avenue, which was assessed for $400,000, but which was sold for $1,100,000.

Pensacola Club Outing Aug. 1.

One of the biggest political outings of the year will be held on August 1 when Commissioner John T. Oakley's Pensacola Club, the Tammany organization in the Fourteenth Assembly District, will hold its annual affair at Witzel's Point View Grove, at College Point. Fully two thousand braves, including many of the leading city officials, will attend.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper; one who has had thorough experience in New York Stock Exchange broker's office, also experience as cashier; in answering state experience and give references. Box 149 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Young man between 21 and 25 years of age for street photograph business; no experience necessary; best references required. D Box 142 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright, well-educated, trustworthy boy; Protestant, about 17 years old, for office of manufacturing concern. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—Bright boy in trade newspaper office; good chance; $3.50 to start. Apply Trade Record, 51 Vesey St.

WANTED—Extra clothing salesman. Apply Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway, at 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Engagement wanted as attendant to invalid, male or female, by competent and trustworthy woman; very best references. Can be seen or address at present employer's, 166 West 130th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Just graduated from a first-class business school; bright, active, willing, good penman; excellent speller; no agency; home influences; $6. Beginner, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Ambitious, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Assistant bookkeeper; correct at figures; good penman; limited experience; no agency; live with parents; $7. S. B., Box 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; bright; energetic; number years' experience; would substitute. Granger, Post Office Box 1,938.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; reference; $8. Stuart, 280 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; graduated Charles Commercial School; $7. L., Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, painstaking, refined; two years' experience; $8 to start. A. A., 1,420 5th Av.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ANY WORK for evenings or Saturday afternoons; writing and posting preferred; will engage for one or more evenings each week; terms reasonable. Willing, Box 158 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Twenty-nine; opening, closing, systematizing books; moderate rate. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, (17,) office experience; qualified, energetic; best reference; $5.50. D Box 159 Times Downtown.

CONFECTIONER.—Young man wishes to learn "piece monte" work with first-class foreman; state recompense. B. B., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

OFFICE WORK.—A young man in an office; good references. R., 708 Columbus Av.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, rapid, accurate, free after 5 o'clock, wishes evening work, temporary or permanent. N. W., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND STENOGRAPHER; Remington operator; 8 years' experience; substitute or permanent work; Wall St. district preferred; $18 weekly. Doberck, 11 West 53d St.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Contractor, ran coat factory 18 years, wants position as manager in same; good references. Box D, 137 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Graduate of small college, who has lived abroad, will take boy to Europe or to the mountains; references given and asked. Box L 314 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing; illustrated booklets.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1290 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

Week-End Specials.

Friday and Saturday,

Men's Fashionable Serges in Blue and Black; also Blue and Black Rich Unfinished Worsteds, Single and Double Breasted Styles. Always $25 and $20.

At Fifteen Dollars.

Please be good enough to understand that advertising is too expensive for aught but straitlaced truth. Also be good enough to waive meanwhile the boring descriptions of advertised things for men with which the average announcement abounds. Since brevity is the soul of wit, no less than the essence of directness, we would be brief—so brief as to say: Make a direct line for our shops with the unerring certainty of having your visit handsomely repaid.

The Values Are Great

Don't delay. It is surprising with what alacrity New Yorkers pick up great bargains.

Smith Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

SHONTS AND STEVENS SAIL FOR THE ISTHMUS

With Them Go Experts in Planning Recreation Grounds.

PLAY SPACES TO DOT ZONE

Facilities for Amusement Are Next in Importance to Sanitation, Says Commission's New President.

President Theodore P. Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission; John F. Stevens, chief engineer in charge of the construction of the canal, and W. E. C. Nazro and Edward A. Moffett of the welfare department of the Civic Federation, the last two having been engaged by the Panama Canal Commission to solve the recreation problem on the Isthmus, sailed for Colon on the steamship Mexico yesterday afternoon.

The idea of the commission is to dot the canal zone with baseball parks, tennis courts, and other equipment for athletic purposes, and this is the work that Mr. Nazro and Mr. Moffett are expected to accomplish.

Yesterday when seen on the Mexico President Shonts expressed himself as heartily in favor of any plan to make the life of the men on the Isthmus more pleasant.

"These opportunities for wholesome open-air exercise and amusement," said Mr. Shonts, "will be especially valuable and welcome to the clerical force and others whose work is largely sedentary. We intend also to have clubhouses erected, with every facility for reading and for all kinds of games and indoor amusements. In connection with these clubs and their various rooms there will be reasonable opportunity for men to spend money in a proper way who wish to do so. Before undertaking this plan we consulted with officials of the National Civic Federation. The welfare department of that organization has put into practical shape some excellent ideas for providing entertainment and recreation for the employes of large industrial establishments. We are convinced that these plans can be adapted to meet the conditions on the Isthmus. We shall take with us accordingly two experts that the National Civic Federation has furnished to look over the field and prepare definite plans.

BETTER HOUSES AND QUARTERS.

"These plans will include also better houses and quarters for the men. The problem of housing is highly important, and clamors for immediate consideration. We recognize that a Government employe down on the Isthmus is entitled to a habitation and surroundings in keeping with his American standard of living."

President Shonts then briefly discussed in a general way the canal work proper.

"The first thing for us to do," he said, "is to get down and see that the underlying conditions for the work are good before going ahead. For this reason it is necessary, first of all, to see that the sanitation and general health conditions are good, and that the men are made contented with their lot. The French Company, before us, were no fools, and we must profit by their experience. They found out that before they could go ahead they had to stop and clean up the Isthmus. As a result of this there was no sickness there until about the time the United States got in.

"I pay no attention to the complaints of those who have returned from the Isthmus. They are for the most part men totally unfit, and should not have gone down there in the first place. The men who have remained on the Isthmus have no complaint except that they have nothing to do but work.

"They have no friends, except themselves, no amusements, and being 2,00 miles from home, are of course in a great many instances, homesick. What they need is amusement, healthy games, and outdoor exercise. In order to remedy this we are going to establish this recreation department to which I have alluded. It will be under the control of a competent man, and Mr. Nazro, who is sailing with us, will probably be the head of it, although no agreement has yet been reached."

Asked whether a lock or a sea level canal had been decided upon, Mr. Shonts replied:

NOTHING YET DECIDED UPON.

"Mr Stevens and I have talked the matter over with the President in a general way, but of course nothing was decided upon. I should say that it would take about a dozen years to construct a sea-level, and about five years to build a lock canal.

"Suppose Mr. Stevens should quit as did Mr. Wallace, what then?"

"We have prepared for that," replied Mr. Shonts, "and every piece of the machinery has been duplicated, and that within a short time and without delay."

"Who is under consideration as a substitute Chief Engineer?"

"We have two prominent engineers in view."

"Do you favor transferring control of the commission from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State?"

"Both Mr. Taft and Mr. Root are good men."

"Will Mr. Stevens be a member of the Executive Committee?"

"He will not. He is simply the Chief Engineer of the canal."

"Do you expect any trouble in the way of red-tape proceedings, &c?"

"Of course," replied Mr. Shonts. "With this Government there must be a little closer inspection than in a private corporation. This will not bother us, and in some respects it is a very good thing. For instance, the payment of money is subject to the closest scrutiny, and this is as it should be.

WHY PAY WAS DELAYED.

"I have heard some criticism regarding the pay of some being held up, and I know all about it. It simply happened that three holidays came in succession. The payments to laborers are made twice a month, and it is a pretty poor man who can't live the two weeks."

Mr. Stevens when asked about his plans replied that he was like an editor about to take charge of a paper about which he knew very little. A little later on, he added, he would know a great deal more.

"I want to look around," said Mr. Stevens, "and will take up the different problems as I come to them. I shall also look into the alleged blacklisting, about which something has been published."

"What about Chinese labor?"

"I have tried the Chinaman as a laborer, and found him good. I will do much experimenting in order to get the best.

"The question of red tape," concluded Mr. Stevens, "won't worry me much. I am going to stick, but, of course, if it is going to take 200 years to build the canal, as some have suggested, some other fellow will have to finish the job."

The men who are to solve the recreation problem in the Isthmus are experts in this special field of work, and are widely known. Mr. Nazro was graduated from Harvard in 1897 with the degree of B. A. S. upon landscape architecture, the laying out of parks, &c. Mr. Moffett is the editor of The Bricklayer and Mason, and one of the prominent welfare workers of the Civic Federation.

VINCENT says

CAPITAL Knockabout Suits here to beguile the golden vacation days. Softest, Summeriest clothes, cut with Perfect Style.

Suits formerly $18 and $15, now $12.50.

Suits formerly $22 to $28, now $16.50.

Suits formerly $30 to $35, now $22.50.

Broadway 22d Street — Sixth Avenue 12th Street

ARBUCKLE CALLIOPE TOOTS.

And Will Toot for His Floating Hotel, Despite Landlubbers' Protests.

John Arbuckle, the coffee importer, who runs the Jacob A. Stamler as a floating hotel off the Battery, had a steam calliope started tooting the other day, and now the people in the high buildings near by are writing letters. They say in these letters that the sounds of the calliope, floating in through the open windows, disturb them and distract their attention from ledgers and accounts. But the calliope has not stopped playing and there is no prospect of the concerts ending this Summer.

The tender John Wise carried visitors to and from the Jacob A. Stamler several times a day, and it is aboard the Wise that the calliope is installed. The tender lies alongside the ship and plays for the amusement of the hotel guests.

At first it was spread abroad that yacht owners whose vessels lay near were those who objected to the music. But upon investigation it turned out that the owners of yachts were rather pleased than otherwise. One of them sent word to Mr. Arbuckle that he had heard the instrument and intended to get one for himself. It is suspected that the protests made by the office building tenants were prompted by their love for the classic and their contempt for such tunes as "Yankee Doodle" and "The Wearing of the Green."

Mr. Arbuckle, it is said, will not discard the calliope.

ALDERDICE ASKS FOR A STAY.

Lawyer Convicted of Forgery Says Recorder Goff Erred.

Asserting that his legal rights had been interfered with in the trial which resulted in his conviction on a charge of forgery, James S. Alderdice, the lawyer who was sentenced a few days ago to eighteen years' imprisonment, applied to Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court yesterday for a certificate of reasonable doubt pending an appeal of his case. Alderdice was convicted of forging the name of Mary L. Oliver to deeds transferring Mrs. Oliver's real estate to his relatives.

Frank Moss, as counsel for Alderdice, argued that Recorder Goff had committed several errors in his charge to the jury, that the jury was kept without food for several hours, and that on the following morning when the foreman announced that they could not agree the Recorder sent them back and held them until they did agree. Justice Giegerich reserved decision.

National Cigar Stands Company.

The National Cigar Stands Company, capital $500,000, was incorporated in Jersey City yesterday, to operate cigar stands in drug stores and to import and manufacture cigars and tobacco products. L. K. Liggett is President and William C. Bolton Vice President. Among others interested are George C. Lyon, of the Hall & Lyon Drug Company, operating a chain of stores in New England; C. E. Ball of Holyoke, Mass., and several other druggists. Mr. Liggett is President of the United Drug Company of Boston. The principal office will be in this city.



Hot Weather Suits.

WE have placed on sale, commencing to-day, our entire stock of Two-Piece Suits, including Homespuns, Cheviots and a number of Black unfinished Worsteds. All skeleton, some half silk lined, and thoroughly adapted for outing and business wear.

These garments, especially designed for Summer service—combining fit and style—represent the best values we have ever offered.

9.75

Sizes from 32 to 42, to fit all proportions—including youths measuring 31 to 36 chest. Formerly sold at 15.00 to 20.00.

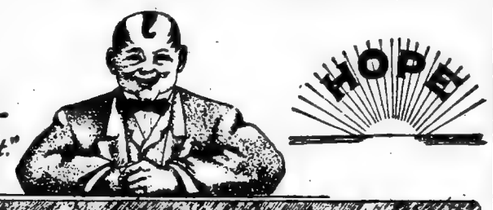
Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St. and near Chambers St.

Serge Suits **ANT-I-WET** Serge Suits

Trade-Mark Reg.

The Most Practical Suits in the World.





Full and Half Lined. Single & Double Breasted.

$15.

Models and Sizes Specially Designed for Big Men.

Unanimous Public Indorsement.

When we placed the "Ant-i-Wet" Serge Suits on sale May 12th we thought that our supply would be more than ample for the present season, but WE HAVE BEEN ALMOST ENTIRELY SOLD OUT THREE TIMES SINCE THEN. And this right in the midst of the keenest clothing competition in the world.

There Must be Strong Reasons for this popularity.

"ANTI-I-WET" STANDS ALONE.

It is legally protected and all infringements will be vigorously prosecuted. The Silk Label in the Coat and the Gilt Stamp inside the Trousers identify the genuine.

1. It is cool, hygienic and dressy.
2. When dry you can look through it.
3. When wet it veritably sheds moisture.
4. It prevents shrinking and wrinkling.
5. It prevents bulging at the knees of trousers.
6. It prevents rolling of the coat front.
7. It's a health preserver—saves the nerves.

You need not worry even if caught in a rain storm.

You may forget your umbrella and Raincoat—YOU ARE ALWAYS PROTECTED.

Fourth Edition Ready To-Day.

See Chambers St. Window Display. *Open Saturday All Day.*

All Roads Lead to The Broadway, Corner Chambers.

HOPE CLOTHING COMPANY SIG. HIRSH, PRES.

Surface Cars, Elevated, Subway. City Hall Park—NORTH.

Wallach's Sale

Columbus Ave., below 101st St.

Third Ave., cor. 122d St.

Open Evenings.

THIS is the first time you ever had a chance to buy a HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX (Well-Known / Well-Made) Serge Suit at less than its Original Price.

Not many here—

what there are won't last long at these Prices.

$15 and $16.50 Serge Suits at -	$10.50
$18 and $20 Serge Suits at -	13.50
$25 and up Serge Suits at - -	18.00

Two Piece Suits in Cheviots and Flannels.

$12 and $13.50 two piece Suits now	$8.50
$15 and $16.50 " " " "	10.50
$18 and $20 " " " "	13.50
$25 " " " "	18.00

Three Piece Fancy Summer Suit Sale Still on.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in Battery Park, William Bayne, conductor; William H. Seward Park, Morris Schwartz, bandmaster; Hudson Park, Charles Paul Eller, bandmaster; Washington Park, Stapleton, S. I., George Rudolph, conductor.

To Try J. A. Thayer for Auto Speeding

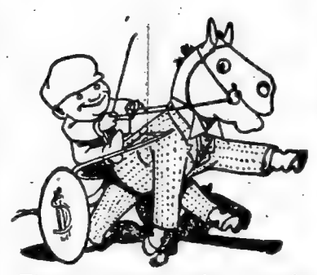
John A. Thayer, Treasurer of Everybody's Magazine, was held yesterday by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court in $300 bail for trial in Special Sessions on the charge of exceeding the automobile speed limit in Lafayette Boulevard on Wednesday night.

To-day and To-morrow

All our fine $20 and $25 suits, including stout sizes, go for a $10 bill. They are the best in the house. Elegant patterns. Men's outing trousers, light and medium colors, $1.65, special.

King's

Both Stores { Cor. Broadway & Park Place / Cor. 23d St. & 6th Ave.



Those summer mixture suits whose prices we scaled down to $15 are trotting out briskly enough now.

Same with the silk lined suits whose loss of $5 to $8 has so strengthened the showing at $25 and $30.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.



Let Us Clothe You.

I don't need "after season" excuses to undersell. 33⅓% less than the other fellow 365 days in a year. I can prove it.

Moe Levy & Co.,

119 to 125 Walker St.,

Three Blocks East of Broadway.

Branch at 1457 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT at 8:30. FAY TEMPLETON AND BIG COMPANY. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earl, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D L. Don, Julius Tannen, F. Greene, in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damm Family."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," The Avalos, Sam with Harry Bulger, Elsie Elton & Varieties, Janis, Edith Blair, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Eddie Foy, Henry Lee, Geo. Evans, John Mason & Co., Moore & Littlefield, etc.
5TH AV. Chrystal & Julie Herne in "Richter's Wife," J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein, etc.
58TH ST. "Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Agnes Scott, etc.
125TH ST E. "Dora Thorne," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. Wilson, Sol. Aiken, Mary Ryan, others.

BOER WAR. BRIGHTON BEACH. Daily, 3, 7:30 & 9. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev., 8:15. The Girl from Coney Island, Ford & Gehrue & Co., Mme. Herrmann, Ernest Hogan & Co., Reno & Richards, Juggling McBans, oth. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PERCY WILLIAMS' PAIN'S. VAUDEVILLE. PORT ARTHUR. GRAND FIREWORKS. 2 & 8:30. Every Evening at 8:15.

LUNA PARK. New and Original Throughout.

DREAMLAND. TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. Mystic Shrine Day, Wednesday, July 26. Free Hippodrome Races, 4 & 9 P. M.

BOSTOCKS. Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA REY (fils.)

LYRIC Mat. To-morrow. 218th Time To-night, 8:15. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in FANTANA

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes.

IF YOU ARE UNEMPLOYED

look on the last page of THE NEW YORK TIMES and you will find many desirable opportunities to obtain employment under the Help Wanted Column. It will pay you to look. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Warmer, fair; variable west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,346. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.—12 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

BOMB MISSES SULTAN; 40 PERSONS KILLED

Missile Explodes Close to the Turkish Ruler.

CENSORSHIP HOLDS UP NEWS

Attempt at Assassination Made After the Selamlik—Perpetrator Believed to be Among the Dead.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.—A dispatch from Constantinople received by the Turkish Embassy here last night says:

"As the Sultan was issuing from the mosque at the conclusion of the ceremony of the Selamlik a bomb burst in the courtyard of the mosque.

"Divine Providence miraculously preserved his Majesty, who displayed his usual self-possession and courage. Himself driving the phaeton, his Majesty returned to the Palace, graciously bowing as if nothing had happened. A few persons were killed or injured.

"The whole population is indignant at the infamous and dastardly deed."

The Turkish censorship is evidently suppressing dispatches regarding the attempt on the life of the Sultan, for only the briefest press telegrams from Constantinople have reached London.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 22.—An account of the attempt on the life of the Sultan of Turkey received here says that forty persons were killed, all native Turks and soldiers.

It is believed the perpetrator of the outrage is among the killed.

On returning to the palace the Sultan received in audience Baron von Calice, the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—An ineffective attempt on the life of the Sultan was made to-day.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A telegram to the Petit Bleu from Constantinople says:

"In the course of the Selamlik here to-day a bomb was exploded in the courtyard of the mosque close to the Sultan.

"His Majesty was not injured, but several members of his suite were killed or injured.

"Several arrests have been made."

Abdul Hamid's fear of assassination is by now proverbial. There is no doubt that a number of attempts have been made upon his life, but little news has been allowed to reach the world about these attempts, and what little has been published has been in the nature of rumor.

Doubtless nothing would have been known to the outside world of yesterday's attempt had it not been made in public, at the time of one of the weekly visits to the mosque paid by the Sultan. He has never dared forego these visits, though he has realized that they furnished the best opportunity to his enemies to make a successful attack on him. During all the rest of the week he remains in his palace, it is said, with a loaded revolver always handy, ready to shoot any one, even an official of the highest rank, if a motion is made which he regards as suspicious.

It was reported last September that an Albanian guard had shot at the Sultan, the bullet glancing off the coat of mail which he invariably wears. Soon afterward it was reported that the Sultan was walking in the gardens of the Yildiz Kiosk when a gardener made a movement which the Sultan supposed was of a threatening nature. The Sultan thereupon shot the man dead. Last year, too, horrible stories appeared of a plot against the Sultan in the harem, which was followed by the execution of a number of women.

It is said that all the food the Sultan eats is sent to him from the kitchen in sealed and locked cases.

BAR FOLK'S DETECTIVES.

Delmar Race Track Officials Won't Sell Them Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Delmar race track officials barred two detectives from the track to-day. They had been collecting evidence for Gov. Folk since he became dissatisfied over the neglect of the law by the St. Louis county authorities. When the detectives tried to buy tickets of admission their money was handed back to them and they were told they couldn't go in. The detectives immediately reported to Chief Desmond, who ordered them to make a written report to Gov. Folk.

At Jefferson City to-night Gov. Folk said that it would be against public policy for him to reveal the plans he had for closing the Delmar track, but that the plans were well under way and prove effective.

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Weather delightful in the Adirondack Mountains Only eight to twelve hours from New York by New York Central. Ask ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

CHICAGO TO NEW YORK FOR $8.

Michigan Central Starts a War and Rates May Go Still Lower.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Before the end of next week the Chicagoan desiring to go to New York or Boston can buy a ticket for $8. What the price will be the week following remains to be seen, but the probabilities are that it will be cheaper still.

The Michigan Central served notice yesterday that it would take advantage of the clause in the finding of the Board of Arbitrators giving it the privilege of using as low a rate as that enjoyed by any other line between Chicago, Buffalo, New York, or Boston, and on Monday it will reduce fares to $16 to meet the cut of the other differential roads.

The effect of this announcement on the other roads was to set their rate clerks at work figuring out a tariff sheet, where the rate to New York and Boston will be $14 and the rate to intermediate points proportionately low. These rates will go into effect Tuesday, it being necessary to give three full days' notice to the Inter-State Commerce Commission before any one can be made.

The next cut by the differential lines will be in the form of a common rate sheet issued by the Grand Trunk, Erie, Nickel Plate, and Wabash. The Pan Handle and Baltimore and Ohio promise not to be behindhand in making all reductions.

On the other hand the Michigan Central will meet the reductions as fast as they are made, so that the programme for next week will figure out as follows:

Monday, Michigan Central meets cut, all fares, $16.

Tuesday, Grand Trunk and Erie reduce farec to $14. Other differential roads follow suit.

Wednesday, Michigan Central meets cuts, all fares, $14.

Thursday, other differential roads reduce fares to $12.

Friday, Michigan Central reduces to $12. Other roads anticipate this action by reducing to $10.

Saturday, all fares, $8, with the Grand Trunk and other roads promising to take off another $2 on the following Monday.

As soon as the rate between Chicago and New York goes below $10 it will affect rates into the interior of New York State. The rates from Virginia and Maryland points will be affected as soon as the Baltimore and Ohio gets its rate below $14.

Passenger men say it is to be a war to the finish, and no peace is in sight. The fight affects eastbound rates only, the westbound rates from New York or Boston to Chicago remaining just as they have always been—$18 first class, and $17 second class.

KANAWHA DEAL IS MADE.

Baltimore and Ohio and Vanderbilt Interests Get the Coal Lands.

Special to The New York Times.

PALTIMORE, July 21.—It is understood that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Vanderbilt system have got the coal lands, railroad rights, and other properties of the Kanawha syndicate. As a result of the negotiations the Baltimore and Ohio arranged the elimination of the road which had been projected from Belington, West Va., to Pittsburg, and which was designed to parallel the Baltimore and Ohio from Belington to Grafton. The Baltimore and Ohio will get all the coal and other tonnage originating in the territory between Grafton and Belington. No further work will be done on the road by the little Kanawha syndicate.

The Vanderbilt lines get an important entrance into the coal fields of West Virginia, which will be the source of profitable tonnage. It will be necessary for the Vanderbilts to extend the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Road, which now has its terminus at Gates, Penn. Its extension southward for only a short distance would bring it to a junction with the Baltimore and Ohio line, which extends northward from Fairmont, West Va., through Morgantown and Uniontown to Connellsville.

The line from Belington to the Ohio is the one originally projected by Mr. Gould when he bought the Western Maryland and West Virginia Central road. Mr. Gould did not buy out the Little Kanawha syndicate for the reason that it had no franchise, no rights and no connecting lines in Pennsylvania, where such desirable railroad appurtenances are hardest to obtain.

FORTY HORSES LOST IN A FIRE.

Only Six Escaped in a Dangerous West Side Blaze.

Forty horses were burned to death last night in a fire which did $15,000 damage in the stable at 510-512 West Fortieth Street. The stable is owned by Joseph Stern & Sons, dealers in meats. Of the forty-six horses in it only six escaped.

A passerby discovered that the place was afire. A patrolman turned in the alarm. A second alarm followed, which brought Acting Chief Binns.

In the rear of the burning stables is the new five-story abbattoir of the New York City Dressed Beef Company, but at no time was this in danger. The firemen were greatly hampered by the smoke and fumes from the burning building. At times these were blinding.

Adjoining the stable, at No. 506, Jacob Strauss & Son, butchers, got their sixteen horses out safely. The fire was so soon under control that the fireboat New Yorker, which came on the second alarm, was not needed.

TURN OUT TWENTY FAMILIES.

Police Empty a New Tenement—Law Violated, They Say.

Twenty families who occupied the six-story tenement house on the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Avenue A were ejected from their apartments yesterday by policemen attached to the tenement house squad.

The owner of the building, according to the police, is Morris Okum of 90 Canal Street. The structure was erected in three months, the police say. When it was started the Building Department found defects and ordered portions of the walls removed. The instructions were complied with, but before the interior had been examined it was tenanted. Ten days ago notices to vacate were served on Okum and the occupants. Okum, some of the tenants allege, assured them that he had "fixed things up" with the proper officers, and that they would not have to get out.

The Tenement House Commissioner contends that the building is not erected according to law, and that it is on "made" ground.

Latest Shipping News.

SS. La Lorraine, from Havre, passed in Sandy Hook at 9:20 P. M. last night.

SS. Campania, from Liverpool, was east of Fire Island at 11:58 o'clock last night.

THE TRAIN OF THE CENTURY Is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 20-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

J. H. HYDE'S OWN CHECK PAID $685,000 LOAN

Chairman Morton Has Discovered No Equitable Record of It.

MEN WHO GOT MONEY NAMED

State Examiners Get a List from Mercantile Trust Co.—Odell and Wood Settlements Not Involved.

Most of the mystery remaining about the $685,000 loan which the Mercantile Trust Company had standing on its books to the joint account of ex-President James W. Alexander and ex-Controller Thomas D. Jordan of the Equitable Life Assurance Society when State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks made his investigation was removed yesterday. It became known that James H. Hyde, as Vice President of the Equitable, was the indorser of the note securing the loan, which was paid last Monday by a certified check for the whole amount.

Thomas D. Jordan brought the check into the offices of the trust company, and the payment was made nominally for the Trustee account, but it was said that the check was signed by Mr. Hyde, and that the funds behind it were his. Mr. Hyde refused to discuss the matter yesterday, and all the officers of the Equitable Society and Mercantile Trust who might be able to tell about it declined to do so.

A complete record of the loan account, with the names of all those who have received money from it, the amounts so received, and the dates of the payment, is in the hands of the State officers and will be used by the Attorney General and held available for the legislative committee which is to investigate insurance conditions. Judge Mayer has been particularly anxious to obtain such a record for two weeks to trace any payments made for any purpose actually for the Equitable Society, but not appearing on its books.

Judge Mayer left the city yesterday hurriedly for Albany and Superintendent Kilburn of the State Banking Department, to whom officers of the Mercantile Trust Company gave a complete account of the loan transactions for his use and that of the Attorney General, left Albany for the woods.

Not an Equitable Affair.

The Equitable Society, the examiners have ascertained, never had anything more to do with the loan than was involved in Mr. Hyde's indorsement as Vice President. That, of course, bound the society while it stood in force, and, it is understood, was the reason for the demand by the State officers recently on counsel for the society that the loan be taken up.

Chairman Paul Morton is authority for the statement that no record of such a loan has been found yet in the Equitable's books, and it is understood that the records of the Executive Committee of the Equitable, as far as they have been examined by his men, do not disclose any authorization for the indorsement of the note by Mr. Hyde. Mr. Morton would not discuss the matter at any length yesterday, saying only that when he had completed his investigation of the loan the results would be made public.

The names of those who have received money through the Alexander-Jordan loan, which has been runnng for years, will be the subject of a special report to the State officers. The examination which has been made into the matter has been directed at finding out whether any of the suits against the Mercantile Trust brought by losers in the United States Shipbuilding syndicate have been settled through this channel. With respect to the Odell settlement and that with Mrs. Ida Woods, at least, no direct evidence can be found. The investigators hope to discover more of the final disposition of certain sums when they shall have had the recipients of loan proceeds under judicial examination.

Schiff Silent as to U. P. Stock.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., whose firm was notified on Thursday to transfer the Union Pacific preferred stock standing in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates to the Equitable Society, refused yesterday to say whether the transfer had been made.

"I am not discussing Equitable matters," was all that Mr. Schiff would say.

Considerable interest was aroused in Wall Street over the notice to transfer the stock by reason of the testimony which Mr. Schiff gave before Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks that his firm did not recognize the Equitable Society in the matter at all. Subsequently Mr. Schiff showed to Mr. Hendricks a letter written Kuhn, Loeb & Co. by Mr. Hyde about a year before the Union Pacific preferred syndicate was formed in which notice was given that thereafter "all participations of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in underwritings, syndicates, and so forth, will be made in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates."

Gage E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Equitable, yesterday had this to say on the general subject of the legislative investigation:

"One thing you should remember—life insurance is one of our great institutions. In no country has it thrived as in America. More than any institution, it is based on confidence, and it has done more good than any other institution. There has been a little black spot up in one corner. All eyes have been turned on it. The great white, good stretch has been overlooked. As confidence has been thus shaken, there is nothing more likely to restore it than a full, honest, impartial legislative investigation, such as we are going to have."

Richard A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life, refused to discuss the investigation yesterday.

The New England Protective Committee of Equitable Policy Holders, which has assumed to act for all policy holders of the society, wherever located, has made public a letter sent to the Trustees of the majority Equitable stock, embodying its views for the management of the society. The letter says, in part:

In order that insurance of absolute safety may be furnished at the smallest possible cost, radical changes in system must be introduced. The mere substitution of other officers, however scrupulous and efficient, or the discontinuance of particular extravagant or illegal

Continued on Page 3.

PLAN NEW RUSSIAN MUTINY.

Plot of Black Sea Sailors Discovered—Summer Manoeuvres Canceled.

ODESSA, July 21.—A report has reached here from Sevastopol to the effect that a mutinous conspiracy has been discovered among the crews of the vessels of the Black Sea fleet, in consequence of which the Summer manoeuvres have been canceled.

It is reported from Elizabetgrad that Gen. Ignatieff, President of the Special Conference for the Revision of Exceptional Laws Designed for Safeguarding Public Order, after spending several days there sent for the representative Jews, and informed them that unless they kept the youths from participating in the revolutionary movement he would destroy the city.

The authorities of this city continue to make wholesale arrests, and to expel citizens of advanced liberal opinions. A number of professional men, with their wives and families, including four editors of the Odessa Novosti, have been imprisoned and will be expelled from the city.

Renewed disturbances are reported from the country districts. At Kartamyshevk peasants, who were complaining to the proprietor of their lands of the exorbitant rents, were attacked by Cossacks and infantry. Three peasants were killed, eleven were wounded, and one hundred and twenty were arrested.

WARSAW, July 21.—A bomb thrown in the centre of Byelostok to-day killed several persons, and severely wounded a number of others, including the Chief of Police and his son.

Stephen Okrjeia, who was condemned to death for throwing a bomb into the police station at Praga, a suburb of Warsaw, on March 26, was executed to-day. The executioner was obliged to hang Okrjeia twice, as at the first attempt the rope broke. Okrjeia's last words were "Down with despotism! Long live Socialism!"

VIBORG, Finland, July 21.—Col. Kremarenko, Chief of Police, was shot to-day, and is in a critical condition.

A man arrested for the crime has been identified as the accomplice of the person who recently attempted to assassinate ex-Gov. Missojedoff.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.—A dispatch to a news agency from Viborg says Col. Kremarenko has died from his wounds.

MR. JEROME'S KIND ACT.

Takes Charge of a Little Girl Who Was on the Wrong Train.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 21.—A little girl who sat in a crowded railroad train on the Harlem Railroad crying and hugging a doll, attracted the attention of District Attorney Jerome, who was a passenger on the train, last Saturday. He leaned over to the child and asked her what the trouble was.

The child said she was Mamie Little, and that she was traveling from New York to Canaan, where friends were to meet her. The noise and bustle confused her, and instead of remaining in the car where her mother put her, she changed at Dover to the rear car, and instead of being on the road to Canaan she found herself going in another direction.

"You come right along with me to my home at Lakeville," said Mr. Jerome. At Lakeville Mr. Jerome learned that the child had friends at Millerton. He notified her Canaan relatives by telephone that the girl was safe and sent her over to her godmother, Mrs. McAuliffe, at Millerton. Mr. Jerome said nothing about the incident, and it only became known to-day.

LA FOLLETTE ON ROOSEVELT.

Says If He Goes to the Senate He Will Support the President.

Special to The New York Times.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 21.—Gov. La Follette to-day addressed a meeting of the Miami Chautauqua. His subject was "The Menace of the Machine." His address was an argument for popular resistance to machine politics. The Governor said he was undecided concerning the United States Senatorship. Speaking of the Senatorship he said:

"If I qualify as United States Senator I shall do all in my power to support the policies and attitude of President Roosevelt on the questions of trust and railroad legislation. I have not yet decided that I will qualify. If I do I shall have to resign as Governor of Wisconsin, with whose aid I have accomplished reforms along lines where correction was badly needed. I have not decided that I can leave the work at this stage.

"The coming National campaign," said the Governor, "will see the smash up of both great political parties. The trusts must go and with them every form of graft and jobbery. All other issues are secondary to that of public honesty. President Roosevelt has pointed the way, but it would be too much to expect the dominant element in his party to support him."

RIVER FLOODS LEAD MINES.

Missouri and Kansas Mineral Districts Suffer Heavy Damage.

GALENA, Kan., July 21.—The flood conditions along Spring River Valley are more serious than ever. Last night Spring River came up at the rate of a foot an hour, and is still rising. Much mining land has been flooded, and lead mining operations have been suspended. The St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad bridge is six inches out of line and has been abandoned.

A message from Peacock Valley, a mining camp near here, says the water is pouring into the mines. People all along the river valley through the Indian Territory have been warned of danger.

The situation in the vicinity of Joplin, Mo., is serious. Trains on the Missouri Pacific Railroad have been unable to get into Joplin since Thursday.

Milwaukee's Fire Chief Indicted.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—Twenty-four true bills against fourteen persons were returned this evening by a Grand Jury which has been investigating alleged grafting. This is the third lot of indictments returned. To-night's list includes the name of Thomas A. Clancy, Chief of the Fire Department, who is charged with perjury.

NORTHERN NEW YORK BROUGHT NEARER. "The Second Empire" of the New York Central brings all Central and Northern New York nearer to the Metropolis. Oswego, 3 hours; Clayton, 4 hours; Watertown, 4½ hours.—Adv.

CHAMPE S. ANDREWS MAY FACE EXTORTION CHARGE

Cancels Passage for Europe at District Attorney's Request.

ARREST IS THE ALTERNATIVE

County Medical Society's Counsel Accused by Mrs. Strosnider, Whose Husband He Prosecuted.

After a trip to Lakeville, Conn., and a long talk with District Attorney Jerome, Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the County Medical Society, told Acting District Attorney Gans last night that he had decided to cancel the passage for Europe which he had already secured on the Koenig Albert, the North German Lloyd liner which is to sail this morning. Instead, he will remain here to await the outcome of an investigation of charges made against him by Mrs. John S. Strosnider, the wife of an ex-convict. Should these charges result in criminal proceedings, it is understood that the Grand Jury will be asked to return an indictment against Mr. Andrews for extortion.

Mr. Andrews returned from Lakeville at 9 o'clock last night. He was met at the station by Mr. Gans, Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, and Detective O'Neill of the West Forty-seventh Street Station. Mr. Andrews was made aware that if he insisted on carrying out his traveling plans, an arrest would follow at once. He told Mr. Gans that he preferred to stay and have the matter cleared up.

The decision of Mr. Gans to prevent the departure of Mr. Andrews at present was the result of a series of talks which he had yesterday with John S. Strosnider and his wife; with George McKee, a chum of Strosnider; with Dr. John A. Harris of 112 Riverside Drive, a broker and physician on whose behalf Mr. Andrews recently caused the arrest of Strosnider and McKee, and with Mr. Andrews himself. Mrs. Strosnider was represented by Lawyer J. L. Reinhart, who has also brought a civil suit against one John S. Cooper, a clerk in Mr. Andrews's office, for the recovery of a house at 1,600 Dorchester Road, Flatbush, valued at $13,000.

Strosnider, who is well known to the police under both that name and that of George Snyder, and McKee, alias Thompson, were arrested on the evening of June 29 at the house of Dr. Harris by County Detectives Reardon and Platt, who had been called in by Mr. Andrews, and who say they thought they were making the arrest for the County Medical Society. Nothing had been said by Andrews about the society being back of the arrest, but until then he had never called on Reardon for assistance except when the society was concerned.

At Headquarters Andrews told the reporters present there that the arrest was the outcome of a swindle perpetrated by the two prisoners by a flimflam game involving non-existent property in Pittsburg.

On the following day, when the prisoners appeared before Magistrate McAvoy, it was learned that Harris accused them of having got the $12,500 from him by pretending to be able to help him beat a gambling house on a "brace" faro game. The case was adjourned to July 6.

Early in July Andrews asked Mr. Jerome to have the two men indicted by the new Grand Jury as soon as possible. The case against them was placed on the calendar for July 5. On that day neither Andrews nor Harris showed up in the District Attorney's office. The case was put over till next day. Again the complainant and his counsel failed to appear. On the afternoon of that day, when the case against Strosnider and McKee came up in the Tombs Court, Andrews alone appeared.

He told Magistrate McAvoy then that the wife of Strosnider knew Mrs. Harris and had begged her on her knees to persuade her husband not to continue the prosecution. Andrews told the Magistrate further that the prisoners had given to him notes for $12,000, and that these had been secured by the attachment of $7,500 found on Strosnider at the time of the arrest. Restitution having been made, Andrews said, both his client and he desired to drop the case.

"My client is not here," he finished, "and he will not be here."

A day or two later the attachment proceedings instituted by Andrews on behalf of Harris were dismissed and the $7,500 went back to Strosnider. Last week Mrs. Strosnider called at the District Attorney's office and told her story to Assistant District Attorney Nott. This story she repeated later to Mr. Gans:

She says that on the evening of July 4 she was called up by Harris and told that she had better come to his home on Riverside Drive at once if she wanted to save her husband from going to jail. It was then between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, but Mrs. Strosnider started at once from her home in Flatbush and reached her destination about midnight.

She says that Harris and Andrews told her that the only way to save her husband from prison was to make restitution.

Mrs. Strosnider said she wanted to consult a lawyer and asked till 9 o'clock next morning to do so.

"That's impossible," Andrews answered, she told Mr. Nott. "I have arranged to have the case go before the Grand Jury at 9:30, and I have to get my witnesses together before that time. You had better sign these papers at once." He placed some papers before her and held out a pen to her, Mrs. Strosnider said, but she asked if she could not get till 6 o'clock in the morning at least. This was granted. She hunted up McKee, who was out on bail, that very night, and he took her to a lawyer named Milton S. Gray, whom Mr. Gans has not yet been able to find.

According to both Mrs. Strosnider and Andrews there was a meeting at 6 o'clock on the morning of July 5 at the Manhattan Hotel between Andrews, Harris, and Gray. It was adjourned to Harris's home, and there it was agreed that Mrs. Strosnider should sign the deed transferring the property, and that in return for this the notes for $12,500 given by Strosnider to Harris would be surrendered and the prosecution dropped. This, Mrs. Strosnider says, was the transfer to Cooper, which she sues to set aside.

The story told by Andrews and Harris to Mr. Gans yesterday was that Mrs. Strosnider had called up Harris on the night of July 4 and had herself suggested that she make restitution. She went voluntarily to Harris's house and tendered to him the transfer of the deed if he would let up on her husband. Andrews said that when that suggestion was carried out in his presence, neither threats nor promises were made to influence the actions of the woman.

Mr. Andrews said last night in his rooms at the Royalton Hotel:

"I was utterly amazed when I heard of the charges against me, and even yet I don't know all that is being said against my name. But whatever the charges, I shall face them.

"My conduct has always been open and above board. My dealings with this woman were through her attorney, Milton C. Gray. She wanted to talk to me, but I refused to do so, telling her she must transact such business through her counsel."

HIGH PRAISE FOR PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. A noted world traveler says: "The Pennsylvania Special is every particular is the best train in the world." Over night to Chicago. Rock ballasted roadbed. Superior dining car service.—Adv.

MASSACRED BY BULGARIANS.

Entire Population of Two Villages in Macedonia Wiped Out.

SALONIKA, July 21.—A report received here says that a large Bulgarian band attacked the Patriarchist villages of Baltina and Gradeshultza, in the Morinovo District, last night, murdering the entire population indiscriminately.

It is stated that the carnage did not end until this morning. The number of victims is not known.

Troops proceeded to another village in the district yesterday and, finding that the population had fled, burned the village, the inhabitants of which were suspected of having murdered thirty Turks near Doiran.

KIPLING POEM ON MILNER.

"The Pro-Consuls" a Eulogy of the ex-Commissioner's Work.

LONDON, Saturday, July 22.—The Times this morning publishes a new poem by Rudyard Kipling, entitled "The Pro-Consuls," devoted to a eulogy of the work of Lord Milner, the ex-High Commissioner in South Africa. The following is a specimen verse:

"They that dig foundations deep,
Fit for realms to rise upon;
Little honor do they reap
Of their generation—
Any more than mountains gain
Stature till we reach the plain."

CHAMP CLARK IS ROBBED.

Missouri Representative Laid Down $250 and It Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Representative Champ Clark while purchasing a ticket at Union Station was robbed of a roll of bills containing $250 by a sneak thief to-day.

He was bound for Fort Madison, Iowa, where he is to deliver a speech. He laid his money down a moment while speaking to the agent, and when he looked around it was gone.

LADY ESSEX INJURED.

Hurt in a Collision Between an Automobile and a Stage Coach.

AIX-LES-BAINS, July 21.—A stage coach collided with an automobile here to-day.

The occupants of the coach were severely injured and minor injuries were received by those in the automobile, who included the Countess of Essex.

Lady Essex was Miss Adele Grant, daughter of the late David Beach Grant of this city. She married Lord Essex in 1893.

PASTOR PLUNGES TO RESCUE.

The Rev. Mr. Davenport Saves a Boy's Life in Taunton Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, July 21.—The Rev. G. W. Davenport, rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, jumped from a boat into twenty-five feet of water to-day, and after a desperate struggle rescued Orlando Brown, son of Dr. D. C. Brown, from drowning.

Young Brown and a party of boys of the church were camping at Taunton Lake when the lad fell from a boat.

SIX HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Car and Carriage Wreck on Bridge at Boonton, N. J.

BOONTON, N. J., July 21.—Six persons were hurt in an automobile accident on Canal Bridge here to-night. A large car, which was driven by a man named Rickey of East Orange, and a carriage driven by M. S. Van Duyne met on the bridge. With Mr. Rickey were four men.

The bridge is narrow. The two vehicles crashed. Mr. Rickey and his four passengers were thrown over the top of the automobile into the road.

Mr. Van Duyne, who is seventy years old, was also thrown out. His collar bone was broken.

CHURCH FIRED, PASTOR SHOT.

North Carolina Villagers at War with a Holiness Sect.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 21.—As the result of an attempt made by a number of the leading citizens of Canton to put a stop to a series of religious meetings being held by a sect known as Holiness or Sanctificationists, an open battle took place and many shots were fired to-day.

Thomas Pressley, one of the Holiness leaders, was seriously hurt. The Rev. Samuel Pounders was also shot. The Holiness tabernacle, although strongly guarded, was burned. Many citizens of Canton are implicated, and warrants for their arrest have been issued.

KILLED BY AUTO EXPLOSION.

Woman Pinned Under the Machine Burned by Gasoline.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—Miss Olive Johnson of Lima, Ohio, was burned to death and five other persons were severely burned and bruised to-night when a large automobile plunged into a ditch near Broad Ripple, exploding the gasoline tank.

The automobile was speeding along the River Road when it struck a rut and turned over, the occupants being thrown underneath. The gasoline tank was ignited from the taillight and two explosions followed, throwing burning fluid over the young people pinioned beneath the machine.

Before William F. Klank, attracted by the explosion, could reach the wreck, Miss Johnson had been burned to death. Seizing C. O. Dale, who had been driving the machine, Klank dragged him from the burning car and extinguished the flames. Dale is seriously burned.

COULDN'T CLOSE HER MOUTH.

Miss Stewart Dislocated Her Jaw at Coney Island.

Miss Susan Stewart of 769 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, was riding on a Coney Island scenic railway car last night when suddenly she opened her mouth. It remained open.

When the car reached the end of its journey her three companions accompanied her to the Emergency Hospital, where an examination showed that she had dislocated her jaw, how no one seemed to know. Dr. Morrison of the hospital staff restored the jaw to its place and Miss Stewart went home.

EXPLOSION KILLS 39 ON GUNBOAT

21 Missing, 70 Wounded of Bennington's Men.

BOILER WAS DEFECTIVE

Fifteen Years Old and Distrusted by Commander.

HEROISM SHOWN BY CREW

Warship Was About to Go to Aid Monitor When Disaster Occurred in San Diego Harbor.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 21.—By the blowing up of two of the main boilers of the United States gunboat Bennington in the harbor here to-day, Lieut. Newman K. Perry, Jr., and at least thirty-nine men were killed instantaneously, seventy of the crew were so seriously injured that a large number of them are expected to die in a few hours, and twenty-one men are missing.

There were really two explosions. The first took place in what is known as Boiler B, at the top of the lower furnace. The boiler was jammed back on Boiler A, and this was forced out of place and blew up. The explosion took place at 10:15 o'clock this morning, while all hands were at their stations and the vessel was about to get under way to go to the aid of the monitor Wyoming, which met with an accident off Port Hartford.

There were more than 250 men aboard when the accident occurred, and many were hurled or forced to jump into the sea by the terrific explosion, which lifted part of the deck and compelled the beaching of the ship.

The Bennington was lying in the stream just off the Commercial Wharf at H Street. She had received orders from the Navy Department at Washington to sail this morning to convoy the Wyoming to Mare Island Navy and convoy her to Mare Island Navy Yard, San Francisco.

Steam was up and everything was in readiness for departure when the starboard boilers exploded with a deafening roar.

Where the harbor had been a scene of peace the air was suddenly filled with fumes, the water was strewn with the dead and dying, and the echoes of the explosion were reverberating through the city.

Men Blown 100 Feet High.

People on the shore saw a huge cloud of steam rise above the Bennington. Columns of water were forced high into the air. A dozen or fifteen men were blown overboard by the force of the explosion. Capt. Wentworth, who was looking at the Bennington when the disaster occurred, says he saw human bodies hurled over a hundred feet upward. The air was clouded with smoke, which enveloped the ship.

When the haze cleared away only a few men could be seen on the decks, while many were floundering in the water. Boats were lowered from the vessel's side and most of the men in the water were picked up and taken on board.

On board the Bennington were presented terrible scenes. The force of the explosion had torn a great hole in the starboard side of the ship and the vessel was already commencing to list. A section of the upper deck was carried away from stem to stern. Wreckage was distributed over the entire ship. The after cabin and that part of the ship adjacent to the exploded boiler were torn up and bodies blown to pieces were in the debris.

Commander Distrusted Boiler.

The boiler which exploded, it is said, was regarded as unsafe. Commander Young stated that during a recent return from Honolulu the steam pressure was kept reduced in that particular one.

At the time of the accident Commander Lucien Young and Surgeon F. H. Peck were on shore. The officers, as soon as they learned of the disaster, hurried to the water front. Commander Young, as soon as he reached the ship, gave orders that the air-tight compartments be closed to prevent the listing craft from sinking and that the magazines be flooded to avert further explosions. He then beached the vessel at high tide.

The ferryboat Ramona, which was crossing the bay at the time of the ac-

cident, changed its course and hurried to the aid of the Bennington. The Government launch General De Russey and a large number of other launches and water craft which were near the scene at the time also rushed over.

By the time the Ramona reached the crippled vessel many of the sailors who had jumped into the bay to escape the scalding steam had been rescued by small craft.

The removal of the wounded was conducted in perfect order. The crews of the De Russey and the other boats aided in transferring the men to shore.

The men bore their injuries with the greatest fortitude. Laid out in lines on the beach they gripped one another's hands and shut their teeth in their agony.

Ten minutes after the explosion there was a procession of carts, carriages, trade wagons, and automobiles in the direction of the various hospitals. Some of the wounded men could hardly be recognized as human beings, so blackened were they by fire, scalded by steam, or blasted by the explosion. Many were without arms; the limbs of others hung helpless or twisted.

The hospitals were overfilled in an hour, and private houses were thrown open and the mistresses of them became sisters of mercy on the moment. Reinforcements were telegraphed for to the surrounding towns, and in a short time the work of transferring and giving medical and surgical attendance to the injured was being carried on systematically.

Thousands Rush to Give Aid.

Thousands from the city rushed to the beach when they heard the explosion. The patrons of the great hotels had a moment before heard the music of a concertina floating from the waist of the gunboat when that part of the ship suddenly burst into upper air. They rushed to the rescue.

From all directions craft of all kind appeared on the bay. From the city came the clang of police and fire bells as the departments rushed to lend the aid of their men. Ambulances and carriages of every description were summoned. Every physician who could be reached by telephone was called to the water front.

Within a short time a score of physicians were attending the wounded. Most of the dead and injured were taken ashore, where the undertakers and physicians were assembled.

The bodies of many of the men taken from the wrecked interior of the ship were mutilated almost beyond recognition. Some bodies may never be identified.

Temporary quarters ashore were arranged for the wounded, and sixty citizens volunteered and hurried in launches to the relief of those on the ship.

As fast as the wounded could be removed they were hurried in ambulances, carriages, wagons, and automobiles to hospitals. For a long time the steam prevented access to the space between decks where most of the dead lay, and it was not until late in the afternoon that the last were removed from the boiler rooms. Several bodies were so tightly wedged in by a bulkhead that the woodwork had to be hewed away to free them.

Bravery Shown by Crew.

When the explosion occurred the engineer was inspecting the boilers. He was not seriously injured. Officers and men who were able to assist in rescue acted in a brave and collected manner. Pumps were manned to keep the water from the upper compartments, the magazine was flooded, and men fought their way through the steam into the darkened hold. Many slightly injured sailors remained in the ship and assisted in rescuing the more severely injured.

The ship's inner works are a tangled mass of wreckage, and the vessel probably will have to be dismantled to repair the injuries, if, indeed, the warship is not a total loss.

Lieut. Yates, executive officer in charge of the Bennington at the time of the disaster, was in the aft cabin. He rushed out, to be met by a blinding, scalding cloud of steam as it swept the vessel. Speaking of his experience he said:

Lieut. Yates Tells Experience.

"I must have remained seated in my chair several seconds after it occurred, and did not know what had happened. I then rushed out, and the steam, even at the extreme after part of the ship, was so dense that I could not get a breath of air until I ascended the rail.

"As I ran forward I passed one of our boys crawling along. There was no time to attend to individual cases, as there were so many. About thirty of the boys were on the foredeck, all severely wounded. I called for men to man the boats, and only a dozen men, including officers, responded at that moment. All of the rest were injured, blinded, or had been driven over the side by the scalding steam."

Lieut. Wade was unable to say what was the cause of the disaster, but judged that one of the main boilers on the starboard side a little forward of the smokestack had exploded. This boiler had been considered weak for some time, but an inspection made about a year ago assured the officers that it was in fairly good condition. Most of the men were amidships at the time of the explosion. About fifty or sixty were between decks either sleeping or passing away the time out of the sun's rays.

Dead Taken from Vessel.

Early in the afternoon the Bennington was towed into Spreckels Wharf and made fast to prevent her sinking. Immediately this was done the work of taking out the bodies was begun. As fast as they were taken out, the bodies were covered and taken to the City Morgues and to private undertaking establishments.

The greater part of the upper deck of the vessel amidships was torn off like a sheet of paper and scattered to the winds in splinters. A great hole had been torn in the vessel's stern and also in her sides forward. She lay deep in the water with a sullen dip to port.

Special to The New York Times.

VALLEJO, Cal., July 21.—The Bennington was at Mare Island Navy Yard early in May, leaving on the 12th of that month. Her boilers received no repairs worth mentioning during her last visit to Mare Island. At that time an Ensign was in charge of the engine rooms, there being no regular engineer officer aboard the ship.

Lieut. Commander Victor Blue of the Bennington reached the navy yard today to undergo examination for promotion. He left the ship before the explosion.

Under orders from Washington Capt. Franklin Drake, a naval Surgeon, and three hospital stewards left Mare Island this afternoon to hurry to San Diego as quickly as possible.

COMMANDER YOUNG REPORTS.

Says That the Bennington Is Almost a Total Wreck.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Navy Department to-night received a telegram from Commander Lucien Young of the Bennington giving a list of killed and saying:

"At 10:15 this morning, while making preparations for getting under way with all hands at their stations, the top of the lower furnace of boiler B exploded, forcing the boiler astern in contact with boiler A, which was also forced astern and exploded."

Later he sent this dispatch:

"Since last message Lieut. Perry, C. E. Rushing, coal passer; J. Kilscher, fireman first class, died. One body identified to be R. B. Carr, apprentice seaman. Expect many more deaths before morning. Number of deaths, 1 officer, 33 men, 76 wounded, 21 missing.

"Ensign Sahn's hand badly burned. Several supposed to be blown overboard and drowned. Vessel listed considerably to starboard, commenced to settle immediately. Flooded magazines, and with the assistance of tug I beached her on bank between two wharves at high tide. Every assistance has been given by the people here and all doctors in the city volunteered services.

"The wounded are in the different hospitals and have every attention. Capt. Scott kindly offered San Diego barracks and will quarter men there. Seven bodies penned behind boilers unable to identify. Cutting away bulkhead to recover them. Vessel almost a total wreck and will need assistance. Soon as further particulars can be obtained will wire. Request department notify nearest relatives."

Acting Secretary Darling upon receipt of Capt. Young's message sent this reply:

"Department pained to hear of so distressing an accident. Do all things possible to alleviate suffering of wounded and show respect for dead."

Offer of Aid from City.

Mr. Darling received this message from John F. Ackerman, President of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego:

"Our city is plunged into deepest grief from the terrible calamity that has befallen the Bennington. Everything possible being done for the injured. Please command our services in any way they may be made available."

Mr. Darling sent this reply:

"Department is greatly shocked at frightful accident on Bennington and is deeply touched by the kindness shown the sufferers by the people of San Diego. We will be grateful for anything you can do to alleviate their suffering."

Mr. Darling to-night, after the receipt of the telegrams from Commander Young, said:

"The accident is the most distressing that has befallen an American naval vessel since the blowing up of the Maine. The sacrifice of these lives is as truly made upon the altar of their country as if made in battle. These men died at their posts, and must always be honored and mourned by patriotic people."

A cablegram was sent by the Navy Department to Honolulu to-night requesting the commandant of the station there to inform Mrs. Perry of the death of her husband, Lieut. Perry. A message also was sent to Mrs. Victor Blue, at the same place, advising her that her husband had left the ship before the explosion.

Not since the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor has the department been obliged to record a disaster to one of the American men-of-war so fearful as that of to-day. Engineer officers do not recall when a boiler has exploded aboard a warship of the United States. Mishaps have occurred in boiler rooms, but with slight loss of life or injuries.

Notifying Kinsmen of Dead.

Mr. Darling and officers of the Bureau of Navigation were at the department to-night awaiting the details which Commander Young sent the department. Upon the receipt of the message giving the list of killed and injured, Mr. Darling at once had this telegram sent to the next of kin of the dead:

"Department regrets to report that ——— was killed this morning by bursting of a boiler on the Bennington. You have the sincere sympathy of the department in your loss."

Officials of the Navy Department and naval officers on duty in Washington were appalled to-day when the news came from San Diego. Their first information was received from press dispatches. Later came a dispatch from Commander Young.

Mr. Charles H. Darling and Capt. William P. Potter, acting Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, were promptly in conference, with the result that an order was sent forthwith to the Commandant of the navy yard at Mare Island to send Capt. Drake, Captain of the yard, and such medical officers as were available, to San Diego as quickly as possible.

As Rear Admiral Goodrich, the Commander in Chief of the Pacific station, is cruising in Alaskan waters, he was so far from the scene of the explosion as to preclude the possibility of sending any of the ships of his squadron to San Diego. The supply ship Iris and the tugboat Fortune were to-night ordered to proceed from San Francisco to San Diego in connection with the Bennington disaster.

Newly Enlisted Men Aboard.

Lieut. Commander H. B. Wilson of the Bureau of Navigation set about to prepare a list of the ship's crew. An order had recently been sent to the Mare Island yard to have a detail of twenty-seven men sent from that station to the Bennington, and it was not known at the department whether they had gone to the ship.

A telegram of inquiry was sent to the Commandant at Mare Island, when a reply came stating that the detail had left San Francisco on the 17th, arriving at San Diego on the 18th. It was hoped at the department that this detachment had not joined the crew, but in that they were disappointed, for they had gone aboard.

The Bennington was under orders for Panama, where she was being sent to relieve the Princeton and was to have sailed direct from San Diego for the Isthmus, but a report was received at the department announcing that the Monitor Wyoming had disabled a propeller, and orders were sent for the Bennington to proceed to Port Harford and convoy the Wyoming from that port to San Francisco.

Just as a press bulletin was taken into the Bureau of Navigation to-day announcing the explosion a telegram was received from Commander Young stating that he was about to sail northward as directed.

If Rear Admiral Goodrich arrives at Puget Sound in time it will be left to him to conduct an investigation of the accident, otherwise the department will pursue the usual course.

THE PRESIDENT SHOCKED.

Expresses His Profound Regret, But Makes No Comment.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 21.—President Roosevelt was shocked greatly at the news of the disaster which occurred today to the gunboat Bennington in the harbor of San Diego. The first intimation he had of it was conveyed to him by telephone from the executive offices in Oyster Bay repeating a telegram from Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling:

"Commander Lucien Young, commanding the Bennington, has telegraphed that boiler exploded at 10:55 A. M. on board that vessel. Nearly everybody killed or wounded. The department has received no details yet. Have ordered commander of Mare Island Navy Yard to send officers to render all possible assistance."

The President, beyond expressing his profound regret that the accident should have occurred, made no comment on it, reserving any expression on the matter until he should have received complete details.

ADM. MELVILLE'S STATEMENT.

Says Explosion May Have Been Caused by Defects in Old Boiler.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Rear Admiral Melville, under whose direction the Bennington was designed and built, said to-night that the explosion may have been caused by defects in the boiler due to long wear. Under such conditions, he said, it would be possible for a boiler to explode with destructive results even though all other conditions as to water level and steam pressure were normal.

At the time the Bennington was built, the Admiral says, the locomotive or English gunboat type of boiler with which she was fitted was used universally in naval and merchant marine vessels. The average age of that class of boiler, he says, is about twenty years, so that the Bennington's boilers were still within the accepted limit of service.

"Originally," said Admiral Melville, "the Bennington's boilers were designed to carry 160 pounds of steam pressure, but after this lapse of time that service pressure should have been reduced. Even after repairs the boilers would be necessarily weaker than when new. No such explosion could have occurred with the water tube boilers now generally used in the United States Navy.

"The terrible destruction indicated by the dispatches could have been caused by the boiler explosion alone without the explosion of the magazine. Unlike the water tube boiler, where one or a dozen tubes might explode without destructive damage to life except by escaping steam, the explosion of a boiler of the Bennington's type could rend a vessel almost to pieces. It will be found that many of the killed were scalded to death, as the escaping steam would fill every available space between decks, so that many of the crew in all likelihood died from that cause and not from shock or being struck down by flying fragments.

"In the gunboat type of boiler, in the event of the pumps being stopped and the supply of water cut off, it would take about sixty minutes to evaporate the water in the boiler at normal level; in the tubular boiler the water would be evaporated in about thirty minutes, and the torpedo boat type is about six minutes; but, whereas explosions in the latter two types would be comparatively localized, with the locomotive boiler, as used in the Bennington, and which is planned exactly the same as railroad locomotives, destruction would be carried in every direction. As to the actual cause of the Bennington explosion, future examination may fix the responsibility, but it may be that even such examination or investigation may not disclose the actual facts."

Admiral Melville said that the reason no engineer officer was mentioned in the list of the vessel's executive staff was due to the fact that the Navy Personnel bill of 1898 merged engineers in the line, and under that bill line officers without engineering training may be assigned engineering duties, and brother line officers specially trained as engineers in like manner may be assigned deck duties.

BOILERS FIFTEEN YEARS OLD.

Had Been the Subject of Several Reports—Statement by Darling.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Information that the boilers of the gunboat Bennington were fifteen years old and had been the cause of several reports, was obtained here to-day after news of the disaster to the craft became known. These boilers were retubed in 1903-04.

The Admiral of the Pacific fleet in 1904 reported to the Navy Department that the boilers were in need of repairs, but that the repairs were not urgent. A report from the engineer officer of the ship received at the department about the same time was that the boilers generally were in poor condition, but that the internal conditions were good.

In May last the Bennington was sent to the Mare Island yard, when temporary repairs were made on her boilers to put her in cruising condition. It is stated at the Bureau of Steam Engineering that there has been nothing in the reports coming to the department to show that the boilers were in an unsafe condition.

As soon as the news of the explosion reached the steam engineering bureau all the records and reports relating to the Bennington were reviewed by Admiral Rae, its chief, and later he called upon Acting Secretary Darling and advised him fully of the facts. Mr. Darling to-night issued this statement:

"The department has learned with the deepest regret of the disaster which overtook the gunboat Bennington. Nothing unusual has been reported to the department with respect to the boilers in the Bennington. A detailed report on the condition of the boilers was made in March last and repairs were made in the following May.

"The boilers on the ships of our navy are receiving constant attention and are constantly under the supervision as well as the inspection of engineers."

Think Boilers Were Defective.

It is pointed out by naval men that the nature of the accident indicates the defective character of the boilers. The Bennington was lying at anchor, her commander was ashore, and, although she was beginning to get up steam, the pressure would not have been strong enough to account for such a catastrophe. Had she been at sea, under a full head of steam, the disaster might be accounted for in other ways. The presumption in the present case that the condition of the boilers was responsible is said to be too strong to overcome.

One of the officers of the Navy Department said that the Bennington's boilers were old ones of the kind used for locomotives, and not either modern or suitable to such a warship.

The Bennington had four cylindrical straightaway boilers, made by N. F. Palmer & Co. in their establishment in New York City known as the Quintard Iron Works. Their outside diameter was 9 feet 9 inches and the length 16 feet 10 inches. They were constructed for a working pressure of 160 pounds to the square inch. The total heating surface was 3,630 square feet and the grate surface was 100 square feet. The main feed pump had a capacity sufficient to supply twice the amount of water necessary when steaming at full speed. The forced draught system was employed with two blowers which discharged into the fire room.

The boilers were originally designed to carry 160 pounds of steam, but the last log received at the department shows that the safety valves were set for 145 pounds, and that she carried from 135 to 140 pounds of steam in cruising.

The Bennington was authorized in the fourth programme for the building of the new navy. The Yorktown, built at the Cramps' yard, and the Concord and Bennington, built at the yards of the Delaware Shipbuilding Company, in Chester, were identical in plan. The Bennington was authorized by act of Congress March 2, 1887, and the contract was let Nov. 15 that year to N. F. Palmer, Jr., & Co. of New York, the same firm that built the old Maine in New York. She was launched June 3, 1890. She developed 17.5 knots speed.

She was 230 feet long, 36 feet in beam, and drew 14 feet of water. She had twin screw horizontal triple expansion engines of the Scotch type. Her battery consisted of six 6-inch breech-loading rifles, four 6-pounders, and four 1-pounder rapid-firing guns and a 2.3 calibre automatic Colt.

It is a singular thing that of the first ships of the so-called new navy, begun under the Administration of President Arthur and continued vigorously under the Cleveland Administrations and that of President Harrison, the Bennington being the twenty-first, three have been lost by disaster—the Maine, the Charleston, and the Bennington.

LIST OF DEAD AND INJURED.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A partial list of dead and injured in the accident on the gunboat Bennington was received at the Navy Department to-night from Commander Young.

The Dead.

The names of the dead follow:

BART, HENRY HUGES, ordinary seaman.
BENSEL, AMEL, second-class fireman, Colfax, Washington.
BROWNE, FREDERICK WILLIAM, machinist, Chicago.
BROWNLEE, GLENN, ordinary seaman, Ravenna, Texas.
BURNS, JOHN L., apprentice, second class, Chicago.
CARR, ROBERT BERTLEY, apprentice seaman, Toledo, Ohio.
CHERRY, WILLIAM ISAAC, coal passer, Pacific, Mo.
DRESCH, E. O., ordinary seaman, 530 First Avenue, Newark, N. J.
GEISS, FREDERICK J., coal passer, Chicago.
HAGGBLOOM, CLYDE, coal passer, Leadville, Col.
HUGHES, BERT ARTHUR, ordinary seaman, Clarksville, Ark.
KAMMERER, ANDREW, fireman, second-class.
HILSCHER, JOSEPH, fireman, first class, Waterville, Washington.
KUNTZ, CHARLES JOSEPH, coal passer, St. Louis, Mo.
McMANNER, C. J.
NEWCOMBE, JOSEPH, boatswain's mate, second class, Quincy, Mass.
PARRISH, W. N., coal passer.
QUINN, M. G., oiler.
RUSHING, C. E., coal passer.
WRIGHT, W. W., coal passer.
SEVEN UNIDENTIFIED on shore.
SEVEN UNIDENTIFIED on board Bennington.

The Seriously Injured.

The following is a list of those seriously injured:

BROWN, F. W., machinist's mate, first class.
CARPENTER, PRESTON, seaman, Arapahoe, Neb.
CHAMBERS, MATTHEW GARFIELD, seaman, Lewiston, Idaho.
CLARK, GEORGE THOMAS, Bremerton, Washington.
EZELL, JOSIAH, ship's cook, fourth class.
FERGUSON, EDWARD BREWSTER, machinist's mate, first class, 1834 Memphis Street, Philadelphia.
FICKWEILER, W. M., seaman.
HILSCHER, Joseph, fireman, second-class, Waterville, Washington.
HOUSE, R. A., apprentice seaman.
HUNT, JOSEPH, oiler.
McNANNEN, J., fireman, first-class.
ROBINSON, E. B., ordinary seaman.
SAUNDERS, H. F., [illegible] seaman.
SCHROEGER, A. M., seaman.
SCHULTZ, C., coal passer.
SHACKLETT, W. S., hospital steward.
TOLLEY, C. A., chief gunner's mate, Ilion, N. Y.

OFFICERS OF THE BENNINGTON.

Commander and Executive Officer, Who Escaped, Famed as Heroes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Lieut. Newman Kershaw Perry, Jr., who was killed on the gunboat Bennington was appointed from South Carolina. He entered the Naval Academy in September, 1897. In 1901 he entered upon the two years' sea service which is a part of the course, and these he spent on the battleship Wisconsin. In 1903 he was transferred to the Bennington and had remained there ever since.

Commander Young, who escaped injury by being on shore, is regarded as one of the best officers in the navy. He is a Kentuckian, and was appointed to the Naval Academy by the late Proctor Knott. He was graduated in 1869, and during his career in the navy has seen over twenty years' sea service. He has been recognized as one of the best navigators in the navy and has published a standard work on the subject.

In the interval between the civil war and the Spanish war he was the only officer advanced for bravery. When the Huron was thrown by a gale on the reef at Currituck Sound, near Diamond Shoal, Young volunteered to swim ashore with a line. A sailor also volunteered, and the two finally landed, nearly exhausted. In the meantime the ship had gone to pieces, and they alone were saved. For this Young was advanced twenty numbers.

As a raconteur and the hero of many life-saving incidents he became noted. Although fond of good living he has all his life made it a cast-iron rule not to drink a drop of intoxicating liquor while at sea, and it is the testimony of his associates in the service that he has religiously observed the rule. Those who have served with him testify unvaryingly to his ability and efficiency as an officer.

Young Objected to the Command.

Commander Young did not want to take the assignment to the Bennington. He had been in command of the Detroit, and when she was put out of commission he brought her up from the Caribbean station and docked her at League Island without the use of a pilot at any part of the trip. He thought he should have the command of a cruiser, but all these billets had been promised and he was placed in charge of the Bennington. Without a word of objection he took the place assigned him and began putting the ship in the best possible order.

Admiral Goodrich, in command of the Pacific squadron, in letters home had repeatedly remarked on the spick and span condition of the Bennington since Young took her, and said she was looking more like a gentleman's yacht than a gunboat.

Lieut. Victor Blue, who was in a hospital ashore at the time of the explosion, joined the Bennington in August, 1904, serving since as a navigator and executive officer. He is a native of North Carolina and was appointed from South Carolina.

Lieut. Blue, during the war with Spain, rendered such service that he received official commendation from Secretary of the Navy Long. Admiral Sampson was not sure that all of Cervera's ships were within the harbor of Santiago. He sent Lieut. Blue on a gunboat to find out what Spanish vessels were in the harbor.

The Lieutenant disembarked and with a few trusted guides made a detour of ninety miles and came back from the heights of Santiago with the information that every one of the Spanish ships was in the harbor. The exploit was one of great danger, as the American officer would have been hanged as a spy had he been captured.

Others on the Vessel.

Lieut. Alexander F. Yates, who was injured, comes from Maine. He was appointed a naval cadet May 20, 1895, joined the Bennington March 6, 1905, as watch and division officer, and was assigned to duty as navigator on May 13, 1905. His mother, Mrs. A. R. Yates, lives at Waterville, Me.

Ensign Charles T. Wade is from New Jersey. He was promoted to Ensign July 1, 1902, was due for promotion to Lieutenant July 1, 1905, but not yet examined. He joined the Bennington Dec. 25, 1903, was assigned to engineering duty Oct. 21, 1904. His next of kin is Charles N. Wade, father, Hackettstown, N. J.

Ensign Leo Sahn is from Iowa. He was promoted to Ensign on Feb. 2, 1903, and joined the Bennington on March 2, 1903.

Ensign Lindsay H. Lay is from Texas. He joined the Bennington March 2, 1903.

Paymaster Charles Morris, Jr., is from Massachusetts. He was promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster in 1900 and Paymaster in March, 1903. He joined the Bennington on March 3, 1903.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 21.—Ensign N. K. Perry on the Bennington, blown up today in San Diego Harbor, was a son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Doane of New York, who have been in Stockbridge for the Summer. Mrs. Doane left to-night for the Pacific Coast.

PREVIOUS NAVY EXPLOSIONS.

Many Fatalities on United States Warships in the Last Ten Years.

During the last decade there have been at least twoscore serious explosions of various kinds on board the vessels of the United States Navy. They have included explosions of boilers, explosions of steam pipes, blowing out of cylinder heads, premature discharge of heavy guns, accidental discharge of powder, flashing of breech caps in the closing of the breech, and a dozen other mishaps peculiar to conditions on shipboard.

The greatest catastrophe—which of course cannot be classed as an accident—in the annals of the reorganized White Squadron was the blowing up of the Maine in the harbor of Havana on the night of Feb. 15, 1898. The battleship was blown up by a Spanish mine. The blowing up of the Maine did much to hasten hostilities between the United States and Spain.

A serious accident was that which occurred on the battleship Missouri April 13, 1904. When off Pensacola, under command of William S. Cowles, brother-in-law of President Roosevelt, 2,000 pounds of powder were accidentally ignited in the after turret sheltering a twelve-inch gun.

Five officers who were in the turret were killed. Twenty-four enlisted men were also killed. Among the deaths was that of Lieut. John P. V. Gridley, son of Capt. Charles Vernon Gridley, who commanded the Olympia, flagship at the battle of Manila Bay. The quick flooding of the magazine rooms, near the turret, prevented further fatalities.

On Dec. 15, 1904, the Massachusetts lost three of her crew when a gasket blew off a boiler and filled the fireroom with steam. This occurred when the battleship was at the League Island Navy Yard.

The Massachusetts had an even worse misfortune the year preceding. When off Culebra Island Jan. 16, 1903, the accidental discharge of a percussion primer while the gun breech was still open resulted in the killing of six men. This accident, like most of those of a similar character, occurred in one of the turrets. The officer in charge of the gun was unhurt, but the gun crew of nine men was blown in every direction. Only three of the number survived their injuries.

The Iowa, when off Pensacola, April 9, 1903, suffered a serious accident. The port twelve-inch gun in the forward turret burst. Three sections of the gun weighing a ton each crashed through the messroom, killing three and injuring five. This accident was caused by the explosion of a shell midway in the gun.

Twelve days later the Iowa again met with misfortune. One of the steam pipes in her boiler room burst. The steering gear was torn away, and for the time being the battleship was helpless.

The Kearsarge, namesake of the victor of the Cherbourg fight of July 19, 1864, had not been off the stocks long before she met with accident, or, rather, in the first instance, got herself into trouble with the authorities of Newport. A shell went hurtling from a gun in her fighting top on July 24, 1901, which clipped a huge tree, and then knocked off a section of stone slab from the Newport City Hall. The responsibility for this remarkable accident was never clearly established.

On Feb. 3, 1902, the Navy Department received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Higginson, commander of the North Atlantic Squadron, that five men had been killed by the bursting of a gun on board the Kearsarge. The battleship was then in West Indian waters.

An accident occurred to the submarine boat Fulton off Lewes, Del., April 29, 1902, when she was endeavoring to make Delaware Breakwater. It was an accident that is rare so far as the United States naval records go. The accumulation of gas in the storage batteries shattered the inside of the little craft. She was only partly submerged at the time. A dozen men were hurt by flying fragments. Cool work on the part of the crew prevented fatalities.

Another of the "wasp division" of the navy, the Ericsson, met with a mishap off New London in July, 1895. A number of the crew died from their injuries.

On July 1, 1897, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, an accident to the Puritan developed that her boilers were unfitted in every way. It was shown that the boilers had been used for twenty-five years and that their use was "a constant menace to the officers and crew." The slight explosion which showed the startling state of things caused Boiler E to completely collapse. As the Puritan was about to put to sea, there was great indignation among those who would have had to sail on the vessel.

VERY COOL TO-DAY.

The Weather Is Passing from One Extreme to Another.

The weather hereabout passed yesterday from the abnormally hot almost to the abnormally cool, and the Weather Bureau promises that it is likely to be even cooler to-day.

In spite of the change, two of the persons who were stricken down in the height of the hot spell died yesterday. They were Joseph Cappelin of 60 Baxter Street and John Fagan. Cappelin, who was overcome on Wednesday, died in Hudson Street Hospital. Fagan died in Bellevue.

Two cases of heat prostration were reported yesterday, but the persons were believed to have become exhausted on account of complications aggravated by the heat of the previous few days.

Commissioner Pallas of the Park Department has decided that since it has become cool he will not allow the parks to be used as bedrooms. The privilege of sleeping in the parks, he declares, has been greatly abused. He will now have would-be sleepers "moved on" and give the grass a chance.

WANTED 13 ROOMS IN A ROW.

Caller Who Made a Rumpus at the Waldorf Pretended to be "Scotty."

"I am Scotty," said a middle-aged man who rolled up to the room clerk's desk in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel early last night. "You know me, don't you? Well, I want thirteen rooms."

"When will the rest of the party come in?" he was asked.

"Jumping bullfrogs, man, I'm the whole show. I want 'em all for myself."

Finding out that he could get only eleven rooms in a row for the night he raised a disturbance, whereupon Policeman Hunter gathered him in and locked him up in the Tenderloin Station as a disorderly person. He said there that he was James Dingee, fifty-three years old, an upholsterer, of 52 Macdougal Street.

MONEY-MAKING MACHINE.

Two Turned a Crank and Bills Came Out—A Tale of General Sessions.

John Mendel, living in Avenue A, was convicted of grand larceny before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Samuel Mikloff, a salesman, of 236 Clinton Street, alleged that he had been cheated out of $1,100 by the prisoner. He declared that Mendel had arranged with him for the purchase of a house at 333 Eighth Street which Mendel said he owned. At the meeting in a lawyer's office on the east side Mikloff declared he had been induced to lay down $1,100 as a binding sum. Then he had gone into another room, and the money had vanished when he returned.

Mendel said that a man named Smith had shown Mikloff a machine which would make money. Smith put two $5 bills into the machine and a piece of blank paper. Then he turned the crank and got three $5 bills. Smith, the prisoner said, gave the bills to Mikloff to have them tested at the Post Office.

Mikloff thought so well of the machine, said Mendel, that he paid $1,100 for it.

Mikloff took the stand and declared that this was the first he had heard of the machine. Mendel will be sentenced on Monday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:50 A. M.—2,997 Third Avenue; H. Finkelstein; damage, $500.
2:55 A. M.—1,458 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $50.
7:45 A. M.—35 West Fifty-ninth Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.
10:05 A. M.—197 and 199 Spring Street; L. Alter; damage trifling.
10:15 A. M.—57 Norfolk Street; L. Zimmerman; damage trifling.
11:15 A. M.—3,885 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $700.
2:25 P. M.—201 East One Hundred and First Street; C. Rodgers; damage trifling.
7:15 P. M.—73 Second Avenue; L. Baronofsky; dameg, $30.

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26 E. 23d St.
Two Steps Down.
Tank Developing Machine for 4x5 $5.00.



BALFOUR ANGRY, BUT NOT LIKELY TO RESIGN

Defeat of the Ministry the Result of a Clever Trick.

MAJORITY NOT THREATENED

Belief That a Vote of Confidence Will Be Passed on Monday—Premier Sees the King.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 21.—It has not yet been determined what course the Government will pursue in reference to the defeat it suffered last night in the House of Commons. I am informed, however, by a gentleman who is in close touch with Premier Balfour that it is almost certain that Mr. Balfour will ask the House next Monday to reverse the vote of last night, and that if the vote is reversed the Government will retain office.

It is quite clear that the Government was the victim last night of very able strategy. The vote in no sense indicated a lack of confidence in the Government on the part of the House. If the Government asks for the reversal of this vote on Monday and fails to secure a handsome majority, say, from 50 to 70, the country will be astonished, and a similar majority would undoubtedly have been given last night if the Unionists had not been fooled into a false sense of security by the sharp work of Mr. Redmond.

It is no secret, however, that Mr. Balfour and the other members of the Cabinet are somewhat disgusted with the lack of vigilance in the Ministerial Party, and it is said that their disgust is the real cause of their delay in marking out a course for Monday. Report has it that they wish to feel absolutely sure that they will not be left in the lurch again by their party. Without that feeling of security they would be inclined to resign.

The probability is that they will get the assurance they desire and go on with their administration.

A rumor is circulated this evening that if the House sustains him on Monday Mr. Balfour will announce that there will be a dissolution in the Autumn. It has been impossible to find confirmation of this rumor. It may be said of it, as of a host of other rumors current to-day, that it is important if true.

LONDON, July 21.—Premier Balfour was received in audience by King Edward to-day.

The House of Commons sat barely half an hour to-day, and then adjourned until Monday, to await the Government's decision regarding its future course of action. The House was packed in every part, much excitement was visible on all sides, and there was a disposition to view the defeat of the Government last night as more serious than it was generally regarded in the early hours this morning.

Immediately after the House had assembled Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, moved its adjournment, declaring that it would be unseemly under the circumstances to proceed with business while the Government was considering its position.

Premier Balfour, however, declined to adjourn the House until the bill dealing with the differences of the Scottish United Free Church and the Free Church had been passed. This was quickly accomplished, the House rose, and the excited members swarmed into the lobbies, eagerly discussing the probable decision of the Cabinet.

The Unionist members of the House of Commons are busily signing a memorial to the Premier against either the resignation of the Government or the dissolution of Parliament.

In the House of Lords to-day Earl Spencer, the Liberal leader, asked Foreign Secretary Lansdowne if he had any statement to make regarding the Government's attitude, but Lord Lansdowne refused to anticipate Mr. Balfour's statement on Monday.

The Duke of Devonshire (Liberal-Unionist) postponed a motion which he intended to present condemning colonial preference, saying that on Monday the Government would either be in a state of suspended animation or non-existent.

ROOSEVELT AND ROOT CONFER

Discuss China's Note on Manchuria—The Text Given Out.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 21.—After a conference with Secretary of State Root, President Roosevelt to-day authorized the publication of the note on Manchuria sent by the Chinese Foreign Office to the neutral powers. It is as follows:

"Having viewed with profound regret the unfortunate interruption of peaceful relations between Japan and Russia, the Imperial Government now learns with sincere gratification that negotiations are about to commence for the restoration of peace and amity.

"But in the present conflict Chinese territory has been made the theatre of military operations. Therefore it is hereby expressly declared that no provision affecting China without the approval of China being previously obtained which the treaty of peace may contain will be recognized as valid.

"The diplomatic representatives of China in Japan and Russia have been instructed by telegraph to communicate this declaration to the Governments of Japan and Russia respectively."

The note was made public without any official comment on its contents. It is understood here that President Roosevelt, when the time is ripe, will authorize a statement outlining the policy of this Government in the rearrangement of conditions in the Far East, which will follow the termination of the war.

It is known here to-night that the Chinese note is a principal topic of discussion at the conferences in progress between the President and Secretary Root at Sagamore Hill. Mr. Root, who arrived here shortly after noon to-day, will spend the greater portion of to-morrow conferring with the President.

While the note of the Chinese Foreign Office was sent to all the neutral powers, it is understood that the United States, in shaping its policy, will take no step to sound other Governments as to their attitude.

WITTE FULLY INSTRUCTED.

He Says He Will Merely Follow the Czar's Precise Orders.

PARIS, July 21.—M. Witte, the senior Russian peace plenipotentiary, is the man of the hour since his arrival this afternoon in Paris on his way to the peace conference in the United States. He received a notable welcome at the Northern Railway Station from the assembled officials and members of the Diplomatic Corps and a crowd of curious persons, including a score of photographers, while the French popular sentiment was expressed by cries of "Vive la Russie!"

As the plenipotentiary emerged from the station his commanding figure, towering a head above M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador at Paris, and Count Cassini, ex-Ambassador at Washington, themselves tall, attracted universal attention.

M. Witte took early occasion to inform interviewers that the interview with him by The Associated Press at St. Petersburg last Monday was exact and contained everything he had to say. This interview serves as the basis of numerous statements having but a slight change of phraseology. The Temps gives prominence to one of these to-night in which the correspondent freely acknowledges that it follows the lines of the interview with The Associated Press. The correspondent adds:

"I discerned in M. Witte's reluctance a presentiment that he feels that at the outset of the conference something decisive may happen which will wreck the hope of peace with a single blow. On the other hand, if pourparlers really open and continue for a time there is a chance that they may proceed to a happy solution."

In the course of the interview with the Temps's representative M. Witte said:

"Discretion imposes silence regarding the exact details of the programme of my mission. The Emperor has directed me to enter into pourparlers with the Japanese plenipotentiaries to learn if it is possible to conclude peace. This is such a definite task that my personal opinion amounts to little. While I have always been an ardent advocate of peace, and while the Emperor desires peace and regrets that it was broken, yet it must not be imagined that the Russian Empire wishes to make peace at any price." M. Witte added:

"The Emperor will have the final decision. I shall merely follow the precise instructions which I have received from his Majesty and shall continue to receive."

HOPE FOR CHINA AT LAST.

Japanese See Indications That an Era of Reform Is Dawning.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, July 21.—The Japanese press much appreciates the announcement that a Chinese mission will soon leave Peking for the purpose of investigating and observing the practical working of constitutional institutions in foreign countries. The newspapers recall the fact that this was precisely the method pursued by Japan in early Meiji days with the object of breaking down the conservatism of prominent publicists.

This project, coupled with the recent conferring of honors at Peking on students educated in Japan, suggests that an era of genuine reform is dawning in China.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Far Eastern advices reaching Washington tell of the marked effect upon the Chinese of the unbroken series of victories gained by Japan. Not only has the Government been affected, but the people have come to regard Japan in a new light, and the Diplomatic Corps at Peking has already begun to discuss the probability of an alliance between China and Japan.

On this point a diplomat in touch with official and popular feeling in China said to-day:

"It will not come to-day or to-morrow, this alliance with Japan, but it is only a question of time when China and Japan will enter into a strong alliance, the keynote of which will be the development of the Far East under the administration of Far Eastern peoples."

INTEREST IN JAPAN'S ENVOYS.

Stations Along the Route They Are Traveling Crowded.

JENNINGS, Mont., July 21.—The great Northern train in which the members of the Peace Commission of Japan are traveling passed Jennings this afternoon. The stations all along the line have been crowded with people desiring to catch a glimpse of the distinguished diplomats.

Baron Komura and his colleagues express deep satisfaction at the cordial reception accorded to them by the Americans.

PANIC AT NIKOLAIEVSK.

Japanese Warships Seen Near the Siberian Port.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Godsiadan says private advices received at the Russian capital announce that Japanese warships have been sighted near Nikolaievsk, at the mouth of the Amur River.

Many of the inhabitants of Nikolaievsk and Vladivostok, it is added, have fled to Khabarovsk.

CZAR NOT TO MEET KAISER.

Report That the Russian Ruler Is Going on a Sea Voyage Denied.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—Emperor Nicholas remained at Peterhof Palace today. The report that his Majesty is to start on a sea voyage and meet Emperor William is officially denied. No such trip is contemplated.

The Novoe Vremya devotes a leading article to the alleged Japanese peace conditions as published by the Vienna Tageblatt and the Frankfort Zeitung, dwelling especially on the specification against double-tracking the Siberian Railroad, which, the paper declares, is utterly unacceptable in every way, being equivalent to the political and economic suicide of Russia.

TELL RUSSIANS TO RESIST.

Zemstvoists Urge Action Against Unjust Governmental Measures.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

MOSCOW, July 21.—The Zemstvo Congress to-day gave practical effect to the momentous decisions of the previous day's meeting by almost unanimously voting an appeal to the nation and a resolution in favor of resistance to the arbitrary and unjust acts of the Government.

The resolution declares that in view of the arbitrary acts of the administration and the constant violation of the rights of the public the Congress deems it incumbent on all to defend the natural rights of man by peaceable means, including resistance to acts of the authorities violating these rights, although such acts be based upon the letter of the law.

The appeal to the nation takes the form of a simply and moderately worded history of Russia since the meeting of the first Zemstvo Congress last November. The record of broken promises, mischievous delays, and cynical indifference is laid bare in convincing fashion.

MANY SURRENDER IN SAKHALIN.

Belief That the Rest of the Russians Cannot Hold Out for Long.

TOKIO, July 21.—It is officially announced that the Russians who have thus far surrendered at various points on Sakhalin number 461, including one Colonel and fourteen other officers.

It is believed that owing to the short supplies of ammunition and provisions the Russians in Sakhalin cannot hold out much longer.

RUSSIAN JAILS OVERCROWDED.

Authorities Do Not Know What to Do with the Prisoners.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 21.—The immense number of recent arrests in Russia for political offenses is proving a source of embarrassment to the Department of Justice.

The prison authorities do not know what to do with the persons arrested. Every prison in European Russia is overcrowded and owing to the war it is impossible to make use of the Siberian Railroad to transport prisoners to Siberia.

It has been decided to construct a number of new prisons in the European Governments.

More Doukhobors Going to Canada.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 21.—The Doukhobors are preparing another large emigration movement to Canada. The community at Yakutsk is selling its property and preparing to leave in a body.

NERVOUS WOMEN

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Quiets the nerves, relieves nausea and sick headache and induces refreshing sleep.—Adv.

HIGGINS FACED ABOUT TO SAVE HENDRICKS

Who Was Made Ill by Agitation for an Equitable Inquiry.

HE THREATENED TO RESIGN

Then the Governor Gave Ear to His Old Friend's Plea and Sent In His Message.

ALBANY, July 21.—That Gov. Higgins finally did decide to have a legislative investigation of the affairs of the Equitable and other insurance companies doing business in the State is of immeasurably more importance than why he did it. Nevertheless, an explanation of the motive which led him to so completely reverse himself was still sought by many to-day.

"The Great Higgins Mystery," as it has been called, is really a simple story. Contrary to general opinion, it has no deep-laid plot. It was founded entirely on a difference of opinion between two fast friends, and its climax was built on the affection of the Chief Executive of the State for the man who made it possible for him to be Governor.

Frank Wayland Higgins and Francis Hendricks have had a strong personal attachment for years. When it developed at Saratoga last Fall that Governor-Chairman Benjamin B. Odell was not really in favor of the nomination of Higgins, as it had been generally supposed he was, but that his first choice was Francis Hendricks, the Superintendent of Insurance, an interesting situation was created. Hendricks never had been a candidate. Higgins had been an avowed candidate, and, it was thought, was sure of nomination, despite Platt's favor for Woodruff, until it became known that Odell preferred Hendricks.

There was little question of Odell's ability to nominate Hendricks if he concluded finally that Hendricks was the man who ought to head the ticket. Therefore, when it became known that the Governor-Chairman had suggested to Senator Platt that the fight between Higgins and Woodruff be compromised by the selection of Hendricks, there was excitement among the delegates.

Senator Platt refused to consent to the nomination of Hendricks. His refusal made little practical difference; everybody knew that Odell controlled the majority of delegates. There is little doubt that Odell would have given the word but for Hendricks's own attitude.

As soon as he heard of Odell's plan to nominate him, Hendricks took a train for Albany, where Lieut. Gov. Higgins was awaiting news of the convention. He went to Higgins, told him what was afoot, and said:

"I am for you. You must come with me to Saratoga and settle this matter. The delegates are for you. All you need is to show yourself and the nomination will be yours."

Lieut. Gov. Higgins went back with him to Saratoga and Hendricks and he created a situation which forced Odell to come out squarely for Higgins. Since he has been Governor, Mr. Higgins has relied on the advice of Francis Hendricks more than upon that of any other man. Hendricks and Nevada N. Stranahan are the two men he has consulted on all occasions when confronted by serious difficulties.

When the insurance scandal was in its infancy, Superintendent Hendricks thought his department fully equal to the task of undertaking and completing the investigation. Higgins agreed with him. His confidence in the ability and integrity of Superintendent Hendricks was absolute.

As the Equitable scandal grew and as the demand that there should be just as rigid an investigation of the conduct of the other insurance companies as of the Equitable increased, Superintendent Hendricks began to have misgivings as to his ability to bear the burden and responsibility placed on him. His misgivings were confided to Gov. Higgins, but the Governor, believing that to throw the matter into the Legislature would be a great mistake, tried to bolster up his confidence.

Gov. Higgins succeeded to an extent, but when all the evidence taken by Superintendent Hendricks was made public without his authority, and it was found that he had not put into his preliminary report some of the most important facts which had been brought out, the censure from all over the State weighed upon Hendricks heavily. He was taken ill and for several days was confined to his home at Syracuse.

Last Saturday Superintendent Hendricks came to Albany and had a conference with Gov. Higgins about the insurance situation. He expressed a strong desire for an investigation by a committee of the Legislature. He told the Governor that he felt that he could not complete his investigation in time to make proper recommendations for legislation at the next regular session.

"Unless I get relief, I feel that this business will kill me," he is reported as saying.

Gov. Higgins again tried to cheer him up and impress him with his belief that it would be better to have the investigation confined to the Insurance Department. Mr. Hendricks went back to Syracuse without any understanding between himself and the Governor on the subject.

It was a long distance telephone message which Gov. Higgins received from Superintendent Hendricks on Wednesday evening that, it is said, led him to change front. Hendricks, it is said, informed the Governor that unless the Legislature took up the investigation and helped him out he felt there would be but one course open to him—to resign. Continuance in office, Mr. Hendricks declared, under the present and prospective difficulties, would subject him to a strain which meant the wrecking of his health. He must either have relief or get out.

That message from his old friend put Gov. Higins in the most embarrassing position of his life. He had his choice of but two courses. One was to compel the resignation of his warmest friend in circumstances which were disturbing; the other to reverse his own attitude so completely as to subject him to ridicule and misconstruction. He chose to make himself the victim of circumstances rather than make a victim of his old friend to whom he owed so much. That is the real explanation of "The Great Higgins Mystery."

Gov. Higins was asked to-day what persons he thought should be summoned before the legislative committee at the coming insurance investigation. His reply was:

"Any one, whatever his station, who would be able to give testimony of value to the policy holders."

MAYER READY WITH SUITS.

Case Against Directors and Officers to be Started Next Week.

ALBANY, July 21.—The legislative insurance investigation will not conflict with the Attorney General's action against the Trustees and officers of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

"The legislative investigation," Attorney General Mayer said to-day, "may prove of considerable aid to this office, for we shall be able to call on the committee for service in obtaining proofs we may need. The latest turn in insurance affairs, at least, will not postpone the suits in preparation by this department."

Papers in the suits against the old board of Equitable Directors and the officers, jointly and individually, are being drawn, and probably will be served next week. The case probably will be brought in New York County, but Albany may be chosen.

Those who are not charged with mismanaging the society will be accused of neglect in permitting such alleged abuses. The action will be to compel an accounting under Section 1,781, Code of Civil Procedure, the first part of which follows:

"An action may be maintained against one or more Trustees, Directors, managers, or other officers of a corporation to procure a judgment for the following purposes, or for so much thereof as the case requires.

"Compelling the defendants to account for their official conduct in the management and disposition of the funds and property committed to their care.

"Compelling them to pay to the corporation which they represent, or to its creditors, any money, and the value of any property which they have acquired to themselves or transferred to others, or lost, or wasted, by violation of their duties."

J. H. HYDE'S OWN CHECK PAID $685,000 LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

practices, or the recovery of profits wrongfully diverted, will not suffice.

In order to secure insurance at low cost the society must, in addition to other economies, discontinue the lavish payments for agents' commissions and for advertising—practices common among promoters of mining enterprises and of patents—and substitute therefor methods more nearly following those of the great savings banks and the mill mutual insurance companies. No benefit can result to policy holders from the mere increase in the volume of business. The conditions in a great life assurance company are wholly unlike those of railroad or manufacturing concerns, where increase of business naturally tends to reduce the cost, because there are fixed charges to be distributed against the total earnings. The conditions in a mutual life insurance society, like the Equitable, are also wholly unlike those in ordinary private businesses, whether incorporated or not, where the increase in volume may tend to reduce the cost to the public, because the owner of the business is content to accept a less percentage of profit on the output in order to secure a greater aggregate profit, resulting from larger gross receipts. In a life insurance company already large new business obtained at high cost must necessarily prove a burden to existing and future policy holders.

A mutual life insurance society should, as to each policy holder, be conducted as a benevolent institution. No one should be induced to take out a policy unless it is advisable to do so in the interests of those whom he desires to protect by it. No one should be lured into becoming a policy holder. The relations of the society to intending policy holders should obviously be not only free from active deception, but should be characterized by complete frankness. Unfortunately, this obligation has not been observed in the past, as is shown among other things by the advertisement of a surplus of over $80,000,000, without disclosing that the greater part represented deferred dividends.

The issuance of deferred dividend policies should be discontinued or greatly limited. The legitimate business of a life insurance company is to insure the life of the individual and to issue annuities. It should not be used as an investment company or as a means of gambling on the misfortunes of others. The issuance of policies on which dividends are deferred for long periods seems to be open to both these objections. It is clearly open to other objections. It tends to extravagance and inefficient management, because it removes the protection which flows from publicity and annual accounting. The annual declaration of dividends, the best practical test of the efficiency of the management, is denied to the policy holders. It vests also in the management the control of huge funds not required as an insurance reserve, with the temptations incident thereto.

To insure safety the investments of the society should be surrounded with the legal safeguards as to the character of investments now supplied in case of savings banks. The funds held by life insurance companies are held for purposes in the main similar to those for which savings banks exist, but the safeguards applied by law as to the character of savings bank investments are lacking in the case of life insurance companies. Further to protect the funds of the society and to prevent their being used directly or indirectly to further the private or other interests of officers, provision should be made to prohibit the executive officers from engaging in any other business or holding office in any other corporations. Treasury safeguards should also be adopted to prevent payments without properly authorized warrants.

Methods of accounting should be introduced by which the Directors may be kept advised at all times in detail of the conditions and the operations of the business. The cost of every department of the business and every kind of business transacted must be clearly determined and disclosed, and likewise the condition, character, and result of each investment. Publicity as to the policy holder also is essential to secure the confidence of the public and to insure the proper conduct of the business by officers and Directors.

In order that the above recommendation may be not only introduced, but properly carried out and maintained, the complete mutualization of the society is necessary. It should be brought under the absolute control of the policy holders.

WILL STUDY INDUSTRIALS, TOO.

Small Policy Insurance to be Probed, Says Senator Armstrong.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 21.—Senator William W. Armstrong, who is to be Chairman of the legislative committee to investigate life insurance companies, returned from Albany to-day. He said he expected that Speaker Nixon would name the five representatives of the Assembly to serve with three Senators between now and Monday. Then the committee would organize at Albany.

"It will take some time to get in shape to begin active investigation," said the Senator. "We must first select counsel and actuaries, who must be men whose opinions will carry weight in insurance and financial circles; men who have been connected with insurance corporations now in the limelight, and then we will have to go over Superintendent Hendricks's report.

"We are directed to investigate all classes of life insurance. As far as what are termed the 'old line' companies are concerned, I should say that when we have investigated the Equitable, New York Life, and Mutual Life, we ought to have exhausted that particular class.

"I apprehend that the committee will make a searching investigation into what is called 'industrial' insurance, especially in New York City, and it will be our business to go to the bottom of these.

"It will take the committee some time to collect the necessary data, but when it does begin the investigation it is our intention to make it as searching and comprehensive as possible, to the end that the public will be enlightened."

Postmaster Willcox in Berlin.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 21.—Postmaster Willcox of New York is here and is much pleased with the facilities accorded to him by the German postal officials. He is greatly interested in the pneumatic tube service in this city, which has been brought to a high state of usefulness and efficiency, and also in the system of delivering mail by motor cars.

German Squadron at Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, July 21.—The First German Squadron, commanded by Grand Admiral von Koester, arrived here at noon and exchanged salutes with the forts and the Danish squadron.

Death in a Hurricane in Madrid.

MADRID, July 21.—As the result of a hurricane here to-day the roof of a public warehouse collapsed, burying 100 persons. Thirty-six of the injured were extricated and nineteen of them are not expected to recover.

GERMAN-MOORISH TREATY?

Belief That the Sultan Has Granted a Port on the Mediterranean.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Juy 21.—In colonial circles here the belief persists that the Germans have a surprise in store for the Moroccan Conference in the shape of a treaty signed with the Kebdana tribe and secretly ratified by the Sultan granting permission to Germany to construct a port on the Mediterranean coast opposite the Zaffarine Islands.

The Secretary of the Morocco Committee, a semi-official organization for promoting the scientific exploration of Morocco, told me to-day that this concession, based on a treaty with the Kebdanas, had been offered to him from a Spanish source last February. He had no authority to accept it, and said that possibly it was later on offered to and purchased by Germany. It could have no value unless ratified by the Sultan.

NORDAU DECLINES TO SERVE.

Refuses to be One of the Triumvirate to Lead the Zionists.

LONDON, July 21.—Dr. Max Nordau, according to The Jewish World, has definitely declined to be one of the three leaders of the Zionist movement who, it was proposed, should succeed the late Dr. Theodore Herzl, the founder of the movement, who died about a year ago.

Dr. Nordau gives ill-health as the reason for his declination.

YELLOW FEVER IN LOUISIANA.

Alabama Cities Establish a Quarantine Against New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21.—"In view of the presence of yellow fever in New Orleans, I recommend State quarantine against persons from that point," was the telegram received by Gov. Jelks this afternoon from President Bondurant of the Alabama Medical Association. Another telegram was received, from United States Surgeon Glennan, in which he confirms the report of yellow fever in New Orleans. The Governor is being criticised for not issuing a quarantine proclamation to-night.

To-morrow every train coming into Alabama from New Orleans will be inspected by quarantine officials, and no one from that city will be allowed to enter the State.

MOBILE, Ala., July 21.—Quarantine against New Orleans on account of yellow fever began to-day, and Quarantine Inspectors were on all southbound trains leaving this city for New Orleans. This action was the result of the discovery of two cases of yellow fever in New Orleans by three Mobile physicians sent there to investigate.

BIDS FOR CANAL LABOR.

Government to Contract for 6,000 Japanese, Chinese, and Italians.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The first attempt to get laborers in large numbers for work on the Panama Canal will be made to-morrow, when bids will be asked by W. Leon Pepperman of the Panama Canal Commission, for 2,000 each of Chinese, Japanese, and Italian workmen.

Those who bid to furnish these laborers will be required to submit proposals first as to the amount per day for which the laborers will work, and also bids stating the amount the Government will be required to pay to get men on the Isthmus. In this latter item will be included, particularly in the case of the Chinese, an amount of money to be advanced to the man's family until the wage earner can remit from his earnings; also, the amount of the transportation and necessary incidental funds to defray the expenses of the journey.

It is not the purpose of the commission to make a contract with any bidder for labor which will hinder the Government in making direct and individual arrangements with each of the laborers. This precaution is taken to avoid any possibility of involuntary servitude.

LIVELY BOUTS IN A CHURCH.

800 Spectators Suppress Enthusiasm—One Fighter Carried Out.

The Hudson River Athletic Club held a "smoker" last night in the old Lutheran Church, on Thirty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue, which the Pennsylvania Railroad recently purchased in acquiring the site for its terminal. There was smoking enough, but the attraction for about 800 men was a number of boxing bouts which, as announced, were participated in by members of the club. The law was obeyed to the letter, the managers declared. A single policeman stood at the door twirling his club early in the evening.

The windows had been opened to provide ventilation. Of this the audience was informed with the injunction:

"The management of the club request that you be somewhat more orderly than you were upon the last occasion. The windows have been opened for your comfort and the walls have ears."

In the most exciting moments of the final bout between "Member Griffo" and "Member Seager" the expressed enthusiasm did not rise above reasonably loud applause. There was no decision announced.

There were nine bouts of three rounds each. The one instance of anything approaching a knockout was in the eighth bout between "Member Jones" and "Member Carroll." In the first round Carroll landed on Jones's jaw with the result that Jones sprawled in the ring and failed to rise. He was carried to his corner. Master of Ceremonies Joe Falvey announced that "something was going around in his head," and the bout was called off.

AUTO KILLED A BOY, BUT DIDN'T TURN BACK

The Chauffeur Put on More Speed and Escaped.

CAR RACING WITH A TRAIN

When It Struck the Lad as He Was Passing Under Viaduct on the Southern Boulevard.

Traveling at a speed of thirty miles an hour a green automobile, which is believed to have been racing with a train on the Westchester Avenue Viaduct, struck and almost instantly killed twelve-year-old Frederick Busching of 2,336 Wilkins Place yesterday afternoon. The boy was tossed a dozen feet in the air. The driver of the machine crowded on more power, and made good his escape.

Those who witnessed the accident were so shocked that they failed to note the number of the automobile, and the only description they were able to give the police was that it had a green body and a canvas top. Some of them thought there were three men and one woman in the car, and others said its only occupants were two men.

The accident happened on the Southern Boulevard, about a hundred feet south of Home Street, where there is a steep grade. Busching, with several of his boy companions, had been over to the East River for a swim. They separated and he started to cross the Southern Boulevard midway between Home and Freeman Streets. Overhead on the viaduct a north-bound train was approaching the West Farms Station, and directly underneath was the automobile rushing along. The noise of the train drowned the sound of the automobile horn, if it was sounded at all.

As the boy stepped from behind one of the viaduct columns he was struck by the machine, and thrown high into the air. Two women who saw the accident screamed. Two men shouted at the chauffeur, but he paid no attention to them. When they saw that, instead of stopping he was increasing the speed of the machine, they started after him. It was useless, however, for the automobile had covered a quarter of a mile before they had run a block.

The machine turned into Wilkins Place, where there is a dirt road. Half way down Wilkins Place, and almost directly in front of Busching's home, was a team of horses hooked to a wagon loaded with stone. They blocked the middle of the road, and there was not room to pass on either side. The chauffeur, at the risk of his own life and several children, ran the automobile over the curbstone, and ran along the sidewalk until he had passed the team.

The boy had been picked up by sixteen-year-old Tessie Roche, and carried to the porch of her home, at 2,287 Southern Boulevard. The girl saw the accident, and was the first to run to the aid of the boy. A hurry call was sent to Lebanon Hospital. The surgeons said the boy had been killed instantly.

The body was carried home, and the police of the Tremont Station notified. Capt. Ferris and Coroner Berry took charge of the case, and a dozen men were sent out to obtain evidence and a description of the automobile.

Coroner Berry received last night several conflicting reports as to the number of the machine which killed the boy. None of them was of sufficient value to bear investigation. The Coroner said he hoped the occupants of the car would have the decency to come forward and admit their identity. Some one telephoned him in the afternoon that a green automobile had been seen racing up and down Pelham Parkway. The informant said the number was 56,789. There is no such license number.

CHINESE BOYCOTT IS ON.

All American Goods Under the Ban, Including Books and Standard Oil.

SHANGHAI, July 21.—The boycott of American goods is in operation, but it has been agreed that the completion of all running contracts for supplies will be allowed. Meanwhile all of the Chinese shops refuse to sell American goods, including Standard Oil.

All schools and colleges in this section have decided to discard American books.

JUST offer to sell a cotton collar maker a quantity of Linen cloth, equal to Triangle Collars, at the same price as he is paying for his cotton cloth, and see how much and how quickly he will take of it. You could not keep him supplied. If your collar is not stamped "Linen" in indelible ink, according to Law it is COTTON.
Write for "Information about Collars."
TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS
15c. Each—Two for 25c. 4-ply. ¼ sizes
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NOT an Optician's test, but a thorough examination by an Oculist:—
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(11 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.)
Edw. Johnson, M. D., 1345 B'way.
(Many years in private practice.)
M. Kenyon, M. D., 223 Sixth Av.
(8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
Frank G. Esson, M. D., 350 Sixth Av.
(5 years New York Eye and Ear Hospital.)
NO CHARGE except for glasses—and that moderate.
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OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.
43 YEARS' PRACTICE.

ARREST SON OF JOHN SCOTT.

D. Stuart Scott of Pittsburg Accused of Forgery and Abandonment.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—D. Stuart Scott, member of a wealthy Pittsburg family, is held as a prisoner here at the request of the Pittsburg police. Scott has been here since April under the name of T. J. Hoover. The telegram asking for his arrest said that he was wanted for forgery and embezzlement.

"The charge is false," said Scott, "I came here to push the sale of a barrel-making machine. I am a spendthrift, which is the whole extent of my shortcomings. It will be found that I am being taken back to answer for abandoning my wife."

PITTSBURG, July 21.—Detective Morgan McDonald left for St. Louis to-night to bring back D. Stuart Scott. He will return without requisition papers.

Scott is the son of the late John Scott, once President of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The information against him was made on July 1 by Attorney George M. Chalfant, before Magistrate George A. Moke, who alleged that on Sept. 30, 1904, he forged the name of his wife to a bond and mortgage for $500.

He left a wife and twelve-year-old daughter, and his wife charges him with desertion and non-support.

BIG NEW COAL COMPANY.

To Purchase a Number of Mines in the Harrisburg Field.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The Black Diamond, organ of the Western coal industry, announces that a new coal company with an authorized capital of $8,000,000 and involving the consolidation of twelve mines in Saline County has been incorporated under the laws of the State of New York.

The company is known as the O'Gara Coal Company, and will own and control 50,000 acres of land. The capital stock will be owned by Thomas J. O'Gara of Chicago, who has been securing options on coal lands for several months. O'Gara, who is the President of the new corporation, is the President of the O'Gara & King Coal Company of Chicago.

The mines on which the new company has secured options are situated in the Harrisburg field, and include nearly every workable vein in Saline County.

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YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Northern Pacific to the
Portland Fair
Northern Pacific to the
Yellowstone Park
Northern Pacific direct to
Puget Sound Country

"The Comfort Route"
"Every Mile an Education"

Double daily transcontinental service between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Booklets—Four cents for "Lewis and Clark Booklet 'B,'" six cents for "Wonderland," to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Information—Address W. F. Mershon, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

THE OPPENHEIMER TREATMENT
FOR ALCOHOLISM
No Suffering. No Injection. No Detention from Business
NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS
ALCOHOLIC CRAVING OVERCOME IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
ALL DRUG ADDICTIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

A Special Committee of the Legislature of New York Reported in May, 1905

"Recognizing that many of these persons (DEPENDENT INEBRIATES) are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee, the best treatment, therefore, is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly endorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems."

Indorsed by Many Prominent Men and Women Throughout the World.

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WRITES:

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"I have carefully watched the cases which, during these past few months, passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies; but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

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WILSON ADMITS TOBACCO REPORTS WERE WRONG

All Due to Clerical Errors, the Secretary Says.

SOME AMAZING MISTAKES

Revised Statement Shows Differences Ranging from 1 to 37 Per Cent.—Blame Laid on Clerks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In an official statement issued to-day the Secretary of Agriculture acknowledges that the charge that the June tobacco report greatly exaggerated actual conditions is correct. Clerical errors in the department are cited as the excuse. No wrongdoing is charged. The reports coming into the department from its agents are believed to have been accurate; the entire responsibility for the bear tobacco report is laid upon the clerks in the department here.

The errors in question were discovered yesterday by Stephen D. Fessenden, one of the assistant statisticians. He was examining the tobacco totals by counties preliminary to directing the field investigation in the several districts, when he made the discovery. While the department announces in its official statement that there were three errors, a comparison of the corrected report with the June report shows that there were many more.

It is said that the mistakes which caused the remarkable difference between the two reports were made by women clerks. The errors were of a kind that a ten-year-old boy or girl would scarcely make. In one case, for example, 263 was multiplied by 100 and a product of 263,000 instead of 26,300 was obtained. Naturally in this particular county the tobacco acreage was boomed out of all proportion.

In the Secretary's statement to-day he says the department's agents in the field sent in the correct figures, but through mistakes in tabulating here the results were wholly changed. A comparison of the new report with the regular one of June—against which the complaint was made—reveals startling differences. The new report places the acreage reduction in the Hopkinsville-Clarksville district at between 15 and 10 per cent., as compared with an increase of 20 per cent. in the June report. This is a difference of about 37 per cent. In the Burley district, composed of counties in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia, the June report said there would be "a very considerable increase in acreage, approximating 25 per cent." Instead of this 25 per cent., the revised report shows an increase of only 1 per cent.

MISTAKES ALL ONE WAY.

In the North Carolina Old Belt District a decrease of "about 6 per cent." was stated in the June report. The new report places the decrease at 9 per cent. In the North Carolina New Belt District the old report said: "At least 15 per cent. increase," but, according to the new report, the increase only amounts to 6 per cent. In the Bright Yellow District in South Carolina the first report said the acreage would be "greatly increased." The new report shows only a 5 per cent. increase. In the "Cigar Types" division of tobacco the New England District was down for an increase of from "5 to 10 per cent." The revised report places the increase at 2 per cent.

In New York the June report said there would be a "slightly higher acreage." The increase amounted to 12 per cent., according to the new report. In Pennsylvania the old report contained the words "considerable increase." "Considerable" in this instance meant 2 per cent. In Ohio the old report said "considerable increase in acreage." Here "considerable" meant only 1 per cent.—that is, the increase shown by the new report. In Florida and Georgia the original report indicated an "increase of at least 30 per cent." The revised report places the increase in Florida at 14 per cent. and in Georgia at 21 per cent.

It is declared at the Department of Agriculture that the new report is accurate in every respect, and accordingly the tobacco end of the department scandal is a closed incident. There is, however, a decided feeling among many that it is the duty of the Secretary to go into the case further. How so many errors could have been made, nearly all of them indicating an increased acreage and therefore resulting in a cheapening of the tobacco in the hands of the grower, should not be passed over, the tobacco men say.

DEMANDS INVESTIGATION.

Representative Trimble of the Seventh Kentucky District, arrived in Washington to-day. He came here in the interest of the Kentucky tobacco growers to urge the Secretary to order a sweeping investigation of what he believes to be the work of the Tobacco Trust. Mr. Trimble saw a copy of the Secretary's statement.

"I cannot credit the report," said he, "that it is the intention of the Secretary to drop this whole investigation at this time. To say the least, all these so-called errors arouse the suspicion that they may not have been erroneously made. These errors cost the tobacco growers of the South and Middle West thousands of dollars. The tobacco trouble is more serious to the people than the cotton leak.

"What do you suppose happened down in the Western part of Kentucky and Tennessee when the June tobacco report came from the department showing that there was an increase of 20 per cent. in tobacco acreage? Just one thing—the tobacco grower concluded that as his neighbor was raising so much tobacco the best thing he could do would be to sell at once. He did so, and he sold at a greatly reduced price. To whom did he sell? The agent of the Tobacco Trust, of course.

"In other words the Tobacco Trust had its man right there on the spot, just as if it knew what was going to happen, and he took the tobacco as fast as it was shoved at him. Now, to-day the Department of Agriculture issues another report, and instead of there being an increase in acreage of 20 per cent. there is actually a reduction of almost 20 per cent. How do you suppose the grower with an acre or so of ground around his little cabin feels over the change? The whole business is an outrage.

"If the Agricultural Department would give absolutely accurate reports for five years it could hardly undo the injury it has done to the growers. When this case is put before Mr. Wilson I am satisfied he will go into it. If he doesn't Congress will. All this may have happened just accidentally, but like everything else that happens to our growers down there it happens in the interest of the Tobacco Trust."

ASKS ALIMONY OF DUKE.

Alice Webb Duke Charges Conspiracy in His Divorce Suit.

Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court reserved decision yesterday on an application of Alice Webb Duke for an allowance of $5,000 counsel fees and $200 a week alimony pending the trial of the suit for divorce brought by Brodie L. Duke. They were married in this city on Dec. 10 last.

In opposing the motion for alimony and counsel fees Louis Sturke, who with Champe Andrews is counsel for Duke, did not mince words in denouncing the woman. Mrs. Duke was in court and heard the attack made on her reputation.

Supreme Court records had been dug up to prove that she brought an action against George W. Hopkinson in 1887 to establish herself as Hopkinson's wife, and old affidavits on file were brought out to show that she had lived under the name of Osborne in this city at the time Hopkinson made her acquaintance.

John M. Gorham, of the firm of Gorham & Vogel, attorneys for Mrs. Duke, submitted an affidavit made by Mrs. Duke in which she denied the charges made in Duke's complaint. Mr. Gorham said that the woman was a victim of a conspiracy by which a New York hotel detective had manufactured evidence on a promise of receiving $5,000.

MAYOR HITS AT T. C. T. CRAIN.

Money Refused to Former Tenement Commissioner Given to the New.

Mayor McClellan again took occasion at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday to show his dissatisfaction with the manner in which T. C. T. Crain, till recently Tenement House Commissioner, conducted the affairs of his department. The opportunity came when the board was asked to pass an appropriation of $51,585 for the use of the new Commissioner, Mr. Butler. When Mr. Crain asked the board to allow him an additional $200,000 his request was tabled. The Mayor yesterday said:

"This $51,585 is needed because there was a willful waste of money in the Tenement House Department, is it not?" asked the Mayor when the matter came up. Commissioner Butler nodded.

"The appropriation made in the budget has been exceeded by the amount now asked because of the many temporary appointments made at the beginning of the year, as I understand it," said the Mayor. All the members voted for the appropriation.

The board approved all appropriations passed by the Board of Aldermen the week before, including $44,000 for a paid Fire Department in the Rockaways; $21,400 for Commissioner Oakley to establish gas-testing stations under the Stevens act; $8,250 for book typewriters for the Register's office; $7,825 for hostlers in the Police Department; $3,000 for the Hiram Cronk funeral; $1,300 for the purchase of the Special Sessions library of ex-Justice Hinsdale, and $25,000 for small park improvements in the Bronx.

DOCTOR BARRED FROM MAILS.

Charge Is Accepting Pay for Family History He Didn't Supply.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—A fraud order has been issued by the Postmaster General against Dr. Ferdinand Seeger of 220 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, New York. Dr. Seeger represented that he had been appointed executor of an estate, part of which comprised valuable books on genealogy.

Some of these books, the doctor declared, related to the family history of those he addressed. Many New Yorkers received letters from Dr. Seeger, and sent him remittances for the information he offered to furnish. No replies were ever received. The doctor is said to have realized a considerable sum out of the scheme.

At the address in One Hundred and Seventeenth Street it was said last night that Dr. Seeger never lived there.

CARLTON'S FIANCEE HELD.

Mrs. Vandeventer Charged with Aiding Objectionable Photography.

Mrs. Elinor Vandeventer, who was arrested on Thursday night in the Frederick E. Carlton case, following a visit of Anthony Comstock to Police Inspector Cross in Brooklyn, was held by Magistrate Tighe in the Butler Street Court yesterday on a charge of aiding Carlton in "uttering objectionable photographs." The woman, it is said, was engaged to be married to Carlton.

Her arrest was announced by Inspector Cross yesterday morning, after he had made evey effort to keep the matter a secret on Thursday night. Just what his reason was for wishing to conceal the arrest the Inspector declined to explain.

Carlton was arraigned yesterday in the Kings County Court and pleaded not guilty to the charge of larceny made by Henry J. B. Schaub. The latter alleges that Carlton obtained $700 from him by false pretenses. The Grand Jury had indicted him. Judge Crane declined to fix amount of bail until he had examined the minutes of the Grand Jury, and Carlton was remanded to Raymond Street Jail.

Mrs. Millie Petersen of 348 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City Heights, who has identified Carlton as her husband, was not at home yesterday. Her mother said her daughter had identified Carlton as the man who married her under the name of J. Edward Cartier and lived with her several years. They became acquainted through an advertisement in which he represented himself as a theatrical manager in need of chorus girls.

LONG ISLAND R. R. POLICE.

President Peters to Organize a Bureau on the Pennsylvania Plan.

President Ralph Peters of the Long Island Railroad is installing, in line with the other improvements of the road, a new police bureau. This is to be of the same character as that of the Pennsylvania system.

W. Kirkham, President Peters's chief clerk, is in Pittsburg conferring with M. F. Bradley, Superintendent of Police for the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg. It is probable that one or more of the Superintendents familiar with the Pennsylvania system in the West will be put in charge of the new bureau of the Long Island.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Meyers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Burkhardt, A. E., Cincinnati, Ohio; C. Burkhardt, furs; Hotel Astor.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; P. F. Manion, cloaks; P. F. Hargather, trimmings; Mrs. A. Zimmer, trimmings; Park Avenue Hotel.
Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; J. W. Harvey, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Blumenfeld, Locker, Brown Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. M. Brown, flowers; 640 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Curry, W., Sons, Key West, Fla.; G. H. Curry, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. R. Hibbard, underwear; C. Cromwell, domestics; C. L. Drain, cloaks; W. H. Miller, upholstery goods; 104 Worth Street.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. J. Wilson, art goods; Miss Corey, bric-a-brac; Miss Mann, bric-a-brac; 164 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.
Fox, G., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; T. E. Rourke, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Farwell, J., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Anning, flannells; 115 Worth Street.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; L. Gutman, silks; 79 Grand Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Graham Brothers, Palestine, Texas; W. T. Graham, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Graham Brothers, Greenville, Texas; W. Bacon, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Graham, A. E., & Co., Hillsborough, Texas; Miss J. Graham, cloaks; Miss J. Senia, millinery; Miss B. Bryant, millinery; Hotel Earlington.
Gray Brothers & Co., Salt Lake City, Utah; J. W. Gray, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Goldsmith Dry Goods Company, Dallas, Texas; I. Goldsmith, notions; 447 Broadway.
Jones Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. T. Gilmer, domestics; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 648 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Kremson, J., Bradford, Penn.; dry goods; Hoffman House.
Loveman, Joseph & Lock, Birmingham, Ala.; K. Honig, clothing; 55 Franklin Street.
McKelvey, G. M., Company, Youngstown, Ohio; W. E. Warner, shoes; 320 Church Street; Grand Hotel.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; T. H. Neal, dress goods and silks; C. S. Hyde, laces; 72 Leonard Street.
Robinson, J. M., Norton, Company, Louisville, Ky.; A. G. Robinson, manufacturing department; 72 Leonard Street.
Robinson, A. M., Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Morgan, laces and trimmings; Herald Square Hotel.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; W. Cheek, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street.
Searle, Gardner & Co., Troy, N. Y.; C. E. Gardner, collars and cuffs; Hotel Navarre.
Speer Dry Goods Company, Cleburne, Texas; G. Willis, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. W. Williams, housefurnishing goods; 438 Broadway.
Speer Dry Goods Company, Beaumont, Texas; H. W. Speer, notions; Hotel Earlington.
Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. M. Johnson, china; St. Denis Hotel.

SUMMER COLDS.
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—Adv.

RUST RAVAGING WHEAT; FLURRY IN THE MARKET

Advance of 5½ Cents in Minneapolis—Smaller Increase Here.

A SECOND JULY, 1904, FEARED

Crop Decreased 112,000,000 Bushels in a Month Last Year—Alarming Reports Also Affect Stocks.

Reports from the Northwest that rust has again appeared in the wheat fields of Minnesota and South Dakota were responsible yesterday for an advance of 5½ cents in wheat in the Minneapolis market and smaller advances in Chicago and New York. Here the price of July rose from 96¼ to 98¼, and closed at that figure. There were slightly larger advances in the other options.

The reason the reports of rust had such an effect on the wheat market was the fact that up to yesterday there had been no suggestion of the return of this infection, which last year caused such heavy loss to the wheat crop in July.

Early in the day prominent grain houses here received word from their correspondents in the West that it had been discovered that rust was making considerable headway in several States. H. V. Jones and other crop experts wired that while the infection was still in its first stages it threatened serious damage.

The nervousness of the market was natural in view of the fact that last year, between the July crop report and the actual harvest, the damage done to the wheat crop, due mostly to the spread of rust, resulted in a decrease of 112,000,000 bushels from 664,000,000, indicated July 1, to 552,000,000 bushels at harvest.

If the present crop should suffer as much, the present season's yield of wheat on the basis of the recent July report would amount to a little less than 600,000,000 bushels. Recently, however, H. V. Jones estimated the yield on the July 1 condition at about 600,000,000 instead of 705,000,00 bushels, the estimate based on the Government's report. If the Jones estimate should prove correct and the rust is as damaging as last year, the season's crop would amount to only 500,000,000 bushels, or 50,000,000 bushels less than last year's short crop.

The unfavorable wheat crop news was also one of the influences in yesterday's stock market. It served to further restrict trading and brought reactions in a number of stocks, including Northwestern Railroad, which would be most directly affected by a short crop. St. Paul showed a net decline of 1¼ points, Northern Pacific dropped 3 points, and Great Northern preferred 1½ points.

In regard to the extent of the damage already caused by the rust, Bradstreet's says:

"Bradstreet's Minneapolis correspondent minimizes the rust reports, and, while reporting the presence of the rust, says conservative authorities do not regard it as a serious menace."

CHICAGO PIT EXCITED.

September Wheat Up 2 7-8 Cents a Bushel—Weather Favorable for Rust.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Upon the fresh reports of rust, wheat for September delivery rushed up to 90⅝c here to-day, making a clean gain of 2⅞c. a bushel. The market closed at the highest point of the day.

The wheat market was extremely strong throughout the session. Under urgent demand from shorts the opening on the September option was up ½c. to ¾c. at 87¾c. to 88c.

As the session advanced advices were received that the weather in the Northwest was favorable to the spread of the blight, rains having fallen in numerous localities throughout the Dakotas. Excitement in the pit was at white heat from start to finish. Longs with handsome profits in sight were about the only sellers.

A sensational advance of nearly 6 cents in the price of the September option at Minneapolis drove many shorts here to cover. Within a few minutes of the close the September option sold here at 90½c, a net gain of 5⅝c. in two days.

World's Bicycle Records Broken.

OGDEN, Utah, July 21.—Two world's bicycle records have been broken at the saucer track here. Jack Hume rode a mile, unpaced, in 2:00 2-5, breaking the former record of 2:02 3-5 made by W. H. Wahrenberger at New York in August, 1899. S. H. Wilcox lowered the three-quarters of a mile unpaced amateur record from 1:37 to 1:32 3-5. The previous mark was made by B. F. Stowe at Springfield, Mass., in October, 1894.

SQUADRON A'S POLO VICTORY.

Defeats Westchester by More Than Five Goals—King Falls from Pony.

J. M. Waterbury, Jr., and Lawrence Waterbury gave a splendid exhibition of fast polo yesterday on the grounds of the Great Neck Club, Long Island, but despite their strongest efforts, they were unable to cut down the heavy handicap of 10 goals allowed to the Squadron A four, and the latter won by a score of 23¾ goals to 18.

The third period was the fastest of the contest, but the troopers stood up gamely against the rapid onslaughts of the Waterburys. In a fight for the ball, King of the Squadron team fell from his pony. He was badly bruised and was unable to continue play. The accident occurred toward the end of the period, and the last period was played with three men on a side, Rawlins dropping out of the Westchester team. The teams and score:

WESTCHESTER.		SQUADRON A.	
E. S. Reynal	4	H. W. King	2
L. A. Rawlins	3	A. W. Putnam	1
J. M. Waterbury, Jr.	8	J. H. Hunt	1
L. Waterbury	0	R. C. Lawrence	1
Total	15	Total	5

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	J. M. Waterbury	Westchester	0:15
2	L. Waterbury	Westchester	7:45
3	Reynal	Westchester	6:00
4	Reynal	Westchester	1:30

Squador A penalized one-quarter of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

5	Rawlins	Westchester	2:00
6	Hunt	Squadron A	1:00
7	Reynal	Westchester	1:00
8	Lawrence	Squadron A	7:15
9	L. Waterbury	Westchester	2:30
10	Rawlins	Westchester	1:55

THIRD PERIOD.

11	J. M. Waterbury	Westchester	1:00
12	Hunt	Squadron A	3:00
13	L. Waterbury	Westchester	1:00
14	L. Waterbury	Westchester	0:30
15	J. M. Waterbury	Westchester	3:30
16	J. M. Waterbury	Westchester	3:30
17	L. Waterbury	Westchester	3:00

FOURTH PERIOD.

18	J. M. Waterbury	Westchester	1:00
19	L. Waterbury	Westchester	1:30
20	L. Waterbury	Westchester	3:30
21	Putnam	Squadron A	4:30
22	Hunt	Squadron A	0:30
23	Reynal	Westchester	2:30

Goals earned—Westchester, 18; Squadron A, 5. Allowed by handicap—Squadron A, 19. Lost by penalties—Squadron A, ¼ of a goal for a safety. Net score—Squadron A, 23¾; Westchester, 18.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

The Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Capt. John W. Heavey, Eleventh Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Wyoming, to take effect Sept. 15, to relieve Capt. William Yates, Fourteenth Cavalry, who will join his regiment.

Major Elias Chandler, Twenty-fourth Infantry, is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department.

Major Chandler will report in person to the Inspector General for temporary duty in his office.

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce University, Ohio, to take effect Sept. 1.

Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, United States Infantry, is detailed as an acting Inspector General. He will report to the Commanding General Southwestern Division for duty as Inspector General of that division.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the Corps of Engineers: First Lieuts. M. C. Tyler, J. L. Schley, Lewis M. Adams, William A. Mitchell, and Warren T. Hannum will proceed to Washington (D. C.) Barracks and report for assignment to companies of the Second Battalion of Engineers and to the commanding officer of the engineer school to take the course of instruction at that school.

Second Lieuts. W. D. A. Anderson, J. J. Kingman, H. H. Robert, T. M. Robins, and T. H. Dillon will proceed to and take station at Fort Leavenworth and report to the commanding officer Companies C and D, First Battalion of Engineers, for assignment to those companies.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Wotherspoon, General Staff, will proceed to New York City on official business pertaining to the War College.

The following officers of the Artillery Corps are detailed for duty with the First and Second Provisional Regiments, Field Artillery, and will report on Sept. 1 to the respective regimental commanders: Capt. William Lassiter, First Provisional Regiment, Fort Riley, Kansas; Capt. Ernest Hinds, Second Provisional Regiment, Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The following-named officers are detailed for the course of instruction at the Army War College, commencing Nov. 1: Majors Z. W. Torrey, Twenty-fourth Infantry; W. P. Newcomb, Artillery; Capts. J. W. Craig, Twelfth Cavalry; G. F. Hamilton, Ninth Cavalry; J. F. Morrison, Twentieth Infantry; E. Root, Tenth Infantry; F. D. Evans, Tenth Infantry.

Orders for the admission of First Lieut. John F. Ready, Fifty-fourth Infantry, Iowa National Guards, to the Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, is at his own request revoked, and he is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Des Moines.

First Lieuts. F. W. Griffin, Artillery, and Sherrard Coleman, Ninth, detailed as a member and recorder, respectively, of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. J. P. Hains, Artillery, and First Lieut. M. C. Tyler, Corps of Engineers, relieved.

Second Lieut. C. F. Donnohue, Artillery, is honorably discharged from the service, to take effect July 20.

The Navy.

K. Rhorer is commissioned a Captain from June 20; T. D. Griffin and R. T. Mulligan are commissioned Commanders from June 28.

Commander F. W. Coffin is ordered to the Naval War College for duty in attendance at the conference of officers.

Paymaster T. D. Harris is ordered to the Charleston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Arrived—Minneapolis and Caesar at Grao de Valencia; Hannibal at Newport News; Holland and Alvarado at Norfolk; Solace at Guam; Boston at Olympia; MacDonough at New York; Terror at Gardiner's Bay; Worden at Portsmouth, N. H.; Severn at Newport; Culgoa at Tompkinsville; Hartford at Rockland.

Sailed—Dixie, from Algiers for Bona; Fortune, from Mare Island for Port Harford; Ajax, from Baltimore for Hampton Roads; Atlanta and Newark, from Newport for Rockland; Yankee, from Monte Christi for New York; Topeka, from Monte Christi for Sanchez; Newport, from Monte Christi for Santo Domingo City; Whipple, from Gardiner's Bay for Norfolk; Marcellus, from Norfolk for Baltimore; Wolverine, from Alpena for Cheboygan.



A good little clean little every-day all-day smoke!
You can buy *bigger* cigars three-for-a-quarter, but not *better* ones.

Royal Bengals

LITTLE CIGARS—PACKAGE OF TEN, 15 CENTS

Made from tobacco that has been two years in process of preparation by a new system of *fermenting* and *blending*—all the crude harshness of raw tobacco refined and removed, and all its aromatic qualities delicately mingled and developed.

Made under ideal conditions—in a factory specially equipped for producing ROYAL BENGALS, and by a method insuring absolutely spotless cleanliness throughout every operation from the graded leaf to the filled package.

IN EVERY PACKAGE IS NOW BEING PLACED A PICTURE OF A FAMOUS FIGHTING JAPANESE GENERAL OR ADMIRAL

AMERICAN CIGAR CO., MANUFACTURERS.

AMERICAN TENNIS TEAM BEATEN BY ENGLISHMEN

Ward and Larned Defeated in Singles for Davis Cup.

KING EDWARD TO ATTEND

Hugh L. Doherty Loses Two Sets to Ward in Opening Match on Wimbledon Courts.

LONDON, July 21.—The lawn tennis seen at Wimbledon to-day in the opening stages of the championship round for the Dwight F. Davis international challenge cup between the American and the English team was exceptionally brilliant. Although the American representatives, Holcombe Ward and William A. Larned, were beaten in the singles, they succeeded in making English hearts quake in the earlier rounds of both games.

The Americans are two points behind, but they hope to win the doubles to-morrow. King Edward is expected to attend at the contests either to-morrow or Monday.

Ward won the first two sets from Hugh L. Doherty, the English champion, by playing the best tennis of the day. He was everywhere over the court, and no service, whether volley or crosscut, was unplayable by him. Try as he would, Doherty could not get the measure of his opponent. The Englishman, however, played steadily and gave nothing away. While losing points every minute, he was causing Ward to exert himself, and so reducing the staying powers of the American. The result fully justified Doherty's method, for, after two sets Ward was tired out, and then Doherty went away in brilliant style, winning the next three sets.

In the match between Larned and S. H. Smith, the Englishman waited for the inevitable fault by which he could put a point to his credit. The American played more brilliantly, but his brilliancy lost him the game. Smith wore down his more brilliant opponent by superior driving and accurate placing.

Only in the third set did Larned overcome his tendency to nervousness. Then he made a brilliant effort, playing nearly all of the twelve games near the net. Smith also let himself out trying to win in three sets. But Larned brought the games to deuce at 5—all, and by the best tennis of the match he finally won the set at 7—5. In the next set Larned again slumped, and Smith made all of the playing, winning for the English defending team by three sets to one.

The summary:

International Challenge Cup Singles.—First Round—Hugh L. Doherty, England, defender, defeated Holcombe Ward, United States, challenger, 7—9, 4—6, 6—1, 6—2, 6—0; S. H. Smith, England, defender, defeated William A. Larned, United States, challenger, 6—4, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4.

HELD FOR BABY TRAFFIC.

Woman Boarded an Infant That Died—Husband Held as a Beggar.

Magistrate Crane, in the Harlem Court, held Marie Tacolo of 233 East One Hundred and Eighth Street in $200 bail yesterday for trial on a charge of professional begging and acting as a nurse without a permit. The complainants were agents of the Children's Society, who said that the Tacolo woman and her husband, both past middle age, and living in extreme poverty, had taken a baby from Lena Stuccinaro, the woman arrested last Wednesday for trafficking in babies which she obtained from an institution in Brooklyn. The agents said that the rooms occupied by the Tacolos were overcrowded and dirty in the extreme.

It was said in court that a week ago a baby given them to board had died. The body was sent to the Morgue. The baby found in her possession yesterday was turned over to her by the Stuccinaro woman after the exposure of the latter's baby farming traffic. The baby was taken charge of by the Children's Society.

DAYS OF TERROR IN ODESSA

The Evening Post

To-day, Saturday, July 22, will publish an account by the Princess Gagarin-Sturdza of her experiences during the recent rioting in Odessa. Among many other thrilling incidents, the Princess relates what she saw while fleeing through the streets of the city in disguise to rescue her daughter. One of her acquaintances, an aristocrat, was torn from his carriage and murdered before her eyes. How the advent of the mutinous warships was regarded by the better class of residents. Scene when the Kniaz Potemkin refused to leave the harbor with the other ships of the fleet.

The Evening Post
To-day To-day
ON ALL NEWS STANDS

Services in the Churches To-morrow

BAPTIST.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY. 64th St. and Madison Ave. REV. JOEL E. WERDA will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject: "Hallil Ye the Jehovah."

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, W. 57TH ST. —Dr. Madison Peters, 11, "First Love Lost"; 8, "The Battle of Life."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., west of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. Walter M. Walker, D. D., of Philadelphia will preach at 11 and 8.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, BROADWAY & 79th St., Rev. I. M. Haldeman, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Joseph Sullivan. Undenominational prayer and Testimony Meeting every Friday, 8 P. M. Everybody made welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPT. CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M.—"The Second Coming of Christ." 8 P. M.—"The Message of the Ambassador." REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D., MINISTER. Bible Class Session at 9:45 A. M. Conducted by the Minister. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Washington Square, Dr. Jackson, Minister.—Morning—"Love's Gift"; evening, "Truth Seeking."

LUTHERAN.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93d, G. F. Krotel, D. D.—Services 11 A. M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. The pastor will preach, 11 A. M. Y. M. C. A. at 8 P. M. Attractive meetings every evening all Summer. Popular Concert To-night.

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76th St., West of Columbus Ave. REV. ANDREW GILLIES, PASTOR. 11 A. M., REV. W. ORVILLE ALLEN, "Evidences of Life."

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. 86th St. Station adjoining the church. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. Iglehart preaches. NO EVENING SERVICE.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass, 10:45; evensong, 4.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION. 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon 11 A. M., (rector.) Evening prayer and sermon 8 P. M., (rector.)

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 3 E. 29th.—Communions, 7 and 8; Sermon and Choral Eucharist, 10:30. Choral Evensong, 5.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Services: 8:30 A. M. and 11 A. M.

UNION SERVICE ST. ANN'S and HOLY TRINITY, at eleven o'clock, in CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Cor. Clinton and Montague Sts. Preacher, Rev. C. George Currie, D. D. Seats All Free. All Welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Sunday morning service at 11. Wednesday evening service at 8.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Charles M. Herrick preaches at 11 and 8.

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. James D. Moffat, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly Presbyterian Church. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., of London, will preach on July 23d. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Union service of Fourth Avenue and Madison Sq. Presbyterian Churches at 11 A. M. Rev. William W. Coe will preach.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Teunis S. Hamlin, D. D.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96TH St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. Wm. W. Coe will preach in the morning.

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. —Preaching 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., by Albert L. Evans.

THE OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Streets, Rev. Howard Duffield, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. Rev. Ralph K. Hickok will preach. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. BURTON J. HOTALING will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "The Ascension of Jesus." Evening: "A Strenuous Charioteer of the Olden Times."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister. Church closed during month of July.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Church closed, congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway, 73d St.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev Robert W. Courtney, Pastor. —Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL, MADISON Av., 55th.—11 A. M., 8 P. M. Open all Summer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. AND 44TH St.—REV. A. B. SIMPSON, PASTOR; REV. F. W. TROY, D. D., OF BROOKLYN, will preach morning and evening. MORNING SUBJECT, "GOD'S ABUNDANT PROVISION for EVERY HUMAN NEED," at 10:30. EVENING SUBJECT, "KADESH DARNEA," at 8 P. M. Song service by the Rev. Henry Kenning and chorus choir at 7:30 P. M.

THE OLD JERRY McAULEY MISSION, 316 Water St., under Brooklyn Bridge. Meetings every night and Sunday afternoon. Everybody welcome, especially drunkards. S. H. RADLEY, Supt.

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THE NEW YORK Sunday Times

If you want beautiful illustrations you will find the best printed by any New York paper in

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THE MAGAZINE SUPPLEMENT

Illustrated in black and white, will as usual be filled with timely articles, both entertaining and instructive.

Russia's Man of the Hour
A character sketch of Witte, whom the Czar has by force of circumstances been compelled to appoint as one of the Peace Plenipotentiaries. His personality is as striking as his achievements.

How New York Dines Outdoors
Thousands of dollars spent by progressive bonifaces to make the stay-at-homes contented with their lot during the torrid season.

The "Bachelor" Who Wrote the "Reveries"
How Donald G. Mitchell ("Ik Marvel") is passing the eventide of his life in his quiet retreat near New Haven.

United States a Nation of Athletes
Have you ever thought what proportion of the population are interested in healthful sport? An article by an expert will open your eyes.

Camping on the Palisades
A delight

CHAMPIONS HAVE EASY TIME WITH ST. LOUIS

Westerners Play Listless Game and Lose by 14 to 2.

CLOSE SCORE AT CHICAGO

Griffith's Men Defeated in Exciting Twelve-Inning Contest by 2 to 1—Cincinnati Beats Brooklyn.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 14; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 3; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 3.
Philadelphia, 5; Pittsburg, 1.

American League.

Chicago, 2; New York, 1.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 7.
Boston, 6; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	8	7	4	8	15	11	59	.702
Pittsburg	6	..	8	8	10	12	2	5	54	.627
Chicago	4	7	..	8	7	12	8	9	50	.587
Phila'phia	2	3	4	..	6	8	13	13	49	.588
Cincinnati	3	5	8	5	..	8	7	7	44	.524
St. Louis	3	3	3	4	7	..	9	5	31	.369
Boston	2	1	3	4	4	6	..	5	27	.318
Brooklyn	5	4	1	3	3	2	7	..	24	.293
Games lost	25	32	35	35	40	55	58	58		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	6	7	10	6	50	.633
Chicago	7	..	8	8	4	7	8	9	49	.605
Phila'phia	6	8	..	6	9	8	8	7	45	.592
Detroit	4	6	4	..	5	6	8	7	40	.513
Boston	3	4	4	2	..	8	7	7	35	.466
New York	2	3	5	4	6	..	4	10	34	.459
St. Louis	6	3	3	3	4	2	..	4	30	.385
Wash'ton	1	3	7	2	6	2	5	..	26	.342
Games lost	29	30	31	38	40	40	48	50		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

St. Louis at New York.
Cincinnati at Brooklyn, (two games.)
Pittsburg at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York Defeats St. Louis in Poorly Played Game by Score of 14 to 2.

St. Louis met with a Waterloo yesterday at the hands of the National League champions at the Polo Grounds, the score being 14 to 2. The game was a travesty on the National sport, and was most uninteresting. The errors of omission far exceeded those of commission, the visiting players being guilty of glaring misjudgment. The game was decided in the second inning when New York put together six runs on five hits and two errors. After this the St. Louis men appeared to lose all interest and played in a most perfunctory way. Even Mathewson caught the fever and became careless in the fifth inning when he tossed the ball over the plate and McBride, Burke, and Grady singled on three consecutive balls, which enabled St. Louis to score two runs.

Manager McGraw substituted Elliott and Clark for Mathewson and Bowerman in the sixth inning, the latter being the only catcher on the team in good condition. Elliott showed he was made of proper pitching material by holding down St. Louis to two hits in the four innings in which he officiated. In addition he made a hit each time he came to the bat. In the second inning, with three men on bases, Mertes drove the ball into the right field "bleachers" for a home run and sending three men across the plate besides. In the seventh Dahlen duplicated the hit, with McGann on second.

Dunleavy, for St. Louis, again put up a brilliant fielding game. In the fourth inning he ran nearly fifty yards into the foul field territory where he caught Devlin's high fly, and then threw to first and caught Dahlen off the base. It was the only redeeming feature of St. Louis's field work. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	1	0	0	0	0			Shannon, lf	0	0	2	0	0		
Donlin, cf	4	2	2	0	0			Arndt, 2b	0	1	5	3	0		
M'Gann, 1b	1	2	10	2	0			Smoot, cf	0	1	1	0	1		
Mertes, lf	1	1	1	0	0			Beckley, 1b	0	1	6	0	0		
Dahlen, ss	1	1	3	2	1			Dunl'vy, rf	0	0	4	1	0		
Devlin, 3b	1	1	4	2	0			McBride, ss	1	2	1	2	1		
Gilbert, 2b	2	2	2	6	0			Burke, 3b	1	1	3	1	1		
Bowerman, c	0	1	3	0	0			Grady, c	0	1	2	2	1		
M'th'son, p	1	2	0	2	0			Taylor, p	0	0	0	4	0		
Strang, rf	1	0	3	0	0										
Clark, c	0	0	1	0	0			Total	2	7	24	13	4		
Elliott, p	1	2	1	1	0										
Total	14	16	27	14	1										

New York	1	6	0	0	3	0	4	0	..	0	..	14
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	..	2

Bases by errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 6. Struck out—By Mathewson, 3; by Elliott, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; St. Louis, 5. Two-base hits—Donlin, Mathewson. Three-base hit—Smoot. Home runs—Dahlen, Mertes. Hits—Off Mathewson, 5 in five innings; off Elliott, 2 in four innings. Sacrifice hit—Clark. Stolen bases—Mertes, Mathewson, Strang, (2,) Donlin, (2,) Elliott. Double play—Dunleavy and Beckley. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,500.

PITTSBURG WINS AND LOSES.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Philadelphia and Pittsburg broke even to-day in a double-header. Sutthoff was batted hard in the first game. The veteran Nichols officiated for the home team in the second contest and pitched good ball. Scores:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	1	1	0	0	0			Thomas, cf	1	0	4	0	0		
Clarke, lf	0	1	0	0	0			Gleason, 2b	1	2	4	2	0		
B'mont, cf	0	0	2	0	0			C'tney, 3b	0	1	3	1	0		
Leach, lf, cf	0	0	2	0	0			Titus, rf	0	0	1	0	0		
Wagner, ss	2	2	2	2	0			Magee, lf	1	0	1	0	1		
Howard, 1b	2	2	7	0	0			Br'sf'd, 1b	0	1	7	1	1		
Brain, 3b	1	0	0	5	1			Doolin, ss	0	2	2	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b	1	2	4	2	0			Doolin, c	0	0	5	2	0		
Gibson, c	0	2	10	1	0			Sutthoff, p	0	0	0	5	1		
Hilleb'd, p	0	1	0	0	0			Corridon, p	0	0	0	0	0		
								*Kruger	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	7	11	27	10	1			Total	3	6	27	13	3		

*Batted for Sutthoff in eighth inning.

Pittsburg	0	3	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	—7
Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—3

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 5; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Howard, Brain. Two-base hits—Gleason, Clymer, Doolin. Sacrifice hits—Brain, Howard, Leach, Ritchey. Double play—Brain, Ritchey, and Howard. Hits—Off Sutthoff, 11 in eight innings. Struck out—By Sutthoff, 4; by Corridon, 1; by Hillebrand, 8. Bases on balls—Off Sutthoff, 2; off Hillebrand, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Magee. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem.

SECOND GAME.

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Thomas, cf	1	1	1	0	0		
B'mont, cf	0	0	1	0	0			Gleason, 2b	2	2	5	2	0		
Leach, lf	0	1	1	0	0			C'tney, 3b	1	2	2	3	0		
Wagner, ss	1	2	6	3	0			Titus, rf	1	0	0	0	0		
Howard, 1b	0	2	11	0	1			Magee, lf	0	0	4	1	0		
Brain, 3b	0	1	2	3	0			Br'sf'd, 1b	0	2	8	0	0		
Ritchey, 2b	0	2	1	4	1			Doolin, ss	0	0	3	3	0		
Craisch, c	0	1	1	2	0			Abbott, c	0	1	4	0	0		
Case, p	0	0	0	1	1			Nichols, p	0	0	0	1	0		
*Gibson	0	0	0	0	0										
Total	1	9	24	13	3			Total	5	8	27	10	0		

*Batted for Case in ninth inning.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	..	—5

Left on bases—Pittsburg, 8; Philadelphia, 5. Stolen bases—Gleason, (2;) Magee, Titus, Bransfield. Two-base hits—Brain, Gleason, Bransfield. Three-base hits—Leach, Abbott. Double plays—Brain and Howard; Magee and Abbott. Struck out—By Nichols, 2. Bases on balls—Off Nichols, 1; off Case, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—6,635.

CINCINNATI, 5; BROOKLYN, 1.

Brooklyn was again defeated by Cincinnati yesterday, but it required twelve innings to accomplish the downfall of Hanlon's men. Scanlon was batted hard, but managed to keep the hits well scattered up to the twelfth inning, when Cincinnati rallied and scored four runs, which won the contest. The game was well played up to the final inning. It was reported at Washington Park that Hanlon would manage Pittsburg next year, and "Tom" Daly, formerly second baseman of the Brooklyns, would succeed him. Both of these reports, however, were stoutly denied by the officials of the club.

The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hall, cf	..	0	1	5	0	0		Huggins, 2b	1	1	4	5	0		
Sheckard, lf	0	1	4	0	0			Barry, 1b	..	0	2	18	0	0	
Lumley, rf	0	0	0	0	0			Kelly, lf	..	0	2	0	0	0	
Batch, 3b	..	0	1	2	0	0		Sebring, rf	0	0	0	0	0		
Gessler, 1b	0	2	15	0	1			Corcoran, ss	1	2	4	9	0		
Lewis, ss	0	2	3	4	1			Odwell, cf	..	1	1	1	1	0	
Malay, 2b	1	0	1	2	0			St'nf'dt, 3b	1	1	0	6	0		
Ritter, c	..	0	0	6	3	1		Phelps, c	..	1	2	7	1	0	
M'Intyre, p	0	2	0	4	0			Harper, p	0	1	2	5	0		
Scanlon, p	0	0	0	1	0										
Total	..	1	9	36	14	3		Total	..	5	12	36	27	0	

Brooklyn	..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Cincinnati	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	—5

Two-base hits—Corcoran, (2,) Phelps. Three-base hit—Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hits—Lumley, Malay, Ritter, Phelps, Odwell. Stolen base—Phelps. Double plays—Huggins, Corcoran, and Barry; Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry; Malay, Lewis, and Gessler. Hits—Off McIntyre, 4 in seven innings; off Scanlon, 8 in five innings. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Cincinnati, 9. First base on balls—Off McIntyre, 2; off Harper, 2; off Scanlon, 1. First base on errors—Cincinnati, 2. Struck out—By McIntyre, 3; by Harper, 6; by Scanlon, 3. Passed ball—Phelps. Balk—Scanlon. Time of game—Two hours and twenty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,200.

CHICAGO, 3; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, July 21.—Chicago won in the eleventh inning to-day, a base on balls, a passed ball, and a single sending in the winning run. Both pitchers were in fine form, and kept the hits well scattered. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	0	1	4	5	1			Slagle, cf	0	0	0	0	1		
Tenney, 1b	1	0	9	1	0			Maloney, rf	0	0	3	0	0		
Dolan, rf	0	1	1	0	0			Schulte, lf	1	1	3	4	1	0	
Deleh'ty, lf	0	2	4	0	0			Chance, 1b	1	1	14	1	0		
W'y'ton, 3b	0	1	2	2	0			Tinker, ss	0	1	1	3	0		
L't'born, cf	0	0	1	0	1			Evers, 2b	..	1	2	1	2	0	
Raymer, 2b	0	0	4	3	0			Casey, 3b	..	0	1	4	4	0	
Moran, c	..	0	1	7	2	0		Kling, c	..	0	0	4	1	0	
Frazer, p	..	0	1	1	2	0		Briggs, p	..	0	0	2	1	0	
Total	..	2	7	33	15	2		Total	..	3	8	33	13	1	

Boston	..	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2
Chicago	..	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hits—Dolan, Delehanty, Schulte, Frazer. Three-base hit—Chance. Home run—Evers. Sacrifice hit—Tenney. Stolen base—Tinker. Double play—Abbatichio, Raymer, and Tenney. Left on bases—Boston, 5; Chicago, 6. First base on balls—Off Frazer, 5; off Briggs, 4. First base by errors—Chicago, 1. Struck out—By Frazer, 6; by Briggs, 2. Passed ball—Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,372.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Beats Griffith's Men in the Twelfth Inning.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 21.—In a pitchers' battle, which lasted twelve innings, today the New York Americans went down to defeat by the score of 2 to 1. It was Orth versus Altrock, and the latter won. New York appeared to have the game won up to the ninth inning, when the score was 1 to 0 in its favor, but Chicago managed to scratch a couple of hits and tie the score. Orth was liberal with his bases on balls, which contributed to New York's defeat. When Chicago made the winning run two men were out, but a hit came just at the right time. New York scored its only run in the sixth inning on an error and two sacrifices.

Manager Comiskey of Chicago protested against New York borrowing Powers from Philadelphia. Dougherty's finger is still bad and he is unable to play, and Manager Griffith was compelled to use Powers, despite Comiskey's protest. Curtis, who was secured from the Copper League, is expected to arrive to-morrow. When he reports Powers will be returned to Philadelphia. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf	..	0	1	3	1	1		Conroy, lf	0	0	3	0	0		
Holmes, lf	0	1	4	0	0			Keeler, rf	0	0	1	3	0		
Davis, ss	..	0	1	3	5	0		Elb'f'd, ss	0	1	3	3	1		
Donohue, 1b	1	1	16	2	2			W'lliams, 2b	0	0	4	4	1		
Isbell, 2b	1	1	2	4	0			Yeager, 3b	0	0	1	2	0		
Jones, cf	..	0	1	3	0	0		Fultz, cf	..	0	1	3	0	0	
M'F'land, c	0	1	2	2	0			Powers, lb	0	1	9	4	0		
T'nehill, 3b	0	0	2	4	0			McGuire, c	0	2	6	2	0		
Altrock, p	..	0	0	1	6	0		Orth, p	..	..	1	0	2	1	0
Total	..	2	7	36	24	3		Total	..	1	5*	35	17	2	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—2
New York	..	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 4. Two-base hit—Jones. Three-base hit—Isbell. Sacrifice hits—Jones, Orth, Conroy, Keeler, Isbell. Stolen base—Green. Double play—Elberfeld and Williams. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Orth, 5. Passed ball—McGuire. Base on balls—Off Orth, 3. Time of game—Two hours and four minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and McCarthy. Attendance—3,960.

DETROIT, 8; WASHINGTON, 7.

DETROIT, July 21.—Detroit was enabled to make it three straight from Washington today, through Mullin's effective pitching, 8 to 7. His wildness in the opening and closing innings, however, nearly lost him the game. Coughlin was knocked senseless by a pitched ball, and had to retire. He has a bad wound, and will be out of the game several days. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	..	0	3	2	0	0		Cassidy, ss	1	0	2	3	2		
Schaefer, 2b	0	0	2	2	0			Hill, 3b	..	0	0	2	5	1	
M'Intyre, lf	0	2	1	0	0			H'kman, 2b	1	2	1	3	0		
Crawford, rf	0	1	1	0	0			And'son, rf	1	0	2	0	0		
O'Leary, ss	0	1	2	4	0			H'lsman, lf	2	2	1	0	0		
C'ghlin, 3b	0	0	0	0	0			Stahl, 1b	1	0	10	2	0		
Lowe, 3b	0	2	1	0	0			Jones, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Lindsay, 1b	0	2	13	1	0			K'tredge, c	0	0	3	0	0		
Drill, c	0	1	0	3	0			T'nsend, p	0	0	2	3	0		
Doran, c	0	1	0	0	2			*Knoll	0	1	0	0	0		
Mullin, p	0	3	1	6	0										
Killian, p	0	0	0	1	0			Total	7	5	24	16	3		
Total	..	8	14	27	15	2									

*Batted for Townsend in the ninth inning.

Detroit	0	0	1	3	0	1	2	1	..	—8
Washington	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	—7	

Hits—Off Mullin, 5 in eight innings. Two-base hits—Mullin, Crawford, Lowe, Hickman. Three-base hit—Cooley. Home run—Huelsman. Sacrifice hits—Cooley, Doran, Hill, Townsend. Stolen bases—Lindsay, (2,) Doran, Anderson. Bases on balls—Off Mullin, 5; off Townsend, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Coughlin, Lindsay, Cassidy, Anderson. Left on bases—Detroit, 12; Washington, 5. Struck out—By Mullin, 4; by Townsend, 2. Double play—Mullin, O'Leary, and Lindsay. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance, 1,200.

ST. LOUIS, 3; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—Glade to-day outpitched Coakley in a thirteen-inning game 3 to 2. The fielding of both teams was brilliant. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	..	0	3	4	0	0		Hartsel, lf	..	1	0	2	0	1	
Starr, 2b	..	1	3	1	5	0		H'fman, cf	1	2	6	0	0		
V'Zant, rf	..	0	0	0	0	0		Davis, 1b	..	0	16	0	1		
Wallace, ss	0	2	4	6	0			Cross, 3b	..	0	1	7	0		
K'hler, cf	..	0	1	2	0	0		Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0		
Jones, 1b	..	0	1	22	1	0		Murphy, 2b	0	2	8	4	1		
Gleason, 3b	1	0	1	2	3	0		Knight, ss	0	0	2	3	0		
Roth, c	..	1	3	5	2	0		Schreck, c	0	0	7	3	0		
Glade, p	..	0	0	0	7	0		Coakley, p	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	..	3	13	39	24	0		Total	..	2	5	*37	19	3	

*One out when winning run was scored.

St Louis	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Hoffman, Stone, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Hoffman, Van Zant. Double play—Glade, Wallace, and Jones. Passed ball—Roth. Bases on balls—Off Glade, 3; off Coakley, 1. Struck out—By Glade, 6; by Coakley, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Philadelphia, 4. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance, 1,800.

BOSTON, 6; CLEVELAND, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Cleveland made nine hits and secured three bases on balls off Tannehill, yet could not score, the necessary hit being always missing. Boston made all their hits count. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	2	2	0	0			Selbach, rf	1	2	1	1	0		
Bay, cf	..	0	0	3	0	0		Parent, ss	..	2	1	0	3	0	
Flick, rf	..	0	2	1	0	0		Burkett, lf	0	1	0	0	0		
Kahl, 2b	..	0	1	1	4	0		Collins, 3b	0	2	3	4	0		
Bradley, 3b	0	2	1	1	6	0		Stahl, cf	..	0	0	2	0	0	
Turner, ss	0	2	2	3	0			Freeman, ib	1	1	14	0	0		
Carr, lb	..	0	0	14	1	0		Ferris, 2b	..	0	0	3	4	0	
Bemis, c	..	0	0	3	0	0		Criger, c	..	1	0	4	2	1	
Bernhard, p	0	0	0	2	0			T'nehill, p	..	1	1	0	1	0	
*Stovall	..	0	0	0	0	0									
Total	..	0	9	27	16	0		Total	..	6	8	27	15	1	

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	—6

Two-base hits—Jackson, Collins. Sacrifice hits—Turner, Carr, Parent, Burkett, Ferris. Stolen base—Turner. Double play—Selbach and Criger. First base on balls—Off Bernhard, 4; off Tannehill, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Boston, 7. Struck out—By Bernhard, 3; by Tannehill, 3. Wild pitch—Bernhard. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—3,653.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT MONTREAL.

MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Miller, 2b	..	1	1	3	2	0		Clement, lf	3	4	3	0	0		
Meaney, rf	0	0	1	0	0			Bean, ss	..	1	1	1	2	1	
Bannon, cf	0	1	2	1	0			Keister, rf	0	2	1	0	0		
W'd'saul, ss	0	1	2	3	0			Merrit, 1b	0	2	12	0	0	1	
Joyce, lf	..	2	1	1	0	0		Halligan, cf	1	2	0	1	0		
Lach'ce, 1b	1	1	8	1	0			Pattee, 2b	0	0	2	0	0		
L.H'm'n, 3b	1	1	2	2	0			Woods, 3b	..	1	1	3	4	1	
Raub, c	..	0	1	8	1	1		V'd'g'ft, c	1	2	4	0	0	2	
Leroy, p	..	0	0	0	4	1		L'd'man, p	0	0	0	0	6	0	
Total	..	5	7	27	14	2		Total	..	7	14	27	13	5	

Jersey City	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	—7
Montreal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3—5

Three-base hit—Clement. Two-base hits—Vandergrift, Joyce. Left on bases—Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 2. Stolen bases—Clement, (2,) Bean, Keister, Joyce, Meaney, Bannon, Raub. Bases on balls—Off Lundergran, 3. Struck out—By Leroy, 7. Wild pitch—Leroy. Sacrifice hit—Pattee. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Barclay, lf	0	0	1	1	0	0		O'Hagan, 1b	0	0	10	2	0		
Smith, ss	0	1	2	4	0			Mahling, 2b	2	2	2	5	0		
Clancy, 1b	0	1	8	0	0			Swander, cf	0	1	1	0	0		
Houser, rf	0	1	2	0	0			Meddling, ss	0	1	1	1	1	0	
Yancey, cf	0	0	2	0	1			Jones, lf	0	1	3	0	0		
M'C'nell, 2b	0	0	1	1	0			C'kman, 3b	0	1	0	0	1		
O'Brien, 3b	0	1	2	3	1			Murphy, rf	0	0	2	0	0		
Payne, c	0	0	9	3	1			Shea, c	0	0	6	0	0		
Schultz, p	0	0	0	0	0			Hesterfer, p	0	0	2	1	0		
Total	0	4	27	11	3			Total	3	8	27	9	1		

Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Newark	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—O'Brien. Three-base hit—Swander. Sacrifice hits—Swander, Cockman. Stolen bases—Mahling, Jones, 2. Double plays—O'Hagan, (unassisted,) Mahling and O'Hagan. First base on errors—Newark, 1. Bases on balls—Off Hesterfer, 1; off Schultz, 3. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 4; by Schultz, 6. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Rochester, 3. Passed ball—Payne. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Hassett.

AT TORONTO.

	R	H	E
Baltimore	2	1	2
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The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES
AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

NEWS ABOUT MR. LOOMIS.

The big-hearted hospitality of the French has cheered the loneliness and won the lasting affection of many an American sojourner in their gay capital. Assistant Secretary of State and Special Junior Ambassador FRANCIS B. LOOMIS was a pretty busy man in Paris, but the polite and smiling Frenchmen would not be put off. They must show him attention, they insisted on doing something for him. They did it in the columns of our esteemed Paris contemporary The Matin. In an article signed "STEPHANE LAUZANNE," to whom we extend our felicitations upon the grace of his style and the easy sweep of his pencil when portraying the features of greatness, we find this characterization of the President's favorite:

> I have no need to introduce Mr. LOOMIS to the readers of this journal. Several times we have sketched for them this curious and intelligent personality—one of the most interesting that the New World possesses at the present time—and we have told them that on his young shoulders there reposed in large part the weighty responsibility of the foreign policy of the United States. Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs at Washington, Mr. LOOMIS has actually been for several years one of the principal co-laborers of President ROOSEVELT, his chief co-laborer, in fact, during the many months when Secretary of State HAY was incapacitated by the malady that ended his life. To-day he adds to his duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs the title of Extraordinary and Special Ambassador. When the time came for America to take possession in France of the glorious remains of Admiral JONES, President ROOSEVELT designated for that service Mr. LOOMIS. He could not have made a higher choice; it was an honor he wished to bestow upon him, a token of the homage he wished to render us.

Then follows an interview quite in the American fashion with Mr. LOOMIS. The views the Special Ambassador uttered were not of a nature to inflame the bloody passions of men, or to hurl nations in savage fury at each other's throats: they were peaceful and exemplary. The interesting question is not about what Mr. LOOMIS said, but how STEPHANE LAUZANNE found out so much about our Special Ambassador. From what source did he draw all this interesting and accurate information?

A suggestion, a mere hint, of the channel through which the details of the Loomis biography reached the writer of The Matin is to be found in a Washington dispatch published in THE TIMES of yesterday. It having been reported in a cable dispatch concerning the Moroccan Conference that the Echo de Paris "asserts that Assistant Secretary of State LOOMIS may represent the United States if the meeting takes place outside of Tangier," a State Department official, according to our dispatch, let it be known that he was disposed to think that the publication in the Echo de Paris "might have emanated from a quarter not far from Mr. LOOMIS himself, and that it might be designed by some of Mr. LOOMIS's friends as a way of calling the President's attention to the Assistant Secretary's qualifications for the Moroccan post."

The essential meanness of this explanation of the Moroccan conjecture concerning Mr. LOOMIS makes us loath to accept it as a guide in searching out the source of STEPHANE LAUZANNE'S information. But if we reject the theory that Mr. LOOMIS stuffed his interviewer with facts about himself, we are forced to the conclusion that STEPHANE LAUZANNE took the extreme, and, for a Continental journalist, highly unusual course of reading up upon the subject about which he was to write. It is a mystery which only LOOMIS or LAUZANNE can explain.

We observe with interest that "the President is indignant over the attacks upon Mr. LOOMIS's character, and is anxious to shower enough honors upon him to prove his own confidence in him." The worst attack upon the character of LOOMIS was made by WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War, in a report to the President censuring the Assistant Secretary for his indiscretion in becoming personally and financially interested in promoters' schemes which, as United States Minister to Venezuela, he was in a position to make profitable. So long as Secretary TAFT refuses to retract his calumnies we doubt whether Mr. ROOSEVELT can turn on the shower of honors in sufficient volume to wash away the stains officially imprinted upon his reputation.

MR. BALFOUR'S "DEFEAT."

It is not likely that the Balfour Ministry will resign as the result of the adverse vote on Thursday night. It was not a vote on what may be called a "vital issue." It was on a minor phase of the ever-vexing Irish question. Mr. REDMOND and the Irish members are disgruntled with the working of the Irish Land Purchase act of 1903, chiefly because it has not reinstated evicted tenants as rapidly as the Irish Party would like. Now that is not a matter on which the Liberals, if they came into power, would be likely to take a course radically different from that of the Government. And it might be embarrassing for them to drive out the Conservatives on a question as to which they should be forced to follow the policy of the Conservatives.

It is worth noting that the Irish question is precisely the one on which the Liberals can least afford to go to the country, or seem to challenge the Unionists. If that can be made the chief issue, or even a prominent issue, the Liberals will be greatly weakened. It is the fear of any real change of policy on that question that keeps a lot of the Unionists in line with Mr. BALFOUR, whom they deeply distrust on the fiscal issue. This is so true that the only inducement we can see for Mr. BALFOUR to resign comes from the possibility of making the Irish issue prominent. That in a way would be shrewd. But it is not the course he would be most likely to adopt. It is but a few days since he urged his followers to be faithful in their attendance, lest a snap vote should be fatal. It is probable that he will cling to office, as he has done in the past, with the rather vague hope that something will turn up to save him from going to the country and encountering the defeat that seems inevitable. Unless he changes his tactics himself, there is no reason to doubt that he will have a fair working majority on Monday, when the House meets again.

Quite apart from the confusion and disturbance which the resignation of the Ministry now would cause in home affairs, it is probable that public sentiment would be against a change in the party in power until the foreign situation becomes a good deal clearer than it now is. Both Mr. BALFOUR and his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Lord LANSDOWNE, unquestionably enjoy the confidence of the country to a greater degree than any Liberal Minister could hope to as far as foreign affairs are concerned. On that side of their work the Unionists are as fortunate as they are unfortunate in the wretched fiscal muddle at home. The Ministry that made the alliance with Japan and came to the understanding with France cannot at this moment be turned out without a shock to public tranquillity that would be extremely undesirable. Lord ROSEBERY, who is the most likely to succeed Lord LANSDOWNE in the case of a Liberal victory, has openly and not very graciously criticised both the alliance with Japan and the agreement with France, and sentiment on the Continent would be much disturbed by his access to the Foreign Office. Mr. BALFOUR deserves defeat for his vacillating behavior in domestic policy, but if he chooses now to "stick," the chances are that he will be sustained by the Commons and to the relief of the country.

A DEFENSELESS EMPIRE.

We reprint practically the full text of Lord ROBERTS's speech in the House of Lords. We do so mainly because our own military situation is so closely analogous to that of Great Britain. At any rate, it is far more nearly analogous to that of Great Britain than to that of any one of the Continental Powers. Every one of those Powers does not so much maintain an army as it constitutes a nation in arms. Such is the melancholy result of nineteen centuries of "Christian civilization," culminating in the defeat of France by Germany and the ruthless exactions of the conqueror.

The average American feels toward his army very much as the average Briton feels toward his. He knows that, in time of trouble, the reliance of the country must be on the citizen soldier. But he is quite indifferent to the necessity, so apparent to military men, that the citizen shall in time of need be an efficient soldier. Mr. ROOT, when Secretary of War, with the active and valuable co-operation of Gen. DICK, did what could be done to bring the organized militia, the "second line" of the National defense, into harmonious and efficient relations with the regular army, the "first line." It would not be unfair to describe the relation by saying that the Federal Government is bribing the States to do their duty by the Nation.

The Manassas manoeuvres of last September were the most extensive and systematic result thus far of this process. They were so successful that any member of Congress who may oppose an appropriation for a repetition of those manoeuvres would prove himself to be a public enemy. And, moreover, it is no longer with us, any more than with Great Britain, a question exclusively of home defense. We, too, have acquired dependencies. We, too, have "given hostages to fortune." We, too, are an empire. And, if we do not mean to give up our foreign possessions, we must be prepared to hold them against all comers. Lord ROBERTS's remarks are, in fact, almost as applicable to the military situation of the United States as to the military situation of Great Britain.

THE UNION AND CANADA.

To most people in this country the question of the possible union of Canada with our Republic is purely academic. We are neither for nor against it. As Mr. THACKERAY is said to have replied when asked "what they thought of Mr. TUPPER in England," "They do not think of Mr. TUPPER in England." But there is not in our feeling toward Canada the slightest touch of the contemptuous indifference implied in the novelist's remark as to the poet. On the contrary there is a sincere respect for the Canadians among those Americans who know enough of them to have an opinion. But this number is relatively not large, and even those who respect the Canadians do not think of a political union with them as a practical matter.

From the letter of a correspondent published in another column it would seem that the case is somewhat different in Canada. He cites the opinion of two Canadians, of very different stations in life, that "Canada would sooner or later join the American Union." One was a business man of importance in one of the chief transportation lines, the other an Irish cabman. The former based his view on American immigration to Canada and on trade interests; the latter on the comparatively rapid growth of the French Canadian element and the liking of this element for the States growing out of the large number of French Canadians living and prospering in the States. It is certainly interesting that expressions of this sort should originate with representatives of such widely different classes of resident observers; it indicates at least that some thinking is going on on the other side of the border on a question which ultimately may be of very considerable importance.

Meanwhile it is curious to note that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN—a shrewd politician and a good judge of public opinion so far as his own interests are involved—is constantly crying out that the future integrity of the British Empire depends on the trade favors the parts of the empire will give to each other. "No preference, no empire," is the blunt way he puts it. How will that affect Canadian sentiment? Will it induce Canada to raise higher the tariff barrier between her and this country? And will that strengthen the desire to cast down the barrier altogether by union? Prediction would be rash as to a matter so complex, but it would not be surprising if the absolute freedom of exchange that exists between the States of the Union should in the long run prove very attractive to the Canadians. But as we remarked, it is, and for a long time must be, a question for them rather than for us. They would be an excellent addition to the Union, but only on condition of a free and definite desire to join it.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

There is not the least difficulty in modern times in any nation seeing itself as other nations see it. A file of foreign newspapers holds up the mirror in a manner which leaves nothing to be desired when the reflection is complimentary, and leaves little to be added when the portrait is uncomplimentary. Nothing exceeds the complacency with which we applaud ourselves for supplying all the improvements of civilization to our little brown brothers, but now comes The London Times and tells us that we are making conditions of progress difficult for them for our own profit:

> Under the present régime, the Philippine Islands appear to be regarded merely in the light of a remunerative monopoly for American manufacturers, whose interests take precedence before those of the population. The United States tariff practically cuts off the Philippines from the remainder of the world, and must have the effect of interposing a retarding influence on their development for many years to come.

To which we may add the case of Porto Rico, despoiled of its Spanish market for its coffee, and refused protective duty by the Administration which prides itself upon protection as the cornerstone of prosperity. The State Department, it appears, is about to negotiate a reciprocity treaty with Germany. There's no such luck for our colonies. They can neither vote nor retaliate, and have had enough done for them, anyhow. Why should the Philippines have cheap necessaries? Do we not pay dear for our own imports? And why should we drink coffee a dime or two dearer a year apiece, perhaps, in order that the Porto Ricans may have enough to eat? Do we not supply them with schools and with as many goods as they can buy and of as good quality as their poverty permits? It might be enlightened selfishness to make them richer that they might buy more, but cheap coffee is an ikon to the party whic worships also at the shrine of the dear coat.

THE WHEAT FLURRY.

There is ample choice for reasons for the excitement in the wheat market. Perhaps the bears have simply sold more than they can deliver, regardless of the excellent crop prospects. Perhaps there is a prospect of a world's deficiency irrespective of the American surplus. This is suggested by the St. Petersburg telegram reporting in Russia the dreaded hot winds, which we have thus far escaped. The "Marshal of Nobility"—the telegram omits to state whether his other name is WILSON or HYDE or HOLMES—reports all small grains as destroyed by a sirocco, with last year's supply exhausted. Irrespective of this the mere existence of hostilities assures that Russian supplies must be moderate and demand large.

Here we have nothing worse to complain of than the alleged prevalence of black rust in the Northwest. This since Tuesday has advanced the price 8 cents in Chicago, which always was an impressionable town. Our own comparative stolidity is based upon a recent incident in Minneapolis as duly telegraphed to us at the time. The canny rustics gave liberal buying orders, and when they were stocked up distributed samples of rusted wheat. This stampeded the pit, and the guileless grangers cashed their profits. Later investigation proved that their crops were pretty good after all. As yet there is nothing to show that the Chicago incident is not of the Minneapolis type. Upon the whole there is some cause to think that Wall Street is way behind the times, the methods of the cotton and grain gamblers having much more modernity about them, and causing Stock Exchange experts to blush for shame at their incapacity and lack of initiative, due to absence of that high imagination characteristic of creative genius.

Rust, it may be added, is a parasite spread by microscopic spores which float in the air. When dry they are comparatively harmless, but rain or even dew supplies enough moisture for germination, which is completed within an hour or two. In something less than a fortnight there is a fresh crop of spores, which pass from red to brown to black, all being of the same variety although different in color. The parasite absorbs the plant food needed by the grain for itself, so that the berry is starved, and the straw is perforated so that moisture escapes, and the straw dries up or breaks down. It is dangerous to be dogmatic in New York about what is occurring upon the prairies, but there are reasons for reserve regarding such reports. In the first place they start with speculators, in the second place there are excellent independent and disinterested reports of optimistic tenor, and thirdly the conditions are not favorable for the growth of rust. Winter wheat of course is safe, Spring wheat is rapidly passing the succulent stage necessary for severe rust, and finally, while the season has been moist and now is hot, there has not been that combination of wet and heat adapted to nourish a rust plague. Last year was a pretty good rust year. This is a better wheat year thus far.

THE CHINESE ANTI-BOYCOTT.

It is all very well to say that Canton and Shanghai are the only ports in which what may be called the Chinese anti-boycott takes much effect. But they are also the only ports with which we have the chance of doing any business. We expect, no doubt, to do business with "our" port of Niu-Chwang when the war is over and normal conditions are restored. But Russian occupation killed that promising trade, and of course it has not yet revived. Meanwhile, to say that we can sell no goods to Shanghai and Canton is to say that we can sell no goods to China. That is the commercial result of our barbarous legislation.

It seems that among the provocatives to the anti-boycott is not only the infamous treatment our customs officials have dealt out to Chinese tourists of the classes exempted from our boycott against Chinese labor, but the fact that we exclude from Hawaii and the Philippines Chinese of all classes. There is no excuse whatever for this exclusion. Chinese labor in the Pacific does not in any sense or any degree compete with American labor, while the whole Asiatic littoral, from Saigon to Singapore, and including the Philippine archipelago, depends not only upon Chinese labor but upon Chinese mercantile enterprise for its prosperity and almost for its existence. We simply put our own possessions in those parts at a disadvantage, as compared with the possessions of other countries, if we keep out of them this source of prosperity. Congress really ought to learn some sense about this matter.

In estimates of the profits and losses to Chicago of the great teamsters' strike, formally abandoned on Thursday, the losses are set at $10,000,000 to the city's business interests, $530,000 for extra policing, $500,000 in wages to the 4,200 idle men concerned, whose families also suffered; nineteen lives, and the constant menace and inconvenience to the public. The profits are wholly included in the unconditional surrender of the strikers, who were discredited by their "grafting" leaders, and the establishment of the open shop. But if that single principle can be maintained the strike will have been worth the cost and the suffering.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Nature and Its First Law.

Some day it will be absolutely necessary for somebody to write an elaborate essay—and the time for writing an elaborate paragraph seems already to have come—on the utter and outrageous falseness of the so often made and the so often admitted declaration that "self-preservation is the first law of nature." We haven't the heart to hunt long enough to find out who first suggested this grotesque delusion to a credulous world, and we are sufficiently kind to be glad that such little search as we have made has not enabled us to perform what would have been the cruel duty of holding him up by name to scorn and ridicule. For certainly he was about the worst observer of Things as They Are that ever lived or else he had a particularly unjustifiable act of savage selfishness for which he had to invent some sort of an excuse. Self-preservation is not the first or the second or the tenth or the millionth law of nature. Indeed, it is not a law of nature at all. Its exact opposite is obviously in force, everywhere and always, and attempts to evade the real first law of nature, which is self-sacrifice, are invariably failures that provoke and deserve the inevitable condemnation which they always receive from all beholders. There is, to be sure, a tendency in all vitalized beings to cling to life, but there is not one of them with an organization sufficiently high to perform even seemingly voluntary acts that does not esteem its own life of less consequence than at least one other thing, and practically all humans realize and on occasion most of them are more or less glad to prove that there are many things they value more than a continuance of the present existence. We all not only expect a true man to sacrifice his life, if necessary, for country or for family, but we hold him little less strongly to the obligation of risking it for any chance stranger whom he sees in peril and perhaps can rescue from it if he tries. The oldest-fashioned theologian and the newest-fashioned evolutionist reach precisely the same conclusion on this question, and he who cannot see that self-sacrifice, not self-preservation, of the individual is the first and the last law of nature has kept his eyes close shut to nature's unvarying methods of operation. If he looks about him only a little he must at least realize that the exceptions to his so-called law are embarrassingly numerous, and if he looks long and deeply he will abandon it altogether. "Nature," in a way, preserves itself, but it sternly orders its children to practice another doctrine, and, what's more, they do it or pay dreadful penalties.

How About the Blades of Damascus?

As The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle has now been reduced in the discussion of the "tempered copper" question to the pathetic state of the drowning person as he "comes up for the third time," and is now merely clutching with desperate hands at the straws of a few quotations from good authorities to the effect that some of the copper alloys are harder than pure copper, we turn from the depressing spectacle it presents and fix attention on The Utica Observer. That paper, after sadly declaring that its Rochester neighbor is a goner, proceeds to get itself into dangerously deep water by changing the subject and saying: "But when discussing the lost arts, there's the art of tempering steel as they used to do it in Damascus. Wouldn't that be more profitable? And besides discussion might inspire some one to rediscover the art. And that would be far more profitable than discussing an art that never existed." We have our doubts. Of course, some marvelous stories have come down from the age of fable and faith about the qualities of "Damascus blades" and of the amazing stunts that were performed with them. Probably some of these stories are true and the rest have "something in them," but we have several not very timid suspicions that these famous swords owe their reputation more to the skill with which they were used by men who devoted their whole lives to the manipulation of steel weapons than to any now inimitable merits in the weapons themselves. Many of the feats for which tradition vouches are evidently nothing more than sleight of hand, and they tell about as much concerning the temper of the steel as do the tricks of the modern juggler concerning the composition of the cards with which he amazes his spectators. There are not a few Damascus blades in the museums and they are the products of good work, but so far as we know there is nothing about them except just possibly the decoration that would give the best modern artificers many sleepless nights before their duplication—or bettering—was achieved. We don't pretend to be sure of this, but we have a strong inclination to believe that few if any arts were ever lost for another reason than abandonment for a better. Artists are lost vastly oftener than arts.

Wants Data About Early Coinage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I appeal to your readers for information concerning the first coinage minted in British America and in the United States? What I wish to know is if any one was granted the privilege of minting money prior to 1652, when I find that John Hall, a silversmith of the City of Boston, stamped what I believe was the first coin—a shilling piece. Can any one tell me whether this coin was ever known as the "Bermuda shilling"—I find it referred to as first put into circulation in the Bermudas. Is it possible that the American colonies received their first money from Boston via Bermuda?

Can any one of your readers enlighten me on the origin of Sommer money? Was the New York doubloon, of the value of $16, which was coined in 1787, a gold or a silver coin? Does any one know where and by whom it was stamped? No encyclopaedia published affords the information I seek.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY.

New York, July 20, 1905.

The Retention of Loomis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You seem to wonder why Assistant Secretary of State Loomis was not only allowed to remain in the State Department, but was loaded with high honor by President Roosevelt. The fact of the matter is, Loomis was possessed of Roosevelt's secrets in the scheme to dismember our sister republic, Colombia. The servant knew his master's secrets. In this instance Roosevelt did not dare to rise to the altitude of his alleged "high ideals." He had to carry the load of Loomis's disgraceful scheming while he was our Minister to Colombia in order to keep him from opening his mouth to reveal the infamy in the Panama affair.

ANTI-HYPOCRISY.

New York, July 21, 1905.

Those Hatless Blue Coat Boys.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent, "E. T.," is also off the mark in accounting for the fact that the "Blue Coat Boys" of England wear no hats. As a matter of fact, these students were supplied with hats which rivaled the other items of dress in ugliness, and caused so much ridicule that they refused to wear them. The headpiece was never remodeled, nor did the boys remodel their views on the hat question. They went hatless then; they go hatless to-day.

ARTHUR HALLAM.

New York, July 20, 1905.

Othello's Prototype.

From The London Telegraph.

MILAN, July 8.—An interesting discovery has been made among a series of ancient documents collected from the archives of the Calergi family and presented to the Royal Institute of Sciences and Letters at Venice by Signor Cesara Levi. An inspection of these documents has revealed the identity of Othello, the protagonist of Shakespeare's tragedy, who proves to have been one Nicolas Querini, son of Francesco, while Desdemona was the daughter of Palma Querini. Both belonged to noble Venetian families which were related to each other. The episode forming the plot of the tragedy occurred in 1542, at the Church of St. Franciscus of Rethimo, in Candia, where Desdemona had taken refuge. The church has now been converted into a mosque.

From the will of Antonio Calergi, which has also been discovered, it appears that he was an intimate friend of Cinthio, from one of whose tales Shakespeare took the materials for his tragedy.

No Abuse of Confidence.

From The New Yorker.

Little Ethel—Mr. Young, my sister Laura said at the table this morning that she thought you had the prettiest mustache she ever saw.

Mr. Young—You oughtn't to tell things you hear at table, Ethel.

Ethel—But she's going to give me a penny for telling you!

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Union with the United States Foreseen by Two Very Different Observers

To the Editor of The New York Times:

During a recent brief visit to Quebec I happened to hear expressions of opinion as to the future of Canada, especially the relations of that vast and potentially wealthy country to the United States which seemed to me interesting because of the very different stations in society of the two men holding the opinion. The opinion itself was, to put it briefly, that Canada would sooner or later join the American Union.

The idea, on the one hand, was advanced by a young business man in a position of much responsibility in one of the chief transportation lines. He reasoned that the influx of Americans, particularly along the Western border, already greater than that from the "home" country, would tend with increasing force to bring about union. Further, and this was the chief basis of his conclusion, he regarded the trade of Canada with the United States, and vice versa, as bound to be of steadily increasing importance to the people on both sides of the border, and believed that the time would come when the advantages of unimpeded commerce would be secured by union—the only way, he was persuaded, that they could be got. He said that the educated class and the enterprising business men looked forward to union as highly probable, and, on the whole, desirable. "If the word 'annexation,'" he laughingly said, "could be wiped out, and only 'union' thought or spoken of, I believe we should be under a common Government within twenty-five years." I may add that the gentleman was a French-Canadian by birth and descent.

The other prophet of union between the United States and Canada was an Irish cab driver, whom I employed several times. He was a quiet, sensible, unusually bright man of his class. His opinion related mainly to the Province of Quebec, he having lived in the city for some twenty years. The English population, he remarked, was diminishing—"discreasing" was his word—and the swarming families of the French-Canadians were taking its place. "They're a good people," he said; "hard working and honest and decent, and they get on well enough with the English, but their eyes are fixed on the States, where thousands have relatives and friends. If the question were fairly put, they'd vote for union to-morrow, and they are a big majority of all Canada already. And they're moving. They used to stick to the little farms and the church steeple, but they're going in flocks to the Northwest, as well as to the States. They're a different people out there, I hear, and those that come back to visit around here are certainly greatly woke up. Every one of 'em is like a Recruiting Sergeant, and the race is getting uneasy."

I do not myself think that any practical movement for the union of the States and Canada is among the probabilities of the near future, but these expressions of opinion from such contrasted sources appeared to me worth recording.

E.

New York, July 21, 1905.

Through Cars on the Broadway Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it that no car of the Broadway Line runs from uptown, say One Hundred and Tenth Street, lower than Houston Street? There one hears the "car ahead" call. And going uptown it is even worse. Starting from any point below Houston Street, one has his choice, either take a car to Fifty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue, transfer on a crosstown car to Broadway, and then transfer again, or take a car called the "Broadway and Columbus Avenue" car to Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, and there transfer.

It is an outrage that one cannot make a continuous trip from, say, the Post Office to upper Broadway without making one or more transfers.

HARLEM.

New York, July 19, 1905.

Burden of Proof on the Irish Claimant.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being a constant and regular reader of your paper, I am always interested in all letters published in its columns. Never was I so interested as by the statement made by "Irish-Catholic" in this day's issue referring to Gen. Oyama and Admiral Togo of the Japanese forces.

How can, or will, "Irish-Catholic" prove that there is Irish blood in Gen. Oyama's veins, and how long has Admiral Togo been a Roman Catholic?

IRISH-PROTESTANT.

New York, July 19, 1905.

The Lion and the Dancer.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 10.—So great was the impression which a fascinating Spanish dancer made on a lion, while she was paying a visit to a music hall where it was performing, that the animal, after contemplating her for some time, got on its legs, moved off in her direction, and putting its paws through the bars of its cage, took hold of her head and patted her face affectionately. Unfortunately, Samson had reckoned without his claws, which tore the tender skin of the pretty dancer, inflicting scars, the traces of which will, in all probability, never disappear. This result of what would otherwise have been regarded as a good joke, not being likely to enhance the professional attractiveness of the graceful Spaniard, she has taken legal action against the proprietor of the place of entertainment, putting in a claim for damages to the amount of £400. The case has just been brought before one of the Paris courts, but as the defendant is abroad on business, the hearing has been adjourned until November, when the Judges may have a better opportunity for forming an exact opinion of the injury which the charms of the fair plaintiff have sustained at the paws of the susceptible Samson.

An Arabian Druid in Paris.

From The Globe of London.

Strange mystics are discovered in Paris every now and again. The latest is described as an Arabian Druid who inhabited the Rue de la Michodiere, a street in the centre of the city. His neighbors were startled at midnight to hear weird and discordant sounds issuing from the dwelling of Ali Bonem, followed by ritualistic incantations and liturgical chantings, alternatively plaintive and fierce. The reflection of flames was also observed. When the door was burst open by the police a man of huge stature was seen, clothed in a long white sheet, his eyes rolling wildly, and in his hand a blood-stained knife. Around him a number of wax candles shed a mystic light, and on a piano, which had served as an altar, lay a disemboweled lamb. As a measure of precaution Ali Bonem, the high priest, has been taken into custody.

Remarkable Memory.

From The Chicago News.

"Excuse me," said the absentminded professor, "but haven't we met before? Your face is strangely familiar."

"Yes," answered the young lady, "our hostess introduced us just before dinner."

"Ah, yes," rejoined the professor. "I was positive I had seen you somewhere; I never forget a face."

"Going," East and West.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"I tell you what," said Gotham, entertaining his Western cousin, "everything's so high here it's almost impossible to keep a house going."

"Well," replied the Kansan, "the winds are so high out our way it's almost impossible to keep a house from going."

A DEFENSELESS EMPIRE.

Lord Roberts's Exposition of the British Military Situation.

In a debate in the British House of Lords July 10, Lord Roberts in commenting on a resolution of the Earl of Wemyss—to the effect that British "land defenses should at all times be such that no nation would ever attempt in any form a hostile landing on our shores"—said in part:

I do not propose to discuss directly the question brought forward by the noble Earl, but rather to show, whether invasions of, or raids on, this country are possible or not, it is essential that we should possess armed forces, fit in all respects not only to protect our own country, but our large possessions abroad.

We must take into consideration not only the protection of these islands, but the protection of the vast commercial interests of our widely scattered empire, upon which the very existence of the United Kingdom depends. I much doubt whether the public generally have ever considered the subject in this light or have ever realized what the armed forces of this country will really have to do should war break out; and therefore they have never thought it incumbent upon them to satisfy themselves that these forces are in all respects capable of successfully carrying out any duties they may be called upon to perform. Five years ago the great fact that the life and prosperity of these islands are bound up in the existence of what is now known as the King's "dominions beyond the seas" was forcibly brought home to the British public. For the moment they realized this fact, and, unprepared as they were for any such service, they sprang patriotically to the call made upon them. But five years have passed since then, and other subjects have engaged the attention of the nation; the lessons of South Africa have been forgotten, and I have no hesitation in stating that our armed forces as a body are as absolutely unfitted and unprepared for war as they were in 1899-1900.

What we have to aim at is to get the people of this country to identify themselves with the army, and to take an intelligent interest in what the army may have to do. The peoples of other countries are identified with their armies from the fact that every man has borne his share of military duty and for the best years of his life is liable to be recalled to the colors. With us, I grieve to say, it is very different; the army is looked upon as something quite outside the national life. No thought is bestowed by the civil population on the means available for the training of the troops; not only so, but the law is often invoked to protect the rights of individuals against the requirements of military training. Modern war is not now a matter of brute force, as was more or less the case in former days. Both officers and men now need to be most carefully trained. The officers must be given every opportunity of educating themselves to accept responsibility, and to carry out intelligently the arduous duties, either as staff officers or commanders, upon which success in the field mainly depends. The men must be given the means to practice shooting, so as to be able to use their rifles with skill and confidence when required to do so. But, I would ask you, how is it possible for these essentials to be obtained when manoeuvring areas are so seldom available, and when year after year funds necessary for manoeuvres are cavilled at, and either considerably reduced or denied altogether; when even ordinary training grounds are only obtained with the greatest difficulty, where ranges are few and far between, and where people object to the presence of troops in their immediate neighborhood—one class because the noise of firing may disturb their game, another class because of an unreasonable fear that soldiers may create disturbance—a fear entirely due to their ignorance of military life, and which has been entirely dispelled, I rejoice to think, in those places which have had soldiers among them during manoeuvres? I am not exaggerating. These very excuses have been made to me personally as reasons why manoeuvres should not be held or gun and rifle ranges established in this or that particular locality. And yet it is this army, reduced to a minimum in numbers, trained in a most inadequate manner, with far too little musketry practice, and without the auxiliary forces so organized as to form a sufficient and efficient reserve—a reserve which can never be provided by the regular troops, by reason of the conditions of our service—it is this army, I say, which the nation expects to perform the most trying and difficult service in foreign countries without ever a mistake, and which is condemned when a disaster occurs consequent on its want of training. It is this army which is expected to uphold the honor of the country against whatever odds may be opposed to it.

When war breaks out there is a sudden change of feeling toward the soldier, too much cannot then be done for him, money is freely spent in providing him with comforts, on the sick and wounded, and in looking after the women and children; and I am sure that every soldier was most grateful for all that was done in this way during the war in South Africa. But, my lords, should patriotism end here? This evanescent enthusiasm does not entail any self-sacrifice, and it passes off as soon as was is over and the danger has disappeared.

How can we expect to protect our own interests and keep our empire intact unless the whole nation will rise to the occasion by either personally bearing their share in the defense of the empire or by enabling those to whom they delegate this responsible duty to become in all respects efficient for the work? I offer these remarks because I feel that I should be signally failing in my duty to the nation were I to keep silent on a subject which is of such supreme importance to its future prosperity—indeed, I may say, to its existence as a first-class power. I have long wished for an opportunity of telling my fellow-countrymen what I believed to be the true state of our armed forces, and what I believed to be in store for them unless they bestir themselves to remedy our great shortcomings.

We do not require a large standing army. It is comparatively easy to come to a satisfactory conclusion as to what the constitution and strength of that army should be. It must continue to be constituted on the voluntary system, because one-half is always abroad while the other half is preparing to go abroad, and there are certain fixed quantities by which its strength must be guided—as, for instance, the number of men required to garrison India, South Africa, Malta, Gibraltar, &c., and, in addition, the number of men required annually as drafts to keep the several units abroad up to the established strength. Behind this standing army there must be a reserve large enough to mobilize all the regular troops, and to expand the army to and maintain it at such a size as circumstances may require. It is this reserve to which attention must be chiefly paid. The regular troops, as I have already explained, can only provide a very limited portion of the reserve, the main body of which must be formed by the auxiliary forces and by the manhood of the country generally. It is for the people of this country to decide how this reserve is to be brought about, whether by conscription or by some practical system of universal training. For in no other way is it possible for Great Britain to possess an army so organized and trained in peace time as to be equal to the probable demands of the empire in war.

THE ADMIRAL'S RETURN.

Brave ships are these that bear thee home again
From under far-off skies—brave flags that fly
Above the deck whereon thine ashes lie,
Waiting their urn beyond the alien main;
The nations pause to view thy funeral train
As slowly moving up 'twixt sea and sky
It comes with stately pomp, and Liberty
Holds out her hands and calls thy name in vain.
And yet, mayhap, in vision vague and sweet,
Another sight thou seest beyond the boast
Of patriot pride—beside the new-born fleet,
Spectral and strange, no guest for such a host,
Yet making thy home-coming all complete,
The old "Bon Homme Richard's" unlaid ghost.

CHARLES HAMILTON MUSGROVE.

PRESIDENT WAS TO GET FADS AND FANCIES, TOO

Promised to Accept Copy, Says District Attorney's Informant.

SCHWAB NOT BLACKMAILED

Contributed $1,500 by Request of His Old Friend, Col. Mann—The Others Who Subscribed.

President Roosevelt promised to accept a presentation copy of "Fads and Fancies," the $1,500 subscription work to be published by Town Topics, and gave permission for the introduction of a chapter about himself into that work, treating of his fondness for sport and hunting, according to a statement made yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Krotel by Robert A. Irving, formerly employed as a solicitor for "Fads and Fancies."

Irving also told Mr. Krotel that a similar offer had been made to ex-President Cleveland and had been rejected by him. Irving said that he was the originator of the idea of publishing such a work as "Fads and Fancies," and he took Moses Ellis Wooster, the present manager of the Society Editors' Association, into his confidence because Wooster was a good collector and knew Col. Mann. Irving landed most of the subscriptions, he said, and received a commission of 15 per cent.

"All I got out of them in two years," he said, "was some $10,000."

Irving says he is thoroughly familiar with the circumstances connected with the publication of the work. His presence yesterday in the office of Mr. Krotel was voluntary, and may be followed by other visits. He denied that Col. Mann was back of The New Yorker, which, like Town Topics, is a "society paper," or of the Social Editors' Society of America, a concern started by Irving and Robert W. Criswell for the purpose of publishing a subscription work to be known as "America's Foremost Families." Irving vowed that, on the contrary, there was bitter hostility between Town Topics and its younger rival.

HAD COLLECTED ABOUT $5,000.

Irving said that the subscription for the work planned by him and Criswell was only $100, and that all they had collected so far was about $5,000. He told Mr. Krotel, too, that at one time he and Wooster were partners in the venture known as the Blue Pencil Club, and that they made some $200,000 out of that. Just how the money was made he did not say.

The Blue Pencil Club was an organization supposedly of newspaper men. Really it was composed of three advertising agents who hired a loft in Spruce Street and fitted it out with furniture made from orange boxes, sugar barrels, and tree branches. The walls were adorned with pictures and cartoons made by well-known newspaper artists who had received notices that they had been "elected" members of the club and who were led to believe that it was what it pretended to be. A bar was early installed, and then the promoters started a magazine and began to pester wealthy men for subscriptions and advertising. After the scheme had been denounced several times in reputable newspapers the police raided the "club" for selling liquor without a license, and thus ended its career.

Mr. Krotel was told yesterday that Charles M. Schwab had been blackmailed out of $25,000 by a person supposed to have been connected with Town Topics. To learn the truth of the matter Mr. Krotel paid a visit to Mr. Schwab's office at 111 Broadway yesterday afternoon and had a talk with the steel man. He was told that the story was without foundation.

"Col. Mann is an old friend of mine," said Mr. Schwab. "When I was in Europe and the newspapers on this side sprang fool stories about my doings at Monte Carlo and elsewhere, Col. Mann was the only one who told the truth about me in Town Topics. Some time after my return Col. Mann called me up on the 'phone and asked me if I would like to subscribe to this work. I said I would be glad to do so, and asked the price. Col. Mann replied that it would be $[illegible] I sent him a check for that amount."

MR. CUTTING ALSO CALLED.

Among the callers on Mr. Krotel was also Robert Fulton Cutting, President of the Citizens' Union, who has generally been credited with procuring the appointment of Justice Deuel both to the Board of Magistrates and to the Special Sessions Court. His visit was in response to an invitation sent to him by Acting District Attorney Gans after the reception of a long anonymous communication containing a remarkable assortment of allegations relating to Col. Mann's career. The document asserted that Mr. Cutting had obtained the appointment of Justice Deuel under pressure from Col. Mann, and that on one occasion he had bought up an entire issue of Town Topics at a price of $25,000 for the purpose of preventing the publication of a personal scandal.

Mr. Cutting denied the report and added that he had never in his life consented to pay a single cent for blackmail.

"I think everybody who knows me could easily guess what kind of reception a man coming to me with that kind of proposition would get," said Mr. Cutting. "As to my acquaintance with Justice Deuel, let me say that I had never even seen him until one day I happened into the Children's Court while he was sitting there. I watched him for awhile and came to the conclusion that he was a man who knew his business and how to deal with youngsters like those that came before him."

DEUEL WILLING TO APPEAR.

Justice Deuel said yesterday that he did not think he had in any way violated the section of the Greater New York charter forbidding Justices of the Special Sessions Court to engage in law practice or any other kind of business outside of their official duties. And he expressed his willingness to appear before the Grand Jury and give a full account of his affairs at any time when called on to do so.

As to the facts published in regard to Town Topics and "Fads and Fancies" in the last few days, he spoke bitterly of what he called a "breach of faith" on the part of the District Attorney's office. He said that Mr. Gans and Mr. Krotel had promised Mr. Lauterbach before getting access to the books of Town Topics that the names of the subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" should not be given out. Justice Deuel said also that the investigation was a part of Grand Jury proceedings and that thus all its details should be kept secret.

Mr. Gans replied that no understanding had existed between himself and Mr. Lauterbach except in regard to the names of the subscribers, and that neither he nor any member of the office had published any such names. Yesterday Mr. Gans and Mr. Krotel repeated their refusals to give out the list of names. In spite of this THE TIMES succeeded in obtaining a list of the men who have paid from $1,500 to $10,000 for the still unpublished work. An imaginative list was printed yesterday morning. Here is the real list with the amount subscribed by each person:

THOSE WHO SUBSCRIBED.

Subscribed $10,000—Mrs. C. P. Huntington.

Subscribed $2,500—John Jacob Astor, Chauncey M. Depew, Clarence H. Mackay, James R. Keene, W. B. Leeds, S. Newhouse, John H. Patterson, and H. C. Pierce.

Subscribed $1,500—Charles M. Schwab, Nelson W. Aldrich, Timothy L. Woodruff, Perry Belmont, Washington E. Conner, James A. Burden, James J. Hill, Oliver Harriman, John Kean, Lewis Nixon, Thomas W. Lawson, Levi Zeigler Leiter, Thomas F. Ryan, M. F. Plant, Margaret J. Plant, Alfred G. Vanderbilt, William K. Vanderbilt, Reginald C. Vanderbilt, J. F. Woodward, Alexander Van Rensselaer, Charles Yerkes, Rolla Wells, Stanford White, T. Shaw Safe, H. S. Smith, Henry Siegel, P. J. Lovejoy, Henry W. Oliver, C. S. Postley, S. Osgood Pell, J. De Navarro, H. J. Drummond, Clement A. Griscom, David W. French, Col. W. C. Greene, J. M. Flagler, C. W. B. Green, C. H. Camp, C. C. Barber, A. J. Burrand, William Astor Chanler, Amzi Lorenzo Barber, Stephen B. Elkins, John A. Drake, J. F. Dryden, M. Fleischmann, J. E. Emerson, C. M. Duke, Anthony N. Brady, Patrick Calhoun, Arthur Coppell, O. H. Payne, Henry S. Black, Daniel O'Day, E. R. Bacon, George S. Scott, D. J. Talbot, H. S. Terrell, P. Lorillard, Jr., E. A. Hoffman, D. D. Reed, H. C. Huntington, W. S. White, J. W. Waterbury, O. B. Jennings, Pembroke Jones, George S. Schley, F. L. Robinson, A. D. Juilliard, W. C. Harrison, H. Willett, and B. Wall.

It was learned yesterday that the mysterious fifty-thousand-dollar entry on the accounts of Town Topics for a new venture related to the Tales Publishing Company, another auxiliary concern started by the owners of the Town Topics Publishing Company.

"Definite action is not to be looked for until after the return of District Attorney Jerome from Lakeville on Monday next," said Mr. Gans yesterday when asked how the investigation was progressing.

Former Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, who is one of the fifteen-hundred-dollar subscribers to "Fads and Fancies" said yesterday that he had subscribed principally at the suggestion of friends, who had told him it would be a good investment for their sake if not for his own, and that since he had sent the check no communication had been received from the publishers. No request for material about his own particular "fads and fancies" had been made.

D. R. Francis Lost Nothing.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—D. R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, said to-day that he had signed a contract to pay $1,500 for a subscription to "Fads and Fancies." He declined to pay, however, until the book was delivered, he said, and had heard no more of the matter.

LIEN UPON NEW BUILDING.

Contractors Attach the Structure Being Constructed for Town Topics.

A mechanic's lien for $14,758.71 was filed yesterday by the Clarence L. Smith Company, contractors, on the property 310 to 328 West Thirty-eighth Street, where a new building is to be erected for Town Topics by the Publishers and Printers' Realty Company, the President of which is Col. William D'Alton Mann. Justice Joseph M. Deuel is a Director in both companies.

Title to the West Thirty-eighth Street property is held by Emma M. Vynne. The Publishers and Printers' Realty Company is named as the general contractor in the lien filed yesterday.

MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE PUMA.

He Has Found It a Cowardly Animal—Asks Bostock's Opinion.

President Roosevelt, whose fondness for hunting big game has caused him to make a study of the habits of wild animals, has written to Frank C. Bostock, the animal trainer, asking about the ferocity of the puma, or American lion, as compared with the Old World panther. Here is the letter:

"My Dear Mr. Bostock:

"In connection with your book on the training of wild animals, in which I was greatly interested, I would like to ask whether you find that the puma, or jaguar, shows a different kind of temper from the leopard, or Old World panther, and from the jaguar?

"I ask this because in hunting it I have found it to be, compared to the big bear, a cowardly animal, and if what I read of the danger of hunting the Indian and African leopards is true, then the puma is not nearly as formidable as the leopard or the jaguar, in short, is not nearly so formidable as the big spotted cats, though it is as big and as formidably armed.

"Have you noticed any difference in your work among these species, taking the average one and comparing it as to temper, ferocity, &c., with the average of the other? Of course, there are wide individual differences, but that is not what I am after at present. I notice that you say there is little or no difference between the tiger, lion, leopard, or jaguar. Sincerely yours:

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Oyster Bay, July 18, 1905.

Mr. Bostock is at present on the way to Europe to visit his properties in London and Paris. The letter was forwarded immediately.

Manager Tudor of Bostock's has invited the President to attend a private performance and to investigate the characteristics of the various animals at his leisure.

SPOKE SIGSBEE'S FLEET.

Squadron Expects to Arrive at Chesapeake Capes This Morning.

NORFOLK, July 21.—The Commandant's office at the Norfolk Navy Yard reported at 11:15 o'clock this morning that Admiral Sigsbee's fleet, with the body of Admiral John Paul Jones, was in communication with the Cape Henry wireless telegraph station. The report said that the North Atlantic battleship squadron in two divisions, under Admirals Evans and Davis, was close to Admiral Sigsbee's fleet.

NEWPORT, July 21.—The fleet of warships under command of Rear Admiral Sigsbee with the body of John Paul Jones, was spoken by wireless early to-day.

The following message was received: "Will arrive at Chesapeake Capes Saturday morning, if weather continues favorable. No incidents on passage."

This message was sent through the Nantucket Shoals Lightship, which the fleet passed during the night.

RICE PLANS A HIPPODROME.

May Build One in Boston to Cost More Than $2,000,000.

From Boston last night came news that Edward E. Rice, the theatrical manager, is negotiating with a syndicate of Boston capitalists for the purchase of 37,000 square feet of ground in the heart of the city, and the erection thereon of a theatre similar in plan and purpose to the Hippodrome here, but about one-third larger. The sum required for the enterprise is more than $2,000,0000. The plans for the building have been submitted and approved.

The precise location has not yet been disclosed. Exchange of attractions between the Thompson & Dundy houses here and in Chicago and Mr. Rice's proposed house in Boston is talked of.

NEW PLAY-BOOKING AGENCY.

The Shuberts, Belasco, and Fiske Said to be Its Backers.

The Sam S. Shubert Booking Agency was incorporated at Trenton yesterday by H. O. Coughlan, Thomas F. Barrett, and James M. Woods, three men known as clerks in the corporation agency with which the new company is registered.

The objects of the corporation are "to book plays, theatrical productions, and to license others to produce them." It was given out that the Shuberts, David Belasco, and Harrison Grey Fiske were behind the company.

Maud Thecla's Debut in Covent Garden

LONDON, July 21.—For her début at Covent Garden to-night the Boston soprano, Maud Thecla, who appeared as Amelia in Verdi's "Un Balloin Mascbera," had a brilliant audience, including King Edward and Queen Alexandra and the Duke and Duchess of Sparta. The tenor rôle was sung by Signor Caruso. Miss Thecla was well received, but owing to nervousness hardly used her voice to the best effect.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger have engaged Edgar Atchison Lee and Moore and Littlefield for the Drury Lane spectacle, "The White Cat," which is to follow "The Prodigal Son" at the New Amsterdam Theatre this Fall.

Viola Allen is to appear next season in a new play by Clyde Fitch, the name of which has not been announced. This is her first appearance as a star in a Fitch play.

Leo Mars, a singing comedian from Daly's Theatre, London, has been engaged as a principal in the Fritzi Scheff Opera Company, which is to present "Mlle. Modiste" in the coming season.

45 TONS OF DYNAMITE TO BLOW UP A REEF

Big Explosion Takes Place To-day Near Portsmouth.

GIRL WILL SET OFF BLAST

Huge Mine of "Rendrock" Placed Under Henderson's Point and Will Be Fired by Electricity.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 21.—Arrangements were completed to-day for the discharge of forty-five tons of dynamite under Henderson's Point in the Piscataqua River here to-morrow.

The dynamite has been placed in about 400 apertures drilled under the three acres of ledge which forms the point and the last wire connections by which all of the explosive will be discharged at one time were made and tested this forenoon.

It is planned that the huge blast shall be set off at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. Rear Admiral W. W. Mead, commandant of the navy yard, will give the signal and Miss Edith M. Foster, daughter of Superintendent O. A. Foster of the contracting company, will operate the switch.

The removal of the ledge will greatly improve the water approach to the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

Since the earliest explorers coasted along the New England seaboard Portsmouth Harbor has been considered a poor port because of the difficult entrance. The navy yard there has been restricted to small proportions for this reason. The harbor just off the navy yard is excellent, but narrows into a channel which is little more than sixty feet wide where Henderson's Point juts forth.

During high tides the water sweeps over the low point and makes it for the time being an island. In the channel which it now partially obstructs the currents are intricate and powerful. The best oarsmen of these waters have difficulty in handling a small craft at this point. With one current tugging at the bow, with another twisting under the stern, the helmsman of a steam craft must keep his wits about him. But this did not become a great problem until after the Navy Department had decided to build at the Portsmouth Navy Yard an immense dry dock.

The Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks of the Navy Department one day called some of his assistants into consultation. Before them lay a chart of the channel. A pencil mark was quickly drawn across the neck of Henderson's Point.

"All beyond that mark must be removed to a depth of thirty-five feet at least," was the order. Work began in 1902.

At Hell Gate far more explosive was used than will be employed at Henderson's Point. The Hell Gate task cost a total of more than $5,000,000.

The removal of Middle Reef required more than 208,000 pounds of explosive, mostly "rendrock." But at Hell Gate the rock under which the engineers tunneled to place the explosive was not broken up sufficiently to enable the dredgers easily to remove it. At Portsmouth it is planned to give the bottom of the harbor such a shock that the rock will crumble into comparatively small pieces.

Deep down in the pit workmen have drilled 400 holes in the rock ledge. Each of these holes is about 60 feet deep, or long, and from 2 to 6 inches in diameter. Sticks of dynamite, each containing 200 pounds or more, have been put in each of these borings, and all will be fired simultaneously.

LAMBS PLAY FOR YACHTSMEN.

Larchmont Members Amused at Parodies on Club Life.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., July 21.—This was dramatic night at the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the members and guests participating in the race week festivities were entertained at the theatre with three sketches given by members of the Lambs Club.

Jack Saville was stage manager. The opening piece was a humorous parddy on club life at Larchmont entitled "Adrift and Ashore." The cast consisted of John Saville, Frank McGinn, Joseph Kilgour, Morgan E. Coman, Charles W. Swain, F. Newton Lindo, Louis Payne, Frank Doane, and Harry M. Blake. Mr. Kilgour took the part of the new Commodore, who proved to be the angel of the club.

The second piece was a character sketch by George Ade entitled "Mars Covington," representing a scene in a gambling house. The cast was composed of George Marion, Edward J. Connelly, Earl Browne, Morgan E. Coman, and Robert McKay. The most humorous character was the old colored doorkeper, taken by George Marion. The programme ended with a musical sketch of life in the Philippines entitled "On the Firing Line." The music was by William T. Francis and the book by Clay M. Greene.

C. A. H. DE SAULLES TO WED.

His Engagement to Miss Hockay of Kansas Announced.

Formal announcement was made yesterday of the engagement of Charles A. Heckscher De Saulles, a grandson of the late Charles A. Heckscher, to Miss Louise Hockay of Iola, Kan.

Mr. De Saulles is a graduate of Yale, class of '99, and is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur De Saulles (Miss Catherine Heckscher) of Oakleaf, South Bethlehem, Penn. He is a nephew of John G. Heckscher, of Mrs. Stephen Van Rensselaer, and of Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, and is a cousin of Mrs. George B. McClellan. He is also related to many other well-known New York families. His sister, Miss Caroline Belmont De Saulles, married Rudolph Degener.

The wedding is set for September, and will take place at Iola, where the couple will make their home. Mr. De Saulles is Superintendent of a large smelter there.

CONVICTS LIVED IN LUXURY.

Two Missouri Prisoners Who Had an Apartment Outside the Walls.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—"Long John" Dolan, serving a five-year term in the State penitentiary for naturalization frauds, was returned to his cell in the prison to-day by Warden Hall, when it became generally known that he was living in comparative luxury outside the prison walls. At the same time the privilege of spending a part of each day outside the walls was stopped in the case of Charles J. Denny, ex-member of the St. Louis House of Delegates, serving a sentence for boodling.

Dolan, it is said, will sleep in his cell to-night for the first time in three months. During the last three months Dolan and Denny have been occupying apartments just across the street from the prison. The rooms were well fitted up and contained nearly everything that could add to the comfort of the prisoners. A long-distance telephone, books, and magazines helped greatly to pass away the time of the men who were sentenced to "hard labor."

FORMER ACTRESS STARVING.

Mrs. Tuttle, Who Says She Is Fay Templeton's Sister, Is in Bellevue.

Mrs. Lea Tuttle, who says that she is a sister of Fay Templeton, was removed to Bellevue Hospital last night from 204 East Fiftieth Street in a very weak condition. The ambulance surgeon who attended her was unable to diagnose her case with certainty, but said she showed evidences of lung trouble and lack of nourishment. She has a husband in Hartford.

Mrs. Tuttle retired from the stage two years ago. She was once the leading woman in Chauncey Olcott's plays. The single room in which she lived showed distinct signs of poverty.

PIPE AND CHEESE CLASH.

Conflict of Odors Takes Bolens and McNamaras to Court.

Smoke and cheese were the weapons employed by the Bolens and the McNamaras, whose misunderstandings Magistrate Steinert was called upon to adjust yesterday in the Yorkville Court. The cheese was of the ancient and powerful variety known as limburger, and the smoke was said to suggest Newtown Creek or Barren Island. The questions arising out of the use of these munitions of war put the Magistrate on his mettle.

His first nut to crack was given him by Miss McNamara, who asked:

"What do you think of a man who blows vile tobacco smoke into a lady's face?"

"No gentleman would do that," replied the Magistrate quick as a wink.

"What do you think of a woman who would place limburger cheese under a gentleman's nose?" inquired Mr. Bolen.

"Such an act would be very unladylike," replied the Magistrate with equal promptness.

Miss McNamara then explained that she was sitting on her front stoop on Wednesday trying to get a breath of air, but that Bolen's pipe emitted clouds of smoke of such strength and pungency that the heat indoors was preferable.

The lawyer in the case spoke up here.

"Didn't you run to a delicatessen store for the strongest cheese they had there?" he asked of Miss McNamara.

Miss McNamara replied evasively. She said it could not be proved that she had bought limburger.

But Bolen seemed positive—said he knew the odor of limburger, and was sure that it had been smeared on the window sill of his room and in other places where he would be sure to notice it.

The Magistrate threw the case out of court by saying:

"No grounds for a criminal complaint."

Both families live on Seventy-seventh Street, near Avenue A.

LIKE THE REAL POLICE.

Sophisticated Youngsters of the Tenderloin Have a Play Shake-Up.

The severest shake-up in years was given yesterday to the Little Tenderloin Police Station, which is operated each Summer by, for, and against the children, black and white, of West Thirtieth Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, where the real Tenderloin Police Station is.

Following the election of Commissioner "Bowdie" Gans yesterday morning came the shake-up in the station. He removed the entire station force, transferring all of the men either to Staten Island or to the Bronx—in his mind. Late last night he gave out appointments for the station:

Benjamin Jarratt, Captain; James Jarratt, Sergeant; Clarence Thoroces and Philip Abrahams, Roundsmen; Dick Williams, doorman. Incidentally these policemen were transferred from Brooklyn: Rienzi Bull, Samuel Abrahams, and Jacob Waurschen.

Despite the fact that in his campaign he said he would not countenance nepotism, Commissioner Gans starts out by putting two Jarratts into the highest and second highest places in the station. The Jarratts are his second cousins. It is already predicted that Commissioner Gans will never get a second nomination, much less a second election.

LOST HIS HAT IN THE PARK.

Youth Who Was Robbed While Napping Quickly Finds It Again.

Two acts of a new version of "Lifting the Lid" were given in Bryant Park last night and the night before. There will be a third act in Jefferson Market Court this morning. The locale of the final act no one can tell exactly.

Bert McClain of 701 Sixth Avenue went into the Park on Thursday night and fell asleep. When he awoke only his new straw hat was gone. But he felt that was enough, for, as he said with the fervor of an eighteen-year-old, it was "a peach."

Last night he went back to the Park. He rushed up to a young man of his own age, seized a new straw hat from his head, and had him arrested by Policeman Riley.

John J. Walsh, a musician, of 431 West Fifty-second Street, as he declared himself, was locked up in the Tenderloin Station on the charge of stealing the hat.

He pleaded that he had traded a brown derby for it on Thursday night, giving 50 cents to boot.

DENTAL OFFICES ROBBED.

Thief Posed as a Dentist and Struck Gold at New Rochelle.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 21.—Cottagers of New Rochelle and Larchmont will have to do without in case they should need gold false teeth in a hurry. A new style burglar made his appearance in New Rochelle to-day and stole $500 worth of gold teeth, crowns, and bridges.

He was stylishly dressed, carried a gold-headed cane, and posed as a traveling dentist. He first visited the office of Dr. F. V. Bradley, and gained the confidence of Miss Margaret Coleman, the dentist's assistant. Dr. Bradley was out, and the polite stranger said he would look around and see if anything was needed.

After he was gone it was discovered that he had taken a half dozen gold crowns, two bars of gold, and several gold teeth. He then visited the offices of Dr. G. R. Clarke, Dr. Richardson, Dr. H. T. Williams, and Dr. Sniffen, where he stole all the gold in sight.

JUDGMENT AGAINST GEBHARD.

By Default on His Sister's Claim for $65,279 Due on Note.

Judgment by default for $65,279.62 was entered in the County Clerk's office yesterday against Frederick Gebhard, in favor of Gebhard's sister, Mrs. Frederic Neilson. Paul L. Kiernan of 5 Nassau Street, attorney for Mrs. Neilson, said that it represented the amount due on a note made by Gebhard on June 28, 1905, for money advanced by his sister.

On May 26 a judgment was entered against Mr. Gebhard for $11,968.25, as balance on a bill for jewelry sold by Black, Starr & Frost. The entire bill was about $25,000, but more than half was paid. Friends declared then that Mr. Gebhard would soon be all right financially, as his uncle, W. H. Gebhard, who died in Paris, had left an estate of $30,000,000.

JAPANESE-RUSSIAN BENEFIT.

Kaphan Going Ahead with the Affair Started by the Rev. Mr. Clark.

The Japanese Orphan Relief Fund benefit is to be held in spite of the complaint made by Consul General Uchida against the Rev. E. Warren Clark, who was promoting it. This statement is made by Mortimer Kaphan, the theatrical agent who was associated with Clark.

He said yesterday that, instead of being for the Japanese orphans only, the affair will also be for the benefit of the Russian orphans. It will be held at the Academy of Music on the last Sunday in September instead of on July 28, as was at first intended. The actors who have already agreed to take part in the performance are Nell Burgess, Nellie McHenry, and Kaphan himself. Clark's bank account has been attached and process servers have been looking for him for several days.

To-day's Music in the Parks.

There will be a concert in Central Park this afternoon at 4 o'clock, S. Simone, bandmaster.

DR. DEAN R. BABBITT, BROOKLYN PASTOR, DEAD

End Comes a Day After He Sees Labor of Years Bear Fruit.

THE EPIPHANY FREE OF DEBT

And a Permanent Home Guaranteed to the Congregation by Consolidation with St. Matthew's Church.

Death, hovering for months over the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, in Brooklyn, claimed him at noon yesterday, just one day after he had witnessed the successful consummation of years of labor to place his congregation in a state of permanent prosperity. Dr. Babbitt died at his home, 55 MacDonough Street.

It was briefly told in THE TIMES yesterday that articles of consolidation had been filed the day before in the office of the County Clerk in Brooklyn by the Churches of the Epiphany and St. Matthews.

Dr. Babbitt became rector of the Church of the Epiphany in 1899, succeeding the Rev. Dr. Niles, its first rector. He found the church deeply in debt, with heavy mortgages hanging over it. For years he struggled to meet the interest, but two years ago the Nassau Trust Company asked that the money be paid more promptly or that the church permit a foreclosure. The disappointment and unhappiness shown in his letters addressed to the officers of the trust company after this incident aroused much comment, for they were generally printed in the newspapers, and finally such a sentiment developed among the Episcopalians of Brooklyn that a fund was raised with which the mortgage was cleared away.

There were other and serious stumbling blocks in the way, but Dr. Babbitt met them as best he could until three months ago, when he became very ill. He was taken to St. John's Hospital, in Brooklyn, and operated on for what was then said to be cancer of the liver. It was then said that Dr. Babbitt had not long to live. This was denied, and he immediately set to work to place his congregation in a position to have a permanent house of worship, and this was accomplished by the consolidation. Under the terms of the consolidation the Rev. Dr. Frederick Norris became rector of the greater church, while Dr. Babbitt was to be Rector Emeritus, with a salary of $5,500 a year for two years.

Dr. Babbitt was born in Cincinnati fifty-four years ago. In his early years he ran a newspaper in Tennessee. Then he returned to Cincinnati as an attorney with Stanley Matthews and in the office of Secretary Taft. After this he entered Harvard and took a course in the Cambridge Theological Seminary, being graduated in 1886. While yet a student he had a charge at Highland Falls, N. Y.

Upon leaving Cambridge with a degree of LL. D., conferred by Harvard, he went as a missionary into the great Northwest, working in Tacoma and in Spokane, Washington.

In Tacoma he conducted a crusade against the professional gamblers of the town, who gave him warning to leave within twenty-four hours. But Dr. Babbitt refused to leave, and stayed until, as the city grew up, he saw most of his enemies driven out.

Dr. Babbitt came from old New England stock, and was a descendant of a pilgrim of the Mayflower. He possessed relics of the Pilgrim Fathers, which he valued very highly. He leaves a widow and six children. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Epiphany to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock, Bishop Burgess presiding.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Whether or not the Duchess of Marlborough comes this year, and whether she visits Newport or confines herself to Long Island, is, like all human concerns of greater moment, subject to chance. The Duchess, however, at present does intend coming over in September, and so wrote to friends here early in June. So far she has not changed her plans.

***

Col. Charles L. F. Robinson and Mrs. Robinson are expected to arrive from Europe in about ten days. They will go at once to Newport and open their villa there.

***

Lispenard Stewart will give a dinner to-night at his Newport villa in honor of Miss Sadie Jones, Mrs. Pembroke Jones's débutante daughter.

***

Mrs. George Westinghouse, who was compelled to return to Lenox owing to exhaustion from heat the other day, when about to sail for Europe with her husband and son, is said to have quite recovered from the attack. She will probably remain at her Lenox cottage, Erskine Park, for the rest of the season. Mr. Westinghouse and his son have sailed for a six weeks' trip in Europe.

***

Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt and his daughter, Miss Ethelwyn Hoyt, of 39 West Fifty-eighth Street, are booked to sail for Europe to-day.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Budd of 12 East Sixty-fourth Street have arrived at Bar Harbor for the season.

***

Miss Juliana Cutting is the guest at Mount Kisco of her sister, Mrs. Russell Hibbs. Mrs. Hibbs was Miss Madeleine Cutting. Her marriage to Dr. Russell A. Hibbs took place on Sept. 1 last year at Pittsfield.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss and Mrs. Bliss's daughter, Miss Cora Barnes, are at Grindstone, Me., for the Summer.

***

Dr. Robert Abbé, Mrs. Abbé, and the latter's children, Miss Eva Palmer and Cortlandt Palmer, have arrived at their Bar Harbor cottage, Brookend.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Hoe are at Seal Harbor, Me., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Mansfield and the latter's children, Miss Margaret Tuttle and George Tuttle, are occupying Wild Cliff, their cottage at Seal Harbor, Me.

***

Mrs. Lansdale Boardman and the Misses Boardman are at the Joy cottage, Northeast Harbor, Me., and will spend the rest of the Summer there.

***

The wedding of Miss Florence Tiers, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Harold Tiers of Philadelphia, and Alexander Thornton Lefevich of Baltimore is set for Wednesday, Aug. 16, at Chestnut Hill.

Rooms Vacant?

¶ THE NEW YORK TIMES reaches the best class of people. Would it not be a good idea to insert your advertisement of Boarders Wanted on the back page of THE TIMES, to cost 10 cents a line, (7 words,) minimum space two lines? Special three and seven time rate.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THIEF HELD UP DETECTIVE.

Sudden End of Poetic Musings on the Park Drive.

For the last week or two Detective Peabody of the Central Office has been busy in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street rounding up car pickpockets. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning, with the knowledge of work well done, Peabody started back for the Central Office.

It was a fine morning. The heat wave had passed and a gentle, cool zephyr was sighing through the trees along Lenox Avenue.

"I can't face that Subway on a night like this," thought Peabody.

He hired a horse and buggy and started downtown via Central Park. He was tired—sleepy. Something attempted, something done, had earned a brief repose. He lay back in the seat of the buggy and looking up at the moon skulking through ragged wisps of cloud, began to compose verses, while the old horse jogged along the West Drive. Suddenly a man with a pistol in his hand and a cloak flung across his left arm in approved villainous fashion stood by the horse's head.

"You disturb my reverie," said Peabody petulantly, as the horse stopped. "Say, what's a rhyme for sun?" he added indifferently.

The highwayman pondered.

"Sun—sun—sun," he echoed.

The pistol point lowered. Next moment Peabody shot out of the buggy and landed on top of the moonlit Turpin. The detective shoved a revolver under his captive's nose.

"Gun!" he said triumphantly. "Gun's a rhyme. So is 'run,' but there's nothin' doin'."

Peabody looked at the prisoner. The moonlight fell upon his face.

"Oh, it's you, Bill McGinnis," said Peabody. "I thought you were keeping down the lower east side. You're getting ambitious."

"You here, Frank Peabody?" gasped McGinniss. "Gee, you got me for fair."

Then Peabody put the "bracelets" on McGinnis, and Pegasus jogged to the West Forty-seventh Street Station.

CALLER SAVED HER LIFE.

Girl Who Found the World Terrible Was Dying of Gas.

When George W. Smith, a young mechanic of 322 West Eleventh Street, went to call on Miss Effie C. Record, at 26 West Fifteenth Street, last night at 7 o'clock, he found the room full of gas and the young woman unconscious. She was taken to the New York Hospital on a stretcher and will recover.

Miss Record, who is a stenographer for the Markwell Hotel, at Forty-ninth Street, near Sixth Avenue, has been keeping a diary for a long time in a big book. It appears that she came here from Clearfield, Penn. The entry for July 17 reads thus:

"I am completely tired out. This world is terrible. I cannot live in it much longer."

She left two letters to Smith. They spoke of unrequited love, the police said.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Samuel Theodore Dauchy.

Samuel Theodore Dauchy died on Thursday at his home, in Brooklyn, after a long illness. He was of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having originally settled at New Rochelle. He was born in West Galway, Saratoga County, N. Y., in 1833. He was the son of Samuel and Clarissa Kellogg Dauchy. Coming to New York when a young man, he became one of the pioneers in the newspaper and magazine advertising business. Of late years he had been interested in the manufacture of heating boilers and apparatus. He was a member for nearly forty years of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn. He leaves a widow, a daughter, and a son.

Charles Baker Collar.

Charles Baker Collar died on Thursday at his home, 509 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born in Wyoming County, N. Y., in 1822. Mr. Collar was one of the first shorthand reporters of the House of Representatives and transcribed the proceedings there from 1850 until the beginning of the civil war. For many years he was a stenographer in the Supreme Court in New York County. He did newspaper work for a short time.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM ROSS ROWLAND of Brunswick, N. J., died yesterday afternoon at Como, N. J., of meningitis. He was the son of William Rowland, shipbuilder, of New York, with whom he was in business. He was thirty-six years old. Mr. Rowland leaves a widow and three children.

Capt. H. CLAY EVANS, JR., retired, died yesterday at his Summer home at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was thirty-two years old. Capt. Evans served in the Philippines, and was retired some time ago on account of poor health. He was the only son of H. Clay Evans, former Consul General at London.

JOSEPH DONAHUE, who twenty-five years ago was a horseman with a national reputation, is dead at 173 Ogden Avenue, Jersey City, of heat and exhaustion, due to old age. He was once a wealthy contractor, but was ruined by financial reverses which followed his taking a contract to build a road from West Hoboken to Secaucus.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The high temperatures of the last few days have been succeeded by a cool spell in the lake region, the Ohio Valley, the middle and upper portions of the Mississippi Valley, and the Middle Atlantic and New England States. Except in the South and extreme West, no maximum temperatures of 90 degrees have been reported east of the Rocky Mountains.

Winds along the New England Coast will be light and variable; on the Middle Atlantic Coast, mostly east and light; on the South Atlantic Coast, light southwest; on the Gulf Coast, light west to southwest; on the Great Lakes, light and variable.

Steamers departing Saturday for European ports will have light west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, fair Saturday and Sunday, somewhat warmer in the interior, light variable winds, mostly west.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, partly cloudy Saturday, with rain in south portion; Sunday fair, light east to northeast winds.

Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, showers Saturday and probably Sunday, light variable winds, becoming east.

New England, fair and warmer Saturday and Sunday, light west winds.

Western New York, fair and warmer Saturday; Sunday showers, light variable winds.

Western Pennsylvania, fair in north, showers in south portion Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer, light variable winds, becoming south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	72	73	4 P. M.	85	82
6 A. M.	69	69	6 P. M.	83	80
9 A. M.	74	75	9 P. M.	80	75
12 M.	80	79	12 P. M.	78	71

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 76; corresponding date 1904, 77; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 8 A. M. and 76 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 82 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 57 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 55 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST

FINANCIAL.

A MAN TO FOLLOW

Professor George A. Treadwell is responsible to the world for four great copper properties—the United Verde, the Greene Consolidated, the George A. Treadwell Mining Company and the SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY.

The United Verde has paid 180% dividends and its stock has sold at thirty times par.

The Greene Consolidated—only a few years old—is paying already 24% dividends, and its stock is selling for from four to six times what Professor Treadwell's friends, acting under his advice, paid for it.

The Treadwell is fast following in the footsteps of its neighbor, the United Verde, and is likely to be equally profitable. Professor Treadwell believes the property to be even more valuable than that of the United Verde. It is certainly much larger.

The SAN LUIS—a close companion from the beginning of the Treadwell—with only a small fraction of its mines yet in operation, is already earning more than 12% on its entire capitalization, and its earnings are steadily increasing as more of its rich and extensive property is being opened up. Professor Treadwell said of the property when he visited it several years ago:

"I have never seen its equal."

It is likely to become one of the largest producers and one of the most profitable mining operations in North America. Mr. Louis Ross, who has had nearly twenty years experience among the great mines in Mexico, says that the copper deposits of the SAN LUIS in Durango vastly exceed in richness and rival in extent those of the Greene Consolidated in the Cananeas.

The SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY is very moderately capitalized considering the vast extent and great richness of its property. It has a capitalization of only $2,250,000, the par value of its shares being $10. It is carefully, conservatively and economically managed by men supremely interested in its success, and everything is being done that should be done to protect the interests of the stockholders.

For a short time longer the earnings of the Company will be devoted to betterments—opening up new mines and increasing the equipment of the mines already producing—so as to still further increase the earnings, but a little later these largely increased earnings will be available for dividends and the dividends are likely to be large enough to entirely satisfy the most exacting of the stockholders.

It has been decided also to offer for subscription a small portion of the stock still in the Treasury to enable the Company still faster to increase its equipment and open its property, so as to commence the distribution of its earnings in dividends the sooner.

The subscription price is $6 a share up to August 1st and $7.50 a share after that date.

Make checks payable to the order of
SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY,
27 William Street, New York.

TO HOLDERS OF

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 7th, 1906, viz.:

Nos. 117, 132, 209, 232, 346, 989, 1177, 1335, 1599, 1837, 1876, 1877, 2016, 2030, 2053, 2113, 2189, 2259, 2987, 3275, 3410, 4133, 4231.

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 7th, 1906, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000
JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

DIVIDENDS.

101ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., in cash, payable September 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1905.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 21st, 1905. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 19, 1905.

The Trenton Potteries Company.
Trenton, N. J., July 20, 1905.
DIVIDEND NO. 30.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors a dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) was declared on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on July 25th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. July 20th, 1905.

Transfer Books do not close.

C. E. LAWTON, Secretary and Treasurer.

July 18, 1905.

105TH DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1st 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from July 27st, 1905, to August 1st, 1905, inclusive.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY.
New York, July 21st, 1905.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Common Stock has been declared payable Aug. 21 next, to all Common Stockholders of record at three P. M. on Monday, Aug. 14th, 1905.

Common Stock transfer books will close at three P. M. Aug. 14th and reopen Aug. 22d at 10 A. M. HENRY ROWLEY, Treasurer.

New York, July 18, 1905.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL Sale Deposit Company of New York this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. (2½%) payable August 1st. The transfer books close on July 18th and open on August 2. J. LYNCH PENDERGAST, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and a supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1905, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 3 P. M., Monday, July 31st, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1905.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., July 20, 1905. Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M. August 18, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing 2 Dipper Dredges. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Custom House, New Orleans, La.; 36 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., and Tacoma, Wash., also from Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, and the Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR OFFICE FURNITURE, Engineering Instruments, Etc.—Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, July 22d, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M. July 31st, 1905, for furnishing abovementioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. ALFRED ANDERSON, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., July 19, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging at Norwalk and Stamford Harbors, Conn.; rock removal at Southport Harbor, and dredging at Southport, Five-Mile River, and Greenwich Harbors, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 2, 1905, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col., Engrs.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$5,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1908.
$5,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry. C. 1st 7s, 1913.
$4,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Cons. 6s, 1915.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Mo. River Div.) 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 4s, 1936.
$6,000 Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant 1st 4s, 1947.
$5,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. 1st 4s, 1947.
$5,000 Hocking Valley Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 4½s, 1999.
$5,000 Bal. & Ohio (Southwest. Div.) 1st 3½s, 1925.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1996.
$7,000 B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1950.
$2,000 Central Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Ref. 4s, 1949.
$5,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Cons. 6s, 1911.
$2,000 Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry R. R. 1st 5s, 1993.
$5,000 City of Frankfort 3½ p. c.-Bds., 1918.
$5,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s, 1937.
$3,000 Atchison, Top. & St. Fe Ry. Co. Gen'l 4s, 1995.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. 1st Cons. 4s, 1996.
$5,000 Western N. Y. & Penn. Ry. Gen'l 4s, 1943.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 6s, 1920.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Neb. Exten.) Skg. Fd. 4s, 1927.
$2,000 Atch., Top. & St. Fe Ry. Adj. 4s, 1995.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Cons. 7s, 1915.
$5,000 Clev., Col., Cin. & Indapls. Ry. 1st Cons. 7s, 1914.
$5,000 Texas Pacific Ry. 1st 5s, 2000.
$5,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st 4s, 1990.
$5,000 Oregon R. R. & Navigation Co. Cons. 4s, 1946.
$5,000 Northern Pacific Ry. 4s, 1997.
50 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
300 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
100 shs. Teff. Weller Co. Pfd.
$681,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Co. 1st Consold. 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1905, Coupons on.
150 shs. Robert H. Reid & Co.
50 shs. Thompson Starrett Co.
20 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
28 shs. Ninth Avenue R. R. Co.
30 shs. Maryland Coal Co. Pfd.
15,000 shs. Mines Security Corp.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
30 shs. Peoples Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
$2,000 Central Union Gas Co. 5s, 1927.
$3,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5s, 1927.
115 shs. Dominion Securities Co.

Houston & Texas Central
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.
Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 140 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof, and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

7	404	804	1307	1761	2266	2877 3608
30	410	815	1317	1843	2319	2916 3615
39	412	830	1327	1846	2375	2919 3617
49	430	851	1336	1856	2401	2966 3624
72	440	860	1338	1934	2423	3027 3637
84	459	885	1370	1948	2437	3028 3691
163	483	898	1373	1950	2581	3041 3767
170	539	964	1410	2000	2583	3061 3811
239	542	967	1481	2029	2586	3086 3845
248	560	971	1488	2032	2594	3111 3855
250	644	982	1498	2057	2613	3118 3883
294	609	1003	1551	2063	2716	3143 3891
304	722	1077	1561	2094	2723	3162 3893
358	723	1176	1589	2117	2736	3182 3904
366	732	1189	1647	2124	2799	3374
375	769	1228	1680	2152	2829	3407
378	786	1269	1731	2161	2839	3505
399	799	1276	1753	2165	2862	3508

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The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 20th day of September, 1905.

New York, July 20, 1905.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.,
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds, due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and two (102) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

56	992	1792	2845	3715	5259	6657 7600
81	1077	1920	2889	4022	5314	6702 7760
102	1119	2012	2770	4094	5381	6779 7788
104	1123	2062	2935	4102	5453	6852 7844
143	1415	2115	2975	4161	5734	6936
168	1440	2228	3073	4201	5778	7036
249	1566	2317	3087	4324	5808	7123
370	1585	2382	3088	4450	5807	7218
538	1589	2360	3267	4511	6038	7275
739	1605	2388	3305	4534	6085	7401
750	1622	2479	3398	4754	6096	7482
767	1628	2598	3440	4879	6178	7592
855	1665	2656	3620	5029	6232	7615
952	1698	2674	3693	5143	6340	7673

And Twenty-two (22) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

02	0441	0592	0995	01059	01362	01574 01743
0243	0518	0708	01001	01146	01518	01690 01778
0256	0527	0972	01004	01206	01545	

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of August, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., July 30, 1905.

To the Owen and Northern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given that I, WILLIAM L. BULL of the City of New York, the Trustee named in the mortgage or deed of trust dated December 1, 1904, have resigned, and do hereby resign and discharge myself of the trusts created by said mortgage, and do hereby declare that such resignation shall take effect on the 14th day of July, 1905.

WILLIAM L. BULL.

Dated July 14, 1905.

To the Lake Superior and Southeastern Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that I, WILLIAM L. BULL of the City of New York, the Trustee named in the mortgage or deed of trust dated April 1, 1905, have resigned, and do hereby resign and discharge myself of the trusts created by said mortgage, and do hereby declare that such resignation shall take effect on the 14th day of July, 1905. WILLIAM L. BULL.

Dated July 14, 1905.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Kings County Elevated Railway 4s

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds

Secured on main line of great importance to a transcontinental system

Yielding from 4½% to 5¼%

CIRCULAR WITH MAP UPON REQUEST.

Kinnicutt & Potter

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau St., corner Wall, New York.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

STONE & GRAY

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

LEHMAN BROS.,

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDHOLDERS,
INCOME BONDHOLDERS,
PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS,
AND
COMMON STOCKHOLDERS
OF

Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the holders of a majority in interest of each class of the securities of the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad Company have sold all their Collateral Trust Bonds under the mortgage bearing date May 1st, 1891, for 110 and accrued interest; all their Income Bonds under the mortgage bearing date June 1st, 1877, for Five hundred dollars for each One thousand dollar bond, and Two hundred and fifty dollars for each Five hundred dollar bond; all their Preferred Stock for Six dollars per share; and all their Common Stock for Six dollars per share. An additional sum of Forty-eight thousand four hundred dollars was paid to cover commissions, bankers' services, lawyers' fees, and expenses.

We are authorized to purchase all the remaining Collateral Trust Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of said company on or before October 15th, 1905, and upon the delivery thereof in negotiable form at our office, No. 59 Wall Street, on or before said 15th of October, we will pay 110 and accrued interest for the Collateral Trust Bonds, Five hundred dollars for each One thousand dollar Income Bond, Two hundred and fifty dollars for each Five hundred dollar Income Bond, and Six dollars per share for each share of Preferred Stock and Common Stock, being the prices paid for the majority interest therein.

Dated New York, July 13th, 1905.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Local trading continued stagnant. It was relieved slightly in the last hour by the drive at Reading, that stock then becoming active and weak. New York sold. No one here believed the rumor that a general strike had been ordered in the coal regions at this time, especially as the companies intend curtailing the output in August. The old story of a deal between Philadelphia Electric and Keystone Telephone was again made to do duty, but it had no effect upon the stock, although P. E. 4s were higher. Lehigh Valley weakened in sympathy with Reading, selling down to the lowest price recently quoted and closing very weak. There was considerably more activity in bonds, the demand running to American Railway convertible 5s, Lehigh Valley General Consolidated 4s, which touched par for the first time, the Philadelphia Electric issues, and United Railways 4s. Total sales, 18,359 shares; bonds, $124,600.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Amal. Copper	83¾	83¼	83½
3	Am. Railways	51	51	51
285	Cambria Steel	27½	27¾	27¾
50	Cons. Trac. of N. J.	82	82	82
50	Elec. Stor. Battery	80	80	80
1,000	Erie	46¾	46	46
25	Ins. Co. of North Am.	25½	25½	25½
574	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62	61¾	61¾
500	Norf. & Western	86¼	86¼	86½
314	Pennsylvania R. R.	71	71	71
5	Pennsylvania Salt	106½	106½	106½
105	Phila. Traction	100	100	100
535	Phila. Electric	8 15-16	8¾	8¾
400	Phila. Co.	43¼	43	43
5,295	Reading	52¾	51 5-16	51 5-16
303	Reading 2d pf.	46¾	46¾	46¾
10	Reading Traction	33	33	33
500	Tonopah Mining	13¼	13¼	13¼
11	United Cos. of N. J.	269½	269½	269½
624	United Gas Imp.	95½	95¼	95¾
5,980	U. S. Steel	34¾	34¼	34½
850	U. S. Steel pf.	102¾	102¼	102¾
25	Un. Trac. of Pitts. pf.	50	50	50

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $2,468,358, as against $2,202,569 for the previous week and $2,326,186 for the corresponding week last year. The value of the imports marketed was $2,289,008, as against $2,124,749 for the previous week and $2,228,128 for the corresponding week last year.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 4 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Weak; Call Money Rates, 1¾@2 Per Cent.

Reports of Damage to Wheat and Sharp Advances in Its Price Affect Stocks.

Yesterday's stock market differed only in degree from its predecessors of the present week. There was a little more dullness than on Thursday, and the declines were a bit more pronounced, especially in the stocks like Reading and Union Pacific, which have been most conspicuous in the trading of the week. Whatever influence the increase in the Union Pacific dividend might have been expected to exert toward a higher price level for that or other stocks was completely offset by the unsettling reports regarding the spread of black rust in the Spring wheat country. These reports were received in numbers through the day by houses with Western connections and were effective in promoting sales, mostly, however, of long stocks, in the Granger issues. St. Paul, in particular, felt the weight of this movement, and reflected it in a loss of 1¼ points, and toward the close the general uneasiness over the situation prompted rather general selling by the traders, this giving the market a decided appearance of weakness at the last. It is most difficult to determine the exact weight which should be given to the reports of the spread of rust, but there are several things which may be remembered in reaching any conclusion. Yesterday's reports come principally from two "experts" whose investigations are admittedly in the interests of a speculative group which this year, as last year, is operating for higher prices for wheat. Their estimates last year, however, turned out so surprisingly correct that it is natural that upon their reappearance in the field of prophecy attention is attracted. The upward course of the wheat market for three days reveals its interest in the matter. Wheat prices advanced 3½ cents in Chicago yesterday and in Minneapolis, the centre of the agitation over the rust reports, wheat at one time rose nearly 5 cents.

The sharp decline in Reading, which at the close had lost 2⅝ points, was also a disturbing factor in the trading. It would not be easy to trace a direct bearing of the wheat situation on this stock, nor is it necessary. Reading has enjoyed a prolonged advance under speculative influences sustained by the road's development, but it may be that there is a growing recognition of the fact that sooner or later the labor situation in the anthracite region will affect this and other coal roads. There is no expectation of trouble before the expiration of the present agreement in April, 1906, but the activity of the labor leaders in striving to fill up the ranks and coffers of the unions is attracting attention, as is also the position of the trade, supplies being in such quantity that production is undergoing curtailment.

Forecasts of the position to be disclosed by the banks in their weekly statement to-day agree in estimates of a loss of well under a million dollars in cash. After recent upsets in the forecasts of money movements, however, preliminary statements are accepted with decided reservations.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.
American Light & Traction Co. common and preferred.
Chicago Edison Co.
Syracuse Lighting Co. preferred.
DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.
American District Telegraph Co. of New Jersey.
Tonopah Mining Co.

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Concerning trade conditions Dun's Review says in its issue of to-day:

Hot weather tended to retard activity in many productive undertakings and postponed forward business that could be delayed without loss, but accelerated the consumption of seasonable merchandise and advanced the crops much nearer maturity. Confidence in the future increases with each day favorable for harvesting, and much of the Winter wheat is now beyond danger, while late corn is rapidly regaining lost ground. Inquiries indicate a general disposition to provide for a large volume of Fall and Winter business, clothing manufacturers receiving liberal orders from traveling salesmen, while cancellations are exceptionally few. Real estate transfers are large and building operations numerous, often overtaxing facilities for delivery of lumber and other materials. There is comparatively little interruption from labor disputes, and the net result in all commercial and manufacturing branches is exceptionally satisfactory for this midsummer period, which is usually the dullest of the year.

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Evidences of revival are discerned in those departments of the iron and steel industry that have lain dormant for some time, notably the pig iron division, which has been compelled to cut down production because of rapidly accumulating stocks at furnaces. As yet the business is of moderate proportions, but small sales are accompanied by large inquiries, pending negotiations promising to provide stability, because there is little effort to secure concessions in prices.

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Manufacturers of cotton goods find difficulty in filling orders for immediate delivery, but future business is most unsatisfactory. Producers maintain top quotations, no concessions being considered, and although jobbers are sanguine regarding Fall trade, there is a tendency to postpone closing contracts with mill agents. While it is claimed that fluctuations in the raw material are of minor importance, a lot of business is rejected because higher prices are not forthcoming, particularly as to inquiries from abroad.

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Bradstreet's says:

A widespread hot wave has retarded distributive trade and interfered with manufacturing industry, but has stimulated crop growth and thereby strengthened the outlook for Fall trade. Ideal weather for corn in the West has done away with many complaints of excessive moisture; the cotton plant, except in the Lower Mississippi delta country, has made progress, and Winter-wheat harvesting and thrashing have been actively pushed. The drawbacks to general confidence in the agricultural outlook are the reports of black rust in the Spring-wheat belt, the importance of which, as yet, is minimized in late dispatches to Bradstreet's, of too hot weather for corn in Kansas, and of poorly fruited and sappy cotton plants in the South. Retail trade in Summer goods has been benefited by the heat, as has also Summer-resort business. Wholesale and jobbing trade is of good volume, considering the weather, and compares well with a year ago. Confidence in Fall trade is unimpaired, and there is a more liberal tendency in placing Fall orders.

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Bank clearings for the week ended with July 20 aggregate $2,490,780,000, 12 per cent. under last week, but 12 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City were $620,787,000, 5 per cent. less than last week, but 9 per cent. over last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on Stock Exchange collateral loaned at 1¾@2 per cent., with the last loan at 2 per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 2 per cent.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $237,483,559; balances, $12,977,402. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $2,060,749.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8640; cables, $4.8665.

Continental bills were $4.84¼@4.84⅝, Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 1-16 plus 1-32; guilders, 40⅜ and 40 5-16 less 1-32.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—15@10c discount.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 21.—Prices on the Stock Exchange to-day opened flat, operators being apprehensive that the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons last night means the fall of the Balfour Ministry.

LONDON, July 21.—Rates for money were easy in the market to-day and supplies were undiminished. Discounts were steady. On the Stock Exchange, in view of it being the eve of a holiday and of the settlement, business was almost at a standstill. Though the defeat of the Government in the House of Commons last night had a somewhat unsettling effect the decline was trifling. Consols weakened and partly recovered. Home rails were flat.

Americans opened dull on realizations associated with the New York bear scare in wheat. Union Pacific and Southern Pacific were specially weak. Trading generally was inactive. Prices hardened later and closed quiet.

Japanese imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 103⅞.

Bar silver quiet at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32; Lisbon, 8.50.

Bullion amounting to £270,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva. lent.	N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90	..	..	—1-16
Consols, account	90 1-16	..	..	—1-16
Anaconda	5⅝	112½	109¾	+ 2¾
Atchison	88⅝	86¼	85¾	+ ½
Can. Pacific	156	162¼	152	+ ¾
St. Paul	185½	180½	180½	+ ⅝
Erie	47⅝	46¼	46⅝	— ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	85⅞	83⅜	83½	— ⅜
Illinois Central	173¾	168⅜	169	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash.	153½	149⅜	149¼	— ½
N. Y. Central	151	147¼	146⅜	— ⅞
Pennsylvania	72⅞	142	142¾	+ ⅜
Reading	54	105	104⅞	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	66¼	64⅝	64⅝	..
Union Pacific	132⅝	129	128¾	+ ¼
U. S. Steel	35⅜	34⅝	84½	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	105⅝	102¼	102½	+ ⅜

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 21.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm. Iron shares were somewhat weaker.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 45¾ pfennings for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 21.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was inactive. There were some realizations, but at the close prices were firm.

Russian imperial fours were quoted at 86.95 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 98.

The private rate of discount was 1⅝ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 35c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 14 9	Esperanza	1 19 1½
Tomboy	1 2 6	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 3		

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the week's movement of currency, The Wall Street Journal says in its issue of to-day:

The reported movement of currency this week indicates a loss of $771,800 in cash held by the banks. They received from the interior $6,705,300 and sent to the interior $5,521,100, including $400,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans and $1,949,000 National bank notes to Washington for redemption. The gain from the interior was $1,184,200.

Receipts of new gold were $2,001,900, namely: $606,100 on New York Assay Office checks, $839,800 on San Francisco Mint telegraphic transfers, $556,000 on Seattle Assay Office checks, chiefly for Klondyke gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $23,517,100. Payments by banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption fund, and return of United States deposits were $27,475,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $3,957,900.

The total gain from the interior, $1,184,200, and new gold, $2,001,900, was $3,186,100. Deducting this from the loss by Sub-Treasury operations proper, the net loss was $771,800.

There was a falling off this week in the receipts from the interior, although shipments to the interior were slightly smaller than in the preceding week. For the first time, however, the West has been calling for cash, and nearly $500,000 was sent to Chicago. Requirements of the South are increasing, and in addition to the $400,000 transferred to New Orleans through the Sub-Treasury, about $600,000 more was sent direct to that city by express and registered mail. The greater part of the receipts came from nearby and Eastern cities, but the commercial banks received some round amounts from the West to cover exchange for mercantile remittances from that section.

The large loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due almost entirely to the return of United States deposits by the banks for themselves and correspondents. Customs collections were $3,472,000, comparing with $3,502,000 in the preceding week. Pension payments were quite heavy, being $3,098,000, comparing with $1,828,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from banks and sent to Washington for redemption $5,146,000 mutilated currency.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
DETROIT UNITED RAILWAY—			
2d week July	$100,843	$92,903	$94,439
From Jan. 1	2,539,039	2,260,652	2,105,927
INTEROCEANIC RAILWAY OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	736	736	736
2d week July	105,944	101,854	.....
From Jan. 1	3,424,880	3,490,243	.....
NATIONAL RAILROAD OF MEXICO—			
Mileage	1,688	1,577	1,376
2d week July	212,550	201,315	222,400
From Jan. 1	6,516,571	6,309,814	6,082,878
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	180	180	180
2d week July	10,952	9,068	10,755
From July 1	19,059	17,545	22,104
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Mileage	451	451	451
2d week July	61,794	61,652	47,224
From July 1	182,044	121,764	94,801
MONTREAL STREET RAILWAY for June—			
Gross

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Reaction in Majority of Issues in Narrow Market.

Interborough Drops 2½ Points—Profit-Taking Sales in Japanese Bonds—Northern Securities Down.

Activity in the outside market yesterday was restricted to a very few issues, and price movements were irregular. Some of the stocks that rose sharply on Thursday lost ground yesterday, and there were few gains to offset these declines. What appeared to be further liquidation of speculative holdings of the new Japanese bonds caused a recession in those bonds to 88, the close being an eighth above that figure. Interborough Rapid Transit fell yesterday as easily as it rose the day before, closing at 205, the low of the day, showing a net loss of 2½ points. Northern Securities sold at 175½, but dropped before the close to 172¼. The sales on the decline amounted to only 500 shares. United Copper was active, closing fractionally lower. Chicago Subway closed practically unchanged, after large transactions.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Writing P. pf...	29¾	29¾	29¾
400	Ariz. Con. Mining...	30½	30	30½
500	Bethlehem Steel ...	31½	31½	31½
510	Bethlehem Steel pf...	88	*87	88
1,500	British Col. Copper..	7⅛	7	7
8,200	Chicago Subway ...	79¼	78	78⅝
200	Electric Vehicle pf...	26	26	26
100	Granby Copper	61½	61½	61½
2,200	Greene Con. Copper...	22⅝	22⅛	22¼
1,200	Greene Con. Gold....	4¼	4	4
100	Guanajuato Mining..	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
150	Hackensack Mead....	22	22	22
1,100	Inter. Rapid Transit.	207	205	205
200	Inter. Mer. Marine...	12	11⅝	11⅝
2,000	Inter. M. Mar. pf....	28½	27½	27½
25	Lord & Taylor.....	111	111	111
40	Lord & Taylor pf...	102½	102½	102½
200	Mackay Cos	41⅝	41¼	41⅝
100	Mackay Cos. pf....	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
550	Mitchell Mining	6	5⅝	6
500	New Or. Rys., w. i.	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
400	N. Or. Rys. pf., w. i.	71½	71	71
1,000	Northern Securities.	175½	172¼	172¼
4	North. Sec. stubs....	275	275	275
37	Standard Oil	618	617	617
3,800	Union Copper	1¾	1 7-16	1⅜
1,400	United Copper	31¾	30½	31⅛
895	United Copper pf....	75	74¾	74¾
100	U. S. R. 2d pf., w. i.	72	72	72
1,300	Wash. Ry. & Elec...	39¾	39⅜	39⅜

BONDS.

$10,000	Del. & H. 3½s, w. i.	107	107	107
$35,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i..	88¼	88	88¼
20,000	N. Or. Rys. 4½s....	90	90	90

*Less than 100 shares.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 21. Bid.	Asked.	July 20. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11¼	11⅜	11¼	11⅝
American Can pf.....	68	68½	67¾	68⅛
American Chicle	122	127	122	126
American Chicle pf.....	97	100	97	100
American Ice Co. 5s...	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s...	102	103	102	103
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders.	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf...	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper ...	4⅜	5	4¼	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	29	30	29	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s..	86¾	87	86¾	86¾
Arizona Con. Mining...	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	31	31½	30½	31¼
Bethlehem Steel pf....	85	87	85	87½
Borden's Cond. Milk...	151	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper....	6⅞	7	6⅞	7
Caselin Co. of America.	5	7	5	7
Caselin Co. of Am. pf..	68	..	68	..
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf...	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	33¾	34	31	33¾
Central Foundry pf....	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s....	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	73½	79¾	71⅞	72⅝
Con. Refrigerating	7	7½	7	7½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf....	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s....	25	26	25	26
Cramps Shipbuilding...	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96.....	100½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	68	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
E. W. Bliss	141	147	140	150
E. Bliss pf.....	130	145	130	145
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf.....	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	20	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf....	25	28	25	28
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper.....	½	⅝	½	⅝
Greene Con. Copper....	22¼	22⅜	22	22¼
Greene Con. Gold.....	4	4¼	4	4⅛
Guggenheim Explora'n.	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Exp., 7% pf...	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows ..	21	30	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s..	91	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	85	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	26	28	26	28
Havana Tobacco pf....	34	38	34	38
Havana Tobacco 5s....	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf.....	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit...	202	205	202	205
Inter. Mer. Marine	11⅜	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝
Inter. Mer. Marine pf..	27	28	27⅝	27⅞
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s..	78½	79¾	78½	79¾
International Salt	24	27	24	27
International Salt 5s...	64	68	64	69
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s..	105½	106½	105½	106½
Iron Steamboat new ...	1	3	1	2
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La. Franco Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Companies	41	41¼	40⅞	41½
Mackay Cos. pf.....	74½	75	74	74½
Madison Square Garden	20	25	20	25
Manhattan Transit	23⅝	..	23⅝	..
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6¾	6¼	6⅝
Montreal & Boston.....	5-16	7-16	⅜	7-16
Mat. Bank of Cuba....	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation...	8	8½	8¼	8¾
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P...	54	58	54	58
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P.pf.	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs.	262½	287½	262¼	287½
Northern Securities	172½	173½	174¾	175½
Otis Elevator	55	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf.....	105	108	105	108
Peoria, Dec & Evans...	¼	½	¼	½
Phoenix Securities	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	4½	5	4½	5
Pope Manufact. 1st pf..	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf...	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder..	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Pow. pf....	107	109	107	109
Safety Car Heating....	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	28	25½	28
Seaboard Co. 1st pf....	88½	89½	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf....	55	58	55½	56⅜
Seaboard Air Line 5s...	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	6	7	6	7
Standard Milling pf....	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s....	76	79	79	79
Standard Oil	617	620	617	620
Tennessee Copper	27	30	27	30
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev....	13	13½	13	13⅝
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf....	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb..	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf.....	118	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf.....	115	120	115	120
United Copper	30½	31	32	32½
United Copper pf.....	74½	75	74	75
United Lead deb. 5s....	79½	80½	79½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s...	..	15	..	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	70	72	70	72
White Knob Copper....	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
White Knob Copper pf..	2¼	2¾	2½	2½

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21. The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Fri.	Thurs.		Fri.	Thurs.
Alta	03	02	L. W. Con..	.04	.04
Alpha Con..	.07	.07	Mexican ...	1.30	1.30
Andes	.19	.20	Occid. Con.	.88	.85
Belcher	.14	.14	Ophir	6.87½	6.75
Best & Bel.	1.25	1.25	Overman....	.15	.16
Bullion	.40	.04	Potosi	.13	.13
Caledonia ...	.44	1.15	Savage	.70	.74
Chal. Con....	.19	.21	Sierra Nev.	.64	.64
Challar	.20	.18	Silver Hill	.20	.28
Confidence..	.82	.81	Syndicate ..	.10	.10
C. C. & Va.	1.35	1.35	St. Louis..	.05	.05
Con. Imp....	.01	.01	Union Con.	.46	.45
Con. Point ..	.13	.13	Utah Con..	.07	.08
Gl. & Curry.	.19	.18	Y. Jacket ..	.21	.20
H. & Nor..	2.00	2.00	Silver Bars.	.58⅞	.59⅛
Julia	.03	.03	Drafts, sgt..	.07½	.07½
Justice	.06	.06	Telegraph....	.10	.10
Ken. Con....	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

FINANCIAL.

GOLDFIELD, TONOPAH, BULLFROG.

Quotations and Daily Market Letter Mailed Free.

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BANK REFERENCES.

B. R. T. SELLS CONVERTIBLES.

Another "Last Sale" of $1,000,000 Bonds Lets Them Go at 86.

The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company has sold $1,000,000 convertible 4 per cent. bonds, increasing the amount of the issue outstanding to $18,000,000. It was reported yesterday that arrangements had been made to issue an additional $1,500,000, but President Winter refused to confirm or deny this.

It was recalled in Wall Street yesterday that at the time of the last sale of these bonds by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, some months ago, it was said unofficially that no further sales of the bonds would be made. It was again said yesterday that the present additional issue would be the end of the sale of these convertible bonds.

The bonds, it is said, were disposed of to a syndicate at 86. The prevailing price in the market is 80. The bonds are part of the one-hundred-and-fifty-million-dollar issue authorized in March, 1902. Of the total, $61,065,000 are reserved to retire prior liens. The bonds may be converted into stock at par at the option of the holders at any time prior to July 1, 1914. They are subject to call at 110 and interest.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	104¼
2s, c., 1930	103¾	104¼
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103⅞
3s, c., 1918	104	104½
3s, 1918, sm.	103	..
4s, r., 1907	104	104¼
4s, c., 1907	104	104¼
4s, r., 1925	131½	132¼
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½
D. C. 3-65s, ex div....	117	..
Philip'ne 4s	108	..
Adams Exp.	235	247½
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	148	..
Am. B. S., pf.	23	25¼
A. B. S. pf.	83	85
A. C. & F. pf.	36	36¾
A. C. & F. pf.	99	99¼
Am. Coal...	160	190
A. C. O. pf.	92	95
Am. D. Tel.	29	32
A. H. & L. pf.	6¾	7
Am. L. Co. pf.	17	20
Am. L. Co. pf.	39½	45
Am. Loc. pf.	110	112
Am. Sm. pf., B.	98¾	98⅞
Am. Snuff...	167	175
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	103
A. S. R. pf.	138½	140
A. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	138	140
Am. Tob. pf.	96	96¾
Ann Arbor...	35	38
Ann A. pf..	78	80
A. M. 1st pf.	98	100
B. & O. pf.	88	99
B. A. L. pf.	106	..
B. Un. G.	187	194
Bruns. City.	15¾	16¾
B., R. & P.	145	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.	88½	89½
But'k Co...	56	57
Can. So....	69½	80
C. & C....	182	..
C. & S. A. Tel.	123	130
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
C. G. W. pf., A.	64	65
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	31½	32½
Chi. G. W. deb.	85½	86¼
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. P. pf.	186	188
C., St. P., M. & Om.	185	190
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
C. T. & Tr.	18	18¾
C. T. & T. pf.	39½	40
C. U. T. pf.	34	35½
C., C. & St. L.	115	120
C., L. & W.	72	90
C., L. & W. pf.	105	113¾
Cleve. & P.	183	..
C. & P. spl.	108	..
C. F. & I. pf.	93	..
C. S. 1st pf.	59½	60½
C. S. 2d pf.	37¾	38¼
C. & H. C. & I.	13½	13¾
Cons. Coal...	70	..
Corn P. Co.	10	10⅝
D. & R. G.	31¾	31⅝
D. & R. G. pf.	86½	87
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	23
Det. S. t. r.	8½	10.
Det. S. pf.	40	42
Dia. Match.	138	142
D., S. S. & A.	14½	15
El. Stg. B.	81	84
E. & T. H.	63	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S.	95	110
F. M. & S. pf.	90	92
Ft. W. & D. City	71	74
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	64½
G. C. Co. pf.	103	106
G. & S. Tel.	120	..
H. B. Claflin.	104	..
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	93¾	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	89¾	..
Hav. E. R.	18¾	19
H. E. R. pf.	62	68
Hock. Val..	85	93
Hock. V. pf.	93	93¾
Homestake.	78	80
Ill. C. L.	104	..
Int. Power...	57	85
Int. S. P.	27½	30
I. S. P. pf.	80	83
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M..	30	35
K. C., F. S. & M. pf..	82½	83½
Kan. C. So.	26½	26⅞
K. C. S. pf.	57⅜	58
K. & D. M.	12	15
K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
K. I., C., pf.	70	76
Lacl. G. pf.	97½	110
L. E. & W.	31	34
L. E. & W. pf.	92½	97
Lake Shore.	310	330
Long Island.	54½	58
Man. Beach.	9½	13
Man. Elev.	165	166
Md. C. pf.	110	140
Mex. Cent...	21⅜	21⅝
Mich. Cent.	125	146
M. & St. L.	54	60
M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	158	166
Nat. En. pf.	90	95
N. Cent. C.	42	46
N. Y., C. & St. L.	1st pf.	110	115
N. Y. D. Co.	24	30
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	67½	69⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	170
N. & W. pf.	93	94
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pac. Coast.	90	94
P. C. 1st pf.	103	110
P. C. 2d pf..	90	98
Peo. & East.	34	40
Phila. R. T.	115	178
P., C. C. & St. L.	78	80
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.	100	106
P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.	179	..
Pull. Co.	239	241
Quicksilver.	¾	1
Quicksil. pf..	2½	5
R. R. S. I. C. stk. cts.	97	99½
R. S. S. pf.	99	99½
Rdg. 1st pf.	94	94½
Rens. & Sar.	207	..
Rock Isl. pf.	75	75⅞
R., W. & O.	135	137
R. G. M. Co.	34½	34⅝
R. G. M. Co. pf.	104	105
Rutland pf..	90	70
St. J. & G. I.	16	17
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..	52	52½
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...	23½	25
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf..	76	78
St. L. & S. F. 1 cfs..	185	195
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	133¾	135
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	81	83
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	104	125
So. R., M. & O. cfs....	98½	100
So. R. & T. pf.	¾	1
T. P. L. Tr.	43	43⅝
T. P. & W.	17	20½
T. R. & L.	34	34½
T., St. L. & W. pf.	36½	57½
U. B. & P.	9	10
U. B. & P. pf.	72	74
U. Pac. pf..	97½	98½
Un. Fruit....	115	..
U. Rys., St. L. pf.	80	81
U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	92	92½
U. S. Exp.	122	125
U. S. Leath.	11½	13
U. S. L. pf.	106½	112½
U. S. R. & Imp.	89½	90⅜
U. S. R. & Ref.	30½	32¼
Vand. R. R.	60	100
Va.-C. C. C.	33¼	34½
Va. I. & C.	41	44
W.-F. Exp.	228	245
Westinghouse assenting.	163½	167
Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	195
W. & L. E. 1st pf....	39	42
W. & L. E. 2d pf.....	23	25
Wis. Cent..	23¼	23⅝
Wis. C. pf..	50½	51½

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Friday, July 21, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
13,200	Amalg. Copper	83⅝	84⅝	83	83⅝
20	Am. Car & Fy.	36	36	36	36
10	Am. Locomotive	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝
200	Am. Smelting	117¼	117½	116⅜	116⅜
760	At., T. & S. F.	85¾	86⅜	85½	85½
80	Balt. & Ohio	114¾	114⅝	113¾	113¾
1,310	Brooklyn R. T.	69⅜	69½	68⅞	68⅞
20	Ches. & Ohio	53	53	53	53
50	Chi. Gt. West.	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
5,850	C., M. & St. P.	180½	180½	178⅝	178⅝
940	Col. Fuel & I.	46⅜	46⅞	45½	45⅝
2,130	Erie	46⅝	46⅞	45⅞	45⅞
10	Illinois Cent.	168¾	168¾	168¾	168¾
70	Louis. & Nash.	145¾	146	145¼	145¼
210	Metro. Street.	127⅜	127¾	126¾	126¾
70	Mo. Pacific	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¼
30	National Lead.	45	45	45	45
140	N. Y. Central.	147	147¼	146⅞	147¼
50	N. Y., O. & W.	51¼	51⅜	51¼	51¼
1,440	Pennsylvania	142⅜	142⅞	141½	141½
10	People's Gas	104⅝	104¾	104¾	104¾
50	Pitts. Coal pf.	50½	50¾	50¾	50¾
18,480	Reading	106¼	105⅝	102⅝	102⅝
900	Republic Steel	20¾	21½	20⅜	21
20	Repub. Steel pf.	83¼	83¼	83¼	83¼
1,000	Rock Island	31	31⅜	30½	30½
1,610	South. Pacific.	64½	65⅜	64	64
210	Southern Ry.	33⅞	33½	33⅛	33⅛
1,300	Tenn. Coal & I.	86⅞	87⅝	85⅝	86
14,370	Union Pacific.	128⅝	129½	127⅜	127⅞
370	U. S. Rubber.	48¼	49	48¼	48¼
2,900	U. S. Steel	34⅝	34⅞	34	34
4,780	U. S. Steel pf.	102⅝	102⅝	101⅞	102
20	Wabash	19	19	18¾	18¾
40	Wabash pf.	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
72,780					

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21.—New York exchange sold at 25 cents premium. Further selling of Biscuit shares, both common and preferred, developed both in New York and on the local Exchange to-day, following the announcement of the resignation of D. F. Bremner as a Director of the National Biscuit Company. The cause presumably is the fact that his sons are organizing an opposition plant. About 1,500 shares of the common stock were sold locally before noon, taking the stock off from 56 to around 55½. Naturally it is supposed Mr. Bremner has sold some of his holdings. The preferred ranged early at 113¼@113½. Chicago Subway was not active during the morning, but sold again at new high records. Shipbuilding went in liberal amount at 54. North Chicago sold at 56½ and Swifts eased below 108.

Afternoon business was moderate. Subway's high point was 79¼, but the closing price was 78¾.

To-day's sales on the Exchange were:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can pf.	68	68	68
28	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	43½	43½	43½
1,500	Chicago Subway	79¼	78¼	78¾
95	Chicago T. & T.	104	104	104
74	Diamond Match	140	139½	139½
10	Illinois Brick	59½	59½	59½
2,472	National Biscuit	56¼	55	55¾
508	National Biscuit pf.	113½	113	113½
200	North Chicago	56½	56½	56½
10	Quaker Oats pf.	97	97	97
75	Swift & Co.	107¾	107¼	107½
115	United Boxboard	10½	10½	10½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Brunswick sold at .10, 250 Consolidated California and Virginia at 1.35, 500 Cripple Creek Consolidated at .06¼, 1,000 Isabella at .30, 200 Mexican at 1.35, 100 Sandstorm at .61, 300 Sierra Nevada at .30, 200 Union at .46@.47, 300 Work at .08.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 21, 1905.

Impri Japanese Gov. 6s, sterling loan
30,000 ..... 101½
500 ..... 101⅞
9,000 ..... 101⅝
6,000 ..... 101½
18,000 ..... 101⅜
2d series
18,000 ..... 99⅜
500 ..... 99¼
500 709
4,000 ..... 99⅛
22,000 ..... 99⅜

Impri Japanese Gov. Kuhn, Loeb & Co cfts full paid for 4½ sterling loan
2,500 ..... 91⅝
6,000 ..... 91⅝
500 ..... 91¼
4,000 ..... 91⅝
22,000 ..... 91⅜
77,000 ..... 91⅛
500 ..... 91⅜
4,000 ..... 91⅝
500 ..... 91⅞
40,000 ..... 91⅞
500 ..... 91⅞
2,500 ..... 91½
1,500 ..... 91⅝
5,000 ..... 91⅝

Repub of Cuba 5s
5,000 107

U S of Mexico 4s
2,000 ..... 93¾

Am Hide & L 6s
4,000 98

Am Tobacco 6s
10,000 ..... 115⅞

Am Tobacco 4s
6,000 ..... 70½
4,000 ..... 70¼

At, T & S Fe gen 4s
2,000 ..... 104¾
13,000 ..... 104⅜
1,000 ..... 104¼
adjustment 4s, stamped
10,000 95

At, T & S Fe conv 4s. 2d instl 62½% paid
12,000 103

Balt & O gold 4s
2,000 ..... 103½
11,000 ..... 103⅝
S Wn div 3½s
6,000 ..... 91⅜
4,000 ..... 91½

B'way & 7th Av 1st con 5s
1,000 ..... 116¾

Bk Rap Tr gold 5s
1,000 ..... 102½
refg conv 4s
25,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80½
17,000 ..... 80¼

Bklyn Un Elev 1st
10,000 111
8,000 ..... 111¼

Cent of Ga cons 5s
5,000 114
1st inc 5s
3,000 ..... 96½
3d inc 5s
5,000 74

Centl Leather 5s
12,000 ..... 99⅞
34,000 100

Cent Pac gtd 4s
10,000 ..... 102⅜
2,000 ..... 102¼

Cen Pac gtd 3½s
5,000 ..... 88¼

Chi & Alt R R 8s
1,000 85

Chi & Alt 3½s
1,000 80

Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
13,000 ..... 101⅜
1,000 ..... 101¼
3,000 ..... 101⅜
2,000 ..... 101⅝
1,000-c 101⅞

Chi & E Ill con 6s
1,000 ..... 138½

Chi, Mil & St Paul gen 4s, Series A
1,000 111
C & P Wn 5s
1,000 115

C, R I & P gen 4s
1,000 ..... 105½

Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s
2,000 ..... 37⅞
2,000 97
10,000 ..... 97⅝

C, R I & P R R 4s
20,000 ..... 82⅜
25,000 ..... 82⅝
26,000 83

Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
20,000 ..... 94½
11,000 ..... 94½

C, St P, M & O 6s
1,000 ..... 137½

Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A
50,000 75
1st 5s, Series B
2,000 ..... 73¾
10,000 ..... 73⅝
6,000 ..... 73½
27,000 ..... 73½

Col & So 1st 4s
3,000 ..... 95⅞

Conn Ry & Lighting 1st & ref 4½s stamped gtd
4,000 ..... 101½

Den & R Gde con 4s
2,000 ..... 100⅝
500 ..... 100¼
2,000 ..... 100⅜

Des Moines & Ft D 1st gtd 4s
14,000 ..... 96½

Dist Sec Cor 5s
2,000 ..... 79½

Elg. & E 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 120½

Erie 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 101½

Erie 1st gen 4s
8,000 ..... 92⅜

Erie Penn col tr 4s
12,000 98

Flint & P M con 6s
1,000 113

Ft Wth & D C 1st
19,000 112
1,000 ..... 112½
5,000 ..... 112½

Gr Bay & Wn deb cfs B
25,000 ..... 23¾

Havana Elec Ry 5s
1,000 95

Ill Cent 4s, 1952
1,000 108

Int Paper cnv 5s
1,000 92

Int & Pump 6s
2,000 104

K C, Ft S & M 4s
5,000 ..... 89½

Kan City & P 1st
2,000 ..... 90⅝

Kans City So 3s
7,000 ..... 72¼
23,000 ..... 72⅜
8,000 ..... 72½

Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd
5,000 95
1,000 ..... 94½
2,000 95

Lackaw Steel 5s
5,000 ..... 106¾

Laclede Gas Lgt of St Louis 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 109⅝

L S & M S deb 4s
1,000 102

Leh & W B Coal ext gtd 4½s
5,000 ..... 101¾

Louisv & Nashv col trust 4s
3,000 ..... 99½

Manhattan con 4s
2,000 ..... 104½

Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 107

Mo K & T 1st 4s
9,000 ..... 101¾

Mo, K & T 2d 4s
9,000 ..... 87⅝
1,000 ..... 87½
10,000 ..... 87⅝
10,000 ..... 87¾
10,000 ..... 87⅞

Missouri Pac 4s
14,000 95

Mo P 1st con 6s
3,000 ..... 121⅜

Nat Starch 1st 5s, Series A
50,000 ..... 121⅝

N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934
1,000 ..... 101½
2,000 ..... 101¼

N Y Dock Co 4s
1,000 ..... 97½

N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s
1,000 ..... 103½
5,000 ..... 93¼
5,000 ..... 93½
col 5s
1,000 ..... 109½

Nor & W con 4s
2,000 ..... 102⅞
10,000 ..... 102¾
2,000 ..... 102⅞

Northn Pac 4s
2,000 106

Nor Pac gen

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Purchase of Structure on West Eighteenth Street by Louis Stern—Building Department's Record-Breaking Day in Bronx—Sales by Brokers.

Louis Stern has bought, through Warren & Skillin, the eight-story building 3 and 5 West Eighteenth Street, on plot 50 by 100. Mr. Stern also owns the adjoining property, 7 and 9, a nine-story building, on a plot of the same size.

George Nichokas has bought, through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown & Co., 34 West Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 23 by 100.

Bronx Builders Make New Record.

The estimated cost of the new buildings, plans for which were filed yesterday at the Bronx office of the Building Department, was over $1,000,000, the highest figure for any single day since the opening of that office several years ago.

To Build on 109th Street.

William T. Hookey has sold to Samuel Michelson the plot, 150 by 73, on the north side of One Hundred and Ninth Street, 100 feet west of Manhattan Avenue. The buyer will erect three six-story flats.

Herman Harris has sold for Sol Brill to Thomas Landau the three five-story flats 304 to 308 West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, each 25 by 100.

Quick Resale on 39th Street.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has resold to Aaron Coleman the three five-story triple flats 257, 259, and 261 West Thirty-ninth Street, on plot 76.6 by 98.9.

Joseph L. Buttenwieser has bought the five-story double tenement, with stores, 334 West Twenty-fifth Street, on lot 25 by 75.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for Alexander Milne and others 449 West Fifty-second Street, a five-story flat, on lot 25 by 100.5, to Lowenfeld & Prager.

Louis Rinaldo has sold to Herman Hollander 143 and 145 West Sixtieth Street, two five-story flats, each 25 by 100.5.

Ownership of Block Front Completed.

Henry B. Anderson took title yesterday to the property 101 East Sixtieth Street, northeast corner of Park Avenue, 21.6 by 100.5. He already owned the adjoining parcel, as well as the properties at the rear at the southeast corner of Sixty-first Street, and now controls the entire block front on Park Avenue, with a depth of 40 feet on either street.

Herbert Maas has resold 919 East Fifty-fifth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.6 by 100.5.

Abraham Schwab has bought 152 East Fiftieth Street, a five-story flat, on lot 20 by 100.5.

Nichols & Lummis have sold for Joseph A. Kinney the three-story brownstone dwelling 235 East Thirty-sixth Street, 20 by 98.9.

Laura W. D. Oremieulx has sold to John L. Martin 100 East Thirty-first Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 22 by 98.9.

Buyers for Many Harlem Flats.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold for the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company the five-story double flat, with store, 310 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, 25.6 by 100.

P. Fried and Adolph Miller have bought from Mrs. J. Wielke 229 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, a five-story double flat, 25 by 100, for about $22,000. A. Chozir was the broker in the transaction.

Philip A. Payton, Jr., has sold for Kassel & Goldberg to Simon Finck, and resold to the Sandford Realty Company, the five five-story double flats 6 to 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 125 by 99.11; also, for L. & C. Ernst, the five-story flat 185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 25 by 99.11; also, for Hary C. Hart to Bernstein & Weinstein, the two five-story double flats 12 and 14 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; also, to a client, the three three-story brownstone dwellings 167, 169, and 171 West Sixty-third Street, on plot 50 by 99.11; also, for Joseph Leblang, the two five-story four-family flats 353 and 355 West Thirty-seventh Street, 50 by 98.9; also, for L. & K. Ungrich, the five-story triple flat 285 West One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11; also, leased for Gertrude Horwitz, for a term of five years, the five-story triple flat 44 West Ninety-seventh Street.

The McVickar Gaillard Realty Company negotiated the recent sale of 346 West Eighty-seventh Street.

Builders Buy on 120th Street.

Simon Fine has sold for Mandelbaum & Lewine 438 to 446 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, a plot 86.8 by 100, upon which the buyers, Cohen & Epstein, will erect six-story tenements.

Nathan Kirsh has sold 1,685 and 1,687 First Avenue, old buildings on plot 40.3 by 100, to Katz & Wimple, who will erect a six-story tenement, with stores.

David D. Weinberger, as attorney, has sold for Ludwig Weinberger 231 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, a four-story double tenement, 25 by 100.11, to John Buzzutti and others. The buyers will improve the property.

E. V. Pesoli & Co. have leased for Henry W. Gennerich the five-story dwelling 124 West Eighty-fourth Street, for a term of five years; also, to Bayer Brothers the property 2,093 Third Avenue, for a term of four years.

Upper First Avenue Purchase.

P. Imperato has sold 2,297 First Avenue, a five-story tenement on lot 25 by 75, for Moses Heinsforter.

Max L. Harris has sold for Henry M. Mayper 62 and 64 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, two double flats on plot 50 by 100. Louis Phillips is the buyer.

Abraham Klink has leased from Max L. Harris 111 and 113 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $11,000.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for Orbach & Son 243 East Ninety-fourth Street, a five-story tenement with stores, 25 by 100.

Joseph Ostroff and Harris Farber have sold for Abraham Bachrach to Jacob Siegel and another the property 449 and 451 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 50 by 100.11.

Avenue A Corner Changes Hands.

Alfred L. M. Bullowa, as attorney, has bought the store and tenement property 265 Avenue A, near Fourteenth Street, size 25 by 100.

S. H. Frankenheim & Co. have sold for M. Rosenbaum to S. Frankel and S. Werner the five-story tenement with stores 429 Sixth Street, 25 by 90.10.

Entire Block in Bronx Resold.

R. Wilmarth Appleton has resold the block bounded by Timpson Place, Whitlock Avenue, and Avenue St. John, which he recently sold for Patrick J. Byrnes.

Deal for Plot at Rockaway.

I. Sprung, whose property at Rockaway Beach will be offered at auction to-day, has sold two lots on Hammels Avenue to Herman G. Larzelere for improvement with a private dwelling.

Results at Auction.

The only offerings yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co.

Madison Av, 523, e s, 80.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x80, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, E. B. Hinsdale $43,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

127th St, n s, 64.9 ft w of Lexington Av, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6x86.11; L. Lewenhoff of 234 East 103d St, owner; B. W. Levitan of 20 West 31st St, architect; cost, $36,000.

158th St, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, for five six-story brick flats, 36x86.11; Levy & Weinstein of 20 West 4th St, owners; B. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $200,000.

140th St, n s, 150 ft e of Broadway, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x87.11; S. Hyams of 236 East 127th St, owner; L. Weiher of 103 East 125th St, architect; cost, $45,000.

140th St, s s, 100 ft w of 7th Av, for fifteen six-story brick flats, 97.6x87.11; H. & A. Cohen of 168 Park Av, owners; E. J. Stein of 147 West 23d St, architect; cost, $600,000.

Amsterdam Av, n e corner of 123d St, for a six-story brick flat, 38.4x86.11; H. & S. Pickelner of 1,322 Park Av, owners; Rouse & Sloan of 11 East 33d St, architects; cost, $80,000.

St. Nicholas Place, e s, 300 ft n of 150th St, for a six-story brick flat, 50x90.11; A. Cameron of 241 West 129th St, owner; J. C. Cocker of 105 East 129th St, architect; cost, $84,000.

155th St, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, for two five-story brick flats, 37.6x88; Kuhn & Slawson of 154 West 98th St, owners; J. C. Cocker, architect; cost, $42,000.

65th St, 330 to 340 East, for three six-story brick flats, 37.6x87.5; Binder & Faun of 132 Bowery, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $114,000.

Spring St, s w corner of Elm St, for a six-story brick flat, 50.8x98.9; Allaire & Alvino of 50 Spring St, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects, cost, $70,000.

135th St, n s, 200 ft e of Riverside Drive, for two five-story brick flats, 52.6x87.11; J. B. Sisnell Company of 302 Central Park West, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $106,000.

146th St, s s, 125 ft e of St. Nicholas Av, for four five-story brick flats, 37.6x92.11; Hagenauer & Wreschn Company of 157 West 126th St, owners; Moore & Landsiedel of 3d Av and 138th St, architects, cost, $120,000.

Amsterdam Av, w s, 94th to 95th St, for five five-story brick flats, 40x88; J. S. Sandler of 1,489 5th Av, owner; J. Hauser of 309 West 125th St, architect, cost, $245,000.

150th St, n s, 235 ft w of 5th Av, for five six-story brick flats, 25x86.11; P. Roginsky of 154 Henry St, owner; R. W. Levitan, architect; cost, $175,000.

Hughes Av, n w corner of 183d St, for two three-story frame dwellings, 24x50; Wolf Burland of 890 Cauldwell Av, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $10,000.

194th St, s e corner of Marion Av, for a four-story brick tenement, 22x65; William H. Wright of 148th St and 3d Av, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Av, architect; cost, $20,000.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 225 ft n of Jennings St, for five six-story brick tenements, 50x87; Woolfinger & Zimet of 50 East 103d St, owners; Moore & Landseidel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $300,000.

Southern Boulevard, 100 ft s of Avenue St. John, for nine six-story brick tenements, 50x94; William Wainwright of 1,042 Macy Place, owner; Moore & Landseidel, architects; cost, $540,000.

Beekman Av, e s, 180 ft n of 141st St, for three five-story brick tenements, 40x90, 40x91.4; Moser Arndtstein of 260 West 130th St, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 3d Av, architect; cost, $90,000.

Stebbins Av, n e corner of 165th St, for a five-story brick store and tenement, 50x103.4; Harry Lehr of 84 Nassau St, owner; Goldner & Goldberg of Westchester and Jackson Avs, architects; cost, $50,000.

Lincoln St, e s, 250 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Charles Tulinger of Lincoln St, Van Nest, owner; Timothy J. Kelly of Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Jefferson St, e s, 125 ft s of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Otto Nassau, Jefferson St, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, Morris Park Av, architect; cost, $4,000.

Belmont Av, w s, 50 ft n of 186th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25x45; H. Griffin of 1,064 East 180th St, owner; Timothy J. Kelly, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

8th Av, 80, to a two-story brick stable; J. Weintraub, premises, owner; F. Q. Smith of 128 4th Av, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 21.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 75 ft n of 175th St, 25x100.11; Rose Fleir to John H. Buscall ..... Nom.

AVENUE A, e s, 76.8 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x98; George Schroeder to Charles Stoeppler, (mtg $17,500) ..... Nom.

BAYRIGATE AV, w s, 222 ft n of 174th St, 84x110; Solomon Gellich and others to Baum Realty Company, (mtg $88,000) ..... Nom.

BROOK AV, w s, 184.11 ft n of 168th St, 17.8x90; Minnie Landgraf to Julius Schwabele, (mtg $3,000) 100

BROOME ST, s w corner of Willett St, 50x100; Mark Levy to Phillip Smith and another, (mtg $71,000) 100

BROOME ST, 184 and 186, n s, 51x25; Irving Bacharach and others to Abraham Rudinsky, (mtg $27,000) 100

BRYANT ST, 1,215, w s, 2x100; Dora Wersberg to William G. Hannessen, (mtg $1,334) ..... Nom.

CATHARINE ST, 79 and 79½, e s, 25.9x73; Jacob Berman to Bernard Scheinkman, (mtg $16,000) 100

CLEVELAND AV, Lot 100, map of Penfield property, 50x103.5; William Baily to Harry Friedman and another, (mtg $900) 100

COLUMBUS AV, 506, w s, 25x100; Julia Levy to Nettie F. Kaebble, (mtg $33,000) ..... Nom.

CONCORD AV, w s, 79 ft n of Dater St, 158x100; Lena Greenberger to Pauline Landau, (mtg $11,000) ..... Nom.

DE MILT AV, n e corner of Pell Place, 34.1x—; Charles M. Camp to Malinda G. Mace and others, trustees ..... Nom.

EAGLE AV, w s, being Lot 15, map of land of Ursuline Convent, 25x119.10; William L. Buchner to Margaret Buchner 100

EAGLE AV, 638, e s, 25x100; Frederick W. C. Schmueser to William Elvers 100

EAST BROADWAY, n s, 78.4 ft e of Jefferson St, 26.3x60.4; Emanuel Strauss to Jacob Gordon, ¼ part, all title 100

EASTCHESTER ROAD, w s, at land of Westchester and Bronx Realty Company and John Stickney estate, contains 3,474,1,000 acres; Westchester and Bronx Realty Company to the New York, Westchester and Boston Railway Company 100

GARDEN ST, n s, 215.2 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Henrietta Zeidler to Leopold Oppenheimer and another, (mtg $2,500) 100

HAMILTON TERR, ST, n s, 100 ft n of Broadway, 25x100; John Lever to Emma B. Lever, ½ part ..... Nom.

INTERIOR LOT, 202.11 ft w of Lexington Av and 62.7 ft n of 31st St, runs w 21.3x n 34.7x e 21.1x s 35.6; Josephine E. Nichols to Julia D. Martin 100

JENNINGS ST, 8 s, 245 ft e of Union Av, 28.11x100; Frederick A. Brohmer to Agnes M. Bragnell, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

LEXINGTON AV, 181, e s, 19.6x85.5; Martin McHale to Emanuel Barnich, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

LOT 131, Block C, amended map of Mapes estate; James F. Lenigan to Mary A. Goggin ..... Nom.

LOT 230, map of partition sale of L. G. Hunt; Hamilton Osborne to Margaret Potter ..... Nom.

LOT 239, map of partition sale of L. G. Hunt; Sarah J. Osborne to H. C. Winchester, all title ..... Nom.

LOT 225, map of partition sale of L. G. Hunt; Margaret Potter to Sarah J. Osborne ..... Nom.

LOT 2, map of land of Jemima Watson, contains 32.507-1,000 acres; Lot 5, map of land of Jemima Watson, contains 20.396-1,000 acres; Israel Watson Realty Company to Parkmont Realty Company 100

LOTS 305 and 306, map of 370 lots of McGraw estate; Fred Judge to Katharina Glass, (mtg $3,000) 100

LOTS 18 and 19, Block 5, map of land of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to James Bam 100

LOTS 8 and 9, Block 6, map of land of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Robert Scoble 100

LOTS 5 and 6, Block 7, map of land of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Henry Braun 100

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 109th St, 145.10x—; Harris L. Rosenthal to William T. Hookey ..... Nom.

MANHATTAN AV, n w corner of 109th St, 145.10x—; Anna Heymann to William T. Hookey ..... Nom.

MONROE ST, 250 s s, 20x97; Monroe St, 252, s s, 20x97.3; Max Aronson to Lena Bernstein, ½ part, (mtg $46,000) 28,500

MONROE ST, 250, s s, 20x97; Monroe St, 252, s s, 20x97.3; Max Aronson and another, executors, to Lena Bernstein, (mtg $46,000) 28,500

NAEGLE AV, s w corner of Hawthorne St, 150x irregular; John Lever to Emma B. Lever, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

NORTHERN AV, e s, 258.6 ft n of 181st St, 136.3x258.4; Henry G. Autenrieth to Mary Cowen, (mtg $36,000) ..... Nom.

OAKES AV, w s, 125 ft n of Jefferson Av, 25x100; George Bustard to Annie Murray ..... Nom.

SEAMAN AV, n s, 138.8 ft e of Bolton Road, 50x89.6; John Lever to Emma B. Lever, ½ part, (mtg $2,800) ..... Nom.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft w of Emerson St, 150x150; John Lever to Emma B. Lever, ½ part, (mtg $20,000) ..... Nom.

SHERMAN AV, n s, 100 ft e of Dyckman St, 100x150; John Lever to Emma B. Lever, ½ part, (mtg $10,000) ..... Nom.

SIMPSON ST, e s, 411.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 100x100; Carrie J. Weil to Henry Nobel 100

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 8, e s, 38.7x80; Thomas Berkeley to Marie Schwerd, (mtg $32,000) 100

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of 181st St, 75x95; Carrie J. Weil to Henry Nobel, (mtg $12,000) 100

WEST END AV, 343, w s, 24x irregular; George F. Victor to Edward J. Milton 100

WEST ST, e s, Lot 55, map of 9th Ward, 22.3x75.3; Dorman T. Warren to Howard P. Warren, (mtg $15,000) ..... Nom.

WILLIS AV, w s, 75 ft s of 135th St, 25x81.6; Sigmund Feust to Anton Schoenhaus, (mtg $23,000) 100

WOODYCREST AV, e s, 344.4 ft n from s w corner of Lot 56, map of Highbridgeville, runs e 100 x n 9.7 x e 115 x n 37 x w 216 x s 20.7; E. Van Rensselaer Kiernum to Walter B. Hopping, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, w s, 80.10 ft n of 119th St, 20x80; Theo Baumeister, executor, to William Heinsohn 11,000

2D ST, w ½ of Lot 576, map of Wakefield, 50x114; Hayman Komissar to Jacob Bernstein 100

2D ST, s s, 340 ft w of Avenue C, 50x145, Unionport; Henry Dilg to William Heinrich ..... Nom.

2D ST, s s, 290 ft w of Avenue C, 50x—, Unionport; William Heinrich to Henry Dilg ..... Nom.

2D ST, s s, 290 ft w of Avenue C, 100x145, Unionport; Elizabeth Commerford to William Heinrich and another 100

7TH AV, n w corner of 130th St, 32x74.10; Joseph Shenk to Charles M. Hickey, (mtg $45,500) 100

11TH AV, 866, e s, 25x100; Koppel Friedland and others to Harris Saul, (mtg $12,000) 100

43D ST, 352 West, 25x—; Julius B. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $8,000) 100

52D ST, 366 West, 25x100.5; Sam Katz to Leonhard Deimer, (mtg $23,000) 100

60TH ST, 101 East, 21.6x100.5; Emma J. Ruppert to Henry B. Anderson 100

60TH ST, 147 West, 25x100.5; Morris H. Glass to Louis M. Janowitz, (mtg $26,500) 100

60TH ST, 321 East, 25x100.5; Fitzhugh Smith to Martha J. U. Smith, (mtg $9,500) 100

62D ST, n s, 405 ft e of 2d Av, 17x100.5; Theodore Bank and others to John Bozzuffi and another, (mtg $6,000) 100

83D ST, 208 East, 25.5x102.2; Bertha Zucker to John Finkbeiner, (mtg $20,500) 100

91ST ST, 109 East, 25x100.8; Jacob Adler and others to Elizabeth Swezy and another, (mtg $13,450) 100

106TH ST, 346 East, 25.4x100.11; Agostino Sirecone to Clemente Marro, (mtg $16,400) 100

107TH ST, 328 East, 37.6x100.11; Hyman Manheim to Samuel Buchalter, (mtg $42,750) 100

109TH ST, 327 East, 25x100.11; Salvatore Perzolizzi to Alfonson Barrata and another, (mtg $11,750) 100

109TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 18.72.11; William F. Hookey to Samuel Michelson, (mtg $42,500) 100

114TH ST, 261 West, 25x100.11; Millard Velt to Rose Well, (mtg $23,500) 100

116TH ST, 172 East, 15.10x100; William W. Niles to Emanuel Alexander, (mtg $9,000) 100

117TH ST, 312 West, 26.3x100.11; Rosa Opoznauer to Morris Klein, (mtg $21,500) 100

118TH ST, 203 West, 25x100.11; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to Hugh King 28,400

119TH ST, 15 West, 14x73; Agnes M. Scoville to Nathan Rubenstein, (mtg $6,000) 100

122D ST, s s, 180 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Steimann Realty Company to Osias Steimann, (mtg $32,050) ..... Nom.

123D ST, 177 East, 20.8x100.8; Samuel A. Patterson to Isidore Jackson ..... Nom.

127TH ST, n s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 48x irregular; Louis Hyman to Isaac Michelson, (mtg $19,000) 100

129TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x99.11; Henry Nobel to Carrie J. Weil, (mtg $60,000) 100

136TH ST, n s, 199.4 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 68x200; Julius E. Siegel to Charles Stich, (mtg $26,500) 100

139TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11; Herman D. Robin to Mishkind-Feinberg Realty Company, (mtg $134,000) 100

141ST ST, 353 West, 18x99.11; Gustavus L. Lawrence to Mary T. Wynne. 100

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x106.6; Mary Von Gerichten, individually and as executrix, to Timothy F. Sullivan 5,200

148TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x105.3; Mary E. von Gerichten, trustee, to Timothy F. Sullivan 5,200

149TH ST, 551 and 553 East, 50x100; Catharine Turley to Florence G. Herrman and another 100

162D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.10; Rebecca Oshinsky to Philip Lipps and others, ½ part, (mtg $46,500) 100

162D ST, s s, 400 ft e of Broadway, 40x99.10; Philip Lipps and others to Rebecca Oshinsky, all title, (mtg $46,500) 100

165TH ST, s s, 129.10 ft w of Tinton Av, 20x143.8; William J. Emelin and others to William H. Seibert, (mtg $55,000) ..... Nom.

236TH ST, s e corner of White Plains Road, —x123; John W. Eckersley to Ulrich Schoch and another 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified:

ANDERSON, H. B., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 60th St, 101 East, per bond 44,000

BAIN, James, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 8 and 9, Block C, map of party of the second part, 3 years 480

BARRATA, A., and another to S. Pergolizzi; 109th St, n s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 2,892

BERNSTEIN, J., to A. Komissar; 216th St, n s, adjoining Lot 614, map of Wakefield, 3 years, 6 per cent 650

BRAUN, H., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 5 to 7, Block C, map of party of the second part, 3 years 900

BUSCALL, J. H., to R. Fleir; Anthony Av, w s, 75 ft n of 175th St, 2 years 1,500

DAVIDOWITZ, S., to M. Mendelsohn Lodge of the I. O. S. B.; 90 Goerck St, 1 year, 6 per cent 272

ELVERS, William, to F. W. C. Schnueser; Eagle Av, 838, installments, 6 per cent 5,000

HARPRET, L., to Dollar Savings Bank; Lots 16 to 18, map of Cebrie Park, 1 year, 6 per cent 600

HENISOHN, William, to J. Elchler Brewing Company; 2d Av, w s, 80.10 ft n of 119th St 1 year, 5½ per cent 2,000

JACKSON, I., to E. Plant; 177 East 123d St, 1 year 6,000

KENNY, J. C., to W. L. Brown; Bathgate Av, w s, 210.5 ft n of 179th St, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

KING, J., to Atlantic Dock Company; 56 to 60 East 87th St, due Sept. 30, 1905, 6 per cent 8,000

LOUIS, R. G., and another to Title Insurance Company; 149th St, n s, 350 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years 15,000

MICHELSON, L., to L. Hyman; 127th St, n s, 70 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 5,000

MICHELSON, L., to L. Hyman; 127th St, n s, 25 ft w of Park Av, 1 year, 6 per cent 230

MICHELSON, S., to William T. Hookey; 109th St, n s, 100 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year, — per cent 15,000

MURPHY, William H., to Sarah Wiles; 941 Jackson Av, as per bond 32,135

PARKMONT REALTY COMPANY to I. Watson Realty Company; Lot 2, map of property of I. Watson, contains 32 acres; Lot 5, map of property of I. Watson, 20 acres, 5 years, 5 and 5½ per cent 100

RUBENSTEIN, N., to A. Finelite, 119th St, 15 West, demand, 6 per cent 90,000

SCHEINKMAN, R., to J. Berman; Katharine St, 79 and 79½, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

SCHOCH, W., and another to E. E. Eckersley; White Plains Road, s e corner of 236th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent 100

SCOBIE, Robert, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 8 and 9, Block C, map of party of the second part, 3 years 850

SHOOTOFF, Annie, and another to M. Smaleroff and another; 118th St, 22 West, due Nov. 30, 1907 980

SULLIVAN, T. F., to Dollar Savings Bank; 148th St, n s, 100 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 1 year, 5½ per cent 850

WEISBERG, F., and another to F. Smith; 60th St, n s, 325 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 5½ per cent 4,000

WELKOWITZ, W., to E. B. Felsenthal; 211 East 99th St, 3 years 7,090

WILSON, E., to North Side Savings Bank; 3d Av, n e corner of 32d St, 1 year 23,000

WINBERG, William, to German Savings Bank; Lot 755, map of Vyse estate, 1 year 15,000

WINBERG, William, to H. McCreery; Lot 755, map of Section C, Vyse estate, 1 year 3,800

WYNNE, M. T., and another to G. L. Lawrence; 141st St, 452 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 1,000

WYNNE, M. T., and another to G. L. Lawrence; 141st St, 452 East, 3 years, 4½ per cent 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

118TH ST, 301 East; Vincent Valentine Company against S. Kanger & Arthur T. Cox, owners; Gordon & Stein, contractors 30,000

2D AV, 2,387; Vincent Valentine Company against S. Kanger & Arthur T. Cox, owners; Gordon & Stein, contractors 100

42D ST, 25 and 27 West; Vincent Valentine Company against Atlas Construction Company, owner and contractor $37

COLLEGE AV, e s, 275 ft s of 171st St, 25x125; Thomas F. Duffy and others against Mazie M. Shaw, owner; N. S. Shaw, contractor 34

5TH AV, 651 East; Jacob Applebaum against Sarah Weiss, owner; John Weiss, contractor 136

28TH ST, 310 to 328 West; Clarence L. Smith Company against Emma M. Vyure, owner; Publishers & Printers' Realty Company, contractor 105

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CHESTER ST, 112; David G. Nechaimkus, June 27, 1905 ..... $850

Lis Pendens.

133D ST, s s, 380 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 35x99.11, two actions; William P. Douglas, executor, against William F. Cronin and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Bowers & Sands.

ARTHUR AV, w s, southerly ½ of Lot 88, map of Union Hill, Powell estate, 25x124; Edward Mandel against Emma I. Schiffer and others, (specific performance;) attorney, A. C. Mandel.

2D AV, e s, 108.8 ft s of 49th St, 16.8x109; Samuel Engle against the Knepper Realty Company and another, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorney, L. H. Levin.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 60.5 ft s of 61st St, 20x80; Emil Gabler against Margaret Talion and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, E. Whitlock.

RIVINGTON ST, 30; the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company against Michael Fay and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Emmet & Robinson.

LOT 149, mortgage map of the Arden property, Bronx; Annie V. Taylor against Rachel V. Annin, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

133D ST, s s, 183.1 ft e of 7th Av, 17.8x99.11; Anne K. Hays against Charlotte Dease and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Foley & Powell.

CATHARINE ST, w s, adjoining lands of Mott & Osborne, 16.10x71x irregular; Joseph Liebmann against Margaret J. Quinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, e s, Lot 7, map of Washingtonville; Martin C. Dapper and another against Mary E. Dempewolff, (action to declare deed void, &c.;) attorneys, Cragoer & Mosher.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

$44,854,000

in First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate sold to investors by this company in the first six months of 1905

No loss of interest by delay

Best market for investors and borrowers

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS **$10,000,000**

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn

The most conservative investors in New York—Trustees, Savings Banks, Trust Companies, &c.—are found among those purchasing the

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES OF THE LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

Capital & Surplus, - $4,000,000

59 Liberty St.
(Chamber of Commerce).

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan.
(Trust Department).
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Lends money on Bond and Mortgage in any amount at lowest rates of interest and at moderate cost.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS **$9,000,000**

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,
21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.

Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.

JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

Bargains in Houses.—Investors and speculators, have cold-water flats and new-law apartments, Yorkville and Bronx; little cash and easy terms. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

Flats, tenements, and residences for sale. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

East Side.

$5,000 buys three private houses, Lexington Av., subject to first mortgage; two full built triple flats Washington Heights; reasonable. 1,552 Broadway.

$5,000 buys three private houses, Lexington Av., subject to first mortgage. Two full built triple flats Washington Heights. Reasonable. 1,552 Broadway.

88th St., Near 3d Av.—Fine paying tenement; rent $2,550, (low;) mtgs. $14,000; 5 years; price $25,000. Leonard Morgan, 1,541 Broadway.

West Side.

A Bargain, Near Broadway,

on 60th St.; two four-story brownstone houses, 40x100, $60,000 asked, near future land value $80,000; terms very easy; possession if desired. Goodale & Son, 6 West 24th.

Great Bargain.—5-story triple, 12-room flat, 25x90x100, all improvements, hot-water supply, open plumbing; W. 133d St.; rents $3,200; price $29,500; no brokers. N. S. Warsawer, 321 President St., Brooklyn.

West End Av. corner, 3-story and basement, 21 feet wide, fine order, excellent location; $40,000 will buy; terms to suit.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Broadway and 103d St.

Private houses both for rent and sale; some bargains to offer; call or write us.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
Broadway and 103d St.

Six-story 24-family apartment, rents $7,630, price $69,500, adjoining Central Park West. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Three-story dwelling in Hamilton Place; owner will sacrifice; call personally. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

ARE YOU TIRED

answering misleading advertisements?

East Elmhurst, N. Y. City.

Half Hour from Herald Square.

has attracted more careful home seekers and discriminating speculators than any other property.

Shall We Tell You Why?

Send Postal for Views and Circulars.

How To Make Money.

BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CO.
887 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

House, 11 Rooms and Bath. Gentleman's Residence.

In Flushing; all improvements; centrally located and convenient to station; lot 59x112; barn on premises; price $7,000.

W. C. H. Fosdick, 107 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.

30 acres right in Flushing, 1,200 feet on trolley; high; no grading. BOOTH, 98 AMITY, FLUSHING.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING

COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY

INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE. OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE

Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

COUNTRY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Southern Farms.—Washington suburban property, hotels, business investments. Grant Parish, Washington, D. C.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, July 14.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK,

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$850 up.

On easy payments.

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Many artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.

OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.

We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.

If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.

See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

$2,000 CASH.

Corner, 4 lots, 2-story cottage and stable; fine condition; Pelham Road, near cars; elegant home; fine investment; growing section; price $9,300; must be seen to be appreciated.

S. COWEN,
156th St. and Westchester Av.
Tel. 1741 Melrose.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd

Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Bargains.—$1,000 cash, modern 2-family house, 12 rooms; price $4,300; lot 25x114; 1-family house, modern improvements, 7 rooms, attic; lot 50x100; price $4,000; easy terms; corner plot, near White Plains Av., 50x100; price $1,700, half cash; many others to offer. Phelps & Co., William's Bridge.

We have a number of plots in Unionport cheap; chance for speculators; Avenue E, 3 lots, $1,800; terms half cash; Avenue C corner, 3 lots, $5,500; 10th St., 8 lots, $5,800; Washington St., 8 lots, $5,800; builder's chance. Hogan & Co., Westchester Av., near Avenue C, Unionport.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Must Sell.—880 East 161st St., between elevated and Subway stations; 3-story building; 2 stores; stable; plot 37½x100; rent $1,404; price $13,000; cash

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.99
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.63¼
Oats, mixed	.35½@.36½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.95
Cotton, middling	11.00
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08½
Lard, prime	7.35
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.21

CHICAGO, July 21.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.06@$1.12; No. 3, 95c@$1.05; No. 2 red, 92¾@93c; No. 2 corn, 58½c; No. 2 yellow, 58½@58¾c; No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 2 white, 34½@34¾c; No. 3 white, 33@34c; good feeding barley, 40@44c; fair to choice malting, 46@49c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.24; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.40; prime timothy seed, $3.20; mess pork, per bbl, $12.90@$12.95; lard, per 100 lb, $7.05@$7.07½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $7.75@$7.85; short clear sides, (boxed,) $7.87½@$8; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $12.75@$13.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, 99c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.21½; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.13, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	98¼	96¾	98¼	95¾
September	94¼	92¾	94¼	91¾
December	94⅞	92½	94 9-10	91¾
Corn—				
July	..	..	63¼	62½
September	..	..	62⅞	61

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	92½	90	93¾	89¾
September	89⅛	87⅝	90¼	87¼
December	90	87¾	90½	87⅝
Corn—				
July	58⅝	57½	58¼	57½
September	56	54⅝	55⅝	55¼
December	48½	48¼	48¼	50⅝
Oats—				
July	32¾	32½	32½	32¼
September	30	29¾	29¾	29⅝
December	30½	30 1-16	30¼	30⅜
Lard—				
September	$7.20	$7.15	$7.20	$7.15
October	7.27	7.22	7.27	7.22
Ribs—				
September	7.87	7.75	7.87	7.77
October	7.92	7.80	7.92	7.80
Pork—				
September	12.97	12.87	12.97	12.80
October	13.00	12.97	13.00	12.85

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs. Close.
July	10.70	10.59	10.60@10.62	10.72
August	10.73	10.58	10.59@10.61	10.72
September	10.77	10.69	10.69@10.70	10.80
October	10.92	10.75	10.79@10.80	10.90
November	10.89	10.78	10.80@.....	10.91
December	10.93	10.82	10.86@10.87	10.97
January	11.00	10.85	10.89@10.90	11.00
February	10.95	10.92	10.93@10.95	11.03
March	11.01	10.96	10.98@10.99	11.08
April	11.06	11.05	10.99@11.01	11.10
May	11.07	11.01	11.01@11.02	11.12

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 500; American, 4,000; receipts, 4,000; American, none; middling upland, 5.91d. Futures opened quiet at 5 points advance on near positions and 4 points advance on distant positions; closed quiet and steady, net 2@3 points lower; July-August, and August-September, 5.79; September-October, 5.80; October-November, November-December, and December-January, 5.82; January-February and February-March, 5.83; March-April, 5.84; April-May, May-June, and June-July, 5.85. Manchester—Yarns dull and irregular. Cloths, offers too low.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Thursday's Close.
July	6.60	6.60	6.60@6.65	6.60
August	...	...	6.65@6.70	6.65
September	6.75	6.75	6.75@6.80	6.75
October	...	...	6.80@6.85	6.80
November	...	...	6.90@6.95	6.90
December	7.05	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.00
January	...	...	7.10@7.15	7.10
February	...	...	7.15@7.20	7.15
March	7.20	7.20	7.20@7.25	7.20
April	...	...	7.25@7.30	7.25
May	7.35	7.35	7.35@7.40	7.30

EXCURSIONS.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY MORNING

Up the Sound to Sea Cliff and Glenwood

The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., foot Wall St., Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.

Sundays Double Service. Steamers "NANTASKET" and "SAGAMORE" leave Pier 13, E. R., 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Stops at Karatsonyi & Kmetz's Dock; also at Great Neck on Saturdays.

Excursion 50c. Tickets.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers

NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M. Daily Except Sunday.

See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO WEST POINT.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. 1:45, W. 42d St. 2, W. 129th St. 2:20 P. M. Arriving West Point 4:40. Tickets good to return by any West Shore train, $1; N. Y. Central, $1.10, or St. R. Ramsdell," $1. Ample time to see Cadet Camp, Public Buildings, &c. Orchestra on board.

This Excursion Made Every Saturday.

NEWPORT, R. I. $1.50 Exc. EVERY SUNDAY.

L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. I. City, 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:45 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant Norwich line steamer "CHESTER W. CHAPIN." Returning, leave Newport 5 P. M.

Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to annul the excursion or any part thereof without notice. Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

EVERY SUNDAY

$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8.5. and 9.25; Chambers St. 9.00 and 9.30; Jersey City 9.15 and 9.45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 5.40 and 6.30 P. M.

MAUCH CHUNK Switchback and Glen Onoko

EXCURSION Sunday, July 23 via New Jersey Central

Adults, $1.50; Children, 75c

SWITCHBACK TICKETS 50 Cents ADDITIONAL

Special Train from West 23d Street Station, 8.20 a. m. Liberty Street Station, 8.30 a. m.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:20, 1:50, 2:30, 3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.

(† Runs Saturdays only.)

NORTH BEACH

Free Fireworks Thursdays

Boats East 99th and East 134th Streets

Extra Attraction—Daily and Sundays

"HERCULES" SLIDE FOR LIFE.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS.

On Sundays the Steel Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, at 9:30; E. 31st St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30. Return, due N. Y. 8:45 P. M. Nearly all day on Long Island Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Fine Restaurant and Cafe service. Music. Tickets, $1.00. Children, 50c.

Str. Homer Ramsdell

For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh. Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley. Leaves FRANKLIN ST. SUNDAYS at 9 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Leave your advertisements there.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO. THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND

They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!

All Tickets include admission to DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.

TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).

Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.

Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.

Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.

Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.

ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

BELLEWOOD

MOUNTAIN EXCURSION RESORT

EVERY 75c SUNDAY

LEHIGH VALLEY

BAND CONCERT, AMUSEMENTS

OLD-FASHIONED COUNTRY DINNER, 50c.

Special Train leaves West 23d St. 8:25 A. M.; Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.), 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.

Fare Via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.

8-day trip, $58.50. July 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.

10-day trip, $75.00. Aug. 1, 15, 29.

13-day trip, $100.00. Aug. 3, 31.

And many other pleasant Summer Tours.

Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.

Programmes and particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND 849 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.

Program of Round-the-World Tours now ready.

MANHATTAN BEACH

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.

SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.

Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.

Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:11 to 2:41 P. M. N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 11:36 and from 3:06 to 10:36, half hourly. Special table to-day.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

Finest Surf Bathing in the World.

THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.

Strs. Rosedale, John Sylvester, and St. John leave 129th St., 8:30, 9:30, *10:30. West 21st St., 9:00, 10:00, *11:00, 2:00, *3:00. Battery, 9:40, 10:30, *11:30, 2:30, *3:30. Rockaway, 11:00, *12:00, *3:00, 5:30, *6:00, 7:00. *Sundays only. EXCURSION 50c.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Thousand Islands.

THE HOTEL FRONTENAC, 1000 Islands St. Lawrence River.

NOW OPEN.

A magnificent hotel, delightfully situated on an island in the St. Lawrence River. The favorite water for motor boats and boat racing. Fishing, rowing, and all aquatic sports. An extremely picturesque nine-hole golf course free to guests of the hotel; also tennis and other sports. For booklet and full information address C. G. TRUSSELL, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y. (Also Mgr. Bon Air, Augusta, Ga.)

THE MURRAY HILL, Murray Isle, N.Y. (1,000 Islands.) No mosquitos, flies, gnats, asthma, or hay fever. Best family hotel and coolest on the St. Lawrence. Send for booklet.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y. THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL

$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.

H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA SPRINGS WINDSOR HOTEL

OPENS JUNE 30.

Special Rates on Application.

R. G. SMYTH, Lessee.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL, THE GRAND UNION.

Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,

ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.

Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet.

R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

THE OUTLOOK Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. Restful, Healthful, Beautiful, Right Up-to-Date. Games. Boating. $6-$8.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, Fishkill, N. Y.

COOLEST SPOT ON HUDSON RIVER.

Central Hudson Boats, (daily, Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (ret. Cent'l Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 B'way

THE CHESTNUTS, RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

West Point.

DARCY'S WEST POINT

Dinner on arrival Albany Day Boat. Dress Parade Every Day. Stages to Drill Ground pass the door; fare 10 cents. Near W. S. R. R. Station. T. F. DARCY.

Rockland County.

Lake View, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Coolest family resort; new house; bath, hot and cold water; one hour by West Shore R. R.; Valley Cottage Station.

Sullivan County.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.

Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.

E. KETCHAM.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP. WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Lake George.

Through Pullman service to LAKE GEORGE 1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR

Mount Desert Island, Maine.

Dry and Bracing Climate. Nights Always Cool.

A Stimulating Atmosphere for everyone, encouraging all open air sports. The best of opportunities in Yachting, Sailing, Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis and Mountain Climbing. Beautiful Drives and Paths. Swimming Club. Well defined Trails exist over the different mountains.

The following are the prominent hotels:

THE BELMONT. John Manchester. Capacity 100. $16 to $20 per week.

THE ROCKAWAY. T. L. Roberts. 40 Rooms. $10 to $15 per week.

PARKER COTTAGES. E. C. Parker. 60 Rooms, without board, $50-$75 season.

LYNAM HOUSE. John Lynam. 75 Rooms. $16 to $19 per week.

THE LOUISBURG. Miss M. L. Balch. Capacity 175. $5 per day and upwards.

THE MALVERN. E. G. Grob. Capacity 150. $5 per day and upwards.

THE NEWPORT. W. M. Roberts. Capacity 200. $16 to $30 per week.

THE ST. SAVEUR. Alley Bros. Capacity 150. $18 to $28 per week.

For Cottages address E. B. MEARS, FREDERIC MAY, E. G. GROB & V. N. CUSHMAN

Massachusetts.

THE HESPERUS AND COTTAGES, MAGNOLIA, MASS.

J. A. SHERRARD & Co., Propr.

Under new and liberal management. A select hotel of the highest class. All cottages have bell and telephone connections with main house. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links close to hotel; tennis; automobiling on superb roads.

Send for booklet.

JULIAN E. PRIEST, Manager.

Vermont.

Maple Leaf Farm, on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.—New house; pure spring water; good fishing; modern bath and toilet rooms; hot and cold water; tennis, croquet, piano; $7 to $10 a week; booklets. E. A. Mallory, Prop. P. O. Brandon, R. F. D.

Connecticut.

BRAINERD HOUSE, Stony Creek, Conn.

NEW YORK.

Adirondacks.

The Adirondack Mountains

A wonderful region filled with beautiful lakes, mountains, streams and virgin forests.

This region is wild and beautiful beyond description, and it is only from eight to twelve hours from New York, Boston, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, three hours from Montreal, and ten to fourteen hours from Philadelphia.

A few years ago this was a wilderness, but now it has in various parts of it fine hotels, beautifully furnished and up to date.

The whole region is reached by the New York Central and its connections. Ask ticket agents for particulars.

For a copy of "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them," send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.

Hotel AMPERSAND AND COTTAGES.

ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

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The "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., caters only to a refined class of people, who appreciate an excellent table, magnificent furnishings, dainty bedrooms, and all that goes to make up a hotel which never has a dissatisfied patron.

KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r. CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

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ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.

AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.

CASINO HOTEL, (Foot of Clinton Av.)

SHORE DINNERS $1.00.

BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

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(FORMERLY FALK'S LARGE COTTAGE.)

Arverne, L. I., Summerfield Ave.

Adjacent to Arverne Hotel and Surf.

NOW OPEN. High-class family home, refined surroundings, unrivaled French cuisine, spacious rooms, single and en suite, overlooking ocean. Particulars on application. Telephone 303 Arverne. Mrs. L. Thyll.

THE LINWOOD, ON GREAT SOUTH BAY. SELECT.

Booklet. J. B. Pullis, Bay Shore, L. I.

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OCEAN HOUSE, FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

Sharon Springs.

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White Sulphur Bathing Establishment

Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.

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THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO. Have opened an office at NO. 243 FIFTH AVE. FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER. Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

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Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHERN District of New York.—SAMUEL TURK, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupt has filed his petition, dated May 5, 1905, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on August 2d, 1905, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 21st, 1905.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR

Mount Desert Island, Maine.

Dry and Bracing Climate. Nights Always Cool.

A Stimulating Atmosphere for everyone, encouraging all open air sports. The best of opportunities in Yachting, Sailing, Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis and Mountain Climbing. Beautiful Drives and Paths. Swimming Club. Well defined Trails exist over the different mountains.

The following are the prominent hotels:

THE BELMONT. John Manchester. Capacity 100. $16 to $20 per week.

THE ROCKAWAY. T. L. Roberts. 40 Rooms. $10 to $15 per week.

PARKER COTTAGES. E. C. Parker. 60 Rooms, without board, $50-$75 season.

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THE LOUISBURG. Miss M. L. Balch. Capacity 175. $5 per day and upwards.

THE MALVERN. E. G. Grob. Capacity 150. $5 per day and upwards.

THE NEWPORT. W. M. Roberts. Capacity 200. $16 to $30 per week.

THE ST. SAVEUR. Alley Bros. Capacity 150. $18 to $28 per week.

For Cottages address E. B. MEARS, FREDERIC MAY, E. G. GROB & V. N. CUSHMAN

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Under new and liberal management. A select hotel of the highest class. All cottages have bell and telephone connections with main house. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf links close to hotel; tennis; automobiling on superb roads.

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Maple Leaf Farm, on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.—New house; pure spring water; good fishing; modern bath and toilet rooms; hot and cold water; tennis, croquet, piano; $7 to $10 a week; booklets. E. A. Mallory, Prop. P. O. Brandon, R. F. D.

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AT BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

Only thirty minutes from Boston by rail. Superb views of the ocean. Automobile garage and private boarding stable; splendid bathing, sailing and fishing; tennis and croquet; golf upon one of the best links; riding with suitable saddle horses and competent attendants; music by Boston Symphony players; cuisine and table service unsurpassed. Send for booklet.

H. W. PRIEST, Prop., Beach Bluff, Mass.

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EASTERN POINT, Gloucester Harbor, Mass.

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Complete in appointments. Long distance telephone in every room. Harbor or Ocean view from all rooms. Special facilities for yachting and automobiling. Booklets upon inquiry. J. A. SHERRARD, Manager.

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Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL, Atlantic City, N. J.

We shall open our Beautiful new brick building SATURDAY, JULY 22D.

Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the City to offer. Rooms with or without baths.

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THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via New Jersey Central

Passing Through Lakewood.

Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars. Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.00 P. M. Leave Liberty Street, - (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

THE ST. CHARLES.

Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 293 Fourth Av.

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Best Location on the Ocean Front.

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HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE, Beach front, Massachussetts Av.

Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

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Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

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HOTEL LA TOURETTE,

Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

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THE VICTORIA,

Asbury Park, N. J.; 84 and Ocean Ave. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC. Belmar, N. J.

Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO

Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Ocean Grove.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

From Pier 18, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

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For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 3 P. M. Saturdays, 8. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

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For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.

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Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

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BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.

Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York: 342 and 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

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Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square. (Subway Station in building.) 4900—38th; Harlem (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown (2663 John.) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street (611 Broad,) 39 Broad, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD return young female collie, yellow, white collar, feet. 211 West 25th St.

LOST—In 14th St. car Thursday evening, July 20, about 7 o'clock, two envelopes containing a collection of letters from the subscribers of Collier's Weekly to its editor; the two envelopes containing these letters were addressed to Miss K. MacDonnell, Collier's Weekly, 416 West 13th St., New York; liberal reward for any one returning the letters to Collier's Editorial Department, 416 West 13th St., New York City.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 383,774, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Friday, July 14, or before, one gold oval locket, with photograph, initials, and jewel inside. Notify F. W. Mundy, 20 Broad St. Suitable reward.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; near Subway; good board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

22D ST., 39 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and hallrooms, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

42D ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, running water; near Times Building; board.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings, excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service, table board; telephone; references.

86D ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $8-$10. (Summer;) telephones.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable rooms; excellent board; terms moderate; apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5, Overlooking Wall St., River.—High-class house; apartments, rooms; table optional.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

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11TH ST., 64 WEST.—Back parlor; all conveniences; Summer rates; transient or permanent.

11TH, 112-114 WEST. Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; transients accommodated.

12TH, 26 WEST.—Large room, with running water; also hall room; telephone; references.

12TH ST., 37 WEST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; select neighborhood; baths; $3-$6; suite, $10.

17TH ST., 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, board optional; Southerners accommodated; references; transients.

19TH ST., 30 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

22D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional; Southerners.

24TH ST., 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; reference.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite; bath; nicely furnished.

43D ST., 232 WEST.—Furnished hallrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

43D, 119 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms at reasonable terms; transients accommodated, parlor floor; telephone.

45TH ST., 10 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 75 WEST.—Newly furnished room; all conveniences; running water; best location; moderate.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

68TH ST., 126 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, running water, bath; private house; L; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, singly, en suite; attractive skylight room; very moderate; telephone.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references, Wyatt.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of unusually well furnished absolutely clean rooms; reduced rates; references.

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118TH ST., 415 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front rooms, single and en suite; well furnished; southern exposure; porcelain bath; attendance, elevator, restaurant. Mrs. Brewer.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

148TH, 540 WEST.—Two connecting and separate rooms; running water; near the Subway.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH PARK, 1,178 44th St.—Cool rooms, private family; no other roomers; desirable location, one block from station.

CLARK ST., 91, HEIGHTS.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool rooms; suitable for two; running water, bath. Telephone 4329R Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Physician wishes office above 90th St., near Broadway. Box E016 Times, Harlem.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

TYPEWRITER wanted in private banking house; must be first-class operator on Fisher machine; a young lady of good family, quick at figures, and fully competent; salary $15 per week. Address, giving references, Fisher, Box 271, New York.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennett, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent correspondent who has had experience in subscription book correspondence, both in sales and collection departments; best references required; state age. W., Box 327 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Hosiery, underwear, and kindred departments on dry goods, the most exclusive class journal published, are open for first-class business getter, well recommended; former buyer preferred. Apply to Mr. M. Jagerhuber, Editor, 172 Fifth Av.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper; one who has had thorough experience in New York Stock Exchange broker's office, also experience as cashier; in answering state experience and give references. Box 149 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Folding boxes foreman wanted for best grade work; must be a practical man; give reference, state experience and salary expected. The Friedenwald Co., Baltimore, Md.

STABBED TO DEATH BY A WIFE BEATER

Woman's Defender Killed in a Brooklyn Street.

HUSBAND CHASED BY A CROWD

Policeman Had to Call Assistance to Protect McGovern from Mob That Pursued Him.

George H. Robotham of 923 Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn, a printer, was stabbed to death last night by Patrick McGovern, an employe of the Street Cleaning Department. McGovern was enraged because Robotham had given shelter to Mrs. McGovern a few nights ago when she went to his house after having received, according to Robotham's friends, a beating from her husband.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Robotham and his brother, Richard, were walking up Pitkins Avenue and met McGovern at the intersection of that avenue and Milford Street. Robotham stopped the street cleaner, and, according to his brother, remonstrated with him for the way he treated his wife. "It is a cowardly thing to do, and you should have a good beating yourself," Robotham says his brother told McGovern.

This angered McGovern, who is a small, well-knit Irishman. He jerked a knife out of his pocket and plunged it to the hilt into Robotham's left breast, the blade penetrating the heart.

McGovern took to his heels, and the wounded man tried to follow him. Robotham fell dead within fifty feet.

When he saw his brother fall Richard Robotham grabbed a hand full of stones and started in pursuit of McGovern, all the time throwing stones at him and yelling to people ahead to stop him. In the street was James Sesselman, a friend, who had been with the Robothams until a few minutes before the stabbing. He joined in the chase.

McGovern ran down Pitkins Avenue to his home, on the first floor of the three-story tenement at No. 2,652. Slamming the door behind him, he dashed into the kitchen, where his wife was. Showing her a much-bruised face, he told her to look and see what Robotham had done to him. Then he went to the basin, washed the blood from his hand and from his knife.

By this time Robotham and Sesselman and a crowd of sympathizers had arrived in front of the McGovern home, and were making threatening demonstrations. A moment later Mounted Policeman McLaughlin of the Liberty Avenue Station rode up. The crowd told him the cause of the trouble and he went in and arrested McGovern. He started with his prisoner for the station, but had not gone far before the crowd became so threatening that he summoned assistance.

At the station McGovern denied having had a knife, and said that Robotham had beaten him. Richard Robotham said that McGovern hurt his face by falling when he was running away. Later detectives from the Liberty Avenue Station found the knife at McGovern's home.

The police learned that a few nights ago, Mrs. McGovern had been beaten so severely that she fled to the Robotham home for protection. On several occasions the police have been called in to settle the McGovern family troubles.

McGovern has six children, four boys and two girls, the oldest fourteen and the youngest three years old. Robotham had been married ten years, but had no children.

Dr. Cumisky of the Bradford Street Hospital, who answered the ambulance call, said that Robotham had died almost instantly. The body was removed to the station in the patrol wagon.

Life Crushed Out by Ice.

John Dougherty, a driver for the American Ice Company, was killed yesterday by a cake of ice crushing his skull. He and his helper had just placed the cake, which weighed 300 pounds, in the refrigerator at a butcher shop at 352 East Twentieth Street.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Folding box salesman experienced in selling the better grade of boxes; give reference, experience, and salary wanted. The Friedenwald Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Coachman; must be good driver and thoroughly understand care of horses; single man preferred; best references required. Box 43, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Young man between 21 and 25 years of age for street photograph business; no experience necessary; best references required. D Box 142 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bright, well-educated, trustworthy boy; Protestant, about 17 years old, for office of manufacturing concern. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
Ic. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

COOK.—Strong young woman, with boy five years old, wishes a place as cook; city or country. Call for three days, 345 East 32d St., care of janitor.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Just graduated from a first-class business school; bright, active, willing, good penman; excellent speller; no agency; home influences; $6. Beginner, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Ambitious, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Assistant bookkeeper; correct at figures; good penman; limited experience; no agency; live with parents; $7. S. B., Box 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; graduated Charles Commercial School; $7. L., Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, painstaking; two years' experience; moderate salary. B. B., 1,420 5th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—Permanent or temporary position as superintendent, matron, or assistant; city or country; first-class references. M. E. T., Box 1,401 Times, Harlem.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up balances, audits accounts, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CONFECTIONER.—Young man wishes to learn "piece monta" work with first-class foreman; state recompense. B. B., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

EXECUTIVE or other high-class position, now or later, by gentleman, (37;) two years in present position in executive department large financial institution, and with general business training; would only change to improve situation; bond and A1 references. D., Box 163 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET.—By expert valet care of gentlemen's wardrobes; visits daily; terms moderate; excellent references. Allen, 927 Columbus Av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing; illustrated booklets.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 126th. 'Phone 1290 Harlem.

[illegible] old gold, silver, platinum, diamonds, pearls and precious stones; highest prices paid. Gans, 36 Maiden Lane.

HOODOO MADE A ROUND TRIP.

Steamship City of Savannah Two Days Late After Mishaps.

Bringing back a hoodoo which she carried all the way to Colon, the steamship City of Savannah got into port yesterday morning, two days late from the Isthmus, with a log full of incidents any one of which would tend to make a voyage exciting.

The Savannah had no more than cleared Sandy Hook, a month ago, when the passengers scented trouble. Her steering gear went out of commission, and she had to put back to port for repairs. On the way down she met with a number of minor mishaps, but it was not until she started back to New York a week ago that the hoodoo got in its work in earnest.

The liner was a little more than a day out of Colon when the port condenser burst with a loud noise and the usual accompaniment of steam. The engineering staff had just fixed this when the head of the intermediate cylinder worked loose, and then the ship had to stop until that was riveted in place. After this other parts of the machinery gave way, so that with delays for repairs and reduced speed the ship was able to average only nine knots an hour to New York.

Four days ago the refrigerating plant went out of business. Then the beverages gave out. When the liner finally made port and stopped in Quarantine the doctors on duty there kept her anchored until everybody on board had his or her temperature taken. J. Van Norton, a second-cabin passenger, and two of the crew were sent to Hoffman Island for observation.

Among the passengers who arrived in the vessel were Major Legarde, Superintendent of the hospital at Ancon, and John J. Seagar, secretary to ex-Chief Engineer Wallace of the canal.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR RATES UP.

Raised in the Order as in the Case of the Royal Arcanum.

Members of the Knights of Honor, a fraternal organization carrying insurance benefits, who are over sixty years of age and wish to carry such insurance as they have, must pay an increased premium rate. The cost of insurance is now increased up to seventy years of age. This plan has been adopted by the Royal Arcanum and other similar organizations. Formerly the so-called "step-rate" only extended to the age of sixty.

This move became necessary, according to officers of the organization, because of the increase in the average age of members.

Since 1900, the officers assert, the treasury has paid out to members over the age of sixty $570,000 more than members only that age have paid in. Unless the present move had been made the amount paid out would continue to grow year by year.

The reorganization of the insurance plans was resolved upon at the thirty-first convocation of the Supreme Lodge, which has just adjourned at Atlanta, Ga. Other important and radical changes were the addition of a "level" rate to the insurance table and a new by-law admitting women and persons not insurable to membership.

Members over sixty who decline to pay the increased rate will have their insurance decreased 5 per cent. annually at the old premium rate until they are seventy years old.

HAS WON 80,000 IN ENGLAND.

Evangelist Alexander Here for Summer Conference—Will Return.

Charles W. Alexander, the singing evangelist, who, with R. A. Torrey, has been holding a revival in London, arrived in New York on the Cunder Carpathia yesterday morning. The evangelist is going to Northfield, Mass., where he will take part in the Summer conference held each year at that place. After the conference he will return to England to bring to an end a three years' campaign over there, which will also complete a four years' tour of the world.

Mr. Alexander said yesterday that the revivals in England had resulted in over 80,000 conversions. Lord Kinnaird, he added, was at the head of the Evangelistic Board in charge of the revivals. A feature of the meetings, he said, was a mammoth choir of 8,000 voices, and one of the prime cases for the great success that had been achieved was the "Glory" song, which is as popular in England that everybody sings or whistles it, and even the hand organ men grind it out.

After closing his revival in London Mr. Alexander will come back to America. He will first hold a revival in Toronto, and then in other cities.

FOR BETTER CITY LIGHTING.

The Edison Company Orders Three Large Generators.

The New York Edison Company and the Brooklyn Edison Company have placed orders with the Westinghouse Companies for three steam turbine electric generating units of an aggregate capacity of 48,000 horse power, for extensions to their present lighting plant equipments. They are similar in size and type to the two steam turbine units recently ordered for the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway system. It is expected that the new Waterside station of the New York Edison Company, under construction on the block bounded by First Avenue, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Streets, and the East River, will ultimately contain ten units of the same size, which would make it the largest electric generating station in the world.

JURY DIDN'T VINDICATE HIM.

Cullen, Who Insisted on Trial, Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

The jury in the case of Thomas Cullen of 109 West One Hundredth Street, charged with manslaughter in having killed Charles Vandenhoenden, his brother-in-law, in a fight over a necktie, returned a verdict of guilty yesterday. Cullen was tried before Judge Cowing in General Sessions.

The District Attorney's office had been willing to discharge Cullen on his own recognizance, but his counsel desired complete vindication, and thought a trial would bring that result. Cullen will be sentenced on Monday. The maximum is twenty years.

TO RESTRICT TUNNEL BLASTS.

North Bergen Takes Steps to Check Pennsylvania Contractors.

The Township Committee of North Bergen directed the town attorney at a meeting on Thursday night, to draw an ordinance to regulate the blasting for the Pennsylvania tunnel from Homestead under the North River to New York. The ordinance will permit blasting only in the day time and will regulate the storing of dynamite.

Residents in the vicinity had complained that the blasting was going on at all hours, day and night; that windows were often shattered, and in one case that bottles had been shaken from shelves.

Senator Riordan Loses Papers.

Senator Daniel J. Riordan, Democratic member of the Senate Insurance Investigating Committee, reported to the police yesterday the loss of a package of personal papers. He thinks he lost them coming down from Albany on the C. W. Morse on Thursday night with Senator Grandy and Assemblyman Charles Anderson. Some of the papers were used in a conference between Mr. Grady and Senator Riordan. They were of no value except to himself.

Jailed as Incorrigible.

Walter Penny, sixteen years old, of 164 West Broadway, who was declared by attendants the handsomest and most incorrigible youth ever arraigned in the Court of Special Sessions, was sentenced yesterday to nine months in prison. On July 10 he stole several pairs of shoes. [illegible] in jail several days, or two since he was in prison on [illegible] pleaded [illegible] Penny showed no interest in the matter.

CONSULAR AGENT DOLGE, ATTACKED, BLAMES BOWEN

Charges Accuse Him of Official Improprieties at Caracas.

COAT OF ARMS ON LAUNDRY

Has Spent Leave Granted by Loomis in Promoting Orinoco Corporation —He Defends His Course.

O. L. Church of East Orange, N. J., sent a long statement yesterday to the newspapers charging that Rudolph Dolge, Consular Agent of the United States at Caracas, Venezuela, is unduly interested in concessions in the country where he serves; that he controls two newspapers which never tire of singing President Castro's praises, and that he uses the coat of arms of the State Department of the United States as an advertisement for a laundry which he owns.

Mr. Church further alleges that because of his friendship with Assistant Secretary of State Loomis Mr. Dolge has had five months' leave of absence out of the last twelve, which time he has spent in assiduously trying to float a concession from the Venezuelan Government which is of great value.

Mr. Dolge is in New York. He is stopping at the Union Square Hotel, and intends to sail for Venezuela this morning. When informed of the charges against him he declared that they emanated from Herbert W. Bowen, who was recently dismissed from the Consular Service, and against whom Mr. Dolge testified in Washington. Mr. Dolge said that Mr. Church is a close friend of Mr. Bowen, and is acting for him.

"The United States Consul at Caracas," Mr. Church writes, "a warm friend of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, has turned up as one of the owners of the Orinoco Corporation, which is the owner by assignment of the famous Manoa Concession. The Consul is Rudolph Dolge, who has long been absent, on leave granted by Mr. Loomis, seeking to promote the company. Among those interested are friends of Secretary Loomis—such men as L. A. Ault, M. E. Ingalls, and other politicians and capitalists of Mr. Loomis's home State of Ohio.

"An odd feature of the case is that the Orinoco Company had a claim against Venezuela which was adjudicated before the American-Venezuelan mixed commission, sitting at Caracas. Mr. Dolge was Secretary of the commission. The company received an award of some 100,000 bolivars. In the event of any difficulties with Venezuela the unpleasant situation will be presented of an American Consular officer, associated with the Assistant Secretary of State, turning up as a claimant against Venezuela.

DECORATED BY VENEZUELA.

"The relationship between Mr. Dolge and the Venezuelan Government is very intimate. Although Dolge is a United States Consular Agent, he has been decorated by Venezuela with the order of Bolivar of the third class, the highest honor which Venezuela can bestow upon a foreigner. The impropriety of an American official accepting a foreign decoration is, I believe, obvious, even if it is not prohibited by the statutes.

"The United States Consul at Caracas has many irons in the fire. In addition to being Consular Agent, he is the proprietor of two newspapers, which publish continually fulsome praise of President Castro, always speaking of him as 'Restarador,' 'Restorer' of Venezuela, and the like. Dolge is also proprietor of the American Laundry in Caracas. One of the greatest scandals in that city is the fact that the coat of arms of the State Department of the United States is displayed in front of the American Laundry, where the Consul also has his office and attends to his numerous affairs. This is a matter of constant jeering by the Venezuelans and very humiliating to American visitors.

OWNS EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS.

"Consular Agent Dolge's company owns the exclusive right of exploitation and development of this vast area of territory, which comprises wonderful natural products, mineral wealth, and the like, in the delta of the Orinoco River. No one possibly can blame Mr. Dolge for seeking to promote his company.

"It is only that he is doing so while acting as American Consular Agent, on leave of absence from Mr. Loomis, among Mr. Loomis's political friends and allies, and that he came into interest of the concession apparently by taking over the claim against Venezuela, which was awarded when he was Secretary of the mixed commission, that his activity becomes highly questionable."

While promoting a Venezuelan company Mr. Church says Mr. Dolge spent some of his time "incidentally testifying to the good character of his friend and associate, Mr. Loomis, who granted him leave of absence to promote the company, and also to furnish evidence against Mr. Bowen."

"Portions of Mr. Church's charges are true," said Mr. Dolge last evening, "and I fail to see where they are in the least discreditable. He is wrong in designating me as a Consul. I am a Consular Agent. Last year I took in fees of about $700, half of which went to the United States. The position is worth $25 or $30 a month to me.

"It is perfectly true that I own a laundry, am interested in two newspapers, and own a portion of the stock of the Orinoco Corporation. As consular agent I am not a salaried officer, and I am permitted to engage in business without restriction of any kind. My office as consular agent is above my laundry. The coat of arms of the State Department is displayed in front of my office.

HAS HAD FIVE MONTHS' LEAVE.

"I do not pretend to say that I have not had two months' leave of absence last Winter and three months' leave this Summer. My application for leave was duly granted, in both instances, by the Consul at La Guayra, to whom I report, and my position is held while I am away by a man in whom the Consul has every confidence—a Harvard graduate. I do not get a dollar of revenue when not on duty."

In his statement, while under investigation, Mr. Bowen said: "The only other foreign official whom Gen. Castro received was our consular agent at Caracas, Mr. Dolge, who is generally believed to be the person who brought Mr. Loomis's letter, promising that the United States would not interfere in Venezuela, and delivered it to President Castro's agent Carner."

This Mr. Dolge denied yesterday.

Mr. Bowen further said of Mr. Dolge: "I had to regard him as a suspicious character and refuse to receive him at the legation. Hence his attack on me."

Mr. Dolge said that his relations with Assistant Secretary Loomis were thoroughly understood by Secretary Taft.

James A. Radcliffe, one of the former owners of the concession under which the corporation exists, said yesterday that the transfer of title had been illegal and that if the corporation ever attempted operations he would interfere.

LOOMIS VISITS REID.

He Has Received No Word Concerning the Moroccan Conference.

LONDON, July 21.—Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, who has returned to London after a trip to the country, has heard nothing of the probability of his appointment to represent the United States at the international conference on Morocco. Mr. Loomis expects to remain here a week longer and will then go to the Continent and pursue his investigations of the [illegible] affairs of the [illegible] Countries.

[illegible] Ambassador and Mrs. [illegible] party at Dorchester [illegible]

July 22d.

Honors are even. What the early birds are getting in long service you are getting in lower cost. Every one of the famous Young's Straw Hats a third off in price.

190 Broadway.....near Dey St.
605 Broadway.....corner Houston
849 Broadway.....Near 14th St.
1197 Broadway.....Near 28th St.
1859 Broadway.....Near 59th St.
809 5th Av.....Near 48d St.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St., opp. City Hall.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE.

SIRIUS STRIKES A REEF NEAR WHERE SLOCUM LAY

She, Too, Is Crowded with Church Excursionists.

COOLNESS AVERTS A PANIC

Passengers Are All Transferred and Return to Their Homes—Terrible Anxiety in the Parish.

Only the presence of mind of Capt. William A. Pearce and the discipline of his crew prevented a panic yesterday morning among the 750 men, women, and children aboard the Iron Steamboat Company's Sirius when she hit a reef off North Brother Island, and was run ashore on Barretto's Point, near the scene of the Slocum disaster, to prevent her sinking.

The passengers were excursionists of the Olivet Memorial Church of 63 Second Street, of which the Rev. J. Grant Newman is pastor. Last year the annual excursion of the church was postponed owing to the terror engendered by the burning of the Slocum. Even this year not more than two-thirds of the church members and their families would venture to join the outing. Many of them had lost friends in the Slocum, and they had not forgotten.

Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, however, the steamboat Sirius started from the foot of East Third Street with many of the church families aboard. The trip was to have been to Valley Grove, Huntington Harbor, L. I., and the course was almost that of the Slocum. The Sirius stopped at Long Island City, then at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, at both of which places more passengers were taken on.

Then the Sirius moved out into the Sound. Capt. Pearce, instead of taking her through the regular passage between North Brother Island and the Bronx shore, made his course through the more dangerous channel between North and South Brother Islands. Capt. Pearce went through it because he knew the way thoroughly and wanted to save time.

CROSSED BOWS OF THE SIRIUS.

Just as the Sirius was nearing the end of the channel, where there is a dangerous reef, the steamer William G. Payne of the Bridgeport Line came down the Sound. The Payne was racing for the regular passage, and as a result crossed the bows of the Sirius, which bore a little to starboard to allow her way.

All would have been well had not the Sirius encountered a heavy wash from the William G. Payne. The excursion steamer, as she was passing over the reef, plunged heavily and struck. The first shock was almost imperceptible As she dipped again the second shock was distinctly felt by all on board.

A third time she fell heavily on the reef. There was a grinding shudder through the excursion steamer. Immediately there was a murmur among the 750 excursionists. Women showed signs of panic, for at the very moment when the shock came they had been pointing out to their friends the various points of interest in connection with the Slocum disaster.

But the men of the big party remembered. They behaved well. Each looked to his own, telling them to be silent, reminding them of what had happened because of a panic last year. The crew mustered at their posts, laughing and poohpoohing the incident, although there was an anxious look on every face. A panic was averted.

Capt. Pearce did not show a sign of anxiety, although he may have felt it. He quickly put his steamer around and made for Riker's Island. At the same time he blew his whistle for assistance, and with a megaphone shouted to Capt. Hagan of the College Point ferryboat Hackensack, which was passing, that everything was all right.

ASKED THAT CYGNUS BE SENT.

"Just telephone the company to send up the Cygnus," he shouted, "so we won't be delayed any more than can be helped."

This way of looking at the matter quite convinced the passengers on the Sirius that there was no danger. The band started to play "I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy" and the Sirius swept on to Riker's Island. When within a short distance of the shore, Capt. Pearce, fearing that an ineffectual landing might cause a panic after all, swerved his steamer around and drove her headlong on the mud flats at Barretto's Point, which is within a few hundred yards of the point where the Slocum was finally beached. Then he relinquished his wheel, wiped the perspiration off his face—and laughed.

In the meantime, Capt. Hagan had reached the Bronx shore and telephoned to the Iron Steamboat Company of Pearce's plight. Policeman Newman of the Alexander Avenue Station happened to overhear the message and immediately notified his precinct. Capt. Hayes, with the station reserves, jumped on a passing car, and in three minutes were aboard the Franklin Edson, which, by another singular coincidence, was on the scene of its labors of June 15, 1904.

The Edson shot out into the Sound with the police aboard, but it was found that her draught was too great to permit of her approaching the Sirius. Presently, however, a police launch, with Inspectors McClusky and Titus aboard, slipped up from the One Hundred and Thirty-second Street dock. The launch took the reserves aboard the Sirius, while the Edson sailed out to intercept the Health Department's steamer Massasoit, which was coming down from Hart's Island with a cargo of coffins aboard.

PASSENGERS WERE TAKEN OFF.

The Massasoit is of lighter draught than the Franklin Edson, and was able to back up until her stern touched that of the Sirius. A gangplank was formed, and the excursionists—women and children first—were quietly transferred.

The Dreamland of the Iron Steamboat Company soon arrived and took off the few remaining passengers. When it was suggested that the excursion proceed in the Dreamland there was an almost unanimous refusal.

All of the 750 were put ashore at One Hundred and Thirty-second Street. They returned to the parish of Olivet Memorial Church by elevated train or Subway. Many were the expressions of thankfulness to be on dry land again. Down in the Olivet district there was terrible suspense until the facts of the accident became known.

The Sirius was found to be damaged in the second compartment forward. She had a hole in her about four feet wide and two deep. The compartment, which was airtight, had been closed at the time of the accident, so that the possibility of disaster was considerably lessened. The Sirius was able to proceed down stream under her own steam a few hours later. The police boat Patrol met her off Gun Hill [illegible] and learned that no acci[illegible]



For half the day—everything men or boys wear the other half.

Half-holiday begins at 12.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
Three Broadway Stores.
258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

3.00 Bathing Suits at 1.49
4.00 " " " 1.98
10.00 " " " 3.98
Worsted, with fancy striped edges. Colors blue or Oxford gray.



1.50 Bathing Suits at 79c.
Heavy cotton, with fancy striped edges.

75c. Swimming Shirt, 25c.
of heavy white cotton.
Bought from the Fire Underwriters' Stock of the Brooklyn Knitting Co.
Negligee Shirts and Cool Underwear.
Choice lots, bought at half price clean-ups from high-class manufacturers.

GIRL ADMITS BIGAMY; PLEADS LOVE AT SIGHT

Eighteen-Year-Old Wife's Confession Wins Judge's Sympathy.

TWO HUSBANDS USED FISTS

George Franz, Who Wed Mary Brown in January, Met Her with the Other Man at Coney.

When eighteen-year-old Mary Brown of Glendale, L. I., was married to George Franz, a young farmer, last January, she thought he was the only man in the world she could love. A few months later, while shopping in Brooklyn, she met John A. Grant, a young fellow who did not mind spending money.

Without the formality of a divorce, she admitted in court yesterday, she accompanied Grant to a clergyman's home and became Mrs. Grant. She pleaded guilty to a charge of bigamy yesterday. Judge Crane, in view of her youth, said he probably would send her to the Bedford Reformatory. Mary Brown was one of the prettiest girls in Glendale. When Franz won her he was much envied.

For the first few months of their wedded life they were happy as happy could be. Then Mrs. Franz discovered she had some shopping to do and made the fateful trip to Brooklyn. Just how she met Grant she failed to tell Judge Crane yesterday. She also failed to tell Grant at the time of their meeting that she had a husband.

Grant declared it was love at first sight. Mrs. Franz said she knew as soon as she met the Brooklyn man that she never had really loved Franz. She made other trips to Brooklyn and saw Grant. Then came the marriage.

Franz was almost crazy when his wife failed to return. For a while day and night he kept his anxiety to himself, fearing to alarm her parents. He believed that she had been detained by an accident. When two nights had passed he quit work and began to search. He went to Brooklyn, but could find no trace of the missing wife.

After days and nights of unrewarded searching a friend suggested to him that he might find her at some of the places of amusement about New York. That evening Franz went to Coney Island and took a stand on Surf Avenue to scan the faces of passers-by. At length he saw his wife clinging to the arm of a man he had never met, and, with a glad cry, sprang to her side.

"Mary," he cried, "my wife! Where on earth have you been and who is the man you are with?"

"I'm her husband," the escort responded, gruffly. "That's who I am."

"You lie," said Franz. "She's my wife. I married her six months ago. Come home with me, Mary."

Mary hadn't a word to say. She did not relinquish her hold on Grant's arm, however, and the preference so angered Franz that he struck the stranger. Grant, angry at what he regarded as the interference of a crazy man, fought back. The police ran up and soon the trio was locked up.

Then came explanations. Grant convinced Franz that he had not the slightest idea that the girl he married was already the wife of another. Franz convinced Grant that they both had been wronged.

As soon as he was released the next day Franz told his story to the District Attorney, and an indictment against Mrs. Franz followed.

"I knew I had one husband," she said yesterday. "But when I met John I loved him so much I forgot all about George. It wasn't very wrong, was it?"

Judge Crane thought [illegible] interested. He said, [illegible] he would be lenient [illegible]

A JEFFERSONIAN TEST OF "ANT-I-WET"

At the Outing of the Jefferson Club Last Tuesday at Witzel's College Point Grove.

One of the star features at the annual event of this popular organization was brought about through a peculiar incident. While a number of the club members were bathing five of the Jeffersonians went out rowing to try their muscle.

One of the occupants attracted attention by his nervousness, as he could not swim, and another member was conspicuous with an "Ant-I-Wet" blue serge suit, which, he claimed, was proof against dampness of all sorts from within or without.

Before embarking he had displayed a very attractive label which was sewn into the coat, showing a circle of gold on a green ground and the words "Ant-I-Wet." After the boat pushed off the bathers in a spirit of frolic surrounded the boat and, as if a conspiracy had been hedged during the trip to College Point, they gave a real Jeffersonian whoop, and proceeded to give Mr. — — — an opportunity to prove what his "Ant-I-Wet" suit would do in the water, and before you could say "Jack Robinson" the boat was turned over. The gentleman who could not swim went down to the bottom to make an investigation whether it was of mud, stone, or sand. When he came up he was pulled out and brought to shore—it required several Jeffersonian touches to bring his speech back. The other four swam ashore, led by the gentleman with the "Ant-I-Wet" suit.

After a sun bath of less than an half hour Mr. — — — appeared none the worse for his ducking.

Yesterday he was seen wearing his "Ant-I-Wet" on Broadway, looking spick and span. It had only received a good brushing and a little pressing.

TRADE E.A.W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS TO-NIGHT at 8:30. FAY TEMPLETON AND BIG COMPANY. Over the New Amsterdam. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earl, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Julius Tanner, and "The Whole Damn Family." In 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" NEW YORK ROOF and Wisteria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minut

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 22, 1905. 16 PAGES.

TOPICS UPPERMOST.

A Perplexed Reader of History—Origin of Swinburne's Novel—The Late G. F. Watts.

WE have received from an alert reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, residing seemingly in Nashville, Tenn., a complaint that ideas she early derived from reading history (our inquiring reader is of the female sex) have been shattered by subsequent reading. She had been led to believe that Nero, Caligula, Tiberius, Domitian, Pope Alexander VI., Caesar Borgia, Robespierre, Danton, Marat, Benedict Arnold, Richard III., and the Duke of Alva were bad men. She has since read lives of each of these men characterizing each as a patriot, a man of many virtues, of austere morals, and excellent intentions. She wants us to tell her if these men were "really good." If they were, she asks who were the "really bad men" of history. She declares that she cannot continue to read history unless she "can find some background upon which the pictures of virtuous men may be projected." Well. She may as well give up trying to read history and confine her reading to dialetics and the novels of Charlotte M. Yonge. Men, since the fall of Adam, with the assistance of Eve, have been more or less bad. We are inclined to believe that the men she mentions were not quite as black as they have been painted. Danton was certainly not a bad man. Robespierre was a fanatic who believed he did right. The Caesars were doubtless maligned by the historians of the Antonine epoch. The York and Lancaster sovereigns were rather roughly treated by the Tudor chroniclers. St. Chrysostom and Jeremy Collier were doubtless good men but tedious. Gustavus Adolphus was a man of austere morals. Contemporary history is full of chronicles of virtue, which may be rewritten to-morrow into chronicles of misdoing. One must read history with an open mind to the bias of historians, the need in writing eloquently of a firmly established point of view, and the uncertainty of human evidence. We have heard often that Richard of Gloster had no hump, was of pleasing personality, not given to needless bloodshed, and a good husband. But let our inquiring reader, if she really inquires in a serious mood, avoid troubling her mind with such questions. The weather is hot, and one may live without history, after all.

MR. SWINBURNE'S book of prose fiction, "Love's Cross Currents," of which something has been said in each of the last three numbers of THE BOOK REVIEW, and which is now on all the book stalls, is, as we have intimated, merely a revamping of an old work. The Tatler (a name since revived again for a periodical by Clement Shorter) was a weekly published in London in 1877. E. Francillon, the novelist, was its editor. Mr. Swinburne's story appeared in this periodical, as a serial, from Aug. 25 to Dec. 29, inclusive. It was called "A Year's Letters. By Mrs. Horace Manners." "It consisted," says Dr. Robertson Nicoll, who remembers its serial publication, "of thirty chapters, a lengthy prologue, and an ironical prefatory letter." This describes "Love's Cross Currents" exactly, except that the dedicatory letter to Mr. Theodore Watts-Dunton is not in the least ironical. There have been no fundamental changes in the book, though it has all been revised by the author. Curiosity will impel many to read it, but it will scarcely increase the fame of Mr. Swinburne's prose.

THE publication of lists of the hundred best books ought to have been given its death blow by the recent appearance in print of Lord Acton's list. Such compilations have been highly esteemed as aids to various "get smart quick" schemes. The half-educated or less than half-educated have believed that they would gain all wisdom cheaply by reading a specified number of books classed as the "best" by some supposably competent person. Lord Acton was a man of the profoundest learning, the originator of a great historical work, (The Cambridge Modern History,) and his list of books he believed young men should study includes "Moralstatistik," by Alexander von Oettingen; "Philosophie der Geschiche," by Joseph Franz Molitor; "Kirchenverfassungsgeschichte," by Carl Bernhard Hundeshagen, and many others in various languages as far as possible from the ken of the ordinary young man seeking the semblance of an education quickly and cheaply. Of course Lord Acton's list is merely for young Lord Actons. But for the rest of mankind it is quite as useful as Lord Avebury's or any other so-called popular list of the "hundred best books."

SOME weeks ago the sarcastic Saturday Review of London had an article advising The London Times to open a book-shop, suggesting that Mr. Moberly Bell and Mr. Hooper would look well behind the counter. Mr. Bell is the alert manager of The Times, who has directed the various cyclopedia, gazetteer, and dictionary sales, in connection with the newspaper, which have excited the irritable "Saturday's" ironical derision. Mr. Wynnard Hooper is the city editor, who writes the financial articles. Strangely enough, the "Saturday's" jest was not so wide of the mark. The London Times is really going to father not a book-shop, but a circulating library. The news seems to have leaked out through the refusal of some publishers to allow The Times the extra discount it demands on the prices of books. The British Publishers' Association has had the matter under advisement. We are given to understand that the establishment of The Times's circulating library as a rival to the famous Mudie's is assured.

THE widow of George Frederick Watts announces that she has authorized no biography of her husband, and has turned over his letters and papers for that purpose to nobody. On the contrary, she intends to write the only "authorized biography" herself, or to compile it from Watts's letters and papers, using his own language as far as possible. She asks all who have letters or even short notes from Watts to lend them to her. Her address is Limnerslease, Guildford, Surrey. She says that toward the close of his life Watts found himself a popular subject for authors, "with real regret." If he had "believed himself free to choose, he would have decided then and for the future that by his pictures and sculpture alone his mind should be expressed." Mrs. Russell Barrington's "Reminiscences of George Frederick Watts," to which we alluded some weeks ago, shows that Watts was a very interesting man, and that there was much more worth telling about in his life and character than his paintings and sculptures tell.

IT SEEMS that the decision of the Judges at the Warwick (England) Quarter Sessions, in the appeal of the Trustees of Shakespeare's Birthplace for the exemption of the memorials at Stratford-on-Avon from taxation, was even more deliciously Shakespearean and reminiscent of Justice Shallow than we fancied last week. The ground of the refusal seems to have been that the preservation of the Shakespeare relics at Stratford is not a "literary" object. Here are some of the strange questions asked by the lawyers who opposed the appeal:

"Do you think that any appreciable proportion of these 30,000 visitors are stimulated to expend a shilling for a copy of Shakespeare's works instead of spending it at the public house?"

"Is there any evidence that Shakespeare played shovel-board at the Falcon?"

"Should I be far wrong in calling it [the birthplace] a show place, an interesting one, no doubt, but you do not expect any one to get instruction or literary knowledge there?"

"Do you think any one visiting the orchard would be inspired to attempt flights equal to Shakespeare?"

Nothing is to be gained by laughing at or sneering at the point of view and the frame of mind revealed in these questions. Both are eminently practical.

WILD ORCHIDS.

A Book Identifying the Varieties Found in Eastern North America and Describing "Their Social Relations and Lives."*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by

MABEL OSGOOD WRIGHT.

AT last, after many years of waiting, (for the last authoritative guide to the orchids of New England, written by Henry Baldwin, was issued as long ago as 1884,) we have a book by the aid of which not only may the native orchids of Eastern North America be identified, but one which tells in simple language the fairylike tale of their social relations and lives. For many years before the death of William Hamilton Gibson he had in mind the writing of a book upon this most unique tribe among Northeastern American flora, and his researches took the form of lectures which are remembered with enthusiasm alike for their profundity of research, delicate imagery, and the wonderful mechanical models by which the various processes of fertilization were illustrated.

At this time Mr. Gibson made a collection of the living plants and in process of his investigations made sketches and drawings of the complete genera, the scope extending from the Atlantic to the one hundred and second meridian, and north from South Virginia and Kentucky to Northern Labrador and Manitoba.

Some were finished and would doubtless have soon appeared in the series of magazine articles that were to have formed the nucleus of the book. Others were but the slightest of pencil sketches, and though entirely lacking in the finish without loss of atmosphere that characterized Gibson's work, still present a valuable accuracy of detail. But, to our endless loss in one sense, here the scheme was ended by the death of the artist, and it is from this portfolio of sketches and a few odd notes of Gibson's added to her own researches that Mrs. Jelliffe has achieved the satisfactory and intelligible volume under consideration. By a singular lack of accord between printer and cover maker Gibson's name alone is placed upon the binding, being an injustice to both author and illustrator. For with the name of Gibson we associate a sumptuous volume, where every illustration is either a picture having atmosphere and value, or else a decoration, and the text scientific fact and poetic imagery blended to form literature. To those looking for these qualities the unpretentious volume of little more than 150 pages will come as a distinct disappointment.

On the other hand, the student is eager to identify these flowers, that have so long remained things of mystery because seemingly no one possessed of the knowledge had the courage to simplify their classification and put the key within reach of the eager multitude. This Mrs. Jelliffe has done, and keeping well clear of the temptation to rhapsodize or run hither and thither from the straight path of identification and classification into the poetic and aesthetic side of the subject, which so often turns a would-be practical manual into a confusing hybrid that is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl, so to speak, her little book is admirably suited to be one of the few volumes that find their way into the satchel of the outdoor man and woman, whether advanced student or groping amateur.

The plan of the book is simple and lucid. The preface and introduction of a dozen or more pages sum up the present condition of orchid literature, and without more ado the illustrated key to the genera of orchids is presented. It would be well for every one interested in botany, but who learned his code of nomenclature ten or more years back, to read the introduction carefully in respect to what it says in regard to the change of technical names:

The scarcity of books on the subject of our native orchids is due to the fact that no one had as yet observed more than a few of them. When Darwin published his book on the cross-fertilization of orchids, Asa Gray, his American contemporary, made many observations confirming Darwin. Other botanists loved the orchids, and described their habitat, and even wrote poems about them; but no one

*OUR NATIVE ORCHIDS. A series of Drawings from Nature of All the Species Found in the Northeastern United States. By William Hamilton Gibson. With Descriptive Text Elaborated from the Author's Notes by Helena Leeming Jelliffe. Cloth, square 8vo. Pp. xxxv.-153. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

has yet done for all our native orchids what William Hamilton Gibson started to do.

He had collected and sketched nearly all the North American species that he could find east of the Mississippi and north of the Carolinas. Then he settled down patiently to watch by night these curiously constructed flowers that are so marvelously adapted to some particular insect visitor. His written observations were only begun at the time of his death, but his data for observation were ready to be given to his readers.

Thus modestly Mrs. Jeliffe gives ample credit as to the source of inspiration of her book. The text to accompany the illustrations has been plainly set forth in simple English from Mr. Gibson's notes, from the undescriptive statistics of manuals of botany, and from an intimate acquaintance of wild orchids themselves.

The orchids should no longer be a mere Latin-named family of plants to squeeze to death in a press and to mount in a withered array in a herbarium, but a group of individuals living in a social relation to the insect world and worthy of the most intimate acquaintance and observation.

To the older botanists, who are accustomed to call the rattlesnake plantain "Goodyera" and the lady's tresses "Spiranthes," it may seem like an innovation to use the names Peranium and Gyrostachys. But the latter as well as all the scientific names here appended to the popular titles are the old true names.

Botanists in Europe decided in 1867, at the Paris Botanical Congress, to let the original name of the genus stand. The date to which they decided to go back was the year of the publication of Linnaeus's "Genera Plantarum," 1753. Since that date there has arisen great confusion by giving new names in America, as well as all over the world, to plants that were already known in Europe, or by making a new genus out of some species that should have been put in a well-established genus. It had come to pass that some plants had from ten to twenty different names, and again several plants had the same name.

NAMES OF ORCHIDS.

The Botanical Club, in connection with the American Association for the Advancement of Science, meeting in Rochester, N. Y., in 1892, decided to adopt the transcontinental nomenclature devised at the Paris Congress, and this ruling was made practical and permanent by the publication of Britton and Brown's "Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada" in 1896, which put the 4,000 plants listed in accord with the accepted nomenclature.

In the introduction the distinction between the orchid as interpreted by the gorgeous flowers of luxury, as the term suggests, the exotic air-feeding plant, and our own sometimes beautiful but more frequently merely interesting earth-growing species, both in kinship and difference, is clearly portrayed, and the various flower metamorphoses form one of the most interesting of nature's true fairy tales.

To quote Mr. Gibson's own words: "From the simplest and regular type of flowers, as in the buttercup, we pass on to more and more involved and unsymmetrical forms, as the columbine, monkshood, larkspur, * * * &c., and thus finally to the most highly specialized or involved form of all, as seen in the orchid, the multifarious, multiversant orchid, the beautiful orchid, the ugly orchid, the orchid, the graceful, homely, grotesque, uncanny, mimetic, and until the year 1859 the absolutely noncommittal and inexplicable flower; the blossom which had waited through the ages for Darwin, its chosen interpreter, ere she yielded her secret to humanity."

BIOGRAPHIES OF ORCHIDS.

Interest aroused and curiosity piqued, we turn to the key of the seventeenth genera, a pictorial key with explanatory text, lucid and complete. This key alone to the amateur botanist is worth the little money asked for the book, for with its aid are not only the orchids of wood and field, but of more complex botanies, made plain. To this key the frontispiece, wherein the component parts of the orchid, its characteristic parts, are distinctly drawn and named, is a wise introduction.

Then follow the separate biographies, each with its illustration, sometimes the whole spray or plant, and sometimes botanical section to illustrate special points, but accurate and pertinent in every stroke.

Grateful as we are for this invaluable collection of pictures, the manner of their reproduction makes one sigh for the well-nigh lost art of the wood engraver, where the sympathy of the hand behind the tool was so much more fitted to interpret and perpetuate the delicate work of Gibson than the purely mechanical processes of to-day. Yet in this very mechanism lies the possibility of the profuse illustration of popular books, so that we should be grateful, after all, for what is more than the "half loaf."

The biographies themselves are pleasant, graceful sketches, none the worse for their brevity; one does not care to be hindered by involved disruptions and mazes of quotations while on the hot trail of an unknown species, and more than the huntsman is appreciative of a beautiful landscape while the whirring wings of the rising cover delight his ears—for this entirely delightful book is what its author intended it to be, a straightforward guide to our native orchids in their haunts, and, like all good guides, it knows what to say and what to leave to the imagination.

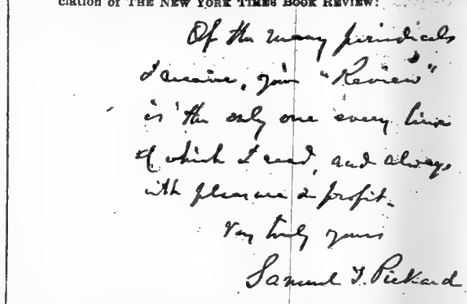
Though midsummer is upon us, with its fierce heat, and the delicate blossoms of Spring, the showy orchis, cyprepedias, arethusa, pogonia, and calopogon (I should say limodorum) exist only in their pods of dustlike seeds, the rattlesnake plantain, the beautiful fringed orchises, and the crystal-white wands of ladies' tresses, that the children call "Maypoles," are still to be sought in their mysterious haunts. Near by is an upland marsh meadow that is ablaze every August with thousands of spikes of the gorgeous orange orchis. To those who do not know the native orchid in any of its many forms this book should win the gratitude due wholesome novelty, while those who do know must feel glad at the successful exploiting of these flowers in a way to win them a wider circle of new friends.

M. O. W.

Fairfield, Conn., July, 1905.

FROM THE BIOGRAPHER OF WHITTIER.

FROM the old home of John Greenleaf Whittier, in Amesbury, Mass., Mr. Samuel T. Pickard, the nephew and biographer of the Quaker poet, writes in appreciation of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW:



A Guide Book of the West.

THE GIRL AND THE DEAL. By Karl Edwin Harriman. Pp. 349. 12mo. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs. $1.50.

A young man's journey from Boston to San Francisco in the companionship of "the girl" develops a romance which had budded in an Eastern drawing room. The author is brimming over with enthusiasm for the West, and his story belongs to the category of guide book novels, for as the pair, accidentally finding themselves bound for the Pacific Coast by the same route, travel across the continent, "the girl" instructs the young Harvard alumnus of academic limitations in the growth and grandeur of the great American world west of Boston. The Santa Fé route gives opportunity for the Grand Canyon, which is described with the vividness born of genuine feeling for its wonder and majesty. Indeed, the note of personality in the author's pictures of things Western is the best feature of the story, which, for the rest, lacks something of high-bred delicacy in its portrayal of young love and is of the slightest texture.

It is always readable, however, as its cover sets forth, "the very story for whiling away a long Summer afternoon or for lessening the tedium of a journey." For the latter, being a railway romance, it is especially adapted.

THE DOLOMITES.

A pleasant volume of travel and guidebook information dealing with Southeastern Tyrol is the third edition of Amelia B. Edwards's "Untrodden Peaks and Unfrequented Valleys: A Midsummer Ramble in the Dolomites," (E. P. Dutton & Co., $2.50.) The book was written some sixteen years ago or more, when the country with which it deals was less well known than it is now—but the region retains its interest and is still pretty well out of the beaten track of conventional travelers. The author, without making any changes in the text of the narrative of her travels of years ago—starting from Venice and coming out at Atzwang—has added notes to show where old inns have passed away and new inns taken their places, and to take account of other such changes of interest to the intending visitor. She provides a very readable description of the country—whose title to favor lies in its possession of those curious mountains called "Dolomites," mountains supposed to have had their origin as coral atolls or such like reefs in a far-off age when the Eastern Alps were a part of the sea-bed. Outwardly they are remarkable for perpendicularity and a general tendency to resemble from a proper distance a Gothic cathedral. Also this country, where (some years ago at all events) the innkeepers were indisposed to fleece the wayfarer—quite the contrary—is the country of Titian, whose name is modernly so familiar to connoisseurs in fashionable shades of hair, produced by proper artifice or otherwise. The painter's native place was Cadore.

The author says, by the way, that most of the travel in the Dolomites must be performed on muleback, and declares that in her time only two side saddles existed in all the country, a circumstance which matters less to women of our decade, to whom such gear begins to be old fashioned.

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GARDEN TALK.

A Book of Miscellaneous Chatter by an Englishwoman of Lucknow.*

WOMEN, it seems, are eager just now to hang their more discursive literary essays upon a sort of horticultural frame. They mingle their tender sprouts of feminine philosophy and sentiment with hard botanical names and quotations from quaint old writers upon rural arts and delights. They wreathe (as it were) a becoming background out of their gardens and trees and flowers, and please themselves with pretty posings amid the greenery. So cunningly environed, they talk of things in general much as a woman might who was puttering about her flower beds with a pair of scissors and a trowel—having along a mildly sympathetic and idly literary listener.

The gardens themselves are placed in all the corners of the earth. They are suburban gardens in Jersey, or German gardens, or Italian gardens, or Japanese gardens, or plain kitchen gardens, or they are gardens of the golden East. This book is all about an Indian garden in the tragic City of Lucknow, and contains, besides botanical and other details, interesting only to minds deeply "gardenized," a deal of characteristic woman's talk (all in minors) about many things infinitely disconnected. Much of it is good enough reading if the mood fits.

For instance, the lady of the book had an opposite neighbor who likewise owned a garden. The neighbor was, moreover, a young girl and pretty. The author names her Belinda and calls her "general and particular behavior most reprehensible" "even in the land where the 'complcat dangler' of both sexes has raised the art of flirtation to a science." Then proceeds:

> That art which "dallied with the innocence of love" is, of course, no new thing. We find archaic traces of it in the earliest Scripture history, and the practice was extensively in vogue in the courts of the Jewish sovereigns. But it was not till the middle of the seventeenth century that the tactics of the loafer on "the primrose path of dalliance" were epitomized into a word which has since become general in more languages than one. Lord Chesterfield, writing in The World (the ancient World, of course) about 1754, says that he "assisted at the birth of that most significant word, 'flirtation,' which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world." The owner of the mouth in question was the fair Lady Frances Shirley, and Lord Chesterfield, as every one knows, no mean judge, is supposed to have spoken from personal acquaintance with it.

Further in defense of the art thus ambrosially named:

> Without going so far as to say that a happy marriage depends upon broken hearts, I am quite aware that one cannot make an omelet without breaking eggs. It is distinctly advisable that young people should not be obliged to marry in order to find out if they like each other.

In another place the gardener tells of a visit of the two greatest ladies of the station, whom an irreverent subaltern has dubbed (after mighty battleships of his Majesty) "Powerful" and "Terrible"; in another she relates how a small yet another she goes hunting for snipe dog of hers routed a "must" elephant, in with Capt. Sahib, (presumably her husband,) and thereafter sets forth minutely how small birds are to be skinned for mounting. Later she tells at equal length how to skin larger game, and talks about the heat and the rains and evil things that fly by night, and the virtues and shortcomings of Hindu servants; or she passes to the beauties and memories of India the Ancient or dwells upon certain incidents of the Mutiny. In the last connection is the tragic suggestion that (perhaps) many English girls and women who disappeared then were locked up in harems of good Moslems, and the author cites some vague stories of men who have seen men who have heard of such women who from withered brown anatomics peddle water from door to door.

Again the gardener forgets her beloved plants to speak of the polite art of handshaking, thus:

> The shake of the hand has become, I see, the shibboleth of society. It alters every season like the men's collars. By their shape ye shall know them. Masonic signs are nothing to it. After all, we merely substitute one social shackle for another. Bowing as a fine art went out with powder.

In yet another place is talk of melons with curious questions why the name of melon is one of reproach, from the day Homer's Thersites called the Greeks "pumpkins" till now the French military students at St. Cyr call their freshmen "melon" as ours at West Point call theirs "plebe."

*MY GARDEN IN THE CITY OF GARDENS. A Memory, with Illustrations. 12mo, Pp. 286. New York: The John Lane Company.

AN EVIL SPIRIT.

The Occult Gravely and Ably Treated in Mr. E. F. Benson's New Novel.*

To the uninitiated or constitutionally skeptical in matters occult, Mr. Benson's "Image in the Sand" must seem, spite of its literary power and adroitness, somewhat disingenuous. For, if these things are so profoundly real, they must be real to all, must, therefore, be communicable, and if communicable, why not to many, why not to us? Is it not strange that one never by any chance meets upon one's way men and women who unite with their experience of the supermundane and extranatural such sound intelligence, such essential sanity as the people in Mr. Benson's novel? And why do not the scientific experts in real life who are present at "manifestations," although they came to scoff, remain to pray? These questions are commonplace but inevitable. Until they are satisfactorily answered Mr. Benson's "Image in the Sand," like Mr. Hamlin Garland's recent "The Tyranny of the Dark," can hardly be taken with all the seriousness that its author evidently demands. For all that, the quiet, intense conviction of Mr. Benson's pages cannot fail entirely of a certain impressiveness.

The obvious setting of "The Image in the Sand" is just a little tawdry and worn. It is at Luxor that Miss Corelli might have placed the scene of a similar story; it is in her strident pages that the evil spirit of an ancient Egyptian might have gained power over the soul of an English girl. But here any comparison must end, and it is Mr. Benson's praise to have infused into these melodramatic circumstances a genuine dignity.

The starting point of the story that Mr. Benson has to tell is the quenchless desire of Sir Henry Jervis not only to feel near him the spiritual presence of his dead wife, but to "materialize" her spirit, and to know once more her beloved sight and touch. But to such an attempt his Egyptian servant and medium, Abdul, (a character of engaging but incredible beauty,) refuses to lend himself, and thus Sir Henry trusts himself to an English spiritualist, Henderson, who, through the possession of an amulet, hopes to "materialize" the spirit of an ancient Egyptian, to make that spirit and all its evil force subservient to his power, and thus to gain deeper insight into the impalpable realms beyond. The attempt succeeds—with fatal consequences. The evil spirit assumes for a moment the form of Sir Henry's wife, changes, and enters, though not with all the fullness of its power, the body of Ida, Sir Henry's daughter, who comes upon the scene. Sir Henry dies, and Ida, from that dread moment on, is at intervals possessed by the evil spirit of Set-nekht. This spirit Henderson alone can loose and bind, and, since he loves Ida, he exerts over her the power thus gained, until, to free his beloved mistress, Abdul slays him.

So brief a statement of the book's central action leaves untouched its various though somewhat thin human interest, and does not discuss its subsidiary characters, who seem to become more real and vital the more earthy and earthly and the further removed from spiritual influences Mr. Benson represents them to be. It leaves untouched, too, the quite brilliant London chapters toward the middle of the book, in which Mr. Benson assumes for a time the sparkling airs and weary graces of Robert Hichens of "Green Carnation" days.

But it is, after all, this central action and the phenomena that it involves for the sake of which Mr. Benson has written "The Image in the Sand," and it is but scant justice to an author to slight his most earnest appeal and concentrate attention on non-essentials.

It is fair to say, then, that Mr. Benson has stated his case with true imaginative power. To deal through many pages with such things as "possession" and "materialization" and not to seem for a moment either hysterical or vulgar—this is no despicable literary achievement. For, as a matter of fact, one does, rightly or wrongly, suspect such discussions and such stories both of hysteria and vulgarity. But, though the imagination is momentarily convinced and the taste satisfied, one is still haunted by a sense of the complete vanity of it all. For there are few men and women who would not wish, nay, who do not crave, some vision of the world invisible could they but come to believe, upon some sane and worthy ground, that that invisible world does indeed surround us, and that we may come into contact with that essence of things which, according to Kant, underlies all phenomenal appearances. But where are those worthy and appealing reasons? Surely, as Mr. Benson himself confesses, not in the ordinary mediumistic performances. Neither are they to be found, one may add, in the trances of a Mrs. Piper, on whom the late Mr. F. W. H. Meyers seems to have staked his facile faith. And, on the other hand, we are confronted with the attitude of modern psychology, which shirks any statement as to the soul's entity, tells us of faculties and capacities that have their definite lodgment in brain centres, tells us of the interdependence of brain and mind, and, alas! proves its case. To trust science too fanatically is undoubtedly a mistake. But the other side has yet to make out a case for itself. Until then, it may be repeated, such books as Mr. Benson's will remain totally negligible as philosophy, whatever their fascination as fiction.

*"THE IMAGE IN THE SAND. By E. F. Benson, Author of "The Challoners," "Dodo," &c. 8vo. Cloth. Pp., 364. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

BOOKS ON DIET.

DIET IN RELATION TO AGE AND ACTIVITY, with Hints Concerning Habits Conducive to Longevity. By Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., F. C. R. S., M. B., &c. Revised and enlarged edition. 16mo. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $1.

UNCOOKED FOODS AND HOW TO USE THEM. A Treatise on How to Get the Highest Form of Animal Energy from Food. By Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Christian. New York: The Health Culture Company.

Here are two books upon the art and science of proper feeding which are as different as possible. In the first Sir Henry Thompson discusses from the point of view of an old man and experienced physician the diet of elderly British persons in easy circumstances. Sir Henry (naturally) advises nothing startling or revolutionary, and insists chiefly upon care and common sense. Especially he shows that men and women no longer young must eat sparingly. His aim is to keep you (after you pass your mid-century) still active and able to enjoy life in a rational manner. The directions given are simple and seem to the lay mind admirably adapted to the purpose in hand.

In the first part of the book (originally published in 1886) Sir Henry considers the case of a man in the fifties and sixties; in the second part (which is new) he writes for those in the seventies and eighties. He is himself an octogenarian.

If Sir Henry Thompson is wisely thus old-fashioned the writers of the second book are radicals of the utmost. Mr. and Mrs. Christian are the apostles of the "return to nature" and the eating of foods raw. "Civilized man can live without cooks," they say, (willfully misquoting Owen Meredith;) they will even have it that the ills of the flesh are pretty much all due to two things—cooking and the eating of meat. Confine yourself to canning preparations of nuts, fruits, cereals, greens, or these things, even as they are, they say, and you will be a new man. However, eggs and milk are also allowed, and even advised. A further advantage of the new diet (the authors add) will be the emancipation of woman from the drudgery of the kitchen—as if that emancipation hadn't proceeded pretty far already, with man still a cooking animal. The book contains a great many recipes for uncooked delicacies, including a concoction called "unfired bread"—and exhibits the zeal which is the most conspicuous virtue of reformers—along with a certain rashness of assertion which seems always to go with the zeal in question.

A Terrible Mother-in-Law.

THE LITTLE HILLS. By Nancy Huston Banks. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 325. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

A lovable little heroine pervades Mrs. Banks's new story, and a very thorny path she has to tread, though her terrible stepmother-in-law, consumed by the single passion of proving to everybody how different she is "and always was from the whole tribe of stepmothers," is as amusing as she is terrible—if safely imprisoned between the covers of a book.

Like the author's former novels, "The Little Hills" is full of love of nature, though Mrs. Banks has little liking for naturalists; her hero declares that a naturalist "never has said a kind word for his brother or his sister either. He can't, you see. He's compelled to belittle humanity's dues and deny its demands, in order to justify his own shameless neglect of duty to his kind." Quoting Thoreau to prove her point, the author avers, still in the person of her hero, that naturalists "live to celebrate the turning of a polliwog into a frog, and to ridicule man's bravest climbing over the little hills of life"—all of which is sufficiently startling to one who knows Bradford Torrey—to name but one of a kindly company.

The book is somewhat cumbered with description, and several of its characters have toppled over into caricature, but it will be read with interest both because of a plot out of the ordinary and of the freshness and spontaneity of its treatment.

"AUSTEN-LAND."

"Jane Austen, Her Homes and Her Friends" (John Lane) is a new edition of a little book written and illustrated by eager Austen worshippers, and for that reason somewhat too enthusiastically reminiscent of Jane and all Jane's creatures to be quite comfortable reading for any but the inmost circle of the faithful. The author, Constance Hill, is one of those who (like so many of Miss Austen's "constant readers") seem to have the people out of her books with them always, and are ready to quote the ineffable Mr. Collins or Mr. Bennet or Mrs. Bennet at every turn. The way in which these people thus make themselves familiar friends is, of course, the best witness of the magic of Miss Austen's gift—and Miss Hill is writing for Austen-maniacs.

Miss Hill, with obvious delight, rambles on (Jane's words always in her mouth) about Steventon, where the novelist was born and grew up in her father's parsonage, about Basingstoke, where she used to attend country balls (she was very fond of the dance) about all that country, the hamlets of which her books have made famous.

With the rest you find all sorts of fragmentary talk of the members of the Austen family and the people they knew. Then Miss Hill takes you to Bath and follows her Jane about there—to the Pump Room, sacred to the memory of Beau Nash; to the Ball Room, to the old theatre, to the famous Crescent Fields, and to the house at 4 Sydney Place, where the Austens dwelt. In like fashion with Lyme Regis, Southampton, Stoneleigh Abbey, and so to Chawton Cottage, where all Miss Austen's books were written. Other chapters are spent upon the places the author of "Pride and Prejudice" and "Sense and Sensibility" visited in London. Others deal with Chawton again, and others still with Winchester, where in a house in College Street she died on Friday, July 18, 1817.

Accompanying the text are attractive pen-and-ink drawings of the more picturesque corners of all the places mentioned—these the work of Ellen G. Hill "and others"—with an occasional reproduction of an old print or an autograph of Miss Austen. Her portrait after a water-color drawing in the possession of W. Austen Leigh, Esq., serves as a frontispiece, and the general appearance of the book is very attractive.

Mogul Monuments.

"A Handbook to Agra and the Taj, Sikandra, Fatehpur-Sikri, and the Neighborhood," (Longmans, Green & Co.,) is the work of E. B. Havell, A. R., Principal of the Government School of Art and Fellow of Calcutta University. The volume, which is of modest size, with text in large print and good illustrations from photographs, professes merely "to assist those who visit or have visited Agra to an intelligent understanding of one of the greatest epochs of Indian Art." To attain this end, the author has provided first a "historical introduction" setting forth briefly but clearly (and sufficiently for the purpose) something of the history of the great moguls who ruled at Agra, of Akbar, called the Great, who was Queen Elizabeth's contemporary; of Akbar's famous son Jahangir, and that one's yet more famous Sultana, the beautiful Nur Mahal, of Shah Jahan, of Aurangzib and the rest.

Then comes the description of the monuments of these potentates, the fort at Agra, the great mosque and the magnificent palaces and public buildings of Fatehpur-Sikri, which Akbar builded, as likewise the Jahangiri Mahal, though the last is named after his son. Shah Jahan it was who caused to be built the Taj Mahal as a tomb and memorial of his favorite Sultana called Mumtaz Mahal, or Crown of the Palace. The Taj is by most authorities esteemed the very climax of Indan art, and the present author makes an excellent point by comparing it rather with the Venus de Milo than, say, the Parthenon. For it was intended as the expression in architecture of the ideal of a noble and beloved woman—the Mogul being forbid by his Mohammedan religion the making of images of the human form. On the whole, the book appears to be at least as good as most books of its kind and better than many. It contains only 136 pages and has an index and conspicuous section heads.

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"is altogether readable and charming," says the *New York Sun.* *Cloth, $1.50.*

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, Publishers, N. Y.

MORE BOOKS OF AMERICAN HISTORY.

The Sixth Volume of the American Nation Series and Other Recent Works.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by
ROBERT LIVINGSTON SCHUYLER,
Member of the American Historical Association.

TO THE period whose history this volume of the American Nation seeks to relate, such terms as "The Forgotten Half-Century" and "The Neglected Period of American History" have been applied. It was passed over quickly by such general historians as Bancroft and Hildreth, and it must be confessed that it is lacking in those dramatic incidents which the history of the seventeenth century and the Revolutionary period furnish. To the student of institutional history, however, the early eighteenth century is by no means unimportant, and it is from this standpoint chiefly that Prof. Greene, the author of a well-known work on "The Provincial Governor," attempts to describe it. His is one of the first efforts that have been made to write a comprehensive account of the provincial system as it existed from the accession of William III. to the fall of Walpole.

Of late much literature of a monographic character has been produced which bears upon Prof. Greene's subject, and of this he has, of course, been able to make extensive use. There is also available, as he says, an "almost bewildering mass of local and antiquarian publications." Comparatively little attention is paid to the great contest with France, which is reserved for Prof. Thwaite's "France in America" to form the next volume in this series. The central theme is the provincial system, of which the dominant phenomenon was the Royal Province; this latter was at once a local government and an agency in the general organization of imperial control.

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TAKEN as a whole, the period under review was one of a gradual tightening of the reins of British control. While this tendency appears in its most exaggerated form just before the revolution of 1689, when all New England, New York, and New Jersey were incorporated in a single Government under Andros, it is traceable throughout the reigns of William, Anne, and the Georges. Had the process of the extension of direct royal control not been interrupted by the revolution of 1689, such control would probably have been secured in all the colonies.

The solution of the colonial problem at the accession of William III. was in the nature of a compromise. The popular representation which had been wiped out by the reactionary policy of James II. was restored, and the principle of extreme consolidation was abandoned, though Massachusetts, Maine, and Plymouth were organized under a single royal government. The Massachusetts charter of 1691 was itself a compromise between imperial and local interests, and the government organized under it partook of the characteristics of both corporate colony and royal province. The net result of events in the decade 1681-91 was a marked increase of imperial control over the colonies. Its enforcement and extension are ably sketched. Prof. Greene regards the statement that the Walpole era was one of "salutary neglect" for the colonists as an attractive generalization, which, however, has to be seriously modified. "Though the trade laws were less vigorously enforced than they were in later years, and though the proposal of taxation by Parliament was never carried out, the colonists were by no means left to themselves. Popular legislation was repeatedly defeated by the royal veto, and Parliament exerted its authority over the colonies even in the face of strong risistance." Walpole's influence, he says, "was apparently in the main the negative one of discouraging overaggressive schemes of colonial control." Such agencies of colonial administration as the Board of Trade, the Courts of Admiralty, &c., are carefully described. The Secretary of State for the Southern Department, who had much to do with colonial matters, was during a great part of this period the Duke of Newcastle, whose chief interest in the colonies unfortunately was the spoils of office. The most important colonial act of the Walpole era was the Molasses act of 1733, which, if strictly enforced, would have seriously crippled New England.

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PROF. GREENE has a good deal to say about internal politics. "The fundamental part of provincial politics after the revolution of 1689 is the conflict between the Provincial Governor and the representative Assembly." The former stood for the royal prerogative and imperial control, the latter for the representative principle and local interests, and the struggle between imperial and local interests, makes up the political history of the period.

The absence of great public names from the history of this whole period is due to local conditions which did not furnish opportunities for great statesmen. Still there were some men of prominence, and they form the subject matter of Chapter XIII. on "Provincial Leaders." The last chapter on "Provincial Culture" should be read by persons who hold that there was no provincial culture. Prof. Greene gives the Anglican Church credit for exerting an "important civilising influence." Jonathan Edwards, he says, was "perhaps the keenest and most original thinker America has ever produced."

Prof. Greene has succeeded in his purpose of generalizing on tendencies and correlating conclusions already familiar to the specialist. He has made careful and discriminating use of his material, and apart from a useful text has given us a valuable critical essay on the authorities. The function of this volume in the series is to bridge over the period between the founding of the colonies and the beginning of the Revolution.

*THE AMERICAN NATION: A HISTORY. Vol. VI. Provincial America. (1690-1740.) By Evarts Boutell Greene, Ph. D., Professor of History in Illinois State University. With maps. Pp. xxi.-356. New York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

EARLY COLONISTS.

OUR FIRST CENTURY. By George Cary Eggleston, with many Illustrations. Pp. xiii.-268. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.20.

THIS admirable little book is designed to give a popular account of the life, manners, and customs of the American colonists in the seventeenth century. Particular attention is, therefore, paid to social and economic rather than to political and military history. It may profitably be used as a corrective to the numerous short textbooks which leave upon the student's mind the impression that the life of the colonists was an endless round of fighting and political activity.

Mr. Eggleston emphasizes the fact that even in the very earliest charters granted by the English Crown it was provided that the colonists should have all the privileges enjoyed by Englishmen. These guarantees were made much of by the popular party in its conflict with prerogative and proprietary interests; and this conflict is the central thread in the narrative of colonial history. Special honor is justly paid to Rhode Island as the only colony where complete liberty of conscience and equality before the law arose.

John Smith occupies a commanding position in colonial history and in the pages of Mr. Eggleston's book. "It is not too much," he says, "to say that English civilization and the English power were first planted on this continent by the genius, the courage, and the abounding energy of Capt. John Smith." He is inclined to resent the attacks that some recent critical writers have made on Smith's reputation for veracity, and thinks there is no reason for rejecting even the famous Pocahontas rescue story.

After reading this lively little narrative one can without hesitation commend it to those who find the ordinary one-volume histories dry and meagre, and who have not the time or inclination to consult the larger works.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAW.

THE AMERICAN JUDICIARY. By Simeon E. Baldwin, LL. D. The American State Series. Pp. xiii.-463. New York: The Century Company. $1.25.

JUDGE BALDWIN'S work is divided into two parts, the first on the nature and scope of the judiciary, the second on the organization and working of the courts, State and Federal.

The substructure of American law in the colonies, as he shows, was the common law of England. Considerable importance is attached to the revisory jurisdiction of the Board of Trade as a factor in keeping colonial law in line with English law. The strict tripartite divison of governmental powers set forth by Montesquieu was followed in the earlier State Constitutions, but the Federal Constitution practically recognises that this theory is not supported by American experience and does not insist upon so complete a separation of functions. An interesting example of the participation of the judiciary in legislation is to be found in the early history of the State of New York. The Constitution of 1777 provided for a council of revision, of which the Judges of the Supreme Court formed a part, to which all bills which passed the Legislature were submitted before becoming law.

In commenting on the force of precedent, Judge Baldwin lays special stress on the importance of the writings of such jurists as Blackstone, Kent, and Cooley, and shows that courts have overruled their own decisions as a result of such eminent opinions. In Chapters V. and VI. he describes the power of the judiciary in developing the unwritten and in interpreting the written law. Judicial construction furnishes the Constitution with the necessary flexibility. Under the title "The Judicial Power of Declaring What Has the Form of Law Not to be Law" he discusses the power of the courts, and the exercise of that power, to declare statutes unconstitutional and hence void.

The fundamental distinction between the two sets of judicial establishments is that the Federal courts are by the Constitution invested with certain express powers, while the State courts have all the judicial powers pertaining to sovereignty except those expressly delegated to the United States courts. This means that the great mass of litigation in the country has to be disposed of by the State courts. In such a work as this the relations between the courts of different States and those between State and Federal courts receive, of course, careful attention.

Upon the jury system, Judge Baldwin is very instructive. "A jury trial," he says, "is a poor mode of doing justice, if there is a rule of law which, as applied to certain facts, should control the verdict, unless that rule of law be both stated by the Judge, and so stated as to impress upon the jury that it is its sworn duty to apply it, if the facts which they may find to exist are such as to come under its operation." He believes that "it [the jury] should be so instructed, even if declared by express statute to be the judges both of the law and the facts."

Altogether, Judge Baldwin has made a noteworthy and successful effort to explain in moderate compass the judicial system under which we live. His work maintains the high standard set by the other published volumes of the American State Series, which is being written by acknowledged authorities, under the editorship of Prof. Willoughby of Johns Hopkins. As Professor of Constitutional Law at Yale and Justice of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, the present author's claim to speak with authority will hardly be disputed. R. L. S.

WALES IN PICTURES.

WALES. Painted by Robert Fowler, R. I.; described by Edward Thomas; with a note on Mr. Fowler's landscapes by Alexander J. Finberg. One volume. Pp. xi.-213. 8vo, Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $6.

We are disappointed in this book. The other issues in the series which we have seen, "Rome" and "The West Indies," have been excellent from the pictorial as well as the literary side. The publishers emphasized the artistic element; Rome was "painted" by one person, "described" by another; so were the West Indies. But in each case the description was as good as were the illustrations.

It is not so with "Wales," the book now before us. The illustrations are excellent; some of great beauty and admirably reproduced in color. A gloriously beautiful country must be much of Wales, if Mr. Fowler's pencil and brush have caught it correctly; and they seem to have done so. A Mr. Finberg affords an "appreciation" of the pictures. He says that Mr. Fowler "seemed to have cut himself off so completely from the art of the past, to have de-humanized himself, so to speak, that it was perhaps natural for me to compare his methods of work with the cold impassivity of a machine." Whereupon he compares Mr. Fowler to Rudyard Kipling because of his unconventionality.

After this, however, Mr. Finberg leaves the stock phrases of the amateur critic and writes more or less sensibly about Mr. Fowler's pictures. As a whole, his "appreciation" is good, though we do not discover, from their colored reproductions, that the paintings are so wholly unusual as Mr. Finberg would have us believe.

It is with the text of the volume that we are chiefly disappointed. That is by a Mr. Edward Thomas, who is on very good terms with himself. Without knowing him, we should say that his regular occupation was the writing of the captions for the "comic series" that make up so much of the "Christmas numbers" of the English weeklies—those aged but not venerable accounts of how an idiot goes down to spend the holidays with friends, acts idiotically, meets idiotic accidents, and sees "the captain" walk away with the girl he wanted to marry. Mr. Thomas is flippant and tiresome; in at least one place he is decidedly irreverent. He does not describe Wales at all, but drivels along, attempting to describe the impressions certain incidents made on his mind. The result is not pleasing.

IN TIME OF WAR.

THE STORM CENTRE. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 361. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

Certain qualities may be confidently expected of Miss Murfree; interest of plot, vividness of description, spirit, and naturalness of dialogue. Yet the hand which, as by magic, lifted the mists from the Tennessee mountains, has lost something of its cunning in this latest story.

The "Storm Centre" is a quiet country home, around which are encamped Federal forces of the civil war. Its courteous old host has two sons in the Confederate Army, but opens his doors to a young Northern Captain whose father had been his valued friend. Of course the Southern mansion holds a lady fair—and of course, and of course—the rest is not far to seek.

But it is told with a difference. Original, not to say astounding, features are not wanting. Chief of these is an elephantiasis of conscience with which the Federal Captain is afflicted. True, the ethics of war define as virtues too many crimes of peace; but there are not two opinions as to the turpitude of a violation of hospitality. Even the savage holds sacred the sheltering roof. Not so our gallant Captain, who straightway informs an impressing agent of the accidentally discovered hiding place of his hostess's favorite horse: and afterward attempts to arrest a hidden son of the house upon a perilously stolen visit to his foe-encircled home. Yet these things are scored to the credit of the man who has been received as a friend, and nursed to health by the too confiding family whose secrets he betrays. One quite agrees with his rival that "such a conscience as that is a selfish beast, a raging monster, exceedingly deadly to the interests of other folks."

The machinery of the story seems to creak at times; the denouement is suddenly sprung upon us, as if the writer, grown tired of her work, had flung it down in a heap; or, more probably, had cut out a few closing pages and tacked the end on "anyhow." The bitterness of sectional feeling, so strong in those fatal early sixties, is almost ignored; "the ladies" are tiresome, the heroine is most unlovable, the hero, as has been shown, a cad—and worse.

But there are elements of power in the novel: it "goes," and, having begun it, the reader will hardly be willing to lay it aside until the end is reached.

THE RETURN OF ROSE.

Hamlin Garland's "Rose of Dutcher's Coolly," just published in a new edition (The Macmillan Company, $1.50) makes after several years of existence a much more interesting story than any which have latterly come from Mr. Garland's pen. Those who read it when it was new a few years ago will remember that its strength lies in the story of the child life and budding womanhood of a farmer's girl in a part of the West where the social machinery is still somewhat crude. The same adjective may be applied to the novel, but there are glimpses of unconventional truth in it which will no doubt commend it now to a new set of readers. To be sure, Mr. Garland is somewhat painfully self-conscious when he touches upon the matters Mrs. Grundy counts unmentionable—save in the whisper of scandal—but you will find a deal of the real girl about his Rose, and in the earlier part of the story—the days of school and the coming of young love with the circus—the author is not at all the same man who not long ago wrote "The Light of the Star." By the way, there's a curiously feminine touch about many of the little things the author records about his heroine—especially when he touches upon the affairs of the wardrobe. The present edition is bound in brown and adorned with gilt.

BOSTON NOTES.

Expurgated Fairy Tales—Gossip About Forthcoming Books.

THOSE parents and teachers who find unexpurgated fairy tales meat for strong men, rather than milk for babes, will be pleased with "The Oak Tree Fairy Book," a volume prepared by Mr. Clifton Johnson, and illustrated by Mr. Willard Bunte with eleven full-page plates and seventy-five smaller pictures. Mr. Johnson has carefully pruned away everything savage and painful, even to the very sad passages, and has thus produced a book unobjectionable to sensitive adults. Whether or not children will like it, remains to be seen, but they certainly will not remember its mild villains and gentle beasts as long as they remember Bluebeard or the Chimaera or those wicked bushes in the sea witch's garden, known to Hans Christian Andersen. Still, the experiment of making such a book is well worth trying, and Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. will give it rather more than fair play by making the book uncommonly pretty.

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The theory that stories are vicious unless probable does not seem to have troubled the late Bishop Clark when he wrote the fantastic "John Whopper," which Bishop Potter furnishes with an introduction, saying that the book is eminently characteristic of its author, "of his mental processes, and his curious temper of interrogation," and also "a very striking expression of his wider vision which bound together Boston and China, the inside of the globe and the North Pole." "No one can read it now," he adds, "without seeing in it that large interrogation which was forever a note of the Bishop's mind, and that imperishable sympathy with boyhood which made his heart young and his speech playful to the very end." The device by which the author showed thoughtful and scrupulous children that the story was a joke would naturally suggest itself to a Bishop to whom Easter tables are familiar ground. His story was published in 1869, and he carefully dates its first important event Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1867. Now, St. Valentine's day, Feb. 14, fell on Sunday in 1869, and consequently Feb. 16 fell on Tuesday, and even very small boys know that birthdays and holidays come one day later in the week each successive year, and the fallacy of making Valentine's Day fall on Sunday only two years previous would be detected by a large number of readers. It will hardly be noted now, except by miniature pettifoggers, but it was effectual in its day.

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Mr. Burton Stevenson, whose "The Young Section Hand" will, like "John Whopper," be issued by Messrs. L. C. Page & Co., has told his publishers that most of the incidents in the book are true, and were related to him by an old railroad man. Undoubtedly they are quite true, then. One would as soon doubt an old sailor as an old railroad man, and they will certainly be lively.

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Mr. George S. Wassin's new book, "The Green Shay," is the story of one of those decaying villages on the Maine coast which the decline of the fishing industry has left to perish slowly, deserted by the young and daring, perfectly conscious of its hopeless condition, but making no effort to retrieve it. All Mr. Wassin's sympathy for the fishermen cannot dull his apprehension of the humor of their speech and the quaintness of their dialect, and the story will be found very amusing. It will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

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Miss Carolyn Wells will appear on the list of one more Boston publisher in the Autumn, having chosen the W. A. Wilde Company to issue "The Dorrance Domain," a lively story of a family of children whose riotous mischief sorely tried the grandmother to whose care they were intrusted until the "Dorrance Domain" opened a way of escape, to the great content of every one. The book will be illustrated by Mr. William F. Stecher, and is intended for young girls.

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Miss Amy E. Blanchard, a long-established favorite with this class of readers, has gone further South this year, and has come nearer to the present time for her subject than in any former season. The heroines are two sisters, who, with their brother, go to Texas not long after its annexation to the United States. When war is declared the brother and some of his friends enlist in the Texas Rangers, of whom the reader sees something, but the novelty of the tale lies in the life of the girls, who support themselves, protected by their neighbors, until the war ends in their part of the country. The author has endeavored to describe something of the simple life of the Mexican poor, and also to show what manner of men the Texas Rangers were. They figured in many stories written in the years following the war, until displaced by fugitive slave stories and tales of hapless ladies who suddenly discovered that they were mulatto slaves, and since that day they have been neglected. Miss Blanchard calls her book "A Frontier Knight."

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Messrs. L. C. Page & Co. are preparing the "Real and Romantic Russia" of Alexandre Dumas for an illustrated holiday book, and that remarkable work will surprise those who for the first time learn something of what their fathers and grandfathers were taught. Dumas saw aristocratic and literary Russia at its best, for both Court and nobility were disposed to lionize him, but he caught some glimpses of lower life, which ended with the abolition of serf-holding. The translation is by Mikael Gortshakov.

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 21, 1905.

A BOOK OF GOSSIP.

MR. LEVESON-GOWER'S newly published book of reminiscences, "Bygone Years," contains many passages of gossip about distinguished persons, from which the following are selected:

LADY BLESSINGTON.—Lady Blessington is described by some modern writers as "the gorgeous Lady Blessington." She was handsome, and had some Irish wit; but her literary performances were poor, and only got into notice through being puffed by penny-a-liners whom she entertained at her table. I was never inside Gore House, but I was told by others who knew it that with some few exceptions the company was inferior, and to compare it with that of Holland House, as has sometimes been done, is simply ridiculous.

DICKENS AND THACKERAY.—I once missed meeting Dickens at Chatsworth, who left on the day of my arrival. Thackeray came that same afternoon, and was anxious to hear about Dickens's visit. He wondered whether he had toadied the Duke very much. My impression is that, though professing to be friends, these two great novelists did not care much for one another.

RUSKIN WAS SNOBBISH.—Ruskin on one occasion gave a large supper, to which he invited some of the leading undergraduates whom he did not know. His speech on this occasion did not make a favorable impression. He said he could hardly express how much he felt honored that so many young men who were superior to him socially should have condescended to accept his invitation. This disinclined us to keep up the acquaintance, although we were the losers thereby.

LOWELL DECLINES IN VERSE.—

How gladly would I, if I might,
My Wheaton's dreary tome bury,
And hasten with the lessening light
To the warm arms of Holmbury!

*Home*bury's the spelling I prefer;
Oh, could I make a bee-line
Thither, to curl me up and purr
With comfort more than feline!

Alas, it cannot be, for I
Am pinioned here in London,
A male Andromeda, to sigh
That pledges can't be undone!

His view is Leveson's chiefest boast,
Unconscious that the part of it
His guests see gladliest is their host,
The sunshine at the heart of it;

The friendly voice, the manners bland,
The culture—not too much of it—
I must forego, the honest hand,
With welcome in the touch of it;

Across the void that hand I press,
And think, the surest rental man,
Mocking at Land Leagues, is the cess
All true hearts pay a gentleman.

THE CARLYLES.—My recollection of the latter [Mrs. Carlyle] is, sitting in a corner busy with her embroidery, with no one speaking to her. One can easily imagine how much so clever a woman must have resented this neglect. I never was converted to Carlyle's views, but I could not help being fascinated by his eloquence, originality, and vehement abuse of everybody and everything, which in most people would be repellent, but in him was amusing. * * * One day Louisa, Lord Ashburton's second wife, who continued to show him the same kindness as her predecessor, asked Lady Marian Alford and me to meet him at dinner. We were therefore a party of four, and all through the repast the two ladies fervently worshipped the great man, which he did not take amiss. As I am not a hero worshipper, and disliked some of his opinions, I maliciously introduced the subject of slavery. Mr. Carlyle rose to the occasion, defended slavery, and vilified the abolitionists. The two ladies, who had tender hearts and abhorred slavery from the bottom of their souls, were much disturbed. "Oh, Mr. Carlyle, do not say that! You cannot mean it. Have you ever read Mrs. Stowe?" "A poor, foolish woman who wrote a book of wretched trash called 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.'" My purpose was achieved, and for a short time the adoration abated. * * * Our hostess said to Mr. Carlyle, "I hope you will not mind our leaving you; we are going to the theatre to see Fechter act Hamlet." To her astonishment he told her he would like to accompany her. He had not been inside a theatre for years, and his delight at the performance was great. "The fellow is not so bad, after all. Dear me! That is capital!" All this was said in so loud a voice that every moment I expected the audience to call the philosopher to order.

New Music Book.

Dodd, Mead & Co. have on their Fall list two books by Anna Alice Chapin, author of "Masters of Music," "Babes in Toyland," &c. One is "The Heart of Music," in which she tells the story of the violin, including the history of the instrument from Assyrian and Egyptian times to the violins of the Amati and Stradivarius, as well as the story of the great violinists. The other is a juvenile, "Humpty Dumpty," for which Miss Franklin Betts has made the full-page colored illustrations and other decorations. The story has to do with the adventures of a boy and a girl of ten who do not believe in fairy tales.

MR. W. D. HOWELLS.

AN ENGLISH OPINION.

Marriott Watson in The London Chronicle.

AND yet things did happen, even in Mr. Howells's novels. How familiar to one who can look back on twenty years of novel reading were those little, yellow paper-bound volumes in which Mr. Howells had his introduction to the English public! There was "The Undiscovered Country," and there was the delightful tragi-comedy, "A Foregone Conclusion," and then, again, "The Lady of the Aroostook." No one in England was doing quite that sort of delicate, easy, sophisticated work, and no one now is doing it. It was full of a sense of humanity, of kindly humor, of pleasant cynicism, of intimacy with the moods and vicissitudes of character.

But with the emergence of his passionate Americanism Mr. Howells began an unconscious revolution in his methods. He degenerated into mere particularity, almost into garrulousness. He would take ever so many chapters in getting his heroine down a street. He dwelled on the uninteresting details; he refused to eliminate the unessential. His theory was that no cultured reader should take an interest in events, but that the soul should be probed and plumbed for its uttermost secrets. Well, there comes a time when the soul refuses to yield up any more of its secrets.

Art, you see, is not merely analytic; it is, in its ultimate manifestation, synthetic. And to get a living picture of life it is not necessary to focus under the microscope all the petty and irrelevant psychological changes of a character. Every one's history each day is built up by a thousand subtle fluctuations of the mind. Out of a mass of emotions, sentiments, feelings, and sensations every action is evolved. At least it presupposes a succession, or tradition, of such mental phenomena. But only vital things matter in art, and a consideration of this emotional "histology" is not necessary or useful or interesting.

But one fancies, and one hopes, that with Mr. Howells the wheel has come full circle again. At least, some of his more recent work would suggest that he has returned to the ideals and manner of his earlier days. This would be cause for general congratulation. He is, and will remain, the most distinguished literary force in America. His name is indissolubly involved with American letters; and he worthily inherits and supports the tradition of the America which was Emerson's, which was Longfellow's, which was Oliver Wendell Holmes's.

A TOWN'S SCHOOLS.

Of chiefly local interest though more or less valuable as a contribution to the general subject of the history of American common schools is an octavo volume entitled "One Hundred and Fifty Years of School History in Lancaster, Pennsylvania," by William Riddle. (Published by the author.) The book surveys the whole subject of education in the town of Lancaster and refers back to early provisions for popular instruction made by William Penn and his representatives.

The first settlement on the banks of the Conestoga was made by English Quakers as far back as 1729, and Lancaster (while the British held Philadelphia) served as a meeting place for the Continental Congress. That was in 1777. From 1779 to 1812 the town was the capital of the State of Pennsylvania, but it was not incorporated as a city till 1818. Mr. Riddle records also the visit of Gen. Lafayette in 1825—a visit which was made a gala occasion for the school children, who, arrayed gloriously in scarfs of gay colors, received the hero with those songs and shrill recitations which it used to be the fashion to inflict upon the helpless visitor of distinction.

The author speaks of the composite population of the place—Germans, Moravians, Scotch-Irish, Huguenots, Welsh, English—as providing for Lancaster the most sturdy of Americanism, and gives a history as well of the various Church schools and other charitable institutions of the earlier days as of the public-school system instituted in 1838. In connection he gives much biographical matter about members of the School Board of the city from the beginning to the present day, and provides pictures of many of these worthies. The book shows, of course, the growth of the public school, and goes somewhat deeply into the history of public-school legislation in Pennsylvania, besides discussing a question which was lately much stirred up in New York City—the teaching of German along with English. For Lancaster, like New York, is something of a German town.

Putnam's New Books.

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And Other Love Stories from the Hindoo.

Translated by F. W. BAIN

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Redolent with the scent of the lotus; full of the rich warm coloring of the mystic East; passionate, yet delicate; subtle in their luring charm, these love stories are gems of literature.

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Two Moods of a Man

By HORACE G. HUTCHINSON.

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Author of "Our Lady of the Beeches."

WHISTLER.

Mr. Way's Catalogue of the Great Painter's Lithographs.*

IN lithography Whistler found a medium eminently suited for the expression of his genius. A master of all the various means known to the artist for permanently recording the evidences of his talents, Whistler was never happier in his results than when impressing his genius on the lithographic stone. Here his penetrating powers of observation, his genius for instinctively seizing upon the essentials, the spirit, and life of the scene before him, could be most rapidly and spontaneously recorded. His light and magic touch was here entirely unhampered, and a vivid sketch, one full of brilliant suggestion—for much more is visable than what is actually recorded—was inevitably the result of his efforts in this direction.

Thomas Way, the father of the compiler of the catalogue now under consideration, and the only printer Whistler intrusted with this work, excepting five lithographs which were printed in Paris, was the first to call the artist's attention to the possibilities offered by the lithograph as a means of artistic expression. Until Whistler began experimenting with the subtle chalk it had never attained to this dignity, but now it is a recognized medium, although as yet no one has equalled the brilliant performances of him who may with propriety be called the pioneer. Whistler is unquestionably the supreme master of the lithograph.

The first edition of this work, which appeared late in the Spring of 1896, recorded and otherwise described one hundred and thirty lithographs as coming from Whistler's hand, and although this new edition accounts for one hundred and sixty specimens of the artist's genius in this direction, but very few of these additional thirty are anything but prints which Whistler condemned and did not desire to be recorded. Description of hitherto undescribed states of certain lithographs have also been added, but those in colors are not described, as this would entail a separate description of each printing. Following the number and the title of each lithograph recorded in this catalogue we have a sufficiently exact description of the drawing to place it, note of the number of proofs made, whether or not the drawing was signed, and the date of its execution. Note is also made where a lithograph has been reprinted, and lithographs issued as supplements to art journals have this part recorded. Perhaps a more exacting lithographer would have added the dates of such periodicals; certain it is that such additional data would have been of service to the collector.

A new introduction, covering nine pages, has been written for this edition; the original foreword has been retained also, it may be noted, but the curious portrait of Whistler, worked on a little by the artist himself, has been omitted from the revised version. In these pages the author gives us numerous interesting technical remarks on the art of lithography in general and as applied to Whistler in particular.

As regards the format of this small volume, we have nothing but praise. Set in type bearing somewhat the character of Caslon, at the Chiswick Press, and printed on a most gratifying hand-made paper, it is substantially bound in brown boards, held together by a strip of pure vellum.

Thus we now possess a satisfactory catalogue of Whistler's lithographs, and Frederic Wedmore has given us one of the etchings. It now remains for some industrious spirit to draw up a descriptive list of the paintings, the pastels, the water-colors, and the drawings. I suppose we may reasonably expect to find such tables in the much-delayed biography by Mrs. Pennell.

A. E. G.

*MR. WHISTLER'S LITHOGRAPHS. The catalogue compiled by Thomas R. Way. Second edition. 1905. London: George Bell & Sons, New York: Wunderlich & Co. 250 copies.

Workings of Railways.

Two volumes on railways are about to be published by the Macmillan Company. They are "Government Regulation of Railway Rates," by Prof. Hugo R. Meyer of the University of Chicago, and "Restrictive Railway Legislation," by Henry S. Haines. In the former the author shows the good and bad advantages of the foreign policy of equality of charges for equal services, and the American policy of charging what the traffic will bear. He writes plainly and concisely, and explains in detail. Mr. Haines's book deals with rate-making, theoretical and practical; the regulation of rates by "pooling" associations and by State commissions, and the working of the Inter-State Commerce act. There are also a discussion of the bills now before Congress for the amendment of this act, and a consideration of the general question of State control of corporations engaged in a public service.

THE AMERICAN.

THE MEMOIRS OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN. By Robert Herrick, author of "The Common Lot." 12mo. Pp. 351. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.50.

WHEN the novelist who dares the autobiographic form produces an intense autobiographic impression, he has usually done something worth while. Mr. Robert Herrick, who, in his "Memoirs of An American Citizen," assumes the pork packer, takes to himself so utterly all the moral and spiritual limitations and all the expanded business horizons of the modern (and Western) self-made man of commerce that you are forced to believe that Edward V. Harrington is a real person and at this moment United States Senator from Illinois.

This Harrington is introduced as a tramp, and his first public appearance is in a Police Court, falsely accused of picking a young woman's pocket. He was a lad from the country whose disposition to be a law unto himself had unfitted him for the slow round of rural life. In Chicago his open eye, his boldness, his lack of certain finer scruples (chiefly matters of tradition) carried him far. He early learned the utility of illegal agreements for the regulation of trade and the division of profits, and saw no harm in these things. For he pursued ends in themselves legitimate and sold honest goods. He bribed a Judge and used pecuniary persuasion upon the Legislature of Texas—but only when his enemies were blocking his fair game.

His enterprises were real enterprises; they won money for himself and his associates; they helped the public. He was ready to aid his friends and good-naturedly disposed toward people in general. Therefore he respected himself as a fair man and just and resented (while he could not understand) the view the clergy and many old-fashioned people took of his methods.

It grieved him when what the papers said about the things he did hurt the pretty little woman he had married—it puzzled him, too—but he ceased not at all to go his own way. He met and was drawn to another woman who looked at the finer scruples as he did, and admired and helped him—but no scandal or even excuse for scandal came of it. In short, he believed in the gospel that the strong must and should prevail and he followed the code of that gospel with a sort of high fixedness not inconsistent with much human kindness.

When the war with Spain came he flared up a patriot. He would have gone to the firing line himself if his vast schemes (which were toppling upon the very edge of disaster at that moment) had not involved the fortunes of many who had trusted him.

In short, this Edward V. Harrington was a big man, a successful American—such as modern conditions have made him. He had in him all the things that have gone to the making of strong men from the beginning and all that goes to the making of good men except an ideal to fit the higher and tradition-sanctioned moralities and a field in which the rules of these moralities are practically consistent with the attainment of the ends which bread-earning men must set before them. When he had won his millions he felt a void an bought a Senatorship—seeing darkly a light beyond and groping for something vaguely higher.

The story contains other moderns almost as remarkably conceived—a corporation lawyer of the kind that by old standards ought to be eminent jurists and three women of three very real sorts of womanhood—of whom the best is she who smiles inscrutably and sticks to a mysterious inner assurance of the abidingness of religion and neglected standards of abstract right.

Mr. Herrick's book is a book among many, and it comes nearer reflecting a certain kind of recognizable, contemporaneous American spirit than anybody has yet done.

POLO.

T. F. Dale's Interesting History of the Game from Earliest Times to the Present Day.*

POLO has found a true champion in Mr. T. F. Dale. His shorter critical writings have earned for him the rank of an authority on polo, in which respect he bears the same relation to his favorite sport as the genial Horace Hutchinson does to golf. Of all games of skill polo has had, perhaps, the least written about it. It seems to produce as well as attract men of action more than men of letters, whereas golf does both.

Like Horace Hutchinson, Mr. Dale has the happy faculty of writing entertainingly for the general reader as well as for the scientific student. His book combines both elements, but its strongest appeal, nevertheless, is to those who form a vital part of the game.

Mr. Dale has succeeded in accomplishing what no previous writer on polo has ever done, that is, to present a concise, even graphic, view of the present status of polo throughout the world. The chapters on polo in England, America, India, Australia, and New Zealand, while technical, as the rules of each country are presented in full with illustrative comments, are of peculiar interest at the present time owing to the growing sentiment for an international code of rules.

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IT may surprise some of our club players to learn that there was an international code back in the tenth century. At that early period polo was old. Some of the earliest legends that have come down to us in Persian literature are filled with allusions to polo. The partially mythical-historical heroes were celebrated for their prowess in the game. For over 2,000 years polo continued in high favor as the national sport of Persia, and preference at Court not infrequently was based upon a courtier's horsemanship with mallet and ball. It is not surprising, therefore, to read that the women of the royal household occasionally appeared on the field, nor did they use side saddles. On one notable occasion seventy veiled women played polo before the King and his nobles, but owing to the number the author rightly infers that this was not so much polo as an exhibition in horsemanship with the mallet and ball as accessories.

From Persia polo spread into Turke and during the period of the Byzantine Emperors it was virtually the royal sport of Constantinople. It then traveled eastward across Asia, entering Japan, where it has flourished for over 1,000 years.

The name polo is not derived from the country of its birth, but is a Tibetan word, signifying willow root, and from this material practically all of the polo balls used to-day are made. History records but one change in polo balls, and that was in early Byzantine days, when the balls were quite small and covered with leather. The dimensions of the field have varied but little, and the distance between the goal posts, 24 feet, has never been altered.

When polo was introduced into England about thirty years ago, it was styled hockey on horseback, while the Irish populace termed it hurling on horseback. As a matter of fact, the author points out that these sports, with the addition of golf and some other games of ball, are really descendants of polo, so that the term "royal and ancient" might with more propriety be applied to this equestrian sport than to the delightful pastime which the Scotchmen have made celebrated in all English-speaking quarters of the world.

Wherever polo is played the influence of Hurlingham is felt. As the first club to establish the game in England, which it did early in the seventies, and the first to promulgate a set of rules, it was natural that other clubs should look to Hurlingham in much the same way as new golf clubs twenty years ago or so looked to old St. Andrew's for knowledge of the game. The influence of neither club is so strong to-day, and the expansion of polo has led to a general wish among English players for a polo association modeled somewhat after the plan in this country. Mr. Dale also favors our handicap system, which has never been adopted in the United Kingdom. The international match played at Hurlingham three years ago surprised the Englishmen at the quality of polo that the best American players could show, and Mr. Dale frankly admits that among the best players of the two countries there is little to choose. One of the notable features of polo abroad is the recognition given to it by the military authorities. This is undoubtedly influenced by the popularity of polo among the army in India, but it serves as an excellent aid to cavalry training. In America polo as a cavalry sport is of recent date. Squadron A was the first to show the benefits to be derived from the encouragement of the game among the troopers, and the United States Army has since given its sanction to polo, but the efforts thus far made at West Point have not been of a very serious nature.

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IT is claimed for the polo rules in India that they are the best in existence, and the waning influence of Hurlingham is shown in the fact that many English players have agitated the advisability of adopting outright the Indian rules in England. The playing periods in India are only of five minutes' duration and the game lasts forty minutes. In England the game lasts an hour, divided into six ten-minute periods, while in America there are four periods of fifteen minutes each. In England no change of ponies is allowed during the ten-minute periods, and this is justly regarded as a hardship, as it puts a premium upon the best ponies, thus favoring the rich players. All of these technical differences are thoroughly treated, and those who are seeking for points of similarity will find much valuable material in this book. A complete list of the clubs in England and Ireland is added, giving the number of playing members in each and the dues.

The chapter on club and general polo expenses is a helpful one, while the author's reminiscences of players and famous games within the past twenty years are as replete with entertaining incidents as the more technical portions of his elaborate book are with keen critical observations.

*POLO, PAST AND PRESENT. By T. F. Dale. Illustrated. Pp. xii.-515. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, imported. $3.75.

FRENCH CANADA.

"Cameron of Lochiel" (Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50) is the translator's name for that agreeable French Canadian romance of the early sixties which the author, Philippe Aubert de Gaspé, called "Les Anciens Canadiens." Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, who is responsible for the present English version, declares that de Gaspé's book is "markedly the best historical romance so far produced in French Canada," and adds that "it gathers up and preserves in lasting form the songs and legends, the characteristic customs, the phases of thought and feeling, the very local and personal aroma of a rapidly changing civilization." We may suppose it does these last pretty faithfully, for M. de Gaspé was born of a noble French Canadian family only twenty-eight years after Quebec passed into English hands, and much of the Canada of his boyhood was old French Canada still.

Therefore, at a time when so many modern story jacks are trying to imagine this French Canada as it never was and are painting it in all the possible and impossible colors of the imitation romance of the whole cloth it is almost indescribably refreshing to read de Gaspé as interpreted by Mr. Roberts into an English story. The old Canadian's narrative, though it centres, like so many of the rest, about the last struggle between the English and French, flows leisurely along and bears the marks of the age of dignity and high sentiment which produced it. It tells the life history of two young men, a tall Scot and a gay Frenchman, both educated at the famous Jesuits' College in Quebec, but afterward fighting on opposing sides on the Plains of Abraham. It relates the habitans' quaint stories of witches and hobgoblins, it tells of the ceremonial setting up of the seignoral maypole before the manor house, with much burning of powder and much feasting afterward. It even quotes the songs the revelers sing—songs which Mr. Roberts, as a rule, has rendered into English very well. It relates jests, brave deeds, pranks, prayers, conversations after the noble style, and, above all, has a young woman in it who refuses to marry her choice on account of an infinitesimal point of honor too high flown and old-fashioned for modern comprehension.

Mr. Roberts's translation was first published in 1890, and the present new edition seems to be the result of the steady growth of that Canadian sentiment which takes equal glory in the French and English elements, so happily married in our northern neighbor in spite of some wholesome domestic spats and differences. One couldn't well find a story (with so much of truth in it) which would seem better fitted to encourage sentiments of mutual admiration and mutual charity (where charity is needed) among French and English descended Canadians.

For our purposes (who are not Canadians) the value of the book lies in a certain clearness, sincerity, unnamable charm of spontaneous romance, very different from the common commercial product which is called by that magic name. And though Mr. Roberts sometimes ventures upon locutions too glaringly modern—such as the conversational "awfully"—he makes on the whole a very satisfactory translator.

1905

POETRY AND VERSE.

The Discussion of Contemporary Poets Briskly Continued.

I.—A DEFINITION OF POETRY.

It is the first sweet waking breath of day;
It is the sleep-warm fragrance of a flower;
A cloud that dovelike broods—then floats away;
The joy that never was—the dreamed-of hour.

It is all things that are not—yet are true;
The shadow of a world imperfect thrown;
Soft whispers from beyond the depths of blue,
Like falling showers of snowy petals blown.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH WELLS.

Northfield, Vt., July 21, 1905.

II.—EDWIN MARKHAM'S POEMS.

New York Times Book Review:

I have been reading with interest the discussion in the columns of THE BOOK REVIEW of the poetical outlook in America. One of your correspondents in the South expresses a high opinion of Edwin Markham's books of verse. Now I am minded to call the attention of your many readers to "Virgilia," a new and notable poem by this poet in the August Cosmopolitan. I am not easy to please in poetry, but this poem pleases me immensely. It is a four-page poem, and perhaps it might be improved by the omission of two or three stanzas, especially the second stanza. The editor tells us that the poem is something of a literary event, as it is Mr. Markham's "first love-poem to appear in print." The theme of the poem is the theme of Tennyson's "Maud," and I was greatly interested in seeing the original treatment given the idea by the later poet. Taken all in all, Edwin Markham's "Virgilia" is perhaps the noblest love-poem of any length yet produced in America. I wonder whether your readers will agree with me. I quote two of the stanzas:

Do you mind that hour in the soft sweet morning
When I held you fast in divine alarms,
When my soul stood up like a god adorning
His body with bright arms?

Forget it not till the crowns are crumbled
And the swords of the kings are rent with rust—
Forget it not till the hills lie humbled
And the springs of the seas run dust.

JOHN HENRY CRISTIE.

New York, July 20, 1905.

III.—TROUBLE FOR THE ORACLE.

New York Times Book Review:

Lest all the labored and learned efforts of the bland but iconoclastic Mr. Stephen G. Clow go for naught, I beg your indulgence till, on behalf of a host of the nonplused, I propound a few final queries:

Mr. Clow has been called to task by certain cynically, sentimentally, or emotionally constituted correspondents, but all seem to have religiously avoided everything "touchin' on or appertainin' to" his original pessimistic declaration as to the inevitable, irrevocable decline of classic imaginative poetry.

Oh, very well, Mr. Clow; but supposing your theories true, what are you going to do about it? To what useful purpose all this cavil and cant? Do you think to shame somebody into writing what you say can never more be written, or is your object to effectually deter all aspirants in the field of poetry from producing at all? If you desire suppression instead of expression of mankind's noblest, sublimest current emotions, you may possibly some day be gratified to a deplorable extent. What could the prolific publisher then do except bring out reprints of the misty, musty "elect"? And have we not a superfluity of "Ancient of Days" editions now?

By the way, will Mr. Clow kindly inform us (some day when Macaulay does not happen to be monopolizing his time) why—his theory to the contrary notwithstanding—so much of the world's most powerful poetry was produced during the Elizabethan era, when civilization was all but on a par with our own? Does the above fact not shatter his total depravity theory?

Ah, no! Imaginative poetry—true poetry—is not extinct, nor will it ever be so long as men remain true to themselves, so long as love lives on and life with love is linked. The classic muse is not dead; she only sleeps.

The great fundamental fact is this: Poetry must be lived before it can be written. Let men think and love and labor as they ought—loyally and leisurely—and poetry grander than ever yet graced the printed page will brighten and enlighten the world.

Modern poetry has been wounded, but not fatally, by the two malevolent modern microbes of superficiality and artificiality. Let Mr. Clow or some other literary chemist supply us with a concoction that will destroy these two terrible microbes, and perfect, profound poetry will become the order of the day.

JAMES HAMPTON LEE.

Brooklyn, July 19, 1905.

IV.—"HURRAH, AND ICHABOD."

New York Times Book Review:

The Atlantic Monthly is out with a card which says: "The plans of The Atlantic for 1905 and 1906 allow but a limited space for verse. As the needs of the magazine are already largely supplied, its editors are compelled to request that further contributions of verse be withheld for the present." Hurrah and Ichabod!

Hurrah for the magazine that tacitly acknowledges the necessity for calling a halt on its rhymed contributions, a halt that should be changed to a halter wherewith to hang until dead the verse writers who have so lowered the standard of rhymed contributions that the standard of the magazine has become imperiled.

Ichabod! The magazine whose very first numbers gave us "Santa Filomena," "The Relief of Lucknow," "Sandalphon," "The Gift of Tritemius," all beautiful poems, exquisite expression of exquisite impression, earthly interpretation of the language of the gods—now gives us the vapid vaporings of a few shameless word-weavers—verse that gives God and the readers nausea.

When did the sacrilege begin, this christening of lukewarm verse with the beautiful name of poem? It began when two so-called clever men discovered that they could hoodwink editors with a ting-a-ling set of words framed in lines of equal length beginning with capital letters. Two men whose names are to-day still blazoned on book covers and in tables of contents—two men who have "appeared" more times than all the rest of American verse writers put together, and neither of whom has ever written a quotable stanza!

Again hurrah for the magazine that sees the error of its way, and asks a truce in order that it may think it over and endeavor to find a way back to the lost paradise of poetry.

Ichabod! From those great eyes
The soul has fled:
When thought is lost, when fancy dies,
The verse is dead!

Then pay the reverence of old days
To Poetry's fame:
Walk backward with averted gaze,
And hide the shame!

FELIX JOSS.

San José, Cal., July 13, 1905.

V.—BLAMES THE SEWING MACHINE.

New York Times Book Review:

It does not seem to occur to your contributors that the passing away of the poet was caused by the introduction of the sewing machine, which smothered his "airy nothings" by a flood of miscellaneous literature.

Those of your readers whose memories are still "green" with regard to the "thirties" and "forties" will, I think, confirm me that, when every article of clothing, and every fabric about the house, had to be sewn by hand, there was no time for the idler, no room for the gadabout; one only might read while the others worked with the needle. Hence the "home circle" and a more choice literature.

The word "home" seems to be dying out, and I think it is a pity. It is the "homing instinct" of the carrier pigeon that makes it the most favored of its kind.

HENRY D. PLIMSOLL.

Brooklyn, July 20, 1905.

CLASSICS FOR CHILDREN.

E. P. Dutton & Co. will issue Aug. 15 the first four volumes of a series of ten volumes of juveniles entitled "Told to the Children." The first books are "Stories of Robin Hood," by H. E. Marshall, pictures by A. S. Forrest; "Stories of King Arthur's Knights," by Mary Macgregor, pictures by Katharine Cameron; "Stories from Chaucer," by Janet Harvey Kelman, pictures by Heath Robinson, and "Stories from the Faerie Queene," by Jeanie Lang, pictures by Rose Le Quesne.

"Robin Hood" contains the stories of how he came to live in the Green Wood, his meeting with Little John, "The Wedding of Alan-a-Dale," Robin Hood and the Butcher, the Bishop, Maid Marian, the Silver Arrow, and King Richard, closing with the death of this brave huntsman. The tales of "King Arthur's Knights" include those of Geraint and Enid, Lancelot and Elaine, Pelleas and Ettarde, Gareth and Lynette, "Sir Galahad and the Sacred Cup," and "The Death of King Arthur." The stories from Chaucer are "Dorigen: The Story by the Man of Land," "Emelia: The Story by the Man of Might," "Griselda: The Story by the Man of Books," and "Constance: The Story by the Man of Law." The tales from Spenser's "Faerie Queene" are "Una and the Lion," "St. George and the Dragon," "Britomart and the Magic Mirror," "The Quest of Sir Guyon," "Pastorella," "Cambel and Triamond," "Marinell, the Sea Nymph's Son," and "Florimel and the Witch."

The little books are square 16mos, bound in cloth with picture design. They are uncut, and printed on rag paper in antique type. The pictures in each volume are in colors. A prefatory note accompanies each.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

MARIA SOPHIA, QUEEN OF NAPLES. A Continuation of "The Empress Elizabeth." By Clara Tschudi. Translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

THE EVOLUTION OF AN ENGLISH TOWN. Being the Story of the Ancient Town of Pickering in Yorkshire, from Prehistoric Times Up to the Year of Our Lord Nineteen Hundred. By Gordon Home. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3.50 net.

SAINT CATHERINE OF SIENA, as Seen in Her Letters. Translated and Edited, with Introduction, by Vida D. Scudder. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50 net.

LIFE OF GEORGE R. SMITH, Founder of Sedalia, Mo. In Its Relation to the Political, Economic, and Social Life of Southwestern Missouri Before and During the Civil War. By Samuel Bannister Harding. 12mo. Sedalia, Mo.: Privately printed.

PUBLIC PAPERS OF GEORGE CLINTON, First Governor of New York, 1777-1795-1801-1804. Volumes VII. and VIII. 8vo. Published by the State of New York. Albany: Oliver A. Quayle, State Legislative Printer.

THE NATIVE RACES OF SOUTH AFRICA. A History of the Intrusions of the Hottentots and Bantu Into the Hunting Grounds of the Bushmen, the Aborigines of the Country. By George W. Stow. Edited by George McCall Theal. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company.

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. Volume VII. "The Formation and Development of the Constitution." By Thomas Francis Moran. 8vo. Philadelphia: George Barrie & Sons.

Fiction.

CAMERON OF LOCHIEL. By Philippe Aubert de Gaspé. Translated by Charles G. D. Roberts. New edition. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

TEMPESTS OF THE PLAY GODS. A Novel. By Janie E. Stoddard. 12mo. New York: The Neale Publishing Company.

Nature, Travel, and Description.

SIXTEEN YEARS IN SIBERIA. By Leo Deutsch. Translated by Helen Chisholm. With notes and a brief summary of the revolutionary movement in Russia. Cheap edition. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION FROM PITTSBURG TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Performed in the years 1819-20, by order of the Hon. J. C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Major S. H. Long of the United States Topographical Engineers. Compiled from the notes of Major Long, Mr. T. Say, and other gentlemen of the party by Edwin James, botanist and geologist to the expedition. Edited, with notes, introductions, index, &c., by Reuben Gold Thwaites. Vol. IV. Early Western Travels Series, Vol. XVII. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

HINTS ON HORSES. How to Judge Them, Buy Them, Ride Them, Drive Them, and Depict Them. By Capt. C. M. Gonne. Illustrated. Oblong 4to. New edition. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2 net.

Religion, Poetry, and Art.

THE NEW TESTAMENT IN THE LIGHT OF THE HIGHER CRITICISM. By Ramsden Balmforth. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

PRO FIDE. A Defense of Natural and Revealed Religion. By Charles Harris. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

THE TREE OF LAUGHING BELLS. By Nicholas Vachel Lindsay. Small 4to. Brochure. Cover Design by Author. To be had at Scribner's, Brentano's, and Dodd, Mead & Co.'s. 25 cents.

AN ELIZABETHAN VIRGINAL BOOK. Being a Critical Essay on the Contents of a Manuscript in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge. By E. W. Naylor. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $3 net.

ALPHABETS AND NUMERALS. Designed and Drawn by A. A. Turbayne. Small folio. London and Edinburgh: T. C. & E. C. Jack.

Juvenile.

OUR LITTLE KOREAN COUSIN. By H. Lee M. Pike. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 60 cents.

HOW CHRISTMAS CAME TO THE MULVANEYS. By Frances Margaret Fox. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. 50 cents.

THE STORY OF THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. From the Play of Shakespeare Retold by Alice Spencer Hoffman. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 60 cents net.

INDIAN STORIES. Retold from St. Nicholas. Illustrations. 12mo. New York: The Century Company. 65 cents.

Miscellaneous.

MODERN ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION. A Reliable, Practical Guide for the Beginner in Electrical Construction, Showing the Latest Approved Methods of Installing Work of all Kinds According to the Safety Rules of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. By Henry C. Horstmann and Victor H. Tousley. Illustrated. 16mo. Chicago: Frederick J. Drake & Co. $1.50.

MOTTOES AND BADGES of Families, Regiments, Schools, Colleges, States, Towns, Livery Companies, Societies, &c. British and Foreign. With Translations Into English of the Foreign Examples, and Occasional Notes Attempting to Trace Such Mottoes as are Quotations to Their Sources. By W. S. W. Anson. 32mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 50 cents.

GIRLS' CHRISTIAN NAMES. Their History, Meaning, and Association. By Helena Swan. 16mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

OCCUPATIONS IN LIFE. A Fund of Practical Information and Business Advice for Boys and Young Men. By Frank Marsland. 12mo. New York: Press of Charles E. Fitchett.

AN EASY PRACTICAL COURSE IN ENGLISH for Foreigners. With Exercises in German, French, Spanish, and Italian. By Angelo Vitali, teacher in the Public Schools of New York City since 1882. 12mo. New York: Cappabianca's Press, 252 Mott Street. $1. (Paper.)

THE REVELATIONS OF NATURE. A Philosophic Essay Based on Many Discoveries of Mighty Import Made by the Author and Divided Into Three Parts. San Francisco, Cal., 32 Clay Street: Leonidas Guillemet, author and publisher. $2.

THE IDIOMATIC STUDY OF GERMAN. By Otto Kuphal. 8vo. Complete in one volume. New York: George Gottsberger Peck.

THE COPPER HANDBOOK. A Manual of the Copper Industry of the World. Vol. V., for the year 1904. 8vo. Compiled and published by Horace J. Stevens.

THE HANDBOOK OF PRINCETON. By John Rogers Williams. Introduction by Woodrow Wilson. 12mo. New York: The Grafton Press. $1.50 net.

THE GHOST COLLECTOR.

GHOST STORIES OF AN ANTIQUARY. By Montague Rhodes James, Litt. D., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. With Four Illustrations by the late James McBryde. 8vo. Pp. 270. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Antiquaries—delvers into the graves of ancient things—ought to have peculiar opportunities to encounter ghosts. But it is to be doubted if antiquaries are the fittest men to tell ghost stories—to tell them, that is, in such fashion as to freeze the spine and wet the eye and stand the hair stiffly on end. In this volume are related ghostly adventures of several antiquarians, collectors and investigative travelers.

One of them found an ancient volume—a canon's scrapbook it was, and oddly illumined—in a Pyrenean village, and was near being done to death by a hairy, spidery fiend who seemed to belong to the book, somewhat as the genie did to Aladdin's lamp. Another museum man bought of a dealer in such matters an old mezzotint representing an English manor house. And overnight a sinister figure crept across the face of the picture, entered the painted house, and came swiftly out again, bearing in its arms a child. Half a dozen college dons saw the marvel and made affidavit to what they saw—but it all happened after dinner. However, inquiry showed that there was a tragic legend of abduction connected with the house represented in the mezzotint.

A traveler in Denmark, in another story, has an inexplicable adventure in a village inn. He takes a large room numbered "14." It has three windows. At night he finds the room shrunken in size and the windows reduced to two. Next to his own door as he goes along the passageway to bed he has observed a door numbered "13," and now he hears wild noises that way and sees grotesque shadows cast upon the blank wall opposite. But in the morning his room has three windows again and there is no sign of a door numbered "13" in the passage. Also mine host declares there is no room No. "13" in his house—his patrons being mostly German bagmen and superstitious. The author doesn't attempt to solve the mystery of the ghostly chamber. He passes to another story of a certain Count Magnus of Sweden, (a local tyrant in his day,) whose mausoleum was visited by another curious British traveler intent on writing a book. This worthy man, seeing three stout padlocks fall from the Count's sarcophagus and the lid slowly rising, turned tail and fled, only to be followed by mysterious shapes and in some weeks' time to perish miserably and inexplicably.

More gruesome than any of these is a tale of a scholarly recluse whom much reading of ancient superstitious lore had led to the conclusion that the "assimilation" of the hearts of three young children would lift him above mortality and make him wonderfully wise. Two waif children were sacrificed to the idea, and the ghosts of these two haunted the coal cellar and a disused bathroom, scratched at doors with pitiful clawlike hands, were seen, too, in the moonlight. And at last the ambitious scholar was found dead with a horrid hole in his side.

Mr. James manages at times to give you a pretty well-defined creepy feeling—but his ghost stories are not quite the real thing in spite of the pains he takes to pile up detail in the setting and leave the horror itself as undefined, shapeless, and elusive as may be.

The "Teaching Church."

Christianity is not a philosophy, but a Church; not a theory, but an institution; not an intellectual idea, but a moral personality. Now, though a moral personality must have roots in the past, its genealogy is not its chief justification; nor is history its sole plea. It leans more heavily upon the present than the past, and though it often borrows from the future, since, to use the formula of evolution, "an organism is what it will become," nevertheless the strongest justification of the fact that it is, must ever be what it is, as a fact.

Thus writes the Rev. Vincent McNabb, O. P., in his paper on "Infallibility," which was originally delivered before the Society of St. Thomas of Canterbury, and which is shortly to appear in brochure form through Longmans, Green & Co., with an introduction by the Rev. Spencer Jones, M. A., President of the society. Mr. McNabb defines the object, nature, subject of infallibility, the objections against it, and some antecedent probabilities. He says of the Bible in the course of the beginning of this paper:

The Bible is pre-eminently the work of the Teaching Church. It is evident that the theory of a non-teaching Church is unequal to the task of proving an inspired Bible. Moreover, if ever it is recognised that the New Testament, like the Old Testament, is not everywhere the work of one pen, even when it seems to be, the theory of a Teaching Church will have nothing to fear.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 22, 1905.

BALLADE OF HENRY JAMES.

AT last our Henry James returns,
"The Golden Bowl" has long been split,
Each introspective reader yearns
To treasure every shining bit.
Yet blatant critics dare emit
Their cynic barks upon his claims,
And hint that we can counterfeit
The English of our Henry James.

Who sits before the master learns
How little sparks of thought are lit,
How thought may blaze until it burns
And bleeds like beef upon a spit.
In sackcloth and in ashes sit,
O! vulgar critic who defames
With vulgar wealth of native wit
The English of our Henry James.

The plain, unvarnished tale he spurns,
He watches winged action flit
Across the stage of life; discerns
The why of all, nor doth omit
Analysis, a jot or whit.
Our feebler intellects it shames,
Who cannot quite its meaning hit—
The English of our Henry James.

ENVOY.

When the last book of fame is writ,
Upon a page will be the names
Of all who comprehended it—
The English of our Henry James.

MARY ARNOLD CHILDS.

JOHN HAY.

IT strikes us, on reflection, that our little appreciation of John Hay as a writer a fortnight ago may have been received in certain quarters as a misappreciation, or even as a depreciation. We are not without evidence to that effect. The fact is that the American reading public has from of old been vitiated as to its literary standards by the too free employment of superlatives. The fact further is that John Hay, in his personal and human capacity, was the last man in the world to desire the loose application of the superlative degree to himself. So that a posthumous reviewer of his literary work who also had the honor of being a friend of his, and who had an appreciation of his literary work to do, would naturally consider what John Hay would like to have said about that work, and would be most chary of employing the superlative degree. Such a reviewer would, in his very personal loyalty, try his friend's work as he imagined that his friend would like to have it tried, by the standard of the best that had been done in English prose or verse, as the case might be. And he would be aware all the while that John Hay would have been the first man to object to an appraisement of his own work which derogated in his favor from that standard. So that his very loyalty might lead the reviewer into an austerity of judgment which might seem to the less informed a lack of loyalty.

As to the verse, The London Academy raises a queer question whether the dialect poems of John Hay, the "Little Breeches" and the "Jim Bludsoe," may not have been intended as a burlesque of Bret Harte. Our London contemporary goes so far, in considering the startling last two lines of "Little Breeches," as to raise the question whether Mr. Hay's heroes "would expectorate on the jasper floor," a question which might equally be raised as to certain passages in the works of Mr. Kipling. The writer in The Academy is a gifted and ingenious outsider, but, after all, he is an outsider. No American can miss the point. The point is that after the new feeling of independence which followed the civil war, and which did not formulate itself in a new Declaration of Independence, a considerable number of writers, each according to his gifts, undertook to give expression to what the new American spirit "wished to say." Bret Harte was one. John Hay was another. For that matter Walt Whitman was a third. Voila tout! There is no question of imitation among these men, even though Walt Whitman was an elderly man, and Bret Harte scarcely a middle-aged man, and John Hay a young man. Each was trying to convey, not at all to the critics of the London literary papers, but to his own countrymen, his several sense that his country had "found itself." And each may have outdone the extravagance of either of the others without incurring any reproach of parody or imitation.

We have a word to add about "Castilian Days," John Hay's monumental piece of prose. We took the liberty of pointing out, from a distant reading and a hasty rereading, that it was not primarily a study in English prose, that whatever literary quality it might have was a by-product on the part of a writer whose main objects were unliterary. A more careful and leisurely rereading confirms that view. In one of the papers which make up the volume the author refers expressly to "talking politics" as "the most seductive of human occupations." So it was to him. And all through the "Castilian Days" he is primarily talking politics, and only secondarily, incidentally, and journalistically, making literature. But what we failed, perhaps, to do justice to is the extent to which the author, like Molière's hero, succeeded in talking prose without knowing it, in making literature which "escaped." Here, for instance, is one example out of many such. It is from the account of John Hay's visit to La Granja, that Summer seat of the Spanish monarchy made out of "a pleasant farm on the territory of the Segovian monks, flourishing in a wrinkle of the Guadarrama Mountains":

It was the end of July and the sky was blue and cloudless. The fine, soft light of the afternoon was falling on the tawny slopes and the close-reaped fields. The harvest was over. In the fields on either side they were thrashing their grain, not as in the outside world, with the whirring of loud and swift machinery nor even with the active and lively swinging of flails, but in the open air, under the warm sky, the cattle were lazily treading out the corn on the bare ground, to be winnowed by the wandering wind. No change from the time of Solomon. Through an infinity of ages, ever since corn and cattle were, the Iberian farmer on this very spot had driven his beasts over the crop and never dreamed of a better way of doing the work.

There will be, we should say, not much question of the quality of that prose. And, as we have already said, it is by no means lonesome in the volume in which it is found. If the author did not uniformly make prose as good, it was not because he could not. It was because he was thinking of something else. But in addition to the political suggestiveness of the volume, there is quite enough writing of this artistic quality to justify the publishers in including, as they do include, "Castilian Days" in their series of Cambridge Classics.

A LITERARY "BEAT."

The Independent of this week publishes a review of "The House of Mirth," Edith Wharton's story of social life in New York, of which mention has been frequently made in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW since its first appearance in Scribner's as a serial. The serial publication of the story is not nearly finished. The last installment will not be printed until nearly the end of the year. The novel will not appear in book form until well along in the Autumn. Yet The Independent's review is accompanied by the accustomed footnote, giving the title of the book, its publishers, and price, to wit:

THE HOUSE OF MIRTH. By Edith Wharton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

The reviewer, moreover, writes as one who has read the whole book. Perhaps he was privileged to read it in manuscript. He sums up the effect of the book upon his own mind as follows:

Some writers have a permanent literary style, others have merely a fleeting fashion of expression, which is not founded upon art and which is meant to appeal to the passing fancy of the public mind. Now, some years ago, when Mrs. Wharton's stories first began to attract attention, it was claimed that she had that rare thing, distinction in literary style. And she still has a fine manner, but it is like the fine gowns of her heroines, a fashion of the times for interpreting decadent symptoms in human nature. What she says will not last, because it is simply the fashionable drawing of ephemeral types and still more ephemeral sentiments.

This may be enterprising, but it is not fair. Nobody who has not had access to Mrs. Wharton's manuscript knows what the outcome of her story is to be. Anybody who has seen the manuscript is betraying confidence to promulgate in advance of its publication such an estimate of the completed work.

COMIC MAGAZINE VERSE.

In the August Harper, John Kendrick Bangs sounds "A Call to Arms" to the poets because "a New York department store offers 'fifty-cent poets marked down to 19 cents' as an inducement to buyers at its present special Monday sale." "Who," he exclaims, "are these fifty-cent bards, bearing the laurel and crown?" He is shocked to learn that they are Browning, Bryant, Poe, Milton, Tennyson, Scott—all the great ones. This is too much for the author of "The Idiot at the Breakfast Table," though Milton at 19 cents ought to "make for culture." Mr. Bangs sings:

Must Paradise Lost or Regained
Be hitched to a lace collarette?
Must Lalla Rookh ever be chained
To corset or silk pantalette?
Shall Arthur, Lucille, or Lenore,
Hiawatha, or Harold the Childe,
Be used as an ambassador
Of a négligée shirt or a "biled"?

In the August Harper, also, Mary E. Wilkins Freeman, the author of "Giles Corey" and "Jane Field," drops into comic verse. She carols of Sadie, with peroxide hair, who works in a Broadway store, and talks alway with Gladys and Mae. A Queen, crowned and velvet gowned, comes in timidly.

Then she said to the Queen, with an air serene,
And a tilt of her pompadour:
"Them samples's too cheap; we don't never keep
Them kinds in this first-class store."

Mrs. Freeman has two nonsense stanzas about the ostrich:

The ostrich is a silly bird,
With scarcely any mind.
He often runs so very fast,
He leaves himself behind.

And when he gets there, has to stand
And hang about till night,
Without a blessed thing to do
Until he comes in sight.

Jack London's New Book.

W. L. Courtney in London Telegraph.

And now, if the gentle or squeamish reader turns away from a subject like this, if Early Christians think that all fighting is wrong, or modern decadents try to persuade us that life can be lived by the aesthetic sense alone, I cannot do better than quote the manly words of Tom Hughes: "It is no good for Quakers or any other body of men to uplift their voices against fighting. Human nature is too strong for them, and they do not follow their own precepts. Every soul of them is doing his own piece of fighting, somehow or somewhere. The world might be a better world without fighting, for anything I know, but it wouldn't be our world; and therefore I am dead against crying peace when there is no peace, and isn't meant to be. I am as sorry as any man to see folk fighting the wrong people and the wrong things, but I'd a deal sooner see them doing that than that they should have no fight in them." And so I say that "The Game," by Jack London, is a good book and well worth reading, even though its hero be a prize-fighter and its theme often considered below the dignity of literature.

Henry James in England.

Henry James is back in England again, and spends much of his time, they say, near his country house in Sussex "in solitary walks," pondering, doubtless, on America as he found it after so many years of "de-Americanization." It is said his recent articles in the North American Review, with others perhaps, the result of these solitary walks and ponderings in rural England, will presently be gathered into a book which the Harpers will publish.

ORATIONES MEDICI.

DR. WILLIAM WILLIAMS KEEN'S "Addresses and Other Papers," (Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders & Co.,) though on medical subjects, are by no means of interest merely to the medical profession. Some of the papers have appeared in general magazines, notably one on "Vivisection and Brain Surgery," which made a sensation when it was published in Harper's Magazine in June twelve years ago. The subjects are discussed in excellent English, and with exactness, though without the technical language that, apart from the small type used in professional journals, makes the proceedings of learned bodies repellent to the layman.

Extremely interesting is the first article in the volume: The early history of practical anatomy—of dissection, that is. Dr. Keen, in his brief history, reminds us that the first human anatomists were in Alexandria, three centuries before Christ, and that they and their successors for 2,000 years, were commonly reported to have indulged in ante-mortem dissection.

Vesalius was shipwrecked and died while fleeing for his life on such a charge. The Edinburgh Act of 1505, giving the surgeons the body of one criminal annually "to make an anatomie of," was guarded by the proviso "after he be deid." Even poetry has lent its aid to perpetuate the legend of the "invisible girl," whose ghost was believed to haunt Sir Charles Bell's anatomical rooms, where she had been dissected alive on the night preceding that appointed for her marriage.

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Alexandria remained the only medical centre of the world, and the physician Galen had to journey from Rome to the African city even to see a skeleton. He sent his students to the German battlefields to dissect the bodies of the national enemies, while he himself used apes as most resembling human beings. Human dissection was revived in Bologna in the fourteenth century, where Madonna Manzolina later was Professor of Anatomy—undoubtedly one of the first women doctors, if not the very first. Leonardo da Vinci, painter of "The Last Supper," was a great anatomist; but dissection had fallen into disuse when Vesalius finally revived it about the middle of the sixteenth century.

Even in comparatively modern times, anatomists have been the object of attacks by the populace. In 1765 Dr. John Shippen of Philadelphia was mobbed as a grave robber, and the doctors' riots in this city occurred twenty-three years later, and were due to the belief that the medical students robbed graves continually. It was, indeed, the lack of opportunity to obtain subjects regularly that led to the practice of grave robbing, and originated "a set of the lowest possible villains—the resurrectionists—a race now happily almost extinct." Dickens's Jerry Cruncher, in "A Tale of Two Cities," was a "resurrectionist" by night, and in 1828, Dr. Keen notes, there were more than 100 regular professional grave robbers in London, besides occasional volunteers. They did a large business in a perfectly organized manner. Sometimes, says Dr. Keen, "they picked up cases of apoplexy in the street, carried them as relatives to the hospital, and as relatives claimed and removed them after death to sell to anatomists. "At least one gang sold a body to a hospital, stole it in the same night, and resold it to a rival school. The resurrectionists presently began to create subjects for dissection—in other words, to murder people; and William Burke, who gave his name to the crime of Burking, or throttling, murdered sixteen persons before he was caught. His trial, of "unexampled length," said the Judge, in charging the jury, lasted twenty-four hours! It was the very atrocity of Burke and his fellows that brought about such change of laws that medical colleges no longer have to deal with resurrectionists, and starved the professional grave robbers out of business.

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Another interesting article is on the debt of mankind to vivisection. Dr. Keen quotes in a note from a speech in Parliament against the Anti-Vivisection bill, in which Dr. (now Lord) Playfair told how by testing a new substance on two rabbits he killed them, but saved the life of the great physician, Sir James Simpson, who had proposed to try the drug on himself. "Let me give another instance," continued Lord Playfair:

A few years ago, two young German chemists were experimenting upon a poison which I will not even name, for its properties are so terrible. It is postponed in its action, and then produces idiocy or death. An experiment on a mouse or a

rabbit would have taught them the danger of this frightful poison, but in ignorance of its subtle properties, they became its unhappy victims, for one died, and the other suffered intellectual death.

Dr. Keen's address before a Phi Beta Kappa chapter in 1893, on medicine as a career for educated men, is a plea, not so necessary now as then, probably, for thorough medical instruction—for a four years' course, among other things. His address on "Medical Education," dated 1894, is a further presentation of the subject. The last paper in the volume is entitled "Surgical Reminiscences of the Civil War." While still a student, and nearly a year before he received his diploma, Dr. Keen was sent as surgeon to a Massachusetts regiment, and was present at Bull Run. After taking his degree he re-entered the army, serving in the hospitals at Washington, and at the second Bull Run. Of his service he writes:

People sometimes imagine that a practicing physician can be transformed into an army surgeon merely by putting a uniform on him. I was not lacking in ordinary intelligence and was willing to work, but I was utterly without training. To get two churches (in Washington) ready as hospitals, I had to have beds, mattresses, sheets, pillowcases, chairs, tables, kitchen utensils, and the necessities for a dining room, all the drugs, appliances, and instruments of a drug store, I needed orderlies, cooks, and the endless odds and ends of things which make up a hospital. I did not know how to get a single one of these things. I did not know whether to order six ounces or a gallon of laudanum, an ounce or a pound of opium. However, I inquired, and as I learned, I set to work. For two nights I slept only about three hours each, and had the satisfaction of reporting at the end of three days, instead of five, that I was ready. On the fourth day I had 100 wounded men in each hospital.

The army and the navy medical schools teach the medical officers what Dr. Keen had to learn for himself. The writer ends his article by pointing out the "utter inadequacy of our present system of enlargement of the medical corps of the army when war is upon us," and the necessity of giving to medical men "substantial control over sanitary matters. Our experience in the Spanish-American war, and by contrast the extraordinary results obtained by Japanese methods, reinforce this suggestion in a most striking way."

ALONG THE THAMES.

"London to the Nore" is the title of a new book dealing with territory between the metropolis and the sea, and is included in the Beautiful Book Series, bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Company. It is described by Mrs. Wyllie, and the many colored pictures and other sketches are by W. L. Wyllie, A. R. A. The party "does" London to the Nore, along the Thames, and the Medway to Rochester.

The book is made up of a series of traveler's impressions with what might be called a partly historical and partly contemporaneous background. Both traveler and artist and their family, leaving the booming of the Westminster bells in the distance, are towed in their barge down the Thames, past Lambeth, to London Bridge, and under Tower Bridge to Millwall; thence down to Greenwich, to Belvedere, and past "the oaken walls of Old England," which are now utilized as training ships or as storehouses for explosives; on to Gravesend, Northfleet, Tilbury Docks, Caney Island, to Sheerness, and at last to Rochester. The waters traversed with their contiguous lands are made by both writer and artist to form a gently turned panorama of varied incidents and colors such as the typical tourist has rarely experienced. Something of the author's temperament in these "backgrounds" to London's water approach may be gathered from the closing passage in the book:

Our cruise is over. It is with sadness we watch the barge sail away, taken over by our partner, under another flag. An American would call this a "mean moment." It certainly is so as I watch the vessel disappearing on the horison. Thinking over all we have seen, I feel I have not described one quarter of the life and movement that have been going on around us all these days. A question arises: Why do we as a nation think so much of going abroad? Close to our doors lie wonderful scenes. Londoners know very little of the beautiful river on which they depend. To artists it has always had a peculiar fascination, which we share in common with Turner, Constable, and Whistler.

Modern Slavery Exposed.

A sort of "personally conducted" investigation of what remains of the slave trade in Africa was instituted some time ago by the Harpers. The results of that investigation will begin to see the light in the August number of Harper's Magazine, to which Henry W. Nevinson, the well-known English war correspondent, (who was the chartered investigator,) will contribute a preliminary account of his discoveries. These lead Mr. Nevinson to the assertion that slavery is by no means dead—it has only assumed a more insidious form—is still a system "as subtle and tyrannical as the world has ever seen." The article is illustrated with photographs and pencil sketches by the author.

HOPE'S NEW WORK.

A Forthcoming Novel About Mrs. Fitz Herbert and George IV.—Other London Literary News.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 21.—Anthony Hope's new novel, "A Servant of the Public," will be published in September by Messrs. Methuen & Co. The heroine is a gifted and popular actress.

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W. H. Wilkins is writing for publication by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. a narrative of the relations between Mrs. Fitz Herbert and King George IV. It will be based largely on letters and documents furnished by Mrs. Fitz Herbert's family and friends.

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It is expected that Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice's forthcoming "Life of Earl Granville" will throw new light on Gladstone, whom Granville served as Foreign Secretary. Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will publish the book in the Autumn.

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What is described as a remarkable and learned book, giving the origin of the myths and fairy tales and traditions of all parts of the world, is being published by John Murray. The Rev. J. A. MacCulloch is the author.

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Messrs. George Routledge & Co. will publish soon a work on punctuation by Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Husband.

***

Andrew Lang's work, in which he attempts to establish the origin and trace the evolution of Totemism in primitive society, has just been published by the Longmans.

***

H. Warington Smyth is preparing a book entitled "Mast and Sail in Europe and Asia," which will be published by John Murray, with illustrations by the author.

***

The Cambridge University Press will publish in the Autumn a new edition of "The Bacchylides Papyrus," prepared by Sir Richard Jebb with an introduction, notes, and a prose translation. The same house will publish in September the Poems of Abraham Cowley, the text being that found in the first collected edition of Cowley's works published in 1668. W.

JEWISH HISTORY.

Three books dealing with the Jew are shortly to appear in this country. Two will bear the Macmillan Company's imprint—"The Hebrew Prophet," by Loring W. Batten, Ph. D., S. T. D., and "The Religion of Israel: A Historical Sketch," by the Rev. R. L. Ottley, and the third, "The Jewish Spectre," to be published by Doubleday, Page & Co. in September, is by George H. Warner, a brother of Charles Dudley Warner.

Mr. Warner's volume is a study of the Jew of history and of to-day. He shows that the "spectre" which has been made and labeled "Jew" is only imaginary. He discusses what the Jew was and is, his contribution to civilization, and his idea of universal brotherhood. Among the chapters, besides the one which gives the book its title, are "The Jew in Literature and Art," "Sacred History," "Political Israel," "The Old Testament as Literature," "Jewish Literary Production," "How the Gospel Came to Judea," "Galileanism," "New Lamps for Old Ones," "The Ghetto," "Persecuted Europe," "Statistics and Spectres," "The Problem of Races," "Wealth and Commonwealth," "Influence upon European Thought," "Influence upon American Ideas," "The Tenure of Religions," "The Hither Marge," &c.

The historical sketch of the religion of the Jews is a supplement to Prof. Ottley's "Short History of the Hebrews," which appeared in 1901. No attempt has here been made to deal exhaustively with the theology of the Old Testament, but only to depict in general outline the course of Israel's spiritual history. The author deals with the primitive religion of the Semites, the work and influence of Moses and his followers, the doctrine of the Prophets, Israel in exile, the beginnings of Judaism, the contact of Judaism with Hellenism, and the coming of Christ. He writes in his introduction concerning the religion of the Jews:

It is of primary importance in the study of Hebrew religion to remember the principle that "the beginning finds its true interpretation in the end." The religious history of Israel is in fact the record of an evolution, and everything depends on the point of view from which it is approached. In the light of the result actually aimed at and attained, that which looks prima facie like a purely natural process is to Christian eyes transfigured. * * * Accordingly, in studying Hebrew religion we have to bear in mind that prophesy contains the true interpretation of the history, and that the distinctive conceptions of Old Testament theology were developed in close connection with the national life.

This, writes Prof. Loring W. Batten in his preface to "The Hebrew Prophet," is "true of Israel's religion at its best; for the highest expression of religion in Israel is found in the writings of the prophets." He continues:

But the Hebrew prophet was not a mere teacher of religion in the narrower sense. God created the body as well as the soul, the world, and all that grows thereon, as well as spirits. God is the author of vegetable and animal as truly as of spiritual life. * * * Therefore God's interest in man and in the world is broad indeed. * * * The prophet was in a measure cognizant of that great truth. * * * Hence the prophet was a statesman, a sociologist, a political economist, as well as a theologian and a moralist; hence that broad interest of the prophet in all the affairs of men.

Prof. Batten writes about the popular conception of the Hebrew prophet, the prophetic institution, the prophet's call, his credentials, writings, his relations to Church and State, and his vision.

KING AND CHURCH.

This is a study by Francis Abbot Gasquet, D. D., of the ecclesiastical policy of Henry III. of England and of the relations between his country and Rome. A résumé of the book is given in the introduction. About three years after King John's submission to Pope Innocent III., at the former's death, Henry III. was proclaimed King. The young ruler of only nine years had a powerful protector in Innocent's successor, Honorarius III., upon whose accession to the chair of Peter the question of the Magna Charta was reopened. But upon Henry's taking the oath of fealty to the Pope, the relations between England and Rome remained intact.

But when Henry declared himself of age to govern England, the demands of the Holy See for money from the English clergy became larger than ever, until the constant opposition led to the Council of Lyons, in 1245, when a letter was sent to Innocent IV., setting forth the bad state of the country caused by these continuous demands. Henry III. had kept out of the struggle between the Papacy and the empire until after the death of Frederick II., and four years after this event, in 1254, he accepted from Innocent IV. the Kingdom of Sicily and Naples for his second son, Edmund. His rights were disputed by Frederick's illegitimate son, Manfred, but Alexander IV., who succeeded Innocent IV., carried on the fight at the expense of the English King.

The author begins his study from the time when England became a fief of the Holy See, through the periods of the Legates Gualo and Panduiph, the Nuncio Otho, the first years of Pope Innocent IV., the Crusades, the English Church in the last years of Bishop Grosseteste, the Provisions of Oxford, down to Ottoboni, the Legate. For the most part, the book is made up of citations from old chronicles, diaries, and other documents to which the author had access. The Macmillan Company is about to issue it.

For the Amateur Rose Cultivator.

John Weathers, F. R. H. S., N. R. S., author of "Beautiful Flowering Trees and Shrubs," "Beautiful Garden Plants," &c., has translated from the German Dr. Julius Hoffmann's book on "The Amateur Gardener's Rose," and Longmans, Green & Co. are about to bring it out. The author died before he finished revising his manuscript, but the work was completed by his friend, Hermann Ostertag of Stuttgart, who shared his love for roses and had assisted him.

The various chapters in the book deal with the state of the soil and its improvement, manuring, planting, pruning in Autumn and Spring, bending down roses and uncovering them, the choice of stocks and their treatment, budding and grafting, classification of roses into groups—tea, hybrid, perpetual, climbing, &c.—and there are also instructions for the various operations and ways of cultivation, such as the raising of seedlings, propagation by cutting, grafting under glass, pot culture, production of new varieties, &c. The subject in all its aspects is treated from a German gardener's point of view, and only German methods of growing roses are described; but he writes in such a manner as to make everything plain to the amateur cultivator in other countries.

A list of the different varieties of roses has been placed at the end of the book. It includes well-known roses and others that are not known at all. Descriptions are given of them—the other names by which a certain variety is known, its color, its strength, weight, &c.

There are twenty beautifully colored plates in the book that were printed in Stuttgart from the paintings by Hermann Friese. Besides these there are also sixteen wood cuts in the text.

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E. P. DUTTON & COMPANY, 31 West 23d Street, New York.

FROM READERS.

Restriction of Immigration in Various Countries and Mr. Wheipley's Book.

New York Times Book Review:

I NOTE that you say in your editorial of July 8 on Mr. Whelpley's book, "The Problem of the Immigrant," that "all countries whence come to our shores the emigrants regarded as least deirable are now doing their best to check or regulate emigration," and you cite Russia and Italy. This statement is open to question.

The emigration law of Italy is not in truth a restrictive act; its purpose is to protect emigrants and its operation serves to facilitate the emigration to this country of undesirable and to retard that of desirable persons. This is clearly understood by the Italians themselves, as is shown by the following translation from an Italian paper published in New York:

"After Australia and British Columbia, (where illiterates are excluded,) now comes Southern Africa, and very soon the United States of America will follow. What then will become of our emigration, and particularly that from the Southern provinces? It is enough to glance at the grand total of the permanent emigration from the Neapolitan provinces for the first six months of the current year (1902) to understand what terrible menace hangs over these regions, and what duties fall upon the shoulders of those in charge of our public affairs in Italy. In view of such danger what is there left for us to do? We can only endeavor to keep as long as possible the other openings which at present we have for our emigration, and acquire a new one, as, for instance, the Transvaal. In Brazil, where there is still a large field for opportunities, it would be heartless to push on our emigrants and afterward see them treated with inhumanity and with oppression without being able to give them sufficient protection."

Northern Italy furnishes a much better immigration than that which comes from the Neapolitan provinces, but the Northern Italian cannot subsist on the pittance that sustains his Southern brother. Bad immigrants drive out good ones just as bad money drives out good money, and so long as Governmental assistance fosters a large emigration from Southern Italy, so long will the Northern Italians fail to find a sufficient inducement in this country to come here in large numbers. It cannot be said that the operation of a law which sends us five times as many Southern Italians as Northern is working to our advantage.

In Russia the doctrine of "indissoluble allegiance" is still maintained, and able-bodied subjects of that country find it difficult to evade military service and cross the border. No such strict supervision is exercised toward persons physically incapable of bearing arms, and many such leave Russia every year. In the twelve months ending June 30, 1904, 145,000 Russian subjects came to this country, and while I do not wish to be understood as saying that all these persons were of poor physique, I do assert that but for the restrictive measures of that Government the immigration from that quarter would have been of a better quality.

The disclosures made last year by Special Agent Marcus Braun showed that Hungary had gone into the emigrant business on a grand scale, and in return for the establishment by a transatlantic steamship line of a port of call at Fiume, had guaranteed to deliver to that company not less than 30,000 emigrants a year. This guarantee was carried out with great hardship to prospective emigrants, and several cases came to my personal knowledge at Ellis Island where the holders of steamship orders calling for transportation over other routes were obliged to deliver them up to Governmental officials, the emigrants being sent against their will and at additional expense to themselves, to the port of Fiume for embarkation. One such case was that of an American citizen who was not permitted to leave the country except from the port in question, although she held an order purchased in the United States for transportation via Bremen. On representations by the State Department the Hungarian Government made full reparation. Inasmuch as the penalty provided for in the contract between the Hungarian Government and the steamship company called for the payment to the latter of a large amount of money in the event that the number of immigrants furnished each year fell below the minimum limit agreed upon, it is conceivable that Government officials were not overzealous in keeping back immigrants, however undesirable they might prove to be, who presented themselves for passage.

Rigid enforcement of our exclusion laws, such as characterized the administration of the late Commissioner at Ellis Island, and as now characterizes the administration of his successor, Commissioner Watchorn, has doubtless impressed foreign Governments with the necessity for holding back such immigrants as are manifestly ineligible, but this action is not to be taken as a bona fide desire on their part to "check or to regulate emigration."

ALLAN ROBINSON.

New York, July 20, 1905.

Moore and Sarah Curran.

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Your contributor, H. W. Boynton, who criticises Dr. Brandes's work on Byron, takes occasion to characterize as doggerel Thomas Moore's melody beginning: "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps." With an assurance that would be sublime were it not ridiculous, he goes on to instruct us that "she" is Ireland and "he" Robert Emmet. In other words he would have us believe that Moore represents Ireland as being far away from herself, as Emmet's ashes lie somewhere in Dublin. Every schoolboy knows that the "She" in question is Sarah Curran, daughter of the celebrated orator, John Philpot Curran. She was Emmet's sweetheart and the heroine of Washington Irving's inimitable "Tale of a Broken Heart." Your readers are likely to regard Mr. Boynton's opinion of Moore's poetry as on a par with his knowledge of historical facts.

J. P. CONWAY.

New York, July 20, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Concerning H. W. Boynton's review of Dr. Brandes's "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature," permit me to say that, in Moore's poem, (a "doggerel ditty," in the estimation of Mr. Boynton,) "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps," &c., the word "she" refers not to Ireland but to Sarah Curran, Robert Emmet's betrothed, and daughter of the famous orator and advocate, John Philpot Curran. Permit me also to say that the poem classed as "doggerel" by your reviewer has hitherto been regarded by educated persons as genuine poetry, entirely worthy the genius of Thomas Moore.

WILLIAM B. CLARKE.

New York, July 20, 1905.

III.

New York Times Book Review:

I trust you will be good enough to permit me to express my amazement at learning from reading the criticism of Dr. Brandes's "Main Currents of Nineteenth Century Literature," by H. W. Boynton, July 15, that Dr. Brandes overvalues the poetry of Campbell, Moore, and Scott, and that the doctor "seriously regards the 'Irish Melodies' as wonderful poems" and that "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps" is a doggerel ditty, and "the fact that 'she' is Ireland and 'he' is Robert Emmet, can now," according to Mr. Boynton, "hardly alter our sense of the paltriness of this stuff, considered as poetry."

I am sure the admirers of Campbell, Moore, and Scott will not permit themselves to have their opinions of the genius possessed by the trio which I have named affected by the criticism of the gentleman who hails from a small town in Massachusetts, but will bravely continue their favorable judgments and look with nonchalance at his—Mr. Boynton's—vagaries.

Mr. Boynton, however, errs when in criticising the worth of Moore's poem, one stanza of which appears in this communication, he says "that 'she' is Ireland and 'he' Robert Emmet." "She is far from the land" refers to the betrothal of Robert Emmet to the daughter of John Philpot Curran. She afterward became the wife of a British officer, who took her to Sicily in the hope that travel would restore her spirits, but her grief for Emmet was so great that she died of a broken heart.

MAJOR RUDOLPH FITZ-PATRICK.

New York, July 19, 1905.

Herman Melville and Others.

New York Times Book Review:

I thought I had laid down my pen for good. Mr. Hall's last letter contained nothing which had not before been discussed in these columns. I have also been "zu sehr viel anderswo engagiert." But meanwhile I have found time to read Herman Melville's books, and wish to thank THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW for introducing us to that author in an April number. It gives a jaded reader fresh courage to find that an author worth while existed a half-century since and undiscovered until now. There may be others!

"Melodramatic," says Mr. Bullen? To be sure; there is enough in his books for selection and rejection by varied moods and tastes. But throughout he is a man. That is to say, a God-fearing man.

For my part, I find in "Moby Dick" even more than the "grand prose epic" of Mr. Sidney Low. It is one of those rare books which suggest tone poems. Having no musical education, I still seem to hear through it operatic strains far more grand than Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." I mean, of course, always without any trickery of language.

Two other books occur to me at this moment. One is Erckmann-Chatrian's "Siege of Phalsburgh." In that it is obvious, perhaps in their heyday, after the Second Empire, it was set to music in some form.

The second book is Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; in that it is not so obvious. It must be more in the subject than in the author, though be it said by an unqualified admirer of John Morley and a very qualified admirer of Gladstone. But if one cannot admire Gladstone's life as a life of beauty one cannot admire it at all. And that is, after all, what Morley has shown us through his austere volumes, a life of beauty.

To return once more to modern renegadism, for the purpose of comparing it with the old literature which stands the test of years: What can be more restful than to turn one's back on the Brandeses and Nordaus and Hunekers and Hewletts, to sink one's self in the exquisitely simple pages of Erckmann-Chatrian's many volumes? And there is such a treasure house of them; up toward forty volumes, most of which can be read over and over and over again!

Give me the authors who have something to say; secondly, a good, clear way of saying it, and thirdly, sincerity! Also, when fiction is the line, one who "greift kühn hinein in's vollen Menschenleben."

By the way, will not Mr. H. of West Virginia return to the combat and challenge Mr. Boynton? It gives me pleasure to see Brandes at last showing his colors so fully to English readers—and be that said by a chronic admirer of Byron.

COSMOPOLITAN.

New York, July 18, 1905.

Gen. Dix's Latin Translations.

New York Times Book Review:

At the recent sale of the library of the late Nathaniel C. Moak I purchased a copy of "Dies Irae" and "Stabat Mater," translated by Gen. John A. Dix, (late Governor of New York.) Inserted in the book was an autograph letter written by Gen. Dix giving particulars regarding his translation of those ancient hymns which would, I believe, interest the readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW. I enclose herewith a copy of the letter, together with Mr. Moak's reply.

JOSEPH McDONOUGH.

Albany, N. Y., July 19, 1905.

THE INCLOSURES.

I.—Gen. Dix's Letter.

New York, Oct. 7, 1875.

My Dear Sir:

I hasten, in pursuance of the request contained in a letter my son received from you this morning, to send you a copy of my translation of "Dies Irae," and I add of my own motion my translation of "Stabat Mater." They were both privately printed, as you will perceive, but found their way into Judge Mott's "Seven Hymns of the Mediaeval Church" and other kindred publications.

The first translation was made during our civil war, while I was in command of the Department of Virginia and when I had many weighty matters to divert my time and thoughts from literary occupation. Although it had been much commended, I was never satisfied with it; and a few months ago I printed privately and now send you a revised rendering of the immortal hymn. The translation of "Stabat Mater" was made while I was Minister to France. It was more leisurely prepared, and I see no reason to correct it, though I cannot say that it is what I should wish it to be.

The stanza of the former quoted by Bayard Taylor is as follows:

"Day of vengeance without morrow,
Earth shall end in flame and sorrow,
As from saint and seer we borrow."

It is this stanza (the first) which has always proved most troublesome to translators: and it is the one with which I was dissatisfied more than with any other in my translation when I allowed it to go to press. My dissatisfaction was greatly increased a few years later on finding in one of Thackeray's novels—I do not at this moment recollect which—a passage somewhat like this: When a man is cudgeling his brains to find other rhymes for sorrow than borrow and morrow, he is nearer the end of his woes than he imagines. I felt instinctively that any one familiar with this passage would, on reading my translation, be conscious at the very commencement of a sense of the ludicrous altogether incompatible with the solemnity of the subject. I therefore resolved at my earliest leisure to attempt the production of an improved version of the first stanza, and in doing so remodeled several others to make them conform more nearly to the original.

Independently of the foregoing objection, it was not quite orthodox to style King David a saint, though he was in his latter days a model of true penitence. Besides, I believe there is a St. David on the calendar, and there is a danger of confounding them. I have succeeded in the new version in preserving the David and Sibyl of the original "iis nominibus," instead of rendering them by the terms Saint and Seer. How successful I have been in the change I have made in the first two lines of the stanza, I am at a loss to determine, and can only say that after an elaborate effort it was the best I could do.

With a pleasant remembrance of our association in Albany,

I am, Dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
JOHN A. DIX.

N. C. Moak, Esq.

II. Mr. Moak's Reply.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1875.

My Dear Sir:

Many thanks for your courtesy in sending me translations of "Dies Irae" and "Stabat Mater." After writing your son I was much mortified at my want of information, for Mr. William D. Morange informed me of the publication of "Dies Irae," as indicated in yours, and another gentleman directed me to "Sacred Lyrics," an English publication, in which I also found it. However, as ignorance brought me your revision with the reasons for and account of it, I cannot say I regret it.

I shall prize the copies with your autograph letter very much.

A compliment like that by Taylor—from such a scholar and in connection with such a work—must be very gratifying to you. Should the revision find its way, as it undoubtedly will eventually, to publicity, ought not a brief statement of your reasons for the change to be published with it, that those who read it may have an explanation of Taylor's seeming misquotation?

Our acquaintance and connection has left many—indeed, none but—pleasant recollections. Notwithstanding a deal of talk and writing about reform and the punishment of thieves, I believe we still have the honor of having punished the only public thief who has been brought to justice. Indeed the civil suits against Sherwin and the Bank of North America, brought before Phelps's indictment, to recover the money stolen by him have not yet been tried.

When Phelps's cases reach the Court of Appeals so that the revised and ultimate briefs can be incorporated, I shall send you copies of the cases and points as mementos of the promptness with which you caused his return and the cordial assistance you ever afforded me in bringing so notorious an offender to justice.

With sincere regards,
Gov. Dix. N. C. MOAK.

Stevenson's Use of Slang.

New York Times Book Review:

That there is nothing new in the world seems even to apply to the use of slang. One of the colloquialisms in general use for several years is familiar to most—"There's nothing doing." Reference to Robert Louis Stevenson's prologue to Black Andie's tale of Tod Lapraik (Chapter XV. of "David Balfour") brings to light "There was nothing doing," (second sentence of the second paragraph.)

That Stevenson, a purist of the purists, should use this form of speech years before its current use would seem to discredit the definition given in Burt's Standard Family Dictionary—"Slang: Vulgar, unmeaning language."

What explanation can be found for the use of the word "dollar" in the same book? Note the last sentence of the sixth from the last paragraph of Chapter XXII. Stevenson makes his hero say: "I advanced him to that effect a dollar or two * * *" Was this monetary standard in use, either in Scotland or Holland, at the period covered by this charming love story?

STANLICUS.

New York, July 17, 1905.

Stevenson and Donald Wallace.

New York Times Book Review:

May I point out a slight inaccuracy in your gossip about Stevenson and Sir Donald Wallace? Wallace's "Russia" was published in 1877 the author was made K. C. I. E. in 1887, while in India. In the same year Stevenson left England never to return, and died in Samoa in 1894. Probably, almost certainly, he never met Wallace after the latter had been knighted. His review of "Russia" must have been made in the seventies, so that he could not have told Wallace that he had "just reviewed Sir Donald Wallace's book," for there was at the time no Sir Donald to have written it.

I know that saintship has a retroactive force; but titles do not, unless perhaps in China.

Titles are mighty difficult things to get straight, anyway, even in England. The book on Whistler's art, a new edition of which you noticed to-day, is dedicated by the English authors to "Lady Seymour Haden." There is no such person. Whistler's sister is the wife of Sir Francis Seymour Haden, and by courtesy is Lady Haden—properly she is Dame Haden. The authors have given her the title borne by the wife of a younger son of a Duke, a Marquess, or an Earl.

New York, July 15, 1905. TREVOR.

Not Editor of the "Cameo Poe."

New York Times Book Review:

I see in your columns a note from Father Tabb protesting against two or three alleged errors in the text of the poems found in the Cameo edition of Poe's works. He says that I was the editor of this work. This is error No. 1 for Father Tabb. For I was not the editor, nor am I named as editor in any of the volumes. At the request of the publishing house I wrote a paper on "The Art and Genius of Poe," and it was used as an introduction to the volume containing the Poe poems. This is all the hand that I had in the enterprise. So Father Tabb—long life to him and his poetic fame!—will have to look elsewhere for the cause of his grievances.

I may say that I happen to know the editor of the Cameo Poe; and he is considered one of the most careful and scholarly men in New York City. So if there be errors in the work it is hard to account for them. We may find that the alleged errors are not errors, but only variant readings. It is well known that Poe made many alterations in his poems, even after they had appeared in print.

EDWIN MARKHAM.

Westerleigh, Staten Island, N. Y., July 20, 1905.

"The Breath of the Gods."

New York Times Book Review:

In reading "The Breath of the Gods," by Sidney McCall, I was both amused and puzzled with the description of Yuki Ouda, the Japanese girl. It says: "Her head, with its pointed chin, bare, like a diadem of jet, balanced like a regal burden the spread wings of her hair." Then, later, at the end of the same paragraph: "All the humanity, the tenderness, the womanhood of her face lay in the red mouth and the small, round chin." Two chins of different shape! One would scarcely think that the author would handicap her heroine with a double chin.

ISOBEL W. PONTEFRACT.

Bagatelle, Shields, Penn., July 17, 1905.

BITS OF TALK ON LITERARY TOPICS.

Expressions of Opinion in Verse and Prose from Foreign and Domestic Sources.

"PORE BILL SHIKESPEARE."

By the Author of "Wee MacGreegor."

THE ghost of pore Bill Shikespeare,
'E couldn't get no rest;
For years an' years e walked at night
With feelin's most distressed
To 'ear the controversies
Which was as dry as dust,
Excep' the rather rude remarks
About 'is litest bust.
"'Tis mighty long," thought Bill, an' sighed,
"Since I 'ad any bust."

The ghost of pore Bill Shikespeare,
'E was a patient ghost—
Could stand a goodish bit o' sauce—
But wot annoyed 'im most
Was bein' patronized by folks
Who mide books by the ton,
An' thought as they was wise because
They 'ad no sense of fun.
"'Tis mighty long," thought Bill, an' groaned,
"Since I 'ad any fun."

The ghost of pore Bill Shikespeare,
'E didn't care a fig
f parties thought 'emselves like 'im
Because their 'eads was big.
But, oh! it gave 'im quite the 'ump
When parties cried, "Look 'ere!
We'll champion Shikespeare, yus! we will
Till we lies on our bier!"
"'Tis mighty long," thought Bill, an' coughed,
"Since I 'ad any beer."

The ghost of pore Bill Shikespeare,
'E couldn't get no rest
Till one fine night 'e finds a book
Where things was free expressed.
E didn't know the hauthor's nime,
But thought 'e'd 'ave a peep.
An' soon 'e rubbed his heyes as if
'E meant to do a weep.
"'Tis mighty long," thought Bill . . . an' smiled,
An' yawned, an' fell asleep.

—James Jay Bell in London Chronicle.

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An English View of American Business Literature.

There is no doubt about the Americans being up to date in the matter of text and hand books in connection with their various branches of business. And there is method and system in the way they compile them. I only wish there was more effort in this direction in our own country. These "helps" are of immense value to the young man setting out in some particular sphere of commerce. There are so many channels nowadays to which the youth is attracted, and there are in all of them splendid opportunities. In order to make the best of these opportunities it is positively essential that a knowledge of mercantile business, its laws, rules, and methods of operation, should be possessed by him who would achieve a first position. Do not be skied, but get hung on the line. It will be a fierce light, but the fiercer the light the greater the triumph, morally and financially. One of the arts of business is to economize only the necessary amount of labor which it is possible to learn from our own or other people's failure. Search these failures closely, and you will save many serious blunders and bad losses in the future. It is worth while to train yourself while young and learn all the technicalities of business life. You are founding an orderly existence in your efforts to carve out a future for yourself, and you will find that the evils liable to result from ignorance—and even inexperience—will be much smaller than those which will occur to the untrained man. It is this that the Americans are teaching seriously and earnestly in their business schools.—Matthew Cripps in The Young Man, (London.)

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Literature of the Rose.

There is a large amount of literature connected with the rose. Of course, every writer on flowers was bound to mention it, but, as far as I know, the first book solely devoted to the rose is by a Spanish physician named Monardis. It was published at Antwerp in 1551, under the title of "De rosa et partibus ejus," and though a small book, chiefly concerned with the medical qualities of the rose, it is well worth reading, for the writer was an enthusiastic admirer of the flower; so that he sums up its virtues in the words, 'Inter medicinas benedictas benedictissima merito nuncupari potest." Since that time there has been an increasing production of books on the rose, so that in the "Bibliografia de la Rosa," by D. Mariano Vergara, published at Madrid in 1857, more than a thousand books are mentioned, and the number now is much larger. But in England the first book solely confined to the rose is Miss Lawrence's grand folio, "A Collection of Roses from Nature," 1790-1810, a beautiful book, now become rare and expensive. In 1819 appeared Dr. Lindley's "Rosarum Monographia," a perfect monograph of the family, which still holds the highest rank, but of which a new edition, brought up to date, is much to be desired. It would be tedious to attempt to select the best books on roses from the large number now in existence; but no rosarian's library should be without "Ros Rosarum," by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, and M. Joret's two books, "La Rose dans l'Antiquité," &c., and "La Légende de la Rose." The "Ros Rosarum" is an excellent selection of the poetical notices of the rose from the earliest times and from all nations; while M. Thoret's books are full of curious points connected with the flower, also from the earliest times and from all civilized countries.—Canon Ellacombe in Cornhill Magazine.

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A Definition of "Literature."

At that dinner [of the Printers' Pension] Mr. Anthony Hope spoke charmingly in response to the toast of "Literature." But I was amazed to hear this eminent novelist declare that he had never heard a good definition of what "literature" is. Surely the task of defining literature should not be in the least difficult—may not great literature be described as the highest form of balancing the words of a language to express ideas? That is why Shakespeare and Dante stand on the pinnacle which is universally conceded to them. One has only to read these writers to obtain a standard from which to form one's taste. It is possible by reading the writings of men whose work has stood the test of ages to formulate a very clear idea as to the highest gift of expression. We may build up a standard of taste for good poetry written to-day by a study of the good poetry of the past; we may build up a standard of taste for well-written history or biography by an acquaintance with the best effort in that direction that has been done in the long ago.—Clement Shorter in London Sphere.

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E. F. Benson's and Henry James's Treatment of the Mystical.

We have thought for some time that the phenomena of spiritualism present difficulties too great for the novelist to tackle. That opinion of ours has been strongly fortified by the reading of this new novel of Mr. Benson's.

Mr. Benson is an extremely able and versatile writer, and where he fails we feel nobody else, that we can think of, is likely to succeed. Of course failure is a comparative term, and there are many senses in which "The Image in the Sand" is by no means a failure, for it is interesting and well written. But it does not achieve the grue; that is what is the matter with it. It does not achieve the grue as Mr. Henry James achieved it in the first of the two stories in "The Two Magics," and in one or two shorter stories published in the volume called "The Soft Side." But then in those stories Mr. James was not treating of modern spiritualism but rather of the older fashioned sort of ghosts in which we all of us sometimes more than half believe. Moreover, Mr. Henry James is, of course, Mr. Henry James.—London Chronicle.

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What Girls Want in Books.

On the subject of what girls read, a high school mistress has given The Literary World the results of a vote taken among the four top forms of a typical girls' public school. She thinks that the following are the chief interests that girls look for in the books they read:

(1) Tears—a girl has this advantage over her brother—she lacks his interest in gore; (2) adventure; (3) school or college interest; (4) lovemaking of a very unromantic kind, but with a weepiness somewhere. She can put up with humor, but she rather distrusts wit. Though the library has been flooded with American books, she prefers the home production; probably the unfamiliar setting is the drawback. This lady adds that "all girls," even very dull ones, like Shakespeare, and most read him for pleasure, apart from the plays read in school." But "hardly any schoolgirl can be got to like Keats," and, further, "none read poetry of their own accord." This does not seem to agree with the statement about the liking for Shakespeare, but perhaps the writer agrees with Mr. Bernard Shaw, and does not count Shakespeare among the poets. At any rate, there is no doubt that the taste for poetry among the rising generation is very little developed. Our girls care for poetry now no more than their brothers at school and college. Perhaps they are too busy with hockey and cricket.—London Standard.

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What Has Happened Since Sydney Smith's Day.

"The Americans are a brave, industrious, and acute people, but they have hitherto shown no indications of genius, no approaches to the heroic, either in their morality or their character. . . . In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or goes to an American play? or looks at an American picture or statue?."

It was in 1820 that Sydney Smith made this oft-quoted query in The Edinburgh Review. However much the supersensitive eagle may have writhed at the time, there was really little to offer in reply except judicious silence. America had no indigenous plays, no pictures, no statues; at least none that could reasonably claim the attention of the foreigner. As for books of distinction, they could be counted on the fingers of one hand: Jonathan Edwards's Essays, Franklin's Autobiography, and the novels of Brockden Brown, which Shelley records as having read with delight in his uncritical youth.

Nearly a century has passed since Sydney Smith put our artistic pretensions to the wall. We still have no enduring plays to boast about; the drama is yet a matter of importation and piracy. But when it comes to literature there is a different story to tell. Irving is a respectable figure anywhere. Poe is an accepted classic in every cultivated nation. Longfellow's bust is in Westminster Abbey. Hawthorne is recognized as an artist of rare skill and distinction. Emerson, friend of Carlyle, has been pronounced by Matthew Arnold to be one of the most significant prose writers of the nineteenth century. Whitman is honored abroad as a poet of original and significant quality. American fiction, not to speak of the western nations of Europe, can be read in Russian, Bohemian, and Servian. And finally, when Mark Twain makes a joke, all the civilized world joins in the laugh.—The Outlook, New York.

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The Penalties and Prizes of Genius.

When a man of mighty genius begins to make his presence felt in the world, there invariably arises a frightful howl from the critics—whose prejudices, arising from deep learning in "schools" and regard for precedent, have received such a violent shock. Wagner's lyric dramas were branded as uncouth noises: Whistler's paintings as little better than tinted wall paper. This deluge submerged Keats, while Byron replied to his critics in as vigorous terms as they themselves employed, and Whistler in his "Gentle Art of Making Enemies" immortalized many carping critics with his shafts of stinging wit and biting satire.

Comes the day, finally, when the musician, the poet, the artist, wins universal recognition. Perhaps this day arrives in time for a grateful country to give him a bit of ribbon—an action spoken of in such an appreciative manner by Browning—perhaps it comes too late. It is then that the industrious one busies himself with compiling and editing all the odds and ends of literary material left by the deceased that he can get into his ravenous clutch. The masterpieces were rejected and cast aside a few years ago: to-day every unworthy scrap of rubbish is carefully collected.—The Literary Collector, Greenwich, Conn.

An Irish Adventurer.

TERENCE O'ROURKE, GENTLEMAN ADVENTURER. By Louis Joseph Vance. With frontispiece. 12mo. Pp. 393. New York: The A. Wessels Company. $1.50.

Here are two short novels made into one bookful. It might be more correct to say, in fact, that here are a number of short stories connected at the ends and filled with a coarse rasp to make them string along. Nevertheless, when Mr. Vance wrote the adventures of Terence O'Rourke for The Popular Magazine, where they were first published, he probably had no desire to write more than was entertaining, and lively at that. Certainly the book is not too heavy for Summer weather, even if the adventures recorded in it are a bit strenuous.

The first of the two novels which have been welded together is called "The Empire of Illusion," and is apparently a colored photograph of the doings of a young Frenchman who a short time ago tried to found an empire in the Sahara Desert. Lemercier, who has more money than sense, and later more sense than money, is easily identified. Colonel O'Rourke, who, like all good heroes, gets into trouble in order to entertain the reader by getting out of it, has a fine vehicle for his talents in the fiasco of the Sahara Empire.

In the second series of stories that go to the making of the second novel, which is the second half of the book, the Colonel passes through an extraordinary series of wild adventures in one of those mythical kingdoms which are generally recognized as the property of one Anthony Hope. Ruperts of Hentzau and Princesses who are looking for commoners to love are plentiful, and as for duels with sword, rapier, and pistol—in all of which M. le Colonel triumphs—they come with a rapidity that is positively shocking in this twentieth century. And in this enlightened age it is remarkable that Colonel O'Rourke, in spite of his Irish brogue, should never enter a house that did not have underground passages and trapdoors under respectable Morris chairs. We mention the Morris chairs and the Irish brogue as remarkable.

However, Mr. Vance knew what he wanted to write, and he wrote it. The second half of his book reminds one very forcibly of "The Prisoner of Zenda," and the first half stirs vague memories of a Sahara empire story written by Mr. Tracy—or was it Mr. Vance himself?—some years ago. However, to those who are tired of heavy reading, light reading, or problem agonies, "Terence O'Rourke" will come as a bit of simple and entertaining romance of the old-fashioned style. And one does long for it sometimes.

GISSING'S LAST STORY.

WILL WARBURTON. By George Gissing. Cloth, 12mo. Pp. 333. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

In "Will Warburton" Mr. Gissing tells the story of a warm-hearted man, wrecked in fortune through no fault of his own—unless to trust one's friend be a fault—a man of large commercial interests, and of breeding and culture as well, who when he finds the ground cut from under his feet elects to keep a grocery shop rather than to have his mother and sister suffer loss. Nor is he ever less than pitiful to the weak partner who had dragged both to ruin, or other than tolerant of the vanities and follies of friends he had aided and saved, who cannot now conceal their contempt for his new business. His is one of the rare natures which are generous alike of sympathy and of purse; and withal he is no prig; just a manly man, wincing under the burden he has bravely shouldered, but keeping right on in the path of duty; a man without pose or preaching, who lives both "the simple" and "the strenuous" life, and makes no fuss about it.

The quiet sincerity of the story is so infinitely refreshing that, upon the first reading, one scarcely considers the skill of the literary touch, the ripe art of the narrator, the subtle "nuances" that give the charm of contrast and variety. Over against Warburton is the young artist, all moods and "temperament," contemptuous of Warburton's occupation, blind to the fact that, whereas Warburton has made of his grocer's counter a step to the highest ideals of life, he, Norbert Franks, has sold his own ideal for a mess of pottage. And there is the dreaming girl, unconsciously steeped in selfishness, who thinks scorn of working for money, who is ready to embrace poverty—in the abstract—and who yet, in order to be lifted above the commonplace, has to have the things which money buys; the girl whose inability to discern comparative values robs her life of its wings. And over against her is the girl who, having freed her mind of cant, recognizes that poverty "makes some virtues impracticable and others extremely difficult," and yet who lives with uncomplaining beauty a life of stern denials. Each character, however lightly touched, is true, true to a hair, stepping forth from the page a rounded, breathing figure. Of like reality is the picture of the Haws, in fragrant, dewy contrast with commercial London. It holds the very feeling of a garden. One can even smell Jane's potatoes, as she turns them out of the earth. It is a charming bit let into the city life of the story.

While Mr. Gissing has written abler novels than "Will Warburton," he has written none more healthful and human. It is excellent in workmanship and large of vision; a book that leaves one the better for having read it, and that one likes better with every rereading. If, as has been said, it is its author's posthumous work, he is happy in leaving his public with a story so simply and sincerely told, one that rings so true, and through which his own personality is so finely revealed.

"More Novels Than Ever Before."

D. Appleton & Co. have more novels on their Fall list than they have ever had before since the founding of the house. A partial list of some that are to appear immediately is as follows: "The Reckoning," by Robert W. Chambers; "The Yellow Journalist," by Miriam Michelson; "Baby Bullet," by Lloyd Osborne; "The Flute of Pan," by John Oliver Hobbes; "The Carlyles," by Mrs. Burton Harrison; "The Hundred Days," by Max Pemberton; "He and Hecuba," by the Baroness von Hutten; "Time, the Comedian," by Kate Jordan; "Outside the Law," by James Barnes; "Reptiles," by H. W. McVickar; "Duke of Devil-May-Care," by Harris Dickson; "The Game and the Candle," by Frances Davidge; "Purple and Fine Linen," by Emily Post; "The Staircase of Surprise," by Frances A. Mathews; "Vivien," by W. B. Maxwell; "The Lake," by George Moore; "Twisted Eglantine," by H. B. Marriott Watson; "Patricia: A Mother," by "Iota"; "At the Emperor's Wish," by Oscar King Davis, and "The Giants," by Mrs. Fremont Older.

THE MAGAZINES.

Features of the Leading American Monthlies for August.

PRINTED below will be found the contents of the leading American magazines for the coming month. While the lists of contents are not absolutely complete, the omissions mainly relate to regular departments and to illustrations and contributions of lesser importance. The purpose has been to make the reader acquainted with the leading features.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

THE FOX-BRUSH.....James B. Cabell
THE NEW SLAVE TRADE.Henry W. Nevinson
SETTING SAIL.....Harriet P. Spofford
COVERED EMBERS.....Elizabeth S. Phelps
THE PLUMMER KIND.....Annie H. Donnell
AMERICAN ORIGINS.....William D. Howells
RENASCENCE.....Emery Pottle
A DAY OFF.....Alice Brown
STANZAS. At Delphi...George E. Woodberry
THE MISTRESS OF THE HOUSE.....
Elizabeth S. Green
THE EYES OF AFFECTION..George Hibbard
A PAINTING BY J. W. ALEXANDER..
W. Stanton Howard
LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE.....
Simon Newcomb, LL. D.
THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN.....
Booth Tarkington
THE LITTLE JOYS OF MARGARET.....
Richard Le Gallienne
UNCERTAINTIES OF USAGE.....
Thomas R. Lounsbury
THE LOST SOUL.....John V. Cheney
THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.....
Grace E. Channing
MISSISSIPPI SKETCHES.....Thornton Oakley
AMARINA'S ROSES.Mary E. Wilkins Freeman

THE CENTURY.

THE SPIRIT OF SCHOOL AND COLLEGE SPORT. I. American and English Rowing.....Ralph D. Paine
AT THE GATE.....Arthur D. Ficke
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. V. Its Work in War. (Conclusion).....Melville E. Stone
THE SABRE-TOOTHED TIGER.....
Charles R. Knight
THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY. II.....
Frank J. Sprague
TWO PARISIAN TYPES. I. The Cabman. II. The Café Poet. (The Century's American Artists Series.) From the paintings by..
Henry S. Hubbell
SQUIRREL LAND.....William J. Stillman
THE MOCCASIN-FLOWER....Emma B. Miles
UNDER ROCKING SKIES....L. Frank Tooker
LADY WARWICK'S FARMING COLLEGE FOR GIRLS.....Hugh Spender
GLIMPSES OF THE SUMMER GIRL. Four drawings, (three in color): I. At Tennis; II. Ready for the Trip; III. Canoeing; IV. On the Beach.....Howard Chandler Christy
THE END OF THE REEF...T. Jenkins Hains
"STILL SWEETER SINGS MY DARLING".....Henry Austin
THE AMERICAN CIRCUS.....E. S. Hallock
BOOKS AND SEASONS..Maud Wilder Goodwin
ONLY JULES VERBAUX.....Lawrence Mott
BRADLEY'S MILL POND. Oil painting by
Henry W. Ranger
THE CHOOSING OF LOZUMY BROWDER.....Alice MacGowan
WHEN CLOTHES UNMADE THE MAN.....
Caroline C. Lockhart
ALPINE CLIMBING IN AUTOMOBILES. (The Cup of the French Alps.)..Sterling Heilig
PEACE.....John Vance Cheney
"AN HABITATION ENFORCED".....
Rudyard Kipling

SCRIBNER'S.

THE EMBLEM OF HOME.....Eleanor Stuart
THE FISHERMAN. Poem.....Eden Philpotts
THE PASSING OF SAN JUAN HILL...
Richard H. Davis
THE GOOD TICKET.....Lucia Chamberlain
THE WONDERS OF THE DEEP.....
Drawing by Sarah S. Stilwell
PATSIE ODDIE'S BLACK NIGHT.....
James B. Connolly
THE ANCIENT LEGEND. Sonnet.....
Arthur D. Ficke
EXIT THE PRINCE.....Carter Goodloe
DAN CONROY'S TRIUMPH.....
Edward W. Townsend
A SECOND-HAND PARADISE.Mary B. Hartt
A PILGRIM IN BEULAH.....George Schock
THE HOUSE OF MIRTH. Book II.....
Edith Wharton
THE SNYDER COUNTY GOLD STRIKE.....
Nelson Lloyd
POTPOURRI. Poem.....H. G. Dwight
A NATIONAL GAME OF TURKESTAN.
James Locke
THE FRUITS OF JAPAN'S VICTORY.....
Thomas F. Millard

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

THE CLAMMER.....William J. Hopkins
RHODA'S TEACHER AND HER SCHOOL.
Arthur Gilman
THE LESSON OF BALZAC.....Henry James
"IN SWIMMING".....Arthur S. Pier
THE PILGRIM CHAMBER.....Alice Brown
THE BREAKING IN OF A YACHTS-MAN'S WIFE.....Mary H. Vorse
THE LITERATURE OF EXPOSURE.....
George W. Alger
UN CONGE SANS CLOCHE...Agnes Repplier
THE COMING OF THE TIDE.....
Margaret Sherwood
THE ROMANCE OF THE MILKY WAY.
Lafcadio Hearn
ABOVE THE CLOUDS AT METEQUI...
Ann S. Schmidt
THE BARITONE AND THE OFFICE BOY.....Katherine M. Roof
AN APOLOGY FOR THE COUNTRY.....
Arthur Colton
"WE".....Charles D. Stewart
BOOKS NEW AND OLD...Henry W. Boynton

McCLURE'S.

THE JUDGMENT OF MAN.....James Hopper
THE VISION IN THE CITY..Robert G. Welsh
BENEATH THE "BULLDOG'S" BILGE..
T. Jenkins Hains
SKEEZICKS.....George R. Chester
THE LITTLE SOUL.....Anita Fitch
IN LOCO PARENTIS.....Myra Kelly
CATHERWOOD'S DATA OF ETHICS..
Arthur Train
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER....Ida M. Tarbell
RUSKIN ON JUDAS ISCARIOT.
THE STEADY.....Harvey J. O'Higgins
FINANCES OF THE SHARK SYSTEM..
John McAuley Palmer
THE PROPERTY MAN.....Booth Tarkington
AN UNFINISHED STORY.....O. Henry
A POLITICAL TIP.....M. R. S. Andrews
PATSY MORAN AND THE LUNATICS..
Arthur S. Hoffman

APPLETON'S BOOKLOVERS'.

THE MILL OF THE TIN GODS..David Gray
THE PASSING GUEST.....Duncan Smith
THE MASTER OF THE NORFOLK HUNT.....Charles Hopkinson
A BIOLOGICAL ENLIGHTENMENT..
Melville Chater
THE VIREO.....Abigail James
THE TURTLE DOVES.....H. B. M. Watson
THE RECKONING.....Robert W. Chambers
SOME VISITS AND ADVENTURES, 1797-1849.....Benjamin K. Latrobe
WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THE SUN..
Waldemar B. Kaempffert
THE PASSING OF JOE BEEF....F. B. Smith
THE QUESTION OF OUR SPEECH.....
Henry James
A MOTOR TRIP THROUGH NORMANDY.....Kirke La Shelle
ABSENCE.....Helen A. Saxon
OLD DIE'S GOLD.....Lloyd Osbourne
AN OLD PLAYBILL.....Barton Hill
THE FICTION OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.....Harold Bolce
WHAT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY DOES FOR TUSKEGEE STUDENTS..
Booker T. Washington
CURRENT REFLECTIONS..Edward S. Martin

THE WORLD'S WORK.

"THE COMING OF THE WHITE MAN."
THE LEWIS AND CLARK FAIR.....
Robertus Love
THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE.....
Walter H. Page
THE FUTURE OF OUR ORIENTAL TRADE.....James J. Hill
AMERICAN MASTERY OF THE PACIFIC.....James B. Meikle
WHAT THE NORTHWEST IS.....
Joseph Blethen
THE LARGER COAST CITIES.....W. H. P.
THE CONTEST FOR PACIFIC TRAFFIC.....C. M. Keys
THE FIRST AMERICAN GOVERNMENT ON THE COAST.....George H. Himes
THE INLAND EMPIRE.....W. E. Kirkbride
ALASKA AN EMPIRE IN ITSELF.....
William T. Perkins
FIVE GRIZZLIES IN FIVE SHOTS.....
W. H. Wright
THE GREATER BRITAIN ON THE PACIFIC..
Vincent Harper and Agnes D. Cameron
LITTLE STORIES OF PLUCKY MEN.
THE MARCH OF EVENTS.
THE GREAT SECRETARY OF STATE.
THE RAILROADS AND A SQUARE DEAL.
THE NEW SCIENCE OF BUSINESS.
ARRANGING A MODEL OFFICE.....
Charles A. Sweetland
EXPERIENCES OF A SALESMAN.....
Forrest Crissey

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

MARITIME RESPONSIBILITIES IN TIME OF WAR.....
Hannis Taylor, Lieut. Carlyon Bellairs, R. N., C. Dupuis, Commander Von Usiar, I. G. N.
FEDERAL REGULATION OF LIFE INSURANCE.....James M. Beck
"THE NEGRO A BEAST"...Edward Atkinson
PRESENT CONDITIONS IN THE ANTHRACITE COAL INDUSTRY.....
David Willcox
THE FIGHT FOR THE CALIPHATE..
Walter F. Bullock
HISTORICAL RELATIONS OF RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.....
Oscar S. Straus
THE FUTURE OF CRETE...H. N. Brailsford
IRELAND'S REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.....Edward Porritt
THE QUEST.....Margaret Sherwood
PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDIES OF THE CHIMPANZEE.....Prof. R. L. Garner
THE SCANDINAVIAN CRISIS—Norway's Right to Independence..
H. L. Braekstad
The Grounds of Sweden's Protest.....
Karl Staaff

THE SMART SET.

THE CARLYLES.....Mrs. Burton Harrison
A SUMMER'S NIGHT.....Ethel W. Mumford
THE BUTTERFLY OF DREAMS.....
Richard Le Gallienne
CARITA.....Hilton R. Greer
THE MATTER OF HATS..Henry S. Harrison
WITH A LITTLE FRENCH FLOWER.....
Grace W. Hazard
AN AFTERNOON CALL.....May I. Fisk
A FLORIDA TULIP.....Frank D. Sherman
THE HIGHER LIFE.....Emery Pottle
THE VIOLET.....Arthur Stringer
WAITING FOR THE TRAIN.....Tudor Jenks
THE INFERNAL FEMININE.Maurice F. Egan
THE TALE OF A STUDIO....Ethel M. Kelley
WE SAVE EVELINA MAY...Elizabeth Jordan
FAIR LADY MINE.....Harold Melbourne
AT THE LITTLE GATE....Mildred I. McNeal
THE GOOD MAN.....Edna Kenton
LOVE IN SILENCE.....Duncan C. Scott
LA MORT DU CHIEN.....Octave Mirbeau
THE DANCE.....Zona Gale
WHEN GOLDEN-SANDALED SUMMER COMES.....Carrie S. Rewey

THE ARGOSY.

THE ELEVENTH RIDER.....F. K. Scribner
THE FUGITIVE. Part I...Albert P. Terhune
MAROONED IN 1492. Part I...William W. Cook
THE HOODOO RANCH. Part II.....
Seward W. Hopkins
DOWNING THE KING-PIN. Part III.....
Marcus D. Richter
WHO AND WHY? Part III...Bertram Lebhar
THE BLACK SMUDGE. Part IV...J. A. Tyson
THE SPACE BETWEEN.....Alice G. Steele
A SPECULATION IN SHIRTS...L. H. Bickford
THE MURDER OF EBEN CANNIFF...
W. Bert Foster
DIXON'S VENETIAN DODGE.....
Matthew White, Jr.
THE RUN ON THE HERDSMAN'S.....
Edgar Franklin
PROFESSOR JONKIN'S CANNIBAL PLANT.....Howard R. Garis
THE TALE OF THE TRUTHFUL UNFORTUNATE.....Earle Ashley Walcott
HOW BLEVINS MADE GOOD..Charles Carey
A PLURALITY OF BURGLARS.....
Edward A. Morse

THE POPULAR MAGAZINE.

THE LURE OF THE DIM TRAILS.....
B. M. Bower
THE BIRD O' FREEDOM.....
Capt. George Wythesly-Kaye
THE TWO-HANDED CLAYMORE.....
Charles Carey
WINNING HIS RIGHTS.....Edwin L. Sabin
THE PRIVATE WAR.....Louis J. Vance
CAP'N HAM AND THE LIONESS.....
Charles E. Barns
A YANKEE KNIGHT ERRANT.....
George Bronson-Howard
THE MARCONED CAMPERS.....Charles Fort
AYESHA.....H. Rider Haggard
THE BETTING COMMISSIONER.....
Charles S. Pearson
THE IMBECILE.....Andrew C. McKenzie
THE CASE OF THE BROAD STREET HOLD-UP.....Scott Campbell
THE BRIDAL JEWELS.....Louis Tracy
THE APE AND THE DIAMOND.....
Richard Marsh

MUNSEY'S.

THE STORY OF TEMPERANCE.....
Herbert N. Casson
THE REFORMER OF THE BRITISH NAVY.....Fred T. Jane
MRS. CLARENCE MACKAY.....
R. H. Titherington
THE ROOSEVELT GENEALOGY.....
William S. Bridgman
THE BIGGEST PLAYGROUND IN THE WORLD.....Lindsay Denison
THE CZARS OF RUSSIA: I.—IVAN THE TERRIBLE.....Edgar Saltus
ELIHU ROOT.....Frank A. Munsey
MAUDE ADAMS.....Acton Davies
LIFE ON THE MOON..Waldemar Kaempffert
"CHIP" AND HIS DOGS.....Tom Masson
FAMOUS AMERICAN DUELS.Cyrus T. Brady
FAIR MARGARET—Chapters VII. to X..
F. Marion Crawford
JOE PARSONS, DESERTER..M. H. Battenberg
THE DOWNFALL OF FOGARTY.....
Anne O'Hagan
THE FLESH MADE PERFECT.....Ethel S. Arnold
THE OLD MAID'S BOY.....Mary R. Rhinehart
A WALAPAI CUPID.....William C. Rutenbeck
THE BARINGS, PEACEMAKERS.....
Wm Hudson
THE DOCTOR'S VISITOR.....Elliott Roberts
A QUESTION OF FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS.....L. H. Bickford
THE STRATEGY OF SUGARFOOT.....
Edward Boltwood

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.
A READING JOURNEY THROUGH KOREA.....The Rev. Arthur J. Brown
Eleven chapters.
Introductory.
"How to Get to Korea."
"The Gateways of Korea."
"The People."
"Religion."
"The Government."
"Missionary Work."
"Seoul."
"Pyeng Yoang and Beyond."
"A Journey in the Interior."
"The Russo-Japanese War."
"Why Do the Japanese Hate the Russians?"
STUDY CLUB PROGRAMMES BASED UPON THE READING JOURNEY THROUGH KOREA.

FOUR TRACK NEWS.

THE CALL OF THE WILDERNESS..
Richard A. Haste
LINKS IN MILFORD'S CHAIN.....
Durand Clapham
MONT SAINT-MICHEL..M. A. Van Norman
THE REJUVENATION OF JONES.....
C. R. Hervey
LAKE PLACID BY MOONLIGHT.....
Minna Irving
ABBEYSTWYTH-BY-THE-SEA.....
Julia M. Colton
THE TIP END OF CAPE COD.....
J. Frederick Lovejoy
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The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia announces that Prof. Angelo Heilprin, the well-known explorer, geographer, and scientist, is rapidly progressing in its new edition of the Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World. The work will contain upward of 37,000 new names, of which 16,000 relate to places within the United States alone.

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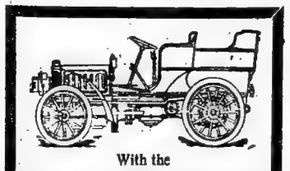
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QUERIES.

To secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

G. A. D., Brooklyn.—(1) Will you give those old verses on the death of Wolfe, one of which ends with the words "And then brave Wolfe replied, I die contented." (2) Also, can you give the lines written in alphabetical order beginning "An Austrian army, awfully arrayed."

(1.) These are in the Treasury of Canadian Verse; we cannot print them. (2.) You will find these in Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, Page 689 of the last edition.

A. W. T., New York.—Referring to W. R. A.'s appeal to readers, Pearson's Magazine published nearly eighteen months ago, so far as I recollect, and if I remember aright in the Christmas number of 1903, a short but very complete article on Limericks, but your reader could find out from the publishers here. It was in the English edition I read it, but I presume it would also appear in the American edition.

FANNY POOLE, Bridgeport, Conn.: E. K., Yarmouthport, Mass., wishes the poem entitled "One, Two, Three," from "The Poems of H. C. Bunner," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, 1896. It begins:

"There was an old, old, old, old lady
And a boy that was half-past three."

A copy of the poem has been sent to E. K.

G. G. CHAMPLIN, Albany, N. Y.—J. J. T., Sturgeon Point, Va., will find the verses of "Grandmamma's Fan," by Edith Sessions Tupper, in Werner's Readings and Recitations, Nos. 15 and 26, published by Edgar S. Werner, New York.

W. H. H., Waynesville, N. C.—1. Tell me something about Louvet, a French writer. I have Volume II. of his "Histoire du Chevalier de Faublas," 1834, Jules Saisna, Libraire, Paris. Do you know whether this book has ever been reprinted since, and is obtainable? 2. Give me some particulars of the life of Mrs. or Miss Alexander, the hymn-writer, who lived near Strabane, if I remember correctly, in the North of Ireland. 3. Also let me know if you have any record of a book having been written upon the life of the well-known French General Galliffet.

1. Jean Baptiste Louvet de Couvrai was born in 1760; between 1787 and 1789 appeared his novel, "Aventures de Faublas," or "Amours de Faublas," which Philarète Charles described as a dangerous book. Louvet was a Revolutionist, a member of the Convention and of the Jacobin Club; he attacked Robespierre, was imprisoned, acquitted, became President of the Assembly, and a member of the Committee of Public Safety. He died, weakened by the excitement of his life, in 1797, when only thirty-seven years old. "Fablus" was republished in France in 1850 and in 1890. It may be obtainable here. 2. Cecil Frances Alexander was born (Humphreys) in 1818, and began to write verse while a child. In 1852 she married the Rev. William Alexander, who was made Bishop of Derry in 1867, and is now Archbishop of Armagh. She died in 1895, leaving two sons and two daughters. She wrote many hymns and a good deal of secular verse, devoted her life to charity, but was fond of congenial society. She was somewhat eccentric in her dress, and was a familiar figure in Londonderry, the cathedral city of the diocese. 3. We do not know that a life of the Marquis de Galliffet has been written. The French are not so insistent on biographies as the English-speaking world.

A. G. B. S.—I have found among some old books a small brown paper-covered pamphlet about 1½ inches wide by 3½ inches long, entitled a "Pocket Almanac for the Year 1745," by Rich Saunders, Philа., printed and sold by B. Franklin. On some of the blank pages there are notes about the weather, &c. Kindly tell me if this pamphlet has any value.

No copy of this issue of the Pocket Almanac seems to be recorded. Franklin says that he began Poor Richard's Almanack in 1732, under the name of Richard Saunders; "it was continu'd by me about twenty-five years." The Pocket Almanac seems to have come later, but from your copy it would appear that the names were interchanged. Your copy may be of value; Poor Richard's Almanack for 1744 has brought $85, while that for 1746 has been sold for $105.

H. S. K., New York City.—Will you give the names of a few books like "The Pit," dealing with financial and speculative subjects as the leading motif? Also such magazine articles or short stories as may occur to you on a similar line?

Frank Norris's first book, "The Octopus"; Edwin Le Fevre's "Wall Street Stories" and his "The Golden Flood," just published. There are a few others—"Black Friday," "The Cost," "The Grafters"—that come into the list. Many of these appeared as magazine stories before they were published in book form.

DEBATER.—Will you please tell me the names of works (with authors) dealing with the refutation of the Bible and its authority? You may omit Ingersoll and his works, as I am familiar with them.

The Truth Seeker Company publishes many agnostic, free-thought, anti-Biblical works; consult its catalogue. Books on the higher criticism of the Bible, which some persons consider anti-Biblical, are these, among others: Robertson Smith's article in The Britannica on "Bible," which caused his removal from his professorship in the Free Church College, at Aberdeen; Dr. Charles H. Briggs's "The Bible, Church and Reason"; "Introduction to the Study of Scripture," and other writings; Harnack's "History of Dogma," &c. We do not know of any bibliography of anti-Biblical literature and the higher criticism, but the catalogues of the Union and the General Theological Seminaries, which you can probably consult, and of the New York Public Library will suggest many books.

JOHN PHIN, Paterson, N. J.—The lines for which "A. W. T" inquires:

"If happiness hae not her seat,"

form part of the fifth stanza of Burns's "Epistle to Davie, a Brother Poet." The first line of the epistle is—

"While winds frae aff Ben-Lomond blaw,"

and this will enable "A. W. T." to find it in any indexed edition of Burns. The whole poem is very fine, but somewhat sad. It seems to have been written about 1784, and appeared in the first edition (the Kilmarnock edition) of Burns's works at Page 141. Of course, it has been reprinted in every subsequent edition.

The "brother poet" was David Sillar of Tarbolton, Ayrshire. He is not known as a poet, and does not appear in the Dictionary of National Biography.

W. C. M., Rockville Centre, N. Y.—Who is the author of these lines:

"For the mills of God grind slowly,
But they grind exceeding small."

This is a translation of two verses of Friedrich von Logau's (1004-1665) poem "Sinngedichte," (Retribution.) The idea comes from the Greeks, who had it as a proverb.

H. A. R., New York.—Kindly tell me what foreign dramatists, both contemporary and otherwise, have had their plays translated and published in English, and where such publications can be obtained.

Practically all contemporary and most earlier dramatists have been translated more or less completely; we cannot undertake to compile and publish the list. You will find their plays, when published, in French's Catalogue and in the lists of other publishers, Harper's, Macmillan, Scribner's, &c.

G. DI L., Union Hill, N. J.—Will you kindly let me know a few names of literary men who could translate Italian poetry into English? If possible, I should like to know also their addresses.

The professors and instructors in Italian at almost any college or university could do so—have translated it. Write to the professors at Columbia University, in this city; Princeton University, Princeton, N. J., or Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

W. M. M., Tarrytown, N. Y.—In 1873 John Fraser issued in parts, through Henry L. Hinton, publisher, a work called on the cover "Scottish Chap Books" and on the title page "The Humorous Chap-Books of Scotland." How many parts were published? I have been able to find only two, whereas an advertisement in the second part says the work will be in three volumes.

Only two parts were issued.

H. M. Newkirk, New York City.—About two months ago you published an article explaining "An exception proves the rule." Can you make your explanation any clearer, as I do not understand it?

The phrase is a legal maxim of great age, which has one meaning in law and quite a different meaning in every-day use. The whole phrase is "Exceptio probat regulam de rebus non exceptis." Here, and elsewhere in the various legal maxims, "exceptio" has the force of our word exclusion; so that the phrase is translated properly, "The exclusion [of one thing from consideration] affirms the rule concerning things not excluded." In every-day use only the first three words of the maxim are translated, and "exceptio" receives the force of "exception": "The exception proves the rule," exactly as if the meaning was that there could be no exception unless there was a rule—that the fact that there was an exception showed that there was also a rule. This is probably good enough logic; but it is not the meaning of the law phrase.

H. J. S., New York City.—The poem inquired for by J. Derbyshire, Bank Street, entitled "The Lark," is contained in "Original Poems," by Ann and Jane Taylor and others, and although an old book, it may be found at almost any book store. The poem is signed "Adelaide," who probably is one of the Taylor sisters.

A friend in Huron, Ohio, writes that the poem is James Hogg's "Ode to a Skylark," but his ascription is incorrect.

H. v. B., Staten Island.—Please inform me whether the following, from Kipling, is quoted correctly:

"A woman's only a woman,
But a good cigar is a smoke."

It is correct verbally, but not in arrangement. In Kipling's poem "The Betrothed" your quotation is printed as a single verse of a stanza, which runs thus in full:

"A million surplus Maggies are willing
to bear the yoke;
And a woman is only a woman, but a
good cigar is a smoke."

STEPHEN R. THURSTON, Lombard, Ill.—Kindly furnish a list of the novels of Henry James, or mention some house where I can apply for the information. Would like the same information respecting the complete works of R. L. Stevenson.

Henry James has published most of his stories through Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston; Harper & Brothers, and the Macmillan Company of this city; get their lists. "The Sacred Fount" was published by C. Scribner's Sons, this city, and "What Maisie Knew" by H. S. Stone & Co., Chicago. Scribners publish all of Stevenson's works; they will send you the list.

H. S. L., New York City.—Will you kindly give me the name and publisher of a novel dealing with the life of Barbara Frietchie?

We do not know of any novel dealing with the life of Barbara Frietchie. Clyde Fitch has written a play called by that name, but it has nothing to do with the real woman, and, further, it is not published.

JOEL BENTON, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—A typographical error, undoubtedly, and of one letter only, mars a very timely correction printed in the last TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW of the authorship of the poem entitled "The Rainbow." The author, at any rate, was Amelia B. Welby, and not Amelia B. Welly, as printed. Her volume which contains it I have not seen for years; but it is entitled, I think, "Poems by Amelia." Her verses are all graceful, and were much esteemed fifty years ago, one of her noted and oldest admirers being George D. Prentice.

H. J. STORRS, New York City.—Amanda T. Jones, Junction City, Kan., desires to correct me as to the authorship of a poem entitled "The Rainbow." I thank her for referring to the matter. She states that the author is Amelia B. Welby, instead of John Holland. Inasmuch as two of the lines quoted by her, and one of the lines in the original inquiry, do not appear in my copy, I am at a loss to determine whether the poems with the same title, referred to, are the same, although the meter is similar. The authority for attributing the poem to Mr. Holland seemed to me at the time unquestionable. A copy of the "Ladies' Garland," published more than sixty years ago, contains the verses referred to by me, being fourteen in number, preceding which is an article of nearly half a page, stating that they were written by John Holland of Sheffield, England, and that "It is but an act of justice to the excellent author to republish 'The Rainbow' extensively in this country, as he has by some unaccountable mistake been deprived of the honor of authorship," and that "Mr. Holland has lately alluded to the subject in The Sheffield Iris; he only asks for his own 'Rainbow,' and he should have ' ' ' ' that beautiful one, Whose arch was refraction—its keystone the sun.' "

Mrs. S. E. SMITH, 868 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.—I have a copy of the verses entitled "St. Peter at the Gate," desired by M. G. Blair, Cincinnati, Ohio, and would be glad to send a like copy if he will send me his full address. It was published five or six years ago in The Portland Oregonian, one of the numbers being sent to me. Perhaps some other readers may know something of the author; he is unfamiliar to me.

G. PATTERSON, Alexandria, Va.—In your issue of the 8th inst. "N. W. H.," New York City, asks which of Macaulay's essays contains the following sentence, viz.: "They mistook the ends and overestimated the powers of government." The sentence occurs in the essay on the "Comic Dramatists of the Restoration." The quotation given by "N. W. H." is not quite correct. The passage which contains this sentence is as follows: "But, in the day of their power, those men [the English Puritans] committed one great fault, which left deep and possible, I should like to know also their addresses. lasting traces in the national character and manners. They mistook the end and overrated the force of government. They determined, not merely to protect religion and public morals from insult, an object for which the civil sword, in discreet hands, may be beneficially employed, but to make the people committed to their rule truly devout."

W. S. WYMAN, Tuscaloosa, Ala.—"W. R. A.," Knoxville, Tenn., in Appeals to Readers, July 1, asks for the source of the phrase: "The multitudinous laughter of the sea." This is nearly De Quincey's felicitous translation of a phrase in the nineteenth verse of the "Prometheus Bound" of Aeschylus: "Ton kumaton anarithmon gelasma." De Quincey (in "The Confessions of an Opium Eater," I think) translates it thus: "The multitudinous laughter of the ocean waves," which is a far happier version of the original than the one commonly quoted in the current Greek-English lexicons: "The many-twinkling smile of ocean."

A. L., (no address.)—In your issue of July 15 A. B., Glen Ridge, N. J., asks to be informed as to the authorship of this passage:

"Forsooth, brethren, fellowship is heaven and lack of fellowship is hell; fellowship is life and lack of fellowship is death; and the deeds that ye do upon the earth, it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them." (I have corrected "we" to "ye" in the quotation.)

The passage is from the fourth chapter of "The Dream of John Ball," certainly one of the finest things in the prose work of William Morris. The words are put into the mouth of the "Mad Priest of Kent," who took part in the Peasants' Revolt of 1381, to which heroic but ill-fated movement this beautiful sketch of Morris's relates.

Miss LIZZIE A. SHEARS, Elberon, N. J.—The lines quoted by W. A. C., Ridgewood, N. J., in your issue of July 15:

"I love the old melodious lays
Which softly melt the ages through,"

are the first in Whittier's graceful introduction to his poems.

Mrs. ROGER H. WILLIAMS, Black Rock, Conn.—In answer to H. Y. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., regarding school atlases bound in a volume separate from the text, I will call to his attention the geography published by Longmans Green & Co., written by Chisholm and Seite, which is one of the very best of modern school books of an advanced type, and is arranged in that form.

"A. N.," Garden Street, Brooklyn: (1) In what year was "Barnaby Rudge" first published? (2) If Dickens died before finishing "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," at what chapter did his successor take up the unfinished work?

(1) "Barnaby Rudge" was published in 1841. (2) Dickens died in June, 1870, leaving six numbers of "The Myserty of Edwin Drood" complete, ending with the paragraph in the twenty-third chapter that reads thus:

"Mrs. Tope's care had spread a very neat, clean breakfast for her lodger. Before sitting down to it he opens his corner cupboard door, takes his bit of chalk from its shelf, adds one thick line to the score extending from the top of the cupboard door to the bottom, and then falls to with an appetite. ' ' ' "

His various successors had to begin there.

Appeals to Readers.

R. C., Chevy Chase, Md.—I am very desirous to add to my collection of flower poems a sonnet called "There Were No Flowers Till the First Child Died." I think it is by Bunner. I should be much obliged if you would put me on the track of it.

J. FRANC, East Fifty-ninth Street, New York.—Please name the authors and publishers of the following toasts, and in what books they can be found, or where and when first published:

"TO THEFT."

"Here's to the bliss
That's found in a kiss
When lip meets lip in rapture,
But sweeter far
Than others are
Those we get through capture."

"TO THE AMERICAN BEAUTY."

"May she be ever as now, queen rose of the world."

C. W. B., New York.—Will you be good enough to inform me where in Byron's poems (if among them) I will find a poem called "The Sea," beginning:

"Thou art so grand, so wonderful, O sea,
In all thy whispering depths and mystery."

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BOOKS IN PRESS.

Work and Plans of the Publishers at Midsummer—Some Books for Early Autumn.

E. P. DUTTON & CO. are about to bring out in the Photogravure Series a new edition, the first authorized issue with illustrations since its appearance in 1887, of Andrew Lang's well-known translation of "Aucassin and Nicolete." The book is printed in two sizes of type on a fine imitation of Japan paper. The dozen illustrations are photogravures, reproduced by a new and cheap method from the drawings by Gilbert James. The book is a 12mo, bound in boards, covered with cloth in two shades of green, with gold decorations.

D. Appleton & Co. have in press a story by Miriam Michelson, entitled, "The Yellow Journalist." This is a newspaper story, as the title indicates, and the heroine of most of the adventures is a girl reporter.

A new edition is about to be issued here by E. P. Dutton & Co. of J. E. Wessely's Pocket Dictionary of the English and French Languages. Vol. I., containing the French words with their English meanings, is to appear immediately. The work has been rewritten, improved, and much enlarged by Edward Latham, compiler of several dictionaries of names, phrases, &c. This small, thick 12mo contains many cross-references between words of similar or opposite meaning to help the student to get a larger French vocabulary. There are not in it the obsolete words in the larger compilations.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are printing a large edition of The August World's Work, which, as has been announced, will be a special Northwest number.

C. Hubert I. Parry's volume of "Studies of Great Composers" is about to appear in a new edition. The book originally appeared as separate articles in a juvenile periodical. It deals with Palestrina, Handel, Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Weber, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, and Wagner. E. P. Dutton & Co. are the American publishers.

"Twisted Eglantine," the new novel by H. B. Marriott Watson, which D. Appleton & Co. have acquired for Fall publication, is a story of the time of George IV.

The new race-problem novel, by Charles W. Chesnutt, is announced for issue Sept. 7 by Doubleday, Page & Co. It is entitled "The Colonel's Dream," and deals with the conflict of a Southerner, who, after making his fortune in the North, returns to his plantation.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are about to issue in the new illustrated edition of Capt. Mayne Reid's stories, from new plates, and pictures by F. C. Tilney, "The Flag of Distress," "The Death Shot," and "The White Chief." The books are bound in red cloth, decorated with an Indian head and a picture of an episode in the tale.

D. Appleton & Co. will bring out in September the story of a mother's struggle to save her son from all evil influences and his own misguided impulses, "Patricia, a Mother." The identity of the author is hidden in the name "Iota."

The Century Company will shortly publish "Indian Tales," a collection of stories originally printed in St. Nicholas, and the first of a series of volumes for young people, which will later be followed by "Colonial Stories," "Revolutionary Stories," "Civil War Stories," and "Our National Holidays."

E. P. Dutton & Co. are to bring out next week in the Fitness Series "An Alphabet of Athletics," by Eustace Miles, author of "Muscle, Brain, and Diet," and other books and guides to good health, &c. The book gives instructions for the correct positions in the different games, some physical exercises, and other matter on the principles of athletics.

Harper & Brothers, publishers of "The Masquerader," report that this conspicuously successful novel continues to command the confidence of the booksellers. A single order recently called for 6,000 copies.

The Century Company has in press for issue in the Autumn, "Versailles and the Court Under Louis XIV.," by James Eugene Farmer of St. Paul's School, Concord, author of "Essays on French History," "The Grande Mademoiselle," &c. The book opens with the inception of the plans for the palace and the laying out of the grounds, followed by descriptions in detail of the glories of the finished work and the daily life of the monarch and his court. There will be numerous illustrations.

Dodd, Mead & Co., have in preparation for early publication a new edition of Tennyson's love poem, "Maud." It will be illustrated and decorated by Margaret and Helen Maitland Armstrong. The pictures will be on full pages and in colors, and the book will make a delightful holiday gift.

The first Red Saunders novel, "Plain Mary Smith," by Henry Wallace Phillips, is announced by The Century Company for Fall appearance.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are preparing a revised edition of William Swan Sonnenschein's "The Best Books." This is a reader's guide to the choice of the best available books in every department of science, art, and literature, with the dates of the first and last editions, and the price, size, and publisher's name of each volume, with complete authors and subjects index. The work is a revised and rewritten edition of Mr. Sonnenschein's volumes, "The Best Books" and "A Reader's Guide."

Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue in September Prof. Ettore Pais's book, "Ancient Legends of Roman History," which is the latest work of the University of Naples professor, and author of histories of Sicily and Rome, &c., translated from the manuscript by Maris E. Cosenza of the College of the City of New York. As the title indicates, the book treats of the legends of early Rome, and is furnished with new explanations of such primitive fables as those of the Horatii, Acca Larentia, Servius Tullius, &c. It will contain many illustrations in halftone and in the text.

L. C. Page & Co. are to publish this month "The Rival Campers," by Ruel P. Smith. The story is about the vacation experiences of two parties of campers on an island off the coast of Maine. It includes yachting and canoeing adventures, an exciting capture of a gang of burglars, ending with the flight of the campers from an irate Sheriff. It is a book for boys.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are to bring out a new book by Henry Wellington Wack, author of "The Congo Free State," "Romance of Victor Hugo and Juliette Drouet," &c., entitled "In Thamesland: Cruises and Rambles Through England from the Source of the Thames to the Sea." The chapters include descriptions of English Summer life along the Thames, the early stories of Oxford and the principal towns from Crickdale to the sea, numerous grave and gay tales, &c. It will form altogether an up-to-date guide to Thamesland, including, as it will, information that travelers would need. The book will have, too, about 100 illustrations from photographs and a map.

The Frederick A. Stokes Company will publish at the end of the Summer Anthony Hope's new novel, "A Servant of the Public," and a book of stories; "The Black Spaniel," by Robert Hichens, author of "The Garden of Allah." The list of fiction also includes new books by Robert Barr and Agnes and Egerton Castle.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish this Fall an account of "The Czar and the Autocracy," by an anonymous writer supposed to be a member of the Imperial Court at St. Petersburg. The book covers the "inside" history of the recent events. Some of the chapters in the book have already seen light in the London Quarterly and National Reviews, where they created some attention.

"The Spirit of School and College Sport: American and English Rowing," is the subject of the leading article in the August Century. It is by Ralph D. Paine, at one time with the Yale crew, who is considered an authority on college sport. Mr. Paine likes what he terms the "genial flavor" characterizing English athletics, and believes that the professional coaching system in this country is not an unmixed good.

As is indicated in the title of Patterson Du Bois's new book, "The Voice of Justice," which Dodd, Mead & Co. have on their Fall list of publications, the volume treats of Justice as the basal mode of morals, in education especially. It is the work of a teacher and written along the lines of his "The Point of Contact in Teaching," "Beckonings from Little Hands," &c. The author treats of the cultivation of the sense of justice and its use in moral training, literature, education, &c.

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce that the date of the publication of "The Missourian," by Eugene P. Lyle, Jr., has been changed to Aug. 1. It is reported by the publishers that the advance orders of the book have been large. It is the author's first book and tells the story of the men of Gen. Joe Shelby's command who refused to surrender after the fall of the Confederacy and then offered their services to Maximilian in Mexico.

The volume on the publications of "The Cambridge Press, 1639-92," compiled by Robert F. Roden, which Dodd, Mead & Co. will shortly publish, will be the second in this series of Famous Presses inaugurated by The Kirgate Press, whose imprint the books will also bear.

Doubleday, Page & Co. have postponed until Aug. 10 the issue of Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin's novel, "Claims and Counterclaims."

Natural History for the Young.

THE YOUNG FOLKS' CYCLOPAEDIA OF NATURAL HISTORY. By John Denison Champlin, A. M., with editorial co-operation and an introduction by Frederic A. Lucas. Illustrated. One volume. Pp. xvi.-725. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50

Mr. Champlin has placed the young folks under another obligation by his latest book, "The Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Natural History." It is an attempt to fill what seems to its author a vacant place among books relating to natural history, for it is within the reach of most young people, while other cyclopaedias on the same subject are not; it is comprehensive, giving "an outline of the entire animal kingdom from the largest mammal down to the tiniest insect that has to be studied under a magnifying glass"; it is not loaded with padding, and it does not pose as a manual of zoology, by the study of which one may learn to dissect a beetle or a mammoth.

Mr. Lucas, formerly of the National Museum at Washington, has assisted Mr. Champlin, and the result of their co-operation is a convenient and comprehensive book. In each article the ordinary name of the animal appears first; then are grouped the scientific facts relating to it, and then follow an account of it, with pertinent facts relating to its life, origin, and relationship to similar animals of the past and the present. For example, under Addax it is said that the animal "was well known to the ancients and is often depicted on the monuments of Egypt. The horns on the sculptured images of gods, kings, and priests were patterned after those of this antelope"; under Cat reference is made to many of the widespread legends and beliefs about cats and to the Egyptian story of the cat that became a woman, but still chased mice; the article on Dogs recalls the story of the Wild Huntsman, and that of Kitmir, the dog of the Seven Sleepers. So throughout the book, which is a mine of information.

There are some 800 illustrations in the volume, derived, Mr. Champlin says, "chiefly from the drawings of men familiar with animals in a state of nature." The author does not approve of photographs of wild animals in real life, "for the snapshot of a bird or mammal in captivity gives an incorrect and misleading idea of the same animal in its native habitat."

The young folks who get Mr. Champlin's book are to be congratulated; there is lots in it to interest every one of them, boy or girl.

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A LOVE STORY DEALING WITH THE OCCULT.
By E. F. BENSON, Author of "The Challoners," "Dodo"
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, PHILA.

ABOUT AUTHORS DEAD AND LIVING

Posthumous Possibilities of D. D Wells—Paul Jones, Auteur Francais—The Real Hero of "Little Breeches."

NOW that Mr. Rudger Bleecker Jewett has an administrative position in the publishing house of the John Lane Company, it is possible that he may set before the public some manuscripts which came to him on the death of David Dwight Wells, whose literary executor he is. The fame which Mr. Wells won when as Secretary to Minister Bayard at the Court of St. James's he wrote "Her Ladyship's Elephant" is still undiminished, as every year that humorous skit on an American official amid English society passes through at least two impressions. After "Her Ladyship's Elephant" came "His Lordship's Leopard," and then a novel of South American intrigue and British duplicity called "In Parlous Times." This last was a posthumous work, and was put into book form by Mr. Jewett.

During his short literary career, which was begun at Harvard University in 1890 to end with his death at Norwich, Conn., scarcely half a dozen years later, Mr. Wells wrote, besides the books mentioned above, about half a hundred short stories, only a few of which have been published, and a humorous mystical novel, the scene of which is laid in Spain and called by the author "The Figure Four"—after the Pythagorean symbol. Of course the ten and fifteen cent magazines have made volumes of short stories, unless bearing the names of celebrated raconteurs, a drug in the market; but there is not the slightest doubt that the brief fiction that came from the pen of the author of "Her Ladyship's Elephant" was far above the average. Mr. Wells was always fertile in imagination, and his incidents were always dramatic, whether leading up to tears or laughter. Then, too, he made a curious double use of hyperbole—first, as a bland statement of fact, the untruthfulness of which was always apparent, and secondly, as an apparent perversion of truth, the verity of which he was sure to clinch in the next sentence.

***

BESIDES the novels and biographies in which John Paul Jones figures there may be found in the catalogue of the Bibliotèque Nationale in Paris a number of items which designate the founder of the American Navy as an author writing in French. The principal work was published by Jones under the pseudonym of "Prirce de Burliabled," and is entitled "The Life of Louis XVI.," thus expressed on the title page of the volume:

LA VIE DE LOUIS XVI.

Depuis son avènement à la Couronne, jusqu'au 24 août 1784 exclusivement, jour à jamais mémorable pour la France, en forme de drames ou conversations intéressantes, entre trois personnages distingués, et ornée de plusieurs anecdotes secrètes, par M. le prince de Burliabled.

Publié en français à Londres, chez Pierre Almsly, vis-à-vis Southampton Street, dans le Strand.

MDCCLXXXIV.

The three distinguished "personages" mentioned, called "interlocuteurs des dialogues," the Prince Polonois, Count Polonois, Baron Russe, were in reality John Paul Jones, Count Richisbeanwish, and Baron Greslan.

Another item bears the following legend:

Paul Jones,
Défenseur de la liberté Américaine
et citoyen libre des Etats-Unis,
A tous bons Lyonnais, salut!
Paris, 17 Octobre, 1790.

On dit ici beaucoup de mal sur votre compte, Mes Amis, et il circule dans cette capitale quantité de brochures où vous êtes dépeints sous les couleurs les plus noires, &c.

Therein Paul Jones, in energetic and amiable terms reproaches the good people of Lyons for the disorders in their municipality, and ends by giving them frank and wholesome advice. He sets forth the abuses, denounces their faults, and, although a foreigner, he is carried away by the intrinsic fury of his harangues, which lack neither interest nor originality.

***

IT is a fact not generally known that the hero of John Hay's celebrated poem, "Little Breeches," which may be found in the Houghton-Mifflin collection, is a son of Solomon Van Scoy of New Virginia, Ia., and is now living near Letts, a husky farmer. Laren Talbott of Sioux City, a cousin, recalls the incident upon which the poem was based, and tells about it as follows:

My cousin was about four years old when he broke into fame. Van Scoy was driving a spirited team near New Virginia one day, and when he got out of the wagon for a minute the team dashed away, with the boy in the wagon. The horses went over ditches, fences, and brush piles. Finally the wagon was overturned and the little fellow was thrown head first into a drove of sheep. The father and friends, running frantically in an effort to catch the runaways, saw the accident to the boy. The father rushed to the spot, fearing to find the little fellow dead, but on the approach of his father the boy sat up and said: "Dad, give me a chaw of terbacker." That was the incident which prompted John Hay to write his famous verses.

***

MRS. RUTH KIMBALL GARDINER, the well-known writer of short stories, whose first novel, "The Heart of a Girl," bears the A. S. Barnes & Co. imprint, has laid her scenes amid the places familiar to her own girlhood. She was born in Carlinville, Ill., educated at Fargo, N. D., Omaha, Neb., and St. Paul, Minn. She began newspaper work at eighteen, and was the first woman telegraphic correspondent when she became the Washington correspondent of The St. Paul Globe.

"The Heart of a Girl" is the story of a lonely child, acutely alive to the children about her, forming attachments, but making no confidants. Yet, when she is introduced, sitting on the gate post swinging her feet in the new way, while she looks after the children who are old enough to go to school, the quality of the child with a temperament may be distinctly felt.

Mrs. Gardiner's story represents a phase in the psychology of childhood to the study of which such writers as Kenneth Grahame, George Madden Martin, and Marion Hill have contributed. Normal physical child life is predisposed against silent children, a prejudice shared almost as unreasonably by many of their elders. The silence of a child has been so long interpreted as fear—to be rigorously bullied—that fear and cowardice have been implanted where there had existed only the silence of exquisite, over-fine perception and truth. Mrs. Gardiner is said to have presented in Margy a faithful picture of just such a child.

***

JEANNETTE L. GILDER'S "Autobiography of a Tomboy," published in this country by Doubleday, Page & Co., is to be brought out in London by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

A. Cahan, author of "The White Terror and the Red," recently issued by A. S. Barnes & Co., and now in its third edition, is spending the larger part of the Summer in New York, engaged in literary and editorial duties.

Thomas Dixon's recipe for "The Life Worth Living" is, "One-third of the time in town and two-thirds in the country."

Dr. Henry A. Stimson, whose new book, "The Right Life," for which Dr. W. H. Maxwell wrote an introduction, is proving of timely application, and is favorably received in England, is spending the Summer at Hanover, N. H.

Mrs. Elisabeth Willard Brooks, author of "As the World Goes By," published by Little, Brown & Co., was married late in June to Prof. M. L. Kellner of the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, Mass. She was the widow of the Rev. Arthur Brooks, late rector of the Church of the Incarnation in New York, and a brother of Phillips Brooks. Mrs. Kellner is well known in social circles in New York and Cambridge. The heroine of her novel is the daughter of an actress, who has separated from her husband.

Little-Brown Summer Books.

Little, Brown & Co., of Boston, are publishing for Summer reading: "The Breath of the Gods," by Sidney McCall; "The Master Mummer," by E. Phillips Oppenheim; "Curly: A Tale of the Arizona Desert," by Roger Pocock; "On the Firing Line," by Anna Chapin Ray and Hamilton Brock Fuller; "The Weird Picture," by John R. Carling; "My Lady Clancarty," by Mary Imlay Taylor; "Justin Wingate, Ranchman," by John H. Whitson; "A Knot of Blue," by William R. A. Wilson; "As the World Goes By," by Elisabeth W. Brooks; "The Vision of Elijah Berl," by Frank L. Nason; "A Prince of Lovers," by Sir William Magnay, and E. Phillips Oppenheim's "The Mysterious Mr. Sabin."

New Edition of Hardy.

A new edition of the works of Thomas Hardy, called the "Wessex" edition, will be published by the Harpers some time in the late Autumn. The set will consist probably of some twenty volumes, some of the novels, like "Jude the Obscure," for instance, being printed in two-volume form. Each volume will be provided with a frontispiece in sepia on Japan paper, and the whole effect of the format will be suitable and pleasing.

The American State.

Under the editorship of W. W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University, five volumes have been issued in the series on The American State, bearing the imprint of The Century Company. Three more books are in preparation for early issue, "The American Executive and Executive Methods," by President J. H. Finley of the College of the City of New York; "American Legislatures and Legislative Methods," by Prof. Paul R. Reinsch of the University of Wisconsin, and "Local Government in the United States," by Prof. John A. Fairlie of the University of Michigan.

THE ART OF WAR.

PROBLEMS IN MANOEUVRE TACTICS, with Solutions for Officers of All Arms. After the German of Major Hoppenstedt, Instructor at the War School, Potsdam. By Major J. H. V. Crowe, R. A., P. S. C., Chief Instructor R. M. Academy. Four maps. Pp. xii.-152. 8 vo. Cloth. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.60.

TACTICS APPLIED TO SCHEMES, with Numerous Solutions to Tactical Schemes, and sixteen maps. By Major J. Sherston, D. S. O., P. S. C., the Rifle Brigade, late D. A. A. G. for Instruction, and Major L. J. Shadwell, P. S. C., Lancashire Fusiliers, late D. A. A. G. for Instruction. Fourth edition. Revised and enlarged by Major Shadwell. Two volumes. Vol. I. Text. Pp. xii.-234. Vol. II. Maps. 8vo. Cloth. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5.

Even in the old days of the British Army, before the relief of Ladysmith, for example, there were some British officers who disregarded the rule that it "wasn't good form to be keen" in military matters, and actually considered their occupation as their profession, and studied it. Col. Maurice is probably the most shining example of these anomalous Britishers, though he is not the only one. Since Ladysmith, however, times have changed. One may be "keen" about military matters and yet preserve "good form."

The result of this changed attitude toward the profession of arms among British officers is apparent in the output of military books. Col. Henderson's life of Stonewall Jackson and Capt. Battine's much discussed history of the Gettysburg campaign are examples in point. Now come two other military books from British soldiers: Major Crowe's "Problems in Manoeuvre Tactics" and Major Sherston's "Tactics Applied to Schemes."

The first is translated and adapted from the German of Major Hoppenstedt of the War College at Potsdam, and Major Crowe's part, aside from the translating, was in adapting the problems to the organization of the British Army. The operations studied are laid near Metz. Major Crowe is to be congratulated for resisting the inclination to transfer the scene to England—an inclination very strong among English translators of all kinds.

When Major Sherston's book first appeared we do not know; the edition at hand is the fourth, and the second was published in 1897. Very suggestive is the beginning of Major Shadwell's preface to the present edition of 1905: "The third edition of this book has had a quicker sale than either of the preceding editions." The South African war had happened, and the British officer had learned that personal bravery without knowledge was of little value in modern warfare. So he had turned to what text books he could get, found and liked Major Sherston's, and so gave his collaborator and successor a chance to make, possibly unintentionally, a very weighty remark.

These books are not of general interest, but they should approve themselves to our own officers in some degree. Their publication is undoubtedly one of the results of the South African war, and by no means one of the least important.

SIR ANDREW CLARKE.

A life "of exceptional public usefulness worthy of record" has been written in the biography of "Lieut. Gen. the Hon. Sir Andrew Clarke, G. C. M. G., C. B., C. I. E.," by Col. R. H. Vetch, C. B., late R. E.; author of "Gordon's Campaigns in China," "Life of Lieut. Gen. Sir Gerald Graham," &c., which E. P. Dutton & Co. have in press. There is a preface written by Col. Sir G. S. Clarke, Secretary of the British Defense Committee, late Governor of Victoria.

Sir Andrew Clarke was intimately connected with the Suez Canal, and, according to the preface, it is thought now that "if he had not fought hard for the widening of the waterway the alternative plan of a second narrow canal would have been adopted." Sir Andrew's family was of Scottish origin, but settled in Ireland, and he was born at Southsea, Hampshire, in 1824. He visited Van Diemen's Land in an official capacity, New Zealand, Melbourne, and Victoria; served during the Crimean war and other campaigns, was active in the troubles with the Malay States as Governor of the Straits Settlements, and, after performing other duties, retired in 1888. Sir G. S. Clarke says of Sir Andrew:

He made for himself a career by strenuous work, which was perhaps allowed at times to become too absorbing. Ambitious he undoubtedly was. This was natural in one to whom the affairs of the empire were all-engrossing and who was fired with the zeal of the reformer. Toward the end of his life I think that his work in the Malay Peninsula—too little known because the fruits were reaped in after years—gave him most satisfaction. In common with nearly all men who have greatly striven, he sometimes felt that he had not achieved all that lay within his powers.

Two maps of the Straits Settlements and the Malay States have been added, to show the difference between the country in 1873 and to-day. Other illustrations will include portraits and views.

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVES.

George McCall Theal, Litt. D., LL. D., Colonial historiographer and author of "History of South Africa," in seven volumes, has edited an important book on "The Native Races of South Africa," by the late George W. Stow, F. G. S., F. R. G. S. The author died before the work was completed, and the manuscript was bought of his widow by Miss Lucy C. Lloyd, the well-known authority upon the African Bushmen. She showed it to the present editor, who became interested in it, as he writes in his preface because he saw the importance of the material and the accuracy of the author in his descriptions of the manners and customs and mode of life of the natives of South Africa. The manuscript was not even ready for the press—there was much material in it which Mr. Theal thought superfluous and entirely too bulky, and the paragraphs were very long. He rearranged all, dividing it into paragraphs and chapters, and cutting out what he thought was unnecessary, such as citations from reports and other extracts. He also added an index which will be useful for reference.

In his preface, dated Sept. 6, 1880, Mr. Stow tells how he came to write the book. On his arrival in Cape Colony in 1863 he found the white settlers struggling for existence and the country in a state of chronic warfare. Under these conditions no interest seemed to have been taken in the native tribes; but the writer felt differently, and set out to question the natives themselves. Each of the chiefs asserted that his own special tribe was the true representative of the original possessors of the soil. For some years Mr. Stow believed that the Hottentots were the aboriginal race, but looking closer he at length came to the conclusion that the Bushmen alone were the first ones in the country, and he decided to write their history, getting his illustrative material from finds in caves and elsewhere. The present book is the result of his studies and researches, and contains many illustrations by Mr. Stow, and others of the natives provided by Miss Lloyd. It is issued by the Macmillan Company.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

Summing up Jonathan Swift's work, apropos of his Irish "Historical and Political Tracts"—the volume containing which is the seventh to appear in the new edition of his prose works, edited by Temple Scott—the editor writes in his introduction:

Looking back on the work Swift did and comparing its effect at the time with the current esteem in which he is held in the present day, we shall find that his reputation has altogether changed. In his own day, and especially during his life in Ireland, his work was special, and brought him a special repute. He was a party's advocate and the people's friend. * * * He was the friend of Harley, the champion of the Protestant Church, the Irish patriot, the enemy of Whiggism, the opponent of Non-Conformity. To-day all these phrases mean little or nothing to those who know Swift as the author of "The Tale of a Tub" and "Gulliver's Travels." Swift is now accepted as a great satirist, and admired for the wonderful knowledge he shows of the failings and weaknesses of human nature. He is admired but never loved. * * * What is left of him for us is the result of cold analysis and almost heartless contempt.

To each tract Mr. Scott has prefixed a note telling of the source and giving a résumé of its contents. Here and there also are fac similes of the original title pages of the various documents. Besides these prefatory notes, the editor has also provided footnotes explaining certain references made by Swift to people, places, or events.

Praise of Books.

This is the latest addition to the series of miniature reference books which E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing. It is by H. Swan and is an encheiridion for the book-lover. The tiny volume contains thoughts on books and reading by well-known authors, from Joseph Addison, Chaucer, Cicero, and others, down through the centuries to Gautier, Gladstone, Goethe, Lamb, Kingsley, Thomas Sheridan, Walt Whitman, John Wesley, Walpole, Besant, Arthur J. Balfour, Alfred Austin, and other living writers. The book is, like the others, a 32mo bound in red padded leather.

International Clinics.

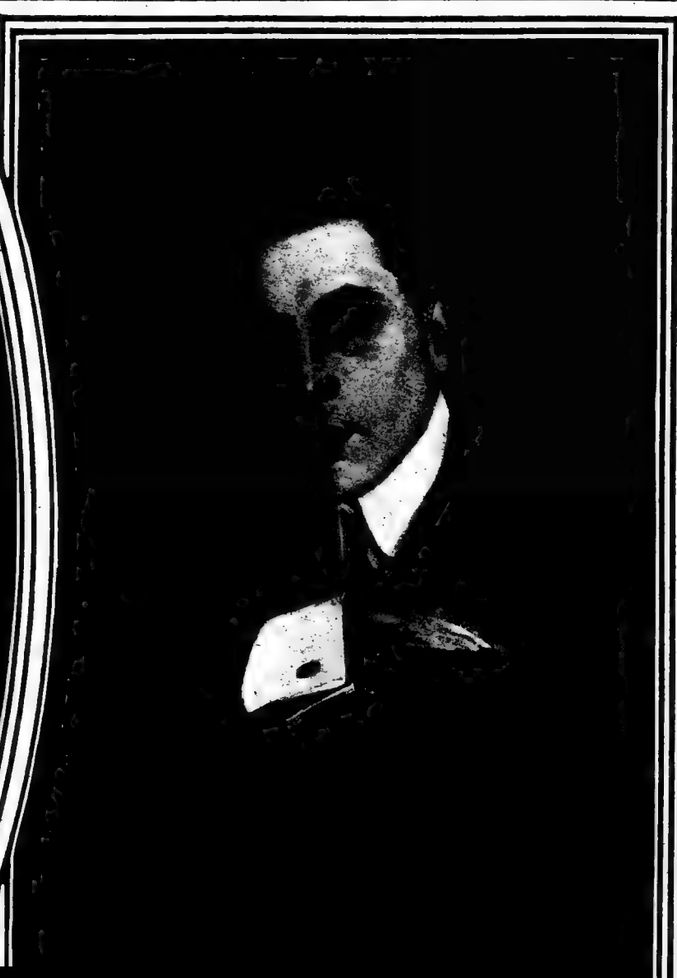
The J. B. Lippincott Company of Philadelphia announces the publication of Vol. II. of the fourteenth series of their works on International Clinics.

Pictorial Section,
Part 1.

The New York Times

Sunday, July 23,
1905.







Lionel G. Guest
(Flora Bigelow)

(Photo by G W Hof)

The Hon. Lionel G. Guest.



(Photo by Dupont.)

Mrs. James Speyer.

Mrs. Bernard Hersey. (Photo by Davis and Sanford)

(Photo by Schloss)

Mrs. H.O. Havemeyer.

See page 8, Magazine Section.







MRS.
DUDLEY OLCOTT, 2ND.
From a new painting by
Maurice Fromkes

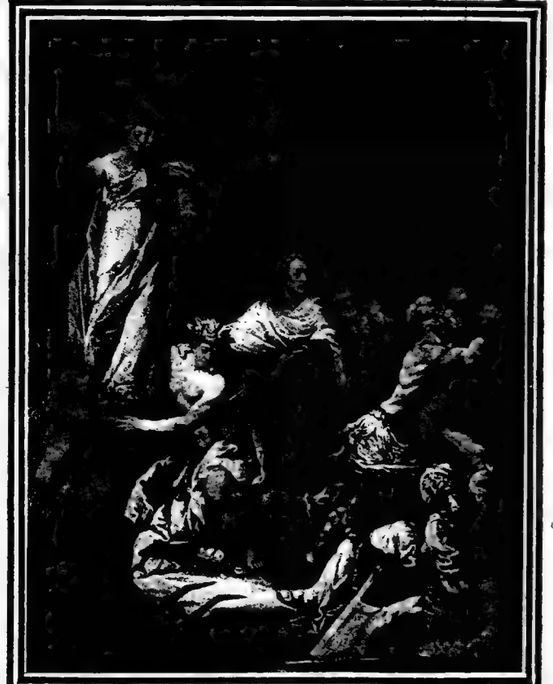




"JOAN OF ARC IN PRISON." FROM THE PAINTING BY ROUSSEAU-DECELLE IN THE PARIS SALON
Which has attracted much attention.

THE MARCHIONESS OYAMA
AND HER DAUGHTER
LADY HISAKO OYAMA.

Wife and daughter of the Japanese Marshal in their drawing room in Tokyo The Marchioness is a graduate of Vassar College
From Stereograph Copyright, 1905, by H. C White Co N Y



L'AMERIQUE INDEPENDANTE.
Rare Engraving in the Godefroy Mayer Collection of Americana in Paris, by Le Vasseur after Borel, representing Franklin and Young America
—From the London "King"







AN IDEAL DAY AT MIRROR LAKE IN THE ADIRONDACKS.
PHOTO. BY BROWNELL.



THE BIRTH OF AMERICAN LIBERTY.
From a Color Engraving in the Mayer Collection. The thirteen young Ladies represent the thirteen states.—From the London "King."

ALICE NIELSEN

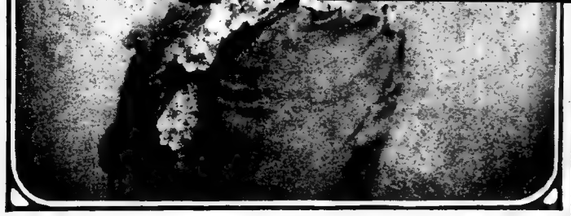
The young American prima donna who has been graduated from comic to grand opera. She has made a success at the Waldorf Theatre in London and will be heard here at the Lyric next season.



ETHEL BARRYMORE
(Photo by Sarony.)
She has just announced in London her engagement to Capt. Harry Graham, Private Secretary to Lord Rosebery. Miss Barrymore, however, says she will not retire from the tage. She will be seen here next season in Barrie's new play, "Alice Sit by the Fire."



EDNA SNYDER
(Photo by Hall)
One of the pretty girls in "Fantana."



ELLA SMYTH
(Photo by Marceau)
She was Lillian Russell's Understudy in "Lady Teazle.



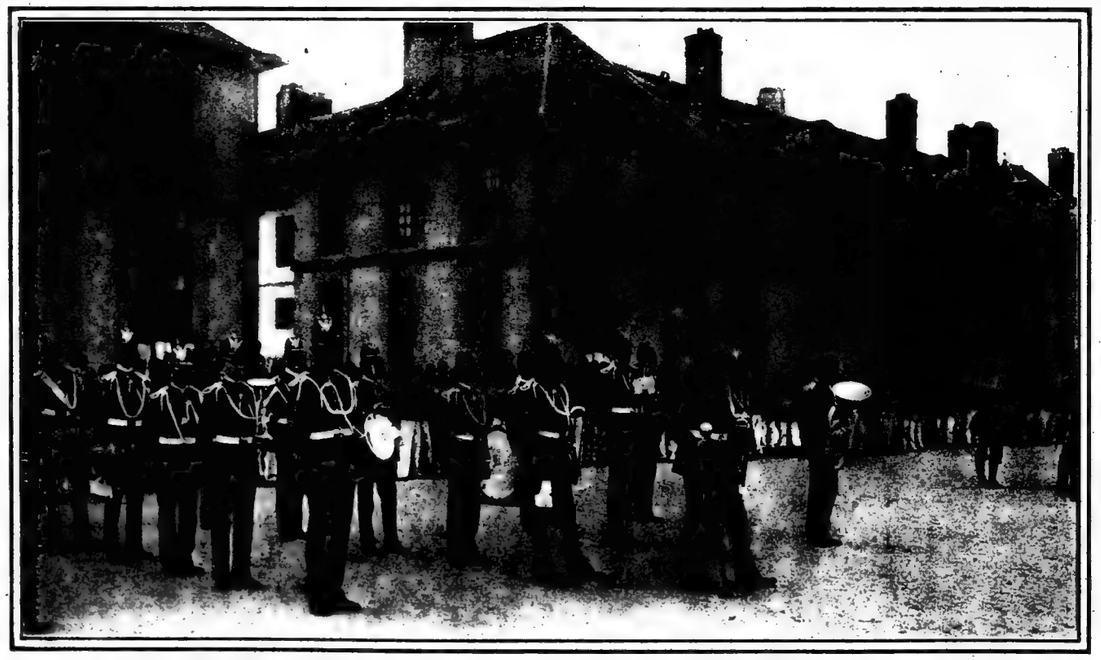
REALISTIC COURT-MARTIAL SCENE
at the "Boer War," Brighton Beach.

"PROBLEM IN BRIDGE"—Can You Solve it? SENSATION OF THE PARIS SALON

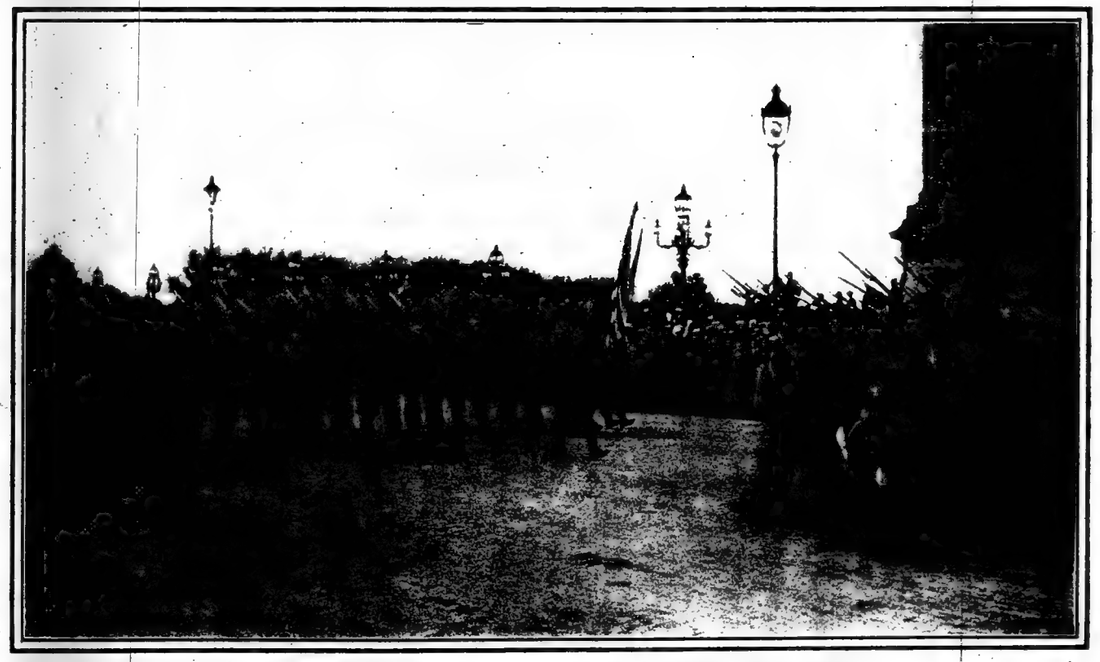
(See article and diagrams in the Magazine Section.)



Transfer of the Remains of John Paul Jones by the French Government to the United States.



THE AMERICAN TARS IN THE COURTYARD OF THE E'COLE MILITAIRE JUST AFTER THEIR ARRIVAL.



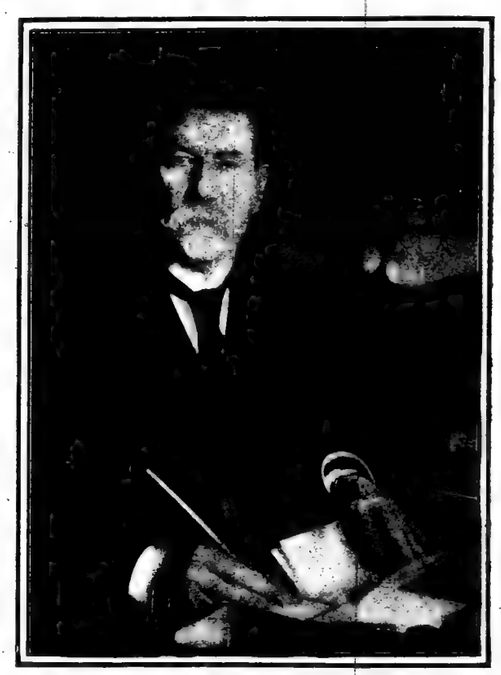
THE AMERICAN TARS CROSSING THE ALEXANDER III. BRIDGE.



JOHN PAUL JONES



THE PROCESSION WITH THE BODY LEAVING THE AMERICAN CHURCH.



GENERAL HORACE PORTER,
THE DISCOVERY OF JONES' BODY IS DUE TO HIS EFFORTS

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; southeast winds; slowly rising temperature.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,347. * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1905.—32 Pages, in Four Parts, and Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

50 TONS OF DYNAMITE DESTROY WICKED LEDGE

Thousands See the Great Blast Set Off at Portsmouth.

SCARED CITIZENS LEAVE CITY

Many Hurt in Jam of Sightseers and Fifteen Badly Injured in a Trolley Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 22.—Standing on a tiny balcony, with blue sky above and sunlit waters rippling on either hand, Miss Edith M. Foster, a dainty picture in her light gown, gave a slight touch to an electric button at 4:11 this afternoon and unleashed the Titanic force of fifty tons of dynamite a scant thousand feet away. With a mighty roar and reverberation thousands of gallons of water were sent a hundred feet skyward, hundreds of tons of rock were dislodged, and Henderson's Point, for years a menace to local navigation, was wiped out.

No injuries were caused directly by the explosion, but in the jam of the throng that passed through the gates of the New Castle Bridge many were hurt, though not seriously. Fifteen persons were badly hurt in a trolley collision in the rush back of visitors.

From all over New England and New York State came sightseers and engineers to witness the great explosion. From early morning they poured into the city, until at least 20,000 had arrived. By early afternoon the islands and the banks of the Piscataqua were lined with eager spectators.

The warning blast of a whistle at 3:30 o'clock brought silence over the vast throng. Then followed minutes of waiting, the thousands gathered standing with nerves tense and glance riveted on the remnants of the mammoth coffer dam that had been broken down to let the water cover the rocky point. Not a sound could be heard in the quiet Summer afternoon.

After a long wait across the water came the four measured strokes of the clocks of the city. People impatiently glanced at their watches. Then five minutes after 4. "Hurry up! Hurry up!" came shouts from the crowds on Pierce's Island.

Up on the hill back of the point a solitary marine stood sentinel over the electric button. Further back, on an improvised grand stand, sat a party of about 200 naval officers and ladies in dainty Summer gowns. Suddenly from out this group came Rear Admiral Mead escorting Miss Foster. Then, quick as a flash, as she touched the button, came two deafening detonations.

A solid mass of matter rose a hundred feet in the air, and slowly sank back again. Thin clouds of light smoke floated skyward from the centre of the chaos, while at the corner of the point nearest the navy yard a heavy pall of lark smoke hung for some minutes.

As the waters closed in again they broke into waves, fully twenty feet high, which surged up channel and down channel and over to Pierce's Island opposite, where they broke on the rocks with a roar like that of the ocean.

The initial roar of the mighty blast was followed by hundreds of lesser reports, like the rapid fire of artillery, as huge planks and great sections of rock, hurled skyward, began to drop with noisy splashes into the troubled waters. They fell almost within the area of the explosion and no damage from them was done.

For a breathless minute the spectators had watched. Then the smoke cleared away; the waters became calmer. From the throngs upon the shore came a mighty cheer; from naval craft and factories in the city the shrill screech of whistles. It was all over so quickly that the crowds scarce seemed to realize the magnitude of the upheaval. Where Henderson's Point had been, lurking and treacherous, only here and there a giant rock, detached from the original mass, but supported by scores of fragments, stood sentinel-like out of the water.

Within ten minutes sloop yachts, power boats, and rowboats came swarming up stream, and some of the smaller craft passed over where the Point once lay. Much lumber from the cofferdam floated about, and men were out in boats securing this, while others, spurred by a local dealer's offer to buy fish killed by the explosion, patrolled the vicinity.

The explosion gave this city a slight rocking, resembling that from an earthquake, but so far as can be learned there was no serious damage to property in this vicinity or to Government property at the navy yard.

Many persons who feared that the explosion might assume dangerous proportions left the city to-day. Windows were left open generally, and breakable goods had been packed and stored away by many families. Several persons who had the much coveted passes to the navy yard, which was one of the vantage points, became afraid and gave their tickets away.

After the explosion Rear Admiral Endicott declared that the work was "a complete success." This opinion also was given by Lieut. Gregory, who had charge of the work for the Government, and by Superintendent A. C. Foster of the Massachusetts Construction Company, the contracting firm.

The explosion removed the point clean with the edge of Seavey's Island, as was desired by those who planned it. Dredges will take out the broken rock, and the channel will be widened some 350 feet with a uniform depth of 35 feet at mean low water, giving free passage to the largest warships. Divers will make an examination soon to determine the exact result of the explosion.

The work of removing the ledge has taken three years. It was of solid rock, of horseshoe shape, 400 feet wide at the base and jutting into the river about 300 feet. More than twenty-five acres of new land have been added to the navy yard area from soil and rock taken from it heretofore.

Besides Gov. McLane and members of his staff, the guests at the navy yard included Rear Admiral M. T. Endicott, United States Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks; Third Assistant Secretary of State Herbert H. D. Peirce, United States Senators J. H. Gallinger and H. E. Burnham of New Hampshire, and Congressmen Frank D. Currier and Cyrus O. Sulloway.

SIGHTSEERS IN A COLLISION.

Fifteen Hurt in a Trolley Wreck Near Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 22.—Fifteen persons were injured, eleven of them seriously and three of them probably fatally, in a collision between electric cars on the line of the Portsmouth Electric Railway, on Middle Road, three miles distant from the city, early this evening. The cars crashed together on a steep grade and while rounding a curve.

Mrs. Wallace Junkins had her body jammed between seats and both legs were broken. Mrs. G. B. Pahis had a compound fracture of the left leg, and injured internally. Her four-year-old child had its head lacerated. These three will probably die.

One of the cars was filled with residents of Haverhill, who had journeyed to this city to witness the destruction by dynamite of Henderson Point.

The Haverhill bound car, which was coming up the hill, was badly damaged forward, while the car for Portsmouth was completely demolished. Some of its passengers were jammed between pieces of wreckage, others were cut by flying glass and splinters, and some sustained severe sprains.

KILLED BY BOULDER'S FALL.

Climbing Excursionists Loosened It from Face of Palisades.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 22.—While on an excursion of the Frei Arbeiter Schumer Association of New York this evening at Riverview Grove, opposite Yonkers, Ella Ossoffsky, aged nineteen of 321 Sutter Avenue, Brooklyn, was killed; Samuel Katz of 56 Rutgers Street, New York, had his leg broken, and is in the hospital here, and others of the excursionists had narrow escapes from being killed or wounded.

The party filled two barges. They left the foot of Market Street, East River, at 3 o'clock. As soon as they reached the grove at 7 o'clock most of the excursionists started to climb to the top of the Palisades. Miss Ossoffsky was accompanied by Benjamin Levy of 546 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, to whom she was engaged to be married, and a number of friends.

Some one who had climbed the cliff loosened a large boulder, which plunged downward. There was no time to escape and Ella Ossoffsky and Katz were struck. The young woman's body was brought to Yonkers by Charles Allison and three friends in a gasoline launch. An inquest will be held to-morrow.

NEW ORLEANS YELLOW FEVER

Thirteen Cases and Four Deaths—Quarantine Made Rigid.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 22.—As a result of an autopsy held to-day before authorities of the city, of Louisiana, of Alabama, and of the United State Marine Hospital Service, it was officially announced by the State Board of Health to-night that yellow fever exists in New Orleans. The quarantines tentatively established yesterday by Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama were confirmed.

Dr. Souchon issued, for the State Board, a statement declaring that the fever came in from Belize, and that its passage into New Orleans was due to failure of the Marine Hospital Inspector at Belize prior to May 24 to notify New Orleans that the fever existed in Belize.

According to Dr. Souchon, there have been thirteen cases in the city to date, with four deaths, all in a section of about four blocks in the Italian quarter. The disease has been treated with all proper sanitary precautions. There have been four cases outside this district, all segregated.

While there are many persons leaving New Orleans, there is no panic, and business men say that commercial and industrial life will not be affected seriously, as the quarantine applies only to local passenger traffic and baggage.

There will be a meeting of the State Board of Health on Monday to decide on emergency measures. To-night Dr. J. H. White of the Marine Hospital Service arrived to take charge of whatever detention camps are established for persons from the infected district not taken with fever. The business community has voted a large sum to meet all emergencies for sanitary needs.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 22.—The State and City Boards of Health to-day ordered a quarantine against New Orleans. Freight will be permitted to pass after fumigation, but inspectors are stationed at Flomaton with instructions to allow no persons from New Orleans to pass.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—The United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service will keep a rigid watch on all vessels arriving in Hampton Roads from New Orleans. Craft from the port will be held in quarantine the usual five days. Many tramp vessels put in for coal each week on their way to Europe.

HITS AT NEWPORT DRIVERS.

Lorillard Spencer, His Chauffeur Fined, Wants Horse Speeding Stopped.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—Charles Nelson, chauffeur for Lorillard Spencer, was fined $15 and costs this morning for speeding. Mr. Spencer paid the bill. The chauffeur said he might have been making fifteen miles an hour, but the officer who arrested him said fifty miles an hour was more nearly correct.

Mr. Spencer, who was in court accompanied by his son, said that he had frequently cautioned his chauffeur, and as far as he knew his employe had never violated the law. He wanted it understood that the chauffeur never had been warned by the police. Horses are often driven faster than the law allows, he said, and there should be no discrimination.

Hunter Pays $21.75 for a Rabbit.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 22.—John Salzman and six friends arrived here to-day from New Rochelle, N. Y. Before the day was over Luther Michaels, who entertained the party, had Salzman arrested on a charge of killing a rabbit out of season. Squire Joseph Evans fined him $21.75.

Bankers in the Adirondacks.

There are very few banks in the Adirondacks, but every banker would be benefited by a vacation in that charming region. Send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for a copy of "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them." A fine map.—Adv.

NAOMI DUNCOMBE RING IN A POOLROOM RAID

Mount Vernon's Richest Woman Blames Her Husband for It.

IT'S ALL SPITE, SHE SAYS

She Had Just Cashed a Bet on Chalfonte When the Police Broke In.

Mrs. Naomi Duncombe Ring, "the richest woman in Mount Vernon," was caught yesterday in a raid on an alleged poolroom for women in Eighth Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, by Headquarters detectives. She was very indignant over the affair, and said it was due solely to her husband, Patrick J. Ring. Mrs. Ring was not arrested.

She charged that Ring had betrayed her to the police after having had her followed by detectives for several months.

"I had a good thing," she said. "Chalfonte, in the first race at Brighton. It won all right, and then the police had to break in."

With Mrs. Ring was a young woman who said she was Anna Jones of New Rochelle. There were eighteen other women in the place and four men.

The police said that Mrs. Ring was familiar with racing matters, and was apparently very much at home in the room. Racing sheets and form charts were scattered about the room.

Three of the four men in the place were arrested. They said they were James Martin of 113 West One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, John French of the Grand Central Hotel, and Stephen Massas, a florist, of 2,548 Eighth Avenue. A $5 bill, marked, was found in Martin's roll of $46, and French had a marked bill in his roll, which contained $426. They were charged with running a poolroom, and Massas, behind whose store the alleged poolroom was in operation, was charged with allowing his premises to be used for illegal purposes.

Two weeks ago Acting Captain Eggers received a letter saying that Mrs. Ring was a regular visitor to the alleged poolroom and that she was being fleeced. She had been induced to back the place, the letter charged, and it was suggested that proof of this could be obtained by a well-timed raid.

A short time after the receipt of the letter Ring called at Police Headquarters. He said he married Mrs. Duncombe two years ago. He told of her infatuation for the races and said he feared that she was being robbed of her money. The police declare that Mrs. Ring has been caught twice before in poolroom raids.

Roundsman Watts and Detectives Herton and Ciciclo were put on the case. They worked with a woman detective, who gave the name of Harriet D. Lewis, 315 West Fifty-fourth Street. The woman was admitted to the poolroom several days ago. Yesterday, the raid having been planned for 4 o'clock, she made several bets, using marked money each time, before she gave the signal for the police to burst in.

When the police appeared several of the women became hysterical. Mrs. Ring fainted. When she was revived she was allowed to go.

"You can say for me that I believe my husband is back of the whole thing," said Mrs. Ring at Mount Vernon last night. "He has women following me trying to get evidence against me and give me as much publicity as possible.

"I received a tip on Chalfonte this morning, and went to New York with Mrs. Jones of New Rochelle. We visited a florist friend of mine, where we placed a bet on the first race. Our horse won. It was my second visit to the place, and if I live to be a hundred I shall never visit such a place again.

"My husband has been trying everything to ensnare me and his game to-day was successful. I hope he is glad now. But this will not stop me from going to the races if I so desire.

"Ring was victorious to-day, but after I see my lawyer on Monday I shall probably have something to say about him. His lady detective was clever, but she disclosed to me his whole plot. I might have been in doubt as to who was behind the scheme if that detective hadn't been so overzealous to get me.

"I want it distinctly understood that I was not arrested and that I wasn't even taken to the police station. My friend and I left the place and came home."

Mrs. Ring is said to be over seventy years of age. She does not appear to be more than fifty. She has been the central figure of numerous sensations.

Ring met her in Mount Vernon a few years ago. At that time he was the strong man and professional wrestler with a traveling circus. Shortly after the meeting he left the circus and became manager of Mrs. Duncombe's estates, which are said to be worth $2,000,000. There have been several disputes since the marriage. Mrs. Ring some months ago horsewhipped a young woman whom she charged with receiving her husband's attentions.

WOMAN NOMINATES HERSELF.

Mrs. Hahn in Stamford School Board Race—Opposed to Fads.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 22.—Mrs. Emma E. Hahn has announced that she is a candidate for election as a member of the School Board. Mrs. Hahn says she can prove that the mass of unemployed are college-bred, and declares they are the backbone of the Socialistic movement.

She believes that higher education should be limited; that girls should be taught more of arts like sewing and boys the use of the plane and rule. Mrs. Hahn came here four years ago from Newark, where her husband is a physician. She was President of the Women's Civic Club and of the Clio Club, in Newark, and belongs to a number of clubs in New York.

Mrs. Hahn, who has an interest in an Angora goat ranch in Texas, some time ago wrote to a New York newspaper that the country was suffering from lack of men to do manual labor. She says 500 men applied for work, and about all were incompetent for farm labor, but a large percentage could do problems in geometry and read Virgil and Homer.

Latest Shipping News.

The Anchor liner Caledonia, from Glasgow, passed in Sandy Hook, early this morning.

The Ward liner Saratoga, from Nassau, anchored in Quarantine early this morning.

THE CZAR LEAVES RUSSIA.

Is on a Yacht—It Is Said He Fears a Coup d'Etat.

PARIS, Sunday, July 23.—Dispatches from St. Petersburg in the newspapers this morning announce that Emperor Nicholas has left on a short cruise aboard the yacht Polar Star.

His destination, it is stated, is unknown.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, July 22.—Advices from a source in St. Petersburg regarded as trustworthy repeat the report that the Czar will soon leave Russia on the imperial yacht Standart. It is said that his determination to do so is due to the fear that there will be a coup d'état if there is further postponement in adopting the Bouligin project for a National Assembly.

It is added that the Russian revolutionary committees are lamenting the lack of union among their followers. The failure of the carefully planned revolt in the navy was the result of this want of harmony.

TAFT TO RUN THE CANAL.

President After Seeing Root Decides to Make No Change.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 22.—President Roosevelt after a conference with Secretary of State Root to-night authorized the statement in regard to the contemplated transfer of the Panama Canal work from the War Department to the Department of State that it had been determined to let it remain under the jurisdiction of Secretary of War Taft for the present.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Root concluded their conference to-day. The President declined to discuss any of the subjects of the conference. The Secretary himself could not be interrogated, as he left Sagamore Hill, boarded the naval yacht Sylph at the J. West Roosevelt pier, and returned directly to New York. Some of the President's children made the trip to New York with Secretary Root, returning home late this afternoon.

Soon after the departure of Mr. Root the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York and two or three other friends, left Sagamore Hill to pass a few hours on the water and in the woods. They took hampers of luncheon with them in the boats and did not return until the early evening.

No official business, aside from the conference with Secretary Root, was taken up by the President to-day.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Paul Morton, now Chairman of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a guest of the President to-night. He expects to remain at Sagamore Hill until some time to-morrow. He made the trip from New York in an automobile. Beyond the statement that Mr. Morton's visit is of a personal nature, no information concerning it is obtainable.

BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH.

Chicago Girl a Suicide—Family Opposed Engagement to Nobleman.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Miss Lucy Monroe, a beautiful girl, daughter of the President of three Michigan banks and well known in Chicago society, burned herself to death yesterday in the orchard near the family Summer home at South Haven, Michigan.

Without a word to any of the members of her family, Miss Monroe walked out of the house and was seen strolling toward the orchard. When after several hours' absence she was missed and a search was instituted her charred remains were found with two empty oil cans close by. She had set fire to her clothing after she had drenched herself with two gallons of benzine.

A Coroner's jury to-day found that the girl had committed suicide while temporarily insane. It was stated at the inquest by intimate friends of Miss Monroe that she had chosen death rather than give up a titled Englishman whom she met in Europe and to whom she was betrothed.

The relatives of Miss Monroe are said to have vigorously objected to the match, which was announced three weeks ago, when Miss Monroe returned from Europe.

100-MILE SEA-FRONT DRIVE.

New Jersey Realty Owners Plan Boulevard Whole Length of State.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 22.—A firm of Newark lawyers has been employed by a syndicate of land owners in the Jersey coast towns to draft, for presentation to the next Legislature, a bill looking to the construction of a boulevard along the whole sea front of the State from the Atlantic Highlands to Cape May. The plan is to have the great enterprise undertaken by the State. That will obviate the obstacles some of the coast towns are disposed to throw in its way.

Most of the coast places have ocean drives of their own. It will only be necessary to link these to have something like a continuous ocean boulevard. The State will have to fill in the gaps.

If the boulevard should be built it will be 100 miles long—the most extensive seaside drive in the world.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.

Farmers Near Eastport Say Their Crops Are in Danger.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, L. I., July 22.—One of the worst droughts ever experienced in this section threatens to ruin the crops, and no relief is in sight. For several weeks past there has been scarcely a shower, and this with the heat has caused all vegetation to wilt. Hundreds of acres of potatoes have been spoiled.

It is said that unless rain falls next week the hope of bringing to maturity many important crops will be abandoned. Crops in light ground from which the moisture more quickly disappears have suffered most from the dry weather.

Prayers for rain have been offered in the churches.

Eight Hours New York to Oswego

by "The Second Empire" of the New York Central. Leave New York 1:37 P. M.; arrive Oswego 10:05 P. M.—Adv.

SWIM IMPERILS PARKER; HIS GRANDSON RESCUED

Lad Had Gone Down When a Spectator Dived For Him.

BOY'S GRIP THROTTLED JUDGE

Grandfather Had Been Carrying Young Hall on His Chest Over Deep Water and Got in Difficulty.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 22.—Ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, whose daily exploits as a swimmer in the Hudson were made known all over the country while he was the Democratic nominee for President last Fall, nearly lost his own life in the river to-day and was unable to aid his grandson, Alton Parker Hall. That the five-year-old lad escaped death was due to the prompt work of Edward Fritz, a photographer of this city, who dived and caught the boy ten feet under water.

Judge Parker had been swimming on his back with the little fellow sitting on his chest. Suddenly he turned over, and the terrified boy gripped him convulsively about the neck. The Judge was quickly near exhaustion, when his grandson let go and disappeared under the surface. But for the help which was at hand one or both might have been lost.

Mr. Fritz, his wife, and children have been camping out at Esopus Island, opposite Judge Parker's home. They broke camp early this morning and rowed over to Judge Parker's dock, at Esopus, about 7 o'clock, to wait for the steamboat A. J. Phillips. The river at Esopus is half a mile wide, and there is a deep channel on each side of the island. On the west side, by Judge Parker's boathouse, there is a good beach. Mr. Fritz saw the Judge in the river, taking his customary plunge.

A few minutes later Fritz saw the grandson put on his bathing suit and helped him into the water, where he was taken by his grandfather, who held him on his chest while he swam on his back. Presently Mr. Fritz observed that the Judge had turned and seemed to be in difficulty, while the boy was strangling him. Mr. Fritz, throwing off his coat, plunged into the water, and when he had made a stroke or two saw that the boy was missing. Judge Parker called:

"Save the boy!"

He pointed to bubbles marking the spot where the lad had gone down. The river water is dark and muddy. Mr. Fritz made a chance dive, and by good fortune followed the boy, who was still sinking when he caught a gleam of his bare white arms. At a depth of ten feet he grasped a hand and pulled the boy to the surface.

In a few seconds later Mr. Fritz emerged with his precious burden and struck out for the shore. Judge Parker, though choking, was able to reach land unaided.

The boy was nearly unconscious. He was laid on the grass and rolled, and in a few minutes seemed none the worse for his adventure. The Judge thanked Mr. Fritz heartily, and personally saw that he was provided with dry clothing at Rosemount.

Mr. Fritz recalled that on last Sunday night he dreamed of precisely such a rescue of a drowning boy, and told his wife of it the next morning.

A telephone message to Rosemount to-night brought the response that the little boy was all right. Judge Parker was not at home. Nothing was known at the house about the rescue, it was said, except that there had been an incident in the river in which the boy figured.

FALLS DYING IN CORN PIT.

Broker Stricken with Epilepsy in Midst of Exciting Trading.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—George W. Hunt, a Board of Trade operator, died as the result of a fall in an epileptic fit in the corn pit to-day.

Operations on the floor of the Exchange were in full swing. Wheat was advancing in sensational bounds, and corn was rising in sympathy. Excitement reigned in the crowded pits. Mr. Hunt was trading heavily and, standing on an upper step, was shouting and waving his hands like the others.

Suddenly his shouting ceased, his eyes became glazed, and his arms fell limp. He tottered backward a step, then fell to the bottom.

For a moment the trading stopped. Brokers and speculators pushed closer to the prostrate man. Friends lifted him in their arms and carried him out of the hall into fresh air and laid him on the bridge which connects the Board of Trade with the Rialto Building.

His brother, Ralph, also a member of the Board of Trade, was called. The unconscious man revived and was taken to his home, where death came.

For a long time Mr. Hunt had been subject to attacks of epilepsy. He was forty-two years old, and leaves a widow.

GARDEN OF GODS A PARK.

Famous Property to be Donated to Colorado Springs.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 22.—The famous Garden of the Gods, the massive twin redstone portals of which rise 900 feet high a mile northwest of Colorado Springs, will be presented to this city as a park. The formal transfer will, it is understood, be made as soon as some minor details are arranged.

Ex-President C. B. Perkins of the Burlington Road has been the owner of the garden for twenty-five years. Mr. Perkins recently had a long consultation with Gen. William J. Palmer. Since then an official survey has been made of the garden, and it is thought that Gen. Palmer has an option on the property and that he will buy it of Mr. Perkins and make the gift to the city. Mr. Perkins, however, may make the gift himself.

The garden has an area of 900 acres. Its rugged beauty has attracted many thousand tourists from all parts of the world.

Baptists Accept Rockefeller Gift.

SHEFFIELD, Ala., July 22.—The Alabama State Baptist Convention, which is in session here, to-day unanimously voted to accept $25,000 offered by John D. Rockefeller toward building a science hall for Howard College at East Lake. There was not a word of protest among the hundreds of delegates against accepting the gift.

NOTHING QUITE EQUALS IT.

The Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

SENATOR CLARK LEAVES CITY.

Goes to Morristown—Will Sail for Europe Tuesday.

Senator W. A. Clark who was operated on a week ago for a mastoid abscess, went with his son-in-law, Dr. Morris, and two trained nurses to Morristown, N. J., yesterday afternoon, the Senator's private car being attached to the 3:30 o'clock special.

It was announced before Senator Clark left the city that he would sail for Europe Tuesday.

Senator Clark was so much improved when he left his apartments that he was able to walk through the corridor.

TYPHOID CAUSED BY CLAMS.

Mrs. Ward of Mount Vernon Dead and Her Husband Very Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 22.—Mrs. Stanley Ward of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, died to-day of typhoid fever, which it is believed was caused by eating raw clams. Mr. Ward ate some of the clams and is very ill with fever, too.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward ate the clams at a New York hotel a few weeks ago, and became ill soon after. Dr. John W. Smith, who attended them, believes that the clams contained typhoid germs.

FUNSTON'S NARROW ESCAPE.

Trolley Smashes His Carriage—General and His Aides Bruised.

MONTEREY, Cal., July 22.—Gen. Frederick Funston, Commander of the Department of California, his aides, Lieut. Long and Lieut. Burton J. Mitchell, department inspector of small arms practice, narrowly escaped death yesterday afternoon when an electric car crashed into the carriage in which they were riding. The officers jumped.

Gen. Funston's left hand was severely bruised, but otherwise he was unhurt. Mitchell sustained painful bruises about the head and body. Lieut. Long escaped with slight bruises.

SMOKE CLEARS A RESTAURANT

Fire Truck Almost Hit a Car, and the Motorman Fainted.

Diners in Burns's restaurant at 781 Sixth Avenue hustled into the street late last night when smoke from a fire next door poured into the place. The fire was in some rubbish in the basement and caused about $10 damage.

In going to the fire Hook and Ladder No. 4 crossed Forty-seventh Street at Broadway after running down Seventh Avenue. The motorman of a Broadway car, filled with passengers, stopped his car in his excitement directly on the crossing. The driver swerved his team deftly to get around the car, but the big truck came so close to the front platform that the motorman fainted. Women in the car shrieked. Nobody was hurt.

ELUSIVE ASTEROID FOUND.

Observations in Peru Believed to Have Been Successful.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—Prof. Edward C. Pickering of the Harvard Observatory has received a letter from R. H. Frost at Arequipa, Peru, giving an account of recent observations of Ocllo. Mr. Frost says:

"We have used most of the dark nights for the search for this object, and think we have found Ocllo about four degrees from its computed position. We had laid out a scheme of nine plates about the ephemeris position as a centre, and the asteroid was found on the eighth plate taken in the series. We shall try to get two more plates of this object as soon as the moon allows, and two more just before the moon interferes again, continuing this plan as long as the region may be conveniently reached."

FIND 31,187 ILLEGAL VOTERS.

Philadelphia Canvassers Ordered to Go Over the Lists Again.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—As a result of a canvass made by the police, 31,187 names have been stricken from the voting lists. The Director of Public Safety, under whose supervision the canvass was made, is not satisfied with the result and has ordered that the city be canvassed again.

The canvass just completed was made on orders issued by the Director shortly after he assumed office. Charges had been made frequently by reform organizations that the voting lists had been padded to the extent of 50,000 names. The City Party, a reform organization, is making a canvass independent of the police.

SEVEN NUNS INJURED.

Sisters of Misericorde Hurt in a Runaway Near White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 22.—Seven nuns of the Order of the Sisters of Misericorde were injured to-day and their driver was badly hurt by being thrown from a wagonette near their convent, at Hartsdale. The sisters were on their way to the railroad station, expecting to go to New York to attend a feast of one of the churches in the city.

As the wagonette was going down a steep hill the driver lost control of the horses, and in endeavoring to stop them he turned too short and the vehicle, which was traveling rapidly, overturned. The frightened team dragged the wagonette along the highway for several hundred feet. The doors were closed and the sisters were unable to get out. One of the nuns, said to be Sister Isabella, is reported to have a fractured skull; another has a broken shoulder and internal injuries. The others were bruised and shaken.

The White Plains ambulance took the injured nuns back to the convent.

Two Boys Drowned at Port Jervis.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., July 22.—Gordon Bonsal, the ten-year-old son of Charles Bonsal of New York, and Philip Stark, thirteen years old, the son of John Stark, who lives four miles from Milford, Penn., were drowned while swimming in Sawkill Pond yesterday afternoon. Their clothes were found on the shore and a rowboat which they had used was drifting. Both bodies were recovered.

Chautauqua Lake Excursion.

$11.00 round trip via ERIE RAILROAD July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27.—Adv.

GUNBOAT'S DEAD 60 AND LIST WILL GROW

Vain Efforts Made to Get Bodies in the Bennington.

BOILERS WERE LONG FEARED.

Commander Young Does Not Believe That Any High Explosives Were Set Off.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 22.—Deaths of badly scalded men in the hospitals and discovery of bodies aboard the vessel brought the number of known dead from the explosion on the gunboat Bennington yesterday up to sixty.

In the hospitals are fifty severely injured men, and it is feared that six of these will die. Seventeen members of the crew are still missing, and it is probable that they were drowned.

There is some fear, however, that some of the men will take advantage of the disaster to desert the service, and in order to keep a check on them Commander Lucien Young has asked the local police to arrest all sailors of the Bennington found in the streets without passes.

Every effort aboard the Bennington today was directed toward reaching seven dead bodies beneath the steel bulkheads in the closed and flooded compartments. A fire engine from the local Fire Department was utilized to pump out the water which, during the night and morning periods of high tide, rose still higher in engine and boiler rooms. All efforts to reach the bodies have been vain.

The upper deck amidship presents a mass of wreckage. The smokestacks have been blown out of place, and the superstructure is bent and twisted in all sorts of shapes. The plates on the side are bulging out.

The Bennington to-night lies deeper than ever in the mud and shallow water on the shores of the bay, and no apparent progress was made in the work of pumping out her flooded compartments.

SAY BOILERS WERE DEFECTIVE.

Commander Young to-day expressed the opinion that there was a weak spot in one of the boilers, but said there had been no visible defects so far as he knew.

The men who were injured tell a different story. They say that it has been the talk of the ship for at least six months that the boilers were defective, and many had feared for a long time that just such an accident would happen.

One of the men said that a year ago last February, while the ship was at Magdalena Bay, the engineer of the cruiser New York was sent for to inspect the boilers, and he reported that they were in good condition. While the vessel was in San Francisco last year the talk of defective boilers again arose, but no steps were taken to repair them.

Fireman E. G. Hopp says that shortly before the explosion one of the boilers was found to be leaking badly, and the boilermaker was sent for to repair the damage. Before he arrived the explosion occurred. Hopp saw men all about him killed outright, and he himself was stunned for a moment.

STATEMENT BY COMMANDER.

Commander Lucien Young, in his quarters aboard the Bennington this afternoon, made this statement:

"As to the cause of the explosion, I cannot say anything, because I do not know. What I do know is that the damage was caused by an exploding boiler or boilers. The crown sheet of Boiler B collapsed, and the boiler head blew out, breaking through the steel bulkhead separating it from Boiler D, the other main port boiler immediately aft. Boiler D was forced back, the crown sheet collapsing and breaking down the steel bulkhead separating it from the fireroom.

"Every one in the fireroom at the time was killed. Three bodies are now pinioned down by the collapsed crown sheet of boiler D, and four more by the burst bulkhead. These bodies we are now trying to release. In order to do this it will be necessary to cut the steel bulkhead in two places. One of the bodies is wedged in such shape that it may be necessary to dismember it in order to take it out.

"We are hindered, of course, by the water in the boiler and the fire rooms, and are taking measures to pump this out as rapidly as possible. I cannot express an opinion as to when we will reach the bodies.

"There were no high explosives in the part of the ship where the explosion occurred, and I am positive that it will be found that all damage was caused by the boilers.

"So far as I know, the boilers were in first-class condition. They had been recently tested to 225 pounds pressure. At the time of the explosion we carried only 120 pounds. The boilers were inspected within the last few months. I do not know the exact date."

Ensign Perry's widow arrived this afternoon from San Francisco. Lieut. Yates met her at the station and informed her for the first time that her husband was dead. She came hoping to find her husband not seriously hurt.

DEAD TO BE BURIED TO-DAY.

The Bennington's dead will be accorded all the honors of a military funeral, and many of the bodies will be buried in the cemetery on the Point Loma Government reservation to-morrow. Other bodies will be shipped to relatives. The funeral procession will start from the Plaza in the centre of San Diego, at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon. A score or more of hearses and undertakers' wagons will carry the bodies, together with the masses of flowers that have been offered by hundreds of San Diego women, to Fort Rosecrans. There religious ceremonies, Catholic and Episcopal, will be performed.

Out of the confusion that followed the disaster come thrilling stories of heroism and self-sacrifice. The bravery of the crew was commented on by all who had opportunities to witness the scenes. Men who were badly injured and scalded worked to rescue those who were worse off than themselves.

John Turpin, a colored seaman, who was on board the Maine when she was blown up at Havana, was on board the Bennington and again escaped injury.

He rendered valuable aid in rescuing the wounded.

BRAVERY OF SCALDED JACKIES.

Dr. Gochnauer, in charge of the Agnew Sanitarium, which took in seventy-three injured men, said to-day:

"I want to say that I never saw a braver, more patient, and more uncomplaining lot of men than these poor fellows of the Bennington. Hardly a groan escaped them while their terrible injuries were being dressed. Men whose muscles were denuded of cuticle, with the skin of their hands stripped from their wrists like a glove and hanging in shreds from their finger tips, held out their arms to the doctors without a murmur. I have never before seen suffering borne with such patient, uncomplaining bravery."

Scenes at the hospitals to-day were trying to those unused to them. At Agnew Sanitarium thirty-seven men lay swathed in bandages, many of them having their features covered with masks of medicated cotton.

Arrangements for caring for them was complete in every detail. There were nurses and to spare. Every one of the poor fellows had at his bedside a trained nurse. Many volunteer physicians were on hand for necessary work.

Dr. M. H. Foster, on leave from his post at the Marine Hospital on Puget Sound, came to the front yesterday and took entire charge of the injured. When seen to-day at Agnew Hospital he was lying upon a couch and smilingly confessed that he was "all in." Although suffering from a long period of nervous prostration Dr. Foster's services in the terrible ordeal that followed yesterday's disaster have been invaluable.

"I want everybody to appreciate the noble work of the people of San Diego," he said. "The physicians have come to the rescue nobly. Scores of them have labored over these poor sufferers since yesterday noon—some of them keeping to the task throughout the night. I cannot praise too much the noble women of San Diego. More than 300 of them have volunteered their services at hospitals since yesterday noon. Besides, scores of others have come with linen and other necessities in such an emergency. Many of the volunteers have been accepted, and the strain on the regular attendants has thus been relieved."

FULL REPORT BY COMMANDER.

Small Leak Caused Explosion Before Boilermaker Could Arrive.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The details of the explosion on the gunboat Bennington at San Diego, as ascertained by Commander Lucien Young, were received at the Navy Department at 11:15 o'clock to-night in a long telegram from the Commander.

It appears that a small leak had been discovered in boiler B, and the boilermaker was on his way to repair it, and was passing through the engine room when the explosion occurred. The dispatch reads:

"I have employed stevedores and laborers from shore and am making every effort to stop leaks and to recover dead still under wreckage and boilers. I believe principal leak is at bottom below pipe and leak under rudder head. Many seams shaken loose and leaking.

"Ship at high tide is filled with water two feet above main deck on lower side. Fire engine was employed last night to pump out water, but was unsuccessful. I am now rigging big centrifugal pump. Hope will be able to pump out water.

"I am of the opinion that the cause of the accident, as far as I can ascertain, was a small leak in Boiler B. Boilermaker was on his way to repair it, and was passing through engine room when accident occurred. Boiler B was forced to stern through its bulkhead, and came in contact with Boiler D, which was also forced through its bulkhead, and both boilers exploded with two close explosions.

THINKS MANY WERE DROWNED.

"There was no noise, only a thick thud which filled the ship from stem to stern full of scalding steam, soot, and ashes, even so much so that the main deck was uninhabitable and those that were not blown overboard jumped overboard for air, and in my opinion many of these were drowned, for I still have seventeen missing that cannot be accounted for.

"Men quartered at San Diego barracks, where they are very comfortable, retaining a guard and relief guard on board. The wounded are scattered around in the three hospitals and those but slightly wounded in private residences. Dr. Foster, Marine Hospital Service, has charge of a force of efficient doctors, who are doing all in their power for wounded. Dr. Kneedler, army resident physician, has a few at San Diego barracks, and is doing all in his power for them."

In placing the responsibility for the disaster there seems likely to be a hard struggle between the officers of the vessel and those of the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The latter are already displaying symptoms of willingness to let the blame rest on the former and there is every prospect of a controversy.

It is evidently a fact that the condition of the Bennington's boilers was known to both the bureau officers and those of the ship. Which set of officers was responsible for their continued use is a matter for the court of inquiry to develop.

Rear Admiral C. W. Rae, chief engineer officer of the navy, said to-day:

"After examining the plans of the Bennington in the light of the dispatches giving an account of the disaster I cannot possibly conceive how the collapse of a crown sheet could damage the ship to the extent stated or have blown people overboard from the deck.

"If there were high explosives in the shell room just forward of the pump room and forward fire room and they were exploded by the concussion that would account for the damage done."

The detailed plans of the boiler room deck of the Bennington show a pump room, a narrow space, just forward of the fire room, and immediately forward of the pump room a shell room.

Attention was called to-day to the regulations governing the inspection of boilers, which show that the boilers of all warships in the navy must be inspected every three months. The regulation is as follows:

"Boilers will be thoroughly examined at regular intervals of about three months, other examinations being made as opportunity offers and as the senior engineer officer may consider necessary. A detailed description of the condition of each boiler at each of these examinations shall be entered in the steam log and the engineer officer's remark book."

The Navy Department has been advised of the arrival to-day at Bellingham Bay of Rear Admiral Goodrich, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Squadron, with his squadron from Alaskan waters. Acting Secretary Darling at once advised him of the disaster to the Bennington and directed him to proceed forthwith to San Diego. It will take him about four days to reach San Diego. Investigation of the explosion will be under his direction.

Acting Secretary Darling to-day received the following telegram from Secretary Bonaparte, dated at Bolton, N. Y.:

"Shocked to learn of disaster. Know you have done and will do all possible. Only relief to be thought of now. Inquiry will follow, of course. Leave here to-night. Reach department Monday morning."

Mr. Darling received a dispatch from Earl Cawdor, the First Lord of the British Admiralty, reading:

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty desire to convey on behalf of the British Navy their deep sympathy with the American Navy for the deplorable accident on board the American warship Bennington at San Diego."

Mr. Darling sent this reply:

"The Navy Department on behalf of the United States Navy deeply appreciates and is grateful for the feeling of sympathy expressed by the British Navy for the deplorable accident on board the Bennington."

A message of condolence was received from the wardroom officers and midshipmen of the Brazilian training ship Benjamin Constant, now at New York.

A large number of telegrams have been received at the Navy Department from relatives of members of the Bennington's crew. Lieut. Commander Wilson of the Bureau of Navigation has promptly answered each inquiry. Although the department generally closes at 1 P. M., officers of the bureau remained on duty till to-night.

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR NEWS.

Telegraphs Mr. Darling That He Is Inexpressibly Shocked.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 22.—President Roosevelt at a late hour to-night sent a telegram expressive of his regret at the Bennington disaster. It was addressed to Charles H. Darling, Acting Secretary of the Navy, at Washington, and is as follows:

"Am inexpressibly shocked by disaster to the Bennington. I assume as a matter of course that everything is being done for the survivors who are injured. Please let me know particulars as soon as possible."

THE DEAD AND INJURED.

Many Young Men Were Killed in Bennington Explosion.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 22.—The full list of known dead in the Bennington disaster, with their ages and addresses, is as follows:

THE DEAD.

ARCHER, DON C., 19, seaman, San Francisco.
ARCHER, LEROY B., 20, seaman, Fowler, Col.
BURNS, JOHN L., 20, seaman, Chicago.
BROCKMAN, C. W., gunner.
BROWN, FREDERICK M., 26, machinist, San Francisco.
BARCHUS, JOHN C., 22, seaman, Clarinda, Iowa.
BROWLEE, GLEN, 24, seaman, Galveston, Texas.
BURKE, THOMAS, machinist, Amesbury, Mass.
BRUNSON, ELMER U., 20, seaman, Chicago.
CARR, ROBERT B., 18, seaman, Denver.
CHERRY, WILLIAM I., 24, blacksmith, Salem, Mont.
CARPENTER, PRESTON, 20, seaman, Arapahoe, Neb.
CHAMBERS, MATTHEW G., 23, seaman, Lewiston, Idaho.
CLARKE, GEORGE L., chief machinist, Bremerton, Wash.
DRESCH, EMIL, 24, seaman, Newark, N. J.
EZELL, JOSIAH, 27, seaman, Waco, Texas.
FERGUSON, EDWARD B., 36, chief machinist, San Francisco.
GEISS, FREDERICK J., 29, coal passer, Cincinnati.
GUATHIER, L. J., 25, chief boatswain's mate, New York.
GRANT, WALTER, 23, coal passer, Chicago.
GOIKA, JOHN, 18, seaman, Milwaukee.
HUGHES, BERT A., 19, seaman, Clarksville, Ark.
HAGGBLOOM, Clyde, 25, Leadville, Ohio.
HOUSE, RICHARD T., 21, seaman, Colorado Springs.
HILSCHER, JOSEPH, 24, fireman, Seattle, Washington.
HOFFMAN, EMIL C., 25, blacksmith, San Antonio, Texas.
HUNT, JOSEPH, oiler.
KAMERER, ANDREW, 25, fireman, Londonville, Ohio.
KEMPTON, JODIE W., 18, seaman, Loveland, Col.
KUNTZ, CHARLES J., 20, seaman, St. Louis.
McKEEN, CHARLES O., 25, coal passer, Pueblo, Col.
McKONE, JOHN, 23, fireman, Leadville, Ohio.
MOSHER, HARRY, 25, fireman, Newark, N. J.
MORRIS, KIRKLEY F., 24, fireman, Owensboro, Ky.
NEWCOMB, JOSEPH, 27, boatswain's mate, Boston.
PARIS, WARREN, 36, coal passer, Lansing, Mich.
PERRY, NEWTON K., Ensign, Charleston, S. C.
POLLOCK, STEPHEN W., 24, coal passer, Honesdale, Penn.
QUINN, MICHAEL D., 31, fireman, Kilkenny, Ireland.
ROBINSON, EDWIN B., 23, seaman, San Francisco.
STEPHENSON, CLAUDE H., 23, seaman, San Francisco.
SAVAGE, ROBERT L., 23, seaman, Waco, Texas.
SMITH, Harry F., 23, seaman, Harrisonville, Mo.
STAUB, WILLIAM, 21, fireman, Bridgewater, S. D.
SAUNDERS, HARRY F., 19, seaman, Springfield, Mo.
SCHOREGGE, ALBERT H., 21, seaman, New Ulm, Minn.
TAYLOR, WESLEY M., 28, seaman, Atlanta, Ga.
WILSON, WILLIAM C., 19, seaman, Germantown, Cal.
WRIGHT, WILBUR, 32, steward, home unknown.
FOUR UNIDENTIFIED MEN of the new draft, who joined the Bennington at San Diego.
SEVEN MEN, names unknown, in flooded compartments of vessel.

THE INJURED.

Following is a list of the injured, most of whom were badly scalded and burned:

ACKRON, S.
BOERS, E.
BURG, A., Cleveland, Ohio.
BUSHNELL, W. A., Waco, Texas.
CONNELL, J., Odessa, Washington.
CRONAN, W., Chicago.
DEAN, H. C., Tucson, Arizona.
DIEDRICK, O. R., Lorain, Ohio.
EILER, C. W.
ELSER, W., Los Angeles, Cal.
FARRELL, WALTER.
FICKWOLDER, B. N., La Porte, Ind.
GRIES, S. A., Sylvania, Ohio.
GRIFFIN, GLEN, Masonville, Iowa.
HALLETT, C. H.
HANLON, J. O.
HAWLEY, W. A.
HISE, HARRY E., Columbus, Ohio.
HOFFMAN, G., Austin, Texas.
HOFRLUTES, W., Butte, Mon.
INGERSOLL, A., Denver, Col.
KENNEDY, W. V., Alliance, Neb.
KNOBLOCH, H., San Francisco.
KNOX, C. F.
LESTER, JAMES, Portsmouth, Va.
McCLINTOCK, D. R.
McNANNEY, J.
McNARRY, B.
MARTIN, WALTER J., 214 Elizabeth Street, New York.
MEITES, H. A.
MILLER, CHARLES, Stroudsburg, Penn.
MILLER, F.
MULLER, FRED J.
NIEMAN, P.
PFLUEGER W., Chicago.
SCHULTZ, C., Vallejo, Cal.
SEAVEY, B. J., Colorado City, Col.
SHACKLETT, W. F., Delaplane, Va.
SHEPHERD, RAY C., Unionville, Mo.
SHIVELY, T. C., Houchtown, Ohio.
STARKWEATHER, EMERY, Mefferville, Mich.
STAUB, W. E., Beloit, Ohio.
STEWART, HARRY N., Churchville, Md.
STROEBEL, G.
SULLIVAN, D.
TAKATE, S., Tokio, Japan.
TAYLOR, FRED H., Boston.
TULLY, G. A., Ilion, N. Y.
WELBOURN, CLAUDE C., Temple, Texas.
WHEELER, C. G., Honolulu.
WILEY, W. E., Cleveland, Ohio.
WILSON, ALEXANDER, Colorado Springs, Col.
WILSON, C., Santa Cruz, Cal.
WORTHEN, W., Dayton, Ohio.
WORTHER, A. G.

LEAKY BOILER AT HONOLULU?

Rumor That the Bennington Had Trouble on July 8.

HONOLULU, July 22.—Repairs on the Bennington, occupying three weeks' time, were made in Honolulu by the Catton-Neill Company, but no work was done on the boilers. The main shaft of the port engine was lifted out and the thrust collars were rebabbitted. The piston rod of the port engine, which was bent half an inch on the way here, was straightened, and a crew under Chief Machinist Bert Wheeler repaired the steam piping.

There is a rumor that the Bennington's boilers were leaking before she left Honolulu. The machinists employed on the vessel say they did not hear of any trouble with the boilers.

On her recent departure from this port the Bennington was delayed two hours because one of her boilers was rendered useless by a leaking plug. The vessel was scheduled to start at 11:30 P. M. on July 8, but left at 1:30 A. M. on July 9, taking Acting Governor Atkanson and several others to the leper settlement on the Island of Molokai.

One boiler was said to be leaking when the vessel went to sea. An hour later a report was made to the Captain that the boiler was working all right.

BAD BOILER ON THE DETROIT.

Officers Feared It and Put It Out of Use.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22.—An old marine officer said to-night that because of fear of a boiler the pressure in the fireroom of the United States cruiser Detroit, now in Boston Harbor, had been reduced. It was learned as a result that for several months one of the cruiser's boilers has been idle, branded as defective.

Inspection showed a weakness in the upper section of the combustion chamber, and the officers caused the boiler to be abandoned.

Lieut. Commander William Braunersreuther said to-night: "There is a defective boiler on the Detroit."

The Detroit will soon go out of commission for an overhauling.

CONGRESS TO MEET NOV. 11.

President May Want Legislation for a Sea-Level Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 22.—It was learned here to-day that a call for an extra session of Congress to convene on Nov. 11 will be issued from the executive office here within a few days. This action has been contemplated by the President for some time, but the date had not been definitely set until within the last two weeks.

The call for an early session will be prompted chiefly by the necessity for new legislation affecting the work on the Panama Canal, which in all probability will arise after the meeting of the international board of consulting engineers scheduled for early this Autumn.

At present the work at Panama is being conducted under the Spooner act, which calls for a lock canal. Since this act was passed there has developed among engineers serious doubts as to the merits of a lock canal compared to one built on a sea level. It is not considered unlikely that the board of consulting engineers will come out flatly for a sea-level canal.

President Roosevelt, in order to benefit from the findings of the most eminent engineers in the world, wishes to be in position to have passed without delay legislation calling for a canal on the sea level, if necessary, and other legislation that would give the Chief Executive a freer hand in the construction of the canal.

The extra session will be requested to pass anti-rebate legislation to meet conditions brought to light by the investigation made by the Inter-State Commerce Commission last Spring.

WABASH-STEEL TRUST PEACE.

Agreement for Connecting Line to Steel Plants Is Made.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—As a result of an agreement just completed between the United States Steel Corporation and the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal Railroad the immediate construction of the connecting link between the Union Railroad—a Steel Corporation property—and the West Side Belt Railroad—a Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal property—is assured.

By this agreement one-half of the connecting line is to be constructed by the Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal and one-half by the Union Railroad. The new connection will render effective the contract by which the Wabash is to receive 25 per cent. of the tonnage of the Carnegie plants. Connections will be built also to the Jones & Laughlin and Clairton plants.

The agreement with the Carnegie plants was long held up because the Steel Corporation objected to invasion of its territory by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

It is proposed to build a Wabash line into the coke fields of Greene County and on to connect with the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad, thus forming a link in the extension of the Gould system to the Atlantic seaboard.

BURGLARS ROB FOUR HOUSES.

Attempt to Enter Nine More at Westerleigh, Staten Island.

Four private residences in Westerleigh, S. I., formerly known as Prohibition Park, were entered by burglars early yesterday morning and attempts were made to break into nine other dwellings in the same place. The thieves got booty valued at about $5,000. The West Brighton police knew of the robberies early yesterday, but kept the matter quiet, and it did not become generally known until last night.

The houses entered were those of David H. H. Cortelyou, W. J. Shilloday, W. J. Ballen, and George J. Trurnbull.

A quantity of silver was stolen. The police have no clue to the burglars.

BIG WHEEL SMASHES MILL.

Great Fragment Tears Down Roof—A Dozen Men Hurt.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 22.—The big flywheel at the Maryland rail mill burst this afternoon. A section, with a spoke weighing over a ton, went out through the roof, striking the main girders and causing the roof to collapse, tearing down half the mill.

About twenty-five men were caught under the roof, and a dozen of them were injured, two fatally. The mill caught fire, but there was little wood to burn.

CLERGYMAN BADLY BEATEN.

The Rev. F. C. Hartley Attacked by Three Men in New Brunswick.

FREDERICTON, N. B., July 22.—The Rev. F. C. Hartley, a Baptist clergyman of Houlton, Me., who is spending his vacation here, is suffering from serious injuries as the result of an attack by three men outside the city late last night.

Mr. Hartley was severely beaten and left unconscious. Later he partially recovered and dragged himself to a near-by house. No cause for the attack is known. It is thought that Mr. Hartley was mistaken in the dark for another man. Two of his ribs were broken and he was badly bruised.

J. B. Vaughan Convicted.

PENSACOLA, Fla., July 22.—John B. Vaughan, one of the most prominent citizens of this county, who has served as a member of the Legislature, Chief Deputy Sheriff, and in other positions, was to-night convicted of manslaughter in the Criminal Court. While he was shooting at J. C. Nichols at Century a few weeks ago a bullet from the revolver of Vaughan went wild and killed B. T. Nall, a commercial traveler. Attorneys gave notice of a motion for a new trial.

Boy Accidentally Kills Another.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 22.—Anthony Libhart of Marietta, fifteen years old, was killed to-day by Frank Allison, a camping companion. The two boys engaged in a playful scuffle for a gun, which was secured by Allison, who pointed it at Libhart and accidentally discharged it.

JONES'S BODY RECEIVED WITH ADMIRAL'S HONOR

Three Squadrons Join In Salute to Remains Off Virginia Capes.

AT ANCHOR NEAR ANNAPOLIS

Ceremony of Entombment in Temporary Vault To-morrow—French and American Sailors as Escort.

NORFOLK, Va., July 22.—The body of John Paul Jones was brought back to-day through the Virginia Capes to the land of his adoption attended by an imposing array of three squadrons of American warships combined, and saluted with the honors accorded to a Rear Admiral, a rank which the American Navy did not afford him while he was alive. Cottagers at Cape Henry, Ocean View, and Willoughby Spit lined the shores to witness the scene. The sight as the ships passed in line was one of grandeur and beauty.

Across the bow of the cruiser Brooklyn as she passed Ocean View sailed a schooner. To the onlookers this appeared pathetically small in contrast to the magnificent flagship, and yet this stray schooner was almost as large as the Bon Homme Richard, aboard which John Paul Jones stood with the broadsides of the Serapis pouring in upon her, many of his men wounded and dying, to give the historic challenge:

"We have not yet begun to fight."

Under a threatening sky the three divisions of the North Atlantic fleet, headed by the battleship Maine, flagship of Rear Admiral Evans, bore down the Capes, and at 7:20 the long line of battleships, forming the escort to the body carried by the Brooklyn, passed in.

Inside the capes the Maine led the battleships Kearsarge, Kentucky, and Missouri off into Hampton Roads. The second division of the battleship squadron, commanded by Rear Admiral Davis, continued up the bay, headed by the flagship Alabama, the Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts following.

The Brooklyn, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Sigsbee, followed the second division of the battleship squadron in the capes and up the bay, the protected cruisers Chattanooga, Galveston, and Tacoma coming after.

To the Brooklyn, off the capes, came by wireless telegraph orders from the Navy Department instructing the commanding officer, Capt. Hawley, not to try to enter the Severn River. Accordingly her course was laid to the mouth of the Severn. The body will be transferred to Annapolis on a launch. The battleships accompanying the funeral cruiser will anchor about two miles from the academy reservation.

The Sigsbee squadron, when met by the squadrons under Rear Admirals Evans and Davis, about 250 miles off the coast yesterday, was saluted by fifteen guns from each of the home squadrons, in honor of Admiral Jones as a Rear-Admiral. John Paul Jones, though an Admiral in the Russian Navy, held no higher rank than Captain in the United States Navy, but generally was referred to as Commodore, as the commander of a squadron.

The French Government, when the body was borne away from Cherbourg on the cruiser Brooklyn two weeks ago, accorded the deceased the honors of a Vice Admiral. The United States Government decided to follow the same course in the ceremonies on this side of the Atlantic.

ANNAPOLIS, July 22.—Details of the transfer of the body of Admiral John Paul Jones from the cruiser Brooklyn to the Naval Academy next Monday have been arranged. The body will be deposited in the temporary vault without any services, ceremony being reserved for the time of removal of the body from the temporary vault to its permanent resting place, the crypt of the new Naval Academy chapel, sometime next year.

Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, who commands the squadron of escort, will arrange all details of the affair on board the ship, and matters connected with the shore exercises will be looked after by Rear Admiral James H. Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Admiral Sigsbee will be in general command of the cortege as senior officer.

The wireless communication between the ships of the squadron and the Naval Academy has been the medium of a complete understanding. The ships of Admiral Sigsbee's squadron anchored for the night fifteen miles below Annapolis. To-morrow morning they will take up position just outside Annapolis Harbor and about five miles from the Naval Academy wharf, where the French cruiser, Jurien De La Graviere, is anchored. At 10 o'clock on Monday morning the body will be conveyed to a point on the north sea wall of the academy grounds by the naval tug Standish.

As the cortege moves from the landing place fifteen minute guns will be fired by the academy battery. The burial party, after a short march, will be joined by all the officers attached to the academy, attired in white service uniforms. The pall bearers will be Rear Admirals Sands and Davis, Capts. Benjamin F. Tilley of the Iowa, E. D. Taussig of the Massachusetts, William H. Reeder of the Alabama, and E. E. Geervais of the French cruiser, Jurien de la Graviere.

There will be eight body bearers, seamen from the vessels of the fleet, and eight seamen from the French cruiser will act as honorary body bearers. The escort will consist of four battalions of sailors from the American fleet, a battalion of sailors and marines from the academy, and a detachment of fifty sailors from the Jurien de la Graviere. All the midshipmen now at the academy, consisting of the battalion, 200 strong, formed of the newly admitted members of the fourth class, will be paraded without arms.

Benedict at Servant's Deathbed.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 22.—Joel Charles, seventy-six years old, who for thirty-seven years had been a gardener employed by E. C. Benedict, died on Thursday. Some years ago Mr. Benedict offered to release him from his duties at Indian Harbor and give him a pension, but the old man refused. Fifteen minutes before he died he asked for Mr. Benedict. His daughter telephoned to Indian Harbor, and ten minutes later Mr. Benedict arrived. Mr. Charles died clasping his employer's hand.

Surrenders Miss Dodge's Jewels.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 22.—John E. Green, who chartered the steam yacht Normandie, which was sunk in collision with the Volund off Dobbs Ferry July 11, came to Tarrytown to-day with a brother of Miss Gladys Dodge, who was one of three persons drowned in the accident. Coroner Russell turned over Miss Dodge's jewelry, consisting of six diamond rings, gold lockets, and watch and charm. Green also got back his watch. The Coroner will not render a verdict until next week.

Wisconsin Bank Cashier Arrested.

DARLINGTON, Wis., July 22.—State Bank Examiner Haugen has caused the arrest of J. C. Johnson, cashier of the Gratiot State Bank, which is $2,000 or more short in its accounts.

ADMIRAL MUST PAY BILL.

Navy to Stand Only Part of Lamberton's Expense for Oculist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Rear Admiral Lamberton, who commanded the Boston under Dewey at the battle of Manila, recently sent to the Navy Department a bill for $327, the fees of an oculist. The Secretary of the Navy sent the case to the Controller of the Treasury for an opinion. The resulting decision, made to-day, by which the Government will pay part of the bill establishes a precedent in the navy.

Admiral Lamberton's left eye began to trouble him in January, 1904, when he was in command of the South Atlantic Squadron. A survey of medical officers pronounced him unfit for duty, and sent him home. Sick leave for three months was granted to him, and he came here and placed himself under treatment.

The law prescribes that officers must be treated by naval medical officers. In this case such treatment was impossible, because none of the medical officers was an expert oculist.

Controller Tracewell holds that if the law is literally construed the Admiral must stand the expense himself. He does not believe, however, in so construing the law in a case where the naval medical officers could not render the service required.

However, the law also prescribes that medical expenses cannot be rimbursed except when the officer was on duty at the time they were incurred. Admiral Lamberton was on leave for three months of the time he was under treatment, and he will have to pay out of his own pocket so much of the oculist's bill as relates to those three months. The remainder of the account will be paid by the Government.

HOW CANADA GETS SETTLERS.

Fees Paid to Agents Who Induce Emigration to the Dominion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—W. R. Halloway, Consul General to Halifax, Nova Scotia, makes the following report concerning Canadian subsidized immigration agents:

"During the past year seventy-six agents in the United States received commissions of $3 for each man, $2 for each woman, and $1 for each child induced to go as agricultural settlers in western Canada. In Great Britain the commission for immigrants to Canada is $1.75 for each adult agriculturist or domestic servant, and half as much for each child of twelve years or under. This money is paid to the booking agents of the steamship companies.

"A commission of $2 per head is paid for children sent to this country by philanthropic societies and $1 per head is paid to the North Atlantic Trading Company of Amsterdam for all agricultural immigrants from certain countries of Europe. The amounts paid during the last fiscal year were as follows: On immigrants from the United States, $14,428; to steamship agents, sub-agents, and immigration societies on British immigrants, $43,220; and on Icelanders, $2,104."

HAD THE POLICEMAN DOWN.

Two Conductors Beating Him When Capt. Cooney Got There.

Capt. Cooney of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station rescued Policeman White from two men who, while fighting at Sixty-fifth Street and Columbus Avenue last night, turned on the policeman when he tried to separate them. They were Thomas Ivory of 107 East Eighty-ninth Street and Matthew Lawlor of 1,013 Park Avenue, street car conductors.

They left the rear end of a Columbus Avenue car to settle a dispute with fists. White watched them pummel each other a few seconds and then interfered. Both turned on him, he says, knocked him down, and took his club.

Capt. Cooney happened to come along when the two men were on top of White. He joined the fight, and with White made short work of the conductors. White had to report sick after his wounds had been dressed at Roosevelt Hospital.

MISSION CAMPER DROWNED.

Boat Drifted Away from Swimmers in Lake Mohegan.

PEEKSKILL, July 22.—Arthur Sobel of Manhattan was drowned to-day in Lake Mohegan, four miles from this place. Sobel was about twenty-three years old. He had been camping at the lake with some other young men and boys from the Henry Street Mission.

Sobel and Harry Kohn, went out in a boat to-day to the middle of the lake and then went swimming. While they were in the water the boat drifted away. In his effort to swim to the boat Sobel was either chilled or was seized with cramps, and suddenly threw up his hands and sank. Kohn was so exhausted that he could not save his companion, and came very near drowning himself. Sobel's body has not been found.

Another Trolley for Central.

SYRACUSE, July 22.—Horace E. Andrews of the New York Central-Andrews trolley syndicate, announced here to-day that the syndicate had acquired the Rochester and Eastern Rapid Transit Railway, now in operation between Rochester and Geneva, via Canandaigua. The road has sixty-five miles of trackage.

Academie Elects Saint-Marceaux.

PARIS, July 22.—René de Saint-Marceaux, the sculptor, has been elected to membership in the Académie des Beaux-Arts in place of the late Paul Dubois. Dr. Paul Richer, member of the Academy of Medicine, has been elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Baron Alphonse de Rothschild.

Must Pay Shanley Heirs $92,533.77.

NEWARK, July 22.—Judge Cross in the Federal court to-day decided that the United States Government must pay back to the estate of B. M. Shanley $92,533.77, with interest from Feb. 6, 1903. This money was collected from the Shanley estate as war revenue tax.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

12:07 A. M.—Courtlandt Avenue, King's Bridge; New York and Poughkeepsie Railroad; damage, $2.
12:50 A. M.—92 Elizabeth Street; Dolliver Biscuit Company; damage, $100.
8:20 A. M.—164 East Third Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.
10:10 A. M.—216 East Twenty-ninth Street; Harry Gerthal; damage trifling.
11:15 A. M.—1,842 Third Avenue; Louis Scholer; damage, $10.
2:10 P. M.—1 West Ninety-second Street; G. S. McCready; damage, $10.
3 P. M.—504 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; George Kitchner; damage trifling.
4:15 P. M.—341 Bleecker Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
4:30 P. M.—1 and 3 Pitt Street; I. Levine; damage trifling.
4:55 P. M.—1,893 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.
7:05 P. M.—309 East One Hundred and Sixth Street; Luigi Gragnoni; damage trifling.
7:45 P. M.—824 East One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
8:25 P. M.—500 West Forty-eighth Street; Week Dental Company; damage, $50.
8:30 P. M.—739 Greenwich Street; Interborough Railroad Company; no damage.
10:20 P. M.—200 William Street; Isaac Goldman & Co.; damage trifling.
10:25 P. M.—770 Sixth Avenue; S. Totten; damage trifling.

NEW YORKERS SEE FIGHT IN BARN AT FORT LEE

N. Y. A. C. Members Among Those Who Elude the Police.

CROSS THE RIVER IN SECRET

They Pay $10 Apiece to See "Spike" Robinson Defeat Boston Fighter—Two Preliminary Bouts.

Detectives from the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth, and One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Stations were kept busy last night seeking for a boxing match, which, it had been rumored, was to be held in the district. After they had canvassed the district they learned that principals, seconds, and spectators had gone across the river by the Fort Lee ferry and that the fight had been held in New Jersey, to the great satisfaction of a hundred or more persons of sporting proclivities who had stolen a march on the New York force, as well as on the constabulary of New Jersey.

The fight, or fights, for there were two preliminary bouts before the main fight, was a twenty-round go between "Spike" Robinson, the Harlem feather-weight, and Billy Parker of Boston, known to many present as Chester Goodwin, the New England featherweight champion. The referee had the option of ordering a finish fight. The preliminaries were two six-round bouts between "Jimmy" Strong of Brooklyn and "Eddie" Gibson of the east side, and between "Jack Carey" of Yonkers and "Mike" Dugan of New Rochelle.

In automobiles, coaches, and hacks the spectators journeyed over to the scene of battle. The principals were taken over one at a time in closed carriages, and they met at a hotel in Fort Lee, where they weighed in. Then, as in the case of the spectators, they were taken by circuitous and varying routes to the fighting ground, which was in a handsome barn on a big estate just back from the river. The Jersey constables were on the watch for the fighters, but were outwitted.

The spectators included a number of members of the New York Athletic Club, several well-known actors, sporting men from Harlem and the Tenderloin, as well as a delegation from Boston, admirers of Goodwin, and several from Rutland and Burlington, Vt., where Robinson on Wednesday next will meet young Sharkey at the Rutland Athletic Club.

It was learned also that several detectives from the Central Office, more successful than their brethren in Harlem, had attended the fight in the disguise furnished by evening dress.

The ring was twenty feet square, and about it were chairs which were occupied at $10 each by the sports.

The fight between Robinson and Goodwin, though scheduled for a score of rounds, lasted but fourteen, when after being felled to the canvas six times Goodwin took the count. The fight was lively from start to finish, and with the exception of the eleventh and twelfth was all Robinson's way.

From the sound of the gong Robinson led off. Danny Duane held the watch, while "Sport" McDonald was referee. Robinson's interests were in the hands of Charley Meeker and Joe Hennessy, while Goodwin was seconded by George Sawtell and Jimmy Ryan.

Robinson's rushes kept Goodwin moving lively, and again and again he was pushed to the ropes. This was not to the liking of the N. Y. A. C. crowd, most of whom had money on Goodwin, and there were cries of "Go in, Chesty," and "Lick him." These were quickly quieted by the referee.

Robinson hurt his right hand in the eighth, but kept on with his left. In the thirteenth round the Boston boxer went down three times, taking the full count at each fall. It looked bad for the Boston man when the bell rang for the fourteenth round, and six times he fell. Then the decision was given to "Spike."

There was a purse of $150 a side on this bout, and many times this amount changed hands as a result of the fight.

The first preliminary resulted in a draw, and an equal division of the purse of $50. The second resulted in a knock-out for Dugan in the third round. This fight was lively and brought the spectators to their feet time and again.

PATERSON TROOPS IN CAMP.

Fifth Regiment Succeeds the Fourth at Sea Girt—Col. Smith's Resignation.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, July 22.—Gov. Stokes attended another change in the encampment of the New Jersey National Guardsmen to-day. This time the Fourth Regiment of Jersey City, commanded by Col. Robert G. Smith, was succeeded by the Fifth Regiment of Paterson, with companies from several smaller places in the northern part of the State, headed by Col. Edward W. Hine. At the same time the members of the Signal Corps of Jersey City relinquished their tents to Battery A of East Orange, commanded by Capt. Oscar H. Condit.

Col. Smith finishes his last tour of duty to-day. He will resign his commission within a few days on account of business, and at a caucus of the officers of the regiment it was decided that Lieut. Col. Brensinger should succeed Col. Smith. He will in turn be succeeded by Major Steele.

In command of Col. H. P. Bope, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company, a battalion of the Pittsburg Boys' Brigade is in camp just beyond the Governor's cottage. The battalion numbers 180 men, and consists of four companies of infantry and a battery of light artillery.

STATE NEEDS 5,000 FARMERS.

Desirable Immigrants All Go West, Says Albany Labor Agent.

ALBANY, July 22.—"New York State wants 5,000 farm hands and they can command wages of from $150 to $250 a season," was the statement made to-day by C. W. Larmon of Salem, who has charge of the new information bureau established in the Department of Agriculture.

"I make the estimate," said Mr. Larmon, "from replies received from Supervisors and others who have been asked to send information. We find that the most desirable immigrants are going West. The value of farm property in this State has depreciated considerably in the last few years."

Shot Friend Dead After Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

LUVERNE, Ala., July 22.—Gordon Reddock was shot and killed here last night by E. O. Bishop. Mr. Reddock was a merchant. Mr. Bishop is an insurance and real estate agent. They had been fast friends up to the time of the quarrel. It is said that the trouble arose over Bishop's wife. Bishop gave himself up to the Sheriff.

Four Resting Men Hit by Train.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 22.—Four men to-day resting in a railroad switching yard here were struck by a train of cars inadvertently shunted down upon them. William McFarland of 411 Second Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and a Chicagoan were killed.

THE "SECOND EMPIRE" IS THE New Fast Train BETWEEN New York and Buffalo VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

See time table in daily papers.

AN EMBLEM OF PURITY.
Londonderry LITHIA WATER
Appeals to the fastidious because of its delightful flavor.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda
Acknowledged Best—Highest Award.
Order from your dealer or direct from
JOHN MORGAN,
Established 1850.
343 West 39th St., N. Y. 'Phone 438—38th.

"FINSBURY GIN."
Dry and Old Tom
FINSBURY DISTILLERY CO., LONDON.
Du Vivier & Co.
22 Warren St., New York.
'PHONE 5223 CORTLANDT.

C. S. ANDREWS ARRESTED WITH HIS CLIENT, HARRIS

Jerome Orders Action Despite Lawyer's Pledge Not to Sail.

WOMAN'S STORY SUPPORTED

A Deputy Sheriff Will Corroborate Parts of Mrs. Strosnider's Allegations of Extortion.

Acting under instructions received from Mr. Jerome at Lakeville by long distance telephone, Acting District Attorney Gans ordered the immediate arrest yesterday morning of Lawyer Champe S. Andrews, counsel for the County Medical Society, regardless of the fact that he had given his word not to leave the city until the investigation of the charges pending against him had been completed. Certain additional circumstances, which had been known to Mr. Gans but not to Mr. Jerome until yesterday morning, caused this change of plans.

Andrews was arrested in his apartments at the Royalton on West Forty-fourth Street by Detective O'Neill of the West Forty-seventh Street station. O'Neill and two other precinct detectives had been watching the lawyer ever since his return from Lakeville the night before. About the same time Detective Sergeant Peabody arrested Dr. John A. Harris of 112 Riverside Drive, the broker-physician whom Andrews represented several weeks ago when prosecuting John S. Strosnider and George McKee for an alleged swindle.

The warrants on which the two men were arrested had been issued by Justice Olmsted of the Special Sessions Court, and he was waiting in his chambers at the Criminal Courts Building to have them arraigned before him.

Arraigned in Court.

Mrs. Alice Strosnider appeared as complainant against both, charging them with having "combined to extort by obtaining a conveyance of property from complainant through threats against a member of the complainant's family."

Andrews appeared in court accompanied by his brother, A. B. Andrews. Mr. Gans and Mr. Corrigan represented the District Attorney's office. Each prisoner entered a plea of not guilty, although not represented by counsel.

"I expect to engage the services of two eminent lawyers," said Andrews. "One is out of town to-day and the other is so busy that I won't be able to consult him until Monday. I ask that my case be put over until the end or middle of next week."

With the consent of Mr. Gans, the cases were then adjourned until next Saturday. When the question of bail was raised Mr. Gans said:

"A nominal sum will suffice in the case of Mr. Andrews. I have no fear that he will fail to answer when his case is called. In the case of Harris, however, I would ask that larger bail be imposed."

Andrews was then held in $500 bail, while twice that sum was fixed in the case of the other defendant. Harry Von Minden of 200 Lenox Avenue qualified as bondsman for Andrews. B. Bienderman of 119 West Eighty-third Street became security for Harris.

"Mr. Jerome and I had a talk by wire this morning," said Mr. Gans later, "and we agreed that it would be better for both sides to have the arrests made without further delay. In view of the publicity given to the case already it can only be to the advantage of the defendants to have the matter come to a head as soon as possible, so that they may have a chance to clear themselves of the charges."

Mr. Andrews made the following statement before leaving court: "The first I heard of any proceeding of this kind was shortly after the final disposal of the case brought by Dr. Harris against Strosnider and McKee. Some insinuations about crooked dealings appeared in a newspaper. I clipped the article, and sent it to Mr. Jerome. Later, while I was in Buffalo, I had some communication with the District Attorney about the matter. The passage which I had planned for this morning was engaged fully six months ago.

"But as soon as I learned of the investigation being pursued by Mr. Jerome I decided that I would rather forego my ocean trip than go abroad with a suggestion of wrongdoing attached to my name. And I called on Mr. Jerome yesterday and told him I would not leave New York until this matter had been settled. I consider my honor and integrity of greater value than a vacation trip—or a business trip, for I was preparing to transact very important business abroad. Mr. Harris was also on the verge of going abroad, but he feels just as I do."

Woman's Story Corroborated.

It was learned yesterday that the charges against Andrews and Harris do not have for their sole foundation the story told by Mrs. Strosnider of how she was half forced and half persuaded to transfer her house at 1,600 Dorchester Road, Flatbush, to a clerk named John S. Cooper, in Andrews's employ, in consideration for the promise that the criminal suit of Harris against her husband should be dropped. Corroboration of important parts of her story, as well as the story told by her husband and George McKee, has been found. One of the most important witnesses in the case will be a Deputy Sheriff who was placed in charge of the Flatbush house after Harris had attached the furniture as security for two notes for $12,500 given him by Strosnider.

On the night of July 4, when, according to her sworn statement, Mrs. Strosnider was summoned to Dr. Harris late at night by a telephone message and told that unless she made restitution her husband would be "railroaded to jail by Jerome," the Deputy was in the house and overheard Mrs. Strosnider's part of the conversation. She was partly undressed when she went to answer the ring of the telephone bell. Afterward she dressed hurriedly and started to leave the house, saying that she would have to go over to see Dr. Harris at once. The man accompanied her to the station and told her that if she was to return during the night she had better telephone to him so that he could meet her at the station and escort her home.

Mrs. Strosnider says in the affidavit appended to her complaint that after she had had the talk that evening with Harris and Andrews the former followed her to the door and said, as she was about to leave:

"If you get a lawyer, you had better make up your mind about a proposition and stick to it. Andrews is anxious to get as much out of this as possible, and the more the case is settled for the more he will get. His fees so far have already run up to $2,000."

Assistant District Attorney Corrigan, who is working up the case, said yesterday that Strosnider had told him that when he ran across Harris in Paris the latter was posing as a Wall Street broker worth millions. On their return to this country they kept up their acquaintance, Harris trying to get Strosnider to subscribe $150,000 for stock in a bank which Harris proposed to establish somewhere along the Subway. Strosnider says he let Harris understand that he was a "sporting man" and that he could put his friend next to a faro dealer employed by a million-dollar gambling syndicate, and that the dealer in question, who was "sore" on the syndicate, would be willing to "brace" the game for a consideration.

The Plot as Strosnider Tells It.

Then followed the introduction of Harris to McKee, Strosnider says, and the agreement by the three. Rehearsals were held at the home of Harris, and a system of signals was established by which McKee was to let Harris know when he was to place his big stake.

Strosnider then rented a closed gambling house in West Thirty-first Street and hired a lot of gamblers to hang around on the evening when Harris was to play. A policeman was stationed at the door by the precinct Captain to see that the house remained closed, but that did not interfere with the plans. Strosnider says he and Harris went in a cab to the house and Harris put $10,000 on the table when he got the sign from McKee. The money was lost. But even then Harris was not undeceived. He came back a second time and lost $2,500 more. That happened in the Spring, and it was only months later that Harris, after consultation with Andrews, opened new negotiations with Strosnider and McKee to get them trapped and arrested.

Strosnider has made affidavit that on the way to Police Headquarters on the night of his arrest Harris and Andrews offered to let him escape if he would surrender the $7,500 he had in his possession at the time. This conversation was overheard by Reardon and is admitted by Andrews. But the lawyer says he and Harris talked that way to "draw out" Strosnider.

Milton C. Gray, the lawyer who acted as intermediary between Mrs. Strosnider and Andrews when the deed to the Flatbush house was transferred, has not yet been found by the prosecution.

CHINATOWN'S OLDEST MAN.

John Connell Has Lived in the District for Fifty-nine Years.

The oldest man in Chinatown doesn't believe in having his bed on wheels. That is what he told a TIMES reporter the other day. It did not mean that he objected to sleeping in a perambulator, had prejudices against sleeping cars, or took exception to gypsy wagons; it was merely a colloquial way of saying that Mr. Connell was not one of the people who finds moving cheaper than paying rent.

John Connell is the name of Chinatown's oldest resident. He is over ninety years old, and has lived in the locality in which he now is for fifty-nine years—five years during the civil war excepted—and in all that time he has lived only in two houses. The first was on Mott Street, the present is on Bayard, while his days are passed in a big stable yard on Pell Street, near the corner of Doyers, where he may be seen any week day looking as spick and span as a clean jumper can make him and ready to talk of the old days before the war.

Chinatown was as respectable a place as there was in the city then, he says. It was a country of farm gardens and cabbages as big as bushel baskets grew on the land where now tiny Chinese shops sell strange foreign vegetables. It was all wild country above Canal Street then. The stages which traveled up town and out into the wilderness, now Fourteenth Street, turned their horses into Pell Street on the way for water. There was a public pump there near the old "Tree House" on the corner. That was called the Tree House because at the side of it grew a great tree.

The oldest man in Chinatown was not a boy then. He had learned his trade of tailoring in England, had worked at it many years opposite Newgate, and had been married in Whitechapel.

"And that, too, was as respectable a place as there was in all London then," he adds.

When the oldest resident first came to America he made his home at Penny Bridge, Brooklyn. It would take some one who knows more of Brooklyn past and present than he to locate that spot for the younger people of to-day. It was "Hamilton Ferry way." That was a long way in those days; an hour and a half it took sometimes for the big tugs which were the ferryboats to make their way through the ice with which the cold Winters of over sixty years ago filled the river. It was too far to come every day, and Mott Street was country enough, and the stages were convenient, so, like other Brooklynites, the family moved to New York.

"It did not cost anything to live in those days," says John Connell. "Sugar and flour were given away, and you could get all the coal you wanted for $2.50 a ton. There are too many people here now.

"Even in Rector Street they had a farm garden, the Rector Place. Over on Grand Street it was all different, and I used to see the old German women with their dogs and carts, two dogs hitched to a cart, with the woman in the centre, going out for fuel."

It is not until he begins to talk about the war that Chinatown's oldest resident becomes excited. They were exciting times that he had with the Forty-second Tammany.

No better men went out, he says of them, and "they fought like heroes."

Part of the five years of war was spent at Libby Prison and part at Andersonville.

But Libby Prison was a hotel compared to Andersonville, and his voice grows louder as he tells how Simms, the terror of that prison, carted the prisoners out, loads of them, alive or dead, to get rid of them. And then how they hung him in the navy yard at Washington.

There are stories of brave work, too. There is one of Bull's Bluff, when a comrade had been shot down and his wife begged them to go for his body. And they did, making their own flag of truce, a Captain and one other. And they found the body, but they did not bring it back.

"You could not look at it," says Chinatown's oldest resident, seeing that day as he looks back more plainly than to-day. "He was a sharpshooter. He was in a tree; he had killed many of their men and they had cut him to pieces."

Thirty days in prison followed that act of kindness without permission, but they would have made an exception in favor of the commissioned officer, if he would have had it, but he would not.

"Take the private out with me, or I will stay" he said. But they would not, and he served out the sentence. The oldest resident grows enthusiastic when he tells that story. "That was a brave man," he says.

"And when I die," he concludes, "they will put on the old uniform, with the army button in my coat and the flag over me, and no one will dare to say of me that I owed any man anything."

"OBJECTIONABLE LANGUAGE."

What the Employer Said Which Made the Young Man Quit.

"So it was on the 12th of May," said the lawyer, cross-examining the witness, "that Mr. Davidson dismissed you from his employ?"

"That was the date on which I left the service of the head of the establishment," corrected the solemn young man, who was particular about the way in which you looked at a thing.

"Oh, then I understand that you resigned," said the lawyer, interested. "Now state the reason you had for leaving the service of your employer."

"Mr. Davidson used language in my hearing," said the witness nervously, "which made it impossible for me to maintain my connections with him!"

"Ah, he used language!" cried the lawyer, while the jury and spectators showed signs of deep interest. "Now repeat Mr. Davidson's remarks exactly as you heard them. And, remember, young man, you are under oath!"

"Well, if you must know," reluctantly answered the young man who had severed his connections, "he called me into his private office and he said, 'Here's your week's pay; now get out lively!'"

CUBANS BURN RECORDS IN DEFIANCE OF PALMA

Municipal Hall at Vueltas Set Afire—Police Head Arrested.

RURAL GUARDS SENT TO CITY

National Government Ignores the Vote of Censure—Mayor and Assistant Indicted for Resistance.

HAVANA, July 22.—A sequel to the Government's insistence on examination of the municipal affairs of the town of Vueltas, Province of Santa Clara, was the destruction by fire at 5 o'clock this morning of the building containing the records and all its contents. The Mayor and other officers of Vueltas are held responsible for the fire.

The members of the commission sent by the Government were to have begun the inspection this morning, protected by a detachment of Rural Guards sent by the Government. The municipal safe in the burned building contained $12,000.

The night watchman of the building and the Chief of Police have been arrested, and are in the custody of the Rural Guards on suspicion of complicity in the incendiarism. Rural Guards are keeping watch over the safe.

An Examining Judge has indicted the Mayor and Assistant Mayor of the town on a charge, previously formulated, of resisting Government Inspectors in the performance of their duty.

It is believed that the fire prevented an attack on the Rural Guards by the inhabitants of Vueltas, who are excited over what they regard as an assumption by the General Government of the Provincial Governor's functions with political motives.

The possibility of the suspension of Gov. José Miguel Gomez, who is the fusion candidate for the Presidency of Cuba, on account of his order not to permit Government inspection of the affairs of the municipality, is talked of in some quarters. Such action is not regarded probable in view of the campaign now in progress.

Gomez's attitude has been specially strengthened by the showing of strength in the House of Representatives last night. The vote by which the Palma Government was censured for its course in Vueltas, on the ground that it tended unnecessarily to disturb the peace of the country, was a significant victory for Gomez's faction.

President Palma to-day conferred with Senators of the Moderate Party as to the best means for carrying out the payment of the balance due the revolutionary soldiers. It is not likely that the bill passed in the House on Friday night providing for payment of the soldiers' claims by bonds to be issued direct to veterans or their assignees will pass the Senate in its present form.

President Palma prefers meeting the debt by a new loan, reserving the Treasury surplus, now $13,000,000, for other purposes. Of the amount realized from the thirty-five-million-dollar bond issue upward of $22,000,000 has been paid to claimants and speculator assignees.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—No official information has been received here about the trouble at Vueltas, Cuba, and the exact cause of the affair is unknown. It is believed, however, to be an incident in the politics of the island republic.

The suggestion that is offered is that the Government Party may be trying to get hold of some records which would damage the chances of Gov. Gomez in his political fight, and that the Governor's friends have forestalled the Administration.

The indications given in the dispatch that an ugly state of feeling, which may lead to violence, exists in Vueltas, does not cause any great uneasiness here. Confidence is felt in the power of the Cuban Government to cope with any purely local disturbance. In case there should be rioting the United States would still feel entire confidence in the power of the Palma Government, provided it was confined to a local area.

Any disorder which extended over the island or any considerable part of it, however, in such a way as to threaten the stability of the Cuban Government would not be permitted. In other words, a revolution is a Latin-American amusement which the Cubans must deny themselves. This contingency was looked out for in the establishment of the Cuban Republic, and the right of the United States to intervene in the case of foreign invasion or domestic violence was acknowledged by treaty.

The knowledge of this fact, which is widespread, even among the unruly and ignorant classes in Cuba, probably has contributed more than anything else to the quiet and stable government which the islanders have enjoyed ever since the establishment of their republic. There have been occasional disorders but nothing which has approached any such proportions as to warrant the United States in exercising its power. It is believed here that this condition of things will continue. As a matter of fact, in the last four years Cuba has suffered less from internal disorders than many American States.

SPAIN'S KING A JOKER.

Sudden Change from Chant to Quickstep in Organ Loft.

Spain's youthful King is still, it seems, very much of a boy. He is apparently too closely wedded to his "bubble" to care to consider seriously any other sort of marriage, while authentic report has it that every once in a while he drops unexpectedly into the unconventional in a way productive of much embarrassment to his entourage.

His latest prank was played in the great Cathedral at Leon, to which his Majesty paid an unofficial visit recently. He had gone alone into the organ loft—for Alfonso's education has made of him an organist of ability as well as a fluent linguist—and had begun to play a chant when, with no warning whatever, he switched off into a sharp military march, at the same time calling out in a loud voice:

"'Tention! Quick step! March!"

Priests and suite were for the instant too surprised to do anything but gasp, and the next minute there were the solemn strains of the chant again, with the hearty laughter of the King heard beneath them.

Painting by Veronese Stolen.

MILAN, July 22.—A painting by Paul Veronese has been stolen from a public gallery here.

Catching Ouananiche in Lake St. John.

W. H. Boardman, editor of The Railroad Gazette, New York, has been enjoying splendid fishing during the last few days in the Lake St. John district in Quebec, catching large numbers of both ouananiche and trout.

TO AUGMENT INSULAR FLEET.

Six Torpedo Boats to Go Half Way Around the World.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Orders have been issued by the Navy Department to prepare the torpedo boats Biddle, Barney, Bagley, Shubrick, Thornton, and Elmgey for service in the Philippines. The boats are in the reserve force at the Norfolk navy yard, and to reach ther destination it will be necessary for them to travel half around the world.

The department was encouraged to send these small war craft on this voyage by the success of a similar trip made by five destroyers about a year ago. When the flotilla arrives in the Philippines this country will have a larger force of torpedo boats in Asiatic waters than any other power.

21ST CENTURY EDUCATION.

Then Will There Be Precautions Against Infection in Schools.

If any of us should chance to be so fortunate as to be in the land of the living Anno Domini 2000, and should visit a public school of that period we should probably hear something like the following dialogue:

Teacher (to new pupil)—James, have you your certificate of vaccination against smallpox? "Yes, Sir."

"Have you been inoculated for croup?" "Yes, Sir."

"Have you had an injection of cholera bacillus?" "Yes, Sir."

"Have you a written guarantee against whooping cough, measles, and scarlet fever?" "Yes, Sir."

"Are you provided with your own drinking cup?" "I am, Sir."

"Will you make a solemn promise never to exchange sponges with your fellow-pupils, and never to use any other pencil than your own?" "I will promise, Sir."

"Do you agree to have your books fumigated with sulphur and your clothes sprinkled with chloride of lime once each week?" "Yes, Sir."

"Very well, then, James. I see that you fulfill all the requirements of modern hygiene. And now, you may climb over that wire, place yourself on an isolated aluminum seat, and begin to do your sums."

THE BRONX "TABLE D'HOTE."

Meals Served in Open Air Under Vine-Clad Bowers.

In the Bronx and in sylvan nooks not far from Van Cortlandt Park may be found many of the moderate-priced table d'hote restaurants that used to be popular downtown among young men and women who have to depend upon public caterers for their dinner. But instead of tables spread under flaring gas jets, in painful proximity to the odor-laden kitchen, the meal is served in the open air, under vine-clad bowers. But the waiters, the food, and the wine are of the same varying degrees of goodness and badness. Instead of remaining downtown to dine, as they used to do, young men who live far uptown take trains or trolley to the outlying districts, have a game of golf or tennis before dinner, and take their final meal of the day under the trees an hour or so later than they used to do. Not so long ago the famous "Hermitage" was the only dining place of this description above the Harlem River. It now has dozens of imitators.

CHAUFFEUR PUNISHED UNDER NEW AUTO LAW

Did Not Stop at Signal from Driver of Horse.

CASE WILL BE APPEALED

Automobile Club Will Fight the Law in Which Horse Owners Are Interested.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 22.—That provision of the recently enacted automobile law of New Jersey which punishes a chauffeur who fails to stop his machine when signaled to by the driver of a fractious horse was executed for the first time in New Jersey in Justice Clark's court, at Scotch Plains, to-day, when S. W. Rushmore, owner of an automobile, was fined $50. The complaint was preferred by Charles R. Vincent, a New York business man who resides in Fanwood, a suburb of this city. He is represented by L. D. H. Gilmour, of counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad. The Automobile Club of America is backing Rushmore, and Harding & Co., its counsel, announces that the case will be taken to the highest courts. The fine was paid under protest.

When driving a fractious horse along the mountain road, near this city, on July 4, Vincent's coachman stopped to adjust one of the animal's shoes. He signaled to an approaching automobile to halt. The chauffeur for Mr. Rushmore, who is President of the Rusnmore Dynamo Company of this city, paid no attention to the signal. Vincent's coachman, however, noted the number of the machine.

Horse owners in this vicinity are interested in the outcome of the appeal, a number of similar cases having happened in this section since the Legislature passed the law.

AIRSHIP RACE FOR $5,000.

Knabenshue of Toledo Here to Challenge Stevens of Brighton Beach.

Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut who sailed his airship with some success at the World's Fair, arrived in New York yesterday.

Immediately after putting up at the Victoria Hotel, he sent for the newspaper men. He said he had heard that Leo Stevens of Brighton Beach had boasted that he was the first aeronaut in America.

Whether this was the case or not, Knabenshue desired to challenge Stevens to an airship race at any time or place chosen by the Brighton Beach man. The aeronaut from Toledo is accompanied by a manager who is ready to back him to the extent of $5,000, provided Stevens puts up a like amount. In any event Knabenshue declares that he will race Stevens with or without a stake.

Upon the acceptance of the challenge, Knabenshue says, that he will immediately bring his airship here and sail it over the city.

Teachers Visit Irving's Home.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 22.—About 225 teachers from the Summer school of Columbia University made a pilgrimage to this place to-day. They visited Washington Irving's home at Sunnyside and from there they went to Christ Church and attended a short service by the Rev. J. Sheldon Spencer, who was Irving's rector and has been connected with the church more than fifty years.

Arrest in Conklin Murder Case.

PATERSON, July 22.—John Lyons, a blacksmith of Conklinstown, was arrested in that village to-night in connection with the murder of Julia Conklin, who was found with her skull crushed last Monday. His arrest resulted from the testimony of a seven-year-old brother of the dead girl at the inquest held to-day. Lyons became greatly confused under the fire of questions from the Coroner.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

Silks for Summer Wear

An attractive showing of the new rough weaves, including Rajahs, Burlinghams, Memsahibs, Cawnpore, Singapore, &c., in fashionable shades, also

WHITE HABUTAIS ..... 65c to 1.50 yard
NATURAL PONGEES ..... 1.00 to 2.50 "
PRINTED SATIN FOULARDS ..... 50c to 1.50 "
FAST BLACK INDIA SILKS, waterpr'f, 75c to 2.00 "

UNMADE ROBES—A select assortment of French Hand Embroidered Butcher and Handkerchief Linen Waists, Robes and Coats; also Spangle Robes, Lace Robes and Coats, of newest models and most desirable laces.

LEATHER GOODS—High class leather articles, including hand bags, vanity and envelope bags, in the newest leathers, travelling bags and suit cases fitted with high class toilet articles, fitted roles, medicine cases, drinking cups, flasks, writing tablets, &c.

SPECIAL.

TRAVELLING BAGS, 14 to 17 inch, heavy grained cowhide, russet color, hand sewn, English frame, leather lined 6.75
SUIT CASES, 24 inch 5.00

MONDAY, JULY 24.

Household Linens

FOR SUMMER HOMES.

Exceptional Values.

TABLE CLOTHS, heavy Scotch Damask ..... 3.00, 4.00, 5.00 each
NAPKINS, three-quarter size, to match ..... 4.00 dozen
AUSTRIAN LINEN SHEETS, hemstitched, fine quality.
Single bed size, value $9.50 ..... 7.00 pair
Double bed size, value $13.00 ..... 10.00 pair
IRISH LINEN CENTRE PIECES,
hand embroidered and scalloped 2.25, 2.50, 2.75

Women's Underwear and Hosiery

LISLE THREAD VESTS, Swiss ribbed, fine sheer gauze, pure white, low neck, plain, lace trimmed and crochet tops. Regularly 50c. and 60c ..... 35c each
Box of 6, $2.00

LISLE THREAD HOSE, fine gauze, black, white and tans.
Regularly 50c. pair ..... 35c pair
Box of 6 pairs, $2.00

Women's Waists

BATISTE WAISTS, hand embroidered 3.25
LINEN WAISTS, finely tucked 1.75
BATISTE WAISTS, dotted 1.10
WHITE LAWN WAISTS, black pin dot 1.10
WHITE LINEN SUITS, long coat model; value $15.00 ..... 8.50
LINEN COATS, white 8.75
LINEN MOTOR COATS, natural color 8.75
WHITE WASH POPLIN SKIRTS 3.75

Broadway & 19th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

FOR MONDAY WE ANNOUNCE

Extraordinary Price Reductions

Involving Four Hundred

Summer Suits & Dresses for Women

Regularly $12.50 to $18.00 — Special at $9.50
Regularly $20.00 to $30.00 — Special at $14.00
Regularly $35.00 to $39.00 — Special at $19.00
Regularly $42.00 to $59.00 — Special at $24.00

There are coat suits of white and colored linens, long and short models, many of which are elaborately trimmed with laces and some hand embroidered and waist dresses of butcher's and handkerchief linens, French lawns, nets and batistes in the season's most favored models, hand embroidered or trimmed with embroidery and laces.

Tailored Silk Suits and Dresses

Regularly $17.50 to $28.50 — Special at $14.00
Regularly $32.50 to $39.50 — Special at $19.00

A series of one hundred and twenty-five suits and fancy summer dresses of rajah and pongee silks in natural and various colors and taffeta in black and colors.

A series of tailored white wool dresses have also been subjected to very generous price reductions.

Washable Linen Coats

Regularly $12.50 to $20.00 — Special at $8.90
Regularly $22.50 to $38.50 — Special at $14.00

Medium and three-quarter length models, of linens in white, tan or cream, elaborated with laces and embroideries.

Oxfords & Pumps for Women

Regularly $3.50. Special at $2.60.

Instead of the uncouthness with which machine work leaves a shoe, those which this offer concerns are invested with the infinite grace and ... e characteristic of hand fashioned oxfords.

Walking Pumps of Russia calf, gunmetal calf, white glace calf or patent leather calf with medium extension soles and Cuban heels.

Sailor Ties of patent leather, one eyelet and ribbon bow.

Oxfords of white buckskin with rubber soles.

Lawn & Linen Waists for Women

At Reduced Prices

The waists are of white lawn and linen, unpretentious and elaborately trimmed with fine laces, embroideries and hand embroidery.

$1.00 Waists — At 58c
$1.25 to $1.75 Waists — At 85c
$2.25 to $3.00 Waists — At $1.45
$3.50 to $4.00 Waists — At $2.15
$4.50 to $6.00 Waists — At $3.25

In addition, a series of high grade Lingerie Waists have also been subjected to very material price reductions.

75c. Bead Necklaces at 25c.

Graduated beads in delicate and daring colors, stoutly strung and in many instances punctuated with roundels of crystal. Three styles of clasps—bead, ring and snap, all of which are secure. Most of the shops present replicas of these necklaces—though at seventy-five cents instead of twenty-five.

A Clearance Sale of

Wash Dresses for Girls

Special at 95c, $1.95 & $2.95

Regularly $1.50 to $6.90

All manner of models—guimpe, high neck, Russian, sailor, suspender and shirt waist, fashioned of white and colored linens, white and colored lawns, dimity, fancy ginghams, madras and cheviot, all of which are high grade fabrics, that may be laundered without penalty. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

$5.00 Linen Top Coats at $1.95

One hundred and twenty-five washable coats of linen in cream, tan or white, double breasted piccadilly model with embroidered emblem on sleeve. Sizes 6 to 16 years.

$10.50 to $19.75 Silk Coats at $6.90

Fancy three-quarter length models of pongee, sizes 6 to 16.

High Grade Writing Paper

Regularly 25c. the Pound at 15c.

For your vacation correspondence—an excellent quality fabric finished paper, white or blue, in the favored sizes, ninety-six sheets to the pound. 25 Envelopes to match, 5c.

A Clearance Sale of

Neckwear for Women

Turnover Collars of linen, embroidered in colors.
Tab Stocks of lawn, edged with Valenciennes lace.
Stocks of linen or lawn heavily embroidered in white, cream, red, brown, navy or light blue.
Formerly 25c. to 38c. — Special at 19c

Tailored Stocks of white butcher's linen, embroidered in black.
Tailored Stocks of green linen, trimmed with white.
Stocks of fine embroidery, liberally trimmed and edged with Valenciennes or Venice lace.
Formerly 50c. to $1.00. — Special at 38c

Chemisettes and Yokes of sheer lawn, elaborately embroidered, or of lawn with insertions and edge of Valenciennes lace.
Formerly $1.00 to $1.75. — Special at 75c

RUSSIA NEEDS LEADERS, SAYS POBIEDONOSTZEFF

He Declares That the Reformers Now Are Mere Theorists.

DENIES HAVING INFLUENCE

Asserts That He Has Been Without It for Ten Years, and That He Is a Victim of Calumny.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 23.—"Russia is not yet ripe for parliamentary institutions. The nation lacks both leaders and education in local self-government."

This is the view of M. Pobiedonostzeff, Chief Procurator of the Holy Synod, who for two generations was one of the moving spirits in Russia's internal policy, and in his old age and amid a flood of Western ideas holds steadfastly to his faith in autocracy and orthodoxy.

M. Pobiedonostzeff, who received The Associated Press representative at his home in Tsarskoe-Selo yesterday, appeared to be in no wise shaken by the attempt on his life last Thursday, and described that occurrence, saying that his assailant passed so close in front of him that he almost brushed him. (Pobiedonostzeff,) and then drew a repeating pistol, but was instantly seized by another passenger from the train.

"The causes for the attacks on me," said the Procurator, "lie in ignorance and dishonesty—ignorance of the fact that for ten years I have had no influence on legislation, and dishonesty of the most dastardly sort because unpopular measures and policies with which I had absolutely nothing to do were intentionally credited to me. Much of the cause is also to be found in unprincipled and irresponsible Russian papers printed abroad, which ignorantly fire the imagination and which inspired the attempt on me last year."

Passing to a frank discussion of the present reform movement, M. Pobiedonostzeff declared that the reformers were largely theorists who were attempting to fit the cloth of Western institutions to a nation having its own peculiar and distinctive ideas and institutions.

"Whatever the outcome of the present movement may be," he said, "there will be more agrarian disorders and uprisings like that headed by the rebel Cossack Yemelyan Pugatcheff, and more mutinies and rebellions. There is no doubt that only such reforms and institutions will take root as have foundations of a national character. Only such can insure civil freedom.

"Only a nation capable of local self-government can work out and preserve free institutions and guarantee civil freedom. Otherwise a new Government would be bound to produce as unsatisfactory bureaucrats as those whom it seeks to replace. The present reform movement has on its banner the familiar falsehoods, 'universal suffrage' and 'the will of the people.' The movement certainly indicates a weakening in authority. It may find encouragement in vacillation, but of itself it shows little intellectual power or firmness.

"It is no secret that freedom and national government are mere theories to our reformers, not even sufficiently studied and not at all understood. It takes men to create institutions. The men in demand here must come. They are not yet in sight."

ZEMSTVO CONGRESS CLOSES.

Liberals in St. Petersburg Disappointed with Its Results.

MOSCOW, July 22.—The final meeting of the Zemstvo Congress to-day adopted a motion proposed by Prince Dolgorouki that the bureau receive power to call to the next congress representatives from the outskirts of the empire and from places where Zemstvos are not held, and also from various agricultural and financial societies. The bureau is further authorized to enter into an agreement with various organizations, unions, and societies.

After arranging for financial support of the congress by taxing delegations, a proposal to invite peasants to the congress was adopted. The congress unfavorably received a suggestion that workmen's organizations be invited and referred the matter to the bureau.

On the motion of Prince Shukoffskoy it was decided to organize assemblies throughout the country and submit to them the conclusions of the congress respecting the scheme of Minister of the Interior Bouligin. A proposal to protest against the repressive measures against the press and the frequency of death sentences was referred to the bureau. The question of woman suffrage was left open. The congress then adjourned.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 22.—To-day was widely observed by the working classes and Liberals of St. Petersburg and many other parts of the empire as a memorial day for those killed in the disturbances of last Jan. 22.

The day passed in St. Petersburg with entire quiet, but it is reported that another caché of bombs has been discovered.

The results of the deliberations of the Zemstvo Congress will not be published here, but they are generally known in Liberal circles. Considerable disappointment is expressed at the results attained, as it is felt that much time was wasted in the discussion of non-essential points.

The Novosti daringly published the resolutions of the Zemstvo Congress regarding the Bouligin project under the guise of "views of a number of Liberals," but the other papers were deterred from so doing by the fate of the Slovo, which was suspended for a month for publishing the proceedings of the congress.

WITTE AND ROUVIER CONFER.

Russian Envoy Believed to Desire an Entente with Japan.

PARIS, July 22.—M. Witte continues to be the centre of official and popular attention here.

The Russian plenipotentiary had a two hours' talk with Premier Rouvier to-day, and was received in audience by President Loubet at the Elysée Palace. No authoritative statement was given out concerning either meeting. One report is that MM. Rouvier and Witte went over the prospective peace negotiations, dwelling particularly upon the influence France could exert on Great Britain to induce the latter to try to moderate the Japanese demands. It is also the accepted view that M. Witte is favorable to a Russo-Japanese understanding by which lasting peace in the Far East would be secured. The French officials speak favorably of such an understanding, the conclusion of which, besides benefiting Russia and Japan, would strengthen France in the Far East as the ally of Russia and Great Britain as the ally of Japan.

Among M. Witte's callers at the hotel were some of the leading financiers connected with previous Russian loans. However, M. Witte has no need of sounding financial sentiment, as he has been completely advised on this subject through the representatives of the Russian Finance Department here, and by the Paris branch of the Russo-Chinese Bank, of which he was one of the chief organizers.

It is recalled that M. Rouvier's cautious attitude contributed to limit further French investments in Russian securities. When the last Russian loan was attempted, however, M. Rouvier's caution was not due to any hostility toward Russia, but solely his hostility to a continuance of the war. He shares in this respect the general view of financiers here, one of whom remarked:

"Russia is able to secure all the French money she wants to make peace, but not a centime to make war."

After his conference with M. Rouvier and his visit to M. Loubet, M. Witte passed the rest of the afternoon in returning the visits of personal friends.

MANY BANZAIS FOR KOMURA.

Japanese in Montana Welcome Him —Dinner in St. Paul Declined.

ST. PAUL, July 22.—The journey of Baron Komura and the other Japanese peace officials eastward from Seattle has been somewhat in the nature of a triumphal progress. At almost every station in Montana hundreds of Japanese, of whom great numbers are employed by the Great Northern Railway, have welcomed the party with hearty "banzais" and with the waving of Japanese and American flags. The Japanese peace envoys have been much impressed by the magnificence of the mountain scenery.

In reply to a telegram extending the hospitality of Minnesota and its capital city, Baron Komura replied that, while gratified by the courtesies offered, the party felt compelled to decline special entertainment. They had been traveling since July 8, and were much in need of rest.

For this reason the dinner which had been arranged for the Japanese upon their arrival here to-morrow has been abandoned and the envoys will rest quietly at their hotel until evening, when they will leave over the Burlington line for Chicago.

FAMINE IN EAST SIBERIA.

People Will Perish If the War Lasts Much Longer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 22.—Private reports from Russia assert that the natives of East Siberia are in a deplorable condition. It is said that if the war lasts much longer the population will perish from starvation. In many districts there is already famine.

A Russian official has just arrived here from Ussuri Province. He says that before he left men, women, and children came to him and begged for food. Many of the natives endeavored to sail down the Amur to Nikolaievsk, but few reached their destination.

IMITATE JAPANESE SECRECY.

Germans Taking Advantage of the Lesson Learned in the War.

BERLIN, July 22.—The secrecy with which the Japanese have screened the movements of their armies has caused the German General Staff to re-examine the methods for administering the army in time of peace or war so that intelligence, even about little things, shall not become known outside of those immediately concerned.

The General Staff, already one of the most reserved institutions in Germany, is to become still more impenetrable. The annual manoeuvres, which are to take place this year in the lower Rhine country of West Prussia, are to be conducted with much of the secrecy that would surround actual war, especially during the last day's manoeuvres, when the new model portable bridges are to be thrown across the Rhine in a few hours under fire, permitting the movement of two army corps. Newspaper correspondents will accompany the troops under conditions intended to approximate those in war.

The two things in the Japanese operations that seem to have impressed the General Staff most are the extent and perfection of their spy system, giving the Japanese commanders certain intelligence of the numbers and locations of the Russian troops, and the skill with which the Japanese mask their own movements.

HONORS AMERICAN DOCTORS.

Edinburgh University Confers Degree Also on Ambassador Cambon.

EDINBURGH, July 22.—At a special graduation ceremony at Edinburgh University to-day the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Paul Cambon, the French Ambassador; Prof. William Stewart Halsted, Surgeon in Chief of the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore; Prof. Cameron of Toronto, Prof. Shepherd of Montreal, and Prof. William Williams Keen, the Philadelphia surgeon, all of whom are attending the celebration of the quarter-centenary of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Prof. Keen, in behalf of the American recipients, remarked that transatlantic graduates all regarded Edinburgh as the centre to which they turned for the latest advances in medical science.

LORD CURZON ILL.

Viceroy of India Is Now Confined to His Bed.

SIMLA, July 22.—Viceroy Curzon, who has been in ill-health for some time, is now confined to his bed.

MONEY MADE HIM UNEASY.

Easton Found It and Gave It to the Police.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 22.—G. T. Easton of 34 Essex Avenue was walking along that thoroughfare to-day when he saw something lying on the sidewalk. A laborer saw it at the same time and both men started for the spot. Mr. Easton got there first and grabbed a big roll of bills of large denominations. How much money there was the police will not say.

Mr. Easton went around to the police station at once and handed the bills to Desk Sergt. McCarthy, who put them in the safe. Mr. Easton said it made him uneasy to carry so much money that didn't belong to him. No one has appeared to claim the find.

Population of China 432,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The Department of Commerce and Labor has issued a table giving the latest estimate of the population of China, the result of an investigation by the officials of the Imperial Maritime Customs. According to this estimate the population of the empire is 432,000,000.

Kaiser to Visit King Christian.

COPENHAGEN, July 22.—Emperor William is expected here July 26 or July 27 on a one-day visit to King Christian. It is expected that the question of the Norwegian throne will be discussed.

SUPREME SACRAMENT OF JAPANESE SOLDIERS

An Officer's Account of How a Victory Was Won.

NO ONE EXPECTED TO LIVE

Colonel Told His Men to Leave Their Bones on the Field—Last Words Were Banzais.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 15.—The following poem, entitled "Sacramentum Supremum," written by Henry Newbolt, the author of "Admirals All," appears to-day:

Ye that with me have fought and failed and fought
To the last desperate trench of battle's crest,
Not yet to sleep, not yet; our work is naught;
On that last trench the fate of all may rest.
Draw near, my friends, and let your thoughts be high;
Great hearts are glad when it is time to give;
Life is no life to him that dares not die,
And death no death to him that dares to live.

Draw near together; none be last or first;
We are no longer names, but one desire;
With the same burning of the soul we thirst,
And the same wine to-night shall quench our fire.
Drink! to our fathers who begot us men,
To the dead voices that are never dumb,
Then to the land of all our loves, and then
To the long parting, and the age to come.

Mr. Newbolt's poem was inspired by an account of the battle of Mukden written by a Japanese officer to his brother who is now in England. The writer is Lieut. Tokutaro Oshio, who has received two "kanjos" for gallantry. A translation of the letter is in part as follows:

"From Feb. 24 to 28 we were at Fanlatoza, and on March 1 were placed under the orders of Gen. Tachimi, and then marched to Dodaishi; thence to Zennengyoho. Here, as usual, the Russians held a position of great natural strength, supplemented with every device known to the modern military engineer, and the Russian engineers are splendid. Barbed wire entanglement, abattis, pits, all complete, and all that could be seen were the muzzles of rifles out of the solid masonry of the walls.

"We advanced very slowly, step by step, through the shower of bullets, rifles and Maxims making a continuous sing-song like the singing of a thousand thrushes. Now a man on my right goes down, now one on my left, then a fellow is blown to pieces before one's eyes, his flesh is scattered and some of it comes upon one's face. Voice of an officer encouraging some wounded men, or orders given in a hoarse undertone, or a Banzai for our Emperor—the last breath of a dying man—all these blended together in the din of battle rush through one's ears until one might think it all a nightmare, but for the evidence of one's eyes.

"After the day's exertion the place remained in the enemy's hands. We had our Colonel wounded, and many others placed hors de combat; then, when these things were known to the men, their determination and fierce indignation reached the highest pitch. They said that they would not leave the field of battle dead or alive or go into hospital until the colors of the regiment floated above the Russian works. In the night the Colonel called together the officers and said we must take the position at all costs, or we fail in our duty to the comrades of other sections. If unsuccessful, there is only one thing for us to do—die. Gentlemen, we will attack the enemy now, and I ask you to leave your bones on this field of battle with me.

"We in one breath called out 'Banzai! let us do or die.' Orders were given out at once: 'Any one firing without orders shall be court-martialed.' 'Use your bayonet.' 'Officers will look for the enemy's leaders.' 'Do not expect to return alive,' and so on, and so on. At 2 A. M. the attack began. At 300 meters we stopped and made the final dispositions, then approached within 100 meters of the Russian lines. The enemy poured shot and shell from every available rifle and Maxim and light field gun. Though the distance was short and the night was dark, at this point the enemy's fire began to tell terribly.

"A man turned over, letting go one hand from his rifle, so I kicked him gently on the shoulder to see if he had fallen asleep—he was dead. I heard a gnashing of teeth behind me—a poor fellow was discharging blood from his mouth. Yet not a sound, not a cry of pain, not even a muttered moan. They remembered their orders. Reaching a point where we were just able to see the abattis, we charged with an earth-quaking hurrah, and we rushed it. We—some few dozen of us—entered the defense from the enemy's right flank. Here there were no entanglements or abattis.

"I jumped over the trench and over the breastwork into the interior. A few of the enemy's look-out men were there, but I threw them down into a ditch with my hands. I had not had my sword drawn yet. It was like the affair at Haikotai, when our Major Machino was killed. The enemy, like us, then concentrated all his available force upon the defense of the front. The only difference lay in that we 230 were forced to engage Mistchenko's full cavalry brigade, but here the Russians were outflanked by a force considerably inferior to their own.

"I was just turning round a corner of a heap of kao-liang stalks, shouting, 'Come on, fellows, come on!' when some one ran straight into me, almost throwing me into the stack. He is a six-footer, so he is no Japanese. I give him a straight cut with the flat of my sword, and call upon him to disarm; then tell him to hide himself till the fight is over and then come out and surrender. Well, he did it. Already I could make out such Japanese words from the direction of the front as 'Banzai! Banzai! You, Russki, surrender, surrender, or you look out!' As the overwhelming number of frightened Russians began to stream toward the spot where we few were lying in wait, we had no choice but wield our cold steel as best we could.

"After this it was all single combats, a savage warfare. You crouch on the ground, and as a Russian approaches you swiftly dispatch him, and throwing yourself down upon the ground again wait for another to come on. 'Yamada, Yamada, Oka, Oka, now be careful!' 'Don't confound friend with foe!' 'There they come, there they come! Steady, steady! Banzai! Banzai!' In half an hour it was all over, though it appeared half a lifetime.

"As the enemy retreated in disorder across the open without arms, without boots, volley after volley was given at the order. I find that most of those who are hit generally receive their wound when rising to charge, or in the act of crossing a trench or getting over a breastwork—in fact, just in the act of changing from one attitude to another. What is needed to save the men is that they should be trained to perform such an act in as short a space of time as possible. Still, life or death is no business of ours. If one is to be hit, one will be, were one to hide behind a mountain. Fate decides that."

OYAMA HAS 550,000 MEN.

Japanese Position Is in the Form of an Immense Sickle.

URIDIAPUPDZE, Manchuria, July 22.—The Japanese armies at present occupy a position in the form of an immense sickle, with the handle reaching from a few miles south of Liao-Yang and passing through Chang-tu-Foo, the blade circling northward toward Kirin, with the tip on the Korean coast south of Possiet Bay.

It is estimated that Gen. Nogi has 80 battalions, Gen. Oku 60, Gen. Nodzu 36, Gen. Kuroki 160, Gen. Kawamura 90, and Gen. Hasegawa 120, the battalions averaging 1,000 men, which makes the numerical strength of the Japanese 550,000 bayonets, with 2,000 field and mountain guns and about 100 siege guns.

The Japanese extreme left is guarded by Gen. Tamura's cavalry division. The Chinese in the Japanese service are in the centre, screened by cavalry under the command of Gen. Okihara.

The rains this year have been less heavy than usual, and it will be possible to begin operations sooner than was expected.

Japanese cruisers are making demonstrations along the coast in the rear of the Russian forces in Korea, evidently intent on facilitating the advance of Gen. Hasegawa's force by menacing the Russian line of communications.

JAPAN BUYS THOROUGHBREDS.

Pays $110,000 for Thirty-four Horses on an East Aurora Farm.

BUFFALO, July 22.—A representative of the Japanese Government has just bought $110,000 worth of horses at a stock farm at East Aurora. Thirty-four horses have been sold, and all will be shipped to Japan for breeding.

Seventeen of them are thoroughbred racers, and some are stake winners. The average price is over $3,000.

THE SULTAN AS A HERO.

Quite Cool After the Attempt on His Life—Twenty-four Persons Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—A commission appointed to inquire into the attempt on the life of the Sultan yesterday has ascertained that the explosion of the bomb killed twenty-four persons and wounded fifty-seven. In addition fifty-five horses were injured.

The preliminary investigation tends to show that the outrage was committed by two Hungarians.

The bomb exploded about thirty yards distant from his Majesty. He was at the time on the top step of the flight leading from the Mosque.

A panic immediately seized the Sultan's entourage and Court dignitaries rushed up and implored the Sultan to remain in the Mosque. The Sultan, however, insisted on proceeding, entered his carriage with a calmness not usually attributed to him, and, picking up the reins, drove himself to the Yildiz Palace amid the cheers of the admiring officials.

The explosion was heard as far as the Pera quarter. Carriages in the vicinity of the outrage were smashed into matchwood, and the windows of the pavilion reserved for the Diplomatic Corps were broken. The pavilion contained among others U. Grant Smith, Second Secretary of the American Legation, who was accompanied by Capt. Smiley of the United States Army. No one was hurt in the pavilion with the exception of a few attendants, who received scratches from flying glass.

The force of the explosion also damaged the clock tower in the courtyard of the Mosque.

Immediately after the Sultan had departed a detachment of cavalry charged down the street parallel with the Mosque, from which the bomb was thrown, in hopes of finding the author or authors of the attempt.

Although the outrage occurred at 1 P. M. the fact that his Majesty's life had been in danger did not become generally known until night, when it aroused widespread excitement. It was the first bomb explosion of this character that had ever occurred in Constantinople.

The majority of those killed or injured were soldiers who were lining the road near the Mosque.

The authorities are greatly disturbed and are unable to explain how the would-be regicide passed through the cordon of troops which always bars the roads leading to the Mosque as soon as the Sultan leaves the Palace.

TRUST HUNT CRITICS ANSWERED BY MOODY

With Roosevelt's Approval, He Recalls Packing Case History.

PREDICTS TRIAL THIS YEAR

Attorney General Addresses the Lincoln Club of Boston at Nahant Meeting—Regrets Day's Resignation.

NAHANT, Mass., July 22.—Attorney General W. H. Moody, in an address before the Lincoln Club of Boston at its midsummer outing here to-day, gave a résumé of the Government's proceedings against the combination of beef packers. His conclusion to review the situation, he said, was due to the "not unnatural misunderstanding as to the attitude of the Administration," and was "with the approval of the President."

He declared his belief that the indictments resulting from the Grand Jury's beef investigation would be brought to trial within the current year. In part, Mr. Moody said:

"In May, 1902, Attorney General Knox filed a bill in equity in the Circuit Court of the United States at Chicago, in which it was alleged that the defendants, seven corporations, one copartnership, and twenty-three individuals, had entered into a combination to suppress competition in the purchase of live stock and in the sale of fresh meat throughout the country and for the obtaining of rebates from common carriers on account of their shipments of meat. The case was placed in the immediate charge of Mr. Bethea, then District Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, and Mr. Day, the accomplished assistant to the Attorney General, who has now, I regret to say, resigned his position in the public service.

"In February, 1903, the demurrer of the defendants to this bill was overruled in an opinion by Judge Grosscup. In May, 1903, an injunction was issued against all the defendants. The defendants appealed to the Supreme Court, and in January, 1905, with the assistance of Mr. Day, I argued the case before that court. In the same month the case was decided in favor of the Government by a unanimous court and the degree of the Circuit Court affirmed.

"On Feb. 4, 1905, five days after the decision of the Supreme Court, Mr. Bethea reported that there was not competent evidence to sustain either an indictment or proceeding for contempt, but that sufficient facts had been developed to warrant the summoning of the Grand Jury for investigation of the whole case. On Feb. 21, by telegraphic orders of the department, subpoenas to nearly 200 witnesses were served simultaneously by the different United States marshals throughout the country. The strictest secrecy was enjoined. On Feb. 24 the Attorney General sent a circular letter to each United States Attorney directing him to gather such evidence on the subject as might be found in his district and forward any memoranda thereof to the District Attorney at Chicago.

"On March 20 the Grand Jury assembled at Chicago and the investigation began. Supplementary investigations were undertaken by Grand Juries in New York, Texas, and Nebraska. Mr. Bethea having been appointed Judge of the United States District Court at Chicago, Mr. Morrison, the Assistant District Attorney, was appointed District Attorney and continued the investigation. Persons whose testimony was believed to be of importance fled to Canada and Europe, some under assumed names. The Grand Jury returned two indictments against persons charging them with secreting or corruptly influencing witnesses.

"After the investigation had been in progress somewhat longer than two months the Grand Jury took a recess and the District Attorney reported to me. It should be understood that the Grand Jury is an independent body in no way subject to the control or influence of the Attorney General. At the end of the conference at Washington the District Attorney returned to Chicago under instructions that in giving to the Grand Jury the advice which it required and which the District Attorney had the right to give, he should refrain from expressing any opinion upon the facts or seeking to influence the judgment of the jurors one way or the other.

"The District Attorney was instructed that if any indictments were voted by the Grand Jury he, with the assistance of Mr. Pagin, with the utmost care and diligence, should draw in proper form the indictments and that if any indictments were returned they should be brought to trial as early as the business of the court would permit and as was consistent with due regard for the rights of the accused.

"The Grand Jury returned an indictment on July 1 with ten counts against various individuals and corporations, for violations of the anti-trust law, and another indictment against the managers and employes of one of the packing houses for a conspiracy to obtain rebates from the railroads. It is my hope and belief that these indictments may be brought to trial during the current year. In the meantime, both the principles of law and a sense of fair play require us all to hold our judgment in suspense. The action of the Grand Jury was the result of an ex parte investigation. The accused have not been heard. They are each and all to be presumed innocent until passed upon by the trial jury."

POINT PLEASANT'S BOOM.

Rapidly Taking a Place as a Seashore Resort.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., July 22.—More costly homes are being erected here than in former years. People generally, and investors particularly, are coming to realize how much fine buildings add to the growth and popularity of the town, and in nearly every structure erected recently beauty in design seems to have been the paramount consideration.

Much outside capital has been invested in Point Pleasant during the last few years, and at its present rate of growth it bids fair to become one of New Jersey's largest seashore resorts. It has all the natural attractions necessary, and, being the southern terminal of the New York and Long Branch division of the New Jersey Central Railroad, with numerous fast trains each way, people from New York and the big cities are beginning to look its way.

Members of the Point Pleasant Golf and Country Club were pleased when Richard Harding Davis presented the two silver cups to be awarded as prizes.

One of the cups is to be contested for by guests of the Curtis House only, while the other cup can be contested for by any member of the club. Both trophies are very handsome, and a great deal of zeal is being displayed on the part of those desiring to capture them.

PRACTICING FOR TOURNAMENT

Hempstead's Polo Euthusiasts Preparing for the Great Neck Games.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 22.—Despite the hot weather of the past week polo enthusiasts have been out each day practicing for the Great Neck tournament games next week. Both fields of the Meadow Brook Club are in daily use.

John Doty, a well-known contractor, with five friends made the record haul of weakfish in Hempstead Bay a few days ago. The party brought home over 700 fish, and threw away those weighing less than a pound.

Mrs. H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy is entertaining Mrs. Henry Taylor. Mrs. Taylor's children, May and Willie, are visiting their grandmother, Mrs. Isaac Wright, at The Box.

Miss E. Kathleen Carrington and Miss Arline E. Abel are guests of Mrs. Frank J. Meyers at Whileaway.

Mrs. John F. Remsen entertained twenty-six ladies at euchre July 17. Mrs. William Post won first prize, Miss A. Float second, and Mrs. W. H. Simonson third.

RURAL FREE DELIVERY INCREASES LAND VALUES

Farm Lands in Some Places Rise from $10 to $100 an Acre.

TELEPHONES ALSO A FACTOR

Rural Letter Boxes Will Be Numbered to Facilitate Accurate Handling of Mail.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—One good reason why farmers are enthusiastic about the county rural free delivery service of mail is shown in letters received by the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

In a communication from Macon, Ga., the writer says that property values along the lines of the route have greatly increased in the short time the service has been rendered.

Another communication from Georgia says: "Perhaps that which causes the broadest smile on the face of the farmer and that which makes him more independent than anything else, is the fact that the telephone and rural mail service have increased the values of land from $10 to $100 per acre."

To facilitate more accurate handling of the mail by rural free delivery carriers the department is arranging for the numbering of all rural letter boxes which under the regulations of the department are entitled to service, and authorizing the delivery by rural letter carriers of ordinary mail matter of all classes addressed to boxes by number alone, as is now permitted in the case of Post Office boxes.

BACHELORS' CLUB BROKEN.

Cupid Gets President and Secretary—Made Thirteen Years' Pledge.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 22.—Cupid has triumphed over two members of a band of thirteen who formed themselves into a bachelors' club last Summer, and pledged themselves against matrimony for thirteen years.

The men who deserted are Thomas Reese, President of the club, and Clifton B. Lounsbury, Secretary. Mr. Reese is engaged to a Scranton (Penn.) young woman, and to-day Mr. Lounsbury's engagement to Miss Mabel F. Webb, daughter of Mrs. Emma Webb of Summer Street, was announced.

When they marry they will become liable to a heavy fine and a supper for the other members of the club.

Killed in a Head-On Collision.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 22.—A fireman was killed and three men were injured as the result of a head-on collision of freight trains on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad to-day at Hopkins Crossing, near Pulaski, Tenn., eighty miles south of here. Failure to obey orders is said to have been the cause of the wreck.

Vantine's
The Unusual Store.

Extraordinary Opportunities in

Oriental Goods.

Renovations Throughout This Establishment.

We offer for a limited time a large stock of Oriental Goods, suitable for SUMMER HOME DECORATION or PERSONAL WEAR, at greatly reduced prices.

Oriental Rugs
At bargain prices.
75 Silky Sarasoula Rugs.....5.00
Size about 2.8x4 ft., was 7.00 and 9.00.
125 Fine Daghestan Rugs.....10.00
Size about 3.6x5.6 ft., was 15.00.
75 Persian Hall Strips
18.00 to 40.00
slightly imperfect, size about 3 to 3.6 wide by 10 to 16.6 ft. long.
Was 30.00 to 60.00.

50 Large Size
Turkish, Persian and India Rugs for Dining Rooms, Halls, Libraries and Parlors.
Sizes from 8.9x10.4 to 11x15 ft.
40.00 to 75.00
Regular value 65.00 to 130.00.

Special Clearance of
Silks & Chinese Linen
3,000 yards Figured Satins, all colors, including black and white, navy and white, with small designs.
Now 25c. yard.
Formerly 75c. per yard.
500 yards WHITE CHINESE LINEN, Embroidered with White and Black Dots.
Now 1.00 yard.
Formerly 2.50 per yard.

Genuine Pongee Silks
Remnants in Waist and Dress Lengths ½ regular prices.
Now 38c. to 75c. a yard.
Formerly 75c. to 1.50.

Drapery Material
Oriental weaves and designs.
42 inch Bourette Stripe and Madras, in odd lengths, 25c. yard.
Reduced from 45c. and 50c.
50 inch Oriental Fabrics for Curtains and Cushion Covers, 50c. yard.
Reduced from 1.00 and 1.25.
Remnants of 50 inch Tapestry for Curtains, Furniture Coverings and Couch Covers, 50c. yard.
Reduced from 1.00, 1.25, 1.50.
30 inch Oriental Drapery Silk.
Reduced from 65c. and 75c.
now 38c. yard.
Remnants of Jap Crepes and India Prints, for Kimonos, etc., at half price.

The Vantine Scarf
1¼ yards square.
All colors—Washable Silk.....1.25

White China Silks Shawls
Embroidered and Fringed.
3.75 each.
Ladies' Persian
Neck Scarfs
2½ yards long—22 inches wide, large variety of designs and colors.
5.00 and 6.00 each.

Ladies' Linen Stock Collars
Handmade
Special 75c. each.
Jap Linen Collar and Cuff Sets.
95c. Set.

Grass Linen Belts
Emb'd with fancy buckles.
2.00 to 5.00 each.

Oriental Perfumes, Sachets, Incense, Toilet Waters, etc.
Vantine's Orange Pekoe Tea—excellent for Iced Tea.
Kimonos—Cotton, Crepe and Silk, plain and embroidered.
Cotton Rugs—serviceable, and the ideal floor covering for country homes.

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Streets.

Stern Brothers

For to-morrow
Women's Lawn, Dimity and Linen
Shirt Waist and Coat Suits
at $7.50, 12.50 and 16.75
Former Prices $19.75 to 45.00
Pique & Linen Skirts, $2.95, 4.75 to $12.75

Midsummer Sale of Women's
Nainsook & Cambric Underwear
Drawers, at 48c, 59c, 69c
Chemises, " 59c, 75c, 95c
Corset Covers, " 50c, 75c, 98c
Night Robes, " 89c, 98c, 1.25
Petticoats, at $1.50, 1.85, 2.98
CHINA SILK UNDERBODIES, to be worn with Lingerie Waists, at $1.98

An Advance Importation of
Women's Elbow Length
Glace Biarritz Gloves
Extra Wide Cut, in White, Pearl and Cream, will be placed on sale to-morrow, at $1.65 Pr.

Continuation Clearance of Boys'
Washable & Woolen Clothing
WASHABLE RUSSIAN & SAILOR SUITS, $1.45. 1.95, 2.75
WASHABLE NORFOLK SUITS, Knickerbocker Trousers, fine Imported Cottons and Linens, Value $3.00 to 5.95, 2.75
WASHABLE REEFERS, Sailor and Roll Collars, Value $3.75 to 5.95, 2.95
NORFOLK, RUSSIAN & SAILOR SUITS, light and dark colors, Value $6.95 to 9.75, 5.00
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS, Fancy Mixtures, Blue and Black Cheviots and Serges, Value $12.90 to 16.50, 9.50
TURKISH TOWELING BATH ROBES, sizes 34 to 44, Value $4.00 to 5.95, $2.95, 3.95

Women's Imported Hosiery
At Very Attractive Prices.
Gauze Lisle Thread, in plain black or white, and black with lace insteps, Value 45c. Pr. 29c
Very Sheer Black Gauze Silk Finished Lisle Thread, and White or Black Lace Ankles, Value 65c. " 39c
Extra Quality Lisle Thread Hose, in Novelties, Embroidered Fronts, and Lace Work, Value 95c. " 50c
French Black Gauze Pure Silk Hose, embroidered in neat colored designs, Value $3.00, Pr. $1.95

West Twenty-third Street

N. Y. A. C. ATHLETES WON JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP

Close Contests in A. A. U. Events at Travers Island.

XAVIER MAN BADLY SPIKED

Nebrich Lost One-Mile Race to Sullivan, but Took Three-Mile Run Handily.

Speedy and strong of limb the track and field men of the New York Athletic Club yesterday won the junior championships. The meeting was the annual titular event of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, and was held on the track of the "Mercury Foot" organization at Travers Island. Altogether the performances were high class and the figures in all but three or four events on the programme, which contained thirteen different contests, were bettered considerably.

In every event the men competing for the New York Athletic Club seemed to be trained to the minute. All displayed good judgment, except in one instance. This occured in the one mile run, in which Frank Nebrich, the fleet footed runner from Buffalo, now wearing the "Mercury Foot" emblem, trailed too far behind his field. At the end Nebrich was unable to make up the distance as J. P. Sullivan of the Irish American Athletic Association had plenty of speed in reserve and he circled the track on the last lap under a full head of steam, and won by three yards in 4:38 1-5.

It was against the athletes wearing the green cross of the Irish American Athletic Association that the New York Athletic Club competitors found their hardest work cut out for them. In the end, however, the team contest for the junior championship trophy proved to be overwhelmingly one sided, the New York Athletic Club finishing with 71 points to the Irish American's 32 points.

In every way the day was ideal for the hardest kind of performances. So keen were the struggles for the pole on the turns among the big fields that in one instance a bad accident occurred. It happened in the half-mile, the runners tripping, and W. J. O'Connell of the Xavier Athletic Club was so badly spiked, his left ankle being torn open, that he was picked up and hurried to a physician in an automobile.

The three-mile run brought out one of the best contests of the day. In this Nebrich took no chances. With James Goodsell of the Irish Americans making the pace and L. H. Burkhardt, Young People's Association, at his heels the trio covered the second mile and part of the third together. Nebrich cut loose in the last half mile and sprinted home at a pace that was reminiscent of Orton in his best days. Nebrich was half a lap ahead of Goodsell, who was second, and Burkhardt a close third. The time was 15:46.

A stirring race resulted in the final of the quarter mile, which was won by H. A. Sedley, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club. The time was 0:50 4-5, and it has never before been approached in any of the junior championships. The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by S. C. Northridge, Irish-American A. A.; W. F. Groine, Xavier A. A., second; R. C. Taylor, Irish-American A. A., third; J. H. Teevan, Irish-American A. A., fourth. Time—0:10 2-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Won by J. Bromilow, Irish-American A. A.; F. A. Rogers, New York A. C., second; J. A. Miller, New York A. C., third; F. Hanlon, Mohawk A. C., fourth. Time—2:02.

120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by L. Ashbrunner, New York A. C.; J. J. McLaughlin, Xavier A. A., second; F. J. Sullivan, New York A. C., third; W. E. Finley, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:16 4-5.

220-Yard Dash.—Won by J. M. Devere, Pastime A. C.; P. J. Callahan, New York A. C., second; R. C. Taylor, Irish-American A. A., third; A. J. Crockett, West Side Y. M. C. A., fourth. Time—0:23 1-5.

220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by W. E. Finley, New York A. C.; W. H. Goll, West Side Y. M. C. A., second; J. West, National A. C., third; F. J. Sullivan, New York A. C., fourth. Time—0:26 2-5.

Putting Sixteen-pound Shot.—Won by Charles Schoenfin, National Turn Verein, with 38 feet 6 inches; H. O'Connell, Mott Haven A. C., second, with 36 feet 4½ inches; P. J. McDonald, New West Side A. C., third, with 36 feet 3½ inches; F. E. Strom, Irish-American A. A., fourth, with 35 feet 6 inches.

Throwing Fifty-six-pound Weight.—Won by W. Kragowin, St. Bartholomew A. C., with 33 feet 5 inches; P. J. McDonald, New West Side A. C., second, with 30 feet 3 inches; H. Buschman, Star A. C., third, with 26 feet 9½ inches; M. J. Sheridle, Xavier A. A., fourth, with 20 feet 3 inches.

Running High Jump.—Won by C. H. Zoebrisch, Irish-American A. A., height 5 feet 8 inches; J. F. Kehule, West Side Y. M. C. A., second, height 5 feet 7 inches; C. B. Toale, New York A. C., third, height 5 feet 6 inches; J. Weber, New York A. C., fourth, height 5 feet 6 inches.

Pole Vault.—Won by H. Jackson, New York A. C., height 10 feet 6 inches; L. J. Phillips, New York A. C., second, height 10 feet; F. H. Rice, Irish-American A. A., third, height 10 feet; C. H. Hodge, Norwegian Turn Verein, fourth, height 9 feet 11 inches. Phillips and Rice tied, and the former won second place on the jump-off, clearing 10 feet 6 inches.

Running Broad Jump.—Won by C. B. Tipnett, New York A. C., distance 21 feet 11½ inches; W. Mayne, New York A. C., second; distance 21 feet 7¾ inches; J. Weber, New York A. C., third, distance 21 feet 5 inches; L. Mang, Mohawk A. C., fourth, distance 20 feet 6½ inches.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer.—Won by G. T. Cooke, New York A. C., distance 137 feet 1 inch; H. Buschman, Star A. C., second, distance 118 feet 5½ inches; A. G. Williams, Xavier A. A., third, distance 114 feet 8 inches; P. J. McDonald, New West Side A. C., fourth, distance 114 feet 4 inches.

Three-Mile Run.—Won by Frank Nebrich, New York A. C.; James Goodsell, Irish-American A. A., second; L. H. Burkhardt, Young People's Association, third; J. M. Lonergan, Thirteenth Regiment A. A., fourth. Time—15:46 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by J. P. Sullivan, Irish-American A. A.; Frank Nebrich, New York A. C., second; H. V. Sullivan, New York A. C., third; A. C. Crane, New York A. C., fourth. Time 4:38 1-5.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Won by H. A. Sedley, Jr., New York A. C.; Grafton Smith, St. Bartholomew A. C., second; J. A. Miller, 3d, New York A. C., third; J. H. Teevan, Irish-American A. A., fourth. Time 0:50 4-5.

Throwing the Discus.—Won by H. Buschman, Star A. C., distance 99 feet 8 inches; R. W. Krausman, New York A. C., second, distance 92 feet 7½ inches; E. J. Sullivan, New York A. C., third, distance 92 feet 2½ inches; J. Schutz, Mohawk A. C., fourth, distance 88 feet 1 inches.

VIVIAN OUTSAILS BOBTAIL.

Tobacco Withdraws After Trailing the Others for Four Miles.

The championship races on Gravesend Bay yesterday afternoon returned Vivian II, winner in the largest class over Bobtail and Tabasco. It was the latter's first start since she was purchased by J. B. O'Donohue, and there was considerable interest in how the New York one-design sloop would compare with the others. She was left far astern in the early part of the race and withdrew, and Vivian went on and beat Bobtail by 3 minutes and 41 seconds. Summary:

SLOOPS—35-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 12 miles.

Boat and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	4.48.37	1.43.37
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	4.52.18	1.47.18
Tobasco, J. B. O'Donohue	Withdrew.	

SLOOPS—27-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:05. Course, 12 miles.

Lizara, D. S. Wylie	4.55.11	1.50.11
Anona, Menton Brothers	5.03.42	1.58.42

SLOOPS—22-FOOTERS.

Start, 3:10. Course, 8 miles.

Cockatoo II., Hendon Chubb	4.32.17	1.22.17
Queen-fa, Alfred Mackay	4.42.05	1.32.05

SLOOPS—22-FOOTERS SPECIAL.

Start, 3:10. Course, 8 miles.

Careless, R. Rummell	4.44.50	1.34.50
Spots, R. C. Vell	4.46.20	1.36.20
Trouble, W. A. Barstow	4.46.53	1.36.53
Mary, Max Grundner	4.47.20	1.37.20
Wraith, C. Tompkins	4.50.49	1.40.49
Lurthe, H. H. Robertson	4.56.29	1.46.29
Karma, J. S. Erskine	4.57.09	1.47.09

SLOOPS UNDER 15-FOOT.

Start, 3:15. Course, 8 miles.

[illegible]

GREAT NECK FIRST IN POLO.

Weaker Team, Practically Outplays Freebooters on Even Terms.

Another surprise party was furnished on the Great Neck (L. I.) polo field yesterday, when the Great Neck team, although five goals weaker by handicap allowance, administered a severe defeat to the Great Neck Freebooters. The victors earned 8 goals to 9 for the Freebooters, and, allowing for penalties sustained by each team, in addition to the five goals received by Great Neck by handicap, the latter won by 12½ goals to 8½.

A victory for the Freebooters had been generally looked for in view of the excellent game shown by the team against Rockaway on the opening day of the tournament. The clever playing of the Burden brothers, however, prevented the Freebooters from making a fast scoring game, and, with the exception of Wheeler, the other members of the Freebooters were not up to the mark displayed when they vanquished Rockaway. The teams and score:

GREAT NECK.	Goals.	GREAT NECK FREEBOOTERS.	Goals.
J. P. Grace	2	W. R. Grace	4
Arthur Burden	2	R. Brooks	4
I. T. Burden, Jr.	3	H. S. Borden	3
H. C. Brokaw	3	Charles Wheeler	4
Total	10	Total	15

FIRST PERIOD.

Goal.	Made by.	Team.	Time.
1	Wheeler	Freebooters	0:30
2	Brokaw	Great Neck	2:30
3	J. P. Grace	Great Neck	5:30
4	J. P. Grace	Great Neck	3:50

Freebooters penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety.

SECOND PERIOD.

5	A. Burden	Great Neck	4:00
6	W. R. Grace	Freebooters	3:00
7	Wheeler	Freebooters	2:00
8	J. P. Grace	Great Neck	2:30
9	A. Burden	Great Neck	2:30

THIRD PERIOD.

10	A. Burden	Great Neck	9:30
11	W. R. Grace	Freebooters	5:00

Freebooters penalized ¼ of a goal for a safety and Great Neck penalized ½ a goal for a foul.

FOURTH PERIOD.

12	Borden	Freebooters	4:00
13	Brokaw	Great Neck	2:00
14	Borden	Freebooters	1:30
15	W. R. Grace	Freebooters	1:30
16	Brooks	Freebooters	1:00
17	W. R. Grace	Freebooters	3:00

Summary: Goals earned—Freebooters, 9; Great Neck, 8. Allowed by handicap—Great Neck, 5. Lost by penalties—Freebooters, ½ a goal for 2 safeties; Great Neck, ½ a goal for 1 foul. Net score—Great Neck, 12½; Freebooters, 8½. Referee—Seward Cary.

NEW MOTOR CYCLE RECORDS.

Bruyere Gets Two Championships—Hoyt Breaks Collar Bone.

J. P. Bruyere of Passaic established two new official records yesterday in the motor cycle races on the Parkville Driving Club's track, Brooklyn. Both were championship events for the Eastern District. The one-mile race he did in 1:34 2-5, and the five-mile championship in 7:33 3-5. A. A. Hoyt of Brockton, Mass., ran into the fence on the last lap of the one-mile event and fell heavily to the track, breaking his collar bone. He was carried to a hotel near by and later removed to a hospital.

The contest, which was very successful in respect to the times made, was held under the auspices of the New York Motor Cycle Club and the Federation of American Motor Cyclists of the Eastern District. Summaries:

One-Mile Novice, Open.—Won by F. O. Erison, Brooklyn; R. H. Bartsch, Manhattatn, second; Walter Brown, Manhattan, third. Time—1:34 1-5.

One Mile, Federation of American Motor Cyclists, Eastern District, Championship.—Won by J. P. Bruyere, Passaic, N. J.; T. Kellogg, Bridgeport, Conn., second; Oscar Hedstrom, Springfield, Mass., third. Time—1:34 2-5.

Two Miles, for Marsh Motor Cycle, all of three horse power.—Won by F. W. Horenburger, New York Motor Cycle Club; Thomas Chadwick, Manhattan, second; A. Kreuder, New York Motor Cycle Club, third. Time—3:09 3-5.

Three-Mile Hang-Together Race, in which contestants must remain within (approximately) fifty yards of pacemaker until he dropped out on last lap.—Won by Oscar Hedstrom; J. P. Bruyere, New York Motor Cycle Club, second; S. T. Kellogg, third; F. O. Ericson, fourth. Time—6:04.

Three-Cornered Pursuit Race, (limit seven miles.)—First Heat—Won by R. H. Bartsch, distance three miles. Time—5:13 4-5. Second Heat, four and a half miles—Won by E. W. Goodwin, Brooklyn. Time—8:01 1-5. Third heat, one and two-thirds miles—Won by F. O. Ericson, Brooklyn. Time—3:44 4-5. Final Heat—Won by Ericson, Goodwin second, and Bartsch third. Time—9:27.

Two Miles, 2:05 Speed Judgment Contest; the winner (who is not necessarily the first man across the tape) is the rider who comes nearest 4:10 for the two miles.—Won by F. M. Dampman, New York. Time—4:19. F. W. Horenburger, Manhattan, and R. H. Bartsch, Manhattan, tied for second place.

Five Miles, Federation of American Motorcyclists, Eastern District Championship.—Won by J. P. Bruyere by 10 feet; S. T. Kellogg, second, at flying speed on the stretch; Oscar Hedstrom, third. Time 7:33 3-5.

CYCLISTS DIVIDE HONORS.

Champion Kramer and Fenn Win Principal Events at Vailsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 22.—Frank Kramer divided honors with Willie Fenn in the Vailsburg bicycle races to-night by winning the half-mile and leaving all to his opponent in the two-mile handicap, which event was won by Fenn from scratch. A feature of the meet was the team match race between Edward Rupprecht and Charles Franks and James Zanes and Teddie Billington. Zanes won the finish mile heat, his time being 3:18 2-5. Rupprecht won the second and third heats of one-half mile each in 1:16 4-5 and 1:20 respectively. The summary:

Half Mile, Professional. Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; Willie Fenn, Bristol, Conn., second; Eddie Root, Boston, third. Time—1:11 4-5.

One Mile, Amateur, (Handicap.)—Won by Henry Van Der Dries, New York, (80 yards;) W. J. Kluczek, East Orange, (80 yards,) second; Michael Ferrari, Newark, (100 yards,) third. Time—2:04 1-5.

Half Mile, Novice.—Won by T. B. Forman, East Orange; H. Scott, Newark, second; John Brown, Newark, third. Time—1:23 4-5.

Quarter Mile, Amateur.—Won by C. A. Sherwood, New York; Teddie Billington, Vailsburg, second; Harry Van Der Dries, New York, third. Time 0:28 1-5.

Two Mile, Professional, (Handicap.)—Won by Willie Fenn, (scratch;) Oliver Dorlan, Manhattan Beach, (60 yards,) second; Eddie Root, Boston, (30 yards,) third. Time—4:12 2-5.

LOCAL CRICKETERS BUSY.

Kings County Defeats Brooklyn Wanderers by Three Runs.

The Brooklyn Wanderers put a weak team in the field against Kings County yesterday and suffered defeat by three runs after an exciting finish. For the winners the fine display with the bat of G. Gautier and C. C. Mahon was the feature. The totals were: Kings County, 133; Brooklyn Wanderers, 130.

Columbia Oval and the West Indians indulged in a battle royal at Prospect Park yesterday, and the former won by the narrow margin of one run.

Paterson Team B visited Prospect Park for a championship game in Section B of the Association Series, and suffered defeat by twenty-two runs, although A. G. Rainbow played good cricket with both bat and ball. He bowled eight wickets for 44 runs and contributed top score of the game with 25. Team B of the Thistle Club gained an easy victory over the Yonkers B team in the association game at Prospect Park by fifty-four runs, with two wickets to spare. F. A. Sargent played splendidly for 40 for the Thistles, while A. Burt and J. McPhee scored 19 and 13, not out, respectively.

The B teams of Columbia Oval and the West Indians played at Columbia Oval yesterday in the second section of the association, and the result was a draw in favor of the visitors. The best work for the West Indians was done by E. Bird and O. Waithe, who scored 26 and 24 respectively. The association game at Elizabeth, N. J., between the O. N. T. eleven and Union County resulted in the overwhelming defeat of the former by eighty-five runs.

Sheridan, Champion Athlete, Beaten.

BOSTON, July 22.—A number of well-known athletes, as well as a host of local aspirants, contested here to-day in the annual games of the St. Augustine Society field day. Prominent among them were M. J. Sheridan of New York, the all-around amateur National champion, and W. W. Coe of Somerville, New England's best shotputter. Sheridan and Coe met in the shot put and discus throw, the former winning the discus event, with 127 feet 3¾ inches to Coe's 114 feet 9 inches, while Coe took the shot put with 46 feet 5¾ inches to Sheridan's 44 feet 6¾ inches. Sheridan was defeated in the running hop, step, and jump by T. F. Cronin, the New England champion, who covered 47 feet 1 inch to Sheridan's 46 feet 7½ inches.

IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED
with your employes, with your boarding house, with your furnished room, with your

EX-CHAMPION TITUS LOSES TO SHEPHEARD

Young Seawanhaka Oarsman Defeats New York Sculler.

RAVENSWOOD'S GOOD RECORD

Finishes First in Three Events at the Long Island Rowing Association Regatta on Flushing Bay.

The twentieth annual regatta of the Long Island Rowing Association was held yesterday on Flushing Bay, L. I., and was in every way successful. The feature of a big programme was the senior single scull race for the Cassidy Cup, which attracted the best scullers in the metropolitan district. Fred Shepheard of the Seawanhaka Boat Club repeated his success of the Fourth of July regatta, and won somewhat easily. The victory practically assures him the senior singles at the National regatta, as the margin was a comfortable one. Six men faced the starter, and were sent off well together. They kept well together for half the distance, scarcely a boat's length separating them. As they neared the three-quarters Mark Shepheard increased his stroke and took the lead, followed by John Hoben of the Ravenswood Boat Club and Frank Veseley of the Bohemians. At this point ex-Champion C. S. Titus and Fred Fuessel were badly beaten and dropped behind. Shepheard continued to row in fine style and increased his lead to a length of open water, which distance he maintained to the finish. Hoben defeated Veseley for the place by three-quarters of a length.

R. C. Peck of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers made a runaway race of the junior single sculls, winning by a length from George Rogan of the Seawanhaka's. Fred Anderson of the same club was third. The senior double scull event brought out three entries, but O. T. Johnson and H. C. Scrymser of the Staten Island Club led all the way.

Ravenswood Boat Club won the Eagle Cup for four-oared shells They rowed the Seawanhaka and Nautilus crews to a standstill and crossed the line 13 seconds ahead of the former. The Crescent Athletic Club boat fouled the Sheepshead Bay Club boat and was disqualified, but the collision did not affect the result of the race. The junior double sculls race produced a good contest up to 200 yards from the judges' boat, when the Metropolitan pair spurted and beat out the Ravenswoods.

The Rogers Cup also went to Ravenswood. There were eight starters. The Institutes of Newark gave the winners a hard race for a mile, but the superior stroke of the Ravenswoods told in the end. Only two crews competed for the Walters Cup, for four-oared shells, both from the Seawanhakas. Fred Shepheard's boat won easily. The final race of the day, for intermediate fours, was won by the Ravenswood crew, with Metropolitan and Clifton second and third, respectively. The summary:

Junior Single Sculls.—Won by R. C. Peck, Palisade Boat Club, Yonkers; George Rogan, Sheepshead Bay Rowing Club, second; Fred T. Anderson, Seawanhaka Boat Club, third. Time—6:29 2-5.

Senior Double Sculls.—Won by Staten Island Boat Club—O. T. Johnson, bow; H. C. Scrymser, stroke. Seawanhaka Boat Club—Joseph Ryan, bow; Joseph McLaughlin, stroke, second. First Bohemian Boat Club—William Christil, bow; Joseph Behensky, stroke, third. Time—6:23.

Junior Four Shell.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club—Harry Anderson, bow; John Fortune, 2; Benjamin Ahrens, 3; Garry Bryant, stroke. Nautilus Boat Club—K. M. Eyland, bow; F. A. Armstrong, 2; F. H. Fricke, 3; W. H. Hickin, stroke, second. Seawanhaka Boat Club—William Henderson, bow; N. J. Gerold, 2; A. Wilson, 3; Del van Derwerken, stroke, third. Time—6:25.

Junior Double Sculls.—Won by Metropolitan Rowing Club—Joseph Sulger, bow; Victor Clements, stroke. Ravenswood Boat Club—Arthur Taylor, bow; Thomas McGee, stroke, second. Friendship Boat Club—W. Hartles, bow; S. Hlavac, stroke, third. Time—6:55½.

Senior Single Sculls.—Won by Fred Shepheard, Seawanhaka Boat Club; John G. Hoben, Ravenswood Boat Club, second; Frank Vessley, Harlem Rowing Club, third. No time taken.

Junior Four Gig.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club, Charles Early, bow; William Horn, 2; Grieshaber, 3; H. O. Woodleton, stroke; E. Fitzgerald, coxswain; Institute Boat Club, Newark, N. J., second; Crescent Athletic Club third. Time—6:38¾.

Senior Four-oared Shells.—Won by Seawanhaka Boat Club No. 1; W. G. Henderson, bow; N. J. Gerold, Jr., 2; Fred Shepheard, 3; Del Van Derwerken, 4. Seawanhaka Boat Club No. 2, Robert Farnham, bow; Joseph McLaughlin, 2. A. Wilson, 3; J. A. Ryan, stroke, second. Time—7:05.

Intermediate Four-oared Gigs.—Won by Ravenswood Boat Club; Harry Anderson, bow; John Fortune, 2; Benjamin Ahrens, 3; Garry Bryant, stroke; W. H. Cowan, coxswain. Metropolitan Rowing Club, Ralph W. Emerson, bow; Robert Emerson, 2; Robert Nelson, 3; B. H. Waite, stroke; E. H. Anderson, coxswain, second. Time—6:43.

METROPOLITAN TENNIS.

Kings County Wins Championship—Seabright Tourney Ends.

With a sweeping victory in both the singles and doubles yesterday the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club team captured the championship of the Metropolitan League for this season. It is their second consecutive winning of the honors, which last year brought about the most impressive competitions in the history of American lawn tennis. The opponents of the champions yesterday were the team of the Montclair Athletic Club of Montclair, N. J., and the matches were played on the courts of the Brooklyn organization, Bergen Street and Kingston Avenue.

The Montclair Athletic Club put its most expert players in the matches yesterday, but only one of the competitions went three sets. This was the match in which Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County, met Otto H. Hinck, Montclair. At volleying and in midcourt Hinck was at the top of his form. Mollenhauer soon discovered this, and he began to place driving returns along the side lines. His effort was to cut the corners, in which attempt he was uniformly successful. Hinck by fast work scored in the second set, but was defeated in the third. Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County, overwhelmed his opponent, Frank B. Hague, Montclair, in the other singles match. Mollenhauer paired with the ex-champion of the Crescent Athletic Club, Joseph T. McMahon, in the doubles, defeating Hinck and Hague in stirring fashion. The summary:

Singles.—Henry W. Mollenhauer, Kings County, defeated Otto H. Hinck, Montclair, 6—3, 6—8, 6—4; Frederick G. Anderson, Kings County, defeated Frank B Hague Montclair, 7—5, 6—0.

Doubles.—Henry W. Mollenhauer and Joseph T. McMahon, Kings County, defeated Otto H. Hinck and Frank B. Hague, Montclair, 7—5, 6—0.

On the courts at Travers Island the team of the New York Athletic Club won two of their three matches with the team representing the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club. Summary: Singles.—Roland H. Mallory, New York Athletic Club, defeated Julio M. Steinacher, Hamilton Grange, 6—0, 6—1; Arthur M. Lovibund, Hamilton Grange, defeated R. T. Bryan, New York Athletic Club, 1—6, 6—4, 6—4.

Doubles.—Roland H. Mallory and Samuel A. Cauldwell, New York Athletic Club, defeated Julio M. Steinacher and R. T. Bryan, Hamilton Grange, 4—6, 6—1 6—3.

In three fast sets George L. Wrenn, Jr., of the Country Club of Westchester won the final in the singles yesterday of the Seabright lawn tennis tournament on the courts of the Seabright Lawn Tennis and Cricket Club at Seabright, N. J. Wrenn defeated the intercollegiate champion, Robert Le Roy, the Columbia University Captain, in the final in straight sets. Wrenn takes the Samuel Riker, Jr., Cup, and will meet William A. Larned for the Achellis Challenge Cup on the latter's return from London. The score of this match was 6—1, 7—5, and 6—0. The Yale-Princeton pair, Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, won the last match in the round robin doubles. They defeated Malcolm D.

SAYS CARLTON WED HER.

As Martinez He Married Mrs. Kingry of Montgomery, She Asserts.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 22.—Frederick E. Carlton, alias E. J. D. Martinez, alias Carlter, the man now being held in New York on suspicion of having poisoned two wives, formerly practiced medicine at Gordon, Ala., and while there married Mrs. Etta Kingry, a widow of that place. He went under the name of Martinez there, and his wife is now in this city. Mrs. Martinez was under the impression that her husband died three years ago in New York. She received a message from a woman there which said he was dead.

"He is dead to me now," she said, "because he left me and his girl baby five years ago. He took my money and diamonds."

Miss Millie Petersen of 348 Palisade Avenue, Jersey City, yesterday made a positive denial of the report that she had ever been married to Frederick E. Carlton.

"I have known Carlton for about ten years," she said, "but I was never even engaged to him."

Elinor Vandeventer, the young woman who is under arrest on a charge that she aided Carlton in making some illegal photographs, was again taken to Police Headquarters yesterday, where Inspector Cross had a long talk with her.

SAVED A BOY FROM DROWNING

Mr. Creede Plunged In Without a Thought of His White Duck Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 22.—It has just become known that Thomas R. Creede, an importer, who lives on William Street, East Orange, rescued a small boy from drowning at Pine Brook on Thursday afternoon. The boy was one of several children who had gone to Pine Brook with the Sunday school and choir of Christ Church, East Orange. Several men, including Mr. Creede, were in the party.

Richmond Snow was taking part in a swimming race, and was seized with cramps. Mr. Creede, clad in an immaculate white duck suit, plunged in. He dived and brought the boy to the surface, and then struck out for the bank. Richmond was unconscious, and it took a long time to bring him around.

LOSES FOOT UNDER CAR.

Stepson of J. H. Babcock Injured at Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 22.—Elbert L. Tenney of 25 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, a stepson of Joseph H. Babcock, President of the Colonial Trust Company, fell under a Union trolley car on First Avenue, here last night and was badly injured.

The car was crowded and he was attempting to change to a seat where he would have more room when he was knocked off the running board. He was taken to the Mount Vernon Hospital, where his right foot was amputated this afternoon.

Seabright Golfers Beat Deal.

The Seabright and Deal Golf Clubs met yesterday in the first of their home-and-home team matches, and the Deal players were defeated by 28 holes to 23. The game was played on the Deal links, N. J., and eleven players were on each side. Summary:

SEABRIGHT.		DEAL.	
A. T. Dwight	4	R. Stoutenburgh	0
P. A. Proal	7	J. Turner, Jr.	0
R. Havemeyer	0	T. Napier	1
A. Havemeyer	0	S. D. Lounsbury	3
R. H. Porter	11	E. Laidlaw	0
P. R. Fuller	0	J. T. Smith	0
Dr. Ayres	0	M. Singer	4
A. Symington	0	A. McClave	10
J. W. Spalding	0	P. Kendall	5
M. C. Van Ingen	3	S. M. Allen	0
J. P. Kellogg	3	F. H. Hurd	0
Total	28	Total	23

First Defeat for Freeport Golfers.

In the series for the Long Island Golf League championship the Freeport team met its first defeat of the season yesterday on the Midland Golf Club links at Garden City. Ralph Peters, Jr., who beat Murray, made the low score of 76, within two strokes of the amateur record for the Midland course. The players and score:

MIDLAND.		FREEPORT.	
D. B. Fuller, Jr.	2	D. A. Fuller	0
D. Mackellar	3	H. G. King	0
R. Peters, Jr.	3	M. T. Murray	0
E. C. Sawyer	2	L. O. Jenkins	0
F. M. Kerr	3	T. Rider	0
R. Peters, Sr.	3	G. E. Story	0
A. B. Dirck	0	T. Jackson	3
P. P. Gardner	3	A. E. Dubey	0
W. T. Nesmith	0	D. D. Latimer	1
Dr. Lount	3	A. Young	0
Total	22	Total	4

Rain Stops Cricket Match.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 22.—Rain spoiled the cricket match here to-day between the Gentlemen of Philadelphia and the team of the Marylebone Cricket Club of England, which began on the ground of the Germantown Cricket Club at Manheim. The Philadelphians batted first, and made a bad start by losing J. B. King before a run was scored. N. Z. Graves put on 21, but four wickets had fallen cheaply enough, when J. A. Lester and C. C. Morris got together and remained in partnership until further play was impossible. The score then was 86 runs. The game will be continued on Monday morning.

Golfer Egan Keeps Ravinoaks Cup.

CHICAGO, July 22.—National Golf Champion H. Chandler Egan to-day won the contest for the Ravinoaks Cup, defeating William I. Howland by 9 up, 8 to play. This victory puts Egan in permanent possession of the cup, which was first put up into competition in 1898. Three victories were necessary to permanent possession. Egan won it first in 1902, and a second time in 1904.

The champion was slightly off in his morning game, but for all that had a slight advantage.

Scores of Other Games.

At Red Bank, N. J.—Atlantic Highlands, 5; Red Bank, 4.

At Pennington, N. J.—Hopewell, 13; Pennington, 3.

At Massawepie, N. Y.—Tupper Lake, 14; Childwold, 9.

At Prospect Park—Resolute, 9; Prospect Park Branch Y. M. C. A., 0. St. Paul, 25; Winnipegs, 18.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

A fight with bare knuckles between steeplechase jockeys Nat Ray, employed by Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., and Rodrock quickly followed the race for the Brighton Steeplechase yesterday, the riders mixing up in their affray as soon as possible after they left the inclosure of the stewards' stand. Ray, who rode the favorite, Hylas, was accused by Rodrock, who rode Malden, of using insulting language when the two horses were racing out in front together, and Ray's attitude, when Rodrock talked to him after the race, provoked Rodrock to an assault. The riders, both strong and athletic men, were hammering each other in plain view of the crowd in the grandstand when the police stopped the bout. The case was taken at once to the steeplechase stewards, who fined the jockeys $200 each, and referred the case to the stewards of the National Steeplechase and Hunt Association for further action.

Joseph Donohue, a veteran owner of steeplechase horses, died yesterday after a long illness. Donohue, who was huntsman for a famous Long Island fox hunting Club, owned a number of high-class jumping horses in his time, and for many years was a conspicuous figure in the cross-country racing at Jerome Park.

Jockeys Burns and Oliphant were suspended for the meeting by Starter Cassidy yesterday as the result of their efforts to beat the barrier in the mile and a quarter race. Oliphant's suspension was the reward of the very first race that he has ridden since his arrival here, he having come on to ride Au Revoir.

"Patsy" McCue, the most successful rider of his time half a dozen years ago, arrived in New York yesterday after a long stay in the Far West, where he rode at the smaller meetings. McCue is in good physical condition and will make an effort to get back to riding.

Rubric, winner of the fifth race at Brighton Beach yesterday, and entered to sell for $1,500 by A. L. Aste, was bid up to $2,800 by Frank

ENGLAND WINS MATCH ON WIMBLEDON COURTS

Ward and Wright Defeated in Hard-Fought Tennis Match.

DOHERTYS SHOW FINE FORM

Americans Lead in Deciding Set, but Ward Misplays at Critical Point and Loses.

LONDON, July 22.—For another twelve months the Dwight F. Davis International Lawn Tennis trophy will remain in England. At Wimbledon to-day Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright fought desperately to take it back to America, and at one time they were within measurable distance of doing so, but the Dohertys, past masters in the art of pulling out of tight corners, suddenly rounded into grand form and snatched victory from defeat. They added another point to the score in the challenge match, now 3 to 0 in favor of the defenders of the trophy, making victory for the Americans an impossibility. The two remaining sets of singles will be played next Monday.

Wright played wonderful tennis at the net, in the court, and at the base line. For a time Ward was off in his game, but this made little difference to Wright, who, during his partner's lapse in form, played the Dohertys single handed.

Five sets were played, England winning three and America two. The first set, which was won by the Americans 10—8, was the hardest of the contest. Ward constantly returned the ball to the net, but Wright played steadily and brilliantly. The efforts made by the Americans in winning this set robbed them of some of their brilliancy, and the Dohertys easily took the next two, 6—2, 6—2. The fourth fell to the Americans 6—4.

Then came the fifth and deciding set, in which both teams put forth their every effort and played steady tennis. Ward and Wright took the first, third, fifth, seventh, and ninth games, which made the score 5—4 in favor of America. R. F. Doherty, the older of the brothers, then took hold, winning the tenth and twelfth, the Americans taking the eleventh game, and the score was six-all.

In the thirteenth game, when the score had reached 40-30 in England's favor and both teams were lobbing the ball and waiting for an opening, the elder Doherty put up a ball that should have been killed easily with a smash stroke. It went toward Ward, who, through over anxiety, hit too early and struck the net with his racquet, giving the game to England. The Dohertys then took the next game in love, winning the match and the cup.

The Americans are greatly pleased with their visit. Not a single incident has occurred to mar the happy relations between the American and English tennis players.

Wright, in speaking to-night of the trip, said: "It is not long to wait for 1906, when we will be after that bit of silver again." Summary:

Final Round.—Doubles for the Dwight F. Davis Trophy—R. F. and H. L. Doherty, England, defeated Holcombe Ward and Beals C. Wright, America, 8-10, 6-2, 6-2, 4-6, 8-6.

PAINTED HIS COWS GREEN.

Garfinckle Also Lowered Boy Down a Well—Police Seek Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, July 22.—Nathan Garfinkle of Totowa Township painted his cows after his wife had had him arrested on a charge of beating her yesterday, and jumped his bail. The police are looking for him. When they find him they will also ask him about the methods he employed to save his six-year-old boy from sunstroke.

He was manifestly anxious about that boy in the heated season. As he lowered the milk into the well to keep it cool he thought it might be a pretty good place for the child, too, and he let him down twenty feet or more with ropes tied about his body. Mrs. Garfinkle hunted for the child for some hours before she found him.

For her interference Garfinkle beat her, she says, and she caused his arrest. He gave bail for his appearance at a hearing to have been held to-day, and went home to his farm. He spent the evening in decorating the cows with fantastic designs in green paint, and gave the calf a coat of the paint from ear tips to tail.

This morning when his case was called in court he failed to appear, and a warrant is now in the hands of a constable.

DID NOT STOP BETTING.

300 Police Went to Delmar Track, but Were Not Admitted.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Under orders from Gov. Folk three hundred policemen, under command of Chief Kiely of St. Louis, to-day went to the Delmar race track, just outside the city limits, to stop gambling on the races.

The policemen were not admitted by the track owners, so they camped outside the fence. The Chief of Police, Police Commissioner, and Chief of Detectives bought tickets and watched the races. After the last race the officers joined the men outside and returned to St. Louis. No arrests were made.

The police officers and the track managers held a private meeting at the track.

McCarren to Call Committee.

Senator McCarren said yesterday that he would call a meeting of the Kings County Democratic Executive Committee for Thursday night to select five delegates from Brooklyn to the Democratic City Committee, which meets early next month. Senator McCarren will head the Brooklyn delegation. It is said to have been settled that he will put forward Herman Metz, President of the Kings County Democratic Club, for the nomination for Controller.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The following infantry officers recently promoted are assigned as stated: Lieut.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as Second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....25 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....180 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

THIRTY-TWO PAGES,
IN FOUR PARTS,
AND PICTORIAL SECTION.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE BENNINGTON'S OLD BOILERS.

"Some one has blundered" is an old phrase in connection with breakdowns in the machinery of government, and especially in the war branch, where implicit obedience makes the danger from stupid or careless men in high places incalculably great. The terrible loss of life from the bursting of the boilers on the Bennington makes the blundering only too clear. It remains to discover who was the blunderer and to take such measures as are practicable to guard against like calamities in the future. Undoubtedly a rigid investigation will be made, and we think that Secretary BONAPARTE may be trusted to see that it goes beyond the immediate causes of the disaster to the defects in the system that have made it possible.

The facts brought out at once are that the boilers which exploded are of an old and dangerous type, that they have been in use fifteen years, that they have from time to time been reported weak and have been subjected to various repairs, and that the pressure of steam permitted had been substantially reduced. That the boilers, or one of them, should have exploded when the vessel was only starting to get up steam and when there could have been only a fractional pressure exerted shows a radical defect. The conclusion is irresistible that either the mechanical organization of the navy is ill-adapted to its exceedingly important duties or that there has been gross carelessness in its administration. The safety of our men on board fighting ships is obviously more essential than the ability of the fleet to destroy an enemy, and the spectacle of an elaborate and costly machine for destruction blown up in harbor like a flimsy excursion boat is a shocking thing. It is only too clear that the naval system has shown a monstrous weakness in regard to its prime function of safe construction and handling. The nature and source of the weakness must be investigated with the utmost thoroughness; responsibility must be definitely fixed if possible, and if it be not possible, provision must be made for fixing it with certainty in the future.

A CHANCE FOR GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

The controversy over the sale to the city of the Montauk Theatre site has resulted in an incidental advantage. Except for this controversy we should not have had the comparison of the assessed value of 771 pieces of real estate with the verified prices paid for the same properties. The average assessment, therefore, is established at 7 per cent. above the old practice of assessing at two-thirds the actual value, and falls 23 per cent. below the actual value which was asserted to be the present basis of assessment. The advance of 7 per cent. toward the actual value is so much gained, and the deficiency of 23 per cent. from meeting the actual value need not be emphasized. It is a fortunate owner who is able to realize within 23 per cent. of what he honestly thinks his property is worth, if he is compelled to part with it under disadvantageous conditions. A forced sale or a foreclosure, for example, would readily enough scale down the price even more than 23 per cent. If the assessments were uniform at that reduction only the censorious would complain, although the discrepancy between promise and performance by the politicians would appear to be much larger than 23 per cent.

But there's the rub. The average of 77 per cent. is composed of variations between such extremes as 5 per cent. and 164 per cent. in Manhattan, 34 per cent. and 140 per cent. in Brooklyn, and 6 per cent. and 260 per cent. in the Bronx. Even in darkest Santo Domingo the discrepancy in the customs valuations was only between 5 per cent. and 50 per cent. In Manhattan there were only five cases of assessment at the exact market price. These inequalities are indefensible on any theory, and call for remedy. If the lacking 23 per cent. were added to all assessments the city would be able to borrow $122,000,000 more, which is a benefit of a doubtful sort. Recent bond sales have reflected clearly that the city was trespassing upon its credit. If the added borrowing capacity were to be utilized it may be doubted whether the city's obligations could be kept at par without raising the rate of interest, and that would be a humiliation and confession combined.

Doubtless there will be many who will see in these inequalities an opportunity to have their assessments marked down to or toward the lower rates. The city could not afford that, although it ought to assent to the marking down of those properties which are sold for less than their assessed value. There would not be enough of them to make that act of justice burdensome. But there is another alternative—every taxpayer might set himself to see that his neighbor paid taxes upon an equivalent with his own fair assessment. A universal 77 per cent. assessment—in default of the legal full assessment, which seems unattainable—would be a boon to all and unjust to none. Tax dodgers are entitled to nobody's sympathy, and it is easy under the present system to discover who the tax dodgers are. Neighborhood assessment lists are procurable for the price of the city newspaper, and it is good citizenship for each taxpayer to study the roster carefully, and assist in averaging up to a universal 77 per cent. by objecting to undervaluations. It is a simple matter. To decide what any given house is worth may be matter of expert judgment and honest difference of opinion. But two similar houses in a block, or neighboring lots, cannot be worth widely different prices. What is right for one is right for the other, and all should be treated alike.

DOLGE.

It is lucky that DOLGE has a laundry. If LOOMIS is to stay in the public service there will be an unconscionable pile of soiled linen to be washed and bleached. If DOLGE's Caracas plant is big enough the Administration ought to give him the job.

As to the character and standing of DOLGE there are two parties and an active dispute. We find ex-Minister BOWEN's opinion of the gentleman is sufficiently indicated by this brief letter:

Washington, May 16, 1905.

My Dear BILL: This introduces to you Mr. PASTOR Y MORA.

Please examine him about Mr. LOOMIS and his two spies, DOLGE and JAURETT, and about the asphalt company.

I am yours, faithfully.

The person here irreverently addressed as "BILL" is the Hon. WILLIAM H. TAFT, Secretary of War. The public is already aware that Mr. BOWEN's pen gets familiar and loose like, when he sits down to address that officer of the Government. Per contra, Mr. LOOMIS says that Mr. DOLGE is one of the finest gentlemen in the Western Hemisphere. "I have never heard the smallest reflection cast upon his integrity or reliability by any one, save only by Mr. BOWEN. His standing in the commercial and social world when he was in Venezuela was of the best." This counts for something. In our opinion the certificate of character given to Mr. DOLGE by Mr. THEODORE C. SERCH, President of the National Association of Manufacturers, counts for much more. In a letter to the President, dated May 22, of this year, Mr. SERCH declares that he is "prepared to indorse him as a man of great ability and of undoubted probity." Many other men of standing in this country vouch for DOLGE. BOWEN, we fear, was unduly prejudiced against him, and in default of evidence Consular Agent DOLGE, we think, must be considered not at all the sort of man BOWEN thinks him.

For a Consular Agent, however, DOLGE appears to be a good deal mixed up with private business undertakings in Venezuela. His laundry and his newspapers may be waived; a Consular Agent paid by fees has larger liberty than the higher salaried officers of our foreign commercial or diplomatic service. As for his interest in the Orinoco Company, Mr. DOLGE might plead the example of Minister LOOMIS, who financially participated in sundry business enterprises in Venezuela to an extent which Secretary TAFT declared to be indiscreet. But here the worst of it is that LOOMIS is again dragged in just at the time when the President is most anxious to disinfect and rehabilitate that gentleman's damaged reputation. Mr. DOLGE says that his relations with Assistant Secretary LOOMIS "were thoroughly understood by Secretary TAFT." In a letter to Mr. LOOMIS from Caracas on Feb. 18 last, Mr. DOLGE announces his arrival at the Venezuelan capital, and, after stating that he has called upon Gen. YBARRA and Dr. TORRES CARDENAS, the Secretary General continues:

That same day the decision of the court was handed down confirming the legality of the temporary sequestration, and while I need not assure you that I used the utmost discretion to avoid the slightest opportunity for any basis of gossip, yet both Capt. WRIGHT, as well as Mr. BOWEN himself in his conversation to me on the following day, confirmed the statement which Mr. BOWEN had made that I had come with instructions from you * * * to Mr. CARNER, on the strength of which, after my interview with Gen. CASTRO, (supposed to have taken place at 10 A. M.,) the latter had the court decision changed by noon of the same day.

CARNER, it will be remembered, was a former employé of the New York and Bermudez Asphalt Company, and after leaving that employment became, according to Mr. BOWEN, "CASTRO's agent." Mr. BOWEN charged that DOLGE was the bearer of a letter to CARNER promising that the United States Government would not interfere in the asphalt business. It is difficult to see why Mr. DOLGE felt it necessary to be so careful about furnishing "the slightest opportunity for any basis of gossip." He is a perfectly upright man—a score of his friends say so in letters to the President and Secretary TAFT. If his business with the Venezuelan Government was proper, why was he so sensitive about gossip? Again, he assures Mr. BOWEN that he had "not yet seen Gen. CASTRO, nor have I spoken to Gen. YBARRA about the matters of the Orinoco Corporation as yet, and I give you my absolute assurance that I have in no way expressed any opinions or committed myself in any way whatsoever about the asphalt matter or the probable or possible plans of the American Government with respect to the present situation."

What had a mere Consular Agent to do with the asphalt matter, or with the plans of this Government? In concluding his letter, Mr. DOLGE said that he has been in Caracas too short a time to be "in accurate touch with everything that has gone on during my long absence, and until I have seen Gen. CASTRO can hardly form any accurate opinion of the actual state of affairs, but I do feel warranted in saying that, while the decision is against the company, it will help to clear the atmosphere by helping to expedite the final decision in the matter. I think nothing ought to be done until that has been rendered." Who appointed this Consular Agent adviser to the Department of State? It may be that DOLGE was merely officious, but anybody can see that he and LOOMIS were pretty "thick," and DOLGE was even deeper in Venezuelan promotion schemes than LOOMIS himself. Judge CALHOUN will doubtless add the affairs of DOLGE to his list of things to be looked into in Caracas.

HELPLESS CHINA.

The Chinese note to the neutral Powers lacks nothing but the assurance that it is backed by potential force to be an impressive and formidable document. Lacking that guarantee, it becomes merely pathetic.

"It is hereby expressly declared that no provision affecting China, without the approval of China being previously obtained, which the treaty of peace may contain, will be recognized as valid." Such is the superficially impressive and fundamentally negligible language of the Tsung Li Yamen or its successor. It is, as it were, the proclamation of a Chinese Monroe Doctrine, failing merely to recognize that such a proclamation is of avail only in so far as the proclaimer is prepared to make it good. In the actual circumstances, everybody knows that China is not prepared to make it good. Each of the combatants has in turn had his will over the huge and helpless empire, Japan by force, Russia by fraud attended with bribery. China has during this present war failed everywhere and always to maintain her own neutrality. Each of the combatants has numerous grievances against her on this account. And now, when the war is over, the claim of China to the control of her own destinies will be received in all the chancelleries with a pitying smile. In so far as the interests of China are consulted at all, the consultation will be due, not to any act or word of China herself, but to the intervention of friendly outsiders. The work of preserving the integrity and "administrative entity" of the Chinese Empire was the work to which JOHN HAY devoted the closing and most illustrious years of his valuable life. But he must often have groaned in spirit over the difficulty of helping those who will not help themselves.

It is a pitiful showing for a country which comprises something like a quarter of the human race. For the very credit of human nature one must wish that it might be bettered. But it is plain that there must be a great social revolution in China before she can make an effective demand to have even a voice in the shaping of her own destiny. Her statesmen must beat their grafting hooks into swords. It remains true that the interests of mankind and the permanent peace of the world require that the position taken by the Chinese Government be sustained, that China be not regarded as the "field of conquest or colonization by any European Power," and that a fair field and no favor for the trade of the world be substituted for the policy of partition, either into possessions or into "spheres of influence," which Russia and Germany have pursued and which Great Britain has shown a melancholy willingness to substitute for her own earlier and better policy of the open door. It is to be hoped that this earlier British policy may be adopted under the sanction of Japan. But it is certain that the wishes and claims of the "Imperial Government" of China will have little to do with the matter.

"BUSHIDO" AND BUSINESS.

It has become almost an axiom that Japan possesses all the military virtues and China all the mercantile virtues. That remarkable exposition, "The Soul of a Nation," published in The London Times, gave mankind at large its first notion of the Japanese version of "chivalry." It is the notion one would expect of a nation in which the trading class is traditionally despised, and, like any class in that category, becomes despicable.

But the military class in Japan is as clean in pecuniary matters as in any others. The Samurai is as free from smirches and scandals of a sordid kind as the officers of the United States Army, and we cannot put it more strongly. "Graft" is quite unknown and unsuspected in the administration of this war. We have just received a striking illustration of this truth. An American concern which made a specialty of "salving" vessels, thought that there should be something for it in the raising of the sunken Russian warships, and communicated with an American concern engaged in business in Japan. The reply of the head of this latter concern is worth printing. Here are the essential parts of it:

In reply to your letter the Japanese appear to be quite able to take care of all the ships which they desire to raise, and I do not think there is the slightest chance of any foreign concern being requested to assist. There is no doubt that our Japanese friends, the Government officials, are past masters in the art of doing things economically. War with them does not mean an era of extravagance and corruption such as seems inevitable in more civilized countries. We have had many dealings with the various departments and put through some very large transactions, and in no case has there been the slightest hint of any bribery. The officials work for a reduction of price in exactly the same way as if their own pockets were concerned, and as their experience grows they are becoming the keenest of traders. No foreign concern would undertake the raising of sunken ships unless on terms which would give them very good and safe profit. The Japanese prefer to keep that profit for themselves. I am sorry to send you such a discouraging report, but cannot help the facts.

It is hardly necessary to point the contrast between the Japanese and the Russian official methods, nor to indicate how much that difference may and must have had to do with the operations of this war.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE SULTAN.

The world was hardly prepared for such an evidence of the spread of "Western ideas" into the Near East as is furnished by the attempt to blow up the Sultan of Turkey with a dynamite bomb. Not that mere assassination is at all a novelty in Turkey. In fact, the history of the Ottoman Empire, almost as much as the history of the Muscovite Empire, is a history of "absolutism tempered by assassination." But the old-fashioned dagger and traditional bowstring were the weapons formerly employed in Turkish politics, whereas the use of dynamite suggests the modern Anarchist, the European "Red."

The Sultan, like the Czar, is supposed to be protected against seditious assaults by his sacrosanct character. It is not only murder but sacrilege to lay violent hands on him. Just as the Czar is head of the Orthodox Church and Governor of the Holy Synod, so is the Sultan the Sheik ul Islam, the head of the Mohammedan Church throughout the world. And his pretensions in this respect are much more submissively accepted than those of the Czar throughout Russia, than those of the Pope throughout the Roman Catholic world, and of course than those of EDWARD VII., Defender of the Faith, (Limited,) whose pretensions in that respect are a mere traditionary survival, viewed with gentle amusement by the monarch in question and by his subjects. It is plain that the religious attachment to the political absolutism is very important, so long as the people concerned can be made to accept it. It has always been supposed that the acceptance of it by the Mohammedan element in the mixed population of Turkey and its tributary States was complete and unquestioning. The historical assassinations in Stamboul have been the results not of popular uprising but of Court intrigue. This attempt to dynamite the Sultan denotes a new departure, and provokes curiosity about the personality and position of the assassin. It is already plain that this curiosity is not to be slaked by any communications either proceeding from or permitted by Turkish official sources. But it is likely that in the course of a few weeks facts will leak out from Constantinople which will enable us to judge whether or not the modern light has penetrated Turkey, and whether the attempted assassination has much political or social significance.

In the meanwhile it is becoming every day clearer that the trade of royalty, of real royalty in its old sense, is beset with increasing difficulties and dangers. The right divine of Kings to govern wrong is questioned with increasing rudeness and emphasis. Every day it is coming to be recognized more clearly that "the consent of the governed" is a necessary element in the permanence of a Government, and that that Government is most secure which is most broadly based upon the people's will. Every day it is shown that popular government is the most truly conservative of all Governments, and that government of the people by the people for the people is not only destined not to perish from the earth, but to prevail throughout the earth.

TELEPHONES AND BARBERS' CHAIRS.

The Southwestern parson who was criticised for eating a sandwich while performing a marriage ceremony excused the act on the ground that hunger has a privilege. There was thus conveyed a moral lesson on time saving worth the wedding fee several times over. It also showed how two things can be done at once, a branch of the same inculcation having its own frequently useful applicability. A Paterson barber is trying to repeat a similar lesson by introducing telephones into his tonsorial boudoir, as the attachment of each one of his operating chairs, so that his customer may carry on long-distance conversation at the same time that he is being doused with the short-distance dialectic of the establishment.

The practice may recommend itself as a time-saving expedient, though it is not certain that it would in all cases work that way. The barber's interest in his customers' messages would be pretty sure to abate from that which he ought to bestow undivided on his proper function. The latter would not only suffer from this division of attention, but the communications themselves would stand a good chance of confusion and perversion. Perplexed in the vortex of tonsorial chatter, the patron would forget whom he was talking to and what he was talking about, distributing among the "hello girls" hovering together in alarm in their "central" dovecote, degree of bewilderment considerably beyond that which is habitual to them. Multiplying these chaotic messages first by the number of all the barber shops in Paterson and next by that of all the operating chairs they contain would pretty nearly crowd off all rational communications from the wires, as if the town were handed over to ministers of misrule intent only to make its threaded and air-spun system buzz no intelligible issue, like an old-fashioned grandfather's clock running down.

The introduction of these instruments in such places may be a clever advertising expedient, and that was manifestly the aim in its adoption. But smart as the notion is, it need not invite public commendation, or if it does it will not get it. It is quite possible to carry the "strenuous life" too far and make an intolerable burden of existence by crowding a pressure of activities into what ought to be its chance intervals of relaxation and repose. The up-to-date barber's chair supplies to the customer a couch of ease for a quarter of an hour or so, giving him the rest of which, in a busy, hard-working generation like this, he is likely to stand in so much need. But all that would be changed if the fauteuil were strung around with telephone apparatus inviting to business and conversation.

The example presented is not one to be followed, and when its originator discovers the various perplexities and confusions to which it leads and the air of exhaustion with which his overworked customers leave the place, he is quite likely to turn it out of his shop altogether. Carrying water on both shoulders is a poor business anywhere, but is particularly inexpedient in a barber's shop. From of old conversation there has been intended to go in at one ear and out at the other and not to wander off into the intricacies of an electrical system. Let the barber in New Jersey as elsewhere stick to strops and lather pots and the shoemaker to his last, and not try to recommend his legitimate and useful business by adding to it another in a different line which needs its own separate instrumental outfit and premises.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK CASE.

Receiver Discharged and Courts Considering the Fraud Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of July 10 you give prominence to dispatches from St. Louis regarding the People's United States Bank. A fraud order was issued by the Government and the bank put into the hands of a receiver by the Secretary of State of Missouri. It is admitted that the people who instigated these actions had absolutely no interest in the bank either as depositors or stockholders. The receiver has since been ousted and an injunction obtained against the Postmaster restraining him from stamping mail addressed to the bank or to its President as "fraudulent." The matter of setting aside the fraud order is in the Federal court.

LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY.

New York, July 22, 1905.

DAVID BISPHAM'S DENIAL.

Singer's Representative Says He Is Being Falsely Accused.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The office of Loudon G. Charlton has received from David Bispham, now in London, a cable in which he directs me to deny the charges made in recently published articles in which his name has figured. "Every word of the dreadful articles which are now appearing is false," writes Mr. Bispham, who further states that action for libel against an American newspaper will be instituted upon his return to this country.

Will you therefore do Mr. Bispham the justice to deny directly from him every reported statement that has reflected upon his private life?

Thanking you for Mr. Bispham, I am, faithfully yours, L. J. ANHALT.

New York, July 22, 1905.

Breathing Places for the Public.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The rapid growth of our large cities is more and more evident, and year by year the congestion in the downtown districts becomes greater and greater, and we can hardly realize the amount of suffering and exhaustion that the residents in those sections of the cities have to endure during the hot, sultry weather.

Happily the small parks and recreation grounds are becoming more and more general, but it is absolutely necessary in many of the cities that there shall be more of such breathing places in the crowded and congested districts, and I sincerely hope that the citizens will as far as possible provide such places where it is possible.

There are in most cities many vacant lots that could be secured for park purposes, and the benefit to the public by securing such spaces will be incalculable.

We fill our large cities with the young men who have obtained their health and vigor from the fresh air of the country towns. Let us in return, as far as possible, give them the same privilege in the cities.

ARTHUR MEACHEN.

Minneapolis, July 19, 1905.

Easily Recognized in The Times Picture.

From The Port Jervis (N. Y.) Gazette.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in its Sunday supplement prints a reproduction of a stereograph picture of the scene of the Auditorium in Asbury Park when President Roosevelt addressed the National Convention of Teachers. Although the audience numbered in the thousands, individual faces are distinguishable in the vast crowd. Those of Prof. C. B. Benedict, wife, and daughter Mariam, Mrs. W. H. Nearpass, Mrs. Vannoy and daughter Agnes of Port Jervis, who formed a group in the middle background, can all be identified. The picture was taken at the instant when the President had turned to bow his acknowledgment to the Chairman of the convention before beginning his address to the audience.

JOHN BARRY AND PAUL JONES.

No Reason Why Both Should Not Have Full Credit for Their Deeds.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The personal achievements of John Paul Jones constitute the basis of his imperishable fame and entitle his memory to the highest honors within the power of our people for all time to confer. The recital of his heroic deeds must ever thrill us with pride, and no manifestation of popular gratitude can outmeasure the value of his splendid services to our beloved country. No borrowed plumes are necessary, no padding required for his proud record. But as a matter of fact he was neither the father nor the founder of our navy, and I might add that those expressions father and founder are being somewhat confusingly applied; they are interchangeable terms, and the use of the word founder is inexcusable or worse when the right to be styled father does not exist.

John Barry was appointed to the command of the first armed vessel of the colonies, the Lexington, Dec. 7, 1775. Paul Jones was appointed Lieutenant on the same day, and did not receive a Captain's commission until June 14, 1777. Barry captured the first British prize upon the ocean, the ship Edward. He served throughout the entire period of the Revolution under orders of the Continental Congress and fought the last naval battle of the war, winning the final victory on the sea by defeating the Sybille. In 1783 he was the senior commander of all American war vessels, his flag flying on the Alliance, the last vessel owned by the united colonies, until she was put out of commission and sold.

When subsequently, and in brighter days, the Congress of the United States decided upon the establishment of a permanent navy, Barry was the first to receive a Captain's commission. Upon the face of this historic document was inscribed "Number One," and the signature at the end is that of George Washington, as President of the United States. He was assigned to superintend the construction of the first warship of our National navy as to-day organized, and his pennant was hoisted upon this frigate (the United States) immediately upon her being put in commission.

The hero whose precious remains are now approaching our shores was a most distinguished son of our infant navy, but he was not its father or its founder. The honor of being the father of the American Navy belongs to John Barry. The archives of the Continental Congress and of the Congress of the United States prove his title to be so designated to an absolute demonstration. It is certified under the seal of the Union and attested by the signature of Washington. To attempt to ignore his claims by any one or upon any pretext is unfair and un-American.

As President of an ancient and patriotic society, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, of which Capt. Barry was long a member, I feel called upon, in justice to his memory, to write this letter, which I take the liberty of asking you to publish in that spirit of fairness at all times characteristic of the American press.

JAMES FITZGERALD.

New York, July 22, 1905.

MORE ABOUT BLUECOAT BOYS.

Remarkable Headgear Which Impels Them to Go Hatless.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your correspondent "E. T." is just as much in error as the writer to whom he refers as saying "the reason the bluecoat boys don't wear caps is to stimulate the growth of the hair." The Elizabeth fable like Whittington and his cat and many others is simply nonsense.

The boys have caps, but of such a ridiculous shape and style that they are ashamed to wear them. The cap is made to be worn on the crown of the head—a plain blue cloth band with a baggy crown surmounted with a bunch or tassel of yellow worsted in color to match the stockings.

In my days, sixty years ago, there was a small loop of black braid sewn on the inside of the band of the cap, which could be slipped over the leather belt before buckling on and had to be worn so suspended during school hours, but not out of school, for as soon as "school was out" off came the cap in nearly every case. Each cap and band was numbered to match the badge and when not in school the front bottom corners of the tail of the coat were raised and tucked into the belt, so as to leave the feet and legs free for play. The coat tails reach to the shoe tops.

On "Boundary Day," while beating the bounds in the city, the caps are worn, each boy as well as the masters and clergy carrying a long withey stick like a wand with the bark peeled off and showing white with which the "bounds" are beaten to the accompaniment of special legal cries so as to keep in perpetuation their rights. H. C.

New York, July 21, 1905.

Amused at Mr. Hill's Philosophy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was much interested in your editorial of yesterday on "Financial Morality," and had to smile when you quoted Mr. J. J. Hill as saying:

"I do not believe that railroad men should be interested in enterprises along the lines of railroads which they propose building, for the reason that, even though they were fair, they would constantly be open to the accusation that they were favoring their own enterprises to the disadvantage of others."

"Jim" Hill (that is the familiar name he goes by west of the Mississippi River) is quite a philosopher, and people out there make some allowances for many things he says. "Do as I say and not as I do" will fit "Jim's" case. His promises and acts along the line of his railroad are not consistent with his "moral" teachings. There is plenty of evidence to be had between St. Paul and Puget Sound.

KANSAS CITY LAD.

New York, July 20, 1905.

"Another Subway Grumble."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The decision of the Subway authorities to give free transfers to the elevated road north or south at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street has resulted in a curious condition: The southbound traveler from Yonkers, Mount Vernon, or William's Bridge can secure an 8-cent ticket, which will pay his trolley fare, and enable him to ride downtown on the "L," from which, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, he can secure a free transfer to the Subway—i. e., he can go from Yonkers downtown via the Subway for 8 cents. On his journey uptown, however, over the same route, he has to pay 5 cents on the Subway, (because they do not sell 8-cent tickets,) change at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, and when he eventually gets on his trolley he pays another 5-cent fare, placing him to the additional expense of 2 cents on the uptown trip, as well as subjecting him to the unpleasant sense of having been unfairly discriminated against, merely because he was searching for the north instead of the south pole. The way out of the difficulty is obvious: Subway as well as "L" should sell 8-cent tickets. PRO BONA MEO.

New York, July 21, 1905.

American Influence on Filipinos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can a Government in which corruption is rampant guide us on the pathway of moral and material happiness? Here is food for thought for Filipinos and Porto Ricans. E. ACUNA.

New York, July 21, 1905.

MACHINERY FOR SUGGESTIONS

How Are Policy Holders to Make Their Voices Heard by the Trustees?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Westinghouse closed his statement on Equitable matters to the public just before sailing for Europe the other day with the words, "Mr. Westinghouse thinks it worthy of special note that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. of the policy holders have felt sufficiently interested in the affairs of the society to make suggestions to the Trustees to aid them in the selection of Directors to fill existing vacancies," and since then a lot of policy holders have been giving vent to their surprise through the medium of your columns and those of other papers that they were expected to offer any suggestions whatever to the Trustees.

It is natural for Mr. Westinghouse to look for suggestions of the nature referred to and of other kinds, for I understand that he in common with leading manufacturers nowadays depends upon a suggestion system in his organization in order to get ideas from those who are supposed to possess them. The magazines have given accounts of the working of some of these systems and of their remarkable results. No doubt such a system would work well in the Equitable. But it is not there, and how Mr. Westinghouse as a manufacturer expects to manufacture even suggestions without machinery is what has excited our surprise.

My recollection of the requirements of a suggestion system to secure satisfactory results is that first—a comprehensive system must be devised for the case in hand and then intelligently applied by some one who knows how to work it. Second—Confidence in those who are applying the system must be engendered by those who are expected to make it effective. Third—Interest in the object for which the system is installed must be infused into those who are qualified to offer suggestions.

Mr. Westinghouse is too busy a man to devote his time to details, but he must have known that a system had to be applied to his organization before results were obtainable, and that it is only by unremitting diligence on the part of his young lieutenants that suggestion and other systems are made to work satisfactorily.

Mr. Westinghouse will have to apply some more practical means of making his wishes known to the policy holders than by jarring the circumambient ether with his thought impulses. Powerful as they may be there is a defect in his transmitter which he should remedy before he tells the public that he "thinks it worthy of especial note" that his machinery does not work.

ANOTHER SURPRISED POLICY HOLDER.

New Rochelle, N. Y., July 22, 1905.

DR. MAXWELL'S EXAMINATIONS.

Opposition to the System Which Covers Four Years' Work in One Paper.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In Saturday's issue you printed my letter against the Maxwell examinations under the heading "Discipline versus Memorizing." As you omitted the first paragraph, this heading and the letter as published would lead one to think that I am protesting against the New York secondary schools in general, and I accordingly beg some space to explain what I am really protesting against and why.

Every high school student who wishes a diploma must, on completing his course, take the Maxwell examinations in subjects aggregating a minimum of 1,200 credits, in which case he must have at least 66 per cent. to pass, and a maximum of 1,500 credits, in which case he need have only 60 per cent. Now as the sum total of credits for all courses in high school amounts to 1,800 or 2,000, a student must take an examination in at least three-fourths of the work he did during the four years of his course—I say three-fourths, for very few indeed take the minimum number of subjects since the passing mark is so much higher. Moreover, English and mathematics, each of which counts 300 credits, must be taken, so that the student's choice is limited still further.

This then is the system which Dr. Maxwell thinks most likely to assure a sound and thorough education. As one who was in high school before this system went into effect and for some time after, I beg to differ; and I beg to differ on the grounds that the theory of the examinations is unsound and that their result is absolutely pernicious. An examination at the end of four years means that we have to remember all that we did and learned during those four years. Thus stress is at once laid on memorizing. Through four long years, a lash is held over the students by Dr. Maxwell. Of course it might be said that one need not memorize since examination questions are broad and general. I am not sure that this answer holds. The plain truth is that the questions must be specific; that specific questions in a paper that covers four years' work, inevitably necessitates cramming; and that cramming and a liberal education are altogether incompatible. W. S. CLINTON.

New York, July 18, 1905.

A Word for the Horses.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will the owners of horses not take pity on the poor creatures these terrible days and remove the brass forehead bands that are such instruments of torture? A light headpiece should be substituted, and until this change can be made the ones in use should be laid lightly over one ear and under the other, as some are doing. The higher the brass is polished the more deadly. Will not the large department stores take the initiative in this matter? Many would follow their example.

JOHN STILLMAN.

New York, July 21, 1905.

LOGIC.

The Farmer was swinging his scythe with a will;
His Donkey was turning the primitive mill;

The Learned Logician of Lalli-Bazan
Stood watching the labors of Donkey and Man.

"My friend," quoth the Solver of Tangled Affairs,
"What use is the bell that your animal wears?"

"Why," answered the Farmer, "it tells on the brute;
It rings while he moves; when he stops it is mute;

"And so, though I'm acres away at my work,
I'll know if the gray-coated scamp is a shirk."

"Right well!" cried the Sage; "but supposing, instead
Of working, your Donkey just waggled his head:

"The bell would still ring like a steeple possessed,
And how would you know he was taking a rest?"

The Farmer looked hard at the Sage, (it appears
Suspecting the length of the logical ears,)

Then, giving the haunch of his servant a slap,
"This Donkey don't know any Logic—Gid-dap!"

ARTHUR GUITERMAN.

REFUSES TO TELL NAME ON $685,000 LOAN CHECK

Examiner Judson Says J. H. Hyde Did Not Sign It.

ROGERS FOR COMMITTEE

Speaker Nixon Will Probably Name Assembly Leader—Investigators to be Announced To-morrow.

A. C. Judson, Chief Examiner of the State Banking Department, said yesterday that James H. Hyde, who indorsed the note for $685,000 securing a loan by the Mercantile Trust Company to James W. Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan, formerly of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, did not sign the check with which the loan was taken up last Monday. Mr. Judson declined to say who the signer was, but this, together with the other facts that he has learned about the loan, will be included in the report he is to make to Bank Superintendent Kilburn this week.

It was ascertained yesterday that the loan account was opened in 1898, and ran along in various amounts until its discovery by State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks. The record of the various payments made under it will be made a part of Mr. Judson's report. Its growth, it is learned, was gradual up to the amount as it stood when Mr. Hendricks discovered it.

Brackett May Be Committee's Counsel

Interest in the insurance investigation to be conducted by a special committee of the Legislature now centres in the composition of that committee and the selection of its counsel. The three Senate members of the committee are Senators Armstrong and Tully, Republicans, and Senator Riordan, Democrat. Speaker Nixon will not announce the five Assembly members until to-morrow. Senator Edgar M. Brackett of Saratoga was asked by Senator Armstrong, who is slated to be Chairman, whether he would act as counsel for the committee during the investigation, and has the matter under advisement.

The fact that the committee is to consist of an even rather than an odd number is peculiar, and was commented upon by Senator Page when Senator Armstrong offered the resolution for the committee's appointment. Senator Armstrong did not reply to Senator Page's criticism, because the resolution was not his own, having been drawn up by Cuthbert W. Pound, the legal adviser of Gov. Higgins, and handed to Senator Armstrong by Senator Raines.

While it was provided in the resolution that the Senate members of the committee should be named by the Lieutenant Governor and the Assembly members by the Speaker, the Senate leaders did not permit Mr. Bruce to have a free choice. They dictated the selection of Senator Armstrong to head the committee and urged upon the Lieutenant Governor the propriety of permitting the minority to choose its own member. The suggestion of Senator Tully for the committee came from Lieut. Gov. Bruce and was agreeable to the Senate leaders. The Lieutenant Governor had no objection to offer against the naming of Senator Armstrong to head the committee, but on the contrary told the Senate leaders he believed Senator Armstrong was an excellent choice.

Insurance Committee Ignored.

The fact that the Republican Senate leaders ignored the Insurance Committee in making their selections is significant. The Chairman of the Insurance Committee is Senator Ambler of Columbia County. Ambler represents the constituency of which Louis F. Payn, ex-Superintendent of Insurance, is the Republican leader. Long before the time came for Lieut. Gov. Bruce to announce the Senate committees, at the beginning of the regular session, it had been agreed by the leaders of the Republican organization and the Lieutenant Governor that the rule of seniority should be followed strictly. The chief reason for that decision was to keep Senator Elsberg from being Chairman of the Cities Committee. It was only after the decision had been reached and announced publicly that the discovery was made that Senator Ambler was the ranking member of the Insurance Committee and would therefore be entitled to the Chairmanship under the strict application of the rule. But there was no help for it then, and so Ambler was made Chairman of the committee despite the criticism which it was known his selection would provoke on account of his close connection with Payn, who is generally regarded as very friendly with the insurance lobby.

To have put Ambler at the head of the Insurance Investigating Committee would have excited derision, and the Republican Senate leaders therefore concluded that the wisest course would be to ignore the Insurance Committee altogether in the make-up of the committee.

Minority Leader Grady did not see fit to follow their example. He named as the minority member of the committee Senator Daniel J. Riordan, who is a member of the Insurance Committee, was connected with the "insurance combination" in the Legislature, and is in the insurance business himself. His particular recommendations for the place were that he voted for the Niagara "grab" bill, voted against the Eighty-Cent Gas bill, in disregard of the public declaration of Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, in favor of the legislation, and has been consistently against all proposed legislation for insurance reform.

Why Marks Was Turned Down.

The Democratic Senators who were for the Niagara "grab" bill and against the Eighty-Cent Gas bill were all opposed to recognition being accorded to Senator Jacob Marks, who was the chief agitator throughout both the regular and the special session for a legislative investigation of the insurance business, and was the only Tammany Senator to receive an indorsement from the Citizens' Union on his legislative record. The reason why Marks was rejected for Riordan is no secret. By taking an independent position Marks made trouble for the Republican-Democratic combination that has existed in the Senate for years on non-political measures which promise large results.

Speaker Nixon will name the Assembly members of the Investigating Committee on his own motion. He is the autocrat of the Assembly, and there are few members who would even undertake to give him advice on such a matter as the appointment of a committee of the importance of the Insurance Investigating Committee. Speaker Nixon is not accustomed to rewarding men who show any inclination to resist his domination, and for that reason several Republican members whose names would at once suggest themselves in connection with such an important committee are being eliminated from the speculations of those specially interested in the committee's composition.

It was said that the Speaker had made up his mind only as to one member of the committee before he left for his home Thursday night, and that was Assemblyman James T. Rogers of Broome, the majority leader of the Assembly. The availability of Rogers to head the Assembly members of the committee does not appear to the politicians to be striking in view of his "Go-and-sin-no-more" speech in the Hooker trial. They are afraid that Mr. Rogers's appointment might be criticised on the ground that he would be likely to consider that the men charged with wrongdoing in the insurance companies were, as he said of Justice Hooker, the victims of a bad system for which the condition of the public conscience was responsible.

The names of James J. Apgar of Westchester and John McKeown of Kings have been suggested as likely appointees of Speaker Nixon to the committee, but the close relations which Mr. Apgar has had with Senator Depew and the equally close relations which Mr. McKeown has with Senator McCarren will likely prevent the selection of either. Charles J. Dodd of Kings County is being considered by the Democrats of the Assembly in connection with the minority appointment.

No Desire to Shield Any One.

The offer which Senator Armstrong made to Senator Brackett to act as counsel of the committee would seem to dispose of the notion that there is any desire on the part of the State administration to shield any of the prominent Republicans whose names have been unpleasantly connected with the Equitable scandal. Brackett was a leader in the movement to defeat the re-election of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and when Depew's re-election was decided upon by State Chairman Odell after he had consulted with E. H. Harriman, there was none of the supporters of Frank S. Black more outspoken against Odell and Harriman than Brackett. Although Brackett is concededly an able lawyer, and his activity in the agitation for an insurance investigation has given him a knowledge of conditions which would be of the greatest value in conducting a cross-examination, his record has not escaped criticism by a good deal.

As soon as Speaker Nixon announces the Assembly members of the committee, Senator Armstrong will at once call a meeting for the purpose of organization. It will then be decided when the grand inquisition is to begin.

TWINS ARE ONE.

So Mury Decided—Both Girls Went to Ellis Island for an Uncle.

Under the immigration laws only one person is allowed to go to Ellis Island to claim a relative who is taken before the Board of Special Inquiry to get permission to land in America. Yesterday two girls stopped at the Barge Office gate in Battery Park and said they were going for their uncle.

"Only one can go," explained Policeman Joseph Mury.

"But we both want to go," answered the girls.

"Which is the older?" asked Mury, thinking of a happy solution.

"We are twins," replied one of the girls.

"Twins are one, so both can go," ruled Mury, and they did.

SYRIAN WEDS MISS SHERMAN.

Daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sherman the Bride of Abed-el-Messih Bey.

Georges Gabriel Abed-el-Messih Bey, a Syrian, living at Cairo, and Miss Antoinette Sherman, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Sherman of Paris, were married at the home of Charles De Rham, uncle of the bride, 24 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Bachaoate, of the Syrian Church, in this city. Only immediate friends and relatives were present. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony.

Miss Sherman has spent most of her time abroad since 1890, part of the time in London, Paris, and in Homburg. Since the arrival of Abed-el-Messih Bey in this country about a week ago, both she and her mother as well as Abed-el-Messih Bey have been at the Garden City Hotel in Garden City. The entire party left there Friday morning. They went to the St. Regis Hotel and from there to the De Rham residence. The bride and bridegroom, it is understood, left for Europe soon after the wedding.

Abed-el-Messih Bey and Miss Sherman met in Paris. Although a Syrian, Abed-el-Messih Bey makes his home in Egypt. Mrs. Sherman is a sister of Giraud Foster.

REFORM WORKERS TO WED.

Miss Frances Schroeder and Alfred J. Boulton of Brooklyn Engaged.

The engagement of Miss Frances Schroeder, youngest daughter of ex-Mayor Frederick Schroeder of Brooklyn, to Alfred J. Boulton, a stereotyper in the office of the Brooklyn Citizen, has been announced in Brooklyn.

Mr. Boulton is a personal friend of William J. Bryan, and was the candidate for Governor on the People's Party ticket last Fall.

Mr. Boulton and Miss Schroeder became acquainted while they were engaged in settlement and reform work. They met first at a dinner of the Social Reform Club, of which Mr. Boulton is an officer.

Miss Frances Schroeder is the only woman member of her family who has not entered society. Her father, who was the senior member of the tobacco firm of Schroeder & Bon, left a fortune, and her mother and sisters have taken an active part in Brooklyn's social circle. Miss Schroeder effected the passage of the law requiring the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to vestibule its cars for the protection of motormen and conductors. She is interested in the Little Italy House Association of Brooklyn, which has a settlement house in Sackett Street.

The date of the wedding has not yet been announced.

YACHTS AT NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 22.—Narragansett was gay to-day with many yachting parties from New York and other points on the Atlantic coast. The Plaza was thronged with luncheon parties at midday, following the bath hours on the beach.

Pembroke Jones brought from Newport a jolly party of ten young men and women in the steam yacht Narada. He entertained his guests at luncheon in the Casino, and this afternoon sailed on a cruise through the bay.

The yacht Norwan arrived here to-day and cast anchor off the Pier, with Mr. Tilford and a yachting party on board. They came ashore for luncheon at the Casino.

Capt. Isaac E. Emerson sailed over in his house yacht Margaret II., which anchored off the beach. Capt. and Mrs. Emerson are passing the Summer at the Mathewson.

Many large dinner parties were given at the Casino to-night. Among those entertaining were Baron George Albert von Langen, W. Gould Brokaw, P. M. Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hoadley, Dr. and Mrs. James E. Sullivan, Dr. Joseph Leidy, Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur C. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ben Ali Haggin, Mrs. W. H. Churchill, and Mr. and Mrs. James E. Martin.

TUXEDO PARK ACTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO, N. Y., July 22.—The colonists were favored to-day by clear, cool weather for their week-end gayeties.

Several dinner parties were given to-night at the cottages. Among those who entertained were Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard, Mr. and Mrs. William Kent, Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juillard, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Vogel, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tilford.

The hot weather of the early part of the week forced many to go to the seashore. Among those who vacated their cottages this week are: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Condon, who have opened their Bar Harbor residence; Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Jr., who went to Fair Haven, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Foster to Narragansett Pier, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick F. Carri to York Harbor, and Mr. and Mrs. George L. Ronalds to Gloucester.

George H. Hull went abroad for several weeks on Wednesday, and Mrs. John W. Minturn and son, John W. Minturn, who have occupied the Tuckerman cottage, on Tower Hill, have gone abroad to join Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman in Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monell, who went abroad early in the Summer, returned to their Tuxedo villa to-day. They will occupy their new villa early in the Autumn.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tams passed the week as guests of Mr. Henry W. Poor at his cottage. Other arrivals were Mr. and Mrs. John L. Wilkie, Mr. Bertram Cruger, C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Henry Brookman, Mrs. George E. Dodge, Miss Dodge, H. C. Oakley, George S. Elliott, Peyton J. Van Rensselaer, A. F. Gotthold, John McC. Tiffany, H. C. Breeden, and J. S. Bearns.

PRIEST TOURS SALOONS IN CHILDREN'S CAUSE

Father Curry's Crusade Against Selling Liquor to Minors.

HE CAUSES TWO ARRESTS

Visits Nearly All the Drinking Places in Oak Street Precinct at Night—Tip Had Gone Out.

Following out plans which he had outlined for a crusade against the sale of liquor to minors, the Rev. Father James Curry, rector of St. James's Roman Catholic Church, went through the dark and crooked little streets of the Fourth Ward last night, visiting every saloon in the Oak Street Precinct, except a few in Madison Street, and made it his business to see that the laws were not violated.

Father Curry had previously announced that he would cause the arrest of any saloon keeper in his parish who sold beer to children whose parents sent them out with "growlers" or tin cans. The big, good-natured priest, who had done so much in the lower part of the city for the welfare of boys and girls, gave timely warning that his campaign would be a vigorous one. He had written a letter to Police Commissioner McAdoo asking that the law governing the sale of liquor to minors be enforced, and had told Commissioner McAdoo that he himself, the priest, would see that the law was enforced if one policeman would be detailed to accompany him through the streets of his parish. Commissioner McAdoo not only agreed to detail a man, but replied that he would furnish as many as were necessary for the work.

Then Police Captain William H. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station was called up on the telephone by Commissioner McAdoo and told that he would be held responsible for the condition of affairs in case children were found with beer pails. Capt. Hodgins notified his men at roll call to be on the lookout for such cases, and to make arrests promptly, taking into custody both the man who sold the beer and the child who was found with it.

Many of the policemen notified the saloon keepers on their posts to be careful and not get into trouble by selling beer to children, while others paid no attention whatever to the order. Capt. Hodgins himself started out about 8 o'clock to canvass the precinct.

Father Curry, at this time was attending to his religious duties in his church on James Street. At 9 o'clock the tip went through the precinct that Father Curry was busy in the confessional in his church and that there probably would be no danger of a tour of the saloons. Many of the saloon keepers who heard this concluded to take chances and went right along selling pints of beer to any boy or girl who called for it.

At 9:30 o'clock Father Curry appeared on Oliver Street, and walked rapidly to Hamilton Street, known as the Gap. He found a six-year-old boy coming out of a saloon at 10 Hamilton Street. The boy was carrying a can of beer. Father Curry stopped him, and asked who had sold the beer. The boy pointed to the proprietor of the saloon.

Father Curry looked around for a policeman, but seeing none went into the saloon and delivered a lecture to the Italian proprietor. The man pleaded with the priest not to make a charge against him. Father Curry replied that he was neither a persecutor nor a prosecutor, but that he simply intended to see that the children of his parish were protected, even if their parents neglected to look after them.

He explained to the saloon keeper that children sent for beer usually stopped in the hallway of their homes and drank from the pail. This was only one of the evils the priest pointed out. Another was the fact, he said, that bartenders acted badly toward the children. Father Curry said he knew of many cases in which children had been cruelly treated by drunken bartenders. The Italian promised not to sell any more beer to children.

The priest then went through Water Street and back through James Street to Cherry Street. Near Catharine Street he saw a five-year-old boy going into a saloon. Father Curry waited half a minute, and then dashed into the saloon. The bartender was washing the tin can which the child had brought, but seeing the priest enter he held up the can filled with water, and shouted excitedly:

"Father, I ain't selling this child beer. I'm filling the can with water, and when his parents come to ask me why I did that I'm going to tell them it's agin the law to sell beer to children."

Father Curry warned the bartender that he would be back again and would watch that place particularly. Then he went back to the Gap and entered the saloon again at 10 Hamilton Street after seeing a little girl go in with an empty can. He got there in time to hear the proprietor say:

"No a sella more beer to children. Me take a no more chance."

He did not take a chance after that, so Father Curry proceeded around into James Street and stood in a doorway where he watched several children go into saloons and come out with empty cans. Then he walked up to the corner of Madison and Roosevelt Streets where he saw a ten-year-old girl go into Maggianni's saloon.

When the child came out with a can filled with beer Father Curry went in search of a policeman. He found one and the policeman went into the saloon and notified the owner that in case he sold another pint to a child he would be arrested and lose his license. The saloon man promised never to sell another drop to a child and the priest went away. He only walked around the block, however, and was watching the place when Police Captain Hodgins came in sight.

"There's nothing doing to-night," said Capt. Hodgins. "The saloon keepers have evidently made up their minds to obey the law."

"I don't know about that," replied the priest. "Look, there comes a little boy out of that place, and he's carrying a can of beer. He's just come out of the saloon whose owner was warned by one of your policemen."

Capt. Hodgins ran across the street and stopped the boy with the can. He took him back to the saloon, where he pointed to Adam Essazza, the bartender, who said he lived at 20 New Bowery. Essazza was arrested.

The bartender and the boy were taken to the Oak Street Station. The fact that the Captain himself had made the arrest aroused the men in the precinct to a sense of their duty, and after that a policeman stood at almost every saloon door in the precinct.

HOME FOR CRONK'S DAUGHTER

And Soldiers, Too—Not Built, but Mrs. Morehouse Asks Help.

In an appeal for funds for a soldiers' home, sent out by Mrs. C. L. Morehouse of 262 West Twenty-fourth Street, it is said that Mrs. Sarah Rowley, daughter of Hiram Cronk, whose funeral was held in the City Hall, desires to enter the home.

Mrs. Morehouse said last night that Mrs. Rowley would have about $1,200 when the estate of her father is settled. Inasmuch as the pension received by her father, and which kept them both during his life, lapsed with his death, Mrs. Morehouse explained, Mrs. Rowley feared that she might need a home.

Mrs. Morehouse said that for six years she has been trying to establish a home for veterans of the civil war in some village near New York, where broken-down soldiers, their wives, or their widows could live in comfort and at small expense. She said that all soldiers' homes now in existence are for old soldiers exclusively.

Sir Percy Sanderson Sails.

Sir Percy Sanderson, British Consul General in this city, and Ivan von Rubido-Zichy, attaché of the Austria-Hungarian embassy at Washington, sailed for Liverpool on the Cunarder Etruria yesterday.

BOTTLE, LOBSTER, AND $50.

What a Guest Got for a Ring with a Large Yellow Stone.

At Seventh Avenue and Forty-second Street there is a place with a side door. This side door is not used in the daytime, the proprietor says, but it swung back to admit a young man early yesterday morning.

He ordered a whole lobster and a bottle with a white seal. He consumed all that was served, and then found that he could not pay the bill of $5.75. Of course, the waiter had heard that before, and was about to call a policeman when the young man pulled a heavy ring set with a great yellow stone from his finger.

"There," he said in a bored tone, "it was a mistake, I assure you. You may hold my ring. I will pay in the morning."

The waiter accepted the ring. The young man went out. Presently in came one of those persons whom one does not remember ever having seen before, but whose voice is most familiar. The waiter's confidence went out to him. He showed him the ring.

"Hmm—ha!" said the second man. "That's a bully ring. Oh, no. He's on the level, all right. That stone alone now is worth $100. What—$5.75? Oh, he'll be back in the morning or you're in luck."

Just at that moment the waiter was suddenly called. When he turned around the second man was gone. So was the ring.

"That's tough," said the waiter, "to be stuck twice in one night."

But his troubles were just beginning. Presently the side door opened and in walked the young man of bottle and lobster. His face had an angry flush. He approached the waiter with considerable dignity, and throwing $5.75 on a table said:

"I will trouble you for my ring, please."

The waiter gasped. He tried to explain that the ring had been stolen. The young man looked incredulous. In fact, he insinuated that the waiter had sold it. The waiter offered to throw him out. The young man threatened arrest unless the value of the ring was immediately refunded.

After a long quarrel the proprietor, fearing for the reputation of his side door, compromised on $50. Then the side door closed upon the young man of the bottle and the lobster.

Hardly had the owner of the ring gone than the proprietor cornered the waiter and proceeded to tell him just what he thought of him and the reasons that justified his opinion. The waiter was pleading that this was his hard-luck night when the side door swung open again and in walked the man who had walked off with the pledged ring.

"Aw, trash!" said he, throwing the ring on the table. "I went over the way an' showed it to Bill. Says 'tain't worth 75 cents."

With a moan the waiter folded up his apron. The side door creaked mournfully as it swung behind him and his job forever.

SILK INDUSTRY IN CHINA.

With Contemplated Improvements It Will Show a Great Advance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—In a review of the outlook for the silk industry in China, Consul George E. Anderson, at Amoy, says that while Japan is entering the silk market as a rival of Western nations that buy the raw material and manufacture for the world, China promises to introduce in the near future modern methods and appliances and rapidly forge ahead in the production of silk.

China now produces 27 per cent. of the world's supply of silk, Japan 28 per cent., Italy 25 per cent., and other nations 20 per cent. The importations of raw silk products from China into Japan, Mr. Anderson says, is increasing yearly, and with the passing of the war in which Japan is now engaged it will increase far more, marking what probably is a permanent change in the silk industry of Japan.

The Chinese themselves are paying considerable attention to the situation, and probably will invest more money in modern plants than they have ever invested before. There is a steady increase of the number of factories for drying cocoons. Mr. Anderson says that if the price of silk continues, if the silk worms are cared for, and if improved apparatus is imported, Chinese silk will supplant all foreign raw silk, including Japanese, in the world's markets.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

CLARK—POMEROY.

NEWPORT, July 22.—Miss Greta Coolidge Burnett Pomeroy, daughter of Mrs. C. C. Pomeroy, and Phillip Allen Clark of St. Louis, were married this afternoon at the Summer residence of the bride's mother, Seabeach, on Ocean Avenue. Only the immediate families, less than a dozen persons, were present. The Rev. William B. Meenan, pastor of St. Mary's Church of this city, performed the ceremony. Mr. Clark being a member of the Roman Catholic Church. Mrs. Charles F. Clark, mother of the bridegroom, arrived from Europe just in time to attend the ceremony. There were no bridesmaids. Following the ceremony, a reception from 4 to 6 o'clock, was attended by 200 of the best known of the Summer residents, Mr. and Mrs. Clark receiving on the veranda.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 22.—Mrs. Philip M. Lydig gave a luncheon to-day at the Andrews cottage, and dinners were given to-night by Lispenard Stewart, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Thomas McKean, and Mrs. William B. Rogers. Mrs. Jones entertained on the steam yacht Narada.

Mr. Stewart's dinner was in honor of Miss Laura Swan and Miss Sadie Jones. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish and Mrs. E. R. Thomas will give luncheons to-morrow, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill will give her first dinner of the season to-morrow night.

Mrs. Robert Goelet has sent out invitations for a dinner at the Cushing villa Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived to-day on the steam yacht Tarantula, and will remain over Sunday at the Oelrichs villa, Rosecliff, where their children are staying.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rowe of Roslyn, L. I., have rented the Eldridge villa at Ochre Point for the season, and will arrive here, probably to-morrow, on their steam yacht Crescent.

William R. Travers is occupying his bungalow at Cherry Neck, on Ocean Avenue, near Gooseberry Island.

Perry Osborne is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Sands.

Miss Evarts is the guest of Mrs. C. C. Perkins.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fitzhugh Whitehouse are expected Monday at their villa, Eastbourne Lodge. Mrs. William Astor will arrive at Beechwood next Friday. Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are expected from Europe early next week, after several years' absence.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Louis James will appear next season, under the management of J. J. Coleman, in revivals of "Virginius," "Ingomar," and "Richelieu."

Hugh Jeans, a baseball player, who was the star catcher of the Hartford team last season, is booked for next week at the Wistaria Grove, in a vaudeville act.

Mr. and Mrs. Belmont Soon to Return.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sackville West at Knowle, and will sail for America on Aug. 2.

HINDU SAGE'S MISSION IS RELIGIOUS HARMONY

Mr. Ramanathan Comes Here to Unify All Deistic Beliefs.

FAMOUS WRITER AND THINKER

Comes to America to Lecture on the Scriptures of the East and the West.

The Hon. P. Ramanathan, Solicitor General of Ceylon, arrived on the Campania yesterday for a ten months' visit in the United States. He says that he comes as a messenger of peace and good-will to men by the unification of their religious beliefs and the establishment of a reign of reason through the mutual understanding of the Orient and Occident.

He is a man who would attract attention anywhere, even without his great white turban. This on the way over made a striking contrast to the many Americans who did not wear hats at all. Mr. Ramanathan is a tall, dark man with a face indicating strong character.

As he left the steamer it was seen that even in his costume he had attempted to harmonize Eastern and Western ideals. He wore the huge white turban, distinctive of the Orient, and a frock suit of white cassimere, cut in clerical style.

His family is one of the oldest in Southern India and has long been the representative of the Tamil race in Ceylon. He is a man of great wealth, but is chiefly noted for his learning, and among his countrymen is often spoken of as "the greatest man in the East." He has written exhaustive commentaries on the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John and a portion of the Psalms of David. Since these works appeared the orthodox Pundits of India have for the first time undertaken to translate the Christian Scriptures into the Indian vernaculars that they might be read and studied by the people of India.

Mr. Ramanathan has hoped in this way that a practical method may be found for bringing the religious thought of the West and the East into harmony and brotherly love. It is the ambition of his life that the Christian Church of the West may meet his advances in the spirit that they are proffered. He said yesterday that he believed his mission would be successful from what he knew of Americans. He had already, he said, a warm friend in the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the Union Theological Seminary, who had been his guest at his home in Colombo.

Mr. Ramanathan declared yesterday that the approach to the unification of the religions of the world is nearer than has been believed possible. This unification would not be based on the desertion of people from their separate religions, but on a better understanding on the part of each of the ideals of the others.

The Indian sage says that when a man's religious ideas are once disturbed they are likely to be so insecurely rooted as to have little determining effect upon his character or future carer. This had resulted in India in dishonest servants and officials, who changed their faith that they might get employment. As a result, he says, there is a feeling of resentment against Western religious ideals.

Mr. Ramanathan left the city yesterday afternoon for Greene Acre, Maine, where he is to lecture on the "Unity of Faith" and similar topics before the Montsalvat School for the Comparative Study of Religions. He will return to New York on Sept. 15, where he will reside for some time. Later he will visit the principal cities of the United States.

AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD.

Singers and Players Who Have Made Success in Foreign Parts.

It is pleasant to note the success attained by a number of American musicians now abroad. Some have already been spoken of in these columns. Among notices recently at hand is one of Herbert Witherspoon, bass, of New York, who has given a song recital in London. The London Times says of him:

"It is most rare to hear a voice of such sonority, power, and sweet quality as that which Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, a young American, exhibited at the Bechstein Hall yesterday afternoon. It is extraordinarily rich in effect and even in quality throughout; it reminds the hearer more of Mr. Plançon than of any of the other great singers, and seeing that to this is added perfect enunciation, rare gifts of interpretation, and excellent taste in the choice of songs, it will be seen that here is an artist who is bound to succeed." The Times's critic conjectures that in oratorios in large buildings he would make an especially fine effect.

Miss Maud Powell is in South Africa, giving concerts. She appeared in a series of performances in Johannesburg in June, and of her success the Johannesburg newspapers speak in decided tones. The Transvaal Leader found her one of the finest women players who have ever been heard in South Africa.

Mrs. Rollie Borden-Low gave a song recital in London, in which she was accompanied by Bruno Huhn of this city, and sang some of his songs. The Standard spoke favorably of the American soprano, saying that her readings of a series of songs by Hugo Wolf—in which songs the critic could not find much good—"testified to intelligent and diligent study," as did also her subsequent delivery of a number of French songs.

Evan Williams, tenor, well known in this city, has also been singing successfully in London.

The London papers have had much to say of the singing of two young Americans, Clarence Whitehill, bass, and Allen C. Hinckley, baritone, in the company of the Covent Garden opera. They have both taken important parts, Mr. Whitehill having appeared as Wotan in the "Nibelung" dramas and Mephistopheles, and Mr. Hinckley as Hunding, the King in "Lohengrin," &c., and both have received high praise. Both have recently sung in German opera houses, Mr. Hinckley in Hamburg, Mr. Whitehill in Cologne, and both had previously sung in English opera in this country. Mr. Whitehill was for a time in Col. Savage's company; and when the Bostonians came to New York two or three years ago, Mr. Hinckley was singing the principal bass parts in their performances. He is the son of the Rev. F. A. Hinckley of Philadelphia, and most of his experience until recently has been in this country.

George Hamlin of Chicago, who is known to concertgoers in this city, has given a song recital in London. The Times spoke of him as showing strong musical instinct and a good idea of how the more strenuous songs should be interpreted, and found his voice "small and very pretty in quality in the lower part," but criticised his method in certain points.

Miss Ruth Lynda Deyo, a young American pianist, has recently given a concert in Leipsic that is pleasantly spoken of by the local critics as indicating unusual gifts and powers. She comes from Albany.

Found!

¶ The Lost and Found Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES is not lost among a lot of other advertisements, but is found on the upper left hand corner of the last page. The rate is 10 cents a line; three times, 24c.; seven times, 42c.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

WILLIAM S. NICHOLS DEAD.

He Had Been a Member of the Stock Exchange Since 1856.

William Snowden Nichols, who was said to be the third oldest living member of the New York Stock Exchange, one of the incorporators of the Union and the Union League Club and a charter member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the Academy of Design, died at the home of his son, William G. Nichols, in Great Neck, L. I., yesterday. Mr. Nichols was eighty-three years old. He retired from active business several years ago.

Mr. Nichols came to New York when a young man, and became a partner in the banking firm of Gilbert, Cobb & Johnson, which later became Gilbert, Coe & Johnson, which latter concern it was that financed the Sixth Avenue elevated railway. The firm later became Harry Stone & Nichols, and it was during its career under that name one of the prominent gold firms of the country. The firm name was next changed to W. S. Nichols & Co., which was its title when Mr. Nichols retired from business.

In 1856 Mr. Nichols became a member of the Stock Exchange. His seat cost him $300. At the time of his marriage to Miss Elizabeth Ericsson of Rochester, in 1857, Mr. Nichols was a member of every club in New York City, the most important two at that time being the American Yacht Club and the Union Club.

Mr. Nichols was well known as the owner of the yacht Montauk, which scored many victories in the early eighties.

Mrs. Nichols and four children survive Mr. Nichols. The latter are William C., Ericsson N., and Morton C. Nichols and Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols Watrous.

ALBERT M. KALBFLEISCH DEAD

He Was a Son of a Former Mayor of Brooklyn.

Albert M. Kalbfleisch, sixty-four years old, and a member of one of the oldest families in Brooklyn, died suddenly last evening at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. E. B. Walden, Anderson Square, Hackensack. He dined seemingly in perfect health, and walked out on the front porch. As he was about to sit down he had a stroke of apoplexy. Death followed in a short time.

Mr. Kalbfleisch was the son of a former Mayor of Brooklyn, Martin Kalbfleisch. He was educated in Warwick, N. Y., and later went into the chemical manufacturing business with his father. He retired ten years ago. In 1868 he married Kathleen Hall, who died about four years ago.

Six children, Mrs. E. B. Walden, Mrs. F. H. Clark, A. Courtney, J. Herbert, Carl H., and Kathleen J. Kalbfleisch, survive him.

The funeral will be held to-morrow at Hackensack, and the interment will be in the Kalbfleisch family plot, Greenwood Cemetery, Tuesday morning.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Edward W. Nash.

OMAHA, July 22.—Edward W. Nash, President of the American Smelting and Refining Company, died at his home, in this city, to-day. He suffered a stroke of paralysis on May 22, and did not recover. Mr. Nash was dining at the home of Herman Kountze when stricken. Additional attacks weakened his condition, and it soon became evident that he could not survive. His death had been expected for two weeks. Mrs. Nash and five children were at his bedside.

Abram B. Dunlap.

PLAINFIELD, July 22.—Abram B. Dunlap, ninety-one years old, and a large holder of New Jersey real estate investments, is dead at his Summer home on Pasque Island, Mass. For many years he was senior partner in Dunlap & Balen, wholesale fruit dealers, in New York. He was at one time President of the Asbestos Club, an organization of wealthy retired men in this city.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Russell.

MEADVILLE, July 22.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Russell, Pastor of the Park Avenue Congregational Church, died in Meadville City Hospital to-day, where he was taken last Thursday. Dr. Russell was about seventy years old and for a long term was chaplain at Sing Sing. He came to the Meadville Church last year. Mrs. Russell, who is a sister of Mrs. Russell A. Alger, is visiting in Montreal.

Obituary Notes.

Medical Director SAMUEL JACKSON, United States Navy, retired, died in Washington yesterday. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1817, entered the navy in 1838, and was retired in 1879 with the rank of Commodore.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON'S WILL.

Copy Filed In This City—Grover Cleveland Remembered.

A copy of the will of Joseph Jefferson was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' office here by Edward G. Black, the executor of the estate, who applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration on the actor's property situated in this State. The will was originally filed in Barnstable County, Mass.

It mentions bequests such as a Kentucky fishing reel, which is to go to Grover Cleveland, and small bequests to the Actors' Fund, the Actors' Home, and to William Winter, the dramatic critic.

The bulk of the estate, however, is left to Mr. Jefferson's relatives. The real estate in this State consists of valuable property along Riverside Drive, on Lexington Avenue, and on Central Park West.

Appeal for Charity.

The Charity Organization Society appeals for $120 to provide care for a young married woman of American parentage for six months in an Adirondack tuberculosis sanitarium. Any money for this case sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be duly acknowledged.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 22. — Temperature changes have been irregular; in the Missouri Valley there has been a marked fall, while it is warmer in Kansas and the Southwest. Generally low temperatures prevail in the greater part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, in marked contrast to the conditions which prevailed a week ago.

For Sunday showery weather is indicated for the Middle Atlantic States and the lake region. Showery weather will probably continue Monday in the eastern portion of the Middle Atlantic States; also in Southern New England. Temperature changes will be unimportant.

Winds along the New England Coast will be fresh southeast to south, on the Middle Atlantic Coast fresh southeast to south, on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts fresh southwest, on the West Gulf Coast fresh south, on the lower lakes light to fresh south, on the upper lakes light to fresh northwest.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rains Sunday. Monday, clearing and somewhat warmer; fresh southeast winds.

New England—Fair Sunday, except rain in south portions; Monday, rain; fresh southeast winds, increasing.

Western New York—Showers Sunday and probably Monday; fresh south, shifting to west, winds.

Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy and warmer Sunday, with showers in north portion; Monday, fair; variable winds, becoming south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	74	70	4 P. M.	73	73
6 A. M.	72	68	6 P. M.	72	75
9 A. M.	73	73	9 P. M.	69	73
12 M.	75	76	12 P. M.	68	72

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The thermometer registered 72 degrees at 8 A. M. and 73 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 79 degrees at 11 A. M. and the minimum 68 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 62 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 8 P. M.

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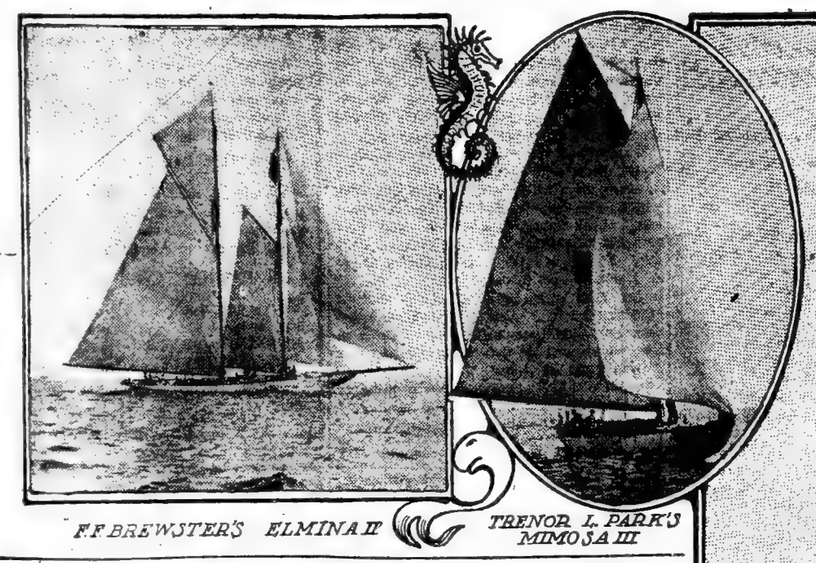
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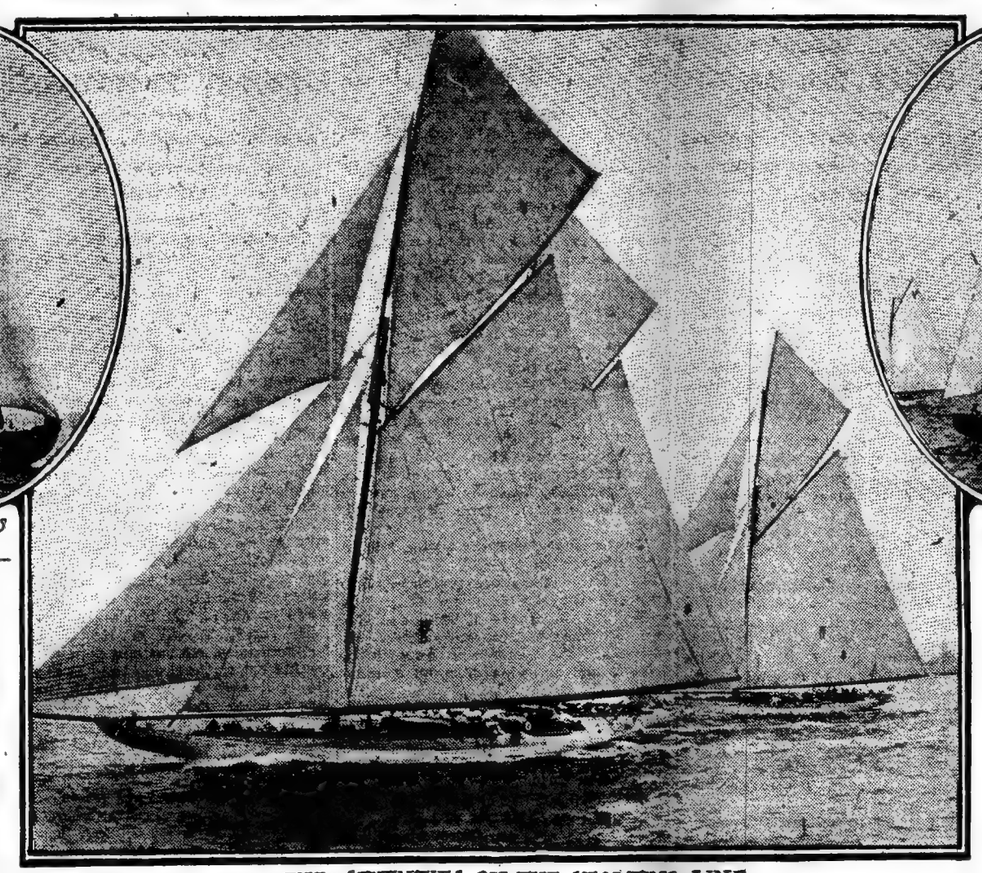
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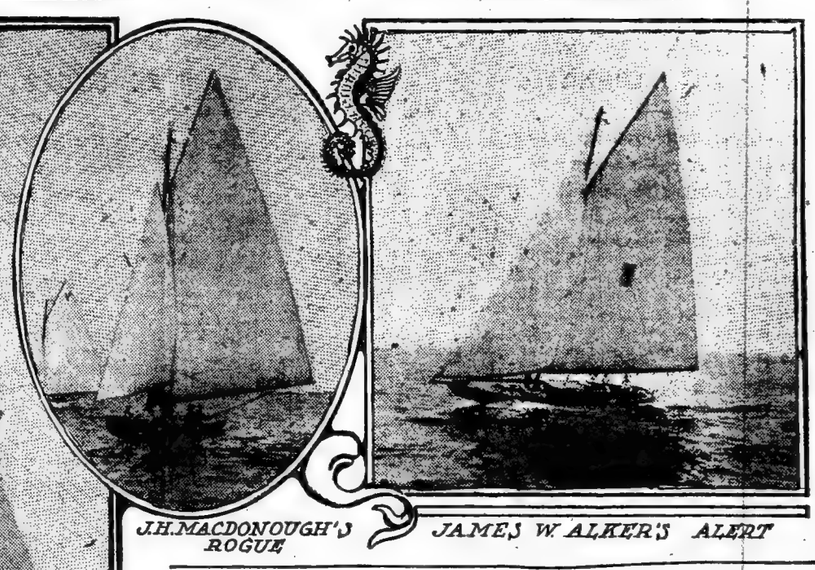


F.F.BREWSTER'S ELMINA II

TRENOR L. PARK'S MIMOSA III



THE SEVENTIES ON THE STARTING LINE
H.S.W.ROSS PROCTOR'S MINEOLA, H.H.J.ROGERS MAXWELL'S YANKEE, AND W.K.VANDERBILT JR'S VIRGINIA BETWEEN THEM



J.H.MACDONOUGH'S ROGUE

JAMES W.ALKER'S ALERT

MINEOLA BEATS YANKEE BY A SMALL MARGIN

Barr Outsailed on First Round, Defeats Maxwell on Second.

EACH YACHT ENTERS PROTEST

Cara Mia Takes the Iselin Cup—Special Trophies Go to More Trouble and Tartan.

With protest flags flying for the fifth time this season, Mineola led Yankee over the finish line in the final race of the series for seventy-foot sloops in Larchmont race week by 28 seconds. The contest was the closest and most exciting of the year. The reason for the protest was not announced, it having occurred near the leeward mark, where Mineola passed Yankee on the second round far from the committee boat.

There was a strong northeast wind blowing at the start that raised a bit of a sea and promised good time over the course, but it died out inside of three hours and compelled the shortening of courses for the thirty-threes.

Harry Maxwell had the wheel on the Yankee, and well he handled her. Barr outjockeyed him at the start, but not until after a nice contest. At the head of the line the two had a luffing match, with Yankee to windward. Two minutes before the gun Maxwell blanketed Mineola and ran past her for the stake, but Barr managed to keep an overlap, and Yankee was forced to come about away from the line, while Barr swung around for his start. Maxwell was quick, and, in spite of his failure, managed to cross twenty seconds late.

The instant she crossed Yankee stood off for the Long Island shore. Barr, of course, made after her and had the windward berth, but Yankee outpointed and outfooted Mineola. To meet her Barr took a short hitch to get further to windward, but still Yankee footed faster, and when she came up on the port tack she crossed Mineola's bows prettily.

Turning the windward mark, Yankee had a minute and a half advantage, and, reaching for the Mott's Point mark, she increased it to better than two, through Barr striking a soft spot and losing headway. For five minutes both hung in doldrums, but Yankee picked up a southerly breeze and fetched the mark at 1:29:20, Mineola following, 1:31:24. Both set ballooners, Barr luffing out to break Yankee's wind, but losing ground all the while. The first round was completed by Yankee at 1:57:06, 4 minutes and 15 seconds ahead.

On turning the mark Barr won the race. He stood over for the Long Island shore a very long time. Maxwell had started on the same tack, broken, come back again, and broken. He seemed far in the lead, but a southwest wind picked Mineola up and she carried it along right up on Yankee and passed her half a mile before she reached the first mark. From then on to the second turn she increased her lead and had an advantage of 1 minute and 5 seconds when she started home.

Howard Willets's Minx again won in the thirties, but, though Banzai finished second, neither could overcome Cara Mia's lead for the Iselin Cup. Stuyvesant Wainwright won it with 71 points to Newbury Lawton's 66. So, too, though Quest won in Class Q, W. H. Child's More Trouble finishing fourth, managed to land the cup, while A. L. Pirie's Tartan took the raceabout cup, although Busy Bee and Invader, Jr., led her. Little Dod again finished with the leaders and was the sixth boat in. The summary:

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOTERS.
Start, 11:40. Course, 31 miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Elapsed Finish. H.M.S.	Time. H.M.S.
Mineola, W. Ross Proctor	4:23:21	4:43:21
Yankee, J. R. Maxwell	4:23:49	4:43:49

YAWLS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.
Start, 11:50. Course, 19½ miles.

Memory, H. M. Babcock	3:31:41	3:46:41
Oskawa, R. D. McCready	3:32:29	3:47:29
Escape, George Mathews	3:34:01	3:49:01

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.
Start, 11:45. Course, 19½ miles.

Minx, Howard Willets	3:26:32	3:36:32
Banzai, N. D. Lawton	3:27:55	3:37:55
Iris, C. O'D. Iselin	3:29:52	3:39:52
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker	3:31:42	3:41:42
Quest, Stuyvesant Wainwright	3:31:44	3:41:44
Maryola, H. E. Sayre	3:31:50	3:41:50
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers	3:35:40	3:45:40
Neola II., G. M. Pynchon	3:35:31	3:45:31
Atair, Cord Meyer	3:37:37	3:47:37
Pintail, A. Belmont	3:37:47	3:47:47
Adelaide, Adee Brothers	3:38:57	3:48:57
Dahinda, W. B. Duncan, Jr.	3:39:20	3:49:20
Oriole, Lyman Delano	3:32:43	3:52:43

SLOOPS—TWENTY SEVEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	3:33:14	3:33:14
Maryola, H. E. Sayre	3:41:10	3:41:10

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS—SPECIAL
Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Firefly, G. P. Granbery	3:18:17	3:18:17
Thelema, A. E. Black	3:33:25	3:33:25

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 11:55 A. M. Course, 11 Miles.

Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	3:21:46	3:26:46
Invader, Jr., R. A. Rainey	3:22:37	3:27:37
Tartan, A. H. Pirie	3:31:50	3:36:50
Rana, Howard Willets	3:35:05	3:40:05
Pretty Quick, A. B. Alley	3:35:07	3:40:07
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	3:35:15	3:40:15
Circe, E. T. Erwin	3:36:12	3:41:12
Nora, Adrian Iselin	Not timed.	
Cricket, Macy Willets	Not timed.	

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.
Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Quest, F. J. Havens	3:18:42	3:13:42
Answer, Donald Abbott	3:19:42	3:14:42
Saetta, G. H. Church	3:23:37	3:18:37
More Trouble, W. H. Child	3:30:36	3:25:36
Paumonak, E. P. Currie	3:41:44	3:36:44
O'Kee, J. A. Mahlstedt	3:45:39	3:40:39
Heron, John Le Boutillier	Withdrawn.	
Oilgwan, G. E. Reiners	Withdrawn.	

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS.
Start, 12 M. Course, 11 miles.

Vaquero, Dr. William Stump	3:29:49	3:29:49
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	3:35:31	3:35:31
Houri, J. H. Esser	3:35:51	3:35:51
Follette, L. J. Carey	3:34:50	3:34:50

SEAWANHAKA-CORINTHIAN RACE-ABOUTS.
Start, 12:05 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Orion, G. B. Hill	3:46:02	3:41:02
Dipper, H. N. Van Rensselaer	3:48:20	3:43:20

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Ace, R. N. Bavier	3:44:44	3:34:44
Omoo, P. L. Howard	3:45:43	3:35:43
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt	3:45:56	3:35:56
Mist, R. P. Clark	3:51:40	3:41:40
Gauntlet, L. D. Huntington	3:52:38	3:42:38
Mayeta, Harold Douglass	Did not finish.	
Pandora, C. V. Mills	Did not finish.	

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Owatana, George Lauder, Jr.	3:55:28	3:45:28
Wawa, G. B. Robinson	4:07:23	3:57:23

MILTON POINT ONE-DESIGN CATBOATS.
Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Fannie, C. O. Iselin, Jr.	3:36:44	3:26:44

SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Dod, D. E. Dealey	3:26:48	3:16:48

MANHASSET KNOCKABOUTS.
Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Arizona, P. G. Cory	3:33:55	3:23:55
Pup, T. S. Ratsey	3:36:02	3:26:02

CATBOATS—UNDER FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:10 P. M. Course, 11 miles.

Vava, G. T. Barton	3:37:14	3:27:14

YACHT LEADERS OF SEASON.

Herreshoff Thirty-Footers Afford Best Racing on Sound.

Each year in yachting when midseason is reached the various classes in which competition has been keen gradually develop one or two boats that score repeated victories. When a class continues past that time to be uncertain, aside from fluky winds that are always possible, it has realized an ideal rarely attained in any class. This year the New York Yacht Club's new Herreshoff thirty-footers have afforded this sort of racing, and to-day when the sixteen boats start in any race there is no certainty that any one of eight may not show in front. That many have already scored wins in the twenty races sailed thus far, while several of the others have averaged very well in spite of their failure to ever land in front.

One hundred and fifty-five boats have started in the various regattas. The record of their starts and winnings is:

SCHOONERS.

Yachts and Owners.	1st.	2d.	3d.	In'n. p'd.
Elmina II., F. F. Brewster	2	0	0	0
Katrina, J. B. Ford	2	0	1	0
Lasca, R. C. Doremus	1	0	0	0
Corona, Arthur F. Luke	0	2	0	0
Quickstep, Edward B. Havens	0	1	0	0
Kiwassa, L. J. Callanan	0	1	0	1
Wayward, David E. Austen	0	0	1	0
Latona, Dr. E. C. Enos	0	1	0	0

SLOOPS—SEVENTY-FOOTERS.

Mineola, W. Ross Proctor	8	3	0	0
Yankee, J. Rogers Maxwell	3	7	0	0
Virginia, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.	0	1	2	0

SLOOPS—FORTY-FOOTERS.

Mira, Charles Lane Poor	6	0	0	0
Plaute II., Waller Beam	1	0	0	0
Gurnard, L. H. Gocher	0	1	0	0
Nautilus, J. J. McCue	0	0	1	0
Acushla II., Edward C. Ray	0	0	0	1

YAWLS AND SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.

Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	13	3	1	1
Nike, Victor L. Cumnock	7	1	5	0
Memory, H. M. Raborg	6	1	1	1
Bobtail, E. F. Luckenbach	3	2	1	2
Vivian II., S. E. Vernon	3	1	3	1
Alert, J. W. Alker	1	5	0	0
Sakana, Robert McCready	1	1	0	2
Leda, S. H. Mason	1	0	0	0
Redwing, J. B. O'Donohue	0	4	0	2
Sysasm, E. D. King	0	2	3	0
Escape, George Mathews	0	2	0	0
Regina, F. G. Stewart	0	0	3	1
Joker, G. F. Dominick	0	1	1	0
Bedouin, W. J. Fowler	0	1	0	0
Anna, W. Strauss	0	1	0	0
Tito, Colgate Hoyt	0	1	1	2
Kathryn, J. F. Proctor	0	0	1	0

SLOOPS—NEW YORK YACHT CLUB THIRTY-FOOTERS.

Phryne, Harry L. Maxwell	5	3	1	8
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers	4	2	2	8
Dahinda, W. Butler Duncan, Jr.	3	0	1	13
Neola II., George M. Pynchon	2	2	0	11
Banzai, Newbury D. Lawton	1	3	4	8
Mead of Meudon, W. D. Guthrie	1	0	0	15
Minx, Howard Willets	2	0	0	14
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	2	2	3	11
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker	0	5	2	13
Atair, Cord Meyer	0	1	2	14
Carlita, Oliver Harriman	0	1	2	6
Oriole, Lyman Delano	0	1	1	4
Adelaide II., Adee Brothers	0	0	0	11
Linnet, A. T. French	0	0	0	6
Iris, C. O'Donnell Iselin	0	0	0	13
Pintail, August Belmont	0	0	0	7

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.

Thelema, A. E. Black	7	3	0	2
Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	8	2	0	2
Lizana, D. S. Wylie	4	0	0	4
Amone, (ex-Adeline,) Menton Brothers	2	1	2	0
Snapper, F. S. Pase	1	3	2	2
Firefly, G. P. Granbery	0	4	1	0
Huntress, L. H. Dyer	0	1	0	2
Bonita, Haviland Brothers	0	0	1	1
Mopsa, Sullivan Brothers	0	0	0	1
Widgeon, Newton Brothers	0	0	0	1
Wave, W. J. Smith	0	0	0	1
Sparrow, C. Christensen	0	0	0	1
Montauk, D. K. Sheldon	2	1	0	2
Maryola, Howell E. Sayre	0	0	2	1

SLOOPS—LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS.

Vaquero II., Dr. P. M. Stump	4	4	1	3
Dorothy, L. G. Spence	5	4	4	1
Houri, J. H. Esser	4	5	3	0
Robin Hood, G. E. Gartland	1	0	0	0
Dyx, G. H. Hill	0	0	0	0
Follette, L. J. Carey	0	1	2	2

RACEABOUTS.

Tartan, G. L. Pirie	7	0	0	5
Rana, Howard Willets	2	4	3	5
Invader, Jr., Roy A. Rainey	2	1	1	11
Cricket, Macy Willets	2	1	1	7
Nora, Adrian Iselin, 2d	1	5	2	7
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	1	3	0	6
Pretty Quick, A. Bryan Alley	0	0	2	12
Circe, E. T. Irwin	0	0	1	6
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	0	0	1	6
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	0	0	0	7

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS

More Trouble, W. H. Child	8	1	3	2
Rogue, J. J. McDonough	5	0	0	2
Saetta, G. H. Church	3	6	2	4
Wraith, Calvin Tompkins	2	0	0	6
Montauk, D. K. Sheldon	2	1	0	2
Cockatoo II., Hendon Chubb	1	3	1	6
Paumonak, F. P. Currier	1	2	2	7
Opossum, T. M. Raborg	1	1	0	4
Karma, J. C. Erskine	1	0	0	5
Oilgwan, G. E. Reiners	1	0	4	9
Okee, (Kanaka,) J. A. Mahlstedt	1	2	3	8
Quest, F. J. Havens	1	3	2	0
Orion, G. G. Hill	1	0	0	1
Nimbus II., H. Outwater	0	1	0	0
Wabneta, J. Delaney	0	1	0	2
Grasshopper, H. C. Pryor	0	1	0	0
Mary, Max Grunder	0	1	1	2
Greenah, Alfred Mackay	0	1	0	5
Careless, Richard Rummell	0	1	1	3
Heron, John Le Boutillier	0	1	0	1
Trouble, W. A. Barstow	0	1	0	0
Vanthe, R. Roberson	0	0	1	0
Gazabo, J. Voltz	0	0	0	1
Loretta, Scherer & McKenna	0	0	0	1
Dipper, H. H. Van Rensselaer	0	0	0	1
Skip, C. M. Pinckney	0	0	0	2
Answer, Gordon Abbott	0	0	0	1
Anawanda, G. Goodman	0	0	0	1
Miss Judy, D. D. Allerton	0	0	0	3
Nomad, J. Mooney	0	0	0	1
Uncas, E. F. Mangel	0	0	0	1
Bab, T. Hamilton	0	0	0	1

INDIAN HARBOR KNOCKABOUTS.

Kenoshi, T. Mallory	5	0	3	1
Wawa, G. B. Robinson	2	3	2	1
Owatana, George Lauder, Jr.	0	2	0	0

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOTERS.

Ace, R. N. Bavier	8	3	0	1
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt	3	4	1	2
Gauntlet, L. D. Huntington	1	1	0	0
Sandpiper, W. W. Redfern	1	0	0	0
Cub, J. Steffens	1	0	0	0
Tammany, F. L. Muhlfeld	0	1	0	0
Nimble, J. D. Sparkman	0	1	0	0
Viking, L. F. Seifert	0	0	1	0
Mist, R. P. Clarke	0	0	3	2
Arizona, R. A. Cory	0	0	1	3
Omoo, P. L. Howard	0	1	0	1

SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOTERS.

Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	9	0	0	0
Dod, D. E. Dealey	7	1	0	1
Brinette, C. W. Silkworth	4	0	0	2
Chipmunk, T. S. Young	3	2	1	1
Louie Bell, J. T. Williams	2	0	0	0
•—, Harry Marks	1	0	0	0
Fly, W. E. Roosevelt	0	3	1	1
Kim, Harry North	0	4	0	1
Imp, F. L. Landon	0	3	3	3
Grilse, G. D. Robb	0	1	0	2
•—, C. W. Berner	0	0	1	3
Agnes, R. A. Ryley	0	1	4	0
Bairn, W. J. Matheson	0	1	0	0
Nit, F. D. Pavey	0	0	1	1
Fannie, C. O. Iselin, Jr.	0	0	0	1
Pyogha, R. A. Mahlstedt	0	1	0	1
Vava, G. T. Barton	1	0	0	0
•—, A. E. Tower	0	0	0	1
•—, F. W. Snyder	1	1	1	2
•—, Arthur Wildig	0	0	0	2
Cluthe, J. L. Mitchell	0	0	0	1
•—, John Dillon	0	0	0	2
•—, John Dunning	0	0	0	1
•—, G. Clar	0	0	0	1
•—, C. Jennings	0	0	0	2
•—, Dr. Wade	0	0	0	1
•—, Graves and Wood	0	0	0	1

HORSESHOE HARBOR, ONE DESIGN.

Gloomy Gus, L. H. Ryley	1	0	0	1
Quinsigamond, H. A. Woodward	2	0	0	1

MILTON POINT, ONE DESIGN.

Fannie, C. O. Iselin, Jr.	1	2	0	2
Fritter, Oliver Iselin	4	1	0	0

BAYSIDE, ONE DESIGN.

Taser, E. Nesbit	1	0	0	0
•—, E. Downey	1	0	0	0
Runaway, J. B. Hill	1	0	2	0
•—, P. Andrews	0	1	0	0
Embee, Leo Bubb	0	2	0	1
Madcap, A. Nesbit	0	1	0	0
Bedella, G. H. Roberts	0	0	2	1
•—, J. W. Harvey	0	0	0	1
Kangaroo, H. Wigan	1	0	1	1
•—, J. B. Lee	0	0	0	1
•—, E. R. Story	0	0	0	1

MARINE AND FIELD CLUB SLOOPS

	R.	R.		
Beta, Snedecker & Camp	5	1	0	1
Delta, J. J. Mahoney	1	0	3	0
Gamma, A. H. Platt	0	4	1	1
Alpha, Holcombe & Howell	0	1	1	0

•Unnamed.

LADIES WATCH YACHTS SAIL.

Harlem Boats Contest Interesting Races—Bedouin Easy Winner.

Sixteen yachts competed in the regatta of the Harlem Yacht Club yesterday arranged for ladies' day. The boats raced over the inside course in plain view from start to finish and afforded excellent sport. Summary:

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOT CLASS.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish. H.M.S.
Bedouin, W. J. Fowler	2:04:00
Anna, William Strouse	2:07:00
Widgeon, Newton Brothers	2:34:00
Wave, W. J. Smith	Did not finish
Catharine, T. E. Proctor	Did not finish

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOT CLASS.

Wahneta, J. Delaney	2:14:00
Uncas, E. F. Mandels	2:16:15
Loretta, Scherer and McKenna	2:15:45
Romance, W. Williams	2:22:15
Innocence, W. Lindeman	2:33:30

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Tammany, Com. Muhlfeld	2:15:50
Viking, L. F. Seifert	2:34:30
Fetunia, C. W. Canfield	Did not finish
Elf, A. T. Valentine	Did not finish

SLOOPS—FIFTEEN-FOOT CLASS.

Skylark, T. P. Bates	1:22:00
Sole, F. I. Fitch	1:27:30

AMATEURS KEEN FOR RACE.

Intense Rivalry Between Clubmen to Man Virginia and Mineola.

The keenest interest is being manifested in all the leading yacht clubs about New York in the coming meeting of the Mineola and the Virginia at Oyster Bay on Wednesday, when both boats will be sailed by amateur crews. The rivalry between the Seawanhaka and Indian Harbor clubmen, who will sail the two big seventies, is intense, and there is likely to be lively times if the yachts have opportunity for much jockeying either at the start or over the course. Both crews are confident of success, although the sentiment on the strength of the showing of the two boats in the early races of the year favors the Mineola.

Capt. Addison G. Hanan, who will handle the Mineola, has the boat running very well, considering the short time the men have had her in charge. The Indian Harbor men have been quick in handling sails both in setting and taking them in. Of course a race is a different proposition, where the demand for a change comes without warning, but they should do well in anything but a heavy blow. The Virginia has had amateurs aboard in nearly every race she has sailed and they know her fairly well.

Commodore Vanderbilt will skipper the boat himself and has named Clinton H. Crane as his mate. The other stations will be manned by R. S. Chisholm, W. T. Churchill, M. H. Clark, H. M. Crane, D. L. Elliman, R. A. Grannis, F. S. Hastings, G. M. Heckster, J. De F. Hicks, C. S. Hoyt, Percy Hudson, T. D. Leonard, Clinton McKenzie, S. R. Outerbridge, B. R. Robinson, J. H. Smith, Frank Stewart, W. A. W. Stewart, J. A. D. Weekes, Jr., H. H. Weekes, Percy Weekes, J. C. Work, A. E. Whitman, and A. R. Whitney, Jr.

Capt. Hanan has assigned H. Wilmer Hanan to act as mate and Frank Bowne Jones as boatswain. The other members of the crew are W. R. Proctor, Morgan Burney, C. E. Sims, H. W. Paret, L. S. Conover, A. J. McCord, Huber Jennings, A. B. Binsh, W. Sheldon, B. Jones, W. Sampson, T. J. McCahill, J. R. Johnson, J. F. Ray, R. E. Brush, C. D. Mallory, G. E. Gartland, D. S. Shannold, C. Ray, E. C. Myrick, and F. C. Henderson.

It has been agreed to race over a triangular twenty-mile course, starting and finishing at Lloyd's Neck. The race will start at 2 o'clock.

Cup for Apawamis Golfers.

Sixteen members qualified yesterday at the Apawamis Golf Club for the first round at match play next Saturday for a cup presented by T. T. Sherman, President of the club. The results, which show a tie for two places, were: W. H. Pool, 79; Thomas Metcalf, 81; S. L. Fleming, 81; H. L. Hotchkiss, 82; E. K. Beddall, 82; J. W. McBride, 84; U. D. Eddy, 84; A. H. Hart, 84; R. F. Matthews, 84; T. H. Conners, 86; F. S. Wheeler, 87; A. S. Thurston, 87; R. D. Lapham, 88; E. S. Nass, 88; W. R. Thurston, 89; G. S. Dearborn, 89; E. A. Downey, 89; W. A. Pratt, 89.

GOODWIN'S FAST SWIMMING.

New York A. C. Entry Won A. A. U. Championship at Travers Island.

In one of the most grueling swimming races seen around this city in a long time L. B. Goodwin of the New York Athletic Club won the championship of the Amateur Athletic Union for the quarter mile yesterday. The race was contested in the water of the "lane" at Travers Island, the country club headquarters of the New York Athletic Club. It proved a great victory for Goodwin, who had as his competitors Ruberl and Trubenach, formerly of Columbia University, and also E. H. Adams, the Canadian champion, and Kitching.

For the first hundred yards "Buddy" Goodwin used the new and speedy crawl stroke with great effect. By its use he gained a lead, and despite the game effort of Trubenach to overhaul him he finished in front with a lead of fully seven yards over the former Columbia champion. The time of the race was 6:22 1-5, which is close to the American record of 6:18 2-5.

In the 100-yard handicap Philip Kearney, who was the limit man with eighteen seconds start, headed the field all the way across the stretch of water, winning by a scant yard over G. E. Schaeffler of the New York Athletic Club. The summary:

Championship Amateur Athletic Union, Quarter-Mile Swim.—Won by L. B. Goodwin, New York Athletic Club; C. D. Trubenach, New York Athletic Club, second; C. A. Ruberl, New York Athletic Club, third. Time—6:22 1-5.

100-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by H. D. Hines, unattached; W. F. Cropsey, St. Bartholomew Athletic Club, second; Irving G. Brown, St. Jude's Athletic Club, third. Time—1:28 4-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Philip Kearney, New York Athletic Club, (18 seconds;) G. E. Schaeffler, New York Athletic Club, (16 seconds,) second; T. E. Webb, New York Athletic Club, (12 seconds,) third. Time—1:22 2-5.

MOTOR BOATS TO CRUISE.

Novel Trip to Thousand Islands for Challenge Cup Race.

Many motor boat owners in local clubs are making plans to participate in the cruise that will start from Hudson, N. Y., on Sept. 17 for the Thousand Islands. This cruise will be the first of the kind to be held under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, and its objects are twofold—to afford an enjoyable tour to owners of motor boats and to bring together a large representation of club members at Alexandria Bay to witness the annual competition for the Challenge Cup. This trophy is now held by R. S. Kilmer of the Chippewa Yacht Club, and under the provisions of the deed of gift the club holding the trophy has the honor of conducting the race.

The cup races will be held on Aug. 24, 25, and 26, and several of the fastest auto boats completed this year will be among the competitors. There is a strong desire among local yachtsmen to bring the cup back to New York waters, and the Vingt-et-Un, the winning boat last season, will have to show her highest possible speed to retain the trophy.

So Long Leads Motor Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, N. Y., July 22.—The motor boat So Long, owned by George Hasbrouck of New York, led the field across the finish line this afternoon in the twenty-mile free for all event that closed the three days' racing of the Frontenac Yacht Club. The other boats finished as follows: Radium, Japansky, Comanche, and Teddy. The handicap for motor boats over fifty rating was won by the Roma, owned by Louis Hunt of Brooklyn, with So Long second. In the class for boats under fifty rating Teal, owned by Capt. H. S. Johnston, was first, and Guess, owned by Commodore H. W. Denny of Watertown, second.

NO WIND FOR CUP RACERS.

Alexandra Led Manchester When Time Limit Expired.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 22.—With Alexandra in the lead the third race for the Seawanhaka Cup was called off at 6:20 this evening, the time limit having expired. It was a day of disappointments. There was little wind. A course dead to windward was laid out, when the wind veered and it became necessary to relog it. With the wind from the south the end of the course approached shoal water. So the legs were shortened to one and a half miles, making it necessary to cover the course four times in order to make the twelve miles.

With what little wind there was the boats made a smart fight for the start. The Manchester and the Alexandra made for the line together, the Canadian boat moving over ahead of the challenger and crossing a bare second after gun fire at 2:50. About ten minutes after the start the pair parted, but it was a long while before either made the first mark. The Alexandra took 1:44:10 to make it. The Manchester took six minutes more.

In the drifting match which was followed by a ladies' breeze, the Alexandra did better work, but when in the end the wind did increase the Manchester showed good gains. When the recall signal was hoisted the yachts were making for the buoy marking the first half of the fourth round.

HEATHERBLOOM A WINNER.

Champion Jumper Gets Two Firsts at Atlantic City Horse Show.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Howard Willets won two first prizes to-day at the closing day of the Atlantic City Horse Show with his world's champion jumper Heatherbloom. Mrs. John Gerken of New York also scored heavily, receiving three blue ribbons for her famous show horses Newsboy and Shopgirl.

Afternoon and evening sessions were held and both were well attended. Heatherbloom showed no ill effects from his fall of the previous day and won handily in both of the hunting classes. Mrs. Gerken won with Newsboy and Shopgirl in the tandem class and in the harness class for pairs, beating J. F. Carlisle's Eloquence and Revenue. Mrs. Gerken's Shopgirl won the blue in the class for amateur exhibits, beating A. G. Vanderbilt's Lady Kathryn.

Eben D. Jordan won two firsts in the harness classes for horses that have won first prizes in previous shows. Lord Burleigh was the winner in the class for large horses, beating the Vanderbilt entry, Polly Prim.

GLIDDEN CUP AUTOISTS END TOUR WITH PARADE

Donor of Trophy Leads the Procession from Yonkers.

TWENTY-EIGHT CARS FINISH

Scarecrow in Road Frightens Early Travelers—Mr. Temple Loses Wheel and Mrs. Cuneo Left Behind.

Grimy and literally caked with dust, twenty-eight automobiles of the thirty-three starters, with their drivers and guests, finished the Glidden Cup tour last evening, stopping to file their records with the officials at the Automobile Club of America, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth Street. The home-coming bore something of the characteristics of a triumph. The cars left Lenox early in the morning, and it was stipulated that the tourists would stop for luncheon at Yonkers, remaining there until 4 o'clock, when the cars on hand at that time would travel in procession under legal speed rates to New York.

Augustus Post, as Chairman of the Touring Committee, had the place of honor in the van, and with him on the front seat was Charles J. Glidden, donor of the trophy, who went by train from Lenox to Yonkers. A small group of automobilists gathered in the Plaza to greet the travelers, who have demonstrated both the delights and possibilities of a pleasure motor car tour of 1,000 miles, extending over ten days. The cars lined up in the Plaza circle fronting the Hotel Savoy, and a crowd of several hundred spectators assembled, anxious to know what it was all about.

"It has been a splendid tour," said Mr. Post, "and with the exception of two or three minor accidents, the day's run has been one of the best of the series. The roads were good but awfully dusty. Just outside of Great Barrington some jocular farmer's boy evidently tried to play a startling joke upon the tourists by sticking up by the side of a road a scarecrow, unusually well made to resemble a man. The figure was placed just beyond a sharp turn, and it caused three or four cars to come up with a jerk. One of the tourists got out and threw the effigy to the side of the road, and I guess the others passed by without the fear that they were likely to run down a human being."

The twenty-eight who started from Lenox, making the biggest day's run of the tour, 150 miles, were:

W. C. Temple, Pierce; Harlan W. Whipple, Peerless, (chauffeur finished the trip;) Augustus Post, White; Carl H. Page, White; Charles Jerome Edwards, Cadillac; George Otis Draper, Packard; A. W. Church, Decauville; Percy H. Pierce, Pierce; Harold L. Pope, Pope-Tribune; Charles E. Walker, Pope-Hartford; Arthur L. Pope, Pope-Toledo; Benjamin Briscoe, Maxwell; J. D. Maxwell, Maxwell; Edward H. Woods, Napier; E. A. Gilmore, Rambler; Walter C. White, White; Robert Lee Morrell, Locomobile; Samuel B. Stevens, Darracq; R. E. Olds, Reo; R. M. Owen, Reo; John C. Kerrison

CHAMPIONS MADE CLEAN SWEEP WITH ST. LOUIS

McGraw's Men Easily Beat Westerners in Last Game.

DEFEAT FOR AMERICANS

Chicago Won Another Exciting Game by 2 to 1—Brooklyn Dropped Two to Cincinnati.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 9; St. Louis, 4.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 1.
Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 1.
Boston, 2; Chicago, 1.
Philadelphia vs. Pittsburg, (rain.)

American League.

Chicago, 2; New York, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; St. Louis, 0.
St. Louis, 3; Philadelphia, 2.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 6.
Detroit, 4; Washington, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Boston, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	7	8	4	9	15	11	60	.769
Pittsburg	6	..	8	8	10	12	2	8	54	.628
Phila'phia	2	3	..	4	6	7	13	13	49	.583
Chicago	4	5	6	..	7	12	8	9	50	.581
Cincinnati	3	5	6	8	..	8	7	9	46	.535
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	7	..	6	5	31	.395
Boston	2	4	4	4	6	7	..	5	28	.326
Brooklyn	4	5	3	1	2	6	7	..	24	.286
Games lost	25	32	35	36	40	56	58	60		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	7	7	8	10	53	.638
Chicago	7	..	3	8	7	8	8	9	47	.610
Phila'phia	6	3	..	8	7	6	8	7	46	.589
Detroit	4	8	4	..	5	8	8	7	42	.525
Boston	3	4	4	2	..	6	7	5	31	.401
New York	2	3	5	4	6	..	4	10	34	.453
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	4	8	..	4	31	.388
Washing'n	1	3	7	2	8	2	8	..	26	.353
Games lost	29	39	32	38	41	11	49	52		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston-Detroit at Columbus.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Took the Fourth Straight Game from St. Louis.

New York defeated St. Louis at the Polo Grounds yesterday for the fourth successive time, the score being 9 to 4. The visitors were outplayed at all points. The departure of St. Louis from New York will not be regretted by the lovers of good baseball, as they were not strong enough to give the champions even a moderate battle. During St. Louis' stay the local team not only won back the three games lost to Pittsburg, but finished the week one game to the good. Yesterday's contest was a repetition of the three preceding ones. The champions secured a big lead early and then took matters easy, being confident of victory.

The poor quality of St. Louis' playing was shown in the first inning, when New York scored four runs on two hits, the contributing plays being two bases on balls, two errors, a balk, stolen base, and passed ball. There was little of interest in the contest. The New York batters seemed to hit Thielman almost at will, McGann and Strang being the only players who failed to make a hit. The St. Louis pitcher was easy for Bowerman in particular, who made three two-base hits and scored two runs. Ames pitched good ball, holding St. Louis down to seven hits. He was somewhat erratic and gave five men bases on balls, but struck out seven.

The one redeeming feature of the visitors' exhibition during the present series was the fielding of Dunleavy in right field. In each one of the four games he brought off a star play, and his catch of Gilbert's long fly yesterday in the third inning was one of the prettiest ever witnessed on the ground. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf	0	2	0	1	0	0	Shannon, rf	0	1	0	1	0	0
Donlin, ef	1	1	2	0	0	0	Arndt, 2b	0	1	1	2	0	0
McGann, 1b	1	0	2	1	0	0	Smoot, ef	0	0	4	0	0	0
Mertes, lf	2	2	2	0	0	0	Beckly, 1b	0	2	13	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss	1	1	2	4	1	0	Dunl'vy, rf	1	0	1	0	0	0
Devlin, 3b	1	1	0	0	3	0	M'Bride, ss	1	1	1	1	4	1
Gilbert, 2b	1	1	1	1	7	0	Burke, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	0
Bow'm'n, c	2	3	8	0	1	0	Leahy, c	0	1	2	0	0	2
Ames, p	0	1	0	3	1	0	Thi'man, p	1	1	0	4	1	1
Strang, 2b	0	0	3	0	1	0							
Total	9	12	27	16	1		Total	4	7	24	10	4	

New York	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0—9
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0—4

Bases by errors—New York, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 5; off Thielman, 2. Struck out—By Ames, 7; by Thielman, 1. Left on bases—New York, 6; St. Louis, 7. Two-base hits—Bowerman, (3.) Arndt. Sacrifice hit—Ames. Stolen bases—Devlin, (2.) Mertes, (2.) Dahlen, Browne. Double play—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann. Passed ball—Leahy. Balk—Thielman. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—11,000.

BROOKLYN LOST TWICE.

Cincinnati won two games from Brooklyn yesterday. The visitors scored six runs in the first game and seven in the second, while Brooklyn only got one man over the plate in each contest. Mitchell was hit hard in the first game, while Ewing pitched steady ball. Brooklyn made a rally in the ninth inning, but it was without result. The scores:

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Hall, rf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Huggins, 2b	0	2	2	4	0	0
Sheck'd, lf	1	1	1	0	0	0	Barry, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	0
Lumley, rf	0	2	2	0	0	0	Kelley, lf	0	0	3	0	0	0
Batch, 3b	0	1	1	2	2	0	Sebring, rf	1	1	2	0	0	0
Gessler, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	0	Corcoran, ss	2	2	3	3	0	0
Lewis, ss	0	1	3	3	1	0	Odwell, cf	2	2	1	0	0	0
Malay, 2b	0	1	1	5	0	0	Str'ft, 3b	1	1	0	1	0	0
Bergen, c	0	0	8	1	2	0	Schlei, c	0	2	5	2	2	1
Mitchell, p	0	0	1	2	0	0	Ewing, p	0	1	1	1	1	0
Total	1	7	27	16	2		Total	6	11	27	12	3	

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cincinnati	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	0—6

Two-base hits—Huggins, Lumley. Sacrifice hit—Barry. Stolen bases—Odwell, Schlei. Double play—Huggins and Schlei. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; Cincinnati, 8. First base on balls—By Mitchell, 4; by Ewing, 1. First base on error—Cincinnati, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Ewing, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 8; by Ewing, 4. Passed ball—Bergen. Time of game—One hour and fifty-four minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

SECOND GAME.

BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf	0	1	1	0	0	0	Hug'ns, 2b	1	1	2	1	0	
Hall, cf	0	0	2	0	0	0	Barry, 1b	1	2	10	0	0	
Sh'kard, lf	1	1	3	1	0	0	Kelley, lf	1	0	1	0	0	
Lumley, rf	0	1	2	0	0	0	Sebring, rf	1	2	1	0	0	
Batch, 3b	0	0	3	2	2	0	Cor'ran, ss	0	2	4	3	0	
Gessler, 1b	0	2	10	1	0	0	Odwell, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
Lewis, ss	0	1	0	0	0	0	Str'ft, 3b	1	2	3	2	0	
Malay, 2b	0	0	1	4	0	0	Phelps, c	2	2	3	1	0	
Ritteer, c	0	0	4	2	0	0	Check, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Eason, p	0	0	1	0	0								
Jones, p	0	0	0	2	0								
Total	1	6	27	12	0		Total	7	12	27	9	0	

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1
Cincinnati	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1—7

Three-base hits—Phelps, Steinfeldt. Sacrifice hit—Check. Stolen base—Lumley. Double plays—Sheckard, Batch, and Malay; Gessler and Batch; Corcoran and Barry; Ritter and Gessler. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 2. First base on balls—By Check, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Eason, 2. Struck out—By Check, 3; by Jones, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—7,000.

BOSTON, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

BOSTON, July 22.—To-day's game with Chicago was won by Boston in the tenth inning on a single, a sacrifice, an error, and a fielder's choice. Weimer pitched an excellent game, striking out nine men. The score:

BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss	2	2	3	1	0		Slagle, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Tenney, 1b	0	1	13	1	1		Kalon'y, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Dolan, rf	0	2	0	0	0		Schulte, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Dol'h'ty, lf	0	0	1	0	0		Chance, 1b	1	1	12	1	1	
Wolv'n, 3b	0	0	2	4	0		Tinker, ss	0	1	3	4	0	
Fraser, cf	0	0	2	0	0		Evers, 2b	0	1	0	2	1	
Raym'r, 2b	0	1	2	4	0		Casey, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
Moran, c	0	0	6	2	0		Kling, c	0	2	10	0	0	
Willis, p	0	1	1	1	0		Weimer, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	2	7	30	13	1		Total	1	8	*28	11	2	

*One out when winning run was scored.

Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—2
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Two-base hit—Chance. Sacrifice hits—Tenney, Tinker, Maloney. Double plays—Wolverton and Tenney; Raymer and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Willis, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Willis, 1. Struck out—By Willis, 6; by Weimer, 9. Passed ball—Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—3,020.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago Defeated New York in Pitchers' Battle by 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—Chicago won the fourth game of the series with New York to-day, making it three out of four. Chesbro held Chicago down to three hits and White allowed only four. Two of these were made by Powers, the Philadelphia catcher loaned to Manager Griffith.

Jones figured prominently in the game. He gave New York its only run in the fifth inning by making two errors. But he saved the day by scoring both of the Chicago runs with the help of Sullivan. White's pitching was remarkable, considering the support he had. He had perfect control and allowed no man to walk. This was the third game in which the Chicago pitchers had had no passes, pitching thirty innings without a base on balls. A great Saturday crowd, attracted by Friday's desperate battle, came out to see the final game of the series. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf	0	1	0	0	0		Conroy, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Holmes, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Keeler, rf	0	0	0	0	0	
Davis, ss	0	0	4	4	0		Elb'f'd, ss	0	0	1	5	0	
Donohue, 1b	0	0	13	1	0		Williams, 2b	0	0	0	2	1	
Isbell, 2b	0	0	1	3	1		Yeager, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	
Jones, cf	2	1	1	0	2		Fultz, cf	1	1	4	0	0	
Sullivan, c	0	1	3	2	0		Powers, lf	0	0	1	2	1	
Tinehill, 3b	0	0	1	3	0		M'Guire, c	0	0	2	2	1	
White, p	0	0	1	3	0		Chesbro, p	0	0	1	3	0	
Total	2	3	27	16	4		Total	1	1	24	14	1	

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 2; New York, 4. Two-base hit—McGuire. Three-base hit—Jones. Sacrifice hit—Chesbro. Stolen bases—Jones, Green. Struck out—By White, 2; by Chesbro, 1. Passed ball—McGuire. Base on balls—Off Chesbro, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and McCarthy. Attendance—14,289.

DETROIT WON TWO GAMES.

DETROIT, July 22.—Detroit won both ends of a double-header to-day from Washington, making a straight series of five games for the locals. The second game was won by Dick Cooley's hitting. In the fourth inning he tied the score with a home run, and in the last, with the score even, his clean hit scored Lindsay with the winning run. Scores:

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf	1	2	2	1	0		Nill, 3b	1	1	1	0	1	
Sch'fer, 2b	1	0	1	5	0		Cassidy, ss	2	2	2	4	2	
M'Intire, lf	1	1	2	0	0		Hick'n, 2b	1	3	3	4	0	
Crawf'd, rf	1	1	1	0	0		And'son, cf	2	2	1	0	0	
O'Leary, ss	1	1	3	3	1		Hes'man, lf	0	2	3	0	0	
Lowe, 3b	1	1	2	0	2		Stahl, 1b	0	2	11	1	0	
Lindsay, 1b	1	1	8	0	0		Knoll, rf	0	1	0	0	1	
Drill, c	1	2	10	2	0		Heydon, c	0	0	2	2	1	
Donovan, p	0	0	0	3	0		Patten, p	0	0	1	1	0	
Total	8	10	27	16	2		Total	6	13	24	12	5	

Detroit	7	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	*—8
Washington	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3	0—6

Two-base hits—McIntyre, Drill, Lowe, Cassidy, Hardisman. Three-base hit—Hickman. Home run—Crawford. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Donovan. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 3; off Patten, 3. Left on bases—Detroit, 6; Washington, 8. Struck out—By Donovan, 7; by Patten, 1. Double play—O'Leary, Schaefer, and Lindsay. Wild pitch—Patten. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, rf	2	3	3	0	0		Nill, 2b	0	1	1	1	1	
Sch'fer, 2b	0	0	2	1	0		Cassidy, ss	1	2	3	3	1	
M'Intyre, lf	1	1	3	0	0		H'kman, 2b	1	2	2	0	0	
Crawf'd, rf	0	3	1	0	0		And'son, cf	0	1	5	0	0	
O'Leary, ss	0	1	5	4	0		H'lsman, lf	0	1	0	0	0	
Lowe, 3b	0	0	2	2	0		Stahl, 1b	0	1	7	0	0	
Lindsay, 1b	1	0	8	1	0		Knoll, rf	0	0	1	0	0	
Drill, c	0	0	2	0	1		K'tridge, c	0	0	7	3	0	
Killian, p	0	0	1	3	0		Hughes, p	0	1	0	0	4	0
Total	4	8	27	11	0		Total	3	8	*26	11	1	

*Two out when winning run was scored.

Detroit	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—4
Washington	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0—3

Two-base hit—O'Leary. Home run—Cooley. Sacrifice hits—Schaefer, Drill, Stahl. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 3; off Hughes, 4. Hit by pitched ball—By Killian, 1; by Hughes, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 7; Washington, 10. Struck out—By Killian, 2; by Hughes, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance 4,500.

PHILADELPHIA BREAKS EVEN.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—St. Louis broke even in a double-header to-day, Philadelphia taking the opening game, 6 to 0. St. Louis took the second, 3 to 2. Waddell lost through his wildness in the second, both his errors resulting in runs. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Hartsel, lf	1	1	0	0	0	
Starr, 2b	0	0	1	4	0		Hf'man, cf	2	2	4	0	0	
V'Zant, rf	0	0	0	0	0		Davis, 1b	2	3	11	1	0	
Wallace, ss	0	0	1	7	0		Cross, 3b	1	3	1	2	0	
K'hler, cf	0	0	0	0	1		Seybold, rf	0	1	2	0	0	
Jones, 1b	0	0	14	0	0		Murphy, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	
Gleason, 3b	0	0	0	0	0		Knight, ss	0	0	2	2	0	
Roth, c	0	0	8	2	0		Barton, c	0	0	2	3	1	
Pelty, p	0	0	0	2	0		Henley, p	0	0	2	4	0	
Total	0	0	27	15	1		Total	6	10	27	14	1	

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Cross, Seybold, Davis, Hartsel. Three-base hits—Davis, Hoffman. Stolen bases—Hoffman, (2.) Murphy. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 5; off Henley, 3. Struck out—By Pelty, 5; by Henley, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 1; Philadelphia, 7. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin.

SECOND GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf	0	2	3	0	0		Hartsel, lf	0	0	2	0	1	
Starr, 2b	0	0	3	3	0		H'fman, cf	1	1	3	0	0	
V'Zant, rf	0	1	1	0	0		Davis, 1b	0	1	8	1	0	
Wallace, ss	0	0	3	1	0		Cross, 3b	0	0	0	3	0	
K'hler, cf	2	2	0	0	0		Seybold, rf	1	2	0	0	0	
Jones, 1b	0	0	9	1	0		Murphy, 2b	0	0	1	2	0	
Gleason, 3b	1	2	1	4	0		Knight, ss	0	0	3	1	0	
Sugden, c	0	0	6	1	0		Schreck, c	0	1	5	0	0	
Howell, p	0	0	1	3	0		Waddell, p	0	1	0	1	2	
Total	3	5	27	13	0		Total	2	5	*24	10	3	

*No one out when winning run was scored.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1—3
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0—2

Two-base hit—Seybold. Three-base hit—Hoffman. Sacrifice hits—Jones, (2.) Starr, Hoffman. Cross. Double play—Howell and Wallace. Passed ball—Sugden. Stolen bases—Gleason, Davis. Wild pitch—Howell. Bases on balls—Off Howell, 4; off Waddell, 2. Struck out—By Howell, 6; by Waddell, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; Philadelphia, 5. Time of game—One hour and thirty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—12,400.

CLEVELAND, 5; BOSTON, 3.

CLEVELAND, July 22.—The locals made it five out of six from Boston to-day, outbatting the visitors. Gibson's shoulder gave out in the first inning and he was succeeded by Winters, who was hit hard in the fifth inning. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Selbach, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Bay, cf	2	3	4	0	0		Parent, ss	1	2	1	5	0	
Flick, rf	1	1	0	0	0		Burkett, lf	0	2	0	0	0	
Kahl, 2b	1	2	1	5	1		Collins, 3b	0	1	2	4	2	
Bradl'y, 3b	1	3	1	3	0		Stahl, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
Turner, ss	0	2	2	3	0		Fr'man, 1b	0	0	11	0	0	
Carr, 1b	0	1	13	0	0		Ferris, 2b	1	1	2	1	0	
Buelow, c	0	0	3	0	0		Criger, c	0	0	4	2	0	
Donahue, p	0	1	0	2	0		Gibson, p	0	0	0	0	0	
							Winters, p	1	0	0	5	0	
Total	5	13	27	13	1		*Grimshaw	0	0	0	0	0	
							†Unglaub	0	0	0	0	0	
							Total	3	8	24	17	2	

*Batted for Criger in ninth inning.
†Batted for Winters in ninth inning.

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	—5
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—3

Hits—Off Gibson, 1 in one-third inning; off Winters, 12 in seven and two-thirds innings. First base by errors—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Bay, Burkett, Parent, Ferris, Selbach. Sacrifice hits—Carr, Turner. Stolen base—Bay. First base on balls—Off Winters, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Winters, 2. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—7,351.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT MONTREAL.

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E	MONTREAL.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf	0	0	0	0	0		Miller, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	
Bean, ss	0	0	5	4	0		Ferry, rf	0	0	2	0	0	
Keister, rf	0	0	3	0	0		M'ney, cf, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Merritt, 1b	0	1	16	0	1		B'non, cf, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	
Hal'gan, cf	0	1	2	0	0		W'den'l, ss	0	0	2	4	0	
Pattee, 2b	1	1	0	2	0		Joyce, lf	0	0	2	2	0	
Woods, 3b	1	1	1	2	0		L'Chance, 1b	0	0	9	1	0	
M'Cabey, c	0	1	6	3	0		L.H'r'n, 3b	0	1	2	0	0	
Clarkson, p	0	0	0	1	0		Raub, c	0	0	4	3	0	
							M'Carthy, p	0	0	0	1	1	
							*Buss	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	2	5	27	12	1		Total	0	4	27	12	1	

*Batted for McCarthy in ninth inning.

Jersey City	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Double play—Pattee, Bean, and Merritt. Left on bases—Montreal, 1; Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Clarkson, 6; by McCarthy, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Halligan. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

SECOND GAME.

MONTREAL.	R	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Ferry, rf	2	2	2	0	0		Clement, lf	1	2	1	0	0	
Meaney, c	1	1	4	0	0		Bean, ss	0	0	1	3	1	
Bannon, 2b	1	4	1	4	0		Keister, rf	1	3	3	0	0	
W'dsaul, ss	0	0	2	2	1		Merritt, 1b	1	1	5	1	0	
Joyce, lf	0	2	0	1	0		Halligan, cf	1	2	2	0	1	
Lach'ce, 1b	0	1	11	0	1		Pattee, 2b	1	2	2	2	0	
L.H'm'n, 3b	0	0	2	1	0		Woods, 3b	1	1	1	5	1	0
Raub, c	1	2	5	0	0		M'Cauley, c	1	2	5	1	0	
P'palau, p	1	1	0	0	0		Pf'miller, p	0	0	1	4	0	
Total	6	13	27	8	2		Total	7	14	27	10	1	

Jersey City	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	0—7
Montreal	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	1—6

Three-base hits—Raub, Meaney, Bannon, Pattee, Woods, McCauley. Two-base hit—Halligan. Stolen bases—McCauley, Clement. Left on bases—Jersey City, 9; Montreal, 8. Double play—Bean and Woods. Bases on balls—Off Pfanmiller, 2. Passed ball—McCauley. Sacrifice hits—Joyce, Hartman. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

AT ROCHESTER.

ROCHESTER.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Barclay, lf	0	0	3	0	0		O'H'gan, 1b	0	2	13	1	1	
Smith, ss	0	1	3	2	0		Mahling, 2b	0	1	0	4	1	
Clancy, 1b	0	1	11	0	0		Swander, cf	0	1	2	0	0	
Houser, rf	1	0	0	0	0		Gatins, ss	0	1	2	4	1	
Yancey, cf	0	0	3	0	0		Jones, lf	0	0	1	0	0	
M'Con'l, 2b	0	1	2	1	1		C'kman, 3b	0	0	0	2	0	
O'Brien, 3b	1	0	0	4	0		Murphy, rf	0	1	1	1	0	
Payne, c	0	1	4	3	0		Shea, c	0	0	5	2	0	
Walters, p	0	0	0	2	0		McLane, p	0	0	0	3	0	
Total	2	4	*26	12

Chipmunk Won Special Race.

The special race for fifteen-footres at the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Club yesterday, off Oyster Bay, was won by T. S. Young's Chipmunk, which beat F. L. Landon's Imp over the course by 1 minute and 20 seconds. There were five entries, C. D. Wetmore's Sabrina later withdrawing. The times of the four were:

	Elapsed Time.	Finish.
Yacht and Owner.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Chipmunk, T. S. Young	5:06:45	1:54:45
Imp, F. L. Landon	5:08:05	1:56:05
Fly, W. E. Roosevelt	5:20:15	2:08:15
Grilse, G. D. Robb	5:20:15	2:08:16

Close Sailing Off Amityville.

The regatta of the Unqua Corinthians, off Amityville, yesterday afternoon, afforded interesting races and close finishes in almost every class. Edward Bleeker's Elbon led G. T. Smith's Elbe over the finish line by 36 seconds, while 2 seconds separated R. S. Hegeh's Widgeon and Fred J. Stone's Scarecrow, the latter winning on corrected time.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

At Spuyten Duyvil, New York City, the Kellogg place, three minutes from S. B. station N. Y. main line, large dwelling house, 2½ acres land, beautiful views of Hudson; Spuyten Duyvil and Inwood; rent $45 per month or $500 per year. Apply to C. C. Ferris, 27 Wall St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET, CONNECTICUT—FURNISHED.

To rent, for September and October, house in Sharon, Conn., nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; very large piazzas. Owner, 1,025 Park Av., city.



PLANT LINE

OCEAN TRIPS

NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND or NEWFOUNDLAND

"One Night at Sea" or Six Days' Cruise, 1,000 Miles, for $18.

From Union Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Saturday 12 noon, for Halifax, Hawkbury, and Charlottetown. Good board. Cheapest rates. Best trout and salmon fishing and shooting. Beautiful scenery. This don't half tell it. Send stamp for booklet, maps, etc., to all tourist agents, New York.

Or A. W. PERRY, General Manager, Union Wharf, Boston.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept 12, 3 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 15, 6 AM Kronpr.Sec't 26, 1:30 PM
Kronprinz.Aug 29, 2 PM Kaiser...Oct. 3, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kurfuerst July 25, 10 AM Friedr'h.Aug. 22, 10 AM
*Main ...Aug. 3, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Aug.31, 10 AM
Bremen Aug.10, 10 AM *Main...Sept. 7, 10 AM
Barbar'sa.Aug 17, 10 AM Bremen..Sept.14, 10 AM
*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene...Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 7, 11 AM
Albert...Sept. 2, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 14, 11 AM
K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM P. Irene..Oct.28, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Meyer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE

PLYMOUTH—HERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 5 St. Louis.....Aug. 19
New York.....Aug. 12 Philadelphia....Aug. 26

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N. R.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 12, 3 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 19, 8:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 29 Vaderland.....Aug. 12
Finland.....Aug. 5 Kroonland.....Aug. 19

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic....July 26, 1 PM Oceanic..Aug. 9, 1 PM
Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM Cedric...Aug. 18, 8 AM
Celtic....Aug. 4, 8 AM Baltic Aug.23, 11:30 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

*Rhaetia..Jy 29, 2:30 PM Waldersee..Aug.19, 8 AM
*Rhein...Aug 5, 8 AM (Direct) d.Aug.24, 11 AM
*Patricia..Aug. 5, 8 AM Hamburg..Aug.31, 10 AM
†*Moltke..Aug. 17, 11 AM *Penn....Sept. 2, 7:30 AM
†Has gentleman and *gymnasium on board.
Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Prinz Oskar...Aug. 15, 11 AM; Oct. 10; Nov. 29
Prinz Adalbert..Sept. 12, 10 AM; Oct. 31, Dec. 19

Special Summer Cruises

By Steel Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices, 35 and 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

Carpathia July 25, noon Caronia..Aug. 8, 11 AM
Campania July 29, 1 PM Lucania..Aug. 12, 1 PM
Umbria..Aug. 5, 9 AM Etruria..Aug. 19, 8 AM

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.

New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers
PANNONIA.....Aug. 1, noon; Sept. 19
SLAVONIA.....Aug. 20, 2 P. M.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Caledonia July 29, 2 PM Columbia Aug. 12, 3 PM
Astoria...Aug. 5, noon Furnessia Aug. 19, 11 AM
Cabin $50, $1 and $60; $65, 2d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For sailings and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 30, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug 2 Statendam.....Aug. 23
Potsdam.....Aug. 9 Ryndam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Nord America..Aug. 2 Citta di Napoli..Aug. 23
Cabin $55 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hartfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE

HALIFAX-N. S. RED CROSS LINE ST. JOHN'S-N.F.

Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA.
A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets,
BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER
FOR JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
Empress of India.....July 24th
R. M. S. Tartar.....August 7th
Empress of Japan.....August 14th
Empress of China.....September 4th
R. M. S. Athenian.....September 18th
Empress of India.....October 2nd
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.
Miowera....July 21st Manuka....August 18th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway and 281 5th Av.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE

For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
W. H. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

BOSTON, $2.50. PROVIDENCE, $1.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.

JOY LINE.

Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St. Telephone, 800 Orchard.

COOK'S TOURS TO EUROPE, 33 this season, $175 to $1,315. All expenses included. Programme, THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

AT AUCTION. | **AT AUCTION.**

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers
Public Auction Sale
ON THE PROPERTY
Edgemere, Long Island
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1905, at 2:30 P. M.
72 CHOICE LOTS
BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.
200 FEET OCEAN FRONT

WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.
Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

PARTITION SALE

FREDERICK F. GUILD, Special Master in Chancery,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1905, AT 3 P. M.,
THE WELL-KNOWN LYDDY PROPERTY,
Consisting of three residence houses on Ocean Ave., four residence sites on Elberon Ave., and a thirty-foot lot extending from Ocean Ave. to the Ocean.
Sale on the premises, corner Ocean and Sycamore Aves. Terms 20% cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days on closing title. Houses now open for inspection. Apply to caretaker on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
GUILD, LUM & TAMBLYN, Prudential Building, Newark; HUGHES, ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, 96 Broadway, New York; L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway, New York.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, AUC'R,
will sell at auction
FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey St.,
Trustee's Sale in Bankruptcy,
By order of JAMES MURRAY, Esq., Trustee.
525 AND 527 WEST 47TH ST.
The 3-story frame tenement on No. 525 and a 4-story brick tenement, with 3-story brick tenement on rear of lot No. 527. Size of lots, 25x100x100.5 each.
JOHN H. MULCHAHEY, Esq., Attorney for Trustee, 99 Nassau St.
Map, &c., with attorneys, or auctioneer's offices, 7 Pine St.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

Attention, Real Estate Buyers!—Two 5-story double flats; 6 rooms and baths each; best location uptown; will sell quick; part cash and easy terms. Call S. Goldenson, 132 Nassau St., Room 501.

Bargains in Houses.—Investors and speculators, have cold-water flats and new-law apartments, Yorkville and Bronx; little cash and easy terms. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Experienced land man desires to operate with reliable company handling outside properties on equitable basis. Address Landman, Box 209 Times Downtown.

Act Quick—Bargains in flats requiring $1,500-$2,500 cash, now on hand. Donato Piciulo, 60 Wall St.; Branch 2,161 Amsterdam Av.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

Flats, tenements, and residences for sale. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

East Side.

$5,000 buys three private houses, Lexington Av., subject to first mortgage. Two full built triple flats Washington Heights. Reasonable. 1,552 Broadway.

East 127th St., Adjoining 3d Av.—Suitable for store property; 3-story, 21.6x100; $2,000 cash, over $9,500 mortgage. See Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

90th St., Near Lexington Av.—3-story, 4-family, $21,500; rents, $2,400; quick buyer; other snaps. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

33d St., East—Price $38,500, 5-story, 4-family, 14-room house, 25x100; mortgage $20,000 at 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Attention, Builders!—12 full lots east side of Third Av., 174th and 175th; bargain; terms to suit. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

71st St., near 3d Av.—5-story, 2 stores; price, $25,500; rent, $2,950; little cash. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

$2,500 cash, mortgage $15,500. East 122d St.; double flat, 25x100. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East 22d.—Six-story tenement, two stores; $26,500; rents $2,718. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 126th.—5-story triple, $2,300; mortgage, $14,000; rents, $2,600. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity 88th St., Third, $24,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$20,000 to loan on second mortgage in various amounts. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

24 Av. corner, in 70s, $42,500; cheap. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

West Side.

Four-story American basement residences, known as "The King Model Houses;" practically new; beautifully designed and finished; containing all modern conveniences and situated in the exclusive residential block on 139th St., between 7th and 8th Aves. For sale at $15,000 and $16,000 each—about the present cost of construction alone; $11,000 on mortgage at 4½ per cent. Size of lots 18.2 and 19 ft. Apply to **Lexington Ave. Co., Owners.**
S. E. JACOBS, Treasurer.
135 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

With chance for a turn. 5-story four-family home; all modern improvements; only one block from 137th St. Subway station; more than half rented; rents guaranteed by us, $8,660; price, $70,000; cash, $17,000.

KEHOE & WHITE, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

Manhattan Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $34,000, rent $3,800; West 112th, near Lenox Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $32,000; West 114th, near 8th Av., 5-story, 5 rooms, $29,000; Eighth Av. store property, 5-story, $41,000, rent $4,400. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

$18,000, No Mortgage,

for a 20-foot brownstone dwelling, 126 West 131st St. Terms easy.
William F. Norris, 48 West 22d St.

American basement, $3,200; five stories, three tiled bathrooms, electric light, parquet flooring, handsomely decorated, in fine condition and location; immediate sale necessary. "Possession," Times Office, Times Square.

Big Snap.—548 West 46th; 25x100 ft. 5 inches; already excavated 10 feet below curb, with area wall built front and rear; $11,500; easily worth $13,000. Hannah Schorn, 432 West 42d.

SUMMER SACRIFICE.
Ideal triple flat, last of row, situated vicinity 115th, Eighth, $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West End Av. corner, 3-story and basement, 21 feet wide, fine order, excellent location; $40,000 will buy; terms to suit.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Broadway and 103d St.

Private houses both for rent and sale; some bargains to offer; call or write us.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
Broadway and 103d St.

Apartment house cheap to large buyer; choice location, overlooking Park; 18 per cent guaranteed. Particulars, Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

Amsterdam Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, elegant order; new plumbing; large store; price asked $32,000; rent $4,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Six-story 24-family apartment, rents $7,630, price $69,500, adjoining Central Park West. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Near 106th and Columbus; price $56,500; rent $6,240; 4-family, up-to-date flat, 38x100. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Lot 56x102 in the Eighties; suitable for improvement; price $90,000; principals only. Tredwell, 147 Nassau St.

$55,000 for corner lot, 126x100, on Fort Washington Av. and 170th St. William F. Norris, 48 West 22d St.

Bargain—Italian tenement, uptown; rent $8,000; price $70,000; cash $8,500. Donato Piciulo, 60 Wall St.

Double flat, vicinity 118th, Eighth, $25,000; mortgage $18,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

130th St., West—5-story double flat, $24,500; improvements. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Two five-story double flats vicinity West 104th St.; hot water. Alexander, 236 5th Av.

MANHATTAN.
FOR SALE.

Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS DWELLINGS,
FOR RENT. FOR SALE.
List on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

BUILDING LOANS
for operations on
Washington Heights.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
New, handsome house, 14 rooms, tiled bathrooms; finest, healthiest street; convenient to Subway, elevated, Amsterdam cars; little cash needed; will sacrifice; call to-day. Owner, 572 West 161st St.

Three-story dwelling in Hamilton Place; owner will sacrifice; call personally. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

Bargain.—Washington Heights private house; price $11,000, cash $2,500. Donato Piciulo, 2,161 Amsterdam Av.

Bargain.—Washington Heights plot, 50x80; price $12,500. Donato Piciulo, 2,161 Amsterdam Av.

BRONX.
FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate July 14.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$850 up.
On easy payments.
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Many artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

HENRY C. SCHAEFER,
763 COURTLANDT AV., OFFERS THE FOLLOWING:
$2,700 cash; 6-room cottage, full lot and improvements; mortgage $2,500 at 5%.
$9,000 Terms to suit; 2-story frame, suitable for doctor; full lot; 12 rooms and 2 baths, furnace.
$10,000 Half 3-family frame, with stable for 6 horses and shed room; 149th St., near Subway station.
$16,500 Mortgage $11,700; 4-story double brick; rental $1,722.
$20,000 Mortgage $15,000; Courtlandt Av. store property; 4-story, 5 rooms and bath each floor; near 156th St. "L."
$38,000 Two four-story brick, good location, near 161st St. "L"; mortgage $24,000 at 5%; dining room, awnings; halls and bath heated.

BUY NOW
AND SAVE MONEY.
9 lots East 138th St., including corner, if sold together, $5,500 per lot.
Also 1, 2, and 3 family houses and apartment houses for 10 to 25 families.
Also stable property.
KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Bargains.—$1,000 cash, modern 2-family house, 12 rooms; price $4,300; lot 25x114; 1-family house, modern improvements, 7 rooms, attic; lot 50x100; price $4,000; easy terms; corner plot, near White Plains Av., 50x100; price $1,700, half cash; many others to offer. Phelps & Co., William's Bridge.

We have a number of plots in Unionport cheap; chance for speculators; Avenue B, 8 lots, $1,800; terms half cash; Avenue C corner, 3 lots, $5,500; 10th St., 8 lots, $5,800; Washington St., 8 lots, $5,800; builder's chance. Hogan & Co., Westchester Av., near Avenue C, Unionport.

FLATS & LOTS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

$100,000

to loan on improved Bronx property at 5% and 5½%. JOHN F. FREES, Realty Dept., 608 East 156th St.

MUST SELL.

Lot on Aqueduct Av., 25x111, for $2,500; worth $3,500. Wm. P. Schmitt, cor. Webster and Tremont Avs.

Attention!—Unionport, s. s. 2d St., 231 feet east Avenue D, 181x158; controls rear lots; high ground; s. s. 13th St., 300 feet east Avenue D, 100x216, ripe to build; on suitable terms; brokers protected. Weber, 633 East 149th St.

$11,000.—Brick two-story, basement, and cellar; 14 rooms, complete for two families; one of the finest houses in the Bronx; near L station; first-class neighborhood; easy terms. P. D. Mason, No. 1,012 Westchester Av.

Rare Bargain.—2-family house, 16 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets, all improvements; excellent location; near Claremont Park; price $6,750; mtg. $4,500. Wm. P. Schmitt, cor. Webster and Tremont Avs.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.
Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Rare Bargains.—$1,000 cash buys new house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, finely decorated, near rapid transit; price $4,800. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Desirable new detached 2-family dwellings; hot-water heating; choice location; assessments paid. Owner, on premises, 26 Elm Place, 3 blocks west of L station, Fordham.

On Walton Av., one-family house, 9 rooms and bath; must be seen to be appreciated; price $6,000; mtg. $4,500. Wm. P. Schmitt, cor. Webster and Tremont Avs.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

Why Do You Suffer in Town?

Now that you are fairly panting for breath in the fierce heat of the city, come out to

Bayside Park

and you will appreciate the difference between life in the city and that of an ideal garden spot like Bayside Park, where delightfully cool and refreshing breezes blow all day across Little Neck Bay and necessitate blankets at night. You would find

LIFE WORTH LIVING

if you had one of the pretty cottages in this beautiful resort, where you can swing a hammock under fine old trees, and go bathing or sailing whenever the fancy moves you

We have several newly completed and very attractive houses, with all modern improvements, ranging from $5,500 to $8,500, of which you can have immediate possession by paying 10 per cent. down—the balance in small monthly instalments.

If none of these suit your fancy, we still have a few superbly located lots whereon you may build such a house as you elect and we will advance you the money to build it. At present we offer lots for $250 and upwards. A year from now the $250 lots will cost you $350.

BAYSIDE PARK is situated on Little Neck Bay, the north shore of Long Island Sound, within 20 minutes' ride from Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, with 46 trains a day and a 10c. commutation fare. When the Pennsylvania R. R. Tunnel is completed three years from now the place will be within 15 minutes' ride from City Hall.

DO YOU APPRECIATE WHAT THIS MEANS FOR FUTURE PROPERTY VALUES?

Write for a booklet or come and see the place. You'll enjoy the trip. We'll pay your fare if you will call at our office.

The North Shore Realty Co.,

202 EAST 23D ST. Branch, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

1-Acre Farm $100

Equal to 17 City Lots.
TERMS $10 DOWN
Balance to Suit—at
DEER PARK, L. I.

Most desirable property, only 20 miles from New York City; excellent soil for general farming and fruit raising, surrounded by large cultivated farms.
PROPERTY FREE OF MORTGAGE.
TITLES GUARANTEED TO US BY THE
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
This property is daily rising in value, and with the completion of the Pennsylvania R. R. tunnels and other improvements under way farms in this locality will greatly increase in value.
A present investment must show a double increase in a short time.
Act at once and reap the benefits of this great offer.
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Pine Hill House, in heart of Adirondack Mountains, charmingly situated; excellent table; all farm products raised on place; pleasant rooms; homelike; hunting, fishing near; rates $10 per week. E. Freygang, Lake Clear Junction, N. Y.

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OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Through Pullman service to ADIRONDACK RESORTS 1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Richfield Springs.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
Under New Management.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE FRANK LESLIE
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop. Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

NORMAN HOUSE, JEWISH BOARD. Maplewood, Sullivan County, N. Y.; delightfully situated heart of mountains; near four lakes; accommodates 125; gas, telephone; fishing, bathing, all amusements; $10 weekly; illustrated booklet upon application. I. MICHAELS, N. Y. office, 421 Canal St. Telephone 5126R—Spring.

BODIN COTTAGES, Lake Bodin, Yulan, Sull. Co., N. Y. Capacity 40; superior cuisine; fishing private lake; refined patronage; circulars. J. J. RANNEY, Prop.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N. Y.

Haley Farmhouse.—Accommodates 20; fine location; good table; free transportation; daily mails. John Haley, Monticello, Sull. Co., N. Y.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Hudson River Counties.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CHAPPAQUA, N. Y.; real country; on Harlem R. R.; one hour from Forty-second St.; 40 acres high ground; unsurpassed for health; beautiful surroundings; abundance fresh vegetables, pure dairy products; capacity, 75; rates $8 up; free carriage; modern plumbing; music, dancing; our booklet tells the rest.

THE PALATINE, Newburgh, N. Y.
Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

Rockland County.

Lake View, Rockland Co., N. Y.
Coolest family resort; new house; bath, hot and cold water; one hour by West Shore R. R.; Valley Cottage Station.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 2,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

NEW JERSEY.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 24.

Miscellaneous.

THE MONMOUTH HIGHLANDS N. J.
Box 61. Ocean, river, woodland; surf bathing; all outside rooms; new throughout; $8 up. Booklet.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2234 Madison Square.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

SUMMER CAMPS.

Camp Pukwana for GIRLS LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, New Hampshire. WHITE MOUNTAINS. Rowing, swimming, gardening; instruction optional. The Misses BLAKE, Long Island, New Hampshire.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BIG TREES
9,000 Years Old and 400 Feet High,
ON THE LINE OF
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Visit this wonderful country, and see trees that are 114 feet higher than FLATIRON BUILDING, N. Y. City.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW ENGLAND. Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK
Greenwich, (On-the-Sound,) Connecticut.
NOW OPEN.
A beautifully located resort hotel for select patronage; 150 rooms en suite, with private baths and strictly modern conditions and furnishings. Careful service in all departments. Thirty new rooms with baths this season; also finely appointed palm court.
Forty minutes from Grand Central Station, via N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., with hourly trains.
Casino for indoor amusements, superior stable accommodations, with special attention to private equipages, and automobile quarters.
Good music, tennis, golf, bowling, riding and driving, and a multitude of well-known walks and drives through a picturesque country.
D. P. SIMPSON, Manager.
Assistant Manager Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

"ALWAYS COOL AND NO MOSQUITOES."
Fort Griswold House,
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. YARD, Mgr.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
FRANK J. QUINN.

Maple Leaf Farm, on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.—New house; pure spring water; good fishing; modern bath and toilet rooms; hot and cold water; tennis, croquet, piano; $7 to $10 a week; booklets. E. A. Mallory, Prop. P. O. Brandon, R. F. D.

ECHO LAKE HOTEL, TYSON, VT. Exceptional location, air, scenery; three lakes, boating, fishing, golf; beautiful walks and drives; first class livery; moderate rates. Apply Eagle Bureau; references. D. C. FENN, Prop.

Maine.

Mt. Katahdin, Maine Woods.
RAINBOW LAKE—Best TROUT and TOGUE FLY FISHING in Maine; clean camps, beds and linen; excellent table, spring water; separate sleeping lodges; hunting, canoeing, mountain climbing, big live game photography; send for booklet F.
C. C. GARLAND, Mgr., Debsconeag, Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

Rhode Island.

BLOCK ISLAND
New National
At Edge of Ocean.
First-Class in Every Respect.
Vegetables, milk, &c., from Island farm. Orchestra music room and dining rooms face ocean two sides. Hotel and furnishings new.
Accommodations, $2.50.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES
JEFFERSON, N. H.
IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.
Family cottages a special feature. Superb golf links and other attractive out-of-door sports. Information and booklet.
A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

Massachusetts.

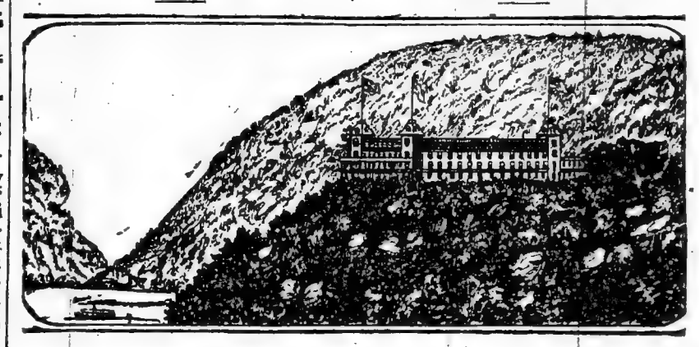
LAUREL LAKE HOUSE, LEE, MASS.
Heart of the Berkshire Hills.
Elegant location; every attraction; booklet.
GEO. BEARDMAN.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.

PENNSYLVANIA. Delaware Water Gap.



WATER GAP HOUSE
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Always Cool and Pleasant.
On the mountains, amidst luxurious surroundings and scenery; $25,000 spent in improvements; capacity, 350; elevators; rooms en suite, with bath; fine furnishings; golf, tennis, bowling, music; mountain spring water in rooms and throughout the hotel; valet service; the location for convenience, quiet, and rest surpasses all others. Write for booklet and special June and July rates. Livery attached. The table is abundantly supplied from the hotel's own farm. Only 2½ hours from New York via D., L. & W. R. R. No mosquitos or malaria.
WATER GAP HOUSE CO.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
We opened our Beautiful new brick building
SATURDAY, JULY 22D.
Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the City to offer. Rooms with or without baths.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

Atlantic City
THREE HOURS from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.20 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, - (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

THE ST. CHARLES.
Most select location on the Ocean front. With an established reputation for exclusiveness and high-class patronage. Hot and cold salt and fresh water in every bath. Long-distance telephone in rooms. Artesian water. Courteous service. Golf privileges. Illustrated booklet. Orchestra of soloists. Room plans, rates, &c., can be seen at 289 Fourth Av.
NEWLIN HAINES.

SEASIDE HOUSE,
Atlantic City, N. J.
Best Location on the Ocean Front.
F. P. COOK & SON.

Pocono Mountains.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest res. h'se on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
as low as $12.50, meals included. The FIREPROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; select patronage. Booklet. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE, Beach front, Massachussetts Av. Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Asbury Park.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA.
HOTEL COLUMBIA
AND COTTAGES,
NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J.
Maintaining a Refined Patronage.
Now Open. Capacity 400. Booklet.
W. HARVEY JONES, Prop.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

THE VICTORIA,
Asbury Park, N. J.; 3d and Ocean Avs. Open all the year. Suites of rooms with bath. Booklet. S. KEMPE.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator; hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

HOTEL RUSKIN, SPRING LAKE, N. J. Overlooking ocean. WM. H. H. MAIZE, Prop.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE, Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC. Belmar, N. J. Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1 for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Ocean Grove.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

NO "FADS AND FANCIES" FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Statement That He Promised to Accept Copy Is Denied.

DIDN'T AUTHORIZE A CHAPTER

Mr. Jerome Probably Will Subpoena Any Subscribers to the Publication Who Are Within Reach.

A positive denial on behalf of President Roosevelt was issued from his home at Sagamore Hill yesterday in regard to the story told by Robert A. Irving to Assistant District Attorney Krotel that the President had agreed to accept a presentation copy of "Fads and Fancies," the $1,500 subscription work to be published by Town Topics, and that he had authorized the printing of a chapter about himself in that work.

Mr. Krotel was absent from the office yesterday and preparations for the Grand Jury proceedings that are impending in this case appeared to have come to a standstill. It was understood that Mr Krotel had gone to Lakeville for a conference with his chief, so that Mr. Jerome might be fully posted when he returns to the city early next week.

The District Attorney's return will probably be followed by the immediate issuing of subpoenas for many of the subscribers of "Fads and Fancies." Although a majority are New Yorkers, many of them are now at their country homes or in Europe so that they cannot be reached. But more than a score are in the city.

No doubt is felt in the District Attorney's office of the willingness of these persons to appear, but whether any of them can be made to give testimony that will be of value is doubtful. The presence of District Attorney Jerome and the institution of regular proceedings before the Grand Jury is expected to give new impetus to the investigation and to bring information from many persons who so far have proved reluctant.

One feature of the case is the flood of anonymous as well as signed communications which has poured into the office of Mr. Krotel. Many of these refer to the proprietors of Town Topics, but the greater number profess to explain why certain subscribers to the fifteen-hundred-dollar work contributed so readily.

Charles L. Able, the solicitor for the Society Editors' Association, who is charged with attempted extortion by Broker Edwin M. Post, will come up for examination this week. It was said yesterday that his defense will be that he was merely carrying messages for those who employed him. Mr. Post says that Able brought to him a letter of introduction from Charles Stokes Wayne, managing editor of Town Topics, the first time he called.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission, who is also a subscriber to "America's Smart Set," said before he left the other day that a man who got the subscription from him brought a letter from Wayne, which made Mr. Shonts think that the latter represented Col. Mann, the President of the Town Topics Publishing Company.

WHY LAWSON PAID $1,500.

Says He Considered the Price of the Subscription Reasonable.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 22. Thomas W. Lawson, who subscribed $1,500 to "Fads and Fancies," said to-night:

"Being informed that Dreamwold had been chosen as the country residence to represent New England in a story on attractive residences throughout the country, I paid the stated amount of $1,500. For that I was to receive one of the 150 copies to which the edition was limited. Subsequently proofs were sent me for approval, and I must say that in engravings, type, and other details they were perfectly satisfactory.

"The price, I believe, was reasonable in view of the costly features of the publication.

"In soliciting my subscription the representative showed me a magnificently prepared description of John Jacob Astor's estate and also one of J. Pierpont Morgan's. All I can say is that from what I have seen of the scheme it appears worth the fifteen-hundred-dollar subscription. Of course, if for any reason the price has been raised to certain people that alters the case apparently."

WILD CAR ON THE BRIDGE.

Brake Fails to Work and Car Ahead Is Caught and Smashed.

A lively race between two trolley cars on the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday morning resulted in a rear-end collision, the wrecking of the cars, and two persons being severely injured. The accident was caused by a defective brake on one car.

Mrs. Mary Faulkner of 529 East Twelfth Street was the worst injured. She was rendered unconscious, and an examination showed that her right foot was crushed, and that she had numerous cuts and bruises about the face and body. She was taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. The other person hurt—Samuel Markheim of 753 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn—was found in the forward part of the car, with his left side bruised and his face lacerated by flying glass. He was sent home.

The cars that figured in the accident were Smith Street Car No. 630 and Fulton Street Car No. 257. The Smith Street car, which was the rear car, had just topped the Brooklyn arch and was speeding down the incline when the motorman, John J. Flaherty, discovered that the brakes would not work. The Fulton Street car was just ahead, and Flanerty yelled to the conductor to go ahead at full speed. The Fulton Street motorman did so until he neared the switches on the New York side, and then he had to slow up. A moment later came the crash. Both cars were considerably smashed up.

CUBA'S $3,000,000 CONTRACT.

Asks Bids for a Wharf and Customs Buildings at Havana.

The Cuban Government has advertised for bids for the construction of a wharf, Custom House, and Appraiser's Office in Havana Harbor. The total amount of work to be done amounts to about $3,000,000.

The bids will be opened in Havana Nov. 9, 1905. In connection with the building proposition there is a ninety-nine-year concession for wharf rights and privileges. The plans and specifications are at the Cuban Consul General's office, 96 Wall Street.

STATE CHESS TOURNEY.

Experts to Contest for the Rice Trophy at Oneida Lake.

Chess players of New York State will meet in their annual encounters at the Hotel St. Charles, Oneida Lake, N. Y., to-morrow and the remainder of the week. Of chief interest will be the interclub competition for the Isaac L. Rice trophy. It has been won twice by representatives of the Brooklyn Chess Club, the first year by C. S. Howell and last year by F. J. Marshall.

This year Brooklyn will be represented by Charles Curt. Should Curt succeed in winning this contest the trophy will go permanently to Brooklyn.

SUED FOR ALIENATION.

J. J. Persch Asks $100,000 of Carl Wideman for Loss of His Wife.

John J. Persch, who has accumulated a fortune in consolidating breweries and in railroad enterprises, has begun suit for $100,000 in the Supreme Court against Carl J. Wideman, the principal stockholder and an officer in the German-American Brewing Company of Buffalo, whom he charges with alienating the affections of his wife, Mrs. Gretchen Thurlow Persch.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has ordered part of Wideman's answer to the complaint stricken out as scandalous and irrelevant. The court, however, finds that much of the matter contained in the answer may be introduced as evidence at the trial of the suit, and Wideman's attorneys may even move to amend the answer, so as to get back what the court has stricken out.

In Wideman's answer as it stands now he declares that from July, 1904, until December last Persch was in Buffalo with Mrs. Persch working on a deal to consolidate the Buffalo breweries. Persch, according to the answer, was trying to secure an option on Wideman's brewery stock. Then, the answer alleges, Persch persistently threw his wife in Wideman's company in the hope that she might influence him.

Persch did not succeed with his deal, and out of revenge, the brewer declares, brought the suit.

Some years ago Persch sued Henry C. Kelsey for breach of contract in connection with the consolidation of the gas companies of Newark, N. J.

Later the domestic troubles of the Perschs got into the newspapers, and the story was told of how Persch married Flora Loomis in 1878, she suing him for divorce later on account of his attentions to Gretchen Thurlow of Jersey City. In December last year Mrs. Gretchen Thurlow Persch brought a suit against William H. Boughton of Buffalo for $50,000 for alleged assault. At that time she lived at 2 West Ninety-eighth Street. In the following January she caused the arrest of Robert C. Sheppard, a private detective, whom she charged with shadowing and annoying her. Magistrate Ommen released the detective upon learning that he was in the employ of Persch. Persch has a suit pending against Mrs. Persch for divorce. In this suit he names Wideman and two other brewers.

Mrs. Persch is well to do in her own right, having made money in promoting brewery enterprises.

LIFE SAVERS RESCUE FOUR.

Hundreds See Boat Capsize in the Harlem River.

Several hundred bathers in the public bath at One Hundred and Twelfth Street and the Harlem River saw four young men rescued from drowning in a thrilling way yesterday afternoon.

Frank Anglone, Joseph Negre, Samuel Fernold, and Henry Siska were rowing up the Harlem River when their boat struck a hawser and was upset. The men were thrown into the water under the boat, and Anglone and Siska were carried under the bathhouse by the current, while the others were carried out into the stream.

Henry Smolensky and James Murphy, United States Volunteer Life Savers, dived into the river and under the bathhouse. As they disappeared the crowd shouted that they, too, had been drowned, but a minute later Smolensky reappeared with Anglone. Siska was rescued in a similar manner, and the two life savers were becoming exhausted when Joseph Meyers, a Dock Department life saver, came to their help. The three swam out to where the other two men were struggling, and after a battle with the current managed to bring them back to land.

McGARREN PROPERTY SEIZED.

Woman Who Says She Is His Widow Begins Replevin Proceedings.

Replevin proceedings have been begun in the Supreme Court against Henry McGoughran, cousin of Alexander H. McGarren, the aged recluse who left an estate now claimed by Mrs. Hester McGarren, who says she is his widow.

The cousin took charge of McGarren's property a few days ago. He says that the woman is not McGarren's widow, and that the marriage was annulled in 1901. Mrs. McGarren retained Daniel Blumenthal and the replevin suit was the result. She alleges that she was never served with the summons and complaint in the annulment suit. She intends to lay claim to the entire McGarren estate, which is estimated at $2,000,000. The replevin papers were put in the hands of a Deputy Sheriff, who went to the McGarren home and seized various articles there which Mrs. McGarren says are her personal property.

McADOO MAKES A CHANGE.

Takes Charge of the Granting of Engineers' Licenses—Begins Vacation.

Police Commissioner McAdoo started yesterday on a month's vacation. In his absence Deputy Commissioner Farrell of Brooklyn will be in charge of the department until First Deputy McAvoy returns to the city about Aug. 1.

Before going away the Commissioner made an important change. He took out of the hands of the Boiler Squad and into his own the granting of licenses to engineers.

In future, Mr. McAdoo said, he will have a practical mechanical engineer stationed at Police Headquarters to hold public examinations of applicants for licenses.

The Commissioner in announcing the change said that, while the granting of engineers' licenses had in past times been a source of graft, there had not been any recent ground for complaint on that account.

ARRESTED FOR CHECK FRAUD.

Cafe Keeper Accuses Man Who Says He Is a Real Estate Broker.

J. Henry Maldon, who said he was an insurance agent and real estate broker, living at the Clarendon Hotel, Eighteenth Street and Fourth Avenue, was arrested last night at One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Lexington Avenue by Policeman Louis Hymen for passing bad checks.

The complainant is William Schneiderwind, proprietor of a café at 1,924 Third Avenue, who says that Maldon gave him two checks, one for $30 and one for $25, which were returned marked "No funds."

The checks, according to the police, were indorsed by Robert Henry, a contractor, of 2,022 Madison Avenue, and Edward J. Donnelly of 80 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street. They are also said to be complainants against Maldon.

The arrest was made on a description furnished by Mr. Schneiderwind.

MAY BE A REAL STAINER.

Customs Men Seize a Valuable Violin in Passenger's Baggage.

A violin, believed to be a genuine Stainer, dated 1765, was seized yesterday by Customs Inspectors in the baggage of O. N. Chaffee of Detroit, a saloon passenger on the White Star liner Cretic. He had failed to declare the instrument, which was found at the bottom of one of his trunks.

Although making affidavit that he purchased it abroad for only $60, Mr. Chaffee admitted that the instrument was worth at least the estimate of $1,600 placed upon it by the appraisers. He was unable to show a bill of sale in accordance with the requirements, so the violin was sent to the public stores. If the instrument is a real Stainer, it is worth probably $5,000. Mr. Chaffee said he bought it in a curio store in Naples.

RELIEF FOR CROWDING AT BRONX STATION

Interborough Builds Another Platform at 149th Street.

TRANSFERS CAUSE A CRUSH

Trouble in Handling the Traffic During the Winter Foreseen by the Company.

General Manager Hedley issued a statement yesterday saying that the Interborough Company had relieved the crush at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street station of the elevated, which has been a source of complaint since the opening of the Subway to the Bronx. The statement says:

"A temporary station platform and exit stairways leading to the street have been constructed at the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue elevated station for the purpose of relieving the congestion at this point caused by large numbers of persons who desire to avail themselves of the privileges of transfer from elevated to Subway.

"The Interborough Rapid Transit Company by its endeavor to accommodate its patrons has voluntarily extended transfer privileges from the Subway to the elevated at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, and the construction of this new temporary platform has been made necessary on account of the volume of business. While this is a season of the year when travel is comparatively light, the elevated structures south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, Second and Third Avenues, are taxed practically to the train movement.

"The growth of the north section of the city, in the Bronx, is very pronounced, for there are several sections through which the elevated and Subway lines run where block after block of new flat and apartment houses are being constructed. Next Fall and Winter the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, via the elevated south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, will certainly have difficulty with the present facilities in operating a sufficient number of cars via the elevated south of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street to properly accommodate the people."

Mr. Hedley added that if the request to lay a third track on the Second Avenue elevated was granted it would afford some relief, and that the extra track could be put in within a year.

THROWN FROM HER AUTO.

Mrs. Harlan W. Whipple Painfully Injured in Glidden Tour at Sharon.

News was brought to this city last night by some of the returning automobilists in the Glidden Cup tour of a serious accident to Mrs. Harlan W. Whipple that occurred just before the cars reached Sharon, Conn., yesterday. Mrs. Whipple is the wife of Harlan W. Whipple, ex-President of the American Automobile Association and a resident of Andover, Mass. She accompanied her husband on the thousand-mile tour that ended yesterday, and had made a very good showing when, in passing over a slight mound in the road at a high rate of speed, Mrs. Whipple was hurled completely over the front of the car and fell heavily to the side of the road.

The machine was at once stopped, and with the assistance of J. H. Sheldon, a guest, and the chauffeur, James McKinney, Mrs. Whipple was made as comfortable as possible under a large tree near the side of the road. A friendly farmer's wife brought out a rocking chair for the injured woman, and a doctor was at once sent for. As it was impossible to get one quickly, Mrs. Whipple was lifted into the car and carried into Sharon, where it was found that Mrs. Whipple was severely bruised, but no bones were broken, and she will leave for her home in Andover, Mass., within a few days.

Mr. Whipple telegraphed news of the accident to Chairman Augustus Post and sent his car on with Mr. Sheldon and the chauffeur, as he was anxious to have it complete the journey. It was delayed nearly two hours in Sharon, but arrived at the Plaza Circle about 7:30 o'clock last night.

KILLED IN THE SUBWAY.

Man Working on Track with No Danger Signals Set, Police Say.

James H. Hyland, a carpenter employed by the Interborough Company, was struck by a local train in the Westchester Avenue branch of the Subway at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue yesterday and instantly killed.

Hyland was at work on a ladder on the tracks at the east end of the south-bound platform at Third Avenue. The police say there were no danger signals set to warn the motormen of approaching trains. South bound train No. 17 in charge of Motorman Hoyer struck Hyland's ladder, throwing him directly under the first car. The motorman was arrested and remanded to Coroner Berry.

Hoyer says he did not see the man and that he had clear signals.

FRENCH LINE MANAGER HERE.

Company Building a Vessel Which Will Have a Swimming Tank.

On the French liner Lorraine, in yesterday morning from Havre, was M. P. Faguet, who succeeds the late Eugène de Bocande as General Manager of the French Line in America. M. Faguet recently returned to France after a long stay in this city, and is well known in the New York offices of the company.

He said that the company's new steamship La Provence will be finished in April. One novelty of the vessel will be a swimming tank aft on the promenade deck. She will be of 22 knots speed and it is calculated will arrive in this port on Friday twelve hours ahead of the week-end fleet.

PASSENGER HAD LEPROSY.

Said Ben Ali, an Algerian from France, Will Be Deported.

The immigration authorities ordered yesterday the deportation of Said Ben Ali, an Algerian, who landed in this country from the steamship Philadelphia on July 11. When the Quarantine officials boarded the Philadelphia they isolated Ben Ali. A number of physicians examined him.

They unanimously decided that Ali had leprosy, and on their recommendation he will be returned to Europe. The man left Algeria six years ago, he says, and went to France, where he remained until he sailed for the United States.

Horse, Fed with Sugar, Kicks Boy.

Frederick Howes, twelve years old, of Beebe Avenue and Williams Street, Long Island City, is in St. John's Hospital suffering from a fractured skull as the result of being kicked by a horse. The boy gave the horse sugar and as he was leaving the stall the animal kicked him. His condition is critical.

To-day's Music in the Parks.

There will be a concert in Central Park this afternoon, (S. Simone, bandmaster,) and others in all the parks in the Bronx, namely: Crotona, Cedar, Pelham Bay, Claremont, Bronx, St. Mary's, Van Cortlandt, and Macomb's Dam Parks, beginning in every instance at 4 o'clock.

Break Ground for a Bronx Church.

Ground was broken yesterday afternoon for the new Mount Hope Methodist Episcopal Church at Tremont Avenue and the Grand Boulevard and Concourse in the Bronx. The Rev. E. H. Carr, James L. Wells, the Rev. J. G. Oakley, and the Rev. Sherman M. Williams participated in the ceremony.

VIOLATE STRIKE AGREEMENT.

Blackwell's Island Bridge Builders Say Union Is to Blame.

The strike of the structural iron workers on the Blackwell's Island Bridge, it was learned yesterday from the representatives of the company, is in direct violation of an agreement with the housesmiths' unions of New York, to which the strikers belong. This agreement, which expires Jan. 1, 1906, was made between the District Council of the United Housesmiths and Bridgemen of New York, the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, and the Eastern District National Association of Erectors of Steel and Iron Work, of which the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which has the contract for the work, is a member.

The agreement has a clause providing that there can be no sympathetic strike until the matters in dispute are settled by arbitration. The strike was ordered by International President Frank Buchanan of the housesmiths without any suggestion of arbitration. When the strike was first ordered, only a few housesmiths were employed, but later, owing to the arrival of delayed castings, 200 more men could have been put to work, and the union would not allow them to work on the bridge. Buchanan also ordered sympathetic strikes on all the contracts of the company in other cities.

The delay caused by the strike on the bridge is a serious matter, Superintendent Gross declares.

"Owing to the fact that the strike is in direct violation of the agreement," he said, "it will be a difficult matter to settle. The strike was ordered by Buchanan on June 14, and has tied up all work. How long it will delay matters I cannot predict."

Secretary Green of the union said the company first violated the agreement by employing non-union men in Harrisburg. The company says that the alleged non-union men at the Harrisburg plant were in no way connected with the housesmiths.

HIS GOOD COAT SAVED HIM.

Man Caught by Policeman in the Act of Leaping from Bridge.

A neatly dressed man who said he was Harry Dunham, thirty-two years old, and lived at 348 East Thirteenth Street, Manhattan, was prevented from jumping off the Williamsburg Bridge by Policeman Curley early yesterday morning. Dunham was about to leap from the centre span of the bridge when Curley seized him by the coat. The fact that his coat was of new and strong material saved his life.

Curley was standing in the shadow of the tower when he saw Dunham climb over the guard rail and get down on the east-bound car tracks. The policeman sneaked along the roadway, but before he could reach the man he ran across the roadway and clambered up the outer guard rail. He was just in the act of jumping when Curley caught him. A lively struggle followed during which Dunham's hat dropped into the river.

Curley finally managed to get the man down on the roadway, where he held him until another policeman came to his assistance.

Dunham was taken to the bridge police station, and in front of the Sergeant's desk he fell upon his knees and pleaded with them not to shoot him.

A charge of attempted suicide was made against Dunham, and when he was arraigned in Lee Avenue Police Court Magistrate Higginbotham adjourned the hearing until to-morrow and told the police to look up the man's family. Dunham admitted he had been drinking excessively.

NOT TWENTY EJECTIONS.

Morris Okun Denies That the Police Emptied His New Tenement.

Morris Okun, part owner of the tenement and store property at the southeast corner of Fourteenth Street and Avenue A, denies the statement, published yesterday, that twenty families were ejected therefrom on Friday. Mr. Okun did not have twenty families as tenants, he says, but twenty sets of apartments of which fifteen had been taken. The lettings were not legal because a certificate of approval had not been issued in regard to the property. The violation of law was met by the Department of Buildings by a vacation order. This was canceled by the payment of the penalty of $250 and the owners of the house, Okun & Hessberg, expect to receive a permit which will legalize their lettings next week. Mr. Okun also complained that the statement that the building was put up in three months was incorrect, as it was begun in May, 1904, and finished last month.

As to the personal occupancy of the floors of the structure Mr. Okun's assertion that no family left is met by others which deny it. The daughter of the janitor of the place states that three families left. Louise Stein who has an apartment on the second floor asserts that eight families were ejected by the Sanitary Police who had the warrant of vacation.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Goat Hair Allowed to Enter Free of Duty—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Gen. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a claim filed by Dornan Brothers of Philadelphia, it being held that goat hair, unfit for combing purposes, is entitled to free entry under the terms of the Dingley Tariff act. The Collector of Customs assessed the hair at the rate of 12 cents per pound under the provision in the tariff law for wool of the second class. The board finds that the Collector erred and that the claim of the importers is well taken.

General Appraiser De Vries wrote a decision overruling a claim made by F. L. Kraemer and others of New York. It was held that surgical drains are dutiable as assessed by the Collector, with duty at the rate of 45 per cent. under the provision for "manufactures of cotton." One of the claims made by the importers was for duty at 20 per cent. ad valorem as a non-enumerated manufactured article.

Other importers' claims overruled were by La Manna, Azema & Farnan, New Orleans; Strouse, Adler & Co., New Haven; D. A. Kennedy, H. E. Frankenberg Company, M. Gardner & Co., Einstein, Wolff & Co., Schefer, Schramm & Vogel, and Stern & Stern, New York.

The board sustained protests filed by the Pacific Coast Syrup Company, Port Townsend, Washington; T. Buettner & Co., Chicago; Lamb, Finlay & Co., L. J. & H. Rosenberg, and F. Rosenstein & Co., New York.

IN JAIL ON WIFE'S CHARGES.

Dr. F. S. B. Beaty of Vermont Locked Up Here on Court Order.

Dr. Frederick S. B. Beaty, who recently arrived here from Newport, Vt., was locked up in Ludlow Street Jail yesterday on an order of arrest issued in an action brought in the Supreme Court by his wife, who is seeking a separation on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. The order of arrest was issued by Justice Kenefick of Buffalo on an affidavit made by the physician's wife, who alleges that her husband told her that he intended to go away where she would never see him again. She followed him from Vermont to Buffalo, where she found him at the home of his brother.

In her affidavit Mrs. Beaty alleges that her husband had a lucrative practice in Vermont until September last, when he was arrested at Newport on a charge of malpractice. Then, she says, he got out on bail and left the State before being called to trial. In the complaint of her suit for separation she alleges that her husband threw her down a flight of twenty steps and blackened her eyes.

As the physician was unable to furnish $1,000 bail yesterday he was compelled to remain in jail.

Cornerstone Laid in Brooklyn.

The cornerstone of the new building of All Souls' Universalist Church, at Ocean and Ditmas Avenues, Brooklyn, was laid yesterday afternoon. The Rev. Dr. L. Ward Brigham presided at the exercises. The edifice will cost $30,000.

SOLDIER PRISONER SHOT IN EFFORT TO ESCAPE

Led Four Plotters Who Threatened Governors Island Sentry.

OTHERS WERE READY TO JOIN

Private Lyons Gave Warning That He Would Shoot—Wounded Snyder When Men Advanced.

Particulars of an attempt by four military prisoners to escape from the prison on Governors Island became known yesterday.

As a result of the effort to get away, their leader, Frederick Snyder, an excavalryman, who is serving a term for desertion, was shot through the right arm by Private Frederick Lyons of Company E, Eighth Regiment, who was the sentry in charge. Lyons is one of the cleverest athletes in the army, and is known hereabouts as the most active outfielder in the New York Regular Army Baseball League.

The conspirators intended, after overpowering Lyons, to seize his rifle, proceed to the wharf on the northeastern end of the island, and there capture one of the Government tugboats, in which they could escape. Lyons was too quick for them. He guessed what was happening before the prisoners had a chance to act in concert. The result was the shooting of Snyder and the return to prison of the other men.

The officers in charge of Castle Williams learned about a week ago that a plot to escape had been formed by some of the prisoners. Accordingly the guards on duty on the island were ordered to be extra vigilant.

When it was nearly dark on Friday evening and Lyons was preparing to march his gang back to prison, three of the prisoners—George Trimble, Dan Powell, and William Ogg—began talking together mysteriously.

Lyons immediately ordered the trio to separate. Instead of doing as commanded, the trio, with Snyder, who was standing near, made a threatening movement in the direction of the guard. The rest of the gang, numbering fifteen, also looked as if they were going to join in the assault, whereupon Lyons brought his Krag-Jorgensen to his shoulder and gave warning.

"Look out," he said; "this gun's loaded, and while I don't want to shoot, I'll shoot, as sure as you are alive, if you try to cut any monkeyshines with me."

The words of Lyons caused the fifteen who apparently were ready to attack to desist, but it was different with the others. With Snyder at their head, the four prisoners, three of whom lifted their shovels, made a dash for the sentry. Once more the sentry shouted a warning, but the prisoners, evidently thinking Lyons was bluffing, continued to advance. Then Lyons fired. The steel-tipped bullet entered Snyder's right hand and came out at the elbow. Snyder fell, and the other three conspirators took to their heels. The noise of the shot brought a detachment of guards to the assistance of Lyons, and all the prisoners were quickly locked up.

Snyder was serving a two and a half years' sentence for desertion, and would have been discharged in December of next year if he had behaved himself. As it is, he will face another court-martial when the recovers from his wounds, and will probably receive a sentence of five years. His three confederates will also get increased punishment.

It was said that Snyder might be put on bread and water for twenty-eight days, but this course is unusual in the army, and it is not believed that it will be followed.

TO DISCUSS IMMIGRATION.

National Conference Will Be Held Here Dec. 6 and 7.

The officers of the Civic Federation met yesterday and decided to call, for Dec. 6 and 7, the National conference to discuss the immigration question, which was arranged for at a meeting in this city about a month ago. The conference will be held in this city.

Last evening an invitation was sent to the Governors of all the States asking each of them to appoint ten delegates to the convention and embodying a number of questions. Among the questions are:

What is the character of the net increase in the population of the United States from immigration?

Should existing legislation looking to the elevation of this character through the exclusion of undesirable elements be extended and made more effective?

Should there be any change in the system of inspection, such as having it made at ports of departure or at the home sources of emigration, or at both?

What are the nature, extent, and locality of the demands in the United States for more labor?

What practical method can be devised of distributing immigration, especially for agriculture, to points where it may be needed?

Should the exclusion of Chinese coolie labor be made more rigid, and should it be extended to Japanese and Korean labor?

How shall the admission of exempted classes of Asiatics, such as scholars, merchants, and tourists, be regulated?

It was announced by the Executive Committee that invitations to send delegates were also sent to the Restriction League of Massachusetts, the Chambers of Commerce in all the large cities, the labor unions, and the church organizations.

HOTEL CLERK ARRESTED.

Receipted for Guest's Diamond and Lost It, He Declares.

Frederick A. Miller, package clerk at the Grand Union Hotel, was held in $1,000 bail in Yorkville Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. According to the story told by Special Officer Dery of the hotel, Mrs. G. R. Husted, a guest of the Grand Union, about a week ago lost a diamond ring valued at $150 and a diamond pin. The jewelry had been sent to her at the hotel by a friend. Mrs. Husted was not at the hotel when the package arrived, and, although it was receipted for she never got it.

Thursday Mrs. Husted received a letter telling her that if she wanted to learn the whereabouts of her diamonds to communicate with Frederick A. Miller, 325 Lexington Avenue. Miller's name was signed to the letter. Mrs. Husted took it to the hotel management and the clerk was arrested.

"I receipted for the package," Miller explained in court, "and sent it to Mrs. Husted's room. She was not in, and the package was brought back to me. I put it in my pocket and forgot about it. The next morning the pin was in my pocket, but the ring was gone. I wrote to Mrs. Husted hoping to arrange to pay her for the ring."

NEW BRIDGE PLANS READY.

Commissioner Best to Open Bids for Metal Work on Aug. 10.

Commissioner Best has advertised for bids for all the metal work for the anchorages and constructing the towers, cables, &c., for the new Manhattan bridge. The bids are to be opened Aug. 10 and the bidders are required to deposit securities in the amount of $1,500,000 for the faithful performance of the work.

The time limit is three and a half years, and the advertisement announces that bids will be received only from firms whose plants justify the expectation that the work will be done well and promptly. The specifications drafted by the engineers of the bridge department fill more than one hundred printed pages. Every rivet that is to be used in the giant structure is shown in the illustrated plans.

THE SHIPBUILDING RACE.

Navy Yard Constructors Believe They May Still Lead.

The chief topic of conversation at the New York Navy Yard the past few days has been the official report made public by the Navy Department, which shows that the battleship Connecticut, now under construction at the yard, has again fallen behind her sister ship, the Louisiana, which is nearing completion at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company at Newport News, Va.

When the report for the month ended June 1 was published it was shown that for the first time since the keels of the vessels were laid the battleship Connecticut had taken the lead as far as the percentage of completion was concerned.

The news was joyfully received by the naval constructors and men who are building the Connecticut, and the men at the yard firmly believed that the private yard would never catch up with the Government workmen.

The report issued a few days ago for the month ended July 1, however, shows that the Louisiana is a little over 80 per cent. completed, giving her a slight advantage over her sister at the New York Navy Yard.

Despite the official report from Washington showing that the Louisiana has resumed the lead, the naval constructors say that soon they will again be ahead.

The percentage of completion is based upon the question of "weight," and until it is known whether the percentage in the case of the Louisiana is based upon what is really on board and in place, or upon "material on hand," it would not be strictly accurate to say that the Louisiana has really passed the Connecticut in the race.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT DEDICATED.

Third Library Erected by Him in the Bronx Opens To-morrow.

The third Carnegie library building in the Borough of the Bronx was dedicated yesterday afternoon. It stands on the corner of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Washington Avenue.

The building is a two-story structure 60 by 60, of brick trimmed with Indiana limestone, having two entrances, one on One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and the other on Washington Avenue. The main floor contains the circulating department, while on the second floor is a reading and an assembly room. In addition to these rooms are accommodations for a janitor and for the library staff, which will consist of Miss Minerva Grimm and eight assistants.

Yesterday's exercises were held in the assembly hall. William Harman Black, Commissioner of Accounts, presided and spoke as the Mayor's designated representative.

Arthur E. Bostwick, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, made the address in behalf of the Trustees of the New York Public Library, and formally turned the building over to the municipal authorities.

The Rev. F. B. Makepeace, President of the Bronx Free Library, also spoke.

The new library, which will be opened to the public to-morrow, has on its shelves 10,000 volumes.

SIEGEL COOPER GIFT.

A Percentage of the Week's Business to be Given to Charity.

In accordance with the custom established with the foundation of the Siegel-Cooper department store, a percentage of the sales for one week in July is to be devoted to Summer charities. This week has been set apart for that purpose.

From Monday's business the New York World Sick Babies' Fund and the Jersey City Journal Fresh Air Fund will profit. Tuesday's sales will aid the Fresh Air Fund of the Society for Ethical Culture and the Nazareth Day Nursery. The percentage from Wednesday's business will go to the Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children and the Edgewater Creche Fresh Air Fund for Mothers and Children. Thursday is allotted to the Newark Female Charitable Society, the Harlem Relief Society, and the Silver Cross Day Nursery. Friday's percentage will go to the New York Herald Free Ice Fund and the New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund. Saturday's percentage will go to the Summer Home of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and the Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

WOMAN SHOOTS HERSELF.

Suicide Brooded Because Her Husband Was Abroad.

With a bullet wound in her right temple, Mrs. Thomas Krekeler, forty-seven years old, whose husband is a lumber dealer of Fulton Street and Manhattan Crossing, East New York, was found dead yesterday in bed at her home, 83 Somers Street. A week ago yesterday her husband sailed on the Red Star liner Vaderland for Antwerp for his health.

Mrs. Krekeler was to have accompanied him, but changed her mind at the last moment. Relatives say she was in ill-health. She had brooded over her husband's absence, but seemed to be in good spirits yesterday. Before going upstairs to lie down she told her father, Morris Stein, to have her niece call her at a certain time.

When the girl went up to Mrs. Krekeler's room and knocked at the door, there was no response. Opening the door she found the woman dead on the bed with a bullet wound in the temple. A revolver was by her side.

AGED WOMAN BURNED.

Mrs. Faher Killed Despite Son-in-Law's Efforts.

Mrs. Sophie Faher, sixty-three years old, of 302 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, died at the J. Hood Wright Hospital last night of burns received yesterday morning.

Her dress caught fire from a gasoline stove while she was helping with the family washing in the home of her son-in-law, George Kiessling, who has a bakery on the ground floor. Mr. Kiessling heard his mother-in-law's screams and hurried up the stairs. Catching up a blanket he wrapped her in it and extinguished the flames, but not before Mrs. Fahey was badly burned.

Banquet to Italian Officers.

The Italian colony of this city will give a banquet to the officers of the Italian man-of-war Dogali, now lying at the foot of West Thirty-fourth Street, next Tuesday evening, at Steeplechase Park, Coney Island.

Building and Loan League's Meeting.

The United States League of Building and Loan Associations will hold its annual convention at the Murray Hill Hotel on July 26 and 27. Delegates from all parts of the country will attend.

JERSEY CITY'S $8,000,000 WATER BOND TANGLE

Town May Have to Pay $400,000 Penalty on Its Debt.

MUST SETTLE BY OCT. 1

Buyers of a Smaller Issue Object to New Securities Going on the Market.

Mayor Fagan and the financial officers of Jersey City are having serious differences over the issue of $8,000,000 of water bonds to pay for the new water works. The construction company has notified the city that the plant is ready for delivery and that unless the price be paid by Oct. 1 a penalty of $400,000 will be exacted. The city's lawyers declare that the penalty cannot accrue till the works have been approved by the city's experts, and that there has been no opportunity for inspection.

The Legislature passed an act last Winter making the bond issue a first lien on the new plant. There was opposition to its approval by the Governor, and it was supposed to be dead. Meanwhile it became necessary for the city to issue $800,000 of bonds to take up an old issue. New York financiers declined to handle them until City Controller Hough assured them that the city would not ask for the approval of the bond lien act or even attempt to pay for the water plant for a year or two.

With those assurances a firm of Manhattan brokers took the issue at a premium that yielded the city a bonus of only $250. The transaction had scarcely been closed before Mayor Fagan went to Sea Girt and urged the Governor to sign the bond lien bill. The City Controller protested that, in view of his representations in Wall Street, the approval of the act, on the Mayor's application, would lay the city open to the suspicion of having procured the $800,000 loan under false pretenses. The Governor, a day or two after the Mayor had appealed to him, vetoed the act.

The excuse for the passage of the act was that it would be difficult to float an $8,000,000 loan unless the city mortgaged the plant to guarantee its repayment, and it was supposed that the Governor's veto put an end indefinitely to the effort to pay for the plant. But Mayor Fagan has just served notice that he will have his Board of Finance order the issue and put it on the market. The City Controller and the City Treasurer both protest against the effort to place so large a block of bonds under existing conditions, and they may refuse to sign them when they are ordered drawn.

NOT HER LONG LOST BROTHER

Impostor Tattooed Himself to Claim His Shipmate's Inheritance.

For nearly nine years Mrs. Marcus A. Littell of 262 Willis Avenue, the Bronx, has been searching for her brother, John W. Lee, shipped as an officer on a vessel bound for the China seas on a trading cruise in 1890. Several years ago Mrs. Littell heard that a man answering her brother's description had returned to this port and had sailed again for China. Mrs. Littell began a correspondence with the supposed John W. Lee, and the man wrote to her that he was her brother.

It was not until last Spring, however, that Lee reached this port, and when he did Mrs. Littell was on the dock to meet him. As he walked down the gangplank with outstretched arms, Mrs. Littell's heart sank, and she exclaimed: "You are not my brother!"

"Why, of course I am your brother; have I changed so that you do not recognize me?"

Mrs. Littell finally admitted that there was a resemblance, and she took the sailor home, where he dwelt in luxury and comfort for a month. Still she was convinced that the man was an impostor, and sought to obtain a confession from him in the hope of learning about her brother, for she was sure that he had known her brother and was acquainted with his life and family affairs.

Finally Mrs. Littell put one question to him which he was unable to answer, and then he confessed that he had met John W. Lee, which was also his name; that they had been shipwrecked together in the South Seas, and that the rightful Lee had told him his history. They reached civilization after great hardships, he said, and it was then that the other Lee disappeared. He also admitted that he had laid plans to deceive her in order to get the inheritance of his former shipmate. He had even gone so far as to have his right arm tattooed with a spread-eagle and a bracelet such as the missing Lee had on his arm.

Mrs. Littell has not given up the search for her brother, and has instructed her attorney, Clark W. Abbott of 29 Broadway, to send an advertisement giving his description to all parts of the world.

SORRY THEY MEDDLED.

Rival Brooklyn Republicans Now Need Followers Who Enrolled as Democrats.

A political situation which is grieving warring Republican leaders and moving Democrats to mirth exists in the Seventh Assembly District of Brooklyn. It comes about through the Republicans meddling in the Doyle-McCarren Democratic fight last Fall.

At that time there was promise of a hard battle between Fire Commissioner Doyle and Thomas Wogan, Senator McCarren's man, for supremacy in the district. Ex-Representative Harry A. Hanbury and James P. Connell were rivals for the Republican leadership. Each was sure he would win.

Hanbury was friendly with Wogan, and the sympathies of Connell were with Doyle. To help Wog

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

There was offered last week in the concrete form of enlarged dividend disbursements evidence of the present prosperity in the railroad business, the steel trade, and the copper industry, and the sanctioning of this policy of increased dividends by the managements of the properties concerned testified to their belief, within reasonable bounds, in the stability of the conditions which made such action proper. These developments were, it is true, little more, in one sense, than corroborative of the general impression heretofore held regarding the business position of the country, but it is peculiarly reassuring to receive such corroboration at a moment which is in many ways critical for the country's great crops.

The soundness of the railroad situation has been effectually brought out by the long list of dividend increases which preceded similar action by the Union Pacific last week, such increases being made possible by the augmented earnings, which in turn testify to the growth of the territory served. A survey of the roads which have of late enlarged their returns to stockholders discloses the fact that no one section of the country has been conspicuously more fortunate than another in its development. In the East the Reading, Lackawanna, Lehigh Valley, Ontario and Western, and Bangor and Aroostook had been able to increase dividends; in the South it has been the Louisville and Nashville, Baltimore and Ohio, Texas Central, New Orleans and Texas Pacific, and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; in the Middle West the Omaha and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, while in the West the Union Pacific represents the immediate increase, and the Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern the potential increases, in varying degrees and forms. It is an incomplete list, and arbitrary in classification, but it serves to illustrate the point made. Each week brings reports of steady growth in the earnings of the roads, the gross returns for the first two weeks of the present month, for instance, disclosing a gain of over 7 per cent. compared with the same period in 1904. The earnings of the Union Pacific, in particular, have been remarkable, a conservative estimate placing them at 12 per cent. on the common stock. The fixing of the dividend at 5 per cent., therefore, must be considered conservative, and it is not unlikely that when dividends are initiated on Southern Pacific common and distributions in one form or another made on Great Northern and Northern Pacific, large blocks of which are held by the Union Pacific, this rate will be liberally increased. There is every reason to believe that Union Pacific is now entitled to a position in the list of investment securities well up with its great rivals in the transcontinental field. That there will be some distribution to the holders of Northern Pacific and Great Northern is a belief that persists in spite of apparent denials, but this may be delayed until such a time as it is deemed best to take up the Burlington joint 4 per cent. bonds a step which is unquestionably planned and which may be carried out through the medium of stock issues by the two roads guaranteeing the bonds. In any event the profits to the Union Pacific will be enormous and should fortify its treasury against many lean years.

The increase in the Amalgamated Copper dividend, which came, on the whole, unexpectedly, served to direct attention to the copper position in general rather than to the condition of the Amalgamated itself, on which, in the absence of definite reports, no intelligent conclusions can be reached. At this time a year ago copper was selling for less than 13 cents a pound, a price which it had not exceeded since September, 1903, and its average price in 1904 was about 12.83 cents. Since January of the present year the metal has not sold below 15 cents, and has sold as high as 15.37 cents. It is firm now at 15.17 cents. While the production has been exceedingly heavy as a result of the incentive of the higher prices, consumption has apparently kept pace, the surprising Chinese demand for the metal, a new factor in consumption, having resulted in the eleven months of the fiscal year just ended in exports to that country of over 56,500,000 pounds, where practically nothing was shipped in the previous year. The development of electrical projects in Europe, especially in Germany, has also created a ready market, and with the price steadily maintained at the present figure there is certainly room for optimism. In a similar manner the declaration of an initial dividend on the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's preferred stock not only proved how far that company has progressed since the ill-fated Shipbuilding affair, but reflected prevailing conditions in its branch of the steel trade. Aside from this development there were many indications that the present activity in the steel industry may undergo increase if the promise of the crops is kept. Even as it is the rail mills have orders on hand sufficient to keep them busy until the end of the year, while the structural mills are equally busied in turning out material to meet the requirements of the widespread building boom. Evidence accumulated that the recent slight set-back in the iron trade was at an end, important orders having come into the market. In this connection it is well to keep in mind the fact that consumption is still going on at an almost unprecedented pace, and that prices are from $2 to $3 above those obtained a year ago.

Against the presence of these factors in the stock market last week there were set the admittedly high level of prices, the seasonable questions of the course of money, and the crop position, and the scales dipped indifferently at first. At the week's end, however, the uncertainties were clearly in control of the trading. Prices weakened, and the level was well below that established at the close of the previous week. The insistent reports of "black rust" in the Spring wheat country were the clearest influence on stock prices, as they were on wheat quotations, which advanced 6 or 7 cents a bushel near the end of the week. While it is extremely probable that the damage, whatever it may be, has been exaggerated, the situation recalls that of a year ago, when 100,000,000 bushels were lost to the harvest, practically between July and August. If the reports direct full attention to the uncertainties incident to this season they will have served a good purpose. The week has, oddly enough, converged attention on both the encouraging position of the railroad and industrial activities, and on two of the important factors counseling moderation in appraising this position, the crop situation and the money position. Saturday's decrease in surplus bringing this item some $36,000,000 under last year's figures and below any year since 1899.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

JAMES J. HILL'S recent fishing trip to Canada proved as successful as most of his other undertakings. His party, all told, included seven persons and between them they caught 356 salmon weighing about 5,000 pounds. Mr. Hill, in telling of his trip, modestly refrained from specifying the proportion of his catch for which he personally was responsible, but rumor has it that he stayed at his lines longer than any other member of his party and did more of the catching. Mr. Hill goes into his sport as he does into his work with the determination that brings success. Salmon catching is his favorite pastime—he considers it a sport fit for kings.

DANIEL J. SULLY, the former leader of the cotton bulls, returned this past week from a trip to Europe. While he was away the bulls in cotton were managing things in a way that must have recalled old times to Mr. Sully.

A. B. STICKNEY, President of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company has for a long time had the reputation of being the most independent railroad President in the United States, a veritable buccaneer in the railroad world his competitors have been inclined to consider him. But his fame has gone beyond the railroad world, and there are those who think that he of all men is the man to relieve them from the oppression of other railroads. Recently Mr. Stickney received a request from a Western community to extend his line to their section in order to compete with the local line which they thought was not treating them fairly. Mr. Stickney gave the request kindly attention, but the railroad world need not fear a disarrangement of previously established conditions; the particular community in question is only a trifle of 1,220 miles from the nearest point on President Stickney's line.

MELVILLE E. INGALLS, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Big Four, is taking a vacation. He is at Hot Springs, Va., with his family.

H. T. B. JACQUELIN and Charles R. Swords are the sponsors of Harold H. Weekes in his application for membership in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Weekes bought his seat last week for $80,000.

S. L. LEVY'S seat has been posted for transfer to Herbert A. Rosenfeld, whose sponsors are Leo Speyer and H. T. Chapman.

An officer of one of the large Wall Street banks told this past week of a service the bank had been called upon to perform for one of its correspondents which ended in the keen disappointment of some individual in the West, whose name the bank here has not learned. About ten days ago the Wall Street bank received by express, carefully done up in cotton, what purported to be a valuable nugget of gold, with the request that the New York bank have an assay made and its exact value determined. This is the answer sent some days later to the bank in the West: "Assay made according to instructions. Value 14 cents a pound. Nugget pure brass."

COST OF ARBITRAGING.

High Price Charged for Positions at Arbitrage Rail on the Stock Exchange.

London's transactions in this market are a factor of considerable importance in shaping the course of prices when our own market is dull. Buying by London has been a feature of the opening on several recent days. In a broad market the foreign operations unless unusually extensive are less effective upon prices, but in markets such as those of last week London buying frequently is the deciding factor in the course taken by the market. The business of the arbitrageurs, however, is one about which relatively little is known outside of the limited circle actually engaged in the work of operating between this market and that in London. The privilege of dealing between the two markets is an expensive one, the cost of a position at the arbitrage rail on the Stock Exchange being approximately at the rate of $1,500 a year per foot of rail. The first essential for successful arbitraging is quick communication between the two markets, and it is only because of direct communication between the New York and the London Stock Exchanges that it is possible for the arbitrageurs to catch the variations in prices and make a profit by buying at one-eighth here and selling at another eighth in London, or vice versa. The usual lapse of time between the filing of a message at this end and the receipt of the answer from London is about two minutes. Under favoring circumstances messages have been sent and the replies received in much less time. Five minutes is the maximum.

BONDS AS BANK ASSETS

Opinions the Country Over on "Second Reserve" Plan.

VERY POPULAR IN THE EAST

Fairly So in Middle States—But the West Can Use All Its Money.

Some interesting facts about the attitude of interior banks toward approved classes of bonds as bank investments generally and as a sort of "second reserve" in particular are developed by a canvass which a local banking house has been making of some seven thousand institutions scattered the country over. The results of the canvass are at a later date to be embodied in a pamphlet written with special reference to the second or safety reserve proposition, but certain phases of the matter are available for discussion in advance of the complete tabulation of the replies received.

The theory on which the inquiry was undertaken was based upon the growing tendency among banks in this and several other sections of the country to keep some part of their funds, in addition to their cash reserve, invested in high-grade bonds having a ready market, to be realized upon in case of emergency, but otherwise held for their investment return. Vice President Frank A. Vanderlip of the National City Bank discussed the point at some length in a recent address, and Prof. Cleveland of the New York University, in a book lately published, advocates the plan at considerable length.

The arguments urged for the bond reserve are, first, that the legal reserve, whether of a State or National bank, is not sufficient to afford protection against a real emergency; second, that holdings of high-class bonds may be more readily liquidated and with a greater certainty of realizing their cost than investments of commercial paper or similar collateral; and third, that under ordinary conditions the income return to the bank upon well-selected bond investments is greater than that on the other classes with which they may be considered in competition.

Accordingly, the following questions were put to the banks addressed on the subject:

1. What proportion do your bond investments bear to your deposits?
2. Government bonds carried?
3. Other kinds of bonds carried?
4. Opinion upon the desirability of banks carrying a part of their deposits in bonds—and reasons for doing so, from experience?
5. What proportion of bonds should be so carried?
6. What class of bonds is considered best for this purpose?

The answers to the inquiries have been very full and a considerable amount of detailed information is afforded in regard to personal and sectional preferences, as is quite natural from the conditions. But the examination of replies from practically every part of the country reveals certain shades of opinion so well defined that they can be alluded to safely as typical of the sections from which they come.

First, however, it may be said that, with the exception of certain isolated instances, there appears to be a unanimity of opinion on the desirability of bond investments by banks, provided local conditions admit, and the replies received are in most instances sufficiently frank to indicate such local conditions pretty clearly. For instance, one banker writes from a little town of Iowa that while personally he has no prejudice against bond investments, and even has made money for his institution through handling a long-scorned local issue, the sentiment in his community is such that bond investments in general are for him out of the question.

"While our experience may not be interesting to the East," he writes, "it discloses conditions which are usually found in rural communities in this part of the country. The name 'bond' is associated with wildcat investments, and local investors are afraid of them. Local corporations needing money and public enterprises having to sell their bonds are forced to take them to the cities, hawk them around the streets, and sell them, if at all, at an unholy discount."

In contrast to the opinion of this community, apparently over-educated in the matter of bond investments, are replies from many places in the Middle West saying in effect, "This place has not yet been educated up to bond investments, but would gladly learn more about them." The frankness of some of the bank officials is remarkable, so that one's attention is the more sharply drawn to a note from a certain crusty old banker in a small Ohio town, who writes:

"Yours rec'd. In reply would say that we thank you for said chance to make money. But our fortune is made. Our worry is how to keep all our money. But you might send your pamphlet, and if we find time we'll read it."

Leaving, now, these exceptional cases and going to the less interesting though more instructive routine replies, one finds in the small New England town, whether of Maine, Massachusetts, or Connecticut, that bond investments almost without exception are employed to place the greater part, and in some instances all, of the deposits of the country bank, for the reason, frankly admitted, that the accommodation of the commercial community does not begin to afford an outlet for the bank's funds.

The preference for bonds is not based in these instances so largely on their value as a reserve against emergencies, for communities of this character are not in the habit of having emergencies unless by a defalcation that wipes everything out, but rather upon the fact that bonds, even of the highest grade afford a better income return than can be obtained in any other way compatible with rural ideas upon the investment of other people's money. Specifically, the liking seems to be for railroad issues as contrasted with industrials, which are considered less safe, and governments, whose income return does not prove a sufficient attraction. Estimates from New England banks of the amount of deposits that should be carried in bonds vary all the way from 20 to 100 per cent.

Passing, now, through the other North Atlantic States, where the conditions are not far different from those just noted, one finds, in examining replies from the Middle States and out through the great farming section of the country, a reduction of the percentage of bonds which bankers think may safely be carried for reserve or investment purposes. The same is true with some sections of the South, and there is evident, both there and in the Middle States, a rural lack of information about bond conditions in general which is generally accompanied by a desire to learn. The reduction of percentage is generally attributable to local conditions that demand the employment of a larger share of a bank's funds in the accommodation of the business community.

As soon as the West is taken up, however, a very different spirit is manifested. The secret of it—if there be any secret about it at all—lies in the money rate. When a bank, for example, can lend all its available funds at 10 or 15 per cent., it naturally is not going out in search of bond investments of any kind yielding 4 or 5. Nor is it particularly impressed with the idea of establishing a second reserve in addition to its legal reserve, which will mean a direct loss in income return of 5 or 10 per cent., as compared with commercial loans. Thus one Minnesota correspondent writes:

"Our customers do not put their money into bonds. We do business where anything less than 10 per cent. is in the nature of a concession."

And another from an Arizona town:

"Interest is too high in these parts to make bonds attractive, and there is practically no sale for them in this city. Money is worth from 12 to 24 per cent., with a little cheaper rates on larger amounts."

Such instances are, of course, extreme ones, taken from the "truly rural" communities. But that the lesson they teach of opportunities for the use of money in the West as compared with the East is not altogether without reason may be judged from an incident fresh from the experience of one of the largest banks in New York.

A letter was received from a correspondent in a Western State inclosing a variety of documents and some unexceptional collateral on which he wanted to get a loan. The documents comprised a correspondence that he had carried on with two good sized banks in Minneapolis over the same loan proposition, and it had resulted in an offer of accommodation from one bank at 7 per cent. and from the other at 6. The correspondent wanted to know if the New York institution would make the loan at 5. Call money being that day at 2½ per cent., and time money for six months at 3¾ and 4 per cent., it is almost unnecessary to remark that the Westerner got his loan.

OFFSETS TO TRADE BALANCE.

Items That Aggregate $750,000,000 Charged Against Credit of $400,000,000 Established by Past Year's Foreign Commerce.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States, the excess of the country's exports over its imports, within the past five years has varied from $664,592,826 in 1901, in which year all previous balances were exceeded, and $494,422,422 in 1903, which was the smallest balance shown since 1897. This past fiscal year the balance in our favor amounted to $400,935,333. It is of course a well-known fact that this balance, large as it is, is inadequate to offset other items which are not recorded as parts of our foreign commerce and which show large balances against this country. For this reason it is that the United States, despite the large balance of trade in its favor, has not yet found a place among the creditor nations of the world. Estimates of the amounts that annually have to be paid by this country to foreigners vary greatly, but even at the lowest they aggregate a very large amount. Recently it has been estimated that the money annually spent abroad by Americans traveling in Europe and elsewhere amounts to £80,000,000, or $400,000,000, this one item, if correctly estimated, being enough to wipe out the whole balance of trade in our favor shown for the past fiscal year. Consideration must also be given to the amount paid as freight to foreign ship owners. Estimates of this item place the annual outgo on this score as high as $250,000,000 to $300,000,000. In addition to this an important factor is the money needed to pay interest on foreign investments in this country. What the amount of these investments is is not accurately known. It is, however, probably safe to assume that the amount annually paid as interest to foreigners is not less than $50,000,000. Together these three items reach a total of $750,000,000, or nearly double the credit established by the past year's trade.

Of late American capital has more freely than in the past been going into foreign investments, and this furnishes a certain offset to the investments of foreigners in this country, but it is probable that consideration of all the items that enter into the calculation would show on the unreported movements a net balance against this country very much in excess of the trade balance in our favor. The fact that the rates of foreign exchange rule to this market above the mint parity rather than below it is pointed to as confirming the actual relation of this market to those of Europe, a situation which seems satisfactorily explained by the fact that the reported movements are in our favor and the unreported ones are against us.

PITTSBURG COAL INCIDENT.

Passing of the Dividend Recalls Profits of Union Trust, Which Bought Its Bonds.

The passing of the dividend on the preferred stock of the Pittsburg Coal Company last week and the reports current as to the details of the company's sale of $25,000,000 of its bonds to the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg have served to recall the amazement with which bankers in this city received the news in January that in 1904 the Union Trust Company earned 302 per cent. on its capital of $1,500,000. This was a showing practically without precedent, but with the reports, as yet, of course unverified, that the coal company paid the trust company $5,000,000 as commission for the sale of the $25,000,000 bonds, the earnings became more readily explainable.

The coal company needed money rather urgently, and the trust company agreed to take $25,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds. It bought the bonds not much above 80, and as they are now selling around 105 the profit, outside of the reported 20 per cent. commission, must have been considerable. It has been said that a large part of the proceeds of the sale went to pay a previous loan made by the trust company to the coal company. With its $20,000,000 of capital and surplus, its 60 per cent. dividends, and its stock valued at some $3,000 a share, the Union Trust Company is a unique institution.

Pittsburg Coal preferred stock has had a brief but exciting history on the Stock Exchange here. It was admitted to the list on May 10, sold at 80¼, its record price, on May 15, and declined steadily until, with the passing of the dividend, it sold at 48 on Wednesday last. It was vigorously manipulated when it appeared on the Exchange, but it is doubtful if any considerable portion of the stock was distributed. It amounts to $29,423,000. The company's loss of earnings is ascribed principally to the recent "bituminous coal war" with independents of the lake territory.

THE COTTON SITUATION

The Outlook from the Fields—An Unfavorable Fortnight.

THE PRESENT PROSPECT

The Plant Is Now Getting Sunshine and the Farmer's Hope Is for an Average Yield and Good Prices.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

JACKSON, Miss., July 18.—It is not overstating the case to say that at the present date there is no part of the cotton belt where the crop outlook is wholly favorable. Now the cotton belt is broad and long, as every one knows, and covers lands of wide divergence in both altitude and latitude, and of great variety of climate. It seems impossible that like depressing agricultural conditions should prevail in all parts of this great area, and yet every one who has a Government report of late date at his hand may note that only in the Carolinas have the needs for the growth of the plant been fully met during the past fortnight. Since the 12th, however, a prevalence of the usual high temperatures of the season has helped matters somewhat. But this is the month of storms, and the excessive rains that have fallen at many points have conduced to so rapid a growth of the stalk and the leaf of the cotton plant that its powers of bloom and fruitage have been seriously impaired.

Speaking broadly and condensing into a few sentences the voluminous reports made to the Exchanges and to the Weather Bureau, it may be said that to the east and in the Coast States cotton conditions are better than they are in the interior. recent cultivation having been less retarded by rains. In Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, and Arkansas the fields are largely foul with grass, in consequence of recent heavy rainfall, while in Louisiana and Texas, many fields have been abandoned, the weed and grass growth caused by rains proving too rank to be overcome. And everywhere the backwardness of the season renders it more or less doubtful how far later growth will overcome the early adverse conditions.

The backward season forms the most important factor to be considered in the prognostications with regard to the crop of 1905. Beginning with the delayed planting, every stage of growth has fallen from two to four weeks behind its progress at the same date a year ago. Continuous fine weather may insure a rapid development during the latter part of this month and in August, which will partly retrieve the loss already caused, but to make it up wholly, so as to remove anxiety concerning early frosts, seems impossible.

Thus far this year no serious appearance of disease on the cotton plant has been reported from any locality, but insect pests are here and there getting in their work. The insignificant louse is doing quite a little mischief at different points, and rust caused by the rains is frequent.

The boll weevil, whose spectre haunts the dreams of the Mississippi planter, has not yet made its appearance in this State, though it may be here before the season is over. It is already at work in several sections of Louisiana puncturing the young bolls of the plants. In Texas this pest exists in numbers in the southwest, central, and eastern counties, and as precautions against it have been more or less neglected this year, each week from now on is likely to tell the melancholy tale of the widening of its sphere of mischief.

The critical period for cotton may be said to begin the last week in May, and to continue for over two months. At this time the plant is usually well up in the extreme southern part of the belt, and has there had its first thinning, or "chopping," an operation which follows later in more northern localities. The ideal weather for the cotton plant is abundant sunshine, with frequent gentle showers to soften the earth and to give the roots needed moisture. The ideal, however, is a very infrequent blessing in life, and least of all likely to be found in the weather.

The weekly reports of crop conditions in July are the most fluctuating of the year, because of uncertain weather, and this month gives to the cotton plant its hardest test. This will certainly be the case this year, because the plant entered upon its crucial period in an unusually backward condition. But the cotton plant, in spite of its susceptibility to the weather, has a sturdy nature of its own, and we may be sure that in spite of alarmist reports, of the repeated story of too much rain, or of droughty conditions, of blight or rust, or of the rotten shin, of lice and worms and weevils—it will continue to grow steadily through the long, hot days of the Summer. And in good time it will put forth bloom and boll, being sure of a triumph more or less effective, at the least, over all its enemies.

I have written of the cotton situation as it appears to one who studies the growing fields, rather than the columns of figures that represent the changing markets; from the standpoint of the countryman rather than the city farmer. The "city farmer," you know, hoes with a pencil, and earns his living by contact with chalk rather than with the loamy soil. He is not so much hindered by bad weather as the other, but sometimes his calculations, founded upon less knowledge, are not so safe as those of his cousin in the field.

Reading the situation from this viewpoint, taking into account the stability thus far shown by the Summer's prices, the cotton farmer himself reads the future of the year thus: The yield of 1905 will not be a bumper crop, but neither will it be a failure. Frost will probably hold off long enough in most localities to permit the maturing of a crop which will merit the adjective "fair," at least. But there will be no large surplus to force upon the market in the Fall to the serious derangement of values; the continued steady taking by the spinners seems to prove that. The local movement thus far this month is far greater than has been known in any previous July.

We are looking forward, then, to the old darky's ideal "crap," which is "jes' so big a crap as folkses wan' ter buy an' pay good fer, an' not a poun' ter go a-beggin' fer fi' cents."

To Construct Road in Peru.

A company with $3,000,000 capital has been formed in London to construct a railroad in Peru. The road will run from Chimbote, a good port, to Recuay, passing through Huarz. It will be 180 miles long and will ascend the Andean slope by means of switchbacks. The route calls for thirty tunnels and forty-eight bridges.

INCREASED DIVIDENDS.

Union Pacific and Amalgamated Added to List This Past Week—Reception Given Illinois Central Dividend.

Wall Street went somewhat out of its way this past week to find disappointment in the fact that the Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad failed to declare a regular semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., and instead announced only the previous regular 3 per cent. dividend, with an extra half of 1 per cent. added as was done in the case of the previous semi-annual declaration. The case is one that indicates quite strikingly the fact that permanency of dividends is what is asked rather than large payments with which go no guarantee of continuity. From this point of view much satisfaction can be taken in the fact that recent dividend declarations have in every instance, where the facts for passing judgment at all are available, been well within the bounds of conservatism. The increase that has attracted most attention within recent months was that announced last week by the Union Pacific, which increased the rate on the common stock from 4 per cent. a year to 5 per cent. That the earnings of the road amply warrant such an increase not even the most bearishly inclined have presumed to question. It is from this point of view that the changes recently effected in dividend rates must be viewed if much virtue is to be attributed to them. So far this year most of the dividends for which increases have been predicted have fulfilled expectations. But admittedly prices were high before the increases, being at a level justified not by larger dividends merely, but only by larger dividends with fair prospects of the increased rates being maintained.

The increase in the Amalgamated Copper dividend announced this past week was to some extent a surprise. The stock of the company profited by it to a much greater extent than did that of Union Pacific by its increase, yet there can be little doubt that if the Amalgamated increase were justified, as in all probability it was, that in the Union Pacific dividend was doubly warranted. The earnings of Union Pacific this past year are said to have approximated 14 per cent., the exact figures not being available until the report for the full year is published. Certainly 5 per cent. out of 14 per cent. is a division of which the most conservative could not complain.

Hopes have been entertained of increases where none have yet been made. Among these are Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western, both of which are now included in the list of probable increases during the second half of the year. As an indication of just what has been accomplished in the way of increased dividends the following list of the leading stocks upon which the dividends have been increased during recent months, including those that announced increases this past week, is of interest at this time:

INCREASED DIVIDENDS.

	Former Rate.	Present Rate.
*Amalgamated Copper	4	5
Anaconda Copper Mining	4	6
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha com.	6	7
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	2½	3
Cin., New Orleans & Texas Pacific	2	3
Delaware, Lack. & Western	7	10
Detroit City Gas	5	6
Detroit United Railway	4	5
Green Bay & West. com. and deb. A.	4	5
Illinois Central	6	7
Interborough Rapid Transit	7	8
Laclede Gas com.	4	6
Lehigh Coal & Navigation	7	8
Lehigh Valley Railroad	1	4
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	4	5
Philadelphia & Erie	4	6
Reading Company com.	3	4
Texas Central	2½	5
Union Pacific	4	5
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe pf.	5	7
U. S. Rubber pf.	6	8

*Increased twice during present year, from 2 per cent. to 4 per cent., then to 5 per cent.

This showing doubtless goes a good way toward explaining the recovery that has been witnessed in the stock market this year. The ability of a certain number of these properties to do even better than they have done is doubtless one of the factors that is helping to sustain prices at their present level. It thus remains true that at least in properties that are being developed, as most of our railroads are still being, that the mainspring in the market for the securities concerned is not so much what has already been done, but rather what it is possible to do in the future.

BARGAINS AT AUCTION.

Sales of Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati Bonds at 1 One Week, at 20 the Next.

The sale at auction ten days ago of a large lot of Dayton, Lebanon and Cincinnati Railroad 5 per cent. bonds at less than 1 per cent., followed on Wednesday last by the sale of a smaller lot of the same bonds at 20½ per cent., falsifies the theory that the regular weekly auction sales of securities are now so closely watched by bargain hunters that real bargains can no longer be found. Time was, before the attendance at these sales became as general as it is to-day, when numerous opportunities presented themselves to secure stocks and bonds at ridiculously low prices. Issues that were not widely known and that were for one reason or another offered at auction rather than at private sale, frequently went to traders who happened to be aware of their value or who bought them on chance at prices which later yielded them very large profits. Nowadays, however, these chances come but seldom. Not only are the sales better attended, but owners of securities have so generally adopted the plan of protecting their offerings by bidding on them themselves that the bargain hunter is at a disadvantage.

Those who have kept records of such matters tell of some wonderful bargains purchased at these auction sales. One of the most remarkable of bargains on record was purchased some years ago for $1. The security represented an interest in some enterprise in Kansas, and the offering was made at a time when the name of Kansas was synonymous with no end of wildcat schemes. The man who bought the stock knew nothing of it except that it came from Kansas, and with due prudence he limited his bid to $1, some one else having bid even less than that. After buying the stuff he investigated its antecedents. Thereafter for a number of years he secured from his investment of $1 an annual income of $70. The same man has been looking for bargains ever since, but has found none like this one.

Five-Year Interval Between Sales.

Small lots of Texas Central common and preferred sold on the Stock Exchange last Friday at 52 and 82½, respectively, these being the first sales of these stocks on the Exchange since April, 1900. In that month the common sold at 14, and the preferred at 60. The company recently paid a dividend of 5 per cent. on its common stock, as compared with 2½ per cent. paid annually since 1901. The preferred has paid regular dividends at the rate of 5 per cent. for a number of years.

FACING AN INDEMNITY

Gold in European Banks Increased to Meet Contingencies.

RUSSIA'S ALLY PREPARED

France Ready to Handle Russian Peace Loan—Twelve Months' Additions to Gold Supplies.

One of the most interesting phases of recent financial developments in Europe, reflected to some extent by developments in this market, are the preparations on the part of European banks for the eventualities that may grow out of the conflict between Russia and Japan. Early in the war the French and other markets made preparations for loans required by Russia and Japan for waging war, and more recently similar preparations have been made for the demands which may follow the re-establishment of peace. Russia is still firmly maintaining that the payment of an indemnity to Japan is out of the question, even while Russia's ally, France, is preparing herself to handle the Russian loan that will supply the funds wherewith the indemnity is to be paid—an anomalous condition this, rendered possible only by Russia's traditional disregard of events and of their inevitable consequences. The progress of the war in the Far East has been marked by a strengthening of the gold reserves of most of the European banks. Russia's own gold reserve, thanks to the loans that have been floated abroad on several occasions since the war began, has increased since Feb. 8, 1904, by a great many millions. But the addition to Russia's gold reserve has been offset by her steady increases in the note circulation of the Bank of Russia. In her case, therefore, the added stocks of gold are merely an offset to forced increase in liabilities. Only to less extent is this true of the increases that have been made in the stock of gold held by other European banks. Just what the changes during the past year in the gold holdings of the more important of the foreign banks have been is particularly interesting at this time, when the peace envoys are on their way to the conference, the avowed purpose of which is to bring hostilities to an end. If an indemnity is to be an essential step in the re-establishment of peace, Western Europe is prepared for the steps that must precede its payment, even though Russia be unprepared for it—unprepared at least to admit that she is giving thought to the question.

The following tabulation shows the holdings of gold by the four chief banks of Europe, their holdings at the corresponding date last year, and the increase in these holdings. The figures are given as of the date of July 6 for the Bank of France and of the nearest available dates in the case of the other banks. The figures for the Bank of Germany represent the gold and silver holdings of that bank combined, it being probable that the largest part of the increase is in the form of gold. For sake of comparison the cash holdings of the New York banks are added:

EUROPEAN HOLDINGS OF GOLD.

	July 6, 1905.	July 7, 1904.	Increase.
Bank of France	$577,920,000	$551,250,000	$26,670,000
Bank of Russia	543,760,000	468,280,000	75,480,000
Bank of Germ'y	192,308,915	171,380,905	20,928,010
Bank of Germ'y	237,720,000	217,510,000	20,210,000
Total	$1,551,708,915	$1,408,420,905	$143,288,010

CASH IN NEW YORK BANKS.

	July 17, 1905.	July 16, 1904.	Decrease.
Specie	$220,102,100	$255,298,900	$35,136,800
L'g'l tenders	80,115,700	84,056,800	*5,058,900
Total	$300,277,800	$339,355,700	$30,077,900

*Increase.

The increase in the gold holdings of the Bank of France, which even last year was well supplied with the precious metal, has placed the Paris market in an especially strong position, one which will greatly facilitate the financing of another Russian loan for either an indemnity or for the reparation of the ravages of war, either of which tasks France is ready to undertake for her discredited ally even though French funds are no longer available for further waging of war. So largely supplied with funds has been the Paris market that large amounts of French capital have of late been loaned out in this market through the medium of bills of exchange drawn on Paris, the proceeds of which have been placed here.

When the time for the payment of the indemnity comes there must need be a calling home of these funds, and so our own market is likely to be influenced to no small extent by the flotation of another Russian loan. French funds in all probability will be called both from this market and from London, and our own market will probably be further called upon to send to London money that is now here to the credit of the Japanese Government. It is generally expected that much of the proceeds of the recent Japanese loan will be transferred to London in the Fall, and this movement will doubtless be accelerated should the London market be drained of French funds. The increase of $143,000,000 in the gold reserves indicated in the table given above, or of $78,000,000 if the Bank of Russia be left out of the count, is seemingly no excessive preparation for the situation that will arise when the time shall have passed when the defeated nation can maintain that the victor has no right to recover the costs.

RAILROAD MAGAZINES.

Used as Means of Increasing Efficiency of Employes.

The use of periodicals as a medium of communication between railroads and their employes and between the railroads and the traveling public has grown to a considerable extent during recent years. The Four Track publications and similar literature has seemingly come to occupy a permanent place in the literature of travel. One of the most interesting phases of this class of publications is the use to which it is put by railroad managements for increasing the efficiency of their employes. An executive officer of one of the important roads in the East stated recently that he found the monthly magazine issued by his company a very effective medium of calling the attention of employes to delinquencies and that in a manner that avoided all chance of offending the sensibilities of the offending official. One of the methods adopted by this railroad officer was to embody complaints relating to the service of the road in the form of a letter from a passenger to the editor of the magazine. These letters direct attention to various flaws in the company's service apparently discovered by patrons of the road. In due course these letters reach the attention of the officials responsible for the delays or other matters complained of, and the result in most cases is that greater care is displayed by the officials thereafter.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Break Under Heavy and Insistent Selling.

Declines of From 1 to 2 Points in Active Issues—Further Rust Reports and Decrease in Banks' Surplus.

Stocks were steadily pressed for sale yesterday from the opening of the Exchange to the close, and on a volume of business which exceeded the entire trading on Friday, prices yielded readily, the losses running from 1 to 2 points in the active issues. The general influences prompting this development seemed to lie in the further reports of rust from the Spring wheat country, although wheat itself reacted slightly from Friday's high prices; in the expectation, which was realized, of a less favorable bank statement, and in a general disposition on the part of the trading element to work from lower prices, perhaps on the theory that if stocks would not advance on the "good news" of dividend increases, they would go down on disturbing crop news and the absence of any influential buying. Some of the important Western houses, which in the narrow markets of late have been decided factors in the trading, are working for higher wheat prices and to be consistent are either keeping out of stocks or selling them. They sold stocks rather liberally yesterday and were followed by the traders. The declines succeeded in bringing out selling orders from the commission houses.

The weight of the selling fell naturally on the issues which had been forced the highest in the professional trading of other days. Thus Reading, which lost 2⅜ points on Friday, at the beginning of the selling movement, declined still further yesterday, closing the day with a loss of 2⅛ points. New York Central fell even more sharply, losing 3⅛ on the day, while St. Paul, which would be directly affected by any crop loss, declined 2⅛ points. Union Pacific lost a point and the Steel stocks fell 1⅛ points each. The heaviest trading of the day was in Steel common. While there will still be two opinions as to the immediate course of prices, the lowering of the general level throughout the week has unquestionably put stocks in a better position to face the contingencies of the season.

The loss of $4,573,000 in surplus by the banks and the loan increase of some $19,000,000 were the two unexpected features of yesterday's weekly statement. The loss in surplus reduces that item to $14,949,950, comparing with $50,609,000 a year ago at this time. The surplus is now below any year since 1893, save 1899.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45¼c.

On the Consolidated Exchange 1,300 shares of Brunswick sold at .00, 300 Elkton at .42, 100 Gould & Curry at .19, 300 Isabella at .30, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .04½, 150 Ophir at 6.75, 200 Overman at .15, 100 Portland at 2.25, 1,000 Work at .08.

RAILROAD EARNINGS LARGER.

An Increase of 10.13 Per Cent. for May Over Same Month Last Year.

The gross earnings of 100 railroads for May, according to figures compiled by the Financial Chronicle, show an increase of $11,133,864 or 10.13 per cent. over the earnings for the same month last year. Net earnings increased by $3,573,183, a gain of 10.93 per cent.

The total gross earnings for these 100 roads in May amounted to $121,005,970, the operating expenses were $84,740,860 and the net earnings $36,265,110. The increase in earnings was not confined to the roads in any one section, but included the whole country.

The great activity in the iron and steel industry is one reason for the increase. The comparison was also helped by the fact that in May, 1904, earnings were curtailed to some extent by the strike on the great lakes. On the other hand the roads this year did not have the advantage of the increase in passenger traffic on account of the exposition at St. Louis. The excellent showing made by gross and net earnings in May is supplemented by large increases in gross earnings for June. Fifty-eight roads that have already reported gross earnings for June show an increase over last year of $3,177,541 or 6.23 per cent. For the first week of July thirty-nine roads show an increase in gross earnings of $310,149 or 4.38 per cent, and thirty-five roads for the second week of July an increase of $669,570 which is 9.64 per cent.

NEW HAVEN ROAD'S OFFER.

Will Buy Minority Holdings of the Newburg, Dutchess & Connecticut.

The New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, which acquired control of the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad Company recently, has undertaken to purchase all the minority holdings of the securities of the road at prices paid for the majority holdings. The announcement was made yesterday by Brown Brothers & Co., who heretofore have been in control of the road.

The price to be paid for the collateral trust bonds has been fixed at 110 and interest. The income bonds will bring 50 per cent. of their face value, and the common and preferred stocks $6 a share. In addition to the purchase of the securities at these figures the New Haven Road has paid $48,400 additional to cover commission, bankers' services, and other expenses. The minority stockholders have until Oct. 15 to accept the terms.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,034,995; balances, $11,981,119. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $594,276.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8640; cables, $4.8665.

Continental bills were $4.84½@$4.84⅝. Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16 and 95 1-16 plus 1-32; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16 less 1-32.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c discount. Chicago—25c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 7½c; telegraphic, 10c. Cincinnati—10@15c premium. St. Louis—15@10c discount.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 22, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
15	16	100	Allis-Chalmers Co.	16	16	16	16	...
82¼	82½	16,100	*Amalg. Copper Co.	82¾	83⅛	82⅛	82¾	— ⅝
...	...	100	Am. Ag. Chem. Co.	23¼	23½	23¼	23¼	...
35½	35¾	600	Am. Car & Foundry	35¾	35¾	35½	35¾	— ¼
98	99	200	Am. Car & F. pf.	99	99	98½	98½	— ⅝
28½	29½	300	Amer. Cotton Oil	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
38¾	39	300	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	39	39	39	39	+ ¼
46¼	46½	2,025	*Am. Locomotive Co.	47½	47½	46¼	46½	—1
5	5⅛	200	*Am. Malting Co.	5⅛	5⅛	5	5	...
24½	24⅝	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	—1
115¼	115¾	7,600	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	116	116¾	115¼	115½	— ¼
98⅜	98⅝	100	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B.	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	+ ¼
9	9¼	1,500	Am. Steel Foundries	9	9¼	9	9	+ ⅛
137	137½	800	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	138½	139½	137	137	—2
39⅛	39¼	1,000	*Am. Woolen Co.	37⅞	37⅝	37⅛	37½	— ½
102	103½	50	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
108	108¼	600	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	108	108¾	108	108	—1¼
83⅞	84	6,600	At., Top. & S. F.	85¼	85⅜	83¾	84	—1½
102	102½	600	At., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	102½	102¼	102¾	— ¼
156¼	157	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line.	158	158	156½	156½	—2
112⅜	112⅝	15,950	Baltimore & Ohio.	113½	113⅝	112¼	112⅜	—1⅛
67¼	67⅝	10,200	Brook. Rapid Transit.	68½	68¾	67½	67½	—1⅝
15⅛	16¼	100	Brunswick City	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
149¼	149⅝	3,000	Canadian Pacific	150¾	150¾	149	149⅝	—1⅞
43⅝	44	200	Central Leather	44	44	44	44	— ½
103⅞	104	300	Central Leather pf.	104	104	104	104	...
52	52¼	800	Chesapeake & Ohio.	52⅜	52½	52	52	— ⅜
78	79⅛	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	79	79	79	79	— ¼
194¼	195⅜	900	Chi. Great Western.	195⅝	198⅝	194½	194½	— ¼
176½	176⅝	11,150	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	178¼	178½	176⅜	176⅝	—2⅛
208½	209	115	Chi. & Northwestern.	209	209	209	209	...
7	8¼	700	Chi. Union Traction.	8¼	8¼	8	8	...
30½	33	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	—2¼
95½	97½	100	C., C., C. & St. L.	95⅜	95¾	95¾	95⅜	—1¼
115	120	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	115	115	115	...
41	44½	4,500	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45½	45⅞	44	44	—1⅝
58½	59½	25	Col. & South. 1st pf.	58	58	58	58	...
180½	190	100	Consolidated Gas.	190	190	190	190	...
10	10¼	20	Corn Products Co.	10¾	10¾	10½	10½	...
47	47½	110	Corn Products pf.	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅜
190	191	1,000	Delaware & Hudson.	191	191	190⅜	190⅜	— ⅞
380	392	900	Del., Lack. & West.	392	394½	390	390	—5
85	86	300	Den. & Rio Grande pf.	86½	86½	85½	85½	—1½
40	42	100	Detroit South. pf., t. r.	39	39	39	39	—2
92	92¾	150	Detroit United Ry.	92½	92½	92¼	92½	— ½
41¼	42	900	*Distillers' Securities.	41⅞	41⅞	41⅜	41⅞	— ⅝
13½	14½	200	*Dul., S. S. & At.	14	14	14	14	— ¾
44½	44¾	15,200	Erie	45¼	45⅜	44½	44⅝	—1⅛
82½	82⅝	1,538	Erie 1st pf.	83	83	82½	82¾	—1½
70⅜	70⅞	3,400	Erie 2d pf.	71½	71⅝	70¾	71	—1½
282	286	400	Great Northern pf.	287	287	287	287	—2
...	195	100	Havana Electric	19	19	19	19	+ ½
167	167¼	1,200	Illinois Central	167⅞	167⅞	167	167	— ⅞
51	52	100	Iowa Central pf.	51	51	51	51	—1
82½	83½	100	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82½	82½	82½	82½	— ⅞
56	57	430	Kan. City South. pf.	57	57¼	57	57¼	— ¼
32½	34	500	Knickerb. Ice, Chi.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33⅜	— ½
54	58	100	Long Island	54	54	54	54	...
143	143½	3,300	Louisville & Nash.	145¼	145¼	143½	143½	—2½
81	81¼	700	*Met. Securities.	82	82	81	81	—1¼
125¼	125⅜	6,700	*Met. Street Railway.	126½	126¾	125⅛	125⅛	— ⅞
20¾	21	800	Mexican Central	21⅛	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
122	122⅝	400	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122⅝	122⅝	122¼	122¼	— ⅜
27½	27¾	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	28	28	28	28	...
97⅜	97⅞	1,400	Missouri Pacific	98	98	97¾	97¾	— ¼
55	56½	1,050	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	55½	55½	55	55	— ⅝
112	115	200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	112½	112½	112½	112½	— ½
21½	23	610	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	22½	22½	22	22	— ⅝
43	43¾	200	*Nat. Lead Co.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	— ¼
37	37¼	200	Nat. R. R. of M. pf.	37	37	37	37	— ½
148½	150	200	*New York Air Brake.	149	149	149	149	+ ½
143¼	144	3,500	New York Central.	145¾	146	143½	143½	—3⅝
46½	48	200	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	47	47	47	47	— ½
50½	51	1,200	N. Y., Ont. & West.	51	51	50¾	50¾	— ½
85	85½	1,600	Norfolk & Western.	85¼	85¼	84⅝	85¼	— ⅛
98	99¼	100	North American	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	— ⅜
199⅞	200½	2,000	Northern Pacific	202½	202½	199½	199½	—2½
41½	42½	310	Pacific Mail	42½	42½	42	42	—1½
140¾	140¾	30,600	Pennsylvania R. R.	141⅝	141⅞	140	140¼	—1½
103⅜	104¼	1,450	People's Gas, Chi.	104½	104½	104	104	— ¾
78	79⅝	100	Pitts., C. C. & St. L.	78	78	78	78	—1
12½	13¼	100	Pittsburg Coal	13	13	13	13	...
37½	38½	200	Pressed Steel Car.	38½	38½	38	38	—1
93½	94½	200	Pressed Steel Car pf.	93¾	93¾	93⅝	93¾	...
238	241	100	Pullman Company	240	240	240	240	+1
34⅜	35⅛	100	*R'way Steel Spring.	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅜
100¼	100½	76,700	Reading	102	102¼	100⅛	100⅞	—2⅛
93	94½	200	Reading 1st pf.	94	94	94	94	+ ½
19⅝	19⅞	1,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	20½	20½	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅜
81½	82	2,900	*Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	82	82¼	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅞
29½	30	4,700	Rock Island Co.	30⅜	30⅝	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅞
74½	75	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	75	75	75	75	— ¾
66	67½	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼	— ¾
57⅜	59	100	St. L. Southwest. pf.	59	59	59	59	—1
63½	63⅝	2,800	Southern Pacific	64	64	63½	63½	— ¼
32⅜	32⅝	2,900	South. R'way ext.	32⅜	33	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
85¼	85¾	4,500	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	85⅝	85⅝	85	85¼	—1⅜
32⅞	33⅛	700	Texas & Pacific	33	33	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅝
43	44	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	43	43	43	43	+ ½
...	...	100	Third Avenue	128	128	128	128	...
55½	57	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	56½	56½	55½	55½	—1½
110¾	111½	455	Twin City R. Transit.	111	111	110⅞	111	—1½
9¼	9⅝	300	*Union Bag & Paper.	9½	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
126⅜	127	37,400	Union Pacific	127½	127⅝	126½	127	—1
65	65¼	200	United R'ways Inv.	65¼	65¼	65	65	...
86⅝	86⅞	230	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf.	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	31	300	*U. S. Cast Iron Pipe.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
11½	14	100	U. S. Leather.	13	13	13	13	+ ½
87	90	100	U. S. Realty & Imp.	89½	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
30¼	31¼	200	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
47	47½	3,300	U. S. Rubber.	48	48	47	47½	— ⅛
110¾	111¾	700	U. S. Rubber pf.	112½	112½	111	111	—1⅝
32¾	32⅞	58,300	U. S. Steel.	33¾	33⅞	32⅝	32⅞	—1⅛
100⅝	100⅞	36,900	U. S. Steel pf.	102	102	100¾	100⅞	—1⅛
105	105¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	105	105	105	105	— ⅝
36	44	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼	+ ¾
38	38¾	200	Wabash pf.	39	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
92¾	93⅛	300	West. Union Tel.	93	93	93	93	— ¾
49¼	50	100	Wisconsin Central pf.	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾

Total sales, July 22, 1905 409,718
From Jan. 1, 1905 147,775,176
Corresponding date last year 60,466,210

*Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Doubt as to Peace Causes Dullness and Depression.

M. Witte Not Believed to be So Peaceful as Was Expected—Little Trade in Americans.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 22.—There has been almost no business on the Stock Exchange this week and the tendency of prices has been toward a lower level.

The cause most effective in producing this dullness and depression has been doubt that the peace negotiations between Japan and Russia will result in ending the war. This doubt has grown out of the expressions attributed to M. Witte, who, according to the understanding here, has not so much appetite for peace as it was assumed he had.

It is believed now that there will be no important change in the situation of the London stock market until it shall be made clear that Russia looks on the peace negotiations as the actual beginning of peace. Such a demonstration, it is thought, will not be made before the expiration of the midsummer holiday season, which has just set in. So it is expected that the next two weeks will be exceedingly dull on the Stock Exchange.

Consols and other home Government securities have exhibited markedly the effect of the diminished expectations of peace. They are all lower than they were a week ago, and consols actually sold below 90 yesterday, when to the depressing influence of the Far Eastern outlook was added that of a political crisis at home.

British railway stocks were also almost uniformly lower, as their dividend declarations are rather disappointing. American railway stocks have followed the course of the New York market, and changes in the quoted prices have been based on New York transactions rather than on the limited dealings here.

Foreign government issues, except the Russian and Japanese stocks, have been firm.

The mining shares have been dull and droopy during the week.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 22.—To-day is a holiday on the Stock Exchange.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Money, ¾@1 per cent.

Discount rates—Short bills, 1⅝@1 11-16 per cent; three months' bills, 1 11-16@1¾ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.25; Lisbon, 8.50.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 22.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were slightly weaker.

Exchange on London, 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 22.—Trading on the Bourse to-day was irregular. Prices had an upward tendency. Russians were buoyant on M. Witte's arrival here.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 87 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 300.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 40c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 13½c. for checks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—The only effect of the fall in New York was to restrict business in Philadelphia. It did not hurt anything except the stocks having a New York market. Reading and United States Steel were heavily sold, and Erie common broke 1¼ points. United States Steel common contributed over one-half of the morning's business, but comparatively little of the trading came from outside of the Stock Exchange itself. The decline this week is taken as an indication by commission houses that the "powers in Wall Street" mean to build up the New York bank reserves in preference to a continuation of speculative activity in the stock market. Total sales, 30,375 shares, $9,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
252	Cambria Steel	27½	27½	27¼
3,410	Erie	45½	44¾	44¾
50	Gen. Asphalt	12½	12½	12½
3	Hunt. & Broad Top	50	50	50
28	Ins. Co. of North Am.	25½	25½	25½
5	Lehigh Navigation	100	100	100
82	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	103	103	103
159	Lehigh Valley	61¾	61¾	61¾
500	Pennsylvania R. R.	70⅝	70 1-16	70 1-16
180	Phila. Electric	9	8⅞	8⅞
50	Phila. Rapid Transit	27¾	27¾	27¾
108	Phila. Traction	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
8,955	Reading	51⅛	50 3-16	50½
120	Reading 2d pf.	46¼	46	46¼
200	Rock Island	30¾	30½	30½
300	Tonopah Mining	13¾	13¾	13¾
368	Union Traction	60¾	60	60
4	Un. Trac., Phila., pf.	50	50	50
231	United Gas Imp.	95¾	95¼	95¼
15,365	U. S. Steel	34	32⅞	33
50	U. S. Steel pf.	101	101	101

COLORADO MINING SHARES.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7	7¾	Lexington	3½	4
American	2	2¼	Little Puck	2½	3
Anchor	1¼	1½	Lit. Bessie	1⅞	2¼
Anaconda	12¼	14	M. Anchor	3	6
Banner	2½	2¾	M. Gibson	4	5
Bluebell	4	4¾	Missouri	1	2
C. K. & N.	4½	8	New Era	6¼	6⅝
C. C. Cons.	5½	6	N. Haven	2⅜	3½
Dante	3½	3⅝	Old Gold	3½	4½
Dr. Jacinot	3	3½	Pilgrim	2¼	2½
Elkton	40	42	Pharmacist	4⅞	5¼
El Paso	128	129	Portland	220	225
Findlay	60	62½	Rattler	1	1½
Gold Bond	3¼	3½	Rose Maud	3	3½
Gold Coin	12½	25	Rose Nicol	3¾	4
Gold Dollar	8⅝	8½	Sample	3¾	4
Gold. Cycle	50	70	S. Eclipse	1¼	1¾
Sovereign	9¼	9¾	Un. Gold	15	17
Ida May	3½	3	Vindicator	70	80
Isabella	20½	20¾	Work	7¼	8
Jackpot	2⅞	3¼	Independent	11	14½
J. Johnson	13	19½	Teutonic	4⅝	5½
Keystone	3	4½			

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 22.—The local response to the weakness in the Eastern market was meagre. Some further pressure developed on Biscuit stocks, with the preferred dropping from 113½ to 112½. Minor activity sprang up in Can common at 11⅜ @11¼. Can preferred, on 157 shares, fell from 69 to 67⅞. Subway shares were steady near top figures on minor business. Quaker oats preferred dipped a point to 96.

The following were the sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	American Can	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
150	American Can pf.	68⅝	67⅞	67⅞
100	Chicago Pneu. Tool	44	44	44
450	Chicago Subway	79¼	78¾	79
525	Diamond Match	140	140	140
25	K. C. Ry. & Light	43½	43¼	43¼
342	National Biscuit	55¼	55	55
870	National Biscuit pf.	113½	112½	112½
17	Quaker Oats pf.	97	96	96
100	South Side Elevated	95	95	95
60	Street's Stable Car pf.	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
50	Swift & Co.	108	108	108
100	United Boxboard	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
140	United Boxboard pf.	10½	10¼	10¼

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 22.—The market was lifeless and neglected. Shares, 100; bonds, $11,300.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Close.
800	Balt. City 3½s, 1930	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
1,500	North Car. 4s	102	102	102
1,000	Atl. C. L. of Conn. 4s ctfs. 5.20	94½	94½	94½
2,000	Seaboard 4s	89½	89½	89½
5,000	Un. Rys. inc.	59¼	59½	59½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	84½	84⅝	84½

STOCKS.

100	Seaboard (new) com.	35	35	35

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, July 22, 1905.

Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan
1,000 101
2,000 ..... 101¼
500 ..... 101⅝
2d series
2,000 ..... 99¼
1,000 ..... 99⅜
2,000 ..... 99½
1,000 ..... 99¾
15,000 ..... 99⅞
Imprl Japanese Gov Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterl loan
6,000 ..... 91⅝
1,000 ..... 91½
1,000 ..... 91⅝
1,000 ..... 91¾
6,000 ..... 91⅝
4,000 ..... 91½
5,000 ..... 91⅝
10,000 ..... 91½
U S of Mexico 5s
1,000 100
U S of Mexico 4s
1,000 ..... 93½
Am Ice Secur 6s
10,000 ..... 79¼
Am Tobacco 4s
2,000 ..... 76¼
4,000 ..... 76½
5,000 ..... 76¾
13,000 ..... 76¼
Atch., Top & S. Fe adjustment 4s
3,000 ..... 90½
stamped
16,000 ..... 94½
Atlan C Line 4s
2,000 ..... 102½
Balt & O, P, L E & W V 4s
13,000 ..... 99⅜
S W div 3½s
500 ..... 92½
Bk R Tr ref conv 4s
2,000 ..... 89¼
Bur, C R & Nor 1st
500 101
Cent of Ga con 5s
2,000 114
2d inc 5s
7,000 84
Centl Leather 5s
2,000 100
13,000 ..... 99⅝
C & O, R & A div 1st con 4s
5,000 ..... 101½
Chi & Alt R R 3s
3,000 85
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s
6,000 ..... 101⅛
C, R I & P R R 4s
2,000 ..... 82⅞
1,000 ..... 82⅝
20,000 ..... 82¾
10,000 ..... 82⅝
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s
3,000 ..... 94⅝
17,000 ..... 94¼
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series B
4,000 ..... 73¼
Col Mid 1st 4s
1,000 74
Erie 1st gen 4s
5,000 ..... 92⅝
6,000 93
Ft Wth & D C 1st
5,000 ..... 112⅜
Int Paper cnv 5s
5,000 92
Kans City So 3s
1,000 ..... 72½
15,000 ..... 72¼
30,000 ..... 72⅜
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd
5,000 95
Lack Steel 5s
3,000 ..... 106¾
Louisv & Nashv col trust 4s
1,000 ..... 90½
Manhattan con 4s
3,000 ..... 104½
Met St Ry ref 4s
11,000 91
Mex Cen con 4s
10,000 77
1,000 ..... 77½
Mex Cent 1st inc
5,000 ..... 22¾
Mex Cent 2d inc
30,000 ..... 13¾
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s
2,000 ..... 101¾
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 101½
Mo, Kan & Texas, St L div 4s
1,000 ..... 92¼
Natl R R of Mex 1st con 4s
10,000 82
N Y Cent & H R gen 3½s
16,000 ..... 93¾
deb 4s, 1934
8,000 ..... 101¼
22,000 ..... 101⅜
L S col 3½s
7,000 ..... 92¼
Norf & Wn con 4s
3,000 ..... 102⅜
Northn Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 106⅛
15,000 106
Ore Short Line gtd refunding 4s
5,000 ..... 96¼
10,000-3 ..... 96⅛
3,000 ..... 96¼
Peop G & C, Chi, refundg 5s
11,000 ..... 107⅜
Peo & East 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 100⅜
Peo & East inc 4s
7,000 ..... 73½
Reading gen 4s
32,000 ..... 101⅞
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s
1,000 94
River & Gulf 4s
10,000 ..... 95⅞
St L & San F R R refundg 4s
2,000 ..... 88⅞
Southn Pac 4s
1,000 ..... 94⅝
Southn Pac ctfs for 1st refundg 4s
2,000 ..... 93⅞
1,000 ..... 93¾
45,000 ..... 93⅞
Southn Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 119⅜
Stand R & T inc
1,000 4
Syr, B & N Y 1st
2,000 ..... 105⅞
Tol, St L & W 4s
4,000 ..... 85½
Un Pac 1st 4s
7,000 ..... 105⅜
Un Pac conv 4s
20,000 ..... 127⅜
Un Rds of S Fr 4s
1,000 91
U S Reduc & Ref 6s
1,000 100
U S Steel Corpor sksg fund 5s
24,000 ..... 94⅜
7,000 ..... 94½
1,000 ..... 94⅜
3,000 ..... 94⅜
Wabash deb B 6s
11,000 ..... 70½
10,000 ..... 70¾
5,000 ..... 70½
Wab, Det & C 5s
2,000 111
5,000 112
Wab, Pitts Term 2d
2,000 33
West Shore 4s, reg
5,000 ..... 106¼

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were as follows:

DECLINED.

Syr, Bing & N Y 7s..2½ | Wabash deb B.....2½

There were no advances.

Total sales July 22, 1905 ..... $762,500
From Jan. 1, 1905 629,485,200
Corresponding date last year 350,680,700

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103¾	104¼	Homestake	78	80
2s, c., 1930	103¾	104¼	Ill. C. 1. 1.	103½	...
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103¾	Int. Power	37	85
3s, c., 1918	104	104½	Int. S. P.	27½	30
3s, 1918, sm.	108	...	I. S. P. pf.	80	83
4s, r., 1907	104	104½	Iowa Cent.	26	27
4s, c., 1907	104	104½	Jol. & Chi.	180	...
4s, r., 1925	131¼	132¼	Kan. & M.	30	35
4s, c., 1925	132¾	133½	Kan. C. So.	25	26¾
D. C. 3-65s	117	...	K. & D. M. pf.	12	15
Philip'ne 4s	103	...	K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
Adams Exp.	237	247½	K. I. C., pf.	70	76
Alb. & Sus.	235	...	Lacl. G. pf.	97½	110
Alle. & W.	148	...	L. E. & W.	31	35
Allis-Ch. pf.	51	58	L. E. & W. pf.	92	98
Am. B. S.	23	25½	Lake Shore	310	330
A. B. S. pf.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing July 22. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.	Range in 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
235	..	**Albany & Susquehanna**	$3,500,000	July 1, 1905 4½	.. ..	.. ..	*236 Dec. 10, 1904
148	..	Allegheny & Western	2,870,000	July 1, 1905 3	.. ..	.. ..	*150 Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1905 3	90½ Apr. 13	89½ Feb. 3	90½ Apr. 13, 1905
23	25½	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	.....	84½ Mar. 28	24 Jan. 17	25 July 12, 1905
83	87	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1905 1½	85 Mar. 16	77 Jan. 9	83 June 21, 1905
29	32	American District Telegraph.	3,945,000	May 15, 1905 1	38 Jan. 10	29 May 25	31 June 27, 1905
17	20	American Linseed	16,750,000	.....	22¾ Apr. 17	15¼ Jan. 17	17½ July 6, 1905
39½	45	American Linseed pf.	16,750,000	Sep. 15, 1900 1¾	48½ Apr. 17	36 Jan. 19	40 July 5, 1905
167	175	American Snuff	11,091,700	July 1, 1905 2½	170 May 24	163 May 31	163 May 31, 1905
101½	103	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	July 1, 1905 1½	105½ May 26	99 Jan. 7	102 July 14, 1905
90	93	American Telegraph & Cable.	14,000,000	June 1, 1905 1¼	95 Jan. 25	90½ May 22	90½ June 1, 1905
35	38	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	.....	37½ Feb. 18	34 June 20	35 June 30, 1905
78	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	.....	79 June 26	66 Feb. 6	79 June 26, 1905
98	100	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 15, 1905 1½	100 June 30	96 Jan. 6	100 June 30, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1905 3	.. ..	.. ..	*121 Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek ($50)**	5,665,900	July 1, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	*104 June 25, 1902
166	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	*108 Dec. 30, 1902
187	194	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1905 2	215 Feb. 14	184½ May 22	190 June 27, 1905
145	158	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1905 3	159 Jan. 15	146 Apr. 29	150 July 11, 1905
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905 3	160 Jan. 31	155 Jan. 25	160 Jan. 31, 1905
68½	70	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905 1¼	72⅞ Jan. 31	67⅛ Jan. 11	68⅝ July 11, 1905
..	80	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15, 1905 1½	71½ Mar. 10	64½ Feb. 4	71½ Mar. 10, 1905
123	130	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,600	July 7, 1905 1½	118½ Feb. 14	118½ Feb. 14	118½ Feb. 14, 1905
200	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,823,100	July 1, 1905 1½	250 Feb. 8	235 Mar. 2	235 Mar. 2, 1905
130	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,830,700	July 1, 1905 1½	143 Jan. 11	142 Jan. 21	142½ Feb. 1, 1905
63	65⅜	Chicago Gt. Western pf. A.	11,372,400	Feb. 29, 1904 2½	70½ Apr. 17	60 June 9	63 July 11, 1905
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,900,000	June 28, 1905 2	88 June 3	88 June 3	88 June 3, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,600	Apr. 4, 1905 2	170 Apr. 25	164 June 22	164 June 22, 1905
190	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1903 3½	230 Jan. 31	195 Jan. 17	200 Mar. 15, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	102½ May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	120 June 4, 1898
18	18½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	13,000,000	....	20 June 28	7¾ Jan. 5	18 July 10, 1905
72	90	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	90 Feb. 1	79 Jan. 14	85 June 6, 1905
105	113¾	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1905 2½	110 Feb. 8	105 Jan. 11	110 June 1, 1905
183	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1, 1905 1¾	185 Jan. 9	185 Jan. 9	185 Jan. 9, 1905
104	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	June 1, 1905 1	108½ Jan. 10	108½ Jan. 10	108½ Jan. 10, 1904
..	95	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903 4	105 Mar. 24	85 Feb. 10	93 May 22, 1905
70	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905 4	73 Feb. 21	73 Feb. 21	73 Feb. 21, 1905
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	....	.. ..	.. ..	22⅝ June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903 1¾	.. ..	.. ..	64 Sep. 18, 1903
138	142	**Diamond Match**	15,000,000	June 8, 1905 2½	*140 May 10	*138¼ Mar. 14	*140 May 10, 1905
21	23	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100	....	28½ Mar. 17	18 May 22	23 July 6, 1905
..	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 1, 1904 5	.. ..	.. ..	120 Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Detroit City Gas ($50)	4,825,500	June 1, 1905 3	.. ..	.. ..	70¼ June 7, 1904
8½	10	Detroit Southern t. r.	9,506,800	....	12½ July 1	5 June 20	11½ July 1, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	....	.. ..	.. ..	3½ Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,552,491	July 15, 1905 1	55 Mar. 30	50 Mar. 27	53 Apr. 3, 1905
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	July 1, 1905 2½	149⅞ Apr. 13	148¾ Apr. 17	148¾ Apr. 17, 1905
81	84	Electric Storage Battery	15,920,200	July 1, 1905 1¼	89½ Feb. 27	76 May 23	82½ July 10, 1905
63	65	Evans, & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901 1½	72⅝ Jan. 16	63 July 6	65 July 8, 1905
85	90	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1905 2½	90 Feb. 28	90 Feb. 28	90 Mar. 27, 1905
120	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July 1, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	*115 June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905 5	.. ..	.. ..	*82 Dec. 1, 1904
104	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1905 2	*107 May 5	*100¾ Jan. 17	*107 May 5, 1905
92½	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,606,300	May 1, 1905 1¼	*94¾ Apr. 13	*94¾ Apr. 13	*94¾ Apr. 13, 1905
88	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1905 1½	*101 May 18	*100¾ Apr. 18	*101 May 18, 1905
85½	95	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	July 17, 1905 1½	99 Mar. 11	86⅜ Jan. 18	91 July 7, 1905
78	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	June 26, 1905 50c	80 Apr. 18	72 Jan. 31	78½ June 16, 1905
104	..	**Ill. Cent.**, leased line	16,000,000	July 1, 1905 2	*104 Feb. 1	*104 Feb. 1	*104 Apr. 24, 1905
57	85	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902 2½	100 Feb. 23	60 June 3	70 July 10, 1905
180	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	July 1, 1903 1¾	*182 Apr. 14	*180 Feb. 7	*182 Apr. 14, 1905
30	55	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	39 Mar. 17	29½ May 26	32½ June 28, 1905
25	26½	Kansas City Southern	29,993,500	....	34 Feb. 14	22⅞ May 22	27 July 15, 1905
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,400	....	14⅜ Feb. 25	13 Feb. 21	14 Apr. 25, 1905
48	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,300	May 2, 1904 1½	52½ Mar. 15	50 May 4	50 July 3, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900 1	.. ..	.. ..	*32 Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1, 1905 2	.. ..	.. ..	*260 Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,204,000	....	6 May 19	6 May 19	6 May 19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901 1	.. ..	.. ..	50 Mar. 13, 1901
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15, 1905 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	99½ Mar. 14, 1903
97½	110	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	44½ Mar. 14	28¼ June 16	30¼ July 13, 1903
92	98	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1905 2	106 Mar. 13	91 June 15	91 June 15, 1905
310	320	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Jan. 28, 1905 4	347 Mar. 13	310 Apr. 29	318 July 7, 1905
9½	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	14 Feb. 24	9½ Jan. 16	10 Mar. 30, 1905
110	140	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1905 3½	.. ..	.. ..	110 Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1905 2½	.. ..	.. ..	*188 July 10, 1908
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	....	.. ..	.. ..	10 Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903 1¼	.. ..	.. ..	67 Dec. 19, 1904
125	146	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1905 2	152 May 18	140 Feb. 4	152 May 18, 1905
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Apr. 29, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	118 Apr. 18, 1901
54	60	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	Jan. 15, 1904 2½	64¾ Apr. 7	56½ Jan. 12	60 May 2, 1905
83	93	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1905 2½	91 Feb. 24	86 Jan. 19	90 Apr. 17, 1905
157	160	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	7,000,000	Apr. 15, 1905 3½	169¼ Mar. 29	148 Jan. 18	160 July 5, 1905
..	..	Morris & Essex ($50)	15,000,000	July 1, 1905 3½	*190 Mar. 22	*185¼ Feb. 21	*190 Mar. 22, 1905
89	93	**National Enameling** pf.	8,546,600	July 1, 1905 1¾	94 Apr. 4	86 June 19	91 July 11, 1905
42	45	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	May 1, 1905 2	42 Feb. 1	42 Feb. 1	42 Feb. 1, 1905
110	115	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1905 5	122½ Jan. 20	115 Mar. 13	116 Apr. 5, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,628,650	July 1, 1905 5	400 Jan. 17	400 Jan. 17	400 May 9, 1905
135	140	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1905 1¾	134⅝ June 29	134⅝ June 29	134⅝ June 29, 1905
165	170	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	July 15, 1905 1½	172½ May 17	168½ Jan. 21	172½ May 17, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905 1	.. ..	.. ..	83¾ Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	July 15, 1905 4	.. ..	.. ..	199 Nov. 2, 1904
2	3	**Ontario Mining**	15,600,000	Dec. 20, 1902 30c	4 Feb. 7	4 Feb. 7	4 Feb. 7, 1905
90	95	**Pacific Coast**	6,899,600	May 1, 1905 1¼	98½ Feb. 7	78¼ Jan. 17	90 July 13, 1905
103	120	Pacific Coast 1st pf.	1,515,500	May 1, 1905 1¼	108 Feb. 6	104 Jan. 5	105 July 7, 1905
91	96	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 1, 1905 1¼	98 Feb. 7	84 June 12	96½ July 13, 1905
34	40	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	41¾ Apr. 3	27 Jan. 25	35 July 11, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,500	July 3, 1905 2½	106 Feb. 14	79½ Jan. 5	100 June 13, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	May 1, 1905 1½	.. ..	.. ..	83½ June 29, 1903
115	118	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	....	132 Apr. 15	112½ June 3	115 June 29, 1905
106	112	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,454,000	July 15, 1905 2	112 Jan. 17	105 Feb. 17	106 May 25, 1905
182	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago.	15,714,200	July 5, 1905 1¾	184 Apr. 15	184 Apr. 15	184 Apr. 15, 1905
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1905 2	*122 Jan. 17	*120¾ Jan. 17	*122 Jan. 17, 1905
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,400,000	July. 1905 3	.. ..	.. ..	140 Sep. 12, 1902
¾	1	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	....	1⅝ Feb. 2	1 Mar. 27	1 June 22, 1905
2¼	5	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	May 8, 1903 ½	4¼ Mar. 6	2¼ Mar. 30	2¼ May 6, 1905
..	98	**Railroad Securities**	8,000,000	July 1, 1905 2	96⅜ Mar. 10	92 Jan. 4	95 June 24, 1905
207	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1905 4	209¾ Jan. 30	209¾ Jan. 30	209¾ Jan. 30, 1905
135	137	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1905 1¼	136 July 11	135¼ June 29	136 July 11, 1905
60	70	Rutland pf.	9,057,900	Jan. 15, 1903 1	72½ Jan. 19	62 July 10	63 July 11, 1905
..	..	**St. Jo. & Grand Island**	4,600,000	....	17¾ Jan. 31	12 June 2	17 July 13, 1905
50½	52½	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,500,000	July 15, 1902 2½	58¾ Jan. 21	46½ May 24	52 July 12, 1905
..	..	St. Lawrence & Adirondack	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902 2½	100 Jan. 11	100 Jan. 11	100 Jan. 11, 1905
75	78	St. L. & San Francisco 1st pf.	5,000,000	July 1, 1905 1	81¼ Mar. 6	73⅜ May 22	76½ June 26, 1905
133¾	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. cfs.	6,211,700	July 1, 1905 1½	134½ Feb. 17	132 May 2	133½ June 22, 1905
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	.....	....	.....	.....	55 May 6, 1903
104	125	Sloss-Sheffield S. & I. pf.	6,700,000	July 3, 1905 1¾	130 Feb. 23	100 Jan. 13	107 July 12, 1905
..	..	Southern & At. Tel. ($25)	550,525	July. 1904 2½	....	....	100 Feb. 17, 1898
98½	100	So. Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,650,280	Apr. 1, 1905 2	39½ July 10	37 Apr. 18	39½ July 10, 1905
¾	⅞	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	3 Jan. 3	⅝ Jan. 28	1 July 13, 1905
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1, 1905 ½	.. ..	.. ..	40 Apr. 20, 1903
17	20½	**Toledo, Peoria & Western**	4,076,900	....	19 June 12	19 June 12	19 June 12, 1905
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1905 1¾	160 June 26	154 Apr. 24	160 June 26, 1905
..	115	**United Fruit**	15,782,000	July 15, 1905 1¾	114½ Feb. 20	106½ Jan. 17	114½ Feb. 20, 1905
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1905 2½	....	....	275 Aug. 13, 1903
122	125	U. S. Express	10,000,000	May 15, 1905 2	134 Feb. 8	122 May 22	122⅜ June 26, 1905
106½	112½	U. S. Leather pf.	62,289,800	July 1, 1905 1½	110 July 8	100⅞ Jan. 10	109 July 12, 1905
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Mar. 30, 1905 3½	.. ..	.. ..	*175 Oct. 15, 1903
90	100	**Vandalia R. R.**	14,653,500	....	100 Apr. 6	86 June 24	86 June 24, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903 1	14½ Apr. 17	8 Apr. 3	12 June 20, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	July 20, 1905 1¼	54¾ May 15	40 Apr. 6	54¾ May 15, 1905
..	..	**Wheeling & L. E.** 1st pf.	4,986,500	....	48 Feb. 1	36 May 4	38½ July 14, 1904
..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	11,993,000	....	28½ Mar. 13	20 May 4	24 July 11, 1905

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Saturday, July 22, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,010	Amal. Copper	82⅝	83	82¼	82¼
20	Am. Car & F.	35½	35½	35⅜	35⅜
70	Am. Locomot'e	47½	47½	46⅜	47
390	Am. Smelting	115⅝	116	115½	115½
80	Am. Sugar	137⅝	137⅝	137½	137½
540	A., T. & S. F.	85¼	85½	84	84⅜
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1,010	Balt. & Ohio	113¾	113⅝	112⅜	112⅝
2,220	Brooklyn R. T.	68¼	68⅝	67⅜	67½
30	Can. Pacific	151	151	149¾	149¾
90	Ches. & Ohio	52⅜	52⅝	51⅞	51⅝
40	Chi. Gt. West.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
8,400	C., M. & St. P.	178½	178⅝	176½	177
1,950	Chi. Fuel & I.	45⅜	45⅝	43⅝	44
2,880	Erie	45⅛	45⅜	44½	44½
40	Ill. Central	168	168	167½	167½
170	Louis. & Nash.	144⅞	145	143⅝	143⅝
460	Met. Street	125⅞	126¼	125¼	125⅜
20	Mex. Central	21⅛	21¼	21	21
20	M., K. & T.	28	28	28	28
60	Mo. Pacific	97⅜	97⅝	97⅜	97⅝
10	Nat. Lead	43	43	43	43
700	N. Y. Central	145⅜	144	144	144
200	N. Y., O. & W.	50⅝	51	50½	50½
40	Norf. & West	85½	85½	85¼	85⅜
2,980	Pennsylvania	141⅝	141⅝	139⅜	140
10,980	Reading	102	102	100¼	100½
270	Rep. Steel	20¼	20¼	19⅝	19⅝
20	Rep. Steel pf.	82	82	82	82
150	Rock Island	30¾	30⅝	29½	29⅝
1,200	Southern Pac.	63⅞	64	63¼	63¼
390	Southern Ry.	32⅞	33	32¼	32¼
800	Tenn. C. & I.	85¾	85⅞	84⅝	85
290	Texas Pacific	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½
4,870	Union Pacific	127⅝	127⅝	124⅝	126¾
40	U. S. Rubber	47⅝	47⅝	47¼	47¼
8,620	U. S. Steel	33⅝	33⅞	32⅞	32⅞
5,060	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	101⅞	100⅞	101⅜
10	Wabash	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
20	Wabash pf	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

$2,000.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

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PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HORACE DE LISSER.—Horace De Lisser, a salesman of 218 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,133 and nominal assets of $1,575 in debts due him, a half interest in a patent for the treatment of fabric, valueless, and 125 shares of stock of the Stolder Tire Company, of which he was formerly President, of no value. He owes the Fidelio Club $200 on a judgment for dues.

DAVID KAMSLER.—David Kamsler, a wholesale dealer in millinery, formerly at 6 Bond Street, who has applied for a discharge from bankruptcy, has met with opposition on the part of William J. Taylor, one of his creditors. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Kamsler by creditors on Sept. 29 last, and his affairs have since been in the hands of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy at 120 Broadway. His schedules showed liabilities of $24,791 and assets of $10,922. Mr. Taylor in his specifications alleges that on Sept. 15, 1904, Mr. Kamsler transferred to Robert Silverman accounts to the amount of $8,000 to place them beyond the reach of creditors; that he concealed from his trustee in bankruptcy $7,000 which he received from Mr. Silverman; that he also concealed $3,000, which he drew from the East River National Bank between Sept. 3 and 26; that he failed to keep true books of accounts, and that he made false representations as to his financial standing. The matter will come up in the United States District Court Wednesday.

GEORGE B. WIGHTMAN.—George B. Wightman, a manager, living at 10 West Forty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $349,332, of which $61,060 is secured and nominal assets $38,000, consisting of a suit for damages against the North American Trust Company, $18,000, and 200 shares Buffalo Land and Brick Association, par value, $20,000, no market value. The debts were contracted between 1888 and 1900 in Buffalo, Kansas City, and New York City, principally in real estate transactions and on notes of borrowed money. The Mutual Life Insurance Company is a secured creditor for $60,000 on a bond made by Mr. Wightman and nineteen others with a mortgage of the Buffalo Land and Brick Association in 1898. Among the unsecured creditors are Mr. Patterson of Kansas City, $125,000, loans on real estate; Jesse H. Chamberlain, Kansas City, $20,000; Charles H. Rickert, Kansas City, $9,500; B. B. Smalley, Burlington, Vt., $20,000; New York and Buffalo Land Company, $9,000; North American Trust Company, $11,000; F. H. Allen, $8,000; L. Marcey, Buffalo, $10,000; H. J. Pierce and J. C. Beecher, Buffalo, $6,500, and Frank Baines, Cleveland, Ohio, $9,000.

Receiver for a Union.

Albert Sanders has been appointed temporary receiver of the New York Electrical Workers' Union by Judge Bischoff, in the Supreme Court, on the application of ...have been obtained against the union recently.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, July 22, the first name being that of the debtor:

BRADLEY, Michael—Meyer Loeb and another	$234
SAME—Same	272
CUNNINGHAM, Nicholas C., Thomas, and Edward J.—Edward Joyce, costs.	102
DAVIS, Mary—Morris E. Howlett and another	64
GRUENBERG, Geo. J.—Gustav Hellrung, costs	26
GALLUP, Myron C.—Chas. B. Brockway	50
HUNTE, Elizabeth—Sophia M. Hayes.	169
LEVY, Ike—People, &c.	500
LEIGHTON, Chas. W.—H. O'Neill & Co.	81
PELL, Ada—People, &c.	500
ROSENSWEET, Jacob—Edwin J. Gilles and another	31
SAPIR, Jacob—Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company	128
SCHULER, Charles E.—James F. McKernon	190
TOWN, Eveline—Theodore Senior	255
TARNOWSKI, Samuel—Max L. Meyer.	803
BIGELOW & HINCK CO.—A. Schwoerer & Sons	46
FRANK A. SANFORD & CO.—The Gray Lithograph Co	196

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date when judgment was filed.

ISENBERG, Esther—S. Makransky, Feb. 23, 1905	$148
JACOB, Wm. H.—A. Leo, March 18, 1899	79
KETCHUM, Geo.—M. Goldsmith et al., Feb. 16, 1905	90
KETCHUM, Geo.—G. H. Pigueron et al., Feb. 16, 1905	89
MOORE, Gilbert B.—L. Chauvelot, July 8, 1905; vacated	164
O'BRIEN, Thomas B.—J. L. Quailey, Dec. 15, 1902	158
PELL, Louis—G. I. Rochelle, March 1, 1905	99
WHEELER, Jennie D.—Redfern, Limited, June 18, 1905	64

Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Changes.

A vacancy in the Board of Directors of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton Railroad has been filled; it was announced yesterday, by the election of Harry Scott of the banking house of Scott & Co. of Wilmington, Del. Within the last few days several vacancies in the list of executive officers of the road have been filled. Frank A. Durban of Zanesville, Ohio, has been chosen President and Benjamin S. Warren of Detroit Vice President. The actual amalgamation of the managements of the Detroit, Toledo and Ironton, and the Ann Arbor, which was recently acquired by the former road, has now been accomplished.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Bischoff, J.—Thomas J. O'Neill et al. vs. New York Electrical Workers' Union—Albert Sanders.

Referees Appointed—New York.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The resale of the Hotel Lincoln at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, the purchase of 8 and 5 West Eighteenth Street by Louis Stern and that of a large plot on Twenty-fourth Street, near Seventh Avenue, as the site for a new loft building contributed a few items of interest to the week's reports, but, generally speaking, the course of business approached a little more closely the mid-Summer level with the small operators in almost exclusive possession of the field.

With a single day's filings at the Building Department, on Friday, calling for the expenditure of over $3,000,000, the activity of builders seems to be increasing as the season advances. Of this total of $3,000,000, over $1,000,000 represented new operations in the Bronx. This circumstance, together with the fact that the majority of the new undertakings in Manhattan are on the upper East side, and in the easterly part of Harlem, reflects the demand for the middle and cheaper grades of multifamily houses, rather than for higher priced apartments, although the new projects on Washington Heights are more numerous to-day than at any time during the Spring. That this building activity will stimulate a renewal of loft speculation in the Fall seems reasonably certain, particularly if the Fall renting season shows that there is no oversupply of new buildings. That such a showing will be made is the opinion of those operators and builders who have watched this phase of the situation most closely and who maintain that the statistics covering the city's increase in population from various sources and the estimates of the housing capacity of new buildings now under construction indicate that there has been as yet no overbuilding.

That the volume of Summer trading in flats and tenements is as large as it is, also means much in this connection. In previous years a good deal of this business has been made up of the swapping of old-style houses. This year's increase, on the other hand, is traceable to a very large extent to the buying of new structures, which have been readily tenanted and which show returns sufficiently attractive to command the attention of investors.

The deal for the Hotel Lincoln property, which is said to have yielded a profit of $45,000 to the seller, after an ownership of only three months, is pretty good evidence of the steady advance in values along Broadway, north of Times Square. After having lain dormant for many years, this section suddenly became a centre of attention last Spring and several important parcels between Forty-seventh Street and Columbus Circle changed hands. The quick resale of the Hotel Lincoln, it is safe to say, was something of a surprise even to the supporters of this neighborhood's future, but there are those who think there is still too great a discrepancy between Broadway values, say, at Fiftieth Street and those prevailing a few blocks to the south.

LATEST DEALINGS BY BROKERS.

The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company has sold for A. H. O'Malley the seven-story office building 81 Pine and 128 Water Street. The property forms an "L" with frontages of 30.6 feet on Pine Street and 23.2 feet on Water Street, surrounding the southwest corner of those streets, owned by Alexander White.

Apartments Sold from the Plans.

E. Osborne Smith & Co. have sold, from the plans, for Stephen J. Egan the Pilgrim Realty Company, the three five-story apartment houses to be erected on One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, between Audubon and St. Nicholas Avenues, two on the south side of the street, 100 feet west of Audubon Avenue, on plot 100 by 107.5, and the other on the north side, 100 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, 50 by 114.10. The same brokers negotiated the recent sale of 508 West One Hundred and Eighty-third Street, a two-story brick dwelling, for Richard Webber, to Francis J. Donnelly, and have leased for R. Clarence Dorsett to C. D. Mackin the dwelling 617 West One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street.

Purchase on West 124th Street.

William H. Mehlich has bought the five-story apartment house 144 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.11.

The Cohen Realty Company has sold for a client to William Ebling 989 Amster

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square. (Subway Station in building.) 4900—38th; Harlem (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown (2663 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street (611 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—In 14th St. car Thursday evening, July 20, about 7 o'clock, two envelopes containing a collection of letters from the subscribers of Collier's Weekly to its editor; the two envelopes containing these letters were addressed to Miss K. MacDonnell, Collier's Weekly, 416 West 13th St., New York; liberal reward to any one returning these letters to Collier's Editorial Department.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge; name of loser on badge. Room 1401, 302 Broadway.

LIBERAL REWARD return young female collie, yellow, white collar, feet. 211 West 25th St.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 388,774, Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York, payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

LOST—Friday, July 14, or before, one gold oval locket, with photograph, initials, and jewel inside. Notify F. W. Mundy, 20 Broad St. Suitable reward.

LOST—July 13, from 14 West 77th St., bullfinch bird; black head and red breast; fat; $10 reward will be paid if returned to above address.

LOST.—Folding gold frames, with handle for eye glasses, near 6th Av. and 14th St.; reward. E. J. Weeks Co., 625 Broadway.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 111,733, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST—Writing book, with 3 laundry tickets, at Coney Island, Thursday; $5 reward. 402 Grand St., jewelry store.

$5 REWARD for return of amethyst brooch, lost Wednesday morning, between 48th St., 9th Av. and 69th St., Lexington Av. J. McKinney, 348 West 48th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; near Subway; good board.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; table board.

21ST St., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor, dining room; separate tables, table guests, transients accommodated, telephone, references.

22D ST., 30 EAST.—Desirable large rooms and handsome, with board; transient guests accommodated; references.

24TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior cuisine; moderate.

26D ST., 220 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, running water; near Times Building, board.

36TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table, every convenience; best location in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

72D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service, table board; telephone; references.

96D ST., 122 WEST.—Large and small rooms, southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Two double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

94TH ST., 128 WEST.—Board, with room, large or small, prices moderate; references.

99TH St., 50 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

120D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people; 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephone.

MADISON AV., 187, 33th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, 696, (61st.)—Cool rooms, with board, $5-$10, (Summer,) telephones.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

WEST END AV., 879, Corner 103d.—Block from Riverside Park, Subway station, and surface cars; delightful rooms; superior table and service.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

BOARD WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Board wanted in Summer resort with refined people by young lady; cultivated, but extremely nervous; reasonable; references. S., Box 317 Times, Times Square.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line, 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast reserved; references.

9TH, 26 WEST.—Large and small cool, pleasant, clean rooms; bath; transients; moderate rates.

11TH ST., 61 WEST.—Back parlor; all conveniences; Summer rates; transient or permanent.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

12TH ST., 58 WEST.—Large room, with running water; also hall room; telephone; references.

12TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; transients accommodated.

12TH ST., 37 WEST.—Pleasant, airy rooms; select neighborhood; baths; $3-$6; suite, $10.

17TH ST., 55 WEST.—Parlor, also back basement; rooms $2.50; special prices; gentlemen; references.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

17TH ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

17TH ST., 59 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water, board optional; Southerners accommodated; references, transients.

19TH ST., 29 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; running water; large closets; telephone; Summer rates.

22D ST., 131 WEST.—Large and small rooms; running water; transients; with board optional; Southerners.

24TH ST., 122 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; breakfast; valet; references.

27TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

30D St., 49 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; southern exposure; heart of city; reasonable.

37TH, 51 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Newly furnished, two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D ST., 247 WEST.—Large and small rooms, separate or en suite, bath; newly furnished.

44D ST., 202 WEST.—Furnished ballrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

45D ST., 13 EAST, opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant, cool room; reasonable for Summer.

43D, 110 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms at reasonable terms; transients accommodated; parlor floor; telephone.

46TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen ladies; bachelors house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

45TH ST., 75 WEST.—Newly furnished room; all conveniences; running water, best location; moderate.

48TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms, well furnished, bath; transients.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Back parlor, cool and comfortably furnished, running water.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

68TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room, running water, bath; private house; L; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

71ST ST., 63 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Large, airy, cool rooms; superior table, Southerners, transients, accommodated. Summer rates.

72D, 268 WEST.—Elegant rooms; private bath; parlor; dining room; telephone; references; Subway station.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths; attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, singly, en suite; attractive skylight room; very moderate; telephone.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, baths, in private house; references.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Large hall room; superior location; private house. Owner.

92D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

95D, 163 WEST.—Choice of unusually well furnished absolutely clean rooms; reduced rates; references.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms, private bath, telephone, every convenience; board optional; private family; also doctor's office.

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

114TH ST., 112 WEST.—Furnished room in small family; all conveniences; to gentlemen; references. Adler.

115TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

115TH ST., 415 WEST. (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front rooms, single and en suite; well furnished; southern exposure; porcelain bath; attendance, elevator, restaurant. Mrs. Brewer.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool rooms; delightful air; view Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH, 540 WEST.—Two connecting and separate rooms; running water; near the Subway.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast.

Brooklyn.

BOROUGH PARK, 1,178 44th St.—Cool rooms, private family; no other roomers; desirable location, one block from station.

CLARK ST., 91, HEIGHTS.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool rooms; suitable for two; running water, bath. Telephone 4329R Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

6TH AV., 4,701.—Large light rooms, with private bath, in private residence.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Physician wishes office above 90th St., near Broadway. Box 1,016 Times, Harlem.

HELP WANTED.
10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

TYPEWRITER wanted in private banking house; must be first-class operator on Fisher machine; a young lady of good family, quick at figures, and fully competent; salary $15 per week. Address, giving references, Fisher, Box 271, New York.

WANTED—Young woman measuring 34 inches above bust, (36 inches at full of bust,) 24 waist, and 42 hip, being 5 ft. 6 inches in height; steady position as model; good wages and light, clean workroom; company of highest standing; none need apply unless conforming with measurements exactly. Nigad & Co., Station V, New York.

WANTED—Photography; young lady for Photo. Dept., thoroughly experienced in printing and developing velox paper. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M. Siegel Cooper Company.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an experienced saleslady in their Vegetable and Fruit Department. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Lady office assistant; one who is accurate at figures and understands the card system of bookkeeping. Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway, at 31st St.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require thoroughly experienced saleslady for their Grocery Department. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Ironer; white; good on shirts, skirts; state experience, age, references, and salary first month. Francis, Box 300 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—M. ALTMAN CO., 43 EAST 12TH ST., REQUIRE STYLISH YOUNG LADIES, 35 BUST, FOR THEIR SHOWROOM; LONG SEASON.

WANTED—Models for ladies' suits; bust 36; highest prices; steady position. S. M. Gallert, 7 Washington Place.

WANTED—Neckwear operators experienced on men's neckwear. Stag Brand, 32 Union Square, Reliance Building.

WANTED—Stenographer. Send letter with particulars, Geo. L. Walker Co., builders, Broadway and 104th St.

WANTED—Stenographers at once; many good positions from $10 up. Rossman, 198 Fulton.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnish individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Senntt, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

Making a business of securing high-grade positions, we learn of openings which the individual man does not hear about himself; positions for executive, technical, and clerical men; salaries $1,000 to $5,000. Write for particulars. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

SALESMEN WANTED in every city and town; big demand; big commission. Rodes Sanitary Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Publishing manager; one who has had a thorough training in the serial book business, and can give guarantees as to character and ability; capital not required; to the right man a fair income guaranteed and contingent interest in profits; all communications confidential. Address, with full statement, P. O. Box 5,128, Boston.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; cannot supply demand for graduates; $4 to $5 per day; many complete course in two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Ass'n. Send for free catalogue. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 259 to 265 10th Av., New York City; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Young man of intelligence, good address, with experience as city salesman, to sell high-grade office appliance with established reputation, in New York City; salary $100 per month to start; state age, experience, and reference. Box D 156 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Thoroughly competent correspondent who has had experience in subscription book correspondence, both in sales and collection departments; best references required; state age. W., Box 327 Times, Times Square.

WANTED.—Hosiery, underwear, and kindred departments on dry goods, the most exclusive class journal published, are open for first-class business getter, well recommended; former buyer preferred. Apply to Mr. M. Jagerhuber, Editor, 172 Fifth Av.

WANTED—First-class bookkeeper; one who has had thorough experience in New York Stock Exchange broker's office, also experience as cashier; in answering state experience and give references. Box 149 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company requires the services of young men as tracers in their Complaint Department; must be thoroughly experienced in this line. Apply at Supt.'s Office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Folding box salesman experienced in selling the better grade of boxes; give reference, experience, and salary wanted. The Friedenwald Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Coachman; must be good driver and thoroughly understand care of horses; single man preferred; best references required. Box 43, South Orange, N. J.

WANTED—Young man between 21 and 25 years of age for street photograph business; no experience necessary; best references required. D Box 142 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced wreckers wrecking World's Fair Buildings, St. Louis; steady work for two years. Chicago House Wrecking Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—Bright, well-educated, trustworthy boy; Protestant, about 17 years old, for office of manufacturing concern. F. & C., 462 East 136th St.

WANTED—A hardwood lumber salesman for New York City and vicinity. Address, stating experience, A. B., Box 340 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Bright boy in trade newspaper office; good chance; $3.50 to start. Apply Trade Record, 51 Vesey St.

WANTED—Extra clothing salesman. Apply Smith, Gray & Co., Broadway, at 31st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; quick and accurate; salary $8. R. B., Box 216 Times Downtown.

CASHIER.—A girl of 18, high school graduate, as cashier, or in an office or other suitable business. Helen, 1,413 Vyse St.

COMPANION, &c.—Educated, refined girl as companion, nursery governess, or mother's helper; country, seashore; small remuneration. Willing, 267 West 125th St.

COOK.—Strong young woman, with boy five years old, wishes a place as cook; city or country. Call for three days, 345 East 32d St., care of janitor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

DAY'S WORK.—General housework, chamberwork. Mary Fickling, 340 West 41st St.

GOVERNESS.—German nursery governess, teaching French, English, kindergarten, taking mother's care; best references. Active, 341 West 30th St.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Scotch Protestant as competent housworker; good cook and laundress; small family; reference. 258 West 37th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Protestant; fully understands care of infants; 25 years' experience; bottle feeding; personal reference; last employer doctor. Nurse, Box 382 Times, Times Square.

LAUNDRESS.—Refined person wishes to do ladies' first-class washing, also shirt waists and suits. Mrs. R., 146 East 30th St., top floor, east.

NURSE.—Engagement wanted as attendant to invalid, male or female, by competent and trustworthy woman; very best references. Can be seen or address at present employer's, 166 West 130th St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse for all sickness; highly recommended. Nurse, 168 East 63d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Understands shorthand and typewriting; good penman and figurer; willing and neat worker; $6. Miss Rips, Box 217 Times Downtown.

RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes position for her boy, 14, at anything. McCahon, 130 West 19th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—By stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; three years' experience; thoroughly proficient; painstaking; neat, accurate; best references; $10-$12. Capable, Box 208 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Just graduated from a first-class business school; bright, active, willing; good penman; excellent speller; no agency; home influences; $6. Beginner, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; thoroughly capable; refined; rapid, accurate; American; excellent education; references; $15. B. Brown, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER.—One year's experience; neat, accurate, painstaking; best references from last employer; $7-$8. Ambitious, Box 158 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $6-$7. Activ, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Assistant bookkeeper; correct at figures; good penman; limited experience; no agency; live with parents; $7. S. B., Box 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; bright; energetic; number years' experience; would substitute. Granger, Post Office Box 1,938.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; seeks position of responsibility; recommended; would substitute. Worth, Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; high school education; highly recommended; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; reference; $8. Stuart, 286 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Slight experience; graduated Charles Commercial School; $7. L., Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Neat, accurate, painstaking; two years' experience; moderate salary. B. B., 1,420 5th Av.

SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—Permanent or temporary position as superintendent, matron, or assistant; city or country; first-class references. M. E. T., Box 1,401 Times, Harlem.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ANY WORK for evenings or Saturday afternoons; writing and posting preferred; will engage for one or more evenings each week; terms reasonable. Willing, Box 158 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up, balances, audits accounts, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, (17,) office experience; qualified, energetic; best reference; $5.50. D Box 159 Times Downtown.

COACHMAN—COOK.—German, (40,) coachman; wife, cook and laundress; city or country; references. D. A., 150 East 23d St.

CONFECTIONER.—Young man wishes to learn "piece monte" work with first-class foreman; state recompense. B. B., Box 304 Times, Times Square.

EXECUTIVE or other high-class position, now or later, by gentleman, (37;) two years in present position in executive department large financial institution, and with general business training; would only change to improve situation; bond and A1 references. D., Box 163 Times Downtown.

OFFICE WORK.—A young man in an office; good references. R., 708 Columbus Av.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; rooms painted, $1.25; papered, $1.75; kalsomining, plastering cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 136 East 7th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, rapid, accurate, free after 5 o'clock, wishes evening work, temporary or permanent. N. W., Box 320 Times, Times Square.

TO WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.—Contractor, ran coat factory 18 years, wants position as manager in same; good references. Box D, 137 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

VALET.—By expert valet care of gentlemen's wardrobes; visits daily; terms moderate; excellent references. Allen, 927 Columbus Av.

WATCHMAN, &c.—Watchman, doorman, caretaker, janitor, or elevator starter, by steady, reliable man; can be well recommended. A. Meehan, 111 West 60th St.

YOUNG MAN, (22,) wishes position with real estate or insurance concern; has fair knowledge of stenography. Box 1,107 Times, Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Portland, Conn.—If you want to spend your vacation in a good, cool, healthful place on high ground, among the hills of Connecticut, with plenty of shade, good fruit, fresh milk, and good table, boating, and fishing, write for particulars. Mrs. Beckmann.

Absolute rest, quiet; refined people accommodated; farmhouse, modern improvements; broad piazzas, pine shade, wholesome food; 50 minutes Grand Central Depot. Cranmer, Rosedale, White Plains, N. Y.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing; illustrated booklets.

Bloomfield, N. J.—53 Fremont St.; furnished rooms with board; rates reasonable for Summer or permanent; commutation low; accessible both roads.

The Berkley, Rowayton, Conn.—Boating, bathing, fishing, dancing every evening; excellent table; terms $6 to $8. Clark Newsom, Proprietor.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., ('Phone 438.)—An ideal place, 1½ miles from station; 25 acres, gardens, orchards; terms $10 to $15 weekly.

Valley Farm House, in the Catskills.—A fine location; elevation 1,727. D. W. Roberts & Son.; P. O., Denver, N. Y.; station, Halcottville, N. Y.

YONKERS—15 Overlook Terrace, off Locust Hill Av.; pleasant rooms; excellent table; references; one hour Reeter St.

SUMMER boarders wanted at Meadow Brook Farm. Write for circular. Mrs. Frank S. Hall, East Chatham, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—In a manufacturing establishment of forty years' standing, with factory on Hudson River and salesrooms in New York City, two young men to take financial interest in same; graduates of Columbia or Stevens Institute preferred. Call or address Stephen M. Hoye, 69 Wall St., New York.

Capital wanted to form corporation to deal in lumber, &c., plant, free and clear; references exchanged; fine opportunity. Lumber, Box 157 Times Downtown.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1290 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

FOR SALE.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. **YORK SAFE & LOCK CO.,** formerly J. M. Mosman, 72 Malden Lane. Tel. 1423 John

RENT TYPEWRITERS Lowest Prices. All Makes.
SELL Any Style, Rebuilt, Guaranteed.
The Typewriter Exchange,
1½ Barclay St. Telephone 1131—Cort.

Typewriters.—All standard makes rented and kept in order; ribbons free; machines sold from 20 to 50 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices. F. S. Webster Co., 10 Park Place. Telephone 8570 Cortlandt.

Typewriters rented, $2 up; installments; repairing. Telephone 5986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

FoxKodaks 174 5 Av abv 22d

SAFES new and second hand, all kinds, cheap. 78 Duane St.

Oak roll-top desk and chair, twelve dollars. Glauber, 21 W. 111th St.

ACCOUNTANT FIRST FOR $15,000 STAKES

S. S. Brown's Colt Cleverly Won the Brighton Junior.

FIVE FAVORITES BEATEN

Public Choices Failed in All But One Race at the Brighton Beach Track Yesterday.

The richest stake of the Summer meeting at Brighton Beach for two-year-olds was decided yesterday, when a victory for S. S. Brown's colt Accountant, at odds of 20 to 1, furnished the most disastrous result of a disastrous day for the form followers. Long chances won in a number of the other races, but no winner was at such long odds as was Accountant, and none had such persistently good luck. Accountant's victory was the real feature of the Saturday half holiday, but few among the big crowd in attendance bet on him in the race for the $15,000 prize offered for the Brighton Junior Stakes.

Seven horses ran, the list of starters including all the horses named in the overnight announcement of the entries, and taking in the Whitney bred colt Pegasus, which after being shipped from Saratoga to New York especially for this race was regarded as such a sure thing that bettors backed him down to the place of a 10 to 9 favorite early. The backing that Pegasus received was only a little stronger than the backing that went to Timber, which colt also had been trained for the Brighton Junior, the two horses carrying the weight of the public money, while Don Diego, carrying five pounds extra, and McKittridge, with the allowance for maidens, went back in the betting steadily. Accountant, after opening at 12 to 1, went back to 20 to 1, and started at the latter price, in spite of the fact that the stable bet on him and stood to win a big sum over his chances.

One other horse that attracted much attention, though he started at an outside price, was James R. Keene's colt Oyama, the first of the colts by Commando that Mr. Keene has started in his own colors. Although Oyama was said to have been well tried, there was no real backing for him, as the unknown colt, ridden by the unknown jockey E. Morrison, looked to be too much of a guessing problem for the backers generally. The Keene Stable had every confidence in the colt, however, and Mr. Keene himself was present in the hope of seeing his colt win.

The race was one of the queerest that has been run this season, and the winning of Accountant was one of the luckiest victories of the year, notwithstanding the fact that with his full weight up Accountant was first in easy style. The start was made with all the horses together, Pegasus, post favorite at 6 to 5, breaking first, but at once being steadied, while Oyama, which broke back in the crowd, went to the front with a terrific rush.

The colt ran so fast that from a rear position he took the lead after the first three furlongs, and was in front when the horses came to the turn, where the speed at which he was going took him far to the outside, and he lost so much ground that he dropped back into the crowd. Timber, second to that point, then showed in the lead, and he held the advantage to the bend into the stretch, where he, too, seemed to tangle up, and fell back. Accountant, second and third for the first half mile, then took the lead, and from the head of the stretch to the winning post kept in front. Pegasus, which had dropped back into fourth place in the first furlong, closed in the run through the stretch, attended by Don Diego, which came from seemingly out of the race, the pair fighting it out to the last jump, though they never got near the winner, Accountant, which was first by a length and a half, while Pegasus beat Don Diego a head in the last jump for the place.

In the race for the Seashore Handicap Stakes Buttling was a hot favorite at 8 to 5, with Eugenia Burch and Wild Mint equal second choices. Wild Mint went out to the front at the start, and led throughout the mile and a quarter journey, winning rather easily by four lengths from Buttling, which beat Blandy a scant length for the place.

The third stake event of the day was the race for the Brighton Steeplechase, over the two miles and a half course, a race in which Hylas started a very slight favorite over Coligny. Malden and Hylas alternated in the lead for about two miles, Coligny waiting in third or fourth place to that point. In the last half mile Malden tired and stopped, and Coligny went on after Hylas, and got up to him in the last jump. After once heading Hylas, Coligny had the race all his own way, and won rather easily by five lengths.

In the purse races the backers fared a little better, as one favorite and a well-backed second choice were returned winners in two of these events. The winning favorite, the only successful choice of the afternoon, was Chalfonte in the opening race, five and a half furlongs for beaten two-year-olds, Chalfonte, ridden by Baird, starting a hot favorite at 10 to 9 on. Masterson led to the bend into the stretch, where Chalfonte, second to that point, went on and won easily, with Masterson second and the long chance Montanus third.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Chalfonte, 102, Baird, 9-10, 1-3	2	1	1½
Masterson, 102, W. Knapp, 7-1, 9-5	3	2	2½
Montanus, 112, W. Davis, 12-1, 4-1	5	3	3½
Cinchona, 112, J. Martin, 7-2, 9-10	7	4	4
Hollowmas, 102, McDaniel, 15-1, 5-1	8	5	5
Meddling Daisy, 99, Notter, 60-1, 20-1	9	6	6
Veronese, 112, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 40-1	1	7	7
Muffins, 102, Sperling, 60-1, 15-1	6	8	8
Chandos, 104, Burns, 60-1, 20-1	4	9	9

Time—1:07 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Star Shoot-Magna Charta. Owner, J. W. Miller. Trainer, I. Johnson.

SECOND RACE.—The Brighton Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward, full course; about two miles and a half.

	S.	2.	M.	F.
Coligny, 151 J. O'Brien, 9-5, 3-5	3	1	1½	
Hylas, 147, Ray, 8-5, 1-2	4	2	2½	
Grandpa, 157, E. Herder, 12-1, 4-1	5	3	3½	
Malden, 147, Rodrock, 3-1, 7-10	1	4	4	
Chetro, 150, Dupre, 20-1, 5-1	2	5	5	

Time—4:57 1-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Carisbad-L'Orient. Owner, J. E. Widener. Trainer, B. Leach.

THIRD RACE.—The Seashore Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter.

	S.	M.	F.
Wild Mint, 100, McDaniel, 4-1, 8-5	3	1	1½
Buttling, 104, Burns, 8-5, 3-5	1	2	2½
Blandy, 108, W. Davis, 6-1, 2-1	2	3	3½
The Southerner, Miller, 20-1, 7-1	5	7	4
Outcome, 103, W. Knapp, 30-1, 8-1	4	5	5
Eugenia Burch, 107, J. Martin, 4-1, 7-5	7	4	6
Au Revoir, 105, Oliphant, 7-1, 5-2	6	6	7

Time—2:05. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner, b. c., 3 years, by Kingston-Mintcake. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Junior Stakes, of the guaranteed gross value of $15,000, for two-year-olds; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Accountant, 122, J. Martin, 20-1, 6-1	2	1	1½
Pegasus, 107, Hildebrand, 6-5, 1-2	1	6	2
Don Diego, 125, W. Davis, 12-1, 4-1	3	4	3
McKittredge, 107, Shaw, 8-1, 5-2	7	5	4
Albert F., 107, W. Knapp, 15-1, 5-1	6	2	5
Timber, 112, Burns, 5-2, 7-10	5	3	6
Oyama, 108, Morrison, 15-1, 5-1	4	7	7

Time—1:14 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Fillagrane-Reckon. Owner, S. S. Brown. Trainer, R. Tucker.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Rubric, 99, W. Knapp, 3-1, even	1	1	1½
Angler, 99, Baird, 6-5, 2-5	5	3	2
Suffice, 89, Miller, 10-1, 4-1	2	2	3
Pronta, 102, B. Smith, 13-5, even	3	4	4
Whorler, 98, Green, 7-1, 5-2	4	5	5
Salt and Pepper, 96, Hoffman, 200-1, 50-1	6	6	6
Ricardo, 99, L. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	7	7	7

Time—1:46 2-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner, ch. c., Mirthful-Herbric. Owner, A. L. Aste. Trainer, W. McCann.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Frontenac, 114, Morrison, 10-1, 4-1	4	5	1n
Lady Amelia, 126, Redfern, 7-2, 8-5	3	1	2n
Lord of the Vale, 125, W. Davis, 12-1, 5-1	5	4	3n
Mad Mullah, 107, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1	7	6	4
Aeronaut, 90, Miller, 25-1, 10-1	1	2	5
Wotan, 118, Hildebrand, 7-1, 5-2	6	8	6
Dreamer, 106, Shaw, 2-1, 9-10	2	3	7
Sly Bride, 95, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	9	7	8
Jake Sanders, 106, Burns, 10-1, 4-1	8	9	9
Druid, 111, W. Knapp, 7-1, 5-2	10	10	10

Time—1:13 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner b. h., 5 years, by Kingston-Sylvabelle. Owner, James Griffin. Trainer, James Griffin.

Spring Captures Newport Stakes.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—July 22.—The Newport Stakes, value $1,500, the first of three in the Providence serial handicap at Narragansett Park, furnished one of the best races of the week to-day, when after a neck-and-neck battle down the stretch between Spring, the second choice, at 7 to 2, and Oarsman, at 2 to 1, the former won out by a head. Bragg, winner of the Rhode Island Handicap on Monday, was third. The summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and forty yards. Won by Grand Slam, 102 pounds, (Crimmins,) 9 to 5; Thomond, 105, (Creamer,) 3 to 1, second; Verness, 102, (O'Connell,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:46. Bouvier, Rolypoly, Second Light, Young Hyson, and Barbuta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Won by Rye, 105 pounds, (Romanelli,) 2 to 1; Changeable, 102, (W. Daly,) 12 to 1, second; Demas, 103, (Travers,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01 2-5. Libation, Princess Royal, Vilesse, and Elkdom also ran.

THIRD RACE.—About six furlongs; selling. Won by Durbar, 109 pounds, (J. McIntyre,) 16 to 5; The Musketeer, 114, (Romanelli,) 6 to 1, second; Wild Irishman, 106, (Helgesen,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Little Buttecup, Courier, Golden Rule, Snow King, Waterford, Sufferance, and Driftwood also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a furlong; Newport Stakes; purse, $1,500; for three-year-olds and upward, handicap. Won by Spring, 117 pounds, (Creamer,) 7 to 2; Oarsman, 116, (W. Dugan,) 2 to 1, second; Bragg, 107, (J. McIntyre,) 18 to 5, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Ostrich, Tookie, Tommy Waddell, Little Scout, Pentaur, and Monacodor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Won by Andronike, 102 pounds, (McFadden,) 12 to 1; Programme, 99, (Crimmins,) 5 to 1, second; Sister

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1905.

Part Three-
Magazine Section

How New York Dines Outdoors

Thousands of Dollars Spent by Restaurateurs In and About Manhattan to Make the Al Fresco Dinner One of the Most Attractive Features of the Summer Stay-at-Home's Life.







How the Automobile Has Increased the Clientele of the Roof Garden and Wayside Inn---New Yorkers Spending More Time in and Around the City This Summer Than Ever Before.

NEW YORK, wielding a dozen or so parching tongues of both strange and familiar idiom, is just now anxiously asking itself where and how to remain in town and yet be cool. Over the gasping city from the Battery to the Bronx an answer to the popular query is demanded by day and received by night, probably the best reply being found among the al fresco dining and wining places of the metropolis, in other words, the roof gardens.

Never, according to one complacent roof garden proprietor, have the refreshing open-air Edens been so well patronized as during the present season of melting mercuries and collars. This is particularly so of the high-class and higher-priced bowers of breezes and things which crown such caravansaries and wayside inns as the new Astor, the Waldorf, the Park Avenue, the Claremont on upper Riverside Drive, Woodmanston, and Blossom Heath Inns in Westchester County, and a palmful of others, at which, ever turning night into day the Summer long, may be seen a congregation emulating the thirsty earth, which

> Now and then soaks up the rain,
> And drinks and gapes and drinks again.

But, it may be asked, why are the open-air dining—refreshment—places of the metropolis more frequented this season than in the past? One principal reason is the great and growing popularity of the automobile.

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Having his motor to whisk him away from his office, the business or professional man finds it convenient and even comfortable, to say nothing of profitable, to remain in town during the greater part of the warm season instead of hying himself to the seashore or mountains with his family. For, should he prefer to wander afield at the close of the day in search of such breezes as scamper over Long Island or Westchester County, there is ample time for an automobile to negotiate the distance from office to inn between the business and dining hour.

Sad to say, however, a fairly well-filled purse is required to pay the toll at any and all of these comparatively polar places. They are financially as well as geographically a considerable distance from the sweltering east side, which swarms dinnerward and musicward to such of the newer roof dining rooms as the one which tops Clinton Hall, just off Grand Street, for example.

Knowing or imagining yourself with a well-lined purse, suppose you put the baking streets beneath you and mount upward to the new Hotel Astor roof garden for a preliminary survey. Of course you will not ascend alone, for there are thousands who form the nightly procession which wends thitherward. Reaching the last (elevator) stop you may prepare for a surprise—you with your memories of the sweltering nether regions you have recently shed.

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Hundreds? No. Thousands of palms there extend themselves in a verdant welcome to the visitor. They come high, do these palms, both to Manager Muschenheim and his grateful patrons—several thousand dollars having been expended on palms and ferns alone in transforming the Astor roof into a veritable bowery fairyland. Grottos, as magical as any Lourdes, also abound; cool caves wherein chattering brooklets romp in a gleeful game of leapfrog over real rocks and rainbow rays. Rearing itself in the centre of the garden is a great pyramid down which tumble miniature cataracts, while here and there are fountains, pagodas, and other cooling attributes which mark the highest and most up-to-date metropolitan roof garden.

"Yes," said Proprietor Muschenheim, "we have anticipated the demand for an ideal roof garden, and we believe we have supplied one here. My experience and opinion are that more and more people every season are discovering that more real comfort is to be found in New York during the Summer than at the average mountain or seashore resort. That such an opinion is justified is being shown every night by the quality as well as the quantity of people who come here in search of coolness and refreshment—things that make life worth living in Summer. If an old-time landlord should suddenly be placed in charge of one of our modern hotels he would no more be capable of managing it than Robert Fulton would be capable of running a modern ocean liner, for the up-to-date caravansary has grown to be a vast and complex institution.

"Prior to the advent of rapid transit, of automobiles, there was not nearly the demand for roof gardens that there is to-day, when thousands of persons actually come to town from the outlying country every evening, returning to their country homes by automobile some time before midnight," he continued. "With the building of the old United States Hotel, the first hostelry in New York to have a roof garden, and later with the opening of the Astor House, our hotels began to take the lead, until to-day they are the best equipped on earth, barring none.

"Of course such a roof garden as has the Astor would not pay unless it were well patronized, but there is enough demand for such places almost to warrant a garden twice the size of this one. It would even then be crowded night after night.

"It also is becoming more noticeable," pursued this leading boniface, "that women prefer to dispense with their cooks during the Summer and to rely upon the cafés. For instance, a large portion of our patronage just now is composed of husbands and wives who are spending considerable of the Summer in town. After dining below they are acquiring the habit of ascending to the roof garden for post-prandial refreshments and music, with the result stated."

Descending from the Astor roof and seeking the Waldorf-Astoria garden, one finds a second favorite resort of New Yorkers, who demand and generously patronize anything and everything cool during the Summer months. As with the newer garden at the Astor, this at the Waldorf is also given over to the after-dinner crowd. Manager T. M. Hilliard said that the idea of serving dinner on the roof had been considered, but that it was not advisable in some respects because of the uncertainty of the weather. While, he continued, an al fresco dinner service would undoubtedly be popular, the inconvenience resulting from a sudden shower in the midst of dinner had caused a postponement of the innovation.

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"As it is," was his conclusion, "our florist bill is over rather than under $50,000 a year, and a very considerable item on the bill is the roof garden. Besides an immense quantity of palms and ferns—greenery—it is our aim to have a generous sprinkling of flowering plants on the roof. All of which foots up rapidly in the expense line. Nevertheless when a patron arrives at a hotel of the Waldorf-Astoria class he or she expects, demands, as perfect service as it is possible to give anywhere on earth. He or she not only wants an irreproachable table, soft carpets, and beds that represent high art to the comfort seeker, but it is necessary to have a place where our patrons will find refreshment, diversion, and a breeze in the evening. Yes, our roof garden is the most popular feature of the hotel just at present."

Strange to say, ventured another al fresco café proprietor, the theatrical roof garden is losing, or has lost, much of its prestige and general popularity among New Yorkers proper. Whereas five years or less ago there were several—about six—theatrical roof gardens proving highly profitable investments, there are now only three of them, and they would be losing money by the bushel if they depended upon New Yorkers for their patronage. As a matter of fact, admitted a well-known theatrical manager, fully 70 per cent. of the theatrical roof garden patronage this season is represented by visitors to the city, your native cosmopolite of means preferring a comfortable chair and table topping the Waldorf, the Hotel Astor, or any highly new place which commands a breezy downlook upon the swarming nether world.

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This very aloofness—distance above the crowd—perhaps constitutes a principal source of attraction for those who afford the high-class roof garden. Gazing downward into the artificial day which nightly dawns over the Tenderloin, the complacent roof garden patron sees things bearing an odd resemblance to beetles and ants. The beetles may be cabs, the ants human beings—human, but of an inferior sort to his or her roof garden self. Perspiring on the microbic pavements, the rest of the world seems strangely primitive, full of soap-bubble loves and hates, of ephemeral envies, hurrying grotesquely over the most expensive square mile on earth. They hurry because everybody down there hurries, because haste as well as heat is in the air, in the impatient step-lively-please of the conductor, in the banging and slamming of cars and coaches, the chugging of motors, the strain and metallic roar of the metropolis. All of which seems far removed from the coolest places in town—the roof gardens.

Or, suppose one wanders eastward from the Waldorf and explores the sequestered inner court of the Park Avenue Hotel. Crowding the Romeo balconies there are nightly multitudes of diners lingering over their coffee and absorbing the coolness of the great vari-colored fountain from which radiate vistas of ferns and flowers in tropical profusion. This court, being completely surrounded by the hostelry, is never disturbed by outside noises, and, with its responsive orchestra, is an ever-popular urban Summer resort.

Society having put the seal of its approval upon open-air places of refreshment in town, having doffed some of its dignified exclusiveness in donning either motoring costume or diaphanous Summer wear, one will find it quite worth while to take a peep at, say, the Claremont, near the Grant Monument, during a dinner hour. Overlooking the river, with its yachts, steamboats, and launches, alight and pursuing the even soprano of their way up and down the stream, with the Palisades opposite and the monument adding to the picturesque ensemble, this is a Mecca for Summer diners.

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Divas with voices stilled for the Summer, theatrical stars who happen to be in town, society leaders who also happen to be, writers of best-selling books, and painters of costly canvases, there intermingle from sundown to midnight. And each woman displays a deep interest and curiosity in her neighbor. Madame Grundy rather enjoys this near view of a much-discussed actress, whom all her men friends speak of familiarly by her first name, and the vacation songbird reciprocates the interest and takes advantage of this opportunity to compare one of the socially elect with her own kind, after which survey she is very apt to assure herself and her vis-à-vis that she prefers her own kind.

All of which is of course perfectly amiable in tone, this mutual criticism and examination, and the society woman finds it a diversion to thus motor into or out of town, as the case may be, and coolly pass a Summer evening. To her this departure from exclusiveness gives a charming relish to the dinner. Madame Grundy finds stage life and its representatives just as absorbing in their way as the former find the smart set a species well worth studying. And there is an air of deliberation which is quite foreign to the Broadway or Fifth Avenue café at any other time of year.

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But, besides the social classes and those of entertainment, there is another element that makes a point of being seen at these al fresco dining places. They include the outsiders—the butters-in—a class familiar enough to the restaurateur, and by no means unknown, as a type, to the smart set. As a rule, they are endowed with more money than tact or breeding, and frequently are well-to-do visitors from other cities.

They could rarely hope to meet the smart set in the social season, but at a Summer dining place their money is as good as anybody's, and if a few crisp notes will secure a table next to a society notable, down goes the male representative of the butters-in class into his capacious pocket, and by a quiet bit of diplomacy with one of the waiters he secures a table so close to the famous person that he and his wife almost rub elbows with the smart set leader. It makes a coveted bit of news to retail on returning to their own circle, and by an easy stretch of imagination it is almost possible to convey the impression that your butter-in and his wife are on most intimate terms with high society, as so termed.

Also it sounds so charmingly familiar to mention that Madame Grundy and her daughters were wearing very simple gowns, or, indeed, were arrayed in outlandish motoring costume at the Claremont or on the Waldorf or new Hotel Astor roof.

While it is true that a great many Westchester County Summer home residents habitually dine in town and return to the country by motor later in the evening, it is conversely true that, since the advent of the automobile, the wayside inns around the metropolis have rapidly sprung into vogue. To be sure, Broadway prices prevail at such places, but we or you who motor care little for the price so long as we get what we want—and just now we want to be cool and comfortable above everything else.

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Unless you do visit a Woodmanston or a Blossom Heath Inn by means of a motor you may find yourself secretly humiliated and a bit disappointed. For the dusky folk who there set forth restoratives in the way of food and drink are apt to regard with a superior scorn such humble patrons as travel by trolley or on foot. This is pardonable, in view of the fact that the ubiquitous motor is the very cornerstone of prosperity at such roadside resorts.

"Other people may find fault with the lively, or deadly, motor," remarked the manager of a high-class Westchester County inn, "but for us it means life, in a business sense. While my inn is one of the oldest and most historic places of the kind in the country, it was a sort of hand-to-mouth existence until the automobile arrived. Since then we do nothing but smile and try to satisfy all comers, and they are coming in pretty comfortable numbers this season.

"This year we have doubled the size of our veranda space, and yet we are cramped for room as it is. Indeed, one can hardly realize what a secure hold the motoring habit has taken on the American people except by considering the large number of wayside inns which have sprung into existence within the past few years," he pursued. "None of them would be running to-day were it not for the automobile patronage. So you can put us down as warm allies and admirers of the motor car, whatever other people may say by way of remonstrance and criticism of the newest vehicle."

To glance over the patrons of two or three of the best wayside inns around New York is almost like reviewing the social register. There is hardly a town house in Fifth Avenue whose master or mistress does not frequently or occasionally drop in for dinner or refreshment there during the warm season—for such places have as yet remained beyond convenient reach of the general diner.

Particularly is this so of the Summer diner who frequents or resides in bohemia. Around Washington Square, for instance, are back yards ad libitum which have been transformed into al fresco cafés a la Français or Italian They are the havens of forty-cent table d'hôte diners with a fondness for red wine and such condiments as would awaken considerable curiosity, if not appetite, in a Waldorf or Astor or Claremont patron.

Spaghetti is there a staple, as is the cocktail flavored of creosote. Ask to be served expeditiously and the joyous reply is ever "Oui, oui." And what though the fire-escape be laden with garments which strongly resemble signals of distress? There are ever cheer and chatter, and an occasional smoky breeze between the merry diners and the stars.

A SLOVENLY SUNDAY SAGE.

IT is no way for any young girl to do in the park standing up and smoothing down her dress and looking out of one corner of her eye to see if you notice how pretty she is; and when she walks off she is pigeon-toed!

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It is not what becomes two young men to pass a lovely girl sitting in the park and saying out loud to your friend so she hears it: "Oh, very well!" and then adding: "Oh, I don't care to."

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Having a girl on your mind is what makes the others in the office wonder what the boss keeps you here for anyhow, but you can't get promoted so as to marry her because you can't think business and get ahead while thinking about her; and you can't stop thinking about her, so you might as well go it like all get out and get her, because it is a hell when you have them, and it is another when you haven't.

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It is all a mistake that you can't understand girls, because it is very simple. For example, like this: If she thinks you love her enough to die for her, she won't be satisfied until you do, and she won't be sorry until she is satisfied, as she hates to see you buried when she loves you, but it can't be helped; and if she thinks you must give her a black eye to show her that you are in love with her, then you must.

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It is what every man likes to do, writing out ideas on girls, but none of it is so—and if it was, nobody could tell what it was about.

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It is a foolish notion they can't all be blondes; and don't put it in their heads or they will.

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Spending money on them is what it is for.

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Girls like a man to guess what she wants him to think; and that is why they don't understand because she is mad at you if you can't and she don't say so. Blushing to yourself and saying what a dunce you was is no use a long time afterward when you understand.

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Loving more girls than one is possible, but great heavens! these society papers have got a lot of subscribers now.

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On earth are two worlds—one for them and one for us; so keep out.

Witte, Russia's Man of the Hour: A Character Sketch

WHEN in 1903 an Imperial rescript of the Czar elevated M. Witte to the position of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers persons not familiar with the involved mechanism of the Russian administrative apparatus were led to believe that the omnipotent Minister had reached a still higher stage in his brilliant career and was destined to become another Chancellor Gortschakoff. Nothing was further from the truth. It was soon seen that the new dignity was one of the sort that serve as cushions to break the fall of dethroned statesmen. It was then that a foreign diplomat uttered these prophetic words: "Witte has fallen and is now a cipher. But he is only fifty-five years of age and may yet live to see Russia involved in entanglements from which no one might be able to disengage her save him alone. And then his opportunity may come."

However, no such entanglements seemed imminent two and a half years ago, and to all appearances Plehve was installed for all time as the real ruler of Russia, while Witte, his rival, had been relegated to a position of "innocuous desuetude" as the holder of an office which was like the famous Lichtenberg sword—sharp and double-edged, but lacking a handle. But what a transformation has taken place within a little more than two short years! Plehve is dead, the victim of revolutionary vengeance; the clique of officials who had pursued Witte for years with bitter calumny and relentless hatred are discredited in the eyes of the world at large and of Russia; the position of the Northern Empire as the arbiter of peace in Europe seems irretrievably lost; the Manchurian enterprise which Witte had so strenuously opposed has ended in a ghastly fiasco; the immense surplus which was solely due to Witte's genius has been swallowed by the voracious requirements of the demon of war, and now the Czar turns again to his former friend and veteran councilor to extricate his country from a very critical situation.

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And there is still heard the bitter wrangling over his appointment behind the scenes, where the Grand Ducal intrigues and the machinations of courtiers exert a powerful leverage on the vacillating mind of the Czar, in the hope that the feelings of petulant indignation which in 1903 had led him to retire his Minister of Finance may still lead him to supplant Witte as plenipotentiary at the forthcoming peace conference, or at least so to circumscribe his powers that he would be led to resign voluntarily.

A personality which can arouse so vehement a hatred is naturally interesting. Added to this is the astonishing fact that diametrically opposed views are held of M. Witte's policy relative to the important matter of reform and constitution in Russia. In all the civilized countries he is believed to be a Liberal and a reformer. In Russia, if possible, he is more hated by the revolutionists than Plehve was in the heyday of his power. He is called by them a "time server" and a "pillar of the autocracy." At the same time, the most powerful reactionary cliques also loathe and despise him, but their feelings are of a personal nature rather than political.

To Americans he is doubly interesting, not only because he comes to this country on a mission unique in American history, but also because he embodies within himself the ideals of what a business man, a railway administrator, and a manager of huge enterprises should be. In the course of this study of M. Witte's character it will be seen that were this democratic upholder of the autocracy to exchange his allegiance and transfer the marvelous executive capacity with which he is gifted to the land of the Stars and Stripes, the largest corporations of this country might well vie with each other in making a bid for his services at a record-breaking salary.

He will, however, vastly disappoint the expectations of the social set. For he has never been the man to care for social frivolities. He feels uncomfortable in evening clothes. He despises the small talk of the salon. He appears incongruous and out of place in the brilliant atmosphere of a Court function, and his natural place is at his desk.

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As to his exterior, it cannot be said that Witte's features are profoundly impressive, although his forehead and eyes convey a distinct impression of more than ordinary intelligence. The lines about his mouth denote a rare amount of will power. His general appearance is not attractive, but on the contrary somewhat ungainly. He is very tall of stature, heavy in build, stiff and formal in his deportment, cumbersome in gait, cold in manner, unpolished in address. Hard, almost clumsy, angular, slow to speak, prompt to act, he is devoid alike of physical charm and of the cheap arts of seeming and pleasing.

All these outward deficiencies, however, are more than counterbalanced by a keenness of insight which borders on and is akin to prophetic vision. Seldom has a statesman been so completely vindicated by events, taking as an instance only his position with regard to the "Manchurian adventure," as he had termed it. The eternal enmity of several Grand Dukes, of Alexieff, of Kokofstemm, who succeeded him later as a Minister of Finance, (after Pleske's retirement,) and of the almighty war party was the result of his attitude to the war, and this enmity has not been softened by the fact which fate has hammered into their thick heads that Witte has been right after all.

Serghei Yulievitsch Witte, called generally after the French fashion, Monsieur de Witte, does not like to be addressed as Count, although this title was granted him a few years ago. He was born in Tiflis, on the Caucasus, fifty-eight years ago as the son of a wealthy official, a member of the Council of the Viceroy of Caucasus. He was graduated with honor from a university in the south of Russia where he had taken up a course in higher mathematics and physics, and it is said that if he had devoted himself to pure science he would have achieved more than ordinary distinction in that calling.

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But apart from his love of abstract science, Witte was blessed with an unbounded energy and a desire to become a man of affairs. He entered the employ of a Southern Russian railway in an executive capacity, and demonstrated his astonishing ability to make things hum. He was located at Odessa, and his work in placing the railway of which he was an important official on a paying basis attracted universal attention. A place was offered to him with the Ministry of Finance in St. Petersburg, where at the age of thirty-nine he became the head of one of the most important departments.

While a resident of Odessa he learned to know and married a lady of Semitic extraction, who is reputed to have been an actress, and of whom a great many wild rumors have since been circulated. The facts of the matter are that neither M. Witte nor his wife cared much for social frivolities, and their comparative seclusion during the first years of his career in St. Petersburg has given rise to the belief, prevalent abroad, that the society of St. Petersburg had "cut" Mrs. Witte because the match had been considered a "mésalliance." Russians, however, are not much given to scruples of this nature when affecting the wife of a powerful Minister, and in the course of time the doors of society not only opened to her invitingly, but the very same "exclusives" importunately knocked at the doors which led to the select intellectual circle of the "set" of Mrs. Witte's own making.

Witte's work in Russia stamps him as one of the foremost financiers of all times. In 1892, when Witte assumed the Ministry of Finance, his predecessor, the incapable Wyshnegradsky, turned over to him the finances of a country which had a revenue of 965,000,000 rubles, and ten years later the imperial revenue, as the result of his administration, amounted to 1,947,000,000 rubles—a most astonishing increase.

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It is in connection with this remarkable showing in the way of budgets that opinions so greatly differ concerning Witte abroad and at home. The man who conceived the genial idea of creating national industries by a ukase and by Government assistance; who introduced into Russia the system of trusts, with the Government as the trust par excellence; who was the actual builder of the Transsiberian and many other railways of local importance; who presented Russia with a two-billion-ruble budget; who took upon himself the rôle of a temperance apostle by fiscalizing the liquor traffic; who was the preacher of peace—might well be called great abroad. But what did the Russians think of him? The following characteristic anecdote will show:

The people tell that Gosudar Imperator (the Lord Emperor) had once a very strange dream, in which he beheld three cows—one fat and sleek, one very lean, and one merely foolish. The agitated Czar summoned Pobiedonostseff, but this high dignitary failed to interpret the dream. Finally he called Father John of Cronstadt, the wonder-worker, and the latter commenced to explain the significance of the vision.

"The lean cow, your Majesty, is the Russian people; the fat cow is the Minister of Finance."

Here the saintly priest stopped.

"Go on. And who is the foolish cow?"

"Your Majesty, I dare not speak, for I fear your wrath."

"Speak and fear not," answered the Czar.

"The foolish cow is the Czar, our Little Father."

The policy of Witte was expressed in this dictum of the famous statesman:



SERGHEI YULIEVITSCH WITTE.

"The concentration of all wealth in the country in a single hand, and that the hand of the State." It was a policy similar to that which in certain quarters in America is apt to be ascribed to Rockefeller. With a view to this end Witte, on the plea that the Russian people were being ruined by drink, created the sale of spirits a State monopoly. This stupendous undertaking, which consisted of taking over every still and saloon in the land by a mere operation of law, was hailed abroad as one of the most wonderful achievements of an enthusiastic temperance apostle. Witte, however, had no such sentimental notions. He took over the monopoly of spirits as a means of raising money. Like a model trust the Government monopoly increased prices all around. The publicans and saloon keepers sold vodka at 6 rubles per vedro, and the State sold it at 7.60 rubles. Considering that the annual consumption of vodka by the peasants was 60,000,000 vedros, the money thus taken out of the peasants' pockets can easily be calculated, which may serve to illustrate the vision of the three cows.

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Before his fall Witte had in view the monopolization of tobacco and tea by the State, and the addition of grocery departments to every State-owned saloon. Drunkenness did not diminish. One curious effect of the monopolization was seen during the riots in connection with the calling out of reserves. During the war the latter regularly stormed the vodka shops on the plea that the soldiers belonged to the Government, and that the vodka belonged to the Government and that the vodka might well be inside of the soldier. The peasants began to believe that all merchandise would soon be fiscalized, and in one province rumors were current that "a green stamp would be affixed to the peasants' foreheads, which would enable them to buy groceries of the Government."

Witte realized that the establishment of factories and plants would materially increase the wealth of the country, and he fostered the founding of new manufacturing enterprises by all means at his disposal. Like an Oriental despot, or like some fabulous god breathing his "fiat lux," he attempted to create national industries by ordinance, and in many cases was successful. He brought the element of finance within reach of the Russian officials, he substituted a steady gold currency for the fluctuating bank notes, and thus arrayed against himself the powerful clique of financiers who lived by easy speculation, for he made such speculation on the rise and fall of the paper value of the ruble a criminal offense.

The anteroom of M. Witte when he was Minister of Finance was open to everybody. There never had been a Minister so accessible. The lobby was thronged by promoters who had pet schemes to present to the wielder of the money power, foreign investors, intending manufacturers, Zemstvo schemers, faddists, and business men cooled their heels in his reception room. He saw them all and he spoke to them all, but he could appraise the value of a proposition in an instant.

Witté was anxious to get the foreign manufacturer and investor interested in Russian industries. He often said: "Why will foreigners not come directly to me? I can set them right in about three minutes, and if I am too busy I will place the chief of a department at their disposal, and he will take up the matter with them. Instead of this, they intrust important decisions to unscrupulous agents and promoters."

M. Witte is indirectly responsible for The Hague tribunal. It was he who introduced Nicholas de Bloch, the peace dreamer, to the Emperor, and it was the latter who enthused the Czar with the idea of peace. It seems like the irony of fate that poor Nicholas II., on whom the servile courtiers some years ago bestowed in all seriousness the title of "Pacific Czar" or "Czar the Peacelover," ("Czar Mirotvorets,") should have become involved in so great and ill-starred a war. And perhaps this consciousness of incongruity led the Czar to fight so stubbornly the idea of appointing Witte as chief peace plenipotentiary until the force of circumstances compelled him to give in.

Witte was an enemy of all irritating measures. "Leave the Finns alone, leave the Poles alone, leave the Jews alone; give them a chance to pay taxes." The paying of taxes and the increase of the imperial budget he conceived the prime duty of every Russian. Witte had no religion. He had no passionate love for the Russian language. He was willing to let the Poles speak Polish, the Finns speak Finnish; he was willing to let the Catholics, the Protestants, and the sectarians worship in their own particular fashion. If there were a tax on heathens he might have connived at wholesale conversions of orthodox Russians to Shamanism. But he was not without heart. He was capable of an occasional tear for the peasants he beggared by giving them a local railway to take their wheat to the market at a cheaper rate.

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Owing little to fortune and nothing to favor, he is silent, ready, resourceful, a man of pith and grit, a massive volcanic figure, wont to bear down opposition and to sweep hindrance from off his path. He was forced during his tenure of office to fight with enemies, against whom, in the words of Dillon, the very gods would wage war in vain. The supineness of underlings, the shortsightedness of self-complacent colleagues, the crass stupidity of administrators, the greed of the capitalists, running a breakneck race for riches, the listlessness and the helplessness of the great masses of benighted people, periodic droughts, frequent famines, losses entailed by the unfortunate sugar controversy and tariff war with the United States constituted a few of the difficulties with which he was called to cope. And they all crowded about him in so short a space of time that hardly a measure could be taken to offset one evil when a different measure, perhaps contrary to the first, was rendered necessary by another peril looming big and near.

Meanwhile colleagues clamored for money which they did not always spend well or wisely. Journalists would single out some really sensible measure as a proof of his incapacity, bankers taxed him with folly, while personal enemies foully pursued him with calumny and sought to swamp him in a flood of filthy abuse such as would not be tolerated in any other country under the sun. In the midst of this chaotic vortex of disaster and folly Witte had only himself to turn to for counsel and courage.

Chiefs of departments would say to him: "There is such and such a sum available; why may it not be given me to be spent on my department?"

"Yes, quite so, but not to be misspent." And the money was not allowed to flow into channels so near an official pocket.

Witte is unpopular with the upper classes, for he despises the fawning and artificial life of the "smart set." He despises diplomatic euphemism, misleading half truths, and is a stickler for plain, unvarnished facts. At the same time he is polite when necessary. Underneath his opaque exterior and rugged traits there lie hidden sparks of genuine fire, and in the heat of the discussion his eyes flash lightnings.

And now to the story of his fall. He was hated when as a young man he became the chief of a Ministerial department. Men who had spent years in frivolous pursuits which they mistook for services rendered to the State could not forgive this. He was friendly to the Jews as a financier, and because he realized that in them was an element of industrial potentialities. This aroused the hatred of Plehve, who was Witte's colleague, being the Minister of the Interior. Plehve did not for a moment imagine that Witte was opposed to the autocracy. He was shrewd enough to see that Witte's reforming proclivities were limited to a desire to pour oil on the troubled waters, so that nothing should disturb the increasing flow of money into the Treasury. But Plehve, who was sincere in his way, also realized that the loosening of the grip on the bayonet opened the eyes of the people.

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Witte's taxation policy made the people think. And forthwith creatures of the type described in Maxim Gorky's novels began to think and ponder, and therein lay the danger of the autocracy which the financier had overlooked. Witte's tactics let loose upon Russia hordes of Socialists who were not of the scientific kind, but whose opposition to the state of things is shown in mob spirit and in a sullen, determined, and ineradicable hostility to the Government. And yet Witte is a confessed upholder of the autocracy, and the moment any of the reforms upon which he diplomatically smiled a benign smile of approval threatened to interfere with the revenues of the State he was ready to drop them like a hot iron. And yet he introduced and sought to force reform in many ways which did not seem to threaten his financial policy. He incurred the eternal enmity of Pobiedonostseff by championing the removal of the Church from State control and placing it under a Patriarch—a movement which would have had the effect of doing away with the position of the Procurator of the Holy Synod and with the Holy Synod itself. Pobiedonostseff wrathfully exclaimed:

"If the Holy Orthodox Church be deprived of the powerful protection of the State hundreds of thousands of her weak children would fall into the meshes of the sectarians. When merely the change in the form of the crossing gesture caused in olden times the defection of millions, such a change as it proposed by M. Witte might be the ruin of the Church of Christ in Russia."

Russia moves forward very slowly, with an almost imperceptible motion, like a glacier, and Witte made the mistake of using an Archimedean lever and pushing it forward, while he should have felt himself fortunate when he found no artificial obstacles in his path. In attempting the superhuman task of introducing reforms without reforming the autocracy itself Witte unchained a spirit which is becoming manifest in its results at the present time. Plehve foresaw the danger to the autocracy. Pobiedonostseff lent the Minister of the Interior his ardent support, cliques of courtiers gathered to the flag of revolt against Witte, and suddenly, quite unexpectedly for him and for the world, the imperial rescript mentioned in the beginning of this article overwhelmed him like Archimedes amid his circles.

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He was supplanted by the man who undertook to cow the Russian people into abject obedience. The genial advocate of peace, temperance, industrial liberalism, of exported eggs and of refrigerators, of railways and Ministerial interviews, was shelved where he could not endanger the autocracy by bold experiments. The man who had sown reforms, not with the hand but with the sack, who had failed to ingratiate himself with the powers that be by persecuting students, Finns, Jews, Poles, &c., was succeeded in power by the man who did all these things with the ardor and sincerity of a Torquemada.

Other men sowed the wind which has brought a cyclonic harvest to Russia. Events have brought the autocracy to the verge of the precipice. The Russian Empire is a moral and financial bankrupt, and the country now turns to the business man and railway exploiter, to the financier and trust wizard, for relief. In her sad plight Russia is lucky to be able to trust her fortunes to the one of her statesmen who is gifted with common sense. He will need all his ability and diplomacy, all his shrewdness and pertinacity—in short, all the peculiar features of his genius to do the best for his country at the forthcoming conference in the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

ARCHIBALD J. WOLFE.

The Wife of Japan's Great General, Oyama

(See Photograph in the Pictorial Supplement.)

"I WAS born in 1860," Marchioness Oyama has been reported to have said. "How brave of her, to value the virtue of frankness to so fanatical an extent!" I can almost hear the women of America say. Perhaps I might murder the heroic in her simple statement, but with the women of Nippon it is a good and gracious, and altogether a noble thing to grow old in a worthy life, embroidered with great events. In the castle town of our Prince of Aizu, in a house classic with all the traditions of the samurai, she was born. And her birth date was in the cradle days of the new Nippon.

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She was scarcely eight years of age when the all-victorious brocade banners which covered the imperial forces under the command of the famous Saigo Nanshu turned north, sweeping everything before him and numbering the days of the Tokugawa Shogunate.

At last the historic Yedo Castle fell into the hands of the imperial forces. No sane man could dream of a faintest hope for the Shogun. Nevertheless the men of Aizu were the samurai who interpreted Bushidoas—as the unwritten codes of the samurai are called—not as others did. A faithful wife—they said—would rather die than see a suitor even after the death of her first husband. The relation between master and man is much more sacred than that between man and wife. Have we not for ages fed upon the favors of the Tokugawa, and plumed ourselves with the honors the Shoguns gave? And at this critical hour of Tokugawa's reign, will men of the world point at us and say: "Yonder go the samurai who have forgotten their first master even as a frivolous woman forgets her first husband who is dead"? To them defeat was far from dishonor; to die fighting for the cause of the master, however hopeless, was a lot worthy of the brave and the faithful.

Single handed the Castle of Aizu stood against the rest of the empire. It was splendid. The heroic struggle gave more wealth to history in one day than the rest of the world in months, perhaps in years. And in fact, through all history of all the world, you cannot find another story that can compare with the story of the White-Tiger Band—made up of the Aizu boys from eleven to seventeen—who dared to cut their blood path through the ranks of veteran soldiers of Satsuma, under Saigo, to a hilltop, and there, taking their own lives after the time-sacred rites of the samurai, called seppuku, showed to the world that even in their eleventh year they were the children of the samurai, who are, above all pains, masters of death.

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Well, in that bloody siege was a young girl of eight. She was called Yamakawa Sutematsu. To-day the world honors her under the name of Marchioness Oyama. Her elder sister, who was fourteen, was devoting herself, with a number of other girls, to the making of charges for the soldiers on the ramparts. Too young for the dangerous work of making cartridges, Yamakawa Sutematsu was ordered to carry the ammunition through the thick hailings of hostile shells and shots.

One day the heroic women and girls were partaking what scanty food they could get in a room in the castle. A shell entered the room and exploding wounded two girls; one of them was Yamakawa Sutematsu and the other was her sister-in-law. Happily the wound of the eight-years-old girl was slight; it was in the neck. But that of his sister-in-law proved fatal. And this girl, who saw that she must die, wished to go away from this life like a samurai girl. She begged the mother of Sutematsu to end her tortures by decapitation. But the trying days of the siege were telling upon the nerves of the mother, and her hesitation called forth a remark from the dying girl which was at once a prayer and a rebuke:

"Mother, mother, kill me. Where is your courage? Remember you are the wife of a samurai! Do you forget your promise? In pity kill me quickly!"

What a magnificent university course, the heroic siege of the Aizu Castle was for the education of Yamakawa Sutematsu, no historian might say. You know as well as I, however, that it is the object lessons placed before the tender years of a woman or of a man that make for the foundations of one's character.

Two years after the restoration of '68 the new Government of the Emperor chose from many hundreds of the young daughters of Nippon, through a competitive examination, five young girls to be sent abroad to be educated after the Western methods. Yamakawa Sutematsu was one of them. After twelve years' stay in America she was graduated from Vassar in the class of 1881.

In 1882 she married his Majesty's Minister of War at the time, Count Oyama Iwao, some fourteen years older than herself, a man of Satsuma, who is remarkable for his brains, and even more remarkable for the purity of his home life and not at all remarkable for his personal beauty.

To-day the fame of the victor of the battle of Mukden—the greatest battle since the birth of a sane-minded history which is a respecter of arithmetics—is filling the world. And as usual the master builder of him who has builded the fame of the Nippon soldier on the plains of Manchuria, prefers the modesty of a Red Cross hospital nurse and of the maker of many things Nippon soldiers need at the fighting front.

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"It is cooler in Tokio than in Manchuria," she is reported by Mr. Dwight to have said in answer to a kindly request from her friend to think of herself a little and take the much-needed rest for a while, "What is 84 degrees with the comforts of home compared with 120 degrees and all the horrors of war? I shall send my children away, but I shall stay here at my post."

ADACHI KINNOSUKE.

RAILWAY BLOCK SIGNALING BY MEANS OF WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

THE most important practical application yet made of the principle of wireless telegraphy is now being tested on the Chicago and Alton Railway, operating between Chicago and Kansas City. On Sept. 1 this road will have every one of its 225 locomotives equipped with a wireless danger signal apparatus, and will put into full operation over its 768 miles of way the Green Wireless System of Block Signaling.

In the year 1904 there were over 6,000 railway collisions in the United States, involving immense injury and loss of life to employes and passengers and a property loss to the railroads of over $5,000,000, exclusive of sums paid for damages. The obvious means of preventing such accidents is by an efficient block signal system; yet only 8 per cent. of the railroad mileage of the country is so protected. The systems now in use are complicated and expensive, and 80 per cent. of them depend to a considerable extent on the human factor, in signalmen, switchmen, telegraph operators, &c.

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The late Samuel Hunt, formerly President of the Detroit Southern Railroad, stated, after witnessing extensive tests made over a year ago, that in his opinion the Green wireless system was destined to revolutionize railway signaling and would in a short time supersede all other systems. The cost of equipment and maintenance is 90 per cent. less than that of the best semaphore systems now in use, and the element of human fallibility or neglect is entirely eliminated, as all signals are automatic, infallible, and are conveyed directly to the engineer in his cab.

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Under this system, each engine, carrying its own wireless signal apparatus, constitutes the centre of a movable block, traveling with the train, stopping when the train stops, and affording effective protection for a radius of, say, two miles front and rear. The radius of this danger zone may be greater or less, according to the requirements of any particular railroad, but once determined upon, it must be invariable for all trains on that road.

Immediately under the eye of the engineer in the cab is an indicator which keeps him informed every moment of conditions within the block of which he is the constant centre. If a train approaches within two miles to the rear, a green light flashes on the indicator and a warning bell calls his attention. If the intruding train is within two miles to the front, a red light flashes and the bell rings. Variations in the stroke of the bell and the flashes of light tell whether the other train is moving in the same or opposite direction to that on which the signals are received. For instance, on a road running east and west, the standard signal may be a single stroke of the bell and a single flash of light for all trains running east to west and a triple stroke of the bell and triple flash of light for all trains running west to east, with an interval of four seconds between signals. The colored light continues to flash and the bell to ring so long as there are two trains within the danger zone. These signals are reciprocal, and the engineers on both trains receive their warnings at the same instant. So long as the track is clear for two miles front and rear, a steady white light burns on the indicator and the bell is silent.

The apparatus which accomplishes all this is mounted on the top of the engine cab, and consists of a Hertzian wave transmitter and receiver, absolutely automatic in their action and fully protected from injury or the possibility of being tampered with. The transmitting mechanism is so constructed that it automatically sends out a constant stream of regularly recurrent signals effective throughout the predetermined radius. The receiving instrument on each train is insensible to the signals sent out by its companion transmitter, but is affected the instant another train approaches from front or rear within the fixed danger zone. The signals are entirely aerial, as in the Marconi telegraph system, and the apparatus has no connection whatever with track or wires.

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An important feature of this method of signaling is the fact that bad weather, such as snow, rain, fog, or electrical storms, has no influence upon the transmission and reception of signals; in fact the signals are rather clearer in heavy weather than otherwise. It is, of course, essential that signals should be received only by trains on the same track on which they are transmitted. To achieve this use has been made of the principle known as the polarization of the Hertzian wave. The apparatus is so constructed that the Hertzian wave can enter only such receiver as is adjusted to the transmitter from which it emanated. By this means trains may be running side by side on double or four-track lines, and the signals emitted on any one track cannot be received by trains on any other track.

It will be seen that this system does away entirely with signal towers, semaphores, and signalmen, and precludes the possibility of mistakes on the part of the engineer. General Manager Goodnow of the Chicago and Alton declares that he has absolute confidence in the success of the system, and is ready to repeat this assertion to any one who will ask him about it.

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The inventor of the system, Francis James Green, was born in New York City in 1863. He attended the well-known Wilson and Kellogg School, which formerly stood at the corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, and was graduated from the School of Mines of Columbia University. For a number of years he followed his profession of civil engineer in South America, China, and Japan, as well as in this country. In 1899, when the possibility of wireless telegraphy was being agitated, he conceived the idea of applying this principle to railway signaling, a field wherein he realized the pressing need of improvement. From that time he devoted himself exclusively to investigation and experiment along this line. When he had his system worked out to his satisfaction, he spent two years in prosecuting the case through the Patent Office, and fully established his claims. Then, after further exhaustive tests and trials, he was ready to deal with the railroad companies. While the Alton road has the privilege of being the first to install the new system, Mr. Green has received letters and inquiries from every railroad in the United States, showing how widespread is the interest in this question of protection to the traveling public.

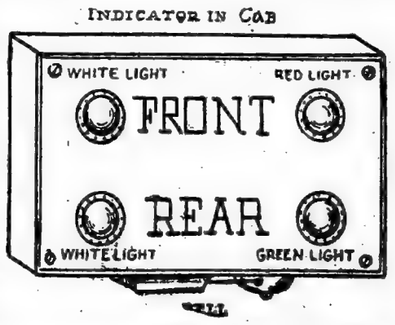
In the little city of Bloomington, Ill., where the Chicago and Alton shops are located, Mr. Green is now superintending the equipment of that road, much of the machinery used in the construction of the signal apparatus having been specially built from his designs for that purpose.

At the opposite end of the town from the Chicago and Alton shops he has an experimental station of his own, where the inventor moves about in a world of abstractions and apparatus, of dreams and dynamics. Here theories are born and put to the test of experiment; mysterious Hertzian waves are created, studied, and manipulated, yielding abundant evidence of things not seen, and here some day will issue forth yet other fully developed inventions or applied discoveries of as great importance practically and commercially as the wireless system of railway block signalling.

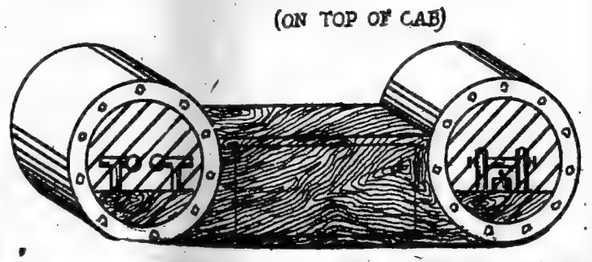
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A group of men of National financial fame are watching this little workshop, for they know that what has come out of it is but a sample of what is to follow; they believe that here is a dreamer who has learned how to dream true, and they stand ready to transmute his dreams into deeds.

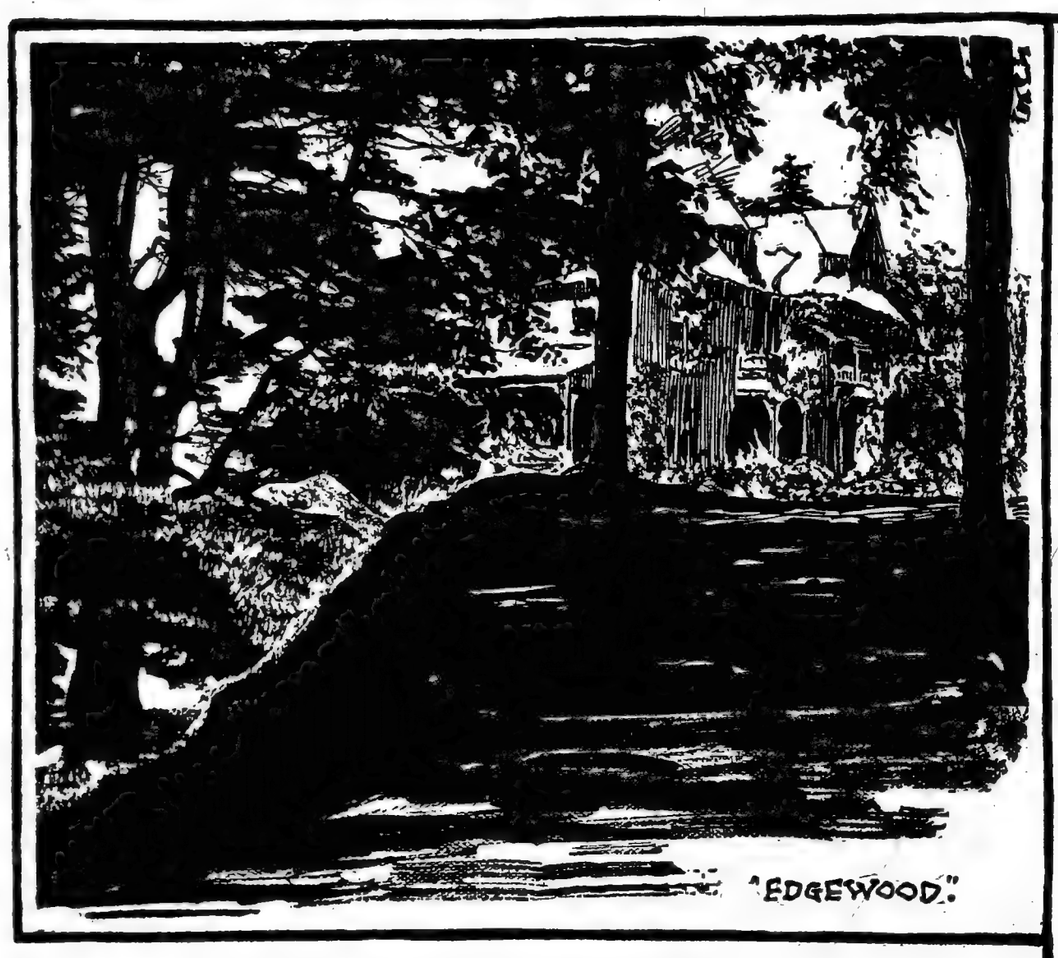
INDICATOR IN CAB



TRANSMITTER & RECEIVER
(ON TOP OF CAB)



"Ik Marvel," the Bachelor of "The Reveries," at Home


"EDGEWOOD."




DONALD G. MITCHELL.

How Sunny-Souled Donald G. Mitchell Is Passing the Eventide of His Life in Restful "Edgewood," Near New Haven, Where Most of His Books Were Written.

"Is it lonely in my garden of a Summer's evening? Have the little pattering feet gone their ways—to bed? Then I people the gooseberry alley with Dr. Primrose and his daughters, Sophia and Olivia; Squire Burchell comes and sits upon the bench with me under the arbor as I smoke my pipe. How shall we measure our indebtedness to such pleasant books that people our solitude so many years after they are written! Oliver Goldsmith, I thank you! Bob Crown, I thank you!"—From "My Farm at Edgewood," by Ik. Marvel, published in 1863.

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IK MARVEL was just turned forty when he wrote these lines—he is past eighty-three to-day.

After making allowances for a difference of incidental manner in their respective periods, a comparison of Oliver Goldsmith and Donald Grant Mitchell (who is Ik Marvel) shows them to be kindred.

Goldsmith was a plain man who made simplicity seem magnificent, and he had the saving grace of humor for use in stress of weather. Mitchell is also a plain man, who has found magnificence in the simplest impressions that have stamped his soul—who, born a poet, has lived a poet's life, with his love of solitude and reverie and things without complexity.

He is passing quietly, tenderly, even cheerfully now, into the dream life that has been his atmosphere always, and for this reason one may venture to measure his distinction in American literature, as posterity will surely honor him without reserve. Every one remembers the "Reveries of a Bachelor," published in 1850, and selling as well to-day as it ever did, although the author profits little from it now because of the "true" justice of the American copyright law that gives an author no more than forty-two years' lien on his literary property.

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Technically it is written in prose, but actually it is true poetry, whisking us away from the ugliness of bombast and vanity usual in the reminiscences of unattached man; leading us gently and surely into a reverie of sentiment entirely sweet and self-depreciating, a reverie in which bachelorhood is a condition creeping inevitably to its chivalric destiny, where she awaits him; she the enchantress of our lives luring us toward an agreeable obedience that no words definitely can tell of, that no man will ever cease desiring to obey.

The "Reveries of a Bachelor" preceded the author's marriage by scarcely two years.

This is delightfully significant, a fact that points no other way for man but that which brings him to the parson and the ring. If so exquisite a document as the "Reveries of a Bachelor" fails in its avowed resistance, there can be none that avails.

It is a book that conjures, its tricks are the coquetry of man, not the evil in him, and they would not deceive the most determined widows.

It is all true; one can read it now and fall beneath the overwhelming philosophy of this delightful bachelor who consented to share with his fellows the intimate reveries of his solitude, in a time when sweethearts were shy, and weddings were sacred ceremonies. This bachelor talks to you to-day with an almost forgotten grace and chivalry; his most playful thought is as stately as the minuet, when the faintest touch of the tips of her fingers was satisfaction enough for the bashful adorer. Little wonder that the bachelor became a mark for the prettiest, the most romantic, the most refined young ladies of his bachelor days; the real wonder is, how he survived the publication of his reveries two years before he married.

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Of course after his surrender he could not have any more reveries of a bachelor, but they had served so good a cause that there was no need to repeat them, for they merged themselves into another impressionable mood, that made a book called "Dream-Life."

Everything that found a voice in him came from poetic impulses; he is a disciple of things in nature as they are, those same things the average man would utterly destroy if he but had the power.

Oliver Goldsmith was a plain man, poor in pocket, rich in a genius for sympathetic vision.

Donald Grant Mitchell is a plain man, of modest fortune, rich in a genius for seeing life in a simple, honest, inspiring way; rich in his ability to put down what he has seen entirely as he has seen it. Much that is lacking in modern literature can be found in a walk through the woods on a Summer day, if it is not too hot. All that is lacking in contemporary chivalry can be found in the "Reveries of a Bachelor," just as an hour spent with Doctor Primrose and his daughter Olivia sweetens, refreshes, and invigorates the spirit.

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Like Goldsmith, Ik Marvel, (whom some people confuse with Ik Walton, who was very different,) makes us feel the peace of woodland reveries, the philosophy of solitude, the charm that escapes us in quiet things.

It is very quiet at Edgewood, where he has lived the greater part of his life—where most that he has written has been conceived and done.

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"Is it lonely in my garden of a Summer's evening. Have the little pattering feet gone their way to bed?"

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No, it is never lonely at Edgewood.

The "little pattering feet," those children that left him alone with his beloved Goldsmith once in awhile, are always around him now; three practical, housekeeping, care-taking women, who watch his every movement lovingly as he once watched them in the "gooseberry alley" behind the house.

Every one in New Haven knows the house; the smallest boy that goes to school can point in the direction it is from him, no matter how busy his game may be at the moment.

"Yaas, Sir, up there on the hill, that's Edgewood; follow the road that goes up when you get to Westville."

Why shouldn't the whole town know? Didn't he graduate from Yale, and isn't he as famous a graduate as they ever had?

New Haven is proud of its aristocrats, and everybody there knows Ik Marvel and claims him, though he was born in Norwich.

The Edgewood of to-day is not the Edgewood of forty years ago. It has been moved bodily across the road, and it has adopted such elegancies as high ceilings and is surrounded by a tall box hedge.

"Garden associations inevitably have English coloring," wrote Ik Marvel in the impressions of his farm. "Is it strange, when so many old gardens are blooming through so many old books we know?"

One reaches the door through an arbor, a door that is old-fashioned to the last degree, a door that opens wide or opens half wide, according to the welcome it indorses. It is really two doors—an upper and a lower door.

It can be open and yet you cannot get into the house unless you vault the lower half. It is a door made on the old-fashioned principle—compromise that conveyed outward courtesy but withheld inward welcome.

The door compromised for us.

Its upper half opened, and a lass in a calico gown and a severe simplicity of manner that might have been as the manner of Sophia or Olivia herself, stood guard on the poet's threshold.

We had come from the big city by the sea, from the tallest building in a city of tall buildings; we were mildly self-important, as New Yorkers always are when disentangled from the crowded streets that crush their littleness.

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Would the poet see us?

She swung the lower half of the door open, smiled a frank yet reserved welcome, and said with deprecating gesture, in a voice as quiet as the hushed murmur in the trees on the hill, "I don't know how well he will feel when he returns from his drive. My father is always averse to notoriety of any kind. He has always said, whenever he has seen other authors in interview form, 'Well, thank goodness, I hope I can always dodge them.'"

They say that Goldsmith was rather vain, but doubtless he, too, would have shied the affliction of a literary interview. Still, Ik Marvel in his prime had been, as he told me, "au courant" with the men who make newspapers and their ways.

We sat down on the shaded porch, so quiet, so sweet, in its stillness and its sky room, so pregnant with the atmosphere of reverie and dreams.

"Your father does not write now?" I asked.

"No, he is resting. This hot weather we have to keep him as quiet and free from excitement as possible. He drives every morning, then he dines, and then he sleeps; sometimes he never leaves the couch after dinner till sundown, when he comes out under the arbor, takes a last look at the country he loves, and goes to bed," she said.

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"And he abhors strangers?"

"He rarely sees anybody because it excites him; frequently he cannot see close relatives and friends he is fond of."

"All of his world is Edgewood?"

"He adores the country, and he knows every mood of its life. He is interested in the war news too, but he is no longer in the action of contemporaneous events."

"He is in the dream-life," and Olivia, or Sophia, smiled acquiescence.

An old-fashioned phaeton crept up the hill, drawn by an old-fashioned stately horse, and far back in its comfortable shadow sat an old gentleman, the poet of Edgewood.

"I will ask him if he will see you?" said Olivia or Sophia, and she passed swiftly to the other side of the house where he was.

In a few miutes the peace of the household was disturbed, there were footsteps in and out of rooms and doors within; another daughter appeared through a window, looked us over critically and retired. Then we were conscious of another lady, a woman determined, practical, older than the other two, a woman who clearly disapproved of this intrusion upon the serene system of that household.

But Olivia or Sophia, she of the simple calico gown and the gentle manner, was to be relied upon, and she it was who brought him to us.

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He came briskly; we could hear the quick rapping of his cane as he came across the wooden floor of the library, through the open window, on to the porch; a man of average height, a little stooping, a little gnarled with age, wearing a brown velvet coat in cutaway style, trimmed with broad black braid—a dandy's coat, a Byronic collar, brown linen trousers and waistcoat, his head thrown back inquiringly, a buoyant, cheerful smile on his fine, sensitive, wisely gentle face.

Eighty-three years old!

It was a handsome face, not in the dark, powerful, brooding strength of the Dante features, but in the gentler wisdom of a pleasant optimism, in the qualities that have endeared such men as James Russell Lowell to the world.

His daughter showed him where to sit and stood near him, watching his face lovingly, with a smile of almost maternal care and affection; doubtless, she watched him as he had watched her in those years far back, when she was a child in the "gooseberry lane."

"I should think you would be interested in the living authors, not in the dead ones," he said, cheerfully enough, with a glance at his daughter for support.

The camera, eager to seize its victim, glared at him within a short distance of his head.

"Goodness!" he said, rising with veritable fear, "you're not going to take me at such close range. If by chance a man finds that he must face a gun, he can at least keep his distance from it." And he looked imploringly at the little group about him for protection.

His daughters led him to a seat in the arbor, for his sight is failing, and he leans on them for support.

"He's had an unusually long drive, and he is unusually tired," said an older daughter who had been with him on the drive.

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As I saw the interview recede, however, I was not sorry, for no one had even seen him for years, and no picture had been taken of him for publication for a very long while.

"Perhaps the gentlemen would take something?" he asked, after the photographic ordeal was over, and he stood up, hat in hand, smiling, amiable, alert with instinctive grace of hospitality.

"And now, you must let me have my rest," he said.

He paused a moment and swept the exquisite landscape view from the arbor, the view that had passed into literature in a thousand moods and forms, and moving his stick toward meadows and woodland, he said:

"The shadows are growing deeper now, the country is most beautiful then." And he turned quickly and went into the house.

It was this adapting of nature's moods to philosophic revery, this sweet mixture of artist's eye with the poet's delicacy of expression, that has made Ik Marvel one of the best-loved of American authors.

"The shadows are growing deeper now!"

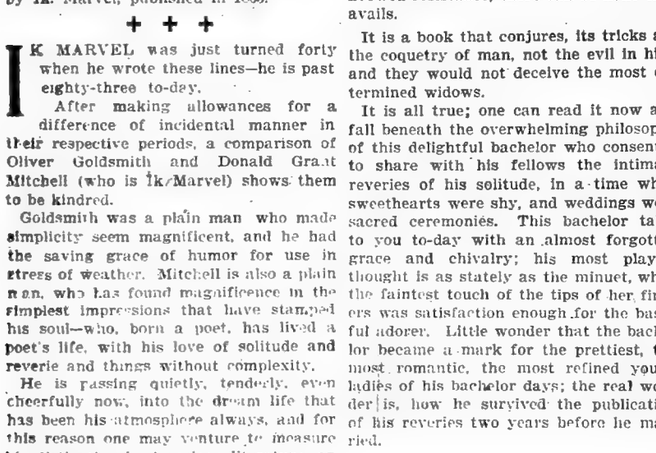
And as they darken the day, and night speeds after them, nothing can efface the memory they have left behind—the glory that comes only with posterity.

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"How shall we measure our indebtedness to such pleasant books that people our solitude so many years after they are written?" wrote Ik Marvel, and if he had been writing in prophecy of his own literary labors he could not have prophesied for them more truly. PENDENNIS.

Sensation of the Paris Salon: A Problem in "Bridge"

(See Page 4 of the Pictorial Supplement.)



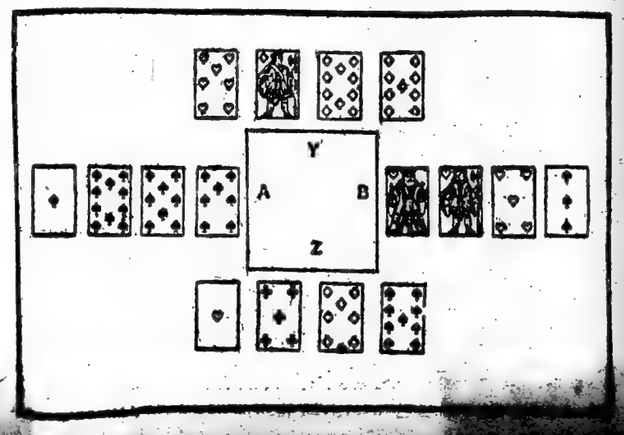
A FEW months ago a picture of some bridge players by the Hon. John Collier was exhibited in London and excited an unusual amount of interest, but the now famous bridge picture in the Paris Salon, by Albert Guillaume, which is reproduced to-day in the Pictorial Supplement, has proved one of the sensations of the hour, and is claiming the attention not only of art lovers, but of expert card players as well. The nature of the fault of which one of the players is accused is not entirely apparent, but is only suggested in a most provoking manner, and as yet the solution of the problem has not been forthcoming. So many letters demanding an explanation of the situation at the card table have been sent to the famous Paris newspaper, l'Illustration, that that journal has acquired the painting and has offered it to their subscribers as a prize for the best solution of the problem, which follows:

The nine visible cards in the picture are: On the table—Ace, 10 and 8 of clubs, and 5 of hearts. On the armchair—7 of spades. In the hand of Z—Ace of hearts, 5 of clubs, 7 of diamonds, and 9 of spades.

Taking into account the visible cards, it is suggested that after the ninth trick the four hands were composed as shown here. It is then that the incident takes place. B plays the 5 of hearts. Immediately his partner, A, throws down his cards in a storm of anger, which his wife vainly tries to subdue. Evidently if, instead of the unfortunate heart B had put down his 3 of spades, A would have made the last four tricks; but he has played the heart, and the lady, Z, whose back we see, takes it with the ace, playing the 5 of clubs next, then the 7 of diamonds, of which Y, the lady opposite, has the succeeding cards.

Among the visible cards we have supposed the 5 of hearts in B's hand. The cards not seen (in Y's hand, 7 of [illegible], leave, 10 and 9 of diamonds; in B's hand, 3 of spades, king and knave of hearts) are put there as a suggestion. The competitor can replace them by others if he thinks of a better arrangement.

In this problem, it is suggested that the entire four hands be remade, so that the error of B will appear all the more patent. It is the tenth trick. It is presumed that Z, the woman in décolletée gown whose back is shown, had made it "no trumps." A was long in spades. He should in some way, as in whist, have signaled by means of play, to his partner his long suit, and his partner should have responded. If B, his partner, had led the three of spades, A would have taken these last four tricks. The lead of B, the five of hearts, under these circumstances was most provoking, if A had played correctly and by his play had given his partner to understand his long suit. Bridge, like whist, involves much mental mathematics. With an exposed hand—the dummy's—and with the trump made, it gives in a way more latitude for calculation than whist and greater scope for combinations. But a bridge player must have his or her wits about, and must observe carefully each play, and partners must play into one another's hands. The same rules apply to bridge in general playing as to whist. Naturally with hands reconstructed, and the other cards supplied, many combinations could be made and many solutions to the problem given. The one which is essential is that B, having the lead, should play into his partner's hand.



Only One Age.

Harry—They say a man has seven ages.

Alice—Women are more stable. They have one age and stick to it.

Some Feminine Frills and Fancies

THERE are gorgeous sunbonnets for the pink and white woman who looks well in them for only $1.75. They are made of white mull and lace, shirred and frilled, with wires to keep them out around the face, a short cape at the back, and white strings to tie under the chin.

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There is also the nice little checked common-sense gingham sunbonnet for only 25 cents. These look quite as well for some people as the more elaborate ones, but the face had better be a young and pretty one. One girl with a Maud Muller face came all the way from Europe wearing a pink checked sunbonnet, and every other woman on the steamer declared that she was going to get one for herself as soon as she reached New York. It is only to be hoped that fate kept most of them from doing it.

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The prettiest little frocks that baby girls are wearing this Summer are made of pink dimity in a variety of patterns. They are simply made, a few with embroidered beading set in at neck, waist, and sleeves, through which is run narrow black velvet ribbon. Others are trimmed with narrow edges of white lace and a few tiny pearl buttons.

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A pretty white waist which a girl has had made at home has wide embroidery for the base. This forms the back, front, and cuffs of the sleeves. Four lengths of the embroidery are used, two at the back and two in the front. The scalloped edges just meet in the back; the little pearl buttons, placed one on each scallop, are fastened with little loops which are worked on the other. The front is similarly made, the scallops caught together permanently. On either side the plain edges of the embroidery are tucked yoke deep to give the necessary fullness. The sleeves are of plain lawn above the cuffs. A little colored slip of silk is worn under the waist, and a line of pale green or blue or whatever it may be shows through the openings left where the scallops meet and a tint of it through the material.

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Black-and-white shepherd's plaid skirts cost $5. A few of these are trimmed with ruchings of black.

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One of the simplest and prettiest of corset covers is made in round baby shape, simply gathered at the waist and around the shoulders. The front of the waist is made of all-over embroidery in small clover or other figures. The back is plain, and so is the material, which basques sufficiently below the waist to actually protect the corsets from skirt bands which might soil them. Val. lace finishes the garment around the neck and sleeves.

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For the economical woman who likes the appearance of a silk skirt there are pretty ones of gloria which are effective and durable. They will wear indefinitely. They come in several colors, dark greens, blues, &c., and cost $6.50. They have not quite the body of the taffeta skirt.

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Pretty skirts for Summer wear which are inexpensive are those of the narrow-striped silks known as the "Summer" silk. They come in soft tan and silver gray stripes and cost $5.

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In Paris they wear bracelets with innumerable trinkets dangling from them. A few of these have found their way over here, though the bracelet is omitted. Tiny box pencils which, closed, are about an inch long, are among them. Some of these have the American flag done in enamels on the outside. Patriotic Americans like to have the National emblem with them, but object to more conspicuous objects which give them the appearance of being color bearers.

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A white silk parasol which has a white enameled handle has the end of this finished with a blue bachelor's button, one natural sized flower and a bud set on. Other flowers are used in this way with pretty effect.

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Soft light India silk Paris skirts, which come in black and pale blues, pinks, and whites, with tucked flounces, cost $10.50. The same skirts, with eyelet embroidery finishing the edges of the flounce, cost $15.

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One of the least expensive lingerie waists of the season for the money costs $5. Stock, cuffs, and the fronts of the waist are done in hand-embroidered designs, and fine tucking carried yoke deep gives fullness.

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An old fashion in jewelry which is being revived is that of woven chains and these made into bow knots with the ends finished with fine gold fringe. A short neck chain is made in this way, the bow in the front. A pendant set with a large stone of some kind hangs from the centre of the knot.

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A white enameled stand for the dressing room has two under shelves. On each of these are placed two cretonne-covered hat boxes with straps at the bottom for drawing them out. In each box is a wooden peg hat support, the top covered with cretonne to match the outside of the box.

Millions of Americans Are Going In for Athletics

Remarkable Increase of Interest in Healthful Sports During the Past Two Years--"Father Bill" Curtis--First Athletic Clubs in This Country--John E. Sullivan's Invaluable Services--Some Record Holders.

THE athletic army of the United States numbers 10,000,000, or nearly one-eighth of the entire population of the country. To the uninitiated these figures are staggering and surpass the wildest dreams of those responsible for the introduction of athletics in America. This enormous army has been developed in about three decades and has done much toward the placing of the United States in the foremost ranks of the nations of the world. As "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war," so the athletic victories of our modern gladiators carry a corresponding value to those secured by diplomacy, commercialism, and war. The desire to excel is inherent in the American citizen, and the natural inclination to indulge in physical exercise has built up a Nation of brawn and muscle of which President Roosevelt is one of the chief exponents.

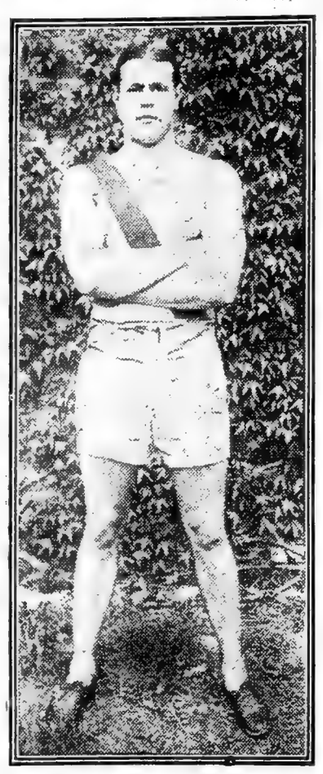
Athletics is not a fad. It is a part of the education of every American schoolboy, from the public schools to the leading colleges and universities, and as much attention is now devoted to the development of the body as to the cultivation of the mind. For thirty years efforts have been made to explain the advantages of a healthy mind, but the majority of the last generation were too busy making money to pay much attention to healthful, invigorating, exercise, and it was not until the school boys took up athletic sports that the real benefits accruing from it were generally recognized. Although the growth and development had been general for many years, it was not until the last two or three years that the progress became phenomenal, and the recent revival in athletic sports will form one of the most remarkable pages in American history.

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Field and track athletics offers the best system of physical development. Boys are educated to it by experience. They watch the performances of the matured athletes and imbibe the desire to emulate or surpass their work on field and track. In this they are encouraged by schools and colleges. When they in turn graduate from active athletic competition they continue to exercise in a milder form in such sports as golf, tennis, cricket, racquet, bowling, rowing, yachting, baseball, and kindred pastimes and games.

At present over 200,000 boys attending public schools in New York City are taking part in athletic exercises in some form or other. Fully 50,000, representing 360 schools in Greater New York, are engaged in active competition in the events held under the auspices of the Public Schools Athletic League, many of whom will join in the Amateur Athletic Union ranks in the course of a few years. The example set by New York City is being followed by many of the other big cities, and the Public Schools Athletic Leagues are now the main feeders for the Amateur Athletic Union clubs.

It is in the remarkable growth of the Amateur Athletic Union where the revival of athletics is so apparent. For ten years there was a lull in track sports, but the progress during the past two years surpasses all previous records. At present there are forty-eight clubs in the Metropolitan District of the Amateur Athletic Union, of which thirty-eight are located in or around New York City. These thirty-eight clubs show a membership of 37,691, owning property valued at $4,817,500. In addition to these there are about fifty organizations not belonging to the Amateur Athletic Union with 30,000 members and owning about $2,500,000 worth of property and paraphernalia. The total membership in the Amateur Athletic Union is ninety-three, with 85,539 active athletes on the rolls. These clubs are distributed throughout the United States, and can show a clear title to property to the value of $12,017,050. There are 1,250 clubs and athletic organizations in this country, including universities, colleges, schools, and independent clubs with an active membership of 500,000 and a valuation of property of $30,000,000. This enormous sum includes such properties as the Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania, and Chicago University stadiums, which have been constructed at tremendous cost; clubhouses, training quarters, and athletic fields which are used in one way or other by 10,000,000 athletes of all kinds.



J. R. De Witt, Intercollegiate Champion Hammer Thrower.

Modern athletics began with the Rugby School cricket run in 1837. Twelve years later the Royal Military College of England instituted games, and the organization of the Athletic Club of Exeter College followed in 1850. It was not until 1855 that colleges in England took up athletic sports. Oxford University at this time was the pioneer figure in athletics in England, and through the stimulus received from the colleges and athletic clubs there sprung into existence many clubs of all types. The reason many of these clubs formed is the fact that there was a reaction on Puritanism, and public sentiment was so aroused



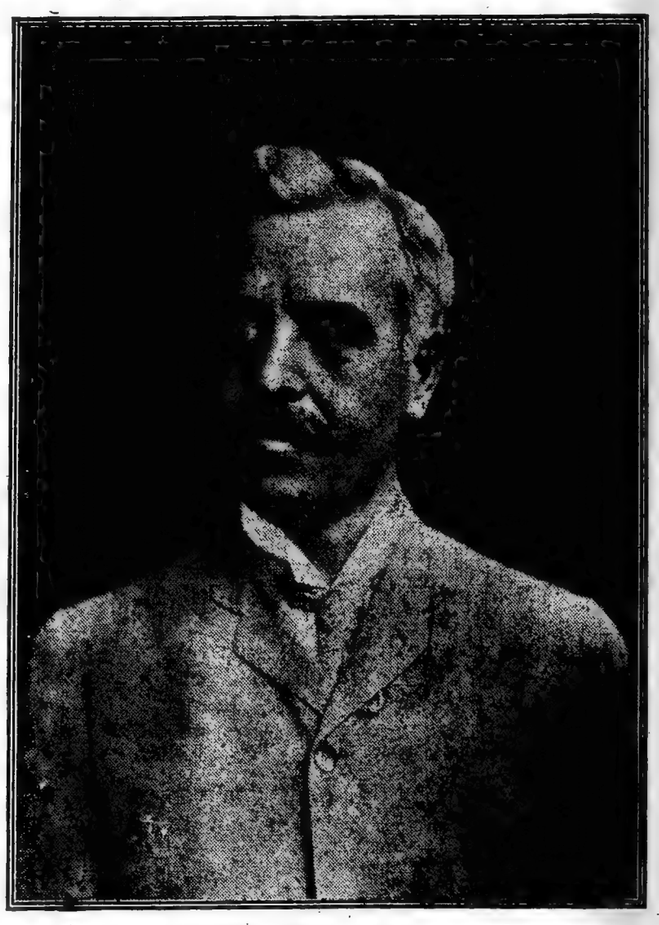
Myer Prinstein.

that the people began to think that he who cultivated the moral, mental, and physical body was the perfect man. The Crimean war played a large part in the revival of athletics. Trained bands of men were formed in open air to perfect their bodies to be ready for immediate service of the Government should occasion present itself. This fact gave a new stimulus to the English people, and not many years elapsed before the Mincing Lane Athletic Club was formed in 1863, which afterward became the London Athletic Club, known the world over. Following this, March 5, 1864, was held the first meet of the inter-university sports, now known as the Oxford and Cambridge games. The first amateur championship meet in England was held on March 23, 1863. The same year of the inter-university meet in 1864 gave birth to the Amateur Athletic Club, England's first club devoted to amateurs. This was followed by the Amateur Athletic Union, which owes its existence to a dispute between the university and non-university element over the time when the championships should be held, the struggle for pure athletics being worse in England than in this country.

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Thirty-six years ago organized athletic associations were unknown in this country. The history of athletic clubs really dates back to 1833, which is the earliest history of boating. No such thing as recognized sports was in existence in those days; the training of men was unknown, and the races were impromptu in nature. It was not until 1859 that any attempt at physical preparation was made for the crews. The Yale Boat Club was formed in 1843 with the distinction of being the first club in America. In the following year, 1844, Harvard formed a boat club, and in 1852 met Yale and defeated her in the first race. Outside of the colleges the earliest boating was done by the Atalanta Boat Club of New York City, organized in 1848, which exists at the present day. The coasts, rivers, and great lakes were strewn with boat clubs, and even at this early date rowing was the most attractive type of athletic sport.

The organization of athletic clubs proper dates back to 1860, when, in the month of March, the Olympic Club of San Francisco, Cal., was organized. It is supposed that there were some Caledonian and other clubs in existence before this, but they did not give any athletic sports of an organized character.



James E. Sullivan, Referee of the Games.

It was not until June 17, 1866, that an attempt was made to form an athletic club similar to those in England. On that date the late "Father Bill" Curtis and Harry Buermeyer, members of the Nassau Boat Club, and Mr. Babcock of the Atalanta Boat Club met at 200 Sixth Avenue in this city and established the first club in the East. It was from the clubs represented by Messrs. Curtis, Buermeyer, and Babcock that the New York Athletic Club secured most of its charter members, and it was at the third meeting of the trio that results were produced, and on Sept. 6, 1868, the famous New York Athletic Club was organized. In a short time there was a membership of 300. The first open meet was held under the auspices of the club on Nov. 11, 1868, in the American Institute Rink, Third Avenue and Sixty-third Street, and was open to all amateur athletes. In 1869 a move was made to Mier's Gymnasium in St. Mark's Place, and in 1873 the New York Athletic Club was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York. In this year the gymnasium was shifted to "Wood's," in Twenty-eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue, and a boathouse was built on the Harlem River. Here it was that rowing was developed and became one of the prominent features of the club. A track was secured in 1871 at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and Harlem River, which was the scene of many athletic meets.

Here the "Old Guard" of athleticism met in competition, among them being "Father Bill" Curtis, Harry Buermeyer, Albert H. Curtis, Waldo Sprague, Kenney, and Babcock.

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While the New York Athletic Club indoor meet marked the first real start in athletics, the boom really began in and around New York in 1876 when the same organization held the first cross-country run in America. Paper chases and the old English sport of hare and hounds had for years been popular, yet no previous effort had been made to hold an organized meeting which should embrace all the features of a run across country. It was from this small beginning that the New York Athletic Club grew until to-day it is one of the leading amateur athletic clubs in the United States, and from a social, financial, and athletic standpoint compares favorably with any organization in the world.

The cross-country run was known as the National Championship and was held at the Mott Haven grounds. At this time the New York Athletic Club made all the athletic laws in the country and defined the status and qualifications of an amateur athlete. The formative period of the club having been assured, other clubs were rapidly formed throughout the country. The Manhattan Athletic Club, second only to the New York Athletic Club in size and wealth, was founded in 1877 and was the first club to send athletes to England, but bad management crippled it until it was finally disbanded. The American Athletic Club was another important organization. It came from the Young Men's Christian Association Gymnasium. The Staten Island Athletic Club and others sprung up like mushrooms and are flourishing at the present day; the most important of these rapidly gained a strong foothold while the others grew slowly.

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In 1879 the National Association of Amateur Athletes was organized with seven or eight clubs, and the New York Athletic Club turned over to this body the executive work of the leading athletic body in the United States and the right to control athletics. This association continued in power until 1888, when a new body was organized under the title of the Amateur



John Flanagan, World's Champion Hammer Thrower.

Athletic Union, and a bitter fight followed. There were two National championship meetings in this year—National Association of Amateur Athletes in New York and the first Amateur Athletic Union at Detroit—but the two bodies settled their differences in the following year, and since that time the Amateur Athletic Union has been the controlling element in athletics. This marked the



Arthur F. Duffey, Georgetown University.

first revival of athletics, and ran for several years, with the New York, Manhattan, and Knickerbocker Athletic Clubs as the local guiding spirits.

The first interscholastic meeting was held on the old Manhattan Athletic Club grounds at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street in 1882. From that time the movement in athleticism has been an interesting proposition. At this time not more than twenty-five athletic clubs were flourishing. In and around New York the roster included New York Athletic Club, Manhattan Athletic Club, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, West Side, American, Williamsburg, afterward Brooklyn; Elizabeth Athletic Club, Staten Island, Montclair of New Jersey, Short Hills, Jersey City, Clintons of Brooklyn, Pastimes, Stars, Harlem, Unions of Brooklyn, Entre Nous, Adelphites, and old Scottish Americans. Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, Philadelphia, and San Francisco each had one good club.

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Unlike other branches of athletics, the officials in field and track sports are not paid for their services, and among those who gave up valuable time without compensation for the sport were James E. Sullivan, Charles Dieges, Maxey Moore, Charles H. Sherrill, Daniel Stern, Harry Buermeyer, "Father Bill" Curtis, William Robinson, Evert Jansen Wendell,

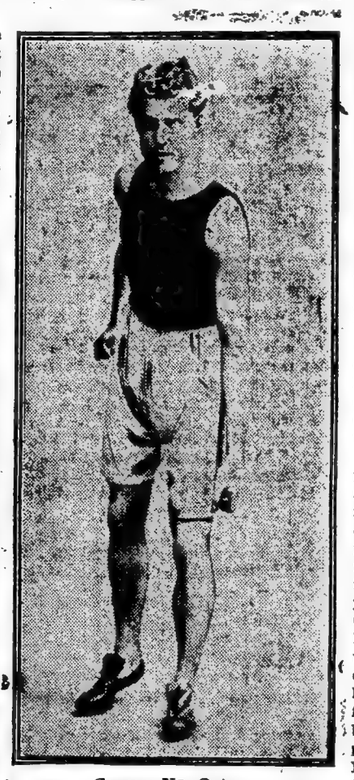


E. J. Clapp, Yale University, Intercollegiate Hurdle Champion.

and others who had been conspicuous by their successes in the field of athletics. Cross-country running was kept popular from 1879 to 1885 by the efforts of the Harlem Hare and Hounds Club. This was the foundation of the success of athletics and brought out such well-known track performers as E. C. Carter, "Pete" Skillman, Charles C. Hughes, J. H. Miller, "Benny" Williams, and G. Y. Gilbert. Frequently 200 athletes would engage in a moonlight cross-country run from one clubhouse to another, where refreshments were served, and it was this interchange of courtesies that helped along the sport.

An effort to boom athletics was made by the New York Athletic Club in the early nineties, when a team of English athletes was brought to this country to meet a picked team of the Mercury Foot organization. The meeting was held on the Manhattan Field, and the New York A. C. won easily. No second attempt was made, as the Britishers were under contract to the New York A. C. and refused to compete in the A. A. U. or other games. As the experiment was a failure the Americans turned their attention to the development of home talent.

From 1895 athletics began to wane, and for nearly a decade interest flagged. Many prominent athletic organizations throughout the country disbanded, among them being the famous athletic club of the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, Detroit Athletic Club, Philadelphia Amateur Swimming Club, Warren Athletic Club of Wilmington, Del., and clubs in Boston, Jersey City, Washington, Pittsburg, and Chicago. The work of exploitation, however, was taken up by James E. Sullivan, Secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, who stepped into the late lamented



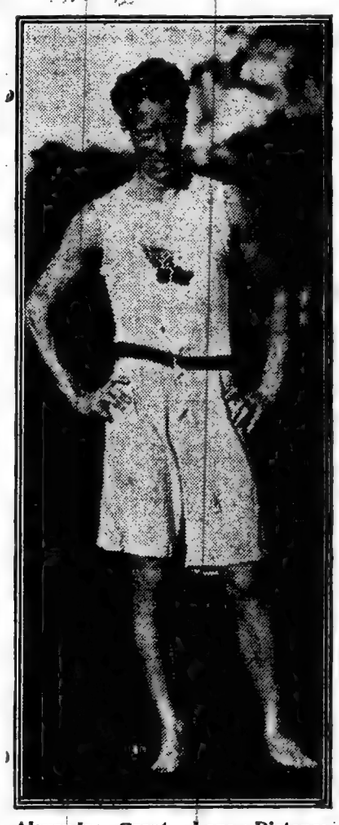
George W. Orton.

"Father Bill" Curtis's shoes as the real head of amateur athletics in the United States.

It was a slow and thankless task, but once the revival began the pace became little short of phenomenal. Colleges devoted large sums of money to the building of stadiums, gymnasiums, and athletic fields, and outside cities showed renewed interest in the sport. Open athletic meetings were held at which nearly 1,000 entries were received, and last year the climax was reached when 1,600 entries were recorded at the indoor meet of the Pastime Athletic Club at Madison Square Garden. In New York the younger element became athletic mad, and from a dozen clubs the list swelled to forty-nine, and included Anchor, Avonia, Brooklyn, Boys', Central Turn Verein, Forty-seventh Regiment, Irish-American, Grace, German-American, Hollywood Inn, National, New York Turn Verein, National Turn Verein, New West Side, Norwegian Turn Society, Pastime, Seventy-fourth Regiment, Star, St. Bartholomew, St. George's, Sixty-fifth Regiment, West Side Branch Young Men's Christian Association, Xavier, Greenpoint, Warren, Mohawk, New Polo, Valencia, Young People's, Larchmont, Mott Haven, Atlantic, Atlas, Bohemian Gymnasium Sokol, Central Young Men's Christian Association, Fourteenth Regiment, Horseshoe Harbor, Inter-Settlement, Thirteenth Regiment, Twenty-sixth Ward Young Men's Christian Association, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Gordon, Twenty-first Separate Company, Home, Pratt Institute, and New York Athletic Club.

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In many parts of the United States there are twenty-five athletic clubs to-day where there was one ten years ago, while there are a dozen clubs in New



Alexander Grant, Long Distance Champion.

York at the present time to every one of two decades past, and it is safe to say that half a million matured athletes are in training in the United States.

Much of the success of the present-day athletics is due to the formation of the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City. Gen. G. W. Wingate has been an ardent advocate of athletics in public schools, and in the month of December, 1903, found the organization complete. There are now 300 schools in the league, comprising an active competitive list of 50,000 boys, while 250,000 students in New York are engaging in some one of the different branches of athletics. The league has received the assistance of many prominent men in this city, among those who have given trophies being J. P. Morgan, Harry Payne Whitney, Clarence H. Mackay, August Belmont, Jacob Schiff, and the Guggenheimers. Dr. Luther H. Gulick has been appointed physical director of public schools in New York, and has done much to further the cause of athletics. He has been ably seconded in his efforts by Secretary James E. Sullivan. Three hundred thousand dollars has been appropriated by the City of New York for an athletic field, but up to the present no site has been selected.

The progress in athletics on the cinder path and field has been no less conspicuous than the growth of the sport. Scarcely a year passes that new records do not supplant the old ones, and a comparison of the performances in the first meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in 1876 with the present records is a surprising one. As an illustration, W. B. Curtis in 1876 threw the sixteen-pound hammer 76 feet 4 inches, but the record to-day is 172 feet 11 inches, a difference of nearly 100 feet. In 1876 the same athlete threw the fifty-six pound weight 21 feet, but the distance has since that time been increased to 38 feet 7½ inches. Other performances are no less remarkable. E. E. Merritt ran 220 yards in 24 seconds at the first Amateur Athletic Union meeting, but B. J. Wefers has traversed the distance in 21 1-5 seconds since that time. The time for the quarter mile has been clipped 7½ seconds, and that of the half mile 16 3-5 seconds. In 1876 H. Lambe ran the mile in 4:51½, but Tommy Conneff has reduced this time to 4:15 3-5. Nearly two minutes have been clipped from the five-mile record, and the other long-distance records have suffered in a like proportion.

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In the field events there has been a wholesale slaughter. W. Byrd Page cleared the bar at 6 feet 5⅝ inches, which is more than twelve inches better than Ficken's jump in 1876. In the broad jump Prinstein, the old Syracuse University star, changed the figures from 17:04 to 24:07½, a difference of over seven feet. The height of the pole vault has been increased 2 feet 6 1-3 inches. Sixteen feet have been added to the shot-putting record, and fifteen feet to the discus throw. These are only a few of the events, but they serve to show the remarkable proficiency attained by the present-day athletes. The following table will show the records of the amateur athletic championship events made in 1876 and 1904, as well as the record for the events, and furnish an interesting comparison.

	1876	1904.	Record.
100-yard dash....	0:10½	0:10 2-5	0:09 3-5
220-yard run.....	.....	0:22 4-5	0:21 1-5
440-yard run.....	0:54½	0:51 1-5	0:47
880-yard run.....	2:10	2:00 4-5	1:58 2-5
One-mile run.....	4:51½	4:41½	4:15 3-5
Two-mile run.....	.....	10:06 1-5	9:27 4-5
Five-mile run....	27:51 1-5	28:25 1-5	25:23 2-5
*Ten-mile run....	53:58 4-5	58:34 4-5	52:38 2-5
120-yard hurdle...	0:19	0:16 1-5	0:15 1-5
*220-yard hurdle.	0:27	0:25 1-5	0:23 3-5
*Two-mile st'chase	11:17 2-5	10:51 4-5	10:51 4-5
*One-mile walk...	7:31	6:46 4-5	6:29 2-5
Run'g high jump.	5:08	5:09	6:06⅝
Run'g broad jump	17:04	22:04¾	24:07½
Pole vault.....	9:07	10:05¼	12:01⅞
Put'g 16-lb. shot.	32:06	40:09½	48:07
Th'g 16-lb ham'er.	76:04	140:01	172.11
Th'g 56-lb weight.	21:09	35:09	38:07⅜
*Throwing discus.	118:09	119:01¼	133:06½

*These events were not included in the first meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union in 1876, but were added several years later.

ATHLETICS IN THE UNITED STATES AT A GLANCE.

Number of New York clubs in the Amateur Athletic Union	38
Membership in New York clubs in the Amateur Athletic Union	37,691
Value of property owned by A. A. U. clubs in the metropolitan district	$4,817,500
Number of clubs in New York not belonging to the A. A. U.	50
Membership of clubs in New York not belonging to the A. A. U.	30,000
Value of property owned by independent New York clubs	$2,500,000
Number of A. A. U. clubs in United States	93
Total A. A. U. membership	85,539
Value of property owned by A. A. U. clubs	$12,017,050
Number of clubs (independent and A. A. U.) in United States	1,250
Membership of all athletic clubs in the United States	600,000
Value of property owned by athletic clubs in United States	$30,000,000
Number of schools in the Public Schools Athletic League of New York City	300
Number of schoolboys in athletic competition in P. S. A. L. of New York City	50,000
Total number of boys engaged in athletics in P. S. A. L. of New York City	200,000
Number of athletes in United States taking part in all branches of athletics	10,000,000

Art Notes of Interest Here and Abroad

THE Carnegie Institute of Pittsburg will hold another international exhibition from Nov. 2 to the beginning of the new year. Paintings in oil not before exhibited in Pittsburg will be submitted to an international jury of artists at the place of exhibition, or else to an Advisory Committee sitting at London, Paris, Munich, and The Hague. The expense of sending pictures falls on the painter, but in case a painting is accepted by the international jury or one of the Advisory Committees, then the cost of transportation will be refunded. No responsibility will be assumed for pastels, water colors, or paintings on paper or wood. No painting will be considered which is more than forty square feet in size, inclusive of the frame, unless special arrangement be made. The institute will not agree to exhibit more than two accepted pictures by any one artist. The final date for sending in contributions is Oct. 12. There is the usual formidable array of medals and honors—the gold medal of the first class, with an award of $1,500; the silver of the second, with $1,000; the bronze of the third, with $500, and the honorable mentions. A time limit is fixed; works must have been finished within five years of the date of the opening of the exhibition and must be entered by the painter, thus excluding works by deceased artists. The same artist cannot receive the same award a second time. Special awards for American artists consist of a first prize of $1,000 and a second of $500 for the best and next best painting in oils by an American, wherever resident, completed in the year 1905 and exhibited for the first time at this exhibition. In addition, two paintings or more will be purchased by the Trustees for the Chronological Collection, which is intended to represent the progress of painting in America, the artists receiving bronze medals as souvenirs. This collection was begun in 1896. The jury will consist of two foreign and eight American artists, together with the Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee. Members of the jury may exhibit, but will not compete for medals or honors. For New York the agents to forward exhibits are Messrs. W. S. Budworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, who will collect on Oct. 3, 4, and 5.

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Mr. Isaac N. Seligman, as Treasurer of the Andrew H. Green Memorial Association and Chairman of the Finance Committee, is sending out a call for subscriptions. The monument is to take the form of an architectural embellishment to one of the northern entrances to Central Park, the one at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Seventh Avenue. The Board of Estimate appropriated last month $50,000, but the work will cost at least as much again.

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The portrait of John Paul Jones at Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which was reproduced in colors for a supplement to the Sunday TIMES, has been etched in full size, about one-quarter life, from the original painting by Charles Willson Peale. The etching is by Nicolas Reich, 3 West Fourteenth Street, who now adds this bust portrait to his series of American Statesmen, having made it uniform in size with the portraits already published. He has caught well the alert, firm look of the doughty Admiral and the peculiar expression of his eyes.

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The widow of George F. Watts, R. A., intends to publish a life of her husband, and asks the loan of any letters or short notes from her husband which may assist her in the biography. "From his own notes, from letters in my possession as well as from those already kindly lent to me by friends and strangers, I hope, without making any claim to literary experience or ability, to reveal from within the personality which drew forth the deep love and veneration of so many intimate friends."

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Not far from Posgiomarino on the Bay of Naples, a farmer digging in his vineyard came upon a skeleton which proved to be that of a young woman, loaded with jewelry, and the jewels themselves make it clear that the woman was overtaken by the outburst from Vesuvius at the time Pompeii was buried. She wore four thick gold bracelets set with emeralds, two gold necklaces with emeralds and pearls, large earrings with pearl drops, and rings set with emeralds. Notwithstanding the remarkable preservation of the skeleton, it is believed that the find represents a lady who became confused while trying to escape from the rain of ashes that overcame Pliny the Elder. The bones are deep in a stratum of ashes of the kind that covers Pompeii.

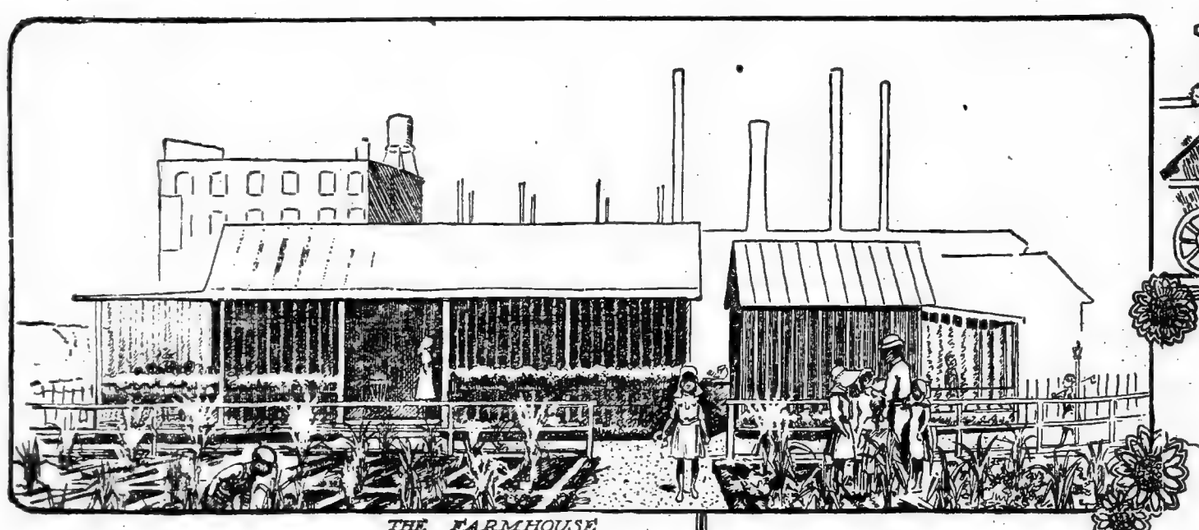
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A million-dollar fund for the American Academy of Arts was completed the other day by the tenth donor of $100,000, who is Mr. Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg. No donations of a less amount were accepted. A new location for the academy has been presented by Mr. Henry Walters of Baltimore; it is the Villa Mirafiori on the Via Nomentana. This puts the American academy on a level with the French and German [illegible] in Rome.



John Joyce, 3, 10 Mile Cross Country Champion.

Teaching City Children How to Become Farmers



THE FARMHOUSE



A BOTANY TALK



THE FARMERS AT WORK

How Mrs. Henry Parsons Has Developed Her Idea of an Agricultural Kindergarten in De Witt Clinton Park in Eleventh Av.--360 Miniature Farms in Operation.

"IT was a finished thought I came here to demonstrate. It was not an experiment. My idea had passed through the experimental stage long ago."

Mrs. Henry Parsons sat on the porch of her miniature farmhouse in De Witt Clinton Park, at Fifty-second Street and Eleventh Avenue, and looked out over her farm, where there were toiling some forty or fifty young farmers, each busy with a crop of Summer vegetables. Farms, farmhouses, and farmers in the heart of New York City seem an anomaly, do they not? But Mrs. Parsons overlooked the practical working out of her idea and found no incongruities in it. A tall, fine-looking woman with snow-white hair, sparkling yet keen blue eyes, a witty word and a laugh for each one who addressed her, such a description but poorly portrays the large-natured, thoughtful woman who sits each afternoon on the little porch of her farmhouse and superintends the development of her idea of an all-round training of the child's nature, possible right in the crowded streets of the city.

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"I experimented with my own family first," went on Mrs. Parsons, with a twinkle in her eyes. "I had seven children to bring up—quite a family. Just after the birth of the sixth, I came definitely to the belief that the city was no place to bring up half a dozen children.

"So we took a farm, not too far away from New York—but just far enough"—with another laugh. "My children were the nervous, excitable kind, like all American children, prone to nerves, to breakdowns. They were of eager, alert natures and keenly alive to all the influences, surrounding them. Typical American children, in short. The city is no place for such children to exercise. They need to get healthily tired; not merely to have the excitement of escaping a cop who tries to arrest them for playing baseball in the street. In the country I found them something to do. They played the part of little farmers, and in the occupation they found room to develop every faculty.

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"We have here 360 farms. Tiny little plots they are, with scarcely room to pass between. Each plot is numbered, and each is in charge of a 'farmer,' who is responsible for the appearance of his plot, as well as the amount of crops he gets from it. In his tiny farm he raises corn, beets, beans, peas, turnips, lettuce, spinach, cabbage, celery, and radishes.

"Not a great deal, but something of each. So in the first place the children are taught economy of space. Economy of other things follows. We teach them honesty in their work, neatness and order, justice as well as kindness to their neighbors. I assure you that all the virtues can be taught from a little patch of ground not eight feet square.

"We have committees of farm, of piazza, and of farmhouse. No strangers walk about the farm except under the guidance of one of our farmers, whose ages range from nine to twelve, and who is called upon to act as host to our guests. So courtesy is taught. The same rule holds in our farmhouse. Guests must knock at the door. They are admitted by a member of the committee for the day and shown all the interesting occupations of the tiny farmhouse, 11 by 18 feet.

"Washing, ironing, and cooking are carried on here. Each girl takes her turn at this work. The children are taught to cook the vegetables they have raised in the ground. Oh, yes, the girls are farmers, too."

This all-round school is a most fascinating one. The visitor who calls for a short visit lingers to watch the settlement of various questions by the stately lady on the porch.

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"Oh, yes, the little sister may stay," she says to one little mother who is troubled to know how she can pull weeds or hoe her corn with a little sister to care for. So the little sisters, who increase to the number of half a dozen, are accommodated with a corner of the porch and a box of blocks, which interests them mightily. The little mothers, and sometimes the little fathers, can proceed to their farm work with easy consciences.

Just here come out two small washwomen, bearing a basket of clothes, which they hang out on the nearby green. Then appears a party of visitors, asking to inspect the farm and farmhouse.

"We shall have great changes here in a few months," observed Mrs. Parsons, when she has whistled up a farmer, and started the party of visitors off with him. "The new building now being erected on this ground for the school by the Park Commissioners has a large hall for nature talks, which will be given every day. We have also the rooms of a model house, model kitchen, bedroom, and living room, and the children will be taught how to care for them. We teach girls every detail of housekeeping and housework, and boys all manner of out-of-door work. It is the keeping of a home in miniature, and boys and girls have a joint obligation to know how to run it.

"Our farmers and housekeepers, too, are expected to keep diaries, and put down every day the progress of their work.

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"How do we get the children? Why, they come to us. We cannot accommodate them all. We have a waiting list now of several hundred.

"Such work as this for the children of our city," continued Mrs. Parsons earnestly, "is the truest reform work I know of. The contact with nature, the learning to use her ways for himself is a wonderful educator for the street boy, whose knowledge is limited to stone pavements and one small room in a tenement house.

"I began this demonstration four years ago, after I had succeeded beyond my highest hopes in proving its value on my own family. It was Commissioner William R. Willcox who gave permission to use this park. The farm was begun under Mayor Low, and its value has so far proved that the change of administration made no difference. Mayor McClellan and the Park Commissioners this year have been just as appreciative. They have done wonders in helping along my work. I cannot say too much of their generosity."

"Of course, I am hoping that the city will take hold of this work and carry it on in a number of places. There are thousands of vacant spaces which could be utilized for children's farms. I think this will be done. It has already been started in Philadelphia, where the city has appropriated $3,500,000 to carry on the work. The head of it there is Miss H. C. Bennett, who was trained in my school for two years.

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"I have found some difficulty in getting the proper kind of teachers for my work, for its aim and scope were not generally known. I have had to train my teachers, teaching them as well as the children.

"And as to the healthfulness of the work, look at me," laughed Mrs. Parsons. "I have spent my Summers in town for the past four years."

Truly, Mrs. Parsons did not look like an invalid. "But I was," she insisted, "ill for many years. My work and my health came back together."

"Why is it that you do not establish other farm gardens or juvenile agricultural schools, as they are called?"

"Why," answered Mrs. Parsons promptly. "Because I do not believe in doing my work at arm's length. I am here every day, and all day, superintending every detail. I could not do that in half a dozen places. And I had to demonstrate my thoughts myself to show what I wanted done. I might have written books or lectured for years with less effect. Object teaching is nature's method, and it is the only real effective way to teach."

The Boston Boy.

Mrs. Binks—Johnny, did you wipe your feet before you came in?

Johnny—No, ma'am; my shoestrings were knotted and I could not undo them.

Mrs. Binks—What have shoestrings got to do with wiping your feet?

Johnny—Well, how could I wipe my feet with my shoes on?

A Vision of Heaven.

Rastus—I dreamed ob heaven las' night.

Sam—Well, what did it look like?

Rastus—It look like a big chicken coop in de middle of a watermelon patch.

THE BOOK AGENT WON

GEORGE GOULD as a rule is accessible to such book agents as have been fortunate enough to establish a selling acquaintanceship with him; but all others are excluded, save in cases where the nature of the publication is made known in advance—a most unpopular procedure among the fraternity, since nothing but a personal canvass avails for success.

Mr. Gould is guarded from intrusion by an efficient corps of clerks, and that individual who penetrates their inexorable cordon must be gifted in strategy. It is a matter of record that the feat has only once been accomplished in triumph.

It was on a very warm afternoon in July. So suffocating was the atmosphere that the clerks at the Western Union headquarters went about their duties in shirt sleeves. A young man who presented his card was met more curtly than usual.

"Mr. Gould is not buying any books at present."

Without a word the caller meekly departed. Only the clerk at the outer desk had figured in the incident, and he speedily forgot about it. Other clerks continued to flit along the halls from door to door and in and out of Mr. Gould's private office.

Suddenly a young man in shirt sleeves passed behind a partition in the outer offices, strode through the door of an anteroom, threaded his way past numerous tables and desks crowded with secretaries—and at last reached the inner financial sanctuary where sat Mr. Gould in person immersed in a mass of stocks and bonds which were undergoing a questioning examination.

Seizing a chair, the clerk planted it beside Mr. Gould, and without waiting to be addressed, began smoothly:

"Mr. Gould, I have here the first announcement of a new de luxe edition without a peer."

Mr. Gould frowned for a moment, and then smiled.

"Very clever," he nodded. "I will sign an order for a set. I shall also give instructions that my clerks must wear their coats. I can't afford to be interrupted by this game again."

It was the same young man that had previously been refused an audience by the clerk at the desk!

HOLD UP CENTRAL FOR TIME.

"IN half the apartment houses in New York," said a girl at the Central Telephone Exchange, "there is no clock in the main hallway so that the boys who run the elevator and look after the house telephone can see the time. About 6 o'clock in the evening, when it is time for the day boys to go off and the night boys to come on, we hear from these clockless hall boys:

"'What's the exact time, Central? Two minutes to 6? Thank you.'

"Many of them forget the 'thank you.' There are dozens of such calls every day, at 7 in the morning as well as 6 in the evening. If a woman in an apartment house allows her clock to run down she calls to the hall boy to tell her the right time. Does he run around and find out for her? Not much. He works the shift on Central. The hall boy who first hit upon that idea deserves a leather medal."

LOYAL CANUCKS TROOPING BACK TO LONDON

THOUGH thousands and hundreds of thousands of Canadians have left the Dominion to pursue that will-o'-the-wisp, fortune, in the more strenuous "States," none of these sturdy Canucks ever forgets that there is no place like home.

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Loyalty to Canada and the British Empire is so deep-seated in the average Canadian that not all the allurements of other countries, not even the blandishments of New York City, can shake the conviction of the exile from across our northern border that Providence has smiled more benignly upon the Dominion than He has upon any other land on the globe—that Canada in indeed "God's Country." It was this spirit that prompted the formation eight years ago of one of the most remarkable social organizations in the world—The London Old Boys.

Some genius for the promotion of social intercourse suggested that all of the "old boys," who had left the beautiful Forest City of Ontario be invited to come home for a spell so that they might see how the old town had grown, how Bill McBride's dinky little drygoods store had become an emporium at which man, woman, or child could be attired in the latest fashion; how nicely paved streets had taken the place of the cobblestone affairs over which the exiles had jolted, and all of those wonderful improvements in which the citizens took such pride.

There would be marvelous stories to relate—tales of how Sam Smith, the blacksmith, made a fortune by inventing a nailless horseshoe; how McArthur had reformed and become an Alderman; of how Lizzie Miller, the milliner, had eloped with a youth of tender age. Best of all, the old boys would be able to see each other and tell of their experience in the land of their adoption. Invitations were sent out broadcast. In nearly every civilized country the reunion was advertised, and from all parts of the world men and women who had lived in London flocked to the home town.

For three days there was feasting and playing and chattering, salutations and congratulations, voicing of cherished memories, tender-spoken or silent tributes to those who had passed from earth or upon whom misfortune had fallen. So joyous had been the occasion that it was decided that there should be a reunion of the old boys each year. A central organization was formed, and in every large city, as well as in smaller ones, branches of the London Old Boys' Association were formed. Interest in the reunion has grown steadily, and other Canadian cities and American towns have followed the lead of London in forming such an organization.

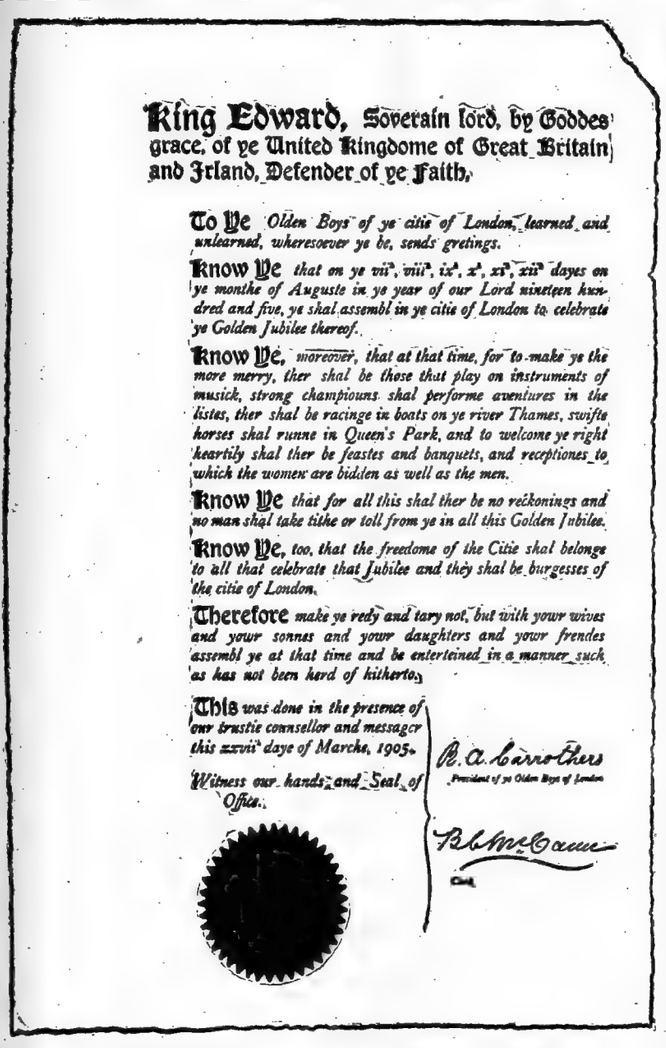
Last year "old boys" from Detroit, Mich., to Australia attended this home gathering, and with their wives and children the army that marched upon the Canadian town was not less than 50,000 strong. This year it is intended to make the jubilee the most elaborate affair of the kind ever held in the Forest City. The date of the reunion, Aug. 7 to 12, is also the semi-centennial jubilee of the City of London, so with the double event an attendance of at least 75,000 is expected.

Another fact that lends additional interest to this year's reunion is that Nicholas Wilson has just completed his sixtieth year as a teacher in the London schools. Thousands of the men and women who will attend the reunion were instructed in the "Three R's" by this estimable old gentleman, who despite his great age is hale and hearty, and expects to be there to grasp the hands of boys of fifty or so—the same hands upon which his ferule often fell with resounding smack.

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B. C. McCann, a London barrister, prepared the unique invitation, which outlines the programme briefly but collectively in the phraseology of the ancient Britons.

Robert N. Graves is President of the Greater New York Association of London Old Boys, and he will take with him to the home town about 200 of the members residing in this city.



King Edward, Soverain lord, by Goddes grace, of ye United Kingdome of Great Britain and Irland, Defender of ye Faith.

To Ye *Olden Boys of ye citie of London, learned and unlearned, wheresoever ye be, sends gretings.*

Know Ye *that on ye viii, viii, ix, x, xi, xii, xiii dayes on ye monthe of Auguste in ye year of our Lord nineteen hundred and five, ye shal assembl in ye citie of London to celebrate ye Golden Jubilee thereof.*

Know Ye, *moreover, that at that time, for to make ye the more merry, ther shal be these that play on instruments of musick, strong champiouns shal performe aventures in the listes, ther shal be racinge in boats on ye river Thames, swifte horses shal runne in Queen's Park, and to welcome ye right heartily shal ther be feastes and banquets, and receptiones to which the women are bidden as well as the men.*

Know Ye *that for all this shal ther be no reckonings and no man shal take tithe or toll from ye in all this Golden Jubilee.*

Know Ye, *too, that the freedome of the Citie shal belonge to all that celebrate that Jubilee and they shal be burgesses of the citie of London.*

Therefore *make ye redy and tary not, but with yowr wives and yowr sonnes and yowr daughters and yowr frendes assembl ye at that time and be entertained in a manner such as has not been hard of hitherto.*

This was done in the presence of our trustie counsellor and messager this xxvii daye of Marche, 1905.

Witness our hands and Seal of Office.

R. A. Carrothers
President of ye Olden Boys of London.

B. B. McCann
Clerk.

400 YEARS of WATCHES

HISTORY tells us that the renowned Caliph Harun al Rashid sent to the mighty Emperor of the Franks, Charlemagne, as a token of his friendship an hour-glass, then unknown in Europe.

Sand or water-clocks and sundials were for centuries the only known timepieces till the never-resting ingenuity of men invented the large tower-clocks, which usually found their places in the towers of convents, churches, or town halls, and were of the greatest importance to the inhabitants. They usually had an arrangement to strike the half-hours and hours.

It was in the old German City of Nuremberg that, about the year 1500, a locksmith, Peter Henlein (by some erroneously called Peter Hele) invented a portable timepiece, whose moving power consisted of a steel spring, instead of weights and pendulum. He named it after the Latin hora—hour—and added the German diminutive "lein" to it, so forming the word "hora-lein," which became in people's mouths orrlein, and now in modern German Uhr. He perfected his first somewhat clumsy, egg-shaped timepieces, which were soon imitated by skillful mechanics of several other countries, though they kept for long years their nickname of Nuremberger Eggs. We find, as an example, watches manufactured in England as early as 1539. Holland also soon manufactured them.

The legends have it that Peter Henlein, when conceiving the idea of making his first timepiece, was greatly occupied by his experimenting to the detriment of his legitimate work of locksmithing, so that his wife often scolded him about it, and he determined to get rid of her torments by having himself locked up in the town's prison. Determined as he was, he presented himself before the austere and worthy council of city fathers and demanded of them to lock him up. They questioned him about it and thought him of unsound mind, and as none of the city fathers could understand his ideas, they sent him home under guard with the request that he be cared for till his illusions should disappear.

Peter was not so easily detracted from his plans, and to have his will he castigated the overanxious and spying apprentice boy of a neighboring tailor, so that this last-named worthy should feel insulted and have him arrested—which duly happened, and so gave our Peter Henlein the long-sought-for opportunity to study and experiment in the roomy cell of the town lockup without the constant interference of his scolding better half. Here it was that he finished his inventions, so that when after some days—in olden time the course of justice was rather slow—he came before his judges he could show them the first finished horalein, or orrlein, as it soon was called.

From these small beginnings the mighty watch industries of our time have sprung. Peter Henlein, born at Nuremberg 1480, died 1540, after he had seen his invention grow and become a blessing to mankind. He received the honor of a monument, which was dedicated at the end of June, 1905. The costs of this befitting tribute were borne partly by the City of Nuremberg and partly by the German Watchmakers' Union.



OFFICERS AND EX-OFFICERS OF THE LONDON OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

TWO LOAFERS.

Where arching trees above the stream
Sent flickered shadows flying,
A man with rod and reel and bait
Upon the bank was lying.

He dozed the drowsy day away,
His tackle scarcely swishing,
And then went home and told his wife
How hard he had been fishing.

Within a cool and shady nook,
His day dreams to unravel,
A trout sedately poised himself
Above the golden gravel.

He lolled all day in sweet content,
The surface idly scanning,
And then went home and told his wife
How hard he had been manning.

McLANDBURGH WILSON.

A SONG OF SUMMER.

Oh, sing me a song of waving wheat
And the cool of wooded lanes,
Of the sweetness of the noon-day heat,
Of fragrant, smiling rains.
The while I lie 'neath the maple's shade
And let my thoughts into fancy fade.
Oh, sing me a song of smelling brine
And the breeze of the Summer sea,
Of moon-painted waves that like old wine
Intoxicate and make free.
The while I float on the heaving tide
And let my dreams drift far and wide.
Oh, sing me a song of mountain heights
And of the everlasting blue,
Of balsams' breath and star-pierced nights
And lakes of silver hue.
The while I sleep in the filmy air
And dream of the Things that make life rare.

ADOLPH EISEMAN.

Making a Magazine: How Frank Leslie Set the Pace

AN eminent English publisher of periodicals came here not long ago to study conditions in magazine and newspaper making. He delved into them long and earnestly. He found many things which jarred his British prejudices—which were strong—and he criticised them freely. He encountered many other things which won his admiration, and these he praised unstintingly.

Before he departed he summed up the result of his observations in this wise:

"Your newspapers are great and enterprising and daring. They are more fascinating to read than ours; but I prefer my own. I think your weekly illustrated newspapers, as a whole, are inferior to ours, and in face of the competition of those wonderful Sunday editions I don't see how they can be anything else. But your popular monthly magazines beat the world."

He went back to London to make a popular magazine on the American plan, yet almost in despair as to how it was to be done, and he is hard at it now. His statement was accepted by those who heard it as a typically British but a fair and honest opinion of American periodical literature.

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What is it that has put the American illustrated monthly ahead of the American illustrated weekly in the popular estimation? They were built largely upon a common foundation laid by one of the most attractive personalities in American journalism, and both have improved upon the original model till there is very little trace of the original left. Each has a wide field to fill, and they started with chances practically equal.

Most publishers agree with the investigating Englishman that the five-cent Sunday newspaper, with its enormous resources, has cut away the ground from under the ten-cent American weekly. In England the Sunday newspapers do not count for much. Then another factor which the English publisher pointed out as helping the British illustrated weekly is the enormous colonial field, which the British daily cannot touch and which has no counterpart in this country.

Still another and a material circumstance in holding back the progress of the British monthly is the fact that the British postal rate gives to a weekly periodical a tremendous advantage, and correspondingly handicaps the monthly by putting both on the same level in the matter of rates. Our own postal regulations put monthly magazines in a separate class.

That is the material side of it. There are those, however, who in spite of the Sunday newspaper competition, and in spite of the postage rates and the colonial field that we have not got—yet—believe that personalities rather than circumstances, men rather than conditions, have made the American cheap magazine the wonderfully successful creation it has become.

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The successful ten-cent magazine in its present form is practically the creation of three men, S. S. McClure, Frank A. Munsey, and John Brisben Walker, and they have developed it within less than fifteen years. It was only about 1892 that they came into the field. Each had a different recipe for popularity, and each recipe was a winner.

McClure's was the human interest idea—to get away from the old, stilted, formal way of doing things; to bring the great man or the great event to the people so that the plainest citizen could picture either for himself exactly as either would look if he saw them; to make his stories the kind that would come home to every man and woman in the ordinary walks of life.

Munsey was the illustrator. His idea was to photograph the people who were most talked about—the pretty women, the successful men. Pictures, reproductions of photographs and lots of them; short, lively fiction. These were what his magazine presented.

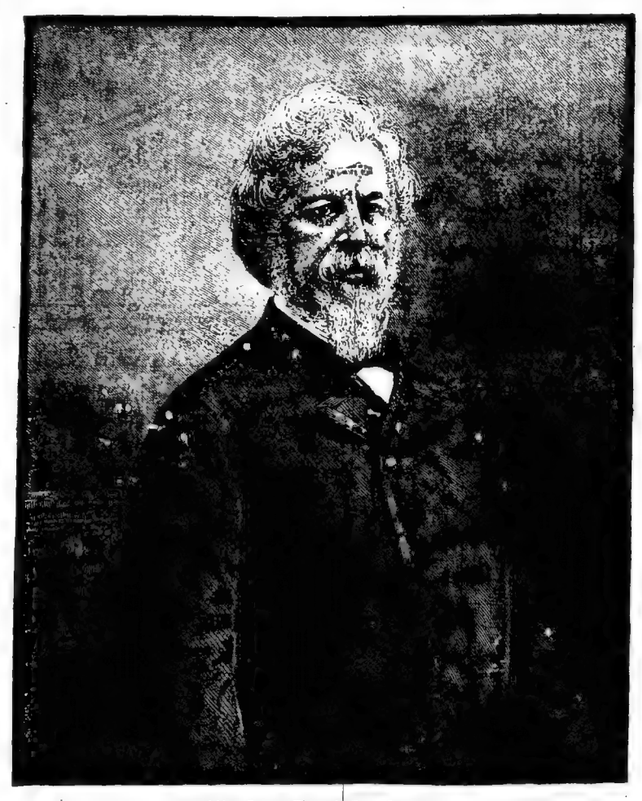
Mr. Walker was the exponent and boomer of new ideas. All the novelties, all the notions, particularly of the kind that appealed to women who read, had their place in his magazine.

And people wanted the human interest and the pictures and the new notions—wanted them cheap, for 10 cents a month, and at that rate bought the new style of literature greedily. Circulations grew enormously; advertising rates went up. It paid to spend almost twice 10 cents to produce a magazine which would retail at that figure. And it is paying yet.

New phases of the idea of popularizing literature have come in since. Some of the magazines have entered the newspaper field in a curious way. They aim to overthrow corruption; to expose wrong, and in a semi-editorial fashion to advocate improvements; to hustle in the ends of the earth for a quick first-hand account of some happening that will be a sensation for more than nine days. And all these things have added interest and circulation to their issues.

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Discussion of this subject has been aroused afresh by the announcement of two or three days ago that the present owners of Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly Magazine have decided to banish from their editorial rooms the shade of Frank Leslie, who, fifty years ago, laid the foundation upon which illustrated journalism in this country was built, and to make their publication known in future as The American Illustrated Monthly. Only the old-timers quite realize what a change



The Late Frank Leslie.
From an old woodcut.

in the domain of popular literature this announcement indicates.

The original Frank Leslie—his real name was Henry Carter, but he began to draw under that pseudonym and at last legally adopted it as his own—was a big figure in the journalism of his time. He started a score of publications filled with wood cuts and stories somewhat different in their individual appeal, but all with an unmistakable family resemblance. You would take them for brothers at sight.

Frank Leslie died and times changed. The Leslie publishing house changed with them. New men with new ideas came into control. Most of the publications were allowed to die decent deaths. Leslie's Weekly was sold. The Monthly passed out of the hands of his widow, now a figure in journalism no more, into the ownership of a new company, the Colver Publishing House, which has it now.

It, too, after long hesitation, joined the ten-cent ranks. It has now come to represent the individuality of the men who are in control and has no more to do with the original Leslie idea than The Congressional Record has.

"Leslie's," said the present owners in their announcement of last Wednesday, "is a misnomer. It gives a false impression. Frank Leslie's idea was a good one in its day and his name belonged to it. But with it we are sailing under false colors. We have made a new place and we must have a name which sums up our hopes, our beliefs, our determination."

So they have changed it. And the name of Frank Leslie, once synonym for everything that was picturesque and enterprising in periodical literature, passes out of the magazine field.

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Yet in his day Frank Leslie gave electric shocks to conservative magazine builders just as some of the newer editors and publishers startle their conservative rivals now. It was he who first devised an ingenious scheme for cutting down the time required for the production of an illustration from fourteen days to one. He did it by the simple expedient of turning loose a dozen or more engravers at once upon a single picture.

That was before photography or electrotyping or any of the new-fangled contrivances the magazines use now for picture work had come in. The only means of reproducing a sketch—illustrations were all sketches then—was by engraving the picture on wood. Leslie invented the notion of cutting up the picture and the wooden engraving block on which it was to be redrawn into twelve or more squares. Each engraver took a square and a section of picture. When all had done their work the wooden squares were all screwed together again so exactly that it was rarely possible in the printed illustrations to see where the divisions in it had been made.

Application of that principle to illustrated journalism in war time made Leslie's fortune. Everybody bought the periodicals, which presented real war pictures fourteen days before the oldest style publications got around. Leslie thrived and his competitors were left hopelessly behind.

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He had twelve correspondents and artists at the front in the civil war—an enormous number in those days. Then he adapted the same idea and the same enterprise to other events. Tom Sayers, the famous English pugilist, was to meet Heenan, the American fistic champion, in the ring in England. Everybody was stirred up about the coming fight and wanted to know all about it when it took place. This was forty years ago, and there were no cable dispatches to tell them the result.

Leslie sent to England writers, artists, and engravers. A special train brought them from the ringside at Godalming to Southampton after the fight. The steamer was held there for four hours to enable them to catch it. Then, once on board, the writers set to work to describe the fight; the artists completed their sketches; the engravers cut these up into sections and cut the picture on the prepared blocks they had taken with them.

The party landed with a long account of the prizefight prepared, sketches of the scenes engraved—everything ready. The written articles were rushed into type, the wood cuts inserted, the presses set going, and, presto!—there was Frank Leslie's on sale with pictures and a full description of this great fistic contest almost as soon as the daily newspapers. The rival publications out ten days later with the same sort of material found the excitement over, the popular curiosity satisfied, and their wares a drug in the market.

But the old art of illustration has given place to newer, better, and quicker processes. The old Leslie woodcuts look clumsy and queer to-day beside even the pictures in the Sunday papers, to say nothing of the high-class pictorial work in the polished paper magazines. Frank Leslie has been in his grave these twenty-five years, and now only to a few is he even a memory.

His chair in the Monthly is now a twin seat. In one end of it sits Ellery Sedgwick, one of a younger generation of magazine editors who hustle, and the other end is held down by Frederick L. Colver, a publisher, with such a circle of friends as Frank Leslie himself once rejoiced in.

Leslie's Magazine itself, under the new régime, has passed on to new successes. It printed first a personal narrative of the awful volcanic disaster at St. Pierre. It found Perdicaris in captivity among the Kabyle tribes of Morocco and persuaded him to write the story of his kidnapping and imprisonment. How the immigration laws were administered to imported Americans it showed in such a way as to lead to changes in the system, and it has been preaching a new gospel of regard for human safety on the railroads so earnestly that a bill compelling the universal adoption of the block-signal system may pass the next Congress.

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Several years ago it perpetrated a journalistic joke which is still remembered by a great many people who didn't realize at the time that it was a joke.

David Buffum, the Rhode Island horseman, was in part responsible for that. Talking with Mr. Sedgwick, then newly installed in the editorial chair at Leslie's, about the size of horses and how small they could be bred, the two hit on the idea of adding to Gulliver's travels a modern voyage to a new Lilliput, where the horses should be only the size of collie dogs. Mr. Buffum wrote it.

The story, as printed, told of a wonderful discovery in the crater of an extinct volcano in the Island of Lliani, purely mythical territory, described as "somewhere near the East Indies," of a breed of horses which in the hot climate had grown smaller and smaller, until, while retaining their beauty and symmetry, several excellent specimens reached the height of only 18½ inches and weighed only some forty pounds apiece.

Photographs of some specimen Lilliputian horses, supposed to have been brought away, accompanied the story. These pictures were made by reducing photographs of race horses, pasting these on to other photographs of natural size, and photographing the tinkered picture so that, as in the old Leslie reproductions, the points of juncture could not be seen.

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There went with the story an editor's note suggesting that the yarn might be only a horseman's dream. But the public read only the story, or, if it saw the note, didn't grasp its significance. Anyway, the magazine had not been on the news stands more than three days when letters of inquiry about these remarkable horses began to pile in.

The author receive 500 of them; the magazine as many more, all inquiring if the horses could be bought and whether the price of $50,000 apiece mentioned in the article still obtained. The Western Horseman printed a serious editorial upon the discovery. Foreign correspondents discussed it.

The crisis came when the editor received a savage note from an unsophisticated Ohioan, who had taken his entire family and maiden aunt out to Mr. Buffum's farm, in Wickford, R. I., to see the sample horses from the Island of Lliani. He got there on a Saturday afternoon, and after five hours' search discovered his mistake; also that there were no trains till Monday morning. With his letter he sent a bill for $70.

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This recalls the famous McClure exploitation of the mastodon, which made similar trouble. In that case, too, the pictures, which were fetching, were mostly responsible for the result. The moment the magazine was out there was a flurry in pseudo-scientific circles.

It so happened that there was a woman's congress in session in Washington. The discovery buzzed about the benches till the convention rose, and, as the story goes, marched en masse to the apartments of the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the distinguished Chaplain of the Senate, where a delegation of the leaders requested the old gentleman to take them to the Smithsonian Institution and lecture on the mastodon.

Mr. Hale acceded with Christian charity, but on his arrival at the museum gave a short and pointed lecture on the unfitness of magazines generally to be placed in the hands of the reading public.

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Pictures and plenty of them, presented to the public before others got a chance to show them, made the success of the old Leslie publications. What is it that counts in the new style magazines? The question was put to Mr. Sedgwick, as Frank Leslie's successor, and this is what he said:

"Enterprise, illustration, and timeliness, which is not the timeliness of the newspaper, but the treatment of a matter of current interest, not so as to give a bird's-eye glimpse, but a comprehensive view of the event and its significance—these are the things which in my estimation count in the popular magazine to-day.

"A magazine is a creation, just as much as is a great novel or a play. The editor's work no longer consists chiefly in selection. The old idea was that he received great masses of manuscripts—articles and stories—out of which he selected the best, arranged for illustrations, and published twelve numbers a year. That doesn't do in these days.

"Not one of the great magazines of to-day ever attained success by such a method. Their editors are men of strong character, pronounced individuality, and great talent. Their magazines have distinctive characters, which are largely due to the personality of the editors themselves. Munsey's Magazine is simply the expression of Mr. Munsey. McClure's Magazine would never be what it is to-day were it not for the striking personalities of Mr. McClure and his associates. The Ladies' Home Journal expresses a certain phase of Mr. Bok's character.

"Whenever you find a magazine with distinct individuality or a marked tendency in any one direction, you may make up your mind that it is because of the characters of the editors, even if you have never heard of their names or careers. Perhaps nine-tenths of the articles appearing in the best magazines are planned and inspired by the editors, and very often written by members of the staff.

"In the same way with the picture side of the work. Magazines now spend large sums for cover designs. Ten or fifteen years ago one design, which in the beginning may have cost $20, perhaps less, was good enough for the magazine all the year round. Now there must be a different cover every month, and each one of them artistic. The average price for a cover will run to about $150, and some artists get even more for a design.

"Yet if you depend upon selection, it is very much a matter of luck whether you may not get from a comparatively unknown designer a more attractive cover than you might receive on order from a well-known artist. And one thing is certain: getting a good cover does not depend on sending to an artist for a design. The good design is almost always conceived in the art editor's brain, just as the fine article, in nine cases out of ten, must be planned in the literary editor's office."

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What are the prices paid for magazine stories, and does it pay an author to write them? Mr. Sedgwick believes that competition has disrupted the magazine story market till prices are no longer reasonable. Robert W. Chambers's uniform price of $750 for a short story he thinks unreasonable. It would soon put ten-cent magazines out of business.

"Yet," said he, "it is exceptional for any story writer to publish more than twenty a year, and it is unusual for one to publish more than fifteen good stories. Many writers like Connolly in this country and W. L. Jacobs in England, count their output at six. Mr. Jacobs's price of $500 for a story, therefore, nets him only $3,000 a year—surely a modest figure. Suppose an author does publish fifteen short stories a year and gets $150 apiece for them, a stable price for recognised professional work, his income then is $2,250—certainly a very small return for his proficiency in his art."

"What about the unknown writers?"

"Suppose an unheard-of writer sends in a story of 3,000 words or so. Two cents a word or $60 is a very fair remuneration. Suppose the story takes? It is fair for the publisher to send the writer $80 for the next story of similar length and $100 for the third. These prices are commercially justified and represent a fair return for the labor involved.

"People often ask me whether their talent for story writing entitles them to give up other means of support and enter into complete dependence upon short stories for life, and I invariably answer 'No.' There is no other trade in which a man is not paid better for a similar amount of capacity and there is no line of business which cannot be made to yield more stable return.

"The number of writers who turn out stories of uniform excellence could be counted on the fingers of one hand. Where a dozen writers I could name, from Mr. Howells, well down in the scale of financial returns, to F. Hopkinson Smith and Mrs. Humphry Ward near the top, justify their careers financially, hundreds scrape along from month to month uncertain of their future and bitterly dissatisfied with the present."

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"Is there any fun in that case in editing a magazine?"

"Fun?" echoed Mr. Sedgwick. "Lots of it! Barrels of it! There was a time in the early history of this magazine after the Leslie régime when my office seemed the natural home for every crank who arrived in town. It was common talk in the office that they did not stay long enough in the Grand Central Station to leave their bags.

"One day when all the clerks were out at lunch the door opened and in walked a sweet-faced woman on the sunny side of forty, dressed in a ranchman's sombrero and a Mother Hubbard.

"'I am so happy!' said the lady. 'I hope you are happy.'

"'I am happier than I deserve,' said I.

"'Then you must be very, very happy,' said she.

"The next moment she jumped to her feet. 'Give me pen and paper,' she said; 'I must write.'

"I gave them, and she began to write feverishly.

"'It is so beautiful, this gift of mine,' she murmured. I said nothing. What could I say?

"'Quick!' she said. 'What's the rhyme for dank?' It was not hard to suggest 'crank,' but I didn't.

"'What are you writing?' I asked.

"'The story of Adam and Eve in Paradise,' she said, 'and I want to get it down quickly.'

"She wrote for fifteen minutes, covering half a dozen sheets of foolscap with ten-syllable verse. Then she rose.

"'Do you use poetry?' she said. 'Here is some.'

"I told her I couldn't take it, but somebody else might. She walked over to me and put one hand on my shoulder.

"'You always will be happy,' she said. 'You are so sympathetic. You understand!' And she was gone.

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"Contributors are a decent lot, though, better than they are painted—barring poets and the man who wants to edit a department for you. But now and then comes a contributor too smart to succeed. I recall a woman once coming up to my desk with a shrewd smile and saying:

"'I have such a lovely idea!'

"'What is it?' I asked.

"'Oh, such a bea-u-tiful idea,' she repeated.

"'Out with it,' I suggested.

"She was much too keen for that. She seemed to have heard that editors are simply pirates without whiskers. She was not going to have her idea stolen.

"'How much will you give?' she asked.

"'Give!' said I, mystified. 'Give for what?'

"'For my idea. It will raise your circulation thirty thousand copies a month. What will you give for it?'

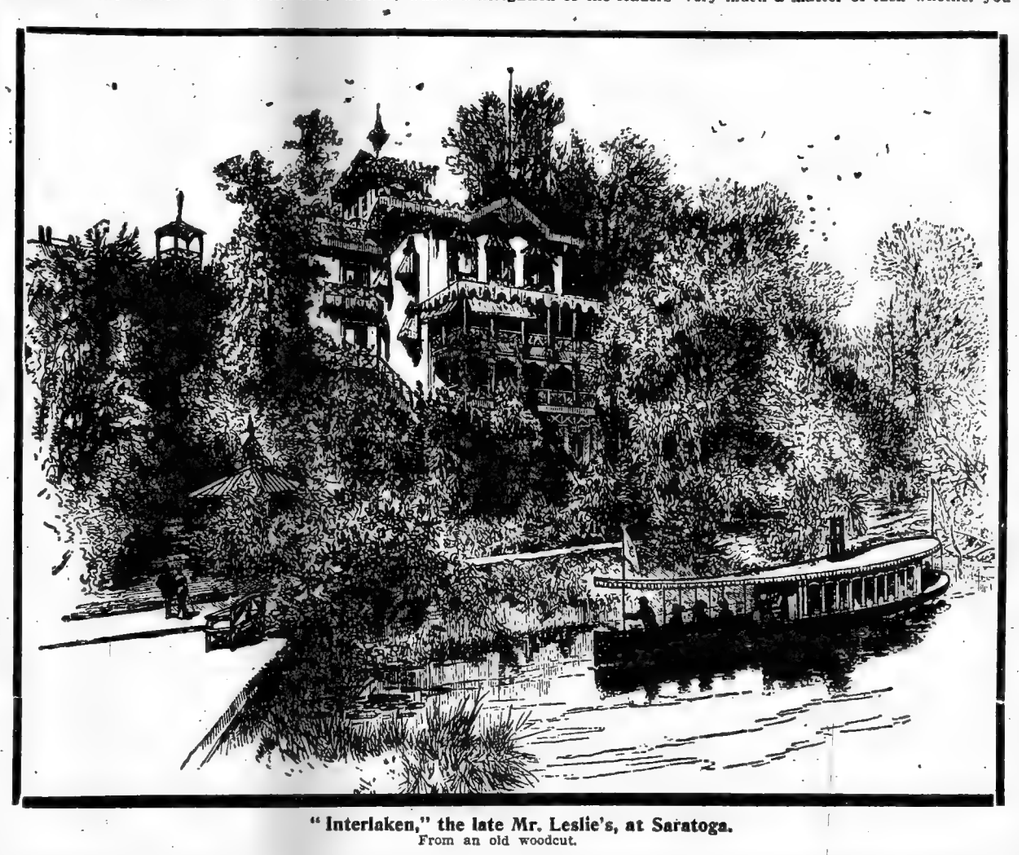
"'Tell me what it is and I'll appraise it.'

"'No; if I told you you might use it.'

"Obviously there was an impasse. We could do no business.

"Then there was the popular author of whom I inquired about stories. He answered: 'Kindly mail me a check for $800 and I will soon send you a story.'

"Fun in editing a magazine? Lots of it. If you ever have a chance to try it—don't."



"Interlaken," the late Mr. Leslie's, at Saratoga.
From an old woodcut.

UNBIDDEN GUESTS OF HOUSE AND LAWN WHICH BLESS THEIR PERSECUTORS

HUNTED by the maid with her broom and received with "Ugh!" and "Oh!" by matron and housekeeper, the domestic spider scampers off as its web is destroyed and never thinks of resenting what, after all, is flagrant ingratitude. It is true that, although equipped with many eyes of varying size, these eyes are not arranged to see very far. A foot or so is the limit of Miss Arachne's vision. But if nature had fitted her with longer sight she would still suffer without revengefulness; she would still be the signal of good luck, the badge of fortune, the emblem of patience under adversity, and the symbol of the weaver's craft.

Those small, unbidden guests, the spiders, ought to be all the more welcome to us, now that we have realized the part played by flies and mosquitos in spreading disease. We should not welcome the arachnaeans merely—we should admit them to our permanent good-will and study them until we overcome any disgust that befalls us at the sight of creeping things. Now that we know the subtle dangers which lurk in the proboscis of the common house fly and in that of anopheles, the gaunt, gray winder of the twilight's horn, we cannot cherish too eagerly their little enemy that, with infinite strategy and a long-suffering which braves whole days of hunger, prepares her gins and snares and is always ready to sally forth on the instant to nail the intruder. The spider about the house is in truth a minute watch dog, ever on the alert to defend us from the most troublesome of foes, and if it were possible to tame her to a degree beyond that obtained by certain famous captives known to prison-lore, and attach her to one's person as a guard against insect pests, then the spider would share with the dog in the affection bestowed on her.

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But, alas, we have to be glad enough if short-sighted human beings do not crush Miss Arachne at once, whenever and wherever met with!

It is not without cause that the spider in mythology is a lady, for among house spiders at least the gentleman spider is apt to be an insignificant chap. Those we are likely to notice at all are the larger females, which hold themselves proudly and seldom permit their timid, hen-pecked spouses to set foot on their majestic webs. Sometimes the smaller male will spin a humble net near by, and live in the shadow of his crusty spouse, keeping some of his eyes ever on the watch lest she casually approach him while he sleeps. Usually too close an approach means so consuming a love that nothing remains of him but a shriveled skin. The tiger finds himself inside the lady.

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For him; indeed, she remains pretty much always an ogre, as one can prove to one's self with sufficient certainty by confining both to the same bottle or glass. In such a case Madame Croquemitaine makes a meal of him very soon.

It is only by the exercise of wonderful strategy and patience that poor little Monsieur Croquemitaine discovers the tender hour in his savage love, the psychological moment of forgetfulness when she likes to be stroked; and even then he has to be as responsive to a change of mood as the slender webs he builds are electric to the touch of a fly; even then he must be ready to "quit fooling" and drop from the web like a stone at the slightest sign of returning ogreishness, or all is over with him.

In most common spiders one can tell the full-grown male from the female by the tips of the antennae, that fifth pair of legs in front, which are arranged to perform the part of an organ of sense, certainly a tactile organ and probably much more. The male has one "palpus," or both, enlarged at the end, while the palpi or antennae of the female taper to a point. The very abundant Agalena Naevia, pale yellow or reddish brown, rather slender and long-legged spiders which cover the lawn, weeds, and stones with smallish webs that spring into view in a magical manner on a foggy day, or in the morning when dew is precipitated on the almost invisible nets—this common spider shows little difference in size between the sexes; but the clublike end of the palpus tells the male. He is apt to have a somewhat smaller body and longer legs. Agalena haunts the cellar and the barn, and would patrol and guard the piazza, too, if ruthless mortals, purblind to their own interests, would but let her. Then there are small round spiders, Theridiidae the wise them call, which in their modest way dispose of myriads of noxious flies. Another guest in the cellar and beneath the piazza is remarkable for its very long legs, almost like a "daddy," and by the difference in size between male and female. This spider has the gift of invisibility, nature having endowed it with the Tarnkappe of Norse mythology. For as one approaches close enough to convince the lady that a huge, hateful, noisome creature, making rumbling noises with its breath, is actually upon her, then Mistress Arachne sets her snare in motion, and so violently withal that hey, presto! she disappears from sight. One can no more see her than one can follow the spokes of a rapidly turning wheel. Poof—she is gone!

But keep quiet and watch, and as suddenly she returns to the visible world, "throwing her cap over the windmill," as the French phrase has it, in her gladness at escaping with her life.

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The spinnerets which produce in such apparently inexhaustible fashion the cables by which she travels about, and takes her food and her siesta also, these spinnerets are plainly enough to be seen in ordinary house and garden spiders. They are managed at will so as to spin thicker or thinner strands. The big "tarantula" of the Southern States produces a thread which is easily wound on a spool and woven like the similar product from the lip of the silkworm. Spiderweb silk is no longer the clothing of fairies, for it has been woven by the delicate machinery for textiles. That is not saying, however, that Mr. Burt G. Wilder's dream of utilizing the spider in place of the silkworm is any nearer realization than it was twenty years ago. At present it remains an interesting fact that cobweb textiles are feasible, though economically without profit.

But what versatility in the use to which this cable is put! One never need feel ennui in a country house where spiders are, for their tricks and habits give one endless food for thought. Immature spiders navigate the air by simply throwing down the wind enough of a cable to support them on their voyage, so that a creature which has no wings and would have to travel slowly on the ground is wafted hither and thither, across lakes, rivers, and seas, to distant islands and mountain peaks, just as simply as the fish swims in water and the insect cleaves the air when it attains to wings. And these aeronautics do not exhaust the spider's wiles. She is a fish also.

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In Europe a common spider is Argyroneta or silver spinner, the diving spider who carries attached to the hairs on her hinder body globules of air as she dives into the water. Under water she fashions an air-tight platform of silk, suspended between the stems of aquatic plants, and brings down, attached to her body, sufficient air to raise the centre of the platform. Gradually she builds a dome of silk, and finally it is like an inverted silken bottle full of air, in which she takes up her abode. Arachne the aeronaut—Arachne the amphibian! Then there are the eyeless spiders that live in deep caves and mines, and the spiders that come to life for a month or two during the brief Summer under the Arctic Circle.

But here in the garden hanging head downward in a majestic web is an aristocrat among spiders, clad in a striking suit of velvet black with side slashes of yellow and minute spots of white and coppery red. As you bring your fingertip close she sets up a vibration of her aerial hammock so intense that she, too, makes an abrupt bolt into the invisible. A splendid lady she is, when, reassured, she emerges from the unseen and displays her elegant proportions and beautiful color scheme. A giantess among spiders, as spiders go in the neighborhood of New York.

But where is the consort of the brilliant Argiope Riparia as the learned call her? Look about in the weeds and bushes not far from the grand web of the lady and you may find a small, imperfect one, and there may lurk the little husband. "I had a little husband no bigger than my thumb, Put him in a pint pot and there I bade him drum"—alas, if Madame R. Argiope should once get Monsieur in a pint pot, he would never issue alive! While she is often an inch long, he is only about a quarter that size.

What makes the Argiope even more conspicuous is a curious habit of the female of carrying a zigzag path of thicker web down the centre of the net. As it is white, it does not aid in concealing the black and yellow body of the spider. Perhaps it helps to confuse birds and robber insects when the web is set in violent motion and Madame Argiope temporarily vanishes. On general principles we may suppose, however, that such conspicuous coloring is a protection to itself, notifying fierce insects and birds that this particular spider is unpalatable to them.

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Sitting in the garden of a warm day, one can rarely fail to notice a blue-black wasp, which runs about in ceaseless bustle, fluttering its wings as it walks. That is an enemy of the Argiope against which she has no protection, for its brood devours her brood. Argiope makes a fine round nest for her eggs, lining it with flocculent webs and covering it with tough brown silk like a cocoon. But the lively wasplike fly has an egg-laying tube which pierces these envelopes easily. While Argiope sits secure the wicked deed is going on. If you open one of the brown bags which she has carefully suspended in a web not far from her main snare, ten to one you will find the interior full of the minute grubs of the ichneumon fly, feeding themselves fat on the eggs of the Argiope, luxuriously rocked in the silken cradle prepared for her spiderlets.

Ideas of the poison in the bite of spiders are so exaggerated as to border on the fabulous. At the end of the mandibles are sharp claws which secrete a poison that benumbs an insect, but can scarcely affect the human skin more than the sting of a horse fly, and certainly hurts much less. It cannot be compared with the stings of bee, hornet, or wasp. Indeed, in most cases it would be hard to get a spider to bite your finger at all, and even the tarantula can be handled with little danger of a bite. A faculty inherent in the spider constitution is useful to it after a contest with another spider or some insect too powerful for its strength. The spider may lose one or more of her eight legs; but give her time and she will grow a substitute again, though the fresh limb may never reach the size of the lost one.

The textile genius of the spider has been celebrated by all tribes and nations of the earth. The spider is carved on the Mexican Calendar stone, and forms an important personage in many Indian stories of heroes or gods who visited Paradise. Arachne, the nymph who dared to call herself the equal of Pallas Athene in weaving, was hanged by the jealous goddess "head downward" in her loom. That is why Mrs. Spider very often assumes that position in the web. A creature so useful and clever, so adaptable and beneficent, so celebrated by wild men and the most highly cultured among mankind, is worth at least a few hours' attention, a little consideration, a faint effort to overcome repugnance for things with "squushy" bodies. The little red spider that happens to dodge into your pocket is the prophet of a money windfall, he is a "money-spinner," but any spider that hangs out its seines and gill-nets for the vulgar and impudent fly is a well-doer, quite apart from its mystic virtue as a herald of good luck.

C. DE K.

Old-Fashioned Stenciled Chairs

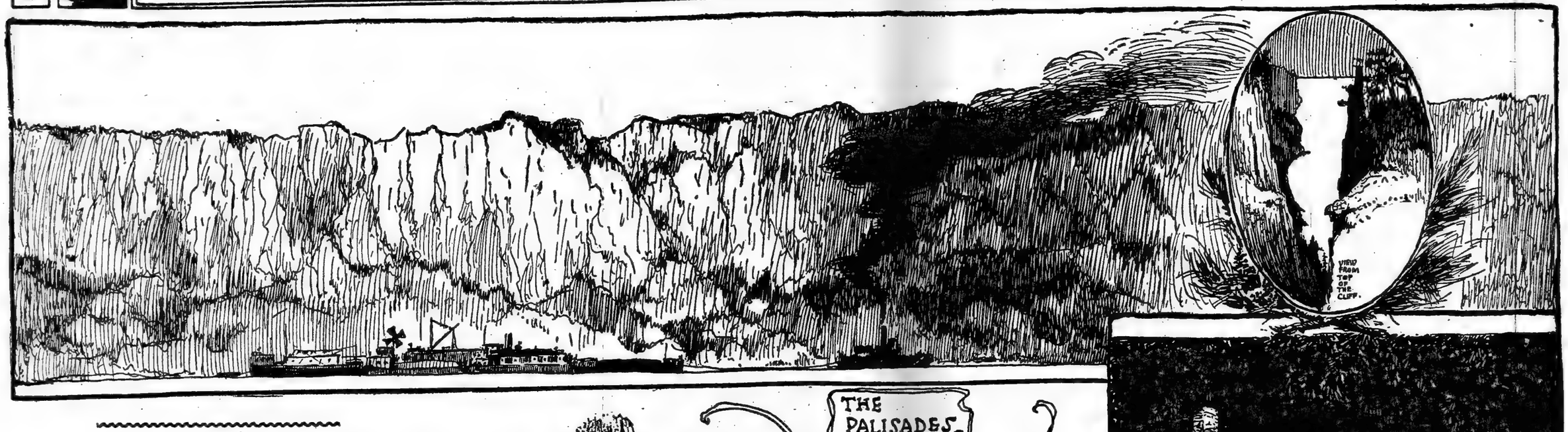
THOSE old-fashioned stenciled chairs which our grandmothers used for their kitchens, dining rooms, and even parlors are the delight of the woman who is furnishing country houses with antique furniture. A surprising number of them are still to be found, considering the hard use to which they were subjected. That does not mean that they are easy to find, but that occasionally one may be able to collect enough to furnish entirely a single room.

The grandmothers, when the chairs first came into fashion, used them for the parlor, later for the dining room, and as they grew worn and shabby they were relegated to the kitchen. Now they furnish parlors and sitting and dining rooms in country homes, and are even used occasionally for the sleeping rooms, where these are also done up with old-time furniture.

There is considerable variety in the chairs. In some the side pieces of the back run up to the top and the top piece fits into these on either side, and in others the top piece crosses the entire top and the side pieces fit into it on either end underneath. The side and top pieces vary in shape. In some instances they are flat and in others rounded. It is the flat ones which show best the stencil decorations. These are most often fruit or flower designs, and one pretty one is of swans. Few of these chairs come down from the old days in perfect condition, and they are touched up to bring out the designs.

The chairs go in the rooms with rag carpets on the floors, with hard-wood floors, or with the many simple coverings which have an old-time effect, but are made to-day. As far as possible old-fashioned furniture of other kinds is used with them. Occasionally these fill out the sequence when there are a few old pieces of furniture in the family. One woman who has them and a consistently furnished room has the flowers about it in old buttermilk crocks. Some one asked what was done with the covers of these, and the answer was that they were used to prop back the doors of the room, a practical use quite in keeping, for old-time doors always needed propping back.

Hudson Palisades Turned Over to Campers This Summer



Picturesque and Romantic, a Day's Visit Will Reward the Many New Yorkers to Whom the Charms of the Palisades Are Unknown--How the Park Movement Was Started--Historic Points.

THERE is only one man on record as having done it," declared the Wise One in legendary lore whose gray-grown mansion rises above the giant ramparts of the Palisades opposite Yonkers, "and that man was the Father of his Country. You have been trying it, and you have failed; thousands before you during the last two centuries have tried it, and with the same result. It looks so easy, a trick for any schoolboy. But George Washington is the only man who ever succeeded in throwing a stone from the top of these cliffs into the river below."

This old Hudson River yarn may not be set down in our histories among the authentic exploits of Washington; nevertheless, it is as familiar to every resident of the locality that it celebrates as the tale of the hatchet and the cherry tree, and probably with quite as much basis of fact behind it. Aside from the story's quaint association of the name of Washington with the Palisades, however, it is of special significance as emphasizing in a picturesque manner something of the physical peculiarities of this unique feature of the river's western shore.

To the commuter making his daily trip to and from the city on the east side of the Hudson, the Palisades across the river appear as a perpendicular wall of rock, rising straight from the water's edge, from whose top a stone's throw that would clear the narrow fringe of embankment at the base seems an almost childish feat. But the Palisades need inspection from various points of view to be thoroughly appreciated and understood. From the shore line in the wall of rock behind there is in reality an abundance of room for parks, speedways, and dwellings, in spite of the apparent scarcity of land, while for scenic interest there is probably no natural feature east of the Mississippi quite so striking from a geological, picturesque, and historic point of view as these mighty cliffs towering above the Hudson River.

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In this region that bears the marks on every headland and valley of the grinding, leveling forces that were at play when the ice cap of the polar seas extended to a point just south of New York City, the Hudson Palisades remain alone untouched, unconquered by the power of the glaciers that in those days held complete sway over the northern part of the continent. To the dominion of ice and cold they were never subjugated. Their sharp pinnacles and hexagonal turrets, sculptured in the volcanic womb of a subterranean world forever at war with the forces overlying it, were thrust upward as a lasting defiance from the giant of fire to the giant of water—and there they stand to-day, a grim phalanx of warriors, victorious against the rapacity of their ever mobile enemy, a proud monument to the eternal strife of the elements.

Fingal's Cave in Scotland and the Giant's Causeway in Ireland are geologically similar to the Hudson Palisades, the type of all three being a columnar rock, built in huge hexagonal crystals, formed and obtruded on the earth by volcanic action, where it is the hardest and densest of all stones—a quality that has come near to being the undoing of the Palisades.

"There is no better paving stone in the world," say the quarrymen. And consequently the elemental warfare of past ages has hardly left so deep a wound on the Palisades as during the last century has been placed there by the misdirected energy and ingenuity of man with his dynamite and stone crusher. To-day, however, the vandalism that was destroying these incomparable cliffs has been checked, and with this Summer the fourteen miles of river front that they occupy has been practically placed under the protective ownership of the Government to be preserved as a recreation ground for the public for all time.

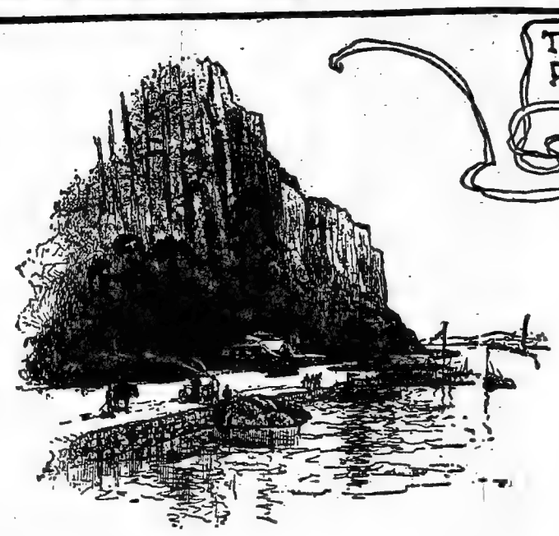
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This is a chapter in the history of the Palisades that has not been concluded without a long and laborious fight on the part of those who are interested in their protection—although the origin of the movement looking to this end came quite accidentally and from a motive the reverse of aesthetic or public spirited, much as the latter have been invoked in the subsequent efforts of legislators in their contest with the quarrymen.

It happened some thirteen years ago at midnight in a local newspaper office across the river. It was a hot night and, as sometimes happens, the reporters whose duty it was to fill the paper with their intellectual outpourings had found the necessity for liquid refreshment so great that they had gradually disappeared altogether from the scene of action. Then it was, as the wee sma' hours were approaching, that the foreman of the printing room made himself emphatically heard in the editorial sanctum demanding two columns of a leading article for the front page of his paper, without delay, failing which all kinds of disaster would ensue. The luckless editor, after an ineffectual search in every imaginable place for the missing reporters, then remembered in his despair that every morning of late he had been awakened from his slumbers by a series of loud explosions coming from across the river.

"They are blowing up the Palisades!" he had said to himself. "There is no more sleep so long as that keeps up. It must be stopped."

So, with the insistent foreman at his elbow, the editor ground out two columns of indignant invective against the quarrymen, interviewing imaginary public men on the subject, and calling on the National Government to intervene or, if that was legally impossible, insisting that the States of New York and New Jersey should appropriate the entire line of cliffs for an inter-State park. Thus the local paper was saved from the humiliation of going to press with two blank columns on its front page, marked copies of the article were sent to all the metropolitan dailies the next morning, the public thus became informed that the Palisades were being transformed to tons of macadam, and plans to bring about the proposed inter-State park were organized—all as the result of an editor's broken rest and a reporter's unquenchable thirst.



It was not until five years ago, however, after finding that the National Government could have no jurisdiction in the matter, that the first practical work looking to the preservation of the Palisades was inaugurated through the appointment of two commissions by the respective Legislatures of New York and New Jersey having it in charge to turn the Palisades into a public park. The sum of $15,000 was at first appropriated for the expense of the joint commission, and during the first year this amount was increased by a contribution from Mr. Pierpont Morgan of $122,500, by means of which the most active of the quarries was purchased for the State.

Further appropriations made by the Legislatures placed an aggregate of about $500,000 in the hands of the commission. Surveys and estimates made by the latter showed that 1,116 acres of land comprised between the top and base of the fourteen miles of cliff could be purchased for the sum of $558,000, or $500 an acre, and with the money practically all in hand, work along this line has been steadily progressing until now three-fourths of the property has been actually purchased by the commission, while negotiations are under way for the remaining one-fourth.

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With the control of the Palisades passing to the commission, there has been considerable discussion as to what should be done with the property in order that the greatest benefit to the public might be derived from it. Of course, by the permanent cessation of the blasting and the preservation of the forest trees, the commission's main object has been accomplished. But besides this a plan to put a driveway along the shore has been considered, and surveys looking to this end have already been made. At an early period of their work the commission reported that if this proposed driveway did not cost more than $10,000 a mile, its total cost would be about $140,000. Subsequent surveys and estimates, however, have shown that the cost would be far in excess of this figure, since the engineering difficulties to be overcome in cutting a roadway of the character desired in so rough a region are decidedly serious.

When the last acre of property has been finally acquired the commission will make public the plans and estimates for this driveway. It is known that the latter would be accessible from the level at Fort Lee ferry, could be reached from the connecting branches leading from the top of the cliff, and, by means of a ferry further up the river, could be made practically an extension of the city drives. It would naturally connect, also, with the systems of public highways in Hudson and Bergen Counties, N. J., and Rockland and Orange Counties, N. Y. It would in many ways be more attractive and unique than the driveways already existing in the upper part of the city.

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As the Palisades are to-day, they are almost without population, and very little known, except at a distance, to the outside world. Yet they have an intense human interest, and the hundred or more fisherfolk who live along their fourteen miles of shore are a type by themselves and treasure their own traditions and customs to an extent that makes a day's sojourn among them well worth the trouble. There are surprises in store for the Revolutionary relic hunter, also, that will add materially to the fame of the park when it is completed.

The central point of interest in this respect is an old house, three stories high, built partly of the traprock of the Palisades and partly of rough-hewn timber, standing not far from the wharf of the Alpine Ferry. It is weatherworn and with an unmistakable look of age clinging to it. Within an inch of its back is a huge boulder that rolled down from the cliff above seven years ago, and would have carried a part of the house away with it had not its momentum been arrested in time by some lucky chance. Red curtains deck the small diamond-paned windows of the old house, and a gaunt-looking dog barks in front of it, so that there is no doubt that it is still inhabited—and well it might be, for it looks solid and snug enough to shelter a goodly number of inmates for a century or so to come.

At present it is occupied by a family called Briggs, but 125 years ago it was the headquarters of Lord Cornwallis and his officers at the time when the English were pursuing Washington into New Jersey. So say the fishermen who have been brought up with the traditions of the primitive region that they inhabit, and there is no reason to doubt their statement, unexpected though it is, since it is amply corroborated by the history of the well-known campaign that followed Washington's evacuation of New York. Back of the house also are shown the remains of the military road that Cornwallis had cut to the top of the Palisades—



abandoned now these many years, owing to the abruptness with which it scales the cliff, and its place taken by another and less steep road.

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It seems also, according to the natives, that Lord Cornwallis was so infatuated with the locality that even in death he has not entirely absented himself from it. On the night of every 7th of November, say the fishermen, the ghost of Cornwallis can be seen stalking up the remains of the old road, shouting orders that are not unmixed with profanity to an imaginary company of soldiers, who are presumably cutting out the road with their ghostly pickaxes, and working himself up into an annual passion that is not surprising, considering the slight effect that his shadowy workmen must have on the rocks that he orders them to break up.

The old Cornwallis house and the military road are on land that has not yet been acquired by the commission. When it does come under State control it will undoubtedly be made one of the chief features of the park, with measures taken for its permanent preservation. It would be well, too, if the irate old General, or the ghost of him, could be made to yield to official blandishments until he and his men would consent to occupy the house regularly for the benefit of a New York public, and not for one scant night in the cold season of the year.



It would naturally be supposed that the making of the Palisade region into a park would be viewed with favor by the fishermen and others who from time immemorial have had their houses and earned their living there. It is not likely that the commission will disturb them in their holdings, and in all probability their opportunities for making money will be greatly increased. But these people are thoroughly primitive in their tastes and ways of looking at things in spite of their proximity to the metropolis, and they fear that the privacy of their homes will be destroyed and the familiar places that they have come to look upon as exclusively their own be overrun by a rabble of pleasure seekers.

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They are a rugged little group of men and women, these people who have put up their rough dwellings under these frowning cliffs, and all that they have to depend on for a livelihood is the fishing in the river. So long as the shad season is good they do very well. But a season such as they experienced this year is somewhat disastrous. Then, too, in the Spring the water rises from the river to the floors of their houses, often flooding them, while great rocks from the cliffs above, loosened by the frosts of Winter, roll down upon them. Altogether the foot of the Palisades seems anything but desirable as a permanent dwelling place, especially as in Winter whoever lives there must be content with a complete isolation from the rest of the world.

This Summer, however, life under the Palisades is starting in on a new era. This is due to the Commissioners, who have decided to open the region to the general public for camping purposes. The idea suggested itself last year, when the American Canoe Association applied for permission to camp out under the cliffs on Decoration Day. Three or four hundred canoeists used the privilege granted on that occasion by the commission. Now the latter has made it known that any reputable person applying for a permit may camp out free of cost during the Summer wherever he chooses on the grounds owned by the commission. This notice was given out over a month ago, and already hundreds of campers have availed themselves of this excellent opportunity for enjoying a unique vacation within sight of the city.

One drawback there is, so far, to this utilization of these park lands. One marshal, stationed at Alpine Ferry, comprises the entire police protection given to the fourteen miles of the Palisades. On week days possibly there is little need for police surveillance in this usually quiet locality. But on Sundays and holidays during the Summer a great crowd of people take their outing there, and the natives complain that they bring with them a fund of lawlessness that makes their presence decidedly dangerous.

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Hence the campers have banded themselves together in what they call the Palisades Protective Association, and whenever things break loose more than the law allows over there the association backs up the lonely marshal in his endeavor to keep the peace. These people are bound to confute the old saying that "there is no law in Jersey," and it is probable that by another season the commission will have its own marshals on the ground, to the no small relief of the solitary individual who now has to cope with the sometimes too exuberant New Yorkers who seek the shelter of the old cliffs for a little outing.

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44,206 ADVTS.
1904 387,664 LINES
30,971 ADVTS.
GAIN 17,948 LINES
13,235 ADVTS.

JAPANESE NEW WOMAN: BY BARON KANEKO

ONE of the results of the Russo-Japan war will be that a new era will arise for the woman of Japan. The attitude and participation of the Japanese woman in this great event has given her a real place in the world's history. For the first time, in her proper sphere, she has been introduced to the world.

What the war has done to open the eyes of the world to the sterling qualities of the Japanese man is also true of Japanese women.

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While it is to be conceded that our women, as well as those of any other nation engaged in such a conflict, would figure in it largely in a way, yet the real part our women played, because of their natural reserve and modesty and the general ignorance regarding the true character of our Japanese women, leave her as yet not so well known as our men.

The result of this war will be of incalculable benefit to our women of Japan. It has placed them in a new and altogether highly favorable light before the whole civilized world.

From the Russo-Japan war will date a renaissance for the Japanese woman, as far as history is concerned. Heretofore she has figured only in fiction, and oftentimes bad fiction at that, owing to the unfortunate misconception of the writer's subject in question.

While the war has brought sorrow and suffering into the hearts of its thousands of soldier widows it has also brought its blessings to the Japanese woman as a whole.

The Japanese woman has been the least understood of all women of civilized nations. Carefully reared, contented in her secluded home life, she has shown no desire to change her position, and her position to-day remains to a large extent that of her ancestors. The outside world has known little or nothing of her. Her home life she considers sacred, and carefully guarded in this, as she is, there has been little opportunity or even desire for her to extend her acquaintance outside her immediate family and other relatives, simply for social entertainment or for her personal pleasure. She has devoted her life to her family in the performance of the thousand and one little duties done in the interests of love. So long as she was happy and contented as the centre of the best type of home life she had no desire to penetrate into the outside world to seek the flattery and admiration of so-called society. Thus the world knew little if anything of the true Japanese woman.

It is true that visitors to Japan met a certain type of woman called the "Geisha," or chorus girl, and they unfortunately carried away with them an opinion of Japanese women based on their limited knowledge of her.

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Before the war I am sorry to say this opinion was quite general. Nor did we take the trouble to correct it.

The serious side of the Japanese woman and her innate talents have found best expression during these trying times through which her country is passing. To appreciate that she has shared generously in these, it is only necessary to consider her work, which has contributed to the Japanese successes in almost every phase with the exception of active service in the ranks. Almost all the appliances of war, including clothing, special food for the soldiers, cotton balls and bandages, even to the manufacture of cartridges, have been the work of woman. While she mentally formed letters of encouragement to brother, father, husband, or sweetheart on the battlefield, her hands were busily employed in making the appurtenances of war which would spell their country's success. Every home throughout the empire, humble or grand, representing princess to maid, was a beehive of woman's industry. Those not engaged in this work were administering to the wounded and dying—friend and foe alike—in the hospitals.

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Now that the Japanese woman has played so conspicuous a part in the war, which has brought her into international limelight, she has avenged the critics of her ancestors and her sisters of to-day.

The stranger in Japan becomes momentarily impressed with the smiling faces of the Japanese women he meets on the streets or in the country places. He hastily concludes from her almost childlike smile an infant intellect or an undeveloped character. She is intensely gentle and modest. There are no striking mannerisms to proclaim to the stranger what she really is. Not knowing her, they fail to read behind the pretty smile the strength of character and beauty of soul.

The stern realities of war have brought out in strong relief the real qualities of our Japanese women.

While her education has expressly fitted her for a true and helpful wife and an affectionate mother, the war has proved that this education, limited as it would seem to the minds of many, has not unfitted her for the broader and nobler duties imposed upon her by war.

The war will necessarily work a social and industrial revolution for our women.

Different from many countries, the women left dependent as a consequence of war will be amply provided for. Besides, they will be paid the profoundest respect by their people and by their community, and the Government will always consider itself their debtor.

The keynote of a Japanese woman's ambition is "to become the wife of a great man and the mother of an illustrious son." For this end she will sacrifice everything, even her own life. The effect of the war will not be to lose a particle of this, but it will tend to strengthen it. The widow's interest will be centred in her sons—to educate them to take their father's place both in the home and in service to their country, thus to keep up the family name and honor.

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But it is only natural that a large number of young women left without parent, brother, or sister will seek a new interest in life through the many avenues of industrial occupation.

It is not because of her inability to succeed that the Japanese woman has not thus far followed her Western sister's example to enter the industrial fields—a firmly rooted tradition in Japan has not so far encouraged it. But it will be but natural that many of these young women will turn to the occupations yet hardly touched by women, such as teaching, nursing, and even the professions.

Heretofore woman in Japan was looked upon as a meek and mild creature with little moral stamina. Now that her moral fibre has been strengthened by her recent experiences, she will naturally turn to those avenues of activities where her new sense of independence and dependence will doubtless assert itself.

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While the thousands of widows, mothers, and sisters will be cared for as those dependent for a livelihood always have been by the community, friends, or relatives, with the additional small pension afforded by the Government, that inherent pride of the Japanese woman will repel the thought of accepting this form of assistance. Rather she will wish to use her newly developed powers for gaining an independent livelihood in the many channels of commerce that will be opened for her.

Her entry into the new fields of industry, I believe, will put an entirely new complexion on the sure and higher progress of the Japanese Nation. New avenues of industry which always follow a reconstructive period will undoubtedly be the history of Japan, and in this reconstructive period I believe women will figure to a considerable extent.

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I think the new woman of Japan will say: "I will retain the guardianship of my home, I will retain the same interest and devotion to my family, but as a member of society I will broaden my own education and extend my field of usefulness."

KENETARO KANEKO.

DYSPEPTIC PHILOSOPHY

I know a woman who has such a grudge against her husband that she is going to cooking school.

The only harmless fool is a dead fool.

The fellow who is a howling success always lets you know it.

The man who preaches that money is the root of all evil is generally broke.

Heat expands and cold contracts, but a debt can be contracted just as well in hot weather.

Hard words are the easiest with some people.

Cleverness often takes a back seat to common sense.

The prodigal son of the hard-working hen is generally a bad egg.

When people trade their troubles, somebody is sure to get stuck.

The popular man may adhere to the truth, but only when it's necessary.

Success often means taking things as they come, and then selling them.

At finding its way home, a cat has a borrowed umbrella skinned to death.



SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

L. C.

PERHAPS it would not be wise to enter into the topic which interested the fair sisters in the "Pirates of Penzance." Talk about the weather should be tabood, but the tropical experiences of the last week were not conducive to much gayety at the resorts. The calendar was a short one and the events important but few. Newport has taken up the thread of its Summer life, but it is always dull there until August. However, three débutantes in seven days is not a bad record. A novelty was the dance given for Miss Edith Deacon by Capt. Cowles, the commanding officer of the battleship Missouri, on Monday evening. Miss Deacon is a daughter of the navy, her grandfather having been the late Admiral Charles H. Baldwin. Miss Pauline French is also descended from a famous family connected with the United States Navy for over a century—the Le Roys. These young women, with Miss Saidee Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, were the débutantes of the week.

Miss Deacon is an extremely handsome girl, but not as statuesque as her sister, Miss Gladys Deacon, who has received so much attention abroad. Miss French is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Tuck French and the granddaughter of Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy. Miss Jones is the daughter of Pembroke Jones of Delaware. Mrs. Pembroke Jones, her mother, was a Miss Greene, from the South. As a young girl she was a noted belle, and she has, since taking up her residence in the North, become a popular hostess. As stated last week, Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones will give a ball for their daughter. The date is Aug. 25.

The other entertainments of Newport seem limited to dinners, with a charity performance and fête at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt at Rough Point in the perspective. J. Henry Smith had intentions of taking the Vanderbilt villa, but plans were changed. It will not be occupied this Summer. Two other great houses which will remain closed, according to present plans, are those of Mrs. Robert Goelet and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Seaverge is also closed this season, and much of the interest centres now at Newport with the newcomers. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walsh will give a ball for their débutante daughter, Miss Eveline Walsh. Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who has arrived at the Crossways, entertains in her usual way, and she has the field much to herself. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, who has been at Carlsbad, is returning. The little children of Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., are now at her villa.

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This week will bring to Newport on one ship three of its most notable hostesses. Mrs. Astor is booked to sail with Miss Van Alen on the same ship with Mrs. Ogden Mills and Mrs. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt are coming over, and the Breakers is ready to receive them. As there has been no large entertainment there for some years, and as it is properly the début season of Miss Vanderbilt at Newport, it is expected that Mrs. Vanderbilt will give a ball. The Misses Burden will not come back until late in the Summer. They are in mourning for their uncle, Dr. Moale, who died recently in Baltimore.

The Baltic brought in a representative number of passengers, including Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, Mrs. George Von L. Meyer, the wife of the Ambassador at St. Petersburg; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, who opened their villa at Newport; Arthur Kemp, Miss Kemp and Mr. Kemp's little daughter, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Roosevelt. The season in London is about over. There is a general leaving of town for the Continent, especially Carlsbad and Homburg, and for Scotland.

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The wedding of Munro Fergerson and Miss Selmes was an end of the week surprise. Mr. Fergerson is a Scot and at one time occupied an important post with the Earl of Dufferin. One of his brothers is a member of Parliament and married a daughter of the late Earl of Dufferin and Ava. At the wedding was the picturesque Lady Constance Mackenzie, now Lady Richardson. Miss Selmes, as already stated in THE TIMES, is from Kentucky, and she was one of the beauties who made their début last Winter in New York. She was a bridesmaid at the wedding of Theodore Roosevelt Robinson and Miss Helen Roosevelt.

Another "surprise" wedding is reported from abroad. The bride is Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding, who was Miss Schenck. The bridegroom is a Mr. Constantini, who was over here some years ago. Mrs. Frederick Wilmerding and the first Mrs. Louis Wilmerding were sisters. Another sister is Mrs. Charles R. Shepard. In the first amateur performance of "Patience" the Misses Schenck took the principal female rôles and made a notable success. This performance was one of the most brilliant amateur affairs ever given in New York. Frederick Wilmerding died some time ago, and Mrs. Constantini was in this country at Lenox recently helping to search for his missing will, which was ultimately found. The Misses Schenck were wealthy and brought handsome fortunes to their husbands.

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On Tuesday will take place the wedding of Miss Alberta Sturgis, daughter of Mrs. Leggett, and Douglas Scott Montagu, at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. This will be the last gathering of many of the Americans in London, although Miss Sturgis has quite a list of English friends. In fact, she has gone much more in English and Continental circles than she has with Americans. A breakfast at the residence of her stepfather, Francis H. Leggett of this city, will follow the ceremony.

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A wedding of interest to society takes place to-morrow at Elizabeth, N. J. Stephen Van Rensselaer, son of the late Stephen Van Rensselaer, will marry Miss Marion Watson Farlin at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Augustin Farlin, 20 Rahway Avenue. The engagement was announced in the Spring. Mr. Van Rensselaer's mother was Miss Heckscher. He has two sisters, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. Magee Elsworth, and a brother, Charles Van Rensselaer. Stephen Van Rensselaer was with the Rough Riders.

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The other July wedding is at Newport. It is that of Miss Greta Pomeroy and Philip Clark. It will not be a large affair. The ceremony will take place at the residence of the bride's parents. So far this is the only wedding arranged for Newport this season. There are whispers of several engagements, but no important ones have been authoritatively announced.

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Mrs. William R. Travers kept her divorce proceedings a secret and managed to elude all publicity and sail for Europe to join her sister, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. William R. Travers is at Newport. He is the only surviving son of the famous wit. His sister, Mrs. Walter Gay, who was in this country recently, married the artist and lives abroad. Mr. Travers has a bungalow at Newport, and a country seat at Aiken, as well as a town residence. Mrs. Travers has a small house in the Hempstead colony, somewhere near Old Westbury. She inherited a fortune from her father, the late Oliver Harriman.

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The Stokes-Pastor wedding at Noroton was hardly a society event, as the guests



Gray and white voile, with red canvas trimmings, edged with white braid.

of the Stokes family were limited to intimate friends and relatives. Anson Phelps Stokes has gone to the Adirondacks, where Mrs. Stokes and Miss Stokes will be this Summer. The Baroness Halket is also in the Adirondacks, where she has a camp. William Post has been in camp with his sister, Mrs. Thomas Howard. Mrs. Post, his mother, is with Mrs. Van Alen, her other daughter, on the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt are to pass the rest of the Summer in the Adirondacks.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt are to arrive at Bar Harbor at the end of the week. They will not go abroad this Summer. They will pay some visits in the Autumn to Lenox and perhaps to Newport. During the season they will have a number of house parties. Among their guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Field and Mrs. Nicholas Brown. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will live at Biltmore next Winter and will not have a town house.

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September is the date chosen for Mr. and Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt to come to this country and open their house at Oakdale. As yet Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont has not given any authoritative statement as to whether or not the Duchess of Marlborough will pay her a visit. Lord and Lady Cheylesmore are said to be coming over, but so far this is regarded only as one of the bits of rumor which always prevail at Newport in the season.

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Mrs. Foxhall Keene was one of the recent arrivals on the Baltic. Her niece, Miss Lowther, was with her. Mrs. William P. Douglas and Miss Douglas are at Bar Harbor, where they will be this Summer. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan will cruise in the Corsair. Mrs. Morgan will pay her annual visit to Bar Harbor.

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Among the recent departures for Europe has been that of Mrs. Frederic Neilson, who sailed on Thursday. She will pass her little granddaughter, Chiffon Kemp, who is arriving with her father this week on the Atlantic. Mrs. Neilson will remain abroad until very late Autumn. Next Winter she will be at the Strafford. Frederick Gebhard is also going abroad.

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The marital troubles of Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs Ingraham have been known in New York for some time. Mrs. Ingraham is near Braemar, and Mr. Ingraham and his sister, Miss Ingraham, have also a cottage in the same vicinity. The trial of the case will take place at Edinburgh. Mrs. Ingraham has been an invalid for some years, but her health is said to have improved. Her mother, Mrs. Victor Newcomb, is with her. Count Reginald Ward is in London. He was the first husband of Mrs. Ingraham. Their wedding took place in this city in 1888, and was one of the fashionable events of the season. Mr. and Mrs. Ingraham were married about two years ago. They lived in Scotland last Winter until the rupture took place, when Mrs. Ingraham went to London and joined her mother, Mrs. Newcomb.

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Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Welles will be in the Adirondacks this season. Miss Welles is a prospective débutante of next Winter. She is related to the Astors and Schermerhorns, and her mother, who was Miss Swann, was one of the bridesmaids of Mr. and Mrs. Orme Wilson when they were married at the Astor mansion, on the site of the present Waldorf-Astoria.

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Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Drexel and Miss Drexel have left London and will go to the Continent. Mr. and Mrs. George Gould and family are in Switzerland. Miss Jean Reid will pay a number of visits to various English and Scottish country houses and will be at Cowes for the yachting week. Miss Colgate will go with her mother, Cora, Countess of Stafford, to Homburg at the finish of the London season. Mr. and Mrs. William E. Carter, who have a country seat in England, have been in London for the close of the season.

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With August, the New York Yacht Club will have its cruise, and after a week of the desertion of men at Newport for the delights of a life on the ocean wave, the season will open in earnest. Among the newest arrivals in this country are Commodore and Mrs. Tod, who will cruise on their yacht this Summer and be at Newport for the cup races.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

MRS. JAMES SPEYER, whose portrait appears in the Pictorial Supplement, is one of the few New York society women who spend much time and thought as well as money in philanthropic work. She was Miss Ellin L. Prince, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Dyneley Prince, and being left an orphan at an early age was brought up in the family of her uncle, the late William R. Travers, the noted wit and lawyer. Her mother was Miss Mary Travers. Among the daughters of William R. Travers, her cousins, with whom she was reared, were Mrs. Walter Gay, now living abroad; Mrs. William A. Duer, mother of Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who died a little over two years since, and Mrs. John G. Heckscher, who died several years ago.

Mrs. Speyer's first husband was John R. Lowery. After his death, together with Miss Wilmerding she started a tea room on Fifth Avenue, and as both women were fashionable and popular the tea room became a great success and remained so as long as the then Mrs. Lowery gave it her attention. All this time and for some years previous she had been the President of the Working Girls' Club, and also spent certain evenings in settlement work on the lower east side, going to and fro and along the dark streets lying parallel with the Brooklyn Bridge, often entirely alone.

In 1897 Mrs. Lowery married James Speyer, head of the famous banking house, and also greatly interested in philanthropic work. Since then their field of usefulness has been enlarged. The gift of a fine building, the Teachers College, to Columbia University, which was opened in 1903, is one notable contribution of Mr. and Mrs. Speyer, and the building of another institution on the lower east side has been among their good works. Mrs. Speyer is Treasurer of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, President of the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society, and Treasurer of the Working Girls' Club, and is on the Board of Managers of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives.

The married life of the Speyers has been an unusually happy and united one. Every year they go to Europe, usually to Marienbad for the waters. Last Winter they made the Nile trip, chartering a dahabeah and taking a party of friends with them. They are now abroad.

Their town house is on Madison Avenue, and their beautiful country home, Waldheim, is at Scarborough-on-Hudson.

Mrs. Speyer's wit, cheerfulness, and cordial manners and sincerity have made her extremely popular with every one. She is petite, with a slender, girlish figure, brown hair, with one great bunch in the front near the centre a pure gray; large grayish blue eyes, and a sparkling, mutable face that, although she is not handsome, renders her far more attractive than mere beauty. She is several years older than her husband, but in everything but years seems younger.

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Mrs. Lionel Guest was Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge, and her marriage to a son of Lord Wimborne and cousin of the Duke of Marlborough took place at her home, Wookiye Tipi, Sioux Falls, on July 6. Immediately after the ceremony she signed a deed of sale of the property to Mrs. William Rhinelander Stewart.

Mrs. Guest, whose portrait appears in the Pictorial Supplement, who several years ago divorced Charles Stuart Phelps, and who is the youngest daughter of the Hon. John Bigelow, diplomat and author, and sister of Poultney Bigelow, also author and diplomat, will make her home on a small island in the St. Lawrence, near Montreal, where Mr. Guest's business interests lie. Mrs. Guest was always considered a beauty and intellectual as well. Much has been printed about her in this column within the past several months.

The Hon. Lionel Guest is the fourth son of Lord Wimborne. He has never cared much for society or for sports, but politics and business have claimed his attention. He is only twenty-five years of age, some years younger than his bride. He has established a profitable engineering business in Montreal, and is also connected with the Canadian Appraisal Company, which he organized. He studied at Eton and under Lord Kelvin, better known as Sir William Thompson, the noted authority on electricity and kindred sciences. He met Mrs. Dodge several years ago, and their engagement had often been rumored before it was formally announced in THE TIMES.

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Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer, J., a charming picture of whom appears in our Pictorial Supplement to-day, was Miss Charlotte Whiting, daughter of the late Augustus Whiting. She spent much of her time with her aunt, Miss Jane Whiting. She was married to H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., son of the late Theodore A. Havemeyer and nephew of H. O. Havemeyer, for whom he was named, on July 11, 1900, at Newport. The wedding took place at Swanhurst, the Newport cottage of the bride's aunt, Mrs. George L. Rives, and her uncle, Mr. Rives, gave her away. Her attendants were her cousin, Miss Natica Rives, and Miss Lily Oelrichs, now Mrs. Peter Martin.

The wedding was one of the smart events of the season. Miss Whiting was devoted to outdoor life rather than to formal society functions. The Havemeyers have a country place at Mahwah, N. J., but go to Newport for August. Last Winter they were at 244 Madison Avenue, the city home of Mr. Havemeyer's mother, Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer.

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Mrs. Bernard Hersey was Miss Starritt of Paterson, N. J., before she married Bernard Hersey of St. Paul. Mrs. Hersey always attracts considerable attention by her great beauty.

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Mrs. Dudley Olcott, a reproduction of whose portrait by Maurice Fromkes appears in this issue, is the wife of Dudley Olcott, 2d. She was Miss Sarah C. Levick. She married Mr. Olcott two or three years ago. They live at 171 West Seventy-first Street and spend their Summers at Normandie Park, Morristown, N. J.

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Lady Norah Spencer-Churchill, sister of the Duke of Marlborough, whose engagement to the Hon. William Walsh, a son of Lord Ormathwaite, has just been announced in England, is small and slight with small features and a piquant face. She goes about a great deal with her sister-in-law the Duchess of Marlborough, (Consuelo Vanderbilt,) and was with her when the latter went to Vienna for a course of treatment for deafness. Lady Norah is familiar with several languages, sings far better than the average amateur, reads a great deal, and writes some. Her fiancé served in the South African war, but is now secretary to Lord Derby. Both young people are comparatively poor.



Young girl's Russian blouse costume of white and embroidery.

Pale pink organdie frock, with lace coat.

FROCKS AND FRILLS.

SOME of the new hats just through the Custom House and coming from Paris direct to the smartest dressers of the most fashionable New York set show that larger sizes are to prevail in "dress" hats; that is, hats for formal affairs, and wherever picturesque headgear is admissible.

A number of these chapeaus are excessive in size, and their effect on ordinary-looking women would be ludicrous in the extreme. A tall, handsome woman can safely experiment with even outré hats, for they cannot kill her beauty, while the large, picturesque hats are especially adapted to her height and her good looks. By tall women, the ordinarily tall woman is not meant; no one under 5 feet 8 up to 6 feet could with any propriety wear some of the huge beplumed hats just arrived. The feathers used are chiefly aigrettes and quills. Ostrich plumes, however, and some of great length, appear on several of these hats, but feathery bird of paradise plumes are usually combined with them.

One beautiful hat is a rather broad-brimmed affair, the edges drooping down a mere trifle all the way around, and being much narrower at the back. The crown is moderately high, and there is not the slightest suggestion of a tilt anywhere. It is a light tan or écru straw, and the crown is wreathed and the brim half covered with the most exquisite, natural-looking, shaded pink roses, with a little tender green foliage. This is one of the latest of the Parisian creations.

Several of these hats have brims rather comparatively narrow at the front, but that jut out to a great distance beyond the back and usually a little to one side. These have flat crowns and are made of light material, with large ostrich or bird of paradise plumes, or both combined, as trimmings. One of these in black tulle has quantities of the bird of paradise plumes at the side and the back.

In contrast to these immense creations are the small hats for walking and shopping, and also many small hats to go with elaborate costumes. One of these tiny affairs is not much larger than the polo cap, but is differently shaped, having a point at the front, and is rolled high on the right side and only slightly on the left. It is a green chip, and at the right side and very near the centre of the head two large green wings rise and soar upward and backward; their finish against the hat brim is the feathered gooseneck or loop. Two or three shades of green liberty satin ribbon are twisted around the crown with choulike bows at the left and front.

Another hat, in white chip, has a rather high round crown, and a wide brim the same width all the way around. It has a bandeau covered with ruched black tulle that tilts it up in the back and down a little over the forehead; the brim is rolled on the left side close to the crown, and is held there by a loose, wide bow of cherry-colored velvet ribbon with a loose knot across the centre. This bow is so adjusted that it comes at the back of the crown, with one end extending out over it, and the other end goes out over the rolled brim and droops slightly, the knotted centre being firmly fastened to the crown itself. There is a narrow twist of velvet about the crown and a similar but much smaller bow is fastened near the front edge of the brim close to where it begins to turn up. This bow is on the top, of course, and shows but little save when one looks down at the hat. Large red roses in different shades of cherry color extend from the back of this small bow three-quarters of the way around the crown and half cover the brim. In the back small shaded rosebuds in cherry color are massed against the black tulle bandeau.

A tan-colored hat in finest straw has a high, round crown, and a wide, round brim the extreme edge of which is rolled for half an inch, the roll being covered with straw-colored velvet. The brim is indented a little at the right side of the front, and the brim lifts from there with a gentle curve almost to the back, but does not roll back at all. A pale yellow bird of paradise plume starts from under this curve and floats to the back. A scarf effect in dark brown velvet is wound around the crown, almost covering the sides with its scant folds, which disappear at the left side under masses of shaded yellow birds of paradise plumage that float out over the brim, joining the paler plumage springing out from under the curve.

Another is a large-crowned flat hat with a very narrow brim of Irish lace stretched over pale pink chiffon. The brim is a band of the lace, the edges of which droop slightly. A row of bird-nest roses shading from deep pink at their centres to pale pink at the edges is set in all around the crown, and at the back is a wide bow with pointed ends of rose-colored taffeta ribbon. The hat is tilted by a bandeau well down at the right, and also over the forehead, and large bows of the taffeta ribbons fill in the back as a cachepeigne, and the bandeau is covered with the same ribbon ruched on.

Wings have lost the flat tendency of early Summer, and are soaring heavenward, as are also quills. Even the gooseneck affairs originally used flat, and with the wing tips turning downward, are so placed as to stand up and away from the hat.

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Mrs. Algernon K. Boyesen, who was Miss Adelaide Barclay, is wearing at times an immensely wide-brimmed, brown straw hat with a moderately high crown, around which are arranged ruchings, and wide ruchings at that, of orange-colored tulle. At the left of the crown masses of white bird of paradise plumes are fastened and trail over the left side and off at the back. When she wears this chapeau Mrs. Boyesen carries an orange or flame-colored silk coaching parasol.

This hat and parasol accompanied last week one day a chalk-colored linen costume. The skirt was a circular affair and swept the floor. The top had tucks starting in points and being not over an eighth of an inch deep, where they stopped; these ran lengthwise and formed the upper section of the skirt. Then came a deep section forming the skirt proper, and this was also tucked at the top. There were strappings of the linen between the tucks. A deep hem finished the skirt at the bottom.

The top was of the bolero jacket order, with ovals outlined with strappings, and rows of lengthwise tucks between. The sleeves were not very large and matched the body in tucking.

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A smart and extremely simple coat of white rajah silk to wear over simple white frocks comes within eight inches of the floor, and is loose in front and half fitting in the back.

There is a cape in the back and over the sleeves that extends almost to the waist line, and this cape is an extension of the coat top cut out of a semicircle of cloth and shaped by three seams to fit the neck and shoulders.

The coat has no collar, but the upper fronts are cut to turn back into deep revers at the top, the revers tapering out to nothing some ten inches below the waist line. These revers are faced back with the same material as the coat and are caught back at the top with large openwork ivory buttons.

The sleeves are large and loose and end at the wrists in large, deep cuffs of the rajah, each ornamented with a large ivory cabochon.

The cape arrangement falls in fluted folds over the sleeves, the inner edge hanging straight and loose. This cape is merely faced with a bias piece of the same silk, and is stitched a dozen times around the edge, as is also the coat. The cuffs and lapels are also stitched in white silk.

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Mrs. W. D. Leeds, just back from abroad, was seen the other day with Mrs. Sydney Smith. Mrs. Leeds wore a frock of medium gray voile trimmed with strappings of black taffeta silk oddly jetted with triangular-shaped pieces. Her hat was a small, nearly flat, black crinoline tilted to the left side, but not down over the face, being a rather conservative French shape, and much prettier than most of the small flat hats. White ostrich tips filled in the space between the hat's brim at the left and the wearer's brown hair, and over the brim from the top floated a long bird of paradise plume.

The frock had a shallow guimpe, or yoke, and stock of white lace. The bodice was plaited in or gathered tightly at the waistband and outlined the figure. The yoke was outlined by black taffeta strappings perhaps three-quarters of an inch wide. Similar strappings went down each side of the centre back, tapering in slightly toward the centre back, on each side of the bodice, and similar lines extended down the skirt, giving a panel effect from top to bottom. The skirt was close at the top, falling in fine folds—whether it was tucked or gathered around the top is not recalled. The skirt rather more than touched the floor all around, having a flounce effect at the bottom.

In the front from the yoke to the hem oddly shaped sections of black taffeta met in the centre, the sides rising, the whole forming an ornamental, narrow centre panel perhaps six inches wide down the front. These sections were an inch or two apart longitudinally.

The jets used on these sections and on the strappings were tiny triangles half an inch across, and were some four or five inches apart.

The sleeves were moderately full, having tucks in their tops, and ending about the elbows and having tight, lace lower sleeves. Bands of the jetted silk went around them.

+ + +

Mrs. Edwin M. Post, whose novelette, "The Flight of a Moth," was so clever, and whose husband is now figuring in the daily papers, is a small, handsome woman, with large, dark brown eyes and brown hair. She wore the other day a smart linen costume, a short skirt and Eton, topped by a scarlet hat.

The skirt cleared the floor about three inches, and was laid in groups of three-inch side plaits, two in each group, and each group of two plaits its own width from the adjacent group. These plaits fitted the skirt closely around the hips and were released a little more than half way down the skirt.

The Eton jacket came to the top of the skirt and was almost tight fitting, having a double-breasted shield front hanging in a straight line down the centre and standing out a little beyond the waist line. Two rows of small pearl buttons outlined the double-breasted sections.

Pink and white striped linen—the stripes an eighth of an inch wide—formed the decoration. The sleeves, which were moderately full, were modified coat sleeves shaped in at the wrist, and there finished with one wide band of the pink and white striped linen, to which was attached a circular section of the deep cream linen of the sleeves. This circular piece, which stood out all around, was perhaps two inches deep, and had let in at four equidistant points V-shaped pieces of the linen stripes, running lengthwise, and having the appearance of miniature fans. These fans—they are too wide and shallow to be called Vs—were perhaps an inch, a little over an inch, deep by an inch and a half wide.

The jacket also has similar fans let in at the bottom of the centre back and at the sides, while around the top of the jacket, which was cut low, a strip of the striped material was stitched, and over this a striped, stitched border lapped from the inside shaped sections of black satin that ran along the edges of the stripe, and while very narrow where they started on each side of the shoulder seams, deepened to perhaps an inch at the centre, and where they met the tops only touched, the lower sections spreading apart, each being held down and fastened to the jacket by a tiny white pearl button. The decoration is the same in both the front and the back, and gives the touch of black the Parisians think essential to all costumes.

Mrs. Post's hat was a red star straw toque rolled high at the left side, but rolled rather flat on the right. It was trimmed with scarlet ruched chous, and at the left thrust through the upper edge of the rolled brim were several long, slim red quills shading to pink at their upper edges.

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A pretty gown seen at Delmonico's at the dinner hour and one easily copied was a deep cream colored crêpe de chine trimmed with bronze-brown velvet ribbon used in bands on the skirt and bretelles on the bodice.

The skirt was gathered once all around at the top, most of the gathers being in the back and very few in front, the skirt falling in full folds to the floor, where it trailed a trifle in the back. Two inches from the lower edge a three-inch band of brown velvet ribbon was set on and an inch above this was a two-inch band of heavy cream-colored lace; an inch above the lace was a second velvet band two inches wide, and an inch above it still another band of velvet ribbon an inch in width. Here and there large yellow roses and dark brown foliage in chiffon and velvet were appliqued on the brown velvet bands, as though carelessly flung there.

The bodice was slightly pointed and had no belt, as it formed its own girdle. It was gathered around the body from the under arm seams and closed in the back with double shirrs at each side.

Set on at the centre back of the bodice were two ends of the three-inch velvet ribbon, one a little longer than the other, the ends coming only to a little below the hip line. On each was appliqued one of the yellow roses and leaves, but they were of different designs. A French bow of the wide velvet ribbon showed at the waist line, and from this there started the bretelles of the two-inch ribbon. These crossed over the shoulders half way between the neck and the shoulder curves and terminated each side of the bust line just below the bust, being cut in points and each being held in place by three small bronze cabochons.

+ + +

An unusually pretty and comparatively simple white and black striped silk batista was observed last week at a smart restaurant. It began with a detachable stock and guimpe, the latter forming a square yoke of Valenciennes lace over white chiffon. The batiste was shirred six times to form three-quarter-inch puff shirrings around this square yoke, each cord, or rather tiny puff shirr, being its own width from the next. Just at the bust line and going all the way around was another series of these puff shirrings. The side fronts met, but did not lap over a loose vest of the Valenciennes lace, and the batistes had three set-on tiny ruched puffs down each side front as a finish, and the fronts were cut away at the centre and rounded in at each side under a plain black chiffon taffeta girdle, and showed the Valenciennes lace for about eight inches just above the belt, the tops of the side fronts meeting from the yoke to the bust line. The taffeta girdle closed with a white pearl buckle in the front and was quite narrow.

The sleeves were full puffs to the elbows. They were gathered in decidedly full at the top, and some six inches from the shoulders had three shirred miniature puffs. At the elbows they were again gathered six times and then came a two-inch band of the white lace set in under the lower ruching; three more of the ruchings set on plain white silk were added below the lace, so that the sleeves were about three-quarter length. The skirt was laid in flat and narrow plaits at the waist line to below the hips, the material being so plaited that the balance of the half-inch white stripes and the eighth-inch black stripes was left unaltered. Half way from the hips to the knees six more of the shirrings appeared; at the bottom the skirt was finished with a graduated Spanish flounce fourteen inches deep in the front by seventeen in the centre back, and this was headed with twelve shirrings. All of the skirt shirrings, like those on the waist, were arranged to simulate groups of tiny puffs.

A black chip hat topped the gown. It was rolled at both sides with white velvet around the crown and a white aigrette plume at the left, and had white moss roses under the brim at the back and sides.

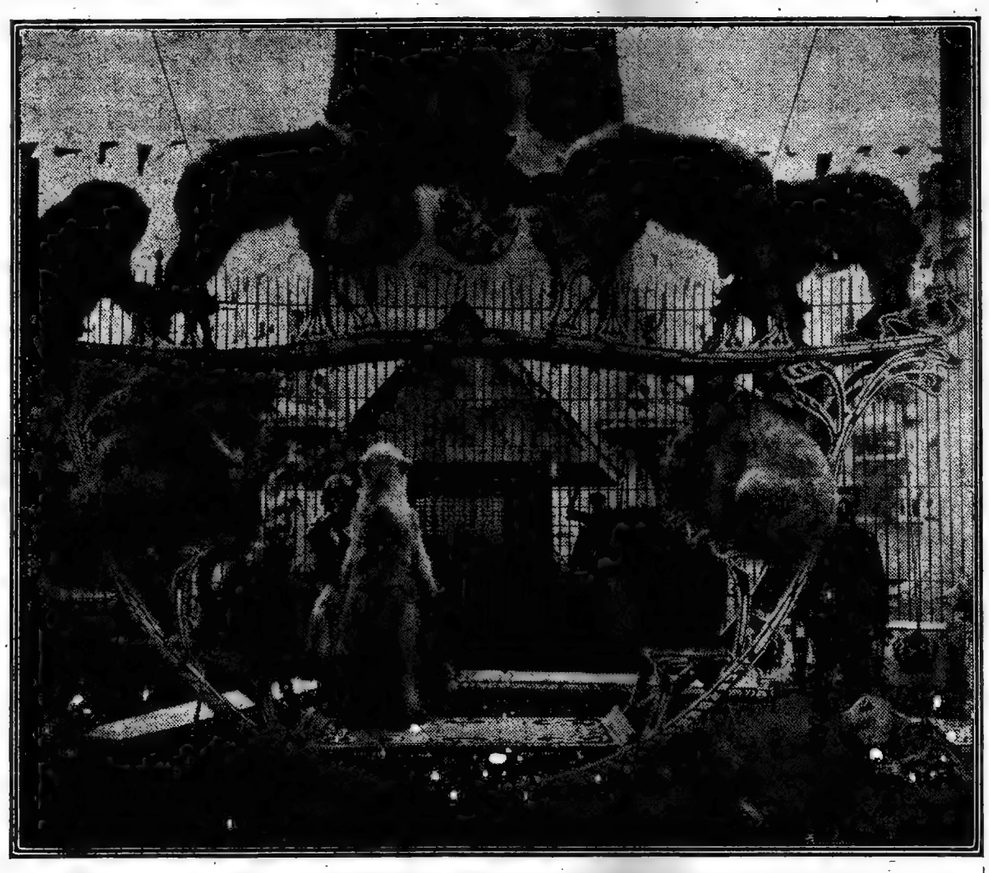
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Helen Bertram, Proctor's Twenty-third Street.



Mlle. Louise and Her Bears at Luna Park.



"The Girl from Coney Island" at Hammerstein's Roof Garden.

THE ROOF GARDENS.

WISTARIA GROVE will have two novelties for the coming week and two also for to-night's concert. The former are the Three Zeelners, a troupe of acrobats, and Ferry Corwey, the musical clown, who will be remembered as one of the clever entertainers at the Hippodrome. The new features for the concert are Maximilian Pilzer, the young violinist, and the Alexander Bevan-Alice Desmond Operatic Trio. The remainder of the evening and weekly programme is the same as last week.

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The bill at the New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre—"Lifting the Lid," "The Whole Damm Family," and the comic automobile chase—continues strong in public favor. Last week the theatre was filled at every performance. Fay Templeton is a decided addition to the bill, and this clever actress has attracted many people to the garden. Her three songs invariably meet with the heartiest reception of the evening.

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First among the new-comers at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden is Col. Gaston Bordeverry, the champion rifle shot, who recently played a long and extended engagement at the Hippodrome. Another Hippodrome act will be given by the Ronay sisters, who will be remembered as giving a pretty musical specialty. The Four Marvelous Avolas, Pewitt, the Mysterious Face, the Teskopff troupe of Russian dancers, and Le Page are also on the programme. The Girl from Coney Island, Rice and Prevost, Ernest Hogan, and Will Rogers all remain.

PLAYS THAT HOLD.

After a brief vacation of three days Sam Bernard and "The Rollicking Girl" will reopen to-morrow evening at the Herald Square. This merry attraction is now in its fourth month, and the one hundredth performance will be celebrated Aug. 7.

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"Fantana" is nearing its three hundredth performance at the Lyric, and is still doing excellent business. Should this keep up the management intends keeping the musical comedy in the city until November.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

For a number of weeks Mr. Proctor has pursued a policy at his Fifth Avenue Theatre of procuring the services of some well-known star and producing a play associated with that actor or actress. This innovation has met with much popularity and appreciation. For this week Genivieve Haines's "Once Upon a Time," with Robert T. Haines in the leading rôle, is offered as the atttraction. The stock company will give the support.

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"Jim the Westerner," by Edward Rose, will be produced for the first time in this city to-morrow at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre. The title rôle will be played by G. Alanson Lessey, while Beatrice Morgan will appear as Mary Lawton. Others in the cast will be James Wilson, Dudley Hawley, and Mary Ryan.

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"The Belle of Richmond" will be the offering at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street playhouse. James Durkin and Grace Reals will head the cast. The play will be costumed appropriately to the period of the war.

VAUDEVILLE.

A bill headed by Helen Bertram, the comic opera prima donna, is the special attraction that F. F. Proctor will offer at his comfortable Twenty-third Street Theatre during this week. Miss Bertram will give a singing specialty, in which she is sure to capture her audience. As the extra feature during that week Mr. Proctor has secured Sherman and De Forrest, who will offer "The Fall of Poor Arthur." There will also appear on this bill Blanche Sloan and James Walthour and company, in "Horse versus Cyclist." Miss Sloan is the only sister of "Tod" Sloan, the jockey. Others who will appear are: Charles H. Burke and Grace La Rue, assisted by the Inkey Boys; Chevalier De Loris, J. C. Nugent and company, in their one-act farce, "The Rounder"; the Six Ratzenbenders, novelty military act; Syd Forrester, coster singer, and a set of comical motion pictures.

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The coal-mine explosions that have occurred during the past week have drawn great attention to the group "Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine" at the Eden Musée. The scene at the pit mouth with wives, sisters, sweethearts, and children awaiting news from their beloved ones imprisoned in the bowels of the earth is portrayed in a realistic manner.

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The headliners this week at Keith's are Charley Guyer and Nellie O'Neil, late of the "Babes in Toyland" Company. Their act is a song and dance specialty. The other entertainers who make up the bill are: Emil Hoch and Jane Elton company, John W. Wells, Three Navarros, Avon Comedy Four, Yamamoto Brothers, Orth and Fern, Ben Welch, The Baileys, O'Rourke and Bennett, Mills and Monroe, Barr and Evans, and Violet Staley.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

Last week shattered all the previous records for attendance at Luna Park, and the various shows, contrary to all expectation, were increased to their utmost capacity by the increased number of patrons. Not only did the patronage exceed the capacity of the shows, however, but the shaded free circus seats, had they been ten times as many, would not have been sufficient to accommodate the crowds. Among the new acts in the circus are Melrose Troupe, acrobats; Lassard Brothers, hand balancers; the Marquands, slack wire performers; Mlle. Morello's Dogs, and Lester and Ryan acrobats.

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Henry Lee is the principal feature of Percy Williams's Manhattan Beach Theatre attractions for this week. Mr. Lee will present likenesses of great men of the past and present. The Mysterious Zancigs are also on the bill. The other acts are Toto, the Mysterious Musician; Matzetti Troupe of Acrobats, Moore and Littlefield in "Change Your Act," Reno and Richards, Marion Garson, singer; Three Westons in "The Messenger Boy," Murphy and Francis, and the vitagraph.

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Janet Wayner, one of the Boer women in the Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach, will reproduce Gen. De Wet's flight from the British on a plunging horse. The animal that will carry Miss Wayner leaps from a platform on a level with the blockhouse which is captured by the British during the battle of Paardeburg into a stream of water twenty feet below. Miss Wayner will make her first leap to-day and continue throughout the week.

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Capt. Jack Bonavita, the much-maimed, one-armed lion trainer, has returned to his fearless work in the Bostock wild animal arena, at Coney Island. It is only now announced that he has had an extremely narrow escape from almost immediate death as a result of the laceration of his remaining hand by the lion Emperor a week ago. It seems that on the fourth day his hand swelled to such an abnormal size as to suggest tetanus, but his recovery since then has been miraculous. It was just about a year ago that Baltimore made his now famous assault on Bonavita. The event happened during the extreme hot spell at the end of last July, and the surliness of Baltimore was at that time assigned to the great heat.

+ + +

Dreamland held its own for popularity the week just past. All of the attractions did unusual business, making the week the banner one of the season. The hippodrome has grown to be very popular, and amateur meets have been planned, while the races are a feature of the arena. "Creation" is still the leading show at the resort.

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The annual outing of the Nobles of Mecca Temple will take place next Wednesday, which is Mystic Shrine day. The local organization will be joined by the brothers of the Brooklyn and Newark Temples, and the entire party will visit Coney Island.

Special arrangements are being made by Senator Reynolds of Dreamland for the reception of the temples, which will visit Bostock's and various other attractions. An Arab escort will meet the party at the pier of the Iron Steamboat Line, where they will arrive on a special steamer leaving the foot of West Twenty-second Street, Manhattan, early in the afternoon.

How the Suffering Thousands Spent the Hot Nights.

FOR days the sun, like a malicious one-eyed monster bent on destroying, had blazed from copper skies upon the heated mass of bricks and mortar divided by streets they call New York.

It had turned the big tall buildings to furnaces and the pavements to ovens. It had arrested the salt sea breeze trying hard to blow inward and changed it to steam that stung. It had parched the flowers, withered the grass, and driven the blessed sleep that knits up the raveled sleeve of care from the eyes of the people.

Some one had gone mad with the sleeplessness and the heat.

Others had only died.

At last at the week's end it sank in a flaring flame, and the moon came up, a mellow, golden moon that smiled from a round and beautiful face upon the city's heat and sleeplessness, too far above the clouds to know of it, perhaps, or to realize its terror.

The prolonged heat of the day had concentrated, had gathered itself together and fermented, so that the distress of the night exceeded that of the afternoon or morning.

The people locked the doors on flats that had turned to furnaces and swept to the streets, a pallid worn-out army in search of a breath of air and sleep.

From flat and brownstone front they came, from attic and tenement.

Right gay they were in the uptown parks, the girls in their white gowns, with their little white shoes, the arms of their sweethearts around them, for, thermometer or no thermometer, it is never too warm for the encircling arm when the heart is young.

The seats were all taken by early comers, but they would no doubt be vacated in time for those who must spend the night there.

The homeless ones that night were not so much to be pitied.

All up and down the brilliancy of the Great White Way walked couples, breathing in what was left of the breeze by the heat of the day.

Some of the girls walked bareheaded, swinging hats lightly by ribbons, as if they walked a country road between two meadows.

What with wide windows, inviting what breeze might come, the homes had cooled a little by midnight. At any rate, the girls in white left the parks by then, and so did the boys. So did the fathers and mothers and children hanging to skirts.

Then it was that the army of the homeless advanced to the vacant seats.

On such a night, when homes are furnaces, the homeless are not so much to be pitied; but really, except that the fountains splash a little coolness into the heat and the grass is green, a park bench is no sort of thing to sleep upon.

There are arms to those benches. Few are long enough to lie upon in any comfort. Those who sleep must sleep in attitudes calculated to torture. Some stretched their feet as far as possible on to the pavement and sat with bent heads, hats over eyes. Some bowed themselves over their knees. Some threw their heads back in helpless abandon, waking with starts, jerking heads forward, and leaving them that way.

There was no heat from the big yellow moon, but it almost seemed as if there were, as it shone upon rows and rows of sleepers circling about fountains in attitudes of such contortion that they seemed from a little distance to be grotesque mummies dug from lava of a second Vesuvius.

There were tall policemen in parks that night, but there was no jostling, no striking with clubs, or waking of sleepers.

Downtown the tenements gave up their occupants, and an army of sleepless ones surged toward the sea. Families, the father with the baby high on his shoulder, the mother following, children dangling like animated fringes to her skirts.

Once there, they disposed themselves variously, the mother with the youngest in her arms, the others grouped around her, the father head back, snoring.

Some dainty couples had found their way to the Battery also. Pretty young women with white shoes, their heads laid on the shoulders of their companions.

Young married couples, possibly from the torrid heat of four-room Harlem flats.

There were many of these. There were older couples, also, the gray head of the wife on the shoulder of the husband, some only half asleep looking out on the moving panorama of the ocean, the big boats shining, the little boats following; some sleeping soundly, sufficiently chilled by the grateful breeze.

There were those who wished to probe still further this gentle coldness. They boarded the boat for the Island. Some were too tired here to listen to the music of the strings. They slept in various attitudes on bench and chair, the breath of the ocean beckoning the blessed sleep.

The idea of heat had departed from the moon so differently placed, no longer shining on bricks and mortar, but spending its brilliancy upon the lash of wave as the big boat sped onward, leaving a shimmering trail of Valenciennes in its wake.

Once at the Island those in search of sleep marched for the sands. No crash of merry-go-round could entice them, no shout of megaphone.

Merriment had no charms for those searchers after the blessed sleep.

Dreamland glowed in a fetching blaze of a million lights, but they passed her by in their march for the sands.

The beach is wide. There is room there. They had been preceded by hundreds on the same quest, but there was still room, for their Mother Earth had generously stretched the lap of her beach wide.

Moreover, she had permitted her waves to lick the sands into such grateful coolness as to penetrate the brain and still the fever there which goes to generate madness.

Beneath the shine of the moon the beach seemed lined with a fallen army prostrated by the heat of the merciless sun, a silent, motionless, apparently lifeless army in battalions of families and friends.

Some lay close together, for the salt sea breeze together with the chill of the sand had generated sociability.

Children cuddled with little glad shiverings into the arms of younger sisters or mothers. One little mother, her head on her husband's shoulder, held the child in her arms.

They slept so soundly it almost seemed one might have walked over them without waking them.

By and by the lights of Dreamland went out one by one. The flash of the tall white tower, the tower to the right of it, the prongs for a sort of crooked wheel above the merry-go-round, and stillness followed.

The army of sleepers slept as if the lights still blazed, as if the music continued to cough, and the megaphones still talked.

Following upon the prostrating heat of the day they were to be awakened neither by light nor cessation of light, by stillness or sound.

It was good, above all, to see the little babies sigh in their sleep in such a satisfied way, cradled softly in the lap of their Mother Earth.

Throughout the night the sleepers scarcely changed their positions, they were so tired.

They lay still as dead soldiers, blind to the shine of the moon and deaf to the moan of the wave.

After a long time the Dawn creeping softly over the water found them in these same positions, the mother with the child in her arms, her head on the husband's shoulder.

It caressed their faces gently with its long pearly fingers for fear of waking them.

AN AUTOMOBILE IN FIJI.

CHARLES J. GLIDDEN, the world-touring automobilist, tells some interesting stories about the King of the Fiji Islands, who received the American tourist very graciously, and was only sorry that he could not stay longer, so as to give the dusky monarch more rides over his seabound domains.

"The King was educated in Sydney, Australia, and is a very gentlemanly fellow," said Mr. Glidden, "considering the fact that his father was a cannibal. He had never seen a motor car before I landed mine on the island, but he possessed some of the up-to-date enthusiasm on the subject, for his first question was, 'Can it go sixty miles an hour?' I couldn't go fast enough for him, which was in marked contrast with the Sultan of Java, who wouldn't let me go faster than four miles an hour, and it was the most difficult driving I had to do on my whole tour. The Fijian King is as black as the ace of spades. The old cannibal days of Fiji are passing away, however, for one of the first things I saw on landing was a low house with a big sign reading: 'American Iced Drinks.' Not so far away from home after all, I thought. It's a warm place, and iced drinks ought to pay."

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5TH AV. "ONCE UPON A TIME," with ROBT. T. HAINES, J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein, Paul Everton, Byron Ongley, Frances Starr, Helen Tracy, Etc.
TO-DAY—Dolan & Lenharr, 6—Mazetti Troupe—6, Edgar Bixley, Franklyn Wallace & Quartette, Bertha Allison, Gallando, Mr. & Mrs. Nello, Hindes & Devere, others.

58TH ST. "THE BELLE OF RICHMOND." Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Wm. Norton, Chas. Abbe, Chas. Arthur, Louise Mackintosh, Etc. Souvenir Mats. Daily 25c.
TO-DAY—SHEAN & WARREN, Sailor & Barberetta, Thompson & Vidocq, The Tanakas, Harry & Sadie Fields, Mareena, Nevaro & Mareena, Edgar Allan & Co., Albora Trio.

125TH ST. "JIM THE WESTERNER." Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, Sol Aiken, H. Dudley Hawley, Harold Hartsell, Mary Ryan, and Fine Cast. Daily Mats., 25c. Souv. Mats. Tuesday and Thursday.
TO-DAY—TO-TO, Holcombe, Curtis & Webb, Coakley & McBride, Trolley Car Trio, Eldridge, Yaeger & Yaeger, others

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St., B'y, 7 Av.
TO-DAY SUN. MAT. is Victoria Theatre
ENTIRE ROOF BILL.
TO-NIGHT AT 8:15 on THE ROOF.
Big All Star Bill.
Week Beginning To-morrow (Monday):
*** Change of Bill Weekly.
MATINEE EVERY DAY Down Stairs in VICTORIA THEATRE. Entire Roof Bill. 25c. & 50c.
Col. Gaston Bordeverry, Hard Bros., Ernest Hogan & Co., 3 Ronay Sisters, 4 Musical Avalos, Peskoff Troupe, Pewitt (Mysterious Face), La Page, Rice & Prevost, The Girl from Coney Island, and others.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA. CONEY ISLAND.
BONAVITA, REY (Fils,) WAHKEKEETAH
MORRELLI, AURORA, MILLER,
TOM TIT, midget horse, with 13 foot tail.
*** Combination Price at Bostock's Surf Av. Entrance includes Dreamland, 25c. Children, 10c.

HUBER'S CASINO. Jerome Av. & 161st St. Dolin Cole, Barry & Walford, oth-

Sea Shore, Lake Side, Forest and Mountain Top

DOINGS IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Prominent Women Devoting Much of Their Time to Charity Work.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 22.—Public-spirited and charitably inclined women are taking hold of things at Paul Smith's and the St. Regis Lakes this season with a vim.

Notable among the affairs planned for the Summer is the annual fair to be given for the benefit of the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Trudeau, N. Y., of which Dr. E. L. Trudeau is the founder and present head. Dr. and Mrs. Trudeau have a cottage at Paul Smith's, and many of the specialist's friends are gathered about here in camps or cottages, including Dr. Walter B. James, Anson Phelps Stokes, George H. Earle, Jr., Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and William Rockefeller. The ladies of these households manifest most active interest in the affairs of the sanitarium.

Women whose names are frequently read in connection with some function in town in the Winter work among the permanent residents of the district to aid them in obtaining literature of the right sort. This season Mrs. Emmons Blaine is much inclined to charity work in the North Woods. Mrs. Blaine proposes to enlarge her school at Keese Mills, where the sons and daughters of the guides and farmers are receiving the first lessons in kindergarten work, and in the elaboration of ideas that greet one in the signs and guideboards of Nature along the wood trails.

In the midst of her vacation Mrs. Blaine is active not only in the promotion of her school here, but she keeps her interest keen in the affairs of Chicago, to which she made a journey the other day for the single purpose of casting her vote in a municipal affair.

Mrs. Blaine is one of the patronesses of the fair, and with her are associated Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. A. J. Milbank, Mrs. P. C. Maffitt, Mrs. Alexander Smith, Mrs. George H. Faheys, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss R. A. Polhemus, Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, Mrs. Walter B. James, and Mrs. Dickson.

Coleman Carnegie, who, upon his return from the Waubinining Club of Canada, went into rough camp with his guide, Dug Martin, on the shore of Mountain Pond, is establishing an enviable reputation as an angler, and this week made the record catch of the season, a speckled brook trout weighing five pounds. Mr. Carnegie celebrated the event by giving a few of his friends a dinner at his camp.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who have been cruising in foreign waters in their steam yacht the Warrior, are at Newport, and will come to their Japanese camp on Upper St. Regis Lake within the fortnight. Mr. Vanderbilt has an elaborate new electric cabin boat, for which he has had built a Japanese launch house. The watch tower at the camp, from which he will be able to witness the regattas of the St. Regis Yacht Club, is nearly completed.

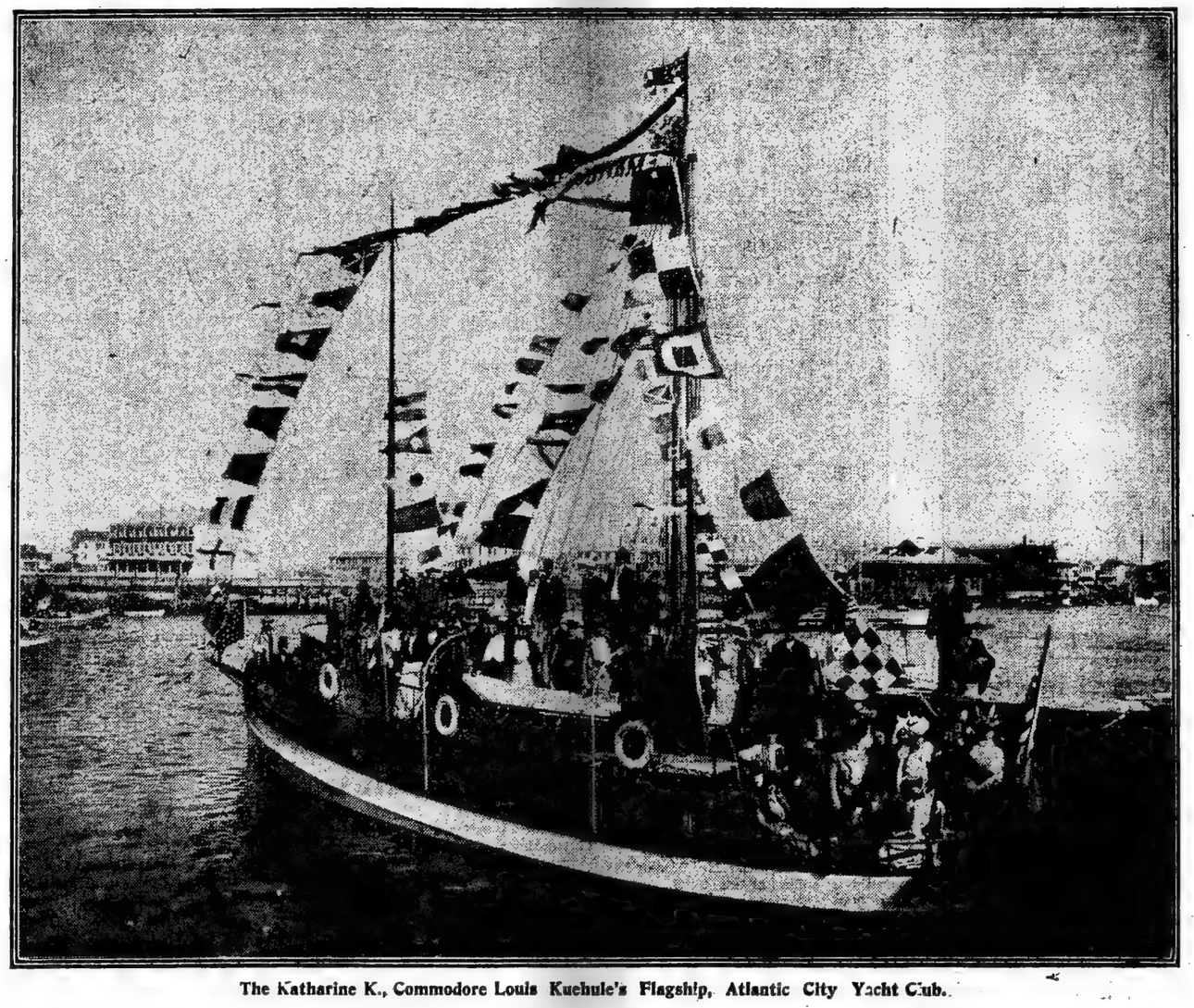
William G. Rockefeller has returned from a very successful fishing trip to the preserve of the Restigouche Club of Canada, and has joined Mrs. Rockefeller at Bay Pond for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick are at the camp of Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, on Upper St. Regis Lake. Mr. McCormick has chartered one of Paul Smith's electric launches, and will spend much of his time on the water.

W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Count Erwin Wurmbrand of Austria, who are spending the Summer at the camp of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, on Upper Saranac Lake, made the trip to Paul Smith's in a canoe, coming by way of the seven carries.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes and family, who recently returned from Europe to attend the Stokes-Pastor wedding in New York, will arrive at Birch Island Camp Tuesday. Mr. Stokes, who is the Commodore of the St. Regis Yacht Club, has had his boats launched and placed in readiness for the regular racing events of the club, which will begin the 1st of August.

The camp of Robert Garrett, on Upper St. Regis Lake, which has been enlarged and greatly improved through the erection of a building containing the main living room and the addition of several new sleeping cabins, was opened this week upon the arrival of Mr. Garrett.



The Katharine K., Commodore Louis Kuehule's Flagship, Atlantic City Yacht Club.

UPPER SARANAC LAKE.

Decision of Attorney General, Preserving the Forests, Approved.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, N. Y., July 22.—The recent decision of Attorney General Mayer affecting the operations of the Cornell University School of Forestry and the beginning of a suit to break the contract now held by the Brookiyn Cooperage Company of Tupper Lake is of the utmost interest to the Summer residents on the Upper Saranac Lake, and particularly on that section in the vicinity of the Wawbeek and the camps of E. P. Swenson, S. A. Swenson, and I. N. Seligman.

The 30,000 acres of State land intrusted to Cornell University for experimenting in forestry, the lumbering of which is now arrested through the decision of Attorney General Mayer, will now be assessed as State land in favor of the school district of Harrietstown. Inasmuch as there has not been a tree set out in more than a year, the Assessors of the town hold that the property is not used in the work of education. While there have not been any trees set out, the operations of the Brooklyn Cooperage Company have been continued until a tract of about six square miles has been denuded.

The peculiar antics of deer continue to interest and excite visitors on the trails and highways in the vicinity of Saranac Inn. There is a bay at the head of the Upper Saranac Lake not far from the Inn, where deer delight to loiter.

The efforts of the anglers last week have been productive of happy results. Dr. F. E. Shine and George Riddle got some fine speckled trout Monday, but the greatest catch of the week was that of Mrs. Bayard Cutting, who killed a seven-pound pickerel in the waters of the Upper Saranac Lake.

Touring the lakes and streams of the North Woods in a guideboat is one of the features of Summer life, and many are taking advantage of the pleasant days and favorable water. It is possible to make a water journey of about eighty miles from the Upper Saranac Lake to Old Forge on the Fulton Chain of Lakes via the Raquette River, Long Lake, and Raquette Lake, along which there are well-defined trails to mark the portages between navigable waters.

FLAPJACK PARTIES THE FAD.

Lake Placid Sojourners Take Much Delight in Them.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., July 22.—The flapjack party is prime favorite on Lake Placid. It affords opportunity to enjoy to the fullest a picnic and an hour or two on the trail in company with the guide, who is also the cook.

Thursday Henry Dangler entertained Miss Germain, Miss Hamelin, Miss Ely and several other friends at a flapjack party on Picnic Point.

One of the prettiest places for a flapjack party at Lake Placid is on the eastern shore, where Henry B. Auchincloss has a day camp which he sometimes uses in connection with his cottage on Signal Hill. The day camp is always open for those who do not abuse the privileges. It is never locked and the entrance bears the homely direction: "Please Close the Door." It has given shelter to many who have been storm bound as well as to those who wished to pass a day in rough camp.

Theodore N. Ely, one of the officials of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has purchased eighty acres of land on the shore of Lake Placid and is now consulting with the architects, Coulter & Westhoff, relative to the erection of a number of lodges. Mr. Ely and daughter are at present occupying a cottage at the Ruisseaumont.

At the Lake Placid Club Rev. Charles S. Mills is distinguishing himself in golf, frequently appearing as the winner of an important event. Frederick Davidson, aged sixteen, was the runner-up in a tournament Tuesday, showing splendid form.

At the Stevens House Miss Harriet Daniels, Miss Florence Naylor, the Misses McDonald, Mrs. H. F. Miller, Miss M. L. Burke, Miss A. M. O'Brien, and Mrs. J. D. Dunn are among the prominent women players who will organize the women's team of the Stevens House for matches with the representatives of other hotels and resorts in the Adirondacks.

GOLFING AT AMPERSAND.

Experts Crowd the Links Daily—Numerous Tournaments Planned.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 22.—Baseball has been the chief amusement at the Ampersand this week, and a large and enthusiastic gathering witnessed a game Wednesday afternoon between the Ampersand nine and the all-Placid team, which is composed of players representing Lake Placid hotels. The return game will be played at Lake Placid next week, and later on the Ampersand will meet Paul Smith's team and players of other resorts.

The golf links at the Ampersand are the scene of much activity, and the arrival this week of some expert players is stimulating the other golfers to even greater efforts. Miss Roma Huselton, who has taken a cup every season for several seasons, arrived at the Ampersand this week and is visiting Miss Rose at Glenmere cottage, pending the arrival of her father, Dr. Huselton, who has leased Hemlock Lodge for the season.

Miss Florence Ayres, who is well known in golfing circles, is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Milton Work at the Wigwam. Mr. and Mrs. Work are leading members of the Ampersand Golf Club, where they demonstrated their ability as players last year.

BLACK BASS BITING WELL.

Fishing and Canoeing Popular Among Algonquin Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 22.—The Lower Saranac Lake, with its numerous bays and islands, affords pleasant recreation to those who are fond of canoeing, and the trip from Lower Saranac Lake down the Saranac Lake to Oseetah Lake is delightful to all nature lovers. Canoeing is very popular among the young ladies at the Algonquin. Miss Ethel Peyser and Miss Mary Conger, who are spending the season here, are among the enthusiasts.

Fishing has been the chief amusement of the week. The black bass have been biting unusually well. Watson Harding, while fishing from the shore near the boathouse at Algonquin, landed a bass that weighed a pound and a half. Mr. Harding is very proud of the feat. He was using a four-ounce fly rod at the time.

Baron Barschkies and Gustav Haller, who are spending the season at the Algonquin, have been having some very interesting experiences with bass and pickerel during the past week. On one occasion they hooked a six-pound pickerel, which put up a hard fight, and it was only after a long battle, in which every art known to the angler was employed, that they succeeded in landing the prize.

$80,000 FOR MUSIC.

Saratoga's 1905 Expenditure in This Direction Will Exceed Figure Named.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 22.—While this Summer centre has been no cold storage plant of late in comparison with other places, it escaped the heat wave with little discomfort.

The mercury rose to 95 degrees in the shade on Tuesday, but as cooling western breezes prevailed, with almost a total absence of humidity, no suffering followed. Electrical disturbances and heavy rains were quite frequent. Early Wednesday afternoon hail fell, while the thermometer registered 84 degrees in the shade. The rainfalls disturbed the regular programme of those who have a fondness for open air diversions, but they uttered no complaint.

There is still a good demand for furnished cottages, and probably will be for some time to come. The cottage list already contains over 200 residences, which exceeds by far that of any previous year.

Clarence H. Mackay of New York will next week install himself for the Summer in the mansion at Woodlawn Park which he has leased. It is the finest country seat in this section of the State. The Catskills can be plainly seen on a clear day from its front veranda.

Mr. and Mrs. D. L. McQueen left early in the week for Detroit, Mich., where they took possession of their new steam yacht Rowena, which was built there. It is almost 100 feet long and has a speed of over ten miles an hour. The Rowena cost $30,000. The owners were accompanied by a number of friends, who will share with them a Summer's cruise on the big lakes and St. Lawrence River.

Clergymen from out of town will occupy a majority of the local pulpits tomorrow. Quite a large colony of clergymen of all denominations from all parts of the country are passing their Summer here.

Dances were given at the Grand Union and the United States Hotels this evening. The regular weekly dance took place at the Kensington Hotel last evening, and a similar function will be given at the Everett House on Monday evening next. Several sacred concerts are announced for Sunday evening, but they do not begin until church services are concluded.

Saratoga will expend over $80,000 this season in music for the entertainment of its guests, who cannot fail to appreciate the efforts put forth in their behalf. The morning and evening concerts included in the daily programme are a source of much delight.

Louis Conterno's Fourteenth Regiment Band of Brooklyn is playing its first Summer engagement here. It is located at the United States Hotel, and succeeds the late C. W. Stub's orchestra of New York, which for thirty-one consecutive years supplied this hotel.

Doring's Band and Doring's Orchestra of Troy will on Monday next begin their season's engagements at Congress Hall and the Hathorn Spring, respectively.

Victor Herbert's orchestra of New York, now playing at the Grand Union Hotel, will in a few days be increased to fifty pieces.

Paul Henneberg's Twenty-second Regiment Band will on Monday, July 31, begin its race meeting engagement in the grand stand of the Union Avenue running track.

The French-Hungarian Orchestra of New York, of which E. Glambrano is musical director, is located at the Kensington Hotel. Other orchestras supply the smaller hotels and large boarding places.

The Saratoga Polo Club's annual tournament is already an assured success. Entries will close on July 27. The tournament will open on Aug. 7 and conclude on Aug. 20. The polo field is in the best possible shape.

VACATION CONFERENCE OPENS

Opening Session at Richfield Springs Held Under Canvas.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 22.—Wednesday found the large tent which is to serve as the temporary auditorium for the Vacation Conference, pitched in the St. John Wood and quite in order for the opening meeting on that evening. About eight hundred persons can be accommodated under the canvas. Miss Lucy G. Arnold of Geneseo, N. Y., is acting as Secretary of the conference, and the conference Bible teacher is the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, Dean of the Cathedral of Our Merciful Saviour, at Faribault, Minn. Thursday morning the Japanese Consul General at New York talked interestingly of mission work in his country. Many prominent speakers have been secured.

The mid-July reception, which has become a feature of the Summers in Richfield, was the event of Wednesday afternoon. Many guests gathered at the Cary cottages.

The list of arrivals during the last week is a long one. The perfect weather last Sunday brought a large number of tourists in automobiles.

Dancing was popular at the Earlington on Saturday evening, and a euchre party at the Kendallwood was enjoyed early in the week.

The Sea Breeze Home, near New York, will be directly benefited by a sale given at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Edmund G. Rawson this week. The sale was accorded a large and fashionable patronage, and drew many of the hotel and cottage guests.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Redfield Proctor are entertaining a house party at Clayton Lodge.

Mrs. Edward Mostert of New York has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. Anderson at Maple Terrace.

Tarry-a-While, the J. D. Ibbotson residence in Church Street, has been rented to Mr. Charles Wilhelm of Reading, Penn., for the remainder of the season.

Charles D. Olendorf of New York has joined his family at the Tunnicliff cottage.

STAMFORD'S BANNER WEEK.

Hot Wave Results in Droves of Visitors from Suffering Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 22.—The hot wave that caused so much suffering in the cities brought to Stamford the largest number of people that ever arrived in one week. There are more visitors here at this time than in any previous year, and with the exception of a violent storm on Wednesday afternoon the weather has been remarkably clear and cool.

Great interest has been manifested in all sports in Stamford this year. Golf remains the most popular of the outdoor pastimes. The Rexmere golf links in Churchill Park are at all times the scene of many interesting matches, and the annual championship and handicap tournaments promise to be full of interest. Bridge and euchre parties are in vogue among the Summer visitors, and the dances at the various hotels furnish pleasant amusement for the evenings.

The season at Churchill Hall is phenomenal, and this hotel is experiencing the greatest year in its history. Many of the Summer visitors attended a large dance given in the ballroom Saturday evening.

A very enjoyable progressive euchre party was given in the parlors of the Westholm on Wednesday evening by Mrs. William Pitt Haines. The prizes were won by Mrs. M. T. Conover, Miss Conover, and Mr. William H. Chapman of New York. At a hearts party on Saturday evening the winners were Miss Mackay, Mr. Chapman, and Mrs. Mary M. Holmes.

The largest dance of the season was given in the parlors of the New Grant House on Wednesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Brevoort Bristol Barr of New York are the guests of Dr. E. L. M. Bristol at the Chateau de Navarre, his handsome Summer home in Granthurst Park. Mr. and Mrs. Barr made the trip from New York in an automobile.

Anthony J. Comstock, President of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, accompanied by his family, will arrive next week at the Ingleside on Academy Street. Mr. Comstock has spent many Summers in Stamford and this year will remain until late in the Fall.

THE HOT WAVE BROKEN.

Special to The New York Times.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y., July 22.—The hot weather of the early part of the week, which had made even this resort uncomfortable, was thoroughly cooled Wednesday afternoon, for the time being at least, by heavy thunderstorms. Immediately the rounds of Summer gayeties which had been postponed "on account of the weather," were resumed.

A vaudeville entertainment, consisting of music, recitations and tableaux, was given at the Manhattan Sunday evening, by the guests of the house.

The Trinity Episcopal Church Fair, which has for many years been looked upon as the event of the season, will be held in the Pavilion parlors on the evening of the 27th.

A public euchre party was given on the grounds of the American, Saturday afternoon, under the management of Miss Grossmayer, of New York. The successful contestants were Miss Lawlor, Mrs. Flemming, Mrs. Schmalholz, Mr. Ulrich, Miss Fox, and Mrs. M. Smith.

LENOX RATHER QUIET.

Miss Cram's Accident Causes Postponement of Many Social Events.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 22.—While it has been warm this week in the Berkshires, it has not been unbearably so. On the contrary it was much cooler here than on the shore. On Tuesday Mrs. George Westinghouse, en route to New York, was prostrated by heat in her private car after reaching Connecticut, and immediately returned to her country place, Erskine Park, canceling a trip abroad with Mr. Westinghouse. Soon after she returned to Lenox Mrs. Westinghouse entirely recovered from the effect of the heat. The sun's rays have been hot, but throughout the week a cooling breeze made life bearable, and there was not a night when sleep was not refreshing.

There has been but little of social interest. Miss Ethel M. Cram's battle for life at Highwood cottage, the death of William H. Taller, and the long hot spell quite put an end to the large entertainments planned for the week. There were a number of dinners. Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis entertained for Mrs. Frederick Sturgis of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster for James William Beekman of New York. Mrs. A. M. Edwards and Mrs. Archibald K. Mackay also entertained.

The arrival in Lee this week of Secretary and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte attracted some notice. The Secretary remained in Lee until Friday, when he went to Bolton Landing, Lake George, to attend a meeting of the council of the National Civil Service Reform League, of which he is Chairman. Many of the Lenox cottagers drove down to Lee during the week and left cards for the Secretary and his wife.

At a meeting of General Passenger Agents of several railroads in Hotel Aspinwall this week Manager O. D. Seavey was presented with a handsome traveling bag by the officials. The railroad men met in Lenox to surprise Mr. Seavey on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday, and remained over Sunday at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. James J. Hill went to the Adirondacks this week for Mrs. Hill's health. Since her arrival in Lenox from St. Paul, Minn., a physician has been in almost constant attendance. She improved rapidly in Lenox until the advent of the hot weather, when it was thought advisable that she should go into the pine woods. Mr. Hill leased a camp in the Adirondacks. Later in the season Mrs. Hill will return to Lenox, where she will be a guest of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel Hill.

Because of the increasing number of automobiles, which has quite prevented driving on the narrow mountain roads about Lenox, the cottagers met Monday and voted to petition the Selectmen to close about fifteen miles of roads crossing the mountains and several narrow carriage roads. None of the automobile thoroughfares have been closed and connection with other towns has not been cut off.

On Friday the Glidden touring party arrived in Lenox for the last leg of its tour from New York to the White Mountains and return. The tourists were entertained at the Hotel Aspinwall, where many New York motorists, who had not taken part in the run, met to welcome the tourists and escorted them the following day on the return run to New York.

Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., who has been ill at Naumkeag, the country residence of former Ambassador Choate, in Stockbridge, has entirely recovered from a threatened attack of appendicitis. Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears of Boston was entertained by the Choates this week.

Two more cottages have been leased for the late season. Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur K. Mathews of New York are to have the Schenck cottage, on Cliffwood Street, and Mr. and Mrs. Eric B. Dahlgren of New York, who were burned out of the Homestead last Saturday, are to have the Peters cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. John Sloane postponed their garden party this week because of the serious condition of Miss Ethel M. Cram. A military band had been engaged and invitations had been issued to all of the leading cottagers in the Berkshires. Later in the season the party will be given. Gen. Horace Porter, former Ambassador to France, will be entertained by Mr. Sloane in September.

SUMMER GIRLS GO HAYING.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., July 22.—The Summer girls are having great fun helping the farmers gather hay and as a reward for their "services" are given a ride home on top of the wagon.

Bushkill Falls is a favorite spot for sojourners at this resort, and many a luncheon and picnic has been given there.

ATLANTIC CITY CONVENTIONS.

All Arrangements for the Conference of the Civic Federation Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 22.—Men of National fame are to attend the sessions of the annual conference of the National Civic Federation July 25 and 26, for which arrangements are now being completed at the Royal Palace Hotel.

President H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Railway of New York, is Chairman of the Federation, while former Secretary of the United States Treasury, Cornelius N. Bliss of New York, is treasurer. Other equally prominent members are H. J. Heinz, Nathan Straus, G. E. Emmons, John S. Huyler, B. J. Greenhut, and W. A. Clark.

Another important meeting listed for the latter part of this month is that of the National Committee of the Confederated Supply Association, which is also to be held at the Royal Palace. About 200 delegates will attend.

Members of the Eight-Hour Association of the Typographical Union will meet here on the last Sunday in August. They will attempt to secure a uniform eight-hour working day for printers all over the United States.

The Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department held a conference during the week at the Shelburne.

Arrangements have been perfected for the triennial session of the Supreme Court of the Independent Order of Foresters, which begins in this city on July 31. An interesting programme has been prepared for the entertainment of the visitors.

With the big music room transformed for the time being into a cherry blossom garden, the dance given at the Savoy a few evenings ago was a very charming affair. The early part of the evening was devoted to the children's marches and fancy dances. Later the adults took possession of the floor and greatly enjoyed the occasion.

Talent of the highest order took part in a concert for the benefit of the Children's Seashore House at the Brighton Casino last evening. The affair was given under the auspices of Mrs. Frederick Hemsley Wednesday of this week the cottagers gave a peanut luncheon to the hotel guests, and it was pronounced by every one a grand success.

Echo Lake boasts fine bathing, and there is no better place to camp. There are fifty different camps about the sheet of water and large numbers of visitors daily seek a refreshing dip in its waters.

CLIMB TO THE CLOUDS.

Motor Meet at Mount Washington Attracts Many Guests.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, N. H., July 22.—The annual "climb to the clouds" this week brought a large gathering of distinguished people to the summit of Mount Washington, among them the leading men in the motor world. Conditions on Monday were unfavorable. Tuesday the clouds lifted sufficiently to allow for some record-breaking runs, and Harry Harkness's famous record of 24:37 2-5 was lowered not only once, but four times, by Massachusetts men.

There is much speculation among the guests here as to which of the Glidden tourists will win the magnificent trophy offered for the run. The tourists were off Wednesday morning bright and early, and this afternoon sees them in New York via the Berkshires and the Hudson, triumphant after their one-thousand-mile run and ready for the next one.

One of the officials, in speaking of the possibility of several winners, said that in that event each would probably receive a medal, and the trophy would go to the only woman in the tour, the plucky Mrs. John Cuneo of New York. Great was Mrs. Cuneo's chagrin when on Tuesday the judges refused to allow her to climb Mount Washington. They dared not allow a woman to take the risk of the wild ride.

Prominent among those who attended the motor meet were Mrs. William Perkins Tyler, Judge Alton B. Parker, Irwin Untermeyer, F. White, F. A. Church, and Julian Fairchild.

The frequent sighting of deer in the vicinity of "The Balsams" at Dixville Notch is swelling the bookings for the Fall. Quite a number of New Yorkers are there at present taking advantage of the trusting nature of the trout in Lake Gloriette. "The Balsams," although some distance from the Maine Central Station at Colebrook, is increasing in popularity.

BAY SHORE'S HORSE SHOW.

Special to The New York Times.

BAY SHORE, L. I., July 22.—The annual exhibition of the Bay Shore Horse Show Association, which is to be held next month, is now the chief topic of interest at this resort. The constantly growing popularity of these shows indicates that this season's show will eclipse all its predecessors.

The oppressive heat has had little effect on the ardor of the golfer here, and the week just closed has seen many spirited competitions on the links of the South Shore Field Club. Among the votaries of the game are W. H. Moffitt, J. R. Hyde, W. P. Reid, R. P. Loomis, George A. Ellis, Jr., Lawrence Abraham, Arnold H. Koehler, and W. C. Barber.

The Summer regatta of the Bay Shore Yacht Club, which is scheduled for next Saturday, will be the crowning nautical event of the season in this section. It is expected that several new yachts will compete, thereby increasing the difficulty of picking the winner. The club held a bridge party at their home here on Thursday night which was largely attended.

TO WATCH AUTOMOBILISTS.

Southampton Means to Put Brake on Overspeeding.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 22.—The village authorities have determined to start a crusade against automobilists who violate the speed law. With this object they have hired two salaried officers. Notwithstanding that the liberal limit of twenty miles an hour has been prescribed, several arrests have already occurred and chauffeurs will begin to exercise more caution in running their machines.

The officers will be dependent for compensation wholly on their salaries, which will probably prevent the indiscriminate arrest of automobilists, which occurred in those villages where a substantial reward afforded an unnatural incentive for activity.

Horseback riding is sustaining a revival of popularity, and the public stables are unable to satisfy the demand for saddle horses. A children's riding class has been formed here and is largely patronized.

Interest is now centred in the coming golf tournament on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club. The qualifying round next Thursday will be at eighteen holes. The final will be held on the following day, while Saturday is reserved for the open handicap at thirty-six holes. Prizes will be given for all events.

The first of this year's series of tennis tournaments began at the Meadow Club this week. It is a ladies' tournament. A handsome cup has been given by the ladies of Philadelphia, to be competed for by the ladies of that city and New York.

The third dance at the Meadow Club was given this evening. There was the usual lavish entertaining at dinner before it commenced.

Judge Morgan J. O'Brien recently entertained Judge Gildersleeve at the Golf Club.

CATSKILL BREEZES.

While City Folks Sweltered Visitors to Mountains Wore Wraps.

Special to The New York Times.

CATSKILL, July 22.—Wednesday's rain was joyfully welcomed in the Catskills. For a month this section has had only a few showers and there was some danger of a water famine in certain localities. Fortunately this danger is now past.

The influx of people during the past week has been remarkably large. Every boat and train has been crowded. The weather has been clear and cool and the evenings have been cold.

On Tuesday evening the orchestra at the Knaterskill gave an open air concert and the guests of the house were obliged to wear heavy wraps to keep comfortable.

Around Haines Falls this season the hotels are doing a big business. A euchre party at the Haines Falls House Tuesday evening created considerable interest among the guests.

The Antlers gave a full dress hop to its guests on Thursday evening. It was attended by nearly 200 people.

The guests of the Haines Falls House held an exhibition and sale of art needlework and embroidery at the parlors of that house on Tuesday for the benefit of the West End Exchange and Industrial Union of New York.

The golf contests on the club grounds yesterday drew a large crowd of people. The mixed foursome tournament with first and second prizes for best lady and gentleman players was warmly contested.

Judge Hacheson, Presiding Justice of the United States Supreme Court of Appeals for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, is at Twilight Park.

The evening concerts at the Sunset Park Inn are attracting much attention, and Mrs. Hinda P. Ballard, a talented New York pianist, is winning laurels there.

On account of the serious illness of James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Mrs. Alexander and Mrs. John Alexander have closed their cottage and joined him.

Last Saturday the Hotel Switzerland gave a ball for the benefit of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum of New York City. The affair netted a nice sum.

Cairo has more visitors now than it has had in years. Nearly every one of the houses is full. The Maple Lawn Hotel has 150 guests. The Dellwood has every room filled, and applications are coming in by the score daily. The Rockwood management has completed the improvements there, and the house is filling up rapidly.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

Guests at Popular Resort Find Variety of Entertainment.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, L. I., July 22.—The event of the week at the Arverne Hotel was the White Cotillion. The guests, both men and women, were dressed entirely in white. The Casino was draped in the same color, and an effect was produced which was most pleasing. The cotillion was led by Mr. Bosenschein and Miss Antonia Hahn.

The hotel is the headquarters of many automobiling parties. I. H. Rosenfeld, the proprietor, has introduced a novel feature into Summer hotel life by publishing a weekly paper called The Spray. The paper contains hotel news and contributions in verse from guests.

A committee of ladies of which Mrs. W. Dorfman is Chairman, Miss Blanche Alexander Secretary, and Mrs. Silverman Treasurer, is preparing a novel feature in the way of café chantant entertainment which will be given in the interests of the Young Women's Hebrew Association of New York City and the Hebrew Sanitarium of Rockaway.

The Ladies' Euchre Club of The Inn held its regular weekly meeting Wednesday afternoon in the great hall. The membership of the club is rapidly increasing, and the attendance this week was the largest of the season. The prizes consisted of very handsome pieces of cut glass. First prize was won by Mrs. C. S. Hammerschlag and second by Miss Flanagan of New York City.

The return of Samuel A. Barr to The Inn was signalized by a dinner party given in his honor by some of his friends at The Inn on Wednesday evening. The occasion marked the eleventh anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Barr's marriage.

The first soirée dansante of the La Grange Columbia cottages was given tonight. The grand march was led by the Mayor of Arverne. The Mayor will cooperate with the La Grange Columbia guests in the giving of a festival for the benefit of the Amelia Relief Society and Sanitarium.

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This perfection is attained by reason of the highest grade of malt and hops, the absence of substitutes and chemicals, and the application of the most approved German method under the skillful direction of an expert brewer.

On the quality of our beer alone has our business been built up and our name become known all over this country.

There is no sterling quality of the best imported, which cost 100% more, lacking in our beer, while the most inferior domestic beers cost only one cent less a bottle than our fine and luxurious food beverage.

Delivered in Greater New York at $1.25 per case of 24 bottles.

What the Summer Pleasure Seekers Are Doing

BATHERS AT ASBURY PARK.

The Beach Was Crowded With People Trying to Get Cool.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 22.—Natives and Summer visitors wooed the waves assiduously this week. For four days a scorching land breeze prevailed, and even on the beach it was hot. To escape the terrific heat the hotel guests and cottagers flocked to the strand soon after breakfast and lingered there until sundown. Rigged out in bathing costumes or negligée attire they were able to keep cool by alternate dips in the surf and idlings beneath the "rests" situated at the various bathing establishments.

During the morning bathing hours—they bathe with the tides in Asbury Park—the surf was alive with bathers. Every evening the Boardwalk was crowded to its capacity with promenaders, and thousands camped out on the cool sand of the beach until long after midnight. With the exception of the cotillion given this evening at the Hotel Lafayette all other important social events scheduled for the week were postponed because of the heat.

Nearly 1,000 dentists from New Jersey and the neighboring States were here this week, attending the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Dental Society, which opened Wednesday morning in the Beach Auditorium and continued until yesterday. The New Jersey dentists made the Hotel Columbia their headquarters, where they entertained lavishly.

On Wednesday the Retail Merchants' Association of New Jersey held its annual meeting at the Fenimore Hotel. The Summer school for workers in the Junior Christian Endeavor Societies opened in the First Presbyterian Church Tuesday and continuel until this afternoon.

Quartermaster General C. Edward Murray of Trenton gave a dinner Wednesday evening to Gov. Edward C. Stokes and his staff at the Ross-Fenton farm, on the north bank of Deal Lake. On Monday evening Gen. Murray was given a banquet at Neptune Heights by his military and personal friends, when he was presented with a silver dinner service.

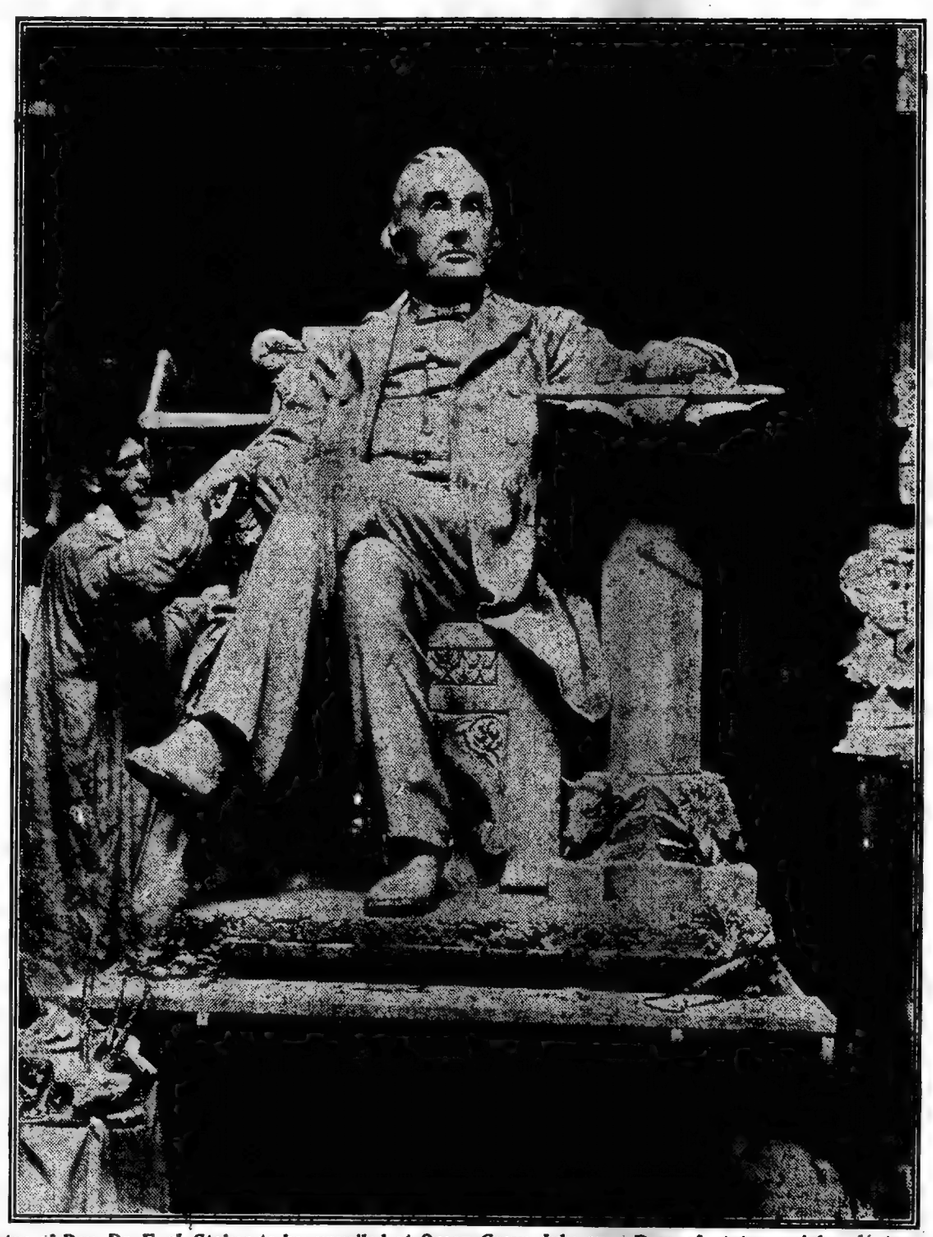
Tennis experts from all parts of the country have been taking part this week in the annual tournament of the Asbury Park Lawn Tennis Club. The contest took place on the courts of the club in Educational Hall Square. The concluding matches will be played next week.

Reckless automobilists were responsible for several accidents to pedestrians and driving parties this week. The city officials have decided to put a stop to the growing custom of speeding these machines in the congested streets near the beach, and the policemen have been directed to arrest chauffeurs who exceed the speed limit.

The second semi-annual convention of the New Jersey State Association of Master Painters and Decorators will be held in the Beach Auditorium next week, beginning Tuesday and continuing until Friday. Charles E. Van Syckle of Newark is President of the association.

Entries for the coming Children's Carnival and Baby Parade, to be held on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 31, have already begun to pour in. The first to register was Miss Ruth Wells of New York, who last year impersonated "The Daughter of the Regiment." The Carnival Committee this year expects to have an entry list of at least 500 babies and children.

Specially designed pins will be given as souvenirs, and a number of sterling silver loving cups and other valuable articles will be offered as prizes for excellence in costuming and coach decorations. Some of the loving cups will cost $100. Next week the committee will meet and select the young lady who will impersonate Queen Titania during the carnival festivities. In former years this honor has been bestowed upon a blonde, but this year's queen will be a brunette.



Statue of Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes to be unveiled at Ocean Grove July 31. Base of statue weighs 7½ tons and upper part 6½ tons, and the bronze, 1½ tons, is 8 feet high. Paul Morris, sculptor.

MOTOR BOATS AT FRONTENAC.

Fastest Boats of the Thousand Islands Participate in Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 22.—For three days past Frontenac has been the goal of the St. Lawrence River yachtsmen. Twenty of the fastest motor boats of the Thousand Islands competed in the meet, ending with the big free-for-all event this afternoon which attracted hundreds of visitors from the island region. Never before has such interest been shown in water sports on the river.

This afternoon and evening the Frontenac Yacht Clubhouse was formally opened. The house has been entirely refurnished during the Spring and presented a brilliant scene. Most of the society folk on the river were present. The grounds of Frontenac, about the clubhouse, were beautifully illuminated in honor of the occasion.

Twenty prominent railroad officials from New York met in executive conference at Frontenac yesterday. The party included J. P. Bradfield, General Superintendent of the New York Central Railroad, and a score of Division Superintendents. The sessions lasted two days. Among the railroad men in the party were George P. Benjamin, New York; D. B. McCoy, New York; W. H. Elliott, New York; S. P. Hull, New York; P. E. Crowly, Syracuse; D. W. Dinan, Corning; Miles Bronson, New York; C. Christie, Bogota, N. J., and F. Highland, Utica.

Announcement has been made that the carnival of the Frontenac Yacht Club will be held this year the last three days of August. For this date are scheduled the principal races of the year, in which all the fastest motor boats will participate. Extensive preparations are under way to make the occasion memorable.

Aug. 17 has been announced as the date on which the boats of the American Power Boat Association will rendezvous at Hudson, N. Y., preparatory to the long cruise to the Thousand Islands by way of the Hudson River, Erie Canal, and St. Lawrence River. Forty or more boats will enter the cruise. The first halt will be made at Frontenac, where the members will enjoy a programme arranged for the occasion.

Over 100 insurance men attended the annual convention of the Senate of the National Union Beneficial Insurance Society, which met at the Crossmon, Alexandria Bay, this week. The sessions, which lasted three days, closed Thursday. Three representatives from each State were present.

The Thousand Island House has entertained an unusually large number of guests during the past week. The annual convention of the retail merchants of Baltimore is scheduled for next week. The Knights of Pythias, who meet in annual convention at Ogdensburg the middle of next week, will be guests at the Thousand Island House on Tuesday.

The largest audience that has gathered in the Auditorium at Thousand Island Park this season heard the oratorio "Holy City" rendered Tuesday evening. Two hundred voices composed the chorus, which was directed by Prof. Frederick Seymour of Watertown.

The Teachers' Institute of the State of New York, which has been in progress since the first of July, closed to-day. Hundreds of teachers have registered this year for instruction. Charles R. Shaver of Albany has conducted the institute.

The annual convention of the State Grange of New York is scheduled for Aug. 15 in the Auditorium of Thousand Island Park. Fifteen hundred members of the Grange are expected to be present for four days. Speakers of National reputation will make the principal addresses of the occasion.

The record crowds of the season from New York and other large cities of the State arrived during the past week. Railroad men report that the traffic on the road has not been so heavy in five years. All accommodations at the resorts along the river are booked for August, and a record year is predicted at the Thousand Islands.

NIGHT BATHING PERMITTED.

Ocean Grove Makes a Concession to the Hot Wave.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 22.—Night bathing was permitted in Ocean Grove this week for the first time, and the innovation was popular with the business men who do not reach their seaside homes until late in the afternoon. The novelty will be continued as long as the hot spell continues.

This evening in the Auditorium a concert was given by the combined Philadelphia and Ocean Grove choruses. Wednesday evening the Ocean Grove chorus and orchestra, led by Tali Esen Morgan, rendered Sir John Stainer's oratorio of "The Crucifixion."

Children's Day will be observed in Ocean Grove to-morrow. The Auditorium will be elaborately decorated for the occasion, and souvenirs will be distributed to the little ones in attendance. In the morning a chalk talk sermon will be given by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce, a Baptist minister from Scranton, Penn. In the evening a musical entertainment, "The New Kingdom," will be rendered by members of the Festival Chorus and Solo Choir, led by Mr. Morgan.

The National Sunshine Society and the Woman's Suffrage Society will meet in Ocean Grove next Monday. On Wednesday and Thursday the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New Jersey will meet in annual conference. The following day the National Temperance Society will be in session. Temperance Sunday will be observed a week from to-morrow, when the Rev. Dr. A. Tennyson Smith of England will deliver the morning and evening sermons.

The heroic bronze statue of the late Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, the first President of the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association, arrived this week from the foundry, and has been placed in position on the massive granite base in Ocean Pathway, adjacent to the Auditorium. The statue will be unveiled on Monday, July 31, by Bishop Henry Spellmyer of Cincinnati, formerly of Newark. Gov. Stokes, a relative of Dr. Stokes, will preside on the occasion.

WHOLE DAMM FAMILY.

Will Appear In Amateur Circus at Deal Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

DEAL BEACH, N. J., July 22.—Preparations are well under way for the amateur circus and Wild West show to be given in a massive tent opposite the railroad station the last week in August. The performers will include a number of well-known young men and women Summering at Deal Beach, Allenhurst, Loch Arbour, and Asbury Park.

Norton Wolters of Newark is managing the affair. He will be the chief comedian, and will be assisted by a chorus of Allenhurst maidens. Joseph M. Byrne, another Newarker, will impersonate Buffalo Bill and act as ringmaster of the show.

The programme includes a sketch by the "Damm-Strange" aggregation of modern wonders. Andrew Damm of New York will be at the head of the Damm family, and William Strange, another New Yorker, who made a hit last Summer as the "Strong Man," will masquerade as Mrs. Damm. The remainder of the Damm family will be exhibited as a chorus. Hugh Janeway of New Brunswick is to perform on the slack wire, and there will be a dazzling ballet by six pretty young women.

An invitation team match was played this afternoon on the Deal golf links. It was a Class A and B handicap, eighteen holes, medal play, open to members of the club. Cups were given for the best net scores.

YACHTSMEN VISIT THE PIER.

Sailing Parties from Newport Popular Since Casino Opened.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 22.—Evans R. Dick was the first to drop anchor here Sunday, with his fleet-winged craft Elsa II. In his party were Bruce Whiting of New York and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick R. Dorr of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Thomas also sailed over from across the bay with a yachting party of seven on board the yacht Taro. They were guests at a luncheon given in the Casino by Mr. Clarence Dolan of Newport, who also entertained Edward Crowninshield.

Mrs. J. P. Robinson gave a bridge whist and garden party at her country estate in Wakefield on Tuesday in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick Bull of New York. Many of the cottagers attended.

Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, who always sail over from Newport to the Pier during the season, arrived here on Vice Commodore Walter's yacht the Narada Wednesday.

Others on the Narada were Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Harriman, Jr., Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Joseph Harriman, H. G. McVickar, and Elisha Dyer, Jr.

Mrs. J. B. Francis Herreshoff of New York has arrived at the Mathewson and later will take a cottage here for the rest of the season.

Capt. W. H. Reeder, Graston Beale, and W. S. Woodson of the United States steamship Alabama visited the Pier this week, sailing over from Newport on J. H. Hanan's yacht Edithia. The officers of the Alabama were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hanan at Shore Acres over Sunday.

Arrangements are being made for a bridge whist tournament, to be held on Aug. 14 for the benefit of Stony Wold Sanitarium in the Adirondacks.

Martin Littleton, President of the Borough of Brooklyn, N. Y., is at the Gladstone.

The annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club opened on the 20th and will continue until Aug. 10.

SEEKING COATS OF TAN.

City People Achieving Properly Browned Skins at Belmar.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, N. J., July 22.—During the warm days of the past week Shark River has been a boon for all who delight in aquatic pastimes. Not only have Belmar residents enjoyed the pleasures there afforded, but thousands of people have journeyed from neighboring resorts and enjoyed the fishing, crabbing, and boating.

Many city people delight in getting tanned while at the seashore, and those who have spent their time on the river this week have had this desire abundantly and, in many instances, painfully satisfied.

The early morning crabbing party is an innovation recently of the cottage dwellers, and it is no uncommon sight at daybreak to see half a dozen parties of men and women wending their way riverward at the same time, armed with the requisites of the sport.

The bathing pavilions were liberally patronized during the warm spell.

The popular Belmar Club continues to be a social centre, and the evening gatherings are evidence that the efforts of the club's management are greatly appreciated. On Friday evening a progressive whist party attracted a large number of card enthusiasts to the clubhouse, and a thoroughly good time was the result.

The most amusing and interesting event of the present season, and one of the most enjoyable, perhaps, in the history of the Belmar Club, was held on Saturday evening when the annual barn dance was held. It attracted a large throng of people to the clubhouse, while as many more viewed the "doin's" of the farmers from the boardwalk.

The interior of the clubhouse was artistically trimmed with farmers' paraphernalia, with haymows, straw shacks, and corn stalks very much in evidence. Pumpkin vines, heaps of new potatoes, and watermelons were strewn about promiscuously, and a few live chickens, among which was a large rooster, which crowed lustily at frequent intervals, gave a touch of verity to the scene. The barn floor was as slippery as wax could make it.

A progressive euchre party at the Hotel Colorado on Wednesday evening and a children's hop on Thursday evening were among the attractions of this week at that hostelry.

The first full dress hop of the season was held at the Columbia Saturday evening and proved a delightful event.

On Friday evening a card party for the young people and another for the older guests was held at the Belmar Inn, when pretty prizes were cleverly won.

The yacht race on Shark River Saturday afternoon, under the auspices of the Belmar Yacht Club, was witnessed by many enthusiasts. It was voted the best and most exciting race of the season. Nearly a score of boats were entered, among them being the Gladys, Capt. Hervy; Athena, Capt. Green; Grace, Capt. Bryant; Helen, Capt. Walsh, and Hornet, Capt. Carpenter.

LONG BRANCH CROWDS.

Late-Comers Are Experiencing Difficulty in Getting Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 22.—The next big event of the season is the Horse Show at Hollywood, which will take place next week. Everything is in readiness for the occasion, and already some of the horses have arrived that will take part in the different events. There are more entries this year than there have even been at any of the shows held in the past, and if pleasant weather prevails the officials of the association say that the best show ever witnessed on their grounds will result.

The season at this resort continues to fatten the purses of the hotel proprietors and boarding house keepers, who are as busy as they can be, caring for their guests. The intense heat which prevailed all the week caused an extra rush of people to the seashore and many of the visitors are having difficulty in securing accommodations.

The ladies of the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church will give a Tom Thumb wedding on Aug. 3. Already preliminary work has been done. The bride and bridegroom have been selected as well as the minister and bridesmaids. The event promises to be interesting, and a number of the cottagers will be present to witness the affair.

Mayor McClellan of New York, who is Summering here, will begin his vacation on July 29, and will be away until Sept. 6. He intends going into the interior of Canada and roughing it.

All of the Byron cottages at North Long Branch and Monmouth Beach have been leased for the Summer and are already occupied.

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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—§SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—†SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—§SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—†HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

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(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6.00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det. & Chi.

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*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EX.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:23, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:25 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and 9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:25 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. weekdays, *4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. weekdays, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. weekdays.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Ocean Grove,) (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, (3:30 P. M. from Desbrosses and 3:45 A. M. from Cortlandt Streets only,) 7:40, 8:35, 10:55 A. M., (12:25 Saturdays only except Long Branch,) 12:25, (12:55 Saturdays only except Long Branch,) (1:25 Saturdays only,) 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, (4:25 except Long Branch,) (4:55 except Saturdays, except Long Branch,) 5:55, and (8:35 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *†10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55, 7:55, 9:25, 9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) 12 P. M., 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *†10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*†4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only.) P. M., 12:10 night.

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*Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25, d12.48, e7.30, h5.25, z5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Manch Chunk Local	†6.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.25 AM	*7.40 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 PM
Manch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	*5.10 PM	*5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ex.	*n5.40 PM	*z5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355, 1231 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 345 Columbus Ave., N.Y.; 323, 342 & 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and foot Fulton St., Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

TO THE
CATSKILL MOUNTAINS
via the Catskill Mountain, Otis and Catskill and Tannersville Railways.

Direct connection with the N. Y. Central trains leaving N. Y. at 7:54 and 11:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.; the West Shore trains leaving W. 42d St. at 11:45 A. M., etc.

Also direct connection with the HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE AND THE CATSKILL EVENING LINE STEAMERS.

PURCHASE TICKETS VIA CATSKILL.

RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO. TOURS & TICKETS 25 UNION SQUARE N.Y.

COOK'S TOURS AROUND THE WORLD
34th Annual Series. Program now ready.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Av., N. Y.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.

PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.

NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.

NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R. 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R. Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST.. 9:00 "
" West 129th St..... 9:20 "

Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special trains to Catskill Mts., resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.

Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

$2.50 TO BOSTON
Tel. 800 Orchard.
JOY LINE
$1.50 TO PROVIDENCE
DAILY AT 5 P.M.—EXCEPT SUNDAY
PIER 36 EAST RIVER, Foot of Catherine St.
The Fast and Elegant Steamers
LARCHMONT and EDGEMONT
Passenger Express and Freight Service—Lowest Rates.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks Thursdays.
Boats leave frequently
East 99th and East 134th Streets.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS
EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

Leave West 23d Street 10 minutes earlier except midnight train leaves 11:50 p. m.

Lv. Liberty street,	8:00 a.m.	Except Sun.	Buffet
" "	10:00 a.m.	Daily.	Diner
" "	12:00 noon.	Daily.	Diner
" "	2:00 p.m.	Daily.	Buffet
(Royal Limited)	4:00 p.m.	Daily.	All Pullman
Liberty street,	6:00 p.m.	Daily.	Diner
" "	7:00 p.m.	Daily.	Buffet
" "	12:15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.
THROUGH TRAINS DAILY TO THE WEST.
Leave New York City. West 23d St. Liberty St.
Chicago, Pittsburg, Sleeper...11:50 p.m. 12:15 nt.
Chicago, Columbus, Diner...11:50 a.m. 12:00 n'n.
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Lim'd 3:50 p.m. 4:00 p.m.
"Pittsburg Limited," Buffet 6:50 p.m. 7:00 p.m.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Sleeper 11:50 p.m. 12:15 nt.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Diner. 9:50 a.m. 10:00 a.m.
Cincinnati, St. Louis, Diner. 5:50 p.m. 6:00 p.m.
Offices: 107, 261, 434, 1300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 1098 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 23d St. and Liberty St.

New York New Haven & Hartford RR.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d St. and 4th Av., as follows, for—

BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, †‖10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., †‖1:00, *‖11:01, *x‖3:00, †‖6:00, *¶‖5:02, *†12:00 P. M.
BOSTON, via Willimantic—†5 8 A. M., 12 P. M.
BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., †‖12:00, *†4:00, *11:00 P. M.
PORTLAND and BAR HARBOR—†‖8:02 P. M.
WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS, and QUEBEC—†‖8:40 A. M., †9:00 P. M.
Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†3 P. M.
Lakeville & Norfolk—†9:02 A. M., †3:31 P. M.
Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield —†4:50, †9:02 A. M., a1:24, †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at 23d Grand Central Station and c125th St., also at c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c649 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‖Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. aSaturdays only. †Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. aParlor and Sleeping Car to Islip also.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

THE NEW LINE
N. Y. to FALL RIVER
$1.20 $2.20
PROVIDENCE BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new), East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard.

BY SEA TO MAINE
A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.

The Ideal Route for Summer Tourists and recreation travel to Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, &c. Unequaled 3-day health-giving sea trips. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet giving list of tours, hotels, and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. Phone 3419 Franklin.

TEN-DAY ROUND TRIP TICKETS, $7.00.

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.00.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M.
Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A.M.
Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.

From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
Finest Surf Bathing in the World.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale, John Sylvester, and St. John leave 129th St., 8:30, 9:30, *10:30.
West 21st St., 9:00, 10:00, *11:00, 2:00, *3:00.
Battery, 9:30, 10:30, *11:30, 2:30, *3:30.

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Mayer

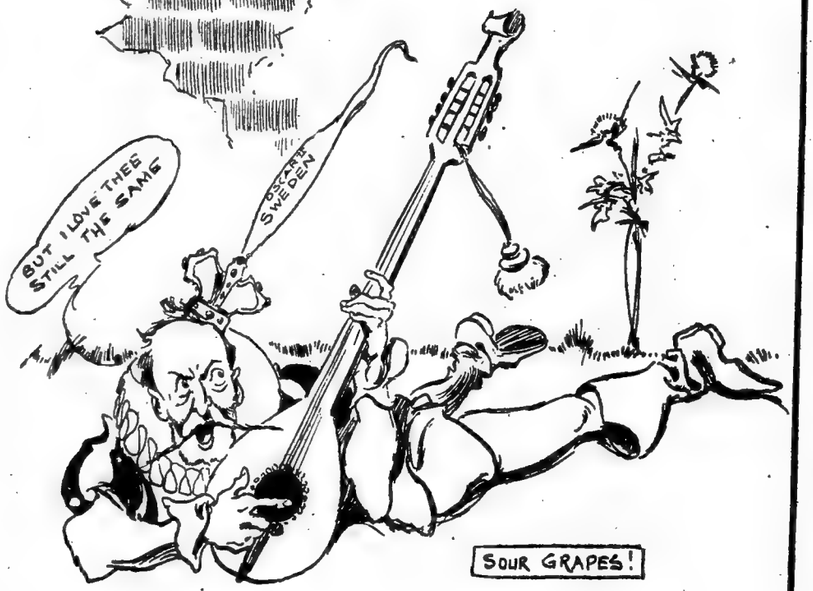
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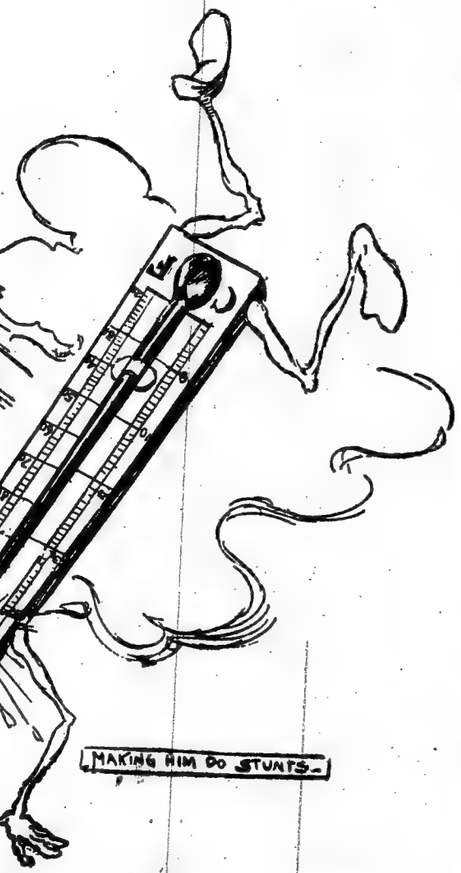


SOUR GRAPES!



ALAS, POOR THOMAS C.





MAKING HIM DO STUNTS.

The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FOUR.

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SUNDAY, JULY 23, 1905.

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 22. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Change	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ended July 22, 2,351,021.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 22, '05.
250	222	246¼	Feb. 7.	243	July 18.	237	247½	+ 3	**Adams Express Co.**	100	$12,000,000	June 1, '05.	1¾	SA	243	243	243	243	224½	113
21⅜	6	19	Feb. 17.	13	May 4.	15	16	+ ¼	Allis-Chalmers Co.	100	19,820,000			..	16	16⅝	15⅞	16	10	7,900
71	39½	68	Feb. 17.	46¼	May 4.	51	58	..	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	58	58½	58	58	45	900
82¾	43⅞	89⅝	Apr. 14.	70	Jan. 25.	82¼	82½	− 1	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,100	May 29, '05.	1	Q	83⅝	84⅜	81⅞	82⅜	52½	204,050
24⅝	13	29¼	Apr. 15.	20	Jan. 24.	..	..	− 1¼	American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,900			..	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	..	200
35½	14⅜	43⅞	Apr. 14.	31	May 22.	35½	35⅝	− ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	39,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	..	36⅜	36⅞	35½	35⅞	19	3,300
94⅝	67	104½	Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	98	99	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '05.	**1½	..	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	78½	400
37⅞	24¼	38	Apr. 5.	27⅜	July 19.	28½	29½	− 1⅛	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	31	31	27⅝	29¼	27½	6,100
97	88¾	97	Feb. 16.	89¼	July 11.	91	97	+ 2⅜	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '05.	3	SA	92	92	92	92	90	400
219	180	246	Feb. 27.	210	Jan. 3.	225	235	..	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '05.	14	SA	225	237	225	225	202	125
14	5	14	Jan. 4.	5¼	June 23.	6	6¼	+ ⅛	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,083,000	Jan. 2, '05.	⅛	..	6	6¼	6	6¼	6⅜	250
11½	3⅝	11¼	Jan. 14.	6	June 7.	6⅞	7	+ ⅛	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100			..	7	7¼	7	7	4⅜	2,700
48⅜	11⅞	53½	Mar. 17.	34½	June 23.	38⅜	39	..	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	Q	39	42⅜	38⅜	39	..	6,920
....	....	27½	June 15.	24⅜	July 12.	26¼	26⅞	+ 1½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	5,000,000			..	25⅜	27	25½	27	..	1,960
36⅜	16¼	61¼	Apr. 13.	33	Jan. 25.	46¼	46½	− 2¼	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000			..	48¾	49	46¼	46⅝	23⅜	9,745
105	75½	122⅜	Apr. 15.	103⅜	Jan. 25.	110	112	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '05.	1¾	Q	112	112	112	112	86¼	406
9¾	2½	8⅜	Jan. 14.	5	July 17.	4⅞	5¼	− ⅛	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000			..	5⅜	5½	5	5	3	240
29	16	28½	Mar. 7.	20	June 9.	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅛	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1¾	..	24¼	25¼	24¼	25	..	1,500
82½	46	123⅛	Apr. 13.	79⅜	Jan. 9.	115½	115¾	− 1	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	117	117⅜	115¾	115½	57	28,000
115	88¾	127	Apr. 5.	111¼	Jan. 13.	119½	120¼	− ⅜	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	120⅜	120¾	119½	119⅞	98¾	1,300
....	....	98⅞	June 28.	97⅜	June 12.	98⅜	98⅞	+ ¼	Am. Smelters Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000			..	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	..	100
15¼	3½	18⅞	Mar. 20.	8½	June 8.	9	9¼	− ⅛	American Steel Foundries.	100	17,700,000			..	9¼	10	9	9⅛	7	5,700
57¼	36	67½	Apr. 4.	35½	June 14.	39	40	+ 2	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	17,700,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	38	39¼	38	39	35	1,100
153	122¼	149¾	Mar. 2.	130	May 22.	137	137½	− 1⅞	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	137⅝	138⅝	137	137	129¼	3,300
141	123	140	Mar. 7.	133	May 10.	138½	139½	+ ⅝	American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	138¾	138¾	138⅛	138⅛	129⅞	100
149½	121	147	Feb. 14.	136⅞	May 24.	137	139	+ ⅞	Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	131,551,400	July 15, '05.	¢2¼	Q	139⅝	139⅝	139⅜	139⅝	132¾	100
96	85	99⅝	Feb. 8.	9.	Jan. 25.	96	97	+ ⅞	American Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	78,689,100	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	96⅞	97	96½	97	..	895
25	10	40½	Apr. 18.	20⅝	Jan. 26.	39½	39¾	+ 1½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..	36	38⅝	35	37½	..	17,048
94¾	69	108½	Mar. 15.	93¼	Jan. 28.	102	103¾	− ½	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	36,080,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104	103⅞	104	77½	1,000
120⅞	61	130	Apr. 13.	100⅜	May 22.	108	108¼	− ½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	75c	SA	109½	110¼	108	108	75	16,300
89¼	64	93⅜	Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	83¾	84	− 2⅜	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA	87	87	83⅜	84	79½	29,360
104½	87⅝	104⅜	June 27.	99	Jan. 25.	102	102½	− ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	102⅜	103	102	102¼	97⅞	7,250
155½	104½	170	Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	156¼	157	− 4	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	42,980,000	July 10, '05.	2½	SA	160	160	156½	156½	121	1,500
105¼	72⅝	115¼	July 13.	100¼	Jan. 25.	112⅜	112¾	− 1⅞	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,272,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	114⅜	114⅞	112¾	112¾	85⅛	55,550
96½	87⅝	98	Feb. 8.	95⅜	Jan. 2.	98	99	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	†59,973,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	98	98	98	98	95	115
70½	38	73½	July 3.	56⅞	May 23.	67½	67⅝	− 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000			..	69⅜	70¼	67½	67⅝	52½	47,590
12⅝	5	16⅜	Apr. 18.	10⅝	Jan. 13.	15½	16¼	− ⅛	Brunswick Dock & City Imp. Co.	100	5,000,000			..	15½	15¼	15¼	15¼	5	100
89⅜	83	91¾	May 13.	87½	Jan. 4.	..	88½	− 1	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	50	3,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	89	89	89	89	86⅞	100
62⅜	47⅞	60½	Jan. 18.	56	July 18.	56	57	− ⅛	Butterick Co.	100	12,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	56	56	56	56	..	100
135¾	109½	155¾	Apr. 7.	130¾	Jan. 25.	149½	149¾	− 2⅝	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	89,149,200	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	152½	152¾	149	149¾	124¼	13,400
....	....	47	July 11.	44	July 22.	43¾	44	− 1½	Central Leather Co.	100	37,397,600			..	45	45¼	44	44	..	12,297
....	....	105½	July 11.	104	July 21.	103¾	104	− ¼	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	28,080,700			..	104⅜	105¼	104	104	..	4,233
194⅜	154½	205½	Feb. 3.	190	May 23.	197	200	..	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	†27,425,800	May 1, '05.	2	Q	201	201	201	201	164	10
51	28¼	40⅝	Mar. 21.	42½	May 22.	52	52¼	− 1⅝	Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	†62,735,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	54¾	54¾	52	52	34	5,200
47¼	33	44⅞	Mar. 15.	31	May 22.	33	36	..	Chicago & Alton.	100	19,542,800			..	36⅝	38¼	36	36	39⅜	300
85¼	75	83¾	Apr. 7.	77¼	June 26.	78	79½	− ¼	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	79½	79¼	79	79	80½	500
26¼	12⅝	25½	Mar. 16.	17½	May 22.	19½	19⅝	− ½	Chicago Great Western.	100	44,464,500			..	20	20⅜	19½	19½	14⅞	6,000
33½	20	37⅜	Apr. 7.	29	May 23.	31	31⅜	+ ⅜	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,489,100			..	31	31¾	31	31⅜	23⅜	300
90	80½	88½	Mar. 15.	83¾	May 22.	84	87½	− 1	Chicago Great Western deb.	100	27,577,000	July 15, '05.	2	SA	85	85	85	85	..	100
177⅝	137⅝	157½	Apr. 17.	148¼	May 4.	174½	176¾	+ 4⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	58,185,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	181¾	183¼	176¾	176¾	148¾	74,750
185⅞	173	192½	Apr. 17.	182½	Jan. 13.	187	189	− 1	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	49,327,400	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	188	188	188	188	179	100
214½	161⅛	249	Jan. 31.	190⅞	June 9.	208½	209	..	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	58,944,600	July 1, '05.	3½	SA	210	212	209	209	179	4,415
237	207	265½	Feb. 1.	234	Jan. 13.	235	241	+ 7	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	100	22,395,100	July 1, '05.	2	Q	240	240	240	240	224	100
160	135	225	Jan. 31.	150	Jan. 6.	185	192	+ ¼	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha.	100	†21,403,200	Feb. 20, '05.	3½	SA	188	188	188	188	..	150
27⅜	11½	42½	July 5.	17½	Jan. 4.	37¼	38⅜	− 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000			..	38⅜	38¼	38½	38⅛	14½	200
15¾	4	13⅞	Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜	Chicago Union Traction.	100	19,000,000			..	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8	4⅜	3,000
48½	29	54	Feb. 3.	30⅜	July 22.	30½	33	− ¼	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	33	33	30½	30⅜	..	400
93⅜	68½	114	Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	95½	97½	− 3¼	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	30,869,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	96	97	95½	95⅜	74¼	600
115	100	121¾	Mar. 13.	115	Feb. 23.	115	120	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '05.	1¼	Q	115	115	115	115	..	50
58⅝	25½	39	Mar. 24.	38	May 22.	44	44½	− 2¼	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	30,132,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	47	47	44	44	37⅜	10,900
24⅝	13½	30¼	Apr. 26.	22¼	May 20.	26½	27½	− ⅛	Colorado Southern.	100	31,000,000			..	27⅝	27⅞	27	27⅜	14⅞	1,200
63	48	64½	Feb. 10.	52	May 23.	58½	59¼	+ ⅞	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '04.	2	..	60	66⅝	60	60¾	48½	225
37½	17⅞	39¼	Feb. 3.	32½	May 23.	37½	38	− ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000			..	38¼	38⅝	38	38½	20⅝	1,100
19½	8	18½	Jan. 30.	11⅝	May 24.	13	13¼	− ⅜	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,9[illegible],400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	..	13¾	13¾	13¼	13¼	9	500
220	185	214	Mar. 3.	184½	May 15.	189½	190	..	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '05.	2	Q	190¾	190⅜	190	190	195	600
26¼	9¾	22¾	Feb. 7.	8⅝	June 8.	10	10¼	..	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 20, '04.	1	..	10⅜	10⅞	10	10	12⅜	270
82¼	65	79	Jan. 10.	43	June 8.	47	47½	− 1⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	Q	48½	48¾	47⅛	47⅛	70	610
190½	149	196⅝	Apr. 11.	178½	May 22.	190	191	− ⅜	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	40,940,000	June 15, '05.	1⅝	Q	190½	192¼	189⅞	190¾	161	7,300
....	....	1¼	July 7.	⅞	June 16.	..	..	..	Delaware & Hudson rights.	..	..			..	1⅞	1¾	1⅛	1¾	..	16,300
359⅜	250½	400	Mar. 14.	333	Jan. 25.	380	392	+ 5	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	26,200,000	July 20, '05.	2½	..	385	395	385	390	270½	3,300
35⅞	18	36½	Mar. 14.	27¼	June 8.	30	31½	+ ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	†38,000,000			..	32	32	31⅞	31⅞	22¾	900
89	64½	91	Mar. 15.	83¼	May 1.	85	86	− ⅜	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	†44,345,300	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	87⅛	87½	85¼	85½	72⅞	700
33½	2⅜	42	June 16.	39	July 22.	40	42	− 3	Detroit Southern pf., tr. rcts.	100	6,450,300			..	41	41	39	39	..	200
79⅜	60⅜	95	June 22.	76½	Jan. 27.	92	92¾	+ ½	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	1	Q	92¾	93¼	92½	92½	65	1,650
40½	19½	47½	Apr. 6.	34⅞	Jan. 25.	41½	42	− ⅝	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	Apr. 27, '05.	1	Q	41⅞	42	41¼	41⅜	21½	1,682
14⅞	5⅜	17½	Jan. 21.	11⅜	May 23.	13½	14½	− ⅞	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000			..	14¾	14¾	14	14	..	325
28½	9¼	37	Jan. 21.	21	May 22.	27½	29	− 1	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000			..	28	28	28	28	10½	100
41⅝	21½	48¾	Mar. 11.	37½	May 22.	44¼	44⅜	− 2½	**Erie**	100	112,378,900			..	47	47⅜	44½	44⅝	25⅜	84,920
77	55⅝	84½	July 17.	74⅞	May 22.	82½	82⅝	− ⅞	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	83⅝	84½	82¾	83⅜	62½	25,238
58½	33	74	July 5.	55½	Jan. 3.	70¾	70⅞	− 1½	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000			..	72⅝	72¾	70¾	71	38⅜	14,800
68	43½	128	Apr. 7.	60	Jan. 11.	..	110	− 5⅜	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	June 15, '05.	[2½	Q	100	100	101½	101½	..	400
85	71	107½	Apr. 7.	75	Jan. 5.	89	95	− 5½	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	94½	95	90	90½	..	1,600
54	38	74	July 1.	44	Jan. 18.	71	74	..	Fort Worth & Denver City.	100	2,555,000	Apr. 1, '04.	1	..	71	71	71	71	..	51
60	43	63	July 17.	56	Mar. 7.	61	64½	+ 2	**General Chemical Co.**	100	7,410,300	Dec. 1, '03.	1½	..	63	63	63	63	61	100
101⅝	94	105	July 10.	101	Jan. 18.	103	106	+ ½	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	..	100
194½	151	192	Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	174	175	..	General Electric Co.	100	48,255,200	July 15, '05.	2	Q	173	175	173	175	162	800
242½	170	335	Apr. 17.	238	Jan. 4.	282	286	+ 2⅜	Great Northern pf.	100	124,875,600	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	286	294½	285¼	287	..	9,801
....	....	19	July 22.	15	Apr. 24.	..	19¾	+ 1	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000			..	17¾	19	17¾	19	..	3,000
....	....	65¼	July 3.	50	June 15.	58	64	− 1¼	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000			..	64	64	64	64	..	500
95	77	96⅞	Mar. 13.	90	Jan. 18.	93¼	93⅝	+ ¼	Hocking Valley pf.	100	15,000,000	July 17, '05.	2	SA	93¼	93½	93¼	93¼	81	200
159	125⅜	171¼	July 19.	152⅜	Jan. 25.	167	167½	− 2¼	**Illinois Central.**	100	†95,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	1¾	SA	170	171¼	167	167	137¼	33,300
25⅝	10¼	25½	Mar. 11.	18½	June 16.	..	..	− ⅝	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	19¼	19¼	18⅜	18⅝	14½	2,800
79⅞	64⅛	82¼	Apr. 6.	76	Feb. 6.	..	..	+ ¼	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	78¼	79	78¼	78⅝	60½	600
41½	28	40⅞	Feb. 27.	27	July 14.	27½	30	+ 1	International Steam Pump Co.	100	12,262,500	Apr. 1, '05.	¼	..	28	28	28	28	33⅜	100
87	71½	88⅜	Apr. 14.	78½	May 22.	80	83	..	International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	8,850,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	83¼	83¼	83½	83¼	77½	20
33	14	32	Feb. 3.	24	May 24.	26	27	+ ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900			..	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	19¼	300
59¾	32	58⅝	Feb. 3.	50	May 10.	51	52	− 1¼	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	52	52	51	51	37⅜	200
83½	64⅛	84½	Mar. 16.	81⅝	June 19.	82½	83½	− ⅞	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1, '05.	1	Q	82¾	82½	82½	82½	73¼	100
56¾	31	70	Feb. 14.	52	Jan. 3.	56	57	− ½	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000			..	58⅝	58⅝	57	57½	43½	730
12½	8	34⅝	July 20.	10	Jan. 16.	33½	34	+ ⅝	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	33¼	34⅜	31½	33⅜	..	9,050
66	48½	76	Apr. 6.	60	Jan. 9.	70	76	− ⅜	Knickerbocker Ice Co. pf.	100	3,000,000	July 3, '05.	3	SA	75	75	75	75	..	100
104	91	101	Mar. 10.	100	Mar. 1.	97½	110	..	**Laclede Gas Co. pf.**	100	2,500,000	June 15, '05.	2½	SA	105	105	105	105	..	2
62¼	46	65½	Feb. 3.	50½	May 22.	54	58	..	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '98.	1	..	54	54	54	54	56	200
148⅝	101	156¼	Apr. 26.	134½	Jan. 25.	143	143½	− 2⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	†60,000,000	Feb. 10, '05.	3	SA	149⅝	149⅜	143⅛	143½	117¼	12,350
169½	139⅜	175	Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	164½	165¼	+ ½	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	165⅝	166¼	165	165⅝	151⅜	2,014
96½	72¼	91	Mar. 17.	73	Jan. 3.	81	81½	+ 1	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100	....			..	82¼	83½	81	81	87½	8,150
130⅜	104⅜	131	July 5.	114	May 11.	125¼	125⅞	− 1½	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	126⅜	128⅝	125¼	125½	116¾	48,300
23⅜	5	26	Mar. 13.	18¼	May 22.	20⅝	21	− 1	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100			..	21⅞	22	20⅝	20⅝	9½	5,950
95	55	125	June 27.	80½	Jan. 11.	122	122⅜	− ⅜	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	2	SA	122⅜	122⅜	121¼	122¼	73½	1,700
36⅜	14⅜	33¼	Jan. 18.	24	May 22.	27½	27⅝	− 1	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.	100	63,300,300			..	28⅝	28¾	28	28	18⅜	1,125
65¼	32⅜	69	Mar. 13.	56½	May 23.	62⅜	62⅞	− ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,800,000			..	63¾	64	63	63	41¼	1,800
111½	87	110⅞	Mar. 13.	94½	May 22.	97¾	97⅞	− 1½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,400	July 20, '05.	2½	SA	99	99¼	97⅜	97⅜	94½	7,610
147⅝	101½	158	Apr. 26.	137	Jan. 12.	142	145	..	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	145	145	145	145	113½	100
59½	36	68⅝	Apr. 3.	54½	Jan. 25.	55	56½	− 6½	National Biscuit Co.	100	20,236,000	July 15, '05.	1	Q	60½	60¾	55	55	49	16,705
117	100¼	129⅜	Mar. 13.	112½	July 22.	112	115	− 4½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,906,300	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	115	115	112¾	112½	108½	2,420
23½	14	31⅝	Apr. 5.	18¼	Jan. 20.	21½	23	− ½	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	½	Q	22	23½	22	22	17	1,510
26½	14⅛	51⅜	Apr. 7.	24½	Jan. 5.	43	43⅜	− 1½	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	45	45½	43⅜	43⅜	21½	1,800
98¼	80⅜	111¼	Feb. 20.	97⅜	Jan. 7.	105	105½	+ 1	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	105	105½	105	105½	..	300
45⅞	34⅜	45	Jan. 16.	33½	May 8.	37	37½	..	National R. R. of Mexico pf.	100	30,063,000			..	38	38	37	37	38	1,800
25⅞	15⅞	24¼	Jan. 10.	17⅜	June 20.	19⅜	20⅜	− 1½	National R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	100	21,042,000			..	20	20	20	20	16⅜	200
164	120	161⅜	Apr. 15.	140	May 22.	148½	150	+ ½	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 18, '05.	2	Q	148	149	143⅜	143	127¼	410
145½	112⅞	167⅞	Mar. 14.	136⅜	May 22.	143½	144	− 4	New York Central.	100	132,230,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	147⅞	148⅝	143⅜	143½	119¼	12,050
47	25	55¼	Apr. 8.	42	Jan. 20.	46½	48	− ½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.	100	†14,000,000			..	47½	48½	47	47	29	2,000
78	60	85	Apr. 7.	74	May 4.	80	82	+ 1¼	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	80½	81½	80¼	81¼	63¼	600
25½	14	28	July 5.	21½	May 23.	24	30	..	New York Dock Co.	100	7,000,000			..	28	28	28	28	..	100
60	40	67½	June 29.	59	Jan. 10.	67¼	69¾	..	New York Dock Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	1	SA	67¼	67½	67¼	67½	..	700
199	185⅜	210½	Feb. 4.	195½	May 22.	200½	202½	+ 2	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	89,000,000	June 30, '05.	2	Q	200⅜	202	200¾	202	195	400
47⅞	19⅜	64	Mar. 30.	40⅜	Jan. 5.	50½	51	..	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	Jan. 16, '03.	3	..	53	53⅜	50¾	50⅝	31	17,550
89⅜	53½	88½	Mar. 11.	76	May 10.	85	85½	− ½	Norfolk & Western.	100	†86,000,000	June 16, '05.	1½	SA	85⅞	86½	84⅝	85½	62¼	9,100
96	88	94½	Feb. 3.	91½	Feb. 24.	93¾

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1903.—Continued.

Range for Year 1903. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1903. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 22. Bid.	Ask.	Net Change Week's	STOCKS.	Par Value	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 22. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 22, '03.
140	111½	147⅜	Mar. 13.	131½	May 22.	140⅝	140½	— 2⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	302,711,150	May 31, '05.	8	SA	142⅞	143¾	140	140⅝	121⅜	144,720
112½	92⅞	115⅛	Apr. 3.	97¼	May 15.	103⅜	104¼	— 1	People's Gas, Chicago	100	32,908,700	May 25, '05.	1½	Q	104½	105⅜	104	104	100⅝	3,350
79½	69⅜	87½	Feb. 6.	78¾	July 12.			— ¾	Pere Marquette pf.	100	10,532,200	July 3, '03.	2	SA	80¼	80¾	80¼	80¼	..	100
80	55	87⅝	Mar. 13.	70	May 23.	78	79¾	+ 2	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	100	34,780,500	Feb. 15, '05.	1¼	SA	80	80	78	78	68½	300
...	...	21	May 15.	12⅝	July 19.	12½	13½	— 1	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	32,000,000				14⅜	14⅜	12½	13	..	3,725
...	...	80¼	May 15.	48	July 19.	49¾	49⅞	— 7	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	32,000,000	Apr. 25, '05.	1¾	Q	57	57	48	50	..	11,270
44⅛	24¼	46⅜	Apr. 14.	34	May 23.	37½	38½	— 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co.	100	12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1	..	40	40½	38	38	33	1,250
92	67	93¾	Apr. 14.	87	Feb. 16.	93½	94½	— 1½	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.	100	12,500,000	May 24, '03.	1¾	Q	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	70⅜	300
244	209	254	Feb. 28.	230	May 31.	239	241	+ 1	Pullman Company	100	74,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	Q	240	240	240	240	223½	100
55	16	40⅝	Apr. 17.	30	May 22.	34⅜	35½	— 1¼	**Railway Steel Spring Co.**	100	13,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	3	A	37⅝	38¼	34⅜	34⅜	20	1,300
94	71⅜	103⅜	Apr. 15.	93	Jan. 25.	99	99½	— ½	Railway Steel Spring Co. pf.	100	13,500,000	June 20, '05.	1¾	Q	99	99	99	99	77	100
82⅝	38⅜	108⅜	July 7.	70	Jan. 13.	100¼	100½	— 5½	Reading	50	70,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	1½	SA	105⅝	105⅞	100¼	100⅜	53⅜	187,800
92	78	95	July 8.	90	May 22.	93	94½	+ 1	Reading 1st pf.	50	23,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	93½	94	93½	94	83½	600
85	55¼	96	July 10.	84	Jan. 5.	90	92	— ½	Reading 2d pf.	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	93	93	92½	92½	70½	900
18⅛	8	24⅞	Apr. 3.	15	Jan. 23.	19⅝	19⅞	— ¼	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000				20¼	21⅛	19⅝	19⅝	8	12,500
73½	37	87⅛	Feb. 28.	67	Jan. 3.	81½	82	+ ⅝	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,306,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	Q	81⅜	83¼	81½	81⅞	44⅜	18,700
37⅜	19⅛	37⅞	Jan. 18.	24⅜	May 22.	29⅞	30	— 2	Rock Island Co.	100	89,424,409				32¼	32¼	29⅝	29⅝	23⅞	26,380
86⅝	37⅜	85	Jan. 4.	71⅛	May 22.	74½	75	— 1⅛	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,930,400	May 1, '05.	1	Q	76	76	75	75	60¼	500
29⅝	14⅜	38	May 15.	23	Feb. 16.	23¾	24¾		Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,961,700	July 15, '01.	1		34¼	34⅝	34¼	34¼	29	900
98	74⅜	109⅛	Apr. 1.	94	Jan. 25.	104	106	+ ½	Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	100	8,051,400	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104½	104	104½	79½	300
30	16	29¼	Feb. 3.	20	June 8.	..	..	+ ⅝	**St. Joseph & Grand Isl. 2d pf.**	100	3,500,000				23⅜	24½	23⅞	24½	20½	200
72½	39½	73¼	Mar. 6.	61	May 23.	66	67½	— 1·	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	67¼	68	66¼	66¼	52⅜	710
185	150	194½	June 12.	175	Jan. 30.	185	195	— ½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,800	July 1, '05.	5	SA	188	188	189	189	153	100
29	9½	27⅜	Jan. 20.	20	May 22.	23½	24	— ¾	St. Louis Southwestern	100	16,500,000				23	23½	22⅝	22⅝	13½	900
69⅜	25⅜	66⅝	Apr. 18.	55½	May 1.	57⅝	59	— 3⅝	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000				62⅜	62⅝	59	59	35⅜	1,050
65⅞	31½	118½	Feb. 24.	60	Jan. 25.	80	82	— 1·	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	82	82¼	81½	81½	38¼	400
68⅜	41½	72⅜	Feb. 27.	54¾	May 4.	63½	63⅝	— ½	Southern Pacific	100	197,949,200				66¼	66⅝	63½	63½	51¼	57,750
119½	113	121½	Feb. 13.	115¾	Jan. 5.	118	118⅝	..	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	July 17, '05.	3½	SA	117¾	118¾	117½	118	..	2,100
31⅞	19¼	30⅜	Mar. 12.	23	May 22.	32⅝	32⅞	— 1½	Southern Railway, extended	100	119,980,000				32¼	34⅝	32¾	33½	24¾	14,900
97½	77⅛	100	Mar. 22.	95	May 1.	98	98½	— ⅝	Southern Railway pf., extended	100	60,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	99	99	98⅜	98⅜	89	550
77½	31⅝	106⅛	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 25.	85⅛	85¼	— ⅛	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,900	May 1, '05.	1	Q	86¼	87⅜	85	85¼	43¼	28,200
...	...	*52	July 21.	*52	July 21.	..	..	..	Texas Central	100	3,949,400	July 15, '05.	5	..	52	52	52	52	..	40
...	...	*82½	July 21.	*82½	July 22.	..	..	..	Texas Central pf.	100	124,500	July 15, '03.	2½	SA	82½	82½	82½	82½	..	20
38⅛	20	41	Mar. 13.	29¾	Apr. 29.	32⅞	33¼	— 1	Texas Pacific	100	38,760,000				34	34	32⅝	32⅝	25⅜	2,100
39½	25	46½	Mar. 28.	37½	Jan. 21.	43	44	+ ½	Texas Pacific Land Trust	100	7,658,500				43	43	43	43	30	100
134	115	134⅝	Feb. 16.	124	Apr. 29.	..	..	+ 1½	Third Avenue	100	16,000,000	May 1, '05.	1½	Q	126⅞	129	126⅝	129	121	1,050
27½	17½	37⅞	Apr. 12.	22¼	Jan. 13.	34	34½	— ⅝	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	SA	34	34	33¾	33⅞	20½	700
38	21½	43¾	Apr. 6.	34⅛	May 22.	37½	38¾	— ⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western	100	10,000,000				38½	38½	37½	38¼	25⅝	500
57⅛	32	65	Apr. 12.	51⅝	Jan. 25.	55½	57	— 1⅝	Toledo, St. L. & Western pf.	100	10,000,000				57⅛	57½	55½	55½	33⅜	60
107⅜	87½	122½	Apr. 4.	105	Jan. 6.	110⅜	111½	— 2	Twin City Rapid Transit	100	18,000,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	113⅛	113½	110⅝	111	35½	1,585
13¼	3⅞	15⅛	Apr. 3.	8⅝	June 6.	9⅛	9⅜	— 1⅛	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000				10¼	10¼	9½	9½	4	900
75¼	45	82	Apr. 4.	68	Jan. 10.	72	74	+ ⅝	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	72¾	73¾	72¼	73¾	52	200
117	77·	137⅞	Feb. 25.	113	Jan. 3.	126½	127	— 3½	Union Pacific	100	166,173,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	130⅜	130½	126½	127	97¼	330,700
98	86½	101⅝	Feb. 21.	96	May 11.	96⅝	98½	— ⅝	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	97	97½	97	97¼	94	400
...	...	82	June 23.	80	July 7.	80	81	— 1	United Railways of St. Louis pf.	100	12,983,200	July 10, '05.	1¼	Q	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	..	300
25	9	66¼	July 17.	21½	Jan. 4.	65	65½	— 1	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000				66¼	66⅛	64	65	10¼	3,400
69	42½	89	Mar. 31.	64⅞	Jan. 11.	86⅝	86⅞	— ⅛	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	86¾	87	86¾	86⅞	44⅜	2,330
20½	6⅝	35⅞	Apr. 14.	19⅞	Jan. 3.	30⅜	31	+ 1⅜	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300				30½	31⅞	30½	31⅜	8⅞	10,195
81⅜	40	97⅜	Apr. 17.	73¼	Jan. 3.	92	93¼	—	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1¾	Q	92⅜	92⅞	92½	92½	48¼	200
20⅜	6¼	14⅜	Jan. 16.	11	Apr. 14.	11¼	14	+ ⅝	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,893,800				12½	13	12¾	12¾	2	900
84½	43	86½	Mar. 10.	77	Jan. 4.	87	90	— ½	U. S. Realty & Improvement Co.	100	16,155,300				89½	89½	89½	89½	48¾	100
...	...	40¼	Apr. 18.	18	Jan. 28.	30¼	31¼	— 1	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	32	32	30¼	30¼	..	500
40¼	36½	70½	Apr. 18.	35	Jan. 13.	66	66½	— 1¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	8,945,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	67¼	67¼	66	66	..	900
34½	10½	49¼	July 20.	33⅜	Jan. 3.	47	47½	+ 4½	United States Rubber Co.	100	22,686,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	Q	43	49½	43	47½	19½	56,715
104	41	115½	Apr. 7.	93⅜	Jan. 6.	110⅜	111⅜	+ 1¼	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	22,525,500	May 15, '03.	2½	Q	110¼	113½	110¼	111	70¼	9,921
35½	8⅝	38¾	Apr. 7.	24½	May 22.	32⅜	32⅞	— 1½	United States Steel Corporation	100	508,495,800	Dec. 30, '03.	½		34⅜	35	32⅝	32⅝	12½	207,500
93⅝	51¼	104⅞	Apr. 18.	90¾	May 22.	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅝	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '03.	1¾	Q	102¼	103	100⅝	100⅞	63¼	167,425
44½	22⅝	39	Jan. 3.	31¼	May 23.	33¼	34	— 1⅜	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	Q	35½	35½	33¼	34⅜	27	12,738
114½	96	110	Feb. 20.	103⅞	May 1.	105	105¼	— 2	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	July 15, '05.	2	Q	105¼	105¾	104⅞	105	101¼	4,185
44	18½	52½	Feb. 24.	36	June 5.	36	44	+ ¾	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,000				41¼	41¾	41¼	41¾	..	100
25	15	23⅝	Feb. 3.	17⅛	May 23.	18¾	19	— ¼	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000				19⅜	19⅜	19	19	17¼	900
48⅛	32⅜	48	Feb. 23.	37	May 23.	38	38¾	— ⅝	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000				40	40	38⅝	38⅝	36⅞	1,800
230	205	260	Feb. 21.	235	Jan. 3.	228	245	...	Wells-Fargo Express Co.	100	8,000,000	July 15, '05.	4	SA	235	235	235	235	207	100
94½	85	95½	June 19.	92	Jan. 17.	92¾	93⅜	— ⅜	Western Union Telegraph	100	97,370,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	93	93⅝	93	93	88¼	1,463
183	153	184	Apr. 6.	152	May 20.	165¼	167½	— ½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,996,350	July 10, '05.	2½	Q	168	168	167	167	102	900
198½	180	197	Apr. 11.	190	Feb. 23.	190	195	— 4	Westinghouse E. & M. 1st pf.	50	3,998,700	July 10, '05.	2½	Q	190	190	190	190	..	100
23⅞	14½	19⅝	Mar. 13.	15	May 1.	..	..	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie	100	20,000,000				16½	16½	16½	16¼	15	130
25	16	25½	Feb. 16.	20	Apr. 29.	23¼	23½	— ⅞	Wisconsin Central	100	16,147,900				23½	23½	23	23	18¾	200
49⅜	37	54¼	Feb. 17.	45	Jan. 13.	49⅜	50	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200				50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	39½	100

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Adams Express	3	N. Y., C. & St. L.	
Am. Cot. Oil pf	2¾	2d pf	1¼
Am. Ice Securities	1½	N. Y., N. H. & H.	2
Am. St. Fds. pf	2	Northern Pacific	1¾
Am. Woolen	1½	P. C., C. & St. L.	2
Chi. & N. W. pf	7	Pullman	1
Del., L. & W.	5	Reading 1st pf.	1
Gen. Chemical	2	Third Avenue	1½
Gt. Northern pf	2¾	U. S. Pipe	1¾
Havana Elec.	1	U. S. Rubber	4½
Int. Steam Pump	1	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¾
Nat. Lead pf.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Amal. Copper	1	Missouri Pacific	1¾
Am. Ag. Chem.	1¼	Nat. Bis.	6½
Am. Cotton Oil	1¾	Nat. Bis. pf.	4¼
Am. Locomotive	2¼	Nat. Lead	1½
Am. Smelting & R.	1	Nat. of M. 2d pf.	1½
Am. Sugar Ref.	1⅞	N. Y. Central	1
At., Top. & S. F.	2¾	Pacific Mail	1
At. Coast Line	4	Pennsylvania	2⅜
Balt. & Ohio	1⅞	People's Gas, Chi.	1
B'klyn R. T.	2¼	Pitts. Coal	1
Buff. & Sus. pf.	1	Pitts. Coal pf.	2
Canadian Pacific	2⅜	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Central Leather	1½	Pressed S. C. pf.	1⅜
Ches. & Ohio	1⅞	Ry. Steel Spring	1½
Chi. Gt. W. deb.	1	Reading	5½
Chi., M. & St. P.	4⅜	Rock Island	2½
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1	Rock Island pf.	1½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	3½	St. L. S. W. pf.	3⅜
Col. Fuel & Iron	2¼	Sloss-Sheff. S. & I.	1¼
Corn Prod. pf.	1¼	Southern Pacific	2⅜
Det. So. tr. r.	3	Southern Railway	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1	Texas Pacific	1
Erie	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	1½	Twin City R. T.	2
Fed. M. & S.	5⅝	Union Bag	1½
Fed. M. & S. pf.	5¼	Union Pacific	3½
Hav. Elec. pf.	1¼	U. Rys. Invest.	1
Ill. Central	2¾	U. S. R. & Ref.	1
Iowa Central pf.	1¼	U. S. R. & R. pf.	1½
Louis. & Nash.	2¾	U. S. Steel	1½
Met. Securities	1	Va.-Car. Chem.	1½
Met. Street Ry.	1½	Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	2
Mexican Central	1	West. El. Mfg. 1st pf.	4
Mo., K. & Texas	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Fur., C. R. & Nor. col. tr. 5s	1⅞	Mo., K. & T., St. L. div. 4s	1¾
Ches. & O. 6s, 1911	1¼	M., J. & K. C. 1st	1½
C. & N. W. ext. 4s	1¼	N. Sh. & L. E. 1st	1⅜
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	1	St. P. M. & M. con. 4s	1½
Havana Elec. 5s	1½	So. Ry., M. & O. 4s	1
Ill. Cent. 4s, 1952	1⅛	Va., I., C. & C. 5s	1
Int. & Gt. Nor. 1st	1	W., Det. & Chi. 5s	2½
Kan. C. & Pac. 1st	1⅜		

Bonds Declined.

C. of Ga. 2d pf. inc.	2	Mo. Pac. 4s	1
C., M. & St. P., C. P. & W. 5s	2¼	Union Pac. conv.	2¼
C. T. Tr. 4s, c. off.	2	Wabash deb. B	2⅝
L. Isl. unif. 4s	2¼	Wab., Pitts. 2d	1⅜

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 24.

German Exchange National Bank—Books close.

Tuesday, July 25.

Automatic Electric Co.—Books close.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation—Books close for dividend on preferred.
El Paso Mining—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn.
Homestake Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
National Fireproofing Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Osceola Consolidated Mining Co.—Dividend payable.
Street's West Stable Car Line Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Trenton Potteries—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
United States Rubber Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, July 26.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Ohio Traction Co. (Cincinnati)—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Rider and Driver Publishing Co.—Annual meeting.

Thursday, July 27.

Amalgamated Copper Co.—Books close.
Rowery Bank—Books close.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred Aug. 1 to holders of record this date.

Friday, July 28.

Distillers' Securities Corporation—Dividend payable.
Massachusetts Electric Co.—Annual meeting.
Peoria Bureau Valley Railroad—Books close for dividend.

Saturday, July 29.

American Car and Foundry Co.—Annual meeting.
Lake Shore Railroad—Dividend payable.
Michigan Central Railroad—Dividend payable.
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger—Dividend payable.
Tamarack Mining Co.—Dividend payable.

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 22 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,177,242,262	$1,061,724,529	+10.7
Boston	120,154,009	138,803,682	-13.5
Philadelphia	105,272,569	100,986,102	+ 4.3
Baltimore	19,892,171	18,367,179	+ 8.3
Chicago	161,064,795	134,851,702	+19.4
St. Louis	46,724,954	39,915,934	+17.1
New Orleans	14,460,593	11,724,065	+23.3
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,644,811,353	$1,475,457,173	+11.5
Other cities, 5 days	316,498,741	261,546,923	+21.0
Total, all cities, 5 days	$1,961,310,094	$1,737,004,096	+12.9
All cities, 1 day	415,978,862	375,224,928	+10.7
Total, all cities, for week	$2,377,288,956	$2,112,229,024	+12.5

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jy. 22	$2,377,288,956	$2,112,229,024	$2,071,472,068
Jy. 15	2,697,201,357	2,114,014,233	2,305,373,290
Jy. 1	2,718,349,814	2,067,025,004	2,184,607,140
Je. 24	2,286,859,594	1,827,893,624	1,944,234,033
Je. 17	2,368,141,474	1,890,359,927	2,103,359,927
Je. 10	2,410,860,287	1,761,169,926	2,252,044,355
Je. 3	2,411,140,485	1,635,187,383	2,426,946,756
My. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,360
My. 20	2,726,710,398	2,067,476,894	2,245,351,623
My. 13	2,545,107,082	1,996,400,349	2,139,565,009
My. 6	3,269,910,789	2,191,761,452	2,136,436,608
Ap. 29	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,062
Ap. 22	2,867,455,980	1,912,366,338	2,133,302,624
Ap. 15	3,066,395,877	1,979,086,890	2,354,043,745
Ap. 8	3,044,956,622	2,002,117,230	1,966,850,314
Mh. 25	2,795,299,999	1,903,717,660	1,984,836,793
Mh. 18	3,016,872,290	1,918,560,549	2,125,489,058
Mh. 11	2,656,766,051	1,757,772,460	2,321,974,907
Mh. 4	3,386,001,427	1,938,886,933	2,464,581,147
Feb. 18	2,331,505,901	1,876,925,942	2,154,189,963
Feb. 11	2,671,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,032,255,276
Feb. 4	2,895,611,063	2,125,168,916	2,419,347,229
Jan. 28	2,476,919,266	2,081,457,763	2,089,519,091
Jan. 21	2,911,431,096	2,171,463,754	2,252,176,358
Jan. 14	2,749,945,692	2,227,800,021	2,787,127,682
Jan. 7	2,845,331,332	2,413,979,804	2,732,933,089
Dec. 31	2,149,506,818	1,846,677,375	2,274,469,619
Dec. 24	2,576,918,511	1,685,369,339	1,905,349,766
Dec. 17	2,908,092,864	2,075,300,131	2,358,508,857
Dec. 10	3,289,070,592	2,196,058,187	2,207,359,503
Dec. 3	3,365,554,749	2,232,995,566	2,375,076,731
Nov. 26	2,625,959,197	1,746,841,096	2,093,393,723
Nov. 19	3,144,948,592	2,087,100,907	2,658,995,733
Nov. 12	2,527,322,189	2,096,374,505	2,666,308,125
Nov. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,996,829	1,284,339,532
Oct. 29	2,627,248,127	1,941,443,802	2,230,924,515
Oct. 22	2,837,735,612	2,015,359,540	2,453,861,222
Oct. 15	2,449,157,985	2,027,396,485	2,602,494,532
Oct. 8	2,671,548,273	1,977,167,677	2,554,297,432
Oct. 1	2,198,462,398	2,228,903,412	2,670,316,741
Sep. 24	2,029,390,700	1,861,588,947	2,555,282,505
Sep. 17	2,258,977,162	1,840,547,178	2,349,186,939
Sep. 10	1,712,347,615	1,449,406,653	2,443,019,529
Sep. 3	1,966,916,119	1,737,993,320	2,083,118,706
Au. 27	1,736,512,660	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,845
Au. 20	1,868,942,404	1,865,338,319	2,097,262,052
Au. 13	1,749,912,253	1,823,356,626	2,005,533,427
Au. 6	1,789,286,300	2,049,405,290	1,913,542,978
Jul. 30	1,773,850,062	2,000,479,812	2,241,200,707

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1902 were $2,181,396,804; in 1901, $2,256,684,620; in 1900, $1,402,186,037, and in 1899, $1,616,607,355. Largest clearings last year were $3,365,554,749, in the week ending Dec. 3; smallest, $1,006,681,-729, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11, of 1901, $3,689,-967,393.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 22	$1,439,283,258	$71,157,608
July 15	1,722,590,097	75,668,279
*July 8	2,124,327,797	101,833,001
July 1	1,775,661,325	82,067,243
June 24	1,375,689,387	73,503,661
June 17	1,444,441,066	70,507,415
June 10	1,472,648,094	72,989,535
*June 3	1,553,392,875	98,395,388
May 27	1,821,604,781	80,549,942
May 20	1,732,317,753	80,979,044
May 13	1,628,894,256	72,677,546
May 6	2,193,254,135	81,619,769
April 29	2,207,778,289	69,949,639
April 22	1,940,652,011	77,985,997
April 15	2,082,178,320	91,091,932
April 8	2,050,003,458	85,673,726
April 1	1,914,562,228	71,195,983
March 25	1,814,981,962	58,186,436
March 18	2,062,627,899	64,068,024
March 4	2,347,246,026	95,536,257
*Feb. 25	1,690,495,216	88,000,567
Feb. 18	1,616,231,268	70,146,158
Feb. 11	1,790,369,806	74,725,269
Feb. 4	1,953,982,049	88,889,465
Jan. 28	1,607,718,709	76,244,931
Jan. 21	1,923,996,445	75,295,058
Jan. 14	1,776,528,682	85,590,622
Jan. 7	1,855,423,836	78,160,062
Dec. 31	1,382,620,679	58,957,084
Dec. 24	1,630,795,429	79,385,565
Dec. 17	1,900,776,064	69,517,587
Dec. 10	2,245,165,463	77,380,459
Dec. 3	2,299,040,043	92,823,548
*Nov. 26	1,786,061,834	64,601,263
Nov. 19	2,184,204,711	79,057,057
*Nov. 12	1,614,801,655	66,886,945
Nov. 5	1,938,740,336	75,989,677
Oct. 29	1,931,550,043	74,711,176
Oct. 22	1,883,007,074	68,450,804
Oct. 15	1,516,867,630	75,639,127
Oct. 8	1,713,612,786	79,178,705
Oct. 1	1,353,708,062	60,940,635
Sept. 24	1,190,072,871	58,417,024
Sept. 17	1,410,617,031	68,008,036
Sept. 10	1,002,386,367	38,287,039
Sept. 3	1,179,311,611	59,788,889
Aug. 27	1,015,784,038	50,533,012
Aug. 20	1,114,427,648	51,267,905
Aug. 13	992,146,302	49,456,925
Aug. 6	1,022,928,140	55,496,179
July 30	1,059,864,529	52,856,789
July 23	1,268,664,868	81,038,050

*Five days.

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

Imports, New York, Week Ended July 21.

Palatinia, Tampico, gold bullion	$68,245
Palatinia, Tampico, silver bullion	197,470
Monterey, Vera Cruz, silver bullion	17,326
Monterey, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	3,311
Cearense, Barbadoes, gold bullion	1,520
Fontabelle, St. Kitts, gold bullion	3,000
Sibiria, Porto Colombia, gold bullion	33,341
Sibiria, Port Limon, gold bullion	7,565
Sibiria, Esranquilla, gold bullion	4,198
Korona, Georgetown, gold bullion	5,387
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, gold bullion	1,864
Esperanza, Vera Cruz, silver bull

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 22, 1905

BONDS.

Week ended July 22, 1905.

Sales W'k Ended July 23. $11,789,500	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Hide & Leather 6s	97⅝	98	97½	98	26
American Ice Securities 6s	79	79¼	79	79¼	35
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	98	98	98	98	1
American Tobacco 4s	76	76¼	76	76¼	169
American Tobacco 6s	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	68
Ann Arbor 4s	90½	90½	89½	90½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104½	104½	104	104½	163
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	97	97	96½	96⅝	21
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94½	95	94½	94½	42½
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé, East Okla. 4s	101	101	101	101	1
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102½	103	102¼	103	17
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102¼	48
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	96	96	95⅝	95⅝	14
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	105¼	105⅞	105¼	105⅜	45½
Balt. & Ohio, Pits. Junc. & Mid. Div. 3½s	92	92	92	92	5
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	91⅜	91⅜	91⅛	91⅛	43¼
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	99⅝	99⅝	98⅝	98⅝	37
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞	1
Brooklyn Rapid Transit gold 5s	110	110	109¼	109½	3
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	89¼	89⅛	89	89¼	251
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	111	111½	111	111¼	98
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	123	123	123	123	7
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	99¼	99¼	98½	98⅛	3
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern col. tr. 5s	121	121	121	121	1
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	2
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	9
Central Branch Railway 4s	97½	98½	97¼	98½	3
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114½	114	114	114	12
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96½	14
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	84½	84½	83½	84	72
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	75	75	74	74	8
Central Leather 5s	100	100	99¼	99⅝	238
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102⅝	102⅝	102¼	102¼	30
Central Pacific gtd. 3½s	88	88½	88	88¼	20
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	108½	108⅝	108¼	108⅜	11
Chesapeake & Ohio 6s, 1911	110	110	110	110	1
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	10
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101¼	101¼	101⅛	101⅛	5
Chicago & Alton 3s	85¼	85⅞	85	85	20
Chicago & Alton 3½s	80	80	80	80	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy deb. 5s	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅜	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101⅝	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	532
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅛	95⅜	3
Chicago & Eastern Illinois con. 6s	138½	138½	138¼	138½	1
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	½
Chi., Indianapolis & Louisville ref. 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Chi. & P. West 5s	116¼	116¼	115	115	15
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	111	111	111	111	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, So. Minn. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	20
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1909	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	4
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1921	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼	10
Chicago & Northwestern gen. 3½s	101	101	101	101	5
Chicago & Northwestern extended 4s	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜	10
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	94⅜	94⅜	94¼	94⅜	361
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	82⅝	83	82⅝	82⅝	479
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	97	97¼	96⅞	97¼	196
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	106	106	105¾	105¾	8
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha con. 6s	138½	138½	138½	138½	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off	96	96	95	95	15
Chicago & West Indiana gen. 6s	115¾	115¾	115½	115¾	15
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	102¾	103	102¾	103	38
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. Cairo Div. 4s	100⅝	100⅝	100⅛	100⅛	5
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	74⅞	75	74¼	75	61
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	73½	73⅝	73¼	73¼	97
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	74½	74½	74	74	27
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	95⅝	95⅞	95¼	95⅜	56
Conn. Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	4
Conn. Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s, stpd.gtd	101½	101½	101½	101½	4
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	1
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100½	100⅝	10½
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	34
Detroit Southern, Ohio Southern 4s	93¼	93½	93½	93½	5
Detroit United Railway con. 4½s	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	8
Distillers' Securities 5s	79½	79½	79	79⅛	54
East Tenn., Virginia & Georgia con. 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	2
Edison El. Ill. of N. Y. conv. 5s	105	105	105	105	2
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	120½	120½	120½	120½	5
Erie 1st consol. 4s	100⅝	101½	100½	101½	20
Erie gen. lien 4s	92⅝	93	92	93	69
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	97½	98	97½	98	50
Erie convertible 4s	106	106¼	107⅜	107⅜	61
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	110⅝	110⅝	110¾	110⅝	9
Flint & Père Marquette con. 5s	113	113	113	113	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	112	112¾	111⅞	112¾	47
Green Bay & Western deb. B	23	23¼	23	23⅜	26½
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	17
Havana Electric Railway 5s	93½	95	93½	95	12
Hocking Valley 4½s	110	110	110	110	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	108	108	108	108	8
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	105½	105½	105¼	105½	1
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	120	120	120	120	4
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	3
International Paper conv. 5s	92	91½	92	92	65
International Paper 6s	110	110	110	110	5
International Steam Pump 6s	103½	104	103½	104	22
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	89⅝	89¾	89½	89½	25
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅜	72¾	72¼	72⅜	138
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	95	96⅜	95	96⅜	12
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped gtd	95	95	94¾	95	37
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	109½	100⅝	109½	100⅝	3
Lackawanna Steel 5s	106⅝	106¾	106⅝	106⅝	15
Lake Shore deb. 4s	101¼	102	101½	102	56
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre ext. gtd. 4½s	101¾	101¾	101⅜	101⅜	18
Long Island unified 4s	100½	100½	100½	100¼	1
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	7
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	18
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104½	104½	104½	104½	22
Louis & Nash.-Southern Ry. jt. 4s	96½	96½	96½	96½	3
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104½	104¼	104½	19
Metropolitan Street Railway ref 4s	91	91	90¾	91	111
Mexican Central consol. 4s	77	77½	77	77½	22
Mexican Central 1st income	22	22¼	21¾	22¼	68
Mexican Central 2d income	13	13½	13	13¼	16
Mexican Central 4½s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97	97	97	97	12
Minn., St. Paul & S. St. Marie con. 4s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	37
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	80
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	88	88	87½	87⅝	6
Missouri Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	106⅜	107	106⅜	107	26
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108	108	107½	108	59
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	105½	105¾	105½	105¾	2
Missouri, Kan. & Texas, St. L. Div. 4s	92	92¼	92	92¼	19
Missouri Pacific 4s	96	96	95	95	5
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	121½	121⅞	121½	121⅝	4
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s	99	99½	99	99½	
Nassau Electric 4s	87⅝	87⅝	87⅜	87⅜	32
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	82	82	82	82	13
National Starch 6s	85	85	85	85	1
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101⅜	101⅜	101¼	101¼	104
New York Central gen. 3½s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	22
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼	62
New. York Cent. Mich. Cent. col. 3½s reg.	90	90	90	90	15
New York Dock 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	94	94	93¾	93½	36
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col tr. 5s	100⅝	110	100½	100½	42
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	117	117	117	117	2
New York & Greenwood Lake 5s	117	117	117	117	1
New York & Greenwood Lake 5s, small	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	6
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	103	103	102½	102¾	32½
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	96	96	95½	96	20
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77	77⅜	77	77⅜	67
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106½	106⅝	106	106	34
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96¼	96¼	90	96¼	102
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	103	103	103	103	10
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	127	128½	126½	126½	2
Oregon Short Line 5s	117½	117½	117⅜	117⅞	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	105	105	105	105	1
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108½	109	108½	109	5
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	104¾	104	104	104	194
Pennsylvania rects for conv. 3½s, f. p.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	47
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	108½	108½	107⅝	107⅝	23
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	100⅞	100⅞	100½	100⅝	13
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73	73½	73	73¼	22
Phila. Baltimore & Washington 4s	109	109¼	109	109¼	20
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series B	113½	113¼	113¼	113¼	1
Pitt., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	1
Reading gen. 4s	101½	102	101¼	101⅝	108
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	100⅛	101	100⅛	101	54
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	99	99	98	99	19
Rio Grande Western coll. tr. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾	2

BONDS.

Week ended July 15, 1905.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg 5s	118½	118⅛	118½	118½	8
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	5
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	94¼	94¼	93¾	94	17
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. R. & G. 4s	95⅞	96	95¾	95¾	30
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	114	114	114	114	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	89	89	88⅜	88⅞	103
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	81¾	82	81¾	82	109
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	5
St. Louis & Southwestern 2d income 4s	84½	84½	84½	84½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 2d 6s	113	113	113	113	25
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88¼	88½	88¼	88½	27
Seaboard Air Line 4s	89¼	89⅜	89¼	89⅜	11
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104½	104⅝	104	104	7
Southern Pacific 4s	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	371
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	96	96	95½	95½	579
Southern Railway 5s	118⅝	118¾	118½	118½	26
Southern Railway, St. Louis Div. 4s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Southern Railway, Mobile & Ohio 4s	101	101	100	100½	15
Standard Rope & Twine income	4	4	4	4	1
Syracuse, Binghamton & New York 1st 7s	105⅞	105¾	105⅞	105⅞	2
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	121⅞	122⅜	121¾	122	9
Third Avenue 4s	96	96	95½	95⅝	14
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	92¾	93	92¾	93	9
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85	85½	85	85½	13
Toledo, St. Louis & Western prior lien 3½s	91	91	91	91	35
Underground El. Rys., Lond., prof. sh. 5s	98⅛	98⅜	98¼	98⅜	9
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105⅝	91½
Union Pacific conv. 4s	130	130⅝	127⅜	127⅜	360
United Railways of St. Louis 4s	87½	87½	87¼	87¼	11
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	91	91	90⅝	91	16
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	99⅝	100	99⅜	100	18
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	100⅝	100¾	100	100	17
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. & f. 5s	95	95⅛	94⅜	94⅝	1,302
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	94¾	95⅛	94¾	94¾	5
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	90	90	90	90	12
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	89¾	89½	88	88½	15
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	39½	39½	38	38	88
Wabash 1st 5s	118½	118¾	118	118	9
Wabash 2d 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	2
Wabash, Detroit & Chicago 5s	111	112	111	112	1
Wabash deb. B 6s	72	72¾	70¼	70¼	41
West Shore 4s reg	108	108⅜	107¾	108¼	22
Western Maryland 4s	88	88	88	88	14
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105½	105½	105½	105½	6
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	110⅝	110⅜	110⅝	110⅝	3
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94	94	94	94	5
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94¼	94¼	94	94	34

Total sales $9,288,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 4s, 1907, coupon	104	104¼	104	104¼	5
United States 3s, coupon	104	104	104	104	½
Jmp. Japanese Gov. 6 per cent. sterl. loan	101⅝	102	101	101⅝	241½
Imp. Japanese Gov. 6s ctfs., 2d series	98⅜	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	278
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K., L. & Co. cts f. p.	92¼	92⅜	91¼	91¼	1,921½
Republic of Cuba 5s	108⅞	107	106⅜	107	9
United States of Mexico 4s	93¾	93¾	93½	93¼	35½
United States of Mexico 5s	100	100	100¼	100	3

Total sales $2,488,000

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee Settlement 3s	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	3
Virginia def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. ctfs.	13	13	13	13	10

Total sales $13,000

Grand total $11,789,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Apr. 28	104⅜	Mar. 30	104½	May 29
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅜	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	105½	Apr. 16	104	Jun. 5	104	Jun. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅞	Jan. 11	104	July 17	104¼	July 17
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg Q. F.	132½	Jun. 29	132¼	Mar. 1	132⅞	Jun. 20
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F.	133	Mar. 15	132¼	May 15	132¾	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	104	Feb. 16	104	July 19
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup. sm. Q. F.	.....		.....		105⅝	Sep. 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104⅜	Apr. 6	103½	July 5	104½	July 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.; small	.....		.....		107	Jun. 28
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924. F. A.	.....		.....		121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	110	Mar. 15	109	Jun. 5	109	Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101¼	Mar. 20	90½	July 5	100	July 22
United States of Mexico 4s	96	Apr. 4	92	Jun. 5	93½	July 22
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Mar. 13	103¼	Jan. 3	107	July 21
Imp. Jap. Government 6s	105¼	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 3	101¼	July 22
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts. 2d ser	101¼	Ma... 30	90½	Jan. 5	98⅜	July 22
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.	93¼	Jun. 16	86	May 26	91½	July 22

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.	.....		.....		102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.	.....		.....		111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.	.....		.....		105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.	.....		.....		103¼	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.	.....		.....		1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	May 25	95	July 5	95⅞	July 19, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.	.....		.....		95½	Aug. 19, 1903
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small	.....		.....		95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs.	.....		.....		17	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.	18⅝	Jan. 3	10	Apr 30	13	July 20, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97½	Jun. 14	97	Mar. 8	96⅜	Jun. 17, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.	.....		.....		93	Sep. 23, 1904

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Reduction of $4,573,300 in Surplus Due to Large Increase in Reserve Requirements.

A heavy increase in loans and deposits in yesterday's bank statement resulted in a decrease of $4,573,300 in the surplus reserve which now stands at $14,949,950 as compared with $50,609,600 at the corresponding date last year. Instead of the loss in cash approximating $1,000,000 indicated by Friday's estimates of the movement of currency during the week the banks reported a nominal gain in cash. The loss in surplus was due entirely to increased reserve requirements. The unexpectedly favorable bank statement of a week ago was more than reversed by the showing presented yesterday. The increase in deposits reported amounted to $18,380,000 and the loans increased by $19,058,600.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 21, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.

	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital	$115,972,700	.....	$115,972,700
Net prof.	139,492,800	.....	134,972,700
Deposits	1,177,398,200	$18,380,000	1,201,443,200
Circulat'n	48,913,300	*243,900	39,132,000
Total	$1,481,776,900	$18,136,100	$1,491,521,200

ASSETS.

Loans	$1,126,396,700	$19,058,600	$1,099,849,200
Specie	220,190,500	28,400	265,955,400
Leg. tend	89,109,000	*6,700	85,015,000
Total	$1,435,696,200	$19,080,300	$1,450,819,600
Res. held	$309,299,500	$21,700	$359,970,400
Res. req.	294,349,550	4,595,000	300,360,800
Surp.	$14,949,950	$4,573,300	$50,609,600

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 22	2,350,921
Same week last year	3,624,106
To date this year	147,775,076
Corresponding date last year	60,466,210

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$11,789,500
Same date last year	$15,144,500
To date this year	$620,485,200
Corresponding date last year	$359,680,700

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 23, '04.	July 22, '05.	Decrease.
Railroads	2,735,691	1,383,313	1,352,378
Industrials	888,415	967,708	*79,293
Banks	20	.....	20

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 23, '04.	July 22, '05.	Decrease.
Railroads	$10,951,000	$6,867,500	$4,083,500
Industrials	3,828,500	2,421,000	1,407,500
Government	354,000	2,488,000	*2,134,000
State	11,000	13,000	*2,000

*Increase.

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 22, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1995	QJ	100	Jan 26	96½	Jan 5	98¾ July 19	99⅝	99¾
At., T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995	AO*	105	Mar 20	102¾	May 1	104¼ July 21	104¼	104½
Do registered	AO*	102¾	May 26	100¼	Apr 3	102¾ May 26	..	..
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995	Nov.	97½	Feb 11	94¾	Jan 5	96¾ July 22	..	97
Do do registered	Nov.	93¾	Feb 1	93¼	Feb 1	93¼ Feb 1	..	..
Do stamped		98	Feb 9	94	May 19	94¾ July 22	..	95
Do conv. 1st 4s, 1st inst. 25% paid.		103½	Apr 20	100	May 23	103 July 21	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906	*FA	..	....	..	....	99 Au 15, 04	100⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907	*FA	99¾	May 2	98¾	May 2	98⅝ May 2	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908	*FA	..	....	..	....	99¼ No 3, 04	99⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909	*FA	99⅜	Jun 17	99¼	Jun 17	99⅝ June 17	99⅞	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910	*FA	99½	Jan 10	99½	Jan 10	99¾ Jan 10	99⅞	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911	*FA	..	....	..	....	98½ No 23, 04	98⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913	*FA	..	....	..	....	97 Oc 26, 04	97⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914	*FA	..	....	..	....	96⅞ No 10, 02	96⅞	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4s, 1928	*MS	101¼	Jul 8	98¼	Jun 8	101¼ July 8	100	..
Ath. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952	MS	103½	Feb 10	100¾	Mar 29	102¾ July 22	102¾	102⅝
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	125½ No 30, 03	123⅜	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ja 25, 04	114⅜	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928	MN*	..	....	..	....	114¾ Oc 18, 04	113⅝	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938	*J	..	....	..	....	93 Jy 14, 04	97¾	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918	JJ*	..	....	..	....	97¾ Oc 5, 04	98	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	97⅝	Jun 28	94½	Jan 5	95⅝ July 18	95⅜	96
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948	AO	103⅜	Jul 11	102¾	Apr 3	103⅜ July 21	103½	103
Do do registered	....	104½	Jan 13	103	Mar 16	104 July 14	..	104½
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911	*MS	114	Jul 7	105	Jan 19	114 July 7	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	MN*	93½	Apr 11	90¼	Jun 20	92 July 19	92	92⅝
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941	MN*	101	Feb 27	98½	May 2	99¾ July 22	99½	99⅞
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925	JJ	93¼	Jun 19	91	Jul 3	91¾ July 21	91½	91¾
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	90¼ Jy 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	*FA	108½	Jul 13	108½	Jul 13	108½ July 13	107⅜	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930	MS	109	Apr 25	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	108¼	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	AO*	..	....	..	....	119½ Mr 7, 04	121	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	100	Jun 23	97¾	May 4	100 June 23	99	100
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937	MS*	125¾	Jun 26	119½	Feb 8	125 July 18	125¾	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 14, 97	114	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	*FA	126½	Jan 17	124½	Apr 28	124½ Apr 28	125¼	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	JD*	126	Feb 18	124¾	Jan 5	126 Mar 25	125½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951	JJ	100½	May 4	98	Feb 18	99¼ July 17	98½	99¼
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908	*JJ	104¾	Jun 21	102	Jul 5	102¼ July 17	102⅛	103
Do 2d 5s, 1913	*MS	109	Feb 6	105½	May 1	107½ July 13	101½	109
Do do registered	*MS	108	Apr 19	105¾	Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	*JD	94	Jan 4	94	Jan 4	94 Jan 4	90	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945	FA	121½	Apr 15	119	May 22	119½ June 8	122	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945	MN*	116¾	Apr 24	113	Jan 5	114 July 22	114	114½
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000	MN*	..	....	..	....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	97¼	Jun 13	90	Jan 10	96½ July 21	..	96⅝
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	85	Jun 9	67	Feb 27	84 July 22	84	84½
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s, Nov., 1945	Oct. 1	77	Jul 13	59½	Mar 8	74 July 21	74	75
Do Chat. D. pa. m. g. 4s, 1951	*JD	95	Jan 18	93	Jul 7	93¾ July 12	94	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	104 Fe 19, 04	100⅜	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947	*JJ	..	....	..	....	102 Je 27, 99	110¼	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107¼ Au 2, 04	111	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga. col. g. 5s, 1937	*MN	112	Feb 17	110	Jan 7	112 Apr 3	..	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987	JJ*	136¾	Feb 7	133¾	Jul 10	133¾ July 14	134	134½
Do do registered	QJ	135½	Feb 18	133¼	Jan 5	135¼ June 16	133½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	JJ*	115	Apr 8	112	Jul 3	112 July 3	112¾	113
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912	MN	104¼	Mar 17	103¾	Jan 3	104½ Mar 17	101¾	..
Do con. 7s, ex. at 4½ to Je 1, 1910	QM	102¾	May 25	101¼	Jul 7	101¾ July 21	101¼	101¾
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908	AO	109¾	Mar 1	106	May 16	106 May 16	106½	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911	AO	111	Feb 21	108¾	May 11	110 July 17	110	111
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*MN	122	Apr 24	117¼	May 5	119 July 18	118¾	119¾
Do do registered	*MN	116¼	May 18	116¼	May 18	116¼ May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992	*MS	110	Feb 21	105¾	Mar 10	108¾ July 17	109	109¼
Do do registered	*MS	107¾	Jun 27	106¾	Jun 23	107¾ June 27	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940	JJ*	113	Mar 8	113	Mar 8	113 Mar 8	110¾	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	104	Jun 16	101¼	Jul 22	101¾ July 22	100¾	102
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989	*JJ	98½	Feb 16	97	Mar 2	98 Apr 7	96½	98
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MS	113¼	Feb 17	113¼	Feb 17	113¼ Feb 17	113¾	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949	AO*	..	....	..	....	95½ Se 20, 04	97¼	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949	AO*	86¾	Mar 10	84¼	Apr 6	85 July 22	..	85
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950	JJ*	83	Jan 19	79¾	Jul 7	80 July 21	..	80¼
Do do registered	....	80¼	May 4	80¼	May 4	80¼ May 4	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—								
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922	*FA	103	Jun 7	101	Feb 20	103 July 5	102⅜	..
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949	JJ*	98	Apr 28	95½	Jan 4	95¾ July 19	95⅞	96⅛
Do do registered	....	96¼	Feb 24	96¼	Feb 24	96¼ Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105¾ Au 8, 04	106⅜	..
Do Iowa Div. 4s. f. 5s, 1919	AO*	110¼	Jan 5	110¼	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	108¾	..
Do do 4s, 1919	AO*	103⅝	Feb 20	101¾	Jun 22	101¾ June 22	102⅝	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927	*MN	105⅝	Mar 23	103¾	Jan 16	106¾ June 19	107	107½
Do do registered	*MN	106½	Feb 15	106¼	Jun 16	106¼ June 16	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921	MS*	100	Apr 10	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913	*MN	108¾	Apr 14	106	Jun 17	106½ July 17	108¾	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911	*MS	114¾	May 1	112¾	Mar 17	113¾ July 3	113¼	114
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907	JD*	107¾	May 4	104¾	Jul 3	104¾ July 3	104¾	105⅝
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	AO*	139½	Jul 21	133½	Jan 17	138½ July 21	137½	138½
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	MN*	122	Apr 14	118¾	May 3	120¼ July 12	121	..
Do do registered	MN*	119½	Mar 2	119¼	Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936	*JJ	121¼	Apr 20	120	Mar 29	121¼ Apr 20	119	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947	JJ*	137	Feb 17	132	Jan 16	134 July 7	134¼	134¾
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947	JJ*	115½	Feb 23	112	Jul 18	112 July 18	112½	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910	JJ*	111⅜	Jun 29	109½	Jan 12	111⅜ June 29	108½	109½
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914	JJ*	111⅜	Jun 5	109¾	Jan 19	111½ June 20	109⅛	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989	JJ	113⅞	Mar 24	110½	Jul 14	111 July 21	110¼	112
Do do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	109½ Je 18, 04	110	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se. B, May, 1989	JJ	99	Jul 11	98¼	Jan 9	99 July 11	97	..
Do C. & La. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾	Apr 6	116¾	Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	114½	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926	JJ*	120	Apr 29	119½	Feb 14	119⅝ May 20	117¾	..
Do do registered	....	118½	Jan 17	118¼	Jan 17	118¼ Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111⅝	Mar 30	110	Jan 13	111¼ June 15	108⅞	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	*JJ	117⅛	Mar 16	114¾	Jul 8	115 July 21	114⅝	115⅛
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916	*JJ	112¾	Jan 24	112¾	Jan 24	112¾ Jan 24	110½	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924	*JJ	..	....	..	....	137½ Jy 18, 99	128⅝	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	*JJ	117	Feb 21	114¾	Jan 11	115⅝ May 17	113⅝	..
Do do 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	106 Au 3, 04	105	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	JJ*	135	Apr 26	183¾	Mar 29	185 Apr 26	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1910	JJ*	115¾	May 8	113	Apr 25	115¾ May 8	113¼	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910	JJ*	106⅝	Apr 3	106⅝	Apr 3	106⅝ Apr 3	105½	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910	*JJ	111½	Jun 29	108¼	Jul 6	109 July 18	108⅞	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909	JJ*	110	May 19	108½	Jul 11	108¾ July 11	107⅞	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	JJ*	116¾	May 16	115½	Jan 9	116½ June 9	114⅝	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910	*JD	113¾	Apr 17	112¾	Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	109⅝	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913	JJ*	116⅜	Jan 5	116⅜	Jan 5	116⅜ Jan 5	114⅜	116¾
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915	QF	129½	Jan 11	126¼	May 9	127¼ May 29	127¼	129
Do ex. 4s, Aug., 1886-1926	FA15	105¾	Jul 18	105¾	Jul 18	105¾ July 18	106	108
Do do registered	FA15	..	....	..	....	102¾ My 11, 04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987	MN*	101½	Jul 3	99½	Mar 9	101 July 19	99½	101
Do do registered	QF	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929	AO*	118	Apr 11	117¼	May 22	118 June 13	..	..
Do do registered	AO*	117	Feb 15	117	Feb 15	117 Feb 15	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929	AO*	113	Feb 16	110½	Apr 3	110½ Apr 3	111½	..
Do do registered	AO*	..	....	..	....	107 Mr 28, 04	110½	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909	MN*	106½	Feb 6	104	Jun 17	104⅝ July 18	104⅝	106
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	104 Mr 3, 04	107½	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1921	AO15	113¼	Feb 17	111½	May 9	113¼ July 20	112⅜	..
Do do registered	AO15	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	110½	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933	*MN	119⅝	Mar 23	117	May 16	117 May 16	117½	118⅝
Do do registered	*MN	115½	Apr 28	115½	Apr 28	115¾ Apr 28	116½	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905	MS*	..	....	..	....	104½ No 17, 04	101⅜	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	*MS	..	....	..	....	105½ My 23, 04	106⅞	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909	*MS	107	Feb 17	104¼	Mar 16	105 May 29	106¼	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	MN*	110¼	Mar 28	110¼	Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	107¾	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1s 6s, 1921	*MN	130	Mar 18	127⅜	Jun 14	127⅜ June 14	128¼	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929	*FA	..	....	..	....	119¼ No 15, 04	120¾	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925	*MS	..	....	..	....	142½ Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	JJ*	131½	Jan 5	131½	Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	129¼	133
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907	*FA	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 8, 04	101¾	..
Do incomes, 1911	*MN	..	....	..	....	103 Se 9, 03	103	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917	JJ*	126	Feb 2	120¾	Jul 12	120¾ July 12	121	..
Do registered	JJ*	123	May 22	123	May 22	123 May 22	121	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988	*JJ	107½	Jun 16	104¼	Jan 4	105½ July 21	105	105⅞
Do do registered	*JJ	..	....	..	....	107 Ja 16, 03	105	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934	*AO	99⅛	Jan 18	95	May 4	97⅜ July 21	96⅞	97¼
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910	*MN	..	....	..	....	97 Jy 14, 04	96⅝	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911	*MN	97½	May 26	97½	May 26	97½ May 26	96⅜	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914	*MN	96¼	May 26	96¼	May 26	96¼ May 26	94⅝	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915	*MN	..	....	..	....	96 My 16, 04	94⅛	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916	*MN	..	....	..	....	93 My 24, 04	93⅝	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917	*MN	..	....	..	....	94 De 5, 04	93⅜	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918	*MN	..	....	..	....	90 My 11, 04	92⅞	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913	MS*	97⅜	Jan 19	90½	May 23	94¾ July 22	94¼	94½
Do registered	....	97	Feb 20	97	Feb 20	97 Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002	MN*	85	Apr 5	79	May 22	82⅝ July 22	82⅝	82⅞
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906	*JD	102½	Mar 29	100¾	Jun 9	101 July 18	101⅛	102
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	101¾ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934	*AO	121½	Mar 22	118¼	Apr 24	121 July 17	119¾	123
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	120¼ Mr 16, 03	118½	..
C. R., I. F. & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	AO*	..	....	..	....	112½ Se 26, 04	111½	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g. 5s, Oct. 1, 1919	JJ	110¼	Apr 17	110	Feb 8	110⅛ Apr 17	106¾	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952	*MN	115¾	Mar 7	115	Mar 8	115 Apr 20	112	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923	AO*	110¾	Mar 20	109	Apr 4	110 July 12	109¼	..
Do small bonds, 1923	AO*	..	....	..	....	102¾ Ap 26, 01	..	..
St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930	*JD	138	Mar 17	133⅞	Jan 3	137½ July 21	136⅞	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930	*JD	..	....	..	....	93 De 19, 03	93¼	..
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	*MN	135⅞	Apr 24	135	Apr 13	135⅞ Apr 24	135½	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930	*JJ	..	....	..	....	128¾ Mr 3, 04	134	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919	*AO	125½	Feb 21	123¼	Apr 6	125 June 21	124⅞	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	99	Jan 20	86¾	Jan 3	97 July 11	..	98
Do do coupons off.	....	98	Jan 3	84¾	Jan 3	95 July 20	..	97
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932	QM	115¾	Jul 18	114½	Jun 21	115¾ July 18	115¼	115¾
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921	JD*	..	....	..	....	109 Ap 28, 02	..	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905	AO*	..	....	..	....	104½ De 5, 03	100¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937	*JJ	..	....	..	....	112½ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941	*MN	119	Mar 23	116	May 5	116 May 9	116	..
C., I. & W. 1st & ref. gt. 4s, 1953	MJ	99½	Jan 21	96¾	Jul 13	98¾ July 13	98	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	*JD	104	Feb 2	101	Jan 9	103 July 20	103	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	101¼	Jun 27	100	Jul 6	100¾ July 17	100¼	..
Do C., W. & M. D. 1st g. 4s, 1991	JJ*	100¾	Mar 21	98½	Feb 3	100¾ Mar 21	99½	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g. 4s, 1990	MN*	103¾	Feb 10	100⅝	Jan 12	102¾ July 6	103	..
Do do registered	MN*	..	....	..	....	100 Oc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	MS*	99¾	Feb 8	99¾	Feb 8	99¾ Feb 8	100¾	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	JJ*	..	....	..	....	94½ Au 31, 03	100¼	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105 Ja 22, 04	104½	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1933	QF	103	Jul 7	100½	May 2	103 July 7	102½	103½
Do registered	....	102¾	Jul 8	102¾	Jul 8	102¾ July 8	..	103
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	*JJ	114⅜	Apr 7	112	Jan 4	112⅜ July 5	115	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914	*JD	121¾	Jun 24	121¾	Jun 24	121¾ June 24	121½	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	*JJ	135	May 10	131¾	Jul 3	131¾ July 3	132	134
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940	*AO	..	....	..	....	103 No 19, 01	100¾	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940	*AO	101	May 19	98	Apr 1	100¾ July 22	100¾	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990	A	84	Mar 27	71½	May 1	73¼ July 22	73	73½
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	AO*	..	....	..	....	112½ Fe 9, 04	116	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938	*JJ	116½	Jan 23	116½	Jan 23	116½ Jan 23	117¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	77	Mar 9	73¾	Jan 16	74 July 22	74	74¾
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929	*FA	95⅞	Jul 20	90¼	Feb 2	95⅞ July 21	95¾	96
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	*AO	..	....	..	....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	MS*	110¼	Feb 6	108	Mar 15	108 Mar 15	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	*MN	129¾	Apr 25	126	May 24	129¼ June 29	128⅝	126⅞
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	*JD	131¾	May 22	128¾	Jun 13	128½ July 6	128½	132
Do do registered	JD	130	Jan 17	127	Jun 23	127 June 23	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1921	*JJ	130½	Jun 23	129¼	Feb 14	130½ June 23	127½	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	135¾ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923	FA*	115	May 3	112¾	May 9	112¾ May 9	113½	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923	*MN	105	Mar 9	103	Jan 4	104 May 10	102¾	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906	AO*	108	Jul 7	105½	Jun 21	105⅞ July 22	106⅞	107
War. R. 1st ref. gtd. g. 3½s, 2000	FA*	..	....	..	....	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917	MS*	134½	May 1	134	May 2	134 May 2	134⅛	..
Do do registered	MS*	..	....	..	....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906	AO	103¼	Jun 7	102¾	Apr 19	103¾ June 8	104	..
Do registered	AO	..	....	..	....	122 Je 6, 02	..	..
Do 6s, 1906	*AO	106⅛	Mar 30	102	Jun 12	102 June 12	102¾	..
Do do registered	*AO	..	....	..	....	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	*MN	142½	Mar 10	142½	Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	139¼	..
Do registered	*MN	..	....	..	....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	*JJ	102½	Jun 22	100	Jan 4	100¾ July 21	100¾	101
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936	*JJ	109½	Feb 10	108	Feb 24	108 Apr 25	106	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928	*JD	110	Feb 9	107½	Jul 5	107½ July 5	108	108¼
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	JJ*	101	Jun 17	98	Jul 1	99 July 20	99¼	99½
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s, Se. A, 1949	*AO	94½	Jan 23	89	Jan 3	91¾ July 18	..	91⅝
1. C. 1st gtd. g. 1. g. 4s, Jan. 1, 1918	AO	..	....	..	....	97 Ja 3, 02	93¾	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917	MN*	..	....	..	....	110 Se 30, 04	105¾	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995	*JD	..	....	..	....	100 Se 13, 04	98	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995	*JD	97	Mar 20	95	Jan 26	95½ July 11	95	97
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951	*JD	84	Feb 3	70	Jan 9	81⅝ Mar 1	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	96½	Feb 23	90	Jan 3	93¾ July 18	92	93½
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937	AO*	116	May 3	114	Apr 7	115 July 12	115	116
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937	JJ	116	Jun 23	113½	Jun 12	116 June 29	112¾	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*MN	120½	Jul 21	117⅛	Jan 27	120¾ July 21	119¾	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	*MN	108¾	Jul 14	107	May 3	108¾ July 14	108¾	..
Do 2d ext. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	..	....	..	....	113¾ Jy 11, 04	114½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	*MS	110½	Jun 10	109	Apr 15	110½ June 26	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	AO*	117½	Feb 9	114½	Jun 14	114½ July 5	114½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	*JD	103	Feb 17	101½	Jan 3	103 Feb 17	105	97
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1920	MS*	137	Jan 27	133	Mar 6	134½ May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920	MS*	..	....	..	....	130 Au 7, 03	..	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996	*JJ	103½	Jun 21	100¼	Jan 3	101½ July 21	101	101¾
Do registered	JJ	..	....	..	....	98½ Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996	*JJ	95	Jun 29	91	Jan 3	93 July 22	92¾	93¼
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951	*FA	98	Jul 21	94¼	Mar 22	98 July 21	97

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 22, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn. 5s, 1935	A O*	....	....	....	....	112 Mr 10, 02	113¾	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	M S*	111⅜	May 26	111⅜	May 26	111⅜ May 26	111⅜	..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	Q J	112½	Jul 7	112½	Jul 7	112½ July 7	112½	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	105⅞	Feb 8	104½	Jan 24	105½ July 20	104¾	106
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	J D	122	Apr 20	119	Jan 3	120 July 13	120	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	M N	119⅝	Feb 7	117	Jan 17	118¾ May 23	119¼	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J*	105¾	Jun 27	102½	Jan 10	104¾ July 20	103½	104½
Do do registered	....	....	....	....	....	101⅞ Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	114⅞	Jan 26	114	Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	..
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	A O*	100⅝	Feb 9	97½	Apr 12	99½ July 22	99¼	99½
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	117	May 18	114¼	Jun 6	114¼ June 6	114½	..
Do L., C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	M N*	100	Mar 6	100	Mar 6	100 Mar 6	103½	..
Do N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	J J	132	Jun 23	130½	Jan 26	132 June 23	..	1.a¼
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	126½	Feb 17	126½	Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	124	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	M S	114	Apr 26	112½	Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112¼	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	M S	121½	May 2	121½	May 2	121½ May 2	122¾	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	M S	..	....	..	....	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Kn. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	..	....	..	....	112¾ No 16, 04	113	118
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	J J*	101¼	Apr 4	98¾	Jan 23	100¾ May 26	99½	..
L. & N. M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	110	Feb 3	110	Feb 3	110 Feb 3	100⅞	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	J J*	97¼	May 6	96	Jan 12	96½ July 18	..	96½
Do registered	....	95	Feb 6	95	Feb 6	95 Feb 6	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115¼	Jan 4	114¾	Feb 1	115 Mar 3	116¾	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	113	Feb 7	113	Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113¾	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	116½	Jan 18	115¼	Mar 7	115¼ Mar 7	115	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	A O*	..	....	..	....	105¾ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	M S	99¼	Jun 19	99¾	Jun 19	99¾ June 19	99⅝	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	A O*	107	Feb 4	104	May 5	104¼ July 22	104	104½
Do registered	....	104	Apr 5	104	Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	109	Jun 28	106¼	Jan 6	109 June 28	106¼	106¾
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	79	Apr 10	73¾	Jan 26	77¼ July 22	77	77½
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	J July	26½	Mar 13	19	May 20	22¼ July 22	..	22½
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan. 10, 1939	J July	17¾	Jan 4	11	May 22	13¾ July 22	13	14
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	M S*	98½	Jul 19	94¼	Jan 14	98¾ July 19	99	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	..	....	..	....	90¾ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	..	....	..	....	105 My 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	J D	137	Jun 29	137	Jun 29	137 June 29	136⅝	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	J D	111⅞	Jan 31	108¾	Jun 13	108¾ June 13	108⅞	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	A O	122	Feb 15	120¼	Apr 19	120¼ Apr 19	115¾	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	113¼	Mar 10	113¼	Mar 10	113¼ Mar 10	110¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	117¾	Jan 17	114½	Jun 13	114½ Jun 13	114⅜	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	M S*	98¾	Jun 19	95½	Apr 14	97 July 19	97	97½
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 30-year g., 1935	J J	98¼	Jun 9	96¼	Jul 7	96¼ July 21	..	96¼
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	..	....	..	....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st con. 4s, 1933	J J*	102¾	Jun 22	99	Jan 17	101¼ July 22	..	101
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	A O*	104¾	May 13	100½	Feb 4	101¾ July 21	101½	102
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	88¼	Jul 7	84¾	May 8	87¾ July 21	87½	88
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	108	Mar 27	103¾	Jan 4	105¾ July 20	..	..
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	A O	92¼	Jul 22	87	Jan 17	92¼ July 22	90½	92¼
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	..	....	..	....	105¼ De 22, 04	107¼	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	96¾	Jul 21	94¾	Jan 6	96¾ July 21	..	96¼
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	A O	114	Jun 13	111	Jan 11	114 June 13	112¼	113⅝
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾	Mar 10	104¾	Jan 4	107 July 21	107	107½
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	109¼	Jan 18	106	Mar 1	108 July 20	107	..
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	J D	107½	Feb 24	107½	Feb 24	107½ Feb 24	106¾	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾	Apr 1	104½	Jan 16	106 June 5	105	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	107	Apr 3	103⅜	May 1	104¾ July 7	104¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	M N*	125⅜	Apr 24	121¼	Jun 26	121¾ July 21	121¾	122½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	M S	110⅜	Feb 14	106½	Apr 28	107¼ July 13	107½	..
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	110⅝	Jan 31	107	Feb 11	108½ July 21	109¼	..
Do 40-year 4 p. c. loan, 1945	M S	96	Jul 17	95	Jul 21	95 July 21	..	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	F A	98¼	Jul 20	95	Apr 20	98¼ July 20	97¾	99
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	110	Mar 13	104½	Mar 8	110 Mar 13	104⅜	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	105½	Jun 12	103	Feb 11	105 July 18	105	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	118¾	Jun 13	116½	Mar 29	118¾ June 13	116¼	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	A O*	119	Mar 10	116	Jun 28	116⅞ July 21	116	116⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	A O	..	....	..	....	109¾ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	96⅜	Apr 8	93¾	Jul 3	94 July 22	93½	94½
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	87¾ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	M N	98	Jan 19	94	May 8	93¾ July 22	93¾	96
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	..	....	..	....	111½ Mr 8, 04	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	93¼	Apr 6	93¼	Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	92¼	..
Do do small	....	..	....	..	....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	J J	100¼	Jun 30	95½	May 19	99½ July 19	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	129	Mar 13	125¾	Jun 7	125¾ June 7	127½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	126	Jun 19	122	Mar 4	126 June 19	122½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99	Feb 28	96¼	May 12	96½ May 12	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	F A	115¾	Jan 6	113¾	Feb 18	114¾ Apr 17	115	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	J J	..	....	..	....	101 No 9, 04	98¾	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	95	Feb 20	95	Feb 20	95 Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	123	Jun 5	120¼	Jul 14	120¼ July 14	120¼	123⅝
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	A O*	117	Feb 24	114¼	Apr 1	115 June 14	115	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	J J	121	Apr 19	119	Jan 17	120¼ July 11	117⅞	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Alb.	J J	117¼	Mar 6	116⅞	Mar 9	116⅞ Mar 9	113⅜	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	J J	..	....	..	....	113 Jy 6, 04	112½	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	J J	105½	May 11	106⅛	May 11	105⅛ May 11	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	83¼	Mar 30	79¾	May 12	82 July 22	..	..
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 04	115¾	..
New York Central & Hudson River—								
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100¾	Jun 20	98¾	Jul 14	98¾ July 22	98¼	98¾
Do do registered	J J*	100½	Mar 11	99	Jun 28	99 June 28	..	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	M N	102⅝	Apr 27	100¼	May 5	101¼ July 22	..	..
Do do registered	M N	102	Jul 8	102	Jul 8	102 July 8	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	93	Jan 23	90¾	Feb 1	92¼ July 22	91¾	92
Do do registered	F A	90¾	Jul 5	89	Mar 16	90¾ July 5	87¾	..
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	F A	91½	Jan 20	89¼	Feb 27	90¼ June 27	..	91¼
Do do registered	F A	90	Jul 5	89	Mar 14	90 July 19	88¼	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	107½	Feb 2	106¾	Jul 8	106¾ July 8	105¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	102 Mr 31, 04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	..	....	..	....	98 Ap 3, 02	89¾	..
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	..	....	..	....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	F A	..	....	..	....	105 Oc 10, 02	103	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	107	Feb 24	103	Jan 24	106 Mar 2	105	106
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	J J	110	Feb 16	107½	Jul 5	109 July 13	108½	..
Do registered	J J	109¼	Jun 7	107	Jun 15	108¼ July 22	..	105⅞
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	J D	102	May 26	99¼	Jun 1	100½ July 11	100¼	..
Do do registered	J D	101¼	May 12	99¼	May 24	99½ June 2	99	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	103¼	Feb 28	100	May 4	102 July 21	101¾	102
Do do registered	....	101	Mar 4	101	Mar 4	101 May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	103¾	Mar 23	102	May 22	102 May 22	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124	May 22	124	May 22	124 May 22	122¾	..
F. McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	..	....	..	....	130 Ja 21, 03	135	138½
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1909	M S*	..	....	..	....	108¾ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	M S	124	Feb 3	124	Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	Q M	120	Mar 9	119	Jun 6	119 June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	J J	106	Jul 1	106	Jul 1	106 July 1	106	..
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	M N	..	....	..	....	96¾ My 20, 04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	M N	105¼	Mar 2	105¼	Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	101¾	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	119¾	Mar 31	118	Mar 30	119½ Mar 31	115¾	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	A O	119⅝	Feb 3	117½	Apr 1	118½ July 20	118¾	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	F A	..	....	..	....	113¾ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107¼	Feb	4	107¼	Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	103	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106	Mar	9	104	Apr	5	105⅝ July 10	104½	105¼
Do registered	A O*	..	....	..	....	101 Mr 28, 04	104	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—								
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	..	....	..	....	131¾ Ap 29, 03	125¾	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	M N*	..	....	..	....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	106⅝	Feb 21	103	May 1	104½ July 18	..	104½
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	103½	Jan 17	103½	Jan 17	103½ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	M N*	111¼	Feb 6	111¼	Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	M N*	133¼	Jan 7	133¼	Jan 7	133½ Jan 23	131¾	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	F A	132¾	Apr 10	132½	May 16	132½ May 16	132¾	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	A O	..	....	..	....	132 De 1, 04	130½	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104¼	Feb	9	101	Apr	8	102¾ July 22	102½	102⅞
Do registered	....	..	....	..	....	96½ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	J J*	100⅞	Jun 29	97	Jan	4	98¾ July 14	98¼	..
Do Poca. C. & C. jt. 4s, 1941	J D*	97¾	May 10	94¼	Jun 15	96 July 20	..	96
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	J J	109½	Feb 20	109½	Feb 20	109½ Feb 20	108¾	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103	Feb	1	100	May	8	102 July 10	102	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	106⅜	Mar 31	104¾	Jan	3	106 July 22	106	106¼
Do registered	Q J	105¼	Jan	6	103½	Apr 24	104⅜ June 19	..	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78	Jan 17	75¼	May 22	77⅜ July 21	77	77¼
Do do registered	Q F	76⅝	Jan 17	74½	May 11	76 July 11	..	76
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	J D*	101	Feb 28	99½	Jul 10	99½ July 10	99¾	100⅜
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	103¼	Jun 24	99	Jan	3	101¾ July 22	101½	101¾
Do do registered	....	101¼	Jun	2	98¼	Apr 28	101¼ July 12	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	F A	126⅜	Jan	5	125¼	Apr 24	125½ Apr 24	125¾	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	..	....	..	....	132 Jy 28, 99	117¾	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	..	....	..	....	112¾ Jy 21, 03	113¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	109	Feb 20	107¾	Apr	5	109 June 27	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	J D	101	Feb 24	99¾	Feb 14	100¼ Apr 12	100¼	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	92¼	Apr 14	92¼	Apr 14	92½ Apr 14	92¼	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	116¼	Jan 18	115	Jan 23	116⅜ June 14	113¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	J D	118¼	Feb 2	118¼	Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	114½	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	113¼	Feb 14	111¼	Apr 25	111½ June 13	111	..
Os. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	A O*	100½	Jul 12	99¼	Apr 27	100¾ July 12	101¼	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D	115½	Feb 20	112	Jun	7	112¾ July 7	111⅝	114½
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 4½s, 1917	A O*	104	Jan	3	102½	Apr	8	103 Apr 11	104½	..
Do s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	..	....	..	....	102 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	111¼	Feb 27	106¼	Jul	7	109 July 18	108¼	..
Do registered, 1921	J J*	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106 Jan 18	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	..	....	..	....	102 -No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	F A	94	Mar 6	94	Mar 6	94 July 5	93¾	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	96¾	Apr 3	97	May 4	98 July 10	98¼	..
C. St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	120	Jun 19	117¾	Apr 17	120 June 19	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	J J	..	....	..	....	108¼ Au 21, 03	114½	..
Do 3½s, Series B, 1950	F A	..	....	..	....	96 Ja 8, 04	99	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	J J*	..	....	..	....	98¾ Ap 4, 04	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	A O*	114¼	Jan 24	113	Jun 7	113 June 7	114¾	..
Do Series B, gtd., 1942	A O	113¾	Jan 16	112¼	Apr 10	113¾ July 21	114¼	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	113	Jun 12	112½	Jun 12	112½ June 12	113¾	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	103	Jun 14	103	Jun 14	103 June 14	103¾	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	93¾	Mar 30	93	May 25	93 May 25	94½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	..	....	..	....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	..	....	..	....	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	M N	107	Feb 28	106	Feb 28	107 Feb 28	110	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	..	....	..	....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	M N	..	....	..	....	106 Au 28, 03	..	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N	107	Mar 11	103¾	Jun 16	104 July 21	103½	104
Do do certs., full paid	J J	101¼	Jun 28	101	Jul 7	101¼ July 21	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	M S	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	M N	110	Jan 19	110	Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I. Lext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J	111½	May 16	111	Apr 12	111¾ June 5	109½	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	106⅝	Jul 18	103¾	May 6	105⅝ July 18	103⅜	..
Un. N. J. R. R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	M S	..	....	..	....	110½ Se 28, 04	113¼	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123¼	Jan 18	123¼	Jan 18	123¼ Jan 18	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	..	....	..	....	101 Jy 8, 04	100	103½
Pere Marquette—								
Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	121	Feb 3	119½	Apr 13	121¾ June 22	123¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	M N	114½	Apr 26	112	Jan 16	113 July 21	113¼	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	A O	116½	Mar 31	114	May 24	114 June 15	114	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st r. 6s, 1922	J J*	..	....	..	....	120 Oc 11, 01	118	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	A O	..	....	..	....	112½ De 13, 02	109¼	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	120½	Jul 21	117½	Jun 10	120¾ July 21	120¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	..	....	..	....	98 Jy 14, 97	116½	122
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	116	May 24	116	May 24	116 May 24	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J	104	Jun 19	100⅝	Jan 6	101⅞ July 22	101⅞	102
Do registered	J J	100	Jan 27	100	Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	A O	101	Mar 23	98¼	Apr 25	101 July 21	100⅝	101
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	J D	113¼	Feb 25	113¼	Feb 25	113½ Feb 25	112	..
Do 7s, 1911	J D	..	....	..	....	119¾ Ap 2, 04	115¾	117
Do registered	....	118	Jan 7	118	Jan 7	118 Jan 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	109	Mar 11	109	Mar 11	109 Mar 11	106¾	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	77	Feb 7	75	Jun 18	76 June 28	74½	75
Do guaranteed	J J*	89	Jan 4	89	Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	..	....	..	....	103¾ My 10, 04	..	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	J J*	99	Jun 23	99	Jun 23	99 June 23	96½	99
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	—	....	..	....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	J J	93	May 23	93	Jan 12	95¾ June 30	93½	94
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B. 1906	M N*	104¾	Apr	3	102	May 16	103 June 14	102⅝	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	104⅞	Feb	3	104	Jan	3	104½ Feb 21	102⅝	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J	132	May	8	129½	Mar	21	131 May 28	127¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J	116	Mar 31	112¾	Jan	3	114 July 18	113⅜	114
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100¼	Apr 23	98¾	Feb 10	100¾ May 9	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	102	Apr 18	101	May 5	101 May 5	100	102
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	92¼	Feb	8	88¼	Jan	3	88¾ July 22	88¾	89
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	J D*	..	....	..	....	96 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	M N	126¼	Jan	23	124½	Jun	15	124½ June 15	122	125
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. gt. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	92	Mar	2	88¼	May	1	89½ July 21	89½	90
Do do registered	....	..	....	..	....	78½ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100⅛	Feb	8	96½	May	1	98¾ July 21	98¾	99
Do 2d g. 4s, inbd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	87½	May 16		84	Feb	1	84¼ July 6	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	J D	94¼	Apr 17		80½	Jan	7	82 July 21	81¾	82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111	Jan 12		108¾	May	5	108½ May 19	109¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	139	Jun 8		136	Apr	11	139 June 9	138	138¾
Do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	113¾	Jun 5		111	Mar	17	111½ July 5	..	..
Do do do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	116½ Ap 15, 01	112	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 4s, 1940	M N*	112¾	Jan 24		110¼	May	19	110½ May 19	110½	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	J D	105	Apr 17		103	Jun	5	104 July 8	104⅛	..
Do do registered	J D	..	....	..	....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	A O	104¾	Mar	8	104¾	Mar	8	104¾ Mar 8	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	124	May	4	123	Apr	24	124 May 4	..	..
Mon. Cen. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135	Jan 25		135	Jun	25	135 Jan 25	134¾	..
Do registered	J J*	..	....	..	....	134¾ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118½	Feb 20		118½	Feb	20	118½ Feb 20	117½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	J D	..	....	..	....	117 Ja 11, 04	121	..
Do registered	J D	..	....

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 22, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Asked.
Do gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112	Apr 26	110¾	Apr 25	112	Apr 26	..	..
Kan. & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	*AO	98¼	Feb 28	95½	Jun 6	96½	June 21	97	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	95	Mar 8	91	Jan 11	93	July 21	93	..
T., St. L. & W. pr. lien g. 3½s, 1925	JJ*	91¾	May 9	83½	Jan 11	91	July 20	91	..
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	86¾	Mar 20	83	May 17	85½	July 22	..	..
Tor., H. & B. 1st g. 4s, July 1, 1946	JD	98¼	Apr 24	97	Jun 22	98	July 10	97½	99½
Ulster & Del. 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*JD	113	Apr 4	110¾	Jun 16	110⅝	June 16	112¼	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	95¼	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g. 4s, 1947	JJ*	107¼	Jun 23	104½	Jan 16	105⅝	July 22	105⅜	105⅝
Do registered	JJ*	103¾	Jun 7	103¼	Jan 18	103⅝	July 10	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	138½	Feb 25	112¾	Jan 6	127⅜	July 22	..	..
Do do registered		121½	Feb 2	116⅜	Jan 26	103	July 17	102⅜	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1946	*JD	104	May 12	102	Jun 8	102⅜	July 14	..	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127¼	Jan 31	124	Mar 30	126½	July 21	126	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	120	Mar 14	117¼	Jan 27	117¼	July 18	117¼	118
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s, 1929	JD*	98¾	May 17	95½	Jun 9	96¾	July 22	96¼	96¼
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	De 30, 03	107⅜	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½	Ap 19, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955	*FA	104¾	Jun 22	104¼	May 13	104½	June 28	103¾	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s, 2003	*JJ	112½	Jul 13	107½	Jan 3	112½	July 13	110½	112½
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119¼	Feb 1	116	May 2	118	July 20	118	118½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112¼	Jan 21	107	May 3	108¾	July 19	100	108¾
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	..	99
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84⅜	Mar 30	68¼	Jan 6	70¼	July 22	70	70¼
Do 30-yr. 1st l. eq. s. f. 5s, 1921	*MS	103	Jun 7	102	May 2	103	June 7	102	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term 4s, 1954	*JJ	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	92¼	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Det. & C. ext., 1941	JJ*	112	May 31	102⅜	Jan 5	112	July 22	109	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97	No 16, 04	90½	..
Do Omaha Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1941	AO*	88¾	Jan 20	86	Jan 4	88	Apr 6	86½	88
Do Tol. & Ch. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1941	*MS	98¼	Jan 19	95	May 18	97	May 27	93	99
St. L., K.C. & N.S.C.B. 1st 6s, 1908	AO	..	....	..	....	109½	Mr 13, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	JD	95¾	May 20	88	Jul 21	88½	July 21	..	89¼
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	JD	45⅝	Feb 23	35	May 25	38	July 22	37½	38
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	AO*	94	Mar 14	87¾	May 27	88	July 20	..	88
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	JJ*	119½	Jun 9	118	Feb 14	119½	June 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	98¾	Feb 9	96¾	May 5	98¼	June 28	97½	98½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	....	..	....	40	Mr 21, 01	..	27
West Va. Cen. & Pitts. 1st 6s, 1911	JJ*	112	Apr 12	111	Feb 3	112	May 18	109½	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114¾	Mar 28	114½	Jan 28	114¾	Mar 28	110½	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	114½	May 27	114½	May 27	114½	May 27	111½	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	114¾	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	114	June 23	113½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	..	111
Wh. & L. E. R. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	MS*	93½	Jan 21	92	Mar 10	94	July 17	..	93¾
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	96	Jun 29	90½	Jan 3	94	July 21	94	94½

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112¾	Mar 1	108¾	Jun 16	109½	July 21	109½	..
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	91¼	Jun 30	83¼	Jan 5	89¼	July 22	88¾	89¼
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	108⅝	May 17	108⅜	May 17	108⅜	May 17	106¾	..
B., Q. C. & S. con. gtd. g. 5s, Jul, 1941	MN	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106	Feb 9	..	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113¼	Jan 17	109¼	Apr 28	111¼	July 21	..	111
Do stamped, guaranteed		..	....	..	....	110¾	Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	93¾	Jan 16	92	Mar 29	93	June 22	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		96¼	Jan 30	91½	Apr 20	95	July 22	94¼	95
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s, 1951	*JJ	91	Jan 30	87	Jan 9	87¾	July 19	87	87¾
City & Sub. Ry. Bait. 1st g. 5s, 1922	*JD	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Con. Ry. & Lg. 1st & ref. g. 4½s, 1951	*JJ	101¼	Jan 6	98	Jan 5	101⅝	July 18	101⅝	..
Do stamped, guaranteed		103¼	Jun 28	101¼	Jun 23	101½	July 21	101½	102
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con. g. 5s, 1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103	No 23, 01	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1932	*JJ	96¼	May 17	91¾	Jul 18	94¼	July 18	..	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952	*FA	95	Apr 17	92½	Jun 5	93	July 21	..	..
Met. St. Ry. gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	*FA	120¾	Jan 16	114	May 10	116	July 6	116	116½
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	94½	Feb 10	90	May 6	91	July 22	90½	91½
Bway & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	JD*	119½	Apr 1	116½	Jul 5	116¾	July 21	116½	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	121¾	Feb 15	118¾	Mar 13	120	July 14	119¾	..
Lx. Av. & P. Fy. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	MS*	129¾	Feb 14	117	Mar 9	129	June 17	118¾	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	97½	Jun 23	94⅞	Jan 6	95¾	July 20	95½	96
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½	Feb 24	116¾	Jan 17	118¼	Apr 24	117	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g. 4s, 1938	FA*	104¾	Mar 24	95	Feb 1	104¾	Mar 24	..	..
Mil. El. Ry. & Lt. con. 30-yr. 5s, 1926	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	103½	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	....	..	....	106½	No 22, 04	110	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ15	..	....	..	....	110	Jy 8, 04	111½	113
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100¼	May 31	97	Jan 4	98⅝	July 20	98⅜	98⅝
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	106¾	Jul 13	103⅜	Jul 13	106⅜	July 13	..	..
U. Rys. of St. L. 1st gen. mtg. 4s, 1934	JJ*	89¾	Apr 14	87¼	Jan 19	87¼	July 18	..	87
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*AO	91	Mar 30	87¼	Jan 3	91	July 22	91	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. g. 5s, 1936	MN	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105¼	Feb 17	103	Mar 1	104	July 12	103	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W. Va. g. 5s, 1920	MN*	..	....	..	....	100¾	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C. of N. Y. 1st con. 5s, 1948	FA*	58	Apr 14	48	Jun 15	48	June 15	49	57
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	108	Jul 3	108	Jul 3	108	July 3	..	..
D., Mac. & M. l. g. 7s, Sr. A, Oc. 1, 1911	SA	80	Feb 16	71½	Apr 7	75	July 14	76	..
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	..	....	..	....	115	No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	MN	..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	97½	Jul 21	94½	Feb 1	97½	July 21	93½	..
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 3, 99	..	..
Provdnt. Loan So. N. Y. 4½s, 1921	MS*	100	Feb 27	98	Mar 6	98	Mar 6	..	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A	*JJ	..	....	..	....	91¾	De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con. g. 6s, 1923	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s, 1906	MS	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 03	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s, 1945	*MN	118	Apr 27	113	May 22	113	July 13	113¾	114¼
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	73	Mar 15	66	Apr 10, 69	69	June 15	67	70½
Con. Gas-6 p. c. conv. deb., 1909	JJ*	187¼	Mar 3	160	May 4	172	July 7	..	172
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	102¾	Mar 18	102¼	Mar 18	102½	Mar 18	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	103½	Jun 29	99½	Jul 6	100¾	July 10	101	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N. Y. con. g. 5s, 1932	MS	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 03	113¼	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co. con. 5s, 1949	JD	..	....	..	....	87	Dc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s, 1942	FA*	92½	May 27	89½	Mar 3	91	June 22	91	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s, 1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	107⅝	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	100½	Feb 10	100¼	Feb 10	100¼	Feb 10	100¾	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g. 6s, 1922	*AO	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5	99	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	127	Jan 28	123	Jun 2	123	June 2	123	124
Ed. El. Il. Bkn. 1st con. g. 4s, 1939	*JJ	94¼	Apr 28	94¼	Apr 28	94¼	Apr 28	94¼	..
Lac. G. L. Co. St. L. 1st g. 5s, My, 1919	QF	110	Jul 3	108	May 3	109¾	July 21	109½	..
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s, 1934	*AO	106½	Jan 2	105½	May 20	105½	May 20	105	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	92½	Jul 13	92	May 27	92¾	July 13	92¾	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	111¼	Mar 17	108¼	Jun 9	109¾	July 21	109¼	..
Do purchase money 4s, 1949	*FA	97¾	Jan 31	92	May 12	93½	July 21	93¾	94
Ed. El. Il. N. Y. 1st conv. g. 5s, 1910	*MS	105¾	Feb 14	103¼	Mar 8	105	July 20	104¾	106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119¾	Apr 19	118½	Mar 23	119½	Apr 19	116¾	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	106	Jan 24	105	Feb 8	106	May 31	..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1921	*MN	103	May 22	103	May 22	103	May 22	101	107¼
Paterson Gas & El. con. g. 5s, 1949	MS	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	127¾	Feb 14	123¾	Apr 11	124	July 12	124	127
Do refunding g. 5s, 1947	MS*	109	Apr 15	107¼	May 9	107¾	July 22	107⅜	108¼
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	*JJ	110	Feb 17	108	Jan 3	108	July 6	108	108¾
Con. Gas, Chi., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	JD*	109¼	Mar 28	107¼	Jan 5	109	May 25	106⅜	108
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1947	MN*	107½	Mar 28	104½	Jun 30	104½	June 30	106	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s, 1949	*MS	112¾	Jan 27	110	May 3	110	May 13	..	112
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	113	Jan 13	111¼	Jan 9	113	Jan 31	109½	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb. ext. 4½s, N. v. 1, 1915	QF	101	Mar 1	98¾	May 5	98¾	May 5	98½	99⅝
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1919	MS*	100¼	Jan 6	96½	Jun 26	98	July 21	97½	98
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925	*AO	79¼	Jul 18	77	Jun 29	79¼	July 22	79¼	79¾
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	MS*	98	Jul 7	94	May 15	98	July 17	99	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	90	Jan 26	87¼	Mar 20	90	June 27	88	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	118¼	Mar 31	110¼	Jan 3	117⅝	July 21	115¼	116
Do registered		116¾	Feb 8	111	Jan 24	111½	May 8	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	77¼	Feb 9	71	Jan 6	76¼	July 21	76	76½
Do registered		74½	Mar 23	74	Apr 17	74¼	June 3	..	..
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st 6s, 1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g. 5s, 1925	*AO	100¼	Jul 13	99¼	Jul 11	99⅝	July 22	99¾	100
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	84½	Jan 27	74	Jan 14	81½	July 17	..	..
Do registered		..	....	..	....	85¼	De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	82½	Mar 31	77½	May 1	79¼	July 21	..	..
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	*JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 00	96½	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	..	....	..	....	92	Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110	May 16	108	Feb 7	110	July 20	109½	110
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	95	Apr 26	91½	Jul 6	92	July 22	91½	..
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	105½	Jun 15	102¾	Jan 3	104	July 21	..	..
Knick. Ice. Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 3	79	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1923	*AO	108	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 10	106¾	July 22	106¼	106¾
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	93	Jan 7	85	Jun 7	85	July 18	87	..
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	71¼	Jun 26	59	May 27	68	July 12	61¼	69
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	59¼	Apr 7	42½	Jan 28	54	July 10	51	54½
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946		8	Apr 6	1¼	Jan 30	4	July 22	..	4½
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	103½	Feb 23	93	Jan 14	100	July 19	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	*MN	112¼	Apr 4	108½	May 4	109	July 6	109	110
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s. f. g. 6s, 1931	JJ*	103	Jan 30	83¾	Jan 3	100	July 22	99	100¼
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f. 5s, April, 1963	MN	98½	Apr 17	92	Jan 6	94¾	July 22	94½	94¾
Do registered		97¾	Apr 7	92¼	Jan 6	93¾	July 19	..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f. g. 5s, 1912	AO	101½	Mar 13	99⅜	May 5	99⅞	May 26	101	102

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105½	Mar 7	102	Feb 8	103¼	July 6	103½	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g. 5s, 1911	FA*	90	Feb 18	85	Jan 30	90	July 10	..	94
Col. I. Co. 1st mtg. cv. 5s, S. A, 1934	FA*	76¼	Apr 18	68	May 23	75	July 21	..	75½
Do do Series B		74⅜	Jul 7	66⅝	May 20	73¼	July 22	..	..
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co. gtd. g. 5s, 1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	....	..	....	107½	Dc 7, 04	..	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	..	....	..	....	107⅝	De 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	....	..	....	102½	Jy 26, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22, 97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102½	Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C. 1st gtd. s. f. 5s, 1951	JJ*	107	May 4	104½	Jul 10	104½	July 10	102¾	104½
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	100	Feb 15	93¼	Jan 9	98⅜	July 14	96¼	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s, Jan., 1917	AO	111	Jan 12	109¼	May 22	110	June 15	109¼	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	JJ	112¾	Jun 24	110¾	Feb 17	112⅝	June 24	..	113½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	103	May 11	103	Feb 7	104⅝	May 29	104⅞	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	93½	Feb 25	86	May 22	90	July 20	89	90

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	98½	May 9	96½	Jul 8	96¾	July 10	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, Jan., 2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	92	De 17, 04	..	..
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s. f. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1918	*MN	109½	May 18	109½	May 18	109½	May 18	110¼	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	105¾	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	113	Jun 19	108¾	Jul 7	110¾	July 19	111¼	..
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	107¾	Apr 24	104½	May 8	105½	July 20	105	106
Do do registered		..	....	..	....	103½	Ja 23, 03	106¼	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	106¼	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103½	Jy 26, 04	100¾	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 22, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$200,000	..	S	....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	272	276
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	165	180
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Bowery	250,000	8	Q	May 1, 05	325	365
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat. ($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 1, 05	155	165
City (National)	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	284	288
Coal & Iron Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	222½	240
Colonial	100,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	300,000	4	S	July 1, 05	400	435
Commerce (Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	205	207
Consol'd Nat.	1,000,000	..	..	.....	152	157
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	..	120
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	375	385
East R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	145	Q	July 1, 05	3750	4000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	700
Fourteenth St.	200,000	3	S	May 1, 05	150	175
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	200	210
Gall'tin Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30, 05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 05	375	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	490	500
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	575	585
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Irving Nat. ($50)	1,000,000	1	S	July 1, 05	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 05	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful. Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	260	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	275	285
Mech. & Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 05	185	200
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	270	280
Merch. Nat. ($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	200	210
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	485	510
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	310	320
N.Y. County Nat.	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	208
N.Y. Prod. Exch.	1,000,000	3½	S

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 22, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 05	97	99
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	104	105½
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	⅛
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	100
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	55	..
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5¼	6
††Do 5s.....	5,900,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	69	70
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932.	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	105	107
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5,1936	971,000	2½	S	July 1905	92	94
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Apr 15, 00	57	58
††Do 1st con.. 5s, 1949....	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	92	94
Do p.l.6s,1918.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102¾	103½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 2015....	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	110	112
Do 1st 5s....	10,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	109	109¾
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	Jun, 1900	55	60
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908....	800,000	3	S	May, 1904	25	35
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1928.	250,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	106½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Mar 10,05	280	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948.....	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1905	111½	112½
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	113	115
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	110
North. Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	107
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	3	S	June, 1904	..	32
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937..	762,000	2½	S	July 1905	97	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	98	99½
South. Lt. & Tr col. tr. 5s, 1949	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	87½	89½
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930..	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1905	101	103
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2	5
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	45	50
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110	111
N. Y. & E. R....	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 05	70	76
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	90	92
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946..	3,300,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	109	110
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	40	50
Do 1st 5s,1919	550,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	92	96
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1905	28	30
††Dols5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	96	98
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	122	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City....	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	85	90
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
Germ'n-Amer	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	530	..
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	180	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	405	440
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)..	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	195	..
Pacific ($25) ..	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix,Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan 17, 05	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	85	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	50	90
W'chester ($10).	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Jun 30, 05	70	73
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11	11¾
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	67¾	68¼
Amer. Chicle....	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 30, 05	122	127
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	97	100
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	16	..
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	..
A.Gr'phone ($10)	1,302,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4⅝	5
Do pf., ($10).	1,302,000	1¾	Q	May 15,05	*8¾	9
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,833,000	2	S	June 1, 05	103	..
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	35	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	100
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	5
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	29	30
††Dols5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	86¾	87
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)..	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*3	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 05	127¼	131
Do 1st 6s,1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2¼	Q	Apr., 1905	141	147
Do pf., ($50).	1,000,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	157	159
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅝	7
Calif. Cop. ($5) .	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Casein of Am..	5,432,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	68	..
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	129	132
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,130	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,247,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	68	72
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3⅝
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	21
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	75	79
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1¼	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B....	3,325,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf....	2,600,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	101
Do 2d pf....	2,570,600	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅛	⅝
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	7	7¼
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2½
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	1	10
††Do. deb. 4s.	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 04	23	26
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg..	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1898	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100¼	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	3	..	Apr 10, 05	69	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	92	..
Do 1st 5s....	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	101	103
Det. & Mack...	2,000,000	..	..	.....	60	66
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 05	..	10
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	95
Electric Boat..	4,160,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	70	80
Electric Vehicle	10,450,000	2	..	Dec., 1899	17	20
Do preferred.	8,125,000	2	..	Apr., 1900	26	30
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Empire Steel...	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5½	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H.Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	¼	B	Apr 20, 05	*2½	2¾
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*4½	4¾
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,800,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	87
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Do full paid..	6,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	160	165
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	17	20
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	98½
Hall Signal....	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	34	38
Do deb. 5s....	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 28, 03	24	27
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	90	95
Interbor. R. T.	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	201	203
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,933,400	..	..	.....	11½	11½
Do preferred.	52,366,900	..	..	.....	27	27¼
††Do 4½s....	52,000,000	2¼	S	Apr., 1905	74½	75⅝
Internat. Salt..	18,750,000	..	..	.....	24	27
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	64	68
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	7	10
Do preferred.	6,997,500	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip.....	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s....	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	100½	..
††Do deb. 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10).....	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel..	34,971,400	..	..	.....	75	80
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	17	17⅝
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	135	..
Mackay Co.'s..	30,000,000	1	S	July 1, 05	40⅜	41½
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 05	74	74⅝
Mad. Sq. Gar..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	22
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*2⅜	3
Marconi W. T. of America..	6,650,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	5
Mergenthaler ..	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 05	187½	189½
Mex Gov't 5s..	£22,700,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const. pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5).	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5-16	7-16
Nat. Sugar pf..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	106	108
N. Y. & Q. El..	1,250,000	..	..	.....	54	59
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	85	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8.	8½
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp..	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities.	335,400,000	1½	Q	Feb. 2, 04	171½	172
Do stub.....	3,354,000	..	..	.....	299	300
Otis Elevator...	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	58	58
Do preferred.	5,480,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	106	108
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¼	½
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Pope Mfg.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	22
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	208
Royal B. Pow..	10,000,000	8	..	1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 05	107	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting...	4,840,000	13½	Q	July 1, 05	257	270
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,630	..	..	.....	25½	26
Do 1st pf....	7,625,000	..	..	.....	89	90
Do 2d pf....	17,923,350	..	..	.....	55½	56⅜
Singer Mfg.....	30,000,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	650	665
Stand. Coupler.	1,300,000	1	Q	Jun 30, 05	30	35
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 05	105	120
Stand. Milling..	4,000,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	28	32
††Do 1st 5s..	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	76	79
Standard Oil...	97,500,000	9	Q	Jun 15, 05	616	621
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co....	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	107½	108¾
Do 1st 5s,1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	100¾	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*27	30
Tintic Co. ($5)..	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅞	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)..	1,000,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*13	13½
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1893	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	96	97
Do deb. 4s....	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	80	90
Do 1st pf.....	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	116	119
Do 2d pf.....	4,105,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	118
Un. B. B. & P..	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	10	10½
United Copper..	45,000,000	..	..	.....	30	30¾
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	74	75¾
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	89	92
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	82	90
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,350	5	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141½	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1903..	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	114
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1905	88	92
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock...	900,000	¾	S	July, 1905	29	32
Do 1st 4s,1950	709,000	2	S	July, 1905	92	96
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	240	245
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st 5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	109
Do 2d 5s,1905	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	98	99½
B., N. & W. E. gen. 5s 1933...	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	99	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	Apr 15, 05	240	243
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939....	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	110	113
B., Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102½	104⅛
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3⅜	Q	Apr., 1905	340	355
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	120	125
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
Con. Tr. of N.J.	1,300,000	2	S	July, 1905	96	98
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	1½	S	Jan 15, 05	82	83
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	15,000,000	2½	S	June 1905	108½	109⅛
Buff. Cross'n 5s	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Cent. Crosstown	350,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Do 5% scr. 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100½	103½
Cen.P.N.& E.R.	1,000,000	3⅜	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
Chris. & 10th St	186,000	3	S	May, 1905	390	405
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	500,000	2	S	July, 1905	107	109
Grand Rapids Ry	2,000,000	..	..	.....	92	93
Do preferred.	1,500,000	1½	Q	May, 1905	58	61
Int.T. R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	85	90
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	26	29
††Do 4s.....	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1905	65	68
J.C.,H. & P. 4s.	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	82½	84
††Nassau Elec. Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	July, 1905	75½	76
Ninth Avenue...	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	85	87
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s....	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	185	192
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948....	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	105	108
Pub. Serv. Corp.	£25,000,000	..	..	.....	77½	78
Do certfs....	..	..	..	.....	110	115
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	68	68¾
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	102	..
††Do c.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	98	101
††Do 2d 5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	107	108¼
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	102	105
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2¼	Q	Mar, 1905	82	85
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	208	211
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,600,000	2½	S	May, 1905	114½	116
Do deb.5s,1909	216,000	2½	S	July, 1905	103	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	104
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	170	180
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	102	106
Stein'y Ry.1st 6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1905	105	108
Syracuse R. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	118½	121
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	28	30
Dogen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	86	..
T'town. W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	108	109
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,1996	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	102	..
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1996....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	115
23d Street....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	110	113
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	230,000	3	S	July, 1905	390	405
Do deb.5s,1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1905	100	110
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942....	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	90	99
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	110	112½
Do preferred.	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	36½	37
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	90¼	90¾
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943...	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	89½	89⅞
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	104	107
					106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,098,250	$14,686,975	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,488,275	23,181,750	20,217,125
Jan. 21	23,733,800	26,072,875	26,414,975
Jan. 28	26,979,550	25,129,050	27,890,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,936,925	20,379,225	16,529,675
Feb. 18	9,264,425	27,506,900	8,041,675
Feb. 25	14,046,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,943,350	686,975
March 11	9,278,150	28,937,075	1,024,009
March 18	5,154,175	27,310,575	2,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,882,325	22,916,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,952,400	27,304,000	6,007,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,203,700	10,985,475
April 29	16,965,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,825
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,992,625
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,405,800	29,692,325	9,845,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,650
June 10	9,827,500	33,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	38,869,875	10,096,575
June 24	15,094,675	38,452,675	12,921,850
July 1	11,653,875	36,105,300	8,377,675
July 8	7,967,825	38,017,725	8,008,475
July 15	10,523,250	44,583,350	13,278,475
July 22	14,949,950	50,009,800	18,915,400

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$14,949,950	1897	$47,361,575
1904	50,009,800	1896	21,773,125
1903	18,915,400	1895	38,491,125
1902	15,502,400	1894	74,113,000
1901	27,029,375	1893	*1,250,550
1900	24,081,900	1892	23,063,800
1899	12,055,600	1891	19,710,925
1898	43,012,000		

*Deficit.

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
July 23	$50,608,600	$18,915,400	$15,502,400
July 30	55,989,600	24,060,075	13,788,125
Aug. 6	56,306,850	21,587,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,563,575	7,128,600
Aug. 20	58,613,075	21,058,300	9,748,350
Aug. 27	57,375,400	20,677,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,296,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	38,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,773,625	*1,642,650
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,569,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,913,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,636,900	16,671,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,987,875	17,483,250	5,698,250
Oct. 22	17,853,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,793,650	10,274,150	21,399,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,384,225	17,862,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	16,328,350
Nov. 19	9,589,700	3,911,350	10,529,975
Nov. 26	8,381,375	6,125,200	15,786,300
Dec. 3	8,539,075	6,305,300	9,973,750
Dec. 10	9,385,200	8,077,975	8,386,900
Dec. 17	14,546,625	15,025,500	8,083,600
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,674,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,683,425	9,541,875	10,193,850

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$288,900,400	$1,069,742,700	$1,105,168,600
Jan. 14	304,349,300	1,084,336,800	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,887,800	1,086,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,300	1,189,825,600
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,128,006,800	1,196,980,300
Feb. 11	311,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,972,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,138,012,100	1,192,565,900
Feb. 25	309,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	305,882,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,979,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,665,800
Mar. 18	298,763,700	1,127,673,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,109,701,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	293,329,900	1,099,289,700	1,138,961,300
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,759,600	1,128,109,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,089,811,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	299,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,988,600
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,902,100	1,146,528,600
May 6	304,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,897,900
May 13	304,267,

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
CHATTANOOGA SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	105	105	105
2d week July	$2,056	$2,530	$3,394
July 1-July 14	4,200	4,053	4,483
HAVANA ELECTRIC—			
2d week July	139,071	133,298	.....
Jan. 1-July 16	1,131,911	992 738	.....
TEXAS CENTRAL—			
Mileage	227	227	227
2d week July	13,469	8,530	7,459
July 1-July 14	24,964	16,466	.....
WHEELING & LAKE ERIE—			
Mileage	469	469	469
2d week July	107,902	76,197	.....
July 1 to 16	189,773	148,173	.....

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH for June—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$374,551	$339,962	$44,589
Ex. and taxes	238,396	202,766	35,629
Net earnings	136,156	127,196	8,960
Charges	24,189	21,852	2,337
Surplus	111,967	105,334	6,623
Gross, 6 months	2,244,860	1,946,664	298,196
Ex. and taxes	1,377,775	1,148,733	229,042
Net, 6 months	867,085	797,931	69,154
Charges	130,711	123,064	2,647
Surplus, 6 mos	736,374	669,867	66,507

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY & LIGHT for June—

Gross earnings	279,043	264,053	14,990
Expenses	133,318	128,433	4,885
Net earnings	145,730	135,625	10,105
Other income	1,807	1,848	*41
Total income	147,537	137,473	10,064
Charges	79,041	75,236	3,805
Surplus	68,496	62,237	6,259
Gross, 6 months	1,582,457	1,531,316	11,141
Expenses	782,435	801,331	*18,946
Net, 6 months	760,022	729,935	30,087
Other income	9,231	7,355	1,876
Total income	769,253	737,290	31,963
Charges	450,747	443,506	7,241
Surplus, 6 mos	318,506	293,784	24,722

*Decrease.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, July 22.—G. M. Haffards & Co. quote cotton mill stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sale.
American Linen Company	..	92½	..
Arkwright Mills	..	90	..
Borne Mills	..	100	..
Border City Mfg. Co.	93½	97½	96
Chace Mills	..	100	..
Cornell Mills	..	115	110
Davol Mills	..	80	..
Flint Mills	..	93	..
Granite Mills	..	125	..
King Philip Mills	125	130	..
Laurel Lake Mills	..	125	..
Mechanics' Mills	..	75	..
Narragansett Mills	..	97	95
Osborn Mills	..	80	..
Pocasset Manufacturing Co.	..	120	..
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.	..	122½	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co.	94	100	..
Tecumseh Mills	112	115	..
Wampanoag Mills	..	52½	50
Weetamoe Mills	..	52½	..

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 22.—Transactions on the local Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20	Con. Ice pf	39½	39½	39½
190	Crucible Steel	10½	10⅝	10⅝
115	Crucible Steel pf	62¾	62	62
100	Fireproof	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
920	Fireproof pf	30½	30	30
632	Lustre	30	26⅝	26½
30	M. L. & H	34½	34½	34½
100	Ohio Fuel	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
1,500	O. Tonopah	36	36	36
10	Pittsburg Brew	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1,065	Pittsburg Coal	50	49⅜	50
130	P. O. & G	55	55	55
90	Sewer Pipe	36½	36½	36½
50	Un. Switch	81	81	81
400	Un. Copper	30½	30⅜	30⅜
1,510	U. S. Steel	34	32⅜	32⅜
250	U. S. Steel pf	102¼	101⅞	101⅝
BONDS.				
$8,000	In. Brew. 6s	106¾	106¾	106¾

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 22.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The O'Gara Coal Company, New York, (to carry on coal mining;) capital, $6,000,000. Directors—T. F. O'Gara, Lawrence; J. Walsh, Arthur Knowles, W. A. Brewerton, Chicago, Ill.; James Kerr, Clearfield, Penn.; J. B. Russell, and A. B. Kerr, New York.

Swedish Mutual Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $1,200. Directors—John Anderson, C. E. Holm, and A. O. Widen, Brooklyn.

Consumers Sponge and Supply Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—B. W. Roberts, Staten Island; E. T. Rogers, and R. H. Waddell, New York.

Monarch Plaster Company, Wheatland; capital, $125,000. Directors—C. L. Hun, H. C. Nobles, Rochester, and R. V. Greenough, Caledonia.

Auto Lock Plug Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—J. J. Glynn, T. F. Ford, and Charles Gronich, New York.

Ned Palfrey Company, New York, (wines and liquors;) capital, $10,000. Directors—Ned Palfrey, New Orleans; C. W. Reilly, Brooklyn, and Gerald Streeton, New York.

United Hunts Racing Association, Hempstead; capital, $10,000. Directors—H. N. Potter, Harrison; P. F. Collier, J. Cowdin, and Perry Belmont, New York.

Federal National Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—Richard Rohl, Morris Israel, and C. L. Schwerin, New York.

Pound Engineering and Contracting Company, New York; capital, $75,000. Directors—J. P. Furlong, D. J. Quill, Chicago, and R. D. Campbell, New York.

S. & W. Bouman, New York, (department stores;) capital, $250,000. Directors—Samuel Bouman, William Bouman, and Emil Wolff, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Parker Clark Electric Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Kenneth K. McLaren, Thomas F. Barrett, and B. S. Mantz.

The Standard Building Construction Company, Jersey City; capital, $350,000. Incorporators—K. K. McLaren, H. O. Coughlan, Thomas F. Barrett, James M. Woods, and L. H. Gunther.

The Delaware Valley Company, Camden; capital, $2,000. Incorporators—Charles A. Wolle, George H. Wolle, and Wilfred B. Wolcott.

The Manufacturing Company of America, Camden; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—John H. Bruce, John B. Fredd, and Samuel N. Roberts.

The Seacoast Stone and Brick Manufacturing Company, Neptune; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—E. Frank Sweet, George B. Bennett, and Raymond Pawley.

J. Edwards & Co., Camden; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—James Edwards, Samuel W. Pavonarrus, Thomas H. Edwards, Harry Parrott, and Emma Pavonarrus.

The Cranbury Water Company, Cranbury; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—James H. Conover, George B. Mershon, Henry C. Symmes, and others.

The Perth Amboy Fire Brick Company, Jersey City; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—H. Armor Ward, Thomas L. Hughes, and Charles H. Warner.

American Malting Company

PROPOSED REDUCTION AND READJUSTMENT OF CAPITAL.

New York, July 6, 1905.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

The undersigned have been requested by the holders of a large amount of each class of stock of the Company, with the approval of the Board of Directors, to act as a committee under an agreement dated July 6th, 1905, which is deposited with The Standard Trust Company of New York, to carry into effect the following proposed plan for the reduction and readjustment of capital:

The readjusted capital is to be about $15,000,000 of stock, to be divided and distributed as follows:

Preferred stock, having a preference as to assets as well as dividends, dividend rate to be limited to four per cent. for two years and to six per cent. thereafter, preferred as to dividends and assets, cumulative from October 1, 1905; dividends payable semi-annually, to be issued in exchange for existing preferred stock at 62	$8,952,800
Common stock to be issued in exchange for existing common stock at 44	5,896,000
Total to be issued to existing stockholders	$14,848,800
To remain in the treasury:	
Preferred stock (about)	47,200
Common stock (about)	104,000
Total	$15,000,000

The Committee have agreed to act without compensation. Stockholders desiring to participate in the plan should become parties to the agreement by depositing their stock certificates, indorsed for transfer in blank, with **The Standard Trust Company of New York, 25 Broad Street, New York City, on or before August 15, 1905.** Certificates of deposit will be issued by said trust company in such denominations as the depositing stockholders may designate. Copies of the plan and agreement have been mailed to each stockholder of record at his last known address, and may also be obtained by stockholders at the office of said trust company.

JOHN G. JENKINS,
ROBERT C. MARTIN,
HENRY DE COPPET,
MICHAEL COLEMAN,
MARSHALL S. DRIGGS,
WILBERFORCE SULLY,
LOUIS L. STANTON,
} Stockholders' Committee.

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Goodwin Car & Elmira Bridge Car Trust 6%.
Haight D. L. 5%.
Hastings, Village of (Sewers) 4%.
Hudson River Electric Power Co. 1st 5s.
Imboden Coal & Coke Co. General 5s.
North Georgia Electric Co. 1st 6s.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6s.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Co. 1st 6s.
Sing Sing Electric Lighting Co. 4%.
Swett, A. L., Elec. Light & Pow. Co. 1st 5s.
Union Club 5%.

DUE FIFTEENTH.

National Consolidated Oil Co. 1st 6s.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. Registered int. 6%.

DUE EIGHTEENTH.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 7. 5%.

DUE TWENTIETH.

Breitkopf Brewing Co. 1st 5s.

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THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CROWELL, in the State of Texas, is closing up its affairs, the shareholders having voted to place the said bank in voluntary liquidation under provisions of Sections 5,220 and 5,221, U. S. Revised Statutes.

All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated May 31, 1905.

(Signed) JAS. P. HAGLER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW England of East Haddam, located at East Haddam, in the State of Connecticut, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

Dated June 27, 1905.

E. N. PECK, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

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24 Broad St., New York.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.

New York, July 19, 1905.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after August 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to August 1st, 1905, both inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

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The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy; warmer to-morrow, with east to south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,348. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. | Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. | TWO CENTS.

CZAR OFF TO FINLAND TO MEET THE KAISER

Rulers Discussing the Portsmouth Peace Conference.

DIPLOMATS ARE ASTONISHED

Meeting Is Said to Have Been Arranged by the Emperors Without Consulting Officials.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—On the eve of the peace conference, and with a suddenness disconcerting to diplomatic and Court circles, the Emperor left Peterhof to-day on board the imperial yacht Polar Star for a conference with Emperor William, who is cruising on the Hohenzollern in Finnish waters.

It was expected that the first interview of the sovereigns would take place this evening off the Finnish Port of Borgo, at the mouth of the Gulf of Finland, near Helsingfors. This will be followed by another interview to-morrow, after which Emperor Nicholas will return to St. Petersburg and Emperor William will continue his cruise.

The Emperor is accompanied by his brother, the Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, and a considerable suite, including Count Benkendorff, Marshal of the Court; Gen. Baron Fredericks, Minister of the Imperial Household; Count Heyden, Chief of the Imperial Chancellery; Admiral Birileff, Minister of Marine; Capt. von Essen, who commanded the battleship Sevastopol during the siege of Port Arthur; Capt. Chagin, who commanded the Almaz, the only cruiser of Admiral Rojestvensky's fleet to reach Vladivostok after the battle of the Sea of Japan, and Capt. Hintze, Naval Attache of the German Embassy. On the Polar Star are also a party of courtiers and the Emperor's escort of sailors and marines, with a guard commanded by Admiral Neoloff.

It is noticeable that there is no representative of the Russian Foreign Office among the Emperor's entourage, neither is the German Ambassador on board the Polar Star. This gives color to a report that the meeting was arranged between the two Emperors directly without recourse to the usual diplomatic channels, Emperor William suggesting the rendezvous by telegraph from Hernoesand, Sweden. The idea, according to the report, met with the Emperor's favor, but the final arrangements were only completed yesterday, and some members of the Court were hastily commanded last night to accompany his Majesty.

Many diplomatists were taken completely by surprise by the news of to-day, the rumors that a meeting was contemplated which were current since Friday having met with the flattest denials in official quarters and the German Ambassador having stated that he knew nothing of any such plan. Admiration for Emperor William's political astuteness in realizing his opportunities is expressed on all sides.

Like the last previous meeting between Emperors Nicholas and William, at a hunting seat in Russian Poland, where the European and Eastern situations were discussed between the strokes of a game of billiards and Russia was assured that she need have no anxiety regarding her western frontier while she was engaged with the Japanese, the conferences in the cabins of the Hohenzollern and the Polar Star will be entirely informal and probably without secretaries of other witnesses, unless, perhaps, the Grand Duke Michael should be a participant.

There is no set programme of subjects for discussion, but it can be stated that the coming meeting of the peace plenipotentiaries will occupy a place in the foreground.

The action of Emperor William in seeking a conference at this moment is generally interpreted as an assurance of his moral support of Russia in the coming pourparlers at Portsmouth and as indicating his desire to show that German participation in the recent Japanese loan was not a mark of the alienation of German sympathies from Russia.

Emperor William, whose keen interest in the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war is well known, has also taken advantage of the occasion to discuss the details of battles with eye witnesses, and the presence of naval officers from the Far East is due to his special request.

PARIS, July 23.—Emperor Nicholas' cruise in the Gulf of Finland to meet Emperor William is the subject of much comment in the press.

Certain newspapers express the fear that the German Emperor will influence the Russian Emperor regarding Far Eastern matters and will hinder the carrying out of the peace programme, while others are of the opinion that Emperor William will seek to estrange Russia from France.

The Journal des Débats says that the first acts of Emperor Nicholas on his return to Russia will be looked forward to with particular interest.

LONDON, Monday, July 24.—The London newspapers this morning view with disquietude the sudden resolve of Emperor Nicholas to visit Emperor William, and all kinds of speculations are indulged in as to the possible motives for and the results of such a momentous interview at a time when so many difficult problems are facing European diplomacy.

The Moroccan and Scandinavian questions are regarded as possible objects for discussion, and it is also supposed that the reactionary party in Russia has succeeded in persuading the Emperor of the bad policy of permitting M. Witte to conclude peace on a basis acceptable to France and Great Britain.

All the correspondents agree that the interview was of Emperor William's seeking. The result is awaited with the greatest anxiety.

A curious story is published in Brussels in connection with King Leopold's appeal the other day to the Belgian Chamber

Continued on Page 2.

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KIPLING TO A SCHOOLGIRL.

Author Delighted with a Letter Telling Him to Keep on Writing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—A proud little Washington girl is Nannie Peck, who wrote a letter addressed, "Rudyard Kipling, England," and got a letter in reply.

Nannie is twelve years old and a pupil at Fairmount Seminary. She is a great admirer of Kipling, and had been reading his works with constantly growing delight until she noticed with alarm that those she had read were outnumbering those she had not. It occurred to her that in a little while she would have read all of Mr. Kipling's books, so she wrote the author a letter expressing this fear and asking him to please not stop writing, but to publish some more books as fast as he could.

She asked her teacher where Kipling lived, and the teacher replied, 'In England." Nannie addressed her letter, "Rudyard Kipling, England," and sent it off. But Kipling wasn't in England then; he was in South Africa. The letter was forwarded to him and the other day Miss Nannie received a letter with a queer looking stamp on it which read as follows:

My Dear Miss Nannie Peck—Thank you very much for your letter (undated) from Washington and for the nice things you write about my books. That is just the right way to write to an author. Some people have a lot of what they call "reservations" and "limitations" and "points of difference" and other uninteresting things, but I rejoice to see you haven't. I hope you will have a happy time as you grow up, and find a great many more books that interest you. Very sincerely,

RUDYARD KIPLING.

P. S. Have you read Mrs. Ewing's books, "Six to Sixteen"? If not, get them, because you will love them.

Nannie danced into the schoolroom in delight, waving the letter above her head. Since then it has been passed around to her schoolmates until it is almost worn out.

CREW OF YACHT MISSING.

Four Men Were in Launch of the Narkeeta, Which Capsized.

Special to The New York Times.

LEWES, Del., July 23.—Caught in a furious squall, which swept across the bay last night, the yacht Narkeeta, owned by Dr. Hobart A. Hare of Philadelphia, was capsized and hurled upon Brandywine Shoals, and the four men of her crew were probably drowned.

Dr. Hare and Lucius Landreth of Philadelphia, his guest, were saved by the yacht Circe. The men who comprised the crew took to a launch, which was picked up in the bay this morning bottomside up.

The Narkeeta left the anchorage of the Corinthian Yacht Club at Essington last Thursday, accompanied by the yachts Zealand and Circe. The Narkeeta had some trouble shortly after the start. She sprung a leak, but this was caulked. She is yawl rigged, and for auxiliary power has a gasoline engine. She lost three tacks under canvas, and then the power was turned on. This straightened her down the river, and she was soon lost in the haze.

It was the intention of Dr. Hare to cruise leisurely up the Atlantic coast to Glen Cove, L. I., the rendezvous of the Corinthian Club.

A squall came up late yesterday afternoon, and, increasing in intensity, drove the Narkeeta on Brandywine Shoal. She struck head on and then listed, big waves dashing over her port side. Dr. Hare and Mr. Landreth were taken off by the Circe, which witnessed the disaster. The squall increased in fury and night fell. The Circe headed for the Delaware Breakwater, and the tug Juno was sent to the shoal to succor the crew.

There is every evidence that the high waves, beating constantly on the Narkeeta, drove her off the treacherous bottom, and the crew, realizing that she would sink in the ship canal, took to the launch. There was apparently no danger of this when the Circe left the scene. When the tug reached the shoal there was no sign of the Narkeeta or of the crew. The yacht had sunk in the channel in about 16 fathoms of water.

Dr. Hare was up before daybreak this morning and employed a dozen launches to search for the missing men. The Delaware Bay is about twenty miles wide at the place where the yacht sunk, and the launches covered the whole area, but no sign was found of the crew.

The launch Hilda, commanded by Capt. Fred Vogel, arrived late to-night and reported that he had found the Narkeeta's launch capsized below the Brandywine lighthouse. The keeper of the light informed him that the last he saw of the crew was last night when they were in the launch trying to make the Delaware shore.

A $3,000,000 WINDFALL.

Two Poor Women Inherit the Fortune of Col. A. K. Bolen.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 23.—Mrs. F. T. Brooks and her daughter, Mrs. George Walker, both of South Portland, Me., have inherited the fortune of Col. A. K. Bolen, once a right-hand man of John D. Rockefeller. It is estimated at over $3,000,000. Col. Bolen left no children, and his only heirs are the two women.

F. T. Brooks, the husband of Mrs. Brooks, has worked most of his life as a clerk in a little dry goods store in South Portland, while the husband of Mrs. Walker is a clerk at Fort Preble. Mrs. Brooks said to-day:

"Col. Bolen was my uncle. I knew that my daughter and I were the only heirs to his property, but I did not know but what he might leave it to some charity. He used sometimes to come to South Portland on his yacht and visit us. He never told us anything about himself or about his fortune, and we never asked him any questions."

FEAR MADE HER A SUICIDE.

Girl Was Recovering, but Thought She Would Be Blind and Deaf.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—Although recovering, Lillie Goldberg believed that she was about to lose her senses of hearing and sight, and took carbolic acid this morning, ending her life.

Miss Goldberg was sixteen years old. Ten days ago she came from Jeanerette to be treated at the Senses Hospital. Prior to her coming to this city she had almost entirely lost her voice. Fears were entertained for her sight and hearing. Despite the fact that every one else believed that she was rapidly being restored she would not be consoled.

WHEREVER CIVILIZATION HAS PENETRATED

The "Press" has conveyed the intelligence that the New York Central, with its twelve trains to Chicago every day, is "America's Greatest Railroad."—Adv.

BARON KOMURA TELLS WHY JAPAN HAS WON

Thrice Armed, He Says, by Having Her Quarrel Just.

HER OFFICIALS ALL HONEST

People's Lives Always of Extreme Simplicity—Plenipotentiary Scoffs at Talk of Yellow Peril.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, July 23.—Baron Komura, peace plenipotentiary of Japan, reached St. Paul this afternoon. He and the members of his party courteously declined the offer of public entertainment, and went immediately to the Hotel Aberdeen. Some members of the Baron's retinue took a drive around the city, but most of the party remained in the hotel till to-night, when they left for Chicago on the Burlington road, still using the private car of James J. Hill.

Baron Komura, resting in negligée attire after his long journey, was seen in his apartments at the hotel and received the correspondent most courteously. He said:

"I must decline to discuss in the slightest degree the forthcoming peace conference. Such a proceeding would be manifestly improper on my part. But of the future of Japan I am free to say we are all looking forward with a feeling of unalloyed optimism and hopefulness.

"Not only our financial, but our industrial conditions are bound to show vast improvement from this time on, no matter how the approaching conference may result. The so-called 'yellow peril' is wholly the creation of the imagination on the part of some interested people of Europe.

"Not only Japan and China, but the entire civilized world, will gain immeasurably by our conflict with Russia. The Japanese feel most gratified because in the pending war they have not only obtained the permanent safety and lasting security of their own country, as it seems now, but have for at least a century, and perhaps for all time, arrested the 'glacial advance' of the Bear to the Southeast.

"The Japanese people could never have won the victory they have won were it not for three things. In the first place they were thrice armed by having their quarrel just; secondly, their entire public service was absolutely free from corrupt practices, and, lastly, their mode of life has ever been one of such extreme simplicity that their soldiers thus gained an equipment for the stress of war they never could have gained had they, like too many other nations, abandoned themselves to lives of luxury and sloth, and been unwilling, if not unable, to put their hands to strenuous tasks.

"Your President, Mr. Roosevelt, it would seem, has from the very beginning recognized the value and truth of the idea expressed by one of your philosophers when he referred to 'plain living and high thinking.' The importance of the simple life has in Japan been demonstrated by the whole body of the people just as it has been by a few individual instances in this country, such as President Roosevelt and those like him.

"It will not require many years for Japan to recover fully from the effects of the war with Russia. She will gain also from the growth of commercial and political relations with the United States, England and Europe, and I am positive that in the future those who are prophesying about the 'yellow peril' will not find their horrifying predictions realized in the slightest degree.

"Especially will Japan and the United States mutually flourish in the growth of international relations. We have many things you need, and on the other hand you can supply us with such as we shall find necessary.

"Our treatment of prisoners of war has been so humane that the Russians have not a word of complaint to make. Besides nursing their sick and giving the other prisoners the best of care, we provided entertainments for them, and as a result many a poor fellow leads a happier life in the enemy's country than he ever did in his own.

"A good illustration of the friendly feeling the Muscovites have for Japan was furnished by two Russian officers who were fellow-passengers with us on the Minnesota. They declared they had nothing whatever to say to the detriment of the Japanese. At dinner, shortly before the steamer reached Seattle, these Russian friends of mine drank toasts to my health and gave most hearty expression to the kind sentiments they entertained for my countrymen and myself.

"It is difficult for me to say how thoroughly my people appreciate the friendly feeling which has so universally been extended to us from the beginning of this lamentable war. We shall try so to regulate our course in the future that you Americans will never have occasion to regret having bestowed your sympathy on us, both before and during this struggle. I was profoundly impressed with the reception all along the route from Seattle to St. Paul. Even the Japanese railroad section men met us with flags and bands of music, and wished us godspeed in our mission.

"One of these little parties of toiling welcomers carried banners inscribed 'Right Is Might. Our Compliments to the Bravest of the Brave.' They cheered us lustily, and quite elaborate fireworks were among the attractions of these extemporaneous little festivities. Never before had I witnessed such hearty, spontaneous demonstrations of patriotism and good-will.

"Wherever he goes and whatever befalls him, the Japanese remains a Japanese at heart. Patriotic indeed must people be who, many thousand miles from their native land, retain all their old enthusiasm for Dai Nippon, her freedom, prosperity, and welfare.

"You have a great country, and it would be vain to attempt to prophesy the marvelous things the future apparently has in store for you. To the United States more than to any other outside power does my country owe most in the forward strides in progress and national greatness she has taken during the past thirty years. We shall never cease to feel under an obligation to your people for their intelligent sympathy and helpfulness in many directions."

John Francis, General Passenger Agent of the Burlington Road, arrived here to-day and took charge of the Japanese party when they left to-night. Baron Komura is very anxious to arrive at his journey's end, and insists on taking the first fast train East. The Pennsylvania's eighteen-hour train will be used, and a stay in Chicago of only a few hours will be made. The party will go direct to New York from Chicago.

MERITED PRAISE FOR "THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL."

"In service, equipment, smoothness of running, and in dining car service, 'The Pennsylvania Special' has no equal in the world." This is the opinion of an experienced traveler. The Pennsylvania Railroad is rock-ballasted from New York to Chicago, and "The Pennsylvania Special" makes the run in 18 hours every day.—Adv.

RESCUED BROTHER, KILLED.

Cornell Medical Student Run Over by a Long Island Train.

After dragging his younger brother from in front of a Long Island train yesterday afternoon, Samuel Wickman, twenty-one years old, a Cornell medical student, who lived with his parents at 29 Jamaica Avenue, East New York, stepped in front of another train on a parrallel track and was killed. He was warning his two brothers of the danger of walking on railroad tracks when the train bore down upon him.

The accident occurred on the Brooklyn and Rockaway road at Vesta Avenue, near New Lots Road. The tracks of this line run parallel to the tracks of the Manhattan Beach division of the Long Island Railroad at that point. Wickman, with his younger brothers, Paul and Arthur, had started to visit a baseball game in a nearby field. They had been walking between the two tracks, and Paul stepped over in front of a beach-bound train on the Long Island tracks. Samuel dragged him from in front of the train just in time to save him from being run down. He then warned him of the folly of walking on the track, and became so earnest in his advice that he failed to notice that he himself had stepped over the rail to the Brooklyn and Rockaway tracks.

Another beach-bound train came along before his brothers could warn him, and Wickman was hurled thirty feet from the roadbed. He struck on his head. The accident was witnessed by scores of passengers on both trains.

One of his brothers and Policeman Scrivens ran to Wickman's assistance, while the other brother sent in an ambulance call to the Bedford Street Hospital.

Wickman was unconscious when picked up, and died in the ambulance before the hospital was reached. Dr. Peck said his skull was fractured.

William Kramer, the engineer, said he saw the young man on the track, but thought he would get out of the way. He was not arrested.

NOVICE BUILDS FAST BOAT.

Montclair Schoolboy Clears $3,000 by Sale of His Launch.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 23.—Cottrell C. Wheeler, son of F. Merriam Wheeler of Gates Avenue, who last week launched a motor boat of his own design and construction, built in the cellar of his father's house, has sold his craft at a profit of $3,000. Wheeler is nineteen years old, a graduate of Montclair High School, and is to enter Cornell University in the Fall. When he announced to his parents his intention of building a motor boat the money was supplied. The work was done in spare moments and at night.

Wheeler had no instruction from naval experts. One New York naval architect who saw his designs predicted that the boat would be a failure. The first trial was held on the Passaic, and, although the course was unsatisfactory, the designer saw that the craft had unusual speed.

A few days ago the boat was taken to Bayonne. To the surprise of those who held the watches, it was found that the distance had been covered at the rate of twenty-four miles an hour. The craft is twenty-seven feet long, four feet beam, and draws about four inches of water. She is decked over at the bow and stern and accommodates a party of four. A forty horse power French engine runs her. Wheeler has arranged gearing so that the least turn of the wheel will swing the craft around.

The boat cost Wheeler approximately $3,000. After the trial trip he accepted $6,000 for it. The launch will be entered in the international challenge cup races on the St. Lawrence the latter part of August.

THREE MEN SHOT IN STREET.

Fourth Is Arrested, Running Away—Two May Die.

Victor Sinquist, a Finnish carpenter, who lives at 156 East Twenty-third Street, was locked up in the Bergen Street Station, Brooklyn, early this morning, charged with felonious assault. The complainants are three men in the Long Island College Hospital suffering from pistol wounds. Two are not expected to live.

Shortly after midnight Policemen Redden and Ruddy heard shots fired at Third and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. They ran there and found three men lying in the street groaning. A fourth man was running away. They overhauled him after a short chase, and while after him picked up a revolver from the gutter. Three chambers were empty. The fugitive was Sinquist. He had a cartridge in his pocket.

The men in the hospital described themselves as Carl Anderson, thirty-nine years old, and John Tromaler, twenty-five years old, both of 419 State Street, Brooklyn, and Ludwig Taefel, thirty-one years old, of 43 Charles Street, Manhattan. All three identified Sinquist as their assailant.

Anderson and Tromaler were placed on the operating table. The house surgeon said it was unlikely that they would survive the operation. Singuist denied the shooting.

DR. R. H. WYLIE ARRESTED.

Physician Accused of Having Old Number on His Auto.

Dr. Robert H. Wylie, who gave his address as 31 West Thirty-fifth Street, was arrested last night by Roundsman Casey of the Bicycle Squad, charged with having a false number on his automobile.

The Roundsman noticed, when the doctor rode down Broadway, that the number on the lamp of the machine and that on the tag did not agree. The tag number was that of H. H. Curtis, whose registered address is 317 West Fifty-ninth Street. At the West Sixty-eighth Street Station Dr. Wylie gave $100 cash bail.

At the Fifty-ninth Street address there is a garage, and it was said there last night that Mr. Curtis had formerly stored his machine there, but had sold it to Dr. Wylie.

Dr. Wylie is professor of gynecology at the New York Polyclinic, consulting physician of the Hackensack Hospital, and for nearly twenty years has been connected with the staff of Bellevue Hospital as attending and visiting physician.

Wabash Train Derailed; 7 Injured.

BUFFALO, July 23.—A Wabash passenger train was derailed three miles west of here to-night. Five coaches were turned over. Seven passengers were injured.

Answering your inquiry: Yes, the best way to go to Buffalo and Niagara Falls is by the New York Central. Why? Because over its six tracks there are 20 trains a day; 2-cent mileage tickets are good.—Adv.

GRAND JURY TO TAKE UP COTTON SCANDAL TO-DAY

Men Responsible for the Crop Leaks May Be Indicted.

NEW YORK BROKERS CALLED

District Attorney Gathered Facts After Secretary Wilson Had Declared the Incident Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The Grand Jury has been called to meet to-morrow for the purpose of considering the Agricultural Department scandal. It was not to have met until September. Extraordinary sessions of this kind are rare, and Mr. Beach's unusual action is evidence that the President's instructions to take relentless and positive action have been literally obeyed.

The case of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the dismissed Assistant Statistician, will be presented to the Grand Jury by District Attorney Beach, and with it the names of several persons outside the department, and probably of some within it. In addition to these specific cases the Grand Jury will be invited to consider the whole situation in the Agricultural Department.

Subpoenas have been issued for a large number of witnesses, including the New York brokers who have figured in the scandal.

This is the outcome of Mr. Beach's labors since the time when Secretary Wilson announced to the world that the scandal was closed with the dismissal of Holmes and that there was no ground on which Holmes or any one else could be prosecuted. At that time Mr. Wilson asserted that his decision was based on the advice of Mr. Beach and that the District Attorney, after examining all the evidence, had decided that criminal proceedings would not lie.

Mr. Beach promptly took issue with the Secretary, and declared that he had given no such opinion. What he had said was that on the case as presented by the Secretary there was no ground for prosecution, but he had not been asked to consider any case involving conspiracy, and had consequently given no opinion on that subject.

Directly after this President Roosevelt took the case out of Mr. Wilson's hands and turned it over to the Department of Justice. Nominally Solicitor General Hoyt, as the ranking officer of the department, was in charge.

Actually, the bulk of the work has been done by the District Attorney. He has visited New York and consulted with the persons there who are interested in and connected with the case, and he has been in almost constant conference with Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association.

Mr. Cheatham, who originally came here in the character of a complainant endeavoring to secure justice at the hands of the Agricultural Department, has lately been here in the character of a man assisting the Department of Justice to make a case against the other department. He has placed a great deal of evidence at the disposal of Mr. Beach.

While the officials of the Department of Justice are reluctant to talk about the case, they are confident that the evidence in their hands is such as will warrant indictments and also a strong presentment against the condition of things in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Beach issued a statement to-night, in which he said:

"Pending action by the Grand Jury it is earnestly hoped, as it is confidently believed, that no inquiries will be made of the District Attorney's office upon the subject. To inquire of any member of the Grand Jury, or of a witness, either under subpoena or after discharge, as to anything transpiring before that body constitutes contempt. This general statement is made to excuse the District Attorney from personal interviews with gentlemen of the press. They have always shown his office the greatest consideration and preserved his confidence inviolably. But the very limited time and force at his disposal render this course imperative, and no further statement will be made until the Grand Jury announces in open court the result of the investigation. There may be much or little or nothing to report, but while the examination is pending it must, as the law commands, be entirely secret."

AUTO WILD IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Two Men Run Down Refuse Complaint Against Chauffeur.

An automobile driven by George McDonald and owned by S. S. Rockwell George of 62 West Fifty-eighth Street became unmanageable in front of the Metropolitan Club, at Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, last night, and ran into Morris Goldstein of 152 Forsyth Street, who was on a bicycle. Foldstein was thrown across the street and the bicycle was wrecked.

Then the automobile ran into a cab and upset the vehicle, throwing George Tate, the driver. The automobile finally came to a stop at Fifty-ninth Street. Goldstein and Tate were attended by an ambulance surgeon, but were able to go home. George, who was accompanied by a woman in the automobile, gave his card to the injured men, promising to make amends for the accident, and they refused to make any charge against him.

INJURED LEFT IN THE ROAD.

Auto Caused a Runaway, but Didn't Offer to Aid Couple.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, July 23.—While Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Stevenson of Mount Vernon were out driving this afternoon their horse took fright at an automobile on the Boston Post Road and ran away, smashing the buggy. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson were thrown out of the vehicle and dragged some distance. They were both badly bruised, and Mrs. Stevenson is suffering from nervous shock.

The horse ran nearly a mile along the Post Road, and then dashed into the woods, where he is lost. The occupants of the automobile that frightened the horse kept straight ahead and didn't attempt to assist Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson. Another party from Greenwich came along later and took them home in their machine.

Chautauqua Lake Excursion.

$11.00 round trip via ERIE RAILROAD July 28. Tickets good for return until August 27.—Adv.

THEODORE, JR.'S, BIBLE CLASS.

President's Son Takes Up Summer Work in Sunday School.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 23.—The President, with Mrs. Roosevelt, Theodore, Jr., and Miss Ethel Roosevelt, attended morning service at Christ Episcopal Church to-day. Paul Morton and Dr. Alexander Lambert, formerly the President's family physician, who were guests at Sagamore Hill, did not accompany the family.

Theodore, Jr., to-day resumed teaching the Sunday school class he had last Summer, having a class of thirty boys.

PEARY AT NORTH SYDNEY.

The Roosevelt to Sail for the North This Morning.

NORTH SYDNEY, N. S., July 23.—The Peary arctic exploration steamer Roosevelt, which left Bar Harbor at midnight last Wednesday, reached here to-day. After coaling the Roosevelt will leave for the north to-morrow evening.

Commander Peary in an interview to-night said he was greatly pleased with the initial long run of the Roosevelt. He added that he had every hope of reaching the pole when he made his dash over the snow and ice next February.

WALLACE TO HEAD SEABOARD?

Report That ex-Canal Engineer Has a New Post.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 23.—A rumor is afloat in railroad circles here that John Findley Wallace, formerly Chief Engineer of the Panama Canal, is to be made President of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

NORFOLK, Va., July 23.—No confirmation or denial of the report that ex-Chief Engineer Wallace of the Panama Canal Commission is to be made President of the Seaboard Air Line system can be secured here to-night. This report was circulated here immediately upon Mr. Wallace's resignation from the commission, and was doubted in railway circles. About the same time gossip also linked Palmerton's name with the position.

DIES IN PARIS FROM HEAT.

A Venezuelan Consul a Victim—Gen. Dessirier Prostrated.

PARIS, July 23.—J. H. Schotborgh, the Venezuelan Consul at London, died here to-day from the effects of the heat.

BELFORT, France, July 23.—Gen. Dessirier, commander of the military forces in Paris, was seized with sunstroke here to-day while directing manoeuvres.

J. J. HILL'S SON BADLY HURT.

Kicked by Horse in Nebraska—Sent Home for Treatment.

Special to The New York Times.

FREMONT, Neb., July 23.—Walter J. Hill, son of James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway Company, was last night kicked by a horse at Oakland, Neb., a little town near here, and seriously injured.

Mr. Hill was at Oakland on business connected with securing the right of way for the Great Northern road for its line from Sioux City to Ashland.

His injuries were so severe as to compel him to give up his work. He was taken to his home in St. Paul for treatment.

LEAP FROM BLAZING BALLOON.

Aeronaut Landed Safely—An Explosion Before the Ascension.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEVILLE, N. J., July 23.—Joseph Bush, an aeronaut, at the Hillside Amusement Park was badly burned yesterday afternoon by an explosion of gasoline while preparing his balloon for an ascension.

Despite his injuries he determined to make the ascension. The balloon was up about 600 feet when the aeronaut discovered that there was a big rent near its top, from which the gas was escaping. He also saw smoke.

Bush leaped from the car with a parachute and landed safely in the woods just west of the park.

CARDINAL GIBBONS IS 71.

Will Celebrate His Birthday Quietly at His Summer Home.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 23.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who as usual is summering here, is seventy-one years old to-day. He will celebrate his birthday to-morrow.

The Cardinal will receive those who call on him, but will have no formal celebration. Congratulations have already begun to pour in. He spent the day quietly, preaching this morning and again at vespers in place of Father O'Hara.

PRIEST CRUEL TO A CAT.

Turned Water on It Twenty Minutes—Fined $10 in Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—The Rev. Father Pleban Gasprik of Bedford Avenue and Shipton Street pleaded guilty to a charge of cruelty to animals before Alderman Means to-day, and paid a fine of ten dollars and costs.

He was accused of turning a stream of water for twenty minutes on a cat that had climbed a tree in his yard, and having a dog waiting to get the cat when it fell. A complaint was made to the Western Pennsylvania Humane Society by several neighbors.

FATAL WISCONSIN TORNADO.

Farmer Is Picked Up and Has His Neck Broken.

RACINE, Wis., July 23.—A tornado struck the northern rim of Racine County to-day, killing two men and damaging property and crops to the extent of $100,000.

It came from the southwest, and its first dip struck a large barn, which was torn to pieces, the débris, with grain and farm machinery, being scattered 200 feet. Trees were uprooted and fences blown away, the damage on this farm alone amounting to $5,000.

In every quarter grain is ruined. For miles trees can be seen uprooted and fences down.

At a farm in Thompsonville a workman, whose name was not known, was struck and killed. Near Union Grove, Adam Hunter, an old farmer, was picked up and his neck was broken. At the Haumeirson Brick Yard lightning struck a shed and six men were stunned.

Pure food laws are good. The purity of Burnett's Vanilla has never been questioned.—Adv.

DANIEL S. LAMONT DIES AFTER DRIVE

Ex-Secretary of War Passes Away at Millbrook.

MESSAGE SENT TO CLEVELAND

Col. Lamont Was Associated with Famous Democratic Leaders—Left Politics for Railroads.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 23.—Col. Daniel Scott Lamont, who was Secretary of War under President Cleveland in his second term, died at 9:15 o'clock this evening at his country home, Altamount, Millbrook, Dutchess County.

Mr. Lamont's death was very sudden. He and Mrs. Lamont were out driving this afternoon and Mr. Lamont appeared to be in his usual health.

The Lamonts were entertaining several guests. Among them was Dr. Stewart of New York. After dinner, at about 9 o'clock, Col. Lamont complained that he felt ill. He went to his room, where he had an attack of fainting. Dr. Stewart was hastily summoned to the bedside, and did what he could to make the sufferer feel easy.

It is said that Col. Lamont had an attack of heart disease. He did not rally under Dr. Stewart's care, and died at 9:15 P. M.

The following dispatch was sent to Grover Cleveland:

"Father died to-night. Come at once.

"FRANCES LAMONT."

With Col. Lamont at the time of his death were his wife and two daughters, Frances and Bessie. The shock of his death was such that immediately after he passed away orders were given that the members of his family must not be disturbed.

Col. Lamont was very fond of his place, which is one of several large estates grouped around the little village of Millbrook, fifteen miles from this town.

Dr. Stewart of New York, who had been attending Mr. Lamont, was also at the house.

Intelligence of the approaching death of Col. Lamont was sent early last evening to Dr. Joseph D. Bryant of 32 West Forty-eighth Street, a lifelong friend. The physician was asked to go to Millbrook. Dr. Bryant had, however, been called out of the city for the night and could not be reached by Mrs. Bryant, who later received a second message announcing the death.

Mr. Lamont had a city home at 2 West Fifty-third Street.

CAREER OF MR. LAMONT.

Served with Tilden, Manning, and Cleveland in Political Affairs.

Daniel Scott Lamont was of Scotch ancestry. His lineage could be traced back as far as 1250. The family moved to this country in the early part of the last century, settling in Delaware County of this State.

John B. Lamont was a merchant of Cortlandville, N. Y., when, on Feb. 9, 1851, his wife Elizabeth Scott Lamont, bore him a son who was baptized Daniel Scott Lamont.

The boy's education began in the common school and was continued at the New York Central Academy at McGrawville. In the Summer he served as clerk in his father's store. At the same time and within half a day's drive of Cortlandville another young man, Grover Cleveland, was earning his first livelihood in a similar way at Fayetteville.

Young Lamont entered Union College in 1868. He was still a year short of graduation when he met Edgar K. Apgar, then acting as pardon clerk to Gov. John T. Hoffman, and through him became acquainted with the Governor. The result was an appointment as Deputy Clerk of the Assembly. That was young Lamont's first step into politics. For twenty-eight years that followed, or till he resigned as Secretary of War in 1897, he remained a political factor of importance, rising gradually from local to National reputation.

His teacher was Tilden. As a delegate to the State Convention of 1871, where Tilden fought his great battle against Tweed and Tammany, the young Lamont, then not yet of age, attracted the attention of the great Democratic leader and succeeded in rendering assistance that later was remembered. And he was barely of age when the Democrats of Cortland County nominated him first for County Clerk and then for the Assembly.

Both times Lamont came within a few votes of election in a county that was naturally Republican by 1,000. He was at that time again acting as Deputy Clerk to the Assembly, having been appointed at the express request of Gov. Tilden, and from 1871 to 1880 he was a member of the brilliant group of young Democrats that included such men as Charles S. Fairchild, William C. Whitney, Daniel W. Lockwood, Smith M. Weed, and Peter B. Olney.

AIDED TILDEN IN CANAL FIGHT.

The fight of Gov. Tilden against the canal ring in 1875 saw young Lamont as one of his most trusted and ablest lieutenants. The following year he was appointed Chief Clerk of the State Department at Albany, a position he kept for two years, or till in 1878, when he joined Daniel Manning in the editing and publishing of The Albany Argus.

During those years Lamont was credited with knowing a greater number of members of his party by name and sight than any other man. He was the caucus nominee of his party in 1881 for Clerk of the State Senate, in which body the Democrats had a majority that year. But the Tammany delegates got together with the Republicans and fixed up a bargain ending in the defeat of Lamont and a division of the patronage between the allies.

One of the first acts of Grover Cl[illegible]

land after his election as Governor in 1882 was to make Lamont his military secretary with the rank of Colonel. The title remained with him to the day of his death. From that day he followed and assisted Cleveland with the same faithfulness as he had before shown in his adherence to Tilden and to Manning.

When Cleveland went to the White House to serve his first term Lamont went along as private secretary, and it has been said more than once that never since the days of Lincoln had Washington seen a President's secretary enjoying such universal popularity.

Characteristic of his sense of honor was his refusal just before the end of Cleveland's first term to accept the $7,000 coming to him under the provisions of a retroactive act of Congress raising the secretary's salary.

"I knew what I was to get when I took the job," said Lamont, "and there is no reason why I should have more."

ENGAGED IN FINANCIAL WORK.

When he left the White House in March, 1889, Lamont moved to this city, where he allied himself with William C. Whitney and Col. Oliver H. Payne in the enterprize which resulted in the consolidation of all the street car lines in Manhattan under the name of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

During the years that ensued his ability as an organizer was in constant demand, and numerous were the offers that he declined, refusing to desert the task he had put his hand to. Twice during that time he was urged to accept Presidencies of large trust companies that would have brought him incomes much larger than he was then enjoying. And when, in 1893, his chief and friend called upon him to take charge of a portfolio in the new Cabinet he obeyed the call without regard of the sacrifice this involved.

From 1893 to 1897 he served as Secretary of War. At the end of his term he left politics for good. But rarely a year has passed since then when his name has not been mentioned in connection with some prominent elective office.

A new opportunity for his abilities as financier and organizer of vast enterprises was offered when, in 1897, he was elected Vice President of the Northern Pacific Railway and President of the Northern Pacific Express Company. Those offices he continued to fill to the last. At the same time he served as Director on the boards of a dozen other corporations of scarcely less importance.

Col. Lamont was always a man of action rather than of speech. In all his life he was not known to make a set speech, and yet few men knew better than did he how to set forth in clear and logical terms whatever he had come to regard as true and desirable. The one quality that more than any other characterized him, according to those who stood nearest to him, was a never-failing common sense, which helped him to find the right path when more brilliant men went astray.

Col. Lamont married Miss Julia Kinney of Cortland County, in 1874. Four daughters were the offspring of that marriage. Col. Lamont was a member of the Metropolitan, Colonial, Lotos, Lawyers, and Democratic Clubs, the Union Alumni Association, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

RACE FOR $750,000 BOND.

State Treasurership of Kansas Awaits Man Who Gets It.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 23.—The State Treasurership of Kansas awaits one of two men who first secures a bond for $750,000, the amount recently fixed by Gov. Hoch. Since late yesterday afternoon, those two men, one of them the present State Treasurer, T. T. Kelly, and the other, Samuel Moore of Lawrence, have been scouring the State for signatures to their bonds.

Gov. Hoch has officially announced that he will oust Treasurer Kelly because he refused to increase the amount of his bond, following the Devlin failure, by which over half a million of the State funds was tied up in the defunct First National Bank. Kelly was defiant, and the Governor said that he would appoint Moore.

Kelly and his friends yesterday determined to make the fight before the State Executive Council. Then the race for bondsmen began. Friends of both contestants went to Kansas City, Leavenworth, and other large cities to secure signatures.

The Executive Council meets on Wednesday. Gov. Hoch and Treasurer Kelly are members. Moore must have four of the six members, and two of them are counted as favorable to Kelly. Should Kelly secure good bondsmen there is a probability of a dead-lock in the fight for the State office.

COAL LINE FOR CENTRAL.

Branch to be Built Between Franklin and Ulysses, Penn.

CLEVELAND, July 23.—The Lake Shore and New York Central interests will award a contract at the general offices of the Lake Shore in this city tomorrow for the construction of a railroad between Franklin and Ulysses, Penn.

The line is designed to connect with a branch of the New York Central and the Lake Shore, and will be about sixty miles in length. Its construction will entail many difficult and expensive engineering feats, and its cost will run into many millions. The country through which the road will run is a portion of the Alleghany Mountains.

Four long tunnels, costing $100,000 each per mile, must be built, and many heavy curves and bridges will be necessary. The line will touch a large coal and oil region that the Central has heretofore been unable to reach.

BIG OIL FIRE IN TEXAS.

Lightning Strikes a Tank and the Flames Spread to Others.

HUMBLE, Texas, July 23.—Fire that up to 11 o'clock had caused $250,000 damage was started this afternoon in a tank belonging to the Texas Oil Company by lightning. The fire was held under control all the afternoon, but began to spread to-night, and twelve tanks belonging to the company are certainly doomed.

Eleven of them contained 200,000 barrels of oil each, and the one struck had 238,000 barrels. The fire started across the prairie, but its progress is held in check somewhat by a heavy rain.

The estimate now is that at least forty mules have perished, the drivers abandoning them where they were at work digging new tanks.

MUTINEERS IN PETTICOATS.

Washington Police Called Out to Protect Girls' Reform School Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There was a Kniaz Potemkine mutiny at the Girls' Reform School yesterday, and the mutineers almost won their way to liberty. The revolt was started by a girl who tried to escape while the door was momentarily open. She was seized by the housekeeper. The overseer went to the support of the housekeeper and was knocked down by a china jar. The jar was followed by a glass tumbler.

The noise attracted other girls, who, seeing a chance for freedom, seized improvised weapons, and made a desperate dash for the door.

Pokers, sticks, and other articles came into play, and the mutineers had almost succeeded in subduing the authorities when the police, who had been summoned by telephone, arrived.

BALFOUR'S FOES KEPT HIDDEN FOR AN HOUR

Then Suddenly Appeared and Wiped Out His Majority.

PARTY LEADERS DIVIDED

Some Urge a Dissolution This Year and Others Think a Change of Ministry Would Be Risky.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 23.—Nobody knows precisely what Premier Balfour will say to the House of Commons to-morrow afternoon with reference to the defeat the Government sustained last Thursday night. It seems to be settled that the Government will not resign, but whether it will make any announcement indicative of a dissolution of Parliament next Autumn is not settled.

There is a strong party of Unionists which believes that a general election should take place this year. This is the view held by the Tariff Reformers, including Mr. Chamberlain, and several very influential members of the Cabinet who are ardent adherents of Mr. Chamberlain's policy are urging Mr. Balfour to advise the House to-morrow that a dissolution will come before the end of October.

If this were not a critical time in international politics there would be almost universal assent on the part of the Unionists to the demand for a general election before the new year. The conviction that it would be a risky thing to effect a change of Ministry until the Far Eastern trouble is fully settled and the Moroccan question is well out of the way, however, possesses many leading men in the Ministerial Party, and their influence is being exerted against any change in the control of foreign affairs.

If it be decided to dissolve Parliament in the Autumn it will not be because of the defeat of last Thursday. Indeed, the project has been under consideration for a long time. Now that the facts are known concerning the Government's defeat it is seen that the Opposition won by sharp practice and that the vote does not bear at all on the question whether the Government still possesses the confidence of the House of Commons.

For example, there were about thirty Unionists at the St. Stephen's Club, close by the Parliament buildings, ready to go to the House at a moment's notice, but the Government whips sent word that these Unionists need not come over, because the Government had a clear majority and did not need any more votes.

It appears, however, that just at the last moment twenty-three Nationalists and Radicals emerged suddenly from the House lavatories, where they had been in hiding for an hour or more. With their votes the Government's majority was wiped out.

A number of other incidents of the same character have become known in the last two days, all of which tend to show that Mr. Balfour would have had a big majority if his whips had not been outwitted. It is not lack of devotion on the part of the Unionists that caused the discomfiture of their chiefs.

HIT BY A BROKEN FLANGE.

Brooklyn Man's Scalp Cut by Iron Falling from Elevated.

The breaking of a wheel flange on a train of the Kings County elevated railroad caused a man to be so badly injured that he was taken to the Brooklyn Hospital yesterday afternoon.

The man is Serafino Tarfini, twenty-eight years old, of 484 Pearl Street, Manhattan. He was boarding a trolley car at Fulton and Adams Streets when the flange, falling from a passing train, struck him on the head. He fell and barely escaped the wheels of the trolley car. He suffered a scalp wound four inches long.

HOUSES FLOODED IN DALLAS.

Hundreds Saved in Severe Storm—Electric Lights Put Out.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 23.—More than one hundred houses in the eastern and northeastern parts of Dallas were flooded as a result of a storm this evening.

Full reports are not yet in, but no lives are reported lost. Several hundred persons had to be rescued from houses that were flooded nearly to the second story.

Five houses were washed away. The street railway lines suffered extensively. Parts of the town are in darkness because of electric light circuits broken and hundreds of telephones are useless.

BEHA BEY KILLED.

Turkish Princes' Tutor Among Victims of Bomb Explosion.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 23.—Three commissions are inquiring into the attempt on the life of the Sultan on Friday, but they have not yet been able to find the slightest clue either to the author or the origin of the outrage.

The killed include Beha Bey, tutor to the Sultan's sons. The majority of the victims were coachmen. Twenty-seven hackney coaches were blown to pieces and fifty-five horses were killed. Eye-witnesses describe the scene after the explosion as heartrending.

A hole two yards wide was made in the ground by the explosion of the bomb.

DIDN'T KNOW WHO SHOT HIM.

Flynn Walked Into Bellevue with Two Bullet Holes in His Body.

William Flynn, 22 years old, of 540 East Fifteenth Street, walked into Bellevue Hospital about 10 o'clock last night, and told the receiving physician that he had been shot. He showed two gunshot wounds, one in the arm and one in the side, which he said he got while walking along Third Avenue, near Fourteenth Street.

He declared that he did not know who had shot him, and that if he did, he would not be inclined to tell. His wounds are serious.

French Governor to Visit St. John's.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 23.—Gov. Angouivant of St. Pierre-Miquelon will arrive to-morrow on the French cruiser Troude to visit Gov. Macgregor, whose guest he will be for two days. Plans for the improvement of trade and diplomatic relations between the two colonies will be discussed. This is the first time in 200 years that such an interchange of courtesies has taken place between the Governors of the colonies, and the event is regarded as strikingly illustrative of the improved Anglo-French relations.

STATEMENT BY STEARNS.

Hooker's Partner Replies to Assemblyman's Perjury Charge.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., July 23.—State Tax Commissioner Lester F. Stearns to-night made a statement in regard to his testimony at the Hooker trial. It is Mr. Stearns's answer to the charge of perjury made by Assemblyman Leslie J. Tompkins (Dem.) of New York, who presented a resolution asking that Gov. Higgins give attention to the matter so that proceedings might be begun to remove Mr. Stearns from office.

While on the stand at Albany Commissioner Stearns testified that he did not pay Attorney Thomas Larkin of Dunkirk, counsel for Wirtner, in connection with the Wirtner judgment. Burt E. Farnham, a former law partner of Stearns, later testified that he got a check cashed at Stearns's instance, so that the sum of $65 could be paid to Larkin.

Mr. Stearns's statement follows:

"It is true that I gave a check for $65 to Burt E. Farnham. This check was given on Jan. 25, 1902, but it was given to Mr. Farnham by me in payment for services that he had rendered in connection with the Wirtner case. Our law firm at that time was composed of Alton D. Warner, Burt E. Farnham, and myself. Mr. Warner was the attorney of record in the Wirtner case, in which Judge Hooker and myself were the defendants, but most of the work was done by Mr. Farnham."

"I asked Mr. Warner on that day (Jan. 25) what I should pay him for his services in the case. His reply was that whatever Stearns and Hooker were disposed to pay had better be paid to Farnham, the younger member of the firm, who had done most of the work in connection with the case. So on Mr. Warner's suggestion I made out a check for $65 payable to Farnham.

"As to Farnham's statement when questioned at Albany that after getting the check cashed he returned with the money and that the same was handed to Mr. Larkin either by him (Farnham) or myself, I want to say that Mr. Farnham is either mistaken or he personally paid the money to Mr. Larkin without my knowledge. I know that I never told have to pay any money to Mr. Larkin. I gave him the $65 in payment for his own services. What he did with the money I do not know. Mr. Farnham is simply mistaken.

"As far as Mr. Larkin's costs and disbursements in the case were concerned I should not hesitate one moment to pay him what his legitimate costs and disbursements were, as such payment would be absolutely legitimate and proper. But as a matter of fact I never paid anything to Mr. Larkin nor did I instruct Farnham or any one else to pay him.

"It should be understood that Judge Hooker and myself were defendants in this case, and when the case was withdrawn, had we been disposed to do so, it would have been perfectly proper for us to pay the costs and disbursements upon the part of the plaintiff for the withdrawal. This is a legitimate act upon the part of a defendant, a fact to which any attorney will attest. But in this instance we were not called upon to pay the costs, although we would not have hesitated to do so if called upon by Mr. Larkin.

"The check for $65 was an absolute payment to Mr. Farnham for his services as attorney in this case, and when I testified before the Assembly that I did not pay Mr. Larkin for his services and did not authorize any one else to do so I testified to what was absolutely true."

THE SHIP WASN'T AFIRE.

A Hasty Observer Got Thrillingly Mixed on Her Signals.

When the British steamship Queen Olga was sighted off the Highlands of Navesink, coming in yesterday afternoon, the marine observer who saw her first saw the letters "N. M." hoisted, and he immediately decided that the ship was on fire. "N. M." is the international signal for "I am on fire."

Without waiting for developments the observer flashed the news to New York, and soon everybody on the water front was talking about the big Britisher that was bound in, "a mass of flames from stem to stern." Meanwhile the observer had leveled his glass on the liner a second time. This time he saw the letters "F. J.," which in the international code means "Save the crew." Fortunately the observer took a second look before sending this information to New York, and then he saw that the last two letters followed the first two, making "N. M. F. J.," the private signal of the Queen Olga. Two hours later the Queen Olga slowly steamed into Quarantine. When her commander heard what had happened he was greatly amused.

RUSSIAN DESERTER'S PLIGHT.

Drugs He Used in His Eyes to Escape Service Upset His Mind.

Max Friedman of 185 East Fourth Street, a Russian army deserter, was taken to Bellevue Hospital last evening suffering from some mental derangement.

He was accompanied to the hospital by a cousin, Morris Oxman, who said that Max had been staying with an aunt, but that she was unable to care for him. He has several times attempted suicide by trying to throw himself from the window and from the roof.

Oxman said that ten months ago Friedman was drafted into the army at Odessa, and that he had attempted to escape service by using drugs, which affected his eyes, and brought about his present mental condition.

He escaped from Odessa on a steamship, and arrived in New York about a month ago.

TO HELP FIGHT YELLOW FEVER

Government Experts Sent to New Orleans to Aid Local Authorities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The officials of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service are working in harmony with the Louisiana authorities in the effort to prevent any spread of the yellow fever, from which an Italian died yesterday in New Orleans.

Dr. A. H. Glennan, Acting Surgeon General in the absence of Dr. Wyman, who is now in Honolulu, has ordered Surgeons G. M. Guiteras from Cairo, Ill.; T. H. Richardson from Savannah, and J. H. White from Mobile to proceed to New Orleans, and assist the Marine Hospital offficials stationed there.

A thorough out-going train inspection service will be organized to prevent the departure of any person who may have been exposed in any way to the disease.

The application of the methods employed at Havana for stamping out the disease will include the destruction of mosquitoes and the screening of patients infected with the disease. Dr. Glennan said to-night that the situation in New Orleans is well in hand, and expressed the hope that the disease will not spread.

NEW ORLEANS, July 23.—The yellow fever quarantine applies only to persons and baggage and will be relieved by the immediate establishment of detention camps on the lines of all the railroads.

Dr. Haase, City Health Officer of Memphis; Dr. Tabor, State Health Officer of Texas, and four doctors representing local boards in Texas, arrived here to-day, and participated in a general conference, at which Gov. Blanchard was present.

The visiting health officers expressed themselves as willing to accept the certificates of the Marine Hospital Service for travelers who have been detained in the detention camps five days.

Freight traffic will not be interfered with in the least, the only regulation required being that freight cars shall be fumigated with sulphur to kill mosquitos.

May Quarantine Sixty College Girls.

HAVANA, July 23.—On account of the existence of yellow fever at New Orleans quarantine has been declared against that port. The Southern Pacific Line steamer Excelsior, which is due here Monday, has sixty young women students from a Texas college on board. The officials say that they will be required to remain on the vessel or to undergo the usual five days' detention at the quarantine station.

CZAR GOES TO FINLAND TO MEET THE KAISER

Continued from Page 1.

to pass the bill providing for the fortification of Antwerp. The Petit Bleu asserts that a few weeks ago, when a Franco-German war over the Moroccan difficulty seemed not improbable, Great Britain called Belgium's attention to the fact that Belgium was exposed to the danger of becoming the chief battlefield.

Thereupon a bill extending the fortifications of Antwerp was introduced, but it met with such opposition that King Leopold felt it necessary to intervene to secure its passage.

No news of Emperor William's whereabouts has reached London since he left Gefle, Sweden, and was cruising northward. There is no harbor at Borgo, and the imperial yachts must be in the open sea.

Telegrams from Berlin indicate that the meeting between the Emperors is as great a surprise there as elsewhere, official circles protesting their utter ignorance regarding it.

PLANS FOR THE CONFERENCE.

Everything Possible Being Done for the Comfort of the Envoys.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 23.—Preparations for the peace conference are progressing rapidly and satisfactorily, and by Aug. 5, the day on which it is expected that the plenipotentiaries will reach Portsmouth from Oyster Bay on board the Mayflower and Dolphin, all will be in readiness for their reception. The Washington Government and the State of New Hampshire are co-operating in the efforts to make the surroundings of the conference as suitable as possible, and are receiving generous assistance from the people of Portsmouth and the adjacent villages of Kittery, Me., where the navy yard is located, and Newcastle, N. H., near which the plenipotentiaries will have quarters in the Hotel Wentworth.

Mr. Peirce, the Third Assistant Secretary of State, who is acting for the President in directing the arrangements, left to-night for Washington, where he will provide for the shipment of the furniture for the equipment of the naval general store which is to be used for the sessions of the conference. As this equipment will be of no use to the Government after the conference is over, it will be rented. Mr. Peirce will spend to-morrow in its selection, and it should be in place early next week.

Before leaving for Washington Mr. Peirce had a conference with Rear Admiral Mead, commandant of the navy yard, regarding the details yet to be arranged in connection with the reception of the envoys and the sessions of the conference.

The tentative programme is that the plenipotentiaries shall land at the navy yard and go immediately to the office of the commandant to pay their respects. The arrival of the two missions will be heralded by the firing of an ambassadorial salute for each mission. The marine guard, which has recently been increased, will render the prescribed salutes, and may escort the party from the navy yard through the town of Portsmouth to the envoys' quarters at the Wentworth, a distance of about five miles.

As the navy yard is on the Maine side of the Piscataqua River, the Governor of New Hampshire will probably receive the plenipotentiaries in Portsmouth, and formally welcome them to the State. He will at the same time extend to them an invitation to be the guests of the State on a tour of the New Hampshire mountains upon the conclusion of the negotiations.

The State of New Hampshire has already requested to be permitted to bear the expense of entertaining the plenipotentiaries throughout the conference, which will probably be granted, the Washington Government undertaking the entire expense of the equipment of the quarters for the conference.

The navy general store, while architecturally rather a plain building of brick and steel construction, has just been completed, and is admirably suited for use as a meeting place. It has an imposing entrance, finished in stone, and leading up from this to the second floor is a broad stairway. The entire second floor will be given over to the plenipotentiaries, and as much of the remainder of the building as may be needed. Indeed, the whole building, which has never been occupied, will be turned over for their use. A marine guard will be in attendance through the sessions, and there will be telephones and telegraph offices near at hand, so that the envoys may keep in close touch with their Governments and with Oyster Bay.

Two States will share the honor of being connected with the great meeting, for each day the plenipotentiaries will go from New Castle, N. H., to Kittery, Me., for their meetings. The scene of contact will invariably be on the Maine side of the river.

In the arrangements at the Wentworth care has been taken that each mission shall have the privilege of absolute seclusion at all times. Although practically identical in furnishings and general desirability, the quarters for the Russian and Japanese envoys are in opposite wings of the hotel. Each suite has its private dining and reception rooms and its private entrance. Both command excellent views of the ocean, all the rooms facing on the ocean side, and the suites set aside for the chiefs of the two missions open on to wide verandas, which will be exclusively for their use.

The envoys will be taken to the navy yard when the weather is fair in launches to be supplied by the navy. Automobiles and carriages will take them around through Portsmouth, a distance of about five miles, when the weather is not propitious or when they prefer this trip to the ride by water. It is not expected that the sessions will commence much before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, if as early, as the arrangements provide for noonday breakfast for the Russian mission.

These details, however, and the number of sessions each week will, of course, be left entirely to the plenipotentiaries, the arrangements by the Washington Government being confined entirely to the fitting up of comfortable and suitable quarters and providing adequate protection from intrusion and every possible facility for the personal comfort of the envoys.

From an authoritative source it is learned that both missions expect that the question of an armistice will be the first subject broached after the conference is convened. The Japanese will insist that the armistice be for a limited period, and will, it is believed, suggest that one month will furnish adequate time for the conference to complete its work. The signing of this truce will, it is expected, form the first chapter of the negotiations.

Throughout Portsmouth and the vicinity the keenest interest is displayed in the conference, and the people are taking much pride in the arrangements. The plenipotentiaries will probably have many more invitations for excursions and entertainments than it will be possible for them to accept.

Among the first official entertainments incident to the conference will be the dinner to be given to the plenipotentiaries by Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Peirce, at whose disposal the Niles cottage at New Castle has been placed by its owner for the Summer. The cottage is only a few minutes' walk from the Wentworth, and is admirably adapted for entertaining.

It is probable that the Governor of New Hampshire will be the host at a luncheon for the two missions soon after their arrival. Other official functions in their honor will take place at the navy yard, with Admiral Mead as host, and on board the Mayflower and Dolphin, which, it is expected, will remain in this vicinity throughout the conference for the use of the envoys.

KOMURA DUE HERE TO-MORROW

Japanese in This City Want to Entertain the Envoys.

Prominent Japanese residents of New York City will hold a meeting to-night at the Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street, to plan a welcome for Baron Komura and his party, due here to-morrow morning.

The party will be met by Minister Takahira, Baron Kaneko, and Consul General Uchida. The last named has charge of the arrangements for the party in New York City.

The Japanese of New York are desirous of entertaining Baron Komura in the course of his short stay in this city, and if their invitation is accepted a reception in his honor will be given at the new Nippon clubhouse some evening this week. Dr. J. Takamine, President of the club, will extend the invitation.

It is believed that Baron Komura and his party will refuse social courtesies while here, but Baron Kaneko will give a dinner to the principal peace envoys and a few members of his party at the Metropolitan Club either Wednesday or Thursday evening.

Tokutaro Sakai, Secretary to Baron Kaneko, will go to Buffalo this evening to meet the party. It is expected that the envoys will stay only four or five days in this city, and that they will go to Washington the latter part of this week. At Washington they will spend a few days arranging some details of business, after which Baron Komura will go to Oyster Bay to pay his respects to President Roosevelt.

FRANCE WILL HELP RUSSIA.

To Do All She Can to Assist Her in the Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, July 23.—As a sequel to the conference between Premier Rouvier and M. Witte at the Foreign Office yesterday the Russian peace plenipotentiary held an extended conversation with M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, after which a special courier left for St. Petersburg bearing dispatches for the Emperor.

The utmost discretion has been observed with reference to the exchanges at yesterday's meeting, but there is reason to believe that the French Premier is now fully acquainted with the Russian standpoint and with the line of action which M. Witte will adopt at the peace conference.

M. Witte appears to be satisfied with M. Rouvier's assurances that France will adopt every possible means to assist her ally to reach a satisfactory arrangement. The friendly relations of the French Government with that of Great Britain will undoubtedly play a prominent part when the period for a direct exchange of views begins. It is believed that this was the chief point discussed in the conversation at the Quai d'Orsay.

MORE DISORDERS IN RUSSIA.

Agitators in Baltic Provinces Interfere with Church Services.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 23.—Though it was predicted that there would be some disorders in St. Petersburg to-day, the day was as uneventful as yesterday, which was observed as a memorial day for those killed on Jan. 22.

Agitators in Nizhni-Novgorod, Kazan, Vitebsk, and several other towns arranged demonstrations and tried to precipitate collisions with the police and troops, but there was no loss of life and no serious affray so far as reported.

Agitators in the Baltic provinces resorted to interference with church services, to insults to the clergy, and to the use of firearms against attempts to preserve order. The congregations fled in panic whenever there was a demonstration.

CROWDS GREET PRISONER.

Mother Had Sought in Swamps Son Accused of Slaying a Soldier.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 23.—Hays Donaldson, the Anne Arundel County farmer who is charged with the murder of Patrick Cummings, a member of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, on the night of July 16, at Hammond's Wharf, about two miles below Curtis Bay, surrendered early this morning to Chief of Police McDonald of the Anne Arundel County police.

Donaldson is now held at the Curtis Bay Police Station, where he will be given a hearing before Justice W. L. Hawkins to-morrow afternoon. The news of his surrender spread rapidly, and when Chief McDonald, accompanied by Patrolman Cook, arrived at the station with his prisoner the streets were lined with men, women, and children.

As the automobile carrying the party rolled through the streets, the people, whose sympathy seems to be with the prisoner, called out words of encouragement, and Donaldson raised his hat and bowed in response.

Donaldson's mother saw a humorous story in a newspaper which purported to give a letter from him telling how he had tried to catch up with the county policeman with success. She took it seriously and spent yesterday in the Anne Arundel swamps trying to find him and persuade him to surrender.

Launch Capsizes, Four Drowned.

HAVRE DE GRAS, Md., July 23.—John Hess, a farmer, and three colored farmhands, were drowned late Saturday evening while on the way to the Hess place, near Pond's Creek, in a small naphtha launch. The launch overturned, and Hess and one of the men sank at once. The others clung to the launch for a time, when two of them swam for the shore and were rescued by a fisherman. The two men remaining were dragged down by the launch, which shortly sank.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

1:30 A. M.—58 Greenwich Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.
4:30 A. M.—One Hundred and Forty-third Street and East River; E. & T. Weeks; damage, $2,000.
8:20 A. M.—81 Sullivan Street; Fioretta Sadelia; damage, $10.
9:35 A. M.—203 Washington Street; W. Holmes; damage trifling.
12:33 P. M.—123 First Street; owner unknown; damage, $200.
7:30 P. M.—101 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; M. A. Bernheimer; damage, $5.
10 P. M.—126 Elm Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.
9:50 P. M.—413 East Thirty-third Street; Dobson & Co.; damage, $10.
10:45 P. M.—276 East Fourth Street; Bernard Schwartz; damage, $250.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

GUNBOAT BENNINGTON MAY BE SAVED TO NAVY

Capt. Drake Examines Her and Sends Hopeful News.

FORTY-SEVEN DEAD BURIED

Simple Honors to Victims Paid at San Diego—Bodies Taken from the Wreck.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—Hope that the gunboat Bennington will be saved to the Navy is expressed in telegrams received at the Department from Capt. Franklin J. Drake, Commander of the Mere Island Navy Yard, who has taken charge of the wreck.

Capt. Drake says he found the vessel lying easy on a mudbank, with her gun deck after awash at high water. He expects to plug the hole in the bottom made by the explosion, and to stop minor leaks so that the gunboat can be refloated. All unnecessary equipment, mounts, ammunition, and guns, with the exception of the main battery will be taken off and sent to San Francisco. A board of investigation has been ordered to ascertain the extent of the injury to the hull and engines.

"I find all the officers and crew doing noble work," said Capt. Drake. The officers are living aboard, but the crews quarters are not habitable. He asked for at least two watch officers to assist the present overworked men, and also asked authority to employ civilian doctors to attend to the wounded.

Acting Secretary Darling sent this telegram to Capt. Drake:

"You are given full authority to employ civilian doctors, purchase such medical supplies as may be necessary and take any measure in your discretion for alleviating the sufferings of the wounded and caring for the dead."

Lieutenants Mitchell and Larimer on the receiving ship Independence at Mare Island were ordered to San Diego to be watch officers.

Admiral Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, has set a special force at work on the records in his bureau that will throw any light on the history or the condition of the boilers of the Bennington. These records will be placed before the court of inquiry that will be held at San Diego.

Admiral Rae declares that there was no report before the bureau indicating that the boilers of the Bennington were in such condition as to require overhauling. On the contrary, the report made last November by Commander Kossuth Niles, then in command of the ship, stated that there was no appearance of anything in her boilers to call for repairs.

Thus far the experts in steam engineering in the department express utter inability to account for the explosion. They urge that there is nothing before the department to show that the boilers were in any but good shape.

At the same time it is matter of common information that the orders had gone out to keep the pressure down to 145 instead of going to 160, the authorized pressure to the square inch. Why this should have been done unless there was doubt as to the boilers' strength remains for the court of inquiry to learn. At the same time it is asserted that whatever knowledge the Bureau of Steam Engineering had as to the boilers the officers of the Bennington also had, and they were fully warned as to the necessity for caution.

It is said that Secretary Bonaparte will order all the leading officers of the Bureau of Steam Engineering before the court, and that Admiral Rae will himself be called as a witness. The importance of the inquiry appears from the fact that there are a score of vessels in the navy in all parts of the world that have boilers of no better type than those of the Bennington, and that are even older and therefore liable at any moment of stress to furnish a companion disaster to that of San Diego Bay.

The keen interest that the President maintains in everything pertaining to the navy is a most positive assurance to bureau officials that the investigation will go to the bottom of the occurrence, and if it is possible determine the actual blame for the explosion.

There is a rivalry between the officers of the ship and the officers of the department to shift the blame. It remains to be seen whether either will escape.

Capt. Drake reported the recovery of the bodies of Frank De Curtoni, oiler, and Dwight N. Holland, fireman, second class, from the wreck, and in another telegram he announced that the bodies of C. S. Carter, fireman, second class, and an unidentified sailor had been recovered from the hold.

The revised list as given out to-day makes a total of forty-nine dead identified, officially reported to the department, and one unidentified body. The list of dead officially announced to-day, as compared with the official list of yesterday, makes these corrections: Edward Brewster Ferguson instead of B. Ferguson; Frederick John Geiss instead of C. J. Geiss; Oscar Frederick Nelson, not C. F.; Michael George Quinn, not N. G., and Harry Fay Saunders, not A. F. Saunders.

BURIAL OF FORTY-SEVEN DEAD.

Bodies Taken Ten Miles to Military Cemetery on Loma Promontory.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 23.—Forty-seven of the gunboat Bennington's dead were buried to-day in a common grave in the little military cemetery on the crest of the promontory of Loma. With simple impressiveness all honor was paid the Nation's dead.

Gravestones, yellow with age, bear the names of men who died at Monterey in the Mexican war; others, who gave up their life in the conquest of California, and who followed Commodore Stockton at old San Pasqual, are about them.

The One Hundred and Fifteenth Company, Coast Heavy Artillery; the San Diego Naval Reserves, a company from the Universal Brotherhood's Home on Point Loma, and fifty-two men from the battered Bennington followed the bodies to the grave. Hundreds of citizens joined the procession.

San Diego was a city of mourning to-day. Thousands filed through the morgues this morning with arms filled with flowers. Other thousands gathered in the plaza, whence the procession to the cemetery was to start.

Promptly at noon the long line of vehicles began the journey around the bay to the burial place. Owing to the steep hills and rough roads, it was found impracticable to use hearses or even dead wagons, and the coffins were stacked in heavy express wagons and other ordinary vehicles.

Every coffin bore a wreath of ferns, white carnations, and immortelles sent by the San Diego commercial bodies. From noon until 3 o'clock the wagons toiled toward the burial grounds, and not until almost 4:30 was the last coffin placed in the long trench.

Hundreds of vehicles stirred the choking dust of the ten-mile road throughout the forenoon, all making for the same point, while every craft that could be had brought across the five-mile stretch of water hundreds, who scaled the precipitous heights 500 feet to the crest of the ridge.

Capt. F. J. Drake, Commander Lucien Young of the Bennington and the members of his staff, Capt. E. D. Scott, commanding Fort Rosecrans; Mayor Sehon of San Diego, and members of the executive and legislative branches of the city were hauled around the steep hills in ambulance wagons from Fort Rosecrans.

The deep trench in which the bodies were placed, in two rows, feet to feet, was sixty feet long and fourteen feet wide. The work of lifting the coffins from the wagons and ranging them in the trench was carried on by shipmates from the Bennington. A board placed at the head of each body was properly marked.

When the trench was filled Commander Young of the Bennington stepped out from the group of officers at its head, and, raising his hand, said:

"Captain, Commander of Fort Rosecrans, and his successors: I commit to your tender care the bodies of our unfortunate shipmates and patriotic dead. May their graves never be forgotten by the hand of affection! May there rise above this, their last resting place, marble slabs to mark the place as sacred to the Nation's care, and may the morning sun ever kiss the green sod above their dust, emblematic of our love and affection!"

"I accept the sacred trust of the honored dead," replied Capt. Scott.

WORKS HIS WAY ON A WAGER.

Pennsylvania Boy's Novel Plan to Win College Expenses.

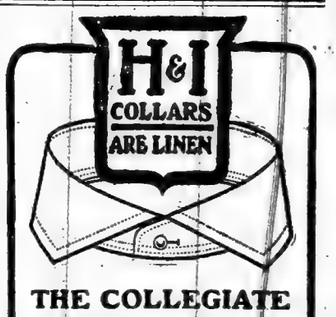
Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 23.—A young man who said he was Joseph Flood of 1,548 Church Street, Franklin, son of an engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, walked into Webb's cigar store late yesterday afternoon and asked for a job cleaning windows. He said that while in camp at Atlantic City he made a wager that he could start without a cent in his pocket and make the round trip to Boston in twenty-six days by walking or riding on trolley cars.

The wager was made with George Gordon, the son of a wealthy resident of Allentown, who is to pay Flood's first year's expenses at Bryn Mawr Medical College in case Flood performs his task. Flood left Atlantic City July 10 and reached Boston ten days later after many hardships. He had no money when he started, and earned his way by working. He expects to reach Atlantic City Tuesday.

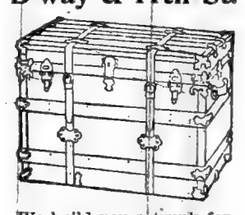
In order to prove that he earned his way Flood gets statements of all money paid to him, no matter how small the sum.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.



THE COLLEGIATE
A summer form—correct and snappy in style—decidedly comfortable.
Has the "Slip-Easy" band for adjustment of scarfs. Eyelet buttonholes, welt seams and wide stitching.
Built of linen—cooler, better and more durable than cotton.
Same price you've paid for cotton collars—2 for 25c.
Look for the H. & I. "Warranted Linen" stamp. Take no substitutes.
If your dealer won't supply you, send us his name, asking for booklet, "Linen versus Cotton," and get collar-wise.
IF IT'S H&I BRAND IT'S LINEN
HENRY HOLMES
Troy, New York
SALESROOM:
31 Union Square West
New York

"The Greatest Trunk Corner in America."
Hamilton's Trunks.
We have removed to
B'way & 11th St.



We build you a trunk for
$8.50
and give you a 5 years' guarantee with it.
28 in., 30 in., 32 in., 34 in. and 36 in.
HAMILTON
Broadway and 11th St.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda
Acknowledged Best—Highest Award.
Order from your dealer or direct from
JOHN MORGAN,
Established 1850.
343 West 39th St., N. Y. 'Phone 438—38th.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Your Table Silver
When you buy spoons, forks, knives, etc., look for the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
It is the assurance of quality and the criterion of style.
In buying Candlesticks, Tea Sets, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA. CO.

The pre-inventory sale is a resourceful semi-annual bargain event.

THE success of this sale is just as sure as the coming of another day. Hundreds will receive the benefit. That's positive. Undoubtedly YOU will share in the bargains if you will but read the prices. Remember, it is not an experiment. It is firmly established, and the shopping public look forward to this great selling occasion as eagerly as to a cool day after a period of sweltering heat.

TWICE each year this great semi-annual pre-inventory sale rolls around. It is recognized as the ONE event affording high grade merchandise at prices as low or lower than you'd pay for doubtful qualities in a sale having for its object the same thing—a clearing before stock taking. It is growing in popularity, expanding in volume. Selections are greater this season than ever before.

C. B. corsets at 59c.

There is no dollar corset better known nor better liked than the C. B., and these are up to date models for the Pre-Inventory sale.

Also other well known brands batiste corsets—long dip hips, flat abdomen, medium high bust, small tapering waist line. Sizes 18 to 25.

A sale of neckwear.

At 10c—Beautiful St. Gall embroidered top collars, wide range of designs, not to be matched elsewhere under 25c.

At 25c—Washable stock collars, worth 50c. Very latest conceits in tailor-made and lace trimmed effects of finest workmanship.

China dept. bargains.

6.45 for $10 fine thin American Porcelain dinner sets—112 pieces.

29c. for 50c. etched water bottles.
49c. dozen for 75c. thin blown tumblers.
8c. for 15c. decorated cups and saucers.
8c. for 15c. dinner, breakfast and tea plates.

Linen handkerchiefs.

At 8c—80c. a dozen for women's pure Irish linen handkerchiefs—an examination will satisfy you that this is a regular 15c. value.

At 12½c—$1.40 a dozen for men's pure Irish linen handkerchiefs—¼ and ½ inch hems—not to be matched elsewhere under 25c.

Infants' wear clearing.

12c for 25c. drawers—good cambric, trimmed with tucks and hemstitchings; sizes 1 to 16 years. Very special value.

89c for $1.50 dresses, made of fine lawn, French model, with long waist, yoke and bertha effect, with fine lace trimmings.

200 doz. corset covers, 25c

DAINTY enough to wear with the sheerest, smartest waists. You never saw such corset covers at 25c. It is only at this time of the year that we can buy them to sell at such a low price. Only 200 dozen. The Pre-Inventory sale will clear them out with wonderful rapidity to-day.

Second Floor.



It's the kind of a bargain of which the smart dresser wants a half dozen or dozen—All made of fine nainsook or cambric—full French effects, prettily trimmed with dainty lace insertion and ruffles, beading and ribbon. No less than 100 other remarkable values.

25c

45c for corset covers in nainsook and cambric, splendid styles, lace and embroidery trimmings. Formerly 75c.

68c for nainsook corset covers, French styles, trimmed with fine lace and embroidery. Usually $1.00.

95c for corset covers of nainsook—elaborate effects, with choice lace trimmings; value $1.50.

25c for cambric drawers—full ruffles, with lace, tucks and hemstitchings. Formerly 39c.

50c for nainsook drawers — umbrella styles, trimmed with pretty laces. Usually sold for 75c.

95c for drawers of cambric and nainsook, lace and embroidery ruffles. Value $1.45.

50c for chemise of nainsook and cambric, lace and embroidery trimmings. Formerly 75c.

1.00 for nainsook chemise—excellent designs, with lace and embroidery, skirt trimmed. Usually $1.65.

1.50 for chemise of fine nainsook, with pretty yokes of embroidery and lace; trimmed bottom. Value $2.00.

1.00 for cambric walking skirt, flare flounce, with lace, embroidery and tucks. Formerly $1.50.

1.50 for walking skirts of cambric, handsomely trimmed with lace. Usually $2.00.

1.95 for cambric petticoats, full ruffles, with lace insertion and edge. Value $2.50.

2.95 for fine cambric petticoats, flare flounce, choice lace and embroidery trimmings. Regular price $4.00.

3.95 for cambric and lawn petticoats, beautiful styles, elaborately trimmed with laces and embroidery. Value $5.

75c for cambric night gowns—several good effects—lace and embroidery trimmed. Formerly $1.00.

1.00 for night gowns of nainsook and cambric—slip over and yoke styles—lace, embroidery and tucks. Usually $1.50.

1.50 for nainsook and cambric night gowns—elaborate styles with choice laces and embroideries. Former price $2.25.

1.98 for fine nainsook night gowns—special values—exquisitely trimmed with fine laces and ribbon. Worth $3.25.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Evenings, 5:30. Early closing. Saturdays, 12:30.

Sample imported hosiery at 19c. a pair.

PERSONALLY selected for the most part by our representative in Europe from preferred sample lines of the best 25c. and 35c. hosiery. A Pre-Inventory bargain not to be duplicated. Sheer qualities needed to finish out the season.

Main Floor.

For men—
Pre-inventory price, 19c.
All the latest creations in high class novelty half hose—all colorings—excellent qualities—considered a superior value at 25c. and 35c.

19c

For women—
Pre-inventory price, 19c.
Samples from the best importers of 25c. and 35c. hosiery—also broken lots of our own regular numbers—priced for immediate clearing.

For women—pre-inventory price, 25c.
High grade imported black and tan Lisle hose, in the most desirable shades—all have spliced heels and toes, with double soles. A bargain to which no woman is accustomed.

For men—pre-inventory price, 25c.
Latest styles in plain and fancy embroidered half hose—oftentimes offered at 50c.—selected by our representative in Germany, at half price.

For men—35c—3 pairs for $1.00.
Elsewhere 50c. and 75c. as a usual thing—just came in—Europe's best production this season—new patterns for men of all tastes.

For women—pre-inventory price, 29c.
Samples and broken lots—but all imported—an opportunity to make a selection from the best 50c. and 75c. Summer hosiery.

For women—pre-inventory price, 35c.
Including all our high class plain lisles and fancy lisles—some embroidered—some solid colors—a clearing at a great sacrifice.

27 inch rough Shantung silks at 45c

THIS Pre-Inventory price is proof positive that it's just the right time to have another fashionable new silk dress for late summer and early fall wear. Shantungs are the silk of the season. This sale will create a profound impression to-day. You ll see silk selling eclipse all July records.

Main Floor.

Instantly you'll remember this quality as selling at $1 and $1.25 elsewhere. Not the half cotton kind sometimes sold at a lower price, but the best quality obtainable, and only 45c. a yard.

This selection is perhaps the last of the season, but there has never been a better one.
All the newest colorings—Alice blue, reseda, navy, royal, cardinal, brown, natural red—also white and cream.

36-in. White habutai silks, 49c.
Even now you'd expect to pay anywhere up to 69c. for this quality, for wash silks are in great demand, you know. This is the extra heavy quality and makes beautiful waists to wear the year round.

33-in. Black silk pongee, 49c.
Thirty-three inches wide, and if it's a black silk you want there's nothing more desirable for warm weather. It's a genuine Summer silk—reduced from 79c. to 49c. especially for the Pre-Inventory sale.

Pre-inventory waist sale.

MORE than a thousand sheer beautiful lawn waists at $1 each are included. Just one of four entirely new lots bought especially for the Pre-Inventory sale. Besides, all those higher priced waists up to $15 are included at amazing reductions to clear out our regular stocks before inventory.



Special lot of new lawn waists at.... 50c

Shirt waist shields, 10c. 5,000 pairs of the 25c. quality that we've been selling at 12½c. Invisible, small crescent shape—made of rubber cloth—covered with nainsook. Notion Dept.

Plenty of English eyelet waists. Plenty of styles that button in front and back.

The waists at $1 are exquisitely designed with insertions and plaits, while the collar and cuffs are finely trimmed. They're extremely cool and fashionable, and to be conservative would be good values at $2. Pre-inventory price $1.00.

$1.00

Second Floor.

Pre-inventory price $1.98
Numerous styles Persian lawn shirt waists, yokes or elaborately trimmed—fronts of dainty insertion of lace and embroidery—usually $3.50.

Pre-inventory price $2.95
Shirt waists of all over embroidery—with long or elbow sleeves—others with elaborate fronts of insertions and trimmed sleeves. Value $5.

Pre-inventory price $3.50
China silk waists—daintily designed with fancy yoke of insertions and hemstitching, elbow sleeves, trimmed with lace edged ruffle.

Pre-inventory price $4.98
Excellent quality china silk waists, with deep designed cuff and shirred sleeve—neat guimp, made of tucked mull and lace.

Pre-inventory price $6.95
China silk waists, with prettily trimmed yokes or elaborate fronts—some have elbow sleeve, and front of Jap. drawn work—usual price $12.00.

Pre-inventory price $7.95
Beautiful lingerie waists, all exquisitely designed with dainty insertions, medallions, tucks and hand work, usually sold at $10 and $12.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pre-inventory sale—robes and linen coats

PRICES are a revelation—a splendid example of the tremendous Pre-Inventory saving on Summer costumes of the smartest style.

Main Floor.

Embroidered linen coats, $6.95.
Samples made to sell at $12.00.

Embroidered red linen robes, $7.50.
Samples made to sell at $14.50.

Embroidered linen coats and lawn robes at $8.95.
Samples made to sell at $15.90 and $17.50.

Embroidered linen coats, $12.50.
Samples made to sell at $22.50.

Embroidered linen robes, $16.50.
Value $29.50—batiste and hand embroidered.

Exclusive styles for outing and dress wear—dainty white creations in fine embroidered batiste, linen and lawn—latest tucked and flounce effects. Pre-inventory prices will clear them out before the demand is supplied. Every woman knows her summer wardrobe is not complete without one.

Pre-inventory clearing of embroideries at 10c.
The kind it is so necessary to have for present and early Fall wear. They were bargains when the price was 20c.—smartest designs—some 8 inches wide, correct for ruffles.

A thousand boxes of Ideal talcum powder at 5c.

Main Floor.

Hand Sapollo	7c
Packer's Tar Soap....10c. (No mail orders.)	
Green Olive Oil Castile Soap, 3 lb. bar	21c
Royal Violet and Rose Soap, 25c. value; box of 3 cakes	12c
Roger and Gallet's Toilet Powder	14c
Levy's La Blanche Face Powder	29c
Coudray's Rice Powder	8c
Imported Bay Rum—½ pint, 25c; pint, 45c; quart	79c
Double distilled Witch Hazel, pint 17c; quart	29c
Violet Sea Salt for the bath	25c
Violet Ammonia for the bath, pints 10c; quarts	17c
Houbigant's Ideal Perfume, oz.	1.29
Dentispetine Tooth Powder, which we recommend, 25c. size	17c
Tooth Brushes, importer's samples, values to 25c	10c
Coke's Dandruff Cure	29c 55c
Westphal's Hair Auxiliator	29c 55c
Bath Mits, 19c. value	10c
Rubber Gloves, all sizes, 75c. value for	35c

Pre-inventory sale wash goods—7½c.

AT 7½c—Those popular sheer cotton voiles; a great new lot marked down from 12½c. to clear them out in a day—plaids, checks, stripes and solid colors.

19c for 39c. French organdies. Chiffon finish, with those handsome floral designs on white and tinted grounds.

8½c for 15c. canvas suiting, 27 inches wide, in white, cream, light blue, cadet, reseda, tan, pink, gray and black.

12½c for 25c linette suiting, 32 inches wide, in white, light blue, cadet, reseda, brown and black.

Main Floor.

12½c. FOR 25c. FRENCH VOILES IN PLAIDS, CHECKS, FIGURES AND PLAIN.

12½c for 25c. chambrays, 32 inches wide; all colors.

12½c for 19c. chiffon finish silk mull; all shades.

12½c for 25c. Madras, 32 inches wide; all colors.

All white goods remnants at 7½c.

EVERYTHING included; not remnants of the scanty kind, but generous, useful lengths for waists and children's dresses, sold regularly off the piece as high as 30c.

Lace striped lawns, Fancy white madras, India linons, White Swiss mulls.

19c. A YARD FOR 35c. FANCY LACE STRIPED LAWNS WITH DOTS, FANCY MADRAS, DOTTED SWISSES AND PERSIAN MULL, 45 INCHES WIDE.

5,000 hemmed pillow cases, 10c. quality, at 7½c.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Splendid quality voile skirts, 12.75.

SIX complete lots of separate skirts in all sizes and materials at $1.75 and up will make ours the liveliest skirt department in New York to-day, but—



The greatest bargain of all is a $21.50 voile skirt, in two new models, at $12.75.

Thousands have been made and sold at $21.50 this season. The remainder came to Simpson Crawford Co. for their Pre-Inventory sale at a very low price. One is a triple box plaited style, made over a new shape silk drop of heavy taffeta. Enough for one day's selling at $12.75—no more.

Third Floor.

High lustre Sicilian skirts, $3.75.
Excellent quality in blue, black and brown—9 to 18 gore styles—effective models in a great variety, including knee plaits, graduated styles—usually sold for $7.50.

$3.75

Crash, linen and duck skirts, $1.75.
Clearance sale of our low priced skirts—in champagne, oyster shades, also a few greens and all black, made in all the good, practical styles that will insure laundering. Some made to sell at $5.

The popular poplinette, $3.75.
A new 21 plait skirt in white rep and linen—we have sold thousands of them at a much higher price. Being late in the season, we were able to procure them to sell for $3.75. Formerly $5.75.

White skirts at ½ price, $9.75.
The favorite outing materials—white mohair and Sicilian—the circular plaited styles and several other smart models; also white serge and striped outing flannels—excellent garment for mountain or seashore. Values up to $18.75.

100 plait voile skirts at $10.50.
Made to sell at $18.75—new model, cluster plaited effect—fine, lightweight voile—75 to 100 plaits—made over excellent quality silk taffeta drop skirt.

Sample combs to-day at 50c.

SHELL AND AMBER—just the mere announcement always brings a crowd—they are those fashionable combs you find in jewelry stores at much higher prices.

Main Floor.

Gold and silver fobs, 45c.
Gold filled sterling silver and German silver — wonderful Pre-Inventory bargains.

Brooches and hat pins, 25c.
Sterling silver, gold filled and gun metal sash pins, brooches, stick pins and hat pins.

4 inch taffeta ribbon, 12½c.
Pre-inventory clearing.
Used for more purposes than any other ribbon—capable of most beautiful effects—that's why it sells so readily at 17c. a yard. The colors are cream, light blue, light pink, navy, cardinal, brown and plenty of white and black.

Main Floor.

Lisle vests for women, 25c.
Pre-inventory price.
Abundance of all sizes in several broken lots of Swiss ribbed lisle thread vests, formerly sold up to 50c.—high quality—low neck—no sleeves—bought for their wearing qualities—that's why lots are broken. Pre-inventory price 25c. Main Floor.

House sacques and gowns,
Pre-inventory reductions.
Just a thousand of those cool, popular pursing sacques—the kind that rarely sell for less than $1—made in kimono style of fine lawn with figured design—prettily trimmed with two inch border—special inventory price 48c.

Second Floor.

48c **48c**

89c. for plain or figured kimono sacques.
$1.25 for lawn kimono gowns—white or designed

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Ess See Ess $3.50 boots & low shoes

A 1 sizes.

Clearing our entire regular stock preparatory to becoming New York selling agents for the Queen Quality Shoes.

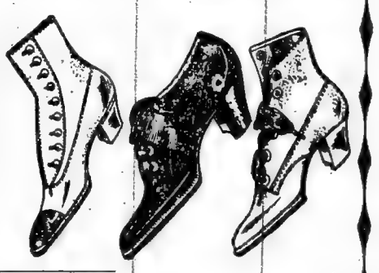
$1.95

THERE never was and never will be a shoe sale having a better reason for its low price. On September 1st Simpson Crawford Co. become New York selling agents for the celebrated, widely advertised Queen Quality Shoe. So you can see how imperative it is that we clear out every pair of Ess See Ess Shoes. No $3.50 shoe excels the Ess See Ess. For years it has been worn by fashionable women, who prefer it to a $5 shoe.

25 fashionable styles

No less than 25 smart correct styles in low shoes for present wear and stylish boots especially for Autumn are included—all at $1.95 a pair—none excepted—All patent leathers are $1.95, $1.95 such as glazed kid, patent kid or patent calf, black Russia calf, lace or button styles, in light, medium or heavy soles; hand-welted or hand-turned soles—all styles, all heels, from the low common sense heel to the dainty high Louis XV. heels—every style of last imaginable—all sizes and all widths from AA to E and 2½ to 8.

Second Floor.



500 PAIRS MORE OF $4 AND $5 BOOTS AT $2.45—ALL SIZES.

Complete line of bathing suits.

For Women—fashionable beach costumes attractively priced.

For men—Brooklyn Knitting Co.'s surplus, all $3 and $4 bathing suits, special, $1.65.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Extraordinary pure food show specials.

11½c

A sale Armour's and Swift's hams at 11½c a lb. will be the great feature to-day—all mild sugar cured—specially selected for Simpson Crawford patrons. Mail orders, or telephone 2,100—Chelsea.

11½c

Forden's Butterfly Fans— COMPLIMENTARY "One of the Twenty" Fans.

Fresh Butter.
Royal Stuart, extra creamery, "the kind we are noted for," 3-lb. pail, 5-lb. SEALED stone crock, with handle. 83c 1.35

ALBERT BISCUITS, Marshmallow Dainties, Graham, Oatmeal, Froilana or Lunch Milk Biscuits, National Biscuit Co.'s BEST IN-ER SEAL Goods; carton 8c

WHITE RICE—FINE QUALITY Carolina; 5 lbs., 30c.; lb. 6½c

TOMATOES—THE POPULAR Rivertide Brand; dozen, 95c.; 3 lb. can 8c

CORN—CAMBRON, THE Cream of New York State; dozen, $1.00; regular 12c. can 9c

SUCCOTASH—THE CELEBRATED Valley Brand; dozen, 94c.; 2-lb. can 8c

FLOUR — ROYAL STUART Premium Patent; Guaranteed to be the Finest Milled; bbl., $6.75; ½-bbl. sack, 85c.; 10-lb. sack 35c

SWEET PICKLES — HILL'S California; Regular 25c. bottle 19c

CREAM OF WHEAT—OR Royal Stuart BREAKFAST FOOD; 2-lb. carton 12c

Apitezo.
American Cereal Co.'s NEW IRON FOOD. Ready to serve. 12 Apitezos in sealed carton. 12c

LEMONS—BRIGHT, JUICY Messinas; dozen, 30c., 25c., and 35c., 20c

POWDERED SUGAR—HAVEMEYER & Elder's Best Quality, lb., 6c.; 5 lb. cotton sacks 29c

SARDINES—Dandicelle & Gaudin's Fancy FRENCH FISH; six cans, 58c.; regular 15c. can 10c

MALTA VITA—Egg-O-See or Dr. Price's Wheat Flake Celery Food; carton, 9c.; three cartons 25c

JERSEY TOMATOES—Royal Stuart; solid packed ripe fruit; superior flavor; dozen, $1.40; regular 16c. Mammoth, 5¾ inch can 12c

NEW ASPARAGUS — Royal Stuart; large white tender stalks, 1905 crop; dozen, $3.25; 2½-lb. can 29c

BREAKFAST BISCUIT—Huntley & Palmer's new vegetable parchment packet, 9c.; three packets 25c

GLOSS STARCH—DURYEA'S Finest Quality; lb., 6c.; 40-lb. box, $1.90; 5 lbs. 25c

Sweet Sifted Peas.
The popular Valley Brand. Dozen, 94 2-lb. can, 8c

MOUNTAIN COFFEES—Simpson Crawford's SPECIAL Blend of Rich Java and Real Arabian Mocha; 25-lb. drum, $6.25; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb. 28c

Soap.
Royal Stuart Best Family. Use this Soap for all LAUNDRY and HOUSEHOLD purposes.
Box 60 bars, 2.85 Five bars, 25c
10-lb. bars, 49c

ON EXHIBITION, Sixth Floor, the Largest Bar of Soap in the World, weighing 13.76 lbs.; made in the Royal Stuart Soap Works. Come and see it.

PIN MONEY PICKLES—ALL varieties, including Martynia and Walnuts; six bottles, $1.65; pint bottle 28c

WAVERLY COFFEE—Java and Mocha; blended "the way you like it;" 25-lb. drum, $4.80; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb. 22c

Santa Clara Prunes.
Highly cultivated, orchard grown, ripe, sweet fruit, with the natural color and flavor of "fresh pulled" fruit.
1 lb., 10c 5-lb. pkge., 43c

HOLLAND RUSK—THE Famous Holland Toast; doz., $1.15; 12 big rusks in carton 10c

OATMEAL—FINE GROUND Scotch style, for Gruel, &c., or Old Fashioned STEEL CUT; 10 lbs., 45c.; lb. 5c

CANDLES—BEST HYDRAULIC Pressed; 6 cartons, $1.35; 1 carton 23c

TEAS—FRAGRANT CEYLON, Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast or India-Ceylon; for ICED TEA or delicious Hot Tea these varieties are unexcelled: 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; 3-lb. caddy, $1.70; lb. 60c

TETLEY'S MIXED TEAS—Ceylon or India-Ceylon; 5 lbs., $2.35; 1-lb. package 50c

PURE NATIVE CLARETS or Rhine Wines; gallon, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 80c. and 60c

Breakfast Bacon.
Armour's best CLIMAX, fat, lean or mixed. Regular price, 19c.; special, 4 to 8 lb. pieces, lb. 14½c

CLARETS—LOS GATOS Vineyard Co., Santa Clara, California; case 12 quart bottles, $4.50, $4.00, $3.50, $3.00 and $2.60; quart bottle, 45c., 40c., 35c., 28c. and 23c

FINCH'S GOLDEN WEDDING—Pure Rye Whiskey; gallon, $3.25; full quart bottle 90c

COGNAC BRANDY—James Hennessey & Co.'s Vintage 1896; case, 12 bottles, $11; regular $1.25 size bottle 1.00

MT. VERNON PURE RYE WHISKEY—Gallon, $2.50; full quart bottle 72c

Port, Sherry, Tokay, Muscatel or Angelica rich old Vintage Wines; gallon, $2.25, $1.85, $1.40, $1.00, 75c.; Quart bottle, 60c., 50c. and 30c

High grade cork linoleums, 38c.

USUALLY costs 60c. a square yard, and this is an excellent quality cork linoleum made by Joseph Wilds. It lasts so long that you can buy it now for the remainder of the season and all of next. Not like the kind you buy at the beginning of the season, wear it out and then cast it away.

Third Floor.

$6.75 mattings at $3.85.
25 rolls of good china matting to clear out at the Pre-inventory price, $3.85, 40 yards.

$10 mattings at $6.50.
Forty yards of good, heavy, reversible china matting, in blocks and stripes, $6.50.

$16 Japan mattings, $10.50.
25 different carpet patterns—all the newest colors—200 rolls—40 yards to the roll.

A massive brass bed at $19.75

MOST stores pay the regular factory price and sell this bed at $35. It's good value at that. A special arrangement makes the price $19.75 on this lot for to-day. Massive and artistic—two inch posts and the best French lacquer.

Furniture Department, Fifth Floor.

17.75 for 32.50 brass beds.
25.00 for 45.00 brass beds.
30.00 for 52.00 brass beds.
44.00 for 68.50 brass beds.
49.00 for 74.00 brass beds.
59.00 for 85.00 brass beds.

The Ostermoor mattress.
4x6, $15.00; 4x9, $13.35; 3x6, $11.70; 3x0, $10.00.
Known wherever people sleep soundly.
Very special—$15.50 mattress, $10.00.

It pays to buy bedroom furniture NOW at these prices.
You'll need it sooner or later, and if not NOW, when you DO it may cost a third or a fourth more.

Golden oak chiffoniers.
12.00 chiffoniers, 7.25.
15.00 chiffoniers, 10.50.
15.00 chiffoniers, 12.00.
20.00 chiffoniers, 15.50.
And other exceptional offers.

Golden oak dressers.
12.50 dressers, 8.00.
15.00 dressers, 10.00.
18.00 dressers, 12.00.
18.00 dressers, 14.00.
24.00 dressers, 16.50.

5-piece slip covers at $5.50.

THE price was $8.75 early in the season, and as this is a quality that will last for years it is the wisest economy to have a set of slip covers made now in the Modern Upholstery Shop.



Belgian damask, English damask.
Your choice at $5.50—extra grades—20 yards of single width material allowed at the Pre-inventory price, $5.50.

Fourth Floor.

Belgian linen, 5 pieces, $9.75.
Also French jacquard linens—nothing wears better—12 yards of 50-inch material allowed at $9.75—usually the price is $15.

Sale of housefurnishings.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. off regular selling price for gas ranges, which were used as samples in our show rooms. In the lot are three and four burner, single and double ovens, there is nothing the matter with the boiling or baking parts, simply a little worn. Early shopping is advisable, as the quantity is limited.

Basement Salesroom.

Ball-bearing lawn mowers.
$3.95 for $5.50 14-inch blade lawn mowers.
$4.75 for $6.25 16-inch blade lawn mowers.
$5.50 for $7.35 18-inch blade lawn mowers.

$1.75 for twenty-five feet of guaranteed Garden Hose.
$3.45 for fifty foot lengths.
12c. for 18c. japanned watering Cans.
85c. for $1.60 two burner gas Stoves.
89c. for $1.50 japanned water Coolers.
$2.10 for blue flame oil Cooker; 1 burner style.
$4.25 for 2 burner style.
$6.25 for 3 burner style.

Articles for preserving.

19c. for 28c. four quart enamelled Preserving Kettle.
25c. for 35c. six quart size.
50c. for 70c. fourteen quart size.
17c. for 22c. Colanders.
7c. for 12c. enamelled Spoons.
5c. for long wooden Mixing Spoons.
5c. for Paring Knives.
12c. for Fruit Jar Funnels.
10c. for Fruit Jar Holders.
9c. for Jelly Sieves.
63c. for Cherry Stoners.
$1.10 for large size Fruit Press.
95c. for 24 lb. Family Scale.
89c. for 25 lb. Sugar Canisters.
11c. for 3½ lb. size.
10c. per lb. for Paraffine Wax for the sealing of fruit jars and bottles.

NOT POOLROOM BACKER, MRS. NAOMI RING SAYS

"Kentucky Style" Awaiting Mr. Ring if He Keeps Talking.

WILL BET WHEN SHE CHOOSES

And Doesn't Care a Rap for the Police —Husband Mildly Interposes That He Is Blameless.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, July 23.—Mrs. Naomi Duncombe Ring, the Mount Vernon woman who was caught in a raid on a poolroom at the back of a florist's store in Eighth Avenue, Manhattan, on Saturday afternoon, is greatly exercised because she has been charged with being the "woman with the roll" back of the poolroom. She declared with emphasis to-night that she had nothing to do with the place.

"Please state in big letters that I was not the backer of the poolroom," she said. "I was simply there making a bet. I put $5 on Chalfonte and won $7. Everybody in Mount Vernon knows that I never did anything that was a discredit to me, except that I went to the race track. It is nobody's business if I did bet.

"I would make a bet to-morrow if I got a good tip, and I wouldn't care a rap for all the police and detectives of New York.

"I generally go to the track, but Brighton is too far away from me, so I went to a poolroom. I wouldn't have been caught in the raid if that female detective had not fooled me. I am sure that my husband, P. J. Ring, got that detective to watch me and had the place pulled to humiliate me.

"If he doesn't stop saying things about me I will use the Kentucky style on him. I am strong enough to thrash him now That woman detective sent me word to come down Saturday, rain or shine, as she had a 'good thing,' and that was why I got caught in the place. I am suing Mr. Ring now to get possession of the Mount Vernon Opera House, valued at $50,000. He got a deed from me, and I am going to get it back. I never make big bets, and any one who says I do lies."

Mr. Ring declared to-day that his wife had lost betwen $75,000 and $100,000 betting on the horses. On the other hand, her friends say that she has won money at it.

"I want to say, however," he said, "that I was not responsible for the raid."

Developments which may involve other women of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle were hinted at in the Harlem Court yesterday morning by detectives of Acting Captain Egger's staff when they arraigned the prisoners caught in the alleged poolroom in the rear of Stephen Masses's flower shop, in Eighth Avenue, Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Ring was not in court yesterday afternoon, but the detectives say she will appear Tuesday afternoon, to which time Magistrate Crane adjourned the case. Subpoenas were obtained from the Magistrate for three persons, said by the detectives to be women of Mount Vernon and New Rochelle, but whose names they would not give.

BOYS' CAMP DRAWS VISITORS.

Heavy Night Storm Makes Conditions Bad at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

STATE CAMP, Sea Girt, N. J., July 23—With a severe northeaster deluging the camp all last night and part of the morning the Fifth Regiment of Paterson and Battery A of Orange were a sorry lot of soldiers this morning. The sentries spent their time standing in the shelters trying to keep dry during the night. Some of the tents leaked and the squads were obliged to take other quarters.

When it cleared up to-day the men forgot the discomforts. Col. E. W. Hine and the Rev. Charles W. Gulick, the Chaplain, attended service in the mess hall at 8 o'clock, when mass was said for the Catholics by the Rev. Father Morrissey of Spring Lake. The regular service on the lawn at the Governor's cottage at 11 o'clock was attended by the provisional battalion of the boys' brigade of Pittsburg, 250 strong. Surrounded by his military cabinet and guests, Gov. Stokes sat on the porch of the little white house and listened to the sermon.

The camp of the Pittsburg boys was visited by many to-day. The boys found the storm discouraging, but bore the discomfort without complaint. The evening parade of the boys was witnessed by a big crowd.

SLEW SISTER'S SWEETHEART.

Virginian Must Serve Eight Years in Prison—Father Acquitted.

ROANOKE, Va., July 23.—After a joint trial lasting a week the jury in the case of Dr. A. R. Hoback and his son, Fred Hoback, charged with the murder last Winter of John R. Jett, at Floyd, returned a verdict late last night acquitting the elder Hoback and finding Fred Hoback guilty of manslaughter.

Jett was courting a daughter of Dr. Hoback, despite objections of the family. When the three men met Jett drew a knife and young Hoback drew a pistol. In the fight Fred Hoback was almost killed by Jett's knife and Jett was shot to death. Dr. Hoback struck Jett on the head, in the encounter. The convicted man must serve eight years in jail.

A GOLD MINE FOR DUNDY.

The Luna Park Mimeograph Reports a "Strike" in Wyoming.

Elmer S. Dundy, one of the proprietors of Luna Park at Coney Island, told his friends yesterday that a gold mine he invested in some years ago out in Wyoming was showing rather more than "pay dirt." His claim, 600 by 3,000 feet, was staked out in 1899 on Spar Mountain at an altitude of 8,000 feet, after an avalanche caused by the rain had disclosed gold-bearing quartz.

Mr. Dundy said that $180,000 had been taken out of the mine at one haul. Yesterday being Sunday, Mr. Dundy was unable to substaniate his statement with affidavits.

Bay City Car Strike Ends.

BAY CITY, Mich., July 23.—The strike of street railway employes in this city, inaugurated seven weeks ago, was ended this morning at 1:30 o'clock, when an adjustment of the matters in dispute was reached. The adjustment applies only to Bay City, and does not include the Saginaw and Interurban lines. The men will return to work Monday morning.

NEW BROOMS SWEEP CLEAN AT FORT GEORGE

Not a Squeak from Under the Lid Since McAdoo's Transfers.

THE TOUGHS DRIVEN OUT

Barkers' Voices Stilled and Yesterday Was as Peaceful as a Sunday School Picnic.

Fort George, which began the Summer a strong second to the Bowery at Coney Island, has undergone a remarkable transformation in the last week, and the lid has been screwed down tight under the personal direction of Police Commissioner McAdoo.

Yesterday, in marked contrast to the previous Sunday, was as quiet as a church picnic, the only disturbing element being an antiquated hurdy-gurdy that made life miserable with such classics as "Annie Rooney" and "Sailing" and an occasional shriek from an evcitable person on the roller coaster.

The barkers had disappeared from the front of the music and dance halls, and vendors and push-cart men no longer blocked the curb. Sandwiches were served with every drink. There were dozens of policemen ready to gather in violators of the law.

For weeks Fort George has been the scene nightly of disgraceful carousing, but the police did not interfere until it became the resort of a gang of east side toughs and negroes, and holds-ups and robberies were reported every day. Several persons had their skulls fractured by highwaymen.

Several weeks ago Commissioner McAdoo took the matter in hand, and, after making two or three automobile trips to Fort George, made changes that have borne fruit. Inspector Sweeney was sent uptown to the Sixth Inspection District with explicit orders regarding the north end of the territory under his control. A change was also made at the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Police Station, and Sergt. Patrick Corcoran was made Acting Captain. Since he took charge on June 24 no less than 135 arrests have been made in the precinct, 115 of this number having been made at Fort George.

When he first started his housecleaning operations the Captain found that two minstrel shows were running without a proper license and ordered them closed up. Capt. Corcoran was openly defied and an arrest followed. Since then two licenses have been applied for, but, despite the political influence brought to bear, they have not been granted. There were several similar cases, but the Captain and Inspector have been so determined in their efforts to clean up the resort that robberies have ceased, and the gangs from the lower east side give Fort George a wide berth.

Chinese Daily for San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 23.—It is announced that Chinatown is to have an eight to ten page morning daily paper, printed in the Chinese language. It will be the only Chinese morning paper published outside of China, and will be illustrated. The paper is to represent a new political party formed in China and this country.

LOCKED IN BLAZING ROOM.

Tenants, Smelling Smoke, Roused Neighbor—Police Investigating.

Twenty families in a five-story double brick tenement house at 22 Cook Street, Williamsburg, were driven out last night by a fire, and many had narrow escapes from death. The fire was in the apartments of Jacob Shapiro, on the fourth floor front. The police and Fire Marshal have started an investigation as to the origin of the fire. Samuel Kanth was at a front window on the top floor reading when he smelled smoke and found the hall filled. He and a neighbor traced the smoke to Shapiro's rooms, rapped in vain at the door, and were on the point of kicking in a panel when Shapiro opened it, showing his rooms all afire. Shapiro, the two men alleged, ran downstairs, while they ran to their rooms shouting for help. They got together their families and finding escape by the stairs cut off went to the roof and crossed to an adjoining house.

Policemen Carroll and Rosenfeld of the Stagg Street Station climbed the front fire escapes and helped many down to the sidewalk.

When the firemen arrived the flames had swept to the roof and communicated to the adjoining tenement, No. 24. Two additional alarms were turned in, and the fire was confined to the two dwellings, the upper parts of which were gutted. The damage was $8,000.

Shapiro told the police he was asleep and the first knowledge he had of the fire was when he heard the pounding at his door.

HOUSESMITHS WANT WORK.

More Than Willing to Take It from the House Wreckers' Union.

Jesse Lorimer, business agent of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union, the members of which are now trying to get all sorts of work, made a protest to the Central Federated Union yesterday against members of the House Wreckers' Union pulling down the iron pillars of Meyer's Hotel, Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Streets, at Central Park Circle. Though the housesmiths' work consists in putting up buildings, while the work of the house wreckers consists in pulling down buildings, Lorimer said that the work should be done by housesmiths.

"It takes an experienced housesmith to take down the iron pillars," he said. "When the wooden frames of large buildings are being taken down carpenters are employed to do it, as they can saw them up so that they can be used to advantage. In the same way housesmiths should be employed to take don the iron pillars of old buildings."

The protest was referred to the Executive Committee of the Central Federated Union.

NEW FLYING MACHINE TO BE TESTED TO-DAY

Inventor Ludlow Will First Try It with a Bag of Sand.

HAS FLOCK OF AEROPLANES

Got Tips on How to Fly and How to Fall by Watching Carrier and Tumbler Pigeons.

Isaac Ludlow, who has four flying machines in the yard adjoining the carpenter shop of A. S. Littlejohn, 300 West End Avenue, means to make an attempt this afternoon at 4 o'clock to navigate the air. He says he will start one of the machines from the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street and the North River.

But Ludlow will not go up in the machine himself. He is not yet sure of his apparatus, and will send up a bag of sand with it before he tries a flight in it himself. The machine is really an aeroplane, or glider. There is no balloon attachment, the apparatus relying on its wings for buoyancy.

Mr. Ludlow has a larger machine of similar design. This is to be propelled by twin shafts of steel to which are attached twin screws of bamboo and canvas. It is steered by a bmboo and canvas rudder. Mr. Ludlow has been making many changes in his fliers that have been suggested through watching the flight of a flock of carrier pigeons in a barn near his workshop.

Mr. Ludlow has spent many hours watching these birds, gaining many suggestions as to the best way of navigating the air. The bird of particular interest to him is a jet black one, which is raising her young in the tall belfry of the First Baptist Church, a block away. The efforts of the mother bird to teach her young to fly and her races with sparrows which annoy her little ones have been the means of teaching the inventor some of the secrets of aerial navigation.

An assistant, who has helped in the work on the flying machines, said that the alteration made after watching the flight of the birds was chiefly in the angle of the wings. The birds were watched with the closest attention, the exact angle of their wings when soaring being observed and imitated in the machine. Another important change was made in the rudder, tilting it down a little as the pigeon does his tail feathers.

Two of the pigeons are tumblers, and now and then make dizzy dives, righting themselves in midair. This performance is of the greatest interest to Ludlow. In the event of trouble it might save his neck or lessen the force of his fall.

The other day one of the boys in the neighborhood broke the wing of one of the pigeons flying quite a distance from the ground. The way it managed to alight without injury gave food for serious reflection on the part of Mr. Ludlow, but he is not so anxious to learn how to fall as how to fly, and if the small machine sails with the bag of sand, he may try the larger one himself.

Yellow Fever Victim's Body Here.

The Panama liner Finance arrived from Colon yesterday bearing the body of George H. Harper, Assistant Auditor of the Isthmian Canal Commission, who died of yellow fever at Colon on July 14 in the Ancon Hospital. Two cabin passengers, C. A. Shaw and J. J. Whalen, were sent to Hoffman Island for observation by the Quarantine authorities.

Brazilian Training Ship Sails.

The Brazilian naval training ship Benjamin Constant, which has been in New York for several weeks, sailed for Plymouth, England, yesterday.

LIBRARY CARS

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GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Browning, King & Co

CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, AND HATS

For Big Boys or Small Men.

We put on sale this morning some 200 Suits for Boys or Young Men between 15 and 18 years.

A few are of sizes to accommodate Men who are not "too chesty." They have sold for $10 to $15, now

$7.50 a Suit.

Worsteds, Blue Serges and Fancy Cheviots cut Single-breasted or Double.

Broadway at 32d Street — B&K — Cooper Square at 5th Street

Fulton Street at DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn

There is a Certain Delicious Tang to

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

that no other table water can supply.

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES

ON NEXT SUNDAY, JULY 30

Will begin publication of what is now accepted as

THE LATE SECRETARY JOHN HAY'S NOVEL,

"THE BREADWINNERS"

Published Anonymously 22 Years Ago

IT WAS THE LITERARY SENSATION OF THE DAY

and for years its authorship was a mystery and the subject of the liveliest controversy. Since then a new generation has arisen to whom this fascinating work is unknown, while thousands who read the story on its original publication will be eager to reread

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING OF AMERICAN NOVELS.

Remember the first installment will be printed in

THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES NEXT SUNDAY

HORSE PLUNGES WILDLY INTO PARKWAY CROWD

Four Persons Thrown Out on Brooklyn Plaza.

SECOND VEHICLE SMASHED

Scared Crowds Scatter as Automobile Horns Give Warning of Peril—All Escape Injury.

A bay horse attached to a victoria bolted in the Eastern Parkway, the main approach to Prospect Park, Brooklyn, when the road was filled with vehicles last night, and after a run down a steep incline spilled the four occupants of the carriage out upon the plaza flagstones. No one was seriously hurt. Some rods further along the victoria struck another, partly wrecking it. The frightened animal was finally stopped by a fireman.

The occupants of the victoria were Mrs. Kate Edler of 374 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn; her eight-year-old daughter, Helen; her son, Edward, one year old, and Fred Larson, fifteen years old, who was driving.

The party had reached Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue at 7 o'clock, after an afternoon's driving, when one of the shafts broke. Young Larson lost control of the horse, which bolted into a maze of vehicles. There was a stampede for the curb line, and confusion followed. Drivers passed word of the runaway along in shrill cries, and the tooting of automobile horns helped warn everybody to "look out."

As the horse ran down the parkway Mrs. Edler clung to her children, the Larson boy hanging to the siderail with all his strength. There is a steep descent beginning at Washington Avenue, and the thoroughly frightened horse went down at a gallop. It fairly flew across the plaza and tried to swerve into Prospect Park West.

The vehicle tipped at the turn, and its occupants were thrown out. The carriage righted, and at President Street struck another victoria driven by N. L. Reynolds of Morgan Avenue and Meserole Street. Reynolds, who was alone, escaped injury.

Half a block further along Fred Schillicksup, a member of Engine Company 120, caught the horse by the bridle and brought it to a standstill after being dragged a short distance.

In the meantime some one had sent in an ambulance call to Seney Hospital. Dr. Huffington, who responded, found that Mrs. Edler, her children, and young Larson were cut and bruised, but not seriously hurt. They were taken home in a carriage.

GIRL CAPTURES BURGLAR.

Shoots His Hat Off When He Refuses to Surrender.

Special to The New York Times.

LEAD, S. D., July 23.—Angeline Youngers is only seventeen years old, but by her nerve and the fact that she could shoot straight, she saved her employers last night from being robbed, and held a burglar until he could be handed over to the police.

Angeline says her prayers every night and goes to sleep on a pillow that hides a six-shooter of large calibre and long barrel to dream of a happier life than that of a servant. After her display of courage she can practically choose her own surroundings. There are none too many girls for the bachelors in South Dakota, and a girl like Angeline appeals to the hearts of Western men.

Angeline is employed in the home of Luther Smalley. Early yesterday morning she was awakened by somebody prowling about the house. She felt that the footsteps were not those of her master or mistress, and, reaching under her pillow, she drew forth her pistol. Then she crept about on a burglar hunt.

She found her game in the shape of a masked man who was ransacking a bureau drawer. Angeline levelled the pistol at him and called upon the burglar to surrender. The intruder, seeing a slim girl facing him, did not fear the size of her pistol and threw a chair at her. Angeline dodged, and as the man started for the window brought him to a stop with hand up by removing his slouch hat with a pistol bullet.

"Hats off in the presence of ladies," remarked the girl, and then added: "Pick up the lamp and go where I tell you. If you drop the lamp your light will go out at the same instant."

She marched the burglar to the rooms of her employers, on the floor below, and commanded him to rap on the door.

"Who's there?" asked Mr. and Mrs. Smalley.

"Just me and a burglar, who's carrying a lamp for me," the girl replied.

The burglar was invited to a seat in the corner of the room most distant from the window. Angeline took a chair opposite and kept him under the muzzle of her weapon, while Mrs. Smalley told him that evildoers always suffered. Mr. Smalley got a policeman. As the policeman marched the burglar away the housebreaker remarked:

"Nerviest gal I ever seen. Pluckier than a man, and I've held up trains."

RACE FIGHT IN HOTEL LOBBY.

Porter, Insane, with Dagger and Club, Had Negro on Run.

William Dean, a porter at the Colonial apartment hotel, Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, went insane in the hotel last night and was taken to Bellevue for observation.

Early in the evening Policeman John Burns of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station was summoned by W. L. Smith, manager of the hotel, who reported that Dean was patrolling the corridors of the hotel, armed with a dagger. Burns on reaching the hotel found Dean with not only a knife but a club in hot pursuit of a negro elevator attendant.

Burns succeeded in inducing the man to accompany him to the street and he was removed to the hospital in the patrol wagon. All the way to the hospital Dean kept asking the policeman:

"Did I get that nigger?"

The man, according to Manager Smith, formerly was confined in an asylum. He had no quarrel with the negro and both had been on good terms.

ALLIGATOR SCARES A TOWN.

He Is Loose About Glen Ridge and Residents Are Uneasy.

Special to The New York Times.

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., July 23.—Residents of the lower section of Glen Ridge are afraid to stir abroad nights because Willie, an alligator owned by Charles Rolfe of 189 Midland Avenue, is loose. The alligator was captured in Florida last February and sent to Mr. Rolfe by a friend. When last seen it was more than three feet long, and at times inclined to be ugly.

When the warm spell came Willie was allowed to bask in the sun or rest in the shade of an apple tree, to which he was fastened by a chain. Now and then he had fun chasing children who ventured on the lawn. Recently he slipped his collar.

There are a number of fine gardens in the rear of the homes on Midland Avenue, and many believe the alligator is hiding there. These gardens are being neglected now in several cases. Willie bit Mr. Rolfe once, but the wound was slight.

Found Woman Bather's Clothes.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 23.—When the attendants at Richard's Bath went through the rooms late to-night after all the bathers had gone, they found a complete outfit of woman's clothing in one of the rooms. The police were notified and are searching for the woman. There was no name on the clothing.

BROKAW BROTHERS

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

DO you need an extra pair of trousers? We have them for every purpose and in every size and fabric.

If accident spoils the pair belonging to your suit, the chances are pretty good we can replace them satisfactorily.

Prices from $5 to $10.

Subway station at our door.

Astor Place and Fourth Avenue.

LAWYER GRAY COMING BACK FOR ANDREWS CASE

Out of Town and Heard That Jerome Wanted Him.

HE ADVISED MRS. STROSNIDER

And Can Tell of Property Transfer—Feared That Andrews May Break Down Under Strain.

Milton C. Gray, the lawyer consulted by Mrs. John S. Strosnider on the morning of July 5, before she transferred her Flatbush Avenue house to a clerk employed by Champe S. Andrews, has promised to be at the District Attorney's Office either to-day or to-morrow. The efforts of Acting District Attorney Gans to find the man were vain until yesterday for the simple reason that Gray had left the city on private business before the charges against Andrews and Dr. John A. Harris came to a head.

Only yesterday did Gray learn that he was wanted here. He immediately put himself in communication with the proper persons and assured them that he would return with the least possible delay. While Mr. Gans has counted on Gray as one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, it seems that Andrews is not less anxious to find him, being confident that the evidence the lawyer has to give will be entirely in his favor.

Inquiries yesterday for Andrews at the Royalton, where he lives, brought the reply that he had left the city for the day. Many persons assure him of their confidence in his ability to clear himself. Ever since the news of his trouble became public Andrews has been the recipient of a stream of letters and telegrams.

Andrews is a Southerner, hailing from Tennessee, and is only thirty years old. Little more than five years ago he was entirely unknown here. When the war with Spain broke out he enlisted, got a commission, and took the field as a Captain of the Third Tennessee Infantry. Returning home from the war, he took up the practice of law, and in a very short time attracted attention through his brilliant defense of several criminal cases. Encouraged by this success he moved to New York. He is now, and has been for four years, the counsel for the County Medical Society. He is also counsel for the Order of Elks, and is a leader in the Spanish War Veterans' organization.

Dr. John Van Doren Young, Secretary of the County Medical Society, in speaking of Andrews said last night:

"Our society never had a more efficient or more energetic counsel. He has filled the place in such a manner that he has won our complete confidence. The charges now made against him seem very strange to us, for he has seemed to be the very last man to be guilty of a crime like the one laid at his door.

"In his dealings with us he has been very fair, and if we ever had any fault to find with him it was that he pushed the work so hard that it was difficult for us to take care of it. There has been some talk of his appearing as counsel for individuals that were complainants in cases prosecuted by the society. If that is true he had a perfect right to do so. We pay him only a nominal salary—a sum that is wholly inadequate as payment for the service he renders—and we have no right to prevent his appearance as counsel for anybody except persons that are being prosecuted by the society."

It was said yesterday that the friends of Andrews are seriously disturbed by the manner in which he has taken the present trouble. He has had no rest during the five years he has spent in building up a reputation for himself, and the rest which he had planned to take abroad this Summer was needed. Those who know him best and have watched him the last few days fear that he may break down entirely under the added strain of defending himself against charges that, unless completely refuted, will destroy his career here.

THE ROUGH WAY OF FATE.

Hardships of a Russian Couple That All Ended Happily.

PATERSON, July 23.—Razel Pechodburski, a Jewish orphan girl from Lodz, in Russian Poland, was married to Harry Miller of this city Friday night, two hours after she was released from Ellis Island.

Miller is twenty-two years old, and is a silk weaver. His bride is only eighteen, and the two went to school together in Lodz. Miller was drafted into the army, and at the outbreak of the Japanese war he went to the front. His regiment was almost annihilated, and Miller was captured and sent to Tokio. He came here a year ago.

Miller began a correspondence with his sweetheart in Lodz as soon as he arrived. He raised money and sent for her and her parents and her several brothers and sisters. In the Lodz massacres all her family was killed. The girl was spared, and managed to escape by hiding in a cellar. She reached the German border by traveling at night, and took a steamer for America.

Runaway Dashes in Front of Train.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 23.—Charles Van Buskirk of 19 Freeman Street was drawn by a runaway horse in front of a Lackawanna train last night. The gates at the Central Avenue crossing were lowered for an approaching express train, but the horse broke through them and, turning sharply, ran down the track with the train close behind. The engineer was able to stop the train at Joyce Street, and the horse was stopped soon after. Van Buskirk escaped injury. His runabout was wrecked.

Carloads of Fine Furniture from Many States In This Colossal Mid-Summer Trade Operation

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

Greater New York's Greatest Series of Sales —Prices 1-3 to 1-2 Lower than During Any Other Time of the Year.

As far back as 1897 the Siegel Cooper Store conceived the idea of holding an extensive Furniture Sale in Mid-Summer.

The plan was to transform an otherwise dull season into a very busy one by holding out exceptionally strong inducements; of offering the public reliable furniture at prices so low that only the most extraordinary force of circumstances could prevent a great volume of business from resulting. The sale proved a phenomenal success.

It was new in New York. Each successive Mid-Summer since has witnessed a most remarkable increase in our furniture business, because as each season came around it found the Store better equipped from every point to meet its expanding trade.

The business grew so lustily that we had to move the furniture stock from the Third Floor into more extensive quarters on the Fifth Floor, where it now constitutes one of the most impressive exhibitions at retail in the United States.

These Mid-Summer Sales serve a variety of purposes other than merely illustrating what low prices we ask at this season.

They give the general public some adequate idea of the enormous scope of our furniture business, of the fine and trustworthy character of the furniture, of the thoroughness of the service, of the carefulness that marks every transaction.

The Furniture exploited during these Mid-Summer Sales consists chiefly of furniture especially selected by experts and brought here from the foremost manufacturing centres of the United States.

It is furniture that glistens with newness; that is, in the very smartest and freshest designs, and reflects the most advanced types of modern artistic furniture making.

Another element of the offerings featured by the Siegel Cooper Store during the Mid-Summer represents articles of furniture taken from reserve stocks; stocks that have had quarters in our warehouses or that were used on the floor as samples. The prices on these we reduce most radically, the desire being to effect quick clearances so that the space thus occupied may be utilized for other lines.

Furniture purchased during these Sales will be held until delivery is requested. This is a convenience for people who will not resume residence in town until Fall, but who buy extensively during these Sales.

Parlor Furniture.

PARLOR SUITES, 3 pieces. Handsomely carved frames; curved legs, with claw feet; this suite was specially designed for the furnishing of homes in this city; seats and backs are finely upholstered and covered with cream-colored tapestry or verona velours. Special, $48.00

PARLOR SUITES, 5 pieces. This design represents a leading value. The frames are mahogany finished and have a rich color; the backs are lightly carved and the seats are covered with medallion figured tapestry; also verona velour or damask can be had. Special, 39.00

PARLOR CABINETS—Handsome design; French plate mirror back; one glass shelf; can be had in beautiful Rookwood or Vernis-Martin finish; 28 inches wide, 55 inches high; a beautiful decoration to a parlor. SPECIAL, 35.00

PARLOR TABLES—In golden oak or imitation mahogany; highly polished and well constructed; top measures 18x18. Special, 2.95

Desks and Book Cases.

DESKS—An artistic house desk; made in golden oak, weathered oak; 28 inches wide, 15 inches deep; well finished and constructed. Special, 8.50

BOOK CASES—Made in weathered oak and imitation mahogany; 27 inches wide, leaded glass doors; 57 inches high, three adjustable shelves. Special, 15.00

BOOK CASES—Made in weathered oak and imitation mahogany; 31 inches wide, 57 inches high; two leaded glass doors. SPECIAL, 16.50

Hall Racks.

Hanging HALL RACKS, frame made of fine quartered oak; handsomely finished French plate mirror, 20x12; four double brass hooks. SPECIAL, 5.00

HANGING HALL RACKS—Solid oak frames; golden finish; three sets of double hooks; French plate bevelled mirror, 14x24. Special, 3.75

COSTUMERS OR HALL TREES. Made of golden oak; 67 inches high and upright, 2 inches in diameter. Special, 80c

MORRIS CHAIRS—Made of solid quartered oak in golden finish or birch in mahogany finish; massive arms and legs with carved claw feet; full spring seat; complete with velour cushions, plain red or green. Special, 18.50

Dining Room Furniture.

DINING TABLES, top made of fine quartered oak; fluted legs, with carved claw feet; 6 ft. extension; golden finish and highly polished. SPECIAL, 12.50

SIDEBOARDS, made of fine oak; base measures 45 inches long and 22 inches deep; French plate mirror, 28 inches long and 16 inches high; rich golden finish; shaped upright, fancy carving on top panel, 14.50

DINING CHAIRS, made of quartered oak; golden finish and highly polished; can be had with cane or leather seats.

Cane Seat, 2.00

Leather Seat, 2.85

CHINA CLOSETS, made of solid oak with quartered oak front and top panel; three grooved shelves. SPECIAL, 14.50

Chiffoniers.

CHIFFONIERS, made of solid oak; 38 inches wide and 18 inches deep; five large drawers; cast brass handles; golden finish and strongly constructed. SPECIAL, 4.50

CHIFFONIERS, made of solid oak; 33 inches wide, 18 inches deep; French plate mirror, 10x17; five large drawers; cast brass handles; golden finish and strongly constructed. SPECIAL, 6.75

Dressers.

DRESSERS, made of solid oak; base measures 40 inches long, 18 inches deep; three large drawers; cast brass handles; French plate mirror, 24x16. SPECIAL, 7.50

Pillows.

	18x26	20x28	22x28
Sea Fowl Feathers,	50c	75c	95c
Special Duck "	1.15	1.25	1.35
Prime "	1.50	1.75	2.00
Best Geese "	2.00	2.40	2.85
Extra Select Geese Feathers,	2.25	2.75	3.15

Mattresses.

REGULAR FULL SIZE.

$20.00 PURE SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES, 16.50

$18.00 NO. 2 SOUTH AMERICAN HAIR MATTRESSES, 14.50

$10.00 NO. 3 MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES, 8.50

$12.00 NO. 4 MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES, 10.00

$8.50 SHORT HAIR MATTRESSES, 6.75

$12.00 ECLIPSE FELT MATTRESSES, 10.00

$10.00 SPECIAL FELT MATTRESSES, 8.50

$6.50 NO. 3 COTTON MATTRESSES, 5.50

$6.75 NO. 1 COMBINATION MATTRESSES, 5.75

$5.00 NO. 2 COMBINATION MATTRESSES, 3.75

$6.75 FIBRE HAIR TOP MATTRESSES, 5.25

$3.75 EXCELSIOR SOFT TOP AND BOTTOM MATTRESSES, 3.00

$3.00 EXCELSIOR SOFT TOP MATTRESSES, 2.50

Prices for smaller sizes are reduced proportionately.

Wire Springs.

$6.50 Wire Springs, 5.00

$5.50 Wire Springs, 4.50

$4.90 Wire Springs, 4.00

$4.75 Wire Springs, 3.75

$4.50 Wire Springs, 3.50

$3.75 Wire Springs, 3.00

$2.85 Wire Springs, 2.50

$2.75 Wire Springs, 2.25

All Sizes—Same price.

Enamelled Bedsteads.

$8.75 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS—One-inch continuous posts; solid connections with laterals and top rails; sold in 2 sizes; 4 feet 6 inches and 4 feet, 6.00

ENAMELLED CRIBS—Made with stationary sides; woven wire springs; brass caps and vases, 2.6x4.6. SPECIAL, 4.50

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS—1⅛-inch continuous posts; heavy laterals; brass spindles within the scroll work in head and foot; sold in 2 sizes; 4 feet 6 inches and 4 feet. SPECIAL, 7.50

Brass Bedsteads.

$40.00 BRASS BEDSTEADS; handsome design; made with 2-inch continuous posts; laterals are joined with top rails by solid brass T ball connections; will be sold in the regular lacquered finish; also the Polet finish, which is a combination of the satin or lacquered finish.

Lacquered Finish, 28.00

Polet Finish, 30.00

ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS; ⅞-inch posts, five laterals in head and foot, brass caps and vases. Sold in all sizes. SPECIAL, 1.95

$4.75 ENAMELLED BEDSTEADS; one-inch posts, high head, seven laterals, brass caps and vases. Size 4 feet 6 inches, 4 feet and 3 feet. SPECIAL, 3.00

Princess Dressers.

PRINCESS DRESSERS—Golden oak, bird's-eye maple, or mahogany; base 46 inches long, 24 inches deep; carved legs, claw feet; handsomely polished and French plate mirror, 40x18. SPECIAL, 21.00

Extra Special News.

The Pre-Inventory Clearing Sales Begin at the Big Store To-day.

This Is News of the Utmost Importance.

It never fails to interest thousands of shoppers. It means the lowest prices of the entire Summer season.

We invade every section of the Store, every Department.

There are no exceptions. Prices are reduced most sweepingly; entirely without regard to former restrictions or conditions.

The sole object is—ABSOLUTE CLEARANCE WITHOUT DELAY.

Coming in Conjunction With the Great Mid-Summer Sale of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Mattings, China and General Household Furnishings.

These drastic CLEARANCE SALES are of far-reaching interest.

The Fall Season is already in sight as far as aggressive merchandising is concerned, and for all practical purposes all SUMMER STOCKS MUST BE SPEEDILY CONDENSED OR ELSE ENTIRELY ELIMINATED.

THE BEST BARGAINS IN NEW YORK ARE HERE IN NEW YORK'S BUSIEST STORE. It is impossible to give even a hint of the many offerings. Some lots are so small that they do not warrant newspaper space, yet they are fully as desirable as those that are given extensive publicity.

Annual Charities Benefit Sales.

Every July since the foundation of this Store we have devoted a certain percentage from a week's business to local charities devoted to summer work. This is done not merely to show our appreciation of these charities, but to substantially aid them in their praiseworthy endeavors. This week is set apart for this purpose. The list which follows shows the day on which each of the charities chosen will participate:—

MONDAY—New York World Sick Babies' Fund—Jersey City Journal Fresh Air Fund.
TUESDAY—Fresh Air Fund of Society of Ethical Culture—Nazareth Day Nursery.
WEDNESDAY—Daisy Fields Home and Hospital for Crippled Children—The Edgewater Creche Fresh Air Fund for Mothers and Children.
THURSDAY—Newark Female Charitable Society—Harlem Relief Society—Silver Cross Day Nursery.
FRIDAY—New York Herald Free Ice Fund—New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund.
SATURDAY—Society of St. Vincent de Paul for Summer Home—Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps 8:30 to 12—single stamps thereafter until closing hour.

Wednesday, July 26, will be Red Letter Day at The Big Store for collectors of "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps.

10 Stamps entirely free then in addition to those regularly given.

LINSEED OIL WORKS CLOSED.

Competition with Trust Feared by Independents in Buffalo.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, July 23.—With the closing of the factories of Spencer Kellogg, Mann Brothers, and Hauenstein & Co., the three independent manufacturers of linseed oil in this city, the American Linseed Oil Company has got rid of strong competitors.

Men connected with the independent companies say that the American Company plans the retirement of the independent manufacturers, no enhancement of the price paid to the producer, and a "milking" of every process involving the use of linseed oil. It has so much flaxseed on hand that the independents dare not buy any. If they were to do so the trust could sell oil at such a low figure that it could not be met.

Spencer Kellogg frankly stated that he was not in a position to fight the Rockefellers interests, and therefore had closed down his factory. Altogether about 1,000 men will be thrown out of work by the shutdown of the Buffalo factories.

TELLS OF A CONEY HOLD-UP.

Bridgekeeper Attacked While Riding in a Cab, He Says.

Richard Hayman, keeper of the Harway Avenue Bridge at Coney Island, drove up to the Coney Island police headquarters yesterday afternoon and asserted that he had been held up while riding in a cab three blocks from the bridge. It was a very lonely spot where there have recently been many hold-ups.

He said that the thieves, of whom there were four, had stolen his watch and chain. Hayman was able to describe the men with great accuracy, and detectives were sent out to hunt for them. He said the cabman did not interfere when the robbers attacked him.

$50,000 Fire in Newark This Morning.

The plant of the Sills-Eddy Mica Company, manufacturer of mica products on Frelinghuysen Avenue, near the Lehigh Valley Railroad tracks, in the southern section of Newark, was destroyed by fire shortly after midnight this morning. The origin of the fire is unknown. The plant consisted of a main structure and several smaller buildings. The loss is estimated at about $50,000.

1,000 Children at Ocean Grove Service.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., July 23.—More than 15,000 persons attended the musical service for children in the auditorium tonight. Novel electrical effects were used in the finale, entitled "The New Kingdom." This morning more than 1,000 children listened to an interesting chalk talk given by the Rev. Dr. Robert F. Y. Pierce, a Baptist minister from Scranton, Penn. Each child received a toy while marching out of the building. Dr. Pierce, in describing a good man, displayed a large picture of President Roosevelt.

CENTRAL POWER HOUSE BLAZE

Contractor's Quarters Burned—Fire Engines Couldn't Get Near.

A boiler and engine house at One Hundred and Forty-third Street and the East River, where D. C. Weeks & Son are building an electric power house for the New York Central Railroad Company, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

The blaze was started by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Engineer John Sheridan and his assistant, William Fox, tried to put out the fire with a hose attached to a pump in the boiler house. John Berg turned in an alarm. The fire apparatus on account of the railroad tracks could not get any nearer to the fire than One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Locust Avenue, two blocks away. By the time they were working the blaze had gained such headway that there was no stopping it. The building was destroyed. The loss is $2,000.

Sheridan, Fox, and Berg had drawn their weekly pay, and it was burned with their clothing in the engine house.

ARRESTS FOR CAR JAM FIGHT.

Three New Yorkers Give Bail After Mix-Up at Mount Vernon.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 23.—Overcrowding of trolley cars of the Union Railway Company was responsible tonight for a free-for-all fight for seats in Mount Vernon in which half a dozen New Yorkers punched each other while their wives pulled hair and called each other names.

The fighters were surrounded by a crowd of 1,000 persons who were at the trolley station waiting for cars. The police broke through the crowd and arrested three men, who said they were Edward J. Geise, plumber, of 318 East Eighty-fifth Street; Max Schlessinger, contractor, of 885 Park Avenue, and Abram Fox, produce merchant, of 269 East Seventy-eighth Street. Charges of disorderly conduct and assault were preferred against them by Policeman Thistleton.

Geise said that, with his wife and sister-in-law, he had just arrived on a Mount Vernon car and was getting off to change for New Rochelle, when Schlessinger and Fox, with their wives, jumped into the car and attempted to turn the seats over. In doing so they caught Mrs. Geise and her sister between the seats and nearly squeezed the breath out of them. Fox and Schlessinger said Geise struck the first blow. The prisoners deposited $25 each for their appearance in court to-morrow.

Killed Girl Wife and Himself.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—William Holroyd, aged twenty-three years, shot and killed his wife Lillian, aged seventeen years, to-day, and then committed suicide by sending a bullet into his heart. They were married a year ago. Holroyd left a note addressed to "Both Our Mothers and Fathers," in which he said: "We bid you good-bye. We are both unhappy. [illegible] buried side by side."

EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT—AEOLIAN HALL

USED PIANOS

Very Low Prices for Desirable Instruments

THE demand for the Pianola Piano not only continues during the heated season but has received an impetus from the many owners of summer homes who have decided to replace the instruments they already owned with this new type of piano which can be played *in either of two ways.*

The exchanged pianos, as soon as put in thorough order, are placed in the Exchange Department at Aeolian Hall. The following list is representative of the important values which will be offered during the current week in this department.

UPRIGHTS

			Original Price.	Sale Price.			Original Price.	Sale Price.
Neuhardt	Ebonized	$275	$95	Henry F. Miller	Rosewood	500	190
Mangold	Ebonized	300	105	Hardman	Ebonized	500	225
McEwen	Mahogany	350	135	Behr Bros & Co.	Ebonized	450	225
Gabler	Ebonized	400	160	Wheelock	Mahogany	360	230
Vose & Sons	Ebonized	375	175	Chickering	Rosewood	600	250
Wegman	Mahogany	350	170	Weber	Walnut	450	210
Wissner	Oak	400	180	Steck	Ebonized	450	275
Bradbury	Rosewood	425	185	Steinway	Ebonized	550	300
Kimball	Rosewood	450	180	Weber	Mahogany	575	400

GRANDS

Knabe	Ebonized	950	575	Weber	Mahogany	1050	700

May be purchased on moderate monthly installments.

Eight Used Pianolas, $150; Terms $15 Down and $7 per month

In addition to the above there are many other pianos, both Uprights and Grands, equally worthy of attention from persons who wish to secure a reliable piano at the minimum expenditure.

It is well known to careful buyers that the Aeolian Company's Exchange Department presents the best opportunity in New York to obtain a slightly used piano, for no other house offers the same inducement to exchange pianos in every way worthy. *The introduction of the Pianola Piano alone could result in the assemblage of such a high-grade collection of pianos, in fine condition and received from the best homes.*

Mail or telephone inquiries from owners of summer homes or others who may not find it convenient to call at Aeolian Hall will receive prompt and careful attention.

The Aeolian Company, Aeolian Hall, 362 Fifth Ave., near 34th St., New York.

Also controlling the manufacture and sale of Weber, Steck, Wheelock, and Stuyvesant Pianos.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 24, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....123 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

So Congress is to be called in extraordinary session on the 11th of November. The dispatches from our rural capital on the slope of the Long Island ridge announce that two things will be submitted to Congress by the President, the Panama Canal and anti-rebate legislation.

These are not small matters, but we do not see that they demand an extra session. Things on the Isthmus clearly are not going as well as the President would like. For one thing, there has developed a curious uncertainty as to what kind of a canal we would do well to build—lock or sea level. And no one seems to know how much either will cost or how long either will take. It is admitted that cost and time would probably be doubled if a sea-level canal were built, but multiplying an unknown quantity by two does not give a satisfactorily exact result. Practically it leaves us twice as much in the dark as we were before. It is not impossible that the President may propose the simple device of leaving the whole thing to him. It is extremely improbable that Congress will do so. On the other hand, if the question is thoroughly to be considered, the addition of three weeks to the long session will not materially aid in the process.

As to anti-rebate legislation, it would appear from the account given by the Attorney General of the work done in the Beef Trust cases, that the legislative authorization is far from exhausted. Under the anti-trust law and the penal statute as to rebates and conspiracies this work has been going on for two years. A number of indictments have been secured, and the Attorney General hopes to bring them to trial within the current year. Exactly why Congress should be called together earlier than usual to receive the President's recommendations on this subject is not clear.

Meanwhile what has become of the question of ways and means, the unforeseen deficit in the revenues and possible changes in the tariff?

THE WORKING OF PARLIAMENT.

The vote in the House of Commons to-day, whichever way it goes, will be an indication of a marked and important change in the working of English parliamentary government. If the vote be taken again on the motion of the leader of the Irish Party, then the fate of the Government will turn on a matter which in no sense really divides the two great parties. If the vote be taken on Sir HENRY CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S resolution of want of confidence in the Government, the issue will be more definite and logical, but it will by no means be entirely a test of the opinion of the House on the essential difference between the parties, because, while the Liberals will all vote as free traders, a great many Unionists who are also free traders will support Mr. BALFOUR on the ground that he is not really opposed to free trade. In that case also the fate of the Government cannot really turn on the essential difference between the parties as to the most important policy involved. On the other hand—and this is possible but not probable—if Mr. BALFOUR decides to accept as decisive the vote of Thursday and elects to go to the country, then the canvass will largely be made on the Irish question and not on the vital issue of free trade and protection.

Now it has been one of the traditions of English parliamentary government for generations that it made possible at any given point the effective embodiment of the will of the people. Substantially it is government by a committee, of which the Chairman—the Premier—must have the support of a majority in the Commons, and this majority has almost invariably been determined by the estimate in the Commons of public opinion as to a definite policy of the Government. The test has been usually a measure carrying out that policy, and the debate has proceeded on the basis of approval or condemnation. No such clear case is now presented. The Government has held on for more than a year when all the bye-elections were going against it, and when the direction of public opinion was unmistakable, simply by refusing to state its position plainly—in short, by dodging the issue. And so far the resources of parliamentary tactics, of which the Liberal leaders are masters, have been exhausted in vain in the effort to make the Commons reflect in fact, as it is supposed in theory to reflect, the sentiment of the country. Judged by the accepted notion of what the Commons is and ought to be, parliamentary government in the United Kingdom has conspicuously failed to work.

It is easy to say that this is due to Mr. BALFOUR'S peculiar character, and his opponents do say it with most unflattering implication as to what that character is. But the fact remains that Mr. BALFOUR must have the body of his party with him or he could not hold on, and his party, not he alone, is responsible for the confused situation. Back of Mr. BALFOUR, however, and strongly influencing his party and the whole country, is the change that has taken place in the public business of the nation. Briefly, that change, due to the expansion and complexity of the governmental work, makes the executive function of the Ministry far more important than its parliamentary function. This operates in two ways. It makes the Ministry relatively more independent of the Commons, since it must decide more and more of the business questions that arise which the Commons cannot possibly decide. Secondly, the overthrow of a Government becomes more serious for the whole country, as, in the present instance, the country may well hesitate to turn its foreign affairs over to other hands. The significant feature of the whole situation, for our own land as well as for England, is that representative government is becoming less simple and less easy. It is still by far the best form available, and is likely to remain so, but it will increasingly demand brains and character to assure reasonable success.

GREAT FORTUNES.

The favorite topic for platform discussion at the present time seems to be the phenomenon of great fortunes. Without doubt it is intimately related to every problem, economic and social, which, like the Sphynx of the fable, confronts society with its conundrum and demands that it be answered. The penalty of not answering correctly may be social disruption. It needs no argument to show us that the conditions which have obtained in the United States for nearly or quite half a century, partly natural and partly artificial, have favored the upbuilding of great fortunes and the multiplication of these admitting of grouping in the new classification of multimillionaires. This is all a matter of experience. Fortunes which, in their relation to the average returns of labor supplemented by forethought and frugality, are colossal, are often acquired with bewildering rapidity. So many are thus fortunate—if to gain great wealth is to be fortunate—that they exceed enumeration. We find them in every State and city. Some have succeeded in one way and some in another. The conditions seem to have favored every way which men with the wealth-acquiring instinct have elected to try.

The association of an individual and great fortunes is, in the nature of things, very transient. Usually a man is beyond middle life before he acquires wealth; by the time he has consolidated his fortune, and, so to speak, mobilized it, he is old. Presently, in the course of nature, he dies. Either his fortune is then subdivided among his heirs, a majority of whom do not know how to acquire wealth or how to conserve it, or it goes in great bequests to public uses more or less wisely selected. The proverb that it is only three generations from shirt sleeves to shirt sleeves is rather proved than contradicted by the exceptions to it.

Meanwhile, however, great fortunes may have a function of incalculable public benefit. This is a new country, as yet only partially and imperfectly developed. It is a country of unmeasured natural resources and of vast geographical extent. In such a country exist unnumbered opportunities for great enterprises. The initiation of such enterprises depends upon the ability of some one to concentrate the power of great masses of capital to the accomplishment of objects having important prospective value but not attractive to small investors in the promise of immediate returns. If there were no great rewards in view such enterprises could not be undertaken. If there were no vast estates, it would be more difficult than it is to "finance" them. They sometimes make multimillionaires, but they largely depend for their creation upon pre-existing multimillions seeking investment. If it ever becomes necessary to the public welfare that the utilities thus created shall be taken over by Government for the benefit of the people the way will be found to do it.

The conditions of modern life call for great educational and philanthropic foundations. About the only chance for getting these is found in the fact that some men of average longevity have the ability to make great fortunes which they cannot take with them when they die. It is in this way universities and colleges are created, hospitals founded, abstract research encouraged, and large philanthropic schemes made possible.

The education and environment of the children of the very rich are, as President WHEELER has described them, calculated to make them pleasure-loving and improvident. This promotes the dissipation of wealth, and erects a natural barrier for the protection of society against the upbuilding of a continuing caste of wealth. These are considerations which are not without weight and value in the discussion of the social consequences of the exceptional opportunities offered in this country for the accumulation of great fortunes. Those which exist here are no different in kind from those which exist in every other country of the world, but they are more numerous, and, consequently, a greater number of people have been able to take advantage of them. That it would be of public benefit to restrict these opportunities artificially may well be questioned. The only restriction not likely to be hurtful all along the line lies in the impartial enforcement of law and the restriction of the tariff to the requirements of revenue.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

It is a significant incident in the history of the French Republic that while the separation of Church and State was under discussion in Paris the French Government, in an important matter, definitely abandoned its time-honored and highly valued function of protecting Catholic interests in the Near East. A church of the Capucin order in Pera was removed as an obstruction to the streets of the town, and the monks applied to the French Ambassador, M. CONSTANS, to present their proper claim for compensation to the Turkish Government. He declined, and when the monks asked if there would be any objection to putting the case in the hands of the Italian Ambassador, the reply was that there would be none, and the same reply was made as to the proposition that the Italian Government might act for the monks throughout Turkey.

The change in the situation within the past score of years is even more interesting as relates to Italy than in its relation to France. The work of protection of Catholic interests which France abandons is taken up by a Government heretofore especially unfavorably regarded by the Papacy. The Vatican cannot have quite the same sentiments toward the Quirinal if the latter is acting as guardian of the Church in regions where the Church is particularly exposed to difficulties. You cannot treat with open unfriendliness a Government from which you are asking kindness and protection. This modification of the situation is to be taken in connection also, it may be noted, with the recent encyclical of the Pope in which he impliedly, if not directly, consents to participation by the faithful in the Italian elections. If there should result an extensive movement of this sort, the effect on the affairs of Italy, and, possibly, on the affairs of all Europe, might be considerable. At present the Government of Italy is nominally representative, but in some important regards only nominally so. It is practically the Government of a minority. Should the Catholics cease from abstention and take an active and concerted part in the work of the Government, Italian policy might be greatly modified. One result might be an understanding with the Vatican, which is exceedingly desirable, though it must always be a difficult and delicate matter to arrange.

MOTOR SPEEDING IN ENGLAND.

Facts as to the speed of automobiles are not easy to get. There is plenty of testimony on one side and the other, but it is rarely trustworthy. A letter to The Saturday Review, London, by Mr. WILLOUGHBY VERNER is, therefore, worth noting. The writer has a cottage between the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth milestones on the road from Hyde Park Corner to Basingbroke. For three miles toward the city the road is level, straight, and flanked by open heath on either side, a safe stretch for speeding. The cottage stands at the foot of a decline of 100 feet in a quarter of a mile, beyond a turn, and near a cross road much used, beyond which the main road rises some thirty feet in an eighth of a mile. Near the crossing are a number of small houses, making a "notorious 'dangerous crossing.'"

Mr. VERNER originally was an opponent of speed limit for motors and disbelieved the police testimony as to excesses. He determined to investigate for himself, being accustomed to such observations. He measured various distances and established posts whence he "could accurately time passing cars with the aid of a stop-watch." He was "astonished at the results." "Practically every car that came along, either up or down hill, passed the 'dangerous crossing' at over 20 miles an hour." Of 80 cars only 2 passed at under 20 miles an hour; 61 passed at between 20 and 30; 13 between 30 and 35; 2 at between 35 and 40, and 2 at 40 miles.

It is not the opinion of Mr. VERNER that the majority of motorists willfully drive at dangerous speeds. He thinks that "they have no idea whatever of the speed they travel at," and especially that they cannot estimate even approximately the rate they are running at when they suddenly slow down from, say, 40 miles an hour to a "reduced speed." He does not suggest any definite mode of regulating what is clearly a most dangerous practice. But his evidence is valuable as that of a trained observer who undertook investigation systematically in order to test impressions originally quite opposed to the conclusions he was forced to reach.

THE PASSING OF THE DRUM.

No nation has followed the drum with more unquestioning ardor than France. It never asked where it was going while that instrument rattled ahead of it, but pushed forward to victory or defeat, whichsoever the fates had in store for it, taking buffets and rewards with equal thanks so long as the drum's fiery rataplan thrilled in the martial bosoms of its children. Now this nation is first to propose that the instrument be disused.

The theory is that it has outlived its usefulness and has no more applicability to the conditions of modern warfare than a Chinese gong. The sword in like manner has fallen on days of censure; it has grown a superfluous detail in BELLONA'S armory; critics and precisians in the business want it given up as obsolete like the chariots of the Pharaohs and the battleaxes of the Crusaders. War with neither sword nor drum, or shrill squeaking of the wry-necked fife, or blast of summoning bugle horn may seem a tame collision in comparison with the old standards which it maintained through unnumbered centuries, but that is the stage of development which it has actually reached. It has no use for the sword any longer, and none really for the drum, though for sentimental reasons it may be expedient to let both "down easy" and not seem to hurry either out of commission. They are set against a glowing background of memories melting into the morning of the world and kindling the vanguard of mankind, and if, as seems inevitable, they are to be cast into eclipse following other appointments of warfare from the earliest of them, it should not be too abruptly.

As France initiates the movement for the drum's retiracy the responsibility rests with it to see that the instrument is not rudely hurried to the rear to the sound of its own expelling and derogating music. On the contrary, if it is to be laid on the shelf for good and all it should be with deliberation and high ceremony such as befit the splendors and range of its history. Probably it will continue to be beaten in functions of peace for a long time after it ceases to be an accompaniment of warfare, but the latter will constitute the most momentous incident in its annals. The passing of the drum is almost as interesting as the passing of the sword. Both would be of higher solemnity if war herself stepped down and out with them, but of that no signs appear on any of the world's horizon. The goddess changes her costume and properties easily enough, but not her character and habits. These are about the same as they were when she first embarked in business, with only the peace societies to hope for a change in them.

While Mr. DALRYMPLE of Glasgow was in this country on invitation of the new Mayor of Chicago to give counsel as to the vexed question of municipal operation of street railways, the authorities of the British city were engaged in studying with much earnestness the example of the various States of our Union in the matter of the probationary treatment of offenders. We have received a copy of a minute adopted by the special committee of the Bailies and Councilors on this subject setting forth succinctly but clearly the American system, especially with regard to the appointment of probation officers to watch, guard, and aid offenders under suspended sentence and the excellent results attained in the rescue and restoration to society of a large percentage of the cases. It does not appear that the actual legislation of the United Kingdom permits much to be done in applying this system, but an effort is making to secure what is needed. The co-operation of many benevolent and educational organizations is relied upon and the movement is promising.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

What Is Truth and Where Is It?

When one of the "real New Yorkers" who lived here when he was a boy and who well remembers when there was good rabbit shooting in the pastures just above what is now Twenty-third Street denies the accuracy of tales told by one of his own haughty brothers, how are we whom they both scorn as "imported New Yorkers," because we have been here only twenty years or so, going to preserve for them the proper degree of respect—and credulity? Here is a case that illustrates the difficulty: The other day we received with gratitude and printed with joy from one who knew by personal experience all about that old Chelsea, which was once a topographic entity somewhere down on the lower west side, a pretty story about an old BILL JONES, who never wore a hat or coat and always kept his snow-white shirt unbuttoned at the throat. He, we humbly learned, had a very forest of locks, golden or raven, we forget which, on the top of his head, and revealed a chest so furry that the contemporaneous trappers must have found it hard to refrain from catching him in a deadfall. Now cometh another veteran with emendations and contradictions that leave us all at sea. "Your paragraph in to-day's issue," he says, "regarding BILLY JONES of Nineteenth Street and Eighth Avenue, whom I have seen many times, was interesting to old residents of Chelsea. Unfortunately for your theory that going without a hat made his hair grow, BILLY in his later years was very bald—as bald as any hat wearer is likely to be. And, by the way, BILLY wore hickory shirts, not white ones." What a situation is thus created! Nobody who didn't live in old Chelsea when a boy can escape the pious obligation to believe everything said by a man who did, and yet here are two men who did, disagreeing as to the vital details of a most important footnote to metropolitan history and simply forcing us to the agonizing conclusion that not all the stories of old New York told by the real New Yorkers are utterly true. Confronted by such an appalling necessity, it is hardly worth while to state that the theory linking BILLY JONES'S hair to the hat he didn't wear was not ours at all, but was offered by Real New Yorker No. 1. We suggested as boldly as we dared, which of course was very timidly, that the theory was nonsense, and yet we have an unfortunately-for-your-theory flung at us with the nice precision that marks the flight of half a brick over San Juan Hill! That's almost cruel, but we have no thought for petty private grievances when the foundations of our confidence in human nature have been shattered by the falling out of two men who lived in old Chelsea when they were boys.

Guarding the Pockets of Husbands.

In granting a divorce, the other day, a Kansas City Judge took pains to inform the successful applicant, who happened to be the masculine member of the dissolved firm, that the decree issued without the slightest regard to a charge upon which the husband had laid great weight—to wit, the charge that his wife had often utilized the hours when he lay in slumber to go through his pockets and extract therefrom small currency and even portly bills. The Judge's stern insistence that this was neither a crime nor a misdemeanor has excited many a paragrapher all over the country to frivolous commendation, but we find more and better humor than any of them evolved in a particularly serious editorial article in which somebody on the staff of The Chicago Post declares that the robbery of husbands' pockets by wives is not a fit subject for jesting. "The moment," he says, "that husband and wife begin to play sly tricks upon each other the beauty of the marriage relation is gone. And anybody—be he a Missouri Judge or simply an ordinary fool—who contributes to the breaking of real confidence between married people is a dangerous person." And again: "Those flippant folk who see in this reported opinion from the bench only matter for a joke are probably incapable of comprehending the harm that may be done among a certain class of people by fostering the idea that wives and husbands have adverse interests, and that the woman may properly resort to trickery to get the better of the man when he is asleep." Half a column more in the same lofty vein is offered by the Chicago man, and we do wonder why he felt so strongly on the matter.

GORKY'S VIEW OF THE WAR.

One of His Critics Taken to Task—Heroic Measures Needed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A communication in THE TIMES over the signature of Mr. Platon Brounoff expresses disagreement with an opinion advanced by you in a recent issue of your paper relative to Maxim Gorky's view of the war and its effect on Russian progress. Your opinion takes the form of an interrogation as to who should dare to disagree with Gorky and the Russians who think like him that the war, from the point of view of Russian progress, is an unmitigated blessing, and that peace would be detrimental to it.

Your challenge is taken up. Both you and Gorky are wrong. According to Mr. Brounoff, Gorky is a "high human intellect, who loves humanity," but, "he contradicts his own ideals." But, one ventures to ask, did not the war help the progressive elements in their work and, in this way, as these elements believe, help the whole Russian people? Oh! Yes, answers Mr. Brounoff; but Russia needs peace now because hundreds of thousands of soldiers are to be torn from their families. But were not hundreds of thousands torn from their families in the beginning of the war, which Mr. B. conceeds was a blessing, because "it helped the revolutionary movement in Russia!"

If, then, the war contributed so much toward the end which Mr. Brounoff seems to have so much at heart, why not recognize it as an ally in the same struggle—as a force co-operating with those who wish to see Russia free, and who do everything to make her free? Would any sane man request the withdrawal of an ally who has made hope of success possible at the very moment when the result of the conflict is in the balance? Decidedly not.

The Russian Government is not based, and does not rely, on good will, patriotism or love of country and institutions. It is based and is relying solely on force. This war pressed upon the attention of the whole Russian people the impotency of that force. It will not take long before advantage will be taken by those who have been oppressed by it, to throw off the yoke which was tolerated merely because the power that kept it on was considered too powerful. The more and the longer the miserable weakness of the Duko-archy is held up in view of the Russian people, the greater will become the disgust with it. The attempt to shake them off will come sooner, and the result will be more lasting.

MORRIS HALPERN.

New York, July 15, 1905.

CORPORATION FOLLY.

Grasping Cupidity Which Cuts Off Revenue and Curtails Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of this date, under "Topics of the Times" you touch on a subject of more than usual interest to the residents of Westchester County as well as to "Manhattanites," who visit that section. "Corporation Folly Illustrated" embraces not only the just complaints of the traveling public, but considers the interests of the traction company as well. The writer makes no claims to ability in the direction of the successful management of a trolley system, but common sense would indicate that additional cars could be run to advantage.

The present schedule, especially on holidays and Sundays, is not only inadequate so far as the present crowds are concerned, but absolutely prohibits many hundreds from patronizing the roads. Summer evenings would bring out many passengers for "a pleasure ride" if such a thing was obtainable.

It must be apparent to the casual observer that the best conductor cannot possibly collect all fares when the cars are packed—seats, aisles, running-board, and bumper. I don't know what the percentage of loss is, but I am quite certain that better accommodation would largely increase the number of passengers.

WESTCHESTER.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., July 18, 1905.

Smoke Nuisance from New Jersey.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can you tell me if any steps have been taken to abate the nuisance caused by the burning of soft coal or oil in the starch factory in New Jersey opposite West One Hundredth Street? If no one else has a sufficient interest involved to take action I think that the Department of Parks should take the matter up for the preservation of Riverside Drive.

During the past hot days the dense clouds of black smoke blowing across the river rendered a long stretch of the park unfit for use by the people of the neighborhood who went there attempting to get a breath of fresh air.

This same smoke soils the curtains and furniture of the residents in the neighborhood, but this is the smallest of the evils resulting from the efforts of the gentlemen operating this factory to make a Pittsburg of the west side, which formerly was the most attractive part of the city.

WILBER C. GOODALE.

New York, July 21, 1905.

Summer Styles.

From The Pittsburg Post.

Gladstone—I say, old man, I've been abroad for eight months and I'm rusty on the styles. Are they wearing the same things this Summer they did last?

Dundreary—I am.

COLORADO DISCOVERED.

A New Yorker Gets West of the Mississippi and Finds a New World.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A New Yorker finds much to surprise and interest him in Colorado during a Summer holiday. The change from sea level to this altitude of 6,000 feet sets one's blood going in a way that seems to take every bit of poison out of the system, and the clear air and perpetual sunshine do the rest. It is rightly named "a stimulating climate," and one forgets that fatigue ever was a factor in his life. This city is filled with Eastern people, and one meets them everywhere in the mountains, riding, tramping, and on the railroads. A large number who are rather tired of "the Summer trip to Europe" have come to Colorado, and this season is bringing more than ever before.

The State itself has settled down to serious business, and the labor troubles, for the present at least, are a thing of the past. Smelters and mining camps are all busy, and the great Colorado Fuel plant at Pueblo, which it is understood here is in the hands of the Goulds, is running at what is practically "full capacity," and the railroads are doing a successful business. Times are prosperous, and nothing has contributed to this so much as the development of the agricultural interests. It is the farms of Colorado and its cattle which are the great surprise to one coming here for the first time. One expects to find mines and smelters out here, but not that the farming product is larger than that of all the mines together. "Beet sugar" is the thing in Colorado just now, and no less than seven "million-dollar sugar factories" have been erected in the last four years. With the beet producing from 14 to 23 per cent. saccharine matter in this sunshine, and by means of irrigation, which has developed with wonderful rapidity during the last ten years, it is evident that the farmers have found Colorado's best source of income. This has been recognized by the Sugar Trust, and already they are pushing strenuously to increase the output and control it altogether. The Colorado fruit, too, has become an important factor in its resources. The famous Rocky Ford melon is only a small part of this product, for one discovers there great orchards of apples, peaches, plums, and apricots, and finds that the State is on its way to be one of the larger fruit producers of the country. Without doubt the taking up of the problem of irrigation by the United States Government is greatly stimulating this movement. At present an enormous engineering enterprise, costing several millions of dollars, is going on in the vicinity of Montrose, where a large tunnel is being pushed under a range of mountains to divert the waters of the Grand River on to 150,000 acres of land that will be changed from an arid waste into valuable orchards. The tax upon this land will return to the Government the $4,000,000 expended upon the enterprise in ten years, when the fund will again be used for a similar undertaking.

Colorado Springs itself is a most attractive residence and college town of 25,000 people, with beautiful homes and handsome shaded streets. Nothing surprises one who has not watched closely the evolution of the West more than its schools of higher learning. Colorado College, which is located here, with its effective buildings and exceptionally beautiful campus, is already ranking with the older institutions of the East, and is to-day the great influence for intellectual and moral leadership in the Rocky Mountain country. It is probably doing more to establish right-thinking in this part of the United States than any other set of influences that are at work in the new country. Its engineering school is making a specialty of fitting students for the work in connection with the large irrigation enterprises that are attracting so much attention throughout the arid section. Mr. Carnegie's recent contribution to its funds was largely on account of the work which is being done in its scientific departments. The new laboratory building, which it completed last year, is regarded as among the best in the country.

Altogether, I can think of few things for a man driven all the year in the rush of New York City better than a month or two in Colorado, with its plains, its mountains, and its great natural parks. A good many people, I find, are forming the habit of coming here every Summer, and the railroads have planned to bring 200,000 out here this year. There is room enough for all, and this city especially has unusually good hotel accommodations. One finds friends and acquaintances everywhere, and feels that he is not very far from home.

H. S. B.

Colorado Springs, July 13, 1905.

The Morse Alphabet in Fiction.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Within the past month I have read two short stories by different authors wherein the chief character has got himself out of difficulties by tapping out sentences in Morse telegraph letters upon an iron door or a window or something. Why don't these aspiring authors find out something about telegraphy before indulging in such stuff? Even people of small information know that it is impossible to make most of the Morse characters without a "back stroke" to sound the difference between a dot and a dash, and only a few letters are composed of dots only. Any person who knows the telegraphic alphabet can transmit a sentence by tapping upon another's hand, but this is done by bearing down longer for the dash than the dot, which of course cannot be indicated by rapping on a pane of glass with a nail. These careless authors would do well to observe the scientific accuracy generally evident in Conan Doyle and Kipling, but not the late George Alfred Townsend, who once explained that the steam on an ocean liner was generated in the boilers and transmitted to the screws through the shaft.

READER.

Cincinnati, July 19, 1905.

Elisee Reclus.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 8.—As was to be expected, some very interesting and amusing anecdotes of Elisée Reclus, the great geographer, are now being related by friends who were well acquainted with him and his curious adventures. When he left France after the Coup d'Etat of 1851, he first gave lessons in London, and then, going to the United States, he became tutor in the family of a wealthy Southern planter. The daughter of the house took a fancy to him, and as the father had no objection to the match, her little project was discreetly confided to the young Frenchman, who, nothing loth, as she added personal charms to substantial attractions, entered readily into the plan. But he made one condition, which showed his adherence to his principles and his independence of character. He would not wed the lady unless his prospective father-in-law consented to set all his slaves free, as never would he accept a dollar which had been obtained by their labor. Argument was in vain, and as the planter had no idea of making such a sacrifice, the project fell to the ground, and the tutor had to leave the house. Soon afterward he took a negress to wife, by way of a practical protest against slavery, and his two daughters were born of this union, which was followed successively as the years rolled on by two more marriages.

Wealth's Dismal Influence.

From Puck.

Gertrude—Papa, you are so rich that I shall never marry.

Papa—Why, daughter?

Gertrude—Oh, your money will make the wrong man propose to me, and the right man——to.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Long-Distance Comments on Mr. Dalrymple's Report.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am looking at things from a greater distance than usual and am guided only by clippings sent by friends. But the questions involved in Chicago's experiment and Mr. Dalrymple's sagacious observations are so important that I may be pardoned a few words even though they come late. Certain things are beyond dispute:

First—A very large number, the majority, of old plain people are demanding to-day municipal ownership of public service franchises because they have concluded, intelligently or otherwise, that this is the most efficient method of putting an end to existing corrupt practices based upon deals in such franchises.

Second—Public service franchises are already in politics; they dominate legislation. One has but to recall the history of bills introduced at Albany for and against the interests of railroad and gas monopolies to appreciate this fact. Only with the utmost effort have unpaid representatives of the people's interests protected in recent years the people's rights against audacious assaults on the part of successive Legislatures, in a large majority, obedient to the will of that politico-business combine which Steffens calls "the system."

Third—There is absolutely no way to get these franchises out of politics for good and all save through political organization. Chicago has pointed the way which other cities must follow.

Fourth—Once having affirmed by vote the people's will and placed in office men competent and honest, we can proceed to take the franchises definitely out of politics through intelligent extension and enforcement of the civil service laws. These should not merely affect (in my judgment) the lowest but also the highest positions. Why remove heads of departments save for inefficiency? What European nation shows such unintelligence?

Fifth—The foundation for confidence in the reform movement is progressive democracy, is that, at the core, it is an ethical movement. The plain people are demanding justice, righteousness in public life, honest administration of government in the interests of all. This proposed ethical impulse guarantees that advance, under competent leaders, will have the full support of the people, and any prostitution of results to political or other selfish ends will call for their condemnation.

The limit of endurance of the present partnership for gain between the old parties and the monopolies has been fully reached. Reform, when it comes, must go to the root of the matter.

I have confidence in America's future because I have faith, based on knowledge, in the conscience of the American people. Individuals, groups may be controlled by selfish interests, but the plain people believe in the possibility of an American democracy founded in righteousness and bringing forth equity, setting an example to the other States of the world that are all eagerly watching us, failing utterly to comprehend—as a German in the public service said to me a few hours ago: "How do Americans submit so tamely to be misruled?" I answered that it was because we had, as a people, a profound respect for law, and held also that what was secured through patient, intelligent effort by peaceful methods was far more likely to be held as permanent acquisition than any fruit of revolution.

Mr. Dalrymple is right—the operation of public service franchises must be divorced from politics. Let us hope that, when the ethical patriotic movement, now stirring the American people, comes to power, as it will at no distant day, it will substitute in every domain statesmanship for politics.

CHARLES SPRAGUE SMITH.

Weggis, Switzerland, July 4, 1905.

Mr. Hay's Good Luck.

From The London Outlook.

Mr. Hay did much, and did it brilliantly, to accustom his countrymen to the idea that the Far East was already a concern of theirs, and so long as he was able to safeguard their rights by diplomatic agreements and assurances they cheered him on. Had he, however, suddenly failed, had Russia, for instance, met one of Mr. Hay's demands with a refusal, it is doubtful whether public opinion would have supported him. After all, the Americans have only had some six or seven years' experience of the larger imperialism. Their facility is great, but still greater is their conservatism. They have ceased to hold aloof from international politics; they are in a tentative way themselves engaging in them, but it is rather as a parergon and interesting diversion than in pursuance of a policy on the success of which they are prepared to hazard all. The questions that really rouse them are still American questions.

No Further Delay.

From The Cleveland Leader.

Abner Slopoak (desperately)—M-may I name the day?

Jemima Jones (decisively)—No!

Abner Slopoak (in alarm)—Why?

Jemima Jones (frankly)—Because, if you put it off as long as you did your proposal, we never will be married, I'll name the day myself!

THE STATUE SPEAKS—JULY, 1905.

Yes, I am Liberty—at least they call me so.
If to be anchored here in rain and frost and snow,
Prey to the tempest and to all the winds that blow—
If this be Liberty, then you may call me so.
Oh, how my arm does ache with holding up this torch—
Task scarce begun—through frosts that burn and suns that scorch,
A modern vestal stylite where the blizzards swirl,
The tide rip rages, and the gentle small seas curl.
Yes, it is pleasant here, when through the Summer night
The velvet zephyrs soothe and round my torch's light
The myriad foolish insects weave in and out the glare.
As if each vainly sought for some lost lover there.
So, hour by hour, I watch, as ebbs and flows the tide,
The steady, burning stars where ships at anchor ride—
Follow my ghostly flock across the bay's dark floor,
While transit's monster glowworms crawl from shore to shore.
Northward the city glows—each bridge and arch of light,
The waters black beneath, and all the stars in sight.
Expectant of the dawn, whispers the strengthening breeze;
Lightens the East, and, rustling at my feet, the trees
Now stir with life, and on the far horizon's rim
The new morn redly glows and all the stars grow dim;
Over square miles of roofs marches the city's dawn,
And—for a marvel, without advertising on
Its glowing face—up comes the sun, as if to say:
"I'll wilt your collars and break [illegible] on this day!"

B. H. [illegible]

TELEGRAPHER TOOK UP SOCIETY REPORTING, TOO

Operator at a Fashionable Resort and Had a Good Memory.

THEN BECAME A SOLICITOR

Succeeded at This, Too—Col. Mann Expected Back To-morrow—Many Subpoenas to be Issued.

In the investigation by the District Attorney's office into the methods of soliciting subscriptions for "America's Smart Set" and other "society" publications it has been learned that one of the men who has been particularly successful in that kind of work was employed as a telegraph operator at one of the fashionable Summer resorts before he was made correspondent at that place for a "society" publication.

It is said that many of the telegrams that passed through the hands of this operator contained information the value of which to a certain kind of publications could only be measured by the weight in radium of the paper on which it was written. At first the operator was satisfied with reading as he ran. Having a capacious memory, he thus stored up precious stores of knowledge, until the time came when he knew more about the affairs of the habitués of that home of wealth and extreme fashion than they did themselves.

Chance led him into writing his first paragraph and sending it to the publication that now employs him. It was accepted, paid for, and printed in a conspicuous place. Other paragraphs followed, and proved so interesting that soon the operator found himself a regular correspondent. Then he became a "solicitor" for publications. It is declared that he has been even more successful at this than as a correspondent.

Col. William d'Alton Mann, the editor in chief and principal owner of Town Topics, is expected to reach this city to-morrow on the North German liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which sailed from Bremen on July 18 and touched at Southampton on the following day. As far as could be learned yesterday, the District Attorney has no desire at present to hear from Col. Mann, although the Grand Jury will begin early this week to investigate the methods by which the subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies" were secured.

It was said yesterday that this investigation will include an inquiry as to the truth of a report as to the way in which one of Wall Street's best known men came to sign his name for $1,500. The report has it that he had the chance of choosing between paying the sum in question or having a fiction story published, in which he figured as one of the two principal characters. The story is said to have been the first venture into fiction of a young author who since then has acquired considerable literary reputation as a writer of Wall Street stories. In using a widely known episode from the annals of high finance the author had no idea of what a dangerous weapon he had forged.

He offered his story to a certain magazine that makes a specialty of cleverness, and it was eagerly accepted. But to this day the story remains unprinted, although paid for long ago. This puzzled the author until he learned some time ago from the secretary of the Wall Street financier that the latter had had the chance of choosing between subscribing to a work he did not care for or seeing the story published.

The story, which pictured a fight to death for the possession of a woman between two men who used millions for weapons, contained nothing that could reflect on the honor of the only one of the rivals that remains alive. But all the same, the appearance of it in print would have been as unpleasant to that man as it would have been welcome to the scandal-mongers.

Among the subpoenas that are expected to be issued in this case as soon as District Attorney Jerome returns from Lakeville will probably be one for every man who ever took subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies."

It was said when the disclosures regarding that work first began that all the subscriptions had been taken by Moses Ellis Wooster. It has since been learned that several men assisted in that work. Among them was an Englishman who is said to be the nephew and heir of a lord and who left his native country at the earnest solicitation of his friends.

AFTER DEAL LAKE SPOONERS.

Founder Bradley Puts a Policeman in the Saddle to Stop Them.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 23.—"Founder" Bradley is persona non grata with the youths and maidens, who, ever since this resort was founded, have been wont to bill and coo on the banks of Deal Lake after dark.

Mr. Bradley has incurred the displeasure of these youngsters by employing a mounted policeman to patrol the territory adjacent to the lake, whose principal occupation will be spying on the sentimentally inclined who congregate there. The mounted sleuth went on duty for the first time last evening, and his appearance created a mild panic among the "spooners."

LAID TWO CORNERSTONES.

Double Ceremony at the Site of the New Synagogue in Corona.

Two cornerstones were laid yesterday with one ceremony for the new synagogue in Smith Avenue, in Corona. The stones are on opposite corners. One was laid by John Orner, Treasurer of the society, which is erecting the structure, and the second was laid by Mrs. Z. Pennock, Secretary of the Ladies' Auxiliary, which organization raised the money for the foundation of the building.

About 4,000 persons attended the ceremony. Rabbi G. Schorcher of Manhattan preached. The new building will cost $4,000.

Independents Get a Newark Theatre.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 23.—It has been announced that the Empire Theatre of this city will become an anti-trust theatre next season, and that Shubert and Belasco shows will be booked. It had been announced that these attractions would appear at the Columbia Theatre, but how the plans became changed could not be learned. Harry M. Hyams, it is said, will continue in control of the Empire.

Margaret Wycherly in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Margaret Wycherly, whose recent success in New York in the Yeats plays aroused much interest, made her first appearance in Chicago to-night, playing Mrs. Temple in "Mrs. Temple's Telegram" at the Powers Theatre, and scoring a pronounced individual hit. Fritz Williams made much of the part of Mr. Temple.

Airship Race Challenge Accepted.

Capt. Arthur W. Lewis, manager of the Boer War Spectacle at Brighton Beach, announced yesterday that he had accepted on behalf of Leo Stevens, the aeronaut, the challenge issued by Roy Knabenshue, a rival aeronaut, for an airship race.

A Roof Garden Lecture.

Samuel Brill is to give his lecture on "From New York to San Francisco and Return" on the roof of the Educational Alliance Building, at East Broadway and Jefferson Street, to-night.

HOW OYAMA LOST HIS RACE.

He Had the Speed, and Had the Lead, but Couldn't Make the Turn.

The valet speaks:

Say, there's an 'oss—Oyama! 'E's a great an' glorious colt. Wot? Didn't 'ear wot 'appened at his first extraw'n'ry bolt? My word! No spoofin'—really! 'E set a paice to kill, an' if 'e 'adn't 'it the ditch—why, 'e'd be runnin' still!

'Twas Saturday at Brighton Beach—of course you know the plaice. I'd laid a bob or two meself on the Brighton Junior race. They took it on Oyama, larfed, and said: "Aw, it's a sin." You see, the talk was 10 to 9 on Pegasus to win.

Ting! They were off. Now, hear the yells:

"A sucker or a seller!"
"Say, keep you 'air on!"
"I'm not deaf!"
"What?"
"You're a low-down feller!"
"Come up!—Come up!"
"Accountant—o-o-oh!"
"'E's on the blink."
"Wot's that?"
"Peggy to win!"
"I'll punch your 'ead. 'Oose talkin' through 'is 'at."

Say, look at 'im. Oyama! Wow! Oh, say, who played that guess? 'E's lickin' up the furlongs like they're rows of B and S. Ahead? Just look! W'y, Dickens! 'e's got wind an' speed to burn. An'—strike me up a mulberry tree! Wot 'appened at that turn?

Of course, you'll say I'm joshing, but that 'oss 'e ran so fast that 'stead o' turning at the bend 'e went right shootin' past. 'Ee simply streaked! Accountant won. Oyama? W'ere was 'e? Ask of the bally winds that blight the bloomin' Baltic Sea.

'E might 'a' 'lt up Lunnon or some other blessed star. Well—draw it mild—'e might ha' smashed a Coney Island car. But 'e dented in the 'emisphere a few yards off the track; then waking up to w'ere 'e was Oyama cantered back.

An' wot 'is jockey said was this, (an' tears rolled down 'is face:)

"If this 'oss 'adn't run so fast—S' 'elp me, sure, e'd won the race."

MORTON LEAVES OYSTER BAY.

Says Directors May Decide Wednesday as to Mrs. Hyde's Pension.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 23.—Chairman Paul Morton of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, after an over-night visit at Sagamore Hill, left for New York on the 3 o'clock train this afternoon. Mr. Morton, who is a warm friend of the President and while a member of the Cabinet was one of his closest advisers, said that his visit was of a purely social nature.

"This is practically the first opportunity I have had to get a few hours of complete rest from business since I took hold of the Equitable," said Mr. Morton. "When the President invited me to spend the week-end with him and Mrs. Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill, I was only too glad to accept."

Mr. Morton was asked about the report that the twenty-five-thousand-dollar pension to Mrs. Henry B. Hyde, widow of the founder of the Equitable Assurance Society, had been cut off.

"In a general way," he said, "I am opposed to the system of pensions I found in vogue in the Equitable when I took hold. In this case, however, I am not disposed to take any stand, but will leave the matter entirely to the Directors. The subject will come before them officially at the meeting of the board on Wednesday, but may not be decided then. In the meantime the payment of all pension vouchers will remain in abeyance."

Mr. Morton said that there was no intention on the part of the Equitable officials to single out the case of Mrs. Hyde for exceptional action, but that the question of pensions would be taken u as a whole and disposed of.

JONES INTERMENT TO-DAY.

Admiral Sigsbee Pleased Over Reception of Americans in France.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 23.—The John Paul Jones expedition, commanded by Rear Admiral Sigsbee, will complete its mission with the landing of the body to-morrow morning. The four cruisers and four battleships have rested all day in the anchorage off the Naval Academy.

The day has been without ceremony, with the exception of the exchange of calls between Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Admirals Sigsbee and Davis and Capt. E. E. Gervais of the French cruiser Jurien de la Graviere.

Admiral Sigsbee regards his mission as eminently satisfactory. His squadron has steamed nearly 7,000 miles without delay on account of accident or mishap to machinery.

"Our reception abroad was a magnificent tribute and was most generous and hearty in the honors paid, not only to the distinguished dead, but to the navy of the United States," said the Admiral to-day. "The return was without incident. The only stop made was to take soundings near Nantucket, and that was brief."

Admiral Sigsbee will salute Rear Admiral Sands with thirteen guns at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, and the salute will be returned from the shore batteries. A salute to the squadron from the French cruiser will then be given and returned. With these formalities over, the active transfer of the body will be begun.

The personnel of the fleet will be put ashore in small boats to form a guard of honor when the body is landed. Its transfer will be made on the tug Standish, and the landing made on a draped float moored to the wharf. It will then be placed in a hearse and transferred to the vault in the academy grounds. The only ceremony will be the reading of psalms by Chaplain H. H. Clark of the academy.

VENERATE RELIC OF ST. ANNE.

Crowds at Church of St. Jean Baptiste for Daily Services.

At the Church of St. Jean Baptiste, East Seventy-sixth Street, near Third Avenue, the Novena of "la bonne St. Anne" is being celebrated. It began last Monday, and will conclude to-morrow, Wednesday being the actual feast day of the saint. Crowds are attending the church, and in the street on either side of the door are many little tables displaying mementoes and religious accessories.

The centre of interest is the basement chapel of St. Anne, where is exposed the relic of the mother of the Blessed Virgin that comes from St. Anne de Beaupré, near Quebec. The relic consists of fragments of the bones of the saint, especially a piece of the arm bone. They are authenticated by a certificate granted by the late Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec.

This year the attendance at St. Jean Baptiste is not so great as usual, but there are some persons from as far away as Pittsburg and Rochester.

Whether any cures have been effected this year is not announced. The priests insist rather on the spiritual good that cannot fail to come from its faithful observance. The mass of the Novena is said daily at 8 A. M. and services are held continually until 8 o'clock at night.

Stanley Ward Better.

Stanley Ward of Lawrence Park, Bronxville, whose wife died on Saturday from typhoid fever, caused, it is supposed, by eating infected raw clams, and who also has typhoid, was reported yesterday to be progressing favorably toward recovery. Mr. Ward is a brother of Holcombe Ward, the tennis player.

MOTHER OF SIX ENTERS LAW TO AID EAST SIDE

Mrs. Mayer Led the List of June Applicants for the Bar.

SHE WON CZARINA'S MEDAL

Her School Work at Warsaw Attracted Attention — Speaks Seven Languages—Husband a Lawyer, Too.

Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg Mayer, forty-three years old, the mother of six children, will be sworn in as a member of the New York bar before the week is over.

"My time and my knowledge will be at the disposal of the humblest client just as freely as if he or she had all kinds of money," Mrs. Mayer said yesterday afternoon in her home, 105 Attorney Street. "I will practice in both branches—civil and criminal—and will work to redress all wrongs to my people.

"I will especially endeavor to redress injuries inflicted upon girls by the conscienceless men who are all too common on the east side. There is much for me to do, but I believe I will be equal to the demands made upon me."

Mrs. Mayer is the wife of Adolph Mayer, a lawyer. When a child she was graduated with highest honors from the Fourth Gymnasium in her native city, Warsaw. The Czarina, the wife of Alexander II., presented a silver medal to her. The presentation attracted much attention, as the recipient was the only Jewish girl who had the distinction.

The Warsaw Board of Education engaged the girl as a lecturer on the languages. She had mastered seven languages—English, Russian, Polish, German, Bohemian, Slavonian, and Hebrew. This is the official report of her standing at the time of her graduation:

Religion, excellent.
Russian Language and Literature, excellent.
History of Russia and Poland, excellent.
Natural History, excellent.
Geography of Russia and Poland, excellent.
Physics and Cosmology, excellent.
Mathematics, good.
Drawing, excellent.
Sewing, excellent.

In 1880, while she was still in the employ of the Board of Education, she met Adolph Mayer, who had come to Warsaw as First Secretary to the Austrian Consul. In 1882, the necessary consent having been secured from the authorities, they were married. Shortly after the marriage the young pair came to America.

First the Mayers went to Cleveland, where the wife has a relative, Michael Silver, who found work for the husband as draughtsman in an architect's office. In 1885 Mr. Mayer met a lawyer, a Mr. Bennett, and made up his mind to study for the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1892, and came to New York, where he soon built up a practice.

His wife followed him in his studies and helped him in his work from the first. It was not long before her services were much in demand among downtown lawyers for the translation of papers in foreign languages. Several years ago Mr. Mayer's sight failed, and Mrs. Mayer made up her mind to study law herself. There were six children to care for and a big house to look after, but she entered the law class of the New York University and succeeded in taking a high stand there.

She was graduated in June, one of the leaders of her class, and was the only woman to pass the examination before the State Board of Law Examiners that month. Among all the applicants at the time she stood first, securing the percentage of 95. All that remains for her is to be sworn in.

The entire first floor of the Mayer home in Attorney Street is given over to the law offices which will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Mayer. The six children are as much at home there as anywhere else in the house. The eldest, James J. Mayer, who is nineteen years old, says he is going to be a lawyer himself. The other children, William J., seventeen years old; Theodore, fifteen; Lottie, twelve; Charles, ten, and Julius, seven, are pupils in the public schools.

There were many callers at the Mayer home yesterday to wish Mrs. Mayer success.

"Haven't you undertaken a lot?" asked one. "Six children are enough to keep a woman busy ordinarily, without practicing law at the same time."

"Oh, I'll get along all right," Mrs. Mayer replied. "The children are big enough to look after themselves very largely, and where there's a will there's always a way. I believe that I can do good to my people, and I do so want to help the women and girls about me. They will not want an advocate when I enter on my work. I don't feel that I have accomplished anything extraordinary."

"She's the best wife and mother in the world," Mr. Mayer declared.

FIRE DEPARTMENT ON RAILS.

Work for the Pennsylvania's New Apparatus on a Bridge Blaze.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, July 23.—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new fire department on rails was called out for the first time yesterday to extinguish a blaze on the railroad bridge over Prospect Street. The company has suffered a great deal lately by bridge fires believed to have been caused by tramps and the idea of a fire department is a result.

A locomotive has been equipped with fire pumps, while an additional tank car and tender contains about 150,000 gallons of water. There are six firemen who live in a caboose, and among the paraphernalia are hooks, ladders, and helmets. One of these locomotives is stationed at the Waverly freight yards and another is at the roundhouse at Rahway. Yesterday's trial was perfectly successful and two more engines will be ordered at once to protect property in Jersey City, Newark, and Trenton.

MAN MISSING SINCE MAY 20.

General Alarm for Louis Staehle, a Hatter, of Brooklyn.

NEWARK, July 23.—A general alarm has been sent out by the police for Louis Staehle, who disappeared on May 20. His brother and other members of the family have searched all hospitals and morgues within a radius of fifty miles in vain.

Staehle, who was well known in the hatting trade in Brooklyn, Danbury, and other hatting centres, had been in ill-health for some time. When he left home he was to go for a day's fishing. He lived with his sister, Mrs. George Zanes, 423 Ninth Street, and was forty-two years old.

ADMITS MARRYING FOR MONEY

Paterson Man Declares It Was Purely a Business Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, July 23.—Mrs. Martha M. Staehli has applied to the court here for an order to restrain her husband from cutting timber on her farm near Oakland, and the complaint reveals an unusual marriage contract.

Mrs. Staehli formerly lived in Switzerland, and her former husband inherited the Oakland farm. At his death she was too poor to come to America and claim the property. She told her story to Staehli, and together they came to America and claimed the estate, getting, besides the farm, $12,000 in cash. Then Staehli married the woman. She says he spent her money and abused her, and that he is now trying to sell the timber on her land.

In his reply to her complaint Staehli says their marriage was purely a business contract, and that he is entitled to a full share in the farm.

TROUBLE IN ROOM 13.

The Clerk Thought It Was Murder, and Kicked in the Door.

While the night clerk of the Elberon Hotel, 75 Fourth Avenue, was wondering how long it would be before the day clerk came to relieve him, and the only bellboy was taking his sleep yesterday morning there was a sudden ringing of all the electric signals from the chambers of the guests, with the exception of Room No. 13.

James Donovan, the bellboy, rushed upstairs, thinking the place was afire. He did not have to go far, for nearly every door was open on the first floor, and out of these poked dishevelled heads, shouting:

"Shut up!"

"I ain't said nuthin'," replied the bellboy. "If you'll all shut up I'll see what the trouble is."

There was silence for a moment. Then from Room No. 13 came wild cries:

"Whoopey, whoopey, whoop! Hurrah for Uncle Sam! All men are born free and equal! The curfew shall not ring to-night! Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man dopy, dizzy, and wise! Hip, hip, hurrah!"

"Say, you in there!" shouted the bellboy. "You ain't no rooster. Cut that crowin' out!"

There was more silence, and the bellboy went back to his slumbers, but in ten minutes more the bells rang again. And when the clerk went up to Room No. 13 he heard groans, shrieks, shouts, and the sounds of heavy blows.

With visions of murder in his mind he kicked the door open.

Three young men were having the pillow fight of their lives. They had shattered the looking glass in the bureau and broken the bed springs. Then they had split the seams in the pillows, and filled the room with flying feathers. They had torn the bed sheets into strips to make a lariat. With this one was trying to rope in the others. Donovan and the clerk managed to bind the young men with the torn bed clothing. While the clerk was trying to pacify the other guests and Donovan was seeking a policeman two of the men escaped.

The man who had registered for the room was not able to free himself, and was arrested by Detective McNeil of the Fifth Street Station. When arraigned and held in $500 bail for examination in the Yorkville Court yesterday he gave his name as Alfred Valotten, and his address as New York City.

He laid the blame on the hotel clerk, who had sent his two friends up to his room.

"It was very thoughtless in the clerk," said Valotten. "If he had known those two Indians as I do he would have detained them until an ambulance might arrive from Bellevue Hospital to take them to the psychopathic ward. I am only a poor Dog Tray in a heap of trouble through bad associates. When they got me into trouble they ran away, but I won't tell their names."

DIDN'T AID DR. FEENEY.

Union Not Enthusiastic Over His Tuberculosis Cure Plan.

Dr. M. B. Feeney of the Department of Health, representing the Consumptive Relief League, was at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union to ask the co-operation of the central body in the work of the league.

"I came here," he said, "representing the league, which is composed of a small body of lawyers, school teachers, and doctors, who are trying to get tuberculosis eliminated from the east side."

Dr. Feeney then said the league was trying to get funds for a sanitarium, and wanted help, financial and otherwise, from the central body. He also said that the league was getting up a picnic in support of the fund.

The central body took no action in the matter. After the meeting Daniel S. Jacobs of Cigarmakers' Union No. 13, who is a member of the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis in the Charity Organization Society, said there was no reason why Dr. Feeney should not cooperate with the society instead of starting a separate movement.

"This committee," he said, "secured an appropriation for a sanitarium in Orange County for tuberculosis patients. It has some of the best men in the city backing it."

NOTES FROM NARRAGANSETT.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 23.—Many auto parties journeyed here to-day for a jaunt and a visit to the rocks, where the surf ran high. The largest luncheon party was given in the Casino by Major J. G. Rosengarten of Philadelphia in honor of his nieces, the Misses Sinnickson, who are cottagers here. Among the guests were Miss Caroline Fellowes, Miss L. Ashland, Miss Rose Garten, Russell Perkins, Sherman Prescott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sinnickson, H. Yarrow, and Charles Hitchcock.

A luncheon party was also given by Rene Lamontague, Jr., of New York.

George H. Hoadly gave a dinner to a party of fourteen, and among his guests were Mrs. Saunders Jones, Mrs. M. R. Hoadly, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Hoadly, Alfred H. Hoadly, Mr. and Mrs. St. John Wood, Ramon Wood, Edward H. Hough, and Mrs. J. A. Burke.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hunter of Newport have arrived at Greene's Inn, and are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Francis M. Ware of New York. Other visitors to the Pier to-day included Col. H. Anthony, and Mr. and Mrs. George Lorillard Ronalds, Tuxedo Park, N. Y.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 23.—Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways, Mrs. Thomas McKean at the Pinard cottage, Mrs. William P. Thompson at Buena Villino, and P. F. Collier at the Clinch Smith cottage.

Mrs. James W. Gerard gave a dinner at the Pinard cottage to-night, and dinners were also given by Mrs. George A. Huhn at the Thorn villa and by Mrs. Richard Gambrill at her villa on Bellevue Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt arrived here to-day on their steam yacht Warrior. They will remain several days. They will not open their villa, at Rough Point, but will remain on the yacht. They will arrange during their stay for the use of their villa and grounds for the lawn fête for the benefit of the Newport Tuberculosis Society on Aug. 12.

Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Rowe, who have rented the Eldridge villa, at Ochre Point, arrived to-day on the steam yacht Crescent.

J. Townsend Burden, Jr., Thomas Seidell, and J. M. Waterbury, Jr., registered to-day at the Casino.

The Bonapartes to Go to Lenox.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 23.—Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte are to go to the Hotel Aspinwall from Lee on Tuesday. Mrs. Bonaparte has acquaintances in Lenox, and to this fact the change of their place of Summer residence is due.

Secretary Moody at Bar Harbor.

BAR HARBOR, Me., July 23.—The United States dispatch boat Dolphin, having on board Attorney General William H. Moody and party, arrived here to-day. The Dolphin will go to Lamoine to-morrow.

Albert A. Sanborn Critically Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., July 23.—Albert A. Sanborn, said to be the inventor of celluloid collars and cuffs, and for many years identified with the celluloid company of this city, is critically ill at his Summer home at Lake Hopatcong.

Gloversville Police Chief Dead.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., July 23.—Chief of Police Charles Johnson died suddenly to-day from apoplexy. He had been connected with the local Police Department for fifteen years.

CASTRO'S RULE MENACED BY ANGRY VENEZUELANS

Likely to Cause International Trouble, Traveler Says.

HOW HE POCKETS REVENUES

Multitude of Political Prisoners Gives Rise to a Strong Opposition—The Constitution Upset.

A well-known Spanish commercial traveler, who does an extensive business with Venezuela, and whose name, for that reason, cannot in fairness be mentioned, arrived in this city yesterday and made the announcement that the power of President Cipriano Castro was being threatened.

"He cannot last much longer," said the informant of THE TIMES. His rule is worse than that of the Czar of Russia. The people of Venezuela are suffering more tyranny than ever the peasant of Russia did.

"Castro is doing exactly as he pleases, and if he is not careful he may drag several nations into war. He is headstrong, and thinks that all other nations should bow to him. He is a menace to the United States.

"Recently the man has actually turned the revenues of the country into his own pockets. Of course he has always done this more or less, but since his re-election he has acted as if he had decided that he was entitled to all the country had in it.

"The salt mines in Venezuela belong to the Government. That being so, Castro, without the slightest compunction, has let them out to a friend who pays the country a pepper-corn rent and makes thousands, most of which he turns over to the President.

"Three-quarters of the tobacco revenue seem also to be going into Castro's pocket. I understand that a short time ago he gave another friend of his a contract to collect the tobacco revenues. The Government received $500,000 for the contract. That is all the country gets out of its own tobacco taxation. The total revenue from tobacco is about $2,000,000. The other $1,500,000 a year goes to Castro by way of the contractor."

The traveler was asked about the recent election, which created some surprise in this country. It was understood here that a Venezuelan President was not eligible for a second term. Not long ago came the announcement by cable that Castro had been unanimously re-elected for a term far in excess of the usual Presidential term. Inquiry elicited the information that Cipriano Castro, when he drove his predecessor, Andrade, from the palace at Caracas, had twisted around the constitution of the country to suit himself. Now, it appears, a Venezuelan President may run for as many terms as he pleases.

"The situation," said the traveler, "seems to be that Castro must die either in bed or out of it, or somebody must knock him off the throne of power. Briefly, the situation spells revolution.

"The recent election was one of those farces for which the republic is notorious. Castro got together a lot of his own friends and elected himself. He incidentally added to his titles that of 'Restorer of Venezuela,' in view of the astounding benefits which he poured upon the people when in rags he came from the Andes to rule them.

"I am led to understand around Caracas that Castro's administration has been responsible for the imprisonment of 1,500 good men, and the exiling of 200 more. Such a large number of men must have a very much larger circle of acquaintances."

REV. DR. BABBITT'S FUNERAL.

Tributes from Other Denominations to Memory of Brooklyn Pastor.

Funeral services were held last evening in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Epiphany, at McDonough Street and Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn, for the Rev. Dr. Dean Richmond Babbitt, rector of the church, who died on Friday. The large attendance included many clergymen of other denominations in Brooklyn, and the members of Acanthus Lodge of Masons, of which Dr. Babbitt was Chaplain.

The Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Bishop of Long Island, conducted the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Norris, rector of St. Matthew's Church, which was consolidated with the Epiphany the day before Dr. Babbitt died. The choir sang "Abide With Me" and "Lead, Kindly Light."

While the services were in progress the big bell in the tower of the Tompkins Avenue Congregational Church, across the street, was tolled for fifteen minutes, as a tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Babbitt from that congregation. This morning the body will be taken to Cincinnati for burial in Spring Grove Cemetery.

Obituary Note.

J. HERVEY COOK, barrister and historian, died at the home of his sister, in Ledgewood, N. J., on Saturday night. He was seventy-one years old, and resided in Fishkill Landing for many years.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The current week opens with temperatures generally below the normal east of the Rocky Mountains except in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, where normal temperatures continue. In the last twenty-four hours showers have fallen in the Ohio Valley, the Middle Atlantic States, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Northern Texas, New Mexico, and upper Michigan. At Shreveport, La., over seven inches of rain have fallen in the last twenty-four hours.

For Monday scattered showers are probable in Atlantic Coast States and the lower Mississippi Valley, also in Tennessee. Showers are also probable in Eastern Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

For Tuesday fair weather is indicated, except in the Southwest, and also in the Gulf States, where local rains are probable. The temperatures will rise in the Missouri and Mississippi Valleys and the lake region.

The winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be fresh east to northeast; on the South Atlantic Coast fresh southwesterly; on the Gulf Coast light and variable; on the lower lakes fresh southwest to west, and on the upper lakes fresh northwesterly.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh east to northeast winds and partly cloudy weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

For Eastern New York—Partly cloudy. Monday, warmer in the interior; Tuesday fair, warmer on the coast; fresh east winds, becoming south.

For Western New York—Showers and thunderstorms Monday; Tuesday fair; fresh west to northwest winds.

For Western Pennsylvania—Fair Monday and Tuesday; slowly rising temperature; light west winds.

For New Jersey—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; light east, shifting to south, winds.

For New England—Partly cloudy Monday; Tuesday fair and warmer; fresh northeast winds, becoming south.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	66	71	4 P. M.	74	70
6 A. M.	67	68	6 P. M.	73	70
9 A. M.	69	64	9 P. M.	69	66
12 M.	72	65	12 P. M.	67	66

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 66; corresponding date 1904, 70; corresponding date for last 25 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 00 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 71 degrees at 5 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 7:30 A. M. The humidity was 100 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 78 per cent. at 3 P. M.

GEN. BLACKMAR BURIED.

Ceremonies at Funeral in Boston of G. A. R.'s Late Commander in Chief.

BOSTON, July 23.—Veterans of the civil war, Sons of Veterans, members of the Woman's Relief Corps, and other patriotic societies to-day paid honor to the late Gen. Wilmon W. Blackmar, whose funeral was held in this city.

Less than a year ago, at the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, Gen. Blackmar was elected its Commander in Chief.

During the morning the body lay in state in Memorial Hall at the State House, surrounded by battle flags which had been borne by troops in the civil war. The casket was draped with the National colors, and guarded by comrades of E. W. Kinsley Post No. 118, of which Gen. Blackmar was the first commander. Thousands passed before the bier.

Early in the afternoon thirty Massachusetts posts of the Grand Army, followed by the Massachusetts division of the Sons of Veterans, the funeral party, and Troop D of the First Battalion of the State Cavalry, escorted the body to the Second Unitarian Church in Copley Square, of which Gen. Blackmar was a member. The funeral was conducted by the Rev. Edward A. Horton, Chaplain of the Massachusetts Senate.

Among the honorary pall bearers were Lieut. Gov. Curtis Guild, Jr., ex-Secretary of the Navy John D. Long, ex-Gov. John L. Bates, ex-Gov. John Q. A. Brackett, Gen. E. R. Champlin, Mayor Patrick A. Collins, Col. William H. Olin, and Gen. E. P. Clark.

At the conclusion of the service at the church the body was escorted by Troop D to Cedar Grove Cemetery, in the Dorchester district, where interment took place in the Blackmar lot, overlooking the Neponset River.

DEATH OF J. J. HENNER.

Celebrated French Artist Was Born in Alsace in 1829.

PARIS, July 23.—Jean Jacques Henner, the distinguished painter, who had been seriously ill for some time, died here this morning.

He was born in Alsace in 1829, and was educated at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts. He was a member of the Institute of France and a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor.

Some English biographer once wrote in a year-book of celebrated living men that J. J. Henner was "noted for his Rembrandt-like effects." This statement, which, as Edgar Saltus would say, contains all the elements of libel, has been repeated in other books of reference, until there is now a general impression that Henner was an imitator of the great master of chiaroscuro. Nothing could be further from the truth. Rembrandt obtained his effects by the juxtaposition of strong light and deep shade; Henner by the most delicately graduated tones in which suavity of line is everywhere suggested and outline is practically non-existent. It is this elusive quality, combined with a mastery of color which can only be compared with that possessed among the moderns by Monticelli, which is the chief charm of his works. Copyists and forgers have succeeded fairly well in imitating some of Henner's mannerisms, but none has been able to duplicate his richness of coloring or his delicacy of line.

M. Henner was born in Alsace on March 5, 1829. He early showed talent and became a pupil of Drölling and Picot. At the end of his first two years in the Ecole des Beaux-Arts he was compelled by ill-health to return to his home in Bernwiller. He was readmitted eight years later, and gained a prize for his "Adam and Eve Finding the Body of Abel."

After this success M. Henner went to Rome, where he studied under Hipp, and painted four pictures for the Musée de Colmar, one of which, "The Young Bather Asleep," was exhibited at the Salon of 1868, together with a fine portrait of Victor Schnetz. "The Chaste Suzanne," painted in 1865, was purchased by the French Government, and is now in the Luxembourg. "The Alsacian," painted in 1870, one of his best-known pictures, was presented to M. Gambetta by a committee of Alsacian ladies.

His later works included "Magdalene in the Desert" and "The Good Samaritan," 1874; "The Dead Christ," 1878; "St. Jérome," 1881; "Herodias," 1887; "St. Sebastian," 1888; "Portrait of Carolus Buran," 1896; "Portrait of Mlle. Fouquier," 1897, and "The Dream," 1900.

M. Henner obtained many medals at the Salon. He was elected a member of the Académie des Beaux-Arts in succession to Cabanel in 1889.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

George H. Dunham.

George H. Dunham, for many years a member of Lesher, Whitman & Co., dealers in tailors' trimmings at Broadway and Bond Street, died on Saturday afternoon at his residence, 19 West Eighty-first Street. Mr. Dunham was born at Piscataway, N. J., seventy years ago. He came to New York in 1849, and in 1855 became a bookkeeper with Lesher, Whitman & Co. From that year until his death he was connected with that firm. In 1857 he married Eliza Dyer, daughter of Charles C. Dyer. Only one of their six children survives, Mrs. W. W. Ketchner. Mr. Dunham was a member of the Union League Club, the New York Athletic Club, and Republic Lodge No. 690, F. & A. M.

A Story of Great Human Interest.

¶ Do you know that there is printed every day on the back page of THE NEW YORK TIMES a story of great human interest?

This story is found in the little advertisements received direct from THE TIMES'S readers, and divided into chapters usually headed:

Lost and Found,
Furnished Rooms,
Boarders Wanted,
Unfurnished Rooms,
Help Wanted,
Situations Wanted,
Business Opportunities,
Country Board,
Purchase and Exchange.

Each one of these little "ads"—if one looks below the surface, and sometimes when one does not—tells its own small story of human interest and touches upon nearly every phase of metropolitan life. In them we can read hope, fear, sorrow, joy, despair, the desire for gain, the necessity for economy, the promptings of ambition; in short, they unfold before us the heartbeats of a great city and bring us in closer touch with one another.

It may be a little advertisement of a room to rent to help out the meagre income of a woman who has known better days and has been bereft of her natural protector. Or perhaps some canine pet of a wealthy household has been lost and a reward is offered for its return. Or it may be that a seamstress, or cook, or janitor is seeking a position. Or, more likely, some worried housewife wants, and wants badly, enough domestic "help" to make life worth living. And so on, and so on.

A Charles Dickens could easily find abundance of material for many interesting tales on THE TIMES'S classified advertising on the last page every day.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, 241-6 West 23d St. Charles Merritt Smith's Sons, Tel. 1346 Chelsea.

WATERS PIANOS

If you want to get a GOOD TONED piano and get it REASONABLE don't fail to examine the new WATERS UPRIGHTS and ascertain our special prices, terms and inducements.

We can certainly suit you with a new, improved **Waters Piano**, both as to quality and price.

Send postal for catalogue with our new

3-Year System

of payments, giving you three years' time without interest.

We also offer a number of good second-hand pianos. BARGAINS. Payments only $5 per month.

Horace Waters & Co.,
Three Stores:
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
127 West 42d St., near Broadway.
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

OFFENSIVE ADVERTISEMENTS EXCLUDED.

An advertisement of the right sort has value from the company that it keeps.

To illustrate: An advertisement of a reliable house, whether financial, dry goods, drugs, or otherwise, if placed among a number of announcements of offensive fraudulent nostrums, "conidence games," or palpable "get rich quick" schemes, would be weighed in the same balance.

THE PUBLIC LEDGER bars entirely this category of advertising, among them:

Offensive patent medicine advertisements,
Massage advertisements,
Fortune tellers, palmists, &c.,
Large guaranteed dividends,
Sensational announcements of untrustworthy financial schemes, &c.

Nearly every day THE PUBLIC LEDGER refuses hundreds of lines of this character of advertising—offered it at its highest advertising rates.

The object of THE PUBLIC LEDGER is to keep its own columns clean, and to maintain its journalistic ideals. We should think that advertisers who are assured freedom from this ob

POWELL'S PITCHING WON FOR GRIFFITH'S TEAM

Greater New Yorks Defeated St. Louis by 5 to 2.

CLOSE CONTEST AT CHICAGO

Plank's Delivery Gave Philadelphia the Victory—Detroit Lost to Boston at Columbus.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Philadelphia, 1; Chicago, 0.
Boston, 6; Detroit, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland.	..	8	5	8	7	7	10	6	51	.638
Chicago.	7	..	3	8	4	8	8	9	47	.603
Phila'phia.	6	4	..	6	9	8	7	7	47	.595
Detroit.	4	6	4	..	5	6	8	9	42	.519
Boston.	3	4	4	3	..	8	7	7	36	.470
New York.	2	3	5	4	6	..	5	10	35	.461
St. Louis.	6	3	4	8	4	2	..	4	31	.383
Washing'n	1	3	7	2	6	2	5	..	26	.333
Games lost.	29	31	32	39	41	41	50	52		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York.	..	6	7	8	4	9	13	11	60	.709
Pittsburg.	6	..	8	8	10	12	2	8	54	.628
Phila'phia.	2	3	..	4	6	8	13	13	49	.583
Chicago.	4	7	3	..	7	12	8	9	50	.581
Cincinnati.	3	5	6	8	..	8	7	9	46	.535
St. Louis.	3	8	4	9	7	..	6	5	31	.356
Boston.	3	4	4	4	4	7	..	2	28	.328
Brooklyn.	6	4	3	1	2	2	7	..	24	.208
Games lost.	23	32	35	36	40	56	58	60		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.
Boston-Detroit at Columbus.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York Started Final Western Series with Victory Over St. Louis.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.—New York had no trouble in defeating the St. Louis team here this afternoon in the first game of the series, the score being 5 to 2. Powell did the pitching for the visitors, and while he was hit freely, he was effective with men on bases. Most of the hits made off him were secured with two men out, and when runs were imminent. Sudhoff lacked control from the start, and when he did put the ball over New York hit it hard.

New York took the lead in the first inning, and never was headed. Conroy walked, and Keeler bunted safe. Elberfeld hit to Wallace, and advanced both men. Williams went out, while Conroy came home. Yeager singled, and Keeler scored.

New York added a third run in the fourth inning on a bunt by Dougherty, followed by two infield outs and a single by Powell, and put the game out of danger in the fifth inning on a base on balls, a wild pitch, a fielder's choice, and a "squeeze" play, two runs coming over the plate as a result of the mix-up. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E.	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf.	.1	0	2	2	0	0	Conroy, cf.	.1	2	7	0	0	0
Starr, 2b.	.0	3	0	5	0	0	Keeler, rf.	.1	1	0	2	0	0
V'Zant, rf.	.0	0	1	0	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss.	.1	1	2	1	0	
Wallace, ss.	.0	1	3	5	0	1	Will'ms, 2b.	.1	1	1	1	1	
K'hler, cf.	.1	1	2	0	0	0	Yeager, 3b.	.0	2	0	2	0	
Jones, 1b.	.0	2	11	0	0	0	D'ghty, 1b.	.1	1	9	1	0	
Gleason, 3b.	.0	2	1	3	0	0	McGuire, c.	.0	1	5	2	0	
Roth, c.	.0	0	3	2	0	0	Fowers, 1b.	.0	0	9	0	0	
Sudhoff, p.	.0	0	0	2	0	0	Powell, p.	.0	1	0	2	0	
*Frisk	.0	1	0	0	0								
Total.	.2	10	27	17	0		Total.	.5	10	27	8	1	

*Batted for Sudhoff in ninth inning.

St. Louis	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0—2
New York	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—5

Three-base hit—Frisk. Sacrifice hit—Yeager. Stolen bases—Williams, Stone, Conroy. Hit by pitcher—By Sudhoff, 2. Wild pitches—Sudhoff, Powell. Bases on balls—Off Sudhoff, 2; off Powell, 1. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 3; by Powell, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; New York, 8. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Connolly. Attendance—11,200.

PHILADELPHIA, 1; CHICAGO, 0.

CHICAGO, July 23.—Plank held the locals to two hits and shut them out in a beautifully played game to-day. The only run was scored in the fourth inning, when Davis and Lave Cross hit for successive doubles. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf.	.0	0	2	0	0		Hartsel, lf.	.0	1	0	0	0	
Holmes, lf.	.0	0	2	0	0		H'man, cf.	.0	0	4	0	0	
G.Davis, ss.	.0	1	2	4	0		H.Davis, 1b.	1	2	7	0	0	
Don'hue, 1b.	.0	0	12	0	0		L'Cross, 3b.	1	1	2	0	1	
Isbell, 2b.	.0	0	1	1	0		Seybold, rf.	.0	0	1	0	0	
Jones, cf.	.0	0	1	1	0		Murphy, 2b.	0	1	1	1	1	
Sullivan, c.	.0	0	5	2	0		M.Cross, ss.	0	0	3	2	0	
Tan'h'l, 3b.	.0	0	1	3	0		Schreck, c.	.0	0	9	0	0	
Owen, p.	.0	0	0	0	2		Plank, p.	.0	0	1	1	0	
*McF'rl'd	.0	0	0	0	0								
Total.	.0	2	27	12	0		Total.	.1	5	27	6	1	

*Batted for Jones in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 3. Two-base hits—Isbell, H. Davis, L. Cross. Sacrifice hit—Hoffman. Stolen base—Green. Struck out—By Owen, 3; by Plank, 8. Base on balls—Off Owen, 1; off Plank, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Sheridan and McCarthy. Attendance—15,000.

BOSTON, 6; DETROIT, 1.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 23.—Boston put today's game with Detroit safe in the sixth inning when Collins's single was followed by hits from the next four men. Young was in good form. O'Leary's work in starting five double plays was the fielding feature. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E.	DETROIT.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	.0	1	0	0	0	1	Cooley, cf.	.0	1	0	0	0	
Parent, ss.	.1	0	3	2	1		Sch'ter, 2b.	1	0	6	6	1	
Burkett, lf.	.0	1	3	0	0		M'Int're, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	
Collins, 3b.	.2	4	2	2	0		Craw'd, rf.	.0	2	0	0	0	
Stahl, cf.	.1	1	1	0	0		O'Leary, ss.	.0	1	2	8	1	
Fr'man, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0		Lowe, 3b.	.0	1	2	2	0	
Ferris, 2b.	.0	3	2	5	0		Linde'y, 1b.	0	0	13	2	0	
Criger, c.	.0	3	6	0	0		*Barrett	.0	0	0	0	0	
Young, p.	.1	0	0	1	0		Drill, c.	.0	0	3	0	0	
							Kitson, p.	.0	0	0	2	0	
Total.	.6	13	27	10	2		Total.	.1	6	27	21	2	

*Batted for Lindsay in ninth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0—6
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Sacrifice hit—Stahl. Base on balls—Off Kitson, 1. Two-base hits—Selbach, Ferris. Double plays—O'Leary, Schaefer, and Lindsay, 4; O'Leary and Schaefer. Struck out—By Young, 8; by Kitson, 1. Passed ball—Drill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—5,702.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT MONTREAL.

JERSEY CITY.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E.	MONTREAL.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf.	.0	1	0	0	2		Ferry, 1b.	.0	1	7	1	0	
Bean, ss.	.0	1	4	2	0		Meaney, rf.	1	1	4	1	0	
Keister, 1b.	.1	1	4	0	0		Bannon, 2b.	1	2	2	1	0	
Merritt, lf.	.0	1	1	7	1	0	Wied'm'l, ss.	0	3	2	4	1	
Hal'gan, cf.	1	2	0	0	0		Joyce, lf.	.1	0	1	0	0	
Pattee, 2b.	.0	0	5	1	0		Barber, cf.	.1	0	2	0	0	
Pfan'r, 3b.	.0	1	1	3	0		H'tman, 3b.	2	0	1	1	0	
Vand'ft, c.	.0	1	5	2	0		Raub, c.	.1	2	8	0	1	
Th'lman, p.	1	1	2	4	2		McC'thy, p.	0	1	1	4	0	
Total.	.4	12	24	14	4		Total.	.7	9	27	12	2	

Jersey City	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0—4
Montreal	0	2	1	1	0	3	0	0	..—7

Bases on balls—Off McCarthy, 2; off Thielman, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Thielman, 1. Struck out—By McCarthy, 4; by Thielman, 4. Sacrifice hits—Bannon, Barber, (2.) McCarthy. Stolen bases—Bannon, Barber, (2.) Ferry, Meaney, Bannon. Double plays—Wiedemsaul, Bannon, and Ferry; Wiedemsaul and Ferry. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer.

AT NEWARK.

NEWARK.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E.	BUFFALO.	R	I.B	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, 1b.	2	1	11	0	0	0	G'ttman, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	
M'hling, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0		Miller, lf.	.1	0	2	0	0	
Sw'nder, cf.	0	2	5	0	0	1	Del'h'ty, rf.	1	1	4	0	0	
Gatins, ss.	1	2	1	5	1		B'ckett, 2b.	0	0	2	4	2	
Jones, lf.	1	0	3	0	0		M'A'fter, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0	
C'k'man, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0		E.M'phy, 1b.	1	0	14	0	0	
Murphy, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		Nattr's, ss.	1	1	3	4	1	
Shea, c.	0	1	7	0	0		M'Manus, c.	0	1	4	1	0	
Mor'ty, p.	0	1	0	7	0		A.Jones, p.	0	1	0	5	0	
*Connor	0	0	0	0	0								
Total.	5	8	33	15	2		Total.	4	5	32	17	3	

*Ran for Shea in the eleventh inning.
†Two out when winning run was made.

Newark	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	1—5
Buffalo	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—4

First base by errors—Newark, 2; Buffalo, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 9; Buffalo, 4. First base on balls—Off Moriarity, 1; off Jones, 6. Struck out—By Moriarity, 6; by Jones, 2. Home run—Delehanty. Two-base hits—Swander, Cockman, Nattress, McManus. Sacrifice hits—Swander, Shea, Moriarity. Stolen base—Mahling. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Conway and Egan.

AT PROVIDENCE.

										R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	..	7	11	1
Toronto	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2

Batteries—Puttmann and Thomas; Falkenberg and Sullivan.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City.	46	28	.622	Newark	35	41	.461
Baltimore	45	29	.608	Toronto	32	42	.432
Providence	42	32	.568	Rochester	31	42	.425
Buffalo	36	37	.493	Montreal	30	48	.385

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Rochester at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Scranton, 13; Wilkesbarre, 12.
Albany, 11; Troy, 0.
Syracuse, 8; Utica, 1.

Southern League.

Nashville, 4; Memphis, 3.
New Orleans, 1; Atlanta, 0.

NEW YORK, 2; HOBOKEN, 1.

Hoboken outbatted and outfielded the champion New Yorks yesterday, but lost the game by the close score of 2 to 1. Deegan pitched a good game for Hoboken and held New York down to five hits. His support was faultless. The champions bunched their hits in the first and seventh innings and scored one run in each. Elliott for New York showed fine headwork and kept the six hits made off him well scattered. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
New York.	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	5	2
Hoboken	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0

Batteries—Elliott and Bresnahan; Deegan and O'Neill. Umpire—Mr. Merrity.

Scores of Other Games.

At Bridgeport, Conn.—Bridgeport, 9; Hartford, 3.

At Ridgewood, N. J.—Ridgewood, 8; Murray Hill, 3.

At Brighton Oval—Brighton A. C., 12; Savannah Giants, 6.

At St. John's Oval, Jersey City—St. John's C. C., 6; Pearsalls, 1.

At Visitation Field—Philadelphia Giants, 7; Visitation Lyceum, 6.

At Marquette Field—Marquette, 2; Passaic, 1.

At Olympic Field—Manhattan, 6; Cuban X-Giants, 2.

At Alaska Oval—Alaska, 2; Montgomery, 1.

At Stapleton, S. I.—Spooner F. C., 6; Stapleton A. C., 5. (Eleven innings.)

At Bayonne—New York Letter Carriers, 10; Bayonne Letter Carriers, 8.

At Port Richmond—St. Mary's, 10; Americans, 9.

At Victoria Park—Suburbans, 8; Glenwood, 1.

At Utica Grounds—Uticas, 6; Leo Lyceum, 8.

At Paramount Park—Brooklyn F. C., 12; Paramount, 3.

At Long Island City—Mott Haven, 8; Victor A. C., 5.

At Jersey City—Northvale, 5; St. Bridget, 8.

At Bayside—Xavier A. A., 8; Bayside, 6.

At Equitable Park—Star A. C. of Newark, 6; Metropolitans, 4.

JOKE WAS ON THE CLIPPERS.

Hired League Players to Beat Hamiltons, but Latter Wouldn't Bet.

RYE, N. Y., July 23.—Baseball enthusiasts of Westchester County who attended the game to-day between the Clippers of Tuckahoe and the Hamiltons of Port Chester are laughing over the joke the followers of the Clippers played upon themselves. Offers of 20 to 1 that the Hamiltons would not score went begging, and it was impossible to place a bet on the game.

The Hamiltons have defeated every team they met this season, and when they challenged the Clippers it was thought that the latter did not have a show to win. The Clippers knew they stood no chance against the Hamiltons, so they engaged three National League players and gave them $100 apiece to play under assumed names. Word was passed around among the sports on the inside to get their "bundle" down on the Clippers, so when the game was called to-day there was $5,000 on hand to back the chances of the Tuckahoe team.

The Hamiltons' backers, who are usually good bettors, became suspicious and refused to wager. The game ended in a score of 9 to 3 in the Clippers' favor.

KILKENNY MEN'S GAMES.

Seven Athletic Events and Two Football Games at Celtic Park.

The Kilkenny Men's Association held a set of games at Celtic Park yesterday in the presence of a fair attendance. Seven athletic events and two football games made an interesting programme. The athletic events were well contested, but no special time was made. Summary:

100-Yard Dash, Handicap.—Won by M. Kelly, Roscommon, (scratch;) J. J. Murray, Mayo, (5 yards,) second; J. B. Nally, Mayo, (6 yards,) third. Time—0:10 4-5.

220-Yard Run, Handicap.—Won by J. B. Nally, Mayo, (13 yards;) W. Hogan, Roscommon, (6 yards,) second; J. Kelly, Roscommon, (12 yards,) third. Time—0:24 4-5.

Half-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. J. O'Brien, New York City, (45 yards;) M. Kessler, New York City, (35 yards,) second; J. J. Murray, New York City, (scratch,) third. Time—1:15.

One-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by J. J. Murray, New York City, (scratch;) J. Donnelly, Brooklyn, (30 yards,) second; J. J. O'Brien, New York City, (30 yards,) third. Time—2:20.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race, Handicap.—Won by M. Kessler, New York City, (220 yards;) J. J. O'Brien, New York City, (340 yards,) second; J. J. Murray, New York City, (scratch,) third. Time—8:05.

Putting 56-Pound Weight.—Won by W. J. Fletcher, Mayo, with 20 feet 2½ inches; J. J. Fogarty, Roscommon, second, with 20 feet 1 inch; J. Nolan, Roscommon, third, with 19 feet 8 inches.

Putting 16-Pound Shot.—Won by W. Quinn, Roscommon, with 38 feet 4 inches; J. Fogarty, Roscommon, second, with 31 feet 4 inches; J. Nolan, Roscommon, third, with 28 feet 10 inches.

Football.—Roscommon beat Leitrim, by 8 points to 2.

Football.—Kildare beat Westmeath, by 13 points to 1.

RACERS REACH NANTUCKET.

Leading Power Boats Pass Cottage City After Hard Night.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., July 23.—After weathering a stiff easterly gale four of the twelve small motor boats in the long-distance race from New York to Marblehead passed here to-day and continued through Nantucket Sound despite the rough weather. Several others were reported as anchored at different places west of Point Judith, riding out the gale.

The first boat, supposed to be the Blink, owned by C. W. and C. T. Estabrook of Boston, passed through the Sound at 9:30 A. M., making good way against the heavy seas. P. R. Irwin's General Bumps, of Philadelphia, the smallest craft in the race, passed at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon. Just as the Bumps was pulling way the Talisman, owned by William A. Saville of Boston, came up and followed the Bumps into Nantucket Sound despite the white, tumbling seas. Two hours later another little boat, evidently a racer, passed here, unidentified.

The Bumps and the Talisman both reported a very rough passage from Plum Island Gut to West Chop. The run down Long Island Sound yesterday was fairly comfortable, but after getting outside the Race the wind and sea increased and both had a very hard time, especially passing Point Judith. The Bumps passed that point at 6:10 A. M. in a fearful sea, during which one member of the crew was thrown against the side of the boat and severely bruised.

As the weather off Cape Cod to-night was reported as threatening, with fresh northeast winds, it is expected that the boats will have an even harder task in getting over the shoals and around the dreaded cape. It is believed that the leader will not be able to reach Marblehead until to-morrow morning.

From New Haven came word that two of the twelve boats have put in there disabled. They are both owned in New York, the May by A. A. Low, and the Embee by Louis Newman. The May measures 38 feet and the Embee 36 feet 9 inches. Both met mishaps in the northeast gale that blew all night. They were towed into port.

BRIGHTON MEETING ENDS SUMMER RACING TERM

Intermission of a Month Comes During Saratoga Season.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURITY

Stakes Worth $40,000 Will Inaugurate Autumn Meeting at Sheepshead Bay—Big Events of the Week.

The last week of Summer racing on the metropolitan tracks enters to-day at the Brighton Beach course. Following the close at the seaside track on Saturday there will come a month without the sport in the vicinity of New York City, while Saratoga will be the centre of turf affairs in the East until Futurity Day at Sheepshead Bay inaugurates the Fall campaign on the local courses. That big event, the greatest and most successful fixture of its kind in American racing, this season has left in it 132 horses eligible to start of the total number of 1,159 nominations, and will have a gross value of more than $40,000.

The eligible list includes most of the two-year-olds that have been returned stake winners so far, the prominent horses of the list that have raced being August Belmont's Don Diego and Woolwich, the latter the colt that beat First Water at Gravesend; G. B. Hill's Esoteric, S. S. Brown's Accountant, F. R. Hitchcock's Vendor, J. E. Madden's Timber, the Ormondale Stable's Osiris, Woodford Clay's Running Water, P. J. Dwyer's Quorum, Andrew Miller's Inquisitor, and Catesby Woodford's Last Cherry. Other horses that, though not yet counted among the stake winners, are regarded as in the first division of their age are James R. Keene's Commando colts, Nogi, Oyama, and Quroki, while the term of racing at Saratoga will bring to light the two-year-olds of the strong Sanford Stable from New Amsterdam, including Mohawk II., half-brother to the flying Cnuctanunda, and one of the first of the get of Rockton and Irish Girl II., half-sister to the mighty Irish Lad. Coming in between the wind-up at Brighton Beach and the opening of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting, the running of the Hopeful, Special, Grand Union, and United States Hotel Stakes at Saratoga will throw some light on the problem of the Futurity, but as form now is established, the race looks to be one of the most open in the history of the famous event, as no horse in the first rank that has continued in training and raced through the season has succeeded at any time this Spring or Summer in taking up extra weight and winning, each stake producing a new winner.

For the finish of the Brighton Beach meeting the two most interesting events scheduled are the running of the $15,000 Brighton Derby on Saturday and the race for the renewal of the Test Handicap on Thursday. The Test is the race, at one mile, in which Hermis beat Beldame last season when the great filly was at about her best, and both horses are included in the entries again. The weights for the handicap will be announced to-day. Other horses in the Test that may add much to the problem of selecting the winner are the fast Buttling, which it was announced was ready to start against Sysonby and Artful, had the special race offered for those horses been made; Alan-a-Dale, Bad News, and Ivan the Terrible.

The race for the Brighton Derby, from all promise, will be a two-horse contest, as Agile is the single one of the nominations that can be regarded as a possible contender against Sysonby. Agile has been doing very well in his training, and is counted on to start, while Sysonby was kept here especially for the Derby, his last big engagement before the running of the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes at Saratoga. The presence of these two horses should be enough to keep all the others of the entries out, but the offer of $1,000 third money is reasonably certain to induce a third horse to run. On results achieved this Spring, Agile is the next horse among the three-year-olds in prominence to Sysonby, as in addition to his defeat of Beldame in the race for the Advance Stakes Agile came on to New York from the West with two Derby races to his credit, the Tennessee at Memphis and the Kentucky at Louisville. The Brown Stable is not especially sanguine over the prospects of Agile beating Sysonby, but the Brighton Derby is the last engagement that Capt. Brown's colt has prior to the running of the Saratoga Cup, in which he has Sysonby and all the other good horses of the year engaged against him in a race which is worth only half what the Brighton Derby is worth, and is at a distance a quarter of a mile greater.

It looks then as if Agile must measure his speed beside Sysonby in the Derby, if they are to meet this Summer.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, ridden by boys who never have ridden a winner, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
*Captain Forsee	106	*Port Royal	98
*Hippocrates	103	*Judge Fulton	98
*Tomcod	101	*Sinacado	94
*Champlain	101	*Adare	92
*Gold Braid	100	*Beracha	86
*King Cole	100	*Ismailian	85
*Jetsam	100		

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase for four-year-olds and upward, handicap, all to be entered to sell for $1,000; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Walter Cleary	152	Bacchanal	133
Knobhampton	147	Gascar	133
Knight of Harlem	144	Georgia Pine	132
Sportsman	142	Seventh Ward	132
St. Jolly	138	Carter Knot	130
The Deposed	135	Flying Machine	130

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Whimsical	119	Kinleydale	112
Phidias	114	Hector	109
Cassini	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Sea Gull Stakes, for fillies three years old, penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Rose of Dawn	109	Floralia	106
Zeala	109	Kiamesha	106
Schulamite	106		

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

Bad News	125	Marmee	97
Devout	103	Stamping Ground	92
Chimney Sweep	100	Amberjack	90
Kehallan	100		

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, fillies and geldings, two years old, special weights; five and a half furlongs.

Progress	107	Iolanda	107
Ballotta	107	Descend	107
Ell	107	Merry-Go-Round	107
Golden Fern	107	Watergrass	107
Disobedient	107	Bivouac	107
Flavigny	107		

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

W. K. Vanderbilt's Horse Won.

PARIS, July 23.—W. K. Vanderbilt's Idalia won the Prix de Feucherolles, a selling race at one and three-fourth miles, at St. Cloud to-day.

Entries for Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 23.—The programme for the races at Narragansett Park to-morrow include a handicap for two-year-olds, three selling events, and a race for a mile. The entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—One mile; three-year-olds and upward. Foncasta and Claude, 123 pounds each; Cloverland, 119; Lochinvar, 104; Master of Craft½ 102; Mirthless and Rhythm, 99 each; Fifi, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling, for two-year-olds. Pater, 113 pounds; Sunglow, 109; Crossways, 104; Rust and Dennis Sullivan, 102; Nil, 99; Ossineke, 98; Blue Mamie, 94.

THIRD RACE.—About six furlongs; selling, for three-year-olds. Gold Fleur, 115 pounds; Drone, 114; Cabin, 113; Wild Irishman, 112; Rhino, 110; Mormon, 109; Trajan, 107; Bonnie Reg, 106; Pink Garter, Gaylard, and Axelina, 105 each; Hyperon, 104; Gold Croft, 102; Barbuta, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—About six furlongs; for two-year-olds, handicap. Jack Dolin, 118 pounds; Speedway, Lotus Eater, and Magasam, 117 each; Interlight, 115; All Pink, 111.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter; selling, for three-year-olds and upward. St. Gallen, Enverte, and Barkelmore, 106 pounds each; Golden Green, 103; Stepway, 101; Palette, 100; Bouvier and Ike S., 98; Ruffit, 95; Supreme Court, 88.

ROOMS VACANT!

THE NEW YORK TIMES reaches the best class of people. Would it not be a good idea to insert your advertisement of Boarders Wanted on the back page of THE TIMES, to cost 10 cents a line, (7 words,) minimum space two lines? Special three and seven-time rate. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

LIVELY TENNIS THIS WEEK.

Players Preparing for the National Championships at Newport.

Throughout the metropolitan district this season the effort among the lawn tennis players and clubs has been to develop players for the singles and doubles of the National championships. The all-comers' tournament will be held this season on the Casino courts at Newport, R. I., beginning with the East vs. West match in the doubles Aug. 22. It is especially for the Longwood tournament that the players and pairs will prepare this week in the tournament at the Country Club of Westchester, and the entry includes nearly all of the ranking men in this section of the country.

The singles will begin this afternoon on the rose-and-out system, and the list of contestants includes George L. Wrenn, Jr., Reginald F. Fincke, George M. Miles, and C. F. Watson, Jr., of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club; Joseph D. Forbes, Raymond D. Little, ex-champion of Princeton; Robert Le Roy, intercollegiate champion of Columbia, and the veteran Robert P. Huntington. All of the matches will be the best two in three sets. The doubles will be played on the round robin system Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. These matches will all be upon the championship basis of the best three out of five deuce and vantage sets. The list of pairs competing includes Edward B. Dewhurst and C. F. Watson, Jr., Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little, Malcolm D. Whitman and Theodore Roosevelt Pell, and George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke.

Another pair that is preparing for the National championship is composed of Clarence Hobart, who with Fred H. Hovey held the National title in 1893 and 1894, and the ex-National indoor champion, Wylie C. Grant. They will begin their tournament play at Nahant, Mass., next week, and the following week try for the Eastern doubles at Longwood. Both will play in the singles and doubles at Southampton at the Meadow Club's tournament. In the event of missing the Eastern doubles title both men will play in the National championship singles at Newport.

Only two more series of matches remain to be played in the championship tournament of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League. With a record of twenty-one victories and only three defeats it is impossible for any of the other organizations in the league to win the title over the team of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club of Brooklyn, which last year also won the championship. The Kings County Club has completed its schedule, and the remaining matches will decide the winners of the second honors, which are being closely contested by the Knickerbocker Field Club of Flatbush, the Montclair Athletic Club of Montclair, N. J., and the West Side Lawn Tennis Club of this city. The team of the Englewood Field Club of Englewood, N. J., may also gain the second place in the tournament which was begun on Saturday, June 3, by winning all of its remaining contests. The record of the clubs follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Kings County	21	3	New York A. C.	6	12
Knickerbocker	14	7	N. York L. T. C.	7	11
West Side	10	5	Siwanoy	4	17
Montclair A. C.	11	7	Hamilton Grange	1	14
Englewood	10	8			

Ripples Among Local Oarsmen.

The defeat of ex-Champion Titus by Fred Shepheard in the Long Island regatta Saturday did not cause much surprise among the clubs on the Harlem River. The young Seawanhaka sculler has been gradually forging to the front, and his victory at Philadelphia on Independence Day was well earned. On Saturday Shepheard defeated Titus, Fuessel, Veseley, and Hoben in the most pronounced fashion, and caused a prominent National Association official to remark: "Shepheard will win the National senior singles in a walk. He is the best single sculler in the United States."

Since the announcement that one or more German crews would row in next year's international regatta, there has sprung up a lively rivalry for the National Association sanction. If New York can push the Pelham Bay project through in time the regatta will be held in this city, otherwise it is almost certain that Philadelphia will secure the event.

An effort has been made to reorganise the giant Nonpareil intermediate eight, but there seems little likelihood of its being accomplished this year. Charles Steinkamp, the stroke, has deserted the boat, and will in the future row doubles with C. T. Titus. They are anxious to meet Mulcahy and Varley. As the latter pair will row at Baltimore next month, the Nonpareil double scullers will

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reports of Rust Depressed Prices Last Week.

Selling on Dividend News Further Cause of Reaction—Importance of Crop Situation in Present Week's Trading.

The actual news favorable to the market that came to hand last week, particularly during its earlier days and until reports of rust in the wheat fields of the Northwest threw a damper on the whole market, was of more importance than that of any recent week, yet with it all prices not only did not advance but showed recessions throughout almost the entire list. Among the developments of the week was the declaration of the Union Pacific increased dividend and that on Amalgamated Copper, and in addition to these two important items came the news that the revival in the iron market was gaining strength almost daily. It was clearly shown, however, that much if not all of this news has been discounted, and when reports of rust caused some apprehension concerning the wheat crop prices yielded naturally enough. It is probable that the most important factor in this week's market will be the question of the wheat crop and of the extent to which it is being damaged by the infection that has started in the fields of Minnesota and South Dakota. The extremists will claim that the damage will be as great as it was last year and will make the most of such a situation. It is to be remembered, however, that the reports from the corn fields may be favorable even while those from the wheat fields are unfavorable and that last year corn went a good way toward minimizing the effects of the shortened wheat crop.

Last week's reaction, the first in some weeks, resulted in losses of a point or more in sixty-nine stocks, while gains of similar amount were shown by twenty-two issues. The movement in the bond market showed fewer signs of liquidation, only nine bonds declining a point or more, while fifteen rose. Of the dozen most active stocks only one escaped without a loss, and that one, United States Rubber, showed a gain about as large as any of the declines. Reading was the stock which was subjected to the largest selling pressure, and it lost 5⅛ points net. St. Paul was another heavy loser, showing a decline of 4⅝ points. Union Pacific was the most active stock, and Steel common held second place. Of the total 2,351,021 shares in all stocks, 1,619,470 shares represented the dealings in the twelve most active issues.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

German Exchange National Bank.
Hamilton Trust Co., Brooklyn.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	237	247½
Albany & Susquehanna	235	...
Allegheny & Western	148	...
Allis-Chalmers	15	16
Allis-Chalmers pf.	51	58
Amalgamated Copper	82¾	83⅛
American Beet Sugar	24	25½
American Beet Sugar preferred	83	85
American Car & Foundry	35½	35¾
American Car & Foundry pf.	98	99
American Coal	180	190
American Cotton Oil	28½	29½
American Cotton Oil preferred	91	97
American District Telegraph	29	32
American Express	225	233
American Grass Twine	6	6¼
American Hide & Leather	6¾	7
American Hide & Leather pf.	33¾	39
American Ice Securities Co.	26½	26⅝
American Linseed Company	17	20
American Linseed preferred	39½	45
American Locomotive	40¾	41
American Locomotive preferred	110	112
American Malting Company	4⅞	5⅛
American Malting Company pf.	24¾	24¾
American Smelting preferred B	98⅜	98⅝
American Smelt. & Ref.	115⅜	115¾
American Smelt. & Ref. pf.	119½	120¼
American Snuff	167	175
American Snuff preferred	101½	103
American Steel Foundries	9	9¼
American Steel Foundries pf.	39	40
American Sugar Refining	137	137½
American Sugar Refining pf.	138½	139½
American Telegraph & Cable	90	93
American Telegraph & Telephone	137	139
American Tobacco pf.	96	97
American Woolen Co.	39½	39¼
American Woolen Co. pf.	102	103½
Anaconda Copper Mining	108¼	108¾
Ann Arbor	35	38
Ann Arbor pf.	78	80
Associated Merchants' 1st pf.	98	100
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	83¾	84
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	102½	...
Atlantic Coast Line	156½	157
Baltimore & Ohio	112⅜	112½
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98	99
Boston & L. pf.	100	...
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	67½	67⅝
Brooklyn Union Gas	187	194
Brunswick City	15⅛	16¼
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	145	153
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf.	150	175
Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	...	88½
Butterick Co.	56	57
Canada Southern	68½	70
Canadian Pacific	149¾	149¾
Central Leather	43¾	44
Central Leather pf.	103¾	104
Central Coal & Coke	...	80
Central Railroad of N. J.	197	200
Central & South Am. Tel.	124	130
Chesapeake & Ohio	52	52¼
Chicago & Alton	33	36
Chicago & Alton pf.	78	79½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	200	...
Chicago & East. Illinois pf.	130	140
Chicago Great Western	19½	19¾
Chicago Great Western pf. A	63	65¾
Chicago Great Western pf. B	31	31½
Chicago Great Western deb.	84	87½
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	80	90
C., M. & St. Paul	176¼	176¾
C., M. & St. Paul pf.	185	189
Chic. & Northwestern	206¼	206½
Chic. & Northwestern pf.	235	241
Chic., St. P., M. & Om.	185	192
Chic., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
Chic. Term. & Trans.	18	18½
Chic. Term. & Trans pf.	37½	38½
Chic. Union Traction	7⅞	8¼
Chic. Union Traction pf.	30½	33
C., C., C. & St. L.	95¼	97½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling	72	90
Cleve., Lor. & Wheeling pf.	105	113¾
Cleve. & Pitts.	183	...
Cleve. & Pitts. Special	104	...
Col. Fuel & I.	44	44½
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	...	98
Col. Southern	26¾	27½
Col. Southern 1st pf.	57½	58½
Col. Southern 2d pf.	37½	38¼
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	13	13¼
Consolidated Coal	70	...
Consolidated Gas	189½	190
Corn Products Co.	10	10¼
Corn Products Co. pf.	47	47½
Del. & Hudson	190	191
Del., L. & W.	380	392
Den. & R. G.	30	31½
Den. & R. G. pf.	85	88
D., M. & Ft. D.	21	23
Detroit Southern t. r.	8½	10
Detroit Southern pf. t. r.	40	42
Detroit United Ry.	92	92¾
Diamond Match	138	142
Distillers' Securities	41¼	42
Distilling Co. of Am. pf.	54	60
Dul., S. S. & A.	13½	14½
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	27½	29
Electric Storage Battery	81	84
Erie	44½	44¾
Erie 1st pf.	82½	82¾
Erie 2d pf.	70¾	70⅞
Evansville & Terre Haute	68	68
Evansville & Terre Haute pf.	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	...	110
Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	89	95
Fort Worth & Denver City	71	74
General Chemical Co.	61	64½
General Chemical Co. pf.	103	106
General Electric	174	175
Gold & Stock Telegraph	80	...
Great Northern pf.	282	286
H. B. Claflin	104	...
H. B. Claflin 1st pf.	92½	...
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	98	...
Havana Electric Railway	...	19¾
Havana Electric Railway pf.	58	64
Hocking Valley	85½	93
Hocking Valley pf.	93¾	93¾
Homestake	78	80
Illinois Central	167	167¾
Illinois Central leased lines	103¾	...
International Power	37	38
International Steam Pump	27¾	30
International Steam Pump pf.	80	85
Iowa Central	26	27
Iowa Central pf.	51	52
Joliet & Chicago	180	...
Kanawha & Michigan	30	35
Kansas City, Fort Scott & M. pf.	82½	83½
Kansas City Southern	25	26¾
Kansas City Southern pf.	56	57
Keokuk & Des Moines	12	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	48	52
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	33½	34
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf.	70	76
Lacleds Gas pf.	97½	110
Lake Erie & Western	31	35
Lake Erie & Western pf.	92	98
Lake Shore	310	330
Long Island	54	58
Louisville & Nashville	143	143½
Manhattan Beach	9½	10
Manhattan Elevated	164½	165½
Maryland Coal pf.	110	140
Metropolitan Securities Co.	31	31¼
Metropolitan Street Railway	125½	125⅝
Mexican Central	20¾	21
Michigan Central	125	140
Minneapolis & St. Louis	54	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf.	86	93
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122⅝
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	187	190
Mo., Kansas & Texas	27½	27⅝
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf.	62⅜	62⅝
Missouri Pacific	97¾	97⅞
Morris & Essex	185	190
N., C. & St. Louis	142	145
Nat. Biscuit	55	56½
Nat. Biscuit pf.	112	115
Nat. Enameling	21½	23
Nat. Enameling pf.	89	95
Nat. Lead	43	43¾
Nat. Lead pf.	105	105½
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf.	37	37¼
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	19¾	20¾
New Central Coal	42	45
N. Y. Air Brake	148½	150
N. Y. Central	143½	144
N. Y. & New Haven	200½	202½
N. Y., Chicago & St. Louis	46¾	48
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 1st pf.	110	115
N. Y., C. & St. Louis 2d pf.	80	82
N. Y. Dock Co.	24	30
N. Y. Dock Co. pf.	67½	69⅞
N. Y., L. & Western	135	140
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	165	170
N. Y., Ont. & Western	50½	51
Norfolk & Western	85	85¼
Norfolk & Western pf.	93½	94
North American	98	99¼
Northern Pacific	199⅞	200⅛
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pacific Coast	90	95
Pacific Coast 1st pf.	103	110
Pacific Coast 2d pf.	91	96
Pacific Mail	41½	42⅛
Pennsylvania R. R.	140¼	140¾
People's Gas, Chicago	103¾	104¼
Peoria & Eastern	34	40
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	115	118
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	78	79¾
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	100	112
Pittsburg Coal	12½	13¼
Pittsburg Coal pf.	49¾	49⅞
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	182	...
Pressed Steel Car	37½	38½
Pressed Steel Car pf.	93½	94½
Pullman Company	239	241
Quicksilver	¾	1
Quicksilver pf.	2⅛	5
R. R. Sec. Ill. Cent. stock ctfs.	...	98
Railway Steel Spring	34¾	35½
Railway Steel Spring pf.	99	99½
Reading	100¼	100⅜
Reading 1st pf.	93	94½
Reading 2d pf.	90	92
Rensselaer & Saratoga	207	...
Republic Iron & Steel	19⅝	19¾
Republic Iron & Steel pf.	81½	82
Rock Island	29½	30
Rock Island pf.	74½	75
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	135	137
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co.	34¼	34¾
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf.	104	105
Rutland pf.	60	70
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	50⅛	52½
St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	75	78
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	66	67½
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	195
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	133¾	135
St. Louis Southwestern	22½	24
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	57¾	59
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron	80	82
Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron pf.	104	125
Southern Pacific	63½	63⅝
Southern Pacific pf.	118	118¾
Southern Railway	32⅝	32⅝
Southern Railway pf.	98	98½
Southern Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs.	98½	100
Standard Rope & Twine	⅞	⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	83½	85½
Texas Pacific	32⅞	33⅛
Texas Pacific Land Trust	43	44
Toledo, Peroia & Western	17	20½
Toledo Railways & Light	34	34½
Tol., St. Louis & Western	37½	38¾
Tol., St. L. & Western pf.	55½	57
Twin City Rapid Transit	110½	111¾
Union Bag & Paper	9¾	9¾
Union Bag & Paper pf.	72	74
Union Pacific	126¾	127
Union Pacific pf.	96¾	98½
United Fruit	...	115
United Rys. Inv.	65	65½
United Rys. Inv. pf.	86¾	86⅞
Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	80	81
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Foundry	30¾	31
U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. pf.	92	93¼
U. S. Express	122	125
U. S. Leather	11½	14
U. S. Leather pf.	106½	112½
U. S. Realty & Improvement	87	90
U. S. Reduction & Ref.	30¼	31¾
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf.	66	66½
U. S. Rubber	47	47½
U. S. Rubber pf.	110½	111¾
U. S. Steel	32¾	32⅞
U. S. Steel pf.	100⅝	100⅞
Vandalia R. R.	100	100
Va.-Car. Chemical Co.	33¼	34
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf.	105	105¼
Va. Iron & Coke	36	44
Wabash	18¾	19
Wabash pf.	38	38¾
Wells-Fargo Express	228	245
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	93½
Westinghouse assenting	165½	167½
Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	195
Wisconsin Central	23¼	23½
Wisconsin Central pf.	49¾	50

DYNAMITE SCARES YONKERS.

Ton Lying More or Less Loose on a Dock There.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 23.—Forty cases of dynamite, weighing fifty pounds each, were found to-day on the gas house pier at the foot of Ashburton Avenue. The ton of explosive was left here under circumstances which the authorities are at a loss to explain and has made Yonkers very nervous.

This afternoon Policeman Michael Madden heard there was a boat loaded with dynamite at the pier. He went down and saw Capt. J. M. Martin of the steamer Serenac, which had the load of dynamite. Martin said he had made a landing to get water for his boilers. Three hours later the policeman found the cases of dynamite.

There were no addresses on the boxes, and no one knew to whom they were consigned. The police placed a guard around the dynamite.

INSURANCE COMMITTEE JOBS.

A Rush for Them Already—Opposition to Brackett as Counsel.

There will be some patronage at the disposal of the special legislative committee for the investigation of life insurance, and already the three Senate members have been approached. Senator Riordan, though the minority member of the upper house contingent, has been asked to do what he could to work in one or more Democrats for anything going.

Among the officers of the Legislature the fact that the committee may sit from now until the first Wednesday in January if it so elects is not lost sight of. A place with the committee means a per-diem compensation.

Either Sergeant at Arms Johnston of the Assembly or Sergeant at Arms Houghtaling of the Senate will no doubt be appointed Sergeant at Arms to the committee. There must be stenographers, a clerk or two, and one or two doorkeepers.

If Senator Brackett should refuse to become counsel to the committee it is the belief that a New York attorney will receive the place. Brackett has some powerful enemies, who declare that the committee cannot afford to select him, and the propriety of a Senator acting as counsel in the pay of the State is seriously questioned in many quarters.

The New York hotels are waging a merry contest as to which shall house the three Senators and five Assemblymen. The bill will be $100 a day at the least. The committee has $50,000 to spend, and there won't be much of it left, oldtimers in the ways of legislative investigations firmly believe.

Welcome for Mulcahy and Varley.

The arrival of J. J. F. Mulcahy and William Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club, champion double scullers of the world, is awaited with great interest. They are due here next Sunday. The members of the club have chartered an oceangoing tug, and will go down the bay to meet the Hamburg-American liner Blucher, which is bringing their clubmates home. After a reception at the Atalanta house the members will arrange a special entertainment for the champions to celebrate their victory at Hamburg. The men will rest for a week, and then resume their training for the National Association regatta at Baltimore next month, where they will be called upon to defend their championship title. They will not compete in the New York Bay regatta, but will be invited to row in the senior octuple shell which will represent New York in the intercity race at Baltimore.

TRADE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Little Change in Conditions—Crop Prospects Are Satisfactory.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, July 23.—The financial supplement of The Times will say to-morrow:

"Industrial and business conditions are practically unchanged.

"Crop prospects are very satisfactory, harvesting having begun in the southern counties. The grain markets continue to be generally dull, with prices lower. Seed and seed oils are also dull and lower.

"The cotton trade continued under the influence of the uncertainty with regard to the American crop. Spot cotton has been inactive, finishing slightly lower. Futures are fractionally higher. Business in yarns and cloths is still restricted. The profit margins on the former are almost wiped out. Old engagements, however, keep the machinery busy.

"Domestic wools have receded somewhat from the recent high level of prices, but foreign wools continue firm. The manufacturing situation shows little change. Business is moderate and the returns on finished goods are generally unsatisfactory.

"Pig iron is inactive, but prices are upheld by the syndicate. There is a steadier tone in hematite. Finished iron and steel show best in Midlands. German and American steel are being offered, but not at prices low enough to tempt buyers.

"Ship building continues quiet. A new armor plate mill is being built at Sheffield, which, it is said, will be the largest in the world."

BIG COAL COMPANIES MERGED.

Carnegie and Chartiers to Compete with the Pittsburg.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 23.—By the consolidation of the Carnegie Coal Company, the Chartiers Coal and Coke Company, and their allied interests, announcement of which will be made to-morrow, there will be perfected here a most fomridable rival of the Pittsburg Coal Company. The new corporation will produce exclusively thin vein coal of the grade which has made the Pittsburg product famous.

As a close corporation, with a paid up capital of $500,000, the combined interests will operate under the name of the Carnegie Coal Company, with headquarters in Pittsburg and operations all within twenty miles of the city. Many other mines are owned and will be developed later.

The three larger mines which are now being developed are putting out coal at the rate of 1,000,000 tons a year. This output will be gradually increased.

R. P. Burgan will be President of the new company, George M. Hosack, Vice President, and J. T. M. Stonroad, Secretary and Treasurer.

PLAN GREAT COAL STRIKE.

Pennsylvania Anthracite and Bituminous Miners May Go Out.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 23.—Leaders of the United Mine Workers of America plan a strike of all the coal miners in Pennsylvania, both in the anthracite and the bituminous fields before the Winter. This policy has been decided upon at conferences during the week. The strike would be called to forestall the alleged intention of the operators in the anthracite region to force a general lock-out.

Should it come it would practically cut off the coal supply of the East.

T. L. Lewis, National Vice President of the Mine Workers, has been in Pittsburg most of the last week, and the decision to bring out the bituminous miners was reached after a consultation with the local leaders. President Patrick Dolan of the Pittsburg district and Vice President Uriah Bellingham assured Lewis that every miner in the bituminous district would respond to the call.

Heretofore it has been impossible for the anthracite miners to act in unison. Mr. Lewis said to-day that if the men stick together, as he expects them to do, it will mean the greatest conflict between organized capital and labor that the world has ever known.

NEW DEMANDS BY PAINTERS.

Decorators Join Request for Arbitration—Preparing for Strike.

An application by the Brotherhood of Painters to have its demands for a new trade agreement with the Master Painters' Association submitted to the General Arbitration Board of the Building Trades Employers' Association was withdrawn yesterday, in order that the Interior Decorators and Cabinetmakers' Association may be included in a new application. The demands are for an increase from $3.50 to $4 a day for plain and from $4 to $4.50 a day for ornamental painters.

The Master Painters' Association has refused the demands and refuses to arbitrate.

In case the Master Painters' Association continues its refusal to arbitrate it will be expelled from the Building Trades Employers' Association. A strike by the 6,500 brotherhood painters would follow. The Amalgamated Painters' Association, a rival organization of about 2,000 members, would start to fill the places of the strikers. To meet the situation, a mass meeting of the two organizations of painters for amalgamation has been called for the end of this week.

A NON-UNION WALK-OUT.

Excitement in a Labor Meeting at Sight of a Stranger.

The Central Federated Union's meeting was alarmed yesterday by the delegate of the Clothing Cutters' Union shouting that there was a non-union man in the room. Instantly everybody was up with a demand to know who he was.

"There he is," shouted the delegate, pointing to a man at the back of the hall. "That gray-haired man over there."

The non-union man sat still, and there were loud cries of "Put him out!" The Chairman said there was no use in making a demonstration, and told the Sergeant at Arms to put the man out. The man, however, did not wait to be put out, but walked out, remarking that such was a customary proceeding in labor unions.

MORE WATER FOR RICHMOND.

Menace of Famine for East Shore to be Ended To-day.

The menace of a water famine on the east shore of Staten Island, due to the failure of the Crystal Water Company, a private concern, to furnish its customers will be ended to-day, it is hoped.

Since Health Commissioner Darlington issued an order threatening the Directors with arrest, the company has been busy extending its mains to the new pumping station at Garretteon's. Laborers were at work day and night yesterday laying the last section of the 1,800 feet of pipe. It is expected that water will be turned on at 7 o'clock this morning.

The water company officers declare that had it not been for the injunction obtained by Borough President Cromwell and the refusal of Water Commissioner Oakley to give the necessary permit to open the streets there would be no water shortage.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:48|Sun sets...7:24|Moon rises..11:50

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:28	1:14	6:55	7:29
Governors Island	12:31	1:27	7:30	8:00
Hell Gate	2:24	1:27	9:02	9:38

Arrived—Sunday, July 23.

SS Caledonia, Glasgow, July 15.
SS Pannonia, Palermo, July 9.
SS Finance, Colon, July 16.
SS Saratoga, Santiago, July 15.
SS Cerea, Palermo, July 4.
SS British King, Antwerp, July 8.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, July 22.
SS Hubert, Para, July 12.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Iroquois, Jacksonville	———	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

City of Savannah, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Cearense, Barbados	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Carpathia, Liverpool	———	12:00 M.
Gr. Kurfuerst, Bremen	———	10:00 A.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	———	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Baltic, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Graecia, Haiti	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Paloma, Matanzas	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	———	3:00 P.M.
Comal, Galveston	———	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 8
Bayamo	Havana	July 17
Chalmette	Galveston	July 17
Atholl	Gibraltar	July 9
Comanche	Jacksonville	July 20
Zeeland	Antwerp	July 15
Main	Bremen	July 15
Hellig Olav	Copenhagen	July 14
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 15
Fricka	Bordeaux	July 10
El Rio	Galveston	July 18
Comus	New Orleans	July 19
Zulia	Curacao	July 17

DUE TUESDAY.

Kronprinz Wilhelm	Bremen	July 18
Mesaba	London	July 15
Lampasas	Brunswick	July 22
Monterey	Havana	July 22

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Teutonic	Liverpool	July 19
Roma	Naples	July 15
Patricia	Hamburg	July 15
Concho	Galveston	July 19
El Dia	Galveston	July 20

DUE THURSDAY.

Lombardia	Naples	July 13

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS St. Louis, at Southampton, July 23.
SS Barbarossa, at Cherbourg, July 23.
SS Columbia, at Glasgow, July 23.

Sailed.

SS Umbria, from Queenstown, July 23.
SS Astoria, from Moville, July 23.
SS Finland, from Dover, July 23.
SS Potsdam, from Boulogne, July 22.
SS Bulgarian, from Hamburg, July 22.
SS Bremen, from Southampton, July 23.

Passed.

SS Minnehaha, from New York for London, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. Scher, ladies' tailoring; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Andrews Company, Columbus, Ga.; A. B. Andrews, dry goods and notions; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Burke, Fitzsimons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, linens and upholstery goods; J. Bunce, draperies and lace curtains; Victoria Hotel.
Bain, Kreacher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Spalding.
Bettman, Bloom & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; B. Bettman, cloaks and suits; Hotel Astor.
"Boston Store," Chicago, Ill.; E. P. Nolan, dress goods; G. E. Lowe, carpets; 377 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. L. Byrider, hats; W. H. Sire, hats; Hotel Imperial.
Blumberg, F. A., & Son, Seguin, Texas; H. E. Blumberg, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Browning, H., Shreveport, La.; dry goods; Union Square Hotel.
Cohen, M., Son & Co., Richmond, Va.; C. Cohen, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Cohn, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; M. Lipman, ribbons, cloaks, suits, notions, and jewelry; 565 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Miss B. Aschelm, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; G. E. Ambuxen, silk; F. Ambuxen, patterns; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; H. Eisenberg, notions, laces, and leather goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.
Emery-Bird-Thayer Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; J. W. Gemmills, notions and leather goods; 396 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Frank, A. B. Co., San Antonio, Texas; I. Frank, notions; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Feltelman, S. J., Macon, Miss.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Gutman, Joel, & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss Landauer, gloves, hosiery, underwear; 79 Grand Street; Victoria Hotel.
Greenstein, Markel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Markel, cloaks; Hoffman House.
Hanlon, R., Millinery Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. M. Liesen, hats; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Havens & Geddes Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; F. Miller, hosiery and knit underwear, 12 Leonard Street; Hotel Albert.
Hennessy Mercantile Company, Butte, Mont.; F. E. Churchill, furnishing goods, men's clothing and hats, 621 Broadway; Hotel Seville.
Kaufman, J., Danville, Va.; dry goods, Hotel York.
Kohn, Taylor & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; H. A. Kohn, dry goods, Hotel Imperial.
Kohn Bros. & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. Kohn, dry goods, 38 Thomas Street, Hoffman House.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; K. Beer, boys' clothing, 648 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.
Levy Brothers, Norfolk, Va.; P. Levy, carpets; Herald Square Hotel.
Levy Brothers, Houston, Texas; A. M. Levy, dress goods, silks, cloaks, and suits; H. Levy; dry goods; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Astor.
Lewis-Zukoski-Mercantile Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. F. Zukoski, laces and millinery, 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Loth, James, Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Loth, jeans; Hotel Breslin.
McCarthy, D., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. S. Porter, upholstery goods; 320 Church Street.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. M. Chalmers, white goods, notions, corsets, and leather goods, 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.
Meinhard, Lefiane & Co., Savannah, Ga.; H. S. Meinhard, clothing; H. Meinhard, furnishing goods; 640 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Noonan & Kingsley, Rochester, N. Y.; J. T. Noonan, woolens; H. R. Kingsley, woolens; Belvedere House.
Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. E. Tucker, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Con.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Paris Millinery Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; L. Simon, millinery; Hotel Wellington.
Rauser, Leavens & Klesinger Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. C. Kissinger, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.
Rosenbaum Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; W. Rosenbaum, notions, jewelry, and leather goods; Hotel Astor.
Rosenberg, J., Company, New Orleans, La.; J. Rosenberg, cloaks and suits; 396 Broadway; Hotel Marlborough.
Rose Manufacturing Company, Dallas, Texas; J. E. Rose, cloths; 691 Broadway.
Root & McBride Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. B. Fargo, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Breslin.
Regenstein, J., & Co., Atlanta, Ga.; J. Regenstein, notions, millinery, and cloaks; 637 Broadway; Hotel Gilsey.
Solomon Brothers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; M. Sojomon, woolens; F. E. Solomon, woolens; L. Geiber, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Steifel, Strouss & Conner, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Conner, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Harrisburg, Penn.; B. Strouse, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; T. S. Constable, laces and white goods, 320 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Stern, F., Oshkosh, Wis.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Sturtevant, H. H., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; J. R. Lanniman, clothing, 320 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; D. B. Frank, shoes; 9 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; H. Wheeler, dry goods; 9 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.
Strouse Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; E. Strouse, woolens; Hoffman House.
Steele, Ferrie & Walker Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; D. H. Steele, notions and cloaks; 565 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Szolo, J., & Son, Peoria, Ill.; J. Szolo, notions and millinery; Hotel Webster.
Tarabins, J., Trinidad, Col.; dry goods and notions; S. Liebman, furnishing goods; Hotel Navarre.
Taylor, J., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. Q. Rates, cloaks, suits, and waists; St. Denis Hotel.
Williams & Dickson, Eureka, Col.; William Williams, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street.
Weinkopf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Hengesch, millinary; Hotel Normandie.
Wallenstein & Coen Dry Goods Company, Atchison, Kan.; J. Wallenstein, cloaks, millinery and notions; 376 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Co[illegible] Mercantile [illegible] Butte, Mont.; [illegible] Hotel Seville.
[illegible] City, Mo.; [illegible] Hotel Imperial.

CONCESSION BY CHINESE.

American Dealers Allowed to Sell Their Existing Stocks.

SHANGHAI, July 23.—In carrying out the boycott of American goods which was arranged for at a mass meeting here on July 20, an exception will be made in the case of American dealers who have not yet received supplies of new goods. These will be allowed to sell their existing stocks, but in the future contracts with them are forbidden by the leaders of the boycott movement.

It is also announced that Chinese goods will be allowed to continue in consignment at American wharves.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Spencer Trask & Co.

Buyers of bonds are not only afforded a broad or active market for their capital, but also participate in the grow

AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

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Public Auction Sale

ON THE PROPERTY

Edgemere, Long Island

SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1905, at 2:30 P. M.

72 CHOICE LOTS

BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.

200 FEET OCEAN FRONT

WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.

Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

PARTITION SALE

FREDERICK F. GUILD, Special Master in Chancery,

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT ELBERON, N. J.,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1905, AT 3 P. M.,

THE WELL-KNOWN LYDDY PROPERTY,

Consisting of three residence houses on Ocean Ave., four residence sites on Elberon Ave., and a thirty-foot lot extending from Ocean Ave. to the Ocean.

Sale on the premises, corner Ocean and Sycamore Aves. Terms 20% cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days on closing title. Houses now open for inspection. Apply to caretaker on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

GUILD, LUM & TAMBLYN, Prudential Building, Newark;
HUGHES, ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, 96 Broadway, New York;
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Six Months of 1905

compared with same period 1904, show

INCREASE in sales of mortgages to investors by this Company, 65%

INCREASE in Real Estate title insurance issued by this Company, 76%

This record proves

1. The stability and popularity of New York Real Estate as a conservative investment.
2. Confidence of investors in N. Y. City mortgages.
3. The increasing insistence of owners and lenders on having a guaranteed title.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS $10,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.
Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn.



AN ORGANIZATION of experts in the various departments of building construction, giving especial attention to engineering—civil, electrical and mechanical—and offering its services as contractor to those who contemplate the erection of fireproof buildings, and who wish to be insured against unexpected increase of finished cost over preliminary estimates.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY, 51 WALL ST., N. Y.

Bargains in Houses.—Investors and speculators, have cold-water flats and new-law apartments, Yorkville and Bronx; little cash and easy terms. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

Flats, tenements, and residences for sale. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

West Side.

Four-story American basement residences, known as "The King Model Houses;" practically new; beautifully designed and finished; containing all modern conveniences and situated in the exclusive residential block on 139th St., between 7th and 8th Aves. For sale at $15,000 and $16,000 each—about the present cost of construction alone; $11,000 on mortgage at 4½ per cent. Size of lots 18.2 and 19 ft. Apply to **Lexington Ave. Co., Owners.**
S. E. JACOBS, Treasurer.
135 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

With chance for a turn. 5-story four-family home; all modern improvements; only one block from 137th St. Subway station; more than half rented; rents guaranteed by us, $8,000; price, $70,000; cash, $17,000.
KEHOE & WHITE, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

Manhattan Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $34,000, rent $3,800; West 112th, near Lenox Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $32,000; West 114th, near 8th Av., 5-story, 5 rooms, $29,000; Eighth Av., store property, 5-story, $41,000, rent $4,400. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

SUMMER SACRIFICE.
Ideal triple flat, last of row, situated vicinity 115th, Eighth, $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

West End Av. corner, 3-story and basement, 21 feet wide, fine order, excellent location; $40,000 will buy; terms to suit.
GIBBS & KIRBY, Broadway and 103d St.

Private houses both for rent and sale; some bargains to offer; call or write us.
GIBBS & KIRBY,
Broadway and 103d St.

Amsterdam Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, elegant order; new plumbing; large store; price asked $42,000; rent $4,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Six-story 24-family apartment, rents $7,630, price $69,500, adjoining Central Park West. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Near 106th and Columbus; price $56,500; rent $6,240; 4-family, up-to-date flat, 38x100. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Double flat, vicinity 118th, Eighth, $25,000; mortgage $18,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

130th St., West—5-story double flat, $24,500; improvements. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Stable and factory plots for sale; choice locations; lowest prices. Duross, 155 West 14th.

East Side.

East 127th St., Adjoining 3d Av.—Suitable for store property; 3-story, 21.6x100; $2,000 cash, over $9,500 mortgage. See Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

33d St., East—Price $38,500, 5-story, 4-family, 14-room house, 25x100; mortgage $20,000 at 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Attention, Builders!—12 full lots east side of Third Av., 174th and 175th; bargain; terms to suit. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

$2,500 cash, mortgage $15,500, East 122d St.; double flat, 25x100. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East 22d.—Six-story tenement, two stores, $26,500; rents $2,718. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity 89th St., Third, $24,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$20,000 to loan on second mortgage in various amounts. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

2d Av., Harlem.—Five-story, thirteen rooms, (bakery;) $29,500. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Washington Heights.

Three-story dwelling in Hamilton Place; owner will sacrifice; call personally. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus - $9,000,000

TRUST AND BANKING DEPARTMENT
59 Liberty Street, Manhattan

TITLE DEPARTMENT
37 Liberty Street, Manhattan

Allows Interest on Deposits Subject to Cheque
Acts as Executor and Trustee
Transacts All Trust Company Business
Examines and Insures Titles to Real Property

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Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
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$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.

Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.

JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

BROOKLYN. FOR SALE.

FOR INVIGORATING BREEZES
5 Cents and a Trolley
TO A HOME BY THE SEA.
Half an Hour from Herald Sq.

East Elmhurst New York City.

On Picturesque Flushing Bay.
The Ideal Place to Live.
Send postal for circular and views.
BANKERS' LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

80 acres right in Flushing, 1,200 feet on trolley; high; no grading. BOOTH, 93 AMITY, FLUSHING.

MORTGAGES.

UNITED STATES TITLE Guaranty & Indemnity Co.
Capital Paid In $1,000,000.
Surplus..... 250,000
5% MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
160-164 Broadway, New York.
178-180 Montague St., Brooklyn.
3d Avenue and 161st Street, "Bronx."
846 Fulton Street, Jamaica, Long Island.
White Plains, Westchester County, New York.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRENTICE, AUGUSTUS.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS PRENTICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1905.
AUGUSTUS BROWNING PRENTICE, Executor.
NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 155 Broadway, New York City.

HAZARD, ANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA M. HAZARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of George C. Lay, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 22d day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1905.
PHEBE A. KENDALL, ANNIE L. WARD, Executrices. GEORGE C. LAY, Attorney for Executrices. 27 Pine St., New York City.

GAYLOR, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Theodore H. Silkman, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR, late of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of McDonald & Bostwick, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated July 3d, 1905. (Sd.) JARVIS B. SMITH, CARMEN T. SMITH, Executors.

WEISELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Weisell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1905. MORRIS STERN, PHILIP FREED, LILY LEDERER, Executors. LOUIS HESS, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, Wellman, Gooch & Smyth, No. 15 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ISABELLE P. ELEBASH, CHARLES L. PARKER, Executors. WELLMAN, GOOCH & SMYTH, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

FISCHER, HENRY.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY FISCHER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row, Manhattan Borough, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of January, 1905.
GEORGE F. ANGER, HENRY C. INTEMANN, GEORGE C. GOEBEL, Executors.
LEWIS S. GOEBEL, Attorney for said Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan, New York City.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate July 14.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK,

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$850 up.

On easy payments.

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Many artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.

OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.

We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.

If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.

See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

HENRY C. SCHAEFER,
763 COURTLANDT AV.,
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING:

$2,700 cash; 6-room cottage, full lot and improvements; mortgage $2,500 at 5%.
$9,000 Terms to suit; 2-story frame, suitable for doctor; full lot; 12 rooms and 2 baths, furnace.
$10,000 Half 3-family frame, with stable for 6 horses and shed room; 149th St., near Subway station.
$16,500 Mortgage $11,700; 4-story double brick; rental $1,722.
$20,000 Mortgage $15,000; Courtlandt Av. store property; 4-story, 5 rooms and bath each floor; near 156th St. "L."
$38,000 Two four-story brick, good location, near 161st St. "L"; mortgage $24,000 at 5%; dining room, awnings; halls and bath heated.

BUY NOW

AND SAVE MONEY.
9 lots East 138th St., including corner, if sold together, $5,500 per lot.
Also 1, 2, and 3 family houses and apartment houses for 10 to 25 families.
Also stable property.

KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

FLATS & LOTS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

$100,000

to loan on improved Bronx property at 5% and 5½%. JOHN F. FREES, Realty Dept., 608 East 156th St.

MUST SELL.

Lot on Aqueduct Av., 25x111, for $2,500; worth $3,800. Wm. P. Schmitt, cor. Webster and Tremont Avs.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

NEW CORNER, SINGLE FLAT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 25x100; price $11,000.00; would exchange for cheap lots. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

We have an elegant two-family brick house, 20x60x100, 12 rooms, 2 baths, with up-to-date improvements, for $9,000.
Reiss Bros., 161st St. and Melrose Av.

TWO HOUSES ON BUSINESS BLOCK; 25x111; minute from 149th St. and 3d Av.; price $9,000. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

ONLY $100 BUYS TWO LOTS
in the best booming section in the Bronx
Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

Corner brick dwelling, 2 blocks to "L" station and Subway; price $6,500; bargain. Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av., cor. 174th St.

A genuine chance, 3 new flats, 3d Av.; price $120,000; rent $13,200; also corner, $38,000. Edward Polak, 4,030 Third Av.

New, 2-family basement houses, Briggs Av., north of 194th St., near Fordham L station. William H. Wright, Owner.

15% net income on investment of $6,500, 5-story flat, 2 stores, 3d Av. Send for particulars, Freed, 756 Elton Av.

WEBSTER AV.—2-STORY AND ATTIC, 25x80; asking price $6,000. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Two-family brick houses, 13 rooms; all modern improvements; near car and "L" station; small cash required. Owner, 48 Boone St.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Lots $450 up, $5 monthly, near L and Subway. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

CUMMINGS, GEORGE W.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York,
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. CUMMINGS, late of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of August next.—Dated New York, the twenty-third day of January, 1905.
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, Ancillary Executor.
TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Ancillary Executor, 32 William Street, New York, N. Y.

NELSON, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM NELSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Wallach & Cook, No. 83 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of December next.
Dated New York, the 12th day of June, 1905.
MARIE C. NELSON, HORATIO NELSON, CHARLES WANNINGER, Executors.
WALLACH & COOK, Attorneys for Executors, 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 66 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

STERRY, KATE DE WITT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATE DE WITT STERRY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of W. Maclay Sterry, No. 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New York, the eleventh day of April, 1905. GEORGE E. STERRY, W. MACLAY STERRY, Executors. W. MACLAY STERRY, Attorney for Executors, 346 Broadway, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

BARLOW, VIRGINIA LOUISE.—IN PURSUance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Virginia Louise Barlow, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Tristam B. Johnson, No. 43 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of July, 1905.
PETER T. BARLOW, Executor.
TRISTAM B. JOHNSON, Attorney for Executor, 43 Cedar St., New York City.

BARKER, OAKLEY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OAKLEY S. BARKER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Turner, Rolston & Horan, 32 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New York, the twentieth day of June, 1905. HENRIETTA E. BARKER, Executrix. TURNER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Executrix, 32 William Street, New York, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK,
Half way to White Plains.
Cheap lots at station; city improvements. Title insured. Monthly payments.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

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HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP.
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
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Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

The Chance of a Lifetime.—White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 36 Tribune Building.

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MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.

Easy Payments, No Assessments, Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
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Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
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New Rochelle.—New 12-room house, 2 baths; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; convenient to water; fine location; $12,000. Downey, 20 North Av.

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RICHMOND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

STATEN ISLAND.—Up-to-date cottages, $25 to $30; 7 rooms, bath, attic, running water, electric lights, furnace; 50 minutes Battery; commutation, $5.75; bathing, boating, fishing. HALES, Pittingville, Staten Island.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KEEFER, CATHARINE.—The People of the State of New York by the grace of God free and independent, to Francis J. Mills and Frederick W. Michler, as executors under the last will of Michael Keefer, deceased; Anna Elizabeth Keller, Maria Schmitt, John Lobsack, Henry Lobsack, Katherine Nies, Herman Nies, Elizabeth Lutz, Anna Schmitt Figlister, individually and as administratrix of the goods, chattels, and credits of John Leonard Schmitt, deceased; Catharine Elizabeth Weigel, John Wolf, Michael J. Wolf and Frank Demuth, as executors of and under the last will and testament of Anna Margaretha Wolf, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of CATHARINE KEEFER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of John Charles Riedel and Frank Demuth, as surviving executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of two-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
ADOLPH BLOCH, Atty. for Executors, 99 Nassau Street, (Manhattan,) New York City.

CUNNINGHAM, MARY J.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE CUNNINGHAM, known as Sister May Alfonso Bridget Cunningham, known as Sister Theresa, and MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, the heirs and next of kin of Mary J. Cunningham, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Joseph H. Cunningham of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary J. Cunningham, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[Seal.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1905. JOHN T. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NASE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

BROWNING, WILLIAM C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. BROWNING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 20 Cooper Square West, Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, on or before the 29th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1905. ADELAIDE S. BROWNING, JOHN SCOTT BROWNING, WILLIAM E. BROWNING, HENRY K. BROWNING, Executors. OPDYKE, LADD & BRISTOW, Attorneys for Executors, 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan, N. Y. City.

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At Bayside, L. I.
34 MINUTES
FROM
HERALD SQUARE
(One block from Station).
Ideal for the Busy City Man.
Solid Improvements, Fine Homes and Charming Neighbors.
Five Minutes from Long Island Sound and 75 Feet Above Tidewater.
The new Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel will render "BELLCOURT" as convenient as Harlem.

1,500 Restricted Lots, $200 TO $500.

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SETTLED AT LAST!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN LANDLORD, THE KEYNOTE TO INDEPENDENCE!

There was a time when everybody in New York City, except the rich, was forced to be a tenant; fortunately this condition has changed.
Now people of limited means can secure in Greater New York beautiful homes or building sites on monthly payments; the money formerly paid for house rent will now, under our improved system, be applied on the purchase money.
Intelligent people with such opportunities cannot afford to continue to stay in overcrowded streets, when independent homes with waterfront privileges can be obtained in the country on such liberal terms.
You can reach our property in about 15 minutes; we have 46 trains daily. Commutation, 10 cents.
We pay your fare and give you every opportunity to examine the property. Write or call for particulars.

NORTH SHORE REALTY COMPANY,
202 E. 23d St. and 500 5th Av., N. Y.
Brooklyn Office, 110 Greenpoint Av.

FREEPORT LOTS $100

In the Heart of the Town

Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments. Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
THE WARRANTY REALTY CO.,
Times Building, 42d St. & Broadway.

ACRE FARMS, $100.00.

DEER PARK, L. I.
Good, fertile soil, adapted for general farming; write for particulars and transportation.
THE ALLIED REALTY CORPORATION,
1,540 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn,
or Room 203, 132 Nassau St., N. Y. City.
Mention "Times."

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Unencumbered country residence for apartment or flats or tenements. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Central Park West apartment house for unencumbered country residence. C. A. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KAUFMANN, JOSEPH.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Joseph Fox and Henry Bodenheimer, as executors of the estate of Babetta Kaufmann, deceased, executrix; Benjamin Engel, Abraham M. Jacobs, Abraham S. Jacobs, Arthur Straus, Simon Smith, Adele Levy, Madelon Straus, Bertha Jacobs, Jacob Kaufmann, Isaac Daniel Kaufmann, Mathilda Tiefenthal, Jacob Kaufmann, Rosa Schmidt Levy, Josephine Schmidt Levy, Elizabeth Mahnes, Salli Mahnes, Jacob David, Anna Maria Lutz, Trustees of Temple Beth-El, Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association, Hebrew Technical Institute, Educational Alliance, Hebrew Free School Association, United Hebrew Charities, and to all persons interested in the estate of JOSEPH KAUFMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Joseph Fox, as sole surviving acting executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 16th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
(Seal.) JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
M. S. & I. S. ISAACS, Attorneys for Executor, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BOLAN, ALBION K.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Flora C. Bolan, Blanche B. Robinson, Stephen S. Hubbard, Stanley W. Hubbard, Minnie L. Brooks, the heirs and next of kin of ALBION K. BOLAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, The People's Trust Company of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will of Albion K. Bolan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 13th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
SAMOSTZ, OSCAR.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Max Samostz, Mary Samostz, and Luise Samostz, the heirs and next of kin of Oscar Samostz, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Walter Tips of the City of Austin, Texas, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of OSCAR SAMOSTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. City.

FOLSOM, SARAH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C. FOLSOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 835 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1905. SAMUEL D. FOLSOM, THOMAS W. FOLSOM, Executors. MORGAN & SEABURY, 290 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

FRANKFELD, EMANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMANUEL FRANKFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next, in New York, the 26th day of July, 1905. LOUIS FRANKFELD, Executor. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, New York City.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

For Sale—A prominent corner about 100x100 in Perth Amboy, improved with brick building occupied as a saloon, together with smaller buildings, large dance hall, and beer garden; easy terms. Apply to Peter B. Hanson, Attorney, 156 Broadway, New York City, or Nielson Bros., 122 Smith St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

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The "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., caters only to a refined class of people, who appreciate an excellent table, magnificent furnishings, dainty bedrooms, and all that goes to make up a hotel which never has a dissatisfied patron.
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CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

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NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
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SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
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FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

NOW OPEN. Large rooms, excellent table; rates moderate. Tennis, golf, bathing, boating, fishing.
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Large furnished rooms, $3 per week and up; excellent table; one minute's walk to surf. 23 Dode Av., Hammel's Station, Rockaway Beach, L. I.; Ogelthorpe Cottage.

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A wonderful region filled with beautiful lakes, mountains, streams and virgin forests.

This region is wild and beautiful beyond description, and it is only from eight to twelve hours from New York, Boston, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, three hours from Montreal, and ten to fourteen hours from Philadelphia.

A few years ago this was a wilderness, but now it has in various parts of it fine hotels, beautifully furnished and up to date.

The whole region is reached by the New York Central and its connections. Ask ticket agents for particulars.

For a copy of "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them," send a two cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.

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AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.

A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL. ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

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ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.

Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet. Rates $14 to $18 per week. R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, Sc. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

Grassmere House, Catskill Mountains; 1,700 ft. ele.; accommodates 30; terms, per week, $7.00. Address Grassmere House, Denver, N. Y.

Grand View House, and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

THE OULEOUT Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. Restful, Healthful, Beautiful, Right Up-to-Date. Games. Boating. $6-$8.

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BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE

NOW OPEN

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Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 45th St.; by appointment.
DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

THE EDGEMERE,

V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

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SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL, THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Through Pullman service to SARATOGA SPRINGS
1224 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.

Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
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Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ALFRED S. HATHEWAY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Alfred S. Hatheway of the City and County of New York, in said district, a bankrupt

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1905, the said Alfred S. Hatheway was duly adjudicated a bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, (Borough of Manhattan,) on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1905, at 10:45 A. M., at which time said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, July 20, 1905.

NO. 8,200.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORTIMER W. HALE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Mortimer W. Hale of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1905, the said Mortimer W. Hale was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 68 William Street, New York City, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1905, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

July 20, 1905.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL,

Atlantic City, N. J.

We opened our Beautiful new brick building SATURDAY, JULY 22D.

Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the City to offer. Rooms with or without baths.

HOTEL RUDOLF.— On the beach front, Atlantic City, N.J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

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HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

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Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

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VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

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WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

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Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

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Opposite the picturesque Park.

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Furnished or unfurnished suites from 2 rooms to any required number. Special terms for Summer months.

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Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st.
CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

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OPPOSITE CARNEGIE HALL,
NEW YORK.
A SELECT FAMILY AND TRANSIENT HOTEL.
European Plan. Rates Reasonable.
FRANK N. LORD, JR., Manager.
Also Proprietor DUTCHER HOUSE, Pawling, New York. Now Open.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath.....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—EMMA BODENSTEIN, Plaintiff, against IDA NAFTAL, Mary Tropp, Rose Silberstein, Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown, Dora Katzenberg, Joseph Silberstein, Michael Silberstein, William Silberstein, Edward Silberstein, Gertrude Silberstein, Florence Silberstein, and Rose Silberstein, as administratrix of the goods, chattels and credits of Morris Silberstein, deceased. Defendants.—Summons:

To the above named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the Plaintiff's Attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated, New York, December 20th, 1904.

A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office Address No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Louis Silberstein, if alive, and "Mary" Silberstein, his wife, if married, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the real first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff,) and if dead, his executors, or administrators, his widow, if any, the heirs-at-law, next of kin, devisees and legatees of said Louis Silberstein, and their respective husbands and wives, grantees, and all persons claiming through them or either of them, if any, the same being unknown and their names being unknown. The foregoing summons is served upon you, by publication, pursuant to an order of Honorable Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 19th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 20th day of June, 1905.

The object of this action is to obtain a partition of the real property of which Morris Silberstein, died, seized, and the said real property is briefly described as follows:

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the south side of Madison Street, distant 150 feet 2 inches westerly from the southwesterly corner of Rutgers and Madison Streets, containing 33 feet 2 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street numbers 190 and 192 Madison Street; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the westerly side of First Avenue, distant 75 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of 85th Street and 1st Avenue, containing 25 feet in width, front and rear, and 75 feet in depth on either side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 1643 First Avenue; also

All that certain lot of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, on the northwesterly side of Third Avenue, distant 63 feet 9 inches southwestwardly from the southwesterly corner of 3rd Avenue and 39th Street, containing 25 feet 3 inches in width, front and rear, and 100 feet in depth on each side, more or less; said premises being known by the street number 590 Third Avenue.

A. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAISY F. CLARK, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN DAVIS CLARK, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1905.

OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Benjamin Davis Clark, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL,
Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

jy8-law6w

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Vacation Resorts

Along the North Shore of Long Island Sound, at the charming inland locations of Connecticut, and among the Berkshire and Litchfield Hills, reached by the finest through and suburban train service running out of New York. Send 2-cent stamp to New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Room No. 3, Grand Central Station, New York, or to Passenger Department New Haven, for descriptive books and list of hotels, boarding houses, rates for board, and passenger fares.

New Hampshire.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

JEFFERSON, N. H.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Family cottages a special feature. Superb golf links and other attractive out-of-door sports. Information and booklet.

A. J. MURPHY, Manager.

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Maple Leaf Farm, on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.—New house; pure spring water; good fishing; modern bath and toilet rooms; hot and cold water; tennis, croquet, piano; $7 to $10 a week; booklets. E. A. Mallory, Prop. P. O. Brandon, R. F. D.

Connecticut.

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EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound.) Greenwich, Conn.

Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

BRAINERD HOUSE,

Stony Creek, Conn.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.

Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ELLEN KING, plaintiff, against ANNIE JEANE YUILLE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date June 28, 1905, and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 8th day of July, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the tenth day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

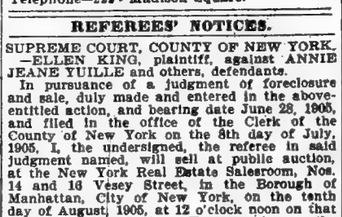
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Eighty-second Street, distant two hundred and eighty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of West Eighty-second Street with the westerly line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Eighty-second Street, nineteen feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street; and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning; being the premises now known by the street number 119 (one hundred and nineteen) West Eighty-second Street; which land lies in section Number 4 (four) and in block Number 1,213 (twelve hundred and thirteen) on the Land Map of the City of New York; and being the same premises conveyed by the party of the second part hereto and John A. King to the party of the first part hereto by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage and its accompanying bond being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money in said deed expressed.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1905.

EDGAR J. NATHAN, Referee.

DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 119 West Eighty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:



West 82d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $21,630.60, with interest thereon from June 7, 1905, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $536.05, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,234.97 and interest.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1905.

EDGAR J. NATHAN, Referee.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY B. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALFRED Z. BAKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for Divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 3, 1905.

SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alfred Z. Baker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. LUTES, CLARENCE A. LUTES, and ANGELINE A. LUTES, composing firm of Lutes Brothers, and the firm of LUTES BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—No. 8,199.

To the creditors of William H. Lutes, Clarence A. Lutes, and Angeline A. Lutes, composing firms of Lutes Brothers, and the firm of Lutes Brothers of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of June, A. D., 1905, the said William H. Lutes, Clarance A. Lutes, and Angeline A. Lutes, composing firm of Lutes Brothers, and the firm of Lutes Brothers were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 346 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated New York, July 12th, 1905.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In the matter of SARAH COWELL LE MOYNE, Bankrupt.—No. 8,157.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Sarah Cowell Le Moyne of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of June, A. D. 1905, the said Sarah Cowell Le Moyne was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 120 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of September, A. D. 1905, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, July 20th, 1905.

ROUTE SELECTED BY JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR CONVEYING JAPANESE PEACE ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.

S. S. MINNESOTA,

SAILING FROM SEATTLE AUGUST 10TH FOR

JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG

Great Northern Steamship Company

OPERATING THE NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS

"MINNESOTA," (Length 630 feet.) "DAKOTA," (Beam 73 ft. 6 in.)

THE FIRST-CLASS CABIN ACCOMMODATIONS ARE ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS AND SITUATED AMIDSHIP, WHICH INSURES PASSENGERS PLENTY OF LIGHT AND FRESH AIR. NO CROWDING—LARGE AND LOFTY STATEROOMS. FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO ANY RAILROAD AGENT OR TO

S. J. ELLISON, 413 Broadway, New York City. W. F. MERSHON, 319 Broadway, New York City.
W. W. KING, General Passenger Agent, Seattle, Wash. C. G. BURNHAM, General Agent, 209 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN LINE

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 5 St. Louis.....Aug. 19
New York.....Aug. 12 Philadelphia.....Aug. 26

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 12, 3 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 19, 8:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 29 Vaderland.....Aug. 12
Finland.....Aug. 5 Kroonland.....Aug. 19

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic....July 26, 1 PM Oceanic...Aug. 9, 1 PM
Teutonic...Aug. 2, 10 AM Cedric...Aug. 18, 8 AM
Celtic.....Aug. 4, 8 AM Baltic...Aug. 25, 11:30 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA

A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct weekly service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN,

By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S. S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 11 A. M. every Saturday.
TO YARMOUTH, Round Trip.....$25
TO HALIFAX, Round Trip.....$33
For information and tickets apply to MUNSON S. S. LINE, BEAVER BUILDING, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 261, 1,185 B'way, and 649 Madison Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq. West, or any tourist agent.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

¶Rhaetia..Jy.29, 2:30 PM | Waldersee..Aug.19, 8 AM
†*Bluecher..Aug.3, 11 AM | †Deut'hl'd..Aug.24, 11 AM
¶Patricia..Aug. 5, 5 AM | Hamburg..Aug.31, 10 AM
†*Moltke..Aug.17, 11 AM | †Penn'a..Sept.2, 7:30 AM
†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board.
¶Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

New York—Naples—Genoa.

Prinz Oskar..Aug. 15, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28
Prinz Adalbert..Sept. 12, 10 AM; Oct. 31, Dec. 19
Offices 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N.J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.

Carpathia..July 25, noon | Caronia..Aug. 5, 11 AM
Campania..July 29, 1 PM | Lucania..Aug. 12, 1 PM
Umbria...Aug. 5, 9 AM | Etruria..Aug. 19, 8 AM

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
PANNONIA.....Aug. 1, noon; Sept. 19
SLAVONIA.....Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.

Caledonia..July 29, 8 PM | Columbia..Aug. 12, 3 PM
Astoria...Aug. 5, noon | Furnessia..Aug. 19, 11 AM
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

A COOL OCEAN TRIP

The superb new twin-screw S. S. BERMUDIAN, 5,500 tons, elegantly fitted for passengers, sails Aug. 2d, 16th, 30th, Sept. 13th, 27th, Oct. 11th for BERMUDA, affording an enjoyable TEN DAYS' OUTING, including five days' visit to these beautiful little windswept islands.

A SPLENDID NEW OCEAN STEAMSHIP, OUTDOOR LIFE IN THE PUREST OF PURE OCEAN BREEZES, FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PRINCESS HOTEL, CARRIAGE DRIVES.

$44.50 Hotel and other expenses, according to hotel. **$49.50**

Berths and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.

The Ideal Route for Summer Tourists and recreation travel to Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, &c. Unequaled 3-day health-giving sea trips. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet giving list of tours, hotels, and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. Phone 3419 Franklin.

TEN-DAY ROUND TRIP TICKETS, $7.00.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 Statendam.....Aug. 23
Potsdam.....Aug. 9 Ryndam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 26, Oct. 26, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 3, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SOPHIA GILBERT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE MATTHEWS, George Richardson, Joseph Richardson, Marvin Richardson, husband of Isabella Richardson, deceased; Victor F. Lafourcade, Mary Eva Cobia, Isabella Stallman, William Stratton and Emma Stratton, his wife; Mary Engelhardt; Frederick Stratton and John Stratton (if living) and his wife, (if any,) whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and if said John Stratton is dead, his widow, devisees, and heirs at law, and their grantees, if any, who are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the defendants above named and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated April 16th, 1902.

ARTHUR H. WADICK,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, Wakefield, Bronx Borough, New York City.

To the above-named defendants John Stratton (if living) and his wife, (if any,) whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and if said John Stratton is dead, his widow, devisees, and heirs at law and their grantees, if any, who are unknown to the plaintiff:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Charles H. Truax, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of July, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

ARTHUR H. WADICK,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, Wakefield, N. Y. City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—CAROLYN HOLMES DAWBARN, plaintiff, against IDA M. MERRITT and ALBERT H. MATHEWS, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 20, 1905.

INGRAM, ROOT & MASSEY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendant Ida M. Merritt: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order granted by the Hon. Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 17th day of July, 1905, and filed with the complaint herein in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the said County, City, and State of New York, on the 18th day of July, 1905.

Dated New York, N. Y., this 20th day of July, 1905.

INGRAM, ROOT & MASSEY,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and P. O. address 68 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISLDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ¶Except Monday. ‖Except Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P. M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det. & Chi.

*Daily, †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, C. E. LAMBERT,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square. (Subway Station in building.) 4900—38th; Harlem (96 Morningside.) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown (2653 John.) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street (611 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge, name of loser on badge. Room 1,401, 302 Broadway.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 388,774. Seamen's Bank for Savings, 74 and 76 Wall St., New York; payment stopped and cancellation applied for; please return to bank.

$5 REWARD for return of amethyst brooch, lost Wednesday morning, between 48th St., 9th Av. and 69th St., Lexington Av. J. McKinney, 348 West 48th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; near Subway; good board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage. Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table; moderate.

42D ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, running water; near Times Building; board.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

62D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service; table board; telephone; references.

96TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, and 696, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE requiring residence, with board and cool rooms, can secure same at 45 East 34th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

9TH ST., 20 WEST.—Large and small cool, pleasant, clean rooms; bath; transients; moderate rates.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

12TH ST., 38 WEST.—Large room, with running water; also hall room; telephone; references.

12TH, 23 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms, with board; table board; transients accommodated.

26TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

57TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 232 WEST.—Furnished hallrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

43D, 110 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms at reasonable terms; transients accommodated; parlor floor; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

46TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

65TH ST., 138 EAST.—Back parlor, cool and comfortably furnished, running water.

68TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

61ST ST., 168 EAST, NEAR LEXINGTON.—Elegant newly furnished room; running water; private house.

82D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

83D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths; attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Delightful rooms, singly, en suite; attractive skylight room; very moderate; telephone.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, baths, in private house; references.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Large hall room; superior location; private house. Owner.

82D, 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

83D, 163 WEST.—Choice of unusually well furnished absolutely clean rooms; reduced rates; references.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms, private bath, telephone, every convenience; board optional; private family; also doctor's office.

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Large, cool, light room for refined woman; elevator. Subway; references. McPhail.

118TH ST., 415 WEST, (Morningside Heights.)—Attractive front rooms, single and en suite; well furnished; southern exposure; porcelain bath; attendance, elevator, restaurant. Mrs. Brewer.

148TH, 540 WEST.—Two connecting and separate rooms; running water; near the Subway.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast.

Brooklyn.

CLARK ST., 91, HEIGHTS.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool rooms; suitable for two; running water, bath. Telephone 4329R Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

ST. MARK'S AV., 618, Near Bedford Av.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, in private residence.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Neckwear operators experienced on men's neckwear. Stag Brand, 32 Union Square, Reliance Building.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; cannot supply demand for graduates; $4 to $5 per day; many complete course in two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Ass'n. Send for free catalogue. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 239 to 245 10th Av., New York City; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Folding boxes foreman wanted for best grade work; must be a practical man; give reference, state experience and salary expected. The Friedenwald Co., Baltimore, Md.

WANTED—Folding box salesman experienced in selling the better grade of boxes; give reference, experience, and salary wanted. The Friedenwald Co., Baltimore, Md.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

BOOKKEEPER.—Three years' experience; quick and accurate; salary $3. R. B., Box 216 Times Downtown.

IN JAIL FOR A DEBT; HIS FAMILY STARVING

Children's Society Has a Sick Father Sent to the Tombs.

TRUANT BOY THE CAUSE

Mrs. Kaplan Says Her Husband Couldn't Pay $1 a Week for the Lad's Board.

Rosa Kaplan, her three children crying for bread, is wondering in the tiny room she occupies on the fourth floor of the tenement house 156 Broome Street why the law has taken her husband away from her.

"They've locked him up in the Tombs," she sobbingly said yesterday afternoon, "because he can't pay a dollar a week board for our son, Abraham, who was sent to an institution by the Gerry Society.

"Poor man, how can he pay? He's been sick most of the time for three years, and can't make enough money to take care of the family. They took him away Wednesday, and now there's nothing to eat in the house and no money either. It's a cruel law that will put a man in jail for a dollar and leave his wife and babies to starve."

Abraham Kaplan is thirteen years old and won't go to school. The neighbors say he is a bad boy, but they qualify the statement by saying that "he isn't much wrose than other boys."

He was committed at the instance of the Gerry society some weeks ago, and a demand for a dollar a week to pay for his board was made on his father. The father explained that he couldn't possibly make the payments. The explanation was fruitless, and arrest followed.

"How much longer are they going to keep my husband away from me?" Mrs. Kaplan asked yesterday afternoon. "If they'd let little Abraham come home, I'm sure he'd be a good boy. Then my husband wouldn't have to pay board."

At the office of the Gerry society it was said last evening that Superintendent Jenkins was not in the city and that there was nobody else who could give information about the case.

SOMNAMBULISTS' FALLS.

One Sleep Walker Killed and Another Breaks Both Legs.

Thomas Maloney, forty-five years old, of 51 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, fell to death from the roof of his home early yesterday morning. It is supposed that he walked off the roof in his sleep.

A similar case was that of Amido Garibaldi, who was seriously injured by walking off the roof of a two-story stable building at 141 Bayard Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. He lives in an adjoining house and lately had been in the habit of sleeping in the stable. He is addicted to sleep-walking and at 2 o'clock he walked off the roof, falling thirty feet to the sidewalk. Both his legs were broken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

FITTER.—Capable fitter desires full position with first-class house. M. R., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—Scotch Protestant as competent houseworker; good cook and laundress; small family; reference. 258 West 37th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Protestant; fully understands care of infants; 25 years' experience; bottle feeding; personal reference; last employer doctor. Nurse, Box 332 Times, Times Square.

NURSE.—Trained nurse for all sickness; highly recommended. Nurse, 168 East 63d St.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Understands shorthand and typewriting; good penman and figurer; willing and neat worker; $6. Miss Rips, Box 217 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Just graduated from a first-class business school; bright, active, willing; good penman; excellent speller; no agency; home influences; $6. Beginner, Box 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady (19) desires beginner's position; neat and attentive; graduate of Heffley's Business School; would substitute; no agency. N. R., 463 13th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $6-$7. Active, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Assistant bookkeeper; correct at figures; good penman; limited experience; no agency; live with parents; $7. S. B., Box 146 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; seeks position of responsibility; recommended; would substitute. Worth, Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; high school education; highly recommended; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Experienced; Remington operator; salary, $8. M. A., 382 7th St., Brooklyn.

SUPERINTENDENT, &c.—Permanent or temporary position as superintendent, matron, or assistant; city or country; first-class references. M. E. T., Box 1,401 Times, Harlem.

YOUNG GIRL for light chamber work, fine sewing, care for grown children, or act as maid; reference. 504 West 57th St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ACCOUNTANT.—Wishes work evenings; trial balances, statements, bookkeeping, &c.; excellent references; terms moderate. D., Box 102 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, writes up, balances, audits accounts, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th.

COACHMAN, 40, German, wife cook and laundress; city or country; references. Address D. A., 150 East 23d St.

New Underwood Typewriter, $50; also roll-top desk and neostyle for sale. Nathan's, 20 Fulton

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER.—German; wants work; rooms painted, $1; papered, $1.75; kalsomining, plastering, cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 136 East 7th St.

REAL ESTATE.—Practical and thoroughly competent mechanic wants position with private estate or large real estate office to take full charge of repairs and alterations department; wages moderate; 20 years' experience in jobbing trade. Mechanic, Box 302 Times, Times Square.

RESPECTABLE WIDOW wishes position for her boy, 14, at anything. McCahon, 180 West 19th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times; Times Square.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Absolute rest, quiet; refined people accommodated; farmhouse, modern improvements; broad piazzas, pine shade, wholesome food; 50 minutes Grand Central Depot. Cranmer, Rosedale, White Plains, N. Y.

Rayvella Hall, Hasbrouck, Sullivan Co., N.Y., (near Fallsburgh.)—Modern house on large farm; sanitary improvements; bowling, tennis, boating, bathing; illustrated booklets.

Bloomfield, N. J.—53 Fremont St.; furnished rooms with board; rates reasonable for Summer or permanent; commutation low; accessible both roads.

SUMMER boarders wanted at Meadow Brook Farm. Write for circular. Mrs. Frank S. Hall, East Chatham, N. Y.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Don't sell silver or plate, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

ELUDED GUARDING HUSBAND.

Woman, Stricken with Fever, Escaped His Grasp and Jumped to Death.

Mrs. Lucy Collins, twenty-three years old, committed suicide early yesterday morning by jumping from her flat on the fifth floor of the tenement at 1,440 Avenue A. Isaac Collins, her husband, says her mind was deranged by fever and grief because of the death of her baby.

Collins is an employe of the Street Cleaning Department, and he and his wife were married a year ago. Their first child, born in June, died early last week, during the hot spell. The young mother was left weak, and the death of her child threw her into deep despondency.

Late Saturday evening she tried to throw herself from one of the front windows. Her husband caught her just in time. He tried to quiet her, and thought he had succeeded in doing so. An hour later, however, she again tried to jump out of the window, but her husband's watchfulness again saved her. At last she lay down and seemed to sleep. Collins fastened one of the two windows, and sat down in a chair beside the other, which he left half open to let in air.

Collins sat there for hours, and toward morning became so exhausted that he fell asleep. Suddenly he felt something brush against him. He clutched at it and caught his wife's skirt, but the woman was in the act of throwing herself out of the window, and the cloth tore out of his grasp. An instant later he heard her body strike the sidewalk. He ran down to her, and found her lying crushed on the stone walk. Collins found a policeman, who sent a call to the Presbyterian Hospital for an ambulance, but when Dr. Ward arrived he said Mrs. Collins had been killed when she struck the pavement.

SAN JUAN HILL UNDER GUARD.

Trouble Feared After Negroes Had Beaten a Grocery Clerk.

A big police guard was again on duty on "San Juan Hill" and the "Gut" yesterday to prevent trouble between the whites and the negroes on that now famous battleground of the races.

After last Sunday's rioting a special patrol of fifty policemen was posted in the danger zone from Sixtieth to Sixty-fourth Street, west of Columbus Avenue. Then because it seemed peaceful the patrol was reduced to two or three men.

Yesterday there were fifteen policemen waiting for a sign of trouble. The increase was due to the attack yesterday morning by twelve negroes on James O'Connor, twenty-two years old, a grocery clerk at 84 Amsterdam Avenue. O'Connor was found by Policeman Sager of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station unconscious in an excavation for a sewer in front of 240 West Sixty-third Street. He was taken to Roosevelt Hospital suffering from a scalp wound, a broken leg, and many bruises.

After O'Connor was revived at the hospital he said that he was walking up the street last night when without any provocation the negroes set upon him, knocked him down, and kicked him. He managed to get to his feet, when he was felled by what he thought was a piece of lead pipe. That was the last he remembers.

SUICIDE WAS GOING BLIND.

Old High Bridge Gateman Had Lost His Job, Too—Body in River.

Two days after his disappearance the body of Charles Leopold Gehring, sixty-five years old, was found yesterday afternoon in the Harlem River at Morris Dock, at the foot of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street.

He had been a gateman at the High Bridge crossing for the New York Central for many years, and lived with another old man, Henry Bolander, in a little house near the Bronx end of the Washington Bridge. He had a son, who often tried to induce his father to give up work and live with him, but the old man was so attached to his friend Bolander and his job at the crossing that he always refused.

A few months ago his sight failed, and he was laid off by the railroad company. He consulted the surgeons at Bellevue Hospital, and was told that he would have to undergo an operation if he hoped to retain his sight. He told his friend Bolander that he would throw himself into the river before he would submit to such an operation. Bolander believes his friend made good his threat.

Friday morning Bolander awoke to find Gehring gone. Suspecting what had happened, he told the police of the High Bridge Station, and a general alarm was sent out for the old man.

GAS METERS THEIR PREY.

A Harlem Gang That Rifles the 25-Cent Slot Machines.

A band of Harlem hoodlums known as the "Gas House Gang" has become so bold that a delegation of citizens went to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station yesterday and appealed to Capt. Powers for protection. The delegation was headed by Louis Diamond of 308 East One Hundred and First Street, who said that the gang had so terrorized the neighborhood of One Hundredth Street and First Avenue that it was time the police took a hand.

The gang is composed of several young loafers who make their headquarters around the gas tanks. They frequently beat and rob citizens, but their specialty is robbing gas meters. Nearly all the tenements of the neighborhood are fitted with slot meters. The young robbers climb the fire escapes, smash the meters, and take out the twenty-five cent pieces.

Capt. Powers sent two men to watch the gas house region and try to capture the gang.

CRANE REBUKES THE POLICE.

Says They Spend Too Much Time on Petty Gambling Cases.

"If the police would spend more time looking after the real criminals and not waste their energies in such petty cases as this, it would be a great deal better for the city," said Magistrate Crane to Acting Captain Powers of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station, in the Harlem Court yesterday morning.

Capt. Powers had arraigned six boys on the charge of gambling in the Miona Social Club, at 64 East One Hundred and Fourth Street. He said he had caught them in a game of poker.

"Why don't you make a raid on some of the big clubs?" asked the Magistrate. "Why, there's poker playing in your own station house."

"There is no poker playing in my station house now," said the Captain.

"There used to be; I've seen it played there myself," said Magistrate Crane. "If you would get after real criminals and stop foolish and useless arrests, it would be much better for the city. These boys are discharged."

7,000 AT IRISH PICNIC AND NOT A CROSS WORD

County Cork Men and Their Friends Have a Great Day.

FLOTILLA OF EXCURSIONISTS

Two Steamboats and Five Barges Take the Picnickers Up the Hudson to Forest View Grove.

County Cork men, their wives and sweethearts, 7,000 strong, held their annual excursion yesterday, sailing in a flotilla of two steamboats and five barges to Forest View Grove, up the Hudson. The boats and barges were tied together, and as they floated up and down the river the sons and daughter of Cork danced to the music of three or four bands. They were still dancing when they reached the West Thirty-fifth Street pier last evening, a little before 10 o'clock, sorry that the day's fun was over.

According to every officer of the Entertainment Committee there was not an arrest and not a single accident to mar the enjoyment of the day. The only disappointment was that the New York Cork Men were unable to wrestle with the Cork Men from Boston at football. The Boston football team was on hand, too, thirty in number, and anxious to lock horns with the New York team. The crowd, however, so vastly exceeded the expectations of the committee that the grounds at Forest View Grove proved too small, and even the baseball game, which it was intended would follow the football contest could not be played.

There were the usual number of other games which Cork men delight to take part in, however, such as throwing the hammer, pitching quoits, vaulting with the pole, and short foot races. No prizes were distributed, and successful candidates had to be satisfied with being told that they were the ones who should have the prizes.

There were a few plain-clothes men aboard the boats, but they were not needed. When the excursion reached the pier ten uniformed men were on hand from the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, but they were necessary only in keeping the crowd in check as it tried to get on shore over the single gangplank. There was some crowding, but some one started up an Irish ditty, in which the crowd joined, and everybody became good-natured. The song was followed by great cheers for Ireland in general and the County of Cork in particular.

President Jeremiah Healy of the organization, the official name of which is the "Corkmen's Patriotic, Protective, and Benevolent Association," said the organization never before had so successful an excursion.

"There was not a single incident to mar the pleasure of the day," he said. "It was a kind of family reunion, a family reunion of Cork men and women. The young folks danced and the old ones collected in groups and talked about their relatives and friends, some here and others still in the old country.

"There were several dramatic meetings of men and women who had known one another in Ireland and who met again for the first time in years. They gathered together again and ate their lunch together. It was certainly a fine affair from every point of view."

It took two large wagons to haul the empty beer kegs from the boats, and they were all empty, too.

SCARE AT TENEMENT FIRE.

A Dozen Polish Families in Danger at Greenpoint Blaze.

A dozen Polish families, comprising more than seventy-five men, women, and children, living in a four-story double-decked frame tenement house at 372 Oakland Street, Greenpoint, were thrown into panic early yesterday morning by a fire in the grocery of Joseph Dangelwitz, on the ground floor. It is believed that mice gnawing matches started the fire. A man who was passing the building discovered it and, running to the hallway, shouted with all his might.

Some of the tenants who were awakened set up a lively screaming, which aroused others, and in a twinkling men and women were dragging their children down the smoke-filled hall and stairs. Some were trampled.

When the firemen got to the house the grocery was all ablaze, and the flames had reached the stairs. Ladders were raised, and, on the top floor, were found two men slumbering in ignorance of the fire. The damage on the second floor amounted to $3,000.

CHILDREN IN PENNY HOLD-UPS

Gypsy Woman's Method of Begging from Automobilists.

Mary John, a gypsy woman, was locked up in the Westchester Station yesterday afternoon on a charge of vagrancy. There was a gypsy encampment near the Pelham Parkway yesterday, and when the road was crowded with automobiles and other vehicles the woman led five children from the encampment and made them hold hands in a line. Upon the approach of an automobile she swung the infant line across the road, and the machine was forced to stop. Then the gypsy woman would beg pennies of the occupants of the vehicle.

But Mary John made the mistake of holding up Acting Captain Pattan and Detective Dillon, who were in a buggy. She was arrested, and the children scampered back to the camp. The Captain saw Antonio Wider, another gypsy, driving a horse that was scarcely able to walk. He was arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals.

BOERS TO WED AT BRIGHTON.

Gen. Cronje to Officiate at Marriage of Sergeant and Nurse.

Sergt. John Vaye, a veteran of the Boer war, and Miss Nellie Van Dake, a South African nurse, are to be married at Brighton Beach to-night. The ceremony, at which Gen. Cronje and the Rev. W. D. Hughes will officiate, will take place in the course of the performance at the Boer war spectacle.

A thousand troopers will take part in the celebration.

No Trial; Defendant Dead.

Frederick Tuckerman, a saloonkeeper at 229 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, who was to have had a hearing on the charge of excise violation in Harlem Court yesterday morning, did not answer when his case was called. He was arrested July 2, and a few days later was taken ill with pneumonia, and he died a week ago.

Bars Up Against Sleeping in Parks.

The order issued by Park Commissioner Pallas permitting sleeping in the parks during the hot spell has been revoked. The notice was sent to the different Police Captains last night.

Arnheim's Remnant Sale.

We are displaying this week three large windows full of remnants of the finest goods ever shown, all this season's materials, both foreign and domestic, now at a uniform price, suit to order $18.00, coats and trousers $16.00, trousers $4.50. Tailored the Arnheim way with unbreakable fronts and shoulders.

Broadway @ Ninth Street.

ACTORS TO BUILD A TOWN.

Co-operative Association Buys 1,308 Lots in Auburndale, L. I.

Actors and actresses to the number of seventy have started out to build a town of their own. Auburndale, L. I., has been selected as the site, and those interested have advanced their project so far as to acquire about 1,308 lots of the village property. There are at present only four buildings in Auburndale.

Lester R. Franklin is the head of the organization, which, under the name of the Property Owners' Co-operative Association of Auburndale, has acquired title to the land. A number of flathouses is to be erected during the Summer, and a plant for the manufacture of cement blocks is to be established at once. Separate cottages will flank the solid brick blocks which are to be the basis of the new town.

Among the stockholders are George C. Staley, Frederick Watson, William H. Conley, Lorimer Johnstone, Orme Caldara, Menifee Johnson, Mae M. Barnes, Charles Malles, William Kitts, Amelia Bingham, Adolph Lestina, Viola Allen, and Lawrence Hascall. The association has forty Directors.

LEAD COINS IN CIRCULATION.

Car Conductors Get Many Counterfeit 25 and 50 Cent Pieces.

Secret Service detectives are trying to find the men who have been passing counterfeit twenty-five and fifty cent pieces in large numbers lately. The conductors of the Ninth Avenue line received many of the bad coins. One conductor yesterday found seven of the counterfeits in his cash when he turned in the day's receipts.

A young man offered a silver fifty-cent piece to Patrick Roche, proprietor of the Rossmore Hotel, yesterday, asking for change. Roche accidentally dropped the coin on the counter, and it gave forth a sound like the falling of a chunk of lead. The young man hastily picked up the counterfeit and ran out. He was not caught.

The counterfeits are made of lead and have a thin plating of silver.

CLOTHES LINES SAVE A BOY.

Eight-Year-Old Falls Six Stories and Is Only Bruised.

Joseph Colemeri, eight years old, fell through the opening of the fire escape balcony on the sixth floor of the tenement at 203 Forsyth Street yesterday morning. He struck several clothes lines on his way down, which so broke his fall that he escaped with a few bruises.

The boy was sleeping on the fire escape when the shower came up, about 3 o'clock. Groping for the window, he stumbled into the stair opening. Across the openings the families on every floor had stretched clothes lines. The boy broke every line, making a great noise and alarming every one in the house. From the lowest balcony he struck a slanting fence, and slid gently to the paved areaway.

When the tenants rushed out they found the lad rubbing his skinned elbows and knees, but otherwise unhurt.

FELL OFF ROOF PLAYING TAG.

Boy Alive After Four-Story Plunge—Ambulance Horse Disabled.

Danto Bettrino, nine years old, of 2,516 Park Avenue, went up on the roof of the house (which is four stories) yesterday morning with some companions to play tag. In eluding the boy who was "it," and was trying to catch him young Bettrino made a misstep and plunged head first over the edge of the roof to the yard below.

He was picked up unconscious. A Lebanon Hospital surgeon, who responded to the call, found that the little fellow's back was broken. He was put in the ambulance and started for the hospital. At One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue the horse drawing the ambulance stumbled and fell, breaking its leg. Then the boy had to be transferred to another ambulance. A policeman shot the injured ambulance horse.

FRENZIED FREIGHT RATES.

Two Seekers After Free Transportation Get the Worst of It.

George Thomas of 17 Bleecker Street and Frederick Quabis of 356 West Fifty-second Street, being minded to get to Albany at small cost, were boating northward on the roof of a New York Central freight car late Saturday night. All went comfortably till they reached Eightieth Street, when five mysterious travelers who said they owned the train came along and proceeded to collect fares. They granted Quabis a special rate of $4 because that was all he had; charged Thomas $25 on the same schedule, and threw them both off.

Neither was hurt, and the two found Policeman Mullen of the One Hundredth Street Station at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive, to whom they told their troubles. They denounced prevailing tariffs as discriminating and ruinous.

Hopper's Big Festival.

Tammanyites in the Thirty-first Assembly District, of which Isaac A. Hopper is leader, say that the annual Summer night's festival to be held Sept. 8 will eclipse all of its predecessors. It will be held at the Manhattan Casino. The committee in charge is composed of Peter A. Hendrick, William A. Hart, John Garvery, Herman Kornbluth, James W. Carroll, Jacob C. Wund, Edward P. Maguire, and John J. Dillon.



Public Approval Demonstrated

BY THE LARGE NUMBER OF SALES LAST Saturday in all 3 stores. We continue our Special Reduction Sale of Men's and Young Men's 2 and 3 Piece Suits. YOU SHOULD SEE THEM and will agree that they are the Best Values offered in New York this season. All Standard Weaves in Cheviots Homespuns, Fannels and a few Black Unfinished Worsteds. All are Skeleton Coats, many half silk lined. Just right for Business or Outing Wear. Sizes 32 to 42, to fit Old and Young.

9.75

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

Three Broadway Stores: At 13th St., at Canal St., & near Chambers St.

$30 & $35 Suits Tailored To order $

Positively the finest and newest fabrics, including all our swagger $30 and $35 Summer materials. We'll tailor the suit to your measure in faultless style.

No odds and ends or remnants, but the same goods you would have paid $30 and $35 for last week. We simply need room and work for our large organization.

We guarantee perfection of fit, fabric and fashion.

THOS. H. LOGAN

243 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite City Hall

BULLET GRAZED DETECTIVES.

Man They Arrested Says He Aimed at a Target.

A bullet whizzed between the noses of Detectives Bernstein and Curran of the High Bridge Station, who were standing beside a telegraph pole in front of 1,243 Ogden Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. The bullet buried itself in the pole.

The detectives arrested Pasquale Spodorola, twenty-one years old, in the yard with a smoking revolver in his hands, they say. He explained that he was merely practicing at a target and had no idea that the detectives were near by. They locked him up on the charge of firing the revolver in the street.

GET GANG'S YOUNG CHIEF.

Three of His Companions Already Sentenced for Flat Robbing.

Michael Slevin, eighteen years old, of 343 East Thirty-first Street, and who the police of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station declare is the chief of a band of young flat robbers, was arraigned before Magistrate Steinert in Yorkville Court yesterday and held for the Grand Jury.

After a four months' search, Detectives Naughton and Kane captured Slevin Saturday afternoon. Early last April the police caught the prisoner's three companions, two of whom are now in Elmira and the other at the House of Refuge.



Let Us Clothe You.

Don't take my word for it; I'm prejudiced. Put it up to the clothes to prove the 33⅓% betterment.

Moe Levy & Co.,

119 to 125 Walker St.,

Three Blocks East of Broadway.

Branch at 1457 Broadway.

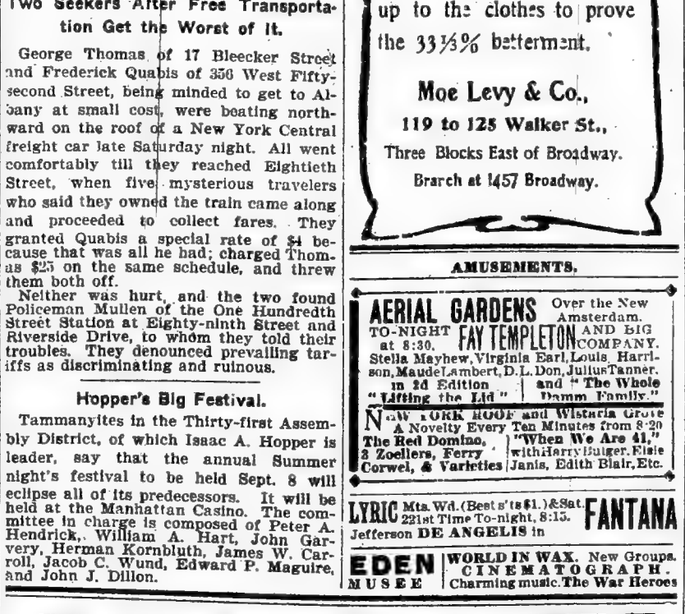
AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT at 8:30. **FAY TEMPLETON** AND BIG COMPANY. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earl, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Julius Tanner, in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damn Family."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, 2 Zoellers, Ferry Corwel, & Varieties. "When We Are 41," with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, Edith Blair, Etc.

LYRIC Mts. Wd. (Best s'ts $1.) & Sat. 221st Time To-night, 8:15. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in **FANTANA**

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Heroes



L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents, on Premises, or 158 Broadway. Tel. 4000—38th. 1711 Cort.

AMUSEMENTS.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Helen Bertram, Blanche Sloan & Jas. Walthour, Burke & Larne Co., others.
5TH AV. Rob't S. Haines in "Once Upon a Time," J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein.
58TH ST. "The Belle of Richmond," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Chas. Abbe, etc.
125TH ST. "Jith the Westerner," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, Sol Aiken, etc.

BOER WAR BRIGHTON BEACH } Daily, 3, 7:30 & 9. Sat. and Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 and 9.

MANHATTAN BEACH PERCY WILLIAMS'S **VAUDEVILLE** 3 and 8:30.
PAIN'S Port Arthur Grand Fireworks Every Ev'g. at 8:15

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev., 8:15. Col. Gaston Bordevery, (expert rifle shot,) 4 Bard Bros, Ernest Hogan & Co., others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Broadway & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. 100th Time, Monday, Aug. 7—Souvenirs. SAM BERNARD "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

DREAMLAND TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. Mystic Shrine Day, Wednes., July 26. Free Hippodrome Races, 4 and 9 P. M.

LUNA PARK New and Original Throughout.

$5

We've climbed high enough on the shoe ladder to see a few things.

Shoe sales which seem like easy money may prove expensive luxuries if your standard is high both for merchandise and veracity.

For some years we've had occasional shoe sales; our manufacturers' samples of $5 shoes, some big lots made specially, and our own odd lots.

Values have been unusual and the response to our advertisements most generous.

In short the sales have been very successful for every one concerned, except ourselves.

When this light broke on us after our sale of $5 shoes at $3.50 last month, we decided that the sooner we got down to regular business the better off we'd be.

So we rounded up every odd lot, every manufacturer's sample, everything of the sort we owned.

1700 pairs of $5 shoes.
225 pairs of $3.50 shoes.
525 pairs of $3 shoes.

They all go on sale to-day at $2—the last shoe-sale we expect to have under present shoemaking conditions, except minor clearances of odd lots from our own shelves.

High shoes and low, lace and button, all sorts of leathers and all sizes.

$2.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showery, slightly warmer; light south winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,349. * * * NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

OH, ROOSEVELT FORGOT, COL. MANN DECLARES

Certainly Consented to a "Fads and Fancies" Piece, He Says.

AND AS FOR JUSTICE DEUEL

The Town Topics Editor, Just Back from Europe, Really Doesn't Know —But He Will Investigate.

Col. William d'Alton Mann, editor in chief and principal owner of Town Topics, says he does not know whether Justice Deuel is the counsel of that publication or not. But he declares he knows positively that the $1,500 subscription work Fads and Fancies, of which the Town Topics company is the publisher, will contain an article about President Roosevelt for which the material, including a photograph, was furnished either by the President himself or somebody standing very close to him.

This and some other assertions, mostly negative, were obtained from Col. Mann when the Red Star liner Zeeland, on which he had returned from England a little ahead of the intended date, reached its pier late last evening. He was accompanied by his wife and niece. Former State Senator Wray went down on the Government tug and boarded the Zeeland at Quarantine. At the pier he was met by his daughter, Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne, and Justice Deuel, his two fellow-directors in the Town Topics Publishing Company. The presence of Mr. Wray caused a lot of gossip among the other passengers while the boat was making its way up the bay.

Although Col. Mann himself professed all but complete ignorance of The Town Topics-Fads and ancies-America's Smart Set trouble that had come up since his absence, everybody else in the first cabin seemed aware of what had happened.

Mann Slept Well.

"Oh, the journey has been perfectly lovely," was the first thing he said when he found himself unexpectedly confronted with a score of reporters loaded with questions. "Everything has been lovely on board, and I have not lost a single night's sleep. I have such a good conscience, you see."

"But how about Justice Deuel, Colonel?" somebody broke in. "What's his actual connection with Town Topics?"

Col. Mann shook his bushy mane of white hair and stroked his snowy beard and hemmed and hawed a little before he answered:

"Really, boys, I don't know. I have no idea what he is doing at the office—if he be doing anything at all. You know, I'm so awfully busy editing and taking care of my other affairs. Really—"

"Is he not looking over the proofs to see that nothing libelous goes in?"

"Oh, he may be looking at the proofs for all I know. Anybody may do that who comes into the office—and who is known there, of course."

"Does he do it in a legal capacity, do you think?"

"No, I shouldn't say that," replied Col. Mann.

"Tell us," said one questioner, "Is Justice Deuel the counsel for Town Topics?"

I Have So Many Lawyer Friends.

"I don't know, boys," the Colonel answered, somewhat reproachfully. "You know, I have so many lawyer friends, and I apply to all of them for advice, more or less. And I may have asked Justice Deuel—really, as I have said, I don't know."

And then Col. Mann started to tell all the things he didn't know about Town Topics and "Fads and ancies." The list was long.

"Why," protested Col. Mann, "I look after the artistic end only, and the editing. That keeps my hands full. And as to the rest—I have no time for it. I don't know anything about the price of that book, but I do know that it is going to be the finest book ever published in modern times."

"And does it contain a chapter about President Roosevelt?" was asked.

"It does," replied Col. Mann, without hesitation. "And another one about ex-President Cleveland."

"And did the President authorize that article?"

"He did—and furnished the photograph that is to go with it."

Somebody told hom a positive denial had issued from Sagamore Hill, an emphatic declaration that the President had neither promised to accept a presentation copy nor authorized the printing of anything about himself in the book.

Roosevelt Forgets—Mann.

"Why, he has forgotten it, boys," exclaimed Col. Mann. "How could he remember it?—he such a busy man and this happened three years ago. But he certainly did give us the material for that article."

Somebody laughed. Col. Mann's face took on an almost stern look.

"No, how could the President remember that?" he repeated. "Somebody came to him, you know, and told him that this was to be a wonderful book; that a finer one never was printed, and that it would represent the highest achievement of American bookmaking. And then he was told that the price would be such and such to the subscribers, and that the subscribers would be all the finest people in the country, but that it was only proper that he, as President of the Republic, should have a chapter of his own in the book without cost. And then he said in his usual pleasant way, that he would be glad to be in the book. No, I don't remember who the man was who saw Mr. Roosevelt about this matter, but I know we have got something in the office. Yes, I know that everything is all right, but the President cannot remember, of course, being such a very busy man."

"But why is there more than one price for the book?" was the next question.

"Is there?" was the counterquestion

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WOUNDS THREE ON TRAIN.

Italian Wields a Razor and Causes Panic on Elevated.

A crazy or intoxicated Italian drew a razor in a crowded Third Avenue elevated train last night and slashed three men, including a policeman, before he was subdued by being beaten into insensibility.

He was finally locked up in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station charged with felonious assault. He described himself as Alfredo Volzoni, twenty-six years old, a barber, of 347 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. Two other razors were found upon him.

When a south-bound train crowded with women and children returning from a day's outing in Bronx Park reached the One Hundred and Forty-third Street station at 7:30 o'clock a big man staggered into the first car. He nearly fell into a woman's lap as the train started, and several women and children screamed.

Somebody called the attention of Conductor John Davis of 166 East One Hundred and Ninth Street to the man's behavior. At One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street Davis got the man out on the platform between the first and second cars and tried to quiet him. William Simpson, a guard, who lives at 2,148 Second Avenue, joined Davis and remonstrated with the man, who was talking loudly.

At One Hundred and Thirty-third Street some one jostled the Italian and this apparently enraged him. He started to reenter the car, and Simpson and Davis tried to prevent him. He fought them off and dashing into the car plumped down in a seat. By this time several women had fainted and others with their children were scrambling for the rear of the train.

Volzoni kicked Davis, then leaped to his feet and pulled a razor from his hip pocket. He slashed at Simpson and cut his hand. Simpson slipped out of his coat and tried to wrap it around the Italian's head. Davis tried to help him and received a slash in the cheek. Volzoni cut Simpson's coat to ribbons, and then went for Davis, who had taken off his coat. This also was cut up.

Policeman Louis Schindler of the Tenderloin Station, who was on his way to report for duty, was in the rear car. He saw the women and children scrambling back, and brushing them aside made his way to the second car. He found Simpson, Davis, and the Italian engaged in a furious scuffle.

He tried to land on the Italian with his billy, but got a cut across the right hand. He changed the club to the left hand and dropped Volzoni with a blow which stunned him.

Meanwhile Davis had pulled the emergency cord, and the motorman began to whistle for help. When the train reached the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street station a half dozen policemen had already reached the platform. They found Volzoni stretched out on the floor of the car. The crush was so great at the car gates that the policemen had to crawl through the windows to reach him. After they had revived him he was taken to the station house.

Dr. Parmenter arrived with the Harlem Hospital ambulance and patched up the wounded men. Simpson's wound was so extensive that a dozen stitches were necessary to close it. Schindler's helmet was smashed, and he had a cut on his head in addition to the one on his hand. Davis had received three or four slashes.

Dr. Parmenter then went to the station house and patched up the Italian. It was a long job, as he bore many marks of conflict.

MISS WETHERILL'S SURPRISE.

Philadelphia Girl Telegraphs About Wedding to Bennett Young Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHESTER, Penn., July 24.—Friends of Miss Florence Delaney Wetherill, youngest daughter of Richard Wetherill, junior member of the firm of Robert Wetherill & Co., builders of the Corliss engines, learned to-day that she was married to Bennett Young Wilson of Louisville last Saturday at the Collegiate Church in New York City, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. Alfred Myers Marvel. Mr. Wetherill learned of the wedding while with his family at Atlantic City, where he received a message from the bridal pair. He said to-night:

"Although the wedding taking place without previous knowledge disappointed us, Mrs. Wetherill and myself are not dissatisfied. Announcement of their engagement was made in a formal manner a few months ago, and we were looking forward to an elaborate church wedding. At that time Mr. Wilson was connected with the Whiting Paper Company of Philadelphia. He recently resigned, having made business arrangements in London, England. They probably entertained the notion that his contemplated removal from America might result in our opposing the nuptials, and this probably led to the secret ceremony."

The bride is well known in New York and the West, as well as in Pennsylvania social circles. She is a member of the Chester New Century Club, and made her début a year ago. She is an expert horsewoman.

12 DEAD IN OIL FIRE.

Blazing Tanks in Texas Light Up the Country for Sixty Miles.

HOUSTON, Texas, July 24.—With probably twelve persons dead, the fire in the Humble oil fields, which started last night, is still burning fiercely.

The burning tanks cover an area three-quarters of a mile square. The great canopy of smoke overhangs two square miles. The eleven big tanks held 2,500,000 barrels of oil when lightning struck them Sunday afternoon.

The conflagration was visible in Houston, seventeen miles away, and in Galveston, sixty-five miles distant, all last night and to-day.

To-day the efforts of the fire-fighters have been confined to throwing up earthen embankments between the eleven burning tanks and those in which 4,000,000 barrels of oil belonging to other companies is stored. These tanks are 3,000 and 4,000 feet away from the fire, but the water which covers the field as a result of the rain of Sunday has floated blazing oil to the first level, and a sudden "boil over" may send the burning fluid to the second embankment, which would place the other tanks in great danger.

The Adirondacks Are Comfortable.
The breezes, laden with the balsam of the pines, are bracing and healthful. Water clear and cool. Only eight to twelve hours from New York by the New York Central. Send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, for a copy of "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them"—a fine map.—Adv.

JEROME HAS A TALK WITH E. H. HARRIMAN

And Finds Equitable Was Not a Party to U. P. Agreement.

HE ALSO SEES MR. SCHIFF

No Reason Why Hendricks Shouldn't Have Seen the Agreement, the District Attorney Says.

Hearing that Edward H. Harriman intended to start to-day for a six months' tour of Japan and other far-off lands, District Attorney Jerome on his return from Lakeville yesterday went to see the President of the Union Pacific Railroad and asked to see the syndicate agreement for the issuance of the $50,000,000 preferred stock in 1903 which gave Superintendent Hendricks of the Insurance Department so much trouble to locate in his investigation of Equitable affairs. Mr. Harriman showed the agreement to District Attorney Jerome, and told him that all his other papers and books were in the hands of his counsel, Judge Lovett, whom he would instruct to produce them at any time when they might be desired.

Subsequently the District Attorney went to the office of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and saw there Jacob H. Schiff. Mr. Schiff, who was examined at some length in regard to the syndicate agreement by the Superintendent of Insurance, went over the details of the transaction with Mr. Jerome. This is the first time that any Equitable investigator has been able to compare a verbal account of the syndicate transaction with the agreement itself, as Mr. Schiff and James H. Hyde, when they were under examination by Mr. Hendricks, both referred their questioner to Mr. Harriman for the agreement itself.

The Agreement.

Mr. Jerome last night issued this statement about his day's work:

"I went to the Equitable Building to meet Mr. Harriman, as I understood that he was going away to-morrow, and I desired to see the much talked of Union Pacific preferred syndicate agreement. I made a careful examination of the terms of this agreement. Mr. Harriman also stated that his books and papers were in the custody of his counsel, Judge Lovett, who was instructed to waive any question of professional privilege and to produce at any time any of them that I might deem of importance in the conduct of any investigation of matters within my jurisdiction. The syndicate agreement was one the terms of which would have at any time been produced for the inspection of the Superintendent of Insurance had he requested it. The Equitable Life Assurance Society was not a party to the said agreement, and had not been at any time.

"I then went to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s building and had an interview with Mr. Jacob Schiff, who gave me full information in regard to the details of syndicate operations referred to in the Frick and Hendricks reports, producing papers showing the exact character of those syndicate operations and volunteering to give me any further information or to produce any other documents which I might at any time desire."

The Equitable Records.

The Union Pacific syndicate agreement has vied with the $685,000 loan which the Mercantile Trust Company made to James W. Alexander and Thomas D. Jordan as trustees for the distinction of being the most mysterious feature of recent Equitable developments. It was got up early in 1903, and the records of the Equitable Society, to which Mr. Hendricks had reference in his examination of Mr. Schiff and others in the matter, showed that on Jan. 22 the Equitable paid to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. $500,000 for $500,000 of the stock, on Feb. 16 $900,000 for $900,000 of the stock, and on July 26, 1904, $270,000 for $520,000 of the stock.

Mr. Schiff, under examination, said that the records of the society must be false in these entries, inasmuch as his firm had never sold any Union Pacific preferred to the Equitable, but only to James H. Hyde, who, Mr. Schiff supposed, must have transferred his interest to the society. Mr. Hendricks showed Mr. Schiff the office voucher of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. for the sale of the stock to the society, and also checks of the society payable to the banking firm. Mr. Schiff answered:

"I can only say that whoever furnished you that record of sales of Union Pacific preferred or of any other stock to the Equitable Life has furnished you with a false record."

Subsequently Mr. Hendricks asked this question:

"I call your attention to the record which shows that this purchase was approved on Feb. 22, 1903, by the Finance Committee and that you were recorded as voting for it. Is the record wrong?"

Mr. Schiff replied:

"I can only explain this—that it is an incorrect statement. No doubt the sale was made to the Equitable by Mr. Hyde. You were misinformed."

In his testimony Mr. Schiff produced a letter which Mr. Hyde had written to Kuhn, Loeb & Co. on Feb. 17, 1902, notifying the firm that thereafter all underwritings, syndicate participations, and the like taken for the Equitable Society would be in the name of James H. Hyde and Associates.

A report was current that the Executive Committee of the Equitable at a meeting late last week decided to fix Chairman Morton's salary at $100,000 a year and that Mr. Morton, applying to his own case the rule he had applied to the salaries of the other highly paid officers of the society, announced that he would cut his salary 25 per cent., or to $75,000. Mr. Morton declined to discuss the report.

Attorney General Mayer is in the city again, at work on the omnibus suits he intends bringing against all those who were Directors of the Equitable in the time covered by the investigation of Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks. These actions will probably be ready in a few days.

PREPARING FOR INQUIRY.

Armstrong, Head of Legislative Committee, Expected Here Soon.

Senator William W. Armstrong of Rochester, the Chairman of the legislative committee to investigate the life insurance situation in this State, is expected in the city to-morrow or Thursday to arrange for the sessions of the committee

Continued on Page 3.

50 CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

Head of New Orleans Health Board Admits Disease is Spreading.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—The visiting authorities and the local boards admitted to-day that they were unable to say how much yellow fever there was in the city. Dr. Souchan, President of the State Board of Health, said that he knew of seventeen cases and four additional deaths in the last twenty-four hours. Dr. Kohnke, President of the city Board of Health, declared that fifty would be nearer the right estimate of the number of cases. The Marine Hospital doctors are reticent, but have gone to work to gather a full list of all cases. A meeting of the city Health Board was held to-night, which formulated a report to be made to the State board to-morrow.

Yesterday and to-day cases of fever were announced in widely separated sections of the city, all among Italians. Four cases were taken to the Charity Hospital, one said to have been brought in from Colon, another from a sugar plantation, and two from the infected district in Decatur Street.

The State Board of Health made a formal demand on the City Board of Health for a detailed statement of all new cases, all deaths, all suspected cases, and all cases under surveillance, with dates, names, and places specified, this for the information of the visiting authorities.

To-day the comment of the city was on the fact that Havana, for a century the breeding place of yellow fever, had quarantined against New Orleans.

HAVANA, July 24.—The steamer Excelsior of the Southern Pacific Morgan Line, which arrived here to-day from New Orleans, brought twenty-seven passengers. They were all ordered to be detained in Quarantine for five days. The ship will be unloaded by immunes.

Mayor Behrman has issued a proclamation to the people of the city urging them to heed the advice of the health authorities relative to the sanitation of their premises, and calling special attention to the necessity of screening houses and placing nets over cisterns and all pools of water which might breed mosquitos.

There is widespread confidence in the ability of Surgeon White of the United States Marine Hospital and the State and city authorities to successfully apply the mosquito theory. The City Council will meet to-morrow and pass an anti-mosquito ordinance.

MR. HARRIMAN SPEAKS.

Grants Quite an Interview on the Equitable Reporters.

Edward H. Harriman gave voluntarily yesterday the longest interview he has contributed since his famous "Wow-wow-wow" outburst in the meeting of the Equitable Life Assurance Society's Directors last Spring when the Frick report was turned down. Mr. Harriman met a reporter who was seeking him just as he was leaving his offices in the Equitable Building for the day. Mr. Harriman waved the reporter back.

"Don't ask me anything about Equitable matters," he said.

So the reporter asked if Mr. Harriman would start on his trip to Japan this morning, according to schedule.

"That's my intention," said Mr. Harriman.

Then he mollified his demeanor a bit, and remarked:

"You fellows have a hard time, don't you?"

"We have our troubles," the reporter admitted.

"Say," said Mr. Harriman, "there's altogether too blame many of you."

The reporter suggested that every paper had to have at least one man recording Equitable developments. Mr. Harriman interrupted:

"But some of the papers have five or six men following me. That's too blamed many."

And Mr. Harriman disappeared out of the Pine Street entrance of the Equitable Building.

FRANK CROKER LEFT $635,178

A Little Less Than Half a Million After His Debts Are Paid.

The appraisal of the estate of Frank H. Croker, filed yesterday, shows that he left $635,178 when he was killed in the automobile accident at Palm Beach last January. The administrator, Richard Croker, Jr., has paid up all the claims against the estate, leaving not quite $500,000.

The bulk of the estate was in stocks and bonds as follows:

2,990 shares of Interborough, $307,000; 650 shares of Manhattan Elevated, $110,062; 100 shares of the Casualty Company of America, $10,000; 25 shares of Mercantile National Bank, $7,000; 220 shares the Roebling Construction Company, $8,800; five shares of the Deal Golf Club, a half share in a $9,000 interest in the Mercedes Automobile Company, and a half share of a $10,000 interest in a motor boat company.

He had $39,396 in cash deposited with the Windsor Trust Company and $48,166 with the Colonial Trust Company. His debts are given at $130,853. Of this amount $100,000 was due as half of "a joint and several note" for $200,000 held by the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Reference is made to the accident which resulted in Mr. Croker's death and the death of his chauffeur, Alexander A. Racul. The Croker automobile was steered out of the way of a bicycle rider, and turned so quickly that it was upset. The bicycle was ridden by Newton F. Stanley, who was injured. The administrator has made a settlement with him for $513. The chauffeur's heirs received $2,583 from the estate. The cost of administering the estate was $5,000, and the commissions of the administrator $6,541. The total deductions amounted to $143,731.79, leaving a net estate of $491,336.82.

Richard Croker, the father, is entitled under the law to this money, as Frank Croker died without making a will. It is understood that he has relinquished all claim to the estate, and it will be divided among the members of the family.

SPARKS ACCUSED OF LARCENY

Charge Trumped Up to Get Him Out, Machine Company Treasurer Says.

Walter Sparks, Treasurer and Director of the Sparks Machine Company, was before Magistrate Baker in the Tombs Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. T. V. Elker, the President, alleged that Sparks had made personal use of a check for $1,484 made out to the company. The case was adjourned until Friday, and Sparks furnished bail.

He said the charge was trumped up for the purpose of freezing him out of the company.

TO AUBURN IN 7½ HOURS
by "The Second Empire" on the New York Central. Leave New York 1:07 P. M.; Albany 4:58 P. M.; Utica, 6:40 P. M.; Syracuse, 7:34 P. M.; arrive Auburn 8:30 P. M.; Geneva, 10:20 P. M.—Adv.

PRESIDENT WON'T LET HAWAII GOVERNOR QUIT

Sends Carter Back to Fight It Out with the Politicians.

AN UPHEAVAL MAY FOLLOW

Advised Mr. Roosevelt to Accept His Resignation, but He Refused, the Governor Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 24.—Gov. George R. Carter of Hawaii, who is so much of a man after the President's heart that Mr. Roosevelt fondly talks of him as a "brick," came to Sagamore Hill to-day to offer his resignation. His visit fell short of its purpose only for the reason that President Roosevelt would not let him resign.

It is said that President Roosevelt expressed his complete satisfaction with the manner in which Gov. Carter has administered his office under conditions that would be heartbreaking to a man with less courage. The practical politician in Hawaii is said to be as practical as in any part of the Union, and with an elected Territorial Legislature Gov. Carter in his attempts to usher in an era of political rectitude has found him a formidable factor to be reckoned with.

He was appointed to succeed Gov. Dole, who was appointed one of the United States District Judges of Hawaii, and at once encountered opposition from the officials in the islands. The trouble culminated two or three months ago in the sending by Gov. Carter of his resignation to the President. The President declined to accept it.

Since then all sort of obstructions, according to Gov. Carter, have cropped up in his official path. It was this that prompted his visit to Sagamore Hill to-day. There is good authority for the statement that he is going back to his bailiwick with the assurance of vigorous support from the Administration, and it would not cause great surprise in official circles if something approaching an upheaval should occur when he proceeds to clean out the Augean stables of Hawaiian politics.

Gov. Carter, who is a man of less than middle age, with a strong face tanned by exposure to the tropical sun, arrived here shortly after noon and was driven to the President's Summer home. He returned in time to take the 4.20 train back to New York.

"I strongly advised President Roosevelt to accept my resignation, but he would not take my advice," said he after his visit. "The President advised me to withdraw my resignation, and I took his advice. That's all there is to it."

Gov. Carter in reply to further questions said that he had come to tender his resignation in order to restore a semblance of harmony in Hawaiian politics. He said he had gone over the whole situation with the President.

"What is the disturbing element in Hawaiian affairs?" he was asked.

"Chiefly it is George R. Carter," the Governor replied with considerable emphasis and a quizzical smile.

"I want to say," he added, "that the trouble is purely local, and not due to interference on the part of the Federal Government. We have home rule in the fullest measure. The story that I resigned because of the appointment of a Sheriff not to my liking is a fabrication. To tell you the whole story of political discord in Hawaii, with all its whys and wherefores, would require at least two days.

"We have two live parties in Hawaii," he concluded. "One is the Democratic, the other the Republican. The Republican has in it the builders of the Republic in Hawaii, and was largely responsible for its annexation to the United States.

"There is one direction in which we have advanced even beyond the rest of the country. Racial lines have almost been wiped out, but other conditions in that respect differ considerably from conditions here. The old hostility to the United States that prevailed among those against annexation has largely been done away with. The last session of the Hawaiian Legislature passed a law providing for the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes over every schoolhouse in the islands during school hours. Four years ago that would have been impossible."

"As the result of your talk with the President, have you hope of restoring harmony in Hawaii?" he was asked.

"I am sorry to say I have not," was his reply. "I am going back to Honolulu to stand by my colors, but I realize that I will have an uphill fight all the way."

Gov. Carter will spend a long vacation in this country

Goelet Gallatin of New York was a visitor at Sagamore Hill to-day.

HONOLULU, July 24.—Acting Governor Atkinson has received a cable dispatch from Gov. Carter, at Oyster Bay, in which Mr. Carter says:

"I shall continue."

This dispatch is taken to mean that Gov. Carter will stay in office.

EDITOR FIGHTS LAWMAKER.

Georgia Anti-Pass Bill Debate Causes Lively Encounter.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 24.—Charges and counter-charges growing out of the Anti-Pass bill recently defeated in the lower house of the General Assembly were responsible for a lively encounter this afternoon in front of the Capitol City Club between James R. Gray, editor of The Atlanta Journal, and Henry Revill, a State Representative.

Gray, who was sitting on the club veranda, saw Revill approaching and went to meet him at the sidewalk.

"Is your name Revill?" he asked.

"It is," was the reply.

"Mine is Gray," said the editor. Then, according to the police who interfered some minutes later, blows were landed. Revill, the police say, drew a pistol, but it was snatched away by a newspaper correspondent, who, having observed the meeting, ran to the scene.

"You're both cowards to attack one man," Revill was heard to say.

"You're a liar," replied the newcomer, and then struck Revill, who had drawn a knife, he declared. Three minutes later the men were separated by the police and all were ordered to appear in court.

Gray in an editorial recently declared that railroads dominated Georgia politics. Revill opposed the Anti-Pass bill, which was defeated. Gray editorially passed severe strictures on legislators who were willing to "take all courtesies railroads extend," mentioning Revill as a type of the class. Revill in a bitter speech to-day declared the insinuation false.

The Fastest Long-Distance Train
in the world is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the "New York Central Lines."—Adv.

EROSION MADE BIG GORGE.

Prof. Lamplough Draws This Conclusion on Mid-African Wonder.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

CAPE TOWN, July 24.—Prof. Lamplough has returned from his expedition of exploration along the Zambesi River.

He is convinced that Victoria Falls and the Zambesi River were formed as the result of erosion.

WIRELESS DISPLACES WIRES.

Better Adapted for Service in Alaska, Government Expert Finds.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, July 24.—The Federal Government is preparing to install the wireless telegraph system throughout the Lower Yukon country, replacing land lines that have proved failures to a large extent. The greatest difficulties have been encountered in maintaining the land system in the face of forest fires, floods, cold weather, and other obstacles.

Capt. Wildman, the Government wireless expert, is now on the Yukon experimenting with the wireless between Fort Gibbon at the mouth of the Tanana River and Nome. He was in constant communication with St. Michael's on the trip up the river to Fort Gibbon. St. Michael's in turn was connected with Nome.

HEAVY RAIN FLOODS DALLAS.

Streets Three Feet Under Water—Light and Power Shut Off.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 24.—Dallas and its vicinity suffered to-day its second destructive downpour in two days.

Five inches of rain fell in one hour. The business portion of the city is inundated.

ROOF FELL WITH THEM.

Acting Deputy Chief and Fireman Hurt at Brooklyn Blaze.

Acting Deputy Chief Daniel Thomas and Fireman Michael McNally of the Brooklyn Fire Department were both injured yesterday afternoon while fighting a blaze which damaged the three-story frame building 156 Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn.

They were directing a stream from a line of hose on the roof of the adjoining building, 158, when the roof collapsed. They were dragged out from the floor below by other firemen. It was found that the Deputy Chief's head had been cut and that McNally had sprained his right arm.

The fire was extinguished with a loss of $7,000.

SILVER LOOT IN A SATCHEL.

Young Man Inspected It in Park and Was Arrested.

A man who said he was Robert Collyer, nineteen years old, of 348 Columbus Avenue, but who later admitted that the name and address were fictitious, was found behind bushes in Bronx Park yesterday afternoon looking over some silverware which was in an alligator satchel. He was arrested and will be examined to-day in Morrisania Court.

The satchel, the police say, contained a black silk opera cloak trimmed with lace, a dozen forks marked "T. E. E. C.," five teaspoons marked similarly, eleven teaspoons marked "E. M.," twelve gold plated berry spoons marked "L. E. C.," and more than a dozen other spoons. Many of the spoons have gold bowls.

RESCUES RUSSIAN DIPLOMAT.

C. C. Marshall Saves M. de Thal from Drowning at Crescent Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—M. de Thal, the newly appointed Secretary of the Russian Legation, was rescued from drowning at Crescent Beach yesterday. With other members of the Foreign Legation who are spending the Summer at the Magnolia Hotel, M. de Thal went down to the beach yesterday morning. As he is lame and cannot swim, he got a canoe and was riding over the small waves when a large one rolled in and capsized the canoe.

C. C. Marshall, a society man and member of the Western University football team, saw the accident and reached the Secretary barely in time to save him. M. de Thal was resuscitated and carried to his apartments at the Ocean Side Hotel.

Baron Rosen, the Russian Minister, called on Mr. Marshall and thanked him, and it is likely he will receive a medal from the Russian Government.

DIED UNDER HEALTH TEST.

Brawny Life Saver Collapsed While Physician Examined Him.

"Well, Doc, I guess it's 'bout time for me to take another of those physical exams," said Capt. George W. Hennessy of the Spring Lake (N. J.) Life Saving Station yesterday morning to Dr. Wood, who has charge of the Marine Hospital office on the Battery. The life savers are required by law to undergo a physical examination once a year, and yesterday was the day selected by Capt. Hennessy to undergo the test for perhaps the fifteenth or twentieth time.

"You don't look as if you needed an examination very much," answered Dr. Wood, "but law is law, so off with your coat and let's get down to work."

Capt. Hennessy, a big, brawny man, with muscles that stood out all over his powerful frame, took off his coat, and the examination began. In the midst of it the big life saver gave a gasp and sank to his knees. Two minutes later he was dead from a hemorrhage of the lungs.

DYING DOCTOR BURNS BOOKS.

Would Leave No Accounts for Poor Patients to Pay.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Dr. Michael K. Warner, who died last Saturday at his residence in this city, burned all books containing accounts with his patients in order that they should not be pressed for payment by his administrators. A great many of his patients were poor.

Dr. Warner declared that they knew what they owed him, and he had no doubt, would pay his heirs when able.

Whole Family Killed by Toadstools.

VINELAND, N. J., July 24.—Toadstools, mistaken for mushrooms, have wiped out the family of Joseph Franzoi of Minotola, near here. His two children, each less than four years old, died the day after eating them. The father and mother lived until to-day.

EMPERORS CONSULT IN EARLY MORNING

Talk on Yacht Until 1:30—Nicholas Home Again.

GUESSING AT THREE CAPITALS

Kaiser Believed To Have Advised Internal Reforms to Stop Russian Disorders.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Emperor Nicholas returned to Peterhof on the Imperial yacht Polar Star to-night, after leaving the Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, bearing Emperor William, in the Gulf of Finland this afternoon.

The picturesque meeting between the Russian and German Emperors, according to private advices, ended with a gala luncheon on board the Hohenzollern, after which the German yacht steamed seaward, escorted for a short distance by the Polar Star. Then imperial salutes were exchanged, and the Polar Star put about and returned to Peterhof.

A flotilla of torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, and small cruisers hovered about the imperial yachts from the time they met until they parted.

The Marshal of the Court, Count Brenkendorff, has sent the following from the Island of Bjoerke:

"At 10 o'clock in the evening of July 23 the German imperial yacht Hohenzollern dropped anchor near the anchorage of the Russian imperial yacht Polar Star. Emperor William, accompanied by Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and his suite, was rowed to the Polar Star.

"Emperor William was received at the head of the ladder by Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Duke Michael, and cordial greetings were exchanged. The German Emperor reviewed the guard of honor and the yacht's crew, and the two suites were presented, after which their Majesties retired to the saloon.

"At 11 o'clock at night Emperor Nicholas had Grand Duke Michael accompany Emperor William to the Hohenzollern, where they remained until 1:30 in the morning."

The monarchs held their conversation until long after midnight in the German Emperor's cabin. No further details of the meeting are yet available.

The meeting naturally created intense interest in diplomatic circles. In some quarters there is a disposition to attach the deepest political significance to it. It is officially announced that the meeting was only a "visit of courtesy" made by Emperor William.

No matter what the ultimate result may be, all the diplomats agree that its first effect would make for peace, as Emperor William is known to be strongly of the opinion that Emperor Nicholas should set his house in order.

In diplomatic quarters not exactly friendly to Germany there is a disposition to suspect the German Emperor of trying to bring about an alliance between Germany and Russia not only to balk the attempt which Great Britain is believed to be making to isolate Germany through her understanding with France, but for the mutual protection of the monarchial system. Emperor William is said to be fully alive to the fact that the revolution in Russia could easily be communicated to Germany, and it is reported that he is anxious for that reason to see that reforms are granted which will restore tranquility in the Czar's dominions.

At the Foreign Office it is admitted that the officials have no specific information on the subject of the Emperors' meeting, Foreign Minister Lamsdorff not having been consulted and no representative of the Foreign Office having been present.

Count Lamsdorff's spokesman expressed the opinion that the exchange of views would have a more important bearing on the internal affairs of the empires than on their external relations.

"The Socialistic movement," he added, "has assumed big proportions in both countries, and it is a matter for the serious consideration of both monarchs."

In another quarter it was suggested that the German Emperor may have asked Emperor Nicholas to support a German Prince for the throne of Norway.

CZAR SURPRISED HIS COURT.

Said to Have Sailed After Getting Telegram from Kaiser.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

MOSCOW, July 24.—The departure of the Emperor on his yacht caused as much surprise within the Court as outside.

According to a member of the imperial suite the voyage was taken quite unexpectedly as a result of a telegram from the German Emperor.

CZAR SOUGHT THE MEETING.

Belief in Berlin That He Wanted Advice on Home Troubles.

BERLIN, July 24.—The meeting of Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas off Bjoerkoe to-day took place at the initiative of the Czar.

Emperor Nicholas wrote to Emperor William several days ago that if during the latter's yachting in the Baltic he should approach the Russian shore the Czar would be pleased to meet him. The German Emperor replied that he would be glad to cruise to any convenient point, and the Island of Bjoerkoe was suggested.

The prevailing idea is that the Czar desired an outside opinion from a ruler of his own rank on the internal situation in Russia. His invitation to Emperor William is regarded as being the result of friendship and confidence in him.

Although the meeting is considered as being of high importance for Russia, it cannot signify any change in Germany's policies toward Japan or Russia.

Emperor William had not seen the Russian Emperor since the Autumn of 1903 at Wiesbaden. The German Emperor went within easy distance of St. Petersburg, because it would be impolitic for Emperor Nicholas to leave the country and visit German waters.

It was understood that the conversation was to be entirely personal and intimate, and therefore no Minister from either Government was present, although the

Russian Minister of Marine is in Emperor Nicholas's suite.

The meeting is a sequence to the correspondence that has been going on between the two Emperors concerning peace, in which Emperor William urged Emperor Nicholas to take steps toward peace. Emperor William was then cooperation with President Roosevelt in seeking to bring the belligerents to a discussion of terms.

Emperor William went to the meeting, according to official information, prepared to say if he were asked that he thought Emperor Nicholas could attain a full understanding and reconciliation with the discontented portions of his people only through reforms.

FRENCH VIEW OF MEETING.

Officials Apparently Satisfied, but Press Shows Much Concern.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

PARIS, July 24.—In official circles here the visit of the Czar to the German Emperor is professedly received with perfect equanimity. Inasmuch as none of the numerous attempts made by the Kaiser in the last few years to weaken the Franco-Russian alliance by his personal influence has been successful, the present one is not likely to have a better fate than its predecessors. This is more especially so as the Czar is noted for his unyielding personal fidelity to international engagements.

It is believed that the Kaiser, who undoubtedly is jealous of the rôle played by President Roosevelt, in bringing about a peace conference, a rôle which William naturally would have wished to play himself, and more than once has attempted to play, particularly as the accomplishment of peace must involve a re-establishment of the balance of power in the Pacific, was anxious to sound the Czar as to how far Russia is really prepared to go in the present negotiations.

With respect to this scheme it is significant to official minds here that M. Witte did not stop at Berlin on his way to Paris.

I am in position to state, with reference to the reported flotation of the new Russian loan here, that so far nothing has been decided. In fact, notwithstanding the rumors on the Bourse to the contrary, no official negotiations on the subject have yet been opened between M. Rouvier and M. Witte.

It is certain that if such a loan, the like of which M. Rouvier opposed during the last months of M. Delcassé's administration of the Foreign Office, be authorized, further and extensive guarantees will be demanded from Russia.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 25.—The meeting between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William excites the keenest curiosity, and the newspapers this morning almost unanimously declare that the conference of the sovereigns is of the highest importance, and that its fruits will shortly be felt throughout the world.

M. Jaures, the Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies, expressed the opinion that the conference constitutes an offense against Great Britain. The Russian Emperor, he says, is apparently seeking an alliance with Germany.

Senator Clemenceau says: "It is well that Peterhof be made to understand that the interview creates suspicion in France. The French Government has a legitimate right to demand of Russia a clear explanation of its foreign policy."

The Petit Republique says: "The Russian Emperor badly needed the sound advice of the German Emperor, who will amply satisfy that need."

Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the Journal paints a sombre picture of the general situation and expresses the hope thta the initiative of President Roosevelt in the direction of peace will prove successful.

PLAN FOR RUSSIAN ASSEMBLY.

Ministers Propose Amendments to Give Greater Freedom to Members.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—The proposals of the Government for a National Assembly, as amended by the committee of Ministers and now submitted for the Emperor's consideration, differ essentially from the original scheme outlined by the commission headed by M. Bouligin, Minister of the Interior.

They are more liberal and are free from vexatious complexities, placing the Assembly on a more independent footing and empowering its President to report directly to the Emperor, while the Assembly may choose its own officers, including its President, and discuss any matters of a legislative character with greater freedom.

Further, the committee of Ministers recommends that the Assembly be authorized to examine all appointments to the different Ministries and to question Ministers on affairs within its jurisdiction.

RUSSIAN INDUSTRIES MENACED.

Fuel Crisis in Moscow District—Roughs Terrorize a City.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

MOSCOW, July 24.—A naphtha crisis is beginning to be felt in the central and southeastern provinces. The price of naphtha residue, practically the only fuel used in this region for railway and shipping industry purposes, has risen at Baku from five to thirty copecks a pood and the supply may entirely cease, because the oil concerns probably will be compelled to close owing to the insecure condition of the country.

Indeed, unless the Government shall authorize them to organize a private militia it is certain that they will suspend operations and thereby completely ruin the enormous mill industry of Moscow, the steamboat companies on the Volga, and a large number of private railways, besides depriving the treasury of the £10,000,000 annually derived from excise.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 24.—Telegrams from Nizhni Novgorod say that the town was for five hours yesterday in the hands of thousands of roughs, who murderously attacked every respectable person they met in the streets and breaking into houses in pursuit of their victims.

The Government's advices say that one man was killed and that twelve were severely injured during the rioting. Twenty others were treated in the hospitals.

A renewal of the disorder is feared, and a special meeting of the Town Council has been called for to-morrow to take measures for local defense.

The Ministry of Finance is elaborating a scheme for the imposition of additional taxes to the amount of $50,000,000 annually. This will constitute a new departure in Russian taxation, the new taxes being imposed principally on the well-to-do classes. The principle of a tax on incomes and also on inheritances will be introduced. One part of the scheme is the imposition of a tax on lodgings renting for over $150 per annum.

KOENIGSBURG, Prussia, July 24.—Advices received here from Hasenpoth, near Libau, Russia, announce the murder of Baron Preveru of the Peasant Reform Commission.

GRANTS MITCHELL'S APPEAL.

Convicted Senator's Case to Go to United States Supreme Court.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 24.—Judge De Haven, in the Federal court, to-day granted Senator Mitchell's counsel, ex-Senator Thurston, an appeal in Senator Mitchell's case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The appeal is based on a bill of exceptions, which was agreed upon by Thurston and District Attorney Heney.

Sentence will be pronounced on Senator Mitchell to-morrow.

JAPAN'S PEACE ENVOYS WILL MEET HERE TO-DAY

"We Are Not Overanxious, Not Oversanguine," Says Komura.

MINISTER TAKAHIRA IN TOWN

Japanese Will Make a Demonstration on the Arrival of Baron Komura from Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Baron Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs and peace plenipotentiary, left here at 2:45 P. M. on the Pennsylvania Railroad's eighteen-hour flier. He is due to arrive at Twenty-third Street, New York, at 9:45 A. M. to-morrow.

Before he left Baron Komura authorized the following statement:

"At New York we shall meet Minister Takahira, whom we expect to have word from President Roosevelt inviting us to call either at Oyster Bay or Washington. We desire peace, yet are not overanxious, nor are we oversanguine that the negotiations will be productive. The Japanese protectorate over Korea will open the way for Japanese immigration there and divert it from this country."

Y. Sato, Chief of the Foreign Office staff, added:

"We are anxious for peace, of course—but not overanxious. There is no peace-at-any-price sentiment in Japan. If we settle, it must be at a fair price."

Baron Komura and his staff arrived in Chicago to-day from St. Paul on the Burlington Limited. One delegation that greeeted him, composed of Japanese merchants, students, and professional men, was headed by the Japanese Consul. A committee consisting of representative business men, city officials, and others was also on hand.

Corporation Counsel Lewis, representing Mayor Dunne, welcomed the Minister, inviting him to be the guest of the people during his stay.

Baron Komura said he was glad to see Chicago, having in former years spent many pleasant days here. He then said he was anxious to meet Mayor Dunne.

"I have heard much of him," he explained, "and much of the work that he has undertaken to do. I should like to meet and talk with him."

He said that he was not at this moment officially interested in the question of municipal ownership or operation of railroads, but that it was a good subject to be enlightened upon.

"In Japan," he continued, "the Government owns and operates the salt and tobacco works that produce revenue, and the Government's monopoly, from an economic standpoint, is a good thing. However, this question of public ownership is largely a question of environment and conditions."

Otto Gresham, son of the late Secretary of State, was one of a small party that took luncheon with the Baron. Secretary Gresham won the friendship of the Japanese long ago, and it was by Baron Komura's special request that the son was invited.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Kogoro Takahira, the Japanese Minister, called at the State Department to-day and informed Acting Secretary Adee that he would leave Washington at once for the meeting of the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth, N. H., and that he did not expect to return to this city until after the conclusion of the conference.

In his absence, Mr. Hioki, the First Secretary, will be Chargé d'Affaires of the Japanese Legation in this city.

WELCOME FOR BARON KOMURA.

Japanese to Meet Him at Station—Minister Takahira Here.

Elaborate preparations have been made by the Japanese residents of New York City to extend a rousing welcome to Baron Komura, Minister of Foreign Affairs and chief peace plenipotentiary of Japan, when he arrives at the Pennsylvania's Twenty-third Street station at 9:45 this morning.

It is expected that most of the 3,000 Japanese in New York will greet Baron Komura on his arrival to-day. The Reception Committee and personal escort will consist of Baron Kaneko, Dr. Takamine, President of the Japanese Club; S. Uchida, Consul General, and Y. Imanishi, manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, all personal friends of Baron Komura. This committee will escort him to the Waldorf-Astoria, where the party will stay during the few days they spend in New York City, and an informal reception will be held.

At the Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street, the trustees met last evening to perfect plans for a reception some evening this week.

Korogo Takahira, Japanese Minister at Washington and second peace plenipotentiary, arrived in New York last evening. He went immediately to the Waldorf-Astoria. He denied himself to all callers.

Minister Takahira will meet Baron Komura this morning when he arrives, and after the informal reception at the hotel the envoys will immediately enter upon consideration of their plans.

MAY PAY JAPAN'S DEBTS.

M. Witte Said to Have Such a Plan in Mind.

BERLIN, July 24.—The Lokal Anzeiger to-day says:

"Russia may propose to Japan to take over all her foreign war loans in lieu of indemnity. M. Witte's interviews in Paris are connected with such a plan, and the visit of Herr Ernst von Mendelssohn, head of Russia's principal bankers in Berlin, to Chancellor von Buelow is supposed to be on the same business."

STAY FOR PATRICK.

And a Motion for Reargument of Case Set for Oct. 2.

Judge Dennis O'Brien of the Court of Appeals granted an order yesterday at Watertown staying the execution of Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, convicted of the murder of William M. Rice, pending the hearing of argument upon a motion for a reargument of his case, which has been set for Oct. 2 next.

David B. Hill and Edgar J. Kohler of this city, counsel for Patrick, appeared before Judge O'Brien on Saturday afternoon.

Speaking of the application and the granting of the order Mr. Hill said in Albany last night:

"After affirming the conviction in the Patrick murder case last month by a vote of 4 to 3 the Court of Appeals the next week adjourned their session to the second day of October next, whereby it was said that the defense were unable, from lack of time and opportunity, to make any formal motion either for a reargument of the case or for a stay pending a motion for a reargument.

"The motion papers for a reargument of the case have now been prepared and were this forenoon filed with the Clerk of the Court of Appeals here, and a stay of execution of the sentence has been granted by Judge O'Brien. The motion papers set forth a large number of legal points which we contend were overlooked, misunderstood, or insufficiently considered by the majority of the court. The order for the stay will be served on the Warden of Sing Sing Prison as well as upon District Attorney Jerome."

WEAVER GETS ARMY ENGINEER

Major Gillette, Who Probed Savannah Fraud, to Investigate Filter Plant.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24. — Mayor Weaver announced to-day the appointment of Major Cassius E. Gillette of the United States Army Engineer Corps as a member of the commisison to investigate the Torresdale filter plant now being built for the city. William Barclay Parsons of New York and John Donald MacLennan of Washington are the other members of the commission. After a brief conference with Mayor Weaver to-day Major Gillette took up his work of investigating the plant.

Mayor Weaver, at the suggestion of Secretary Root, requested the War Department to detail Major Gillette here. He is the officer under whose direction the frauds in connection with the Federal work in Savannah harbor were unearthed. As the result of that investigation Capt. Carter was sent to prison and two contractors fled to Canada.

OH, ROOSEVELT FORGOT, COL. MANN DECLARES

Continued from Page 1.

that fell innocently from the lips of Col. Mann. "Well, I don't know anything about it."

"Some persons have paid $2,500," one of his interrogators said. "And then there was Mrs. Collis P. Huntington, who paid $10,000."

Mrs. Huntington.

"Did she?" Col Mann remarked. "Well, perhaps she did, but I don't think she ought to have paid so much."

Col. Mann was then asked about the division of the surplus made out of "Fads and Fancies"—if there was a surplus.

"Oh, yes," he replied, "there ought to be a net gain, I am sure. It won't be so very large, perhaps, for the cost has been great. But we'll clear something. How it is to be divided I don't know. As far as I remember there was no agreement. A contract? No, I don't remember. I pay so little attention to those details. All I cared for was that the book was a great artistic success. The business part I left to others."

"To whom?"

"A man—Wooster I think his name was—was in charge of it all. M. E. Wooster—I recall his name now—and he took up the subscriptions and had charge of the affairs."

"But Wooster has been gone from Town Topics two years now, has he not?"

Wooster Just Went.

"That's right," admitted the Colonel. "No, he didn't leave, he went."

"And who has had charge of the affairs of 'Fads and Fancies' since he 'went'?" was asked next.

"Somebody," said Col. Mann, waving his hand in an indefinite manner. "Somebody up in the office, you know."

He added that he had never heard of Ahle or of the trouble the latter had got into. Nor had he heard of "America's Smart Set," or of the connection of Charles Stokes Wayne, the managing editor of Town Topics, with that work and with the Society Editors' Association.

"I pay my men well," remarked Col. Mann, "and I expect to have them—that is, their services—undivided. I don't expect them to be doing work on the outside, and if they do—well, we'll have to look into that thing."

"And don't you know," one of the questioners persisted, "that this man Ahle has called on several persons armed with letters of introduction written by Mr. Wayne on Town Topics letterhead?"

Mann Will Look It All Up.

"That I can hardly believe," Col. Mann said. "He had no right to do so. I am going to have a little investigation of my own in the office to-morrow and find out about all these things. All I know about it now is what I read in a few lines in a Paris paper. But I am going to find out all about it. And if I find that anybody has been trying to blackmail persons in the name of Town Topics then I shall take radical steps against him. And I shall assist the District Attorney in every possible way to get this matter cleared up and place the responsibility where it belongs—if there has been any wrongdoing. But, really, you know, I don't think there has been any. Why, the book needs no such means to be sold—everybody who has been offered the chance to subscribe has been only too glad to get in—it will be such a marvelous piece of work, you know.

"And as to people paying money or giving subscriptions on account of threats of the kind you mention, it is just nonsense, I think. Why, a man should be either a fool or a coward to give up under such circumstances. But I am going to investigate—I'll be at the office all day to-morrow. And if any of you boys want to come around you'll be very welcome. If there is anything to tell you may be sure that I'll tell. And if any Town Topics man has been guilty of blackmail he'll go to jail, and I'll do my best to put him there."

Then Col. Mann went to his baggage.

FIGHT CHINESE ON A TRIP.

Sunday School Excursion Up the Hudson in Trouble.

There was a big Chinese Sunday School excursion yesterday. It combined interesting features of religious unity and a little trouble which might have been a bad fight.

The Chinese in New York have brought about the nearest approach to religious unity that has yet appeared. Practically every denomination in the city is represented at their annual excursions and the utmost harmony prevails. Yesterday there were members of the Episcopal Mission of St. Bartholomew's and Chinese members from the Baptist Temple.

The Congregationalists sent representatives. So did the Presbyterian Mission in Ninth Street and the Morning Star Mission in Doyers Street. A delegation of Chinese Quakers also came from the Brooklyn Friends' Meeting House, in Monroe Street. These proselytes have not yet donned broad-brimmed hats or discourse with "theee" and "thous."

Chinese excursions are given by members of the schools as a compliment to the teachers and their friends, and the nationalities yesterday showed as wide a variety as the religions. There was a little Greek woman who was a teacher from one of the schools; her next neighbor was a German woman who directed her infants to "Sitzen sie bei Mama," while a Swedish woman spoke her native tongue, and a small colored woman added color to the excursion.

The excursion was to Oscawana Island, on the Hudson. Oscawana is divided from the main land only by a small creek with a bridge, and it was on account of this easy means of communication to the big estates on the other side that a serious fight for a time seemed imminent. The road leading into one of these estates turns so naturally into the main thoroughfare that the excursionists wandered into the estate, and never knew it until they were invited to depart.

The way in which this request was made varies according to different stories. The only thing which was certain was that a tall young Chinaman in native dress appeared upon the excursion grounds a few minutes later with an excited band of his compatriots and teachers with a bad scalp wound and some badly injured feelings.

According to one story three Chinamen were reclining quietly upon the grass when there suddenly appeared six Italians who drew revolvers and clubs. They fired the revolvers, wounding one man in the ankle and hitting another, but no one knew how seriously, for he started off on a run and as far as known is going still. The third man was knocked down with a club.

Hearing of this, the compatriots of the injured men outside the grounds threw off their coats, carefully removed their cuffs, and placed them in a formidable heap on the ground.

According to another story, the one man known to have been wounded was knocked down with a club, which was broken over his head, and then clubbed with the butt of a revolver.

It is declared that some of the teachers went to protest to a man who was at an entrance to a greenhouse. Witnesses say that when an explanation was sought he rebuffed the questioners rudely and threatened to set a mastiff at them. A girl called the man back.

"Husband, do come into the house," said an older woman, addressing the man in the stable, according to other witnesses. The woman was leading a large dog by a chain.

Another story on the other side tells of a large number of green apples stolen somewhere by members of the excursion party, and that perhaps the six Italians, though a little brusque, may have felt that there was some right on their side.

The estate upon which the trouble occurred is said to be that of a New York tobacconist. It is above the Oscawana railroad station.

FRIENDS SEE THE CARDINAL.

A Host of Visitors Congratulate Him on His Birthday.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 24.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore, who is spending his vacation here, celebrated his seventy-first birthday to-day. He spent most of the day at the rectory of the local Catholic Church, where he is staying, and received the congratulations of those who called.

There was no formality. Many of those who called were not Roman Catholics. Telegrams and letters are pouring in from all parts of the country, and cablegrams have been received from Rome and elsewhere.

BALFOUR GOVERNMENT DECLINES TO GO OUT

Mr. Balfour Cites Precedents for Ignoring Thursday's Vote.

ATTACK BY THE OPPOSITION

Irish Nationalists Pledged to Fight Day and Night to Oust the Ministry.

LONDON, July 24.—Premier Balfour made his expected statement in the House of Commons this afternon, and declared the Government had no intention of resigning because of Thursday's adverse vote. There was feverish eagerness on all sides to hear the exact terms of his statement, and the House was literally packed. There had not been such an attendance of members in the life of this Parliament.

Mr. Balfour made a long disquisition on how former administrations had ignored defeats similar to that of Thursday. He declared that such incidents had never been regarded as ground for resignation or dissolution.

He considered that it would be a grave evil if the tenure of Ministers was made dependent on such votes as that of Thursday. He hoped the practice would never prevail of allowing a Government, united in itself and possessing the confidence of the majority of the House, to abandon its post merely in consequence of such a vote.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader, asked for an opportunity to discuss the Premier's statement. The Opposition, he said, did not propose to proceed with Sir Edward Grey's proposed vote of censure, which obviously was superseded by the occurrence of Thursday.

Ultimately the chief Government whip, Sir Alexander Acland-Hood, formally moved the adjournment, and Sir Henry opened the debate with a stirring attack on the Government.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, followed, and in a few fervid phrases characterized the Premier's action as contemptible. The Opposition, he declared, ought to band together and make the continued life of this Government impossible. He promised that the Nationalists would neither ask nor give quarter, but would fight day and night so as to make short work of "this Government of shreds and patches."

The Opposition for tactical reasons decided to abstain from a division, and the debate was unexpectedly ended and the Government motion for an adjournment was carried.

It is estimated that had a division taken place the Government would have had a majority of from 90 to 100. Several Conservatives made their first appearance in the House this year.

RESENTED GERMAN SHOOTING.

French Colonists Objected to Target Practice Near Their Homes.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 24.—An extraordinary incident, illustrating the way the Germans practice the entente cordiale with France in its colonial domain, is reported by passengers on a French steamer from the west coast of Africa.

According to their account the German dispatch boat Wolf anchored on June 20 off Cape Lopez and calmly proceeded to engage in gun practice, firing toward the coast and using as targets painted dummies represcnting French gunners.

Some inhabitants of the coast complained to the Governor, who through the German Consul obliged the officer in command of the Wolf to apologize.

ARAB REBELS DEFEATED.

Turks Attack Sanaa from Three Directions—Successful in One.

HODEIDA, Yemen Province, Turkish Arabia, July 24.—The Turks are meeting with some success against the insurgents at Sanaa, the capital city of Yemen Province.

Operations to recover possession of that city began July 17 from three directions. Marshal Ahmed Fezi Pasha, at the head of the Albanian battalions, dislodged the rebels from a strong position near Menakha, inflicting severe losses.

HURRICANE SWEEPS ISLANDS.

Marshall Group in Polynesia Was Devastated June 30.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., July 24.—News has been received here that a hurricane devastated the Marshall Islands June 30.

THE TROUBLE IS

Various, According to Two Stories Told to the Sergeant.

"The trouble, Sergeant," said Marian Westcott, who has a flat at 150 West Thirty-sixth Street, after she had Joseph H. Wright of the same place arrested last night and taken to the Tenderloin Station, "the trouble is that three weeks ago Mr. Wright assaulted me and gave me a black eye."

"The trouble, Sergeant," said Mr. Wright, who explained that he was a retired business man, "the trouble is that I own that house at 150 West Thirty-sixth Street and two or three more, and that I have tried to dispossess that woman from her floor two or three times. The last time I told her about it she caught me by the beard and dragged me down four flights of stairs. Assault? Me assault her? There is surely going to be fun about this case."

Mr. Wright said that he was seventy years old. Miss Westcott is a healthy-looking woman of middle age. She said she would have had a warrant served on Mr. Wright before, but he went away to the country after striking her and returned only yesterday.

Mr. Wright was promptly bailed out.

NARKEETA'S CREW LANDED.

Four Men Supposed to be Drowned Turn Up in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Not a life was lost through the foundering of Dr. Hobart A. Hare's yacht Narkeeta, which lies at the bottom of the Delaware Bay. A telegram received at noon from Lewes announced that the crew of four, supposed to have been drowned, had landed safely at Bowers Beach, an isolated place on the Delaware coast.

Dr. Hare arrived in the city this morning with his guest, Dr. R. H. M. Landis of 190 South Twenty-third Street. Dr. Hare said:

"I went ashore at the Maritime Exchange station. As I did so we saw the big ocean-going tug Juno coming in, driven in by heavy weather. We signaled her, and I asked the Captain to go over to Brandywine Shoals.

"We were to leeward of the Narkeeta, about a mile and a half away. It was impossible to get nearer because of the shoals. We blew our whistle, hoping the men would lower a boat and come over to the Juno. We could not get near enough to do anything for them. We stood by until 10:30."

Your dull season? A good time to investigate points in any department of your business which in the past year have proven too costly or too troublesome. Consult

Library Bureau,
Business systems,
316 Broadway.

EQUITABLE NOT A PARTY TO U. P. AGREEMENT

Continued from Page 1.

and to look over the field with reference to engaging counsel and the necessary clerical force.

Speaker Nixon of the Assembly yesterday announced from Jamestown the appointment of the five Assemblymen who are to serve on the committee. They are James T. Rogers, Republican, of Broome County; Robert L. Cox, Republican, of Erie; William W. Wemple, Republican, of Schenectady; Ezra P. Prentice, Republican, of New York, and John McKeon, Democrat, of Kings. The three Senators, who were named last week, are Armstrong of Monroe, Tully of Steuben, and Riordan of New York. Senators Armstrong and Tully are Republicans. Senator Riordan is a Tamamny man. This makes the committee stand six Republicans and two Democrats.

The Chairman of the committee, Senator Armstrong, always has been a follower of George W. Aldridge, the Republican leader of Monroe County. Mr. Aldridge recently was named by Gov. Higgins to be a Railroad Commissioner. Senator Armstrong always has been a fighter in his legislative career, particularly in the Assembly and in the Senate. Senator Tully is credited as being very friendly to the Platt contingent of the party. He introduced into the Legislature the bill enlarging the Railroad Commission so that Mr. Aldridge could be appointed.

Of the Assemblymen named by Speaker Nixon yesterday Mr. Rogers is the Republican leader on the floor of the House. He is a lawyer, and has served in the Assembly since January 1899, and is a political protégé of Col. George W. Dunn of Binghamton, formerly Chairman of the State Committee, and an ardent pro-Platt and anti-Odell man. Mr. Cox also is a lawyer, although he has a manufacturing business as a side line.

Mr. Wemple also is a lawyer, and has been District Attorney of his county. He is serving his fourth term. Mr. Prentice is serving his second term, and represents the Twenty-fifth District of Manhattan. He is a Princeton man, and is acounted by some as an Odell man. Cox is very independent, but Wemple is inclined to follow the dictation of John N. Parker of Schenectady County, and, through Parker, the wishes of William Barnes, Jr., of Albany.

NEVER MIND THE MONEY.

Higgins Would Advance the Funds for Insurance Inquiry.

ALBANY, July 24.—Gov. Higgins's attention to-day was called to the fact that there was no actual provision for paying the expenses of the legislative insurance investigation committee. Before the adjournment of the special session both houses adopted a resolution providing for the committee and fixing the amount to be expended at $50,000, but money cannot be appropriated by resolution. To defray the expenses of a committee an appropriation bill is necessary, and it must be signed by the Governor.

The Governor said that the situation would in no way embarrass the committee.

"The expenses will be met by legislative appropriations at the next session," said he, "and meanwhile the Controller will borrow the money. Rather than see a delay from this cause I would advance the money myself."

A WALKING DELEGATE SHOT.

Stobbed, Too, by Italian Who Took Striking Drivers' Places.

George Prescott, thirty years old, of 438 West Twenty-seventh Street, walking delegate for the National Teamsters' Union, was shot and stabbed at West Brighton, S. I., yesterday morning, as the outcome of a strike. His condition is critical. Nicholas Segneso and Charles Fossi, two Italians, who live on Staten Island, are under arrest.

The two Italians are said to have taken the places of striking drivers with Joseph Johnson & Co., Staten Island contractors. Prescott went down there yesterday to see if he could straighten out the tangle. A fight started and Prescott was knocked down and the Italians were beating him when Policemen Smith and Messenger came along. The Italians tried to get away, but were easily overtaken.

At St. Vincent's Hospital, West Brighton, it was found that Prescott had a bullet wound in the left side and a stab wound in the right. He was unconscious when Coroner Shaefer went to the hospital to take his ante-mortem statement.

TAFT ARRIVES AT YOKOHAMA.

Japanese Newspapers Express Friendship for the United States.

YOKOHAMA, Tuesday, July 25.—The steamship Manchuria, with Secretary of War Taft and party on board, arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

TOKIO, July 24.—The Hochi, Count Okuma's newspaper organ, to-morrow will publish a leading article welcoming the Taft party and gratefully recalling what the United States has been to the Japanese since the time of Commodore Perry—an unerring guide and friend.

The policy of the United States toward Japan, the article will say, has been an unbroken record of kindly assistance politically and commercially. In fact, in all departments of the progress of modern Japan America's help is clearly traceable. President Roosevelt's action in bringing the peace plenipotentiaries together adds a memorable chapter to the already magnificent record of America's invaluable aid to Japan.

The paper regrets that the shortness of the party's stay will not admit of a demonstration of appreciation.

The Hochi leader is typical of the feeling throughout the empire.

One Killed, Three Hurt at Bridge.

One man was killed and two were seriously injured yesterday by the breaking of a plank on the new bridge over the Flushing Creek. They were trying to move a pile driver with the plank when it broke, and they fell twenty feet, landing on some timbers sticking out of the water. James Gallagher, thirty-nine years old of Lawrence, Mass., where he had a wife and seven children, was instantly killed. Richard Carlton of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, and Charles Donthader, whose address was not learned, were taken to the Flushing Hospital suffering from internal injuries.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night until 12 o'clock Monday night.)

2:05 A. M.—346 West Forty-fourth Street; Ernest Kick; damage trifling.
4:00 A. M.—311 East Thirty-ninth Street; Stefano Brund; damage, $100.
5:25 A. M.—10 Rivington Street; Louis Frudenstein; damage trifling.
9:50 A. M.—1,464 First Avenue; Max Wolf; damage, $700.
10:25 A. M.—227 Lewis Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.
1:15 P. M.—65 East Eighth Street; Patrick Egan; damage, $25.
2:45 P. M.—944 East Eighth Avenue; Jacob Michaels; damage, $50.
4:20 P. M.—1,760 Second Avenue; William Fliteller; damage, $50.
5 P. M.—225 East Eighth Street; Isidor Schanis; damage, $50.
5:55 P. M.—101 West One Hundredth Street; Dan Buckley; damage, $50.
6:15 P. M.—46 Marion Street; New York Drug Company; damage, $50.
7:25 P. M.—58 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; J. Delinska; damage, $300.
8:10 P. M.—194 Hester Street; S. N. Birby & Co.; damage, $300.
9:30 P. M.—38 Mercer Street; S. Brownstein; damage, $500.
10:30 P. M.—60 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; S. Iotstein; damage, $50.

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LETTER BLAMES CARLTON FOR SOLDIER'S DEATH

Says He Served as McCandless in Sixth Infantry.

PRIVATE RUSH WAS KILLED

Autopsy on Body of Mrs. Carlton Shows Muscular Tension That May Indicate Strychnine.

On the strength of a letter which he received yesterday from a man in St. Louis, Police Inspector Cross of Brooklyn last night wrote to the authorities in Washington asking them to look up the army record of Frederick E. Carlton, the much-talked-of and written-about prisoner in Raymond Street Jail. Before the Inspector handed the letter to the reporters he tore off the name appended. He said that he did this because he wanted to preserve the address.

The writer of the letter declared that Carlton had been called McCandless and accused him of having something to do with the murder of a comrade in the army. Here is the letter:

St. Louis, Mo., July 20, 1905.

To the Chief of Police, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

Dear Sir: I have noticed an article in The St. Louis Post Dispatch of this date concerning a man now in your custody by the name of J. E. McCandless and various other aliases. I wish to inform you that I identify this man by his picture and history as one I knew seventeen years ago while he was a member of Company D, Sixth United States Infantry, at Fort Lewis, Col. From there he went with his company to Fort Riley, Kan., from whence he deserted with a man named Murray. His record while in the army was very bad, and he was accused of taking part in several mysterious crimes, finally deserting when he thought proofs were forthcoming. I know him well enough to say that he is a scoundrel, a man who would not hesitate at anything to gain his point. Ask him if he knows anything of the murder of Charles Rush, a soldier of Company C, Sixth Infantry. McCandless was the last man seen in his company. I send you this letter to let you know that McCandless is the name that he used in the army, and it is probably his true name. He is a man perhaps thirty-five or thirty-eight years of age, not under thirty-five, very slender, black hair, teeth large and very prominent. The most peculiar feature about him is his eyes; they appear to be starting from his head. In fact, his is a face once seen is never to be forgotten. Hoping that you will pardon me for the liberty I take in writing this; I also hope it will help to keep the rascal away from the public and where he will be safe.

Inspector Cross seemed to place great confidence in the statements made by the writer, and expressed the belief that important developments would follow his letter to the head of the Washington police. So convinced is he that the story of his correspondent is true that he now calls the suspect McCandless, instead of Carlton.

All of the prisoner's effects have been removed to Police Headquarters, and will be gone over systematically. Among the things found was a photographic lens of special make, and this the Inspector has asked Dr. Charles A. Goldsmith of Stamford, Conn., to call at the Brooklyn Headquarters and inspect. Dr. Goldsmith charges that Carlton, who was known to him as "Martinez," stole from him a valuable lens and several other things.

Dr. Edward J. Carroll of 280 Hewes Street, Brooklyn, who made the autopsy on Mrs. Carlton's body at Calvary Cemetery on Wednesday, said to-day that he found the muscles of the body to be in a high state of tension, considering the fact that the woman had been dead for more than four months.

The tension, he said, was not expected in the case of a person who had died of tetanus, but rather that of one who had been poisoned by strychnine. The organs were in much better state than he expected. He thought it possible that the soil of Calvary Cemetery might have something to do with the preservation of the body. He expressed the belief that if the woman had died of lockjaw the muscles would have relaxed and become flabby.

HAD A WIFE IN ROCHESTER.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 24.—One of the women whom Frederick E. Carlton married lives in Rochester. She is a young widow of some means, whose name was Mrs. Kettering when she was married to Carlton in 1897.

Carlton came to Rochester in the Fall of that year. He attended a dancing school on State Street, where he became acquainted with Mrs. Kettering, who was then twenty-four years old. They were married after a short courtship. From this city they went to New York. While they were at one of the New York hotels Carlton suggested to his wife that he should take out her jewels, worth several thousand dollars, and have them cleaned. She readily intrusted them to him. He took them away, and she says that is the last she ever saw of husband or jewels.

While in Rochester Carlton went under the name of Edward de Roderiques, and represented himself as a Spaniard of wealth. At the request of Inspector Cross of Brooklyn, Chief Hayden has been investigating Carlton's career here.

The hostess hesitating between the desire to offer her guests something refreshing to drink and scruples against offering alcoholic beverages, finds

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just what she wants, either as an undiluted drink or made up into many delicious punches and sherbets.

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BONAPARTE HURRIES BENNINGTON INQUIRY

Would Punish the Guilty If Blame Can Be Fixed.

BRITISH FLEET'S SYMPATHY

Conveyed in Message from Lord Charles Beresford—Crew All Accounted For—58 Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Secretary Bonaparte returned unexpectedly to his desk in the Navy Department to-day from Lenox, where he and his wife had gone for their Summer vacation. He came to press vigorously the investigation into the cause of the Bennington disaster. He sent at once for Assistant Secretary Darling, who has been acting as Secretary, and they spent an hour in conference. The Assistant Secretary laid before Mr. Bonaparte all the dispatches and data in his hands in regard to the explosion.

While expressing no opinion as to the cause of the disaster or the responsibility for it, the Secretary said a grave feature of it was the feeling of insecurity it would cause among the officers and men throughout the navy. For this reason if for no other, he declared, the inquiry would be searching in the extreme, and if responsibility could be placed, punishment, adequate and impressive, should be visited upon the guilty persons.

Documents that will throw some light on the occurrence are expected to arrive from San Diego to-morrow. Among these will be the steam log of the ship on her cruise from Honolulu to San Diego.

One of the first consequences of the Bennington's fate will be a general order for the inspection of boilers throughout the navy. Secretary Bonaparte to-day considered the matter with Mr. Darling, and orders will issue in a few days that will set in operation a searching examination of all the weak spots in other ships. The President has manifested a keen interest in the Bennington's accident from the start and has asked that the fullest information be forwarded to him at Oyster Bay.

When advised that Rear Admiral Goodrich had been ordered to San Diego Secretary Bonaparte asked as to the number of officers that would be available upon the Admiral's arrival from which an investigating body could be convened. He was told that with the officers on the ground and those who would come with Admiral Goodrich an able and efficient inquiry board could be formed.

It was suggested at the department to-day that some of the steam engineering records of the Bennington may have been destroyed when the ship was blown up. The quarterly report covering the period from March 30 to June 30 had not been received at the Bureau of Steam Engineering up to the hour of closing to-day. It is possible, it is stated, that the mailing of the report may have been delayed, and that it was aboard ship at the time of the explosion.

The department to-day telegraphed to Capt. Drake for a list of the survivors. This was done because of the numerous inquiries that have come from relatives of the sailors who have not been reported among the dead or injured. The department has directed that a report be sent to the department daily from San Diego.

Admiral Dewey received to-day from Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, commanding the British Mediterranean fleet, now stationed at Gibraltar, the following message:

Admirals, Captains, officers, and ships' companies of British Mediterranean fleet send warm sympathy with United States Navy and Nation in terrible calamity to Bennington.
CHARLES BERESFORD.

Admiral Dewey replied:

Vice Admiral Beresford, Gibraltar:
Deeply grateful to you and Admirals, Captains, officers, and men of your fleet for sympathy over loss of life in Bennington disaster.
GEORGE DEWEY.

The following expression came to Assistant Secretary Darlington from Bennington, Vt., the town after which the ill-fated ship was named:

In behalf of the citizens of Bennington I tender you heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for the suffering and death caused by the grievous disaster to the good ship Bennington, named after this old historic town, manned by heroic souls whose fortitude and bravery has just been so fully shown. We have always regarded this gallant ship with more than ordinary interest, and this terrible misfortune calls forth deep expressions of sorrow, condolence, and sympathy.
A. J. COOPER,
President of Bennington Village.

The Navy Department has been unable to communicate with the relatives of Walter F. Grant, one of the sailors of the Bennington, who perished. The department records show his nearest kinsman to be Gilbert F. Grant, 683 Sedgwick Street, Chicago, but at that address Mr. Grant was reported to be living at Olive Springs, Cal.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 24.—All men connected with the United States gunboat Bennington at the time of the fatal boiler explosion in San Diego Harbor were accounted for to-day. Exploration of the vessel's hold continues, as it is rapidly emptied of water.

The summary to-day is:

Dead—58; wounded, 46; uninjured, 92; deserter, 1. Total number of crew before accident, 197.

C. A. Mumper was found alive and uninjured to-day.

The identity of the four men classed as unidentified dead was established as follows: C. Nelson, C. S. Carter, P. Strang, and R. J. Ogles.

While the Government will place stones over the graves of the Bennington victims buried at Fort Rosecrans, the people of San Diego purpose to give them a memorial in a more conspicuous locality. The plan is to erect a handsome monument in the city park. The Naval Reserves have started a subscription in this behalf, and already a considerable sum has been pledged.

DIPLOMATS' QUARREL ENDED.

American Minister to Switzerland Objected to Supposed Snub.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Information has been received at the State Department to the effect that Ambassador McCormick has adjusted satisfactorily the differences between Brutus Clay, American Minister to Switzerland, and the French Ambassador to the same country. They grew out of the alleged failure of the Ambassador to return the Minister's call.

TREASURER GONE.

Otis Aid Association Members Are Investigating His Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, July 24.—The members and officers of the Otis Mutual Aid Association are examining its accounts owing to the absence from the city of Treasurer Martin F. Mullrooney. Mullrooney has not been seen since Monday of last week. He was an employe of the Otis Company's molding department and had been Treasurer for five years. His bond lapsed recently and had not been renewed. It is said that there was something like $2,300 in the association's treasury. It is believed that little is left of it.

The association is supported by about 500 of the Otis employes. It pays sick benefits of $5 a week and $100 at the time of death.

For many years Mullrooney was active in politics. He ran for Aldermaan and was defeated in 1901. Later he was President of the local Health Board.

HURT BY HORSE'S SLIDE.

A Pinkerton Man's Leg Broken at Brighton Race Track.

In about the queerest steeplechase accident of the year, Joseph McCarthy, employed in the Pinkerton race track force, had his leg broken at the Brighton Beach track yesterday while trying to aid a steeplechase jockey who was thrown on the side of the track where McCarthy was stationed. The only two horses that fell in the race, the second on the Brighton programme, tumbled over the same jump, opposite McCarthy's post.

Seventh Ward, ridden by Bernhardt, was the first to fall. McCarthy ran to help Bernhardt to his feet. McCarthy, with his back to the jump and well to one side, had not quite reached the jockey when Bacchanal, ridden by Grantland, came on to the jump and fell, his legs sliding from under him as he landed. The horse then slid nearly a dozen feet and upset McCarthy, who was thrown so violently that his leg was fractured. Grantland was shaken but not dangerously injured. McCarthy was taken to the Coney Island Emergency Hospital for treatment.

MANCHESTER REGAINS CUP.

Defeats Canadian Defender in Third Race of Season.

DORVAL, Quebec, July 24.—The American challenger, Manchester, lifted the Seawanhaka International Challenge Cup that for nine years has resisted every effort to regain it, by winning the third straight race from the Canadian defender Alexandra, on Lake St. Louis to-day. On a sea that was turbulent and covered with white caps, in a gale that compelled double reefs to be tied in the mainsail of both yachts, the American opened a gap between herself and the defender that required the losing boat 9:37 to close up. By that margin the American boat wins.

E. E. SMATHERS QUITS TURF.

Owner of Big Racing Stable Announces His Retirement.

The announcement by E. E. Smathers, made yesterday, that he had arranged to sell out his entire stable of thoroughbred horses and retire from the turf caused great surprise at the Brighton Beach race track and provoked much gossip as to the probable cause of the decision. That the matter had been settled beyond recall was made plain, however, in the arrangements that Mr. Smathers has completed for the sale next Saturday in the saddling paddock of the Brighton Beach track. The horses to be sold number something more than fifty head, and include all the animals owned in Mr. Smathers's name, McChesney among them, though it was said that McChesney in all probability would be withdrawn.

The determination reached by Mr. Smathers was the more surprising to horsemen because of the fact that only recently did he succeed in securing the restoration of S. C. Hildreth to good standing with The Jockey Club, the licensing of Hildreth being a thing for which Mr. Smathers has worked ceaselessly for about three years. It is said that the Hildreth matter was in a great part the cause of Mr. Smathers going into thoroughbred racing, for his attitude in regard to Hildreth first became apparent after he bought the famous horse McChesney, and arranged for a special race of that horse against Waterboy, then the champion among the older horses of the East. The special race fell through in part because of the statement that McChesney had gone lame, though it was said that the real reason of the failure of the special was that Hildreth was barred from handling the horse when he raced on a Jockey Club track. Mr. Smathers remained loyal to Hildreth, however, and raced one stable in the West, with Hildreth training, and another stable in the East, with another man training, until the present season opened, when his efforts to secure the restoration of Hildreth to favor with The Jockey Club were successful.

Mr. Smathers, in spite of his big establishment, has had but a modest share of success this season, only a single one of the big stakes, and that the $20,000 Great Trial, won by his colt Security, having gone to his establishment. It was said yesterday that aside from his lack of success Mr. Smathers had another reason for retiring in that he has important business affairs which demand his attention. Only last Fall Mr. Smathers, until then owner of a huge and expensive trotting stable, which included a number of matinee horses and the champion trotting gelding Major Delmar, sold out his harness horses and retired from that form of sport. Major Delmar, which Mr. Smathers bought for $40,000 a season before, then became the property of C. K. G. Billings. Upon Mr. Smathers's retirement from racing, Trainer Hildreth will resume racing on his own account with a stable of his own.

PATERSON MAN MISSING.

Insane for Years and Fully Aware of It, He Wrote His Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, July 24.—Frederick A. Broemel, forty-one years old, of Prospect and Market Streets, disappeared at noon on July 10, and his family has not seen him since. His wife fears that he has committed suicide. On the day following his disappearance Mrs. Broemel received $135 from her husband by express and a letter containing this statement:

"I have been insane for years, and have been fully aware of the fact. Few of my friends knew of my malady, and you last of all. But you have come to know the truth, and it is but a short time before our boy will also learn it, and this I can't bear."

Broemel was formerly Superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company's agency at Newark, and held similar places with this company at Binghamton and Amsterdam, N. Y., and at Cincinnati. He is a Mason, and at the time of his disappearance was Treasurer of the Paterson Aerie of Eagles.

HALTS PAPER TRUST INQUIRY.

First Witness Refuses to Answer Questions—Court's Aid Sought.

ST. PAUL, July 24.—Investigation of the business methods of the General Paper Company was begun here to-day before Robert S. Taylor, special examiner, appointed by the United States District Court. Frank B. Kellogg handled the case on behalf of the Government, assisted by Robert E. Olds.

J. G. Flanders of Milwaukee, counsel for the paper company, instructed witnesses to refuse replies to all questions bearing on the existence or non-existence of a combination to equalize profits or fix prices. Mr. Nelson, the first witness, after describing his connection with the Hennepin and General Paper Companies, refused to tell what functions were exercised by E. A. Edmunds, general manager of the Rhinelander mill.

For two hours to every question asked that bore on the issue under investigation Mr. Nelson refused replies. Mr. Kellogg announced that the Government would appeal to the court for an order compelling witnesses to answer.

HEAT SWELLED DEATH RATE.

It Proved Beneficial, However, In Decreasing Meningitis Cases.

The effects of the recent hot wave are strikingly set forth in the figures issued by the Bureau of Vital Statistics for the week ending last Saturday at noon.

The total number of deaths in the week was 2,119, as against a total of 1,726 for the corresponding week in 1904. Of deaths directly due to the heat there were 151, as against only eight during the same week a year ago.

In cases of cerebro spinal meningitis the hot weather proved beneficial. The number of deaths from that disease were but 22 in the entire week ending last Saturday.

Tiffany Jewels Not Found.

Out of the Subway or some place like that came a rumor yesterday that the stolen Tiffany jewels had been found. The yarn got to Police Headquarters, where Detective Sergeant McCauley denied emphatically that any authoritative story of the return of the jewels had reached the police. At Tiffany's the denial was repeated.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Cures Headache

caused by Summer heat, overwork, nervous disorders or impaired digestion. Relieves quickly. —Adv.

AUTOMOBILE TOURNAMENT

On account of the rain on Saturday last the contest on the

CAPE MAY BEACH

will occur at 10:00 A. M.

SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 29, 1905

when CHRISTIE and his "BLUE FLYER" will try for the world's mile record.

A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERESTING EVENTS

Trains leave West 23rd Street Station via

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

at 10:55 A. M., 12:55 P. M. and 2:10 P. M., week days. 12:10 midnight, daily. 9:55 A. M., Saturdays only.

Speed tests may be viewed from the boardwalk without charge.

EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE

J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

TASK BAFFLING HAYS, COTTON MEN COMPLAIN

Find President's Reorganizer Without a Crop Report Plan.

WILSON CALLS HIS EXPERTS

Board Meets To-morrow to Decide About Revising Acreage Figures—Manufacturers' Demand.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The delegation of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which came here to-day intending to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture to secure reliable reports, was astounded to find that the department was without a plan, did not know what it wanted to do, and apparently was "marking time."

Assistant Secretary Hays, whom President Roosevelt picked out to "go to the bottom" of the cotton leak scandal, confessed that he was inexperienced and did not know what he was going to do. He could neither give information nor cooperate. He seemed eager to do what he could, but was entirely at sea.

The delegation hoped to arrange some plan under which the manufacturers would no longer be at the mercy of speculators. They want a report so safeguarded that cotton will not be jumped up or down 2 cents a day by manipulated estimates.

Secretary Wilson was not well, and saw them only for a moment. He told them that the whole matter had been placed in Mr. Hays's hands. Mr. Hays, when the visitors saw him, declared that he knew so little of the business of collecting statistics that he could give no assurance whatever as to the course to be pursued. The delegation came away from the interview with Mr. Hays far from satisfied.

"We would like to know," said a member of the delegation, "what we are to expect. Do you think the Assistant Secretary will confirm the old report or make a new one? He did not satisfy us on this point, and I must confess he did not brace up our faith in the department.

"We are not speculators, and we cannot spin cotton goods out of cotton futures. We are not concerned in getting figures that will bear down the price to the cotton producer. All we ask is that we be able to know honestly somewhere near what the acreage and crop promise. We do not want to pay 11 cents a pound and then have the market go, as it did last December, to 6 cents.

"I represent the Cotton Yarn Spinners' Association of my town, with an output of goods last year of more than $40,000,000. We believe to a man that Secretary Wilson is honest, and we know that the President thinks so, but we must not suffer ourselves to be placed at the mercy of the best of intentions that are playing into the hands of speculative interests, whether wittingly or not.

"We think the department's statistical machinery is defective all the way down to the collectors in the field. This should be corrected and the Assistant Secretary should have some idea of what he is going to do or of what he ought to do, or how he is going at it. There was nothing in what he vouchsafed to us that would give a hint of his plans or purposes, or even that he had any."

The committee was composed of R. M. Miller, Jr., of Charlotte, N. C., President of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; J. W. Cannon, President of the Cannon Manufacturing Company of Concord, N. C.; George B. H. Hiss, President of the Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company of Rhodhiss, N. C.; S. B. Tanner, President of the Henrietta Mills of Henrietta, N. C.; T. Ableythe, President of the Lincoln Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, and S. B. Bryant, Secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary Wilson gave out the following statement this afternoon:

"The Department of Agriculture has determined that the Statistical Board shall meet on Wednesday, July 26, to consider whether revision of the cotton acreage should be made from existing data or from a new inspection, and to make public their findings or estimate at 12 o'clock on that date or the earliest convenient date thereafter."

GRAND JURY ON COTTON CASE.

New York Men Summoned to Testify in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The investigation of the cotton report leak in the Department of Agriculture was begun to-day by the Federal Grand Jury. District Attorney Beach declined to express an opinion as to how long the inquiry would continue or how many witnesses would be called. He will conduct the investigation personally. There was no witness present when the jury was called to order.

Lewis C. Van Riper, William N. Judd, and Frederick A. Peckham, who were named in the report of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture as concerned with the former Assistant Statistician, E. S. Holmes, Jr., in the cotton leak scandal, were summoned yesterday to testify in Washington before the Federal Grand Jury. There are one or two other subpoenas out, one for Moses Haas.

As far as could be learned yesterday none of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange is to be called. Superintendent King of the Exchange, who has been making an investigation of his own, said he knew of no Cotton Exchange members who were likely to be summoned. Van Riper and the others called already have made extended statements to United States District Attorney Beach in Washington.

TOBACCO DIVISION SHAKE-UP.

Mr. Wilson Acts, Hearing That Speculators Are His Agents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Not only were errors in recent tobacco crop reports issued by the Department of Agriculture made here, but, it developed to-day, agents in the field were often personally interested in reporting increased acreage, thereby lowering the selling price of tobacco in the hands of the growers.

Thorough reorganization of the methods of making up the tobacco report has been ordered by Secretary Wilson. The Secretary's action followed a visit of Representative South Trimble of the Seventh Kentucky District.

Mr. Trimble called at the department to get some explanation of remarkable clerical errors indicated by the revised report. He was told by Secretary Wilson that there was not the slightest doubt that the first report was simply based on "big blunders." While they may have redounded to the benefit of the Tobacco Trust, the Secretary said, he was confident that they were not inspired from that quarter.

In addition, however, to the clerical errors, Representative Trimble found that the method of collecting information from the field was very unreliable. He said:

"In several counties I found that the Department of Agriculture was absolutely without representation. One of these is Woodford, among the largest tobacco counties in Kentucky. In Bourbon County I got the names of several men who were acting as the department's agents. One is a speculator, who makes his money by buying tobacco at the lowest price possible. In other counties I ran across the names of men who do not know tobacco from cabbage.

"Some one fully familiar with the tobacco situation in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Tennessee, I am assured, is to be placed in charge of the selection of agents, and there is no reason why accurate reports should not be forthcoming. As far as the work here is concerned, the clerks seem to need a few lessons in simple addition and subtraction more than anything else."

AN AWFUL SNAPPING TURTLE.

With a Bark Like a Ferocious Dog—It Lived in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 24.—A snapping turtle of huge proportions, whose habit it is related was to plunge at men who approached it with a grunt resembling the bark of a ferocious dog and whose glance was equally terrifying, was caught here to-day.

Workmen employed in erecting an iron bridge over the Rahway River at Springfield for the Rahway Valley Railway have noticed the turtle swimming about in the stream or basking in the sunshine on the bank. Yesterday Thomas Hurley of Millburn determined to capture him. Equipped with a four-foot pole and special iron hook made for the purpose Hurley started after the turtle. Another man with a harpoon helped.

After a while the turtle crawled out on the bank and the second man landed him squarely on the neck with his harpoon. By the time the reptile was reduced to subjection the two harpooners and their friends were pretty well used up.

Getting the turtle home was as tough a problem. It weighed fifty-one pounds and measured twenty inches across the back. It was strapped on the back of its captor, but got busy with its claws, with the result that the man's shirt was torn to shreds and his back lacerated. There never was such a turtle in these parts.

400 GIRLS LOCKED OUT.

They Are Union Skirtmakers and Against Open-Shop Methods.

About 400 shirtmakers, nearly all girls, were locked out yesterday at John Bonwit's factory, 5 Union Square, until they choose to come back individually on the open-shop basis. At present they are all in the Skirtmakers' Union. As soon as the lock-out was declared the 400 declared themselves on strike and appointed committees to try and induce non-union skirtmakers not to take their places.



THE chief asset of every great business is AN IDEA.

The idea which underlies the LIFE-INSURANCE CLUB OF NEW YORK is the most important and interesting idea that has been evolved in the history of life-insurance in this country.

That idea is simply this:

To cut out the agent and give his commission to the policyholder—all business in connection with applications, policies, etc., being transacted by advertising and correspondence at comparatively small expense.

If you are a man or woman of good health and want to know how much you can save on safe, old-line life-insurance by going about the matter in this way, write for particulars, which will be sent by mail. We employ no agents.

Life-Insurance Club of New York,
(Section Seven)
RICHARD WIGHTMAN, President
Fifth Avenue (cor. 38th St.) New York City.

TEST OF CALL LOAN SYSTEM.

Referee Seeks to Recover Collateral from Bank for Holzman Estate.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—A test of the call loan system used by all banks in the United States in their dealings with brokers will be made by a suit which Referee Greve expects to bring in the bankruptcy case of Holzman & Co., brokers of this city, who recently failed.

The First National Bank has a quantity of good securities on which a loan was made to the Holzmans. If Greve wins his contention that banks having such loans are not preferred creditors, the entire system of collateral loans must be revised. The bank contends that only the amount which the securities may bring in excess of the bank's claim is due the bankrupt's estate.

A misdirected letter has given the clue that Ross Holzman, manager of the business, who left this city some time ago, is in Panama. Holzman left after his firm had gone into bankruptcy, but while it was still thought that the assets would about equal the liabilities.

ROCKAWAY PARSON ROBBED.

The Thieves Even Taking the Drawer with the Silverware.

Burglars early yesterday morning entered the parsonage of the Rev. Robert G. Leetch of the First Presbyterian Church at Far Rockaway and stole about $500 worth of silverware. They packed it in one of the drawers of the sideboard and took the drawer with them. From the parsonage they went to the cottage of Albert Hirsch next door.

While piling up the silverware there they were discovered by the cook on her way to the kitchen to prepare early breakfast. She screamed, and the two men jumped out of a window and ran away. They took the silver along.

These robberies make seven within a short time at Far Rockaway. No arrests have been made.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

SEE THE COUNTRY

Lewis & Clark

DISCOVERED

The Lewis and Clark Exposition at Portland, Ore., June 1 to Oct. 15, 1905, will tell a graphic story of the winning of a new West.

The Great Puget Sound Country is a land of opportunities, offering wonderful returns to the farmer, visitor or sightseer. Very low rates. Travel via the

Northern Pacific Railway

See the Yellowstone, "America's Wonderland," en route. Only a short trip to Alaska.

Booklets—Four cents for Lewis and Clark Booklet "B," six cents for "Wonderland" to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul. Information — Address W. F. Merdon, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

Two transcontinental trains daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Portland and Tacoma. Through Northern Pacific-Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Men's $20, $18, $17 & $15 Summer Suits



Reduced to $11.75

In every instance where our $20, $18, $17 and $15 summer suits show incomplete size ranges we have conceded generous reductions. One by one these individual lots have been gathered together and the entire collection is now reduced to $11.75.



In the collection there are single and double-breasted sack models of worsteds, blue, black and gray serges and cheviots.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

That Important Sale of

High Grade Oxfords for Men

Regularly $3.50. Special at $2.25

Will Be Continued Throughout the Week.

On every count—leathers, style, lasts and character—they are Oxfords which measure up to the standard that governs the average four dollar shoe. Two distinctive models--of excellent patent coltskin or black vici kid. Straight lasts with medium or broad toes and welted oak soles. All sizes and widths.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

Only twice a year--pre-inventory sale.

REFRESHING, distinctive, absolutely unlike any other sale of the year—an event that has for its sole object the clearing of the Simpson Crawford Co. select regular stocks of seasonable merchandise preparatory to stock-taking. Prices are marked accordingly. It never requires more than a few days to accomplish the purpose of this occasion. The shopping public know positively that prices are lower than any other time or place. Are you taking advantage? If you are not, take any day for an example of unprecedented buying and you will be convinced of the saving you're missing. The sale ends Saturday noon—three and a half more days.

Early closing. Evenings, 5:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Early closing. Saturdays, 12:30.

Pre-inventory sale of staple toilet articles.

WHEREVER you go, wherever you stay—whether in the city, in the country, at the seashore or in the mountains, you'll consume an immense quantity of toilet preparations during August and September. Bought as you actually need them they will cost double what you'll pay at this sale to-day, to-morrow and Thursday. Pre-inventory prices on toilet articles are unexampled. They are standard grades of recognized superiority, known to everybody. Main Floor.

Soaps, powders, perfumes, bath requisites—everything included.

Mail orders filled on all articles not marked with a star (★)

Special in powders, cream and tooth preparations.

Roger & Gallet's Rice Powder in Violet and Heliotrope 14c
Swansdown Face Powder 8c
Levy's La Biache Face Powder 29c
Mennen's Talcum Powder—2 for 25c
Ideal Talcum Powder—4 cans for 25c
Powder Paper Books, take the shine off the nose—10c.; 3 for 25c
Perspirine, the magic powder for excessive perspiration, 15c.; 2 for 25c
Doctor Earl's Foot Powder, a warm weather comfort 15c
Bath Sweet, 25c. size 17c
★ Lyon's Tooth Powder—2 for 25c
Sheffield's Tooth Paste; 2 for 25c
Euthymol Tooth Paste; 2 for 25c
Sanitol Tooth Powder 15c
Dentiseptine, the largest bottle of the best tooth powder made; 25c. size 15c
Calder's Tooth Powder, traveller's size 5c
★ Listerine ..... 14c and 57c
Glycothymoline 37c
Idealia Toilet Benzoin, 2 oz., 15c.; 4 oz. 25c
Glycerine, Rose Water and Borax; simple, but effectual, for tan and sunburn; 4 oz. 16c
Violet Ammonia for the bath; pint, 10c.; quart 17c
Sea Salt; 5-lb. bag 10c
Menthol Cologne; fine for headache; 2 oz., 25c.; 8 oz. 79c
Violet Smelling Salts 25c
Witch Hazel or Rose Almond Liquid Cream for sunburn; 25c. size 19c
Violet Almond Meal, for skins too delicate for soap; ½-lb. jar 25c
Pompeian Massage Cream; 50c. size 39c
Idealia Violet Cold Cream; never turns rancid; the thing for sunburn; 1 oz., 6c.; ½ lb., 17c.; 1 lb. 48c
Elder Flower and Cucumber Skin Food, 15c and 38c
Kleanwell Complexion Sponges; 50c. size, 39c
Rubber Bath Mitts; regular 39c.; special, 25c
Mrs. Wilson's Liquid Rouge; natural and pure; 25c. size, 19c.; 50c. size 35c

Specials in soaps, &c.

*Cuticura Soap; 2 for 25c
Packer's Tar Soap; 2 for 25c
Munyon's Witch Hazel Soap; 3 for 25c
*Pear's Soap; 3 for 25c
*Kirk's Juvenile Soap; 3 for 25c
Roger & Gallet's Almond Soap 10c
Williams' Shaving Soap 4c
Jergen's Turkish Bath Soap; extra large, 5c.; a dozen 50c
Jergen's Witch Hazel Soap; box of 3 cakes 8c
Hand Sapollo 7c
Royal Rose and Violet Soap; very fine; 25c. value; box of 3 cakes 12c
White Rose Glycerine Soap, 5c.; a dozen, 55c
Idealia Castile Soap; box of 6; 4 oz. cakes, 19c
Armour's 10c. size 5-oz. cake Oatmeal, Cold Cream or Witch Hazel Soap, 5c.; dozen, 55c
Green Olive Oil Castile Soap, 3-lb. bar, 21c
Lanolin and buttermilk soap, box of 3 cakes 10c
Lloyd's Euxesis for shaving, tube 29c

Specials in perfumes and toilet waters.

Piver's Perfume Asurea, Le Trefle or Sacrano, ounce 98c
Houbigant's Perfume Ideal, ounce 1.39
Tokio, the fascinating Japanese perfume, 50c. size, 29c.; $1.00 size 59c
Pinaud's French Perfumes, ounce 29c
Kaiserin German Cologne 23c, 38c, 58c
Imported Bay Rum, ½ pint, 35c; pint, 45c; quart 79c
Idealia Toilet Waters in violet, rose and carnation, 4-oz. 50c. size 33c
Meadowbrook Violet Water, 50c. size 37c

Specials in hair tonics, dyes, champoos, etc.

Coke's Dandruf Cure ..... 29c and 49c
Pinaud's Eau de Quinine ..... 40c, 80c, and 1.55
Hay's Hair Health 23c
Westphal's Auxiliator ..... 29c and 55c
Sage Tea Hair Tonic; splendid for falling hair or dandruff ..... 33c and 59c
Rum and Quinine Hair Tonic; 75c size 48c
Quinine and Egg Shampoo; jar 16c
Ivory Fine Combs, values to 30c, for 10c
Keep-Clean Hair Brushes; 75c values for 46c
Scott's Electric Hair Brushes ..... 69c and 98c
Bath Sprays for shampooing; 50c. values for 29c

Specials in manicure goods.

25c for any two; each article worth 25c; large Buffer, Rose Nail Bleach, best Nail File, Idealia Nail Powder.
Emery Boards, dozen 3c
Pearl Nail Cleaners 10c
Harnish Nail Enamel 24c
Lusterite Powder or cake 15c

Specials in drugs.

Double distilled Witch Hazel, warranted to contain 15 per cent. grain alcohol; pt., 17c, qt. 35c
Benton's Chafing-Dish Spirits, without the bad odor of wood alcohol, for spirit lamps; pint, 30c; quart 58c
Epsom Salts and Bicarbonate of Soda, pound 5c
Boric Acid, lb. 23c
Pond's Extract, 19c, 33c, and 65c
Absorbent Cotton, lb. 19c
Emerson's Bromo Seltzer, 15c, 29c, and 63c
Doctor Earl's Headache Powder, a harmless and splendid remedy; 10c size, 6c; 25c size 17c
Quinine Pills, 2 grains, 100 ..... 19c
Alkaline and Antiseptic Tablets, Seiler's Formula, 2 for 25c
Saccharine Tablets, ½ grain, 100 for 12c; 500 for 49c
U. S. P. Essence Ginger, Paregoric, Spirits Camphor, Castor Oil, Glycerine or Tincture Rhubarb, 4 oz. 15c
Essence of Pepsin for indigestion, 4 oz., 25c; 8 oz. 45c
Best Beef, Iron and Wine, pints 25c
Effervescing Salts, Citrated Magnesia, Phosphate Soda, Kissingen, or Vichy, ¼ lb., 15c.; 1 lb. 45c
Absorbent Sterilized Gauze, 1 yard, 10c.; 5 yards 25c
Elixir Phosphate Iron, Quinine and Strychnine, 4 oz., 19c; full pint 48c
Tablets Rhubarb and Soda, Soda Mint and Pepsin and Pure Pepsin; bottle 10c
Sun Cholera Mixture, in liquid or tablets, 19c
Soda Mint Tablets or Chlorate Potash Tablets, largest bottle 8c
Pure Gum Camphor, lb. 72c
Kilmer's Swamp Root ..... 35c and 65c
Sorosis Rubber Gloves for housework and light laundering, 88c value for 43c
Bath Mitts, values to 19c for 10c
Wash Cloth Cases, creton for 19c

PROGRESS, AT 50 TO 1, WINNER AT BRIGHTON

Long Chance Took the Last Race in a Rout of Favorites.

POST CHOICES ALL BEATEN

Schulamite Captured the Sea Gull Stakes from Rose of Dawn on a Heavy Track.

With the victory of the 50 to 1 chance, Progress, in the last race at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, followers of form and the backers of favorites closed the afternoon dismayed and routed by the most remarkable run of disaster that has come the way of turf speculators in several years. According to post prices every favorite of the day was beaten, and as the last winning favorite at the Beach course was Chalfonte in the first race Saturday, the run of beaten favorites counted eleven straight, a record which brought wreck to all the many systems based on cumulative bets on post choices.

The final result of the afternoon was just what was needed to complete the discomfiture of the betting crowd, for Progress, in the language of the betting ring, fell out of the clouds to win, the gelding being next to the last outsider, and coming from far back in the crowd just at the time when there was every promise that James R. Keene's Ballotta would break through the singular run of losing favorites. Progress, a two-year-old gelding, by Giganteum-Renovah, owned by J. McCrane, who only a few days before had offered to sell the horse for $200, was at 60 to 1 in an earlier stage of the betting, but just before post time was backed for a small amount by the trainer, W. H. Syder, and his friends, simply because of the fact that the crack apprentice Jockey Harry Baird had the mount.

Ballotta was the favorite, with Bivouac second choice, and Flavigny the next in favor. Iolanda went to the front in the first furlong and led to the turn into the stretch, where Flavigny took command, followed by Iolanda and Ballotta, both close up. The run down the short straight was begun, with Flavigny stopping and Ballotta closing fast, but the waiting and watching bettors hardly had made out the colors of the favorite going to the front than Progress began a remarkable run out of the crowd from sixth place, and in the last eighth of a mile showed in front and, ridden out, won hips before Ballotta, with Bivouca third.

The stake feature of the day was the race for the Sea Gull, at six furlongs for fillies three years old, in which only three horses ran, including the added starter Belle of Setauket, the Paget stable scratching both Zeala and Floralia on account of the going and the Oneck stable withdrawing Kiamesha. Rose of Dawn opened as the choice, but a plunge on Schulamite drove the betting against the latter down until at one stage Schulamite was the choice, the reaction at post time, however, leaving Rose of Dawn the favorite and best backed horse. Belle of Setauket never was a contender and Rose of Dawn, ridden by Shaw with very poor judgment, never was dangerous to the winner, Schulamite, which went out at the lifting of the barrier and made all the pace, Rose of Dawn permitting Schulamite to get far away in the lead before Shaw allowed Rose of Dawn to go on. The favorite then was hustled out after Schulamite to the bend to the stretch, where Shaw went to the whip on the turn, and punished his mount to the run in, Schulamite always holding her place in front and winning rather easily by two lengths.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
King Cole, 100, E. Johnson, 10-1, 4-1	4	1	1½
Gold Braid, 100, Hayward, 60-1, 20-1	2	2	2ª
Jetsam, 100, Ogilvie, 9-2, 2-1	3	3	3ª
Hippocrates, 103, Scholl, 5-2, even.	1	5	4
Champlain, 101, Laury, 7-1, 13-5	7	4	5
Ismailian, 85, B. Pope, 4-1, 8-5	10	7	6
Capt. Forsee, 106, Williams, 12-1, 5-1	12	6	7
Beracha, 88, Gerdes, 30-1, 10-1	5	8	8
Sinicado, 94, Muth, 60-1, 20-1	8	9	9
Adare, 92, Chisman, 15-1, 6-1	9	10	10
Tomcod, 101, Glydear, 300-1, 100-1	11	11	11
Judge Fulton, 98, Huestis, 300-1, 100-1	6	12	12
Port Royal, 98, Carroll, 15-1, 6-1	13	13	13

Time—1:45. Start bad. Won easily; place same. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Hamburg-Black Venus. Owner and trainer, F. M. Taylor.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	½.	F.
Walter Cleary, 152, Hall, 5-1, 2-1	5	1	1ª
Kt. of Harlem, 144, E. Heider, 11-5, even.	3	2	2ª
Flying Machine, 130, Saffell, 20-1, 8-1	8	3	3ª
St. Jolly, 139, W. Wilson, 4-1, 8-5	6	4	4
Gascar, 133, Finnegan, 4-1, 8-5	1	5	5
Georgia Pine, 132, Davidson, 50-1, 15-1	2	6	6
Knobhampton, 147, J. O'Brien, 3-1, 6-5	7	7	7
Sportsman, 142, Connelly, 20-1, 8-1	9	8	8
Bacchanal, 133, Grantland, 50-1, 15-1	4	Fell.	
Seventh Ward, 132, Bernhardt, 50-1, 15-1	10	Fell.	

Time—4:28. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., aged, by Candlemas-Kanawha. Owner, A. C. Waldie. Trainer, C. Ray.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds, allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Phidias, 114, Miller, 13-5, 3-5	3	1	1½
Whimsical, 119, W. Knapp, 7-5, 2-5	1	2	2ª
Kinleydale, 112, W. Davis, 3-1, 4-5	4	3	3ª
Hector, 109, J. Martin, 6-1, 8-5	2	4	4

Time—1:14 2-5. Start bad. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Plaudit-Response. Owner, Frederick Johnson. Trainer, T. McCreery.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅞.	F.
Bad News, 126, W. Knapp, 5-2, 4-5	1	1	1½
Stamping Ground, 92, Diggins, 15-1, 6-1	5	3	2ª
Chimney Sweep, 100, Baird, 8-1, 3-1	3	2	3½
Marmee, 97, Miller, 5-1, 8-5	6	4	4
Kehailian, 100 McDaniel, 4-1, 7-5	2	5	5
Amberjack, 92, B. Smith, 100-1, 25-1	4	6	6
Devout, 105, J. Martin, 2-1, 7-10	Pulled up.		

Time—1:54 1-5. Start bad. Won easily; place driving. Winner br. g., 5 years, by Flying Dutchman-Black Sleeves. Owner, E. R. Bradley. Trainer, William Hurley.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden fillies and geldings two years old; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅝.	F.
Progress, 107, Baird, 50-1, 15-1	5	1	1ª
Ballotta, 107, McDaniel, 9-5, 4-5	6	3	2¾
Bivouac, 106, W. Davis, 11-5, 4-5	3	4	3ª
Iolanda, 107, J. J. Walsh, 30-1, 10-1	2	2	4
Flavigny, 107, J. Martin, 4-1, 7-5	4	1	5
Golden Fern, 107, Miller, 12-1, 5-1	1	6	6
Merry Go Round, 107, Fountain, 20-1, 8-1	7	7	7
Disobedient, 107, Murphy, 10-1, 4-1	9	8	8
Prescend, 107, Lyne, 20-1, 8-1	8	9	9
Ell, 107, Hayward, 100-1, 40-1	10	10	10

Time—1:09. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. g., Giganteum-Revenah. Owner, J. McCrane. Trainer, W. H. Snyder.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; non-winners at the meeting; selling allowances; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.	
Ruliobá	108	Early Hours	99
*Ladsarian	108	*Calabash	97
Cinchona	107	*Hallomas	97
O. K.	104	*Halloway	97
Reuben	104	*Vino	97
Gentian	102	*Sandringham Belle	94
Remington	102	*Merry Belle	94
Odd Ella	99	*Oriflamme	94
Sandstorm	99		

SECOND RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

Go Between	113	Ascension	99
Geranium	110	Red Friar	92
Wotan	109	Don Royal	92
Au Revoir	100	Black Prince	90

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Roseben	137	Robador	105
Israelite	115	Maid of Timbuctoo	100
Regal	110	Miss Jordan	100
Idle Dream	105	Lady Henrietta	100

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a furlong.

*St. Valentine	111	The Southerner	106
Major Daingerfield	110	Palm Tree	98

FIFTH RACE.—For fillies, two years old; penalties and allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Vi-O	112	Honeywell	99
Aviston	102	Flavigny	99
Expressing	102	Watergrass	99
Lady Toddington	102	Cat's Eye	99
Swimming Girl	102	Feeding Hills	99
Mollie Donohue	102	Passiflora	99

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward; special weights; one mile and a sixteenth.

Glow Star	110	Huntington	107
Father D.	110	Chrysolite	107
Zany	110	Baron Esher	107
Louis H.	110	Hyacinth	105
Pebble	107	Lottie Ark	105
Binderton	107	Lady Prudence	105

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Frank Farrell lost his selling class horse Champlain in the opening race at Brighton Beach yesterday. He was entered to sell for $500, being claimed after the race by A. L. Aste for $1,350.

Jockey "Dad" Feicht, after a railroad wreck Saturday on his way from New Orleans to New York, arrived at the Brighton Beach track yesterday unscratched and will ride in the East for the remainder of the season. Feicht, who was one of the star jockeys of the West in the Spring, has not ridden in New York since his apprentice days, two years ago, but still can do about 100 pounds.

The winning steeplechase horse Walter Cleary pulled up so lame after his victory in the second race at Brighton Beach yesterday that he is supposed to be hopelessly broken down.

The weights for the Test Handicap, at one mile, to be run Thursday at Brighton Beach, were announced yesterday, with Hermis the top weight with 134 pounds. In the first running of the stake last year Hermis was the winner, beating the great mare Beldame.

Charles Stewart Smith Umpire.

Charles Stewart Smith has been selected as umpire in a dispute between the Housesmiths' and the Riggers' Unions as to which organization shall control the work of putting up smokestacks.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Ackerman Company, Lincoln, Neb.; M. Ackerman, millinery; 711 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Adler Brothers & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. J. Bakrow, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; T. P. Watson, hosiery and gloves; D. D. Beveridge, gloves; 2 Walker Street.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; J. Blum, dry goods; 109 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Savoy.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. S. Marsden, gloves, neckwear, &c.; W. L. Ledger, notions, fancy goods, trimmings, &c.; 2 Walker Street.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; S. Blum, notions, laces, ribbons, &c.; Hotel Savoy.

Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks and clothing; G. Rosenthal, dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Binswanger, M., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hotel Astor.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. Dingwall, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Chapman, T. A., Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. K. Busbee, upholstery goods; Hotel Imperial.

Carter Dry Goods Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Clark, white goods, laces, ribbons, &c.; 43 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; J. R. Costello, white goods, flannels, &c.; 350 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Clawson & Wilson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Homling, notions and laces; 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Imperial.

Cohn, H. C., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; H. C. Cohn, silks; H. S. Cohn, silks; Hotel Cumberland.

Cox-Johnston-Dimond Company, Wichita, Kan.; G. Cox, furnishing goods; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel York.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; Mr. Morrison, cloaks and suits; 2 Walker Street.

Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. B. Murphy, notions and jewelry; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; M. L. Selde, furnishing goods; E. W. Stoner, linens; Miss A. Lambert, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; W. G. Munshower, knit underwear; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; L. Willis, books; 2 Walker Street.

Emery-Bird-Thayer Company, Kansas City, Mo.; S. H. Collins, furniture; W. Swanson, millinery; 48 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Eckstein, Gustave, & Co., Savannah, Ga.; J. P. Eckstein, dry goods; 334 Broadway.

Fechheimer Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Fechheimer, cloths; Hotel Netherland.

Falk Clothing Company, Savannah, Ga.; W. Falk, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; W. F. Maloney, furnishing goods; W. L. Berry, carpets; 2 Walker Street.

Goodson Brothers, Glens Falls, N. Y.; I. A. Goodson, dry goods; Grand Hotel.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. Hilbert, flowers and feathers; 107 5th Av.; Hotel Imperial.

Glaser, A., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. G. Glaser, laces; 443 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Garson, Meyer & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; T. Meyer, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Heidman, Heidman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Heidman, dress goods; Hotel Savoy.

Hollander, L. P., & Co., Boston, Mass.; S. R. Hollander, dress goods and silks; 213 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Woloroff.

Holtzman, B., Shrevesport, La.; dry goods; Hotel Wolcott.

Heyman, S., & Co., Oshkosh, Wis.; F. Stein, millinery, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Albert.

Houghton & Dutton, Boston, Mass.; H. D. Shattuck, furniture; Hotel Imperial.

Hagerdorn, J. J., & Co., West Point, Ga.; Z. Hagerdorn, notions; J. Herzfeld, furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Hagerdorn & Mers, Gadsden, Ala.; A. Hagerdorn, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; D. H. Young, domestics and linens; 395 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Izzard, S. F., Company, Elmira, N. Y.; G. Matthews, furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Joske Brothers Company, San Antonio, Texas; S. Frank, notions and carpets; 108 Worth Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes, Pittsfield, Mass.; S. E. Conrad, notions and stationery; H. J. Blood, dry goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Loveman, D. B., Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.; D. B. Loveman, linens, hosiery, and gloves; 22 Washington Place; Hotel Vendome.

Levy & Gonsenheim, New Orleans, La.; A. Lichtenstein, dry goods; A. Gonsenheim, fancy goods; 220 Broadway; Hotel Cumberland.

Loewenstein Brothers & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; S. Loewenstein, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Spalding.

Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Miss C. Hirsch, muslin underwear; Hotel Normandie.

MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; J. D. Robertson, ladies' and infants' wear; 55 White Street; Hotel Seville.

McAlpin, G. W., Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Greene, dress goods and silks; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; O. J. Griffith, carpets; 454 Broome Street; Gilsey House.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; J. O. Sprowl, waists; J. K. Wren, embroideries; 4 Washington Place.

Mesbacher, George, Oakland, Cal.; cloaks and suits; 179 Greene Street.

Moyer, L., Lagrange, La.; dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Munzer, R. W., Minneapolis, Minn.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. S. Porter, dry goods; 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss G. Dunlop, fancy goods; C. Myers, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Phillipson, J., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods and clothing; Hotel Cumberland.

Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; F. A. McKenna, books and stationery; C. W. Richardson, dry goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.

Scripps & Greer, Dry Goods Company, Canton, Ill.; Mr. Greer, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Pettis Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. E. Keller, books; 2 Walker Street.

Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; M. Rich, carpets; 415 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Rosen, A. D., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; M. D. Fink, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Rich, M., & Brothers, Company, Atlanta, Ga.; J. P. Allen, cloaks and suits; 415 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.

Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. F. Ellsasser, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Rice, L., Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; J. G. Rice, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Rochester, N. Y.; I. Rosenbloom, furniture; Hotel Astor.

Siegrist & Fraley, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Johnson, boys' clothing; 458 Broadway; Grand Hotel.

Smith, Beir & Gormly, Rochester, N. Y.; E. J. Beir, dry goods; 114 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss M. Dickinson, ladies' suits; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.

Stebbins, Lawson & Spragins Company, South Boston, Va.; C. Spragins, cloaks, notions, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Sonneborn, H., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. B. Sonneborn, cloths; Hotel Astor.

Stricker, Beitman & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Stricker, cloths; Hotel Astor.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Brett, boys' clothing; 433 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

West, F. J., Syracuse, N. Y.; F. J. West, millinery; 31 Bleecker Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. E. Wyler, cloths; A. L. Wyler, cloths; 73 Leonard Street; Hotel Spalding.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. Mair, laces; 340 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Wolf, H., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; M. Wolf, linens; Herald Square Hotel.

Williams-Echols Dry Goods Company, Fort Smith, Ark.; J. B. Williams, cloaks, waists, and laces; 43 Leonard Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Yonnker Brothers, Des Moines, Ia.; H. L. Wire, linens; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; D. W. Hayes, clothing; Victoria Hotel.

Engelhart-Davison Mercantile Company, St. Jeseph, Mo.; J. L. Davison, ribbons; 657 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Frank, M., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; L. Frank, cloaks and suits; 3 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Kaufman & Co, Richmond, Va.; I. Kaufman, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Morine & Asker, Meridan, Conn.; Mr. Morine, clothing; Mr. Asker, clothing; Hoffman House.

Morine & Asker, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Morine, clothing; Hoffman House.

May Company, Cleveland, Ohio; E. H. Clark, domestics; W. H. Clark, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Albert.

Newberger, S., & Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Newberger, domestics; Union Square Hotel.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; R. J. Floyd, cloaks, suits, and waists; Hotel Breslin.

Rothschild Brothers, Ithaca, N. Y.; D. Rothschild, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; S. L. Warren, upholstery goods; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Breslin.

Sanford, Varner & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Varner, dry goods; L. V. Sanford, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Shepard Company, Providence, R. I.; Miss M. Sheridan, corsets and muslin underwear; 31 Union Square; Holland House.

Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; D. C. Warden, hosiery, underwear, and gloves; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Seville.

Webb-Freyschlag Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. Speer; furnishing goods; Hotel Albert.

Lazarus, Joseph, The, Millinery Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss Minnie Moses, millinery; Astor.

Salk, J. Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Rosenstein, A., Cleveland, Ohio; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Fort, A. H., Cincinnati, Ohio; notions and hosiery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Heimedrich, M., Youngstown, Ohio; ladies' and children's goods; Summit House.

Farbach Brothers, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. G. Farbach, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Klein Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; C. Klauber, department store; Grand Union Hotel.

Goldman-Beckmann Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph L. Ronsheim, clothing; 226 Church Street.

Benjamin, E., Chicago, Ill.; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Senhansee Clothing Company, Zanesville, Ohio; W. H. Nicolls, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Senhansee, Steubenville, Ohio; H. D. Morrow, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Ross, C. E., Rossville, Ill.; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Cowen & Buyers Millinery Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. A. Bennett, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Donovan - McCormick Company, Billings, Mont.; C. T. Gillette, buyer; Herald Square Hotel.

South, E. V., Ashtabula, Ohio; china; Bawo & Dotter.

Strong & Thalheimer, Louisville, Ky.; W. Thalheimer, shoes; E. Thalheimer, shoes; H. Thalheimer, shoes.

Schloss Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; Albert W. Schloss, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Fischlowitz & Frank, St. Louis, Mo.; B. Fischlowits, silks; Herald Square Hotel.

Fulton & Ringel, Cleveland, Ohio; H. E. Ringel, clothing and hats; Hotel Imperial.

L. S. Ayres & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; R. M. Reiley, buyer; Hotel Navarre.

Bronsching, Henry, & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; E. B. Osborne, tailors' trimmings; Hotel Imperial.

Hovey, V. B., Marietta, Ohio; china and glass; Cosmopolitan Hotel.

Stuber, John B., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods and men's furnishings; St. Denis Hotel.

The Fair-Greenwald Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Simon S. Feiselbaum, gentlemen's furnishing goods; Hotel Cadillac.

Sperling & Greenfield, Cleveland, Ohio; S. Greenfield, skirts; Hotel Astor.

Bennet & Fish, Cleveland, Ohio; D. E. Lenier, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Peosot, C. D., Chicago, Ill.; B. W. Forward, jewelry; Herald Square Hotel.

Forward, Mrs., Company, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. Forward, millinery; Herald Square Hotel.

Halle Brothers Company, The; Mrs. A. S. Taylor, undermuslins; Hotel Normandie.

Pollak Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. Hall, commission; Hotel Normandie.

Cohn Brothers & Beckstein, Cleveland, Ohio; A. Beckstein, clothing; I. Cohn, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Ernst-Kern Estate, Detroit, Mich.; Otto Kern, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Price, Brown & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; Charles Brown, clothing; Benjamin W. Price, clothing; Hotel Astor.

Brandon-Durrell Company, South Bend, Ind.; Thomas H. Brandon, dry goods; E. E. Hagny, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.

Freedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; M. B. Freedman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Baer, Kronicher & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; I. L. Baer, silks; Hotel Spalding.

Sturin, G., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; Ned H. Sturin, clothing; 292 Church Street.

Specht-Penney-Skinner Company, Valparaiso, Ind.; Herman Stevers, cloaks; Hotel Belvedere.

Landauer, A., & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; Herman Jung, dry goods; Hotel Spalding.

Blumerfeld, T., Cincinnati, Ohio; carpets; Hotel Garfield.

Goldman, Beckmann & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. H. Beckmann, 236 Church Street; Hotel Astor.

Haas Clothing Company, Portsmouth, Ohio; Felix Haas, clothing; Hotel York.

Rosenthal-Sloane, St. Louis, Mo.; J. O. Kimmerman, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Senhauser Clothing Company, Zanesville, Ohio; John O. Canes, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Senhauser Clothing Company, New Philadelphia, Ohio; Charles Kinsely, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Williams & Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. K. J. K. Higgins, dry goods; Mrs. E. J. Gage, curtains; 335 Broadway.

Peacock, C. D., Chicago, Ill.; A. G. Harwood, jewelry; Park Hotel.

Wichman, William C., Saginaw, Mich.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Waterman Brothers, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.; George E. Waterman, general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.

Heyres Bazaar, Detroit, Mich.; Louis Siegel, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Seigel's Cloak Store, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Max Baer, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Koch, Schaffner & Adler, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. H. Adler, clothing; Jacob M. Koch, clothing; Hotel Cadillac.



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CHAMPIONS IN FORM DEFEATED CINCINNATI

Close Contest Marked Opening Game of the Series.

AMERICANS WON HANDILY

Hard Hitting Too Much for St. Louis Team to Overcome — Brooklyn Began Week with Victory.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 4; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 8; St. Louis, 7.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 0.
Boston, 8; Pittsburg, 1.

American League.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 5.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 7; Detroit, 1.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	8	7	5	9	15	11	61	.709
Pittsburg	6	..	8	8	10	12	2	8	54	.621
Chicago	4	7	..	4	7	12	8	9	50	.586
Phila'phia	2	3	4	..	6	8	13	13	49	.577
Cincinnati	3	5	5	6	..	8	7	9	46	.539
St. Louis	3	1	3	4	7	..	6	5	31	.350
Boston	2	5	4	4	4	5	..	5	29	.333
Brooklyn	5	4	1	3	2	8	7	..	25	.294
Games lost	25	33	36	36	41	57	58	60		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	5	5	8	7	7	10	7	52	.642
Chicago	7	..	4	8	4	8	8	9	48	.608
Phila'phia	6	4	..	6	8	8	7	7	47	.588
Detroit	4	6	4	..	5	6	8	9	42	.572
Boston	3	4	4	4	..	8	7	7	37	.474
New York	2	3	5	4	6	..	6	10	36	.468
St. Louis	6	3	4	8	4	2	..	4	31	.378
Washing'n	1	3	7	2	6	2	5	..	26	.329
Games lost	29	31	33	40	41	41	51	53		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburg at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Timely Batting Enabled New York to Beat Cincinnati by 4 to 3.

New York opened the Cincinnati series at the Polo Grounds yesterday with a victory. It was an interesting game, full of sharp fielding and good batting, the champions finally winning by a score of 4 to 3. Cincinnati had several chances to finish in the lead, but the necessary hit was lacking at the right moment. The visitors outbatted and outfielded the local men, but the latter had more than their share of luck. McGinnity and Overall were the opposing pitchers, and both were hit freely. Ten times the Cincinnatis batted the ball safely, while New York connected with Overall's delivery on eight occasions.

The New Yorks were lucky to prevent Cincinnati from scoring in the eighth inning, when the visitors had men on second and third bases and only one man out. Barry, who was on third, attempted to score on Sebring's short grounder to Gilbert, and was run down between the bases. Cincinnati made two hits in the last inning, but sharp fielding on the part of New York held the men on bases.

Mertes's wonderful catch and double play, unassisted, in the second inning robbed Cincinnati of two runs. Corcoran hit safely, and went to second on Seymour's base on balls. Steinfeldt singled, scoring Corcoran, Seymour reaching third on the throw to the plate to catch Corcoran. Schlei put up a fly, which appeared safe, but Mertes secured the ball just behind shortstop. Seymour was caught off third and Mertes touched him out. New York scored in four separate innings, Overall's liberality in giving bases on balls helping the home team to make two of the runs. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	1	2	2	0	0	
Donlin, cf.	0	0	3	0	0		
M'Gann, lb.	1	2	6	1	0		
Mertes, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	5	1		
Devlin, 3b.	0	0	0	5	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0		
Bresn'n, c.	0	1	6	2	0		
McGin'y, p.	0	1	1	2	0		
Total	4	8	27	18	1		

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Barry, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0		
Kelley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Sebring, rf.	1	0	0	0	0		
Cor'ran, ss.	1	2	1	3	0		
Seym'r, cf.	0	2	2	1	0		
Schlei, c.	0	0	8	1	0		
Overall, p.	0	0	1	6	0		
*Odwell	0	1	0	0	0		
Total	3	10	24	15	0		

*Batted for Overall in the ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	.	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Bases by errors—Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off McGinnity, 2; off Overall, 5. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5; by Overall, 5. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cincinnati, 7. Two-base hits—Corcoran, McGinnity. Sacrifice hits—Devlin, Donlin. Stolen bases—Devlin, McGann, Mertes. Double plays—Huggins, Corcoran, and Steinfeldt; Mertes, Unassisted.) Hit by pitcher—By Overall, 1. Passed balls—Schlei, Bresnahan. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bausewine. Attendance—2,500.

BROOKLYN, 8; ST. LOUIS, 7.

Brooklyn defeated St. Louis yesterday in a game marked by loose fielding and heavy hitting. Hanlon's men secured the lead early and held it up to the ninth inning, when St. Louis made two runs and led by the score of 7 to 6. In Brooklyn's half of the ninth McFarland weakened, and hits by Malay, McIntyre, and Sheckard sent two men home and gave Brooklyn the victory by 8 to 7. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	0	1	2	2	0		
Sh'ckard, lf	0	1	1	1	0		
Lumley, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Batch, 3b.	2	2	1	0	1		
Gessler, 1b.	0	1	7	0	1		
Lewis, ss.	2	1	7	4	3		
Malay, 2b.	2	3	5	4	2		
Bergen, c.	0	1	4	3	0		
McIn't're, p.	1	2	0	1	0		
Total	8	12	27	12	3		

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dunl'vy, rf.	2	1	1	0	0		
Shan'on, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Beckl'y, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1		
Arndt, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0		
McBride, ss.	0	0	3	2	2		
Burke, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Grady, c.	3	2	5	3	0		
McF'r'd, p.	1	0	0	3	1		
Total	7	9	*26	13	4		

*Two out when winning run was made.

Brooklyn	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	—8
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	—7

Two-base hits—Grady, Sheckard. Three-base hit—Bergen. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Batch, Lewis. Stolen bases—Arndt, Batch, Gessler, Lewis, McIntyre. Double plays—Lewis and Malay; McBride and Beckley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 4. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 5. Struck out—By McIntyre, 4; by McFarland, 3. Passed ball—Grady. Time of game—One hour and forty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,000.

CHICAGO, 7; PHILADELPHIA, 0.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—Reulbach's fine pitching enabled Chicago to shut out Philadelphia to-day. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Two base hits—Casey, Schulte. Three-base hits—Taker, Bransfield. Sacrifice hit—Evers. Hits—Off Pittinger, 9 in five innings; off Suthoff, 3 in four innings. Struck out—By Pittinger, 2; by Suthoff, 1; by Reulbach, 8. Bases on balls—Off Pittinger, 2; off Suthoff, 3; off Reulbach, 2. Wild pitch—Suthoff. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—3,375.							

BOSTON, 8; PITTSBURG, 1.

BOSTON, July 24.—Young held Pittsburg to four hits to-day and by hard batting, in conjunction with Pittsburg's misplays, the home team won by 8 to 1. Clymer was laid off for three days by the League authorities for his trouble in New York with the umpire. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	0	2	3	3	0		
Tenney, 1b.	1	0	10	0	2		
Dolan, rf.	1	3	2	0	0		
Del'h'ty, lf.	2	1	0	0	0		
Wolv'n, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0		
Cannell, cf.	1	1	3	0	0		
Raym'r, 2b.	1	1	1	2	0		
Moran, c.	1	1	6	0	0		
Young, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
Total	8	10	27	9	2		

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
B'mont, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Leach, rf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Wagner, ss.	0	1	2	4	2		
How'd, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Gibson, c.	0	0	8	1	0		
Lynch, p.	1	1	0	0	1		
Flah'ty, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
*Hilleb'd	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	1	4	24	11	3		

*Batted for Lynch in the fifth inning.

Boston	1	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	.	—8
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Lynch, Wolverton, Abbatichio. Home run—Delehanty. Sacrifice hits—Beaumont, Howard, Moran, Canneli. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Cannell. Double plays—Wagner, Ritchey, and Howard; Raymer, Abbatichio, and Tenney. Hits—Off Lynch, 4, in four innings; off Flaherty, 6 in four innings. First base on balls—Off Young, 1; off Lynch, 2; off Flaherty, 3. Struck out—By Lynch, 3; by Flaherty, 3; by Young, 3. Passed balls—Gibson, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—2,325.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Won from St. Louis by Good Batting.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The combined forces of Chesbro and Hogg were too much for St. Louis to-day, and New York was returned an easy winner in the second game of the series. The final score of 10 to 5 fully tells the story. Chesbro pitched a good game up to the sixth inning, where he was forced to retire in favor of Hogg. A bad bounce off Starr's bat struck him on the wrist. The injury was but slight, but Manager Griffith thought it best to retire him. Hits were registered off Buchanan at all stages by New York. Fultz was the particular star in batting, making four hits during his five times at the bat. Curtis covered first base in good style. He played an erroriess game and gathered in several hard hits.

The run-getting started in the third, when every New Yorker received a chance at bat, and five runs were scored. Chesbro secured the first hit of the game, making third on Conroy's double and scoring when Keeler sacrificed. Elberfeld got his base on balls and scored behind Conroy on Williams's hit for two bases. Yeager was hit by a pitched ball and came home with Williams on Fultz's hit to right field for two bases.

Hits by Elberfeld, Yeager, Fultz, and Curtis in the fifth inning, with Buchanan's error, netted two runs. In the next inning three runs more were secured. Singles by Keeler, Williams, Yeager, and Fultz, coupled with wild throws by Buchanan and Jones, practically ended the game. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Stone, lf.	1	3	3	0	0		
Starr, 2b.	0	3	0	3	1		
V'Zant, rf.	0	1	0	1	1		
Wallace, ss.	1	1	2	6	0		
Koehler, cf.	0	2	1	0	0		
Jones, lb.	1	1	14	1	1		
Gleason, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0		
Sugden, c.	1	1	5	0	0		
Buchanan, p.	1	1	1	4	2		
Spencer, c.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total	5	13	27	17	5		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, lf.	1	2	4	0	0		
Keeler, rf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Elb'rd, ss.	2	1	4	4	1		
Williams, 2b.	2	2	2	2	0		
Yeager, 3b.	3	2	1	3	1		
Fultz, cf.	0	4	0	0	0		
Curtis, lb.	0	1	10	0	0		
Powers, c.	0	0	6	0	0		
Chesbro, p.	1	1	0	1	0		
Hogg, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total	10	15	27	10	2		

St. Louis	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	—5
New York	0	0	5	0	2	3	0	0	0	—10

Two-base hits—Conroy, (2,) Williams, (2,) Fultz, Van Zant, Koehler. Sacrifice hit—Williams. Hits—Off Chesbro, 10 in five and two-thirds innings; off Hogg, 3 in three and one-third innings. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, Curtis, Fultz. Hit by pitcher—Yeager. Wild pitch—Hogg. Bases on balls—Off Buchanan, 2; off Chesbro, 2; off Hogg, 1. Struck out—By Buchanan, 4; by Chesbro, 2; by Hogg, 4. Left on bases—St. Louis, 12; New York, 6. Time of game—Two hour and thirteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,220.

CLEVELAND, 7; WASHINGTON, 1.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—Washington was easy for Cleveland to-day, Jacobsen being knocked out of the box in the first inning. Adams, who succeeded him, pitched good ball. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	1	2	3	0	0		
Bay, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Flick, rf.	1	2	4	0	0		
Kahl, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0		
Bradley, 3b.	1	0	1	1	0		
Turner, ss.	1	2	0	5	0		
Carr, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0		
Bemis, c.	0	1	5	1	0		
Moore, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	7	9	27	10	0		

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Nill, 3b.	0	0	2	1	1		
Cassidy, ss.	0	1	0	3	1		
H'km'n, 2b.	1	1	4	0	1		
And'son, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
H'lsm'n, lf.	0	0	0	0	1		
Stahl, 1b.	0	2	7	0	0		
Knoll, rf.	0	1	4	0	0		
Kit'dge, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Jac'bsen, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Adams, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
Total	1	6	24	7	4		

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	.	—7
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Hits—Off Jacobsen, 5 in one inning; off Adams, 4 in seven innings. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Flick, 2. Home run—Carr. Sacrifice hits—Carr, Flick. Stolen bases—Jackson, Turner, Carr. First base on balls—Off Moore, 1; off Jacobsen, 1; off Adams, 3. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 6. Struck out—By Moore, 6; by Adams, 3. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy. Attendance—2,672.

BOSTON, 7; DETROIT, 1.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 24.—Dineen of Boston held Detroit down to three hits to-day. Boston had the game won the third inning, when Mullin, both wild and ineffective, was given poor support. The score:

DETROIT.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Sch'fer, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1		
M'Intyre, lf.	0	0	1	2	0		
Crawf'd, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
O'Leary, ss.	0	0	3	4	0		
Lowe, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0		
Lindsay, 1b.	0	1	13	1	0		
Doran, c.	0	1	0	2	0		
Mullin, p.	0	0	1	0	6		
Total	1	3	27	17	5		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	1	3	1	0	0		
Parent, ss.	1	1	6	5	0		
Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	2	0		
Collins, 3b.	1	0	2	2	1		
Stahl, cf.	1	1	1	0	0		
Freeman, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	1	1	4	2	0		
Armb'ter, c.	1	2	4	1	0		
Dineen, p.	1	0	0	0	0		
Total	7	10	27	10	1		

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1
Boston	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	0	1	—7

Stolen bases—Stahl, Freeman. Sacrifice hit—Dineen. Bases on balls—Off Dineen, 1; off Mullin, 4. Home run—Ferris. Double plays—Lindsay and Schaefer; O'Leary, Schaefer and Lindsay; Mullin, O'Leary and Lindsay. Hit by pitcher—Collins. Struck out—By Dineen, 4; by Mullin, 1. Wild pitch—Dineen. Time of game—One hour and forty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connor. Attendance—3,570.

CHICAGO, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Chicago defeated Philadelphia in the second game of the series, 2 to 1. Chicago's three double plays and a beautiful running catch by Lord were the features. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf.	0	2	3	1	1		
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0		
G.Davis, ss.	0	0	4	3	1		
Don'hue, 1b.	0	1	11	2	0		
Isbell, 2b.	0	0	3	1	0		
Jones, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
Sullivan, c.	1	1	4	1	0		
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	0	1	3	0		
Altrock, p.	1	0	0	3	0		
Total	2	4	27	14	2		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hartsel, lf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Lord, cf.	0	2	4	0	0		
H.Davis, 1b.	0	0	11	1	0		
L.Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0		
Seybold, rf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0		
M.Cross, ss.	0	1	1	1	0		
Schreck, c.	0	1	2	1	0		
Bender, p.	0	0	1	1	3		
Total	1	7	24	10	0		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	.	—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hits—Donohue, Murphy. Stolen base—Holmes. Double plays—Donohue and G. Davis; Green and Donohue; Altrock, Tannehill, and Donohue. Struck out—By Altrock, 2; by Bender, 2. Bases on balls—Off Bender, 4. Wild pitch—Altrock. Hit by pitched ball—Altrock, 2. Time of game—One hour and twenty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—3,840.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

MONTREAL.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf.	0	1	1	0			

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Struck out—By Barber, 5; by Lindeman, 6. Sacrifice hit—Barber. Stolen bases—Clement, McCauley, Keister, Merritt, Bannan, Bean. Double plays—Pattee, Bean, and Merritt; Pattee and Bean. Wild pitch—Lindeman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan. Attendance—600.							

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	0	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	.	6	11	2
Toronto	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	7	2

Batteries—Poole and Jacklitsch; McPherson and Sullivan.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	.	5	10	4
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	3

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Faulkner and Payne.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City.	47	26	.644	Newark	35	41	.461
Baltimore	46	29	.613	Toronto	32	43	.427
Providence	43	32	.573	Rochester	31	45	.419
Buffalo	36	37	.493	Montreal	30	49	.379

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Toronto at Providence.
Rochester at Baltimore.

New York State League.

Scranton, 5; Syracuse, 4.
Albany, 5; Utica, 3.
Binghamton, 7; Wilkesbarre, 0.

New England League.

Concord, 10; Lowell, 2.
Lynn, 5; Fall River, 2.
New Bedford, 2; Haverhill, 1.
Lawrence, 6; Nashua, 4.

Connecticut League.

Meriden, 6; Norwich, 5.
Hartford, 7; New Haven, 6.
Springfield, 13; New London, 2.

American Association.

Milwaukee, 2; Minneapolis, 1.
Columbus, 5; Indianapolis, 4.

South Atlantic League.

Savannah, 7; Augusta, 1.
Charleston, 3; Jacksonville, 2.
Columbia, 2; Macon, 5.

Southern League.

Montgomery, 1; Little Rock, 2.
Nashville, 10; Memphis, 2.

WESTCHESTER TENNIS.

Wrenn, Miles, and Le Roy Lead in Opening Matches.

Three lawn tennis matches in the singles, in which muscular driving predominated because of the wet and heavy courts, provided the opening attraction yesterday at the special tournament of the Country Club of Westchester. The winners were George L. Wrenn, Jr., George M. Miles of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, and the National intercollegiate champion, Robert Le Roy of Columbia University. The gallery of fashionable spectators, while not large, was highly appreciative, and the brilliant bits of racquet work on the part of the experts were loudly applauded.

The singles are being played on the lose and out system, and it fell to Wrenn's portion to put out C. F. Watson, Jr., of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club in straight sets by the score of 6—2 and 6—3. Miles defeated the veteran Robert P. Huntington after three hard fought sets at 2—6, 7—5, and 6—3. Le Roy scored over Joseph D. Forbes by the love set score of 6—4 and 6—3.

AMERICANS BEATEN AGAIN.

England Takes Final Matches for Davis International Cup.

LONDON, July 24.—The final matches for the Dwight F. Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup drew a good crowd to Wimbledon to-day. As was expected, William A. Larned gave Hugh L. Doherty, the English champion, a good game. Although beaten, Larned played the best tennis he has shown in this country, and it was necessary to play fifty games before Doherty was able to settle matters.

In the second match, Holcombe Ward was to have played S. H. Smith, but as he had suffered a family bereavement William J. Clothier was substituted. He gave Smith a hard game, but the Englishman was too steady for him. Clothier tried several new services, but nothing he did could overcome Smith.

In the play at Wimbledon, which lasted three days, the Englishmen won 16 sets to the Americans 8 and 132 games to the Americans' 101. The summary to-day:

International Challenge Singles.—Final Round—Hugh L. Doherty (England) beat William A. Larned, (United States,) 6—4, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2; S. H. Smith (England) beat Herbert J. Clothier, (United States,) 3—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—3.

GRAND CIRCUIT OPENS.

Walter Direct Takes Rich Stakes at Detroit Meeting.

DETROIT, Mich., July 24.—Walter Direct, entered and driven by Ed F. Geers of Memphis, Tenn., this afternoon, at Grosse Pointe track, won the $5,000 Chamber of Commerce stake for 2:24 class pacers and lowered the record for the stake from 2:06¼ to 2:05¾. The event was the feature of the opening day of the Grand Circuit of 1905. Walter Direct was a heavy favorite, bringing $50 in the pools with the field at $15. The stake was run on the three-heat plan.

Hal C. had the pole for the first heat, with Bonnie Wilkes and Walter Direct next. At the first turn The Contractor took the lead and held it to the home stretch. Geers then made one of his famous drives and won in record time, 2:05¾. Bonnanza took second place by a fine burst of speed. In the next two heats Walter Direct was in front from the start.

Hardwood was favorite for the first event of the day, the 2:20 trot, at $50, with the field bringing $50 at first and then $35. The gelding took two heats handily, but in the third broke and was last. Minter won the heat by half a length from Pat T.

In the last event, the 2:08 pace, the favorite, Don Carr, was defeated. Geary took the first heat and Miss Willimont, after an exciting race, won the second and third

TRACK MANAGERS' MEETING.

Conference at August Belmont's Office Over Fees.

A meeting of the managers of race tracks about New York was held yesterday morning at the office of August Belmont, in Nassau Street, with representatives of all the local courses as well as Saratoga in attendance. It was said that the object of the meeting was to consider the matter of retaining the rates fixed at a former meeting for admission to the tracks for the Fall season, but the action decided on was not announced.

When a similar conference held at Mr. Belmont's home decided on raising the prices of admission to $3 for men and $1.50 for women and for the field stand to $1, the agreement included only the Brooklyn Jockey Club and the Coney Island Jockey Club's Spring meeting and the first Summer meeting of the Brighton Beach Racing Association. The rate of admission at Saratoga already was $3, and it is said that there will be no further advance there.

The Brighton Beach meeting, however, ends with the present week, and the matter that is occupying the attention of the managers now is the advisability of keeping up the higher prices through the Fall meetings. It is stated that so far the increased admission fees practically have made up for the tracks' loss of revenue from cutting off the fees paid formerly by the betting ring, and it is believed that the same increased prices for admission will be in force during the Fall.

Stewards Probe Bad Start in Race.

The Stewards of the Brighton Beach Racing Association's meeting considered an unusual case yesterday, when they were called on to fix the responsibility for a bad start in the fifth race, in which two horses practically were left, one of these the favorite, Devout, being pulled up after he had broken with his field. J. Martin rode Devout and Miller was on Marmee. Starter Cassidy lifted the barrier and all except Marmee broke together, but Martin, after his horse had galloped a few strides, pulled up because he saw the man with the advance flag waving it in what seemed a signal to recall the horses. Miller in the meantime went on with Marmee, and finished close up with the field.

Martin when called into the stand made the statement, which was corroborated by many witnesses, that the advance or recall flag was up, but Starter Cassidy, on the other hand, declared that he had called on the riders to go

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Additional Duties Held to be Legal—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Eugene G. Hay, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday overruled a protest filed by Quong Yoo Wo & Co. of New York. The customs tribunal interprets customs law of interest to importers generally relative to the legality of assessing so-called "additional duties." General Appraiser Hay says that two questions are presented by the protest. The first is whether regular duty can be collected upon merchandise for undervaluation, while the other raises the point whether additional duty for under valuation provided for in Section 7, Act of June 10, 1890, as amended by Section 32 of the Dingley tariff law, can be collected upon goods that are forfeited to the Government under another provision of the same section. Mr. Hay answers both propositions in the affirmative, thereby overruling the contention of the Chinese importers.

Judge Somerville wrote a decision sustaining a claim made by the Pulp and Paper Trading Company of New York. Collector Stranahan assessed duty on importations of wood pulp on a percentage of the so-called "air dry weight," which the importers declared was incorrect. The board found that the claim of the Trading Company is well taken, the Collector being instructed to reliquidate the entries in acordance with the finding of the customs court.

Other importers' claims decided favorably were filed by Oberle & Henry, New Orleans; Jacob Lawson, Leo Popper & Sons, Alexander Murphy & Co., Campbell, Metzger & Jacobson, the Leon Rheims Company, and others, Morris Goldberg, R. C. Hahn, New York.

The board overruled protests filed by Gitzaskey & Bastinelli, M. H. Frank & Co., Hall & Bishop, Berg Brothers, C. Sidenburg & Co., New York. A claim by George Borgfeldt & Co., Boston, was partially sustained.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

HARRIS REICHLAND.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Elbert B. Hamlin receiver in bankruptcy for the assets of Harris Reichland, dealer in dry goods at 626 Courtlandt Avenue, Bronx, on the application of B. Weiss.

CHARLES F. RUDNITSKIE.—Charles F. Rudnitskie, butcher, of Kingston, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy here with liabilities $1,409 and assets $613, consisting of real estate, $40, being one-fifth interest in twenty-five acres of woodland; fixtures, $177; horse, sleigh, and harness, $80; accounts, $316.

CHARLES C. HISCOE.—Charles C. Hiscoe, art decorator of 20 West Thirty-third Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $9,167 and assets $5,005, consisting of stock

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES

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CONGRESS AND THE CANAL.

The present Panama Canal Commission was constituted, not in full accordance with the law, but rather by a getting around the law. Mr. ROOSEVELT did not want to be bothered with seven Canal Commissioners. In his opinion three were enough, but the law said seven. He urged Congress at its last session to amend the Spooner act, but Congress took no action. The Commission was made over just the same, as President ROOSEVELT remarked in a humorous aside during one of his recent speeches in Chicago. He secured the resignations of the old Commissioners and then appointed a new board of seven, of whom not more than three or at most four are expected to undertake active duty. Mr. ROOSEVELT may very well feel that inasmuch as the ultimate responsibility of building the canal is by law devolved upon him, he would be in a safer position if Congress should lend its sanction to his reorganization of the Commission.

Immeasurably more important is the question whether we are to build a canal with locks or a tide-level canal. On the 30th of March last Secretary TAFT addressed to the President a letter in which he said:

> I beg first to call your attention to the extreme importance of fixing a definite plan with respect to which you may feel reasonable certainty, first, that it can be practically executed and will result in a navigable canal, and, second, that the navigable canal will be the one best adapted to the demands which may be made upon it by the commerce of the world.
>
> The act of Congress evidently contemplates a canal with locks, the cost of which shall be in the neighborhood of $200,000,000, including the money already expended. It is quite within the bounds of possibility that the best form of canal will be a sea-level canal with a tidal lock only at one end, and that the cost of it may exceed the $200,000,000 in the mind of Congress by at least $100,000,000 more.

There is reason to believe that the mind of the Administration is perplexed by a double uncertainty. The question is not merely whether we ought to spend the vast additional sum of money required to dig the canal at sea level, but whether a canal with locks can be built at all. The Frenchmen rejected the sea-level plan, though the opinions they may privately hold have not yet been publicly and officially expressed. If it should turn out that problems of machinery construction and of the waters of the unruly Chagres are deemed by engineers to be insoluble—and in many quarters that is now believed to be the fact—Congress will find itself shut up to the alternative choice, not between a lock canal and a sea-level canal, but between a sea-level canal or no canal at all. The President, of course, cannot proceed with the construction of a sea-level canal without the authorization of Congress. Congress must make the choice and direct the Executive.

If, when convened in extra session, the Senators and Members of the House shall be informed that the Chief Engineer and his technical associates have rejected the plan of a lock canal as impossible of construction, they will be confronted with the necessity of authorizing the large additional expenditure. Shall the limit be $300,000,000, as Secretary TAFT intimates, or will it be $400,000,000, or $500,000,000? Nobody knows. Certainly Congress ought to know before it authorizes the beginning of the work on the new plans. It may be expected to inquire somewhat diligently into the probable cost of a lockless canal. That will take time—so much time that the short extra session will hardly dispose of the legislation the President requires. Indeed, Congress may decline altogether to go ahead with the canal. That would be a terrible disappointment to the President, but stranger things have happened.

That there will be a contest over the legislation is inevitable. The organized and interested opposition to any and all Isthmian canals will be on the spot, watchful and industrious. Nor can there be the slightest doubt that the taking up of the subject of canal expenditure will lead to a tariff debate. If the Republicans bring in a bill asking for $200,000,000 more of the people's money, the Democratic leaders will of course inquire why some of these millions may not be saved by instructing the President to buy his canal supplies in the cheapest market. When Mr. ROOSEVELT on his own responsibility a few months ago resolved to buy supplies and steamers abroad, the clamor of the protected interests made him reconsider. His action, and the opinions of the Commission and of Secretary TAFT gave the widest publicity to the fact that our Dingley tariff will add greatly to the cost of the canal. It is an opportunity that the Democrats, with all their capacity for blundering, simply cannot miss. On the merits of the case they can make an argument that no Republican can answer—and they may have Republican help. A tariff debate which it would take the House some days to shut off, and in the Senate could not be shut off at all, might occupy the whole of the extra session and a considerable part of the regular session without permitting a decision to be reached on the Canal bill.

CZAR AND KAISER.

Doubtless the Emperor of Germany has himself to blame—or to felicitate—if "there is always trouble when he moves." He at least cannot be surprised, and we fear is not likely to be displeased, that there is shown great uneasiness in Paris and some disturbance of mind in London at the meeting, on his invitation, of the Czar and himself off the coast of Finland. But it is to be noted that it is thought worth while in Berlin officially to inform The Associated Press that it is the purpose of the Kaiser to do two things as to which the opinion of Europe is naturally apprehensive: He will continue to advise peace, as he has already advised it, in co-operation with President ROOSEVELT, and he will, if his views are asked, "say that he thinks that the Emperor NICHOLAS can attain a full understanding and reconciliation with his people only through reforms."

We see no reason to doubt the sincerity of these assurances, nor is it likely that they would be given in the authoritative manner chosen if the Kaiser had not pretty good ground for thinking that the Czar will give him the occasion to make his suggestions. The suggestions themselves are sound and will meet the cordial approval of all reasonable observers. Peace and reform are above all things what Russia needs at the moment, and she can hardly get the latter without the former. The authorities of Berlin are entirely correct in the view they announce that a prosperous and peaceful Russia would be the best possible neighbor for Germany, so that we are justified in hoping that the meeting of the two rulers will tend to promote that end.

But it cannot be denied that the meeting has its doubtful aspects and may fairly be regarded with suspicion and even with apprehension in the capitals of Europe. There is an element in the character and habit of mind of the German Emperor which it is hardly too harsh to describe as sinister, and which at any rate has frequently impressed his neighbors and rivals in a most disturbing manner. He has just succeeded in imposing on France what is in effect a mortifying diplomatic check, and he has done this in a manner which, for a time, involved the possibilities of a European war. If France passed through the experience with great dignity and self-control the sense of mortification remained. Frenchmen are saying to themselves that the Kaiser tried to punish them for coming to an agreement with Great Britain. They cannot look with satisfaction on what may be represented as an attempt to influence their old ally, at present their only complete ally. Nor can the British statesmen feel entirely at ease in contemplation of so conspicuous an action on the part of the Kaiser, the exact significance of which will not easily be understood and at best is likely to give rise to many uneasy surmises.

It is our own impression, however, that the meeting of the two Emperors will have, on the whole, a good effect. The Czar is in a terrible situation, his armies defeated by a despised Power, his navy destroyed, his dominions rent with discord and threatened with insurrection, his counselors divided, while he is himself at once ill-informed and of vacillating temperament. If he gets from the Kaiser the advice as to peace and reform which the authorities in Berlin foreshadow, it will have great weight with him, coming from the only great ruler in the Western World who has anything like the same ideas as to absolutism as his own. The Czar can hear patiently and candidly from the Kaiser what he could not listen to from any other person, and if what he hears is wise and humane he can act on it as he could not act on the counsel of any one else. Certainly it is within the power of the Emperor WILLIAM to render a great service to the world. That is not, we are convinced, beyond the scope of his ambition.

MR. BALFOUR "STICKS."

As was expected, Mr. BALFOUR and his colleagues refuse to resign as the result of the adverse vote of last Thursday.

From the point of view of "constitutionality," which is a vague but exceedingly important matter in England, we think Mr. BALFOUR is entirely justified, especially since the revelation of the trick by which the petty majority was obtained against him. The twoscore opponents of the Ministry who hid in the lavatories in order to give the Government whips the impression that there was no need to summon their nearby followers and then slipped out and defeated the Government by three can hardly be said to have demonstrated that the Government no longer retained the confidence of the House, and that is the only excuse for demanding a resignation. It is probable that Mr. BALFOUR secured assurances he thinks he can rely on that his friends will not permit another such device to succeed and then determined to remain in office at least until Fall, though he gave no intimation of the future course of the Ministry.

The prospect now is that the rest of the session will be marked by more than usually stormy times, the Irish Party watching for every chance to catch the Government napping and assailing it at every step. That will not, we should say, be to the disadvantage of the Ministry in the elections that must come soon in any case. The more the Irish assert themselves, the more rabid their attacks, and the more intimate their association with the Liberals, the better for the Unionists. When the Liberals win, as they seem bound to ultimately, the Irish alliance will be the source of infinite bother to them, a fact which Mr. BALFOUR must regard with entire complacency.

CROP REPORT ABSURDITIES.

One basic difficulty about getting accurate crop reports heretofore has been that only in census years has there been an absolute count. Thus the last census added 17,000,000 acres to the corn area. Yet in the very next year there was an "estimated" reduction of 12,000,000 acres, and the census area has never since been equaled, although it is as sure as anything can be that our cultivated area makes steady growth with our population, whatever may be the temporary increases or decreases comparing any single years. But each year is compared, not with certain facts, but with estimates. Thus error is piled upon error until there are such absurdities as a larger cultivated area than there is geographical surface. Lest this should be thought a jest it may be said that in 1902, when a special inquiry was made into the point, there were 101 such counties, and that of the Nation's 2,800 counties only 28 per cent. allowed so much as 10 per cent. deduction from the surveyed land surface for roads, villages, sterile soil, and so on. This is not a brief for the department. It is a simple exposition of some of its difficulties, which are not apparent to the unthinking, and which, it is submitted, might and should be dealt with more efficiently. It is quite possible that enough money is allowed the department and that too little is spent upon the crop reports. And it is possibly true that farmers would be as well pleased if they were treated less like fools, and given more solid service instead of such flattering official attention as is thought to turn their simple heads.

COL. LAMONT.

It may never be said of DANIEL S. LAMONT, as it has always been said of WASHINGTON, that he was a man who never made a mistake, but it can in truth be said that Col. LAMONT made few mistakes himself, and that it was his specialty to keep others from making them. A judgment unfailingly sound and a most unusual degree of common sense seemed always to be his guides of conduct. They helped him as though by intuition to see to the very heart of every subject his mind approached, to put before him the one right solution of every problem, to show him the true path through any number of difficulties.

Another notable quality of Col. LAMONT'S was his whole-souled fidelity, his lasting and devoted loyalty to friends, to causes, to every interest or purpose that engaged his advocacy or his effort. He was untiring, altogether industrious, abounding in resource, and full of wise suggestion. He knew men and the histories of men. He was intimately familiar with politics. The possession of these qualities and these talents show why Col. LAMONT'S aid and counsel were so much sought for by men bearing the responsibility of the largest affairs. They show why he was so indispensable to Mr. CLEVELAND, and why when he left the public service in Washington he at once took a high place in New York's chief circles of business and finance.

Col. LAMONT was one of that group of remarkable men who were trained for politics and public affairs by Mr. TILDEN. Toward the close of his career, after years of toil and great simplicity of living, Mr. TILDEN once remarked as he sat upon the piazza of Greystone with the grounds of his estate in view and the river below him, where his yacht was at anchor, "These good things have come to me late in life." Col. LAMONT had won his way to high success while a much younger man. Honors, distinctions, responsibilities, and the rewards of toil and ability were his before he had reached fifty years, an age at which Mr. TILDEN was a toiling New York lawyer, little heard of outside the State. Too early and with lamentable suddenness DANIEL S. LAMONT has been called from the scene of his triumphs and successes, from his labors, and from the rational enjoyments of a well-spent, manly, and noble life.

CASTRO ONCE MORE.

That was an amusing but by no means a surprising revelation that we printed yesterday, in the form of an interview about the remarkable President of the Venezuelan republic, so called. Inasmuch as this revelation does not directly pertain to our interests or affairs as it represents CASTRO neither in the act of robbing or oppressing our citizens, nor of sending impudent messages to our Government, we can regard it with equanimity as a public entertainment.

The tendency of a South American President to convert himself into a dictator, and then to conduct himself after the manner of a secure and leisurely burglar in a jeweler's shop, until he has looted the establishment of everything portable or negotiable, is the most familiar fact of Latin-American politics. It has furnished the theme for a million editorial articles, more or less, besides several novels, and in the right hands it would make a first-rate subject for a comic opera even funnier than the "Grand Duchess of Gerolstein," or for a romance even more diverting than "Prince Otto."

There have been South American dictators who were useful to their respective countries at one stage of the political evolution of those countries. Dr. FRANCIA, the dictator of Paraguay, celebrated sixty years or so ago by CARLYLE, was probably one of them. These men, by high-handed and tyrannical means, sought public ends. But it is impossible to detect any public uses that a man like CIPRIANO CASTRO, exercising the functions of a dictator, has for any community at the beginning of the twentieth century. He does nothing for the material development of a country the moral development of which his official existence tends to arrest. His interest in any project of public improvement is merely an interest in the size of the Presidential "rake-off" it can be made to yield. He supplies texts for European reactionaries holding forth upon the undesirableness of republican institutions, and excuses for European monarchies desirous of establishing "spheres of influence" in this hemisphere.

It is in this latter capacity that he endangers our peace and safety, and it is in this capacity that he becomes serious. If the Venezuelans will not clean house for themselves, it appears that we shall be driven to undertake that Augean task, or else to leave it to the covetous European Governments which, after having swept and garnished it, are likely, after the Scriptural precedent, to install more dangerous persons than CASTRO. CASTRO may be a joke, but we must agree that he is a joke that has been carried too far.

WARSHIPS AS BALLROOMS.

Not long ago it was imputed as a fault to one of our gallant naval commanders that he gave a dance aboard his flagship, and one of the funny papers had a cartoon showing the grim tools of war trundled out of sight or garlanded with flowers while the officers' guests made merry on the gundeck as commodiously as they might anywhere ashore. The members of the Peace Society will not be alone in thinking this is jesting with a serious topic. Our army and navy officers are about as near an official aristocracy as we have. Their quarters are their homes, and if they are to be debarred from returning in the only way they can the hospitalities they receive they will be far from alone in their grief. Moreover, it is possible to say an earnest word in favor of the ameliorating effects of naval hospitality. Not only can we point to the serious aspect placed upon the exchanges of hospitality between the French and English squadrons at Brest. An even better precedent is afforded by the "Queen's Navee," now the King's. The belles and beaus of New York will rejoice to learn that when Prince—delicious word in republican ears—BATTENBERG'S squadron reaches these shores in the early Fall his flagship will bring with it a "dancing deck," fitted for the express purpose of returning the hospitality which it is rightly assumed he and his command will receive. There will be a flavor to the Prince's functions under such conditions which he could not give them in any hired dancing room. There is no possible professional work for the Prince to do here except, indeed, work of the sort his colleague MAY did in French waters. For this it is pleasant to know that he comes so well equipped, and we hope the crusty critics of naval hospitality feel suitably shamed. How many of them would decline the Prince's invitation if they received one?

JAPANESE FRUGALITY.

Baron KOMURA'S explanation of the Japanese successes is hardly that which has commended itself to the Western World. Upon the justice of the cause of the Japanese people as against the Russian ring most Americans will agree. But they will incline to ascribe the victory of Japan to the devoted patriotism and the acute intelligence of the country which had the advantage of being in the right. The scrupulous honesty in public affairs of a people which has not enjoyed the highest reputation for the commercial morality of its trading classes must be set down to the account of their patriotism. Therein they set other nations an example, including ourselves. For it is to be feared that among the millions of Americans who would be willing to risk their lives for their country in the hour of her need, there would be found a great number who could not refrain from driving a sharp bargain at her expense under the same conditions.

But it is the third of the causes of Japanese success adduced by the representative of Japan that will most widely and most immediately attract attention. It is thus expressed:

> Lastly, their mode of life has ever been one of such extreme simplicity that their soldiers thus gained an equipment for the stress of war they never could have gained had they, like too many other nations, abandoned themselves to lives of luxury and sloth, and been unwilling, if not unable, to put their hands to strenuous tasks. Your President, Mr. ROOSEVELT, it would seem, has from the very beginning recognized the value and truth of the idea expressed by one of your philosophers when he referred to "plain living and high thinking." The importance of the simple life has in Japan been demonstrated by the whole body of the people.

Undoubtedly frugality is up to a certain point a virtue in so far as it is not a necessity. With the Japanese people foreigners have understood it to be a necessity, and therefore not to be accounted to the people for righteousness. And, indeed, the simple life in the sense of the inexpensive life is probably as extensively led in Russia as in Japan. The Russian moujik is as free from the imputation of luxurious living as the Japanese agriculturist, and for the same reason, that his wages are as nearly at the minimum of subsistence. Cabbage soup, black bread, and salted cucumber are as plain a diet as rice and dried fish. On the other hand, the household of the Mikado is very likely as expensive in proportion to the living of the general mass of the people as that of the Czar. It is no doubt true that while the most conspicuous example of the simple life, as inculcated by WORDSWORTH, WAGNER, and ROOSEVELT, now extant in Europe is given by the Russian, Count LEO TOLSTOY, there is no doubt a great deal of "high living and plain thinking" among the members of the Grand Ducal ring and the Court circle generally in the Russian capital. But it remains true that luxury is, as the all but universal rule, the consequence of prosperity as frugality is of poverty. And Baron KOMURA would hardly maintain that the poor countries of the world could defeat the rich countries in so enormously costly a competition as that of modern war.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

These Are Late Days for Sails.

Assuming as a fact that there are thousands of tourists who cross the ocean merely for the sake of the voyage and who would enjoy from twelve to twenty days on the water instead of five or six, The American Shipbuilder expresses the conviction that a line of fast sailing packets would pay handsome profits and be filled to their utmost capacity during the season of travel. It suggests as best suited for this business powerful four-masted schooner-rigged vessels, with auxiliary power to put them through calm belts and to make up for time lost when hove to for bad weather. "They could," it says, "be fitted up with all the modern conveniences of the present day steamer—electric lights, refrigerating plants, and everything for comfort. They could carry from 75 to 100 passengers and perhaps considerable high-class freight, and taken as a whole pay much larger dividends than the mammoth high-speed passenger steamers of to-day. The coal bills would be a mere bagatelle compared with the steamer's, the crew list be reduced 75 per cent., and in a hundred ways they would be cheaper to operate than any known class of steamer in the trade. We offer this suggestion to our shipping friends who are looking for a really good thing." The plan has its attractive features, but doubts as to its practicality are permissible. The existence of thousands of tourists yearning for the uncertainties and discomforts incidental to a long voyage in a sailing ship, no matter how well equipped with modern conveniences, is something that would require a good deal of proving. The people who like that sort of thing are not few in number, but they are not tourists and they are already able to get what they like in conditions which suit them better than those described would be likely to do. The popularity of the fast steamers as compared with the slower ones shows plainly enough that even the tourists who are "good sailors" regard the time spent at sea as merely a pleasant introduction to the foreign sightseeing which is the real object of their journey, and of course the tourist class includes a great multitude to whom sea travel is always a painful experience, to be shortened as much as circumstances will permit. The patronage of such packets as The American Shipbuilder proposes would have to come from a restricted class, and rivalry with the regular liners is out of the question. Even the members of the restricted class, we suspect, would not take kindly to the four-masted schooner idea. Vessels so rigged are ugly and entirely lacking in the associations of history and romance that might tempt a landsman into a ship or a bark.

Conscience or Imagination?

JOHN APPLETON, a mason, has just been sentenced to death at Durham, England, as a result of his own confession that twenty-three years ago he and another man, now dead, attacked, robbed, and murdered one WILLIAM LEDGER, a miner. At the time the authorities failed to get even a suspicion as to the perpetrators of the crime, and it had been quite forgotten in March last when APPLETON, under no compulsion except that of his conscience, made his confession. He said that he had been much troubled for some time, and it was after he had taken a large quantity of liquor to calm his fears that he went to the police and told his story. Curiously enough, when brought to trial he denied on oath that he had had anything to do with the murder. He acknowledged that parts of the story were true, but insisted that the drink had stimulated his imagination instead of bringing his conscience and courage into harmony. Once put on the right track the police, despite the remoteness of the crime, were able to get so much corroborative evidence of APPLETON'S guilt that the jury was convinced of the truth of his first story and brought in a verdict against him. In pronouncing sentence of death, however, the Justice made remarks which led to the supposition that the extreme penalty will not be carried out. There would be some difficulty in explaining why it should not be, if the man's guilt was satisfactorily demonstrated, and yet almost everybody, we think, will have a feeling that it is a case for the exercise of some degree of leniency. Twenty-three years is a long time, and it would be rather too cold-blooded, even for the law, to take vengeance now, particularly as the man made his own conviction possible by talking when he might just as well have preserved the silence he had kept for almost a quarter of a century. It is to be hoped that the corroborative evidence was very carefully sifted. The chances that APPLETON drunk is more veracious than APPLETON sober are not very many, for the ancient proverb is, like most proverbs, a rash generalization from inadequate data, and truthfulness does not improve with age.

"THE BREADWINNERS."

A Youthful Clevelander's Experience with It and Its Reputed Author, John Hay.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me thank you for the opportunity you offer of reading "The Breadwinners." I was a boy of ten in Cleveland when the book came out, and I recall that the book stores were stacked to the ceiling with it. One day I was looking at some juvenile books in one of these shops on Euclid Avenue, and, turning suddenly, encountered a handsome man with a flowing beard. I had to dodge to avoid running into him, and in dodging I overturned a pyramid of "The Breadwinners" at his feet. When the angry attendant got through scowling and muttering at me I had gathered from what he said that the bearded man was John Hay, then living in Cleveland, and that he was the author of the book. I was too young then to care to read the story, and I have never happened upon it since. But I shall certainly begin it in next Sunday's TIMES.

Passaic, N. J., July 24, 1905. J. F.

Not a Director, Says Mr. Warner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Upon my return to this city this morning my attention is called to an item that appeared in your paper on the 21st inst. under the caption of "Another Devlin Bank Wreck," stating that I am on the Board of Directors of the City National Bank of Kansas City, Mo., closed on the 20th inst. by order of the Controller of the Currency.

I beg to advise you that I am not and never have been a Director of said bank.

GEORGE COFFING WARNER.

A Baldheaded "Bluecoat" Boy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been much interested in the discussion in THE TIMES upon "Hair and Hats," and as several references have been made to the Bluecoat School, I venture to send you the following personal experience:

During the last Boer war I met a young Captain of the Royal Engineers whom I had known as a cadet and who, having formerly been a "Bluecoat" boy, frequently went about from choice with no other covering on his head than his bushy hair.

We had not met for years, and while talking over the past he suddenly said to me: "Take off your hat and let me see how much hair you have lost." I uncovered, and asked him to do likewise. He did so, and displayed the baldest head I ever saw on a man of his age, and I, although several years his senior, had not lost a hair. HATS.

London, Ontario, July 21, 1905.

Those High School Examinations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to second the remarks of W. S. Clinton in your issue of July 23. He has correctly stated the case re the Maxwell examinations. A High School student is to be judged by the kind of work he has rendered during his four years. The only persons competent to accurately gauge the student's abilities are the teachers to whom he has recited daily. A list of questions covering four years' work is unfair, testing simply the memory and not the abilities of the student. Furthermore, the influence of such an examination is narrowing because everything is felt to be subservient to the test. It is also superfluous because quarterly examinations are held through the year and records of points are kept.

BARNETT BRASLOW.

New York, July 23, 1905.

Legalized Injustice the Great Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While it may be true, as contended by Mr. Thornton in his letter of July 18, that "there will still be ample opportunity for corruption," even under the most equitable form of government, and that "we get a clean or corrupt administration according to the moral fibre of the electorate," it is most certainly true that all the injury caused by the corrupt and illegal practices of Government officials is negligible, a mere bagatelle, when compared with that inflicted upon the people through legalized injustice and institutional wrong.

So long as good men honestly insist that corporations and trusts are merely the result of a natural evolution in business methods there is little to be hoped from mere goodness. How long is it since anything natural was to be expected from a New Jersey Legislature?

JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY.

New York, July 19, 1905.

Oyama's Irish Blood.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This "Irish Catholic" who makes "Oyama" an Irishman must be the same man who some years ago made Arabi Pasha a Hibernian, because he knew his two brothers, "Arran Bejapers" and "Arrah Begob." W. F. B.

New York, July 22, 1905.

A Tale of Babu Officialdom.

From London Truth.

An amusing story of Babu officialdom comes from Aden. An officer in charge of a post in the hinterland had, in addition to his military duties, to look after the dispatch of the mails. One day he learned that he had incurred a reprimand at the Post Office, and that an entry to that effect had been made against his name. He treated the matter lightly, and inquired whether the reprimand involved a fine or imprisonment or both. He was then informed that by this misplaced levity he had incurred a second reprimand. Further inquiry disclosed that his original offense lay in sealing the mail bags improperly. He had not been provided with an official seal, and in lieu thereof he had stamped the wax with a large uniform button. As this gave the impress of a crown and the royal arms, he no doubt considered it a rather happy makeshift, but the Hindu official at the other end was of a different opinion, with the dire results above mentioned.

For a Young Man with Money.

From London Truth.

If I were a young man, with a certain amount of capital, and desirous to increase it at the expense of fools, I should become a dealer in pictures and in works of art. The prices paid at auctions for such articles by a few dealers bidding against each other are absurd, although a vast number of very wealthy fools who purchase them from dealers are ready to pay still higher. The more fast that some article has been sold in an auction room at a high price attracts them, and they buy it from the dealer at a higher one in order to be able to point to it in their houses, and to tell their friends how much it cost them. The dealer consequently makes much money by acting as a middleman. Whether there is any arrangement to run up the price among dealers I do not know. But I have always wondered whether this is the case, and whether the original owner always gets the selling price at the auction.

Her Qualms.

From The Chicago Record-Herald.

"Are you entirely satisfied with your alimony?" asked her friend.

"No. Sometimes I am afraid some of it may be tainted. I don't see how he can possibly earn as much legitimately as I am getting."

"If there is any question about it, why don't you accept less, and so enable him to——"

"Mercy sakes! What a silly thing you must think I am!"

The Horse's Failing.

From The Norman (Oklahoma) Voice.

Hans, the ruralist, was in search of a horse.

"I've got the very thing you want," said Bill Lennox, the stableman, "a thoroughgoing road horse. Five years old, sound as a quail, $175 cash down, and he goes ten miles without stopping."

Hans threw his hands skyward.

"Not for me," he said, "not for me. I wouldn't get even a mile for him. I live eight miles out. To-morrow, and I'd have to walk home."

WELFARE WORKERS TO MEET.

Mr. Greenhut Tells How Department Store Employes Are Benefited.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 24.—A conference of Welfare Managers and Social Welfare Workers, under the auspices of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, will begin in the Royal Palace Hotel to-morrow morning and last probably for two days. There are to be many prominent speakers upon important subjects.

The Jewish Chautauqua Society, allied with the organization, met here yesterday. A paper on "Trainmen's Rest Houses" was read by Dr. Samuel W. Latta of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia.

J. B. L. Hornberger, Controller of the Pittsburg Coal Company, addressed the assembly on "Welfare Work for Coal Miners."

R. K. Wood of the Maryland Steel Company read a paper entitled "Welfare Work in a Mill Village."

At the evening session B. J. Greenhut of the Siegel-Cooper Company talked on "Welfare Work in a Department Store." Miss Gertrude Beeks, Secretary of the Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, exhibited stereopticon views on "Welfare Work in Different Industries."

Mr. Greenhut spoke in part as follows:

"Ours was the first among the large department stores in this country, I believe, to adopt welfare work systematically. We have an Employes' Association, the Directors being employes. This association gives such advantages at so small a cost that no employe hesitates to join, although membership is entirely voluntary.

"The employes derive financial benefits from the association, such as half-pay and free medical service when ill, death benefits, loans repaid in installments without interest, rest periods in the country, and transportation and care when a patient's health requires complete change of climate and occupation.

"I think that all employers of labor should so conduct their business as to make their employes feel that they have an interest in their welfare, and to educate them."

CANADA AND THE UNION.

Stars and Stripes and Union Jack Invite Reciprocity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was interested in reading the editorial in your issue of the 22d inst., entitled "The Union and Canada," and also the letter of your correspondent therein referred to. Expressions similar to those related by your correspondent have been uttered from time to time by intelligent Canadians ever since the formation of the Federal Government. An accurate and impartial understanding and explanation of the sentiments prompting such expressions, in the majority of instances, would only reveal the existence of a widespread spirit of friendly admiration among Canadians for the beneficent operations of American institutions, and the unparalleled national prosperity resulting therefrom. Any insinuation or suspicion that these expressions are positive symptoms of latent discontent among the Canadian people with their system of government, or of any desire on their part to sever their connection with the empire, will be found upon candid and thorough investigation to be entirely visionary and without foundation.

The United States and the Dominion of Canada are two stalwart, cultured, energetic, and liberty-loving sons of the same noble British mother. The contiguity of their respective territories facilitates fraternal intercourse. The Divine principles, ethical doctrines, and economic theories which they have inherited and to which they both chiefly owe their civilisation and predominance, bind them together as one in spirit and in purpose. By reason of their common origin and relationship the law of nature imposes upon them the perpetual maintenance and mutual practice and interchange of all the amenities incident to brotherly love.

Old England's motto, "Dieu et mon droit" inspires the heart of every true Canadian with devout and patriotic fervor, controls him in the performance of his civic duties, and constitutes the fundamental tenet of his political policy. This sublime sentiment is zealously, magnanimously, and continuously responded to by America's sovereign proclamation, "In God We Trust," thus proving that the hearts of the two countries, in some essentials at least, already beat as one.

There is no reason, as you have so wisely suggested, why "the absolute freedom of exchange that subsists between the States of the Union" should not be established between the United States and the Dominion of Canada. Indeed, we may rest assured that it would immediately, in a commercial point of view, "prove very attractive" to the various industrial masses of the Dominion. And for obvious reasons, it would be productive of great and lasting benefits to the people of the United States.

Let unrestricted reciprocity be established between the two countries, and the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack shall continue to float majestically side by side down "through the corridors of time" as the invincible emblems of a union far more glorious and enduring than any Governmental union can be—a union for the promotion of the glory of God and the elevation and happiness of humanity.

JOHN G. BOYD.

New York, July 24, 1905.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Fateful Intrusion of William Peerson.

I thott itt best too winn hur bruther sooe
sheed like mee awi thee bettur wenn shee nooe
weere sutch good frends butt hennry beamus sedd
hees goen too winn hur muther's luv instedd
ann talk his hatt off wenn shee kums ann say
iff hee kant help hur splitt sum wood tooday
ur run a nerrund fore hur sooze too shy
how valyoobul heed bee too hur uno
ann hennry ses heel bett heed winn hur hart
thatt way befoar I hardly gott a start.
ann so I wuk hur bruthers chumm a wile
ann hennry beamus splitt ann offie pile
uv wood too winn hur muther too his side
ann boath uv uss kept bixie ann wee tride
owr leavul best inn every way too see
iff itt wood bee thee best fore uss too bee
hur bruthers ur hur muthers faverit
butt no wun nooe wott mite uv kum uv it
fore wile weere wurken hard bil peerson he
maid luv too hur hurself ann wun u see.
itt wus a kowurds trick ann hennry sedd
hee hadd a mind too punch bil peersons hadd
iff hee aint kwite so bigg ann strong uno
butt bil just laffed ann laffed att uss us tho
itt wus a joak too winn hur hart wenn wee
splitt awl thatt wood ann diddnt seme too see
how I hadd bin hur bruthers frend ann fott
bigg fites fore himm. butt bil thaid wus its nott
too lait too lurn thatt thares no gurl thatt lives
hoo hates how meutch uss luvd by relatives.

J. W. FOLEY.

MR. LUDLOW'S AIRSHIP IS A GREAT DESCENDER

Thirteen Times Did the Riverside Try to Soar.

THIRTEEN TIMES SHE FAILED

Balloonist Does the Darius Green Act In Her—Lawyer-Inventor Not Done Yet.

Five thousand persons gathered along the slopes of Riverside Drive yesterday afternoon and on the pier at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street to see a man attempt to fly in a machine of his invention. He risked his neck, but did not break it because he could not fly very high or far. He ruined his trousers, barked his shins, and hurt the soles of his feet in his attempts to soar in his bamboo and cheesecloth airship. All this amused the crowd, but greatly distressed the inventor.

Announcement that Lawyer Israel Ludlow's cloudseeker, the Riverside, was to be launched heavenward at 4 o'clock in the afternoon drew a multitude of small boys and girls, together with an almost equal number of their elders, to the yard at West End Avenue and Seventy-eighth Street, where Mr. Ludlow and several assistants were putting on the finishing touches. They were making taut with twine and light wire the joints where rivets had split the bamboo. Shortly after the arranged hour for the launching the ship was lifted on the shoulders of many willing volunteers and carried down to the dock at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street. It was accompanied by a cheering crowd and had a "send-off." from a score of automobile horns.

The owners of the self-propelling land machines wanted to witness the next improvement in locomotion, and were among the most hopeful of the many spectators of the success of the contrivance that might do without an airbag as the machines do without horses. A gust of wind caught up a piece of paper and sent it safely sailing over a lamppost to the delight of the would-be soarers in the clouds. Mr. Ludlow was especially pleased at the omen. He was riding in the automobile of Stewart Elliot, who had volunteered to supply the preliminary power to the great kite built to sail without string attachment or any motive power other than the winds.

The airship was carried to the far end of the dock, where the curious gathered about it to see that the upper cloth was bowed in a gentle curve by bamboo supports. There was no covering amidships where the aerial traveler was to sit in a bamboo swing. By throwing his weight forward he would tilt his kite upward by the longitudinal ruder placed forward. By throwing his weight backward he might descend at his will. For the first trial it was decided to tie a fifty pound bag of sand to the seat.

She Swoops Back.

A long rope was attached to Mr. Elliot's automobile, and at the given signal strong men threw the machine as high as they could, the automobile starting off at a terrific pace, like a small boy running to sail his kite. Of course it was intended to cut the rope if the airship got up high enough and behaved right. The airship rose a few feet, and then swooped down on the dock, with the evident intention of picking up passengers. As it was, the crowd scattered just in time, with the exception of a small boy attired in swimming trunks. He took an involuntary dive, came up sputtering, unhurt, and easily able to swim back to the dock.

At the next attempt the crowd stood well in the rear of the big white bird with strange methods of flying downward. The ship was again launched, and came down faster than it went up. At the four ends of the hull were little wooden wheels, such as boys attach to soap boxes. The airship skipped over the dock on these wheels in fine fashion. The crowd cheered in derision, starting a good-natured jeering that lasted through thirteen unsuccessful efforts to make the machine do what was expected of her.

The third attempt was a little more successful. The ship rose nicely, and then, swinging to starboard, snapped off the flagpole of a stone scow lying at the dock. A small rent far aft and to starboard was soon mended, and the machine was under way again, running nicely on her rollers. This was too much for the witnesses. An old sea Captain pushed his way up to Mr. Ludlow, who was giving the rudder a further upward angle.

The Seaman Speaks.

"See here," cried the man of the sea, "you'll be tripping over long, white whiskers before you sail in the sky with any fool machine like that one there, unless you break your neck in your young manhood."

The small boys danced about the automobile yelling "get a horse" and around the airship with the cry "get a balloon." Many of them were busily attempting to sell imaginary tickets for a trip to the moon and all the planets at 5 cents each. Mr. Ludlow smiled in the superior way of one who has a surprise in store for scoffers.

With the fifth attempt the air ship fairly jumped from the dock. It was sailing well when the sand man forgot to steer and the air ship crashed into a derrick. Cheers and lamentations went up at sight of the accident. The air ship was rescued and, undamaged, was put in position for flight again. The derrick was lowered and another start made. The machine was again of the notion that it was meant to run along on wooden wheels.

Then a slender little man with a square chin announced that the machine would sail all right if there were a man in it to guide it. The principle of its construction was all right, he said, and it was solidly built, as it had proved through its previous mishaps. He said that he had experienced a fall of 500 feet from a balloon that had landed in a tree and suffered only three broken ribs, a broken collar bone, and a smashed nose. He was not afraid of the airship, and would like to navigate her. He would consider it a great privilege. He said he was Philip Campbell, formerly of San Antonio, but now living at 306 West Forty-fourth Street. The crowd cheered Philip to the echo.

Mr. Ludlow, although still certain that the ship would sail, was loath to risk the life of a man in her. He made a few more attempts, which proved failures, and then the balloonist took his seat in the bamboo swing.

A Balloonist Tries It.

At his signal the automobile started. The machine soared at high speed about three feet from the ground, with the crowd cheering for Philip, who raced along the ground. His feet, just touching, twinkled as no sprinter's ever did. The small boys yelled to him to break the record with the encouragement of "Good boy, Philip."

Campoell sighted a sand bank to port, and steering for it, drove his ship ashore. He was extricated, and after he had cleared his eyes, ears, nose, and mouth of the sand proposed a new method of procedure.

What he wanted was another automobile. There was immediately a volunteer. The second machine, with as many men as it would hold, was backed a hundred feet away from the towing automobile. Its occupants held the airship above their heads, with Philip perched in the bamboo swing. At a signal both machines started at full speed. The plan was to get a running start before the flyer was released. The first one was the faster and dragged the airship and her steersman down upon the automobilists. The towline was let go and the automobilists crawled out to congratulate themselves that they had not been taken skyward.

The next launching was by men throwing the machine up in the air. She made a swoop downward so that Philip went sliding over the hard stone pavement, like a boy on a sled, the wooden wheels spinning around with loud groans. Philip cried out "Ouch" again and again. When he got out of the ship with rueful face and ragged clothes he started homeward, saying that ballooning was good enough for him.

The twelfth attempt was made minus man or ballast. The Riverside soared up gracefully for about seventy feet, when it made one of its sudden swoops earthward directly from above the heads of many in the crowd. The people scattered like frightened chickens at the shadow of a hawk. They fell over one another, tore their clothes, and arose to laugh at their plight.

After the scramble for safety a nurse girl said that her baby was crushed to death under the monster. In her fright she had run away from the child. When the airship was lifted there was the baby sure enough. He was laughing and unharmed, and called the machine "a funny bird." Everybody else was of the same opinion with the exception of Mr. Ludlow.

The thirteenth and last flight of the Riverside was made with the ballast replaced in the swing. She sailed upward for about ninety feet when she began to glide from side to side, turn somersaults like a pigeon fed on corn soaked in whisky, and then, weary of her fun, fell gently on her back with her little wooden wheels pointing to the clouds she had not sailed to.

Mr. Ludlow said in explanation that the ballast had shifted. When he had made a few more changes he would make another attempt, which he was certain would prove successful. The machine was carried home in disgrace, but undamaged by its misadventures. It was placed next to a big one, which will certainly fly, according to Mr. Ludlow, when he can find a motor which will run like a sewing machine and not rack the slender frame with its vibrations.

ADVERTISING BY GUN.

Real Army Methods Enter the Coney Island Field.

If there is a new wrinkle in advertising that the Coney Island amusement resort men have not learned the police down at that place would like to hear of it. They base their skepticism on the arrest of one Charles Baker on Sunday evening.

Luna Park was jammed with amusement seekers when something on the marsh outside emitted a boom. The next minute a shower of cards advertising the Boer war spectacle rained down on the heads of the Luna Park crowd. The employes of the park were puzzled, but they reasoned it out that the cards had been thrown up by wicked little boys, subsidized perhaps for that purpose. They started to search for the boys, but found none with cards. Then there came another boom and another shower of hostile cards.

The reports and the showers kept coming with a regularity that was painful to the Luna Park managers. Surely this was hardly polite, to say the least.

About that time Policeman Brown was patrolling an off-Surf-Avenue beat back of the park. He saw a man loading a small cannon with heavy charges of Boer War cards.

"What you doing?" said Brown.

"Just having fun," said the man.

"Come to the station," said Brown.

They went. To the Sergeant the shooter said he was Charles Baker, a regular army man, who was on furlough, had spent all his money, and had taken a Coney Island job to tide over. He promised not to carry rivalry to such extremes again and was released.

The rain of cards in Luna Park had already stopped.

STORY THAT FROHMAN IS OUT.

But Report That He Will Quit Theatrical Syndicate Is Scoffed At.

Following the annoucement made last night by the Shuberts that they had secured two more theatres which were formerly controlled by the theatrical syndicate, and would name another to-day and five more next week, a story was circulated in theatrical circles that Manager Charles Frohman had made up his mind to withdraw from the syndicate, and would make that announcement upon his arrival here from Europe to-day. Mr. Frohman is due on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which is scheduled to dock this afternoon. His intentions will not be known until he gets here and does his own talking.

The statement issued by the Shuberts was to the effect that they had secured control of the Empire Theatre in Newark, N. J., and the Columbia Theatre in Cleveland. They declined to make public the name of the third theatre which it was said they had added to their list yesterday, but said that the name would be given out to-day.

The story as to Mr. Frohman's intentions was scoffed at by some theatrical men, who declared that Mr. Frohman, because of syndicate contracts and agreements, could not quit the syndicate yet, even if he wanted to. Those who believed that the story had some truth in it said that attacks on the syndicate by London newspapers might have influenced Mr. Frohman.

AT THE THEATRES YESTERDAY

The three Zeelners and Ferry Corwey, the musical clown, were added to the bill last night at the Wistaria Grove. All the other attractions of last week were retained.

"Lifting the Lid," "The Whole Damm Family," and the comic automobile race are still at the New Amsterdam Aerial Roof Garden.

The new comers this week at Hammerstein's Paradise Roof Garden are Col. Gaston Bordeverry, the Ronsy Sisters, Four Marvelous Avolas, Pewitt, Teskopft Troupe and Le Page.

"Once Upon a Time," by Genevieve Haines, was presented yesterday at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, with Robert Haines as the star.

The offering at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre was a new play by Edward Rose entitled "Jim the Westerner." The leading parts were taken by Beatrice Morgan and Alanson Lessey.

"The Belle of Richmond" was the revival at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Playhouse. James Durkin and Grace Reals headed the cast.

The headliners at Keith's were Charley Guyer and Nellie O'Neil in a singing and dancing specialty. Others were Emil Hoch and Jane Elton, John W. Wells, Ben Welch, and the Baileys.

"The Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine" is attracting much attention at the Eden Musee.

Those on the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre were Helen Bertram, Sherman and De Forest in "The Fall of Port Arthur," Blanche Sloan and James Walthour, Charles Burke and Grace La Rue, together with a number of others.

"Fantana" remains at the Lyric.

At the Seaside.

Among the new acts at the free circus at Luna Park are the Melrose Troupe, Lassard Brothers, the Macquards and Morello's dogs.

Henry Lee is the principal entertainer at the Manhattan Beach Theatre. Others are the Zancigs, Matzetti Troupe, Moore and Littlefield, and Reno and Richards.

Janet Wayner is making a daring leap on horse back from a high platform on the level with the block-house at the Boer War.

Capt. Jack Bonavita has returned to his duties in the arena at Bostock's, having recovered from the injury given him by one of the lions ten days ago.

At Dreamland "Creation" is still doing the biggest business of any of the shows. Special arrangements have been made for Mystic Shrine Day, to-morrow.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Laura Hope Crews and Frank Willard have been engaged to support Henry Miller in "Frederick Lemaitre" at the benefit for the Hebrew Infant Asylum at Arverne. Harry Sullivan and Louise Meyer will support Rose Stahl in "The Chorus Lady," a one-act comedy by James Forbes.

With the passing of the hot wave Sam Bernard and the rest of "The Rollicking Girl" merrymakers are again back at the Herald Square. The run of the play was resumed last night. The one hundredth performance is announced for Aug. 7; souvenirs will be given.

Leon Quartermaine, the English actor, was engaged by cable yesterday by Charles B. Dillingham to suport Maxine Elliott in the new Fitch comedy, "Her Great Match."

Mr. Quartermaine was here with Forbes Robertson in "Hamlet" last year. Mr. Dillingham has also engaged Melville Stuart for "Miss Dolly Dollars."

Henry W. Savage has made a contract with Reginald De Koven and Frederic Ranken whereby they are to furnish him with four operas for his English grand opera company. The first will be called "The Student King." Reginald De Koven is quoted by a Savage representative as saying yesterday: "I think this contract is the most important of its kind in the history of the theatrical business."

JONES' BODY ENTOMBED AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY

Impressive Ceremony Attends Transfer from the Brooklyn.

FRENCH JACKIES IN LINE.

Guns Under Two Flags Boom as Coffin Is Moved Ashore—Sigsbee Entertains the Visitors.

ANNAPOLIS, July 24.—The body of John Paul Jones was laid to rest to-day on American soil, housed temporarily in an unpretentious vault in the centre of the grounds of the Naval Academy. The temporary tomb is near the unfinished chapel in whose crypt later it is to be placed as a perpetual inspiration to the young men of the Nation in training here for the navy.

In contrast with the days of the Bon Homme Richard, a fleet of modern warships in armaments of steel stood silent guard as the last voyage of the sea fighter, a century dead, came to an end. He was put ashore with the honors of a Vice Admiral, and was entombed with the sincere simplicity in which traditionally a republic shows its deepest feeling.

The boom of the minute gun to-day recalled the memory of Paul Jones's historic deeds. The lavishness of oratory and the splendor of pomp are reserved for the time when his body is finally entombed in the splendid naval abbey now being erected. Until then the ceaseless tread of an armed sentry will mark the Nation's vigil over the temporary tomb. The coffin is visible through the grated doors, and over it is draped the American flag.

The spectacle of the white-clad jackies, marines, and Midshipmen as they stood in solid phalanx on the sea wall and later surrounded in silence the crêpe-draped tomb, the burial prayer by the black-robed chaplain at the threshold of the vault, the musket fire in volleys, and the sounding of taps, all were in keeping with the memory of the man. The people of Annapolis added their presence to the demonstration, surrounding the cordon with bared heads and in silence.

The only words uttered during the transfer from ship to shore were those of the chaplain just before the body was placed in the tomb. They were these:

"God of our fathers, we praise Thee for the life and memory of him whose mortal remains are now to find a resting place under the flag he so loved, in the Nation he did so much to create. We thank Thee that thou didst show in him qualities of manhood that not only create, but preserve and perpetuate Nations. As all that is earthly of him is committed to the reverent care and devotion of the land whose debt to him is beyond all price, may the sublime lessons of his courage and patience and resource and hopefulness and consecration be charged anew with moral power to more deeply fire and impress every American heart.

"Grant that the Nation so rich in the heritage of great things may more and more guide its life by standards of highest honor and righteousness. Free us from every motive that can pervert our deeds, that can hurt our influence among the Nations of the earth.

"Make us equal to our high trust, reverent in our use of freedom, just in the exercise of our power, tender and pitiful toward ignorance and weakness, and may we walk lovingly and humbly in Thy sight, in all these ways, endeavoring to show the depth of our gratitude for the men who by the greatness of Thy call to them, and in the execution of the work allotted to them, made us a sovereign people, made possible the greatness and the happiness that crown our National life. Hear us, our Heavenly Father, in this our prayer for Christ's sake."

At 8 o'clock this morning, just as a thunder shower had spent its fury, the guns of the Brooklyn boomed a salute to Rear Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Academy. The shore batteries replied, and as they did so the naval tug Standish, in command of Lieut. Wiley, cast off and proceeded to the Brooklyn, lying five miles off. The saluting batteries were kept busy, as the French cruiser Jurien de la Graviere followed the Brooklyn's shore salute with a similar one, the shore again making answer. The French cruiser then saluted Rear Admiral Sigsbee, and received a return. Then Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the four battleships, saluted Rear Admiral Sigsbee, and received a reply.

The tug took its course down between the columns of cruisers and battleships, and as it was making this run minute guns from every ship gave the fifteen-gun salute accorded to the Vice Admiral's rank. The marines of the squadron constituting one battalion and two battalions of jackies were sent ashore in small boats towed by launches. These reached land first and formed an imposing guard drawn up in double line on the sea wall of the basin of the Naval Academy.

A hearse, drawn by four black horses, was in waiting, on either side of which were the honorary pall bearers. Rear Admiral Sands and Capts. Tilley and Reeder of Admiral Sigsbee's fleet were on the right side, and on the left were Capt. Gervis of the French cruiser, Rear Admiral Davis, and Capt. Taussig.

At the extreme right of the line was the Naval Academy Band, which rendered Chopin's funeral march as the body was placed in the hearse by the eight jackies who bore it aboard the Brooklyn at Cherbourg. Behind them were eight jackies from the French cruiser as honorary bodybearers.

When the procession began to move a shore battery fired fifteen minute guns. The route was along the road by the athletic field and Maryland Avenue to a point opposite the Hernon Monument, practically in the centre of the Academy grounds. Around the vault a square was formed on three sides by the sailors and marines, the fourth being occupied by the hearse and midshipmen.

After the body had been removed from the hearse and placed on a car which rested on a temporary wooden truck leading to the vault, Chaplain Clark of the Naval Academy, assisted by Fleet Chaplain Bayard, read a portion of the Episcopal funeral service and offered prayer.

As the car was moved to the vault the band played a funeral march. A squad of marines fired three volleys, and taps were sounded by the buglers. The cortège then was dismissed, the entire exercises on shore having occupied forty minutes.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee gave a dinner aboard the Brooklyn to-night in honor of Capt. Gervis of the French cruiser, the Captains of his fleet participating. Admiral Sigsbee sailed at midnight for Tompkinsville, N. Y., while Rear Admiral Davis, commanding the battleship squadron, left for Hampton Roads late this afternoon.

MRS. SINN-HECHT RETIRES.

She Will Not Manage the New Montauk Theatre in Brooklyn.

With the opening of the theatrical season in Brooklyn Mrs. Isabel Sinn-Hecht, who for several years has been the lessee and manager of the Montauk Theatre, will cease to be a factor in theatrical affairs.

The New Montauk Theatre, on Livingston Street and Hanover Place, will be managed by S. H. Cohen, as the representative of ex-Senator Reynolds, who is its sole lessee.

"We will present the attractions of the theatrical syndicate the coming season," said Mr. Reynolds last night. "I am in sole control of the New Montauk. Mrs. Sinn-Hecht has no interest in the theatre, and there have never been any negotiations between us."

New Opera for Hopper.

De Wolf Hopper will appear in a new comic opera, "Happyland," in Boston on Sept. 4. The opera was written by Frederick Rankin and Reginald De Koven, and was originally known as "Elysia."

"The Merry Khan" Produced.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 24.—The new comic opera, "The Merry Khan," by Max Faetkenheuer and Will M. Cressy, was produced at the Euclid Garden to-night, Faetkenheuer directing the music. New York managers were here to see the opera, which is to have a Broadway hearing.

AID IN SIGHT FOR KAPLANS.

Several Persons Offer to Help Poor Family—Supt. Jenkins Angry.

Several persons offered yesterday to assist the Kaplan family of 136 Broome Street, whose breadwinner is in jail for debt. A man telephoned to the Gerry Society before noon asking how much Kaplan was in arrears. He was informed that he owed about $44. The man promised to pay the amount, and was told that the Judge of the Special Sessions Court, Children's Branch, would be informed of his offer this morning, and if he thought advisable, would release Kaplan.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday a check of $10 for the Kaplan family from C. H. Groedel of 260 West Broadway; also, $5 from "J. H." The money will be sent to the family to-day.

Further investigation shows the case to be even more distressing than was at first supposed. Kaplan, since April 29, 1904, according to his wife's statement, has been in hot water all the time. On that date the Children's Society promised to take care of one of his children in an institution. Kaplan was to pay $1 a week toward the cost.

Since that time, judging by the records of the Children's Society, Kaplan has been taken to court eleven times for failing to pay his dollar. During all this time, his wife says, he was ill.

Trouble began for him on June 21, 1904. He was again before the bar on July 19, again on July 28, Aug. 24, Sept. 29, Oct. 26, Nov. 29, Dec. 22, again on Jan. 10, 1905, again on Jan. 17, and this last time which sent him to the Tombs because he was unable to obtain help.

Superintendent Jenkins of the Gerry society was extremely angry yesterday because the newspapers had printed the story of the hardships of the Kaplan family without waiting to hear from him about it. Mr. Jenkins intimated that they had no business to do such a thing.

"I work twenty-four hours a day," said Mr. Jenkins, with some heat. "It ought to be easy enough to find me."

It was explained to him that before the story was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES, a reporter had called at the Society's rooms to inquire about the case and that Mr. Jenkins was not there. In his absence the man in charge would not talk about the case.

"Oh, I am not supposed to work on Sundays," said Mr. Jenkins.

The purport of Mr. Jenkins's version of the Kaplan family troubles was that Kaplan was well able to pay for his boy's maintenance if he would, but that he was trying to get out of it.

"Those people over there," said Mr. Jenkins, indicating the east side, "generally act that way."

JOSEPH J. EAKINS DEAD.

He Was Well Known in the Newspaper and Turf Worlds.

Joseph J. Eakins, for many years connected with the staff of The World, and latterly with The Evening World, is dead at Colorado Springs, Col., after a prolonged illness, the result of a severe cold which brought on tuberculosis. Mr. Eakins was born in Kentucky. He worked for a time on a newspaper in Louisville. Coming to New York, he was in turn sporting editor and city editor of The World, and later managing editor of the evening edition. He was forty-three years old. A widow survives him. It is expected that his body will be sent back to his old home in Kentucky.

Mr. Eakins was well known to the Eastern racing world, and a few years ago owned a stable of thoroughbreds. Among the horses which raced in his name were Judge Tarvin, Montanic, and Brass.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The wedding of Miss Alberta Sturges, daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, and the Hon. George Montagu will take place to-day in London.

Mrs. William Allen Butler, Jr., who is in Europe, will remain there all Summer. Mr. Butler has arrived at Southampton.

Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt is the guest this week at Monmouth Beach of Mrs. William Goadby Loew.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Gould of Tarrytown have sailed for Europe and will be absent several months.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin and Miss Dorothy Schieffelin are in the White Mountains. They are booked to sail on Aug. 9 for England, and while there will visit Mr. and Mrs. C. Bower Ismay and Mr. and Mrs. J. Bruce Ismay, who were respectively Miss Constance and Miss Florence Schieffelin.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Allen of Pelham Manor are in France.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Duryea have been stopping at the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, who recently returned from abroad, are occupying their Adirondacks camp on the Upper Saranac. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., and Count Edwin Wurmbrand canoed from the Cutting camp to Paul Smith's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes are due at their Adirondack camp on the Upper St. Regis Lake this week. The annual cup races of the St. Regis Yacht Club will take place on Mr. Stokes's arrival, he being the Commodore of the club. Simeon J. Drake is also one of the club's officers.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Bonaparte have left Lee and are to be at Lenox for several weeks.

Mrs. Grenville Winthrop is at Cottage City, Mass., for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Munn have been entertaining Francis Riggs at their cottage at Manchester, Mass.

Miss Lota Robinson has returned to Baltimore. Later she will be the guest of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, (Miss Morton,) who are spending the Summer up the Hudson, will occupy in the Autumn the Corcoran house in Lafayette Avenue, Washington, which Senator and Mrs. Depew leased last season.

The engagement has been announced at Leesburg, Va., of Miss Corinne Blackburn, daughter of Senator Blackburn, to W. H. Gale of New York. Mr. Gale, who has recently purchased a large estate near Leesburg, and will make his home there, was formerly Assistant Secretary of Porto Rico under Gov. Hunt. The wedding is to take place in the Autumn.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Cool weather continues in Northern and Eastern districts and high temperatures in the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Fair weather is indicated for Tuesday, except along the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts, where showers are probable.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be light to fresh south, on the South Atlantic Coast light southwest, on the Gulf Coast light and variable, on the lower lakes fresh west, and on the upper lakes fresh northwest.

Steamers departing from New England coast will have fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Local showers Tuesday; Wednesday, fair and warmer, light south to west winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday, light to fresh west winds.

Western New York, Western Pennsylvania, and Ohio—Fair Tuesday and Wednesday; warmer Wednesday; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	66	66	4 P. M.	84	77
6 A. M.	64	66	6 P. M.	80	76
9 A. M.	66	70	8 P. M.	84	75
12 M.	84	76	12 P. M.	84	72

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 235 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 71; corresponding date 1904, 65; corresponding date for the last 26 years, 74.

The thermometer registered on August 24 at 8 A. M. and 84 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 85 degrees at 2 P. M. and the minimum 63 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity was 76 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The business dignity and character which good honest office furniture conveys cannot be actually estimated in dollars and cents.

My store is a landmark for good office furniture at fair prices.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
1 door East of Broadway—275 Canal St.
Telephone 1299 Spring.

ENGINEER SAW HORSES.

Although They Couldn't Have Been on the Track at All.

There was an uncanny sort of feeling in the cab of every engine that left the Long Island Railroad yards at Long Island City last night, and it was all because of an adventure of Engineer John Tate as he was taking the 12:12 A. M. train out Sunday.

There were two cars on the train, and each, according to the railroad men, was well filled. As the train was nearing the crossing at the Hoffman Boulevard, near Winfield Junction, on the way to Flushing, the engine whistle gave a shriek. The breaks were jammed on so hard that the passengers were jolted.

The train slid past the crossing before it stopped. Then it stood still for several minutes. Some of the passengers looked out and saw nothing unnatural. Others got outside. They, too, saw nothing wrong.

"What's up, Colonel?" asked one man of the engineer, who was leaning, with his face pale, out of the cab.

"Must have hit them," said the engineer, "but I don't see them."

The brakeman had run back down the track. He returned with his red lantern bobbing before the engineer had said anything more.

"Don't see anything," he said.

"I don't know what's the matter," said the engineer, "but just before we reached that crossing I saw a team of black horses jump on the track. If they got across, their wagon surely couldn't have escaped, for the machine was right on top of 'em. They must have been drawing a wagon, too, because they were running together."

"Let's go and see the flagman," said somebody.

A party did interview him. He had seen no horses. What was more, his gate was down. No horses could have crossed. They then examined the head light of the engine. Sometimes leaves stick on the headlight and play strange tricks with their shadows. But there was no leaf on the light.

By and by the train went on, but the conductor will tell you that she made the trip slowly and that this particular crossing won't be neglected by any Long Island engineer's eyes hereafter.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Alfred R. Squire.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 24.—Alfred R. Squire, seventy years old, a well-known resident of this place, died suddenly last night. Mr. Squire was born in New York City and had been a resident of White Plains since 1869. In early life he was a broker, having been a member of the Produce Exchange. He was one of the founders of the Lawyers Title Guarantee Company. Mr. Squire helped to organize, at the outbreak of the civil war, the Ninth New York regiment and was interested in the formation of the Old Guard. A daughter and two sons survive him.

Dr. Joseph Burr Bennett.

Dr. Joseph Burr Bennett, who was one of the oldest homeopathic physicians in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at his home, 108 Columbia Heights. He was born at Saugatuck, Conn., eighty-nine years ago, and came of Colonial stock. He began practicing as a physician in Brooklyn sixty years ago. For the past twenty years he had devoted himself to the care of his property. Dr. Bennett leaves six children.

Peter C. Kellogg.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., July 24.—Peter Comstock Kellogg, an auctioneer of improved breeds of horses and cattle, died here to-day at his residence, on Orange Road. He was born in Troy, N. Y., on April 28, 1841. He first introduced the combination auction sales system among breeders of trotting horses and thoroughbred cattle. Mr. Kellogg leaves two sons, who are lawyers in New York.

Obituary Notes.

W. L. PRATHER, President of the Texas State University, died suddenly at Austin, Texas, yesterday of heart failure.

Dr. D. P. HALLOCK, for many years President of Mercer University, died yesterday at Monroe, Ga. He resigned the Presidency of the university recently on account of illness.

GLENN CUYLER of Brooklyn died of heart disease at the home of his sister, Mrs. Jane Foster, at Cortland, N. Y., yesterday. He was seventy-six years old, and was for more than thirty years connected with the Williamsburg Fire Insurance Company of this city.

BIRDSALL CORNELL, long connected with the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Works in this city, died at Morristown, N. J., Sunday. He was seventy-five years old, a member of St. James's Episcopal Church, Upper Montclair; Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and the American Institute, and a fellow of the Society of Designers. He leaves one son—Councilman George B. Cornell of Montclair.

Dr. H. J. Schiff Drops Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

OGDENSBURG, July 24.—Dr. H. J. Schiff of 117 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York, dropped dead on the steamboat pier at Alexandria Bay this afternoon. He was on his way to this city to attend the State convention of the Knights of Pythias.

The August Scribner's Fiction Number

8 Representative Short Stories

PATSIE ODDIE'S BLACK NIGHT — By James B. Connolly
THE EMBLEM OF HOME (Illustrated by F. W. Taylor) — By Eleanor Stuart
EXIT THE PRINCE (Illustrated by Alonzo Kimball) — By Carter Goodloe
THE GOOD-TICKET (Illustrated by May Wilson Preston) — By Lucia Chamberlain
A PILGRIM IN BEULAH — By Georg Schock
DAN CONROY'S TRIUMPH (Illustrated by Thorstein Gabley) — By Edward W. Townsend, Author of "Chimmie Fadden"
A SECOND-HAND PARADISE (Illustrated by A. I. Keller) — By Mary Bronson Hartt
THE SNYDER COUNTY GOLD-STRIKE (Illustrated by F. C. Ransom) — By Nelson Lloyd

AN ILLUSTRATED ARTICLE By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS
The Passing of San Juan Hill
The Fruits of Japan's Victory By Thomas F. Millard
Edith Wharton's great serial The House of Mirth
OTHER ARTICLES AND POEMS
Illustrations in color by Maxfield Parrish, Alonzo Kimball, A. I. Keller, Sarah S. Stilwell, and a colored cover designed by Walter Appleton Clark.

On All Newsstands 25c a number $3.00 a Year

COL. LAMONT'S FUNERAL TO BE HELD TO-MORROW

Services at Altamont and Interment in Woodlawn.

FUNERAL TRAIN TO NEW YORK

Mr. Cleveland's Tribute to the Former Secretary—Aged Mother Hears of Her Son's Death.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 24.—The funeral of Daniel S. Lamont, ex-Secretary of War, will be held Wednesday afternoon at 12:30 o'clock at Altamont, the family's Summer home at Millbrook. There will be no pall bearers. It is expected that the Rev. Dr. Merle Smith, pastor of Col. Lamont's church in New York, will be the officiating clergyman, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Lyall of Millbrook. A funeral train will bear the body and the mourners to New York. The interment will be in the family mausoleum in Woodlawn Cemetery.

Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland will arrive at Altamont to-morrow.

The news of Col. Lamont's death was broken to his aged mother, Mrs. J. B. Lamont, at her home, in McGraw, N. Y., by Dr. H. C. Hendrick, the family physician and an old friend of the family. Mrs. Lamont has been ill at the old family home for several weeks, and nearly every week her son had visited her and spent Sunday with her. The blow for her is a very severe one, but she says the separation will only be brief.

Notwithstanding her feeble health and advanced years, she insists on going to Millbrook, and arrangements probably will be made to take her there to the funeral.

Col. Lamont had been subject to heart trouble since the sudden death of his daughter, Julia, in the Maine woods a year ago. He was in Europe at the time. Since then he had suffered from frequent attacks of heart failure. Once when a large barn burned near his home he had a severe attack.

BOSTON, July 24.—Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland arrived here from their Summer home at Sandwich, N. H., at 8:30 o'clock this evening, and went immediately to the Hotel Essex, where they dined in a private room.

Mr. Cleveland said he was on his way to Millbrook, N. Y., to attend the funeral of Col. Daniel S. Lamont. He was much affected by the death of his friend. He said:

"No death outside the circle of my own family could have affected me more. My relation to the dead in public station, in private life, and in the most affectionate friendship, taught me to know him as an able, conscientious, and true man."

Mr. Cleveland reserved two berths on the midnight train to New York.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The War Department took cognizance of the death of ex-Secretary Lamont to-day by issuing the following order:

War Department,
Washington, July 24, 1905.
ORDERS.

The Acting Secretary of War announces with deep sorrow the death of the Hon. Daniel Scott Lamont, which occurred on the 23d inst. at his residence at Millbrook, in Dutchess County, N. Y.

Mr. Lamont was Secretary of War during the second Administration of President Cleveland, from 1893 to 1897, a period of great activity in the administration of the War Department. The services rendered by Secretary Lamont were of the greatest importance to the efficiency of the military establishment, and his interest in the welfare of the officers and men of the army did not cease with his retirement from public office, but continued unabated to the end of his life. He was a gentleman of broad and varied culture; of exalted personal character; of quick discernment in public affairs, and of very great administrative ability, whose constant and kindly interest in the welfare of the army strongly attaches him to those with whom he was associated in the conduct of military affairs.

As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that the flags at all the military posts be displayed at half staff on the day of the funeral.

ROBERT SHAW OLIVER,
Acting Secretary of War.

An Engagement Announced.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter announce the engagement of their daughter Miss Cora Carpenter, to George Albert Legg, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Legg of Tarrytown, N. Y. Miss Carpenter was introduced to society two years ago at a reception given by her parents at their New York residence, 58 West Fifty-fifth Street. They are now at their home at Ardsley-on-Hudson. No date has been set for the wedding.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS, E. & W., CUFFS
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

PARTRIDGE—WETMORE.—At the American Consulate, Venice, June 14, 1905, by the Rev. E. Harston, Church of England, Margaret Ridgely Schott, daughter of Mrs. William H. Wetmore, to William Ordway Partridge of New York City.

DIED.

BETHUNE.—On Monday, July 24, 1905, Robert, beloved brother of Lindsay W. Bethune, at his late residence, 819 Bergen Av., Jersey City. Funeral private. Kilcaine (Scotland) papers please copy.

COOK.—At Ledgewood, N. J., July 21, James Harvey Cook, age 68 years. Funeral services at residence of Miss Lydia Cook, Tuesday, July 25, at 12 o'clock noon. Interment at Waterloo, N. J.

COWINS.—On Saturday, July 22, 1905, Charles A. Cowins of Mount Vernon, N. Y., oldest son of Kate C. and the late Rev. J. Cowins. Funeral at residence of his mother, South Bound Brook, N. J., Wednesday, July 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Rahway.

HOLLE.—Theodore Holle, July 23, after a lingering illness, in his 60th year; born in Hanover, Germany, Nov. 21, 1845. Burial from residence, 21 Allison St., Cincinnati, Wednesday, July 26, at 10 A. M.

HORTON.—At the Home for Incurables, Sunday, July 23, Mrs. Jane Ann Horton, aged 92 years. Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, 5th Av. and 11th St., on Tuesday at 2 P. M.

LAMONT.—At Millbrook, N. Y., on Sunday evening, July 23, Daniel S. Lamont. Services at his late residence, Millbrook, N. Y., at 12:30 P. M., July 26, and at Woodlawn on arrival of special train about 4 o'clock.

MOORE.—At Castleton, Vt., on July 23, Grayson Whitley, son of Fayette Hunt Moore and the late John Whitley Moore, in the

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

NEW MEXICO RAILWAY & COAL CO.

(Lately acquired by Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co.)

We offer the following securities of the Company at

PRICES TO YIELD FROM 4½% TO 5¼%.

El Paso & Rock Island Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE 1951, INT. J. & J.
FIRST MORTGAGE AT $18,000 PER MILE UPON 128 MILES OF MAIN LINE.

New Mexico Railway & Coal Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE 1947, INTEREST A. & O.
FIRST MORTGAGE AT $18,000 PER MILE UPON 165 MILES OF MAIN LINE.

New Mexico Railway & Coal Company

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE 1951, INTEREST A. & O.
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AT RATE OF $5,000 PER MILE UPON 293 MILES MAIN LINE.

Dawson Railway & Coal Company

FIRST MORTGAGE 5% BONDS, DUE 1951, INTEREST J. & J.

GUARANTEED PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST BY NEW MEXICO RAILWAY & COAL CO. SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE UPON 133 MILES OF STANDARD GAUGE RAILROAD AND 26,000 ACRES OF COAL LAND.

PROPERTY THE NEW MEXICO RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY CONTROLS AND OPERATES FOUR CONNECTING RAILROADS, TWO OF WHICH FORM PART OF THE MAIN LINE OF THE ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM TO THE PACIFIC COAST, EXTENDING 293 MILES IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION FROM EL PASO, TEXAS, AND MAKING THE MILEAGE FROM CHICAGO TO EL PASO SHORTER BY 200 MILES THAN BY ANY OTHER ROAD. IT POSSESSES THE BEST TERMINALS IN EL PASO. IT ALSO OWNS 26,000 ACRES OF FINE COAL LANDS, HAVING A PLANT DESCRIBED BY THE U. S. MINE INSPECTOR AS "UNSURPASSED BY ANY IN THE WEST."

MANAGEMENT MESSRS. PHELPS, DODGE & CO., THE LARGEST INDIVIDUAL COPPER PRODUCERS IN THE WORLD, HAVE LATELY PURCHASED ALL OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE COMPANY IN ORDER TO SECURE THE COAL FOR THEIR SMELTING PROPERTIES IN ARIZONA. IN ADDITION TO THEIR ORE DEPOSITS, SMELTERS, ETC., THEY HAVE BUILT AND OPERATE A RAILROAD 350 MILES IN LENGTH, UPON WHICH THERE IS NO OUTSTANDING INDEBTEDNESS, CONNECTING THEIR MINING PROPERTIES WITH EL PASO, WHERE IT MAKES JUNCTION WITH THE NEW MEXICO RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY. THE ANNUAL NET EARNINGS OF THIS ROAD ARE ABOUT $800,000. IN THE FUTURE THE TWO ROADS WILL BE OPERATED IN CONJUNCTION.

TRAFFIC THE NEW MEXICO RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY HAS A CLOSE TRAFFIC AGREEMENT WITH THE ROCK ISLAND SYSTEM FOR 999 YEARS. BY VIRTUE OF ITS STRATEGIC POSITION IT PRACTICALLY CONTROLS THE THROUGH FREIGHT OF THE ROCK ISLAND. IN ADDITION THE NEW MANAGEMENT WILL FURNISH IT WITH SUFFICIENT TONNAGE IN COAL TO PAY THE INTEREST CHARGES SEVERAL TIMES OVER.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS THOROUGH INVESTIGATION HAS CONVINCED US THAT THE NEW MEXICO RAILWAY & COAL COMPANY IS A PROPERTY OF VERY UNUSUAL VALUE. ITS STRATEGIC POSITION, ITS TERMINALS IN EL PASO, AND ITS COAL DEPOSITS, GIVE IT A COMMANDING IMPORTANCE IN THE TERRITORY WHICH IT SERVES. IT HAS PASSED INTO THE HANDS OF THE STRONGEST AND MOST CONSERVATIVE MINING INTERESTS IN THE COUNTRY, WHOSE PRIVATE BUSINESS WILL ALWAYS BE MORE THAN AMPLE TO INSURE THE INTEREST CHARGES. THE INTRINSIC VALUE OF THE PROPERTY IS VERY GREAT, AND WE PREDICT THAT ITS SECURITIES WILL TAKE RANK AMONG THE FIRST CLASS OF INVESTMENT ISSUES.

FOR THE REASONS INDICATED WE RECOMMEND THESE BONDS WITH ENTIRE CONFIDENCE, AND ANNOUNCE OUR INTENTION OF MAKING A SPECIALTY OF THE ISSUES.

Full descriptive circular, with map, furnished upon request.

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MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

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Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds, due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and two (102) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

56	982	1792	2685	3715	5259	6657	7896
81	1077	1920	2689	4022	5314	6702	7760
102	1119	2012	2770	4094	5381	6779	7786
104	1123	2062	2935	4102	5453	6852	7846
148	1415	2115	2975	4161	5734	6936	
163	1440	2228	3073	4201	5778	7056	
249	1506	2317	3087	4324	5806	7122	
870	1585	2332	3088	4450	5807	7218	
688	1589	2350	3267	4511	6038	7275	
736	1603	2388	3305	4534	6085	7401	
750	1622	2479	3398	4754	6096	7482	
787	1628	2598	3440	4879	6178	7592	
855	1685	2856	3620	5029	6232	7615	
952	1808	2674	3693	5143	6340	7673	

And Twenty-two (22) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

02	0441	0592	0995	01059	01362	01574	01743
0248	0518	0708	01001	01146	01518	01690	01778
0256	0527	0972	01004	01206	01545		

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of August, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., July 20, 1905.

DIVIDENDS.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, July 24th, 1905.
The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th, 1905, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, August 1st, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, August 16th, 1905.
C. G. GOODRICH, Vice President.

BETHLEHEM STEEL CORPORATION.
100 Broadway, N. Y., July 18, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been declared out of the surplus net earnings of the company for the quarter ending June 30th, 1905. Said dividend is payable on August 1st, 1905, to stockholders of record on the books of the corporation at the close of business on July 25th, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from July 26th to July 31st inclusive.
H. S. SNYDER, Secretary.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, July 20th, 1905.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) was declared payable August 28th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 27th, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 27th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, August 14th, 1905.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

July 18, 1905.
106TH DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.
At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1st, 1905.
Transfer books will be closed from July 21st, 1905, to August 1st, 1905, inclusive.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 19, 1905.
The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after August 1st, 1905. The Transfer books will be closed from July 25 to August 1st, 1905, both inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

Houston & Texas Central Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 140 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof, and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

7	404	804	1307	1761	2266	2877	3608
30	410	815	1317	1843	2319	2916	3615
39	412	830	1327	1846	2375	2919	3617
64	430	851	1336	1866	2401	2966	3624
72	440	860	1338	1934	2423	3027	3637
84	459	886	1370	1948	2437	3028	3691
163	483	898	1373	1950	2561	3041	3767
170	539	964	1410	2000	2583	3061	3811
239	542	967	1481	2029	2586	3086	3845
248	560	971	1488	2032	2594	3111	3855
250	644	982	1498	2057	2613	3118	3883
294	699	1003	1551	2063	2715	3148	3891
304	722	1077	1561	2094	2723	3162	3893
358	723	1176	1599	2117	2736	3182	3904
388	732	1189	1647	2124	2799	3374	
876	769	1223	1680	2152	2829	3407	
878	786	1269	1731	2161	2839	3505	
399	799	1276	1758	2165	2862	3508	

140

The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 20th day of September, 1905.

New York, July 20, 1905.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.,
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

CITY BONDS CALLED.
Notice is hereby given to holders of City of Cape Girardeau funding bonds numbered 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49 and 50, each for $500.00, issued March 1st, 1890, by the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and subject to call at the option of said city fifteen years from said date, and with interest at 5 per cent., payable semi-annually, that said bonds have been called for redemption by the City Council of said city by a resolution adopted on July the 17th, 1905, and will be redeemed on presentation at the National Bank of Commerce in the City of New York, and that the interest on said bonds shall cease and terminate on the 1st day of September, 1905.
By order of the City Council of the City of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.
GEO. E. CHAPPELL, City Clerk.
Cape Girardeau, Mo., July 21, 1905.

American Ice Debentures.

CENTRAL LEATHER BONDS.
Fractional Lots Bought and Sold.

KINGSLEY, MABON & CO.,
40 WALL ST.

BONDS.
WE OFFER FOR SALE PART OF $1,000,000 ISSUE 6% FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS of a large LUMBER COMPANY of Mississippi whose BOOKS show NET PROFITS of OVER $30,000 per MONTH. This proposition is for the conservative investor and will bear the CLOSEST investigation.
BAKER & CRABTREE, Missouri Lincoln Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.
For full information apply to E. P. Sands, Astor House.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM.
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$5,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1908.
$5,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis Ry. 1st 7s, 1913.
$4,000 Richmond & Danville R. R. Cons. 6s, 1915.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (Mo. River Div.) 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co. 1st Cons. 4s, 1936.
$6,000 Union Pacific R. R. Land Grant 1st 4s, 1947.
$5,000 St. Joseph & Grand Island R. R. 1st 4s, 1947.
$5,000 Hocking Valley Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 4½s, 1999.
$5,000 Balt. & Ohio (Southwest. Div.) 1st 3½s, 1925.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1996.
$7,000 B'klyn Union Elevated R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1950.
$2,000 Central Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Ref. 4s, 1949.
$5,000 Hannibal & St. Joseph R. R. Cons. 6s, 1911.
$2,000 Lexington Av. & Pavonia Ferry R. R. 1st 5s, 1993.
$5,000 City of Frankfort 3½ p. c. Bds., 1916.
$5,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis R. R. 1st 4s, 1937.
$3,000 Atchison, Top. & St. Fe Ry. Co. Gen'l 4s, 1995.
$5,000 Norfolk & Western R. R. 1st Cons. 4s, 1996.
$5,000 Western N. Y. & Penn. Ry. Gen'l 4s, 1943.
$5,000 Missouri Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Cons. 6s, 1920.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Neb. Exten.) Skg. Fd. 4s, 1927.
$2,000 Atch., Top. & St. Fe Ry. Adj. 4s, 1995.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Cons. 7s, 1915.
$5,000 Clev., Col., Cin. & Ind. Ry. 1st Cons. 7s, 1914.
$5,000 Texas Pacific Ry. 1st 5s, 2000.
$5,000 Missouri, Kansas & Texas R. R. 1st 4s, 1999.
$5,000 Oregon R. & Navigation Co. Cons. 4s, 1946.
$5,000 Northern Pacific Ry. 4s, 1997.
50 shs. N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
300 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
150 shs. Robert H. Reid & Co.
50 shs. Thomson Starrett Co.
20 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
28 shs. Ninth Avenue R. R. Co.
30 shs. Maryland Coal Co. Pfd.
15,000 shs. Mines Security Co.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
80 shs. Peoples Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs. Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
$2,000 Central Union Gas Co. 5s, 1927.
$3,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5s, 1927.
115 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
200 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
16 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. National Discount Co. Pfd.
16 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Cooper Exchange Bank.
8 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
5 shs. Washington Trust Co.
10 shs. C. W. Bliss common.
$3,000 B'klyn City R. R. 1st 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
$10,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1932.
20 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.

San Luis Mining Company

27 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK,

Capital Stock, $2,200,000.
Par value of shares, $10.

This Company represents an actual cash investment of considerably more than a million dollars. Its mines are among the largest and richest properties in the two rich mining districts—the SAN LUIS and the San Lucas districts—in the rich mining State of Durango, Mexico. It is already earning from a small fraction of its numerous properties more than 12% on its entire capitalization. These earnings, together with the proceeds of its Treasury stock sales, are for the present going into betterments—opening up new mines and installing additional machinery in its mines already opened—but this will be necessary for only a short time longer and then the earnings of all its mines, largely increased by these betterments, will be distributed in dividends among the stockholders.

The Treasury stock is now offered for subscription at $6 a share up to Aug. 1st, and $7.50 a share after that date.

In the opinion of many successful and experienced investors who are buying the stock it is the best investment on the market to-day.

MYRA B. MARTIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BARGES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M. July 27, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing 11 steel barges. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala. O. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
40 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Jersey City BONDS

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & Co.

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Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities

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G. M. Plympton. T. A. Gardiner. W. L. McKenna.

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Municipal Railroad Corporation { 4% TO 6% } **BONDS**

Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

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STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.
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Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

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Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

Wm. A. Read & Co.

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NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,

BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick,

BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

HAVEN & CLEMENT

BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

$150,000 CAMDEN, N. J., WATER 4s

Tax-exempt in New Jersey

Due July 1, 1934

Legal investment for New York and New Jersey Savings Banks and trust funds.

Price on application

N. W. HARRIS & CO.

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
CHICAGO NEW YORK BOSTON

To the Holders
of the 6% Collateral Trust Bonds of the SIMPSON SECURITIES COMPANY.

Colonial Trust Company, as trustee under deed of trust of the Simpson Securities Company dated July 15, 1904, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund of said Company the sum of $12,812.50 for the purchase of bonds at the lowest offer not to exceed 102½% and accrued interest. Sealed offers, indorsed "Offers for the sale of Simpson Securities Company Collateral Trust Bonds," will be received at its office, No. 222 Broadway, New York, until twelve o'clock noon on Monday, August 7th, 1905. The right is reserved to reject any and all offers [illegible].
COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
[illegible], President.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Monday, July 24, 1905.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18	500	103⅞	
Impr'l Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan	4,000	101	
	3,000	101¼	
	500	101	
	1,000	101⅜	
	2,000	101½	
2d series	10,000	99⅜	
	1,500	99½	
	500	99½	
	5,000	99⅝	
Impr'l Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan	500	91¾	
	1,500	91¾	
	7,000	91⅝	
	69,000	91¾	
	20,000	91⅝	
	11,000	91½	
	500	91⅝	
	11,000	91⅝	
U S of Mexico 5s	1,000	99⅝	
	1,000	100	
U S of Mexico 4s	10,000	93½	
Adams Express 4s	2,000	104½	
Am Hide & L 6s	15,000	97½	
Am Ice Secur 6s	7,000	79⅝	
	6,000	79¼	
Am Thread 4s	1,000	89½	
Am Tobacco 4s	2,000	115⅞	
	10,000	115⅝	
	8,000	115⅞	
	15,000	115⅞	
	23,000	115⅝	
Am Tobacco 4s	25,000	76¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	5,000	104⅝	
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s, regstd	5,000	102¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe conv 4s, 2d instl 62½% paid	10,000	102½	
Balt & O pr in 3½s	10,000	95⅞	
	5,000	95⅝	
Balt & Ohio, P L E & W V 4s	5,000	93½	
	13,000	90⅝	
Bk R T ref con 4s	3,000	89½	
Central of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s	1,000	90	
2d inc 5s	11,000	74	
Central Leather 5s	39,000	100	
	17,000	99⅞	
Cent Pac gtd 4s	11,000	102⅝	
Ches & O con 5s	3,000	119	
Ches & O, R & A div 1st con 4s	1,000	101½	
Ches & O gen 4½s	10,000	109	
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s	6,000	101⅞	
	8,000	101⅝	
registered	10,000	101½	
Ill div 3½s	5,000	95⅝	
	18,000	96¼	
Chi & Erie 1st 5s	1,000	123	
Chi, R I & Pac Ry refunding 4s	4,000	97⅛	
	1,000	97	
C, R I & P R R 4s	1,000	82⅝	
	59,000	82⅝	
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	1,000	94¼	
Chi Ter Tran 4s, coupon off	4,000	95	
Clev, C, C & St L gen 4s	3,000	103¼	
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series B	1,000	73½	
	1,000	73¼	
	1,000	73	
Consol Tobacco 4s	1,000	80½	
Dist Sec Cor 5s	2,000	79⅝	
	3,000	79½	
	4,000	79¼	
	5,000	79⅝	
	11,000	79½	
	20,000	79⅝	
	20,000	79½	
Erie 1st con 4s	5,000	101¼	
	4,000	101¼	
	9,000	101⅛	
Erie 1st gen 4s	60,000	98¼	
	9,000	93⅝	
Gr Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	8,000	23⅜	
Hock Val 1st 4½s	3,000	110¼	
K C, Ft S & M 6s	1,000	125	
Kans City So 3s	25,000	72⅜	
	7,000	72½	
	25,000	72⅝	
Kan City & P 1st	1,000	96¼	
Lackaw Steel 5s	3,000	106⅜	
L S & M S deb 4s	3,000	102	
	5,000	101⅞	
	2,000	101⅜	
	13,000	102	
L Erie & W 2d 5s	1,000	114½	
Louisv & Nashv col trust 4s	1,000	99½	
unified 4s	5,000	104⅛	
	1,000	103⅝	
Louis & Nash-So Ry joint 4s	4,000	96½	
Manhattan con 4s	4,000	104½	
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s	1,000	101	
Mo, K & Tx 2d 4s	1,000	87⅞	
Missouri Pacific 4s	5,000	95	
Mob, Jck & K C 5s	2,000	99	
N Y Cent & H R deb 4s, 1934	50,000	101⅛	
	1,000	101⅜	
LS col 3½s	1,000	92	
N Y G, E L, H & P col tr 5s	5,000	109½	
Norfolk & Western con 4s	18,000	102⅜	
	7,000	103	
Northn Pac 4s	6,500	106	
Nor Pac gen 3s	10,000	77¼	
	4,000	77⅜	
Oregon Short Line 1st con 5s	1,000	117½	
	500	110⅝	
gtd refg 4s	26,000	96¼	
Pac Coast 1st 5s	4,000	114½	
Pitts, Sh & L E 1st	9,000	121	
Reading gen 4s	1,000	102	
Reading Jer Central col 4s	4,000	100⅜	
	1,000	101	
R & Danv con 6s	1,000	114⅜	
St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	10,000	94	
St L & San F R R refundg 4s	2,000	89	
	5,000	88⅞	
	11,000	88⅝	
St L Sthwn cons 4s	10,000	82	
San An & A P 4s	23,000	88½	
Sea A L Ry gold 4s	2,000	90	
Southn Pac 4s	5,000	94½	
	10,000	94	
South Pac ctfs for 1st refunding 4s	10,000	95⅝	
	10,000	95⅞	
	6,000	95⅝	
Southn Ry 1st 5s	3,000	118⅝	
	10,000	118⅝	
Texas & Pac, La div B L 5s	5,000	106½	
Third Av con 4s	5,000	95½	
Tol & O C gen 5s	2,000	110	
Undergd Elec Rys London profit sharing 5s	1,000	93⅝	
Un Pac conv 4s	25,000	127⅜	
	1,000	127⅛	
Un Pac 1st 4s	1,000	105⅜	
	1,000	105⅞	
Un Rds of S Fr 4s	4,000	91	
U S Leather 6s	1,000	110	
U S R & Imp 5s	1,000	99	
U S Steel Corpor skg fund 5s	1,000	94⅞	
	3,000	94⅞	
	76,000	94⅞	
	20,000	94¼	
	90,000	94⅜	
	29,000	94½	
	1,000	94⅜	
	17,000	94½	
Va-Car Chem 5s	5,000	101	
	10,000	100⅝	
	10,000	100⅜	
	10,000	100⅝	
Va & Southwn 5s	2,000	112½	
Wabash 2d 5s	4,000	109¾	
Wabash deb B 6s	25,000	70	
	30,000	69	
	49,000	68½	
	10,000	69	
	5,000	69¼	
	5,000	68⅝	
Wab, Pitts Term 1st	1,000	87½	
	2,000	86½	
Wab, Pitts Term 2d	20,000	37½	
Westn Maryland 4s	11,000	88	
West Shore 4s	2,000	109½	
West Shore 4s, reg	3,000	107⅝	
W U Tel col tr 5s	2,000	111¼	
West Un fundg & real est 4½s	1,000	105⅞	
Wheeling & L Erie 1st con 4s	34,000	94½	
Wis Cent gen 4s	48,000	94	

Total sales July 24, 1905 ..... $1,648,500
From Jan. 1, 1905 631,181,700
Corresponding date last year 361,483,200

Net changes of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

BONDS ADVANCED.

Erie gen 4s	¾	U S Leather 6s	1
Pac Coast 1st 5s	2¼	West Shore 4s	½
Pitts, Sh & L E 1st	¾	West Un col tr 5s	½
Seab Air Line 4s	½	Wheel & L E 4s	½

BONDS DECLINED.

Mob, Jck & K C 5s	½	Wabash, Pitts 1st	2
South Pac 4s	⅝	Wabash Pitts 2d	½
U S Red & Ref 6s	1	West Shore 4s, reg	⅛
Wabash 2d 5s	½		

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Monday, July 24, 1905.

	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
	15¼	16	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15¼	− ⅛
	54½	56½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	57	57½	57	57½	− ⅛
	83	83¼	18,900	*Amalg. Copper Co.	82⅞	83½	82¼	83⅛	+ ⅛
	35½	35¾	500	Am. Car & Foundry	35¼	35½	35⅛	35½	− ⅛
	28½	30	400	Amer. Cotton Oil	28½	29	28½	29	− ⅛
	220	230	100	Amer. Express	225	225	225	225	...
	6¾	7	100	Am. Hide & Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	− ⅛
	39½	39⅝	500	Am. Hide & L. pf.	39	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
	17	20	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	18	18	18	18	+ ½
	40	42	800	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	40	42	40	41½	+ 1½
	47	47¼	2,400	*Am. Locomotive Co.	47	47¾	46½	47¾	+ ⅛
	110	112	100	Am. Locomot. Co. pf.	111	111	111	111	− 1
	116	116½	2,900	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	115⅜	116⅝	115⅝	116	+ ½
	119¾	120	300	*Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	120	120	119½	119½	− ⅝
	8¼	9	500	Am. Steel Foundries	9	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅝
	38½	39	1,700	Am. Steel Found. pf.	39	39	38¾	39	...
	138¼	139	700	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	137½	138	137½	138	+1
	37	37⅝	1,500	*Am. Woolen Co.	37	37½	37	37½	...
	85	85¼	6,900	At., Top. & S. F.	84¼	85	84	85

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance; Call Money Rates, 1¾@2 Per Cent.

Denials of Rust Damage and Breaks in Wheat Lead to Recoveries by Stocks—The Close Firm.

Following the sharp breaks in stocks on Saturday there was a natural display of hesitation and weakness at the opening of the stock market yesterday, but with the opening of the grain markets and the prompt drop of 3 cents a bushel in the price of wheat, stocks quickly recovered, rallied vigorously, and maintained or increased their gains through the day. The advances ran from 1 to 2 points in the issues which suffered the severest losses on Saturday, and with the close, when prices were practically at their high figures of the day, the greater part of these losses had been recovered. The movement was irregular, and the trading was in much smaller volume than on Saturday.

As it was, the widespread dissemination of "black rust" reports at the week's end, which worked so potently to break prices, so it was the wheat market's disbelief in these reports yesterday, expressed in its extreme fall of 5 cents a bushel, which mended prices. In place of last week's dismal reports, which issued from "experts" conscientiously tramping through the vast wheat country, there came yesterday from grain houses and mill men in the West statements that the rust was by no means so far along as a year ago; that it had done no damage as yet, and with the continuation of the prevailing splendid weather, it could do no damage. There was even defection in the ranks of the "experts," for while one of two investigators whose discoveries receive widest circulation, stuck to his guns, the other, if dispatches may be credited, changed his opinion, perhaps only with his field of operations. Generally, at least, there was a rather noteworthy reversal of sentiment, accompanied by much dissatisfaction that investigation for such purely speculative ends could be so handled as to induce widespread and needless uneasiness. It was natural that the Granger stocks should lead in the recoveries from Saturday's declines. St. Paul and Northern Pacific gained 2 points each, and Union Pacific and Atchison advanced 1¼ points and 1 point, respectively, and Reading, which was heavily sold on Saturday, recovered 2 points, and Steel preferred 1 point, and the common fractionally less.

There were numerous developments which engaged Wall Street's attention yesterday, outside of the course of the grain markets. There was an excited cotton market, with extreme advances of $2 a bale on reports of heavy rains in the South, while from New Orleans come reports of yellow fever, which were, in many cases, obviously exaggerated. The stocks of the railroads which would be affected by any traffic embargo did not respond to these reports by losses. There was also much interest manifested in the interviews under way between the Kaiser and the Czar, as it is felt that their outcome will have important bearing on the approaching peace conference.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Automatic Electric Co.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation for dividend on preferred.
Kings County Electric Light Co. for rights.
United States Rubber Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

El Paso Mining.
Homestake Mining Co.
National Fireproofing Co.
Osceola Consolidated Mining Co.
Street's West. Stable Car Line Co. on common.
Trenton Potteries on preferred.
United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co. on preferred.

SOUTHWEST COAL DEAL.

Phelps, Dodge & Co. Acquire the New Mexico Company.

The annual report of the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company, out yesterday, says that Phelps, Dodge & Co. have acquired all of its capital stock. They will immediately erect at Dawson coke ovens of capacity sufficient to meet their requirements. It is said that the large increase in tonnage will help the El Paso and Southwestern Railway, which is owned by the same firm. It is intended to enlarge the coal business greatly, both by development in mines and increasing the traffic capacity of the railways, the hope being to make the property the great coal system of the Far Southwest.

Asks Receiver for Distilling Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 24.—Chancellor Magie has signed a rule to show cause in Jersey City July 31 next why a receiver should not be appointed for the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company on complaint of Charles L. Rowland, a stockholder. He charges that the Standard Company is controlled by the Distilling Company of America, contrary to the wishes of many stockholders.

Automobile Dealers Incorporated.

ALBANY, July 24.—The National Association of Automobile Dealers was incorporated to-day. The principal business office is in Buffalo, and the Directors are Wellington C. Jaynes and Harry C. Wilcox, Buffalo; Harry Urwin, New York City; Walter Githens, Chicago; Percy L. Neil, Philadelphia; Frank G. Smith, Jr., Detroit; E. P. Brinegar, San Francisco; A. C. Halsey, St. Louis, and William M. Murray, Pittsburg.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

ENNIS & STOPPANI

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FINANCIAL.

GOLDFIELD, TONOPAH, BULLFROG.

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O. F. Jonasson & Co.

44 Broadway, New York,

Commission Mining Stock Brokers.

Our Book, "Nevada, The New Gold State," Mailed on Application.

BANK REFERENCES.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Part Played by the "Bucket Shops" in Saturday's Market.

Investigations made yesterday of the source of Saturday's selling movement, under which prices broke from 1 to 3 points, disclosed the fact that the so-called "bucket shop interests" were heavy sellers of stock in the short session. Up to last week recessions in prices in the upward movement had been small, and there were indications that customers of the "bucket shops" had accumulated good paper profits. Under the usual "pyramiding" system, together with the habitual meagre margins, these paper profits were in such shape that a good-sized break was enough to wipe them out and clear the books for further operations. Apparently, the disturbing rust reports, an unfavorable bank statement, and a half day of trading were seized upon by the "bucket shop" men to bring about the necessary breaks. The operation is an old one in the Street.

***

Amalgamated Copper.

Copper was the only active issue which failed to respond to the all-around early recovery in yesterday's market. The recent dividend increase was of no more help to the stock yesterday than on previous days, its price being over 2 points below the figures reached in the ten minutes of trading which immediately followed the 5 per cent. declaration. A pool which is supposed to hold from 300,000 to 400,000 shares of the stock has been either unable or unwilling to dispose of any of this stock at the prices touched after each of the recent dividend increases. This inaction may be due to unwillingness rather than inability, since it is understood that much of the stock was taken above rather than below prevailing quotations.

***

The Steel Report.

The Steel Corporation will make public to-day its statement of earnings for the June quarter. The Street was busy yesterday guessing at the results to be disclosed. Pittsburg sent a fair volume of buying orders in the two stocks and accompanied these with a guess of $31,000,000 for the quarter. Estimates here vary from $30,000,000 to $32,000,000, but the policy as to depreciation charges will ultimately decide the matter.

***

No American Bank for Paris.

Wall Street heard yesterday by way of The Financial News of London that J. P. Morgan had purchased a site in Paris, near the Opera, for a bank to be known as the "Banque des Etats-Unis." Mr. Morgan's friends and business associates here said yesterday that this was the first they had heard of such a bank. J. P. Morgan & Co. know nothing of it, and discredit the report.

***

National Biscuit.

Accompanying the recent declines in the stocks of the National Biscuit Company have come reports that a Director of the company had resigned and would direct the operations of a new plant to be built to compete with the National company. A Director of the company said yesterday that it was true that B. F. Bremner had resigned from the board, presumably because his sons were building a competing factory, but that no trouble was expected as a result of this move. As to dividends, the permanence of which has been called into question, this Director said the meeting would be held on Aug. 10, when, in all probability, the regular rates would be declared.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $137,079,514; balances, $7,474,888. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $1,055,772.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87¼ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8470; demand, $4.8650; cables, $4.8675.

Continental bills were quoted: Francs, 5.18¾@5.18¾ and 5.16⅜@5.16⅜; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94⅝ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16 less 1-32.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par@5c discount. Chicago—15c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7c. Cincinnati—20c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 24.—Rates for money were easy in the market to-day. The requirements of the near future will be small.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, this being the eve of the settlement. The state of political uncertainty prevented any expansion of business. Consols were fairly steady. Americans declined sharply in sympathy with New York, but rallied later to above parity on good support, became fairly active, and closed firm.

Continentals were slightly firmer on Paris support in connection with M. Witte's visit to Paris and the meeting of the Russian and German Emperors.

Bar silver quiet at 27¼d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.25; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva.	Previous N. Y. lent.	Net Closing.	Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90	..	..	..	..
Consols, account	90 1-16	..	..	..	..
Anaconda	5⅝	110	105	+	2
Atchison	87	84⅜	83	+	⅝
Can. Pacific	154½	150⅝	149⅝	+	1½
St. Paul	182	178	176⅜	+	1½
Erie	46⅛	44⅝	44⅝	+	⅛
Erie 1st pf.	85	82⅝	82⅝	+	⅛
Illinois Central	172	167	167	..	..
Louis. & Nash.	150⅝	146⅜	143⅛	+	¼
N. Y. Central	148½	144⅜	143⅛	+	1⅛
Pennsylvania	72	140¼	140¼	..	..
Reading	52	101¼	100⅜	+	⅝
Southern Pacific	65⅜	64	63⅛	+	⅜
Union Pacific	131⅞	127⅜	127	+	⅜
U. S. Steel	34½	33½	32⅞	+	⅝
U. S. Steel pf.	104	101¼	100⅞	+	⅜

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 24.—Trading in domestic securities was active on the Boerse to-day. Russians were 1½ points higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46½ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

PARIS, July 24.—Prices on the Bourse to-day opened firm, but became weak on the anxiety regarding the outcome of the meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas. At the close the market had a better tone.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 86.30 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

The private rate of discount was 1½ per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 37½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27¼d per ounce and in New York at 57⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Stock Exchange there was a sale of 100 Horn Silver at 1.80.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 100 Caledonia at .43, 500 Belcher at .16, 500 El Paso at 180, 1,000 Isabella at .80 to .81, 100 Ophir at 6.75, 100 Original Bullfrog at .80, 800 Potosi at .14 to .15, 100 Sandstorm at .64, 1,000 Sunset Eclipse at .02, and 500 Yellow Jacket at .33.

WHEAT MARKET BREAKS ON RUST REPORT DENIAL

Speculative Grain Houses Severely Squeezed by the Drop.

STOCKS SHOW A FIRMER TONE

While Wheat Tumbles Cotton Sells Up More Than $2 a Bale on Bear Rumors.

Following its violent advance last week on reports that Spring wheat in the Dakotas and Minnesota was being destroyed by "black rust," the grain market broke with equal violence yesterday on denials of last week's reports. In Minneapolis practically 5 cents a bushel was cut from the price of wheat at the opening of the market, while in Chicago the price dropped 3 cents a bushel with the first trade on the board.

Several speculative groups of grain houses have had so-called "crop experts" in the wheat country for some time. Last week these investigators began to send in depressing reports of the condition of wheat, asserting that rust had attacked the growing grain and the harvest would be reduced by 100,000,000 bushels at least. This was followed by a spectacular rise in wheat prices, which went on until Saturday, when all Wall Street seemed to give up hope of a wheat crop and stocks on the Stock Exchange broke from 1 to 3 points.

Over Sunday the weather in the West was favorable to wheat and with the opening of the wheat market yesterday this and the vigorous denial of the damage reports from authoritative sources drove prices down. There was a great scramble on the part of those who engineered last week's upward movement to sell their wheat and the losses were exceptionally heavy. These interests were not so sure that wheat had been badly damaged after all, when they found they had to sell at a loss.

The stock market recovered its nerves and the prices of the wheat-carrying railroads regained much of their previous losses. While wheat closed here at 98⅝ cents a bushel on Saturday it closed yesterday at 95 cents, the fall in Chicago being slightly less.

While wheat was falling cotton was going up on another outburst of speculation following reports of destructive rains in the South. It sold up over $2 a bale and closed only a little below the high price of 11.02 cents a pound.

CHICAGO WHEAT DROPS 5 5-8c.

Denial of Rust Reports Sends July Market Down with a Rush.

CHICAGO, July 24.—A break of 5⅝c in the price of wheat for July delivery occurred here to-day. At the same time the September option sold off 3⅝@3¾c. Denial of sensational reports of black rust damage to the Spring-sown crop caused the sharp declines. The market closed weak with September down 3@3⅛c, as compared with final quotations of Saturday. July wheat shows a loss of precisely 4 cents.

Another reason for the slump was the demoralized condition of the market at Minneapolis, the September option there showing at one time a loss of about 5 cents. It was said that the break at Minneapolis was due to the sale of a large line of wheat by a heavy holder.

A report by a Chicago expert, who is personally investigating the wheat fields of North Dakota, was one of the most important influences affecting the situation. He said that during a drive of forty miles he had failed to discover any signs of black rust. Fresh reports of rust were received, but they lacked definiteness. Bears got additional encouragement by continued liberal movement of new wheat in the Southwest, arrivals to-day at St. Louis and Kansas City being 1,148,000 bushels, compared with 525,000 bushels a year ago.

After the first rush to sell was over the market held comparatively steady, the price for September during the remainder of the session being confined within a cent range. During the last few minutes of trading, however, selling again became heavy. As a result fresh weakness developed. The close was weak, with September at 87⅝. July closed at 88⅝c.

COTTON UP 30 POINTS.

Louisiana Reports Say the Crop Is Badly Damaged by Water.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton advanced more than 30 points to-day as a result of the worst crop reports so far this season. Many private reports said the fields were flooded, and all hope was now past of raising even a half crop. Some of the upland farmers say their cotton has been washed out by the root. Rain fell to-day pretty well all over the belt.

Camden Water Bonds for Sale.

N. W. Harris & Co. of New York, Chicago, and Boston are offering for sale $150,000 Camden, N. J., 4 per cent. water bonds, due 1984. These bonds are tax exempt in New Jersey, and are a legal investment for New York and New Jersey savings banks and trust funds.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and Saturday were as follows:

	Mon.	Sat.		Mon.	Sat.
Alta	.04	.04	L. Wash. C.	.04	.03
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.25	1.25
Andes	.17	.16	Occid. Con.	.85	.88
Belcher	.14	.14	Ophir	6.75	6.75
Best & Bel.	1.20	1.20	Overman	.15	.15
Bullion	.40	.40	Potosi	.12	.13
Caledonia	.42	.43	Savage	.64	.69
Chal. Con.	.20	.21	S. Belcher	.03	.04
Chollar	.18	.18	S. Nevada	.26	.28
Confidence	.80	.85	Syndicate	.10	.09
C. C. & Va.	1.25	1.35	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.41	.44
Gr. Point.	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.07	.07
G. & Curry	.17	.18	Y. Jacket	.20	.20
H. & Nor.	1.80	1.95	Silver bars	.59	.57⅝
Julia	.08	.08	Drafts, sgt.	.07⅛	.07⅛
Justice	.05	.05	Telegraph	.10	.10
Ken. Con.	.01	.01			

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 24.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

John Williams, Incorporated, New York, (manufacturer metal work); capital, $300,000. Directors—John Williams, J. H. Valentine, O. H. Burgess, New York.

Kings and Westchester Land Company, Lake Waccobue; capital, $200,000. Directors—C. F. Neergaard, Brooklyn; H. I. Brightman, T. B. Chrystie, New York.

Elm Brewing Company, Esopus; capital, $200,000. Directors—Conrad Kremp, Paul Lessow, J. B. Young, New York.

Electric Magazine Printing and Publishing Company, New York; Capital, $5,000. Directors—A. C. Cass, J. L. Goodwin, New York; A. C. Ragsdale, Brooklyn.

Banzai Manufacturing Company, New York, (paints;) capital, $100,000. Directors—John Bergstrom, W. R. Elliet, O. B. Bergstrom, New York.

W. J. Hutcheon Company, New York, (produce;) capital, $1,000. Directors—John Buckle, J. L. Hurd, New York; W. J. Hutcheon, Highwood Park, N. J.

The Hoffman-La Roche Chemical Works, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—W. G. Jenny, R. B. Gable, New York; F. Hoffman, Basle, Switzerland.

Tom, Dick and Harry Company, New York, (theatre proprietors;) capital, $10,000. Directors—A. H. Woods, W. W. Drew, F. E. Goldsmith, New York.

Jersey Cream Cheese Company, Buffalo; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. R. McDowell, G. L. Van Allen, J. D. Hoffman, Buffalo.

Merrick Land Improvement Company, Brooklyn; capital, $50,000. Directors—Aaron Potruch, L. I. Levien, Hyman Sussman, Brooklyn.

Walbruk Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. I. Wollenstein, Herman Brand, Gustave Kush, New York.

Lake Shore Exposition Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—G. A. Miller, Jr., N. V. Briesan, W. W. Bross, New York.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for week ending Saturday, July 22d, averaged 6.88 cents per lb.—Adv.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—The Boston market opened quiet but firm. As has been the case of late, there seemed to be only a few copper stocks for sale, and whenever a buying demand appeared an advance was recorded. A. T. L. was a feature, selling up to 18¾ on good buying. United States Mining was in excellent demand, advancing to 33, and there was good buying noticeable in Centennial, presumably for lake account.

The Quincy Mining Company to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of $3 per share, payable Aug. 24. For the year 1904 the company paid $5. The metal holds strong around 15 to 15¼c.

The feature of the afternoon trading was the advance of nearly 2 points in United Copper, which sold up to 31⅝ on what appeared to be good buying.

There is a noticeably better feeling toward the copper shares, and, with any showing of strength in the New York market this will result in better prices and a larger local advance in these issues than last week. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Am. Bell Tel. 4s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
4,000	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
72,000	Cent. Vermont 1st 4s	98	98½	98½
2,000	C., B. & Q. D. ex. 4s	100½	100½	100½
1,000	C., B. & Q. joint 4s, reg.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Chi. Junc. & S. Y. 4s	100	100	100
5,000	Chi. & West. Mich. 5s	109	109	109
5,000	Eastern 1st 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼
7,000	Japanese 4½s	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
1,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	124	124	124
11,500	K. C., M. & B. inc. 5s	94½	94½	94½
1,000	Western T. & T. 5s	105	105	105

RAILROADS.

10	Atchison	84⅞	81⅞	84⅞
22	*Atchison pf.	102½	102	102
8	Boston Elevated	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝
65	Boston & Albany	255½	255½	255½
3	Boston & Lowell	242	242	242
5	Boston & Maine	180	179	180
6	Boston & Providence	307½	307½	307½
150	Boston & Wor. pf.	75½	75	73½
50	Chi. Junc. & S. Y.	170	170	170
7	Fitchburg pf.	146	145¼	146
55	Mass. Electric	19	19	19
50	Mass. Electric pf.	63	63	63
50	Mexican Central	21	21	21
330	Union Pacific	128¼	127⅝	128⅛
9	Union Pacific pf.	98	98	98
3	West End	98	98	98

TELEPHONES.

306	American	139⅝	138¾	138¾
10	New England	139	139	139
21	Western	18	18	18

MISCELLANEOUS.

380	Am. Agri. Chem.	23	22⅝	22⅝
55	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	91	91	91
210	American Pneu. Serv.	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
100	Am. Pneu. Serv. pf.	28	28	28
10	American Sugar	128¼	128¼	128¼
20	American Sugar pf.	139	138⅝	138⅞
150	American Woolen	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
175	American Woolen pf.	103½	102	103
5	*Edison	243½	243	243
6	General Electric	174	174	174
225	Mass. Gas	45¼	45	45
42	Mass. Gas pf.	85⅞	85½	85⅝
5	Rultman	240	240	240
10	Reece	9½	9½	9½
20	Seattle Electric	98	98	98
13	Swift & Co.	107½	107	107
51	United Fruit	106	105⅞	106
664	Un. Shoe Machine	69¼	68⅝	69
157	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	31⅞	31⅜	31⅝
1,505	U. S. Steel	33⅞	32⅝	33⅜
1,224	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅜	100⅞	101⅝

MINING.

395	Adventure	6	5⅞	6
65	Allouez	28	28	28
935	Amalgamated	83	82⅝	82⅝
620	Arcadian	2¼	2	2
2,225	Atlantic	18¼	17	18⅛
420	Bingham	31	30½	30½
625	Boston Consolidated	8¼	8⅛	8¼
47	Calumet & Hecla	681	680	690
320	*Centennial	23	22⅝	22⅝
200	Central Oil	6¼	6¼	6¼
2,201	Copper Range	73	71½	73
2	Franklin	10	10	10
565	Granby	6¾	6⅝	6¾
880	Greene Consolidated	22⅞	22½	22⅝
230	Isle Royale	24½	23⅝	23⅝
840	Mass.	9¼	8¾	9⅛
460	Michigan	14⅝	14	14⅜
687	Mohawk	53½	52	53½
110	Montana C. & C.	2⅝	2½	2⅝
235	Old Dominion	27	26⅞	27
915	*Osceola	99⅛	97½	99⅛
56	Parrot	25¼	25¼	25¼
110	Quincy	108	107	107½
200	Rhode Island	2	2	2
50	Santa Fe	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
170	Shannon	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
20	*Tamarack	124	124	124
875	Tecumseh	4¼	4	4
320	Trinity	8⅝	8	8¼
1,525	United States	33	32⅜	12½
6,215	*United Copper	31⅝	29	31½
1,475	Utah	44¼	44	44½
40	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
745	Winona	12¼	12	12¼
20	Wolverine	118	118	118
415	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.—The arbitrage stocks prevented the local market from becoming completely stagnant today. United States Steel, Reading, and Erie were the leaders, the first named being particularly active. Some Philadelphia traders who have been short of Steel common for some time covered today, having received information from Pittsburg to the effect that to-morrow's quarterly report will be an exceptionally favorable one. Prices of the purely local issues did not vary much; in fact, such changes as were made did not exceed the smallest of fractions. Bonds were also neglected. Total sales, 29,575 shares; $69,000 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
41	Cambria Iron	49¼	49¼	49¼
50	Cambria Steel	27¾	27¾	27¾
900	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	178	178	178
100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
30	Cen. Transition, N. J.	82	82	82
500	Diamond Steel	¼	¼	¼
500	Diamond Steel pf.	½	½	½
74	Electric Co. of Am.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2,980	Erie	45¾	44⅝	45⅝
10	Ins. Co. of N. Am.	25⅞	25½	25½
20	Lake Superior Corp.	16	16	16
20	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62	62	62
100	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	103	103	103
100	Mexican Central	21¼	21¼	21½
883	Pennsylvania R. R.	70⅜	70	70⅜
190	Philadelphia Electric	8	8 13-16	8⅞
15	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48¾	48¾	48¾
205	Phila. Rapid Transit.	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝
8,320	Reading	51 3-16	50¾	51 3-16
60	Reading 2d pf.	46¼	46¼	46¼
20	Southern R. R.	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
100	Susquehanna Steel	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	Tonopah Mining	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2	United Cos. of N. J.	269½	269½	269½
254	United Gas Imp.	95¼	95¼	95¼
100	Union Pacific	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
202	Union Traction	80	80	80
12,215	U. S. Steel	33⅝	32⅞	33⅜
1,510	U. S. Steel pf.	101⅝	101	101⅝
8	Un. Trac., Phila., pf.	50	50	50
9	Westmoreland Coal	35½	35½	36½
67	Westmore. Coal rects.	34½	34½	36⅝

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 24.—Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans, collateral, 3¾@4 per cent.; time loans, mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 3 per cent.. New York funds, 5c. discount. Clearings, $14,996,854. Balances, $1,167,889. Sub-Treasury debit, $82,742.

The weekly statement of the associated National banks of Boston follows:

	July 22, '05.	Decrease for week.	July 23, '04.
Loans	$196,527,000	$1,147,000	$175,084,000
Circulation	7,945,000	73,000	7,578,000
Deposits	149,795,000	4,098,000	139,098,000
Due banks	75,881,000	1,469,000	76,550,000
U. S. Dep'ts.	1,888,000	172,000	4,767,000
Due from agents	31,454,000	1,984,000	42,582,000
Exchanges	11,866,000	2,416,000	11,280,000
Due from others	21,680,000	805,000	20,765,000
Five per cent. fund	388,500	500	87,475
Legals	6,968,000	*386,000	7,615,000
Specie	19,147,000	47,000	18,094,000
Reserve excess	8,589,572	*290,429	8,771,714
New York excess	8,738,572	1,932,571	22,584,714

*Increase.

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 24.—Market inactive and without feature. Shares, 585; bonds, $47,600. Table:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt. City 5½s, 1920	107¾	107¾	107¾
2,000	Atl. Coast Line 4s	102½	102½	102½
500	A. C. L. new 4s ctfs.	94¾	94¾	94¾
1,500	A. C. L. of Conn 4s ctfs 5-20s	95	94¾	94¾
1,000	Georgia & Ala. 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼
3,000	Cent. of Ga. 1st inc.	95½	95½	95½
1,000	Seaboard 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾
6,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s	118½	118½	118½
1,000	R. C. & E. City 5s	108¾	108¼	108¾
1,000	Baltimore Traction 5s	117	117	117
14,000	United Railways 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000	Anacostia & Pot. 5s	106¾	106¼	106¾
2,000	Norfolk St. Ry. 5s	109½	109½	109½
1,000	City & Suburban 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾
4,000	Ala. Coal & Iron 5s	90½	90	90
2,000	Consolidated Gas 5s	115	115	115
2,000	Maryland Telep. 5s	97½	97½	97½
1,000	Breweries 4s	61½	61½	61½

STOCKS.

50	Northern Central	100¾	100¾	100¾
235	Seaboard new com.	35	35	35
200	Seab'd new com. 2d pf	54	54	54
10	Baltimore Brick pf.	84	84	84

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Three or Four Stocks Supply Bulk of Trading.

Active Issues Advance—Upward Movement in Union Copper—Greene Gold Neglected.

Most of the transactions in the outside market yesterday represented the trading in Chicago Subway. United Copper, and Union Copper among the stocks and in the new Japanese 4½s, in the bond list. Most of these issues were strong, showing net gains for the day. In most of the other stocks the trading was too light to develop any marked tendency in either direction. Interborough Rapid Transit rose from 204 to 205 on dealings in only 300 shares. Greene Gold for the first time in weeks was among the inactive issues. There was but one sale of the stock—500 shares at 4¼.

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UNION COPPER.—The upward movement in Union Copper served to attract attention to that issue, which for a long time has been left entirely alone by traders. The contracts which the company recently made for the treatment of its ores are said to be working satisfactorily.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Arizona Cons. Min.	30¼	30¼	30¼
300	Brit. Col. Copper	7	6⅞	7
15,000	Chicago Subway	80¼	79	80½
1,000	Granby Copper	6⅝	6¼	6⅝
1,200	Gold Hill Copper	11-16	⅝	11-16
2,000	Greeno Con. Copper	22¾	22½	22⅝
500	Greene Con. Gold	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Inter. Rapid Tran.	205	204	205
500	Int. Mer. Marine	11¼	11⅛	11⅛
1,300	Int. Mer. Marine pf.	27¼	26½	26⅝
900	Mitchell Mining	6	5⅞	6
500	Mon. & Bos. Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	New Orleans Rys.	31	30⅝	31
110	New Orl. Rys. pf.	*72	71¾	*72
100	N. Y. Transp.	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Nor. Securities	173½	173	173½
500	Seab'd Co. 2d pf.	54½	54	54½
100	Tonopah Mining	13¼	13⅛	13¼
6,500	Union Copper	1 15-16	1¾	1¾
6,200	Un. Rys. of St. L. pf.	32	29½	31¾

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$100,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88¼	87½	88

*Less than 100 shares.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Saturday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 24. Bid.	Asked.	July 22. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11	11½	11¼	11¾
American Can pf.	67⅞	68¼	68	68½
American Chicle	125

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Operators Buy East One Hundred and Third Street Properties—Third Avenue Plot Bought for Improvement—Bulk of Dealing in Flats and Tenements.

Jackson & Stern have bought 209 to 215 East One Hundred and Third Street, four four-story tenements, each 25.3 by 100. L. Davis was the broker in the deal.

Upper Third Avenue Purchases.

Joseph Polstein has bought for improvement 1,871 to 1,875 Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Third and One Hundred and Fourth Streets, a plot 50.6 by 110, now occupied by three four-story buildings.

R. Prezzano and Antonio Drecco, as brokers, have sold the five-story tenement at the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Third Avenue.

Sale of Madison Avenue Corner.

H. Luxemberg has sold for Horwitz & Lefkowitz to Jacob Shenck the six-story flat at the southeast corner of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Third Street, 50.11 by 100.

Grossman & Passon have sold to Sigmund Morgan the two six-story apartment houses in course of construction at 39 to 43 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, on plot 75 by 100.

Comellas & Froman have sold for Anton Friedrich to Charles B. Gumb the two five-story tenements 218 and 220 East Eightieth Street, each 25 by 102.2.

L. Minzie and C. H. Bachem have sold for M. E. Grenberg to W. & J. Bachrach 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, a two-story brick dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.11. The buyers now control a plot 120 by 100.11, including the corner of Park Avenue.

Buyer for East 95th Street House.

Julius Friend has sold for Mrs. Josephine Klamroth to James B. Cauthers the four-story dwelling 135 East Ninety-fifth Street, 17 by 100.8.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for Mrs. Rosa Laino 2,062 First Avenue, a three-story brick building on lot 20 by 93.

Jacob Sado has sold for Max Borck 248 and 250 East Seventy-seventh Street, two four-story double flats, 50 by 100; also, for H. Levy, 58 East One Hundred and Third Street, a six-story tenement, 40 by 100.11; also, for S. Grosner, 110 Columbia Street, a six-story tenement, 25 by 100, to a Mr. Greenfeld.

P. Fried reports that he was the broker in the recent sale of the five-story flat 229 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for Mrs. J. Wielke to Max Frankel

New Owner of Seventh Avenue Corner

Judson T. Francis is the buyer of the northeast corner of Seventh Avenue and Thirty-sixth Street, 98.9 by 200, sold recently by Moe Levy and the Beers Realty Corporation.

Jesse C. Bennett & Co. were associated with Hopton & Weeks as brokers in the recent sale of the apartment houses at the northwest corner of Broadway and Ninety-second Street.

Day's Dealings in the Bronx.

Pizer Brothers have bought from John Doorley 538 and 540 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, a three-story frame dwelling, on plot 30 by 88.6, between Courtlandt and Morris Avenues.

George Stolz has sold for Meyer Barber the plot 100 by 100 on the west side of Cambreling Avenue, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street.

A. Friedberg has sold for the Weisker estate the southeast corner of Eagle Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, two frame buildings, on plot 100 by 100; also, for Mrs. Rosalie Homanner, the four-story double flat 672 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street; also, for the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the two-story dwelling 962 East One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, to Mrs. Clara Moss; also, for a Mr. Schlossman, the three-story three-family dwelling 1,025 East One Hundred and Thirty-third Street; also, the four-story frame flat 1,062 Washington Avenue, 25 by 89, to a Mr. McDermott.

S. J. Taylor has sold for the Bankers' Realty and Security Company Lots 251 and 252, at Tremont Terrace, each about 20.6 by 118.

No Business at Auction.

There were no sales at auction scheduled yesterday at 14 and 16 Vesey Street.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

96th St, n s, 217.6 ft w of Lexington Av, for a six-story brick tenement, 37.6x87.11; J. Lewine of 58 East 118th St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $38,000.

125th St, 115 to 121 West, for two five-story brick flats, 50x87; estate of E. M. Bailey of 51 Liberty St, owner; T. Nash of 1,170 Broadway, architect; cost, $78,000.

13th St, 43 and 45 West, for eight-story brick lofts and stores, 49.11x103.3; Rothenberg & Co. of 34 West 14th St, owners; L. Korn of 353 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

Lincoln St, s e corner of Morris Park Av, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 20x55; Louis Nathan of 150 West 120th St, owner; William T. Lavelle of Freeman St and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $7,000.

Lincoln St, e s, 67 ft s of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20.9x20; Louis Nathan of 150 West 120th St, owner, William T. Lavelle of Freeman St and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $3,000.

Columbus Av, s s, 25 ft e of Hancock St, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 24.10x54; Louis Nathan of 150 West 120th St, owner; William T. Lavelle of Freeman St and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $5,000.

172d St, n s, 72 ft w of Vyse Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 25.6x25; Louis Nathan of 150 West 120th St, owner; William T. Lavelle of Freeman St and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $3,000.

Vyse Av, n w corner of 172d St, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, 21x02.6; Louis Nathan of 150 West 120th St, owner; William T. Lavelle of Freeman St and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $7,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

1st Av, 404, to a five-story brick tenement; M. Maier of 150 East 78th St, owner; O. L. Spannhake of 200 East 79th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Monday, July 24.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 101.2 ft n of 174th St, 41x110; Abraham Goodman and others to Samuel Barkin, (mtg $63,250) 100

BECKER ST, n e s, between Matilda and Catharine Sts, Lot 192, map of Washingtonville, 50x100; Katharine Houser to Arthur Tormann, all liens.. 100

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, e s, at line between land hereby described and James G. Bennett, runs n e 205.4x s e 103.7x s w 218.1x n e 101.2; James Harden to Emma L. Harden..... Gift

BRADHURST, Av, s e corner of 148th St, 25x75; Richard H. Hunt and others, trustees, to Catharine H. Hunt and another..... Nom.

CORNELL AV, n e corner of Old Road, 100x100x99x100.8, Westchester; Marks Kirschbaum to Lillie Rothstein..... Nom.

GOUVERNEUR ST, 87, 42, e s, 24x102.8; Frederick J. Seelig to Harris Lewis and another, (mtg $28,000)..... 38,000

GRAND BOULEVARD and Concourse, w s, 213.4 ft s of Van Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Timothy I. O'Connell to John Coleman..... 175

HARLEM RAILROAD, e s, at n s of 146th St, 111.4x197x110x213; Security Trust Company, trustee, to Alexander Steven..... 27,000

HOUSTON ST, 100 to 106 East, s—; Harry Mack to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 100

JOHN ST, s w s, being Lot 46, map of East Tremont, 66x150; Samuel F. Frankenstein to Louise Link..... 4,000

LOT 31, map of St. Raymond Park; Minnie Tulp to Ella P. Nichols, (mtg $1,200)..... 100

LOT 328, map of Van Nest Park; Agnes Decker to Jacob Cohen..... 100

LOT 39, map of part of Hunt estate; Agnes Decker to Carl A. Pauls, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

MADISON AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 54th St, 20x80; James W. Treadwell, referee, to City Real Estate Company, (mtg $26,000)..... 10,000

NORTHERN AV, w s, at line between Lots 3 and 4, map of John A. Haven and another, runs s 103.7x e — x n — x w —; James Harden to Emma L. Harden..... Gift

PARK AV, n w corner of 189th St, 35.3x 66.10; Seth S. Terry to Benjamin Benenson, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

TIMPSON PLACE, s e s, at n e s of St. Joseph's St, runs s e, 93.2x n e 634.1x n w 120.9x s 243.10x w 100x s w 193x s 219.4; Timpson Place, s e s, 120.9 ft s w of 147th St, runs s w 176.2x s e 100x n e 243.10x n w 120.9; St. Joseph's St, n e s, at n w corner of Whitlock Av, runs n w 288.10x e 634.2x s e 257.6x s w 496.9x w 134.3x s 100x e 138.6x s 20.6; Louis Harris to C. A. Hyde & Co..... 100

TIMPSON PLACE, s s, at s line of Lot 18, map of East Morrisania, runs e 176.2x s 100x n 241.10x w 120.9; Philip Simon to Louis Harris..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 96.6 ft n e of 4th St, 24.3x150; Washington Av, e s, s ½ of Lot 79, map of Central Morrisania 25x150; Laura B. Hammond and another to Katherine Wohlhagen.. 100

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 96.6 ft n e of 4th St, 24.3x150; Washington Av, e s, s ½ of Lot 79, map of Central Morrisania, 25x150; Katherine Wohlhagen to Laura B. Hammond and another, all liens..... 100

WENDOVER AV, 754, s s, 25x126.10; Arthur H. Sanders to Jacob Marx..... 100

WILLETT ST, e s, 150 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Annie Schwartz to Herman Lottman, all liens..... 100

1ST ST, n s, Lot 4, map of Unionport, 100x216; William Skermlon to James C. S. Henderson..... Nom.

3D AV, 4,417, w s, 25x102.11; Alice McDaniel to Mary J. McDaniel, (mtg $10,500)..... Nom.

9TH ST, s s, 188 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 94; Annie Schwartz to Herman Lottman, all liens..... 100

11TH ST, s s, 308 ft w of Avenue C, 25x 94.9; Samuel Harris to Adolph Gross, ½ part, (mtg $24,250)..... Nom.

19TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 19.1x 92; Heine Liebeskind to William F. H. Koelsch..... 100

26TH ST, 15 West, 19x irregular; Charles N. Black to Joseph D. Black, ¼ part, all title..... 100

26TH ST, 15 West, 19x irregular; James D. Black to Edith L. Bailey, ¼ part, all title..... 100

54TH ST, 239 West, 20x100.5; Anna Eisen to Francis X. O'Connor, (mtg $20,000)..... 100

66TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of Madison Av, 22.6x100.5; Elizabeth T. Carpenter to Mary F. Betts..... 100

98TH ST, 147 West, 15x irregular; Edward G. Whitaker to Drayton Burrill, trustee..... 7,600

114TH ST, 340 East, 25x100; Ettore Unbriaco to Ciccio Unbriaco, ½ part, (mtg $18,500)..... 100

122D ST, 265 East, 17.6x71.8; Emanuel I. Silberstein to Adele Kneeland, executrix..... 17,950

124TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of 7th Av, 100x 100.11; Charles P. Sackett to Mary F. Place..... Nom.

165TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x108.4; Louis J. Scherf to Henry A. Brann, Jr., (mtg $1,000)..... 5,000

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BENENSON, Benjamin, to Empire Mortgage Company; Park Av, n w corner of 189th St, prior mtg $5,000, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

BETTS, Mary F., to H. A. C. Taylor; 56th St, n s, 120 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year..... 60,000

BISSELL, Catherine A., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 46th St, 218 and 220 West, prior mtg $27,000, demand, 6 per cent..... 3,000

DRAGNETT, J. J., to A. Diener; Morris Park Av, s s, Lot 105, map Downing estate, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 600

HYDE, C. A. & CO., to William Hyams; St. Joseph's St, n e s, at s e s of Timpson Place, 5 mtgs, 2 years, — per cent..... 68,000

HYDE, C. A. & CO., to Charles P. Rogers; Timpson Place, s e s, at n e s of St. Joseph's St, prior mtg $68,000, 1 year, — per cent..... 16,850

KATZ, Max, and others to J. W. Wakeling; Union Av, n e s, n ½ Lot 42, map Woodstock, 3 years, 4½ per cent. 28,500

LEBIAN, Adele, to Marie Hejduk; Bryant St, e s, 150 ft n of 172d St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

PANES, C. A., to Conrad Petri; Lot 39, map Hunt estate, installments, prior mtg $2,500, 6 per cent..... $1,300

ROSENTHAL, Elias, to R. H. Hunt and others; Bradhurst Av, s e corner of 148th St, 3 years..... 14,500

STEHN, Anna A., and another to De Witt C. Flanagan; Lot 80 map S. A. Vyse estate, demand, 6 per cent..... 1,700

STEVEN, Alexander, to Union Dime Savings Institution; 146th St, n e corner of Park Av, due May 1, 1908.... 15,000

Mechanics' Liens.

WEST END AV, s w corner of 80th St, 102.2x100; Arthur F. Smith against Lex Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 396

87TH ST, 301 to 313 East; Jacob Minsky against The Beaconsfield Realty Company, owner; Isaac Silverman, contractor..... $275

109TH ST, 206 and 208 West; Frank Messer and another against A. V. Donellon, owner and contractor..... 1 050

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

CAULDWELL AV, e s, 153 ft n of 165th St, 50x100; Standard Plumbing Supply Company against Flood Construction Company, May 13, 1905.... $1,039

97TH ST, 311 to 313 East; Jacob L. Diamond against Beaconsfield Realty Company, June 27, 1905, (by bond).... 130

Lis Pendens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 15; Mary Schulman against Benjamin M. Greenstein and another, (action to restore party wall;) attorney, A. Finelite.

1ST AV, 1,889 to 1,893; Max Rollnick against Estelle Potter, (specific performance;) attorney, A. A. Tausky.

9TH ST, n s, Lot 100, map of Unionport, 50x 108; Mary A. Sully against John Duncan, (specific performance;) attorneys, Cohalan Brothers.

118TH ST, 4 and 6 East; Chrystie St, 183; Gilbert R. Hawes against E. D. Birkholz, (warrant of attachment;) attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

Guaranteed Mortgages FOR EXECUTORS and TRUSTEES

This Company absolutely protects holders of mortgages guaranteed by it from any loss resulting from failure of owner to pay principal or interest. No trustee or executor will ever be burdened with ownership of property resulting from foreclosure of a guaranteed mortgage.

Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
Capital and Surplus $4,750,000.
146 Broadway, 175 Remsen St., New York. Brooklyn.

Real Estate Mortgages

For sale to investors at all times on New York City Real Estate, in amounts to suit. Every mortgage made doubly safe by a policy of title insurance issued by this company.

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Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company
37 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Title Department).
59 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Trust Department).
38 Court St., Brooklyn.

Bargains in Houses.—Investors and speculators, have cold-water flats and new-law apartments, Yorkville and Bronx; little cash and easy terms. Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

MORTGAGE LOANS.
WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 43 Broadway.

Flats, tenements, and residences for sale. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

AT AUCTION. AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers
Public Auction Sale
ON THE PROPERTY
Edgemere, Long Island
SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1905, at 2:30 P. M.
72 CHOICE LOTS
BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.
200 FEET OCEAN FRONT
WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.
Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

PARTITION SALE
FREDERICK F. GUILD, Special Master in Chancery,
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT ELBERON, N. J.,
ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1905, AT 3 P. M.,
THE WELL-KNOWN LYDDY PROPERTY,
Consisting of three residence houses on Ocean Ave., four residence sites on Elberon Ave., and a thirty-foot lot extending from Ocean Ave. to the Ocean.
Sale on the premises, corner Ocean and Sycamore Aves. Terms 20% cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days on closing title. Houses now open for inspection. Apply to caretaker on the premises.
For further particulars apply to
GUILD, LUM & TAMBLYN, Prudential Building, Newark;
HUGHES, ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, 96 Broadway, New York;
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MANHATTAN. FOR SALE. | MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

The Title Insurance Company of New York
has been successful in meeting the increasing demands of real estate purchasers for absolute protection by Title Insurance.
PROOF *Increase in Title Insurance issued for six months of 1905 over same period of 1904....* 146%
It is fast securing recognition as the most favorable market for mortgage investors.
PROOF *Increase in sales of mortgages for first six months of 1905 over same period of 1904....* 240%
135 Broadway, Manhattan 203 Montague St., Brooklyn

One mistake in a mortgage investment may cost you the savings of years of prudence. Why not buy only
Guaranteed Mortgages?
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO
Capital & Surplus - $4,000,000
59 Liberty St.
(Chamber of Commerce).

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

Manhattan and Bronx tenements, flats, or lots wanted for waiting clients; prices must be reasonable or no attention paid; principals only send particulars. Broker, Box 111 Times Downtown.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

West Side.

Four-story American basement residences, known as "The King Model Houses;" practically new; beautifully designed and finished; containing all modern conveniences and situated in the exclusive residential block on 139th St., between 7th and 8th Aves. For sale at $15,000 and $16,000 each—about the present cost of construction alone; $11,000 on mortgage at 4½ per cent. Size of lots 18.2 and 19 ft. Apply to
Lexington Ave. Co., Owners.
S. E. JACOBS, Treasurer.
135 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.
With chance for a turn. 5-story four-family home; all modern improvements; only one block from 137th St. Subway station; more than half rented; rents guaranteed by us, $8,600; price, $70,000; cash, $17,000.
KEHOE & WHITE, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

SPECIAL BARGAINS.—$32,000, 5-story 6-room double, 27 front; rent, $3,560; private house block, $64,000, Manhattan Av. corner, 6-story, 15-room triple, four stores, 27.10; rent, $6,900. $102,000, 6-story new-law elevator apartment, 62.6 front; rent, $12,800; fine location. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., cor. 117th.

Manhattan Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $34,000, rent $3,800; West 112th, near Lenox Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $32,000; West 114th, near 8th Av., 5-story, 5 rooms, $29,000; Eighth Av. store property, 5-story, $41,000, rent $4,400. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

Builders and speculators! 17th St., adjacent 7th Av., choice plot, 127x92; price, $5,800; in the Forties, adjacent 6th Av., 3-story, choice plot, 40x100; price, $70,000; West Broadway, adjacent Prince, 3-story, 25x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

American basement, $3,200; five stories, three tiled bathrooms, electric light, parquet flooring, handsomely decorated, in fine condition and location; immediate sale necessary. "Possession," Times Office, Times Square.

Special bargains! 90th St., adjacent Central Park, 3-story dwelling, 19x100; exposed plumbing; price, $24,000; also 120th St., facing Mt. Morris Park, 3-story elegant dwelling, 23x137; price, $20,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! Amsterdam, near 106th, 5-story elegant flat; excellent condition; price, $26,000; also 90th St., adjacent Columbus, 5-story elegant flat; price, $24,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 98th St., adjacent Central Park, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,000; price only $31,500; also 113th St., adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,400; price, $31,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 117th St., adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double;) rental, $3,300; price, $30,000; also 133d, adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! Amsterdam, adjacent 102d, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $35,000; also Morningside, near 123d St., 5-story, (double,) full lot; price, $25,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

SUMMER SACRIFICE.
Ideal triple flat, last of row, situated vicinity 115th, Eighth; $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, elegant order; new plumbing; large store; price asked $42,000; rent $4,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Six-story 24-family apartment, rents $7,630, price $69,500, adjoining Central Park West. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Near 106th and Columbus; price $56,500; rent $6,240; 4-family, up-to-date flat, 38x100. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Second mortgages quickly cashed; moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., corner 117th.

Double flat, vicinity 118th, Eighth, $26,000; mortgage $18,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

120th St., West—5-story double flat, $34,500; improvements. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

West Side.

Dwelling seekers! 20th St., adjacent 7th Av., 3-story dwelling, 16x84; price only $12,500; also 22d St., near 7th Av., 3-story dwelling, 20x99; price, $18,000, (worth $20,000 conservatively.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 63d St., adjacent Columbus, 3-story dwelling, 17x100; price, $15,000; also 85th, adjacent Riverside, 3-story dwelling, 20x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

East Side.

Builders and speculators! In the Thirties, adjacent Madison, 3-story, 34x99; price, $76,000; also in the Thirties, adjacent 4th Av., 4-story, 42x99; price, $55,000; also 118th St., adjacent Second Av., 3-story, size 34x100; price, $17,000; also attractive Park Av. corner, (neighborhood 110th,) size 80x100; price, $51,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! In the Fifties, adjacent Lexington, 5-story, (double,) all improvements, 25x100; price, $30,000; also 106d, adjacent Madison, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $25,000; also 109th, adjacent Park, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $25,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

RARE BARGAIN.
5-story tenement, Yorkville, $23,500; $6,000 cash.
REITER, WESTCHESTER & JACKSON AVS.

Absolute bargains! 71st St., adjacent 3d Av., 4-story, (single,) 20x100; price, $16,250; also 103d, adjacent Lexington, 4-story 17-foot flat; price, $8,500; also First Av., adjacent Second St., 4-story, (single,) 22x100; price, $16,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Attractive corners for sale! Third Av. corner, (neighborhood 89th St.,) 5-story, 26x80; price, $37,500; also Lexington Av. corner, (neighborhood 106th,) 4-story, (double,) size 51x95; price only $54,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Dwelling seekers! 27th St., adjacent 4th Av., 3-story dwelling, 22x100; price only $24,500; also 73d St., adjacent Park Av., 3-story dwelling, 19x102; price only $40,000. Bargains assured! John Finck, 141 Broadway.

East 127th St., Adjoining 3d Av.—Suitable for store property; 3-story, 21.6x100; $2,000 cash, over $9,500 mortgage. See Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

33d St., East—Price $38,500, 5-story, 4-family, 14-room house, 25x100; mortgage $20,000 at 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Attention, Builders!—12 full lots east side of Third Av., 174th and 175th; bargain; terms to suit. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

$2,500 cash, mortgage $15,500, East 122d St.; double flat, 25x100. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

East 136th.—5-story triple, $2,300; mortgage, $14,000; rents, $2,800. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

East 22d.—Six-story tenement, two stores, $26,500; rents $2,718. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Private house, block from this office, $9,500; Summer sacrifice. Friedman, 185 East 79th.

Double flat vicinity 89th St., Third, $24,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Bargain—House, 3 families, 20x100; $2,500 cash; Yorkville. Friedman, 185 East 79th St.

$20,000 to loan on second mortgage in various amounts. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

45th, Near Ninth—Five-story triple; rents $3,900; $36,500. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Washington Heights.

Three-story dwelling in Hamilton Place; owner will sacrifice; call personally. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

Below 14th Street.

Ninth Ward.—6-story; rent $10,020; bargain; $10,000 cash. Edgar Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

NEW YORK STATE. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THIRTY YEARS SELLING COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
INTENDING BUYERS SHOULD GET OUR FREE CATALOGUE.
OWNERS WISHING TO SELL, CALL OR WRITE
Phillips & Wells, 95K Tribune Bldg., N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CAPE COD SEASHORE COTTAGES.
Cool, breezy, delightful climate; (Harwich, Mass.;) completely furnished; rents reduced; pure water; bathrooms; pine forests; fishing; bathing. CAPE, South Harwich, Mass.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.
WE HAVE OVER
One Hundred Thousand Dollars
TO INVEST FOR CLIENTS IN
Business Property
ON PROMINENT AVENUE OR STREET.
BROKERS PROTECTED.
OWNERS' REALTY CO.,
306 WEST 116TH ST.

WANTED FOR WAITING PURCHASERS AND TENANTS
PRIVATE DWELLINGS, STORES, LOFTS, AUTOMOBILE STATIONS,
23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

Wanted—Owners to send property for sale or rent; have lists waiting buyers and tenants; can guarantee safe, satisfactory management; tenements and business property. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th.

We have many buyers for flats, tenements, and private houses, Manhattan and Bronx. For quick sale send full particulars to Weisberger & Kaufman, 1,940 7th Av., cor 117th.

East side tenement property, anywhere south of 125th St., old or under violations. Will pay all cash above mortgage, if cheap. John Kensett Kellogg, 80 William St.

Can sell property quickly if reasonable; flats, tenements; good second mortgages bought and sold. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

Widow wishes to buy dwelling for own use, 8th to 25th St., 4th to 8th Av. Mrs. D., Box 123, 617 6th Av.

Wanted—4-story, 7 rooms and bath, cold water flat, East Harlem. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

We have buyers for good property. Send particulars of yours. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.
177th Street, New York City.
Tremont Terrace
On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate July 14.
HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.
Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and
PELHAM BAY PARK,
the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.
$850 up.
On easy payments.
No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.
Many artistic cottages in course of construction.
Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.
OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.
We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.
If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.
See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.
BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.
1009 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St.
Telephone 1342—Gramercy.

HENRY C. SCHAEFER,
763 COURTLANDT AV.,
OFFERS THE FOLLOWING:
$2,700 cash; 6-room cottage, full lot and improvements; mortgage $2,500 at 5%.
$9,000 Terms to suit; 3-story frame, suitable for doctor; full lot; 12 rooms and 2 baths, furnace.
$10,000 Half 3-family frame, with stable for 6 horses and shed room; 149th St., near Subway station.
$16,500 Mortgage $11,700; 4-story double brick; rental $1,722.
$20,000 Mortgage $16,000; Courtlandt Av. store property; 4-story, 5 rooms and bath each floor; near 156th St. "L."
$38,000 Two four-story brick, good location, near 161st St. "L"; mortgage $24,000 at 5%; dining room, awnings; halls and bath heated.

BUY NOW
AND SAVE MONEY.
9 lots East 138th St., including corner, if sold together, $5,500 per lot.
Also 1, 2, and 3 family houses and apartment houses for 10 to 25 families.
Also stable property.
KELLUM BROS.,
3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Extra Offers in Bronx Double Flats.—4-story and cellar brick, in best locations, $14,000, $15,500, $16,250, $16,300; 5-story and cellar brick, $21,000, $21,500, $23,500; new law built 4-story double brick flat, with stores, 25x86x100, $22,000. Fischer & Bartel, 594 St. Ann's Av., (149th.)

FLATS & LOTS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

$100,000
to loan on improved Bronx property at 5% and 5½%. JOHN F. FREES, Realty Dept., 603 East 156th St.

MUST SELL.
Lot on Aqueduct Av., 25x111, for $2,500; worth $3,800. Wm. P. Schmitt, cor. Webster and Tremont Avs.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on **S. COWEN,**
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Improved and Unimproved Property.
KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER,
147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

NEW CORNER, SINGLE FLAT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 25x100; price $11,000.00; would exchange for cheap lots. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Rare Bargains.—$1,000 cash buys new house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, finely decorated, near rapid transit; price $4,800. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

Snap for speculator or investor; builder will sacrifice new tenement, excellent location on avenue; don't miss this. Friedman, 185 East 79th St.

Location Bedford Park, Bronx, two-family frame, 25x100, 12 rooms, 2 baths, price $7,000. Reiss Bros., 161st St. and Melrose Av.

TWO HOUSES ON BUSINESS BLOCK; 25x111; minute from 149th St. and 3d Av.; price $9,000. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

$1,000 Cash.—Two-family houses, 11 rooms, hardwood trim, all improvements, full lot, near L. $4,800-$5,500. Baechler, 1,341 Tremont Av.

ONLY $100 BUYS TWO LOTS
in the best booming section in the Bronx
Friend, 3d Av. and 178th St.

A genuine chance, 3 new flats, 3d Av.; price $120,000; rent $13,200; also corner, $38,000. Edward Polak, 4,080 Third Av.

New 2-family basement houses, Briggs Av., north of 194th St., near Fordham L. station. William H. Wright, Owner.

15% net income on investment of $6,500, 5-story flat, 2 stores, 3d Av. Send for particulars, Freed, 756 Elton Av.

WEBSTER AV.—2-STORY AND ATTIC, 25x 180; asking price $6,000. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Two-family brick houses, 13 rooms; all modern improvements; near car and "L" station; small cash required. Owner, 48 Boone St.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Lots $450 up, $5 monthly, near L and Subway. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

NEW JERSEY. FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

For Sale—A prominent corner about 100x100 in Perth Amboy, improved with brick building occupied as a saloon, together with smaller buildings, large dance hall, and beer garden; easy terms. Apply to Peter B. Hanson, Attorney, 156 Broadway, New York City, or Nielson Bros., 122 Smith St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Avon by the Sea, "Everything in Avon."—Large, modern, handsomely furnished cottages, with all improvements, for the season. C. D. Snyder, Avon, N. J.

For Sale—Elizabeth, N. J., residence, 11 rooms, all improvements; first-class location; only $1,000 cash required. Raymond W. Pendergast, 146 Broadway.

Ten pieces Jersey City property, well rented; centrally located; bargains. Howard K. Means, 471 Newark Av., Jersey City.

$250 cash, balance paid as rent, buys a good home in best section of Jersey City. Jersey, 214 Times Downtown.

LOANS.

Money to loan on Bronx property in sums to suit; low interest rates. Neubeck & Busher, 483 Willis Av., 147th St.

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES
28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

Two beautiful stores adjoining Wakely's, 42d St. and 6th Av.; possession immediately; also half store, 3 years' lease; also upper part of said building, suitable for apartments or furnished rooms; in all six floors of 50 rooms. Inquire Owner, 753 6th Av.

LARGE MANICURE STUDIO,
6 & 8 West 22d St.
Occupied by Boston Manicure Parlors.
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

Desk room or small office in Flatiron Building, 936 and 767 Broadway. H. L. Suydam & Co., 767 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, to let, between 14th and 15th Sts. Chas. Duross, 155 West 14th St.

LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE. | LONG ISLAND. FOR SALE.

LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN 2

Special Sale of
Builders' Lots at Lakewood Park
BETWEEN
Rockville Centre and Freeport.

LOTS $25 UP 5 DOWN 2

Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 Miles from New York.
40 Minutes to Herald Square, 22 Trains Daily, Commutation 10c.
Within Easy Distance of the Bay.

BOATING. BATHING. FISHING.
Absolutely pure water, high school, all kinds of stores, good roads, electric and gas lighting, beautiful lakes.
Elegant All-Year Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.
Titles Guaranteed by Title Guarantee & Trust Company.
Persuasive argument is not necessary to sell this property. Every visitor to this progressive, healthful, and picturesque village will
Grasp the Golden Opportunity
to purchase as many lots as their means will allow, with the absolute certainty that every dollar invested will bring five.
We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.
For maps, circulars,

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.95¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.62½
Oats, mixed	.55@.55½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.95
Cotton, middling	11.40
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08⅛
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04⅞
Pork, mess	14.00
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	.08⅛
Lard, prime	7.55
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20½@.21

WHEAT.—BREADSTUFFS.—No. 2 red, 95¾c; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.38; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.10, free on board, afloat.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
July	90⅞	90	90	97⅜
September	91¾	91⅜	91⅜	93¾
December	93⅜	92	92⅛	94
May	93¾	92¾	92¾	..
Corn—				
July	..	..	63¼	63¼
September	..	..	61¾	62½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Sat. Close.
Wheat—				
July	89¼	87	88⅜	92⅝
September	89	87	87⅝	90⅝
December	89	87⅛	87¾	90¾
Corn—				
July	57	55½	56⅜	57¾
September	54⅞	54⅜	54⅝	55½
December	47⅝	47½	47¾	48⅝
Oats—				
July	31⅝	31¼	31⅜	31⅞
September	29¾	29⅛	29⅜	29¾
December	30	30	30¼	30½
Lard—				
September	$7.20	$7.15	$7.17	$7.12
October	7.27	7.17	7.27	7.20
Ribs—				
September	7.87	7.75	7.85	7.77
October	7.92	7.82	7.92	7.82
Pork—				
September	13.05	12.90	13.02	12.87
October	13.07	12.95	13.05	12.92

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows: Saturday's

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	11.02	10.81	10.97@11.00	10.65
August	10.95	10.70	10.87@10.88	10.54
September	11.03	10.79	10.97@10.98	10.62
October	11.15	10.90	11.08@11.09	10.73
November	11.04	10.94	11.10@11.12	10.75
December	11.20	10.98	11.13@11.15	10.78
January	11.24	11.00	11.16@11.18	10.81
February	11.18	11.15	11.17@11.18	10.84
March	11.34	11.10	11.25@11.26	10.87
April	..	..	11.28@11.30	10.89
May	11.38	11.15	11.30@11.32	10.91

LIVERPOOL July 24.—Spot cotton dull; sales, 4,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 3,000 bales; receipts, 6,000 bales; American, 4,000 bales; middling upland, 5.98d; futures opened steady, unchanged on near positions and 2 points higher on distant positions; closed steady, net 8 points higher; July, July-August, and August-September, 5.86; September-October, 5.88; October-November and November-December, 5.89; December-January, 5.90; January-February, 5.91; February-March and March-April, 5.92; April-May, May-June, and June-July, 5.93. Manchester—Yarns, stocks accumulated; cloths quiet.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows: Saturday's

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
July	..	..	6.80@6.85	6.70
August	6.85	6.85	6.85@6.90	6.75
September	7.00	6.90	6.95@7.00	6.85
October	7.00	7.00	7.05@7.10	6.95
November	..	..	7.15@7.20	7.05
December	7.25	7.20	7.25@7.30	7.15
January	..	..	7.30@7.35	7.20
February	..	..	7.35@7.40	7.25
March	7.45	7.35	7.35@7.50	7.35
April	..	..	7.45@7.55	7.40
May	7.60	7.45	7.55@7.60	7.45

APARTMENTS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

East Side.

CHALFONTE

N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.

(CARNEGIE HILL.)

One Short Block from Central Park.

NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.

SUITES OF

4, 5, 6, AND 7

ROOMS AND BATH,

AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.

TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.

Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.

Booklet Furnished Upon Application.

ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN

OWNER ON PREMISES.

Tel. 1752—79.

West Side.

SIX ROOMS, BATH, $29, $33.

445 Manhattan Av., 113th St.; newly decorated throughout; steam heat; modern plumbing; tiled bathrooms; gas range; refrigerators; immediate possesion; rent August 15th. Janitor, 445.

Renting REMCO System.
Selected list of high-class Apartments for any part of the city.
Write Broadway and 98th St., or 7 East 42d St.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside, or 3314—38th St.

FIVE ROOMS, BATH, $27-$32.

15A West 106th.—Newly decorated; modern improvements; immediate possession; rent August 15th; location unexcelled.

WE STORE your furniture, $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal. AMERICAN STORAGE CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 3c. YARD. Send postal. CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO., 604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

The Troy, new apartments, 115 and 117 West 143d St., two blocks from Subway; 4 and 5 rooms, all improvements; every room light; rents from $20 to $31.

The Lurie and Sterling, 520 and 522 West 151st St.—Elegant reception halls; telephones in every apartment; hall boy service; rents $26 to $35.

Seven large, cool outside rooms, best part west side; 103d St. Subway ten seconds; fourth floor; $46; 2,708 Broadway. Apply janitor.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; elevator, telephones, electricity; five rooms; $40. 509 West 112th.

Apartment, 14 5th Av., 9 rooms, bath, butler's pantry, $1,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

143d St., 240 West.—5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; $27 to $35. Riley, Janitor.

Flats and apartments to let. See Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—ERNEST HARVIER, &c., plaintiffs, against BESSIE L. MARTIN et al., defendants.

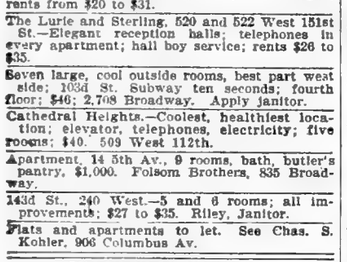
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made in the above-entitled action on the 17th day of July, 1905, and entered in the office of the clerk of this court on the 20th day of July, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 15th day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Twenty-second (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the westerly line or side of Eleventh Avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets, distant seventy-five feet three and three-fourths inches northerly from the northwesterly corner of Fifty-ninth Street and the said Eleventh Avenue, running thence westerly, partly through a party wall and parallel with Fifty-ninth Street, one hundred feet; thence northerly, parallel with Eleventh Avenue, twenty-five feet one and one-fourth inches to a point equidistant between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets; thence easterly, parallel with Sixtieth Street, one hundred feet to another point equidistant between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Streets on the said Eleventh Avenue; thence southerly, along said avenue, twenty-five feet one and one-fourth inches to the point or place of beginning. Be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1905.

SIGMUND WECHSLER,
STEINER & PETERSEN, Referee.
Attorneys for Plaintiffs,
No. 300 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as above described, the street number being 7 West End Avenue, also Eleventh Avenue:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is ten thousand three hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-one cents ($10,383.31,) with interest thereon from the 7th day of July, 1905, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and twenty-eight and 02-100 dollars ($328.02,) with interest thereon from the 17th day of July, 1905, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or to be paid by the referee, is six hundred and ninety-six dollars and ninety-five cents ($691.95) and interest.

Dated New York, July 20th, 1905.

SIGMUND WECHSLER, Referee.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND

Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS

All Travelling Expenses Included.

THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50...July 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.
10-day trip, $75.00...Aug. 1, 15, 29.
18-day trip, $100.00...Aug. 3, 31.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from

THOS. COOK & SON,

261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND
649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
Program of Round-the-World Tours now ready.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

CHAUTAUQUA LAKE

Going July 28, 1905, via

ERIE RAILROAD

$11 ROUND TRIP

Tickets good returning within 30 days from date of sale may be purchased at 399, 1159, 237, 261, and 96 Broadway, 25 Union Square, 273 West 125th St., Chambers St. and West 23d St. Stations, New York; 333, 860 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn; also at Newark, Hoboken, and Jersey City Ticket Offices.

THE ONLY AND ORIGINAL SEEING NEW YORK YACHT

ENCIRCLES THE ISLAND OF MANHATTAN.
ROUND TRIP $1.00.
Most beautiful and interesting trip in the world. Unlike any other excursion. Lecturer on board. Leave foot of 22d St., N. R., 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., daily, and Sunday at 10 A. M.
Tickets on yacht or office in Flatiron Building. Seeing New York Automobiles leave 5th Av. side of Flatiron Building. Phone 4944 Gramercy.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(†Runs Saturdays only.)

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.

Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th st. 8:30, 9:30 a. m.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p. m.; Battery 9:30, 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; leaving Rockaway 11:00 a. m., 5:30 and 7:00 p. m. Excursion, 50 cts.

Charming Excursions

By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 105 E. 9th St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
CLINTON CO., N. Y.
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. IN CENTRE OF NATURAL PARK OF 450 ACRES.
GOLF : TENNIS : SAILING.
Through Pullman service from N. Y. on main line Del. & Hudson R. R.; 3 miles from Plattsburg. Send for illustrated booklet. E. L. BROWN, Mgr., Hotel Champlain, Clinton Co., New York.

Through Pullman service to
LAKE CHAMPLAIN POINTS
1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
OPENED JULY 15.
$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL,
THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Adirondacks.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT | HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Ulster County.

Rose Cottage, Walker Valley, Ulster Co., N. Y.—Shawangunk Mountains; elevation, 3,000 feet; near Sam's Point; board, $6 and $7 per week. For particulars address Benjamin R. Wood.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Long Island.

WARDENCLYFFE INN AND COTTAGES
ARTHUR BAVE,
(Formerly of Princeton Inn,)
MANAGER.

WARDENCLYFFE, LONG ISLAND.

Wardenclyffe Inn is on the Beautiful North Shore of Long Island, on the Port Jefferson Branch of the Long Island Railroad. The unusual combination of woods, rolling country, nearness to the Metropolis, long water front, with safe, clean, sunny beach; excellent bathing, boating. The high bluffs overlooking the widest stretch of the Sound; the good roads and drives; EXCELLENT CUISINE, (in fact the table is unsurpassed by any hotel on Long Island,) makes Wardenclyffe an ideal place for Summer. SPECIAL EXPRESS SERVICE ON SATURDAYS. During August daily Express service.
Terms at the Inn.....$2.50 Per Day
$15 Per Week for one in room.
$25 Per Week for two in room.
SPECIAL ATTENTION FOR OVER-SUNDAY PARTIES.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

Manhattan Beach

Manhattan Beach Hotel

T. F. SILLECK, Manager.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL

JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

What is there at the "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., that folks talk so much about? Well, the story is too long to tell you. A visit is worth the time, if only to get a meal and see the Twentieth Century Hotel for Summery Folks.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

Hotel Elderhurst,
HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

THE WINDSOR.
Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.
Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

Catskill Mountains.

GRANT HOUSE,
Jefferson Heights, Catskill, N. Y.
This picturesque and ideal family resort is free from malaria, hay fever, and mosquitos. All Summer amusements, golf links on grounds. Concerts daily by fine orchestra. Excellent cuisine. Every modern improvement. Accommodates 300. Rates moderate.
GRANT & CORNELL, Managers.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet. Rates $14 to $18 per week. R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y. J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

THE OULFOUT Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Restful, Healthful, Beautiful, Right Up-to-Date. Games. Boating. $6-$8.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

Grassmere House, Catskill Mountains; 1,700 ft. ele.; accommodates 30; terms, per week, $7.00. Address Grassmere House, Denver, N. Y.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Bronxville.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK, BRONXVILLE, N. Y.
Now open for the reception of guests. Will remain open all the year. Capacity 400. Most palatial hotel near New York. 30 minutes out; 15 miles from Grand Central Station. Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
REFINED. QUIET. EXCLUSIVE.
Fine orchestra. Long Distance Telephone in every room. Booklet. J. J. LANNIN CO., Props. Also Props. GARDEN CITY HOTEL, L. I.

Dutchess County.

"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS CO."
(SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES.)
MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class Mountain Resort to N. Y. City. 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Golf, Tennis. Booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE FRANK LESLIE
Monticello, N. Y. Frank L. Ernhout, Prop.
Ideal place to spend the Summer at moderate cost. Write for illustrated booklet.

THE PALATINE, Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Louisiana, Texas
VIA THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
Best route to
All Points in these States.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW JERSEY.

Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL,
Atlantic City, N. J.
We opened our
Beautiful new brick building
SATURDAY, JULY 22D.
Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the City to offer. Rooms with or without baths.

Atlantic City
THREE HOURS
from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (6.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, (9.40 A. M., daily) 1.40 P. M.

CHOICE OCEAN VIEW ROOMS
as low as $12.50, meals included. The FIRE-PROOF RIO GRANDE, New York Av. and Beach, the heart of all social gayety. Elevator; baths; running water in rooms; select patronage. Booklet. J. PAUL KILPATRICK.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,
Beach front, Massachussetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON—Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Asbury Park.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE.
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

NEW ENGLAND.

Rhode Island.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA
All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage, None of Its Discomforts.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
4½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Long Island Railroad and Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd.,
VIA MONTAUK POINT.

Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M. daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. On Saturdays (additional train) leave New York, 34th St., 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Station, 1:37 P. M.
Returning leave Block Island week days 11:00 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 4:18 P. M.
Mondays (additional service) leave Block Island 6:10 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 11:38 A. M.
See steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

Vermont.

Maple Leaf Farm, on Lake Hortonia, Sudbury, Vt.—New house; pure spring water; good fishing; modern bath and toilet rooms; hot and cold water; tennis, croquet, piano; $7 to $10 a week; booklets. E. A. Mallory, Prop. P. O. Brandon, R. F. D.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Massachusetts.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

Connecticut.

Berkshire and Litchfield Hills.
Boating, fishing, &c. Beautiful drives; all conveniences. Mrs. K. C. W. ABBE, Canaan, Connecticut.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pocono Mountains.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest reputation on Pocono Mts. Steam heat, baths, latest sanitation. J. CORNISH.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. F. F. CORTRIGHT.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

BOSTON, $2.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, $1.50.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St. Telephone, 890 Orchard.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, at 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK, lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 8:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALAN OF LYN lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M. (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns. 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 673, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 182 Fifth Avenue, 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York; 342 and 800 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier..... 8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST., 9:00 "
" West 129th St., 9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point; Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

"THE NEW LINE"
$1. N. Y. TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 .. .. PROVIDENCE
$2.20 .. .. BOSTON
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new) East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.60.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 a. m., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Leave Battery (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 4:10 P. M.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 4900—38th; Harlem (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown (2663 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street (611 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge; name of loser on badge. Room 1,401, 302 Broadway.

LOST—Watch fob, "U. G. T." date engraved, November 6, 1897; four other lodges, with initials "W. E. W." Reward at room 1,010 Times Building.

LOST.—Bankbooks Nos. 77,506 and 112,732, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

$5 REWARD for return of amethyst brooch, lost Wednesday morning, between 48th St., 9th Av. and 69th St., Lexington Av. J. McKinney, 348 West 48th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, running water; near Subway; good board.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table; moderate.

42D ST., 240 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; bath, running water; near Times Building; board.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service; table board; telephone; references.

95TH ST., 35 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people. 316 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, and 699, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE requiring residence, with board and cool rooms, can secure same at 45 East 34th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

9TH ST., 26 WEST.—Large and small cool, pleasant, clean rooms; bath; transients; moderate rates.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

24TH, 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; valet, breakfasts, references.

30TH ST., 31 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 34 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 232 WEST.—Furnished hallrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

43D, 110 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms at reasonable terms; transients accommodated, parlor floor; telephone.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

55TH ST., 138 EAST.—Back parlor, cool and comfortably furnished, running water.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths; attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Nicely furnished large, small rooms, baths, in private house; references.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Large hall room; superior location; private house. Owner.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms, private bath, telephone, every convenience; board optional; private family; also doctor's office.

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

118TH, 420 WEST.—Large, cool, light room for refined woman; elevator. Subway; references. McPhail.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 780.—Handsomely furnished large, square, second-story front room; lavatory and dressing room attached; 2½ blocks from express Subway station; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

CLARK ST., 91, HEIGHTS.—Large, comfortably furnished, cool rooms; suitable for two; running water, bath. Telephone 4329R Main.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

HELP WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Females.

WANTED—CLOAK MODELS IN SALESROOM; 36 BUST; EXCELLENT POSITION. APPLY WATTS & TRENOTOLA, 19 EAST 17TH ST.

WANTED—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; one with knowledge of Fisher machine preferred. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, Import, Box 125 Times.

WANTED—Nurse, Protestant, for infant one year old; must be experienced; $25; best references required. Address P. O. Box 1,070.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—New York City man to sell in town and country ladies' shirt on commission; good side line for waist or skirt salesman. Apply Wednesday morning, Gulterman Bros., 44 Leonard St.

WANTED—Canvasser and collector for leading life insurance company; experienced man preferred; $75 cash security required. Call 8 A. M., Peaswell, 2,293 3d Av.

WANTED—Experienced salesman to take as a side line men's and women's raincoats for city or country. Apply 12 to 1, Room 201 Cable Building, 611 Broadway.

WANTED—Office boy in large real estate office; must be young, ambitious, with good common school education. Industrious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Stenographer in downtown office; young man about 22; salary to commence, $14. Reliable. Box 182 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Boy in publishing office; must come well recommended; apply at once. McLaughlin Bros., 890 Broadway.

WANTED—Experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; no beginners. Frank F. Pels & Co., 840 Broadway.

WANTED—Bright boy for downtown office. A. M., Box 181 Times Downtown.

TOOK THREE AT PISTOL POINT.

Flynn Marched His Captives In Line to Police Station.

Caught breaking into a dry goods store, three burglars were captured by a Harlem policemen yesterday and forced to march several blocks to the police station with upraised hands so that they could not reach the weapons with which they were plentifully supplied.

Shortly before daylight Policeman Flynn of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station saw four men in the doorway of the dry goods store at 213 East One Hundred and Second Street. Three of the men seemed to be acting as a shield for the fourth, who was kneeling in front of the door.

Flynn drew his revolver and nightstick and was almost upon them before they heard him. One of the four darted away, but Flynn stopped the others by a threat to shoot.

When he ordered them to put up their hands they obeyed sullenly and fell into line for the police station.

The prisoners gave their names as Salvatore Madero, twenty-four years old, of One Hundred and Sixth Street and First Avenue; Vincenzo Rose of 530 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, and Frank Kamira, twenty-eight years old, of 242 East Eighty-seventh Street. After locking up his prisoners Flynn returned to the doorway, where he had arrested them and found a bunch of keys, a chisel, and a brace and bit.

The prisoners were held in Harlem Court for trial.

SUICIDE WAS TO WED SUNDAY.

Despondent Because He Couldn't Get Work, He Took Carbolic Acid.

Andrew Johannsy, a Swede, twenty-four years old, who lived at 24 Diamond Street, Greenpoint, killed himself by taking carbolic acid yesterday after an unsuccessful attempt to find employment as a steamship fireman.

He was to have been married next Sunday. Recently he lost his place, and his failure to find another made him despondent.

Her $12,000 in Checks Quickly Found.

A woman who said she was Mrs. Elizabeth Neff of Cleveland and is staying at the Sea Breeze Cottage at Far Rockaway reported to the police yesterday the loss of a handbag containing two bank books and checks for $12,000. She missed the bag after getting off a Rockaway Beach trolley car. Later in the afternoon Mrs. Mary Stenger turned the bag, bank books, and checks all over to the police. She was rewarded by Mrs. Neff.

HELP WANTED.
10c. *a line*; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; *7 words to line.*

Males.

AGENTS WANTED.—Life insurance or book canvassers preferred. Apply by letter to the Sound Currency Club, 711 Walnut St., Philadelphia.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; cannot supply demand for graduates; $4 to $5 per day; many complete course in two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Ass'n. Send for free catalogue. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 239 to 245 10th Av., New York City; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
6c. *a line each insertion*; *7 words to line.*

Females.

COOK, &c.—Good cook and laundress wishes situation in city or country; good city reference; private family. Mrs. Hillman, 2,219 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER, thoroughly experienced ladies' and children's dresses, would like position by day in first-class families; city or country. K. K., Box 333 Times, Times Square.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Girls for general housework would like positions in private family. Home Co-operative Society, 155 East 4th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Jewish girl who speaks some English desires situation; plain cooking; $14 per month. Home Co-operative Employment Bureau, 155 East 4th St.

HOUSEWORK.—Good girl wants a place to do general housework; wages $18. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 155 East 4th St.

NURSE.—Trained nurse for all sickness; highly recommended. Nurse, 168 East 63d St.

NURSE.—By a middle-aged American woman as nurse for invalid. 109 E. 123d St.

STENOGRAPHER, (200 words,) telegrapher, typewriter, newspaper writer; A1; long experience in all branches; highest possible references; permanent. Lawrence, 852 Columbus Av.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; beginner; excellent training in school; reads notes without error; fair penman; $8. Miss Cochrane, Box 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenograpner, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young lady (19) desires beginner's position; neat and attentive; graduate of Heffley's Business School; would substitute; no agency. N. R., 463 13th St., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Rapid operator; good penman; experienced; home Jersey City; salary $7; age 20; willing; refined. Miss K., Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $6-$7. Active, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; seeks position of responsibility; recommended; would substitute. Worth, Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewritist.—German and English, thoroughly experienced. Apply stating experience &c., E. O., Box 179 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; high school education; highly recommended; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, writes up, balances, audits accounts, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

Boy, (15,) public school graduate, desires office position; good references. L. Goldstein, 11 Montgomery St.

BOY, 19, intelligent, high school graduate, seeks position. Max Unger, 647 East 11th.

LINOTYPE OPERATOR wishes position in country; six months' experience; low wages. R., 106 Times Downtown.

JANITOR wants position in house from 10 to 15 families; good fireman and all around handy man. Janitor, 342 Times, Times Sq.

MAN AND WIFE.—(German) to go to country; woman to do general housework; man to be useful on farm; wages $40. Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 155 East 4th St.

PAINTER, PAPERHANGER, German, wants work; rooms painted, $1.25; papered, $1.75; kalsomining, plastering, cheap; good work guaranteed. Painter, 136 East 7th St.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN, experienced, energetic, intelligent, seeks connection with good concern. Realty, Box 175 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Situation wanted by experienced furniture salesman; speaks German, English, and Hungarian. E., 218 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—In a manufacturing establishment of forty years' standing, with factory on Hudson River and salesrooms in New York City, two young men to take financial interest in same; graduates of Columbia or Stevens Institute preferred. Call or address Stephen M. Hoye, 69 Wall St., New York.

Hotel, restaurant and bar attached, on 3d Av., near 138th St.; big traffic; good business; great opportunity. Chance, Box 1,034 Times Harlem.

Clean and desirable opening in real estate and collection agency; $2,000 required as loan or investment. Lawyer, Box 212 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Desirable rooms with board.
Convenient to station.
In cool attractive house.
39 Washington Ave.

Bloomfield, N. J.—53 Fremont St.; furnished rooms with board; rates reasonable for Summer or permanent; commutation low; accessible both roads.

WANTED—One or two children to board in country. For particulars address Box 11, New Canaan, Conn.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1290 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

PRINCE HAL'S CASTLE DEMOLISHED IN A DAY

A Harlem Mansion That Was Built with Tweed Boodle.

GENET NEVER OCCUPIED IT

Storm Broke as He Was About to Take Possession—James G. McLoughlin Lived and Died There.

"Prince Hal's Castle," as the handsome four-story brownstone house at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue was known to old Harlemites is being torn down to make way for a six-story apartment house. It was built by Harry W. Genet of Tweed ring fame. For months it has been known that the residence, which, when it was built, in 1871, was considered a marvel, was to be demolished. Yesterday morning a gang of Italian laborers set to work, and before nightfall the fine old mansion was a wreck.

Strange to say, Genet, who, in the early seventies, was the Tammany Hall leader in Harlem, never lived in the house, which, it was said, was constructed with material intended for a Harlem Court House. The Court House was never built. On the foundations intended for it was erected the present public school in One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues.

Genet, who was called "Prince Hal" because of his numerous benefactions, was a district leader, then a member of the Assembly, County Clerk, and finally Senator. He made thousands of dollars in politics, and at the height of his career decided to build a mansion for himself that would surpass any dwelling uptown.

He purchased the property at One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, elaborate plans were prepared, and it was said at the time that the brownstone front and side of the dwelling alone cost $27,000. Genet watched the construction of the house with great interest, but just as the finishing touches were being put to it and preparations were being made for a grand housewarming troubles arose through his connection with the Tweed ring.

The housewarming was postponed indefinitely and the house was boarded up. In 1873 he was nominated for the Assembly on the Tammany ticket, but he was warned that if he ran for office he would be prosecuted. He laughed at the threats and was elected. Before he had taken the oath of office he was arrested on criminal charges and turned over to Deputy Sheriff William Shields, who was to take him to jail forthwith.

On the plea of wanting to straighten out his affairs before being taken away he persuaded Shields to allow him to go to his home in East Harlem. He was to have half an hour. When the time was up and Shields went to look for his prisoner he had disappeared. Genet slipped out of the back door and was driven away in a carriage by a relative.

Genet was not heard from for years, but finally becoming tired of being a fugitive from justice, he communicated with the authorities and arranged to give himself up. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for six months and served his time. He had lost his money and lived quietly until 1884, when he ran for Alderman on an independent ticket in an effort to vindicate himself in the eyes of the public. He was defeated.

In the meantime the mansion was sold to the late James G. McLoughlin, the publisher of children's books, for $65,000, who occupied it until his death two years ago. Genet never recovered from his defeat on the independent ticket, and died about ten years ago. His widow is still living.

FIRE HAT 120 YEARS OLD.

Anyway, That Is the Age Ascribed to a Gift to Chief Croker.

A fire hat that may have been first worn by a "vamp" 120 years ago was received yesterday by express by Chief Edward F. Croker. The donors were the members of the volunteer fire company Niagara Engine No. 5 of Tompkinsville, Staten Island, which is about to be disbanded. It is supposed that it was first used in a turnout to a fire at Philadelphia.

A queerer piece of headgear could hardly be designed. It is a "plug" pattern, with a crown nine inches high and a two-inch leather brim. It came into the possession of Niagara forty-five years ago, and the date 1786 was then cut on the brim. The donor, legend has it, was an old fireman who had been in the volunteer service in Philadelphia.

Chief Croker appreciates relics of this character, and the old hat already forms part of a collection of fire curios in his office at Fire Headquarters.

LOST FOR 7 WHOLE HOURS!

The Adirondack Party, Led by Brooklynite, Got Dinner Late, Too.

The true story of how the party of seven led by Frederick G. Ashley of 478 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, were lost in the Adirondacks, near Carthage, on Friday last, and then "starved for two days in the mountain fastnesses," came out last night. The party were lost about seven hours. Mr. Ashley got back home yesterday morning, and lost no time explaining to his friends that the alarm for himself and his friends spread by some newspapers was unjustified. As he expressed it, "We were gone not more than eight hours; we found our own way back, and, beyond being a little hungry and somewhat footsore, we were just as well when we got back to Munn's Inn as we were when we left it earlier the same day."

The party, which, in addition to Mr. Ashley, was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Howell of Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. George E. Weller and Emery C. Weller of 154 Convent Avenue, and Mrs. Stephen Linning of Manhattan; Thomas Wilson of Binghamton, and Miss Eleanor Greer of Chicago, left their hotel early Friday morning to explore Bear Mountain. As the story went they lost their way for two days. They didn't.

RESCUE P. BOLIVAR.

Detectives Save an Old Man Whom Thieves Were Robbing.

Two detectives from District Attorney Jerome's office, Brennan and Reardon, early last night rescued a prosperous-looking old man whose pockets were being ransacked by two young toughs in a doorway at 682 Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street. They had dragged him into the semi-darkness, where one held him while another was working at his pockets.

The two hold-up men ran up the avenue and into Bryant Park. The detectives arrested and locked up in the Tenderloin Station on suspicion Andy Ryan, a waiter of 1,072 Park Avenue.

The old man said his name was "Patrick Bolivar" of East Forty-fifth Street. It is understood that the name was fictitious, and that he is an insurance broker. A cabman who had been driving "Bolivar" around said that he knew his fare had started out with a big roll of money. He had little when he entered the station at 9 o'clock.

MOTOR TRAINS TO ROCKAWAY.

Long Island Road Will Run Them to the Beach To-morrow.

The Long Island Railroad Company will begin the regular operation of electric trains on its Atlantic Avenue division, Brooklyn, which is part subway and part elevated, to-morrow.

Three motor trains will be put on to start the service, which will be between Flatbush Avenue and Rockaway Beach. It is expected that the big Subway terminal station at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues will be so far completed by Dec. 1 as to permit of doing away altogether with steam locomotives on the Atlantic Avenue division.

DEVERY ON THE JAP'S SIDE.

Wins Over the Parents of Nashi's Seventeen-Year-Old Bride.

There was rejoicing at Greyloch Hall, Bayswater, Far Rockaway, yesterday, when the guests learned that Nashi, the little Japanese cook, was going to stay the season out, and that his pretty, seventeen-year-old wife was to be employed as a waitress.

A week ago Nashi and Jenny Griffin, a daughter of Edward Griffin of Hollywood Avenue, ran away and got married. Then Jenny's father set out to look for Nashi with a revolver. But before the father found him Patrick, the girl's brother, who is "Big Bill" Devery's coachman, met the couple. He demanded an explanation, and when Nashi refused to give it he assaulted the Japanese and was arrested. Now the family have forgiven Jenny for running away, and on the advice of Devery Nashi and his bride were received at the Griffins' home.

"Them Japs is mighty like us Americans. What's the use of fighting 'em in a war of love?" said the ex-Chief when asked yesterday if he was responsible for the happy turn of affairs.

OTHER FORTUNE TELLERS, TOO

Magistrate Changes Charge Against Gypsy to Disorderly Conduct.

Mary John, the young Hungarian gypsy arrested in Pelham Parkway Sunday afternoon on a charge of vagrancy, in annoying automobilists by offering to tell their fortunes and begging, was fined $3 by Magistrate Mayo in Morrisania Court yesterday. She denied that she is a vagrant, and was corroborated by her husband, John John, who said he is a coppersmith and makes good wages.

The gypsies were represented by Caleb arrested for fortune telling if other fortune tellers' advertirements in a morning paper and said that gypsies shouldn't be arrested for fortune telling of other fortune tellers were unmolested. Magistrate Mayo then ordered the charge changed to disorderly conduct.

Antonio Wider, another gypsy, arrested on the charge of driving a horse that was ill, was held in $200 bail for trial. When Wider was takn, manacled from the Court House to a patrol wagon, a swarm of gypsies tried to drag him away. The police drove them off with nightsticks.

CAPT. TIGHE'S UNCLE HELD UP

Ellis Island Was Afraid He Might Become a Public Charge.

A visitor to Ellis Island yesterday morning was Police Captain Tighe. The Captain wanted to find out why an aged uncle of his, who arrived on the Caledonia from Moville, Ireland, Sunday, was not allowed to land. Robert Armstrong, the uncle, is about seventy years old, and is said to have in his possession vouchers for about $4,500 that he has in bank on the other side.

On account of his age the old man was held up as "liable to become a public charge," and might have been deported but for the appearance of Capt. Tighe.

Capt. Tighe wrote out an appeal to Washington. Commissioner Watchorn wrote a favorable indorsement on the appeal, and Mr. Armstrong probably will be released to-day.

FIRST AID FOR CHILDREN.

Little Pupils Are Taught What to Do for Injuries.

About 500 school children are being instructed in first aid to the injured three afternoons a week in the playground of Public School No. 11, at 314 West Seventeenth Street. D. R. Lucas, a medical student, is the demonstrator. He follows the course devised by Dr. P. R. Hoobler, which is used by Church Federation workers.

The imaginary injuries treated are of the simplest sort, such as the children themselves are likely to sustain in playing their games. Two demonstrations have been given so far. The first consisted of a lecture on "What to Do Before the Doctor Comes in Cases of Wounds, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, and Burns." The demonstrator divided the injuries likely to be received into two classes, those in which the skin is broken and those in which it remains intact.

"Cold applications when the skin is not broken," advised the lecturer, "and rubbing of the part to prevent it from becoming black and blue. It is a more serious case that you have on your hands when the skin is broken, because there is danger of infection and severe inflammation. Cleanse the cut carefully, bring the edges together, and apply a bandage."

A dozen varieties of bandage were then explained by illustration.

NEW CAPTAIN IN RIOT ZONE.

Handy to the West 68th and Cooney to Union Market Station.

Police Capt. John Cooney was transferred yesterday from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station to the Union Market Station. Capt. Martin Handy went up from Union Market Station to take his place. The announcement was made by Commissioner McAdoo's secretary after the Commissioner had started on his Summer vacation. The following statement from the Commissioner accompanied the announcement:

"These changes are made in the exercise of my best judgment and for good and sufficient police reasons. The lawless colored element in the Twenty-sixth Precinct (West Sixty-eighth Street) must not misconstrue my act as any change of policy on my part with regard to dealing with them. I have instructed Capt. Handy to fearlessly and impartially enforce the law and to suppress promptly any disorder in that section. Also to call upon the Police Department for such aid as he may deem necessary. Peace and order must and will be maintained in that precinct."

Detectives Morton, Martineau, and Billater of Acting Captain Eggers's staff were transferred yesterday to Richmond Hill, and Morton was retransferred to the District Attorney's office for a five days' detail. These men had Emil Gerdron in their custody when he was shot and killed by Bertha Claiche in the street, three weeks ago.

NEGRO BEATEN, RESERVES OUT

Police Have Trouble Saving the Man from a Mob of Whites.

Reserves from the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station were sent to Forty-sixth Street and Ninth Avenue last night to rescue James Danesty, a negro of 440 West Forty-fifth Street, from the hands of a mob of white men, who were beating him. He declares that he was set upon by three white men when he was going along the avenue peaceably.

They chased him into a saloon on the corner. He was battling with the crowd when the police arrived. Danesty had been driven out of the saloon when the police arrived, and was having a hard time on the sidewalk.

By clubbing right and left the police rescued him from his assailants. He was beaten about the face and body. The police arrested John Gibbons, a stableman of 523 West Forty-third Street, on a charge of inciting the crowd to riot, and also Danesty, after his wounds had been dressed at Roosevelt Hospital, declaring that they found a dangerous clasp knife in his possession.

In fear that the disturbance would spread throughout the quarter the reserves were kept out, patrolling all the streets and compelling every one to "keep moving."

1,000 Pounds of Tobacco Seized.

More than 1,000 pounds of valuable Sumatra tobacco were seized by local officers of the United States customs yesterday. The seizure was made by Special Treasury Agent Crenshaw at Bayonne. The name of the vessel from which the seizure was made was not made public. The duty on Sumatra leaf tobacco is unusually heavy—$1.85 a pound. The value of the haul, duty paid, approximates $2,250.

Seaboard Job Not for Wallace.

James A. Blair, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Seaboard Air Line, said yesterday that there was no foundation for the report that John Findley Wallace, [illegible] of the Panama Canal, [illegible] of the Atlantic Avenue division.

Extraordinary MEN'S SHOE Sale

ONE of the most important Men's Shoe Sales ever held. We are about to discontinue the selling of Men's Shoes entirely in the Broadway and 13th St. store, and to effect immediate clearance

Offer the Extraordinary

Discount of 20% on Every Pair

RUSSETS, BLACKS, OXFORDS, HIGH SHOES—everything

The Biggest Opportunity Ever Offered

It will pay you to supply all your present and future wants.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Broadway at 13th St.

Arnheim's Remnant Sale.

Ten thousand customers wait for it. We give a high grade suit made with the latest materials to order at $18.00 with all the kinks and style without any extra charges. We guarantee the fronts to hold without breaking until the suit is worn out.

Broadway & Ninth Street.

July 25th.

199 Broadway.
605 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Av.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Young's high class straw hats at a third off in price are about the best summer bargains heard of yet.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

A TENT MAY SHELTER THE CURB MARKET NOW

Roped-In Brokers Seeking Money and Permits for the Poles.

HAVE REAL POSTS ALREADY

And Under the Influence of Such Surroundings Fabulous Lots of Securities Change Hands, Ostensibly.

Since the curb market has attained to the dignity of being officially recognized as an institution by the police authorities and is being watched over by one of Mr. McAdoo's "Cossacks," as they call them in Brooklyn, it has put on more airs than a debutante after being declared the belle of her first ball. It put on another new frill yesterday, and there are others in prospect. Yesterday's consisted of fastening to the iron supports used in carrying the ropes for traffic regulations tall iron posts, on which were hung signs in blue enamel containing the principal names of the stocks dealt in on the outside market.

It was quite a Stock Exchange innovation for the curb to have trading posts, and the brokers strutted around like turkey cocks, gathering at last at their respective posts and making a great show of dealing in fabulous lots of securities.

The next move will be to stretch an awning over the traders, and this will be done as soon as satisfactory arrangements can be made with Mr. McAdoo concerning stationary posts on which to support the tentlike structure, and as soon, too, as enough of the brokers put up the necessary $12 a head tax. Every one has a right to trade on the curb if he can get any one to trade with him, but only a few feel like putting up so small a sum for what may prove a lot of comfort when the sun sends its hottest rays down or when the rain falls. To erect the awning it will be necessary to put the canvas on posts driven into the ground, and these posts must remain up, unlike the stands now used, which are stowed away after 3 o'clock every day. Without this permanent support the curb market's shelter on a windy day might go soaring as high as some of its queer securities, and have just as hard a fall.

Anyway the curb intends to go on putting on airs to the limit that the Stock Exchange will allow.

HUSBAND AND $12,000 GONE.

Police Aiding Woman at Rockaway to Find Man and Money.

Miss Frederika Pfeiffer, who had worked with a family in Allegheny, Penn., for the most of her fifty years, and had saved up $12,000, advertised for a husband several weeks ago. A fine-looking young man, who said he was James Carter Richards, answered the advertisement. He said he owned a gold mine out West and had just inherited $100,000.

Richards suited Miss Pfeiffer, and they were married a month ago yesterday at Yonkers. They went to live at 265 Boulevard, Rockaway Beach.

On July 1, Richards, according to his wife, left on what he said was a necessary trip to his gold mine. He got her $12,000 to pay "necessary expenses," she declares. A few days later, she says, she received from him a note saying: "I hope you will bear up under the circumstances."

Yesterday, after having visited a room at 320 West Thirtieth Street, which Richards once occupied, and having found there several letters to Richards from women, she went to the Rockaway police for aid. The police thought Richards might be in Denver, and asked the Denver police to help in the search for the mine-owning husband and his wife's $12,000.

NEARLY 20 YEARS FOR HIM.

Neidinger Well Named the Vilest Man in New York, Judge Says.

Judge Foster, in General Sessions, yesterday, sentenced Edward H. Neidinger, convicted of injuring little girl members of a "botany class" he started, to nineteen years and ten months in Sing Sing Prison. In passing sentence the court said the prisoner was well named "the vilest man in New York."

"Though the newspapers have so described you, and correctly," Judge Foster continued, "they have not got your complete record as I have. You were indicted for the m[illegible] your own child in Pennsylvania. [illegible] evidence shown that your wife [illegible] devoted to the man at one [illegible]

LEFT WIFE AND 20 CHILDREN.

Leitstone Formed a New Attachment—In Jail for Non-Support Now.

When Charles Leitstone, a pack peddler, left England six years ago he left a wife and twenty children, the youngest of which was only a few months old. He had been married twenty-one years.

His reason for leaving England, where he went from his native Russia, was that his family was growing faster than his business.

On the way to this country he met another woman with whom he fell in love. He forgot all about the wife in England, except that she had twenty children and needed money. Every week he sent her from $6 to $12, which amount goes twice as far in England as it does here. The mother and twenty children lived, but not luxuriously. The children, however, had never been strong, and at the beginning of last year fifteen of them had died.

Then Leitstone felt that it was his duty to bring his wife to this country. When she arrived in New York he told her the truth about the other woman. The wife agreed to let him go his way, but insisted that he still support the remainder of his children.

This Leitstone continued to do until last Christmas. Mrs. Leitstone investigated and reached the conclusion that the reason why her husband no longer sent the weekly allowance was because he had another family to support. She did her best to support the children herself, but could only earn $6 a week. This with the higher rate of living drove her deeper into poverty. Recently she found herself and the children in a dingy room at 409 Cherry Street. And the prospects were not bright.

"I am no longer his wife, apparently," Mrs. Leitstone said, "but there can be no question that he is still the father of my children. He must support them."

With this opinion Magistrate Wahle in the Essex Market Court entirely coincided. Yesterday Mrs. Leitstone and her husband stood together for the first time in many years—before the bar.

"I have only five left of my twenty children," said Mrs. Leitstone. "If he had done his duty, what a happy family we would have been! But they are nearly all dead of neglect. He has been married twenty-seven years now and here he is starting to bring up a new family which numbers three already."

Leitstone had nothing to say. He was put under bond to pay his wife $5 a week, but as the peddler could not furnish the bond he was sent to jail. It was said in court that he was unable to pay $5 a week because the new family required all the money that he earned, and the mother of it refused to recognize the original family.

TAMMANY READY.

Committees to Begin Preparations To-night for the Campaign.

Tammany Hall will start its municipal campaign to-night when the Executive and General Committees will meet at the Fourteenth Street Wigwam. At these meetings the Manhattan and Bronx members of the Democratic City Committee will be named, and steps will be taken to frame a reply to the Citizens' Union communication asking for support for a non-partisan city ticket.

Charles F. Murphy, J. Sergeant Cram, W. Bourke Cockran, Charles A. Towne, and Louis F. Haffen are likely to be named as the New York County men to go on the City Committee, the Brooklyn members being headed by Senator McCarren, the Queens members by Borough President Cassidy, and the Richmond members by Tax Commissioner Muller. According to the plan now in mind the General Committee to-night will refer the Citizens' Union communication to the City Committee for answer, instead of framing an answer itself. If this action is carried out the City Committee probably will not answer the communication until early in September.

Those in control of Tammany Hall have decided that this answer, when sent, will point to the administration of Mayor McClellan as a model of non-partisanship, holding that the Mayor frequently has appointed non-organization men to office, and that some of the appointees have been Republicans.

WOMAN DRAUGHTSMAN.

She Is the First of Her Sex to be Appointed in Brooklyn.

Miss Elsie Bittman of 226 Arlington Avenue was appointed a topographical "draughtsman" in the Brooklyn Bureau of Highways by Borough President Littleton yesterday. Her salary is to be $1,200 a year.

She is the first woman to receive such an appointment in Brooklyn. Miss Bittman will be in line for promotion to the engineering corps of the department, if she should desire such advancement.



Summer and Double-breasted Suit make a mighty stylish team.

Double-breasted suits; summer mixtures, serges and flannels.

$18 to $31.

Whew!

2200 pairs of shoes sold yesterday leaves so little of the sale that we've just gathered all that little into the 13th Street Store.

$2, if you find a pair to fit.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.



Nobby Straw Hats at Half Price.

1.25 Sennets at 59c.
Hats at 95c., worth 2.00.
2.40 and 2.75 Hats at 1.49

In fine or coarse sennet and English split braids; also "The Varsity," soft Milan braid with rolled brim.

Swell Soft Hats at 1.90

In the new Varsity shapes; worth 3.00

Up to date Golf

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cool; light to fresh west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,350. * * * NEW YORK. WEDNESDAY. JULY 26. 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere.

BARON KOMURA HERE; TO ASK BIG INDEMNITY

Spokesman Says Japan Wants All Losses Made Good.

OPEN DOOR IN MANCHURIA

Promised by Mr. Sato—Many Japanese Welcome Their Country's Chief Plenipotentiary.

Baron Komura, Foreign Minister and chief peace plenipotentiary of Japan, arrived in Jersey City yesterday morning on the Pennsylvania flier from Chicago. He and his party were met at Jersey City by the entire staff of the Japanese Consulate General of New York City, several of the members of the Legation at Washington, and a committee of the most distinguished of the Japanese engaged in business in New York.

Every man of the welcoming party had attired himself in what he thought most fitting. Some wore slouch hats, others derbies, and the majority straw hats. One wore a silk hat and a frock coat.

While waiting for the train as the group gathered together their manner of salutation attracted the attention of the crowds coming and going. The Japanese gentlemen would bow one to the other, extending their right hands and lifting their hats with their left. If the person saluted was of equal station the hat was lifted an inch from the head and returned after there had been a stiff little bow of perhaps three inches. Those of lesser degree received the same little bow, while they inclined their heads further down and lifted their hats higher. When it came to saluting the peace envoy the hats were removed altogether, and the bow threw the body at right angles to the legs.

All this, while noticed by the Americans, did not lead to manifestations of rudeness. It was evidently felt that the Japanese had won the right to bow as they chose and to wear American clothes of what kind they chose.

When Baron Komura alighted from the train those who greeted him came in order of precedence. Accompanied by his suite, together with Baron Kaneko, who had met him in Philadelphia, and some other distinguished Japanese now in America, the plenipotentiary started for the Twenty-third Street Ferry. Carrying the Baron's grip was a huge negro porter wearing a red cap. The bag with its contents must have weighed as much as Komura. The porter, not knowing that most of the Japanese present thoroughly understood English, remarked to a baggageman as he passed with his burden:

"It's covered wif voodoo signs. May happen dat he weighs lesser'n a peanut, but sure he wears a mighty set o' close. Tell me he's a dove o' peace. Looks to me's if he knew that jitsu game o' stranglin' a nigger or bustin' his shins."

The Japanese, including the envoy, smiled and said nothing.

KOMURA PHOTOGRAPHED.

On the way over photographers sent a request to the peace envoy that they be allowed to take his picture. He readily agreed, and a space was cleared on the forward deck. Eleven of the camera men then took aim and snapped many times. In very good English the envoy remarked to one of his party:

"That is an easy way to face the foe. You just look him in the eye, and he shoots. You are not hurt unless he makes a bad picture."

At Twenty-third Street were Minister Takahira and several hundred Japanese. In front of them, put there by a clever press agent, was an Italian band employed in a Japanese show at Manhattan Beach. Over their blue coats they wore red sashes advertising their performance. Just before the peace envoy appeared the band struck up the national anthem of Japan. The Japanese uncovered. On the appearance of the delegate they gave him many hurrahs in American style. There were only a few shouts of "Banzai!" from the outskirts of the crowd, and these were evidently inspired by the press agent. The Japanese said they had used the American cheer and had avoided their own battlecry of victory, as the Baron was here on an errand of peace.

The band followed the carriages which Baron Komura and his party entered for a block, and then went away. The musicians were led by two barefooted boys, one carrying a Japanese flag and the other the Stars and Stripes. The carriages were driven rapidly to the Waldorf-Astoria, where Baron Komura and his suite were at once shown to their apartments.

SATO TALKS FOR KOMURA.

Aino Sato, on behalf of Baron Komura, received the newspaper men at the hotel. In answer to a question as to whether Baron Komura would soon visit the President at Oyster Bay, he said it was not yet settled. It was possible that Baron Komura and his staff would not call upon the President until the Russian envoys had arrived. Etiquette might require that the parties of each side be formally introduced to each other before calling on the President. It was very likely that the Japanese delegation would remain in this city for ten or twelve days. This would give ample time for the arrival of the Russians.

In reply to a question as to what language would be used at the peace conference, Mr. Sato said:

"We would like English, but M. Witte does not speak English. His Excellency the Baron speaks English, a little French, and a great deal of Japanese.

"We have real and strong hopes that the conference will bring about peace," said the spokesman for the Japanese party. "Both countries are in favor of a termination of the war, for the sake of humanity and the general prosperity. It is natural that they should be. The war has already cost 570,000 men, of whom

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PRESIDENT MAKES OBJECTION.

Does Not Want His Portrait to Appear in Advertisements.

SPOKANE, Washington, July 25.—President Roosevelt has objected to Spokane's literature bearing his portrait on the title page.

Secretary Monroe of the Chamber of Commerce received a letter requesting the withdrawal of the brochure on the "Lewis and Clark Trail" from publication. The letter is dated from the White House, Washington, July 19, addressed to the Chamber of Commerce at Spokane, and declares that President Roosevelt is very much opposed to the appearance of his portraits in advertisements of any character, and requests that the booklet of which the cover was inclosed be immediately recalled from circulation and notice be given when this is done. The letter is signed by Acting Secretary Barnes.

President Goodsell of the Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that the request should be complied with, although there is no law compelling the recall of the booklet or its further circulation.

The Chamber of Commerce at a special meeting to-day canceled an order for 50,000 of the pamphlets and took steps to call in, as far as possible, those distributed.

DELMAR RACE TRACK RAIDED.

Police Arrest Eleven Men — Governor and City Officials Sued.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—Developments in the Delmar race track war came thick and fast to-day. One hundred policemen armed with riot guns raided the track and arrested eleven alleged bookmakers. Prosecuting Attorney Johnston of St. Louis County announced that he would nolle prosse every one brought into the courts of the county in this way, and declared that the police invasion of the county is without warrant of law, and that Gov. Folk's methods of enforcing the law is in itself a violation of law.

Cella, Adler, and Tilles, owners of the Delmar rack track, filed suits against Gov. Folk, Chief of Police Kiely, Mayor Wells, and the Board of Police Commissioners for $25,000 damages for alleged trespassing on the race track property.

Attorney General Hadley announced that he would institute quo warranto proceedings against the Delmar Jockey Club to deprive it of its charter and property, on the ground that it has abused its franchise by permitting the laws to be violated on its property. Mr. Hadley also declared that he would instruct Prosecuting Attorney Johnston of the county to institute criminal proceedings against the race track owners.

Assistant Prosecuting Attorney J. C. Kiskaddon of St. Louis to-night resigned his office, stating that he is disgusted by Gov. Folk's interference with the county authorities and with Prosecuting Attorney Johnston's playing into Folk's hands.

Louis A. Cella of the syndicate controlling the race track issued a statement to-night in which he declares that the syndicate will continue to fight until the courts have ruled that the law is being violated.

MITCHELL IS SENTENCED.

Six Months in Prison and $1,000 Fine for United States Senator.

PORTLAND, Ore., July 25.—United States Senator Mitchell, convicted of using his office to further the law practice of the firm of Mitchell & Tanner of this city, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 and to six months' imprisonment.

Pending a review of the case by the Supreme Court of the United States, execution of the sentence will be deferred. Meantime, Mitchell is free under $2,000 bail.

In pronouncing sentence upon the aged Senator Judge De Haven said:

"The statute under which the indictment was found provides that the offense shall be punished by imprisonment of not more than two years or by a fine of not more than $10,000. It also renders the defendant incapable of again holding any office of trust or profit in the United States. As I construe the language of the statute the punishment must be both fine and imprisonment, but great latitude is given to the court in fixing the amount of fine or imprisonment. The court may make the punishment merely nominal.

"In pronouncing sentence it is not my purpose to comment on the evidence or the verdict found by the jury. In reaching a conclusion in this case I have given consideration to the age of the defendant, which may be taken into account in the mitigation of punishment, and the further fact that he is forever disqualified from holding any office."

LITTLE CHUM DROWNED.

Eight-Year-Old Nearly Lost Trying to Save His Friend.

In spite of the efforts of a chum to save him, Robert Hynes, seven years old, of 538 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, was drowned in the Harlem River under the Third Avenue Bridge, yesterday. With half a dozen other boys he had been swimming about the stone bulkhead and rafts of piles. The swiftly eddying current caught him and whizzed him under.

Charles Beulshausen, eight years old, who lives in the same house with Hynes's parents, tried to reach his playmate from one of the rafts, and tumbled into the river in his efforts. He with difficulty got out, and then ran to the float of the Dailey Towing Company, whence men put out in boats to try to save the drowning boy. They could find no trace of him.

Beulshausen was afraid for hours to tell at home what had happened. Hynes's parents could not believe it. They thought he was too small to go swimming. But a pair of breeches and a little shirt on the bank told the story. The body was not recovered.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamer Deutschland, New York for Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, passed the Lizard at 4 o'clock this morning.

MERITED PRAISE FOR "THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL."

"In service, equipment, smoothness of running, and in dining car service, 'The Pennsylvania Special' has no equal in the world." This is the opinion of an experienced traveler. The Pennsylvania Railroad is vestibuled from New York to Chicago, and "The Pennsylvania Special" makes the run in 20 hours every day. Adv.

NEW ORLEANS FEVER ROLL MOUNTS TO 154

Official Total of Admitted or Suspected Cases—Deaths 32.

CITIZENS TO RENOVATE CITY

Promise Funds Adequate to Stamp Out the Disease — State Adjusts Quarantine Regulations.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The extent of the yellow fever in New Orleans and the sort of campaign that will be waged against it both were made known to-night for the first time since the fever scare began. The official list follows:

Cases suspected to have been fever to July 21, 100.

Deaths that may have been fever to July 21, 20.

Positive and suspicious cases from July 21 to last night, 54.

Deaths certainly of yellow fever from July 21 to last night, 12.

Deaths to-day, 2.

One of the deaths to-day was in a house adjoining the United States Army barracks. The information concerning yellow fever was contained in a report made to-night by the City Board of Health to the State Board of Health and given by the State Board to the United States Marine Hospital Service.

The fever is contained in eighteen blocks in the rectangle bounded by the river, Bourbon Street, Barracks Street, and Stanne Street. There are about one dozen points of danger outside that limit, including the Charity Hospital and the Hotel Dieu, both of which are considered safe.

The business and profesional men of the community, acting through their special committee, announced that they would proceed to equip the city to meet all fever introduction, as Havana does to-day, with an isolation hospital and a proper corps of experts ready to screen, disinfect, and fumigate. This is to render it unnecessary that ever in the future a land quarantine should be declared against New Orleans, or such a scare exist as has been caused this Summer.

It is announced that enough money will be spent immediately to stamp out the fever, no matter how much it costs or whom it may affect. The campaign will proceed to the limit of time and money along the "mosquito theory" that has enabled Havana to rid itself of the disease.

The Italian population has been scared into acquiescence with the rules of the Health Board. To-day 300 or 400 men, paid by the Citizens' Committee, are busy boiling water, fumigating houses, and disinfecting premises in the infected district. Gutters are being flushed, sulphur is being burned, and quicklime scattered. Guards keep the population from slipping out, or removing bedding and household effects. Italian priests and sisters of Italian orders volunteered and are working, telling all to obey orders of doctors, teaching them to aid in sanitation and nursing the sick or caring for the dead.

The Emergency Hospital, on Dumaine Street, was equipped to-day and placed in charge of Dr. Hamilton P. Jones, who had charge of the isolation hospital in 1897. He has as his assistant Dr. L. J. Faget, a yellow fever authority and a man conversant with Italian characteristics.

Surgeons White and Guiteras of the Marine Hospital Service have completed plans for the establishment of detention camps along the railroad trunk lines and selected the physicians in charge.

In view of the complications over outside and inside quarantines, the State Board to-morrow will quarantine the State against the City of New Orleans and such territory in the immediate vicinity of New Orleans as will maintain open communication with the city. This will relieve the quarantines which Mississippi has placed against the whole State and which Texas threatened.

Lieut. Col. Maus, United States Army, has sent his report to Lieut. Gen. Chaffee as to Jackson Barracks, and to-morrow will inspect Fort St. Philip. He sees no reason to remove the troops.

The Piney Woods section of St. Tammany has refused to quarantine and has extended a general invitation to New Orleans people to come there.

MOBILE, Ala., July 25.—Dr. Henry Goldthwait, health and executive officer of the Quarantine Board of Mobile Bay, returned to-day from his visit to the quarantine plant in the lower bay and made the following statement:

"The steamship Colombia arrived at the quarantine plant Sunday morning and four of her crew were taken and placed in the screened hospital. The cases were not diagnosed as yellow fever, and were held as a matter of precaution for observation. The Colombia proceeded to the city, where she was unloaded under police supervision and with an extra medical Inspector on board and returned to the quarantine station, thirty miles below the city, before nightfall. Upon her return to the quarantine station, the vessel was remanded with the sick to the Ship Island quarantine station, which is sixty miles or more west of Fort Morgan and in the Gulf of Mexico."

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A report received here to-day from Surgeon White of the Marine Hospital Service says the city authorities concede twelve cases and eight deaths, but that probably there are many more cases. Those so far observed are of a virulent type.

Surgeon Wasdin, stationed at Memphis, who rendered signal service during the epidemic at Ocean Springs in 1897, has entered on a careful inspection of conditions along the Gulf coast from Mobile to Pass Christian, Miss., and Passed Assistant Surgeon Young has been ordered from Chicago to Jackson, Miss., to confer with the Mississippi health authorities relative to train inspection.

Surgeon White has notified the authorities that hereafter freight cars leaving New Orleans for points in Texas will be fumigated to insure the destruction of mosquitoes.

Colon Steamship Hands Fall Ill.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Panama Canal Commission received a cable message from Gov. Magoon to-day reporting that Theresa Scahill, an American nonemploye, was taken sick with yellow fever at Colon on July 17, and that William Carter, an American, and George Peters, a Swede, both employed on the steamship Seguranca, were attacked with the disease on July 20.

Up-to-date invisible, shoulder supports accurately fitted at Spencer's, 33 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

KEEPS VANDERBILTS AWAKE.

Night Blasting at 32d Street and Madison Avenue Stops for Present.

Saying that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt and Mrs. Vanderbilt and other tenants living at the Warrington apartment house were unable to sleep at night on account of the noise made by the tunnel blasting at Thirty-second Street and Madison Avenue, E. D. Garvin, the manager of the apartment house, requested Police Captain Cottrell to stop the work last night at this point.

Mr. Garvin said that blasting at night began Monday, and that those who complained, besides Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt, were Howard Nott Potter, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, and the Rev. Dr. George C. Houghton, the rector of the Church of the Transfiguration.

The Warrington is at 161 Madison Avenue. Capt. Cottrell went there last night and found contractors employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad doing their blasting. The Captain told them they would have to discontinue it after 6 o'clock in the evening. Later a policeman took the chief of the blasters to the Tenderloin Police Station, where Capt. Cottrell lectured him, and told him that if the nuisance was not abated arrests would follow.

The contractor and his men promised to hold off for the night, but said they would obtain legal counsel. They intimated that if they could possibly go on they would continue the work there at night.

To-day, however, Manager Garvin will apply to Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, for an injunction order to restrain the contractors from blasting between 6 P. M. and 7 A. M.

SCOTTY DISDAINS WALDORF.

Taught 'Em What Dollar Tips Were—Offers $40,000 for Mine Stock.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 25.—Scott, the miner, or "Scotty," as he calls himself, arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon and went at once to the Gibson House. He had no baggage, not even a hand satchel. Ten minutes later a telegram was handed to him, and after reading it he said he would have to return to New York immediately. He was told that a Big Four train would leave for New York at 3 o'clock. "That's my wagon," said Scott.

Accompanied by Thomas P. Noctor, ex-court clerk, he went to the seventh floor of the Union Trust Building, and, entering a broker's office, inquired about some mining stock. The broker did not believe that his visitor was "Scotty," but when Scott offered him $40,000 cash for the mining stock and displayed an enormous roll of money the broker began to talk business. The talk did not last long. Scott made the offer of $40,000 outright. The broker declined it. It appears that this transaction was the principal mission of Scott to Cincinnati.

"They say," he remarked, "I'm an advertising skeet for the Santa Fé. Let them say it; that don't hurt me; but I ain't. That trip cost me $9,000, and when I get back to Chicago I may hire another train. I enjoy that sort of thing, and I may try another road.

"What will they think when Scotty says he don't care much about the Waldorf? They didn't know what dollar tips were until he showed them. I showed 'em, and showed 'em right, and then I gave 'em the laugh and sneaked for Cincinnati."

SLOCUM CAPTAIN'S TRADE.

Commander of Burned Steamer Now Sells Fire Extinguishers.

Capt. William Van Schaick, who was in charge of the steamer General Slocum when she burned off North Brother Island over a year ago, is now selling patent fire extinguishers. He has been going around among the ship Captains on the Hudson and the Harlem Rivers, praising the advantages of his extinguisher.

It was through lack of fire extinguishers, as well as through the rottenness of the hose and the life preservers, that more than a thousand persons perished when the General Slocum burned.

Among those to whom Capt. Van Schaick went with his extinguisher was Capt. Schultz of the Hudson Boat Club. The clubhouse is at the foot of West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

Van Schaick feels that he is a deeply wronged man. Every one else involved in the proceedings that followed the Slocum disaster is again in possession of his license, and can ply his trade on vessels in the harbors of the United States, but Van Schaick is barred. He must earn his living and is selling fire extinguishers as a means.

"I was badly treated, both by the investigators and by the public," Van Schaick told Capt. Schultz when he saw him a few days ago.

It is said that Inspector Lundberg, Van Schaick, and all the rest of the defendants in the Slocum proceedings spent all they had on lawyers' fees.

FORTUNE IF HE DROPS WIFE.

Woman's Conditional $500,000 to Man Who Wedded Her Rival.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 25.—The will, filed here to-day, of Miss Anna M. Gunning, who died on July 18 at her home on Forbes Street at the age of fifty-five years, leaves the greater part of her estate, valued at $500,000, to Carl F. Miller, a well-known business man of this city, whose home is in Wilkinsburg, on condition that he gets a divorce from his wife. Otherwise he gets nothing. Miller once was a sweetheart of Miss Gunning, but turned from her to his present wife. Miss Gunning never married and never forgot. In her will, after making a number of bequests amounting to $48,000, she says:

"The income of the balance is to be given to Carl F. Miller, provided he is not living with the woman he married in 1899, one Jane Wilson. Should she have died or he be divorced from her—that is, finally divorced—he is to be given absolutely one-half of the principal and the interest on the other half as long as he lives. If he marries again he can, by will, leave all to his second wife and children."

Edward James Succeeds J. D. Farrell.

SEATTLE, Washington, July 25.—Edward James, for a number of years connected with the Great Northern Railroad as Purchasing Agent, with headquarters at St. Paul, will succeed J. D. Farrell, whose resignation as assistant to the President of the Great Northern Railroad Company and President of the Northern Steamship Company, has been announced.

ONE NIGHT TO CHICAGO

By the Twentieth Century Limited of the New York Central Lines. Leave New York 3:30 P. M., arrive Chicago 8:30 next morning. The finest thousand-mile ride in the world. Adv.

HARRIMAN IS EAGER, HE SAYS, FOR INQUIRY

Postpones His Trip to Japan and Issues a Statement.

TALKS OF EXTRAVAGANCE

That, He Says, Involved Greater Loss to the Equitable Than Some of the Transactions.

Edward H. Harriman, who is planning a trip to the Far East, did not start yesterday as he had declared the day before that he would. Instead Mr. Harriman issued a statement about Equitable Life Assurance Society affairs; this also in contradiction of his announced policy of silence on Equitable matters. Mr. Harriman expects, however, to start for the Pacific before the end of the week. Respecting Equitable Life matters Mr. Harriman stated that while no one had pointed out anything that required any explanation on his part, still before leaving he dictated the following statement:

"There has been nothing in the relations of myself or the interests I represent to the Equitable Life Assurance Society and its allied companies that will not bear the closest scrutiny. We have never requested or received a favor from them. The financial transactions between our interests have been insignificant, and never on terms that could not have been readily obtained elsewhere. On the other hand, we have given the Mercantile and Equitable Trust Companies many valuable Trusteeships, and all the transactions between us have resulted in material advantage and profit to the Equitable and its allied companies.

"I personally had one loan with the Equitable Life, which could have been obtained without difficulty at any other like responsible institution on as good or better terms. It was paid because the rate of interest was higher than I was willing to pay and without my even attempting to have it reduced.

"There is nothing in the Union Pacific preferred stock syndicate that can be criticised. An opportunity was availed of by Mr. Hyde to join myself and associates in the acquisition of Union Pacific preferred stock on a favorable basis. There was no profit or advantage to any one member of the syndicate over another and neither the Equitable nor any of its allied companies or any one else was ever requested to in any way aid in financing the syndicate.

"Like many other of the fifty-two Directors, I attended the regular meetings, which were held quarterly, but was not a member of any committee nor active in the management.

"The Equitable controversy was started by an attempt on the part of the Alexander faction to oust the Hyde faction, and it was during that contest that the main body of Directors became informed for the first time of the prevailing methods of conducting the company's business by both those factions. This led to the appointment of the Frick committee, of which I was a member, and to the Frick report, which I signed, and which fully expressed my views. I believe the new management will correct the extravagant methods of conducting the company's business pointed out in that report. In my opinion these methods involved a vastly greater loss to the policy holders than the particular transactions dwelt upon so extensively by the public press.

"There has been too much mystery surrounding the Equitable affairs. I have always been ready and willing to answer any questions asked by any one entitled to make inquiry and have never tried in any way to avoid it, and will return in ample time to give any testimony that may be desired."

There was a meeting of the Equitable agents who are under the supervision of Archibald C. Haynes yesterday. It was officially entitled a "social gathering," although Mr. Haynes's resignation, effective at the end of this year, is in the hands of Chairman Morton of the Directors. From the amount of hand clapping and such accounts of the meeting as were given by those who participated, it was somewhat of a love feast. It is believed that Mr. Haynes will withdraw his resignation.

A meeting of the Equitable Directors is scheduled for to-morrow. The question of discontinuing several pensions still paid by the society will probably come up. Mr. Morton has said that the board would take up the pension question soon, and that his own policy is against their continuance. Attorney General Mayer, who intends bringing blanket suits against all the old Directors of the society to obtain an accounting of any waste of funds, left the city yesterday. He is expected back to-day or to-morrow.

CHOATE AS INQUIRY COUNSEL.

Head of Insurance Investigators Said to Favor Him.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, July 25.—The first meeting of the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate life insurance companies in this State will be held next Tuesday morning in the Senate Judiciary Committee's room, at the State Capitol. This announcement was made this afternoon by Senator W. W. Armstrong, Chairman of the committee. Beyond organising on Tuesday, Senator Armstrong says he knows nothing of the committee's plans.

This afternoon The Post-Express, a Republican paper close to Senator Armstrong, editorially advocates the selection of Joseph H. Choate as counsel for the investigating committee. It is believed Senator Armstrong favors the selection of Mr. Choate, but he refused to discuss the matter this afternoon, saying that nothing would be decided until after the committee organized.

British Policy Holders' Organization.

LONDON, July 25.—Preliminaries have been taken to form an association of British policy holders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. The provisional committee has issued a circular setting forth the aims of the organization, namely, representation of British policy holders in the directorate, mutualization, an annual auditing by British accountants, and the distribution of the surplus to policy holders.

The Scenic Empire.

A new fast train on the New York Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:30 P. M., arrives Albany, 4:52; Syracuse, 7:17; Rochester, 8:40; Buffalo, 9:55; Niagara Falls, 10:30 P. M. Luncheon, dinner, a la carte service. Adv.

AGAINST BERING SEA PLAN.

Russian Commission Thinks the Tunnel Might Be Dangerous.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 25.—Information from a private Russian source is to the effect that the project of an American syndicate to connect America with Siberia by railroad, including a tunnel under Bering Strait, has been rejected by the commission which the Russian Government appointed to consider it.

The commission, it is said, will report that such a railroad might become a source of grave danger to Russia and that it would not be commercially valuable.

DIED IN RACE WITH STEAMER.

Brooklyn Man Dived to Swim and Drowned in the Hudson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWBURG, N. Y., July 25.—Robert McKay, supposed to be a resident of South Brooklyn, where it is said he had two sisters, was drowned in the Hudson River at Marlborough, late yesterday afternoon.

He had been picking berries in the country, and went to Poughkeepsie in the afternoon to return on the steamer Hudson Taylor. He was a fine swimmer and very proud of his speed. The boat was nearing shore when he declared his intention to beat it in. He stood up on the stern, pulled off his coat and hat and made a dive. He failed to come up, and was drowned within 100 feet of the shore.

HOLD-UP FRUSTRATED.

Prompt Action Prevents Robbery of a New York Central Train.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Wednesday, July 26.—A hold-up of one of the New York Central's express trains has probably been frustrated here by the prompt action of the railroad officials.

The local agent received word from Albany to have police at the station when the American Express train passed through here at 12:36 A. M., as there were several men aboard and fears were entertained that a robbery was intended. The train carries no passengers. This is the train that Oliver Perry robbed some years ago.

The stop signal was set, the train was brought to a halt, and several officers were on the scene. The stopping of the train, however, must have given the intruders a tip that things were not going their way, for in an instant a dozen men were seen jumping off the train into the darkness.

The officers could do nothing against the crowd, and although they fired several shots after the fleeing men there was no capture.

BARS REGIMENTS AS ESCORT.

President Says Large Bodies of Troops Occasion Delay.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., July 25.—President Roosevelt has sent word to the committee in charge of the arrangements for his address to the temperance and mine workers here on Aug. 10, that he does not desire the escort of the Ninth Regiment and the Catholic Total Abstinence Union regiment, saying that the presence of such large bodies of men usually delays matters.

He suggested that they be used as a police force in relieving the congestion on the streets, but Col. C. B. Dougherty will not call the Ninth out for that duty.

FIFTY NEW DAILY PAPERS.

Rural Free Delivery Responsible for the Demand in Iowa.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General De Graw today made public a communication to his department, which states that fifty weekly and semi-weekly papers in towns and cities of Iowa are to be made dailies, backed by an organization of capitalists.

Two pages of the papers are to be printed at one central place and distributed to the towns, where the remaining two pages will be filled with the local news. The plan, it is declared, has been made feasible through the greater demand for dailies by rural residents whose mail is now delivered daily through the rural free delivery service.

SMALL HORSE, BIG POLICEMAN

Converse Halts a Runaway Without Stirring a Step.

"Get out of the way!" "Stop him!" were some of the varying cries that came up Twenty-eighth Street early yesterday afternoon to the ears of Policeman Frank Converse of the Traffic Squad, whose 314 pounds was standing upright in the middle of Broadway. On came the runaway horse, chased by a great crowd led by its driver, Thomas M. Doyle of 346 Seventh Avenue.

Converse took the measure of the horse, which was small. He did not budge. When he reached out and grasped the bit the runaway stopped as though petrified.

Converse waved to a Broadway car to pass on, handed over the runaway to its driver, and helped a woman across the street. Then he wiped his brow.

KAISER REWARDS A NEGRO.

Washington Man Gets Watch for Saving Frederick's Statue.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Emperor William has presented a silver watch and chain to George Ellis, a negro, who prevented the destruction of the statue of Frederick the Great, given to the United States by the Emperor, when a box containing an explosive was thrown at it by Gessler Rosseau, the dynamite crank, who was afterward arrested in Philadelphia.

Rosseau drove to the Washington barracks reservation in a carriage and threw the explosive under the statue. Ellis saw smoke coming out of the box, and, picking it up on the end of a stick, threw it from him. It exploded, stunning Ellis and breaking a number of windows in the neighborhood.

The watch has the Emperor's monogram engraved on the back. It is now in the hands of the State Department, and will be presented to Ellis by the Diplomatic Bureau.

Dynamite Kills Three, Wrecks Mine.

BANFF, Northwest Territory, July 25.—While a number of miners were at work today in the Bank Head Mine an explosion of dynamite occurred which wrought havoc in the mine, killed three men, and injured several others. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
Purity and strength pre-eminently superior. Adv.

RUSSIANS NOW FEAR FURTHER REPRESSION

Kaiser, It Is Believed, Advised Czar on Internal Affairs.

GERMAN RULER'S INITIATIVE

Emperor William Urged the Russian Monarch to Meet Him—Bureaucrats Furious with Zemstvoists.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.—There is a consensus of opinion here that the German Emperor deliberately planned and imposed the meeting with the Russian Emperor for the purpose of bringing his influence to bear upon the Czar in internal rather than foreign affairs. The advice of Emperor William has notoriously enormous weight with the Czar. A well-informed personage said to-day:

"You may shortly expect startling developments as a result of the imperial conference. The Kaiser's versatility compelled him to enlarge upon every current question."

Intense resentment and indignation are expressed in bureaucratic circles over the decision of the Zemstvo Congress to appeal to the people. The feeling undoubtedly is that action of some sort will have to be taken soon to check the propaganda of the Zemstvos and the Doumas.

The arrival of Gen. Klegels in St. Petersburg is believed to be connected with repressive measures.

I am able to assert from personal observation that military circles are much more concerned with politics than with strategy and that a large proportion of the officers, especially subalterns, are in favor of a Constitution.

PARIS, July 25.—From the best information available it is practically certain that the meeting of the Czar and the Kaiser was the result of the sudden initiative of Emperor William, who pressed the invitation with characteristic vigor.

Although it was obviously not inspired by consideration for France, there is hesitation here in considering the Emperor's action as of quite the same nature as the Coup de Tangier. However that may be, it has failed to produce any very serious effect on French public opinion. It is looked upon simply as a continuation of the Emperor's policy of paying court to Russia as one of the most effective means of promoting German designs.

The French people are not disturbed by the incident because they know that Russia needs France and trusts her, while she cannot trust Germany, whose far less important services are felt to have been rendered for motives the real nature of which is fully appreciated.

BERLIN, July 25.—The recent policy of the German Government has been more productive of dramatic effects than of practical results, but, in spite of experience, the meeting of the two Emperors, which is regarded as a political achievement, has aroused fresh expectations. Time cannot fail to bring disappointment in its train, and the feeling that the German policy is at best incapable of gaining any positive and permanent success will gradually supervene.

In a few weeks' time, when Emperor William has returned from his Northern cruise, the press will sum up the results of the trip, as was done at the close of the imperial tour in the Mediterranean, and earnest representations will no doubt once more be made to his Majesty's advisers to induce him not to squander his energies upon thankless and unpromising enterprises.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, July 26.—The St. Petersburger Zeitung, a German journal which has very close relations with the German Embassy, lays significant emphasis on the relation of the conference between Emperor Nicholas and Emperor William to the internal affairs of Russia.

It declares that Franco-German relations or any questions of great world policies can hardly have been the immediate occasion of the meeting, but that, on the other hand, the internal situation in Russia is the most burning question now before the Russian Emperor, and that his Majesty may well have welcomed the opportunity to lay the problem before "his brotherly friend," whose verdict would have the greatest weight.

The interview, the paper declares, must certainly have had a bearing on the peace negotiations, adding: "It cannot be a matter of indifference whether a belligerent in Russia's situation can on commencing pourparlers boast such warm and mighty friendship or not."

The belief that the imperial meeting will make for peace was reflected on the Boerse yesterday, imperial is rising a full point, to 85½ on a firm market.

The authorities at Odessa have been anonymously warned that an anti-Jewish rising has been planned for July 28. The soldiers and populace are embittered against the Jews, attributing to them the recent bomb-throwing.

Disturbances resulting from strikes are reported from several places in the Caucasus. In a conflict between Cossacks and a mob in Perm the Cossacks fired, killing two persons and wounding many.

Four thousand workmen in the Warsaw Iron Works and 5,000 in the Dombrowa Steel Works struck yesterday for higher wages. The striking bakers destroyed a baker's shop in Grochowska Street, Warsaw, and in the disturbance which followed one person was killed.

Three hundred leading representatives of the better classes in Poland yesterday presented a memorandum to the Committee of Ministers appealing against the policy of the Government looking to the Russification of Poland.

WISBY, Sweden, July 25.—The German imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with Emperor William on board, arrived here to-day.

MAKESHIFT REVISION ANGERS COTTON MEN

Hays to Use Old Figures in Acreage Report Promised To-day.

TALK OF A VERY SHORT CROP

Senator Simmons of North Carolina Takes Up Cudgels Against the Department of Agriculture.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Members of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association here are indignant over what they regard as the decision of the Department of Agriculture to refuse to get out an authenticated report of the cotton acreage. Assistant Secretary Hays to-day issued the following statement:

"A revised estimate of the acreage planted to cotton this year as compared with that planted last year will probably be made and given to the public to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon."

Members of the association pointed out that while Mr. Hays's statement on its face will give the country another cotton report, it is not the kind which the growers have asked. Mr. Hays and his assistants will use the same figures upon which the last report, issued by Hyde and Holmes, was based.

Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the association, who is assisting District Attorney Beach in making out a case against Holmes and others, said to-night:

"We have insisted from the beginning that it was the duty of the department to have its correspondents again send in their estimates in order that an entirely new report could be made up. In addition to this the department should send its special agents into the field and use every other means to get out a report which will inspire confidence.

"The cotton growers will be satisfied with nothing less, and they should not be. As matters stand, the department is in possession of a lot of figures worked over by Holmes and perhaps others. In some cases estimates are missing. We know of one county in Arkansas which reported a 25 per cent. decrease in acreage. This report never reached the department—at any rate, it is not at the department now.

"Holmes was at his desk for several days after he knew that he had been found out. It is the height of absurdity to talk about getting out a report from the remaining papers. The estimates would not be worth the paper on which they were written.

"What is especially strange is the fact that President Jordan of the association and Col. Hervey of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange both understood positively from Secretary Wilson that he would order a new report if the money was available. The question of expense does not now enter into the case."

Senator Simmons of North Carolina and Representative Livingston of Georgia are here watching the cotton scandal investigation. Judge Livingston tried hard at the last session of Congress to get through a resolution for thorough investigation of the leaks charged against the Department of Agriculture, but was laughed down, many Democrats joining the Republicans against the resolution.

Senator Simmons says the people of his section are discussing almost nothing else. They feel that the Government should guarantee the accuracy and honesty of its statistics or keep out of the business of gathering crop reports. He declared:

"It is futile to say that corrected acreage reports will not benefit the cotton growers. They act as a check on the farmer and give him protection against speculative reports.

"I am of the opinion that we will have one of the shortest crops of cotton this season that we have had for years. I believe the yield will go below even the estimate of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association. Not only have we had a great deal of rain in the South, which has put the cotton back, but the acreage has been overestimated.

"A considerable portion of the acreage which was intended has been abandoned."

HAYS BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Cheatham Also Examined in the Cotton Leak Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Richard Cheatham, Secretary of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association, and Assistant Secretary Hays of the Department of Agriculture, were the witnesses examined to-day by the Grand Jury which is inquiring into the cotton report scandal, with particular reference to the acts of E. S. Holmes, Jr., the dismissed Assistant Statistician.

At the instance of United States District Attorney Beach, Judge Wright instructed the Grand Jury that it had the right to ask any proper questions of witnesses, and that if witnesses should refuse to answer the court would take steps to compel replies. The course was taken because of apprehension that some witnesses might decline to supply information in their possession.

Moses Haas was subpoenaed yesterday to testify before the Federal Grand Jury at Washington to-morrow in the inquiry. It is believed that L. C. Van Riper, William M. Judd, and Frederick A. Peckham, also cited to appear, will be examined on the same day.

Secretary Wilson Recovers.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, who yesterday had an attack of acute indigestion, has almost entirely recovered. He spent some time at the department this afternoon.

COWAN IS AQUEDUCT HEAD.

Ten Eyck, Republican, Steps Down—Engineer Smith Resigns.

At the meeting of the Aqueduct Commission yesterday afternoon John F. Cowan, the Tammany leader in the south side of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, was elected President of the board in the place of William H. Ten Eyck. Mayor McClellan and Deputy Controller Stevenson were present and voted for him.

It always has been customary to elect as President of the board a Commissioner of the same political faith as the administration. For this reason President Ten Eyck, a Republican, voluntarily gave up the chair. When Mayor McClellan assumed office the commission was under investigation, and for that reason its officers were unchanged until the investigation was at an end. Mr. Cowan was appointed a Commissioner two months ago to succeed W. E. Curtis.

J. Waldo Smith, who for several months has been chief engineer of the board, also resigned, with the recommendation that Walter H. Sears, a division engineer, have his $12,000 a year place. Mr. Smith is to take the office of chief engineer of the new City Water Commission on Aug. 1 at a salary supposed to be $15,000. Although his resignation was accepted, nothing was done about the naming of his successor. The matter will be decided at the meeting to be held the middle of August. Meanwhile Mr. Sears will be acting chief egineer.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night until 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

1 A. M.—220 Varick Street; Samuel McCord; damage trifling.

1:10 A. M.—1,132 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $500.

1:53 A. M.—2,210 Seventh Avenue; M. Frankel; damage, $400.

3:10 A. M.—405 East Fifty-third Street; Mrs. Johanna Maguire; no damage.

3:10 A. M.—24 West Forty-fifth Street; Samuel Emory; damage trifling.

8:15 A. M.—328 East One Hundred and Ninth Street; Nicholas Zito; damage trifling.

2:55 A. M.—213 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street; Lena Geis; damage, $25.

10 A. M.—98 Sheriff Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

10:05 A. M.—31 Cherry Street; owner unknown; damage, $300.

12:10 P. M.—47 Watts Street; Lawrence Dolan; damage trifling.

1:55 P. M.—Pier 6 East River; owner unknown; damage unknown.

2:50 P. M.—54 Sheriff Street; Jennie Cohen; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—2,042 First Avenue; Martin Lobafski; damage, $150.

4:15 P. M.—1,909 Second Avenue; Ellen Gallagher; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—114 East Eighty-first Street; Arnold Cohn; damage, $150

7:55 P. M.—944 College Avenue, The Bronx; J. Simon; damage trifling.

9:10 P. M.—120 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; A. A. Weigert; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—135 King Street; John Ryan & Son; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—556 Tenth Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $25.

10:10 P. M.—085 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

10:15 P. M.—121 Lenox Avenue; Charles Looney; damage, $100.

CHEMIST FAVORS CARLTON.

No Poison Found in Body of Second Wife—Police in Doubt.

There were indications last night that the police were in difficulty in their efforts to build up a case against Frederick E. Carlton in connection with the deaths of his wives, Jennie Smyth Carlton and Mary Gorman Carlton.

From an authoritative source it was learned that the one thing Inspector Cross appears to have been depending upon to form the basis of a charge against Carlton—the result of the examination of the exhumed body of the second wife—was not what had been expected.

This analysis practically has been completed by Dr. Charles P. O'Connor, the Health Department chemist. Yesterday afternoon Dr. O'Connor called upon District Attorney Clarke in Brooklyn and told him that reports that he had found poison in the body were absolutely without foundation. He had made no such statement nor authorized any one to make one for him, he said. Dr. O'Connor went further, and told the District Attorney that he had found nothing upon which a charge against Carlton might be based.

When District Attorney Clarke was seen late in the afternoon he would not discuss Dr. O'Connor's visit, saying that he would not make any statement until the physician had rendered a formal report. It was learned, however, that he has received nothing so far from the police which he felt would justify him in asking the Grand Jury to indict Carlton in connection with the deaths of the two women. The formal report of Dr. O'Connor will probably be made in a day or two, when, it is expected, the District Attorney will give out a statement concerning the case.

There was a report at Brooklyn Police Headquarters last night that the efforts of the police to identify Carlton with a man named McCandless, who served in and deserted from the United States Army and who is said to have been concerned in the disappearance of two of his fellow soldiers, as well as having a bad record generally, had received a setback from Washington. Inspector Cross is said to have received a description of the man McCandless from the Washington authorities which does not fit Carlton. The Inspector was not at headquarters last night and no one there seemed to know much about this report.

Inspector Cross is being fairly deluged with letters from persons in all parts of the country who profess to recognize in Carlton men who, traveling under aliases, have married, robbed, or wronged them in one way or another. The Inspector says that if Carlton has been guilty of one-half of these things he must have had a crowded time of it ever since birth. Concerning Mrs. Lulu Kettering of Rochester, N. Y., a widow, who says she believed it was Carlton who married her under the name of De Rodriguez and deserted her after taking her diamonds, Inspector Cross says he has been informed that Carlton also traveled under the name of Martinez in Rochester. He said he had written to Rochester, and expected to get from Mrs. Kettering further details as to her experience with the man she married.

The police are also looking into the case of Mrs. James Carter Richards of Rockaway Beach. Mrs. Richards says she some time ago married a man who gave the name of Richards and who deserted her. Inspector Cross says that he has been informed that Carlton once traveled under the name of Richards.

YOUNG MERCHANT A SUICIDE.

Edward J. Jacobs Had Been in Ill-Health Recently.

Edward J. Jacobs, thirty-five years old, a merchant whose home was at 209 Rutledge Street, Williamsburg, committed suicide there some time yesterday by shooting himself.

Jacobs is associated in business with his father, Jacob Y. Jacobs, with whom and his sister, Ida, he lived at the Rutledge Street address. Recently the son has been in ill health. About two weeks ago the family went to a Summer home at Bensonhurst. The father and son traveled to business in Manhattan every morning.

Yesterday Edward Jacobs failed to keep a business appointment in Manhattan. His father heard of it, but paid little attention. When, however, the son did not appear at Bensonhurst for dinner his sister became anxious and recalled a threat which her brother had made a few days ago that if he did not get well soon he would kill himself.

At the urging of Miss Jacobs the father went to the Rutledge Street residence, where the son sometimes slept. He got no answer to his bell ring. Summoning a neighbor, George E. Fredericks of 212, Mr. Jacobs entered the house and began a search for Edward. They had reached the top story of the house and were about to give up when Mr. Jacobs found his son lying on a bed in a small room at the rear. Mr. Jacobs thought he was asleep.

Mr. Fredericks found a pistol, however, and when Dr. Mortimer Jones of 566 Greene Avenue was summoned it was discovered that the young man had shot himself through the roof of the mouth, the bullet entering the brain.

Mr. Edwards told the police of the Wythe Avenue Station that he knew of no reason except ill-health to account for his son's act.

BATTLE OF JAMAICA BAY.

State Guard Expected to Do Its Duty Against Poachers, and It Did.

The naval squadron which the State of New York maintains in Jamaica Bay to enforce the game and fishing laws won a brilliant victory yesterday in a furious engagement with a fishing fleet. The squadron, comprising a naphtha launch and a scow, the former manned by Game Wardens and the latter filled with policemen, was cruising off Ruffle Bar, when Game Protector Edgar Hicks, the commander, sweeping the waters with his glass, saw three long, low, rakish craft in the offing. He thought he saw the corks of a seine bobbing on the waves, too.

"All hands to quarters!" he shouted, and the launch with the scow loaded with policemen in tow, bore down upon the enemy. When Commander Hicks saw that the strangers were making no attempt at flight he looked grave.

"The State of New York," he signaled to his squadron, "expects every man to do his duty."

The enemy hove to, grimly awaiting the attack. The squadron carried twenty guns, of calibres ranging from .22 to .45, but the enemy's armament was not visible. Like John Paul Jones of old, Commander Hicks realized that his best chance of victory lay in closing in and fighting it out on the enemy's decks.

Running in in dare-devil fashion, he grappled the enemy's flagship and with a cheer his men swarmed over her side. The enemy struck his colors almost immediately and four were taken prisoners of war. They were Richard Wanser, Admiral of the fleet; Alonzo Wanser, his son; Edward Davis, and John Tintson, all of Canarsie. In the Flatbush Court they pleaded not guilty to the charge of violating the law.

Wanser admitted that he was seining, but that he was in Flatlands Bay and not Jamaica Bay. He said that the Legislature had never abrogated the right to fish with a net in that bay. The case was referred to the Court of Special Sessions.

WOMAN AUTO VICTIM DEAD.

Stanbery, Who Was Riding with Mrs. Westphal, to be Arraigned.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 25.—Mrs. William A. Westphal died to-day of injuries received in an automobile accident while riding with William R. Stanbery in Dunellen Sunday night.

Stanbery, who is President of the Watchung Silk Manufacturing Company of this city will appear before Justice Campbell in Dunellen to-morrow on several charges. One complaint is made by Oscar Harris, whose horse was killed by Stanbery's automobile. Marshal Mohan of Dunellen charges Stanbery with reckless driving and with failing to have lights on his machine.

County Physician Westcott granted permit for the burial of Mrs. Westphal to-day without holding an inquest.

Mrs. Westphal was the wife of William A. Westphal of Union County. At one time she was an active worker in the Church of the Holy Cross. When she was dying she made all arrangements for her funeral.

MONEYMAKING MACHINE FAILED TO FOOL 'EM

The Old Green Goods Game Tried in a New Form.

BILLS MADE WHILE YOU WAIT

Swindle Impressed Two Victims, but They Were Suspicious and Called the Police.

A marvelous machine, which seemed to make a scrap of white paper into a fifty-dollar gold certificate with a neatness and dispatch that utterly outdid the earning power of the agile little pea and the three shells proved the undoing of Isaac Pearlman, cigarmaker, of 285 East Fourth Street, and his friend, Harry Bourn of 746 East Sixth Street. Mr. Bourn is a painter.

Both were arrested late yesterday afternoon in the apartment of Mrs. Bessie Kupferman, at 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, by Detective Sergeants McConville and McKenna, and held at Police Headquarters on the charge of violating Section 527 of the Penal Code, which provides for the punishment of circulators of counterfeit money. Their wonderful little get-rich-quick cabinet is Exhibit A in the possession of the detectives.

Four days ago Louis Liebman, a painter, who lives at 411 East Sixtieth Street, told Acting Inspector O'Brien that he thought two men were trying to swindle him "at a little money game." Then he told this story:

"On July 1 Liebman's brother-in-law, Louis Holdman, who lives with him, was dreaming away the afternoon in Union Square Park when a stranger sat down beside him, and after gloomy prophecies about the weather and the future of a country where, he said, "it's not worth while working for a living," revealed to Holdman a mighty secret:

"I have," said he, "a machine that will make money like an apple tree makes apples. If only my friend and I could find an honest man with $3,000 we could double it in a single night."

Holdman choked with emotion.

"We can duplicate $50 and $100 gold certificates in five seconds for the former and ten for the latter," the stranger went on.

"Smaller bills can be done, but yellowbacks work best."

Holdman lamented his own lack of funds, but said his brother-in-law, Liebman, had money of many kinds. An appointment was made for the next afternoon, Holdman promising to bring Liebman along.

A conference next day in Tompkins Square proved more than enough to excite Liebman's interest and the next day the marvelous money-maker was brought to his house to demonstrate its power.

The stranger and his friend placed upon the table a box of shiny black metal about the size of a small cake tin, made in two sections, an upper and a lower. The former could be lifted off, leaving a shallow drawer lined with green billiard cloth. On the bottom of this drawer the stranger, with solemn incantations, laid a piece of plain white paper just the size of a bank note, sprinkled it with acid from a little black vial, and replaced the upper section of the cash creator.

Instantly a little buzzer like an electric bell began to whirr inside the machine. For ten seconds it buzzed, the four men standing around listening.

Then the operator lifted the cover and there in place of the piece of white paper lay a brand-new two-dollar bill. He presented it to Liebman. Trembling with delight, the latter rushed out of the house, boarded a Fifty-ninth Street crosstown car, and tried the bill on the conductor. When $1.95 in coin of the realm was returned to him he felt like a triple reincarnation of Aladdin, Monte Cristo, and John D. Rockefeller.

Liebman went to sleep that night wondering how he could raise the $3,000 necessary to work the higher changes of this mystic money mixer. But his guardian angel seems to have watched to some purpose, for he rose next morning with the feeling that when in doubt it's a good thing to consult the police.

The police were highly interested. Policeman O'Farrell of the Madison Street Station was detailed to help Detectives McConville and McKenna.

O'Farrell found the necessary "man with $3,000" in Louis Kramer of 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, who on Monday was introduced by Liebman to his new friends as his "backer." Kramer declared he must see the machine, so a meeting was arranged yesterday at the corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and Park Avenue. But the machine was not forthcoming until Kramer had displayed huge rolls of bills with $100 wrappers.

Then the operators brought their apparatus from a nearby saloon, and the party adjourned to the apartment at 74 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, where Kramer lives with his sister, Mrs. Kupferman.

Here the detectives who were hidden in the flat say they saw Pearlman and Bowm search the rooms for possible outsiders and then set up their machine. At this point the detectives interrupted, and the game was up.

Both prisoners denied all knowledge or ownership of the money changer, and swore they had never seen it before. All the negotiations were carried on in Yiddish, and Liebman declares he had to promise not to bring any one into the deal who was not a Jew. As the detectives don't understand Yiddish, they don't know just what was said at the conference.

Investigation showed that the little machine's extraordinary conversion of scraps into scrip was marked by the simple device of a false bottom in the cover. On this false bottom the greenbacks rested. The bottom, which was faced with green cloth, too, could be made to descend into the drawer, thereby covering the piece of white paper.

In a case heard last week in General Sessions the defense of a man charged with stealing $1,100 in a pretended real estate transaction was that the victim had paid the money for a machine which was reputed to do just the same sort of work as the one seized with Pearlman. The police lean to the opinion that their prisoners have had European experience. No money changed hands, so they are held on the charge of attempting to utter the forged counterfeits.

Banquet in Paris to Dr. Butler.

PARIS, July 25.—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, New York, was the guest of honor at a banquet here to-night. His hosts included many members of the Chamber of Deputies, members of the Faculty of the Paris Sorbonne, officials and savants. Senator Baron d'Estournelles de Constant presided. Ambassador McCormick, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant and President Butler were among the speakers.

Morris K. Jesup's Gift to Westport.

WESTPORT, Conn., July 25.—Morris K. Jesup's gift of $20,000 for the establishment of a public library was accepted at a House meeting to-day.

Impure breath arising from the use of liquor or tobacco is completely neutralized by daily use of

SOZODONT

Liquid, Powder or Paste.

ASK YOUR DENTIST

BARON KOMURA HERE; TO ASK BIG INDEMNITY

Continued from Page 1.

870,000 were Russians. On the side of peace is your President. This will carry great weight."

The Japanese expenditure of money up to date was estimated by Mr. Sato at $700,000,000, and he said it was the intention to ask an indemnity to cover all losses, including loss of warships, loss of lives, and the tremendous cash outlay.

Mr. Sato, in discussing the possible terms of peace, did not voice the opinion expressed by many prominent Japanese that Japan would insist rather on an assurance of Russia's permanent withdrawal from the disputed territory than any large war indemnity.

"A good indemnity," said Mr. Sato, "is a very good assurance of almost everything."

WAR COSTS $1,000,000 A DAY.

The cost of the war, Mr. Sato said, was $1,000,000 a day.

Regarding a rumor from Paris that Russia might suggest taking up Japan's war loans as a war indemnity, Mr. Sato said: "Yes, I read of that report in the newspapers. It is very curious; that is one idea."

Mr. Sato denied any knowledge about the report that Japan will insist that a peace treaty be ratified by the Russian people because of the disturbed political conditions in Russia. He added:

"Our terms have been forwarded by the Emperor with the counsel of his Ministers. I do not know what they are." Mr. Sato said he believed that the notion of the "yellow peril" was a myth. Continuing, he said:

"In Japan we have a strong feeling of gratitude toward the American people who have done so much for us. England is our ally, but we regard the United States as an ally without a treaty. There is no chance of any difficulty arising between your country and ours."

"What about the Philippines?" was asked.

"We would not take them as a gift."

"Some people are afraid that Japan will get what we call the 'big head' after her victories and will seek trouble."

"There is no danger of that. We are a very modest people, and have the power to restrain ourselves."

"How does Japan feel about China?"

"She is more friendly toward the United States and England than to China. The race feeling is of course strong, but we have the same feeling for them that you have for the South American people." Mr. Sato added, without a question on the subject being put:

"When it comes to Manchuria and commerce your people and ours will have equal opportunities. It will be 'the open door.'"

JAPANESE WANT SAKHALIN.

Mr. Sato said there was a strong feeling in Japan that Sakhalin should not be given up. He said further that the first proposals at the conference would be for an armistice.

Minister Takahira lunched with Baron Komura yesterday, and they were later in conference for some time. Afterward Baron Komura visited a tailor.

Baron Komura was entertained last night at the Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street, by Consul General Uchida. Among the guests were Minister Takahira and the officials accompanying Baron Komura. The rooms were decorated with cherry blossoms and the dinner was Japanese in cooking and service. It was strictly private. A reception will be given at the club before the peace envoys go to Portsmouth.

In Europe Baron Komura is regarded as one of the greatest, if not the greatest, of the living statesmen of Japan. When his appointment as Peace Plenipotentiary was announced The London Outlook said:

"Of the four plenipotentiaries the most interesting and perhaps the strongest is Baron Komura, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs. If the almost unanimous verdict of his countrymen in England may be accepted, no statesman has before him a future of greater promise. Baron Komura's position is remarkable if only because he is not a member of any one of the four feudal clans that monopolize the higher politics of Japan. He is rather the type of the able outsider who forces his way by sheer pressure of capacity and perseverance.

"He was sent as a youth to Harvard University by the Japanese Government, stayed there five years, and returned to become the chief of the Bureau of Translation in the Tokio Foreign Office. Just before the Chino-Japanese war he was sent to Peking as special envoy, and showed a judgment and resolution that marked him out for promotion. He became successively Minister to Korea, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Okuma Cabinet, Minister to the United States, to Russia, and special envoy to China at the time of the Boxer troubles, when his abilities made a deep impression on his brother diplomats in Peking.

"He is essentially a man of action, holds aloof from party, but belongs, we should judge, by nature rather to the Okuma than to the Ito school of statesmanship. His characteristics, that is, are more Spartan than Athenian."

JAPAN WELCOMES TAFT.

Streets of Yokohama Decorated—Palace at Shiba Provided.

TOKIO, July 25.—Secretary of War Taft and his party to-day received a demonstrative welcome to Japan.

The principal buildings, streets, and wharves of Yokohama and the shipping in the harbor were gaily decorated. A noisy display of daylight fireworks along the streets fronting the harbor announced the arrival of the steamship Manchuria at the quarantine grounds this morning and continued until the vessel was docked.

Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Minister, attachés of the Legation, and Consul General Miller of Niu-Chwang, together with representatives of the imperial household, the Foreign Office, the War Department, and the Asiatic Society boarded the Manchuria and extended greetings to Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt, who held an informal reception on the deck. The party were then driven to the railroad station through the crowded streets, and, boarding a special train, departed for Tokio at 10 A. M. amid the cheers of the assembled multitude.

Upon their arrival at Tokio Secretary Taft and his personal staff were taken to Shiba, where a palace has been provided for their accommodation. Miss Roosevelt accompanied Minister Griscom to the American Legation.

RUSSIANS DEFEATED IN KOREA.

Dislodged from Their Positions—Japanese Advance Northward.

TOKIO, July 25.—An official report from the headquarters of the Japanese Army in Northern Korea says:

"On Monday, July 24, the army succeeded in dislodging the enemy from the neighborhood of Puku and Puryong and occupied a line to the northward."

FU-SAN, Korea, July 25.—The Russian and Japanese lines are seven miles apart. The Russians maintain a screen of cavalry outposts some miles in front of their trenches.

The fight of last Friday was the first worthy of mention which had occurred east of the railway in the past three months. Two Russian reconnoitring forces approached the Japanese line, one about twenty miles, the other seventy miles east of the railway. The first contingent consisted of two squadrons of cavalry, the second of two battalions of infantry. Both retired after brief encounters.

The Japanese sustained no losses, but those of the Russians are supposed to have been nearly 100.

In the first encounter the Russian cavalry advanced upon the Japanese line until they came under fire, when they retired in confusion. When the Russian infantry advanced the Japanese fired forty rounds with a captured Russian battery and the Russians retired, the Japanese infantry following them for ten miles.

ENGINEER PEARSON HONORED.

New York City Railway Employes Present a Punchbowl to Him.

A handsome silver punchbowl was presented to N. A. Pearson, electrical engineer of the New York City Railway Company by the employes of the road at the Hotel Belleclaire last evening.

J. W. Putnam, P. H. Cassidy, and George Robinson made speeches, and J. Springsteen sang a song.

Mr. Pearson will leave his place on Aug. 1 to become engineer of the Canadian Electric Company at Niagara Falls.

STATE OFFICIAL HARSH ON INSURANCE METHODS

Cutting of Massachusetts Talks of Rottenness and Perfidy.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES BAD

He Speaks of Judases Who Betrayed Trusts, but Says They Saw Others Doing as They Did.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 25.—"Rottenness and perfidy" in the Equitable Life Assurance Society is one statement in the annual report of Insurance Commissioner Frederick L. Cutting, made public to-day. He says that Legislatures must act and prescribe safeguards for investments. He presents tables of the Equitable, Mutual Life, and New York Life's financial operations with trust companies, and says conservatism has been lacking in their management. Summing up the Equitable situation, after saying that the State Legislature has work to do in regulating insurance companies' investments, he says:

"Unexpectedly to most persons, a yawning chasm opened and showed the hidden secrets of a great 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde' insurance company, and so sensational was the disclosure that in a twinkling the papers which had been so dumb were tumbling over themselves to tell the public what they saw or what they thought they saw in the dark abyss.

"It had suddenly dawned upon them that during these twenty-five years of peaceful conquest of millions of public money there had been Judases at work, betraying their trusts for financial gain. It is not necessary here to enlarge upon the story so fully published of the exposure of rottenness and perfidy nor to comment upon the two official reports already made.

"But when we come to consider all the conditions, may not the outcome be naturally accounted for? Here was the great surplus of $80,000,000 and assets of $400,000,000.

"The vocabulary of men dealing with such vasts sums came to have no such words as dimes and dollars, but only thousands and millions. What if a thousand be used; the pile is no smaller perceptibly. What if $100,000 goes to an officer as salary; the loss is inappreciable. Why not double and treble the pay of a favorite employe? Its effect is infinitely small. Why not advance millions to agents? The supply is inexhaustible. The vast funds exerted pressure in every direction and at a ratio which increased much faster than the mass, as is usually the case when there is a bewildering abundance.

"But the fact that the accumulations were there, exerting a mighty pressure to escape confinement, is not all. The dominating spirit of the times in which we live was there also and blurred the moral vision of the officers. They were in a position to see men of highest power and station in the financial and commercial world joining in the mad and utterly selfish race for wealth. They saw all kinds of dubious schemes carried through to the enrichment of their promoters.

"That their moral fibre weakened, that the ethical standard was lowered amid such conditions and surroundings is an indictment not merely of the accused who, it is true and proper, must bear the consequences of their acts, but also an indictment of business and commercial practices which have developed in the last quarter of a century.

"The practical questions, in view of the Equitable exposure, which could hardly become so complete but for the deep-seated quarrel between the officers, are not the conditions which led to it, but rather.

"1. How does it leave the company?

"2. Are there other companies which are pursuing such a course in the mad rush for wealth and power?

"3. What should be done about it?

"Answering these questions in order, it appears to the department that there is no reason for its policy holders to become nervous concerning the solvency of the plundered Equitable.

"It would not be surprising if there should be a large shrinkage in the assets, but these shrinkages and others can take place and still make a comparatively small impression upon that surplus of $80,000,000."

EX-CHIEF DEVERY SPEAKS.

Cooney Not His Friend, Negroes Human, Clubs Not Essential.

When former Chief of Police William S. Devery read in the newspapers yesterday that Police Captain John Cooney, who was transferred from the command of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station after the race riot troubles, was quoted as being a friend of his, the former Chief of Police said:

"Capt. Cooney would not turn a hand for me. He is Tom Smith and Tammany Hall body and soul. While there is all this talk going on about negro riots on the west side, let me tell you that there has been no such thing as a negro riot in many years. Plain-going, honest negro longshoremen, however, on their way home from work have been beaten for a month past by hoodlums along Tenth Avenue, and have been left in the gutters for dead, and no police to help them. It's time that the police stopped clubbing negroes, who are human beings like ourselves, and if we believe our early teachings there would be no negroes were it not for Cain and Abel.

"Treat negroes, Japanese, and Chinamen all alike when it comes to police protection, for they are all human, and a strict investigation should be made as to the recent clubbing of negroes.

"I was always against the policeman who would use his club without great provocation, and let me tell you that while there were 4,000,000 people who viewed the Dewey land parade, there was not a club pulled by a policeman, for I would not permit the use of clubs. There was not a watch stolen that day, nor was there an ambulance call due to the big celebration, but now watches are lost, safes are cracked, and innocent persons are clubbed, and still we claim to live in a free land. You can say again that Cooney is no friend of mine."

FACTIONS AT WAR IN TIVOLI.

Postmaster Peelor Calls in Grand Jury—Wants Principal Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 25.—The village of Tivoli is divided over charges made involving well-known citizens. So high does feeling run that action in the courts is imminent.

Philip R. Peelor, Postmaster of Tivoli, has retained Charles Morschauser to lay before the Grand Jury the facts concerning anonymous letters attacking him which have appeared in the village paper. He also has appealed to the State Superintendent of Instruction for the removal of Principal Townsend of the village school, asking that Mr. Townsend's certificate be revoked.

In a letter signed "The Citizens' Committee" Mr. Peelor was accused of committing an offense which, the letter alleged, if brought before the Post Office Department would mean disgrace and ruin for him and his family. The facts, it was intimated, would be suppressed if Mr. Peelor would use his influence to have Mr. Townsend reappointed School Principal at the salary he now receives or higher.

Caleb H. Baumes, a lawyer of Newburg, is drawn into the case through a letter signed by him as attorney for "the Citizens' Committee," which contained an offer to the Postmaster General to submit evidence against Mr. Peelor. Lawyer Baumes has admitted writing the letter, and says he made a copy of it at the request of Principal Townsend.

Gen. Barry for War College Head.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry has been selected for President of the War College at Washington. Gen. Barry is now in Manchuria with the Russian Army, but no order will be issued assigning him to his new duty until he returns to the United States.

Shah Overcome by Heat in Paris.

PARIS, July 25.—The Shah of Persia, while shopping here to-day, suffered a brief fainting spell from the effect of the heat. The attack passed off without serious consequences.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda

Acknowledged Best—Highest Award. Order from your dealer or direct from

JOHN MORGAN,

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(Section Seven)

RICHARD WIGHTMAN, President

Fifth Ave., N. E. cor. 38th St., New York.

NO TAMMANY REPLY TO CITIZENS' UNION

Wigwam Committees Meet—City Representatives Named.

MURPHY TO MEET McCARREN

At Least He Will Have to If They Both Attend Sessions—A Blow for McManus.

Acting on the advice of the organization leaders, who feared that a trap had been set for them, the Tammany Hall General and Executive Committees, at their meetings last night, avoided taking any action on the letter from the Citizens' Union requesting the co-operation of all organizations favoring the election this Fall of a non-partisan municipal administration.

Privately the leaders expressed the belief before the meeting that it would be a wise move to defer any action on the Citizens' Union communication for three or four weeks to see what develops.

Charles F. Murphy did not come in from Good Ground for last night's meetings. Both the meetings were short and formal. The executive committee meeting lasted eight minutes; that of the other lasted twelve minutes. Owing to the repairs being made in Tammany Hall proper the General Committee met in the basement, in the rooms of the Tammany Society. The Executive Committee met in its own room. In the absence of Chairman J. Sergeant Cram Vice Chairman John T. Oakley presided over the General Committee.

James J. Martin, the leader of the Twenty-seventh District, offered a resolution for the appointment of five members from New York County to represent Manhattan and Bronx Boroughs on the Democratic City Committee. It was adopted, and according to the programme mapped out Mr. Martin, Charles F. Murphy, George W. Plunkitt, Louis F. Haffen, and Eugene J. McGuire were named.

The appointment of Mr. Murphy was taken as indicating a willingness on the part of the Tammany leader to meet Senator McCarren of Brooklyn face to face in the preliminaries of the campaign. Senator McCarren will head the Brooklyn members of the City Committee, and the two enemies will be brought together at all the meetings for laying out the plans of the campaign. The City Committee will arrange for the holding of the City Convention, as well as mapping out the slate for that convention to ratify. The dates for the borough, judicial, and Aldermanic conventions will be fixed by the General Committee later.

Sept. 19 was set as the day for holding the primaries in Manhattan and the Bronx, and Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock in the evening, was the time set for the holding of the Assembly District Nominating Conventions.

The warring factions in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where Assemblyman Thomas J. McManus is fighting ex-Senator George W. Plunkitt for the leadership, had a lot of fun at the meeting. The McManus men got to the Wigwam first and hung a lot of McManus banners on the scaffolding which workmen had erected on the front of the building. They announced the date of the McManus Association picnic and also announced McManus as "Our Choice for Leader."

"Bim the Button Man" saw the banners and called Plunkitt's attention to them.

"That's all right," said Plunkitt. "McManus is out of his district here. He couldn't get his banner around in the district."

Later when the McManus men found that Mr. Murphy had set the stamp of his approval on the Plunkitt end of the fight by naming Plunkitt on the City Committee, they tore down all of their banners and left in a huff.

GRAPE-NUTS.

BUSINESS WOMEN.

A Lunch Fit For a King.

An active and successful young lady tells her food experience:

"Some three years ago I suffered from nervous prostration, induced by continuous brain strain and improper food, added to a great grief.

"I was ordered to give up my work, as there was great danger of my mind failing me altogether. My stomach was in bad condition (nervous dyspepsia, I think now) and when Grape-Nuts food was recommended to me, I had no faith in it. However, I tried it, and soon found a marked improvement in my condition as the result. I had been troubled with deathly faint spells, and had been compelled to use a stimulant to revive me. I found, however, that by eating Grape-Nuts at such time I was relieved as satisfactorily as by the use of stimulants, and suffered no bad effects, which was a great gain. As to my other troubles—nervous prostration, dyspepsia, etc.—the Grape-Nuts diet soon cured them.

"I wish especially to call the attention of office girls to the great benefit I derived from the use of Grape-Nuts as a noon luncheon. I was thoroughly tired of cheap restaurants and ordinary lunches, and so made the experiment of taking a package of Grape-Nuts food with me, and then slipping out at noon and getting a nickel's worth of sweet cream to add to it. I found that this simple dish, finished off with an apple, peach, orange, or a bunch of grapes made a lunch fit for a king, and one that agreed with me perfectly.

"I throve so on my Grape-Nuts diet that I did not have to give up my work at all, and in the two years have had only four lost days charged up against me.

"Let me add that your suggestions in the little book, "Road to Wellville," are, in my opinion, invaluable, especially to women." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"The Road to Wellville" in each pkg.

THE "SECOND EMPIRE" IS THE New Fast Train BETWEEN New York and Buffalo VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.

See time table in daily papers.



COAT SHIRTS

For morning, afternoon or evening, they are always correct. The fancy patterns are made from original designs.

FAST COLOR FABRICS

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LARGEST MAKERS OF SHIRTS AND COLLARS IN THE WORLD.

"The Greatest Trunk Corner in America."

Hamilton's Trunks.

We have removed to

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We build you a trunk for

$8.50

and give you a 5 years' guarantee with it.

28 in

BENNINGTON FLOATED; SIX MORE MEN MAY DIE

No Whitewash at the Inquiry, Secretary Bonaparte's Promise.

HULL PLATES NOT DAMAGED

Gunboat Will Be Towed to Mare Island for Repairs When the Investigation Is Finished.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Navy Department was informed to-day by Capt. Drake of the Mare Island Navy Yard, who is at San Diego, that the gunboat Bennington was floated at 6:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and is now alongside the wharf. It is proposed to tow her to Mare Island with an escort, after the examination of the hull has been completed. Capt. Drake also telegraphed:

Iris (supply ship) arrived. No more deaths. Wounded improving. Several serious cases. Strange, (Peter,) ordinary seaman, turned up this morning alive; was counted as unidentified dead. Complete list survivors forwarded by mail last night.

Secretary Bonaparte, when asked for a statement on the disaster, said:

"The department is not yet ready to make any statement as to the probable or possible causes of the disaster. When the facts are better known and a reasonable basis for an intelligent opinion may perhaps exist, the department will hold back no information in its possession to which any fair-minded man could think the public entitled.

"For the moment I wish to urge by example as well as by precept on every one, whether in or out of the service, the advisability, and even duty, of refraining from loose, unwise, and untruthful talk on a subject so delicate, so hard to understand, so painful. I ask all good citizens to have patience, and if it shall appear that there has been failure of duty on the part of any one I promise the public that no one shall be whitewashed and the service that nobody shall be made a scapegoat."

A brief report of a preliminary examination by Naval Constructor Evans of the inside of the Bennington, as telegraphed by Capt. Drake, follows:

"Constructor Evans has made a preliminary examination of Bennington inside; finds no leaks through hull plating; all leaks through sea valves and broken pipes stopped. Present list to starboard due to shifting of Boilers B and D and some free water below berth deck in intercostal spaces. Will pump this water out by hand pumps, then trim even keel; transfer unnecessary equipment to Iris to make examination outside hull with divers; secure boilers; clean up living quarters, then, if Constructor satisfied, tow Bennington with Iris to Mare Island, Fortune escorting.

"Wounded remain in charge naval Surgeons until transferred to naval hospital at Mare Island. Surgeons McCullough and Kindleberger and Lieuts. Mitchell and Latimer reported last night; will relieve civilian doctors as soon as possible."

The steam log of the Bennington for the second quarter, March 30 to June 30, was received at the Navy Department to-day. This does not include the trip from Honolulu to San Diego, but will show the report of the inspection for that quarter. The department concluded not to make public these records until after the investigating board is convened by Rear Admiral Goodrich at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, July 25.—Half a dozen sailors are lingering between life and death, and for some there is little chance for recovery. A well-equipped temporary hospital has been arranged at the barracks in the city, and to this all injured who could be moved safely were taken from the hospitals last night. The sufferers are not in want of comforts or whatever luxuries are good for them. Flowers, fruit, and delicacies, with cigars for those who are permitted to smoke, are offered in abundance.

The funeral of Ensign Perry will be held at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church in this city at 10 o'clock Friday morning. The body then will be forwarded to Stockbridge, Mass.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Admiral Goodrich with the Chicago, flagship of the Pacific Squadron, arrived to-day after a fast run down from Bellingham Bay. Before leaving for San Diego the Chicago will take on supplies and wrecking machinery. It is possible that the hospital ship Relief may be ready to sail south with her.

BROOKLYN LAWYER ACCUSED.

Of Appropriating a Client's Money—Charges Preferred Against Him.

At the instance of the grievance committee of the Brooklyn Bar Association the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court for the Second Department has appointed Judge Walter H. Jaycox of Suffolk County referee to report on charges preferred against Horace Graves, a member of the bar. Graves is accused of wrongfully retaining money belonging to a client.

The present charge is the third of like character against Graves. It is alleged that he appropriated to his own use $413.07 belonging to Mrs. E. D. White of Brooklyn.

Mrs. White's affidavit shows that she retained Graves to collect rent amounting to $513.07. He did so, but only made one payment of $100 to her on Jan. 9, 1901. Since then, she swears, he has paid nothing, although she has repeatedly tried to have him do so.

On June 28, 1900, Justice Gaynor issued an order for the arrest and commitment of Graves. It was charged that on May 1, 1899, he had received $700 as attorney for the estate of Mrs. Isaac Flagg. A suit was brought to recover this money from Graves, and the Justice ordered payment with costs. Later he was adjudged guilty of contempt of court for not making the payment, but later he obtained the money and thus avoided going to jail.

In 1903 he was charged with defrauding a client of money. He said that the money was his own, and showed the court a written assignment. The charge was then dismissed.

DIED AFTER WEDDING FIGHT.

Guest Taken Home Unconscious—Three Others Arrested.

Henry Ross, a machinist, died at his home, 237 Twenty-sixth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning as a result of a beating which he got at a wedding Sunday night. Ross attended the wedding as a friend of the bridegroom. During the festivities a quarrel arose and three men are said to have attacked Ross. He was so badly beaten that he was unconscious when taken home.

Acting Capt. Carson arrested three men suspected of having been concerned in the attack on Ross. They are Frank Slowuski, Joseph Auvjen, and John Johnson. When arraigned in the Butler Street Court yesterday they were held for examination.

Life Term for Totterman.

ALBANY, July 25.—The sentence of Emil Totterman, who was to be put to death on Aug. 1, was commuted by Gov. Higgins to-day to life imprisonment. Totterman was sentenced for stabbing to death Sarah Martin in a New York lodging house.

OFFICIAL CROP SUMMARY.

Weather Has Favored Crops Generally—Cotton Prospects Dubious.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—According to the general summary of the weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau, issued today, temperatures for the week ended on July 24 were generally favorable, although excessively hot and dry in portions of the Middle Atlantic States, Kentucky, and Tennessee, the Northern Plateau, and the North Pacific early in the week. Showers delayed work and caused some damage to crops in Virginia, West Virginia, portions of the Lower Ohio, Central and Lower Mississippi Valleys, Oklahoma, and Texas. Rain is needed in New England, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Kansas, and generally throughout the plateau districts.

Favorable weather has caused rapid growth of corn and, with very few exceptions, the crop is in excellent condition.

Winter wheat harvest is nearly completed in the principal Winter wheat States, and thrashing, which is well advanced, shows grain of good yield and quality in Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Nebraska, with fair yield and good quality in Kansas.

Spring wheat has continued to advance favorably. Although black rust is reported from scattered localities in Minnesota and the Dakotas, no material damage is shown, and, with favorable weather conditions, serious injury is not expected. Complaints of smut are received from South Dakota, red rust in Colorado, and most fields of North Dakota and some lodging in Wisconsin, while in Washington desiccating winds have been injurious to the crop in the filling stage and caused shriveling.

In the principal oat producing States harvesting of this crop is well advanced. The crop generally is in promising condition.

Although improvement is indicated in parts of nearly all of the cotton States, it is neither general nor marked. While the staple has grown rapidly and is generally fruiting well in portions of Georgia, Alabama, Texas, and Missouri, complaints of unsatisfactory fruiting are received from the Carolinas, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, and Oklahoma, and rust or shedding from all sections. Insects are causing considerable damage to cotton in localities in Texas, but generally no great injury is reported. The crop is opening in the Southern portion of the belt, and picking is under way in Southern Texas.

Tobacco has made rapid growth and is generally in satisfactory condition.

With the exception of Oklahoma, Kansas, and Wisconsin, adverse reports respecting apples are received from all sections.

COTTON AT SEASON'S HIGHEST.

Jump of 20 Points—Bad Crop Reports a Cause.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—The cotton market to-day recorded a new high level of prices for the season, the active positions being 17 to 20 points higher than yesterday's finals. October sold at 11.25, an advance of 19 points; December, at 11.30, an advance of 20 points, and January, at 11.32, an advance of 17 points.

Bad crop reports were among the principal causes. Another factor was news of large areas abandoned because of overflowed valleys. In addition there was assurance that Manchester was again in the market, and that prices of goods had been raised at Fall River.

ACTOR LOSES A FINGER.

Charles Butler Hurt While Rehearsing for "The College Widow."

While "The College Widow" company was rehearsing at the Garden Theatre yesterday, Charles W. Butler, who is to play the rôle of the football trainer, received a serious injury. In the play he drops from the top of a covered piazza. The fall is broken by the use of a rope, and in dropping yesterday Butler caught the middle finger of his right hand in the rope. The end of the finger was torn off at the first joint.

Mr. Butler was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a cab, where Dr. Cater dressed the wound.

MASTER OF CRAFT FIRST.

Took Pawtucket Selling Stakes at the Narragansett Park Track.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Four favorites and one popular second choice led their fields under the wire at to-day's races at Narragansett Park, the victory of Master of Craft, at even money in the fourth race, the Pawtucket Selling Stakes, being an especially popular win. The Musketeer and Consistent, favorites in the first and second events, won without trouble. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—About six furlongs; selling. Won by The Musketeer, 114 pounds, (Bell,) 3 to 1; Sweet Tone, 107, (J. McIntyre,) 10 to 1, second; Shady Lad, 109, (Travers,) 6 to 1, third. Time—1:11. Ida Davis, Dapple Gold, Neptunus, Blue Buck, Oclawaha, Gamey, Vagary, and Fern Rock also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Consistent, 104 pounds, (Creamer,) 1 to 3; Phythia, 103, (Bell,) 5 to 1, second; Gauze, 102, (J. McIntyre,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:01. Harold A. also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Won by Ostrich, 114 pounds, (Helgesen,) 2 to 1; Don't Ask Me, 109, (Romanelli,) 2 to 1, second; Grand Slam, 99, (Crimmins,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:47 3-5. Cloverland, Jane Holly, and Sea Voyage also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth, the Pawtucket Selling Stakes, value $1,000. Won by Master of Craft, 109 pounds, (Crimmins,) even; Lord Badge, 118, (J. McIntyre,) 7 to 1, second; Mistiss, 99, (J. Henderson,) 6 to 5, third. Time—1:53 2-5. Monacodor also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards. Won by Drone, 105 pounds, (Crimmins,) 8 to 5; Thomond, 105, (Creamer,) even, second; Maggie Stroupe, 100, (C. White,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:45 4-5. Second Light, Verness, Hawtrey Knight of Weston, Snow King, and Pirabella also ran.

The entries for to-morrow follow:

FIRST RACE.—About six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward, selling. Portrino Grande, 113 pounds; Dapple Gold, 112; Orfeo, 110; Blindforth, 108; Gold Fleur, 107; Phoebus, 106; St. Denis and Margaret, 103 each; Pink Garter, 101; Gallant Cassie and Little Buttercup, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds, non-winners at the meeting. St. Joseph, 111 pounds; Tangier, 110; T. S. Martin, 107; Jack Dolan, 105; Pythia, 102; Tavannes and Lotus Eater, 100 each; Ava, 97.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds, selling. Judge White, 104 pounds; Dennis Sullivan and Dr. Koch, 102 each; Miss Point, 100; Welsh, Changeable, and Programme, 99 each; Bit of Blarney, 96; Bonnet and Ancient Witch, 94 each.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and one-sixteenth; handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Claude, 126 pounds; Oarsman, 120; Bragg, 111; Ostrich, 104; Tommy Waddell, 100; Lord Badge, 96.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards; for three-year-olds and upward, selling. Meistersinger and Barkelmore, 111 pounds each; Arsenal, 108; Widow's Mite and Princess Tulane, 106 each; Bronze Wing, 103; Uncle Henry and Ike S., 99 each; Supreme Court and Courier, 96 each; Sincerity Belle, and Sufferance, 89 each.

ANGLE FINISHED AHEAD IN BIG TROTTING STAKE

Son of Axtell Won $10,000 M. and M. Race at Detroit.

FAVORITE GOT ONE HEAT

Driver of Red Bud Removed and Curry Landed the Pacer in First Place.

DETROIT, Mich., July 25.—Twelve thousand persons saw Angle, a chestnut mare, owned by C. Morris of Cleveland, and driven by Saunders, win the $10,000 Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake at the Grosse Pointe track this afternoon. Clarita W., Geers's entry, was the favorite in the early pools, bringing $125; with Angle, at $100, Danube $75, Allie Jay $25, Watson, Brilliant Girl, and Bob Burdette $20 each, and the other entries $10. In a number of pools sold shortly before the race, Clarita W. brought $50 and the field $75. A heavy shower fell while the first heat of the opening event on the day's card, the 2:14 pace, was being decided. The track was soaked, and it took an hour and a half's work with harrows to place it in condition for the first heat of the M. & M.

Brilliant Girl had the pole for the opening heat, with Angle in eighth position and Clarita W. next. Driver Sanders sent Angle into the lead at the first turn and won by a length. Emma Hoyt pushed Clarita W. for second place on the home stretch, finishing but a head behind Geers's horse. Before the second heat Angle sold at $50, with the field at $25. Angle was hopelessly out of the race after the first 100 yards, when she broke badly. Watson went into the lead at the first quarter with Clarita W. second. The two were on even terms at the three-quarter post, but as they entered the stretch Clarita W. passed Watson and won by a length, without being driven out.

It was almost dusk when the horses came out for the third heat. Sanders brought Angle up on even terms with Clarita at the first quarter, and in the next 200 yards Clarita W. broke badly and was last before Geers could get her back on her stride. Angle assumed the lead when Clarita W. broke, and won the heat easily.

Hazel Banks was favorite for the 2:14 pace, and won the first heat with ease. Red Bud, a well-played second choice, finished sixth, and before the second heat the judges unseated his driver, Stoker, and put Curry in the sulky. Red Bud then won the next two heats in much better time, beating Hazel Banks decisively in both. Summary:

2:14 Pace.—Purse, $1,500; two in three heats.

Red Bud, b. g., by Red Wing C., (Stokes and Curry)	6	1	1
Hazel Banks, blk. m., (Snow)	1	2	2
High Seven, ch. g., (Stuard)	2	7	5
Webster, blk. g., (Valentine)	5	3	4
Robert Lee, b. g., (Hoffman)	8	4	3
Birdie B., gr. m., (Marsh)	3	6	8
Bedford Boy, ro. g., (Brawley)	4	8	7
Sally Pointer, br. m., (Wheat)	7	5	6
Paul, blk. g., (Hogan)	dis.		

Time—2:10½; 2:07¼; 2:06¾.

2:24 Trot.—Merchants and Manufacturers' Stake; purse $10,000; two in three heats.

Angle, ch. m., by Axtell-Lena Rivers, (Sanders)	1	6	1
Clarita W., ch. m., (Geers)	2	1	7
Watson, sr. g., (Wickersham)	4	2	2
Danube, br. s., (De Ryder)	5	3	3
Emma Hoyt, b. m., (Stinson)	3	5	4
Getaway, ch. g., (Helman)	6	4	5
Emily Letcher, b. m., (Benyon)	7	7	6
Brilliant Girl, b. m., (Curry)	8	dr.	
Miss-in-Law, br. m., (Tracy)	9	dis.	
Allie Jay, b. m., (Kenney)	dis.		

Time—2:12½; 2:10½; 2:11.

2:08 Trot.—Purse, $1,500; two in three heats.

Tom Axworthy, ro. g., by Axworthy, (M. Sanders)	1	1	2
Dr. Strong, ro. g., (McDonald)	2	2	1
Direct View, br. g., (De Ryder)	3	3	4
Angiola, b. m., (Ames)	6	5	3
Maxine, b. m., (Geers)	4	4	5
Tuna, b. m., (Curry)	5	6	ds
Snyder McGregor, ch. g., (Benyon)	dis.		

Time—2:07¼; 2:07¼; 2:06.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. De Towne, boys' clothing; W. T. Mitchell, house furnishings; 2 Walker Street.

Armstrong-Turner Millinery Company, Denver, Col.; J. H. Armstrong, millinery, 621 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. Pass, laces, 2 Walker Street.

Bing, I., & S., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. H. Bing, clothing, 59 Leonard Street; Gregorian Hotel.

Burnham-Stoepel Company, Detroit, Mich.; T. Griffith, wash goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Burnham-Hanna-Munger Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. McWilliams, wash goods; D. B. Munger, wash goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Bauer Brothers & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; M. Bauer, linens, 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. H. Chapman, shoes, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Campbell, William, Pittsburg, Penn.; cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; J. J. Shaw, furnishing goods, 2 Walker Street.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; C. J. Bloodworth, cloaks and suits, 320 Church Street; Hotel Wellington.

Chambers & Marney Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; I. Scotland, dry goods; B. J. Echols, domestics; Hotel Earlington.

Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; D. J. Scannell, shoes; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; W. M. Worcester, notions; 2 Walker Street.

Davis Brothers Company, Toledo, Ohio; E. S. Gray, hosiery and gloves; Hotel Cadillac.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; G. S. Pomeroy, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; C. G. Miller, notions and furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.

David, A., & Co., Wilmington, N. C.; E. David, clothing; Hotel York.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; F. S. Hesser, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Earlington.

Dittenhoef, S. W., Milwaukee, Wis.; millinery; Miss A. Bourke, millinery; Miss E. Longe, millinery; Hoffman House.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; Miss M. J. Sullivan, millinery; Victoria Hotel.

Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; C. A. Biederman, cloaks, suits; and wafsts; 108 Worth Street; Hotel Breslin.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; H. Kaufman, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Farwell, J. V., Company, Chicago, Ill.; J. E. Downs, hosiery and underwear; F. M. Hayden, cloaks and suits; 116 Worth Street.

Frear, W. H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; A. S. Osborn, leather goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Forbes & Wallace, Springfield, Mass.; P. B. Stearns, cloaks, suits, and boys' clothing; 2 Walker Street; Hotel York.

Finegold, L., Pittsburg, Penn.; clothing; Belvedere House.

Gotthelf & Co., Norwich, Conn.; L. L. Gotthelf, hats; C. M. Hutzler, hats; Hotel Albert.

Goldstein, R., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; R. Goldstein, piece goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; C. W. Warnock, corsets, waists, and underwear; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Graff, A., & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; A. Hyman, carpets; A. F. Lippincott, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Goldwater, N., & Brothers, Rochester, N. Y.; S. Goldwater, piece goods; C. Goldwater, piece goods; Victoria Hotel.

Groetzinger Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; E. Groetzinger, Jr., carpets; Albemarle Hotel.

Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; Mr. Rosenfeld, toilet goods; Mr. Seifer, cloaks and suits; 320 Church Street.

Halle Brothers Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. A. S. Taylor, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Normandie.

Holzman, B., Shreveport, La.; clothing; Hotel Wolcott.

Hochschuld, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. Sandheim, books; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.

Herzfeld Company, Selma, Ala.; M. J. Elkon, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; B. H. Stouffer, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Astor.

Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; D. C. Theall, boys' and children's clothing; Grand Hotel.

Jugber & Wertheimer, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. M. Jugber, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kroges & Cartwright Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; G. S. Cartwright, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kennedy & MacInnes Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; P. C. Casey, leather goods, 320 Church Street; Hotel York.

Kaufman-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; Mrs. R. M. Frazer, underwear, 31 Union Square; Hotel Marlborough.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; N. B. Camp, carpets; A. Souhes, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Loewenstein, B., & Brothers, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Folz, prints and dress goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Lederer, Strauss & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; M. Sonust, hats; Mrs. A. Lederer, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Morrison, D. J., & Brother, Savannah, Ga.; D. J. Morrison, notions and furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

McCreery & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; C. A. Cook, cloaks and suits, 43 Leonard Street; Hoffman House.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. M. Robinson, furnishing goods, 72 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Nathanson, M., Providence, R. I.; clothing; A. A. Spitz, furnishing goods; Hotel Normandie.

Plymouth Clothing Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. A. Lorentz, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.

Plant, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Plant, fancy goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Purnell, J. Hurst, Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Rosenbaum, E., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Westminster Hotel.

Rindskopf, J. C., Schenectady, N. Y.; dry goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Reins & Weiss, Cincinnati, Ohio; I. Reins, notions and laces; H. Weiss, furnishing goods; 539 Broadway; Hotel Astor.

Rosenbloom, S., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Rosenbloom, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Shapiro Brothers, Shamokin, Penn.; I. Shapiro, dry goods; L. Shapiro, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Samuels, J., & Brother, Providence, R. I.; J. F. Leary, housefurnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Hotel Woodward.

Shepard-Norwell Company, Boston, Mass.; H. A. Cook, infants' and children's wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Spalding.

Scowcroft, John, & Sons, Company, Ogden, Utah; J. Scowcroft, notions; A. Scowcroft, furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.

Sweenev Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. A. Mester, notions; 320 Church Street; Grand Hotel.

Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; W. M. Oddie, housefurnishing goods; Grand Hotel.

Strouse Brothers & Co., Richmond, Va.; M. M. Strouse, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Smith, A., Austin, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; H. H. Croft, carpets; 9 Walker Street; Hotel Breslin.

Towle-Spreter Company, Clinton, Iowa; H. S. Towle, notions and millinery; Grand Hotel.

Virden & Co., Montgomery, Ala.; W. J. Nafter, laces; 434 Broadway; Park Avenue Hotel.

Williamson, H. S., Lancaster, Penn.; S. W. Schumaker, house furnishing goods and books; 377 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.

Wren, E., Company, Springfield, Ohio; E. Wren, suits; 320 Church Street; Hotel Woodward.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, New Orleans, La.; J. P. Woodward, notions; Hotel Woodward.

Wise, Smith & Co., Hartford, Conn.; D. E. Bernard, carpets; 377 Broadway.

Ward, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Phillips, leather goods; 48 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.

Wallace Sons, Stroudsburg, Penn.; C. D. Wallace, dry goods; Hotel Breslin.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; W. W. Everett, house furnishing goods; 488 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.

Thorne, L. E., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. E. Thorne, hats; Hotel Spalding.

Lurie, Harry, Jr., Sharon, Pa.; clothing; Grand Hotel.

Lurie, Sam, Sharon, Penn.; clothing; Grand Hotel.

Smythe, A. H., Columbus, Ohio; books; St. Denis Hotel.

Knapp, H., Springfield, Ohio; tailor; Hotel Winona.

Meiss, Harry, Cincinnati, Ohio; notions; Hotel Astor.

Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; O. G. Erickson, hosiery and underwear; Hotel Somerset.

Hurwich & Kapplan, South Bend, Ind.; David Hurwich, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Nourse & Cain, Kenton, Ohio; D. B. Nourse, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Guggenheim, William, Company, Youngstown, Ohio; William Guggenheim, clothing; James Cluxton, furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.

Halle Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; R. S. Merriam, corsets; 31 Union Square.

Custer & Rogers, Eaton Rapids, Mich.; B. H. Custer, general merchandis; Hotel Bradford.

Freedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles J. Wilson, clothing; 61 Worth Street.

Sanger & Drosius, Norwalk, Ohio; G. A. Sanger, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kahl, H. J., Toledo, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.

Fisher, A. T., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; A. T. Fisher, advertising novelties; Grand Union Hotel.

Barnett, Joseph H., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Joseph H. Barnett; St. Denis Hotel.

Isenberg Brothers, Harrodsburg, Ky.; James L. and A. Isenberg, department store; St. Denis Hotel.

Akers, J. H., Shelbyville, Ind.; A. L. Gotthelf, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.

Green, D. F., Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. J. Probasco, jewelers; Murray Hill Hotel.

Kisholt, J. C., Springfield, Ill.; jewelry; Hotel Breslin.

Kaufman Brothers, Cairo, Ill.; A. D. Kaufman, dry goods; M. Kaufman, dry goods; 47 Leonard Street.

Stevens, H. R., Parsons, Kan.; W. H. Stevens, dry goods; Gwendola Inch, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Kaufmann-Strauss Company, Louisville, Ky.; E. A. Ernest, china; Hotel York.

Davison, James, St. Joseph, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Breslin.

Koch Brothers, Ailiance, Ohio; S. Koob, clothing; Hotel Imperial.

Case, B. O., Portland, Ore.; millinery; Hotel Bristol.

Demorest, N., Greely, Col.; ladies' furs; Hotel Bristol.

Hansen & Westphal, Fort Atkinson, Wis.; John J. Westphal, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Jaycox, O. P., Company, Walla Walla, Wash.; J. G. Bridges, general merchandise; Hotel Albert.

Smith, W. B., Grand Ledge, Mich.; dry goods; Hotel Bradford.

Tew, E. C., & Sons, Lake Odessa, Mich.; department store; Charles E. Tew, department store; Hotel Bradford.

Blum Brothers, Louisville, Ky.; J. J. Blum, notions; Hotel Savoy.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Second Lieut. C. H. Jennings, Thirteenth Cavalry, is assigned to Troop M of that regiment.

Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach, Engineer Corps, is detailed to the General Staff Corps.

First Lieut. C. W. Weeks, Thirtieth Infantry, is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Iowa, vice First Lieut. G. R. Burnett.

First Lieut. C. A. Ragan, Assistant Surgeon, will proceed to Hot Springs, and report to the General Hospital for duty.

The Navy.

Commissioned—Lieut. Commanders C. B. Brittain and S. W. Kittell from July 1.

Lieut. Commander H. F. Bryan from June 16.

Lieut. W. N. Jeffers from July 1.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Smith from April 12.

First Lieut. C. S. Owen from April 1.

Second Lieut. P. H. Torrey, appointed in Marine Corps, from July 18.

Movement of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Arrived—Dubuque at Newport, Yankee at Tompkinsville, and Worden and Dolphin at Rockland.

Sailed—Iris from Mare Island for San Diego, Arkansas from Rockland for cruise, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts from Annapolis for Hampton Roads, Brooklyn, Galveston, Tacoma, and Chattanooga from Tompkinsville, and Marcellus from Baltimore for Hampton Roads.

The Mayflower was placed in commission today at New York.

BEGINNING ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH,

A SALE OF

Flannel Suits for Men,

Formerly $18, $20 and $25,

At $13.50.

Colors—White and cream; solid as well as striped effects.
Styles—Single or double breasted coats; trousers with or without cuffs; all sizes.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

NOTHING BETTER THAN OLD CROW RYE





PURE—OLD—MELLOW

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

H. B. KIRK & CO., Sole Bottlers, NEW YORK.

Distillery, FRANKFORT, Ky.

Last days of the great pre-inventory sale.

Pre-inventory prices on everything in the house that's seasonable Summer merchandise will bring another mammoth crowd here to-day. Saturday noon ends this unprecedented event, and decisive action must be taken to profit by the unparalleled values. The pre-inventory sale of toilet articles, that thronged this department all day yesterday, continues with all the original specials in staple articles of standard quality. This sale alone will bring hundreds.

Early closing. Evenings, 5:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Early closing. Saturdays, 12:30.

Ess See Ess $3.50 boots and low shoes, all sizes, $1.95

CLEARING OUR ENTIRE REGULAR STOCK PREPARATORY TO BECOMING SELLING REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE QUEEN QUALITY SHOE

THERE never was and never will be a shoe sale having a better reason for its low price. On September 1 Simpson Crawford Co. become New York selling agents for the celebrated, widely advertised Queen Quality Shoe. So you can see how imperative it is that we clear out every pair of Ess See Ess Shoes. No $3.50 shoe excels the Ess See Ess. For years it has been worn by fashionable women, who prefer it to a $5 shoe.



25 FASHIONABLE STYLES.

No less than 25 smart, correct styles in low shoes for present wear and stylish boots especially for Autumn are included—all at $1.95 a pair—none excepted—all patent leathers are $1.95, such as glazed kid, patent kid or patent calf, black Russia calf, lace or button styles, in light, medium or heavy soles; hand-welted or hand-turned soles—all styles, all heels, from the low common sense heel to the dainty high Louis XV. heels—every style of last imaginable—all sizes and all widths from AA to E and 2½ to 8. $1.95

Second Floor.

CLEARING OF $4 AND $5 BOOTS AT $2.45.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Pre-inventory sale of all Summer housefurnishings.

PRE-INVENTORY selling is equal to the busy days of early Summer. Because of the well-known wearing qualities of Simpson Crawford Co.'s housefurnishings hundreds take advantage of these prices to buy for next season, and not only save a considerable amount, but get the use of what they buy during the next three months.

$14.75 now for an Atlas refrigerator that will cost not less than $19 if you wait until next season. Considering the saving, you certainly will make room for it.

Made of kiln-dried hardwood, golden oak finish, highly polished, lined with the best heavy grade polished zinc—walls are insulated with charcoal packing, making your refrigerator airtight—sanitary and easily cleaned by removing walls of ice chamber and waste pipe—ice capacity 75 lbs.

$15.65 now for a Star refrigerator that will cost not less than $19.50 next season—apartment house style—ice capacity 150 lbs.

$5.50 for $8.50 Cort Cookers—powerful drilled boiling burners on top—separate broiling and baking burners in large size oven—complete with broiling pan and rack.

$4.55 for Brooklyn two-corner oil stove. The automatic blue flame cooker.

Final clearing of screens.

Extension screens. Height.	Extension.	Price.	Side rail adjustable screens. Height.	Extension.	Price.	Side spring screens. Height.	Extension.	Price.
15 inches	22 to 33	12c	30 inches	24 to 37	35c	20 inches	24 to 30	20c
18 inches	22 to 33	18c	28 inches	30 to 37	40c	24 inches	24 to 30	23c
30 inches	28 to 44	40c	30 inches	28 to 44	60c	30 inches	25 to 31	32c

Stone filtering water coolers.

No. 6.....2.10 | No. 7.....2.85 | No. 8.....3.55 | No. 9.....4.10

Pre-inventory clearing of all our Summer furniture

THE selection is excellent but the stock is low, and to-day's prices will effect a complete clearing. It's your last opportunity to buy Summer furniture at such a saving. Many are buying for next season, as they not only save a third of what they would have to pay early next Summer, but will have the extra use of their purchases for the several remaining weeks of the present season.



$5.00 for $7.50 maple arm chair.
$1.85 for $3.00 maple arm chair.
$1.85 for $3.00 maple rocker.
75c. for $1.25 small porch chairs.
$1.65 for $2.25 maple frame rocker.
$1.85 for $2.25 maple frame rocker.
$1.85 for $2.75 porch rocker.
$2.25 for $3.50 high-back porch rocker.
$2.50 for $4.00 maple frame chairs.
$2.75 for $4.25 maple frame rocker.
$3.00 for $4.75 maple frame chair.
$3.25 for $5.00 maple frame rocker.
$5.00 for $7.25 maple frame arm chair. $5.25 for $7.50 maple frame rocker.

A massive brass bed at $19.75

MOST stores pay the regular factory price and sell this bed at $35. It's a great value at that. A special arrangement makes the price $19.75 on this lot for to-day. Massive and artistic—two-inch posts and the best French lacquer. Fifth Floor.

17.75 for 32.50 brass beds. | 44.00 for 68.50 brass beds.
25.00 for 48.00 brass beds. | 49.00 for 74.00 brass beds.
30.00 for 52.00 brass beds. | 59.00 for 85.00 brass beds.

The Ostermoor mattress.
4x6, $15.00; 4x9, $13.35; 3x6, $11.70; 3x0, $10.00.
Known wherever people sleep soundly.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Another sale of groceries at pure food show prices.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED. TELEPHONE 2100 CHELSEA.

11½c

PETER'S CHOCOLATE. Original Swiss Milk CHOCOLATE; cake, 10c and.... 5c

RED

SHARP FIELDING WON FOR THE CHAMPIONS

New Yorks Took Second Game from Cincinnati by 7 to 2.

NO TROUBLE FOR AMERICANS

Hard Hitting Gave Greater New Yorks Their Third Straight Victory—Brooklyn Lost Close Contest.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 7; Cincinnati, 2.
St. Louis, 4; Brooklyn, 3.
Pittsburg, 7; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.

American League.

New York, 10; St. Louis, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 2.
Washington, 9; Cleveland, 0.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	8	7	6	9	15	11	62	.713
Pittsburg	6	..	8	8	10	12	3	5	55	.626
Chicago	4	4	..	5	7	12	8	9	52	.591
Philadelphia	2	3	4	..	6	8	13	13	49	.569
Cincinnati	3	5	5	6	..	8	7	9	46	.523
St. Louis	3	3	3	4	7	..	6	6	32	.359
Boston	2	5	4	4	4	5	..	5	29	.329
Brooklyn	5	4	1	3	2	3	7	..	25	.291
Games lost	25	33	36	37	42	57	59	61		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	New York.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	7	7	10	7	52	.634
Chicago	7	..	4	8	8	4	8	9	48	.600
Philadelphia	5	5	..	6	8	9	7	8	48	.558
Detroit	4	6	4	..	6	5	8	9	42	.512
New York	2	3	5	4	..	6	7	10	37	.474
Boston	3	4	4	4	8	..	7	7	37	.474
St. Louis	6	3	4	8	2	4	..	4	31	.373
Washing'n	2	3	7	2	2	6	5	..	27	.338
Games lost	30	32	33	40	41	41	52	54		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Was Outplayed and Lost to Champions by 7 to 2.

Cincinnati was defeated yesterday for the second time by the score of 7 to 2. The contest was marked by poor pitching on the part of Harper, expulsion from the game of Barry, constant protests by the players, and an accident to Catcher Phelps, which, fortunately, was not as serious as at first feared. Monday's close game drew a big crowd to the Polo Grounds, and notwithstanding the unpleasant features, many brilliant plays were executed. Cincinnati made three double plays and New York two. In nearly every instance the plays headed off what appeared to be almost certain runs. Cincinnati was particularly unfortunate in this respect. Mathewson was hit safely eight times, including two doubles and a triple, but Cincinnati could get only two men over the plate.

The game was close and exciting up to the eighth inning, when Bowerman scored a home run, sending in two men ahead of him. Up to this time the figures were 4 to 2 in favor of New York. Mathewson was erratic. He struck out eight men and gave five bases on balls. Harper started to pitch for Cincinnati and lasted but one inning, during which time he was hit three times, gave two bases on balls, and made two wild pitches and one wild throw. He was relieved by Chech, who held New York down to six hits during the remaining eight innings.

The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	CINCINNATI.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Browne, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Huggins, 2b.	0	0	2	4	1
Strang, cf.	2	1	2	0	0	Barry, 1b.	0	0	6	0	0
McGann, 1b.	1	0	7	1	0	Kelly, 1b&lf.	0	1	5	1	0
Mertes, lf.	0	0	2	1	0	Seym'r, cf.	1	2	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	0	1	1	4	0	Sebring, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	2	2	1	1	Corc'an, ss.	0	1	4	7	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	2	2	3	0	Steinf't, 3b.	0	0	3	2	2
Bower'an, c.	1	1	10	0	0	Phelps, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Mat'son, p.	0	1	1	2	0	Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						Schiel, c.	0	1	2	1	0
Total.	7	9	27	12	1	Chech, p.	1	1	0	4	0
						Odwell, lf.	0	1	0	1	0
						*Bridwell	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	2	8	24	20	2

*Batted for Chech in the ninth inning.

New York .....3 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 ...7
Cincinnati .....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Bases by errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Mathewson, 5; off Harper, 2; off Chech, 5. Struck out—By Mathewson, 8; by Chech, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Cincinnati, 10. Two-base hits—Schiel, Corcoran. Three-base hit—Seymour. Home run—Bowerman. Hits—Off Harper, 3 in one inning; off Chech, 6 in eight innings. Sacrifice hits—Chech, Huggins, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Barry, Odwell. Double plays—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann; Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry; Chech, Corcoran, and Barry; Corcoran and Kelly; Mertes, Dahlen, and Gilbert. Hit by pitcher—By Chech, 2. Wild pitches—Harper, 2. Time of game—Two hours. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bausewine. Attendance—6,000.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BROOKLYN, 3.

Brooklyn lost the second game of the series to St. Louis yesterday by the score of 4 to 3. Errors were largely responsible for the defeat of Hanlon's men, four of the fielders being guilty of misplays. St. Louis won in the ninth inning on a two-base hit, Maley's fumble, and a passed ball. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	1	1	0	D'hleavy, rf.	1	2	1	0	0
Sheck'd, lf.	1	3	2	2	0	Shannon, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Lumley, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	Smoot, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Batch, 3b.	0	1	0	1	1	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Hall, 1b.	0	1	9	2	0	Arndt, 2b.	0	0	1	2	0
Lewis, ss.	0	0	4	2	0	McBride, ss.	0	2	3	1	0
Maley, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1	Burke, 3b.	1	1	4	2	0
Ritter, c.	1	1	6	2	1	Grady, c.	0	2	2	6	3	0
Stricklett, p.	0	0	1	3	1	Brown, p.	0	0	0	4	0
*Babb	0	0	0	0	0	Taylor, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						**Leahy	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	3	8	27	17	4	Total.	4	10	27	12	0

*Batted for Stricklett in ninth inning.
**Batted for Brown in ninth inning.

Brooklyn.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—3
St. Louis.....1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2—4

Two-base hits—Smoot, Grady, (2,) Hall, Ritter. Sacrifice hit—Stricklett. Stolen base—Sheckard. Left on bases—Brooklyn 6; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Brown, 4. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2. Struck out—By Stricklett, 5; by Brown, 4. Passed balls—Ritter, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—1,600.

PITTSBURG, 7; BOSTON, 0.

BOSTON, July 25.—Five of Pittsburg's nine hits were for extra bases in to-day's game, and, bunched with Boston's errors, they gave the visitors the victory, 7 to 0. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	BOSTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Beaum't, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Ab'chio, ss.	0	2	6	1	1
Clarke, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Tenney, 1b.	0	1	5	2	0
Leach, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Dolan, rf.	0	2	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	2	3	3	1	D'hanty, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Howard, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	W'rton, 3b.	0	0	2	3	1
Brain, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0	Cannell, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Raymer, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0
Peitz, c.	1	2	9	2	0	Moran, c.	0	1	5	4	0
Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Wilhelm, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Frazer, p.	0	0	2	0	0
Total.	7	9	27	11	1	Total.	0	6	27	12	2

Pittsburg .....0 0 5 0 0 0 1 0 1—7
Boston .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Sacrifice hit—Dolan. Two-base hits—Clarke, Wagner, Howard, Peitz, Beaumont. Hits—Off Wilhelm, 4 in three innings; off Frazer, 5 in six innings. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Leach, Dolan. Double plays—Peitz, Wagner, and Peitz; Ritchey and Howard. First on balls—Off Wilhelm, 1; off Frazer, 3; off Phillippe, 1. Struck out—By Wilhelm, 1; by Frazer, 3; by Phillippi, 7. Passed ball—Moran. Wild pitch—Frazer. Time of game—One hour and fifty-three minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 2,418.

CHICAGO, 2; PHILADELPHIA, 1.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Chicago bunched four of its hits in the seventh inning, scoring two runs, enough to win to-day's game from Philadelphia. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Slagle, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Thomas, cf.	0	1	4	0	0
Maloney, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Gleason, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0
Schulte, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Court'y, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
Chance, 1b.	0	0	13	0	0	Titus, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Tinker, ss.	1	2	2	4	0	Magee, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Evers, 2b.	1	1	4	4	0	Bransf'd, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0
Casey, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	Doolin, ss.	0	0	5	4	0
Kling, c.	0	1	5	3	0	Dooin, c.	0	2	1	0	0
Wicker, p.	0	0	0	5	0	Duggleby, p.	0	0	0	4	0
						Nichols, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	6	27	18	0	*Kruger	0	0	0	0	0
						Total.	1	6	27	11	0

*Batted for Duggleby in the eighth inning.

Chicago .....0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0—2
Philadelphia .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 3. Stolen bases—Maloney, Gleason. Two-base hits—Maloney, Casey. Double plays—Doolin and Bransfield; Duggleby, Doolin and Bransfield. Hits—Off Duggleby, 6 in eight innings. Struck out—By Wicker, 4. Bases on balls—Off Duggleby, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—3,025.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Take Three Straight from St. Louis Team.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—New York took the third stright game from St. Louis this afternoon, 10 to 4. Fast base running won for the visitors. Orth pitched the first five innings for New York, when he gave way to Griffith, the team then having a lead of eight runs. The advantage of seven runs gained by New York in the first two innings would have been more than enough to win without any other scoring.

In the first inning Keeler singled, Elberfeld hit to Pelty, who threw wide to second, Keeler going to third and Elberfeld to second. Keeler scored on Williams's fly to Koehler. Yeager doubled and Fultz singled. Curtis followed with a two-base hit, netting four runs. In the second Orth walked and Conroy sacrificed. Keeler was safe at first when Jones dropped Starr's throw. Elberfeld doubled to right and Orth scored. Williams hit to Stone, who threw to the plate. The ball hit Keeler, who came home with Elberfeld. McGuire and Orth singled in the sixth. Keeler tried to sacrifice, but Pelty juggled the ball until Keeler was safe on first. Elberfeld drove a long liner to left, and McGuire and Orth added two more runs. Williams was safe on Wallace's fumble, Keeler crossing the plate. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	NEW YORK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Stone, lf.	0	0	2	3	0	Conroy, lf.	0	0	2	0	0
Starr, 2b.	0	0	2	2	3	Keeler, rf.	3	1	2	0	0
V'Zant, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Elb'f'd, ss.	2	2	3	7	2
Wallace, ss.	0	0	2	2	5	Williams, 2b.	0	0	6	5	0
Koehler, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Yeager, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0
Jones, 1b.	0	1	11	0	1	Fultz, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
Gleason, 3b.	0	2	1	0	0	Curtis, 1b.	0	1	7	1	0
Roth, c.	0	2	3	2	0	M'Guire, c.	1	1	2	0	0
Pelty, p.	1	1	0	3	2	Orth, p.	2	2	0	0	0
Spencer, c.	1	1	1	1	0	Griffith, p.	0	1	0	0	0
						Powers, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Total.	4	14	27	14	5	Total.	10	11	27	16	2

St. Louis.....1 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—4
New York.....4 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—10

Two-base hits—Van Zant, Elberfeld, Yeager, and Curtis. Sacrifice hits—Conroy, Keeler. Passed balls—Roth, 1; McGuire, 1. Stolen bases—Elberfeld, Fultz, 2. Hit by pitcher—By Orth, 1. Wild pitch—Pelty. Bases on balls—Off Pelty, 3; off Orth, 1. Struck out—By Pelty, 4; by Orth, 2; by Griffith, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 13; New York, 6. Hits—Off Orth, 7 in five innings; off Griffith, 7 in four innings. Time of game—Two hours and five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—1,200.

PHILADELPHIA, 8; CHICAGO, 2.

CHICAGO, July 25.—Philadelphia started a batting matinée to-day, and every man got one or more hits. White was driven from the box and Smith was knocked all over the field. Waddell was almost invincible, allowing the locals but four hits. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Green, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Lord, lf.	1	1	4	0	0
Holmes, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Hoffman, cf.	0	1	2	0	0
G. Davis, ss.	0	1	1	6	0	H. Davis, 1b.	2	3	4	2	0
Donohue, 1b.	0	0	10	0	0	L. Cross, 3b.	1	4	2	0	1
Jones, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	Seybold, rf.	1	1	2	0	0
Sullivan, c.	0	1	4	0	0	Murphy, 2b.	1	3	0	1	0
Hart, c.	0	0	3	0	0	M. Cross, ss.	1	1	3	1	0
Dundon, 2b.	1	0	4	2	0	Schreck, c.	0	1	8	0	0
Tenehill, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1	Waddell, p.	1	1	2	1	0
White, p.	0	0	0	3	0						
Smith, p.	1	1	0	0	0	Total.	8	16	27	5	1
Total.	2	4	27	13	1						

Chicago.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Philadelphia.....1 0 1 0 0 0 5 1 0 0—8

Hits—Off White, 5 in two and two-third innings; off Smith, 11 in six and one-third innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 10. Two-base hits—H. Davis, (2,) Lord, Seybold. Stolen bases—H. Davis, Holmes. Double play—Dundon, G. Davis, and Donohue. Struck out—By White, 1; by Smith, 6; by Waddell, 8. Bases on balls—Off Smith, 2; off Waddell, 1. Wild pitches—White, (2,) Smith. Hit by pitcher—White. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—3,320.

WASHINGTON, 9; CLEVELAND, 0.

CLEVELAND, July 25.—Washington won easily from Cleveland to-day, batting Rhoades hard throughout the game. The locals could do nothing with Hughes, and were shut out, four of their five hits being scratches. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	WASHINGTON.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
Jackson, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Nill, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Bay, cf.	0	2	2	0	0	Cassidy, ss.	1	1	0	1	1
Flick, rf.	0	0	2	0	0	H'kman, 2b.	2	2	2	4	0
Kahl, 2b.	0	0	1	3	1	And'son, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	2	1	1	H'lsman, lf.	2	2	3	0	1
Turner, ss.	0	1	1	6	0	Stahl, 1b.	1	3	7	0	0
Carr, 1b.	0	0	9	1	0	Jones, cf.	1	1	4	0	0
Buelow, c.	0	0	7	0	0	Heydon, c.	1	0	10	1	0
Rhoades, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Hughes, p.	0	2	0	0	0
Total.	0	5	27	14	2	Total.	9	13	27	7	3

Cleveland .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Washington .....0 1 0 2 3 0 3 0 0—9

First base by errors—Cleveland, 2. Two-base hits—Hughes, Huelsman. Three-base hit—Huelsman. Home run—Stahl. Stolen bases—Stahl, Nill, Anderson. First base on balls—Off Rhoades, 1; off Hughes, 2. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Washington, 4. Struck out—By Rhoades, 5; by Hughes, 9. Passed balls—Heydon, 2. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy. Attendance—2,102.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

MONTREAL.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
W'd'sa'l, 2b.	1	1	3	2	2	Clement, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Meaney, rf.	0	1	4	0	0	Bean, ss.	1	1	3	8	1
Bannon, cf.	1	0	3	0	0	Keister, rf.	1	1	0	1	0
F. H'm'n, 3b.	1	1	1	0	0	Cassidy, 1b.	1	1	9	1	0
Joyce, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	H'tigan, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Raub, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Pattee, 2b.	0	2	1	3	0
L. H'm'n, ss.	0	1	3	3	2	Woods, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Bird, c.	1	2	1	1	0	W'd'grift, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Pappalau, p.	1	1	0	3	0	Pf'miller, p.	0	0	0	3	0
						*Thielman	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	6	9	†26	12	4	Total.	4	9	27	18	2

*Thielman batted for Pfanmiller in the ninth inning. †Clement hit by batted ball.

Montreal .....0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 3—6
Jersey City.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 0—4

Bases on balls—Off Pappalau, 1; off Pfanmiller, 1. Bases by errors—Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 4. Left on bases—Montreal, 4; Jersey City, 5. Struck out—By Pfanmiller, 1. Home run—Raub. Two-base hit—Cassidy. Stolen bases—Keister, (2,) Halligan, Pattee. Sacrifice hits—Joyce, Meaney, F. Hartman. Double play—Wiedensaul, L. Hartman, and Raub. Passed ball—Vandergrift. Hit by pitcher—Pfanmiller. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Egan.

SECOND GAME.

MONTREAL.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	JERSEY CITY.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
W'd'saul, 2b.	2	2	2	3	1	Clement, lf.	3	2	3	0	0
Meaney, 2b.	0	2	2	0	0	Bean, ss.	0	1	3	7	2
Bannon, cf.	0	2	2	0	2	Keister, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
F. H'm'n, 3b.	0	0	1	4	0	Cassidy, 1b.	3	1	9	0	1
Joyce, lf.	0	0	3	0	0	Halligan, cf.	3	0	1	0	0
Raub, 1b.	1	1	11	0	1	Pattee, 2b.	1	3	1	2	1
L. H'm'n, ss.	1	0	0	4	0	Woods, 3b.	0	0	2	0	0
Bird, c.	2	0	3	1	1	M'Cauley, c.	1	1	8	2	0
Ferry, p.	1	0	0	1	0	Th'lm'n, p.	3	1	0	1	1
						Pf'miller, 3b.	1	1	0	1	1
Total.	7	7	24	13	5	Total.	16	11	27	13	6

Montreal .....1 3 1 0 2 0 0 0 0—7
Jersey City .....0 2 4 2 1 3 2 2 ..—16

Hits—Thielman, 7 in six innings. Bases on balls—Off Ferry, 4; off Thielman, 2. Base on errors—Montreal, 6; Jersey City, 4. Left on bases—Montreal, 10; Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Ferry, 2; by Woods, 4; by Thielman, 3. Three-base hits—Pattee, Keister, Clement. Two-base hits—Bannon, Thielman. Stolen bases—Joyce, (2,) Raub, Halligan, Bean, Bannon, Cassidy, Thielman. Sacrifice hits—Meaney, L. Hartman. Double play—Pattee, Bean, and Cassidy. Passed ball—Bird. Wild pitch—Ferry. Hit by pitcher—By Thielman, 2; by Woods, 1; by Ferry, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Vandergrift and Barber. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

AT NEWARK.

NEWARK.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.	BUFFALO.	R	I.B	P.O	A.	E.
O'Hagan, 1b.	3	2	14	0	0	Gettman, cf.	0	2	0	0	0
Mahling, 2b.	2	2	4	5	0	Miller, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Swander, cf.	1	1	3	0	0	D'hanty, rf.	1	1	2	1	0
Gatins, ss.	1	1	2	3	0	Brock't, 2b.	1	2	3	2	0
Jones, lf.	0	1	2	0	1	McA'ter, 3b.	0	1	0	4	2
C'kman, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0	E. M'phy, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
F. M'phy, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Nattress, ss.	1	2	1	2	1
Shea, c.	0	1	1	1	0	McManus, c.	0	1	8	1	1
Hesterfer, p.	1	0	0	4	0	Milligan, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Pardee, p.	1	0	0	2	0	Glasb'ner, p.	0	0	0	1	1
Total.	10	10	27	16	1	Total.	3	11	24	12	5

Newark .....0 6 0 0 0 0 2 2 ..—10
Buffalo .....0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0 0—3

First base by errors—Newark, 1; Buffalo, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 3; Buffalo, 6. Bases on balls—Off Milligan, 4; off Glasburner, 1. Struck out—By Milligan, 1; by Glasburner, 4. Home runs—Gatins, Delehanty, Nattress. Three-base hit—Swander. Two-base hit—Brockett. Sacrifice hit—Mahling. Stolen bases—Mahling, O'Hagan, Pardee. Double plays—Hesterfer, Gatins, and O'Hagan, 2; Pardee, Mahling, and O'Hagan. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Zimmer.

AT PROVIDENCE.

				R.	H.	E.
Toronto	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	8	11	3
Providence	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	10	0

Batteries—Caldwell, Currie and Toft; Sullivan, Cronin, Putman and Jacklitch.

AT BALTIMORE.

										R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	7	3
Rochester	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6	2

Batteries—Mason and Byers; Cleary and Payne.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	48	27	.640	Newark	36	41	.468
Baltimore	46	30	.605	Toronto	33	43	.434
Providence	43	33	.566	Rochester	32	43	.427
Buffalo	36	38	.487	Montreal	31	50	.384

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Montreal at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Newark.
Rochester at Baltimore.
Toronto at Providence.

CATCHER BADLY HURT.

Phelps of the Cincinnati Team Hit on Head by Mertes's Bat.

Catcher Phelps of the Cincinnati baseball team met with a rather serious accident in yesterday's game with New York at the Polo Grounds. On the first ball pitched to Mertes in the first inning the ball bounded out of Phelps's hands, and rolled at the feet of Mertes. The latter had struck at the ball and was swinging his bat back into position, when it hit Phelps on the head and felled him to the ground, knocking him unconscious. Several physicians rushed to his aid, and he was carried to the Cincinnati benches with blood flowing from a deep wound on the top of his head.

A patrol wagon was summoned, but the injured ball player refused to get into it, and an ambulance was substituted. Phelps was hurried to the J. Hood Wright Hospital, where it was found he was suffering from a badly lacerated wound. After it was dressed by the house surgeon Phelps went to the hotel where the Cincinnati team is staying.

WOMEN ON CASINO COURTS.

Misses Wetmore and Busk Win Hard Match at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 25.—The second of the series of lawn tennis tournaments at the Casino, under the direction of a committee consisting of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs Barger Wallach, and Miss Maude Wetmore, was started this morning. It was a women's handicap in doubles, with eight pairs entered. The most interesting match was that between Miss Margaret Busk and Miss Maude Wetmore against Miss Edna Barger and Miss Jeanne Wallach. The latter, receiving a handicap of half 15, was defeated after a hard struggle by 8 to 6 in each of the three sets. The match abounded in excellent plays, in which Miss Wallach, though the youngest of the four, figured prominently.

Miss Cynthia Roche and Miss Gertrude Pell, who were the scratch pair, were drawn against Miss Anita Sands and Miss Ruth Twombly, to whom they were compelled to give 15, and this handicap proved too much for the former pair.

In the afternoon the junior scratch tournament in singles was started. The defeat of Miss Jeanne Wallach by Miss Katherine Greene afforded a complete surprise, as Miss Wallach, who is a daughter of Mrs. Barger Wallach, was generally regarded as the superior of all the

WRENN IN TENNIS FINAL.

Will Meet Fincke for Cup in Westchester Tourney.

Keenly contested lawn-tennis matches resulted in George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke winning in the semi-final round of the singles yesterday on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. Both of the competitions were prolonged through three sets. Wrenn wore down the intercollegiate champion, Robert Le Roy of Columbia University, by his steadiness and pace, scoring the match at 4—6, 7—5, and 6—1, and in the other match the Orange Lawn Tennis Club expert, George M. Miles, lost to Fincke after taking the opening set, by 4—6, 6—4, 6—3.

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CLOTHING, F

BETTING COUPS CAME OFF AT BRIGHTON RACES

Au Revoir and Huntington, Heavily Backed, Were Winners.

THE SOUTHERNER'S STAKES

Cinchona and Watergrass, at Good Prices, Captured Purses at the Seaside Track.

The thirteenth favorite in a straight row of failures was beaten at the Brighton Beach racetrack yesterday, and, though most bettors are more or less superstitious, it was not entirely superstition that caused the general gloom when Au Revoir galloped home in front of Geranium, the thirteenth post choice that met defeat. Geranium ran just about her race, but Au Revoir improved wonderfully and loped in first, after being heavily backed by many persons who were aware that he would improve.

After the victory of Au Revoir, the run of ill-fortune that has attended the post favorites was broken by the success of the remarkable weight carrier, Roseben, which, with 137 pounds up, simply romped away from a rather poor field at the prohibitive price of 8 to 1 on, a price that left out in the cold the system backers, whose bets are planned on a basis of backing favorites. Following this race two more post favorites got to the winning post first, but even with three choices first, it was far from a good day for the general public and the followers of form, as of the other winning post choices, one was the erratic horse The Southerner, and another the "good thing" Huntington, which was backed, as was Au Revoir, by a knowing crowd of horsemen with such confidence that the practically unknown horse was sent to the post favorite. As results happened, the day was remarkable chiefly for the success of the two coups pulled off with Au Revoir and Huntington.

The feature event and the one that excited the most interest was the contest for the Nautilus Stakes, one mile and a furlong, selling, for three-year-olds and upward, for which the lightest field of the day ran, four horses going to the post. The four, however, included three of the most eccentric rogues in training—Major Daingerfield, winner of more than $100,000, and yet entered to sell for $1,400, being the top weight, while The Southerner and St. Valentine made up the list of the sulkers. Palm Tree was the fourth entry, and the only horse of the lot that has run with anything like consistency. In the end the bettors preferred the sulkers, leaving the honest horse as the outsider. The Southerner starting post favorite, Palm Tree tried to be honest, and went on in front at the lifting of the barrier, but St. Valentine had a running fit just as the horses went into the backstretch and raced past Palm Tree and carried his lead into the stretch and almost to the winning post, while Major Daingerfield refused to run at all, and The Southerner sulked and hung out of the race for the first half mile. Then he began to close on St. Valentine under the gentle urging of the light boy, Miller, for whom he has run the best races of his career. St. Valentine had a big lead at the head of the stretch, but The Southerner had made up his mind to try, and when he went on he cut down St. Valentine's lead in splendid style, and though Miller had the temerity to raise his whip on the favorite The Southerner kept on trying, caught St. Valentine on the post, and won by a head, with Major Daingerfield last. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; six furlongs.

	S.	¼.	F.
Cinchona, 107, Lyne, 7-2, 7-5	2	1	1½
Vino, 97, Fountain, 20-1, 8-1	6	2	2²
Remington, 102, W. Knapp, 10-1, 4-1	3	3	3³
Merry Belle, 94, J. Johnson, 9-1, 4-1	9	5	4
Ladsarian, 10., Baird, 2-1, 4-5	10	6	5
Calabash, 97, Diggins, 15-1, 6-1	5	4	6
Sandringham Belle,94,Gerdes,30-1,20-1	8	7	7
Hallowmas, 97, McDaniel, 12-1, 5-1	7	8	8
Gentian, 102, Hoffman, 60-1, 20-1	4	8	9
Reuben, 105, J. Martin, 9-2, 2-1	1	10	10
O. K., 104, J. Taylor, 500-1, 100-1	11	11	11
Rubicha, 108, Freelan, 200-1, 60-1	12	12	12
Sand Storm, 100, L. Smith,100-1,40-1	13	13	13

Time—1:15. Start poor. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. c. 2 years, by His Highness—Couthouc. Owner, D. Gideon. Trainer, T. Murphy.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, handicap; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Au Revoir, 100, W. Knapp, 3-1, even	3	1	1½
Geranium, 110, J. Martin, 2-1, 7-10	4	2	2²
Don Royal, 94, Aubuchon, 15-1, 5-1	2	3	3³
Wotan, 109, Lyne, 13-5, even	1	4	4
Black Prince, 99, Miller, 15-1, 4-1	5	5	5
Go Between, 113, W. Davis, 6-1, 2-1	6	6	6

Time—1:45 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by De Beauvoir-Bon Voyage. Owner, George C. Bennett. Trainer, Charles Mulholland.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Roseben, 137, Lyne, 1-8, out	2	1	1½
Israelite, 110, Hildebrand, 20-1, 5-2	4	2	2²
Rohadee, 105, L. Smith, 60-1, 7-1	5	4	3³
Regal, 100, McDaniel, 20-1, 5-2	7	5	4
Lady Henrietta, 100, Macey, 100-1, 20-1	6	6	5
Maid of Timbuctoo, 100, J. Taylor, 100-1, 30-1	3	7	6
Idle Dream, 105, W. Knapp, 8-1, 6-5	1	3	7

Time—1:14 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. f., 3 years, by Ben Strome-Rose Leaf. Owner, D. C. Johnson. Trainer, F. D. Weir.

FOURTH RACE.—The Nautilus Stakes, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	⅞.	F.
The Southerner, 106, Miller, 8-5, 1-2	2	3	1ª
St. Valentine, 111, McDaniel, 13-5, even	1	2½	2
Palm Tree, 99, W. Knapp, 6-1, 8-5	3	2	3³
Major Daingerfield, 110, Lyne, 13-5, even	4	4	4

Time—1:53 3-5. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. h., 4 years, by The Commoner-Vie. Owner, M. Corbett. Trainer, J. D. Odom.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-old fillies; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	⅝.	F.
Watergrass, 99, Miller, 5-1, 7-5	1	1	1ª
Vi O., 112, W. Knapp, even, 2-5	2	2	2²
Lady Toddington, 105, J. Martin, 7-2, 6-5	6	3	3½
Aviston, 102, Notter, 15-1, 5-1	4	4	4
Mollie Donohue, 102, Baird, 20-1, 6-1	7	5	5
Honeywell, 99, B. Smith, 100-1, 30-1	8	6	6
Swimming Girl, 104, Hildebrand, 30-1, 8-1	3	7	7
Expressing, 102, Wilson, 40-1, 10-1	5	8	8
Feeding Hills, 99, Diggins, 100-1, 30-1	11	9	9
Passiflora, 97, Macey, 20-1, 8-1	10	10	10
Cat's Eye, 99, Scholl, 100-1, 30-1	9	11	11

Time—1:06 4-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. f., 2 years, by Watercress-Miss Clay. Owner, Sydney Paget. Trainer, A. J. Joyner.

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens three years old and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Huntington, 107, J. Martin, 2-1, 9-10	1	1	1ª
Baron Esher, 107, Miller, 40-1, 15-1	6	2	2²
Louis H., 110, Hayward, 12-1, 4-1	12	5	3½
Binderton, 107, L. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	4	4	4
Lady Prudence, 105, Hildebrand, 11-5, 9-10	2	3	5
Chrysolite, 107, Miller, 5-1, 2-1	7	6	6
Father D., 110, D. O'Connor, 200-1, 30-1	10	7	7
Barry, 110, O'Connell, 20-1, 8-1	11	8	8
Hyacinth, 105, Macey, 50-1, 20-1	3	9	9
Gloucstar, 110, Lyne, 7-1, 3-2	5	10	10
Pebble, 107, W. Knapp, 40-1, 15-1	8	11	11
Lottie Ark, 105, Baird, 25-1, 10-1	9	12	12

Time—1:48. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. g., 5 years, by Ruck Massie-Ethel S. H. Owner, W. S. A. Winant. Trainer, T. W. Coulter.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, for all ages; six furlongs.

Pounds.		Pounds.
Lady Amelia	126 Teacress	96
Burleigh	118 Ancestor	98
Mad Mullah	105 Sly Bride	90
Colonel Ruppert	104 Aeronaut	89
Platoon	100 Lucy Young	87
Ascension	98	

SECOND RACE.—Handicap steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; over the short steeplechase course, about two miles through the field.

Cardigan	155 Russell Sage 130
Nitrate	154 Paulaker 135
Gatebell	145 The Deposed 124
Dick Roberts	144 Butter Ladle 132
Neponset	142 George Keene 130

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

Ocean Tide	106 *Line of Life 101
Buttons	105 *Hylana 107
Flammula	103 *King Cole 99
Rubric	104 Head Dance 96
*Colonel Ruppert	104 Salt and Pepper 95
*Coronal	103 *Jetsam 94
Jerry Lynch	103 Novena 89

FOURTH RACE.—The Undergraduate Stakes, for two-year-olds, maidens at time of entry, selling allowances; five and a half furlongs.

Quorum	110	*Capias	97
Arklirta	102	*Wilford	97
Listless	99	*Muffins	97
*Remington	97	Lord Provost	94

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for three-year-olds; one mile and a furlong.

Bad News	127	Chimney Sweep	97
Eugenia Burch	112	Blucher	92
Alwin	111	Kehailan	90
St. Bellane	108		

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, special weights, with penalties and allowances; six furlongs.

Phidias	110	Hawthorne	104
Veronese	110	Red Eye	104

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

WON AFTER LONG WAIT.

Huntington Rewarded Two Years' Patience of His Stable.

Patience that has waited two years under trying circumstances was rewarded at the Brighton Beach race track yesterday, when the five-year-old maiden horse Huntington won the closing event, after being backed so heavily that he went to the post favorite in a contest that was full of fairly smart maidens and so-called "good things." Huntington was one of two maidens, three years old, that T. W. Coulter brought from Kentucky early in 1903 with plans for "killing" the ring on the Eastern tracks that year. His mate was Captain Buckle, which racegoers and bookmakers remember as having run a single race in his career, that race at the Gravesend track just about two years ago, when, backed by Coulter and his followers as a real "good thing," he won at long odds. Captain Buckle's mission on earth was complete then, and he went back to oblivion.

Huntington went lame and got sick with such frequency that the coup intended for the Summer or Fall of 1903 did not come off until yesterday. Only once before, about a week ago, did Huntington's name ever make appeal to the betting public, and then he ran in a maiden race, started at long odds, and finished unplaced behind Alwin, Lady Prudence, and Glow Star. Yesterday, with the benefit of his short racing education, Huntington ran as another horse. He was backed with such persistency by the biggest bettors in the ring that, from 7 to 1, he started at 2 to 1, and, breaking first, led throughout the race and won easily, beating both Lady Prudence and Glow Star. The ring's account of the losses to the backers of Huntington ranged between $30,000 and $60,000, but whatever the amount was, it is reasonably certain that Huntington's stable gathered fair compensation for the long wait on the horse.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

Jockeys Lyne and Miller divided the riding honors at the Brighton Beach track yesterday, each having two winners, Lyne getting in first on Cinchona and Roseben, and Miller on The Southerner and Watergrass.

Cinchona, owned by David Gideon and entered to sell for $1,500 in the opening race at Brighton Beach yesterday, was bid up to $3,000 and bought by J. J. McCafferty, trainer of J. A. Wernberg's Vine, which ran second, Cinchona thus costing his new owner $2,250.

Between races at Brighton Beach yesterday the two colts from J. R. Keene's stable, Nogi and Bohemian, were worked six furlongs together and finished easily in 1:16. Neither is engaged in any stakes for the remainder of the Brighton meeting, and the work probably was in preparation for the Flash Stakes, to be run Monday, the opening day at Saratoga.

The work horse attached to the wagon which moves the starting machine apparatus about the Brighton track took a chance which presented for a runaway at Brighton yesterday, and went away full tilt through the field, heading straight for the first jump on the back side of the field. The wagon jolted heavily behind him, but when he came to the jump the horse did not hesitate, but tried to take it steeplechase style. A great cheer went up from the race-going crowd when the horse rose, but the wagon hampered him, and he only got his forelegs over, and hung on the jump until liberated by the starter's helpers.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Amethyst and Rock Crystal Balls Dutiable at 10 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Gen. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a protest filed by H. E. Oppenheimer & Co. and others of New York, it being held that Collector Stranahan erred in assessing a 50 per cent. duty on amethyst and rock crystal balls pierced through and returned by the Appraiser as "beads." The importers maintained that the articles are precious stones advanced in value or condition, and as such dutiable at only 10 per cent. ad valorem. The board instructs the Collector to reliquidate the entries in accordance with the finding of the customs tribunal.

In a decision by Judge Somerville, the board overruled a claim made by C. Chemlinias of Paris. The protest related to a valuable gown which was imported from Paris and exhibited at the St. Louis Exposition. The local appraiser allowed 33 1-3 per cent. for depreciation in the gown, but as this was not satisfactory to the importer he filed an appeal with the customs court. The General Appraiser to whom the protest was referred failed to make any return, whereupon the Collector liquidated the entry on a 33 1-3 per cent. basis. The case then came before the full board, which yesterday declined to give the importer the relief he sought.

Other importers' claims overruled were by F. Butterfield & Co., Rudolph C. Hahn & Co., George Lueders & Co., Neuss, Hesslein & Co., R. F. Downing & Co., American Express Company, New York; the Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis; Bruhl Brothers & Co., Providence, R. I.; Chal. Sang Tong & Co., Fock, Sure Tong & Co., San Francisco.

The board overruled these claims: Mills & Gibb and others, R. U. Delapenha & Co., New York; W. C. Moon Bag Company, Portland, Oregon.

Protests by the Hardwood Manufacturing Company, Minneapolis, and Wilfred Schade & Co., Newport News, Va., were dismissed.

TEXTILE CO.'S MILLS SOLD.

Bid of $110,500 for Property Will Be Submitted to the Court.

The property of the Southern Textile Company of 27 William Street, which was organized two years ago with a capital stock of $14,000,000, as a holding company to combine cotton goods mills in the South for the sale of their product through one house in New York which is in bankruptcy here, was sold at auction yestrday by Charles Shongood at 113 Leonard Street by order of Walter C. Cabell, trustee in bankruptcy.

The three cotton mills with machinery were first sold separately and then as a whole. The Windsor Mill at Burlington, N. C., with twenty-nine acres of land and seventeen tenements, sold for $25,000 to Robert L. Holt; the Chicora Mills at Rock Hill, S. C., with eight acres of land and twenty-four tenements, sold for $34,000 to N. M. Smith of this city, and the Moorhead Mills, with fourteen acres of land and twenty-eight tenements at Moorhead, Miss., sold for $36,000 to Mr. Holt.

The auctioneer then put up all the above property on one lot and it sold for $110,500 to the International Trust Company of Baltimore.

As the bulk sale realized $15,500 more than the separate lot sale, the bulk sale was accepted by the trustee and will be submitted to the United States District Court for confirmation.

Some merchandise, materials, and supplies at the mills were sold for $3,000 to T. A. Blythe of Philadelphia, who claims to have a factor's lien on the goods.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAUL ABRAMS.—Saul Abrams, dealer in clothing, formerly at 166 West Twenty-third Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 6, has failed to fill his schedules, and yesterday Charles Simon's Sons, who are creditors, filed a list of his creditors to the number of 138. The claims of twenty-nine of these creditors aggregate $6,377, and the claims of the other 109 are unknown.

HENRY F. HANF.—Henry F. Hanf, a clerk, of 71 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $675 and no assets. He has only two creditors—Adela Muller of Jersey City, who obtained a judgment against him in Jersey City on Oct. 5, 1903, for $600 for breach of promise of marriage, and Fred E. Rosebrock & Co., $75, for merchandise.

BRYANT PARK HOTEL COMPANY.—Schedules in bankruptcy of the Bryant Park Hotel Company of 55 West Forty-second Street show liabilities of $28,019 and nominal assets of $26,081, consisting of stock and fixtures $25,000, accounts $1,600, and cash in bank $81. Among the creditors are William Washer, President of the company, $7,490 for money loaned and goods sold; George Engel & Co., $2,623; Helneman Brothers, $1,549; T. O. Smith's Sons, $1,360, and John Pisacano, $867.

A. OFNER & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Albert Ofner and "John Doe," real name unknown, composing the firm of A. Ofner & Co., manufacturers of silk waists at 20 Waverley Place, by the following creditors: H. Mendelson & Co., $1,534; Blumenthal, Erdman & Co., $385, and Ling Fong & Co., $818. It was alleged that they are insolvent, have transferred merchandise and accounts, $1,000; made payments of $2,000 to creditors to prefer them, and removed a part of their property. Albert Ofner began business in July, 1902, and filed a trade certificate that he was the only partner under the style of A. Ofner & Co.

STERN & WINKLER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Stern and Albert A. Winkler, who compose the firm of Stern & Winkler, manufacturers of leather suspender trimmings at 18 Lispenard Street, by the following creditors: Salomon & Phillips, $906; J. Paskuis & Son, $4,420, and the Consolidated Buckle and Metal Goods Company, $94. It was alleged that they are insolvent, on July 5 and 14 drew out $4,574 from the Greenwich Bank, on July 22 collected $1,000 from Morris Brothers, transferred $500 to Samuel Winkler, and on July 2 admitted in writing their inability to pay their debts. The liabilities of the firm are reported to be from $8,000 to $10,000.

AUGUST POLLMAN.—Schedules in bankruptcy of August Pollman, importer of musical instruments at 91 Mercer Street, show liabilities of $62,945 and nominal assets of $27,112, consisting of cash, $209; note, $200; accounts, $8,703, and real estate, 117 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, $18,500, mortgaged for $13,000, which he transferred to Paul C. Schnitzler, as trustee for creditors. He also has a stock of goods and fixtures, the value of which is not given. Among his creditors are Bruno Klemm, Jr., $4,018, secured; G. & A. Klemm, $1,795; C. F. Doerfel, Steinfelser & Co., $3,528; Gebrender Ludwig, $2,552, and Otto Weidlich, $2,033, all of Saxony; Frati & Co. of Berlin, $5,248; Mrs Jane A. Townsend of this city, $10,000, secured by mortgage, and Mrs. Bertha Pollman, $16,488.

WHITNER BROTHERS.—Victor E. and William H. Whitner, composing the firm of Whitner Brothers, cigar dealers at 1,171 Broadway, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,206 and assets of $1,005, consisting of stock, $500; fixtures, $500; cash in bank, $1, and a claim against the Hunter Club of Nyack, $4. They began business in Brooklyn in 1895 and started a branch store at 1,178 Broadway, New York in 1897. Two years later they sold the Brooklyn business, and in January, 1901, they obtained a compromise with their creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. On May 1, 1902, they moved to their present store. Of the liabilities $3,037 is for the unexpired lease of the store. Among the creditors are the A. H. Hillman Company, $1,242, and Marcellus Perez & Co., $832. Judge Adams of the United States District Court appointed Edward G. Benedict receiver of the assets.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ADLER, S.—Standard Life and Accident Ins. Co. of Detroit, Mich	$176
ABELOFF, Jacob—Joseph Flanders	244
BARRA, C. B. F.—Francis Swigert	30
BOURG, V.—Otto Huber Brewery	323
SAME—Same	226
BULLOCK, Samuel R.—Wm. W. Astor	98
BREUELL, Hartman—Wm. Pinkus	53
BRIGGS, Lewis W.—M. H. Morse	127
CARTER, Lulu A.—Erie R. R. Co., costs	213
COYNE, J. W.—Chas. F. Mahmmacher	15
CHISLING, Michael, Max, and Louis—Oscar Taussig	835
DICK, Mary E.—City of N. Y., costs	106
DEUTSCH, Fanny, by guardian—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co	76
DOW, Edwin B.—Leo M. Klein	193
FRIEFELD, Joseph—M. Kaufman	111
FINLEY, A.—A. Kaufman	99
FLOOD, John J.—B. Fritz et al	240
FINE, Israel—Lena Shore	2,076
GOLIEB, S.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co	109
HESS, Joseph H.—Bert K. Bloch	190
HIRSCH, Henry—Annie M. Smith	204
HAMMOND, Farley M.—Security Trust & Life Insurance Co	83
HALTERMANN, Hans F.—Barnett Katzman and another	148
HUGHES Daniel J.—Bettcher Manufacturing Co	402
KRONS, Morris—Michael Kaufman	111
KENNEDY, Joseph S.—Joseph W. Cole	282
KATZ, Albert—Geo. H. Penniman	316
LEVY, Isaac—N. Y. Post Graduate Medical School & Hospital	43
LEVETT, Geo. W.—Corn Exchange Bank	1,644
MEYER, Paul (not summoned)—Barnett Katzman and another	148
MUTTERL, Oslas—Nassau Electric R. R. Co	106
McGILLICK, William—Fitzgerald Bros. Brew. Co	4,070
OSHRIN, Aaron—Benjamin Oshrin	87
POLLOCK, Wm. W.—Warren McConihe	1,148
PISTONE, Francesco and Agnese—Geo. R. Dutton and another	369
PIERCE, Robert—Wm. McCauley	64
REYNOLDS, Patrick and Michael—Tice Mork	157
SINCLAIR, Richard R.—Fred. Fickinger	288
SMYTH, Jas. J.—Benj. Fritz et al	1,167
SPER, Paul M.—John S. Hawley et al	38
SELONICK, Rose—Adolph Kasner	483
URSINO, Rocco V.—Roberto Riorgini and another	95
UNGAR, John V.—Benjamin Oshrin	87
WETZEL, Mark A.—John H. Ball	154
WEITZENBLUM, Sigmund — Joachim Spiro and another	982
WESTON, Henny—Thomas J. Doyle	900
WOLF, Henri—Harriet Simon	823
JOYCE TRUCKING CO.—American Bridge Co. of New York	142
REPORTING & PRINTING CO. OF N. Y.— Thomas M. Hill	181
THE PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING Co.—James L. Wells et al., costs	56
MERCHANTS' REAL ESTATE CO.—Same, costs	56

Satisfied Judgments.

The first name is that of the debtor, the record that of the creditor and the date when judgment was filed.

ADAMS, Samuel F.—M. Stein, Sept. 1, 1904	$98
ALLEN, Stephen H.—M. Hilborn, July 9, 1897	413
BAUER, Alex—White Sewing Machine Co., June 15, 1904	285
LEVY, B.—M. Hilburn, July 9, 1897	413
MEYERS, Chas. L.—The Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co., Jan. 17, 1890	258
SAME—I. Walker et al., Jan. 13, 1896	252
SAME—P. C. Ralli et al., Jan. 23, 1897	264
MORRIS, Lewis—Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Dec. 28, 1893	163
McCARTHY, Chas. H.—Kingsland Brick Co. Jan. 19, 1905	720
OSBORN, Clarence J.—Wm. J. Matheson & Co., Dec. 28, 1893	162
STROH, Jacob and Isaac—D. J. Steinhardt, Oct. 30, 1897	30
SIEBER, Eustach and Frieda—A. Blechner, Oct. 26, 1899	632
SPECTER, Isaac—W. P. Winter, March 21, 1902, (canceled)	407
SAME—H. Delinsky, Dec. 4, 1901, (canceled)	49
SAME—H. Shapierer, March 9, 1901, (canceled)	212
SAME—M. P. Barnes et al., March 19, 1901, (canceled)	481
KERNEY, Emma, executrix—The Rev. Dr. F. H. Wall, Sept. 21, 1896	500
SOUTHERN RY. CO.—L. Ullman et al., June 23, 1905	997

COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Wednesday, July 26.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Adams, J.—Opens in Room 68, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges.

8136—Charles M. Mead	In re Leon Wechsler
8078—Oscar E. Jones	In re Wm. H. Zeltner
8135—Frances Moller	In re Eliza F. Wallace
8140—Charles Price	In re Charles E. Smith
8094—Arthur A. Hodges	In re Meyer Horowitz
8089—Gottlieb Hummel	In re Moses Natelson
8145—Morris Santloafer	In re Harry Meyer
7950—Wm. A. Weightman	In re John Kress Brew Co
8153—Morton Arendt	In re Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co
6456—S. J. & C. Brodsky	In re Hochheiser & Weiser
78895—G. A. Radtke	In re A. & V. Diamond
8042—Saml Guggenheim	In re R. H. Spalding
7798—Wm. G. Riedell	In re Maurice J. Karp
6877—Fm. B. Harrison	In re Droege & Root
7625—Morris Richman	In re Robert G. Woodward
7234—Amelia Kraus	In re Met Store, &c, Fixture Co
7719—Isaac Semansky	In re Henrietta L. Heine
7755—Max Loewe	In re Wm. Mecklem
7217—Louis C. Whiton	In re N Y Spec Del Co
8040—James H. Driscoll	In re C. D. Oliver & Co
7984—Manfred Wanckel	In re Morris Brothers
7922—Walter S. Simpson	In re Barnard Kamber
8077—Henry I. Gilbert	In re Solomon & Drucker
7707—Charles A. Parsons	In re Chas Moskowits
8102—Eva Sattelkow	In re Sallay Marants
7791—Fred T. Weed	In re C. L. Pettus & Co
Cases under objection.	In re Weinreb & Merker
7649—Pat. J. Hardiman	In re Modern Typewriter Co
8079—James P. Eager	In re Asbestolith Co
8122—Louis W. Marks	In re Jessie Kirkland
8049—Alex C. McCone	In re Deutsch & Goldman
7422—David Kamsler	In re Joyce Trucking Co
7938—Alex F. Bellows	In re David Laing
7992—Samuel Greenberg	In re John L. McLean
Adjourned cases.	In re Whitney-Wenmann
7657—John A. Nesbit	In re Pincus, Salsberger & Bernstein
7101—Benjamin Gruber	In re Rothenberg & Glinaburg
7046—Louis Schachne	In re Louis L. Todd
7661—John J. Hughes	In re Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co
6575—Adolph Drillman	In re Sovatskin & Cooper
7637—John J. Dooley	In re Leman & Altmayer
5948—A. Meyers & Co	In re Francis R. Hill
5176—Orlando M. Harper	In re Ed. C. Lockwood
6013—Fred E. Block	In re E. Steffens & Co
Involuntary cases.	In re Hochheiser & Weiser
8193—Allied Underwriters	
8105—Jane A. Sarles	
7355—Cohen & Weinstein	

Motions.

In re Hyman Gallub	
In re Clark Automatic Scale Co	
In re Plasmon Co	
In re James T. Webb	
In re Hy. F. Simons	
In re Eagle Chain and Novelty Co	
In re Eagle Hat Frame Co	

STATE COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, July 26.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Cohn-Hessel	43—Bretvetz-Hopper
2—Nickerson-Madison	43½—Place-Worcester
3—Aalhoim-People, &c	44—Same-same
4—Feist-Feist	44½—Malkomesius-Hogan
5 to 14—In re St Nich Park	45—O'Neill-O'Neill
15—In re Seminary	46—Del Monte-Del Monte
16—Miller-Oglesby	47—People, &c-Sherman Bank
17—Lindsay-Slater	48—Hans Bank-Haight
18—O'Beirne-A & K RR	52—Hilborn-Levy
19—Same-same	54—Fritz-Fritz
20—In re E 188th St	55—Meirowits-Uffer
21—In re Barretto St	56—Barrett Co-Sheehan
22—Same	57—In re Schkolnik
23—McDermott-McAdoo	58—Luta-City of N Y
24—Butler-Payne	59—Dayan-Dayan
25—Lindsay-Slater	60—Steinhaus-Bill
26—Wade-Mut Res Life Ins Co	61—Laxarus-Appel
27—Carroll-Condit	62—In re Dunning
28—Barkley-Nadworney	63—Engelman-Beau
29—In re Mischo	64—Lederer-Lederer
30—In re Atwood	65—Hullaman-Hilt
31—In re U S Fid, &c, Co	66—In re Partridge
32—Cogswell-Bellows	67—N Y C & H R R R-Lehon
33—White-Cooper Bank	68—In re Kranken, &c
34—Samuels-Sauer	69—Jahl-Jahl
35 to 39, 49 to 52—In re Westchester Lighting Co	70—O'Neill-N Y Elec Workers' Union
40—Moore-Waldorf Stable Co	71—Emerson-Bristor
41—Bank of New York-Harper	72—Dugro-Herter

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Calendar.)—Adjourned until Aug. 1.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., and XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers — Fitzgerald, S.—Held on ground floor in County Court House. Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.

Phebe De Saxe,	Caroline E. Duryea,
Mary Coghlan,	Jacob H. Ostrum,
Patrick J. Condon,	Jane E. Cary,
Martin Brechtlein,	Caroline Hiffert
Marianna Feuerstein,	

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogates' Court, Trial Term, second floor, in County Court House. Contested will.

2121—Nora Boynton

CITY COURT—Special Term—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M. No contested motions will be heard unless placed on the calendar before 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., IV., and V.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Foster, J.—Pleadings at 10 A. M. Motions should be noticed for 10 A. M. and will be heard immediately after the pleadings. The calendar for the day will be called at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke and Smyth for the People.

1—Frank Potacky	7—Louis Markoff, Lawrence Gillin, Louis Green
2—John Holmes	8—Michael Slevin
3—Samuel Schwartz	9—Michael Murphy
4—George Fennell	10—Michael Burnham, Elisabeth Healy
5—Alfonse Raimone	11—George Nichols
6—Walter Green	12—George Holmes
7—Frank McQuade	13—Albert Byrnes
8—David Rudolph	14—William Kaney
9—Joseph Rickles	15—Jacob Kloves, Samuel Moskowitz, Harry Cohn, Bernard Schwartz
Pleadings.	
1—Jacob Cohen	
2—Edward J. Sweeney, John Fried	
3—James Connelly	
4—Jacob Sars, Samuel Tuhna, Samuel Silverman	16—William Brown
5—Peter Muller	17—Arthur M. Calmer
6—Jacob Moritz, Thomas Kelly, Joseph Mannheim	18—Grace Lewis
	19—Marie Husted, Tillie Henderson

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Garvan, Train, and Hart for the People.

1—Salvatore Colano	5—Giovanni Silvestri
2—William Conroy, Joseph Hart	6—Terence Connolly
	7—Gaetano Gianvecchio
3—Joseph Kent	8—Otto Milone
4—Morris Blumenthal	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—(June term continued.)—Goff, R.—No day calendar.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

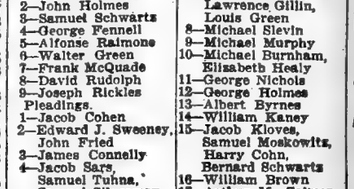
CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Frederick A. Wasserman vs. George C. Trede—Abner S. Werblin. Douglas H. Cooke, Incorporated, vs. John Williams—Eugene L. Bushe.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J.—Mallinckrodt Chemical Works vs. Fidelity Surety Company—Abraham Benedict.

SPORTING GOODS.

OUT TO-DAY.



SPALDING'S OFFICIAL FOOTBALL GUIDE

Edited by WALTER CAMP FOR 1905

Containing the newly revised

OFFICIAL PLAYING RULES

All America team and review of season of 1904; All America teams from 1889 to 1904; All America selections from leading newspapers; Middle West all star team for 1904; All Eastern college elevens for 1904, by Charles Edward Patterson, of Princeton; records of all the leading teams; scores of the game between prominent colleges since introduction of Rugby foot ball; review of special annual college matches in 1904; a short description of the game; special chapters on the state of the game in the following sections of the country: Middle West, by Charles Baird, of the University of Michigan; Middle States, by George Orton, of Pennsylvania; New England, by Joseph R. Pendleton; Colorado, by A. W.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
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Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week..... 0.17
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year..... 1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE PROSPECTS FOR PEACE.

Within the last month, since the appointment of the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia, there has undoubtedly crept into the mind of the public a certain degree of distrust as to the outcome of their meeting. There have been sundry utterances, more or less definite and authoritative, from persons in high, though not in the highest, places in the respective Governments, going to show that each party to the negotiations approaches the other with a good deal of caution, and that each desires that the other should not assume too great readiness for concession. The impression thus conveyed is naturally somewhat discouraging. Nor do the acts of the two Powers indicate a complete purpose to come to terms. Japan has seized Sakhalin, and her armies in Korea and Manchuria, behind the veil of secrecy their commanders know so well how to guard, are known to be engaged in operations which, if they are not active, are clearly not guided by the expectation of immediate peace. On the other hand, Russia has not suggested an armistice, has announced a new mobilization on a large scale, and is carrying on negotiations in France, if not elsewhere, for new loans. The Japanese representatives declare that they are not overanxious nor very sanguine. The Russian representatives, on their way hither, take occasion to remark that their country can fight indefinitely. All this, as we have said, produces an impression not exactly encouraging.

It would be easy, however, to attach too much importance to these facts and statements. The two parties are necessarily manoeuvring for position. Neither one can be expected beforehand to seek agreement too openly or too eagerly. Each will assume a firm bearing. Each will try to induce the other to make the first approach to actual negotiation. And this all the more surely because they do not meet of their own motion, but on the suggestion of the various great Powers, all of whom are more interested in peace than in the special advantage of either contestant, and some of whom are suspected of a certain antagonism to one or the other of the contestants. The most that can be inferred from the matters to which we have referred is that neither Japan nor Russia is ready to announce its actual attitude with regard to the terms of peace. The world is simply entirely ignorant of what will happen at Portsmouth, and must for some time yet be content with speculation.

Nevertheless there is the fact that the essential and permanent interests of both Japan and Russia will be served by peace, if it can be attained. That fact must have an immense influence on the minds of the statesmen to whom the difficult and important task has been assigned. It has been announced from Japan that security for the future is an indispensable condition of peace. It has not been declared the sole condition, but much more emphasis has been laid upon it than upon indemnity for the past. It is fair to assume that if the security can be made practically absolute the question of indemnity may assume a subordinate place. The problem is to determine what security Russia can and will be ready to give. Obviously she will not be likely to assent to the security to be derived from her being rendered helpless, such security as BISMARCK avowedly exacted from France a generation ago. She has been sorely defeated, but not so definitively as that.

Right here comes in the consideration of the possibility of an alliance between Japan and Russia as the outcome of the war. On the face of it the proposition is certainly visionary. It may turn out to be quite the contrary. Japan has it in her power to guarantee to Russia the undisturbed possession of her actual Eastern dominion, which does not include the leased provinces of China. She has the power to assure to Russia equal rights and privileges of trade throughout Manchuria and even Korea, and though this is a very different thing from the exclusive trade Russia sought to enforce, it has the advantage that Russia would not have to fight for it, as ultimately she was sure to have to fight for the other. And she broke out engaged in China. For there is no doubt that Japan, especially with the co-operation of Great Britain, and with the assent of Russia, could safely and lastingly guarantee the open door for Eastern trade. At any rate, we have in favor of this plan the indubitable fact that enduring peace, lasting security, can be attained for both countries only through some arrangement advantageous to both, through the substitution of rational friendship for lingering animosity. It is a splendid goal for which to strive, and its achievement would lend great lustre to the statesmen and the rulers who co-operated in the task.

CROP REPORTING DIFFICULTIES.

It is to be remarked that all the proposed reforms in the Agricultural Department relate to "leaks" rather than to efficiency. The first best reliance against "leaks" would be to have no secrets—that is, to publish promptly upon receipt everything worth publishing at all. The second best reliance would be to prosecute and punish all those guilty of leaking. But after the leaks are stopped there is a remnant of difficulties to which no attention as yet is being paid. Nothing as yet is proposed to remedy such glaring errors as attracted the attention of all close readers of the grain crop reports for the current month. Here are two examples:

	Area.	Bushels.
*Official Winter wheat, 1899	25,357,592	291,706,229
†Official Winter wheat, 1899	30,766,885	365,348,920
*Official corn harvest, 1899	82,108,587	2,078,143,983
†Official corn harvest, 1899	94,916,911	2,666,440,273

*Agricultural Department.
†Census Department.

How do such differences arise? Are they excessive and remediable, or are they due to the nature of the case and within an approved factor of error? Of course this is a very different matter from the garbling and selling of the reports. At the moment nothing is said regarding the criminal side of the matter, about which there can be no two opinions. It might also seem as though there were not room for two opinions about such discrepancies as over 12,000,000 acres in corn area, and 500,000,000 bushels in yield. But the subject is not all upon the surface, and even those most deeply interested are not the best informed.

Suppose, for instance, that any farmer in the United States were asked how many acres he had under cultivation, and how many bushels of grain he would have. He could not say for a fact, for he has not surveyed his acres under crop, and the yield depends upon the weather were his acreage accurately known. There are 5,739,657 farmers in the United States. If each of them were to make an error of an acre, or in the yield of an acre, there would be no need to look further for explanation of errors affecting 841,201,546 acres of farm land. How true this is appears even from the records of the critics of the work of the Department of Agriculture. Many cipherers, each with his own system and each system adaptable to the exigencies of market positions, from the same data produce results differing as much from each other as from the department, which is the shining mark of all.

Upon these facts it is possible to take either of two positions. Firstly, it is impossible to make accurate crop forecasts, and they should be abandoned, or, secondly, there is such urgent need of good crop reports that they should be treated more seriously, and vigorous efforts be made to improve them. It is a serious mistake to think that the reports are chiefly useful to speculators, or to confuse the crop reports with the reports privately compiled in many industries. Why, some ask, should there be Government reports of the farming business any more than of the shoe or dry goods or any other trade? The simple reason is that all wealth starts from the soil. Agriculture is the basic industry in a sense not true even of the iron and steel trade. The crops decide how many rails the railways will buy, whether there shall be a liberal demand for clothes and shoes, and so on through the long list. The crop reports are not for the farmers primarily, nor yet for the speculators. They are for everybody who has any stake in the country's prosperity, and it is a pity that they are not treated more soberly than as a football alternately of politicians and bulls and bears.

THE SENTENCE OF MITCHELL.

To be a United States Senator and to get into jail is as cruel a fate as one would wish to have befall his very worst enemy. In Washington a Senator is a very exalted personage—so exalted that they all seem personally cognizant of their greatness, and to no other officers of the Government is there so much reverence paid by kowtowing and humility. No others bear themselves so grandly. In the company of Senators a member of the President's Cabinet looks like a farmer.

And now another of these sublime beings is to go to jail. The sentence of the court is that JOHN HIPPLE MITCHELL, United States Senator from Oregon, shall serve six months in jail and pay a fine of $1,000. It is dreadful. After years of power and dignity and the breathing of incense in Washington to sit upon a four-legged stool, or upon the edge of an iron cot in a narrow cell with a grated door, and eat soup from the beat out of a porringer; to look at the sky through a square hole in a stone wall, and to see no free human being save a jail attendant with a bunch of unpleasant keys—these will be the conditions of Senator MITCHELL'S existence for six months.

MITCHELL used to make very long speeches and he was rather quick to resent any attack upon himself. Not having taken the precaution to become a millionaire before entering the Senate, he attempted in weak and foolish ways to repair the defect of fortune, and getting caught at it, he must suffer the consequences. It is forbidden to a Senator or Member of Congress to be interested in business transactions with the Government, even if the transactions are honest. In MITCHELL'S case they were dishonest. He tried to make money through participation in land frauds. Congressman LITTAUER merely sold muskrat gloves, presumably of fair quality, to the Government. That got him into trouble, but the statute of limitations saved him.

Washington is the worst city in the country for practicing the arts of a crook—particularly the official crook. A Government officer or department employé who is detected in criminal doings may be sure that the country will ring with the story of his misdeeds, and that he will be relentlessly pursued. Scandals and corruption make Administrations angry. A rigorous inquiry is always insisted on, and when conviction follows the punishment is severe. Senator MITCHELL'S punishment ought to be exemplary. If any other Senators are trying to make money by methods that would not bear the light of day they will be very likely, as they contemplate the horrid fate of MITCHELL, to cover up their tracks and free themselves at once from dangerous entanglements. There has been a deal of investigating and indicting and sentencing among Government employés of late, and MITCHELL is not the first of the members of the present Senate to get into trouble. If the contemplation of the disgrace and sufferings of convicted malefactors is salutary and improving, a great wave of righteousness ought to sweep over the National capital.

POWDERLY ON CHINA.

The amiable and ridiculous POWDERLY performed, in spite of himself, the public service of reducing the "Noble and Holy Order of the Knights of Labor" from a numerous and ferocious body, threatening the prosperity and safety of the country, to the condition of a feeble folk in a state of innocuous desuetude. While he was rendering that service POWDERLY was compensated by far larger wages than he could have earned if he had been laboring with any other organ than his mouth. And, at the close of his unfaithful stewardship, and to the disgrace of the United States, he was received into what he no doubt regarded as the practically everlasting habitation of the Commissionership of Immigration, which ought to be reserved for a much more important and respectable man, of an entirely different type.

POWDERLY has long lost that job, and the United States of America have been to that extent rehabilitated. But it appears that that retirement for which he is so eminently suited does not suit POWDERLY. He has emerged from it to warn his countrymen against the machinations of the Chinese. According to POWDERLY, you cannot tell, if you are an American, how tricky those Chinese really are, and how many common coolies will smuggle themselves into the country under the disguise of students or merchants or tourists, as soon as you exempt those classes and denominations of Chinamen from your exclusion. Wherefore let us insult every Chinaman we see, is the counsel of the good POWDERLY. Wherever you see a Chinese head, hit it. The Chinese anti-boycott, according to POWDERLY, does not amount to anything. If we understand POWDERLY, it is an invention of base persons interested in deluging the American market with a flood of Chinese cheap labor. These views are what we should expect of POWDERLY, both in his intellectual and his moral aspects. But we fear his expression of them will not prevent him from being regarded in labor circles as a "back number." If the American people do not know how tricky the Chinese are, they at least know how tricky POWDERLY is.

RUSSIANS WHO ARE STILL FOR WAR.

It is known that ALEXIEFF and the Grand Ducal Ring are still for war, unless peace can be attained under absolutely impossible conditions. There is nothing now for them in timber concessions on the Yalu. But there may be some "compensations elsewhere" in army contracts and the "rake-off" thereon. Not one of them has anything to lose by the continuance of the war excepting only his life, and that only by "domestic violence." Not one of them runs any risk of death in battle, for every one of them has kept his skin some thousands of miles from Japanese bullets.

The Czar, as usual, is represented to be halting between two opinions. It is strongly suspected that his appointment of Russian envoys to meet Japanese envoys was intended only to elicit the views of the Japanese envoys. This would talk business with them. The precedent should be edifying.

The Czar's vacillation ought to be ended by the discovery that there are other Russians much more intelligent than the members of the Grand Ducal Ring, who desire the war to continue, from very different motives from those which actuate the ring. MAXIM GORKY, one of the brightest men in Russia, has made himself the spokesman of this party. He says:

> The present war helps us to get rid of the oppression of other enemies, and at its heavy cost we shall conquer the guarantees that will allow our nation to develop freely and to regenerate the Russian country on new principles beneficent for the State. I am for the war.

It is a frightful thing for a patriot to have to desire the defeat of his country in order that his country may "find herself." But that is the position to which every Russian of modern ideas and progressive ideas, every Russian of light and leading, is reduced by the facts of the case. He desires more and worse defeats in order to abolish the autocracy and the bureaucracy. But as the preservation of the autocracy is the object of the Czar, this expression of the Russian Liberals ought to be an illumination for him.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

That most gentlemanlike and amiable dissolution of the partnership which for a century has existed between Sweden and Norway still continues to elude the comprehension of mankind. The more officious and patriotic Swedes and Norwegians attempt to explain it to us, the more we do not understand it.

Neither do we understand the official explanations put forward on either side. If they were produced as documents in a divorce suit, any Judge would throw them out of court. As we have before remarked, it seems to be a case of incompatibility of temper. And there is no sense in accumulating evidence about that. If both parties maintain that it is so, a third party must merely admit that it is so. The solemn report upon the conditions of separation of the committee of the Swedish Rigsdag, setting forth the "sine qua non" of Sweden no more enlightens us than has done any of its preceding documents. When a nation sets forth the conditions upon the refusal of which it is willing to shed its best blood and disturb the peace not only of Scandinavia but of Europe, we naturally look for something very serious. But when we find that one of these conditions is "the right of pasturing reindeer belonging to Swedish Laplanders in North Norway," what are we to say? "Solvuntur risu tabulae," as Alderman SULLIVAN would put it.

Apparently candid yielding to the will of the people is not one of the things they do better in France, if we may trust the report of the intended resignation of President LOUBET in the Autumn. His motive, it is alleged, is to secure the election of his successor by the actual Senate and Chamber of Deputies, acting as a National Assembly. His term does not expire until Feb. 18 next. Meanwhile popular elections will be held, and the result is extremely uncertain. We do not really attach much importance to this report, and are quite unwilling to think that the French President would stoop to a trick essentially so unworthy of the republic. A fresh mandate from the people is precisely the best possible qualification for a body of citizens intrusted with the choice of a President, and it is a sort of incivism, a pretty bad sort, too, to try to evade the action of such a body. Certainly it would do much to discredit a party guilty of it.

Consular Agent DOLGE proudly displays President CASTRO'S decoration of the Order of Bolivar of the third class. This is just now Venezuela's highest recognition of a foreigner. But assuredly DOLGE'S friend, ex-Minister LOOMIS, is entitled to some profounder honor. In furthering a private loan to the Venezuelan Government Mr. LOOMIS was offered, when the job should be completed, one-seventh of the profits, estimated at over 50,000,000 bolivars. BOLIVAR was a hero, but the Venezuelan bolivar is twenty cents. Evidence is not lacking to confirm the report of Mr. LOOMIS'S distinguished preference for the national coin. Why not create a precedent and a kindred order by conferring upon Mr. LOOMIS the decoration of The Bolivar of the first class?

In Japan the Government owns and operates the salt and tobacco works and the Government monopoly is a good thing from an economic standpoint. But this question of public ownership is largely a question of conditions.—Baron KOMURA to Chicago's Corporation Counsel.

Was the Baron hinting that conditions are not right in Chicago? Has he read DALRYMPLE and DUNNE?

Scandal? Why, I have stuff locked up in my safe that would turn New York upside down if it were published. But Town Topics is a pure periodical. Come in any day, and I'll tell you all I know and I'll show you how hard it is to run a clean newspaper.—Col. W. D. MANN.

It must be difficult, with all that stuff in the safe. Why doesn't the Colonel burn it?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Quarantine of the Old Sort.

There is little in the reports from the South to indicate that the new knowledge about [illegible] has yet been said of the shotguns that used to play so prominent a part in the panic that followed every appearance of the disease, and it is evident that there is going to be an interruption of traffic productive of a wholly unnecessary amount of loss and inconvenience. Of course, it is much easier up here in the North than it is in the South to trust the assurances that only the mosquito can carry yellow fever, for here the penalties of a mistake are not so serious as they are there, where the conditions are so much more favorable for the spread of the disease. Yet there is no reasonable doubt, either that the mosquito is the bearer of the fever or that it is the only one. The possibility that there are others has not been absolutely disproved, indeed, and in the very nature of things it cannot be disproved, but enlightened judgment is all one way, and the old theory that the infection can be carried by "fomites" has been left with no better refuge than the darkest and most remote corner of a universal negative. Some real experts, however, are studying the situation at New Orleans, and there is little probability that the excessive—and useless—rigors of other days will be allowed to bring the commerce of several States to a standstill. With a well-informed population, yellow fever would be one of the easiest of diseases to stamp out, but such populations are extremely rare and panic can do its work anywhere. The latest reports indicate the existence of a situation sufficiently serious to warrant a good deal of apprehension. With something like fifty well-scattered cases of yellow fever in a city like New Orleans the exponents of the new theories have all the work they need cut out for them, and the interest which we will all take in their work and its results will be a different thing from that which we took when Cuba or Panama was the object of their beneficent activity.

Flying With Pigeons for Models.

Nobody can, or at least nobody should, feel anything except sorrow when a lot of energy and ingenuity is wasted, to the cruel disappointment of their possessor and the more cruel amusement of numerous spectators, but when a man interested in the construction of machines to carry himself and others through the air seeks success by watching the flight of birds and attempting to imitate their devices and methods, he is so obviously inviting failure that when the failure comes there is no use in pretending to be grieved by it. Mr. ISRAEL LUDLOW, before he put his elaborate combination of rods and cloth to practical test on Monday, had talked much and with apparent sincerity of the hints he had secured by studying the movements of a convenient flock of pigeons, and on the wisdom thus secured he based much of his confidence that he was about to present a practical solution of the Daedalian problem. It is certain that he could have gone to no less promising teachers. The bird is, indeed, a flying machine of the most effective sort, but it is of a sort so different from any that a human being can or wants to make that observation of its details simply distracts attention from the real task, which is to convey a wholly different creature through the air by contrivances wholly different from wings and muscles. There is only the remotest suggestion of the shape of a fish in the shape of a boat, and there is nothing whatever about a fish even to suggest oars, sails, paddle wheels, or propellers. He approaches closest to the fish method of propulsion who sculls a boat with an oar over the stern, and it is a significant fact that nobody sculls a boat when circumstances permit him to get it along in some other way and nothing like mechanical sculling is ever attempted. The airship of the future will not "fly" at all, if that word involves the beating of wings, and it is more than doubtful if it will even utilize air currents as does the bird when floating on extended and motionless pinions. If we ever navigate the air at all, the chances are that it will be by the use of an engine pushing a plane or combination of planes along a layer of condensed atmosphere, and it will probably have to be done with such energy that any ordinary breeze can be ignored.

Little Money in the New Alchemy.

Those who were misled by the first sensational prophecies as to what may be done with radium in the way of transmuting metals are advised by The Electrical Review not to expect any immediate revival of alchemy as distinguished from chemistry. As a result of the latest researches it is announced as probable or almost certain that the ultimate product of radium's disintegration is either lead or bismuth, with the chances in favor of the former. "But if radium," asks The Review, "does change into lead—and if, as we are told, all the elements are living lives and are gradually being converted into elements of lower atomic weight—why might not lead be converted into gold? In the former transmutation the atomic weight of radium is 225, while that of lead is 206.9. For the latter transmutation the change need only be from 206.9 to 196.7 (the atomic weight of gold) and might be assumed to be correspondingly easy." According to the theorists, however, it takes radium 40,000 years to turn into lead, and by the proportion of atomic weights it would take the lead 22,000 years to become gold. So The Review figures out the problem in another way. "As gold," it says, "is worth at the market price about 6,000 times as much as lead, it is easily seen that if any one owning a pound of lead should sell it for 4½ cents, its present value, and invest this sum at compound interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, in approximately 221 years 3 months and 3 days the sum accumulated would be equal in value to a pound of gold. Evidently this method of converting lead into gold is more profitable than waiting for its transmutation, and the returns are quicker. In fact, during the time required for all of the lead to be converted into gold the sum accruing from investing the value of the lead at 4 per cent. would be something like four, followed by 376 ciphers, dollars; more even than SCOTTY of Death Valley claims that his mine is worth." This of course is only scientific jesting, but it has its lesson, and is, perhaps, the best answer to a lot of the nonsensical talk about what can be done with radium and about the deductions to be drawn from its amazing characteristics. Radium, as now manufactured, costs frightful prices. That of the poorest quality, with an activity only 100 times that of uranium, is valued at $8 a gramme, while the best, with an activity of 500,000, cannot be obtained for less than $20,000 for the same minute quantity. Salts of intermediate quality have intermediate prices.

WHITE MAGIC.

When tree-toads trill and crickets chirr,
And all the marshes faintly ring,
A Goblin flits through plumes of fir
Upon the wood-owl's velvet wing;

THE BENNINGTON HORROR.

Was It Due to the Abolition of the Engineering Corps?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We are informed through the newspapers that at the time of the explosion of the gunboat Bennington the engines were in charge of a young Ensign fresh from the Naval Academy and detailed as an engineer officer.

Suppose the battleship Oregon on her trip from San Francisco to Cuba and in her subsequent battle with Cervera's fleet had been in charge of a young line officer detailed as chief engineer, and the other battleships of Sampson's fleet likewise handled—the old and experienced chief engineers having been relieved—the chances are the war with Spain would not have ended when it did.

Was the killing and wounding of over 100 men on board of the Bennington the result of an experiment caused by abolishing the engineering force of the navy?

The country should demand a satisfactory explanation. W. H. S.

New York, July 24, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why not give credit and honor where it is due? The commander of the unfortunate gunboat Bennington is doubtless a capable and efficient officer, and had he been on board of the vessel at the time of the accident would have done his duty. The fact is, however, he was safe on shore far from the scene of the disaster, and the first officer, at once on recovering from the dreadful shock, ordered the compartments closed, boats lowered, &c., bringing order out of confusion. By example and command he inspired the men to prove themselves the heroes they were. He is scarcely mentioned in the press, while the commander is written up from his youth and extolled for heroism and bravery. G. A. D.

New York, July 24, 1905.

"THE BREADWINNERS."

What Impression Will It Make on the New Generation of Novel Readers?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am curiously interested in your promised republication of "The Breadwinners" as a serial on Sundays. Will the story that made such a powerful impression on the novel readers of more than twenty years ago have anything like its old effect upon the youngsters of the era of Richard Harding Davis, David Graham Phillips, Robert Herrick, Hamlin Garland, Robert Grant, not to mention Edith Wharton and James Lane Allen and a few others? To be sure, Howells, James, Aldrich, Charles Dudley Warner, and others were writing American fiction of a high order when "The Breadwinners" appeared, but we had not nearly so many American novelists, nor was the multitude of American novel readers nearly so large as it is now. "The Breadwinners" also seemed to me a fine novel, and I never doubted that John Hay was its author. In fact, I feel sure that if he had not written it he would have frankly said so.

Brooklyn, July 25, 1905. L. M. N.

Why John Hay Wouldn't Own Up.

From The London Chronicle.

Although it is generally assumed in literary circles in New York that Mr. Hay wrote "The Breadwinners," a political novel which caused much stir twenty years ago, there is no positive evidence. Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, in which the story first appeared, refuses to testify. He is full of lively satire on some rather tender points of American sentiment. For instance, the Western habit of naming boys after Andrew Jackson was trounced in this fashion: "The name is an unconscious brand. It generally shows that the person bearing it is the son of illiberal parents, with no family pride or affections, but filled with a bitter and savage partisanship, which found its expression in a servile worship of the most injurious personality in American history." If John Hay had owned to this a good many Western voters would have had something to say.

Antiquated Railroad Methods.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A dispatch in this morning's TIMES states that a person under arrest in Akron, Ohio, was possessed of a key that would open switches on three different railroads. In view of recent occurrences this would indicate that methods of railroad operation are in vogue that may be at least pronounced antiquated.

Twenty-five years ago all main track switches were locked with a standard padlock, for which a key was furnished to station agents, track foremen, and train hands, indiscriminately, who controlled all switching of trains. When an accident occurred, due to an open switch, it was generally impossible to determine who had made the mistake.

It has been related of a certain station agent in a Far Western town, who, dozing at his table, received a message from the dispatcher directing him to flag and sidetrack a westbound train at his station, to permit a train in the opposite direction to pass. This he failed to do, and was only aroused by the train, which he should have stopped, thundering by. Fortunately the train reached the next station and was there sidetracked before a disaster occurred. When the culprit was called to account he denied that the train had passed through his station, and explained the situation by the statement that if the train had reached the next station it must have gone via the toll road over the mountains. It is a pleasure to state that his audacity saved his neck for the first offense, but he received a warning that no more trains must take the toll road.

In modern practice, with frequent trains and high-speed schedules, all main track switches should be operated from block signal towers, a tower being situated at all junction points and at all stations where sidings occur, in addition to such other towers as may be required. In case of accident caused by an open switch the responsibility is thus fixed without question.

TRACKMAN.

New York, July 22, 1905.

"The Passing of the Drum."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Commenting on an editorial in this morning's TIMES I would say that the French Minister of War took away the drums in 1880. I was in the South of France from January of that year. The regiments at Avignon, at Nimes, at Marseilles marched out to exercise or change camp with the notes of the bugle alone. It was talked of many times when I was present as a wish of the then presiding Minister, (I have forgotten whether it was Freycinet or not,) and it was assumed that the change had come to stay.

I was out of France then until the Spring of 1884, and was surprised and disturbed then to hear the drums once more. A new Minister of War had brought them into use again. Very likely something of that sort will happen this time. I remember thinking that the notes of the bugle were not calculated to mark the step as decidedly as the fife and drum. But probably this is not an important distinction.

New York, July 24, 1905. R. S.

Why She Wanted Work.

From The Kansas City Times.

"There are a lot of queer people in this world," said the man in charge of the book department of a large store yesterday. "This morning a young woman came in here and applied for a position selling books. I explained that there was nothing I could give her. Then I said pleasantly:

"'I'm awful sorry.'

"'Oh,' she said, turning to go, 'you needn't be sorry. I really don't need the money. I simply wanted to work here so I could read the books.'"

Increased Equine Labors.

From Puck.

And all the marshes faintly ring,
A Goblin flits through plumes of fir
Upon the wood-owl's velvet wing;

PORTO RICANS DEMAND HOME RULE MEASURES

Non-Partisan Municipal League Attacks the Executive Council.

WOULD RESTRICT PRESIDENT

They Want Governor to Appoint Insular Heads—Ask for a Senate of Fourteen Members.

SAN JUAN, July 25.—Delegates representing sixty-five of the sixty-six municipalities in Porto Rico, selected from both political parties, assembled in convention here to-day to memorialize Congress with the view of bringing about sweeping changes in the Government of this island.

The memorial as adopted declares that this is the seventh anniversary of the American invasion of Porto Rico and complains that the preponderance of power still rests with an Executive Council composed of heads of departments appointed by President Roosevelt. It recites:

"These heads of departments arrive here, knowing nothing of the language, customs, or needs of the country, and, twenty-four hours after disembarking, take their seats in the Executive Council and determine the fate of the island."

No change is asked in the composition of the House of Delegates, which consists of thirty-five members elected by the people, but the following amendments to the Foraker law are proposed:

"First—The organization of an Insular Senate, to be composed of two Senators each from seven districts in place of the Executive Council.

"Second—That the proposed Senate and the House possess the same privileges granted to the House under the Foraker law.

"Third—That the Secretary of Porto Rico, the Attorney General, the Treasurer, the Auditor, the Commissioner of Education, and the Commissioner of the Interior continue in their present offices under present titles, but that they form no part of the Executive Council.

"Fourth—That the officers named be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Insular Senate, and not by the President of the United States."

The memorial was adopted by a rising vote, the delegates cheering for five minutes.

The convention also adopted a petition for presentation to the Insular Legislature for the protection of the municipalities and granting to them autonomy. Several bitter speeches were made against centralizing power in the island in the hands of the Secretary of Porto Rico and the Executive Council.

The gathering was serious and dignified, and several of the delegations present were headed by Mayors. R. H. Todd, Mayor of San Juan, initiated the movement and was Chairman of the convention. His reason for calling the meeting was the growing anti-American feeling throughout the island.

One result of the convention is the permanent establishment of the Porto Rico Municipal League, with Mayor Todd as President. Notable features of to-day's gathering were the total absence of politics, the unanimity of purpose and determination of the delegates, and the enthusiastic adoption of the memorial to Congress.

Dogs in Washington Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I pass down through Washington Square every morning from six to ten dogs are running all over the park, tearing up the grass, scraping around the trees, and destroying flowers, &c. Some time ago I wrote to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to send their wagon down there any morning at 7:30 or 8 o'clock and catch some of these half-starved curs of dogs, but it looks as if most of the dogs were there yet.

This park is a dumping ground for dogs; men and women go there every morning with two and three dogs. These animals chase one another all over the park. In fact, this park is destroyed every year by dogs. It looks like a cow pasture now. The policeman in the park pays no attention to these dogs. In the afternoon if a little child should run over the grass the old park foreman raises his stick and shouts at it as if some great crime were being committed. Indeed, if fifty little children walked over the grass all day they would not do as much injury to the park as these dogs do in twenty minutes.

The only way to stop this is to have a tax of $10 per year on every dog in New York City. Ninety per cent. of the dogs in this city are useless animals; they are no good for anything. Then why not destroy them?

MARCUS CANBY.

New York, July 24, 1905.

Property Rights in Trees in the Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I noted your mention of the decision of a Carolina court the other day sustaining the property right of abutting owners in trees growing along the streets and highways. I beg to call your attention to a recent case in our Court of Appeals defining the abutting property owners' rights and permitting such an owner to recover damages for the negligent injury of trees even where he has no title to the fee of the street or highway. I refer to Donahue vs. Keystone Gas Co., 181 N. Y., 313, decided on April 25, 1905. The court well asks:

"Is the law so tender toward wrongdoers as to virtually say to them: 'If you cut down every graceful elm or beautiful maple standing in the streets of any city and can adjust matters with the authorities you are safe, for no individual can call you to account, even if 20 per cent. is taken from the value of his property?' The announcement of such a rule, directly or indirectly, would spread consternation throughout the State."

LEX ARBORUM.

New York, July 19, 1905.

A Lay View of Subway Ventilation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to one who knows no more about the matter than I do that the proper remedy for bad Subway air is not churning with office fans on station platforms, but pumping it into the street through openings between the stations, thus creating a current which will draw the air from the street down the stairway openings and so give fresh air not only at the stations but all the way through the tunnel.

Brooklyn, July 23, 1905. C. W. B.

Distrusted Him.

From The Detroit Free Press.

"I don't believe Windy's tips on the races are any good."

"Why not?"

"Well, he said they were a sure thing and then he wasn't willing to lend me the money to bet with."

ANTICIPATION.

And now the brindle cow, serene,
Comes slowly into view
Upon the far off rustic scene,
With aspirations new.

The Winter's dreary days are done,
Monotony has ceased,
And now beneath the smiling sun
Her bovine eyes may feast

CHARLES FROHMAN BACK; NOT TO QUIT SYNDICATE

Theatrical Manager, in from Europe, Says He Is Satisfied.

GETS FIVE LONDON THEATRES

Nine English Stars, Too—He Will Manage Tours of Twenty Companies in England.

Charles Frohman, who runs more theatrical companies than any other one man in the world, came in from Europe yesterday on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm. Mr. Frohman at once denied the oft-recurring rumor that he was going to leave the old theatrical syndicate and make a new syndicate all his own.

"There's not going to be any new syndicate as far as I am concerned," Mr. Frohman said with a smile, in reply to the first question fired at him by a reporter. "I'm quite satisfied as I am, and have been for the last seven years. I think I'll continue to be satisfied."

Mr. Frohman said that his season in England had been a thorough success, and that he was ready to make the Winter season just as big a one—in both Europe and America.

"The arrangements I made in London," said Mr. Frohman, "give me control of five of the leading theatres there and nine of the most celebrated English stars. Tours through England of over twenty companies and three American stars will be directed under my management. Besides, I am going to send several more American organizations abroad and transfer some of my London companies to this side of the water.

"When I started in London I was absolutely alone, and it is a matter of some pride with me that now, when my ventures are so numerous, I am still just as much by myself as I ever was. No one has been associated with me.

"George Ade is to give me his new play, 'The 'Varsity Man,' next week. I shall produce it with Joseph Wheelock, Jr., in the leading rôle. I have also a new poetical play by Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Luscombe Searle, called 'Mizpah,' and a new comedy by H. V. Esmond.

"As usual, the Empire Theatre will begin its season with John Drew, who will appear in a new play by Augustus Thomas. Margaret Dale will again be his leading woman. When Mr. Drew leaves the Empire Miss Maude Adams will take his place with the Barrie play 'Peter Pan.' Mr. Barrie will come to New York to attend and oversee the rehearsals. In this play Miss Adams will have a boy's part. There are nine scenes to the piece, and it requires a cast of seventy.

"Nat Goodwin will begin a three years' engagement under my management with 'The Beauty and the Barge.' Miss Ethel Barrymore will have a Barrie play, 'Alice-Sit-By-the-Fire,' in which she will be seen at the Hudson Theatre when she returns from her California tour. 'Alice-Sit-By-the-Fire' and still another Barrie play, 'Pantaloon,' will be presented the same evening. Lionel Barrymore will be in the latter.

"In a month Sothern and Marlowe return from Europe, and at once begin rehearsals of 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'Twelfth Night,' and 'The Merchant of Venice.' These plays will all be seen at the Knickerbocker Theatre. The combination, after their season here, will again go to London.

"An entirely new and original play by Henry Arthur Jones has been secured for Miss Virginia Harned. The author will come to New York to rehearse it before the first presentation at the Hudson Theatre. 'Man and Superman' will be at he Hudson before the Jones play.

"Daly's will open on Sept. 4 with Edna May, supported by an English company, in 'The Catch of the Season.' In the company will be a dozen fascinating Parisian dancers and singers. 'The Catch of the Season' is going to be as big a success as 'Three Little Maids' and 'The School Girl.'

"William H. Crane's new play will be 'An American Lord,' by Broadhurst and Dazy. Francis Wilson will appear in a new comedy in the Winter, together with a new piece called 'The Little Father of the Wilderness.' At the Criterion Theatre I shall make a big production of the Paris success, 'La Belle Marseillaise,' which will be followed by 'The Duel,' adapted by Louis N. Parker. In conjunction with William Gillette I am to produce his new play, 'Clarice.' The opening of this play will be at the Shakespeare Theatre, Liverpool, on Sept. 4.

"William Collier will remain in London, since he has been so successful. After 'The Dictator' will come 'On the Quiet,' for the benefit of the Englishmen, and then a new Richard Harding Davis play, 'The War Correspondent.' Clyde Fitch and Willis Steele have handed to me their dramatization of 'Wolfville.' I have also a play which is the combined work of Julian Lamaitre and Jerome K. Jerome. The French original was presented at the Renaissance in Paris. Robert Marshall, author of 'The Duke of Killicrankie,' has sold me the American rights to his plays. I have secured Alfred Sutro's play, 'The Way of a Fool,' and another play by him, 'Mollentrave on Women.' A dramatization of 'The Letters of a Self-Made Merchant to His Son' is being made for me by Paul Potter and George Horace Lorimer. Other plays that I have are a new comedy by the author of 'The Marriage of Kitty,' called 'Paris and New York'; a play by A. E. W. Mason, called 'Marjory Strode'; 'Doctor Wake's Patient,' and a new comedy by Ernest Denny, called 'All-of-a-Sudden Peggy.' Fay Davis will appear in the last.

"Charles McLellan, author of 'Leah Kleschna,' is to let me have 'On the Love Path.' I have also secured 'The Heart of a Sparrow,' adapted from the French by Cosmo Gordon Lennox. William Reeves, with a company of sixteen, will appear in 'The Mumming Birds' with one of my new musical pieces. Other musical plays that I am to produce are 'La Petite Bohème,' 'Our Girl,' to be at the Herald Square, a new musical comedy for Edna May. Miss Mary Moore and Sir Charles Wyndham will again come to America for a fifteen weeks' tour. Sir Henry Irving will make his farewell tour in the Fall. John Hare will be here, too.

"Ellen Terry, Ellaline Terriss, Marie Tempest, and Seymour Hicks will continue under my management. Huntley Wright will come to New York. Mr. Hackett and Miss Mannering will be seen together in 'The Walls of Jericho.' 'A Pair Exchange' will be produced in September. The night before I left London I arranged with Georges Feydeau for his farcical play, 'The Duchess of Folies of Bergère.'

"I am mighty glad to get back to America."

SHUBERTS GET TWO MORE.

Will Call the Duquesne Theatre in Pittsburg the Belasco.

Two more theatres have been obtained by the Shuberts, the leaders in the opposition to the Theatrical Trust. They are Albaugh's Lyceum Theatre in Baltimore and the Duquesne Theatre in Pittsburg. They will be opened as first-class houses in October.

The Belasco Theatre will henceforth be the name of the Duquesne. This is the Shuberts' tribute to their ally, David Belasco. Nearly $50,000 will be spent in remodeling the house and making it larger. None but independent attractions will be played at either the Duquesne or the Baltimore Lyceum. The Shuberts, Harrison Grey Fiske, and Belasco will furnish most of them. There are now twenty-two theatres under the direction of the Shuberts, and a member of the firm said yesterday that there would be some more additions before long.

Otto A. Meyer Sails for Europe.

Among the passengers who sailed for Bremen on the North German Lloyd liner Grosser Kurfuerst yesterday morning was Otto A. Meyer of Utica.

ABOUT "THE BREADWINNERS."

It Was the Most-Discussed Story of Its Day—Traced Home to Hay.

The first installment of "The Breadwinners," which THE NEW YORK TIMES will begin printing serially next Sunday, appeared in The Century Magazine of August, 1883. The story was published by the Harpers as a book in December of the same year, and the mystery of its authorship was for months a burning question. No outsider had any quotable official information as to who the hidden writer was, and to this day the mystery has continued officially unresolved. All the same, all the signposts pointed then—and all point now—to one man.

There is now practically no doubt that John Hay, afterward Ambassador and Secretary of State, wrote the story which made so great a sensation. Other names were suggested at the time, among them several well-known authors, who early denied the attribution. Mr. Hay never did.

Whoever did write it, everybody agreed that it was a remarkable story. The Saturday Review declared: "This is the prime merit of 'The Breadwinners.' The chief characters in it are actually alive. They are really flesh and blood; they are at once true and new, and they are emphatically and aggressively American. The anonymous author has a firm grip on American character. He has seen and he has succeeded in making us see facts and phases of American life which no one has put in a book before." Then the Saturday Review, while taking pains to express its disapproval of these aggressive American types, went on to speak of "touches not unworthy of Fielding or Thackeray."

On this side of the water the newspapers showered praise and blame on "The Breadwinners." The Critic spoke of the book as "remarkable as a novel of action and spirited incident in an age of introspection and analysis," yet containing "bits of analysis delicately and subtly grateful in an age of melodrama." As a social study, said The Critic, it is a study of all grades of society from the highest to the lowest. It is a pleasure to find the author doing up his fashionable life in a single evening party; his take-off on municipal politics in a single chapter; his lover's flirtation with the wrong woman in a single kiss; his strike or murder or trial or robbery or elopement in, perhaps, a single paragraph; his caricature almost in a single word."

It was not all praise. The author was accused of being an "aristocrat" and having "neither sympathy nor pity for the toilers." From sundry parts of the country came attacks upon him on this score—attacks which grew so widespread and so sanguinary that he was moved to answer them in a remarkable open letter in which he paid his respects to all his critics and detractors.

The letter was signed "The Author of the Breadwinners," and explained the whole inception and design of the story, while it defended the right of anonymity which the author had assumed. In the course of it the writer declared that only two persons besides himself knew the secret of authorship—one undesignated, the other evidently (from the description) Mr. Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century. The unknown added that he had absolute confidence in the discretion of both his confidants—as well as in his own.

Mr. Gilder's nearest friends declare that they have never got him to say who did write "The Breadwinners." But the officers of The Century Company admit without reserve that it was Mr. Hay who brought the manuscript to Mr. Gilder. About a year ago Mr. Ellsworth, Secretary of The Century Company, was quoted as saying this:

"All I know about it is that Mr. Hay transacted all the business in connection with the publication of the work when it appeared in our magazine. Our dealings were with Mr. Hay and Mr. Hay alone, and to him all moneys were paid in connection with the publication."

Yesterday, when Mr. Ellsworth was asked about the matter, he smiled enigmatically and said:

"I am not going to say another word about 'The Breadwinners.' I have said enough already."

A curious circumstance bearing upon the authorship of the story is this: Lippincott's Magazine some twelve years before the publication of "The Breadwinners" printed a story by John Hay called "The Bloodseedling." This story early in 1884 or late in 1883 The Argonaut of San Francisco reprinted, and The Critic of Jan. 19, 1884, had this comment:

"The Bloodseedling," by Col. John Hay, is supposed to be the seedling of "The Breadwinners." There are some characters in it which are akin to those in the latter story. These may of course be resemblances, but they are strong ones."

A writer not long ago remarked on the circumstance that Mr. Hay in certain undoubted stories of his written in Paris when he was Secretary of Legation always translated certain names. For Champs Elysées he wrote Elysian Fields. The author of "The Breadwinners" writes in like form "Boulogne Wood" for Bois de Boulogne. Mr. Hay in a known story of his speaks of the "soldier's fault of direct compliment." The author of "The Breadwinners" uses the same phrase.

BRADY PARK AT CONEY.

Theatrical Manager Outlines a Great Scheme for a Show Ground There.

Announcement was made last night by William A. Brady that a large amusement park will be laid out on the site of the Boer War spectacle at Coney Island to make the Boer War a permanent show and to include other attractions. A three-ring circus would be added, Mr. Brady said, and in addition to this there would be an open air theatre, for which twenty acres of Brighton Beach land would be set aside. There would be a Pike like that at the St. Louis Fair, and an observation tower studded with electric lights would form part of a grand entrance to be built.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Oscar Hammerstein has engaged Abdul Kader and his three wives to appear on the Paradise Roof Monday after next. Kader is a great painter, it is said, whose pictures adorn the walls of mosques and other Moslem institutions in Turkey. The Sultan of Morocco, Mr. Hammerstein says, bought eight of Kader's canvases. Kader's wives, veiled, will assist him on the stage of the Victoria Theatre in the afternoon and the Paradise Roof in the evening, in "lightning drawing."

Charles B. Dillingham has engaged Bijou Fernandez, Percy Ames, Donald McLaren, and Claire Kulp to support Thomas W. Ross in Henry Blossom's new comedy "A Fair Exchange."

The Third Avenue Theatre will open its doors Saturday. The opening "thriller" will be "The Convict's Daughter." The Thalia, on the Bowery, will also open Saturday night. The New Star, up at One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue, will open one week from Saturday. The Murray Hill is scheduled to open on Aug. 19.

In the J. K. Bangs-Manuel Klein comic opera which Henry W. Savage will produce this season Helen Marvin will play the part of Matricula. The book of the yet unnamed comic opera will be the first original libretto that Mr. Bangs has written. "Lady Teazle" was merely a musical adaptation of Sheridan's comedy. The first presentation of the new opera will be in October.

F. F. Proctor has secured the rights to "The Meddler," in which Stuart Robson appeared successfully, and will make a revival of it at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Charles W. Strine has been engaged as general representative of the interests of the Shuberts and W. C. F. Connor in the coming tour of Mme. Sarah Bernhardt.

EDW. T. SUFFERN'S WILL CUTS OFF RELATIVES

Testator Was Careful That One Sister Should Get Nothing.

SHE'S DEAD TO ME, HE WROTE

Heir of the Founders of the Town of Suffern Has Left Nearly All His Estate to a Church Fund.

Declaring that he and his sister had practically been "dead to each other" most of their lives, Edward T. Suffern, whose ancestors founded the town of Suffern, N. Y., wrote his own will without consulting a lawyer, and in it he cut off his sister, Janette Suffern, of the Town of Suffern, from all share in his estate. Suffern, who was a man of great wealth, died a week ago. His will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday.

Mr. Suffern died while on a visit to Orange County, having gone there from his home, at 70 West Eleventh Street, where he resided with Mr. and Mrs. Marion Thompson. To Mrs. Thompson, whom he described as his best friend, he bequeathed all of his possessions in the West Eleventh Street house, together with $10,000 in cash. In his will he refers to his sister in these words:

"To the person known as my sister, Janette Suffern, I give absolutely nothing whatever."

Then comes a clause as follows:

"Note—We have practically been dead to each other, except so far as business relations compelled recognition, most of our lives, and it is my wish, desire, and firm intention that this condition shall continue after my decease."

The will, which is dated March 30, 1905, names as executors Suffern's attorneys, Cardozo & Nathan.

It is evident that Suffern was anxious that all of his relatives should be disinherited, for in one part of the will he wrote:

"To my relatives I give nothing whatever."

Again referring to the estrangement between him and his sister, which continued for twenty-five years, Suffern wrote in the will:

"Note—I have mentioned this merely to avoid question, because since we became of age we have been separated, and there has been no particular affection existing between us that I am aware of."

He undoubtedly was under the impression that his relatives would contest the will on the ground of undue influence or that he was not mentally competent to make a will, for he made this statement in the will:

"I wish it distinctly understood that in the event of any one attempting to contest this will that I hereby state my wishes and desires after mature deliberation; that I know them and my intentions better than any other person, Judge, jury, and court, or all combined, and that they cannot honestly construe or interpret them otherwise than I herein direct. And finally, I positively direct and order that no contestant, should one or any appear, shall, under any circumstances, have anything whatever from my estate, either real or personal."

In another part of his will Suffern makes this statement:

"I advise Mrs. Caroline Thompson that all my personal belongings in the house at 70 West Eleventh Street are absolutely hers, and I desire her to have unrestricted use of the property as long as she may live, and if any remains after her death I ask, not request, that she will it to the Catherine Henrietta Suffern Fund of Christ's Church, Suffern, Rockland County, N. Y."

The residuary estate is bequeathed to the fund referred to, after a sufficient sum has been set aside to keep the burial plot of the testator's father and mother "in good order."

Recently in Rockland County much of the property which had been held in the Suffern family for a generation was sold after a partition suit brought by Suffern and his sister to settle up the vast estate handed down to them by their parents.

CLEVELAND AT ALTAMONT.

Will Attend Col. Lamont's Funeral This Afternoon.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 25.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland arrived at Millbrook this afternoon, having come from North Sandwich, N. H. They were driven at once to Altamont, the country home of the late Daniel S. Lamont, where they will remain until after the funeral, which will take place to-morrow afternoon at 12:30 o'clock.

The service will be of the simplest nature. The Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, New York, which the Lamont family attended when at their city home, will officiate.

There will be no pall bearers, and only a few guests are expected. A special train, consisting of a funeral car and one coach, will convey the party to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the interment will take place.

WATCH THE AIRSHIPS.

Something's Surely Coming Off Soon, the Press Agents Say.

Leo Stevens has an airship at Brighton Beach. Roy Knabenshue, the Toledo aeronaut, came here the other day and said he would try his machine in New York. Mr. Stevens's press agent at once issued a challenge for a race. Mr. Knabenshue's press agent issued another challenge. Since then the press agents have worked overtime with challenges.

Late last night Mr. Knabenshue's press agent declared that Luna Park, at Coney Island, had offered Mr. Knabenshue $5,000 to sail from Coney Island to the Statue of Liberty and back.

"Will he do it?" said the press agent. "Just watch us."

M. P.'S BRIDE AMERICAN.

Ambassador at Wedding of G. C. Montagu and Miss Sturges.

LONDON, July 25.—George Charles Montagu, member of Parliament in the Conservative interest for the Southern Division of Huntingdonshire, and Miss Alberta Sturges were married this afternoon at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge. Her stepfather, Francis H. Leggett of New York, gave away the bride.

The six bridesmaids included the Misses Florence Padelford, Leila Paget, Mary Sturges, and Frances Leggett. The ushers were Secretary Carter of the American Embassy, and Eames MacVeagh of Chicago. Ambassador and Mrs. Whitelaw Reid were among those present.

PET ELEPHANT SICK.

And All Her Show Mates Seem to Know She Is Ill.

Jennie, the pet elephant of the Thompson & Dundy herd which was sent to Luna Park from the Hippodrome at the close of the city season, is ill from a chill contracted at the abrupt termination of the hot spell last week.

Peter Barlow, the trainer, says he is afraid Jennie cannot live. The show managers declare that the rest of the herd seems well aware that the pet of the herd is very sick, and have been acting nervously at all the performances recently.

PRISONER FOR JEROME.

Left in a Car by a Babbling Passenger —Not a Bomb.

An Eighth Avenue car was moving downtown yesterday morning. There was only one passenger aboard, a long, thin man with a mystic look. He attracted the conductor because he had said to him when handing over his fare:

"Young man, the very best remedy for a secret sorrow is large quantities of marmalade and cheese."

The conductor put the fare in his pocket and went to look at the shining rails narrowing to the gloom of the elevated station at Fifty-third Street. He was still in a reverie when at Nineteenth Street the strange passenger tapped the conductor on the shoulder and said in funereal tones:

"I observe you have been listening to the melody of the wheels. Have you ever noticed that they say 'Bad man—chase you—catch you—kill you! Bad man—chase you—catch you—kill you?' Good morning."

The conductor stared after him as he stepped off the car; then, noticing a square pasteboard box on the seat, he shouted:

"Hi, you've left your valise."

"Tut, tut!" said the man with a wave of his hand. "It contains nothing but marmalade and cheese. Good-bye."

The car went two blocks. Then the conductor and the motorman held a conference.

"There's something wrote on it," said the motorman at length.

There was. The box was addressed to "The Honorable William Travers Jerome, Criminal Courts Building, N. Y."

"Pull yourself together, Bill," said the motorman. "It may be nothing of the kind. Anyhow, it's timed for Jerome's office. We'll get it there. Might as well go to where it's addressed as do damage where it ain't."

The car went downtown slowly. In about forty minutes the package was at the office of the District Attorney. He wasn't there. The conductor and the motorman when they went off duty went to view the ruins of the Criminal Courts Building. It was still standing, and District Attorney Jerome had just arrived at his office.

"I'll probe this matter to the bottom," he said, as he cut the string of the parcel. Messrs. Gans and Krotel held their breath.

The parcel flew open. It contained a porcelain cell, in which were some crystals of sulphate of copper and a muddy residue which was taken to be the dried remains of the other ingredients of a harmless Daniels battery. The whole was labeled "Made in France."

"Well, I knew it wasn't marmalade and cheese," said the motorman when he heard the result.

THEY SOUGHT TREASURE.

Woman Got Two Men to Pay Her Way —She Is Arrested.

On the complaint of Henry Hart, a tailor, of 413 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, who says that he has become tired paying "grub stake" money, Mary Bartley, fifty-five years old, of 369 West Thirty-sixth Street was held as a prisoner last night in the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station. The woman is charged with being a suspicious person, and says that a great mistake has been made.

Hart said he met the woman several weeks ago. Another man joined them, he said, and the three formed a partnership. The woman, Hart says, asserted that she had brought a pile of gold to this city from New Orleans some time ago. Being afraid to keep it in her rooms, Hart says that she told him that she buried it in the woods of Shohola Glen, Pike County, Penn. She had a map purporting to show where her money was buried, Hart says, and told them that if they "staked" her to her expenses in digging up the gold they would have a share.

They gave her money for several trips. She reported each time that she could not find the money, but certainly would the next time. Then they went with her. Hart declares that she ran away from them in the woods. Last night he saw her near her home and had her arrested. She said a great mistake had been made and added:

"If they had stuck to me, they would have been rich men."

GIRL RAN HIM DOWN.

Picked Out Right Man After Robbery, Pursued and Got Him.

Hannah Davis, twelve years old, of 70 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, was standing in front of the apartment house at that number yesterday afternoon when two men came up. One of them asked her if there were any furnished rooms for rent there. Hannah said she thought Mrs. Pauline Riebmuller, on the third floor, had some. The men went inside.

Hannah forgot all about the men until suddenly they burst out of the door and started off in opposite directions at full speed, Mrs. Riebmuller following them to the door and crying that they had stolen her pocketbook. Hannah couldn't follow both men, but, so the police say, she took after the right one. He started across One Hundred and Fifteenth Street to Madison Avenue, ran south a block, and then east.

Hannah kept him in sight until she saw him jump upon a Third Avenue car. Speeding toward the car like a deer she shouted to the motorman that a robber was on board. The motorman heard and stopped the car. Then the conductor asked the breathless Hannah to point out the man. She did.

Policeman McCarthy appeared, and the man, who afterward said he was Joseph Katz, was taken to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station. Later he was arraigned before Magistrate Crane in Harlem Court and held in $300 bail for trial. The police say that he had five pocketbooks in his clothes. His accomplice got away.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Cool weather continues in practically all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except the lower Mississippi Valley and the South Atlantic States.

Generally fair weather is indicated for Wednesday and Thursday, except in the Rocky Mountain region and the western portion of the Plains States and in the South Atlantic States, where showery conditions will prevail.

The temperature will rise slowly in North and Eastern districts.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh west; on the South Atlantic and East Gulf Coast, slight northeast; on the Gulf Coast, light southwest to south; on the lower lakes, light westerly; on the upper lakes, light and variable.

Steamers departing Wednesday for European ports will have light southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND THURSDAY.

Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; light west winds.

New England—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday; light west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Fair Wednesday and Thursday; warmer Thursday; fresh west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	65	67	4 P. M.	75	77
6 A. M.	66	62	6 P. M.	73	76
9 A. M.	69	72	9 P. M.	71	70
12 M.	74	75	12 P. M.	70	68

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 70; corresponding date 1904, 70; corresponding date for the last 26 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 72 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 78 degrees at 5 P. M., and the minimum 62 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 80 per cent at 8 A. M., and 50 per cent. at 8 P. M.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

BROKAW BROTHERS
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY

HOW largely appropriate outing clothes contribute to the enjoyment of a summer vacation is only appreciated by the man who is accustomed to plan his outfit carefully.

When you are making holiday preparations we can show you a wide choice of just the proper things.

Subway Station at Our Door.

ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVENUE

SWEDISH MINISTRY'S PROPOSALS REJECTED

Committee Would Impose Many Conditions on Norway.

THE GOVERNMENT RESIGNS

Riksdag Members Do Not Want War, but Demand a Plebiscite in Norway Before the Union Is Dissolved.

STOCKHOLM, July 25.—The Swedish Cabinet resigned to-day, after the special committee appointed by the Riksdag to deal with the crisis created by the revolution in Norway had delivered its report.

The committee declared unanimously that the Government bill could not be adopted in the form in which it was presented to the Riksdag, and proposed that the Riksdag signify its willingness to negotiate with Norway for a dissolution of the union if the newly elected Storthing requested a repeal of the Act of Union and a dissolution of the union or if such request were received from Norway after the Norwegian people by a plebiscité had declared in favor of a dissolution of the union.

The committee recommends that in the event of a dissolution of the Union Sweden should insist on the following terms:

First—The establishment of a zone on each side of the frontier separating the kingdoms, within which zone the existing fortifications shall be razed and new fortifications may not be erected.

Second—The right of pasturing reindeer belonging to Swedish Laplanders in North Norway.

Third—That the transit trade through both countries shall be secured against unjustifiable obstruction.

Fourth—That the status of Sweden in respect to foreign powers as established by treaty shall be clearly defined, so that Sweden shall be completely freed from responsibility for Norway to other States.

The committee also regards an arbitration convention between Sweden and Norway as desirable, although it does not consider it an essential condition for the dissolution of the union.

Regarding eventual negotiations with Norway the committee says:

"Whatever may be demanded for the welfare and dignity of Sweden as a condition of the repeal of the act of union on the part of Sweden and of the recognition of Norway must be claimed and adhered to with rigor and determination."

The preamble of the committee's report is a lengthy recitation of the events leading up to the committee's appointment, asserting that Sweden made all possible concessions in order to maintain the union. Despite these efforts the differences grew until they reached their climax in the revolution. The committee says:

"It is for Sweden to decide what action is necessary. According to the law she would be fully justified in using the necessary force to re-establish the union. This would seem to be the natural course in the first excitement, but reflection shows that it would be against the true interests of Sweden."

The committee emphatically disapproves of any action by Sweden either in the direction of a dissolution of the union or recognition of Norway's independence until the Norwegians have had an opportunity through elections or a plebiscite to express their wishes. If the vote favors a dissolution the Storthing must legally approach Sweden to this end, and if a satisfactory agreement can be reached the committee recommends Sweden's assent.

The committee in conclusion refuses to recommend that the Riksdag authorize the Cabinet to negotiate with Norway as provided by the Government bill, but says that if Norway legally approaches Sweden in accordance with the committee's proposals negotiations may be opened.

The newspapers generally express satisfaction over the unanimity of the Special Commission.

According to well-informed persons, the reason for this unanimity was that the committee had received private information to the effect that Norway was willing to submit to a referendum.

CHRISTIANIA, July 25.—Commenting on the situation in Stockholm, all the newspapers prefer to await the debate in the Riksdag on the report of the special committee before considering the conditions Sweden desires to impose.

The majority of the papers, however, incline to the opinion that these conditions will not be acceptable to Norway.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

A marriage to take place in Philadelphia on Aug. 16 is of interest to many New Yorkers who know the prospective bride and bridegroom—Miss Florence Tiers of Philadelphia and Alexander Thornton Leftwich of Baltimore. Miss Tiers will have Miss Edith Whelan of Baltimore as maid of honor, and the Misses Emily Peter of Baltimore, May Seymour of Boston, and Caroline Tiers and Mary Eustis Hazlehurst of Philadelphia as bridesmaids. Mr. Leftwich will have his brother, Vivian C. Leftwich, as best man. The ushers are to be Philip Livingston Poe, R. Kamp Slaughter, and B. Blount Mason of Baltimore, and Francis T. Miles of South Orange, N. J. The ceremony will take place at the home of the bride's mother, at Chestnut Hill. The wedding will be a small one and will be followed by a small reception, as Mr. Leftwich's family are in mourning.

***

Mr. and Mrs. George Matthews and Miss Eulalie Matthews are at their country place at Lawrence, L. I., for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Hildreth K. Bloodgood, who have been at New Marlborough, have arrived in town, and will sail for Europe this week.

***

The oldest residence in Lenox has just been bought by Miss Kate Carey, daughter of the late Mrs. William F. Carey and a sister of Hamilton F. Carey. The property is on Main Street, and was owned by Mrs. Hartman Kuhn of Boston. The house was built about 1760. Miss Carey, who is a famous horsewoman will build large stables on the property.

***

Mrs. Caroline B. Alexander of Stevens Point, Hoboken, has sailed for Europe, where she will join her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Stevens Alexander, (Miss Helen Barney.)

***

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Carhart and Miss Ethel Carhart are at Bernardsville, N. J.

***

Booth Tarkington, the novelist, and Mrs. Tarkington are at Kennebunkport, Me.

***

Mrs. C. W. Cooper of Tuxedo has rented Cornersmeet, Bar Harbor, for the season and will arrive there this week.

***

Baron von Sternburg, German Ambassador to this country, and the Baroness von Sternburg have left Berlin for Leipsic, where the Baron has an estate. They will remain there until September.

***

H. Chatfield Taylor has had the Order of St. James conferred upon him by the King of Portugal. He has also been decorated by the President of Venezuela, the President of France, and the King of Siam.

***

Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James are at the Mount Washington, Bretton Woods, in the White Mountains.

***

Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier, Mrs. Richardson Clover, wife of the commander of the battleship Wisconsin; Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., Mrs. Melville E. Stone, and Mrs. Robert McCormick, wife of the American Ambassador to France, arrived yesterday afternoon on the Kronprinz.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Dr. Benjamin Edge.

Dr. Benjamin Edge died at his home, 95 Wayne Street, Jersey City, yesterday. He was born May 17, 1851, and was sent to London, where he received his early education at Clapham College. Returning upon the death of his father to this country, he completed his medical studies at Bellevue Hospital, receiving his degree in 1878. In 1884 Gov. Abbett appointed him a member of the State Council of Charities and Corrections. In 1901 Gov. Voorhees made him a member of the State Reformatory Commission. His grandfather, Isaac Edge, came from England, and built the fourth house erected in Jersey City. Of the other three one was a tavern kept by Mrs. Hunt, the second the residence of Richard Lynn, and the third a barracks built by soldiers who took part in the Revolution.

William Pennington Toler.

William Pennington Toler died yesterday at his home in Madison, N. J. He was the son of Hugh A. and Mary Pennington Toler, and a brother of Henry Pennington Toler, who a year ago served on Mayor McClellan, Controller Grout, and Corporation Counsel Delany papers demanding the restoration to the Tolers of all Manhattan Island lying north and east of a line extending from Seventy-fourth Street and East River to One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street and the North River. W. P. Toler acted as attorneys for his brother.

Duchesse de Gramont Dead.

PARIS, July 25.—The Duchesse de Gramont is dead. She was formerly Mlle. Marguerite Alexandrine de Rothschild, and married the present Duc de Gramont in 1878. She was fifty years old.

Obituary Notes.

SAMUEL HARPER, father of President Harper of the University of Chicago, died in Chicago yesterday at the age of eighty-seven years.

THOMAS FENNER, third President of the village of South Orange, died on Monday at his Summer home at Centre Moriches, L. I. He was eighty-nine years old, and besides his wife is survived by three sons, Thomas R., Arthur, and Benjamin Fenner. The funeral will be at South Orange to-day. Mr. Fenner was, until he retired about ten years ago, a member of the New York Cotton Exchange.

The Rev. George Frederick Flichtner, for seventeen years rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., until failing health compelled his resignation last Fall, died yesterday at the family homestead in Ipswich, Mass. He was born in Union, Me., May 11, 1847. After serving as assistant to the Rev. John Cotton Smith, at the Church of the Ascension, in this city, he was rector of St. Barnabas's, in Newark, until 1884, when he resigned to become Secretary of the Board of Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He was later editor of The Churchman. The Rev. Dr. Flichtner was twice married. His second wife survives him. The interment will be at Ipswich.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Heirlooms
In many a home are spoons, forks, etc.—still in use—that have lasted through several generations, bearing the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
It is this fact that won the title of "Silver Plate that Wears."
In buying Tureens, Coffee Sets, Trays, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETON'S
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Henry James,
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and many others.
Price 25 cents a copy; $3.00 a year.
D. Appleton & Company, Publishers, New York

On a Summer Evening
try a lemonade made of
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
A glass of plain Londonderry is sufficient to many because of its own delicious flavor.

TELL OF PAPER TRUST'S WAYS.

Independent Mills Small and Remote, Western Publishers Say.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 25.—In the investigation of the General Paper Company before Special Examiner Taylor today, A. C. Weiss, General Manager of The Duluth Evening Herald; Conde Hamlin of The St. Paul Pioneer Press, and W. J. Murphy, publisher of The Minneapolis Tribune, testified to trying experiences since the formation of the General Paper Company.

All questions asked of the witnesses were objected to by the defense. Mr. Weiss testified that prior to the organization of the General Paper Company there had been competition between the paper companies of the Northwest, but no competition since that company was formed. Mr. Hamlin was asked if he was aware that there were independent paper mills operating in the Northwest. He said he was, but that freight conditions or other considerations made the small mills unavailable.

It developed later that the small independent mills were not of sufficient capacity to afford security for a full supply to any publishing company.

Lucien Swift of The Minneapolis Journal and George Thompson of The St. Paul Dispatch testified that the cost of paper to them had increased from 25 to 50 per cent. since the organization of the General Paper Company. Late in the afternoon adjournment was taken until Fall.

BUSINESS NOTICES.
COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

MARRIED.

PARTRIDGE—SCHOTT.—At the American Consulate, Venice, June 14, 1905, by the Rev. E. Harston, Church of England, Margaret Ridgely Schott, daughter of Mrs. William H. Wetmore, to William Ordway Partridge of New York City.

VAN RENSSELAER—FARLIN.—On Monday, July 24, at Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Dr. Rommel, Marion Watson, daughter of James A. Farlin, and Stephen Van Rensselaer.

DIED.

BERNHEIMER.—Suddenly, on July 25, Otto, beloved son of Leopold and Bertha Bernheimer.
Funeral private.

COWINS.—On Saturday, July 22, 1905, Charles A. Cowins of Mount Vernon, N. Y., oldest son of Kate C. and the late Rev. J. Cowins.
Funeral at residence of his mother, South Bound Brook, N. J., Wednesday, July 26, at 1:30 P. M. Interment at Rahway.

EDGE.—At Jersey City, N. J., July 25, 1905, Benjamin Edge, M. D., aged 54 years.
Funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Grand St., Friday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FLICHTNER.—At Ipswich, Mass., on July 25, Rev. George Frederick Flichtner, late rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., in the 59th year of his age.

JACKSON.—On Monday, July 24, Margaret Estella, wife of Eli Hayes Jackson, in the 32d year of her age.
Funeral Wednesday at 4 o'clock from the chapel, Glenwood Cemetery. Relatives and friends invited.

LAMONT.—At Millbrook, N. Y., on Sunday evening, July 23, Daniel S. Lamont.
Services at his late residence, Millbrook, N. Y., at 12:30 P. M., July 26, and at Woodlawn on arrival of special train about 4 o'clock.

MOUNT.—Suddenly, at New York City, July 24, 1905, Andrew P., beloved husband of Christina A. Mount, aged 47 years 6 months.
Funeral services at his late residence, 1st St., near Warburton Av., Bayside, L. I., on Wednesday, July 26, at 8 P. M. Train leaves East 34th St., Long Island Railroad, for Bayside, at 7 P. M. Interment

FINANCIAL. | FINANCIAL.

Morton Trust Company

38 NASSAU STREET.

Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000

Surplus and Undivided Profits $6,000,000

Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver' Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes charge of Real and Personal Property

Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.

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CHARLES A. CONANT, Treasurer.

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George F. Baker, James N. Jarvie, Richard A. McCurdy, John Sloane,
Edward J. Berwind, Walter S. Johnston W. G. Oakman, Valentine P. Snyder,
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GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,

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CHARTERED 1836.

CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
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REORGANIZATION

The American Cotton Company.

Notice of Change, Modification, or Departure from Plan of Reorganization of August 19, 1904.

Pursuant to the power vested in the Committee by the provisions of Article Fourth of the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, the Committee has altered, modified, or departed from the Plan of Reorganization dated August 19, 1904, and has lodged with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, as the substituted Depositary under the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, a statement of such proposed change, modification or departure, a copy of which statement may be obtained at the offices of the Depositary, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

Final publication of this notice will be made on August 5, 1905.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Chairman;
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
MAXWELL WOODHULL,
W. Q. GAY,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS

By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH,

At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM,

NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

$5,000 Canada Southern Ry. Co. 1st 5s, 1908.
$5,000 Nash., Chatt. & St. L. Ry. 1st 7s, 1913.
$4,000 Richmond & Dan. R. R. Cons. 6s, 1915.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. P. R. R. (Mo. River Div.) 1st 5s, 1926.
$2,000 Den. & Rio Grande R. R. 1st Cons. 4s, 1936.
$6,000 Union Pac. R. R. L. G. 1st 4s, 1947.
$5,000 St. Joseph & Grand Is. R. R. 1st 4s, 1947.
$5,000 Hock. Valley Ry. 1st Cons. 4½s, 1999.
$5,000 Balt. & Ohio (S. W. Div.) 1st 3½s, 1925.
$5,000 Erie R. R. Prior Lien 4s, 1998.
$7,000 B'klyn Union Elev. R. R. 1st 5s, 1950.
$2,000 Central Pacific Ry. Co. 1st Ref. 4s, 1949.
$5,000 Hannibal & St. Jos. R. R. Cons. 6s, 1911.
$2,000 Lex. Av. & Pavonia Ferry R. R. 1st 5s, 1993.
$5,000 City of Frankfort 3½ p. c. Bds., 1916.
$5,000 N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R. 1st 4s, 1937.
$3,000 Atch., Top. & St. Fe Ry. Gen'l 4s, 1995.
$5,000 Norfolk & West. R. R. 1st Cons. 4s, 1996.
$5,000 West. N. Y. & Penn. Ry. Gen'l 4s, 1943.
$5,000 Missouri Pac. Ry. 1st Cons. 6s, 1920.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. (Neb. Exten.) Skg. Fd. 4s, 1927.
$2,000 Atch., Top. & St. Fe Ry. Adj. 4s, 1995.
$5,000 Morris & Essex R. R. 1st Cons. 7s, 1915.
$5,000 Cler., Col., Cin. & Ind. Ry. 1st Cons. 7s, 1914.
$5,000 Texas Pacific Ry. 1st 5s, 2000.
$5,000 Missouri, Kan. & Tex. R. R. 1st 4s, 1990.
$5,000 Oregon R. R. & Nav. Cons. 4s, 1946.
$5,000 Northern Pacific Ry. 4s, 1997.
50 shs N. Y. Central & Hudson River R. R.
1 membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

300 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Tube & Stamping Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
150 shs. Robert H. Reid & Co.
50 shs. Thompson Starrett Co.
20 shs. Eighth Avenue R. R. Co.
28 shs. Ninth Avenue R. R. Co.
50 shs. Maryland Coal Co. Pfd.
15,000 shs Mines Security Co.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery.
30 shs. Peoples Trust Co. of B'klyn.
50 shs Brooklyn Union Gas Co.
$2,000 Central Union Gas Co. 5s, 1927.
$3,000 Northern Union Gas Co. 5s, 1927.
115 shs. Dominion Securities Co.
200 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
4 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
10 shs. Fourth Natl. Bank.
10 shs. Merchants' Natl. Bank.
10 shs. National Discount Co. Pfd.
16 shs. Title Guar. & Trust Co.
5 shs. Cooper Exchange Bank.
3 shs. Franklin Trust Co.
5 shs. Washington Trust Co.
10 shs. C. W. Bliss common.
$3,000 B'klyn City R. R. 4st 5 p. c. Bds., 1941.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
$10,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st 5s, 1932.
20 shs. Safety Car Heating & Lighting Co.
15 shs. Morton Trust Co.
$20,000 St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. 4½% Notes. 1912.
36 shs. Equitable Trust Co.
600 shs. Union Trust Co. of Baltimore, Md.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent Bonds

Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds, due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and two (102) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

56	992	1792	2685	3713	5259	6857	7696
81	1077	1920	2689	4022	5314	6702	7780
102	1119	2012	2770	4094	5381	6779	7786
104	1123	2062	2935	4102	5453	6852	7846
143	1415	2115	2975	4161	5734	6936	
168	1440	2228	3073	4201	5773	6956	
249	1566	2317	3087	4324	5806	7123	
270	1585	2332	3088	4450	5807	7218	
538	1589	2360	3207	4511	6038	7275	
730	1605	2388	3205	4534	6085	7401	
750	1622	2479	3398	4754	6096	7482	
767	1628	2598	3440	4879	6178	7592	
855	1665	2636	3670	5029	6232	7615	
952	1698	2674	3693	5143	6340	7673	

And Twenty-two (22) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

02 0441 0592 0993 01059 01362 01574 01743
0243 0518 0708 01061 01146 01518 01690 01778
0256 0527 0979 01004 01206 01545

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of August, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

By D. R. WHITNEY, President.

Boston, Mass., July 20, 1905.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Capital, Surplus and Deposits, $20,000,000

Issues Letters of Credit drawn by any responsible Banking House. Bills of exchange bought and sold at the best current rates; foreign money dealt in.

Explanatory Booklet on request.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW York County.—In the matter of the termination of the corporate existence of THE GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to an order of Hon. James A. Blanchard, Justice of the New York Supreme Court, made and entered in the above-entitled proceeding and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York on the 13th day of June, 1905, that all persons having claims against the Gansevoort Bank of the City of New York are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the said bank for payment, at the office of the bank, Nos. 354-356 West Fourteenth Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905.

Dated New York, June 13th, 1905.

GANSEVOORT BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
R. ROSS APPLETON, President.
PHILIP J. BRITT, Attorney for Gansevoort Bank, No. 27 William Street, New York City.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

15 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits, $3,000,000.

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

Interest Paid on Check Accounts.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. | BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

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BANKERS

Government Bonds
City of New York Bonds
and other
Investment Securities

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HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS

Circular upon application.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds

Secured on main line of great importance to a transcontinental system

Yielding from 4½% to 5¼%

CIRCULAR WITH MAP UPON REQUEST.

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O'Connor & Kahler,

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Atlantic & Birmingham Ry. Co.

first mortgage 5% bonds, to yield 4.85% on the investment. Bonded debt at the rate of only $12,000 per mile.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks—Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

Havana Elect. Railway Co. Mtge. 5s, 1952.
Interstate Telephone Co. of N. J., 1st 5s, 1921.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting, 4½, 1951.

W. A. WILLIAMSON,

Telephone {6150 / 6151} John. 55 William Street.

FINANCIAL.

TO HOLDERS OF

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1889, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 7th, 1906, viz.:

Nos. 117, 122, 209, 232, 346, 989, 1177, 1335, 1599, 1833, 1876, 1877, 2016, 2030, 2053, 2118, 2189, 2259, 2937, 3278, 3410, 4133, 4231.

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 7th, 1906, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,

By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.

No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1905.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

We offer NEW YORK CITY bonds, various maturities, for sale, or we will take in exchange or buy outright short time 3S OR 3½S on favorable terms.

Blake Brothers & Co.

Tels. {4660 / 4661} Broad 50 Exchange Place, N. Y. 84 State Street, Boston.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and a supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1905, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 3 P. M., Monday, July 31st, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1905.

PROPOSALS FOR BARGES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., June 27, 1905. Sealed proposals in triplicate, will be received at the office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M. July 27, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public for furnishing 11 steel barges. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office, or offices of Asst. Purchasing Agent, 24 State St., N. Y. City, or Asst. Purchasing Agent, at Custom House, New Orleans, La., and blanks may be had at Chamber of Commerce, San Francisco, Cal., and Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

PROPOSALS FOR OFFICE FURNITURE, Engineering Instruments, Etc.—Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, July 22d, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M. July 31st, 1905, for furnishing abovementioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. ALFRED ANDERSON, Asst.-Purchasing Agent.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SIMMONS HARDWARE CORPORATION of New York, a domestic corporation having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1905, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to SIMMONS HARDWARE COMPANY.—Dated New York City, July 11th, 1905.

SIMMONS HARDWARE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK,
By LEWIS S. HASLAM, Treasurer.
ELY, BILLINGS & CHESTER, Attorneys for Petitioner, 43 Cedar Street, Manhattan, New York City.

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MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tues.	Mon.		Tues.	Mon.
Alta	.03	.04	L. Wash. C.	.04	.04
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.25	1.25
Andes	.17	.17	Occidental C.	.88	.88
Belcher	.15	.14	Ophir	6.50	6.75
Best & Bel	1.15	1.20	Overman	.15	.15
Bullion	.40	.40	Potosi	.12	.12
Caledonia	.42	.42	Savage	.68	.64
Challenge C.	.19	.20	Sag Belcher.	.03	.03
Chollar	.18	.18	Sierra Nev.	.26	.26
Confidence	.85	.80	Syndicate	.10	.10
C. C. & V.	1.35	1.25	St. Louis	.10	.10
C. Imperial	.01	.01	Union Con.	.39	.41
Crown Pt.	.18	.18	Utah Con.	.07	.07
Gould & Cur.	.17	.17	Yel. Jacket.	.21	.20
Hale & Nor.	1.90	1.80	Silver bars.	.55⅝	.59
Julia	.03	.03	Drafts, sight	.07⅛	.07¼
Justice	.05	.05	Telegraph	.10	.10
Kentucky C.	.01	.01			

Mexican dollars—Tuesday, 46@47; Monday, 46@47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 25.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	7⅝	8	Lexington	3½	4½
American	1¾	2	Little Puck.	2¾	3
Anchor	1¼	1½	Little Bessie	1¾	2¼
Anaconda	12½	16	Moon Anch.	4	5
Banner	2½	2½	Mollie Gib.	4	5
Bluebell	4½	4¾	Missouri	1½	1
C., K. & N.	5	5	Nevin	6¾	6¾
C. C. Cons.	6	6½	New Haven.	2¾	3
Dante	3¾	4	Old Gold.	3½	4
Dr. Jackpot	3	3½	Pilgrim	2½	2½
Elkton	40	42	Pharmacist.	4¾	5¼
El Paso	127	129	Portland	210	225
Findlay	61	62	Rattler	1½	1½
Gold Bond.	3¼	3½	Rose Maud.	3½	3¾
Gold Coin.	12½	25	Rose Nicol.	3¾	4
Gold Dollar.	3¾	3¾	Sample	3¾	4
Golden Cyc.	50	70	Sunset Ecl.	1½	1¾
Sovereign.	9	9¾	Un. Gold.	11	15¾
Ida. May.	3½	5	Vindicator.	80	90
Isabella	29	29½	Work	7¾	8
Jackpot	3½	3¾	Independent.	11	15
J. Johnson.	13	19½	United	4½	6
Keystone	3	4½			

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

The exports of merchandise from the Port of New York for the week ended Tuesday, July 25, are estimated at $8,829,914, compared with $10,219,488 in the preceding week and $8,902,725 in the corresponding week last year. From Jan. 1 the exports from this port aggregate $300,772,673, against $269,718,365 in the corresponding period last year.

New Officers for Glue Company.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 25.—The American Glue Company, a New Jersey corporation, capitalized at $2,000,000, held its annual meeting here to-day. In consequence of a fight among the stockholders for control the present management, headed by Albert N. Perlin, the President was ousted and John R. Morron of Chicago was chosen President, Roger Upton of Boston, Secretary, and Everett J. Stevens, Treasurer. New Directors were elected.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Uncertain; Call Money Rates, 1¾@2 Per Cent.

Trading on Very Limited Scale, with Prices Inclined to Sag—The Steel Report.

The highest prices attained by active stocks yesterday were made, almost without exception, in the first hour of trading, and in that period transactions amounted to more than two-thirds of the day's entire business. At these high figures many issues were well above their closing prices on Monday, but from the second hour on to the close there was a gradual recession, on a steadily diminishing volume of trading, until at the end the gains or losses were about evenly divided and were confined largely to fractions. There were developments of sufficient moment to influence prices markedly. The news from the growing crops was in demand and was generally reassuring. The Government's weekly report mentioned the presence of rust in scattered localities in Minnesota and the Dakotas, but asserted that so far no material damage had followed its appearance. The corn crop has enjoyed and is still enjoying splendid weather. Wheat was weak in the Western markets in the face of these conditions and in this market also it closed at a small decline. The cotton market was excited over the prospect of a new estimate of cotton acreage which the Government will issue to-day as a result of the criticism leveled at the previous estimate, prepared under the Holmes régime. Forecasts of the steel report, which is never published until after the close of the market, were freely circulated, and to estimates placing earnings at $31,000,000 was attributed the sharp advance of the stocks in the morning, while their declines later were accompanied by guesses which allowed the corporation earnings of some $3,000,000 less than the earlier forecasts.

The quarterly statement of the company fairly met the general expectation in its showing of $30,305,116 in net earnings. This is, of course, less than the returns of several of the company's great "boom" quarters, but it testifies to a good full three months' business and compares with $23,025,000 earned in the previous quarter and $19,490,000 in the June quarter of 1904. The charges against earnings for depreciation must be considered liberal, but they were essential owing to the skimping of this item during the lean quarters. For depreciation, special improvements, and appropriations against construction completed and contemplated, and to discharge capital obligations, there was deducted, in all, the sum of $13,500,000, and after the payment of the preferred dividend and before the deductions of the special appropriations scheduled there was left $10,570,000, or about 2 per cent. on the outstanding common stock. The volume of unfilled orders now on the company's books, some 4,829,000 tons, is below the 5,597,000 tons on hand, at the end of the March quarter, but compares with 3,192,000 tons just a year ago, and is, in fact, well up to the average. The recent decision of the railroads, who are persuaded to this step by the crop and business outlooks, to book their heavy requirements, do not, in all probability, find full reflection in this statement of unfilled orders, since the movement is very recent.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Rider and Driver Publishing Co.
BOOK CLOSES.
Ohio Traction Co., for dividend on preferred.
DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad on preferred.

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 50 shares of Breece at .50, 200 Elkton at .44, 500 Creede and Cripple Creek at .02, 100 Brunswick at .11, 1,000 Indiana Tonopah at .03½, 800 Iron Silver at 3.50, 500 Isabella at .30, 300 Lone Star at .14, 200 Mexican at 1.25, 100 Ophir at 6.75, 500 Potosi at .11, 500 Sierra Nevada at .25 and .25, and 1,000 Yellow Jacket at .20.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 25.—New York exchange was 10c premium. Time and call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. Local business activity again centred about the bull movement in Chicago Subway shares. On sales of something in excess of 2,000 shares before noon the price fell off to 80¼.

National Biscuit issues were active and some buying in odd lots suggested a minor investment demand. The odd lot purchases of common stock during the morning were made at 56, from which there were fractional relapses. The preferred to the extent of over 750 shares went around 112 during that time. Elsewhere business was small and restricted to a few issues. Match sold at 140. Pneumatic Tool sold at 43½, and Chicago Edison went ex dividend at 158. Following sales:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	American Can	11¼	11¼	11¼
28	American Can pf.	68	68	68
50	American Radiator pf.	130	130	130
100	A. Boots & Co.	40	40	40
15	Chi. Edison, ex div.	158	158	158
160	Chi. Pneumatic Tool	43¼	43¼	43¼
2,998	Chicago Subway	80¾	80¼	80¾
116	Diamond Match	140	140	140
1,144	National Biscuit	56	55¾	56
129	National Biscuit pf.	112½	112	112
8	Swift & Co.	107¾	107¾	107¾
50	Street's pf.	98¾	98¾	98¾
1,094	Un. Boxboard	1¾	1½	1¾
75	Un. Boxboard pf.	16¾	16	16¼
60	Western Stone	54	53	54

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$124,742,876
Gold coin and bullion	49,102,401
Gold certificates	20,955,630
Silver coin and bullion	22,479,001
Silver certificates	7,381,487
United States notes	15,043,161
Treasury notes of 1890	39,857
National banknotes	18,327,401
Total receipts this month and year	36,516,408
Total expenditures this month and year	54,370,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000
Trust funds, to redeem outstanding certificates	516,015,909
Silver dollars	466,180,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,220,060
Total	$991,415,969

GENERAL FUND.

Deposits in National banks	$65,297,524
In Philippine Treasury	4,388,680
Awaiting reimbursement	124,905
Current liabilities	92,186,209

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, July 25, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
15½	16¼	200	Allis-Chalmers Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½	— ⅝
55½	57½	200	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	-2
83⅝	83¾	19,225	*Amal. Copper Co.	83⅝	83¾	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛
35¾	35¾	500	Am. Car & F. Co.	35½	35⅝	35½	35¼	...
98	99	100	Am. Car & F. Co. pf.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	+ ⅝
29	30	200	Am. Cotton Oil	29	29	29	29	...
220	230	211	American Express	220	220½	220	220½	-4½
6⅝	7	100	Am. Hide & Leather	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
39	39½	700	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40	40	39½	39½	...
26	26¾	424	Am. Ice Securities	26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	— ½
19	19½	200	*Am. Linseed Co.	19½	19½	19¼	19¼	+1¼
41½	46	200	*Am. Linseed Co. pf.	41	42½	41	42½	+1
47⅝	47⅞	2,900	*Am. Locomo. Co.	47¾	48	47⅜	47⅝	+ ⅛
5	5½	100	*Am. Malting Co.	5	5	5	5	...
25	25½	100	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	25	25	25	25	...
116	116⅜	1,900	*Am. Smelt. & R. Co.	116	116¼	116	116	...
8	8½	1,050	Am. Steel Foundries	8½	8½	8	8	— ⅝
37⅝	38	800	Am. Steel Founds. pf.	38⅝	38⅝	37⅜	37⅝	-1¼
138½	139	300	*Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	138⅝	139	138⅝	139	+1
90	93	10	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	92½	92½	92½	92½	...
96	97	200	Am. Tobacco Co. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96⅝	— ⅞
36⅞	37¼	1,100	*Am. Woolen Co.	37¼	37¼	36⅜	36⅝	— ⅝
102⅝	103½	100	*Am. Woolen Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
107	108¾	400	*Anacon. Cop. M. Co.	108⅝	108⅝	108½	108½	+ ½
84⅞	85¼	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F.	85½	85½	84⅝	85	...
102¼	102½	300	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf.	102½	102¼	102½	102¼	...
156½	160	400	Atlantic Coast Line	156½	157	156½	157	+1½
112⅝	113	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	113⅛	113⅝	112⅞	113	— ⅛
98½	99	200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	98½	98½	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
67⅝	67⅞	6,950	Brooklyn Rapid Tran.	68¼	68⅝	67½	67⅝	— ⅛
152⅜	152½	17,000	Canadian Pacific	151¼	152¼	151	152½	+1½
42½	42¾	2,750	Central Leather	43⅛	43⅝	42⅜	42⅝	-1¼
103⅝	104¼	400	Central Leather pf.	104	104	103⅝	103¾	+ ⅛
52¼	52⅝	300	Chesapeake & Ohio	52¼	52¼	52	52	— ⅛
78	79½	100	Chicago & Alton pf.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼	+ ¼
19¼	19⅝	1,400	Chicago Great West.	19¼	19⅞	19¼	19⅝	...
63	65	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.	63	63	63	63	...
30¼	31	100	Chi. Gt. West. pf., B.	30⅝	30⅝	30¾	30¾	-1
178⅞	179	15,300	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	178⅞	179¼	178½	178⅞	+ ⅛
207	209	800	Chicago & Northw.	207½	209	207½	208¾	+ ⅝
38½	40	200	Chi. Term. Trans. pf.	38½	38½	37⅝	37⅞	+ ⅛
8¼	8½	2,300	Chicago Union Trac.	8⅜	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
34½	35	200	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	34	34	34	34	+1
44¼	44⅝	2,200	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	45½	45½	44	44½	— ⅝
27	27½	100	Colorado & Southern.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
37¼	38	100	Col. & Southern 2d pf.	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ¼
191	191½	2,400	Delaware & Hudson.	190⅞	192	190⅞	191½	+1
92¼	92⅝	395	Detroit United Ry.	93	93	92⅜	92⅝	+ ¼
40½	41½	1,300	*Distillers Securities.	41⅜	41⅜	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅝
28½	29	200	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	28¼	28½	28¼	28½	+ ⅛
45¾	45⅞	14,200	Erie	45⅞	46	45¼	45⅜	...
83½	83⅝	1,610	Erie 1st pf	83

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading Practically Confined to Mining Stocks.

Greene Copper Advanced to 24—Chicago Subway Active—Union Copper Sells at 2.

With the exception of Chicago Subway, the mining stocks were the only ones which showed activity in the outside market yesterday. Price movements in these shares showed some irregularity, but for the most part the operations were successful in the sense that some progress was made toward higher prices. For the first time in a good while the support in the Greene stocks was aggressive. A considerable amount of Greene Copper was taken at prices ranging up to 24, a gain of 1¼ points. Greene Gold was less active, but also advanced. Union Copper sold up to 2 on fairly large dealings. Chicago Subway showed a large total, and fluctuated less than is usual with that stock. United Copper sold from 31¼ down to 30½.

***

GREENE GOLD.—In addition to the sales in Greene Gold reported yesterday as having been made on Monday, sales of several hundred shares were made on that day at 4⅞. Yesterday the stock sold up to 5.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
800	Ariz. Con. Mining	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝
100	Beth. S. pf., ex div.	87½	87½	87½
600	British Col. Copper	6⅛	6¼	6¼
12,300	Chicago Subway	81	80	81
3,800	Granby Copper	7	6¾	6¾
500	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
9,000	Greene Con. Copper	24	22¾	23⅝
6,400	Greene Con. Gold	5	4⅝	4⅝
100	Guanajuato Mining	4½	4½	4½
400	Hacken. Meadows	25	25	25
300	Inter. Rapid Transit	206	206	206
1,000	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	27⅞	27	27¾
100	Mackay Cos. pf.	74½	74½	74½
1,500	Mitchell Mining	6¼	5⅞	6¼
700	N. Y. Transportation	8⅛	8	8
200	North. Securities	173¼	172½	172½
8	North. Sec. stubs	262½	262½	262½
800	Seaboard Co	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝
100	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	86	86	86
100	Sea. A. L. pf. ctfs.	43	43	43
100	Standard Oil	*615	*615	*615
9,000	Union Copper	2	1⅞	1⅞
8,700	United Copper	31⅛	30⅝	30½
80	United Copper pf.	75	74½	74½

BONDS.

$25,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88⅝	88⅛	88⅜
$3,000	Wash. Ry. & E. 4s	91¾	91¾	91¾

***

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Monday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 25. Bid.	Asked.	July 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11	11¼	11	11½
American Can pf	67⅛	68¼	67¾	68¼
American Chicle	125	128	125	130
American Chicle pf	97	100	97	100
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Tobacco	263	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4¼	5	4¼	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	29	29½	29	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86¾	87	83¾	87½
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	31	32	31	31½
Beth. S., p.m.is of 1908	120	121		
Bethlehem Steel pf	86	90	86	89
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	6¾	6⅞	6¾	7
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Chicago Subway	80½	81	79	80½
Centrad Foundry pf	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Con. Refrigerating	6½	7¼	6½	7¼
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1⅞	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	27	28	27	28
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100¼	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf	50	70	50	70
Electric Vehicle	18	21	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf	26	28	26	28
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Greene Con. Copper	23⅜	23½	22¾	23⅝
Greene Con. Gold	4⅛	4¾	4¼	4⅝
Guggenheim Exploration	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 10% pd.	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	24	30	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf	33	37	33	37
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston Oil pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	205	202	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	12	12¼	11⅜	11¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	27	27⅝	26½	27
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78½	79⅜	78½	79⅝
International Salt	23	26	24	27
International Silver 5s	64	68	64	68
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
International Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	19¼
Mackay Companies	40⅜	41¼	40⅝	41½
Mackay Cos. pf	74	74½	74	74½
Manhattan Transit	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6¾	6⅛	6⅝
Montreal & London	5-16	7-16	5-16	7-16
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8	8⅝	8	8½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P pf	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	262½	267½	262½	267½
Northern Securities	172⅝	173½	173	174½
Otis Elevator	55	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf	105	108	105	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	½	⅛	½
Phoenix Securities	4½	5¼	4¾	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	4½	5½	5	6
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	20¾	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Pow. pf	107	110	107	108
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co	23½	24	23½	24
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	88½	89½	89	91
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	58	55½	56½
Seaboard Air Line 5s	101	101	101	101
Standard Milling	7	9	7	9
Standard Milling pf	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	76	78	76	78
Standard Oil	615	620	617	620
Tennessee Copper	27½	29	27	30
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13¼	14	13⅜	13¾
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	93	96½	93	93½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	75	70	75
Union Copper	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	2
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf	118	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf.	115	120	115	120
United Copper	30½	31	31¼	31¾
United Copper pf	74	74½	74	75
United Lead deb. 6s	73½	80½	70¼	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	15	..	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	71	73	71	73
White Knob Copper	⅜	¾	⅜	⅞
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¾	2⅛	2½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—There was a larger aggregate of business transacted at the local Exchange, but it was due wholly to increased sales of United States Steel and Reading, which between them contributed 26,680 shares of the 34,545 shares which represented the day's business. Prices were generally firm. Electric Storage Battery was up 2 points on reports of large earnings and important bookings of orders at home and abroad. Little Schuylkill advanced ½, Pennsylvania Salt ¼, and West Jersey and Seashore 1. In the more active stocks price changes as usual were fractional. Bonds were neglected. Total sales, 34,454 shares, $20,000 bonds, as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
215	Cambria Iron	49¾	49	49¾
500	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	179	179	179
100	De Long Hook & Eye	10¾	10¾	10¾
359	Elec. Co. of Amer	11¾	11¼	11¾
205	Elec. Storage Bat	82	82	82
900	Erie	46	45¾	45¾
15	Hunt. & B. Top pf	50	50	50
14	Insur. Co. of Amer	25½	25½	25½
325	Lehigh Val. R. R.	62¾	62	62¼
181	Lehigh Nav. t. c.	102¾	102¾	102¾
3	Little Schuylkill	62	62	62
100	Manufactured Rub	15-16	15-16	15-16
10	Norf. & West	85¾	85¾	85¾
378	Penn. R. R.	70 11-16	70 5-16	70 11-16
100	Penn. Steel pf	98¾	98¾	98¾
10	Penn. Salt	107	107	107
22	Phila. Traction	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
840	Phila. Electric	8⅞	8¾	8¾
580	Phila. Co	43¼	43¼	43¼
510	Phila. R. T	27½	27	27¼
15,010	Reading	51¾	51	51 5-16
100	Rock Island	30¼	30¼	30¼
550	Tonopah Mining	13⅜	13¾	13¾
462	United Gas Imp	95¼	94⅞	95¼
3	Union Traction	60¼	60¼	60½
14,610	U. S. Steel	34⅜	33¾	33⅞
1,100	U. S. Steel pf	104½	103¾	104½
230	Un. Trac. Pitts. pf	50	50	50
12	W. Jer. & Seas. R. R.	63	62½	63

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Market Falls Off After the Opening—The Public Not Interested.

In the first hour of trading yesterday some 134,000 shares of stock changed hands. In the remaining four hours about 200,000 shares were traded in. In the first hour, also, Union Pacific sold at its high price of 128⅛. Reading at 103¾, and Copper at 83¾. Thereafter prices ebbed away with the declining trading. Commission houses reported an irreducible minimum of outside business. Neither wholesale dividend increases nor glowing crop prospects seem sufficient to induce the "public" to enter the market.

***

Mr. Price's Guess on Cotton.

Theodore H. Price issued his monthly report on the condition of the cotton crop yesterday. From replies from 4,950 correspondents of an average date of July 15, received from 762 out of 828 cotton-producing counties of the South, Mr. Price figures an average condition of 69 on July 15, as against his estimated condition of 71.3 on June 17. This he takes as foreshadowing a Government report of about 75, and he remarks that an estimated difference in maturity from last year of twenty-five days suggests a crop so small that he "hesitates to give the figures, lest a desire for sensationalism should seem to have given place to judgment."

***

A Yellow Fever Tradition.

The cotton market has been watching the yellow fever situation in New Orleans with especial interest, for it has a tradition that a yellow fever year goes with a big cotton crop. This tradition helped a decline in cotton yesterday, after it had sold well above 11 cents a pound.

***

President Elliott Here.

President Howard Elliott of the Northern Pacific came to town yesterday from the West, and will be here some time. He reports the crops to be in good shape. President Elliott will attend the funeral services of Col. Lamont, who was Vice President of the Northern Pacific.

***

Farmers in a Conspiracy.

One report which reached Wall Street yesterday from the West said that St. Paul houses which had sent "crop experts" into the fields had received word that they could find no signs of rust and that many farmers were "apparently in a conspiracy," reporting their own grain as ruined." Wall Street was highly incensed at this reported perfidy.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, highest 2 per cent., lowest 1¾, closing 1¾.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $292,857,893; balances, $16,936,357. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $700,553.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8475; demand, $4.8650; cables, $4.8655.

Continental bills were quoted: Francs, 5.18⅝ and 5.16¾@5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95 1-16; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16 to 40 5-16 less 1-32.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1; bank, 60c premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7c. Cincinnati—15c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅞	104⅛
2s, c., 1930	103⅞	104⅛
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103¾
3s, 1918, sm.	103	..
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907	104	104½
4s, r., 1925	131½	132½
4s, c., 1925	132½	133½
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Philip'ne 4s	103	..
Adams Exp	235	247½
Alb. & Sus	235	..
Alle. & W	148	..
Am. B. S.	23	25½
A. B. S. pf.	83	85
Am. Coal	160	195
A. C. O. pf.	92	95
Am. D. Tel.	29	32
Am. G. Tw.	5⅞	6¼
Am. Loc. pf.	111	112
Am. Sm. pf., B	98½	98¾
A. S. & R. pf.	110	119½
Am. Snuff	167	175
Am. Sn. pf.	101½	..
A. S. R. pf.	138	139
A. T. & T.	139	140
Ann Arbor	35	38
Ann A. pf.	78	80
A. M. 1st pf.	98	100
B. A. L. pf.	108	..
B. Un. G.	187	194
Bruns. City	15¼	16½
B., R. & P.	145	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.	88½	89½
Buf'k Co.	56⅜	57
Canada So.	69	70
C. C. & C.	..	80
C. R. R. of N. J.	198	199
C. & S. A. Tel.	123	130
Chi. & Alt.	34	36
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	85½
C. I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.	185	188
C. & N. W. pf.	235	242
C. St. P., M. & Om.	184	192
C. St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
C. T. & T.	18	18½
C. C. C. & St. L.	96	98¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120
C. L. & W.	72	90
C. L. & W. pf.	105	113¾
Cleve. & P.	103	..
C. & P. sp.	100	..
C. F. & I. pf.	93	95
C. & H. C. & I.	58	59
Colo. Iron	13	13¼
Cons. Coal	70	..
Cons. Gas	188¾	190
C. P. Co.	10	10¼
C. P. Co. pf	46	47½
D. L. & W.	385	393
D. & R. G.	30	31
D. & R. G. pf.	85	85¾
D. M. & N.	21	25
Det. S. t. r.	9	11
Det. So. pf.	30	41
Dia. Match.	138	142
D., S. S. & A.	14½	15½
East. Kod.	139¾	..
Elec. S. B.	81	84
Ev. & T. H.	63	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
F. M. & S. pf.	91	92½
Ft. W. & D. City	71	74
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	64½
G. & S. Tel.	120	..
H.B.Claflin.	104	..
H.B.Claflin 1st pf.	92½	..
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	98	..
Hav. E. R.	18½	19
H. E. R. pf.	62	64
Hock. Val.	85¼	93
Hock. V. pf.	93	93¾
Homestake.	78	80
Ill. C. I. L.	103½	..
Int. P. Co.	18½	19¼
I. P. Co. pf.	78	79
Int. Power.	57	85
Int. St. P.	27½	30
I. S. P. pf.	80	83
Iowa C. pf.	50	52
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	30	35
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	82½	83
K. C. S. pf.	56	57½
K. & D. M.	12	13
K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
K. L. C. pf.	70	75
Lack. G. pf.	97½	110
L. E. & W.	31	35
L. E. & W. pf.	92½	98
Long Island	54	58
Man. Beach	0½	13
Md. C. pf.	110	140
Mich. Cent.	125	146
M. St. L.	54	60
M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	122	122¾
Nat. Enam.	22	22½
Nat. Lead.	42	44½
N. R. R. of M. pf.	37	37½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	19¾	21
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. A. B.	148	149
N. Y. & N. H.	201	202½
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
N. Y. D. Co.	24	30
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	67½	69⅞
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.	165	170
N. & W. pf.	93	94
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pac. Coast.	90	94
P. C. 1st pf.	103	110
P. C. 2d pf.	90	96
Peo. & E.	35	39
Phila. R. T.	115	118
P., C. C. & St. L.	78	79
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	112
P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	..
Pull. Co.	237	241
Quicksilver	½	1
Q'ksil'r pf.	2	5
R. R. S. I. C. stk. ctfs.	..	98
R. S. S. pf.	99	99½
Read. 2d pf.	91	92½
Rens. & Sar.	207	..
R. W. & O.	135	127
Rub. G. M. Co.	33½	34
R. G. M. Co. pf.	103	105
Rutland pf.	69	70
St. J. & G. I.	15	17
St. J. & G. I. pf.	50	54
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	23	25
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	195
St. L. & S. F. C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	133¾	134½
St. L. S. W.	23	23½
St. L. S. W. pf.	58¼	59
S.-S. S. & I.	80	82
S.-S. S. & I. pf.	100	125
So. R. M. & O. ctfs.	98½	100
S. R. & T.	¾	⅞
Third Av.	127	129
T., P. & W.	17	20½
T., St. L. & W.	38	38¾
T. C. R. T.	111½	113⅛
U. B. & P.	9	10
U. B. & P. pf.	72	74
Un. Pac. pf.	93	98½
Un. Fruit.	..	115
U. Rys., St. L. pf.	80½	81½
U. S. Exp.	122	125
U. S. Leath.	11	13
U. S. R. & Imp.	86	90
Vand. R. R.	80	100
V.-C. C. Co. pf.	105	108½
V. I. & C.	40	43
W.-F. Exp.	228	245
W. U. Tel.	93¼	93½
Westinghouse assenting.	165½	167
Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	195
W. & L. E.	16	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	39	41

Mr. Chesbrough Joins the D. and H.

George R. Chesbrough of the Lehigh Valley Railroad has been appointed Southern Passenger Agent of the Delaware and Hudson Company, with headquarters at Thirty-sixth Street and Broadway. Mr. Chesbrough was formerly connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad at St. Louis. At [illegible] he was with the Lehigh Valley and New York City.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, July 25, 1905.

U S 4s coup, 1907 5,000 104½

Imp Jap Govt 6s, sterling loan 20,000 101½
2d series 1,000 98⅜ 500 80½ 45,000 98⅜ 2,500 98⅜ 15,000 98½ 500 99⅛

Imp Jap Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½s sterling loan 3,000 91⅞ 5,000 91⅞ 500 92 500 92 1,000 91⅞ 15,000 91⅞ 12,000 91⅞ 11,000 92 9,000 92⅛ 2,000 92 23,000 92⅛ 2,000 92¼ 5,000 92¼ 100,000 92½

U S of Mex 4s 2,000 93½ 3,000 93½

Am Hide & L 6s 4,000 97½

Am Ice Secur 6s 5,000 79½ 5,000 79½ 28,000 79¼ 3,600 79 500 79¼ 20,000 78¼

Am Tobacco 6s 61,000 115⅞

Am Tobacco 4s 41,000 76¼ 10,000 76¼

A. T. & S. F gen 4s 23,000 104¼
Adjst 4s, stamped 1,000 94⅝

B & O pr lien 3½s 19,000 95⅞
S W Div 3½s 5,000 91⅝ 1,500 91¼ 1,000 91¼ 44,000 91⅜

B & O gold 4s 3,000 106⅝

B R T ref conv 4s 3,000 80

Bur, C R & N 1st 1,000 101½

Canada So 1st 3s 8,000 102⅜

Cen of Ga cons 5s 1,000 114 4,000 114¼ 2,000 114
2d inc 5s 13,000 83½

Cent Leather 5s 35,000 100 1,000 100 500 100 5,000 93⅞ 6,000 100 5,000 90⅞ 3,000 100

Cent Pac gtd 4s 15,000 102⅜

Ches & O con 5s 7,000 119

Ches & O gen 4½s 8,000 109

C, B & Q joint 4s 27,000 101¾ 1,000 101⅞ 68,000 101⅝
Neb ext 4s 1,000 107

C, M & St P gen 4s, Series A 1,000 110½
S Minn Div 6s 1,000 109

C & N W s f 5s reg 7,000 111

C, R I & P ref 4s 1,000 97¼ 30,000 97⅛

C, R I & P 4s 71,000 82⅜ 1,000 82⅜ 10,000 82⅜
Col 4s, Series M 7,000 ..
Col trust 5s 6,000 94½

Chi Ter Tran 4s 1,000 97
Chi T T 4s, coup off 1,000 94 2,000 95

C, C, C & St L gen 4s 1,000 103

Colo Indus 1st 5s, Series B 4,000 73

Col Mid 1st 4s 3,000 73¾ 9,000 73½

Den & R G con 4s 1,000 101

Erie 1st con 4s 3,000 101⅛

Erie conv 4s 5,000 107⅛

Erie, Penn col tr 4s 36,000 98⅝

Erie 1st gen 4s 26,000 93¼

Ft W & D C 1st 1,000 113

Ft W & R G 1st 3,000 90

G B & W deb cts B 3,000 23⅜ 5,000 23½

Havana El Ry 5s 5,000 95

Hock Val 1st 4½s 1,000 110½

Ill Cent 4s, 1953 1,000 106

Int Paper 6s 5,000 109¾ 1,000 109½

Kan City So 3s 6,000 72⅜

K C, Ft S & M 4s 1,000 89⅝ 2,000 89⅝ 1,000 89¾ 10,000 89⅞

Kings Co Elev 4s, stamped gtd 10,000 94⅜ 5,000 95

Lacka. Steel 5s 5,000 106⅜ 5,000 106⅝ 5,000 106⅝ 1,000 106⅜

L S & M S deb 4s 11,000 102

La. & Ark 1st 5s 3,000 105⅜

Long Isl refg 4s 2,000 102

L & N col trust 4s 1,000 99½

L & N-So Ry 1t 4s 4,000 96

L & N unified 4s 1,000 104 9,000 103⅞

Met St gen 5s 1,000 116½

M & St L 1st & ref 4s 3,000 97½

M, K & Ok 1st 1,000 107⅛ 4,000 107

M, K & T 1st 4s 1,000 101½

M, K & T 2d 4s 3,000 88 1,000 87⅞

Mo Pac trust 5s 2,000 107½

Mo Pac 4s 10,000 95

Nat R R of Mex 1st con 4s 15,000 82

N Y C & H R gen 3½s 15,000 98⅜ 77,000 99
Deb 4s, 1934 10,000 101¼

N Y G E L, H & P coll tr 5s 1,000 109 36,000 109⅝ 3,000 110

Pur money 4s 1,000 93¼ 19,000 93½

Norf & W con 4s 10,000 103 500 103 5,000 103¼

Nor Pac 4s 5,000 106 2,000 106⅛

Nor Pac gen 3s 33,000 77¾

Ore S L gtd ref 4s 12,000 96¼ 5,000 3 96¼ 2,000 96¼

Oz & Cher Cen 5s 1,000 101¼

Peo & E inc 4s 1,000 73⅝

Reading gen 4s 5,000 101⅞ 1,000 102⅛ 2,000 102

Rio G W 1st 1,000 99½

St L. Ir Mt & So. Riv & Gulf 4s 13,000 95⅞
Unif & ref 4s 5,000 93⅞ 7,000 94

St L & S F ref 4s 2,000 88⅝ 20,000 88⅝ 2,000 88⅝

St L S W 1st 4s 7,000 98⅝

San An & A P 4s 7,000 88½

Seab'd A L gold 4s 2,000 90

Southern Pac 4s 1,000 94½

So Pac ctfs for 1st refunding 4s 47,000 95⅜ 15,000 95⅞ 14,000 95⅝ 15,000 95⅝

So Ry 1st 5s 21,000 118½
Stand R & T inc 25,000 4

Tenn C. I & R gen 5s 2,000 98½

Term Ass'n of St L 1st con 5s 1,000 122⅜

Undgd El Rys London prof shar 5s 10,000 98⅜ 60,000 98¼

Union Pac 1st 4s 2,000 105⅝

Un Pac conv 4s 1,000 128 30,000 127⅞

U S Steel Cor s f 5s 10,000 94⅝ 16,000 94⅝ 3,000 94¾ 20,000 94⅝ 500 94⅞ 5,000 94⅝
Registered 500 94⅜

Va. I. Coal & C 5s 10,000 90

Wabash 1st 5s 3,000 118

Wabash 2d 5s 10,000 109¼

Wab deb B 6s 2,000 89⅝ 5,000 89

West Maryld 4s 7,000 88 2,000 88½

W U fdg & r e 4½s 10,000 106

Net changes of 1 per cent. or more were:

Total sales July 25, 1905	$1,841,500
From Jan. 1, 1905	632,972,200
Corresponding date last year	363,347,200

BONDS ADVANCED.

Wabash Pittsburg Terminal 1st 2

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 25.—Money was plentiful and more in request in the market to-day. Discounts were firm owing to the weakness of foreign exchanges and the price of bar gold.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet and prices were irregular, though there was a moderately cheerful undertone. Consols were a shade harder.

Americans opened steady and rallied to above parity. Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, and United States Steel were in good request. Prices closed firm. Grand Trunk was dull on sales before the settlement and the traffic increase not equaling expectations.

Foreigners generally were upheld. Russians were strong on the meeting of the German and Russian Emperors.

Japanese Imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 103⅜.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.25; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
	Yesterday.	lent.		
Consols, money	90	..	..	..
Consols, account	90 1-16	..	..	..
Anaconda	5⅝	110	..	..
Atchison	87⅝	85¼	85	+ ¼
Can. Pacific	185⅝	152	151	+ 1
St. Paul	183½	178¼	178¾	− ¼
Erie	47⅛	45¾	45¾	..
Erie 1st pf.	95¼	94½	93¾	+ ¾
Illinois Central	173½	168½	168½	..
Louis. & Nash.	152	142¾	144¾	+ ¼
N. Y. Central	148⅝	145	144½	+ ½
Pennsylvania	72½	141¼	141	+ ¼
Reading	52⅝	102⅜	102⅝	+ ⅜
Southern Pacific	66	64½	64½	..
Union Pacific	132	128⅝	128¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	35	34	33¾	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf.	105	102¼	101¾	+ ½

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 25.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm and higher.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand increased 31,320,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 40,000 marks, other securities decreased 80,740,000 marks, notes in circulation decreased 50,820,000 marks.

PARIS, July 25.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were firm throughout.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 87.06 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 47½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	14	9	Esperanza	2	1	9
Tomboy	1	2	3	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

UNITED STATES STEEL SHOWS LARGE EARNINGS

Net Profits for Quarter Ending June 30, $30,305,116.

GOOD SHOWING WAS EXPECTED

The Steel Industry in the Past Few Months Has Approached the Boom of 1903.

Net earnings of $30,805,116 were shown in the statement of the United States Steel Corporation for the quarter ending June 30, which was given out yesterday after the meeting at which the Directors declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock. The dividend is payable Aug.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Resale of Lexington Avenue Corner—Operators Dispose of Eleven Tenements on West Sixty-third Street—Day's Dealings by Brokers and at Auction.

M Morgenthau, Jr., & Co. have resold for Bernard Naumburg the five-story flat with stores at the southeast corner of Lexington Aevnue and Eighty-seventh Street, on plot 85 by 100.8, the longer dimension on the avenue.

Big Deal in West Side Tenements.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Korn & Schleister the eleven six-story tenements 203 to 223 West Sixty-third Street, on plot 275 by 100.5. The sellers acquired the property from the Aldrich estate and Emma F. Garnsey about a month ago.

St. Nicholas Avenue Purchase.

Bernard Smyth & Sons have sold to I. M. Berinstein for Maurice Sichel 748 and 750 St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, a three-story brick dwelling on plot 50 by 100.

Deal for Eighth Avenue Property.

Robert Muller has sold to Jacob Gumpel 585 Eighth Avenue, a four-story building on lot 24.8 by 100, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets. The property, together with 587, adjoining, is under lease to Frank W. Woolworth.

Philip and Harry Bachrach have bought 852 West Fifty-fourth Street, a five-story double tenement on plot 25 by 138.

William F. Koch has succeeded to the real estate and brokerage business heretofore conducted by McMillan & Koch.

House Sold on West 86th Street.

H. Clarence Fisher has sold 111 West Eighty-sixth Street, a four-story brown-stone-front dwelling on lot 20 by 100.8.

Dr. Herman M. Biggs is the buyer of 113 West Fifty-seventh Street, recently sold through Henry D. Winans & May.

Lease of Houston Street Building.

Julius Friend has leased for the Gleason estate the five lofts in the building at the northwest corner of Houston and Mercer Streets, for a term of years.

Operators Buy 130th Street Plot.

Siegel Brothers have sold to Jackson & Stern 73 and 75 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, a plot 50 by 100, between Park and Madison Avenues.

Goldstein & Rosenberg have sold to I. D. Schachtezki 348 East Ninety-second Street, a five-story tenement, with stores. M. Schlossheimer was the broker.

Lowenstein, Papae & Co. have sold for S. Seff the five-story double flat 112 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Estate Sells 14th Street Parcel.

The A. M. Cudner Real Estate Company, in conjunction with Huberth & Gabel, has sold for the Schaeffer estate to Irving I. Kempner the six-story double tenement 521 East Fourteenth Street.

Henry Salant, as attorney, has bought the six-story tenement 23 St. Mark's Place, 26 by 120; also, the five-story tenement 24 Hamilton Street, 25 by 100. The latter structure will be altered.

M. Kahn & Co. have sold for Julius H. Horwitz to Dr. Robert Schultz 331 East Fourteenth Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 103.8.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold the five-story tenement 184 and 186 Broome Street, on plot 51 by 25.

Buying on Washington Avenue.

Louis E. Kleban and Abraham Siegel have bought the plot at the northwest corner of Washington and Wendover Avenues, 100 by 125, on which they will erect three six-story flats.

D. Sylvan Crakow has bought the plot, 50 by 145, on the west side of Washington Avenue, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street. Nichols & Lummis were the brokers.

D. Colucci & Co. have sold for Orbach & Son the plot, 50 by 100, with frame buildings, at 955 and 957 Forest Avenue.

Results at Auction.

The only offering yesterday in the Real Estate Salesroom, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

44th St, 448 West, s s, 213.3 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.3; four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, A. L. Thompson.....$0,762

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

24 Av, e s, 42.6 ft s of 113th St, for two six-story brick tenements, 41.8x87; H. Ronim of 3:24 East 115th St, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $80,000.

Wadsworth Av, s e corner of 174th St, for two five-story brick flats, 50x80; E. Ossemann of 111 West 114th St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $125,000.

62d St, 323 to 327 East, for a six-story brick flat, 51x87.5; Fussman & Seglow of 1,291 2d Av, owner; W. E. Sommerfeld of 19 Union Square, architect; cost, $40,000.

Beach St, 48 to 60, for six-story brick lofts, 151.5x75, Protestant Episcopal Society of 62 William St, owner; C. C. Haight of 452 5th Av, architect; cost, $100,000.

57th St, 11 West, for a five-story brick dwelling; A. D. Juilliard of 16 West 57th St, owner, Trowbridge & Livingston of 424 5th Av, architects, cost, $60,000.

137th St, s s, 100 ft e of Riverside Drive, for two six-story brick flats, 85x88.11; Cathedral Parkway Realty Company of 2,875 Broadway, owner; L. Gaynor of 22 East 21st St, architect; cost, $180,000.

Manhattan Av, e s, 107th to 108th St, for five six-story brick flats and stores, 40.11x82.6, Silverman Realty and Construction Company of 52 West 118th St, owner; G. F. Pelham of 703 5th Av, architect; cost, $264,000.

220th St, s s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22x48; Hannah Morse of 141 East 220th St, owner; R. Wernze of 4,207 3d Av, architect; cost, $7,000.

Beacon St, s s, 150 ft from Commonwealth Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 22x52; Mary L. Berrigan of Beacon St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $6,000.

St. Lawrence Av, w s, 75 ft n of Merrill St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x50; Rezzano & Dosso of Van Buren St, owners; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Jackson Av, n s, 150 ft e of Garfield St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Adelia Freidl, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

St. Lawrence Av, e s, 25 ft s of Merrill St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Joseph Schallhardt of Rosedale Av, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Avenue C, w s, 50 ft n of 3d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; C. Vorndram of Unionport, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Louise St, w s, 95 ft n of Morris Park Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x48; Andrew Anderson, owner; Bernhard Ebeling, architect; cost, $4,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Broadway, n e corner of 55th St, to an eleven-story brick factory; H. Schwarzwalder of 24 West 76th St, owner; Maynicke & Franke of 298 5th Av, architects; cost, $30,000.

3d Av, n e corner of 29th St, to a five-story brick tenement and store; J. O'Beirne, premises, owner; F. Ebeling of 420 East 9th St, architect; cost, $5,000.

55th St, 217 to 229 East, to a two-story brick stable; J. Hoffmann Brewing Company of 211 East 55th St, owner; J. Baylies of 33 Bible House, architect; cost, $5,000.

118th St, 302 and 304 West, to two five-story brick tenements; E. Glauber of 165 Broadway, owner; M. Zipkes of 147 4th Av, architect; cost, $8,000.

Hester St, 27, to a five-story brick tenement; Schsincup & Goldberg of 159 East 72d St, owners; M. Zipkes, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Tuesday, July 25.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 219 ft s of old King's Bridge Road, 62.6x230; Julia A. Bennett to Raymond Moore..... Nom.

AQUEDUCT AV, e s, 219 ft s of old King's Bridge Road, 62.6x230; Raymond Moore to Henry U. Singhi, (mtg $5,000)..... 100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 2d St, Lot 41, map of Unionport; John J. Kohler to Milton Realty Company, (mtg $3,600).. 100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 2d St, Lot 41, map of Unionport; Louise Quist to John J. Kohler..... 100

AVENUE B, Lot 51, map of Unionport; New York Catholic Protectory to Martin Giszler, all title..... 100

AVENUE B, n e corner of 2d St, Unionport; Elma Quist to John J. Kohler... Nom.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 50 ft s of Niles St, 50x100; Niles St, s s, 100 ft w of Bainbridge Av, 50x125.10; Elizabeth Hannon to Kate Burke, (mtg $4,250). 100

BRADHURST AV, s e corner of 143d St, 25x70.8; Mary E. Lester to Israel J. Rice, (mtg $21,000)..... 100

CANNON ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 102.6x100; Max Lipman and others to Philip Sollow, (mtg $111,000).. 100

CANNON ST, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 102.6x100; Philip Sollow to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $124,000)..... 100

COOPER ST, n s, 150 ft w of Emerson St, 20x100; Abram H. Tyson to Ann Tyson..... 500

COOPER ST, n s, 150 ft w of Emerson St, 50x100; William P. Tyson to George W. Godward..... 100

DAVIDSON AV, s w corner of 184th St, 80x168; Henry U. Singhi to Sylvia L. Moore, (mtg $6,500)..... 100

DEPEW PLACE, s e corner of 44th St, 200.10x275; Depew Place, n e corner of 44th St, 200x10x irregular; Robert Goelet to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company..... 1,000

HUGHES AV, e s, 186.6 ft n of 181st St, 16x90; Isak Tapper and others to Lena Sherman, (mtg $3,000)..... Nom.

HULL AV, s e s, 182.4 ft n e of 205th St, 25x100; Marie Steindler to Oswald Bericix..... 100

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 50.11 ft s of 104th St, 25x95; Joseph Guthorn to Samuel Kramer and another..... 100

LOT 620, map of George F. and H. B. Opdyke, 20x70; Rose Shirlaw to Augustus E. Barnett..... 100

LOT 352, map of Wakefield; Anthony Drews to John Drews..... Nom.

LOT 452, map of Van Nest Park; Elizabeth Crantz to Albert P. Weber..... 100

LOT 880, map Jumel estate; James W. Tygard to Mary J. Tygard..... Nom.

LOTS 409 and 410, map of Laconia Park, 50x109; Margaret Peek to Michael M. Flnt and another, (mtg $450)..... 100

LOTS 452 and 453, map of Van Nest Park; Herman Waner to Elizabeth Crantz, (mtg $720)..... 100

LOTS 55 to 57, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Champe S. Andrews, referee, to Evelyn H. White..... 7,250

MADISON AV, w s, 19.11 ft n of 132d St, 20x80; Annie M. Jones to James F. Meagher, (mtg $5,000)..... Nom.

MARMION AV, e s, 396 ft n of Tremont Av, 66x92.6; Lillian E. Heider to John W. Ahern and others, (mtg $6,000)..... 100

MINNETTA LANE, s w s, 47 ft n w of Minetta St, 28x80; Ralph H. Raphael, referee, to Mary Ehrmann.. 9,100

MINETTA ST, 15 and 16, w s, 40x47; Ralph H. Raphael, referee, to Mary Ehrmann..... 7,400

MORRIS AV, w s, 488.4 ft n of 184th St, 50x175; August H. Stevers to Henry W. Holtgrewe, (mtg $8,000)..... 100

MORRIS AV, w s, 483.4 ft n of 184th St, 50x175; Henry W. Holtgrewe to Saviour's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, (mtg $11,875)..... 500

OGDEN AV, 606, e s, 25x90; Mary Fitzpatrick to Hans E. Haskell..... 100

PARK AV, n w corner of 123d St, 100.11x20; Albrecht J. Bode and another, executors, to Joseph T. B. Jones, (mtg $15,000)..... 21,500

PARK AV, s e corner of 144th St, 116.3x 58; Elmer D. Coulter to City Real Estate Company..... 100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 571, n s, 25x 100; Max Greenwald to Carolina Mascher, (mtg $15,600)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, n s, 50.1 ft s of Rae St, 25.1x91.5; Otto Hoffmann to Friedrich H. Nagel, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

ST. ANN'S AV, w s, 50.1 ft s of Rae St, 25.1x91.5; Friedrich H. Nagel to Charles A. Groth, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

STANTON ST, n s, 25.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25x75; Anna Wittich, executrix, to Lena Weissberg..... 100

STANTON ST, n s, 25.4 ft e of Eldridge St, 25.4x75; Anna Wittich to Lena Weissberg, (mtg $26,000)..... 100

VIRGINIA ST, e s, 384.8 ft s of Sanford St, 31.10x95.2; James Thompson to Jesse De W. Smith, (mtg $3,500)... 100

VYSE AV, w s, 191.4 ft n of Home St, 75x100; Evelyn H. White to Anthony McOven, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

VYSE AV, w s, 191.4 ft n of Home St, 75x100; Mark P. Ansorge and others to Evelyn H. White..... Nom.

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 25x85.4; John E. Soltan to Louis E. Bliss and another, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

1ST AV, n e corner of 70th St, 30.4x 87; Joseph Daub and others to Moses Baumgarten, (mtg $27,250)..... 100

3D AV, e s, 78.9 ft s of 100th St, 25.2x 105; Israel Wolchok to Samuel Wolchok, ½ part, (mtg $25,100)..... Nom.

5TH ST, s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; United States Trust Company of New York, trustee, to James W. Kinken.. 24,000

5TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 2d Av, 25x97; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Anna J. Doyle..... 24,000

6TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of Avenue A, 25x 90.10; Max Rosenbaum to Solomon Frankel and another, (mtg $15,000).... 00

10TH AV, 376, e s, 24.8x100; Rachel Wiesenberg to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company..... 100

11TH AV, s e corner of 48th St, —x—; Eva Wegner to Max Zevle, (mtg $14,000)..... 100

15TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 2d Av, 33.4x 114, William's Bridge; William Garrett to William Buek and another..... Nom.

16TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Union Square, 21x103.3; George Ketchum to George H. Figueron..... 100

18TH ST, n s, 340 ft w of Avenue A, 25x92; Pasquale A. Romanelli to Bertha Kahn and another, (mtg $11,000)..... 100

44TH ST, from w s of Lexington Av to w s of Depew Place; Depew Place, from n s of 43d St to s s of 45th St; Depew Place, w s, 121.10 ft n of 42d St, runs e 12x n 35x w 12x s 35; City of New York to New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company..... 355,000

46TH ST, 331 East, 25x70.5; Isaac Nagel to William M. Cowen and others, (mtg $12,500)..... 100

52D ST, n s, 425.6 ft e of 8th Av, 100.3x101; Louis R. Breslin to Peter D. Flunkett, (mtg $120,000)..... Nom.

57TH ST, n s, 130.6 ft e of Park Av, 20x100.5; Maria W. Barton to Gates W. McGarrah, (mtg $35,500)..... 100

74TH ST, 164 West, 14.2x100.5; Mary A. Longworth to James J. Hagan..... 100

74TH ST, s s, 80 ft w of 1st Av, 20x 51.2; Louis Poborsky to Elizabeth Fries, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

83D ST, 321 East, 25x102.2; Minna Bergman to Hulda Wolf, (mtg $15,000) 500

83D ST, 435 East, 25x102.2; Michael J. Hoffmann to Rosa Hof mann..... 100

84TH ST, n s, 177.11 ft w of 2d Av, 25.5x102.2; Katharina Falst to Walter J. Dean..... 100

88TH ST, 413 East, 20x100.8; Israel Wolchok to Samuel Wolchok..... Nom.

98TH ST, 214 East, 25x100.9; Max Kapner to Irving Bachrach and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

101ST ST, 64 West, 25x100.11; Helen Schmidt and others to Carrie Rosenzweig, (mtg $23,000)..... 100

105TH ST, 71 East, 25x100.11; Harry Roaman to Albert Schafran, (mtg $20,750)..... 100

114TH ST, 5 West, 27.3x100.11; Rachel L. Schneider to Philip Goldstein, (mtg $25,100)..... 100

123D ST, 73 East, 20x100.11; Albert H. Gieschen and others to Joseph T. B. Jones..... Nom.

124TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Boulevard, 100x100.10; James M. Horton to Philip Brander..... Nom.

124TH ST, 210 to 214 West, 48x100.11; Charles H. Darmstadt to the Palace Automobile and Machine Company..... 100

124TH ST, 208 West, 16x100.11; Charles H. Darmstadt to the Palace Automobile and Machine Company..... 100

128TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; Harry Goodstein to Harris Samuelson and another, (mtg $52,000)..... Nom.

130TH ST, 504 West, 25x74.11; Jacob Hassinger to Abram E. Starr, (mtg $18,000)..... Nom.

135TH ST, n s, 295 ft w of 5th Av, 75x 99.11; Moses Goldstein to Hyman B. Goldberg, (mtg $25,250)..... 100

146TH ST, n s, 275 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Union Real Estate Company to New York Telephone Company, (mtg $20,000)..... Nom.

147TH ST, 610 West, 16x99.11; Gustav Dersler to Estella Seymour, (mtg $8,600)..... 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ACME BUILDING COMPANY to William B. Dupree; Prince St, 131, due Dec. 1, 1905..... 2,300

BLISS, Louis E., to E. Soltan; Washington Av, e s, 25 ft n of 165th St, 2 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,000

BRANICA, Achille, to L. Inatromain; Maple Av, w s, 50 ft n of 211th St, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 500

CALLAHAN, John, to L. B. Friedlander; Park Row, 130, 4 months, 6 per cent., notes..... 2,400

DE LANCEY, Elizabeth D., to E. D. Edmonds; New Chambers St, 82, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 1,500

EHRMAN, Mary, to A. K. Aug; Minetta St, 16 and 18, 1 year..... 6,000

EHRMAN, Mary, to A. K. Aug; Minetta Lane, s w s, 47 ft n w of Minetta St, 1 year, — per cent..... 6,000

FRANKEL, S., and another to M. Rosenbaum; 6th St, 429 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 7,500

GEIZZLER, Martin, to New York Catholic Protectory; 3d St, corner of Avenue B, Lot 51, map of Unionport, 3 years, — per cent..... 2,500

HAGAN, J. J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 84th St, 164 West, demand, — per cent..... 800

HASKELL, Edward E., to Mary Fitzpatrick; Ogden Av, 996, prior mtg $7,000, 5 years..... 3,000

HASKELL, Edward E., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; Ogden Av, 996, 5 years, — per cent.. 7,000

HOLLGREVE, Henry W., to A. H. Sievers; Morris Av, w s, 483.4 ft n of 183d St, 3 years, — per cent..... 3,875

JONES, J. T. B., to H. O. Huer; 123d St, n w corner of Park Av, 2 years, — per cent..... 4,000

KAHN, B., to Pasquale Romanelli; 18th St, 419 East, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,500

KOHLER, John J., to Charles T. Matom; Avenue B, n e corner of 2d St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 3,000

KRAMER, Samuel, and another to J. H. Westheimer and another; Lexington Av, e s, 60.11 ft s of 104th St, 3 years..... 15,000

LAWRENCE, Charles E., to E. C. Jones; Avenue D, w s, 77.6 ft s of 4th St, Unionport, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 500

LORGE, Joseph W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 125th St, 122 East, demand, — per cent..... 3,000

MOORE, Raymond, to Railroad Cooperative Building and Loan Association; Ridge Road, e s, 219 ft s of King's Bridge Road, installments, 6 per cent..... 5,000

NICHOLAS, Ella P., to M. Tulp; Lot 31, map of St. Raymond Park, installments, 6 per cent..... 700

ROSEKRANS, M. D., to Singleton Van Schaick; 127th St., 222 West, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6½ per cent..... 10,500

ROSENWEIG, C., to A. A. Schmidt; 101st St, 64 West, 2 years, 6 per cent. 1,000

SHERMAN, L. to I. Tepper and others; Hughes Av, e s, 186.5 ft n of 181st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,720

SOLLOW, P., to M. Lipman; Cannon St, e s, 75 ft s of Stanton St, 3 mtgs $15,000, 3 prior mtgs $37,000, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 39,000

SULLIVAN, William W., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Washington Av, n e corner of 183d St, demand, — per cent..... 7,000

WHITE, Evelyn H., to G. J. Lyons and another; Vyse Av, w s, 191.4 ft n of Home St, 1 year..... 4,000

WOOD, Julia R., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; West End Av, 273, demand, — per cent..... 15,000

YARD, F. A., to Julius C. Koeebig; 105th St, 28 West, due Sept 15, 1905, 6 per cent..... 1,000

ZEVIE, M., to C. Steller; 11th Av, s e corner of 48th St, prior mtg $14,000, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 500

Mechanics' Liens.

11TH AV, 440 and 442; Philip H. Krausch against New Century Manufacturing Company, owner and contractor; Metropolitan Surety Company, owner; John S. Bozzini, contractor.... 1,250

40TH ST, 12 West; Murray Hill Iron Works against Anthony Kimbel, owner and contractor; Henry Kimbel, contractor..... 648

87TH AV, n w corner of 127th St, 25x84; Bagge & Sullivan Iron Works against Harris Bernstein, owner; S. W. B. Smith, contractor..... 115

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,467 and 1,469; Harlem River Lumber and Woodworking Company against John P. Walsh, owner and contractor..... 1,000

ORCHARD ST, 193; Philip Rebatzky against John Levy, owner; Walker & Lippshitz, contractors..... 200

SOUTH ELIZABETH ST, s s, 324.6 ft e of Main St, 100x100, City Island; Henry Stelz against William J. Bush, owner and contractor..... 324

3D AV, 2,733 and 2,735; Hervy Thompson against Andrew Davey, owner; Efraim Lundine, contractor..... 110

BROADWAY, 1,235; Schlesinger & Schlesinger against Isabella Jex, owner; F. G. Miller & Co., contractor..... 450

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

PROSPECT AV, w s, 26.8 ft s of Dawson St, 24x95; The Gatins Fireproof Construction Company against Ernest V. Bonagur and others, July 15, 1905. 225

34TH ST, 337 and 339 East; Harry B. Senft against Peter Costello, May 22, 1905..... 453

43D ST, 107 and 109 West; New York Steel Corner Plate Company against Army and Navy Realty Company and others, July 10, 1905, by deposit..... 55

119TH ST, 311 West; Osman N. Rosenberg against Harlin J. Woodard, Aug. 9, 1904..... 85

Lis Pendens.

BEACH AV, s e corner of 151st St, 100x100; Morris Calender against Julius Stoloff and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lippman & Ruck.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, s w corner of 89th St, 125.11x150x irregular; Progress Club of the City of New York against Peter Banner, (action to enjoin, &c.;) attorneys, Platzek & Stroock.

EAST BROADWAY, 187; Emma Von Seyfried and others against Bertha Sarashon and others, (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorney, J. C. Levi.

GRAND AV, e s, 75 ft n of Buchanan Place, 50x100; Solomon Brill and others against Edward M. Roeser and another, (action to recover deposit, &c.;) attorney, M. Sulzberger.

LOTS 54, 117, 131, 132, 182, 183, and 197, mortgage map of Arden property, Bronx; Annie V. Taylor against Mary E. Huston, (foreclosure of seven mortgages;) attorneys, De La Mare & Morrison.

1ST AV, w s, 30.2 ft n of 57th St, 58x75, ¼ part; Miles Rosenbluth against Emma Rosenbluth and another, (action to declare lien;) attorney, M. Rosenbluth.

2D AV, 377 and 379, and 22d St, 240 East; Agnes A. Cobanks against Charlotte Eickhoff and others, (partition;) attorney, G. W. Titcomb.

3D AV, w s, part of Lot 50, map of the village of Morrisania, Bronx; Julia A. Kent, executrix, against Hattie A. Campbell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, T. W. Butts.

28TH ST, 137 and 139 East; Jonas V. Sparo against Catherine Ellingen, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. Alexander.

103D ST, n s, 183 ft e of West End Av, 17x100.11; Nellie K. Reed against Mary E. McSweeney and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. V. Simpson.

112TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 87.6x 100.11; Trood & Realty Company against Sophia Swaeschnikoff, (action to impress vendor's lien;) attorney, Lees & Connolly.

131ST ST, 53 East; Henrietta Lasarus and another against Sarah Krakower, (action to declare lien;) attorney, L. Schafran.

133D ST, n s, 179 ft w of Willow Av, 16.8x 100; Marcus Schlossman against Maggie E. Foster, (action to cancel mortgage;) attorney, S. Wechsler.

AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers

Public Auction Sale

ON THE PROPERTY

Edgemere, Long Island

SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1905, at 2:30 P. M.

72 CHOICE LOTS

BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.

200 FEET OCEAN FRONT

WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.

Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's offices, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

PARTITION SALE

FREDERICK F. GUILD, Special Master in Chancery, WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT ELBERON, N. J.,

ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 26TH, 1905, AT 3 P. M.,

THE WELL-KNOWN LYDDY PROPERTY,

Consisting of three residence houses on Ocean Ave., four residence sites on Elberon Ave., and a thirty-foot lot extending from Ocean Ave. to the Ocean.

Sale on the premises, corner Ocean and Sycamore Aves. Terms 20% cash on day of sale, balance in thirty days on closing title. Houses now open for inspection. Apply to caretaker on the premises.

For further particulars apply to

GUILD, LUM & TAMBLYN, Prudential Building, Newark;
HUGHES, ROUNDS & SCHURMAN, 96 Broadway, New York;
L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., 158 Broadway, New York.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

For the convenience of attorneys who have not had time to prepare them, and for the information of all persons desiring to consider them

MORTGAGE FORMS

ADAPTED TO THE

New Mortgage Tax Law

have been prepared by this Company, and sample copies can be had by all persons having use for them on application at any of its offices:

146 Broadway, Manhattan,
547 Fifth Ave., Manhattan,
137 W. 125th St., Manhattan,
630 East 149th St., Bronx.
175 Remsen St., Brooklyn,
354 Fulton St., Jamaica,
50 Jackson Ave., L. I. City,

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $10,000,000

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

To Real Estate Brokers.—Subscriber seeks place with Realty Corporation, Estate or Agency, at in or outside work, or as generally useful man; experienced in selling, renting, repairing, collecting, and care of property; has legal education, is matured, energetic, and tactful, and knows how to handle people and expedite business; record, character, and habits vouched for everyway; knows city and suburbs thoroughly, and has a very wide acquaintance; would open and run a branch or take charge of office building and guarantee results; could add to clientele of a first-class concern; reasonable salary if association is congenial and future promising. Address New Yorker, Box 126 Times Downtown.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.

Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.

JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

Ninth Ward tenements, showing large returns, for sale, reasonable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

Stable and factory plots for sale; choice locations; lowest prices. Duross, 155 West 14th.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

Flats, tenements, and residences for sale. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

West Side.

Four-story American basement residences, known as "The King Model Houses;" practically new; beautifully designed and finished; containing all modern conveniences and situated in the exclusive residential block on 139th St., between 7th and 8th Aves. For sale at $15,000 and $16,000 each—about the present cost of construction alone; $11,000 on mortgage at 4½ per cent. Size of lots 18.2 and 19 ft. Apply to

Lexington Ave. Co., Owners.
S. E. JACOBS, Treasurer.
135 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

With chance for a turn. 5-story four-family home; all modern improvements; only one block from 137th St. Subway station; more than half rented; rents guaranteed by us, $8,600; price, $70,000; cash, $17,000.

KEHOE & WHITE, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

Manhattan Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $34,000, rent $3,800; West 112th near Lenox Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $32,000; West 114th, near 8th Av., 5-story, 6 rooms, $29,000; Eighth Av. store property, 5-story, $41,000, rent $4,400. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

Builders and speculators! 17th St., adjacent 7th Av., choice plot, 127x92; price, 85,500; in the Forties, adjacent 6th Av., 3-story, choice plot, 40x100; price, $70,000; West Broadway, adjacent Prince, 3-story, 25x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Special bargains! 90th St., adjacent Central Park, 3-story dwelling, 19x100; exposed plumbing; price, $24,000; also 120th St., facing Mt. Morris Park, 3-story elegant dwelling, 23x137; price, $20,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 98th St., adjacent Central Park, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,600; price only $31,500; also 113th St., adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,400; price, $31,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Dwelling seekers! 20th St., adjacent 7th Av., 3-story dwelling, 16x84; price only $12,500; also 22d St., near 7th Av., 3-story dwelling, 20x99; price, $18,000, (worth $20,000 conservatively.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! Amsterdam, near 106th, 5-story elegant flat; excellent condition; price, $26,000; also 90th St., adjacent Columbus, 5-story elegant flat; price, $24,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 117th St., adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double;) rental, $3,300; price, $30,000; also 133d, adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! Amsterdam, adjacent 102d, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $35,000; also Morningside, near 123d St., 5-story, (double,) full lot; price, $25,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 63d St., adjacent Columbus, 8-story dwelling, 17x100; price, $15,000; also 85th, adjacent Riverside, 3-story dwelling, 20x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

SUMMER SACRIFICE.

Ideal triple flat, last of row, situated vicinity 115th, Eighth, $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, elegant order; new plumbing; large store; price asked $42,000; rent $4,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Six-story 24-family apartment, rents $7,630, price $69,500, adjoining Central Park West. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Near 106th and Columbus; price $56,500; rent $6,240; 4-family, up-to-date flat, 38x100. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

16th St., West.—Five story, eighteen rooms; improvements; rents $4,116; $35,000. Huberth-Gabel, 147 4th Av.

Second mortgages quickly cashed; moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., corner 117th.

Double flat, vicinity 118th, Eighth, $25,000; mortgage $18,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

130th St., West—5-story double flat, $24,500; improvements. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

East Side.

Absolute bargains! 71st St., adjacent 3d Av., 4-story, (single,) 20x100; price, $16,250; also 103d, adjacent Lexington, 4-story 17-foot flat; price, $8,500; also First Av., adjacent Second St., 4-story, (single,) 16.8x100; price $16,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Attractive corners for sale! Third Av. corner, (neighborhood 89th St.,) 5-story, 26x90; price, $57,500; also Lexington Av. corner, (neighborhood 106th,) 4-story, (double,) size 51x95; price only $54,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Dwelling seekers! 27th St., adjacent 4th Av., 3-story dwelling, 22x100; price only $24,500; also 73d St., adjacent Park Av., 3-story dwelling, 19x102; price only $40,000. Bargains assured! John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Murray Hill Site.—One block from new Public Library, between Madison and Park Avs.; plot 56x100; suitable for publishing firm or first-class garage. Apply Parish, Fisher & Mooney, 149 Broadway.

East 127th St., Adjoining 3d Av.—Suitable for store property; 3-story, 21.6x100; $2,000 cash, over $9,500 mortgage. See Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av., cor. 140th St.

83d St., East—Price $38,500, 5-story, 4-family, 14-room house, 25x100; mortgage $20,000 at 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

Attention, Builders!—12 full lots east side of Third Av., 174th and 175th; bargain; terms to suit. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

131st St., Near Madison.—5-story triple, 25x90x 100; only $8,000 required; 16% guaranteed. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 86th.

91st St., Near Lexington.—5-story triple, 40x 108½; only $10,000 required; 16% guaranteed. McCreedy Co., Columbus and 86th.

$2,500 cash, mortgage $15,500, East 123d St., double flat, 26x100. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

East 123d.—Six-story tenement, two stores, $26,500; rents $2,718. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity 89th St., Third, $24,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$30,000 to loan on second mortgage in various amounts. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

Washington Heights.

Several choice building lots on Washington Heights, Dyckman section and the Bronx, will be sold on easy terms; commission to brokers. Sterling Realty Co., owners, 203 Broadway.

Three-story dwelling in Hamilton Place; owner will sacrifice; call personally. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

East Side.

Builders and speculators! In the Thirties, adjacent Madison, 3-story, 34x99; price, $76,000; also in the Thirties, adjacent 4th Av., 4-story, 42x99; price, $55,000; also 118th St., adjacent Second Av., 3-story, size 74x100; price, $17,000; also attractive Park Av. corner, (neighborhood 110th,) size 80x100; price, $51,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! In the Fifties, adjacent Lexington, 5-story, (double,) all improvements, 26x100; price, $30,000; also 103d, adjacent Madison, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $25,000; also 109th, adjacent Park, 5-story, (double,) 26x100; price, $25,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

RARE BARGAIN.

5-story tenement, Yorkville, $23,500; $6,000 cash.

REITER, WESTCHESTER & JACKSON AVS.

Below 14th Street.

Splendid Investments.—Six-story flat, stores; security, lease $6,000, and repairs; price $71,000. Edgar Kingsley, 1 Madison Av.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate July 14.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK,

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$850 up.

On easy payments.

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Many artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.

OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY

WESTCHESTER.
FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK
LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 37 Pine St., N. Y.

MONEY TO LOAN
IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY
on Bond and Mortgage.
Building Loans Made.
Charges Reasonable.
WESTCHESTER & BRONX
TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK,
Half way to White Plains.
Cheap lots at station; city improvements.
Title insured. Monthly payments.
Offenbach, 97 East 110th St. Evenings.

White Plains.

PROSPECT HILL
WHITE PLAINS,
entered through massive Stone Gateways,
is the most carefully restricted and the best residential section in White Plains.

BE NOT DECEIVED BY OTHER PROPERTIES CALLED "PROSPECT HILL."

The only section in White Plains where the purchaser is absolutely protected against every kind of nuisance. Call or send for particulars.

New Netherland Realty Company,
503 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan,
OWNERS.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful 30 minutes to 42d St. Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.) PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

The Chance of a Lifetime.—White Plains building lots at $50 each. Apply to owner, Room 86 Tribune Building.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

New Rochelle.—New 12-room house, 2 baths; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; convenient to water; fine location; $12,000. Downey, 20 North Av.

New Rochelle.—New shingled cottage, 7 rooms and tiled bath; lot 50x140; high ground; $4,250. Downey, 20 North Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET, CONNECTICUT—FURNISHED.

To rent, for September and October, house in Sharon, Conn.; nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; very large piazzas. Owner, 1,025 Park Av., city.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:13, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:38 A. M. to 4:08 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(†Runs Saturdays only.)

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th st. 8:30, 9:30 a. m.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p. m.; Battery 9:30, 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; leaving Rockaway 11:00 a. m., 5:30 and 7:00 p. m. Excursion, 50 cts.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.
Every Sunday $1.00 Excursions via Erie R. R. to Shohola Glen.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 8,235.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WASHINGTON IRVING DAVIDS, Bankrupt.—a Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Washington Irving Davids of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1905, the said Washington Irving Davids was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee in bankruptcy, No. 25 Broad Street, Room 1,544, on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1905, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. F. K. PENDLETON,
July 26th, 1905. Referee in Bankruptcy.

SUMMER RESORTS.
NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Attractive Rockaway Beach
NATURE'S OWN PLEASURE GROUND
AS ACCESSIBLE AS HARLEM
Frequent train service by the following routes over the Long Island Railroad: New York—34th St. Ferry and James Slip Ferry. Brooklyn—Flatbush Ave., Bedford Station and Manhattan Junction.

HEALY'S
Famous Restaurant
SEASIDE STATION

VOLLMER'S
CRYSTAL HOTEL,
On the Board Walk near Seaside Ave.
Basket and outing parties our specialty.
Charles Vollmer, Seaside Station.

HERMAN'S
BELMONT HOTEL,
HAMMEL'S STATION,
HIGH-CLASS MUSIC.
FINE DANCING FLOOR.
Clubs and outing parties accommodated; large grove and beautiful grounds.

SCHILLING'S
ATLAS HOTEL,
Roadhouse and Dancing Pavilion.
FROM BOULEVARD TO OCEAN.
Ample accommodations for over 700 guests in main dining room; nicely furnished, large, airy rooms.
CHARLES A. SCHILLING, PROP., SEASIDE STATION.

TIERNEY'S
HOTEL,
HAMMEL'S STATION.
SHORE DINNERS A SPECIALTY.
First-class restaurant.
Outing parties accommodated.
JOHN J. TIERNEY, Prop.

The Best Hotels at Rockaway Beach Receive Their Meat Supplies from
R. S. Dryfuss'
Modern Metropolitan
MEAT MARKET
At Hammel's Station.
Telephone 52 W. Hammel's.

"OVER THE OCEAN."
MURRAY'S
Grand Ocean Hotel and Pavilion,
SEASIDE STATION, ROCKAWAY BEACH, L. I.
Finest dance floor; highest class music; largest and best accommodations for basket and outing parties on the beach.

HOTEL ELDERHURST
HAMMEL'S, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
Strictly first-class family resort; sailing, bathing, tennis; everything for the convenience and pleasure of guests.
Luke Eldert, Owner and Proprietor.

A. WIENER'S
MODEL BAKERY
Supplies the leading hotels and restaurants of Hammel's and Seaside.
Main Store, 437 Boulevard, Hammel's.
Branch at Henry St., Seaside.
Tel. 231 Hammel's.

$3,000 ROCKAWAY BEACH LOTS, $1,000.
Within five years these lots, the best on Rockaway Beach, with all improvements, now offered at $1,000, will surely sell for $3,000 when the L. I. R. R. will have finished its improvements, making the place as accessible as Harlem.
WILLIAM KEMBLE, Manager, Atlantic Park Hotel, Hammel's Station.

Long Island

"Where Cooling Breezes Blow."
THE HAMPTONS AND QUOGUE BY THE SEA.
FOUR TRAINS ON WEEK-DAYS.
Additional Express Train on Fridays and Saturdays.
SHELTER ISLAND, ON PECONIC AND GARDINER'S BAYS.
THREE TRAINS ON WEEK-DAYS.
Additional Express Train on Fridays and Saturdays.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., "ISLE OF THE SEA."
4½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Express Train on week days.
Frequent Service to All Principal Points via Long Island Railroad.
Time tables may be obtained at L. I. R. R. Ticket Offices, 120 Broadway, Astor House, 261 Broadway, 95 Fifth Av., 613 Sixth Av., 51 West 125th St., 574 Columbus Av., and at all hotels.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

What is there at the "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., that folks talk so much about? Well, the story is too long to tell you. A visit is worth the time, if only to get a meal and see the Twentieth Century Hotel for Summery Folks.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.
NOW OPEN. Large rooms, excellent table; rates moderate. Tennis, golf, bathing, boating, fishing.
GEO. B. DE REVERE, Mgr.
WILLIAM CAMERON, Prop.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE,
SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
HIGH-CLASS FAMILY RESORT.
GOLF, TENNIS, SAILING, DRIVING.
Special rates for the season.
Address D. P. HATHAWAY,
THE HANOVER, 2 East Fifteenth St., N. Y.

FORT LOWRY HOTEL, BATH BEACH, L. I.
600 feet on ocean front; accommodates 500 guests. Terms and booklet. A. Richardson, Prop.

Greenwood Lake.

HOTEL FERNCLIFF
GREENWOOD LAKE, N. Y.
Delightfully located; altitude 1,000 feet; 45 miles Erie R. R.; climate and scenery equal to the Adirondacks; boating, bathing, fishing, and driving; excellent cuisine and service; gas, baths, bells, telephone, and all modern improvements; orchestra. Write for Booklet.
E. J. WHITESIDE, 31 Wooster St.

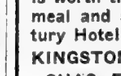
Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
BEST DAY'S TRIP IN SIGHT.
Central Hudson Boats (Daily, Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (ret. Central Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,532 Broadway.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.
Lake George.

Through Pullman service to
LAKE GEORGE
1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

BILLIARDS.



Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker. Est. 1850. 106 E. 9th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NEUMANN, DAVID.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Emma Kahne, Hermine Adler, Marie Willstaetter, Wilhelm Wolf, Henrietta Carlebach, Mathilde Weil, Bertha Brettauer, Roesle Reichenbach, Emil Neumann, Judith Levy, Benoit Dreyfus-Brettauer, Jules Dreyfus-Brodsky, Mathilde Hirsch, Melanie Guggenheim-Dreyfus, Joseph G. Dreyfus, Jennie Dreyfus, Adrienne Valabreque, Gustav Bernheim, as executor of the last will and testament of Mathilde Neumann, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of DAVID NEUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Gustav Bernheim and Carl Neumann, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.

JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of Surrogates' Court.

Catskill Mountains.
Elevation 3,000 Ft. Always Cool.
TOP OF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN

HOTEL KAATERSKILL
Largest Mountain Hotel in the World
3½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Through Pullman car service.
CAPACITY 1,200.
Luxuriously furnished; 100 rooms with bath. Beautiful Parks, Magnificent Drives, Golf Links, Bowling. Every high-class amusement. Orchestra. Cuisine and service of the highest standard of excellence. Vegetables and milk from Kaaterskill Farm. Water from Famous Spring. Same Management as in former years.
Hotel Kaaterskill Co., Kaaterskill, N. Y.

Rockwood Hotel,
CAIRO, GREENE COUNTY, N. Y.
Under new management. $15,000 expended in reconstruction and 70-room addition, with all modern improvements. Baths, hot and cold water on all floors; lighted by gas throughout; new water works; spring water; electric bell system; casino, bowling alleys, dance hall, fine orchestra; 1,500 feet elevation.
GEO. R. JONES, Prop.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet. Rates $14 to $18 per week. R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

THE OULEOUT Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Restful, Healthful, Beautiful, Right Up-to-Date. Games. Boating. $6-$8.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHAM, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Grand View House and Cottages, Hunter, N. Y. (Strictly Kosher.) Capacity, 200. Modern improvements. Delightful location. Spring water. Terms apply S. R. EPSTEIN.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

Richfield Springs.

HOTEL EARLINGTON
Richfield Springs, N. Y.,
NOW OPEN.
Under New Management.
G. DE WITT, Lessee,
formerly of 1,000 Island House.

Dutchess County.

MILLBROOK INN,
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
NOW OPEN.
FELIX FIEGER, Manager.
Long Distance Telephone, 25 Millbrook.

Sullivan County.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

THE EDGEMERE, V. P. DUBARRY PROP.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

BODIN COTTAGES, Lake Bodin, Yulan, Sull. Co., N. Y. Capacity 40; superior cuisine; fishing private lake; refined patronage; circulars. J. J. RANNEY, Prop.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N. Y.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL,
THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

NEW ENGLAND.
Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN
EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.
Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino. Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

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Fort Griswold House,
(Eastern Point),
NEW LONDON, CONN.
Summer Naval Rendezvous.
Accessible, Salubrious, Attractive.
Send for Descriptive Booklet.
B. H. YARD, Mgr.

BRAINERD HOUSE,
Stony Creek, Conn.

Vermont.

MOUNTAIN SPRING HOTEL,
LAKE DUNMORE, VT.
In the Green Mountains. Capacity 300. Elevator, electric lights, steam heat. Orchestra. Fine bass fishing, all outdoor sports. Excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. Booklet.
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Maine.

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Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

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Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

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THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

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S. S. MINNESOTA,
SAILING FROM SEATTLE AUGUST 10TH FOR
JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG
Great Northern Steamship Company
OPERATING THE NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS
"MINNESOTA," (Length 630 feet.) "DAKOTA," (Beam 73 ft. 6 in.)
THE ENORMOUS DIMENSIONS OF THESE VESSELS INSURE STEADINESS AND COMFORT AT SEA. ELECTRIC READING LIGHTS OVER EACH BERTH. FOR FULL INFORMATION APPLY TO ANY RAILROAD AGENT OR TO
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PLANT LINE
OCEAN TRIPS
NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND or NEWFOUNDLAND
"One Night at Sea" or Six Days' Cruise, 1400 Miles, for $18.
From Union Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Saturday 12 noon, for Halifax, Hawbury, and Charlottetown. Good board. Cheapest rates. Best trout and salmon fishing and shooting. Beautiful scenery. This don't half tell it. Send stamp for booklet, maps, etc., to all tourist agents, New York,
Or A. W. PERRY, General Manager, Union Wharf, Boston.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

Kronprinz..Aug. 1,	6 AM	Kaiser...Sept. 5,	10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 8,	10 AM	K.Wm.II..Sept. 12,	3 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 15,	6 AM	Kronp'z.Se't.26,	1:30 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 29,	2 PM	Kaiser...Oct. 3,	10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.

*Main...Aug. 3,	10 AM	Kurfuerst.Aug. 31,	10AM
Bremen.Aug. 10,	10 AM	*Main...Sept. 7,	10 AM
Barba'sa.Aug. 17,	10 AM	Bremen..Sept. 14,	10 AM
Friedr'h.Aug. 22,	10 AM	*Phein.Sept. 19,	10 AM

*Sails for Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.

K.Luise..Aug. 5,	11 AM	Irene...Sept. 23,	11 AM
Irene...Aug. 19,	11 AM	Albert....Oct. 7,	11 AM
Albert..Sept. 2,	11 AM	Luise....Oct. 14,	11 AM
K.Luise..Sept. 9,	11 AM	P. Irene..Oct. 28,	11 AM

From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 5 St. Louis.....Aug. 19
New York.....Aug. 12 Philadelphia.....Aug. 26
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 12, 9 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 19, 8:30 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 29 Vaderland.....Aug. 12
Finland.....Aug. 5 Noordland.....Aug. 19
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Baltic....July 26, 1 PM Oceanic..Aug. 9, 1 PM
Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM Cedric...Aug. 16, 8 AM
Celtic....Aug. 4, 8 AM Baltic..Aug. 23, 11:30 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg

¶Rhaetia..Jy. 29,	2:30 PM	Waldersee..Aug. 19,	8 AM
†*Bluecher..Aug. 3,	11AM	†Deut'hl'd..Aug. 24,	11AM
¶Patricia..Aug. 5,	8 AM	Hamburg..Aug. 31,	10AM
†*Moltke..Aug. 17,	11 AM	†Penn's..Sept. 2,	7:30 AM

¶Has grillroom and gymnasium on board.
†Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prins Oskar..Aug. 15, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28
Prins Adalbert..Sept. 12, 10 AM; Oct. 31, Dec. 19
Special Summer Cruises
By Superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.

Campania..July 29,	1 PM	Lucania..Aug. 12,	1 PM
Umbria...Aug. 5,	9 AM	Etruria..Aug. 19,	8 AM
Caronia..Aug. 8,	11 AM	Campania..Aug. 26,	noon

GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
PANNONIA.....Aug. 1, noon; Sept. 19
SLAVONIA.....Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

YOSEMITE VALLEY
The Wonderland of California
ON LINE OF THE
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
TRAVERSING
LOUISIANA, TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, ARIZONA.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

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Atlantic City.



GRAND ATLANTIC HOTEL
Virginia Av. & Beach, Atlantic City, N. J.
Delightful location. Rooms en suite, with phone, private hot and cold sea water baths. Sun parlors. Excellent table, cafe, and grill room attached. Ladies' Re Boule Orchestra. Special Spring rates. $2.50 per day and up; $12.50 weekly and up. Capacity, 700. Coach meets trains. Write for 1905 booklet.
A. CHESHIRE MITCHELL, Owner and Proprietor.

HOTEL RUDOLF.— On the beach front. Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Ocean Grove.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2234 Madison Square.

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Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. F. F. CORTRIGHT.

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HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

"America's Greatest Railroad."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA
MAIN STEM OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great Saratoga and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

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9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.
Pullman cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W.; 275 Columbus Av., 275 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.
To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.
Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.
Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.
Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Passr Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.
(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)
Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:
†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
‡12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
†1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Clevel'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N. Falls, Det. & Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.
A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany excepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central
SANDY HOOK ROUTE
New Jersey Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m. Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St.: N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m. Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight," 10c.

"THE NEW LINE"
$1.00 N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
1.20 .. .. PROVIDENCE
2.20 .. .. BOSTON
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new) East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block

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Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 4900—38th; Harlem, (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (2663 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (2065 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge; name of loser on badge. Room 1,401, 302 Broadway.

LOST.—Bankbook No. 890,788 of the Bowery Savings Bank is missing; the finder is requested to return it to the bank; if not restored before the 17th day of August, 1905, application will be made to the bank for a new book

LOST—Watch fob, "U. C. T.," date engraved, November 6, 1897; four other lodges, with initials "W. E. W." Reward at Room 1,010 Times Building.

LOST or STOLEN.—Bankbook No. 414,181 of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; payment stopped. Please return book to bank, No. 51 Chambers St.

LOST—Fob, silver; 7th Av., near 124th St., Monday; reward. Hiram Miller, 716 B'way.

LOST—Bank Book 175,023. Finder please return to Harlem Bank, 124th St. and 3d Av.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST. The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table, moderate.

36TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service; table board; telephone; references.

95TH ST., 53 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 316 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 684, and 696, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE requiring residence, with board and cool rooms, can secure same at 45 East 34th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room, excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

BOARD WANTED.

10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BOARD WANTED—By young man within one hour of city. Address, with full particulars, Suburban, Box 169 Times Downtown.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

11TH, 112-114 WEST.—Rooms, detached and en suite, with private bath; transients; Southerners.

18TH ST., 116 EAST.—Large and small rooms, hot water; at Subway station; excellent board.

24TH, 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; valet, breakfasts, references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

43D ST., 232 WEST.—Furnished hallrooms; bath; Southerners accommodated; near The Times Building; light, clean, and airy; gentlemen only.

43D, 110 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms at reasonable terms; transients accommodated; parlor floor; telephone.

45TH ST., 10 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

47TH ST., 141 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, cool rooms; medium; private house; conveniences; L; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

71ST ST., 56 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths, attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

92D ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

LEXINGTON AV., 665, (56th.)—Cleanest, coolest rooms; see yourselves; Summer prices; conveniences; telephone; references.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 789.—Handsomely furnished large, square, second-story front room; lavatory and dressing room attached; 2¼ blocks from express Subway station; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3l., 24c.; 7l., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

A few young ladies wanted as suit models; 36 bust, 42 skirt. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

STENOGRAPHER and Typewritist.—German and English, thoroughly experienced. Apply stating experience &c., E. O., Box 179 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Nurse, Protestant, for infant one year old; must be experienced; $25; best references required. Address P. O. Box 1,070.

WANTED—Girls, for light factory work. Apply to-day until 4 o'clock, 78 East 131st St.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 741 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; cannot supply demand for graduates; $4 to $5 per day; many complete course in two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Ass'n. Send for free catalogue. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, 239 to 245 10th Av., New York City; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A man about 26 years for compilation work in office; mercantile experience desirable, and must be exceptionally accurate and write distinctly; answers should state details of experience, age, wages desired, whether now engaged, &c. Address Guide, Box 153 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Drug clerk, unemployed, for position out of town paying $25 to $35 weekly; references required; expenses advanced. Call after 9:30, Mr. Shirreff, 853 Broadway, Room 30.

WANTED—Experienced wreckers wrecking World's Fair Buildings, St. Louis; steady work for two years. Chicago House Wrecking Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—Manager (Hebrew) to sell lots; salary and commision. Apply in person to V. Kogan, 415 Henry St., 9 to 12 A. M., 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—Boys, about 15 or 16 years of age; must have good references. Apply 1,126 Broadway.

WANTED—Man for factory work. Apply to-day until 3 o'clock. 78 East 131st St.

WANTED—Bricklayers, at new school, 10th St. and Avenue B.

POLICEMAN IS SHOT FIGHTING IN THE DARK

Pursues San Juan Hill Disturber Into a Hall.

WILL LOSE HIS RIGHT EYE

Man with Whom He Was Struggling Captured After a Chase Over Housetops.

Policeman William J. File of the West Sixty-eighth Street Police Station, on post in Amsterdam Avenue shortly after 11 o'clock last night, came upon a noisy group of men at the corner of Sixty-seventh Street. File ordered them to disperse and after some words they sullenly obeyed. All, that is, except Patrick Scanlon, a brakeman on the New York Central Railroad, who lives at 205 West Sixty-seventh Street.

Scanlon turned upon the policeman and said he could "do him up." File attempted to arrest him. A fight followed, and Scanlon ran into the saloon on the northeast corner. File followed and chased the brakeman through the saloon into the hallway of No. 205, which is next door.

The hallway was dark. The men grappled. File was getting the best of the fight, when Scanlon suddenly broke away and ran back into the hall. The policeman followed, but before he had gone three paces the darkness was illumined by two flashes from a revolver in the hand of the brakeman. One of the bullets entered the door, while the second struck Policeman File in the right eye.

Notwithstanding his injury, File again grappled with Scanlon. Presently, however, he was overcome by faintness and the brakeman escaped. When File recovered he staggered to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, which was only a block away, and reported what had happened.

Previous to this some one had telephoned to the station that a policeman had been shot and that a riot was in progress. Fearing another outbreak between the whites and the negro element of this section, Capt. Cooney immediately ordered out the reserves.

Policeman McGinty, on learning what had happened to File, recognized a description given of Scanlon, and went to look for him in No. 205. Scanlon went through the scuttle and ran over the roofs to 219 West Sixty-seventh Street. Here he found himself trapped by Detectives Wall and Phalen, who had run into the house in the hope of intercepting him. Seeing that his way was barred, the brakeman turned upon McGinty. After a stiff fight Scanlon was subdued and taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street Station

Here Policeman File was waiting to have his eye dressed. The moment Scanlon entered it took the strength of several comrades to prevent File from attacking the brakeman. File positively identified Scanlon as the man who had shot him. The brakeman was locked up on a charge of felonious assault. Patrick Maloney, a watchman employed by the New York Central at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, was also locked up on suspicion.

Dr. Vandeveer of the Roosevelt Hospital came in response to a call for an ambulance. After examining File's injury he said that he could not tell how badly the eye was damaged. He believed that File would lose it. As the injury was too delicate to be treated by other than a specialist Dr. Vandeveer took the policeman to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.

Divorce and $2,000 a Year for Wife.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, granted a decree of divorce yesterday to Mary Frances Hutchinson from Chauncey E. Hutchinson, a shoe manufacturer. The decree provides that Hutchinson must pay Mrs. Hutchinson $2,000 a year for the support of herself and four children.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER—Permanent four hours' afternoon position by first-class commercial stenographer; salary $15 per week; highest references present employer, Fifth Av. corporation. Georgian, Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, assistant bookkeeper; beginner; excellent training in school; reads notes without error; fair penman; $8. Miss Cochrane, Box 141 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Rapid operator; good penman; experienced; home Jersey City; salary $7; age 20; willing; refined. Miss K., Box 178 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $6-$7. Active, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; seeks position of responsibility; recommended; would substitute. Worth, Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; high school education; highly recommended; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

TYPEWRITER, &c.—Little stenography; neat, accurate; position in commercial house; two years' experience; moderate salary. D. D., 200 East 110th St.

Males.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER or similar capacity; American (32) of good all 'round detail ability; past year manager small manufacturing concern, and formerly confidential clerk, stenographer, &c.; desires to change to more progressive position; location immaterial; best references. Industrious, Box 103 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Write up, balances, adults accounts, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, (17;) office experience; qualified; energetic; best reference; $5.50. H., Box 102 Times Downtown.

CARPENTER.—As carpenter's apprentice; one year's experience. Charles Badstein, 838 East 25th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Honest and reliable; wants steady position; ordinary repairs. Ed. Lang, 112 4th Av.

COACHMAN—Thirty-nine; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, care Coot L. Calhoun, 628 Park Av.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 805 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN.—Situation wanted by experienced furniture salesman; speaks German, English, and Hungarian. E., 218 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, (200 words,) telegrapher, typewriter, newspaper writer; A1; long experience in all branches; highest possible references; permanent. Lawrence, 852 Columbus Av.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

WAITER.—Colored. Clifford Innis, 157 West 25th St., care Smith.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Printing Plant.—Splendid chance for one or two practical men to purchase well-established job work printery. H Box 101 Times Downtown.

Clean and desirable opening in real estate and collection agency; $2,000 required as loan or investment. Lawyer, Box 212 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—One or two children to board in country. For particulars address Box 11, New Canaan, Conn.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—46 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

MERCHANT SHOOTS HIMSELF.

Pink Love Letters the Only Clue to Otto Bernheimer's Act.

Otto Bernheimer, a member of the cotton goods firm of Bernheimer & Walter of 120 Franklin Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself in his apartments at The Sevillia, 117 West Fifty-eighth Street.

Fred Schuppert, whose custom it has been to wake Mr. Bernheimer every morning and shave him, went to the apartment yesterday morning and found the dead body of the merchant lying on the floor before a mirror with a bullet hole in the head.

Coroner Goldenkranz and Dr. O'Hanlon examined the body and the room in which Bernheimer ended his life. It was learned from his papers that the man had been an extensive traveler. Among other documents Mr. Bernheimer had a certificate issued by a Swiss society showing that he had climbed Mont Blanc a short time ago.

The only letters which threw any possible light upon the act of the merchant were written on pink note paper and nearly all of them mailed in the Catskill and signed "Kitty." The writer addressed Mr. Bernheimer in very affectionate terms. There was also a note in pencil which read:

"This weapon is always loaded."

This is believed to have been merely a warning to servants who might examine the revolver, which usually lay on the dressing table in the room.

Mr. Bernheimer's three brothers, Eugene, Adolph, and Charles, were associated with him in the cotton business. They said that they were unable to account for their brother's act, but admitted that he had recently been morose and depressed, although they did not know why.

POST OFFICE CLERKS HELD.

J. J. Callahan and J. H. Stewart Accused of Rifling Registered Mail.

After months of investigation, Chief Post Office Inspector Mayer and Inspector Boyle caused the arrest yesterday of John J. Callahan, chief clerk of the foreign branch of the General Post Office, on a charge of taking money from foreign registered letters. Callahan was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields and was released on $2,500 bail.

The postal authorities received many complaints that registered letters to Sweden and Norway were rifled of their contents. In the many months that the Inspectors worked on the case decoy letters were mailed in such a way as to test all the subordinate clerks in Callahan's department. Finally, the Inspectors addressed a letter to J. Peterson, Hofmantorp, Sweden, containing a White Star steamship ticket, and arranged for it to pass through Callahan's hands. The Inspectors declare they found this letter in his possession. Callahan has been in the Post Office service since 1892, and has borne a good reputation.

John H. Stewart, for twenty-five years a distributer in the Brooklyn Post Office, was arrested yesterday by Post Office Inspectors, charged with stealing from the mail. Complaints of missing mail led to an investigation, and, the Inspectors say, test letters containing marked bills were found in Stewart's possession. He was arraigned in Brooklyn and remanded to jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Stewart has been in the service since 1880, and his reputation has been good.

FEAR THE CONSUMPTIVES.

Jersey City Officials Would Restrict Travel of New York Patients.

Jersey City officials are disturbed over the transportation of patients from New York City to the farm for consumptives, which New York is about to open at Otisville. At the meeting of the Jersey City Health Board on Monday night, Dr. Rector offered a resolution regulating the movements of the consumptives while in Jersey City. The resolution requires the railroad company which will transport the patients to carry them across the river in boats specially set apart for their use and forbid that they be allowed to make their way to trains through the station rooms or passageways or to ride to or from the farm in the trains run for general traffic.

The resolutions would have been passed except that the board had not been officially notified that the New York authorities have made the purchase at Otisville for a consumptive farm. The clerk of the board was directed to communicate with the New York Health Board on the subject.

THIEVES STOLE THE STOCK.

Robberies Cause Bankruptcy Petition Against Joseph Menchen Company.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Joseph Menchen Company, manufacturer of electrical appliances and stage lighting apparatus at 354 West Fiftieth Street, by the following creditors, E. B. Latham & Co., $291; Elmer T. Morris Company, $637, and the International Brass and Electric Company, $1,030.

It was alleged that the company is insolvent, has made payments of $500 to creditors to prefer them, and permitted certain creditors to obtain a preference by legal proceedings. Joseph Menchen is President of the company, which was incorporated on March 21, 1903, with a capital stock of $10,000, and he started the business in 1898.

It is said that the principal cause of the embarrassment is losses of materials by robberies at various times which aggregated $10,000. The company had a contract at the St. Louis Fair buildings.

DR. NELDEN FREED.

Woman Whose Wrinkles He Didn't Iron Out Must Sue Him.

Magistrate Baker in the Tombs Court yesterday discharged Dr. Andrew L. Nelden, beauty specialist and face renovator. He said that if Mrs. Josephine Ware, who had the doctor arrested, believed he hadn't lived up to his contract to eradicate her wrinkles she should sue civilly for breach of contract.

Mrs. Ware admitted on the stand that she had left the sanitarium before the treatment had been completed, but said the doctor had said he would cure her in two weeks, and she had remained six. Then the court honorably discharged Nelden.

To Help on the Fulton Celebration.

Mayor McClellan announced yesterday that, at the request of the organizations interested in the centennial celebration of Robert Fulton's first trip on the Hudson, he had added six members to the committee which is planning for the celebration. Louis Stewart and Isaac Stern are named to represent the Retail Dry Goods Association, Herbert L. Satterlee to represent the Navy League of the United States, Capt. Jacob W. Miller the Naval Reserve, Bar Ferree the Pennsylvania Society, and Colgate Hoyt the Ohio Society.

More Land for the Central.

The Grand Central Palace block and the property at the northeast corner of Depew Place and Forty-fourth Street were conveyed yesterday by Robert Goelet to the New York Central Railroad for the new Grand Central Station and yards. The city has transferred to the railroad for $355,000 the bed of Forty-fourth Street, between Lexington Avenue and Depew Place, as well as a strip 12 by 85, along the west side of Depew Place, beginning 121.10 feet north of Forty-second Street.

Women Indicted for Race Rioting.

Three women were indicted yesterday by the Grand Jury for inciting riot. They are Matilda Henderson, Mary Husted, and Grace Lewis. The trio have been in the Tombs since the San Juan Hill race riots of July 14, when they were arrested. Mrs. Husted is white. The others are colored.

$1,200 A YEAR TO DEUEL A GRATUITY, SAYS MANN

For Acting as Trustee for the Property of Mrs. Vynne.

TELLS HOW DEUEL BLUSHED

It Was When the Justice Got His First Town Topics Check— Investigation Postponed.

Col. William d'Alton Mann talked yesterday about the accounts in the books of the Town Topics Publishing Company indicating that Justice Joseph M. Deuel has been drawing a salary of $100 a month from that concern since 1901. The $1,200 a year, he said, was not paid to Mr. Deuel as a salary at all, but as a sort of gratuity given in recognition of his services as Trustee for the property of Col. Mann's daughter, Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne.

Section 1,416 of the Greater New York charter forbids the Justices of the Special Sessions Court to practice law, to act as referees or receivers, or to carry on "any kind of business" outside of their duties on the bench.

Col. Mann did not go to the office of Town Topics yesterday, as he had said he would, and the threatened investigation of Managing Editor Wayne's outside connections did not materialize. Fatigued but not ill, the Colonel stayed in bed all day. There he saw the reporters.

"When I first met the Judge," said Col. Mann, "he was the private secretary of Roscoe Conkling, then a United States Senator, and Mr. Conkling was my attorney in some patent litigation. You know—or rather you don't, I suppose—that I am the inventor of the vestibule car, and that in 1883 I came from Europe to organize a company for the manufacturing of that sort of cars. We called it the Mann Boudoir Car Company. Well, to get back to Mr. Deuel—we took a fancy to each other right away, and we have been friends ever since. In fact, I may say that we have been very thick with each other.

"Now, my daughter is the principal owner of Town Topics. She holds almost all the stock outside of the thirty shares owned by Justice Deuel. When she was about to be married, I thought it would be a good idea to protect her property by placing it in the hands of a trustee. You see, I thought some unpleasantness might arise between husband and wife, and then she would be unable to control her own property. The man I suggested as trustee was Justice Deuel, and my daughter thought the idea good. Deuel didn't exactly like it, but he consented to become co-trustee together with me. And as such he has continued to act ever since. Now I ask you how many people have Judges on the bench for trustees? I thought the plan excellent, you know, for not only is Deuel himself the soul of honor, but his position is a guarantee of honesty and efficiency.

"Never a cent did he take for his services up to some years ago, when my daughter said she guessed he did not have a very large income, but had a growing family. I saw she was right, and it was then I suggested that he be put on the salary list of Town Topics for $100 a month. Judge Deuel knew nothing at all about the scheme till he got his first check, and then he blushed like a young girl, and we had to fight with him to make him take it. I thought that was the best way to pay for his services, you know, and that is just how it come about that his name appears on that account."

Col. Mann admitted that when, at the solicitation of Moses Ellis Wooster, he entered on the venture of publishing "Fads and Fancies," careful figuring had convinced him that there ought to be a profit of $50,000 in the scheme. And he did not say yesterday that anything had occurred to make him change that estimate, although, for instance, the boxes of old oak which are to serve as receptacles for the completed volumes of the work would come to cost $18 apiece instead of $10 as originally planned.

"I realized at once that the book would cost a lot to publish," said Col. Mann; "something like $100,000, and that it would involve great risk. But I was charmed with the idea, and Mr. Wooster assured me that it would be easy to find a lot of millionaires willing to pay large sums in order to be able to hand down a grand work like this one to their children and grandchildren."

To get the needed number of subscribers, Col. Mann made out a list of 300 acceptable names, including the foremost men in the country. And he mentioned that the list of proposed subscribers included several men now dead, such as Henry B. Plant and Henry B. Hyde. The price, he said, was fixed at $1,500 for two pages. If anybody paid more it meant that he secured two or four additional pages. Col. Mann then spoke eloquently of the desirability of Charles M. Schwab as a subscriber.

"A brawny young man," he exclaimed, "a man just elected to a position of great responsibility—just a man of the kind we wanted for our work."

Questioned about Managing Editor Wayne's connection with the Society Editors' Association, Col. Mann said:

"If Wooster has my managing editor in any kind of scheme, there will be a new managing editor in my office."

He added that he and his family gladly would pay $5,000 for proof that any man connected with Town Topics had been guilty of using the name of that publication for blackmail.

OPENS HEADQUARTERS HERE.

Citizens' Industrial Association Now Has Offices in St. James Building.

The National headquarters of the Citizens' Industrial Association, of which C. C. Post of Battle Creek, Mich., was recently elected President, has now been removed from Indianapolis, Ind., to the St. James Building, Twenty-sixth Street and Broadway, Manhattan. Having business interests in New York Mr. Post has come to the East to live, and resides at Greenwich, Conn. He will spend several hours each week at the St. James Building.

James E. Emery, Secretary of the association, said yesterday:

"We are to have a monthly magazine the first issue of which will be out in August, entitled The Square Deal. It will be devoted to a defense of our principles.

"While we are fighting the closed shop we are not opposing labor unions. We believe in the open shop, which means every man should have a right to work. We are as much opposed to the closed market or any combination of employers restricting competition as to the closed shop."

MRS. HACKETT BACK.

Ahead of Her Husband—Just Had to See Her Baby.

Mrs. James K. Hackett (Miss Mary Mannering) was a passenger on the steamship Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived here yesterday. Mrs. Hackett said she returned home ahead of Mr. Hackett, who is at Carlsbad, because she just simply had to see her baby. She and Mr. Hackett, she said, would follow Mr. Edeson at the Savoy in "The Walls of Jericho."

George Tyler, manager of Liebler & Co., the theatrical firm, was another passenger. Mr. Tyler said that he closed a contract with Mme. Duse for a six weeks' tour in the late Fall. Mme. Duse, he added, would appear in but two cities, New York and Boston.

HOME BUILDERS CONVENE.

Savings and Loan Leagues in Session in Brooklyn.

The Kings County Democratic Clubhouse, at Schermerhorn and Smith Streets, Brooklyn, was the scene yesterday of the first convention of the United States and the New York State Leagues of Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations.

The United League has in this State 261 organizations, with assets of $33,000,000. In Manhattan alone there are 100 local organizations, with assets of $15,000,000, and in Brooklyn 35, with assets of $5,000,000.

The delegates were welcomed by Assistant Corporation Counsel James D. Bell. He said in part:

"You gentlemen are engaged in the development of homes. You lend money at low rates to persons who wish to own their dwellings. This is a wonderful work, but it requires honesty, clear direction, and absolute freedom from graft. Your business is one of great honor and great responsibility. Everything is open to you except the jail, which, I am sure, you will keep locked."

The report of Secretary Archibald McEwan, read at the opening of the convention, showed the extensive work of the organization. He mentioned that in 1904 over $2,000,000 had been paid to members on matured stock.

The report of the Legislative Committee on the work done at Albany was particularly interesting. Of the Mortgage Tax bill the report said:

The Mortgage Tax bill was the giant enemy which confronted the committee through the entire session. Finally an exemption was secured on all mortgages on actual homes to the amount of $3,000. Had it not been for the constant and hard work of your President and legislative committee and of the Metropolitan League savings and loan associations would be paying a tax on all mortgages. This victory alone is sufficient reward for the year to the league, and every association in and out of the league received the same benefit.

Other speakers who addressed the convention in the afternoon spoke of the aims and ideals of the organization; how thrift was the keynote, love of independence the stimulus, and enlargement of the home influence the spur.

BUILDING LEAGUES' DINNER.

Visiting Delegates Entertained by the Local Organizations.

The New York State League and the Metropolitan League of the City of New York last evening gave a dinner to the National and State delegates to the convention of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. The dinner was held in the Murray Hill Hotel, and was attended not alone by the delegates, but by their wives, sisters, and daughters. There were 200 present.

Edwin F. Howell, President of the New York State League, welcomed the guests.

"This league," he said, "is a voluntary association, and the State leagues are voluntary organisations of more than 5,000 corporations engaged in co-operative finance. The principles of their societies are upright, sound, and safe. They are devoted to business and making good citizens."

F. C. Leubuscher, Second Vice President of the New York State League, was toastmaster. Among the speakers were Bishop D. O'Donoghue, Judge J. H. C. Royce, Thomas F. Landin, F. D. Kingsbury, Thomas Fitzmaurice, S. Rufus Jones, J. Warren Barley, David B. Hutton, Michael J. Brown, S. Wittkowsky, Walter Scott, Clay W. Holmes, H. F. Collarius, Attorney General Julius M. Mayer, Charles C. O'Hennessy, A. L. Guthell, and Gerald Fitzgerald.

Mrs. George H. Nottinger responded to the toast, "The Ladies."

BROKER'S WIFE A SUICIDE.

Mrs. Charles Marshall Shoots Herself at the Raleigh.

Mrs. Grace Marshall, wife of Charles Marshall, a broker, shot herself in the heart yesterday morning while her husband was dressing in an adjoining room, in their apartments on the second floor of the Raleigh, 7 West Ninety-second Street.

Mrs. Marshall was thirty-four years old and had been married to Mr. Marshall fourteen years. She was the granddaughter of George W. Starr, ex-Commissioner of Immigration. Her husband is a member of the brokerage firm of Wardwell & Adams, which has offices at 2 Wall Street.

Monday night, as was his custom, Mr. Marshall had a woman stenographer visit the apartments occupied by himself and his wife. He dictated a number of letters. When he bade his wife good-night she seemed in good spirits.

Yesterday morning the negro maid wakened him shortly before 8 o'clock. He had almost finished dressing when he heard a muffled explosion from his wife's room. He found her lying on her right side dead.

Mrs. Marshall's grandmother, Mrs. Henrietta Starr of 100 West Eighty-sixth Street, and her brother, Mr. Monk, were notified and hurried to the Raleigh. An aunt, Mrs. Peters, who lives with Mrs. Starr, came with them.

Coroner Goldenkrans, accompanied by Dr. O'Hanlon, came and found this note in Mrs. Marshall's room:

Dear Charley: Don't let them blame you for what has happened. GRACE.

The maid said Mrs. Marshall had been suffering from melancholia for some time.

Mr. Marshall is well known in Wall Street. He is a member of many clubs.

CALLS WOOTEN TRIAL UNFAIR.

Gen. Tracy Applies for a Certificate of Reasonable Doubt.

For several hours yesterday Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy argued before Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, in support of an application he made for a certificate of reasonable doubt in the case of John W. Wooten, the attorney who was convicted on a charge of embezzlement in connection with the handling of the funds of the Weisell estate. Wooten was recently sentenced by Justice Davy to a term of nine years and five months' imprisonment.

With Gen. Tracy appeared George Gordon Battle and Ernest Baldwin as counsel for Wooten. Assistant District Attorney Gans appeared for the prosecution.

Gen. Tracy said that David Rothschild, formerly President of the Federal Bank, a convict, now serving time in prison, had sought to obtain a commutation of sentence by making certain disclosures.

Gen. Tracy said Wooten had done nothing wrong, and that the only one who testified to the contrary was Rothschild. He declared that Wooten had been convicted on a case of guesswork and conjecture. The trial had been unfair, and the prisoner was entitled to a certificate of reasonable doubht.

Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

FIFTY YEARS A BANK CLERK.

Death of Silas R. Selden at the Age of Seventy-five.

Silas R. Selden, who for fifty years had held a clerkship in the Pacific Bank, at 470 Broadway, died on Sunday at Summitville, Ulster County, where he went about four months ago to rest. He was seventy-five years old. For forty years Mr. Selden occupied the position of discount clerk at the bank, but of late years he acted as assistant secretary. Hart B. Brundrett, the President of the Pacific Bank, said last night that Mr. Selden was beloved by all who knew him and that he "would be missed by thousands of folks he had befriended."

Explorer Stanley's Estate Here $4,915.

An appraisal of the estate left in this State by Sir Henry Morton Stanley, the African explorer, who died in London on May 10, 1904, was filed in the Surrogates' office yesterday. It shows that Stanley owned 29 shares of Commercial Cable stock, valued at the time of his death at $5,220. The expenses of administering this estate amounted to $305, leaving a net estate here of $4,915, which, being less than $10,000, is not subject to an inheritance tax. Sir Henry's will was probated in London.

$30 and $35 Tailoring $15

Not a remnant or left-over sale, but a room-maker.

You choose from the season's newest and best fabrics, and get tailoring that's perfection in style and fit. In fact you couldn't better the making if you paid us $30 and $35—the original selling price of these fabrics.

If the suit doesn't live up to our claims we'll keep it.

THOS. H. LOGAN

243 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite City Hall

AVERAGE OF TWO POINTS OFF CITY'S TAX RATES

1.49 Is the Figure in Manhattan —It Was 1.51.

RICHMOND LARGEST GAINER

That Borough's Rate Is Four Points Below the Figure for 1904—Brooklyn's Down One Point.

An average of two points has been lopped off the tax rates for the five boroughs of Greater New York for the year 1905. This was made apparent yesterday when the Board of Aldermen fixed the rate for the year. The rates for the boroughs, compared with those of the year before, follow:

Boroughs.	1905.	1904.	Reduction.
Manhattan and Bronx	1.49051	1.51342	.02291
Brooklyn	1.56264	1.57296	.01032
Queens	1.55523	1.57228	.01705
Richmond	1.55821	1.59281	.03460

According to the provisions of the charter, the assessment books were sent to the Aldermen at the July 3 meeting, when they were referred to the Finance Committee. It is the technical duty of that committee to open the books for public inspection and to calculate from the rolls the annual tax rates for the boroughs. As a matter of fact, however, the tax rates are computed by the experts in the Controller's office.

Chairman McCall of the Finance Committee got his figures from the Controller's office yesterday and presented them in a report to the board when that body was called to order. There was no objection to the adoption of the rate, and the action now passes to the Receiver of Taxes. He figures out the tax bills of property owners on the basis of the rates fixed, and the taxes due become liens on all property on Oct. 1.

The annual budget, which formed the basis for the new tax rate, amounted to $100,817,393.03. From this had to be deducted $22,979,002 of the General Fund, and to the balance there has to be added in each county the amount to be raised for county taxes. In Manhattan and the Bronx this is $4,042,348. It is the difference in the amount to be raised in each county for county taxes that makes the difference in the rate in the different boroughs. The total taxes in the city are to be raised on an assessed valuation of $5,912,146,227.

At the meeting of the Aldermen yesterday the appropriation of $250,000 made by the Board of Estimate for the establishment of a tuberculosis camp at Mount Hope, Orange County, was approved. Then the board adjourned to Sept. 26.

JOHNNY FOUND A HOME.

Only a Dry Goods Box, but He Didn't Forget How to Grin.

Policeman Mahoney saw a forlorn-looking mite of a boy sitting on the steps at 502 West Twenty-fifth Street late on Monday, and learned that he had no home.

"Lives in a packing case in the back yard of 263 Tenth Avenue," volunteered a bystander. "Forages in ash heaps for food and drinks left-over milk passed out by the neighbors. Has all his worldly possessions with him."

The "possessions" consisted of a grown-up's blue overalls and the remains of a shirt in which the six-year-old was nearly lost to view.

"Want to come along o' me?" asked Mahoney.

"Yep," replied the boy, with a wide grin, as he climbed down from the steps.

At the station house he gave a brief pedigree, as follows:

"Name is Johnny Mulqueen. Mom's dead an' I dunno what's become o' pop. I bin livin' in de box, mebbe two hours—mebbe a week."

The boy was then taken to the headquarters of the Children's Society, washed, fed, and rigged out with a new suit of clothes. The boy had little to say. Johnny did not speak his thanks; he grinned them.

Officers of the society learned that after his mother's death the boy was consigned to the care of a family living in the Tenth Avenue house. A week or so ago the woman went away, some said to the hospital, and then Johnny fitted up a home in a packing case in the corner of the yard.

SUES TO STOP DRIPPING.

Progress Club Says Apartment House Cornices Hurt Roof Garden.

The cornices along the southerly side of Peter Banner's big new apartment house at the southwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street have been made the subject of legal proceedings.

This structure adjoins the new house of the Progress Club, at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Eighty-eighth Street. Atop the Progress Club's building is a roof garden, and the members say that Mr. Banner's cornices are not only an encroachment in a strictly legal sense, but that they are also a great annoyance in that they cause rain water to drip upon the heads of visitors to the roof garden. For some time after a shower, they say, the northerly part of the roof cannot be used, owing to the dripping from the apartment house cornices far above.

Yesterday the club took action through its attorneys, Platzek & Stroock, to enjoin Mr. Banner from maintaining the cornices, and a lis pendens was filed on the apartment house property.

HERR

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair; cool; light westerly winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,351. * * * NEW YORK. THURSDAY, JULY 27. 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

NO MORE SYNDICATES FOR THE EQUITABLE

Directors Also Favor Separation from Subsidiary Companies.

APPROVE ECONOMY PLANS

Alexander's Resignation as Director Accepted, and Morton Elected President of the Society.

Several of the new Directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, at a meeting yesterday at which Paul Morton was elected President and the resignation of ex-President James W. Alexander from the board was accepted, made it perfectly plain that they did not propose in future to permit the entanglement of the personal interests of any officer or Director with those of the society. This was in the course of some frank informal talk about the affairs of the Equitable which followed a report by Mr. Morton on the business done in the first six months of 1905 and on his own activities as Chairman of the board.

Mr. Morton's report, which will be made public to-day, showed that the solvency of the society was beyond question, that the business done to the end of June had been as satisfactory as could be expected in view of the developments of the last six months, and that the saving which Mr. Morton had effected up to the present time through salary reductions, the acceptance of resignations, and readjustment of commissions was at the rate of more than $500,000 a year. Mr. Morton intimated strongly that before he was through he would have pruned the expenses still further, and have worked out a line of economy appreciably more rigid than that already in practice.

The Directors, and particularly those recently elected, heard Mr. Morton's remarks with evident pleasure, and when their newly chosen President had finished there was a general discussion for an hour or more. Several voiced their approval of the economies worked out, recalling J. J. Hill's remedy of "intelligent economy" for the cure of life insurance conditions, and then several of the new men went further to express their views about the participation of Equitable officers and Directors in syndicates and other financial operations in which the socety was concerned.

But one opinion was given on the floor, and that was that in future no officer or Director of the society must in any way be interested in syndicates underwriting issues that were offered for sale to the society or in any similar transactions. In addition, it is learned that a strong opinion is entertained among certain of the men who have lately come into the board that the Equitable Society must eventually divest itself of its stock in subsidiary banking and safe deposit institutions. This is in line with the semi-official announcement by representatives of the Ryan interests shortly after the purchase of the majority stock from James H. Hyde that the investments of the society would be put on virtually a savings bank basis. Such a move would make it necessary that the Equitable divest itself of the stocks of subsidiary companies.

The matter did not come up for discussion yesterday and the Directors who favor this policy eventually realize that no immediate or ill-timed change could be made without injury to the subsidiary companies and incidentally to the Equitable. Rather, the matter will be one for gradual development.

The Directors at yesterday's meeting paved the way for taking several more steps in the reorganization of the society at an adjourned session to be held to-day at 10 o'clock. A committee, composed of John J. McCook, William Whitman of Boston, and C. H. Zehnder of Philadelphia, was appointed to consider the general subject of the pensions paid by the society and to report at the adjourned meeting to-day. The by-laws as proposed for amendment will also come up to-day at a special meeting called for 11 o'clock, at which time also Ernest B. Kruttschnidt, a prominent lawyer of New Orleans, and George F. Vietor of the firm of Frederick Vietor & Achelis will be elected to the board on the nomination of the Trustees.

E. B. Thomas will be elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Equitable to-day, this being, according to Mr. Morton, the only change in that committee at present in contemplation; but the Directors will abolish the office of Chairman of the Board created for Mr. Morton, as his election to the Presidency of the society makes it unnecessary to continue both offices. As President Mr. Morton will have the same plenary powers that he has exercised as Chairman of the Board. His salary will be $80,000 a year. It was originally fixed at $100,000 by the Executive Committee, but Mr. Morton applied his rule of a 20 per cent. reduction in all salaries of $30,000 and more to his own case.

Nevada N. Stranahan, the Collector of the Port, who was recently elected a Director, resigned yesterday. He had said that pressure of business would keep him from serving. William A. Day, recently made Acting Controller, was elected Controller at yesterday's meeting.

It was learned yesterday that Ralph C. Haynes, son of Archibald C. Haynes, the Equitable General Agent at 25 Broad Street, whose resignation was tendered some weeks ago to take effect Jan. 1 next, but is expected to be withdrawn before that time, had severed his connection with his father's firm and with the Equitable. No reason for the younger Mr. Haynes's step was obtainable yesterday. The elder Haynes characterized published reports of a meeting of agents in his of-

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$46 TO DENVER AND RETURN via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale August 11, 12, and 13 at above rate from New York. Get Reduced Rate Bulletin from any agent for low rates to Colorado and the Pacific Coast.—Adv.

HAS MOTHER ARRESTED.

C. G. Gates's Secretary Says She Threatened to Shoot Him.

James Edward Foye, private secretary of Charles G. Gates, the broker, ran up to Policeman Burns at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street yesterday afternoon, and pointing to a gray-haired woman who was standing near, asked excitedly that she be arrested. She was his widowed mother, Mrs. Florence Foye. Her son said she had been following him and threatening to shoot him unless he gave her $500.

Burns arrested Mrs. Foye, and the three went to the Jefferson Market Court.

When Mrs. Foye was taken before Magistrate Wahle the complaining son began: "This woman—"

"Stop!" angrily commanded Magistrate Wahle. "I have heard policemen of the Tenderloin refer to women of the street as 'that woman.' But you be decent if you can in court, and speak of her as your mother."

"Well," said Foye, "my mother has twice threatened to shoot me unless I gave her $500. One threat was made in Broad Street."

"Officer," put in Magistrate Wahle, without hearing anything more, "pass that woman out. She is discharged."

"If I'm shot who will be responsible?" asked the son.

"Get out of here at once!" was the order.

Young Foye asked the policeman at the gate the name of the Magistrate. The policeman suggested that Mr. Wahle would introduce himself on request. But Foye did not ask for the introduction.

Young Foye has charge of the Gates brokerage office in the Waldorf-Astoria part of the year. He will go to Saratoga within a week to take charge of another Gates branch there for a while. He said that he lived in the Waldorf-Astoria, but that was denied last night by the clerks there.

A reporter found Mrs. Foye last night at 953 Park Avenue, where she has a tiny room. She was so ashamed of her room that she borrowed a neighbor's to receive the reporter. She told a long story about herself and her troubles.

"I come from the old English family of Derbys," she said. "I was educated in France. My father was elected Mayor of London, but was prevented from taking his seat by an accident. Having been educated in France, and having been much abroad, I decided that I must see your Centennial over here in 1876. While here I met in the Grand Union Hotel the man I married. He died last year.

"We had two sons—James Edward and Charles Edward. I don't know where the younger son is.

"I did not threaten James Edward this afternoon. Some time ago I lost my work as attendant at the piers, and I must have something to live on. I told James Edward if he would give me $500 and a ticket to California, I would go away and never worry him any more. This is the first time I have been able to see him in a long time. He always hid from me when I called at the Waldorf office.

"I don't know what I can do now. I was entitled to a quarterly allowance from my people years ago. It amounted to about $200,000, but that has long been used up. "I don't know what's ahead for me."

TUNNEL WORK STOPPED AGAIN

This Time Apartment House Proprietor Will Appeal to Court.

Work on the tunnel which is to connect the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal with Long Island City, across Manhattan Island, was again stopped last night because the clatter of the drills made sleep in the neighborhood impossible.

The stoppage this time was due to the proprietor of the St. Louis apartment house, at 34 East Thirty-second Street, who telephoned to Police Captain Cottrell that the noise was so great that his tenants could not rest.

It required five minutes of shouting down the shaft to drown the din. Finally the foreman appeared above ground. A policeman offered to make an arrest if the proprietor of the apartment house wished, but this he was disinclined to do if work could be stopped. This was ordered, and the guests of the St. Louis retired to their interrupted slumbers.

Mr. Felt of the St. Louis declared last night that he had instructed his attorney to try to secure a permanent injunction against night drilling there.

HARRIMAN OUT OF RIO GRANDE

He Resigned from the Gould Railroad Late in May.

It became known yesterday that E. H. Harriman resigned late in May from the Board of Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, one of the Gould roads. The withdrawal of Mr. Harriman took place about the same time that George J. Gould resigned from the Board of Directors of Mr. Harriman's Union Pacific Railroad. Winslow H. Pierce, Mr. Gould's counsel, also withdrew from the Union Pacific.

The Western Pacific, a new Gould line yet to be built, will compete with the Harriman transcontinental line. It was for this reason that Mr. Gould left the Union Pacific. The arrangement for financing the Western Pacific was completed in May, and immediately Mr. Gould separated himself from the Harriman property.

Edwin Gould also resigned from the Denver and Rio Grande Directorate in May, but will resume his place when he returns from an extended European trip.

The new Directors in the Denver and Rio Grande as A. H. Calef, Joel F. Valle, and W. H. Taylor. Mr. Taylor is Vice President of the Bowling Green Trust Company.

BOY KILLED ON ELEVATED.

Climbed a Pillar and Touched the Third Rail—Run Over Twice.

Eight-year-old Peter McGloin of 336 East Thirty-fourth Street was shocked by the third rail and run over twice by the same train on the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the Third Avenue elevated road last night.

The boy had climbed a pillar up to the ties when the shuttle train of two cars approached, going west. He tried to lower himself again, and in doing so his arm touched the third rail. By this time the train was close to him, and both cars passed over him, severing both legs. The motorman knew nothing of the accident, and on the trip back to the ferry again ran over the body.

EIGHT HOURS TO CLAYTON by "The Second Empire" of the New York Central. Leave New York 1:37 P. M., Albany 4:55, Utica 6:50; arrive Clayton 10:00 P. M., Alexandria Bay 11:00 P. M.—Adv.

FEVER IN MANY TOWNS; 6 DIE IN NEW ORLEANS

City's New Cases Fifteen—Ten Suspects in Mississippi.

FIFTY BLOCKS ARE INFECTED

Original Territory of the Disease Covers Large Area—Cuba Lends Dr. Guiteras to Aid Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26.—Following is the official report rendered by the city Board of Health to the State Board of Health to-night for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock on July 25:

Deaths from yellow fever, 4; positive cases of fever, 7; suspicious cases of fever, 4. Total cases to that hour, 149; total deaths, 36.

Unofficially reported for the twenty-four hours ending this evening: New cases, 15; deaths, 6.

There are now fifty-four blocks in the district regarded as the original focal area. There are admitted nineteen centres of infection outside that area, all traceable to the original source, and all except two or three due to Italians.

It is reported to-night that there are suspected cases at Bunkie, Donaldsonville, and Bayou Goula, all Louisiana towns. The State Board of Health has sent an Inspector there, as has the United States Marine Hospital Service.

It is also reported that there are ten suspicious cases in an Italian settlement behind Bay St. Louis, Miss., and Inspectors are going there.

The two features of the situation to-day have been the tightening of the quarantine declared against Louisiana by Mississippi and Texas, and the strenuous efforts made by the citizens of the city to organize to fight the infection.

Texas will hereafter not allow passengers from New Orleans even to cross the State. Passengers from North Louisiana with proper health certificates may cross the State, but not stop within it. Passengers going through New Orleans in the screened and guarded trains may pass through Texas, but not stop in it. Passengers from the East may cross Northern Louisiana, provided with good certificates and stop in Texas.

Mississippi has the strictest quarantine possible on all passenger traffic to that State. Freight cars bound for points within the State of Texas or Mississippi are to be fumigated by the United States Marine Hospital service.

The Citizens' Advisory Committee, acting under Dr. Kohnke of the City Board of Health, and with the advice of Dr. Farrar Richardson, detailed by Dr. White of the United States Marine Hospital Service, has organized and set to work two forces. One of 100 men and five officers is engaged in isolating and stamping out each new infection. The other force of 250 men, under seven officers, is to make a mosquito campaign to every one of the 68,000 houses in New Orleans within one week, and once each week thereafter.

General business is going on as though nothing were the matter, and the city is absolutely without panic and without any general exodus.

Infection in the original centre seems to be dying out as fewer cases are reported from there, indicating that modern methods are effective.

Dr. John Guiteras, now Professor of Pathology of the University of Havana, but formerly of the Marine Hospital Service, who represented that service here during the fever of 1897, has been ordered here by the Cuban Government, and will arrive to-morrow.

In view of the many quarantine complications which have arisen, Dr. Souchon has called a conference for next Sunday of the Health Officers of Texas, Mississippi, and Alabama to discuss regulations and devise a system by which travelers can be admitted with certificates of the Marine Hospital Service. Surgeon White, who is in charge of all the Government work, will participate.

Special to The New York Times.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 26.—A resolution was adopted at a special meeting of the Board of Trade and Board of Aldermen, held to-day, that the inhabitants of the yellow-fever districts in Louisiana be invited to Asheville.

Mayor Barnard immediately telegraphed an invitation to the Mayor of New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—The officers of the Marine Hospital Service are investigating a suspicious case of fever which, it is reported, has developed on the line of the Texas Pacific Railroad about seventy-five miles from New Orleans. No report from the physician sent to examine the case has been received.

Surgeon General Wyman, who has been in Honolulu on business connected with the service, will return to Washington to-morrow and take active charge of the measures undertaken by his bureau to cope with the fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Joseph Goldberger has been ordered to Vicksburg, Miss., and Shreveport, La., with instructions to run down all rumors of yellow fever cases in those cities and to conduct a personal campaign of education among the profession and the laity in regard to methods of destroying mosquitos and other means of preventing infection. All cases of fever are to be screened until a positive diagnosis is arrived at.

THIS CITY SAFE, SAYS DOTY.

Health Officer Doty gave out the following statement yesterday afternoon regarding the yellow fever situation at Colon and New Orleans:

"I have received no official notice that one or more cases of yellow fever were removed from the steamship Seguranca before her departure from Colon on July 22. If this disease is found on board when the vessel reaches the New York quarantine station the patient or patients will be removed to the Swinburne Island Hospital, and all persons on board whose temperatures are above normal will be removed to Hoffman Island for observation.

"The present regulations here are sufficient to furnish full protection. All vessels arriving from New Orleans are subject to inspection at this station, and for the present will be treated in the same manner as vessels arriving from Colon.

"There is no danger whatever that an outbreak of yellow fever in the North would be followed by any serious results to the public, principally for the reason that the variety of mosquito which transmits the disease is not found in this section of the country. Besides, the present treatment of an outbreak of this disease is simple and effective if properly carried out."

AUTOMOBILE TOURNAMENT ON CAPE MAY BEACH.

Saturday next, July 29th, at 10:00 A. M. The postponed events of last Saturday will be run off and other attractive features will be added. Christie will speed his "Blue Flyer" for the world's record. Convenient train service via [illegible]. Adv.

ENTHUSIASTIC FOR TAFT.

Japanese Prepare Unprecedented Welcome for Him.

London Times—New York Times Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, July 26.—Secretary Taft and his party have met with an extraordinarily enthusiastic reception in Japan. The tone of the press is absolutely unprecedented in warmth and friendliness. The leading journals unite in declaring that the bonds which already closely bind Japan and America have been drawn doubly close by the latter's attitude throughout the war.

Japan, the papers say, fully appreciates and will never forget the fact that if her soldiers and sailors have won victories she owes to American sympathy the ability to reap the fruits of her success. America possesses Japan's sincerest affection and fullest confidence. Every expansion of America's political influence in the Far East will be warmly welcomed.

Tokio is en fête. The whole city is beflagged and illuminated. Such a welcome was never previously accorded to foreign visitors.

TOKIO, July 26.—The Emperor and Empress to-day received in audience and entertained at luncheon the official members of the party of Secretary Taft. Shortly before noon Mr. Taft was driven to the imperial palace in a state carriage. Lloyd C. Griscom, the American Minister, escorted Miss Alice Roosevelt to the palace. Crowds of people lined the streets.

At the palace the imperial Princes and Princesses, with the officials of the Emperor's household, the military and naval staffs, and the members of the Cabinet assisted in the reception of Secretary Taft and his party.

Minister Griscom made the presentations to the Emperor and Mrs. Griscom performed a like office when the visitors appeared before the Empress.

The Court presented a brilliant spectacle during the ceremonies.

Premier Katsura gave a banquet to Mr. Taft and the members of his party at the Imperial Hotel to-night, Mme. Takahira, wife of the Japanese Minister at Washington, acting as hostess. The dining hall was decorated with the national colors of Japan and of America.

Premier Katsura accompanied Miss Roosevelt to the banquet and Secretary Taft accompanied Mme. Takahira. Premier Katsura proposed the health of President Roosevelt and Minister Griscom proposed the health of the Emperor.

Premier Katsura, in proposing the health of Miss Roosevelt and Secretary Taft jointly, said that the reception given to Mr. Taft and the members of his party was evidence of Japan's respect for President Roosevelt. Referring to the visit of Commodore Perry to Japan, he said that America was Japan's opener.

Secretary Taft, in responding, congratulated Japan on her marvelous progress during the last half century and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries would always continue.

DOUGLAS FEARS PRESIDENCY.

That Is Why He Will Not Run for Governor Again.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 26.—When Gov. Douglas some weeks ago declined to run for Governor again it was known that it was in deference to his wife's wishes, but her reasons for desiring him out of politics were not made known until yesterday. A committee of Democrats called upon the Governor and requested him to withdraw his declination.

"I am very much obliged to you for what you have said," he replied. "I agree with you that the alleged dissensions within the party have been greatly exaggerated. Every important public man meets with criticism, and I have been no exception to the rule.

"At the same time this is not what has led me to decline to run again. I believe that I should be re-elected if I ran. But there's the rub. I prefer a quiet home life, and so do my family.

"Since I was elected Governor numerous newspaper clippings booming me for the Presidency of the United States have come to our notice. Of course, it is all foolishness on their part, but however that may be, my family have become alarmed thereby. If I were re-elected Governor the Presidential talk might be revived in even greater volume, and I might be nominated and elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation.

"So distasteful is public life to me and especially to my family that I feel compelled to do all possible to discourage the talk."

ROOSEVELT CAMPING AGAIN.

The President Spent the Night with Sons and Nephews.

OYSTER BAY, July 26.—It was learned late this afternoon that President Roosevelt, accompanied by his sons, Theodore, Jr., Kermit, and Archie, and some of their cousins, went last night on another camping expedition. Just before dusk the party left Sagamore Hill and, entering boats at the bathing beach, rowed to a sequestered spot a few miles from the President's home.

The party had a delightful outing, not differing materially from that which they enjoyed a few nights ago. The President and his young companions returned to Sagamore Hill early this morning after a breakfast of their own cooking in the open. It was reported this afternoon that Mrs. Roosevelt and several other women accompanied the party, but the statement was without foundation.

Cars Crash; One Ablaze.

A north-bound Mount Vernon car became stalled at Webster and Olin Avenues about 11 o'clock last night through the breaking down of the overhead wire. All the lights went out. The passengers alighted.

A few minutes later a second Mount Vernon car crashed into the first. The two cars were wrecked. The passengers had jumped.

Then a south-bound Yonkers car ran into the broken-down electric wire. In a moment it was afire.

The fire engines came; so did two ambulances, but the blaze was out and nobody was injured.

CAPE MAY AUTO RACES.

Saturday next at 10:00 A. M. on Cape May Beach. Splendid contests by gasoline [illegible]. Adv.

ITALIAN MASTERPIECES FOR THE METROPOLITAN

Twelve Bramantino Panels Bought by Sir Purdon Clarke.

MORGAN'S FRAGONARD ROOM

Financier's London House Now Contains a Whole Series of the French Master's Works.

LONDON, July 26.—Twelve Bramantino panels recently sold at auction at Christie's were bought for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York. The pictures will be restored before shipment to New York.

Sir C. Purdon Clarke, Director of the Metropolitan Museum, has returned here from Paris, where, accompanied by Robert W. De Forest, one of the Trustees of the Museum, he has been inspecting art objects offered for sale to the Metropolitan Museum.

Sir Purdon said he had made important choices, but he would not divulge their nature because the deals had not yet been concluded.

During his absence from America, J. Pierpont Morgan has added a whole Fragonard room to his London residence. Its intrinsic value is estimated at hundreds of thousands of pounds, and it is of infinite historical importance. Some appreciation of the value of the collection may be gathered from the fact that while a Fragonard a foot square is worth $5,000, the largest room in Mr. Morgan's house is walled with the great artist's pictures. In all there are twelve of these paintings, each measuring three yards high and two yards wide.

In order to embrace the whole collection in a single room, it was necessary to remove the wall separating the drawing rooms of Mr. Morgan's adjacent houses at Prince's Gate.

The panels, by Il Bramantino, which are coming to this city were formerly part of the collection of the late Henry Willett of Brighton, England, and were sold by auction in London on April 10. Mr. Willett was a collector of pictures of all periods, but he devoted the most attention to the Italian pre-Raphaelite artists, and his collection was extraordinarily rich in specimens of their work. Probably on account of the fact that the sale was held almost before the London season had begun the sums realized were disappointing, and excellent examples of the early Italian masters were picked up by alert dealers and collectors at prices which, compared with those now ruling, were absurdly low.

Bartolomeo Suardi, called Il Bramantino from his master, Bramante, was born about 1450. Commencing to work under the tradition and by the methods of the Brescian, Vincenzo Foppa, he later studied under the more famous Bramante.

Few of Bramantino's works exist outside Italy, and the panels which belonged to Mr. Willett and which are coming to New York are quite the most celebrated of the paintings known to be by him. They come from the castle of San Martino, between Brescia and Mantua, which was razed in 1880. Originally there were thirty-four panels, but Mr. Willett parted with some of them to the South Kensington Museum, and one of them is in the possession of Sir Martin Conway.

The panels are nearly all profile studies and nearly all of men. The fantastic headgear, in which a turban frequently appears, is very characteristic of Bramantino. Each head is seen against an arch, hung with festooned leaves. Fine in drawing and full of character, they are not necessarily portraits, although it is said that some of them were taken from members of the painter's family. Each head is characterized by extreme purity of outline, a feature which appealed strongly to the late Lord Leighton.

In Bramantino's work we find much of the severity and accuracy of technique of Foppa, while the enigmatic beauty of Lionardo's faces is suggested and the color is often as delicate as Luini's.

BURGLARS IN ST. ANDREW'S.

Scared Away Without Any Loot from Van De Water Church.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, of which the Rev. George R. Van De Water is pastor, was broken into early Monday morning, but the thieves were frightened away, as nothing was disturbed.

While making his rounds about 3 o'clock Monday morning, Night Watchman Alexander Beatty found the door leading to the Sunday school room, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, open. An investigation showed that it had been forced, and Sexton Holmes and the police of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station were notified. A thorough search was made, but no burglars were found, although footmarks on the carpet showed that strangers had been in the vestry room. The valuable silver service of the church is kept in a large safe.

DOG GUARDS A WAIF.

Baby Found in the King's Bridge Road Had a Bottle, Too.

Guarded by a black Newfoundland dog an eleven-months' old boy neatly dressed was found in King's Bridge Road, near Crotona Avenue, early yesterday morning. He seemed perfectly contented, dividing his attention between a bottle of milk and the dog.

Some person whom the police are trying to find told John Seibert of One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Third Avenue that there was a lost baby up the street. This was about 6 o'clock, and as Seibert was on his way to work he notified the Rev. Father Heafy of the Church of St. Martin of Tours. The priest took the baby to his home and then sent word to the Tremont Police Station House. A few minutes later Policeman Delaney arrived and took the waif. It has been sent to Bellevue.

SETTING THE PACE.

When the New York Central Lines placed in service the Empire State Express in 1891, the "Exposition Flyer" in 1893, followed nine years later by the 20th Century Limited, the wonderfully successful 20-hour train between New York and Chicago, they set the pace for the railways of the world.—Adv.

Weather delightful in the Adirondack Mountains. Only eight to twelve hours from New York by New York Central. Ask ticket agents for particulars.—Adv.

BATTLE IN NORTH KOREA.

Many Thousand Japanese Attacking the Russian Position.

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Tokio sends a report, received from Osaka, Japan, to the effect that a Japanese army of many thousand men is attacking the Russian position on the Tumen River.

PEARY SAILS FROM SYDNEY.

Promises to Return by September, 1906, if He Finds the Pole.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 26.—The steamship Roosevelt, with Lieut. Commander R. E. Peary on board, started from here on the voyage toward the north pole at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Peary's final words indicated firm belief in the successful outcome of the present expedition and a reiteration of the statement that if successful he should return by September, 1906.

LIPPINCOTT'S SONS SAVED.

Boys Were Sailing and a Squall Capsized Their Boat.

NEWPORT, R. I. July 26.—Two sons of J. B. Lippincott of Philadelphia, whose Summer home is at Jamestown, were sailing in the channel between Fort Adams and Jamestown, when a squall struck them.

Their boat was overturned immediately, but the boys kept afloat until picked up by a launch. The yacht was beached undamaged.

AID BRET HARTE'S DAUGHTER.

English Authors Raising a Fund—Her Health Undermined.

LONDON, July 26.—George Meredith, Sir George Newnes, Sir Gilbert Parker, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, and other well-known persons in the literary world have formed a committee to raise a fund in behalf of the late Bret Harte's daughter, Ethel.

Her health has become seriously undermined.

FAIL TO SWIM CHANNEL.

Woman Outdistances Man, However, in Effort of Five Hours.

DOVER, England, July 26.—Edward Heaton of Liverpool started from here this morning in an attempt to swim the Channel, his intention being to land near Calais. Conditions were favorable, but Heaton became ill after six hours' swimming and only covered about a third of the distance.

Annette Kellerman also made the attempt, but after being in the water five hours was overcome by seasickness. She had outdistanced Heaton by a mile when compelled to abandon the attempt.

GERMAN KING FOR NORWAY?

Kaiser Said to Have Made a Proposal to the Czar.

LONDON, July 27.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Stockholm says: "The object of Emperor William's interview with Emperor Nicholas was to obtain the consent of the latter for a Prince of the House of Hohenzollern to ascend the throne of Norway. It is possible that the Russian Emperor will consent, provided Russia be permitted to slightly rectify her frontier on the Atlantic."

The Daily Mail, commenting on the dispatch, suggests that the "rectified frontier" means that Russia wants to acquire the strip of Norwegian territory which parts Finland from the Arctic Ocean, thus gaining a seaport.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, July 26.—A formal intimation was received by the Court this morning of Emperor William's intention to visit King Christian at an early date.

DEAD IN THE PARK.

City's Life Passed by an Old Man and Thought He Only Slept.

The benches in Union Square Park were occupied at 9 o'clock last night by all sorts of people, including many who had no other place to go and were going to spend the night in the park. One bench contained an old man with gray hair.

Mischievous boys with energy to waste threw things at the apparently sleeping old man. One of the boldest filled his lap with stones and paper, and another gave him a whack with a stick, whereat they all laughed. Then they tilted his hat over on his nose and went away shouting gleefully over their joke.

The neighbors on the bench and nearby paid little attention to the old man, but by and bye a man passerby looked back, stopped, and called a policeman.

"I think that old man is dead," said he. "See if he ain't."

The policeman looked, and said the man was dead. The body was taken to the Morgue. No one could tell who he was.

LADDER UP IN 7 SECONDS.

New Piece of Fire-Fighting Apparatus a Record Breaker.

A test of a fire truck of the most improved type was made at Fire Headquarters yesterday in the presence of Commissioner Hayes, Chief Croker, and other officers.

It was demonstrated that it was possible to raise a seventy-five foot extension ladder from its bed on the truck to a correct position against the side of a building in the remarkable time of seven seconds. Rapid raising extension ladders have been tried before at Fire Headquarters, but never has this record been equalled.

Commissioner Hayes directed that the ladder be put in service on trial.

A compressed air device, powerful and compact, is responsible for the quick raising of the ladder. Three men with perfect ease accomplished a task which could not be accomplished by six men by hand hoisting. Under ordinary conditions several minutes are required to raise a big extension by hand power.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Main, from Bremen, was southeast of Fire Island at 1:15 this morning.

$5.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN, Sunday excursion July 30, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 7:45 A. M., stopping at Newark and Elizabeth. Returning, leave Atlantic City 7 P. M.—Adv.

KOMURA TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT TO-DAY

Will, It Is Said, Tell Him the Japanese Peace Terms.

AN IRREDUCIBLE MINIMUM

Washington Hears That It Will Be Submitted to the Russians When the Conference Begins.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 26.—President Roosevelt to-morrow will receive at Sagamore Hill Baron Komura, who will be accompanied by Minister Takahira, the other plenipotentiary of Japan in the peace negotiations. They will take luncheon with the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, and will return to New York on an early evening train.

Minister Takahira came from New York on the 12:20 train to-day and made a flying visit to Sagamore Hill. For an hour he remained in conference with President Roosevelt. Two hours after his arrival at Oyster Bay he was again on his way back to New York.

Following the visit of the Japanese Minister, at which the meeting between the President and Baron Komura was arranged, it was learned on good authority that to-morrow's visit, far from being a mere social courtesy, will be most important in its bearing on the negotiations for peace. There is good ground for the belief that Baron Komura has been intrusted by his Government with the mission of fully acquainting President Roosevelt, prior to the beginning of the peace negotiations, not only with the terms on which the Japanese Government is willing to end the war, but also with an outline of the programme Japan proposes to carry out in the Far East after peace has been concluded.

It is learned that Baron Rosen is expected at Sagamore Hill before many days. It is also reported that the representative of a third foreign Government is coming to see the President, and that his visit will have a bearing on the peace negotiations. Who this diplomat is could not be learned here to-night.

Preparations for the formal reception of the peace envoys by President Roosevelt are in progress. The date for the reception has not as yet been determined upon, nor will it be fixed, it is believed, until after the arrival in this country of M. Witte.

An important change in the arrangements for the reception was announced here to-day. President Roosevelt, instead of receiving the envoys at Sagamore Hill, as at first intended, will meet them on board the naval yacht Mayflower, where M. Witte and Baron Komura, with their respective suites, will be formally presented to each other.

The Mayflower, which is one of the most luxuriously fitted vessels in the United States Navy, will furnish a suitable setting for the historic ceremony. The President will meet the envoys, who will come to Oyster Bay on two cruisers, on the quarterdeck of the Mayflower.

The formal introduction of the peace envoys will take place in the cabin of Commander Cameron MacRae Winslow, and will be followed by a luncheon, after which the envoys will go direct to Portsmouth on board the Mayflower and the dispatch boat Dolphin. The vessels will be escorted by the two cruisers on which the envoys will be taken to Oyster Bay.

But for the fact that he submitted himself to a horde of photographers and posed until both he and the kodak men were tired, Baron Komura spent a quiet day at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday. After an early breakfast in his apartments he slipped away from his suite and took a stroll on Fifth Avenue. Baron Komura does not talk for publication even of his impressions of New York, but Mr. Sato, the spokesman of the Japanese peace envoys, said the Baron was much impressed by what he had seen of the city's development.

Minister Takahira took an early train for Oyster Bay to convey to President Roosevelt the official information that the Japanese envoys had arrived. Shortly before 4 o'clock he returned to the Waldorf, and later it was stated that Baron Komura, Minister Takahira, and a number of the members of the suite would go to Oyster Bay to-day and pay their respects to Mr. Roosevelt. They will return in the afternoon, and the entire party will be guests to-night at a dinner at the Metropolitan Club, at which Baron Kaneko will be the host. The reception at the Nippon Club has been arranged for to-morrow night.

The Rev. E. Warren Clark, whose schemes for raising a fund for Japanese orphans have lately been the subject of newspaper comment, yesterday sent a copy of his book, "Kaiz-Awa, the Japanese Bismarck," to Mr. Sato. This he inscribed with the wishes of the author, and he also sent a circular regarding the benefit performance at the Academy of Music which was to be held yesterday. On the back of this was written: "Postponed until September." Mr. Sato said he would pay no attention to the communication. He added that last December Clark asked him for an autograph of the Emperor and that he refused to give it to him, fearing that it might be used as an indorsement of the benefit scheme.

Mr. Sato is a quiet little man, who talks as often as is necessary and never oftener. Twice a day he meets the newspaper men, shakes each of them by the hand, leads them to seats in his apartments, and then, seating himself, waits until they have exhausted themselves with questions. There is about one reply to every dozen questions, but Mr. Sato's exceptional politeness makes him popular in spite of his non-communicativeness. He has a deep Oriental smile for most questions. Yesterday he was asked about the peculiar make-up of the two suites. It appears that the Japanese party is made up of diplomats and newspaper men, while in the Russian party there are four financiers. When asked about this Mr. Sato at first gave only one of his knowing smiles, and then added mildly that the Russians might find the help of financiers more necessary than would the Japanese.

"What is the feeling in Japan over the giving up or keeping possession of Port Arthur and Dalny?" was asked.

"Well, I can hardly discuss that," was the reply, "but the people of Japan would not like to give up these two places. I can tell you that."

[illegible] about the question of [illegible]

over to Japan the Russian ships which have been interned?"

"There has been some talk of that in the press. That is all I know of it. The Japanese press has been as busy formulating proposals as have you gentlemen."

It was gathered that only Baron Komura knows just what the Mikado's demands are, and the Baron guards the secret well. He has definitely announced that he will give no interviews prior to the peace conference.

Mr. Sato believed it would be perhaps a week after M. Witte arrived here before the conference would begin its work at Portsmouth. M. Witte will first visit President Roosevelt alone, and thereafter the envoys of the two powers and their suites will repair to Oyster Bay, where they will be introduced by the President.

In the course of the day Baron Komura received many letters and telegrams from persons in New York and other parts of the country, whom he knew when he was at Harvard. He also received a number of cablegrams from Tokio. Among his callers yesterday were John Foord of the Asiatic Society, Robert Irving, an ex-Consul in Japan, and Dr. J. Takamine, President of the Nippon Club.

A report that Crown Prince Yoshihito of Japan died last May and that the news of his demise had been withheld for State reasons reached Baron Komura last night and the Baron sent the following note to The Associated Press:

The report has absolutely no foundation. I wish you would be good enough to deny it on the strength of my authority.

BARON J. KOMURA.

JAPAN'S ESSENTIAL TERMS.

Conditions Which, It Is Said, Russia Will Have to Grant at Once.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Whether there is to be peace in the Far East or a continuance of the war will, it is understood, be practically decided at the first business meeting of the Portsmouth conference, which will convene about Aug. 5.

Baron Komura, it is said, will on that occasion communicate to M. Witte the essentials of Japan's peace terms. This, it is declared, will not be done in a spirit of defiance. Indeed, there are many evidences in the possession of the neutral Governments that Japan is coming to the conference, not imbued with a desire to humiliate Russia, but only to exact terms which will insure lasting peace in the Far East, and which will in a measure compensate Japan for her financial losses in the present conflict.

Throughout the preliminary negotiations, however, Japan has made it clear at Washington that she wished to avoid unnecessary tedious negotiations. "We are not going to the conference to write into the law of nations a new chapter," said a high Japanese official recently. For this reason the Japanese plenipotentiaries will adopt the programme of at once laying on the conference table those terms the acceptance of which without modifications they are instructed to insist upon as a basis for further negotiations.

Although guarding with great care the official statement of her terms, Japan has not kept from several friendly Governments the general character of these terms. Official Washington has been enabled to form within certain limits a general idea of their character. It is known that Japan will demand an indemnity that will approximately cover the cost of the war to date. This was made known to Russia early in the preliminary negotiations. The amount is still a secret, but it is based upon the most careful estimates of the cost of the war, and will be accompanied by a more or less detailed statement showing the method by which the final figures have been computed. It will not fall far short of $1,000,000,000, according to advices reaching Washington from well-informed sources. Besides the indemnity, it is believed, Japan's essential demands are the cession to Japan of Sakhalin, of the Liao-Tung Peninsula, and of the railway as far as Harbin; the recognition of Japan's predominating influence in Korea, and the return of Manchuria to China.

If the Russian plenipotentiaries are prepared to accept these essentials, the officials here are confident that the bases will be laid for negotiations sure to lead to the signing of a treaty of Washington, bringing peace in the Far East.

As for the subjects remaining to be discussed, a tedious one, it is believed, and one on which Russia will be disposed to negotiate with the greatest caution, is the programme for the restoration of Manchuria to Chinese control. Because of the confusion and general disorder likely to ensue in the province after the withdrawal of the foreign armies, Japan believes that a certain time will be required in which to restore public order and the establishment of a regular system of Chinese police administration. Japan will insist that during this period she remain in control of the administration of the province, at the same time giving a definite pledge finally to evacuate it as soon as China shall be in a position to take up the reins of government there and maintain order.

It is believed the policy to be suggested by Japan in this matter will not be unlike that followed by the Washington Government with reference to Cuba. American troops being withdrawn from the island as soon as a stable government was in control of the situation.

A second subject for the plenipotentiaries to settle will be the surrender of all the Russian ships now interned in neutral ports. Some persons are inclined to believe that this demand will form one of the "essentials," while others believe that Russia may induce Japan to take the ships in part payment of the indemnity.

Europe believes Japan will demand the neutralization of Vladivostok. The Washington Government does not share this belief. Indeed, in official circles here the statement is made without hesitation that such a demand would not be "moderate" or "reasonable," and it is known that Russia will not permit the subject of Vladivostok to come before the conference. Rather than submit to Japan's dictation on this point, Russia has let it be known that she would certainly continue the war.

Little progress has been made in the direction of an armistice. London has not seen its way clear to aid the President in his efforts to this end, and Japan has in the most determined manner indicated her unwillingness to consent to an armistice until her plenipotentiaries have met the Russians in the conference. The object of this, it is now explained in an authoritative quarter, is that Japan wishes to be assured that Russia is prepared to negotiate in seriousness for peace before the Japanese commanders yield any of their ground in the field or give the Russians time to increase their forces at the front.

Information has reached here, however, that the President has not ceased his efforts in this direction.

WITTE LEAVES PARIS.

Many Journalists Coming on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

PARIS, July 26.—M. Witte, Prof. de Martens, and the other officials making up the Russian peace party left the St. Lazare station of the Western of France Railroad this morning for Cherbourg, whence they will sail for New York on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.

Many officials and diplomats gathered at the railway station, including Ambassadors Nelidoff and Cassini and M. Routkowsky, the Russian financial agent. Mme. Witte and her daughter accompanied M. Witte to Cherbourg. Thence they will go to Brussels and will remain there during the conference.

The Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse is crowded with homeward-bound Americans, and there are many American and European journalists on board.

CHERBOURG, Thursday, July 27.—M. Witte has not yet left Cherbourg, owing to the non-arrival of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was fog-bound at Southampton. He expects to sail early this morning.

The Russian plenipotentiary and his party are spending the night at the Hotel Casino, whence a long dispatch in cipher was forwarded to St. Petersburg.

MANCHESTER, N. H., July 26.—Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, who is spending the Summer at Magnolia, will not go to New York on Friday, as he had previously arranged, but will postpone his departure until early next week in order to avoid spending several days in New York while awaiting the arrival of M. Witte.

Prince Koudasheff of the embassy staff will leave for New York to-morrow to make arrangements for M. Witte's reception.

CZAR AT PARTING OF WAYS.

Prince Troubetzkoi Thinks He Can Yet Prevent a Cataclysm.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—Prince Troubetzkoi contributes an outspoken article to the Russkiya Viedomosti, in which he declares that the electoral system adopted by the Government will practically decide the question of a revolution.

Will the revolutionary movement, he askes, direct itself through the channel of the Doumas, or will the torrent burst its bonds and spread desolation? The Prince declares that if the Government persists in resorting to a system of election by class there is no doubt that a cataclysm will come.

Prince Troubetzkoi thinks there is still hope of safety if, even at this hour, the Government invites the Zemstvos to rediscuss the Bouligin scheme.

WILL ESCORT ENVOYS.

Two Ships of Sigsbee's Squadron to Form Guard of Honor.

Rear Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, including the flagship Brooklyn, the Tacoma, Galveston, and the new cruiser Chattanooga steamed into the harbor and anchored off Tompkinsville yesterday afternoon after having brought the body of John Paul Jones from France. The Rear Admiral left at once for Washington in response to a summons by wireless telegraphy. He was called by the Navy Department to receive full instructions as to the programme for conveying the peace envoys of Russia and Japan to Oyster Bay. Two vessels for this purpose will be selected from the squadron, and one of these will act as a convoy to the Mayflower and Dolphin when they convey the plenipotentiaries to Portsmouth.

It is understood that the squadron, after having coaled and undergone some slight repairs, will then return to Europe. On the trip across the Chattanooga, which has not yet had an official test as to her speed possibilities, will be tried out.

MEANT TO INVADE KOREA.

Russians Planned to Send Troops from Vladivostok.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

TOKIO, July 26.—Documents found on the body of a Russian officer near Su-Song indicate that the Russian military programme included an invasion of Korea on a large scale with troops carried over the sea from Valdivostok to points along the coast from Unkwi Bay to Yuen-San.

JAPANESE LAND FAR NORTH.

May Intend to Send an Army Up the Amur River.

ST. PETERSBURG, Thursday, July 27.—A dispatch from Russian headquarters at Godzyadani, Manchuria, says that on July 24 two Japanese torpedo-boat destroyers approached Dekastries, Siberia, and took bearings of the isthmus, on which the lighthouse stands. Japanese subsequently landed, seized the lighthouse, and hoisted the Japanese flag.

Dekastries is a port 700 miles north of Vladivostok. It was formerly called Alexandrovsk. Other dispatches regarding the landing say a whole Japanese battalion went ashore after a preliminary shelling by the destroyers.

Military officials here attach importance to the episode only in connection with the Sakhalin campaign, and say that, as the landing was effected at a place where the Straits of Tartary, between Sakhalin and the mainland, are narrowest, it was apparently part of the strategy of the Japanese to prevent the escape of the Russian garrison in Sakhalin across the straits. They add that the landing is too far north to have any bearing on the main campaign or on operations against Vladivostok.

LONDON, Thursday, July 27.—The Japanese landing at Dekastries, which is the terminus of the only cable line connecting the mainland with Sakhalin, is regarded by the London newspapers as an attempt to seize the mouth of the Amur River in order to enable the Japanese to dispatch an army up that great waterway for the purpose of threatening the Russian communications.

Japanese gunboats and torpedo boats could reach Harbin and give effectual assistance in any attack on the Russian fortifications. Both the Ussuri and Sungari Rivers are navigable for vessels of light draught, and thus the Japanese could advance inland in three different directions for a considerable distance.

If, as is supposed, Japan has a river expedition in readiness the mere threat of its advance may suffice to change the plans of the Russians and compel their retirement from the Kirin and Fenghwa districts upon Harbin.

KOREAN DELEGATE COMING.

He Wants to Safeguard Korea's Independence in Future.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—P. K. Yoon, who is on his way to Washington to act as an official delegate for Korea in the peace negotiations, arrived here on the steamer Alameda from Honolulu yesterday. He is minister of the Korean Methodist Church in Honolulu.

He said his object was to get the most favorable terms for Korea for the present, with a view of obtaining independence in the future.

OPERATION ON ROJESTVENSKY.

A Small Piece of Bone Removed from His Forehead.

TOKIO, July 26.—Vice Admiral Rojestvensky has undergone a successful operation. A wound on his forehead was opened and a small piece of bone was removed.

The Admiral's condition is considered satisfactory.

GOVERNOR DENOUNCES JEWS.

Declares They Caused All the Disturbances at Odessa.

ODESSA, July 26.—The Governor of Odessa has issued an extraordinary proclamation, which, when posted in the city to-morrow, may have the effect of increasing the already bitter feeling against the Jews among the troops and more ignorant classes of the population.

The Governor says he has received a number of anonymous letters denouncing persons as Socialists and revolutionaries. The proclamation continues:

"Letters have also come from the Jews charging the police with preparing for a Jewish massacre."

The Governor then declares that such action is impossible and will not be permitted, and he adds:

"The Governor is astonished at the Jews addressing such letters to him, seeing that it is the Jews themselves who caused all the disorders. The police invariably found revolvers, bombs, and prohibited literature in Jewish houses. But for the Jews there would have been no disturbances and no Kniaz Potemkine affair. Now the Jews have the impertinence to bring charges against the police."

POLITICS AND PISTOLS.

Fifteenth District Banner Cut Down and Revolvers Shown.

A transparency bearing the picture of John Dordan and the inscription "Our choice for leader" was raised at the German American Democratic Club at 424 West Forty-ninth Street on Tuesday night, amid great rejoicing on the part of the opponents of Senator Plunkitt and Thomas J. McManus for the leadership of the Fifteenth Assembly District.

About 2 A. M. yesterday Thomas Broadmichel, who keeps a saloon under the club rooms, found four men standing on the fire escape slashing away at the transparency. He shouted that he would shoot unless they left, and all four men drew revolvers. Broadmichel left. When he got to the street the four men and the transparency had gone.

A baker who was passing along the street at that time reported that the men before leaving had ordered him to keep his mouth shut on pain of bing shot.

Dordan and several members of the club last night reported the matter at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, and detectives were set to work on the case.

POLICE CHECK BOYCOTT ON A YIDDISH THEATRE

Arrest a Union Man Who Distributed Circulars at the Door.

MOB FILLED CLINTON STREET

A Mass Meeting Where Offending Manager Was Being Denounced Broken Up—Row Between Rival Unions.

Until two weeks ago it was contrary to east side managerial etiquette to employ an actor not a member of Local No. 5 of the Actors' National Protective Union. But recently Samuel Agid, who runs the Clinton Vaudeville House at 80 Clinton Street, waxed bold and engaged a singing and dancing team the two members of which belong to Local No. 1. Naturally Local No. 5 felt hurt at Agid, and to make the matter worse, the new team was a wonderful success and got all the applause.

Imprecations and counter-imprecations in frenzied Yiddish were hurled back and forth with an abandon which made ear witnesses dizzy. The climax came last night, when a man, wearing a big necktie, striped trousers, and a determined look, posted himself in front of the Clinton Vaudeville House. In his hands he held a bunch of circulars, and these he began zealously to distribute among the crowd. The circulars were in Yiddish, and they were hot. Here is what one of the milder kind said:

"Manager Agid threw out union actors! He put in scabs and loafers! Don't patronize 80 Clinton Street! Let all good workingmen stay away from Agid's. Unions, societies, &c., must not rent Agid's for any purpose."

The populace, always ready for something that promises action, went for the circulars. In a minute David Merovitz—for it was he—had to dive into a house near by and get a fresh supply. Agid appeared at the door of his theatre. His expression was not pleasant. He tried to say something worthy of the occasion, but the words choked him.

The circulars were still going. Union sympathizers scowled at Agid, and cast encouraging glances at the distributer of circulars. Agid scowled back, but it did no good. Suddenly the scowl disappeared, and so did Agid. He went through a back door, slipped through Attorney to Delancey Street, and trotted into the police station near the Williamsburg Bridge.

In a minute or two four policemen started for No. 80. By this time the street was almost impassable. Merovitz, who began to feel himself a hero, was still occupied dispensing circulars. He had his back toward Delancey Street and the first inkling he had of the approach of the law was a heavy hand grasp on his left shoulder.

"You are under arrest!" said a voice, and then Merovitz felt a hand on the other shoulder. The crowd was angry and jeered the policemen. Everybody followed along to the police station and every second had its hundred recruits. By the time Merovitz got to the steps there was a jam such as only the east side can get up on short notice.

Merovitz was arrested for violating Section 168 of the Penal Code, which forbids any person distributing circulars for the purpose of injuring the business of any other person and prejudicing the public against him. Through the circulars the police learned of a meeting that Local No. 5 was having at Apollo Hall, 126 Clinton Street. There they found men of Local No. 5 haranguing a crowd of citizens and saying uncomplimentary things about Agid. There was also a singing and dancing entertainment going on.

The police found that Jacob Cohen, the proprietor of Apollo Hall, had no license to give theatrical performances in the building, so Cohen was arrested. Louis Coppersmith, whose name was signed to the contract for the rental of the hall, was also arrested.

Local No. 5 dislikes Local No. 1, Manager Agid says, because it does not discriminate against Christian actors. There are only Hebrews in No. 5.

JUDGE KEPT THE RINGS.

Police Sergeant Hardly Satisfies Two Girls Who Argued Over a Find.

Esther Abramovitz and Gazella Steinberg, who live at 165 Eldridge Street and 275 Broome Street, respectively, went to Coney Island two weeks ago and found two fine and probably valuable rings. Theye were scared to tell anybody about it when they got back to Manhattan, but when they got into a dispute as to a division of the spoils Esther went to Sergt. McDermott at the Elizabeth Street Police Station and made a "squeal."

The two rings had been found in a dressing room in one of the big bathing pavilions. One of the rings had a setting of a moonstone surrounded with ten diamonds. The other was a gold ring with a plain setting and the initials "M. S." Naturally each girl wanted the moonstone. The more they argued the further they got from a decision.

"Of course, I ought to get the moonstone," said Esther to Gazella. "You ought to see that."

"No, the moonstone is mine," said Gazella. "I'll give you the gold ring."

Then Esther went to Sergt. McDermott. He sent to Gazella's Broome Street home, had Gazella taken to the station, and got the rings. Esther was mightily tickled at first, but some observations from her neighbors put an idea in her head.

"You had two fine rings," they told her, "and now you haven't got 'em. The police have 'em, and you'll never see 'em again."

WOMAN VIOLENT IN COURT.

Mrs. Gades, Who Killed Her Child, Causes Scene When Arraigned.

Exciting scenes marked the arraignment in the Manhattan Avenue Court, Williamsburg, yesterday of Mrs. Annie Gades, who a week ago yesterday in her home at 49 Driggs Avenue, Williamsburg, in a fit of insane jealousy, stabbed to death her nineteen-month-old child Hans.

The woman since last Friday had been in the Kings County Hospital at Flatbush, and yesterday had recovered sufficiently to be taken to court.

As she stood between two policemen she spied her husband seated in a chair, and made a rush toward him. The policemen seized her and then a lively tussle ensued. The woman while fighting desperately with her captors called loudly for her child. All the spectators in the courtroom stood up and the court proceedings were interrupted. Mrs. Gades was forced into a chair, and the case was then quickly called and the woman committed until Aug. 11.

As she was led to an anteroom Mrs. Gades dashed past the policeman guarding her and ran up a flight of stairs to the second floor. Two policemen seized her just as she ran into a room where there was an open window.

Mrs. Gades fought desperately again, and she had to be dragged down the stairs. Two policemen who took her in a carriage to Flatbush Hospital struggled with her nearly the whole way.

MRS. G. F. WILSON BURNED.

She Was Using Naphtha to Clean Clothes—Apartment Damaged.

Mrs. George F. Wilson, whose husband is the purchasing agent of the Lackawanna Railroad, was cleaning some clothing in her apartments in the Norma Apartment House at 960 Park Avenue late yesterday afternoon, when a lighted match came too close and there was an explosion of naphtha.

Mrs. Wilson's left hand was burned and her hair and eyebrows singed. The fire spread to the curtains, and some one in the street turned in a fire alarm. The firemen soon put out the fire. There was much fine cut glass in the room, besides costly paintings, silverware, and bric-a-brac, most of which was ruined. Mrs. Wilson said $5,000 would not cover the damage.

NO MORE SYNDICATES FOR THE EQUITABLE

Continued from Page 1.

fice on Tuesday, making it appear that he had delivered a tirade against the officers of the Equitable, as gross exaggerations. He said that he had written some letters to Second Vice President Tarbell suggesting certain changes in the financial status of the agents, to which Mr. Tarbell had not replied. Mr. Morton yesterday said that he had not heard anything about such letters from Mr. Haynes to Mr. Tarbell.

It was learned on authority yesterday that District Attorney Jerome's investigation of the affairs of the Equitable is going steadily on. So far only a part of the Hendricks report has been subjected to a trying-out process, and the District Attorney's view is that, "while there have been abundant traces of moral obliquity," no tangible evidence of criminality has yet been discovered.

INVESTIGATORS WILL HURRY.

Senator Armstrong Tells the Plans of the Insurance Inquiry.

ROCHESTER, July 26.—Senator William W. Armstrong has summoned his Senate and Assembly associates who are to serve on the joint legislative committee which is to investigate the life insurance business in this State to meet for organization next Tuesday.

If Senator Armstrong's associates agree, the committee will organize at once and immediately proceed to New York, where headquarters will be engaged, counsel selected, and preparations entered upon for the investigation. He has already written letters to Gov. Higgins, State Superintendent of Insurance Francis Hendricks, Attorney General Mayer, and District Attorney Jerome, asking that they meet with the committee at an early date. Senator Armstrong said to-day:

"So far as I am concerned, the investigation will be one entirely independent from any now in progress, although there is no doubt all will tend toward a common end. It will be as thorough and as searching as it is possible to make it.

"I appreciate fully the gravity and importance of the inquiry, and I request that those who have in their possession any information which will throw light upon the subject tender it to the committee.

"The investigation will be commenced as soon as possible and rushed along as rapidly as possible, but it should be borne in mind that the members of the committee are busy men, and that their services to the State will be without compensation. So while we will endeavor to keep the inquiry as continuous as possible, the public should remember that we are entitled to some consideration, and that our own private affairs must not be neglected entirely.

"All our proceedings will be public, and the investigation will be pursued without any other consideration than the discovery of such facts as are necessary to the framing of new laws—if such are deemed necessary—or such amendments to the existing ones, to be submitted to the Legislature, as will insure to the policy holders that every cent they pay in in premiums over and above what is needed in careful and prudent management and the creation and protection of necessary mortuary and reserve funds, including safe and proper investment of such funds, shall go to their credit; also to recommend, if the facts justify, such a reduction in premiums as may be found proper."

Choate Declines to Talk.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 26.—Joseph H. Choate will not discuss to-night whether or not he has been retained as counsel for the legislative committee that is to investigate the insurance question. In reply to a direct question sent to him he returned the answer that he had nothing to say.

ALEXANDER JOINS FAMILY.

Equitable's ex-President Goes to the Catskills—Seems Well.

James W. Alexander, ex-President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who has been stopping on Long Island at the Unkeway Farms, near Babylon, for the last five weeks, left there yesterday and went up to the Catskills. He joined his family last night at the Onteora Club, fifteen miles from Tannersville. Mr. Alexander was accompanied by Mrs. Kennedy, who has been nursing him since he went to the Unkeway Farms to recover his health.

Mr. Alexander boarded the train which left Babylon at 10:28 o'clock yesterday morning. While waiting for the train to pull into the station he walked up and down the platform, and seemed in the best of health. When his eye caught a glimpse of a weighing machine he walked over to it and weighed himself, and seemed pleased when the dial showed 158 pounds.

He refused to answer any questions put to him by newspaper men, and with his nurse got on the train and came to New York. He did not remain here but proceeded at once to his destination in the Catskill Mountains. The members of his family who met him at Tannersville declined to say how long he intended to remain at the Onteora Club.

2,000,000 SAVE TO BUILD.

League of Loan Associations Reports National Growth in Thrift.

The United States League of Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations was called to order yesterday morning in the Murray Hill Hotel. In the absence of Mayor McClellan Corporation Counsel Delany welcomed the delegates.

The attendance was large. Every State and Territory was represented.

President A. L. Guthiel, in his annual address, said that 2,000,000 small wage earners were learning to save out of their income and to administer their savings. There were 5,000 local building and loan associations in the National League.

"Do not misunderstand me," said Mr. Guthiel, "when I say 'the building and loan associations of our country,' that I mean all of them, for we still have robbers in the country who are living on our good name, and doing much harm. The moral is, stick to your home institutions, and give a wide berth, whatever their promise, to any concern from abroad, for, in nine cases out of ten it is sure to prove a swindle."

Superintendent of Banks Kilburn addressed the league. He took the ground that with but few exceptions the so-called "National Building Associations" were a decided detriment.

"I am happy to say," said he, "that in my official capacity I have gained their enmity."

NEW CHIEF ROUSES CHICAGO.

Collins on His First Day Raids Gambling Dens.

CHICAGO, July 26.—John Collins, the newly installed Chief of Police, to-night startled gamblers by leading a comprehensive attack against the largest poker rooms to be found in the downtown quarter.

Headed by the Chief, the police descended on four gambling clubs, arrested 100 men, confiscated large quantities of gambling paraphernalia, and destroyed all the furniture found in the places.

Chief Collins said early to-day that he purposed to suppress all gambling in Chicago. The attack to-night was his first move.

Mayor Dunne to-day appointed Capt. Collins to succeed Francis O'Neill, who resigned a few days ago. The new Chief has risen from the ranks. He was a patrolman in the front line of police at whom the anarchist bomb was thrown in Haymarket Square on May 4, 1886.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in Madison Square Park, Lambert L. Eben, bandmaster, and in Hamilton Fish Park, Felix I. Eben, director.

6 ANIMALS IN ZOO KILLED BY ARSENIC FLY-PAPER

The Poisoned Flies Got Into the Cages at Bronx Park.

BEAR AND ANTEATER MAY DIE

Two Foxes, Wallaby, Armadillo, Guinea Pig, and Opossum Dead—Keeper, When Blamed, Resigns.

In the recent hot spell there was an invasion of flies in the animal houses at the Zoological Park in the Bronx. Last Friday afternoon Director William T. Hornaday and Dr. Blair, the park surgeon, met to discuss it. This notice, copies of which were posted all over the park, was the result of the conference:

TO ALL CURATORS AND KEEPERS:
Dr. Blair is conducting a campaign against flies, and you are hereby requested to do all in your power to assist him.
Director WILLIAM T. HORNADAY.

That afternoon Dr. Blair bought a large quantity of arsenic paper, which he put in basins of water all around the cages in the mammal house. Here the flies had been particularly troublesome to all the animals except the great ant eater, which appreciated them.

The flies came along and took the fatal plunge into the poisoned water. Then, feeling that something was wrong, in a few minutes they flew into the cages of the animals. The foxes, dozing in the rays of sunshine that shot through the windows, amused themselves by snapping at the intoxicated flies.

The ant-eater reveled in a windfall, while the nine-banded armadillo was fairly beside himself with joy. The angora guinea pig, too, could hardly contain his enthusiasm as he darted about his cage chasing heavy-winged denizens of the outer air, and the bush-tailed wallaby hopped about in an exuberance that puzzled the mammal keeper, "Bill" Caldwell, who is something of an expert on the psychology of wallabies.

On Saturday when Caldwell opened the mammal house he observed that many of the flies were dead. Then he gasped and set about compiling this list of casualties:

Red fox, Yorkshire, dead.
Blue fox, arctic regions, dying. Later, dead.
Bushtailed wallaby, Australia, may recover.
Nine-banded armadillo, South America, dead.
Angora guinea pig, New Guinea (?) dead.
Opossum, Australia, died before assistance could be obtained.
Sunbear, Malay Peninsula, acute convulsions.
Great ant-eater, condition serious; convulsions.

When the keeper reported the deaths to Director Hornaday the park authorities grew excited. The bodies of the dead mammals were removed to the park morgue, where Curator Ditmars held various autopsies.

After that there was a vexed conference in Director Hornaday's office. Caldwell said he had no doubt that the mammals had died of arsenic poisoning brought on by poisoned flies which had flown into the cages. He gave it as his opinion also that the great ant eater would have died too had not flies of all sorts and conditions been its regular diet. He also reported that the Malay sun bear was in a bad way.

Dr. Blair, it is said, was indignant, and declared that Caldwell was trying to blast his reputation. Caldwell was held responsible for the care of the mammals. His resignation was immediately tendered and after another conference accepted.

The matter was successfully kept a secret until last night. When a reporter called upon Director Hornaday to ask after the condition of the great ant eater and the Malay sunbear, he refused to discuss the matter.

REPUDIATES W. O. McDOWELL.

Bartholdt Denies He Is an Envoy of Arbitration Union.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union for the Promotion of Arbitration, who is now in Germany, has writeen to repudiate William O. McDowell of New York. McDowell has been representing himself as a special envoy of the union.

Dr. Bartholdt says when the foreign members of the union were in New York last year McDowell represented himself as a delegate of the American Peace Society and was permitted to accompany the party on its trip over the country.

"Ever since," says Dr. Bartholdt, "he has been trying to secure official connection with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and upon the strength of a letter from the General Secretary, Dr. Gobat of Berne, Switzerland, he actually addressed all the foreign Parliaments urging their members to join the union.

"In my capacity as President of the union I repudiated Dr. Gobat's letter instead of indorsing it, as Mr. McDowell had wanted me to do, because our organization is composed exclusively of members of National legislative bodies."

He says that Mr. McDowell had letterheads of the union printed giving 51 Liberty Street, New York, as its address and styling himself "special envoy."

Notwithstanding what Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri says of William Osborne McDowell, it is plainly stated by Mr. McDowell in "Who's Who in New York" that he is the "special envoy to the Interparliamentary Union to the members of all the congresses and parliaments of the world."

A full page of this publication also states that Mr. McDowell is many other things, including founder and President of the "Society of the Who's Who," which, although practically non-existent, was organized with great enthusiasm.

Mr. McDowell's organizations and reorganizations are so many, according to the publications he has inspired, that it would be easier to state in a few words what Mr. McDowell has not done for the betterment of the human race. He makes known that he, not the Czar, is responsible for the Permanent International Court at The Hague. He also originated the "World's Ensign of Liberty and Peace." He organized a "Human Freedom League," and was instrumental in making Brazil a republic. It is said that during his Summer holidays he is now working for the reunion of the United States and Great Britain.

Another Canal Employe Dies.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Panama Canal Commission to-day received a cable message from Gov. Magoon reporting that Louis Strand, a Swedish employe, was taken with yellow fever at Matachin on July 20, and that J. C. Sutherland, a Scotch employe, was stricken at Culebra on July 21. Albert C. Berger, an American employe at Panama, whose home was at Cleveland, taken sick on July 19, has died.

Women to Vote in Victoria.

MELBOURNE, July 26.—The Victorian Assembly to-day passed a bill granting the elective franchise to women.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night until 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

4:50 A. M.—One Hundred and Thirty-second Street and East River; Board of Health; damage unknown.

8:15 A. M.—13 West Seventeenth Street; John Chafe; damage, $28.

9:50 A. M.—383 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; A. Van Buren & Co.; damage trifling.

11:30 A. M.—Westchester and St. Ann's Avenues; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad; damage, $500.

1:50 P. M.—389 East Tenth Street; Sam Jelman; damage, $300.

3:20 P. M.—Third Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street; New York Central Railroad Company; damage trifling.

4:55 P. M.—960 Park Avenue; George Wilson; damage, $250.

9:45 P. M.—1,492 Broadway; Cadillac Hotel; damage trifling.

10:45 P. M.—17 John Street; I. & M. Woolstein; damage trifling.

Cures Indigestion

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
Nature's remedy for obstinate indigestion, nervous dyspepsia, headache and depression. —Adv.

AUTOMOBILE TOURNAMENT
On account of the rain on Saturday last the contest on the
CAPE MAY BEACH
will occur at 10:00 A. M.
SATURDAY NEXT, JULY 29, 1905
when CHRISTIE and his "BLUE FLYER" will try for the world's mile record.
A NUMBER OF OTHER INTERESTING EVENTS
Trains leave West 23rd Street Station via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
at 10:55 A. M., 12:55 P. M. and 2:10 P. M., week days.
12:10 midnight, daily. 9:55 A. M., Saturdays only.
EXCURSION TICKETS ON SALE
Speed tests may be viewed from the boardwalk without charge.
J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent

A subtle, indescribable flavor characterizes
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
and is one reason for its popularity—purity is another.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda
Acknowledged Best—Highest Award.
Order from your dealer or direct from
JOHN MORGAN,
Established 1850.
343 West 39th St., N. Y. 'Phone 488—38th.

BALFOUR'S PARTY RESTLESS.

Belief That Dissolution of Parliament Will Be Forced This Year.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 26.—The expectation seems to be strengthening among well-informed politicians here that Parliament will be dissolved this Autumn. The fact that Premier Balfour did not in his statement on Monday say anything to indicate his intention to go to the country before the next session of Parliament has not tended to discourage the expectation of a general election some time prior to Jan. 1.

Probably the Government has come to no decision on this matter, so that if Mr. Balfour were disposed to answer the question, "When will Parliament be dissolved?" he might answer truthfully, "I don't know."

The expectation of an early dissolution is based on the belief that the Government will be forced to dissolve, not by an adverse vote in the House of Commons, but by the pressure of public opinion and by pressure from members of Mr. Balfour's own party, which, for one reason and another, is decidedly adverse to prolonging the life of the Government. The chances really seem to favor the success of the agitation among the Government's supporters for an early dissolution.

LONDON, July 26.—The House of Commons to-day refused to permit Winston Spencer Churchill to introduce a bill limiting the life of Parliament to five instead of seven years.

Mr. Churchill explained that the bill would give fuller popular control of the executive. He said there was a growing diminution of parliamentary authority over the Government, and this mechanical arrangement for more frequent appeals to the country would be of national advantage.

The proposal was defeated by 289 to 176 votes.

John Redmond, the Nationalist leader, and his followers continued to block private bills in the House of Commons today, but it is said that as the result of remonstrances which have reached them from all parts of the country, representing the injustice which such tactics inflict on a large body of workingmen, they have decided to withdraw all further opposition to such bills.

Changes in the Greenwich Bank.

At a regular meeting of the Directors of the Greenwich Bank yesterday William A. Hawes, cashier, was appointed auditor; Clarence Foote, manager of the William Street branch, was appointed cashier, and Frank Hammond, paying teller at the main office, and Harry A. Golding, manager of the Broadway branch, were appointed assistant cashiers.

POSTUM.
MENTAL ACCURACY
Greatly Improved by Leaving off Coffee.

The manager of an extensive creamery in Wis. states that while a regular coffee drinker, he found it injurious to his health and a hindrance to the performance of his business duties.

"I cannot say," he continues, "that I ever used coffee to excess, but I know that it did me harm, especially during the past few years.

"It impaired my digestion, gave me a distressing sense of fullness in the region of the stomach, causing a most painful and disquieting palpitation of the heart, and what is worse, it muddied my mental faculties so as to seriously injure my business efficiency.

"I concluded, about 8 months ago, that something would have to be done. I quit the use of the old kind of coffee, short off, and began to drink Postum Food Coffee. The cook didn't make it right at first—she didn't boil it long enough, and I did not find it palatable and quit using it and went back to the old kind of coffee and to the stomach trouble again. Then my wife took the matter in hand, and by following the directions on the box, faithfully, she had me drinking Postum for several days before I knew it. When I happened to remark that I was feeling much better than I had for a long time, she told me that I had been drinking Postum, and that accounted for it. Now we have no other kind of coffee on our table.

"My digestion has been perfectly restored, and with this improvement has come relief from the oppressive sense of fullness and palpitation of the heart that used to bother me so, and I note such a gain in mental strength and acuteness that I can attend to my office work with ease and pleasure and without making the mistakes that were so annoying to me while I was using the old kind of coffee.

"Postum Food Coffee is the greatest table drink of the times, in my humble estimation." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason.

ON THURSDAY
Kugler's
WILL OPEN THEIR NINTH GREATER NEW YORK STORE AT
60 WEST 125 STREET
BET. FIFTH & LENOX AVENUES.
JUST HALF A BLOCK FROM SUBWAY STATION.
THIS LOCATION WILL BE FOUND A VERY CONVENIENT ONE FOR ALL HARLEM PATRONS, AS WELL AS THOSE RESIDING ON THE LINES OF THE N.Y. CENTRAL, NEW HAVEN AND HARLEM R.Rs.
OUR CANDIES AS PURE AND DELICIOUS AS ALWAYS.
ICE CREAM SODA SERVED TO PERFECTION.
TELEPHONE CONNECTION.
STORE OPEN EVENINGS.



Two for 25 cents.
15c. *cotton* collars must go.
They belong on the 10c. counter.
Most 15c. collars are *cotton*.
You're protected by the word "LINEN" on TRIANGLE Collars.
Cost same price as *cotton* ones.
Demand Triangle "LINEN" Collars at your haberdasher.
Write for "Information about collars."
TRIANGLE LINEN COLLARS
4-ply 15c. Each—Two for 25c. ¼ sizes.
VAN ZANDT, JACOBS & CO., TROY, N. Y.

Three Eyeglass Stores
It is well to investigate the special eyeglass mountings of which our experts have made a particular study.
The Finch pattern combines the comfort of the rigid spectacles bridge with the elegance of eyeglasses.
Ask about them at any of our stores.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN
104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave.
125 W. 42d St., bet. B'way & 6th Ave.
650 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
3 Rue Scribe, Paris.


Eyesight Examination—by an Oculist, a registered physician whose specialty is the treatment of the eye.
NO CHARGE except for glasses—and that moderate.
223 Sixth Ave.....Below 15th St.
350 Sixth Ave.....Below 22d St.
1345 Broadway.....Below 36th St.
217 Broadway.....Astor House.
25 Broad St.....Arcade.
J. Ehrlich & Sons
O

INCIDENT IS CLOSED, COL. MANN ANNOUNCES

But Jerome Seems Not to Have Quit Town Topics Inquiry.

MAY EXAMINE ESS-ESS BOOKS

Hears They May Show a Deuel Account and That the Justice Works as an Editor There.

Col. Mann spent most of the day at the Town Topics office yesterday, but of the investigation in which, according to his declared intention, he was to have been engaged no echoes were permitted to reach the outside world. Reporters were met by a woman stenographer, who said:

"Col. Mann asks me to tell you that the incident is closed."

A smile was the only reply that could be drawn from District Attorney Jerome when he was asked if the Town Topics and "Fads and Fancies" incident actually was ended. It was learned, however, that arrangements had been made to call on the officers and Directors of the Ess-Ess Publishing Company to give the District Attorney a chance to examine their books. Intimation has reached Mr. Jerome that an examination of those books may lead to the disclosure of another account in the name of Justice Deuel.

The Ess-Ess Publishing Company is one of several concerns auxiliary to the Town Topics Publishing Company. The officers are identical for the two concerns. Col. Mann is President and William L. Daniels is named in the articles of incorporation as Secretary and Treasurer. The Directors are Mrs. Emma Mann Vynne, Col. Mann, and Justice Joseph M. Deuel. The object of the Ess-Ess Publishing Company is the publishing of a short-story monthly magazine. Its capitalization provides for $100,000 stock, supposed to be divided by the holders at the same ratio as prevails in the Town Topics Publishing Company, where Col. Mann and his daughter own 470 shares of stock to 30 by Justice Deuel. In January, 1903, an amended certificate of incorporation for the Town Topics Company was filed with the County Clerk. It names the three Directors mentioned above as the only members of the company. The document bears this indorsement:

"Town Topics Publishing Company. Amended certificate of incorporation. Joseph M. Deuel, 118 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City."

Mr. Jerome was much interested in hearing of this document yesterday. It was also said that somebody had told him that the connection of Justice Deuel with the Ess-Ess Publishing Company was more intimate than with the Town Topics Publishing Company, and that he has spent so much time and attention on the editing of the monthly magazine published by the former concern as to make many persons regard him as the actual editor in chief of it. Justice Deuel has repeatedly declared, however, that whatever labors he has devoted to either the monthly or the weekly publications in which he is interested have been labors of love only, caused not by his monetary interests in the concerns, but by his fondness for literary occupations.

There were other indications at the District Attorney's office yesterday, all of them tending to show that the incident is not quite as closed as Col. Mann says.

The July Grand Jury has been asked to sit on the last day of the month to clear up everything that is at hand. The anxiety on the part of Mr. Jerome to see that nothing is lagging behind of this month's business was taken as a general indication that he expects the August Grand Jury to have its hands full of new business.

There has been a good deal of discussion lately as to whether Section 1,416 of the Greater New York charter, which prohibits Justices of the Special Sessions Court from engaging in private business, has not been drafted in such a way as to make its application practically impossible. This section has an interesting history. It was put into the charter at the special request of the Bar Association after it had been drafted by a committee including such men as William B. Hornblower, Joseph H. Choate, Elihu Root, James C. Carter, and Mr. Jerome. Every letter and every comma of that and other sections drawn by the committee were painstakingly discussed, and many lawyers have no doubt that the section is an iron-clad prohibition.

A report was spread yesterday that the photograph of the President used in "Fads and Fancies" was obtained from him my Mrs. Wade Hampton, daughter-in-law of the General of that name. She declares that she got an audience with the President through a letter of introduction written by her father-in-law, and Mr. Roosevelt gave her the photograph, with his autograph attached to it, without giving her time to explain the use to which it was to be put.

WEAVER'S EXPERTS AT WORK.

Julien T. Davies Says Philadelphia Corruption Is Being Uncovered.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The commission of expert engineers engaged by Mayor Weaver to investigate all public work now under way in this city, consisting of Major Cassius E. Gillette, United States Army; William Barclay Parsons of New York, and John D. MacLennan of Washington, D. C., met here to-day and organized by electing Major Gillette President.

Julien T. Davies of New York, the Mayor's counsel, conferred with them about their work.

Julien T. Davies, on his return to this city last evening from Philadelphia, where he had been in conference with Mayor Weaver, said he was unable to speak in detail about the situation in Philadelphia, because he had not yet had time fully to familiarize himself with all the circumstances and because the preliminary work of the experts had not been completed.

"All I can say now," he remarked, "is that that work is now going on, and that it is in the hands of such men as Major Cassius Gillette, whose exposure of the frauds of Capt. Carter would in itself be sufficient proof of his fitness for this task. From what has already been discovered it seems certain that both criminal and civil actions will lie.

"There is no change, however, in the determination to wait for the present for what District Attorney Bell will do. At the proper time Mayor Weaver will act, but not until Mr. Bell is sufficiently recovered from his injury to take up the work that properly belongs to him."

MRS. LAWSON GETS CHILDREN

Counsel Fee and $50 a Week Alimony for Manufacturer's Wife.

After hearing argument Justice Sewell, in Special Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, decided yesterday to award the custody of her two boys to Mrs. Louise A. Lawson and to give her $750 counsel fee and $50 a week alimony, pending the trial of the divorce suit instituted by her husband, William M. Lawson, a jute manufacturer. The two boys, who are seven and nine years old, sat in court with their mother and seemed elated when the Justice announced his decision in favor of their mother.

Recently Mr. Lawson's father, Jacob Lawson, died, and left an estate worth $2,500,000. William M. Lawson's share of the estate is about $800,000. The quarrel between himself and his wife has been in the courts for two years. In the motion decided by Justice Sewell nineteen affidavits, some of which were signed by hotel keepers and owners of boarding houses, were introduced in an effort to show that Mrs. Lawson was not fit to

WHITEWASH, SAYS DR. PETERS

And Calls for the Evidence in the Hilprecht Case.

The Rev. Dr. John P. Peters has addressed an open letter to the Provost of the University of Pennsylvania in reply to the report of the committee of the university Trustees, exonerating Prof. Hilprecht of the charges against him. In the letter Dr. Peters says:

"Instead of taking the attitude of a board of inquiry or a Grand Jury, the committee from the outset regarded itself as a court or a petit jury. It endeavored to place all witnesses who came before it in the position of presenting charges. It laid the burden of coming before it and of prosecution upon the witnesses instead of undertaking itself to probe the matters at issue. The witnesses were treated in a hostile maner, with a system of cross-questioning which was always pettifogging and sometimes insulting.

"The committee made no endeavor to secure witnesses by consulting their convenience of attendance, but arbitrarily appointed dates, giving witnesess very brief notice of the same, thus making it difficult and at time impossible to attend. The committee further limited by resolution the scope of its inquiry to exclude all matter which had not been mentioned in writing before it began its sessions, thus shutting out some of the most important evidence. Whether through failure to appreciate what should have been investigated or whether of intention, it so handled the subject in general as not to call or to exclude important witnesses and essential material; in other words it refused to probe the matters at issue, and conducted a partial investigation.

"The report in general avoids and evades the issues raised and cannot be counted as anything else than what is in popular language designated as whitewash. It is to be hoped that the Trustees of the university will find some suitable method of putting before the world the testimony taken before this committee, on which the findings of the committee were based."

PLAYED BABES IN THE WOOD.

County Searched Three Days for Children—Berries Their Fare.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Joseph Cohen, his wife, and children went for a picnic last Sunday on the banks of Stony Creek, Anne Arundel County. Previous to the picnic Cohen's daughters, Lena, five years old, and Sophia, seven, had been reading up woodland literature and had stumbled on the ancient tale of "The Babes in the Wood." They were fascinated.

On the banks of Stony Creek the subject arose. Sophia deplored the unromantic age, while Lena proposed that one of them play boy. They cast Papa Cohen for the rich uncle, although a little worried that papa couldn't be wicked if he tried.

However, they strayed, got lost, or were stolen. Mr. Cohen, fearing the worst, roused neighbors late on Sunday and started a search. Vainly the hunt was kept up, day and night, by no less than 200 wearied and anxious friends. On Monday two negroes were arrested. Had Lena and Sophia heard this they might have made out in the negroes the two villains employed by the wicked uncle.

To-day one of the searching parties found them quietly fishing with pin fishhooks on the banks of Stony Creek. Wild berries had been their fare for nearly three days. They were very hungry.

"It was awful cold nights," said Lena. "And not a robin came to cover us up," said Sophia.

The girls were taken home and disposed of a bountiful meal. The two negroes were released.

TWO ARRESTS AT DELMAR.

St. Louis Sheriff Acts — Detectives Push Their Way In.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—Two bookmakers were arrested this afternoon at Delmar race track by Sheriff Herpel on warrants charging them with having registered a bet. The men arrested were Isaac Cohen and Minton Parker, both of whom were arrested by the police Tuesday afternoon and afterward released at the Four Courts.

The police introduced a variation in their procedure to-day. When Detective McKenna and his gambling squad appeared this afternoon just after the first race and proffered money for admission it was refused by the ticket seller as usual. The gatemen partly closed the inner iron gates back of the stile entrances and McKenna ordered his men to push their way in, which they did.

Capt. McNamee and thirty-five policemen arrived ten minutes later, followed by ten riflemen in two patrol wagons under command of Drillmaster Roemer and a platoon of twelve mounted men in command of Sergt. Hickman. While the mounted men cleared the street the foot police formed in line immediately in front of the gates and the riflemen were stationed near by.

The attendance at the race track was thinner than on any day since the daily raids of the police began. Not more than 300 persons were in the grounds, and they seemed more interested in watching the police than the races.

STATE BARS CANADIAN ARMS.

Ottawa Regiment Can't Have Guns at Boston—Durand's Request.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Ambassador Durand has sent a communication to the State Department requesting permission for the Forty-third Regiment, the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles, to enter the United States at Wallberg Springs, Vt., for the purpose of visiting Boston and Providence. The request will be granted.

BOSTON, July 26.—Adjt. Gen. Stopford of Massachusetts has written a letter to Lieut. Col. S. Maynard Rogers, commanding the Forty-third Regiment, the Duke of Cornwall's Own Rifles of Ottawa, declining his request that the regiment be permitted to enter this State under arms next month. The Adjutant General took this action after a conference with Gov. Douglas and on an opinion from Attorney General Parker.

The Adjutant General, in his communication to the Canadian commander, points out that the statutes of Massachusetts are prohibitive, and that the only way to arrange the matter would be by passage of a special act of the Legislature, which is not in session. He suggests that the arms be forwarded to Providence, and the command pass through Massachusetts in uniform.

The occasion of the regiment's visit is to attend a celebration to be held by the British residents of Providence.

ELEVATED WORKER KILLED.

Stepped Aside to Dodge a Local, and an Express Hit Him.

While working on the elevated railroad structure at Sixty-third Street and Columbus Avenue yesterday forenoon, Charles Carlson, thirty years old, of 902 Third Street, Brooklyn, an ironworker, employed by the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was struck by a southbound express train and hurt so badly that he died a few hours later. He was thrown fifteen feet, across to the northbound track. He escaped the third rail by only a few inches. His skull was fractured and he received many bruises and internal injuries.

Carlson had been working with a gang

CLERGYMAN VANISHES; FRIENDS FEAR VIOLENCE

The Rev. N. O. Halsted Disappears from Kings Park, L. I.

MAY HAVE HAD LARGE SUM

Superintendent of St. Johnland Home Was Seen Here on Friday—Wife Is Seeking Him.

The Rev. Newberry O. Halsted, Secretary and Superintendent of St. Johnland Home of Kings Park, L. I., has been missing since Friday morning. A story that he left the home Friday morning with a large sum of money to be deposited in a Manhattan bank, that he deposited the money and sent evidence of the deposit to the home is denied by the Treasurer of the corporation, Francis M. Bacon of 92 Franklin Street, Manhattan, who says that money in any considerable sums passes only through his hands.

On Friday morning last the Rev. Mr. Halsted left St. Johnland Home and boarded a Long Island Railroad train for this city. He carried a small hand satchel, of which he appeared to take special care. It is said by relatives and friends that he was seen in Manhattan Friday before noon, since which time all trace of him has been lost.

The managers of the home say that Mr. Halsted took with him a considerable sum of money to be deposited in a trust company in this city, and that as evidence that he made the deposit he sent home a credit slip. This cannot be verified until Mrs. Halsted returns, for she left Kings Park Tuesday morning to search for her husband. The credit slip is said to have been sent by the Rev. Mr. Halsted to Mrs. Halsted.

The statement of Treasurer Bacon is quite at variance with that which has been circulated regarding the sum of money supposed to have been in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Halsted.

"I learned on Tuesday," said Mr. Bacon yesterday afternoon, "that the Rev. Mr. Halsted had disappeared. I wrote at once to some of the employes upon the farm asking for facts. To-day one of them telephoned that the report of Mr. Halsted's disappearance was true, but that everything was in apple-pie order, and that every one had been paid off up to the date of Mr. Halsted's disappearance. None of the village trades people is a creditor, I am informed, Mr. Halsted having paid all bills regularly.

"The most singular part of the affair is the report that Mr. Halsted had with him a large sum of money belonging to the institution. That simply is not possible. Mr. Halsted never handled large sums of money. He is Secretary. I am Treasurer. All moneys, save such small sums as are required to meet current expenses, are turned over to me and are by me deposited. It would be impossible for Mr. Halsted to have in his possession any considerable sum belonging to the home. I know nothing about the report that he sent a credit slip home showing that he had deposited money in Manhattan. If he deposited money it must have been his own, and it is not probable that it was a large sum.

"The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, pastor of Holy Communion Church, who is President of the St. Johnland Home Association, will visit Kings Park to-morrow to make a thorough search of the institutional records to make sure that everything is straight, as we believe it to be.

"So far as I can see there was no incentive for any one to attack the Rev. Mr. Halsted. Yet, I know nothing about him. Personally I canot assist in the investigation, as I am leaving town, but the Rev. Dr. Mottet will attend to the matter thoroughly."

The Rev. Mr. Halsted is about forty-five years of age. He has resided upon the large and beautiful farm owned by St. Johnland Home for about a dozen years, his wife and three children living happily with him. He is generally liked and respected.

Residents of Kings Park think that the Rev. Mr. Halsted may have become mentally deranged or may be a victim of violence.

A brother of the Rev. Mr. Halsted called at the Arts Club in West Thirty-fourth Street yesterday afternoon, where the clergyman was a frequent visitor, and asked that all information be refused to reporters or other inquirers into his brother's affairs.

Priceless Applejack Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 26.—The distillery of Forman Martin, at Piscatawaytown, was broken into last night and a large quantity of whisky and a three-gallon demijohn of thirty-year-old applejack, said to be beyond price, taken. The thieves gained entrance by breaking a lock, which they carried away with them.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—First Lieut. S. Heintzman, Sixth Cavalry, will report to Col. C. A. P. Hatfield at Fort Myer for examination for promotion.

Capt. S. D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Robinson for service during the examination of First and Second Lieutenants only, vice Major B. H. Cheever.

Second Lieut. J. T. Donnelly, Thirteenth Cavalry, is detailed as Recorder of the examining board at Fort Myer, vice First Lieut. William H. Winters, Thirteenth Cavalry.

First Lieut. C. C. Farmer, Jr., Tenth Cavalry, will report to Col. J. A. Augrer, Tenth Cavalry, President of the examining board at Fort Robinson, for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Gray, Deputy Surgeon General, is detailed as a member of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, vice Surgeon F. M. Wall, relieved.

First Lieut. J. D. Long, Twelfth Cavalry, will report to Lieut. Col. G. F. Chase, President of the examining board at Fort Oglethorpe, for examination.

Capt. T. F. Maginnis, Sixteenth Infantry, is directed to report to Major W. H. Arthur, President of the retiring board, Washington Barracks, for examination.

Lieut. Col. W. W. Wotherspoon and Major E. M. Weaver of the General Staff will proceed to the Naval War College, Newport, at such time as their presence is necessary, on business pertaining to their duties as members of the board of the combined army and navy manoeuvres.

First Lieut. J. E. Hemphill, Signal Corps, will proceed from Nome to Fairbanks, Alaska, for temporary duty pertaining to the supervision of general repairs to the telegraph system.

Major S. W. Roessler, Engineers, will report to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for duty as Engineer of the Thirteenth Lighthouse District, to relieve Major William C. Langfield.

Col. E. F. Greer, Ordnance Department, will make four visits during July and August to Harrison, N. J., to inspect ordnance material.

Major Butler and Capt. Burnham will report to the Department of California for assignment to duty and station, pending the arrival of the Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth Infantry. Capt. Walker will report to the Department of the East for assignment to duty and station pending the arrival of the Twelfth Infantry.

Capt. Suplee will proceed to Fort Walla Walla and report for duty. Capt. Wallace will proceed to Fort Wayne and report for duty. The remaining officers named will proceed to join their regiments.

The Navy.

Commander J. H. Oliver, retired, from the command of the Culgoa to home.

Commander W. P. Winchell, retired, from the Culgoa to home.

Lieut. J. E. Lewis to the Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Aug. 21.

Midshipman P. H. Fretz from the Dubuque and two months' leave.

Paymaster R. H. Orr from the Culgoa to home and settle accounts.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Arrived—Atlanta, at Rockland; Wolverine, at Harbor Springs; Yankee, at navy yard, New York; Dolphin, at Portland; Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts, at Hampton Roads; Rocket, at Norfolk; Dubuque, at Menemsha Bight; Boston and Marblehead, at Fort Angeles, and Iris, at San Diego.

Sailed—Nevada, from Rockland, for cruise; Boxer, from Annapolis, for cruise; MacDon-

2½ more days of the pre-inventory sale.

All New York is enthused over the wonderful Pre-Inventory Bargains. The sale ends Saturday at 12:30 P. M. Two-and-a-half more days' selling like Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday will reduce our stocks to the lowest ebb in the history of this store. Selections for to-day, Friday and Saturday are as good as you ordinarily find at regular prices early in the season. New York has never known so many unusual bargains at a time when there were yet months in which they are needed. It is a sale extraordinary, unprecedented, distinctive in the annals of merchandising. Don't fail to take advantage of the remarkable saving before this event closes—Saturday noon. Pre-inventory sale of STAPLE TOILET ARTICLES continues with all original bargains.

Early closing. Evenings, 5:30.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

Early closing. Saturdays, 12:30.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE

More lawn waists at $1.00.

UNQUESTIONABLY the finest lawn waists offered in New York this season at $1—three great bargain squares on the Second Floor—one great bargain square on the Main Floor—not only the best waists at $1, but the best all-around waist bargain at any price. The lowest special early-season price was $2. Most beautiful styles, trimmings and quality—distinctive in design, fashionable in the extreme—simply elegant and a wonderful value. Second Floor.



Hundreds of sheer dainty English eyelet embroidery waists are included. Waists that button in the front. Waists that button in the back. $1.00

Styles that are exquisitely designed with insertions and plaits, while the collar and cuffs are finely trimmed. They're extremely cool and fashionable, and to be conservative would be good values at $2—Pre-Inventory price $1.00.

Pre-inventory price, $1.98.
Numerous styles of Persian lawn shirt waists, yokes or elaborately trimmed fronts of dainty insertion of lace and embroidery—usually $3.50.

Pre-inventory price, $2.95.
Persian lawn shirt waists, with exquisitely designed fronts of insertion and designed embroidery—elbow sleeves, with lace-edged ruffles—others with long sleeves.

Pre-inventory price, $3.50.
China silk waists—daintily designed with fancy yoke of insertions and hemstitching, elbow sleeves, trimmed with lace-edged ruffle.

Pre-inventory price, $4.98.
Excellent quality China silk waists, with deep designed cuff and shirred sleeve—neat guimpe, made of tucked mull and lace.

Pre-inventory price, $6.95.
China silk waists, with prettily trimmed yokes or elaborate fronts—some have elbow sleeve and front of Japanese drawn work—usual price $12.00.

Pre-inventory price, $7.95.
Beautiful lingerie waists, all exquisitely designed with dainty insertions, medallions, tucks and hand work—usually sold at $10 and $12.

PRE-INVENTORY CLEARING

of fine muslin underwear.

CORSET COVERS AT CAMBRIC DRAWERS, 25c CAMBRIC DRAWERS, 50c CAM. PETTICOATS, 1.00

Here at one-third to nearly one-half less. Pre-inventory prices rule.

The corset covers at 25c are the prettiest to wear with lace, thin silk or sheer lawn waists—nainsook and cambric, full French effects, daintiest styles—well made and trimmed with fine lace insertion and edges—finished with ribbon—usually sold at a higher price.

The drawers at 25c are not the cheap muslin drawers—they are made of fine soft cambric—full umbrella ruffle, with tucks and hemstitching—rarely sold for less than 39c.

Second Floor.



25c

Corset covers, 50c.
500 dozen corset covers, nainsook and cambric, several new and handsome models, prettily designed with yokes of lace and embroidery, beading and ribbon. Usually 75c. Other styles at 95c., 1.25, 1.95, 2.95 up to 15.00.

Drawers, 50c.
Nainsook and cambric drawers, full lawn ruffles, prettily trimmed with two rows of lace insertion and lace edge; 75c. quality.

Drawers, 1.00.
Nainsook drawers with deep circular ruffles—handsomely finished with pretty laces and embroidery—1.50 quality. Other values at 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.95 up to 18.00.

Chemise, 1.00.
Nainsook chemise, skirt and knee length, all handsomely made and trimmed with pretty yokes of fine lace and embroidery, ribbon finish; tucked ruffle on skirt; regularly sold at 1.50.

Night gowns, 1.50.
Excellent values, made of cambric and nainsook, yoke effects, with choice trimmings of embroidery and laces—ordinarily 2.25.

Night gowns, 1.00.
Fine nainsook and cambric night gowns—several beautiful models, attractively designed, with insertions and ruffles of lace and embroidery, in square, round and high neck styles—regularly 1.50. Other styles at 1.50, 1.95, 2.50, 2.95, 3.95, up to 25.00.

Petticoats, 1.00.
Cambric petticoats, made with full knee flounce, prettily trimmed with insertions and ruffles of choice embroidery and lace, hemstitching and tucks; seldom less than 1.50.

Petticoats, 1.50.
Fine cambric, several beautiful styles, deep flare flounces with elaborate trimmings of lace and embroidery; made to sell at 2.25; other styles up to 2.50, 2.95, 3.95, 4.50, 5.95, up to 39.00.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

GREAT PRE-INVENTORY CLEARING

Limited number of women's hosiery at 12½c.

IN fairness to everybody we say a limited number. We'd like to have ten thousand pairs for to-day alone. Not a pair would be left by closing time. They're so extraordinary in quality at the price that scarcely any woman will go away without a half dozen pairs. It goes without saying they are the greatest values of the season. Never knew them to sell for less than 19c. Remember, only a limited number. Come early. Main Floor.

Just plain, fast black cotton hose—nothing like them for durability—spliced heel and toe, double soles—absolutely fast black, so they're fine for bathing hose—a one-day pre-inventory clearing of a limited number at 12½c.

For men—
Pre-inventory price, 19c.
All the latest creations in high-class novelty half hose—all colorings—excellent qualities—a superior value at 25c. and 35c.

19c

For men—pre-inventory price, 25c.
Latest styles in plain and fancy embroidered half hose—oftentimes offered at 50c.—selected by our representatives in Germany, at half price.

For men—35c—3 pairs for $1.00.
Elsewhere 50c. and 75c. as a usual thing—just came in—Europe's best production this season—new patterns, for men of all tastes.

For women—
Pre-inventory price, 19c.
Samples from the best importers of 25c. and 35c. hosiery—also broken lots of regular numbers—priced for quick clearing.

For Women—pre-inventory price, 29c.
Samples and broken lots—but all imported—an opportunity to make a selection from the best 50c. and 75c. Summer hosiery.

For women—pre-inventory price, 35c.
Including all our high-class plain lisles and fancy lisles—some embroidered—some solid colors—a clearing at a great sacrifice.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF

Fine lawn and linen robes.

EAGERNESS to make this a bona-fide clearing before stock-taking brings the price down less than half in one instance. Main Floor.

Linen robes at $6.95

Early season price, $14.50.

Beautiful quality light-weight linen—embroidered in exclusive designs.

Smart dressers who purchased them at double these prices early in the season are coming back for other designs, so fashionable and exclusive have they proven. The materials, workmanship and styles are of the highest character. To clear the remainder the sacrifice is tremendous.

DAINTY LAWN ROBES AT $8.95.
Early season price, $15.90.
Some have bands and flounces of French embroideries—others are made in the tuck effects.

EMBROIDERED VOILE ROBES, $9.50.
Early season price, $16.50.
The smartest creations ever made of voile—the latest side-plaited styles are included—excellent quality.

EMBROIDERED POPLINETTE ROBES, $12.50.
Early season price, $19.50.
New plaited effects—decidedly the most stunning costume of the season at the Pre-Inventory price—$12.50.

HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN ROBES, $16.50.
Early season price, $29.50.
Exquisite work on the desirable light-weight linen—newest circular flounce skirt—now in the height of popularity in Paris.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF

Embroidered edgings at 10c.

YOU'VE been paying 20c. a yard right along, and they're in such demand that you may continue to pay double our pre-inventory price unless you take advantage of this remarkable opportunity. To-day's the time. They're selling amazingly fast. Main Floor.

Eight inches wide, many of them—and all the other widths are useful—daintiest designs in eyelet, blind and openwork effects, now and always wanted for so many purposes.

At 25c.
Finest St. Gall embroideries in a wide selection of styles and widths.
Edgings, Insertions, Bandings, Skirting, Corset cover widths, &c.
Early season prices up to 50c.

At 75c.
Short lengths of soiled flouncings of finest embroidery—beautiful work on excellent quality of material, from the best manufacturer in St. Gall, Switzerland.
Early season prices $1.25 & $1.50.

PRE-INVENTORY SALE OF

Soiled handkerchiefs at 12½c.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN. Main Floor.

THE finest ever made to sell at 19c., 25c. and 35c. They're soiled, but that doesn't hurt them. They'll launder as prettily as the best handkerchief you ever owned.

MADE OF PURE, SOFT IRISH LINEN.

FOR MEN—plain hemstitched.

FOR WOMEN—numberless styles, in the daintiest embroidery effects.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Pure California wines, 76c.

BOUGHT AS WINE STORES BUY, THEY WOULD RETAIL AT $1.50 A GALLON.

PORT, SHERRY, MUSCATEL, ANGELICA, BURGUNDY, ZINFANDEL, MADEIRA.

BEING wholesale agents for the famous Los Gatos Vineyard Co., Santa Clara County, California, we have just received another large shipment for the trade, part of which goes on sale at retail to-day at about half price—76c. a gallon for $1.50 wines.

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT. Bulldog bottling, imported in glass; dozen pints... 1.50

PILSNER BEER. Bottled especially for Simpson Crawford Co.; dozen pints... 50c

Royal Stuart Malt Extract; bbl., 8 dozen, $12.50; dozen... 1.50

Pabst's Milwaukee Beer; pints, bbl. 10 dozen, $11.00; dozen... 1.10

Medallion Lager Beer; bbl., 10 dozen, $7.50; dozen... 78c

Anheuser-Busch's Famous Beer; dozen quarts... 2.10

HAUT SAUTERNE. Superior Jules Merman & Co., Bordeaux, France; case 12 quarts, $7.00; quart bottle... 65c

HENNESSY'S Cognac Brandy; case, $11.00; bottle... 1.00

ITALIAN VERMOUTH, Rocco Marino & Co.; case, $7.00; quart bottle... 65c

BASS'S ALE. Bass & Co.'s Imported Pale Ale; dozen pints... 1.43

MALT EXTRACT. Donaldson's Malt Extract; dozen pints... 94c

BRESNAC & FILS' FLORIAC. Bordeaux Claret; case 12 quarts, $5.00; quart bottle... 45c

PURE NATIVE CLARETS. Gallon, $1.25, $1.00, 60c. and... 59c. No charge for jugs.

MUSCATEL. Angelica, Port, Sherry, and Sweet Catawba; old vintages; gallon, $2.00 and $1.45; quart bottle, 55c. and... 50c

CRYSTAL OLD TOM GIN. Gallon, $2.50; bottle... 60c

HOLLAND GIN. Van Gelder's finest Hollands; gallon, $3.00; bottle... 69c

SPECIAL RESERVE Heather Glen, Extra Scotch Whiskey; gal., $6.00; 1.25

GINGER CHAMPAGNE. Hewett's Cold Blast Ginger Ale; dozen. 75c

FRENCH CLARET. P. & E. Rudelle St. Julien; quart bottle, 35c.; case 12 qts. 3.85

IMPORTED RHINE WINES. Erhart & Sohne. Rudesheimer, case 12 quarts, $7.50; bottle... 65c

Deidesheimer, case 12 quarts, $6.50; bottle... 60c

Niersteiner, case 12 quarts, $5.50; bottle... 50c

Laubenheimer, case 12 quarts, $5.00; bottle... 1.45c

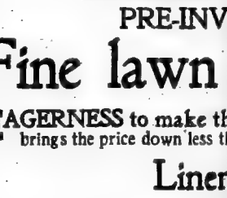
SCOTCH WHISKEY. Cameron, Old Highland; pure malt; gallon, $3.00; bottle... 78c

OLD CROW WHISKEY. Gallon, $2.50; case 12 quarts, $8.00; quart bottle... 72c

BALTIMORE PURE RYE WHISKEY. Gallon, $3.25; full quart bottle... 60c

PRE-INVENTORY CLEARING SALE

Ess See Ess $3.50 low shoes, $1.95



IT IS a well-known fact that no more such bargains will be offered when these are gone. We're clearing out our entire stock to make room for a complete Fall showing of the celebrated, widely advertised Queen Quality Shoe, for which Simpson Crawford Co. will become authorized selling agents on September 1. The Ess See Ess Shoe has long been recognized as among the best footwear selling up to $5. Thousands of smart dressers have worn it for years. In style, workmanship and durability it is not excelled. Second Floor.

25 fashionable styles.

No less than 25 smart, correct styles in low shoes for present wear—all at $1.95 a pair—none excepted—all patent leathers are $1.95, such as glazed kid, patent kid or patent calf, black Russia calf, lace styles, in medium, light or heavy soles; hand-welted or hand-turned soles—all styles, all heels, from the low common sense heel to the dainty high Louise XV. heels—every style of last imaginable—all sizes and all widths from AA to E and 2½ to 8. $1.95



500 PAIRS MORE OF $4 AND

CINCINNATI'S ERRORS GAVE CHAMPIONS GAME

New York Won Third Contest from Westerners by 6 to 5.

AMERICANS STOPPED BY RAIN

Griffith's Players on Way Home to Open with Cleveland on Saturday.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 5.
Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 1.
Pittsburg, 8; Boston, 2.
Philadelphia, 3; Chicago, 2.

American League.

Washington, 3; Cleveland, 2.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 1.
Boston, 8; Detroit, 3.
Detroit, 4; Boston, 0.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York	Pittsburg	Chicago	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	8	7	7	9	15	11	63	.716
Pittsburg	6	..	8	8	10	12	4	8	56	.629
Chicago	4	7	..	8	7	12	8	9	52	.584
Phila'phia.	2	3	5	..	6	8	13	13	50	.575
Cincinnati.	3	5	8	3	..	8	7	9	45	.517
St. Louis..	3	3	3	4	7	..	6	6	32	.356
Boston	2	5	4	4	4	8	..	5	29	.326
Brooklyn	5	4	1	3	2	4	7	..	26	.299
Games lost.	25	38	37	37	43	58	60	61		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	7	7	10	8	53	.631
Chicago	7	..	5	8	4	8	8	9	49	.605
Philad'phia	6	5	..	6	8	8	7	7	48	.585
Detroit	4	6	4	..	6	9	8	6	43	.512
Boston	3	4	4	5	..	8	7	7	38	.475
New York	2	3	5	4	6	..	7	10	37	.474
St. Louis	6	3	4	8	4	2	..	4	31	.374
Washingt'n	3	3	7	2	6	2	5	..	28	.341
Games lost.	31	32	34	41	42	41	52	54		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York.
St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Pittsburg at Boston.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati Outbats Champions but Is Defeated by 6 to 5.

Pitcher Ewing was responsible for New York's victory over Cincinnati yesterday at the Polo Grounds by the score of 6 to 5. The game was a combination of brilliant fielding by the champions and a poor exhibition by Cincinnati. The visitors played in the hardest kind of luck. They batted Ames out of the box after hitting him safely ten times for a total of thirteen bases in seven innings, and Ewing kept New York's hits down to six. He was very erratic, however. He gave eight bases on balls and made two wild throws in the fourth inning, which scored three runs. For the fifth time this season Cincinnati figured in a triple play, four of which have been against them. Yesterday Barry and Kelley led off with safe hits, and matters looked rather hazy for the champions. Seymour forced Kelley and was caught at first himself. Barry tried to come home from second on the play, but was put out at the plate. In the eighth inning Huggins started with a three-base hit, Barry and Kelley following with singles. With one run in, two men on bases, and no one out, Manager McGraw took Ames out of the box and substituted McGinnity. The latter put the next three men out in one, two, three order.

Three of New York's runs were the result of wild throws, Ewing making two and Schlei one, while the three remaining ones were scored mainly through bases on balls. In the first inning they scored one run on a base on balls and two singles. Three runs were tallied in the fourth on two bases on balls, a single, and two wild throws, and two more were added in the fifth inning on two bases on balls, a single, and a wild throw. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Browne, rf.	0	1	3	1	0
Strang, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Bresn'n, c.	1	2	10	2	0
Mertes, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	1	3	0
Devlin, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Gilbert, 2b.	1	1	3	3	0
Bow'n, 1b.	0	0	7	2	1
Ames, p.	0	0	1	4	0
McGinn'y, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Total.	6	6	27	16	1

CINCINNATI.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	2	2	0	1	1
Barry, 1b.	2	3	10	1	0
Kelley, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Seym'r, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Sebring, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Corr'an, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Stein't, 3b.	0	1	4	1	0
Schlei, c.	0	0	5	3	1
Ewing, p.	0	0	1	2	2
*Odwell	0	1	0	0	0
Total.	5	12	24	10	4

*Batted for Ewing in the ninth inning.

New York	1	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	..	—6
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	—5

Bases by errors—New York, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Ames, 2; off Ewing, 8. Struck out—By Ames, 6; by McGinnity, 2; by Ewing, 4. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hits—Sebring, Huggins. Three-base hits—Seymour, Huggins. Hits—Off Ames, 10 in seven innings; off McGinnity, 2 in two innings. Sacrifice hit—Schlei. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Gilbert. Double plays—Ewing, Schlei, and Barry; Barry and Steinhardt; Dahlen, Gilbert, and Bowerman. Triple play—Gilbert, Bresnahan, Bowerman, and Dahlen. Passed ball—Bresnahan. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Rausewein. Attendance, 6,000.

BROOKLYN, 6; ST. LOUIS, 1.

Brooklyn defeated St. Louis yesterday by bunching hits in the fourth inning. Scanlon was in good form and held St. Louis down to four scattering hits. Brooklyn scored four runs in the fourth inning on singles by Bergen, Dobbs, Sheckard, and Batch, a two-base hit by Gessler, and a fumble by Egan. The home team again played poorly in the field, but their errors did not help St. Louis. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dun'vy, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Shan'n, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Spoot, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Heckly, 1b.	0	0	11	0	1
Arndt, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0
M'Bride, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Burke, 3b.	0	0	3	2	0
Grady, c.	0	1	1	2	0
Egan, p.	1	0	0	5	2
Total.	1	4	24	15	3

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	1	2	5	0	0
Sh'kard, lf.	1	1	2	0	1
Lumley, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Batch, 3b.	1	1	3	1	1
Gessler, 1b.	0	2	5	0	0
Lewis, ss.	0	1	3	1	0
Malay, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0
Bergen, c.	1	2	8	1	1
Scanlon, p.	0	0	0	0	1
Total.	6	11	27	8	4

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	0—1
Brooklyn	0	0	4	1	1	0	0	0	..	—6

Two-base hits—Grady, Gessler, Dobbs, Dunleavy. Sacrifice hits—Batch, Lumley. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Dunleavy, Burke. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 2; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Scanlon, 4; off Egan, 1. Struck out—By Scanlon, 7; by Egan, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Sheckard. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; St. Louis, 7. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance—700.

PITTSBURG, 8; BOSTON, 2.

BOSTON, July 26.—After Boston had tied the score in the seventh inning to-day, Pittsburg solved Willis's delivery, and batted out six runs, which gave them the game, 8 to 2. Hillebrand pitched superbly. Wolverton was called to Wooster, Ohio, by serious illness in his family, and Lauterborn played third for Boston. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beaum't, cf.	0	1	2	2	0
Clarke, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Leach, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Wagner, ss.	1	2	2	2	0
Howard, 1b.	1	1	7	1	0
Brain, 3b.	1	2	2	1	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Peitz, c.	1	2	6	0	0
Hillebr'd, p.	1	1	0	0	0
Total.	8	13	27	6	2

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Abbat'lo, ss.	0	1	3	5	0
Tenney, 1b.	0	0	7	2	0
Dolan, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Deleh'n'y, lf.	1	1	0	0	0
Laut'b'n, 3b.	0	0	3	0	1
Cannell, cf.	1	2	0	0	1
Raymer, 2b.	0	1	4	1	1
Moran, c.	0	1	5	2	0
Willis, p.	0	0	1	3	0
Total.	2	7	27	13	3

Pittsburg	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	0	0	—8
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Hits—Off Willis, 5 in one inning; off Hillebrand, 8 in seven innings. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hit—Howard. Three-base hit—Hoffman. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Clarke, Leach, Howard, Brain, Ritchey, Peitz, Abbatichio, Tenney, Dolan, Delehanty, Cannell, Raymer, Moran. Sacrifice hits—Leach, Wagner, Howard, Ritchey, Peitz, Hillebrand, Willis, Tenney, Dolan, Delehanty, Lauterborn, Raymer. Double plays—Howard and Ritchey; Wagner, Howard, and Peitz; Abbatichio, Raymer, and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Hillebrand, 1; off Willis, 1. Struck out—By Hillebrand, 2; by Willis, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Willis. Time of game—One hour and forty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 1,312.

PHILADELPHIA, 3; CHICAGO, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—Philadelphia defeated Chicago to-day in a well-played eleven-inning game. The pitching on both sides was steady and effective. Reulbach pitched the last two innings, and in the eleventh inning, with two out, Thomas, Gleason, and Courtney singled in succession and landed the winning run. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	6	0	0
Maloney, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
Schulte, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Chance, 1b.	1	3	9	2	0
Tinker, ss.	2	1	3	2	1
H'lman, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Casey, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0
Kling, c.	0	0	6	3	0
Briggs, p.	0	1	1	0	0
R'lbach, p.	0	0	1	0	0
*McCarthy.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	9	32	13	1

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Thomas, cf.	1	4	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	6	5	0
Court'y, 3b.	0	2	1	1	0
Titus, rf.	0	0	2	1	0
Magee, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
B'nst'd, 1b.	0	1	10	1	0
Doolin, ss.	0	1	4	5	0
Abbott, c.	0	0	4	3	0
Nichols, p.	1	1	0	1	0
Total.	3	13	33	17	0

*Batted for Briggs in the tenth inning. †Two out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0—2
Philadelphia	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1—3

Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 13. Stolen bases—Thomas, 2; Chance. Two-base hits—Doolin, Chance, Tinker, Casey, Magee. Three-base hit—Casey. Sacrifice hit—Kling. Hits—Off Briggs, 9 in nine innings; off Reulbach, 4 in two innings. Struck out—By Nichols, 3; by Briggs, 5. Bases on balls—Off Nichols, 4; off Briggs, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Titus. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance—2,480.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Broke Even on a Double-header at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—Cleveland and Washington broke even to-day. Anderson's two-bagger won the first for Washington in the ninth inning, while in the second the visitors could not hit Bernhard, and never had a chance. Washington was saved a shut-out by Wolfe's home run, which bounded through a hole in the screen in left field. The scores:

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Bay, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
Kahl, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0
Turner, ss.	0	0	2	2	1
Carr, 1b.	1	2	5	1	0
Buelow, c.	0	2	7	2	1
Hess, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total.	2	6	27	9	2

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cassidy, ss.	0	1	3	3	0
Hill, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Hick'n, 2b.	1	1	0	3	0
And'son, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Huels'n, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Stahl, 1b.	0	1	8	1	0
Jones, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Heydon, c.	0	0	5	2	1
Patten, p.	1	0	1	1	1
Total.	3	7	27	11	2

Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—2
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

First base on errors—Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Buelow, Anderson. Stolen bases—Bradley, Anderson, Cassidy. First base on balls—Off Hess, 2; off Patten, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Patten, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Washington, 4. Struck out—By Hess, 6; by Patten, 4. Wild pitch—Patten, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy.

SECOND GAME.

CLEVELAND.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	1	1	5	0	0
Bay, cf.	1	2	4	0	0
Flick, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Kahl, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0
Br'dley, 3b.	0	0	0	2	0
Turner, ss.	1	2	5	3	0
Carr 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Bemis, c.	0	2	3	2	0
Bernh'd, p.	3	1	0	2	0
Total.	7	11	27	13	0

WASHINGTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cassidy, ss.	0	1	3	5	0
Hill, 3b.	0	2	0	3	0
H'km'n, 2b.	0	0	6	4	1
And'son, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
H'sman, lf.	0	0	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b.	0	0	11	0	0
Jones, cf.	0	0	1	0	2
Kittr'ge, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Wolfe, p.	1	1	0	2	0
Total.	1	6	24	14	3

Cleveland	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	1	..	—7
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Kahl, Carr. Home run—Wolfe. Sacrifice hits—Bay, Jackson, Jones. Stolen bases—Bay, Flick, Bernhard. Double play—Kahl, Turner and Carr. First base on balls—Off Wolfe, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Wolfe, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 9; Washington, 3. Struck out—By Bernhard, 3; by Wolfe, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-two minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy. Attendance—7,119.

BOSTON WON AND LOST.

DETROIT, Mich., July 26.—Detroit and Boston shared honors in the double-header this afternoon. Donovan was hit opportunely in the first game. Tannehill was knocked out of the box in the first inning and Young held the locals safe thereafter. Killian shut out the visitors in the second game, allowing only five hits. Scores:

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Sch'fer, ss.	1	1	4	2	1
M'Int're, lf.	1	3	2	0	0
Cr'w'd, rf.	0	1	0	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	1	1	0
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	0	0	1	1
Lindsay, 1b.	0	2	9	1	0
Doran, c.	0	0	5	0	0
Drill, c.	0	0	3	2	0
Donovan, p.	0	2	0	2	0
Total.	3	10	27	9	3

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	2	1	1	0	0
Parent, ss.	0	1	1	7	0
Burkett, lf.	1	0	4	0	0
Collins, 3b.	2	3	1	2	0
Stahl, cf.	0	2	3	0	0
Fr'man, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Ferris, 2b.	1	3	6	3	1
Criger, c.	1	0	3	3	0
Young, p.	1	2	0	0	0
Tan'hill, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	8	12	27	14	1

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	0—3
Boston	3	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	..	1—8

Earned runs—Detroit, 3; Boston, 4. Hits—Off Tannehill, 4 in two-thirds of an inning; off Young, 6 in eight and a third innings. Two-base hits—Lowe, Collins, Crawford, and Ferris. Three-base hits—McIntyre and Young. Sacrifice hits—Parent and Stahl. Bases on balls—Off Donovan, 3; off Tannehill, 1; off Young, 1. Left on bases—Detroit, 10; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Donovan, 6; by Young, 2. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connors.

SECOND GAME.

DETROIT.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Cooley, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Sch'fer, ss.	0	0	3	3	0
M'Int're, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Cr'w'd, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Lowe, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0
C'ghlin, 3b.	0	1	0	2	0
Lind'y, 1b.	2	0	12	2	0
Drill, c.	1	1	8	0	0
Killian, p.	0	1	1	8	0
Total.	4	6	27	11	0

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Parent, ss.	0	1	0	4	0
Burkett, lf.	0	0	3	0	0
Collins, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0
Stahl, cf.	0	2	2	1	0
Fr'man, 1b.	0	0	12	1	0
Ferris, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Arm'r, c.	0	0	1	0	1
Olmst'd, p.	0	0	2	3	0
Total.	0	5	24	15	1

Detroit	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	..	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Lowe, Stahl, Drill. Three-base hit—McIntyre. Sacrifice hits—Lowe, Coughlin, (2.) Stolen bases—Cooley, Schaefer, Lindsay, Drill. Bases on balls—Off Killian, 3; off Olmstead, 8. Left on bases—Detroit, 9; Boston, 6. Struck out—By Killian, 1; by Olmstead, 1. Double plays—Lindsay, (unassisted;) Lindsay to Schaefer. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connors. Attendance—4,500.

CHICAGO, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

CHICAGO, July 26.—Chicago defeated Philadelphia to-day, 5 to 2. A home run by H. Davis was a feature of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Green, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Holmes, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
G. Davis, ss.	1	1	2	4	0
Donohue, 1b.	0	1	12	0	0
Isbell, 1b.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Sullivan, c.	1	2	8	1	0
Dundon, 2b.	0	0	0	3	0
Tan'hill, 3b.	0	2	0	2	0
Owen, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Total.	5	8	27	14	0

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Lord, lf.	0	1	0	0	0
Hoffman, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
H. Davis, 1b.	1	2	14	1	2
L. Cross, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0
Seybold, rf.	0	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	0	0	1	5	1
M. Cross, ss.	0	1	0	2	0
Shreck, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Coakley, p.	0	0	0	2	0
*Hartsel	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	2	9	24	16	3

*Batted for Henley in the ninth inning.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	..	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Hits—Off Coakley, 5 in one inning; off Henley, 3 in seven innings. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hit—M. Cross. Three-base hit—Hoffman. Home run—H. Davis. Stolen bases—Holmes, Tannehill, Sullivan. Double plays—Sullivan and G. Davis; Coakley, Schreck, and H. Davis. Struck out—By Owen, 7; by Henley, 6. Bases on balls—Off Owen, 2; off Henley, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Holmes. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—5,280.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

MONTREAL.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Wied'l, 2b.	0	2	2	7	1
Meaney, rf.	3	2	1	0	0
Bannon, cf.	4	4	0	0	1
F.H'rt'n, 3b.	2	1	2	3	0
Joyce, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Raub, c.	0	1	2	1	0
L.H'rt'n, ss.	0	0	1	3	0
Ferry, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
McC'rthy, p.	0	1	0	1	0
Total.	10	11	*26	15	2

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clement, lf.	3	3	3	0	0
Bean, ss.	1	3	2	3	2
Keister, rf.	1	2	2	0	0
Cassidy, 1b.	2	4	1	1	0
Halligan, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Woods, 3b.	0	0	3	0	0
McCauley, c.	0	0	10	2	1
Clarkson, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Van'g'rt, 1b.	0	0	2	0	1
Total.	7	12	27	9	5

*Bean out; hit by batted ball.

Montreal	3	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	2	—10
Jersey City	0	0	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	—7

Bases by errors—Montreal, 2; Jersey City, 1. Left on bases—Montreal, 7; Jersey City, 9. Bases on balls—Off McCarthy, 4; off Clarkson, 4. Struck out—By McCarthy, 2; by Clarkson, 9. Three-base hit—Bannon. Two-base hits—Bannon, F. Hartman, Meaney, Raub. Sacrifice hit—F. Hartman. Stolen bases—Joyce, Cassidy, Bean, (2.) Clement, Keister, (2.) Pattee, (2.) McCauley, Raub, (2,) L. Hartman. Double plays—Clarkson, Cassidy and McCauley; L. Hartman, Wiedensaul and Ferry. Hit by pitcher—Clarkson, 1. Time of game—Two hours and thirty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Egan.

SECOND GAME.

MONTREAL.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Wied'l, ss.	0	2	2	3	0
Meaney, p.	0	0	1	1	0
Bannon, 2b.	0	3	2	6	2
F.H'rt'n, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Joyce, lf.	0	0	1	0	0
Raub, c.	0	0	1	0	0
L.H'rt'n, ss.	0	0	1	2	0
Ferry, 1b.	0	1	15	0	0
McCarthy, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Ferris	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	0	7	25	14	2

JERSEY CITY.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Clement, lf.	0	1	2	1	0
Bean, ss.	0	0	2	6	0
Keister, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Cassidy, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Halligan, cf.	0	0	1	0	0
Hal'gan, cf.	1	0	1	0	0
Pattee, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Heydon, c.	0	0	1	0	0
Patten, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Total.	2	2	24	10	0

*Batted for Henley in the ninth inning.

Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Jersey City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Bannon, Meaney, Raub. Sacrifice hits—Bannon, Wiedensaul, Cassidy. Stolen bases—Wiedensaul, Halligan, Pattee. Left on bases—Montreal, 3; Jersey City, 5. Bases on balls—Off Meaney, 3. Struck out—By Meaney, 6. Three-base hit—Vandergrift. Two-base hits—Wiedensaul, Bannon, Raub, Cassidy, Balk—Meaney. Stolen bases—Bannon, Clement, (2.) Halligan, Pattee. Double play—Clement and Bean. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Egan. Attendance—2,200.

AT PROVIDENCE.

									R.	H.	E.
Providence	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	..	—4	5	2
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1	4	1	

Batteries—Poole and Jacklitsch; Crystall, Falkenberg, and Toft.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	..	—6	10	1
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1	7	5	

Batteries—McNeal, Byers, and Hearne; Schultz, Walters, and Payne.

AT NEWARK.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	2	0	0	1	3	0	0	0—6	10	1
Newark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	2

Batteries—Kissinger and McAllister; Moriarty and Shea.

SECOND GAME.

									R.	H.	E.
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	0—5	9	1
Newark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	..—

NEW COTTON ESTIMATE; GROWERS NOT PLACATED

Statistical Experts Say Acreage Has Decreased 14.9 for 1905.

HOLMES FIGURES ARE TAKEN

Charge Made That New Average Is a Compromise—Prices Jump and Drop in New York.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—To comply with the demand for corrected figures on the reduced cotton acreage and in the hope of pleasing somebody if not everybody, Assistant Secretary W. M. Hays of the Department of Agriculture issued this afternoon a new estimate of the acreage. This new estimate makes the reduced acreage from last year's crop 14.9 per cent. instead of 11.4 as given out in the Holmes report.

The plan under which the revised estimate was made was the result of a discussion of the situation by Mr. Hays and the crop estimate board, consisting of Victor H. Olmsted, Stephen D. Fessenden, George K. Holmes, and W. W. Long. Mr. Olmsted is one of the experts of the old statistics division. Secretary Hays told him to deduct from the seven separate sources of final figures a general average per cent. of reduction. The other three members of the board each in his own way also went at the task.

The new estimate will not suit the Southern cotton men or the actual cotton buyers. The department would not give out the corrected figures of the original estimate. Mr. Hays gave out this statement:

The crop estimating board of the Department of Agriculture has considered the report issued by the Bureau of Statistics on June 2 relative to the acreage planted in cotton in the Southern States in 1905, as compared with that planted in 1904, and has concluded:

First—That a new estimate should be made on acreage planted, and that the figures in Mr. Hyde's hands when making his estimate should be used as the basis.

Second—That Mr. Hyde, with Mr. Holmes at his elbow prompting him, made the estimate lower than the facts at his hand from the reports from the seven classes of reporters employed by the bureau warranted.

Third—The board finds upon careful consideration of the reports of all classes of correspondents and agents, that the acreage planted in cotton this year, including the entire season, should have been estimated at 85.1 per cent. of that planted last year, equivalent to a reduction in planted acreage, as compared with last year of 14.9 per cent., (instead of 11.4 per cent.) or 4,751,000 acres—the estimate of the total acreage planted this year being 26,999,000 acres.

The estimated percentage of the decrease in each of the cotton-growing States is as follows: Virginia, .18; North Carolina, .16; South Carolina, .14; Georgia, .14; Florida, .12; Alabama, .11; Mississippi, .16; Louisiana, .17; Texas, .16; Arkansas, .19; Tennessee, .13; Missouri, .15; Oklahoma, .15; Indian Territory, .11.

The averages were made for each State by each of the four members of the board, and the comparatively small disagreements were harmonized almost wholly by averaging, and the above results are fully agreed to by each and every member of the board.

There was no little curiosity to know just what the crop estimating board meant by the second paragraph saying E. S. Holmes stood at Statistician Hyde's elbow prompting him to change the final figures. Of this Assistant Secretary Hays said:

"That is literally the fact. We investigated on our own account to find what had been done and we went into the report to find where it had been manipulated. We make the statement about Holmes influencing Hyde to give a reason for the new report and because it is the fact."

Representatives of the growers here say that while the report is nearer accurate than the first one, it cannot inspire confidence because the data used were left in the department by Holmes. The growers say much of his data has been changed and some is missing. Some even go so far as to say that the new figure of decrease, 14.9, was reached by striking an average between an estimate of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association and the juggled Holmes report.

This is indignantly denied by the department officials, but the new percentage of decrease happens to be the arithmetical mean between the estimate of the Cotton Growers' Association, 18.4, as shown by reports received from their correspondents and the Holmes report of 11.4.

The growers will continue their fight for an entirely new report, and President Jordan of the association and Col. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, who understood from Secretary Wilson that such a report would be made, may again come to Washington.

Secretary Wilson regards the course pursued by Mr. Hays as the only wise one. He hopes that it will serve to assure the public that it is his desire to give to it the benefit of statistics that are as nearly accurate as can be secured. He says that the most important thing he now has before him is to get the Bureau of Statistics running under an organization that will protect the public from the consequences of another breach of trust. He says it will take some time to do this, but, so far as he has the power to do it, the thing shall be done.

The Grand Jury investigating the cotton report scandal heard six witnesses today, four of them from New York.

Announcement was made to-day that Mrs. Bertha Burch, who was private secretary to Statistician Hyde, had resigned.

COTTON GOES UP, THEN DOWN.

Quick Rise on the New Estimate and Heavy Sales.

Cotton prices on the Exchange here took a jump upward when Superintendent King announced yesterday noon the Government's revised estimate of 14.9 per cent. acreage reduction.

October, which had been selling around 11.04, leaped to 11.17, and the other options followed. It was not for long. Tremendous selling orders began to flood in on the pit, and prices broke all the way from 15 to 30 points.

Stories were put into circulation that Theodore Price had sold out his line of cotton and was going to Europe, and they helped the tales of those brokers who declared the Government's new figures a compromise between the Southern Growers' Association and the Holmes-Van Riper estimate. The close was 30 to 40 points down from the highest.

After the close of the market brokers were inclined to accept the new acreage estimate as being somewhere near correct, and Mr. Price denied that he had either sold out his line or was going to Europe.

BUSINESS MAN SHOT WOMAN.

Cornelius McCormick in Liberty Jail for Act of Jealousy.

LIBERTY, N. Y., July 26.—Cornelius McCormick, an extensive real estate dealer, and one of the most widely known business men in Sullivan County, is under arrest charged with attempted murder, and Miss Kitty Murphy is near death from a bullet wound in the head. After the shooting McCormick ran away, but returned to-night and gave himself up.

Miss Murphy was walking in the main street here last night when she met McCormick. He had a pistol in his hand, concealed in a handkerchief, and discharged it full in her face.

Scores saw the shooting, but McCormick darted away between buildings and disappeared. It is said that he had been attentive to Miss Murphy, but she discarded him for another suitor a few days ago.

Governor at Camp Higgins.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 26.—Gov. Higgins passed through this city at 10 o'clock to-night en route to his home, in Olean from Camp Higgins, Cape Vincent, where he inspected the First Regiment, National Guard, in camp there. The day was devoid of all formality.

NOT TRAPS FOR THE YOUNG.

Hoboken Concert Halls Are Inspected by Richard Stevens.

Richard Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, who is a probation officer of Hudson County, has for some time been making a study of the concert halls of Hoboken. It was expected that he would embody the results of his investigation in a report to the Common Council, but City Clerk Londrigan said last night that no report had been received and none was expected. The reason for this was explained by a statement given out by Mr. Stevens yesterday.

"I find," said Mr. Stevens, "that there is practically nothing to report. My attention was drawn to these places by reports to the effect that they were frequented by young persons of both sexes. I have devoted two weeks to an investigation, and as a result I have decided not to oppose the renewal of the licenses of these halls. Not that they are entirely moral places, but simply because they are not a menace to the particular kind of work that I am interested in.

"I am not a reformer, but I am interested in the morals of the boys and girls of this city and county and the uplifting of young people who have fallen into the law's hands and who can be rescued.

"If I had found that these concert halls were the beginning of downward careers for girls or young men, I would have opposed with all my might the regranting of these licenses.

"But I didn't find any such thing. There are no young people who go there, and from what I could learn they are not wanted. The places are patronized mostly by sailors and by men who are old enough to know better. The women who sing in these resorts also are old enough to take care of themselves."

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Almy, Bigelow & Washburn, Salem, Mass.; L. W. Rosskopt, cloaks, corsets, and ladies' wear; 2 Walker Street.
Brandrie, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. E. Brandrie, clothing; 683 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Boston Dry Goods Company, Boston, Mass.; F. F. Baldwin, domestics; 8 Greene Street; Grand Union Hotel.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. F. Daly, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Ia.; F. Bell, notions; Hotel Marlborough.
Berkshire Manufacturing Company, Pittsfield, Mass.; G. W. Pease, piece goods; Grand Hotel.
Bromberg, I. G., Mineola, Texas; dry goods; Belvedere House.
Pollock & Bernheimer, Mobile, Ala.; S. Weil, notions, furnishing goods, jewelry, &c.; 76 Leonard Street; Continental Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; L. G. Miller, furnishing goods; 2 Walker Street.
Cimiotti, H. F., Pittsburg, Penn.; cloths; J. Lefjegren, trimmings; J. O. Lefjegren, cloths; Belvedere House.
Crippen & Reid, Saratoga, N. Y.; G. M. Crippen, shirt waists and suits; Mrs. Hills, suits; Hotel York.
Caldwell & Rodgers, Knoxville, Tenn.; D. B. Caldwell, cloths; W. B. Rodgers, cloths; Hotel Seville.
Crane, F. L., Scranton, Penn.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Collins, R. B., Boston, Mass.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Albert.
Donaldson, W., & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. O. Williams, leather goods, &c.; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Astor.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Harrisburg, Penn.; J. S. McQuay, carpets; 2 Walker Street.
Dayton Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; N. B. Dickerson, shoes; 4 Washington Place; Grand Hotel.
"Filenes," Boston, Mass.; F. A. Krim, coats and suits; T. D. Mayer, house garments; Hotel Breslin.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; A. Dick, furnishing goods; 436 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Giddings Brothers, Colorado Springs, Col.; R. O. Giddings, notions and furnishing goods; 31 Union Square.
Halle, L., Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; L. Dewring, carpets; Hotel Breslin.
Hub Clothing Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; S. S. Dittenhoefer, clothing; Hoffman House.
Houston, J. A., Boston, Mass.; G. A. Swallow, laces, embroideries, &c.; J. Bell, furnishing goods, hosiery, &c.; Hotel Astor.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; M. Weinberg, cloaks and suits; 458 Broadway; Hotel Breslin.
Heyman, R. A., Wheeling, West Va.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Hundery-Smith Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. A. Graham, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Jonas, L., & Co., Nashville, Tenn.; L. Jonas, hosiery, notions, fancy goods, &c.; 621 Broadway; Hotel Cadillac.
Johnson, O. T., Company, Queensburg, Ill.; F. F. Delavan, cloaks and suits; Hotel Delavan.
Kohn Brothers & Heller, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Kohn, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Kennedy-McLeod-McArthur Company, St. Paul, Minn.; J. T. Kennedy, cloaks, suits, &c.; 4 Washington Place; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Kaufer, Smithing & Co., Milwaukee, Wis.; H. Kaufer, notions, fancy goods, dry goods, &c.; 121 Prince Street; Hotel Grenoble.
Keet & Rountree Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; E. E. Olvey, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; 258 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Loth, J. Jean, Clothing Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. P. Loth, peans; Hotel Breslin.
Lippincott, C. H., Wilmington, Del.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Malley, E., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. Malley, dry goods, &c.; 320 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; J. I. H. Wright, ladies' wear; 72 Leonard Street.
Poindexter, Parrish & Kirk Company, Richmond, Va.; G. C. Poindexter, clothing, furnishing goods, &c.; J. J. Wilson, clothing; Hotel York.
Paul, E. S., & Co., Lewiston, Me.; E. H. Perry, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. Brown, bicycles; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel York.
Rosenberg Brothers & Aronson, Rochester, N. Y.; E. Rosenberg, woolens; Hotel Astor.
Smith, G. Y., & Co., Fort Worth, Texas; G. Y. Smith, notions; Hotel Kensington.
Sanger Brothers, Dallas, Texas; D. B. Frank, shoes, 9 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.
Sanger Brothers, Waco, Texas; H. Weiler, shoes, 9 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.
Swofford Brothers Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Mendenhall, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves, &c., 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Schipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; H. Block, cloaks; R. E. Farrell, furs; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Troelicht, Duncker & Renard Carpet Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Duncker, carpets; Hotel Wolcott.
Woodhull, Goodall & Bull, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Woodhull, clothing; Hotel Astor.
Weil Brothers & Weil, Buffalo, N. Y.; M. Weil, woolens; B. Hirsh, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Woolf & Winning, Leavenworth, Kan.; J. B. Winning, house furnishing goods; Hotel Imperial.
Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. F. Collins, furnishing goods, Broadway and Tenth Street; Westminster Hotel.
Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa; Miss B. F. Copp, books and stationery, 55 Franklin Street.
De Bona, L., Eagle Pass, Texas; P. Canales, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Columbus Merchandise Company, Columbus, Ohio; H. E. Smith, general merchandise; Hotel Breslin.
Weil & Co., Keokuk, Ia.; J. B. Weil, clothing; Hotel Astor.
B. & M., The, Pretoria, Ill.; W. J. Forbes, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Braun, J., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central.
Schwarz, J., Texarkana, Texas; L. Harrison, dry goods; Collingwood Hotel.
Solomon, A., Detroit, Mich.; dry goods; Broadway Central.
Myers, F., Springfield, Ill.; hats and furnishing goods; Hotel Astor.
Kelsey-Herbert Company, Detroit, Mich.; John Kelsey, fancy goods; Hotel Netherland.
Hargreaves Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.; Charles G. Mellish, fancy goods; Holland House.
Ireland, S., Madison, Ind.; hats and fancy goods; Hotel Imperial.
Weiller, H. B., & Co., Albuquerque, New Mexico; Harry B. Weiller, general merchandise; Herald Square.
Weiller & Benjamin, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Solomon Weiller, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Cartwright, W. B., Nashville, Mich.; general merchandise; Minnie Cartwright, general merchandise; Hotel Bradford.
Cartwright, J. A., Mason, Mich.; Mrs. Belle Cartwright, general merchandise; Hotel Bradford.
Harris, A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; Arthur I. Harris, general merchandise; 106 Worth Street.
Mintz, Samuel, Detroit, Mich.; hardware; Hotel Manhattan.
Notacot Company, Ashtabula, Ohio; H. B. Moore, dry goods; Edward Aikins, dry goods; 45 Lispenard Street.
Embry & Co., Lexington, Ky.; W. R. Embry, ready-to-wear; Herald Square Hotel.
Droztewitz, D., Chicago, Ill.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Kaufman & Straus Company, Louisville, Ky.; John W. Clark, upholstery; 31 Union Square.
Ludwig, W. E., & Co., Portland, Mich.; C. C. Ludwig, general merchandise; W. E. Ludwig, general merchandise; Hotel Bradford.
Famous, The, Trinidad, Col.; L. Liebmann, dry goods; T. Tarbine, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Hugo Stein Cloak Company, The, Toledo, Ohio; Morris Tobias; cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Stricker, I., Cincinnati, Ohio; clothing; Hotel Astor.
Rauh & Mack Shirt Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joseph S. Rauh, shirts; Bernard S. Rauh, shirts; Hotel Imperial.
American Shirt Manufacturing Company, Louisville, Ky.; D. E. Sutton, shirts; Hotel York.
Alexander & Cohn, Chicago, Ill.; J. Alexander, woolens; Hoffman House.
Cohn, S., & Son, Chicago, Ill.; H. Cohn, clothing; Hoffman House.
Landesman-Hirscheimer Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; Benjamin Lowenstein, cloaks; Waldorf-Astoria.
Carley, Mitchell & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. J. Carley, tailor's trimmings; Hotel St. Denis.
Pearce, Herbert, Minneapolis, Minn.; cloaks and suits; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Ramsay, A. A., Carthage, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Bramhall, J. S., Springfield, Mo.; cloaks and suits; Hotel Earlington.
Marx, Benjamin F., St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Gregorian Hotel.
Wrenn & King, Lexington, Ky.; E. B. Wrenn, books and stationery; C. E. King, books and stationery; St. George Hotel.

CARLTON SAYS CHARGES AGAINST HIM ARE FALSE

Declares Police Cannot Substantiate Any of Their Accusations.

NOW HELD IN LARCENY CASE

Stories Connecting Him with the Deaths of His Wives He Pronounces Without Foundation.

In an interview in Raymond Street Jail, Brooklyn, Frederick E. Carlton, the much "identified" prisoner, who, while under arrest on a charge of larceny, is an object of police investigation in many cities, sweepingly denied yesterday afternoon the many accusations against him. He declared that when the outcry against him was over and the one charge actually made against him—that of larceny—disposed of the police would be made to appear ridiculous because of the "wild and reckless" fashion in which they had accused him.

"If it were not that they are trying to destroy my reputation, which is as dear to me as that of any man's to him," said Carlton, "I would be highly amused at the utterly ridiculous things the police and others are so recklessly saying about me. They are having their fling now, but when I leave here they may be called upon to substantiate and prove the many foolish things they are saying. It will be a different situation then.

"There is not one single word of truth in these accusations by the police. I am entirely confident that I will have not the slightest difficulty in proving my innocence of this larceny charge made by Schaub. The other accusations will come to naught.

"The stories that I was at different times known as Martinez, McCandless, De Rodriguez, or something else, are the purest rot. My name is Carlton and it has always been Carlton. I have served in both the army and navy as Carlton, had a clean record, and was honorably discharged. It is an easy matter to prove that.

"As to the stories concerning the deaths of my two wives, even the police themselves have come to realize how utterly unfounded they are. The charges against Mrs. Vandeventer are also false, and I consider her arrest a high-handed outrage under the circumstances."

District Attorney Clarke has not yet made any move concerning Carlton and the deaths of his wives. At his office yesterday afternoon it was said that so far as was known the District Attorney was not preparing to take any action with regard to that phase of the case.

Among the letters which came to Inspector Cross yesterday was one from Chief of Police Milliken of Cincinnati. He inclosed a photograph of an Edward J. Martinez, who was arrested in Cincinnati in March, 1900, as a fugitive from justice. Chief Milliken gave Martinez's record, showing that he deserted from the army and married several women, including, he suspected, Mrs. Lulu Ketteridge of Rochester. Carlton has said that he never saw Mrs. Ketteridge in his life. Chief Milliken wrote that he believed Martinez's real name was McCandless. Inspector Cross has been trying to show that Carlton served in the army as McCandless.

MIDVALE ARMOR STANDS TEST

Company Wins Long Fight for Contracts with Navy Department.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Midvale Steel Company has won its long fight to meet the armor plate combination on even terms in dealing with the Government. A test made at Indian Head to-day demonstrated that Secretary Morton was in error when he refused to give the company a contract for 1,000 tons on the ground that it could not make the armor, and was right when he rescinded this decision.

The test was of six-inch hardened armor plate, representing the first output of armor contracted for by the Midvale Company. On this, the first official test ever made of Midvale armor, depended the future relations of the company with the Government.

The contract was secured on Dec. 15, 1903. Last Winter another contract for 8,000 tons was to be let. Mr. Morton refused to give the Midvale Company 1,000 tons of this on the ground that the company was not capable of making enough armor to supply the Government. Strong protests were made, and at last Mr. Morton granted a contract for 1,000 tons, provided the first official test of armor under the contract of 1903 should be satisfactory. If it did not, then the 1,000-ton contract was to revert to the Carnegie and Bethlehem Companies.

The test has been satisfactory in every respect. The armor plate tested to-day will be used for the battleships Mississippi and Idaho. The lot consists of about 450 tons. Officers of the Navy Department are much pleased with the result.

The Midvale Company now must demonstrate its capacity to make all deliveries on time. The 450 tons tested to-day were turned in ahead of the time stipulated in the contract.

Garment Workers Raise Wages.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 26.—An increase of 5 per cent. in wages was agreed on at a joint meeting to-day of the Union Made Garment Manufacturers' Association, and the United Garment Makers' Association. They adjourned to meet in New York in January.

TUG, CUT DOWN, SINKS.

Rammed by Big Barge — Battery Benchers Call Rescuers.

Several hundred loungers in Battery Park yesterday morning saw a spectacular collision between the tugboat Robert White and the big New York Central Barge No. 15. The five men who were on the tug jumped overboard when the tug, stove in by the crash, began to sink. They were rescued with trouble, and several of them were swimming about nearly exhausted when the tug turned turtle and went down. All this happened before the eyes of the benchers, who had gathered close up to the sea wall, and who were as powerless to help as though the tug were miles away.

The collision occurred about 100 feet from the Battery wall soon after 11 o'clock. Why it happened no one could see. There wasn't a sign of haze. Indeed, the bright sunlight made the whole picture of the collision clear.

The tug and the barge were going from the North River around the Battery to make their way up the East River. The barge was behind. As there was nothing to obstruct the view of the Captain who was directing the barge, Capt. Sinclair, who was in the pilot house of the tug, felt no uneasiness. When only about three lengths away from the tug, however, instead of stopping the barge made a dash ahead and rammed the stern of the tug. For a minute the tug shivered like an injured man, veered over to one side, and rapidly began to sink.

Besides Capt. Sinclair, Deckhand Edward Desnoyes was in the pilothouse. They broke through the glass of the deckhouse to get out, and jumped overboard. The other deckhand, Chris Thompson, jumped off at about the same time.

Down below there were still two men in a worse plight. They were Francis R. Baker, the cook, and Engineer A. E. Peck. These two men scrambled to the deck as quickly as they could, but had hardly reached it when the stern of the boat went down, the bow following a minute later. They didn't have a minute to spare.

The loungers in the park then yelled for help for the men. This yelling and the blowing of the whistles brought a fleet of river craft to the rescue. Among them were the tugs Colwell and Unique. These two boats kept up a continual din with their whistles, to which other vessels added their noise. The barge also stayed close to the spot, and in less than ten minutes every man overboard had been rescued from the water. By that time, too, only the pilot house of the Robert White was visible above the surface of the water.

The men, after they had been pulled out of the water, were taken to the Marine Emergency Hospital in the Ship News Building, where they were attended by Drs. Sweet and Banty of the Marine Hospital Service. Only Baker, the cook, had been injured to any great extent. He had been cut by flying glass from the pilot house of the Robert White. He had also been badly bruised. He was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital.

The harbor police are investigating the cause of the accident. Soon after the tug had gone down wreckers began the work of trying to raise the sunken craft.

USE HORSES AND AUTOS TO HUNT NEGRO DOWN

Farmers and Police Thick at Edges of Plainfield Swamp.

A WOMAN ELUDES WATCHERS

Dashes Into Murderer's Retreat on Her Bicycle—Farmers Are Eager to Kill the Man.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 26.—If Charles Long, the negro who murdered Matthew Cunningham at Trenton ten days ago and fled into the dismal swamps near South Plainfield, is still hiding there he will have a hard time escaping. Armed policemen in automobiles and armed farmers on horses carefully patrolled the edges of the swamp all day. The farmers declare that they will shoot the negro if they can rather than have the danger of his presence threatening their homes. The police want to get the negro alive.

A futile effort was made to burn him out to-day, but the morass is six miles long and a mile wide, and there is no chance of getting him that way.

Chief Kiley and Detective McCarthy of this city and Detective Clancey of Trenton have been patrolling the section all day in automobiles and returned to-night without having set eyes on the man, for whom the Trenton authorities offer $250 reward. The farmers will continue to keep watch by night. Residents of South Plainfield and the near-by territory sleep with shotguns and pistols within reach, and no one ventures out at night without being armed. The negro is well acquainted in the neighborhood, having worked for years for Frank Nelson, who first gave the alarm on Monday that he was at Stelton.

To-day the farmers noticed a negro woman on a bicycle riding about the swamp. Believing that she was seeking Long, they tried to get hold of her, but she vanished, according to Chief Kiley, as quickly as she made her appearance. The Plainfield police talk to-night of putting a bloodhound on the trail to-morrow. They hope, too, that the negro will soon be starved out.

Long was seen at Stelton, five miles south of here, on Monday afternoon by Patrolman O'Gorman, who unloaded his revolver firing at him. He was next seen at Newmarket, south of this city, by Chief Kiley and Detective McCarthy, who opened fire, but the negro again made good his escape. At last he hid himself in the South Plainfield swamp, and has not been seen since. The place has been surrounded ever since, and it is believed that there is little possibility of his getting away.

The swamp is near the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company's coal storage plant. There is no steam railroad or trolley line between this city and South Plainfield, and those who wished to go from Plainfield to witness or assist in the capture of the negro had to go in automobiles or wagons or walk a long distance.

The Better Class of Men's Summer Suits Reduced to $11.75.



Our $20, $18, $17 and $15 suits have found a common price level—$11.75. The reason for this generous reduction lies in the fact that as individual lots the suits would not represent complete size ranges. Hence the reduction to $11.75.



The collection includes single and double-breasted sack models of blue, black and fancy worsteds, cheviots and serges.

WM. VOGEL & SON
Broadway, Houston St.

Saks & Company
Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.
Desire to State That They Have Arranged to Continue
The Sale of Straw Hats for Men
On Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 27th, 28th and 29th.
Any Straw Hat in the shop, including all the fine Split, Sennit, Mackinaw, Manila and Milan Braids, heretofore sold at $2.50, $3.00 and $4.00. } For $1.50
Panama Hats for Men
The unrestricted choice of any hat in the store, $4.00



Carried or Tin Capped.

The Ideal Beer
BUDWEISER is the standard of quality by which all other beers are judged.
Commanding the highest price, yet leading in sales, proves that its superiority is recognized throughout the world.
Sales for 1904, 130,388,520 Bottles.
Budweiser
"King of Bottled Beers"
Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.
Orders Promptly Filled by
Park & Tilford; Acker, Merrill & Condit Company; O. Meyer & Co.
Distributors for New York City
The A. Busch Bottling Co., Distributors for Brooklyn

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF
SIEGEL COOPER CO
SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.
NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Until 12. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

Interesting News About the Pre-Inventory Clearances.

It is natural that a Store doing such a great business as The Siegel Cooper establishment should be extraordinarily attractive during the Pre-Inventory Clearance Period. These sales are particularly searching, and extend to every part of the Store. They bring to light innumerable good and big bargains in all sorts of seasonable merchandise. This applies with exceptional force to such sales as are not enumerated in detail below, and which comprise:

Women's Undermuslins, Women's Oxfords, Women's Summer Suits, Women's Kimono Sacques and Gowns, Clearance of Women's Coats, Men's Trousers, and a Remarkable Combination Photo Special.

Annual Charities Benefit Sales.

Each July since the inception of this business The Siegel Cooper Store has donated a certain percentage from a week's business to local charities devoted to Summer work. This is done to show our appreciation of their praiseworthy efforts and to aid them in a substantial manner. The current week is set apart for that purpose. The list for to-day and the balance of the week being:

THURSDAY—Newark Female Charitable Society—Harlem Relief Society—Silver Cross Day Nursery.
FRIDAY—New York Herald Free Ice Fund—New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund.
SATURDAY—Society of St. Vincent de Paul for Summer Home—Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

Sheer Lawn Waists
For Women, Grouped at Special Prices in a Clearance Sale.

For many years The Big Store has enjoyed the distinction of being America's foremost Waist Store. It is therefore natural that you should expect greatest values HERE when a clearance is announced.



Beautiful Waists That Sell Regularly From $3.95 to $6.00 at
2.50 & 2.95

Handsome creations, elaborately trimmed with fine lace insertings and hand embroidery—long and short sleeves. Illustration shows one of the many styles.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2d Floor, Centre, 18th St.)

Women's Summer Suits.
The Season's Greatest Favorites Reduced

THIS MAY JUSTLY BE REGARDED as the supreme Clearance Event of the season in this particular line of desirable merchandise. Inventory is so close at hand that the matter of profit has been totally disregarded. In truth, CLEARANCE is the sole object.

Group I.
At 2.25—WOMEN'S OUTING SUITS made to be sold at $6.00 each. Made of pure linen, of silk and linen, and of Summer voiles in a great variety of coloring. Made with "Frocks and Frills" Coats and stylish round length skirts.

Group II.
At 5.00—WOMEN'S SHIRT WAIST SUITS made to sell up to $10.75. Made of plain taffeta in pretty shades of green, brown and blue. Also fancy taffeta in oxford, green, red and brown colorings; full blouse waist, with correct style skirt.



Group III.
At $7.50, LONG COAT SUITS, made to sell up to $12.00; made of pure linen with tailored seams, and round length skirts.

Group IV.
At $10.00, LONG COAT SUITS, made to sell up to $18.00. Made of linen and etamine, also pure linen in tan and white, with pretty strapped seams.

Group V.
At $9.75, SUMMER DRESSES made to sell up to $18.00. Of very pretty organdie and imported fancy lawn; a variety of styles exquisitely lace trimmed.

Group VI.
At $14.50, LAWN FROCKS made to sell up to $30.00. Summer frocks of fine lawn with trimming of embroidery net over lawn or China silk with lace trimming; also Princess dresses, a pretty combination of fine white lawn with embroidered polka dot lawn.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)

Furniture.
More Opportunities from the Midsummer Event.
Very Handsome Turkish Rockers at $25.

This is a particularly notable inducement, and will at once command the attention of lovers of fine furniture. The illustration conveys some idea of the beauty of these Rockers. They are in new designs, have deep seat and broad back and give the greatest possible comfort. Upholstery work of high grade; covering of Titian Velour or Tapestry, trimmed with fringe to match. The price is 25.00



Also Armchairs and Rockers at:

$40.00 Leather Armchairs,	$25.00	$40.00 Leather Rockers,	$25.00
$77.00 Leather Armchairs,	50.00	$48.00 Leather Rockers,	30.00
$95.00 Leather Armchairs,	60.00	$52.50 Leather Rockers,	35.00
$75.00 Leather Armchairs,	45.00	$36.00 Leather Rockers,	22.50
$44.00 Velour Rockers,	25.00	$56.00 Leather Rockers,	35.00

(Siegel Cooper Store, Fifth Floor.)

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

SECRETARY BONAPARTE.

The people of this country have pretty promptly arrived at the conclusion that Secretary BONAPARTE is a highly valuable member of the President's Cabinet. He justified that conclusion by the simple but direct, sound, and positive statement accompanying his order restoring to service at the Charleston Navy Yard two young officers who had been asigned to other duty on the complaint of a contractor that they were uncomfortably particular about compliance with specifications. Mr. BONAPARTE further justifies this good opinion by the brief statement he has put out in regard to the shocking disaster on the gunboat Bennington. He urges upon every one "whether in or out of the service the advisability and even duty of refraining from loose, unwise, and uncharitable talk on a subject so delicate, so hard to understand, and so painful." Investigation under his direction will be had. "I promise the public," says the Secretary of the Navy, "that nobody shall be whitewashed and the service that nobody shal lbe made a scapegoat."

That is wise, just, and completely reassuring. It is a pledge to the public against the shielding of negligence protected by "pull"; against the sparing of the guilty through personal friendship or favor. It is a pledge to the navy that no blameless man is going to be persecuted or punished merely because of ruthless and ignorant public clamor. An accident on board a warship that causes the death of nearly threescore sailors of the navy is a serious matter. Secretary BONAPARTE is treating it with seriousness, but also with a just mind.

MR. SATO'S INTERVIEW.

There was an air of great candor about the utterances of Mr. SATO, who is the representative of Baron KOMURA, in that intercourse with the press which the Japanese plenipotentiary is bound to avoid. But it is to be borne in mind that Mr. SATO's remarks should be taken with polite but real reserve of mind, as actually, though not in appearance, they were doubtless made. Nor did he really say anything very definite except about the indemnity that Japan might ask, a matter of some $600,000,000 or $700,000,000, to cover expenses. He said that there was a strong desire in Japan to retain Sakhalin, as is natural, but he did not say that this would be part of the demands of Japan. In fact, while seeming, in response to the natural curiosity of his interlocutors, to discuss the probable terms of peace, he took pains to declare that he did not know what were the terms determined on by the Emperor of Japan and his counselors. He is reported to have looked with a certain indifference upon the preference for a permanent withdrawal of Russia over a mere indemnity. But it still remains true that real security for the future is of immensely more importance to Japan than recovering her expenses, and if this security can be had in the form of a stable friendly arrangement with Russia, approved, say, by Great Britain and France, and resulting in a compact of peace, the outcome would be of incalculable value not only to the nations immediately concerned, but to the entire world.

There is one expression reported to have been used by Mr. SATO which is extremely kindly toward our country and which it seems ungracious to criticise, but which unquestionably is open to unfavorable comment. He is said to have spoken of the feeling in Japan that "England is our ally, but we regard the United States as an ally without a treaty." Now, there is only a vague and almost a figurative sense in which the United States can be said to be an ally of Japan. In any sense recognized in diplomacy neither to that nor to any other country can we be an ally. We are bound to Japan by ties of cordial friendship; our people have great admiration for the qualities her people have shown in civil and in military life; her policy so far as it has been developed has won the utmost respect from a large proportion of Americans, and it is quite possible that the two Governments may be called on in the future to take joint action for the protection of common ends. But we [illegible] now here, and we are not likely ever to have, occasion to form an alliance with Japan or with any other country. Just at this juncture it is, perhaps, permissible to suggest that both we and our friends among the Japanese should avoid the use of a term open to some misapprehension. This country has been greatly honored by its selection for the meeting of the representatives of the two contesting nations to discuss the terms of peace. That selection was a plain expression of perfect confidence in the absolute impartiality of our Government and, practically, of our people. It is our duty, and rather a grave duty, to justify that confidence. We are and can be no more the ally than the enemy of one nation or of the other. We can have but one sentiment regarding both, an ardent desire that they may reach an agreement for peace that will be permanent and advantageous to each. We are persuaded that this is the real and strong feeling on the part of the great body of the citizens of the United States. It is hardly less important that nothing should be done or said to throw doubt on this fact than that it should in reality be a fact. We do not in the least attribute to Mr. SATO any intention or wish to discredit, directly or indirectly, the sincerity of the American professions of impartiality, but it is, perhaps, worth while to point out that the phrase he is reported to have employed might have that effect.

THE STEEL REPORT.

The Steel Trust's reports are important not because they are made by a billion-dollar concern, but because they are symptomatic of conditions in an industry in which the trust is not even a dominating factor, and is scarcely holding its own relative rank. Only in some products does the trust make a majority of the output. Both in ore and in all finished products the trust is the minority interest, and yet it is the one which makes the running. The trust's prices are the standard and can be maintained only when its competitors are satisfied, whence it follows that a good report by the trust is indicative of generally good conditions.

That the report is a good one there can be no doubt, although some exception has been taken to the decrease of orders unfilled. This decrease is purely seasonal, is less than last year's decrease, and leaves a volume larger than any other June quarter's. Allowance, moreover, should be made for the fact that the trade is not in a hectic condition. Prices are moderate, hence the premiums for quick delivery are not excessive, and there is no inducement for piling up orders for which there is no definite intention of requiring delivery. That is to say, it is altogether likely that an unusual proportion of present orders are wanted for immediate use for plans already in hand, and there is no prospect of such wholesale cancellation of orders as emphasized the collapse which swiftly followed a much larger volume of orders unfilled than is now reported.

In another respect comment must be favorable. The regular five-million-dollar depreciation allowance is more than doubled, there being an entry of $5,000,000 for construction and discharge of capital obligations, besides $2,500,000 for contemplated appropriations and expenditures. During 1902 and 1903 similar entries under various heads averaged $7,000,000 per quarter, and were none too large. In 1904 this account was admittedly skimped. Perhaps $50,000,000 would be a fair depreciation allowance. This quarter's allowance, including smaller items, is in excess of that rate, and makes a good start toward either making up lost ground or starting a hidden reserve against the next lean season.

The total net has been considerably exceeded in two quarters, and barely exceeded in a third. It is much larger than when the mistake of paying common dividends was made for reasons not now influential toward a repetition of that error. That there may come a time—perhaps sooner than many think—when dividends will be justified on the common again upon any standard of conservatism is probable. But before that time arrives it may be expected, barring some abnormal developments, that the equivalent of the dividend will be added to the price of the stock by way of discounting the "boom" not now here, but indicated as the result of the prospectively good harvest.

YELLOW FEVER ONCE MORE.

Dispatches from New Orleans announcing the fact that physicians and a squad of special workers employed by the Citizens' Committee are busily at work trying to stamp out the yellow fever by pouring oil over marshes and stagnant pools and covering up cisterns say that "this activity is due to the adoption of the mosquito theory of the disease, and here, as in Havana after the Spanish-American war, the greatest attention will hereafter be given to eradicating the causes of the disease."

Hereafter? Why not heretofore? Have the physicians and sanitary authorities of the City of New Orleans been asleep during the last five years that they now "adopt" the mosquito theory of the disease? The transmission of the yellow fever germ from the sick to the well by mosquitos was proved, not inferred or guessed at, in Havana more than five years ago. The scientific world has accepted the "mosquito theory" as the true one, and wherever intelligent attention is given to the adoption of preventive measures the screening of yellow fever patients against mosquito visitation has been the sure and sufficient reliance.

Not long ago we were considering whether we ought not to exercise our right under the Platt amendment to admonish the Government of Cuba that it must cause the City of Havana to be kept in a cleaner and better sanitary condition. All the while it seems it was toward New Orleans, not toward Havana, that our attention should have been turned. It is disgraceful that since the middle of the month there should have been a hundred and fifty cases of yellow fever in that city and something like thirty deaths. Is it possible that the physicians and sanitary officers of the city have placed their dependence upon the old methods—that they have trusted to quarantine, and have counseled the people to avoid unripe or overripe fruits, to drink no water, and to shun the night air, together with all the other precepts of the old ignorance? It would seem so. Meanwhile the mosquitos have been spreading the infection. It is a matter of sufficient seriousness to New Orleans, but since the nature of the disease and of the medium of its communication is now so well understood the rest of the country has no occasion to be alarmed.

New Orleans is prudent, doubtless, in quarantining, and Havana certainly is justified in doing so, returning the compliment New Orleans so often paid. But Northern and interior cities will not take such trouble. Certainly they should not revive the rigors of the ancient "shotgun" quarantine, nor fall into that funk which formerly excused it. As the sources of disease are better understood the utility of quarantine has declined in popular and professional appreciation. It is plainly useless to embargo passengers to protect against the spread of diseases which are not infectious or contagious, like smallpox or scarlet fever. They are much more serious to us now than even yellow fever was, before its nature and treatment had given up their secrets to modern inquisitiveness. At the same time good citizenship requires submission to quarantine when it is established, and there ought to be no repetition of such incidents as that in New Orleans, when a dying patient was placed in a barber's chair and shaved during a visit of inspection to escape detection and hospital treatment.

Sanitation is the true remedy for filth diseases. Quarantine has its uses in preventing nervousness and giving assurance of official protection. It is not needed for that purpose anywhere above the frost line, and the country at large may dismiss the topic from its mind—unless indeed there might be some remote danger that the necessity of stamping out the disease may suggest to somebody the necessity of doing in Central America what we did in Cuba.

"THE BREADWINNERS."

The forthcoming publication in successive numbers of the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, beginning with next Sunday, of the novel of "The Breadwinners," published nearly a quarter of a century ago in The Century Magazine, will be in itself a most interesting event, and raises a number of interesting questions. The most obvious of these questions, the question as to authorship, is not so much raised as settled. There is no possible doubt that JOHN HAY wrote that book. The bruit of his authorship has been so going about every day since the day of his death that his authorship would of course have been denied authentically had denial been possible. But that is by no means all. Nobody, in the light which has come upon the country since JOHN HAY's death about JOHN HAY's life, can fail to identify the author in a hundred unconscious touches, and some, perhaps, not quite unconscious. On the very second page of the novel there is a description of a room which shows, we will not say that "amateur spirit" to which one of our esteemed contemporaries attributed the success of JOHN HAY in diplomacy, but we will say that spirit of connoisseurship which all his acquaintances knew to be one of the facets of his many-sided mind. And there is even more direct evidence, evidence which would convince jurymen who might be quite insensible to the argument from connoisseurship. On Page 90 of the novel we read about the lying son of a "sodden, swearing, fighting drunkard" in Indiana, who was brought to book in the town of Salem. In "Who's Who in America" we read that JOHN HAY was born in Salem, Ind. Evidently the notion of mystification had not, when he wrote the page in question, occurred to the author, or he would have taken pains to cover his tracks better than that. And, at the time, there is no reason to suppose that the notion of mystifying anybody had occurred to him. He was at the time living in retirement and at ease, with no particular ambitions. Particular ambitions it was one of his characteristics if not of his distinctions that he never had. But when he had anonymously written the "best seller" of its year, as "The Breadwinners" undoubtedly was, it may well have occurred to him that there were things in it which might stand in his way if he should ever come to entertain political ambitions. It was reported at the time of the original publication that the author had said that his business would be injured if it were known that he had written that book. That is exactly the humorous way in which JOHN HAY would have warded off inquiry. It is quite certain that if the cautious Jonas had been as instinctive as JOHN HAY was about preserving his anonymity, there would not have been a Junius controversy that could have lasted a fortnight, let alone two generations.

But this is by no means the whole of the matter, nor even the greater part of it. The political and social prevision shown in this story marks it as much better than the "best seller" or the sensation of its year. 1883 is the date of the copyright, and JOHN HAY died in this present year of 1905. As BURNS put it, "twenty-two years are a great space in the scale of the life of man; they are no inconsiderable space even in the history of a great nation." Most Americans have forgotten that there was any question between labor and capital in 1883. One of the contemporary anecdotes about the book was that the author was impelled to formulate its theme by a casual remark made to him by a friend in the street of some Western city, we think Detroit: "Do you know, there is not a carpenter's daughter in this town who will marry a carpenter?" It is a solemnizing thought. It appears in the novel in this dictum, which may be called a text:

Saul Matchin is a laborin' man himself; but look at his daughter. She would die before she would marry a workman.

Although the greatest fortune in the United States in 1883 was very likely not one-twentieth of the size of the greatest fortune of 1905, yet it was already evident that there were vast inequalities of fortune. It needed no divinely inspired prophet to foretell that where there were marked inequalities of fortune there would be hatred, malice, envy, and all uncharitableness, and the principle of democracy would be in danger. But an insight analogous to the prophetic strain was needed to work out the types of character and the probabilities of incident that would proceed from the working of those passions. We have them all in "The Breadwinners"—the ambitious girl who aspires to a higher status than that of her parents; the honest but touchy workingman who falls an easy prey to the machinations of the slimy and lazy "labor leader," the same objectionable thing to-day that he was twenty-two years ago; the careless, Fortunate Youth, the still more careless, sociable, and democratic "magnate." All these things have been accentuated since, so that one can sincerely say that "The Breadwinners" is a more "live" and timely book now than it was when it was first published, and that, if it was the best seller of 1883, it much more richly deserves to be the best seller of 1905.

MR. DEVERY ON THE POLICE.

We are not accustomed to the luxury of approving the utterances of Mr. DEVERY, ex-Chief of Police, and our memory is that he was far from the "best Chief New York ever had," as he was described by a former Mayor of the city. But in his interview with THE TIMES's reporter regarding the condition of things in the "San Juan Hill" district, where the police were lately under the command of Capt. JOHN COONEY, Mr. DEVERY stated some important and just rules of police duty, which it is but fair to say that he applied when he was in office. "Treat negroes, Japanese, and Chinamen (and whites as well) all alike when it comes to police protection," is as good a principle as can be found. The evidence is that it was openly and grossly violated in the West Sixty-eighth Street Precinct under the former Captain, and the transfer of that officer by Mr. McADOO is practically an admission of the fact. No doubt there are "bad" negroes, as there are "bad" white men, and one class should be looked after with vigilance and determination by the police as well as the other. So far from this being the rule, it is beyond question that the police have in many instances, on very slight provocation, treated respectable colored men and, the more shame to them, colored women, with the greatest harshness and even violence. This is not only in violation of their duty as officers, but it is cowardly. We sincerely trust that the Commissioner will be able to discipline some at least of the worst offenders in a way that will have a wholesome effect.

Meanwhile it is in order to point out that Capt. COONEY's case is the latest instance of the relative futility of the practice of transferring officers because of neglect or incompetence. In the bill of the Committee of Nine prepared last Winter it was provided that removals or reductions in rank might be made for omission to perform duty, through neglect or incompetence. Such a provision would give the Commissioner a certain degree of definite power, which would carry with it a corresponding degree of definite responsibility, and it should be put in the law. At the same time we are convinced that the Commissioner already has enough power to secure much better discipline than prevails. A mere change in the field of action is not an adequate way of making a man do better.

Baron KOMURA comes clothed with toil and honors. He was Special Envoy to Peking in the negotiations leading to the Chino-Japanese war. He was successively Minister to Korea, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet of Count OKUMA, Minister to the United States, Minister to Russia, Envoy Extraordinary to China during the Boxer uprising, and, lately, Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is Japan's chief plenipotentiary in the coming peace negotiations with Russia. They [illegible] in his encouragement afforded [illegible] a giver of Kipling's parting gift of [illegible] Aim's as well! We salute Baron KOMURA JUTARO.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Controversy as It Is Up the State.

It has often been stated—but never proved and we never really believed it—that it "takes all kinds of men to make a world." Nobody can deny, however, that there are in the world about as many kinds of men as there are men, and inevitably, as compared with the best of them, some of the others are pretty poor specimens. Now, journalism, too, is a world, and therefore it contains its proportionate diversity of types—without some of which, like the larger world, it would obviously be better off. The excuse for these rather mealy reflections is: A few days ago we had occasion to describe The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle as "in the state of a drowning person as he 'comes up for the third time,'" and "merely clutching with desperate hands at the straws of a few quotations from good authorities to the effect that some of the copper alloys are harder than pure copper." The rejoinder is curious and interesting. "THE NEW YORK TIMES," we read, "notes that The Democrat and Chronicle presents the sad spectacle of 'a drowning person coming up for the third time,' and is now 'merely clutching with desperate hands at the straws of a few quotations from good authorities.'" With its case thus prepared by ending the quotation at a point that makes it a misquotation, The D. and C. triumphantly proceeds: "Of course. That is the only way. Presumably THE TIMES believes there was such a person as CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, but it has no support for that belief except in 'quotations from good authorities.' With a peculiar genius for controversy, THE TIMES turns from copper to steel and takes issue with The Utica Observer on the truth of the traditions about Damascus blades. We warn The Observer to keep out of the contention. It will have a hard time with an antagonist who evolves history from his inner consciousness, and has naught but contempt for 'quotations from good authorities.'" That, as we have said, is curious and interesting. Here is a paper, published in the third largest city in New York State, that deliberately misquotes another paper with which it has a controversy and then wins an apparent victory by showing that the misquotation is nonsense! It grieves us to learn that such tricks are still among the possibilities of American journalism. Of course we are not angered by the existence of such a neighbor; our emotion is that vastly more disagreeable one which is felt by a landsman during his first day at sea. The Chinaman, we have read, will do almost anything "to save his face," but we had supposed that American newspaper men drew the line. It seems that we were mistaken with regard to some of them.

Silver Watches and Gold Ones.

GEORGE ELLIS, a negro, seized a smoking bomb that had been deposited at the foot of the much-discussed statue of FREDERICK the Great, in Washington, and, at what he must have known was the risk of his own life, threw the ugly thing far enough to save the statue from destruction. What is considerably more important, ELLIS's courage and presence of mind saved his country from the humiliation which the destruction of this statue would have involved. We never heard that the Washington authorities gave him any more substantial reward than a day or two of something like fame, but the German Emperor has just sent to him through the Diplomatic Bureau a silver watch, suitably inscribed and bearing the Emperor's monogram. This recognition of a service rendered by a humble man in a far-off land well illustrates one of the traits that do so much to make kinder American judgment of other traits that characterize the Kaiser, and yet one cannot help wondering by what line of argument the so variously eminent monarch, after deciding that a watch was the proper reward for ELLIS's act, further decided that the watch should be of silver instead of gold. A silver watch, somehow, does not seem to be a kingly gift. There isn't the slightest reason for supposing, or even suspecting, that the difference in cost of gold and silver watches had anything to do with the Kaiser's choice, and one is fairly driven to the conclusion that it was determined in some mysterious way by knowledge of the recipient's color. It is nearly, if not quite, certain that the German Emperor would not give a silver watch to a white American, and we are more than half afraid that, if he did, most Americans of that color would view the gift with an amusement slightly tinged with resentment. More than a few of us are content to wear silver watches, which may be, and often are, for all practical purposes, just as good as gold watches, but with us the watch, as a materialization of honor or gratitude, is invariably incased in the more precious metal, and this rule, so far as we know or ever heard, applies on both sides of the color line, even in parts of the country where the color line is most rigidly drawn. Theoretically, the money value of a gift should not be considered at all, but it is, and we do wonder just why the Kaiser sent GEORGE ELLIS a silver watch instead of a gold one.

The Case of the Rev. C. S. Brown.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Believing that the insertion of the following item of news in your columns will cause it to be known by a large number of friends whose good opinion I value, may I ask you to publish, as a matter of fairness to me, the fact that the application of my wife for counsel fee, alimony, and the custody of child was recently denied by Justice Greenbaum because of the insufficiency of the evidence?

(REV.) CHARLES STANLEY BROWN.
Priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church.
Jersey City, July 25, 1905.

Latest from Oyama's Headquarters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Back from the "front." Didn't see much, but Oyama's a brick. His champagne is of the best. M.

Hiroshima, Japan, July 4.

The Boston Evening Transcript.

That excellent newspaper, The Boston Evening Transcript, completed on July 24 the seventy-fifth year of its history. It does not vaunt itself much over the success which has attended it, but it quotes in Monday's issue the "Preface" which was published in its first number and in which it was said:

"This Paper will be published Daily in the Evening, with the hope of supplying a deficiency created by the surcease of the Bulletin. We bring to our work a poor talent, which we shall make subservient to our industry. We shall not mingle in the every-day warfare of politics, nor attempt to control public bias in abstract questions of Religion or Morality; our predelictions are so firmly established that we do not believe them susceptible of much change or modification; but whilst we preserve the right of expressing our own opinions, we shall not combat with the prejudices of others. * * * It will be sometimes our misfortune to offend, but we shall be studiously observant of our phraseology and especially cautious that the offense is in the opinion, and not in the terms of its conveyance. We hope to be permitted to 'pursue the noiseless tenor of our way' without engendering hate or inducing acrimony. Personal attack is unworthy of notice—captious acerbity beneath it. We are aware that it is not new the mode to appear in such stained robes as we have adopted, but we have chosen to set fashion at defiance, and study our own [illegible] We therefore [illegible] by the value of its contents."

"THE BREADWINNERS."

Was the Picture of Strikers There Drawn a Fair Portrait?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

When "The Breadwinners" (which you are about to revive) was hot from the grid there used to be savage attacks on the author for his supposed views on the labor question. The author (whoever he was) stated at the time that he hadn't attempted to discuss that subject at all. Yet it seems very much as if the man of mystery placed "labor agitators" at any rate on the same plane with "sperrit mejums" and the like fakirs. Mr. Ananias Offitt, the leader of the Brotherhood of Breadwinners, and Prof. Bott, the "medium," are both endowed with the most offensive personalities, and both are conspicuously placaded as social vermin. To be sure, Offitt's "Breadwinners" do not seem to have been a large or formidable body—rather a brigand band, which took advantage of a strike to indulge in lawlessness for private profit.

The question is, Didn't the author (consciously or unconsciously) jump the mass of strikers in his mind with these "Breadwinners"? If he did, and if he was Mr. John Hay, was he at that time the statesman he afterward became?

New York, July 26, 1905. M. M.

The Song of a Contented Man.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following lines are intended to apply only to a comparatively large class in almost every community of our beloved country of worthy, honest, intelligent, and happy people, who are content to live simply within their own sphere and circle of social-political and religious life and duty, with no desire or craving for distinction or ambition for place or power or wealth, but whose condition may be summed up in one word—contenment:

When Youth and Love and Beauty meet,
With Health and Peace and Joy to greet,
What more of good should mortals crave,
The ills of life and storms to brave.

How sweet to live and love and sing
Of pleasures past and Hope to bring,
Life's sweetest joys their lives to crown,
No place or power or wealth their own.

When Youth and Love and Beauty fade
And life speeds on to evening's shade,
When music's still, they feebly lie,
With duties done, how sweet to die.

J. MOLER.

New York, July 24, 1905.

Dogs in Washington Square.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Marcus Canby should think of the principle of "live and let live." Are not the dogs and cats of this city entitled to fresh air as well as human beings? Do they not serve their purpose in the world and serve it well—perhaps better than some humans, who lounge and loaf in the parks most of the day, when they should be earning an honest living? Then, again, are not the parks a place for the recreation of not only humanity, but birds as well as dogs? What right has Marcus Canby, who "passes down through Washington Square every morning," to decide, such a question? Were it not better to question the people who face these squares and who own no dogs—of whom the writer is one of the many—and who gain pleasure by seeing dogs innocently romp over the green? Why not remove the horse troughs because Marcus Canby can't drink from them?

CARCUS MANBY.

New York, July 26, 1905.

Judge Hooker and the President.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Admitting that Judge Hooker, working under notre present regime politique existant, did get for his friends, constituents, and heelers all the political sinecures he possibly could, is he any worse than our strenuous President?

For the last six years Mr. Roosevelt has been busy getting and making places for almost every Rough Rider he has met or found. While Judge Hooker has been obliged to take whatever was given to him, in my opinion, while one was working for glory and goodwill, the other one was working, either for esprit de corps or notoriety, the results, in my opinion being the same. However, noblesse oblige,

A DISGUSTED REPUBLICAN.

New York, July 24, 1905.

A Case That Demands Investigation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The facts in the case of the Kaplans, as given in to-day's issue, would seem not only to justify but also to demand the strictest legal investigation.

There are in this city and elsewhere a great number of charitable people who are ready at all times to contribute to societies for the protection of the poor and the oppressed. Equally willing are they to respond to direct appeals for the unfortunate which from time to time appear in the columns of reliable journals; but they should be protected from the possible wrong-doing of a society's agent as well as from deliberate and skillful imposture.

Let the searchlight be turned on and the truth be made public. E. G. D.

New York, July 25, 1905.

The Crux of Mechanical Flight.

From The London Globe.

Attempts to solve the great problem of navigating the air resolve themselves into experiments with dirigible balloons, on the one hand, and with aeroplanes on the other. And in the latter machines the automatic preservation of equilibrium is the great desideratum. The aeroplane is liable to be overturned in any direction, and unless the aeronaut is able to recover his balance instantly and subconsciously, he is at the mercy of the winds. The flying bird is liable to be overturned in a similar way. Automatically, however, by means of impulses sent to its nerve centres, the bird is able to right itself. Is it possible, then, to put the steerer of an aeroplane in the position of the nervous centre of a bird? The cyclist who has learned to ride has attained something of this kind. By movements of handle-bar and body, he automatically and subconsciously corrects the tendency of the machine to fall to this side or that.

Incendiary Friction.

From The Boston Herald.

An insurance adjuster was sent to a Massachusetts town to adjust a loss on a building that had been burned.

"How did the fire start?" asked a friend who met him on his homeward trip.

"I couldn't say certainly, and nobody seemed able to tell," said the adjuster, "but it struck me that it was the result of friction."

"What do you mean by that?" asked his friend.

"Well," said the insurance man, "friction sometimes comes from rubbing a $10,000 policy on a $5,000 house."

Cheerfully Given.

From The Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Bobby's father had given him a 10-cent piece and a quarter of a dollar, telling him he might put one or the other on the contribution plate.

"Which did you give, Bobby?" his father asked when the boy came home from church.

"Well, father, I thought at first I ought to put in the quarter," said Bobby, "but then just in time I remembered 'The Lord loveth a cheerful giver,' and I knew I could give the 10-cent piece a great deal more cheerfully, so I put that in."

Followed Instructions.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"Maggie!"

"Yes'm."

"Why didn't you put this watermelon in the icebox as I told you?"

"I did, mum."

"It isn't cold."

"No, mum. You see, I had to take the top out to get it in."

A PLEA FOR MR. DEPEW.

Also Some Suggestions for Mr. [illegible] Inghouse and the Other Trustees.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Anent the undue and unreasonable connection of the name of Mr. C. M. Depew with the Equitable fuss, (I avoid the word "scandal,") the little tale which I shall now recount may perhaps illustrate many good and great men's conception of the affair.

One of my schoolfellows during the palmy days of my childhood in an Iowa country town was the son of a local pastor. Whenever this lad was naughty his mates sneered, and at recess or after the close of the day's session they derisively said: "You're a nice preacher's kid, aren't you?" But as the son of the harnessmaker chewed tobacco and chastised the "preacher kid" he was lauded.

Why do the editors of practically all our excellent papers select Mr. Depew as the "bad peach"? For what reason do they make him the cynosure of all eyes? What evil has he really perpetrated? A very prominent and learned member of the 1904-1905 graduate class in the Yale Law School expressed to me his sincere belief that merely the use of Mr. Depew's name was worth $20,000 to the Equitable Society.

I am assured of the fact that all readers of newspapers will thoroughly appreciate an editorial in which the entire matter is unfolded in such a manner that not only Mr. Depew but also the others who are believed to be accountable are justly portrayed. I hope that justice will be done to each individual—be he high or low. AEQUITAS.

New Haven, Conn., July 22, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Westinghouse's surprise at the apparent indifference of Equitable policy holders in showing so little manifestation of concern regarding future Directors and management is less a reflection on those so vitally interested than it is on himself and his associate Trustees.

Had this committee offered to the 600,000 policy holders the opportunity for suggestions, surely the 99 per cent. of "and others" would have been glad to voice their sentiments, if assured of the same kindly reception afforded the 1 per cent. of prominent and interested advisers. It is not too late to feel the praise of the victims of Equitable mismanagement.

"INTERESTED."

New York, July 24, 1905.

RESTRAINING BOY GAMBLERS.

Magistrate Crane's Attitude Toward the Police Criticised.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

On the last page of to-day's TIMES there is a report of Magistrate Crane rebuking the police of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station for arresting some boys for gambling. After reading the Magistrate's little speech, I, in common with many others, feel like asking when will Magistrate Crane stop this sort of thing? The fact that there are other gamblers of larger size and calibre at large is no reason why the boys should not be arrested. This city is full of boy gamblers; they even throw dice in front of our churches on Sundays; they are the boys that are to be the gambling men of the near future, and if only more of them were arrested and restrained the future would be better for them and better for the city at large. Moral suasion has no effect on such boys, it is like throwing water on a duck's back. Every good citizen who has the welfare of the boys and the good of the city at heart will feel that Magistrate Crane is unwise in his remarks.

The two things that are making it easy for boys to become criminals to-day are the apathy of the police and the comments and sympathy of some of our City Magistrates. This is at least the opinion of thousands of our citizens, including the writer. M. R. B.

New York, July 24, 1905.

Georgetown and Demerara.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Allow me to call your attention to a misstatement which occurred in your columns relative to the appointment of John McMackin as Consul for British Guiana.

You have stated that "Georgetown, also known as Demerara, is the capital of British Guiana," and that "the population is 56,000, mostly negroes." This is most erroneous. Georgetown is the capital of the County of Demerara, which is one of three settlements that go to make up the colony of British Guiana, the Counties of Berbice and Essequibo being the other two. The population of Georgetown has also been misstated. At the present time the population, as per last census taken, is over 58,000, or nearly twice the amount given by you, and is composed of nearly every race under the sun, negroes only forming one-third of the entire whole. E. NAT WOOLFORD.

Brooklyn, July 21, 1905.

Despoiling Bowling Green.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why does not the press protest against the spoiling of Bowling Green by putting a twenty-foot path through it to gain about five seconds to the Subway station? A vile outrage.

New York, July 24, 1905. W. OLIVER.

"You Is, Ain't You?"

From The Kansas City Journal.

This conversation is said to have taken place between a Guthrie ball player and a bartender:

"Is you got any smokin' tobacco?" asked the ball player.

The bartender did not reply at once, and the question was repeated.

"I ain't said I ain't," retorted the bartender.

"I ain't ast yo' if yo' ain't. I ast yo' if you is. Yo' is, ain't yo'?"

IN THE AQUARIUM.

Where the ships of the nations gather,
With their gorgeous flags unfurled,
Stands Liberty high in the harbor,
And lifts her torch to the world.

From the generous hand outspreading
The light sweeps far and wide,
With its message of cheer to the hearts of men,
But to none of Earth's creatures beside.

It gleams on the sea and the shipping,
On the walls that pierce the sky—
And it falls on the circling prison
Where the Least of the Brethren lie.

Captured and held in bondage
For the gaze of the idle crowd,
Are they whose homes were the waters
Under the sea and cloud.

Caged in a glass-bound fathom,
Where no sheltering nook may hide,
Are the free little folk of the ocean,
The shy little folk of the tide!

And here are the lifelong captives,
The monarchs from southern lands,
That roamed at will in the rivers
And lay at ease in the sands.

The years of their bondage are written
Over the meagre tanks,
Where the bleared eyes gaze through the length of the days,
Seeking the river banks.

Remembering the green of the rushes,
The breath of the wind in the grass;
They are dazed by the curious rabble,
And the hours that will not pass.

And the voice of the Elder Brother
Cries out from Heaven and Sea—
"As unto these ye have done it,
Ye have done it unto Me."

JOHN R. S.

BRIDEGROOM LAUGHED AND WEDDING STOPPED

But Another Pastor Tied the Knot at Midnight.

COUPLE SAY THEY ELOPED

The Strange Marriage of H. M. Hollister and a Boston Girl in Albany —Parents Not Shocked.

ALBANY, July 26.—Harry Martin Hollister of New York and Miss Belle Miller Maxon of Boston were married here last evening by the Rev. Frank J. Knapp, curate of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. To-day they entered a newspaper office and told all about their "elopement." The bridegroom seemed anxious that it should be called that, and the bride agreed with his ideas.

The ceremony was performed just before midnight. The young woman, who is said to be well known in Boston society, gave her age as twenty-one years, although she looked much older. The young man said he was twenty-five. As an excuse for the lateness of the hour the woman explained to the clergyman that her parents had agreed to the match, but wanted a church wedding. She said that she did not want any display, and preferred to be married quietly. The couple had journeyed to Albany, arriving there on the traain a short time before the ceremony. They brought no witnesses.

The Rev. Mr. Knapp questioned them closely. They gave straightforward answers, and he decided that it would be proper to marry them. Hollister said he was a communicant at St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, in New York, and Miss Maxon said she attended the Church of the Advent in Boston.

The couple first made application to be married to the Rev. F. St. George McLean, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, who refused to perform the ceremony. The story they told the Rev. Mr. McLean differed in several respects from the tale they later recited to the Rev. Mr. Knapp.

The woman told the Rev. Mr. Knapp that she had known Hollister about a year and had met him in this city last evening while both were on the way to Lake Placid. They then decided to get married. The questions asked by the clergyman were answered and the ceremony proceeded. The young man began tittering. Pastor McLean stopped and admonished him to be more reverent. Again the ceremony proceeded, but the young man did not curb his risibilities, and then the clergyman became angry.

After delivering a severe lecture on the solemnity of the ceremony and the importance of being in earnest, the Rev. Mr. McLean refused to marry the couple. The young man apologized abjectly, but the preacher was obdurate.

They evidently profited by the lesson they learned at Trinity Rectory, for when they called at St. Peter's they had restrained their mirth.

John D. Keeler, a hotel keeper of this city, attended the New York Military Academy at Cornwall with Hollister, and Hollister is with Keeler this evening. He says his wife gave her right name. They will go to Lake Placid to spend their honeymoon.

Hollister is the son of Douglas Hollister, an agent who has an office at 53 Worth Street, and lives at 257 West One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street. Mr. Hollister was in bed last night when the news of his son's marriage was taken to him. A woman who spoke to the reporter said:

"Well, he has not been able to shock us, for he is twenty-five years old, and has a perfect right to marry. And he has not surprised us much either, for he has been trying hard for ten years to get married."

THE BENNINGTON FLOATED.

Gunboat's Hull Little Damaged by Explosion—Two More Deaths.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 26.—The gunboat Bennington is again afloat on an even keel, and it will be towed by the Iris to the Mare Island Navy Yard at San Francisco to be thoroughly examined and repaired. The powerful naval tug Fortune will escort the Bennington and the Iris.

Divers are making an examination of the Bennington's hull to-day.

An examination of the inside of the ship shows that the hull has been damaged little. Only one boiler exploded. The water which poured in and caused the listing came through the blow hole and pipes, broken by the force of the explosion. The entry of water is now under control.

W. V. Kennedy, formerly of Alliance, Neb., who was injured by the explosion on the Bennington, died here to-day. This makes the fifty-ninth fatality in the crew.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following was received at the Navy Department to-day from Lieut. Commander De Faramond, the Naval Attaché of the French Embassy, now at Manchester, Mass.:

The Minister of Marine of France, M. Thomson, directs me to convey to you his sincere sympathy, as well as that of the personnel of the French Navy, on the occasion of the sad accident to the Bennington, which has cost so many noble lives to your navy.

Capt. Drake, at San Diego, has reported to the Navy Department the death to-day of S. Takata, Japanese wardroom cook of the Bennington.

TO SELL RARE AMERICANA.

Gov. Pennypacker's Fine Collection to Go Under Hammer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—The rare historical library of Gov. Pennypacker will be sold at auction early in the Fall. The works to be sold all deal with the history of this country.

Much surprise is expressed that the Governor should part with so rare a collection, considered by many to be the finest private one in the country. Every volume was collected by the Governor himself, and he has devoted a great part of his life to the work.

The books are all at the Pennypacker residence, 1,540 North Fifteenth Street. When he decided to make his home at Schwenksville he realized that it would be impossible to take his library with him.

Among the books which will fall under the hammer are 180 volumes printed by Benjamin Franklin. These, together with about 200 old "Germantown imprints," are conservatively valued at $10,000. One of the gems of the Governor's collection is a copy of the first Bible printed in English in America. It was purchased for a few dollars from a person who did not value it. Its real worth is close upon $600.

Among other prizes is a diary of George Washington in manuscript. It was written at Mount Vernon, and contains remarks about the weather, the planting of crops and such things. There are papers of all the Presidents down to Grant, and the marriage license of Abraham Lincoln. The Governor also possesses a book from Washington's library describing the projected City of Washington. In it is a prayer that was used by the Continental army in 1775.

Plans for a New West Side Theatre.

Plans were filed yesterday at the Building Department for the new Arcade Theatre to be erected in the north side of Sixty-fifth Street, just west of Broadway, by the Empire Realty Company, of which John L. Miller is President. The estimated cost of the playhouse is $175,000. It will have a seating capacity of 1,800. The architects, J. B. McElfatrick & Son, expect to have the building completed by middle Winter or early Spring.

To Marry a British Diplomat.

LONDON, July 26.—It is announced that H. A. G. Watson, an attaché in the British Diplomatic Service, will at an early date marry Miss Anne Law, daughter of W. A. Law of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A STORY OF REAL PEOPLE.

How Cleveland Sees Itself in "The Breadwinners"—Hay's Life There.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 26.—The recent death of John Hay has greatly revived interest here in "The Breadwinners," the labor novel now generally attributed to him. When the book came out at the end of 1883 it attracted much attention among Cleveland people. Many had read the story when it was published in The Century Magazine. The discussion over its authorship attracted many more to the book. It has always been the general belief here among those who best knew the late Secretary of State that he was its creator.

A few years before "The Breadwinners" appeared Cleveland suffered from two great strikes. In 1877 railroad men all over the country went out on a strike. Among the roads affected was the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern. Cleveland being the headquarters of the railroad, and its large shops being near here, scenes of rioting were common. Again in 1882 the iron and steel workers of the Cleveland Rolling Mill had a turbulent strike. There were more riots and many assaults. Then in both cases the military was used to preserve order.

When "The Breadwinners" appeared in 1883 it was easily seen that it had its foundation in these strikes, and that the hero was Col. O. H. Payne, one of Cleveland's sturdiest business men, whose dealings with the strikers had gone far to finally making peace. Local scenes were easily picked out. The book opens with a description of Euclid Avenue. "Buffland," with its 200,000 souls, was Cleveland thinly veiled.

One chapter of the book describes a scene in John Hay's library in the old Amasa Stone residence, now occupied by the Young Women's Christian Association. Another speaks of a high stone wall which runs at the side of this residence. There are other references to a gunshop and a blacksmith's shop, which older residents distinctly recollect. Mr. Hay, at the time of the strikes, was living in Cleveland, part of the time being associated with his father-in-law, Amasa Stone, and the rest of his time gathering the material for his life of Lincoln.

While the controversy over the authorship of the book was at its height Col. Payne gave an interview to a Philadelphia newspaper man, in which he said that Frank H. Mason, then a newspaper man in Cleveland, and now Consul General at Berlin, had written it. This Mr. Mason at once denied. Mr. Mason's letter of denial was taken to Mr. Hay by a reporter. Mr. Hay read it over carefully. Then he said:

"Well, if Mr. Mason says he did not write the story, I am inclined to believe it."

"Will you say that you did not write the story?" Mr. Hay was asked.

"No, I will not say that I did not write it," was the diplomatic answer.

That is as near as any one in Cleveland ever got to ascertaining whether or not Mr. Hay wrote "The Bread Winners," but Clevelanders who were intimate with Mr. Hay at that time are certain that he, and no one else, was the author. A few persons thought that the Rev. Dr. Mendenhall, who was a pastor in Cleveland when the book appeared, might be the author, and some years afterward he was quoted as having said plainly that he wrote the book, but the editors of The Century quickly settled that assertion.

Cleveland people were not unanimous in their approval of the doctrines set forth in "The Breadwinners." There were many who found fault with the manner in which the strike situation had been portrayed. M. A. Foran, a Cleveland attorney and former Congressman, believing that Mr. Hay had not painted a true picture, wrote a reply to the story in a book entitled "The Other Side," but it never attained real fame.

The revival of interest in the book since Mr. Hay's death has caused the Cleveland libraries to be overrun with requests for it, and the older residents are bringing down from the top shelves of their libraries this work of fiction which for almost a quarter of a century has been officially anonymous.

CADILLAC AWNING ABLAZE.

A Policeman Clubs Out Most of the Fire at the Hotel.

Some one who was sitting at a window of one of the upper floors of the Cadillac Hotel in Times Square threw a lighted match out of the window about 10 o'clock last night. The match set fire to a canvas awning outside a window on the fifth floor. A second later folks on Broadway saw a sheet of flame shoot from the Forty-third Street side of the building.

A district messenger boy ran to the fire alarm box on the corner and turned in an alarm. Then Policeman Walsh, who had seen the blaze, ran from the street into the hotel and, followed by two of the clerks from the office, went to the fifth floor. They found that the fire was confined to the canvas awning outside Room 24. Entering this room the policeman leaned out of the window and clubbed the burning awning, while one of the hotel clerks used a portable extinguisher, playing a stream on the flames. By the time the firemen arrived the blaze was out.

Chief Croker, who responded to the alarm, went to the fire in his red auto, causing much excitement along Broadway and holding up the cars for a few minutes. When the fire engines rattled into Times Square they made a lot of noise right in the heart of the theatre district, but the crowds on the roof gardens paid little attention to the fire or the racket.

H. W. BAILEY DIES OF SHOCK.

Plunge in Sound After Overexertion at Tennis Fatal.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 26.—Overexertion at tennis, followed by a cold plunge in the Sound, it is believed, caused the death yesterday of Harry Winchester Bailey of the firm of Bailey & Tuttle, 43 Bleecker Street, New York. Mr. Bailey was a devotee of tennis, and last Thursday played several sets. He was exceedingly warm when he stopped playing and took a cold bath. A short time after the bath he was stricken with paralysis. The physicians could give him no relief.

Mr. Bailey's New York residence was 423 West One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street. He was engaged in the iron business. He was thirty-four years old, an athlete, and regarded as the most skillful tennis player at Sound Beach, where he had spent several Summers. During the Summer he played in several tournaments.

Dr. Pierson said to-night that paralysis of the spinal cord undoubtedly was due to overexertion followed by the cold plunge. A widow and two children survive Mr. Bailey.

COTTON MAY NOT BE JUDGE.

President's Choice Said to Have Decided Not to Accept.

PORTLAND, Oregon, July 26.—The Telegram to-day says that William W. Cotton, with a commission already in his possession, has decided to decline the appointment as United States Judge for the District of Oregon, to succeed the late Judge Bellinger. Mr. Cotton left New York for Oregon last night after a conference with the Eastern officials of the Harriman lines.

It is believed that inducements have been offered to him by the Harriman system that make it worth while for him to remain as general counsel of the Harriman Northwestern lines.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Rehearsals of "Miss Dolly Dollars," the new Herbert-Smith opera, in which Lulu Glaser is to appear, began yesterday at the Knickerbocker. Melville Stewart, E. R. C. Herz, Carter De Haven, Charles Bradshaw, Carrie Perkins, and Olive N. Murray are among those in the company.

Klaw & Erlanger's production of "The Pearl and the Pumpkin," the new extravaganza by Denslow, West & Bratton, will be the opening attraction at the Broadway Theatre this season. The first performance will be on Aug. 21.

LUDLOW'S AIRSHIP HITS SHED AND IS SMASHED

Inventor, Not Discouraged, Will at Once Begin Another.

EAGER CROWD FOLLOWS TRIAL

His Contrivance Rises When Towed by an Automobile, but Descends to Earth When Power Stops.

Lawyer Israel Ludlow again essayed yesterday to solve the problem of aerial navigation. He succeeded so far as the layman could see it only in smashing another of his models against a railroad shed at the foot of West Seventy-ninth Street.

And yet Mr. Ludlow is not dismayed. He says he learned something yesterday, and expects to learn more at each attempt until the problem is finally solved. He will start to-day to build still another model that will be a bit better than the one he smashed yesterday. When the newest one is ready he will let an expectant public know, and if it does not work he will at once begin improvements.

Mr. Ludlow did not make any public announcement of yesterday's trial. He had a problem that he wanted to work out on the quiet, he says, but he never succeeds in doing that, for as soon as the big model of canvas and bamboo is hauled off the lot at Seventy-eighth Street and Broadway, opposite where Mr. Ludlow lives, and is shunted on its way to the Seventy-ninth Street pier a small army of boys and their elders who have nothing else to do fall in behind and get ready for the fun.

After Mr. Ludlow had shown that the machine would stay up in the air while it was being hauled along by a big automobile running at the rate of twenty miles an hour he tried it again. While the car was whizzing along with the airship sailing behind the machine suddenly swerved, smashed into one of the railroad outbuildings, and was converted into toothpicks and junk.

When Mr. Ludlow got to Seventy-ninth Street with his retinue of amusement seekers he found the towing automobile all ready to help things along. As there were no volunteers, two railroad ties were fastened to the seat intended to hold the aerialist. Then the big canvas and bamboo contrivance was hitched to the automobile with two stout ropes, and the machine started off with a snort.

After skidding along the ground for a few rods the airship rose in the air and hung there as long as the automobile continued to tow it. As soon as the automobile stopped the flier stopped flying. But Mr. Ludlow was satisfied and consequently the trial was a success.

Mr. Ludlow, after the first trial, said he had made a machine that had more stability than the one he had used on Monday. He said that this was plainly proved by the way it kept its balance while being hauled along by the auto. The second trial ended in a smash-up. But for all that Mr. Ludlow smiled serenely.

"There's not the slightest doubt that we will fly in time," said he. "That's been proved already, but the application of machinery to the problem has not been wholly worked out. Now, I've got a little model that runs of itself for a few feet by simply winding up a bit of rubber. That's quite wonderful, you know.

"Now, if we apply the same principle to a larger machine—say 144 times larger or even a greater proportion—substituting an engine for the bit of rubber, why there we have the thing solved. If we could get one of these automobile machine men to build us a gasoline motor that wouldn't kick or vibrate, it wouldn't be long until we were sailing through the air.

"You know I never said I had a machine that could soar of itself," went on Mr. Ludlow. "I have been experimenting and it has been highly amusing to me. I am much encouraged, have made strides, and while I may not entirely solve the problem, I will have done something toward the ultimate solution of it by some one else, and that's not to be sneezed at."

Mr. Ludolw says he will announce the time of his next trial.

LAMONT'S BODY ENTOMBED.

Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland and Former Cabinet Officers at Funeral.

In the presence of about 400 persons, including ex-President Cleveland, Mrs. Cleveland, and many officers of the two Cleveland Cabinets, the body of Daniel S. Lamont, once Mr. Cleveland's Secretary in the White House and later his Secretary of War, was laid to rest yesterday afternoon in a tomb at Woodlawn Cemetery. The body was brought from Millbrook, N. Y., on a special train which reached Woodlawn at 3:30 o'clock.

The Lamont vault, in which the body lies, is a large marble structure. The coffin was covered with floral tributes and many flowers were placed about the tomb; sent by the friends and former political and business associates of Mr. Lamont.

The services at the cemetery as well as at the Lamont home, Altamount, in Millbrook, were simple and impressive. They were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Milton Merle Smith, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church of New York City, assisted by the Rev. Dr. A. E. Freeman, pastor of St. Andrew's Memorial Episcopal Church of Yonkers. The Episcopal ritual was used and the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung.

Ten business associates of Col. Lamont went to Millbrook by special train yesterday noon to attend the funeral. They were Howard Elliott, President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company; Robert Bacon, Paul D. Cravath, W. C. Clough, John A. McCall, Cord Meyer, Francis L. Stetson, George F. Dominick, Jr., F. E. Earl, and B. A. Sullivan.

Among those who attended the services were Postmaster General George B. Cortelyou, ex-Judge Alton B. Parker, David B. Hill, St. Clair McKelway, J. J. Hill, John W. Sterling, James H. Eckels, ex-Controller of the Currency; Dr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Bryant, and Major Gen. George W. Davis.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26.—An area of high pressure is drifting slowly eastward, its crest to-night being over the Ohio Valley.

The weather continues cool in nearly all districts east of the Rocky Mountains. No rains of consequence have fallen in the last twenty-four hours east of the Mississippi River in the South. Temperature changes will be unimportant Thursday and Friday.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coast will be light west; on the South Atlantic Coast, light and variable, becoming northeast; on the Gulf Coast, light and variable; on the lower lakes, fresh west; on the upper lakes, fresh southwest to west winds.

Steamers departing Thursday for European ports will have light to fresh west winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Thursday and Friday; light west winds.

New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Fair Thursday; Friday, showers; light west winds, becoming variable.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Partly cloudy Thursday; Friday, showers; light west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	71	68	4 P. M.	75	79
6 A. M.	71	62	6 P. M.	74	77
9 A. M.	73	68	9 P. M.	72	71
12 M.	80	74	12 P. M.	70	68

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday was 70; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 75.

The thermometer registered 67 degrees at 3 A. M. and 73 degrees at 6 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 79 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 58 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 63 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 45 per cent. at 8 P. M.

DIARY OF A MESSENGER.

Who Isn't Very Wicked, Maybe, Although He Is Charged with Burglary.

Before Magistrate Baker in the Tombs Court yesterday appeared Charles E. Murray and Henry Meyers, sixteen and fifteen respectively and each keen-eyed. Detective Redman of the Old Slip Station charged them with burglary for trying to break into a room in the Produce Exchange Building. The boys said they were breaking in to reach a place to sleep. The detective showed a diary taken from young Murray. Magistrate Baker picked up the book and read:

June 12.—Chucked up job on the Postal Telegraph, Brooklyn, and am going to New York to try and get over there again.

June 13.—Got job in New York; felt sleepy; been working all night and day; home to bed at 8:20 P. M.

June 14.—Moved to — Bergen Street; rotten joint; expect to stay here about two weeks or less; had a scrap with the last landlord and moved the boat; I got a bed here about two feet wide and five feet long; about as soft and springy as a rock; felt like throwing it out of the window; to bed but not to sleep.

June 15.—Work home; went out with E. and F. and R. and Walter; went to party at Walter's house; bunch of fun; home to bed at 2:30 A. M.

June 18, Sunday.—To church, home; went to New York with Bob and Walter; had a swell time; soda; home 8 P. M.; out to chop suey joint with Walter; home to bed at 1:30 A. M.

June 20.—Taking day off; Postal Telegraph, New York; get bounced for taking day off; go to Brooklyn Postal to get paid; told to come Thursday; bring Whitey up to sleep with me; to bed 10 P. M.

June 21.—Breakfast; went to Prospect Park; rode in merry-go-round, got two brass rings; went to Orpheum Theatre; bought a revolver and watch; bed 12 P. M.

June 26.—Went for pay; refused; had trouble; kicked out; hocked revolver till July 4.

June 27.—Bumming.

June 28.—Hocked watch.

June 29.—Still bumming.

July 3.—Got job Commercial Cable Company.

July 5.—Pay $2.18, three days.

"Well," said Magistrate Baker, "this boy has not been so very bad, but on the charge now made against him and his companion I'll commit them to the Tombs to give Agent King of the Children's Society a chance to investigate their past life." This he did.

C. S. BURR DIES OF PTOMAINES

Stricken After Eating Clams—Head of J. S. Plummer & Co.

Charles S. Burr, head of the straw goods importing house of J. S. Plummer & Co. of 159 Mercer Street, Manhattan, died Monday night at the Union League Club, Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, of ptomaine poisoning as a result of eating clams at an outing of Mystic Shriners a week ago. Mr. Burr was staying at the club during the absence of his family in Maine. His home was at 190 New York Avenue, Brooklyn.

The clambake which Mr. Burr attended was held at College Point on Wednesday of last week. He ate heartily of clams and fish, and after the feast returned to Brooklyn in an automobile. The following day he became ill.

Mr. Burr was born in Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., forty-eight years ago, and was a son of Henry D. Burr, who was for seventeen years connected with the Sub-Treasury in this city. He married Miss Carrie Plummer, a daughter of the late Jerome S. Plummer, and entered his father-in-law's firm. His brother, Walter C. Burr, married Miss Florence Plummer, another daughter of Mr. Plummer, and also became a member of the firm. After the death of Mr. Plummer in 1895 the Burr brothers took charge of the business. Mr. Burr was a member of the Union League and Crescent Athletic Clubs of Brooklyn. He leaves a widow, three daughters, and two sons.

JOHN LA FARGE, JR., A PRIEST.

Son of the Painter Is Ordained at Innsbruck.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 26.—Private advices announce that at the Jesuit Seminary of Convictus at Innsbruck, Tyrol, Austria, to-day John La Farge, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John La Farge of New York and this city, was ordained to the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church. He will celebrate his first mass at the private chapel of Baron Schonberg Roth Schonberg at Brixen, Tyrol. Mrs. La Farge, his mother, and Miss Margaret La Farge, his sister, were present at the ordination.

Father La Farge is a graduate of Harvard, and has been studying at Innsbruck for the priesthood for three years. He was ordained for the Diocese of Providence, and doubtless will soon be seen at his old parish church, St. Mary's, in this city. He is a brother of C. Grant La Farge of the firm of Heins and La Farge, architects of the cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Clarence Mackay, who, with her children, has been at the Profile House, in the White Mountains for several weeks, will leave there on Monday for Saratoga, where Mr. Mackay has taken Woodlawn Cottage, the country home of the late Judge Hilton. Mrs. Mackay will do little entertaining while there, and will have her children with her.

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The well-known women of fashion who arrived from Europe on Tuesday afternoon have nearly all left town. Mrs. Astor will go this afternoon or to-morrow to Beechwood, her Newport cottage. Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs and her son, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., remained in town until yesterday afternoon, when they took the 1 o'clock train for Newport. Mrs. Frederic Betts has gone to Southampton.

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Dr. George Huston Bell was among the passengers sailing yesterday on the Baltic.

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The leasing of the home of the Maturin Delafields, at 475 Fifth Avenue, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, means the removal of an old landmark. For thirty years or more the Delafields in the Winter months have occupied this fine old brownstone house, which looks out over Bryant Park. They have taken the house at 17 East Thirty-sixth Street for the coming Winter.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Montagu, (Miss Alberta Sturges,) whose wedding took place on Tuesday in London, and who have gone to Venice, will spend September at Ridgely Manor, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, at Stoperidge.

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Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson (Miss Jane Remsen) has taken the Parker cottage at Newport for the season.

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Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has taken the Cadwalader cottage at Newport for the rest of the season.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Van Etten are entertaining at their camp, Tangle Birch, near Saranac Inn, in the Adirondacks. Among the guests are Miss Benson and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Andrews of Boston.

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM ANDERSON of Pittsburg, for sixty years, until his retirement three years ago, on the editorial staff of The Pittsburg Gazette, died in Wilkinsburg yesterday, aged seventy-eight years.

A. G. Guttila, formerly President of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, through whose efforts the Russian apple was introduced into this country, died yesterday at Baraboo, Wis. He was ninety-two years old.

Desks, chairs, bookcases, cabinets, tables, typewriter desks, office davenports, directors' tables—everything that is necessary to the office is found in my store. Also furniture particularly suited to doctors' offices.

Every piece of furniture in my store is the best that can be made and the prices are fair ones.

CHARLES E. MATTHEWS,
275 Canal St.—1 door East of Broadway
Telephone 1299 Spring.

NO WATER IN HOUSES ABOVE GROUND FLOORS

Ocean Hill, Brooklyn, Fears Disease and Fire Dangers.

FILL TUBS, OFFICIAL SAYS

Really Plenty of Water, He Adds—Other Sections of Brooklyn Are Complaining, Too.

A cry for water is going up from the residents of the Ocean Hill district of Brooklyn, where the pressure in the mains is so low that the water does not rise above the first floors of many of the houses. The residents are in fear of an outbreak of disease and of danger from fire. In the face of these complaints it was declared at the Water Department that Ocean Hill could get all the water it wanted.

Ocean Hill is one of the highest sections of Brooklyn. The district is within the boundaries formed by Eastern Parkway, Atlantic Avenue, Howard Avenue, and McDougal Street. A TIMES reporter went into the district yesterday afternoon and found a complaining resident in nearly every house he visited. In most of the houses no water was to be obtained from the faucets above the second floor, while in some cases there was no water on even the second floors. Those living on the upper floors of apartment houses are obliged to go to the tenants on the ground floors to get water, and are suffering great inconvenience. These people are in fear that the sanitary conditions may become such as to cause disease, and they declare that the pressure is so low that there is great danger from fire. This condition of affairs is said to have existed for a week or longer.

The residents of the district are puzzled over the declaration of the Water Department. It was pointed out by them yesterday that about ten days ago the water officials gave out a warning of threatened famine because of the lack of rain on the Long Island watershed. A few days ago Chief Engineer De Varona announced that all danger of a famine appeared to be over. Despite this assurance, the Ocean Hill residents say, water conditions in that district have been rapidly going from bad to worse. What the cause of it is, they say, they cannot find out.

Mr. De Varona was not in the office when a call was made at the Water Department yesterday. One of the assistant engineers, after asserting that there was no reason for the complaints on the part of Ocean Hill people, admitted that the pressure in the mains there was "somewhat reduced" in the greater part of the day.

"But there is a good pressure on between the hours of 8 and 10 at night," he added, "and if the residents will fill their tubs, pails, and other receptacles then they will have all the water they want."

Asked why the pressure was lowered he answered that it wasn't because there was a famine. He was certain as to that.

"No, that isn't it," he said. "You see, the level of the water in the storage reservoirs has been lowered greatly because of the absence of rain and the drain upon the supply. This level is being raised again by reducing the pressure in the mains. But there is now enough water to be had and no reason for complaint."

That Ocean Hill is not the only district suffering from lack of water appears from complaints made in other sections, the Bushwick, Prospect Heights, and Stuyvesant districts among them. The residents are complaining that they are having trouble is getting sufficient water on the upper floors of their houses. It was said yesterday that Chief Engineer De Varona had been making a careful study of the water situation in the borough, and might have a statement to make to-day.

Aid Needed for Summer Work.

Four departments of Summer work of the Children's Aid Society—the Bath Beach Home for the Girls of the Industrial Schools, the Coney Island Sanitarium for Sick Infants and Mothers, Boys' Workshops and Play Grounds at the Kensico Farm, and the Sick Children's Mission in this city—are now in operation. The mission for sick children in this city cannot be sustained without additional help from those charitably inclined. Gifts marked "Summer Work" may be sent to A. B. Hepburn at the Chase National Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

BOARDMAN.—On July 21, 1905, Norman S. Boardman.
Funeral services were held at his late home, East Haddam, Conn., on July 24, 1905.

CROUCHEN.—In New York City, on Monday, July 24, 1905, Thomas G. Crouchen, aged 56 years.
Interment at Geneva, N. Y.

EDGE.—At Jersey City, N. J., July 25, 1905, Benjamin Edge, M. D., aged 54 years.
Funeral services from St. Peter's Church, Grand St., Friday, 28th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

FLICHTNER.—At Ipswich, Mass., on July 26, Rev. George Frederick Flichtner, late rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J., in the 50th year of his age.
Funeral services from Ascension Memorial Church, Ipswich, Mass., Thursday, July 27, 2 P. M.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, at the Hotel St. Andrew, July 25, 1905, Penelope Borden, wife of Louis A. Hamilton and daughter of the late John Gall and Ellen L. Borden.
Funeral services private. Interment Woodlawn.

HERRMAN.—At Far Rockaway, on July 25, Jack Robert, dearly beloved son of Abraham and Sarah Wolff Herrman, aged 7 years 1 month and 13 days.
Funeral private.

KINKEAD.—The Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Chaplain to the Franciscan Sisters at Peekskill, and former Supervisor of Charities for this diocese, at Peekskill, N. Y., at 3:30 A. M. July 26.
The funeral will be at the Convent Chapel Saturday, July 29, at 10:30 o'clock. Friends who should fail to receive a personal notification will kindly consider this as such.

TOLER.—At his home, Madison, N. J., Tuesday, July 25, William Pennington, son of the late Hugh A. and Mary Pennington Toler.
Funeral services at Grace Church, Madison, on Thursday, July 27, on arrival of 2 P. M. train, Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries. Interment at convenience of family.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

BOSTON GLOBE,
BUFFALO COURIER,
CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,
CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD,
CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER,
MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE,
PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER,
PITTSBURG DISPATCH,
PROVIDENCE JOURNAL,
ROCHESTER HERALD,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC,
ST. PAUL PIONEER PRESS,
SYRACUSE POST-STANDARD,
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CEMETERIES.

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UNDERTAKERS.

Frank E. Campbell, 241-3 West 23d St. Chapels, Interior Receiving Vault. Tel. 2780 Chelsea.

"The chief characters in it are actually alive—they are really flesh and blood."
—*London Saturday Review.*

"John Hay's Novel"

The Breadwinners

Beginning next Sunday this remarkable novel will be reprinted in six installments in

The New York Sunday Times

A preliminary acquaintance with the persons of the drama will sharpen your appetite for reading it. Here are four of the leading figures in this stirring social study as described by the author:

CAPT. ARTHUR FARNHAM, a Millionaire

"The eyes were light gray, with a blue glint of steel in them, shaded by lashes as black as jet. The hair was also as black as hair can be, and was parted near the middle of his forehead. It was inclined to curl, but had not the length required by this inclination. The dark-brown mustache the only ornament the razor had spared on the wholesome face, the outline of which was clear and keen. The face suited the hands—it had the refinement and gentleness of one delicately bred and the vigorous lines and color of one equally at home in field and court; and the hands had the firm, hard symmetry which showed they had done no work, and the bronze tinge which is the imprint wherewith sky and air mark their lovers. His clothes were of the fashion seen in the front windows of the Knickerbocker Club in the Spring of the year 187—, and were worn as easily as a self-respecting bird wears his feathers. He seemed, in short, one of those fortunate natures who, however born, are always bred well, and come by prescription to most of the good things the world can give."

MAUD MATCHIN, a Carpenter's Daughter

"She was a tall and robust girl of eighteen or nineteen, of a singularly fresh and robust beauty. The artists forbid us to look for physical perfection in real people, but it would have been hard for the coolest-headed studio-rat to find any fault in the slender but powerful form of this young woman. Her color was deficient in delicacy, and her dark hair was too luxuriant to be amenable to the imperfect discipline to which it had been accustomed; but the eye of Andrea, sharpened by criticising Raphael, could hardly have found a line to alter in her. The dress of that year was scarcely more reticent in its revelations than the first wet cloth with which a sculptor swathed his kneaded clay; and pretty women walked in it with almost the same calm consciousness of power which Phryne displayed before her judges. The girl had thrown her shawl over one arm, because the shawl was neither especially ornamental nor new, and she could not afford to let it conceal her dress, of which she was innocently proud; for it represented not only her beautiful figure with few reserves, but also her skill and taste and labor. She had cut the pattern out of an illustrated newspaper, had fashioned and sewed it with her own hands; she knew that it fitted her almost as well as her own skin; and although the material was cheap and very flimsy, the style was very nearly the same as that worn the same day on the Boulevard of the Italians."

ALICE BELDING, a Daughter of Wealth

"It was certainly a bonny face which the red light shone upon, and quite uncommon in its beauty. The outline was very pure and noble; the eyes were dark brown and the hair was of tawny gold, but the complexion was of that clear and healthy pallor so rarely met with among blonde women. The finest thing about her face was its expression of perfect serenity. It was a morning face full of the calm joy of the dawn, of the sweet dreams of youth untroubled by love, the face of Aurora before she met Tithonus. From the little curls of gold on the low brow to the smile that hovered forever, half formed, on the softly curving lips and over the rounded chin, there was a light of sweetness, and goodness, and beauty, to be read of all men, and perhaps in God's good time to be worshipped by one."

ANDREW JACKSON OFFIT, a Labor Reformer

"His was the face whose whole expression was disingenuous. It was surmounted by a low and shining forehead covered by reeking black hair, worn rather long, the ends being turned under by the brush. The mustache was long and drooping, dyed black and profusely oiled, the dye and the grease forming an inharmonious compound. The parted lips, which were coarse and thin, displayed an imperfect set of teeth, much discolored with tobacco. The eyes were light green, with the space which should have been white suffused with yellow and red. It was one of those gifted countenances which could change in a moment from a dog-like fawning to a snaky venomousness."

Send in your orders for

The New York Sunday Times

for SUNDAY, JULY 30, AUGUST 6, 13, 20, 27, and SEPTEMBER 3.

FINANCIAL.

A Star of the Fourth Magnitude

One of the publications which confessedly lives by advertising and with which we had not thought it worth while to advertise, takes its fling in revenge at Professor George A. Treadwell by calling him "a star of the fourth magnitude."

The "STAR OF THE FOURTH MAGNITUDE" is a geologist, metallurgist and miner of world-wide reputation. It was Professor Treadwell who first discovered the riches of the United Verde, and his friends who bought the stock on his recommendation made three thousand per cent. on their investment. Five years ago, after a careful examination, he recommended the Greene Consolidated, and his friends again had the opportunity of buying that stock at $5 a share and selling it within two years for $40.

The George A. Treadwell Mining Company, organized to develop and work properties selected by Professor Treadwell himself, has met with a success like that of its near neighbor, the United Verde, and the SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY, of whose property Professor Treadwell said after a most painstaking examination,

"I have never seen its equal,"

is now rivaling the success attained by all three of the others named. If Professor Treadwell had never done anything except to bring the four great properties above named to the world's attention, he would have earned his fame.

Perhaps the editor who did not get his advertising had in mind these four great successes of Professor Treadwell's when comparing him to "a star of the fourth magnitude." The United Verde, the Greene Consolidated, the Treadwell and the SAN LUIS are certainly four properties of unexcelled magnitude and merit and the man who is responsible for them may perhaps properly enough be called "A STAR OF THE FOURTH MAGNITUDE," while the aforesaid editor would be only too proud to be among any kind of stars of the fortieth or four hundredth magnitude.

The SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY with which we are now concerned has very large and rich properties in two of the richest mining districts in the rich mining State of Durango, Mexico. It represents to-day a cash investment of considerably more than a million dollars. It is already producing and earning profits of not less than 12% upon its entire capitalization. These earnings for the time being, together with the proceeds of the sale of its Treasury stock, are going into betterments—opening up new mines and adding more machinery and equipment to those already opened—but this will be necessary for only a short time longer, and then the earnings, largely increased by these betterments, will be available for dividends.

Many successful and experienced investors who are buying the stock believe that it is the best investment on the market to-day.

For terms of subscription inquire of

SAN LUIS MINING COMPANY,

27 William Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, July 27, 1905.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock of the ROME, WATERTOWN & OGDENSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, Lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on and after August 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on July 31st, 1905.
EDWARD L. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, July 24th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th, 1905, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders. The transfer books for the common stock will close at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, August 1st, 1905, and will reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday, August 16th, 1905.
C. G. GOODRICH, Vice President.

American Hide and Leather Company,
92-98 Cliff Street, New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable August 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record July 31st, 1905. Transfer books will close July 31st, 1905, at 3 P. M. and reopen August 16th, 1905, at 10 A. M.
Dated July 25th, 1905.
GEO. A. HILL, Treasurer.

PRESSED STEEL CAR COMPANY.
July 26th, 1905.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 26.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. (1¾%) will be paid on the preferred stock of this company August 29th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 8th, 1905. Checks will be mailed from the office of the company. The transfer books will close at three P. M., August 8th, 1905, and reopen at ten A. M., August 29th, 1905.
P. G. JENKS, Treasurer.

AMALGAMATED COPPER COMPANY.
42 Broadway, New York, July 20th, 1905.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. (1¼%) was declared payable August 28th, 1905, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 27th, 1905. Transfer books close at 3 o'clock P. M., Thursday, July 27th, 1905, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Monday, August 14th, 1905.
A. H. MELIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.
37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York City,
July 12th, 1905.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on August 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 15th day of July, and reopened on Wednesday, the 2d day of August, 1905.
THORWALD STALLKNECHT, Treasurer.

July 18, 1905.

105TH DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1st, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from July 21st, 1905, to August 1st, 1905, inclusive.
ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

Office of the
NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY.
New York, July 27, 1905.

Coupons of the NEW YORK DOCK COMPANY First Mortgage Bonds, maturing August 1st next, will be paid on and after that date at the office of The United States Mortgage and Trust Co., No. 55 Cedar St., New York City. GEORGE E. SPENCER, Treas.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 19, 1905.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after August 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to August 1st, 1905, both inclusive.
J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PERSIAN RUG MANUFACTORY:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors of the Persian Rug Manufactory, not having been held on the day designated in the by-laws, a meeting of the members of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said corporation, No. 189 Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, on the 8d day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon.
Dated New York, July 19th, 1905.
GILES WHITING, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the UNISON REAL ESTATE COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of July, 1905, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State at the City of Al- [Seal.] bany, this seventeenth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.
HORACE G. TENNANT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 29, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon July 29 for the construction of two Barracks and two Stables for Cavalry and Artillery, and one Gun Shed, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished on application. Quartermaster.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Gas Bonds

Farson, Leach & Co.,
35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & Co.
BANKERS
Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds
Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities
Interest paid on deposit of Moneys awaiting Investment and Checking Accounts
27 PINE ST., NEW YORK
CINCINNATI CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

Municipal, Railroad, Corporation { 4% TO 6% **BONDS**
Selected for conservative investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.
Interest paid on deposits subject to check.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 AND 29 PINE STREET,
Philadelphia. NEW YORK. Boston.

Henry Clews & Co.,
BANKERS,
11, 13, 15, AND 17 BROAD ST.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Orders executed for Investment or on Margin. Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check. Financial Agents for Corporations and investors. Government and other High-Grade bonds bought and sold.

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Issued available the world over.

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Investment Securities.

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Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.
STONE & GRAY
Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,
BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Wm. A. Read & Co.
25 Nassau Street,
NEW YORK.
BOSTON. CHICAGO BALTIMORE.

SIMON BORG & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Dominick & Dominick,
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

HAVEN & CLEMENT
BANKERS AND BROKERS
1 Nassau St., Cor. Wall St.
Members of the New York Stock Exchange
BONDS, STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN

Havana Elect. Railway Co. Mtge. 5s, 1952.
Interstate Telephone Co. of N. J., 1st 5s, 1921.
Connecticut Railway & Lighting, 4½, 1951.
W. A. WILLIAMSON,
Telephone { 6150 / 6151 } John. 55 William Street.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION

New Orleans Railways Company

The Reorganization of the New Orleans Railways Company having been completed, The New York Trust Company, Depositary, will be ready ON AND AFTER JULY 28 to deliver the Securities of the NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY AND LIGHT COMPANY (the New Company) in exchange for its Certificates of Deposit.

Certificates of Deposit should be presented indorsed in blank, with directions as to the issue of the new shares; blanks for which directions may be obtained from the Depositary.

Temporary Bonds in denominations of One thousand and Ten thousand dollars each will be distributed, exchangeable for Permanent Engraved Bonds of One thousand dollars ($1,000) each, as soon as such Permanent Engraved Bonds are ready for distribution. Depositors will notify the Depositary as to the desired denominations of the Temporary bonds.

MORTIMER N. BUCKNER, Secretary,
Reorganization Committee.
July 25, 1905.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.
Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 53⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 75 shares of Alice at .68, 100 Cons. Cal. & Va. at 120, 300 Chollar at .19, 1,200 Brunswick at .15, 300 Jim Butler at .78, 100 Mexican at .125, 100 Original Bull Frog at .30, 400 Portland at 225, 500 Savage at .70 and .71, and 1,000 Work at .08.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 26.—It was Erie day in the local market, the common contributing considerably over one-half of all the business transacted. The buying was largely by the floor traders, but several prominent commission houses were active in the stock, placing orders here in preference to New York. A fair volume of trading was done in United States Steel, but Reading and other arbitrage stocks were quiet. The home stocks were generally neglected. Tonopah Mining displayed a little life and strength, the buying being based upon a favorable statement made by a Philadelphia capitalist who has just returned from the Tonopah district. Pocohontas collieries preferred, upon which a quarterly dividend of 1¼ has just been declared, was off 2½ from its last previous sale. Total sales 25,777 shares, $57,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
75	Alleg. Val. R. R. pf.	36	36	36
10	Am. Rys.	51¼	51¼	51¼
5	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
200	Cambria Steel	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
100	Con. Trac., N. J.	81¾	81¾	81¾
40	Elec. Co. of Am.	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
14,100	Erie	47½	46¾	47¼
100	Erie 2d pf.	74½	74½	74½
89	Ins. Co. of N. A.	25¼	25¼	25¼
64	Lake Superior Corp.	16	16	16
87	Lehigh Val. R. R.	62	61⅜	61⅜
1	Little Schuylkill	62	62	62
102	North Penn. R. R.	104⅝	104½	104½
342	Penn. R. R.	70 11-16	70⅝	70½
50	Penn. Salt	107	107	107
200	Phila. Trac.	100	99⅞	100
171	Phila. Elec.	9	8¾	9
305	Phila. Co.	43¼	43	43¼
5	Phila. Co. pf.	48⅞	48⅝	48⅞
800	Phila. Rap. Tr.	27½	27½	27½
50	Pocahontas Col. pf.	85	85	85
2,083	Reading	51⅝	51¼	51 7-16
100	Susquehanna Steel	1½	1½	1½
1,105	Tonopah Mining	14¼	13⅞	14
45	United Gas Imp.	95¼	95¼	95¼
75	Union Pass. Ry.	237½	236¾	237½
150	Union Trac.	60¼	60¼	60¼
5,100	U. S. Steel	34	33½	33⅝
200	U. S. Steel pf.	102	102	102
23	Warwick Steel	5½	5½	5½

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 26.—New York exchange was par before and 5c premium after clearings. Time and call loans, 3½@4½ per cent. Biscuit preferred was steady around 112. Quaker Oats preferred found strength on minor purchases and advanced about a point. In the bond department there was considerable activity in elevated issues. Afternoon business saw Can preferred weakened to 67½. Pneumatic Tool advanced to 45, and Subway taken to 82 in both this market and in New York. J. J. Townsend paid the top price for the latter on the local Exchange. The list of transactions:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	American Can	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
505	American Can pf.	68	67⅝	67½
50	American Radiator pf.	130	130	130
54	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45	44	45
2,325	Chicago Subway	82	80⅞	82
133	Diamond Match	140	140	140
75	Met. L. pf.	64½	64½	64½
770	National Biscuit	56⅝	56	56½
500	National Biscuit pf.	112½	112	112
150	Quaker Oats pf.	98½	97½	98½
19	Street's Stable Car pf.	98½	96½	98½
25	Swift & Co.	108	106	108
50	Union Box Board	1½	1½	1½

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—The market was quiet and featureless, little interest being shown in either the stock or bond list. Shares, 364; bonds, $52,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,500	Balt. City 3½s, 1940	109¾	109¾	109¾
1,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s.	102½	102½	102½
6,200	Atl. C. L. n. 4s, ctfs.	94¾	94¼	94¼
300	Atlantic Coast L. of Com 4s, 5½ 20s.	94¼	94¼	94¼
2,000	Georgia & Pacific 6s.	122¾	122¾	122¾
3,000	Seaboard 10-year 5s.	104¼	104¼	104¼
6,000	Maryland & Pen. inc.	56½	56½	56½
3,000	Wilm. & Weldon 5s.	118¼	118¼	118¼
6,000	Charles. Con. Elec. 5s.	96¼	96¼	96¼
1,000	Baltimore Traction 5s.	117	117	117
6,000	City & Sub. 5s, W'ash.	108	106	106
1,000	Norfolk St. Rys. 4s.	109½	109½	109½
5,000	Norfolk Ry. & L. 5s.	93½	93½	93½
8,000	United Railways 4s.	93¾	93¾	93¾
1,000	United Railwys inc.	59	59	59
5,000	Breweries 4s	61¾	61½	61¾

STOCKS.

150	Seaboard	22½	22	22
165	Seaboard new com.	24¾	24½	24¾
305	Seaboard rights	1½	1 1-16	1¼
5	United Railways	13	13	13
25	Howard Bank	12	12	12
4	First National Bank	145	145	145
10	Baltimore Brick pf.	54	54	54
5	Maryland Casualty	58	58	58

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve, shows:

Available cash balance	$123,933,006
Gold coin and bullion	47,211,501
Gold certificates	22,608,890
Silver coin and bullion	22,583,172
Silver certificates	7,171,161
United States notes	15,395,059
Treasury notes of 1890	44,923
National banknotes	17,154,005
Total receipts this month	38,482,615
Total receipts this year	38,482,615
Total expenditures this month	55,660,000
Total expenditures this year	55,660,000

The condition of the Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS TO REDEEM OUTSTANDING CERTIFICATES.

Gold coin	$518,790,969
Silver dollars	466,039,000
Silver dollars of 1890	9,202,000
Total	$994,031,969

GENERAL FUND.

Deposits in National banks	65,317,838
In Philippine Treasury	4,228,534
Awaiting reimbursement	135,113
Current liabilities	01,709,052

FINANCIAL.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds
Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds, due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and two (102) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

56	992	1792	2685	3715	5259	6657	7896
81	1077	1920	2689	4022	5314	6702	7760
102	1119	2012	2770	4084	5381	6779	7786
104	1123	2062	2935	4102	5453	6852	7846
143	1415	2115	2975	4161	5734	6936	
163	1440	2228	3073	4201	5778	7056	
249	1566	2317	3087	4324	5806	7123	
370	1585	2332	3088	4450	5907	7218	
538	1589	2380	3267	4511	6038	7275	
739	1606	2393	3303	4534	6085	7401	
750	1622	2479	3398	4754	6096	7482	
767	1623	2598	3440	4879	6178	7592	
855	1665	2656	3620	5029	6222	7615	
952	1668	2674	3693	5143	6240	7673	

And Twenty-two (22) bonds for $100 each, Numbers

02	0441	0592	0995	01059	01362	01574	01743
0243	0518	0708	01001	01146	01518	01690	01778
0256	0527	0973	01004	01206	01545		

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, on the first day of August, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease, in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. E. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., July 24, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Dull; Call Money Rates 1¾@2 Per Cent.

The Erie Second Preferred Dividend Makes Erie Issues the Feature of a Dull Day —Cotton Acreage.

Interest in yesterday's dull and otherwise featureless stock market centred in the various Erie issues, the trading in which made up practically one-third of the day's business. The spur to the activity in these stocks was in the general knowledge that the Directors were to meet in the afternoon to take action on the question of a dividend on the second preferred stock. Curiously enough, it was not a deep secret that the Executive Commttee had met on Tuesday and recommended a dividend on this issue at the rate of 4 per cent., a fact which explains the heavy buying of the stocks late on Tuesday and again at the opening yesterday, when this issue opened at an advance of 1¾ points. In emulation of the rise in the second preferred both the first preferred and the common stock rose steadily through the day and closed with gains of 1 and 1⅝ points respectively, as against 2⅝ points for the second preferred. The Directors justified the faith exhibited by the purchasers of the stocks by a declaration of the expected 4 per cent. rate. This calls for but $640,000 from the year's earnings, which are undoubtedly ample to meet the call. It was natural that Wall Street should look on this action as indicating the possibility of an early retirement of this issue.

Of the rest of the list it is perhaps enough to say that in spite of the inactivity there was a general tendency toward price improvement. The Steel report had little apparent influence on the course of the Steel stocks, the common closing unchanged and the prefererd with a gain of half a point. The general tenor of the news from the wheat country was favorable and the wheat markets again declined. This was reflected, possibly, in the small gains here and there in the railroad list, although St. Paul closed with a trifling loss.

The cotton market was thrown into excitement by the appearance of the Government's revised estimate of the cotton acreage, the new guess placing this 14.9 per cent. below last year's acreage, whereas the previous estimate, under the Holmes régime, placed it only 11.4 per cent. lower. As last year's acreage was some 32,000,000 acres, the revised estimate makes this year's acreage figure out at some 27,300,000 acres. On the Cotton Exchange prices on the receipt of this estimate first rose violently, then fell with equal force, for some such outcome had long been awaited. It may be recalled that on 24,967,000 acres in 1898-9 a crop of 11,256,000 bales was raised, and from 27,878,000 acres in 1902-3 the outturn was 10,674,000 bales. What it will be this year is altogether problematical, but fair weather will make a good crop on the acreage still vouchsafed by the Department of Agriculture.

Attention was again directed to the course of Russian bonds on the Paris Bourse. The Russian 4s advanced from 87.95 to 88.90, this advance following previous gains. The improvement in these securities dates practically from Witte's visit to Paris and may therefore be not without significance.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Amalgamated Copper Co.
Bowery Bank.
Butte Electric and Power Co. for dividend on preferred.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1905.	1904.	1903.
ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN—			
Mileage	309	309	309
2d week July	$58,393	$50,528	$51,268
From July 1	118,754	101,827	104,989
CENTRAL OF GEORGIA—			
Mileage	1,878	1,878	1,878
3d week July	210,800	174,800	155,800
From July 1	600,550	513,700	450,900
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY—			
3d week July	130,803	112,622	127,906
From July 1	408,010	343,477	410,060
CINCINNATI, NEW ORL. & TEXAS PAC.			
Mileage	336	336	336
2d week July	121,297	122,013	126,112
From July 1	242,049	243,110	260,121
INTERNATIONAL & GREAT NORTHERN—			
Mileage	1,159	1,159	1,159
3d week July	101,600	86,500	96,808
From July 1	286,200	256,000	255,797
IOWA CENTRAL—			
Mileage	552	552	552
3d week July	49,693	48,468	48,700
From July 1	152,052	134,486	129,473
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—			
Mileage	3,673	3,654	3,444
3d week July	767,850	678,835	695,650
From July 1	2,225,660	1,952,420	2,042,543
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS—			
Mileage	642	642	642
3d week July	63,870	54,466	51,612
From July 1	198,042	165,550	162,619
MINN., ST. PAUL & S. STE. MARIE—			
Mileage	1,629	1,469	1,469
3d week July	169,852	140,068	133,242
From July 1	501,299	415,086	400,097
MISSOURI PACIFIC—			
Mileage	5,849	5,715	5,718
3d week July	841,000	734,000	731,000
From Jan. 1	21,252,984	21,543,471	21,525,869
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN—	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Month June	5,044,816	4,380,558	664,258
Fiscal year	55,745,273	53,334,633	2,410,640
HOCKING VALLEY for June—			
Gross earnings	527,671	481,851	45,820
Op. ex. & taxes	349,558	316,304	33,194
Net earnings	178,113	165,487	12,626
Other income	53,745	183,327	*129,582
Total income	231,858	348,814	*116,956
Fixed charges	120,543	124,455	*3,913
Surplus	111,315	224,359	*113,044
Fiscal year:			
Gross earnings	6,018,214	5,725,482	292,732
Op. ex. & taxes	4,067,901	3,852,619	215,282
Net earnings	1,945,313	1,872,863	72,450
Other income	382,230	550,901	*168,671
Total income	2,327,543	2,423,764	*96,221
Fixed charges	899,692	1,018,971	*119,279
Surplus	1,427,851	1,404,793	23,058
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for June—			
Gross earnings	392,528	370,140	22,388
Op. expenses	177,853	173,538	4,315
Net earnings	214,675	196,602	18,073
Taxes, interest, and pf. div.	100,575	92,551	8,024
Surplus	113,900	104,111	9,789
From Jan. 1 to June 30—			
Gross earnings	2,171,470	2,059,261	112,209
Op. expenses	1,089,527	985,874	58,653
Net earnings	1,181,943	1,073,387	56,556
Taxes, interest, and pf. div.	587,383	540,440	46,943
Surplus	544,560	532,947	11,613

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous Earnings.

AMERICAN GLUE CO. for the year ended May 31—	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Net earnings	218,915	164,404	54,511
Dep. on plants	28,773	24,430	4,343
Balance	190,142	139,974	50,168
Dividends, 12%	135,962	135,962	
Surplus	54,190	4,022	50,168
Prev. surplus	142,419	138,397	4,022
Bal. to p. & l.	196,609	142,419	54,190

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC COMPANIES, quarter ended June 30—			
Gross	690,522	612,891	77,631
Oper. expenses	1,085,582	1,084,246	1,336
Net	604,940	528,645	76,295
Int. and taxes	297,657	266,034	31,623
Net income	307,283	162,611	44,672
Nine months—			
Gross	4,430,795	4,219,891	201,903
Expenses	3,236,760	3,231,429	*105,668
Net	1,194,035	987,170	307,573
Int. and taxes	1,106,271	1,065,804	40,467
Net		477,366	267,106

*Decrease.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Foreknowledge of the Dividend on Erie's Second Preferred.

There was much curiosity in Wall Street yesterday as to the exact number of persons who knew on Tuesday that the Executive Committee of the Erie met on Tuesday and recommended the declaration of a dividend on the second preferred. The Directors met in the afternoon and finished their session before the close of business on the Stock Exchange. The second prefererd had sold as low as 70⅝ early in the day, but just before the close there was a hurried demand for the stocks and it rose quickly to 72½. Yesterday morning it opened at 74.

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An Incident Recalled.

It is to prevent excited speculation, or rather, perhaps, to give time for a more complete digestion of the facts, that many dividend and other important financial meetings are so called that they extend beyond the closing hour on the Stock Exchange, which is 3 o'clock. This, for instance is true of the Steel Corporation's dividend meetings. It was recalled yesterday that several years ago at a dividend meeting of a certain corporation there was present one speculative Director who had made elaborate arrangements to defeat the effort to keep news of the board's action from the Stock Exchange until it came to it through the morning newspapers. This Director stationed one of his subordinates in an outer room, from which a "call buzzer" wire ran to a desk in the Directors' room. He sat at this desk, and when the board voted to pass the dividend he telegraphed the fact to the waiting subordinate, by means of the "buzzer," and the latter went forth in accordance with previous instructions and sold much stock. The other Directors never understood why the price of the stock broke so violently just before the close.

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Bankers' Cipher Code.

The American Bankers' Association is issuing the specially compiled cipher code for the exclusive use of its 7,500 members. It is thought that this will go far toward suppressing the large number of small spurious checks which are floated in different sections of the country. The amount aggregates a large figure annually.

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The Extra Session of Congress.

In the general idleness of Wall Street yesterday there was time for discussion of the coming extra session of Congress. The announcement that "business" questions, including railroad rates, the tariff, and possibly insurance matters would be taken up exclusively interested the Street. This session may have much influence on prices, although through all the rate agitation last Winter and Spring the market advanced steadily.

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
Wednesday, July 26, 1905.

U S 3s, cpn, 1908-18	20,000		104¼
	1,500		104
Imprl Japanese Gov 6s, sterling loan	4,000		101⅛
	2,000		101⅛
	10,000		101⅜
	10,000		101⅛
	1,000		101¼
	5,000		101⅛
2d series	19,000		99½
	1,000		99⅝
	500		99⅞
	1,500		99⅝
	2,000		99⅝
	5,000		99⅝
	500		99½
	5,000		99⅝
	2,000		99⅝
Imprl Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for 4½ sterling loan	5,000		92¼
	26,000		92⅜
	10,000		92¼
	39,000		92⅜
	1,000		92¼
	20,000		92⅜
	500		92½
	500		92¼
	500		92½
	500		92¼
	500		92½
	10,000		92⅜
	3,000		92½
	500		92¼
	12,000		92½
	1,500		92⅜
	117,000		92½
	500		92¼
	79,000		92½
	33,000		92⅜
	9,500		92½
	3,000		92¼
	2,000		92⅜
	25,000		92½
	13,000		92⅜
	4,000		92½
Repub of Cuba 6s	13,000		107
U S of Mexico 4s	10,000		98½
Am Cotton Oil 4½s	11,000		90
Am Ice Secur 6s	3,000		79
	500		78⅝
	5,000		79
Am Tobacco 4s	20,000		76½
	1,000		76¼
	3,000		76⅛
	1,000		76¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	5,000		90½
At, T & S F gen 4s	6,000		104¼
adjustment 4s	25,000		97
stamped	22,000		94⅜
	500		94⅜
	6,000		95
Atch, Top & S Fe conv 4s 2d instl 62½% paid	10,000		102¼
Atlan C Line 4s	5,000		103⅝
Balt & O pr in 3½s	7,000		95⅛
S W div 3½s	5,000		92
Bk R Tr ref con 4s	1,000		88⅞
Bk Un Elev 1st	5,000		111¼
Buff & S 1st ref 4s	5,000		90½
Canada So 1st 5s	8,000		102⅜
Cent of Ga con 5s	1,000		114
Cent of Ga Ry 2d inc 5s	1,000		83½
	5,000		84
	10,000		83⅜
	1,000		83½
2d inc 5s	10,000		74
Centl Leather 5s	17,000		100
Ches & O gen 4½s	2,000		109
Chas & O con 5s	5,000		118¼
C & O, R & A div 1st con 4s

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Broader Market Showing a Number of Gains.

International Mercantile Marine Strong—Interborough Again Advances—New High Price for United Copper.

Transactions in the outside market yesterday represented principally the dealings in the mining stocks that have been active for the past few days, but the market was not confined to these issues to the same extent as on Tuesday. International Mercantile Marine preferred, for the first time since the publication of its annual report, which made such an unfavorable showing, was strong yesterday. It rose from 28 to 30 and closed at the highest. It is known that the company since the close of last year has been showing much better results than those of 1904. Interborough Rapid Transit rose several points, going to within a fraction of the price reached on the advance made ten days ago, which was so quickly followed by a sharp reaction. Chicago Subway was active as usual. United Copper sold up to 32½, the best price that has been recorded on this movement. British Columbia was added to the list of active mining stocks. It sold up to 7⅛.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Ariz. Con. Mining	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜
200	Bethlehem Steel	31½	31½	31½
600	Beth. Steel pf.	*89½	87½	87½
5,000	British Col. Copper	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
12,500	Chicago Subway	82	81	81⅝
110	Central Foundry	3¾	*3½	*3½
2,000	Granby Copper	7	6⅞	7
8,000	Greene Con. Copper	24⅝	23⅝	24⅝
5,500	Greene Con. Gold	4⅞	4¼	4⅞
300	Hacken. Meadows	27	26	27
1,100	Inter. Rapid Transit	206	205¾	207¼
1,100	Inter. Mer. Marine	13⅜	13½	13¼
2,000	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	30	28¾	30
50	Mackay Cos. pf.	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝
100	Manhattan Transit	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,000	Montreal & B. Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,100	Mitchell Mining	6¾	6½	6⅝
500	New Orleans Rys.	30	29¾	29¾
100	New Orleans Rys. pf.	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝
200	N. Y. Transporation.	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Seaboard Co.	24¾	24⅝	24¾
100	Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	86	86	86
220	Sea. Air L. rcts.	1¼	1⅛	*1⅛
1	Standard Oil	618	618	618
2,500	Union Copper	1 15-16	1⅞	1⅞
8,800	United Copper	32½	30¾	31½
100	United Copper pf.	74	74	74
200	U. S. R. 2d pf., w. i.	73	72½	72½

BONDS.

$1,000	Am. Writing P. 5s	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
2,000	B'lyn U. G. deb. 6s	175	175	175
$62,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88½	88⅝	88½

*Less than 100 shares.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Tuesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 26. Bid.	Asked.	July 25. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11	11¼	11	11¼
American Can pf.	67	67½	67¾	68⅛
American Chicle	124	126	125	128
American Chicle pf.	101	101	97	100
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf.	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4¼	5	4¼	5
Am. Writing Paper pf.	29	29¾	29	29½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86¾	87½	86¾	87
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	31	32	31	32
Beth. S., p.m. 6s of 1998	120	121	..	..
Bethlehem Steel pf.	87	89	86	90
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	7⅜	7½	6¾	6⅞
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf.	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Central Foundry pf.	18	21	18	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	81⅜	81⅞	80½	81
Con. Refrigerating	6½	7½	6½	7½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2½	1¾	2½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	23	26
Crampe Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	102
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf.	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf.	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	18	20	18	21
Electric Vehicle pf.	26	28	26	28
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	6½	7
Empire Steel pf.	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	24½	24⅝	23⅝	23½
Greene Con. Gold	4¾	4⅞	4¼	4¾
Guggenheim Explor'n.	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd.	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	24	30	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	91	98	91	98
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf.	33	37	33	37
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf.	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	208
Inter. Mer. Marine	13⅜	13½	12	12¾
Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	30	30¾	27	27⅝
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78½	78½	78	78½
International Salt	22	25	25	26
International Salt 5s	64	68	64	68
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf.	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	106½	106½	105¼	106½
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18⅜	19¼	18⅜	19¼
Mackay Companies	40¾	41¼	40¾	41¼
Mackay Companies pf.	74	74¾	74	74½
Manhattan Transit	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off.	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6⅞
Montreal & Boston	5-16	7-16	⅜	7-16
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8	8¼	8	8⅜
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf.	82	85	82	85
North Securities stubs.	262½	287½	282½	287½
Northern Securities	173	174½	172¾	173½
Otis Elevator	55	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf.	105	108	105	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans.	½	¾	½	¾
Phoenix Securities	4¾	5¼	4¾	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	4½	5½	5	6
Pope Manufact. 1st pf.	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf.	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Pow. pf.	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co.	25½	26	25½	26
Seaboard Co. 1st pf.	88¼	89¼	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf.	55	56	55½	56¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	9	7	9
Standard Milling pf.	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	76	78	76	78
Standard Oil	615	620	615	620
Tennessee Copper	27½	29	27½	29
Tintic Mining	7¾	8¼	7¾	8¼
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13⅝	14⅛	13¼	14
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf.	95	96½	95	90½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	1⅞
Union Typewriter	90	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf.	118	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf.	115	120	115	120
United Copper	31⅝	31⅞	30½	31
United Copper pf.	74	74½	74	74½
United Lead deb. fs.	73½	80½	70½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	15	..	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	71	73	71	73
White Knob Copper	..	⅝	..	⅝
White Knob Copper pf.	2¼	2¾	2½	2½

Mining Stock Exchange Quarters.

The Wall Street Mining and Stock Exchange has taken for its permanent quarters the second floor of the Maritime Exchange Building at 78-80 Broad Street. The Exchange will occupy its new quarters on Tuesday next. A circular, issued yesterday, gives a full list of all the stocks to be dealt in.

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Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $222,674,482; balances, $14,200,575. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $549,416.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8475; demand, $4.8670; cables, $4.8690.

Continental bills were quoted: Francs, 5.18¾ and 5.16¾@5.16⅞; reichsmarks, 94¾ and 95 1-16 plus 1-32; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 5c; telegraphic, 7c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 26.—Money was in increased demand in the market to-day for Stock Exchange requirements.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quietly cheerful, operators being engaged in the carry-over, which was light. Consols hardened.

Americans opened dull and rose slightly to over parity. The dealings were few and the market closed quiet.

Foreigners were quietly firm. Russians were supported in view of the peace anticipations. Japanese were irregular.

The new Japanese loan was much wanted.

Mexican rails were strong on the traffic increase.

Japanese Imperial sixes of 1904 were quoted at 104.

Bar silver steady at 27 3-16d per ounce.

India Council bills were allotted to-day at 1s 4 1-32d.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.25; Lisbon, 8.50.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90 3-16	..	..	+3-16
Consols, account	90 3-16	..	..	+ ⅛
Anaconda	5⅝	110	108½	+ 1½
Atchison	87½	84⅞	85	— ⅛
Can. Pacific	150⅝	152⅝	152½	— ⅛
St. Paul	183¾	178⅝	178⅝	— ⅛
Erie	47⅝	46	45¾	+ ⅛
Erie 1st pf.	86	83½	83½	+ ⅛
Illinois Central	173½	168½	169	— ½
Louis. & Nash.	151½	147⅝	148¾	— 1
N. Y. Central	148½	144⅝	144¾	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania	72½	141¾	141	+ ⅛
Reading	53	103	102⅝	+ ⅛
Southern Pacific	65⅝	64	63⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	131¼	127⅞	127¾	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝	— ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.	104⅝	102	101⅝	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 26.—Prices on the Boerse to-day generally were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short bills, 2 per cent.; three months' bills, 2⅛ per cent.

PARIS, July 26.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were strong and steady. Russians were noticeably buoyant on the approach of the peace negotiations.

Russian Imperial 4s were quoted at 88.90 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 45c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£.	S.	D.		£.	S.	D.
Camp Bird	1	14	6	Esperanza	2	3	3
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	103⅞	104⅛
2s, c., 1930	103⅝	104¼
3s, r., 1918	103¾	103⅝
3s, c., 1918	104	104⅛
3s, 1918, sm.	103	..
4s, r., 1907	104	104½
4s, c., 1907	104	104½
4s, r., 1925	131½	132½
4s, c., 1925	132⅝	133½
D. C. 3-65s	117	..
Philip'ne 4s	106	..
Adams Exp.	235	247½
Alb. & Sus.	235	..
Alle. & W.	148	..
Allis-Chal., pf.	15½	16
Al.-Ch. pf.,	55½	57
Am. B. S.,	23	23½
A. B. S. pf.	83	85
A. C. & F. pf.	98½	99
Am. Coal	160	195
Am. C. Oil,	29	30
A. C. O. pf.	92	95
Am. D. Tel.	29	32
Am. Exp.	220	230
Am. Gr. Tw.	5⅞	8
A. Lin. Co.,	19	19½
Am. Loc. pf.	111	112
A. M. Mal. Co.	4⅞	5½
Am. Sm. pf.	102	..
A. S. R. pf.	138	139
Am. T. & C.	90	93
A. T. & T.	138	140
Am. Tob. pf.	96¼	97
A. W. Co. pf.	102⅝	103⅝
Ann Arbor.,	35	38
Ann A. pf.,	78	80
A. M. 1st pf.	98	100
B. & O. pf.,	98	99
B. & O. S.-W. pf.	106	..
B. Un. G.,	187	194
Bruns. City,	15½	16½
B., R. & P.	145	158
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175
B. & S. pf.,	88½	89½
But'k Co.,	56½	57
Canada So.	69	70
C. C. & St. L.	..	80
C. R. R. of N. J.	193	199
C. & S. A. Tel.	123	130
Chi. & Alt.,	34	36
C., B. & Q.	200	..
C. & E. I. pf.	130	140
Chi. G. W.,	19¼	19⅝
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	63	65
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	80½	82
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	86
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90
C. M. & St. P.	185	188
C. & N. W.	207	209
C. & N. W. pf.	235	241
C., St. P., M. & Om.	186	192
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200
C. T. & T.	18	18½
C. U. Tr. pf.	34	36
C., C., C. & St. L.	94½	98½
C., L. & W.	72	80
C., L. & W. pf.	105	113¾
Cleve. & P.	183	..
C. & P. 8p.	106	..
C. F. & I. pf.	93	..
Col. South.	26¾	27¼
C. S. 1st pf.	58	59½
C. S. 2d pf.	37	38
Cons. Coal	70	..
Cons. Gas.	186½	190
C. G. C.	10	10¼
C. P. Co. pf.	46	47
Del. & Hud.	190½	191½
D. & R. G.	30	31½
D. & R. G. pf.	85	86½
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	23
Det. S. t. r.	9	11
Det. So. pf.,	39	41
Dia. Match.	138	142
D., S. S. & A.	14½	15
East. Kod.	141	..
Elec. S. B.	81	84
Ev. & T. H.	63	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90
Ft. W. & D. City	71	74
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	64½
G. & S. Tel.	120	..
Gt. No. pf.	287	288½
H.B.Claflin	102	..
1st pf.	94	98
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..
H. E. R. pf.	63	64
Hock. Val.	85	93
Hock. V. pf.	93	93¾
Homestake	78	80
Ill. C. L.	103½	..
Int. P. Co.	15⅞	..
I. & C. Co. pf.	75	..
Int. Power.	57	85
Int. St. P.	27½	30
I. S. P. pf.	80	88
Iowa Cent.	26	27½
Iowa C. pf.	50	52
Jol. & Chi.	180	..
Kan. & M.	30	35
K. C. F. S. & M. pf.	82	88
K. C. So.	25¾	25¾
K. C. So. pf.	57½	58
K. & D. M.	12	15
K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
K. L. C., pf.	70	75
Lacl. G. pf.	97½	110
L. E. & W.	31	35
L. E. & W. pf.	83	85
Lake Shore.	315	318
Long Island	54	58
Man. Beach.	9½	13
Md. C. pf.	110	140
Mich. Cent.	125	140
M. & St. L.	54	60
M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	158	160
M., K. & T.	27½	27¾
N., C. & St. L.	142	145
N. Enam. pf.	88	93
Nat. Lead.,	43	45
N. R. R. of N. J. pf.	87	87½
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	20	21
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. A. B.	147½	149
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	82
N. Y. D. Co.	24	30
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	67½	69¾
N. Y. & N. J.	57	..
N. Y. & Har.	165	170
No. Am.	93¼	93½
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pac. Coast.	90	94
P. C. 1st pf.	103	110
P. C. 2d pf.	90	96
Peo. & E.	35	39
Phila. R. T.	115	118
P. C. C. & St. L.	70	70
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	110
Pt. Ft. W. & C.	182	..
Pt. Ft. W. & C. sp.	179	..
Pull. Co.	239	241
Quicksilver	¾	1
Q'ksil'r pf.	2	5
R. R. S. I.	..	..
C. stk. cts.	..	98
R. S. S.	34⅝	35
R. S. S. pf.	99	99½
Rens. & Sar.	207	..
R., W. & O.	135	127
Rub. G. M. Co.	33¾	34⅝
R. G. M. Co. pf.	104	105
Rutland pf.	60	70
St. J. & G. I.	15	17
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22½	24
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60½	67¼
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	195
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	48	52
St. L. & S. W.	28	28½
St. L. S. W. pf.	..	..
St. P. & S. S. M.	88	93
Lake Shore.	315	318
Long Island	54	58
Man. Beach.	9½	13
Md. C. pf.	110	140
Mich. Cent.	125	140
M. & St. L.	54	60
M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	158	160
M., K. & T.	27¾	27¾
N., C. & St. L.	142	145
N. Enam. pf.	88	93
Nat. Lead.,	43	45
N. R. R. of N. J. pf.	87	87½
N. R. R. of Mex. 2d pf.	20	21
N. Cent. C.	42	45
N. Y. A. B.	147½	149
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	110	115
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	80	82
N. Y. D. Co.	24	30
N. Y. D. Co. pf.	67½	69¾
N. Y. & N. J.	57	..
N. Y. & Har.	165	170
No. Am.	93¼	93½
Ont. Mining	2	3
Pac. Coast.	90	94
P. C. 1st pf.	103	110
P. C. 2d pf.	90	96
Peo. & E.	35	39
Phila. R. T.	115	118
P. C. C. & St. L.	70	70
P. C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	110
Pt. Ft. W. & C.	182	..
Pt. Ft. W. & C. sp.	179	..
Pull. Co.	239	241
Quicksilver	¾	1
Q'ksil'r pf.	2	5
R. R. S. I.	..	..
C. stk. cts.	..	98
R. S. S.	34⅝	35
R. S. S. pf.	99	99½
Rens. & Sar.	207	..
R., W. & O.	135	127
Rub. G. M. Co.	33¾	34⅝
R. G. M. Co. pf.	104	105
Rutland pf.	60	70
St. J. & G. I.	15	17
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	40	52
St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	22½	24
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	60½	67¼
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	185	195
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf.	48	52
St. L. & S. W.	28	28½
St. L. S. W. pf.	..	..
St. P. & S. S. M.	88	93
St. L. & S. W. pf.	86	93
Southern Pac.	63¾	63¾
Southern Ry.	24¾	25
Southern Ry. pf.	70	75
Tenn. Coal	85¾	86¼
Texas Pac.	32¾	33¼
T. P. L. Tr.	43	44
Third Av.	127	129
T., P. & W.	17	20½
Un. Fruit.	..	115
U. Rys., St. L. pf.	80½	81½
U. S. Leath.	11	13
U. S. L. pf.	106½	110
Vand. R. R.	60	100
V.-C. C. Co.	33¼	34
V.-C. C. Co. pf.	105	106
V. I. & C.	38	41½
Wabash pf.	38¾	39½
W.-F. Exp.	228	245
Westinghouse assenting.	165	167
Westinghouse 1st pf.	190	195
W. & L. E.	16	17
W. & L. E. 1st pf.	80	41
W. & L. E. 2d pf.	32½	34½

54,210.

Railroad 5s for Sale.

Kinniutt & Porter are offering for sale the 5 per cent. bonds of the New Mexico Railway and Coal Company and the 5 per cent. bonds of the Dawson Railway and Coal Company. The New Mexico concern has just made its annual report. Phelps, Dodge & Co. have acquired all the stock and are understood to intend beginning extensive improvements.

4 PER CENT. ON ERIE SECOND PREFERRED

Also Regular 2 Per Cent. Semi-Annual Dividend on First.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETS

Stock Advanced Before the New Dividend Had Been Officially Declared —New Terminal Improvements.

The Directors of the Erie Railroad, at the regular meeting yesterday, declared a 4 per cent. annual dividend on the second preferred capital stock. The regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the first preferred stock was also declared. The new dividend is payable semi-annually, 2 per cent. on Oct. 9 this year, and 2 per cent. on April 9, 1906.

Erie second preferred has jumped 3⅝ points in the last two days. Tuesday it opened at 71¼ and closed at 72¼. Though the decision of the Board of Directors yesterday was not known on the Stock Exchange until after closing, reports of action favorable to the second preferred had spread abroad, and the stock reached 75. It closed at 74⅝, less than 10 points lower than the first preferred.

The dividend of 4 per cent. on the second preferred amounts to $640,000. It is taken out of the Erie's earnings for last year. The report on the year's earnings has not yet been made public, but allowing that the June earnings were the same as those of May the amount for the entire year is $12,210,213. The earnings from subsidiary concerns bring this figure up to $14,622,213. When $9,600,000 interest and rentals and $2,000,000 first preferred stock dividends are deducted from this a net surplus of $3,022,213 remains.

The declaration of the new dividend of $640,000 leaves a net surplus of $2,382,213.

The Erie will begin on its Jersey City terminal improvements immediately, and the officers expect to have the work finished in two years. The total cost is to be about $8,000,000.

The present tunnel in Jersey City will be used for freight trains. The present passenger terminal will be done away with altogether.

"When its new terminal is ready," said one of the Erie officials yesterday, "the Erie will easily be able to handle 500,000 passengers every morning and evening."

Yesterday's record shows that fifty-one trains pulled into the Erie station between 7:30 and 9:30 A. M. This number can be greatly increased when the improvements are finished.

IRON TRADE CONDITIONS.

Reviewing the situation in the iron trade, The Iron Age says in its issue of to-day:

There has been an active movement in many branches of the iron and steel trades, and manufacturers are facing the future with increasing confidence.

Apparently the buying in pig iron is over for the present. It stopped rather abruptly in the East with the end of last week, and there is a breathing spell in the Cincinnati market. It is estimated that the total sales during the two weeks of lively purchasing will aggregate about 500,000 tons for the whole country, the great bulk of the business having been for delivery during the next sixty and ninety days. It has led Southern makers who had sold between the range of $10.50 and $11.25 to advance their prices to $11.75 and $12 for No. 2 Birmingham, some of them holding for more. This has given the Northern and Eastern producers the chance to book considerable business at their old asking prices, at which they were marketing very little. In other words, the market is steady and firm, after the rush of buying, instead of being weak and nominal as it was before it.

Relatively very little has been done in Bessemer pig in the valleys, and the hope has been expressed that the leading interest might enter the market. This is not likely for the next few months, and it should be observed also that a large outside steel company in the Central West is carrying quite a block of Bessemer pig.

A somewhat curious phenomenon is the appearance of buyers of steel billets of a number of large steel works who wanted to be on the open market running close to 30,000 tons. The explanation may be that what is wanted is open hearth steel, of which the steel works in question make relatively small quantities.

A number of railroads have bought steel rails during the last ten days, the total figuring up close to 100,000 tons. Included in the purchases is from 25,000 to 30,000 tons for the Missouri Pacific system, 17,000 tons for the Spokane International, 12,000 tons for the Kansas City Southern, 6,000 tons for the St. Louis and Southwestern, and 5,000 tons for the Somerset Railway. The fact that the mills have a heavy tonnage makes them indifferent to business in light rails, unless prices are better, and the market in this branch is firmer at $28 to $25.

In the structural trade the question of deliveries is the all-absorbing topic. A tidewater fabrication shop has just placed an order for upward of 15,000 tons of shapes, about 5,000 tons of which is to be applied for export requirements. Bids for the new bridge across the East River are to be opened on the 10th of August. The tonnage involved is a little short of 42,000 net tons.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—The Iron Trade Review to-morrow will say:

Following the heavy sales of pig iron reported last week favorable news comes from all parts of the country this week concerning not only pig iron, but also almost every kind of finished material with the exception of sheets, which are still weak. In some places improved labor conditions, with freedom from strikes, have added materially to prevailing prosperity. This is especially true in Colorado.

Rail orders placed with mills this year aggregate 1,700,000 tons, and inquiries for more than 500,000 tons are pending. Among recent orders for rails this week are the following: Missouri Pacific, 22,000 tons; Spokane International, 17,000 tons; miscellaneous, 40,000 tons, making 88,000 tons.

The tonnage of unfilled orders of structural material now carried by American Bridge Company is higher than at any time in its history, having passed 500,000. The buying of pig iron, while not as heavy in the past week as in the few days preceding, has been of good size, especially in the East.

Northern irons are firmer, and $14 is now the minimum for No. 2 foundry, but some furnaces are asking $14.50. The most significant feature of the quarterly report of the Steel Corporation is that, after making liberal provision for depreciation and the usual fixed charges, including dividends on the preferred stock, there remains a surplus for the quarter of $10,500,000, which is more than double the surplus for the year 1904, and is only $3,000,000 less than the total surplus for 1903, although in the latter year 2½ per cent. was paid in dividends on common stock.

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Wednesday, July 26, 1905.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
7,200	Amal. Copper	83⅝	84¼	83½	83⅝
750	Am. Smelting	116¾	117½	116¼	116⅝
340	A., T. & S. F.	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼
330	Balt. & Ohio	113	113⅝	113	113
1,320	Brooklyn R. T.	67¾	68¼	67¼	67⅜
140	Can. Pacific	152½	152¾	152¼	152¾
2,160	C., M. & St. P.	176⅛	179¾	178½	179
850	Col. Fuel	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
12,950	Erie	46¼	47⅛	46	47⅛
90	Erie 1st pf.	83⅝	84⅜	83⅝	84½
240	Erie 2d pf.	73⅝	74½

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Upper East Side Buying by Operators and Builders—Deals for Washington Heights Plots—New Tenant for the Lambs' Old Clubhouse.

Potsdam & Levin have sold 214 to 220 East One Hundred and Seventh Street, four five-story single flats, on plot 87.6 by 100, for Nowak & Siegel to Louis Lese.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold to Flam & Kayfetz, through Fleck & Brown, 122 to 132 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, 120 by 100.11, for improvement with three six-story apartment houses.

P. Daly has sold to L. S. Barnard the five-story flat at the southwest corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Fifth Street, 28 by 75.

Builders Buy on the Heights.

W. & J. Bachrach have sold the plot on the west side of Amsterdam Avenue, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, 30 by 100, to a builder for improvement with a six-story apartment house.

Simon Marcus has bought the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 325 feet east of Broadway, and will improve it with a six-story apartment house. Mr. Marcus has a similar operation in progress on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, between Broadway and Riverside Drive.

Former Home of Lambs Club Leased.

John P. Kirwan has leased for John Goodwin the building at 70 West Thirty-sixth Street, formerly occupied by the Lambs Club. The lessee, Albert R. Keene, formerly of the Hotel Marie Antoinette, will use the premises for restaurant purposes.

Sale of 24th Street Apartments.

The Whitehall Realty Company has sold 262 and 264 West Twenty-fourth Street, a six-story apartment house, 41.8 by 98.9.

Folsom Brothers have sold for Margaret E. Byrnes to the Whitehall Realty Company 521 and 523 West Fortieth Street, old buildings, on plot 50 by 98.9.

N. Brigham Hall & Son and John Peters & Co. have sold for Charles P. Fries 513 West Fifty-ninth Street, a five-story tenement, 25 by 100.5.

Harlem Apartments Sold from Plans.

The McKinley Realty and Construction Company has sold to O. Epstein the six-story apartment house now nearing completion at 237 West One Hundred and Forty-third Street, 25 by 100.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold, in conjunction with A. Appel, for a Mrs. Grosshandler 215 and 217 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, a five-story four-family apartment house, on plot 50 by 100.11.

Bernstein & Bernstein are preparing plans for Friedman & Feinberg for two six-story elevator apartment houses to be erected on the plot, 150 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 125 feet east of Seventh Avenue, at a cost of about $250,000.

Deal on East 103d Street.

Greenstein & Hirsh have sold to Kessler & Bookstaver the six-story tenements 16 to 20 East One Hundred and Third Street, on plot 75 by 100.11.

The property sold recently through R. Prezzano and Antonio Crecco was the southwest corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Second Avenue, not Third Avenue, as was reported.

Courtlandt Avenue Houses Sold.

Williams & Grodginsky have sold to L. S. Barnard the two three-story frame buildings 786 and 788 Courtlandt Avenue, on plot 50 by 92.

The Ernst-Cahn Realty Company has sold for Dicker Brothers to Lizzie Cahn 548 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, a four-story double flat, on lot 25 by 100.

Axelsen & Armstrong and Barry & McLaughlin have sold for a client 1,155 Boston Road, a five-story flat, on plot 34 by 100.

W. B. Hogan & Co. have sold for a client the two lots, 50 by 103, on the north side of Second Street, 355 feet west of Avenue C; also two lots, 50 by 103, on the south side of Fourth Street, 105 feet east of Avenue D, Unionport; also for Bryan P. Henry the plot, 50 by 100, on the north side of Clay Street, 600 feet west of White Plains Avenue, Mamaroneck.

S. Cowen has sold a plot, 75 by 100, on St. Lawrence Avenue, near Merrill Street, for Joseph K. Straus; also the dwelling, on plot 100 by 90, at the southeast corner of Pelham Road and Lee Street, for H. Smallen; also the dwelling 1,089 Dawson Street for Mary Rea.

No Business at Auction.

Of the auction offerings scheduled yesterday, that of 64 Grand Street was withdrawn and that of 130 Charlton Street adjourned to Aug. 9.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

77th St, n s, and 78th St, s s, 123 ft e of Avenue B, for a five-story brick school, 50x60.10; city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 500 Park Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

112th St, 218 to 220 East, for two six-story brick tenements and stores, 40x87.11; S. Barkin of 55 East 99th St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $84,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 62d St, for a four-story brick garage, 87.3x26.7; Island Realty Company of 111 Broadway, owner; J. H. Morgan, Fuller Building, architect; cost, $60,000.

65th St, n s, 189 ft w of Broadway, for a four-story brick theatre, 126x88.5; Empire Realty Company of 1,947 Broadway, owner; J. B. McElfatrick & Son of 1,402 Broadway, architects; cost, $175,000.

Elizabeth St, 232 and 234, for a six-story brick flat, 40x70.10; M. Ghiglione, owner; N. Langer of 81 East 125th St, architect; cost, $42,000.

132d St, s s, 326 ft e of 12th Av, for a two-story brick boiler and generator house, 49x80.11; Standard Gas Company of 4 Irving Place, owner; H. Bruce, architect; cost, $26,000.

Park Av, n e corner of 185th St, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x90; Bassford Realty Company, owner; J. J. Vreeland of 2,016 Jerome Av, architect; cost, $65,000.

185th St, n s, 50 ft w of Park Av, for a five-story brick tenement, 50x88; Bassford Realty Company, owner, J. J. Vreeland, architect; cost, $45,000.

Fulton St, e s, 145 ft n of 237th St, for a three-story frame tenement, 21x63; Martha Muller of 681 Caldwell Av, owner; Mocre & Landsiedel of 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $5,000.

Olinville Av, e s, 79 ft n of 235th St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x20; James A. Varian of 241st St and Fulton Av, owner; James M. Lawrence, architect; cost, $2,500.

218th St, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, for a two and a half-story frame dwelling, 20x30; Alonzo Howell of 237th St and Woodlawn Av, owner; George W. Lockwood, architect; cost, $2,000.

Pleasant Av, e s, 100 ft n of 2d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; G. Blass of 175 Pleasant Av, owner; Albert Gerhard, architect; cost, $5,000.

134th St, n s, 75 ft w of Locust Av, for a one-story brick store, 25x50; Port Morris Market Company of 15 Cortlandt St, owner; T. J. Jenkins of 678 East 141st St, architect; cost, $1,800.

134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Locust Av, for a one-story brick store, 50x50; Port Morris Market Company, owner; T. J. Jenkins, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Forsyth St, 149 and 151, to four four and five-story brick tenements; J. Schwezn of Rockaway Beach, owner; O. Reissmann of 30 1st St, architect; cost, $5,000.

Orchard St, 76, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Gelbert of 1,040 2d Av, owner, O. Reisemann, architect; cost, $5,000.

Rivington St, 83, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Rosenfeld of 29 Harrison St, owner; O. Reisemann, architect; cost, $5,000.

35th St, 34 East, to a four-story brick dwelling; G. T. Refferty, owner; Clinton & Russell of 32 Nassau St, architects; cost, $12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wednesday, July 26.

BOONE ST, w s, Lot 354, Section B, map of Vyse estate, 29.5x154.11; Stephen F. Kerr to Rebecca C. Edwards — Nom.

BOONE ST, w s, Lot 354, Section B, map of Vyse estate, 29.5x154.11; Rebecca Edwards and others to Stephen F. Kerr — Nom.

BOULEVARD LAFAYETTE, w s at centre line of 159th St; Nellis Buck to Bell Hemphill — Nom.

BUCKHOUT ST, s s, 350.8 ft w of Anthony Av, 27x100; Marie C. B. Kuhn to John H. Burt, (mtg $4,000) — 100

COURTLANDT AV, e s, between block 153d and 154th Sts, 50x100; Frank Jung and another, executors, to Frederick Lese, (mtg $15,000) — 18,000

COURTLANDT AV, e s, between block 153d and 154th Sts, 50x100; Frederick Lese to Max J. Klein, ½ part, (mtg $15,000) — 100

EAGLE AV, e s, 320.1 ft s of Westchester Av, 2.5x100; Mitchell L. Erlanger, Sheriff, to John Townshend, all title — 200

FORD ST, s s, 100 ft w of Webster Av, 23x110.6; Daniel W. Smith to Diedrich Wendelkan, (mtg $1,800) — 100

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 144.11 ft w of Jerome Av, 23.9x100; Harry C. Selnor to Mary Brady, (mtg $6,000) — 100

FORT GEORGE AV, n s, Plot 28, map of estate of Isaac Dyckman; John C. Baker to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $30,000) — 100

FRANKFORT ST, 53, w s, 19.6x71.9; Gold St, 98, e s, 21.8x58.3; William H. Harkness to United States Leather Company — Nom.

GOLD ST, 100, e s, 23.8x56.5; William H. Harkness to United States Leather Company — Nom.

GOLD ST, s e corner of Frankfort St, 22.10x56.5; William H. Harkness to United States Leather Company — Nom.

GRAND ST, 521, s s, 25x irregular; Harris Cohen and others to Henry I. Jacobs, (mtg $30,450) — 100

HOME ST, n s, 50.8 ft e of Simpson St, 50.8x86.11; William J. Kerr to Rebecca C. Edwards — Nom.

JEROME AV, e s, 50 ft s of 213th St, 50x100; Marius V. Estephe to Emile Coletti — Nom.

KELLY ST, e s, 175 ft n of 158th St, 25x100; Mary A. Grief to Joseph J. Kelly, (mtg $7,747) — 100

KEMBLE ST, n s, 100 ft w of Keppler Av, 25x100; Samuel McCarthy to Alonzo Howell — 100

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s e corner of 174th St, 70.7x irregular; John O. Baker to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $2,500) — 100

LENOX AV, 416, e s, 24.11x85; Louis H. G. Dethloff and others to Samuel Newman, (mtg $22,000) — 100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,804, w s, 16.7x75; Isaac Sakolski to Harris Mandelbaum and another, (mtg $6,000) — 100

LOT 411, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100; Henry Engelman, Jr., to Thomas Conner, (mtg $1,000) — 100

LOTS 373 and 374, map of part of Hunt estate; John Muller to Henry Whirtley — Nom.

LOTS 3 and 4, Block 10, map of land of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Daniel J. Donovan — 100

LOTS 3 and 22, Block 2, map of land of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Adele Goldberg — 100

LOTS 471 and 472, map of Van Nest Park; John E. Badum to Morris Jampol and another, (mtg $10,500) — 100

LOTS 36 to 52, map John O'Shaughnessy, Bronx; Timpson Place, s s, at n w s of Whitlock Av, runs w 1.7x s 0.9 to avenue x e 1.1l to beginning; Patrick J. Byrnes to Thomas F. MacMahon, (mtg $16,000) — Nom.

MORRIS AV, e s, 100 ft n of 182d St, 100x133.10; Julius H. Haas to Rosa P. Easterbrook, (mtg $5,000) — 100

PENFOLD AV, e s, Lot 111, map of 126 lots, estate of George Falle, 25x134; Henry Hunneke, Sr., to Henry Hunneke, Jr., (mtg $3,000) — Nom.

PITT ST, 61, w s, 24.10x100.7; Jonas Wershaus and others to Joseph Cohen, (mtg $39,000) — 100

ST. NICHOLAS AV, n w corner of 186th St, 114.10x100; John O. Baker to the Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $10,500) — 100

SUFFOLK ST, 142, e s, 25x100; Harry Harris, trustee, to Yetta Jacobs — Nom.

TINTON AV, 94, e s, 40x100; William Wainwright to Annie Grossman, (mtg $33,500) — 100

TOPPING AV, e s, 80 ft s of 174th St, 25x95; Henry Lang to Henry Volmar — 100

WADSWORTH AV, n e corner of 174th St, 189.8x100; John O. Baker to Chelsea Realty Company, (mtg $50,000) — 100

WILLETT ST, 94, e s, 25x100; Amalia Raphael, executrix, to Michael Josephsohn, (mtg $10,000) — 29,250

2D AV, 2,401, w s, 25.1x90; Daniel T. McNamara to Bernard McLain, (mtg $30,000) — 100

2D AV, 713 to 717, w s, 88.1x irregular; 38th St, 237 and 239 East, 49.11x88.9; Charles Lane to Henry Riffel, (mtg $100,000) — Nom.

6TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of Avenue D, 175x103.6, Bronx; William J. Kerr to Rebecca C. Edwards. (mtg $700) — Nom.

11TH AV, n w corner of 46th St, 25x100; Gottlieb Kramer to Newman Grossman and another, (mtg $8,500) — 100

11TH AV, (25, w s, 26x100; Newman Grossman and others to Thomas Fitzpatrick, (mtg $8,500) — 100

14TH AV, Lot 100, map of Wakefield; Anna A. Byrne to Alexander S. Rowland — Nom.

24TH ST, 211 to 217 West, 85.9x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum to the Seymour Realty Company, (mtg $53,000) — 100

24TH ST, 211 to 217 West, 85.9x98.9; Seymour Realty Company to Solomon G. Rosenbaum, (mtg $53,000) — Nom.

26TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Michael Comerford to Margaret Comerford — Nom.

32D ST, n s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 30x irregular; Albert Ritchie and others to the Stuyvesant Realty Company — 25,100

32D ST, n s, 225 ft e of 10th Av, 25x96.6; Albert Ritchie, referee, to Stuyvesant Realty Company — 20,650

40TH ST, n s, being Lot 81, map of Wilton, &c., 25x100; Annie M. Jones to James F. Meagher, (mtg $1,200) — Nom.

41ST ST, s s, 200 ft w of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Henry A. Brunke to Daniel F. Mahony, (mtg $15,000) — 100

43D ST, n s, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.5; John Wendt to John Jansohn — Nom.

44TH ST, 443 West, 20x100.4; William J. Fields to Benjamin Crum — Nom.

44TH ST, 441 West, 20x100.4; William J. Fields to Samuel R. Pinkerton — Nom.

56TH ST, s s, 575 ft w of 5th Av, 24.6x100.5; Henry Dexter to Clarissa T. Dexter, (mtg $50,000) — Nom.

62D ST, 209 West, 25x100.5; Julius Doll to Richard Scommodan, (mtg $14,000) — 100

63D ST, s s, 175 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 50x100.5; Cohen-Baer-Myers-Aronson Company to City of New York — 30,000

70TH ST, 18 West, 20x100.5; Benjamin S. Goldan to Stephanie Rasmus, (mtg $30,000) — Nom.

73TH ST, 30 East, 33x irregular; Dudley Phelps to Margaret B. Phelps, (mtg $52,000) — 100

83D ST, 16 East, 20x102.2; Mary T. Thain to Julie P. Rowland — Nom.

100TH ST, 221 East, 25x100.8; Kausl Lefkowitz and others to Abraham Podolsky, (mtg $12,000) — 100

107TH ST, 222 East, 21.10x100.11; Abraham Israel to Solomon Goldman and others, (mtg $8,000) — 100

115TH ST, 249 West, 25x100.11; Frederick A. Ringler to John Kerschoffer, (mtg $20,000) — 100

121ST ST, s s, 300.7 ft e of 2d Av, 24.5x100.10; 121st St, s s, 325 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Louis Lese and others to Jacob Furman and others, (mtg $20,500) — 100

121ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.11; Mary McManus to Emanuel Hellner and others, (mtg $7,000) — 100

121ST ST, 233 East, 25x100.11; Lena Schemberg to Bessie Levin and another, (mtg $14,000) — 100

124TH ST, 216 West, 16x100.11; Mary A. Cudlipp to Walter J. Dean, (mtg $6,000) — Nom.

133D ST, 12 West, 25x99.11; D. S. Crakow to Caroline Graumann, (mtg $19,250) — 100

134TH ST, s s, 178.4 ft e of Brook Av, 50x100; Barnet Michalover and others to Simon Lang, (mtg $38,150) — 100

136TH ST, 881 East, 25x100; Simon Katzenstein to Regina Green, (mtg $10,000) — 100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x100; Annie M. Jones to James F. Meagher, (mtg $2,950) — Nom.

143D ST, 260 and 262 West, 50x99.11; Isaac Cohen and others to Morris Stern, (mtg $50,000) — 100

155TH ST, 518 East, 25x100; Patrick J. Daly to Mary A. Hood, (mtg $10,000) — 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

ALLAN, William, to M. H. Allan; 61st St, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years — 11,500

ALLAN, William, to M. H. Allan; 61st St, n s, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 5 years — 8,500

BAKER, John O., to the Knickerbocker Trust Company; Plot 28, map of estate of I. Dyckman, installments — 30,000

BARNETT, Augustus E., to Rose Shirlow; St. George's Crescent, e s, Lot 629, map of G. F. & H. Opdyke, 3 years — 350

BEERBOWER, George M., to J. Rowensky; Teller Av, n w s, 458.10 ft n e of 169th St, 5 years — 1,400

CRUM, Benjamin, to W. J. Fields; 44th St, 443 West, 3 years — 7,000

DEAN, W. J., to Mary C. Cudlipp; 124th St, s s, 193 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years — 2,500

DONOVAN, Daniel J., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 3 and 4, map of Whitehall Realty Company, 2 years — 840

ESSIG, D., to Maggie Wall; Minerva Place, n s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 1 year — 2,500

FERGET, J., and another to W. Wainwright; Union Av, w s, 205 ft s of Beck St, 1 year — 310

FERGET, J., and another to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; Union Av, w s, 205 ft s of Beck St, 3 years — 3,300

FITZGERALD, A., to E. Winkler; Washington Av, w s, 100 ft n of 189th St, 2 years, 5½ per cent — 500

GOLDBERG, Adele, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 1 and 22, map of Whitehall Realty Company, 3 years — 1,785

GOLDMAN, Solomon, and others to A. Israel; 107th St, 222 East, 3 years, 6 per cent — 4,400

AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers

Public Auction Sale

ON THE PROPERTY

Edgemere, Long Island

SATURDAY, JULY 29th, 1905, at 2:30 P. M.

72 CHOICE LOTS

BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.

200 FEET OCEAN FRONT

WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.

Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

The Title Insurance Company of New York

has been successful in meeting the increasing demands of real estate purchasers for absolute protection by Title Insurance.

PROOF Increase in Title Insurance issued for six months of 1905 over same period of 1904.... 146%

It is fast securing recognition as the most favorable market for mortgage investors.

PROOF Increase in sales of mortgages for first six months of 1905 over same period of 1904.... 240%

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Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Title Department).

59 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Trust Department).

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Examines and insures titles

Makes searches

Lends money on bond and mortgage

Sells real estate mortgages

Furnishes appraisements of real estate

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Furnishes tax, assessment and water rate bills

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $9,000,000

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.

Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.

JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

GUARANTEES the payment of principal and interest.

PAYS the interest the day it is due.

ATTENDS to fire insurance, taxes and assessments.

THE INCREASING SALES OF GUARANTEED MORTGAGES DEMONSTRATE THE PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THIS COMPANY

Capital & Surplus, - $4,000,000

59 Liberty St. (Chamber of Commerce).

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

Flats, tenements, and residences for sale. John A. McWilliams, 114 5th Av.

GREEN, Adam F., to E. F. Maloney; 5th Av, e s, Lots 120 and 121, map of Mount Eden, 1 year, 6 per cent — 1,800

HOOD, Mary A., to P. J. Daly; 155th St, 518 East, 3 years — 2,700

JOSEPHSON, Michael, to A. Raphael; Willetts St, 94, prior mtg $10,000, 5 years, 6 per cent — 10,000

JOSEPHSON, Michael, to J. E. Roosevelt; Willetts St, 94, prior mtg $20,000, 3 years, 6 per cent — 4,500

KALCHHEIM, Henry, to Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company; Henry St, 322, due Aug. 4, 1905, — per cent — 23,000

LEHR, Harry, to Joseph H. Whitehead; 102d St, n s, 78.10 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent — 20,000

LESE, Fred, to Frank Jung and another; Courtlandt Av, e s, at centre line of block between 153d and 154th Sts, 3 years — 3,000

LEVIN, Bessie, and another to L. Schelmberg; 121st St, 233 East, due Nov. 25, 1905, 6 per cent — 1,000

LEWINTHAL, Louis, to the Commonwealth Mortgage Company; Lewis St, w s, 73.8 ft n of 7th St, 1 year, 6 per cent — 17,000

MANHATTAN REAL ESTATE AND Building Association to D. R. Kendall; Post Av, n w corner of Emerson St, 1 year, 5½ per cent — 9,700

OCCIDENTAL REALTY COMPANY to Central Realty, Bond and Trust Company; Lots 31 and 32 and 43 and 44, map of Fox estate, 3 years — 8,000

PINKERTON, Samuel R., to William J. Fields; 44th St, 441 West, 3 years — 7,000

ROSE, Theodore M., to I. T. Searles; Catharine St, e s, 57.1 ft s of De Mill Av, 3 years, 6 per cent — 500

ROWLAND, J. P., to Mutual Life Insurance Company; 83d St, 16 East, as per bond — 5,000

SASSANO, Paul, to Birbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Company; Lot 109, map of Van Nest Park, installments — 3,000

SCOMMODAN, Richard, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 36th St, 255 West, demand — 10,000

SPITZ, Lizzie, to H. Wendt; 43d St, 115 East, 1 year, 6 per cent — 800

STERN, Morris, to I. Cohen and another; 143d St, s s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years — 8,000

VACHER, A., to George Burckhardt; plot begins 740 ft e of White Plains Road and 400 ft n of Morris Park Av, 3 years, — per cent — 3,000

VOLMAR, Henry, to Harlem Savings Bank; Topping Av, e s, 80 ft s of 174th St, demand, — per cent — 2,300

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 169th St, 80x100; William M. Egan against Reliance Construction Company, owner; Leary & McKown, contractors — 100

DECATUR AV, e s, 200 ft s of 207th St, 25x100; Thomas Murphy against George McVickar, owner; Michael Normoyle, contractor — $170

HUBERT ST, 44; Jens F. Bidstrop against Varick Realty Company, owner and contractor — 312

OLD BROADWAY, 2,384 to 2,390; Isaac Himmelstein against John A. Haeseler, owner; Julius Schwartz, contractor — 100

PELHAM AV, n e corner of Cambreling Av, 50x100; Clyde F. Howes against Rudolph A. Briedenbach and Kate Boenger, owners; D. H. Spring, contractor — 18,022

TIFFANY PLACE, s e corner of 167th St, 79.3x74.7x irregular; Maria W. Dittman against George W. Collier, owner; Charles A. Stewart, contractor — 127

WOOSTER ST, 72; Purie L. Harnett against John Doe, owner; Joseph F. McDermott, contractor — 232

7TH AV, 226; Herman Wonderlich against Lizzie E. C. Kempten, owner; Jacob Levy, lessee and contractor — 110

18TH ST, 105 and 107 East; David W. King against Virginia L. and Peter F. Barlow and others, owners and contractors — 30

65TH ST, s s, 284 ft w of Edgecombe Av, 25x100; William M. Egan against John Rankin, owner; Leary & McKown, contractors — 2,450

160TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 44x102; Minnie Kraus against Max and Harry Jackson, owners and contractors — 267

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

FILLMORE ST, e s, 200 ft s of Morris Park Av, — x —; Charles Knauf against John E. Badum, May 12, 1905. — 145

1ST AV, e s, whole front between 38th and 39th Sts; M. Gould's Son & Co. against New York Edison Company and others, July 8, 1905 — 750

1ST AV, e s, whole front between 38th and 39th Sts; M. Gould's Son & Co. against New York Edison Company and others, July 7, 1905 — 604

2D AV, 2,331 to 2,337; Jacob Shapiro against Isaac Roth and others, Feb. 1, 1904, (by bond) — 800

Lis Pendens.

MOTT ST, 280 and 282; Adolph Pawel against Edna M. Cogswell and others, (foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, C. Schwick.

3D AV, 1,764 and 1,766; Henry A. Jaffin against Samuel Gross, (action to impress lien;) attorney, C. Schwick.

7TH AV, s w corner of 22d St, 123.5x100; Hyman Rosenberg and another against Albert H. Atterbury and others, (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, J. Rosenzweig.

140TH ST, 507 West; Aaron M. Jampole and another against Luiu Quigg and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

Builders and speculators! In the Thirties, adjacent Madison, 5-story, 34x99; price, $70,000; also in the Thirties, adjacent 4th Av., 4-story, 42x99; price, $36,000; also 118th St., adjacent Second Av., 5-story, size 84x100; price, $17,000; also attractive Park Av. corner, (neighborhood 110th,) size 50x100; price, $31,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! In the Fifties, adjacent Lexington, 5-story, (double,) all improvements, 25x100; price, $30,000; also 103d, adjacent Madison, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $35,000; also 109th, adjacent Park, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $25,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Manhattan Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $34,000, rent $3,800; West 112th, near Lenox Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $32,000; West 114th, near 8th Av., 5-story, 5 rooms, $29,000; Eighth Av., store property, 5-story, $41,000, rent $4,400. Wildmayer, 122 West 116th.

Builders and speculators! 17th St., adjacent 7th Av., choice plot, 127x92; price, $85,000; in the Forties, adjacent 6th Av., 8-story, choice plot, 40x100; price, $70,000; West Broadway, adjacent Prince, 3-story, 25x160; price, $25,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 98th St., adjacent Central Park, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; rental, $3,600; price only $31,500; also 118th St., adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double,) 26x100; rental, $3,490; price, $31,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Special bargains! 90th St., adjacent Central Park, 3-story dwelling, 19x100; exposed plumbing; price, $24,000; also 120th St., facing Mt. Morris Park, 3-story elegant dwelling, 22x137; price, $30,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Dwelling seekers! 20th St., adjacent 7th Av., 3-story dwelling, 16x84; price only $12,500; also 22d St., near 7th Av., 3-story dwelling, 20x99; price, $18,000, (worth $20,000 conservatively.) John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! Amsterdam, near 106th, 5-story elegant flat; excellent condition; price, $26,000; also 90th St., adjacent Columbus, 5-story elegant flat; price, $24,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 117th St., adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double;) rental, $3,300; price, $30,000; also 133d, adjacent Lenox, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! Amsterdam, adjacent 102d, 5-story, (double,) 25x100; price, $35,000; also Morningside, near 123d St., 5-story, (double,) full lot; price, $25,500. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Absolute bargains! 63d St., adjacent Columbus, 3-story dwelling, 17x100; price, $15,000; also 85th, adjacent Riverside, 3-story dwelling, 26x100; price, $23,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

SUMMER SACRIFICE.

Ideal triple flat, last of row, situated vicinity 115th, Eighth, $35,500; first mortgage $23,000; five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, elegant order; new plumbing; large store; price asked $42,000; rent $4,560. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Near 106th and Columbus; price $56,500; rent $6,240; 4-family, up-to-date flat, 38x100. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

Second mortgages quickly cashed; moderate charges. Weisberger & Kaufman, 7th Av., corner 117th.

Double flat, vicinity 118th, Eighth, $25,000; mortgage $18,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

130th St., West—5-story double flat, $24,500; improvements. E. M. Michaelis, 208 B'way.

Washington Heights.

Owner will exchange handsome, new residence on Washington Heights; equity $6,000. Fairlamb, Box 367 Times, Times Square.

Three-story dwelling in Hamilton Place; owner will sacrifice; call personally. Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. & 140th St.

East Side.

Absolute bargains! 71st St., adjacent 3d Av., 4-story, (single,) 20x100; price, $16,250; also 103d, adjacent Lexington, 4-story 17-foot flat; price, $8,500; also First Av., adjacent Second St., 4-story, (single,) 16.8x75; price $16,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Corner Madison Av.—Four-story and high basement private house, suitable for alteration into stores and flats; might exchange for near-by country place value about $10,000. Owner, 35 Nassau St., Room 702.

Attractive corners for sale! Third Av. corner, (neighborhood 89th St.,) 5-story, 20x90; price, $37,500; also Lexington Av. corner, (neighborhood 106th,) 4-story, (double,) size 51x98; price only $54,000. John Finck, 141 Broadway.

Dwelling seekers! 27th St., adjacent 4th Av., 3-story dwelling, 22x100; price only $24,000; also 73d St., adjacent Park Av., 3-story dwelling, 19x102; price only $40,000. Bargains assured! John Finck, 141 Broadway.

23d St., East—Price $38,500, 5-story, 4-family, 14-room house, 25x100; mortgage $20,000 at 4½%. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

Attention, Builders!—12 full lots east side of Third Av., 174th and 175th; bargain; terms to suit. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

East 136th.—5-story triple, $2,300; mortgage, $14,000; rents, $2,600. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

$2,500 cash, mortgage $15,500, East 122d St., double flat, 25x100. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

East 22d.—Six-story tenement, two stores, $26,500; rents $2,713. Folsom Brothers, 335 Broadway.

Double flat vicinity 89th St., Third, $24,000; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

$30,000 to loan on second mortgage in various amounts. E. M. Michaelis, 208 Broadway.

$5,500 cash, mortgage $4,500, three-family flat, East 104th. Adrian Dahm, 1,322 Park Av.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate July 14.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK,

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$850 up.

On easy payments.

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Many artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaranteed by the Lawyers Title Insurance Company.

OUR OFFER IS THE GREATEST BARGAIN OF THE CENTURY.

We are now selling improved city property at acreage prices, which in 12 to 18 months will positively increase 300 to 500%.

If you are looking for an unparalleled, gilt-edged investment or an ideal home site, this is your opportunity.

See our properties and convince yourself or write to-day for map and full particulars.

BANKERS' REALTY & SECURITY CO.

1000 Flatiron Bldg., 5th Ave. & 23d St. Telephone 1242—Gramercy.

BUY NOW

AND SAVE MONEY.

9 lots East 138th St., including corner, if sold together, $5,500 per lot.

Also 1, 2, and 3 family houses and apartment houses for 10 to 25 families.

Also stable property.

KELLUM BROS., 3D AV. AND 138TH ST.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.

Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd

Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

Extra Offers in Bronx Double Flats.—4-story and cellar brick, in best locations, $14,000, $15,500, $16,250, $16,300; 5-story and cellar brick, $21,000, $21,500, $23,500; new law built 4-story double brick flat, with stores 25x86x100, $22,000. Fischer & Bartel, 594 St. Ann's Av., (149th.)

FLATS & LOTS, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

L. REITER, WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING Call on S. COWEN, 156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Improved and Unimproved Property.

KRONENBERGER & HOEXTER, 147TH ST., 3D AND WILLIS AVS.

Rare Bargains.—$1,000 cash buys new house, 11 rooms, 2 baths, open plumbing, finely decorated, near rapid transit; price $4,800. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Open Sundays.

NEW CORNER, SINGLE FLAT, ALL IMPROVEMENTS; 25x100; price $11,000.00; would exchange for cheap lots. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

TWO HOUSES ON BUSINESS BLOCK; 25x111; minute from 149th St. and 3d Av.; price $9,000. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Two-family brick, 11 rooms, 2 baths, in first-class condition and neighborhood, $5,850. Reiss Bros., 161st St. and Melrose Av.

New 2-family basement houses, Briggs Av., north of 194th St., near Fordham L station. William H. Wright, Owner.

WEBSTER AV.—2-STORY AND ATTIC, 25x150; asking price $6,000. ULLMAN, 502 Willis Av.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

Cash paid for William's Bridge and Wakefield lots. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

Lots $450 up, $5 monthly, near L and Subway. Polak, 3d Av., cor. 174th St.

WESTCHESTER. FOR SALE.

LARCHMONT PARK

LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York. Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c. EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK,

Half way to White Plains.

Cheap lots at station; city improvements. Title insured. Monthly payments. Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS

Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.) 30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP

Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.

ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Send for particulars and booklet. COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F. Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES.

STORES: FLOORS: OFFICES
28, 30 & 32 WEST 22D STREET.
NEW BUILDINGS, OPP. STERN BROS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 8 West 22d St.

265 WEST BROADWAY.
Light lofts, 25x100 and 25x50, suitable for light manufacturing purposes. Apply S. R., on premises.

For Rent—Fine factory building, 27x80; two stories; light all around; high lofts. 546 East 157th St., near Courtlandt Av.

A.—Stores, lofts, buildings, offices, exceptionally fine list; desirable locations. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Deskroom or small office in Flatiron Building, 530 and 757 Broadway. H. L. Suydam & Co., 757 Broadway.

Light airy loft, 25x50, with hoist. Griffin Roofing Co., 506 West 26th St.

Store and three rooms, near Columbus Av.; $40. Janitor, 68 West 100th St.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink!
All Tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M., 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P. M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
BELLEWOOD
EVERY SUNDAY— 75c
MAUCH CHUNK
AND GLEN ONOKO.
JULY 30TH. $1.50
Special Trains leave West 23d St. 8:25 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50. July 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.
15-day trip, $75.00. Aug. 1, 15, 29.
18-day trip, $100.00. Aug. 3, 31.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
Program of Round-the-World Tours now ready.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and 12:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.

Via 39th ST. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

EVERY SUNDAY
$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:40 and 6:00 P. M.

Lake Hopatcong
EXCURSION
SUNDAY, JULY 30 $1
New Jersey Central
Special train from Station West 23d Street, 8.30 a. m.; foot Liberty Street, 8.30 a. m.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., week-days, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(†Runs Saturdays only.)

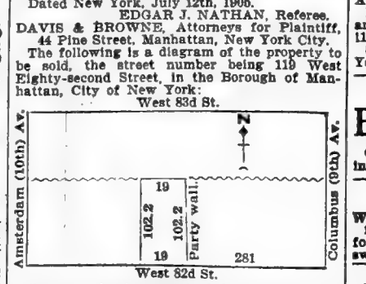
ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th st. 8:30, 9:30 a. m.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p. m.; Battery 9:30, 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; leaving Rockaway 11:00 a. m., 5:30 and 7:00 p. m. Excursion, 50 cts.

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —JEREMIAH W. DIMICK, plaintiff, against SILAS H. FURMAN et als., defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 8th day of June, 1905, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of August, 1905, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Eighty-second Street, distant two hundred and eighty-one feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of West Eighty-second Street with the westerly line of Columbus (formerly Ninth) Avenue; running thence northerly, and parallel with Columbus Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line and parallel with Eighty-second Street, nineteen feet; thence southerly, and parallel with Columbus Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-second Street; and thence easterly, and along the northerly side of Eighty-second Street, nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning; being the premises now known by the street number 119 (one hundred and nineteen) West Eighty-second Street; which land lies in section Number 4 (four) and in block Number 1,213 (twelve hundred and thirteen) on the Land Map of the City of New York; and being the same premises conveyed by the party of the second part hereto and John A. King to the party of the first part hereto by deed bearing even date and delivered simultaneously herewith, this mortgage and its accompanying bond being given to secure a portion of the consideration or purchase money in said deed expressed.
Dated New York, July 12th, 1905.
EDGAR J. NATHAN, Referee.
DAVIS & BROWNE, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 44 Pine Street, Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold, the street number being 119 West Eighty-second Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York:

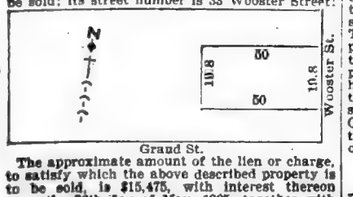


West 82d St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $21,630.60, with interest thereon from June 7, 1905, together with the costs and allowance amounting to $536.05, together with the expenses of the sale.
The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and other liens, to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,234.97 and interest.
Dated New York, July 12th, 1905.
EDGAR J. NATHAN, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against MERCHANTS TRUST COMPANY, defendant.
To the Creditors of the Merchants Trust Company:
Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, granted at a Special Term thereof, held at the County Court House in the City of Hudson, and made in the above-entitled action on the first day of July, 1905, which order was duly entered and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Albany on the 3d day of July, 1905, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the said Merchants Trust Company that they are required to exhibit and prove such claims against said Company to and before the New York Trust Company and Douglas Robinson, permanent receivers of the said Company, at the office of the said New York Trust Company, No. 26 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, the place where the said receivers transact their business as such receivers, on or before the 15th day of October, 1905. This notice is given pursuant to the provisions of Section 5 of Chapter 60 of the Laws of 1902.
Dated July 1st, 1905.
NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY,
DOUGLAS ROBINSON,
Permanent Receivers of the Merchants Trust Company.
EDWARD LAUTERBACH, Attorney for Receivers, 32 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $15,475, with interest thereon from the 26th day of May, 1905, together with costs and allowance amounting to $424.25, together with the expenses of the sale.
Dated New York, 13th day of June, 1905.
LOUIS F. DOYLE, Referee.

SUMMER RESORTS.

To the Orient.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
offers choice of Routes via San Francisco to HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, AROUND THE WORLD.
New Palatial Steamers of the
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.,
Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

NEW YORK.
Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet. Rates $14 to $18 per week. R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

THE OULEOUT Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Restful, Healthful, Beautiful, Right Up-to-Date. Games. Boating. $6-$8.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHam, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Catskills.—Hulse's Mountain Retreat; magnificent location; dairy farm; no malaria; airy rooms; piano; generous accommodations; $6. Mrs. Hulse, South Durham, N. Y.

THE MALAESKA SO. CAIRO, N. Y. Capacity, 100 (Shady.)
Good rooms; generous table; $6. G. B. Holcomb.

The Kaatsberg Hunter, N. Y. Excellent cuisine. Music, tennis, fishing, croquet. Booklet. Henry Moser, 75 Lenox Av.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
OPENED JULY 15.
$25,000 Spent in Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL, THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

HOTEL RITA, on White Lake, Sullivan Co. New, modern house. Let us send you booklet. T. Driscoll, Kauneonga, N. Y.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Hudson River Counties.

MOUNT BEACON, FISHKILL, N. Y.
BEST DAY'S TRIP IN SIGHT.
Central Hudson Boats, (Daily, Sunday,) $1.25. Albany Day Line, (ret. Central Hudson,) $1.50. For details write Beacon, 100, 1,552 Broadway.

THE PALATINE, Newburgh, N. Y. Luxury at a moderate price.
All the comforts of the city with the benefits of the country. H. N. BAIN & CO.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A FEW ROOMS FOR JULY AND AUGUST.

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NEW YORK.
Long Island.

Manhattan Beach
Manhattan Beach Hotel
T. F. SILLECK, Manager.
THE ORIENTAL HOTEL
JOS. P. GREAVES, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING.
GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best.
VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

What is there at the "Imperial Hotel," Freeport, L. I., that folks talk so much about? Well, the story is too long to tell you. A visit is worth the time, if only to get a meal and see the Twentieth Century Hotel for Summery Folks.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

Hotel Elderhurst,
HAMMELS, ROCKAWAY BEACH, N. Y.
A select family resort; opens for guests June 20. LUKE ELDERT, Proprietor.

THE WINDSOR.
Far Rockaway. Same successful management. Beautiful ocean view from rooms and verandas. Maple trees surround hotel. Gas and electric lights.

THE BELVEDERE.
Far Rockaway; same management as the Windsor; superior table; beautiful rooms facing ocean; shaded grounds; select family house; electric lights.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.

Lake Champlain.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN,
CLINTON CO., N. Y.
ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN. IN CENTRE OF NATURAL PARK OF 450 ACRES.
GOLF : TENNIS : SAILING.
Through Pullman service from N. Y. on main line Del. & Hudson R. R.; 3 miles from Plattsburg. Send for illustrated booklet. E. L. BROWN, Mgr., Hotel Champlain, Clinton Co., New York.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

WAWBEEK
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
UPPER SARANAC LAKE,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Golf, Tennis, Hunting, Fishing, Music.
J. BEN HART, Wawbeek, N. Y.

THE **RUISSEAUMONT** | HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE WINDSOR, Schroon Lake, N. Y. Capacity 50. Select. Good table; reasonable; booklet. Sawyer Bros.

Through Pullman service to ADIRONDACK RESORTS. 1224 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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"IN THE HILLS OF DUTCHESS CO."
(SOUTHERN BERKSHIRES.)
MIZZEN TOP HOTEL
AND COTTAGES,
QUAKER HILL, PAWLING, N. Y.
Nearest high-class Mountain Resort to N. Y. City. 90 minutes from Grand Central Station. Golf, Tennis. Booklet.
WILLIAM SMITH O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

NEW ENGLAND.
Rhode Island.

A SUMMER RESORT AT SEA
All the Benefits of an Ocean Voyage, None of Its Discomforts.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
4½ HOURS FROM NEW YORK.
Long Island Railroad and Montauk Steamboat Co., Ltd.,
VIA MONTAUK POINT.
Leave New York, 34th St., at 10:30; Flatbush Av. Station, Brooklyn, 10:33 A. M. daily, except Sundays, for Montauk Point, connecting with the new steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. On Saturdays (additional train) leave New York, 34th St., 1:30; Pier 13, E. R., 1:00 P. M.; Brooklyn, Flatbush Av. Station, 1:37 P. M.
Returning leave Block Island week days 11:00 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 4:18 P. M. Mondays (additional service) leave Block Island 6:10 A. M., arrive New York, 34th St., 11:38 A. M.
See steamboat column for steamers from New York to Block Island and Shelter Island.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Massachusetts.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located, modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Pocono Mountains.

SPRUCE CABIN INN.
An absolutely new and modern hotel in the Pocono Mts. Rooms en suite and with bath. Mountain trout streams. 3 hours from New York. Booklet.
W. J. & M. D. PRICE, Canadensis, Pa.

TOBYHANNA HOUSE Highest reached on Pocono Mts.
Steam heat, baths, latest san. J. CORNISH.

Egypt Mills.

VALLEY VIEW FARM.—Two miles from Bushkill Station; modern improvements; illustrated booklets. P. F. CORTRIGHT.

Cambridge Springs.

HOTEL RIDER, Delightful climate. Golf, Tennis, Boating. Cambridge Springs, Pa. Reasonable rates. Book.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2251 Madison Square.

NOVA SCOTIA.

Columbia House, Beautiful Grounds, with shade trees, overlooking Digby Basin; rooms large. Hot and cold water baths; good bathing and deep-sea fishing. Dufferin Hotel under same management. The best of attention and good cuisine. C. A. Jordan, Digby, Nova Scotia.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
We Opened Our
Beautiful New Brick Building
SATURDAY, JULY 22D.
Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the city to offer. Rooms with or without bath.

Atlantic City
THREE HOURS
from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains, Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.20 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

HOTEL RUDOLF.— On the beach front, Atlantic City, N.J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE.
Beach front, Massachussetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE.
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Asbury Park.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
One block from ocean. Cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF, Props.

Cooper.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS CASINO
Cooper, N. J., opens May 27. Boating, fishing, bathing, bowling, dancing. Armand & Koch, Props.

Spring Lake.

WILBURTON-BY-THE-SEA.
Directly on ocean; elevator, hot and cold sea water baths; suites with private bath; now open. A. C. & S. H. Letchworth.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Groscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each. PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., returns, due New York, 5:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, week days Str. ALLAN JOY lvs. 11:00 A. M., PAYNE 3:00 P. M., (Sats. 2 P. M.), Suns., 5:00 P. M. Str. PAYNE stops at ft. E. 31st St. 30 min. after leaving Pier 20, E. R.
Tickets and Staterooms, All Lines, at 3 Park Place, 261, 073, 1,185, and 1,354 Broadway, 25 Union Sq., 192 Fifth Av., cor. 245 Columbus Av., 273 W. 125th St., 2,798 3d Av., and at Piers, New York: 342 and 600 Fulton St., and 390 Broadway, Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER BY DAYLIGHT.
Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A.M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.) W. 42d St. 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

PEOPLES LINE
NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, & ADIRONDACK, leave Pier No. 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

"THE NEW LINE"
$1.00 N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
$1.20 " " PROVIDENCE
$2.20 " " BOSTON
CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.
PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new) East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.
Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M., and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.
For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 2. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M. WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.
CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, week-days, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

HARTFORD LINE
from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

The Downtown Office of THE NEW YORK TIMES is at 4 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street. Location convenient.

TROY LINE
Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 44, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.85; WILMINGTON, VT., $6.00.

PATTEN LINE
50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturday, 8:00, 8:35 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M.
Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20, and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M.
Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.

BOSTON, $2.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, $1.50.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St. Telephone, 500 Orchard.


PLANT LINE
OCEAN TRIPS
NOVA SCOTIA, CAPE BRETON, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND or NEWFOUNDLAND
"One Night at Sea" or Six Days' Cruise, 1400 Miles, for $18.
From Union Wharf, Boston, every Tuesday and Saturday 12 noon, for Halifax, Hawbuxy, and Charlottetown. Good board. Cheapest rates. Best trout and salmon fishing and shooting. Beautiful scenery. This don't half tell it. Send stamp for booklet, maps, etc., to all tourist agents, New York.
Or A. W. PERRY, General Manager, Union Wharf, Boston.

North German Lloyd.
Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Aug. 1,6AM Kaiser...Sept. 6, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 8, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept.12, 3 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 15,6 AM Kronp'z.Se't.26,1:30 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.29,2 PM Kaiser..Oct. 3, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
*Main...Aug. 3, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Aug.31,10AM
Bremen.Aug.10, 10 AM *Main...Sept. 7, 10 AM
Ba.ba'sa.Aug. 17,10 AM Bremen..Sept.14,10 AM
Friedr'h.Aug. 22,10 AM *Rhein..Sept. 19, 10 AM
*sails for Bremen direct.
Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K.Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene...Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene..Aug. 19, 11 AM Albert...Oct. 7, 11 AM
Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM Luise...Oct. 14, 11 AM
K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM P. Irene..Oct.28,11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 5 St. Louis.....Aug. 19
New York.....Aug. 12 Philadelphia.....Aug. 20
ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 12, 3 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 19, 8:30 A. M.
RED STAR LINE.
ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 29 Vaderland.....Aug. 12
Finland.....Aug. 5 Kroonland.....Aug. 19
WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM Cedric...Aug. 18, 8 AM
Celtic.....Aug. 4, 8 AM Baltic.Aug.23,11:30 AM
Oceanic..Aug. 9, 1 PM Teutonic.Aug.30, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

AROUND THE WORLD
Thirty-fourth Annual Series of Select Parties, each limited to 12 members, leave San Francisco on Sept. 27th, Oct. 12th, 21st, 1905, for six months' leisurely travel, including HAWAII, JAPAN, CHINA, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, BURMAH, INDIA, EGYPT, etc. Similar parties leave New York Nov. 11th, 30th, Dec. 9th, for a tour over the same route, in the reverse direction. High-class arrangements throughout. Illustrated descriptive programmes from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 & 1,185 Broadway, 649 Madison Avenue, New York. Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 125 offices abroad.

Hamburg-American.
Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
†Rhaetia..Jy 29, 2:30 PM Waldersee.Aug.10,8 AM
*Bluecher.Aug.3,11AM †D'tschl'd.Aug.24,11AM
†Patricia..Aug. 5, 8 AM Hamburg.Aug.31,10 AM
*Moltke.Aug. 17,11 AM *Penn....Sept.2,7:30AM
†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board.
¶Calling at Dover for London and Paris.
New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Oskar...Aug. 15, 11 AM; Oct. 10; Nov. 28
Prinz Adalbert..Sept. 12, 10 AM; Oct. 31, Dec. 19

CUNARD LINE
To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Campania..July29, 1 PM Lucania..Aug. 12, 1 PM
Umbria...Aug. 5, 9 AM Etruria..Aug. 19, 8 AM
Carmania..Aug. 5, 11 AM Campania..Aug. 26, noon
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
PANNONIA.....Aug. 1, noon; Sept. 19
SLAVONIA.....Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.
Glasgow via Londonderry.
Caledonia..July 29; 3 PM Columbia..Aug. 12, 8 PM
Astoria...Aug. 5, noon Furnessia..Aug.19,11AM
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 26, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 Statendam.....Aug. 23
Potsdam.....Aug. 9 Ryndam.....Aug. 30

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square. (Subway Station in building,) 4900—38th; Harlem, (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (2663 John.) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (2065 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge; name of loser on badge. Room 1,401, 302 Broadway.

LOST—A pearl and diamond brooch, circular shaped, Tuesday afternoon, either at Rector's, through 46th St. to 6th Av., and up 6th Av.; suitable reward to finder; no questions asked. Macdonald, 324 West 51st St.

LOST—Lady's tortoise shell combs, in hansom, Sunday night; $5 reward. Allen, 71 West 88th St.

LOST—Fob, silver; 7th Av., near 124th St., Monday; reward. Hiram Miller, 716 B'way.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH, 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table; moderate.

56TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service; table board; telephone; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

127TH, 264 WEST.—Furnished room, with board; terms low; small American family.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, and 696, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE requiring residence, with board and cool rooms, can secure same at 45 East 64th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

24TH, 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; valet, breakfasts, references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

27TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

43D, 110 WEST.—Clean, comfortable rooms at reasonable terms; transients accommodated; parlor floor; telephone.

46TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

46TH ST., 161 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, cool rooms, medium; private house; conveniences; L; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

71ST ST., 66 WEST.—Good-sized room, with alcove; also smaller room; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths, attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

92D ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

103d St., (2,688 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; near Subway; $6. Shelton.

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 789.—Handsomely furnished large, square, second-story front room; lavatory and dressing room attached; 2½ blocks from express Subway station; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Two large unfurnished rooms by elderly couple; references. Mrs. Smith, 359 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

HELP WANTED.

10c a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

WANTED—Laundress for the country, where second laundress is kept; references must be first-class. Apply to-day from 12 until 3 at 299 Madison Av., corner 41st St.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 749 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; great demand for graduates $4, $5 day; many complete course two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis. For free catalogue, address 239 10th Av., New York.

WANTED—Lad, 16 to 18 years of age, in jewelry and silverware business; salary at start, $250 per year. Address, giving references, B. T., Box 330 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Manager (Hebrew) to sell lots; salary and commision. Apply in person to V. Kogan, 45 Henry St., 9 to 12 A. M., 4 to 8 P. M.

WANTED—Bright young man for single entry bookkeeping and general work; best references. Sparrow & Smith, 45 Lispenard St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

LADY'S MAID.—As traveling maid or attendant to invalid; excellent needlewoman; city references, letters. W. K., 7 West 50th St. Telephone 4343 Plaza.

NURSE.—A trained nurse would like care of infant for reasonable remuneration, at her home on Lehigh Valley R. R.; good references. First Delivery, R. F. D., No. 1, Van Etten, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $6-$7. Active, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; seeks position of responsibility; recommended; would substitute. Worth, Box 219 Times Downtown.

CHANLER WILL NOT RUN FOR LEADER IN FIFTH

Says Fight Is Necessary, However, and Starts It.

O'NEILL IS HIS CANDIDATE

Mr. Chanler Will Supply Money for the Campaign to Overthrow Prendergast, Martin's Proxy.

William Astor Chanler, African explorer, soldier, sportsman, and millionaire, has declined to run for the Tammany leadership of the Fifth Assembly District. This he made known last night at a meeting of the William Astor Chanler Association, at 155 Sixth Avenue.

At the same time Mr. Chanler, in a bitter speech against the conduct of the district affairs by the old organization of Senator Bernard F. Martin, urged the organization to fight against the continued leadership of Joseph F. Prendergast, Martin's proxy, and Mr. Chanler agreed to supply money for such a contest. He named George S. O'Neill, a saloon keeper in Sixth Avenue, near Tenth Street, as the best man to make the fight against Prendergast, and the association unanimously passed resolutions agreeing to stand behind O'Neill in the fight.

The meeting was largely attended, in view of the fact that friends of Mr. Chanler had been widely advertising the fact that the young millionaire himself would make the fight for the district leadership. Democrats of the district also were wondering how matters would progress in view of the fact that Mayor McClellan lives in the Fifth District and also because of Charles F. Murphy's well-known intention of suppressing all district fights in this a municipal campaign year.

Mr. Chanler and Mayor McClellan were classmates in a preparatory school before either entered college. Later they served together in Congress after Mr. Chanler's memorable defeat of Lemuel Ely Quigg in Quigg's strongly Republican district.

Mr. Chanler addressed last night's meeting and said he never had been a candidate for the leadership in spite of reports to that effect. He said he had no time to look after the district affairs because of his large mining and planting interests in Cuba.

At the same time he declared that he was firmly pledged to oppose the continued sway of Martin and Prendergast in the district, despite the desire of the powers of Tammany Hall that there should be no district fights this year. He said he should like very much to follow Mr. Murphy's wishes in this respect, but that the conditions in the district were so bad that a fight was an absolute necessity. He then named O'Neill and promised to fight for O'Neill's victory and to aid in financing such a campaign in the district.

O'Neill is one of the younger Democrats of the district and twice ran for Alderman. In 1900 he ran against Charles S. Howland, and was beaten by 1,475 votes in the Republican stronghold. In 1902 O'Neill ran against Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, and was defeated by only 124 votes. Because of the discontent in the district, Chanler and O'Neill believe that Prendergast can be defeated this Fall.

The William Astor Chanler Association is well organized for the fight. Its President is Michael J. Horan; First Vice President, Joseph A. Flinn; Second Vice President, Edward D. Larkey; Third Vice President, Henry Husemeyer; Treasurer, Elmer W. Brown; Secretary, Patrick H. Loftus.

Harriman Chauffeur's Excuse.

Edwin Baker, chauffeur for H. M. Harriman of Westbury, L. I., was held for trial in the West Side Court yesterday for running an automobile twenty miles an hour on Broadway. Mr. Harriman was in court, and said that Baker had been accustomed to driving in London, where there is no speed limit. Baker said it was very difficult to hold a forty-horse-power car such as he had been driving down to the legal rate of eight miles an hour. Such an endeavor, he confided to the Magistrate, was very liable to ruin the machine.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; high school education; highly recommended; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner. M. M., 83½ India St., Brooklyn.

Males.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER or similar capacity; American (32) of good all 'round detail ability; past year manager small manufacturing concern, and formerly confidential clerk, stenographer, &c.; desires to change to more progressive position; location immaterial; best references. Industrious, Box 103 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT, writes up, balances, audits accounts; regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR.—35; A1 machinist; first-class reference. J. A. Walters, 249 West 20th St.

COACHMAN.—Just disengaged; family abroad; single, 32, medium size; four years' reference while in country; employer can be seen city office; useful country. C., Box 102, 817 6th Av.

COACHMAN.—39; medium size; long experienced; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, care of Cort L. Calhoun, 828 Park Av.

JANITOR wants position in house from 10 to 15 families; good fireman and all around handy man. Janitor, 342 Times, Times Sq.

PRESSMAN.—First-class on job presses. Georgan, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, (200 words,) telegrapher, typewriter, newspaper writer; A1; long experience in all branches; highest possible references; permanent. Lawrence, 352 Columbus Av.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

WAITER, colored, wants situation. Clifford Innis, 137 West 25th St., care Smith.

YOUNG MAN, 24, American, can do sign painting, striping, first-class driver, of good address; A1 references. E. Freudenvoll, 161 East 114th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—In a manufacturing establishment of forty years' standing, with factory on Hudson River and salesrooms in New York City, two young men to take financial interest in same; graduates of Columbia or Stevens Institute preferred. Call or address Stephen M. Hoye, 69 Wall St., New York.

Printing Plant.—Splendid chance for one or two practical men to purchase well-established job work printery. H Box 101 Times Downtown.

Clean and desirable opening in real estate and collection agency; $2,000 required as loan or investment. Lawyer, Box 212 Times Downtown.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE LAKE VIEW,

one hour by West Shore R. R. Cool, shady place; new house, improvements; German table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE.
Desirable rooms with board.
Convenient to station.
In cool attractive house.
39 Washington Ave.

SHADY LAWN FARM HOUSE, Calkins, Penn., is an ideal place for rest and quietude; elevation 1,350 feet; milk and eggs on farm. Mrs. W. D. Orr.

WANTED—One or two children to board in country. For particulars address Box 11, New Canaan, Conn.

ROCKAWAY PARK.—40 2d Av.—Cool rooms facing ocean, near depot; select people only.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 156 East 125th. Telephone 1209 Harlem.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see us. Clark, 161 East 125th.

RAIDED AS A POOLROOM.

Manager Says He Publishes Directories at Fulton Street Address.

With four plain clothes men from his precinct Capt. Hodgins of the Oak Street Station raided yesterday afternoon an alleged poolroom in Fulton Street near Pearl Street, and arrested four men.

Edward Williams of 11 Pearl Street was held in the Tombs Court for examination to-day; William Kelly, John Cronin, and John Sullivan were discharged.

Williams told the Magistrate that the place was the office of the United States Directory Company, which had moved from 29 Murray Street last April. He declared that the men in the room when the raid was made were employes of the company, which was engaged in getting out directories in New York, Boston, Chicago, and Philadelphia. All the papers found in the room, he assured the Magistrate, were papers pertaining to the directory business.

Capt. Hodgins insisted that the place was a poolroom, and that the reason few men were there when the raid was made was because most of the business was done by telephone. Williams declared that there was no telephone in the room.

J. B. Fallon, manager of the United States Directory Company, said that the raid was one of the most absurd mistakes the police had ever made. He declared that the business of the company was strictly legitimate, and that it had been carried on since 1875. The owner of the building said that the company had taken a lease of the entire second floor for three years, dating from May 1.

SEARCH STANDARD OIL BOATS.

Twenty Cases of Smuggling on Them —Company May Be Held.

The local Custom House authorities have run into what they believe is a gang of smugglers at Bayonne, N. J. Twenty-seven bales of Sumatra tobacco, valued at about $2,000, were seized there last Saturday.

It was said yesterday at the Custom House that the tobacco was seized in the house of a woman accomplice of the gang. It was taken from the tank Diamont of the Standard Oil Company.

Under the Revised Statutes the Collector may institute proceedings for a fine equal to the appraised value against the master of any vessel, together with a penalty of $400 for having landed smuggled goods in port. If the master be not responsible the officials may proceed against the owners of the vessel. This might make the Standard Oil Company the defendant.

The Collector intends to put the case in the hands of the United States District Attorney at Bayonne to prosecute it to the fullest extent. There have been twenty cases of alleged smuggling lately at Bayonne, and in every instance the vessels belonged to the Standard Oil Company.

The condition of affairs has been called to the attention of the Standard Oil officials, and they have promised to investigate.

EXPLOSION IN FIFTH AVENUE.

The New York Hospital Shaken and Three Men Knocked Down.

A compressed air tank in the sub-cellar of the new Stuyvesant Building being erected at West Fifteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, adjoining the New York Hospital, exploded shortly before noon yesterday.

Two steam boilers and a compressed air tank are used by J. B. & J. M. Cornell Company, contractors for the iron work of the new building, which is to be a fifteen-story structure. The compressed air tank and one of the boilers were in charge of Engineer Robert B. Thomas of 2,735 Eighth Avenue. The other boiler was in charge of Assistant Engineer George Cottingham. Both men were knocked down by the explosion and for a while their ear drums were paralyzed. Otherwise they escaped unhurt.

The explosion was felt for blocks. Policeman Smith, who was standing at Sixteenth Street and Fifth Avenue, was knocked down.

In the New York Hospital the shock was severe. Several doctors and nurses rushed to the street to render aid to those whom they believed had been injured.

Engineer Thomas said after the accident that the head of the compressed air tank had blown off, but he was unable to explain the cause.

CRIPPLED AUTO GOT AWAY.

Left Policeman Behind After Hitting a Pole and Losing a Tire.

A big touring car, turning into One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street from Broadway, early yesterday morning, struck an electric light pole, smashed the light, and tore off a tire on one of its rear wheels. Notwithstanding the damage, it kept on, and outdistanced Policeman Birmingham of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station, who pursued it on foot, and escaped. Five persons, including two women, were in the automobile.

The automobile passed Birmingham at what he thought was an illegal speed, and, though on foot, he ran after it. As it turned into One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, the rear wheels skidded and the tonneau struck the base of an electric light pole.

"Ah, ha!" thought Birmingham. "Now I have you!" and he ran toward the automobile, which he supposed to be wrecked. To his surprise, the chauffeur started up again in spite of the missing tire, and went on almost as fast as before. The occupants gave the policeman the "Merry ha, ha."

GERMANY'S PART IN RUSSIA.

A. B. Hepburn Says She Wants a Big Part in Russia's Reconstruction.

President A. B. Hepburn of the Chase National Bank returned to town yesterday after a prolonged vacation in Europe. While abroad Mr. Hepburn met many leading bankers in London and Paris, and he said yesterday that in Paris particularly the impression was so fixed that Russia would pay an indemnity to Japan that preparations to that end were being made.

It is doubtful if London will have anything to do with any Russian bonds issued for that purpose, but Germany is expected to share in the operation. Berlin has already resold in London most of the Japanese bonds recently taken by her in company with London and New York.

She is now preparing, according to Mr. Hepburn's information, for an active campaign to secure the greater part of the trade advantages which are expected to come with the industrial upbuilding of Russia after the war.

ACTOR DIES ON THE ISLAND.

Anthony Ryan Was a Star at Tony Pastor's Thirty Years Ago.

The body of Anthony Ryan, fifty-three years old, once well known as a vaudeville performer, was brought down to the Morgue yesterday from the workhouse on Blackwell's Island, where he died Tuesday of nephritis. He was committed to the workhouse on Jan. 27 for six months, and would have finished his term to-morrow.

Ryan was one of the first vaudeville actors to appear at Tony Pastor's Theatre thirty years ago. A policeman found him wandering in Fourteenth Street near the scene of his former triumphs on a cold night last January scantily clothed and hungry. He was committed to the workhouse. The Actors' Fund will bury him.

Ryan's acts on the vaudeville stage were chiefly musical, his best and most characteristic being a freak trombone performance.

MAYOR WANTS GROUT TO BE RENOMINATED

And the Controller Would Like to be Induced to Run.

MULRY ALSO ON THE SLATE

McClellan Would Like to Have Him Run for Fornes's Place—A Hitch Over Metz.

Thomas M. Mulry, President of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, will be nominated for President of the Board of Aldermen, and Controller Edward M. Grout will be renominated if Mayor McClellan's ideas for the campaign are carried out by the Democratic organizations of the various boroughs. The Mayor desires these men to be his running mates, and, partly at least, the ideas are indorsed by Charles F. Murphy on behalf of Tammany Hall and by Senator Patrick H. McCarren on behalf of the Brooklyn organization.

Both Mr. Murphy and Mr. McCarren favor the selection of Mr. Mulry to succeed Charles V. Fornes as the third man on the municipal ticket, but there is a hitch over the Grout part of the programme, Senator McCarren already having pledged his support to Herman A. Metz, the President of both the Kings County Democratic Club and the Brooklyn Democratic Club. The relations between Controller Grout and Senator McCarren are cordial, but last Winter, when the Controller declared his intention of declining to run for any office this Fall, Senator McCarren took him at his word and entered into the plans to name Mr. Metz as his successor. Since that time the Controller has plainly indicated a desire to be coaxed to run again on the ticket to be headed by Mayor McClellan.

From the early part of the year Mayor McClellan has made no attempt to disguise the fact that he desires Controller Grout to accept a renomination, and he repeatedly has urged the Controller to come out in the open and declare his willingness to run again. The Controller, however, has refused to take any such stand, although still showing his willingness to be induced to run. In fact, Mr. Grout repeatedly has told his friends and acquaintances that he would subordinate his "desire to retire" should there be any great demand for his continuance in office. He has not desired to appear to antagonize Mr. Metz, however. The political leaders of Brooklyn also desire to see Mr. Metz named because he is a wealthy young man and would contribute handsomely to the campaign fund if nominated, whereas Mr. Grout would make little more than nominal contributions. Mr. Metz's name has been formally submitted to Mayor McClellan and to Mr. Murphy by Senator McCarren and his friends, and Mr. Murphy is willing to nominate Mr. Metz. The only hitch in that end of the programme has been the desire of the Mayor to see Mr. Grout named, and this hitch is yet to be straightened out.

As for Mr. Mulry, all parties are agreed that his nomination would be a strong move for the ticket. Mr. Mulry does not desire the nomination as President of the Board of Aldermen, but those who desire to see him nominated have impressed upon him the fact that he would become the Mayor for three full years in the event of Democratic success this Fall and in the further event of the Democrats naming Mayor McClellan for Governor the following Fall. Mr. Mulry is one of the best-known Catholics in the country. Mr. Fornes also is a prominent Catholic. Mayor Low offered Mr. Mulry various commissionerships, but all were declined. Mr. Mulry also was importuned by Mayor McClellan to become Tenement House Commissioner on the resignation of Mr. Crain, but this he also declined. Mr. Fornes, it recently was announced, will retire this Fall to be named for Congress next year in the district now represented by William R. Hearst.

Mr. Mulry is understood to be the personal choice of Mayor McClellan for the place, and in political circles generally it is admitted that the Mayor is having absolutely a free hand in the selection of his running mates and in the general mapping out of the work for the coming City Convention. The Mayor leaves Friday for his vacation in the Canadian woods, and will not return until Sept. 6. Controller Grout will return from Europe one week later, and then definite announcements are expected.

In the last few days there has been a renewal of the talk of nominating Commissioner Frederick L. C. Keating of the Department of Licenses for District Attorney on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Keating comes from the Twenty-ninth Assembly District and has the strong backing of Thomas E. Rush, the Tammany leader of the district, who was Mayor McClellan's law partner until McClellan became Mayor. Keating ran against Nathaniel E. Elsberg for Senator some years ago, and ran away ahead of his ticket in a strong Republican district.

Various interests, mostly of the reform type, recently have been urging Mr. Keating's candidacy.

NOT HER HUSBAND, HE SAYS.

Gillespie, Twice Arrested on Mrs. Millotta's Complaint, Is Discharged.

For the second time in three weeks Mrs. Mary Millotta of 14 King Street had John F. Gillespie, a porter at 346 Washington Street, arrested yesterday on a charge of desertion. The man says he is a Scotchman. Mrs. Millotta says he is Tony Millotta, who married her seventeen years ago.

She met him on a ferryboat several weeks ago, and when he denied that he was her husband and that he was an Italian she followed him to Coney Island, where she caused his arrest. There she swore that he had on his back two stab wounds. When he proved to the court that he had no such marks he was discharged.

Yesterday Mrs. Millotta repeated her story to Magistrate Wahle, who after hearing Gillespie's denials again discharged him, and warned the complainant to be more careful in identifying men as her husband.

MAY CLUB STRAYED BATHERS.

Magistrate Defines Police Powers and Etiquette of Bathing Suits.

Policeman Robert Rau of the Rockaway Beach Station was arraigned before Magistrate Connorton in the Rockaway Court yesterday on a charge of felonious assault preferred by Jacob Rosenthal, who is employed as a life saver at the beach. Witnesses testified that Rau had clubbed Rosenthal without provocation. Others swore that Rosenthal was parading about the streets clad in a bathing suit.

"This man would not dare to walk about the crowded streets of Manhattan in a bathing suit," said Magistrate Connorton, "and he must not do so here. Bathing suits are only to be worn when one is bathing, and a policeman has a right to arrest any one caught away from the surf who is wearing only a bathing suit. If the persons placed under arrest resist the policeman has a perfect right to use his club freely."

Rau was discharged.

Wins Free Course in a Paris School.

The Paris Prize for Students in Architecture of the Alumni Society of the Ecole des Beaux Arts of Paris was awarded yesterday to John Wynkoop. There were five drawings in the competition on exhibition at the rooms of the Art League Students' League, in West Fifty-seventh Street. The society enters one student a year in the school. The money for Mr. Wynkoop's course [illegible]

Arnheim's Remnant Sale.

This is a rare opportunity to secure a high-grade suit, made to measure, **$18.00**; coat and trousers, **$16.00.** We guarantee moisture will not crinkle the edges, nor affect our unbreakable fronts and shoulders. Three large windows of remnants are displayed, and any of them will be taken out if desired.

Broadway & Ninth Street.

July 27th.

199 Broadway.
605 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Av.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Parting with money is sweet sorrow when you get so much for so little. All Young's straws a third off.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE

ENGINEER STRICKEN ON THE WITNESS STAND

Carried Out of Coroner's Court a Victim of Apoplexy.

THEN HE WAS EXONERATED

His Engine Had Killed a Laborer—In Eighteen Years He Had Never Even Hurt a Man.

Toilion Elliott of 255 Third Avenue, an engineer on the New York Central Railroad, was put on the witness stand in Coroner Berry's court in the Bronx yesterday to answer for the killing of William D. Laackman, a laborer of 652 Amsterdam Avenue, on the road on June 19 by running him down with a locomotive.

Elliott had undegone a long cross-examination when the jury went out soon after 1 o'clock in the afternoon. He had answered all the questions put to him with clearness and directness, but seemed all the time to be laboring under a considerable strain. It was said that in all his eighteen years' experience as an engineer Elliott had never before killed or injured a man.

When the jury went out Elliott sat down in the witness stand and buried his face in his arms. The Coroner's chief clerk, Charles F. Hillsburgh, was sitting near him at the time. Hillsburgh was attracted to the engineer by the latter's suffering. He shook him and told him to brace up. Elliott did not respond.

Hillsburgh tried to raise the engineer, who suddenly fell over on his side. The chief clerk noticed that his face had taken on a bad color, and, believing him to be in a faint, ran out to a drug store to get some ammonia. As this failed to revive Elliott and the man showed symptoms of a fit, an ambulance was called from the Fordham Hospital. Dr. Dolan, who came with it, said that Elliott was suffering from a severe stroke of apoplexy. The engineer was put on a stretcher and carried out of court.

As this was being done the Coroner's jury came in. The foreman said:

"We find that William D. Laackman met his death through the carelessness of the Construction Department of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. We also find that the engineer should be exonerated from all blame for Laackman's death."

Elliott, who had recovered to some extent, was being put in the ambulance outside when this news was taken to him. He opened his eyes and said:

"Well, that's good; isn't it?"

He was, however, in a critical condition at the hospital last night.

7 YEARS FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Though the Victim's Widow Testified for His Assailant.

Seven years in the penitentiary was the sentence administered yesterday to Thomas Cullen by Judge Cowing in Part II. of General Sessions for manslaughter in the first degree.

Cullen assaulted his brother-in-law, George Vanderheiden, last April. The brother-in-law died soon afterward as the result of a blow he had received. The widow testified on behalf of Cullen, saying her husband started the trouble.

ROOSEVELT RANCHMAN HELD.

Wife Accuses Henry G. King of Stealing Her Rings.

Henry G. King, a butter and egg merchant of 201 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, who says that he was with Theodore Roosevelt on a Wyoming ranch years ago, was charged by his wife in the Harlem Court yesterday with stealing two diamonds rings from her. He was held in $1,500 bail for the Grand Jury.

Mr. King, who comes from the West, and who, it is said, once shot a man in self-defense, declared that the charge is due to spite. He asserted that he owned the rings, and denounced his wife, to whom he was married three years ago by a Bronx Alderman.

George Simpson, counsel for Mrs. King, said that the Kings had separated about a month ago, after King had agreed to pay his wife $15 a week. He produced a letter from a Chicago jewelry firm saying that they had repaired the jewelry on one occasion, and that it was in Mrs. King's name then.

King said that although he was the real owner of the rings he had permitted Mrs. King to have them repaired in her name.

"Do you want an examination here?" asked the Magistrate.

"No," answered King; "I realize that I am up against a blackmailer and an adventuress, and therefore I waive examination."

Lawyer Simpson explained that King had been at liberty since Monday on $1,000 bail, and asked the court to fix the bond at a higher figure, now that King waived examination.

Magistrate Crane then fixed bail at $1,500, which was furnished later by one of King's friends.

L. I. ELECTRIC SERVICE.

A Regular Schedule Between Flatbush Avenue and Rockaway Beach.

The electric train service on the Long Island Railroad from Flatbush Avenue to Rockaway Beach was put in regular operation for the first time yesterday. Twelve round trips were made, and nearly 5,000 passengers carried.

The first train left Rockaway Park at 7:55 o'clock, arriving at Flatbush Avenue, a distance of sixteen miles, thirty-five minutes later, after making thirteen stops. This is about five minutes less than the running time under the steam schedule. As soon as the work of removing the remaining grade crossings is completed the time will be reduced still further.

Three trains of seven cars each were in use yesterday, each train making four round trips. This is to be the regular week-day schedule, but on Sunday two additional trips in each direction will be made. Under the new arrangement the last train in the evening leaves Rockaway Park at 10:30 o'clock.

The next section of the road to be operated by electricity will be the line from Woodhaven Junction to Jamaica and Springfield. It will be ready about Aug. 1.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. CRAIN.

Tenement House Department Force Gives Him a Loving Cup.

Ex-Tenement House Commissioner T. C. T. Crain was the recipient yesterday of an engrossed set of resolutions and a silver loving cup from the force of the Tenement House Department who served under him.

Mr. Crain was summoned from out of town for the occasion. The presentation was made by Deputy Commissioner John F. Skelly. The resolutions were finished in water colors, with a hand painted portrait of Mr. Crain in the corner. Every one of the 400 employes signed the resolutions.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

His "World Politics" as Revealed in the Generally Neglected Second Part of Defoe's Masterwork.

Mr. Charles de Kay shows in an interesting article, to be printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS this week, how large and varied, for his era, was Daniel Defoe's knowledge of RUSSIA, JAPAN AND CHINA.

Alexis de Tocqueville

There will be a timely article on the famous French student of our democracy whose centenary will be celebrated on Saturday.

NEW NOVELS.

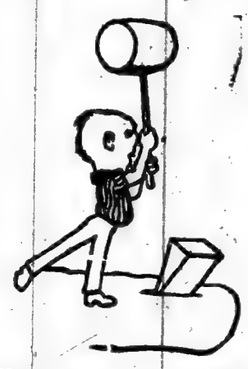
Two of the best of them, "The Missourian," by Eugene P. Lyle, and "Brothers of Peril," by Theodore Roberts, will be reviewed at length.

Dispute About the Poets,

This controversy develops unusually entertaining features as it goes on, and this week's installment will be full of variety.

Many Excellent Reviews of Good Books Will Be Found in This Number, and Many Columns Devoted to

BOOKS AS NEWS.



We've begun to split prices a bit.

All through our men's mixture suits—making extra values especially at $15, $25, and $30.

All through our boys' suits too.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

Kennedy 12 CORTLANDT ST.

Another bargain in swell low shoes.



Strap Tie Russet Oxfords 1.98 pair. They are 4.00 quality.

4.00 Oxfords at 1.98.

Made of Patent Leather in Button Oxfords on swell flat lasts.

150 pairs of our regular 4.98's reduced to 2.85.

New flat lasts, high heel Oxfords, in Russet, Patent Leather and Black Calf.

4.00 Yacht Shoes at 2.97.

7.00 White Buckskin Shoes, 4.98. Both with heavy rubber sole.

TRADE E. & W. MARK

The Donnybrook Shirt

Every thread a linen thread.

Every button pearl.

Trousers Sale.

300 pairs of men's fine Trousers, light or medium colors, turned up bottoms and belt straps,

1.65 a pair.

King's,

Both Stores } Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. Cor. 23d St. & 6th Ave.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT at 8:30. **FAY TEMPLETON** AND BIG COMPANY. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earl, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Julius Tanner. in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damn Family."

NEW YORK Theatre. Seats 9 A.M. To-day

GEO. M. COHAN. Reopens next Monday. "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Gro's. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, 3 Zoellers, Ferry Corwey & Varieties. "When We Are 41," with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, Edith Blair, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Helen Bertram, Blanche Sloan & Jas. Walthour, Burke & Lorne Co., others.
5TH AV. Rob't T. Haines in "Once Upon a Time," J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein.
58TH ST. "The Belle of Richmond," Jas. Durkin, Grace Reals, Chas. Abbe, etc.
125TH ST. "Jim the Westerner," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, Sol Aiken, etc.

MANHATTAN BEACH PERCY WILLIAMS'S **PAIN'S** VAUDEVILLE 2 and 8:30. Port Arthur Grand Fireworks Every Ev'g. at 8:15

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev., 8:15. Col. Gaston Bordevery, (expert rifle shot,) 4 Bard Bros., Ernest Hogan & Co., others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, Broadway & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. 100th Time, Monday, Aug. 7—Souvenirs. SAM BERNARD in "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

BOER WAR BRIGHTON BEACH Daily, 2 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 2, 5, 7:30 & 9.

DREAMLAND TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free Races at 4 and 9 P. M.

LUNA PARK New and Original Throughout.

North Beach Free Fireworks Thursdays

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Scenes

LYRIC Matinee Saturday, 2:15. FANTANA

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to cloudy, warmer; light west winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,352. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

ASKS COURT TO WIND UP EQUITABLE'S AFFAIRS

J. W. Brown Serves the Society with an Amended Complaint.

SAYS TRUST IS DANGEROUS

And Declares That the Seeking of New Business is Unjust to the Old Policy Holders.

Asking that a receiver be appointed for all the assets of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, that the officers and Directors be restrained from the further handling of its funds, that an accounting be had of them of their management of the society's affairs, and that the affairs of the society be wound up, counsel for J. Willcox Brown of Maryland, holder of an Equitable policy for $25,000, yesterday served upon the society an amended complaint in the suit first brought for a receiver for the Equitable's surplus.

The amended complaint contains a general arraignment of Equitable management in the past, and questions the good faith and probable success of the efforts now being made for the rehabilitation of the society. It is on this latter ground principally that the receiver is sought, although the complainant takes the position that the entire theory on which the Equitable has been and is administered conflicts with the right of the policy holders to the entire surplus, and makes it imperative that the court declare a trust be declared to exist in favor of the policy holders, past and present. The bill as amended will be filed in the United States Circuit Court here to-day.

The personal claim of J. Willcox Brown rests upon a policy that he took out in the Equitable in 1867, and on which he chose some five years later to take his share of the surplus in a reduction of premiums. This reduction, he says, was granted to him for a time, but subsequently abandoned by reason of the "inequitable and fraudulent conduct of the defendant, its officers, and stockholders," who had "wrongfully retained, fraudulently wasted and misappropriated to themselves" a large part of the complainant's share of the surplus.

Has Thirty Interveners.

He brings his action on behalf of all others similarly situated, and has already thirty-one complainants who have intervened since the filing of the original suit.

The complaint reviews the history of the Equitable and the manner in which the surplus has been accumulated, and then continues:

"Your orator charges and avers that the retention from the policy holders of the vast and unnecessary surplus which has been admittedly accumulated has been with the deliberate and fraudulent design and intent to enable the said society, its officers and stockholders, to pile up a great fund under the control of the said society and its officers and its stockholders, not needed for any legitimate purpose of the society or the protection of its policy holders, but by the use of which the said society, its officers and stockholders, could secure illegal and personal gains, and out of which the said society, its officers and stockholders, could distribute to and among themselves, under pretense of payment of salaries and expenses, improper and extravagant disbursements, and out of which your orator avers that they have secured such personal gains and have distributed to themselves improper and extravagant salaries, commissions, and expenses, which belonged to and should have formed part of such surplus."

The complaint questions the legality of the acts of the old Board of Directors, a majority of whom were qualified by stock held by the Hyde estate, and then goes over the history of Equitable affairs in the last six months, declaring that "the society paid its officers and Directors out of its insurance funds extravagant and unreasonable salaries and fees, increasing from $297,600 in 1900 to $448,500 in 1905, without any increase in the value of the services."

Attacks Ryan Plan.

Attacking the sale of the shares of majority stock of the Equitable to Thomas F. Ryan and the creation of the trust to Grover Cleveland, George Westinghouse, and Morgan J. O'Brien, the complaint goes on:

"Your orator alleges and complains that in the alleged and purported purchase of the majority of said shares by said Thomas F. Ryan the latter has acquired the same and now holds them as a monopoly, giving him the control, direct or indirect, of the management of the corporation and of its property and affairs, and without same being practically affected in any way by said trust deed, which your orator avers to be void, unenforceable in law, and revocable; and that in theory and principle the said Ryan asserts that the majority shares control the policy of the company and its property, subjecting the latter to the same dangerous uses and misuses as against the interests of the present policy holders and annuitants, as have prevailed heretofore."

Declaring that the expenses of the society have been at the rate of $1,000,000 a month for several years, 75 per cent. of the amount going for the obtaining of new business, the complaint next takes up the subject of waste in the Equitable, alleging that the waste and mismanagement have been such that the real value of the society's property at present is unknown and speculative, and that its business is virtually at a standstill, threatening irrecoverable loss to policy holders and annuitants.

Opposes New Business.

The complaint declares that there is no just reason why new business should be sought by the society at the same expense as at present; on the other hand this policy is "a positive and distinct disadvantage to the present policy holders and annuitants, as have prevailed heretofore."

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KAISER HITS AT BRITAIN.

Trying to Discourage Czar from Making Agreement with England.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—I am assured on the best authority that one of the objects of Emperor William's visit to the Czar was to discourage him from entering upon an understanding with England.

Indeed, my informant, who is in an excellent position to know, declares that the German Emperor so theatrically arranged a meeting with the Czar at this particular juncture chiefly to show the world the closeness of the ties uniting Germany and Russia and the consequent difficulty of including Germany's rival within the scope of the Dual Alliance.

The imperial meeting at Bjoerkoe thus becomes the logical sequence of the visit to Tangier. The latter was directed toward bringing about the estrangement of France and England, the former to preventing the development of the recent good feeling between England and Russia.

It must be confessed that this view is consistent with the events of the present day, notably the departure of M. Witte as peace negotiator. It would not have escaped the Kaiser's vigilant eye that the conclusion of peace and the possible understanding with Japan advocated by M. Witte would infallibly bring Japan's ally into closer touch with Russia. It therefore became necessary to prevent the dreaded Anglo-Russian entente in Asia—all the more so in view of the failure to undermine the Anglo-French understanding.

Such, broadly speaking, were the Kaiser's motives in going to Bjoerkoe as set forth by a high official of the Russian Foreign Office.

LONDON, July 27.—The British Channel fleet will sail for the Baltic on Aug. 20 and will remain there through September.

As it has been years since a British fleet appeared in that sea, the announcement is connected in the public mind with Emperor William's tour and the visit of a German squadron to Scandinavian waters.

The cruise of the British fleet is regarded as designed to counteract the preponderance of German influence in Scandinavian politics.

DELANO'S WABASH VIEWS.

Pittsburg Terminal Will Prove a Good Investment, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—President F. A. Delano of the Wabash Pittsburg Terminal Company, in response to a query as to the reason for the hesitancy on the part of New York financiers in taking up the bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie, said to-day that in his opinion it is not wise to float bonds until the Wabash has shown plainly that the Pittsburg line will be a profitable one.

He thinks this can be done by next Spring, as the completion of terminal improvements here, and the increase in facilities along the line, will develop a business that will put money in the treasury. In this connection Mr. Delano said:

"Until the Wabash has demonstrated beyond all doubt that the line into Pittsburg will make good, it is not an advisable venture to float bonds to raise money for improvements, and, besides, we do not need the money at the present time. The report from New York of the refusal of financiers to accept bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie is somewhat exaggerated, and I think that when next Spring arrives the big financiers will realise that the purchase of Wabash bonds, or the investment of money in its affiliated properties, will be with no more risk than that attending any such investment."

"What is the intention of the Wabash in regard to the Greene County line?" was asked of President Delano.

"The fact that the Little Kanawha syndiate has disposed of its properties to other interests will in no way interfere with the Wabash's plans for getting to the seaboard," he replied.

"There are many ways to build to our Eastern connections, and these plans are to be taken up this Fall. The work will probably be started on the line next Spring. Just now, however, I am not in a position to make public the movements of the Wabash in this direction, but it is a certainty that a route through Greene County, which will give us a connection with the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg, can be obtained and will be."

CALLS WOMAN FORGER.

Lawyer Gets Warrant for Miss Minnie Robinson.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—A warrant is out for the arrest of Miss Minnie Robinson, granddaughter of John Robinson, the founder of the extensive circus enterprises that bear the family name, but she cannot be located. She is charged with forging her mother's name to a check for $100. The complaint was made by Lawyer Joseph L. Meyers of this city.

Mr. Meyers says that Miss Robinson called at his office on July 14 and asked him to cash a check for $100, which she said she had received from her mother, Mrs. Josephine M. Robinson of Hempstead, L. I. The lawyer says that as he had represented her in a suit for divorce from her former husband, J. M. J. Kane, he complied with her request.

The check was returned dishonored by the bank at Hempstead a few days later.

Women Rescue Their Invalid Father.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, July 27.—At the risk of their lives Miss Annie Schleif, his daughter, and Mrs. Charles Schleiff, his daughter-in-law, rushed into the burning house of Jacob Schleif at Warrenville to-day and carried the old man out. Schleif's home on the Warrenville Road caught fire early this morning. He is a helpless invalid. Everybody was out when the daughter and daughter-in-law thought of his plight.

Latest Shipping News.

The steamship Valdivia, from the West Indies, passed in Sandy Hook late last night.

TOUR TO THE YELLOWSTONE PARK, LEWIS & CLARK EXPOSITION AND THE COLORADO ROCKIES

Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves New York September 2. Round trip rate, $200 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburgh. Includes all necessary expenses for a three weeks' outing. Special train for use of party during entire trip. All meals in dining car except in Yellowstone Park and Denver. Last opportunity this year to visit the Great National Preserve. Detailed itinerary is being prepared, and will be sent when ready upon application to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Adv.

JEROME LETS DRIVE AT LEADER MURPHY

Says "ex-Bartender" Dictated Vote on Court Clerkship.

ATTACKS SPECIAL SESSIONS

And Murphy for Reported Order to Justices to Replace Fuller with Culkin, Another "ex-Bartender."

District Attorney Jerome declared yesterday that Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall, is trying to extend his dictatorship to the Court of Special Sessions, and called upon citizens to consider whether they desire to have an "ex-bartender" pursue his quest of power into the courts. Mr. Jerome urged that an issue be made of the subject. He declares that since politics have crept into the Court of Special Sessions the fines for keepers of disorderly houses and for violations of the excise law have been reduced to almost a minimum. He also ridiculed the assertion that Tammany was giving a clean administration to the city.

Mr. Jerome's attack grew out of the report that Charles F. Murphy had personally notified the Democratic members of the Special Sessions Court—Justices McKean, Wyatt, and Zeller—that they must vote to oust Chief Clerk William L. Fuller, a Republican, and replace him with ex-Alderman Charles W. Culkin, Tammany, of the Seventh District, whom also Mr. Jerome called "an ex-bartender."

Mr. Jerome's friends—or some of them, anyway—said that his attack on Mr. Murphy would certainly end all consideration of Mr. Jerome as a Tammany candidate, if, indeed, he had been considered.

Jerome Was Emphatic.

Every word of Mr. Jerome's attack on Leader Murphy Mr. Jerome emphasized by pounding the arm of his chair. He repeated several sentences. The District Attorney called in the reporters to deliver the attack. He said:

"I have been informed that three of the Justices of Special Sessions have discussed the removal of Mr. Fuller with Charles F. Murphy, the leader of Tammany Hall. Two of the Justices have urged the retention of Mr. Fuller as chief clerk of that court, calling the attention of Mr. Murphy to his efficiency and his general good management of the affairs of that court.

"When one of them in speaking to Mr. Murphy dwelt on the qualifications of Mr. Fuller for the office he now holds he was informed by Mr. Murphy that if necessary one of the Justices could go to the clerk's office and oversee the management of the clerical work of the court until the man who is slated for the position became familiar with the duties of that office.

Awaits Denial By Man of Honor.

"Now I shall continue to believe these statements until they have been denied by a man of honor. Of course I was not at any of these conferences with Mr. Murphy, but my information is reliable, and I repeat that I shall continue to believe it until it is denied by a man of honor.

"This situation now presents itself for the serious consideration of the citizens of this community. The Court of Special Sessions is one of the most important courts in the city—I may say as important as the Supreme Court, when the citizens at large are concerned.

"An issue should be made of this. It is high time that the people should know whether their interests should be dictated by an ex-bartender, [Mr. Murphy.] With all this talk of a clean administration it strikes me that it is a very serious question when an efficient public servant is to be removed for the purpose of making a place for an ex-bartender, [Charles W. Culkin,] and that solely for political reasons.

"I have absolutely nothing against a bartender. But I have been in a position to see the work that has been done in Special Sessions. Mr. Fuller has ably, faithfully, and conscientiously performed the duties of his office. And it seems to me that when it comes to appointing in his place a man untried for the position, however unique the qualifications of a bartender may be, I think it is time that the citizens of this city should know what is going on.

"I have noticed a general deterioration in the work of Special Sessions since it was originally established in July, 1895. The members of the original court were, so far as I know, connected in practically no way with the political activity of either party, and in no way indentified with any special political organization. But as time has gone on and others have taken their places there has been a marked increase in the appointment of men with more or less political affiliation.

Fines Near the Minimum.

"I state now that the fines for disorderly housekeepers and violators of the excise law have decreased to almost a minimum. As a matter of fact the established fine now for a violator of the excise law is $10. Also it is true that the number of acquittals in excise cases has increased.

"I would not speak of these things now were they not of vital importance to the public. Before the organization of the Court of Special Sessions the Police Sergeant and the Police Magistrate were the sovereigns looked up to by a great percentage of the citizens of this city. The Court of Special Sessions was established to remedy the evils which heretofore had existed, and it is a very serious matter when this court, which was established on so high a plane, begins to deteriorate and politics are injected into it by an ex-bartender."

Culkin resigned as Alderman a few weeks ago to be ready to take the place of Chief Clerk. His district leader, Patrick H. Keahon, obtained Murphy's indorsement for him, and there appeared to be nothing to prevent Culkin's succession to the place held by Fuller. The programme was based upon the retirement of Justice Elizur B. Hinsdale, Republican, whose term expired on July 1. Mayor McClellan, however, will apparently take the legal limit, Aug. 1, to appoint a successor to Mr. Hinsdale. When the appointment is announced the court will undoubtedly stand four Democrats to two Republicans. The Republicans now in the court are Justices Olmsted and Deuel.

Mr. Fuller, now the Chief Clerk, was appointed Deputy Clerk July 1, 1895, and in a short time became Chief Clerk at a salary of $4,000 a year. The term is five years. The term of a Justice of Special Sessions is ten years, with a salary of $9,000. Fuller is understood to be a Republican, but he is anything but active in Republican politics.

At Good Ground last night it was said that Mr. Murphy would have no comment to make on Mr. Jerome's statement until he had read the District Attorney's remarks in full. He may issue a reply to-day.

Pure Food and Burnett's Vanilla are the same. Get Burnett's and take no risks. —Adv.

23 DEAD IN ENGLISH WRECK.

Electric Express Runs Into Another Train Near Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—An electric express train on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railroad, bound from Liverpool for Southport, came into collision this evening with an empty stationary train at the Hall Road station, 6½ miles from this city, causing the death of twenty-three persons and the injury of many others.

The first car of the express, which was crowded, was smashed to pieces, and only six of the occupants escaped.

The road was recently equipped with electric power. This was the first serious accident on an electric railway in England.

The collision lifted the roof of the first car of the express completely off the steel frame and crashed it down again on the unfortunate passengers, twenty of whom were killed outright. More of them would have been killed but for the presence of mind of a Liverpool architect, who, seeing that a collision was inevitable, shouted to his fellow-passengers to throw themselves upon the floor of the car.

Almost immediately after the crash the wreckage burst into flames. The victims included several women and children. Fortunately the badly injured number comparatively few.

Numerous waiting passengers at the station were spectators of the disaster. Many women on the platform fainted.

NEW DEPARTMENT SCANDAL.

Scientist in Plant Bureau Helped Concern in Which Wife Had Stock.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—What may prove another scandal in the Agricultural Department came to light to-day:

In a hearing at which Secretary Wilson, Assistant Secretary Hays, Prof. B. T. Galloway, Chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry; George T. Moore of that bureau, and two representatives of an agricultural publication were present, the two last named made charges that the wife of one of the scientists in the Bureau of Plant Industry owned a block of stock in an Eastern concern manufacturing culture for soil inoculation, and that the scientist was preparing and revising bulletins regarding the enrichment of farms and portraying the culture as containing forms of bacteria for making poor land rich.

It was alleged that publications, revised by the official, tended to direct the farmers to a commercial concern supplying the material, because of the exhaustion of the supply by the department.

At to-day's hearing the scientist admitted that his wife owned the stock; that the stock was to come to him in the event that he severed his connection with the department and became the bacteriologist of the concern, but that in the latter part of April he decided to stay with the department, and the stock was no longer held in his family.

The persons making the charges announce their intention of bringing the matter before the President and the Department of Justice.

15 ARRESTS IN ASBURY WAR.

Ten Hotel Proprietors Charged with Selling Liquor.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 27.—Ten hotel proprietors, two restaurant keepers, a druggist, the proprietor of a billiard room, and the driver of a beer ark were arrested here to-day for selling liquor. The complaints were sworn to by Chief of Police William H. Smith, acting under orders from Mayor Ten Broeck.

Each of the accused waived a hearing and gave bond to await the action of the Grand Jury. The hotel proprietors arraigned are:

Mrs. Margaret Frost, the Hotel Lafayette; William Applegate, Hotel Monmouth; A. R. Parsons, Hotel Brunswick; Banta & Hilyard, Hotel Bristol; Frederick J. Schoen, Newark Hotel; Frederick W. Bock, St. James Hotel; H. J. and S. A. Bly, Plaza Hotel; George W. Ward, Commercial Hotel; Frank B. Conover, Coleman House, and Benjamin Hixson, Philadelphia Hotel. The druggist is William R. Ham.

The crusade was instituted by Prosecutor of the Pleas Henry M. Nevius, who has been receiving complaints that the anti-liquor laws were being flagrantly violated in this city. Other hotel men, it is said, will be arrested to-morrow.

To-day's developments astounded those good citizens who believed they were living in a prohibition town. The accused men say they will employ counsel to test the constitutionality of the act which forbids the sale of liquor within a mile of a camp meeting resort.

PANAMA FREIGHT TIED UP.

Canal Supplies Crowd Other Traffic Off the Road.

PANAMA, July 27.—The great demand for cars to transport material for the canal has caused serious congestion at both terminals of the railroad. Last week and this week steamers bound south, after remaining beyond their schedule time for cargoes, were compelled to leave without them.

President Shonts and party went this morning to inspect the route from Panama to Culebra. Among the subjects which Mr. Shonts has discussed with Gov. Magoon was the construction of quarters and places for the recreation of employes, to which much importance is attached.

After the return of Chief Engineer John F. Stevens from the tour of inspection of the canal he said he had found the work progressing slowly. He will recommend an increase in the number of laborers and an increase in the machinery.

RUN KILLS A COLLEGE MAN.

A. T. Kerr of Columbia Caught Cold and Became a Consumptive.

Consumption, resulting from a cold contracted after a cross-country run in midwinter at Columbia University, caused the death yesterday, at El Paso, Texas, of Arthur T. Kerr, who was graduated from the university in 1904. He was not prominent in university athletics, and only took part in the games occasionally. Before taking the run which resulted in his death he was apparently in excellent health. He was only twenty-two years old.

TO THE AUBURN ROAD IN QUICKER TIME.

"The Second Empire" of the New York Central brings all points on the Auburn Road nearer New York than ever before. To Auburn in 7½ hours; Geneva 8½ hours.—Adv.

NEW ORLEANS SEES HOPE IN MOSQUITO CRUSADE

By Stamping Out the Rests May End Yellow Fever Forever.

200 CASES AND 44 DEATHS

City Undergoing the Most Thorough Cleaning Since Gen. Butler's Day —Many Cities Quarantine.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—With every class of the city's population stirred in a campaign to show that yellow fever can and will be stamped out in the city without becoming contagious, the plague situation in New Orleans has now assumed a unique phase.

"We are fighting," said one business man to-day, "to do more than simply save a few lives just now. We are fighting to kill the bugbear of quarantine that has checked every proposed development of the city's commerce. We are going to show that yellow fever can be stamped out."

The various ward and precinct organizations are keeping on unawed by the spread of the disease.

The health bulletin to-day announces for the twenty-four hours ending to-night: Deaths, 4; positive cases, 12; suspicious cases, 4. This makes a total of 42 deaths and 180 cases up to 6 o'clock to-night. In addition, there are reported to-night unofficially, and to be included in to-morrow's official report, 26 new cases and 2 deaths. Of the cases, several are among the negroes, hitherto uninfected. Five new foci have developed, all of which are being subjected to the most stringent disinfection.

All the forces engaged in the battle against the fever to-day joined in expressing the belief that while the situation is most serious the scourge will be stamped out before the frost comes, and that New Orleans will be spared the horrors of the epidemics of 1853, 1867, and 1878.

Dr. J. H. White, who is in charge of the Marine Hospital forces, joins the State and city health officers in the opinion that if the destruction of the mosquitos checks the spread of the disease the present visitation of the plague will have been a blessing in disguise, since it will have demonstrated the ability of science to control a virulent outbreak of yellow fever.

There are now about twenty-five plague-infected centres. The first included the quarter around the French market, where the disease first appeared, and where a large proportion of the fatalities has occurred. This quarter runs from St. Anne Street to Barracks Street and from Chartres Street to the river, including about forty city blocks. Italians in this region are notoriously prone to avoid physicians, and the fever got a foothold in the settlement before it became known to the Health Department.

No precautions were taken to destroy the mosquitos and the scourge spread with great rapidity. Many of the Italians fled in terror, some going to friends in other parts of the city, some going by rail to surrounding towns, and some by boats into settlements along the coast. The result is the appearance of cases of yellow fever in various parts of the city, but principally southeast of Canal Street in the neighborhoods of the poorer classes.

Almost every instance of a new fever centre outside of the French Market district is that of an Italian who escaped or of some one of a different nationality whose business was in that quarter. There have been ten fever centres above Canal Street traceable to the original centre, and one in Algiers, across the Mississippi River.

The absence of a spread from the outside centres, notably those above Canal Street and in Algiers, is held to be due entirely to the fact that the patients have been perfectly screened and scientifically treated, while the premises have been thoroughly cleared of mosquitos.

A great cleaning campaign has begun. Every ward is thoroughly organizing with precinct organizations. But while no harm can come from the most thorough cleaning that New Orleans has had since Ben Butler's time, the scientists do not think that the cleansing of streets and back yards will prevent the fever.

"Cleaning up streets and removing dirt from gutters is energy thrown away," declared President Kohnke of the City Board of Health to a delegation of citizens who called to consult him on the subject. "You ought to put every man you can get hold of to screening cisterns and draining standing water from premises and ridding the city of mosquitos."

It is next to impossible to get into Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, or Louisiana towns without detention. Quarantines are made constantly more rigid. Mississippi is sending Inspectors right into New Orleans. Every passenger is examined and the tickets of through passengers are scrutinized to prevent any one from attempting to get into the State.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 27.—Owing to yellow fever in New Orleans the entire fruit trade of that port has been diverted to this place, and to-day the Louisville and Nashville and the Mobile and Ohio Roads were taxed to their fullest capacity. The change is made on account of the new regulations imposed on vessels by the New Orleans Health Board. The lines sending their steamers here are the Vaccaro Brothers, United Fruit Company, S. Oteri, and J. Cefalu Brothers. If Mobile increases the detention of steamers the entire trade will be diverted to New York.

Acting Mayor McIntyre of Montgomery directed the Chief of Police to-day to rigidly enforce the city ordinance providing for the arrest of any person spreading false reports about contagious disease in the city.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 27.—The Board of Health to-day decided to send an expert to New Orleans to investigate the yellow-fever situation. The Manufacturers' Association has called a meeting to demand the establishment of a rigid quarantine.

TAMPA, Fla., July 27.—Dr. Joseph V. Porter, State Health Officer, has issued an official statement that an Italian who arrived here Saturday from New Orleans is suffering from a mild attack of yellow fever. The patient has been isolated and every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the disease.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Surgeon General Wyman of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service returned here to-day and will take personal charge of the service's campaign against yellow fever at New Orleans.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Berry, now stationed at New York, and Pharmacist Morris of St. Louis have been ordered to New Orleans for service.

The Train of the Century

is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the New York Central Lines.—Adv.

RADIUM FOR THE MASSES.

German Chemist Said to Have Discovered a Cheap Substitute.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 27.—The German scientific world is much interested in a discovery made by Herr Erfeurt, a chemist, who has succeeded in transmitting the qualities of radium to a substance he calls radiopher.

Radiopher can be made cheaply. It is of great use in medical practice, for it can be injected under the skin and in other parts of the body. It is said to possess all the qualities of the original radium.

George F. Kunz, the gem expert, who is also an authority on radium, said last night that he preferred to learn more details of Herr Erfeurt's discovery before expressing an opinion upon it. He said that to combine pure radium with other substances which would thereafter give off continued radio-activity, although in much lesser degree than the radium bromide in pure form, was not new, and had been accomplished here in a number of combinations, but he very much doubted if there had been any discovery of an imitation radium, as the Berlin dispatch seemed to intimate.

WIRELESS 1,100 MILES AT SEA

Special Tests Aboard the Brooklyn on Her Trip to France.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Lieut. Kaiser, who had charge of the wireless apparatus on board the cruiser Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee's squadron, on the trip to France and return, has made a report to the Bureau of Equipment on the tests made during the voyage to determine at what distances wireless messages may be received aboard ship from shore stations. He reported that the longest distance at which wireless messages were read during the daytime was 540 sea miles, and at night 1,100 sea miles, while a wireless signal was heard at a distance of 1,780 sea miles.

The message received at a distance of 1,100 miles, he said, came in so strong that doubtless it could have been heard at a still greater distance.

RESCUER DROWNED.

Saved His Captain, and When Exhausted Fell in Himself.

After having rescued the Captain of the canal boat Albert, anchored in the Harlem River at Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon, Lorenzo Guerido, one of the boat's crew, was drowned.

Several men were loading the boat with sand, and the Captain, Pasquale Cauiso, who was guiding the hoisting bucket, lost his footing. Guerido was after him in a minute and pulled him safely on deck. Just as the rescuer swung the man up a heavy iron chain on which he was standing slipped, and he lost his footing and fell into the river.

Cauiso's wits were not yet under control from the effects of his immersion and he was no good to his rescuer and Guerido was drowned. They were grappling for the body last evening.

HUYLER GETS MARSH ESTATE.

Reward for Warning Rich Old Man Against Spiritualists.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 27.—In the Orange County Surrogate's Court to-day, a decree was granted by Judge Howell confirming the probate of the will of the late Luther Marsh, and dismissing the application for its revocation.

The will of Mr. Marsh gives everything to John J. Huyler of this city. Huyler's wife, Mrs. Clarissa J. Huyler, was one of the spirit mediums who, during the latter part of Marsh's life, are alleged to have fleeced him out of a great deal of money. She died before Marsh. Huyler himself declared that he did not countenance his wife's action. He also said that he had often warned Marsh.

Marsh recognized Huyler's fidelity to him by making him his sole beneficiary. Included in the estate is about $20,000 life insurance, and valuable diamonds, which are still involved in litigation, although it is said that a settlement will soon be effected by which the numerous actions will be dropped.

SHIP ASHORE NOT A LINER.

Steamer Aground Off the Guernsey Coast is a Big Freighter.

GUERNSEY, July 27.—A large French freight steamer went ashore to-day on the west coast of this island. It is believed that the vessel, the name of which is not known, will be a total wreck. There was no loss of life.

It was at first reported that the steamer was a transatlantic liner. The fog continues.

The first reports received in New York regarding the wreck on the coast of Guernsey described the vessel ashore as a North German Lloyd steamer, and it was feared that the ship was the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which sailed from Cherbourg yesterday afternoon, and which is carrying M. Witte and the other members of the Russian peace party to America.

The Kaiser Wilhelm was delayed in arriving at Cherbourg by a dense fog, and it was supposed that she had proceeded rather faster than she would ordinarily have done because of M. Witte's impatience to reach this country.

MONTREAL, July 27.—The Allan liner Corinthian went ashore in the harbor today while she was making her way down the river. The accident was caused by the breaking of a towline. She is not seriously damaged.

BURNED A FEVER CASE.

Patient Believed to Have Been Dead When Texans Fired House.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Dr. Tabor of Texas announced to the Marine Hospital service here that a case of yellow fever had been found at Morgan City and that the people had burned the case, the house, and the contents. It is belived that the case was dead when burned.

MERITED PRAISE FOR "THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL."

"In service, equipment, smoothness of running, and in dining car service, 'The Pennsylvania Special' has no equal in the world." This is the opinion of an experienced traveler. The Pennsylvania Railroad is rock-ballasted from New York to Chicago, and "The Pennsylvania Special" makes the run in 18 hours every day. —Adv.

KOMURA AND PRESIDENT HAVE LONG CONFERENCE

The Japanese Envoys Pay a Visit to Sagamore Hill.

AN ARMISTICE DISCUSSED?

Dinner to the Plenipotentiaries Given by Kaneko Last Night—Witte Sails for New York.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 27.—Baron Komura and Minister Takahira were received by President Roosevelt at Sagamore Hill to-day.

While the visit is looked upon as being of the utmost importance in connection with the peace negotiations, the coming and going of the two envoys was made unostentatious. Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira arrived here a little after noon. At the station the President's carriage was in waiting. Minister Takahira, who has been here often enough in the last fortnight to know his way about pretty well, conducted his colleague to the carriage.

Goelet Gallatin of New York, who is a friend of President Roosevelt and came down on the same train, took a seat beside the President's colored coachman, Julius, while the two envoys occupied the rear seat of the carriage. They were driven to the President's house at a brisk pace. The envoys seemed oblivious to the beautiful scenes on the way to Sagamore Hill. All the way they were discussing some engrossing topic, with their heads close together.

At Sagamore Hill the President was out on the porch to receive the envoys. He greeted them cordially. Baron Komura and Mr. Roosevelt met frequently some years ago, when the Baron represented his Government at Washington.

Baron Komura was introduced to Mrs. Roosevelt, and the whole party, including Mr. Gallatin, then went to luncheon. Afterward the two peace envoys and Mr. Roosevelt spent more than an hour in conference in the library.

While Secretary Barnes, after conferring with the President, announced that no statement on the conference would be made for publication at this time, it is not denied that matters of the gravest import came up for discussion.

Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira left Sagamore Hill in time to take the 4:32 P. M. train for New York. Baron Komura made a bee line for the special parlor car. Mr. Takahira remained on the platform long enough to have a few questions fired at him by the correspondents waiting at the station.

The Minister, speaking for both Baron Komura and himself, said they had had a delightful and satisfactory visit and talk with the President. Baron Komura had desired to pay his respects to President Roosevelt, and, on behalf of the Emperor, to thank him for his efforts to bring about peace in the Far East. This mission had been accomplished. Minister Takahira added that it might be inferred that the pending peace negotiations had been discussed.

"Is there anything you could say definitely regarding the talk of yourself and Baron Komura with the President?" was asked.

"We talked about a good many things, but I'm afraid I'm not at liberty to discuss our conversation," was the reply. "All information on that subject must come from Sagamore Hill."

"Did the question of an armistice come up?" asked a correspondent.

Mr. Takahira kept silent for fully a minute, during which he walked up and down in short turns in the middle of the little group of newspaper men, apparently thinking hard.

"I guess I had better not say anything on that subject, either," he finally replied.

President Roosevelt, when interrogated this evening about to-day's meeting, replied that it was a subject which he did not feel at liberty to discuss for publication. The President does not conceal his deep interest in the approaching peace conference, but he lets it be understood that his interest will not lead him to interfere, even by indirection, with the work of the envoys.

Baron Komura and Mr. Takahira left the Waldorf-Astoria shortly after 10 A. M. yesterday and were driven to the Long Island ferry. In spite of the Baron's conventional dress, consisting of black frock coat, striped trousers, and white waistcoat, he attracted considerable attention as he entered his carriage at the hotel and on the ferryboat to Long Island City. There the envoys were met by Stationmaster MacIver, who conducted them to a private parlor car which was attached to the regular Oyster Bay train.

The party returned to the hotel soon after 6 P. M., and, after making a change in his dress, the Baron was driven to the Metropolitan Club, where he, Minister Takahira, and the rest of the Japanese peace party were guests at a dinner given by Baron Kaneko. The affair was entirely informal, and only Japanese were present.

Mr. Sato yesterday afternoon again talked with the reporters. He said he did not expect an armistice until a peace treaty was signed.

"If Russia is anxious about what remains of her army her best way will be to come to terms quickly," said Mr. Sato with a smile.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was informed yesterday of the arrangements for the meeting of the Japanese and Russian envoys with the President. It is evident at the navy yard, where the Mayflower is fitting out, that the intention is to make it a peace ship in every sense of the word. Yesterday five Japanese stewards had been put aboard the vessel, but the Admiral ordered that they be replaced by Chinese. The change was made to prevent the possibility of offending the representatives of the Czar.

Then, to make assurance doubly sure, the crew of 149 men on the Mayflower was detached and a new crew was picked from men who looked peaceable and disinclined to get into unseemly conflict regarding the merits of the belligerents.

Moreover, ten marines have been assigned to the Mayflower to keep peace among the tars. They are picked men, too. Said one big marine yesterday:

"This will be a peace ship all right, if any of those fellows gets fresh I'll knock his head off to make him peaceable. It ain't often we get a peace delegation, but

when we get one it's goin' to be all yours."

It was learned yesterday that the crack Marine Band of Washington would be on board the Mayflower. The band numbers sixteen pieces, and there was a report that the musicians had been driven nearly frantic trying to learn the Japanese and Russian national airs. An officer, however, said it was his belief that the band would confine itself to good old Yankee tunes and play no favorites.

The Mayflower has been fitted with wireless telegraphy apparatus.

CZAR'S CHIEF ENVOY SAILS.

Witte Annoyed by the Delay in the Departure of the Steamer.

CHERBOURG, July 27.—The North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, with M. Witte and his party on board, sailed for New York from here today at 1:30 P. M.

M. Witte's family accompanied him on board the steamer, where he was greeted by Capt. Cuppers and received mail and several telegrams. After affectionately taking leave of his family, Mr. Witte said, smiling:

"I hope to return soon."

The fog having somewhat cleared away, the steamer sailed. Mme. Witte soon afterward left Cherbourg for Brussels.

M. Witte appeared to be annoyed at the delay in the sailing of the steamer, the Russian peace party being already late as compared with the Japanese. The Russians were most interested in reading the press dispatches describing the arrival in New York of Baron Komura and his party, and expressed the hope that the Japanese conditions would really be as moderate as set forth in the dispatches received here.

Owing to lack of accommodation at the hotels, some of the passengers of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse were compelled to spend the night on board North German Lloyd tugs, in sleeping cars at the railroad station, and even on the pier.

CRUISERS TO CARRY ENVOYS.

Russians and Japanese Will Not Meet Till They Reach Oyster Bay.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Arrangements were completed here to-day for conveying the peace envoys of Russia and Japan from New York to Oyster Bay, where they will be received by the President, and from there to Portsmouth, N. H.

The Russian plenipotentiaries and their suite will embark on the cruiser Chattanooga at the foot of Twenty-third Street, New York City, at 9 A. M. on Aug. 5. The Japanese plenipotentiaries will embark an hour later at the same point on the cruiser Tacoma. The vessels will arrive at Oyster Bay within half an hour of one another.

After the luncheon to be given by the President on the Mayflower is over and the President has departed the Japanese party will embark on the Dolphin, the Russian plenipotentiaries and their suite remaining on the Mayflower, and the two vessels will proceed to Portsmouth, convoyed by the cruiser Galveston. A slow run north will be made, so that Portsmouth will be reached on the morning of Aug. 7. The envoys will be received by the Admiral commanding the Portsmouth Navy Yard.

As a clearer idea is gained of Japan's peace terms the skepticism with which Washington received the European reports that Japan would demand the neutralization of Vladivostok is lessened. In fact, it is learned that not only is this likely to constitute one of Japan's demands, but it will be accompanied by a startling counter-proposal. According to a seemingly well informed source Japan will propose in return for the neutralization of Vladivostok to give a pledge not to fortify Port Arthur.

TAFT PARTY KEPT BUSY.

Many Entertainments at Tokio—Mikado's Unique Compliment.

TOKIO, July 27.—American Minister Griscom gave a garden party in honor of Secretary Taft this afternoon. About 1,000 persons were present, including Princes Fushimi, Sr., Fushimi, Jr., and Kanin; Princesses Nashimato, Higashi, and Fushimi; Premier Katsura, the elder statesmen, members of the Cabinet, and other high officials, besides members of the American colony.

Crowds surrounded the legation and watched the arrival of the guests. Mr. and Mrs. Griscom and Miss Alice Roosevelt received the party in an embowered colonnade on the lawn. Afterward there was an entertainment consisting of fencing, conjuring, and daylight fireworks. Refreshments were served in a large marquee.

Secretary Taft, Miss Roosevelt, Minister Griscom, and the legation staff lunched with Prince Fushimi. A number of distinguished Japanese were present.

The bankers and merchants of Tokio entertained Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt at the Maple Club to-night at a Japanese dinner, in the course of which there was geisha dancing. The clubhouse was prettily decorated and illuminated, and American and Japanese flags crossed were displayed throughout the building.

Shiba Park, surrounding the clubhouse, was illuminated, and the driveways were thronged with crowds that cheered Miss Roosevelt and Mr. Taft as they arrived and departed. The streets from the centre of the capital were illuminated, and there was a brilliant display of fireworks in honor of the Americans.

The Crown Princess assisted the Emperor at the audience of Mr. Taft and his party yesterday instead of the Empress, as previously announced, the Empress being absent from the city.

After the presentations all proceeded to the banquet hall, where the Emperor sat at the head of the large table in the centre, with the Crown Princess on his right and Princess Kanin on his left. Princes Fushimi and Kanin were seated on either side of Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt.

A garden party followed the luncheon. The Emperor ordered that his private park be opened, and the Americans were driven through the grounds. The park was completed 300 years ago, and no foreigners were ever before admitted to it.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The Vedomosti sharply criticises the visit of Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt to Japan, and complains that the moment for the trip was tactlessly chosen.

The paper adds that the efforts to prove that the visit to the Land of the Rising Sun is devoid of political meaning are "childlike."

TO FLOAT INDEMNITY LOAN.

European Financiers Arranging for Russia's Peace Payment.

BERLIN, July 27.—In view of the probability of an early peace between Russia and Japan, the terms of which may involve the payment of a very heavy indemnity by Russia, the financiers of Europe have been holding conferences to the end that the peace indemnity may be paid without seriously disturbing the finances of the world.

The Mendelssohns, the Berlin bankers, who for many years have been the representatives on the Continent of the Russian Government, and have negotiated many of the Russian loans, have formed an alliance with the Rothschilds in respect to the matter, and have held communications with all the leading financial institutions both on the Continent and in England. They are about to send their representatives to New York with a view of enlisting the co-operation of the larger financiers of the United States.

It is likely that a Russian loan to pay the indemnity will be scattered, and that a considerable portion of it will be taken in the United States. J. Pierpont Morgan, after having conferred with a number of financiers of England, is sailing to-day for New York.

KOMURA IN THE NIPPON CLUB.

Accepts Honorary Membership—Arrangements for the Reception.

A feature of the reception to the Japanese peace envoys by the Nippon Club, at 44 West Eighty-fifth Street, will be the introduction of Baron Komura as an honorary member

Baron Kaneko and Minister Takahira are already honorary members of the club. Baron Komura accepted the honor on Wednesday, through Dr. Jokichi Takamine, the club President.

The clubhouse will be decorated with plants and shrubs for the reception. There will be many large decorative palms, but also many of the Japanese dwarf trees and plants.

ARMY OF 40,000 MEN MOVES ON VLADIVOSTOK

Japanese Vanguard 80 Miles from the Mouth of the Tumen.

ALEXANDROVSK IS CAPTURED

Stubborn Resistance Offered by the Russians in Siberia — Prisoners and Trophies Captured.

KUANCHANGTSU, Manchuria, July 27.—According to reports from Korea, the Japanese continue advancing along a forty-mile front. Their vanguard is now about eighty miles from the mouth of the Tumen River.

The Koreans estimate the strength of the Japanese at about 40,000 men. Their main force is concentrated at Ken-Chen.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 27.—Gen. Linevitch has issued an order, dated July 25, placing all the employes of the navy yard here, including the detachments on certain cruisers, under military command and ordering the Port Commandant to act as second in command to the Military Commandant, who will carry out all naval dispositions through the Port Commandant. The order concludes:

"The Commandant of the fortress shall intrust the naval forces with military duties, placing in their hands the maintenance of order among the men of the navy."

TOKIO, July 27.—Local military critics, discussing the situation in North Korea, predict that the Russians will vigorously defend Kyong-Cheung, to the south of the Tumen River. This town is regarded as most important from a strategic point of view, as it controls Possiet Bay.

Kyong-Cheung is also regarded as the outer line of the defenses of Vladivostok.

The following official announcement was made this afternoon:

"The detachment detailed to protect the landing on the Siberian coast of Japanese troops from the Island of Sakhalin dislodged the enemy from the vicinity of Alkova July 24. The enemy's strength consisted of one battalion of infantry newly dispatched there, besides several hundred volunteers, with eight field pieces from Alexandrovsk placed on the hills in the direction of Luikoff.

"Before this one detachment of infantry which had been dispatched under the protection of torpedo boats toward the pier at Alexandrovsk dispersed a body of the enemy which was attempting to burn the pier, which the Japanese captured intact.

"A detachment landed at Mugati, with the assistance of torpedo boats dislodged the enemy and captured 40,000 tons of coal and light railway materials.

"Another detachment occupied a third line at Alkova the same afternoon, and, continuing the advance, Alexandrovsk was taken and entered the same evening after some resistance. The enemy continued his resistance in redoubts west of the town, and on an eminence northeast of Alexandrovsk a stubborn resistance was offered. The fighting had not ceased at sundown.

"At dawn July 25 the enemy holding the position east of Alexandrovsk was attacked, and our troops pressed him toward Novoe-Michaelkoye. We completely occupied Novoe-Michaelkoye on July 25. That place and Alexandrovsk escaped conflagration.

"Two hundred prisoners were taken, and our detachment also captured gun carriages, ammunition, and provisions."

Vice Admiral Kataoka, in reporting the landing of the Japanese in the vicinity of Alexandrovsk, says that the piers at Alexandrovsk, Niyemi, and Mukake were found undestroyed but the enemy had set fire to Mumika, and Alkova was still burning when the dispatch was sent. The town of Alexandrovsk was not burned. The Japanese flag was hoisted over the Government buildings at Alexandrovsk without any loss to the Japanese.

ZEMSTVOISTS' PAPERS SEIZED.

Police Visit the Homes of Officials of the Congress.

MOSCOW, July 27.—The police yesterday visited the house of M. Golovin, President of the permanent bureau of the zemstvo organization for the Moscow district, who presided at the recent all-Russian Zemstvo Congress, and also the house of M. Pollner, Secretary of the bureau. They seized all the documents relating to the proceedings of the congress.

A new congress of Zemstvos and municipalities will assemble at Moscow in August. Two peasants from each province and also representatives of the numerous liberal unions will participate in it.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 27.—The Novosti, the leading Jewish Liberal organ, was suppressed to-day for two months by the Bureau of Press Administration. In addition to its steady attacks on the Government the Novosti last week printed thinly disguised the resolutions passed by the Zemstvoists at Moscow regarding the Bouligin project for a National Assembly. This was in direct violation of the Government's order.

Employes of the Nevsky Works, where some submarine boats of the American type are being built, struck to-day. There was some disorder, but the manifestants were dispersed by Cossacks. They left behind them a dummy with a red flag in one hand and an imitation bomb in the other. The Cossacks amused themselves by firing several volleys at the dummy.

RUSSIAN RAIDER STILL ACTIVE.

The Kuban Stops a British Steamer in the Red Sea.

PORT SAID, July 27.—The Russian auxiliary cruiser Kuban stopped and examined the British steamer Fazilka, from London July 9 for Calcutta, in the Red Sea on July 25.

The Fazilka was allowed to proceed after her papers had been examined.

The Kuban was formerly the Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:25 A. M.—216 Delancey Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

12:30 A. M.—3,789 Third Avenue; Jaron J. Hepzel; no damage.

7:35 A. M.—119 Forsyth Street; Louis Cohen; damage trifling.

10:50 A. M.—45 West Ninety-first Street; owner unknown; damage, $2,000.

10:55 A. M.—55 Lewis Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:20 A. M.—218 East Ninety-eighth Street; Samuel Griff; damage, $25.

11:35 A. M.—348 East Sixty-fifth Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

2:15 P. M.—9 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street; Isaac Telfman; damage, $200.

2:40 P. M.—503 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $200.

4:30 P. M.—312 East Twelfth Street; owner unknown; damage, $100.

5:25 P. M.—239-241 Grand Street; I. Karufhorn; damage trifling.

6 P. M.—12 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

6:35 P. M.—Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; New York City Railway Company; damage trifling.

7:55 P. M.—156 First Street; Sidoso Sozosico; damage, $10.

8:20 P. M.—59 West Forty-sixth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

8:25 P. M.—2,127 Broadway; Eninger & Berker; damage, $25.

8:25 P. M.—2,072 Third Avenue; Marcus Kroll; damage, $100.

9:45 P. M.—City Island Road, Bronx; W. Hartfield; damage, $4,500.

11:10 P. M.—114 East Fifty-ninth Street; Ella Lee; damage, $100.

ASKS COURT TO WIND UP EQUITABLE'S AFFAIRS

Continued from Page 1.

ors." The complaint also says there is no reasonable probability that the efforts to get new business will succeed. It declares that the object of the incorporation of the society has failed, that those who had control of its funds found the temptation to make illegal profits "overpowering." The complaint continues:

"These facts, and the disastrous consequences thereof in destroying the confidence in the defendant society, and in the business so heretofore conducted by it, have been recognized by the defendant and its stockholders, and it has been made publicly known by it that, in order to continue its business, and to procure new insurance business, the defendant intends to experiment in novel and untried methods of management and control. Litigation, in which the feasibility of said methods will be drawn in question, is now threatened, and the society is without funds with which to defray the enormous expense of conducting such experiments, unless it makes use of said insurance funds and so-called surplus, the property of the policy holders and annuitants."

The complaint asserts that the losses of various kinds have been largely in excess of the original capital of $100,000, and that the society has no funds to meet the losses and is insolvent. It concludes:

"The property of the defendant is now in the hands or under the control of the stockholders, whose representatives have been guilty of misappropriation, waste, fraud, and neglect in the management of its affairs and property. The business and affairs of the society are at a standstill; its morale as an insurer is destroyed; whatever business it may do will be at an enormous loss and sacrifice on the part of the present policy holders. Their supreme interest is to place the assets in the hands of competent receivers, appointed by this court, and to gradually, prudently, and economically wind up the affairs of the company. In this way only can the policy holders and annuitants be protected from eventual and irretrievable loss."

Dos Passos Brothers and Battle & Marshall of this city and John De F. Junkin of Philadelphia are attorneys for J. Willcox Brown.

AN INCREASE IN INCOME.

Some Equitable Figures Made Public—Assurance Also Higher.

After the two meetings of the Directors of the Equitable Life yesterday President Morton gave out these figures from the financial statement on the first six months of 1905, which had been presented to the board at its meeting on Wednesday:

Assets Dec. 31, 1904	$413,953,020.74
Assets June 30, 1905	421,249,272.79
Increase during last six months	$7,296,252.05
Income first six months of 1904	36,412,327.38
Income first six months of 1905	38,799,138.19
Increase in first six months of 1905	$2,386,810.81
Policies issued first six months of 1904, 65,592, assuring	166,129,321.00
Policies issued first six months of 1905, 61,083, assuring	150,706,993.00
Decrease in first six months of 1905	$15,422,328.00
Policies terminated first six months 1904, 36,144, assuring	100,278,199.00
Policies terminated first six months 1905, 42,123, assuring	119,815,146.00
Assurance in force Dec. 31, 1904, 564,594 policies, assuring	1,495,542,892.00
Assurance in force June 30, 1905, 583,564 policies, assuring	1,526,484,739.00
Increase in assurance in force during last six months, 18,960 policies, assuring	$31,941,847.00

In connection with the financial statement Mr. Morton said:

"The figures are from the Auditor's regular report for the President to submit to the Board of Directors. The chartered accountants are still at work, and it will be some time before they conclude their investigation, but a preliminary report has been made by them stating that the securities of the society had been counted. The amounts and values of stocks and bonds listed on the Exchange were verified, and the amounts of those not listed were confirmed, although as yet the values of these have not been verified for want of time to properly determine them."

Mr. Morton was asked this question in regard to the financial statement:

"How much of the increased income comes from new business and how much from increased rentals, interest, and the like?"

He said: "The statement made to the board contained that information, but it will not be made public."

A reporter said that certain things about the statement as given out did not make clear what factors went to make up some of the items. Mr. Morton replied:

"If you don't understand it, don't publish it. There was no attempt to becloud the statement."

"How many policies written this past half year represent their normal premium return?" asked a reporter, who said that he had once taken out a $25,000 insurance policy that cost him $6 for the first year, and then was allowed to lapse.

"Was that in the Equitable?" Mr. Morton demanded. On being informed that it was not, he said: "Then you don't know anything about this society. If such things are done here they will be stopped." He declined to talk further.

The Directors yesterday heard the report of the committee appointed the day before to consider the pension question. The committee reported that a scale of one-half salary at retirement should be adopted to replace the pension scale of two-thirds salary at retirement, which has been in force heretofore. It became known that in addition to the annuity of $25,000 paid to Mrs. Henry B. Hyde there has been in existence an arrangement whereby Mrs. James W. Alexander, wife of the former President of the Equitable, is to get $18,000 a year upon the death of her husband. These two annuities were established in lieu of certain interest in premiums. Yesterday they were referred to Wallace MacFarlane and Austen G. Fox, Mr. Morton's counsel, for determination of the question whether they can be legally abandoned.

The Directors elected Ernest B. Kruttschnidt and George F. Vietor to the board yesterday.

WILLIAMS FOR EQUITABLE ?

May Be Vice President, Report Says—Parker Mentioned as Counsel.

It was reported last night that Clark Williams, who resigned yesterday as Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, was to become Vice President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. Confirmation could not be obtained, Mr. Williams explaining that he could not tell his plans more than to say that he had certain financial connections in mind. Mr. Williams has been one of the best known trust company men in the State, and is Chairman of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association. He was brought to the United States Mortgage and Trust Company by George W. Young, who resigned from the Presidency a few months ago.

Another report had it yesterday that ex-Judge Alton B. Parker might be chosen as one of counsel for the Insurance Investigating Committee. It was said that the choice of Judge Parker would please the Trustees of the Ryan stock. It was also said in Wall Street that he would accept the place if it were offered to him.

MERCHANTS' TRUST DIVIDEND.

Will Ask Order to Pay Depositors 40 Per Cent.

ALBANY, July 27.—Notice has been received here that at a local special term of the Supreme Court, to be held next Saturday, an application will be made for an order directing the receivers of the Merchants' Trust Company of New York City to pay to all the depositors of that company a sum equal to 40 per cent. of their total deposits.

This is a partial dividend made possible by the diligence of the receivers in converting certain assets into cash. By the sale of bonds, stocks, securities, and other properties, the sum of $974,200 has been accumulated, and after the payment of the partial dividend $147,323 will remain in the Treasury of the company.

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THE EAST SIDE ABLAZE WITH ZION CELEBRATION

Ghetto Turns Out with Torches and Blare of Bands.

THOUSANDS IN THE PARADE

Great Outburst of Enthusiasm Here on the Day That the National Congress Opens at Basle.

Yesterday, which saw the beginning of the Seventh National Congress of Zionists at Basle, Switzerland, was a great day for the Zionists of the east side here. The day was set apart in memory of the founder of Zionism, Dr. Theodor Herzl, who died last July.

The latter event was not observed with much show of outward mourning, but rather turned to account with the celebration of the congress in a great outburst of racial enthusiasm for one who died in his people's cause and for those who were ready to push forward the work he had begun.

The whole east side turned out to celebrate the day. From dusk until midnight the streets of the Jewish quarter were ablaze with light. In the narrow side streets the atmosphere was suffocating, but none seemed to notice it. Every one was in the street and every one seemed happy and hopeful for the future of a race which has suffered so much in the past. Bands blared everywhere, and through the throngs ran the word which stood for that racial feeling which is repressed 364 days in the year:

"Zion!"

Any one who shook the dust of prejudice from his shoes and walked into the east side last night to see 3,000 Zionists marching to the music of Zionism, with the flares of their torches lighting up 10,000 more Jews, who, though not enrolled as Zionists, were for the cause heart, soul, and forever—any one who shook off the dust of prejudice and saw this could not fail to be impressed with the majesty of the occasion, and the slumbering fire of the Zionist theme.

The 3,000 members of the Zionist League who marched in the procession comprised from thirty to forty branches of a rapidly growing organization. The Zionists met between 5 and 7 o'clock at the Terrace Lyceum, 206 East Broadway. At 7:15, when all were assembled in a double column stretching for blocks along the broad east side avenue, the four or five bands placed at intervals through the procession started to play inspiriting Jewish tunes.

Then the columns began to move, and a great sight they presented. There were old men with black skull caps and heavy beards, young men who seemed to see the wrongs of their ancestors piled up to one grand pinnacle upon which rested the Zion of dreams—the Palestine of the Jews and for the Jews—and little boys and girls, each waving the flag of Zion, which is white with two blue stripes and a single six-pointed star in the centre.

Above the procession at intervals arose illuminated transparencies, each with an inscription upon it in Hebrew characters. One, translated, read: "Hail for Jerusalem!" while a second was: "Down with Russia!"

There were two companies that attracted considerable attention. They were the Dr. Herzl Society and the Herzl Kindergarten. The former was composed of boys and girls of from eight to twelve years. The girls all wore large white hats. The kindergarten was made up of children under six years, who set off roman candles as the columns moved through the streets.

The procession turned into Market Street, then followed the prearranged route through all the streets of the east side, and after three hours back again to East Broadway, in front of the Lyceum. When the procession halted there, shortly after 10 o'clock, the crowd was so vast that it was decided by the leaders that the procession should divide into three sections.

One, numbering about 3,000, took possession of the Lyceum for the mass meeting that had been arranged, but underestimated; another section marched, with a brass band, to Rutgers Square, and a third halted at Pike Street and East Broadway. At each of these three places the leaders of the Zionist movement addressed vast audiences.

At midnight the east side was still throbbing with life and music. Rockets now and then shot up from the black rifts between the tenements. It was the greatest night in the lives of many thousands in the Ghetto.

In Brownsville also memorial services for Dr. Herzl and in celebration for the opening of the Zionist Congress were held last night. There about 4,000 members of the Zionist organization congregated in and around the synagogue of the Congregation of Ohab Sholom on Thatford Avenue, where a meeting was presided over by A. Grayzel, the editor of The Jewish Home Journal.

Other speakers were Dr. Lewis A. Alexander, rabbi of Congregation Emanu-El, in Harlem, and Solomon J. Finkelstein, the rabbi of the Brownsville settlement. Samuel Freidert chanted prayers for the dead. After the meeting at the synagogue the young people adjourned to Toback's Hall, in Pitkins Avenue, where the rest of the evening was given over to enthusiasm for the cause of Zion.

CONGRESS OPENS AT BASLE.

Max Nordau Made President—He Eulogizes Dr. Herzl.

BASLE, Switzerland, July 27.—The seventh annual congress of Zionists opened here this morning in the Grand Hall of the Casino de la Ville in the presence of over 1,000 delegates representing twenty-two countries. There was an unusually strong delegation from the United States.

After the delivery of addresses of welcome in behalf of the city, Max Nordau pronounced an eloquent eulogy in memory of Dr. Theodor Herzl, founder of the Zionist movement. The session was suspended at 11 o'clock as a mark of respect to the deceased leader.

The American delegates include Dr. Henry Friedenwald of Baltimore, President of the American Federation of Zionists; Assistant State Attorney Leon Zolkoff of Chicago, head of the Knights of Zion; the Rev. Judah L. Magnes of Brooklyn, Secretary of the American delegation, and many others.

At the afternoon session Dr. Max Nordau was elected President. Dr. Friedenwald was among the assessors named, and the Rev. Mr. Manges was chosen as Secretary of the English-speaking section.

Balfour to Entertain Lodge.

LONDON, July 27.—Premier Balfour will give a luncheon in honor of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts in the House of Commons to-morrow. Ambassador Reid the same evening will give a dinner in honor of Senator Lodge, Gen. Miles, and Assistant Secretary of State Loomis.

Anti-Trust Tobacco Convention.

One of the biggest conventions ever held in the tobacco trade is being planned for the week of Oct. 23 to take action against the monopoly of the tobacco trade. It will be held possibly in the Grand Central Palace. It is proposed to secure the attendance of leaf tobacco growers, cigar, cigarette, and tobacco manufacturers, packers, jobbers, and dealers from every corner of the United States, Cuba, and Porto Rico.

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STEEL HEADS MEET TO-DAY.

United States Corporation After the Pennsylvania's Big Order for Cars.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—President W. E. Corey of the United States Steel Corporation has called a meeting of the Presidents and department heads of the corporation, to be held here to-morrow. He issued the call from New York to-day and will reach Pittsburg in the morning. It is said here that some important changes in the wire, tin, and sheet departments are contemplated, as these departments have not been doing business up to expectations.

One of the most important matters to be considered is the proposed order for 18,000 steel cars for the Pennsylvania Road. The 200,000 tons of steel which will be needed for this order will prove quite an item in the steel world, and the big corporation will make a strong effort to get the order.

President Corey, it is understood, will look over the big works in the Pittsburg district in view of extensive improvements which are being planned.

FREED BUT REARRESTED.

New Complainant Appears Against Persch—Companion Discharged.

John L. Persch of 63 West Fifty-sixth Street, son of a Pittsburg brewer, and Henry Klous of 121 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, whose father is head of a firm of silk merchants, were arraigned in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The complainants were William Reiman and Dieges & Clust, jewelers. Reiman says he lost $470 worth of diamonds through a forged check, while Deiges & Clust lost $340.

When the prisoners were taken before Magistrate Baker the complainants said that the goods had been settled for. Persch and Klous were discharged, but Persch was rearrested on a warrant procured by K. P. Wright, a Washington, D. C., bank cashier. He went back to the Tombs.

Both young men were married only a few days before they were arrested. Their young wives were in court. When Persch was rearrested, his wife, and his mother, who was also present, told the Magistrate that they had exhausted all their own resources in settling with complaining firms.

Lawyer John R. Adams of McIntyre & Adams, who represented Persch, told Magistrate Baker that he would guarantee that all losses sustained through Persch would be made good.

KINGS NAMES ITS COMMITTEE.

Some Informal Discussion of the Mayor's Leaning Toward Grout.

Members of the Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee met in the Thomas Jefferson Building, Brooklyn, last night, and selected a committee of five to represent them in the general conference to arrange for the coming municipal convention. The committee is made up of Senator Patrick H. McCarren, James Kane, J. Morrissey Gray, Conrad Hasenpflug, and James Regan.

Although the matter did not come up in the meeting, there was some discussion among the district leaders of the statement that Mayor McClellan had expressed a desire to have Controller Grout succeed himself.

It was said for Mr. McCarren that Mr. Grout's announcement of last Spring that he would not again be a candidate for Controller had freed the Senator from any obligation he might be under, and no matter what arose he would be at liberty to forward the interests of Herman A. Metz, who is at present his candidate.

Though the Appellate Division in the afternoon had affirmed the verdict unseating Senator James Kehoe of the Ninth Assembly District, the Senator held his seat at the meeting. It was explained that the order of the court had not been served on him or Senator McCarren, Chairman of the committee.

COURT UPHOLDS GOV. FOLK.

Prohibits Interference with Police Raids on Delmar Track.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Judge Marshall of the Supreme Court to-day granted a writ of prohibition against the authorities of St. Louis County restraining them from interfering with the police of the City of St. Louis in the enforcement of laws. The writ is returnable Oct. 10, up to which time Gov. Folk's orders cannot be questioned. It is regarded as a final blow to the Delmar race track.

The usual police raid was executed to-day. Fifty-three bluecoats and plain clothes men forced their way into the track and took possession of the bookmakers' stools in the betting ring. No betting was done, and less than 150 persons were present. The track management announced it would reduce purses from ,00 to $200, and horsemen are beginning to leave.

Acting under orders from Gov. Folk, the Police Board to-day demanded of the Western Union Telegraph Company that it remove its wires from the racetrack. Manager Bohle of the Western Union said he would have to confer with his superiors. He denied all knowledge that the Western Union is serving bookrooms.

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CHINESE BAN ON OUR BANK.

Boycott of the International Banking Corporation Proposed.

SHANGHAI, July 27.—The native bankers here are calling a meeting to discuss a proposal to boycott the International Banking Corporation.

UNIONIST PEERS DIVIDED.

But a Resolution Opposing the Taxation of Food Is Rejected.

LONDON, July 27.—The House of Lords to-night discussed a resolution proposed by the Duke of Devonshire opposing any general or penal tariff or colonial preference based on the taxation of food. The resolution was rejected by the adoption of the previous question by a majority of 64.

The discussion was an interesting revelation of the differences of opinion among the Unionist peers. For instance, the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord President of the Council and President of the Board of Education, declared that he supported Premier Balfour's policy, but would resign if there should be any question of the taxation of food.

The Duke of Devonshire, Lord Goschen, and others earnestly appealed to the Government to cease its ambuguous policy and not to sit silent while Mr. Chamberlain audaciously claimed the Premier and the Unionist Party for his own, but Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, speaking for the Government, declined to be drawn into any specific declaration as to the Government's policy regarding a tariff or the colonial conference.

ROW AT SUMMER RESORT.

President of Thousand Island Park Association Is Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

THOUSAND ISLAND PARK, N. Y., July 27.—George W. Sawyer, President of the Thousand Island Park Association, who is a prominent business man of Syracuse, was arrested this afternoon at his Summer home here on a charge of assault and battery. The complainant is Walter Visger, Jr., son of Capt. W. L. Visger, manager of the Captain Visgar Steamboat Company. Sawyer was taken to Lafargeville to-night by Officer Henry Gabler, where he will be arraigned before the presiding Justice.

The arrest was the result of an ordinance issued by the Park Association some time ago forbidding soliciting upon the park by the agent of any steamboat company.

Capt. Visger, who refused to obey the ordinance, was served with an injunction ten days ago restraining him from soliciting in the park. Walter Visger, Jr., the complainant, alleges that on June 19, while standing on the local dock, he was seized and maltreated by President Sawyer, and afterward threatened with imprisonment for violating the association ordinances.

A social gathering planned to be held at Sawyer's Summer home here this evening was interrupted by the arrest.

SOMNAMBULISTIC ENGINE.

Gets Up Steam Alone and Butts Another Into the Turntable Pit.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, July 27.—An engine in the roundhouse at Montclair became restless shortly before last midnight, and without the assistance of a fireman got up steam enough to start it going. It drove a much larger engine off the tracks into the deep turntable pit.

The crash aroused persons in the neighborhood, and word was sent to Hoboken for a wrecking train. With the aid of a steam derrick the engine was raised.

J. P. Morgan Sails for Home.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—J. Pierpont Morgan is among the passengers who sailed from Liverpool yesterday for New York on board the White Star liner Oceanic.

Active Brains—

Must have proper FOOD or nervous prostration surely follows. Use

Grape-Nuts

There's a reason.

THE LIFE-INSURANCE CLUB OF NEW YORK is an old-line life-insurance company chartered by the State of New York and backed by Government Bonds and the enthusiastic patronage of the American people.

It differs from other standard companies in one fundamental and vital respect.—It *pays no commissions to agents and maintains no expensive branch offices;* policies are written solely by advertising and correspondence.

This enables the Club to issue to its members the approved forms of insurance at lower rates and with the privilege of monthly premiums.

Men, women, and young people everywhere are requested to write for particulars, *stating occupation and exact date of birth.*

Address

Life-Insurance Club of New York

RICHARD WIGHTMAN, President

Fifth Avenue and 38th St., New York.

Stuyler's

HAVE OPENED A STORE FOR THE SALE OF THEIR UNSURPASSED CANDIES AS WELL AS DELICIOUS ICE CREAM SODA AND OTHER FOUNTAIN DRINKS AT 60 WEST 125. STREET, BET. FIFTH & LENOX AVENUES.

THIS LOCATION WILL BE FOUND VERY CONVENIENT FOR OUT OF TOWN SHOPPERS, LOCATED ON THE N.Y. CENTRAL, HARLEM AND NEW HAVEN RAILROADS, WHO USE THE 125TH STREET STATION.

TELEPHONE CONNECTION.

STORE OPEN EVENINGS.

White Rose CEYLON TEA

is picked by comely, cleanly Singhalese girls on the Island of Ceylon and is handled and prepared by machinery—no other hand touches it. Its preparation throughly sterilizes it and it comes to you in sealed and soldered packages. This is the reason why it is the cleanest and purest as well as the most delicious tea.

One quality—the best. Black, Mixed or Natural Green in sealed foil packages only.

Large package 30 cents, generous trial package 10 cents.

Tailor Shops: 110 Fifth Ave.

CLOTHES AT A SUMMER DISCOUNT

There are just 300 Suits here—Quaker Grey, Plain or with the Aristocratic Over-Plaids and Naples Blue—that were $20. They have all the standard Lambert goodness and we sell them to you for this figure to acquaint you with their virtues. $13.50

Atterbury System Clothes

have all the best custom-tailor merits.

"Ask the Man Who Wears Them."

Salesrooms: 39 and 41 Cortlandt Street.

Clothing, Furnishings, Hats. Sole Agent, Shoes. Also at New Haven, Conn.

LAMBERT

C. L. DU VIVIER. JOHN CALLAGHAN.

Du Vivier & Co.

22 Warren St., New York.

Bouquet & Fils House of Commons Cuvee, - - - - - - 1898

Duminy & Co. ex. quality, ex. dry 1898

Duminy & Co. ex. quality, ex. dry 1898

Krug & Co. Private Cuvee - - 1898

Krug & Co. Private Cuvee - - 1898

"Berbice" Superfine Virgin Salad Oil

PHONE 6121 CORTLANDT.

HOME BUILDERS DISCUSS EFFECT OF TARIFF TAX

Loan Associations Appoint a Committee to Consider It.

PERIL OF A LARGE RESERVE

Recent Troubles of the Equitable Are Cited—An Effective Appeal to Israel W. Durham.

The convention of the Co-operative Savings and Building Loan Associations at the Murray Hill Hotel closed late yesterday afternoon after a series of discussions interesting to people of small means having money to invest.

Most of the time of the last session was taken up by a paper and debate on "The Tariff Tax on Homes." Fred Cyrus Leubuscher of this city read the paper, and there was a general discussion when he finished.

A committee of five was finally delegated to consider the subject thoroughly and report to the next convention as to the advisability of the repeal by Congress of the tariff tax on building material.

Mr. Leubuscher said that the tax materially hampered the poor man in his struggle for a home.

He read statistics and said that "the trusts were not only getting all they could from the people of this country, but were selling material abroad at a lower rate than that at which foreign manufacturers could put the same materials on their home markets. He said he thought that the man who should be paying $8 or $10 a month for his home was paying $2 or $3 more. Pennsylvania delegates held, on the contrary, that the protective tariff was, in reality, a benefit to the home builder.

SHOULD NOT BLAME TRUSTS.

"I am a protectionist, hidebound outside, inside, and on all sides," declared Michael J. Brown of Philadelphia. "Building and loan men should separate the trusts from building society affairs. They are two absolutely distinct propositions and have no connection with each other."

E. G. Rapier, Secretary of the People's Homestead Association of New Orleans, said that the League should help the workingman earn his wages, and not discuss politics. Other delegates agreed that politics should have no place in the association, but failed to see how the matter of a tax on building materials could be considered as political.

The first paper read at yesterday morning's session was on "Building and Loan Growth; Its Benefits, How Obtained." Its author was L. L. Rankin, counsel for the Buckeye State Building Loan Company of Columbus, Ohio.

"There is no especial virtue in poverty when one can be rich," said Mr. Rankin. "If a building loan company can increase its assets and broaden its scope its usefulness will be correspondingly increased. Our object is home building. Under ordinary conditions a large association can lend money to its members at a lower rate of interest than a small one can.

"One of the most important rules of the association with which I am identified is the prohibition of loans to any of its officers or Directors or to their wives. Such a rule ought to be made a law in every State, inasmuch as it insures against the temptation to speculate with the funds of the companies with which the officers are intrusted.

"The enlargement of the reserve funds of building loan associations is important. Large reserve funds are necessary as a measure of safety, for losses are sure to come at some time or another in all enterprises. On the other hand, there is danger in a reserve fund of excessive size. The troubles of the Equitable Life Assurance Society are and were largely due to its enormous reserve fund."

Benjamin H. Jones of Boston read a paper on "The General Management." He described the kind of a man who should be at the head of a building loan association, saying that salary was a secondary consideration with him.

"Fighting a Boss-ridden Legislature" was the topic of Addison B. Burk of Philadelphia.

"We of the Pennsylvania League," he said, "have been engaged for many years in fighting the enactment of new building society laws in our State. Prior to the last session of the Legislature we were fairly successful, but last year conditions had changed.

"When the members of the league went to Harrisburg," said he, "they found themselves opposed by powerful moneyed interests, with legislators absolutely subservient. The bills were passed in committee and were booked for passage in the House. We were not able to get a hearing.

"In this emergency we determined to appeal to the boss himself—Israel W. Durham—who was then in Florida. A long telegram was sent to him explaining the situation. In less than a week after our appeal reached Mr. Durham it was in Harrisburg in the hands of his agents, and the bills were ordered recommitted. We had a hearing and the legislation was prevented. We won our fight by an appeal, not to the Legislature, but to those who ruled the Legislature. I think I am justified in saying now, since a strong man has arisen in Philadelphia and the boss has been deposed, that the situation is one not liable to arise again."

Others who spoke were James W. Sutton of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and Charles O'Connor Hennessy.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Frank D. Kingsbury, Corning, N. Y., President; Charles F. Bentley, Grand Island, Neb., First Vice President; J. N. C. Shumway, Taylorsville, Ill., Second Vice President; W. G. Weeks, New Iberia, La., Third Vice President; Joseph K. Gamble, Philadelphia, Penn., Treasurer; Herman F. Cellarius, Cincinnati, Ohio, Secretary; J. W. Sutton, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Assistant Secretary.

The new Executive Committee is as follows: Lake W. Sanborn, Fred Bader, Ohio; O. D. Eldredge, Massachusetts; Joseph H. Palst, Pennsylvania; Charles Wellman, Michigan; I. N. C. Royce, Indiana; Jules Dreyfuss, Louisiana; Henry C. Dumont, Kentucky; George C. Gilmore, Nebraska; C. S. Hartough, Kansas; C. H. Reynolds, Iowa, and Samuel Witthowsky, North Carolina.

The convention is to meet next year in Cincinnati.

CLUB YELL BROUGHT POLICE.

Bridegroom's Friends Intended to Kidnap Him from San Juan Hill.

Harry Ferrier, a clerk in the office of Park Commissioner Pallas, married Miss Laura Devine at her home, 141 West Sixty-second Street, last night. The bridegroom tried to keep the matter a secret from the members of the Minute Club, a west side organization, but the Paul Reveres of San Juan Hill heard the news and hurried forth in an automobile to rally the Minute Men.

At 1 o'clock this morning twenty men had been found. Their design, they say, was to kidnap Ferrier and take him to the Bronx.

The bridegroom was wary. He sent out a box of cigars and some liquid refreshments and his friends agreed to go home. Before leaving, however, they decided to give their yell, and that was when the trouble started.

The yell begins with a dismal groan and ends with the words "Help, murder, police, assassin."

Twenty extra policemen of the 118 who are now detailed to patrol San Juan Hill and vicinity heard the ominous words and ran up. They arrested three men, including Peter Haggerty, who was Ferrier's best man at the wedding. The prisoners were accused of disorderly conduct. Magistrate Finn discharged them.

Reported by Wireless.

Steamship Bermudian, incoming, reported by De Forest wireless at 8 o'clock last night as 190 miles southeast of Sandy Hook; due at her pier about 11 A. M. today.

Pennsylvania Railroad

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY

July 30, ROUND	$2.50	1905. TRIP

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leaves New York (West 23d St.).....6:45 A. M.
" " " (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.).....7:00 A. M.
" Brooklyn.....6:45 A. M.

RETURNING

Leaves Atlantic City.....7:00 P. M.

STOPPING AT NEWARK AND ELIZABETH IN EACH DIRECTION.
TICKETS GOOD GOING AND RETURNING ONLY ON SPECIAL TRAIN.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Passenger Traffic Manager. GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

ADVERTISE, IT SEEMS, FOR MISSING PASTOR

"Trouble Over," Note Addressed with Mr. Halsted's Initials Says.

TRACED TO RAILROAD STATION

Home Superintendent Went to Long Island City Saturday—Dr. Mottet Finds His Accounts Right.

Coincident with the discovery yesterday by the friends of the missing Rev. Newberry O. Halsted, Superintendent of the St. Johnland Home, at King's Park, L. I., that the day after his visit to this city last Friday he apparently took a train from Long Island City, this advertisement appeared in a newspaper:

"N. O. H.—Communicate immediately; trouble over; confident.—J. D. H."

The letters "J. D. H." are the initials of the name of the missing man's brother, James D. Halsted of Rye. The "N. O. H.," it was assumed, was meant to attract the Rev. Mr. Halsted's attention. No information about the advertisement was obtainable at the home of either.

The Rev. Mr. Halsted's friends traced him yesterday to the Long Island Railway station in Long Island City, where he spoke to the train announcer a day after his disappearance. Mr. Halsted's family and friends believe that perhaps while mentally unbalanced he tried to get back to the home, but took the wrong train and is wandering about aimlessly in some part of the island.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet of 47 West Twentieth Street, Manhattan, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, who is President of the St. Johnland Home Association, visited the home in Kings Park yesterday and made a very thorough investigation of the financial condition of the institution. In this he was assisted by Miss Chadburn, the bookkeeper. Dr. Mottet is one of the Rev. Mr. Halsted's closest friends, but he deemed it his duty to make a full investigation in view of the mystery surrounding the disappearance.

He was greatly pleased, he said, that everything was in praiseworthy order, the accounts being in such shape as to give the investigator instant knowledge of their condition. After completing his investigation, the Rev. Dr. Mottet wrote out the following statement, which he gave out to the press as, in his estimation, the summing up of the case to the present time:

"The Rev. N. O. Halsted, pastor and Superintendent of the Society of St. Johnland, came to New York on Friday last for the transaction of routine business, intending to return home the same day. For months he has shown the strain of long and close application to his many and onerous duties. Possibly the heat of two and three weeks ago affected him physically and mentally. He was urged repeatedly to take a long rest, but he pleaded lack of time. I believe he has suffered a nervous and mental collapse and has wandered away. Neither his family nor any of his friends possess any clue as to his probable whereabouts. The accounts at St. Johnland are in admirable condition. His domestic relations are happy. The old and the young who are under his care respect and love him."

Dr. Mottet said that on Thursday, July 20, the Rev. Mr. Halsted deposited $100 with the Knickerbocker Trust Company, and that on Friday, July 21, the day of his disappearance, he deposited $70 more with the same trust company. It has long been the missing man's habit to spend Thursdays at the parish house of the Church of the Holy Communion, 49 West Twentieth Street. His visit to the city on Friday was contrary to his custom. He stopped at the Grand Hotel and the National Arts Club, his friends say, but beyond that and the fact that he deposited $70 in the Knickerbocker Trust Company nothing further is known of him. It is rumored that possibly he had a larger sum of money with him than $70, and that possibly some of it was stolen, but that is not credited by those chiefly concerned in the search for the missing clergyman.

Dr. Mottet, who is supposed to be on a vacation, said last night that he would not give any thought to rest or vacation until his friend had been found, and that he would devote all his time to searching for him. He is in almost constant communication with the authorities and with Mrs. Halsted.

Mrs. Halsted is stopping with friends in Manhattan. She is afflicted with deafness, which renders her task of searching for her husband doubly difficult.

George L. Thompson of King's Park, one of the missing clergyman's oldest friends, believes he has met with violence. He does not believe that he was ill. He says he is a strong man, both mentally and physically.

The inmates of St. Johnland Home are all deeply distressed because of the disappearance of their pastor and Superintendent. He is beloved by every man, woman, and child in the large institution, and by the townspeople as well.

BRONX DETECTIVE BUREAU.

A Branch of the Headquarters Organization Is to be Established There.

A branch of the Detective Bureau at Police Headquarters is about to be established in the Bronx. This is in line with the policy under which Brooklyn has a branch office.

Detective Sergeant Samuel E. Price, who has had twenty-five years 'experience, will be in charge of the Bronx Bureau.

The Bronx has been the scene of several serious crimes in recent years, and the distance from the Mulberry Street office has frequently proved a hindrance in the detection of their perpetrators. This fact led to the resolve to establish the branch bureau.

Acting Inspector Stephen O'Brien, who has the Brooklyn office under his direct supervision, will exercise the same function in the Bronx. A score or more of men will be detailed to the Bronx, and after Aug. 1 will report there each morning. Price and O'Brien will select the men for the new detail.

Receiver Asked for Jewish Papers.

Abraham H. Sarasohn applied yesterday to Justice Fitzgerald, in the Supreme Court, for a receiver for The Jewish Daily News and The Jewish Gazette, pending the trial of an action he has brought to establish his claim to a one-third interest in the estate of his father, Kasryel H. Sarasohn, who founded both publications. The income of the papers is said to be $50,000 a year. Justice Fitzgerald reserved decision.

Picnic for Jewish Orphans.

The children of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, of which Louis Stern is the President, had a picnic yesterday. They rode in pony carts, and from Fort George came fortune tellers and "the Indian chief Splitbark Oscanona, the daring horseback rider from the Wild West show," and other wonders. In the evening there were dancing, a torchlight parade, and finally fireworks.

Santa Fe

All the Way

California

Very Low Rates

Out and Back

From Chicago

On certain days this summer, the Santa Fe will sell first-class round-trip tickets to cool California for one fare. Honored on the California Limited.

Glorious side trips to Grand Canyon of Arizona and Yosemite, and visit Portland Exposition.

The cool and dustless way. Harvey serves the meals.

The Santa Fe agent is at 377 Broadway, New York City

TO EXHIBIT AIRSHIP MODELS.

Mr. Ludlow Thinks Museum Should Afford Space—Machines Destroyed.

Israel Ludlow, lawyer and airship inventor, thinks there should be some place where models of airships can be kept so as to illustrate to the world, when flying has become common, the struggles and advances that were made from time to time in perfecting the various flying machines. That there may be such a record Mr. Ludlow will ask the Metropolitan Museum of Art, as soon as Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke returns to this country, to set aside a part of the museum for the exhibition of such models. And if the Metropolitan refuses Mr. Ludlow, he hopes to have convinced the public of the necessity of such an exhibition place.

Mr. Ludlow says he has been forced to destroy more than sixty models of airships because he could find no place in which to store them. He has in mind also the case of Henry Rodmeyer of Jersey City, a brother aerialist, who must destroy many of his models, which represent a work of a lifetime. Mr. Rodney, who is a heeler—not political, but a worker on shoes—met Mr. Ludlow some weeks ago and confided to him that through having to seek a smaller house he would be forced to do away with many models which he had been able to store in the larger house which he then occupied.

Mr. Rodmeyer has given much of his attention to kites, and according to his attorney, Edward Van Winkle, he has made wonderful strides in the science of kite flying which ere long he hopes to adapt to flying machines. Mr. Ludlow has made Mr. Rodmeyer's cause his own, and the agitation will begin at once.

"It seems a shame," said Mr. Ludlow, yesterday, "that the world should not be able to see in years to come the struggles and devotion to the principle of the pioneers in aerial navigation. The museum ought to set aside a place for the models and also a place where the inventors can get together and discuss plans."

It was pointed out to Mr. Ludlow that some of his models would occupy a great deal of space, but he said he could reduce their size, and that anyway, if the museum was not available, there ought to be some place where the models could be preserved.

WROTE TO MISS ROOSEVELT.

Army Prisoner Will Be Examined by a Lunacy Board.

James G. Jones, a United States Army prisoner serving a sentence for desertion in Castle Williams, has been transferred to the military hospital on Governors Island, and is to be examined as to his sanity as a result of having written several remarkable letters to Miss Alice Roosevelt, the President's eldest daughter. The prisoner is believed to have seen Miss Roosevelt when as a member of the Coast Artillery he was one of the guard assigned to accompany the President. He is a clean-shaven, rather good-looking young fellow. He says he is in love with the President's daughter, and, according to his prison mates, talks of her all the time.

That Jones was the author of several missives sent to Miss Roosevelt was discovered by a Secret Service agent who was sent to Governors Island to investigate the case. The lunacy board appointed to examine Jones will probably meet to-day.

9-YEAR-OLD VOYAGER ALONE.

Little Miss Here on the Teutonic—Going to See Her Father.

"I am going to see my papa, who left home so long ago that I don't know how he looks," said little Miss Violet Bradshaw of Witham, England, to the Customs Inspector yesterday morning.

Miss Violet, who is only nine years old, was a saloon passenger on the White Star liner Teutonic, in from Liverpool. She was unaccompanied, and left for Victoria, British Columbia, soon after she landed. On her arrival there she will have traveled over 6,000 miles alone.

The little girl wore a bright red cloak, on the lapel of which was pinned a tag, with her destination written on it. Her father, she said, was so busy that he didn't have the time to come and meet her. She has been living with her grandmother since she was a baby.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street.

The Store Closes at One o'clock Saturdays.

The Sale of

Flannel Suits for Men

Formerly $18, $20 and $25. At $13.50

Will Come to a Close on Saturday, July 29.

If you contemplate the purchase of a suit of this kind, you will be interested to know that the variety is still very good, embracing many very stylish suits in white or cream flannel, in solid as well as striped effects; single or double-breasted models. Trousers with or without cuffs.

Blue Serge Coats and Trousers for Men at $15.00

We direct attention to a very complete assortment of single breasted blue serge 2-garment suits for men at fifteen dollars, which we consider exceptional values.

They are fashioned in strict accordance with the latest prevailing fashions, quarter lined with alpaca and of our standard make. All sizes.

Outing Trousers for Men at $3.50

Twelve exclusive patterns cut in an entirely new wide hip, peg top model—of flannels—wool crashes—and tropical homespuns.

Summer Suits for Young Men

Two or three garment models at $8.50

We are offering at present several hundred stylish summer suits for young men (sizes 14 to 20 years—30 to 36 inch chest), which are remarkably beautiful. The single-breasted coats are cut in straight or round edge models—the double-breasted coats in the new long and loose style.

You may have them ½, ¼ or ⅛ lined, with side or centre vents as you prefer, the range of selection embracing light weight cheviots, homespuns, flannels and crash cloths in a great many different designs.

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY "SPECIAL."

Children's Straw Sailors and Boys' Straight Brim Straw Hats, regularly sold at 50c., $1.00 and $1.50, } All at 25c

Cool Underwear for Men

Our stock affords an exhaustive variety of underwear particularly suited for the heated term, such as linen mesh, silk, English balbriggan and lisle thread, woven very thin, yet firm and durable.

"SPECIAL" FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

Soft, fine half bleached balbriggan shirts, with short sleeves and drawers to match.

Value 75c. At 50c. each.

Unbleached or white open mesh shirts and drawers.

Value $1.00. At 75c. each.

$1.50 & $2.00 Shirts for Men Special at $1.00

If you require an additional supply of shirts, here is the opportunity. The materials are chambray, madras, cheviot and crash in innumerable patterns and colorings, plaited bosoms in open front coat styles, with attached cuffs; also plain front models, with cuffs attached. Included are many white, plain and fancy madras shirts, plaited or plain bosoms, attached or detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18; sleeves 31 to 37.

Silk Neckwear for Men

French seam four-in-hand ties, one and three-quarter and two and one-quarter inches wide in a large variety of designs; also batwing ties.

Value 50c. Special at 25c.

Stocks for men. A special lot of fifty dozen, made of cheviots and madras, a superb variety.

Value 50c. each. Special at 2 for 25c

FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY "SPECIAL."

Belts for Men, of pigskin, walrus, calf, seal or harness leather, fitted with buckles of brass, gunmetal, nickel or black enamel, all of them carefully bound and leather lined.

Values, $1.00, $1.25 & $1.50. Special at 50c.

The Sale of High Grade

Oxfords for Men

Regularly $3.50. Special at $2.25

WILL ALSO END ON SATURDAY

There are still several hundred pairs to choose from. Two models: Of excellent patent coltskin or black vici kid, straight lasts, medium or broad toes and Goodyear welted oak soles.

SOCIETY'S EDITORS CALLED.

Urgent Invitations Out to Tell What They Know About Town Topics.

A large number of subpoenas were issued by the District Attorney's office yesterday in The Town Topics case.

The District Attorney is to seek information to-day of all the "society editors" in the city. They have been directed to appear at the Criminal Courts Building and tell anything they know about Town Topics, "Fads and Fancies," "America's Smart Set," and all other things on the trail started by the arrest of Charles Ahle for attempted blackmail. A number of artists who have worked for social publications have also been subpoenaed.

The District Attorney's office in addition is about to begin an investigation of The Ess-Ess Publishing Company.

L. J. Apgar's Estate All to His Wife.

The will of Louis J. Apgar, who committed suicide at his home in Jersey City two weeks ago after Vice Chancellor Garrison had granted the plea in the Meyers divorce suit in which Apgar was named as co-respondent, was admitted to probate yesterday. It bequeaths all the testator's property, real and personal, to his wife, with the proviso that whatever remains at her death shall be equally divided between their four children. The estate is large.

Gregorian Chant Congress.

The Rev. J. B. Young, S. J., of 30 West Sixteenth Street, made public yesterday a formal invitation to all those interested in Catholic Church music to attend the international congress for Gregorian chant to be held at Strasburg, in Alsace, from Aug. 16 to Aug. 19. It is desired that as many as can attend will go.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO

SIXTH AVE. NEXT DOOR TO THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

NEW YORK.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Until 12. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

The Big Store's New and Greatly Amplified Popular Telephone Service

Will Soon Be Ready For General Public Use.

OUR business has grown to such proportions that we find it necessary to greatly improve the Public Telephone Service in so far as it relates to The Siegel Cooper Store

With that end in view we have made a contract with the New York Telephone Company, and shortly more than ONE THOUSAND NEW TELEPHONES will be installed in The Siegel Cooper Store.

This Is the Largest Contract Ever Made by the New York Telephone Company with a Mercantile Concern.

These Telephones will be located in handy places throughout the entire Store and may be used by customers at their will and without the vexatious delays which too frequently characterize the general public telephone service.

Persons in the Store may Telephone to any point within the Company's field of operation. Persons outside of the Store, at home, or wherever they may be, will be able to Telephone direct to any Department in the Store without waiting.

It will be the best Store Telephone System ever known anywhere. It will prove one of the greatest accommodations announced in many years.

Ample notice of the completion of the installation of this new system will be given.

Women's Coats.

Additional News About the Pre-Inventory Clearance.

THE DETAIL FOR TO-DAY:

Excellent quality black Taffeta or Cloth of Gold, with either box plaited or sunburst side plaited effects and handsome collar of silk and braid, long streamers in front and three-quarter length loose sleeves to correspond with coat, "Frocks and Frills" styles.

Original price, $14.75, Clearing at **$6.75.**

ALSO—

THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS of black and tan Taffeta, or black Peau de Soie, handsome applique collar; original price $26.50, clearing at $18.75.

36 INCH COATS of heavy black Taffeta or Cloth of Gold in smart effects, original price $16.50, clearing at $10.75.

ACCORDION PLAITED COATS of black Taffeta or Cloth of Gold, original price $10.75, clearing at $6.75.

"FROCKS AND FRILLS" COATS of white Linen with short sleeves, original price $5.95, clearing at $2.98.

WASHABLE POPLINETTE COATS with large lace collar, originally $5.00, clearing at $2.50.

(Siegel Cooper Store, 2nd Floor Front, 18th St.)

Annual Charities Benefit Sales.

Each July since the inception of this business The Siegel Cooper Store has donated a certain percentage from a week's business to local charities devoted to Summer work. This is done to show our appreciation of their praiseworthy efforts and to aid them in a substantial manner. The current week is set apart for that purpose. The list for to-day and the balance of the week being:

FRIDAY—New York Herald Free Ice Fund—New York Tribune Fresh Air Fund.

SATURDAY—Society of St. Vincent de Paul for Summer Home—Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

Women's Beautiful Neckwear at Very Extraordinary Prices.

We shall have on sale to-day:—

LACE AND LAWN STOCKS AND CHEMISETTES, each. Regular valuation 25c. to 50c. each. 15c

LACE AND LAWN YOKES AND CHEMISETTES, each. Regular valuation 75c. to $1.50. 35c

FINE VALENCIENNES LACE YOKES, regular valuation $2.50 to $7.00, 98c

It is within the bounds of conservative statement to say that these are the choicest values at the prices quoted ever seen in any store in New York.

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, Centre.)

Clearing Men's Straw Hats.

Prices Reduced to 75c. & $1.25.

Pre-Inventory selling shows no mercy to values. This is no exception. Hats you'd pay $2.50 to $3.50 for at any ordinary hatter's you get way below market quotations.

All new straws—a late shipment—that's why they are thus grouped:

GRADE NO. 1.

Fine Split Milan, Mackinaw and French Palms; all hand made, in all sizes, newest styles in season's best brim effects. Your choice at 1.25

GRADE NO. 2.

Fine English and Belgian Splits, Japanese Sennits, Mackinaws and Manilas; season's smart, exclusive styles; your choice at 75c

(Siegel Cooper Store, Main Floor, East.)

Women's Summer Dresses.

Another Chapter in the Stirring Pre-Inventory Clearance.

500 Shirt Waist Dresses At the Lowest Record Prices.

We feature with special stress a handsome gathering of

Shirt Waist Dresses.

At 2.25—These are made from materials that would be used in Dresses selling regularly at $6.00. Fine White Lawn, with embroidered fronts; also of fine White Lawn with polka dots; others with figures and stripes; Chambrays and Percales with fancy figures and stripes; dark color Lawns with white figure; fancy Madras materials. The styles are full blouse effects; some prettily trimmed, others plain tailored. Correctly made skirts.

Handsome Outing Suits.

Also at 2.25—A collection of stylish Outing Suits. Made to be sold at $6.00; "Frocks and Frills" Jackets, walking length skirts; pure linen; of Union linen; fancy Summer Voiles and silk and linen materials.

Other special clearance sale prices prevail on Women's Taffeta Shirt Waist DRESSES, on Women's SAILOR SUITS, on Costumes of Lawn, Organdie Net, and other Summer materials.

Also half prices prevail on Tailor-Made Suits for traveling purposes. (Siegel Cooper Store, Second Floor, Front.)



Other Special Sales To-Day:

Knitted Underwear for Men, Women and Children, Girls' Lawn Dresses, Women's Wrappers and Kimono Sacques, Children's Dresses, Children's Straw Hats, Children's Hosiery, Women's Dresses and Lingerie Waists, Shoes and Oxfords for Men and Women, and Shoes for Misses and Boys; Boys' Suits, White Goods, Men's Blue Serge, Fancy Worsted and 2-Piece Suits, Groceries, Wines and Liquors, Cigars, and the Mid-Summer Furniture Sale Offers Many Extraordinary Values in Dining Room Furniture.

SOCIETY VIEWS HORSES AT HOLLYWOOD PARK

Vanderbilt Coach Four Sent from Show Ring.

RIBBONS FOR JORDAN ENTRIES

Mrs. Grosvenor Rides in Saddle Class and Takes Blue Ribbon—Mrs. Gerken Adds to Her Victories.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 27.—Society turned out at its best to-day in the Hollywood Park Horse Show grounds. The boxes were all filled with attractively gowned women, while the lawn separating the ring from the grand stand was literally alive with fashionable promenaders. Judging began early and was continued right on time until 6 o'clock. The Gerken, Grosvenor, Vanderbilt, and Jordan entries were all watched with the closest attention, and the blue ribbon victors in every case as they passed out of the ring were heartily cheered.

Eben D. Jordan, the prominent Boston exhibitor, and Mrs. John Gerken of New York carried off the highest individual honors of the day. Mr. Jordan scored three well-merited firsts, while Mrs. Gerken added two more blue ribbons to her already large score.

With the "rail birds," the class that earned the greatest applause was that for four-in-hands. There were four entries, and they made a noble show as they entered the ring. Alfred G. Vanderbilt drove his $20,000 coach team into the ring, but after sending it around the track at a lively clip the gallery was taken completely by surprise when the judges sent the horses out. One of the leaders had suddenly developed a slight lameness, rendering the four incapable of competing for the blue.

Vanderbilt fared poorly in the ladies' saddle class, in which he had two good entries, but the standard was so high that he had to be content with a third, won by the bay mare Maid of Athens. Miss Marion Holloway rode both of the Vanderbilt horses. Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor, who also had two entries and rode them herself, the only time she appeared in the ring, won her only blue of the day in this class, her chestnut mare Corinne beating Mrs. Gerken's chestnut Mayr.

Mrs. Gerken captured one of her firsts in the harness class for pairs when her popular winners, Newsboy and Shopgirl, beat both the Campbell Thomson and Grosvenor pairs. Miss Belle Frank won a creditable victory in the class for ladies' harness horses shown to basket phaetons. Her entry, the bay gelding High Art, had lots of action and spirit, and easily led a very excellent class.

The awards follow:

Harness Horses, suitable for station work.—Won by Manning & Seelig's b. g. Indian Chief. Thomas A. Ennis's b. m. Gypsy second, Henry J. Braker's br. m. Lady May third.

Ladies' Harness Horses, shown to basket phaeton.—Won by Miss Belle Frank's b. g. High Art. Mrs. H. E. Owen's blk. g. Blackie second. Miss Mabel Brady's blk. m. Mavourneen third, Manning & Seelig's br. g. Prince Alert fourth.

Combination Saddle and Harness.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's b. m. La Contributor. A. E. Weatherbee's br. g. Morning Glory second, W. E. Cannor's br. m. Lassie third, Miss Vera Morris's ch. g. Rex fourth.

High Steppers, over 15.1 hands.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's b. g. Lord Burleigh and b. g. Lord Belfast, Oakland Farm's b. m. Polly Prim and b. g. Full Dress second, Jay F. Carlile's ch. m. Eloquence and ch. g. Revenue third, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's br. m. Laughing Water and br. g. Indian Chief fourth.

Roadsters, three years old or over.—Won by Harry L. Toplitz's b. s. Graeme Grattan and b. g. Judge Boardman, William M. V. Hoffman's b. m. Silk Lace and b. g. Bancroft second. No other entries.

Harness Horses, suitable for gig, over 15 and not exceeding 15.3 hands.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's ch. m. Hildred, Mrs. H. Vervaeke's b. m. Forest Queen second, M. C. D. Borden's ch. m. Alert third, J. Campbell Thompson's w. m. Silver Queen fourth.

Ladies' Saddle Horses, not exceeding 15.3 hands, ladies to ride.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. m. Corinne, Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Mayr second, Oakland Farm's b. m. Maid of Athens third, W. A. McGibbon's blk. m. Beatrice fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, shown to runabouts.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Shopgirl, J. Campbell Thompson's g. g. Silver Leaf and ch. g. Gold Leaf second, Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Fascination and ch. g. Elevation third, James Smith's b. g. Criminal and b. g. Thief fourth.

Four-in-Hands.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's four, driven by Frank Winterbottom; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's four, driven by Dick Donnelly, second; Henry J. Braker's four third.

Six hunters, ladies, up to carrying 150 pounds, to hounds shown over regulation jumps by ladies.—Miss Marion Holloway and Miss Belle Beach did the riding; won by Howard Willett's Heatherbloom; Westchester Farm's Red Raven second; same owner's Jack Frost third.

GOVERNOR'S DAY IN CAMP.

A Large Crowd Witnesses the Review at Sea Girt.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP EDWARD C. STOKES, SEA GIRT, N. J., July 27.—Governor's Day was observed here to-day when Gov. Stokes reviewed the Fifth New Jersey Regiment, which has its headquarters in Paterson, and Battery A of Field Artillery of East Orange. The review attracted a large crowd. Gov. Stokes, attired in a frock coat and high hat, rode his horse in the review with much more ease and at a faster pace than when he has been mounted before. That his lessons in horsemanship under Capt. Margerum of his staff and Gen. Murray, the Quartermaster General, have been beneficial, was apparent.

After the review a large number of people visited the Governor's cottage to pay their respects.

Heads of the departments at the State House at Trenton, and their deputies, were the guests of Gov. Stokes to-day. Among them were J. B. Betts, Thomas K. Johnston, J. B. R. Smith, Edward Applegate, C. E. Godfrey, Isaac Doughten, Dr. George B. Wight, Franklin Dye, Henry B. Kummell, Henry C. Buchanan, R. A. Meeker, James F. Dale, Edward W. Duffield, James T. Morgan, and Edward D. Fox.

Martin Rooney, a private of Company H, living on Joyce Street, Orange, was drowned this morning while bathing. His absence was not discovered until a roll call after breakfast. A board of inquiry will make an investigation.

FEUDISTS IN DRAWN BATTLE.

Both Leaders Shot Down in a Kentucky Mountain Fight.

OWINGSVILLE, Ky., July 27.—In a fight between the Mullins and Fleming factions of feudists Sol Mullins, leader of the Mullins faction, has been killed, William Mullins wounded, and Jeff Fleming fatally hurt. The battle took place on Boone Fork, in a lonely mountain section, near the border of Letcher and Pike Counties. The Mullinses were led by Sol Mullins, and the Flemings by Sol Fleming. The two leaders opened fire on each other, and their men joined in.

Sol Mullins led his followers in a fierce charge, which the Flemings met with a volley of bullets. Sol and Will Mullins fell, wounded, and when Jeff Fleming was seen to fall the battle ended. Fifty shots were fired.

Sheriff Thacker of Mercer County went to the scene with a posse and arrested three of the Mullins faction. Sol Fleming fled with his men to the mountains.

Rush On in Jerome's Office.

Assistant and Deputy Assistant District Attorneys on the staff of District Attorney Jerome have been informed that their attendance at the Criminal Courts Building is desired between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. six days in the week unless special dispensation shall be granted on Saturdays. No hot weather relaxation is to be permitted. The office is too busy. Failure will result in the shortening of vacations.

GERMANS FREE AMERICAN.

Pfaff, Arrested for Deserting Thirty-one Years Ago, Is Released.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—August Pfaff of this city, who was arrested while on a visit to his former home in Germany for having deserted from the German Army thirty-one years ago, has been released. This information was contained in a letter received by a son to-day. The letter said that Pfaff was arrested July 8 and was released July 16.

Pfaff, who is now fifty-two years old, came to the United States when a boy, locating in Cincinnati. Three years later he returned to Germany and was impressed into the army, but after three months' service deserted and returned to America.

NEGRO GIANT GUILTY.

"Texas Jack" Holmes, Jury Finds, Attacked Couple at Fort George.

John Holmes, alias "Texas Jack," a gigantic negro who asserts that he was a member of the famous Twenty-fifth United States Infantry, that displayed great bravery at San Juan Hill in the Spanish-American war, was found guilty of highway robbery by a Jury in Part II., General Sessions Court, yesterday. There is another indictment against the negro for highway robbery, and one for felonious assault.

He is accused of attacking and robbing Samuel Orclow and Ida Kaminskey, while they were sitting on the grass near a roadside in Fort George on June 12. Some one beat the pair into insensibility and robbed them of $12 and part of their clothes. They were in the hospital for several weeks.

Holmes was arrested in the immediate vicinity soon after the assault, and positively identified by his victims. There was found in his pockets a letter of recommendation from Dr. H. Seward Webb, the railroad man, for whom Holmes had worked two seasons at Palm Beach, Fla. The prisoner said that he was on his way to look for work at Fort George. He later pleaded guilty. Then he changed his plea to not guilty.

Holmes has attracted considerable attention because of his gigantic size and the abnormal length of his arms. They measure more than eight feet from finger tip to finger tip. The police say he did not serve at San Juan Hill.

DIDN'T KNOW A SLEUTH.

Surprise for Youthful Pickpockets Arrested in a Car.

Detective Cody of the East Twenty-second Street Station dragged a youth into the Tenderloin Station yesterday afternoon and locked him up on the charge of attempted larceny. He said his prisoner and another young man had tried to rob him on a Twenty-eighth Street crosstown car at Sixth Avenue. The prisoner said he was Alfred F. Jones, nineteen years old, of 814 East Ninety-ninth Street.

"Whom did they try to rob?" indignantly exclaimed the detective. "Why, me. Thought I was a soft one. The rear end of the car was crowded. One of them pushes back my coat; the other runs his hand in my pocket. Trying to rob me!"

Dozens of complaints come into the Tenderloin station every month about thievery in Madison Square and Union Square Parks, on the Twenty-third and the Twenty-eighth Street cross-town cars, and on the Sixth Avenue line. The complaints are increasing, particularly on the Twenty-third Street cars.

BIGGER LOCKS FOR CANAL.

State Board Decides on a Width of Forty-five Feet.

ALBANY, July 27.—The State Canal Board to-day decided that the locks of the barge canal system shall be forty-five feet in width and twelve feet deep. The original plan provided for locks twenty-eight feet wide. The new locks will permit of the passage of barges which now reach the seaboard through the Canadian canal system.

The board was divided on the proposition. Interests in Buffalo opposed it and asked for the postponement of a final determination until September. The majority of the board, however, believed that the matter had been considered sufficiently and decided to dispose of it to-day. The vote was six for and one against the change, State Treasurer Wallenmeier voting in the negative. The change of plan was recommended by the State Board of Advisory Canal Engineers, and was indorsed by the Barge Canal Association of Greater New York.

The board voted against the recommendation of the Canal Advisory Board that the depth of the canal be made fourteen instead of twelve feet.

AUTOISTS WIN AT STAMFORD.

Judge Says Speed Law Should Be Enforced with Discretion.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, July 27.—A decision by Judge N. C. Downs to-day in the case of Harry Stevens of New York, chauffeur for Vice President Alexander of the Singer Manufacturing Company, charged with violating the automobile speed law, has, it is believed, put an end to what has been described as persecution of automobilists in Stamford.

Judge Downs says every defendant is entitled to be judged by his own conduct without reference to the misdeeds of others. He says, too, that more heed should be paid to the manifest object of the law than to its mere letter in fixing a maximum limit of speed, and that its enforcement should be marked by good sense and a sound discretion.

He found Stevens technically guilty and imposed a fine of $1. Hitherto fines here ranged from $10 to $50.

Arrested as a Swindler.

Alfred Meyers, twenty-nine years old, a salesman of 304 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, was locked up in the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Police Station last night charged with pretending to be a representative of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. According to the police, he offered to get contracts with the asylum for a fee.

Fordham Scholarships for Six Boys.

It has been announced that Fordham College offers this year to boys six scholarships in the academic department for the four years' course. The awarding of these scholarships will be determined by competitive examinations, and only graduates of parochial and public schools will be considered eligible. The examinations will be held on Sept. 1 and 2.

Drought Threatens All But Applejack.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 27.—Advices received from the rural districts, especially in Morris County, indicate that the protracted drought is becoming serious. The majority of the wells and cisterns in and about Chester have gone dry. The lack of rain is being felt to an extent never before known even to the oldest residents, but fortunately the applejack crop is not imperiled yet.

Teutonic Has a New Skipper.

The White Star steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday, has a new commander. He is Capt. J. B. Ransom, formerly commander of the Cedric, who succeeds as commander of the Teutonic Capt. McKinstry, who has been promoted to the Superintendency of the Holyhead mail service. This service employs four twenty-four-knot steamships, which carry the mail between Dublin and Holyhead.

Centenarian's First Auto Ride.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, July 27.—Mrs. Sarah Lockwood, who was one hundred years old last April, enjoyed her first automobile ride this week. She rode to Schofieldtown in Fitch A. Hoyt's auto, and said after she got there that if she could only ride in an airship she would be contented.

SAY NEGRO MURDERER HAS FLED FROM SWAMP

Jersey Police Give Up Search in That Direction.

FARMERS ARM THEMSELVES

Long Is a Desperate Man, and They Think He May Seek Revenge for Pursuit.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., July 27.—Chief Kiely returned late this afternoon in his automobile from Dismal Swamp, below South Plainfield, having abandoned the search for the negro, Charles Long, who murdered Matthew Cunningham, another negro, in Trenton eleven days ago.

"The slayer of Cunningham has given us the slip, and I am convinced that he has made his way to a railroad and left this section," said the Chief to THE TIMES's correspondent to-night.

No trace of Long had been found since Kiely and Detective McCarthy followed him to the swamp on Monday afternoon, although Leslie Tingley, a local mail carrier on a rural route, declares that he saw Long early yesterday morning on the outskirts of the morass. According to Tingley, the negro fled back into the swamp.

Chief Kiely has reconsidered his determination to get bloodhounds to track the man. As in the case of George H. Wood, who murdered the grocer Williams on the Coontown Road a few months ago, the Plainfield Chief and his men are working outside of their jurisdiction. Although but a few miles from this city, South Plainfield is in Middlesex County, and the authorities there have done nothing in the case. The local Chief says that he cannot saddle the expense of importing bloodhounds on Plainfield.

Detectives Clancy and Pilger of Trenton left to-night, saying that they were convinced that the murderer is no longer hidden in the swamp. Kiely has telephoned to police Chiefs in various sections of the State to be on the lookout for the negro.

Long is a desperate man, of powerful build, and, according to Frank Nelson, a Piscataway farmer, for whom he worked for several years, and who first told of his being in the vicinity, has a long record. The farmers have gone back to their work in the fields, but all of them are carrying pistols, fearing that the murderer may suddenly appear and take vengeance for being pursued.

On Sunday afternoon Long was in a negro boarding house at Trenton with Cunningham and the woman who keeps the place. He thought that the woman was paying too much attention to Cunningham. Without any words he picked up a gun and killed him. He escaped and was fired at several times without result.

A reward of $250 is offered for his arrest.

RIVER LINED WITH WARSHIPS.

Admiral Evans's Battleship Squadron Anchors in the Hudson.

The battleship squadron of the North Atlantic fleet, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans commanding, arrived here from Annapolis yesterday afternoon. The squadron, which consists of the Maine, flagship; Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, Iowa, and Massachusetts, proceeded to the naval anchorage off Forty-second Street, in the Hudson River.

The battleships took part in the preliminary services attending the transfer of the body of Paul Jones from the cruiser Brooklyn to the Naval Academy.

When the big ships neared the anchorage grounds they fired a salute to the cruiser Columbia. The Columbia fired a Rear Admiral's salute in honor of Admiral Evans.

The new armored cruiser Pennsylvania also arrived yesterday. She came from Newport and is anchored off Tompkinsville.

AMERICAN COTTON PLAN.

Committee Makes Public Its Scheme for Reorganizing the Company.

The American Cotton Company's reorganization committee, of which Cornelius N. Bliss is Chairman, has made public its new plan. It provides for the acquisition by the committee of the business, assets, and good-will, and all or part of the capital stock of the subsidiary companies of the American Cotton Company. The committee is empowered to obtain necessary funds by underwriting syndicates, loans, subscriptions of the depositing stockholders, or by any other means which the committee may deem necessary or expedient.

The committee is then authorized to transfer the properties acquired to a new corporation, but to retain full power and control of the new concern until the latter's stock be disposed of or distributed. The committee is declared the "sole judge of the time and manner in which this distribution, partial or final, of the proceeds of reorganization shall be made." It is provided, though, that all such proceeds shall be divided pro rata among the depositors of debenture bonds of the preferred stock of the American Cotton Company.

The Metropolitan Trust Company of New York is designated as the depository of the committee in place of the Bankers' Trust Company, which was the depository under the original plan of reorganization.

Six Italians Killed by Train.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., July 27.—Six men working on the track were killed and three others probably fatally injured by being struck by a train on the New York Central Railroad at Tribe's Hill, six miles west of this city, to-day. The men killed were all Italians, living at Fonda.

JEROME AND FOSTER AT ODDS.

One Wants Longer Sentence for Neidinger, the Other Does Not.

Edward H. Neidinger, who is under a sentence of nineteen years and six months for ill-treating little girls, will be tried on two other indictments if Judge Foster of General Sessions Court, who sentenced Neidinger, has his way. He will not be tried if District Attorney Jerome's wishes prevail.

Assistant District Attorney Clark asked Judge Foster yesterday to discharge Neidinger on the pending indictments.

"I shall refuse to grant the motion," said Judge Foster, with emphasis. "This man Neidinger can earn a commutation that will reduce the nineteen years and six months to a little over twelve years. That is not enough punishment for the crime of which he is guilty. The man must plead to the pending indictments next Tuesday and be tried."

District Attorney Jerome's idea is that Neidinger will never reform if he does not do so in the term to which he has been sentenced, and that to try him on the remaining two indictments would do no good.

"The law is to punish, not a weapon of vindictiveness," he said.

STATE CHESS TOURNEY.

Carrell Wins the Second Class of the General Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., July 27.—Play in the various tourneys of the New York State Chess Association, now holding its annual meeting in this place, was resumed this morning, and continued this afternoon and evening. Carrell won the second class of the general tourney. Ferris is still leading in the first class, as is Finn in the Rice gambit tourney, while Finn and Koehler jointly lead Curt and Bampton in the trophy contest. Finn beat Curt to-day in that contest in a French defense after forty moves, while Koehler beat Bampton in a Queen's gambit declined in an equal number of moves.

The results of to-day's play follow:

Rice Gambit Tourney.—Curt beat Hanham, Finn beat Delmar, Hanham lost to Koehler two games.

Trophy Contest.—Koehler resigned a game from the first round, left adjourned to Bampton, and beat Bampton, Finn beat Curt.

General Tourney, First Class.—Ranney and McMartin drew, as did Searle and Gower; Ring lost to Ferris, Waller beat Weber, Weber lost to Gower, Guckemus beat Waller, Searle beat Ring, Ferris beat McMartin, Scripture beat McMartin, Weber beat Ring, Searle and Ranney drew, Ferris lost to Scripture, Guckemus beat Waller, and Scripture beat Ranney.

General Tourney, Second Class.—Caldwell lost to Wood, Goldwater lost to Scripture, Goldwater drew with Caldwell and beat the same player in a second game, Scripture beat Wood and drew a second game with the same player, Scripture beat Caldwell in two games.

A Simple Life Runaway.

The Westchester police were asked yesterday to look for George McGuire, thirteen years old, who is reported by his parents to have run away, supposedly with other boys, from his home, at 84 Hunt Avenue, Van Nest. George's mother is very much worried. The boy's playmates are not. They say that he and several others have gone camping in the woods somewhere in the upper end of the Borough of the Bronx, "to lead the simple life with nature," as the boys said they intended to do.

Berlin Bank Clerk Arrested Here.

Herman Schadow was arrested here yesterday on the arrival of the steamship Main from Bremen. The charge is forgery. He is 21 years of age, and a former clerk in the banking house of Dimon, Katz & Co., Berlin. They accuse him of having falsified their books to conceal a shortage of ten thousand marks, or $2,500.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Cannon & Beyers Millinery Company, Louisville, Ky.; Anna J. Goodwin, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Salet, L., Mankato, Minn.; general merchandise; Occidental Hotel.

Luy, S., Mankato, Minn.; merchandise; Occidental Hotel.

Frank, George H., & Co., Maysville, Ky.; George H. Frank, clothing; Continental Hotel.

McIlraine & Humphreys, Maysville, Ky.; R. G. Humphreys; furniture; Continental Hotel.

Kackley, J. T., & Co., Maysville, Ky.; J. T. Kackley, books and notions; Continental Hotel.

Salisbury, J. L. Maysville, Ky.; books and notions; Continental Hotel.

Spring Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Callie A. Smith, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Hyman's, A., Department Store, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Hyman, dry goods and clothing; A. Hyman, dry goods and clothing; Hotel Albert.

Peerless Manufacturing Company, Detroit, Mich.; William Janeson, gentlemen's furnishing goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; Robert T. Ramsay, underwear and hosiery; Hotel Navarre.

Jorgensen-Blesch Company, Green Bay, Wis.; Hattie Van de Bogert, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Robert Miller Company, The, Wellsville, Ohio; Mr. Robert Miller, dress goods, cloaks, and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Hanna, N. A., Cadiz, Ohio; books and stationery; 35 Nassau Street.

Fletcher, L. L., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Greensfeld Brothers, Albuquerque, New Mexico; Alfred Greensfeld, general merchandise; Hotel Astor.

Beggs Dry Goods Company, Pueblo, Col.; John D. Kellogg, dry goods; 320 Church Street.

Mills & Gibb, South Haven, Mich.; S. C. Schwab, dry goods; Hotel Flanders.

Northway & Anderson, St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada; Kathleen Zeise, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Rouss Racket Store, Lake Charles La.; W. E. Mulgrow dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burg, Ben, Eagle Lake, Texas, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kronowit, I., Indianapolis, Ind.; veils; Hotel Astor.

Greeble & Lange, Lexington, Ky.; Adolph Greeble, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

The Lion Store, Oklahoma City, O. T.; Charles D. Allen, dry goods; Westminster Hotel.

Rice, I., & Sons, Cleveland, Ohio; I. Rice, ladies' trimmed hats; Herald Square Hotel.

Golden Rule Dry Goods Company Albuquerque, New Mexico; J. A. Weinman, dry goods; Hotel Cecil.

Woolen Mills Outlet, Cleveland, Ohio; Samuel Feigenbaum and H. Feigenbaum, woolens; 408 Broadway.

Blake, H., & Co., Hartford City, Ind.; H. Blake, general merchandise; 111 Bleecker Street.

Mayer & Schmidt, Nacogdoches, Texas; W. C. Fouts, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.

Oppenheimer, Straus & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Frank A. Eggert and Jacob Straus, furnishings; Hotel York.

Reynolds, W. L., Seattle, Washington; dry goods; Hotel Flanders.

Brink, T. F., Nashville, Ill.; general merchandise; Park Avenue Hotel.

Pepor, J. H., Maysville, Ky.; shoes; Grand Union Hotel.

Theilkeld, E. B., Sons & Co., Franklin, Ohio; C. F. Theilkeld, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Ford, F. E., & Co., Chardon, Ohio; F. E. Ford, souvenirs and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Simon, A., Cincinnati, Ohio; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Sadler, E. D., Hot Springs, Ark.; Hotel Breslin.

Banks, T. C., Attala, Ala., dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mitschke Brothers, Columbus, Ohio; Medora Mitschke, stationery; 306 Broadway.

Pursell & Slimper, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. F. Slimper, ladies' furnishing goods; New Grand Hotel.

Ayres, L. S., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; L. F. Smith, carpets and housefurnishing goods; 31 Union Square; Grand Hotel.

Blodgett, Ordway & Webber, Boston, Mass.; W. W. Webber, linens and whote goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. Van Derpyl, furnishing goods, hosiery, &c.; 75 Spring Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

Bell Brothers Company, Dubuque, Iowa; F. Bell, hosiery, gloves, and furnishing goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Chamberlain-Johnson-Dubose Company, Atlanta, Ga.; A. H. Bernard, linens; 820 Church Street; Hotel Breslin.

Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; A. Davidson, notions, hosiery, and furnishing goods; B. Davidson, dry goods; 683 Broadway.

Epstein, J., Baltimore, Md.; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery and underwear; C. B. Henderson, cloaks; Hoffman House.

Gamble-Desmond Company, New Haven, Conn.; Miss M. J. Hayes, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 45 Lispenard Street.

Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; Miss M. Ryan, linens; Grand Hotel.

Gibson, R., Campbell & Co., Denver, Col.; A. P. Gibson, tailors' trimmings; Victoria Hotel.

Goldenberg Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; L. Goldenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Albert.

Hibben, Hollwegg & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; J. E. Thomas, dress goods, cloaks, and suits, 320 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Hummell, S., Rochester, N. Y.; clothing; Hoffman House.

Hutzler Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; J. F. Haynie, merino underwear; St. Denis Hotel.

Ilfeld, B., & Co., Albuquerque, N. M.; B. Spitz, dry goods, cloaks, notions, fancy goods, &c., 448 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Lippincott & Co., Wilmington, Del.; Miss H. Boone, linings, fancy goods, &c.; Hotel Imperial.

Letts, Arthur, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mr. Gerber, laces; Mr. Voshill, cloaks, suits, and waists; Mr. Crawford, dress goods; 51 Franklin Street.

Loewenstein, J., Valparaiso, Ind.; clothing; Hotel Albert.

Myers, J. G., Company, Albany, N. Y.; B. M. Desarsque, house furnishing goods, &c., 31 Union Square; Herald Square Hotel.

Marston, George, San Diego, Cal.; C. H. Grundenberg, notions, 320 Church Street.

Mitchell, Cassell & Baker, Lexington, Ky.; T. D. Mitchell, notions; F. T. Baker, furnishing goods; Hotel Earlington.

Newburger, S. W., & Co., New Albany, Ind.; W. Newburger, dry goods; Hotel Astor.

Olds, Wortman & King, Portland, Oregon; F. M. Hamburger, millinery; 438 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.

Ponton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; D. T. MacDonald, corsets, muslin underwear, and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Breslin.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. J. Sutton, silks; Grand Hotel.

Sherer, C. T., Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. W. Estabrook, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; Hotel Cumberland.

Shortenburg & Robinson, Fawtucket, R. I.; W. E. Carpenter, furniture; 75 Spring Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Scott, W., Son & Co., Steubenville, Ohio; W. Scott, dry goods, notions, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Scheuer, H., Enfanta, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Weber Dry Goods Company, Cairo, Ill.; H. Weber, dry goods, notions, &c.; 16 Thomas Street; Hotel Navarre.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; J. G. Mair, furnishing goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Navarre.

Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; C. A. Brett, boys' clothing; 438 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.

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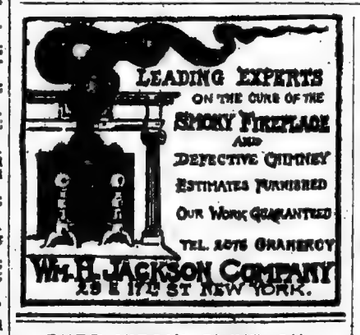
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CHAMPIONS DEFEAT CINCINNATI AGAIN

Take Fourth Straight Game by the Score of 9 to 3.

BROOKLYN'S FINAL VICTORY

St. Louis Beaten in Another Close Contest—National League Teams Leave for Western Series.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 9; Cincinnati, 3.
Brooklyn, 4; St. Louis, 3.
Phila'phia, 9; Chicago, 4.
Pittsburg, 2; Boston, 1.

American League.

Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 4.
Washington, 4; Cleveland, 1.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	New York	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Chicago	Cincinnati	St. Louis	Boston	Brooklyn	Games won	Per Cent.
New York	..	8	7	8	8	9	15	11	64	.719
Pittsburg	6	..	8	8	10	12	5	8	57	.653
Phila'phia	2	3	..	6	6	8	13	13	51	.579
Chicago	4	7	5	..	7	12	8	9	52	.577
Cincinnati	3	5	6	3	..	8	8	7	47	.511
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	7	..	6	6	32	.352
Boston	2	5	4	4	5	8	..	5	29	.322
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	2	5	7	..	27	.307
Games lost	25	33	37	38	44	59	61	61		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Boston	New York	St. Louis	Washington	Games won	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	7	7	10	8	53	.624
Chicago	7	..	5	8	4	8	8	9	49	.605
Phila'phia	6	5	..	6	9	8	7	7	48	.585
Detroit	4	6	4	..	6	6	8	9	43	.512
Boston	3	4	4	5	..	8	7	7	38	.475
New York	2	3	5	4	4	6	..	7	31	.374
St. Louis	3	2	4	3	7	..	5	4	31	.374
Washington	4	3	7	2	6	2	5	..	29	.349
Games lost	32	32	34	41	42	41	52	54		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Use Bat with Effect and Beat Cincinnati for Fourth Time.

New York defeated Cincinnati at the Polo Grounds yesterday by the score of 9 to 3, thus taking the series of four games. It was the eighth straight victory for New York, and the two teams are scheduled for four more games, beginning to-morrow at Cincinnati. For three innings yesterday Hahn had the champions guessing, not one of the players reaching first base. In the fourth inning the local men started to bat and kept it up throughout the five remaining innings. Cincinnati, meanwhile, struggled along hopelessly in the rear. Wiltse was batted hard, but managed to keep the hits well scattered, and several times pulled himself out of tight places. But for Gilbert's fumble of Seymour's grounder in the sixth inning New York would have put up another errorless fielding game. Hahn lasted until the end of the sixth inning, when he was put out of the contest for insolent language to Umpire Bausewine while at the bat. Harper relieved him and was a shining mark for the champions during the two innings in which he pitched.

Browne started the run-getting for the champions in the fourth inning. He reached first on Barry's error. Strang was an easy out. McGann doubled, scoring Brown, and Mertes singled, sending McGann over the plate. In the sixth Mertes again singled, and Dahlen hit for two bases. Devlin followed with a safety, scoring Mertes and Dahlen. Gilbert sacrificed, sending Devlin to second. Bresnahan got first on called balls. Wiltse hit to left field for two bases, Devlin and Bresnahan coming home. A single by McGann, an error by Harper, and a sacrifice by Dahlen, followed by a single by Gilbert, gave New York a run in the seventh. Two more runs were added in the eighth inning when Bresnahan and Wiltse singled and advanced a base on Brown's sacrifice. Strang's long hit scored Bresnahan and Wiltse. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Browne, rf.	1	1	1	0	..	0	0	Hug'ns, 2b.	1	3	3	5	1	1	
Strang, cf.	0	1	0	1	0	0		Barry, 1b.	1	2	11	1	1		
M'Gann, 3b.	1	2	9	1	0	1		Kelley, lf.	0	1	0	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	0		Seym'r, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	1	3	2	0	0		Sebring, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	0	3	0	0		Cor'ran, ss.	0	1	3	3	0		
Gilbert, 2b.	0	2	0	5	1	0		St'nf't, 3b.	1	2	3	4	0		
Bresn'n, c.	2	1	8	1	0	0		Schiel, c.	0	0	1	3	1		
Wiltse, p.	1	1	2	0	0	0		Hahn, p.	0	0	0	1	0		
								Harper, p.	0	0	0	0	1		
Total.	9	13	27	13	1			*Odwell	0	0	0	0	0		
								Total.	3	11	24	17	4		

*Batted for Hahn in seventh inning.

New York	0	0	0	2	0	4	1	2	..—9
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—3

Bases by errors—New York, 2; Cincinnati, 1. Bases on balls—Off Wiltse, 4; off Hahn, 2. Struck out—By Wiltse, 6. Left on bases—New York, 6; Cincinnati, 11. Two-base hits—McGann, Dahlen, Steinfeldt. Hits—Off Hahn, 8 in six innings; off Harper, 5 in two innings. Sacrifice hits—Kelley, Gilbert, Dahlen, Browne. Stolen bases—Barry, Sebring, Devlin. Double play—Gilbert, Dahlen, and McGann. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Bausewine. Attendance—7,500.

BROOKLYN, 4; ST. LOUIS, 3.

Brooklyn won yesterday's game from St. Louis by bunching hits in the fourth and fifth innings. Hanlon's men were outbatted and outfielded, but managed to hit the ball just at the time it counted. In the first part of the seventh inning the visitors had the bases filled three times, but sharp fielding prevented their scoring. By yesterday's victory Brooklyn took three out of four games of the series. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dobbs, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	0		Dunl'y, rf.	1	1	0	0	0		
Sh'kard, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	0		Shan'n, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Lumley, rf.	0	2	0	0	0	0		Smoot, cf.	0	0	5	0	0		
Batch, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0	0		Beckl'y, 1b.	1	1	8	0	0		
Gessler, 1b.	0	0	11	1	1	0		Arndt, 2b.	1	2	1	2	0		
Lewis, ss.	0	1	1	4	1	0		M'Bride, ss.	0	1	3	4	0		
Maloy, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0	0		Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	2	0		
Ritter, c.	0	0	8	2	0	0		Grady, c.	0	2	3	0	1		
Mitchell, p.	0	2	0	3	3	1		Taylor, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total.	4	6	27	14	3			Total.	3	8	24	9	1		

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	..	—4
St. Louis	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—3

Two-base hits—Sheckard, Dunleavy, Beckley. Sacrifice hits—Ritter, Shannon, Taylor, McBride. Stolen bases—Dobbs, Lumley, Lewis, Arndt. Double play—Arndt, McBride, and Beckley. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; St. Louis, 9. Bases on balls—Off Mitchell, 3; off Taylor, 3. Bases on errors—Brooklyn, 1; St. Louis, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Mitchell, 5; by Taylor, 2. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Day. Attendance, 700.

PHILADELPHIA, 9; CHICAGO, 4.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27. — Philadelphia scored an easy victory over Chicago to-day. Weimer was batted freely and was relieved by Pfeffer after the second inning. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	0	0	0	0	0		Thomas, cf.	2	1	2	1	0		
Malon'y, rf.	1	1	2	0	0	0		Gleason, 2b.	1	2	3	2	1		
Schulte, lf.	0	1	1	0	1	0		Court'y, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0		
Chance, 1b.	1	1	9	0	0	0		Titus, rf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	1	2	5	1	1		Magee, lf.	1	1	4	0	0		
H'fman, 2b.	1	1	3	1	1	0		Br'sf'd, 1b.	1	1	6	1	1		
Casey, 3b.	0	1	0	3	0	0		Doolin, ss.	1	1	3	5	0		
Kling, c.	0	1	7	3	0	0		Dooin, c.	1	2	5	1	1		
Weimer, p.	0	0	0	0	0	0		Sparks, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Pfeffer, p.	1	1	0	1	0	0									
Total.	4	8	24	13	2			Total.	9	10	27	11	3		

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	—4
Philadelphia	5	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	..	—9

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Stolen bases—Maloney, Thomas, Titus, Magee, Doolin. Two-base hits—Chance, Titus, Pfeffer, Maloney, Schulte. Three-base hits—Magee, Dooin. Sacrifice hits—Courtney, Gleason, Magee. Hits—Off Weimer, 6 in two innings; off Pfeffer, 4 in six innings. Struck out—By Sparks, 4; by Pfeffer, 6. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 5; off Pfeffer, 2; off Weimer, 2. Wild pitches—Weimer, Pfeffer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Johnstone. Attendance, 3,362.

PITTSBURG, 2; BOSTON, 1.

BOSTON, Mass., July 27.—Leever pitched a remarkable game for Pittsburg to-day, allowing only two hits and giving no free bases. Young was hit more freely, but a base on balls in the eighth and Delahanty's muff in the ninth were responsible for Pittsburg's 2 to 1 victory. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clymer, rf.	0	2	2	2	0	0		Abbat'o, ss.	0	1	3	4	0		
Clarke, lf.	0	1	1	3	0	0		Tenney, 1b.	0	0	12	3	0		
Leach, cf.	0	1	1	1	0	0		Dolan, rf.	0	1	0	1	0		
Wagner, ss.	1	1	3	5	1	0		Del'h'y, lf.	0	0	1	0	1		
How'd, 1b.	0	3	10	0	0	0		Laut'n, 3b.	0	0	1	2	0		
Brain, 3b.	0	0	4	3	0	0		Canneil, cf.	0	0	1	0	2		
Kitch'y, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0	0		Raym'r, 2b.	0	0	0	1	0		
Pietz, c.	1	0	2	0	0	0		Moran, c.	1	0	7	2	0		
Gibson, c.	0	0	2	0	0	0		Young, p.	0	0	2	1	0		
Leever, p.	0	1	0	1	0	0									
Total.	2	9	27	10	1			Total.	1	2	27	14	3		

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	—2
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Howard, Leever, Abbatichio. Three-base hits—Leach, Howard. Double play—Abbatichio and Tenney. Bases on balls—Off Young, 1. Struck out—By Young, 6; by Leever, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-one minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance—2,362.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Washington Defeats Cleveland for Third Time Out of Five Games.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—Washington made it three out of five from Cleveland to-day, Hughes scoring his second victory of the series. The game was played in one hour and nine minutes, the record for the league. The score:

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	0		Cassidy, ss.	1	1	1	4	0		
Bay, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	0		Hill, 3b.	0	0	1	1	3	0	
Flick, rf.	0	0	1	0	1	0		H'km'n, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0		
Kahl, 2b.	0	0	2	4	0	0		And'son, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Bradl'y, 3b.	0	1	0	0	0	0		H'sman, lf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Turner, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	0		Stahl, 1b.	0	0	1	10	0	0	
Carr, 1b.	0	0	16	0	0	0		Jones, cf.	0	0	1	2	0	0	
Bemis, c.	0	0	3	1	1	0		Heydon, c.	0	0	4	0	0		
Don'hue, p.	0	0	0	0	4	0		Hughes, p.	2	1	0	2	0		
Total.	1	4	27	13	2			Total.	4	7	27	13	0		

Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1
Washington	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4

First base by errors—Washington, 1. Two-base hits—Anderson, Jones. Three-base hits—Bay, Cassidy. Sacrifice hit—Cassidy. Double play—Kahl and Carr. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 1. Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Washington, 3. Struck out—By Donahue, 3; by Hughes, 4. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time of game—One hour and nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. McCarthy. Attendance—2,154.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 4.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Philadelphia and Chicago played to a tie to-day, the score standing 4 to 4 when the game was called at the end of the tenth inning to enable Philadelphia to catch a train. Altrock was injured by a batted ball and was re placed by White. M. Cross was ordered out of the game for disputing the umpire's decision. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf.	0	1	2	0	0			Hartsel, lf.	3	3	3	0	0		
Isbell, lf.	1	1	1	0	0			Lord, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
S.Davis, ss.	0	1	2	3	0			H.Davis, 1b.	1	2	4	1	0		
Don'hue, 1b.	0	2	14	0	0	0		L.Cross, 3b.	0	1	4	1	1		
Jones, cf.	0	1	5	1	0	0		Seybold, rf.	0	0	5	1	0		
Sullivan, c.	0	3	2	2	1			Murphy, 2b.	0	3	2	0	0		
Dundon, 2b.	1	0	2	5	0			M.Cross, ss.	0	1	0	1	0		
Tan'hill, 3b.	1	0	2	4	0			Knight, ss.	0	1	5	1	0		
Altrock, p.	1	1	0	7	0			Schreck, c.	0	1	9	3	0		
White, p.	0	0	0	0	0			Plank, p.	0	0	0	2	0		
*Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0									
Total.	4	10	30	22	1			Total.	4	16	30	10	1		

*Batted for Altrock in the ninth.

Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0—4

Hits—Off Altrock, 15 in nine innings; off White, 1 in one innning. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 10. Two-base hits—Sullivan, Knight, Murphy. Three-base hits—Sullivan, L. Cross, H. Davis. Sacrifice hits—Lord, 3; M. Cross, Green, Dundon. Stolen bases—Isbell, Dundon. Double play—Seybold and Schreck. Struck out—By Altrock, 1; by Plank, 6. Passed ball—Schreck. Hit by pitcher—By Plank, 1. Wild pitch—Plank. Time of game—Two hours. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—5,120.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dillard, rf.	0	2	0	0	0			Clement, lf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Currie, rf.	0	1	0	0	0			Bean, ss.	0	2	4	2	1		
Harley, cf.	1	2	1	0	1			Keister, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
White, lf.	1	1	1	0	0			Cassidy, 1b.	2	1	11	1	0		
Soffel, 2b.	0	1	4	4	0			Hal'gan, cf.	2	1	2	1	0		
O'Brien, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0			Pattee, 2b.	0	0	1	4	1		
Magoon, ss.	0	0	3	1	0			Woods, 3b.	1	2	1	2	1		
Carr, 3b.	2	2	2	2	0			M'Caul'y, c.	0	2	5	2	0		
Taft, c.	0	0	8	4	1			Mueller, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Crystal, p.	1	1	0	1	0			Pfan'ler, p.	0	0	0	4	2		
Caldwell, p.	1	0	0	0	0			*Herbert	0	0	0	0	0		
								†Vand'g'ft.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	6	9	27	12	2			Total.	5	9	27	16	5		

*Batted for Mueller in second inning. †Batted for Pfanmiller in ninth inning.

Toronto	1	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—6
Jersey City	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—5

Base hits—Off Mueller, 5 in two innings; off Crystal, 3 in two innings. Bases on balls—Off Crystal, 3; off Caldwell, 2; off Mueller, 1; off Pfanmiller, 1. Bases on errors—Toronto, 5. Left on bases—Toronto, 7; Jersey City, 6. Struck out—By Crystal, 2; by Caldwell, 3; by Pfanmiller, 4. Home run—Carr. Three-base hit—Crystal. Two-base hits—Carr, Dillard, Halligan. Stolen bases—Harley, (2) White. Sacrifice hits—Pattee, Taft. Double plays—McCauley and Bean; Bean, Pattee, and Cassidy. Passed ball—McCauley. Hit by pitcher—By Mueller, 1; by Caldwell, 1. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Egan. Attendance, 800.

AT NEWARK.

NEWARK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
O'Hag'n, 1b.	2	0	9	0	0			Barclay, lf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Mahling, 2b.	1	3	3	3	0			Manning, rf.	0	0	1	0	1		
Swander, cf.	0	1	2	0	0			Smith, ss.	0	0	1	5	0		
Gatins, ss.	1	1	1	2	0			Clancy, 1b.	0	0	7	1	0		
Jones, lf.	0	1	4	0	0			Yancey, cf.	0	0	5	0	0		
C'k'man, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0			M'C'neil, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Murphy, rf.	0	1	4	1	0			O'Brien 3b.	0	3	2	1	0		
Shea, c.	0	0	1	3	0	0		Payne, c.	0	0	5	2	0		
Hest'fer, p.	1	1	1	2	0			Schultz, p.	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	5	10	27	8	0			Total.	0	4	24	11	1		

Newark	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	..	—5
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Left on bases—Newark, 5; Rochester, 5. First base on balls—Off Schultz, 1. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 3; by Schultz, 2. Three-base hit—Swander. Two-base hits—O'Hagan, Mahling, Jones. Sacrifice hits—O'Hagan, Payne. Stolen bases—Gatins, Cockman, Murphy, Yancey, O'Brien. Hit by pitcher—By Hesterfer, 1; by Schultz, 3. Wild pitch—Schultz. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0 1 2 0 0 0 1 1 ..	5	11	2
Buffalo	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1	3	14	3

Batteries—Adkins and Hearne; Milligan and McManus.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R.	H.	E.
Montreal	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4	2
Providence	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 ..	3	8	1

Batteries—Barber and Bass; Putnam and Jacklitsch.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	49	29	.628	Newark	38	42	.475
Baltimore	48	30	.615	Toronto	34	44	.436
Providence	45	33	.577	Rochester	32	45	.416
Buffalo	37	40	.481	Montreal	32	52	.381

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Toronto at Jersey City.
Buffalo at Baltimore.

FAST TENNIS IN DOUBLES.

Columbia-Princeton Pair Win Lively Match in Westchester Tourney.

Spectacular lawn tennis in the doubles opened the round robin series yesterday on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. All of the pairs are shaping toward the National championship, and in consequence put forth their full strength into the competitions, in which the Columbia-Princeton combination, Robert Le Roy and Raymond H. Little, and George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke were the winners. Both matches were played at a slashing pace, the former pair defeating the team composed of the unbeaten ex-champion, Malcolm H. Whitman, and Theodore Roosevelt Pell. The driving from the winning side of the net was the feature of this match, which was decided by the score of 6—3, 6—3, and 6—3. Wrenn and Fincke had difficulty in winning over Edward B. Dewhurst of the University of Pennsylvania and his partner, C. F. Watson, Jr., of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club. This contest was fought out point by point in rallies at the net during fifty-six games. It was only by the most accurate volleying for place that Wrenn and Fincke were enabled to win at 12—10, 6—2, and 14—12.

THE TURF.

Last 2 Days
Brighton
Races
Coolest Spot Around New York.

Six Events To-day (Fri.) at 2:30 P. M.
Course can be reached in 30 minutes from New York side of Brooklyn Bridge by Special Electric Trains on Brighton Beach Road, and by Smith Street Trolley Cars. Special Trains with Parlor Cars via Long Island Railroad leave foot of East 34th St. at 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10 P. M. Also via 39th Street Ferry, from foot of Whitehall Street, boats leave every 20 minutes, connecting with special electric trains. Special entrance for carriages and automobiles, Neptune Ave. Concerts by Mygrant's Band.
GRAND STAND, $2. FIELD STAND, $1.

WILD MINT BEAT HERMIS FOR TEST HANDICAP

J. R. Keene's Colt Won Stakes by a Nose from Hamburg Belle.

VICTOR LED ALL THE WAY

Best-Backed Horses Failed in Four Races for a Big Crowd at the Brighton Beach Track.

With Wild Mint winner by a nose from Hamburg Belle, the race for the Test Handicap at the Brighton Beach track yesterday brought to Hermis the first defeat that the stout six-year-old has met since a year ago, when he set the Brighton track record at 1:38 in the winning of the same fixture. Beaten though he was, Hermis showed himself to be a grand race horse still, and it added immensely to the merit of Wild Mint's performance that J. R. Keene's fast three-year-old, with eleven pounds advantage in the weights, had the heart and speed to last the full mile of the contest after a head and head duel with Hermis for the first six furlongs.

It had been anticipated that with Hermis fit and in winning form again, and opposed by the fast feld that ran, the old track record would go, but for the peculiar tidal reasons which influence the condition of the seaside course, the Brighton track, though dry and fast in appearance, was not at its best, as the time of all the races indicated, though at that the mile for the Test was run in 1:39 1-5.

Hermis, with his top weight, 132 pounds, just the weight he carried a year ago, and ridden by Redfern, started a hot favorite at 6 to 5, being backed from 8 to 5. Alan-a-Dale, with 119, and ridden by Martin, was the second choice, at 4 to 1, while the fast horses Wild Mint, Hamburg Belle, and Buttling followed in that order in the betting, every horse in the race being so well backed that the odds against the outsiders, Buttling and Hamburg Belle, ranged about 8 to 1.

The start was made directly in front of the stand, Buttling having the rail, with Wild Mint next to him, Hamburg Belle third, and Hermis on the outside, as the horses lined up at the barrier. There was but a brief delay, the send-off being a fair one for all, though Alan-a-Dale reared just as the webbing rose and dropped back, practically left, though he went on after his field an instant later. Hermis broke with all the quickness of his old flashiike movement, and actually was the first horse away, but his outside position at the post gave him the added handicap of about twenty feet to cross to get to the rail in the short run to the first turn, and Lyne, on Wild Mint, made it his business to see that Hermis did not get to the turn and rail first.

Away ilke quarter horses they went, Hermis and Wild Mint drawing out of the crowd at once, and though Hermis crossed the twenty feet of track and was close to the rail when the turn was reached, Wild Mint, with his inside position at the start, had the better of it and held the coveted place, Hermis then trying to take the rail from him in the run around the turn. The pace was terrific from the start, and head and head Wild Mint and Hermis whirled through the first three furlongs and into the back stretch, Hamburg Belle there being third, two lengths away, while Buttling, which lagged a bit in the early part of the race, was just at her hips. Alan-a-Dale was still last, but closing even then, when the pace was at its fastest.

Going through the back stretch Wild Mint still kept his head before that of Hermis, and the latter battled valiantly to wrest the lead from him, the riders of both seeming to take it for granted that the lead to the far turn meant the victory in the race, though Hamburg Belle and Buttling then were well up and ready to come on at the instant the leaders weakened. The heart-breaking head-and-head struggle between Wild Mint and Hermis continued to the bend for the head of the stretch, Wild Mint, after leading steadily to that point, there beginning to draw away and Hermis being forced to the whip.

Before Wild Mint turned into the straight for the run home, Hermis had falling back beaten, and Hamburg Belle was moving after the three-year-old in front, while Alan-a-Dale and Buttling were abreast, close up, and both looking to have a winning chance at the bend for home. Alan-a-Dale succumbed to his task in making up lost ground in the first half mile, however, and Buttling's last chance was lost when his rider took him in to the rail instead of going around, this leaving Wild Mint in front, with Hamburg Belle pressing him hard and gaining steadily, to fight it out between them. Through the last furlong, both hard ridden, with whips and heels at work through the last sixteenth, Hamburg Belle gaining at every stride, but never quite getting up to the three-year-old. Wild Mint lasted in front just to the winning post, and won by a scant nose, Hamburg Belle going the stronger of the pair at the time, while snugly shut in on the rail and a length and a half behind Hamburg Belle, Buttling was third.

When convinced that Hermis was beaten at the head of the stretch, Redfern eased up the favorite, and Hermis galloped in last, pulling up very tired, but seemingly sound. The fractional time of the race was 0:12 1-5, 0:24, 0:35 4-5, 0:47 4-5, 1:00 1-5, 1:13 1-5, 1:26 1-5, and 1:39 1-5, the fastest portions of the race being on the first turn, where the second and third furlongs were run in 0:11 4-5 each, making the quarter into the back stretch in 0:23 3-5. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward. Six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Quadrille, 107, W. Davis, 12-5, even..	3	1	1ª
Colossal, 107, J. Martin, 9-2, 2-1....	4	3	2ª
Nom de Plume, 97, Diggins, 20-1, 8-1.16	6	3ª	
Maid of Timbuctoo, 101, J. Taylor, 30-1, 10-1	11	5	4
Thistle Dale, 106, Lyne, 8-1, 4-1....	13	9	5
Blessing's Last, 96, Fountain, 50-1, 20-1	1	2	6
Tweedie, 95, Murphy, 12-1, 4-1	6	7	7
Strephon, 105, Baird, 20-1, 8-1	2	10	8
Lady Henrietta, 100, Macey, 20-1, 8-1.15	11	9	
Maximilian, 105, L. Smith, 30-1, 12-1.	5	4	10
Cannon Ball, 110, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1.10	12	11	
Long Shot, 111, Morrison, 12-1, 5-1..12	13	12	
Tiptoes, 95, Malcolm, 200-1, 80-1....	7	13	
Similax, 100, O'Connell, 150-1, 60-1...	8	14	14
High Born, 100, E. Smith, 20-1, 8-1..17	15	15	
Jay Fay, 106, Perry, 500-1, 200-1....14	16	16	
Lang Dolan, 102, Aub

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE GOLDEN MEAN.

Gov. LA FOLLETTE, we presume, will deny that he expressed a wish to hang STUYVESANT FISH. The Governor was tired, hot, and angry. He had traveled two nights practically without sleep, and after finishing up the second night aboard a train on the Illinois Central Railroad, of which Mr. FISH is the President—and finishing it up, we are bound to say, in a most uncomfortable manner, since the train was crowded with excursionists—it is reported in press dispatches that the Governor said to a committee of citizens of Galesburg who met him at the station: "I would like to have a hand in hanging STUYVESANT FISH."

Mr. FISH is a citizen of this State. He has never been indicted, tried, and convicted of murder in Wisconsin. Gov. LA FOLLETTE, therefore, could not legally have a hand in hanging him. If he hanged Mr. FISH at all it would be without sanction of the law—would be, in fact, a perfectly lawless act. If, therefore, Gov. LA FOLLETTE did say that he would like to hang Mr. FISH, by that utterance he put himself on a level with JOHN MOST and other ranting anarchists. Out in Wisconsin they appear to be fond of LA FOLLETTE, and to have confidence in him. They made him Governor, and they have elected him Senator of the United States. He is looked upon as a dashing soldier in the war for the liberation of the people from the oppression of the corporations. So whether or not he did make the remark about hanging STUYVESANT FISH there is nothing incredible in the report, which will be widely believed.

Probably Gov. LA FOLLETTE will not deny that in his Chautauqua address at Galesburg he used these words:

> I thank the Lord we have got a man in the White House that dares assail these corporations.

Exactly. President ROOSEVELT is a great assailer of corporations. He whacks them, whales them, dissolves their insolent mergers, confounds their knavish tricks, and turns loose upon them all the dogs of war kept in leash by the Attorney General. But when it comes to the officers of the corporations, to the men who make the dead, soulless, corporate things operate, the President draws back. At that point his heart murmurs and restrains his hand, as Mr. ROUSSEAU remarked. That is the essential difference between Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. LA FOLLETTE. The President is a ruthless assailant of that insensitive, artificial person called a corporation, but he is merciful to the officers thereof. The Governor not only pitches into the corporations with immitigable ferocity, but when a corporation doesn't treat him right, he would hang its President.

Would not the public welfare be promoted and public decency be no loser if a fair average could be struck between the methods of these two corporation fighters? The golden mean between the two would be an improvement, we think, over the tactics of either. The enforcement of the law without faltering or favor within the field of the law; no homicidal forays, no hanging bees, outside the domain of law. That programme might not satisfy a wild man, but it would meet the approval of sane Americans.

THE "DANGER" OF COMPETITION.

In a way Count CASSINI is correct enough in saying that the "danger" of trade competition for the United States is greater from Japan than from Russia. Our Japanese friends are certainly more ingenious, enterprising, progressive, and efficient in production than our Russian friends. In the markets to which we and they send goods they would probably put us to our trumps somewhat more strenuously than would be the case with the Russians. But just at present it must be said that they do not seek the same markets in anything like the way the Russians do. Russian grain meets American grain wherever the latter is exported in Europe, and the yield of her immense plains is an element that very directly and strongly affects the calculations of American Produce Exchanges and American transportation lines. If, as Count CASSINI intimates, it would be well for the United States that Japan should be weakened by war, the same line of argument would lead straight to the conclusion that it would be still better for us if the Russians were so weakened. Some 400,000 Russian peasants have been lost to the agriculture of Russia in the fearful struggle in Manchuria. According to the reasoning of Count CASSINI, it would be desirable that a half million more should be sacrificed, butchered to make higher prices for American grain.

This is pretty brutal reasoning, and it is also very stupid. The trade of the world is not a fixed quantity to be fought for by rival peoples; it is a constantly increasing quantity, developed necessarily with every addition to the efficiency of the peoples engaged in it. If competition were really the bad thing it is so often assumed to be, the trade of the world would have shriveled from the time the Phrygians crept past the Pillars of Hercules to traffic for tin with the rude miners of Cornwall. Peace will make both the Japanese and the Russians more prosperous, and their prosperity will necessarily increase that of all the rest of the world. There is no question of any real "danger" involved.

THE REVISED COTTON ACREAGE.

It was of course illogical that the price of cotton should fall upon the announcement that the Agricultural Department had reduced its estimate of acreage under cultivation. If the department's estimates had retained their authority the expectation of a yield reduced by the crop on over one million acres would have caused the price to rise. As it is, the acreage is anybody's guess, there being estimates to suit every taste, and the department's merely one among them. It is only apparently illogical that the estimate is almost certainly wrong if issued as received, that is, without correction for pessimism. Statistician HYDE was not the only one to make this correction from the reports sent in by the guileless planters. One of the most successful unofficial estimaters began by allowing 7 per cent. as a factor for this correction. He increased this successively to 12 per cent. and 18 per cent. Finally he did what the department ought to do—issue the facts as they are received and allow everybody to do his own guessing.

The reduction of acreage planted to 26,999,000 makes it seem small compared with last year, but it has been exceeded by the final acreage only in two other years, 27,220,414 being the next largest, in 1901-2. Over 11,000,000 bales were raised on 2,000,000 fewer acres in 1899, with an October condition of 62. The condition on July 3 this year was 77. Under these conditions the Cotton Exchange is likely to have what the stock speculators call a "fine trading market," that is, one open to sharp fluctuations upon every rumor. Besides the size of the crop there is one other interesting conundrum—how nearly right is the estimate of the Southern Cotton Growers' Association of a reduction of acreage of 18½ per cent.? The association's prestige is great just now, but there are other excellent authorities which have not corrected estimates nearer the department's than the association's. It would be a curious result if the department should finally appear to have corrected its estimates in the wrong direction.

ABUNDANT CAUTION.

Gov. DOUGLAS is probably the first Governor of a State to decline a renomination on the ground that if renominated he might be re-elected, and if re-elected he "might be nominated and elected to the Chief Magistracy of the Nation." Many ambitious men have sought Governorships believing them to be stepping stones to the Presidency. The Governor of Massachusetts publicly announces his resolve to step down from the stone lest it might in truth prove to be the way to higher things.

There will be a lively dispute, we presume, first, as to whether the course taken by Gov. DOUGLAS will be effectual, and, second, as to whether it was at all necessary. A man marked out and by natural political selection already chosen for the Presidency cannot dodge that office by dodging a Governorship. The convention and the electorate would find him out, whether he sat beneath the golden dome of the State House or stuck to his last in Brockton. There is more room for doubt and discussion upon the other question.

Most men would say that Gov. DOUGLAS is needlessly alarmed about being called to the Presidency, first, because Mr. BRYAN will probably control the Convention of 1908, and to him and his kind an honest and sane man like WILLIAM L. DOUGLAS would be wholly unacceptable; and, second, because no Democratic Convention would take a candidate from the State of Massachusetts, which is surely Republican in Presidential years. It is true that last year was a Presidential year, and that while Mr. ROOSEVELT carried the State by 92,076, Mr. DOUGLAS won the Governorship by 35,989 over his Republican opponent, BATES. This is not the first time that the voters of Massachusetts have demonstrated their admirable spirit of independence in State matters. But when it comes to electing a President, the Old Commonwealth is as certainly Republican as Pennsylvania or Vermont. To take a Democratic candidate from such a State would be held to be wasteful and contrary to political custom and accepted political theory.

Probably Gov. DOUGLAS would have been in no danger of getting the imperative call to Washington had he let things take their course in Massachusetts. He is therefore no safer now than before, but he has enriched by a new form of declination our political annals, already adorned by the conspicuous examples of Gov. SEYMOUR and Gen. SHERMAN.

NAVAL LESSONS OF PEACE AND WAR.

It would almost seem that the Japanese are in danger of surfeit of that imitation which is the surest test of genuine approval. Germany now follows the United States in trying to repeat in its war games that secrecy which is thought to be one of Japan's greatest helps to victory. There can be no objection to this, but it is going only half way. Japan not only concealed its own plans, it always knew more about its enemy than its enemy knew about itself. Our intelligence bureau might take a hint as well as our staff officers. But we have gone beyond Germany in such matters as these, and have adopted naval structural changes of importance based upon the lessons of the Sea of Japan. We have abolished fighting tops and put range finders in their places. We have removed the electric appliances from the conning towers to securer places less liable to shock disturbing to the human nervous system, and we have resolved long doubts between under-water and above-water torpedo tubes in favor of the under-water system. Moreover, we have simplified our gun calibres, eliminating the medium sizes in favor of the larger and smaller, thus simplifying the ammunition and supply problems, as well as enabling a better distribution of armor. There were other examples to imitate in these respects, but none was adopted until after Togo's astonishing victory.

It would be as well, perhaps, if the lessons of peace were as well learned as those of war. It is too soon as yet to say who blundered in the Bennington's case, but it is said that the officer in charge of her engines and boilers lacked experience in an engine room. Of course he had had an Annapolis training in theoretical engineering, and it is not alleged that he was deficient except so far as he lacked that ounce of practical experience which in crises is worth a pound of book learning. It is indeed desirable that every officer should be in the fighting line, and that every officer in the fighting line should be competent for every duty aboard ship. But Admirable Crichtons are few, and it may be that this incident will reopen the question of the line and staff which was supposed to be settled by the personnel law. Congress and the poor fellows in the bowels of the ship may both have done their best without the result being beyond improvement in the light of experience.

GERMAN RECIPROCITY.

Theoretically the quality of reciprocity is "twice blessed," but in the preliminary stages at least, instead of blessing him that gives and him that takes, it affronts both. The German reciprocity negotiation is a case in point. Germany assumes a high-handed tone, declaring what we must do to save our German trade, and our merchants and Administration are manifesting uneasiness at the prospect of a 100 per cent. surtax upon a business of $214,000,000 annually. It might be supposed that all haste would be made to avoid such a burden upon trade, but the gap between business men and the dispensers of their misfortunes at Washington is as wide as a church door. Merchants' Associations and reciprocity conferences are agitating the matter almost in a panic and certainly in a very earnest appeal, but the standpatters vigilantly guard the cemetery in which they have buried a score of reciprocity treaties, and where there is another open grave.

In Germany the opposition is similarly urgent, but from different reasons. According to a recent telegram the price of meat has risen 20 to 25 per cent. in the last six months, and there is a clamor to the Government to raise the prohibition against the import of food cattle. Six public meetings were held in Cologne, and the Berlin Butchers' Association is planning a number of meetings. It may be imagined what would be the result of still further raising the bars against American food imports by way of promoting reciprocity. Reciprocity in retaliation is thus far the only progress made, or in sight. It is curious that both peoples are in favor of reciprocity, and both Governments—although from opposite reasons—are against reciprocity. We would put no obstacle in the way of freer trade. The only purpose is to call attention to what is a very pretty struggle as it stands. Our "never surrender" protectionists are in fine form, but Germany has strong allies in both the Administration and opposition parties. If only the Germans can go hungry a year or two longer they may have thereafter the cheaper food we would like to sell them after the present belligerent phase is past.

"THE BREADWINNERS."

A curious correspondent, whose signature, as published, is "M. M.," and whose letter we printed yesterday, betrays much solicitude for the feelings of the "labor leader." It seems that these feelings were not sufficiently considered by the late JOHN HAY, who in his novel of "The Breadwinners" has represented the "labor leader" in such a manner as to render the labor leader undistinguishable from the familiar dead beat.

Our correspondent thinks this all wrong. We think it all right. In recalling the names of labor leaders of the past twenty years, we can recall only one who was clearly differentiated from the dead beat. That was Chief ARTHUR of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. And he "showed his power" not by fomenting strikes, but by discouraging and preventing them. Our correspondent fatuously talks about "strikers" as if they were engaged in some kind of profession or occupation, as if striking were a trade, and quitting work were a legitimate and recognized industry. It is not so. No workman can earn his living by not working. There is not a word of disrespect anywhere in Secretary HAY's novel for an honest workingman. It is true that there are a good many words of disrespect therein for a dishonest shirking man. One of the characters, a "labor leader," says of himself: "I don't work at my trade because I have got a better thing. I am a Reformer." Another of his characters, describing the "labor leader," says: "He said, 'My fellow-toilers,' but he looked like he had never worked a muscle in his life except his jaw tackle." Our correspondent apparently resents such expressions. We enjoy them. They make us hope that some day labor with a lower case "l" will awake to the facts that it is being used against its own interests by "Labor" with a capital "L," and that the exploitation of labor by capital is much less to be dreaded than the exploitation of "labor" by "Labor." That day, when it comes, will be a gloomy day for the "Labor leader." He will either have to go to work with something else than his "jaw tackle," or he will have to go hungry. All the better.

The vast Kingdom of Flowers and the Dragon, according to the best reports of Chinese officials of the imperial maritime customs, is peopled by 432,000,000 souls. The population of the open treaty ports is in all 7,012,000; so that myriads within the empire's borders are still oblivious of the world. Here are the census estimates for China's nineteen provinces:

Province.	Population.
Fengtien	16,000,000
Chili	29,400,000
Shantung	37,500,000
Szechuan	79,500,000
Hunan	22,000,000
Hupeh	34,000,000
Kiangsi	22,000,000
Anhwei	35,800,000
Kiangsu	21,000,000
Chekiang	11,800,000
Fukien	20,000,000
Kwantung	32,000,000
Kwangsi	8,000,000
Yunnan	8,000,000
Total other provinces, (Shansi, Shensi, Kansu, Honan, and Kuichau)	55,000,000
Total population of empire	432,000,000

Should college men earning their way at Summer hotels take "tips"? Mayor BAXTER of Portland says not. Student waiters may amass enough by this method, together with their pittance, to keep them "going" during the first term of the college year. The practice is prevalent, both in the White Mountains, where students were originally sought as waiters, and, in fact, at every prominent Summer resort in the country. Mayor BAXTER says that one New York woman, on departing from a hotel in the White Mountains last Summer, left a check of $1,000 to be divided among the students. Ought college men to accept "tips"?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Kodaking Wild Beasts. Forest and Stream presents this week reproductions of eight photographs which, while not at all remarkable, viewed merely as products of the camera, seem very remarkable indeed when one notes their subjects and reflects upon the difficulty and danger incidental to "taking" such "sitters" in their natural surroundings and while engaged in their ordinary enterprises. The pictures were made by C. G. SCHILLING, a German enthusiast in the photography of wild animals, who goes further afield than any other member of his rapidly growing class and who is not content with the stalking of pretty birds or harmless beasts. To be happy he must get snapshots at bull elephants as they charge, at lions as they leap on their prey, at Mrs. and Miss—or perhaps it's Master—Rhinoceros laving themselves in a large puddle, at giraffes on their eager way toward indulgence in a mad passion for drink. These are the scenes that Forest and Stream reproduces, with a few zebras thrown in for good measure, and, to our considerable surprise, considering its devotion to hunting of a more sanguinary sort, it says: "These are achievements far surpassing in interest and gratification the simple stalking of game or lying in wait for it to kill it. The world is indebted to this German camera hunter, and it is to be hoped that his success and the rich prizes he has won may be inducements for others to undertake like work in the same field." That is an almost amazing concession, coming whence it does, and doubtless the foes of hunting that involves slaughter will make much of it. The zoöphilists, however, should remember, before they begin to eulogize Herr SCHILLING, that it doesn't take long to wait a minute. For we notice that the gentle camera hunter, when he wanted to bring down a lioness in his own bloodless way, did not hesitate to tether a steer or an ass in a place where the lioness could and did give the "live bait" a very mussy and uncomfortable death. The chances are that Herr SCHILLING hunts with a camera instead of with a gun simply because he has more interest in and use for photographs of wild animals than in and for the dead bodies of the same animals, and that he indulges in as much killing as the attainment of his objects requires.

Mystery in the Post Office. Few of the many queer cases that come to the attention of the postal authorities are queerer than one which has been steadily accumulating queerness for three years at Wilmington, Ohio, and still remains a mystery without a gleam of light. For fourteen years there lived in Wilmington one EDWIN HARRIS, a sober, industrious, and respectably prosperous colored man. He gave no indications of having a "past," and when, four years ago, he died he was entirely orthodox mahogany and had the funeral that befitted his station and possessions, everybody prepared to forget all about him with the usual speed. For HARRIS seemed to have no family or relatives, and he didn't leave enough property for anybody to quarrel about. About a year after his death, however, letters addressed to him began coming to the Wilmington Post Office. Each was sent in due course to the Dead Letter Office, and there each was found to contain money, in amounts ranging from $1 to $5. The money was always in bills, and they were never accompanied by any communication in writing, so that there remained only the postmark to supply a clue to the sender's identity. Post Office Inspectors have devoted a good deal of time and trouble to following up that clue, but it has proved a useless one, so far, for the letters are mailed from many Ohio towns, by whom nobody has yet been able to discover. The aggregate amount of these strange remittances is now about $500, and an addition is made to it weekly. The people of Wilmington have invented several theories to explain this gentle but persistent flow of hard cash to a dead man. They remember vaguely that once HARRIS was robbed by a young fellow whom he had befriended and taken into his house, and opine that the thief has repented and is trying to pay up; they suggest that HARRIS may have known a secret which somebody who has not heard of his death is still paying him for not telling. There are, however, no facts on which to base these and other imaginings, and the problem remains unsolved. Its most puzzling feature is the mailing of all the letters in towns not far from Wilmington, a circumstance that increases the difficulty of understanding why the sender of the money has failed to learn of HARRIS's death. There is talk now of a mysterious daughter who is going to try to get possession of the $500 as only heir, but even if there is a daughter who wants the $500, that throws no light on the sending of it to a man who, when alive, was quite competent to support himself, and to whom, so far as known, no money was owed.

"THE BREADWINNERS."

Cleveland Opinion That It Was Written by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dowling.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to your various articles concerning the authorship of "The Breadwinners" and the association of a Dr. Mendenhall with it, I wish to say I was a young girl in Cleveland at the time and distinctly remember the sensation that the book created.

Whether or not the late John Hay was the author, there was a strong feeling prevalent in Cleveland during the early appearance of the book that the real author was the Rev. Dr. Thomas Dowling, then minister of the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, a most scholarly man and eloquent preacher, who in later years was ordained a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and I believe is now the rector of a large and influential parish in Massachusetts. A. M. B.

New York, July 27, 1905.

Ida Harris, Claimed Authorship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You speak of the authorship of "The Breadwinners," which has been credited to the late Secretary Hay. I have a clipping from a newspaper several years old stating that, by the death of Miss Ida Harris, an eccentric spinster of Champaign, Ill., the mystery was solved.

On a recent visit to Chicago Miss Harris declared to a friend that she was the author of the famous book. She said: "My lawyer and doctor know it, besides my publisher. I don't want the world to find it out until I am dead."

Thinking this information may be of service to you at this time, I send it for what it is worth.

SARAH E. GREGORY,
Librarian Abbot Public Library.
Marblehead, Mass., July 26, 1905.

A Seeker for Light.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an editorial in your issue of this date, with the caption "Japanese Frugality," you say: "Upon the justice of the cause of the Japanese people as against the Russian ring most Americans will agree. But they will incline to ascribe the victory of Japan to the devoted patriotism and the acute intelligence of the country which had the advantage of being in the right."

I would be much pleased to have you figure out how Japan was in the "right," and what justified her to go to war with Russia. That's all I ask you to explain just now. I would ask you to read in Scribner's Magazine for the current month the letter of Thomas F. Millard, written at Tokio, Japan.

JAMES McKENNA.

Pittsfield, Mass., July 25, 1905.

AS THE TIMES has been extensively engaged since, and even before, February, 1904, in "figuring out how Japan was in the right," it would be an injustice to the many thousands of readers who have followed that computation to repeat it for the benefit of a lonesome newcomer.

Warships as Ballrooms.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was quite delighted with the article entitled "Warships as Ballrooms" in your issue of the 25th inst.

It ought to be borne in mind by the "crusty critics of naval hospitality" that naval officers while afloat—that is, on active service—consider their ships their homes. These critics surely should know, if they have any knowledge of naval life and affairs, that a great deal of hospitality is invariably shown to naval officers at the various ports they visit. How is this hospitality to be returned? There is only one way—giving dances on board their ships, which is always enjoyed and appreciated by their friends ashore.

POWNAL APLIN.
Late Lieutenant, Royal Navy.
New York, July 27, 1905.

Examinations and Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a constant reader of your paper, I could not fail to notice the letter from W. S. Clinton concerning the Maxwell examinations. I wish to commend emphatically his views. The very fact that practically one-fourth of the course is spent in reviewing in preparation for these examinations is enough to condemn them, inasmuch as the purpose of a high school course is not to keep reviewing and reviewing the little we know, but ever to advance. H. G.

New York, July 26, 1905.

America's Present Business.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your leader on "Mr. Sato's Interview" is timely and very much to the point. As it is quite apparent Japan regards us as an undefined ally, we should, I think, feel the more highly honored at the confidence Russia has in us.

Our duty now is to ourselves, and let our visitors alone. J. MACKINTOSH.

New York, July 27, 1905.

Can Hay Fever Be Cured?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Has any method of curing or alleviating "hay fever" been discovered? The physicians whom I have consulted seem unable to afford any relief from the affliction save for a very short time. SUFFERER.

Brooklyn, July 27, 1905.

As His Friend Looks at It.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Cobbs—There was another girl in love with me, so my wife married me for spite.

Dobbs—Well, she certainly got good and even with herself.

FINEST HOTEL SCHEME FAILS.

Suit to Foreclose on the Brunswick Site in Fifth Avenue.

The Brunswick Site Company began an action yesterday in the Supreme Court against the Brunswick Construction Company to foreclose a mortgage for $150,000 on the Fifth Avenue block front between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets, on which it was planned to build the finest hotel in the world. The mortgage was made on June 28, 1904, to Samuel V. D. White, and assigned on July 13 last to the Brunswick Site Company.

It was said yesterday that the bringing of the foreclosure suit was the sequel to a row in the Directorate of the Brunswick Construction Company, which was organized to construct a five-million-dollar hotel.

At the time the plans were drawn up it was said that Gustav Bauman of the Holland House, who had become President of the Brunswick Hotel Company, glanced at them and declared that they were not fit for a doghouse. Then came the formation of the Brunswick Site Company, which was organized to buy in the property, and the failure to put the big hotel scheme through, as is shown in the suit to foreclose the mortgage on the site.

M'ADOO PAYS SUSPENDED MEN

Unprecedented Return of Salary to Titus, Tighe, and O'Connor.

By an order unprecedented in the Police Department Inspector Titus and Capts. O'Connor and Tighe, all of whom were convicted of neglect of duty in failing to suppress illegal resorts in the Mercer Street Precinct, will receive back pay for their periods of suspension.

While their cases were pending, and up to the time of restoration to their duties, they were obliged to forfeit their salaries. The money went into the pension fund. Titus forfeited $875, Tighe $700, and O'Connor $345. Titus and Tighe were each fined thirty days' pay, and O'Connor fifteen days' pay.

The money is returned under three individual orders issued and signed by Commissioner McAdoo.

The order issued in the case of Capt. O'Connor reads:

Ordered, That the minutes of Feb. 14, 1905, suspending Capt. John W. O'Connor without pay be and are hereby amended by striking out the words "without pay," and that the chief clerk be directed to prepare payroll for salary withheld while under suspension.

THE KAISER'S GIFT.

Principle That Dictated His Choice of a Silver Watch for Ellis.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to your article "Silver and Gold Watches" permit me to explain a custom invariably followed by the German Court in such matters.

If the Kaiser wishes to present somebody (in Germany) with a gift, this person is approached by an official who ascertains if cash or a souvenir is preferred. In case a souvenir is chosen the Kaiser has some object made of a value that corresponds with the man's position in life. Otherwise there would be always the temptation to sell an article that is not supposed to fall in wrong hands—say, those of a pawnbroker or an impostor. Should the person found worthy of a present prefer cash he will probably receive a larger amount than the one expended for a present.

Of course all this refers only to men of humble walk in life, and the principle followed by the Kaiser was not laid down for citizens of a republic, but for subjects of a monarchy.

By the way: The silver watch will probably be (as usual) of such workmanship that for its cost one might get a very fine gold watch!

ALFRED KERR.

Brooklyn, July 27, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

To explain your wonder in this morning's issue over the gift of the German Emperor to Ellis, who saved from being blown up the statue of Frederick the Great in Washington, is quite simple. Apparently the writer of "Topics of the Times" has overlooked the Old World social convention that servants, people of low station in life, and persons under eighteen years old should not wear gold or expensive jewelry. Of course, in this country, where in a general sense everybody is as good as everybody else, such a distinction does not exist. Thus the gift of the silver watch to the negro Ellis, while perfectly proper and magnanimous according to Old World ideas, is not in good taste according to the social usages of the New. Of course it's all a matter of custom and point of view. H. A. R.

New York, July 27, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As you rightly infer, it could not be a case of cost why the German Emperor gave a silver watch to George Ellis instead of a more valuable one, so it must be a case of wisdom. A silver watch has a better chance of being kept and remembered by even the descendants of Mr. Ellis. It is a case of doing the right thing properly. HERMAN ROTH.

New York, July 27, 1905.

The Man for the Job.

From The Philadelphia Press.

"Say," said Mrs. Nuritch, "your father's got to stop smokin' his pipe in the parlor. You'll have to speak to him; he won't mind me."

"He ain't afraid o' me, neither," replied Nuritch.

"Well, something's got to be done."

"If I wasn't afraid o' scarin' the old man too bad I'd get the butler after him."

THE VOICE OF THE NORTH.

You have builded your ships in the sunlands,
And launched them with song and wine;
They are boweled with your stanchest engines,
And masted with bravest pine;
You have met in your closest councils,
With your plans and your prayers to God
For a fortunate wind to waft you
Where never a foot has trod.

And now you follow the pole star
To the seat of the old Norse Kings,
Past the death-white halls of Valhalla,
Where the Norn to the tempest sings—
Follow the steady needle
That cleaves to its steady star
To the uttermost realms of Odin
And the warlike thunderer, Thor.

Far through the icy silence,
Where the glacier's teeth hang white,
And even the sun-god, Baldur,
Looks down in vague affright,
You flutter like startled spectres,
With a prayer on your lips for the goal—
To stand for one thrilling moment
At the awful, nameless Pole.

But lo! in that hour shall greet you,
At the end of your perilous path,
A mockery far more bitter
Than the sting of the frost king's wrath,
For this is the meed you shall gather
In the lands no man has trod:
The finger that beckoned you onward
[illegible]
CHARLES [illegible] BUXGROVE.

PECKHAM STANDS MUTE IN THE COTTON INQUIRY

Broker Refuses to Tell About Relations with Holmes.

MAY BE PUNISHED IN COURT

Van Riper, Holmes and Haas All Close Friends, Wilson Says—Others Paid Holmes's Hotel Bills.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—F. A. Peckham, formerly a member of a cotton brokerage house having a seat in the New York Cotton Exchange, who was subpoenaed before the Federal Grand Jury here with L. C. Van Riper and others to tell what he knew about the leak in the June cotton report, refused to-day to answer questions about his dealings in agricultural products.

District Attorney Beach notified Peckham that unless he changed his mind before to-morrow his refusal to answer would be reported to Judge Wright, who has already signified his intention of punishing any prisoner who refuses to answer proper questions. The penalty is imprisonment.

When questioned to-night Mr. Beach, who has steadfastly refused to discuss developments in his inquiry, declined to admit the probability of proceedings against Mr. Peckham.

Secretary Wilson in his report on the examination into the affairs of his department by Secret Service men referred to Mr. Peckham, saying:

"Mr. Peckham was interviewed at the Hotel Bresilin in New York City. The above letters were shown to him, and he was asked for an explanation of their contents. Mr. Peckham stated that the only explanation he had to give was that at the time the letters were written he was trying to make some money in the cotton market. Further than this he refused to give any information about his relations with Mr. Holmes, Mr. Haas, or Mr. Van Riper that could throw any light on the matter under consideration.

"Shortly after Mr. Peckham was interviewed he left New York for Washington, and immediately on his arrival in this city he held a conversation with Mr. Holmes over the telephone, in which he inquired whether Mr. Holmes intended to resign his position or whether he expected to be dismissed from the Government service.

"Mr. Peckham was interviewed again at the Hotel Bresilin in New York after his trip, but declined to give any further information concerning his relations with Mr. Holmes.

"When Mr. Holmes was questioned about his relations with Mr. Peckham and Mr. Van Riper he said that they had all been on very intimate terms socially, and that when he had occasion to visit New York he frequently found that his hotel bills had been paid by Mr. Van Riper or by Mr. Peckham. Mr. Holmes admits that he and Mr. Peckham and Mr. Haas were at one time associated in a business venture, in which Mr. Holmes was to have an interest equal to the sum of $8,000, which he was to receive as a gift from the other members of the firm."

FOUR PRIZES OF $500 EACH.

Exhibition of Pictures for Calendar Decorations.

The annual exhibition of paintings, water colors, and drawings in competition for prizes given by the Osborne Company is held at the Clausen Galleries, 381 Fifth Avenue, and will continue to-morrow. The following artists have received prizes of $500:

Paul Dougherty, "The Sun-Tipped Hill."
William E. Norton, "Tranquillity," (marine.)
C. C. Curran, "At the Piano," (genre.)
Richard Lorenz, "The Buggy Ride."

In addition to these prizes there will be a "popular prize" of $1,000, given in due time when an appeal to the buyers of calendars issued by the Osborne Company has been taken. Eight more pictures will be added to the four prize winners mentioned, and the twelve will be reproduced by the color type process on a miniature scale; then the buyers of the calendars will be asked to vote which of the twelve pleases them most. The painter of the design that receives the highest number of votes will receive the $1,000, or popular prize.

The company which is carrying out this ingenious system of prize giving considers that it is doing "a distinct public service in disseminating a knowledge of good art in a way impossible before the development of color photography and its application in the color type process." It popularizes paintings through the printing press. Certainly the reproduction of colors has reached a marvelous exactness by this process and many if not all the tones of a painting are faithfully repeated. It is equally clear that in choosing calendars as the vehicle of such appeals to the masses the company has hit upon a very excellent way of impressing a large number of people, perhaps of educating them to enjoy paintings through a direct appeal to the inborn love of color.

Mr. Dougherty's "Sun-Tipped Hill" shows a deep cut road between dark green grassy slopes, on which grow ranks of trees. Sunshine falling athwart the road breaks the landscape into broad patches of light and shade. It is a picture readily reproduced exactly by the color process. Mr. Norton's "Tranquillity" is a nocturne on a river with shipping lined along the wharves, indistinct, but studded with lanterns, a marine full of delicate feeling for gradations of tender gray tones. Mr. Curran's young woman with half her face in shadow as she sits "At the Piano" has good points. Mr. Lorenz's genre picture of two teasing girls and a well-dressed youth rather overcharging the narrow seat of a buggy is a hilarious scene of fun-making in the country. One laughing maid has taken off the boy's hat; the other challenges his attention with a spray of flowers, and the old white nag jogs on in the sunshine. It is broad wit of a homely sort, the painting no more refined than the subject. The same painter has a hard-wrought scene of snow-clad farm called "To Market in Winter"—team of white horses, green box sleigh, red lap blanket, muffled farmer and wife, the patient cow towing behind the sleigh. Notable for excellent feeling of light and shade is "The Song," a girl at the piano, by Paul Moschkowitz; for exaggerated brushwork and rather cruel realism, the open-mouthed colored girl eating, by Harry Roseland, called "A Pickaninny"; for laughter on a comely face and spirited expression, the young girl hugging black and Japanese dolls called "A Triple Alliance," the contribution of Lewis Cohen; for view with sentiment expressed in landscape, the "Return of the Flock," by Cullen Yates; "Folding the Sheep," by William Ritschel; "Winter Evening," by Edward W. Redfield, and "Spring Plowing," by W. Merritt Post.

Among the noteworthy figures are "Wild Roses," by C. W. Hawthorne; "Mischief—Ready for a Drive," by Florence Carlyle; "Bed Time," by Sergeant Kendall; "Girl with Violin," by C. C. Curran, and small bust figures representing the four seasons, by Philip Bolland. The exhibition is necessarily uneven, but will repay a visit. There are eighty-nine canvases.

HE GOT FOUR NAMES AND TWO RELIGIONS

Little Foundling Became Popular at Bellevue in a Minute.

PROTESTANTS GOT HIM FIRST

Then the Catholics Lengthened the Little Fellow's Name to Stephen Aloysius Corrigan Wallis.

Like the famous Japhet, little Stephen Wallis was found wrapped in a big handkerchief on a doorstep at 100 West Sixty-eighth Street one night last week.

His name wasn't Stephen Wallis then. The policeman who carried him into Bellevue Hospital called him a "poor li'l crathur that had never had any father or mother."

Yesterday the baby was voted strong enough to be sent to a home. Infant waifs are usually turned over to the State Charities Aid Society or the Guild of the Infant Saviour. It really all depends upon the order of arrival whether a waif is made a Catholic or a Protestant. This boy succeeded in becoming both.

Yesterday it was the turn of the Catholic guild to get a baby, but Miss Walker of the Protestant society got to Bellevue rather early. Seeing the boy, she was so taken with his pretty ways that she at once arranged for the Charities Aid Society to have him. Still the Guild of the Infant Saviour had a prior claim.

"But you tell Miss Lombard of the Guild when she comes for this baby," said Miss Walker, "that I have taken it, and that she can have the next two babies that come along. You tell her that, and it will be all right."

Unfortunately Miss Lombard was late in arriving, and by the time she received Miss Walker's message the baby had been christened by the Rev. Mr. White, the Episcopal clergyman attached to Bellevue. He was now "Master Stephen Wallis," and had been received into the bosom of the Protestant Church.

When Miss Lombard heard that the Guild of the Infant Saviour was to get the next two babies she was quite satisfied until she saw the little fellow. She, too, was taken with the baby's chubbiness, immense good humor, and philosophic outlook on life. Miss Lombard felt that an unfair advantage had been taken.

Dr. Armstrong was appealed to. He was puzzled to know just how to act.

"You see, Miss Lombard," he said, "the baby has already been christened, and—"

"And it is already a member of the Protestant Church," said Mr. White.

"But this was the Guild's baby," protested Miss Lombard. "The Charities Aid Society got the last one."

"Well, really, Miss Lombard," said Miss Walker, "the order in which the children arrive can hardly make much difference in a matter of this kind."

"Oh, yes, it does," said Miss Lombard. "If this baby had been the one before it or the one that will come to Bellevue next, why it couldn't be this particular pretty baby."

Dr. Armstrong, realizing that Miss Lombard was on the right side of the argument, yielded. A priest of the Roman Catholic Church was called, and soon the boy was christened all over again, and made a son of the Roman Catholic Church. The name, Stephen Wallis, was allowed to stand, as there was no desire to create ill-feeling through the awkward misunderstanding, but two more names were added, however. When Miss Lombard took the boy to the Guild of the Infant Saviour he was safely wrapped in two spiritual folds and was glorying under the name, Stephen Aloysius Corrigan Wallis.

JAMES P. WHITFIELD DEAD.

Everybody at the Murray Hill Knew Him as "The General."

Gen. James P. Whitfield, who took an active interest in the affairs of the Old Guard, and who, like Gen. Jacques and Gen. Bates, made his home for many years at the Murray Hill Hotel, died in his room at that hotel at noon yesterday. Gen. Whitfield retired from the stock brokerage firm of Graham, Milbank & Whitfield years ago. He then went to live at the Murray Hill Hotel and was its oldest guest.

He was for years a familiar figure about the hotel corridors, and was intimately acquainted with nearly every man, woman, and child who stayed at the hotel for any considerable time in the last fifteen years. Notwithstanding this, few of his acquaintances knew much of his history, and in fact many did not know his name. They knew him as the gentlemanly white-haired man whom they addressed as "General," and as a man who had stored up much interesting knowledge in his lifetime. He took delight in relating fairy tales to the little folks about the hotel and in instructing the bigger folks in the intricacies of politics. He was about seventy years old.

The Old Guard was his hobby. He delighted in talking of its affairs. He was a First Lieutenant of the Guard.

Gen. Whitfield was found very ill in his room yesterday morning. Dr. Homer H. Warner, who had been treating him for a long time for Bright's disease, said that the General could not possibly recover. He died an hour later. The only surviving near relative of Gen. Whitfield, a brother, Edwin A. Whitfield, was notified at his home, 112 West Seventy-fourth Street. He is connected with the firm of Tiffany & Co.

MISS LUCY WHEELER WEDS.

Ceremony at St. Thomas's Uniting Her to William Harris of Georgia.

The wedding of Miss Lucy Knox Wheeler, one of the four daughters of Gen. Joseph Wheeler, to William Julius Harris of Cedartown, Ga., was celebrated at 6:30 o'clock last evening in St. Thomas's Church, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, with the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, who came down from Lake George, officiating.

The bride, gowned in white lace and wearing a tulle veil and pearl ornaments, was given away by Gen. Wheeler. She had as bridesmaids her sisters, the Misses Annie and Carrie Wheeler; Miss Smith, her cousin; Miss Crilly, and Mrs. Ernest M. Stires. All wore white organdy and carried pink roses.

Dr. Searle Harris of Georgia was his brother's best man. The ushers included the bride's brother, Capt. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., and William R. Kirkland. The church was decorated with lilies and palms.

Mr. Harris is in the insurance business and is well known in Georgia. After a bridal tour the couple will take up their residence at Cedartown.

Among the guests asked to the wedding were Dr. and Mrs. James Greenway, Miss Helen Gould, Capt. Milton Humes, Mr. and Mrs. John McKesson, Mrs. Hugh N. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. John Camp, Mr. and Mrs. Irving McKesson, Judge and Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Col. and Mrs. John C. Sothan, and Gen. John Nelson.

King Edward Receives D. O. Mills.

LONDON, July 27.—Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, presented D. O. Mills of New York to King Edward at Buckingham Palace to-day.

EVERYBODY WROTE IT.

Amusing Claims to Authorship of "The Breadwinners" Put Forward in 1883.

The great literary mystery of 1883 was the authorship of "The Breadwinners." in Cleveland, ("Buffland,") where the scene of the story is laid, and in the inner circles of the literary world, where the late John Hay had already made his mark, it wasn't very much of a mystery. But to the great American public, thrilled with a new story of a kind never brought out before, it was a burning question.

The reviews were filled with discussions about it—questions, denials, and new suggestions. First, one well-known newspaper man in Cleveland was accused, then another. Every one denied it. A popular pastor was credited with the work. He didn't deny it, but The Century Magazine people did for him—very emphatically.

The most amusing thing about it was that you could find a self-confessed author of the new novel on almost every corner. It became a stock joke.

"Of course, I'm on Easy Street with my novel 'The Breadwinners' running into its tenth edition," young Scribbler, the would-be novelist, would say to his best friend. And then both would laugh at the notion.

The craze was so general that Harper's Weekly printed a real story about these self-confessed authors. It told how a young woman going South on the steamer, absorbed in the new novel, was engaged in conversation at table by a stout, red-faced, white-cravatted individual, who had been observing her preoccupation in the story.

"Yes," he admitted at last, "I wouldn't tell anybody, but I am the anonymous author."

The lady begged him to put his name on the flyleaf, and he wrote in a fine, bold hand, "William Simeon Ludlow."

She believed it till at the hotel in Jacksonville a melancholy, dark-eyed young man, with a cough, begged permission to have the window closed, explaining that he had just completed a momentous novel, and the effort had left him in delicate health. Then he confessed that he was the anonymous author of "The Breadwinners."

Again the lady was credulous, because he really did look it!

"You are much more like my idea of the author than that fat, cheating old man," she told him. And then she accepted his autograph.

But doubt fell upon his veracity, too, when a handsome, stalwart man, "with the curly, yellow beard of a sun god," told her he had written the book, but daren't tell it, because he was a physician and obtained the information it contained in professional confidences.

"Don't," he begged of the admiring literary student, "don't reveal what in a weak moment I have told you."

She promised. But in the moonlight on deck, coming back, a tall, fair girl with a smooth low voice to whom she confided her experiences, exclaimed:

"What infamy! Why, I wrote it myself, and in proof I will show you the original manuscripts."

Then the wonder-stricken reader lost faith in all mankind and womankind into the bargain.

"Mamma!" she cried, "nobody wrote it. It wrote itself. After this, if an angel from heaven comes down and tells me he wrote it I won't believe him."

And throughout all this stir over the authorship of the novel, Col. John Hay, a quiet, courteous gentleman who had won some distinction in literature already, and was cherishing political aspirations which seemed to be extremely promising just then, enjoyed life in Cleveland, and neither admitted nor denied the responsibility for a novel which sometimes spoke a little too plainly to be a help to a would-be statesman with his political career still to carve out. In fact, as has been told, he modestly refrained from committing himself on the subject to the day of his death.

Richard Watson Gilder, editor of The Century Magazine, who is one of the three living persons who knows at first hand who wrote "The Breadwinners," said yesterday that he felt bound in honor to be very circumspect in anything he said about the authorship of the work, and he couldn't recall with any accuracy who were the persons, besides Mr. Hay, suggested at the time as responsible for the story.

"Such a brilliant book," he added, "might well have been attributed to almost any well-known writer."

THIS YEAR'S KISSING BUG.

Breaks Loose at Coney, Stirring Up Ructions Among the Luna Bears.

Mlle. Louise and her eighteen polar bears were performing according to schedule at Luna Park last night, when Frank, the largest of the bears, suddenly jumped from his pedestal, tried to bite his back, and then ran around the circus ring attacking the other bears.

In a minute there was a general fight. Mlle. Louise took a hand in it and drove the bears one by one into the pen in which they are locked after performances. When she got all in but Big Frank the property men jabbed Frank with their poles, threw him down, and then tied him. Dr. J. W. Pierce and the park's able press agent then examined the bear and presently the latter made the startling announcement that a kissing bug had attacked Frank.

It was the same old Coney Island kissing bug, which folks believed was not in the habit of attacking animals. But the critter had burrowed a hole almost into Frank's backbone. Dr. Pierce later operated on the bear and removed the kissing bug, and if you don't believe it, the bug is on exhibition to back up the press agent.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Charles C. Pomeroy and her daughter, Miss Mary Pomeroy, have sailed for Europe and will be absent some months. Mr. and Mrs. Philip Clark, (Miss Greta Pomeroy,) whose marriage took place last Saturday at Newport, were in town yesterday to see them off and departed for Newport in the late afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Clark will occupy the Pomeroy residence in West End Avenue in the Fall.

⁂

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, who has a cottage at Lenox for the Summer, with Miss Elizabeth Remsen has just made a short automobile trip through a part of this State. They have returned to Lenox.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. King, Jr., have arrived at the Mount Washington, in the White Mountains.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. William V. Lawrence are in Bretton Woods, at the Mount Washington, and will remain there through August.

⁂

Sir Edmund Monson, Lady Monson, and Austrian Ambassador von Hengelmuller are coming here on the Caronia, which sailed on Tuesday from Liverpool.

⁂

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Miss Sartoris, with friends, are making a motor car trip through Maine.

⁂

Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney (Miss Helen Hay) and Mr. Whitney's sister, Mrs. Almeric Paget, have gone from London to Aix-les-Bains. Mr. Whitney's uncle, Col. Oliver H. Payne, is cruising in his steam yacht Aphrodite in Swedish waters.

⁂

The start of the Monmouth County hounds on their first run at Newport will take place next Tuesday from the A. G. Vanderbilt farm. P. F. Collier will be master of the hounds.

⁂

William R. Travers will take possession of his new and attractive bungalow on Ocean Avenue, Newport, to-morrow.

⁂

Miss Fannie Iselin has gone to Bar Harbor and is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. Garner, at the Louisburg.

⁂

Mrs. Temple Merritt is at the Malvern, Bar Harbor.

⁂

Miss Mabel Ross of Morristown is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Van Etten at their camp, Tangle Birch, near Saranac Inn, in the Adirondacks.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

PAY $500 TO BAR CHURCH FROM BROOKLYN SUBURB

Trustees of Prospect Park South Buy Mr. Stokes's Option.

FEAR ARCHITECTURAL CLASH

Residents Don't Mind Churches, It Is Explained, but Wish to Preserve Sky Line.

Fearing that a church would be built in their neighborhood which might not harmonize with its architectural features, residents of Prospect Park South, Brooklyn, have paid the projectors $500 to induce them to buy their property elsewhere. It is explained that it was not because the people are not religious, but they did not think a church structure would agree with the rest of the skyline.

Robert T. Stokes of 198 Rugby Road has been a member for forty years of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. J. Wells was pastor. When Dr. Wells died, Mr. Stokes decided to initiate a movement for a memorial church, and suggested this to other members of the congregation.

After this he went to the agents of the Prospect Park South property and offered to buy the plot of ground 100 by 130 at Albemarle and Argyle Roads. His offer was accepted, and he deposited $500 to bind the contract.

As soon as the people living in the neighborhood heard of the transaction there was trouble. The folks believed in churches, but wanted them a little more remote. They felt that tall Gothic structures would not harmonize with the broad Colonial fronts, the peaks of the Queen Anne cottages, and the flowering beds. And if the church should have a clanging bell installed in its tower, one could not hear the silver tinkling of the bells of the Japanese house built a stone's throw from the church site.

So a special meeting of Trustees of the park association was held and a committee was appointed to call on Mr. Stokes. After some debate, Mr. Stokes agreed to accept $500 more than he paid for his option, and turned the amount into the church treasury. Now, with more money, Mr. Stokes is looking for another site, and Prospect Park South people are relieved.

HADN'T A FOOT TO SCRATCH.

Amputation So Worried Stall That He Died of Blood Poisoning.

William Stall of 976 Intervale Avenue, the Bronx, became so much troubled over his inability to alleviate an itching where his leg, which had been amputated almost a week ago, should have been that he was unable to resist the recurrence of blood poisoning and died last night in Lebanon Hospital.

Stall was a laborer. Two months ago he was taken to the hospital suffering from a crushed left leg as the result of a stone falling on him. A week ago blood poisoning set in, and the next day the leg was amputated above the knee. Last Saturday Stall began to complain that his foot was itching.

"Why don't you scratch it?" asked the nurse.

"I've been trying," replied Stall, who was still a little dazed from the anaesthetic and suffering from the shock, "but somehow I can't find the blame foot. I can move it all right and it itches, but when I go to scratch it, it's not there."

Gently the nurse broke the news to him that his leg had been amputated, and that it was his imagination that itched, and not the foot.

"Imagination be hanged," said Stall. "Don't I know? It's my foot." No argument could induce the patient to believe that his foot was not annoying him. So greatly did he worry over the supposed ailment that he had to be strapped to the bed.

THE STAR AND THE MOUSE.

Also the Trap—Reason Why "Fantana" Started Late.

When 8:30 o'clock came last evening the curtain didn't go up on "Fantana" at the Lyric Theatre, and the audience sat twenty minutes after that, wondering what was the matter. What happened behind the curtain was better than the comic opera. Julia Sanderson opened her dressing room door and saw a mouse. She screamed.

The press agent heard the scream even up in his office, and went bounding down the stairs in an ecstacy of anticipation. He found all the chorus girls gathered near Miss Sanderson—all of them behind her. None of them was within ten feet of the dressing room door.

"Is somebody killed?" asked the press agent, excitedly, ready to act on whatever answer he received.

"A thousand times worse than that!" replied Miss Sanderson, between shrieks. "It's a mouse!"

By this time the curtain was already five minutes overdue. The press agent and the star held a council of war. She absolutely refused to go into the dressing room with the mouse. She said there wasn't room for both of them. Then the press agent and two property men went bravely into the dressing room and prepared to rout the mouse.

"Catch him alive," cautioned the press agent, "else nobody'll believe it."

They pressed mousie against the wall with a broom. Among the miscellaneous properties of the Lyric was a mouse trap. The star-terrifier was dropped into it. When the reporters raised their eyebrows the press agent produced the mouse, the trap, and the two property men as witnesses. By that time the play had started.

MR. FROHMAN'S FIRST BOX.

He Breaks His Custom of Standing Up to See His Own Shows.

Charles Frohman, who has the reputation of running more shows than any other manager, sat in his own box for the first time last night and saw one of his own shows. It has been Mr. Frohman's peculiarity to slide humbly into a back seat or to peer over the back rail. Once an overzealous usher ordered him out of one of his own theatres because he wouldn't sit down.

Probably it was on account of Paul Potter that the rule was broken last night. With the author as his guest, Mr. Frohman did not think it would be courteous to follow his usual custom of leaning over a back rail, so he took a stage box at the Herald Square Theatre and saw "The Rollicking Girl."

It was said to be the only time that he ever did such a thing.

Richman, Too, In Proctor Company.

Charles Richman has signed a contract to join the stock company at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre. His engagement will begin at the same time as Miss Amelia Bingham's. The opening attraction will be "The Frisky Mrs. Johnson," in which Miss Bingham appeared on Broadway two seasons ago. Gertrude Coghlan is another addition to the Proctor organization. She will play the ingénue parts. Mr. Proctor, with such actors, feels that his house is now strictly first class.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

The first Broadway appearance of Miss Maida Snyder of Baltimore will take place when "The White Cat," the Drury Lane spectacle, is transferred to New York this Fall. She is one of the youngest comediennes on the stage, and is said to have an unusual voice. Klaw & Erlanger will give her the rôle which Miss Marie George had in London. Miss Snyder once toured in "The Strollers."

Elsie Janis, the impersonator, has been engaged for the Wistaria Grove at a salary of $1,000 a week. She is only sixteen years old. In September she will become the star of a musical company.

Dooley, the Bostock bear, is going blind. Dr. Amling, the veterinary, is hesitating whether to prescribe spectacles. Dooley's trouble is a cataract.

Mrs. Addison Pitt and Hazzard Short have been engaged to support Viola Allen in her Clyde Fitch play this season.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

APPLETON'S
BOOKLOVERS MAGAZINE

For AUGUST contains
Articles, Stories, Pictures, etc., by

Henry James, Robert W. Chambers,
H. B. Marriott Watson, Kirke La Shelle,
Henry Hutt, Booker T. Washington,
Lloyd Osborne, H. B. Latrobe,
Edward S. Martin, Barton Hill,
Harold Bolce, David Gray,

and many others.

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Sold by all the Leading
Fancy Grocers, Druggists, Hotels, Clubs, and Wine Merchants everywhere.

Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
holds its supremacy over all others by merit alone.
Time only adds to its popularity.

CALL FROM A BURGLAR.

He Gathers Information and Booty and Leaves in a Hurry.

Mrs. Annie Kosmer, who lives on the second floor of 107 Forsyth Street, was standing on the sidewalk yesterday morning when a man approached her. He remarked that it was a nice morning, but that it might be uncomfortably hot before noon. Then he asked Mrs. Kosmer if she knew Sigmund Schwartz, who lives on the third floor.

"Oh, yes," said Mrs. Kosmer.

"What does he do for a living?" asked the stranger.

"Well, he's President of the Pushcart Peddlers' Association," replied Mrs. Kosmer with some degree of pride in her neighbor.

"Busy man, I should say," remarked the stranger. "Out all day, of course?"

"My, yes!" said Mrs. Kosmer; "he's kept that busy bailing out those poor peddlers."

"Got a family?"

"Well, there's Bennie, but he's out most of the day, too."

"Thank you," said the stranger, and he went away.

Soon after 1 o'clock Bennie Schwartz returned home with a plumber, who was to mend a hole in the bath. When he reached the door of his father's rooms he found the lock gone. Inside was a man standing in the centre of a circle of fat bundles, reflectively picking his teeth.

The moment the man saw Bennie and the plumber he ran to the front window and jumped to a fire escape on the second floor. He nearly missed his hold, and literally hung by his fingernails for a few moments. Mrs. Kosmer, who had been doing her hair before the mirror over the parlor mantlepiece, put her head out and said:

"Oh, did you find Mr. Schwartz?"

The man dropped to the sidewalk without answering and disappeared along Forsyth Street.

Last night Sigmund Schwartz reported to the Eldridge Street police that, although the caller had bundled up about $400 worth of clothing, he had taken away only a cheap watch, and quite overlooked $300 which had been in the same drawer.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 27.—Among those who entertained at luncheon to-day were Mrs. William Grosvenor, Mrs. Charles B. Hillhouse, Mrs. William H. Sands, and Mrs. James Griswold Wentz.

Mrs. Charles Melville Bull gave an evening entertainment with dancing at Kariskrune.

Those who entertained at dinner to-night were Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Jr., and Mrs. C. H. Pierpont Gilbert.

Miss Emily Margaret Gordon Dix is a guest of Mrs. E. R. Thomas at Stone Acre.

Edgar Frond of London is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague.

Harry Payne Whitney and James A. Burden, Jr., returned from New York to-day.

James Hazen Hyde is a guest of T. Suffern Tailer at the Pendleton cottage.

Miss Gwynne of Washington is a guest of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater at Hopedene.

Obituary Note.

Mrs. FLORENCE CARTER EGNER, thirty-three years old, wife of Frederick W. Egner, Secretary and Treasurer of the Fidelity Trust Company, died at her home, 360 Mount Prospect Avenue, Newark, Wednesday night. She was a daughter of John J. Carter. Her husband and three children survive her.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The temperature has risen slowly east of the Rocky Mountains and is now almost normal in most localities. Temperatures will not change materially in any districts, although it will be somewhat warmer in the lower lake region, New England, and the northern part of the Middle Atlantic States.

Winds along the New England and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be mostly light to fresh southwest, on the South Atlantic Coast light and variable, on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south, on the lower lakes light southwest to west, on the upper lakes fresh south, increasing on Superior.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have light southwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware, partly cloudy Friday and Saturday; light west winds.

New England, fair Friday and Saturday, except showers and thunderstorms in northern portion, light to fresh west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania, fair Friday, Saturday showers, light west to southwest winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	65	68	4 P. M.	79	83
6 A. M.	66	61	6 P. M.	80	81
9 A. M.	70	72	9 P. M.	76	77
12 M.	77	79	12 P. M.	72	75

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 73; corresponding date 1904, 74; corresponding date for the last 25 years, 74.

The thermometer registered 68 degrees at 8 A. M. and 77 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 83 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 61 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 56 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 60 per cent. at 8 P. M.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Refurnish Your Table
Replace the unsatisfactory and worn-out pieces and sets with the latest creations in the famous
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
On knives, spoons, forks, etc., this stamp is a positive guarantee of long, hard wear and exclusive designs.
In buying Baking Dishes, Trays, Pitchers, etc., ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA. CO.

Are You Doing Your Share?

Tenement: Think of being sick!
Sea Breeze: Always breezy, always cool. Nurses' care, nourishing food, flowers, surf bathing, play, rest.
$2.50 will take a teething baby from the sweltering tenement to Sea Breeze for one week.
$5.00 will take the sick or worn-out mother and little brother.
$125 will give excursion for 500, trolley rides, lunches, bathing.

How Many Will You Send?
Shall we write for whom your gift is used?
ROBERT SHAW MINTURN, Treas.,
105 E. 22d St., N. Y. City.
New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. 1843 1905

James R. Taylor Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—James R. Taylor, Treasurer of the Brownsville Glass Company, died of typhoid fever at the home of his brother-in-law, W. L. Mellon, the oil operator and banker. Mr. Taylor was a resident of Pittsburg for about five years. He was a member of nearly every leading club in the city, and many in New York and Boston. He was thirty-nine years old and unmarried.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

COLLARS. E. & W. CUFFS.
The Linen of a Gentleman.

DIED.

COURTIS.—Suddenly, at Easthampton, Mass., on July 23, Harriet G. Courtis of New York City.
Funeral private.

COURTNEY.—Louise Gage Courtney, at sea, en route to England, July 13, 1905.
Buried at sea July 14, 1905.

COWDREY.—At Los Angeles, Cal., July 24, Henrietta M. Cowdrey, aged 57 years.

CRAIG.—At Oscawana-on-Hudson, July 25, Susie Travis, wife of the late W. L. Craig and daughter of D. W. Travis of Peekskill, N. Y.

DIXEY.—On July 26, at Seoul, Kores, Arthur Sturgis Dixey, in his 25th year, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey of Boston, Mass.

DUDLEY.—In Liverpool, July 15, 1905, Dr. A. Palmer Dudley, aged 52 years.
Services to be held at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Av., between 45th and 46th Sts., at 3 P. M. Friday, July 28. Members of the Academy of Medicine, County Medical Society and Association, and of Kane Lodge, F. and A. M., are invited to be present.

HALL.—In Providence, R. I., suddenly, on the 25th inst., Edward W. Hall.
Funeral Friday at 2 o'clock at his late residence, 1,295 Narragansett Boulevard, Edgewood. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HAMILTON.—Suddenly, at the Hotel St. Andrew, July 25, 1905, Penelope Borden, wife of Louis A. Hamilton and daughter of the late John Gail and Ellen L. Borden.
Funeral services private. Interment Woodlawn.

HOFFMAN.—On June 28, 1905, Margaret Townsend Hoffman, eldest daughter of the late Commodore Beekman Verplanck Hoffman, United States Navy. Friends will please accept this the only intimation.
London papers please copy.

KINKEAD.—At Peekskill, N. Y., at 8:30 A. M., July 26, the Rev. Thomas L. Kinkead, Chaplain to the Franciscan Sisters at Peekskill and former Supervisor of Charities for this diocese.
The funeral will be at the convent chapel Saturday, July 29, at 10:30. Friends who should fail to receive a personal notification will kindly consider this as such. Train from Grand Central Saturday, 8:50 A. M.; 125th St., Harlem, 9:40 A. M.

LENNEY.—At her residence, No. 65 Woodland Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on July 27, 1905, Blanche W., wife of James C. Lenney and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mable.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—Heyman Morris, beloved son of Pauline Morris and brother of Aaron Morris.
Funeral from his late residence, 111 Madison St., July 28, 11 A. M.

RICH.—Delia Rich, on July 27, 1905, after a long illness, in the 70th year of her age; for forty years a devoted friend and faithful servant in the family of the late William and Annie S. Paton.
Funeral at 2 o'clock on Saturday at the house of R. T. H. Halsey, Esq., 64 West 55th St., New York. Interment in Greenwood.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, July 27, at Pittsfield, Mass., Cornelia, widow of Horace S. Taylor and daughter of the late Christian and Adeline Metzgar.
Funeral at her late residence, 123 East 61st St., on Saturday, July 29, at 11 A. M.

TAYLOR.—On Thursday, July 27, at 2 P. M., James R. Taylor, aged 58 years.
Funeral services at residence of his sister, Mrs. W. L. Mellon, Forbes St. and Murdoch entrance to Schenley Park, Pittsburg, Penn., on Friday, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday.
Boston papers please copy.

WACKUBAGEN.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, July 25, Dr. George Wackubagen, in his 60th year.
Funeral services on Friday, 4 P. M., at St. John's Church, St. John's Place, near 7th Av. Interment at Hudson, N. Y.

WHITFIELD.—On Thursday, July 27, at the Murray Hill Hotel, James P. Whitfield.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

WINNINGTON.—At St. Luke's Hospital, New York City, Laura Winnington, daughter of Arthur Winnington, after a brief illness.
Services in chapel of hospital, 113th St. and Amsterdam Av., Saturday, July 29, at 11 o'clock. Burial private.

Marriage and Death Notices

Inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe.	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cincinnati Enquirer,	Rochester Herald,
Chicago Record-Herald,	St. Louis Republic,
Cleveland Plain Dealer,	St. Paul Pioneer Press,
Minneapolis Tribune,	Syracuse Post-Standard,
Phila. Public Ledger,	Washington Post.

CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY
is readily accessible by Harlem trains from Grand Central Station, Webster and Jerome Avenue trolleys, and by carriage. Lots $125 up. Telephone (4850 Gramercy) for Book of Views or representative.
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Frank E. Campbell, 241-3 West 23d St. Stephen Merritt Emb'g Inst. Tel. 1234 Chelsea.

The Conflict of Labor and Capital
Is the Theme of
John Hay's Novel

Although written nearly 25 years ago, when rich men were not so rich or so numerous as to-day, nor their methods of acquiring and using their wealth subjected to such sharp criticism as in these latter years,

The Breadwinners

Is in 1905 of even more timely interest than when first published in 1883.

The New York Sunday Times

Next Sunday will print the first four chapters of the novel, continuing it through the succeeding five Sundays.

The Story and the Characters.

THE KEYNOTE OF THE STORY:
"Yes, Saul Matchin is a laborin' man himself; but look at his daughter. She would die before she would marry a workman."

SAYS OFFITT, THE LABOR AGITATOR:
"We are slaves; we are Roosian scurfs. We work as many hours as our owners like; we take what pay they choose to give us; we ask their permission to live and breathe."

SAUL MATCHIN TO HIS DAUGHTER'S REJECTED SUITOR:
"You're crazy to want her, and she's crazy not to want you. She liked to a' bit my head off for perposin' you and you want to lick me for calling her a fool."

ALICE FARNHAM, SOLILOQUIZING:
"After all men do have the advantage of girls. He bothered me dreadfully [while she was sketching] and I did not bother him at all. And yet I stood as near to him as he did to me."

MAUD'S IMPRESSION OF SAM SLEENY:
"Sam was to her such a nullity that she enjoyed his company almost as much as being alone. * * * But no woman ever looked so straight before her as not to observe the man beside her."

MAUD, THINKING OF FARNHAM:
"If there was just one man and one woman in the world, and I had the picking out of the man and the woman, this world would suit me pretty well."

TEMPLE, THE RICH MANUFACTURER AND HORSEMAN:
"He gave delightful dinner parties, but rarely spoke. When he did speak, however, his profanity was phenomenal. He had been, as a boy, a clerk on a Mississippi steamboat."

MRS. BELDING, OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
"I suppose leading germans humanizes even a lawyer some, what."

SAUL MATCHIN, CARPENTER; HIS POINT OF VIEW:
"There's too many of our rich girls marryin' out of the State lately—keeps buildin' dull."

METZGER, THE LOCAL BOSS:
"He sold meat on business principles so as to get the most out of a carcass; and he conducted his political operations in the same way."

FARNHAM THINKS OF MAUD:
"As a last resort I can persuade her she has a voice and send her to Italy, and keep her the rest of her life cultivating it in Milan."

MRS. BELDING, OF THE STRIKERS:
"He might make them a little speech complimenting Ireland and the American flag, and then they would go away. That's what your father did."

Send in your order at once for
The New York Sunday Times
for July 30, Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27, and Sept. 3.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000

Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company

Consolidated Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.

DUE JULY 1, 1952. INTEREST JANUARY AND JULY.

Payment of both principal and interest of these bonds is guaranteed, under terms of a 999-year lease, by the following railroad companies:

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Company.
Wabash Railroad Company.
Grand Trunk Western Railway Company.
Chicago & Erie Railroad Company.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company.

We offer the bonds, subject to sale, at 100 and accrued interest, and recommend them as an investment of undoubted character.

Harvey Fisk & Sons,

NEW YORK. BOSTON.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Capital, Surplus and Profits - - Three Million Dollars.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING AND TRUST BUSINESS.

Safe Deposit Vaults and Storage Vaults located at the terminus of all Pennsylvania R. R. ferries from New York and Brooklyn.

Bank accounts and other personal property of foreign corporations doing business in New York and of individuals residing outside of New York, are taxable when kept within New York. No such laws exist in New Jersey. It is therefore evident that it is of great advantage both to individuals and corporations to have Safe Deposit accommodations and Bank Accounts in New Jersey.

THE SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

FIRST MORTGAGE 4½% BONDS.
DATED AUGUST 1ST, 1894.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that eighteen (18) of the above-described bonds were this day drawn for redemption, as provided in Article 6 of the above-described mortgage, numbered as follows: 40, 46, 57, 69, 109, and 110, for $1,000 each, and 114, 121, 126, 138, 141, 153, 156, 158, 159, 160, 172, and 174, for $500 each.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds, with the coupons maturing August 1st, 1905, attached, will be paid at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York on the first day of August, 1905, at par and interest to said date.
SOCIETY OF TAMMANY OR COLUMBIAN ORDER IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
By PETER F. MEYER, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.

66 BROADWAY, 5TH AV. & 34TH ST.
100 WEST 125TH STREET.
THIRD AVE. & 148TH ST.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED COPPER COMPANY

Common Div. No. 1

The Directors of the United Copper Company have declared a regular dividend of ½ of one per cent. and an extra dividend of ½ of one per cent., making 1 per cent. or $1.00 per share on the common stock of the United Copper Company, payable July 31, 1905.

Books close July 20, 1905, at 3 P. M. and reopen August 1st, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Arthur P. Heinze
Vice President.

31 Nassau St., New York.
July 10, 1905.

101ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a regular semi-annual cash dividend of THREE PER CENT. and an extra dividend of ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT., in cash, payable September 1, 1905, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, as registered at the close of business August 1st, 1905.

For the purpose of the above dividend the stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, August 1st, and remain closed until the morning of Monday, August 21st, 1905. A. G. HACKSTAFF, Secretary.

New York, July 19, 1905.

July 18, 1905.

105TH DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1st, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from July 21st, 1905, to August 1st, 1905, inclusive.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY of New Jersey.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 18, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the close of business July 31, 1905. Transfer books do not close.

D. B. GAMBLE, Sec'y.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO.

St. Paul, Minn., July 1, 1905.

Coupon No. 2, due August 1, 1905, upon the FIVE PER CENT. FIVE YEAR NOTES of the above Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of BLAIR & CO., 24 Broad Street, New York.

R. O. BARNARD, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co.

5 Nassau St., New York, July 26, 1905.

The coupons due August 1st, 1905, on the Bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York.

L. HOOVER, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

NOTICE OF BONDHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the holders of the bonds of the Kansas Salt Company, secured by a mortgage made by the Holland Trust Company of New York, and assigned by the Holland Trust Company to the Merchants' Trust Company by assignment recorded on the 6th day of January, 1905, on the 25th day of September, 1905, at Room 1,005, 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for the purpose of choosing a Trustee under the said mortgage to take the place of the Merchants' Trust Company, which company has been placed in the hands of permanent receivers, and is therefore unable to further act as Trustee.

(Signed) HUTCHINSON-KANSAS SALT COMPANY,
By JOY MORTON, President,
(Successors to Kansas Salt Company.)

Dated July 22d, 1905.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

You will please take notice that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Henry W. Knight Company, held at No. 225 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of July, 1905, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board of directors, it is advisable to dissolve this corporation forthwith pursuant to Section 57 of the Stock Corporation Law, and that a meeting of the stockholders be called, to be held at the principal office of the corporation, No. 225 Fourth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, on the 23d day of August, 1905, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition that the corporation be forthwith dissolved.—Dated July 18th, 1905.

JENNIE A. JONES, Secretary.

CENTRAL FOUNDRY COMPANY,
116 Nassau Street, July 24th, 1905.

For the purpose of the Annual Meeting the transfer books of this Company will close at the office of Baring, Magoun & Company, 16 Wall Street, on August 1st, and will reopen on August 24th.

WINTHROP L. ROGERS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., JUNE 29, 1905.—SEALED proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon July 28 for the construction of two Barracks and two Stables for Cavalry and Artillery, and one Gun Shed, as per drawings and specifications on file in this office. The U. S. reserves the right to accept or reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Forms and specifications furnished upon application. Address Quartermaster, U. S. Wick at ...

FINANCIAL.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds

Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following **Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds, due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:**

One hundred and two (102) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

56	992	1792	2835	3715	5259	6657	7696
81	1077	1920	2889	4022	5314	6702	7760
102	1119	2012	2770	4084	5381	6779	7786
104	1123	2062	2935	4102	5453	6852	7846
143	1415	2115	2975	4161	5734	6936	
183	1440	2228	3073	4201	5778	7056	
249	1566	2317	3087	4324	5806	7123	
370	1585	2332	3088	4450	5807	7218	
538	1589	2380	3267	4511	6038	7275	
739	1606	2388	3305	4534	6085	7401	
750	1627	2473	3398	4754	6096	7482	
767	1628	2598	3440	4879	6178	7592	
855	1665	2656	3620	5029	6232	7615	
952	1698	2674	3693	5143	6340	7673	

And Twenty-two (22) bonds for $100 each, Numbers

02	0441	0592	0995	01059	01362	01574	01743
0243	0518	0708	01001	01146	01518	01690	01778
0256	0527	0972	01004	01206	01545		

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of August, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee

By D. R. WHITNEY, President.

Boston, Mass., July 20, 1905.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS **$10,000,000**

DEPOSITS - - $31,000,000

Accounts Invited.
Interest Allowed.

TRUST AND BANKING OFFICES,
146 Broadway, Manhattan.
198 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

We offer NEW YORK CITY bonds, various maturities, for sale, or we will take in exchange or buy outright short time 3S OR 3½S on favorable terms.

Blake Brothers & Co.

Tels. {4660 / 4661} Broad

50 Exchange Place, N. Y.
84 State Street, Boston.

To the Holders
of the 6% Collateral Trust Bonds of the
SIMPSON SECURITIES COMPANY.

Colonial Trust Company, as trustee under deed of trust of the Simpson Securities Company dated July 15, 1904, hereby gives notice that it has at its disposal in the Sinking Fund of said Company the sum of $12,812.50 for the purchase of bonds at the lowest offer not to exceed 102½% and accrued interest. Sealed offers, indorsed "Offers for the sale of Simpson Securities Company Collateral Trust Bonds," will be received at its office, No. 222 Broadway, New York, until twelve o'clock noon on Monday, August 7th, 1905. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.
By John E. Borne, President

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in London at 27 3-16d per ounce and in New York at 58⅝c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 45½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange there were sales of 1,000 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated at .06, 500 Work at .08½, 800 Bullion at .42, 400 Chollar at .19, 1,000 Isabella at .30, 100 Eureka at 1.05, 100 Caledonia at .43, 100 Sandstorm at .62, 200 Jim Butler at .75, 100 Tonopah Belmont at 1.20, 200 Savage at .68, 500 Indiana Tonopah at .04, and 5,500 Brunswick at .10@.11.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Chartered 1822.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.

Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits. - 7,000,000.

Spencer Trask & Co.

HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENTS

Circular upon application.

William & Pine Sts., New York
Branch Office, Albany, N. Y.

High Grade Investment Securities — Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

List on Request.

G.W. Walker & Co.

BANKERS

Telephone 2045 Broad — 25 Broad St., New York

O'Connor & Kahler,

BANKERS,

49 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

WE OWN AND OFFER

Atlantic & Birmingham Ry. Co.

first mortgage 5% bonds, to yield 4.85% on the investment. Bonded debt at the rate of only $12,000 per mile.

SPECIAL CIRCULAR ON REQUEST.

John Harsen Rhoades, Jr. I. Richmond Hoxie

RHOADES & COMPANY

Members New York Stock Exchange.

Stocks—Bonds.

7 WALL STREET, - - - - NEW YORK

Unlisted Securities

Dealt in

Wm. H. Burger & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

Telephone 1702 Broad. **52 Broadway**

REDMOND & CO.

DEALERS IN

High Grade Investment Securities

41 WALL STREET 507 CHESTNUT STREET
NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA

WE OFFER

"BIG FOUR" Cairo Division

1ST MTGE. FOURS, 1939.

CLARK & CHAFFEE

Phone 6515-6516 Cort. 10 WALL ST.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930.	103¾	104⅛	Hock. Val...	85	93
2s, c., 1930.	103¾	104⅛	Hock. V. pf.	93	93¾
2s, r., 1918.	103¾	103⅝	Homestake..	78	80
2s, c., 1918.	104	104½	Ill. C. l.	103¼	...
2s, 1918, sm.	103	...	Int. P. Co..	18½	19
4s, r., 1907.	104	104½	Int. Power..	57	85
4s, c., 1907.	104	104½	Int. St. P..	27⅛	30
4s, r., 1925.	131¾	132½	I. S. P. pf.	80	83
4s, c., 1925.	133	133¾	Iowa Cent..	26½	27
D. C. 3-65s.	117	..	Iowa C. pf.	50¼	51½
Philip'ne 4s.	103	..	Jol. & Chi.	180	...
			Kan. & M..	30	35
Adams Exp.	237	247½	K. C. F. S. & M. pf..	82	83
Alb. & Sus.	235	...	K. C. S. pf.	57½	58¾
Alle. & W.	148	...	K. & D. M.	13	15
Am. B. S..	23	25¾	K. & D. M. pf.	48	52
A. B. S. pf.	83	85	K. I., C., pf.	63	75
Am. Coal..	160	190	Lacl. G. pf.	95	110
A. C. O. pf.	92	95	L. E. & W.	31	35
Am. D. Tel.	29	32	L. E. & W. pf.	92	98
Am. Exp...	225	235	Lake Shore.	310	320
Am. Gr. Tw.	5½	6	Man. Beach.	9¼	13
Am. I. Sec.	26	26½	Mar. Coal..	37	40
Am. Loc. pf.	111	112	Mar. Coal pf.	83	85
Am. Lt. pf.	B. 98¾	99¾	Mar. Beach.	9¼	13
Am. Snuff..	167	183	Md. C. pf..	110	140
Am. Sn. pf..	102	...	Mich. Cent..	125	146
A. S. R. pf.	138	139½	M. & St. L.	54	60
A. T. & C..	91	...	M. & St. L. pf.	86	93
A., T. & T.	138	140	N., C. & St. L.	143	145
Ann Arbor..	35	38	Nat. Em. pf.	88	92
Ann A. pf..	78	80	N. R. R. of M. pf..	37	37½
B. A. L. pf.	106	...	N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.	20	21½
B. Un. G...	186	194	N. Cent. C..	42	45
Brun. City.	15¾	16	N. Y. D. Co.	24	30
B., R. & P.	145	158	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	67½	69¾
B., R. & P. pf.	150	175	N. Y. & N. Y. Tel.	165	170
B. & S. pf..	88½	89¼	N. & W. pf.	92	94
But'k Co....	56½	57	Ont. Mining	2	3
Canada So.	69	70	P. C. 1st pf.	103	110
C. C. & C..	..	80	P. C. 2d pf.	91	96
C. & S. A. Tel.	123	130	Peo. & E...	35	40
Chi. & Alt..	33¼	36	Phila. R. T.	115	118
C., B. & Q.	200	..	P., C. C. & St. L.	75	79½
C. & I. pf.	130	140	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	100	112
Chi. G. W. pf., A.	63	65	P., Ft. W. & C.	182	..
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	30½	32	P., Ft. W. & C. pf.	179	190
Chi. G. W. deb.	84½	86	Pull. Co..	238	240
C., I. & L. pf.	80	90	Quicksilver..	¾	1
C., M. & St. P. pf.	186	188	Q'ksil'r pf..	2	5
C. & N. W. pf.	235	241	R. R. S. I. C. stk. cts.	..	98
C., St. P., M. & Om.	135	195	R. S. S. pf.	..	99¼
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.	190	200	Rens. & Sar.	207	...
C. T. & T.	18¼	18½	R., W. & O.	135	137
C., C. & St. L. pf.	115	120	R. G. M. Co. pf.	104	106
C., L. & W.	72	80	Rutland pf..	60	70
C., L. & W. pf.	103	113¾	St. J. & G. Island	15½	17½
Cleve. & P..	188	..	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.	132	135
C. & P. sp..	104	..	So. R., M. & O. ctfs.	98	100
C. F. & I. pf.	93	95	S. R. & T..	¾	1
C. S. 1st pf.	59	60	T. P. L. Tr.	43	44
Cons. Coal..	70	...	T., P. & W.	17	20½
Cons. Gas...	188½	190	T., St. L. & W.	38¼	38¾
D. & R. G. pf.	85¾	86½	Un. Fruit...	..	115
D. M. & Ft. D.	21	23	U. R., St. L. pf.	80½	81½
Det. S. L. r.	9	11	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	92¾	92¾
Det. So. pf.	39	41	U. S. Exp...	122	125
Dia. Match.	138	142	U. S. Leath.	11	13
East. Kod..	141½	...	U. S. L. pf.	106½	110
Elec. S. B..	81	84	Vand. R. R., ex d.	60	100
Ev. & T. H.	63	65	Wabash pf.	39	40
Ev. & T. H. pf.	85	90	W., P. Exp..	228	245
Ft. W. & D. City....	71	74½	West. U. T.	93	93½
Gen. Ch. Co.	61	63	Westinghouse assenting.	165	167
G. C. Co. pf.	104	106	Westinghouse 1st pf....	190	195
Gen. Elect..	173½	174	W. & L. E.	15	16
G. & S. T.	120	..	W. & L. E. 1st pf....	38	40
H.B.Claflin.	102	..	Wis. Cent...	23¾	24
H.B.Claflin 1st pf.	94	96	Wis. C. pf..	51	51¼
H.B. Claflin 2d pf.	100	..			
Hav. E. R..	8	10			
H. E. R. pf.	63	65			

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Cotton Duck 5 per cent. bonds were under some pressure, and on light selling declined 1½, to 83, but later recovered a full point. The general market was quiet. Sales: Shares, 427; bonds, $80,500. Transactions:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$13,500..	Virginia Century 3s..	95¼	95¼	95¼
1,000..	Florida Southern 4s..	90½	90½	90½
2,000..	Md. & Penn. inc....	56¾	56¾	56¾
11,000..	United Railways 4s..	96⅞	96⅝	96⅞
3,000..	United Railways inc..	59	59	59
5,000..	Norfolk Rys. & L. 5s.	93	93	93
1,000..	Newp. N. & O. P. 5s.	90	90	90
21,000..	Cotton Duck 5s.....	84	84	84
2,000..	Con. Coal ref. 4½s..	100	100	100
1,000..	Consolidated Gas 5s..	115¼	115¼	115¼

STOCKS.

22..	Md. & Penn. R. R...	21	21	21
100..	Seaboard	22	22	22
20..	Seaboard preferred..	41	41	41
115..	Seaboard new com...	25	24⅝	25
57..	Seaboard new 2d pf..	53¼	53¼	53¼
338..	Seaboard rights	1½	1¼	1¼
100..	Howard Bank	12	12	12
13..	Merchants' Bank	170	170	170

PITTSBURG TRANSACTIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 27.—Transactions on the local Stock Exchange to-day were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
545..	Crucible Steel	10½	10⅜	10½
260..	Fireproof	8	8	8
435..	Fireproof. pf	30¾	29⅞	30
1,967..	Lustre	35	34½	34½
289..	M. L. & H.....	35	34⅝	34⅝
98..	Ohio Fuel	39⅜	39¼	39⅜
1,450..	Ohio Tpn	.54	.54	.54
530..	Pittsburg Brew	38⅝	36⅜	36⅜
1,850..	P. Coal pf.....	48½	45⅝	47⅞
5..	P., O. & G.....	55	55	55
126..	P. P. Glass.....	131½	130	130
15..	[illegible]	32	32	32
50..	[illegible]	34¼	34¼	34¼
20..	[illegible]	102⅝	102	102

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 27.—The local money market is unchanged. The usual table of rates, &c., follows: Call loans, 2½@3½ per cent.; time loans on collateral, 3½@4 per cent.; time loans on mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent.; Clearing House loans, 2½@3 per cent.; New York funds, 5c discount and par; clearings, $22,411,589; balances, $1,076,678; Sub-Treasury debit, $36,949.

The local market opened quiet, but good buying orders soon came in, especially for the copper shares, and the market became active. Utah, United States Mining, Greene Consolidated, and Osceola were the leaders, all showing good advances on what appeared to be excellent buying. Copper Range was again active, some 4,000 shares being traded in, closing at about last night's figure. The market closed firm with stocks in good demand. Complete list of transactions follows:

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000..	Am. Tel. & Tel. 4s..	96¼	96¼	96¼
22,000..	Central Vt. 1st 4s....	87½	87	87
10,000..	C., B. & Q. joint 4s..	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
2,000..	Japanese 4½s	92½	92½	92½
5,000..	K. C. M. Ry. & B. 5s.	104½	104½	104½
11,000..	N. E. Cotton Yarn 5s.	97½	97½	97½
5,000..	Seattle Electric 5s....	106½	106⅜	106⅜
3,000..	Western T. & T. 5s..	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝

RAILROADS.

3..	Atchison pf.....	102½	102⅜	102½
6..	Boston Elevated	157⅝	157⅝	157⅝
5..	Boston & Lowell.....	242	242	242
5..	Boston & Maine.....	178	178	178
100..	Boston & Worcester..	28	28	28
25..	Boston & Wor. pf....	75	75	75
30..	C. J. & S. Y.....	170	170	170
8..	C. J. & S. Y. pf.....	126	126	126
135..	Massachusetts Elec...	17¼	17	17⅛
1,510..	Mass. Electric pf....	61	59	60
3..	N. Y., N. H. & H..	202	202	202
50..	Old Colony	207	207	207
1,120..	Union Pacific	130	128⅝	129⅜
204..	West End	100	99	100
2..	West End pf.....	114	114	114

TELEPHONE.

266..	American	139	138⅝	139

MISCELLANEOUS.

410..	American Ag. Chem...	23	22⅜	23
7..	American Ag. Ch. pf..	91	90	90
50..	American Pn. Ser. pf.	27½	27½	27½
20..	American Sugar	139	139	139
8..	American Sugar pf...	139	139	139
400..	American Woolen	37½	36¾	37¼
46..	American Woolen pf..	103½	102¾	103
325..	East Boston Land....	6¼	6	6
26..	*Edison	243¾	243¾	243¾
26..	General Electric	174¼	173	173
94..	Mass. Gas pf.....	85½	85½	85½
4..	Pullman	241	240	240
190..	United Fruit	106	105½	105½
473..	United Shoe Machine.	68	68	68
28..	United Shoe Mach. pf.	32	32	32
965..	United States Steel...	34¼	34	34
414..	U. S. Steel pf.....	103	102¼	102¾

MINING.

60..	Adventure	6¼	6¼	6¼
110..	Allouez	28¼	28¼	28¼
1,719..	*Amal. Copper	83¾	82¾	83¼
100..	American Zinc	10	10	10
200..	Anaconda	27½	27½	27½
350..	Arcadian	2¾	2¾	2¾
100..	Arnold	75c.	75c.	75c.
215..	Atlantic	18½	18	18
1,030..	Bingham	31⅝	31	31⅝
775..	Boston Con.....	8¼	8	8
200..	Bonanza	60c.	60c.	60c.
12..	Calumet & Hecla.....	670	670	670
200..	†Centennial	22¾	22¼	22¼
950..	Con. Mercur	60c.	58c.	58c.
4,205..	Copper Range	72¼	71⅝	71⅝
10..	Daly-West	14	14	14
15..	Franklin	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜
1,445..	Granby	7¼	7	7⅛
9,565..	Greene Con.....	25½	24½	25⅜
225..	Guanajuato	4¼	4	4
1,000..	Isle Royale	23	22½	23
365..	‡Mass.	9⅝	9	9¼
100..	Mayflower	75c.	75c.	75c.
330..	Michigan	14¾	14¾	14¼
380..	Mohawk	53	53	53
900..	Montana C. & C.....	2¼	2½	2⅜
600..	Old Dominion	28½	28¼	28⅜
620..	*Osceola	101¼	100¾	100¾
15..	Parrot	25½	25¼	25½
25..	Quincy	107	107	107
530..	Rhode Island	2¼	2	2¼
25..	Santa Fe	2	2	2
1,200..	Shannon	7¾	7½	7⅝
20..	*Tamarack	125	125	125
4,415..	Tecumseh	5¾	4¼	5⅝
340..	Trinity	8¾	8	8¾
125..	U. S. Coal & Oil....	10¾	10¾	10¾
6,266..	United States	34	33¼	33⅝
1,100..	*United Copper	32¾	32	32
1,412..	Utah	45½	45	45½
220..	Victoria	3½	3½	3½
78..	Wolverine	118	118	118
250..	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

*Ex dividend. †First installment paid. ‡Assessment paid.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 27.—New York exchange was par before clearings and 5c premium after. Time and call loans, 3¾@4½ per cent.

Chicago Subway stock was fostered consistently again to-day, and new high record prices were established. Before noon about 1,500 shares were sold here on the scale up from 82 to 82¾, attracting little profit taking. National Biscuit common found some attention of a character that suggested the resumption of pool support from New York. The shares were raised locally to around 57½, while the preferred was steady around 112¾. Elsewhere business was quiet. Tool went at 45, Can preferred at 67¼, Swift's at 107½@108, and Western Stone as high as 34¾.

Afternoon trading took Biscuit common to 58 and Subway to the high point of 83¼. Western Stone fell back to 33¾. Illinois Brick ran back to 58⅝, and Metropolitan preferred gained a point, at 65. Illinois Tunnel bonds sold up from 96 to 97.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
600..	American Can	11⅝	11½	11⅝
150..	American Can pf.....	68½	67¾	68½
2..	Chicago Canal & Dock.	50	50	50
13..	Chicago Pneu. Tool....	45	45	45
2,588..	Chicago Subway	83½	82	83½
39..	Chicago Telephone	135	135	135
20..	Diamond Match	140	140	140
25..	Illinois Brick	59¾	58⅝	58⅝
27..	Met. Elevated pf.....	64	64	64
1,069..	National Biscuit	58	57	58
264..	National Biscuit pf....	112½	112½	112½
20..	National Carbon	63¾	63	63¾
25..	National Carbon pf....	118	118	118
100..	Quaker Oats pf.....	97½	97¼	97½
55..	Swift & Co.....	108	108	108
351..	United Box Board.....	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
10..	United Box Board pf..	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
215..	Western Stone	34¾	33¼	33½

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The locals made only a faint response to the strength displayed in New York. Cambria Steel was taken in hand and became active and strong. On a single transaction Electric Storage Battery advanced 1½, Lehigh Valley moved up fractionally, and Lehigh Navigation, unassisted, sold at 102 against last previous sales at 100. Fractions of ⅛ and ¾ were added to several other stocks, but trading in them was flat. There was a fair amount of arbitrage trading in Reading, Steel common, Erie, and Pennsylvania. Commission houses were also buyers of the latter. Total sales, 24,022 shares; $28,000 bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10..	American Railways	51¼	51¼	51¼
100..	Baltimore & Ohio.....	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝
25..	Bell Telephone	57	57	57
36..	Cambria Iron	49	49	49
3,411..	Cambria Steel	27½	27⅜	27⅜
24..	Catawissa 2d pf.....	61	61	61
82..	Consol. Traction, N. J..	82	82	82
100..	Elec. Storage Battery..	51½	51¼	51¼
2,120..	Erie	47¾	46¾	46¾
105..	General Asphalt	12½	12½	12½
36..	Ins. Co. of North Am..	25½	25¼	25¼
68..	Lake Superior Corp....	16	16	16
525..	Lehigh Valley R. R....	62¼	62¼	62¼
100..	Lehigh Navigation	102	102	102
300..	N. Y., Ont. & Western.	53	51½	52
200..	Penn. Elec. Vehicle pf.	2¼	2¼	2¼
2,238..	Pennsylvania R. R....	71¾	70¾	71 1-16
200..	Phila. & Erie R. R....	71⅝	71¼	71⅝
38..	Pennsylvania Salt	107	107	107
13..	Philadelphia Traction..	100	100	100
157..	Philadelphia Co.	43¾	43¼	43¾
19..	Philadelphia Co. pf.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance; Call Money Rates, 1¾@2 Per Cent.

Prices Rise Sharply Without News Stimulus — Specialties Conspicuous—Money Position Abroad.

With a very moderate increase in the volume of trading prices on the Stock Exchange yesterday advanced vigorously, the gains in active issues running from 1 to 3 points. There were no news developments of sufficient importance to account for this reversal of recent markets, although the movement was perhaps assisted by reports of good weather for the growing crops, this being also reflected in the case of corn in a decline of 1¼ cents a bushel in the Chicago market. The extreme advances of the day, it may be noted, were largely in the stocks whose market careers are largely in the hands of pools. Thus American Smelters sold up 2⅛ points, Reading 1⅝ points, Allis-Chalmers preferred 4 points, and American Locomotive 1¼ points. There were, however, substantial gains made in the railroad list, Union Pacific closing higher by 1⅜ points, New York Central by 1⅝ points, and St. Paul and Baltimore and Ohio by 1¼ points each. The Steel issues participated only fractionally in the rise. A slight increase in commission house business was reported, but there was no evidence that this attained any considerable proportions.

The advance of Illinois Central to a figure 8¼ points above its closing price on Wednesday, accompanied as it was by comparatively heavy trading for so inactive an issue, attracted much attention. For several days there had been current reports that control of this road was to be taken over by the Union Pacific, through the issue of the recently organized $100,000,000 of preferred stock, on a basis of two shares of the preferred stock for one of Illinois Central. Definite denial was given to this report yesterday, but there exists a conviction that sooner or later this property will find its way into the Union Pacific camp. Trading in the Erie issues fell away over 100 per cent. yesterday and their price movements, following the dividend announcement of Wednesday, corresponded with those of other stocks whose dividends have recently undergone enlargement. Thus the second preferred closed with a gain of one-eighth of a point, the common lost as much, and the first preferred remained unchanged. How much of this was due to the fact that the "good news" is out, and how much to other causes make interesting questions.

In Paris Russian 4s advanced again, and in London Japanese 4s rose. The continued accumulation of gold by the Bank of France resulted in an increase of over $2,000,000 in that item in the last week, the increase for the year being some $50,000,000. At Berlin the money rate was reduced one-eighth of 1 per cent.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Massachusetts Electric Co.
BOOKS CLOSE.
Peoria Bureau Valley Railroad.
DIVIDEND PAYABLE.
Distillers' Securities Corporation.

TO INCREASE BANKNOTES.

Philippine Bonds May Be Deposited in Lieu of United States Securities.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Secretary Shaw authorizes the statement that after Aug. 1 Philippine land purchase bonds, one-year certificates, public works and improvement bonds, and Manila sewer and water works bonds will be accepted as security for deposits of public money in National banks, in substitution for United States bonds. This, however, is on condition that the Government bonds thus released be immediately used as a basis for additional banknote circulation.

This additional circulation need not be taken out by the particular bank whose bonds are thus released, but they can be used for an increase of circulation in any existing bank. The purpose is to stimulate an increase of circulation preparatory to the crop-moving period. There are $13,500,000 worth of the securities embraced in the Treasury order.

Bicycle Trade Convention Ends.

The fourth annual meeting of the National Cycle Trade Association closed its three days' sessions at the Astor House yesterday with the election of officers. The officers are: President—E. J. Lloyd, Bindley Hardware Company, Pittsburg; Vice Presidents—Charles W. Long, New York, and Charles L. Kelsey, Buffalo; Directors—James Fintze, Newark, Ohio, and C. L. Elyea, Atlanta, Ga. A. M. Scheffey was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer. The movement to obtain the co-operation of manufacturers and jobbers in automobile supplies, it was reported, had received a considerable impetus. The attendants numbered 150, including thirty women.

Bond Offering.

Harvey Fisk & Sons offer at par and accrued interest $500,000 Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad consolidated mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds, due 1952, interest payable January and July. Both principal and interest of these bonds is guaranteed under the terms of a 999-year lease by the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Wabash, the Grand Trunk Western, the Chicago and Erie, and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville.

Large Signal Contracts Made.

The Hall Signal Company has recently closed contracts for automatic block signals with the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad between Erie and Cleveland, ninety-seven miles of two and four track line; the Union Pacific Railroad, thirty-nine miles of double track; the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad forty-one miles of double track, and the Delaware and Hudson Company, additional contract for forty-six miles of partly single and partly double track.

Daily Crop Bulletins Earlier.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Beginning Aug. 19, the monthly estimates of the condition of the corn, Spring wheat, and oat crops will be issued as rapidly as possible after 12 o'clock noon, instead of 4 P. M., according to the system heretofore in operation at the Department of Agriculture. A statement announcing the change was made by Assistant Secretary Hays to-day.

Clark Williams Resigns.

Clark Williams tendered his resignation yesterday as an active Vice President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, to take effect at the convenience of the company. Mr. Williams has not announced what new connection he has in contemplation.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Two High-Priced Railroad Shares Advanced for Effect.

Two of the highest-priced railroad stocks on the Stock Exchange, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, and Delaware and Hudson, were brought out from their retreats yesterday and galvanized into unusual activity. On transactions of nearly 6,000 shares, Delaware and Hudson advanced 3 points, to 193½, and then declined almost as much, closing with a net gain of one-eighth of a point. Lackawanna, on sales of less than 4,000 shares, advanced almost 5 points, to 399¾, closing at 396½, a net gain of 1¼ points. At its high point Lackawanna was within a quarter point of the highest price at which it ever sold. The trading here seemed entirely manipulative.

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Alabama Company's Plans.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company was held yesterday, but only routine business was transacted. The company has let contracts for building 100 new coke ovens, which will give a total of 865, with an aggregate annual output of between 300,000 and 350,000 tons of coke. The coal production is being increased with a view to enlarging the present output of about 700,000 tons a year to between 800,000 and 1,000,000 tons. This is the company Joseph H. Hoadley secured preparatory to the "Southern iron merger," which fell through.

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Mr. Schiff on Vacation.

Jacob H. Schiff of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. left town yesterday for a six weeks' vacation at Bar Harbor. Otto H. Kahn of the same firm returns on Monday from Manchester-by-the-Sea.

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Poor Wabash Report.

The report of the Wabash for the fiscal year ended June 30, showing a loss of $1,157,792 in net earnings, was widely discussed yesterday. The increase of $1,662,143 in gross earnings was offset by an increase of $2,819,935 in operating expenses. Some time before Mr. Ramsey gave up the management of the Wabash he called the attention of some of his friends to the fact that the road had reported only one decrease in gross earnings in any of the fifty-two previous months. In June the gross figures fell off $104,014.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 27.—Money was in good month-end demand in the market to-day. Discounts hardened, owing to the condition of Continental exchanges and despite the fact that $7,500,000 is due the week end from India.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was quiet, and prices had an upward tendency on the presumption that Continental movements are making for peace. The prospects of the conclusion of an Anglo-Japanese treaty caused a demand for Japanese bonds. Consols hardened.

Americans opened steady at slightly above parity. The dealings were narrow. Erie was the feature on the announcement of the second preferred dividend. Prices closed steady.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 104.

Bar silver steady at 27 8-16d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.32; Lisbon, 8.50.

The rate of discount of the Bank of England remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

Bullion amounting to £80,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows the following changes: Total reserve decreased £251,000, circulation decreased £3,000, bullion decreased £254,232, other securities decreased £534,000, other deposits decreased £741,000, public deposits decreased £26,000, notes reserve decreased £240,000, Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the Bank's reserve to liability this week is 48.67 per cent., as compared with 48.43 per cent. last week.

Will Not Take Copper Bonds.

An officer of the American Smelting and Refining Company said yesterday that it would not take the new $3,000,000 bond issue of the Utah Copper Company. Vice President Barton Sewell said he thought the report was without foundation.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.93¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.61½
Oats, mixed	.35@.35½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$5.95
Cotton, middling	11.05
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.08¼
Sugar, granulated	5.20
Molasses, O. K., prime	.35
Beef, family	12.25
Beef hams	21.75
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	14.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb.	.08⅝
Lard, prime	7.30
Iron, No. 1 foundry	16.50
Butter, Western creamery	.20¾@.21

CHICAGO, July 27.—No. 2 Spring wheat, $1.04@$1.10; No. 3, 95c@$1.05; No. 2 red, 88c; No. 2 corn, 55½c; No. 2 yellow, 55½c; No. 2 oats, 29½@30¼c; No. 2 white, new, 31c; No. 3 white, 29@31¼c; No. 2 rye, 60c; good feeding barley, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 42@45c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.30; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.39; prime timothy seed, $3.15; mess pork, per bbl, $13.05@$13.10; lard, per 100 lb, $7.12½@$7.15; short ribs, sides, loose, $7.80@$7.95; short clear sides, boxed, $7.87½@$8; whisky, basis of high wines, $1.27; clover, contract grade, $12.75@$13.

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—No. 2 red, 93¾c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.15¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba nominal.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	93½	93	93½	93⅝
September	91⅝	90 5-16	91 5-16	90¼
December	92 11-16	91⅝	92½	91⅝
May	93 5-16	92½	93⅝	92⅝
Corn—				
July	..	..	62	63½
September	..	..	60¼	61⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	85¾	85⅛	86¼	86⅝
September	87⅛	86⅝	87⅛	88⅛
December	88⅛	86 13-16	87⅛	87⅞
Corn—				
July	53⅝	54½	54¾	55¼
September	53⅞	52⅝	53	53⅝
December	46¼	45 11-16	45⅞	46⅞
Oats—				
July	30⅝	29¼	29¼	30½
September	28⅝	28⅛	28½	28⅞
December	29¼	28 13-16	29	29¼
Lard—				
September	$7.20	$7.20	$7.20	$7.20
October	7.37	7.30	7.37	7.30
Ribs—				
September	7.95	7.85	7.92	7.87
October	7.97	7.90	7.97	7.92
Pork—				
September	13.15	12.97	13.15	13.05
October	13.07	12.97	13.07	12.97

COTTON.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	10.71	10.49	10.70@10.71	10.49
August	10.66	10.47	10.72@10.74	10.64
September	10.74	10.59	10.82@10.84	10.73
October	10.97	10.67	10.96@10.97	10.85
November	..	..	11.00@11.02	10.87
December	11.07	10.75	11.06@11.06	10.94
January	11.09	10.79	11.09@11.10	10.97
February	10.95	10.90	11.11@11.13	10.99
March	11.15	10.85	11.14@11.15	11.05
April	11.08	11.08	11.18@11.19	11.06
May	11.06	11.02	11.20@11.22	11.12

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Spot cotton quiet; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 200 bales; American, 6,000 bales. Middling upland, 5.93d. Futures opened quiet, 8 points off on near months and 9 points off on far positions. Closed quiet, net 14 points lower. July, July-August, and August-September, 5.79; September-October, 5.80; October-November, 5.81; November-December, 5.82; December-January, 5.83; January-February and February-March, 5.84; March-April, 5.85; April-May, May-June, and June-July, 5.86. Manchester—Yarns dull and irregular; cloths, buyers and sellers.

COFFEE.—Contract prices ranged as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Wed. Close.
July	..	..	6 90@7.00	6.85
August	6.90	6.90	6.90@7.00	6.90
September	7.10	7.05	7.05@7.10	7.05
October	..	..	7.15@7.25	7.10
November	..	..	7.25@7.30	7.20
December	7.40	7.35	7.35@7.40	7.15
January	..	..	7.40@7.45	7.40
February	..	..	7.45@7.55	7.45
March	7.60	7.50	7.55@7.60	7.50
April	..	..	7.60@7.70	7.55
May	7.75	7.65	7.70@7.75	7.65
June	..	..	7.75@7.80	7.70

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Fairly Strong Market, Lacking Novel Features.

Chicago Subway and Copper Stocks in Turn Monopolize Trading — Mercantile Marine Still Advancing.

Considerable activity was shown yesterday in the same group of stocks which have for some time supplied the bulk of the trading in the outside market, but there was little about yesterday's operations that were at all novel. Chicago Subway monopolized the trading during a part of the day, and for the rest of the session the mining stocks did this service for the market. International Mercantile Marine preferred added 1⅛ points to its 2 point advance of the previous day, and the common also made some progress. The bonds of the company sold from 76½ up to 78½. Greene Consolidated Copper rose to 25⅝ and closed at the highest.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
220	American Can	11½	*11	11½
250	Am. Can pf	68	67⅝	68
50	Am. Tobacco	282½	282½	282½
200	Ariz. Con. Min	30¼	30¼	30¼
1,020	Bethlehem Steel	*32½	32	*32½
600	Beth. Steel pf	88	87½	87⅞
1,000	Brit. Col. Cop	7½	7⅜	7⅜
500	Buffalo Gas	6½	6½	6½
20,000	Chicago Subway	83⅝	81⅞	85⅜
3,000	Granby Cop	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛
13,900	Greene Con. Cop	25½	24⅝	25⅝
2,900	Greene Con. Gold	5	4⅞	5
1,200	Interb. Rap. Tran	208	207	208
2,600	Inter. Mer. Marine	14¼	13⅝	13⅞
2,800	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	31¼	30⅝	31¼
250	Mackay Cos. pf	*74½	74	74
1,000	Mont. & Bos. Cop	7-16	⅜	7-16
900	Mitchell Min	6¼	5⅝	5⅝
100	N. Or. Rys. w. i	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞
2,000	New. Or. Rys. pf	72	71⅜	71⅝
100	North. Secur	173¼	173¼	173¼
4	Nor. Sec. stubs	262½	262½	262½
100	Pope Manuf. 2d pf	20½	20½	20½
150	Seab. A. L. ctfs	41¾	41¼	41⅝
350	Seab. Co. 2d pf	53½	53½	53½
10	Standard Oil	618	618	618
400	Tintic Co	9	8½	9
2,000	Union Cop	1 13-16	1⅝	1 11-16
2,800	United Cop	32⅝	31⅝	31⅞
300	U. S. Rub. 2d pf	73	73	73
100	Wash. Ry. & El. c. pf	90⅛	90½	90½

BONDS.

$35,000	Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78½	76½	78½
10,000	†Iron Steamb. 4s	44⅞	44¼	44⅞
£100,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88⅝	88½	88⅝

*Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Wednesday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 27. Bid.	Asked.	July 26. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11¼	11⅝	11	11¼
American Can pf	68¼	68½	67	67½
American Chicle	125	128	124	128
American Chicle pf	101	107	97	101
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	103
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4¼	5	4¼	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	20	20½	29	29¾
Am. Writing Paper 5s	86¾	87½	88¾	87⅞
Arizona Con. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	31¾	32¼	31	32
Beth. S., p.m.6s of 1908	120	121	..	..
Bethlehem Steel pf	88	88½	87	89
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Col. Copper	7¾	7⅞	7⅜	7½
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
Central Foundry pf	21	28	18	21
Central Foundry 5s	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	83¼	83⅝	81⅜	81¾
Con. Refrigerating	7	7½	6½	7½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Con. Rubber Tire	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	26	27	26
Cramps Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	62
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	63
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities	..	10	..	10
Douglas Copper	..	7	..	7
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	17	20	18	20
Electric Vehicle pf	26	28	20	28
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	5½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	½	⅝	½	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	25⅞	25¼	24½	24⅝
Greene Con. Gold	4¾	5	4¾	4⅞
Guggenheim Explora'n	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pd	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	24	30	20	26
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96¼	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf	33	37	33	37
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	203
Inter. Mer. Marine	13½	13¾	13¾	13¼
Inter. Mer. Marine pf	30¼	31	30	30¼
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78½	79¾	78½	79¾
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	64	68	64	68
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	106¼	106½	105½	106½
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	18¾	19¼	18¾	19¼
Mackay Companies	40½	41	40¾	41¼
Mackay Companies pf	73¾	74	74	74¾
Manhattan Transit	2⅞	3	2⅞	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Montreal & Boston	5-16	7-16	⅜	7-16
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8	8½	8	8¼
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N.Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	262½	287½	262½	287¼
Northern Securities	173	174	173	174½
Otis Elevator	55	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf	105	105	105	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	⅛	⅛	⅛	½
Phoenix Securities	4⅜	5½	4⅜	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	4½	5½	6	6
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142	..	142	..
Royal Bak. Powder pf	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co	25½	28	25½	28
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	88½	89½	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	56	55½	56⅜
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	9	7	9
Standard Milling pf	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	76	78	76	78
Standard Oil	616	620	615	620
Tennessee Copper	27	30	27½	29
Tintic Mining	7⅜	8½	7⅜	8¼
Tonopah Min. of Nev	13	14	13¾	14½
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb	76	76	76	76
Union Copper	1 11-16	1¼	1⅝	1⅞
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Type. 1st pf	118	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf	116	120	115	120
United Copper	31½	32	31¾	31⅞
United Copper pf	74	74¾	74	74½
United Lead deb. 6s	79½	80½	79½	80½
United Lumber 1st 5s	..	15	..	15
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	71	73	71	73
White Knob Copper	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2¾	2¼	2½

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva-lent.	N. Y. Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Consols, money	90⅝	...	...	+1-16
Consols, account	90⅝	...	...	+1-16
Anaconda	5⅝	110	110	....
Atchison	87⅜	85¼	85¼	....
Canadian Pacific	157	153¾	152¾	+ 1
St. Paul	183½	178½	178⅝	− ⅛
Erie	43⅝	42	42⅞	− ⅛
Erie 1st pf	86¾	84⅝	84⅞	− ⅛
Illinois Central	173½	168½	169¾	+ 1
Louis & Nash	151	147¼	143¾	+ ¼
New York Central	148	144¼	144¼	+ ¼
Pennsylvania	72⅝	141⅝	141⅝	....
Reading	53½	104	102⅞	+ 1½
Southern Pacific	66	64¼	64¼	....
Union Pacific	132¼	128⅞	128⅞	+ ⅜
U. S. Steel	35	34	33¾	+ ¼
U. S. Steel pf	105⅝	102⅜	102¼	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 27.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were firm and business was quiet.

Exchange on London 20 marks 47 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short and three months' bills, 2 per cent.

PARIS, July 27.—Trading on the Bourse to-day opened irregular. At the close prices were heavy.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.45 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f 40c for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f 18½c for checks.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes: Notes in circulation decreased 62,100,000f; Treasury accounts current increased 45,875,000f; general accounts current increased 68,175,000f; gold in hand increased 10,150,000f; bills discounted decreased 9,150,000f.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call, highest 2 per cent., lowest 1¾, closing 2.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $217,050,412; balances, $9,365,292. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $166,505.

Foreign exchange was quiet. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days, and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8490; demand, $4.8675; cables, $4.8695.

Continental bills were quoted: Francs: 5.18¼@5.18⅜ and 5.16¼; reichsmarks, 94⅝ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—10c premium. New Orleans—75c@$1; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 4c; telegraphic, 6c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tiles Held Not Dutiable at 25 Per Cent. —Other Decisions.

In a decision by Gen. Sharretts, the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday reversed Collector Stranahan in his assessment of duty on tiles imported by W. H. Jackson & Co. of New York. The Collector considered the tiles to be dutiable under the Dingley tariff at the rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem. The importers paid the duties demanded by the Collector, in order to gain possession of the articles, but filed an appeal with the Board of Appraisers. The testimony put before the customs tribunal by the importers convinced the board that the merchandise was entitled to classification at the rate of 4 cents per square foot. The Collector is directed to make a reliquidation of the entries on the basis approved by the customs court.

Other importers' claims sustained were filed by Bruhl Brothers & Co., Allen & Jonassohn, Leeder & Bernkopf, Providence; Carmelo Malfa, Boston; Doap Lan Tong & Co., San Francisco; Berlinger, Brown & Co., Albert Lorsch & Co., Leo Popper & Sons, Rudolph C. Hahn & Co., Overton & Co., Marcus & Co., and J. Kridel, Sons & Co., New York.

The board overruled protests by Githens, Rexsamer & Co., Philadelphia; Muselino & Berger, Boston; Reed Brothers & Co., Cleveland; F. N. Shallus, Baltimore; M. D. Levy & Son, G. Kulin & Son, American Express Company, J. H. Thorp & Co., Zadek Brothers, Henry Glass & Co., L. Metzger & Co., Stern & Stern, Alvin Werthelmer, and Mills & Gibb, New York.

Claims by Theodore Bernheim & Co. and others and William H. Masson, Baltimore, were dismissed, while a protest by Leo Popper & Sons, New York, was partially sustained.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

DR. BENJAMIN WOLFF.—Dr. Benjamin Wolff of 31 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,903 for borrowed money, merchandise, clothing, &c., and assets of $587, consisting of cash in bank, $4, and accounts, $593, nearly all of which are worthless.

JOSEPH MENCHEN COMPANY.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has appointed Le Roy S. Gove receiver in bankruptcy of the assets of the Joseph Menchen Company, manufacturer of stage electric lighting apparatus at 354 West Fiftieth Street, on the application of E. B. Latham & Co. The assets are estimated at $2,000 and liabilities $14,000.

WILLIAM H. ZELTNER.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a discharge from bankruptcy to William H. Zeltner, who was President of the Henry Zeltner Brewing Company at One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Third Avenue, by the consent of all the creditors. Their claims have been paid. A creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed against him on June 2, 1902, and claims of creditors aggregating $51,000 were proved.

CHARLES E. SMITH.—Judge Adams of the United States District Court has granted a motion made by Stern, Singer & Barr, representing several creditors of Charles E. Smith, an auctioneer, of 7 West Twenty-ninth Street, to confirm the report of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, recommending that a discharge from bankruptcy be denied to Mr. Smith. The principal ground of the referee's report was that Mr. Smith concealed $17,500 from his trustee in bankruptcy. A creditor's petition in bankruptcy was filed against Mr. Smith on April 8, 1903, and his schedules showed liabilities of $57,320 and assets of $4,374.

ESTATE OF LOTTIE HARTMAN.—Lesser Brothers, attorneys for Charles G. Dunn, Trustee in bankruptcy of the estate of Mrs. Lottie Hartman, who has a restaurant at 1 Broadway, in the Washington Building, said yesterday that the entire business as a going concern, together with the lease, was sold yesterday for $7,000 to Louis Schmidt, a Broadway hotel keeper. The place has been profitable in the hands of the Trustee, showing a profit of about $1,000, which goes to the creditors. It is expected that the estate will pay 20 to 25 per cent. to the creditors. The total liabilities were $40,304, but over $10,000 were secured.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ANGLIN, Daniel F.—Esty Wire Works Co.	$223
ARFKEN, Geo. L.—Bernard J. York et al., costs	53
BERTSCH, Frederick—Alfred Peats Co.	47
BRODOWSKY, Max—Leah Ehrenhouse	113
BELLINGER, Walter J.—Valvoline Oil Co.	89
BELLNEIER, Edw. F.—N. Y. Insulated Wire Co.	235
BROWN, Emma R.—David G. Gardiner et al.	844
CREIGER, Wm.—Herman Lange	46
CARTER, John M., Jr.—Henry Bach, Jr., et al.	411
CASSEL, Chas. L.—Clover Leaf Wine Co.	25
CASEY, Joseph P.—John Morton's Sons Co.	48
DELABARRE, Frances F. H.—Alexander C. McNulty	8,939
DARBY, Geo.—Felix O'Rourke	443
EUSTACE, Mark S.—Sophia Swaeschnikoff	137
FREDEL, Isidore—Mary Mooney	843
FLOOD, Jeremiah J.—Fidelity Loan Association, possession of property and $2.50 or	49
FISCHER, Frederick W., administrator City of New York	184
FLIG, Lena and Sam—Meyer Lafkowitz	25
GOLDSTEIN, Mary—The Jefferson Bank	521
GOLDBERG, Chas. and John—Samuel Steinbracher	27
HOLMES, Harry—Wm. Summerville	36
HEULE, Ernest A., (not summoned)—Aaron Bloch	60
JONES, John M.—Alfred Peats Co.	73
JEMPSEN, Geo. F.—Sam Goldstein	29
KING, Henry D.—Edw. H. Litchfield	50
LONG, John J.—John Morton's Sons Co.	43
LEBER, Edward—Columbia Bank	519
MULLER, Joseph—Tefft-Weller Co.	741
MURRAY, Joseph A.—Fidelity Loan Association, possession of property and $9.50, or	41
MURRAY, Edward L., (not summoned)—Columbia Bank	519
MOLLER, Emma L.—Frank O'Donnel and others, costs	107
MADINE, George F.—Daniel P. Nichols and others	39
MOORE, Sarah—Peter Eagan	85
NIEBUHR, John H.—William McAdoo and others, costs	74
POLSTEIN, Samuel—Mary Mooney	843
PELHAM, Thomas W.—Ellen A. Wilkeson	167
PROBERT, William H.—George M. Martin	755
POSTHAUER, John W.—Carl P. Johnson	125
STERN, Solomon—Nassau Security Co.	120
SCHUBERT, Bruno—Aaron Bloch	60
SCHMIDT, Frederick, administrator—Achille J. Oishei	75
SICKELS, David B.—George M. Hard and another	88
SMITH, Elliott C.—Judson H. Heiffmann	210
TOOF, Samuel—Meyer Lefkowitz	45
AMERICAN WATCHMAN'S TIME DETECTOR Company—Walter B. Howe	88
HUDSON RIVER SPECIALTY CO.—Wm. J. Maccabe	383
CORLEON IMPORTING AND MILLING Co.—Jackson A. Homan and another	302
DRIVEN SNOW LAUNDRY—Frank Richards Laundry Supply Co.	115

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Buyer for New Apartment House on Washington Heights —Active Trading in Upper East Side Properties— Day's Dealings by Brokers.

Simon Marcus has sold, from the plans, the five-story apartment house, on plot 64 by 100, on the north side of One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, 262 feet west of Broadway. The buyer is an investor.

Deal for East 123d Street Plot.

S. Harris has sold for Arnstein & Levy to Siegel Brothers the plot, 100 by 100, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, 100 feet west of Pleasant Avenue.

Oak & Edelstein have bought from Block Brothers the plot, 50 by 100.11, at 447 and 449 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. H. M. Meltzer was the broker in the deal.

Steinman & Jackson have sold for Harris & Timble the two five-story flats 336 and 338 East Ninety-sixth Street, on plot 60 by 100.

Buyer for Hamilton Terrace House.

William C. & A. Edward Lester have sold the three-story dwelling 1 Hamilton Terrace to George P. Schinzel, who will occupy it.

Frances S. Freeman has sold 123 West Seventy-ninth Street, a five-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 102.2.

West 108th Street Flats Sold.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold, in conjunction with A. Appel, for a Mr. Grosshandler, the five-story four-family flats 215 and 217 West One Hundred and Eighth Street, on plot 50 by 100.

Steinman & Jackson have sold for Scheimberg Brothers the five-story flat 210 West Eighty-fourth Street, on plot 28 by 100. The buyers are Harris & Timble.

Harry Goodstein has sold to a client of Julius Scott the five-story triple tenement, with stores, 2,583 Eighth Avenue, adjoining the corner of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, 25 by 99.11.

Leases in Broadway Buildings.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has leased for Peter Banner to a client the store, basement, and sub-basement at 648 Broadway for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $80,000.

Julius Friend has leased for William Raeder to Max Heid the entire upper part of the building 813 Broadway for a term of five years.

Corner Sold on Madison Avenue.

William H. Rosenblatt has sold for Philip Weinberg and Charles Goldstein 1,832 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 26 by 100.

Louis Lese has sold 528 to 532 East Eighty-second Street, old dwellings, on plot 40 by 102.2, to Furman, Gertner & Weitfisch, who will erect a six-story flat.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have resold for Weinberg & Fresco 71 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, a five-story double flat, with stores, on lot 30 by 100.11.

Moses B. Wolowitz and Harris Bannon have resold to George R. Smith 1,721 to 1,727 First Avenue, northwest corner of Eighty-ninth Street, four five-story tenements, on plot 100.8 by 100.

Company Sells 98th Street House.

The Krulewitch Realty Company has sold, through the Harlem Real Estate Exchange, to Isaac Sachs, the four-story brownstone flat 152 East Ninety-eighth Street, 25 by 100.11.

Max L. Harris has bought the five-story double tenement 242 East Seventy-fifth Street from A. Peiser and will make extensive alterations immediately.

The Rosehill Realty Company has sold 316 and 318 East Forty-ninth Street, old buildings, on plot 38.5 by 100.5, to Harry Kay, who will erect a six-story flat.

Water Street Properties Change Hands

The Krulewitch Realty Company has sold to Charles I. Rosen the two seven-story buildings, each 47 by 66, at 614 and 616 Water Street, known as the Gouverneur Flats.

Gordon, Levy & Co. have sold the six-story tenement 31 Monroe Street and the five-story tenements 152 Allen Street and 60 and 62 Goerck Street. The same firm has bought for improvement the five-story tenements 170 Suffolk Street, 732 Sixth Street, 198 Avenue A, and 113 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; also the plot, 50 by 100, at 436 and 438 East Eighty-fifth Street.

Appel & Fullerman have sold for Moses Price the six-story double tenement 220 Madison Street, 26.1 by 100.

Schmeidler & Bachrach have sold 50 Stanton Street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25 by 100, to David Skrilow.

Quick Resale at William's Bridge.

Max Germansky has sold to B. Jaffe the plot, 55 by 97, on the east side of Fourth Avenue, 110 feet north of Two Hundred and Tenth Street, William's Bridge; also the adjoining plot, 60 by 95, to Morris Finkelstein. The same broker has resold both plots to a client for improvement.

S. J. Taylor has sold for the Bankers' Realty and Security Company Lot 257 at Tremont Terrace, 25 by 112; also Lots 477 and 478, 50 by 100.

Operators Buy Flatbush Lots.

Halprin & Federman have bought from Jacob Blyn twenty-seven lots in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, on East Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth Streets, Snyder, New York, and Bedford Avenues.

Sale of Property at Edgemere.

An important suburban offering will take place to-morrow, consisting of property at Edgemere, L. I., owned by B. J. Ludwig. The seventy-two lots covered by the announcement are situated on the Boulevard, Florence, and Sea View Avenues, close to the Edgemere Hotel and the railroad station. The sale will be conducted by L. J. Phillips & Co. on the premises at 2:30 P. M.

No Business at Auction.

The only auction offering scheduled yesterday, a foreclosure involving several parcels on Columbus Avenue and Madison Street, in the Van Nest section, was adjourned until Monday.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

143d St, n s, 210 ft e of Lenox Av, for a one-story brick building, 50x47.11; D. Lieberman and another of 89 Lenox Av, owners; Glusser & Ebert of 70 Manhattan St, architects; cost, $10,000.

Baxter St, 72 for a six-story brick tenement and store, 24.10x54.2; F. Pantano of 484 Mulberry St, owner; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $18,000.

123d St, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x87.11; Hirsch & Williams of 416 East 52d St, owners; G. F Pelham of 204 5th Av, architect; cost, $55,000.

Jackson Av, n e corner of Garfield St, for a three-story frame tenement, 25x63; John H. Wiegert of 1,631 Avenue A, owner; Gustave Schwartz of 554 East 158th St, architect; cost, $6,400.

Rosedale Av, w s, 242 ft s of New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, for a two-story frame dwelling, 22x50; Isaac L. Michaels of 156 West 121st St, owner; Bernhard Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $5,000.

Columbus Av, s s, 240.7 ft w of Bronxdale Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x50; Jacob Cohen of West Farms Road, owner; Bernhard Ebeling of West Farms Road, architect; cost, $4,500.

Crotona Park North, 156 ft w of Crotona Parkway, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x70; Annie Summers of 291 Madison St, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 3d Av, architect; cost, $11,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

East Houston St, 217, to a five-story brick tenement and store; E. L. Winthrop of 242 East Houston St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Thursday, July 27.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 125 ft s of Nelson Av, 50x100; Land Company C of Edenwald to Thomas Casey..... Nom.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 166th St, 79.3x100; David Levy and others to Louis N. Cahn and another, (mtg $33,000) 100

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,465, e s, 25x100; Isaac Silberberg and others to John E. Simons and another..... Nom.

BELL AV, w s, 325 ft s of Randall Av, 25x105; Land Company C of Edenwald to Joseph Fraser..... Nom.

BROOK AV, 151, w s, 25x90; Abraham Sturman and others to Sophie Luessen, (mtg $15,300)..... 100

BROOK AV, 151, w s, 25x90; Sophie Luessen to August Hennicke, (mtg $15,300)..... 100

CLAY AV, s e corner of 174th St, 94.7x100.11; Joseph P. McDonough, referee, to James F. Donnelly..... 6,000

CONVENT AV, w s, 27 ft s of 130th St, 81.4x132.8; Clementine M. Silverman and another to Leopold Kantor and others, (mtg $22,000) 100

EASTBURN AV, n w corner of Belmont St, 50x100; James Dowling to George Dalker, (mtg $1,300)..... 100

HOWARD ST, 11, s w corner of Elm St, 12.4x70; Algernon S. Norton, referee, to American Brass and Copper Company 19,550

JANE ST, 89, n s, 26.6x87.6; Joseph Goldberger to Mae Fehr, (mtg $27,500) 100

JEROME AV, w s, 289.4 ft n of 165th St, 206.3x irregular; Anna A. Helfrich to John C. Rodgers, (mtg $27,000)..... 100

LOT 32, map land Metropolitan Real Estate Association; Bertha Friedheim to Samuel Kohn..... 100

LOT 195, map of S. Cumbreling, at Fordham; Augustus S. Nicholson and others to Mary Croghan..... 100

LOTS 450 to 456, map of 473 lots, Haight estate; Ephraim B. Levy to Carl E. Anderson and others, (mtg $1,000)..... Nom.

LOTS 182 to 185, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon, 100x100; Lots 192 and 193, map of Penfield property, South Mount Vernon; Della Realty Company and others to Fred Schluter, (mtg $3,500)..... Nom.

LOTS 71 and 72, map of J. J. Gleason property, Bronx; Arne Omsted to Matthew F. Walsh and another..... 8,500

LOTS 71 and 72, map of J. J. Gleason property, Bronx; Ole Omsted to Matthew F. Walsh and another..... Nom.

LOTS 174 and 175, map of Pugsley estate, Unionport; Henry Ruhl to Francis J. Raub..... 100

LOTS 71 and 72, map of J. J. Gleason property, Bronx; Joseph J. Gleason to Arne Omsted and another..... Nom.

MADISON AV, 1,473, e s, 25.2x84.7; Martha Rodenberg to Minnie Israel and another, (mtg $18,000)..... 100

MINETTA ST, 18, n e s, 21.6x70; 41st St, 329 East, 20x98.9; Thomas D. Boak to Mary E. Boak, all title..... Nom.

MONROE ST, n s, 235 ft e of Pike St, 0.4x100; Leopold Kaufman to Joseph L. Weber ..... Nom.

OAK ST, 51, 23.2x51.10; Thomas Orison to Antonia Cervino, (mtg $9,000)..... 12,000

PARK AV, 1,312, w s, 25x73.3; Harris Wolf to Rafel Block and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 627 ft n s of Samuel St, 33x150; Russell Realty and Improvement Company to Andrew J. Kelly, (mtg $5,500)..... 100

RIVINGTON ST, 342, n e s, 18.8x100; Elizabeth Germann and another, executors, to Walter J. Moore..... 11,000

ROBBINS AV, e s, 79 ft n of 147th St, 25x100; Mary E. Allen to David Allen, all liens..... Nom.

TRINITY AV, w s, 272.6 ft n of 165th St, 19.5x100; Henry V. Williams to Jessie L. Williams, all liens..... Nom.

TRINITY AV, 1,037, w s, 19.10x100; Henry V. Williams to Jessie L. Williams ..... Nom.

TELLER AV, n w s, 661.2 ft n e of 169th St, 27.2x93.10; Mary A. Ryan to Jennie M. Brennan, (mtg $3,500)..... 100

VALENTINE AV, e s, 100 ft s of Clark St, —x135; Ferdinand R. Minrath to Amandus R. Bresler..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s e s, Lots 11 and 12, and Lot A, map of Washingtonville; Frank L. Bacon to August Lerch, (mtg $4,000)..... 100

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, 57 ft s of 9th St, 57x105, Wakefield; Karl Kraus to Richard Cuddihy 100

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 100 ft e of Doris Av, 100.1x103.1; Katie E. Schill to Henry Bruckner, (mtg $5,100)..... 100

2D AV, 946, e s, 20x70; Morris Apfelbaum to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, (mtg $9,500)..... Nom.

2D AV, 994, e s, 20.5x70; Katharina Denner to Pincus Lowenfeld and another 100

3D AV, s e corner of 80th St, 80x73; Herman August and another, executors, to Joseph B. Rylance..... 69,350

3D AV, e s, 80.5 ft s of 60th St, 20x95; Philip Kahn to Sarah E. Sackett and others ..... Nom.

16TH ST, 447 West, 30x92; Aaron Klepper to Albert Memeyer, ½ part.. Nom.

18TH ST, 130 and 132 West, 43x92; Theodore K. Gibbs to David Price and another, (mtg $37,500)..... 100

10TH ST, 147, West, 25x98.9; George S. Capes to Oscar R. Meyer, (mtg $22,000) 100

30TH ST, 145 West, 25.98.9; George S. Capes to Oscar R. Meyer, (mtg $25,000)..... 100

32D ST, 445 and 447 West, 50x irregular; Mary A. Salmon and others to Chelsea Realty Company, undivided interest 7,500

32D ST, 445 and 447 West, 50x irregular; Lucy Duley and others to Chelsea Realty Company, undivided interest

32D ST, 445 and 447 West, 50x irregular; Kate Salmon to Chelsea Realty Company, undivided interest..... 100

32D ST, 445 and 447 West, 50x irregular; Marie E. H. Jessup to Chelsea Realty Company, undivided interest... 100

32D ST, 445 and 447 West, 50x irregular; James J. Larkin and others to Chelsea Realty Company, undivided interest 100

32D ST, 445 and 447 West, 50x irregular; Chelsea Realty Company to Pennsylvania, New York and Long Island Railroad Company, undivided interest.

32D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 50x irregular; Elizabeth Salmon to Chelsea Realty Company, all title..... $3,357

32D ST, n s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 50x irregular; Gertrude Larkin to Chelsea Realty Company, all title..... 671

40TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 38.4x100.5; Rosehill Realty Corporation to Harry Kay, (mtg $17,700)..... Nom.

50TH ST, 512 and 514 West, 50x100.5; Adolphus Schinkel to Samuel Adler, (mtg $35,000) 100

52D ST, 560 West, 25x100; Jacob E. Ryttenberg to Claus W. Meyer and another, (mtg $15,000)..... 100

59TH ST, n s, 60 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x60.5; Lyman G. Bloomingdale to the Arcade Realty Company..... Nom.

60TH ST, n s, 356 ft e of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; William Kolbe to George Kolbe, ¼ part, (mtg ¾ part, $17,000) ..... Nom.

72D ST, 134 West, 20x102.2; Ellen A. Slaven and another, executors, to Edward E. Black, (mtg $35,000)..... Nom.

72D ST, 134 West, 20x102.2; Ellen A. Slaven to Edward E. Black, (mtg $35,000) 100

88TH ST, 449 East, 20x100.8; John H. Abbott to Susan M. Vall, all liens.. Nom.

89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; Edward E. Black to Elizabeth S. Potter..... Nom.

89TH ST, n s, 393 ft w of West End Av, 19x irregular; Elizabeth S. Potter to Edward E. Black..... Nom.

96TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.8; 98th St, s s, 199.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 49.8x100; Leon Tuchmann to Samuel Mandel, ½ part, (mtg $50,000)..... 100

96TH ST, s s, 208.6 ft e of 3d Av, 96.6x100.8; Aron Gottchrer to Nathan Glassheim and another, (mtg $124,000) 100

101ST ST, 67 East, 25x100.11; Henry Neidig to Sam Wesenfeld, (mtg $15,000) 100

111TH ST, 207 East, 35x100.11; Harris Seal to Max Dunn, all liens..... Nom.

111TH ST, 207 East, 35x100.11; Max Dunn to Joseph Gerhardt, (mtg $30,000) ..... Nom.

132D ST, n s, 500 ft e of Cypress Av, 100x210; Catharine Devine to the Geiszler-Haas Realty Company, (mtg $12,000 100

134TH ST, n s, 310 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.0x99.11; Richard Conwell to Lizzie S. Conwell..... Nom.

134TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, 25x irregular; Emma M. Geiger and another to Mary A. Costello..... 100

138TH ST, 966 East, 40x100; John Robertson and others to Jennie Morrison, (mtg $28,000) 100

138TH ST, 966 East; 40x100; Jennie Morrison to Ira J. Ettinger and another 100

142D ST, n s, 200 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 50x100; Friedrich Richl to Otto Hoffmann, (mtg $16,000)..... 100

183D ST, s s, 90.9 ft e of Taylor Av, 25.3x irregular; Charles Lake to John F. Mamieon, (mtg $5,000) 100

203D ST, n s, 275 ft w of Mosholu Parkway, 25x126; Agnes Peebles to Nataneel Erikson, (mtg $2,500)..... 100

224TH ST, s e corner of 2d Av, 206x114. Wakefield; Michael Lewis to Harry Gleich, (mtg $4,000) 100

236TH ST, n s, 475 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100; Philip Meillio to Richard Clemens 100

236TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Kepler Av, 25x100; Philip Meillio to Richard Clemens 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

BRENNAN, James M., to M. A. Ryan; Teller Av, n w s, 661 ft n e of 169th St, installments 1,000

BRUCKNER, Henry, to K. E. Schill; Westchester Av, n s, 100.1 ft e of Davis Av, 3 years $1,300

CAHN, L. M., and another to David ——; Audubon Av, s e corner of 166th St, due May 1, 1906, 6 per cent..... 45,000

CAHN, L. M., and another to David ——; Audubon Av, s e corner of 166th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,000

AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers

Public Auction Sale

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Edgemere, Long Island

To-morrow at 2:30 P.M.

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200 FEET OCEAN FRONT

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MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

DONATO PICIULO, Real Estate, 60 Wall St.—Italian tenements a specialty.

CERVINO, Antonio, to Thomas Orison; Oak St, 51, 10 years, 5½ per cent..... 6,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to P. C. Anderson; 134th St, n s, 100 ft w of Lincoln Av, due Aug. 5, 1905, 5½ per cent..... 10,000

DEEGAN, Lott, to Albert E. De Mott; Lincoln St, w s, 200 ft s of Columbus Av, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 8,000

ERIKSON, M., to Agnes Peebles; 203d St, n s, 276 ft to Mosholu Parkway, 5 years, 6 per cent..... 800

ECKEL, H., to Frederick Weber; Courtlandt Av, e s, 73 ft s of 160th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 2,500

GLYNN, John, to Mary A. Roden; Morris Av, e s, 68 ft s of 183d St, 5 years. 2,000

GREENSTEIN, Joseph, and another to M. Lipman; 103d St, s s, 275 ft e of 5th Av, due Nov. 1, 1905, 6 per cent..... 2,000

GREEN, Rezina, to H. Katzenstein; 136th St, n s, 725 ft w of Home Av, 8 years, 6 per cent..... 6,500

HALL, Charles A., to Bronx Borough Park; Lot 129, map of Bronxwood Park, due Oct. 27, 1905, 6 per cent., note 2,900

HENNICKE, August, to J. C. Guggenheimer; Brook Av, w s, 25 ft s of 135th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 1,000

HOGAN, Mary A., and others to Cecilie Ettinger; 52 East Broadway, 3 years. 5,000

ISRAEL, M., and another to J. Spivack; Madison Av, e s, 25.5 ft n of 101st St, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 5,500

JEFFE, C., to A. Wiegand; 8th St, 307 East, installments, 6 per cent..... 2,000

KAY, Harry, to Rosehill Realty Company; 49th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 20,000

KELLY, Andrew J., to Knickerbocker Trust Company; Prospect Av, s e s, 627 ft n e of Samuel St, 1 year, — per cent..... 2,000

KAY, Harry, to Rosehill Realty Corporation; 49th St, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 8,500

KESSLER, Max, and another to S. Uhlfelder; 8th Av, s w corner of 138th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 13,000

KESSLER, Max, and another to S. Uhlfelder; 8th Av, n w corner of 137th St, 1 year, 6 per cent..... 10,500

LERCH, August, to M. Haffen; White Plains Road, s e s, Lots 12 and 13 and Lot A, map of Washingtonville, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 4,000

LOTTO, Jacob M., to A. Mapevski; 29th St, n s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years, 6 per cent..... 8,750

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to H. Kahn; 944 and 946 2d Av, 1 year, 5½ per cent..... 13,000

MORAN, Mary L., to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum; 73d St, 102 West, 2 years, 4 per cent..... 15,000

MORRISON, Jennie, to J. Robertson and another; 966 East 138th St, due Aug. 1, 1907, 6 per cent..... 7,000

PEYROTTE, Alexis L., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; Lexington Av, 168, demand, — per cent..... 7,500

RAUB, Francis J., to Annie C. Rubl; Lots 174 and 175, map of Pugsley estate, 3 years..... 857

RYLANCE, Joseph B., to H. August and another; 3d Av, s e corner of 80th St, 3 years..... 40,000

WALSH, M. F., to J. J. Brady; Poplar St, s s, Lot 72, map of J. J. Gleason, 3 years, 5½ per cent..... 1,800

WESENFELD, Sam, to K. Denner; 101st St, 67 East, due Dec. 30, 1909, 6 per cent..... 3,000

WILSON, F. B., to Mamie Travis; Avenue C, e s, s ½ of Lot 58, map of Prospect Hill estate, 3 years, 6 per cent..... 1,600

WOLCHOK, Israel, to C. Uhlfelder; 415 East 88th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,000

WOLCHOK, Israel, to C. Uhlfelder; 413 East 88th St, 1 year, 6 per cent.. 1,000

Mechanics' Liens.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,467 and 1,469; Lillian B. Friedlander against John P. Walsh, owner and contractor..... 50

BROADWAY, 140 to 146; Thomas Swain vs Mutual Life Insurance Company, owner; John L. Clemons, contractor.. 128

DIONEY AV, e s, 180.11 ft s of King's Bridge Road, 25x100; Raffaele Borrelli and another vs Richard C. Pohle, owner; Herman Masche, contractor... 203

FOREST AV, w s, 54.3 ft s of 160th St, 63x75 to Jackson Av; Antonio Ruggiero vs the Anthan Realty Company, owner; Mr. Vincenzo, contractor..... $242

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between West and Washington Sts; Otis Elevator Company vs Varick Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 8,732

HUBERT ST, 34 to 44; Washington St, 398 to 408; Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company vs Varick Realty Company, owner and contractor.

RIVINGTON ST, 78 to 84; Harry Applebaum against Abraham Kassover, owner; King & Sirkin, contractors... 6,324

WEST END AV, 400 to 412; Albert E. Scott & Co. vs Lexington Realty Company, owner and contractor..... 130

11TH AV, 440 and 442; John J. Patrick against the New Century Manufacturing Company, owner; John Buzzini, contractor..... 403

14TH ST, 432 East; Lillian B. Friedlander vs M. Iser, owner and contractor.. 85

27TH ST, 17 and 19 East; Martinelli & Thomas vs Wells Ready and Construction Company, owner and contractor 73

29TH ST, 209 and 211 East; S. P. Pearson & Co. vs Graham Siegel, owner and contractor..... 6,000

79TH ST, 242 and 244 East; W. Rabinowitz & Son vs Emily Glauber, owner; Sigmund Fuchs, contractor..... 800

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BROOME ST, 58; Jacob Friedman against John Rosenwasser, May 15, 1905 931

71ST ST, 317 West; Edward P. Finney against Mary A. Goodsell and others, July 11, 1905..... 50

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; John Davidson against Jane F. Lemon, June 21, 1905..... $60

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; Richard N. Spiers against Jane F. Lemon, June 16, 1905. 995

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; John Norton against Jane F. Lemon, July 7, 1905..... 70

152D ST, n s, 100.11 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x74.11; Berry B. Simons and others against Jane F. Lemon, July 6, 1905..... 650

152D ST, 453 and 455 West; Thomas Bailey against Jane F. Lemon, May 17, 1905..... 483

160TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Union Av, 44x102; M. Keis against Harry Jackson and others, June 26, 1905, by deposit 140

Lis Pendens.

CHRYSTIE ST, 96; Lot 382, map of estate of Henry Rutgers, 25x100; William A. Autenreith, by guardian, against Mary F. Wustrow and others, (partition;) attorney, L. Levy.

GRAND AV, e s, 75 ft n of Buchanan Place, 50x100; Solomon Brill and others against Edward M. Roeser and another, (action to set aside conveyance;) attorney, M. Sulzberger.

LOT 81, map of Washingtonville, East Chester; Abraham Swirtzman and another against Julius Lewine and others; (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, M. H. Hochdorf.

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 161st St, 10x94; George W. Murray against James David and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. C. Bassett.

SOUTH ST, 174, 175, and 187; Elizabeth Pieper against Carl L. Volckhausen and others, (partition;) attorneys, Elder & Roehr.

5TH AV, 217 to 231; 27th St, 2 and 4 East; 26th St, 1 to 9 East; the Brunswick Site Company against the Brunswick Construction Company and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. C. Comstock.

14TH ST, 422 East; Thomas G. Knight Company against Frank B. Doughty and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

40TH ST, 12 West; the Murray Hill Iron Works Company against Anthony Kimbel and another, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorney, H. Kuntz.

88TH ST, n s, 107 ft w of Avenue A, 20x100.8; Susan M. Vall against Florence Vall, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. B. Boyd.

136TH ST, n s, 289 ft e of 8th Av, 17x99.11; Anna C. Stephens against Andrew B. Carton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. E. Carpenter.

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TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M. 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25 A. M., 12:10, *12:55, *1:40, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:25, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45 P. M. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St. 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1 N. R. 8:20 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS

BELLEWOOD

EVERY SUNDAY 75c

MAUCH CHUNK

AND GLEN ONOKO.
JULY 30TH. $1.50

Special Trains leave West 23d St. 8:25 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., via Long Island Railroad, foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40, 7:13, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, and half hourly to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS: Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and 4:40, 5:10, 5:48, 6:13, 6:40 P. M. Leave N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 4:06 and 7:06 to 10:36 P. M. Separate tables Saturday.
Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY: Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY MORNING

Up the Sound to Sea Cliff and Glenwood

The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.
Sundays Double Service.
Steamers "NANTASKET" and "NASSAU" leave Pier 18, E. R., 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Stops at Karatsonyi & Kmetz's Dock; also at Great Neck on Saturdays.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

PEOPLES LINE

SPECIAL EXCURSION
EVERY SATURDAY TO ALBANY

Saratoga, Lake George, Sharon Springs. Steamers C. W. Morse or Adirondack leave Saturdays from Pier 32, N. R., 6 P. M.; West 129th Street 6:30 P. M. Return from Albany, Sunday eve., 8 P. M. Full day at each point. Searchlight and orchestra.

Round Trip, $2.50
TO ALBANY.

EVERY SUNDAY

$1.00 EXCURSIONS VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO SHOHOLA GLEN

In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:40 and 6:00 P. M.

Lake Hopatcong
EXCURSION

SUNDAY, JULY 30 $1
New Jersey Central

Special train from Station West 23d Street, 8.20 a. m.; foot Liberty Street, 8.30 a. m.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:30, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, †1:20, 1:50, 2:30, †3:00, 3:20, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:50, 10:30 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(†Runs Saturdays only.)

ROCKAWAY BEACH
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.

Strs. Rosedale and John Sylvester leave 129th st. 8:30, 9:30 a. m.; West 21st, 9:00, 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p. m.; Battery 9:30, 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m.; leaving Rockaway 11:00 a. m., 5:30 and 7:00 p. m. Excursion, 50 cts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DUBOIS, ELIZA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—Supplemental citation.—To Edward Olt, Blanche Negral, Margaret Benfield, the next of kin of ELIZA DUBOIS, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, George Olt of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Dubois, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York at his office in the County of New York, on the 8th day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness: Hon. Frank T. [L. S.] Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five. JAMES A. DONNELLY,
Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
Jy31-14w1wF

HUDSON RIVER
BY DAYLIGHT.

Palatial Steamers "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY" of the Hudson River Day Line, fastest and finest river boats in the world.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex), 8:00 A. M.
" Desbrosses St. Pier.....8:40 "
" NEW PIER, WEST 42D ST..9:00 "
" West 129th St.....9:20 "
Landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany. Daily, except Sunday. Special Trains to Catskill Mtn. resorts and Saratoga, and easy connections to all points East, North, and West. Through tickets and baggage checked at offices of N. Y. Transfer Co. Through rail tickets bet. N. Y. and Albany accepted. Most delightful one-day outings to West Point, Newburgh, or Poughkeepsie, returning on down boat.
Restaurant open at 7 A. M. MUSIC.

STEAMER MARY POWELL

Leaving Desbrosses St. at 3:10 P. M. (Saturdays 1:45 P. M. W. 42d St. 3:20 P. M. (Saturdays 2 P. M.) West 129th St. 3:50 P. M. (Saturdays 2:20 P. M.) For Highland Falls, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, New Hamburgh, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston. Orchestra on board.

New Jersey Central

SANDY HOOK ROUTE

New Jersey Coast Resorts

From Pier 81, Foot W. 42d St.: 9.00, 9.35, 10.30 a.m., 12.30, 1.30, 3.00, 4.15, 5.40, 7.45 p.m.; Sundays, 9.25 a.m., 12.35, 3.35, 7.45 p.m.

From Pier 10, Foot Cedar St., N.R.: 9.20, 10.00, 11.00 a.m., and 1.00, 2.00, 3.45, 4.45, 6.00, 8.10 p.m.; Sundays, 10.00 a.m., 1.00, 4.00, 8.10 p.m.

PEOPLES LINE

NEW YORK—ALBANY.
Hudson River by Searchlight.
Steamer C. W. MORSE, odd dates, July, even dates, August, ADIRONDACK leave Pier No. 32, N. R. foot of Canal St., 6 P. M., & West 129th St. at 6:30 P. M. week-days, and Sundays. Direct connection at Albany with express trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and all Northern & Eastern Summer resorts. Orchestra on steamers. Automobiles carried. Time-table and excursion book free. "Beautiful Hudson by Searchlight." 10c.

"THE NEW LINE"

$1.00 N.Y. TO FALL RIVER
1.20 .. .. PROVIDENCE
2.20 .. .. BOSTON

CORRESPONDINGLY LOW RATES TO ALL EASTERN POINTS.

PALATIAL STEAMER "FRANK JONES" sails from Pier 29 (new) East River, foot of Market St., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4:30 P. M. Phone 3106 Orchard

TROY LINE

Str. "City of Troy" or "Saratoga" Leave Pier 46, West 10th St., Daily (except Saturday), 6 P. M.
—SUNDAY STEAMERS TOUCH AT ALBANY—
Direct connection at Troy with trains to all points. Dining rooms on main deck. Searchlight display. Illustrated Booklet Excursion Tours Free.
EXCURSION: TROY, $2.50; SARATOGA, $4.50; LAKE GEORGE, $6.35; WILMINGTON, VT., $5.00.

PATTEN LINE

50c.—LONG BRANCH AND BACK—50c.
80c.—ASBURY PARK AND BACK—80c.
WEEKDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., N. R., (3 blocks below 14th St.,) 8:00, 8:55, and 11:00 A. M.; 2:40 P. M. Saturdays, 8:00, 8:55 A.M.; 12:45 and 2:40 P.M. Leave Battery, (near South Ferry,) 8:35, 9:20 and 11:30 A. M.; 3:10 P. M. Saturdays, 8:35, 9:20 A.M.; 1:15 and 3:10 P.M.
SUNDAY TIME TABLE.
Lv. Bloomfield St., 8:55, 9:20, 9:45 and 10:40 A.M. Battery, 9:20, 9:45, 10:10 and 11:10 A. M.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Via Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line.
From Pier 13, E. R., week days, except Saturdays, 6:00 P. M.; arrive at Greenport at 6:30 A. M., connecting with steamer "Montauk" for Block Island. Saturdays at 1:00 P. M. and steamer runs through to Block Island. Extra trip Mondays 8:00 A. M. for Sag Harbor.

CENTRAL HUDSON BOATS.

For Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rondout; from Franklin St., daily, 4 P. M. Saturdays, 1 P.M.; W. 129th St., 1:30 P. M. For landings between Newburgh & Po'keepsie, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3. For Cranstons, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Newburgh; Weekdays, 5 P. M. Saturdays, 3 P. M. West 129th St., 3:30 P. M.

SUNDAYS

From FRANKLIN ST. at 9 A.M.
WEST 129TH ST. at 9:30 A.M.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

For Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie, Cairo, Palenville, Haines Corners, Tannersville, weekdays, 6 P. M. from Christopher St., 7 P. M. from West 129th St.
Extra boat, ONTEORA, Saturdays, 1:30 P. M.
Special trains for Catskill Mountain points.
Handsome illustrated booklet mailed free.

BOSTON, $2.50. Every week day at 5:00 P. M.
PROVIDENCE, $1.50.
JOY LINE.
Sailing from Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St. Telephone, 800 Orchard.

HARTFORD LINE

from New Pier 19, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily, except Sunday, at 5 P. M., for Connecticut River Landings. Write for illustrated folder.

BY SEA TO NOVA SCOTIA

A smooth, exhilarating salt water trip to the most historical, picturesque peninsula on the Atlantic Coast. It is "THE LAND OF EVANGELINE," with a summer climate that defies improvement. Splendid fishing and every recreation. Direct weekly service between

NEW YORK, YARMOUTH, HALIFAX AND ST. JOHN,

By the DOMINION ATLANTIC RY'S superb twin-screw S. S. Prince Arthur, to YARMOUTH, thence by rail to HALIFAX. Leaves N. Y. 11 A. M. every Saturday.
TO YARMOUTH, Round Trip.....$25
TO HALIFAX, Round Trip.....$33
For information and tickets apply to MUNSON S. S. LINE, BEAVER BUILDING, N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 261, 1,185 B'way, and 649 Madison Av.; Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 25 Union Sq. West, or any tourist agent.

BY SEA TO MAINE

A COOL, REFRESHING SEA TRIP.

The Ideal Route for Summer Tourists and recreation travel to Portland, Bar Harbor, The Rangeleys, White Mountains, &c. Unequaled 3-day health-giving sea trips. Steamers sail Mondays, 10 A. M.; Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 5 P. M. Booklet giving list of tours, hotels, and boarding houses in The Summer Playground of America free on application to Maine S. S. Co., ticket office, 290 Broadway, or Pier (New No.) 32, East River, New York. Phone 3419 Franklin.
TEN-DAY ROUND TRIP TICKETS, $7.00.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

R. M. S. Tartar.....August 7th
Empress of Japan.....Aug. 14th
Empress of China.....Sept. 4th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Sept. 18th
Empress of India.....Oct. 2nd
R. M. S. Tartar.....Oct. 16th

HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Moana.....Aug. 18th|Aorangi....Sept. 15th

For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway and 281 5th Av.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE
Leave NEW YORK SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.

HALIFAX-N. S. RED CROSS LINE ST. JOHN'S-N.F.

Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA.

A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets,
BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pinners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. E. Walker, Vice Pres't. & Traffic Mgr.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE SIX-TRACK TRUNK LINE OF AMERICA

MAIN STEM OF THE

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

Operating more than twelve thousand miles of railway east of Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

This is the Direct Line from New York & Boston to Niagara Falls and to the West, the Northwest and the Southwest by way of the great cataract and Chicago, St. Louis or Cincinnati.

Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—*DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—kSARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—aSARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND AND TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‖Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:05 A. M. and 3:35 P. M. daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield and North Adams. Sunday at 9:31 A. M. Saturday at 2:30 P. M.

Pullman cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch light.

Ticket offices at 149, 261, 415 and 1216 Broadway; 25 Union Sq. W., 275 Columbus Av., 276 West 125th St., Grand Central and 125th St. stations, New York; 463 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn.

To be sure of the best accommodations on any of our through trains it is wise to secure them several days in advance.

Telephone "900 38th Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Company.

Passengers arriving by Ocean Steamers are met on the pier by a uniformed agent of the New York Central Lines, who will arrange for checking luggage and securing sleeping car accommodations.

Passengers for the Dominion of Canada can have their luggage checked through in bond by this New York Central agent.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†9:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
*11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:26 P.M.—Cop., Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleveland & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det.& Chi.
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

A. H. SMITH, Gen'l Manager. C. E. LAMBERT, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Aug. 1,6AM Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser..Aug. 8, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept.12, 3 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 15,6 AM Kronp'z.Se't.26,1:30 PM
Kronprinz.Aug.29,2 PM Kaiser...Oct. 3, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
*Main...Aug. 3, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Aug.31,10AM
Bremen.Aug.10, 10 AM *Main...Sept. 7, 10 AM
Barba'sa.Aug. 17,10 AM Bremen..Sept.14,10 AM
Friedr'h.Aug. 22,10 AM *Phein..Sept. 19, 10 AM
*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K.Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene...Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM Albert....Oct. 7, 11 AM
Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM Luise....Oct. 14, 11 AM
K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM Irene...Oct. 28, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OBERRICHE & CO. No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

AMERICAN LINE

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 5 St. Louis.....Aug. 19
New York.....Aug. 12 Philadelphia.....Aug. 26

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT, Pier 39, N.R.
MESABA.....July 29, 9 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 12 3 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 19, 8:30 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Zeeland.....July 29 Vaderland.....Aug. 12
Finland.....Aug. 5 Kroonland.....Aug. 19

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN — LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 43, N. R.
Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM Cedric...Aug. 18, 8 AM
Celtic...Aug. 4, 8 AM Baltic.Aug.23,11:30 AM
Oceanic...Aug. 9, 1 PM Teutonic.Aug.30, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

A COOL OCEAN TRIP

The superb new twin-screw S. S. BERMUDIAN, 5,500 tons, elegantly fitted for passengers, sails Aug. 2d, 16th, 30th, Sept. 13th, 27th, Oct. 11th for BERMUDA, affording an enjoyable TEN DAYS' OUTING, including five days' visit to these beautiful little windswept islands.

A SPLENDID NEW OCEAN STEAMSHIP. OUTDOOR LIFE IN THE PUREST OF PURE OCEAN BREEZES. FIRST-CLASS HOTEL ACCOMMODATION AT PRINCESS HOTEL, CARRIAGE DRIVES.

$44.50 Hotel and other expenses, according to hotel. $49.50
Berths and information from

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1,185 BROADWAY, 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
¶Rhaetia..Jy.29, 2:30 PM ¶Waldersee..Aug.19,8 AM
†*Bluecher..Aug.3,11 AM †Deut'hl'd..Aug.24,11 AM
¶Patricia..Aug. 5, 8 AM Hamburg..Aug.31,10 AM
†*Moltke..Aug. 17,11 AM ¶Penn'a,Sept.2,7:30 AM
‡Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board.
¶Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Oskar..Aug. 15, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28
Prinz Adalbert..Sept. 12, 10 AM; Oct. 31, Dec. 19

Special Summer Cruises

By Superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Campania..July29, 1 PM Lucania..Aug. 12, 1 PM
Umbria...Aug

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 4900—38th; Harlem, (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (2663 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (611 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge; name of loser on badge. Room 1,401, 302 Broadway.

LOST—A pearl and diamond brooch, circular shaped, Tuesday afternoon, either at Rector's, through 46th St. to 6th Av., and up 6th Av.; suitable reward to finder; no questions asked. Macdonald, 324 West 51st St.

LOST—Thursday P. M., gold watch with fob attached, between 55th St. and 6th Av. and 50th St. Subway Station. G. G., 303 West 51st St.

LOST—Bank Book No. 125,709, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Lady's tortoise shell combs, in hansom, Sunday night; $5 reward. Allen, 71 West 88th St.

LOST—Fob, silver; 7th Av., near 124th St., Monday; reward. Hiram Miller, 716 B'way.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table, moderate.

56TH ST., 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings; excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service; table board; telephone; references.

94TH. 16 WEST.—Double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

105TH. 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people. 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, and 696, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE requiring residence, with board and cool rooms, can secure same at 43 East 34th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Fine alcove; also hall room; excellent table; private; 15 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

24TH, 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; valet, breakfasts, references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

58TH ST., 129 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, cool rooms; medium; private house; conveniences; L; references.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths, attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

92D ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

103d St., (2,688 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; near Subway; $6. Shelton.

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast.

WEST END AV., 789.—Handsomely furnished large, square, second-story front room; lavatory and dressing room attached; 2¼ blocks from express Subway station; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

NOSTRAND AV., 716.—Beautiful large front room; elegant appointments; handsome private residence, swell St. Mark's section; 17 minutes to Manhattan; Telephone 3319J Bedford.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

Two large unfurnished rooms by elderly couple; references. Mrs. Smith, 359 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE LAKE VIEW,

one hour by West Shore R. R. Cool, shady place; new house, improvements; German table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Westchester County; one hour out; charming view; quiet, beautifully kept house; exceptional table; large rooms; modern conveniences; adults only. Quiet, 617 6th Av.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET, CONNECTICUT—FURNISHED.

To rent, for September and October, house in Sharon, Conn.; nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; very large piazzas. Owner, 1,025 Park Av., city.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

Females.

M. Altman & Co., 43 East 12th St., require several young ladies of very stylish appearance for their showroom; bust 35.

WANTED—Stenographer and double entry bookkeeper in engineering office; a thoroughly competent young woman having a thorough English education and whose work is quite correct will be considered for a permanent position, and none other; state wages wanted. H., Box 104 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced and reliable; good position for right party. B. Loewenthal & Co., 136 Liberty St.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Stenographer, typewriter; man 21-24; A1, experienced stenographer; Remington; neat appearance, good address and character; salary $70 to $85; state age, experience, references, salary. A., Box 160 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man as helper with traveling man going West; $10 week and expenses; must have about $100 cash; year's work; state age. B., Box 829 Times, Times Square.

CARLTON CONCEALS HIS EARLY RECORD

Refuses to Talk About What Happened Prior to 1891.

DENIES ROCHESTER MARRIAGE

Mrs. Vandeventer Mysteriously Bailed Out—Police Try to Keep It Secret.

Frederick E. Carlton, who is suspected of many crimes by Police Inspector Adam A. Cross, was taken from Raymond Street Jail yesterday morning and after being arraigned in the Adams Street Court on the charge of having robbed Henry J. B. Schaub of $700, was taken to Police Headquarters and photographed and measured.

The reporters had an opportunity to question him, and Carlton seemed to enjoy it. In fact, he was exuberant. He replied to such questions as suited him, and when he did not care to answer, plainly told his questioners that "it was none of their business."

"Some of the statements made in the newspapers about me are actually funny," Carlton said.

Then he declared that if need be he could furnish $50,000 bail at any time, but that he had no desire to leave jail until the entire case had been thrashed out. He denied most positively that he is married to a Rochester woman whom he is said to have deceived under the name of Martinez. When questioned about other women Carlton declined to answer.

"I do not want to bring disgrace on my parents or relatives," he said, "and I don't purpose telling you of my early life. I went through high school when I was a boy, and was afterward educated in a preparatory institution."

In talking with Inspector Cross, Carlton said that he had been employed in New York restaurants from 1891 to 1901, sometimes as cook and sometimes as manager. He would tell nothing of his life prior to 1891, except that he had served in the army and the navy, and had a good record in each. He again entered the navy in 1901. He told the Inspector that it was not necessary for him to go over his record since then.

Carlton will again be arraigned in the Adams Street Court on Aug. 1.

It was learned yesterday that Elinor Vandeventer, who is charged with being Carlton's accessory in the making of improper pictures, had been admitted to bail on Wednesday night. The fact had been concealed, and Inspector Cross seemed to be disturbed when he heard that it was out. The name of the bondsman was not made public, because Justice Wilkinson of Special Sessions still has the bond. He will be asked to file it to-day. When the woman was arraigned in the Butler Street Court last Monday, Magistrate Tighe fixed the bail at $500, and set the hearing down for next Monday.

Carlton admitted that he had taken pictures of Mrs. Vandeventer, but declared that they were not improper.

HELP WANTED.

10c. *a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.*

Males.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; great demand for graduates $4, $5 day; many complete course two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis. For free catalogue, address 239 10th Av., New York.

WANTED—A man about 26 years for compilation work in office; mercantile experience desirable, and must be exceptionally accurate and write distinctly; answers should state details of experience, age, wages desired, whether now engaged, &c. Address Guide, Box 153 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. *a line each insertion; 7 words to line.*

Females.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman, first-class laundress, in private family; wages $25; present employer, 1,895 Madison Av.

NURSE.—A trained nurse would like care of infant for reasonable remuneration, at her home on Lehigh Valley R. R.; good references. First Delivery, R. F. D., No. 1, Van Etten, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent four hours' afternoon position by high-class stenographer; salary $15 per week; best reference present all day employer, Fifth Av. corporation. Georgian, Box 342 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; beginner; salary $6; age 18; business; good penman; excellent speller; no agency; live with parents. Miss Keeffe, Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Age, 16; one year's experience; good testimonials; fair penman; bright, active; excellent speller; $7. Miss Barthold, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $6-$7. Active, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; seeks position of responsibility; recommended; would substitute. Worth, Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; high school education; highly recommended; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner. M. M., 83½ India St., Brooklyn.

Males.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER or similar capacity; American (32) of good all 'round detail ability; past year manager small manufacturing concern, and formerly confidential clerk, stenographer, &c.; desires to change to more progressive position; location immaterial; best references. Industrious, Box 103 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thirty; ten years' experience; contemplating a change, would connect himself with a progressive house; will invest a few thousand dollars. Ambitious, Box 1,017 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up, balances, audits accounts, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, (19,) intelligent, high school graduate, seeks position. Max Unger, 647 East 11th St.

COACHMAN.—Thirty-nine; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, care Coot L. Calhoun, 628 Park Av.

PORTER, PACKER.—By generally useful colored man; mulatto; strictly sober; fully capable; neat appearance; four years' reference. Miles, 234 West 65th St.

PRESSMAN.—First-class on job presses. Georgan, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SITUATION WANTED, preferably as manager, by Western gentleman with 21 years' first-class connections as secretary, treasurer, and general manager of large enterprises; employed at present time as manager in Western city by the largest concern of kind in the world; first-class health and habits; industrious and considered a strong worker; married; reasons for change a desire to return East for educational purposes; no schemes considered and only A1 connections desired; communications confidential. Whitfield, Box 334 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, employed during day in large office downtown as stenographer; desires similar work in evenings. Speed, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

TELEGRAPHER.—Middle-aged man, 25 years one firm, desires employment, permanently, temporarily. Doberck, 229 West 15th St.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in import or export firm; references. Pollenz, 1,809 Lexington Av.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Printing Plant.—Splendid chance for one or two practical men to purchase well-established job work printery. H Box 101 Times Downtown.

Clean and desirable opening in real estate and collection agency; $2,000 required as loan or investment. Lawyer, Box 212 Times Downtown.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, bought; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

CENSUS WORK NOT BOTCHED.

Unusually Accurate, Brown Declares—Verification Job Natural.

Superintendent Thomas S. Brown, in charge of the State census in this city, denied absolutely yesterday stories that the work of the enumerators under him had been botched and that his bureau was practically doing over again the work of the enumerators.

"It is my judgment," he said, "that the greater portion of the enumerators have done unusually accurate work as far as the population is concerned, and I want to deny emphatically that I am taking a new census of the whole city or of any portion of it.

"We have been busy verifying the work of the enumerators. That is quite natural, and must be done before their sheets can be sent to the Secretary of State, and until their sheets are received there they cannot get their pay. The verification means just this: We have a chart of the city showing every house and its location in the block. We see to it that every house is covered or that a card has been returned by the enumerator stating that the house is vacant. In that case the enumerator finds out where the family is, if the house is vacant only for the Summer, and we send a letter to the head of the house asking him to fill in an enumeration blank. In nearly every case this request has met with a response. It is quite natural that we should want to verify the work of the enumerators and to find out that it has been done in a thorough manner.

"If any of the enumerators are kicking about their pay they have no cause for complaint, for as soon as the returns are sent to Albany a check is promptly mailed to the enumerator. This verifying does not mean in any way that the city is being counted over twice. Some of our enumerators failed to appreciate the necessity of the block system, which was impressed on them very strongly, and the drag in the work is in picking out the people and locating them on the right block."

BURGLARS CARELESS OF BABY.

Nearly Smothered a Twin—Mother Slept Through Flat Robbery.

Mrs. Lena Granbeck of 119 East One Hundredth Street went to sleep yesterday afternoon in a front room of her flat with one of her year-old twins beside her. The other twin was asleep in a rear room. Burglars entered the flat where Mrs. Granbeck slept. When she awoke she found that $150 worth of clothing was gone. One of the babies was on a bed covered with old clothing, and was nearly suffocated.

Mrs. Granbeck reported the burglary to the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Police Station at once. It happened that Capt. Brennan thought he knew where to get one of the visitors to her flat. About an hour before, when he and Detective Haggerty were in Third Avenue near One Hundred and Eighth Street, they saw a young man, whom they afterward found to be Martin A. Hallock, wearing a heavy Winter overcoat. They stopped Hallock and asked him where he got the coat. He said it was his uncle's, and that he was taking it to a tailor for repairs.

Capt. Brennan accepted the statement, but when he heard Mrs. Granbeck's story he thought instantly of the young man with the Winter overcoat, and sent Haggerty out to find him. The detective quickly found Hallock near the same corner. He was taken to the station and confronted with Mrs. Granbeck. She declared the coat was her husband's. Hallock was then held. Capt. Brennan says that he admitted the burglary charge, and told the names and addresses of two others who had entered the flat with him.

POLICEMAN SAVES CHILDREN.

Stops a Runaway Which Threatened a Sunday School Excursion.

The bravery of Policeman Waters of the Bedford Avenue Station, in Williamsburg, saved many Sunday school children and their teachers from injury yesterday afternoon.

The children and teachers belong to the First United Presbyterian Church at South First and Rodney Streets, and were on their way to an outing in Prospect Park. They filled two trolley cars, which came to a halt at Marcy Avenue and Grand Street, where there is a switch.

Meanwhile a "green" horse, harnessed to a business wagon belonging to Jacob Shenker, a tobacco dealer of 96 Moore Street, Williamsburg, which had been left untied at Grand Street and Bedford Avenue, ran away. The children in the cars saw the animal approaching and became panicstricken, and one after another jumped off screaming. The teachers tried in vain to quiet them.

Policeman Waters heard the screams and seized the runaway by the head. He succeeded in turning the horse so that the animal ran into Marcy Avenue from the north side of Grand Street. Waters lost his footing and was dragged along Marcy Avenue to Hope Street, where the horse fell. Then the animal severely bit Waters's right hand. His hip was badly lacerated.

JOCKEY SUES BELMONT.

Alleges That His Reputation Has Been Damaged $100,000 Worth.

An action has been begun in the Supreme Court by John H. Freit, a jockey, to recover $100,000 damages from August Belmont. He alleges that Mr. Belmont damaged his reputation and prevented him from getting a job with other horse owners. He was once employed by Mr. Belmont. Before bringing the action the jockey obtained an order appointing David W. Rushmore his guardian.

Freit alleges that he entered into an agreement with Mr. Belmont for five years. This was on May 10, 1900. Mr. Belmont reserved the right to discharge him at any time. He says he was discharged on Oct. 7, 1903.

The jockey alleges that in September, 1904, Mr. Belmont caused to be published in The Racing Calendar this statement:

"Exercise Boy John Freit, having left the employ of August Belmont without consent or a written discharge, owners and trainers are hereby warned not to harbor or employ him, and attention is called to Rule 152 of the Rules of Racing, which will be strictly enforced."

Freit declares that the publication kept him from getting employment with John J. Hyland. He asks $10,000 damages for this alone. In addition, he demands $90,000 damages for the injury done to his reputation.

Runaway on the Charities Pier.

Bartholomew Cane, a driver for the Kings County Penitentiary, received a fracture of the skull and internal injuries and forty women and children had a narrow escape from serious injury in a runaway on the Charities Department pier at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street yesterday. The truck to which the horses were attached was at the end of the pier when the animals bolted. The horses dashed toward the street, and in their path was the gathering of women and children. Policeman Patrick Dowd of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station got them to places of safety. As the horses attempted to pass the narrow entrance to the pier one of the wheels was torn from the wagon and Cane was pitched head foremost to the dock.

Auto That Escaped Was F. McKee's.

The big red automobile which ran into an electric light pole at One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Broadway early Tuesday morning broke the pole and tore off a rear tire, and even though partly wrecked, escaped from a policeman, belonged to Frank McKee, the theatrical manager. He was not in the automobile at the time, however, nor were any of his friends. The chauffeur had been taking a party of his women friends out of town and was returning. He took the automobile home and hasn't been seen since.

SAYS MUTUAL RESERVE HID TRUTH IN RETURNS

Department's Examiner Finds Judgments Were Hidden.

DEATH CLAIMS SLOWLY PAID

Surplus Was Exaggerated, Charges Mr. Vanderpoel, and Sinking Fund Was Almost Entirely Neglected.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 27.—Concealment of judgments against the company amounting to $182,767, exaggeration of its surplus by over $300,000, and a settled policy of delay in settling claims, are some of the charges made against the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company by Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel in a report submitted to State Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks and by him made public to-day. The examination was begun last December, and covers a period back to 1899. The company has headquarters in New York City, and says it has assets of between five and six millions.

Examiner Vanderpoel says that the management of the company made no mention of these judgments in the item of liabilities reported for the year 1904.

"Of the $184,913.25 reported by the company in its last annual statement as being due or accrued for salaries, rents, office expenses, taxes, bills, accounts, &c.," says he, "$182,767.92 consisted of judgments entered against this company. I am constrained to believe that the return of this item after the manner stated could not have been the result of an inadvertence, and certainly constituted a concealment of facts sufficient to render the company's sworn statement for 1904 materially inaccurate in its failure to return these judgments under their appropriate title.

VARIATION ON DEATH CLAIMS.

"Further variations, in addition to those appearing in credit assets and policy reserve, as between the figures published in the company's last annual statement and similar items embodied in this report, are produced in the item of unpaid death claims Dec. 31, 1904. They are returned in the annual statement of the company at $796,704.31. As the result of this examination the amount is shown to be $831,429.59."

The company's annual statement, says the report, "produces a so-called surplus of unassigned funds amounting to $359,211.58. The examination just completed fixes this item at $38,492.16, the difference being due to reduction in real estate values on appraisal, rectification of reserve data from which policy or certificate valuations were made, and further to the reduction in various credits by bringing the net amount of same within the respective reserves charged against the policies upon which these credit assets rest."

The report shows in detail how insurance at one time amounting to $1,923,000.73 finally yielded its beneficiaries $906,656.74, there having been deducted $293,653.30 on account of an indebtedness ascertained by the company to exist against the assured, with a further deduction of $722,688.69 retained by the company for the various alleged violations of contract by the insured. Mr. Vanderpool continues:

SETTLED POLICY OF DELAY.

"Making due allowance for the time it may occupy to thoroughly investigate all questionable death claims, I think that as the result of this examination it is quite clearly in evidence that the company has adopted a settled policy of delay in withholding the approval necessary to constitute an admission by it of the receipt of satisfactory evidence of death in the case of all claims under policies or certificates issued while the company was operating under Article 6 of the Insurance law. The average period elapsing between the filing of proofs of death, which were, upon 'investigation,' ultimately found to be valid claims, is so lengthy as to properly subject the company to the severest criticism in its treatment of these beneficiaries."

In 1895 the department recommended that the company establish a sinking fund to offset the depreciation of leases. The suggestion was adopted, but, says the examiner, the fund "appears to have been abandoned some time ago, for in ten years it has reached but $58,948.76. The sum of $42,000 has, however, been borrowed from this fund, and is charged to mortuary account. The balance, therefore, after the loan to the latter account, reduces the leasehold sinking fund to $14,948.76, instead of $165,000, the amount which should now represent it, under the recommendations made in 1895 by the appraiser of the Insurance Department."

COMMISSION OF $277,666.

The report states that the Northwestern Life Assurance Company in 1900 was supposed to have paid to the Mutual Reserve Fund Life a premium of $290,647.21, as a consideration for the latter's reinsuring the business of the Northwestern Life. Subsequently, it declares, a commission of $277,666.67 was paid by the Mutual Reserve to "certain parties" unnamed for delivering such portion of the membership of the Northwestern Life as the Mutual Reserve took over by way of so-called reinsurance. Mr. Vanderpool says in this connection:

"The commission paid by the Mutual Reserve Fund for securing the membership of this association never seems to have been received by it. The receiver's reports since the reinsurance show no revenue from this source."

Mr. Vanderpool, while failing to name the "parties" who got the $277,666 commission from the Mutual Reserve, submits documents and copies of the testimony he took to the State Superintendent.

The names of the executive officers of the company and their salaries are reported as follows:

PRESIDENT'S SALARY, $39,000.

Frederick A. Burnham, President, $39,000; George D. Eldridge, Vice President and Actuary, $31,000; George Burnham, Jr., Second Vice President, $17,000; G. W. Harper, Treasurer, $6,500; J. W. Bodin, Medical Director, $6,500; William Porter, Controller, $4,160; C. W. Camp, Secretary, $3,900; R. L. Jones, Assistant Secretary, $2,600; W. T. Eldridge, Assistant Secretary, $2,560.

The Directors of the Mutual Reserve, to whom the report of the State examiner appears to have been furnished in advance, sent to the newspapers last night a detailed answer to the various assertions, except the one referring to the mysterious commissions paid for the membership of the Northwestern Life. In this answer attention is called to the fact that in the department overhauling of the assets and liabilities, the assets are increased $82,360.10 by reason of large increases in policy loans, premium notes, and due and deferred premiums, while the liabilities are raised but $7,862.28.

The differences in real estate values, say the Directors, are due to a change in the method of appraisal put in force last year, and as an explanation of the failure to keep up the sinking fund, it is asserted that the company has adopted the policy of reducing its valuation annually to correspond to the unexpired portion of the lease.

The company denies that it has been unduly slow in paying death claims, saying rather that a certain amount of the actual delay is due to the form of some of the policies in force before the term of the present management and coming up now for settlement.

New Playground for Boys.

A new playground has been opened by St. Philip's Home for Industrious Boys at 417 Broome Street. It is 100 by 80 yards in area, and lies directly back of the home. A set of flags were presented to the boys yesterday, President Fernes of the Board of Aldermen and Col. Logan, ex-President of the Sons of the American Revolution, making the speeches.

Week-End Specials For Friday and Saturday.

Men's Coats and Trousers, Always $15, $18 and $20, $12

To the man who won't sacrifice appearances even when dressed in studied negligee, the Coats and Trousers offered for Friday and Saturday must appeal with especial favor. Understand Fit is in no sense dependent upon fabrics, for a well cut alpaca coat, if the lines are right, fits as well as one of worsted. Fit has its inception in the shears, and results from no accidents of construction. Thin clothing is the anvil upon which to test a shop's claims to superiority in other clothing particulars. It fits or it doesn't; it's good or it's bad—like an egg—no half way.

The Coats are fashionably cut, single or double breasted, deep center vent, newest effects in Wool Crash and French Flannels: latest colors, in stripes and checks, including Planter's Grey, and all brand new this season.

Smith, Gray & Co.,

THREE STORES

BROADWAY AT 31ST ST., NEW YORK.

FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV., BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV., B'KLYN.

TWO Decided Specials.

Manhattan Shirt Sale.

Once each season we have the privilege of marking down this celebrated make of shirt, to which we have added Hackett, Carhart & Co.'s values up to $2. A choice assortment with or without pleats—attached or detached cuffs..... **1.15**

Otis' Patented Double Gusset

Dollar Silk Underwear

Known for its soothing touch and durable wear. Sold at a guaranteed price all the world over at $2 a suit, our price for undershirt or Drawers, Colors; Novia, Pink, White; all sizes. Full or half length sleeves or legs; a garment.. **69c**

Hackett, Carhart & Co.

3 Broadway Stores: Near Chambers St., at Canal St., at 13th St.

"TO MEN WHO KNOW"

Half-Yearly Sale of

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.50 VALUE $1.15

$2.00 Manhattans	$1.38
$2.50 and $3.00 Manhattans	$1.88
$3.50 Linen Manhattans	$2.65

787 BROADWAY, N. W. Cor. 8th St. | 369 BROADWAY, Near Franklin. | 58 NASSAU ST., Cor. Maiden Lane.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

Get a $35 Suit for $15

Get a garment built to your special measure that's perfection in fit, fabric and fashion.

You don't get remnants or leftover ends, but the newest and finest Summer suitings that went into clothes at **$30** and **$35** less than two weeks ago.

We won't cut the high standard of making because we cut the price. We guarantee to "suit" you "right" or the suit stays right here.

THOS. H. LOGAN

243 Broadway, N. Y. Opposite City Hall

A KING IN NEW YORK.

W. L. D. Cary Arrives from His Islet, the Calf of Man.

The King of the Calf of Man, which is a tiny islet a stone's throw away from the Isle of Man, landed in New York yesterday. He is W. L. D. Cary of Oakland, Cal., and he is the owner of the whole islet. Mr. Cary inherited the property, which is about five miles in circumference and is inhabited by forty persons, all of them tenants of the King from California.

The island was given to the Carys by an ancient King of England, the deed of gift stipulating that it was to be exempt from taxation. The island has two lighthouses on it, owned and maintained by Mr. Cary. Mr. Cary said he was going straight to California. He didn't know when he would visit the Isle of the Calf of Man again.

FOLEY FOR SHERIFF.

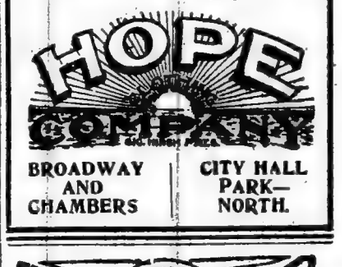
Boom, Mostly Among Big Tom's Patrons—Politicians Not Impressed.

Friends of "Big Tom" Foley, the ex-Alderman and present Tammany leader in the Second Assembly District, have launched a boom for him for the nomination for Sheriff. As Foley is a liberal man, with a chain of saloons, the boom has progressed rapidly on the east side, but the men who have the bestowing of nominations have not given their assent.

Foley is closely allied with the Sullivan clan, and the Sullivans, "Big Tim," and "Little Timmy" two years ago landed Mitchell L. Erlanger as Sheriff. In Tammany quasi-official circles yesterday all hands were inclined to smile at the Foley boom and casually to say something about hot weather politics when the subject was mentioned.

To-night's Music in the Parks.

There will be concerts this evening in William H. Seward Park, (M. Schwartz, bandmaster,) Battery Park, (Thomas P. Ward, conductor,) and Port Richmond Park, (Joseph Stanley, bandmaster.)



Men's and Youths' Suits $7

This morning we have arranged two solid sections, comprising about

Two Piece / **400 Summer Suits** / Three Piece

Fancy Cheviots (pure wool.)
Worsteds (15 per ct. cotton.)
Black Serges (pure worsted.)
Homespuns (pure wool.)

Every garment is serge or alpaca lined. Tailoring correct in every detail.

Facts that your eyes can see are the best arguments.

See the window displays.

HOPE COMPANY

BROADWAY AND CHAMBERS | CITY HALL PARK—NORTH.



Let Us Clothe You.

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AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT at 8:30. FAY TEMPLETON AND BIG COMPANY. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earl, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Julius Tanner, in 2d Edition and "The Whole Damn Family." "Lifting the Lid."

NEW YORK Theatre. Seats Now on Sale. GEO. M. COHAN. Reopens next Monday. "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES."

NEW YORK ROOF and Wintergarden. A Novelty Every Week. Ten Minutes from 8:29 The Red Domino, "When We Are 41." 3 Zoellers, Ferry Corwey & Varieties. with Harry Bulger, Elsie Janis, Edith Blair, Etc.

PROCTOR'S SUPERB SHOWS TWICE DAILY.
23D ST. Helen Bertram, Blanche Sloan & Jas. Welthour, Burke & Larue Co., others.
5TH AV. Rob't T. Haines in "Once Upon a Time," J. H. Gilmour, Geoffrey Stein.
58TH ST. Durkin, Grace Eeals, Chas. Abbe, etc.
125TH ST. "The Belle of Richmond," Jas. T. Morgan, Jas. H. Wilson, Sol Aiken, etc. "Jim the Westerner," Beatrice

MANHATTAN BEACH PERCY WILLIAMS'S VAUDEVILLE 2 and 8:30.
PAIN'S Port Arthur Grand Fireworks Every Ev'g. at 8:15

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev., 8:15. Col. Gaston Bordevery, (expert rifle shot,) 4 Bard Bros., Ernest Hogan & Co., others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

HERALD SQ. Theatre, Broadway & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. 100th Time, Monday, Aug. 7—Souvenirs. SAM BERNARD "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

BOER WAR BRIGHTON BEACH Daily, 3 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 & 9.

DREAMLAND TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free Races at 4 and 9 P. M.

LUNA PARK New and Original Throughout.

BOSTOCK'S Great Animal Arena, Coney Island. Fearless BONAVITA REY (fils.)

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Scenes

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Do you need assistants in your office? THE TIMES prints daily more financial news than any other newspaper; it publishes more financial advertising than any other newspaper; it is read by more persons interested in financial matters than any other newspaper.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."



One of this season's beach beauties is found in the quantities of our double breasted suits that are being worn along the coast.

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$18 to $31.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st.	842 at 13th st.	1260 at 32nd st.

Nineteen Liquor Licenses Revoked.

The Superintendent of Buildings received a communication yesterday from Edward H. Healy, the Deputy Commissioner of Excise, notifying him that nineteen more liquor tax certificates had been revoked under the provisions of the Ambler law. This is the largest list of revocations so far announced.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; brisk south winds; normal temperature.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,353. * * NEW YORK. SATURDAY, JULY 29. 1905.—12 Pages and Section Devoted to Review of Books. ONE CENT In Greater New York. Elsewhere Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

ROOSEVELT SURPRISES CONEY AND BIG FLEET

Makes Unexpected Trip on Yacht Sylph—Tells About It Later.

FIRST VISITS SICK WAIFS

After Leaving Shore Hospita. He Circles Evans's Fleet—Signal Up for No Salutes.

President Roosevelt, after spending two hours yesterday in an inspection of the Sea Breeze Home, established on Coney Island by the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, and later looking at Admiral Evans's big fleet in the North River, returned to Sagamore Hill last evening at 6 o'clock. Mrs. Roosevelt accompanied him on the trip, which was made on the naval yacht Sylph.

The President then dictated a statement concerning the trip and his reasons for taking it. The statement follows:

"I went down to-day to see the hospital for children suffering from bone troubles, which is managed in conjunction with the Fresh Air Fund of the New York Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. The hospital is at the Sea Breeze Home, Coney Island. About 280 children are taken each week to the Sea Breeze Home under the Fresh Air Fund and over 5,000 during the season.

"The hospital has room for only forty-five children, and there are more than 4,000 cases of bone tuberculosis in the tenement house district of New York. Now, the Trustees are trying to raise a fund for a hospital which shall hold 400 patients. The Fresh Air Fund people are obliged to refuse admission to 2,000 or 3,000 applicants annually.

"The sea air treatment of bone tuberculosis has been found to be marvelously successful in France. Here also it has proved so successful that at the Sea Breeze Home they have not lost a single patient. All were benefited and most of them were cured.

A Woman's Plea.

"Now about three weeks ago Miss Laura Wimmington, who had been private secretary to Dr. Lyman Abbott, and had taken a great interest in the Fresh Air Fund, was dying of cancer in St. Luke's Hospital, New York. When she learned of the need for increased hospital facilities for the children at Sea Breeze she wrote a letter setting forth the work and the needs in The Outlook, signing only her initials.

"A certain gentleman whom I know to be a large giver in charities, but who never allows his name to appear, saw this letter and asked Jacob Riis to go to Sea Breeze and to investigate and report to him on the facts. Mr. Riis investigated and reported so strongly on the good being done, and that the need for additional facilities were so great, that the man in question subscribed $10,000 for enlarging the hospital, and pledged himself to give $1,000 annually for ten years for maintaining it. Another man subscribed $5,000.

"Mr. Riis at once sent word to Miss Wimmington telling her what her article had accomplished, and it cheered her last three days. She died last Wednesday.

"Meanwhile Mr. Riis had asked me to be sure to come down to his home and see for myself. I went down to-day and took Senator Crane of Massachusetts with me. I was immensely impressed by the work being done there. I feel that there can be few more beneficent works than that which is being accomplished with the Fresh Air Fund and this seaside hospital for tenement children suffering from bone tuberculosis.

"On the way home the Sylph went up the Hudson, and when we passed the battleships I signaled them not to salute, but I did want to see the formidable squadron which I believe to be collectively and individually as fine a fighting fleet as the finest in the world. I was immensely pleased at the way in which Admiral Evans and the officers under him have performed their duty in manœuvring this great fleet and also with the target practice and tactical efficiency shown by the fleet manoeuvres. I feel that every American should be proud of that splendid fleet, splendidly officered and manned, as it lies there in the Hudson."

The President's yacht entered North River shortly after 2 o'clock. The Sylph was flying the President's flag, but displayed a signal indicating that his visit was entirely unofficial and that he desired no salute.

With the President on the bridge, the Sylph steamed from one end of the line of battleships to the other. By reason of the signal indicating his desire that no attention be paid to his coming, there was no evidence upon the vessels that his presence was known. After running up the river to the vessel swinging at its chains from the uppermost anchorage the Sylph circled and began its return journey to Oyster Bay.

Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the fleet was entirely unexpected, and neither Rear Admiral Evans nor any of the officers in his command knew that the President was nearer than Oyster Bay until they saw the yacht steaming up the river.

An Automobile Trip.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt embarked upon the Sylph at Oyster Bay early in the day and arrived shortly after 11 o'clock at the Atlantic Club, Sea Gate. Here the Presidential party was received by R. Fulton Cutting, President of the Sea Breeze organization; Howard Townsend, Chairman of the fresh air department, Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Medical Advisory Board; Alice Page Thomson, Superintendent of the hospital, and the Sea Breeze physicians. They were the hosts of the occasion.

The party was also joined by a number

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FEEL EFFECTS OF BOYCOTT.

American Concerns in China Begin to Suffer—Movement Spreads.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The boycott of American imports, initiated doubtless by students educated in Europe, Japan, and America, has assumed proportions impossible to ignore. The unanimity with which the local guilds, including the important Guild of Cantonese Merchants, are enabled to pass resolutions undertaking not to purchase American products is most striking.

The Consular protest is treated with ridicule by the Taotai, who professes himself powerless to curb the free action of Chinese merchants. A genuine indication of the growth of native public opinion is provided by telegrams declaring readiness to co-operate in the movement which have been interchanged between Nanking, Han-Kow, Canton, Cheng-Tu, and other places. The effect is now being felt by leading American firms, banks, and insurance agencies, which regard the business instincts of the Chinese as dominating their new-born patriotism.

A significant feature of the boycott is that it is confined to the refusal to make fresh contracts. Existing contracts are being fulfilled, while the extensive forward business done in the past few months renders new purchases of imports unlikely.

HONGKONG, July 28.—The boycott of American goods is developing rapidly.

Work at the Standard Oil Company's new premises at Canton has been stopped, a boycott committee having ordered the workmen off the building.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The anti-American boycott continues, with bitter feeling on both sides.

The Chinese, however, would probably welcome any reassuring indication from America enabling them to withdraw from their position gracefully.

The New York representatives of a banking corporation with extensive Chinese connections yesterday sent to the International Banking Corporation of this city, which is interested in the Chinese boycott, the following cablegram from Shanghai:

"With reference to your wire of 26th, boycott probably restricting new business but general opinion is Chinese now anxious to find excuse to cancel and not lose face."

DROWNED MAN A SUBSTITUTE.

Rooney Answered Camp Roll Calls in Another's Name, Officers Say.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP EDWARD C. STOKES, SEA GIRT, July 28.—It has developed as a result of an inquiry that Martin Rooney, who was supposed to be a private in Company H of the Fifth Regiment, who was drowned yesterday, may have been a suicide.

The last man who saw Rooney before he went into the water was John A. Wall, one of the statistical officers of the office of the rifle range. Wall said that he went to the beach yesterday for a swim before breakfast. He saw a soldier undress and walk into the ocean without removing his shoes. Wall attempted to talk to him, but he did not reply. He was acting strangely.

Wall said that the young man was a good swimmer, and he soon forgot about him. Two hours later Rooney's body came ashore.

Col. Hine appointed Lieut. Col. Charles A. Andrews, Capt. Nathan C. Norton, and First Lieut. Harry L. Harris as a court of inquiry. They found that Rooney was in camp as a substitute, and was answering to the name of William Umbright at roll calls. Umbright, who was impersonated by Rooney, is not known to many members of Company H. Such impersonation was in direct violation of orders issued by Major Gen. Wanser, Gen. Campbell, and Col. Hine.

The Fifth Regiment was supplied with blank ammunition for the "extended order" drill to-day, and when the companies came charging down the field, after firing several volleys, the spectators were delighted. Battery A also made good use of blank ammunition.

FOOTPADS WOUND POLICEMAN

Found Hiding Behind a Wall Near Tuckahoe, They Open Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

TUCKAHOE, July 28.—Two highwaymen engaged Policeman William Simpkins and Frederick Wakefield of Tuckahoe in a pistol fight at an early hour this morning. Simpkins was wounded and dropped unconscious. Wakefield continued the chase, but the footpads escaped in the woods.

Wakefield was returning home from New Rochelle by trolley, and as he alighted from the car at Jefferson Place he saw a man following him. He let the stranger pass and saw him climb a stone wall and enter the underbrush. This looked suspicious to Wakefield, who told Policeman Simpkins. As there had been a number of robberies in and near Tuckahoe Simpkins accompanied Wakefield to the spot where he saw the stranger enter the bushes.

As the policeman jumped the wall two men who were concealed in the shrubbery started to run. Simpkins commanded them to stop, but as they opened fire on him. Shots were exchanged, and when Simpkins fell the men made off.

DOGS TRIED TO SAVE MISTRESS.

Pets of Mrs. Risse Awaken Neighbors, but She Was Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ANSONIA, Conn., July 28.—Mrs. Elisabeth Risse, seventy-eight years old, a wealthy resident of Jackson Street, this city, was burned to death early this morning.

She had retired early, and left a lighted lamp on the table. It is surmised that her pet dogs, who were her constant companions, overturned the lamp and set the bedclothes afire. The howling of the dogs awakened the neighbors. Attempts to overcome the flames were fruitless.

One of the dogs made his escape, though badly burned. The other dogs burned. The dogs were seen to be trying to drag Mrs. Risse from the bed.

FIRE ON TEUTONIC PENS MAN IN STEEL PRISON

Storekeeper Kept from Burning by Stream of Water.

RESCUERS CUT A WAY OUT

Coverings of Big Liner's Port Cylinders Are Burned, but She May Sail on Wednesday.

For nearly two hours last night the big White Star liner Teutonic, in from Liverpool Thursday morning, was imperiled by fire at her pier in the North River.

When at last the flames, which attacked the port engine room and the cabins of the ship's storekeeper, John Burns, and Electrician Dempsey, were extinguished, an examination by the Fire Department showed that the two cabins were badly burned, while in the engine room most of the felt casing and woodwork that protect the great high and low pressure and the intermediate cylinders had been burned away and other pieces of combustible material used to protect the engines were destroyed.

It was a few minutes after 6 o'clock when a member of the engineering staff, who was below, discovered that the electrician's cabin, just aft of the starboard engine room, was on fire. The alarm was promptly given, and five minutes later the entire engineering staff, led by Chief Engineer Fleming, was on the scene fighting the flames. The engineers turned six lines of hose into the burning compartment, but their efforts proved unavailing, so that when, a little later on, two fire engines and the fireboat McClellan arrived the firemen found plenty to do, and lost no time in getting their more powerful apparatus into position.

While the firemen were hustling to get their long lines of hose down the pier, up the gangplanks, and aft along the promenade deck to the entrance to the engine compartments, one of the firefighters who was ashore discovered the head of a man poked out of a porthole about ten feet aft of the electrician's burning cabin.

This man proved to be the ship's storekeeper, John Burns, who was sleeping when the fire was discovered, and who, when he awoke, found that he was imprisoned by a steel bulkhead aft and the burning wall of the electrician's cabin forward. The moment he realized his predicament, Burns, who is a powerful-lunged Scotchman, knocked open the port hole leading to his room, and, sticking his head out into the fresh air, breathed in all the oxygen he could inhale, and then he gave a mighty whoop for assistance.

The fireman ashore heard the yell for help, and, running alongside the port hole, shouted to the storekeeper to keep his wits, while he played water on him to keep him from burning, and the other firemen on the ship battered their way toward him. For half an hour Burns stood in his room, which was soon on fire forward, every minute or two sticking his head out of the port hole for the firemen to cool him off with a stream of water. The smoke in the room was stifling, while the heat was terrific.

"That he wasn't burned to death in there is a mystery to me," was the comment of the fireman who had the duty of keeping Burns cool while his rescue was being effected.

Battalion Chief Guerin, who was in command of the firemen, ordered immediately on his arrival that two lines of hose be run into the burning compartments, and for an hour and a half the firemen kept a steady stream playing on the burning cabins and those parts of the port engine which were covered with inflammable material.

The heat in the engine room was so intense that soon after entering it Firemen Yarrow and McManus of Engine Company No. 12 found two of the stokers—James Ryan and John O'Connor—unconscious as a result of their efforts to put out the fire. Each fireman carried out a man. The stokers revived soon after reaching the open air.

Adjoining the storekeeper's room is a room used for storing of much of the ship's supplies, among these supplies was a quantity of oil. The firemen, by hard work, kept the flames from eating into that. When the fire was finally extinguished and an estimate of the damage to the port engine and electrical apparatus was asked for, little definite information was to be had at the pier. A survey of the damaged part of the ship will have to be made, it is said, before anything accurate as to the damage could be given out.

Battalion Chief Guerin said that he was unprepared to make any definite statement. John Lee, General Manager of the International Mercantile Marine, arrived on the pier soon after the flames were extinguished and immediately went into a long conference with Capt. Ranson and other officers of the ship.

Despite the contrary reports that were to be heard on all sides in the waterfront streets concerning the damage to the Teutonic, those of the officers who would talk said that the liner probably would be ready to sail next Wednesday morning. The engine, they declared, was not very badly damaged, and they were equally positive that the electrical apparatus with a little work would be as good as ever.

After the fire the burned part of the ship was overhauled, all the burned and scorched portions of the woodwork were removed while the other parts of the compartments effected were thoroughly inspected. Not a spark was found.

Capt. Ranson, who on Thursday finished his first voyage as commander of the Teutonic, said that he would not talk until after the ship had been thoroughly inspected.

It was recalled by many of the liner's officers that only a few weeks ago the Majestic, a sister ship of the Teutonic, was on fire for several hours at her pier in Liverpool. On that occasion several of the Majestic's saloon compartments were badly damaged, necessitating an overhauling of the liner.

Weaver Men Failed in Examinations.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—George B. Thomas, Acting Chief of the Bureau of City Property, and William E. Maher, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Highways, who were recently appointed, resigned their positions to-day. Both were required to take a civil service examination, and to the surprise of Mayor Weaver they failed to pass

D. B. TOUCEY DIES SUDDENLY.

New York Lawyer Expires on a Liner in Mid-Ocean.

HAVRE, July 28.—Donald Butler Toucey, a lawyer of New York, died suddenly on board the French Line steamer La Bretagne last Monday in midocean.

His death was due to cerebral hemorrhage.

Mr. Toucey had offices at 261 Broadway and was a well-known lawyer. He was a Director of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Railroad and of the United States Life Insurance Company.

He was born in Troy, N. Y., in 1861, and was educated at Columbia University. In 1854 he was graduated with the degree of LL. B. Shortly after beginning the practice of law in this city he was appointed counsel and Director of the companies named and also of the Richmond Railway and Electric Company. He was a member of the Union League, University, and other clubs, and also of the New York State Bar and Century Associations, the New England Society, and the Bar Association of New York City.

Mr. Toucey was married and lived with his family at 33 East Fifty-first Street.

CANNON MAY SEE PRESIDENT.

Speaker Believed to be Anxious About the Special Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Speaker Cannon is in town, and either to-morrow or Sunday he will go to New York. The impression is general, although the speaker will not admit it, that he is going from there to Oyster Bay to confer with the President about the extra session.

Mr. Cannon says he does not know what the extra session is to consider. If he finds out that the tariff is expected to play any important part he will certainly try to dissuade the President.

Mr. Cannon is not only the acknowledged champion of the stand-patters, but he had a definite understanding with the President on the subject last Winter, when he agreed to become the President's spokesman and chief supporter in jamming the Esch-Townsend Railroad Rate bill through the House. This understanding may be brought into the conversation.

RACING STOPPED AT DELMAR.

Management Decides Not to Oppose Folk Pending Court Decision.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—The management of the Delmar Jockey Club capitulated to-day to Gov. Folk. It was decided to-day by the management to discontinue racing until a final decision is rendered on the writ of prohibition issued Tuesday by Supreme Judge Marshall.

The track was closed this afternoon to all but the owners, jockeys, and others connected with it. Detective McKenna and his squad found the ticket office closed and no one at the gates. They saw few persons inside or outside of the grounds. Information of this condition was communicated to headquarters and no uniformed men were sent. The detectives remained within call until after the time for the first race, when they returned to their stations.

Quo warranto proceedings prepared by Attorney General Hadley were filed in the Supreme Court at Jefferson City to-day, seeking to annul the charter of the Delmar Jockey Club and to confiscate the property for the use of the State. Judge Marshall of the Supreme Court issued an order directing the respondent to appear before the Supreme Court on Oct. 10 and show cause why such an order should not issue.

The petition alleges the misuse of the franchise granted the Jockey Club since the law prohibiting pooselling and bookmaking went into effect.

NEWARK BROKER MISSING.

Sheriff Seizes His Furniture—Was Manager for J. S. Bache & Co.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 28.—Edward F. Duffy, manager of the Newark office of J. S. Bache & Co., stock brokers of 42 Broadway, New York, is reported missing since Monday. To-day his furniture and safe in his offices on the second floor of the Scheuer Building, at Broad and Commerce Streets, were seized by the Sheriff to satisfy a claim of $2,000 said to be due Arthur Holden, a bridge jumper and diver. Holden, it is said, gave the money to the broker to invest.

Mr. Duffy has been spending the Summer with his wife and two children in a cottage at Lake Hopatcong. He left there Saturday after bidding his family good bye and has not been seen by them since. He was at his office on Monday, however, and, according to friends, took the afternoon train for New York. This is the last seen of him in this city.

A representative of J. S. Bache & Co. came to the city to-day and began an investigation of the manager's accounts.

BALFOUR ENTERTAINS LODGE.

Ambassador Reid Gives a Dinner to the Senator and Loomis.

LONDON, July 28.—Premier Balfour gave a luncheon in the House of Commons to-day in honor of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts. The party included Lord Milner, Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain, and Gerald Balfour, President of the Local Government Board.

Assistant Secretary of State Loomis lunched with Foreign Secretary Lansdowne to-day.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid gave a dinner to-night at Dorchester House to Senator and Mrs. Lodge and Mr. Loomis. The other guests included the German, Spanish, and Turkish Ambassadors, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain, the Duchess of Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison, J. S. Sargent, R. A., Earl Spencer, the Countess of Strafford, and the Marquis of Tweedale.

Mr. Loomis will sail for home on the American liner New York from Southampton to-morrow.

FIVE YEARS FOR CONTRACTOR.

Thomas J. Scollans of Boston Sentenced for Bribing Juror.

BOSTON, July 28.—A sentence of from four to five years in State prison was imposed to-day upon Thomas J. Scollans, formerly a Boston teaming department contractor, for attempting to bribe a juror at his previous trial on a charge of fraud. The first three days of the imprisonment must be spent in solitary confinement.

Scollans was arrested in New York a few months ago. Before his disappearance there had been two attempts to try him on charges growing out of the teaming frauds of 1898, but both failed. The juror who was bribed on the last trial and who had served a prison sentence was a witness against Scollans.

STREET CAR BUILDERS IN $54,500,000 MERGER

The J. G. Brill Company Takes the Lead in New Combination.

ST. LOUIS CAR CO. ALSO IN

And, Perhaps, the Barney & Smith Co.—E. H. Power the President—Negotiations Kept Secret.

A combination of street car building companies, including some of the largest concerns in the United States, has been formed with a capital of $54,500,000. Foremost among the firms in the merger is the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia, which takes in the American Car Company and the John Stephenson Company, each a big concern in itself. The St. Louis Car Company is also in the merger.

Kean, Van Cortland & Co. of 30 Pine Street are the syndicate managers of the merger. Mr. Boissevain of that firm said yesterday that he was very much surprised that the news had become known. He said it had not been expected to announce it until Monday. He confirmed the report, but for further information he referred a TIMES reporter to the President of the new combination, Edward Harrison Power.

"Just say it's a combination of car-building companies for reasons of management," said Mr. Boissevain.

Mr. Power is staying at the Waldorf, but last night he was said to be in Philadelphia. His private secretary said he knew all about the combination, but was not at liberty to talk about it. Mr. Power will return this morning. William T. Van Brunt, President of the Furnaceville Iron Company, the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway Company, and the Sinnemahoning Iron and Coal Company, is also interested in the deal. It was said last night that he also was out of the city.

The $54,500,000 capital of the car-building combination is divided into a bond issue of $11,500,000, $15,500,000 of preferred stock, and $27,500,000 of common.

The J. G. Brill Company, the largest member of the combination, was incorporated under the Pennsylvania laws in 1887. It is a close corporation, and the capital stock is $600,000. The officers are G. Martin Brill, President; J. A. Brill, Vice President, and James Rawle, Secretary and Treasurer. The American Car Company was organized in the interest of the J. G. Brill Company, and is a successor to the American Car Company of St. Louis. It has a capital of $500,000 7 per cent. preferred and $500,000 common stock. John A. Brill is President.

The John Stephenson Company came into the hands of the Brill Company only last February. Its factory is at Elizabeth, N. J. The capital stock, originally $300,000, was subsequently increased to $600,000. W. H. Mullings is President and Samuel M. Curwen Vice President.

The names of the other companies in the merger Mr. Boissevain would not give yesterday, but it is known that there are several more. It was reported in the financial district that the Barney & Smith Company of Dayton, Ohio, was among them. This company has a capital stock of $2,500,000 preferred and $1,000,000 common. At the formation of the company the plant was valued at $3,500,000. The Barney & Smith Company manufactures railroad freight and passenger cars as well as street cars and street car appliances. The Guaranty Trust Company of New York is its transfer agent. James D. Platt is President, A. M. Kittredge Vice President, and J. F. Kiefaber Treasurer.

The negotiations for the consolidation were carried on with the greatest secrecy.

BIG STEEL DEAL PROPOSED.

Corey and Presidents of Subsidiary Companies in Conference.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 28.—President Corey of the United States Steel Corporation came here this morning and had a long conference with President Palmer of the American Steel and Wire Company, President Schiller of the National Tube Company, President Topping of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, President Lynch of the H. C. Frick Coke Company, President Buffington of the Illinois Steel Company, President Reed of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, President Clemson of the Pittsburg Steamship Company, President Dinkey of the Carnegie Steel Company, President Major of the American Bridge Company, and E. J. Kerr, General Ore Agent of the United States Steel Corporation.

After the conference certain officials of the Pittsburg Coal Company were admitted, and for an hour an important deal in coal and coke was discussed.

The Pittsburg Coal Company has offered to sell 8,000 acres of rich coke land to the United States Steel Corporation for $10,000,000, and it is understood to-night that Mr. Corey said he liked the proposition, but would look over the land personally before reaching a decision.

100-YEAR-OLD MAN IN COURT.

His Father Lived to be 125, Says the Accused Canalboat Owner.

Charles Dimmers of Buffalo, who is more than 100 years old, was the defendant in an Admiralty case heard yesterday in United States Commissioner Rowe's office in Jersey City. He seemed to be vigorous, and if he had given his age as seventy no one would have questioned his statement.

Dimmers is Captain and owner of the canalboat H. H. Baker, and the complainant was Joseph H. Swenson, who alleges that Dimmers owes him $300 for lumber used in repairing the boat. Dimmers disputes the claim. He testified that he bought the lumber in New York.

Dimmers, who is short and stout, sat squarely in the witness chair and gave his testimony in a firm voice.

"I was born in Prussia," he said, "and I came of a long-lived family. My father was 125 years old. I have a sister living in Prussia who is nearly that age. I have been working on canals for seventy-seven years. I am also a veteran of the Franco-Prussian war."

Dimmers is reputed to be worth $200,000, but on that point he would give no information.

$225,000 for Little Sisters' Home.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., July 28.—Bishop Conaty of this diocese of the Roman Catholic Church, confirmed to-day the report that he had received the personal check of a Los Angeles man for $[illegible] as a donation to the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, work on the construction of which is about to begin.

ELSIE DE WOLFE ENGAGED?

A Report Says That She Will Marry Joseph Wheelock, Jr.

It is reported in theatrical circles that Elsie De Wolfe and Joseph Wheelock, Jr., are to be married in the Winter. Neither one is in New York to say whether it is true or not.

Mr. Wheelock will make his début as a star this Winter in George Ade's new play, "The 'Varsity Man." He and Miss De Wolfe were in the same company, "The Other Girl." He made a hit in "Business Is Business" with William H. Crane.

TORPEDO HITS A STEAMER.

Gunners at Newport Station Send Test Missile Astray.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 28.—The steamer Nashua, at the Old Colony Dock, was hit to-day by a test torpedo and slightly damaged.

Gunners at the torpedo station were firing a torpedo with a practice head. The torpedo came up after making a dive and struck the Nashua just below the water line, tearing off some of the copper sheathing. The steel practice head of the torpedo was dented.

STEAMER SUNK IN COLLISION.

British Craft Saves Passengers and Crew of Wrecked Vessel.

HAVANA, July 28.—The coasting steamer Nueva Morters, of the Herrera Line, was sunk last night in a collision with the British steamer Pocklington, off Nuevitas.

Capt. Whyte of the Pocklington reports all on board the Nueva Morters, including passengers, were saved. The Morters is a total loss.

THREAT TO BURN FULFILLED.

Man Warned a Year Ago Not to Move Into Doomed House.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 28.—John Scott of Lower Chanceford Township one year ago, when about to move into a house there, received an anonymous letter, as follows:

"Beware, beware! If you move in this house you will be burned out, and may be burned up yourself."

While the Scott family were at a Sunday school picnic yesterday their dwelling and furniture were burned to ashes.

GULF PIPE LINE FINANCED.

Kansas Oil Producers Get Backing for Plan in Pittsburg.

INDEPENDENCE, Kan., July 28.—It is announced that negotiations have been completed in Pittsburg by the Melon Brothers, the Cudahys, and the Shell Transportation Company for the financing of the proposed pipe line to the Gulf of Mexico with the Union Trust Company of Pittsburg.

The pipe line will extend from Chanute to Port Arthur, 650 miles, and will cost about $6,000,000.

SAYS ENGINEER IS FIREBUG.

Lieut. Stevens of Massachusetts Militia Accused of Arson.

BOSTON, July 28.—Lieut. Walter C. Stevens, head of the Signal Corps of the State Militia, was arrested by the State police at his office in Melrose to-day on a charge of setting fire to a house he owned in West Peabody on July 21.

Stevens is said to have been at the house, and afterward the caretaker, Eben A. Larrabee, stated a candle was found burning in rags and paper in a furnace pipe. Larrabee's gossip brought the matter to the attention of the State police.

Stevens is a civil engineer of high professional standing.

MAYOR KILLED ARMED ENEMY.

Alabaman Resented a Fine, Went Hunting, and Was Shot.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 28.—B. A. Gallagher was shot and killed to-day by E. Hursey, Postmaster and Mayor of Abbeville, at that place. Gallagher and Hursey had been at outs for some time. Gallagher was arrested and fined by Hursey about a month ago.

He refused to pay the fine, and to-day came downtown with a pistol buckled on and a shotgun in his hand. He was just across the street from Hursey's store when Hursey fired on him without warning. The charge of buckshot entered Gallagher's abdomen and lodged in his back. He soon died. Hursey gave himself up.

SIMEON FORD'S AUTO GONE.

Chauffeur Vanished on Tuesday and So Did Touring Car.

Special to The New York Times.

RYE, July 28.—Mrs. Simeon Ford, wife of the owner of the Grand Union Hotel, who is at their large villa at Oakland Beach during the absence of Mr. Ford in Europe, has asked the police to look for her chauffeur, Frank Hunt, who disappeared on Tuesday with Mr. Ford's touring car.

The chauffeur, who has been with the Fords about two years, took Mrs. Ford and a party of friends to Larchmont on Tuesday and left them there for a visit. They have not seen him since. The number of the car is 13,460, New York.

SNUB PLATT AMENDMENT.

It Will Not Be Printed with the Cuban Constitution.

HAVANA, July 28.—By a majority of one the House to-day refused to include the Platt amendment as an appendix in the copies of the constitution which were directed to be printed for public distribution. The original proposition was to publish 50,000 copies without the Platt appendix and an amendment to include the appendix was defeated 15 to 16. Barely a quorum was present.

Enrique Villuendas, until recently a Moderate, but now one of the most ardent supporters of Gen. Miguel Gomez, the National Liberal candidate for President, argued that the amendment was forced upon the constitutional convention by the American Military Government, and that since it was agreed to as a permanent treaty it was no longer a part of the constitution.

$8.50 TO ATLANTIC CITY AND RETURN. Sunday excursion July 30, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Special train leaves New York 7:45 A. M., stopping at Newark and Elizabeth. Returning, leave Atlantic City 7 P. M. —adv.

THINKS JAPAN, IF ASKED, WILL GRANT ARMISTICE

Komura's Representative Considers Consent Probable.

NOT URGED BY MR. ROOSEVELT

Report That the President Pressed for a Cessation of Hostilities Denied by Mr. Sato.

While receiving the newspaper men yesterday on behalf of his chief, Mr. Sato, the secretary to Baron Komura, said that if an armistice was asked for by Russia it would in all likelihood be granted by the Japanese representatives. At the same time he denied positively that President Roosevelt at the recent visit of Baron Komura to Sagamore Hill had urged the granting of an armistice on the peace envoy. He was asked whether the commanders in the field were carrying on the war without regard to the peace negotiations.

"They are now," was Mr. Sato's reply. "But the armistice will undoubtedly be one of the first things considered by the conference. And my Government will be satisfied to grant one if it is thought to be favorable. But it will necessarily have to depend on the circumstances."

"Did the President urge Baron Komura to accede to one?" was asked.

"No," replied Mr. Sato. "I know that the report to that effect is not true."

Asked what the expression "plenary powers" meant in the instructions to the envoys, Mr. Sato said:

"By plenary powers is meant the power to bind the Government temporarily until the treaty drawn up by the Commissioners is either ratified or refused."

"Do Baron Komura's powers include that of negotiating a treaty of alliance with Russia?"

"No."

"Is it likely that an agreement may be entered into between Russia and Japan relating to a joint occupation of Manchuria?"

Joint Occupation Possible.

"That might come, but it is entirely in the air now."

"How far are your Generals in the field controlled by directions from Tokio?"

"They are left free hands absolutely," explained Mr. Sato. "In previous wars they received directions from the home Government, but that was found to be bad policy. At the present time, with the enormous armies engaged, it takes months to prepare for a move, and it would be out of the question to interfere with the commander in chief."

Discussing the possibility of China making claims for damages against both belligerents on account of the campaign in Manchuria, Mr. Sato said:

"China may have some claim against Russia, but it can have none against Japan. She allowed Russia to occupy Manchuria because she was unable to defend herself. To that the whole war may be ascribed. If she could have kept Russia out there would have been no war. I cannot see how she could fairly claim damages from Japan for events provoked by her own lack of power. She would have a better chance against Russia."

Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, the peace envoys, spent the day quietly in preparations for the conference. The Baron took a drive alone in the afternoon. It was the only time he left the Waldorf-Astoria during the day till he started for the dinner of the Nippon Club in the evening.

The clerks of the hotel have had their hands full turning away persons who wanted to call on the peace envoys for one reason or another, their objects ranging from the soliciting of book subscriptions to religious propaganda. One Brooklyn woman mailed a tract called "The Revelation of Baba Ullah" to Baron Komura with the evident hope of converting a man reported to be without a religion.

The Courtesies to Mr. Taft.

When the fact that the famous Chrysanthemum Gardens had been opened to Secretary Taft at Tokio was mentioned to Mr. Sato last night, he remarked that this fact furnished an eloquent proof of the feelings entertained by the Japanese toward America.

"These gardens are almost sacred in our country," said Mr. Sato, "and this is the first time they have been thrown open to a foreigner on a private occasion. It is a marked distinction and a great honor. To our own people they are open only twice a year."

Baron Komura was made an honorary member of the Nippon Club last night, on which occasion an elaborate dinner was given to him, Minister Takahira, and Consul Uchida by prominent members of the club, including Dr. Takamine, the President; M. Morimura, K. Imanishi, T. Hayashi, S. Yajima, and T. T. Takahishi. Baron Kaneko was also a guest.

The dinner consisted of thirty-two courses, and the saki was served hot, the high temperature not interfering with the diners' enjoyment of the national drink. Among the viands on the bill were Komura peace sea bass, Oyama chestnuts, Togo lobster, peaches of the Rising Sun, seaweed of the Land of Yama, Cherry Blossom chicken, and imperial soup. In explaining the "Togo lobster" course the manager of the club said that no disrespect was meant to Japan's great Admiral, but rather a compliment, for in Japan the lobster stands as the symbol of long life and had quite a different significance, he said, from that usually accepted in America.

Baron Komura Speaks.

At the dinner Baron Komura made his only public utterance so far. He said, among other things, that it gave him great pleasure to see a club of his countrymen in New York, and that his investigations had shown that nowhere in the world outside of the fatherland were the Japanese so prosperous and happy as in New York. The Baron's speech was greeted with loud Banzais.

MANCHESTER, Mass., July 28.—Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador, expects to leave Magnolia, where his Summer home is, for New York on Sunday, and will there await the arrival of the Russian peace envoys.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 28.—M. H. D. Peirce, Third Assistant Secretary of State, arrived here in an automobile from Boston this afternoon to make final arrangements for the peace conference.

Two large automobiles of the latest

make will be sent here early next week for the use of the plenipotentiaries in going from the hotel to the Navy Yard, where the conference will be held. In addition launches and carriages will be at the disposal of the envoys.

Mr. Peirce will leave here next Wednesday for New York, and will remain there until Aug. 5, when he will go to Oyster Bay on board the Sylph to be present at the introduction of the plenipotentiaries on board the Mayflower.

JAPAN WILL NEED MONEY.

Takahashi Says She Will Borrow If Peace Is Concluded.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—The Statist this morning publishes an interview with Koretiyo Takahashi, the special Finance Commissioner of Japan, who expresses himself as hopeful that peace will result from the coming negotiations. He bases this hope on his personal conviction that Japan's demands will be reasonable, and that the true interests of Russia require that she make peace. The appointment of M. Witte, he adds, strengthens this hope.

Should hostilities continue, M. Takahashi says, Japan is in a position to prosecute them successfully, as she has on hand as a result of the two recent loans the means to carry on the conflict for a considerable time, and there is no question of her ability to borrow further. M. Takahashi adds that when she first decided to borrow, Japan concluded that it would be best for her own interests and fairest to those making the loans to give special security, and she can continue to do that, pledging railways and public works. Japan's profits from railways are more than £1,000,000 annually; her profits from the tobacco monopoly are more than £3,000,000, and from the camphor monopoly over £100,000.

Asked whether Japan would have to borrow should peace be concluded, M. Takahashi answered in the affirmative, pointing out that large sums would be necessary for the development of Formosa, Korea, and Hokkadio. Should the protection of Manchuria be intrusted to Japan until China was in a position to give effectual protection, it would be necessary to put out a considerable sum there also. Besides, it would be of the utmost importance that Japan pay the loans raised at home. The return of this money would result in trade and the development of the country.

Should an indemnity be paid by Russia, M. Takahashi concluded, it could be used to pay off the internal loans and provide for the winding up of the war, but there would still be a large sum required for the development of Japan and her dependencies.

TAFT TOASTS JAPAN'S ARMY.

Refrains, However, from Referring to the War in a Speech at Tokio.

TOKIO, July 28.—Gen. Terauchi, the Minister of War, to-day entertained Secretary Taft and his party at a luncheon and garden party in the famous gardens surrounding the Arsenal. The members of the Cabinet, the elder statesmen, and many officers of the army and navy were present. The party numbered 250.

Luncheon was served in a temporary pavilion, which was almost covered with American and Japanese flags. Gen. Terauchi escorted Miss Alice Roosevelt and Mme. Terauchi was escorted by Secretary Taft. President Roosevelt was toasted by Gen. Terauchi, who also led the cheering for him. When Minister Griscom proposed the health of the Emperor of Japan the Americans present rose and gave three banzais and three American cheers.

Gen. Terauchi proposed the healths of Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt.

Secretary Taft, in toasting the Japanese Army, dwelt chiefly on its record in the war with China and the Boxer uprising and on questions connected with its organization and leadership. He did not refer to the present war.

Marquis Ito chanted an original poem composed in honor of the visit of the Americans. After luncheon an hour was spent in viewing the extensive gardens.

Japanese Seize a German Steamer.

TOKIO, July 28.—The German steamer Lydia of 1,059 tons has been seized by the Japanese near the Loochoo Islands.

SAKHALIN GARRISON CORNERED.

Is Completely Isolated and Its Surrender Is Expected.

TOKIO, July 28.—Luikoff, on Sakhalin Island, to which point the Russians have retreated, is some thirty miles southeast of Alexandrovsk, beyond a range of hills separating the Alexandrovsk district from the plain.

Here the Russians are completely isolated owing to lack of roads. It is impossible for them to make a long stand, and it is expected that they will soon be subdued. A victory over them will make the Japanese virtual masters of the whole island.

There is great rejoicing in Tokio over the success of the Sakhalin expedition.

The landing at Krestakamp lighthouse is regarded as the first entry of the Japanese army into Russian territory proper.

Admiral Kataoka reports that the squadron sent to Dekastries Bay on July 24 found the lighthouse at Krestakamp abandoned. The squadron proceeded to Basalt Island, and observed four guns in the direction of the Alexandrovsk Post Office. These guns opened fire, but were immediately silenced. The city was burned and a building like a magazine exploded. Dekastries Bay is opposite Sakhalin, sixty miles northeast of the Sakhalin town of Alexandrovsk.

The Navy Department announces the rescue of the crew of the German steamer Cecele, which is aground off Cape Patience, Sakhalin. Four Germans, two British subjects, one Norwegian, and thirty-six others were saved and taken to Otaru, Japan, on July 26. The rescue was undertaken at the request of the German Minister here.

MUJIKS MEET SECRETLY.

Assemble in the Woods—The Novosti Permanently Suppressed.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The internal situation continues gloomy. Strikes on the Caucasian railways are causing serious difficulties in the transport of naphtha.

News comes from Saratoff that the peasants are holding secret meetings in the woods to discuss the situation.

There is the usual budget of agrarian and anti-Semitic riots.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The suspension of the Novosti, the leading Jewish Liberal organ, is to be made permanent. Interior Minister Bouligin has recommended to the Senate that the paper be suppressed on account of its generally pernicious and provocative tone. Under the new ownership it is considered to be little more than the organ of the Jewish Revolutionary Society.

The newspapers announce the appointment of Gen. Durnovo as Governor General of Moscow in place of Gen. Kozloff, who is considered to have been too vacillating in his policy toward the Zemstvo Congress.

The crop conditions in Russia, according to Charles Von Schwanebach, head of the Department of Agriculture, are by no means so grave as painted. Though the situation is bad in six provinces of the Volga basin and Central Russia, and assistance will be required to tide over the Winter, there is no fear of a general famine.

The annual fair at Nizhni-Novgorod opened to-day with the customary ceremonies, but the town was almost empty. A majority of the shops have been shut, largely owing to the disturbed state of the country.

WOMAN'S STORY OF A SNAKE.

Measured 6 Feet and Had Twelve Rattles—She Shot It Three Times.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 28.—Mrs. Ward McIntyre of Boston Corners, N. Y., went to the spring near her home this morning to get water, and as she leaned over to drop the bucket heard a rattling behind her. She turned and saw a few feet away, its body coiled to strike, a big rattlesnake.

Mrs. McIntyre is a woman of resource. With a movement quicker even than the snake's, she seized a fence rail and threw it. The rail struck the snake, pinning it to the ground, and Mrs. McIntyre added her weight, jumping on the rail, thus fastening the snake firmly.

She then summoned her little girl and told her to bring a rifle from the house. All the while the snake was striking at Mrs. McIntyre, but she was far enough off that its thrusts fell short, and when the rifle was brought to her she sent three bullets into the snake.

The rattler was six feet long, exclusive of the tail, which had twelve rattles.

ZIONISTS EXCHANGE BLOWS.

Fight in Hallways—Turbulent Discussion of Britain's Offer.

BASEL, July 28.—While the Zionist delegates were assembling this morning considerable scuffling occurred in the hallways and the stairways of the Casino. This caused angry gesticulation and shouting, and blows were exchanged. The police intervened and cleared the stairways of the disorderly element.

The Congress held a lively session over the question of the proposed Zionist colony in East Africa. Israel Zangwill urged the acceptance of the British proposition provided the unhealthy tract upon the plateau of Guasso Ngischu (comprising 5,000 square miles) be replaced or extended to a more favorable location.

Sir Francis Montefiore warmly contended for Palestine as a more proper site for colonization.

Owing to the interest aroused in the colonization question over 100 orators had requested to be heard. Dr. Syrkin of Paris offered a resolution providing for an unlimited debate, which was defeated by a large majority. Thereupon a small group began a noisy demonstration, compelling President Nordau to close the session amid a scene of general agitation.

At the afternoon session the discussion was resumed. Mr. Cowan of London and Mr. Leon, on behalf of the American delegates, urged that Great Britain's offer be declined. Other speakers argued strongly in favor of the acceptance of the offer.

The Congress resolved to designate four speakers, each to have half an hour for the explanation of the diverse views held on the question. The vote aroused a further turbulent demonstration on the part of the minority, which, however, M. Nordau eventually pacified by a promise to extend the speakers' time limit. The discussion will be resumed, and, it is believed, concluded at a special session to-morrow evening.

A PLEBISCITE IN NORWAY.

People to Vote on the Question of Separation from Sweden.

CHRISTIANIA, July 28.—The special committee of the Storthing to which was referred the Government's proposal for a referendum on the dissolution of the union with Sweden unanimously decided to recommend the acceptance of the proposal.

The Storthing at this evening's session unanimously adopted the proposal, fixing Aug. 13 for the submission of the question to the people.

The special committee in its report says that the referendum will enable foreign nations fully to understand the real standpoint of the Norwegian people. The committee recommends that the referendum be considered as an isolated fact, not as a link in the chain of conditions set up by the Swedish special committee.

PLOT TO KILL THE SULTAN.

Arms Found in Roumania—Abdul Hamid on His Escape Last Week.

BUCHAREST, July 28.—A plot against the life of the Sultan of Turkey has been discovered by the authorities at Kustenji. A search of houses occupied by Turks disclosed large quantities of revolvers, rifles, cartridges, and compromising documents.

The Roumanian officials subsequently discovered cases of rifles hidden in the hold of a Turkish steamer now at Kustenji.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 28.—In reply to a Mussulman address of loyalty and gratification at his escape from assassination by the explosion of a bomb last Friday the Sultan says that the protection of Divine providence on that occasion was God's reward to him for his constant endeavors to promote the peace and happiness of his people.

The Sultan adds that the only feature of the incident which deeply affected him was the fact that so many of his dear, devoted soldiers and well-beloved people were killed or injured.

ALMOST SWAM THE CHANNEL.

T. W. Burgess's Leg Gave Out Near End of His Journey.

DOVER, England, July 28.—T. W. Burgess started this morning in a second attempt to swim across the Channel, entering the water at the coastguard station at Lydden, four miles northwest of this port.

He was taken out of the water when within four and a half miles of the French coast, suffering from a bad leg.

Burgess made a great struggle to get on the proper side of The Varne, a shoal, and had to go at racing speed to catch the tide. In making this effort he sprained a tendon in the right leg, but pluckily continued his task for another six hours, when he completely lost the use of the leg.

Otherwise he was in good condition when he left the water at 8:55, nine miles off Cape Gris-Nez and four and a half miles from the French coast, having swam and drifted twenty-nine miles.

Burgess got within four miles of the French coast in his first attempt to swim the Channel, in 1904.

AMERICAN MONEY AIDS PERU.

President Pardo Says It Is Rapidly Developing Industries.

LIMA, Peru, July 28.—President Pardo opened Congress this afternoon. In his message he called attention to the rapid development of trade with foreign countries, agriculture, and mining, which he said was in a great measure due to the large amount of American capital invested in this republic.

As a result, he declared, Peru will soon be able to demonstrate to the foreign financial markets the prosperous condition of the country, the guarantees of peace, and the immense natural wealth of the republic, thus opening up the country to further foreign investments.

BRITISH ANTI-GERMAN PRECAUTIONS CONTINUE

Work on the New Naval Base in Scotland to be Rushed.

WARSHIPS' VISIT TO BALTIC

Regarded in France as a Retort to the Kaiser's Manifestations—Press Censorship Talked Of.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 28.—The announcement of the approaching visit of the British Channel fleet to the Baltic has produced a marked impression in France.

The visit is represented as a retort to the manifestations of the German Emperor.

LONDON, Saturday, July 29.—In the course of a discussion of the vote for naval works in the House of Commons yesterday Arthur Hamilton Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, announced that the Admiralty had decided not to proceed with the Chatham dockyard extension, but instead to push work on the new base at Rosyth, Firth of Forth, Scotland. The Chatham extension scheme as explained in 1903 contemplated the expenditure of $22,500,000.

Explaining the reasons for this step Mr. Lee said there was a probability that warships in the future would be fewer in number and greater in individual power. Hence the berthing and docking space must be of the largest size. The Admiralty had decided that Rosyth possessed greater strategical and other advantages than Chatham.

Probably mindful of the sensation caused in Germany by his speech at Eastleigh last February, Mr. Lee added that he did not wish to enlarge on the strategic advantages of a naval base on the east coast, as it must be patent to everybody. Plans had been prepared for a naval base of the most complete description, so that extensions could be erried out as required. The initial works would be complete in themselves and would cost $12,500,000.

Replying to a question in the House of Lords yesterday, the Marquis of Linlithgow, Secretary for Scotland, stated that the Admiralty hoped to make representations in responsible newspaper quarters regarding the danger of the publication of news in war times or times of national emergency. If these representations failed, he said, legislation might become necessary.

That British naval preparations recently have been made with a view to the possibility of war with Germany has been so evident that even officially it has practically been admitted. Mr. Lee's announcement regarding the new naval base follows a few hours after the information was given out by the Admiralty that the Channel Fleet, the most powerful of all the British squadrons, was going to the Baltic, and would remain there for a considerable time for "manoeuvres."

Perhaps as good an indication as any other of official opinion in England was the fact that Mr. Lee, after his speech last February, was not asked to resign, or even censured, in spite of the denunciation of his statements with which the German newspapers were filled. It is true that he made a sort of denial, in which he declared that the meaning given to his words had never existed in his mind, but no one in England took this denial seriously.

The speech was made in reply to the toast "The Imperial Forces" at a railway dinner in Hampshire. Mr. Lee referred to the recent great reforms in the British navy, and said they arose out of the redistribution of naval power in Europe and out of the lessons of the war in the Far East. There had been a complete redistribution of the British fleet, in order to be prepared for possible enemies.

The balance and centre of naval power in Europe, said Mr. Lee, had been shifted during the last few years. They had not so much to keep their eyes upon France and the Mediterranean as they had to look with more anxiety, though not fear, toward the North Sea. It was for that reason that the fleets had been distributed to enable them to deal with any danger in that direction, should it unfortunately occur, rather than devote their attention to the Mediterranean.

Mr. Lee added that the whole of the effective reserve ships had been placed in commission, and they were now ready to go to sea at a few hours' notice. They had been organized in actual squadrons, and would be taken into action if war were declared suddenly. If war should unhappily be declared, under existing conditions the British navy would get its blow in first, before the other side had time even to read in the papers that war had been declared.

The speaker proceeded to say that all ineffective ships had been brought home from squadrons abroad and put on the scrap heap, and he hoped they would never be seen again flying the white ensign. The harbors and docks had also been cleared of a vast number of ships which blocked them up, and which the present war had proved to be useless.

In conclusion Mr. Lee said that England's fighting strength, as a fighting naval power, had been practically doubled. The British navy was stronger and more ready now to undertake any task which the nation demanded of it than hitherto.

MORE TROUBLE OVER MOROCCO.

France and Germany Unable to Agree on a Definite Programme.

PARIS, July 28.—France's relations with Germany are again showing signs of strain, owing to the inability of Premier Rouvier and Ambassador von Radolin to conclude a definite programme for the Moroccan conference.

The agreement of July 8 contemplated a joint programme, but the arrangement of this programme is causing renewed difficulty, particularly in connection with France's right to police the territory adjoining Algeria and supervise the maintenance of order throughout the Sultan's empire. It is the French view that these rights follow from the agreement of July 8, whereas Germany does not wish to define the extent of French police and financial reforms.

The indecisive status of the negotiations has caused renewed apprehension on the Bourse, and the newspapers are again sharply criticising Germany's course.

TANGIER, July 28.—Count von Tattenbach-Ashold, head of the German Mission in Morocco, has informed the Moroccan Foreign Office that Germany stipulates that the programme of the proposed international conference be communicated to her in advance as a condition of her acceptance of the invitation. France, Great Britain, and Spain already have made a similar reservation.

It is feared that some difficulty will attend the question of voting at the conference, as it is understood that Germany will advocate that all the decisions of the conference be made unanimously, the votes to include those of the Sultan's delegates.

ANGLO-FRENCH CORDIALITY.

Many Entertainments Planned for French Officers in England.

LONDON, July 28.—The elaborate official programme for the visit of the French fleet to Spithead in the week beginning Aug. 7 shows the importance attached to this further demonstration of Anglo-French friendship. King Edward, Premier Balfour, and Foreign Secretary Lansdowne will each act as host at functions in honor of the visitors, and both houses of Parliament have arranged to give luncheons to the French officers.

The visitors will have the privilege during their stay of free railway and hotel accommodations, in order that they may visit any interesting places they desire to see.

King Edward will review the French and British fleets on Aug. 9, and will take luncheon on board the French flagship Massena.

The French officers will be the guests at banquets, luncheons, and garden parties at Windsor Castle, the Guild Hall in London, and elsewhere, and will also be entertained at various fêtes. The fleet will leave for Portsmouth Aug. 14.

NEGRO ATTACKS LITTLE GIRL.

His Description Answers That of Charles Long, the Murderer.

PLAINFIELD, July 28.—Charles Long, the negro murderer of Matthew Cunningham of Trenton, who has escaped from Dismal Swamp in South Plainfield, is believed to have been the man who attacked one of the little girls of the fresh air camp at Netherwood this morning. The man dragged her screaming into the woods and then fled.

This morning Miss Sarah A. Curry, who is in charge of the camp, started from Netherwood with a large number of children and the mothers of some of them for New York. As they were passing a strip of woods on the way to the railroad station a negro jumped out in the rear of their procession and grabbed the girl who was furthest behind.

She is Annie Wagner, nine years old, who, with Mrs. Cousins, her aunt, was walking some distance behind the others. She was also several yards behind her aunt.

The little girl's screams as the negro disappeared with her in the woods attracted the attention of her companions. Her mother, who was in the party, ran after the negro, followed by the other children. He dropped the little girl and, drawing a revolver and brandishing it at the crowd, fled. The man's description answers that of Long.

THIEVES KILL PAWNBROKER.

Get Away with $600 in Money and Many Diamonds.

DETROIT, July 28.—Joseph Moyer, a pawnbroker at 42 Monroe Avenue, was attacked this evening and mortally injured by thieves, who caught him alone in his office. He died at a hospital without regaining consciousness.

The thieves got away with about $600 in money and probably $1,000 worth of diamonds, though some estimates of the loss in diamonds make it $4,000. Moyer was left with his head terribly crushed and battered. Diamonds and other jewelry were scattered around the floor. Moyer's assailants had evidently snatched some trays of jewelry from the show windows after felling the pawnbroker with a heavy stick or bar of iron. In their desperate hurry to escape they had scattered some of their plunder on the floor.

The tragedy was discovered by passers-by who noticed the disordered condition of the display windows. Moyer was found lying on the floor of his private office. The thieves had gained access to the cash drawer by taking the keys from their victim's pocket.

The affair occurred within a block of police headquarters. Several suspects have been placed under arrest.

SAYS HE'S HER HUSBAND.

Mrs. Schmidt Picks Man Out in the Street—He Denies It.

Frederick Washburn, a sign painter, who lives at the Vigilant Lodging House, 100 Bowery, was walking along Eleventh Avenue yesterday, when at Forty-second Street a woman rushed up to him and grabbing him by the arm shouted:

"Oh, it's you. I've got a warrant for your arrest."

Policeman Levy appeared, whereupon the woman, who said she was Mrs. Bridget Schmidt, declared that she was Washburn's wife, and that he had abandoned her. She demanded his arrest upon a warrant which she had obtained from Magistrate Finn.

"Is she your wife?" asked Levy.

"Never saw her in my life before," said Washburn.

Levy, however, in view of the Magistrate's warrant, had to arrest the sign painter, who was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, then to the West Side Court. Washburn still denied that he was the woman's husband, while she contended that he had abandoned her and changed his name. To complicate matters, a young son of Mrs. Schmidt identified the man as his "papa."

Several marks which Mrs. Schmidt said her husband had were not found on Washburn, but he was held, pending positive identification.

FOR PRIZES ON PROHIBITION.

College Students Engage In Debate In Ocean Grove Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 28.—In the Auditorium this evening college students representing the Eastern Inter-State Oratorical Contest, engaged in a debate for prizes touching on prohibition. The contest was held under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Prohibition Association, of which D. Leigh Colvin of Columbia University, New York, is President.

Those who tried for the cash prizes and a scholarship in a Chicago school of oratory were H. C. Geran of Michigan, J. C. Bowman of Ohio, James A. Melrose of New York, A. D. Burkett of Indiana, Thomas B. Uber of Pennsylvania, and Alfred C. Millican, representing the association.

Want Drunkards Put in State Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 28.—A petition has been presented to the Grand Jury, which is now meeting at the Court House here, asking that habitual drunkards be sent to State Prison in order to reform their habits and instruct them in a trade. One woman here has been out of jail only thirty-five days in two years, and there are many others nearly as bad. The expense to the county of maintaining them is heavy.

Retired Banker a Suicide.

BOSTON, July 28.—The body of Edward R. Sherburne, a retired banker, was found in the Sprague Woods, a part of the Jamaica Plain district, to-day. There were bullet wounds in the forehead and breast and a revolver was in his hand. He disappeared from a local sanitarium a few days ago.

Kaiser Due at Copenhagen Monday.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—It is semi-officially announced that Emperor William will arrive here next Monday afternoon.

SUMMER COLDS.

Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world wide Cold Cure, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove. 25c.—adv.

STORAGE BATTERY TEST SATISFIES MR. EDISON

Says a Year's Use Has Shown the Problem Is Solved.

IS USED ON AN AUTOMOBILE

Scores of Delivery Wagons, Equipped with the Device, Said to Show Decreased Expense.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—Thomas A. Edison says he has solved the problem of electric storage battery traction as a practical commercial agency. With his son, Charles Edison, and Frederick Ott, one of his expert assistants, he traveled from Menlo Park to Philadelphia late Wednesday night in an ordinary automobile touring car.

"All the fellows said it could not be done," said Mr. Edison at the Hotel Walton to-night, "but I've solved the problem. I could not believe that nature possessed such a paucity of material for electric storage batteries that lead was the only substance we could use for that purpose. After some research I found that iron rust, nickel rust, and potash answered the purpose just as well, and the only thing left for me to do was to perfect such cells so as to make them of commercial use."

Mr. Edison said that for more than a year 160 delivery wagons in different parts of the country have been regularly driven by the new storage batteries. Many of these wagons are operated by an express company in Washington, and Mr. Edison says that reports on their work and of the work performed by such vehicles in other cities show that the cost is about 58 per cent. of that of horses.

In all, he says, he has manufactured 14,000 of his new storage cells, and is now erecting a factory at Menlo Park, 600 by 60 feet, and three stories high, especially for their manufacture.

Asked if he had tried his cells in touring cars, he said: "Not to any great extent. I am not an automobile manufacturer, but the cells are there if wanted. A friend, however, equipped his touring car with my cells. It weighs two tons, and last week he tried it on one of the New Jersey roads, with the result that he ran easily at a rate of thirty-three miles an hour."

Mr. Edison says that his storage cells are no smaller than the present lead cells, but that they are about half the weight of the latter. Moreover, he says that while the life of the lead cells is about one year, his will not have to be renewed for eight or ten years. Equipped with his cells, he says, a vehicle could be run from Philadelphia to New York without recharging on the journey.

MUNICIPAL CAR SYSTEM PAYS.

Report on a Year's Working of the Lines in Manchester, England.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Consul Hamm at Hull, England, sends a report on the results of municipal ownership of street cars in Manchester for the year ended March 31, 1905, which were made known at a recent meeting of the Tramway Committee of the Corporation.

The report states that in 1904 the routes open for traffic aggregated 137 miles of single track. During the year just ended extensions have been made and opened for traffic, so that the average length of single track open for traffic on March 31, 1905, was 146 miles. The revenue account shows that the total income for the year was $3,159,778, and that the charges were $506,388, leaving a net profit for the year of $604,750, against $606,527 for the preceding year.

During the year the number of passengers carried was 126,900,875, an increase of over 6,000,000 on the previous year. The car mileage shows an increase of considerably over half a million miles, the figures being 14,123,124 last year, against 13,617,448 in 1903-4.

The percentage of passengers' fares shows that 71.94 per cent. paid 2 cents for the journey, 11.01 per cent. 3 cents, 7.10 per cent. 4 cents, and 5.40 per cent. 1 cent. Of the total number of passengers carried 91,281,804 paid 2-cent fares.

The electrical energy used during the year amounted to 18,854,240 units, against 16,615,764 in the previous year. The average traffic revenue per car mile was 21.36 cents, against 21.04 cents, and the average traffic revenue per mile of single track $21,495, against $22,340 in 1903-4. The average working expenses per car mile, including power cost, was 13.98 cents, against 13.56 cents.

There has been a reduction in working hours from seventy to fifty-four per week. The maximum wage paid the motormen is 14 cents per hour, and conductors 13.50 cents per hour. A [illegible] of one week's holiday a year with [illegible] given. Uniform clothing is supplied [illegible] free riding on the cars to and from [illegible]

ROBBED WHILE AT FUNE[illegible]

Money That Aged Man and Wi[illegible] Saved Was Taken.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 28.—While William McKee of Rock Hill was busy with the funeral of his wife some one broke into a tin box and stole $1,200.

McKee is seventy-five years old, and he and his wife had labored more than a half century to accumulate the money. They had planned to go West and visit relatives, and had collected the money, which was out at interest. Just before they were to start the wife died.

Hospital Trustees Win Point.

TRENTON, July 28.—Justice Dixon to-day filed an opinion in the Supreme Court that the Board of Hospital Trustees of Jersey City and not the Board of Health of that city is the proper body to supervise the construction of Jersey City's new $200,000 city hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:06 A. M.—333 West Twenty-sixth Street; Paul Fatmower; damage, $15.

2:55 A. M.—22 Murray Street and 25 Park Place; E. Steiger & Co.; damage, $5,000.

10 A. M.—400 Madison Street; owner unknown; damage slight.

11:55 A. M.—66 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; Carl Matlin; damage, $25.

1:10 P. M.—770 East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street; John Welthy; damage trifling.

2:15 P. M.—1,151 Third Avenue; John Pepper; damage, $100.

2:40 P. M.—27 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; owner unknown; damage, $10.

2:55 P. M.—336 East Ninety-fifth Street; Selig Abraham; damage, $10.

3 P. M.—417 East Seventy-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $5.

4 P. M.—4,158 Third Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:10 P. M.—2,402 Amsterdam Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $5.

6 P. M.—Eleventh Street and North River; White Star liner Teutonic; damage, $5,000.

6:20 P. M.—4 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; Isaac King; damage, $25.

8:38 P. M.—125 Essex Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:45 P. M.—128 East Broadway; Salomon Garfield; damage, $1.

9:35 P. M.—224 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $25.

ROOSEVELT SURPRISES CONEY AND BIG FLEET

Continued from Page 1.

of guests who had arrived from this city, including John Arbuckle, Commissioner Darlington, I. N. Seligman, Isidor Straus, Frank Q. Barstow, Constant A. Andrews, Jacob A. Riis, and Miss Riis.

When all got through shaking hands with the President, automobiles took them to the Sea Breeze home, where the nurses were all lined up with their little charges. The President was more simply attired than any one, for even the children were arrayed in their best bibs and tuckers. He wore a black cutaway coat, gray striped trousers, and a soft black felt hat.

A Toddler Greets the President.

As the party moved toward the main building the President's face expanded into a great sympathetic smile as his eyes lit upon the pale-faced babies.

"I'm always interested in children," he said.

Notwithstanding the efforts of the nurses to keep their infant charges in line, one little fellow, known to the doctors as "Baby George," broke away from the line and toddled out to meet the President. He stood right in Mr. Roosevelt's way.

"Hullo, little man," said the President.

"Baby George" took his finger out of his mouth; then stuck out a tiny foot and lisped:

"Noo soos!"

The President looked and laughed as he noticed a pair of new sandals on "Baby George's" feet.

"Good," said he. "I hope you'll wear them out."

It was on the schedule for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt to be shown around the buildings of the Sea Breeze home before anything else, but the President seemed to find the babies more interesting than anything. The children seemed to be less nervous about the presence of the Chief Executive than their elders. It was with difficulty that they were kept from embracing the President's legs.

Cheered the Littlie Patients.

A little colored boy named Williams, who was suffering with spinal trouble and was strapped to a board, burst out crying because he could not join the other children in following the President about. But he followed him so persistently with his eyes that finally the President had to notice him. Mr. Roosevelt stepped up to him and was silent as he regarded the little brown face with the big pained eyes.

"Well," said he at last, "I hope you are feeling well to-day."

And that little colored boy became mute with joy, but his eyes spoke his appreciation of the President's notice. Later on in one of the wards the President stopped before a cot upon which lay a boy whose arm rested helpless on the counterpane.

"James," said one of the nurses, "this is the President of the United States come to see you. This is little James Beck, Mr. President," she added with a curtsy.

The President stepped forward and laid a hand on the boy's head.

"Hullo, James," he said cheerily, "you're going to get better soon."

One of the rather amusing incidents of the occasion was when a little girl about five years old sang out on catching sight of the President:

"Hullo, Popper!"

"Sssh!" gasped a nurse. "That isn't Papa. That's the President."

The little girl's eyes opened wide, then she turned her face into the pillow and wept bitter tears that she had brought such everlasting disgrace upon the Sea Breeze home. The President grasped the situation at once and rumpled her towsy hair with his hand. The little girl was quite comforted. The President seemed highly amused as he walked on.

Greeted by the Bathers.

After the wards had been thoroughly explored, the President and his party went out to the piazza overlooking the sea from the main pavilion. Here Mr. Roosevelt took off his hat and let the breezes blow against his bronzed face.

"Ha!" he suddenly ejaculated with enthusiasm. "They can't help getting well here."

All at once he became aware of a solitary little figure on the beach below. It was a tiny boy in a frock. His hands were clasped behind him, his feet were planted wide apart, and he was regarding Mr. Roosevelt with the greatest interest and solemnity.

"He's thinking," said Mr. Cutting, "that some day he'll grow up and be a President, too."

President Roosevelt seemed on the point of encouraging the boy in his dream, when he suddenly said sharply:

"No, I'll do nothing of the kind. I've troubles enough of my own, and it isn't fair to scare a boy with such a threat, anyway."

While the President was still enjoying the breeze at Seagate, there came a howl from the sea. About fifteen or twenty heads appeared bobbing up and down on the waves. Presently a number of bathers from an adjacent pavilion, who had heard that President Roosevelt was next door and had come around to catch a glimpse of him, waded ashore and waved their hands to the party on the piazza.

"Hurrah for the President!" they shouted.

President Roosevelt lifted his hat and nodded his head with great rapidity. There was a sudden stillness among the bathers. They seemed surprised that this modestly dressed man of all in the party was the President of the United States. They thought there was some mistake. Mr. Roosevelt laughed as he turned to the guests and said:

"I fancy they expected to see me with a Rough Rider hat and a long sword."

Makes a Short Speech.

After that the party went to luncheon in the main building. The conversation was mostly about the work of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. The purpose of the association is not so much to have a permanent hospital of its own as to see a chain of such hospitals as that which has done much for children with bone tuberculosis at Berck, France. It was pointed out that the vast majority of crippled children owe their misfortune to the germ that causes consumption in addition, that the crippling of children is unnecessary, and that tuberculosis should be treated out of doors rather than in hospitals; that wherever practicable sea air should be preferred, and that the fight against tuberculosis would be tremendously aided by attacking the conditions that promote it from the helpless child up.

As the President was leaving the main building for the yacht, he came upon about [illegible] children lined up on the beach waving [illegible] and singing "My Country, 'Tis of [illegible]." The President stood with bared [illegible] until the verse was finished. Then he [illegible]:

"I don't want to interrupt that, but I just want to say a word. I am particularly glad to see you little folks and your mothers, too. Good luck to you—good luck!"

The party then went aboard the Sylph and started down the North River to view the fleet of battleships. After steaming around Admiral Evans's fleet the Sylph started for Oyster Bay, arriving there early last evening.

Postmaster Lisende Arrested.

William [illegible]sende, Postmaster at Mariner's Harbor, S. I., was arrested yesterday, charged with being short in his accounts. The charge was made by Post Office Inspector Myer. On July 5 Lisende reported that he had been sandbagged and robbed of a considerable amount of money and stamps. Inspector Myer made an investigation, which led to the arrest of the Postmaster. Lisende was admitted to bail.

THE "SECOND EMPIRE" IS THE New Fast Train BETWEEN New York and Buffalo VIA NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

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J. G. RAWLINGS PUT ON TRIAL.

Testimony That Georgia Man Wanted to Kill Whole Carter Family.

VALDOSTA, Ga., July 28.—After exhausting nine panels, a jury in the case of J. G. Rawlings, charged with instigating the murder of the Carter children, was filled to-day and witnesses for the State were examined.

The Rev. Mr. Kemp, the Methodist preacher, who tried to bring about peace between Carter and Rawlings, said the latter would not listen to peace overtures and that if Carter "put him under a peace warrant" he "would crawl to his house and shoot him through a crack."

Witnesses said that Rawlings declared the only thing to do was to kill the whole family, and that he did not believe it would be a sin in the sight of God to kill Carter, so that neighbors would not be bothered any more.

WANT FEDERAL SERVICE TO CLEAN NEW ORLEANS

Business Men Urge City to Call In Marine Hospital Officers.

INFECTION REACHES NEGROES

Twenty-one More Cases and Three Deaths — Eight New Centres of Disease—Tampa Has a Case.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Twenty-one new cases and three deaths from yellow fever, with eight new centres of infection, were reported to-day. The disease has now spread until thirty-five distinct localities are infected. Negro settlements now have been reached.

The official report rendered this morning for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock last night follows:

New cases, 26; deaths, 2; total cases, 206; total deaths, 44.

To-night there is a movement among a large number of the business men of the Board of Trade and other commercial bodies to urge the local authorities to request the United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service to take charge of the fever situation.

"We mean this in no way as a reflection on the local authorities," said one business man. "It is simply that the Marine Hospital Service has men and a system trained for such emergencies and has done the exact thing we want to do. With the local boards and the advisory committees as administrative agents for the Marine Hospital Service, and with the people of the city wrought to the degree of earnestness and unanimity that is now the case, it is only a matter of time when the infection will be at an end."

Some remarkable discoveries have been made by the house-to-house search through the Italian quarter. A full-grown cow was found on a third floor, where the stairs going up were too rotten to support an adult. It was found that the cow was taken up when a calf and grew up in the house. Goats swarmed, climbed over the dying and nosed about the dead.

One woman was found milking a goat in the room with a moribund patient. The health authorities of the various interested States will have experts here next Sunday noon for a general consultation with the local authorities and the Marine Hospital men.

Surgeon Wasdin of the Marine Hospital Service has been placed, by orders from Washington, in charge of all matters pertaining to quarantine on the Gulf of Mexico outside New Orleans, including the coast patrol. The Secretary of the Treasury has placed at his disposal the revenue cutter Winona. Dr. Wasdin will assist the State authorities of Mississippi in preventing the landing of vessels from New Orleans. The assumption of quarantine authority by the National Government has the sanction of Gov. Vardaman and Senator Money of Mississippi.

The State Board of Health met to-day and declared a general quarantine against New Orleans on the part of all Louisiana except several immediately adjoining parishes, St. Tammany Parish, wher there are several fashionable resorts; Tangipahoa, whence the milk supply comes; St. Bernard, where the truck farmers live, and Jefferson Parish, almost in the city and the site of several suburbs, are the exceptions.

The State Board was informed that Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi had visited the coast and made speeches and given out interviews about "saving the sacred soil of Mississippi from the yellow demon."

Dr. Warner, Superintendent of ward volunteer work, this afternoon addressed the negro clergymen and influential negroes at Gasquet and Liberty Street, outlining a plan of sanitary work in the black settlements.

Drs. J. H. White, G. M. Gulteras, and Corput are in charge, and the work of fumigating and disinfecting river steamboats began this morning. Sulphur was purchased in thousand-barrel lots, and pots and alcohol with which to burn it. The Avondale detention camp is ready for occupation, the Slidell camp is overflowing, and camps at Harahan and at Waylind will be opened.

The first death in the Emergency Hospital occurred to-day. The hospital was opened yesterday with thirteen cases, and an equal number was added to-day. Into the hospital are sent the worst cases of unfortunates found without comforts or medical attendance in their homes.

Instructions have been issued to citizens generally to report promptly any cases of Italians who move into new neighborhoods, so that they may be returned to houses they have vacated or to isolated quarters.

Two Italians who managed to board a Mississippi Valley train yesterday were locked in a car which was sidetracked at Baton Rouge last night and sent back to New Orleans to-day. Here in the city and elsewhere the Italians are suffering through a marked reduction in the fruit business, in which they are largely engaged.

The Italian societies have issued an address saying:

"If any of your family should get sick, don't hide that fact, but call at once for relief, and it will be forthcoming. It is of the utmost importance to know of the very first attack of illness. If you are without means, or if you are in any way pushed for funds, come forward without hesitation and notify us. You will get all the assistance you need. You will have the services of a physician, and money, medicines, food, and whatever you may actually want will be furnished. We want to show the people of this country that the Italian colony is progressive, intelligent, law-abiding, and self-supporting and that we have men able and willing to meet emergencies of any kind."

Screening and oiling cisterns is to be popularized in a novel way. Thousands of lapel buttons have been ordered to be given to those who have followed the regulations of the Board of Health in these respects. The buttons bear the words: "My cisterns are all right. How are yours?"

The mosquito ordinance to be passed by the Council has been amended so as to require that landlords shall bear the expense of screening cisterns. The city's modern sewage system has not been completed, and cistern water is practically the only drinking supply.

The Crescent City Jockey Club has offered Oakland Park, which is situated on high ground in the rear of the city, for an additional emergency hospital or detention camp.

Mayor Behrman, in reply to a telegraphic offer of funds from President Taylor of the Howard Association of Charleston, thanked the people for their sympathy, but said that the situation was well in hand and no financial aid was needed from outside.

Gov. Blanchard has returned to the State Capitol from the Alexandria encampment and placed himself in hourly communication with the State Board of Health. He is unable to come here because Baton Rouge and the other towns have made their regulations so rigid that if he did he would not be able to get away again and the State's business would suffer.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—Dr. J. Y. Porter, State Health Officer of Florida, gave out to-day the following statement:

"The Italian, whose name is Victor Vitalo, who left New Orleans July 20, coming from the infected district of St. Philip Street, direct by rail to West Tampa, arriving July 22, has developed a mild case of yellow fever. The patient, with the inmates of houses within a radius of 300 feet, is screened against mosquitoes and guarded, and will be kept under guard and daily medical observation and inspection for the next three weeks.

"No quarantine has been placed on Tampa or West Tampa except the cordoned district, for none is necessary, as the case is clearly traceable to New Orleans as the source of infection."

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., July 28.—The Alabama authorities to-day decided to let immunes enter the State from New Orleans on certificate from the Louisiana Board of Health. A general protest followed, and the board, under pressure, rescinded its action. The New Orleans passengers going through now are locked in coaches under guard. Electric fans have been placed in all the coaches.

HAVANA, July 28.—On account of the discovery of a case of yellow fever in Tampa the steamship Martinique, which arrived here to-day from Miami, has been quarantined and her passengers taken to the Tris-cornia Station. The Mascotte, due from Tampa to-morrow, will be quarantined.

The examination this afternoon of the passengers from Mobile and Gulf ports, who arrived here yesterday and were transferred to the fever hospital because of signs of fever, resulted in the unanimous decision that no yellow fever symptoms were present. There are now no suspicious cases at the hospital.

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 28.—Quarantine has been declared by the Government against ships sailing from New Orleans to Port Limon. All passengers on these vessels will be quarantined for six days at Uvita Island, in Limon Bay, and the cargo must not be discharged unless a declaration is made that the vessels have been six days at sea and no case of yellow fever has developed on board.

25 FROM GALVESTON DETAINED.

Sent to Hoffman Island for Observation—Dr. Doty Explains.

Twenty-five of the passengers who arrived from Galveston yesterday on the Mallory liner Alamo were sent to the detention hospital on Hoffman Island for observation. The Malloy Line officers had little to say, except that they were surprised at Health Officer Doty's action, inasmuch as no yellow fever had been reported in Galveston.

"The twenty-five were not taken off on account of any symptoms of yellow fever," said Dr. Doty yesterday afternoon. "Ten had temperatures above normal, and the others were members of their families who wished to accompany them to Hoffman Island. We are closely scrutinizing all vessels from ports south of Savannah, as is our custom whenever yellow fever appears in Southern or Cuban ports.

"When the Panama liner Seguranca, due to-morrow, gets in she will be thoroughly inspected and fumigated. I was notified from Colon that two of her passengers were taken ashore, who had symptoms of the yellow fever just before the ship sailed.

One of the vessels due to-day is the El Dorado, from New Orleans. She will be held for rigid examination.

Another steamship from Galveston was El Cid. Dr. Doty held her at quarantine and made a close examination of all aboard, taking temperatures. No one was detained, and the vessel was allowed to proceed to her pier.

The following dispatch from Galveston was received last night by The Associated Press in this city:

Nothing at all resembling yellow fever has occurred here this season. Mortuary reports this and last week show no case of any kind of fever whatsoever, except one of long existing typhoid.

G. W. TRUEHEART, M. D.,
City Health Physician.
E. S. COX, M. D.,
County Physician.

I believe above statement absolutely true.
G. R. TABOR,
Texas State Health Officer.

A second dispatch from William T. Austen, Mayor, declared:

"Will state most emphatically and positively no yellow fever exists in Galveston," and quoted a message from the agents of the Alamo that they believed all persons detained would be released to-morrow.

Norfolk Holds Up a Steamship.

NORFOLK, Va., July 28.—The British steamship Sarstoon, which sailed on July 8, from Belize, from which place the yellow fever was imported into New Orleans, passed in the Virginia Capes to-day en route to Newport News and is being held in quarantine. The Captain, it is said, has about decided to put back to sea and go north for coal at some port where she will not be held in quarantine. The pilot who boarded the Sarstoon may not be allowed to land.

Three Deaths on the Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Isthmian Canal Commission to-day received a cable message from Gov. Magoon, reporting three deaths from yellow fever, as follows: Jacob Ploth, American employe, whose home was at Pittsburg; Alfred Brown, a Jamaican employe, and J. C. Sutherland, American employe, whose home was at Geneva, West Va. Ploth and Brown died at Colon and Sutherland at Culebra.

TO TEST MRS. CARY'S SANITY.

Her Husband, Hamilton Wilkes Cary, Gets a Commission Named.

Justice Giegerich, in the Supreme Court, appointed a commission yesterday to inquire into the mental condition of Mrs. Nellie Bostwick Cary. The application for the commission was made by Mrs. Cary's husband, Hamilton Wilkes Cary, and her mother, Mrs. Helen Bostwick of 800 Fifth Avenue. In their petition they declare that Mrs. Cary has become addicted to the use of intoxicants, and that she is unable to manage either herself or her property.

The commission named by Justice Giegerich consists of Dr. Henry B. Wildman, Algernon S. Norton, and Emil Neufield. The petition says that Mrs. Cary has an income of more than $50,000 a year.

As Nellie F. Bostwick she was a belle in Philadelphia society, and her wedding to Hamilton Wilkes Cary was one of the most elaborate ever witnessed in New York City. Mr. Cary is a son of the late William F. Cary, who lived at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and a great-grandson of Hamilton Wilkes Cary.

HAS HER 7 SONS IN COURT.

Mrs. Covert, Aged 81, Declares They Neglect to Provide for Her.

The seven sons of Mrs. Martha Covert, eighty-one years old, of 357 Jackson Avenue, were arraigned in the Jersey City Criminal Court yesterday, on a charge of failing to provide for her. Mrs. Covert appealed to Mr. Hewitt, the Overseer of the Poor, some months ago for aid. He told her seven sons to pay her 50 cents a week each. Recently Mrs. Covert again asked Overseer Hewitt for aid.

The sons were subpoenaed before Judge Manning yesterday. Not one of the seven had paid the amount ordered. James had contributed $3 to his mother and George had paid her $2. One son, Frank Covert, was also charged with deserting his nine-year-old boy. Judge Manning said the case was one of the most unnatural he had ever tried and that he would send the papers to Judge Blair of the Common Pleas Court.

The seven sons did not deny the charge and appeared unconcerned about it. The youngest of the sons is nineteen years old.

ANDREWS CASE TO-DAY.

Examination Before Justice Olmsted in Special Sessions This Morning.

The examination of Champe S. Andrews, charged with attempted extortion, will begin this morning at 10 o'clock before Justice Olmsted, in Special Sessions.

A conference between District Attorney Jerome and his assistants, Mr. Gans and Mr. Corrigan, and George Gordon Battle, counsel for Mr. Andrews, was held yesterday afternoon just before Mr. Jerome went to Lakeville. Milton C. Gray, attorney for Mrs. Strosnider, will attend the hearing and will testify.

A Delicious Drink

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE
A teaspoonful added to a glass of cold water Invigorates, Strengthens and Refreshes.—Adv.

SAYS MUTUAL RESERVE CHARGES ARE ALL OLD

Officials Approved Methods Now Condemned, Actuary Declares.

DENIES SURPLUS INFLATION

Judgments Were Not Concealed, He Asserts—Why Payment of Death Claims Was Delayed.

"The State Insurance Department is under fire, and in its efforts to rehabilitate itself is doing some very foolish and wrongful things," said George D. Eldridge, Vice President and Actuary of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, yesterday in answer to the charges against the company made by Chief Examiner Isaac Vanderpoel in a report to Superintendent Hendricks.

"The department," he continued, "makes a big hullabaloo about things it has discovered in the recent examination of the company which has lasted for nearly eight months. It has not discovered a thing which did not exist when its previous examinations were made, and which it passed at those times as being correct and good policy. Under these circumstances it behooves the Insurance Department to be at least a little modest in its statements.

"To take up its alleged charges seriatim," said Mr. Eldridge, "I defy the department to bring the faintest scintilla of proof to sustain its charge that we concealed judgments against us to the extent of $182,000. Under 'liabilities' we charged to the official item called 'salaries, rents, office expenses, taxes, bills, accounts, &c.,' about $185,000. This included the judgments for $182,000. There was no attempt at concealment, for judgments were always charged in this way, and in the examinations of 1895 by Appleton, and in 1898, and subsequently by Vanderpoel, there was no question of the correctness of charging up this item in this way.

Would Have Made No Difference.

"To have taken the $182,000 out of this item and charged it to miscellaneous liabilities would have made not the slightest difference in the result. The judgments for this amount have been recorded against us in North Carolina and in England, and arose out of disputes on account of the increased assessments under the assessment plan of insurance. We have appealed the cases to higher courts, and they are yet undecided. But what excuse has the department for charging us with concealment when it previously passed just such alleged 'concealments' for years?

"Another charge is that we have exaggerated our surplus by about $300,000. That is a deliberate false statement. In his own report Vanderpoel says: 'In the detailed exhibit of assets given, a different method of treatment was followed from that adopted in the examination to Dec. 31, 1901, in the credits allowed upon the policies in force, to an extent not in excess of the reserves charged upon the respective policies to which these various items of credit assets attach or pertain. The result of this change of method has contributed in a measure toward the reduction of the item of unassigned funds (surplus) over what these funds would have been had this balance been struck on the basis of methods used in previous examinations.'

"If the department was honest," went on Mr. Eldridge, "it would have explained to our policy holders that the reduction through the new plan amounted to just the $300,000 which it charges us with having used to pad our surplus. Now I do not in the least criticise the department for using any method it sees fit or for changing its methods as often as it likes, but when it changed the rule of fixing the surplus it should have found out what difference this change would make and have told the policy holders what it amounted to.

About Payment of Claims.

"Another charge is that we have delayed in the payment of our claims. Every claim contested in this way arose under the old assessment insurance and in every case the company believed it had a valid defense. I should not have paid a cent of these claims on the ground of fraud, but choose rather for the good of the company and to escape expensive litigation to compromise the claims.

"Our policies written under reorganization are promptly paid, but it takes at least ninety days to raise the funds from policy holders under assessment insurance to pay death claims against the company. There is still a lot of assessment insurance in force, and while we offered to change the policies to the present system we cannot force the policy holders to acquiesce.

"The report makes a great deal out of the fact that we paid to some 'unknown persons' the sum of $277,000 for obtaining the reinsurance business of the Northwestern when that company went out of existence. It might be fair to state that this occurred in 1900, since which there have been two examinations of this company and at no time was any question ever raised about this item. Part of it was paid to the agent who got this business as a regular commission. Of this amount $105,000 was paid to the receiver for the Northwestern, who asserted that we had no right to certain funds of the company because it was insolvent when its contract with this company was made. The case was decided in the Illinois courts and the $105,000 was paid in settlement of the receiver's claim, and paid out by him as part of the assets of the defunct Northwestern.

Says Department Knew It.

"Vanderpoel knew this and so did the insurance department and they have known it for five years. No question about its validity was ever raised before. Under the contract with the agent who got the business for us from the Northwestern we were to pay 25 per cent. on the first year's premiums and 2 per cent. thereafter for five years. We commuted the payment for one sum.

"I think therefore I am justified in stating that the Insurance Department can hardly hope to rehabilitate itself at our expense by making these charges when on every item to which it took exception it had previous knowledge and found no fault at previous times."

Hendricks May Not Act Further.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—Superintendent of Insurance Hendricks is absent from the city and no one in the Insurance Department would discuss the likelihood that he would follow his examination into the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company by taking further action. It is believed here that no legal action will be instituted.

CRIPPLED CHILDREN AT PLAY.

Colored Youngsters in Batches to Spend Two Weeks in Country.

WHITE PLAINS, July 28.—Forty-three colored children, most of them cripples, in charge of matrons, were received to-day at the home which was established here last year by the Rev. Dr. E. G. Clifton, pastor of St. David's Episcopal Church, in the Borough of the Bronx.

These children will remain at the home, which is at Silver Lake Park, about a mile from here, for two weeks, when they will be returned to the city and a fresh batch brought up for two weeks. The home has been open since June 1, and will not close until the end of September. No charge of any kind is made for the care of the children. The work is made possible by subscriptions.

The home is surrounded by spacious grounds and affords the children plenty of room for recreation.

WED ON SECOND ATTEMPT.

Young Couple Refuse to Let Parental Opposition Stop Them.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 28.—William Lockett, a young draughtsman, whose father is a Justice of the Peace at Wallingford, Conn., ten months ago fell in love with the photograph of seventeen-year-old Bertha Rodenbough of this place. From Mrs. Adams, an aunt, he obtained an introduction and became an ardent suitor.

Miss Rodenbough's stepfather and mother did not approve of Lockett's attentions. The couple attempted to run away June 14, but their flight was discovered and they were arrested.

Miss Rodenbough spent a night in jail rather than give up Lockett, and in the morning her parents relented and she went home. It was announced that the couple would be married in September, but meantime the parental opposition to Lockett again became manifest, and they slipped away to New York yesterday morning and were married. Miss Rodenbough telegraphed to her mother. The couple have not yet returned.

BENNINGTON INQUIRY BOARD.

Indications of Its Make-Up—Burial of Ensign Perry.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The Navy Department to-day, at the request of Rear Admiral Goodrich, ordered Capt. E. K. Moore, commander of the cruiser Chicago, at San Diego, and Capt. Thomas S. Phelps, stationed at San Francisco, to report to the Rear Admiral at San Diego for duty. As Commodore Stevenson, retired, was ordered from San Francisco yesterday, it is indicated that these three officers, with a junior officer as recorder, will compose the court of inquiry on the Bennington disaster.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 28.—At St. Paul's Episcopal Church this afternoon was held the funeral of Ensign Newman K. Perry, the only officer who lost his life in the disaster on the gunboat Bennington. The Rev. K. A. M. Richey was assisted in the service by Bishop J. H. Johnson of Los Angeles and Chaplain Stone of the flagship Chicago. Naval representatives and city and Federal officers were present. The body will be taken to Stockbridge, Mass., for burial.

The bodies of the Bennington victims who were buried in the military cemetery on Point Loma are to be sent home to relatives at the expense of the Government.

The condition of the injured at private hospitals shows little change. Skin grafting will have to be performed on fifteen of the wounded men.

MURPHY TO MEET McCARREN.

Both Members of the City Committee —There'll Be No Trouble.

After a year and a half of warfare Tammany Leader Murphy and Senator McCarren of Brooklyn will meet in conference Monday evening at the Democratic Club. It will be the occasion of the meeting of the Democratic City Committee to lay out plans of the campaign.

Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren will head the members from their respective counties. The meeting between them is looked upon as one of the most important developments of the municipal campaign to date. The meeting will be harmonious, thanks to the efforts of the peacemakers during the last month. For weeks Mr. Murphy and Senator McCarren have been working in harmony, their wishes being communicated to one another chiefly through a third person. Mayor McClellan and J. Sergeant Cram, Chairman of the Tammany General Committee, have been chiefly instrumental in bringing about an armistice.

As a result Senator McCarren will stand earnestly by the plan to renominate Mayor McClellan. On the other hand the Tammany organization will make no move to undermine McCarren at the September primaries. Even Deputy Fire Commissioner William A. Doyle, who was set up more than a year ago as the Tammany-anti-McCarren leader of Brooklyn and official dispenser of patronage, has gone over to the Senator. In addition to this, no more McCarren men in office will be molested, and Senator McCarren will be consulted on all future appointments for Brooklyn. McCarren's organization also will be permitted to name the candidate for Controller.

MEXICO AIDS RAILWAY LINE.

Grants Further Concessions to Arthur Stillwell's Great Scheme.

MEXICO CITY, July 28.—Judge D. J. Haff, counsel of the Kansas City, Mexico and Orient Road, of which Arthur Stillwell is President, left here yesterday after having arranged important reforms and amendments in the concession department.

All previous concessions are consolidated into one. The time of completion of the entire line within the republic is extended to five years. The Government agrees not to grant a subvention for the construction of any line within a zone of fifty kilometers on either side of the line for ten years.

The total subsidy granted is now $5,405,000, an increase of $555,000.

Mr. Stillwell is building the road, which is to extend from Wichita, Kan., to Topolobampo, on the Gulf of California, through construction firms. Rails have been laid from Topolobampo eastward for about 150 miles, and westward from Chihuahua about 250 miles. The line will touch one of the most fertile sections of the republic and rich mining sections.

W. F. Harrity Insured for $625,000.

William F. Harrity of Philadelphia, the corporation lawyer, who was Chairman of the National Democratic Committee in the campaign of 1892 that resulted in the second election of Mr. Cleveland, has recently, according to The Philadelphia Record, increased his insurance in the Mutual Life $475,000, making the total amount held by him $625,000, all of which but $25,000 is placed with the same company. The Mutual Life has reinsured $350,000 of the amount for which Mr. Harrity is insured with the company. Mr. Harrity was at one time Postmaster of Philadelphia and once Secretary of State of Pennsylvania.

Glass Workers Fail to Agree.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 28.—All negotiations between the Amalgamated Glass Workess and their employers, in conference here, are off for the present, and the men have returned home, leaving only three of their number here to await developments. The employes have decided to treat with other organizations of workmen. Simon Burns of the Knights of Labor committee is coming to confer with the manufacturers.

Washington Lawyer Sentenced.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—In the Criminal Court to-day Thomas M. Fields, a member of the local bar, convicted of embezzling nearly $16,000 from the Washington Beneficial Endowment Association, was sentenced to serve five years in prison.

It won't do to have that trouble go on.

It Means Ruin.

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and see the change.

MORTON DISMISSES HAYNES SUMMARILY

Equitable's Metropolitan Agent Talked Too Much, It Is Said.

HE OWES $800,000 ADVANCES

Chairman's Action in This Case Taken as a Warning to Other Agents—A Reduction in Pensions.

President Paul Morton dismissed from the service of the Equitable Life Assurance Society yesterday Archibald C. Haynes, general agent in charge of the metropolitan district, who has conducted for many years one of the largest agencies in the world. Mr. Haynes was dismissed, it is declared, because he talked too much after Mr. Morton sent out word a few weeks ago to all employes of the Equitable to stop talking and get down to work. This is the letter of dismissal:

"You are hereby notified that the agreement between the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States and yourself, dated the 15th of December, 1899, together with all agreements modifying said contract, or supplementary thereto, is hereby terminated forthwith, without prejudice to any claims that the society may now, or at any future time, have against you."

Mr. Haynes declined yesterday to talk about his dismissal. He placed his resignation, effective Dec. 31 next, in the hands of Mr. Morton several weeks ago. He may decide to issue a statement to-day, but that will depend upon the outcome of a conference that he held with a number of his more intimate associates yesterday afternoon. His offices, at 25 Broad Street, yesterday was in charge of the cashier.

Mr. Morton's letter was taken as self-explanatory in view of the course of Mr. Haynes since his letter of resignation was made public by himself, before Mr. Morton received it. There have been frequent meetings of agents at the offices of Mr. Haynes, at which he has by turns exhorted them to get all the business they could for the society and to stand by the administration, and then again has urged them to look out for themselves because the administration was not doing its duty toward the agency force.

It was said that Mr. Morton intends his action in Mr. Haynes's case to be an indication of what will happen to other agents who undertake to assist in the executive management of the society. Mr. Morton has in mind the agents' convention here last Winter, from which a committee was sent to demand the resignation of James H. Hyde, who was then Vice President, and without regard to the merits or demerits of that demand, he proposes that the agents shall not come to believe themselves the controlling factors in Equitable affairs in future. It was said at the Haynes offices that most of the agents who have been under contract to him will leave with him, as their contracts are not with the society. There will probably be a meeting to discuss this matter within a few days.

Another feature of the Haynes case that is being discussed is the "advances" account of Mr. Haynes, which was commented upon in both the Frick and the Hendricks report. Mr. Haynes stands to owe the society at the present time something like $800,000 on the account of advances which he in turn has made to his agents. It has been figured that his renewal interest will be required for five years or so to cancel the obligation. It is to this that the phrase in Mr. Morton's letter "without prejudice to claims that the society may now or at any future time have against you" refers.

Mr. Morton made public yesterday the revised list of pensions and similar allowances given to superannuated or retired Equitable employes or their heirs. The allowances are now constructed on the basis of one-half of active salaries instead of three-quarters as heretofore. They are:

	Former Allowance.	New Allowance.
Dr. Edward Curtis, ex-Associate Medical Director	$10,000	$7,500
Mrs. Samuel Borrowe, widow of former Second Vice Pres.	7,500	5,000
J. B. Loring, former Registrar	5,250	3,500
Mrs. Shepard Homans, widow of former Actuary	4,500	3,000
W. P. Halsted, formerly head of mail department	4,500	3,000
W. H. Bridgman, agency department	3,750	2,500
W. Holladay, statistician	3,750	2,500
Gen. J. Stahl, foreign agency department	3,750	2,500
T. H. Cummins, clerk	2,250	1,500
W. A. Rowland, clerk	2,100	1,400
R. G. Lambert, clerk	1,800	1,200
F. Sellen, clerk	1,500	1,000
C. A. Hillyer, clerk	1,080	720
T. J. De Gray, clerk	750	500
W. G. Hoagland, clerk	540	360

Of the above, those enumerated as clerks, together with Gen. Stahl and Mr. Bridgman, are still called upon at times for service. In addition, Mr. Morton has discontinued the $12,000 annual pension which George H. Squire was receiving, and has stopped the payment of the salary of the late E. W. Lambert, once Medical Director of the society. For the remainder of the current year there will be paid to Miss E. E. Hallet, sister of the late F. G. Hallet, who was the head of the securities department of the Equitable, the $5,000 which he would have received as salary.

The allowance of $25,000 a year which Mrs. Henry B. Hyde receives and the allowance of $18,000 a year to Mrs. James W. Alexander are not included in the list above, as the question of their legality is now in the hands of counsel.

LODGER HIS OWN WATCHMAN.

Hotels Held Responsible Only for Property of Transients.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 28.—A lodger—that is, one who makes his home at a hotel, in distinction from a transient patron—cannot recover from the proprietor for the loss of property left in his rooms.

This was the decision of Supreme Court Justice Cochrane to-day in dismissing the complaint in an action brought by Mrs. John Crapo of this city against the management of the Hotel Ten Eyck. Mrs. Crapo, who lived at the hotel for over a year, sued for the value of a costly vase and other articles which, she says, were missing from her apartment when she returned from a short absence.

"The strict rule of the comman law has declared for centuries, and still declares," says the Judge, "that an innkeeper is the insurer of the property of his guests. While there is no doubt about the existence of the above rule, the question arises as to its application to this case. The primary and fundamental function of an inn is clearly to furnish entertainment and lodging for the traveler on his journey."

He finds that the relation of innkeeper and guest did not exist in this case.

PLAZA CUTS WEDDING TRIP.

Fearing Revolution Ecuador's President Hurries Back.

Ecuador is threatened with a revolution, according to advices received in this city.

Gen. Leonidas Plaza, the President of the republic, was married a short time ago to the daughter of the Spanish Consul General at Quito. He had started on his wedding trip before the revolutionary talk became serious. The leaders of the Opposition took advantage of the President's absence to develop their plans for the overthrow of the Government, and the movement assumed such proportions that Gen. Plaza was obliged to abandon his trip and return to the capital.

President Plaza's term of office will expire in September, when, unless the revolutionists prevent it, he will be succeeded by Lizardo Garcia, for many years President of El Banco Agricola y Comercial of Guayaquil and Quito.

Plaza is a liberal and so is Garcia. The revolution is being formed by the Conservative or Clerical Party. The Church has been losing power in Ecuador for a number of years. The passage of a civil marriage law two years ago almost provoked a revolution at that time.

The Archbishop protested and demanded that the President suspend the operations of the new law until he had communicated with Rome. Plaza replied that he had neither the power nor the wish to interfere with the operations of the law.

"If you start a revolution," he said to the Archbishop, "the blood of those killed will be on your head. You may fire the first shot, but I shall fire the last."

ORATORY FAILS TO MOVE CAR.

Trolley President and Others Appeal, but Passengers Tie Up Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—An amusing war is being waged between the people of Anacostia, a populous suburb, and the street railway line that connects with this city. The District Commissioners recently, for the purpose of safeguarding the public, passed a law that no street car crossing the bridge over the Eastern Branch to or from Anacostia should carry more than forty passengers. The Anacostians would not object if there were more cars.

Forty-eight men took seats on a car last night just before it reached the bridge. One of the number paid all the fares. When the bridge was reached the conductor asked that some get off. Not a man stirred. The conductor expostulated for an hour, and then went to a telephone and reported to the railway office. Soon an automobile came up at law-breaking speed, bringing the General Manager, who tried persuasion on the crowd, but in vain.

Not long after the Vice President of the road came. He found it would be useless to say a word, stood around in silence for half an hour, and then went off and brought the President of the road. The latter's speech was greeted with laughter. By this time, as it was within a few minutes of midnight, all three officers decided to go home and let the situation relieve itself. At midnight the forty-eight men got off and walked to their homes. The motorman ran to the barn as fast as he could. To-night the same trick was played by the same crowd of forty-eight, with the same result.

TOUR IN A STAGE COACH.

Actor Buys the One Which Carried Him as a Boy Away from Home.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 28.—Wright Lorimer, the actor, will start from his country place, near White Plains, to-morrow on a novel coaching tour through the Catskill Mountains. The trip will be made in the old stage coach which was once the pride of the actor's boyhood home in New England.

Thirty years ago the coach ran between Barrie and Worcester, Mass., and when Mr. Lorimer started out in the world his mother took him and his trunk to the roadside and put them aboard. Last year, when playing in Boston, the actor went to Worcester on a visit, and while there inquired as to the fate of the old coach. He learned that it was in a junk shop, where it about to be demolished, and he bought it for a song. His guests on the trip will include his manager, William A. Brady, and his wife, Grace George.

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FOR ALCOHOLISM

No Suffering. No Injection. No Detention from Business

NO BAD AFTER EFFECTS
ALCOHOLIC CRAVING OVERCOME IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS
ALL DRUG ADDICTIONS SUCCESSFULLY TREATED

A Special Committee of the Legislature of New York Reported in May, 1905

"Recognizing that many of these persons (DEPENDENT INEBRIATES) are suffering from disease, some form of medical treatment should be given. In the judgment of this Committee, the best treatment, therefore, is that of the Oppenheimer Institute, as it is strongly endorsed and advocated by large numbers of physicians and business and professional men of high standing, national repute and unquestioned authority; the treatment itself being reported as prompt, effective and free from certain objections inherent in other systems."

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Lady HENRY SOMERSET
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WRITES:

WATCH THE SERIES.

"I have carefully watched the cases which, during these past few months, passed under his care, and I am quite prepared to state that Dr. Oppenheimer has accomplished what he undertook to carry out. I frankly own that at first I was sceptical as to what the result would be. I had seen so many failures, and had hitherto little faith in such remedies; but from the first Dr. Oppenheimer maintained that what he would undertake to do was to kill the urgent desire and craving which a patient might have for stimulants, and that he would restore him to health."

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No waits. Cash Registers and Parcel Wrappers at every counter.

Men's 2-Piece Suits
Specially priced 4.00
Newest styles; Flannels, Homespuns and Wool Crashes; single or double breasted styles; Trousers with belt loops and roll bottoms.

Also 3-Piece Suits for Men
At 4.00
Neat Mixtures, Overplaids, Black Thibets and Fancy Cheviots; regular sizes and stouts.

Women's Walking Skirts
To-day 1.50
Linen Duck; in plain black and shepherd plaid checks; 2 desirable styles; instep lengths.

Boys' Wash Suits
At 25c
Newest cotton wash fabrics, popular Russian blouse style, with bloomer trousers. Sizes range from 2½ to 7 years.

Men's $3.00 Oxfords 1.50
Tan Russia calf, Blucher styles, welted soles, usually priced $3.00.
Clearing at 1.50

Women's $3.00 Oxfords 1.50
Fifteen good styles, thirteen of tan leathers and two of canvas duck, in drab and white; all sizes.
Clearing at 1.50

Shirt Waist Dresses
At $2.25
Made to sell at $6.00 early in the season. Materials are White Lawn, Chambray, Percale and fancy washable fabrics in a large variety of pretty styles and colorings.

Men's Straw Hats
At 50c
All the fashionable styles in Split and Sennit Braids—also soft-brim hats that are very cool and comfortable in Mackinaw, Milan and Shingkee braids.

Groceries, Wines, Liquors and Cigars
Completest Stocks in New York. Best and freshest of everything required. Lowest prices.

Annual Charities Benefit Sales.

Each July since the inception of this business the Siegel Cooper Store has donated a certain percentage from a week's business to local charities devoted to Summer work. The charities that will benefit to-day are:

Society of St. Vincent de Paul for Summer Home—Sanitarium for Hebrew Children.

JEROME'S GUNS TRAINED ON MAYOR M'CLELLAN

Says His Appointments Were Not Made for Competence.

CITES OAKLEY AND PALLAS

Darlington and Featherson—Ridicules the Assertion That the Mayor Is Doing the Best He Can.

District Attorney Jerome took another fling at Tammany Hall and Leader Charles F. Murphy yesterday, criticising the appointments of Mayor McClellan and deploring the conditions that made it possible for one man, who is beyond the reach of the electorate, to wield such great power. Mr. Jerome also discussed the qualifications "ex-bartenders" might be expected to have for offices of trust. Again taking for his text the prospective appointment of ex-Alderman Charles W. Culkin as Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, to succeed William M. Fuller, Mr. Jerome said:

"The appointment of court clerks has largely become a matter of political influence. Fuller's case, while of no very great importance by itself, is typical. Public officers seem to be getting far away from the old idea that they are responsible to the people, but turn for instructions to the party leader, who assumes to dictate even to the bench. The former Alderman who is slated for Fuller's place by Murphy's orders is an ex-bartender. Now I have no objections to bartenders, as such, but I claim that tending bar is no sort of preparation for the duties of a court clerk. Then, too, the case stands so generally for the manner in which public affairs are being conducted. Public officers ought not to be accountable to any leader or politician, and when one has served long and faithfully as Fuller has, he ought to be allowed to continue.

"Whenever I see a case where I think a public officer is forgetful of his obligations, and instead of using his best judgment, is being influenced by politics, I am going to denounce him. The principle in the Fuller case is large. The thing is not peculiar to any party. Some of Low's appointments were of a better grade than his predecessors, but he made not a few where political affiliations were the important element.

Political Machine the Crying Evil.

"The most crying evil of the day is the solidarity of the political machine. The result is that a little group of men who control a convention stand between public officers and the people they are elected to serve. The only Democratic organizations in this State which control any votes are Tammany Hall and the Brooklyn Democracy. The State machine is so weak that it is only waiting to be pushed off the earth. My quarrel, however, is not with parties—I am a Democrat—but with the principle which binds them together; the cohesive power of public plunder.

"It is infinitely unfortunate in local officers that party leadership should be so closely allied to finances. No one thinks for a minute that the bulk of the men appointed to office by Mayor McClellan were chosen by him as the most competent men to be found for the departments. I know many of his appointees—some of them are my personal friends—but if I were running a private business I would not select men for mere friendship or for politics.

"There is John T. Oakley. He is a very decent sort of a fellow, but most assuredly not a few men would have been more than willing to become Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity who are very much more competent than he is. Featherson is very estimable, but it was a novelty to learn that he was a special expert on water-front improvement. With an expert like Bensel as chief engineer of the Dock Department, the Mayor need not have searched long for a competent man for the department. Surely even Featherson's warmest friends must smile when they think of him as wisely handling the Dock Department.

Pallas and Artistic Ability.

"Pallas, I am told, is most estimable, and used to be a good patternmaker. As such he may have displayed great artistic ability. But Pallas never had any qualifications for handling the public parks. Lots of men with special training peculiarly fitting them to be Park Commissioner would have had professional ambition gratified by appointment to such a place—men who have been so intent on their work that they would have forgotten the value of bizarre advertising on the library fence in Forty-second Street. It would never have occurred to them to so disfigure public property.

"Go down the whole list and it is practically the same. Dr. Darlington is an agreeable gentleman, and may be a good physician. I like him personally, and he has made a fair Health Commissioner, but wouldn't his best friends laugh at any pretension that he was the equal of Lederle? Dr. Lederle was never a partisan. He was bred in the city service, and when the time came for a change he was made Commissioner. And there wasn't a physician in New York who wouldn't have told Mayor McClellan that he could not get a better man for the place. Yet Lederle was turned out. Why? He would have stayed only to serve the public.

"The man who turned Lederle out knew he was head and shoulders above Dr. Darlington in capacity, and yet he was put out. I am not specially attacking Dr. Darlington, but when we elect men to office we are entitled to the best service attainable.

"Take a man like Capt. Piper. If a Mayor were honestly looking for a good Police Commissioner, he would not have been turned out of the Police Department. Trained as a soldier, and accustomed to handling large bodies of men, Piper had two years' experience in police affairs. Did the Mayor retain him? Wouldn't it have been natural to do so in a private corporation? With no reflection on McAdoo, it seems to me that Piper's value was quite as great as McAvoy's.

The Mayor Can Do Better.

"What is the use of talking of a clean administration and saying that the Mayor is doing as well as he can, when with ample powers such obvious things are done? It is no palliation to say that McClellan is 'doing as well as he can.' Does any one think that the Mayor, with his exceptional education, intelligence, and training, even dreamed that Featherson was the best man to run the Dock Department; that Darlington was better than Lederle; that McAvoy was a better Deputy Police Commissioner than Piper, or that the best man for a landscape gardener was a patternmaker?

"It won't do, because a man is pleasant and strong with Wall Street as no other Tammany Mayor has been, to say that he is doing as well as he can. His training is better than most of us had, yet the very man in the Street can see where he might have done better.

"Is it impracticable to obey one's oath of office, to keep competent men in office; or is it necessary to turn good men out for political reasons? What is going on in Special Sessions is going on on the same lines all over the city. It's absolute twaddle to plead that a man is doing the best he can. I suppose Hooker did his best, too; Devel, also, when he read proofs for Town Topics. I suppose the Supreme Court Justices do as well as they can when they engage in private business. Can you persuade the people that this is other than a gross impropriety? If a man is not content with his pay and dignity of office he ought to get out. Some people say that Murphy's personality," Mr. Jerome replied; "so far as I know he does only what his predecessors have done and what the Republican bosses do. They are all alike. The Republicans have a little heavier veneer of morality sometimes, but it doesn't interfere with their doing business regularly at the old stand."

McKean Admits Order from Murphy.

The attack of Thursday on Leader Murphy was called to the attention of the members of the Court of Special Sessions while Mr. Jerome was delivering his second arraignment of Tammany Hall.

Justice McKean admitted that Mr. Murphy had directed that the votes of the Democratic Justices should be cast for Culkin. The Tammany leader declared that the "organization" must have the place now held by Fuller.

"But Mr. Murphy said that we should only appoint Mr. Culkin if I was satisfied that he was qualified for the place," said Justice McKean. "And, in my opinion, he is qualified. When Jerome was here the Court of Special Sessions was a slaughter house. They'd give a man six months for stealing a dollar and a half."

"What Jerome says is not of the slightest consequence to me," was Justice Zeller's comment.

Justice Deuel said he had nothing to say. Justice Olmsted said:

"As far as I am concerned, I was not in this court when Mr. Jerome was here, so I cannot tell whether it has deteriorated."

A meeting of the members of the court will be held Tuesday when the election of Culkin is expected to take place. It is understood that Fuller will be appointed to one of the minor clerkships under Culkin.

ZELLER AND McAVOY NAMED.

To Fill the Long and Short Terms in Special Sessions.

After delaying nearly a month, Mayor McClellan announced yesterday two shifts to fill the Special Sessions bench, the vacancy having been caused by the expiration of the term of Justice Hinsdale on July 1.

Justice Lorenz Zeller, who was serving a short term, was appointed for the full term of ten years at $9,000, to succeed Justice Hinsdale. Magistrate Francis S. McAvoy was taken from the Police Court bench and appointed for the two-year term on the Special Sessions bench, to succeed Justice Zeller. No appointment will be made to fill the Police Magistrate vacancy until after the Mayor returns from his vacation in September. Under the charter the appointment should be made within thirty days of the creation of the vacancy, and at any time after the thirty days have expired a taxpayer can begin an action to compel the Mayor to appoint. No such action is expected, however.

Both Justices Zeller and McAvoy resigned their former offices early in the day at the office of the Corporation Counsel, and went to the Mayor's office, and were sworn in under the new appointments. Then they went to the Criminal Courts Building and received the congratulations of their fellow-Justices. All lunched as the guests of Justice Zeller.

The Justices will meet on Tuesday to elect a clerk. It is expected that William M. Fuller, the present Clerk, will be reduced to a deputy clerkship at $500 a year less than his present salary. Ex-Alderman Culkin is scheduled to receive the clerkship for five years at $4,000.

Justice Zeller, who gets the new full term on the Special Sessions bench, was appointed to that court a year and a half ago, succeeding Justice Holbrook, who died. He previously had been appointed a City Magistrate by Mayor Van Wyck. Justice McAvoy was appointed to the Police Court bench only three months ago, and his elevation breaks all records. He is a brother of Deputy Police Commissioner Thomas F. McAvoy, the Tammany leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District. Both Zeller and McAvoy are straight Tammany organization men.

HELD FOR AN OLD MURDER.

Rochester Man Causes the Arrest of a Fellow-Passenger on a Boat.

John Cunningham, who lives at 1,870 Park Avenue, was held without bail by Magistrate Mayo, in the Tombs Court yesterday, charged with having committed a murder at Rochester three years ago.

Joseph F. Reynolds of Rochester came to this city yesterday on the steamer James H. Baldwin of the Hudson River Line. He told Magistrate Mayo that soon after he boarded the boat at Troy Thursday night he recognized Cunningham as a man who on July 12, 1902, stabbed George Dickey of Rochester in a barroom fight. When the boat reached this city he called a policeman and had Cunningham arrested.

"Are you sure this man is a murderer?" asked Magistrate Mayo.

"I am," replied Reynolds. "I saw the murder committed."

Cunningham denied that he was wanted for murder, and said he had been training horses near Rochester. He said he had never heard before that he was even suspected of any crime.

NEW YORK RIFLEMEN FIRST.

Seventy-first Regiment Team Won Cruikshank Trophy at Creedmoor.

CREEDMOOR, N. Y., July 28.—Shooting steadily and confidently the first team of the Seventy-first Regiment of New York won the Cruikshank Trophy match to-day. The prize, which is offered by the board of officers of the regiment, was competed for by sixteen teams. The weather conditions were fair, with the wind high and shifting.

High score for the day was made by Capt. Wells of the winning team, who made 100 out of a possible 105. The winners led at the close of the firing at the short range, and increased their lead at 500 yards, although on that range the Seventh's team pressed them. On the long range the Seventh's team dropped back, but the winners again led, with the Marine Corps first team only three points behind for the distance, and but twenty behind in the total. The Marines beat out the Seventh by seven for place, while the First New Jersey was but a single point behind the Seventh. The scores:

Team.	200 Yds.	400 Yds.	600 Yds.	T'l.
71st Regiment, Team 1	185	200	182	567
Marines, Team 1	179	189	179	547
7th Regiment, Team 1	177	159	168	540
1st Regiment, N. J., Team 1	178	190	171	539
12th Regiment, N. Y., Team 2	171	191	171	533
U. S. S. Wabash, Team 1	171	188	171	530
71st Regiment, Team 3	172	182	169	523
Marines, Team 2	170	189	168	527
7th Regiment, N. Y., Team 2	160	190	175	525
U. S. S. Wabash, Team 2	168	195	162	525
71st Regiment, Team 2	160	188	168	516
12th Regiment, Team 2	167	182	159	508
12th Regiment, Team 3	150	181	149	480
Marines, Team 3	163	171	144	478
9th Regiment, Team 2	142	180	151	473
9th Regiment, Team 1	152	177	129	458

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Merchants and Miners' Telephone and Telegraph Company, Jersey City; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—S. R. Petty, James L. Stewart, Joseph Gales, Jr.

The Millsaps Manufacturing Company, Jersey City; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—J. H. Millsaps, Louis B. Dailey, Thomas F. Barrett.

The Crown Castings Company, Jersey City; capital, $150,000. Incorporators—T. H. Motley, N. W. Kerngood, Louis B. Dailey.

The Stafford Company, Jersey City; capital, $1,500,000. Incorporators—Edward C. Luther, F. D. Pollak, Royal Victor.

The Rhode Island Realty and Mortgage Company, Jersey City; capital, $250,000. Incorporators—George W. Clark, Charles I. McBurney, Robert Conner.

The Perfection Wire Goods Company, Jersey City; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—C. C. Diboll, W. J. Hendrick, Charles Linn.

The Bangor Drug Company, Phillipsburg; capital, $12,000. Incorporators—Barzella W. Ribbole, George Flora, Sylvester C. Smith.

Southwestern Anthracite Coal Company, Camden; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—A. G. Bennett, W. N. Brooks, George Anderson.

The Yatesville Coal Company, Elizabeth; capital, $6,000. Incorporators—Charles McK. Whittemore, Edward L. Mask, Sidney W. Eldridge.

The Empire State Drug Company, New York; granted a New Jersey charter.

The Castle Button Company, East Orange; dissolved.

The Dallas Electric Corporation, East Orange; capital increased from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000.

The Wright Bust Form Company, Newark; changed name to the Wright Formette Company.

INCORPORATED IN DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., July 28.—The State

HOCH ESCAPES HANGING BY LAWYER'S $500 GIFT

Reprieved at Last Moment So He May Carry Up an Appeal.

CROWD NEAR PRISON CHEERS

Woman Appears to Plead for Time to Raise Money—Prisoner Confident He Would Not Die.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Johann Hoch, "Bluebeard" and confessed bigamist, sentenced to be hanged to-day for poisoning a wife, was reprieved this afternoon until Aug. 25 by Gov. Deneen. The stay was allowed only after the Governor had been assured that the necessary sum for an appeal had been raised. The amount, $500, was given by an attorney and friend of Hoch's counsel, who declared he was actuated purely by humanitarian motives.

An incident at the jail during the preparations for the execution of the death sentence was the appearance of a physician and a woman who told Jailer Whitman that they wanted to raise funds, and asked him to delay the hanging as long as possible. Hoch's attorney, however, was already seeking the reprieve.

About the time set for the hanging, the attorney who furnished the money appeared in the case for the first time, telephoning Hoch's lawyer that he had $500 to give. The two lawyers hastened to the jail and arranged with the jailer to postpone the death as long as possible. Then they sought State's Attorney Healey, and the matter was arranged with Gov. Deneen over the the long-distance telephone.

Hoch was confident of executive clemency during the morning. When he awoke at 7 o'clock he cordially greeted his guards and talked with them for some time. He assured his few visitors that there might be a chance for him yet, and reiterated his innocence of murder.

At noon he ate dinner, smoked a cigar, and read. Half an hour later through the window of his quarters he received the news of his reprieve from spectators of the proceedings in the State's Attorney's office.

He was disinclined to believe the news at first, but when it was brought to him also by the ministers he was overjoyed. He clasped their hands and declared that he was the happiest man alive. The crowd about the jail sent up a shout that was heard for blocks, and the prisoners joined in the demonstration.

HUGE BILLFISH ON LINE.

Men Dragged for Miles in Boat After Harpooning It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 28.—Two fishermen of the schooner Ida Silva, which made fast at T wharf to-day, told the longshoremen a story which so much savored of whaling fiction that it was not believed until the raconteurs exhibited a billfish weighing 1,400 pounds and measuring 19 feet and 7 inches.

The dory of the Ida Silva was lying at the southern end of the Georges yesterday afternoon when one of the two fishermen in it felt a terrific tug on his line. He started to pull and eventually drew the catch near enough to see what it was.

He played with it until his companion procured a harpoon. After several unsuccessful throws the harpoon struck and the fish darted away. The original line snapped, but the fisherman who had the harpoon held on to his line.

The fish shot seaward at a terrific speed, dragging the dory. The fishermen tied the line to a seat of the dory and waited, in the hope that the fish would tire out. For two hours, they declare, they were every moment on the point of severing the harpoon line, in such danger was the dory of swamping.

When the fish eventually tired out and floated near enough to the surface to be killed by an oar the fishermen were in such a state of nervous exhaustion that they had practically to be lifted aboard the Silva. They think the dory traveled nine miles.

NO TRACE OF PREACHER.

Investigation Shows Mr. Halsted's Books Correct, Dr. Mottet Says.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street, returned last night from St. Johnland Home, King's Park, L. I., without getting a trace of the missing Superintendent of the institution, the Rev. Newberry O. Halsted.

Dr. Mottet said that the neighborhood was taking the deepest concern in the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Halsted. Dr. Mottet said that he would go to the institution every day until Mr. Halsted was found. There had been a further investigation of his books, he said, and not a mistake was found.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Capt. Fitzhugh Lee, Jr., is assigned to the Seventh Cavalry.

Major Edward Burr, Engineers, will proceed as a member of a committee of the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to Seattle and such other points as may be deemed necessary to make certain examinations on the Pacific Coast.

Major L. P. Davison, retired, is detailed for duty with the organized militia of Idaho for four years.

Capt. I. N. Lewis, Artillery, will proceed to Pittsburg and Lynn for the purpose of informing himself in regard to certain electrical subjects.

Capt. Edward Carpenter, Artillery, will report to the commandant, School of Submarine Defense, Fort Totten, for duty as Adjutant of the school.

The Navy.

Lieut. Commander A. L. Key to Narragansett Bay Aug. 1 for conference of officers at the Naval War College.

Lieut. W. N. Jeffers from the Massachusetts to the Naval Academy.

Lieut. H. O. Stickney from the Texas to Washington for examination for promotion.

Lieut. G. C. Day from the Culgoa to the Texas as navigator.

Paymaster G. R. Venable to Washington for duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Paymaster G. P. Kennard, when discharged from treatment at the naval hospital, Norfolk, is ordered home and granted leave of three months.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Pennsylvania, at Tompkinsville; Leonidas, at Baltimore; Maine, Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Alabama, Illinois, Iowa, Massachusetts, at North River.

Sailed—Dubuque, from Menemsha Bight for Rockland; Cleveland, from Sanchez for San Juan; Severn, from Newport for Gardiner's Bay.



NOT an Optician's test, but a thorough examination by an Oculist:—
A. W. Brewster, M. D., 217 B'way.
(11 years Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.)
Edw. Johnson, M. D., 1345 B'way.
(Many years in private practice.)
M. Kenyon, M. D., 223 Sixth Av.
(8 years Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital.)
Frank G. Esson, M. D., 350 Sixth Av.

WATER BOARD'S NEW OFFICES

Commission to Have Fine Quarters in the Barclay Building.

The new Water Commission will move into permanent quarters next week in the new Barclay Building at 239 Broadway. The rooms on the ninth floor are being fitted up handsomely for the Commissioners. Each of the three members of the board is to have a private office, and there will be a large general board room. There will be a large office for the chief engineer, and another large room is being fitted up for the engineering staff.

When the members establish their new offices they start out on their second tour of inspection. They will be accompanied by the members of the State Water Supply Commission, who held a meeting yesterday at the Oriental Hotel at Manhattan Beach. The members of the State Board want to familiarize themselves with the conditions along the Hudson River and to become acquainted with the physical conditions of the country in which this city plans to construct its hundred-million-dollar additional water supply plant.

The State Civil Service Commission has placed the Secretary of the board and the Consulting Engineer in the exempt classification. The board then announced the appointment of Harold G. Murray to be Secretary of the commission, at an annual salary of $6,000. Mr. Murray has been acting as private secretary to Health Commissioner Darlington.

Bank Publicity Managers to Organize.

Representatives of many prominent banks and trust companies in this and other cities met at the Waldorf on July 17 and selected a committee which is to be the forerunner of a National Association of Bank and Trust Company Publicity Managers. Harold A. Davidson is Chairman and Frederick Phillips Secretary of the committee.

HOUSESMITHS' STRIKE ENDS.

Work on Blackwell's Island Bridge Will Now Be Rushed.

The National strike of the housesmiths against the Pennsylvania Steel Company ended yesterday by the strike on the Blackwell's Island Bridge being declared off. The strike on the bridge was in sympathy with striking ironworkers in the company's main plant at Harrisburg, Penn. Sympathetic strikes on all the contracts of the company in other cities were also called off as a result of this settlement.

The settlement was brought about at a conference in this city late on Thursday night between Frank Buchanan, President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers; representatives of the Housesmiths and Bridgemen's Union of New York, and General Superintendent of Construction Reynders and other officers of the company. The strike at Harrisburg was over a jurisdictional dispute between the housesmiths and another trade.

The strike had stopped all work on the bridge up to yesterday from June 19, when it went into effect. At that time only about twelve housesmiths were employed, but a week or so later, when the company was going to put on a large force of men, the union would not allow them to go to work.

Superintendent Gross of the Blackwell's Island Bridge construction work said last evening that work would be rushed along in order to overcome the delay caused by the strike, and in a few days 200 more housesmiths would be put to work.

In case the strike had lasted a week or two longer with no prospect of settlement, it would have brought about the abolition of a trade agreement between the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers and the National Association of Erectors of Structural Iron and Steel Work, recently entered into. The Pennsylvania Steel Company is a member of the latter association and at the time this agreement was made a National strike involving 55,000 housesmiths was threatened.

The New York housesmiths are to be paid 56¼ cents an hour, the working day to be eight hours, and 31¼ cents an hour for overtime.

Grand Central Palace NOT To Be Disturbed.

Under an agreement just consummated with the
N. Y. Central Railroad Co.
The Building Is Not to Be Interfered With, and the
Grand Central Palace Co.
Is Prepared to Make
Additional Leases for Years
1905, 1906, 1907 and 1908.

Services in the Churches To-morrow

PRESBYTERIAN.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor; Rev. Joseph Taylor Britan, Assistant.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by Rev. James D. Moffat, D. D., Moderator of the General Assembly Presbyterian Church. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. All welcome. The church will be closed until the second Sunday in September.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 55th Street, REV. G. CAMPBELL MORGAN, D. D., of London, will preach on July 30th. Services commence at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. Ministers: Rev. William R. Richards, D. D. Rev. Shepherd Knapp. Sunday morning service at 11. Wednesday evening service at 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor. Rev. Allen W. McCurdy, Assistant Pastor. Services at 11 A. M., preaching by the Rev. Francis L. Patton D. D., LL. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Avenue and 24th Street. Union service of Fourth Avenue and Madison Sq. Presbyterian Churches at 11 A. M. Rev. John Edwin Triplett will preach.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96TH St. and Central Park West, Rev. David G. Wylie, D. D., Pastor; Rev. John E. Triplett, Assistant.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, Eleventh to Twelfth Streets, Rev. Howard Duffield, Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M.; Ralph K. Hickok will preach; Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 105th St. and Amsterdam Av.—Rev. Wm. Bishop Gates, assistant pastor, preaches at 11 and 8.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West End Av. and 86th St. 86th St. Subway Station adjoining the church. Rev. GEORGE P. ECKMAN, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M., Dr. Wilding will preach. NO EVENING SERVICE.

7TH AV. METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 14th St., Rev. ROBERT BAGNELL, D. D., Pastor. Pastor will preach, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Attractive meetings every evening all Summer. Popular Concert To-night.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, 76th St., West of Columbus Av. REV. ANDREW GILLIES, PASTOR. 11 A. M., REV. W. ORVILLE ALLEN, "CHAINS THAT BIND."

PEOPLE'S CHURCH, 61ST ST., NEAR 3D Av., Rev. Frank A. Scofield, Pastor.—Services, 11 and 8.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

UNION SERVICE
ST. ANN'S and HOLY TRINITY, at eleven o'clock, in CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Cor. Clinton and Montague Sts. Preacher, Rev. C. George Currie, D. D. Seats All Free. All Welcome.

UNION SERVICE
ST. ANN'S AND HOLY TRINITY, at 11 o'clock, in CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY Cor. Clinton and Montague Sts. Preacher, REV. C. GEORGE CURRIE, D. D. Seats all free. All welcome.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low mass, 7:30; high mass, 10:45; evensong, 4.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th Av. and 10th St. Rev. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector. Morning service and sermon 11 A. M., (rector.) Evening prayer and sermon 8 P. M., (rector.)

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av., corner 44th St. The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector. Services: 8:30 A. M. and 11 A. M.

REFORMED CHURCH.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister. Rev. BURTON J. HOTALING will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister. Rev. ALFRED E. MYERS will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning: "Christ's View of Tainted Money." Evening: "The Leading of the Way."

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D.D., Minister. Church closed. Will reopen August 6. Rev. W. S. Swanson, Glasgow, Scotland, will preach during August.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister. Church closed, congregation uniting in worship with Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway, 73d St.

34TH STREET REFORMED CHURCH, WEST of 8th Av., Rev Robert W. Courtney, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BAPTIST.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. I. M. Haldeman, Pastor, B'dway and 79th St. Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. Joseph Sullivan. The church will be closed during August with the exception of the regular Friday evening undenominational prayer meeting, which never closes. Everybody made welcome.

MADISON AV. BAPT. CHURCH, Cor. 31st St. 11 A. M.—"Panorama of the Kingdom." 8 P. M.—"One Thing Thou Lackest." REV. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D. D., MINISTER. Bible Class Session at 9:45 A. M. Conducted by the Minister. STRANGERS CORDIALLY INVITED.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 64th St. and Madison Av. REV. JOEL E. WERDA will preach on Sunday at 11 A. M. Subject: "The Coming Empire."

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., West of Broadway, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., Pastor.—The Rev. Horace R. Goodchild of Middletown, N. J., will preach at 11 and 8.

CALVARY CHURCH, 57th St.—Dr. Madison Peters, 11, "Things That Keep Men Away from Christianity"; 8, "The Women of the World."

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Washington Square South, Dr. Jackson, Minister.—11, "A Burning and Shining Light"; 8, "Successful Failures."

MISCELLANEOUS.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. Simpson, Pastor.—Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Rev. John Urquart, D. D., of Scotland, will preach morning service; Rev. F. W. Troy, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., will preach evening service; Rev. Henry Kenning will lead song service 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

Seventh Ave. Seventh Ave.

WINDOW WINDOW

DESIRABLE OFFICE
2 large windows.
ROOM 12
FLOOR 3
RENT $550 PER ANNUM
All Modern Improvements.
BE IN THE CENTRE
Building open at all hours. Subway Station in Building.
The location of The Times Building gives facilities all of which are the direct result of its accessibility and the fact that it has within easy reach so many of the city's departments of life and activity.

How the working man is fooled. What capital thinks of labor. Notions a daring working girl has. Tricks a fake spirit medium plays. Thoughts a really nice girl thinks. How a small town is really governed. What a strike looks like. Troubles an ill-taught father has. A good story, with no sermons in it.

The Breadwinners

A story of labor warfare now generally credited to the brilliant intellect of

John Hay

Libraries Can't Supply the Demand for the Story.

And because of the interest awakened in it by Mr. Hay's death, it is to be printed in

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Begins To-morrow and Runs Five Sundays More—Order To-day.

OTHER FEATURES

OF TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES

WILL INCLUDE

Baron Komura as I Knew Him

by Wm. Elliot Griffis, D. D., L. H. D., formerly of the Imperial University of Tokio.

Russia in Revolution: The Forces Behind the Strikes and Mutinies, by Walter Littlefield.

Building a Street Railway in Manila and Its Lessons.

Queer New Things at Old Castle Garden.

THE BEAUTIFUL PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT

will be filled with halftones splendidly reproduced and printed in colors.

SIX FAVORITES WON AT BRIGHTON BEACH

Popular Choices Went Straight Through the Programme.

LADY AMELIA'S HANDICAP

Fast Filly Lasted in Front and Captured Sprint from Lady Uncas in a Good Finish.

The turn of fortune, long awaited by betting patrons of the Brighton Beach race track, came yesterday just in time to give backers a breathing spell, and most of them breathed deep and gratefully when the finish of the afternoon's racing showed a record of six winning favorites. Straight through the programme the popular choices were successful, and the results made a big impression in the winnings that the bookmakers had piled up earlier in the meeting, for every successful horse was backed heavily, and the only relief that the layers had was in the fact that in two races the place of favorite was shared by equal choices. These equal favorites ran first and second in one event, however, bringing the most favorable result of the day to the handicap won by Au Revoir, equal favorite with Devout at 7 to 2, which long price made profit on the race for the layers next to impossible, in spite of the fact that Devout was not in the first three.

The weather was clear and cool, the track fast, and the attendance large, though the card was made up entirely of purse races, the nominal features being two handicaps, one at a mile and a furlong and the other a sprint at six furlongs. The best and largest field of the day ran for the six-furlong sprint, the fast four-year-old filly Lady Amelia starting as top weight and favorite at 11 to 5, opposed by eleven fair class sprinters, of which Lady Uncas and Aeronaut were the next choices.

In the race Lady Amelia showed about her best performance since the early Spring, as she had speed enough to bounce out to the front at the lifting of the barrier, and, though pursued by the swiftest of her opponents all the distance from the first jump, Lady Amelia lasted out the distance and won in clever style after a smart finish with Lady Uncas, which made a strong bid for the race at the end.

In the second of the handicaps, Au Revoir, with 126 pounds up, was rated equal in the betting for some time with Eugenia Burch and Devout, but at post time Au Revoir was about the best backed, though he started at a price just equal to that laid against Devout. Au Revoir broke first, but he permitted Marmee to go out and take the track in the first half furlong. Marmee then making the pace to the turn into the straight for the run home. There Au Revoir went on from second place, and, easily outrunning Marmee as they went into the straight, he galloped away from his field and won easily by two lengths and a half, while Marmee finished second, clear of Caronal, which was third.

The public seemed divided in the betting on the first race, and Cinchona and Montanus went to the post equal choices at 3 to 1 each. Cinchona won easily, after making all the running. The Mighty, at 2 to 1, brushed to the front in the last quarter of the selling mile and a sixteenth, and was first, hustled out, before St. Breeze, while the pacemaker, Lady Alice, was not placed. Chalfonte, at odds on, easily took the allowance race for two-year-olds, after Phidias led to the stretch turn, and Louis H., also at odds on, romped in winner of the race for maidens, after seeming to be out of it in the first six furlongs. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾	F.
Cinchona, 107, McDaniel, 3-1, even..	2	1	1¹
Montanus, 107, W. Davis, 3-1, even.	5	2	2ª
St. Estephe, 104, Baird, 5-1, 2-1....	6	3	3¾
Belden, 106, J. Martin, 10-1, 4-1...	9	4	4
Milfred, 97, W. McIntyre, 60-1, 20-1	11	6	5
Anniston, 99, Notter, 10-1, 4-1.....	10	8	6
Merrick, 104, W. Knapp, 8-1, 3-1....	3	7	7
Veronese, 107, D. O'Connor, 100-1, 30-1		1	8
Sterling, 102, J. J. Walsh, 50-1, 20-1	7	9	9
Merry Belle, 94, Diggins, 7-1, 5-2..	8	10	10
Senechal, 102, Murphy, 30-1, 10-1..	4	11	11
Diablo Gold, 99, E. Smith, 50-1, 15-1	12	12	12

Time—1:07. Start good. Won easily, place driving. Winner b. c., 2 years, by His Highness-Cauchois. Owner, Mrs. D. S. Dryer. Trainer, J. J. McCafferty.

SECOND RACE.—For all ages, handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Lady Amelia, 126, W. Davis, 11-5, even	1	1	1¹
Lady Uncas, 100, Aubuchon, 5-1, 2-1	7	3	2½
Frontenac, 122, J. Martin, 8-1, 3-1.	3	5	3½
Robador, 93, W. McIntyre, 30-1, 12-1	8	4	4
Lucy Young, 88, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1	4	2	5
Aeronaut, 103, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1.	6	6	6
Platoon, 91, Murphy, 100-1, 40-1....	10	7	7
Uncle Ulgh, 113, Dugan, 50-1, 20-1.	12	10	8
Race King, 109, L. Smith, 7-1, 5-2..	5	9	9
Idle Dream, 97, Baird, 12-1, 5-1....	2	8	10
Monet, 104, B. Smith, 12-1, 5-1.....	11	11	11
Jack McKeon, 93, Diggins, 100-1, 40-1	9	12	12

Time—1:13 1-5. Start good. Won cleverly; place same. Winner b. m., 4 years, by Ben Brush-La Colonia. Owner and trainer, R. E. Watkins.

THIRD RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
The Mighty, 108, McDaniel, 2-1, 9-10..	2	1	1½
St. Breeze, 107, W. Davis, 10-1, 4-1...	1	3	2ª
Jerry Lynch, 103, W. Knapp, 7-2, 7-5.	4	4	3ª
Sweet Alice, 101, L. Smith, 15-1, 5-1..	3	2	4
Thistle Heather, 101, Diggins, 8-1, 3-1.	9	5	5
Gold Braid, 101, Hayward, 20-1, 8-1..	6	6	6
Macbeth, 108, Lyne, 15-1, 5-1.....	7	7	7
Lady Joselyn, 106, J. Martin, 40-1, 4-1.	8	8	8
Tomcod, 106, D. O'Connor, 300-1, 80-1.	5	9	9
Atwood, 101, Baird, 7-1, 5-2.....Left at post			

Time—1:47. Start bad. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. h., 4 years, by Prince Royal-Intrusion. Owner, T. G. Ferguson. Trainer, T. G. Ferguson.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; one mile and a furlong.

	S.	¾.	F.
Au Revoir, 126, W. Knapp, 7-2, 7-5..	1	1	1½
Marmee, 107, L. Smith, 6-1, 2-1.....	2	2	2ª
Caronal, 106, O'Connell, 8-1, 3-1.....	3	4	3ª
Buttons, 114, Bullman, 10-1, 4-1.....	4	3	4
Kehallan, 100, Baird, 12-1, 5-1.....	5	8	5
Stamping Ground, 109, Diggins, 20-1, 8-1	7	6	6
Devout, 116, J. Martin, 7-2, 7-5.....	4	7	7
Eugenia Burch, 124, Lyne, 4-1, 7-5..	6	5	8
Sailor Boy, 96, McDaniel, 50-1, 20-1..	9	9	9

Time—1:53 1-5. Start fair. Won easily; place same. Winner ch. h., 5 years, by De Beauvoir-Bon Voyage. Owner, George C. Bennett. Trainer, Charles Mulholland.

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, allowances; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Chalfonte, 108, W. Knapp, 9-10, 1-4..	2	1	1½
Kercheval, 108, J. Martin, 15-1, 5-2..	4	3	2ª
Phidias, 122, Baird, 8-5, 2-5.....	3	2	3½
Cassini, 112, Lyne, 10-1, 2-1.....	1	4	4

Time—1:14. Start good. Won easily; place driving. Winner ch. c., 2 years, by Star Shoot-Magna Charta. Owner, J. W. Miller. Trainer, Isaac Johnson.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Louis H., 110, Lyne, 9-10, 2-5.....	8	1	1ª
Binderton, 110, L. Smith, 9-1, 3-1....	4	6	2ª
Father D., 110, D. O'Connor, 50-1, 12-1	7	4	3ª
Lady Prudence, 105, Aubuchon, 7-2, 6-5.	1	2	4
Maid of Timbuctoo, 105, J. Taylor, 15-1, 5-1	3	5	5
Suffice, 108, J. J. Walsh, 9-2, 7-5.....	2	3	6
Mettle, 107, Murphy, 40-1, 10-1.....	6	7	7
La Golden, 110, Mahon, 30-1, 10-1.....	5	8	8

Time—1:48 1-5. Start fair. Won easily; place driving. Winner b. h., 4 years, by Knight of Ellerslie-Nana H. Owner and trainer, W. Hayward, Jr.

Entries for Brighton Beach Races.

FIRST RACE.—For maidens, two years old; selling allowances; five and one-half furlongs.

Pounds.	Pounds.
Vino 110	*Gentian 100
Halloway 105	*Hallowmas 100
Highbrush 105	*Hawthorne 100

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby, of $15,000 guaranteed, for three-year-olds; with allowances; one mile and a half.

Sysonby 124	Pasadena 118
Agile 126	Migraine 115

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances; one mile and a sixteenth.

*The Southerner 111	*Belle of Portland.. 97
Rough and Tumble. 106	*Head Dance 94
Miss Rillie 104	*King Cole 94
*Hyland 101	*Mart Gentry 86
*Jetsam 99	

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs.

Monte Carlo 113	Royal Legend 100
Tenacress 110	Tweedle 99
Don Royal 109	Lady Henrietta 92
Rabador 104	Platoon 90

*Apprentice allowance claimed.

FAVORITES FARE WELL.

Three Finish In Front at Narragansett Park—Lochinvar a Surprise.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 28.—Three favorites, a well-backed second choice, and a 12 to 1 chance were winners at Narragansett Park to-day, the card consisting of five subscription events, two of them selling. Lochinvar, at 12 to 1, in the second race furnished the surprise of the day by winning, with Diamond Flush, at 10 to 1, second, while Preen, the odds-on favorite, was third. Lord Badge re-established himself in popular favor by taking the fourth race, in which he was favorite, in easy fashion. Ambitious and Programme, equal favorites in the third race, furnished a splendid finish, the former winning in a hard drive. Jockeys Crimmins and Perrine each landed two winners, McIntyre riding the other. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs; selling. Won by Sunglow, 95 pounds, (Perrine,) 13 to 10; Ruth W., 104, (McIntyre,) 3 to 2, second; Astral II., 101, (Romanelli,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:07 4-5. Demas and Eileen Burn also ran.

SECOND RACE.—About six furlongs. Won by Lochinvar, 100 pounds, (Crimmins,) 12 to 1; Diamond Flush, 99, (Romanelli,) 10 to 1, second; Preen, 112, (Creamer,) 1 to 3, third. Time—1:09 3-5. Mirthless, Rostint, Monaccador, and Long Days also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Won by Ambitious, 90 pounds, (McIntyre,) 8 to 5; Programme, 105, (Helgesen,) 8 to 5, second; Cologne, 97, (Henderson,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01 3-5. Vitesse also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—One and one-sixteenth miles; handicap. Won by Lord Badge, 100 pounds, (Crimmins,) 7 to 10; Cloverland, 106, (Helgesen,) 16 to 5, second; New York, 114, (O'Brien,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:46 2-5. Foncasta also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Speedsmith, 100 pounds, (Perrine,) 4 to 1; Changeable, 99, (McIntyre,) 3 to 1, second; Lackey, 97, (Doherty,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Josie Hampton, Swallow, Jupiter, Princess Royal, Mr. Budd, Dr. Koch, Lady Peep, Ava, Harold A., and Ferrotype also ran. The entries for to-morrow's races follow:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a furlong; for three-year-olds and upward, selling. Elliott, 118 pounds; Meistersinger and Barkelmore, 106; Metcalfiana Prince, 105; Don't Ask Me, 101; Thomond, 100; Drone and Bouvier, 98; Courier, 97; Mistiss, 94; Ike S., 93; Golden Green and Sincerity Belle, 86.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; for maiden two-year-olds, selling. Kindora, Merlingo, John McBride, Tarlac, and Tavanis, 107 pounds; Venus, T. S. Martin, Swallow, Fulbert, and Sufficiency, 104; Ancient Witch, Miss Finch, Bit o' Blarney, and Kumiss, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-olds. St. Joseph, 114 pounds; Rust, 110; Ethel Hayman, 107; Rye and Back Dolan, 105; Pythia and Nellie Burn, 102.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and forty yards; Narragansett Stakes, handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. Claude, 124 pounds; Spring, 121; Bragg, 111; Elliott and Ostrich, 110; Rosetint, 105; Ed Ball, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—About six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward, selling. The Musketeer, 108 pounds; Shady Lad, 107; Gold Fleur, 106; Dapple Gold, 105; Trajan, 104; Margaret O. and The Lady Rohesia, 103; Gold Croft, 100; Phoebus, 99; Little Buttercup, Hyperion, and Bonnie Reg, 89; Black Cat, 87.

RAIN STOPS HARNESS RACES.

Free Admission To-day to See Finals of Grand Circuit Events.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—Heavy rain stopped the Grand Circuit racing to-day at Grosse Pointe track after two heats had been contested in each of the three events on the card. The final heats will be decided to-morrow afternoon, a free admission being extended to the patrons.

In the 2:24 trot, the Merchants and Manufacturers' Consolation, Miss-In-Law, the favorite, won the first heat from Get-Away in a driving finish and then took the second heat with ease. Ecstatic, a hot favorite in the 2:06 pace, finished sixth and fifth, respectively, in the two heats that were paced. After the first heat the judges decided that the favorite had not been driven out and declared all bets off. Winfield Stratton won the first heat by a nose after Hazel Patch had led all the way. In the second heat Geers brought Baron Grattan up for a sensational win in the home stretch. Hazel Patch was set back from fourth to seventh for swerving in the turn and in the stretch.

Zephyr won the first heat of the 2:10 trot, but in the second heat Norman B. led all the way, and Zephyr broke when Geers attempted a hard drive, finish. Summaries:

2:06 Pace.—Purse, $1,500. (Unfinished.)

Winfield Stratton, b. h., by Saraway, (McGuire)	1 4
Baron Grattan, b. g., by Grattan, (Geers)..3	1
Riley B., blk. h., (Snow)	5 2
Hazel Patch, blk. h., (Flack)	2 7
Androsia, ch. g., (Allen)	4 3
Ecstatic, b. m., (Lang)	6 5
Captain Sphynx, b. g., (Saunders)	7 6

Time—2:05¼, 2:05¼.

2:24 Trot. Merchants and Manufacturers' Consolation.—Purse, $2,000. (Unfinished.)

Miss-In-Law, br. m., by Ponce de Leon, (Curry)	1 1
Get-Away, ch. g., (Heiman)	2 3
Emily Letcher, b. m., (Titlow)	3 2

Time—2:13¼, 2:14½.

2:10 Trot.—Purse, $1,500. (Unfinished.)

Zephyr, b. m., (Geers)	1 2
Norman B., blk. g., (McCarthy)	3 1
Brownie Wilton, b. h., (Saunders)	2 3

Time—2:12; 2:12¼.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The horses that will be sold to-day in the dispersal of the racing stable of E. E. Smathers, owing to the owner's retiremnt from the turf, comprise twenty-six head, and include the famous winner McChesney, who it had been stated that Mr. Smathers probably would retain. In addition to the Smathers lot, Mirgraine, entered in the $15,000 Brighton Derby to-day, will be sold to dissolve the partnership between J. E. Madden and Fred Burlew.

For rough riding in the last race at the Brighton track yesterday Jockey J. Walsh, who had the mount on Sufficc, was fined $100 and suspended for the remainder of the meeting as the result of his crowding the filly Lady Prudence on the rail and practically destroying her chance to win.

Cinchona, bought out of a selling race from David Gideon a few days before by J. J. McCafferty, ran in the first race yesterday, entered to sell for $2,000, and after winning was bid up by W. C. Daly to $2,700, McCafferty retaining the colt for the owner, Mrs. D. S. Dryer, for $3 additional.

The Parkway Driving Club has announced a mixed Summer meeting, to be held under the laws governing fairs and harness racing, on the half mile trotting track at Gravesend, on four days, from Aug. 15 to Aug. 18. The programme includes trotting, pacing, and running races, the running races predominating, with several events at heats for thoroughbreds.

The clever lightweight jockey, "Puddin" McDaniels, again came to the front in the races at Brighton Beach yesterday and divided the honors with the star jockey of the meeting, Knapp, each piloting two winners. McDaniels got home first with Cinchona and The Mighty, and Knapp won on Au Revoir and Chalfonte. Knapp, who returned to riding only a few days ago, after having been crippled in a race in the spring, has had the greatest success of his career in the East at Brighton, and horsemen are beginning to believe that the reputation the boy had in California was well deserved. McDaniels is one of the lightest boys riding, and readily does eighty-five pounds.

Partnership in the horse Masaniello, recently bought out of James R. Keene's stable, has been registered with The Jockey Club between Charles Ox and H. Y. Behmans.

QUAKERS AT THE WICKETS.

They Score 217 Runs in First Inning Against Marylebone Eleven.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 28.—On the grounds of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford to-day the team of cricketers representing the Marylebone Cricket Club of England began its third American match. This was a return game with the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, which was played on the Merion grounds last year, and resulted in a victory for the Englishmen by 10 runs. The Marylebone team batted first to-day, and scored 217 runs in their first inning. The Quakers have batted but once, and have scored 117 runs for the loss of seven wickets. Play will be resumed to-morrow.

SCHEDULE WAS BLANK IN MAJOR LEAGUES

But Boston Beat Cleveland in a Postponed Game.

AMERICANS OPEN TO-DAY

Greater New Yorks Will Meet Lajoie's Men in a Double-Header on Local Grounds.

SCORE OF YESTERDAY'S GAME.

American League.

Boston, 7; Cleveland, 3.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	..	6	7	8	8	9	15	11	64	.719
Pittsburg	6	..	6	8	10	12	5	8	57	.633
Philadelphia	2	3	..	6	8	8	13	13	51	.579
Chicago	4	7	5	..	7	12	8	9	52	.577
Cincinnati	3	5	6	8	..	7	8	9	47	.511
St. Louis	2	5	4	3	7	..	6	6	33	.102
Boston	3	5	4	4	4	5	..	5	29	.822
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	2	5	7	..	27	.307
Games lost	35	33	37	38	44	59	61	61		

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	Boston.	New York.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	..	8	5	8	7	7	10	8	53	.616
Chicago	7	..	5	6	4	8	8	9	49	.605
Philadelphia	6	5	..	6	9	8	7	7	48	.585
Detroit	4	6	4	..	6	6	8	9	43	.512
Boston	4	4	4	5	..	8	7	7	39	.480
New York	2	3	5	4	6	..	7	10	37	.474
St. Louis	3	2	4	3	4	2	..	4	31	.374
Washington	4	3	7	2	6	2	5	..	29	.349
Games lost	33	32	34	41	42	41	52	54		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York, (2 games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Boston Won Postponed Game from the Cleveland Club.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Boston American League Club arrived home a day ahead of schedule to play a postponed game with Cleveland, and won it by the score of 7 to 3. Tannehill outpitched Moore, who was handicapped by Bemis's unsteadiness. The score:

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, rf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Parent, ss.	1	0	1	4	0		
Burkett, lf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Collins, 3b.	1	1	1	1	0		
Stahl, cf.	2	2	2	0	0		
Freeman, 1b.	1	1	10	0	0		
Ferris, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0		
Criger, c.	0	1	8	1	0		
Tnehill, p.	1	2	0	1	0		
Total.	7	9	27	11	0		

CLEVELAND.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Jackson, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Bay, cf.	0	1	2	0	0		
Flick, rf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Kahl, 2b.	0	1	1	5	0		
Bradley, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0		
Turner, ss.	0	0	3	1	0		
Carr, 1b.	2	3	9	1	0		
Bemis, c.	0	1	4	1	1		
Moore, p.	0	0	0	3	0		
*Stovall	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	3	8	24	12	1		

*Batted for Moore in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	3	0	0	0	1	3	0	..	7
Cleveland	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3

Two-base hits—Collins, Tannehill, Stahl, Freeman. Sacrifice hit—Moore. First base on balls—Off Moore, 3. Hit by pitcher—Criger, Bemis. Struck out—By Moore, 4; by Tannehill, 8. Passed ball—Bemis. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Connor. Attendance, 8,356.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	50	29	.633	Buffalo	37	41	.474
Baltimore	49	30	.620	Toronto	34	45	.430
Providence	46	33	.582	Rochester	32	45	.416
Newark	38	42	.475	Montreal	32	53	.376

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Toronto at Jersey City.
Rochester at Newark.
Buffalo at Baltimore.
Montreal at Providence.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf.	2	2	1	0	1		
Bean, ss.	2	2	4	2	2		
Keister, rf.	3	3	0	0	0		
Cassidy, 1b.	1	2	9	2	0		
Halligan, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Pattee, 2b.	2	3	2	3	0		
Woods, 3b.	2	3	3	3	1		
Vandergrift, c.	1	2	3	2	0		
Thielman, p.	1	2	0	2	0		
Irwin, c.	0	0	1	0	0		
Total.	14	19	27	12	5		

TORONTO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dillard, rf.	1	0	2	0	0		
Farley, cf.	0	0	0	0	0		
White, lf.	0	2	0	0	0		
Soffel, 2b.	0	0	1	6	1		
O'Brien, 1b.	0	1	16	0	1		
Magoon, ss.	0	0	3	2	2		
Carr, 3b.	0	0	2	4	0		
Taft, c.	0	1	0	3	1		
Currie, p.	1	1	0	5	0		
Total.	2	5	24	20	5		

Toronto	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	..	2
Jersey City	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	4	..	14

Two-base hits—Woods, Pattee, Bean. Three-base hits—Pattee, Vandergrift. Home runs—Woods, Cassidy. Sacrifice hits—Harley, Bean, Cassidy, Thielman. First base on balls—Off Currie, 1; off Thielman, 2. First base on errors—Jersey City, 3. Struck out—By Thielman, 2; Stolen bases—Keister, Clement, White. Double plays—Woods and Cassidy; Soffel, Magoon, and O'Brien. Left on bases—Toronto, 3; Jersey City, 6. Passed ball—Dillard. Hit by pitcher—By Currie, 1. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Egan and Moran.

AT BALTIMORE.

									R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	0	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	7	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	2

Batteries—Burchell and Byers; Yerkes and McAllister.

AT PROVIDENCE.

											R.	H.	E.
Providence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	12	3
Montreal	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	5	0

Batteries—Cronin and Jacklitsch; Pappalau and Raub.

New York State League.

	W.	L.
Wilkesbarre	4	
Binghamton	2	
Syracuse	5	
Scranton	4	
Albany	3	
Utica	1	
Troy	6	
A. J. & C.	2	

Connecticut League.

	W.	L.
New Haven	2	
New London	1	
Bridgeport	13	
Norwich	0	
Hartford	5	
Holyoke	4	
Springfield	13	
Meriden	4	

Southern League.

	W.	L.
Atlanta	7	
Memphis	8	
Nashville	0	
New Orleans	2	

South Atlantic League.

	W.	L.
Augusta	3	
Columbia	0	
Charleston	8	
Savannah	3	
Macon	2	
Jacksonville	3	

American Association.

	W.	L.
Louisville	6	
Toledo	2	
Milwaukee	8	
Indianapolis	3	

New England League.

	W.	L.
Concord	8	
New Bedford	5	
Fall River	3	
Nashua	2	
Lawrence	13	
Lynn	1	

Last Races at Old Saugus.

SAUGUS, Mass., July 28.—The last day of the race meeting brought out another large attendance this afternoon at the local track. All three favorites won, though Willas and The Friend had a hard bit of traveling before they finally succeeded. The Baltimore entries, Kidd and Paul Kruger, were well supported, but failed to live up to the faith imposed upon them. Summary:

2:25 Pace.—Purse, $500.

Willas, b. g., (Cox)	2	1	2	1 1
Lucky Buck, b. g., (Nolette)	5	5	1	2 3
Peachering, blk. m., (Dore)	7	4	5	4 2
Hattie Mellum, b. m., (Stid)	4	3	3	3 4
Kidd, b. g., (Hall)	1	2	4	5 5
Paul Kruger, b. g., (Hayes)	3	6	6	6 6
The Friend, b. g., (Hurley)	6	7	7	7 7

Time—2:14¼, 2:13¼, 2:13¼.

DEWHURST AND WATSON WON.

Take Doubles Tennis Match by Fast Play in Westchester Tourney.

Smashing and slashing lawn tennis on the part of Edward B. Dewhurst of the University of Pennsylvania, combined with the excellent back court play of his partner, C. F. Watson, Jr., of the Orange Lawn Tennis Club, carried the pair through to victory yesterday, in straight sets. The match was in the second round of the special round robin doubles tournament on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. It was amazingly fast playing. Dewhurst and Watson winning over Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little by the score of 8—6, 7—5, and 6—3. In the other competition the National ex-champion, Malcolm D. Whitman and his partner, T. R. Pell, played a strenuous but unsteady game against George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke, in which the latter pair won by 6—4, 6—3, and 7—5.

As if smarting under the defeat of the previous round, Dewhurst and Watson went at the ball in no uncertain way. Dewhurst took his position at the net and refused to be dislodged by the swift volleying of Little or the forceful driving of Le Roy. He made any number of sensational gets, many of his returns from far sides of the court causing the large gallery of spectators to applaud him in no stinted manner. Watson covered the back section of the court with the same show of brilliancy as Dewhurst displayed at the net.

From their side Le Roy and Little kept up a rapid-fire of volleys and passing shots. They fought valiantly for the points, deuce being called on games twice in the first set and once in the second set. It was due more to the cleverness of Dewhurst's attack that they were not able to score in either of these sets. Le Roy and Little weakened from the fatiguing play in the third set, and Dewhurst and Watson took the set and match by an easy score.

Wrenn and Fincke outgeneraled Whitman and Pell in the first two sets of their competition. Whitman's reverse service proved puzzling at times, but on the whole Wrenn and Fincke more than made up for the points that they lost in this way by waiting for openings and then scoring cleanly on passes. Pell tried to overwhelm Wrenn at the net. In this respect his work was disappointing, for he ran the gamut between great brilliancy and the mediocrity of a novice. Throughout the three sets Wrenn and Fincke were as steady as Englishmen, only being pressed for the points in the third set, in which deuce was called once on games.

The final of the series will be played this afternoon. Dewhurst and Watson meeting Whitman and Pell, and Le Roy and Little meeting Wrenn and Fincke.

MAJOR DAINGERFIELD TO JUMP

Turf Winner of More Than $100,000 Sold to Become a Steeplechaser.

Major Daingerfield, the winner of more than $100,000 in his five seasons on the turf, yesterday was sold out of P. J. Dwyer's racing stable and is destined to end his career as a steeplechaser. The purchaser of the horse is Moses Goldblatt, a Western turfman, who intends to school the veteran over the jumps and race him through the field, that being understood when the sale was made.

Major Daingerfield, now six years old, a black horse, by Handspring-Mon Droit, was the most brilliant performer on the turf as a three-year-old up to the late Fall, and, though of the same year as Hermis, was the biggest money winner of the season, 1902, when, after being sold by P. J. Dwyer to F. C. McLewee, for J. B. Brady, he passed into the hands of C. A. Draper, after the breaking up of the stable that Mr. Brady raced in the name of F. C. McLewee, and later was sold to W. B. Leeds and Andrew Miller, racing in the name of Mr. Leeds until this Spring, when he passed back into the ownership of P. J. Dwyer.

For three seasons Major Daingerfield has been utterly unreliable, so far as betting is concerned; but has continued to win at intervals. Recently Mr. Dwyer began to run him in selling races, but tired of trusting the horse even at that style. Major Daingerfield has plenty of speed, and has carried high weights successfully on the flat, and, as he is sound still, there is every promise that he may make a high-class and successful steeplechaser.

MOTOR CYCLE ROAD CONTEST.

National Endurance Competition Will Be from New York to Waltham.

The Federation of American Motorcyclists has designated the course of the National endurance contests as a run from this city to Waltham, Mass. The start will be made from the headquarters, 10 West Sixtieth Street, on Aug. 7. In order to qualify the competitors will be required to cover the distance of 250 miles in 16 hours and 35 minutes.

This is the most strenuous task that the officials of the Federation have ever set. As the direct route to Waltham is ten miles short of the 250 miles required by the new Federation rules, the necessary additional mileage will be made up by a whirl to Fort George before leaving this city for Bridgeport, Conn. This will be the first control station, the others being at Hartford, Springfield, and Worcester. The time table has been so arranged that the competitors will speed at the rate of a fraction of fifteen miles per hour, which is well within the legal limits. They will arrive at Waltham in season for the annual meeting of the Federation, which is to be held in that city.

The awards for perfect scores will be bronze medals with gold bull's-eyes centres, denoting that the holder exactly "hit, the mark." Bronze medals minus the bull's-eyes will be given to all surviv

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....30 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.
FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.

DAILY, per Week	$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week	0.17
DAILY, per Month	0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month	0.75
DAILY, per Year	6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year	8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year	2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year	1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES
AND SECTION DEVOTED TO REVIEW OF BOOKS.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

THE TERMS OF PEACE.

A correspondent has called our attention to Mr. THOMAS F. MILLARD'S article, in the August number of Scribner's, on "The Fruits of Japan's Victory." He did not need to. The article is eminently adapted to attract and to repay attention. Beyond the useless and annoying multiplication in it of split infinitives, the seeker for light and knowledge has not much superficial fault to find with what is so evidently a sincere attempt to give the Western World additional illumination on the most conspicuous and the most urgent problem of the time—the terms of peace between Russia and Japan.

But, when we go below the surface, we are confronted with what, in spite of the author's local knowledge and intimate experience, we have to call a fundamental misconception. It is quite true, as Mr. MILLARD strikingly says, that neither belligerent has, in the subject matter of their quarrel, what can fairly be called "rights." Each belligerent has only what may fairly be called "interests." But even here there is a distinction which Mr. MILLARD fails to draw. Japan's interest in free access to the Asiatic mainland is vital. She cannot live, to say nothing of growing, without it. On the other hand, Russia, with her enormous continent of waste land, has no urgent need of expansion toward the Pacific. She can thrive and prosper without even the "ice-free port" which has for so long a time been the object of her diplomacy. We say nothing of the purely commercial and individually aggrandizing prospects, in Manchuria or in Korea, the pursuit of which, by ALEXIEFF and the members of the Grand Ducal Ring, forced on the war. We simply point out that when an "interest" becomes so vital as the Japanese interest in access to the Asiatic continent, it assumes the proportions of a "right."

The fundamental misconception which seems to us to vitiate Mr. MILLARD'S article is the conception of Great Britain as an international Machiavelli, even as an international Mephistopheles, poisoning the ear of the world and shutting out information, and misrepresenting the causes and the objects of the war. "This reasoning mistakes the age." Fifty, or forty, or possibly thirty years ago, when Great Britain was the only great colonizing and dependency-holding Power, even in the days of Sir HARRY PARKES, which are more recent than the newest of these dates, the attribution to her of this Mephistophelian rôle would not have been absurd. But in the recent history of the Far East nothing is clearer than that Great Britain has neglected her interests and abdicated her opportunities. The crucial instance of her abdication was furnished ten years ago, when, under the guidance of Lord ROSEBERY, she abstained from interfering when it was so clearly her right and her interest to interfere to prevent the robbery of Japan of the fruits of her victory over China, a victory which was in fact and even in form a Japanese proclamation of the open door in China. But this crucial instance is not the only instance in which Great Britain was hypnotized. The plain fact is that, not only under the Liberal administration of Lord ROSEBERY, but equally under the Conservative administration of Lord SALISBURY, Great Britain was repeatedly beaten and duped by Russia. If Great Britain, with her irresistible fleet, had understood and pursued her own interests, in 1895, and before and since, there need have been no war. It is not the part of Machiavelli or of Mephistopheles that she has been playing. It has been a very different part indeed. As a matter of fact, Great Britain does not cut a very much better historical figure than that which our own State Department cut, only a few months before the advent to it of JOHN HAY, when, under the leadership of Mr., since Judge, DAY, it solemnly gave out that American interests were nowise concerned in the issues raised by Russian aggressions in Manchuria.

JOHN HAY changed all that. Mr. MILLARD says that "the Japanese Government has always been grateful to Mr. HAY for the attitude he took at the beginning of the war." Grateful! Why should it not be? Mr. HAY saved Japan from the consequences of the blunder which Great Britain had dropped it, and when all his diplomatic success was founded on the clearness of perception and firmness of resolution with which he adopted and pursued it. When Mr. MILLARD asks us to believe that JOHN HAY'S work was all a mistake, and that JOHN HAY himself was the dupe of the British press, he asks too much.

MEN AND MERCHANDISE.

The conference upon immigration called by the National Civic Federation will have a text its promoters did not anticipate. The arrivals of men and women during the fiscal year just closed for the first time exceeded one million, being 1,027,421. Concurrently our exports of merchandise surpassed all records by $30,000,000, for the first time exceeding a billion and a half. We thus received the largest reinforcements of bone and sinew and parted with the largest quantity of goods produced by human labor for the first time in the same fiscal year. It is a singular coincidence, and not harmonious with much current comment.

Not everybody welcomes the newcomers, there being a marked lack of hospitality toward others than Chinese. The Civic Federation's invitation embodies a list of topics looking toward a regulation so rigid as to suggest repression. Congestion of immigrants in the cities, deterioration in quality, artificial stimulation, disturbance of domestic industries, and other attendant evils are uppermost in the thoughts of most publicists. And there is reason for disquiet in the fact that the assimilable arrivals from our kindred nation England are only in the fourth rank instead of its ancient first, and that the refugees from poverty in Italy are now surpassed by those from Austria, Russia ranking third. It is indeed a pity that the British, Scotch, and Irish are substituted by Huns and Slavs, but does it follow that there is not room for them?

On Sept. 1 Texas is offering for sale 6,000,000 acres of public lands at $1 per acre, and retains for future sale an area equal to fourteen Rhode Islands. On Aug. 28, according to President ROOSEVELT'S proclamation, 1,000,000 acres of the Uintah Reservation in Utah will be disposed of at $1.25 per acre, by precedence according to lottery. With such items in the current news, it is idle to argue that the empty West does not need peopling. And the East needs labor as badly as the West needs population, as witness the cry for 50,000 harvest laborers sent out from Albany the other day.

The usual comment is that we need these reinforcements for our producing forces. This is more true regarding agriculture than manufactures. During the past decade population has increased only 21 per cent., but the consumption of iron, copper, coal, and oil has doubled, and our exports of manufactures increased $91,000,000. But the consumption of agricultural products has so increased that our exports of breadstuffs decreased last year forty-one millions of dollars. The million of population we gained last year would have been welcomed if they came by birth. They are no less welcome as producers and consumers alike than a similar number of natives. It is only from political and moral considerations that the income of able-bodied immigrants need be doubtfully regarded. We need them economically to till our idle soil and to man our humming factories for that foreign trade which is coming to us despite many discouragements.

REVISING THE RAILWAY MAP.

In Kansas City the Inter-State Commerce Commission is hearing shippers' complaints of excessive freight rates. From New Orleans northward the railways are carrying sugar and coffee "practically free," by way of protest against other and competitive rates so low that the Gulf ports do not get what they consider their share of the business offering. Shippers' complaints that rates are too high are neither novel nor harmful. Protests against rates excessively low are less familiar, yet they present similar problems, and suggest that there should be regulation against rates which are too low as well as against rates which are too high. Self-interest can always be relied upon to resist excessive charges, but competition carrying charges below cost may proceed to ruinous lengths without benefiting anybody.

There is danger of this now, and New York's interest is very direct. Finding that New York's export grain traffic was disappearing, railways bringing grain here reduced their charges to bring it back to its natural route. We remarked the other day upon the depressing effect of this upon the shipping interest at this port, especially upon the International Mercantile Marine. Now the Gulf ports carry their "unfair" competition a step further. They are bidding for imports by carrying them at the "lowest rates ever promulgated," "practically free." There could be no possible objection to rates as low as is consistent with solvency of the carriers. The point is that railways cannot survive at nominal rates of freight, rates below anything charged upon domestic traffic. Such rates are neither proportioned to the distance carried, nor to cost of carriage, nor to any other reasonable basis. They are made so low in order to compel an agreement to raise them above a right-reasonableness which constitute the shippers' true interest.

This question is continental, not local. It is essentially competition of the railways serving the Mississippi Valley with those serving the Atlantic plain. The stake is decision whether export and import traffic shall be both collected and distributed via the eastern and western routes across the Appalachians, or via the north and south routes following the Mississippi River. The cut southward from Chicago preceded the cut northward from New Orleans. The cut northward from New Orleans was promptly followed by a cut from 50 to 28 cents eastward from San Francisco. A cut westward may be anticipated unless the other cuts are adjusted. The route which can carry the business most conveniently and at the lowest fair charge ought to get it, but reversion to the old bad way of a rate war, with rates raised unfairly high after the railways have fought one another to an agreement, ought not to be tolerated, yet it seems to loom upon the horizon.

THE EAGLE SCREAMS.

We catch the tones of a sorrow-laden voice up the river, a voice that loudly praises the bygone times and laments the degeneracies of these days; in particular it bewails the dreadful sinking and let-down of the New York press, of whose ancient high estate this voice cannot say too much in laudation. It is the soul of our Poughkeepsie contemporary The Daily Eagle that is in affliction about the New York newspapers, made by men whose names, poor, lowly, groveling slaves that they are, are unknown to the makers of The Daily Eagle. Listen:

> It used to be different. In those good old days there was some one in the editorial chair of every newspaper whose personality was known to its readers, at least, and who took pride in the fact. He was the responsible man to whom every one looked, and if the paper itself was an influential one his name was a household word through the Nation. But in late years all the newspapers are published by corporations and are edited by syndicates. "Personal journalism" has retired from the city into the country, and the result has not been at all to the improvement of the city newspaper. The victims, who are condemned to do their best work in some unknown part of the big buildings named after the papers, and have it published day after day anonymously, leaving them unknown and uncared for by the public whom they serve, make a pretense of believing that "imperial journalism" [here, we suppose, the thinker wrote impersonal journalism, but the printer baffled him] is an improvement, but we do not believe there is one of them with brains enough to write a paragraph who does not feel the injustice and the meanness of it, or who does not realize that his articles, no matter how well written, lose entirely the power and influence which they would have if they could be published with a personality behind them.
>
> They were indeed able men, those early New York editors, each one bestriding his paper like a colossus, and laboring to instruct a community sometimes indifferent and not always sympathetic. They had their failings, too, good, comfortable, human failings. They wrote upon great topics with much force, and also with heat and passion, and sometimes with a fine ignorance. It is pleasant to read their articles and feel that after all they were human—not divinely inspired and inerrant.
>
> But if a known or notorious "personality" behind an editorial article is the only thing to make it go, the defect is easily supplied. It is doubtless easier to make the "personality" than to make the article. A solemn, voluble ass who faithfully embraces every opportunity to put himself before the public gets to be a personality in a way. No doubt there are communities where newspapers gain in standing and influence from having such a force "behind" them. Then, too, an editor can run around to all the caucuses and conventions and be much seen with the party leaders. Even if he is but a poor fly on the rim of the wheel, and never once gets inside the small locked bedroom where the final plans are made and the real work done, he is nevertheless all the time cultivating that valuable asset, a "personality." But undoubtedly the most fame-compelling thing an editor can do is to hire out to a railroad. Let him go up and down the State tirelessly serving a railroad interest with tongue and pen; let him ferociously denounce all rival or threatening interests, such as canals, and upon all occasions with a loud voice preach the railroad gospel. That, indeed, will make him known, for then truly his readers will know what is "behind" his powerful articles.
>
> Yet the lives of "the victims who are condemned to do their best work in some unknown part of the big building named after the papers, and have it published day after day anonymously," are not barren of delight. They are always having their little jokes with the syndicates and corporations that own them. What fiercer joy than to see the chief man of the syndicate come gasping and pallid into the office, demanding to know who wrote the piece that has upset his Wall Street plans or exposed his financial infamies! But on the serious side the condition of being nameless and unknown is not without its compensations. When the Queen asked JOHN MORLEY if he still thought the literary life was pleasanter than politics, he replied: "Well, mum, it was quieter." Some men are so organized that they derive higher intellectual satisfaction from honest work faithfully done in "some unknown part

and untrumpeted names have formed the subject of our contemporary's patronizing comment are not an exacting lot; they are content with little. A modest wage, simple fare, an abundance of work, and a comfortable place to sleep—that is all they ask. And when it is all over, just an ordinary slab, no big mausoleum rising like Teneriffe among the short and simple gravestones of the poor; and, oh, no epitaph. Those commemorative grandeurs are for the country editors, for the "personalities" of up-the-State journalism, of whose careers, perchance, the sculptured marble may tell some such tale as this: "Had he but served his Daily Eagle with half the zeal he served the New York Central, it might have risen to such a pitch of power that the party machine would have been compelled to give it the county advertising."

"THE BREADWINNERS."

Our columns have already borne abundant witness to the interest which the proposition of republishing in 1905 the novel with which JOHN HAY made the success of the year in 1883 has excited. Curiously enough, the interest seems to be almost equally divided between those who remember the story and those of the younger generation who know it only by rumor, and desire to know it better.

Each of these interests is entirely justified. The author of "The Breadwinners" so

> looked through
> All human dealings in a learned spirit

that the interest of his story is now actually greater than it was twenty-two years ago. As we look back upon it now, even those of us who remember it, the "labor question" seems to have been only a cloud on the horizon, a cloud no bigger than a man's hand. It has grown since. It has grown so big that we all recognize it now for the most conspicuous obstacle to the peace and prosperity of this Nation. And yet the statement of it made in this novel so long ago remains the best statement, the most appealing and the most moving statement, that has been made in these United States, in any form. As we have said before, "The Breadwinners" has the rare good fortune of appealing to posterity even more powerfully and more "actually" than it appealed to its original audience.

The customs receipts of the Republic of Santo Domingo, less 45 per cent., are pledged to pay its total debt of $32,000,000. If the high average of collections under the new régime, just reported to the War Department for April and May by Col. S. R. COLTON, shall be maintained, the proceeds at the completion of a year will amount to $943,881. At this rate the United States must remain sponsor for the Domingan debts during a period of thirty-four years. Do we contemplate the possibility of indorsing the obligations of all the South American Governments? If so, the possibility will be realized, for bad debts ever seek good indorsement.

The man who says that I ever received any money, directly or indirectly, for any favor in which influence of a political nature was necessary or was to be used, or that any money received for campaign expenses during the last ten years has ever been appropriated to my personal benefit, or for the benefit of any member of my family, is a liar of the meanest type.

Further, the man who charges me, by inference, on all or any of the above counts and does not produce the proof, is a contemptible slanderer by innuendo, and deserves the condemnation and contempt of all men.—Ex-Leader HANBURY of Brooklyn.

HARRY A. HANBURY is a virtuous minister deposed. From the trodden mire he cries shame on the slanderer who said he failed to use money according to the strict behest of the Governor-Chairman. There is honor among the honorable.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Awake Now, but a Little Late.

It is said on good authority that no doctor who was over forty years of age when JENNER announced and demonstrated the efficacy of vaccination as a means of preventing smallpox ever admitted the value of the discovery or ever ceased to protest against the use of it. The fact that thousands and thousands of the doctors of to-day, despite the possession of several or many more than forty years, waited only for reasonable proof of the relation between mosquitos and all the so-called malarial diseases before they abandoned their old ideas and took up with and acted on the new one is encouraging evidence that the world does move and that even the most conservative of professions is moving with it. But the wholly needless peril in which the City of New Orleans now finds itself only too well illustrates the unhappy truth that altogether too many Southern doctors have been lamentably reluctant to admit that most of all they knew about yellow fever was based on a wholly false theory of its origin and conveyance, and that men vastly less experienced than themselves in handling yellow fever epidemics were competent to give them lessons in the control as well as in the prevention of the dreadful malady. Most of the old-fashioned experts—men, it is only fair to remember, who have again and again shown the courage of heroes and the self-sacrifice of martyrs—have now given up the time-honored theories and accepted the new facts, but not a few of them are still disposed to belittle the epochmaking victory won in Havana and to cling as obstinately as hopelessly to the beliefs that served themselves and their fathers so long—and so ill. Even yet some of them are murmuring whenever they can get a listener that, though the mosquito may carry the fever, as claimed, it has not been proved to be the only carrier. That is the last ditch out of which the veterans with the most rigid minds will never be driven, for

Echoes of the Glidden Tour.

Cries of vehement and angry protest are rising from many points along the route through New England followed by the automobilists who took part in the recent Glidden tour, and the papers in that part of the country are not sparing in the application of harsh epithets to some of the participants. As usual, the decent majority of automobilists are suffering in reputation because of the crimes and follies of an indecent, a stupid and vicious minority. According to some accounts of what the tourists did, the minority in this case was a very small one, while others declare that it was of considerable size. The Manchester Union, in commenting upon the reckless racing over the country roads that aroused general indignation in New Hampshire, says that "the feeling was perhaps even stronger among owners of automobiles than with the rest of the public; for the local owners of machines understood that the scorching and disregard of law by the tourists meant the creation of a prejudice against all automobilists which would be very difficult to overcome." The Union rejoices that the condemnation of the break-neck racers is fully shared by the managers of the tour, and that they have decided that none guilty of it shall have any part in the prizes. The performances of the several machines were carefully noted, and the facts will be before the awarding committee. Mr. GLIDDEN himself says that "about six members of the party were determined to race. They have been disqualified. Next year we will stop racing by the use of a pacemaker." A correspondent of The Hartford Courant suggests that "another year the law be changed to make the penalty imprisonment instead of a fine, or a fine of at least $100 for first offense. In this special case I feel I can say that no one would regret the reckless course of several members of his party more than Mr. GLIDDEN himself, who, with Mrs. GLIDDEN, has toured 27,000 miles in every portion of the globe, making friends instead of enemies wherever he has been." The Courant well sums up the situation when it says: "Fining the hired man in these cases is the merest farce. It brings the law into derision. No one wants to see severe punishment inflicted on motor-car owners who break the law unintentionally. Half a dozen jail sentences for owners who break the law with intention and insolence would have an immediate and most wholesome effect. The sooner they come the better."

Oratory Before and After.

Since Mr. SATO arrived here he has performed with equal skill and suavity what is evidently his assigned task, that of talking much without saying anything, and at the same time inspiring with something of his own good humor the eager inquirers whom he constantly sends away empty. But even he, despite all his care, has had an uncautious moment, and before it passed he revealed a national secret that is obviously of much, and well may be of momentous, importance. For Mr. SATO, in answer to some chance question about a banquet attended by his chief, said that, in accordance with Japanese custom, the speaking came before the eating, instead of after it, in the Occidental fashion. The authority is high—so high that the statement must be accepted as true. For, though there was never a mention that we can remember of this, to us, inverted method of conducting a banquet in the numberless books about Japan and the Japanese that we have read, all those books were written by white men or women, and there is a general suspicion that if ever all that white men and women don't know about Japan and the Japanese is put into print there certainly won't be left in the world room for the number of supplementary volumes required for telling the things about Japan and the Japanese that the white men and women know wrong. And certainly nothing could more strikingly illustrate the unbridgeable abyss between the Eastern and Western mind than this discovery that in Japan prandial oratory is ante instead of post. Our theory is that meat and drink, especially drink, are necessary for both the production and the endurance of the oratory. What the Japanese theory is we do not pretend to know, but to a Western mind it seems to be that the meat and drink, especially the drink, come as rewards for producing and enduring the oratory. We have not thought of the matter long enough for us to venture the suggestion that to try the Japanese sequence would be an experiment worth trying, but it really would have a certain academic interest.

Horse Troughs and Barking Dogs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Why not," inquires Carcus Manby, "remove the horse troughs because Marcus Canby can't drink from them?" Now what's to hinder Marcus Canby from drinking from the horse troughs should he want to, I'd like to know? I for one most heartily indorse Marcus Canby's opinion that at least 90 per cent. of the dogs in New York City are worthless; moreover, unspeakable nuisances.

But the horse trough that paws up the geranium beds is not the worst Carcus Manby—the worst Mar-carcus Manby, is the one that barks at night. B. E.

New York, July 27, 1905.

Pleased with the "Aquarium" Poem.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The poem "Aquarium," by E. H. B., in your issue of the 27th, is to my mind the best I ever read. It is a sweet, sweet voice crying in a wilderness. May the product of its virtue be like unto the mustard seed and the miracle of the loaves and fishes. W. F. B.

New York, July 27, 1905.

Carried to Extremes?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Doesn't "M. E. B." whose poem, "In the Aquarium," appearing in to-day's TIMES, stretch his imagination a little bit too far? He winds up the last verse by saying: "As unto these ye have done it, ye have done it unto Me." I never heard of the Elder Brother comparing Himself to fish. If I remember rightly, what He did say was: "As ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren," fellow-human beings and not "the free little folk of the ocean, the shy little folk of the tide," or any other dweller of this terrestrial sphere outside of the human family.

A little information as to his authority for the similitude would be interesting to

New York, July 27, 1905. A. E. M.

Where the Trouble Lies.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

Patience—Do you have any trouble keeping servants?

Patrick—Oh, no; the trouble seems to come

WHO WROTE THIS NOVEL?

Reviving the Controversy of 1883 About "The Breadwinners."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How the myth, long current, but recently revived and editorially sanctioned by you, that John Hay was the author of "The Breadwinners" first got started and circulated I have always been at a loss to understand. But that indeed it is only a myth I feel absolutely convinced. My conviction rests upon the most excellent foundation of a brief correspondence with the author of "The Breadwinners" himself—"A. B. W.," as at my suggestion he always signed himself—carried on at the time, not long after the story had appeared through the editor of The Century, a personal acquaintance and friend of mine.

If internal evidence goes for anything whatsoever, John Hay had no more to do with the book in question than the man in the moon. I had written to "A. B. W." first, expressing my admiration of the book, and he replied, seeming much pleased with my appreciation. My impression then was of a man still rather young, as well as somewhat inexperienced as a writer, and there was a certain deference in his tone toward me. He seemed to know, and, in his turn admire, some of my books—I had published several, all poetry.

Of course I never in any way, directly or indirectly, attempted to penetrate the secret, so well guarded through all these years, and am now indeed fully as much in the dark as I ever was concerning the real man. But perhaps growing a trifle too confident after a while, I must have said something at last that alarmed his sensitive fears, for one day a brief note of his ended with the ominous words, "Hail and farewell!" And farewell indeed it was, and I was never able afterward, though I tried on various occasions, sending him my books as they were successively published, &c., to make him break his silence by but a single word.

I have but few—six, I think—letters from him, some of them mere notes, all written in a small, clear, but evidently disguised and somewhat affected hand. I have carefully preserved the small package all this time in the hope of some time having their writer revealed—a hope not yet, if it is ever to be, realized. Unfortunately the letters are stowed away in my safe, and, being away from home for the Summer, and besides handicapped by temporary invalidism, it is not possible for me to get them just now. I should otherwise be only too glad to send you a verbatim copy of the whole small lot, with full liberty to publish if you chose. It might not be without interest to you, as well as many readers, and you could then judge for yourself as to the possibility of John Hay. G. LOEDE.

Baldwin, L. I., July 28, 1905.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note an article in your issue of July 26 entitled "About 'The Breadwinners.'" This book, I believe, was not written by a celebrity, the author being Dr. Samuel J. Parker of Ithaca, N. Y., and being the only book Dr. Parker ever wrote. Dr. Parker was for many years one of the best-known physicians in Ithaca, N. Y. Some years before his death, which occurred about six years ago, he gave up the practice of medicine and solicited patents.

It was through making Patent Office drawings for Dr. Parker that I made his acquaintance, when he loaned me his author's copy of "The Breadwinners." This book was marked in many places with pencil notes, most of them referring to the constructions of sentences and such as scarcely anybody but an author himself would make.

I have no interest in the claims of Dr. Parker further than as an item of interest, but I really believe from what I knew of the man and the peculiar way in which the book was marked that his claim to the authorship was founded upon fact. E. W. ROBERTS.

Clyde, Ohio, July 27, 1905.

A Blessing in Disguise.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter in to-day's issue complains of the New Jersey smoke nuisance as about to transform Riverside Drive into another Pittsburg. If really the population of Riverside Drive only knew how much benefit they derive from those clouds—of mystery—in stupefying the Jersey pets, mosquitos, from coming over to their shores, they would send a resolution of thanks to the proprietors of the starch factory of which they complain. It is unnecessary to go beyond your own State border to lodge a complaint against the smoke nuisance. The New York Post Office burns soft coal, and several times have I observed those so-called clouds of mystery circle that building, which is a Government institution and should observe the city laws, not violate the city laws. PITTSBURG.

New York, July 26, 1905.

Japanese Frugality.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I regret to see that in your editorial on "Japanese Frugality" you go counter in a measure to Baron Komura's fine sermon on "Plain Living and High Thinking." Your arguments do not seem to me to refute the truth of his statements.

You say "the simple life", in the sense of the inexpensive life "is as extensively led in Russia as in Japan." How about vodka? Moreover, there may be "plain living" without "high thinking."

You say that "luxury is as the all but universal rule the consequence of prosperity, as frugality is of poverty," but does not frugality produce wealth and luxury spell "ruin"? Rome fell when it became luxurious. Sparta was supreme as long as it practiced frugality. Frugal Germany conquered luxurious France, and all our millions backed by graft and rottenness would not save us from a powerful enemy backed by a spirit such as the Japanese have shown.

National luxury is inevitably followed by national decay. CHARLES VEZIN.

New York, July 26, 1905.

First Be Sure You Are Right.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note a letter in THE TIMES of July 23 under the title of "The Morse Alphabet in Fiction."

"Reader" shows, if not a lack of knowledge, at least a sad lack of common sense. In using the Morse alphabet on a door, window, &c., it is very easy to make the dash by means of the first three fingers of one hand held straight out—strike the substance on which the signal is being made with the index finger, at the same time turning the hand so that the other two fingers strike in quick succession. This will be found to make an efficient dash, by no means to be mistaken for three dots.

This system of signaling is constantly used, for the sake of practice in the Morse code, by officers on board ships where night signaling by flash lamp is in vogue. "ENGLISHMAN."

New York, July 24, 1905.

Chance for the Carnegie Fund.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

How is it that the Carnegie Hero Fund does not do something for the heroes of New York who saved so many lives and bodies at the Slocum disaster? They all seem forgotten for all they did. J. S.

New York, July 28, 1905.

Electric Cars in Manila.

From The London Chronicle.

America in the Philippines is going ahead, as an extract from a recent letter shows: "We were fortunate enough to land in Manila on

REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS.

An Easy Way to Secure Equalization If Owners Will Act.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We would soon have an equitable assessment of real estate in this city if property owners would take your advice and study the assessment rolls. There was some excuse for not doing this when a visit to the Tax Department and tedious inspection of books were necessary. But now that the lists are printed and the assessment for a whole section can be had for 25 cents, the task is so easy that no one has any right to complain of a faulty assessment if he neglects to do his share toward securing a better one. Of course the best way of securing equality is to object to undervaluations, but there are cases in which a property owner may not be sure whether his neighbor is assessed too low or he is assessed too high, and he can render some service by simply calling the attention of the Tax Department to the inequality.

Since the separate assessment of land values, secured, together with publication, through the efforts of the New York Tax Reform Association, comparison is facilitated, for whatever difference there may be in the value of houses in a block, it is certain that two similar lots of the same size, in the centre of the block, ought to be assessed alike. And changes toward a higher valuation in better locations, or vice versa, should proceed in orderly increase or decrease. BOLTON HALL.

New York, July 25, 1905.

"BILL" JONES'S HAIR.

Some Reasons Why He May Have Lost It, If He Did.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I lost sight of "Bill" Jones forty years ago. Up to the time our walks ceased to be the same, in Chelsea, his head and chest were thatched as firmly as the roof of a British cottage. He lived long after my observation of him had ceased, and, therefore, I cannot dispute the statement of your other correspondent that he became bald. He may have taken to shaving his poll. The possible vagaries of men are past finding out. And I shall not insist that in his later years he did not take to wearing hickory shirts. He wore white ones when I knew him. Changed associations may have induced a transition to the vulgar.

The tale of your other correspondent is probably true, as mine certainly is. Everything depends upon the point of view. You recall the old story of the shield—gold on one side and silver on the other. But the main thing is that "Bill" Jones had a grand crop of hair for years in which he did not wear a hat; and there is no proof that he became bald because he abstained from headgear. He may have had brain fever late in life. At all events a discussion of him is not without advantage, for it leads up to the fact that all persons of historical interest, local or general, present different views of themselves to observers at different times. "One must read history with an open mind," wrote somebody in your SATURDAY REVIEW last week. Kindly adopt that rule. I gave you some history about "Bill" Jones, and because somebody has told you that "Bill" shed his hair and his white shirt late in life, you jeer at me. How long do you want a historical character to wear his shirt—and his hair?

K. K. J. W.

New York, July 24, 1905.

Tribute to a Drowned Soldier.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your morning issue of to-day contains a short paragraph about finding the body of a drowned soldier, that of Ralph A. Lindsey, a member of the Signal Corps, formerly stationed at Fort Wood, Liberty Island. May I be permitted to supplement the item by a brief tribute to this young soldier.

Lindsey had been stationed in this harbor only about five weeks, but long enough to establish the fact that he was a young man of refinement, of high ideals, and Christian character. As soon as he came to Fort Wood he made himself known to the workers of the Army Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and one of his last Sundays on earth was spent with them attending the services of a church of his choice in New York City. It is all the more pleasure to add this, as it shows one type of young men which is entering more or less the United States Army. The colors of our country are not only safe in such hands, but its honor, too, either in New York Harbor or in the Philippines, for which service Lindsey was preparing.

I write too for a word of comfort to parents of soldiers. It must be a matter of satisfaction for them to know that in New York Harbor forts, and many others as well, there are influences seeking to bring out the best elements of character in our soldiers, and to conserve the boyhood training of the home, which after all is the first and last battleground in character building.

GEORGE A. SANFORD,
Army Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New York.
New York, July 26, 1905.

RUSSIAN "GRAFT" FOUND?

Extraordinary Unearthing at Samara of $500,000 in Gold.

An extraordinary discovery of gold treasure has been made at the Samara goods station, writes the Odessa correspondent of The London Mail.

Some boys were seen trying to open a box which had been taken from a truck on the railway siding, and they refused to stop when threatened by a workman. On the lid being wrenched off the box appeared to be full of Russian paper money. By its weight, however, it was evident that something else besides paper was inside, and beneath the notes neatly packed rolls of gold pieces were eventually discovered.

The news of the affair spread like wildfire, and the local Chief of Police being informed, officers were posted around the goods station while investigation was made. The box opened was one of four, and the three others were still on the truck. On being opened they were also found to contain money in notes and gold.

Altogether the amount in the boxes totaled just under a million roubles—nearly £100,000. The boxes had arrived from the Far East, and were described as "household belongings." Each one bore the Red Cross stamp.

The whole affair savors strongly of officially assisted misappropriation of army or Red Cross funds. One newspaper has not hesitated to declare that the police at Samara improved the occasion by appropriating a portion of the treasure during the official investigation.

Samara is 580 miles southeast of Moscow, and is one of the junction stations of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

A SONG OF THE SKIRT.

Mainstay of milady's wardrobe,
Foamy furbelows and frills,
In the great scheme of existence
An important place it fills.

Cherish it, ye maids romantic,
Nor for trousers vainly sigh;
Not alone for lines of beauty,
There are other reasons why.

When the hero has been wounded,
Worsted in the villain's strife,
From her petticoat the maiden
Tears the strips, and saves his life.

Now I put the question to you,
You'll acknowledge at a glance,
Was a deep and gory sword thrust
Ever bandaged up with pants?

When the train would be demolished
By a boulder, just ahead,
In the nick of time the maiden,
Waves her petticoat red.

THOUSANDS OF EVANS'S SAILORS ON BIG FROLIC

Receive Their Pay and Get Leave to See the Sights.

SQUADRON HAS A BUSY DAY

Loads Ammunition Preparatory to Target Practice—Officers Tell of Sea Race That the Missouri Won.

There were busy times aboard the ships of the first and second squadrons of the North Atlantic fleet in the North River yesterday. During almost the entire morning and until late in the afternoon Rear Admiral Evans was in conference with his staff regarding requisitions for supplies necessary for the vessels under his command.

Early in the day the men were busy loading ammunition for use in the target practice which is to begin Sept. 10. There was no vessel which was not in need of some particular line of ammunition, and before dark each ship had taken on large quantities of supplies from lighters.

The fleet will remain at New York until Tuesday morning, when it will sail for Frenchman's Bay, on the Maine coast, for coal. It will remain there until Aug. 10, when the first division will proceed to Portland and the second division to Boston. On Aug. 15 the ships of both divisions will sail for rendezvous off the Isle of Shoals. On Aug. 16 the fleet will reach Provincetown, sailing on Aug. 18 and reaching Newport two days later. On Aug. 28 it will sail, to arrive at Provincetown Sept. 1.

Rear Admiral Evans, despite the pressure of his duties, found time yesterday to repeat that the American sailor was the best fed sailor in the world.

"The men aboard the ships of the American Navy," he declared, "get more food and much better food than 90 per cent. of the people who live ashore."

Several weeks ago, while the fleet was lying off Provincetown, the Rear Admiral sprung a surprise on Capt. Cowles of the battleship Missouri, the members of his staff, and the officers of the Missouri. Capt. Cowles invited the Rear Admiral and his staff to luncheon.

"All right," was the reply; "I'll do it if you give us such food as will be supplied for the men's midday meal."

The entire party went to the Missouri's gun deck, where the men were about to eat. Three tables were pre-empted, and the officers got the same service as the men.

"We had vegetable soup, cold roast beef, ham, boiled potatoes, pickles, bread and butter, molasses, coffee, and ice cream," said one of the officers of the Maine, Rear Admiral Evans's flagship, in telling of the incident. "And I never ate a heartier meal in my life. The food was not only good, but it was splendidly cooked."

A Line of Eight Ships.

When day broke yesterday the eight battleships of the North Atlantic fleet were strung out in a straight line from Fortieth to Eightieth Street. The order of the line was the Missouri, Kentucky, Kearsarge, Maine, Rear Admiral Evans's flagship; Alabama, flagship of Rear Admiral Davis; the Illinois, Massachusetts, and Iowa.

The cruisers Brooklyn, flagship of Rear Admiral Sigsbee of the Third Division; Chattanooga, Tacoma, and Galveston are anchored off Tompkinsville. In addition to these vessels, the armored cruisers Pennsylvania and Colorado of the Fourth Division, the cruiser Columbia, and the Mayflower are now in port.

There was much talk among the officers of the fleet which arrived Thursday night regarding the outcome of the ocean race. The race lasted only six hours, from 6 o'clock in the morning until noon. The first hour the ships were under natural draught. From 7 to 11 o'clock they were under forced draught, and from 11 o'clock until the finish of the race they were again under natural draught. When the end came the Alabama, which was last, was less than eight miles behind the Missouri, which came off victor. The Maine finished second.

There were three landings utilized by the launches from the fleet—one at the foot of Forty-second Street, another at the foot of Fifty-seventh Street, and the third at Tompkinsville. Officers and members of the crew on shore leave began their exodus to the city shortly after 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and launch after launch, many of them towing cutters filled to the guards with men, continued to make trips to shore for several hours.

Nearly 4,000 Sailors Ashore.

When the last load of tars had been landed there were 3,800 in New York. They had all seen the paymaster and were eager to see the sights.

"Most of them will head for the Bowery," said Rear Admiral Davis. "Quite a few of them are familiar with that section of New York, but, when they have money in their pockets, it is ever new to them. They'll be a busted community aboard by the time we haul up anchor and make for Provincetown."

The prophecy was verified in the fullest, for nine out of every ten sailors who came ashore trimmed their course Boweryward. The Bowery had not been apprised of what to expect, and when the sailors came trooping along there were hurried preparations to angle for the nimble dollar.

In a place which bore the title, "Refined Concert Hall" in letters of flame an incident occurred which typified the Bowery's desire to make the visitors feel at home.

A soubrette had just stepped out on the stage and began singing "Here's to the soldier, bugul on breast." Then she spied three sailors, who walked far to the front and took seats. She began all over again. The revised version of her song ran thus:

> Here's to the sailor,
> Bugul on breast.
> Asleep by his campfire—
> He's done his best.

The tars were visibly impressed. The fact that camp fires play no part in life aboard ship was overlooked by them.

"That's the talk," one of them shouted encouragingly, and immediately ordered drinks for the house.

Sailor Jones Buys Watches.

"Big Bill" Jones, who had three months' pay when he left the Kearsarge, was much taken by a display of watches in the window of a pawnbroker's shop. This was while his pockets were still well lined. He bought two of them. The pawnbroker's place was open at midnight when he reappeared.

"I'd have been back before," said the sailor, "but I lost my bearings. It's blowin' great guns outside an' the weather's so thick you can't tell port from starboard. Now I'm here, I want to provision again."

Out came the purchases of the earlier evening. The pawnbroker gave "Big Bill" just half what he had paid for the watches a few hours before and the sailor left perfectly satisfied.

The sailors were all liberal spenders. No matter whether there was one man or a dozen men at the bar when one of them entered a saloon, the sweep of the arm with which he called for drinks took in the whole house.

Dropped Anchor at Sharkey's.

There was no difficulty in finding able assistance in depleting the stock of drinkables, and almost every sailor had a following so long as he was able to buy.

About the only place off the Bowery which got any of their money was Tom Sharkey's, on Fourteenth Street. Sharkey's establishment was known to numbers of the sailors, and they made it a point to drop in and patronize him at least once in the course of the evening.

"No matter if Tom does keep a double reef on his money bags," explained a sailor from the Massachusetts, who was piloting a party of his fellows, "it's right an' proper that we should do the right thing by him and drop anchor with him a minute. Remember, he was once at sea himself."

Tom was not present to welcome his shipmates. He was not in the city, the bartender explained.

Most of the men who were on shore leave last night will return to their ships this morning. All of them will be ready to welcome the paymaster on his next visit.

DEMAND FOR "HAY'S BOOK."

There's a Rush for Library Copies of "The Breadwinners."

Since the death of Secretary Hay raised anew the interesting problem of the authorship of "The Breadwinners," there has been a renewed and lively demand for the work. It has been a fairly steady seller even since its great boom ended, more than twenty years ago, but the supply of copies of such a book kept on hand is naturally not very large.

The libraries have noticed the revival of interest in the work most. Since Mr. Hay's death, it was said yesterday at one of the largest circulating libraries in the city, all that institution's copies of "The Breadwinners" have been perpetually in service. It is an institution which usually lays in a supply of something like 150 copies of a popular work of fiction.

The librarian went on to recall the time, over twenty years ago, when the book, now seemingly so firmly fastened upon Mr. Hay, was fresh from the press.

"There was then," he said, "an eager demand among our subscribers for the book. It was certainly more often called for than any other of that year. And the demand continued after that year, until gradually (as is the way of novels in places like this) the book, except for occasional calls, dropped out of sight till Mr. Hay's death and the talk about it revived the interest."

Another veteran librarian at another circulating library—one of the oldest in the city—recalled a like state of things in the demand among his subscribers. He added that he had been struck by the circumstance that it was business men and serious persons, and in general the more thoughtful of his patrons, who had called for "The Breadwinners," and not so conspicuously the regular fiction consumers.

Curiously enough, the renewed demand has not extended to the crop of other works, dealing with the same subjects, which "The Breadwinners" called forth. Naturally, a writer who took such decided views of social questions, and stated them so plainly and with so much force, did not find that everybody agreed with him. Many people in Cleveland resented the author's portrayal of the attitude and personalities of the men who brought about the great strike there.

A Clevelander promptly wrote a reply to "The Breadwinners," called "The Other Side." A TIMES reporter made many inquiries for this work a few days ago, but failed to find a copy of it.

Still another intended reply to "The Breadwinners," purporting to give labor's side of strikes and industrial troubles, was published not long afterward. This was called "The Moneymakers." It, too, is almost forgotten. When a TIMES reporter asked for it at the publishers', even they, having brought out many books in the years intervening, remembered little about it. While "The Breadwinners" is still a live book and the topics in it still a living issue, the replies are dead and forgotten.

ASKS ABOUT BEGGAR'S WILL.

Caller Says Lucy Young Was Very Old and Left Property.

The will of a woman named Lucy Young was about to be probated in the Surrogates' Court yesterday when a handsomely dressed woman, accompanied by a lawyer, appeared at the desk of Probate Clerk Jackson and declared that there were other Lucy Young wills in existence. She also said that the signature of the will was not that of Lucy Young.

"Poor Lucy," she said. "I knew her signature well. She was a good soul. But she was very old."

"How old was she?" inquired the Probate Clerk.

"She was much over a hundred," replied the woman. "I knew her better than anybody else. She was certainly a most remarkable woman. I never heard of any person as old as she was."

"Where did she die?" inquired Jackson.

"On Blackwell's Island on June 7," replied the stranger. "They said she was a beggar, but she was not really what might be called a beggar, for she did not need to beg for a living. She stood on Fifth Avenue, and folks who pitied her because she was so old just handed money to her."

The will states that Lucy Young of 334 Bleecker Street bequeathes all the money she had in the New York Savings Bank to Belinda Walsh in consideration of Mrs. Walsh's kindness to her, adding that the testator had no living relatives. The bank account is said to amount to about $500.

"I know of at least two other wills left by Lucy," remarked the woman, "but I'll call later and tell you about them. Of course she left other property besides the money in the bank."

Dies While Dining in a Cafe.

Thomas B. Reynolds, fifty-six years old, of 344 Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, became suddenly ill while dining last evening in a café at 5,704 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, and died before the arrival of an ambulance. He was subject to attacks of heart failure.

Register Dooley Ill.

Matthew E. Dooley, Register of Kings County and anti-McCarren leader of the Twelfth Assembly District, is seriously ill at his home, 378 Sixth Avenue, with gastritis. It was said last night that there was some slight improvement in his condition.

Clyde Fitch Due to Arrive To-day.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, will arrive from Europe on the Celtic to-day. He will go to Greenwich, Conn. His first work will be the staging of the comedy, "Her Great Match," in which Miss Maxine Elliott is to appear under Mr. Dillingham's management. The company has been notified to meet at the Criterion Theatre Aug. 8 to hear Mr. Fitch read the play. Miss Elliott sails from Cherbourg next Wednesday.

Annie Russell Changes Managers.

After being a Frohman star seven years Miss Annie Russell has left her old manager, and will appear under the management of Maurice Campbell in "The Little Gray Lady," a three-act drama by Channing Pollock. The scenes are all laid in Washington. Miss Russell's last real success was "Mice and Men." Recently she was seen in "Jinny the Carrier," and just before that in "Brother Jacques."

Russian Symphony Concerts.

The Russian Symphony Orchestra announced yesterday its plans for its second season in Carnegie Hall. Six Saturday night concerts will be given, in addition to several popular Sunday afternoon concerts. John Warren will be the managing director of the orchestra. Late in the season he will take the organization on an extensive tour under Mr. Safonoff's leadership.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

News comes from Portland, Me., that Emma Eames is to be the guest at a reception, which will be attended by the Governor, Senators, Assemblymen, Congressmen, and "five thousand other men and women prominent in social circles." Mme. Eames regards Maine as her native State, although she was born in Shanghai, China. Her mother was born in Maine.

There will be another "musical Sunday evening" at the Wistaria Grove to-morrow. Harry Bulger is to sing "When Mr. Shakespeare Comes to Town." Maximilian Pilzer will play a Hungarian dance by Brahm and a Paganini selection.

Marion Berg has been engaged to appear in "The Gunner's Mate" at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre this week.

"The College Widow" company left New York yesterday on a special train for Chicago. The company includes Dorothy Tennant, Gertrude Quinlan, Frederick Truesdell, Edwin Holt, and J. Beresford Hollis, who were at the Garden Theatre. Mr. Savage has engaged Harry Stone for the rôle of Spillers in the new Ade play, "The Bad Samaritan."

Charles Frohman has signed a contract with Jerome D. Kern for the exclusive use of the young composer's work. Mr. Kern has contracted to furnish a certain number of songs every year.

DR. G. T. MOORE RESIGNS UNDER FIRE OF FARMERS

Noted Bacteriologist Accused of Giving Government Aid to Firm.

ASSERTS HE RETURNED STOCK

Firm Was Selling Cultures Which Dr. Moore Discovered and Donated to the Public.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Dr. George T. Moore, the noted bacteriologist, who had charge of the laboratory of the Division of Vegetable Pathology in the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Agricultural Department, resigned to-day. His action came as a shock to the scientists and the public of Washington.

Dr. Moore resigned because there were many complaints from farmers coming to the department that he was connected with a private concern at West Chester, Penn., engaged in selling the bacterial cultures for inoculating soils that he discovered.

According to a statement given out by Dr. Moore, a proposition was made to him in July, 1904, by persons living at West Chester, for the formation of a company to manufacture inoculating material under patents taken out by the Department of Agriculture in his name. They offered him a salary and an interest in the business, with the understanding that the company should have the exclusive right to any further discoveries made by him.

Dr. Moore asked his superiors for more salary, and says he let the matter run along, pending a decision. When the company was organized a block of stock was made out in the name of Dr. Moore's wife, for transfer to him when he should enter the employ of the company.

He tendered his resignation on Dec. 17, 1904, but it was not accepted, and he was assured that the advance in salary would go into effect on Jan. 1. It did not go into effect until April 16, and then he returned the stock.

He declares that information he gave to the West Chester men had been given repeatedly to other men, and that there was no advantage or benefit to it from his official actions.

Secretary Wilson and Assistant Secretary Hays, after going over Dr. Moore's explanation, said they had no criticism to make of his actions.

Dr. Moore discovered the method of stimulating the development of the bacteria required to inoculate leguminous plants and of drying the cultures so they could be sent out in small packages through the mails. He patented this process and dedicated it to the people of the United States.

Among scientists and financial men who are informed on the character of Dr. Moore's discovery it is believed he might easily have become a wealthy man had he been selfish. Dr. Moore also first used copper sulphate to destroy algae and typhoid germs in reservoirs.

The nitro-culture concern sent out literature prepared by Dr. Moore, and containing recommendations for the bacteria taken from reports made to the department by farmers who used the department cultures last year. The letters were used as though they had been sent to the company.

The concern charged $2 an acre for the cultures it sent out, the quantity being about the same as that furnished by the department for nothing. Dr. Moore, it is charged, prepared cultures in the Government laboratory and expressed them to the company.

Suddenly last Spring, just as farmers desired the cultures, the department announced that it would not send out any more cultures, thus giving the private concern a market. This action was said to be due to Dr. Moore's advice to the Secretary.

ASBURY PARK DRY.

Hotel Keepers Preparing to Fight the Anti-Liquor Selling Law.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 28.—Founder Bradley's temperance town is once more "dry." The arrest yesterday of sixteen hotel keepers and café proprietors for vending the prohibited beverage is responsible for the reform in the habits of the visitors and natives.

A meeting of the hotel men has been called for Monday evening, when plans will be formulated for securing a repeal of the law which prevents the sale of liquor within one mile of Ocean Grove. Some lawyers say the act is unconstitutional, and if the Legislature refuses to repeal or modify it, its constitutionality will be attacked in court.

Founder Bradley said to-day that high license was the only solution of the liquor problem here. He was instrumental in having the present law passed when he was a Senator, but says conditions in Asbury Park have changed, and what was good then is not so good now.

BERKSHIRE NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., P. R. Odell, the Misses O'Neill, Ramsdell, and Roselle of Newburg are making an automobile tour of the Berkshires. They registered in Pittsfield to-day.

Marshall R. Kernochan was badly injured this week by stepping on a nail at his stables, and has been confined to Holmesdale, the residence of his mother, Mrs. William Pollock.

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris entertained a large dinner party at their country place to-night.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—There has been no material change in temperature, except that it is cooler in Arkansas, portions of the East Gulf States, and somewhat warmer in Tennessee and the Lower Ohio Valley.

For Saturday and Sunday showery weather with no material change in temperature is indicated for the districts east of the Mississippi Valley, except that the weather will clear Sunday in the Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the Atlantic Coast will be light to fresh south; on the Gulf Coast, light south; on the lower lakes, light to fresh south; on the upper lakes, light to fresh northwest to west.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have light south winds and showery weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and Delaware—Rain Saturday and probably Sunday; fresh south winds.

New England—Rain in south, fair in north portion Saturday. Sunday, showers; fresh south winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Scattered showers and thunderstorms Saturday and Sunday; light to fresh south winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	70	67	4 P. M.	72	81
6 A. M.	70	65	6 P. M.	71	78
9 A. M.	74	78	9 P. M.	73	75
12 M.	80	84	12 P. M.	67	75

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 74; corresponding date 1904, 72; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 74.

The thermometer registered 71 degrees at 8 A. M. and 75 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 84 degrees at 1 P. M. and the minimum 65 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 63 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 85 per cent. at 8 P. M.

SWINDLER TELLS OF ESTATE.

Mrs. Murray Consults the Police After Paying Persuasive Stranger.

A number of women on the west side are looking for a man who has obtained money from them by pretending to bring news of an inheritance.

Yesterday he called on Mrs. Minnie W. Murray at 445 West Fifty-eighth Street.

"You have an uncle in—in—" the stranger asked hesitatingly.

"Yes," said Mrs. Murray, "in St. Louis."

"Of course, St. Louis," replied the caller, looking over a bundle of papers decorated with red and green seals.

He then told Mrs. Murray that he hoped she would not be shocked, but her uncle was dead, and had left to her a fortune of $70,000.

The caller made careful note of Mrs. Murray's family history, obtained her signature to papers, collected $19.12 for fees, and departed.

After thinking it over Mrs. Murray called at the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station. There she learned that a general alarm is out for the man who told her her uncle was dead.

SOCIETY FOLK AT CIRCUS.

They Eat Peanuts and Popcorn and Pelt the Clowns.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., July 28.—Many New York people attended the opening of the Society Circus given by Company L of the Third Infantry, C. N. G., for the last three nights of the week to raise an armory fund.

The show opened last night in a blaze of incandescent light. The way the society persons who are summering in and about Greenwich ate peanuts and popcorn and threw them at the clowns and at the property animals attracted much attention. Pink lemonade was disposed of by the barrelful and dime songbooks went just as quickly. Starrett's trained animals helped out and a good performance was given.

Mrs. Frank Gould and a party of five occupied one box. Mrs. Gould's escort bought all the concert tickets a clown had and tore them up.

W. R. H. Martin of New York and his daughter and another young woman sat in another box and entered into the spirit of the occasion by sharing their peanuts with a clown.

OPPOSE LARCHMONT ANNEX.

Residents Say Hotel Sells Liquor Without a License.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, July 28.—Residents of Larchmont have brought a proceeding in the Supreme Court to revoke the license of the Mitchell House, a Summer hotel at that place, because it is alleged the proprietors have established an "annex" where liquor is sold to yachtsmen and automobile parties without a license. Proceedings to revoke the license have been brought by J. Ross Collins and E. S. A. De Lima representing a committee of residents.

The complainants say that they do not wish to subject the yachtsmen visiting the place to unreasonable regulations regarding their drinks, but that it is their purpose to draw the line so that outsiders cannot come to Larchmont and run things to suit themselves. The Supreme Court decided several years ago that Larchmont was restricted, and that drinks could be sold only to hotel patrons and invited friends, either with their meals or in private rooms. The case will come up for a hearing next week.

NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 28.—Luncheons were given to-day by Mrs. E. Livingston Ludlow, Mrs. Allston Flagg, and Mrs. J. Donald Cameron, and to-night Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. George L. Rives, Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, and James T. Woodward entertained at dinner. Mrs. Roelker had thirty-eight guests.

Mrs. William Astor arrived at her villa, Beechwood, this evening, being met at the steamboat landing by Harry S. Lehr, who for years has been the first to greet Mrs. Astor on her arrival in Newport.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Williams (Miss Julia Lorillard Edgar) are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McK. Twombly at Vineland.

Prince and Princess de Béarn at de Chalais (Miss Beatrice Winans) will arrive from Europe next Wednesday and have apartments at the Muenchinger-King cottage for August.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived to-night on the steam yacht Corsair.

Miss Eleanor Parker is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones at Inchiquin. Moncure Robinson is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. Lanfear Norrie. Justice Holmes of the United States Supreme Court is a guest of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, who gave a dinner at Hopeden in his honor to-night.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and her daughter, Mrs. Maude Howe Elliot, have arrived at their Summer residence in Portsmouth.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Stevens will arrive next Tuesday at the Hill Top cottage, which they will occupy for the remainder of the season.

Gen. Horace Porter of New York is a guest of E. J. Berwind at the Elms. Prof. J. Russell Soley is at the Berkeley.

Mr. and Mrs. William Woodward (Miss Elsie Cryder) will be guests of James T. Woodward at the Cloisters early in August.

Count and Countess de Berrini, Mrs. Seth Barton French, Mr. and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Beekman Hoppin, and Bayard C. Hoppin are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

The first hunt of the season under the direction of P. F. Collier, master of hounds, will take place to-morrow at Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Oakland farm.

R. I. Gammell, President of the Newport Golf Club, has offered a cup for the best individual score over the 18-hole links at the club during the season, the competition to take place Saturday afternoons during the Summer.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 28.—George Rose, on the yacht Crescent, sailed over from Newport with a party of five, whom he entertained at luncheon in the Casino. His guests were Alfred C. Palmer, Townsend Horner, Count Buroldinger, and R. Nelson Buckley. Pembroke Jones and Charles Oelrichs of Newport also came over for the day, and Mr. Jones gave a luncheon in the Casino, entertaining Truxton Beale and Edward Gray of Boston.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman brought over for luncheon an automobile party including Miss Harriman and Mr. Moore of Newport. Yachting parties included those of Charles W. Welch, Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, who brought seven on his house yacht Margaret II., and Joseph Hoadley of New York, who arrived on his yacht Nushka.

One of the events of the day was a fair for the Acquidneck industries of Newport, held at Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth's villa, Sea Breeze on the Cliffs.

Dinners were given at the Point Judith Country Club last night by Fielding Jones, W. Howard Pancoast, and Miss Eleanor Gemis of Philadelphia.

Are You Looking for Help?

Then read the Situation Wanted advertisements in THE TIMES this morning. Better still, insert a Help Wanted advertisement yourself. It will be placed on the last page, where the 100,000 readers of THE TIMES in New York City will see it.

The cost is but 10 cents a line, (7 words,) minimum space two lines. Special 3 and 7 time rates.

Leave your advertisement at THE TIMES office, Times Square; 8 Spruce St., 129 W. 125th St., at any advertising agency, or telephone it—4900-38th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print"

HAAS CALLED BY COURT TO EXPLAIN SILENCE

Peckham Also to Answer for His Refusal to Testify.

COTTON GRAND JURY ACTS

Judge Wright to Hear Defense To-day—Inquiry Directed Against Holmes Under Bribery Act.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The refusal of F. A. Peckham and Moses Haas, New York brokers, to answer questions before the Grand Jury yesterday in the investigation of the tampering with the cotton crop report, was brought to the attention of Judge Wright of the Criminal Court to-day. The hearing on the matter was postponed suit until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The presentation was a written charge in which were detailed the proceedings when Mr. Haas was before the jury, and was handed to the court by Foreman Smoot. The Haas case was chosen for detailed presentation because of an irregularity in the subpoena to Mr. Peckham, but the same charge is made against both.

The original presentation was made to the court at 12 o'clock, and thereupon an order was issued requiring Haas to appear at 1:30. Peckham and Haas were represented by counsel and obtained the adjournment. Each side will have one hour. Both the defendants were allowed to go on their own recognizance.

Peckham and Haas were in the Court House during the entire day, but did not enter Judge Wright's courtroom. Much of the forenoon they spent with Mr. Beach and the Grand Jury. They had opportunity to reconsider their refusal of yesterday, but declined. Haas was employed in the Department of Agriculture from 1898 to 1901, and was permitted to resign. He, it is alleged, was the intermediary between Holmes and New York brokers.

The certified statement showed that Haas not only had refused to answer questions, but had declined to be sworn until he could be informed as to whom the proceedings were directed against. After being sworn he said:

"I respectfully decline to answer any questions upon the ground, first, that this is no legal warrant or authority for my examination as a witness; and, second, that my answer may tend to criminate me."

Haas even declined to state whether he had ever lived in Washington or been employed in the Department of Agriculture.

"For all I know," he said, "I may be the person, or one of the persons, against whom this inquiry is directed. If it is my counsel advises me that I cannot lawfully be compelled to appear before this body or compelled to be sworn, much less to testify."

Mr. Beach declared: "It is proper to say to the witness that the inquiry as directed at the present moment is solely into the conduct of Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., and it is equally proper to state that any further developments growing out of the alleged offense can properly be pursued by the Grand Jury."

Chapter 5,451 of the Revised Statutes is the law under which Mr. Beach is conducting the inquiry. That statute prohibits bribery of Government employes and imposes as a penalty imprisonment for not more than three years and a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the bribe.

The examination proceeding, Mr. Haas said that he was interested in the millinery business, horse racing, and racing interests, and that he had lived in New York off and on since 1873. He refused to answer whether he ever lived in Washington, whether he knew Frederick A. Peckham, and also whether he knew Holmes. Then he asked opportunity to consult counsel and was excused for the day. To-day the questions put yesterday were repeated and again he refused to answer.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Mrs. Astor left yesterday afternoon for Newport, where Villa Beechwood was in readiness for her.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Evans Mahan (Miss Madeleine Johnson) are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son on Thursday. The newcomer is the first grandson of Capt. A. T. Mahan, United States Navy, retired.

***

Mr. and Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames (Miss Edith Cryder) of Boston have taken Gray Gables at Bussard's Bay for the Summer and are having many house parties.

***

The wedding of Louis Stanislaus Burdett, son of the late Charles H. Burdett of the United States Navy, and Miss Emily M. Carter Renshaw, daughter of Robert H. Renshaw of the University of Virginia and niece of Mrs. Edmund Randolph of New York, will take place on Wednesday. The engagement was announced a few weeks ago.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bull (Miss Maud Livingston) will spend August at Saratoga.

***

Sir Edward Stewart Richardson and Lady Constance Stewart Richardson, who arrived here about two weeks ago are to visit Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Guest (Mrs. Flora Bigelow Dodge) before returning to England. Lady Richardson was Lady Constance MacKenzie, and is well known to many New Yorkers, as she visited here while single.

***

Private letters from London say that Mrs. Arthur Paget will probably have to have her knee broken again before she can walk, if she ever walks at all. Reports have been printed recently that she was recovering. Mrs. Paget's knee was injured in an elevator accident in her London house.

***

Count Beroldingen has gone to Europe to join his wife, who was Miss Margot Stone, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Stone. They will both return to New York soon.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Rockefeller are at Bay Pond, in the North Woods.

***

Mr. and Mrs. William Page Thompson have joined Mrs. Thompson and Miss Thompson at their Upper St. Regis camp.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Gould are cruising on their yacht Helenita in Canadian and Northern American waters.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Gould Jennings have arrived at Newport for the season.

***

Gerald Hoyt has leased the Shields cottage, on Ochre Point, Newport, for the rest of the season.

***

Mrs. Stuyvesant Le Roy will give a tea on Monday for her débutante granddaughter, Miss Pauline French.

***

F. T. Reamer of 44 West Forty-fourth Street has gone to Colorado Springs for the Summer.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are the guests in England of Lord and Lady Saville.

***

Formal announcement is made of the engagement of Howard Ridgely Ward, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Wren Ward, to Miss Beatrice Kidder of California.

HARRY VON DER HORST DEAD.

Had Been for Years Secretary of the Brooklyn Baseball Club.

Harry B. Von der Horst, Secretary of the Brooklyn Baseball Club, died at his home, in the Rutland apartment house, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, early yesterday morning of heart failure.

The news of his death caused a shock at National League headquarters. He had been ill a long time, and more than once his life had been despaired of, but a remarkable constitution kept him up. Only a few days ago he decided to take a trip to Maine, where his wife is critically ill, but the relapse came that proved fatal.

Mr. Von der Horst's prominence in baseball dates back to 1894, when he secured Edward Hanlon of the Pittsburg Club as manager of the Baltimore Club, in which he had held the majority interest since 1894. Through his liberality, Manager Hanlon was enabled to buy the best players in the profession, and as a result Baltimore won three championships. In 1898 interest in the game in Baltimore seemed to die out, and Mr. Von der Horst sought to consolidate the Baltimore Club with New York, but failing, induced the Brooklyn Club to amalgamate. The new arrangement was successful for two years, Brooklyn winning the championship twice in succession. Again success failed to bring in the proper returns, and Mr. Von der Horst sold the majority of his holdings in the Brooklyn Club to H. W. Medicus, but retained enough to hold the office of Secretary. He was fifty-four years old.

Mr. Von der Horst leaves a widow and two daughters. The body will probably remain in the receiving vault here until Fall, when it will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Arthur S. Dixey.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 28.—News was received here to-day of the death at Söul, Korea, yesterday of Arthur Sturgis Dixey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Dixey of Boston, who have a country place in Lenox. Mr. Dixey, who was twenty-five years old, was appointed Secretary to Minister Morgan at Söul last Spring. He died of heart failure.

Arthur S. Dixey was one of the organizers of the Berkshire Hunt Club, a member of the Lenox Club, and of the Golf Club. With Percy Wyndham of the British Embassy, he organized last year gymkhana games in Lenox for the benefit of Miss Ethel Folsom's Hospital for Convalescent Women, which was the most successful out-of-door event of the Lenox season. He was graduated from Harvard, class of 1902, and entered the Harvard Law School, but did not graduate because of the appointment to Söul. At Harvard he was a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, D. K. E., Zeta Psi, Le Cercle Francaise, Deutsche Verein, and Tennis and Racquet Club.

Bishop I. W. Joyce.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 28.—Bishop Isaac W. Joyce of the Methodist Episcopal Church died at his home, 310 Groveland Avenue, this morning, as the result of a cerebral hemorrhage and an attack of paralysis which he suffered while preaching at Red Rock Camp Meeting on Sunday, July 2.

Bishop Joyce, who was sixty-nine years old, came to Minneapolis six years ago. It is said that he had spoken in the cause of religion in every civilized country of the world. He was graduated from Hartsell University, a United Brethren institution of Ohio. A widow and one son, Col. Frank M. Joyce, of Minneapolis, survive him.

Charles Henry Ward.

Charles Henry Ward, a retired banker of this city, died suddenly at his residence, Meadow Lawn, Seabright, N. J., on Thursday. Mr. Ward was born in this city in 1833, and was a son of William Greene and Abby Maria Ward. He was a member of the Union League and Delta Phi Clubs and also of the National Academy of Design and the Columbia University Alumni Association. The funeral services will be held at Old Trinity Church on Sunday at 1:30 P. M. The interment will be at Greenwood.

Jacob Chester Chamberlain.

Jacob Chester Chamberlain, an electrical engineer, died yesterday morning of pneumonia at his home, 1 West Eighty-first Street. He was a member of numerous engineers' societies and clubs, and was also a member of the American Historical Association, the American Institute, and the Columbia Yacht Club. Funeral services will be held Sunday at 4 P. M. from the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church.

John Carbutt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—John Carbutt died to-day at his home in this city, seventy-three years old. Mr. Carbutt came to this city from Sheffield, England, in 1853. He was a chemist, and made scientific photography his life study. The Photographers' Association of America chose him as its first President. He made several inventions, chief of which was the orthochromatic plate. In 1879 he perfected the Carbutt dry plate.

Charles Maxwell.

Charles Maxwell, fifty-two years old, died yesterday at his home, 254 Mercer Street, Jersey City, from a complication of diseases. He was formerly an Alderman and also a Freeholder. For the past ten years he had had charge of the county stone quarries at Snake Hill. He leaves a widow, three sons, and three daughters.

John W. Castree.

John W. Castree of 22 East Forty-eighth Street, a Trustee of the Irving Savings Institution, died yesterday morning. He was a member of the New York Botanical Gardens, the Zoological Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Country Club of Westchester. He was sixty-one years old.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE Z. WORK, a wholesale tailor of Chicago, died suddenly on Thursday night of heart failure while riding on an electric car. Mr. Work was born in Pennsylvania sixty-four years ago, and went to Chicago in 1870, founding, with his brother, A. S. Work, the wholesale firm of Work Brothers & Co.

Judge LOUIS P. PAQUET of New Orleans, member of the City Court bench, died there yesterday. Judge Paquet was Past Grand Dictator of the Knights of Honor in Louisiana, and held the office at his death of Supreme Representative of the order.

George R. Lord Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, July 28.—George R. Lord, at one time owner of what is now West Asbury Park, died at his home here to-day. Mercury poisoning is said to have caused his death, an overdose having been taken by mistake. Mr. Lord was a civil war veteran.

SUMMONS FOR JAMES FOYE.

Mother, Whom He Had Arrested, to Face Him in Court.

Mrs. Margaret Foye, who was arrested on the complaint of her son, James E. Foye, private secretary to Charles G. Gates, obtained a summons for him from Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday. The summons requires Foye to appear Monday morning.

Magistrate Crane will ask him to explain why he does not support his mother. Foye had his mother arrested because, he said, she annoyed him. She says that, although she has been a good mother to him, he allows her to live in poverty.

Lawyer Louis A. Cuvillier wrote to Mrs. Foye yesterday telling her that her son could be compelled to support her by law. He offered to take the cause and have the young man arrested.

DUNNE STARTS COLLEGE FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP

Chicago's Mayor to Educate Citizens to Keep Him in Power.

MONEY FURNISHED FOR PLAN

Work to be Carried on According to University Extension Plan—Courses Open in Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Chicago is to have a new educational organization devoted to the subject of municipal ownership. The plans have been perfected during the last few days and, according to information to-day, the courses will be opened to the public next Autumn.

The undertaking will start with an ample endowment supplied by several citizens, who are known collectively to the public as the "Dunne Machine."

The work of the "Municipal Ownership University" is to be modeled after the extension lecture course in the department of the University of Chicago. The endowment will be devoted to the organization and support of a lyceum as a medium for explaining the problems of municipal ownership to the people, free of charge.

A municipal ownership extension centre will be established in each of the thirty-five wards, and subsidiary centres in as manay voting precincts as the demand warrants.

The lecturers will appear at these centres in rotation during the next year and a half—until the next city election. A part of the plan is to explain to the people that municipal ownership may be attained by re-electing May

FINANCIAL.

Houston & Texas Central

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Notice of Bonds Drawn for Payment.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, having in its possession cash proceeds from sales of lands covered by Trust Indenture between Frederick P. Olcott, the Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, of New York, and the Southern Pacific Company, dated April 1, 1890, which are applicable to the purchase of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company's Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, secured by such indenture, to an amount sufficient at the price limited in said trust indenture to purchase and retire 140 of such bonds, and, it having been found that such bonds cannot be purchased at or below 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest thereon, there have been drawn by lot, under the provisions of such trust indenture, bonds secured thereby bearing the distinguishing numbers hereinafter stated, to be paid for out of such proceeds of such land sales at the said rate of 110 per centum of the par value thereof, and accrued interest thereon.

The distinguishing numbers of the bonds so drawn are as follows, viz.:

7	404	804	1307	1761	2266	2877	3508
30	410	815	1317	1843	2319	2916	3615
38	412	830	1327	1846	2375	2919	3617
64	430	851	1336	1866	2401	2966	3624
72	440	860	1338	1934	2423	3027	3637
84	459	885	1370	1948	2437	3028	3691
163	483	898	1379	1950	2561	3041	3767
170	539	964	1410	2009	2583	3061	3811
239	542	967	1481	2029	2586	3086	3845
248	560	971	1488	2032	2594	3111	3855
250	644	982	1498	2057	2613	3118	3883
294	699	1003	1551	2063	2715	3143	3891
304	722	1077	1561	2094	2723	3162	3893
308	723	1176	1599	2117	2736	3182	3904
366	732	1189	1647	2124	2789	3374	
375	769	1228	1680	2152	2829	3407	
378	786	1269	1731	2161	2839	3505	
393	799	1276	1758	2165	2862	3508	

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The bonds bearing such distinguishing numbers will be paid for at the rate above mentioned, viz.: 110 per centum and accrued interest upon presentation thereof with all unmatured coupons attached thereto, at the office of the Houston & Texas Central Railroad Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

The bonds so drawn will cease to bear interest from and after sixty days published notice of such drawing, viz.: from and after the 20th day of September, 1905.

New York, July 20, 1905.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad Co.,
By R. S. LOVETT, President.

CORRECTED NOTICE.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company

Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds Due February 1, 1922.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT in pursuance of the Trust Agreement dated December 1, 1881, by and between the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company and The New England Trust Company, the following Denver Extension Four Per Cent. Bonds, due February 1, 1922, of said Railroad Company, issued under said trust agreement, have been drawn for payment, viz.:

One hundred and two (102) bonds for $1,000 each, Numbers

56	992	1792	2685	3715	5259	6657	7696
81	1077	1920	2689	4022	5314	6702	7760
102	1119	2012	2770	4094	5381	6779	7786
104	1123	2062	2935	4102	5453	6852	7846
143	1415	2115	2975	4161	5734	6886	
168	1440	2228	3078	4201	5778	7056	
249	1586	2317	3087	4324	5806	7123	
370	1585	2332	3088	4450	5907	7218	
538	1589	2380	3267	4511	6038	7275	
739	1605	2388	3305	4534	6085	7401	
750	1622	2479	3398	4754	6996	7482	
767	1628	2598	3440	4879	6178	7592	
855	1685	2656	3620	5029	6322	7615	
952	1698	2674	3693	5143	6740	7673	

And Twenty-two ($22) bonds for $100 each, Numbers

02	0441	0592	0995	01059	01362	01574	01743
0243	0518	0708	01001	01146	01518	01690	01778
0256	0527	0972	01004	01206	01545		

The bonds bearing the above numbers will be purchased at par, by the payment of the principal sum thereof, on presentation and delivery of the same to the undersigned trustee, at its office, 85 Devonshire Street, **on the first day of August, 1905, from which date interest upon said bonds will cease,** in conformity with the terms of the trust agreement.

THE NEW ENGLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
By D. R. WHITNEY, President.
Boston, Mass., July 20, 1905.

TO HOLDERS OF

San Francisco & North Pacific Railway

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, Trustee under the Mortgage or Deed of Trust of the San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company, dated January 1st, 1839, hereby gives notice, pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the said Mortgage, that the following twenty-three Bonds have been designated by lot for redemption at 110 per cent. and interest to February 7th, 1906, viz.:

Nos. 117, 122, 209, 232, 346, 989, 1177, 1335, 1599, 1833, 1876, 1877, 2016, 2030, 2053, 2118, 2189, 2259, 2987, 3278, 3410, 4133, 4231.

The above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Trustee, in the City of New York, on February 7th, 1906, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., TRUSTEE,
By GUY RICHARDS, Secretary.
No. 120 Broadway, New York, July 19, 1905.

REORGANIZATION

The American Cotton Company.

Notice of Change, Modification, or Departure from Plan of Reorganization of August 19, 1904.

Pursuant to the power vested in the Committee by the provisions of Article Fourth of the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, the Committee has altered, modified, or departed from the Plan of Reorganization dated August 19, 1904, and has lodged with the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New York, as the substituted Depositary under the Reorganization Agreement of June 16, 1904, a statement of such proposed change, modification or departure, a copy of which statement may be obtained at the offices of the Depositary, 49 Wall Street, New York City.

Final publication of this notice will be made on August 5, 1905.

CORNELIUS N. BLISS, Chairman;
J. EDWARD SIMMONS,
A. D. JUILLIARD,
EDMUND C. CONVERSE,
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
MAXWELL WOODHULL,
W. O. GAY,
Reorganization Committee.
SULLIVAN & CROMWELL, Counsel.

Guaranty Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK.

MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING.

Capital, $2,000,000. Surplus, $5,500,000

JOHN W. CASTLES, President.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY GUARANTEED 3½ PER CENT. TRUST CERTIFICATES, SERIES "B."

Pursuant to the terms of an agreement dated September 1st, 1897, and a supplemental agreement dated February 1st, 1901, the undersigned invites tenders of the above certificates for sale and delivery, as of August 1st, 1905, at a price not exceeding par and interest, to the extent of $100,000, the sum now payable to the Sinking Fund.

Sealed tenders should be addressed to GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Pennsylvania Company Guaranteed 3½ Per Cent. Trust Certificates, Series "B," and will be received until 3 P. M., Monday, July 31st, 1905.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
C. J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
Philadelphia, Pa., July 15th, 1905.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGINEERING INSTRUments, Bookbinders' Supplies, &c., Office of the Asst. Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, July 29th, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received at the office of the Assistant Purchasing Agent, Isthmian Canal Commission, 24 State Street, New York, until 10:30 A. M., August 5th, 1905, for furnishing above mentioned articles. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office. Alfred Anderson, Asst. Purchasing Agent.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, NEW LONDON, Conn., July 27, 1905.—Sealed proposals in triplicate for dredging in West River, from New Haven harbor, Conn., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, August 26, 1905, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. C. F. Powell, Lt. Col.,

FINANCIAL.

TO THE
COLLATERAL TRUST BONDHOLDERS,
INCOME BONDHOLDERS,
PREFERRED STOCKHOLDERS,
AND
COMMON STOCKHOLDERS
OF

Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the holders of a majority in interest of each class of the securities of the Newburgh, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad Company have sold all their Collateral Trust Bonds under the mortgage bearing date May 1st, 1891, for 110 and accrued interest; all their Income Bonds under the mortgage bearing date June 1st, 1877, for Five hundred dollars for each One thousand dollar bond, and Two hundred and fifty dollars for each Five hundred dollar bond; all their Preferred Stock for Six dollars per share; and all their Common Stock for Six dollars per share. An additional sum of Forty-eight thousand four hundred dollars was paid to cover commissions, bankers' services, lawyers' fees, and expenses.

We are authorized to purchase all the remaining Collateral Trust Bonds, Income Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of said company on or before October 15th, 1905, and upon the delivery thereof in negotiable form at our office, No. 59 Wall Street, on or before said 15th of October, we will pay 110 and accrued interest for the Collateral Trust Bonds, Five hundred dollars for each One thousand dollar Income Bond, Two hundred and fifty dollars for each Five hundred dollar Income Bond, and Six dollars per share for each share of Preferred Stock and Common Stock, being the prices paid for the majority interest therein.

Dated New York, July 13th, 1905.

BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY,
59 WALL STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

ANDREW J. McCORMICK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF

STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

OFFICES, 55 WILLIAM STREET,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 2ND,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the EXCHANGE SALESROOM.
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

$861,000 Hudson Valley Ry. 1st Con. 5 p. c. Bds., July, 1905, Coupons on.
100 shs. Woodlawn Cemetery of Maryland.
200 shs. Portland Zinc & Lead Mining Co.
25 shs. Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.
5 shs. United Cities Realty Corpn.
50 shs. United Natl. Bank.
$17,000 Pacific Coast Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1946.
$5,000 Evansville & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Con. Mtg. 6 p. c. Bds. 1921.
10 shs. Mechanics' Bank, B'klyn.
10 shs. National Discount Co. pfd.
$10,000 Columbus Gas Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Bds., 1932.
$1,000 Lehigh Valley Coal Co. 1st Mtg. 5 p. c. Reg. Bond, 1933.
$2,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul Ry. Genl. Mtg. 3½ p. c., Series "B" Bds., 1989.

MINING STOCKS

Yielding 8% per annum and over.
Daily Quotation Sheets, Mining and Curb Letters Mailed Free on Request.

O. F. Jonasson & Co.

Commission Mining Stock Brokers,
44-46 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
BANK REFERENCES.
Tonopah, Bullfrog, Goldfield, and all COPPER Stocks a Specialty.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICES OF THE
ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY,
New York, July 26, 1905.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day there were declared out of the surplus net earnings to June 30, 1905, a semi-annual dividend of Two Per Cent. upon the First Preferred capital stock of the Company, payable September 7th, 1905, to Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on August 17th, 1905, and a dividend of Four Per Cent. upon the Second Preferred capital stock, Two Per Cent. payable October 9th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on September 11th, 1905, and Two Per Cent., payable April 9th, 1906, to Stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books on March 12th, 1906.

For the payment of such dividend on the First Preferred capital stock the transfer books of the First Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 17th day of August, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 8th day of September, 1905.

For the payment of the first installment of Two Per Cent. on the Second Preferred capital stock, the transfer books of the Second Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 11th day of September, 1905, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 10th day of October, 1905. For the payment of the second installment of Two Per Cent. on the Second Preferred capital stock, the transfer books of the Second Preferred capital stock will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 12th day of March, 1906, and will be reopened at 10 A. M. on the 10th day of April, 1906.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.
By DAVID BOSMAN, Secretary.

RUBBER GOODS MANUFACTURING CO.
26TH REGULAR PREFERRED DIVIDEND.

The Directors of the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company have this day declared the 26th Regular Quarterly Dividend of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Shares of this Company out of earnings, payable on the 15th day of September to all stockholders of record September 5th, 1905.

The Preferred Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, September 5th, 1905, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened Friday, September 15th, 1905. Checks will be mailed to registered addresses.

New York, July 28, 1905.
JAMES McGUFFOG, Asst. Secretary.

American Hide and Leather Company,
92-98 Cliff Street, New York City.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Hide and Leather Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the preferred stock of the company was declared, payable August 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record July 31st, 1905. Transfer books will close July 31st, 1905, at 3 P. M. and reopen August 16th, 1905, at 10 A. M.

Dated July 25th, 1905.
GEO. A. HILL, Treasurer.

TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT CO.
New York, July 24th, 1905.

The Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. on the common stock of the Company, payable on and after August 15th, 1905, to stockholders of record at the close of business August 1st, 1905, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16-22 William Street, New York City. Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed orders.

C. G. GOODRICH, Vice President.

Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Iron Co.

A dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred stock of this Company, payable August 15th next to stockholders of record on August 4th, 1905, at 3 P. M. Dividend checks will be mailed by the Transfer Agents of the Company.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the common stock, also payable August 15th. GEO. H. CLUNE, Treasurer.
Rochester, July 28th, 1905.

THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupons No. 7, due August 1, 1905, from The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company FOUR PER CENT. SERIAL DEBENTURE BONDS will be paid on and after August 1, 1905, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 5 Nassau Street, New York City.

H. W. GARDINER, Assistant Treasurer.
New York, July 14, 1905.

July 18, 1905.

105TH DIVIDEND OF THE NEW YORK NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. (2%) was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1st, 1905.

Transfer books will be closed from July 21st, 1905, to August 1st, 1905, inclusive.

ROLLIN P. GRANT, Cashier.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY.
CONSECUTIVE PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 41.

The regular quarterly dividend, (No. 41,) of One and Three-quarters Per Cent., on the preferred capital stock of the American Graphophone Co. will be paid August 15, 1905, to stockholders of record August 1. By order of the Directors. EDWARD D. EASTON, President.

New York, July 11, 1905.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK
of the City of New York.

At a Regular Meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3% was declared upon the Capital Stock of this Bank, payable August 1, 1905.

GEORGE E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY.
DIVIDEND NO. 154.

A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE from net earnings has been declared payable August 15th to stockholders of record at close of business July 31st, 1905. Checks will be mailed.

A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, July 20, 1905.

CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY CO.

The coupons due August 1, 1905, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Guaranty Trust Company, 28 Nassau St., New York.

T. M. CUNNINGHAM,
Treasurer.

BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

First Mortgage Railroad Bonds

Secured on main line of great importance to a transcontinental system

Yielding from 4½% to 5¼%

CIRCULAR WITH MAP UPON REQUEST.

Kinnicutt & Potter

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
1 Nassau St., corner Wall, New York.

RUDOLPH KLEYBOLTE & CO.

BANKERS

Dealers in High Grade Railway and Municipal Bonds

Act as Fiscal Agents for Corporations and Municipalities

Interest paid on deposit of Moneys awaiting Investment and Checking Accounts

27 PINE ST., NEW YORK
CINCINNATI CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA

Michigan Central Railroad

First Mortgage

Farson, Leach & Co.,

35 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,

BANKERS
Pine Street, Corner William
Chicago NEW YORK Boston
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT
LIST ON APPLICATION

A. J. STONE. LYMAN F. GRAY.

STONE & GRAY

Members New York Stock Exchange.
71 BROADWAY - NEW YORK
Branch office
Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
With direct wire.

LEHMAN BROS.,

NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.

Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.

Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

Plympton, Gardiner & Co.,

BANKERS,
27 WILLIAM STREET,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.

BANKERS
BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
49 Wall St., New York.
Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

FINANCIAL.

REDEMPTION NOTICE NO. 17

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Equipment Mortgage Bonds, dated September 3, 1889.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sixty-five (65) Equipment Mortgage Bonds of the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company were this day drawn for the Sinking Fund, in accordance with the requirements of Article Three of the Trust Mortgage, numbered as follows, viz.:

4	206	326	489	696	768	891
37	209	327	501	712	770	936
42	213	367	605	730	781	945
44	214	373	617	743	786	1040
55	218	379	632	750	790	1042
58	283	388	635	754	837	1060
74	250	392	658	757	843	1087
104	262	395	662	759	872	1104
105	278	417	689	766	898	1178
205	292					

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due September 1st, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK,
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.
New York, June 7th, 1905.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the sixty-five bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

FRED C. RANDALL,
With Central Trust Co. of N. Y.
R. D. LANKFORD,
For Richmond & Danville R. R. Co.
W. H. SMIDT,
Notary Public, Rockland Co.,
Certificate filed in New York Co.

In accordance with the foregoing certificate, said mentioned bonds and the coupons therefrom maturing September 1, 1905, attached thereto, will be paid at this office on or after the first day of September, 1905, at par.
Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE,
2d Vice President.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK of Boston, located at Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, is closing its affairs. All note holders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

SAMUEL A. MERRILL, Cashier.
July 29, 1905.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SANITARY FIXTURES.—Office Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., July 29, 1905.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at the Office of the General Purchasing Officer, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D. C., until 10:30 A. M., August 28, 1905, at which time they will be opened in public, for furnishing Bath Tubs, Water Closets, Showers, Sinks, Lavatories, Urinals, Laundry Tubs, Etc. Blanks and full information may be obtained from this office or the offices of the Assistant Purchasing Agents, 24 State Street, New York City; Custom House, New Orleans, La.; 86 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal., and 408 Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma, Wash., also from Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, Chicago, and the Commercial Club, Mobile, Ala.—D. W. Ross, General Purchasing Officer.

A $5,000,000 Casting Company.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 28.—The United States Metal Chill and Casting Company, with a capital of $5,000,000, was incorporated here to-day. The concern will manufacture and sell iron and steel products. The incorporators are Thomas W. Duane, James Sayres, Isaac Burns, Edward McCann, and Samuel L. Schwartz.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Advance Again — Money Rates Remain Unchanged.

On a Much Larger Volume of Business Prices Rise Again—Wheat and Corn Weaken.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday broadened materially, while the upward movement which began on Thursday ran still further. There was still in evidence the activity and manipulation in pool stocks which formed a conspicuous feature of the previous session, but there was also plain participation in the day's business by commission houses, which, in many instances, are becoming more liberal in their estimates of the room left for improvement over the present level of prices. Undoubtedly the continued favorable conditions ruling the development of the crops, a situation which is expected to find reflection in the next Government report, have something to do with this confidence. The London market seems to have undergone a rather marked change of sentiment, and again yesterday, as on Thursday, the advances made there were considerable. The influences on that market include the confidence felt in the outcome of the Russo-Japanese peace negotiations and the ease in money which has followed the accumulation of funds against the payment of an indemnity. London was a moderate purchaser of stocks in this market yesterday, and in that degree contributed to the better distribution of the business of the session. The greatest activity was in the United States Steel common issue, where large blocks of stock changed hands, rather unconvincingly on the whole. It closed with a gain of 1 point and the preferred with 1⅛ points. Union Pacific, which was next in order of activity, advanced a point, as did St. Paul, while Atchison, which has been neglected in the trading of late, rose 2¼ points. There was also a renewal of activity in the Gould issues, which have rested inert under speculative disapproval, and Missouri Pacific advanced 2 points and Wabash preferred 2⅞ points. Lackawanna and Delaware and Hudson were again stirred up, the former to new high records, and Illinois Central increased its gain of Thursday by 2¾ points, the rise being accompanied by a renewal of the previously denied reports of Union Pacific's purchase of control. The Erie issues were comparatively neglected and participated only meagrely in the day's advances.

Speculation in the cotton market subsided yesterday, but there were again excitement and activity in the grain markets, wheat declining a cent a bushel and corn slightly less on reports of favorable weather for the growing crops. Forecasts of the position to be disclosed by the banks in their statement to-day were practically unanimous in their estimates of an increase of over one and one-half millions in the cash item. The banks apparently gained substantially on the interior movement. Call money over the week's end was easy at the rates prevailing through the week.

Big Blocks of Steel.

In the afternoon session of the stock market Steel common came out in huge blocks with practically no fluctuations in the price. Thus A. O. Brown & Co. took 9,000 shares of the common at 35 in one block, and a moment later E. H. Norton took 6,000 shares at the same price, also in a single block. C. B. MacDonald was credited with the purchase of 15,000 shares, and several houses took 5,000 shares or more. No news accompanied this demonstration.

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Lackawanna's New Record.

Lackawanna was again active yesterday, rising to 404½, a new high record. At this price the stock, paying 10 per cent. annually as it does, would yield a purchaser less than 2½ per cent. on the money invested.

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The Gould Stocks.

Speculative Wall Street has long held in dislike the various Gould issues, including Missouri Pacific and Wabash, owing to obstacles which "inside interests" put in the way of any bull movement in them. For this reason they have been neglected. Discussing this Wall Street attitude some days ago, a friend of George Gould's said that in his opinion it would be a politic thing to put these issues in the hands of a well-known market manipulator for a movement which should again popularize the stocks. He added that he had proposed this to Mr. Gould, who is now in Switzerland, by letter, and the sharp advances in both Missouri Pacific and Wabash preferred yesterday suggested that the answer to this letter had come by cable.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 28.—Money was scarcer in the market to-day owing to temporary withdrawals for the month-end requirements. Discounts were sympathetically harder. The shipment of gold from India to-morrow makes the amount bound for England about $15,000,000.

Trading on the Stock Exchange was moderately active, and there was a strong undertone with the improved peace prospects and the satisfactory conclusion of the settlement. Consols were higher and home rails hardened.

Americans opened firm, moved to well above parity on New York support, especially Erie and Union Pacific, and closed steady.

Foreigners were cheerful. Attention was centred on war stocks. The Japanese new loan was quoted at 2 1-16 premium.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 104½.

Bar silver steady at 27½d per ounce.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Madrid, 32.30; Lisbon, 8.50. Bar gold, 77s 9½d. American eagles, 76s 4¾d.

Money, 1½@2 per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 1⅝ per cent.; three months' bills, 1¾@1 13-16 per cent.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—The Corn Exchange will be closed Aug. 5 and 7.

The Provision Exchange will be closed Aug. 7.

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing	N. Y. Equiva.	N. Y. Previous Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
	Yesterday.	lent.		
Consols, money	90 7-16	...	...	+3-16
Consols, account	90 7-16	...	...	+3-16
Anaconda	5⅝	112½	111	+ 1½
Atchison	89	86⅞	85⅝	+ 1
Can. Pacific	158⅝	154⅝	153	+ 1⅝
St. Paul	185½	180¼	180	+ ¼
Erie	48⅝	47	47	..
Erie 1st pf	86½	84¼	84½	..
Illinois Central	176½ex	176	173¾	+ 2⅛
Louis. & Nash.	148⅝	145	144⅝	+ ⅜
N. Y. Central	150	146¾	145⅞	+ ⅞
Pennsylvania	73⅝	143¾	142⅞	+ 1
Reading	53⅞	104⅝	104⅞	+ ⅛
South. Pacific	66⅞	65⅞	64⅞	+ ⅛
Union Pacific	138⅝	130½	129⅞	+ ⅝
U. S. Steel	35⅞	34⅝	34⅞	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf	106⅞	105¾	102⅝	+ ⅛

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 28.—Prices on the Boerse to-day were unchanged.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 47 pfenigs for checks.

Discount rates: Short and three months' bills, 2 per cent.

PARIS, July 28—3 P. M.—Prices on the Bourse to-day were depressed, owing to renewed apprehension regarding the results of the peace conference, and also to the continued anxiety concerning the Moroccan question and the announcement of the coming cruise of the British fleet in the Baltic. Russians went off considerably.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 500.

Three per cent. rentes, 90f 30c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 13½c for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Camp Bird	1	14	6	Esperanza	2	4	9
Tomboy	1	2	6	Dolores	1	9	0
El Oro	1	1	3				

TRADE CONDITIONS.

Discussing general trade conditions Dun's Review says:

Commercial tendencies are still in the direction of improvement, although progress is hampered by some inflation of prices for the raw materials of textile and footwear industries. Confidence expands as the crops are secured, each day putting a large quantity of grain beyond danger and making sensational rumors of loss less effective. Weather conditions have been favorable for retail distribution, reduced stocks in the hands of dealers being reflected in enlarged wholesale and jobbing demands. Evidences of faith in the future are increasing, more disposition being shown to provide for requirements beyond immediate consumption. The industrial situation is in striking contrast to conditions prevailing a year ago, when there was much idleness, both on account of quiet trade and labor controversies. Complete returns now available for the leading departments indicate that the first half of 1905 made a better comparison with the corresponding six months of last year than even the most sanguine estimate, which naturally increases optimism regarding business during the second half.

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Bradstreet's says:

Crop reports and Fall trade advices are more unanimously favorable than at any preceding time this season. Some flaws still exist, notably in the cotton outlook; but grain crop prospects are certainly encouraging. The black rust talk in the Spring wheat region, confirming our investigation of last week, proves to have been exaggerated; corn is now as well or better situated than a year ago; the Winter wheat harvest is out of the way with a minimum of damage; the hay yield will be enormous, and even in cotton prospects are better than they were a month ago, except in Texas and Arkansas. Confidence in the crop situation is reflected by good Fall orders and a volume of wholesale and retail trade certainly in excess of a year ago and fully equal to the average at this season. Special activity is noted in cotton goods, which are in eager demand at high prices, with scarcity of desirable makes widely reported. Trade in woolen fabrics is good, confirmation of this being found in freer buying by manufacturers of raw material at ruling high prices.

***

Bank clearings for the week ending with July 27 aggregate $2,244,525,848, 9 per cent. under last week, but 21 per cent. in excess of last year. Exchanges outside New York City total $871,344,993, 6 per cent. less than last week, but 19 per cent. over last year.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 28.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

The Niagara Falls and Lockport Electric Railway Company, Niagara Falls (to operate for twenty miles between Niagara Falls and Lockport; capital, $200,000. Directors—E. C. Lufkin, J. N. Bradford, Buffalo, and S. P. Franchot, Niagara Falls.

Queens Borough Development Corporation, Jamaica, (real estate;) capital, $650,000. Directors: Frank Squires, R. V. Mathews, and H. C. Greene, Brooklyn.

E. T. Mason & Co., New York, (silks, dress goods;) capital, $500,100. Directors— E. T. Mason, New York; William Mason, Far Rockaway, and H. J. Mason, Brooklyn.

Eagle Heater Company, Peekskill; capital, $50,000. Directors—J. J. Kieber, E. C. Kilborn, and Samuel Bernstein, New York.

Speedway Realty Company, New York; capital, $5,000. Directors—Burt Berger, Abraham Eidenberg, and T. A. Kean, New York.

Tekulsky Brothers, New York, (women's waists;) capital, $25,000. Directors—Louis Tekulsky, Carrie G. Tekulsky, and N. G. Takulsky, New York.

Standard Auto Company, New York; capital, $500. Directors—E. S. Griffen, New Rochelle; G. A. Burkhard and J. S. Craig, New York.

Aubrey Mittenthals Attractions, New York, (theatrical;) capital, $5,000. Directors—Aubrey Mittenthal, W. D. Fitzgerald, and Charles McClintock, New York.

Hercules Realty Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. L. Weinberg, Meyer Weinberg, and Moses Light, New York.

Casper Hauser & Co., New York, (securities;) capital, $35,000. Directors—Casper Hauser, Irving Hauser, and J. J. Elias, New York.

J. B. Gross Hotel Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—J. B. Gross, David Gross, Rockaway Beach and Aaron Woollstetter, New York.

Crane Contracting Company, New York; capital, $25,000. Directors—Samuel Green, O. E. Figor, and G. O. Gillet, New York.

Louis Furnace and Range Company, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Samuel Turanasky, M. S. Feller, and Morris Malperso.

Intermediate Company, New York, (securities;) capital, $10 000. Directors—A. W. Davis, S. F. Cameron, New York, and Martin F. Barrett, Brooklyn.

The Gear Manufacturing Company, Croton-on-Hudson, (furnaces;) capital, $25,000. Directors—H. C. Bissell, C. M. Brooks, and G. A. Littlejohn, New York.

The General Advertising Company, Yonkers; capital, $100,000. Directors—F. R. Slater, Yonkers; H. A. Bailey, New York, and W. C. O'Neil, [illegible] Penn.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

Special to The New York Times.

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The Niagara Falls and Lockport Electric Railway Company, Niagara Falls (to operate for twenty miles between Niagara Falls and Lockport; capital, $200,000. Directors—E. C. Lufkin, J. N. Bradford, Buffalo, and S. P. Franchot, Niagara Falls.

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Casper Hauser & Co., New York, (securities;) capital, $35,000. Directors—Casper Hauser, Irving Hauser, and J. J. Elias, New York.

J. B. Gross Hotel Company, Queens Borough, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—J. B. Gross, David Gross, Rockaway Beach and Aaron Wo

THE OUTSIDE SECURITIES

More Attention Given to General List of Stocks.

Interborough Rapid Transit Sells Up to 211⅛—Larger Trading in American Can.

The most interesting feature of yesterday's trading in the outside market was the continued advance in Interborough Rapid Transit, which carried that stock to the highest price reached in several months. On the way up to 211⅛, the closing, which was also the highest price of the day, a fairly large amount of the stock changed hands. American Can preferred showed more activity than it has on other days recently, but after opening at 68½ it dropped to 67¼. The common stock sold from 11⅞ down to 11½. The trading in Chicago Subway continued on a large scale and resulted in a fractional net gain. Some of the copper stocks which have been very active of late were less so yesterday, but this was not true of Greene Consolidated, which made further progress, closing at 26. Northern Securities fluctuated between 173¾ and 175, closing at 174¾.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,450	Am. Can	11⅞	11½	11½
2,800	Am. Can pf	68½	67¼	67¼
200	Ariz. Con. Mining	30½	30¼	30½
900	Bethlehem Steel	32¾	32	32¾
200	Bethlehem Steel pf	88	88	88
2,000	British Col. Copper	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞
100	Central Foundry	3¾	3⅝	3¾
60	Central Foundry pf	18	18	18
20,000	Chicago Subway	84½	83⅜	84
100	Granby Copper	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
10,000	Greene Con. Copper	26½	25⅝	26
3,100	Greene Con. Gold	5¼	4⅞	5
100	Guanajuato Mining	4¼	4¼	4¼
5,000	Inter. Rapid Transit	211⅛	208	211⅛
650	Inter. Mer. Marine	13½	13	13
600	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	31¼	30½	30¾
200	Mackay Cos	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
325	Mackay Cos. pf	*74½	74	*74½
2,300	Mitchell Mining	6½	5⅞	6⅜
100	New Orleans Rys	20	20	20
700	Northern Securities	175	173⅞	174¾
10	North. Sec. stubs	287½	275	287½
200	Seaboard Co. 2d pf	53½	53½	53½
6	Standard Oil	617⅜	617⅜	617⅜
1,700	Union Copper	1⅛	1⅛	1 11-16
2,200	United Copper	31⅞	31⅝	31⅝
1,100	United Copper pf	74½	74⅛	74⅛
150	U. S. R. 2d pf., w. i.	74	*73½	74

BONDS.

$10,000	Al. & Sus. 3½s, w. i.	106½	106½	106½
10,000	Albany & Sus. ctfs.	106	106	106
$80,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88¾	88⅝	88⅝

*Less than 100 shares.

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CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations of stocks compare as follows with the closing quotations of Thursday:

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

	July 28. Bid.	Asked.	July 27. Bid.	Asked.
American Can	11½	11¾	11¼	11⅝
American Can pf	67	67½	68¼	68½
American Chicle	128	135	128	
American Chicle pf	97	100	97	101
American Ice Co. 5s	80	87½	80	87½
American Malting 6s	102	103	102	193
American Tobacco	265	280	265	280
American Typefounders	35	40	35	40
Am. Typefounders pf	97	99	97	99
Am. Writing Paper	4¼	5	4¼	5
Am. Writing Paper pf	20	30	20	20½
Am. Writing Paper 5s	87	87½	88½	87½
Arizona Com. Mining	29½	30	29½	30
Bethlehem Steel	32½	33	31⅝	32¼
Beth. S., p.m. 6s of 1998	120	121		
Bethlehem Steel pf	87	88	88	88½
Borden's Cond. Milk	154	158	152	155
Borden's Cond. Milk pf	112	114	112	114
British Columbia Cop.	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7⅜
Central Fireworks	15	20	15	20
Central Fireworks pf	68	72	67	71
Central Foundry	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
Central Foundry pf	17	21	17	21
Central Foundry 6s	75	79	75	79
Chicago Subway	84	84½	83¼	83⅝
Con. Refrigerating	7	7½	7	7½
Compressed Air	⅛	⅜	⅛	⅜
Cen. Rubber Tire	1⅝	2⅛	1⅝	2⅛
Con. Rubber Tire pf	7	10	7	10
Con. Rubber Tire 4s	23	28	23	28
Cramps & Shipbuilding	27	30	27	30
Cuban 6s of '96	100½	102	100½	02
Detroit & Mackinac	60	66	60	66
Detroit & Mackinac pf	90	96	90	96
Dominion Securities		10		10
Douglas Copper		7		7
Electric Boat	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat pf	60	70	60	70
Electric Vehicle	16	20	17	20
Electric Vehicle pf	25	28	26	28
Electro Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Empire Steel	3½	7	5½	7
Empire Steel pf	38	42	38	42
Gold Hill Copper	⅛	⅝	⅛	⅝
Greene Con. Copper	26	26½	25½	25¾
Greene Con. Gold	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
Guggenheim Explor'n.	160	165	160	165
Guggen. Ex., 70% pf	160	165	160	165
Hackensack Meadows	24	30	20	25
Hackensack Water 4s	94	96½	94	96½
Hall Signal	89	91	89	91
Havana Tobacco	25	28	25	28
Havana Tobacco pf	33	38	33	37
Havana Tobacco 5s	78	81	78	81
Houston Oil	2	3	2	3
Houston City pf	24	27	24	27
Inter. Rapid Transit	202	203	202	208
Internat. Mer. Marine	12¾	13¼	12¾	13½
Inter. Mer. Mar. pf	30¾	30⅞	30½	31
Inter. Mer. Mar. 4½s	78½	79¾	78½	79¾
International Salt	23	25	23	25
International Salt 5s	64	68	64	68
International Silver	8	12	8	12
International Silver pf	42½	50	42½	50
Internat. Silver 1st 6s	105½	106½	105½	106½
Lackawanna Steel	75	80	75	80
La France Copper	19¾	19¾	18¾	19¼
Mackay Companies	40¾	41	40½	41
Mackay Companies pf	74¼	74¾	73¼	74
Manhattan Transit	2¾	3	2⅞	3
M. Nat. C., $20 pd. off	11½	13	11½	13
Mine Securities	½	1	½	1
Mitchell Mining	6¼	6⅝	6½	6⅝
Montreal & Boston	5-16	7-16	⅝	7-16
Nat. Bank of Cuba	110	115	110	115
N. Y. Transportation	8	8½	8	8½
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P.	54	58	54	58
N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. pf	85	90	85	90
North. Securities stubs	262½	287½	262½	287½
Northern Securities	174¾	175	173	174
Otis Elevator	55	58	55	58
Otis Elevator pf	105	108	105	108
Peoria, Dec. & Evans	½	¾	½	¾
Phoenix Securities	4⅝	5¼	4⅝	5¼
Pope Manufacturing	4½	5½	5	6
Pope Manufact. 1st pf	75	78	75	78
Pope Manufact. 2d pf	20½	22	20½	22
Royal Baking Powder	142		142	
Royal Bak. Powder pf	107	110	107	110
Safety Car Heating	257	270	257	270
Seaboard Co	25¼	26	25½	26
Seaboard Co. 1st pf	88½	89½	89	90
Seaboard Co. 2d pf	55	58	55½	58¾
Seaboard Air Line 5s	100	101	100	101
Standard Milling	7	9	7	9
Standard Milling pf	28	32	28	32
Standard Milling 5s	76	79	76	79
Standard Oil	615	620	616	620
Tennessee Copper	27	29	27	30
Tintic Mining	7¾	8½	7¾	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nev.	13	14	13	14
Trenton Potteries	17	19	17	19
Trenton Potteries pf	95	96½	95	96½
Trenton Potteries deb.	70	76	70	76
Union Copper	1⅛	1⅜	1 11-16	1⅜
Union Typewriter	80	90	80	90
Union Typ. 1st pf	118	121	118	121
Union Type. 2d pf	115	120	115	120
United Copper	31¾	31⅝	31½	32
United Copper pf	74¼	74½	74	74¾
United Lead deb. 5s	79½	80½	79½	80¼
United Lumber 1st 5s	15		15	
U. S. Rub. 2d pf., w. i.	71	73	71	73
White Knob Copper	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
White Knob Copper pf	2¼	2⅝	2⅛	2½

CURRENCY MOVEMENT.

Concerning the week's movement of currency The Wall Street Journal says:

The reported movements of currency this week indicate a gain in cash held by the banks of $1,486,600. They received from the interior $6,386,900 and sent to the interior $5,102,300, including $2,137,000 National bank notes sent to Washington for redemption and $300,000 transferred through the Sub-Treasury to New Orleans. The gain from the interior was $1,284,600.

Receipts of new gold were $2,135,700, namely, $854,300 on New York Assay Office checks, $415,100 on San Francisco Mint checks and telegraphic transfers, and $106,630 on Seattle Assay Office checks, chiefly for Klondike and Alaskan gold.

Ordinary disbursements by the Sub-Treasury were $22,319,300. Payments by the banks to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, 5 per cent. redemption funds, &c., were $24,-358,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury transactions proper was $1,933,700.

The total gain (from the interior $1,284,600 and new gold $2,135,700) was $3,420,200; deducting from this the loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper of $1,932,700, the net gain was $1,486,600.

Gross receipts from the interior were slightly smaller than in the preceding week and came mostly from near-by and Eastern cities, with some round amounts from the West. Receipts from the South were quite small, but shipments to that section were not so large as in the preceding week.

The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was due to a falling off in pension payments, which were $1,296,000, comparing with $3,098,-000 in the preceding week. Payments on account of the 5 per cent. redemption fund appear to have been larger than the redemption of National bank notes, which have been declining for a few days past, but seem now to be increasing. Customs collections were $3,-454,000, comparing with $3,472,000 in the preceding week.

The Sub-Treasury received from the banks and sent to Washington for redemption $4,-857,000 mutilated currency.

WABASH EASTERN MERGER.

Connecting Companies to be Unified Under Name of Western Maryland.

Under the new arrangement made by the Boards of Directors of the companies which form the Eastern connections of the Wabash Railroad system, all these connections will be merged. The one system will go under the name of the Western Maryland. All the constituent lines are Gould properties, so that the merger does not involve any change in stock control.

As it is now the continuous line from Baltimore to Durbin, West Va., is divided among half a dozen different companies. There are the Western Maryland Tidewater Railroad, operating the six miles west of Baltimore; the Piedmont and Cumberland, the Potomac Valley, and the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railroad of Maryland, and others. When the consolidation is effected the duties of management will fall on the officers of the Western Maryland. The lines in Pennsylvania controlled by the Western Maryland will not be affected by the merger.

"It will be much the same arrangement as the Pennsylvania made in the case of the line from Pittsburg to New York," said the private secretary of President Peirce of the Western Maryland yesterday. "It will simplify matters, and the one big road will be much easier to run than all the little ones."

FOR NEW CHICAGO TERMINAL.

Wabash and Five Other Roads Join In $1,500,000 Project.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A new terminal station to cost from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 and extend from Clark to State Street and from Polk to Taylor Street, is to be constructed by the Wabash, Santa Fé, Erie, Grand Trunk, Monon, and Chicago and Western Indiana Roads. Negotiations for the land in Clark Street and Plymouth and Custom House Courts, which have been in progress for nearly two years, are about concluded.

The Wabash, it is said, is the moving figure, although it is made to appear that it is the Chicago and Western Indiana that is purchasing the land.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 28.—Chicago Subway stock for a few moments to-day got beyond the control of the insiders. An order for about 200 shares at the market apparently was given for execution on the local Exchange with the supposition that some speculative holdings might come out at yesterday's closing level of 83½. Ordinarily there is enough stock offering from the insiders who are making the market to prevent sudden advances. Inside brokers apparently had no inside stock to offer at the opening, and outside stock was not offered until the bid price was run up to 85. Then 250 shares came out at the new high record price. When the pool manager in the stock arrived on the scene liberal offerings were made, presumably from inside sources, and the price of the stock was marked back to around 84. Before noon nearly 2,000 shares had changed hands. This incident indicated that the floating supply of the stock is almost nil.

National Biscuit shares once more are receiving support. During the morning the common issue sold at 58½ and the preferred jumped to 114 on small sales. In the local traction issues there was a sudden though small demand, with advances of 5 points each in North Chicago at 63 and in West Chicago at 45.

In the afternoon, Subway was offered down to 83¼, but closed at 83¾. Can preferred fell off from 68½ to 67. Carbon improved ¾.

New York exchange sold at 5@10c discount.

Sales on the Exchange to-day:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
550	American Can	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜
500	American Can pf	67¾	67	67
33	Chicago Pneu. Tool	45	45	45
2,645	Chicago Subway	85	83½	83¾
50	Diamond Match	139¾	139¾	139¾
125	Illinois Brick	59¾	59	59¾
626	National Biscuit	58¾	57¾	58¾
241	National Biscuit pf	114	113½	114
40	National Carbon	64½	64½	64½
100	North Chicago	68	63	63
20	Swift & Co	108	108	108
150	United Boxboard	1⅝	1½	1½
300	United Boxboard pf	10	9⅝	9⅝
50	West Chicago	45	45	45
50	Western Stone	33¼	33¼	33¼

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r.,	1930	103⅞	104⅛
2s, c.,	1930	103⅞	104⅛
3s, r.,	1918	103¾	103¾
3s, c.,	1918	104	104½
3s, 1918, sm.		103	
4s, r.,	1907	104	104¼
4s, c.,	1907	104	104¼
4s, r.,	1925	131⅛	132½
4s, c.,	1925	133	133⅝
D. C. 3-65s		117	
Philip'ne 4s		108	
Adams Exp.		235	245
Alb. & Sus.		235	
Alle. & W.		140	
Am. B. S. pf.		23	25½
A. B. S. pf.		83	85
A. C. & F. pf.		98	99
Am. Coal		160	195
Am. C. Oil.		29¼	30
A. C. O. pf.		92	95
Am. D. Tel.		30	31
Am. Exp.		225	230
Am. L. Co.		19	20
Am. M. Co.		4¾	5
A. M. Co. pf.		24½	25
Am. Snuff.		167	183
Am. Sm. pf.		101¼	
A. S. R. pf.		138	139
A. T. & C.		90	
Ann Arbor.		35	38
Ann A. pf.		78	80
A. M. 1st pf.		98	100
B. & O. pf.		98½	99½
B. A. L. pf.		108	
B. Tn. G.		180	194
Brune. City.		15¼	16
B., R. & P.		145	158
B., R. & P. pf.		150	175
B & S. pf.		88½	89½
But'k Co.		56½	57
Canada So.		69½	70
C. C. & C.			80
C. & S. A. Tel.		123	130
Chi. & Alt.		33¼	36
C., B. & Q.		200	
C. & E. I. pf.		130	140
Chi. G. W. pf., A.		63	65
Chi. G. W. pf., B.		31	32
Chi. G. W. deb.		85	86½
C., I. & L. pf.		80	90
C. M. & St. P. pf.		186	188½
C. & N. W. pf.		235	244
C., St. P., M. & Om.		185	192
C., St. P., M. & Om. pf.		190	200
C. T. & T.		18¼	18½
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.		118	120
C., L. & W.		72	90
C., L. & W. pf.		105	112¾
Cleve. & P.		183	
C. & P. sp.		104	
C. F. & I. pf.		95	
C. & H. C. & Iron.		13¾	13¾
Cons. Coal.		70	
Cons. Gas.		188½	190
C. P. Co. pf.		46½	47
D. M. & Ft. D.		21	23
Det. S. t. r.		9	11
Det. So. pf., t. r.		39	41
Det. U. R.		92½	93
Dia. Match.		138	142
East. Kod.		144	
Ev. & T. H.		65	65
Ev. & T. H. pf.		85	90
Ft. W. & D. City		71	74
Gen. Ch. Co.		62	65
G. C. Co. pf.		104	106
G. & S. T.		120	
Hav. E. R.		17¾	18¼
H. E. R. pf.		63¼	64
Hock. Val.		85½	93
Hock. V. pf.		93	93¾
Homestake.		78	80
Ill. C. L.		103½	132½
Int. Power.		57	85
Int. St. P.		27½	30
I. S. P. pf.		80	83
Jol. & Chi.		180	
Kan. & M.		30	35
K. & D. M.		12	15
K. & D. M. pf.		48	52
Lacl. G. pf.		95	110
L. E. & W.		31	35
L. E. & W. pf.		92	98
Lake Shore.		310	320
Long Island.		55	57
Man. Beach.		9½	13
Md. C. pf.		110	140
Mich. Cent.		125	148
M. & St. L.		54	60
M. & St. L. pf.		86	93
Mor. & Es.		186	190
Nat. En. pf.		88	92
N. R. R. of Mex. pf.		37¼	37½
N. R. R. of M. 2d pf.		20	21½
N. Cent. C.		42	45
N. Y. & W.			
N. Y. C.		201½	202½
N. Y. D. Co.		24	30
N. Y. D. Co. pf.		67½	69¼
N. Y., L. & W.		135	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel.		165	170
N. & W. pf.		92	94
Ont. Mining		2	3
Pac. Coast.		92	96
P. C. 1st pf.		103	110
P. C. 2d pf.		92	96
Pitts. Coal.		13⅜	14¾
Phila. R. T.		115	118
P., C. C. & St. L.		75	79
P., C. C. & St. L. pf.		105	112
P., Ft. W. & C.		182	
P., Ft. W. & C. sp.		179	
Quicksilver.		¾	1
Q'kslv'r pf.		2	5
R. R. S. I. C. stk. cts.			98
Ry. St. Sp.		35¼	35¾
R. S. S. pf.		99	99½
Reno. & Sar.		207	
R., W. & O.		135	137
R. G. M. Co. pf.		104	105
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.		187	190
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs.		182	185
S.-S. S. & I. pf.		107½	125
So. R., M. & O. ctfs.		98	100
S. R. & T. pf.		¾	⅞
T. P. L. Tr.		43	43¾
T., P. & W.		17	20½
Un. Fruit.			115
U. R., St. L. pf.		80½	81½
U. S. Exp.		122	125
Vand. R. R.		60	100
V.-C. C. Co. pf.		106	107
Va., I. & C.		38	42
W.-F. Exp.		228	245
West. U. T.		98	98½
Westinghouse assenting		166	167
Westinghouse 1st pf.		190	195

TRADING IN BALTIMORE.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Moderate trading in bonds, but stocks almost entirely neglected. Shares, 50; bonds, $100,000.

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$3,000	Atlantic Coast L. 4s	102½	102½	102½
21,000	Atl. C. L. n. 4s, ctfs.	94½	94½	94½
8,000	Seaboard 4s	89½	89½	89½
2,000	Western Maryland 4s	88½	88½	88½
8,000	United Railways 4s	93¾	93¾	93¾
18,000	United Railways inc.	60	59	59
1,000	Lexington St. Rys. 4s	103	103	103
1,000	Norfolk Ry. & Lt. 5s	93¼	93¼	93¼
10,000	B., Sp. Ft. & C. 4½s	96½	96½	96½
12,000	Cotton Duck 5s	84¼	84	84¼
16,000	Breweries 4s	62	62	62

STOCKS.

20	Seaboard	22	22	22
15	Exchange Bank	177	177	177
6	Maryland Casualty	55	55	55
5	Mercantile Trust	165	165	165

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Friday, July 28, 1905.

U S 2s, reg. 1930	14,000	108⅜		
Virginia 6s defd.	5,000	97		
Brown Bros & Co certfs	20,000	12¾		
	5,000	13½		
Impri Japanese Gov 6s, stgri loan	2,000	101¼		
	5,000	101½		
	8,000	101½		
2d series	41,000	99⅝		
	43,000	99⅞		
Impri Japanese Gov, Kuhn, Loeb & Co ctfs full paid for £¼ sterling loan	11,000	92⅜		
	1,300	92½		
	25,000	92⅝		
	25,000	92¾		
	32,000	92¾		
	91,000	92¾		
	10,000	92⅝		
	5,000	92⅞		
	10,000	92⅝		
	25,000	92⅞		
	3,300	92¾		
	2,000	92⅞		
	10,000	92⅞		
	30,000	92⅞		
	2,000	92⅞		
	30,000	92⅝		
	25,000	92⅞		
	15,000	92⅞		
	285,000	93		
	500	93¼		
	500	93¾		
Repub of Cuba 5s	10,000	107⅛		
	40,000	107		
U S of Mexico 4s	7,000	86½		
U S of Mexico 5s	5,000	100		
Adams Express 4s	500	104½		
Am Ice Secur 6s	8,000	79		
Am Tobacco 6s	3,000	115⅝		
	11,000	116		
Am Tobacco 4s	13,000	76		
	5,000	75⅝		
	99,000	76		
	1,000	76¼		
	5,000	76		
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	1,000	90½		
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s	6,000	104⅛		
	4,500	104		
	adjstmt 4s stmpd.			
	5,000	95		
Atch, Top & S Fe conv 4s, 2d instl 62½% paid	30,000	102½		
Atlan Coast L 4s	1,000	102⅝		
Balt & O pr in 3½s	12,000	95⅞		
gold 4s	5,000	103¾		
	1,000	105⅞		
S fd div 3½s	10,000	92		
	2,000	92⅜		
Bur, C R & N 1st	2,000	101½		
Central of Ga Ry 1st inc 5s	85,000	96½		
2d inc 5s	80,000	84½		
	10,000	84½		
3d inc 5s	10,000	74½		
	85,000	75		
Central Leather 5s	3,000	100		
	6,000	99⅞		
	14,000	100		
C of N J gen 5s	1,000	134		
Cent. Pac gtd 4s	7,000	102¾		
	12,000	102½		
	68,000	102⅛		
Ches & O gen 4½s	1,000	109		
Chi & Alt 3½s	5,000	79⅞		
Chi, Bur & Quincy joint 4s	10,000	101½		
	6,000	101⅝		
registered	8,000	101¼		
Chi, R I & P gen 4s	16,000	106⅝		
Chi, R I & P R R refundg 4s	10,000	97½		
	24,000	97		
	3,000	97¼		
Chi, R I & P R R 4s	8,000	83		
	18,000	82⅞		
Chi, R I & P R R col tr 5s	3,000	94½		
	7,000	94¼		
Chi. Term Trans 4s coupon off	3,000	94½		
	1,000	94¾		
	5,000	94½		
Colorado Industrial 1st 5s, Series A	15,000	76		
1st 5s, Series B	10,000	74		
	5,000	74½		
	6,000	74		
	10,000	74½		
	20,000	74½		
	10,000	74½		
	11,000	74		
	11,000	73¼		
Col Mid 1st 4s	2,000	74		
	3,000	74½		
Col & So 1st 4s	4,000	95¾		
	5,000	95¾		
Consol Tob 4s	3,000	81		
	10,000	81½		
Denv & R G con 4s	15,000	100⅞		
Des Moines & Ft D 1st gtd 4s	11,000	96¼		
Det City Gas 5s	1,000	101		
	8,000	100⅝		
Erie 1st gen 4s	36,000	93⅜		
Erie conv 4s	2,000	108		
Erie Penn col tr 4s	5,000	98⅝		
Ft Wth & D C 1st	2,000	113½		
Green Bay & Wn deb ctfs B	10,000	22¼		
	3,000	22⅜		
	2,000	23		
Havana Elec Ry 5s	5,000	20F	94⅝	
Hock Val 1st 4½s	2,000	110½		
Ill Cent. St L div 3s	10,000	84		
Int & Gt N 2d 5s	25,000	102¾		
K C, Ft S & M 4s	7,000	89⅞		
	6,000	89¾		
Kans City So 3s	7,000	72¾		
	5,000	72½		
Kings Co Elev 4s stamped gtd	5,000	95		
L S & M S deb 4s	10,000	102		
Lo & Ark 1st 5s	5,000	105¾		
Lo & Nash-So Ry, joint 4s	5,000	97		
	14,000	96		
Louisv & Nashv col trust 4s	29,000	10F	99¾	
	3,000	99¾		
Manhattan con 4s	5,000	104⅝		
	1,000	104¾		
Mex Cent con 4s	7,000	77¼		
	5,000	77		
Mo Cent 1st inc	5,000	22½		
Mo, K & Ok 1st	13,000	107		
	15,000	107¼		
	1,000	107		
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000	102		
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	7,000	88		
Mo, Kans & Texas, St L div 4s	5,000	91½		
Mo, K & T ext 5s	20,000	106⅜		
Mo, K & T of Tx 5s	6,000	108½		
Missouri Pacific 4s	27,000	95		
N Y Cent & H R, L S col 3½s	12,000	92½		
N Y Cent & H R, M C col 3½s	10,000	91¼		
N Y Dock Co 4s	1,000	97½		
N Y G, E L, H & P pur money 4s	3,000	93¼		
Norf & Wn con 4s	2,000	103½		
Norf & Wn, Pocah C & C 4s	10,000	97		
	25,000	96½		
	10,000	97¼		
Northn Pac 4s	25,000	106		
Nor Pac gen 3s	2,500	78		
Ore Short Line gtd ref 4s	24,000	96¼		
	1,000	96⅜		
	24,000	96⅜		
Ore Sh L gtd ref 4s	5,000	96⅜		
Ore R & N con 4s	2,000	103⅜		
Penn conv 3½s	7,000	104½		
	25,000	104½		
Peo & East 1st 4s	3,000	101		
Peo & E inc 4s	15,000	74½		
	20,000	74½		
	20,000	74¾		
Peop G & C, Chi, refundg 5s	1,000	108¼		
Reading Jer Cent col 4s	3,000	100⅜		
Reading gen 4s	29,000	10F	102¼	
Rio Gde Wn 1st	1,000	90		
St L, Ir Mt & So gen 5s	17,000	116¼		
unify & ref 4s	20,000	93⅞		
	5,000	94		
St L, Ir Mt & So, River & Gulf 4s	5,000	95⅞		
St L & San F R R refundg 4s	2,000	88⅞		
	6,000	88¾		
Sthwn div 5s	1,000	102		
St L Sthwn 1st 4s	2,000	98⅞		
St Paul. Min & M 1st con 6s	8,000	138¼		
Scioto V & N E 4s	5,000	103		
Sea A L Ry gold 4s	13,000	90		
Sher, Shrv & So 5s	1,000	106⅜		
Southn Pac 4s	5,000	94½		
	1,000	94½		
South Pac 4s, ctfs for 1st refundg	5,000	96		
	10,000	96¼		
	10,000	96⅜		
	25,000	96¼		
Southn Ry 1st 5s	1,000	119		
Stand R & T inc	5,000	7½		
Tol, St L & Wn 4s	1,000	85½		
	2,000	86		
Un Pac 1st 4s	40,000	105¾		
	500	105½		
Un Pac conv 4s	100,000	129⅝		
	2,000	129⅜		
	10,000	130		
	10,000	129⅜		
	115,000

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal for Burling Slip Property—Seventh Avenue Apartment Houses Sold from the Plans—Continued Demand for Flats and Tenements.

The Ruland & Whiting Company has sold for the Whitehall Realty Company to Willard N. Baylis the four-story building 15 Burling Slip, 20 by 45.3, adjoining the northeast corner of Water Street.

Harlem Apartments Sold from Plans.

The Fleischmann Realty Company has resold the three inside houses of a row of five to be erected on the block front on the east side of Seventh Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-fifth and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Streets. The buildings are to be five stories in height, each 48 by 100.

Joachim & Goldschmidt have sold, in conjunction with A. Appel, for the Godspeed Realty Improvement Company 310 and 312 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two four-story double flats, on plot 50 by 100.

To Build on Audubon Avenue.

Levy & Friedman have sold the southeast corner of Audubon Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, a plot 75 by 95 and irregular, to builders for improvement with five-story flats.

Buyers for West Side Dwellings.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Caroline M. Moffatt 315 West Eighty-eighth Street, a four-story dwelling, on lot 20 by 100.8.

Hellner & Wolf have sold to Nanette Weber the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 38 West Ninety-second Street. The McVickar-Gaillard Realty Company negotiated the sale.

Deal for West 99th Street Parcel.

Harry L. Meltzer has sold for N. Goldman to L. M. Frazier 8 West Ninety-ninth Street, a five-story three-family apartment house, 25 by 100.

Frankenthaler & Sapinsky, as attorneys, have sold for a Mr. Joseph to Louis Schneider the five-story flat 119 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 25 by 100. Lowenstein & Papae were the brokers.

Abram Bachrach has sold 264 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, a five-story triple flat, on lot 25 by 100.11.

Upper Madison Avenue Purchases.

Philip Weinberg and Samuel Goldstein sold the northwest corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Madison Avenue, 26 by 100, a five-story double flat, to a client of William Rosenblatt.

S. Kaufman, in conjunction with the Harlem Realty Exchange, has sold 1,582 Madison Avenue, for Hannah Rosenzweig. Morris Rosenthal, in conjunction with the Harlem Realty Exchange, has sold 77 East One Hundred and Fourth Street.

Golde & Cohen have bought from Simon Mendelsohn 251 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, a three-story dwelling, 16.8 by 100.11. The broker in the deal was S. Wengeroff.

S. H. Frankenheimer & Co. have sold for J. Hilderheimer to Mollie Bauer the five-story tenement 5 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 100.

George B. Brettell & Son have sold for J. L. Van Sant 205 to 213 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, five three-story brownstone dwellings, on plot 80 by 100. Seigel Brothers are the buyers.

More Buying on 97th Street.

Alfred L. M. Bullowa has bought, as attorney for a syndicate, the five-story tenements 232 and 234 East Ninety-seventh Street, each 25 by 100. The syndicate owns six adjoining houses.

Hoey & Murphy have sold for Max Frankenheim the five-story brownstone flat 314 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.

William H. Wolfrath has sold to a Mr. Berkawitz 70 and 72 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, two five-story flats on plot 50 by 100.11.

Jacob Seigel has sold for J. L. Van Sant to Morris Hiller 441 to 445 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, three brick dwellings on plot 50 by 100.11.

To Improve 76th Street Plot.

Levy & Friedman have sold the plat, 50 by 102.2, on the north side of Seventy-sixth Street, 298 feet east of Avenue A, to builders, who will erect a six-story tenement.

Herzog & Cohen have sold for the Lissberger & Jacobs Realty Company the five-story triple flat 403 East Seventy-seventh Street, 25 by 90 by 102.2, to Giuseppe Stella.

Arthur G. Muhlker has sold for a client to a Mrs. Becker the five-story double flat 324 East Ninety-third Street, on lot 25 by 100; also, the three-story dwelling 429 East Eighty-fifth Street, to a Mr. Beck.

Bert G. Faulhaber & Co. have sold for Mrs. Albertine Mackierviez to Louis Frankel 240 East Forty-sixth Street, a four-story tenement on lot 25 by 100.5.

Fiftieth Street Properties Leased.

James R. Waterlow has leased for J. J. Townsend to a client, for a term of years, the properties 142, 144, and 146 West Fiftieth Street.

Baturin, Weissman & Henschel have sold for Kaskel, Bruder & Hahn 446, 448, and 450 West Forty-sixth Street, three five-story tenements on plot 75 by 100.

Downtown Tenement Dealings.

Friedman & Feinberg have sold to Antonio Crecco the six-story tenement, with stores, at the southeast corner of Sullivan and Watts Streets, 18.2 by 93 by 43.2 by 86.8.

S. Steingut & Co. have sold for a client the three-story building 24 First Avenue, 23 by 96.

April & Silverman negotiated the recent sale of 220 Madison Street for Moses Price.

Active Buying at Van Nest.

Ephraim B. Levy reports the following sales at Van Nest: To J. J. Norton, the two-family dwelling 439 Jefferson Street; to Carrie Levy, the two-family dwelling 432 Jefferson Street; to J. J. Bracken, Lots 375, 376, 377, and 377A Jefferson Street; to Mrs. M. McMahon, Lot 527 Madison Street. Mr. Levy has also sold, in the Haight estate, property on Pelham Road, to Augusta Thorell and Ida Johnson, Lots 393 and 394, and to A. Kurdelsky, Lots 281 and 282, on Edison Avenue.

The Lamport Realty Company has sold to Patrick McInerney two lots at Tremont Heights, one lot to Joseph C. White, and four lots on Lamport Avenue to Alexander Berger. The company has begun the erection of three three-story, two-family houses at Tremont Heights.

Max Germansky has bought the plot of four lots, 100 by 100, on the east side of Second Avenue, 200 feet south of Two Hundred and Sixteenth Street, William's Bridge.

No Business at Auction.

The auction sale of 525 and 527 West Forty-seventh Street, scheduled to take place yesterday by order of trustees in bankruptcy proceedings, was adjourned until Sept. 28.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and Bronx.

1824 St, n s, 70 ft e of Audubon Av, for a five-story brick flat, 50x67.11; S. A. De Woltoff of 1,534 Broadway, owner; B. W. Levitan of 30 West 31st St, architect; cost, $50,000.

110th St, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, for a six-story brick flat, 100x57.11; J. Oussani of 137 West 110th St, owner; H. Anderson of 1,183 Broadway, architect; cost, $85,000.

119th St, s s, 32 ft e of Pleasant Av, for a six-story brick flat, 50x89.11; Greenberg & Berliner of 54 Rivington St, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein of 24 East 23d St, architects; cost, $50,000.

Amsterdam Av, s e corner of 163d St, for three five-story brick flats, 45x96; Middleborough Realty Company of 26 East 12th St, owner; O. Lewinson of 20 East 42d St, architect; cost, $150,000.

2d Av, n e corner of 120th St, for a six-story flat and stores, 40.11x72; Wolf & Rothstein of 31 West 114th St, owners; Horenburger & Straub of 122 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

14th St, 329 East, for a six-story brick tenement and store, 25x90.3; Rosehill Realty Company of 286 East Broadway, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects; cost, $25,000.

Amsterdam Av, e s, whole front between Lawrence and 128th Sts, for a five-story brick brewery, 104.5x99.9; Schwartz & Bernheimer, premises, owners; L. Oberlein of 15 Whitehall St, architect; cost, $125,000.

82d St, 536 to 540 East, for a six-story brick dwelling, 40x89.2; Rouse & Sloan of 11 East 43d St, architects; cost, $40,000.

Broadway, n w corner of 142d St, for a six-story brick flat, 49.11x90; Kight & Dongan Construction Company, Broadway and 139th St, owner; Neville & Bagge of 217 West 125th St, architects; cost, $110,000.

7th St, n s, 210 ft w of Avenue C, Unionport, for two two-story frame dwellings, 22x28; George Guldner, premises, owner; Henry Lane, architect; cost, $4,400.

Barker Av, s e corner of Elizabeth St, for a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 25x33; Mrs. E. O'Hara, owner; William Kenny of 2,597 Webster Av, Yonkers, architect; cost, $5,000.

Green Lane, e s, 100 ft n of 2d St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20x48; Elizabeth Gerathy, owner; Thomas L. Newman of 41 Liberty St, architect; cost, $4,000.

237th St, s s, 200 ft e of Keppler Av, for a two-story brick dwelling, 18.8x46.9; Mary Clelland of 301 West 153d St, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, architects; cost, $5,000.

Victor St, e s, 175 ft n of Columbus Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Joseph C. Lukes of 463 Morris Park Av, owner; Joseph H. Cahill of 759 East 230th St, architect; cost, $3,500.

Columbus Av, s s, 20 ft w of Louise St, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; Joseph C. Luke of 463 Morris Park Av, owner; James Z. Cahill, architect; cost, $3,500.

Alterations.

Items involving less than $5,000 omitted.

Eldridge St, 57, to a five-story brick tenement; S. Knight of 200 East 4th St, owner; E. A. Meyers of 1 Union Square West, architect; cost, $5,000.

29th St, 106 West, to three-story brick lofts; S. L. Newman of 114 West 30th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross of 35 West 21st St, architects; cost, $5,600.

Eldridge St, 59, and Hester St, 98, to two five-story brick tenements; S. Knight, owner; E. A. Meyers, architect; cost, $10,000.

43d St, n s, 200 ft e of 1st Av, to a four-story brick slaughter house; United Dressed Beef Company, 44th St and 1st Av, owner; R. T. Lyons of 31 Union Square, architect; cost, $5,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, July 28.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 24 ft s of 179th St, 19x91; Bridget Gallagher to Hugh P. Gallagher ..... Nom.

BATHGATE AV, 1,786, e s, 54x112; Jeffrey H. Englehart to John J. Decker, all title 6,125

BATHGATE AV, 1,786, e s, 54x112; Reta F. Englehart to John J. Decker, one-half part 100

BATHGATE AV, e s, 202 ft s of Fitch St, 14x112; John J. Decker to Clement H. Smith 3,200

BAYARD ST, 68, n s, 22.7x irregular; Barnett Freedman and others to Rachel Kashnowitz, (mtg $33,000) ..... Nom.

CAULDWELL AV, 908, e s, 20x125; Henry Roeder to John Blust 100

COENTIES SLIP, 12, 28.8x34.8; Jeremiah P. Robinson to Elizabeth De W. Robinson ..... Nom.

DECATUR AV, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 25x110; Frank G. Banister to Arthur Temme ..... Nom.

EDISON AV, w s, 450 ft n of Tremont Road, runs w 71.10x n e 116.7x—x s 91.10; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Esther C. Cully 1,300

ELDRIDGE ST, 113, n w s, 25x119.10; Davis Berkman and another to Isaac Lipschitz, (mtg $21,250) 100

LEGGETT AV, 1,048, s w s, 24.10x68.1; Alfred Beyrodt to Josephine A. Beyrodt, (mtg $4,800) 100

LENOX AV, 22 and 24, e s, 67x100; Charles Tremain to Benjamin E. Brenheimer, (mtg $150,000) 100

LENOX AV, 22 and 24, e s, 67x100; Benjamin E. Bernheimer to Max E. Katz, (mtg $150,000) 100

LOT 257, map of Van Nest Park, 25x100; Edward Baragiola to James Moore and another, (mtg $200) 835

LOTS 72 and 73, map of Neill estate; Otto M. Nielsen to Christian Beissner, (mtg $4,000) 100

LOTS 89 and 90, map of Tremont Heights; the Lamport Realty Company to Patrick McInerney 500

LOTS 103 and 104, map of North Marble Hill; Otto Von Hein to Andrew J. Larkin ..... Nom.

LOTS 103 and 104, map of North Marble Hill; Andrew J. Larkin to Sumner Deane, (mtg $4,000) ..... Nom.

LOTS 5 and 6, Block 10, map of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Louis Hoffman 100

LOTS 27 and 28, Block 5, map of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Louisa Hoffman 100

LOTS 6 to 10, Block 3, map of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Ferdinand C. Baumann 100

LOTS 41 and 42, Block 6, map of party of first part; Whitehall Realty Company to Thomas E. Lynch 100

MADISON AV, n s, 100 ft w of Robin Av, 100x irregular; Bankers' Realty and Security Company to Martin B. Hohreger 5,000

MINERVA PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x115.7; Maggie Wall to Dorothea Essig, (mtg $2,500) 100

MULBERRY ST, 169, w s, 25x100; Domenico Briganti to Antonio Cagliostro, ½ part, (mtg $73,000) ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,340, n w corner of 101st St, 75.11x25; Sophia Mayer and another to Ida Machiz ..... Nom.

PARK AV, 1,340, n w corner of 101st St, 75.11x25; Ida Machiz to Bernhard Mayer, (mtg $22,000) ..... Nom.

PEARL ST, 69, n s, 19.6x81.5; John Bittner to Mary Bittner, (mtg $17,000) 100

PINE ST, 69, s w s, 22.4x93.3; Isidore S. Karn and another to City Real Estate Company 100

PITT ST, 61, w s, 24.10x100.7; Joseph Cohen to Harris Cohen, (mtg $30,000) 100

PLEASANT AV, 437, w s, 16.8x100; Adelaide J. Egan to Jacob Schneider 100

PROSPECT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Leggett Av, 50x irregular; Samuel Barkin to William Sugarman and another, (mtg $36,000) 100

STANTON ST, 50, n s, 25x100; Irving Bachrach to David Skrilow, (mtg $42,500) ..... Nom.

SUFFOLK ST, 170, e s, 25x100; Samuel Tarshis to Louis Gordon and others, (mtg $21,750) ..... Nom.

SULLIVAN ST, 125 and 127, e s, 40.4x irregular; Louis Goldstein to Albert S. Del Gaudir, (mtg $33,000) 100

TRINITY AV, w s, 90 ft n of 156th St, 119x101; Sophie Rotschild and others to Edward Miltenberger, (mtg $99,000) 100

WALKER ST, n e corner of Cortlandt Av, 48x96.7; Elizabeth S. Clinton to Charles Lane, (mtg $53,000) 100

WALNUT ST, w s, Plot 6, map of Arden property, 25x100; Peter Cullen to Patrick Healy 500

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Babetta Doherr to Julius Braun 100

WASHINGTON AV, e s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 25x100; Julius Braun to John Well and another, (mtg $4,000) 100

WEEKS AV, n w corner of 174th St, 51x95; William A. Lawrence and others to Ellen E. Weeks ..... Nom.

WEEKS AV, n w corner of 174th St, 51x95; Owen T. Martin to Patrick Connolly, (mtg $1,750) ..... Nom.

WEEKS AV, n w corner of 174th St, 50x100; Mamie Hopkins and another to Owen T. Martin ..... Nom.

WHITE PLAINS AV, s w corner of 6th Av, 89x79, Wakefield; Louis Barnett and others to Michael J. Dowd, (mtg $4,000) 100

UNION AV, w s, 265 ft s of 151st St, 20x100; Charles Elterich to John Elterich, (mtg $4,000) 100

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 533.10 ft w of White Plains Road and 425 ft n of Morris Park Av, runs e 98.10x n 25x w 83.9x s 26.11; Betty Peterson to Louis Berger, (mtg $3,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,685 and 1,687, w s, 40.4x100; Isaac Haft to Samuel Williams 100

1ST AV, 1,685 and 1,687, w s, 40.4x100; Samuel Grodginsky to Samuel Williams, quit claim 100

1ST AV, 1,685 and 1,687, w s, 40.4x100; Samuel Williams to Nathan Kirsh, (mtg $20,000) 100

1ST AV, 1,685 and 1,687, w s, 40.4x100; Nathan Kirsh to Jacob Katz and another, (mtg $20,000) 100

1ST AV, 637 and 639, w s, 49.4x80; Edward A. Davis to Mary A. Larkin, (mtg $33,000) ..... Nom.

2D AV, n e corner of 118th St, 27x80; Floris T. Whittaker to Jacob T. Hildebrant ..... Nom.

2D AV, 2,387, w s, 50x irregular; Floris T. Whittaker to Jacob T. Hildebrant. Nom.

2D AV, e s, 52.1 ft n of 75th St, 50.1x100; Libbie Fleig to Minnie Finkelstein, ½ part 100

3D AV, 1,809, e s, 25x100; Josephine Kleinhenz to Emma Rosenberger, (mtg $16,000) 100

5TH AV, 2,167, e s, 25x90; Charles Schade to Herman Reimer, (mtg $20,000) 100

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; George H. Warren and others, executors, to Conrad Siemon, all title 1,066

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Philip Phoenix and others to Conrad Siemon, all title 2,666

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Philip Phoenix and others to Conrad Siemon, all title 1,066

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Josephine Whitney and another, executors, to Conrad Siemon, all title 1,066

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; United States Trust Company, trustees, to Conrad Siemon, all title 533

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; United States Trust Company, trustees, to Conrad Siemon, all title 8,000

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Ferdinand W. Suydam, by United States Trust company, guardian, to Conrad Siemon, 2-45 parts, all title 1,066

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Julia Ethel Princess Rospigliosso to Conrad Siemon, all title 533

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Mary S. Whitney and others to Conrad Siemon, all title 7,460

6TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 25x97; Emeline D. Winthrop, Jr, to Conrad Siemon, all title 533

13TH ST, 113 West, 20x100; Henry U. Singhi to Ella C. Foote 100

29TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 24.6x irregular; Anna Majewski to Jacob M. Lotto, (mtg $8,000) 100

33D ST, 203 East, 24.8x107.6; Leo Rovere to Ray Rovere ..... Nom.

34TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Park Av, 19.9x90; James C. Parrish and others to Emery L. Ferris, Jr 100

44TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 10th Av, 18.9x100.4; Frank H. Smiley, referee, to Albert H. Thompson, (mtg $9,000) 500

47TH ST, 335 and 337 East, 50x100.5; Max Epstein and others to James W. Furman, (mtg $27,500) 100

51ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; J. F. Pease to Anthony Kuhn ..... Nom.

51ST ST, n s, 325 ft e of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Gerard Roberts, referee, to Anthony Kuhn 15,875

51ST ST, 350 East, 20x100.5; Jacob L. Mark and another, executors, to Emma C. Corwey 16,000

51ST ST, 350 East, 20x100.5; Jacob L. Mark and another, executors, to Emma C. Corwey 16,000

52D ST, s s, 76.8 ft e of 4th Av, 19.2x100.5; Gerard Roberts, referee, to Commonwealth Real Estate Company 18,200

52D ST, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Solomon Rappaport to Morris Badt and another, (mtg $23,500) 100

59TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; Charles P. Fries to Lawrence Lippl, (mtg $17,000) 100

69TH ST, 311 and 313 East, 50x100.5; George Peper to Joseph Koch and another, (mtg $12,000) ..... Nom.

72D ST, n s, 208 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; David Levy and another to David Feigensohn, (mtg $5,250) ..... Nom.

83D ST, s s, 301 ft e of Park Av, 28.11x102.2; Jacob Rault to Minnie Finkelstein ..... Nom.

85TH ST, 343 East, 25x102.2; Berel Ludwak and others to Helen Rosenberg, (mtg $31,000) 100

93D ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Henry Knopf to Sophie Becker, (mtg $12,000) 100

95TH ST, 227 and 229 East, 50x100.8; Morris Alkus to Frances Eisert, (mtg $39,000) 100

106TH ST, 111 West, 25x100.11; Jacob Jablons to Emma M. Broyer, (mtg $36,500) 100

108TH ST, 126 East, 25x100.11; Israel Blum to Sol Samuel, (mtg $10,900) 100

109TH ST, 24 East, 31.8x100.11; Frederick Kassing to Albert London, (mtg $25,000) 100

136TH ST, 472 East, 25x100; Alexander Lumley to Powell-Steindler Realty Company, (mtg $26,000) 100

137TH ST, s s, 950 ft w of Horne Av, 50x100; James W. Furman to Max Epstein and another, (mtg $4,150) 100

174TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 3d Av, 40x100; Jacob Schwartz to Hyman Drescher and another, (mtg $35,000) 100

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent unless otherwise specified.

AMES, Ernest, to George J. Humphrey; Katonah Av, e s, 23 ft s of 236th St, due Feb 16, 1910 650

BAMMAN, Fred. C., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 6 to 10, map of property of party of second part, 3 years 3,990

BECKER, Sophie, to H. Knopf; 324 East 93d St, prior mtg $12,000, due Aug. 1, 1908, 6 per cent 4,000

BLASS, Emma, to George H. Lawrence and others, executors; Pleasant Av, e s, 150 ft n of 216th St, 3 years, 5½ per cent 2,500

BEISSNER, Christian, to Otto M. Nielson; Lots 72 and 73, map of Neill estate, 4 years 2,700

BLUST, John, to H. Roeder; 908 Gauldwell Av, due Aug. 1, 1910, 5½ per cent 5,800

BRAUN, Charles, and another to Patrick Farley; 2d Av, 567, 3 years 6,000

BRAUN, Julius, to Babetta Doherr; Washington Av, e s, 50 ft n of 165th St, 3 years 4,000

BROYER, Emma M., to Jacob Jablons and another; 111 West 106th St, 2 years, 6 per cent 4,500

COELHO, Caroline De P., to William L. Baron; Walton Av, s e corner of 176th St, prior mtg $13,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 800

COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE Company to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 52d St, s s, 78.8 ft e of Park Av, 2 years 12,500

CONVEY, Emma C., to Bowery Savings Bank; 51st St, s s, 125 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent 9,000

CORRADO, Maria A., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 202, map of St. Raymond's Park, due Aug. 1, 1910 475

DECKER, John J., to American Savings Bank; Bathgate Av, 1,788, 3 years, 5½ per cent 7,500

DECKER, John J., to Frank L. Perkins; Bathgate Av, 1,786, prior mtg $7,500, 3 years, 6 per cent 1,750

DEL GANDIO, Albert S., to Louis Goldstein; Sullivan St, 125 and 127, 5 years, 6 per cent 7,500

FEIGENSOHN, David, to David Levy and another; 76th St, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent 25,000

FEIGENSOHN, David, to David Levy and another; 76th St, n s, 298 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,250

FERRIS, Emery L., to Alice G. Vanderbilt et al; 34th St, 68 East, due Jan 1, 1907, 4½ per cent 127,500

FOOTE, Ella C., to Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company; 13th St, 13 West, 1 year 13,000

HARRIS, Samuel H., to Charles A. Sackett; 5th St, 220 East, due Jan 28, 1906, 6 per cent 2,500

HERRMAN, Samuel, to Edward L. Coster; 7th St, s s, 158 ft w of Avenue C, 5 years, 5½ per cent 24,000

HOFFMAN, Louisa, to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 5 and 6, map of property of party of the second part, 3 850

KATZ, Max E., to Benjamin E. Bernheimer; Lenox Av, 24, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,500

KATZ, Max E., to Benjamin E. Bernheimer; Lenox Av, 22, 2 years, 6 per cent 7,500

KLEIN, Samuel, to Aaron Gottlieb; 3d St, s s, 138.2 ft w of Avenue D, 1 year, 6 per cent 3,000

KLEIN, David, to Henry Salant; Eagle Av, e s, Lots 66 and 67, map of Ursuline Convent, 3 months, 6 per cent 500

KOCH, Joseph, and another to Samson Lachman; 69th St, 311 and 313, two mtgs, $16,000, 3 years, 5½ per cent 32,000

KOCH, Joseph, and another to Samson Lachman; 69th St, 311 and 313, two mtgs, $1,000, two prior mtgs $16,000, 1 year, 6 per cent 2,000

LARKIN, Andrew J., to Otto Von Hein; Van Cortlear Place, n s, Lots 103 and 104, map of North Marble, 3 years 4,000

LEVINSOHN, H., to State Bank; Lexington Av, 1,846, secures notes, 6 per cent 5,000

LICHTBAU, Benjamin, to Bernhard Reich; 111th St, n s, 237.6 ft e of 8th Av, due Sept. 1, 1907, 6 per cent 10,000

LYNCH, Thomas E., to Whitehall Realty Company; Lots 41 and 42, map of property of party of second part, 3 years 1,120

MOORE, James, to Edward Baragiola; Lot 257, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 300

PLATH, Ernst, to Maria Brod; Orchard St, 72, 1 year, 6 per cent 1,000

REIF, Joseph H., to Adam Sander; 2d Av, s e s, 24.9 ft n e of 26th St, due Feb 1, 1907, 6 per cent 3,000

ROHRER, Martin B., to Bankers' Realty and Security Company; Madison Av, n s, 100 ft w of Robin Av, 2 years, 4 per cent 2,500

ROSENBERGER, Emma, to J. Kleinberg; 3d Av, 3,809, 3 years, 5½ per cent 5,000

RUBINSTEIN, Nathan, to State Bank; Eldridge St, 141 and 143, secures notes, 6 per cent 2,500

SANDLER, Julius S., to Abraham Greenberg; Amsterdam Av, s w corner of 122d St, due Sept. 28, 1908, 6 per cent 8,000

SKRILOW, David, to Hattie Bogert; 59 Stanton St, 3 years, 6 per cent 3,000

SUGERMAN, William, and another to Samuel Barkin; Prospect Av, e s, 100 ft s of 156th St; Prospect Av, e s, 125 ft s of 156th St, as per bond 2,000

TEMME, Arthur, to George Fuchs, Jr; Decatur Av, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years, 5½ per cent 4,000

TEMME, Arthur, to F. G. Banister; Decatur Av, w s, 300 ft s of Scott Av, 3 years 1,250

WUERZ, Frederick E., to Anna F. Cooper; Columbus Av, n e corner of 69th St, due Nov. 1, 1907, 6 per cent, gold 1,300

ZOCCOLILLO, Giovanni, to H. P. Rose; Lot 56, map of Daily estate, 5 years 850

Mechanics' Liens.

HUBERT ST, n s, whole front between West and Washington Sts, 229.8x115.11; Herrman & Grace against Varick Realty Company, owner and contractor 3,447

TRINITY AV, w s, 20 ft s of 164th St, 100x100; Harris Krakouer against William H. Steinmetz, owner and contractor 140

2D AV, 126; George D. Hilti against Ligety Orpheum Company, owner; Alexander Pindikowsky, contractor 200

27TH ST, n s, 95 ft w of Madison Av, 50x98.9; Guy B. Waite against Wells Realty and Construction Company, owner and contractor 2,649

44TH ST, 531 and 533 West; Isaac Horowits against William Zimmerman and Conrad Kreyberg, owner; Timothy B. O'Rourke, contractor 169

79TH ST, 242 and 244 East; August A. Wimmer against Emily Glauber, owner; S. Fuchs, contractor 130

113TH ST, 301 West; Wilson Plumbing

97TH ST, 301 to 313 East; Isaac Silverman against the Beaconfields Realty Company, owner and contractor; and Contracting Company against John Marker and John Levy, owners; J. & L. Moreland Company, contractor 2,469

Zeitung and others, (action to acquire title;) attorney, J. J. Delany 135

INTERVALE AV, n w s, 655.7 ft n e of 167th St, 75x91.1x69.11x15.9; Jacob Levy against Isaac A. Benequit and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Meyers.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 602, 604, 610 to 618; 141st St, 334 West, or 622 St. Nicholas Av; Abraham E. Lefcourt against Cecelia Frankel and another, (specific performance;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

UNION AV, n e s, 150 ft w of Emmet St, 50x150; Henry G. Silleck, Jr., against Arthur E. Miller and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien;) attorneys, Phillips & Avery.

7TH ST, 189 East; Samuel Engle against Jennie Seglin and another, (action to declare vendee's lien;) attorney, L. H. Levin.

72D ST, 208 and 210 West; the Realty Company of America against Mary A. Phillips and others, (specific performance;) attorneys, Rose & Putzel.

104TH ST, 2 s, 407.8 ft w of Columbus Av, 52.4x101x47.10x100.11; William H. Coombs, trustee, against Lawrence Buckley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kennedon, Emley & Rubino.

Satisfied Mechanics' Liens.

BAINBRIDGE AV, w s, 461 ft n of 194th St, 25x100; Christian Meurer against T. H. Thorn and others, June 17, 1905, by deposit 45

Lis Pendens.

BLOCK bounded by North William St, Park Row, and Brooklyn Bridge; block bounded by Park Row, Tryon Row, Centre and Chambers Sts; Centre St, e s, whole front between Reade and Duane Sts; block bounded by Chambers St, City Hall Place, Reade and Duane Sts; Duane St., s e corner of Park St, 89.7x118.11x irregular; Centre St, e s, whole front between Park St and Pearl St; leasehold; Park Row, 78; Park Row, s w corner of Chambers St, 37x58.6x irregular; City of New York against the New Yorker Staats

AT AUCTION.

R. E. SIMON, AUCTIONEER.

L. J. PHILLIPS & CO., Auctioneers

Public Auction Sale

ON THE PROPERTY

Edgemere, Long Island

To-day at 2:30 P. M.

72 CHOICE LOTS

BOULEVARD; FLORENCE AND SEA VIEW AVES.

200 FEET OCEAN FRONT

WITHIN 4 BLOCKS OF EDGEMERE HOTEL AND L. I. R. R. STATION.

Maps, terms, and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, 158 Broadway, N. Y., or Chas. S. Noyes, Esq., Atty., 198 B'way, N. Y.

AT AUCTION.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

$44,854,000

in First Mortgages on New York City Real Estate sold to investors by this company in the first six months of 1905

No loss of interest by delay

Best market for investors and borrowers

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $10,000,000

146 Broadway, New York.

175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn.

Manuf'rs Branch, 198 Montague St., B'klyn

Doubtful Questions of Title

Doubtful questions of title are submitted to the most careful scrutiny and are referred to the Committee of Counsel, which is composed of the best known real estate conveyancers in the city. Applicant has selection of counsel should he so desire.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS $9,000,000

Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company

37 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Title Department).

59 Liberty St., Manhattan. (Trust Department).

38 Court St., Brooklyn.

LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO

The Guaranteed Mortgages of this Company are distributed as follows:

75% on MANHATTAN ISLAND below 145th Street.

21% in Brooklyn (Selected districts).

4% in the Bronx (Selected districts).

Capital & Surplus, - $4,000,000

59 Liberty St. (Chamber of Commerce).

Geo. R. Read & Co.

REAL ESTATE.

Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way. Branch: 1 Madison Av., 23d St.

Horace S. Ely & Co.

REAL ESTATE,

21 Liberty St. 27 W. 30th St.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.

Large 2d Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.

JOHN FINCK, 141 B'WAY.

S. H. Hughes Steeplejack Co., 54 Wolcott St., Brooklyn, contractors for building, repairing, painting steeples, flagpoles, stacks, chimneys, signs.

We have $500,000.00 to loan to builders. A. M. Johnson & Company, 156 Broadway.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

WM. WINANS MOORE & CO., 42 Broadway.

DONATO PICIULO, Real Estate, 60 Wall St.—Italian tenements a specialty.

East Side.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES

For Sale or for Rent in Choice Locations

109 EAST 118T STREET
67 EAST 62ND STREET
125 EAST 54TH STREET
129 EAST 56TH STREET
133 EAST 57TH STREET
147 EAST 62ND STREET
157 EAST 71ST STREET

APPLY TO

VARICK CONTRACTING COMPANY

JOHN L. MARTIN,

314 Madison Avenue.

TELEPHONE 4086—38TH OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

MANHATTAN. FOR SALE.

West Side.

Four-story American basement residences, known as "The King Model Houses," practically new; beautifully designed and finished; containing all modern conveniences and situated in the exclusive residential block on 139th St., between 7th and 8th Aves. For sale at $15,000 and $16,000 each—about the present cost of construction alone; $11,000 on mortgage at 4½ per cent. Size of lots 18.2 and 19 ft. Apply to Lexington Ave. Co., Owners. S. E. JACOBS, Treasurer. 135 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.

Manhattan Av, 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $35,500; rent $3,800; West 112th, near Lenox Av., 5-story double, 6 rooms, all improvements, $32,000; West 114th, near 8th Av., 5-story, 6 rooms, $29,000; Eighth Av. store property, 5-story, $41,000, rent $4,400. Widmayer, 122 West 116th.

American basement, $32,000; five stories, three tiled bathrooms, electric light, parquet flooring, handsomely decorated, in fine condition and location; immediate sale necessary. "Possession," Times Office, Times Square.

SUMMER SACRIFICE.

Ideal triple flat, last of row, situated vicinity 115th, Eighth, $35,500; first mortgage $28,000; five years. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Amsterdam Av.—Fourteen-room tenement, elegant order; new plumbing; large stores; price asked $42,000; rent $4,500. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Near 106th and Columbus; price $56,500; rent $6,240; 4-family, up-to-date flat, 38x100. E. M. Michaelis, 203 Broadway.

Triple flat, 5 rooms, bath each apartment; hot water; 39x100; price $28,500; mortgage $19,750. Rappolt, 555 Columbus Av.

Double flat, vicinity 118th, Eighth, $25,000; mortgage $18,000. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

130th St., West—5-story double flat, $24,500; improvements. E. M. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

BRONX. FOR SALE.

BRONX LOTS.

177th Street, New York City.

Tremont Terrace

On the line of the Westchester Avenue Rapid Transit extension as approved by the Board of Estimate July 14.

HIGH GROUND, LEVEL LAND, NO ROCKS.

Situated between Middletown Road, Pelham Road, and fronting on the Eastern Boulevard and

PELHAM BAY PARK,

the largest park in New York City, 1,750 acres, with 9 miles of water front, with bathing, boating, and fishing.

$850 up.

On easy payments.

No assessments; we make all improvements, grading streets, laying stone sidewalks, curbs, crossings, water and gas pipes, &c.

Many artistic cottages in course of construction.

Titles guaran

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:53|Sun sets...7:20|Moon rises...2:28

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:07	5:32	11:15	——
Governors Island	5:15	5:54	11:44	——
Hell Gate	7:08	7:47	1:16	——

Arrived—Friday, July 28.

SS Bermudian, Bermuda, July 26.
SS El Cid, Galveston, July 22.
SS Catania, Port Arthur, Texas, July 20.
SS Bodo, Port Maria, July 22.
SS Hamilton, Norfolk, July 27.
SS Alamo, Galveston, July 22.
SS Mascot, Tilt Cove, July 20.
SS Northtown, Port Arthur, Texas, July 19.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, July 26.
SS Duncan, Sydney, C. B., July 18.
SS Vigilancia, Havana, July 25.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
*Zeeland, Antwerp	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
*Campania, Liverpool	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
*Caledonia, Glasgow	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Zulia, Venezuela	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Coamo, Porto Rico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Altai, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Monterey, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Grenada, Trinidad	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Oranje Nassau, Guiana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Mesaba, London	——	9:00 A.M.
Rhaetia, Hamburg	——	2:30 P.M.
El Rio, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
El Monte, New Orleans	——	3:00 P.M.
Concho, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Kronprinz, Bremen	2:30 A.M	6:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 8
Brooklyn City	Swansea	July 14
El Dorado	New Orleans	July 23
La Touraine	Havre	July 22
Celtic	Liverpool	July 21
St. Paul	Southampton	July 22
Umbria	Liverpool	July 22
Sicilia	Gibraltar	July 15
Seguranca	Colon	July 22
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	July 26
Niagara	Havana	July 25

DUE TO-MORROW.

Bluecher	Hamburg	July 21
Parisian	Glasgow	July 21
Proteus	New Orleans	July 22
Maracas	Grenada	July 23
Moorish Prince	Barbados	July 23

DUE MONDAY.

Koenigin Luise	Gibraltar	July 22
Finland	Antwerp	July 22
Bremen	Bremen	July 22
Minneapolis	London	July 22
Potsdam	Rotterdam	July 22
Philadelphia	La Guayra	July 22
El Sud	Galveston	July 22

DUE TUESDAY.

K. Wil. der Grosse	Bremen	July 25
Astoria	Glasgow	July 22
El Siglo	Galveston	July 26

Reported by Wireless.

SS Celtic, incoming, was in wireless communication with the Marconi Station at Siasconset, Mass., at 6:40 P. M. yesterday, when 190 miles east of the Nantucket Lightship; due at her pier about 4 P. M. to-day.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Deutschland, at Hamburg, July 28.
SS Batavia, at Hamburg, July 28.
SS American, at Antwerp, July 27.
SS Deutschland, (tank,) at Rotterdam, July 27
SS Perthshire, at Adelaide, July 28.
SS Vedra, at Bombay, July 28.
SS Acara, at Colombo, July 25.
SS Welsh Prince, at East London, July 26.
SS Eastern Prince, at Pernambuco, July 26.
SS Sutton Hall, at Port Said, July 28.

Sailed.

SS United States, from Copenhagen, July 26.
SS Phoebus, from Cuxhaven, July 26.
SS Georgic, from Liverpool, July 28.
SS Sicilian Prince, from Naples, July 26.

Passed.

SS Ryndam, from New York, for Rotterdam, passed Prawle Point.
SS Wray Castle, from New York, for Singapore, passed Malta.
SS Oscar II., from New York, for Copenhagen, passed Butt of Lewis.
SS Ocean, from Antwerp, for New York, passed Dungeness.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

COURT CALENDARS.

Calendars for Saturday, July 29.

SUPREME COURT.—Special Term—Part II.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

CITY COURT—Chambers—Hascall, J.—Held in Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

CITY COURT—Hascall, J.—Nathan Simons vs. Henry P. Leonard—Adrian T. Kiernan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Akron Dry Goods Company, Akron, Ohio; J. Stillman, notions; Broadway Central Hotel.
Anhalt, P. E., New Castle, Penn.; C. Anhalt, cloaks, suits, and millinery; 458 Broadway.
Beall-Livingstone Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; W. M. Livingstone, dry goods; 60 Lispenard Street; Hotel Imperial.
Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; W. F. Daly, upholstery goods; 75 Spring Street.
Bergerman Brothers, Pueblo, Col.; S. Bergerman, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Connell, M. J., Company, Butte, Mont.; W. D. Horgan, cloaks; 43 Leonard Street; Victoria Hotel.
Cohn, L. & A., Salt Lake City, Utah; M. Lippman, china; 558 Broadway.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. E. Morgan, ribbons and corsets; 258 Church Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Emporium, The, San Francisco, Cal.; J. J. Quinn, gloves; 108 Worth Street.
Goldman, M. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; J. J. Goldman, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. L. Walker, millinery; 107 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Cumberland.
Horne, Joseph, Company, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Morton, linens; 320 Church Street; Hotel Astor.
Holmes, D. H., Company, New Orleans, La.; D. J. Georg, upholstery goods; 20 East Twentieth Street; New Amsterdam Hotel.
Keith-O'Brien Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Jones, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Imperial.
Lisner, A., Washington, D. C.; Mis M. Boyle, silks and dress goods; Miss Cassidy, mackintoshes; Hotel Imperial.
Dozier, G. W., & Co., Dawson, Ga.; G. W. Dozier, notions; C. A. Wall, fancy goods; Hotel Churchill.
Lewis, J. C. Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, carpets; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Gerard.
Lewis, A. T., & Son, Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; Miss E. Lewis, ladies' and infants' wear; Mrs. J. M. Holbrook, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. C. Whitney, trunks and bags; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Imperial.
Meng & Shafer, Rochester, N. Y.; H. A. Shafer, clothing; Victoria Hotel.
Marx, F., Dry Goods Company, Birmingham, Ala.; J. H Marx, ribbons, 434 Broadway; Hotel Gerard.
Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. R. Hall, notions, 72 Leonard Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; Mrs. S. B. Raleigh, millinery, 621 Broadway.
Stein & Co., Baltimore, Md.; A. Stein, remnants; Herald Square Hotel.
Swofford Brothers' Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; H. W. Mendenhall, hosiery and ladies' and infants wear, 51 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Schwartz, C. D., Sumter, S. C.; clothing; Hotel Albert.
Townsend & Wyatt Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; W. H. Gordon, dress goods, 335 Broadway; Hotel York.
Weakley, William H. and E. N., Fulton, Mo.; merchant; E. N. Weakley, merchant; Hotel Raleigh.
Thorne, L., St. Louis, Mo.; millinery; Hotel Normandie.
Kaufman, Max, Bellefontaine, Ohio; general merchandise; Broadway Central Hotel.
St. Louis Clothing Company, Sedalia, Mo.; A. Cahn, clothing; S. Cahn, clothing; Herald Square Hotel.
Joseph Brothers & Davidson, Quincy, Ill.; M. Joseph, millinery; Miss Ray Cohn, millinery; Hotel Navarre.
Eversole, D. R., & Son, Maryville, Mo.; D. R. Eversole, dry goods, carpets, &c.; Hotel Normandie.
Tost, George V., Detroit, Mich.; furs and millinery; St. Denis Hotel.
Lapotinski, El Paso, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Weurzburg Dry Goods Company, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. L. Somers, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel; Mrs. M. E. Hyborn, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.
Shipper & Block, Peoria, Ill.; J. O'Brien, clothing; 327 Church Street.
Ewell, J. G., Douglas, Arizona; J. G. Ewell, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Scrse, A., Joplin, Mo.; dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Weigel, H., Joplin, Mo.; clothing; Hotel Astor.
Georger, Emil, Bellefontaine, Ohio; clothing; 698 Broadway.
Mayer & Schmidt, Nacogdoches, Texas; Henry P. Schmidt, general merchandise; Hotel Somerset.
The Joseph Lazarus Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; Kathryn L. Miller, millinery; Mabel W. Smith, millinery; Monticello.
Loumans Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; James T. Carson, shirts; Monticello.
The Northway Company, Limited, Tillsunburg, Ont.; J. H. Rush, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Weill & Haskell Company, Chicago, Ill.; A. Weiss, shirts and waists; 110 Fifth Avenue.
Werno, Henry, Chicago, Ill.; tailor; Hotel Normandie.
The Cristman Dry Goods Company, Joplin, Mo.; Edmund A. Blessing, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.
Condon, W. M., & Co., Coffeyville, Kan.; W. M. Condon, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Ramsey Brothers Dry Goods Company, Pittsburg, Kan.; J. W. Overbay, dry goods; A. E. Maxwell, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Ramsey Brothers Dry Goods Company, Iola, Kan.; H. M. Farmer, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Rosenthal Mercantile Company, Chanute, Kan.; Ben Levy, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Scherl, A. & M., Joplin, Mo.; H. Scherl, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Bromberg, I. G., & Co., Mineola, Texas; I. G. Bromberg, general merchandise; Belvedere Hotel.
Wolf-Goldman Mercantile Company, Newport, Ark.; S. Wolf, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
St. Joseph Mercantile Company, Pasagould, Ark.; J. Wolf, general merchandise; Herald Square Hotel.
Reps Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; William Reps, dry goods; Hotel Cumberland.
Weingarten, J., Ashland, Ark.; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Milocloswsky & Zordan, Arlington, Iowa; J. Milocloswsky, dry goods; Broadway Central.
Galigher, John, & Louis, Zanesville, Ohio; John Galigher, hats and furnishing goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Lansberg, S. W., Versailles, Ky.; Thomas H. Lansberg, department store; Hotel Woodward.
Suridge, C. M., Elyria, Ohio; department store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Green, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. L. Pollack, department store; Hotel York.
Mayer & Schmidt, Tyler, Texas; Max Mayer, dry goods; Hotel Somerset.
Arkin, Flachs Shetnitz, Chicago, Ill.; Levy Arkin, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Steffler, Leonard & Wets, Rantoul, Ill.; H. J. Steffler and C. C. Leonard, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
St. Louis Pants Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph Kahn, pants; Merchants' Hotel.
Evansville Clothing and Shoe Store, Evansville, Ind.; Harry Tuchs, clothing, 117 Broome Street.
Jones, Walter C., & Co., Sherman, Texas; Walter C. Jones, dry goods; Hotel Cadillac.
Hoffman-Merrill Mercantile Company, Clinton, Mo.; H. F. Hoffman, general store; Hotel St. Denis.
Gordon, L., Fort Worth, Texas; clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Stone, J. E., & Co., Gerry, Oklahoma; J. E. Stone, general merchandise; Broadway Central.
Schock, W. G., & Son, Warrensburg, Mo.; Theodore S. Schock, general store; Broadway Central Hotel.
Block, William H., & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.; S. G. Oppenheim, muslin underwear; Hotel Spalding.
Silverstein & Simon, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Silverstein, cloaks and furnishings; Mrs. H. Silverstein, cloaks; Hotel Albert.
Thidieck, I. H., Sydney, Ohio; L. M. Sturtevant, dry goods; Murray Hill Hotel.
Mendlovitz, William, Seguin, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Raleigh.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; R. P. Evans, dry goods; Hotel Sinclair.
Wyler, Ackerland & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; A. L. and A. E. Wyler, clothing; Hotel Spalding.
Regensberger Brothers, Dennison, Texas; E. Regensberger, clothing; Hotel Vendome.
Davis, W. H., Taylor, Texas; dry goods; Hotel Albert.
Martin Dry Goods Company, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; E. J. Carey, dry goods; 4 Washington Place.
Einstein & Morris, Clinton, Iowa; M. Einstein, clothing; Hotel Navarre.
Smith & Willcox, Austin, Texas; Alfred Smith, clothing; Hotel Breslin.
Mannheimer Brothers, St. Paul, Minn.; V. H. Hutchinson, cloaks and suits.
Schaefer-MacKenzie Company, Canton, Ohio; Charles P. Schaefer, tailor; Herald Square Hotel.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.
East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7
ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel. 1752—79.

Attractive apartments, 8 rooms, bath, all improvements, rents $50, $45 and $40, 28 East 9th St. Apply Superintendent, 9 University Place.

116th St., 20 East.—Four rooms, tiled bath, steam heat; modern improvements; $18 up. Janitress.

West Side.

Renting REMCO System.
Selected list of high-class Apartments for any part of the city.
Write Broadway and 98th St., or 7 East 42d St. 'Phone, 1300 Riverside, or 3314—38th St.

HARLEM LIBRARY
32 WEST 123D ST.,
bachelor apartments of two and three large, light rooms and bath; rents $264 to $600, including steam heat, service, and light. Cruikshank Company, 141 Broadway.

SIX ROOMS, BATH, $29, $33.
443 Manhattan Av., (118th St.,) newly decorated throughout; steam heat, modern plumbing, tile bathrooms, gas range, refrigerators; immediate possession; rent August 15th. Janitor, 445.

WE STORE your furniture. $3.00; moving, $3.00 vanload. Send postal.
AMERICAN STORAGE CO.,
804-806 W. 43th St. Telephone 4122—38th.

CARPETS CLEANED 4c. YARD. Send postal.
CONTINENTAL CARPET CLEANING CO.,
604-606 W. 48th St. Phone 4122—38th.

The Troy, new apartments, 115 and 117 West 143d St., two blocks from Subway; 4 and 5 rooms, all improvements; every room light; rents from $20 to $31.

The Lurie and Sterling, 520 and 522 West 151st St.—Elegant reception halls; telephones in every apartment; hall boy service; rents $26 to $35.

Cathedral Heights.—Coolest, healthiest location; elevator, telephones, electricity; five rooms; $40 to 509 West 112th.

FLATS and APARTMENTS to let. See Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

65th St., 12 West.—Eight large rooms, bath; private hall, heat, &c.; $40-$50.

Amsterdam Av., No. 650.—First flat, 6 large rooms, bath; modern; private hall; $30.

143d St., 240 West.—5 and 6 rooms; all improvements; $27 to $35. Riley, Janitor.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
FURNISHED.

1.—VAN RENSSELAER,
19 EAST 11TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
Elegant furnished apartment; private bath; including meals for one, $15; two, $25 weekly; one room and bath, $1 per day; parlor, bedroom, and bath, $2. Breakfast or lunch, 50c.; dinner, 75c.; transients; telephone, 6760 Gramercy.

A furnished apartment of seven rooms and bath, with all improvements, on the upper west side, will be rented to October 1. H Box 305 Times, Times Square.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Sharon Springs.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
Awarded a diploma and silver medal at the Paris Exposition, 1900.
PAVILION HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
NOW OPEN.
JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

Saratoga Springs.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
THE NEWER CONGRESS HALL
OPENED JULY 15.
$25,000 Spent In Improvements This Year—New Plumbing, Cellar to Roof—New Bath Rooms—Porcelain Baths and Basins—New Furniture, Silver and China.
H. S. Clement, Manager.

SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL,
THE GRAND UNION.
Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Orange County.

WATERSTONE COTTAGE,
Greenwood Lake, Orange Co., N. Y. Summer and Winter resort; open throughout the year.

Lake Champlain.

Through Pullman service to
LAKE CHAMPLAIN POINTS
1354 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

China-Japan.
HAWAIIAN ISLANDS,
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS,
ROUND THE WORLD.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC
OFFERS CHOICE OF ROUTES VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND
and
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.
TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 3 PARK PL. Tourists' Information gratis.

NEW YORK.
Long Island.

There are many things that go to make up a fine Summer Hotel. Among them are an elegant table, finely furnished rooms, and an air of refinement about the place. All these can be found at the "IMPERIAL HOTEL," Freeport, L. I. Not to spend a month there would be an irreparable loss and a Summer spoiled.
KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r.
CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS
ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.
NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL.
AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.
CASINO HOTEL,
(Foot of Clinton Av.)
SHORE DINNERS $1.00.
BATHING PAVILION. PINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY.
Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

UNSURPASSED TABLE!
GANCEL, for six years night chef of Waldorf-Astoria, presides over our cuisine. Where?
MASSAPEQUA HOTEL,
Massapequa, L. I., south shore, 29 miles out. Fine express service, own golf links; bathing, sailing, fishing; delightful rooms. Under management of owner. Thos. H. Fraser, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,
FAR ROCKAWAY L. I.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.
WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.
Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season
Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet.
Naylor & Sanford.

ELK MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
Livingston Manor, N. Y. Sullivan Co.
Accommodates 75; large, airy rooms; hot and cold running water, bathrooms, toilets; large, cool dining room, with individual tables; terms from $7 up; particulars on application.
E. KETCHAM.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,
ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.
Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet. Rates $14 to $18 per week. R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

GREEN LAKE HOUSE ATHENS, N. Y. J. M. Day.
Beautifully situated on lake; boating, bathing, fishing; excellent table; terms reasonable; large rooms; circular.

THE OULEOUT Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y.
Restful, Healthful, Beautiful, Right Up-to-Date. Games. Boating. $6-$8.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHam, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

THE MALAESKA, SO. CAIRO, N. Y. (Capacity, 100 (Shady.) Good rooms; generous table; $8. G. B. Holcomb.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE.
Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Adirondacks.

Hotel AMPERSAND
AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.
THE PEBLOE,
ON BRANT LAKE.
New, modern; and up to date; in the fishing and hunting country; excellent drives; open July 1. For particulars address
PHILETUS SMITH, Horicon, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL. ADIRONDACKS.
Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,
RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.
A Few Rooms for August and September.

NEW JERSEY.
Atlantic City.



GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
We Opened Our
Beautiful New Brick Building
SATURDAY, JULY 22D.
Owing to delays in finishing, we have some of the most elegant suites and single rooms in the city to offer. Rooms with or without bath.

Atlantic City
THREE HOURS
from NEW YORK via
New Jersey Central
Passing Through Lakewood.
Solid Vestibule Trains. Buffet Parlor Cars.
Leave West 23d Street, (9.30 A. M., daily) 3.30 P. M.
Leave Liberty Street, - (9.40 A. M., daily) 3.40 P. M.

HOTEL RUDOLF.—On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

THE NEW LELANDE,
Beach front, Massachusetts Av.
Unobstructive ocean view; southern exposure. Rooms en suite with private bath. Special low rates. JACOB B. HAWK.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC.
Belmar, N. J.
Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Groscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

Bergen Point.

HOTEL LA TOURETTE.
Bergen Point, N. J. Forty minutes from Liberty St. via N. J. Central. Accessible to city and business; an ideal spot, overlooking water; boating, bathing; excellent table; terms moderate.

Ocean Grove.

INTERLAKEN 9 Atlantic Av., Ocean Grove, N. J.—Desirable furnished rooms, near hotels and ocean. F. S. Wilson.

SOUTH SELECTED BY THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT FOR CONVENING JAPANESE PEACE ENVOYS TO THE UNITED STATES.
S. S. MINNESOTA,
SAILING FROM SEATTLE AUGUST 16TH FOR
JAPAN, CHINA, HONGKONG
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Great Northern Steamship Company
OPERATING THE NEW TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS
"MINNESOTA" (Length 630 feet.) "DAKOTA" (Beam 73 ft. 6 in.)
PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS UNSURPASSED. SHORTEST AND QUICKEST WAY. VERY LOW EXCURSION RATES.
APPLY TO ANY RAILROAD AGENT OR TO
S. J. ELLISON, 413 Broadway, New York
W. W. KING, General Passenger Agent, Seattle, Wash.
W. F. MERSHON, 310 Broadway, New York
C. G. BURNHAM, General Agent, 209 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

EXCURSIONS.

IRON STEAMBOAT CO.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND
They Cannot Burn! They Cannot Sink.
All tickets include admission to
DREAMLAND, CONEY ISLAND
Greatest Amusement Enterprise in the World.
TIME TABLE (SUBJECT TO CHANGE).
Leave foot 129th St., North River, 9:45, 11:00 A. M.; 12:30, 2:00, 3:00, 4:50, 7:45 P. M.
Leave foot 22d St., North River, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:05, 11:45 A. M.; 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:00, 4:45 5:30, 6:15, 7:00, 7:45, 8:30, 9:00 P.M.
Leave Pier 1, North River, half hour later than at 22d St.
Returning—Leave Iron Pier, Coney Island, *10:40, *11:25, 12:10, *12:45, 1:25, *2:10, 2:55, 3:40, 4:25, *5:10, 5:40, *6:25, 7:10, 7:55, *8:40, 9:25, *10:10, 10:45. Returning from Coney Island trips marked with a * go to 129th St., North River.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 25 CENTS.
ROUND TRIP TICKETS, 129TH ST., 35c.

STEAMER TAURUS will make trips every day TO FISHING BANKS. Leave E. 31st St., 7:30 A. M.; Pier (New) No. 1, N. R., 8:30 A. M. Bait and tackle on board. Fare: Gentlemen, 75c.; Ladies, 50c.; Children, 25c.

LEHIGH VALLEY
SUNDAY EXCURSIONS
BELLEWOOD
EVERY SUNDAY 75c
MAUCH CHUNK
AND GLEN ONOKO.
JULY 30TH. $1.50
Special Trains leave West 23d St. 8:25 A. M., Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. 8:30 A. M.; Fulton St., Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M.; Jersey City (Penna. Sta.,) 8:50 A. M.; Newark, Market St., 9:05 A. M.
Fare via Brooklyn Annex 15c. Additional.

COOK'S VACATION TOURS
All Travelling Expenses Included.
THOUSAND ISLANDS, MUSKOKA LAKES, ST. LAWRENCE and RAPIDS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, NOVA SCOTIA, LAKES CHAMPLAIN and GEORGE, HUDSON RIVER, SARATOGA, &c.
8-day trip, $58.50...July 26, Aug. 9, 23, Sept. 6.
10-day trip, $75.00...Aug. 1, 15, 29.
13-day trip, $100.00...Aug. 3, 31.
And many other pleasant Summer Tours.
Independent Travel Tickets to All Summer Resorts at Lowest Fares.
Programmes and particulars from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 AND 1185 BROADWAY AND 649 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK.
Program of Round-the-World Tours now ready.

MANHATTAN BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Leave N. Y., via L. I. R. R., foot of E. 34th St., week days, 5:30, 6:50, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly to 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 5:50, 6:40 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30 and 10:50 P. M.
SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10, and half hourly from 1:10 to 9:10 and 10:10 P. M.
Trains stop at Manhattan Crossing, north of Atlantic Av., about 20 minutes after 34th St. time.
Via B. R. T. ELEVATED TRAINS, Leave Brooklyn side of Bridge 8:10, 8:40, 9:10 A. M., and half hourly from 12:11 to 2:41 P. M. N. Y. (Park Row) half hourly from 9:36 A. M. to 11:36 and from 3:06 to 10:36, half hourly. Special table to-day.

Via 39th St. (BROOKLYN) FERRY:
Leave Whitehall St. 7:00 A. M. and every 40 minutes to 8:20, then 9:40 P. M.

EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AND SUNDAY MORNING
Up the Sound to Sea Cliff and Glenwood
The well-equipped Steamer "NANTASKET" leaves Pier 13, E. R., (near Wall St.,) Saturdays at 1:30; 31st St., E. R., 1:45 P. M. Ret. arrive N. Y. 9:35 P. M.
Sundays Double Service.
Steamers "NANTASKET" and "NASSAU" leave Pier 13, E. R., 9:30 and 10:00; 31st St., E. R., 9:45 and 10:15 A. M. Returning leave Glenwood at 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Stops at Karstopyl & Kmetz's Dock; also at Great Neck on Saturdays.
Excursion 50c. Tickets.

NEWPORT, R. I. $1.50 Exc.
EVERY SUNDAY.
L. I. R. R. Special Express train, with parlor car, leaves foot E. 34th St., N. Y., 8:20; L. City 8:30; Brooklyn, 8:15 A. M., for Greenport; thence by the elegant Norwich line steamer "CHESTER W. CHAPIN." Returning, leave Newport 5 P. M.
Tickets on sale Friday at L. I. R. R. city ticket offices and stations. Sale of tickets limited. The right is reserved to annul the excursion or any part thereof without notice. Music and Refreshments on Steamer.

EVERY SUNDAY
$1.00 EXCURSIONS
VIA ERIE RAILROAD TO
SHOHOLA GLEN
In the Blue Mountains, one hundred and seven miles from New York, on the beautiful Delaware River. Express trains leave W. 23d St. 8:55 and 9:25; Chambers St. 9:00 and 9:30; Jersey City 9:15 and 9:45 A. M. Returning leave Shohola 3:40 and 6:00 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
Trains leave N. Y., foot E. 34th St., weekdays, 5:40, 6:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 10:50, 11:50 A. M.; 12:50, 1:20, 1:50, 2:20, *3:00, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:40, 7:20, 8:00, 9:20, †9:56, 10:50 P. M., and 12:00 midnight.
(†Runs Saturdays only.)

Charming Excursions
By Hudson River Day Line Steamers
NEW PIER West 42d St., 9 A. M.
Daily Except Sunday.
See Steamboat Column for Other Piers.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW ENGLAND.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.
Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

Massachusetts.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

THE BERKSHIRE.
Modern conveniences; beautiful views; trolley rides. Frank O. Cooke, Pittsfield, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE.
Delaware Water Gap, Pa.
2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO.
Have opened an office at
NO. 243 FIFTH AVE.
FOR THE
HOMESTEAD HOTEL
and the sale of
HEALING SPRINGS WATER.
Telephone—2134 Madison Square.

EXCURSIONS.

Lake Hopatcong
EXCURSION
SUNDAY, JULY 30 $1
New Jersey Central
Special train from Station West 23d Street, 8.20 a. m.; foot Liberty Street, 8.30 a. m.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.
FINEST SURF BATHING IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY ALL WATER ROUTE.
Strs. Rosedale, John Sylvester & Richmond leave 129th St. 8:30, 9:30, *10:30; West 21st St., 9:00, 10:00, *11:00, 2:00, *3:00; Battery, 9:30 10:30, *11:30, 2:30, *3:30; Rockaway, 11:00, *12:00, *3:00, 5:30, *6:00, 7:00. (*Sundays only.) Excursion 50c.

IDEAL OUTING TRIP SUNDAYS
On Sundays the Steel Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip, at 9:30; E. 31st St., 10:00 A. M.; due New Haven 2:30. Return, due N. Y. 3:45 P. M. Nearly all day on L. I. Sound. Two hours in New Haven. Restaurant and Cafe. Music. Tkts., $1.00. Children, 50c.

Str. Homer Ramsdell
For West Point, Fishkill & Newburgh. Connects at Newburgh with Orange Lake trolley. Leaves FRANKLIN ST. SUNDAYS at 9 A.M.; W. 129TH ST., 9:30 A. M. Returning, leaves NEWBURGH 6 P. M. Round trip, 90 cents.

NORTH BEACH
Free Fireworks Thursdays
Boats leave frequently
East 99th and East 134th Streets

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND
FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each.
PROVIDENCE LINE for Providence, Boston, East and North. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., foot Murray St., week days only, 6 P. M. Strs. PLYMOUTH and PILGRIM. Orchestra on each.
NEW BEDFORD LINE for New Bedford, Cottage City and Nantucket. Lve. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M. Strs. MAINE and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
NORWICH LINE for New London, Block Island, Norwich, Stonington, Watch Hill, Narragansett Pier, Worcester, East and North. Leave Pier 40, N. R., ft. Clarkson St., week days only, 6:00 P. M. Strs. CITY OF LOWELL and CHESTER W. CHAPIN.
NEW HAVEN LINE for New Haven, Springfield and North. Week days Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 2:45 P. M., ft. 31st St., E. R., 3:00 P. M. Str. CITY OF LAWRENCE lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 12:00 midnight. Sundays, Str. RICHARD PECK lvs. Pier 20, E. R., 9:30 A. M., ft. East 31st St., 10:00 A. M., return, due New York, 6:45 P. M.
BRIDGEPORT LINE from Pier 20, E. R., ft. Peck Slip

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 4900—38th; Harlem, (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (2862 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (611 Broad,) 30 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Thursday morning, on Broadway, near 72d St., a small bull pup, brindle with collar with name and address; liberal reward will be paid for his return to John E. McDonald, 216 West 72d St.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge; name of loser on badge. Room 1,401, 302 Broadway.

LOST—A pearl and diamond brooch, circular shaped, Tuesday afternoon, either at Rector's, through 46th St. to 6th Av., and up 6th Av.; suitable reward to finder; no questions asked. Macdonald, 324 West 51st St.

LOST.—A French bulldog; address on collar, 114 5th Av.; return to 102 East 26th St.; reward.

LOST—Lady's tortoise shell combs, in hansom, Sunday night; $5 reward. Allen, 71 West 88th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table; moderate.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

96TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

105TH, 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people, 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, and 696, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE requiring residence, with board and cool rooms, can secure same at 45 East 34th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Fine alcove; also hall room; excellent table; private; 15 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

16TH ST., 134 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor to let; Summer price. Mrs. Roch.

24TH, 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; valet, breakfasts, references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

87TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others $1 50 upward.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone. Summer rates.

46TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

58TH, 119 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths, attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; elevator apartments; $4 up.

92D ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

103d St., (2,688 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; near Subway; $6. Shelton

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

NOSTRAND AV., 718.—Beautiful large front room; elegant appointments; handsome private residence, swell St. Mark's section; 17 minutes to Manhattan; Telephone 3319J Bedford.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BRONX.—An agreeable couple want two or more rooms or whole floor, comfortably furnished, with refined people, within walking distance of any Subway station. Permanent, Box 133 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Two large unfurnished rooms by elderly couple; references. Mrs. Smith, 359 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE LAKE VIEW,

one hour by West Shore R. R. Cool, shady place; new house, improvements; German table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

A refined private family will receive as paying guests one or two young men; $10-$16; suburban residence; no other boarders; 40 minutes elevated train to City Hall, Manhattan. Telephone 614—L Bay Ridge.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., (Telephone 438.)—An ideal place, 1½ miles from station; 25 acres gardens, orchards. Terms $10 to $15 weekly.

New Jersey.

On Raritan Bay—City conveniences; country pleasures; fine plazzas, boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; first-class, yet moderate, two rooms. Mrs. Morgan, 168 Water St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET. CONNECTICUT—FURNISHED.

To rent, for September and October, house in Sharon, Conn.; nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; very large plazzas. Owner, 1,027 Park Av., city.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR LEASE, NEW TRANSIENT HOTEL,

5, 5 AND 7 EAST 27TH ST., adjoining corner 5th Av.
165 ROOMS, 135 BATHS.
Modern. Absolutely Fireproof.
POTTER & BROTHER, Owners, 133 Broadway.

Printing plant.—Splendid chance for one or two practical men to purchase well-established job work printery. H Box 101 Times Downtown.

Aarons, 16½ University Place, check protectors, numbering machines, daters, autographic signatures, seals, rubber stamps.

Clean and desirable opening in real estate and collection agency; $2,000 required as loan or investment. Lawyer, Box 212 Times Downtown.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1293 Harlem.

Gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, bought; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see us. Clark, 161 East 125th.

BIG TIM SULLIVAN PEEPS UNDER THE LONDON LID

They Do Such Bold Things at the Alhambra, He Writes.

POLICE ARE NOT LIKE OURS

All They Do Is Hold Up Their Hands and Everything Stops—He Finds Squire Croker Very Popular.

A letter from Congressman "Big Tim" Sullivan was printed yesterday by The New York Daily News. It was written at the Savoy Hotel, London, and is a review of his travels.

After visiting Killarney he went to Dublin, which, he says, resembles Boston very much, "but the streets are wider and kept very clean."

"Big Tim" while at Dublin paid a visit to "Squire" Croker, who has an estate at Leopardstown, eight miles from Dublin. In describing the place he says:

"It comprises eighty acres of ground and has a fine house which Mr. Croker is rebuilding of marble and granite at a cost of $15,000. Mr. Croker bought all his furnishings in Dublin, and the building stone used, which is a beautiful granite, is right out of the mountains here. This has made him very popular. When we inquired along the road for his place everybody seemed to know him.

"As we reached a turn in the road leading to Mr. Croker's place I saw the first American flag since I left home. It looked well flying from the top of Mr. Croker's unfinished dwelling."

"Big Tim" tells about the times he had with Mr. Croker. The second time he started to visit the "Squire" he was to be met at the railroad station by Mr. Croker's jaunting car. Unfortunately, "Tim" got off at the wrong station and had to walk five miles to the Croker estate. And it was hot. Near his destination he met an old woman selling tinware. He bought the whole stock for 4s. 6d., then told her to sell it over again.

"If I get half the blessings she called after me," said "Big Tim," "there is a front seat waiting for me in heaven now."

In London Congressman Sullivan had some trouble with his trunks. Of the English baggage system he says:

"They give you a check for nothing, but you have to watch your trunks at every station."

Notwithstanding this and the fact that he had trouble getting rooms at the Savoy, "Big Tim" admits that London is a great city.

"The police control of traffic is something wonderful. They simply raise their hands and everything comes to a stop."

But "Big Tim" thinks the "lid is off" at the Alhambra Music Hall.

"The place is run on a very liberal basis," he said. "In fact, everything here is run on liberal ideas. Things they make nothing of would call for raids and patrol wagons in our own city."

"Big Tim" also visited Petticoat Lane and thought it a lively place, for the auctioneers tried to "short-change" him. Petticoat Lane, he says, is a combination of Chatham Square and Baxter Street twenty years ago.

Congressman Sullivan has already done the Thames, been to the Bank for sixpence, and visited the National Museum. He is going to see Parliament in session, too.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Stenographer, typewriter; man 21-24; A1, experienced stenographer; Remington; neat appearance, good address and character; salary $70 to $85; state age, experience, references, salary. A., Box 160 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; great demand for graduates $4, $5 day; many complete course two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis. For free catalogue, address 239 10th Av., New York.

WANTED—A man about 26 years for compilation work in office; mercantile experience desirable, and must be exceptionally accurate and write distinctly; answers should state details of experience, age, wages desired, whether now engaged, &c. Address Guide, Box 153 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A bright boy for downtown office. L. Z., Box 113 Times Downtown.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

LADY'S MAID and COMPANION to single Jewish lady; applicant speaks German; highest reference; salary $20 per month. Call or address with all particulars, Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 155 East 4th St.

NURSE.—A trained nurse would like care of infant for reasonable remuneration, at her home on Lehigh Valley R. R.; good references. First Delivery, R. F. D., No. 1, Van Etten, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German; 17 years old; newly arrived; desires position in refined family in New York City or vicinity; $16 per month. Call or address giving all particulars, Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 155 East 4th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $5-$7. Active, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; beginner; salary $5; age 18; business; good penman; excellent speller; no agency; live with parents. Miss Keeffe, Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Age 16; one year's experience; good testimonials; fair penman; bright, active; excellent speller; $7. Miss Barthold, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BANK BOOKKEEPER would like to take charge set of books after hours. Reasonable. Box 114 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; accounts written up; balanced, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

JANITOR wants position in house from 10 to 15 families; good fireman and all around handy man. Janitor, 342 Times, Times Sq.

MAN, 28, thoroughly experienced shipping clerk and packer, best of references, wishes a position at anything. J. H. F., Box 132 Times Downtown.

PORTER, PACKER.—By generally useful colored man; mulatto; strictly sober; fully capable; neat appearance; four years' reference. Miles, 234 West 55th St.

PRESSMAN.—First-class on job presses. Georgan, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 306 Times, Times Square.

SITUATION WANTED, preferably as manager, by Western gentleman with 21 years' first-class connections as secretary, treasurer, and general manager of large enterprises; employed at present time as manager in Western city by the largest concern of kind in the world; first-class health and habits; industrious and considered a strong worker; married; reasons for change a desire to return East for educational purposes; no schemes considered and only A1 connections desired; communications confidential. Whitfield, Box 334 Times, Times Square.

TELEGRAPHER.—Middle-aged man, 25 years one firm, desires employment, permanently, temporarily. Doberck, 229 West 15th St.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, now holding position as manager of large concern in the West, desires position in New York City or vicinity; has thorough acquaintance with paper or publishing trade, and would preferably associate himself with newspaper or magazine in editorial or business department; hard worker and can adapt himself to any work. Address Box 337 Times, Times Square.

HEINZE WITNESS MUST TELL.

But Judge Lacombe Points Out Abuses in Enforced Testimony.

An opinion was handed down yesterday by Judge Lacombe relative to the rights of a plaintiff to examine an official of a defendant company and force answers to questions concerning a corporation's business affairs. The opinion grows out of the suit of the Butte and Montana Consolidated Mining Company against the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, one of the Heinze properties.

Judge Lacombe's opinion was on a motion to punish Horace J. Abel, President of the Johnstown Mining Company, a corporation connected with the Heinze properties, for contempt in not answering questions on April 10, before Charles F. Halsted, a Commissioner appointed to take testimony in the case. Mr. Abel refused to answer all questions relative to the business affairs of the Johnstown Company. Judge Lacombe decides that Mr. Abel must answer the questions, but provides and suggests a review by a higher tribunal.

"The taking of evidence in equity cases has become subject to such abuse," says Judge Lacombe, "as to call forth the disapproval of the court, although the court is powerless to prevent the abuse of the process. Under such a practice any outsider who may wish to learn the names, addresses, and respective holdings of stockholders of any corporation could, through some action against a stockholder in a distant State, compel the officers of the corporation to disclose such information and indeed to reveal business transactions in which the parties to the action had no real interest."

Judge Lacombe says a plaintiff has no appeal in such matters from an adverse ruling, and that through the dissension of one Judge on the bench a plaintiff might lose the benefit of relief.

He directs the witness to answer all the questions, and says upon his refusal an order will be made punishing him for contempt in such terms as to insure no opportunity to obtain a writ of error, and also suspending the punishment until the appeal shall have been passed upon by the higher courts.

WALSH WINS IN MINE SUIT.

Circuit Court Dismisses Thompson's Claim Against the Colorado Man.

Thomas F. Walsh, the Colorado capitalist, won a suit yesterday in the United States Circuit Court brought by John A. Thompson, a New York mining broker, and former Colorado prospector, who claimed a half interest in Walsh's property because of an alleged oral agreement entered into years ago in the mountains of the San Juan country. In the opinion handed down by Judge Platt, the court dismissed Thompson's case.

According to Thompson's petition, he met Walsh in the San Juan country in 1888, while they were prospecting. The fortune of both men at that time was limited to their picks, shovels, and a pair of burros. Thompson declares that he and Walsh at that time located several claims, among them the Oro Cache. This and other properties, he says, were abandoned on the advice of Walsh as worthless. Later, Thompson gave up prospecting and returned to New York. Walsh went on prospecting and developed some famous mines.

To protect his property and prevent men from crowding him on either side, Walsh bought a number of smaller and practically worthless mines, and again took up his claim of the Oro Cache, and worked the assessments required by the Government.

In 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Walsh and Mr. and Mrs. Thompson visited Europe together, sailing on the same steamer. Walsh talked on the way across, the evidence showed, of his mining success, but Thompson claimed no share of the profits of the Oro Cache. It was not until 1901 that Thompson laid claim to an interest in the profits of the mine.

"All of the circumstances, when pieced together," said Judge Platt in his decision, "fail to spell out the shadowy oral agreement upon which this suit is based. The plaintiff's case is without the shadow of a foundation. The bill is dismissed."

NOISY HUNT FOR BURGLARS.

Detectives Parade Far Rockaway in a Wagon Searching for Robbers.

Detectives at Far Rockaway are out in a wagonette hunting for burglars. In the last two weeks dozens of burglaries have been committed in Far Rockaway and the police are aroused. Residents of that region laughed last evening when they saw a big wagonette containing six detectives thunder along the macadam road.

Wednesday night the detectives got a Police Department carriage which Police Commissioner McAdoo's Secretary, Mr. Howell, has at his disposal at Far Rockaway and paraded the streets in quest of burglars, but early yesterday morning when the detectives went to Michael Byrnes's tatable to get the wagon they found it was out of service and Byrnes lent them the big wagonette to go sleuthing in. Not one arrest was made, but there were no burglaries reported yesterday as a result of the all-night vigil in the wagonette.

TRAILED MONEY TO YONKERS.

Highwaymen Saw It Here, the Victim Says—Suspects Arrested.

Charged by the Yonkers police with holding up a man in broad daylight in that city on July 16 and stealing $500 from him, Louis Miller of 634 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street and William Warner of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Franklin Avenue were arrested here yesterday.

The man who was held up is Max Lehman, a horse dealer, of 748 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street. He says that Miller and Warner saw him show a roll of bills at the horse market at Ninety-ninth Street and First Avenue, and followed him to Yonkers by train and trolley. He says they followed him to a lonely place, where one grabbed him by the throat and the other went through his pockets and got the $500. Miller and Warner were taken to Yonkers.

$75,000 TO COLORADO SCHOOL

Gift of Smelter Simon Guggenheim, Who Will Move to Denver.

It was announced yesterday that Simon Guggenheim of the American Smelting and Refining Company has given $75,000 to the Colorado School of Mines at Denver. This is the largest single contribution the institution has received. It will be used for the erection of the administration building of the college, to be known as Simon Guggenheim Hall.

President E. C. Alderson and Joseph S. Jaffa of the Board of Regents came on from Denver a few days ago to discuss the plans for the new building with Mr. Guggenheim. The plans selected provide for a building containing a library, geological department, mineralogical museum, two lecture rooms, an auditorium seating 700 persons, and the executive offices of the school.

It was said yesterday at the offices of the American Smelting and Refining Company, 71 Broadway, that Mr. Simon Guggenheim will in future make Denver his home.

Committee for Hudson Celebration.

At the request of the committee of the tri-centennial celebration of the discovery of the Hudson, Mayor McClellan has appointed a committee of forty-eight to prepare plans for the celebration which is to be held in 1909. The committee is representative of the art, military, business, and literary life of the city.

MANN FIGHTS AGAINST OPENING MORE BOOKS

Jerome Wants to See If the Ess Ess Company Pays Deuel.

TOWN TOPICS EDITOR OUT

Dismissed Because of His Connection with "America's Smart Set"—Banker Tells of Threats.

Edward Lauterbach had a long talk yesterday with Mr. Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Krotel. Nothing was made public in regard to the conference, but as Mr. Lauterbach has been counsel for The Town Topics Publishing Company since the investigation of the $1,500 subscription work "Fads and Fancies" began, it was concluded that his visit related to some of Col. William d'Alton Mann's publishing ventures.

One of these is The Ess Ess Publishing Company, which prints The Smart Set Magazine. Justice Deuel is one of the Directors and stockholders of this company as well as The Town Topics Company. Mr. Jerome wants to see if the books of this company show that Justice Deuel has received any compensation from it.

It was said yesterday that Mr. Lauterbach had come to protest against the inspection of The Ess Ess books on the ground that the District Attorney's office has been investigating the collection of subscriptions for "Fads and Fancies" primarily, and as The Ess Ess Publishing Company has nothing whatever to do with that work, there are no proceedings now pending which give the District Attorney a right to inspect its accounts.

It was learned at the District Attorney's office that if Mr. Lauterbach should persist in this contention the August Grand Jury, which convenes next week, will take steps to get at the books. Mr. Jerome, it was said, might also insist upon seeing the books of The Tales Publishing Company, a third company organized recently by Col. Mann.

A letter was sent from the District Attorney's office to Justice Deuel two days ago, containing an invitation to him to place before the District Attorney or the Grand Jury any facts that might explain away the supposition arising from the preliminary examination of the books of The Town Topics Publishing Company, in which an account was found recording the payment to him of a monthly salary of $100 since 1901 for "general services." Mr. Jerome had received no answer from Justice Deuel last night.

A well-known Wall Street banker called at the District Attorney's office yesterday in response to an invitation. He told what had happened to him when he was invited to subscribe to "America's Smart Set," the work being published by the Society Editors' Association at a minimum price of $500 per set. The banker said he had reason to believe that the solicitor who called on him was Charles H. Ahle, now under indictment for attempted extortion on complaint of Edwin M. Post, the broker.

The solicitor, the banker continued, carried a letter of introduction written on a Town Topics letterhead and signed "Charles Stokes Wayne." The first call of the solicitor was without results. When he returned he brought another letter from the same source as the first. Soon after this, it was said yesterday, the banker concluded he had better pay the $500.

He said that some time afterward he received a visit from Robert A. Irving, one of the publishers of The New Yorker and a member of the Social Editors' Society of America, a concern that proposes to publish a subscription work to be called "America's Foremost Families." The banker was again invited to subscribe, but refused. He declared to Mr. Jerome that Irving then threatened to "write him up" in The New Yorker. The banker repeated his refusal.

Irving and his partner, Robert W. Criswell, also had a session with Mr. Jerome and Mr. Krotel yesterday. They brought with them part of the records of the Social Editors' Society. From these it appeared that $6,650 has been collected in subscriptions for "America's Foremost Families" since last February.

The threatened upheaval in the Town Topics office occurred yesterday. Col. Mann wrote a letter to his managing editor, Charles Stokes Wayne, who until his recent resignation also was editor in chief of the Society Editors' Association, discharging him. A few minutes later the following notice was posted in the office:

"Mr. Charles Bohn is hereby appointed managing editor on my staff, and from this day will be respected accordingly."

Wayne has been seventeen years with Town Topics. He could not be found yesterday.

NEED OF A FILTER PLANT.

Dr. Darlington Says Nearly All Typhoid Cases Come from Impure Water.

Health Commissioner Darlington has sent a long report to Mayor McClellan on the subject of the city's water supply and urging that a municipal filtration plant be established as a means of preventing typhoid fever. He declares the city should build as perfect a plant as is possible, asserting that the present supply is largely responsible for the increase in the number of typhoid fever cases. In support of this he presents figures from other cities to show how the death rate has decreased after the installation of filtration plants.

Typhoid, Dr. Darlington says, almost always comes from impure water. A very small percentage of the typhoid cases can be traced to oysters, he says. Some cases, he finds, have come from milk which has been contaminated by impure water.

"The time has come when the proper conservation of public health demands that filtered water only shall be served to communities," says the report. "Filtration no longer is an experiment. A well-made sand filter removes 99¼ per cent. of the bacteria from the water.

"In my opinion the rapid growth of the city is hastening the day when, even with the additional water supply contemplated from the Ulster County watersheds, we may be compelled to take water from the upper Hudson. Such water, with its sewage contamination, would be extremely dangerous to life and health unless filtered."

Dr. Darlington declares that an adequate filtration plant could be built within two years and at a cost of about $17,000,000. The annual maintenance expense would approximate $900,000. Such a plant, he says, would filter the Croton water supply and also the additional supply of 500,000,000 gallons of water a day which will come from the Esopus and Rondout watersheds.

FIRE COMMISSIONER'S REPORT

In First Quarter of 1905 There Were 3,537 Alarms—Uninsured Loss, $217,095

The report of the Fire Commissioner for the quarter ended March 31 shows that during that period there were 3,537 fire alarms, 2,473 in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond Boroughs, and 1,064 in Brooklyn and Queens. Of this number 338 were unnecessary.

The damage to the property amounted to $2,584,398, and it is estimated that the uninsured loss was only $217,095.

Concert for a Bay Shore Church.

A concert will be held Sunday night at the Carlton Opera House, Bay Shore, L. I., to raise funds to build a new edifice for St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church at Bay Shore.

HIGH PRICES FOR $3 NOTES.

Sharper Pastes L's and C's on Them and Gets $50 and $100 for Them.

Up to Policeman Roth of the Broadway squad, whose post is in front of the Equitable Building, came yesterday Gustav Wittwahel, of Flemish extraction, and until recently caretaker of the Bloomingdale Asylum. Wittwahel exhibited what appeared to have once been a three-dollar note of the State Bank of New Brunswick, N. J., but which had long rested from circulation. Over the figure "3" in two corners of the note, a bit of green paper with a big "C" had been pasted, but that was the only change from the original, and a long row of $3 marks around the edges proclaimed most unmistakably that it wasn't worth $100.

Roth was prepared for a hard-luck tale, but was not ready to be told that the man had exchanged one fifty, two twenties, and a ten of good United States money for the ancient bank note. That, however, was what Wittwahel told the policeman, and then went with him to the Church Street Station to repeat the tale.

Wittwahel had saved up enough money to go home, and was down at Pier 14, preparing to embark, when a stranger came along and said:

"Say, friend, can you change this hundred-dollar note?"

Gustav took one look at the note, drew out his roll, and changed the bill.

But the case of Wittwahel is not the strangest Roth has come across recently. A few days ago he was hailed by a man who has an office at 71 Broadway with a tale of misfortune that had come to him in the fifth-floor corridor of the Equitable Building, where the Southern Pacific offices are. This trustful one was met also by a stranger, who had, as it happened, a fifty-dollar bill to change. The stranger had just stepped from the railroad offices to get the bill broken. The tenant of the Empire Building accommodated him and discovered that he had bought a New Brunswick three-dollar note.

GETS ESTATE AFTER 47 YEARS.

James Travis Ran Away, Was Shipwrecked, and Wandered Far.

Folks who have read stories in books of fiction, in which the hero ran away from home to seek his fortune, then started for the arctic, was shipwrecked, and finally drifted into far-away Australia, now have the same sort of a story dished up to them in real life, with the addition that after an absence of forty-seven years the hero returns to his home to claim a fortune in the hands of the State authorities.

The final chapter in the real story became public yesterday in the Supreme Court, when Justice Giegerich signed an order directing the Treasurer of the State of New York to turn over to James Travis $35,477.

Forty-seven years ago when he was fifteen years old, Travis lived on a farm on Long Island with his father and mother and brother, Ira U. Travis. His father, Jacob, was in comfortable circumstances, but James Travis thought life on a farm too slow, so he ran away and shipped on a vessel bound for the arctic. This was in 1858. The ship was crushed by an iceberg. James Travis was mourned as dead. In the eighties his father, Jacob Travis, died. Shortly after that came a report that $80,000 had been left to him. This bequest descended to the next of kin, Ira U. Travis, but he could not get possession of the money, as he could not prove that his brother James was dead.

It now appears that when the ship was wrecked Travis was picked up by a sealing vessel. He made his way to New Zealand, and there established himself in business. He learned of the death of his parents through a man who had gone to Australia from Sea Cliff, L. I., and thought that his brother Ira was also dead, until one day last May he read in a newspaper that his brother was searching for him to claim an estate to which they both were entitled.

Yesterday Justice Giegerich ordered the State Treasurer to turn over the money after deducting the costs of the court proceedings. Travis said he probably would return to New Zealand, sell his property there, and come back to New York to take things easy.

MRS. HOWARD GOULD WINS.

Art Candlesticks Imported for a Church Declared Not Dutiable.

Mrs. Howard Gould scored a victory yesterday over local customs officers, when the Board of United States General Appraisers reversed Collector Stranahan's action in demanding 45 per cent. ad on a set of valuable bronze candlesticks imported for presentation to the Church of St. Peter of Alcantara, at Washington, L. I.

Judge Somerville, in his opinion written for the Board, says that testimony adduced at the hearing shows the candlesticks to be imitations of an original executed by Donatello, a sculptor of the fourteenth century. The customs court holds that the articles were imported expressly for presentation to an incorporated religious society, and are therefore exempt from assessment. Mrs. Gould having complied with the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Collector is ordered to make a refund of the duties.

SILVERWARE PLANTS MERGED.

The Mauser Co. Absorbs the J. B. & S. M. Knowles Co. of Providence.

It was announced yesterday that the Mauser Manufacturing Company has absorbed the J. B. & S. M. Knowles Company of Providence, thus forming another combination among silverware manufacturers. The Knowles plant is now being moved to Mount Vernon.

This follows close on the purchase of the William B. Durgin Company of Concord, N. H., by the Gorham Manufacturing Company. Gorham interests have also obtained control of the Whiting Manufacturing Company of New York. It is said that the consolidation of other important silverware companies is also likely to be accomplished.

Max Ams, the President of the Mauser Manufacturing Company, which has $1,000,000 capital stock, is credited with bringing about the consolidation with the Knowles Company. Up to the present time only hollowware has been manufactured at the Mount Vernon plant, but as soon as the dies and machinery are transferred from Providence, tableware or flatware will be added, so that the concern will compete with other manufacturers on all lines of sterling silver.

A STORY OF GREAT HUMAN INTEREST.

Do you know that there is printed every day on the back page of THE NEW YORK TIMES a story of great human interest? This story is found in the little advertisements received direct from THE TIMES'S readers, and divided into chapters usually headed: Lost and Found, Furnished Rooms, Boarders Wanted, Unfurnished Rooms, Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, Business Opportunities, Country Board, and Purchase and Exchange. Each one of these little "ads"—if one looks below the surface, and sometimes when one does not—tells its own small story of human interest and touches upon nearly every phase of metropolitan life. In them we can read hope, fear, sorrow, joy, despair, the desire for gain, the necessity for economy, the promptings of ambition; in short, they unfold before us the heartbeats of a great city and bring us in closer touch with one another. It may be a little advertisement of a room to rent to help out the meagre income of a woman who has known better days and has been bereft of her natural protector. Or perhaps some canine pet of a wealthy household has been lost and a reward is offered for its return. Or it may be that a seamstress, or cook, or janitor is seeking a position. Or, more likely, some worried housewife wants and wants vainly enough domestic "help" to make life worth living. And so on, and so on. A Charles Dickens could easily find abundance of material for many interesting tales on THE TIMES'S classified advertising on the last page every day. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

TO "MEN WHO KNOW."

Half-Yearly Sale of

MANHATTAN SHIRTS $1.50 VALUE **$1.15**

$2.00 Manhattans $1.38
$2.50 and $3.00 Manhattans . . . $1.88
$3.50 Linen Manhattans $2.65
$1.50 Pajamas 95c
50c. and 75c. Imported Lisle Hose 35c (3 for $1.00)

OPEN ALL DAY SATURDAY.

757 BROADWAY, N. W. Cor. 8th St. — 369 BROADWAY, Near Franklin. — 58 NASSAU ST., Cor. Maiden Lane.

WEBER & HEILBRONER

July 29th.

199 Broadway.
605 Broadway.
849 Broadway.
1197 Broadway.
1359 Broadway.
500 Fifth Ave.
Only Brooklyn Store, 371 Fulton St.

Just to brighten up the headgear for a couple of weeks vacation is worth the clipped price of a Young's straw hat. All styles, one-third off.

Young's Hats
NONE BETTER MADE



No matter who's waiting for you we've all the fine clothing, furnishings, hats and shoes you'll want to wear this afternoon.

Stores close at 12 to-day.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258	842	1260
at	at	at
Warren st.	13th st.	32nd st.

King's

Both Stores { Cor. Broadway & Park Pl. / Cor. 23rd St. & 6th Ave.

Great Bargains in Men's 2-Piece Suits for a $5 Bill To-day.

CARLTON DEFIES POLICE.

Inspector Cross Relates His Disrespectful Behavior in His Office.

Inspector Cross, the uniformed head of the police force in Brooklyn, appeared yesterday afternoon to be getting weary of the case of Frederick E. Carlton, the much "identified" and accused man, who is in Raymond Street Jail awaiting trial on a charge of larceny.

"Most of the stuff that has come to me from places in different parts of the country," said the Inspector, "has proved to be utterly worthless when looked into. I shall, of course, continue the investigation until we have exhausted all clues that come to hand.

"I am anxious to learn all I can about this man, whom I regard since his behavior yesterday as a type of the country loafer. When he came into the office here yesterday he sat down in a chair, tilted it on its hind legs, and then calmly proceeded to put his feet up against my desk. Then he cocked his cigar at an angle and made himself perfectly at home. When I asked him about Millie Petersen, he asked me if I didn't have a better opinion of him than to think that he could be attracted by 'such a woman.' What do you think of that?"

"The efforts of the police," said Carlton yesterday, "to build up a basis for a charge against me in connection with my wives' deaths have fallen flat, and they will get flatter as the days go on. When I get out of here, which will be soon, I am going to marry Elinor Vandeventer. I wish the police would bring the seventy or eighty women they say I have married here. I would like to see the bunch."

NELLIE BLY LOSES.

Judge Lacombe Declines to Restrain Dairymen's Manufacturing Company.

Judge Lacombe handed down an opinion yesterday in the milk can patent cases, which involve large royalties and have been the occasion of much litigation.

Judge Lacombe declines to grant a preliminary injunction asked for by the Ironclad Manufacturing Company, owned by Mrs. R. E. Seaman, formerly known as Nellie Bly, to restrain the Dairymen's Manufacturing Company from making and selling milk cans which infringed the Haight patents, owned by Mrs. Seaman's company. Penalties amounting to more than $250,000 are demanded by the plaintiffs.

Final determination of the case on its merits was postponed.

THE MAYOR LEAVES TO-DAY.

To Spend Vacation in the Woods Where Business Can't Pursue Him.

Mayor McClellan will start on his vacation to-day, to be gone until about Sept. 10. Most of the time, if he carries out his programme, he will be in the Canadian woods out of the reach of news of the city and out of the line of the postal delivery. His two secretaries will take their holiday at the same time. John H. O'Brien is going to Saratoga, and Thomas J. Hassett, the assistant secretary, will spend his off-time at the Catholic Summer School.

During the Mayor's absence President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen will be Acting Mayor, and his secretary, William O'Connor, will serve as Mayor's secretary. "Little Tim" Sullivan will take Mr. Fornes's place as President of the Board of Aldermen.

The Erie Laying Heavier Rails.

The Erie Railroad is laying 350 miles of ninety-pound steel rails on the main track. The Erie finds it is necessary to use heavier rails on account of the weight of the several hundred new engines that have been bought in the last two years. Much of the rail being removed has only been in service four or five years, and will be used on branch lines.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Fire Underwriters' Sale.

**Fine Underwear

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS.

LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905. 16 PAGES.

ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE

The French Student of Our Democracy Whose Centenary Is Celebrated To-Day.

WHEN in 1830 Alexis de Tocqueville landed in the United States with the avowed and cherished purpose of making a study of democracy in America he was but twenty-five years of age, and the Republic, even if we date its life from the Declaration of Independence, was hardly more than twice that age. He came with the alert curiosity of a very young man, somewhat precociously serious, but with the eagerness and the keenness and the "long thoughts" of youth to study what was then a very great novelty. He found here an independent, energetic, progressive, prosperous democracy that had fought two wars with the most powerful of the monarchic nations, winning completely in one and substantially in the other, a democracy that had worked out a federal system under a written Constitution, the first in the history of the world, and was proceeding to attack the vast, complex, appalling problem of National life, with the organization of a continent as the goal and disintegration and subjugation as the sure consequences of a failure which seemed not only possible but probable. To understand how difficult was the task the young Frenchman took in hand, we have but to compare it with that of Mr. Bryce some fifty years later. The contrast is very impressive, and the writer whose centenary is celebrated to-day does not suffer in the comparison. Certainly as a Nation we may fairly acknowledge a greater debt to the French than to the English student, since he observed with equal impartiality and penetration conditions far more confused and gave the fruits of his observations to a world at once densely ignorant and, for the most part, if not hostile, either indifferent or prejudiced.

De Tocqueville was judicial by inheritance. On his father's side he was descended from a family of jurists, which in France at that time meant something quite different from a family of lawyers. On his mother's side the family were lawyers of the highest grade, and his grandfather was that Malesherbes who returned from his safe refuge in Switzerland to defend Louis XVI., not through loyalty to the King, whom he neither loved nor trusted, but from loyalty to the cause of justice, and followed his royal client to the guillotine. The young De Tocqueville was educated for the bench, and very early won a considerable place under the Bourbon restoration, with its strange velleities toward experiments in constitutionalism. He was chief of a bureau in the Department of Justice when he came to America, primarily to study our prisons, on which he made a report widely noted at the time, which would have gained him more fame had it not been eclipsed by the "Democracy."

It is no wonder that the young Republic attracted him. The terrible Revolution, the splendid despotism of the First Empire, were recent history to him, and he was himself engaged under a Government that was trying rather blindly and amid great dangers to reconcile liberty with order through the monarchic system, and was sinking steadily to its fall. On this side the ocean a like problem was being worked out by a very different people in very different conditions. It was the patriot as well as the political philosopher who sought here light on the puzzling and difficult future, of which the peril was far more obvious and impressive than its promise. The study he made of democracy in America may still be read with interest and profit. In its time it was the most remarkable work of its kind ever undertaken. If it seems in some ways strikingly defective and, in minor ways, mistaken, we have to recall the immense changes that have taken place and think what the student would have done with like gifts, say, two generations later. Last year the world celebrated at St. Louis the centenary of the acquisition by the United States of a territory now as populous as France. When De Tocqueville visited St. Louis he walked twenty-five miles through a wilderness from a point on the river where he had been stranded and the boat frozen in. The wonder is that in those crude, wild, struggling times he saw with so much clearness the real tendencies of the forces at work. He went back to France to publish his "Democracy in America," to write his "Ancien Régime," which was in its way quite as remarkable, and to take an honorable though not conspicuous part in the public affairs of his country. Though not one of the greatest of political philosophers, he was a man of peculiarly high aims to whom our Nation owes an especial debt.

E. C.

New York, July, 1905.

"AN HABITATION ENFORCED."

NATURALLY, on picking up the August number of The Century, an uncommonly rich number, by the way, one turns first to Mr. Kipling's new story. Its place is not at the head of the table, (of contents,) as might have been expected, but the twenty-third, immediately preceding the editorial departments. Yet we fancy that many mature readers, capable of feeling the comforting charm of a style both sound and wholly individual, and susceptible to the subtlest denotements of character, will esteem it highly. The story as a story is of the simplest. The theme itself is essentially a Henry James theme, and the underlying idea (the principal one) is the contrast of character as developed on American soil with English character. There are a dozen or more stories in Mr. James's books which the well-informed reader may recall as having a certain recognizable yet remote likeness to this. On the other hand there is not another short story in the English language just like this. In weave and pattern it is unique. It is short and it involves a small host of personages each of whom is distinctly defined, a complex human personality. It involves both a death and a birth, each of which the narrator, without any display of effort, invests with the pathos that belongs to it. The incidental pictures of English rural scenery, architecture, interior decoration one mentally absorbs with delight. There is a rich abundance of detail, beautifully blended. The humor is all-pervasive. In these later years the author of "Plain Tales from the Hills" has done nothing better.

POETS, "JOSHES," AND TWINS.

THERE is a strong desire to appreciate literature in the Far West, and sometimes new and characteristic ways of expressing the desire are manifested. It is not news, exactly, that July 15 was Joaquin Miller Day at the Lewis and Clark Exposition. The Poet of the Sierras was joyously and bountifully honored all day long, and in the evening there was a Bohemian banquet at the American Inn, at which Robertus Love of St. Louis presided. In introducing the poet the Chairman began as follows:

> Poets are born, not manufactured in Lowell, Mass., like shoes. And this is no josh. The only Josh that ever lived and did its duty by mankind was the late Josh Billings, who once made this most remarkable remark: "There is two things in this world for which we air never fully prepared, and that is—twins!" This does not apply to poets, who never come two in a package. Poets are singular people.

Having thus denoted his contempt for the somewhat stereotyped phraseology of literary eulogy, and the affected pose of the effete, the Chairman proceeded with an eloquent and touching appreciation of the versifier—"since the death of Walt Whitman the greatest living American poet."

ROBINSON CRUSOE.

The Famous Mariner's "World-Politics"—Passages Relating to Muscovy, China, and Japan in Defoe's Masterwork.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW by CHARLES DE KAY.

DANIEL DEFOE grips his reader with such deceptive realism that it is difficult to believe he did not pass several years in Brazil as a planter, did not know intimately that island in the Caribbean which is the joy of every child, and was not really horrified at the sight of the cannibals to the point of sacrificing his own life in order to punish them for their loathsome diet.

Robinson Crusoe is attractive as a character because he represents the men of British race in Defoe's time with all their shrewdness and piety, their self-deception and absurd prejudices; he remains a favorite of old and young because the world still shows similar mixtures of humbug and godliness, right impulse and wrong judgment, cant and energy, sentiment and ill-concealed enjoyment of bloodshed. "Robinson Crusoe" is not a romance meant to teach Englishmen lessons, only a story to interest and amuse; yet again and again we note the touch of Bunyan and his "Pilgrim's Progress" and realise that, even so, Daniel Defoe could not altogether refrain from playing the moralizer and teacher, could not abstain from a lesson of greater liberality for his fellow-countrymen, hide-bound, notwithstanding their sea voyages and knowledge of other lands, by their preposterous insularity.

Crusoe's warm commendation of the shipwrecked Spaniards and the contrast he draws between them and the brutal English sailors represent a bold stand for an author of Defoe's time to take, since it might have been expected to alienate a public born and bred to detest a Catholic and a Spaniard.

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NOT the least interesting part of "Robinson Crusoe" is that which children do not care for, the second part, containing Crusoe's voyage to the Far East and return by land through "Muscovy." Just at present Defoe's ideas of Japan and Russia may be recalled, not without a certain admiration of the man who could sit in London and give a description of travels by land and sea which a special correspondent might envy. When one considers the meagreness of the book-lore available and the very narrow scope of his own journeys, one readily fancies Defoe learning more about such matters from conversations among merchants and mariners in the taverns of London where they congregated than from the books and pamphlets at his disposal.

It is true that before the appearance of "Robinson Crusoe" he seems to have published the "Life and Death of Count Patkule," and perhaps was already engaged on notes for the "History of Peter the Great," which appeared four years later. To the same year as "Robinson Crusoe" belongs "The King of Pirates," also founded on the exploits of a mariner, Crusoe being Alexander Selkirk and the Pirate King the notorious Capt. Avery. But since he knew Dutch and French he could dip into the pages of Exquemelin's "American Sea Rovers" for suggestions as to the conduct of English, Dutch, and French buccaneers.

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HOW "Robinson Crusoe" in its second part touches the modern situation in China and Japan may be seen in Crusoe's remarks on his arrival in China:

> I must confess the conversion, as they call it, of the Chinese to Christianity is so far from the true conversion required to bring heathen people to the faith of Christ that it seems to amount to little more than letting them know the name of Christ and say some prayers to the Virgin Mary and her Son in a tongue they understood not, and to cross themselves and the like.

A few pages later, after speaking of the honorable conduct of a Japanese merchant in China, he alludes to the Japanese in general, "who are a false, cruel, and treacherous people, likewise those of the Island

lards at the Philippines, more false, cruel, and treacherous than they."

***

DEFOE reflected the opinion of Europe regarding the Japanese, who were determined then, as they continued for a century and a half, to keep foreigners out of Nippon. Perhaps he had read in "Purchas his Pilgrimes" the adventure which befell John Davis and Sir Edward Michelbourne, who, little better than pirates themselves, met in 1605 with a Chinese junk full of piratical "Japonians," whose own vessel had been cast away on Borneo. There were ninety men aboard this junk, "most of them in too gallant a habit for Saylers, and such an equalitie of behaviour among them that they seemed all fellowes: yet among them there was one that they called Capitaine, but gave him little respect." A number of them having been transferred to the ship while the junk's cargo was being searched, they suddenly sallied out of the cabin at a given signal, and while those in the junk killed or drove overboard the Englishmen in charge, those on the ship tried to take possession of it. At the first onset they killed Capt. Davis.

They pressed so fiercely to come to us as, we receiving them on our Pikes, they would gather on our Pikes with their hands to reach us with their Swords. It was neere half an hour before we could stone them back into the Cabbin; in which time we had killed three or four of their Leaders. After they were in the Cabbin they fought with us at the least foure houres before we could suppresse them, often fyring the Cabbin, burning the bedding and much other stuffe that was there. And had we not with two Demy-culverings, from under the halfe-decke, beaten downe the bulke head and the pumpe of the ship, we could not have suppressed them from burning the ship. This Ordnance being charged with Crossebarres, Bullets and Case-shot, and bent close to the bulke head, so violently marred therewith boords and splinters that it left but one of them standing of two and twentie. Their legs, arms and bodies were so torne, as it was strange to see how the shot had massacred them. In all this conflict they never would desire their lives though they were hopelesse to escape; such was the desperatenesse of these Japonians.

That is a battle which recalls the valor of Japanese seamen during the present war and shows that in all ages these islanders have fought with an utter disregard of results, like so many ants or bulldogs, heeding hardly at all the odds against them. But to Britons who regarded as their perquisite the privilege of capturing for ransom anything afloat, the conduct of these Japonians was treachery most fell.

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AS HE approaches Nankin our old friend Crusoe indulges in a fine passion of scorn of the Chinese:

When I come to compare the miserable people of these countries with ours, their fabrics, their manner of living, their government, their religion, their wealth, and their glory, as some call it, I must confess that I scarcely think it worth my while to mention them here.

And he goes on to boast of the trade of England, Holland, France, and Spain; their palaces and royal buildings, their luxuries. Here speaks the noble Briton, forgetting that we want to be told about these exotic things, but haply remembering that we like to hear what rich and powerful nations we belong to:

Our City of London has more trade than half their mighty empire. One English, Dutch, or French man-of-war of eighty guns would be able to fight almost all the shipping belonging to China; but the greatness of their wealth, their trade, the power of their Government, and the strength of their armies may be a little surprising to us because, considering them as a barbarous nation of pagans little better than savages, we did not expect such things among them.

***

DESPITE his moral observations while a hermit on his island; despite the superiority to his fellows in his freedom from prejudice against Spaniard and Catholic our good Crusoe remains a typical Englishman in many respects. He sees the bad side only too well, but he misses the point. It was too early for jealousy of Russia; thus:

As far as I saw they appeared to be a contemptible herd or crowd of ignorant, sordid slaves, subjected to a government qualified to rule only such people, and were not its distance inconceivably great from Muscovy, and that empire in a manner as rude, impotent, and ill-governed as they, the Czar of Muscovy might with ease drive them all out of their country and conquer them in one campaign. And had the Czar (who is now a growing Prince) fallen this way instead of attacking the warlike Swedes and equally improved himself in the art of war as they say he has done; and if none of the powers of Europe had envied or interrupted him, he might by this time have been Emperor of China instead of being beaten by the King of Sweden at Narva, when the latter was not one to six in number.

Whatever we may think of Crusoe's morality, this bit of Welt-Politik nearly two centuries ago is not without interest in view of late events. Poor Russia is equally unfortunate, now that she has taken Robinson Crusoe's hint. Crusoe was no fool to have slipped in that sentence, "and if none of the powers of Europe had envied or interrupted him."

After passing the Great Wall of China with his caravan—"this mighty nothing called a wall"—the aged but still passionate Crusoe gets himself and the merchants with him in a fine pickle by seizing certain shamans in their rude temple and destroying their wooden idol before their eyes. A slight inconsistency, perhaps; for we had understood that his privations on his island, while never subduing his sinful yearning to roam the seas, had made Robinson Crusoe charitable toward vagaries in the human soul. His talks with political prisoners in Siberia, the escape he arranges for the young exiled Prince, the nocturne which he paints of the mysterious camp of robber Kalmucks, these are episodes that gain in flavor by contrast with the Siberia of to-day. It might be worth while to hunt up the sources whence Defoe drew his mental pictures of that famous journey from Peking to Archangel, arriving in London "the 10th of January, 1705, having been absent from England ten years and nine months."

Whenever we leave Robinson Crusoe we are sorry to part from him because we feel that if it were not for fear of tiring us he might tell us all sorts of interesting things about Japonians, Chinese, and Muscovites, not to speak of cannibal Caribs and mutineers. He is the lineal ancestor of Edgar Allan Poe and Robert Louis Stevenson.

CHARLES DE KAY.

New York, July, 1905.

Philosophy.

"What Is Philosophy? An Essay," is a new book by Edmund Holmes, author of "What Is Poetry?" "Walt Whitman," "The Silence of Love," "The Triumph of Love," &c., which the John Lane Company is to publish. The author treats of the ethics of philosophy from a new point of view. He writes:

Philosophy is in its essence a search for an optimistic interpretation of life. That there are pessimists among thinkers as well as among ordinary men, is undeniable, but the fact does not disconcert me. The philosophy that originates in a pessimistic sentiment and ends in a pessimistic theory is, on its own showing, an enterprise which has miscarried, an expedition which has gone astray. For the presence of doubt or despair shows that the heart is dissatisfied with its outlook on life, and is seeking, perhaps unknown to itself, for spiritual help and comfort, and the thinker who, instead of dissipating its gloom, does but intensify it, has evidently failed to fulfill his mission—failed because he never told himself what his mission really was.

POE'S MAGAZINE.

A History of the Thirty Years of the Southern Literary Messenger by a Former Editor.*

THOUGH, no doubt, The Southern Literary Messenger is remembered chiefly because Poe wrote for it, yet The Messenger was for several years the leading magazine in America. In its day, too, there existed on this side of the ocean but one magazine older—the Knickerbocker—and the difference in favor of the latter was only about six months. Students of American literature, of course, are familiar with the rightful place of The Messenger in American literary history, but a book like the present which tells about the magazine from the beginning—what it aimed to be, what it printed, who the contributors were, and who the several proprietors, editors, and publishers—is one very useful for more or less interested Americans to have and to read, especially as the files of The Messenger are scarce and difficult to obtain.

***

DR. MINOR (now an old man in his eighties) uses toward writers the tone which belonged to his generation in a country then even more provincial than it is now. And he writes himself in a past manner and without much art. These old gentlemen looked very hard at the moral and useful side of what they were apt to name an "effusion" of somebody's "able pen." They had no notion at all of what is called "art for art's sake." So you find Dr. Minor (and his predecessors and successors in the editorial chair of The Messenger) shaking their heads over "Mr. Poe's" unfortunate taste for gloom. "We cannot but lament," says one of them, "that he has drunk so deep at some enchanted fountain which seems to blend in his fancy the shadows of the tomb with the clouds, and sunshine of life." This while "Morella" is in question, and Poe's style is given unstinted praise. Again, when "our old assistant, Mr. Edgar Poe," (then connected with the "Gentleman's Magazine") has written "The Fall of the House of Usher," the then editor of The Messenger is led to say:

It is written with great power, but leaves on the mind a painful and horrible impression, without any redeeming admonition to the heart. It resembles a finely sculptured statue, beautiful to the eye, but without an immortal spirit. We wish that Mr. Poe would stick to the department of criticism; there he is an able professor, and he uses up the vermin who are continually crawling unbidden into the literary arena with the skill and nonchalance of a practiced surgeon.

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THE Southern Literary Messenger was founded in Richmond, Va., August, 1834, by Thomas W. White, who announced himself printer and proprietor and had editorial assistance from many gentlemen, but especially James E. Heath. The magazine was intended to be a fortnightly, but soon became a monthly. The first number contained "letters of commendation" from Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, J. K. Paulding, John Quincy Adams, and others. The contributors include Mrs. Sigourney and R. H. Wilde. In the fourth number Mr. Heath as book reviewer "pounces upon 'Vathek, an Oriental Tale,' by Mr. Beckford, and pronounces it to be the production of a sensualist and an infidel—one who could riot in the most abhorred and depraved conceptions, and whose prolific fancy preferred as its repast all that was diabolical and monstrous rather than what was beautiful and good."

In those early numbers, and for several years, The Messenger printed many addresses—it was, remember, the golden age of oratory in America—at the inauguration of college Presidents and upon like occasions. Many college Presidents and professors of law are naturally contributors, including Thomas Dew and Beverly Tucker of William and Mary and William Maxwell of Hampden-Sidney, while the magazine early became the organ of the Virginia Historical and Philosophical Society, of which Jonathan P. Cushing (a Northern man by birth, but then President of Hampden-Sidney College) was founder and first President, to be followed in the chair by Chief Justice John Marshall.

In March, 1835, (the seventh number,) Edgar Allan Poe appears with his tale "Berenice," which the editor praises, though he "thinks there is too much German horror" in the subject. After that Poe is a frequent contributor. In 1836 Mr. Poe takes the editorial chair and proves himself a very trenchant critic of books—so much so that we presently have a note of polite warning from The Courier and Daily Compiler of Richmond advising against "obtaining a character for regular cutting and slashing." To which Mr. Poe replies crisply and the paper rejoins. Dr. Minor has quoted objection, answer, and rejoinder in full and all three are good reading. But in the January number of 1837 appears this "curt announcement": "Mr. Poe's attention being called in another direction, he will decline with the present number the editorial duties of The Messenger."

Dr. Minor says Mr. Poe afterward "besought the proprietor to reinstate him as editor, but Mr. White in terms firm yet kindly refused to do so." It does not appear to be known who succeeded the author of "The Raven," but Mr. White was assisted by various gentlemen of literary bent in Richmond—Mr. Heath, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, the Rev. E. H. Chapin, and a certain Mr. Sparhawk, "employed in one of the offices in the basement of the Capitol." Pretty soon, however, a young naval officer, Mathew Fontaine Maury, began to write for The Messenger, and it is not generally known how large a part the famous geographer had thereafter in the making of the magazine. He presently became to all intents and purposes editor, and the copy (it is interesting to read) was sent back and forth to Washington under the frank of William B. Lewis, Auditor of the Treasury of the United States. Maury wrote under the pen name of Harry Bluff, and The Messenger at that time devoted much space to the navy.

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IN 1843 Mr. White died, and the author of the preseht volume, Benjamin Blake Minor, then a young lawyer, became editor and proprietor. Two years later he purchased from William Gilmore Simms his Southern and Western Magazine of Charleston, S. C., and absorbed the latter in The Messenger. B. B. Minor conducted the periodical till 1847, when he retired to take charge of the Virginia Female Institute, at Staunton, Va. Dr. Minor has, of course, a pretty full account of his administration, and dwells lingeringly upon the contributions to The Messenger of his wife—his "consort" he calls her—Virginia Maury Otey. This lady used to write both prose and verse, and signed herself romantically "La Visionnaire."

Dr. Minor was succeeded by John R. Thompson, whose period of editorship is the longest and most famous in the career of the magazine. Mr. Thompson continued in charge till 1860. Like Dr. Minor, he was at the time of taking up his task a young lawyer. Under Thompson, Poe for a while just before his death was a rather frequent contributor.

In 1860 Dr. George W. Bagby took Mr. Thompson's place. Dr. Bagby was peppery as a critic, and Dr. Minor calls him "warlike, advisory, supervisory, eclectic, facetious, and sometimes atrabilious"; as for the "Editor's Table," in Bagby's hands that is described as "bellicose and querulous, yet hopeful, even pious." From February to June, 1864, (when The Messenger ended its career,) Frank W. Alfriend was editor.

In spite of obvious faults (and partly because of them) Dr. Minor's book has both permanent value and contemporary interest—very great interest to those who know the South—hardly less to those who may wish to know more about that section than they now do.

*"THE SOUTHERN LITERARY MESSENGER. 1834-1864. By Benjamin Blake Minor, LL. D., editor and proprietor from 1843 to 1847. 8vo. Pp. 231. New York and Washington: The Neale Publishing Company. $2.

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"On the Firing Line."

Little, Brown & Co. report that they have printed an edition for Canada of the romance of the Boer War, "On the Firing Line," by Anna Chapin Ray and Hamilton Brock Fuller.

OLD NEWFOUNDLAND.

Theodore Roberts's Stirring Tale of Fishers and Savages in the Sixteenth Century.

IN SEARCH of a fresh field of interest and a plot unusual enough to please the jaded taste of those who pretend to keep up with the vast output of the fiction makers, Mr. Theodore Roberts has put his "Brothers of Peril" back in the Newfoundland of the sixteenth century, when the island was inhabited by the now extinct race of the Beothic Indians and utilized simply as a fishing station by the cod-seeking fleets of England, France, Spain, and Portugal. In the interior dwelt the savages, all of one race, but divided at this time into two nations or tribes that bitterly hated each other and were in constant strife for the mastery; while around the misty headlands of the coast the Old World fishermen, adventurers, and pirates strove and toiled together. With their usual foresight, English merchants had undertaken the guardianship of the prospective riches of the "Newfounde Land," and their fishermen representatives, whose duty it was to see that no foreign settlements were made on the island, and that they themselves got the best of everything, ruled by right of might in all the harbors. Fishing, not colonizing, was the object of their efforts in this part of the Western Ocean, and they did not intend that any sturdy souls, even among their own numbers, still less among the foreigners, should ever form settlements that would interfere with their greedy search for wealth.

Out of such promising material—bold fishermen, picturesque adventurers, threatening savages, and, for background of it all, the primeval wilderness—has Mr. Roberts woven his romance of old Newfoundland. In his preface he frankly disclaims the attachment of any historical value to the story, admitting that practically nothing is recorded of the ancient Indian tribe which he has resurrected for the purposes of fiction; that he has drawn the wilderness of the sixteenth century in the likeness of the wilderness as he knew it a few years ago; and that he has not tried to make the men and women in his story any different in their hearts from those of to-day. In short, instead of laboriously carrying his readers back to a rude age, he has adopted the simpler plan of translating scene and people into modern terms, with a due regard to the spirit, if not the letter, of history. The result is a rarely good tale of adventure in which the characters are vividly drawn and the interest is never allowed to fall below the properly breathless point.

"Brothers of Peril" tells the adventures of a young English cavalier who had left his father's counting house and taken passage on one of the Devon fishing boats in search of fresh experiences in the New World. Left behind either through malice or chance, when the fleet sailed for England in the Fall, he would have got more than he bargained for when compelled to spend the Winter on the island's inhospitable shore, had not the kind fate that watches over story book cavaliers guided him to a little settlement where another Englishman, his daughter, and a few followers were hiding from the law. He throws in his fortunes with the little colony—an act that was anything but a sacrifice, considering the absorbing interest which the daughter immediately acquired in his eyes—and then follows an exciting succession of encounters with perils of every description known to sixteenth century wildernesses. There is a very troublesome French gentleman in the company, who persists in disputing the hero's claims to the only possible heroine in the book, and his dark plots, together with the attacks of the hostile Beothics and some thrilling fights at sea with pirates, give Mr. Roberts plenty of opportunity for stirring scenes. The lady of the fort has some of the willful characteristics which seem to have become inseparable from historical ladies in present-day novels, but altogether she is an attractive personage and it is a pretty love story that Mr. Roberts weaves for her and Bernard Kingswell amid their rough surroundings.

"BROTHERS OF PERIL." A Story of Old Newfoundland. By Theodore Roberts. Illustrated by H. C. Edwards. One volume. Pp. 321. [illegible]: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

A BRIEF ROYALTY.

MARIA SOPHIA, QUEEN OF NAPLES. A Continuation of "The Empress Elisabeth." By Clara Tschudi. Translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. 8vo. Pp. 232. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

MISFORTUNE has so pursued those two ancient houses of Hapsburg and Wittelsbach that they furnish tragedy and romance ready to the writer's hand. And because royalty downcast is a thing which (nowadays, at least) appeals especially to women, this has been the women's field. For these feel the glamour and the pity of it and can assume a worshipful attitude—as it were, a loyalty—which to men of modern humor is impossible. Thus more than one has written of the ill-fated Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary, of the Emperor Francis Joseph, of young Rudolph, their son; of Ludwig of Bavaria, called the Mad. Now the Norwegian lady who wrote of Elizabeth has written of her sister, Maria Sophia, ex-Queen of Naples. These two (as the world has been many times informed) were the daughters of Maximilian, Duke in Bavaria and cousin of King Ludwig I. of that State, who was not mad—he who found Munich a country town and left it one of the show places of Europe—he also who was deeply involved with that Lola Montez who was the most celebrated adventuress of the middle of the past century. You will find here, by the way, an excellent account of Lola.

As for Duchess Maria Sophia, she was married in 1859 (by proxy) to Francis, Duke of Calabria, Crown Prince of Naples and son of that fanatic Ferdinand II., called King "Bomba," his mother being a Princess of Sardinia. The author has an entertaining account of King Bomba, who was a bad King but a man of many approved domestic tastes. His favorite dishes were macaroni and raw onions. He had his prejudices, and called the English "fishmongers," the French "hairdressers," the Russians "tallow eaters." He was a very good Catholic, always "crossed himself before mounting his horse" and "before retiring to rest kissed all the pictures of saints on the walls of his bedroom." One day, as Bomba and young Francis, his son, stood gazing down upon a crowd before the Royal Palace, the boy asked:

"What could a King do with all these people?"

"He could kill them all," answered Ferdinand. "He could, but he does not because of his respect for holy religion."

Francis became King of Naples in May, 1859. In May, 1860, Garibaldi invaded Sicily and drove out the Neapolitan Generals; in July he was in Calabria, in September Francis and Maria Sophia fled from Naples and retired to Gaeta.

It was at the siege of this fortress that the young Queen won her fame, for she was seen everywhere on the ramparts tending the wounded and encouraging the men at the guns. And she went her rounds amid showers of shot and shell laughing and unafraid. It was magnificent, but not exactly war, and it was in vain. In February, 1861, Gaeta was surrendered and the King and Queen saved themselves on a French corvette put at their disposal by Napoleon III.

After the loss of their kingdom Francis and Maria Sophia dwelt in Rome till Victor Emmanuel took over the Papal States also, and after that chiefly in Paris, though the Queen went often to Bavaria and both to Arco in the Tyrol. With the period of the lady's life just after her husband's downfall is connected a scandal involving a Belgian officer—a scandal which the present author touches upon as lightly as possible. Francis died in 1895 and was buried at Arco. Maria Sophia is still living, chiefly at Neuilly, where she has a stud and trains racers. For she has been all her life a passionately devoted horsewoman.

The book is entertaining and has less of cloying sweetness than most women's books of its brand.

TRAVELERS' BOOKS

THE TRAVELERS' HANDBOOK. A Manual for Transatlantic Tourists. Compiled by Josephine Tozier. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xv.-211. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.

THE COMPLETE POCKET GUIDE TO EUROPE. Edited by Edmund C. Stedman and Thomas L. Stedman. Maps. Flexible leather, 24mo. Pp. xxi.-505. New York: William R. Jenkins.

The business of travel now demands its guide—not a guide book to the places visited, but a guide book to the means of getting to those places. Such a guide, for example, though not humorous, as Punch years ago published to explain Bradshaw. Miss Tozier is the author of the new book, which seems to us admirable so far as it goes; and in future editions we hope to find it even more admirable.

Miss Tozier, it must be said, is a believer in judicious tipping. One gets to be if ne or she travels much. "A franc judiciously bestowed on a conductor"; "by bestowing on the head steward a gratuity of a couple of dollars you will find before you are many hours out that it has been money very successfully invested," are some of her suggestions, and she devotes a page to the proper persons to tip on board ship. Her chapters on crossing the Atlantic are wise and full of information. She does not advise her readers if they prefer and can get an outside stateroom to take one on the starboard side of the ship during the Summer; she should do so because that side is cooler, if the portholes can be opened.

She gives good advice, too, about landing in England; and her chapters on traveling on the Continent are so full as to be of use to any but the hardened tourist. France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Egypt, are the countries whose transportation methods she has studied; evidently there is room for further extension of research on her part. Austria, Russia, the Balkan States, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and Switzerland must be looked after. Macon, France, used to be reputed to have the best refreshment room on the Continent; Baku was said to have the best hotel east of Paris—it is in Asia, however—and by the Swiss Postal Service you can send anything except a baby or a bicycle. Travelers are entitled to know such points. But within her comparatively limited lines the author gives much valuable information, and her book supplements the ordinary guide books admirably.

An unusual chapter for the American traveler is on getting back. One paragraph thereof reads: "Unsuspected tourists are subjected to very little annoyance [on landing in America] and my experience warrants the remark that passengers on the homeward journey worry very unnecessarily about their encounter with the United States Custom House Inspector."

In another edition of the book we hope that the running caption on each page will be replaced by a title or subject heading, and that the facsimiles of tickets, time tables, &c., will be enlarged, and not compressed to the size of the type page. They are now almost illegible in some cases.

A new edition of E. C. and T. L. Stedman's "Complete Pocket Guide to Europe," the third, is just out. This little book has proved its value in the past. It is, as its authors say, "a real pocket guide, so compact as to be carried in a man's coat or hip pocket, or in a woman's dress pocket or muff." Despite this compactness, its information is full and detailed, and its maps are clear. It is to the traveler what Bellows's pocket dictionary is to the student of English-French in everything except its printing, which is very bad.

The Garden Magazine.

Evergreens is the chief subject for discussion in The Garden Magazine for August. Thomas McAdam has an article on their culture, E. V. Warren treats them as windbreaks and screens, Leonard Barron describes the broad-leaved species, J. T. Withers tells of some interesting small conifers, John F. Johnson writes about the best spruces, Henry Maxwell has an article on the Japan cypresses or Retinosporas, W. E. Pendleton treats of evergreens for formal situation. Other subjects discussed are: "How to Save a Whole Year on Strawberries," by Leslie Hudson; "Why Some Dracarnas Die," by Ernest Braunton, and "For Pests in August," by E. P. Felt.

Three Notable New Novels

Mr. Maurice Hewlett's

The Fool Errant

BEING THE MEMOIRS OF FRANCIS ANTONY STRELLEY, ESQ., CITIZEN OF LUCCA.

"Is full of excellent description, of amusing characters and of picaresque adventure brilliantly related . . . with infinite humor and vivacity."
The New York Herald.

"A book with which you are bound to go on when once you have begun to read it."
New York Tribune.

Mr. Robert Herrick's

Memoirs of an American Citizen

"A truthful bit of fiction, sincere, and . . . as genuine a type as we have met in an American novel in a long time."
The New York Tribune.

"Mr. Herrick's book is a book among many, and it comes nearer to reflecting a certain kind of recognizable, contemporaneous American spirit than anybody has yet done."
New York Times.

Barbara's

At the Sign of the Fox

"Her little pictures of country life are fragrant with a genuine love of nature, and there is fun as genuine in her notes on rural character. A traveling pieman is one of her most lovable personages; another is Tatters, a dog, who is humanly winsome and wise, and will not soon be forgotten by the reader of this very entertaining book."
New York Tribune.

MR. HEWLETT'S *"The Fool Errant" is uniform with his earlier romances, "The Forest Lovers," "Richard Yea-and-Nay," etc.*

MR. HERRICK'S *"Memoirs of an American Citizen" is attractively illustrated from over 50 drawings by F. B. Masters.*

BARBARA'S *"At the Sign of the Fox," author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife" is issued with frontispiece in colors.*

The price of each is $1.50, published by

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 64-66 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

A NEW NOVELIST.

Mr. Eugene P. Lyle, Jr.'s, Brilliant Story of the Fall of the Mexican Empire.*

THE romance of Latin America is, to the majority of readers, a phantom which grows dimmer as their probably early reading of Prescott recedes into the distance. We know, in a vague way, that beyond the Rio Grande there have been wars and rumors of wars for centuries of years, conquest and reconquest, and a strange, wild, passionate life, infinitely remote from Anglo-Saxon experience and temperament. We know that once an Archduke of the House of Austria grasped for a brief period, and in wavering hands, the sceptre of an empire of Mexico, and some of us may even have seen that Old World castle in which Carlotta, once Empress of Mexico, expiated through madness and sorrow the folly of her imperial husband and the treachery of the third Napoleon. And all this is, to the average imagination, a gilded pantomime, unreal and afar. To render vivid and actual these gorgeous scenes and events that collapsed finally in a tragedy so brutally mean and sordid has been the aim of Mr. Eugene P. Lyle in his first novel, "The Missourian."

"The Missourian" is a remarkable first book. It is crude enough in certain details, but its reading leaves no doubt as to the fact that Mr. Lyle possesses extraordinary vision and power to communicate what his imagination sees. His narrative, too, is of epic breadth, carried through unswervingly. The result, were it less successful, would still be a splendid venture. An episode in the fate of nations, involving so much romance and tragedy, needing a background so varied and many colored—here was a great subject to choose for a first book. To have succeeded so well in its execution places Mr. Lyle among those writers from whom much that is admirable may be expected.

The title of the book points to an intimate connection of its story with America. The Missourian, a hero half splendid and half grotesque, is one of that band of Confederates who, under Joe Shelby, refused, even at the eleventh hour, to surrender to the Federal forces and conceived the idea of complete expatriation by offering their services to the tottering throne of Mexico. With this offer of military aid, Din Driscoll, Missourian, Confederate Lieutenant Colonel, and storm centre in every fight, is sent to Mexico, where he sees the vision of a dissolving empire, and, of course, finds love. And he finds love, rather absurdly and incredibly, in the person of the Marquise d'Aumerle, exquisite, maddening, and sophisticated, first Lady of Honor to the Empress of Mexico and secret emissary from Napoleon. The crudity of the book consists in the fact that this strangely assorted pair of lovers save each other continually from hairbreadth escapes, and that the spoilt child of two imperial Courts contemplates finding happiness on a Missouri farmstead. Yet from the point of view of sheer romance Din Driscoll and Jacqueline d'Aumerle serve admirably for that thread of individual adventure and personal interest which had to run through the larger and more important action of the book.

But Mr. Lyle's originality (which is, after all, the one thing necessary to make a new writer worth while) lies neither in his choice of subject nor in his brave story of bold adventure. It lies in his peculiar narrative manner—a manner that will attract or repel the reader, but hardly leave him indifferent. Mr. Lyle is bitten by a keen sense of the ironies of life, of its tragic absurdity, of the grotesqueness of the splendor and assumption of man. Hence his style is anything but impersonal or detached; his narrative anything but impartial. This may not be, probably is not, the best manner for the novelist, but with Mr. Lyle it is original and telling, and renders the reading of his book a continual intellectual stimulus. At times, of course, every reader will rebel at Mr. Lyle's somewhat crude Americanism, for instance, which seems to have made it impossible for him to see that monarchy is symbolistic of a nation's character and traditions, and that the ceremonial of a Court, though it may be exaggerated, is not necessarily sheer absurdity. But every well-defined individuality has the defects of its qualities. It is enough to say that with Mr. Lyle such an individuality makes its unmistakable appearance.

Next to this originality of narrative manner, Mr. Lyle's most notable successes are the background of scenery and national life before which his figures move, and his delineation of the character of the Emperor Maximilian.

As one reads page after page of "The Missourian" one is transported by degrees (through the subtle art of a hundred details) into that sultry land of Mexico, whose large, indolent weeds, shimmering swamps, and heavy fruited trees seem to accord with so complete a fitness with the character of its inhabitants—their alternate abjectness and ferocity, their physical and mental sloth. By making the peon and his land so vivid Mr. Lyle achieves his purpose of showing the madness of Maximilian's attempt.

And he, Prince Max, as he was called, half contemptuously? It matters little whether he was indeed the man whom Mr. Lyle shows us. In "The Missourian" he is thoroughly human and convincing. A dreamer of Old World dreams he was, then, half saintly in his impulses, completely detached from life's realities, dazed when those sharp realities shattered the dream-world of his imperial imaginings, yet knowing how to die at last.

In the future work of Mr. Lyle one would wish to see with further increase of power and intelligence, one radical change—a tendency, namely, toward greater restraint, away from linguistic grotesqueness—care, in a word, for that comeliness of form which inevitably increases the lasting appeal of any piece of literature.

New York, July, 1905. L. L.

*THE MISSOURIAN. By Eugene P. Lyle, Jr. Illustrated by Ernest Haskell. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. xiv.-515. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co.

Reminiscent of Huckleberry Finn.

TUCKER DAN. By Charles Ross Jackson. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. $1.25.

There is much that is wholesomely amusing in this little volume about the escapades of two youngsters, who remind us strongly of that familiar pair Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, and as the aim of the author seems to be nothing more than this, the book quite fulfills its purpose. The style is simple, with here and there little bits of homely humor and philosophy, though the latter is well-nigh lost and soon forgotten.

The story has not overmuch sequence, the chapters being different adventures of the two boys bound together, though toward the end a strain of heart interest lends a suggestion of development. Uncle Binny, the nearest relation of Tucker, is the butt of a series of misfortunes brought on by the two in the first half of the book, while later a certain Tim Flaherty, a near-sighted policeman and not at all venerated by the two youngsters, has his full share of trouble. Throughout everything, however, Salvina, a buxom country lassie, stands true to Tucker.

The Popular Science Monthly.

Among the contents of The Popular Science Monthly for August are articles on "An Eclipse Observer's Experiences in Sumatra," by Prof. Charles D. Perrine; "Public Interest in Research," by Prof. John M. Coulter; "The Value of Old Age," by John F. Cargill; "A Suggestive Case of Nerve Anastomosis," by Prof. George T. Ladd; "A Visit to Luther Burbank," by Prof. Hugo de Vries; "Some Phases of Educational Problems in China," by Walter Ngon Fong; "Some Social Phases of Agricultural Education," by President Kenyon L. Butterfield; "Education for Efficiency," by Dr. W. H. Maxwell, and President Roosevelt's address before the National Educational Association.

PUBLISHERS SCARED.

English Book Trade Fears a General Election Will Spoil a Promising Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. [Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 22.—The publishers are now preparing their Autumn lists. It is said that the season will be an exceptionally full one, provided the General Election is put off until next year. But the publishers fear that the election will come in October. Any other month would suit them better.

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The Cambridge University Press will soon publish "The Psalter of the Church," by the Rev. F. W. Mozley. The author compares the Septuagint Psalms with the Hebrew, and contributes copious notes on some interesting points of comparison.

***

Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.'s new series of manuals for Roman Catholic priests and students will have for a first volume a work by Dr. Barry entitled "The Holy Scriptures; Their Origin, Authority, and Interpretation."

***

Messrs. Methuen will publish in August E. V. Lucas's story of his "Pilgrimage Through Holland." It will be profusely illustrated.

***

Eden Philpotts's new volume of Dartmoor fiction will be entitled "Knock at a Venture."

***

Fisher Unwin will publish Lord Coleridge's book on the Coleridge family of Ottery, St. Mary's, in Devonshire. There are to be chapters about Samuel Taylor Coleridge and his father, John Coleridge, the latter having been the vicar at Ottery, St. Mary's, in the last half of the eighteenth century.

***

John Lane will publish soon A. E. J. Legge's story, "The Ford," which is said to be fully as good as the same author's successful story called "The Mutineers."

***

John Murray announces a book by Dr. Eugene Oswold on "The Legend of Helen, as Treated by Homer, Goethe, and Others." W.

LONDON SCENES.

The seventy-five full-page pictures in the new volume in the series of colored picture books, bearing the imprint of the Macmillan Company, "The Scenery of London," are from paintings by Herbert M. Marshall, R. W. S. Views are given of Hyde Park Corner, Green Park, Westminster Bridge, London Bridge, Tower Bridge, Grocers' Hall, Charing Cross, St. James's Street, Piccadilly, Blackfriars Reach, Lambeth Palace, the Shot Tower, Trafalgar Square, St. Giles's at Cripplegate, Battersea Beach, Chelsea, Grosvenor Road in Pimlico, and other interesting spots.

The text is by G. E. Mitton, who was associated with Sir Walter Besant in his "Survey of London," and is author of several volumes in the Fascination of London series, also edited by Besant. Both pictures and descriptions are the work, writes Mr. Mitton in his preface, of two people who "love London in all her varying moods, with her wonder, her unexpectedness, her dear familiarity." The first chapter is on "London as a Piece of Mosaic," and the author writes in his opening paragraph:

> London is not one homogeneous whole, alike in all her parts, but rather a glittering piece of mosaic work, consisting of innumerable facets, each separate in itself yet united with the rest, and forming together a wondrous and intricate pattern. There are mud-colored lines and dark patches as well as ruby points; seen from one angle the total result is gray confusion, seen from another the radiant points so scintillate as to conceal the darker parts. Both visions are true, both are equally London, yet neither is the whole truth, for neither of mud nor of rubies is the great city made.

Ferns.

Dr. Willard Nelson Clute, formerly Assistant Curator of the New York Botanical Garden and author of many important studies in American botany, has completed a sequel to his volume on "Our Ferns in Their Haunts," which appeared several years ago, and has been a standard work on the ferns of North America. The forthcoming book, which the Frederick A. Stokes Company has in press for immediate issue, is "The Fern Allies of North America: North of Mexico." It deals with the allied forms of plant life not included in the fern families. It will contain eight full-page colored plates and over 200 line and half-tone pictures drawn from the living plants by Ida Martin Clute. It is said by those who have seen advance sheets of the volume that the author has bestowed the same careful attention to detail that he gave to his earlier work.

SHELBURNE ESSAYS.

SHELBURNE ESSAYS. By Paul Elmer More. Second Series. One volume. Pp. vi.-282. 8vo. Cloth. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25 net.

MR. MORE'S ESSAYS, which were originally book reviews, are marked by charm and insight. They are not unduly discursive—the limits of the modern reader's patience compels even the essayist of to-day to keep reasonably close to his subject; the rabbi in one of Zangwill's stories, who was popular among his older hearers because he could preach for three hours without getting near his text, is not Mr. More's exemplar. He draws upon a fund of knowledge for appropriate references and comparisons, as an essayist should do, but shows his wide acquaintance with literature rather by suggestion than by thrusting it at his readers.

There are eleven essays in the volume, one of them, on "Hawthorne, Looking Before and After," distinctly occasional but none the less good reading when the occasion has passed. Very pleasing to us are those on the novels of George Meredith and on "Nemesis; or, the Divine Envy."

The former essay, as Mr. More admits, is "criticism, whatever its value, almost entirely destructive." The essayist considers Meredith a "fascinating genius," yet is obliged to judge him harshly, as one who has not done what he sets out to do, though he took his own way about doing it. Mr. Meredith, he says, has not only coined new words, but has distorted language to surcharge it with thought and sensation. He speaks, says Mr. More, "with some irritation of the need of disguising his deeper meaning for fear of seeming obscure."

We fancy, however, that it is not profundity of reflection on human life which causes obscurity so much as the refraction of this into innumerable burning points. And herein lies much of the difference between real depth and mere cleverness. * * * Henry Esmond is less obscure, because the thought is presented in broad masses, so to speak, which rest the mind while stimulating it, whereas The Egoist confuses with its endless, dashing epigrams. Mr. Meredith, like his own Mrs. Mountstuart, is "mad for cleverness," and does not stop often enough to remember his judgment on Sir Austin Feverel, "a maker of proverbs—what is he but a narrow mind, the mouthpiece of a narrower." * * * Yet criticise his style as you will, there is after all a note of sincerity in it, something so naturally artificial, if the paradox may be pardoned, that we are prone to overlook its extravagances, and can even appreciate its fascination for certain minds. It may be pretty well characterized in his own words as "the puffing of a giant; a strong wind rather than speech."

Later on Mr. More notes that few "of our English novel writers are great as stylists. It is a noteworthy fact that any other class of authors—essayists, historians, divines, and even philosophers—can boast a greater number of avowed masters of language. Perhaps Thackeray alone can be accounted a master in wordcraft, and certainly Meredith is not the least peccant among the brotherhood." Mr. More seems to consider Meredith the chief literary exponent of what Lewes calls "coat and waistcoat comedy," of the "suppressed emotion" style of acting, which thirty years ago gave us Charles Coghlan's impassioned Shylock and Macbeth, and to-day provides the players who think the highest art is the reproduction on the stage of the actual conventions of the drawing room.

In one respect Mr. Meredith has carried this passive physical expression to a fantastic extremity, which I mention as much for its amusing absurdity as for its real significance. Apparently he has found a new seat of all the emotions; this is no longer the heart, or the Biblical bowels, or the brain, but—the eyelids. Let me justify the statement by quotations: "Hurt vanity led Wilfrid to observe that the woman's eyes dwelt with a singular fullness and softness void of fire, a true ox-eyed gaze, but human in the fall of the eyelids." "She had reddened deliciously, and therewith hung a dewy rosy moisture on her underlids." "We are creatures of custom, I am, I confess, a poltroon in my affections; I dread changes. The shadow of the tenth of an inch in the customary elevation of an eyelid." These are not isolated cases. After a while one begins to believe that hope, fear, humor, love, hate, anger, horror, friendship, cunning, timidity, modesty—all the passions of human nature—are bound up with the flutter of an eyelid. It is the very ad absurdum of passive physical description.

The essay on Nemesis is in effect a short study of religious development, pointing out the universal belief in the envy and jealousy felt toward man by his god. Greeks, Jews, Hindus, Christians, all have felt it, all feel it, in greater or less degree.

THE KING'S OWN.

Gordon Home's History of the Ancient Vale and Royal Forest of Pickering.*

PICKERING, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, has been a royal possession, it seems, almost continuously since the day of William the Norman. The Plantagenet Kings hunted in the forest there, and John Lackland harbored in the town at least one night. Henry III. gave the castle and forest to his son, Edmund Crouchback, and since that time it has been an appanage of the Duchy of Lancaster. In this book Gordon Home has gathered a mass of very entertaining material about the old town and castle and the country of Pickering Vale. He pushes his investigations back into the glacial period and the Stone Age, to the times when the vale was sheeted over with ice, to the days when the hyena and elephant ranged the Yorkshire forests. He makes even that part of his story interesting, but when he comes down to comparatively modern days and can quote the records of the Crown Duchy of Lancaster, the reading becomes at times positively racy.

In Edward I.'s reign Pickering for the first and only occasion sent representatives to Parliament. That was in 1295. These representatives are recorded as Robertus Turcock and Robertus Turcock—who may or may not have been twins. It appears also that many persons were called before the Forest Eyre, (or assizes,) held at Pickering in 1334, for "annoying the King's deer." Sir John de Meisa, for instance, employs "men to make and burn charcoal, injuring the food and annoying the deer, by what right they know not." Likewise "the jury present that the bridge called Friar Bridge, across which people are wont to pass on horseback, is in such bad repair that people cannot pass over, but have to make a divergence of about a mile and a half in the forest, treading down and injuring the pasturage of the deer." The Abbot of Rievaulx (who is responsible for the bridge) "is to be amerced because he did not repair it." The clergy are frequent offenders. The Prior of Bridlington is also "amerced," but the Prioress of Yeddingham is let off. Also the Abbot of Whitby took a green oak, and "does not appear to judgment with his bail. Afterward it appears that his bail are dead, so proceedings against them are stayed."

There were certain rascals at the same time who "violently seized" various persons of consideration and "led them with them till they compounded" for large sums of money. These kidnappers got off usually with fines.

In Tudor times there lived near Pickering a turbulent Sir Roger Hastings. "The said Sir Roger Hastynges with hys household servants, daily goyng and ryding trough the country more like men of warr than of peas, in ill example to other, though the Kinges marketts and townez of his liberte of Pykeryng hithe with bowes bent and arrowes in their handes ferying the Kinges people," while the "wyeff of the said Sir Roger Hastynges with here own company of household servants come into Blandisby Park and there found a fat stott (a young ox) of Rauff Bukton and with dooges toke the said Stott and slowe hym and ete hym, and no mendes will make." Sir Roger also "with force and armx of the nyghtertall (night time) brake the Kinges Prison at the Kings Castell of Pykeryng."

In Stuart times it is said the Parliamentarians camped in the church. Certainly George Villiers, second Duke of Buckingham, died at Kirby Moorside (hard by) when after the death of Charles II. that scapegrace retired from Court to devote his last days to "hunting the fox."

Under the Georges there are stories of witches and apparitions, especially of one "Sarkless Kitty," the ghost of a beautiful girl who had lived evilly. Those to whom Kitty appeared—"sarkless," as her nickname would indicate—straightway died. So likewise did the man who rode after a fox with a black brush. Early in the 1800's we read of a certain Mr. Carter, curate in charge at Lastingham, a neighboring village, whose name occurs in Bede. This curate, it is said, "allowed his wife to keep a public house in the crypt" of his church. Whether the crypt was actually used for the public is not clear. At all events, you'll find here Mr. Carter's own official statement of the reason why his dame pursued the calling of publican. "I have," said he, "a wife and thirteen children, with a stipend of £30 per annum." So he eked out his pay by catching fish, and after a sermon plays upon his violin (in his wife's public) for the people to dance. And they give him sixpence. He defends his procedure as good for him and his flock, and his superiors concur.

These notes will give some idea of the store of quaint records Mr. Home has collected. He has excellent pictures (drawn by himself) and a great deal about the churches and other monuments of Pickering and the other villages of the Vale. He reminds you that William Wordsworth and Mary Hutchinson were married in Brompton Church near by, and he has their fac simile signatures from the parish register. He has plans, anecdotes, data genealogical, historical, geological, and architectural, and makes altogether a charming book for the lovers of things old, picturesque, and curious.

*THE EVOLUTION OF AN ENGLISH TOWN. Being the Story of the Ancient Town of Pickering in Yorkshire, From Roman Times Up to the Year of Our Lord 1905. By Gordon Home. Illus. Pp. xv. 327. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORY.

HISTORY PILGRIMAGES IN NEW ENGLAND Among Landmarks of Pilgrim and Puritan Days, and of the Provincial and Revolutionary Periods. By Edwin M. Bacon. Portraits, maps, and illustrations. One volume. Pp. xiv.-475. 8vo. Cloth. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.

THERE is much good material in Mr. Bacon's volume and possibly the book may prove attractive to the public; but we confess that it repels us. The travels of Marco Paul to the Springfield Arsenal, for instance; Rollo and his Uncle George, Mr. Barlow and his trained pupils, Harry and Tommy—all these have had their day, and it is past. At least we thought it was. But then came Hezekiah Butterworth's Bodley book, the best of the lot, for the characters were real; and then an estimable gentleman produced "A Landmark Journey Around New York"—quite in the Sandford and Merton style—and now Mr. Bacon turns out his "Historic Pilgrimages in New England."

"Last Summer I chanced to meet my old friend Denison. * * * He had with him his son Percy, a high school lad * * * an athletic young fellow, manly in person and bearing, spirited, observing—a genuine American boy of the best type." We know the rest; in the books we have read we have heard of Percy before. They—"I" and Percy—go around New England, making historic pilgrimages, or rather nineteen historic pilgrimages. The procedure is conventional—or, rather, was conventional in the old nigger minstrel days.

"No, Mister Bones," says Percy—Mr. Johnson—"I do not know why this spot is called the Cradle of American Liberty. Why is this spot called the Cradle of American Liberty?" And Mister Bones is straightway off at a gallop telling why this spot, &c.

Of course it's all correct, and the material in the book—"embalmed" seems to us about the right word to use—is good. It is said that a chief use of ordinary common or garden Egyptian mummies in recent years was to feed the fires on the locomotives crossing the desert. We incline to think that embalmed matter like Mr. Bacon's book might be equally useful. Does a child or an older person—for the book is not so well written as are the Bodley books—does a child like to have its history given to it by way of Percy and his Mr. Bones, or Sandford and Merton and their Mr. Barlow, or Rollo and his Uncle George? Would he not prefer it as straight history? It is not a bitter dose and needs no chocolate coating. And do his elders like it in this form? It is not every one who can make guidebooks into literature, as Mr. Hare did for Mr. Murray; but we have found guidebooks that were interesting. Is this likely to prove attractive, for example, to any one except Mr. Bacon?

"We entered the old State House [in Boston] by the south side door. * * * I worked Percy back to the old Council Chamber, and we had our talk of historical happening hereabouts. * * * 'Note Percy,' I remarked in taking up the story," and then "I" go on for thirty-six pages, telling of the Boston "massacre," the Boston tea party, &c., even quoting in display type (!) the various handbills of the time.

Mr. Bacon, as a good New Englander, has to make out that New England was the mainstay of the Revolution. That idea used to be drilled into us all; but of late years historians have pointed out that "there were others" than the New England colonies that had something to do with American independence. This book does not admit anything of the sort. Every one in New England was a patriot, a pure, blazing patriot.

We must qualify this statement. In spite of its name, the book deals only with New England. "I" and Percy get no further from Boston than Plymouth; and we think we have heard of New London, and Portsmouth, and Deerfield, and Castine that are said to be in New England, and yet are further away from Boston than Plymouth. But we will not insist on this point; it is hypercritical to a Bostonian—if anything can be—in bad taste, certainly. So we repeat: we like the matter of the book and dislike the manner.

PRICES OF BOOKS.

AUCTION PRICES OF BOOKS. A representative record arranged in alphabetical order from the commencement of the English Book Prices Current in 1886 and the American Book Prices Current in 1894 to 1904, and including some thousands of important auction quotations of earlier date. By Luther S. Livingston. Four volumes. Volume II. Pp. 530. Square 4to. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $10.

VOLUME II. of Mr. Livingston's "Auction Prices of Books" is at hand, seemingly a little later than was hoped, but nevertheless in very good time. The first volume approved itself at once, and the second and succeeding volumes will receive a warm welcome. Their value is but slightly indicated by the price asked for the set. This second volume includes the entries from Dickens to La Peyrère, and contains the records of prices of the books of an astonishingly large number of famous names. Dickens, Austin Dobson, Dryden, Erasmus, Eugene Field, Fielding, FitzGerald, (Omar's inventor,) Benjamin Franklin, Irving, Jefferson, Samuel Johnson, Keats, Kipling, Lamb are some of those whose books have gained the honor of record here—indeed, a goodly list, not easily to be beaten or excelled by the later volumes.

With the records of the sales of books of such writers between its covers, the volume offers a rich field for the book-lover who browses around; but to the bibliographer it will prove exceptionally valuable. Dickens takes up nearly seventeen pages with his books; the presentation copies command good prices, but there has been a good deal of variation in the prices which the writings have brought at different times. Pierce Egan's sporting books are pretty active sellers, and fill four pages, while Emerson's works, in two and a half pages, manage to keep just within the limit of price that brings them into the volume. Eugene Field's books are "good sellers," and more than two pages are taken up with their records. John Fiske's books are appreciating on the auction block, his "Discovery of America," published in 1892, two volumes in four, boards, rising from $18 in 1895 to $88 in 1903. The famous or infamous Fortsas catalogue is recorded twice in this volume, bringing, in paper covers, $6 in 1878, and in morocco. gilt top, $36 in 1890. Benjamin Franklin takes up nearly five pages, and all his books sell well under the hammer. Goldsmith is another whose works are the cause of active bidding. Keats is a name to conjure with in this volume, and has been for some years, the original editions of his books commanding as a rule steadily rising prices; but Kipling holds the championship of the strenuous auction room. In this book the record of his prices covers nearly five pages. Very evidently it were wise to buy first editions of Keats and Kipling at low rates and sell them at high. If the activity in K and K continues we may expect to find their issues listed on the Stock Exchange. They are active enough, in all conscience.

Why does the same book vary in auction value? is a question that arises continually as one looks at the sales records. A Grolier club book, "Catalogue of an Exhibition of Engraved Portraits of English Writers," published in 1891, brought $11 in 1895, $5.50 in 1897, $5.75 in March, 1901, and $5 in April, 1901. Why the change in price? Had the buying public lost interest in 1901, or had it gained wisdom, or was it not present at the sale? Probably the buying public at an auction is like a jury; no one on earth knows what it will do; or after it has been done—least of all the jury—why it was done.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the following books most in demand during the week ended July 19: Adult Fiction—Lefevre's "Golden Flood," McGrath's "The Man on the Box," and Rice's "Sandy." Juvenile—"W," Craik's "Little Lame Prince," and Munroe's "Under Orders." Miscellaneous—Buell's "Paul Jones, Founder of the American Navy," Haeckel's "Wonders of Life," and James's "Psychology."

Princeton Handbook.

The Grafton Press is bringing out "The Handbook of Princeton," compiled by John Rogers Williams. It deals with the history of the university, its grounds and buildings, the Theological Seminary, Princeton town, &c. The illustrations are from photographs.

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THE DISPUTE ABOUT OUR POETS.

Continuation of the Controversy, With Some Assistance from the Versifiers Themselves.

I.—MATTHEW ARNOLD'S VIEW.

"AH," cries my friend, "but who hath taught
Why music and the other arts
Oftener perform aright their parts
Than poetry? why she, than they,
Fewer fine successes can display?
For 'tis so, surely! Even in Greece,
Where best the poet framed his piece,
Even in that Phoebus-guarded ground
Pausanias on his travels found
Good poems, if he look'd, more rare
(Though many) than good statues were—
For these, in truth, were everywhere.
Of bards full many a stroke divine,
In Dante's, Petrarch's, Tasso's line,
The land of Ariosto show'd;
And yet, e'en there, the canvas glow'd
With triumphs, a yet ampler brood,
Of Raphael and his brotherhood.
And nobly perfect, in our day
Of haste, half work and disarray,
Profound yet touching, sweet yet strong,
Hath risen Goethe's, Wordsworth's song;
Yet even I (and none will bow
Deeper to these) must needs allow
They yield us not, to soothe our pains,
Such multitude of heavenly strains
As from the kings of sound are blown,
Mozart, Beethoven, Mendelssohn.

* * * * * * * *

"Only a few the life-stream's shore
With safe unwandering feet explore;
Untired its movement bright attend,
Follow its windings to the end.
Then from its brimming waves their eye
Drinks up delighted ecstasy,
And its deep-toned, melodious voice
Forever makes their ear rejoice.
They speak! the happiness divine
They feel, runs o'er in every line;
Its spell is round them like a shower—
It gives them pathos, gives them power.
No painter yet hath such a way,
Nor no musician made, as they,
And gather'd on immortal knolls
Such lovely flowers for cheering souls.
Beethoven, Raphael, cannot reach
The charm which Homer, Shakespeare, teach.
To these, to these, their thankful race
Gives, then, the first, the fairest place;
And brightest is their glory's sheen,
For greatest hath their labor been."

—Matthew Arnold, "Epilogue to Lessing's Laocoön."

II.—PROSPERITY'S FAULT.

New York Times Book Review:

IT is evident that none of the host of would-be enlighteners has as yet succeeded in presenting a really satisfactory and convincing answer to the question of our poetic sterility. It is not a question that is independent and complete in itself, and, therefore, in need of a peculiar explanation, but its cause must be sought in that greater principle which caused the decline of our general literature, comprising all its various branches and forms of expression, whether poetry, fiction, or essay. It is a fact which even the superficial observer cannot fail to notice, that our literature has degenerated since the days of such masters as Hawthorne, Irving, Lowell, Fiske, Prescott, Emerson, Poe, and Longfellow, and if the deteriorating and dissolving effects are more noticeable in the realms of the gentle and heavenly Muse, it is owing to the fact that poetry, partaking more of the nature of luxurious and ornamental, rather than of real utility, as well as requiring more abstraction and inspiration in its production, must, in the natural course of events, be the first to feel the rude and destructive hand of adverse fortune. It cannot be due entirely, as the originator of the symposium presumes, to the chilling spirit of rampant materialism, for among the myriads of the greater and lesser luminaries in our literary firmament there surely are a few who are above the grasping and debasing spirit of barter. Nor is it due to the supposedly gross and indifferent materialism of the reading public; for, as a correspondent pointed out, in "a country where we pride ourselves on our patronage of art, where continually some Croesus calls down Europe's chagrin and envy by bringing home a masterpiece," where the best productions of the German and English poets and scientists are read more widely than in their native lands, the people cannot be entirely devoid of the impulses which are required for the appreciation of the sublime works of genius of their own writers, albeit they prefer to follow themselves the more remunerative paths of commerce.

The real cause is, I venture to suggest, as follows: If there be any truth in the adage that "necessity is the mother of invention," then the antithesis is also obvious. Without this incentive, without the powerful aid of feeling a want or a privation, be it mental or physical, none of the things and articles of comfort and luxury the possession of which we so much boast would ever have been created. And the American author of the present day, as a member of this Nation, is not aware of any mental or physical agony or privation, of any restriction or prohibition—in short, of any "burning question" which shall require the aid of his pen and his dormant genius. "Peaceful tranquillity" and the blessings of freedom and guarantees of liberty are indisputably a blessing and the proper auspices under which to rear a nation possessed of a healthy average normal character, but it lacks the requisites for the creation and development of the exceptional, the supreme, and towering genius, the valorous and unflinching hero, or the being who, at all hazards to his own safety, will go about the land diligently sowing the seeds of a new thought. Washington would, perhaps, have remained an obscure Virginia surveyor or an officer in the English militia of the Colony had not King George and his Parliament been possessed of such short sight and long ears, and utterly refused to listen to the plaintive voice of justice on this side of the Atlantic. History's record of Lincoln would have been brief, indeed, but for the opportunity afforded his soul to unfold itself and display all its magnificent sublimity during a great and trying war fought for a sacred cause. Harriet Beecher Stowe, being a witness to a horrifying slavery and bondage, could work herself up into that state of frenzy required for the production of an "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but no present-day writer, with slavery only a bleak memory, could produce such a monumental work of the subject. This is also the explanation to the apparently enigmatic puzzle why the semi-barbarous Russian Empire can boast of such a powerful and variegated literature which may well be the pride of a more advanced and cultured land. The Russian author is yet surrounded by religious intolerance and persecution; he beholds political corruption, official suppression and oppression, and an ignorance and grinding poverty which is almost universal, and his feelings are kindled and fanned into an uncontrollable flame, and his writings become as fiery and consuming as the tirades of the prophets of old, albeit they may appear hysterical to the foreign reader. That is why she can boast of her Tolstoys, Dostoyerskys, Tourgeneffs, Gorkys, and Chechows, men whose works make millions of people in all lands think and seek a more perfect life, while our country can only boast of writers of tell-tale novels, gossipy stories, and boarding school histories, and volumes of essays. The same is true of Germany, which, while possessing more freedom than Russia, is yet by no means so far advanced in that respect as this land of ours, and which is yet grappling with many knotty and vital problems long since settled over here. Ancient Rome having conquered the entire habitable globe, and not fearing any further aggression, became degenerated. Her once peerless army became effeminate and unworthy of vanquishing any enemy, no matter how inferior, and had to submit to the plunder and the subjection of the Vandal Goth, and even so the American, having vanquished all his spiritual enemies, has, through these selfsame causes, become barren and unproductive, and must henceforth become the intellectual vassal of the Teutonic and Slavic producer of literature.

HAROLD BERMAN.
Jersey City, N. J., July 26, 1905.

III.—THE HAUNTED TEMPLE.

New York Times Book Review:

IN the article in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of July 8 on "The Haunted Temple," by Edward Doyle, the "Blind Poet of Harlem," Mr. Frank P. Richardson did not exaggerate the extraordinary gifts of the author. I have read "The Haunted Temple" several times and have found new meanings with every reading. Its beauties grow upon me and slowly but surely form a whole exhibiting wonderfully the sense of proportion.

In subject matter it suggests another remarkable poem, "The City of Dreadful Night," by James Thomson; but it differs from that poem in that the human spirit is not overcome by the horrors that it contemplates. Thomson's poem, which is in its way a masterpiece, is the apotheosis of pessimism, while in "The Haunted Temple" the darkness is not without gleams of hope. The blind poet sees life and the world with "the inner light that cannot pass away," to quote from one of the stanzas. This light is the spirit of Christ. This spirit is manifested alike by the Divine One assuming all human suffering and by His appeal to the Father:

Thou knowest, Lord, how for all souls I thirst.
The chalice I would pass, were it Thy will,
Is the word to any soul, "Depart, accursed!"
Send unto them Thy spirit, who work ill.

It might have been well, I think, if "The Haunted Temple" had been preceded by an "argument," after the manner of the earlier classics. The poem is logic in solution, as can be proved by the proper test of scrutiny. But all readers have not the time or the insight to make such a test. The poem begins appropriately with the weird sounds of church bells on a Sabbath morn, dark with drizzling rain. Ere long the poet's soul, wakened from its heavy slumber spell, stands glaring "like a frozen waterfall," for louder and deeper than the steeple bell, than organ, choir, and anthem sung by all, is human anguish which he hears reverberant from the temple's every stone.

I shook and had no thought but how to flee
The place of horror. Suddenly a hand
Laid gently on my forehead, strengthened me
To hear the low, sweet Voice, that bade me stand,
Saying: "Behold the Truth! make thou it plain.
Speak, that the blood of brother be atoned.
Tell those there that they are the kin of Cain.
Speak boldly, tho' with scorn thou then be stoned."
"What voice have I?" I gasped. "Thy hate of wrong
Is voice," it answered. "Truth will make it strong."

Mistrusting his vision, he cries, "God, Thy light!"

While I stood hesitant, a vivid flare
Enveloped me. As soon as I could train
My sight to grasp an object in the glare,
I saw blue vapor where had been the Fane,
And, far below, a cavern, all a-swarm
With writhing things. A zigzag stairway rent
By lightning for the darkness of the storm
And every foulness that, then, found no vent
Led to the pit. A look down made me reel.
"Descend," the Voice said; "one to see must feel."

He does descend, and how vividly he describes the conditions that made possible the grand temple which, as Mr. Richardson points out, "is made of the lifeless dross of the heart and spirit," and constructed by a law "antipodal—not one with that of the ascending stars and sun!"

Down was I lowered from daylight. Oh, how bright
The clouds appeared then to my eyes astrain!
Oh, for a bud for my Spring-hungry sight!
No echo there relinked joy's broken chain.
Down, down I sank. Oh, for a gulp of air
Cupped by the Evening's hands from out the sea!
Down, down, still down! Can this be death? How bear
This dissolution, and still conscious be?
I felt; the voice replied: "Descend thou where
The coal takes blackness from the Soul's despair."

* * * * * * * *

Broader and deeper grew the cavern dim.
It was all toil, I saw, where Man must give
Heart, soul, and every gift ennobling him
To the Few, more mighty, for the right to live.

* * * * * * * *

On them, and all, there blew a gust of rain.
A green-eyed, batlike monster, flapping, brushed
By me and shrieked: "Give coal a rich, red stain;
It matters not how many hearts are crushed."
Then, torrents fell. Ah! whence the awful flood?
Inquired my heart. "It is the children, wives,
Mothers, and sisters, drained of all their blood—
Emptied of joy and hope throughout their lives."
Replied my mentor. How I shook with dread,
Hearing dire Want, the Crusher, overhead!

The blood in the mine is seen to rise like fire, revealing on high the shadow of the Divine Form with extended arms. It looms above the desert swept by Conscience, and invokes justice by the Father's law:

It was His echo that my soul heard groan
For justice from the Temple's every stone.

In glancing over this poem I cannot help smiling at Mr. Clow's contention that imagination ceases with the advance of civilization. Here is a singer who possesses it in its highest form as surely as did Shelley and Keats, and I have not come across any contemporary poet who is Mr. Doyle's peer in purely creative work. This is abundantly proved not only by "The Haunted Temple," but by his sonnets, of which there are about thirty in the volume. With Mr. Doyle the sonnet is an epic in epitome, and I would like to quote from this part of his work did space permit.

What is most wonderful to me is that a man in physical darkness for more than three decades sustains unfalteringly in his contemplations on life and nature a lux in tenebris not only for himself but for all humanity.

EUGENE GRARY.
New York, July 26, 1905.

IV.—THE RIVER OF SONG.

New York Times Book Review:

A KNOWLEDGE-WISE old Sun, throned high,
Sees underneath an irised arch
The strong majestic waters march
Down to a dim eternity.
Along that River's broad expanse
The myriad curves of silver dance,
While from the white-throned radiance
Arrows of light rain on the waves.
Up from those momentary graves,
Transformed to airy spirits, rise
Bright forms in streaming draperies.
Mere curls of mist, they drift away
Far down the River's sweeping tide,

And scarcely touch it as they glide;
Like beautiful birds that dip their wings
And skim the surface, are they borne
By happy winds along the spray,
The while each spirit meetly sings
Of Memory—Hope—all precious things;
And, as their fingers kiss the strings,
Awaking mystic melody
Outrivaling the lark at morn,
Fain would we have them ever stay.
But ah! they fade—they fade away
Like dreamy stars at dawn of day;
Still while their beauty on the mind
Is imaged dim, they disappear,
And leave no lingering trace behind
To charm the raptured listener's ear.

Pensive the musing Poet stands
On the white curve of jeweled sands,
And views with fond expectant eyes
Those fair but shadowy Ariels rise.
He harkens each mysterious tone
Which from their tiny harps is thrown,
To catch and hold it for his own,
Wherewith to stir the hearts of men.
They, by the breezes wafted o'er,
Descend like frost-flowers on the shore;
But all his waiting is in vain—
They melt and vanish in the rain,
And heard they never are again.

JASPER BARNETT COWDIN.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 27, 1905.

V.—A CHEERFUL VIEW.

New York Times Book Review:

THE assumption, implied or direct, that underlies the arguments of your correspondents who write about the "decline of poetry" is amusing to my mind, or, rather it would be were not so much of sadness associated with it. I believe that greater poems are being written to-day than ever before, and that those poems deal with loftier themes than ever inspired the poets of old. Why those poems are not before the eye of the public "is another story," as Kipling would say. I might as well be told that no mighty ideas are abroad to-day as that no great poets are living. The old order is passing away, a day of better things is being ushered in, and that the seers of the new age are with us you may be very sure. I refuse to believe in their non-existence simply because their works do not appear on publishers' bookshelves. No great poets living in the dawn of the twentieth century—when the heirs of the ages are struggling to settle for all time whether the watchword to be inscribed on the banners of mankind shall be progress or retrogression!

Given a world like this, where a lofty theme, if it be permitted to fill the heart of a man, will endow him with mighty power over thought and language; given an age like this, when man's horizon is widening on every side; and it cannot be otherwise than that some are living who, having been born with the faculty of lisping in numbers, are worthy of sitting on seats higher than any whereon poets have ever sat.

The theme of universal peace inspiring men's hearts as it does to-day and failing to find a poet worthy to give it full expression? Impossible. Be very sure that mighty poets are living who can and do chant in matchless lines of a courage far higher than that which leads men to slaughter their brother men under gory banners. It has been truly said that peace hath her victories no less than war; none the less is it true that peace hath her poems—far grander than any of the poems of war.

The theme of labor, all-engrossing as it is to-day—and to-day failing to find utterance in songs of grandeur? Who can believe it? Have not the poets eyes that they can see what is going on around them? Do they not know that the conflict which has been raging in the realm of ideas is being transferred to the plane of human action? Cannot they see monopoly eaten of worms and about to yield up the ghost even upon its very throne? Though all others were blind the poets can see. What, then, shall hold them silent in this the day of so great promise?

And the grand theme of man—can it be that it lacks its mighty poet? Man, emerging from the darkness of the caves of ignorance and standing on the threshold of the palace of enlightenment? Man, after having so long wandered about in helplessness, seeking salvation, now accepting the great truth that he himself, alone, can save himself. Man, after striving to pierce the clouds above him in order to find gods to worship, now learning to descry in his own person a most marvelous and wonder-working godship. We may be very sure that this mighty theme has its mighty poet; that he is sending out his matchless lines through accredited channels, and that they are being returned to him with the words "not available" attached to them. And we may be very sure that this great poet of our

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times is sorrowfully burying his unrivaled lines in obscure type in corners unknown to the popular reviewer. But we may be also sure that the precious lines are buried in the same hope of a glorious resurrection and that coming times shall behold them with delight, and, looking backward to this day of ours, hail it not merely as an age of great material development, but also as the age of the sublimest poetry. OPTIMIST.

Montclair, July 26, 1905.

VI.—NOT GOOD POETRY.

New York Times Book Review:

John Henry Cristie invites discussion of Edwin Markham's "Virgilia," and quotes two stanzas. In the first line, "Do you mind" is too commonplace to be poetical.

"Divine" in the second line cannot legitimately be made to qualify "alarms." The rhyming of "alarms" with "arms" is devoid of connection and appears labored and unnatural. The measure of the fourth line is awkward. In the next verse, "swords" * * * "rent with rust" and "seas run dust" are both inappropriate. The connection in both verses is so untrue to the reality as to cause a revulsion, and one wishes the poet had made better selections. The mind is jarred and shocked, instead of being, what one might expect from such a delightful subject, soothed by a song.

The greatest trial to the reader who really endeavors to get into the spirit of the subject by trying to interpret the mind of the author is that he has to give it up in despair. In other words, it is so difficult to catch the sense that he has to pass it over, out of respect to the poet, who has given the world so many good things.

Possibly the two verses are not fair examples of the whole piece.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR.

New York, July 27, 1905.

VII.—MR. MARKHAM.

New York Times Book Review:

I THINK we are now pretty well satisfied on two points: First, that the only true poetry, i. e., imaginative poetry, flourishes almost exclusively in a rude condition of society, and, secondly, that this law of environment, supported by historical and physiological fact explains—and nothing else does—the decline of poetry in modern times. I want to use an accent of slight reserve because I remember Milton; but Macaulay does not hesitate to claim that we can thank Milton's blindness for "Paradise Lost." It was undoubtedly a great contributing element in producing that solitary, that splendid, that wonderful poem.

As a natural sequel to our most interesting discussion on poetry in your BOOK REVIEW I would ask indulgence for just a few words of more particular criticism on present-day verse. My text, as it happens, comes sudden and straight without seeking it from your correspondent of last week, who refers to a recent poem of Mr. Edwin Markham's, calling it "perhaps the noblest love-poem of any length yet produced in America." If so, I say, then alas for the cooing lovers of America—their destitution is indeed pitiful! But your correspondent does not stop. He goes madly on. He compares this poem, entitled "Virgilia," with Tennyson's "Maud"—and of such an action Mr. Markham himself would, I think, be candid enough to say: "Truly an enemy hath done this thing!"

Matthew Arnold claims that the best way to judge doubtful verse is to use the greatest poetry as a touchstone, an acid, by which to try it, but in this case I think neither that feat of literary metallurgy nor the classic habit of contrast would be necessary. In my opinion the poem is so full of faults and crudities that to compare it with Tennyson's "Maud" is nothing less than a capital offense, for which I can suggest no adequate punishment except the reading of Mr. Markham's other poems.

Is it not good that some voice should be raised in protest against this maudlin eulogy of bad poetry? Are we to suffer plagues of Robert Montgomerys and to see literary charlatanism prosper unrebuked while real merit is ignored—without a single plea for the true, the genuine in present-day verse?

Take this so-lauded poem "Virgilia." It appears in the current Cosmopolitan. Its form is lyric. Can any acute lover of poetry read four verses without feeling its utter artificiality? Of all the poetic forms there is none in which we look for sweet, easy cadence, for naturalness, as we do in the lyric form. It should be liquid, dainty, rhythmic, artlessly perfect. Try Burns's lyrics by this standard and see how well they stand it. There is hardly one of these requirements in "Virgilia." All there seems to be is alliteration, and not good alliteration either.

In this production no weakness stands so confessed, no proof of our modern sterility stands forth so naked and ashamed, as its barrenness bolstered with phrases. Alliteration should be the gargoyle—not the column. Here it is the column, gargoyle, and all. Than this alliteration—rampant in all present-day verse—could anything be surer proof of lack of fine thoughts, of real poetic power?

And when it comes to images, do not forget what Macaulay says about our modern imagery being but symbols. In this poem I can find hardly one image, one metaphor, which is not strained, trivial, or absolutely false. Take the second verse:

That lone last peak of my soul had spoken
That last peak lost in light.

Who ever heard of a peak speaking? And supposing a peak could speak, imagine honeyed love accents from its craggy lips! And in the omitted first two lines of the stanza, what is meant by the statement: "With you the cloud of my life had broken?" Worse follows. In the next stanza the poet speaks of "a precious pain in my pulsing side." What inanity, what vulgarity!

In verse six note the line, "After the dust of the grave is tasted"—what an unhappy and ridiculous figure for the closing scene, the last bourne, of the lives of all of us!

Then note the careless tautology of line three in the third last stanza of the poem—"I will taste the dust of the road." The conception in either case has not a shred of the probability and aptness demanded of every figure, whether in poetry or prose.

In the final stanza of this truly striking poem, "The wild white foam of a river crumbles"—picture foam crumbling! And then we are done—and well done.

These are just a few criticisms here and there from countless others to which this "poem" exposes itself. I would like in closing to quote two stanzas from Tennyson's "Maud," the poem which has been recklessly mentioned in comparison, and to ask whether the last true lyric singing did not depart with the author of these stanzas, so sweet, so tender, so lofty:

From the meadow your walks have left so sweet
That whenever a March wind sighs,
He sets the jewel-print of your feet
In violets blue as your eyes,
To the woody hollows in which we meet,
And the valleys of Paradise.

The slender acacia would not shake
One long milk-bloom on the tree
The white lake-blossom fell into the lake,
As the pimpernel dozed on the lea;
But the rose was awake all night for your sake,
Knowing your promise to me;
The lilies and roses were all awake,
They sighed for the dawn and thee.

Mr. Markham may feel one satisfaction, and that is that such criticisms as I express are in general true of all contemporary verse, with the possible exception of Mr. Kipling's, and that of two or three other English poets, who are doing such work as their age allows them in the only way in which it can be greatly done—with all their heart and all their soul and strength and all that in them is.

STEPHEN G. DOW.

New York, July 26, 1905.

VIII.—"I HEARD A VOICE."

I heard a voice from the far away
Softly say this to me—
"You will find the heart of the world some day
And the why of the things that be.
You will see the grief of the yea and nay
And the price of frailty.
"And upon your lute you will weave a theme
Which the world will harken and know;
For every note of the song will teem
With a great soul's overflow—
You will speak the meaning within a dream
And the pain in the afterglow."
"But for all of this there's a price to pay—
'Tis the price of minstrelsy—
You will never have of the things you play,
Sad Singer of Poetry,
And throughout your life you will go for aye
Heart-hungry and silently!"
I heard a voice from the far away
Softly say this to me.

THOMAS S. JONES, JR.

New York, July 28, 1905.

IX.—GIRLS AND POETRY.

New York Times Book Review:

I note in the article "What Girls Want in Books," quoted by you July 22, from The London Standard, that "a high school mistress" in England has given the LIterary World her opinion that "hardly any [English] school girl can be got to like Keats," and that "none read poetry of their own accord." As the latter statement is certainly not true of American school girls, it would be interesting to know whether they are so difficult to lead to so pure a Castalian fount as the author of "The Eve of St. Agnes." Will not THE BOOK REVIEW interrogate the professors of English poetry in the girls' colleges?

New York, July 27, 1905. R. U. J.

The Review of Reviews.

Besides the regular features of The American Monthly Review of Reviews the number for August contains an appreciation of John Hay by Walter Wellman and an article on Mr. Hay's work in diplomacy by John B. Moore. M. M. Wilner writes about Canada's canal system, Paul P. Foster has an article on the Solar Observatory on Mount Wilson, P. T. McGrath writes on "The Coming Eclipse of the Sun," E. J. Dillon has an article on "Progress of the Russian Revolution," Count Albert Apponyi treats of Hungary's side in the crisis with Austria, Wolf von Schierbrand deals with "Our Tariff Differences With Germany," and Mr. Winthrop L. Marvin has an article on "The Japanese Merchant."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

SEVENTY CENTURIES OF THE LIFE OF MANKIND. In a Survey of History from the Earliest Known Records Through all Stages of Civilization, in All Important Countries, Down to the Present Time, with an Introductory Account of Prehistoric Peoples, and with Characteristic Sketches of the Chief Personages of Each Historic Epoch. By J. W. Larned. 8vo. Illustrated. 2 vols. Springfield, Mass.: The C. A. Nichols Company.

KATZ AWA, "the Bismarck of Japan"; or, the Story of a Noble Life. By E. Warren Clark. 16mo. New York: B. F. Buck & Co. 25 cents.

A HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY in the International Development of Europe. By David Jayne Hill. Vol. I, "The Struggle for Universal Empire." Maps and tables. 8vo. New York: Longmans-Green Company. $5 net.

THE ROMANCE OF SAVOY. Victor Amadeus II. and His Stuart Bride. By the Marchesa Vitelleschi. 2 vols. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $7.50 net.

New Editions.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION OF ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Four new volumes. "Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers," "More New Arabian Nights: The Dynamiter," "The Black Arrow: a Tale of the Two Roses," "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes." 16mo. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 per vol.

Fiction.

SIR GUY OF WARWICK. By Gordon Hall Gerould. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

A DICKER IN SOULS and Other Stories. By Will S. Gidley. Illustrated. 12mo. New York: The M. W. Hazen Company.

A SCARLET REPENTANCE. By Archie Bell. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company. 50 cents.

MELVINA DREW. By English Norman. 12mo. New York: The Broadway Publishing Company. $1.50.

MRS. JIM AND MRS. JIMMIE. Certain Town Experiences of the Second Mrs. Jim as Related to Jimmie's Wife. By Stephen Conrad. Illustrated. 12mo. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $1.50.

THE MISSOURIAN. By Eugene P. Lyle, Jr. 12mo. Illustrated. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50.

PETER'S MOTHER. By Mrs. Henry de la Pasture. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

JACK HENDERSON ON MATRIMONY; JACK HENDERSON OUT WEST; JACK HENDERSON ON EXPERIENCE; JACK HENDERSON DOWN EAST; JACK HENDERSON DOWN SOUTH; JACK HENDERSON ON TIPPING. Six volumes. By Benjamin F. Cobb. Illustrated. 16mo. New York: Hurst & Co.

Foreign.

IRIDESCENZE. Versi. Diana Toledo. 16mo. Rocco S. Casciano. Stabilimento Tipografico Cappelli. (Paper.)

DALL' OMBRA Noci ed Anefiti. Diana Toledo. 12mo. Coltagirone: Francesco Napoli, Editore. (Paper.)

Miscellaneous.

THE COMMERCIAL POWER OF CONGRESS. By Paul Jones. 8vo. New York: Privately printed.

BOSSISM IN CINCINNATI. By Henry C. Wright. 12mo. Cincinnati, Ohio: Published by author.

THE SANITATION OF A COUNTRY HOUSE. By Dr. Hervey B. Boshore. Illustrated. First edition. 12mo. New York: John Wiley & Sons.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL COAL REPORT OF THE ILLINOIS BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS, 1904. Also the Sixth Annual Report of the Illinois Free Employment Offices for the year ended Oct. 1, 1904. David Ross, Secretary, Springfield. 8vo. Springfield: Illinois State Journal Company.

POOLE'S INDEX TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE. The First Supplement to the Abridged Edition, Covering the Contents of Thirty-seven Important Periodicals. By William I. Fletcher and Mary Poole. 8vo. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5 net.

AN ALPHABET OF ATHLETICS. By Eustace Miles. 12mo. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents net.

THE HOTEL RED BOOK AND DIRECTORY, 1905 edition. Containing Complete and Reliable List of the Best Hotels in the United States and Canada, Including Summer and Winter Resorts; also a List of Hotels in London and Other Foreign Cities. Compiled for Commercial Travelers, Tourists, &c. 8vo. New York: Grand Union Hotel: Official Hotel Red Book and Directory Company. $3.

GOOD FORM FOR MEN. A Guide for Conduct and Dress on all occasions. By Charles Harcourt. 12mo. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company.

Some Good Sellers.

Among the best sellers on D. Appleton & Co.'s list are said to be Robert W. Chambers's "Iole" and Elinor Macartney Lane's "Nancy Stair." The sales are reported to average about 1,500 copies a week since the publication of the books.

Col. Clark E. Carr's book on early Illinois, "The Illini," A. C. McClurg & Co. announce, has gone into a fourth edition.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are printing a third edition of Capt. John S. Wise's novel, "The Lion's Skin."

From Charles Scribner's Sons comes the announcement that Mme. Waddington's "Italian Letters of a Diplomat's Wife" has gone into a third edition and is progressing rapidly toward a fourth; that H. G. Wells's "Twelve Stories and a Dream" and Miss Carter Goodloe's "At the Foot of the Rockies" have again been put to press, and that of the ten volumes published in the new biographical edition of R. L. S.'s works "Treasure Island" is the best seller, with "Kidnapped" coming next, followed by "New Arabian Nights" and "David Balfour." The next volumes to be issued will be "The Ebb Tide," "The Merry Men," "Across the Plains," and "The Silverado Squatters," which contains also "The Amateur Emigrant."

The Putnams have gone to press with new editions of "Little Journeys to the Homes of Famous Musicians" by Elbert Hubbard, and "Love Letters of a Musician," by Miss Myrtle Reed.

The sales of "The Princess Passes," by Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Williamson, are reported by Henry Holt & Co. to be increasing. A sixth large edition of the book has just been sent from the presses. Miss Sinclair's "The Divine Fire," it is further stated, has just gone into an eighth edition. The volume is just beginning to be popular in Boston. Its large sale started in Philadelphia, and then spread to New York.

A BUSY SAINT.

SAINT CATHERINE OF SIENA, as Seen in Her Letters. Translated and Edited with Introduction by Vida D. Scudder. 8vo. Pp. 352. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.50.

The blessed Catherine Benincasa, called of Siena, was a holy woman and a woman of affairs, moreover, in the scandalous days when two Popes reigned in Christendom—one of them at pleasant Avignon under the wing of his Most Christian Majesty of France. In this collection are letters of the saint of highly florid and uplifted wording addressed to Pope Gregory XI., (whom she visited at Avignon in the interests of the Florentines,) to Pope Urban VI., (whose trusted adviser she was in the great schism,) and to Pope Clement VII., whom the Cardinals set up in Urban's place. There is a letter also to Charles V. of France bidding him make peace with brother Christian monarchs and take up the crusade, and even one to that bold English soldier of fortune, Sir John Hawkwood. Him she addresses as "most beloved and dear brother in Christ," and bids cease selling his sword to the highest bidder and go crusading also.

Other letters there are to religious men and women, to her mother and her brothers—to all sorts and conditions of folk. St. Catherine's letters are accounted classics in Italy, but the perfervid language of religious ecstasy in which they are couched does not fit the English tongue. In the translation, therefore, all but the devout will find them hard reading in spite of the bearing they have upon a most interesting period of history and in spite, too, of the saint's boldness in rebuking the sins of her correspondents.

Catherine (it may be added) was born in 1347, the youngest of the twenty-five children of Jacopo Benincasa, a dyer of Siena. She was therefore a woman of the people. She made a vow of virginity at seven years of age, and took at that childlike period to the most ascetic practices, so that when she was grown she was able to live chiefly on salads and water. At seventeen she donned the habit of St. Dominic, and for three years thereafter dwelt at home as a recluse, speaking only to her confessor. After that she began to acquire a reputation for sanctity, and as previously hinted began to take a more or less conspicuous part in the troubled life of her time, striving to do good. Now she is at Florence, now at Pisa, now at Avignon, her mission usually that of a peacemaker between belligerents. Now she is Urban's earnest supporter and adviser and now quells a revolt of the ever-troublesome Romans. Busy letter writer as she was, St. Catherine learned to write only three years before her death. Rich young nobles, her disciples, acted usually as amanuenses. She died on April 30, 1380, after a holy vision at St. Peter's.

PERHAPS A DREAM.

BLACK BUTTERFLIES. A Novel. By Berthe St. Lus. 12mo. Pp. 337. New York: R. F. Fenno & Co. $1.50.

This curious tale is one which (by reason, perhaps, of its own undigested medley of misfit words and ideas) breaks out toward the end into a wild nightmare of Eastern horror. Then it wakes up with a start and a shiver quite as plain mortals who have nightmares usually do It is not entirely easy to untangle the twisted and knotted thread of the author's invention, darkened as it is with a rich gloom of words arranged often in order Ossianic. But there is a widow gloriously big and beautiful, having red hair; there's a saintly woman who has a vile, disfiguring word branded upon her forehead; there's a rich gentleman physically deformed; the rich gentleman's brother, who is straight and tall and beautiful, and a Hindu occultly wise. The rich hunchback loves the widow and the wise Hindu (whose name is made by spelling the word welcome backward) contrived to play hocus pocus with the bodies and personalities of the two brothers, so that the lover of the widow gets the beautiful outside. He wins the widow and is just about to be horribly deprived of her when he wakes up and finds all's a dream. It is not exactly clear what the author is driving at—but it is a novel of high life and contains lofty passages with much house party conversation and vague reveries spiced occasionally with [illegible]

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS
LITERARY SECTION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES

NEW YORK, JULY 29, 1905.

"THE BREADWINNERS."

WE SEEM to be publishing, as it were, a "feuilleton" about the writings of John Hay. In previous articles we have deliberately ignored "The Breadwinners," which was the literary sensation of the year now twenty-two years ago, which "boomed" for that year the magazine in which it appeared as a serial, and afterward, one supposes, showed at least fairly satisfactory pecuniary results for the publishers who brought it out in book form. But now that "The Breadwinners" is so conclusively established, by evidence positive and negative, internal and external, to have been written by John Hay, the situation is changed. One is at liberty to treat it as one of his works. And the first thing one has to say about it is that it is by far the most important of his work in prose, so much the most important that there is no longer any use in talking about the "Castilian Days" or any other of his amateur excursions into literature.

The second title of "The Breadwinners" is "A Social Study." But that was distinctly the first title in the mind of the author. As we have said about the "Castilian Days" we may say of this later and riper work: what there is in it of literature is a by-product. It escaped. The author was all the time primarily a politician, in the good sense, a publicist. What mainly interested him was the social and political problem with which he dealt. Truly, nothing human was foreign to him. It would be most unfair to call his love story "padding." But in rereading the book in 1905, as in reading it in 1883, one feels that what he had in mind was the notion, so grandiosely expressed by Forceythe Wilson in the crisis of the civil war twenty years before:

> Oh, Keeper of the Sacred Key
> And the Great Seal of Destiny,
> Whose eye is the blue canopy,
> Look down upon the warring world
> And tell us what the end will be.

What may be called the political and the social aspects of "The Breadwinners" have already been sufficiently discussed, perhaps, in the regular editorial columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES. What we are concerned about, "now and here," is only the literary art of the book, the power and skill of the presentation. These qualities are very marked, very high, very distinctive, exhibited, as we have already said, to far more advantage than in any acknowledged work of the author's. It was eminently characteristic of John Hay that, in the presence of such a success as his only work of fiction made, at least the only one that counted, he should have been able and willing to forbear taking the credit of the work, lest at some time in the future it might somehow embarrass him in the rendering in still larger measure of the public service which, like one of the best of good Americans, he lived to render. Rereading the story, one is continually struck with the combination of old-fashionedness and up-to-dateness. In the early eighties, one is perpetually reminded, things were superficially different. Girls wore "eel skin" clothes, and Goldsmith Maid was queen of the trotting turf. It was in the legendary times before Maud S. had held the mile record. But much more is one impressed with the modernity of the theme than with the antiquation of the details. The "Labor Question," which is so big now, and which we all feel must be solved, under penalties, was looming and impending then, and, even more. And this book remains today one of the most valuable adjuncts, we will not say to a solution of that problem, but to a clear statement of it.

And then how sound and true is the evolution of the story, what a wealth of disinterested observation has gone to the building up of the "types." How sharply are the various characters defined which were to be encountered in the Cleveland of the early eighties, and no doubt may be found there still. How might Mr. Temple, his picturesque profanity apart, have been the Mark Hanna of the succeeding years. How permanent is Andrew Jackson Offitt. What a good American, of the sort we trust we shall never run short of, is Farnham, in his kind, and Saul Matchin in his. It is not a world of illusion to which the writer introduces us. It is the world of fact we know.

The incidental literary felicities are almost countless and all the more welcome for being incidental. Certain novelists, Disraeli, for example, and Frank Frankfort Moore, have made these felicities the staple of their work, insomuch that there is nothing else, and that, as the excellent Samuel Johnson observed of the equally excellent Samuel Richardson: "Why, Sir, if you were to read it for the story, your impatience would make you hang yourself." That is by no means the case with this novel. The felicities are in this case all the more welcome for being incidental. And they abound. Here are some specimens, culled almost at random:

> Budsey (the British butler) spoke in the tone of solemn and respectful tyranny which he always assumed in reminding his employer of his social duties.

> So he set himself seriously to work to learn to swear, and though at first it made his heart shiver a little with horror and his cheek burn with shame, he persevered, as a matter of business, until his execrations amazed the roustabouts.

> And this about the clergyman who had failed as such:

> He now occupied himself in writing poems and sketches of an amorous and pietistic nature, which in his opinion embodied the best qualities of Swinburne and Chalmers combined, but which the magazines had thus far steadily refused to print.

> Spiritualism is the most convenient religion in the world. You may disbelieve two-thirds of it and yet be perfectly orthodox.

It is a great contribution, is this novel, to our present quest in search of ourselves, the greatest and most urgent quest we have. We all believe that when the American people has once "found itself," it will be capable of anything. If the judicious were pulled up at the street corner and asked who was the most veracious social historiographer of the American people during the last quarter of the nineteenth century, who had produced the most valuable human documents about them for that period, we really do not see how he could fail to answer by mentioning the name of Mr. Howells, however many subsequent abatements and qualifications he might have to make. But we are much mistaken about Mr. Howells if he, when appealed to in that behalf, would not, for the moment, even forget his own labors to the extent of mentioning "The Breadwinners" as a quite indispensable document for the study of the period in question.

Miss Jackson's New Juveniles.

Among other Fall juveniles, D. Appleton & Co. will publish Gabrielle E. Jackson's "Little Miss Cricket." They are also to issue new impressions of her "Little Miss Sunshine," "Big Jack and other True Stories of Horses," "Little Comrade, the Story of a Cat, and Other Animal Tales," and "The Colburn Prize."

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

RUDYARD KIPLING has been doubly in evidence this week, after remaining out of sight and hearing an intolerably long while. His letter to a Washington schoolgirl, printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Monday, has formed scarcely less of a topic than his admirable short story in The Century. It is refreshing to know that an author who has been made the subject of a world-wide chorus of more or less sophisticated and often purely perfunctory praise, is still susceptible to the artless and unqualified admiration of youth. Perhaps the most interesting part of his letter is the postscript, which we here reproduce:

> Have you read Mrs. Ewing's books, "Six to Sixteen"? If not, get them, because you will love them.

This is excellent advice. Perhaps Mrs. Ewing's books are not read by the children as much as they used to be. She was Juliana Horatia Gatty, and was the daughter of a Yorkshire clergyman. Both her father and her mother were writers, and her own story-telling gift was early developed. She was born in 1841 and died in 1885. Her husband was Major Alexander Ewing of the pay department of the British Army, and with him she settled in the Province of New Brunswick. She was long regarded as one of England's best writers for children. The list of her works in Allibone's Dictionary of Authors comprises thirty-three titles. "Six to Sixteen," recommended to Miss Nannie Peck by Mr. Kipling, was published by Roberts Brothers, in Boston, in 1875. This book for girls had been preceded by "We and the World," a book for boys. Neither of these, however, was her "best seller." "Jackanapes" (1883) had that distinction, as 34,000 copies of that book were sold within a year of its publication. The London Academy said of it that it "recalled Thackeray in the purity of its pathos." Most of her books were collections of short tales. Her poems of child life were much admired. Doubtless Mr. Kipling's letter will cause a revival of interest in Mrs. Ewing's stories.

A WRITER in The Independent is sure that "a modern man cannot stand it to live in the woods for a month without a book." Of course, this is a touch of hyperbole. There are plenty of men of unquestionable modernity who could "stand it" to live in the woods, or anywhere else, for a year without a book. But the remark is true enough of many men. The Independent writer holds to only one book for his vacation—one to carry and to use when the conditions are right for reading. John Burroughs's "Far and Near" is his present choice. The idea has its fascinations. The thing is worth trying. But we may not all care for Burroughs or Thoreau, and the influence of the woods themselves might be too strong for Walpole or Sir Thomas Browne or Marcus Aurelius. Most novels seem out of the question. There are men who can read their Horace anywhere, in any season. The question is a large one. If you were to be in the wilderness a whole month with only one book, what book would you choose?

READING "Robinson Crusoe" again, with an eye chiefly to the adventures of its hero after his release from his island, (the part of the book we all used to neglect, while we read the island chapters till we knew them almost by heart,) Mr. de Kay has found material for an excellent and timely article which we print this week. Defoe's comprehension of things beyond his vision was one of his extraordinary traits. He could not have derived his knowledge of the Muscovite, the Tartar, the Chinaman, and the "Japonian" from books. He had a way of absorbing the talk of people he met which enabled him to make not only "Robinson Crusoe" but his story of the Great Plague and others as well perpetually real and vital. His "world politics" show him in the light of a fair prophet, with his prophecies a little awry because of the lapse of time.

THE writer of The Point of View in the August Scribner's raises the alarming cry that a critic should be a biographer. Critics, he believes, must not confound the author of "An Amazing Marriage" with the author of "Beauchamp's Career" or the author of "The Golden Bowl" with the author of "Watch and Ward." They must be aware, in short, of the changes, physical and psychical, intellectual and moral, in the human entities of which they write. The critic must be endowed with a strong enough sense of responsibility never to "mutilate the image of a creative mind for his readers." This would, indeed, be putting the game of criticism beyond the reach of the many. When the time comes that no reviewer may write in amazement that "An Amazing Marriage" was penned by the hand that penned a masterwork like "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" we are afraid there will be comparatively little reviewing. If there is to be a complete biographical background, either expressed or suggested, in every critical article on a book we fancy that criticism will grow more tedious than it is reputed to be now. However, the heart of the Point of View writer is in the right place, even though the reader of a review of a novel wants to learn from it the exact, positive worth of that novel, rather than its relation to its author's mental, spiritual, and bodily development.

EACH new batch of the little volumes of the Biographical Edition of Robert Louis Stevenson's works, as it comes from the Scribner presses, is sure of a cordial welcome. Mrs. Stevenson's "intimate" introductions are always interesting, though it is noticeable that she has none for "Virginibus Puerisque," which begins with some highly sarcastic remarks on marriage. With these essays on the relations of men and women are bound, in the handy little volume now at hand, a selection of other papers on miscellaneous subjects, but all as fresh and readable as when they were written. "The Dynamiter," that extravagant caricature of sensational fiction, which nevertheless contains a few of Stevenson's deftest touches, is another new volume. Mrs. Stevenson tells how it originated, in stories invented while he was ill at the Hyères chalet. Other new volumes are "The Black Arrow" and "Travels with a Donkey."

AUTHORS are not proverbially as generous as actors, but they have as a body, doubtless, the manifold traits of humanity, and have hearts alive to the woes of their fellow-men in their private lives as well as in their books. The ladies who are members of the Quarter Club of Baltimore, an auxiliary of the Tuberculosis Commission of Maryland, have an earnest of the generosity authors are capable of. Many English and American writers have put their autographs on the fly leaves of books written by them which are to be sold at auction in Baltimore on the 28th and 29th of next November. The Quarter Club already has received more than $4,000 in subscriptions for the charitable work in which it is engaged, and is striving to raise the sum to $25,000. The President of the club is Mrs. Knox Taylor of Plainfield, N. J., and the Treasurer is Miss E. T. Reeves, 926 North Charles Street, Baltimore. Either will receive advance bids for signed books by the following authors:

Charles Wagner, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Andrew Carnegie, Owen Wister, Charles G. D. Roberts, Rudyard Kipling, Edward Everett Hale, Julia Ward Howe, H. G. Wells, Margaret Deland, Theodore L. Cuyler, Mary E. Wilkins, Robert Grant, Robert W. Chambers, Jacob A. Riis, Dr. Hamilton W. Mabie, Roy Rolfe Gilson, Dr. Henry van Dyke, Ernest T. Seton, Howard Pyle, George H.

Lorimer, Philip V. Mighels, Josiah Flint Willard, Sidney Lee, Jesse Lynch Williams, André Castaigne, J. A. Mitchell, Samuel Merwin, Anthony Hope, Richard Le Gallienne, F. Marion Crawford, Mark Twain, President Roosevelt, John Burroughs, Maxfield Parrish, Woodrow Wilson, Dr. William Osler, Oliver Herford, McCready Sykes, Charles Battell Loomis, George Ade, Hamlin Garland, Andrew D. White, Emerson Hough, Nelson Lloyd, George Kennan, Stuart Edward White, E. S. Martin, George W. Cable, F. Hopkinson Smith, Joel Chandler Harris, Thomas Nelson Page, John Kendrick Bangs, Josephine D. Daskam, Mrs. Roger Pryor, Edith Wharton, Carolyn Wells, Agnes Repplier, Margaret S. Brisere, Louise C. Moulton, Kate Douglas Wiggin, Alice Hegan Rice, Octave Thanet, Maude Howe, Laura E. Richards, Ida M. Tarbell, Gertrude Smith, Alice Prescott Smith, Helen Keller, Gertrude Atherton, Elizabeth S. Phelps, Clara Morris, Mary S. Cutting, Helen R. Ely, and Lilian Bell.

BOOKS AND SEASONS.

Maud Wilder Goodwin in The August Century.

WHEN daffodils are out, and tender veil
Of green mists all the willows by the brook,
Our hearts are drawn to thy beloved book,
Wordsworth, thou prophet of the hill and dale!
When riper Summer sweeps her scented gale
Above the rose deflowered, our senses steep
Themselves in verses deep and calm as sleep—
Shelley's "Alastor," Spenser's faery tale.
When Autumn whistles shrill, its skies invite
Heine's chill smile and Omar's smiling sigh.
To the warm hearth fire on a Winter's night
The Roman and the Florentine draw nigh.
Each poet claims a season for his own—
Sweet Shakespeare, the round year is thine alone.

Praise for the Book Review.

New York Times Book Review:

Permit me to say a word of appreciation. To read a review like that in the BOOK REVIEW of July 22 of George Gissing's "Will Warburton" is almost better than to read the book itself—at least to an old admirer of Gissing, who has read practically all his previous books, and can therefore appreciate every point made. If I single out this one review for excellence it is due merely to the limitation of my own interests; they are undoubtedly all good. And too much cannot be said in praise of the BOOK REVIEW as a whole. The last few numbers, instead of showing traces of the lassitude of the season, have sparkled like the fountains which remain the one refreshing feature of the torrid days.

M. U. O.

New York, July 22, 1905.

HENRY VIII.

This volume does not profess to do more than roughly sketch Henry VIII.'s more prominent characteristics, outline the chief features of his policy, and suggest some reasons for the measure of success he attained. Episodes such as the divorce of Catherine of Aragon, the dissolution of the monasteries, and the determination of the relations between Church and State would severally demand adequate treatment in works of much greater bulk than the present. On the divorce valuable light has recently been thrown by Dr. Stephen Ehses in his "Römische Dokumente." The dissolution of the monasteries has been exhaustively treated from one point of view by Dr. Gasquet; but an adequate and impartial history of what is called the Reformation still remains to be written. Here it is possible to deal with these questions only in the briefest outline, and in so far as they were affected by Henry's personal action.

This, from the new preface to his new edition of "Henry VIII.," gives an idea of the scope of Prof. A. F. Pollard's book, about to be issued by Longmans, Green & Co. The text of the previous issue has been revised, errors have been removed, and there are new notes on special points, especially those on which fresh light has recently been thrown. There is a portrait of Henry VIII. as a frontispiece.

The Author of "The Seasons."

London Academy.

The attempt that is being made by some admirers of James Thomson to restore the defaced monument near Dryburgh Abbey will remind the student of the uncertainty of a poet's popularity. On Thomson's death there arose in Scotland a sort of cult of his memory, and at many an anniversary gathering his bust has been crowned or his poetry eulogised by his admiring countrymen. Now his fame has long since been eclipsed by that of Burns. Until Burns arose, however, Thomson's renown was supreme in the Borderland, while he has also had many admirers and no little influence in England. Hazlitt relates how Coleridge, on seeing a shabby soiled little copy of the "Seasons" on the window seat of an obscure country alehouse, exclaimed: "This is true fame."

THE YEAR'S BINDINGS.

THE St. Louis Exposition is responsible for the chief novelty in bookbinding of the past year. At that fair Cedric Chivers of Bath, England, exhibited specimens of his so-called "vellucent" bindings, and took a gold medal for them. When the fair had closed he established a branch of his bindery in this city, and had for a time a special exhibition of his goods.

Mr. Chivers's productions deserve attention both on account of their beauty and their utility. The latter may be considered first, for without his patented improvements it would be impossible to produce results permanent enough to be beautified with his bindings. Mr. Chivers's improvements consist in sewing the pages to the ordinary binding tapes instead of merely passing the stitches over the tapes; in joining the sections at seven or more points instead of at two or three; in fastening the end papers to the book by linen hinges, which serve as joints to the covers, thus making the book more flexible and durable. If the cover of an ordinary book be torn off, the volume is ready to fall to pieces; the cover of a Chivers book must be cut off, and then the volume can be rebound without resewing.

Mr. Chivers is binding many books for public libraries, using his patented style of sewing. For the Brooklyn Public Library he is binding upward of 5,000 volumes. As bound in pigskin these books may be opened at any page and will stay open; they may be doubled over backward without being injured. It is to be hoped that some of our American binders may become licensees of Mr. Chivers, for work as cheap and as good as his is needed in this country sadly.

"Books should be bound once for all," is Mr. Chivers's motto. On fine books thus assembled and sewed he puts a remarkably beautiful style of binding. He uses the regular leather bindings, of course; but he has a special form, which he calls vellucent. This, as he admits at once, is a new and improved form of an old and discarded process. Briefly, it consists in covering books with vellum, made transparent by a process of his own. Under this vellum, however, he places decorative designs. These are applied in various ways, appropriate to the volume to be bound: as panels in leather bindings, or as decorations covering the entire book and visible through the vellum binding, without the use of leather. In England he has applied his vellucent bindings directly to manuscripts, covering each leaf and so protecting the writing as completely as if it were between glass plates, yet leaving the manuscript quite as easy to handle as before the vellum was applied. Some very beautiful work has been done by Mr. Chivers, who has enlisted to his aid the services of many well-known English decorators. He hopes to secure American decorators as well.

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American binders have done little new. A book, on which an important bindery has been working for eighteen months and will work for six months longer, is practically a catalogue of the Bishop collection of jade in the Metropolitan Museum. The binding of this is conventional, however; six sets, destined for European "personages of high rank," are decorated with designs drawn from the carved jade described and pictured in the volumes, and will represent when finished the highest type of American binding.

A noteworthy book, from every point of view, is Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's catalogue of his Chinese porcelains. Mr. Morgan has given copies to various public libraries, where it may be studied. It is bound in yellow, in red, and in green, the copies in the last color being the most numerous and the most beautiful. The binding is striking because of its simplicity, gold being applied comparatively sparsely, the only design being a Chinese double curve repeated in the corners of the covers and on the panels of the back. Distinction is gained by the simplicity of the whole, and the richness of the materials used.

***

An English book not yet exhibited is John Parkinson's "Paradisi in sole Paradisus Terrae," reprinted in 1904 from the first edition of 1629. This is bound in a body of crushed green levant, with a heavy inlay of brown and blue, in a design showing a [illegible] flowering vines, the colors of which are reproduced. A heavy border of vines and roses surrounds this panel, which is repeated on the back cover. Some of the new English bindings have miniatures inset—notably a copy of Lord Rosebery's "Napoleon, the Last Phase," which has five miniatures on its front cover (Marie Louise, Josephine, Napoleon, and two of the King of Rome) and one, Napoleon, on its back cover; and a copy of James Boaden's "Inquiry into the Portraiture of Shakespeare," which has the Chandos portrait on its front cover and the Droeshout on its back. These miniatures are on ivory, protected by glass. The effect cannot be described as beautiful. Paintings concealed in the gilding of the edges are to be found in some new bindings—an old trick now being revived.

***

In "edition bindings"—the cloth covers of modern novels and similar books, bound by the tens of thousands—improvements are to be noted. The inlaying on some of these is remarkably well done—astonishingly so, when the low price of the books is considered. Decorations in type have been tried with good effect, and though an important cheap edition of Stevenson's works appears in a cover strikingly suggestive of the now happily discarded bindings of the Bohn libraries, the tendency of the year in "edition" work is in the direction of dignified simplicity, at least among the better class of publishers. The covers of holiday editions, of course, are in a class by themselves; but among those of last year there was an improvement over former years, and some excellent covers were produced.

HORSES IN INDIA.

Mrs. Alice Hayes has written a preface to the sixth edition of the late M. Horace Hayes's first book, "Training and Horse Management in India, with Hindustanee Vocabulary," which will shortly appear through Longmans, Green & Co. It was also the last by the author of "Points of the Horse," "Riding and Hunting," "Veterinary Notes for Horse Owners," "Illustrated Horse Breaking," &c., for he died while at work correcting the final proofs of this new edition. In the preface to the fifth edition Mr. Hayes wrote that he had carefully revised it, having made several additions and corrections "which were suggested by the experience I had gained during three years' training and horse dealing in Calcutta and four years' traveling through Egypt, India, Ceylon, China, South Africa, and other countries on horse breaking expeditions."

The volume is divided into two parts—"Horse Management" and "Training and Racing." In the first section the author describes stables in India, clothing for the horse and stable gear, varieties of food, the watering of horses, and gives practical rules for feeding and watering horses, grooming and stable routine, stable servants, shoeing horses, management of horses on board a ship, preparing ponies for measurement, and teaching horses how to jump. In the second section there are chapters on racing in India, the theory of training, food during training, the daily routine in training, management of the horse during hot weather, race courses, steeplechase courses, and betting. The volume will be of interest to Americans in the Philippines, for the same equine conditions prevail there as in India.

TYPICAL BRITTANY.

A dear, old-world, typically Breton town is Vannes. * * * I have never seen such eccentric broken lines (of streets) as at Vannes. At one corner the houses leaned forward across the street, and literally rested one on the top of the other. These were only the upper stories; below were the up-to-date jewelers and "pâtisseries," with newly painted signs in black and gold. In the middle of these houses, cramped and crowded and hustled by them, stood the cathedral. * * * Seen from outside the gates this town is very beautiful—the black water of the moat, the huddled figures of the women, with their white caps and snowy piles of linen, and beyond that green grass and apple trees and flowers, and at the back the old grayish-pink walls, with carved buttresses. There is hardly a town in the whole of Brittany so ancient as Vannes. * * * The Vannetais * * * are a sturdy, grave, pensive race, hiding indomitable energy and hearth of fire under the calmest demeanor. The women are fine creatures. * * * The peasants remind me very much of Sir Henry Irving. Some of the finest types are curiously like him in feature; they have the same magnificent profile and well-shaped head.

Thus Dorothy Menpes describes a part of Brittany which she and her father, Mortimer Menpes, visited for material for their new volume on "Brittany" in the series of colored picture books, published by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Menpes illustrations number seventy-five, and show different parts of Northern France—peasants, scenes in the market, [illegible]

THE MISSOURIAN.

There are some fortunate books which seem to be accepted by intuition and are successful in the most curious way. On August 1st we shall issue a novel entitled "The Missourian," by Mr. E. P. Lyle, Jr. It is a first book, has never been published serially, and, even before the salesmen's "dummies" were made, friends who had heard of it prophesied its success. An edition of 3,000 was ordered printed, which is rather more than usual for a first novel. When the advance chapters of the book were shown, the dealers, instead of taking from 10 to 25, ordered from 50 to 500. Within a month the edition was increased to 5,000. After these sheets were off the press the orders came in so rapidly that the plates had to be put back for 3,000 more, and later the book went back to press for another 2,000, making 10,000 before publication. The chief reason perhaps is the intrinsic interest of the subject: the career of a Confederate trooper ("The Missourian") in Mexico at the time when Maximilian's empire was tottering. It is a long book, and a strong book, and will be ready on Tuesday.

ON AUGUST 15TH

we shall publish another novel, for which we expect warm approval: one by Mrs. Goodwin, author of "Four Roads to Paradise," "White Aprons," etc. It is called "Claims and Counterclaims," and we shall speak further about it next week.

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FROM READERS.

A Warm Appreciation of the Writings of Charles Dudley Warner.

New York Times Book Review:

As a reader of the BOOK REVIEW since its birth, I have been somewhat surprised at the meagre praise which it has found to bestow upon Charles Dudley Warner. The editorial article at the time of his death was the coldest sort of an "appreciation"; not that it needed to be a funeral eulogy, only it did seem that there might have been a juster and more generous recognition of those qualities in Warner's work which have charmed a generation of readers. Following this official disapprobation, it is, perhaps, not surprising that in your recent review of the new Back-log edition of Warner there should run the same tone of condescending approbation of an author who did very well in one's sophomore days, but now "that some years of reading had tempered our judgment and broadened our appreciation" was hardly more than a genial reminiscence. How the rereading of his delightful essays, character sketches, and scenes of travel, could prove "dull, unenthusiastic, and unprofitable labor" I cannot imagine. That the light, evanescent humor, the opportune phrase, the deft suggestiveness, the genial moralizing worthy of Lamb at his best, should have lost their charm, must be the fault of the reader, as, indeed, he has the grace to admit.

Your reviewer is evidently not one of those wicked persons who do not read the books which they impale with their pens, and so, when he speaks of "pleasant, although somewhat vague, recollections" of those novels, "That Fortune," "Golden House," "A Little Journey in the World," their appeal, as human documents, was presumably not very strong. And yet, outside of Howells's incomparable portraiture, I do not recall any other three books which more accurately depict that particular phase of gilded existence which is attendant upon Wall Street fortunes and billionaire prosperity. Published in the inverse order mentioned, and all within the decade, their charm for the casual novel reader is quite as great as the value which they must possess for the careful student of modern-age social and economic conditions.

"For what he did deserves grateful remembrance," as you very rightly say, and might say concerning any other "gentle, patient, and conscientious literary laborer," only in his case these qualities were allied to artistic constructive power, which, when the final word is pronounced and the best sellers no longer sell, ought to place Charles Dudley Warner on the library shelf by the side of the best of his contemporaries.

JESSE C. JOY.

New York, July 24, 1905.

Herman Melville.

New York Times Book Review:

To me, and, I have no doubt, to other grizzle-pates who remember as an event of yesterday the death of Herman Melville, some recent comments upon him and his books in your column "From Readers" have been peculiarly interesting; and particularly interesting, not to say amusing, was the letter of last week from "Cosmopolitan," rejoicing over the discovery of Melville within the half year. As I read it and then looked at my row of 'firsts'—"Typee," and "Moby Dick," and "Omoo," and "Redburn," and "White Jacket," et al., I felt much inclined to fall into the mood of Hamlet and shake my head and say to myself: "Alas, poor Yorick!" But I suppose that when we old codgers were young and strung unnecessary French or German words among our English sentences, we too had our enthusiasms and made discoveries that caused our elders to smile; but it is so long since those days that we forget.

In the general chorus of praise of Melville's "epic of the whale," or whatever young enthusiasm may choose to call it, may I question the possibility of the accuracy of statement of this old Herman the Magician? In the sixth chapter of "Moby Dick," "The Street," Melville, in describing New Bedford, says:

> In Summertime the town is sweet to see; full of fine maples—long avenues of green and gold. And in August, high in the air, the beautiful and bountiful horse chestnuts, candelabrawise, proffer the passer-by their tapering, upright cones of congregated blossoms. So omnipotent is art; which in many a district of New Bedford has superinduced bright terraces of flowers upon the barren, refuse rocks thrown aside at creation's final day.

So omnipotent is literary magic that it can thus make the noble horse chestnut change its seasons and, if it will, I suppose, as easily make the leopard change his spots. Now, Melville was a landsman who lived most of his life on the Hudson or in Massachusetts, where the horse chestnut is a common shade tree, where he must have often seen it in its blossom and in its fruit, as, indeed, his description of its pyramidal clusters of flowers makes evident. Was it then dullness of observation or inaccuracy of thought that led him to violate the experience of every healthy, out-of-door boy in this statement, or is it a fact that in New Bedford the horse chestnut, in some reckless or eccentric mood, reverses its habit and blooms in August to yield its glossy nuts in time for the New Bedford youngster's Christmas stocking? And if it was inaccuracy, lack of close observation, forgetfulness, or carelessness, how much reliance are we to place in his observations upon the whale and his habits and the customs and deeds of his hunters?

However, I shall not carp; for of all our unjustly neglected writers in these days of the apotheosis of the dime novel—that is almost a libel upon the yellow-covered publications of the immortal Beadle—the most interesting to my mind and the most deserving of the praises he gets from those who do not neglect him, is the friend of Fayaway, the chronicler of "Typee," the exalter of Leviathan, poetical, humorous, satirical Herman Melville. And this in spite of some condescending if not contemptuous remarks by later "giants of literature."

W. W. G.

New York, July 26, 1905.

"An" and "H."

I.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring to comments July 15 on my letter published July 8, "A. S. B.," after accusing me of "smug assertiveness" and calling for my authority, very smugly furnishes me with one from Brown's Grammar, and with a kind of repentant smugness concludes his letter with the words "Who is right?" The letter of Mr. A. M. Campbell following his may be deserving of "A. S. B.'s" attention.

"Velox" writes somewhat facetiously, commenting on my pseudonym of "Cunctator" with a reference to the timorous angelic tread of those who forbore to take up the cudgels, which suggests the old adage about fools stepping in, &c., for which I will tender him thanks when he furnishes a diagram showing what particular bearing his watery joke about the educated tramp has upon the subject of the use of the letter "h" as an aspirate or as a consonant.

We may safely assume that the men who furnished us with the translation of the Bible were men who understood their own language and wrote in accordance with the rules of that language. In their translation, which is conceded to be the finest exposition of pure English, they used "an" instead of "a" before the "h" sounded, or before words beginning with an "h" now sounded.

Consequently "Topics Uppermost" in insinuating that Mr. Kipling wrote "An Habitation" because he (Mr. Kipling) pronounced it "An 'Abitation," would seem to have started the very interesting theory that our English ancestors murdered their "h's" to an even greater extent than our contemporary lower grade English, who do have the decency to insert them where not necessary, as if to make up as far as possible for omitting them where they belong.

In selecting a title for his book, no doubt Mr. Kipling thought that "An Habitation Enforced" would look better, if not sound better, and be less liable to criticism than "A Habitation Enforced." "Three Soldiers" would have been as correct as "Soldiers Three," but would not have sounded so well as a title.

The pseudonym "Cunctator," despised and rejected by "Velox," was selected more as a reproof to the critic than anything else, as a hint to him not to be so quick in insinuating that a gentleman writes or thinks the grammar of the "cad" class. His velocity has led him into floating a theory which he cannot establish until he arrives in the next world, just as "Velox's" velocity has led him into inviting a discussion on the cleft infinitive before he has given any assistance toward settlement of the question he thought he was going to write about.

The question remains the same. Is the letter "h" a consonant or only an aspirate?

CUNCTATOR.

Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., July 25, 1905.

II.

New York Times Book Review:

Your correspondent Cunctator, who has written so peremptorily about the aspiration or "exasperation" of H and the indefinite article "an," is scored in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of July 15, as I supposed he would be. I notice, however, that nothing is said in rejoinder to his assertion that the improper use or disuse of the vexed letter is confined to the uneducated classes. My experience prompts me to say that this blemish in orthography is largely due to environment, and that it is found even among the most highly educated. When I was young I knew a gentleman of the highest culture and refinement, a literary man, too, editor of one of the newspapers in London, who made sad havoc of the h. One day in traveling to London with him and other gentlemen some one in the railroad carriage laughed at him for wearing a straw hat, which was not a common article of headgear when I was young in England. He rejoined as follows: "A 'at is the most 'orrid part of a man's hattire. When your 'ead's 'ot you don't know what to do with your 'at; you can't carry it in your 'and, it looks so hodd." I have carried this sentence about with me for over fifty years. The same gentleman once upon a time in my hearing gave the following quotation: "And give to hairy nothings a local 'abitation hand a name."

Q.

New York, July 27, 1905.

How to Study Art.

New York Times Book Review:

"I don't believe I know enough about architecture and painting to enjoy my trip abroad thoroughly," said a young woman the other day on an outgoing steamer. This is doubtless the cry of a majority of people sailing for Europe. And a majority of people who do not travel are as narrowed in regard to the art treasures the world contains. It is deplorably true that a large class of most intelligent people are not clear on the one subject of art and artists. This trouble may come from a feeling that only professional artists have an opportunity really to understand architecture, sculpture, still paintings. But this is a mistake. Because one cannot study in art schools or has not a genius for carving in stone or drawing imperishable designs is no reason that he should lack intelligence concerning the immortal work that has been done. Those who travel, those who stay at home, may be sufficiently cultivated to know a Turner or a Velasques. The remedy is easy. A few hours' study each day for a short time would give a fair art education to any one. Begin, as a primary basis of art study, Goodyear's "Lessons" and Radcliffe; then the higher course of the Van Dyke Series. "How to Judge a Picture," by Van Dyke, is a marvelously helpful production. Follow the admirable art suggestions in THE NEW YORK TIMES, and read carefully Mrs. Clements's art criticisms. From this plan one may cultivate himself sufficiently to enjoy the style of architecture of Old World cathedrals or to appreciate the masterpieces of art treasures in foreign lands.

VESTA MARY DOWLER.

New Preston, Conn., July 28, 1905.

Missing Link in American History.

New York Times Book Review:

In THE TIMES REVIEW of the 22d inst. is an advertisement for a copy of "Guernsey's History of the Negotiations for the Treaty of Peace at Ghent in 1814." That work, which was announced by me as ready for publication some months ago, has not yet been issued because a publisher could not be found to take it and print it on any terms, because, presumably, "it will not be popular." It contains the suppressed official discussions at Ghent, now first collected and published. The American State papers contain only a portion of the correspondence on the part of the United States Commissioners and contain none of the correspondence on the part of the British Commissioners, which can all be found in the State Department at Washington. To these I have appended elaborate notes.

Historical writers seem to have overlooked these records, and, evidently, publishers do not now wish to have them brought to the public view.

R. S. GUERNSEY.

New York, July 27, 1905.

Sir Henry Thompson.

New York Times Book Review:

Referring in last Saturday's number to a revised and enlarged edition of Sir Henry Thompson's "Diet" in relation to age and activity, your reviewer says that the new portion of the book is written for those in the seventies and eighties. "The directions given," he adds, "seem to the lay mind admirably adapted to the purpose in hand," and, in seeming support of that opinion, he alleges the author "is himself an octogenarian." The point of the inference, however, is blunted when the lay mind reflects that Sir Henry Thompson's death at "the incurable age of eighty-four" was announced in THE TIMES more than a year ago.

J. C. HURLEY.

New York, July 26, 1905.

THE COMMON SOLDIER.

A MODERN LEGIONARY. By John Patrick Le Poer. 12mo. Pp. 311. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.50.

In the famous French Foreign Legion at least the common soldier still exists in his unexpurgated state—such as he was, say, in the days of Sir John Hawkwood. There's no softening admixture of the "citizen" in him. This is a story of that Foreign Legion which, by every mark, is written by a man who has lived the life he tells about. It's a barbaric life, and for the most part sordid—though there are streaks of nobility now and then in these professional fighting men—outcasts of many lands. The narrative relates, with circumstance, the daily life in recruiting depot, in camp, upon the march, on the field of battle. It tells of the customs of the corps; how a soldier must be loyal first of all to his squad, (with the men of which he must divide all windfalls,) second to his section, next to his company. It tells of coarse jests, orgies, killings, furious fights between whole companies in camp. It tells of life on the troopship and of battles with Arabs in Algeria and Asiatics in Tonquin—battles where the cry is "Kill, kill!" and no quarter is given on either side. Particularly it tells the story of a young Irishman who enlisted in the legion, lived its rude life pretty well to the full, drank, helped his comrades, got into trouble for their sake and his own, fought, and rose to be Sergeant Major before he was eighteen.

Then came a romance with a girl of the camp—a good girl, mind you—and a tragedy due to the persecutions of a blackguardly adjutant. The narrator will have it that officers are a bad lot, caring, as a rule, only for their own comfort and pleasure, but he admits that French officers are brave. The girl—she is cantinière—is a fine, gallant figure of a woman, and the crushing of the young Sergeant Major under the official heel is told in a manner eloquent of the black and helpless despair which gets hold of the soldier thus caught in the grip of the cruel machine of which he is only a dumb part. The reader will get a vivid notion of how little the individual counts, how blind and unjust the operation of "regulations" when one martinet spoils all the mitigating effects of the unwritten custom of all wise officers to wink at small offenses.

The story (as a story) is one for readers who are not afraid of naked truth and a frank recognition of the inner motive, but with these qualities is mingled a pretty robust sort of romance. There are men in it you'll not forget at once—especially Nicholas the Russian (who has seen better days and was slain in Tonquin) and a nameless Englishman who appears at the end and plays a rôle of somewhat fantastic chivalry.

LAST CENTURY POETS.

The first five volumes of the new edition of Alfred H. Miles's "Poets and Poetry of the Nineteenth Century in England" are nearly ready for issue by E. P. Dutton & Co. They deal with the dead verse writers from George Crabbe (1754-1832) to Aubrey de Vere and P. J. Bailey, who died in 1902. The first edition has been revised, and some of the selections varied, and additions to some examples have also been made to make that piece more complete. The biographical and bibliographical matter has been brought up to date.

The poets included are not only those with whom we are familiar, even the least bit, but also some who have never before been heard of; besides, names like Ruskin and Carlyle, which are not usually thought of as belonging to verse writers, are included. And among the unfamiliar poets are Edwin Atherstone, Charles Whitehead, W. M. Praed, Sir Thomas N. Talfourd, Sebastian Evans, Charles Harpur, and others. Mr. Miles writes:

> The poets of the century are taken to be not only those who may be gazetted ultimately as poets of all time, but also those who during a remarkable period of energy and development have represented in poetic form the faiths and doubts, the hopes and fears, of the great heart of humanity which has throbbed through the generations, the time beat of the song of liberty and the march of progress.

Beginning with Crabbe, whose work divides the eighteenth from the nineteenth century, combining the old with the new spirit, the work goes down, in chronological order, according to the birth of the poet, to Samuel Taylor Coleridge; the times of Southey, Landor, Campbell, Moore, Byron, Shelley; from John Keats to Lord Lytton, which "marks the limits of a period remarkable rather for the number and variety of its lesser luminaries than for the all-eclipsing brilliance of any particular star"; the singers born between 1818 and 1830, "a period of great unrest in public life and of great variety in poetic output," and from the Tennyson brothers to the time of Arthur H. Clough, "a period distinguished by the poetry of Alfred Tennyson and Robert Browning."

The biographies have been written by authorities on the subject or by the official and authorized biographer of the poet. Among the names are those of the editor of the series, Walter Whyte, Horace G. Grosser, Roden Noel, (who writes on Byron;) Prof. Richard Garnett, (writing on Thomas Love Peacock, Carlyle, and others;) Samuel Waddington, Austin Dobson, J. H. Ingram, H. Buxton Forman, Hall Caine, (on Dante Gabriel Rossetti;) Richard Le Gallienne, (on Thomas Woolner, Roscoe, and others;) W. J. Collingwood, (on Ruskin;) Dr. Japp, Joseph Knight, and others.

These five volumes include some of the work of those poets who, "addressing themselves to the serious business of life, have endeavored to represent its varied phases and sought to solve its many problems." With these are included some of the dramatic poets. The remaining seven volumes of the set will contain the female poets of the century as well as the sacred poets and the writers of verse on society and humor. The books are thick 16mos, bound in red cloth. Each contains a frontispiece portrait of the most celebrated poet in that particular period.

Mathematics.

F. M. Saxelby, M. Sc., B. A., Head of the Mathematical Department at the Belfast Municipal Technical Institute, has written "A Course in Practical Mathematics," which Longmans, Green & Co. are about to issue. An idea of the treatment of the different branches of mathematics is given in the explanation of the section on trigonometry, in the preface. The author writes:

> In the chapters on trigonometry, for instance, while results are nowhere given without proof, the deductive treatment is, as far as possible, accompanied at every step by graphic or arithmetical verification, to enable the student to realize clearly his own experience of space, and to see that he is not dealing with an arbitrary system of symbols alone. Every one has in his own mind the fundamental notion of a rate of increase from which the different calculus took its rise, and this should be clearly defined before proceeding to the analytical process of differentiation. Accordingly, the subject has been arranged so that, after a course in plotting to fix the notion of the function of a variable clearly in the student's mind, he is introduced to the methods of differentiation by a chapter on rates of increase treated by arithmetical and graphic methods.

There are a suggested course of reading, some examination papers, and many mathematical tables, besides numerous diagrams.

BOSTON NOTES.

The Boss of Little Arcady—The Franciscan Missions—A Novel and Children's Books.

WHEN Mr. Harry Leon Wilson's "The Boss of Little Arcady" appears next month it will be found that, following the fashion prevailing among the younger authors, he has made it quite unlike either of his earlier books, and thus avoided the odious comparison dogging the footsteps of writers who, like Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Howells, are faithful to one type of fiction. "The Spenders" pictured the encounter between Western and Eastern standards; "The Lions of the Lord" was historical; the new book belongs to what may be called the farcically idyllic school. Its scene is a village so placed that a dweller therein may say both "back East" and "out West," and "isle and haven in a sea of land flattening away from it on every side," and a country sea withal. Its citizens are curious and gossip furiously, but their worst sin is occasional mild intoxication, and they are not vexed by the weariness, the fever, and the fret which annoyed Mr. Keats. Such small troubles as assail them are presented to the Boss, the editor of the weekly paper, to be allayed, and certainly come to an end, if not always by his skill. The hero is a one-armed veteran of the civil war, cherishing the dream of a lost love, and modestly incredulous of success of any species, and, like his townsmen, unconsciously happy. The heroine comes to him from her native South instead of his going thither to woo her, according to the accustomed scheme, and a devoted ex-slave also appears, but the author manages to prevent both of them from becoming purely sentimental, and so from gentle drollery to drollery the story makes its way to a happy ending. The book will make an entirely new set of readers for its author, yet will not alienate any friends whom he possesses. That the number of those friends is large is shown by the orders received daily by his publishers, the Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company, ever since the first announcement of the book.

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Mr. George Wharton James, the author of "In and Around the Grand Canyon" and "Indian Basketry," has prepared a somewhat elaborate work on the California Franciscan missions, a topic of which the East is almost completely ignorant. It is true that from time to time good illustrated papers touching one or another phase of the subject appear in the Pacific Coast magazines, but their influence hardly passes the Rockies, if, indeed, it comes beyond the Sierras. Mr. James has given much space to the mission architecture, which was, of course, essentially Spanish, although modified by the nature of the material at hand, and the chapter on this topic is written by Miss Irene Sargent of The Craftsman. Mr. James himself has carefully studied and minutely described the interior decorations of the churches, especially those produced in this country by the pupils of the Fathers, and he has given an account of the pictures at the missions, and very remarkable some of them are. He has also considered the story of "Ramona" as related to the mission, a matter interesting to all Mrs. Jackson's readers. The illustrations are reproductions from photographs of excellence always strange to the Atlantic coast, doubly pleasant to the eye since the coal strike caused Atlantic air to lose its transparency. Mr. James and his friend Mr. C. C. Pierce of Los Angeles have taken the pictures expressly for this work, which will be issued by Messrs. Little, Brown, & Co. as among the larger holiday books.

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For this week, the firm announces new editions of "Curly," by Mr. Roger Pocock; Mr. Oppenheim's "The Master Mummer," "The American Girl in Munich," by Miss Mabel W. Daniels, and "The Wood Carver of 'Lympus."

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The little Golden Rod Series, designed especially for children's book shelves, will be enlarged this year by five volumes: Ouida's "Kindelkind"; "A Small, Small Child," by E. Livingstone Prescott; "The Fairy of the Rhone," by A. Comyns Carr; "Helena's Wonder World," by Frances Hodges White, and Daudet's "La Belle Nivernaise."

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The indefatigable Miss Mary Haselton Wade, passing from her pleasant geographical studies in the Little Cousin Series to the field of history, has written two interesting books which will be published by the W. A. Wilde Company. The first begins a new series to be called "Uncle Sam's Old Time Stories," the narrative being put into the mouth of a patriotic American. The first volume will be "The Coming of the White Men," and will be illustrated by Mr. Sears Gallagher.

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The second book, "Ten Big Indians," will include biographies of ten tribes selected partly because of the [illegible]

ness of each to the others, and partly because of their connection with American history. This also will be illustrated by Mr. Gallagher, who has made ten pen-and-ink drawings for its pages.

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Miss Alice Brown will have a novel on the Autumn list of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., a novel of that New England rural life which she makes so much more vivid than the rivalry and struggles of that upper Bohemia which she now and then portrays. The title will be "Paradise," and cheerful confusion it will make among the booksellers with two books by Miss Phelps having the same word in the title, to say nothing of Mrs. Goodwin's "Four Roads to Paradise."

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The Contributors' Club of the August Atlantic opens with "A Secret Story," a revelation vouched for by the editors as "written by one of the oldest and most truly original of our American writers of fiction." It comes at the right moment to receive attention, for it tells of a psychical experience, but who is the writer?

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, July 28, 1905.

AN EXPLORER.

ACCOUNT OF AN EXPEDITION FROM PITTSBURGH TO THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. Performed in the Years 1819 and 1820. By Major S. H. Long. Vols. XIV. and XV. in "Early Western Travels, 1748-1846. Edited by Reuben Gold Thwaites. 8vo. Illustrated. Cleveland, Ohio: The Arthur H. Clark Company.

The account of Major S. H. Long's expedition from Pittsburg to the Rocky Mountains in 1819 and 1820, by order of John C. Calhoun, then Secretary of War, has been edited by the editor of the series of Early Western Travels, Reuben Gold Thwaites, author of various volumes on American exploration, from the notes of Major Long, Dr. T. Say, and others of the party, as compiled by Edwin James, botanist and geologist to the expedition. Mr. Gold Thwaites has provided the notes, introduction, index, and other material. The text followed is that of the London edition of 1823.

The Long journal will be in four parts, the first two of which are now out. The explorations described were the outcome of the Yellowstone expedition, that ill-starred project which had been designed to establish military posts on the Upper Missouri for the purposes of protecting the fur trade, controlling the Indian tribes, and lessening British influence. The object of the new expedition was to acquire "as thorough and accurate knowledge as may be practicable of a portion of our country which is daily becoming more interesting, but which is as yet imperfectly known," as Calhoun pointed out in his outline of the plan and objects in the orders to Major Long. According to these orders the expedition was to have explored the Missouri and its principal branches, as well as the Red, Arkansas, and Mississippi Rivers above the Missouri. It also was instructed to keep a journal of "everything interesting in relation to soil, face of the country, water courses and productions, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral."

Owing to the state of the National finances during 1821, the travels and researches of the expedition were far less extensive than contemplated by these orders, the means necessary for further prosecution of the objects of the expedition having been withheld. This is the view taken by James in his preface to the Philadelphia edition of the work, which is here included. But Mr. Gold Thwaites holds that the real cause for the little achievements of the expedition was the indifference of the party to instructions, as well as its inefficency, as indicated in the readiness with which the explorers relinquished their efforts to penetrate the mountains at the cañons of the Platte and Arkansas and the failure to find the sources of the Platte and the Red.

Of special importance in the work, besides the descriptions of the journeys from place to place and the exploration of the Canadian River, is the account of the aborigines. "As an authoritative source of knowledge of the sociology of the Kansas and Omaha tribes, the 'Account' has no rival," writes Mr. Gold Thwaites.

Macmillan Pocket Editions.

The Macmillan Company is issuing in the Miniature Series of Great Writers, edited by G. C. Williamson, "Defoe," by Albinia Wherry, author of "Greek Sculpture with Story and Song," &c. It treats of Defoe's career, his work as author and journalist, his various writings, "Robinson Crusoe," &c. It includes a bibliography and an abbreviated list of Defoe's works. There are also several portraits of Defoe, fac similes, &c. The same house also brings out "Sketches by Boz," in the Illustrated Pocket edition of Dickens, appearing in two styles, cloth and leather, with the original illustrations by George Cruikshank and other matter which was included in the first edition of the book. It is printed on thin, opaque paper, and [illegible]

LEVASSEUR'S ERRORS.

The Translation of His "Elements of Political Economy," a Somewhat Disappointing Book.*

THIS exposition of what the French economist M. Levasseur believes to be the fundamental principles of economic science owes its existence in English to the translator's belief that it will help English-speaking students to understand better a difficult subject, and to make more discriminating use of its data. M. Levasseur practically follows the old four-fold division of the science. The first two parts, production and distribution, he includes in the first phase; exchange constitutes the second phase and the third part, while consumption, the end of all economic activity, forms the third phase and fourth part. He sees that the old division is not philosophical, but he has not the courage to abandon it altogether. As a matter of fact, neither distribution nor exchange is a phenomenon inherent in the science of wealth, as is the case with production and consumption. The former depend upon co-operation in production, but the latter exist wherever there is human life.

The endeavors to state scientific laws are crude. Here is a definition of value, Page 184: "Value is a relation of quantity established between two products or services by exchange. It is regulated principally by the law of offer and demand." We nowhere find that the author has adopted the Austrian theory of final utility, which may perhaps be called the cornerstone of modern science of economics.

The only effort to present the law of wages is on Page 122: "Labor tends to sell itself for what it is worth—i. e., to obtain a remuneration equal to the utility it creates." This is an inexact statement of the productivity theory of wages. The most scientific formulation of the law of wages has been made by Clark, who has applied the Austrian method of obtaining the law of value to the problem of wages. Equally crude is the statement of the law of interest: "Interest is regulated principally—first, by the general state of social wealth, which tends to lower the rate as that wealth becomes greater; second, by the activity of enterprise and the productivity of capital which tend to raise interest according as they themselves are greater," Page 113.

A remark concerning interest on Page 114 is not to be accepted offhand. If interest is "too low, it ceases to encourage the formation of capital." Eminent economists have held that low interest encourages savings and the growth of capital, for the capitalist will strain every nerve to prevent the income of his family from decreasing and their social status from deteriorating. This means that the growth of capital is self-accelerating rather than self-retarding, and that a steady decline in the rates of interest does not discourage the growth of capital. The Ricardian theory of rent as a differential is retained unmodified.

M. Levasseur is always orthodox. "The theory of free trade," he says, "is based on sound economic principles," Page 253. Upon doctrines tainted with heresy, his animadversions are uniformly severe. "Socialist doctrines substitute for natural distribution under a régime of liberty an artificial distribution by authority, which, like all systems inconsistent with freedom of contract, would result in impairing the productive forces of society," Page 143. On the money question he says: "The single standard is a more logical system, because it furnishes a measure which is fixed—if not as to value, at least as to substance," Page 201. The question of deferred payments, which agitated us so violently some years ago, receives no adequate attention. Whether the borrower pays his debt in an appreciated or depreciated currency, he says, is of "minor importance," Page 193. He has evidently no sympathy with the advocates of land nationalisation. Speaking of the "unearned increment" in land values, which struck Henry George as so unjust, he asks: "How can we estimate the added value exactly and separate it from the original value, and is it not just that he who must risk lower values should likewise get the benefit of added values?" Page 97. "The objections advanced to property in land do not bear serious examination," Page 99.

The usefulness of the book is impaired for the reason that the great industrial and economic questions of the day receive the scantest treatment. Monopolistic production is virtually ignored. The vital questions of unionism and strikes are dismissed in one page. There is no index and no list of references. A few, but only a few, of the great economists are mentioned in the text. After being told (Page 7) that a treatise on political economy may be divided into four parts, the reader will be astonished to arrive at Part V. on Page 126. "Finance" is the title of this part; it is apparently unconnected with production, distribution, exchange, or consumption. This, of course, is absurd. But, strangely enough, this last part, which has no logical reason for existence, contains a discussion of taxation, which is about the best thing in the whole book.

On the whole the work is disappointing. It is decidedly inferior to several good textbooks which already exist in English.

A UNION SLAVEHOLDER.

LIFE OF GEORGE R. SMITH, Founder of Sedalia, Mo. In Its Relations to the Political, Economic, and Social Life of Southwestern Missouri, Before and During the Civil War. By Samuel Bannister Harding, Ph. D., Junior Professor of History in Indiana University, Sedalia, Mo. Privately printed.

The present volume contains—along with much matter of rather narrow personal and family interest—a good deal that will serve as grist for the ultimate historian. George Rappeen Smith was a native of Powhatan County, Va., born in 1804. His father emigrated to Kentucky soon afterward, and there the lad grew up to manhood and married Melita Ann, daughter of Gen. David Thomson, a neighbor, also a Virginian by birth. In 1833 Smith and Thomson, his father-in-law, both moved to Missouri with their slaves and household furniture. Smith was a Whig and active in his party. He was also a frequent, if generally unsuccessful, candidate for office, inclining as time went on more and more (in spite of his slave holding) to a Northern view of the great question of the time. He became first a Know Nothing and then a Republican, and at the critical time when Missouri wavered in the balance was active in keeping her in the Union.

During a part of the crisis G. R. Smith was Adjutant General of the State. Again he was instrumental in abolishing slavery in Missouri, seeing that step as a necessary consequence of the resolution to stand by the Union. Gen. Smith was not in field service at any time, but after the war he was an active and radical Republican, a hater of Andrew Johnson, and an eager adherent of the harsh policy toward the conquered States instituted by Thaddeus Stevens and his colleagues in Congress. Gen. Smith was also closely connected with the building of the Pacific Railway, and, as the sub-title of this book states, was founder of the Town of Sedalia, Mo. The name was made by adding the termination "alia" to the pet name of one of his daughters.

The value of the book lies in two things. First, a number of letters, written by and to Gen. Smith in the period before the war, letters which amid a vast heap of chaff contain useful grain, and afford sidelights on the politics of the period. Second, certain portions of the reminiscences of Gen. Smith's daughters, especially those which deal with life in the West and slavery as practiced by a man somewhat anti-slavery in his notions. These two daughters, Mrs. M. E. Smith and Mrs. S. E. Cotton, seem chiefly responsible for the book, which they dedicate "To the Union men of the South."

Organic Chemistry.

Longmans, Green & Co. will send out immediately "A Systematic Course of Practical Organic Chemistry," by Lionel G. Radcliffe and Frank S. Sinnatt, both of the Municipal School of Technology, Manchester, England. In preparing the course, it is pointed out in the brief preface that the authors "have taken care to select, as far as possible, only such experiments in illustration of typical reactions as can be performed by a student working two consecutive periods, or in all about five hours a week." All illustrations of apparatus to be used have been omitted. The objects of the "course," the authors write, have been to induce the student "to think, to read his theoretical textbooks, to work intelligently and exactly, and to recognise the connected character of the study of practical and theoretical organic chemistry." It is not intended to give the student an "elaborate" knowledge of organic preparation work and quantitative methods.

The volume is printed on one side of the page, the opposite one having been left blank, presumably for additional notes by the student. It has been divided into "exercises," beginning with a consideration of the detection of carbon, nitrogen, bromine, sulphur, iodine, &c.; on the preparation of certain organic acids, the preparation and properties of nitrile and of esters, the preparation of ethereal salts of the alcohols, &c.; the compounds of benzine, on ultimate analysis, and a special part for students advanced in the subject closes the book.

Book News.

The leading article in the August number of Book News is by Ellis P. Oberholtser and treats of "Early Pennsylvania Poets." Other articles are "John Hay's Place in Letters," by Talcott Williams; "FitzGerald and Omar Khayyam," by Albert M. Henry; a sonnet called "Venice," by John R. Hayes; reviews of new books, including history, biography, [illegible]

CURRENT COMMENT ON LITERARY TOPICS.

Views of Observers of Books and Men, Wise and Whimsical, Prejudiced and Fair.

Youth and Maturity in Old and Modern Fiction.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" stands alone in the whole Shakespeare portfolio for the portrayal of romantic young love. The more closely we examine, the more we are astonished at the remarkably small number of such examples in all literature; here and there an "Aucassin and Nicolette," a "Paul and Virginia," or a "Hermann and Dorothea."

The idyllic charm of the old, old story is perennial. But it is a simple strain, so that, even in romances, it has usually been blended with others in accord with it—of knightly adventure, of mystical quests, and of worldly aspirations, martial, political, and social—or, to make the effect more brilliant and complex, with sharply discordant strains—of jealousy, hatred, and every evil passion in the infernal index. The story of Isabella, as told in the Decameron and afterward in Keats's poem, "The Pot of Basil," is a striking example of this elemental mixture, and in "The Eve of St. Agnes" the element of mystery is predominant, as in nearly every production, good or bad, which marked the revival of romanticism in England and Germany.

Probably a careful survey of modern fiction, from George Eliot's "Adam Bede" to Howells's latest novel, would show that youth has had more prominence in it and has been more truthfully portrayed than in any earlier period of the art.

We Americans are probably deceived in our estimate of the proportion allotted to stories of young romantic love in present as compared with past fiction, because we are thinking not so much of novels as of short magazine stories. For, whatever change may have come over the good novel of our day, from a finer art and more realistic aim, it is slight as compared with that which distinguishes the magazine short stories set before us now from month to month from those of fifty years ago. We do not forget that the popular novel of that time was likely to be something extremely sentimental, like "The Wide, Wide World" and "The Lamplighter," but there were then also, and running serially in this magazine, novels of a very different character, the best examples of Victorian fiction. On the other hand, the short story most in demand for American readers was the downright love story, appealing to a crude and half-awakened sensibility.

Against this retrospect it is not strange that we should note a wide departure. It is especially noteworthy that where love happens still to be the story writer's theme, it is in most cases the concern of people already married rather than of young lovers. The vast disproportion of marriage stories at the present time is maintained even if we exclude unhappy divorce stories, to which writers are strongly tempted, because the violation of solemn vows is more strikingly dramatic than the shifting of a fickle fancy in a free field. These stories, where marriage is pointedly the theme, are mostly written by married women. It is the world they live in. As one of these writers, who has been producing this kind of stories for a generation, and who began it before it was the fashion, writes us, "Marriage, like conduct, is three-fourths of life." There it is, the real reason.—H. M. Alden in The Editor's Study, August Harper's.

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No Silent "N" in "An" in These Enlightened Days.

The antiquated form that Mr. Kipling chose for the title of his new story, "An Habitation Enforced," has provoked much discussion. Most of those who have taken part in the discussion, so far as its echoes are heard in the press, seem, however, to overlook the fact that Mr. Kipling is an Englishman with all the faults of that honorable station. But a writer in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES keeps the first of these facts in mind, though he neglects, if he understands, the second. He writes in this condescending and supposedly learned vein:

"The ancient Greeks represented the aspirate by a comma inverted, or reversed, over the aspirated letter, which seems to indicate that in very early days, as now, the aspirate was no consonant.

"Mr. Kipling is perfectly correct in entitling his book 'An Habitation Enforced,' though we are equally correct, following the law of 'usage' in such matters, in pronouncing the title 'A Habitation Enforced,' it being so much easier to say 'A Habitation' than to say 'An Habitation.'

"Surely the language is as much entitled to the 'n' mute in 'an,' when convenience or usage demands it, as to the 'h' mute in 'honor.'"

As if the usage of the Hellenes had anything whatever to do with the case! It is hopeless to blaze away at such blank walls of ignorance, but it may be worth while to suggest that the writers who use "an" before a word beginning with an "h" that is properly sounded, and not silent, are invariably careless about sounding the "h." It is very probable that Mr. Kipling reads his title as "A Nabitation Henforced." He may not add the "h" to "enforced," but in all reason he should consistently do so. He probably prefers also "an hundred," "an union," "an unit," "an one."

As to the silent "n" in "an," this is an utter absurdity at this day. Some sleeping centuries ago it was a familiar thing in our language, and we can see the effect of it in some words—of dropping the final "n" in "an" or of carrying it on to the following word, as Mr. Kipling apparently does in his title. The word "newt" is properly "ewt," the initial "n" having been borrowed by careless usage from the article "an." The same is true of "orange," which should have an initial "n," as the word comes from "narangi," "naranj," or "naranja," according as one wishes to derive it through the Hindi, Arabic, or Spanish. Readers of Elizabethan literature will recall that the "n" in "an" was carried over frequently in the word "uncle," which Shakespeare and other writers often use as "nuncle." But as Shakespeare failed to perpetuate this form, so we may rest easy as to the effect of Mr. Kipling's "Nabitation."—Columbia (S. C.) State.

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One English Critic's Opinion of the Plots of Dickens.

For it was in plot that Dickens, as everybody knows, was weakest. He observed with a freshness and keenness which scarcely any, perhaps no other, writer has ever equaled. He did not correlate or synthesize. Time after time he was content to string his wonderful characters, with all their oddities—their "humors," as Ben Jonson would have called them—together in the thread of some impossible intrigue or imbroglio, borrowed from that shadowy land where all the old plots go to when they are dead and done with. He went to life for his men and women; he opened up a vast kingdom of which few before him had ever guessed the existence; life itself he passed by. Actuality is the most striking feature of his details; his synthesis lacks it altogether. His plot is not dependent on character. It is rarely that the fortunes of his people are the result of their nature and environment. He loved them and their little ways, and seemed to care about nothing further. So long as he could show their oddities, their "humors," he had no thought to show the interaction of character and circumstance, but was content to spin any kind of plot, of which he pulled the strings as he would. The result was that absence of unity, that arbitrariness that is the secret of the difficulty of making plays out of his works. The characters live; the story is nothing like life.—London Academy.

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Once More That Sleeping Sword.

The Nashville Banner is correct in pronouncing McLandburgh Wilson's four lines better than any of those offered as improvements. The chief reason is that Wilson's clever drift is not accurately caught by the other rhymesters. It is necessary not merely that the first two lines be engaging in their nature, but that they present an introductory antithesis which has a logical connection with the closing couplet and forms a natural approach to it. The Landmark ventures the following and calls for judgment on it:

A man of peace he is, but weeps
For men-of-war by scores;
His sword within its scabbard sleeps,
But, mercy, how it snores!
—Norfolk Landmark.

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Every Honor Paid to Crabbe but One.

There is to be a George Crabbe celebration at Aldeburgh in September. Every honor is now paid to Crabbe except that of reading him. The scenery and human life of Aldeburgh are vividly described in Crabbe's poems. Here he was born, and here he practiced, with little profit, as a surgeon.—London Globe.

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Cisatlantic Poets Examined Through British Critical Spectacles.

Pantheism has two pitfalls; one is the exaltation of inanimate things to the level of man, the other the debasement of man to the level of inanimate things. Into the first, Mr. Bliss Carman falls sheer; Mr. C. G. D. Roberts looks as if he were going to fall into the second, and then saves himself by one remarkable poem.

Mr. Bliss Carman continues to imitate Browning. The two poems, "The Word at St. Kavin's" and "Christmas Eve at St. Kavin's" would never have been written but for "Rabbi Ben Ezra," and the inspiration of "Above the Gaspereau" comes from the same volumes. * * * The optimism of Browning, too, Mr. Carman's readers will have come to expect, and they will not be disappointed of it, nor of the elements of evolutionism and transcendentalism which go to make up his creed. * * * There is no denying that out of his blend Mr. Carman produces some brave and pulsing verse, with a swift flow of melody and a fine facility in rhyme. But so didactic a poet, a poet who compels one to use all those long words in "ism, compels one also to examine what he has to say. The result of analysis in the conclusion that Mr. Carman proves his point by false premises. The poet who sent the staggard to the ant stopped short of claiming for his model a conscious virtue; Mr. Carman makes moral agents of fir trees—his "initiate gospeller firs"—

So year after year, slow ring upon ring,
they have grown,
Putting infinite long-laving care into
leafage and cone;

And again:

Behold the fir trees, how unswerved they
are!
Native to sun and storm,
They cringe not nor conform,
Save to the gentle law their sound heart
knows;
Each day enough for them
To rise, come, branch, and stone,
A leaf-breadth higher in their tall repose.

Is that argument, or misused illustration? When Mr. Carman writes of his garden flowers—

When the dark pansies nod to say
Good morning to the marigolds,
Their velvet taciturnity
Reveals as much as it withholds.

I always half expect to hear
Some hint of what they mean to do;
But never is their fine reserve
Betrayed beyond a smile or two,

we welcome a pretty piece of fancy. When we find him moralizing his fir trees, and—stranger still in a poem which has evolution for its very backbone—talking of

The large primeval mood,
Leisure and amplitude,

and of the "primal ecstasy and poise," we can only regret that his ideas are undigested, and that he suffers from an uncritical facility which lets him hurry on without reflecting whether his collected reasons for his faith are disentangled, and whether such lines as these are anything but doggerel:

All selfish gain at best
Brings but profound unrest
And inward loss, despite our loud pre-
tensions.
Think therefore what it is,
What surety of bliss,
To be absolved from burdensome pos-
sessions!

Still, bravery and joy are qualities not too common in modern poetry to be welcome. We welcome them again in Mr. Charles G. D. Roberts, a poet more sparing in his output, a writer of fine, nervous lyrics, a strong and manly lover, with a dash of tender humor in him. He is less argumentative and less didactic than Mr. Carman; he is poet first and teacher afterward. He is content to feel his pantheism without arguing it out in verse. * * * Mr. Lloyd Mifflin is a writer whose verses are much read and admired in America. To us he seems to lack character and poetic stability. His emotions vary between the fine and the exceedingly commonplace, and his verses between beauty and banality. * * * On occasions he is out in his scansion, and in his grammar. But this is to show Mr. Mifflin at his worst. His best, though never quite free from the intrusion of the second-best word, shows a power of sympathetic description, usually sad, that leaves its mood behind it.—London Times.

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George Sand's "Confidences" in Her Literary Circle.

A brilliant and sparkling account of the Diner Magny—that famous weekly restaurant whereat there assembled such literary banqueters as George Sand, Flaubert, Sainte-Beuve, Dumas fils, the Goncourts—is given in the new volume of Mme. Adam's "Reminiscences." What strikes the English reader is not so much the brilliancy as the audacity of the conversation. The question debated was: Ought a woman novelist to be a grande amoureuse?

"So far," said George Sand, "the only reproach that one can bring against women writers is that they have loved too much. The proof of that? I find it in my own heart."

"You?" exclaimed Dumas. "Why, you have only loved the dummies who were to serve as the future heroes of your books—marionettes that you dressed up and made rehearse their parts. Is that to love?"

"Look at us," interposed Flaubert. "We are four male writers of some account. Are we great lovers?"

"I don't know, and I don't care," George Sand retorted. "But it is foolish to say that—to quote only the four last—Mme. de Staël, Mme. d'Agoult, Mme. de Girardin, and I have not been four 'grandes amoureuses.' It still remains, I think, to be proved that it is possible for a pretty woman who writes and has great talent to be content to be a mere wife, simple and affectionate."

The reminiscence is very piquant if we try to find an English analogy to it, and to picture whichever of our own women novelists we consider the greatest thus frankly boasting of her emotional experiences across the dinner table to four eminent male rivals—say, to Mr. Meredith, Mr. Hardy, Mr. Anthony Hope, and Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. It has an added piquancy when we remember how long and distinguished, in this case, was the list of lovers, including Jules Sandeau, Prosper Mérimée, Alfred de Musset, and Chopin. It was not without reason that this grande amoureuse said at the close of her life: "My heart is a cemetery." Still less without reason was it that Jules Sandeau, her first lover, who forsook her for a washerwoman, retorted: "Her heart a cemetery? It is a necropolis."—London Academy.

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More Literature of the Occult.

The current number of The Occult Review contains an article by Miss Nora Chesson, revealing some of her psychic experiences of another world. The article cannot fail to interest the many lov-

An English Literary View of Andrew Jackson.

ers of her poetry. The article closes with a remarkable personal passage: "Since this article was written and while it was in the printer's hands I have had the most remarkable spiritual manifestations of my life, manifestations shared by a companion in whose intellectual plane there was neither room nor welcome for any conviction of a continued existence after death, an indestructible individuality. But the room has been made, the welcome has been gained."—London Globe.

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A typical American of the old school is painted at full length in the late Mr. Basil's biography of Andrew Jackson, which is dedicated to Mr. Roosevelt, as "the embodiment in our times of the Jacksonian spirit." This grim old fighter was an earlier apostle of that doctrine of the strenuous life which the present President preaches in and out of season. It is true that Jackson had to deal with a much less complex task than that which nowadays confronts the occupant of the White House. He lives in history as a fighter pure and simple; as Franklin said of Paul Jones, he was "more kinds of a fighting man" than most who are recorded in American history. His political career is uninteresting in comparison with his military achievements.—London Athenæum.

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Calamities of a Publisher.

We shall all look forward with lively interest to the book which Mr. John Murray promises to write under the title, "The Calamities of a Publisher; or, Some Authors Diagnosed." It is a fine, spacious title, and on that Mr. Murray is to be congratulated meanwhile. As everybody knows, a good title is as a treasure, and then there is so much that might be said within the scope of this one. Authors diagnosed—and by a publisher! That would be a turning of the tables, for usually the process goes on the other way about. But how necessary the publisher still is we see in the circumstance that while Mr. Murray has not yet written any book he has edited, or assisted with, some two hundred works. "What's her royalty?" one lady author asked about another. If Mr. Murray had difficulty in replying, the answer, in his own case, would, perhaps, have been very simple.—The Book Monthly, London.

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Mr. Boynton's Byron Article in The New York Times Book Review.

Prof. Boynton seems to be surprised that Brandes should describe Byron as the greatest English poet of his time; but there is nothing strange in such an estimate, outside of England and America. That has been the settled opinion of Continental Europe; and there is less likelihood that it will change altogether than that the current opinion of England and America will be modified to blend with it. Doubtless Brandes exalts Byron too much, sets aside too lightly his serious faults in character and conduct, and mistakes at times his affectation for sincerity; but he comes far closer to critical sanity than his reviewer, who writes with an intense hatred, altogether apart from the purpose of criticism. The contrast between author and reviewer is best illustrated in their estimates of "Don Juan," as given by Prof. Boynton. * * *

It might be said that in denouncing "Don Juan" Prof. Boynton has suggested, in sharp outline, his own character; but it would be unfair and even cruel to hold him to full responsibility for his uncritical condemnation. His attitude is that of a professor of English literature in a great school for boys; and no doubt he has fallen into the habit of considering the poem in relation to boys, to whom its love scenes are a temptation, and often a source of injury. But it is one of those peculiar works of literature which men enjoy in middle life as much as they did in youth, though for different reasons.—Joseph O'Conner in The Rochester Post-Express.

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Why Edward FitzGerald Was a Great Critic.

Side by side with his love of the great writers of the past lay a more delicate perception of the real worth or unworth of his contemporaries than belonged to any other man of his day. He knew exactly what was good in Tennyson and what was not. He knew as the mass of Philistines of his day did not know that "In Memoriam" and "The Idylls" were ephemeral philosophising in verse and not true poetry. He knew as even Mr. Swinburne did not how bad was "Aurora Leigh," and he knew with Mr. Swinburne how thrice bad were most of the novels of the much-worshipped George Eliot. He was, in short, a great critic.—Clement Shorter in The London Sphere.

LITERARY SNAPSHOTS.

Some Impressions of Famous Writers from Henry W. Nevinson's New Book.

SOMETHING has already been said in THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW of Henry W. Nevinson's new volume of collected literary impressions and appreciations, "Books and Personalities," (New York: The John Lane Company.) The book contains studies and articles contributed to many periodicals by Mr. Nevinson, who is a critic with the power of graphic expression, and brings a fresh and original mind to the treatment of old themes. We append a selection of his most striking appreciations of English and foreign authors:

HEINE'S LYRICS.

ENGLISHMEN demand two qualities chiefly from a lyric poet—the two qualities of reality and brevity. And if that is so, Heine should be especially dear to us. The poems of his maturity are always of present interest and unmistakable meaning. In all his works I only know one where the intention is not perfectly clear, ("Nachtliche Fahrt.") And as to brevity, the average length of his songs is not more than twelve or sixteen short lines; many of the best only run to eight; some to four.

This excellent gift of brevity and the self-restraint which relies so much on the understanding of the reader is at the root of a peculiar quality most characteristic of Heine, but hard to fix and define. I have heard it called lyrical irony. It is a sudden reserve at the very moment when emotion is at its height, a refusal to do more than hint at the depth of feeling in the poet's mind. It comes quickly, generally at the end of a poem, sometimes almost with a shock, and it is a sure defense against sentimentality and the boredom which a long rhapsody of personal and intimate feelings almost always produces.

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GOETHE.

GOETHE is the bridge from another age to our own. Belonging to both, and equally set in the earlier and later times, he carries us, as it were, across a gulf of extraordinary change. In his career the whole thought of the age is reflected. From stage to stage he followed every movement of the world, where he did not himself lead it. Each of his works and every point of his life is representative of an epoch such as is rarely witnessed among mankind. He grew with the rapid growth of years. "I have always been like a snake," he used to say, "I cast my slough and start afresh."

As a creative artist perhaps he does not stand quite so high as when all the world was reading "Werther," or when the fragments of "Faust" filled the poets of Europe with astonishment. Probably few Englishmen read him now with the enthusiastic hope which Carlyle's early writings inspired for at least one generation. It is true that in the most barren of his fifty volumes the literary scavenger may still light upon jewels of wisdom, the brighter for their unexpectedness. But in the writings of a man whose interests were so wide there is inevitably much of only temporary value. There is much, too, that is chilled by German pedantry and that stiff "privy-councillor" style at which even Germans laugh, though they endure tedium with pathetic meekness. Intensely observant in art and criticism though he was, it is seldom that Goethe's works reach the true perfection of art itself. Think of "Meister," how the first part sprawls over its volumes, and the second part has about as much artistic value as a shot load of bricks. But when we have said the very worst that can be said—when we have recognized his temptation to diffuseness, his tendency to fragments, and a peculiar solemnity in dealing with subjects which, to most of us, appear little less trivial than a collector's hobbies—we must then remember that, after all, we are dealing thus lightly with one of the chief creative intellects of the world. This was the man who conceived the anguished passion of "Werther" and the passionate happiness of the "Roman Elegies." He was the poet of songs which even Heine declared to be the sweetest ever sung. Here is the creator of Philine, the child of earth, and of the "Beautiful Soul," the bride of heaven, and of Mignon, the spirit of the south, and Gretchen, the supreme example of human pathos, and Wagner, the type of learned stupidity, and Faust, the unappeased and restless soul of modern mankind, and Mephisto, the modern devil, one of the most profoundly significant figures in all creative art. Those are poems and living characters which have passed into the general heritage of man. After all, the achievement is not bad.

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MATTHEW ARNOLD.

CRITICS who lightly dismiss Matthew Arnold as a Greek mind appearing in un-Hellenic days, do injustice to a character which strove with religious diligence to make its culture a "study of perfection." They remain blind to the very side which Arnold himself always declared to be the most important of any. His notebook's constant reference to "Thy Law," as it is understood in the Psalms, and to the principle of eternity, which he almost identifies with the same law, are proof of his lifelong occupation with conduct—and what he liked to call Hebraism. But there again comes in that characteristic we noticed above. Keeping his eye always fixed on England, he found that in England there is a strong tendency to exaggerate his Hebraism (the word is not satisfactory, but he has made it familiar) to the exclusion of knowledge, to the exclusion of "sweetness and light"; and so it blocked the path of culture, which is "the harmonious expansion of all the powers which make the beauty and worth of our human nature." He saw that the strictness of conscience inculcated by "Hebraism" was not preventing our aristocracy from becoming, as he used to say, materialized barbarians, or our middle classes from becoming a brutalised populace. And it was for this reason that he insisted upon the "sweetness and light," the "sweet reasonableness," for which the English as a race did not appear to be distinguished. For this reason he advocated the "free play of consciousness" around an abuse or proposal of reform rather than the far easier belief in "machinery," which is the besetting sin of English political thought. Greatness, he saw, has nothing to do with commerce or coal or iron or wealth in any form. Greatness has nothing to do with "machinery," whether political or social. "Greatness is a spiritual condition worthy to excite love, interest, and admiration," and it was at that spiritual condition that he himself aimed throughout a life of rigorous endeavor and almost inhuman restraint. Inhuman? Well, his books won for him interest, they won for him admiration; but has any one on their account given him "the greatest of these three"?

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STOICISM AND EPICTETUS.

WHEN we speak of Stoics, even of such an affable and benign type as Epictetus, we seem to see a procession of gray forms, enveloped in togas, stalking unmoved through this dirty puddle of a world and betraying their mental torture only by the fixity of their smile. We know they are good men and true, we know they follow virtue, and would be turned from their path by no anguish and no form of death. We know they alone stand for righteousness when she is sorely beset. We should know all that, even if they were not continually mentioning the fact. We know also that they want to be nice to us and not to put themselves in any way above their fellow-men. We hear them imploring each other to try to enjoy life with other people—as if that were a mighty difficult task! When we meet them they manufacture a laugh, and set themselves with superhuman effort to be pleasant, like philanthropists entertaining the poor with educational games in the East End. For all this we are grateful, for we can imagine what effort must cost them. We recognize their virtue. In the slight chilliness and melancholy of their demeanor we see the mood of good men wandering between two worlds. We admire their positivism, the constancy with which they refuse to put off with any fond dream that the laws of reason and arithmetic will not allow. We admire their "passionate coldness." But as poor bedraggled and bespattered mortals, we take leave to remark that it is a passionate warmth rather than coldness that moves the sun and the other stars.

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RUSKIN.

UNDERLYING his wildest visions and most paradoxical laments was the perfectly solid basis of practical truth. When all is said, the heath of all his long endeavor lay in the discovery—not so very startling or ecstatic, one would have thought—that the workman is of more importance than the work, and that, as far as beauty goes, it is no good painting pretty pictures and talking about art as long as the life of most people is spent in dreary or disgusting ugliness, and the usual accompaniment of growth and progress is the poisoning or disfigurement of nature. Those propositions appear sane enough, and indeed it was the sanity of his work more even than its imaginative charm which gave him his power. Perhaps that is why the last words I ever heard him speak have always remained so clearly in my mind. It was during his last journey abroad, in the midst of the mountains he loved best. "There are, of course, good people still," he said to me with his half smile, "but they seem to spend all their time in undoing the harm the others have done—in nursing, reforming the East End, teaching idiots, and so on, while the healthy and hopeful are neglected." But it is the sane, and not the sick, who talk of Ruskin as an impracticable madman who wrote good prose. It is pleasant to remember such words.

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GEORGE MEREDITH.

THERE are men of letters who wear a shut-up, indoor look. Their faces are like the windows of a sick chamber; we dimly divine the invalid and delicately curtained soul within. But the very look of Meredith tells of the open sky, where the sun marches, and the winds pipe, and the thunderclouds mass their battalions. He might have sailed with Drake; he would have made a fine leader of forlorn hopes and a fine hunter. He "blows the horn of the wild old forest."

His is the head of an orator, too—a Greek orator, like Pericles, whose words the historian might have entreglstered as an everlasting possession. The great mouth opens almost four square. It is an attic mask, a magician's cave. A spirit seems to be speaking, not with it, but through it, and on a broad scale of sound comes the voice, full, unhesitating and distinct to the last letter, like the voice of one who has spoken much among the waves. We feel that, as Mendelssohn said of Goethe, he could shout like a hundred warriors. Perhaps his slowly increasing deafness had made his utterance even more remarkable when last I saw him; but in earlier days also his words fell rather in superb monologue than in conversation.

There is no effort about the language; the great sentences are thrown out with lavish opulence—the careless opulence of Nature at her kindest. There is no pausing for figures, wit, or epigrams; they come of themselves, as water follows water from a spring. It is the style of his books. There is the same concentration, the same fullness, and the same irony; but it is all simpler because more unstudied, and whereas some pages of the books have become difficult and dark, the effect of the spoken word when first it is uttered is wholly illumination and delight. He appears almost to think in pictures and symbols; a comely lady and mature becomes to him at once "a calm Autumn day—and in the morning." In speaking of society conversation he at once sees a flock of sheep jumping a ditch in turn; a burst of laughter makes a gap; there is a pause; then the rest come hurrying over—"some of them falling short, their hind feet struggling over the edge."

SIBERIA.

SIXTEEN YEARS IN SIBERIA. By Leo Deutch. Translated by Helen Chisholm. With Notes and a Brief Summary of the Revolutionary Movement in Russia. Cheap edition. 8vo. Pp. 376. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.

With all the new interest which invests internal conditions in Russia to-day—and especially so-called administrative measures—the actual workings of the bureaucratic machinery of repression—a new edition of Leo Deutch's book of his experiences as a man under trial and as a prisoner in Siberia is very welcome. This Deutch or Deuc of Deitch, as his name is variously approximated—actual transliteration of Russian into English being impossible—became in 1874 one of the body of young reformers called propagandists, who set themselves so eagerly and so injudiciously to the awakening of the Russian people. Deutch was concerned in the attempted violent taking off of a fellow-propagandist who had turned informer. He was arrested, but escaped. Others involved were less fortunate, and were duly executed. This book tells how, after a residence for a time in Switzerland, Deutch (now called by another name) undertook in 1884 to smuggle revolutionary literature through Germany into Russia. At Freiburg he was caught with the goods on him, and, being identified as his proper self, was turned over to the Russian police. These, though they took him as a common extraditable criminal, turned him over at once to the political powers, who banished him to Siberia.

The chief part of his book tells of his convict life, and the impression given is rather one of the anachronistic character of Russians and Russian ways than one of particular cruelty toward the prisoners. Eventually Deutch escaped by way of Vladivostok and Japan and came to Hawaii, and thence to America.

The first edition of this very interesting and informing book—into the detailed merits of which it is not necessary to go here—was printed in October, 1906. It has since been four times reprinted, and the present edition is reinforced by a preface which explains some contemporary Russian developments—especially in the matter of Government controlled trades unions. It was one of these "legalised" trades unions, says the translator, which organised "that procession of unarmed strikers who with their wives and children marched to the Winter Palace in Petersburg to present a petition to the Czar on Jan. 22, 1905, and were massacred in large numbers by the troops under Government orders."

Philosophical Lectures.

The last lectures delivered by the late Prof. Henry Sidgwick of the University of Cambridge, and author of "The Principles of Political Economy," "Philosophy: Its Scope and Relations," "The Development of European Polity," &c., have been collected in a volume by James Ward of Trinity College, Cambridge, England, which the Macmillan Company is bringing out under the title, "Lectures on the Philosophy of Kant and Other Philosophical Lectures and Essays."

The first part of the book consists of lectures given by Prof. Sidgwick as part of a long course on metaphysics, which he delivered for the last time in the academic year 1899-1900. The author had intended to fill the gap between the Kant lectures and those on Green and Spencer with a sketch of the influence of post-Kantian philosophy on English thought. But death prevented this, so that the two fragments have been placed as an appendix to the last Kant lecture still to an introductory to those on Spencer. The second portion of the volume contains articles all of which, with the exception of that on "The Sophists," have been reprinted from Mind. Some of the lectures were left unfinished, but certain other fragments have been appended to them to show on what lines the author intended to complete them.

The book contains, besides the lectures on Kant, three lectures on Green and two on Spencer, and essays, besides the one above mentioned, on the "Coherence of Empirical Philosophy," "A Dialogue on Time and Common Sense," "The Philosophy of Common Sense," and "Criteria of Truth and Error."

CARNEGIE BOOKS.

The publications of the Carnegie Institute at Washington, now issued, some in octavo and some in quarto volumes, paper, include much valuable scientific matter on many heterogeneous subjects. A mere recital of the titles of these various volumes may well begin with "The Guide to the Archives of the Government of the United States in Washington," which will be of immense service to investigators of the National records and is the work of Claude Halstead Van Tyne and Waldo Gifford Leland. To this may be added "Report on the Diplomatic Archives of the Department of State, 1780-1840," by Andrew C. McLaughlin.

Taking the others as they come we have "The Mythology of the Wichita," a fat octavo, by George A. Dorsey, containing renderings of Indian legends of the tribe named, and "Traditions of the Arikara," a thinner volume, dealing similarly with the tribe of that name. There are a number of treatises dealing with insects, microscopic organisms, and such matters; "Researches on North American Acrididae," by Albert Pitts Morse; "Contributions to the Study of the Behavior of Lower Organisms," by Herbert S. Jennings; "Coloration in Polistes," by Wilhelmine M. Enteman; similar scientific inquiries into botanical matters, as "Mutants and Hybrids of the Oenotheras," by D. T. MacDougal; "Desert Botanical Laboratory of the Carnegie Institution," by Frederick Vernon Coville and Daniel Trembly MacDougal, and "Fecundation in Plants," by David M. Mottier, Ph. D. Still other titles are these: "Heredity of Coat Characters in Guinea Pigs and Rabbits," by W. E. Castle; "The Action of Snake Venom upon Cold-blooded Animals," by Hideyo Hoquichi, M. D., and "A Statistical Inquiry into the Probability of Causes of the Production of Sex in Human Offspring," the work of Simon Newcomb. Two other volumes deal, one with "The Influence of Grenville on Pitt's Foreign Policy, 1787-1798"—this by Ephraim Douglass Adams—and "A New Method for Determining Compressibility," by Theodore William Richards and Wilfred Newsome Stull. All these are octavos and all are elaborately illustrated with plates and diagrams, the first often in colors where color is an advantage.

A very handsome and elaborate 4to of 279 pages is "Water Lilies: A Monograph of the Genus Nymphaea," by Henry S. Conard. This is richly furnished with colored and other plates which must rejoice the heart of the botanist. Another 4to is a contribution to "stellar statistics," and being so is terrifically mathematical. The title is "On the Position of the Galactic and Other Principal Planes Toward Which the Stars Tend to Crowd." Simon Newcomb is the author. The third and last of the 4tos deals with corals and the title reads "The Coral Siderastrea Radians and Its Post-Larval Development." This is the work of J. E. Duerden. The whole is a valuable collection of the scientific results of some of that first-hand investigation of all sorts of things which the Carnegie Institution was founded to encourage and make possible under the advantageous condition of endowment.

Belles Lettres Series.

D. C. Heath & Co. are bringing out in their Belles Lettres Series three new volumes of drama and poetry. To Section III., devoted to the English drama, have been added Chapman's "Busy D'Ambois," edited by Prof. Boas; the Robertson's "Society and Caste," edited by T. Edgar Pemberton. To the section devoted to the nineteenth century poets have been added "Selected Poems of Swinburne," edited by William Morton Payne, associate editor of The Dial. The books are well printed, and the covers are an excellent imitation of archaic binding.

Looking for John Leder.

London Book Monthly.

The other afternoon a genial American visitor wandered into the precincts of Clifford's Inn. He said that he was anxious to view "the head centre" of the plot in "The Masquerader." The question was a puzzle for a moment, and then it occurred to somebody that this is the title under which "John Chilcote, M. P." appears in America. Surely Clifford's Inn is not to become a place of pilgrimage for American novel readers!

QUERIES.

TO secure attention in this department every communication must be signed with the full name and address of the inquirer, which will not be published unless the inquirer so desires. Trivial questions will not be heeded. Queries will be answered in the order of their receipt, and as the number received weekly is very large and the pressure upon our columns is always very great, inquirers must always be prepared to await their turn.

H. H. HEMINGWAY, New York: Can you give me some information concerning "The De Burians"—I believe it is a Maine book club—and their publications. What is the origin of the name?

"The De Burians," is a book club in Bangor, Me., organized in 1900. It has nine or ten members and has issued these publications: Memoir and Diary of Peter Edes, a prisoner to the British at Boston in 1775, (1901;) De Bury and the De Burians, (1902,) Moses Greenleaf, the First Map Maker of Maine, (1905.) The Secretary is W. A. Hennessey, 5 High Street, Bangor. It took the name "in honor of Richard De Bury, Bishop of Durham, who gathered the first private library in England, and wrote the first treatise on the love of books which the literature of the centuries records." This was his Philobiblon, finished on Jan. 24, 1345, less than three months before his death.

A. G., New York City: Kindly let me know where I can get a copy of the "Legend of Tannhäuser" from which Wagner drew his libretto for the opera of that name. Also where he derived the libretto of "Lohengrin" and "Tristan and Isolde." And is there any book which will give a good account as to what induced Wagner to write "Die Meistersinger von Nürenburg," and how it originated?

Wagner used a popular version of the story of "Tannhäuser"; he had read also Tieck's modern rhymed version of the story and Hoffmann's novel. "Der Sängerkrieg." See Uhland's "Alte hoch-und-nieder deutscher Volksllieder." The libretto of "Lohengrin" is based on a poem in "Der Wartburgkrieg," which gives the "Tannhäuser" story. "Tristan und Isolde" is based, not on the legend used by Tennyson in his Arthurian idyls, but on Gottfried of Strassburg's version of the story. Uhland's book above named should help you in all these cases. Wagner planned "Die Meistersinger" as a comic pendant to the musical contest in "Tannhäuser," was far back as 1845, but did not complete it until 1867; the libretto is based on an episode in the life of Hans Sachs, the poet-cordwainer of Nurnberg. You should find full accounts of Wagner's reasons in his letters, or in Finck's "Wagner and His Works."

S. D. S., New York: (1) Kindly give me a brief outline of Wordsworth's poem "Laodamia"; the purpose and the meaning of the poem are quite obscure to me. Who was Protesilaus? (2) Was the play "Edward III." (which is attributed to Shakespeare) written by Shakespeare; if not, who wrote that play and when was it written?

(1.) Wordsworth says of the poem that "the incident of the trees growing and withering put the subject" into his thoughts. The poem relates the Grecian legend of the love of Protesilaus of Thessaly and his wife, Laodamia. After her husband's death in the siege of Troy, his widow had an image made which she never allowed to be out of her sight. Her father ordered it to be burned, and Laodamia burned herself with it. Thence the poets said that the gods restored Protesilaus to life for these hours that he might return to his wife. When the time had expired, Laodamia went back to the shades with her husband. Wordsworth uses the legend to typify "the constant interchange of growth and blight" in the life of everything on the earth. (2.) It probably was not written by Shakespeare, though some critics and commentators of weight have believed that it was. It was entered at Stationers' Hall Dec. 1, 1595, but who wrote it, and when it was written are not known.

L. R. GILREATY, Cartersville, Ga.: In The Atlanta Journal July 7, we found an article from your paper speaking of the rise of incunabula. We have a Bible printed by Roger Daniel, Printer to the University of Cambridge, 1643. This book was tied under a stool for safe keeping, occupied by the oldest member of the family, and read during the persecution in Scotland by King James the Second. Also a Confession of Faith, the Larger and Shorter Catechism with Scripture proofs at large, printed and sold by B. Franklin, 1745. We would like the address of Mr. Quaritch. Any information as to the value of these books and the number of them edited would be appreciated.

Your Bible does not belong among incunabula. That term is applied to books printed during the fifteenth century. It is worth less than $5, apparently. The Franklin catechism seems likewise to be of no greater value. You must remember that an old book is not, as a rule, valuable for its age, and even when it is, that its value is merely comparative. How large the editions of these books were we do not know. Mr. Bernard Quaritch's place of business is in London.

S. T., Prescott, Arizona: I remember reading in an issue of your paper some time ago an article which mentions something like the following: "Anarch never stood for the principles of modern Anarchism." I am not sure if it is quoted right. Was this Anarch here mentioned a man or was it the Greek word anarch?

"Anarch" here was used probably rhetorically as the ideal anarchist.

DELIA H. I. C., Pompton, N. J.: Kindly give me the address and any further information of the author or compiler of the book entitled "Washington's Revolutionary Orders." His name is (if living) Henry Whiting, and he belonged to the United States Army. Would be glad to know also anything of his family.

Henry Whiting was born in 1788 and died in 1851. He was the son of John Whiting, a Revolutionary officer; entered the army in 1808, and served until his death, behaving with great gallantry at Fort George, Canada, in 1813, and at Buena Vista, in 1846. His sister was Caroline Lee Whiting Hents, who died in 1856, and was a well-known author.

G. H. BERBERIAN, New York City: Please give me the names of some good books on style in writing. Kindly tell me also a few writers who have the best style in English language.

Quackenbos's or Hill's book on rhetoric; Maxwell's Writing in English. The authorized version of the Bible is held up as the best example of style in English; the revised version is probably better; Addison's style has been highly approved; John Morley, Andrew Lang, W. D. Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, are masters of English style.

PROUTY, New York City: Can you, or any of your readers, tell where the painting (1855) by George P. A. Healy of "Franklin Urging the Claims of the American Colonies Before Louis XVI." now is?

It seems never to have been brought to this country, and to be still in France, as we read Healy's "Reminiscences of a Portrait Painter."

Y. D. S., Cleveland, Ohio: I have a book, "Charlotte Temple," published in Philadelphia 1809. It is in its original calf binding. Can you give me any idea as to its present value?

This edition is worth little. A copy of the first edition, 1790, has sold for $5, and a copy of the edition of 1803 for $4.

W. H., Waynesville, N. C.: Kindly recommend a one-volume encyclopaedia, preferably one inclined to give more information upon literature than other classes of subjects.

Perhaps Champlin's "Young Folks' Cyclopaedia of Literature and Art" may meet your requirements. It is in one volume, published by Henry Holt & Co. of this city.

M. BLOOM, New York City: Kindly name several of the best books upon the subject of advertising, also the publishers of same.

Printer's Ink, a weekly paper, published by G. P. Rowell & Co.; J. A. MacDonald, "Successful Advertising," Lincoln Publishing Company, Philadelphia; W. D. Scott, "Theory of Advertising," Small, Maynard & Co., Cambridge, Mass. The best book is probably Nathaniel C. Fowler's.

MRS. HAMILTON A. WILLIAMS, Cambridge, N. Y.: "Reader" will find his quotation in Browning's "Blot in the 'Scutcheon," Act II., Scene I., in Gerard's speech to Tresleam; the correct words are:

"* * * Since first I noted all this
I've groaned as if a fiery net
Plucked me this way and that."

STELLA WEILER-TAYLOR, Hamilton, Ohio: R. Stamson may find his Charles James Fox poem in "The New Hampshire Book, Specimens of Its Literature," which Fox published in 1842, having been aided in its compilation by the Rev. Samuel Osgood.

E. H. EHRENFELD, York, Penn.: In reply to a query about Ethel Wattis Mumford, there was given a list of her books, and among them "Smiles in Rhyme" [Rime.] The latter is not by the above author, but by Edward W. Mumford of Philadelphia, Bursar of the University of Pennsylvania.

ROBERT BARBOUR, Montclair, N. J.: You referred an applicant for information, some weeks ago, to Jameson's Dictionary of the Scottish Language, in four volumes. There is an edition in one volume, (abridged, but quite full,) published by William P. Nimmo, London and Edinburgh, 1585.

G. W. GODDARD, Essex, Conn.: The verses beginning:

"It was an old, old, old, old lady
And a boy who was half-past three,"

are the first lines of the poem "One, Two, Three," by H. C. Bunner. Shortly after its publication a Western paper credited it to Bret Harte, accompanied an inquiry how the latter came to write it.

"To Jessie Field, Concerning a Rare Lamb.

"O you who sing to many notes
That please so many folk,
Whose lovely, effortless skill is known
To all the country side,
That flits to my poor Muse invited
Over love's many trials tried,
By one lone little 'Cue, Jessie!

"H. C. BUNNER."

IRA O. TRACY, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.: Some time ago inquiry was made for a poem beginning:

"Twas Autumn, and the leaves were dry
And rustled on the ground."

If the party who made the inquiry has not received the desired information and will send me name and address I will send a copy of the poem.

F. PRENTELL, Brunswick, Mo.—I have a First Class Book by John Pierpont, published in 1823, and "The Rainbow" in this, the one by John Holland, is taken from Baldwin's London Magazine. I also have a copy of Mrs. Welby's "Poems by Amelia," and "The Rainbow" in that is an entirely different poem, although they are both very religious.

F. D. SHERMAN, Haines Falls, N. Y.—As an answer to "E. C." Cherry Chase, Md. (July 28, 1906.) "There were no flowers until the first child died," is the first line of a sonnet by Maurice Francis Egan, and is to be found in a volume of his verse published (I think) by McClurg, Chicago.

G. DI L., Union Hill, N. Y.—Please send your name and address to this office. We have letters for you.

Appeals to Readers.

R. D., Newark, N. J.: Kindly inform me where the poem can be obtained, the name of which, judging from the lines, is evidently "The Ragged Jacket"? It was heard by me in Scotch dialect.

T. F. K., LL. B., New York City: I have been trying to locate the book entitled "Children of Israel," by Myron Kelley. Can you aid me in my search by giving me the name of the publisher, the price of the book, and where I can purchase a copy?

E. L. C., Orange, N. J.: Can you tell me the author of the following lines, which were the motto of a book published a few years ago, the name of which, unfortunately, has been forgotten:

"This learned I from the shadow of a tree,
That to and fro did sway upon a wall—
Our shadow selves, our influence may fall
Where we can never be."

Mrs. E. RUSSELL, Passaic, N. J.: Please name the author of the poem beginning:

"A maiden in a garden dreamed,
Low drooping branches o'er her leaned;
Her hair in careless disarray
Caught eager sunbeams glad to play."

PAW, New York City: I will be much obliged if you will publish the name of the author of the poem, "Whisky Skin."

FREAKS OF INDEXERS.

A recent bulletin of the New York State Library discusses the subject of indexing. Most of the bulletin is purely technical, but some "terrible examples" are adduced which may interest even the non-librarian. Says the editor of the bulletin:

The index to St. George Mivart's book "On the Origin of Human Reason" is a notable example of absurd repetition and unwise choice of key words. The author refers [p. 136] to some articulate utterances of a certain parrot which sounded remarkably like replies to questions. This is indexed under fifteen headings, as follows:

Absurd tale about a Cockatoo, 136.
Anecdote, absurd one, about a Cockatoo, 136.
Bathos and a Cockatoo, 136.
Cockatoo, absurd tale concerning one, 136.
Discourse held with a Cockatoo, 136.
Incredibly absurd tale of a Cockatoo, 136.
Invalid Cockatoo, absurd tale about, 136.
Mr. R——, and tale about a Cockatoo, 136.
Preposterous tale about a Cockatoo, 136.
Questions answered by a Cockatoo, 136.
R——, Mr., and tale about a Cockatoo, 136.
Rational Cockatoo as asserted, 136.
Tale about a rational Cockatoo, as asserted, 136.
Very absurd tale about a Cockatoo, 136.
Wonderfully foolish tale about a Cockatoo, 136.

As an example of insufficient indexing the editor quotes an account of "Ayscough's elaborate index to The Gentleman's Magazine, where all the references under one surname are placed together without even the distinction of the Christian name":

Under the name Smith there are 2,411 entries all "en masse," and with no initial letters. If there were these divisions one would find "Zachary Smith" in a few minutes, but now one must look to each reference to find what is wanted. With taking down the volumes and hunting through long lists of names, Mr. Solly found that each reference cost him two minutes of time, a by no means extravagant estimate; hence it would take the consulter eight days (working steadily ten hours a day) to find out if there be any note about Zachary Smith in the Magazine, a task so awful to think of that it may be presumed that no one will ever attempt it.

Sunday School Work.

The Fleming H. Revell Company is sending out a catalogue of that firm's latest books for and about Sunday schools. The list includes volumes by Marion Lawrence, Prof. George A. Coe, Patterson Du Bois, Amos R. Wells, A. H. McKinney, Mrs. A. M. Scudder, Alexander Whyte, the Rev. H. T. Sell, S. D. Gordon, R. A. Torrey, J. G. K. McClure, F. W. Gunsaulus, and a number of others. The books deal with Sunday school work and methods; there are manuals for teachers, volumes for children, &c.

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FORTHCOMING BOOKS.

Work and Plans of the Publishers at Midsummer—Some Books for Early Autumn.

JULIUS HOFFMANN of Stuttgart has made arrangements with G. P. Putnam's Sons for the issue of a German edition of H. Irving Hancock's two books, "Japanese Physical Training" and "Jiu Jitsu Combat Tricks." They will appear together in one large volume under the title "Dschiu-Dschitsu: Die Quelle Japanische Kraft."

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish, probably in September, "The Journeys of La Salle and His Companions, 1668-1687, as Related by Himself and His Followers," in two volumes, in the Trail-Makers Series. The work is edited by Prof. I. J. Cox of the University of Cincinnati, who has written the introduction. The complete story of La Salle's work forms a striking chapter of French exploration in North America. The stories told by Tonty and others, which have been almost inaccessible, show the origin of the French claim to the Mississippi Valley. The volumes will be fully illustrated from contemporary prints and drawings by the writers.

D. Appleton & Co. are preparing for the Christmas holidays a new edition of Sir Gilbert Parker's "The Seats of the Mighty." The volume will have a number of colored illustrations by Forestier, the well-known French artist now living in England, who was selected by the author himself. Besides the pictures, there will also be drawings throughout the pages in the wide margins. This romance of the fall of Quebec is reported to be still in constant demand.

An edition of A. Radclyffe Dugmore's book, "Nature and the Camera," is to be brought out in Germany in September. The author is just now touring the West for pictures for Country Life in America. The publishers, Doubleday, Page & Co., also report that "Fairy Tales That Every Child Should Know" and "Poems Every Child Should Know," by Hamilton W. Mabie, are about to be published in England.

The Putnams will issue the "Life of Goethe," by Albert Bielchowsky, translated into English by Prof. Cooper of Leland Stanford University, in three volumes. They will bring out Vol. I. this Fall.

The J. B. Lippincott Company announces for Autumn issue a new novel by Mrs. A. Maynard Barbour, author of "That Mainwaring Affair" and "At the Time Appointed." The title has not yet been decided upon. The author is working on the final pages in the outskirts of Boston. The same house brings out "Practical Hints on Painting, Composition, Landscape, and Etching," by Henry F. W. Gane, with numerous illustrations, and "Steam Boilers, Their History and Development," also fully illustrated.

D. Appleton & Co. are to publish this Autumn an édition de luxe of Kipling's "The Seven Seas," with eight full-page colored illustrations, pictures at the head of each chapter, and a new cover design. Every page will be surrounded by borders, and the entire color effect will be in different shades of green.

The Century Company announces for the Fall "Jules of the Great Heart," the first book by Lawrence Mott, a young writer of twenty-two, who has had short stories in The Century Magazine, and "The Long Day," by an anonymous female writer, in which are told her experiences on coming to this city, without money, education, or friends.

A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish Mrs. Ruth Kimball Gardiner's "The Heart of a Girl" during the first fortnight in September. It will be illustrated by Charles L. Hinton, the portrayer of "Emmy Lou."

The John Lane Company announces that the publication of the two-volume edition of Dr. Watson's poems has been deferred. This house will issue shortly a volume of verse by Ethel Clifford, entitled "Love's Journey." The poems have appeared in various English magazines, including Blackwood's, The Fortnightly Review, The Athenæum, The Outlook, The Westminster Gazette, and The Pall Mall Gazette. There are five groups of songs—"Love's Journey," "Songs in the Night," "Songs Out of Doors," "Songs of Love," and "Songs of Dreams."

Dodd, Mead & Co. will bring out in the Fall a new book by Edmund Gosse, author of "From Shakespeare to Pope," "Critical Kit-Kats," &c., and well-known as a poet and literary critic. Already much discussed in England, it is entitled "French Profiles," and comprises critical and appreciative essays on modern French authors. The author has aimed "in every case to give an impression of the figure before him which shall be in general harmony with the traditions of French criticism, but at the same time to preserve that independence which is the right of a foreign observer, and to illustrate the peculiarities of his subject by references to English poetry and prose."

Dodd, Mead & Co. have on their juvenile Fall list a new collection of fairy tales by Esther Singleton, the well-known writer on art, letters, &c. It will be called "The Wild Flower Fairy Book," and will be similar to the "Goldenrod" volume published several years ago. The stories will include the folk-tales of all nations. The many illustrations and decorations will be from the pen of Charles B. Falls.

The Grafton Press announces that it has secured for issue here, in conjunction with T. C. & E. C. Jack of London, the genealogical series edited by Frank Allaben, which includes "Armorial Families," by A. C. Fox-Davies; "The Blood Royal of Britain," "The Jacobite Peerage," &c., by the Marquis of Ruvigny and Raineval, and a reprint of the "Chronicle of Henry the Eighth," by Edward Hall, a contemporary writer, whose work first appeared in 1542, much of it being done by Richard Grafton.

Ida M. Tarbell's notable "History of the Standard Oil Company," published in this country by McClure, Phillips & Co., will soon appear in London.

Brentano's has acquired by purchase the plates and the entire stock of books formerly published by the Scott-Thaw Company. Among these are quarto editions of Landor's "Pericles and Aspasia," Walton's "Lives" and "The Golden Ass of Apuleius," and an edition in vellum of Holbein's "Dance of Death," a reproduction from woodcuts of the famous series by the great artist.

L. C. Page & Co. will issue next month the authorized edition of Bliss Carman's complete poems, in two volumes, small folio, printed by the Chiswick Press of London, limited to 500 copies. The set will include, besides selections from previously published volumes, such pieces of verse as have been printed only in periodicals.

A romance of Cornwall, entitled "A Child of the Shore," has been added to the fiction published by the John Lane Company. It is by S. M. Fox. The scenes of the story are those in which lived Robert Stephen Hawker, the "vicar poet," who solemnly assured visitors that he had on occasion seen mermaids in the sea along the beach. Legendary and traditional material forms the basis of the new story.

The J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company announces for immediate publication "Letters of a Self-Made President," by James J. Neville, a well-known newspaper man. The book deals with the political, social, and military questions of the present time. The letters are said to be very funny.

The Saalfield Publishing Company of Akron, Ohio, is about to issue "The Tree Doctor," by John Davey. The author has had over thirty-five years of experience in tree culture, and he tells, in simple, everyday language, how to take care of fruit and shade trees so that they will be beautiful and profitable. Among the chapters are some on "Tree Surgery," in which is shown, by pictures, the effects of improper trimming, rot on fruit, where to cut off diseased limbs, the practice of bolting, the proper soil for different trees, origin of blight, &c.; "Ornamental," with instructions for clipping hedges, protecting shrubs, &c.; "Landscaping and Floriculture," in which are hints on how to fix up terraces, how to grade, plants for cut flowers, vines, and their training, spraying, &c. Over 100 half-tone pictures will illustrate the book.

George Borrow's "Wild Wales" is the latest volume in the New Pocket Library bearing the imprint of John Lane Company. The book is printed from clear type upon a thin and opaque paper. It is bound in cloth and in leather.

McClure, Phillips & Co. will issue in September "The Work of Our Hands," the third novel by Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, author of "He That Eateth Bread with Me" and "Little Lords of Creation." The new novel will deal with a problem of wealth. The author's story of children is about to appear in England under the title, "He Was a Boy."

Dodd, Mead & Co. are preparing for early Fall issue a reprint of the "Tyron County Committee of Safety: Minutes of the Committee of Safety of the County of Tyron from the First Meeting in the Palatine District, Aug. 27, 1774, to Nov. 24, 1775," in two styles, large and small paper. The book has been carefully edited and annotated and illustrated with portraits, views, and fac similes. It is an important document relating to Central New York, and will appeal particularly to collectors and historians, on account of its notes regarding the relations between the powerful Indian tribes of the district and its vicinity.

Horace J. Stevens is publishing Volume V., 1905, of "The Copper Handbook," at Houghton, Mich. The volume contains sixteen chapters on the history, uses, terminology, geology, geography, chemistry, mineralogy, finance, and statistics of copper. A large part of it is devoted to a description of the 1,000 copper mines of the world.

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ABOUT AUTHORS

The Books They Are Writing—Recreations of Some of Them—Where Others Are Summering.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, during idle moments on his recent shooting trip, wrote down his experiences in the woods of Colorado and Oklahoma. The notes will be divided into two articles, which will appear in separate numbers of Scribner's Magazine. Later the papers will be included in the President's new book, "Outdoor Pastimes of an American Hunter," which will probably bear the Scribner imprint.

Holman F. Day, "the prophet of Down East" and well-known New England writer, author of "Pine Tree Ballads," "Up in Maine," and numerous bits of verse and tales for the magazines, has written a novel of Down East which A. S. Barnes & Co. expect to publish in September with the title "Squire Phin." It is a grave and gay story, the scenes being laid in a Maine village. The quaint old characters with their folklore, the extraordinary arrival which shakes the cosmos, the range from comedy to drama within this environment are all recorded in "Squire Phin." Mr. Day's long experience, the ripeness of his humor, and the richness of the field with which he deals are said to show in his first long story. It will be illustrated.

Harold Bolce, whose articles in Appleton's Booklovers Magazine on the Chinese situation have inspired comment from the Merchants' Association, author of the new article on "The Fiction of Our Foreign Trade," in the August issue of the periodical, is preparing for the September number a paper on "The Panama Canal Shibboleth," in which he will explode some theories concerning its relations to American export trade.

***

DR. WILLIAM HENRY DRUMMOND, author of "The Voyageurs," &c., has been a noted athlete. At college he was more famous as a hammer thrower and shot putter than at quoits. His powerful physique gave him peculiar advantage in all games. He has received medals in athletic contests. He still seeks recreation in open-air pursuits. Dr. Drummond has received honorary degrees from the University of Toronto and Lenoxville College.

Rex E. Beach, author of "Pardners," is familiar among sportsmen for his prowess in swimming. He holds medals for many contests. He is at present Captain of the Chicago Athletic Club swimming team. Mr. Beach ascribes his skill in rapid swimming to his early training. When he was a young boy living in Florida he spent much time in the water. Often he had narrow escapes from the jaws of alligators, and his races with them have much to do with his present success among swimmers.

F. S. Dellenbaugh, whose latest book of travel, "Breaking the Wilderness," was put out this Spring by the Putnams, is an amateur architect as well as author. In Cragsmoor, Ulster County, he has designed the Episcopal Church and an attractive stone structure built by Mrs. Hartshorn of Newport. He is also the designer of the elaborate pergola forming the entrance to the Cragsmoor Inn. Mr. Dellenbaugh spends his Summers in Cragsmoor.

***

PRINCE PETER KROPOTKIN'S survey of "Russian Literature" bears the mark of his Socialistic cast of mind. Just now he is engaged in abetting from the outside the Socialistic insurrection in Russia. In acknowledging recently a large check from the Russian Jews of New York, he wrote: "Only a popular uprising all over the country, the appropriation of the land and all that can feed and shelter the people—that alone can save the beggared, the poverty-stricken people of Russia, raise it out of its needs and its poverty."

M. Anatole France, the well-known French writer, in his recent book, "Sur la Pierre Blanche," speaks of H. G. Wells, whose "A Modern Utopia" has just been published in Paris. M. France refers to the English writer as a "natural philosopher who is never terrified by his own conclusions," adding: "There are very few who have sought to realize the future purely through curiosity, and without any moral intentions or optimistic designs. H. G. Wells is the only one I know who, transporting himself through future ages, discovered for humanity an end which apparently he had not expected or desired for it. All the other prophets trust themselves to intrusting to future centuries the realization of their own dreams. They do not discover the future for us; they simply predict it."

The story of how the French pastor, Charles Wagner, came to write about "The Simple Life" is told in the recent book, "My Appeal to America." The first volume was, he says, a sort of accident. Mr. Wagner one day called on the widow of Edgar Quinet. She asked him to bestow the wedding blessing on her maid, who was engaged to a workingman. Mr. Wagner spoke to the young couple. The daughter of M. Buisson, a French political leader, was present at the ceremony. She was to be married a few weeks later, and requested Mr. Wagner to give just such a simple talk at her wedding. The pastor agreed. It was a big affair, but Mr. Wagner writes that he spoke of the simple life and urged upon his young friends his conviction that the very happiness of life lay in a true and normal mode of living. Among the hearers was M. Armand Colin, a Parisian publisher, who asked Mr. Wagner to write a book in the same vein as his small sermon. That same afternoon the author gave M. Colin the chapter headings of "The Simple Life."

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MISS WILLA SIBERT CATHER, author of "The Troll Garden," has gone from Pittsburg, where she teaches, to her home in Red Cloud, Neb., to bring into final shape a novel which has for some time been lying practically completed.

Miss Helen Pitkin, author of "An Angel by Brevet," is spending the Summer in New England, where she is engaged in the preparation of another novel upon which she had begun work during the Winter at her home in New Orleans.

Miss Anne H. Wharton, author of "Social Life in the Early Republic" and other books on Colonial and Revolutionary life, is at Bryn Mawr, where she has begun work on a new book.

Eugene Thwing, author of "The Red Keggers," is summering at his country home, Cherry Brook Farm, in Rockland County, putting the finishing touches on his new novel, "The Man from Red Keg," which will appear through Dodd, Mead & Co. in September. The story deals with a phase of Michigan life in the early seventies, somewhat different from that in the author's previous book.

Senator John W. Daniel, who is editing the memoirs of Gen. Early, after an extended trip in search of material for notes and additions to the book, has returned to his home in Washington, D. C., where he will devote the next month in completing the manuscript.

Cyrus Townsend Brady has promised to complete for the J. B. Lippincott Company the rest of the manuscript of the "True Andrew Jackson" by the beginning of August. He has been working on the book for over two years. It is expected to be full of anecdotes. Dr. Brady is working at Toledo, Ohio, where he recently took up a ministerial charge.

***

EZRA S. BRUDNO will leave shortly for a visit to his old home in Russia, which forms the background of his new book, "The Little Conscript." His father was Mayor of the little town, an unusual distinction for a Jew. His refusal to draft immature Jewish boys for the army caused him to be removed from office. Soon after he migrated to America with his family, and is now a retired cigar manufacturer in Cleveland, where his son is a successful attorney.

Norman Duncan has just started for his old stamping ground, the Newfoundland coast. He will spend most of the season at Exploits, a small place on the west coast. In answer to inquiries as to the advantages for amusement offered by the locality he says that "there is plenty of fish and game handy, but that really the best thing about the place is the opportunity to go up on the cliffs, lie down in the thick moss, breathe the air, go to sleep, and revel in overdoses of climate."

Miss Myrtle Reed finds Chicago a satisfactory Summer resort. Her apartment, known as "Quality Coop," is three blocks from Lake Michigan, and she says that it is just like being at the seashore. A short time ago Miss Reed met a man who said that he had heard she had written something and wanted to know what it was. Miss Reed said that it was a letter to The Chicago Tribune about dog licenses and signed "Pro Bono Publico." The man said that he must get it, as he had heard it very highly spoken of.

Miss Sarah E. Trueblood, author of "Cats by the Way," a study in animal life, is at Sachem Head, Conn., for the Summer.

Thomas McKear, a Philadelphia society man and a popular Newport cottager, has completed his novel, "The Vortex," and sent the manuscript to the Lippincotts. The scene of the story is laid in Italy, where the author has spent much time. Mr. McKear is at Newport now, but will later go to Connecticut to join his family.

G. Vere Tyler, writer of psychological stories, now summering at the New Monmouth, Spring Lake Beach, is writing a novel dealing with the consequences to the Southern woman of the civil war. She is a Virginian who, though born some years after the war, grew up to young womanhood among the scenes of devastation that followed and among distinguished participants.

SCANDINAVIA.*

A Timely History of the Great Northern Kingdoms by Robert Bain.

THE true historian should be a philosopher reading the lesson of the past for the purpose of teaching the present how to shape the future. Whether he regard history as a science or an art; whether he side with Freeman or Tyneman; whether he set his heart on style or on correctness—these are secondary questions if he conceive and keep in mind the proper object of his work. His final and highest task is neither the collection nor the presentation of facts, but their analysation and interpretation. It is to be feared that Mr. Bain falls short of this ideal, and to such an extent that at times he appears in the part of a textbook manufacturer of the old-fashioned school, stringing together dates and names and events in chronological order, without reference to their relative importance or their bearing on the evolution of human society, from primitive savagery to the present state of complex civilisation.

True, his case is not without illustrious precedents in these days when the big men are confining themselves to the writing of monographies instead of histories, caring more that minor details be set forth correctly than that the spirit of each age and country and civilisation be caught and comprehended. In a smaller way he has been doing much the same thing that, on a larger scale, has been attempted by the present-day school of co-operative history writing. His work is expressly called "a political history" on the title page. And yet the Cambridge Historical Series, of which it forms a part, is planned neither for school use nor as a mere work of reference, but "for the use of all persons anxious to understand the nature of existing political conditions." Its editor, G. W. Prothero, sounds the true keynote of history at its best when he says in a general preface: "'The roots of the present lie deep in the past,' and the real significance of contemporary events cannot be grasped unless the historical causes which have led to them are known." How can the American citizen of to-day learn anything about his own problems and difficulties from this characteristic sample passage, culled almost at random from Mr. Bain's work:

> An attempt of the Papal legate, Arcimboldus—then on a tour through Scandinavia selling indulgences for the building of St. Peter's at Rome—to mediate between the two countries at a Riksdag held at Arboga in December, 1518, completely failed, the whole assembly declaring that they would never negotiate with a man who had falsely broken solemn compacts which the very heathen respected. At the same meeting Arcimboldus formally deposed Archbishop Trolle in favor of himself, and induced the chapter of Upsala to petition the Pope to confirm his own election. The legate then set out for Denmark, but was met on the way by the unpleasant intelligence that King Christian had confiscated all his property, including the rich harvest of indulgence money he had reaped, and issued an order for his arrest. The discomforted legate contrived to escape to Lübeck, where he found a Papal bull against Sten Sture and his adherents nailed up on all the church doors. His own secretary, Didrik Slagheck, had revealed all his doings in Sweden to Sigbrit, and thereupon entered the King's service. Christian himself sent a strong accusation against Arcimboldus to the Pope, but the legate ultimately emerged triumphant from these complications, and died in high honor as Archbishop of Milan, his native place.

A large part of the facts here brought together toilsomely and faithfully, are, to use legal parlance, "inconsequent, irrelevant, and immaterial." They throw little light on the tendencies and forces at work in the Scandinavian countries at the time, and yet the foundation was already being laid for the work to be done by Gustavus Adolphus and his great successors. The one point that has significance is passed over without effort to call the reader's attention to it. That point is the first appearance on the scene of the cunning Didrik Slagheck, and his manner of ingratiating himself with King Christian, whose favorite and principal instrument he became later. Yet it is only just to say right here that, in the quoted passage, Mr. Bain has been disclosed at his worst, and that much of his book, particularly those parts relating to the period when Sweden held supremacy in Northern Europe, is written with better eye to what is salient and what is not. And it may be well, too, to add without delay that Mr. Bain has taken praiseworthy care and apparently shunned no labor in collecting his data. Mistakes are rare, and those that may be found are too insignificant for exposure. And he tells a good story. Those who are familiar with Scandinavian history may read many portions of his book with great pleasure; those who lack such familiarity need, it is to be feared, a commentary by their side in order to get at the inner meaning of things.

And there is another point where Mr. Bain falls short of what, it is not the ideal of modern history-writing, ought to be so. Reading his smooth-flowing pages, whose judgment is passed in terse sentences on men and institutions, it is often hard to keep in mind that more than half a century has passed since Auguste Comte propounded his theories as to what history should be. Morals—i. e., the morals of the day we live in, which are but passing, as were those of other, bygone days—have nothing to do with the recognition and perception of the great events and great men of history. If the scientific method have any meaning at all, it requires that men and institutions of the past be judged not in the light of present-day civilisation, but in that of their own day; that each factor that has gone to the making of history be presented and judged in its proper surroundings. Many a man who must be classed as great in his own time and place would to-day be a mere monster and an impossibility. Although pure spirits have seen truth and justice in all ages, the general recognition of the necessity, both to the welfare of the individual and of the community, of man's keeping faith with his fellowman is of very recent date, if it may be said to prevail at the present time even. When treachery and cruelty were the rule and Christ's request that man should love his enemies as well as his friends was a euphemism to be explained away by the theologians, it was not to be wondered at that even those who ranked foremost committed acts that to-day would call forth universal condemnation. This failure of Mr. Bain to enter into the spirit of the time is glaringly apparent in his treatment of Christian II. of Denmark, whom the Swedes for 400 years have designated as Christian the Tyrant. Cruel he was, and full of cunning, but that he was fighting the battle of the weak ones against feudal lords to whom cruelty and cunning were as natural as breathing seems to be forgotten by Mr. Bain. Only the later and latest days have begun to realise how far Christian was in advance of his own time.

Mr. Bain refers to him as "one of the Scandinavian history, whose very crimes are forgotten in the severity of his punishment." What Mr. Bain does not tell, and probably does not see, is that Christian's massacre of the Swedish nobles, unpardonable as that bloody deed must be deemed under all circumstances, was not an attack on the Swedish people as much as an effort to cripple the power of a class that was crushing the peasant and the burgher to death. And objective history, leaving ethical considerations aside, records the fact that but for that slaughter the establishment of a strong national monarchy in Sweden would have been postponed for decades if not made impossible. Gustavus Vasa was able to raise his throne and keep himself and his sons on it only because Christian had rid him of his most dangerous and powerful enemies, those powerful Swedish nobles who had been selling their country to foreign tyrants in order that their own greed of power and of fortune might be satisfied. This is no reason why we should approve of "the blood-bath at Stockholm," but it is a fact to be counted with when the significance of Christian in Scandinavian history is to be ascertained.

At his best is Mr. Bain when relating in terse, telling sentences the varying fortunes of the German campaigns of Gustavus Adolphus and the long line of brilliant warriors raised in his school, or the marvelous feats of the tenth Charles of Sweden, who set the world wondering by marching an army of 12,000 men across the frozen surface of the Great Belt, a distance of more than fifty miles. And while he fails to give an adequate characterisation of such predominant figures as Gustavus Adolphus and Charles the Twelfth—doubly predominant because of the truth of the historian Geijer's saying that "the history of Sweden is the history of its Kings"—he draws a splendid picture of the great Axel Oxenstjerna, the friend and collaborator of Gustavus Adolphus, and one of the greatest statesmen that ever lived.

One highly commendable feature of Mr. Bain's work is that it follows the history of the three Scandinavian kingdoms right up to the present day, and that his exposition of the internal struggles of Denmark and the unional quarrels between Sweden and Norway is remarkably accurate and lucid. Perhaps his views on the position of the Norwegian Radicals toward Sweden and the common King are a little too harsh in consideration of the inevitable exaggeration of self-consciousness in a nation which, like the Norwegian, has reached to independence after a long interregnum of subjugation to a foreign power following an earlier age of intense and glorious national life. But on the whole his judgments on present-day men and measures are correct and well balanced, and they may be read with profit by those many outside of the Scandinavian peninsula who are puzzled by what is going on within it.

EDWIN BJORKMAN.

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*SCANDINAVIA. A Political History of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden from 1513 to 1900. By R. Nisbet Bain. With Five Maps and Index. Pp. viii.-448. The Cambridge Historical Series. Edited by G. W. Prothero. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1905. $2.

Part 1. Pictorial Section.

The New York Times

Sunday, July 30, 1905.



Photo by Dupont.

LADY
LISTER KAYE.

See Page 5, Magazine Section.







MRS. CHARLES M. OELRICHS.

See Page 8, Magazine Section.

Photo by Dupont

From Painting by N. R. Brewer.

See Page 8, Magazine Section.

LITTLE MICHAEL CANTACUZENE.

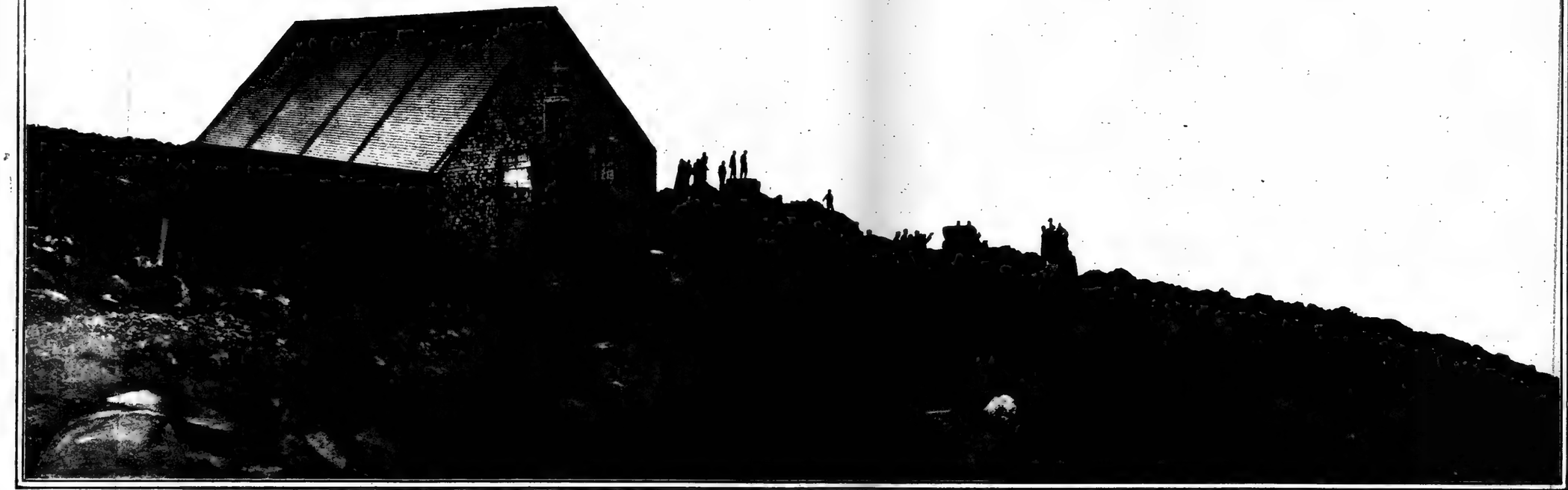
See Page 8, Magazine Section.



Photo by Dupont.

MRS. FRANK BERGEN

See Page 8, Magazine Section.



Atop Mt. Washington--Kelsey in Maxwell Car Crossing the Finish Line--Owing to Weather Conditions His Was the First Car Possible to Photograph In Action On the Summit.

L. DOWNS. CHARLES GLIDDEN. MR. SULLIVAN. MR. KNIGHTS.

Hilliard and Townsend, Makers of the New Record for Climbing Mt. Washington--(Napier Car) 20 min. 58 2-5 sec. Photographed Immediately After the Finish.

L. R. SPEARE. A. B. TUCKER. J. C. KERRISON. A. G. BATCHELDER.

Officials of the Mt. Washington Hill Climb and Charles T. Glidden Donor of the Glidden Cup.

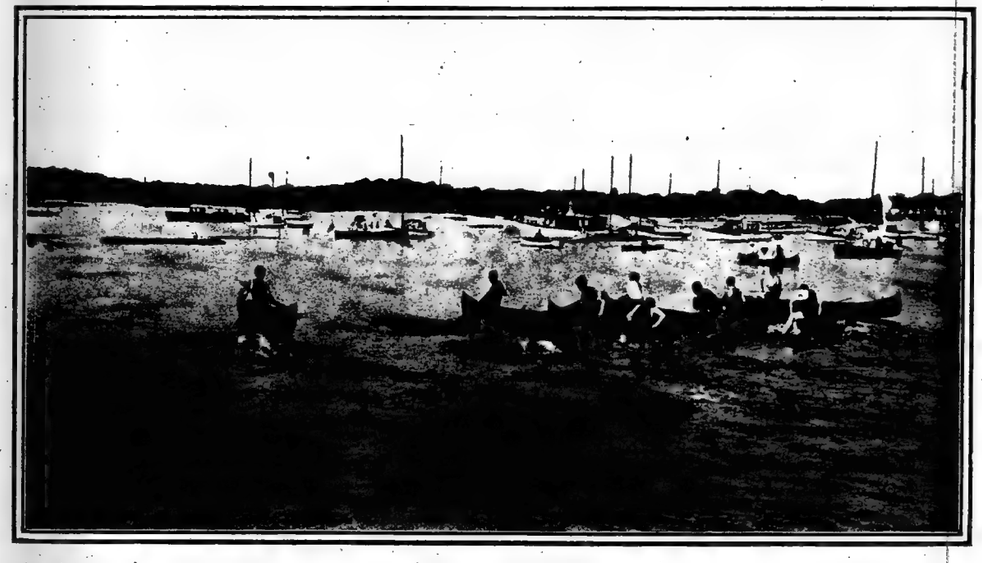
F. E. Stanley (Stanley Steamer) Winner for Lightweight Cars Arriving at Mt. Washington Summit in 27 min. 17 2-5 sec.

The Glidden Trophy Automobile Run---The Climb Up Mount Washington.

Photos by Pictorial News Co.



WATCHING THE SPORTS FROM THE CLUB HOUSE LAWN.



START OF THE CANOE RACE.







THE TUB RACE---"THEY'RE OFF!" Photos by H. N. Tiemann.



A CLOSE FINISH---CIRCE, CRICKET AND PRETTY QUICK.

Race Week at Larchmont Yacht Club---Scenes and Incidents.





MRS. ANNA PASTOR.
Mother of Mrs. J. G. Phelps Stokes.
(Photo by Mandelkern.)



AN ENGLISH PRINCE ON A GERMAN THRONE
The Young Duke of Coburg-Gotha and His Fiancee, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Schleswig-Holstein.

(See Magazine Supplement.)



MRS. J. G. PHELPS STOKES.

She was Miss Rose Pastor, the East Side poetess and settlement worker, who was recently married to the young millionaire-philanthropist—The Stokeses are spending their honeymoon automobiling through Europe.

(Photo by Mandelkern.)



GEORGE A. KESSLER'S $8,000 GONDOLA DINNER.

The old courtyard of the Savoy Hotel in London was transformed for one night into a Venetian lagoon on the occasion of a dinner which G. A. Kessler of New York gave to twenty-four friends. He told the proprietor that he did not want an ordinary dinner, and to all appearances he got something that, for London at any rate, was unique.

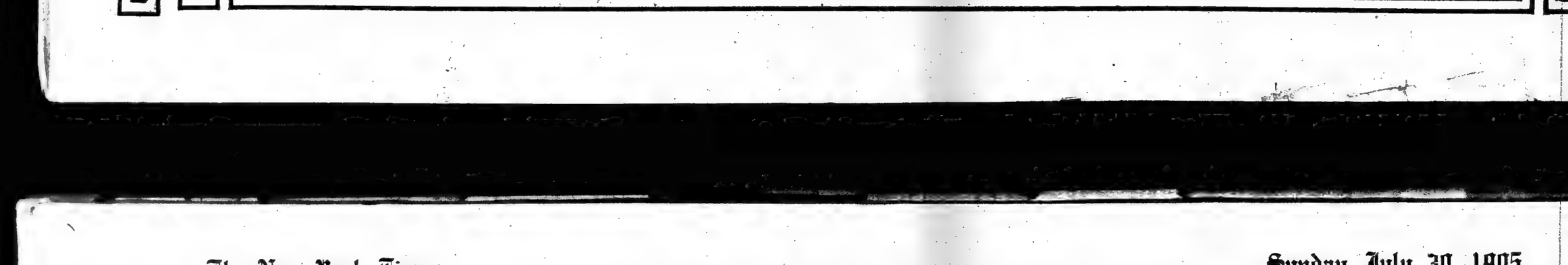




(Copyright 1905, by F. D. Millet.)

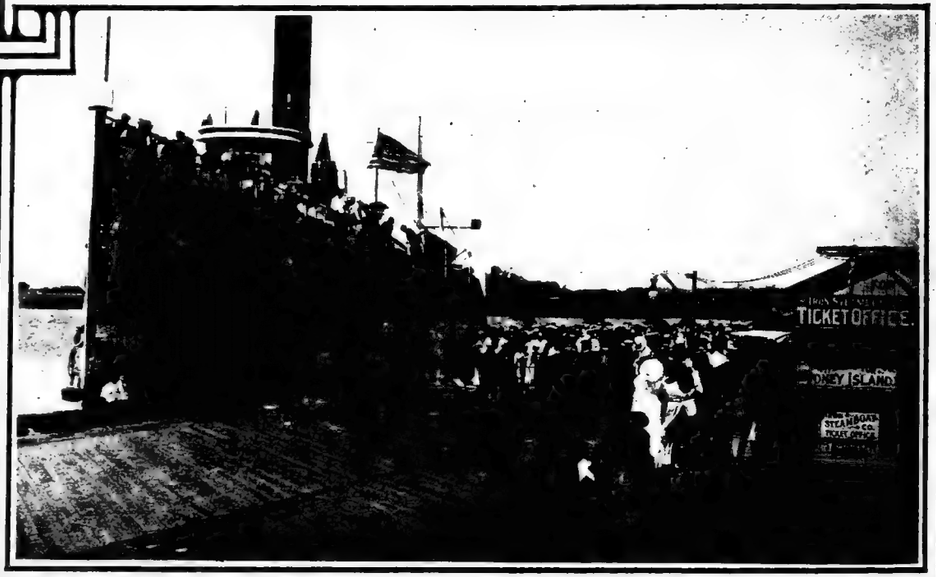
"THE TREATY OF THE TRAVERSE DES SIOUX"—HISTORICAL PAINTING BY FRANK D. MILLET.

The Painting will hang in the Governor's Room, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota. It was through this treaty that Minnesota was sold to the United States—See Magazine Supplement.





A TYPICAL BATHING SCENE.



OFF TO THE ISLAND.

Photos by Frederic Colburn Clarke.



ARRIVAL AT CONEY.



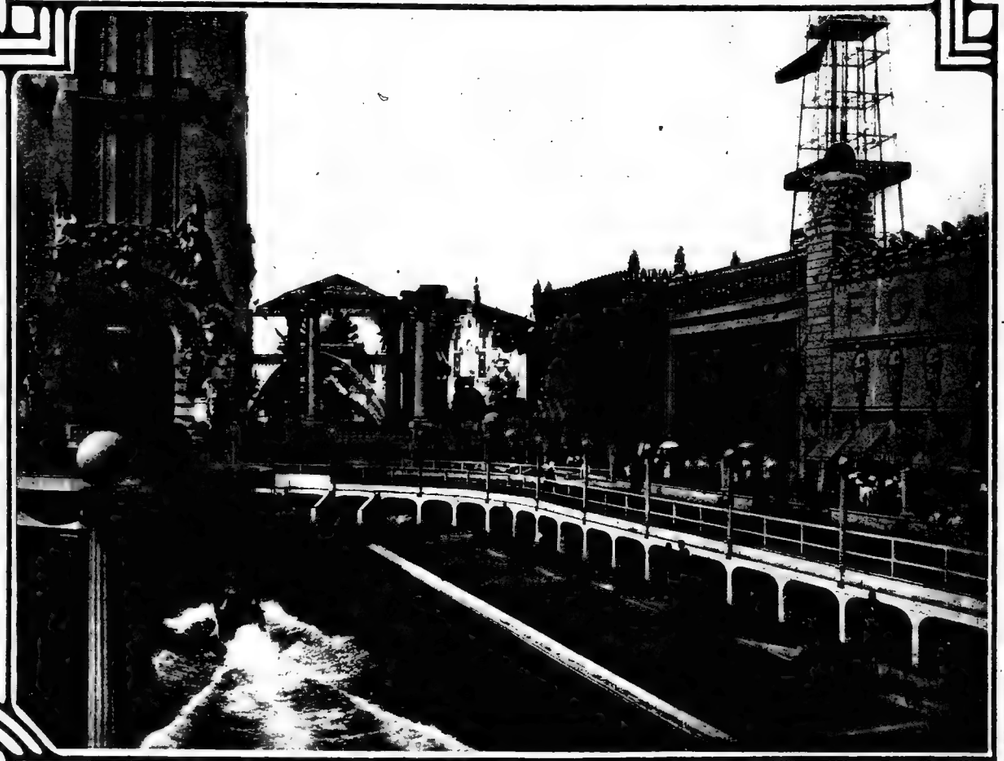




ENJOYING A SUN BATH.



CONEY ISLAND from the Top of the Observation Tower.



IN A SHOOT THE CHUTE POOL.



GOING TO TAKE THE CARS FOR HOME.

A SUMMER SUNDAY EXCURSION TO CONEY ISLAND

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Showers; fresh south winds, becoming west.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,354. * * * * NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1905.—32 Pages, in Five Parts, including Pictorial Section. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HAS NOT PREDICTED JAPAN'S PEACE TERMS

Mr. Sato Declares That He Is Ignorant Regarding Them.

ONE BILL RUSSIA MUST PAY

She Will Have to Refund Japan's Expenditure on Prisoners Apart from Any Indemnity.

Almar Sato, when he received reporters yesterday at his usual hour, was not inclined to be discursive. He fought shy of all questions concerning an armistice or the probable size of the indemnity which would be asked by his country.

"Certain utterances have been attributed to me in the press of St. Petersburg," he said, "which did not emanate from me, and in some of the American newspapers words have been put into my mouth which were never spoken by me.

"One paper purported to give the terms of peace which Japan would offer, as coming from me. I have made no prophecy as to the peace terms which would be acceptable to Japan. On the contrary, when I first came to this country I said I would like to know myself what the terms would be."

Last night Mr. Sato gave out this formal statement:

"I wish to be clearly understood that I have never given out anything that could be construed as a demand of the Japanese peace commission, nor anything that could be taken as a condition upon which Japan would enter into negotiations for peace. I wish also to deny that I am the authorman for Baron Komura. Sensational articles have been published which are fabrications and in which I have been misquoted. I do not know upon what terms peace may be negotiated. I do not know what the Japanese envoys will consider as peace terms. I know of no humiliating or other demands."

Envoys Have Quiet Day.

Baron Komura and Minister Takahira, the Japanese peace envoys, were together for the better part of yesterday. Neither left the Waldorf-Astoria, except for a drive in the afternoon.

"A reception will be tendered to the Baron by the Nippon Club on the evening of Aug. 1," said Mr. Sato. "Until that time he has no engagements. The reception has been arranged by members of the club and by Japanese residents of New York."

Mr. Sato was much amused by the comment which had been aroused by the "Togo Lobster" course of the Nippon Club dinner.

"What does 'lobster' mean in American?" he asked. "It must be something not very nice. In Japan to use the word in connection with a man is a compliment. The lobster to us is the symbol of long life and good luck."

When the American slang was explained he laughed heartily. He knows how to laugh, too. There is a ring about his merriment which is infectious.

Vladivostok's future was discussed by Mr. Sato and those with him yesterday. Yasukiro Ishakawa, a Japanese newspaper man who is with Baron Komura's party, said that the popular opinion in his country was that the forts should be dismantled and the port made free to the commerce of the world.

Mr. Sato said that Vladivostok in Russian hands would always be a menace to Japan, but that the Japanese fleet was much stronger than that of Russia and that the Northern Japanese coast, which is but twenty-four hours' steaming from the port, was now well fortified.

No Fear of Russia's Fleet.

The suggestion that Russia's fleet could now endanger anybody was not taken seriously by Mr. Sato, who said the regular Japanese service from San Francisco was resumed as soon as Port Arthur fell and that the only interruption to Japanese commerce was due to the large number of transports necessary for taking the army of the Mikado to Korea.

Mr. Sato said that American food and drinks were quite popular in Japan.

"I had the pleasure of introducing Mr. Denison, the American legal adviser of the Japanese Foreign office, to the Scotch highball," said he. "He had not been in America for some years, and really did not know what it was. For myself, I think Scotch highballs are very nice."

Mr. Sato was unable to say yesterday just how many Russian prisoners there were now in Japan. "They are being well cared for," said he. "They have plenty to eat and as much liberty as can be accorded them. The officers have their own lodgings and the privates are lodged in barracks."

"The care of the Russian prisoners must amount to a large sum," it was suggested.

Russia Will Pay the Bill.

"Under the terms of The Hague conference," said Mr. Sato significantly, 'the expenses incurred in the care of the prisoners will be refunded, entirely independent of any indemnity,"

Mr. Sato, referring to the many attentions which are being showered upon Secretary Taft and his party in Japan, said that Mr. Taft was well known there and had many friends.

"Of course," he admitted, "the fact that President Roosevelt's daughter is of Mr. Taft's party makes us all the more eager to show the distinguished visitors every courtesy possible."

That Japan has received or is receiving any help from China was emphatically denied by Mr. Sato. "When we need the services of Chinese coolies," he said, "we pay them just as the Russians do. The idea that a bond of sympathy sufficient to justify the unfounded talk about a 'yellow peril' exists is utterly absurd."

Several attachés of Baron Komura's staff visited Coney Island yesterday. Neither the Baron nor any of the principal members of his party will do any sightseeing until the peace conference is over.

"This is no time for sightseeing," said Mr. Sato.

SATO'S REMARKS RESENTED.

Tone of the Russian Newspapers Grows More Warlike.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The tone of the Russian press grows more warlike as the peace conference draws nigh, and the Government from all sides is urged to resist humiliating demands even at the cost of continuing the war.

"Peace on the Japanese terms as outlined by Mr. Sato," says the Russ, which

Continued on Page 2.

GIRL OUTLAW CAUGHT.

One of a Band Led by Her Killed—Terrorized Vermont Villagers.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 29.—An eighteen-year-old girl outlaw, who appears to have captained a gang of desperadoes, is in the custody of Sheriff Harry S. Willson of Bennington. One of her male companions was killed with a bullet in his heart, and the others are being pursued through the forests of Rupert and Dorset towns by Deputy Sheriffs and a posse of armed farmers and lumbermen.

Berry pickers Friday noon discovered the camp of the outlaws in the woods near East Rupert and gave the alarm. Deputy Sheriff Harvey Lincoln and Constable A. G. Mason of West Rupert organized a posse and started to bag them.

Guided by a boy berry picker the posse approached the place about 9 o'clock in the evening. They attempted to approach quietly, but a crackling stick gave the alarm, and the outlaws rushed into the woods, firing pistols as they ran.

Two of the men got away first, and the third, following in the darkness, was evidently mistaken for an officer. His companions turned their revolvers on him, and he fell with a bullet through his heart. The girl, in trying to run, fell in a tangled scrub and was overpowered.

The girl was guarded at a farmhouse all night, and afterward brought to the county jail here.

She is rather pretty, but is thoroughly hardened. She refuses to answer questions or to tell her name. What little she volunteers indicates that she planned the robberies and kept camp while the men were away. One of the men is her husband, she declares. The gang planned to rob a store in Pawlet, she said, but by her direction held off for a while.

The dead outlaw was about twenty-five years old. On his body was found a pocketbook with the name A. H. Ross, Boston, Mass., with some money and memoranda thought to indicate the route he traveled in coming from that city.

The pursuit of the two fugitives was given up until this morning, when Sheriff Willson and thirty men took the trail.

The camp contained tents, bedding, cooking utensils, and stolen plunder of all kinds, including enough provisions to last a month.

For ten days the remote mountain villages of East Rupert, East Pawlet, and Rupert had been terrorized by robberies. East Rupert is a dozen miles off the railroad and not connected by telephone.

QUEEN OF THE MIDGETS GONE.

Coney Island Youth Missing, Too—Husband and Baby Left Behind.

"Pearla," queen of the midgets in the "Trip to the Moon" at Luna Park, who in real life is Mrs. Pearl Balsamo, disappeared from her home on Mermaid Avenue, Coney Island, yesterday, leaving behind her fifteen-months-old baby, Carl. Simultaneously with her departure the police received a report that Andrew X. Johnson, seventeen years old, of Neptune Avenue and Seventeenth Street, is also missing from his home.

The woman, who is only three feet tall, was last seen in young Johnson's company on Friday evening when the park closed. They boarded a Franklin Avenue car for Brooklyn. She did not return home that night. Arthur Balsamo, her husband, had the police of the Coney Island Station send out a general alarm for her.

"Pearla" has been the queen of the moon midgets since this show was first put on by Thompson & Dundy at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo five years ago. She was the smallest of all the midgets—a scant three feet in height. Balsamo met her while employed as a sailor on the airship Luna, and they have been married two years.

PURDY TO BE TRUST HUNTER.

Man in Charge of Anti-Rebate Cases Chosen to Succeed Day.

BOSTON, July 29.—The resignation of Assistant Attorney General William A. Day and the appointment of Milton D. Purdy to succeed him was announced today by Attorney General William H. Moody, who was in this city on his return from a vacation in Maine.

Mr. Day resigned to become Controller of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He had been in the service of the Government since the first Cleveland Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Milton D. Purdy, who has been chosen as assistant to the Attorney General, was formerly First Assistant Attorney General. He sailed for Europe a few days ago.

The office styled "Assistant to the Attorney General" was created in consequence of the act of Congress appropriating money for the prosecution of trusts. It is the execution of that law which is the occupation of the holder of the office.

Mr. Purdy has not had much to do with cases relating to violations of the Sherman law, but he has had charge of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé rebate cases, and was to have had charge of other rebate cases to be brought by the Government in Kansas City and Chicago.

He is a Minnesota man, and has a high reputation as a lawyer. He has tried many cases before the Supreme Court, and has been successful there. He was appointed by President McKinley.

RIVER STEAMBOAT HIT BOAT.

Boy and Three Girls Are Rescued Near Poughkeepsie.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—Four young people of this city were run down in the middle of the Hudson River late last night by the steamer Central Hudson, bound from New York to Rondout, and were rescued by young men, who put out from the shore.

Miss Grace Propson, her brother, Carl, aged fourteen years, and two girls from New York, guests of Miss Propson, were returning from a row up the river when they were overtaken by darkness. There was no moon, and being without lights they made slow progress.

When the lights of the steamboat were seen Miss Propson and her brother rowed desperately to get out of its course, but the paddlebox struck the prow of the rowboat and smashed the craft. Pilot Abram Brooks heard the cries of the women and reversed the engines. This saved them from being drawn under the paddlewheel.

Thomas Gilman, Westley Cashdollar, and Harry Kihlmire hurried out in rowboats from the shore and rescued them. Miss Propson said that she did not know whether aid was offered from the steamboat.

INQUIRY TO BE PUSHED INTO CASE OF DR. MOORE

Other Agricultural Department Officials Are Under Fire.

CHARGES SENT TO PRESIDENT

Misleading Magazine Articles Said to Have Been Printed with Officials' Approval.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 29.—It was announced at the Executive offices here to-day that the case of Dr. George T. Moore, who resigned yesterday as head of the Laboratory of Plant Physiology, in the Department of Agriculture, had been turned over to the Department of Justice for investigation.

There is good ground for the belief that the investigation will lead to sensational disclosures and possible prosecution of one or more officials in the department.

A batch of correspondence leading up to the resignation of Mr. Moore was given out this afternoon by Secretary Barnes.

It appears from this that the first suggestion for investigation of the bureau in which Dr. Moore was employed came in a letter to President Roosevelt from T. D. Harman of Pittsburg, manager of The National Stockman and Farmer, under the date of July 15.

"We have abundant evidence to convince us," the letter says, "that employes of the department have been unduly interested in firms which have been organized to develop and sell these [nitro] cultures to farmers and others at exorbitant price. As to the exploitation of the merits of nitro-culture, we beg to call your attention to an article appearing in Pearson's Magazine for April, 1905, and other articles appearing in The Century and other magazines, with which you, no doubt, are familiar.

"These articles were read and approved (at least passively) by the employes of the department before they appeared in the magazines. No argument is necessary to show that they are misleading, and the damage following such publication to our agricultural interests would be hard to estimate."

This letter, with the accompanying papers, was referred by President Roosevelt on July 17 to Secretary Wilson, with a request that a report be made to him. The Secretary on Friday wrote that he had accepted the resignation of Dr. Moore and would send the papers in the case to the Department of Justice.

From the letter of Mr. Harman it would appear that the President at this moment has in his possession a report accusing other officials of the department, besides Moore, of being "unduly interested" in firms organized to develop nitro-cultures and sell them to farmers at high prices. No details bearing on the charges or on the identity of the officials involved could be obtained here to-night.

The charges are said to be backed up with proofs of the strongest nature.

CONGRESS MAY INVESTIGATE.

Leaders Are Planning a General Probing of the Departments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—One result of the recent departmental scandals, according to high Congressional authority, is to be a rigorous investigation by Congress at its coming session of departmental expenditures of appropriations.

Congress has been exceedingly restive on that subject for the last year or two, because of the high-handed manner in which department chiefs have insisted on spending appropriations as they saw fit. Occurrences in the Department of Agriculture, the Government Printing Office, and elsewhere will supply a basis for inquiry.

It is generally believed that the Department of Agriculture is simply unfortunate in having Richard Cheatham get after it, and that if anything occurred to turn the searchlight on the others that department would be found to be by no means the only sinner.

The outlook is that the first action will be taken when President Roosevelt asks for more money for the Panama Canal, if he does. Before appropriating it Congress will ask, it is said, that a statement of the expenditure of the ten millions authorized by the original canal legislation be given. That sum was appropriated in a lump and placed at the President's disposal.

Many members of Congress, including some who personally visited the Isthmus last year, are highly dissatisfied with the way the money was spent by the original Walker commission.

A revolt is under way against the plan of granting appropriations in a lump. This practice has grown astonishingly since the impetus given in 1898, when Congress appropriated $50,000,000 for war purposes, to be spent as the President saw fit. He was to make no accounting.

President McKinley parceled out the money among the department chiefs, and the taste they then got of uncontrolled expenditure left them little inclined to go back to the old way of letting Congress fetter them.

The result has been continual friction. Congress insists on regulating the expenditures and the department chiefs fight for the right of free expenditure. Some of them exhibit contempt for Congress, and declare that the men who are actually doing the work should not be harassed and hampered by a lot of politicians. In one such case Gen. Chaffee, head of the army, openly displayed his contempt for Congress in such a way as to produce a row. That was in the purchase of camp sites, where he and the Secretary of War stood out for the right to be unhampered by Congressional meddling.

The whole situation has grown intolerable to many influential Congressmen, and even without the current scandals there would probably have been some sort of demonstration against the departments. The scandals, however, supply the handiest weapon, which is an investigation and a demand for an accounting.

Barge Canal Claims Coming In.

ALBANY, July 29.—Jennie Rush of Waterford to-day filed against the State a claim of $43,014.83 for property taken for the new State Barge Canal.

NEARER NEW YORK THAN EVER.
"The Second Empire" of the New York Central brings all Central and Northern New York nearer to the Metropolis. Syracuse 6 hours, Oswego 8, Clayton 8, Watertown 7½, Auburn 7½, Geneva 9½ hours.—Adv.

EXCURSION STEAMER SINKS.

A Hundred Passengers Have a Narrow Escape on Lake Hopatcong.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, N. J., July 29.—The pleasure steamer Musconetcong, with about 100 passengers aboard, struck a rock late this afternoon as she was leaving the Ithanell Dock on Lake Hopatcong and sank. The passengers all got off safely.

The Musconetcong is used to carry sightseers around the lake. About 4:30 this afternoon the boat left the dock and when she had gone about fifty yards she came to a sudden stop. The boat began to fill with water rapidly.

Boats were lowered and the passengers were taken off as quickly as possible. With the assistance of other craft they were all taken to shore. The work of rescue was carried on rapidly but the last of the passengers had only been off the steamer a few minutes when she went to the bottom.

During this season of the year the lake is very shallow and it is believed the captain did not know of the existetnce of the rock.

CHINESE BOYCOTT SUCCEEDS.

American Trade in Shanghai Suspended—Native Press Bitter.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—Louis Getz, President of Getz Brothers & Co., a large importing and exporting house, has received the following cablegram from Shanghai:

"Cancel all orders. Boycott of American trade effective among Chinese merchants. All business entirely suspended."

The dispatch came from R. H. Van Sant, manager of the Getz branch house in Shanghai. None of the goods which the firm is now preparing for shipment to China will be sent. Getz Brothers & Co. must cancel orders to the value of many thousands of dollars.

Louis Getz is making arrangements for a meeting of the commercial bodies of San Francisco on Monday in the Merchants' Exchange. He said to-day:

"We shall cancel many orders for flour, meal, hardware, provisions, canned goods, and many other things. This boycott means more to us than the loss of a few orders. We have a branch house in Shanghai and were about to open another in Hongkong. Our Shanghai house will have to suspend business and all work on our Hongkong house must cease."

SHARK KILLS A BOY BATHER.

Dashes Almost to Beach Near Beaufort for Its Prey.

Special to The New York Times.

BEAUFORT, N. C., July 29.—In sight of hundreds of bathers, who were unable to aid him, Sutton Davis, sixteen years old, was carried away by a huge shark yesterday afternoon at Davis Shore, six miles east of here.

The shark caught the boy by the waist, threw him in the air, and when he fell dived after him and disappeared. Not a fragment of the body has been found. The lad was in the water waist deep when attacked.

For several weeks the factories in the vicinity have been disposing of refuse matter by throwing it into a stream, and this attracted schools of sharks. The Summer residents have greatly enjoyed the antics of the sharks as they grabbed for refuse in the water. There was little fear, as the sharks kept well away from the beach.

Many men, women, and children were in the water when Davis was attacked. Some of the bathers were some distance out. Suddenly the monster darted toward the boy, and cries of alarm were raised on all sides. Most of the bathers rushed to the shore, and several women fainted.

All to-day men in small boats dragged the water, but did not recover even any of the clothing of the boy. There are many children at the resort and these have delighted in playing in the water near the shore, but few ventured into the water to-day.

BRYAN TO GO ABROAD AGAIN.

May Circle the Globe and Be Gone More Than a Year.

Special to The New York Times.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 29.—William Jennings Bryan will leave Lincoln about September 15 and will go to Germany to join Mrs. Bryan, who has been in that country for several weeks. An extended Old World trip will be planned by them, which may include a tour around the world, lasting considerably more than a year.

Charles W. Bryan, his brother, said to-night:

"He will study Governmental conditions and visit a number of Old World capitals. I cannot say whether he will complete the circle of the globe."

Mr. Bryan recently retained Richard Metcalfe, well known as an editorial writer in Nebraska, to look after the editorial work on The Commoner. His brother is his business manager. His farm work is also systematized so that it will take care of itself. It is understood that his children will accompany him on part of his trip.

After studying conditions abroad Mr. Bryan hopes to return better prepared to take part in the next Presidential campaign.

CHAIN SPIKED TO TRACK.

Detective's Vigilance Prevents a Wreck on the Erie—An Arrest.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 29.—Morristown commuters who travel from New York by the 4:10 express on the Essex Falls Branch of the Erie Railroad had a narrow escape yesterday afternoon, when an attempt was made to wreck the train near the Caldwell Junction station. Through the vigilance of Detective McKee of the Erie force and one of the track walkers an accident was prevented.

McKee had heard of an attempt to derail a train several days ago, and was on the lookout. The detective and trackwalker left Caldwell shortly after 4 o'clock, and had not gone far before they saw a man ahead of them acting suspiciously. When the man saw them he started to run across the fields. At the same time the detective saw a heavy brake chain attached to one of the rails in such a way that it would have derailed a train.

McKee caught the man and took him to Verona, where he was arraigned before Justice Schotland, who committed him to the County Jail on a charge of malicious mischief. The man said he was Joseph Porter of Silver Lake.

The chain was wound around the rail, both ends being spiked to the ties. Porter denied that he put the chain on the track. The chain was found about half an hour before the train was due.

HEALTH OFFICERS DETAIN 19 FROM TWO STEAMERS

Seguranca Arrives from Colon with Many Sick Aboard.

TWO SUSPECTS ISOLATED

They Seem to Have Malarial, Not Yellow Fever—Canal Commissioners Among the Passengers.

After a rigid inspection of ship and passengers that lasted nearly three hours, ten of the crew and seven of the passengers of the Panama liner Seguranca in from Colon yesterday morning were transferred from the ship to Swinburne and Hoffman Islands, fifteen of them to the latter place for observation, and the remaining two to Swinburne Island for treatment. Dr. Doty is not certain that any of the seventeen persons detained has yellow fever, and will not be prepared to decide that question until to-day. Three of the crew of the Seguranca became ill just before the liner sailed from Colon. They were sent ashore, and one of them, it is said, died a few days later of yellow fever. Dr. Doty was promptly notified of what had happened in Colon and yesterday when the Seguranca dropped anchor off the Quarantine station he had everything in readiness to fumigate the ship and examine everybody on board.

According to the Seguranca's surgeon eight of the crew were ill of malarial fever on the voyage north. Although Dr. Doty was unable to pronounce any of them ill of yellow fever, he nevertheless decided to transfer six of them to Hoffman Island owing to the fact that their temperatures were very high. The other two who were unmistakably ill were sent to Swinburne Island for treatment.

Dr. Doty personally superintended the inspection of the Seguranca, and said that every one from Captain to coal passers was included in the examination. The ten members of the crew detained included an assistant engineer, three firemen, three waiters, one sailor, and two coal passers.

Didn't Have Yellow Fever.

The members of the crew put ashore at Colon were the third officer of the ship, the third assistant engineer, and a sailor. It was stated that the men were not left behind because they had yellow fever, but because they had malarial fever. Among the passengers detained yesterday were Miss Haeckel, a nurse in the Ancon Hospital; F. Staley, Henry Boyd, W. Whipple, Julius Daniels, C. B. Oster, and Ondro Spez. All were detained on account of high temperatures.

"The two worst cases," said Dr. Doty last night, "may possibly be yellow fever, but even this is not likely. Eight of the crew were about as sick five days ago as are the two we hurried to the hospital today. These eight are now much improved, a condition which would be quite unlikely if yellow fever had been their ailment. There is good reason to believe that the other two sick men will recover just as rapidly."

Among those not detained were two of the Canal Commissioners, Gen. Peter C. Hains and Col. B. M. Harrod.

Col. Harrod said: "I heard of three or four cases of yellow fever in Colon just before I sailed, and there is undoubtedly fever on the Isthmus now, but I don't think it is prevalent enough to cause alarm.

"A great deal of work toward improving health conditions on the Isthmus has been done," Col. Harrod continued. "Comfortable and sanitary houses are being provided for the workmen. Those in charge hope to be able to leave Colon and Panama before long and to remove the offices and workmen's quarters to the hilly sections of the zone.

Hard to Improve Panama.

"It is almost impossible to make Colon and Panama wholly sanitary. Several new towns have been started and will grow fast when the work of establishing proper health conditions is done. Of course this means that the engineering work has to give way for a time to the work of sanitation."

W. H. Hall of Washington, who is employed in the sanitary department of the canal work, corroborated Col. Harrod's statements as to the health conditions on the Isthmus.

"Everything possible," said he, "is being done to better the sanitary conditions on the Isthmus, and conditions certainly are better than ever before. The sanitary department is building new quarters for the clerks as far away as possible from the cities and in the hilly section of the zone."

Gen. A. J. Sampson, American Minister to Ecuador, returning from Quito for a short leave of absence, was another passenger on the Seguranca. He will go to his home in Phoenix, Arizona.

"Things have decidedly improved on the Isthmus from what I saw there four years ago," said the Minister. "The American occupation has brought prosperity to the little republic."

Two of El Dorado's Crew Held.

M. J. Aceredo, Vice Consul at London for Ecuador, was another passenger. Capt. Corning, formerly of the Panama Railway Company's steamship Advance, also arrived on the ship.

The Morgan liner El Dorado, from New Orleans, another vessel that arrived yesterday, was, like the Seguranca, subjected to a rigid examination by Dr. Doty. Two of the crew had temperatures above normal and were ordered to the detention hospital on Hoffman Island for observation.

Dr. Doty said after he finished with the ships that New York had little cause to fear the appearance of the fever here. The mosquito responsible for the fever, he added, did not flourish in this climate.

SAVINGS GO UP $85,836,855.

Unprecedented Increase Is Shown in Superintendent Kilburn's Report.

ALBANY, July 29.—Deposits in the savings banks of this State during the last year show an unprecedented increase of $85,836,855.59, and in the last six months of $52,000,000. Prior to this year the largest increase in any one year was in 1899, when the deposits went up $71,336,282.

These statistics are contained in the statement of Superintendent Frederick D. Kilburn of the State Banking Department, issued to-day, showing the condition of the savings banks at the close of business on June 30, 1905.

The total resources of the banks are $1,367,692,505.41, the amount on deposit is $1,252,928,299.62, as against $1,166,091,444.23 a year ago, and the surplus is now $114,139,326.08, as compared with $106,584,097.42. Interest in the sum of $41,748,434.71 was paid or credited to accounts during the year.

CZAR FORBIDS THE BANNS.

Will Not Allow Grand Duke Cyril to Wed Princess Victoria.

BERLIN, July 29.—News has been received here from Coburg that Emperor Nicholas has refused permission to the Grand Duke Cyril, his cousin, to marry the divorced Grand Duchess of Hesse, (Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.)

For two years rumors have been circulated that the Grand Duke Cyril desired to wed Princess Victoria, and announcements have even been made that they were married. Coupled with each assertion that an engagement existed between the Grand Duke and the Princess, who are cousins, has been the statement that Emperor Nicholas was averse to their union.

LIEUT. CLARK QUITS ARMY.

Stepson of Bishop Potter Resigns Because of Ill-Health.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The resignation of First Lieut. Robert S. Clark, Ninth Infantry, was accepted to-day at the War Department.

Lieut. Clark resigned on account of ill-health. He is a stepson of Bishop Potter of New York.

Lieut. Clark joined the Ninth Infantry as a Second Lieutenant on Oct. 21, 1899, and was made a First Lieutenant in March, 1901. He is a graduate of the Sheffield School of Yale University, class of '99.

O. H. P. BELMONTS ATE ALONE.

Yellowstone Park Hotel Closed Dining Room on Tourists.

Special to The New York Times.

LIVINGSTON, Mon., July 29.—Mr. and Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont were visitors in the Yellowstone National Park during the week and the unwitting objects of indignant complaint on the part of many tourists.

It seems that the manager of one of the hotels when he learned the indentity of his guests at the dinner hour personally escorted them to the dining room and closed the doors to scores of hungry travelers, who were compelled to wait until the Belmonts had completed their meal. The tourists were deeply angered and made their anger evident.

It is probable that the Belmonts knew nothing of the manager's action. While here they mingled freely with the crowds and showed no desire for special consideration.

INSANE FROM OVERSTUDY.

New Jersey Law Student Attacks His Father with a Knife.

NEW BRUNSWICK, July 29.—Thomas A. Gerety, a law student, who has been slightly insane for some time, became violent this morning and attacked his father with a knife. The elder Gerety eluded his son and ran for the police. Two officers accompanied him back to the house, where they arrested the young man. He will be removed to a sanitarium to-day.

Overstudy is said to have caused young Gerety's mind to give way. The family thought by keeping him at home he would recover, but to-day he became violent.

CROWDED CAR HITS A TRUCK.

Three Persons Are Injured, One of Them Perhaps Mortally.

Three persons were injured when a car on the Canarsie division of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Road ran into a truck at Rockaway Avenue and Avenue N, Canarsie, last night.

One of them may die. He is Thomas Howell, thirty-six years old, of 996 Rockaway Avenue, the motorman, who was taken to the Bradford Street Hospital with a fractured skull and internal injuries.

James and John Davis, who were on the truck, were cut and bruised, and one of the horses was killed.

The car struck the truck with such force that many of the passengers were thrown from the car, which was crowded.

$1,000 STUD LOST.

Rockaway Residents Searching the Beach for Mr. Cordes's Diamond.

Henry Cordes of 243 Moffett Street, Brooklyn, spent yesterday afternoon at Rockaway Beach, and discovered later that he had lost a diamond stud which he valued at $1,000.

The stone weighed 5⅞ carats, he said, when he reported the loss to Sergt. Wheelwright at the police station.

An earnest searching party scoured the sands for hours last night before giving up the task as hopeless.

WOMAN FOUND STARVING.

She Has No Home and No Friends—Will Die, Doctors Say.

Annie Reid, sixty-three years old, who, the police say, has no home and no friends, was found yesterday afternoon suffering from starvation in the cellar of the apartment house 121 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn.

The janitress was at work in the cellar when she heard a low moan. Looking around she found the woman huddled like a heap of rags in a corner. An ambulance took her to the Cumberland Street Hospital. It was said there that she had been without any kind of nourishment for several days and would probably die. Efforts are being made to learn if she has any relatives.

KILLED BY BATTED BALL.

Amateur Short Stop Dies Fifteen Minutes After Being Hit Over the Heart.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 29.—Frederick Whittaker, a shortstop in an amateur game of baseball at Hamilton Terrace, was hit over the heart by a batted ball this afternoon and died fifteen minutes afterward. After being hit, Whittaker tried to go on with the game, but fainted and an ambulance was called. On the way to St. Francis's Hospital he was attacked by hemorrhages and died in the ambulance.

Whittaker was nineteen years old and an athlete. The ball was batted by William Housel. The police are investigating the case.

New quick service, N. Y. to Birmingham, Ala., via Penn. R. R. and Southern Ry. Leave N. Y. 4:25 P. M., arrive Birmingham 9:15 next evening. Hours faster than any other line. N. Y. offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

SENATOR DEPEW HOME; NOT EXPLAINING YET

"I Came Back to be in the Storm Centre," He Says.

WILL TALK EQUITABLE LATER

Did Subscribe to "Fads and Fancies"—Such Things Cost Him $1,000 a Year, He Declares.

"I came back to be in the storm centre." This was almost the first thing that United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew said to the reporters who met him on the American liner St. Paul off the Quarantine Station last night. The Senator, as he said this, stood in the liner's saloon, flanked on one side by Mrs. Depew and on the other by his son Chauncey M., better known as "Buster" Depew.

Those who met him agreed that the Senator never looked better or healthier, notwithstanding the reports from the other side of the Atlantic that he had aged under the criticisms passed on him since he went away.

As usual, he greeted the reporters cordially. To each he made some happy remark as he grasped an outstretched hand. Senator Depew once remarked that he would feel lost if his friends, the reporters, failed to meet him on his return from his annual European vacation.

At the very beginning of the interview the Senator announced that he would not discuss Equitable affairs at all at this time. He said, however, that in a few days he would issue a statement in which he would give to the public all the information in his possession pertaining to the Equitable Life Assurance Society prior to his departure for Europe several weeks ago.

Some twenty reporters were waiting for Senator Depew at Quarantine and on the pier. He refused to fall into any traps, and skillfully parried all questions that tended to draw him out in regard to Equitable matters.

"When I read—what there was to be read—in the Paris papers concerning the Equitable Life Assurance Society," said he, "I at once decided to return home and be in the storm centre. You know it is rather a difficult matter to fight a battle at home, when you are some three thousand and odd miles distant from the scene of action. Concerning the Equitable, however, I will say right away that until I have seen all the papers and have familiarized myself with what has transpired I will have nothing to say.

"In a few days, however, I will issue a statement which will explain in full my relations with the Equitable, and particularly with the Depew Improvement Company. I will add here that I was only a minor stockholder in the Depew Improvement Company, and for five years they used my name without my consent."

"How about your resignation from the Equitable?"

"Nothing to say at present."

"What do you think of Mr. Morton as Chairman?"

"A very excellent one."

"Have you anything to say about the administration of Equitable affairs at all?"

"Nothing to say in any shape or form until I issue my statement. When that is published the American people will know as much about it as I do."

"It has been said that had the Equitable disclosure occurred before the Legislature met you might not have been returned to the United States Senate."

"Some people are better hind prophets than forecasters," was the smiling answer of the Senator.

After this Senator Depew would not say a word about the Equitable except that in a year's time the society would be stronger than ever and doing a larger business than before. So his inquisitors switched to the "Fads and Fancies" episode.

"What about 'Fads and Fancies,' Senator?" one of the reporters asked.

Senator Depew laughed very loudly at this question before he answered.

"I did subscribe to 'Fads and Fancies' and I paid $1,500 for my subscription," he replied. "I did it of my own free will and that is all there is to it. A very nice young man came to me about four years ago and got me to subscribe. I do not remember the young man's name, but he had a letter from Col. Mann, who is a friend of mine. From what I saw of the advance proof sheets, I consider the work one of the finest I have ever seen. There may have been something in it for the boys. There generally is. It costs me about $1,000 a year for the same purpose."

Senator Depew averred that he did not tell a single joke in public while he was away. He heard a good many, he added, but they were all "chestnuts" that he heard when he was a very small boy in Peekskill. He went to Aix les Bains for the rheumatism, but did not finish the treatment owing to his anxiety to get back home, where the "storm clouds" hovered.

He presided at the concert on the St. Paul Friday night, and according to the passengers made a very neat little talk. He told quite a number of jokes, and then grew serious and praised President Roosevelt for his success in bringing together the Russian and Japanese peace plenipotentiaries.

Senator Platt was at the pier to meet Mrs. Platt, who also came home on the St. Paul. The senior Senator left the pier before the junior Senator landed.

GROUT FAMILY IN A RUNAWAY.

Controller's Wife and Children Have a Narrow Escape at Shelter Island.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTPORT, N. Y., July 29.—The wife and family of Controller Edward M. Grout of New York, who are spending the Summer at Shelter Island, had a narrow escape from serious injury to-day. They were out driving when their horses became frightened at an automobile and ran away. In the vehicle besides Mrs. Grout were Miss Helen Grout, Jonathan Grout, and the Controller's mother.

The automobile appeared unexpectedly and Mrs. Grout, who was driving, did not have time to get a firmer grip on the reins before the horses shied and dashed away at top speed.

The carriage was just starting up a hill when the horses started to run, but in spite of this favorable circumstance, Mrs. Grout was unable to control them. At the top of the hill the horses swerved and the carriage tilted, throwing the occupants out. The horses ran some distance further and stopped. None received more serious hurts than bruises.

ROJESTVENSKY'S STORY OF GRAFT AND MUTINY

Admiral Says His Ships Were Useless and Men Rebellious.

WHY NEBOGATOFF GAVE UP

Orders and Appeals to the Sailors Were in Vain and the Lives of the Officers Were Threatened.

Foreign Correspondence NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, July 29.—It was supposed that the sensations in regard to the battle of the Sea of Japan had been exhausted, but Admiral Rojestvensky's report, printed here to-day, is a document of so amazing a character that the battle is again being discussed almost as generally as immediately after it was fought.

It is stated that the report was received by the Czar on July 10, but has hitherto been kept secret. As soon as the Admiral's condition permitted he received all the superior officers of his squadron who are prisoners in Japan and drew up his report in agreement with Admiral Nebogatoff. The report has not been officially published yet, but the contents of it have become known to the members of the Czar's Court.

The Admiral declares that his vessels were in extremely bad condition, due not only to the haste in their construction, but also to the dishonesty of the builders and the corruption of the Russian officials who passed as satisfactory ships which were manifestly bad.

On none of the vessels did the thickness of the armor plating correspond to the official figures. Furthermore, the armor was of inferior quality, and this enabled the Japanese shells to pierce it. The vessels were not provided with telemeters, which interfered considerably with the accuracy of their firing. The shells were lamentably made, and two-thirds of them did not explode. The ships could not carry the necessary quantity of coal, and none of them attained their guaranteed speed. The engines and boilers were of poor quality, and were constantly in need of repairs.

Two-thirds of the crews, says the Admiral, were men incapable of performing what was required of them. The gunners did not know the elementary laws of firing, and, in spite of the practice they had received, it was certain that the squadron was sailing to defeat. Admiral Nebogatoff's crews especially left much to be desired.

At Madagascar a mutiny broke out, and fourteen sailors were executed. The guns of Admiral Rojestvensky's ships had to be trained on the Admiral Seniavin, and the General Admiral Apraksin in order to restore order among the mutineers. Then—this was discovered too late—the crews decided to revolt and to give themselves up to the enemy.

Near Formosa another mutiny broke out in Admiral Nebogatoff's squadron, and it was only thanks to Admiral Rojestvensky's energy that the mutineers did not succeed in making themselves masters of the ships and taking possession of the bulk of the squadron.

From the very beginning of the battle of the Sea of Japan Rojestvensky saw that Nebogatoff's vessels, especially the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin, were taking no part in the battle, and were not carrying out his orders. He sent torpedo boats to tell the mutineers that if they did not execute the manoeuvres as ordered he would sink them. Only then did they open fire. Had Rojestvensky not been wounded at the beginning of the battle the issue might have been very different; but being unfortunately wounded, he had to be transferred to a torpedo boat destroyer. Almost at the same moment Rear Admiral Enquist disappeared with his squadron of cruisers, and Rear Admiral Voelkersahm was killed.

Admiral Nebogatoff, who had never been popular with the sailors, had to take command. Then the rout began. Weakened by Admiral Enquist's departure, the squadron was thrown into confusion; Admiral Nebogatoff's orders were not carried out; and it was every man for himself. The ships were scattered, enabling the Japanese to pursue and sink the Russian vessels one after the other. One division, executing Admiral Nebogatoff's orders, was able to rally together; it consisted of the Orel, Imperator Nikolai I., Admiral Seniavin, General Admiral Apraksin, Admiral Nakhimoff, and others. But then the mutineers on board the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin refused to follow the Admiral. It was in vain that Admiral Nebogatoff ordered them, begged them. The Japanese vessels drew near, forming a great circle.

Seeing that all was lost, the Admiral Nakhimoff endeavored to escape, but was sunk in the attempt. In the other ships the men threatened the lives of their officers if they refused to surrender, and hoisted the red flag. Afterward the ammunition of the Admiral Seniavin and the General Admiral Apraksin was found practically untouched.

The Imperator Nikolai I. and the Orel had fought valiantly, and had lost half their crews; each had been struck by about fifty shells, but at the last moment the men were carried away by the example of the mutineers.

On the way to Sasebo a group of engineers and young officers resolved to blow up the Orel; they were in the act of applying a light to the powder magazine when they were surprised by the Japanese. A struggle resulted, and had the other sailors of the Orel supported the conspirators they would have succeeded in blowing up the vessel, but no one stirred a hand, and the wretched men were shot before the eyes of their comrades.

Rojestvensky attributes the defeat to the bad state of the vessels, above all those of Admiral Nebogatoff, which had a very mediocre speed, further reduced by the layers of shells and weeds covering their hulls, and by the state of the boilers; to the poor shooting of the crews, and to the fact that the Russians were shooting with the sun in their faces, which further affected the accuracy of their fire. The Admiral adds that when the Russians were in the middle of Tsu Shima Strait they were struck by a heavy storm which prevented accurate fire and exposed the unprotected parts of the vessels to the Japanese. The white-painted portions of the Russian vessels offered an excellent target to the Japanese gunners, while the Japanese vessels, painted a greenish gray, were almost invisible against the background of sea and cloud.

May Have Been Sunk by Russians.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—Advices from Hakodate say that the Japanese sealing schooners Hokusei and Koyei, last reported in May off Oshima Island, are long overdue, and it is believed they were sunk by Russian warships at the time other sealing schooners were destroyed. There were four Canadians and one Norwegian hunter from the Pacific Coast on the Hokusei.

HIT BACK, MAGISTRATE SAYS.

Reply to a 200-Pound Woman Who Let Another Woman Slap Her.

A well-dressed woman, who afterward declined to tell her name or address, sought a summons in the Morrisania Court yesterday for her next door neighbor, also a woman, for assault. She told Magistrate Crane that the neighbor had slapped her. The Magistrate looked the woman over very carefully, sized up her 200 pounds, and asked:

"What did you do when she slapped you?"

"Why, nothing, Judge," was the answer. "Nothing except to come to you for a summons. I understood that was what I should do."

"Well," said Magistrate Crane, "you are big enough to take care of yourself. When your neighbor slapped you, you should have slapped her in return. That's what we are put on this earth for, to take care of ourselves. If any one hits me, I hit back."

"But, your Honor," exclaimed the woman, "I hope I am a lady. I don't fight with my neighbors."

"Well, it is your place to take care of yourself," replied the Magistrate, with emphasis. "You go home, and if anybody hits you again, you strike back."

PROTEST AGAINST METZ.

Several Brooklyn Leaders Said to be for Stapleton for Controller.

Several of the Democratic district leaders in Brooklyn are up in arms because Senator McCarren promised his support to Herman A. Metz for the Controllership nomination this Fall, without, as they say, consulting the heads of the Assembly districts. These leaders are in favor of giving the nomination to Luke D. Stapleton, and they are declaring that Senator McCarren exceeded his authority in pledging the support of the Kings County organization to Mr. Metz.

Mr. Stapleton is said to be backed by many of the friends of Controller Grout, and the latter is reputed to have intended not to allow the use of his name for a renomination in the event of Mr. Stapleton being a candidate. In view of the desire of Mayor McClellan to have Mr. Grout take another nomination, however, this part of the programme may be subject to change.

BURGLARS AS TELEPHONE MEN

Busy at Mr. Conant's Home While He Was Auditing City Accounts.

Special to The New York Times.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., July 29.—While Leonard H. Conant of 12 Hollywood Avenue, East Orange, was auditing the records of the City of East Orange in the City Hall yesterday afternoon burglars were busy taking account of stock at his home. When the men had finished their inventory they departed, taking valuables worth about $1,500.

The men, who posed as Telephone Inspectors and displayed large brass badges to allay the fears of the servant who let them in, spent about five minutes in gathering up the stolen property, and then left by the front door.

A daughter of Mr. Conant showed the men to the second floor, where the telephone was. She was called away a few moments before they left, giving them the opportunity they sought. In the stolen property were two gold watches, an amethyst collar, a diamond pin, a chain set with sapphires, diamond and gold locket, crescent set with diamonds, and a diamond sunburst and pearl chain.

HARRIMAN MAY STAY LONG.

Says Union Pacific Will Adopt Motors for Branch Lines.

OMAHA, Neb., July 29.—The special train carrying E. H. Harriman and party arrived here this afternoon and immediately went west on the Union Pacific. Mr. Harriman will go direct to Salt Lake, where he makes a day's stop, and then go through Yellowstone Park. After a short stay in California, he will start Aug. 16 for a visit to Japan.

He said his stay in the Orient will continue so long as he cares to stay, and that he has no definite plan for returning home.

Mr. Harriman confirmed reports of the double-tracking of the Union Pacific Railway, and stated that about a hundred miles of the work would be done during the present year. He also stated that the Harriman lines would adopt the motor car generally on branches and suburban lines. A large number of the cars will be constructed at once.

CHICAGO, July 29.—A local newspaper says that E. H. Harriman intends to investigate the conditions surrounding the building of railroads in the Philippine Islands.

MRS. DAVIS AT SOUND BEACH.

Aide of Gen. Miles at Fortress Monroe Calls on Confederate's Widow.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 29.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis is spending the Summer with her grandnephews and grandnieces, the Batesons of New York, at a Sound Beach cottage.

Major A. J. Fessenden, brother of Samuel Fessenden of this city, who as aide on Gen. Miles's staff was detailed to conduct Mrs. Davis and her attendants to her husband when he was a prisoner of war at Fortress Monroe, called on Mrs. Davis yesterday. He says Mrs. Davis retains the courtliness which distinguished her and converses as vivaciously as she did forty years ago.

WOMEN AID FOOTPADS.

Negro Men Hold Victims and Companions Rifle Their Pockets.

James Linders and Frank Sweeney, both of 1,493 Amsterdam Avenue, while walking through One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street early yesterday morning, were attacked by four negroes—two women and two men. The men held the hands of Linders and Sweeney, while the women went through their pockets. Both men lost small sums of money.

The police arrested Louisa Williams of 350 West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street last night. Linders identified her as having been one of the thieves.

Goldfogle in McDowell's Congress.

Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle of the Ninth District is a delegate to the "Peace Conference" of the Interparliamentary Union on International Arbitration, which assembles at Brussels, Belgium, on Aug. 28. This is the enterprise so industriously promoted by William O. McDowell, celebrated as the promoter of many other such schemes. Congressman Goldfogle is to deliver an address at the conference. He will sail on the Noordam on Aug. 16.

Miss Cram Slightly Better.

LENOX, July 29.—Miss Ethel Cram of New York, who is lying ill at her Summer home here as the result of a runaway accident on July 6, seemed better to-day than at any time since the accident, her physician said. She has not regained consciousness at any time, and the case is considered unusual in that so little change in her condition has been noted from day to day

HAS NOT PREDICTED JAPAN'S PEACE TERMS

Continued from Page 1.

is the first paper to comment seriously on the Sato interviews, "can only be an armistice." The Russ, which of all the papers here has now the largest Liberal following, finds the Japanese demands far from moderate, and sees little chance of the conference ending successfully if Mr. Sato has correctly stated the Japanese position, but it appears to believe that Baron Komura's spokesman is acting "on his own responsibility" or scents a possible bluff to pave the way for the acceptance of more moderate terms.

The Foreign Office, when Mr. Sato's reference to the delay in the Chino-Japanese negotiations because of faulty credentials was shown to it to-day, reiterated that there could be absolutely no doubt of the completeness and adequacy of the credentials of the Russian plenipotentiaries. One official said:

"Mr. Sato seems to forget that Russia is a civilized nation, that she has made treaties before, and that she does not omit seals."

The War Office is not slackening preparations for continuing the war in case the peace negotiations are unsuccessful. The gap in Gen. Linevitch's army caused by the losses at Mukden has been filled, and the railroad is working to its full capacity carrying reinforcements to form fresh corps.

A dispatch from Irkutsk announces the completion of work on the trans-Baikal line. In order to relieve traffic on the railroad, Prince Hilkoff, Minister of Railroads, has sent three steamers loaded with rails and a flotilla of river steamers by way of the Arctic Ocean to the mouth of the Yenisei River, whence they will be transported up that river to Krasnoyarsk, which is within 400 miles of Lake Baikal.

BARON ROSEN ARRIVES.

Russian Ambassador Will Arrange for the Reception of M. Witte.

Baron Rosen, Russian Ambassador and plenipotentiary to the peace conference, came here last evening from Magnolia, Mass., and went to the St. Regis Hotel. The Baron was tired by his journey and went to his room, leaving instructions not to send cards to him. To-day he will be occupied with arrangements for the reception of M. Witte and his party.

Through Mr. Sato it was learned yesterday that Baron Rosen and Baron Komura have had official relations before. Baron Rosen was the Russian Minister in Japan just before the beginning of the war. The task of handing to him his passport then fell to Baron Komura.

MAYFLOWER MAKING READY.

She Probably Will Have as Guests the Russian Envoys.

If both the Russian and the Japanese peace envoys, when their negotiations are over, do not have one theme on which they can agree—and that is that everything possible has been done for their comfort—it will not be the fault of those who selected the officers and crew of the Mayflower and selected the equipment of the beautiful craft.

The Mayflower is not warlike in appearance. She mounts only a pair of six-pounders. She impresses rather by her immaculate neatness from stem to stern and her graceful lines. To her will be delegated in all probability the task of seeing to the safety and comfort of the Russian delegation. The Dolphin, it is expected, will be assigned to the Japanese. Nearly every officer on the Mayflower has been on the Asiatic station.

Commander Cameron McR. Winslow was appointed to the Naval Academy from the District of Columbia by President Grant. He received his commission in 1876. In 1898, after brilliant service in a cable-cutting expedition on the gunboat Nashville, he was promoted five numbers for "extraordinary heroism." Last year he was naval aide to President Roosevelt.

Lieut. Commander W. W. Phelps is from Baltimore. Previous to his assignment on the Mayflower he was detailed at the Naval Academy. He was commissioned Ensign in 1891.

The surgeon, Karl J. Ohnesorg, spent two years in Asiatic waters and two Winters in China.

Lieuts. James B. Gilmer, Hugo W. Osterhaus, and Robert L. Berry of the junior officers have seen service in the Far East.

Yesterday the Mayflower was taking on stores at the Cob Dock in the navy yard. She will sail to-morrow for two days at sea. On Wednesday she will enter North River and anchor off Forty-second Street to await orders.

PRESIDENT PROMISES VISIT.

Will Go to Portsmouth While the Peace Conference Is in Progress.

Special to The New York Times.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 29.—The New Hampshire State officials have been assured that President Roosevelt will visit Portsmouth in the course of the peace conference, and elaborate preparations for his entertainment are being made, a banquet at the Hotel Wentworth at New Castle being the principal feature.

The final preparations for the reception of the Russian and Japanese peace envoys were completed to-day by Assistant Secretary of State H. H. D. Peirce, co-operating with the State officials.

The envoys will arrive in this harbor on the morning of Monday, Aug. 7, on the Government yachts Dolphin and Mayflower, and, proceeding to the Navy Yard landing at the foot of Daniel Street, will be greeted by representatives of the State. Escorted by a regiment of State militia they will be driven to the County Court House on State Street, where Gov. McLane, his council, and his staff will receive them. Representatives of the army and navy will also be present.

At the close of this function the envoys will be driven to the Hotel Wentworth, which is three miles from this city, where they are to stay during the conference. The regiment of State militia will again do escort duty.

On Tuesday the envoys will visit the Navy Yard and inspect for the first time the building in which they are to hold their meetings. They will be received by Rear Admiral Mead, the commandant.

KAISER IS FOR PEACE.

German Foreign Office Says He Urged the Czar to End the War.

BERLIN, July 29.—The Foreign Office, taking cognizance of statements from St. Petersburg, particularly those published in French and English journals, authorizes The Associated Press to say that Emperor William in the interviews off the Island of Bjoerkoe not only did not encourage Emperor Nicholas to continue the war, but gave his influence directly in favor of President Roosevelt's peace policy.

The Foreign Office again, with the utmost positiveness, says that the meeting took place as the result of the desire of Emperor Nicholas.

TAFT'S TRIUMPHAL PROGRESS.

American Party Cheered at Every Station from Tokio to Kioto.

TOKIO, July 29.—Secretary Taft and his party left here for Kioto on a special train last evening, receiving an enthusiastic send-off at the Shimbashi Station from a distinguished assemblage, including Court, civil, military, and naval officials, and bankers and other mercantile representatives. The members of the Ladies' Relief Association, including Mme. Togo, wife of the Admiral, presented flowers to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

Hearty cheers and "banzais" were joined in by usually undemonstrative men of rank and position as the train left the station. Long before the hour of departure the streets near the station were lined with delegates from the different sections of the city. Seldom has a foreign party received so brilliant and hearty a send-off.

A dispatch from Nagoya says that the Taft party received hearty ovations at all the principal railroad stations. The party stopped at Nagoya, which was reached at 7 o'clock this morning. The station was full of distinguished personages, headed by the Governor, the Commander in Chief of the renowned Golden Castle Division, and the Mayor. The train remained fifteen minutes, during which hearty greetings were exchanged and much cordiality was manifested. Secretary Taft and Miss Roosevelt alighted from their car and expressed their warm appreciation of the kind welcome.

It is not too much to say that cheers of welcome echoed from station after station until Kioto was reached, shortly before noon to-day.

Secretary Taft's return visit to Tokio on his way to the United States is looked forward to with enthusiasm.

NAGASAKI, July 29.—Secretary Taft and his party arrived at Kioto at 11:15 o'clock. The Governor, Mayor, and other officials, representatives of the women's war societies, 1,500 students, and a great crowd of people greeted the visitors. A band played the American anthem as the train was entering the station. Many flowers were presented to Miss Alice Roosevelt.

The party visited the old imperial palace, the temples, and the museums, and this evening witnessed a cherry dance. They will proceed to Kobe to-morrow.

JAPAN'S POLICY ABROAD.

Ready to Fight Any Threatened Intrusion, Says Count Katsura.

Count Katsura, Prime Minister of Japan, in an interview with a correspondent of Leslie's Weekly, which will be printed in the forthcoming number, defines his country's policy in China and Korea and with regard to territorial expansion. Among other things Count Katsura said:

"Through you I wish, in behalf of Japan, to thank the American press and public for the uniform and unfailing fair-mindedness displayed by them throughout this deplorable war. The friendship of America is inestimably appreciated by Japan, and it would be difficult to measure the benefits we have derived from it.

"Japan has no ambition save to preserve her national independence and integrity. We do not seek territorial aggrandizement nor dictatorial supremacy. Resenting this, as we do, in other nations, we are hardly likely to allow any temptation to betray us into such inconsistency.

"When we were forced, at the beginning of last year, to take up arms against Russia, we did it most reluctantly, and for no reason in the world but for the preservation of our national safety. That we should win, sooner or later, we did not doubt, because we knew we must; but such complete victory as we have enjoyed was not within the expectations of the most sanguine man in the empire. We overestimated the strength of Russia as much as Russia underestimated our strength, and therein, I think, lies one of the secrets of our great success. However, our victory does not alter the issue over which hostilities were begun, and I think I may safely assert that Japan's ambition is quite within its original bounds—only, of course, the great indebtedness must be paid.

"Political and otherwise our policy in the Far East will be in exact accord with that of England and the United States. We will try no original experiments which do not meet with the approval of those countries. We intend for our own good and the good of the world to heartily cooperate with all nations in forcing upon Korea and China the same benefits of modern development that have been in the past forced upon us.

"We intend to begin a campaign of education in those countries such as we ourselves have experienced to our everlasting betterment, and the result we hope to attain will be the absolute abandonment in the Far East of all the old ideas of national exclusiveness and the development of Asiatic commercial interests that will benefit us all. China and Korea have been asleep for a very long time, and it will be much more difficult to arouse them to a full appreciation of their own possibilities than it was to arouse us. But just as we had to yield to the stress of advancement, to the necessities of the time, so must they.

"The introduction of all the blessings of modern civilization into the East Asiatic countries—that is our Far Eastern policy, and behind it there is no more selfish motive than a simple desire for our own commercial and educational betterment. China and Korea are both atrociously misgoverned. They are in the hands of a lot of corrupt officials whose ignorance and narrow-mindedness are a constant menace to political tranquillity in the Far East. These conditions we will endeavor to correct at the earliest possible date—by persuasion and education, if possible; by force, if necessary, and in this, as in all things, we expect to act in exact concurrence with the ideas and desires of England and the United States.

"But you may quote me as saying that we, as a nation, are ready now and will continue to be ready to take up arms against any other nation on the earth that attempts to trespass within what we consider the boundaries of our national safety."

CHINA TO ASK BIG INDEMNITY.

Wants Russia to Pay for All the Damages in Manchuria.

BERLIN, Sunday, July 30.—The Lokal Anzeiger prints an interview with "a prominent Chinese diplomatist," evidently the Chinese Minister at Berlin, who says that the Dowager Empress and the Emperor have sent a circular letter to all Viceroys and Governors and to Chinese Ministers abroad asking them to state fully their views as to what attitude China should take in the settlement of the Manchurian question.

The diplomatist further states that China, in determining what indemnity to demand from Russia, will include not only the reduction in public revenues during the war but a sum sufficient to cover damages suffered through years of illegal occupation of Manchuria. He assumes that Japan will keep her word and hand over Manchuria to China, but thinks it will be impossible for China to install the old form of government there, since the improvements the Russians and Japanese have introduced make a modern system of administration necessary. The diplomatist concludes:

"China will no longer play the rôle of a mere spectator, but will assert her claims with energy in the Portsmouth negotiations. Interesting developments will certainly follow."

STILL ANOTHER COMMISSION.

Czar Wants More Advice Before Decreeing a Parliament.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 30.—The meeting of a special commission consisting of the Ministers, several members of the imperial family, and a number of other members of the Council of State, which has been summoned for a final consideration of the project for a National Assembly, will be held at Peterhof on Aug. 2 under the Presidency of the Emperor.

Another general revision of the project is not intended. The Emperor has summoned his advisers to determine the vexed question of the nature of representation in the Assembly, which was left unsettled by the Council of Ministers. If the verdict is favorable to the promulgation of the reforms an imperial manifesto may be made on Aug. 12, the birthday of the Czarowitch.

As has been stated, the Bouligin scheme has undergone modifications in the Council of Ministers, which meet a number of the objections of the Liberals, the author of the original project having proved to be the most conservative member of the Council.

Emperor Nicholas is still credited with a design to go to Moscow to proclaim the National Assembly, but no definite preparations will be made pending the final acceptance of the project.

SLAVIC ALLIANCE TO MEET.

Will Plan a Suitable Greeting to M. Witte.

The Slavic Alliance of New York, through Secretary Emil Prantner, yesterday issued a call for a special meeting of that body to be held this evening at the clubhouse, 240 East Seventy-second Street. The occasion for the meeting is the prospective arrival of M. Witte, the Russian peace plenipotentiary, early next week.

"It is the duty of all Slavs at this critical moment in the history of the Russian people," the call says, "to show that the sentiment of Slavic unity is not a theory, but a living fact. Several members of the alliance have signified a strong desire that this organization take definite action to demonstrate our sympathy with our Russian brothers in this, their dark hour."

The form which the greeting to M. Witte will take has not as yet been determined upon. That it will be something out of the ordinary every member of the alliance is sure.

TO CUT OFF VLADIVOSTOK.

The Japanese Concentrating with This Supposed Object.

KHERSU, Manchuria, July 29.—The Japanese are apparently concentrating in considerable force far to the eastward, with the intention of operating against Kirin and Ninguta and getting in between Vladivostok and the Russian Manchurian army.

It is reported that the Japanese have landed at several places on the Siberian littoral beetween Nikolaievsk and Dekastries, and that the telegraph line to Nikolaievsk has been cut. These landings, however, are reported to have been by small forces.

The rains are moderating and the roads are passable. The wet weather and great heat are affecting the health of the army, and stomach trouble among the troops is increasing. Some cases of typhus have been reported, but the disease is not epidemic.

VLADIVOSTOK, July 29.—In anticipation of a Japanese bombardment, the commandant of the fortress has issued rules for the protection of property and the prevention of the spread of fires.

The city has been divided into sections, and all able-bodied inhabitants will be required to participate in extinguishing fires.

TOKIO, July 29.—Admiral Kataoka has received a message from the Mikado expressing satisfaction with his efficient protection of the army which was landed on Sakhalin Island, despite the unfavorable state of the weather, thereby laying the foundation for the occupation of the island.

16 SLAIN AT NIZHNI-NOVGOROD.

Fifty-three Persons Wounded in the Four Days of Rioting.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—An official list of the casualties in the recent four days of rioting at Nizhni-Novgorod shows that 16 persons were killed and 53 were wounded.

Baron Meden has been appointed to succeed the late Major Gen. Count Shuvaloff as Prefect of Police at Moscow.

A court-martial for the trial of the sailors who mutinied on the battleship Kniaz Potemkine and Georgi Pobiedonosetz will be convened at Savastopol on Sept. 8. The men are now confined on the transport Prout at Sevastopol.

WARSAW, July 29.—The bakers' strike, in which seventy-five bakeries are involved, is the cause almost daily of murders and other excesses.

The police appear to be powerless to ferret out the perpetrators of the crimes.

30,000 ARE SLAVES, HE SAYS.

Rural Free Delivery Association Head Denounces Anti-Political Order.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 29.—At the third annual convention of the New York State Association of Rural Free Delivery Mail Carriers here about 200 delegates are present. W. R. Spillman, Superintendent of the service at Washington, in an address to-day, urged the carriers to work in harmony with the Government officers for the good of the public. He quoted largely from remarks previously made by Postmaster General Cortelyou.

W. F. Tumber of Lockport, President of the State association, said the carriers had always supposed they lived in a free country, but they found that they had been deprived of their rights as citizens when they signed their bond to serve Uncle Sam; they had signed away their civil rights and there were now in the country 30,000 carriers practically slaves.

Mr. Tumber is not now a carrier, having been removed from office. He was formerly Secretary of the National Association and was a candidate for the association's Presidency in opposition to F. H. Cunningham, but withdrew. Resolutions denouncing Cunningham were passed to-day. Mr. Cunningham also was removed as a carrier. Niagara Falls was chosen as the next meeting place.

HER BROTHER THE VICTIM.

Shock That Comes to a Laundress in St. Vincent's Hospital.

While Abraham Gioffi, eight years old, of 83 Carmine Street was playing tag with some other boys in the back yard of his home yesterday afternoon he fell off a fence fifteen feet high.

An ambulance was summoned from St. Vincent's Hospital. Dr. Burke found that two of Abraham's ribs were fractured. As he was being carried into the hallway of the hospital a laundress who was passing through glanced at him.

"Why, it's my little brother!" she cried, and fell in a faint.

It took twenty minutes to revive her. Then she learned that little Abraham would soon be well again.

SCHOOL ATHLETICS.

Are our schools and colleges becoming mere athletic associations? Many parents are asking this question. The position athletics should hold in the school curriculum will be dwelt upon in a thoughtful article in the ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL NUMBER of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to appear Saturday, August 12, 1905.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

MANY SAY THEY LOST THROUGH E. F. DUFFY

Claims for $100,000 Said to Have Been Filed in Newark.

HIS ACCOUNTS BADLY MIXED

Counsel for J. A. Bache & Co. Declares He Had No Power to Draw Money from Them.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 29.—The affairs of Edward F. Duffy, the local manager for J. A. Bache & Co., stock brokers, of 42 Broadway, New York, who has been missing since Monday are in bad shape, and it is feared that when they are cleared up there may be several heavy losers.

The accounts of the missing man are made all the more complicated by the lack of system in the bookkeeping, and it will be several days before they can be put in better shape. Accountants have been at work on them since yesterday. Claims already filed with attorneys will aggregate fully $100,000, but just who the claimants are could not be learned to-day. It is known, however, that many of Duffy's personal friends are among them.

Arthur Holden, who attached the office furniture and personal property of Duffy yesterday to satisfy a claim of $1,000 which he alleges he gave Duffy to invest for him, is a clerk in the local office of Bache & Co. Holden also attached Duffy's residence at 26 Orleans Street, and several hundred dollars that the broker had on deposit in the Union National Bank.

Holden said to-day that nobody but Duffy knew what claims might be made. The sum, he said, might be $100,000 and it might exceed $150,000, and again it might not reach either amount. The accounts had been so carelessly kept that it was difficult to ascertain all the facts from the books.

Another creditor is Ralph Sweet of the Morristown Trust Company, whose claim was filed with Harrison Lindabury today. Mr. Lindabury refused to give the amount of his claim, but it is thought that it will amount to several thousand dollars. Other claims, one said to amount to $28,000 and another $30,000, have, it is said, been filed with various lawyers, none of whom would reveal the names of their clients to-night.

Robert H. McCarter, who has been retained as counsel for J. A. Bache & Co., said to-day that Duffy had no power to draw money from the concern, and the only way he could have raised it was by hypothecating stocks or bonds.

"But we do not know as yet whether he did so or not," said Mr. McCarter.

While representatives of Bache & Co. refused to talk to-day, a local investor is said to have been informed that the only dealings Duffy had with the firm was to hand over business for which he received a commission.

GOLD STRIKE IN JERSEY.

There Have Been Others—Find Is in a Well This Time.

Special to The New York Times.

CALDWELL, N. J., July 29.—While drilling a well on the Stacey Smith property in Mountain Avenue, J. J. Reilly of Passaic pulled from the bottom of the excavation, 192 feet deep, a piece of rock through which there was a yellow streak. A geologist has been found who declares that the yellow stuff is gold.

Reilly believes there is more of the precious metal in the mountains thereabout. He stoutly avers that the streak of the metal was in spots an inch, and in others three-quarters of an inch, thick. At a depth of 142 feet, he says, the contractor also struck a small vein of silver. The present owner of the property is Frederick Howlett of Montclair. He says he has refused "handsome offers" for the land.

Jersey gold mining has been tried before, but has not hitherto been a paying proposition.

CHESS TROPHY FOR KOEHLER.

Tie in the First Class of the General State Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., July 29.—Koehler of the Manhattan Chess Club won the trophy contest in the State chess tournament to-day after beating Finn in the last game. Finn tied for second place with Bampton, and Curt, who was beaten by Bampton, was placed fourth. Bampton had a lost game, but owing to a grave error made by Curt he won. Finn touched a wrong pawn, thereby losing the piece, and resigned his game.

In the general tourney Searle of Rome and Guckemus of Utica are tied, and they will have to play another game either this evening or some day next week at Trenton Falls. The results to-day in the first class were: Searle and Guckemus and Ferris and Gower drew, Waller beat McMartin, as did Scripture, and Guckemus beat Gower.

The records of the trophy and general tournament, first class, follow:

TROPHY TOURNAMENT.

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Koehler	3½	2½	Finn	3	3
Hampton	3	3	Curt	3	3

GENERAL TOURNAMENT.

Guckemus	6½	2½	Ranney	4½	4½
Searle	6½	2½	Gower	4	6
Ferris	6	3	Ringe	3	6½
Scripture	5	4	McMartin	2½	7
Waller	5	4	Weber	2	7

J. S. HOGG HAS A BREAKDOWN.

Physicians Order Him to Make No Mental or Physical Effort.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, July 29.—The health of former Gov. James S. Hogg is shattered, at least temporarily. Gov. Hogg has suffered much for nearly a year, and several times has been confined to his bed.

He had agreed to address the State Convention of the Texas Farmers' Union at Waco on Aug. 8, but to-day W. A. Shaw received a letter from him in his sick bed at Columbia saying he attempted to make a business trip a few days ago, but when he had reached Houston he was in a state bordering on nervous collapse. His physicians have informed him that he must leave Texas for some time and abandon both mental and physical effort.

He will start in a few days for Manitou, Col., and in the Fall may have to go to the Atlantic or Pacific Coast.

TEXANS LYNCH A NEGRO.

Quick Death for Man Who Attacked Two White Women.

Special to The New York Times.

PARIS, Texas, July 29.—Andrew Humphrey, the negro who attacked two white women, one in Red River County and the other in the edge of Bowie County, last Thursday, was captured near Hartford School House, five miles south of Dekalb, last night.

After being fully identified by the two victims, the negro was hanged this morning at 10 o'clock by a mob numbering 300 farmers.

TO PRESERVE BIG POLES.

Forestry Service Tries to Save Money for Telegraph Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—During the last year the forest service, in co-operation with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Postal Telegraph Cable Company, has been making an investigation to find the best methods of seasoning telephone poles and of treating them with preservatives.

Fifty green poles were furnished every month to each of the five experimental stations. Each pole was exposed to the open air and was weighed every month until it ceased to lose. The rate at which weight was lost showed the rate of seasoning in different months.

After one year of seasoning preservative treatment was applied to the poles, beginning last Spring. Most of those at two of the stations—Wilmington and Pisgah, N. C.—were treated by applying the preservative with a brush. In a few cases a cap or plate was fitted to the butt of the pole and creosote forced in by a pump, but with unsatisfactory results.

To test the efficacy of the treatment as a preventive against decay the poles, carefully numbered and labeled for identification, have been set in an experimental section of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, between Savannah and Meldrim, Ga. Each treated pole is set between a green and a seasoned pole, so that the absolute and relative values of the different preservatives will be fully tested.

At Dover, N. J., in addition to the external applications, a number of seasoned poles were treated in an open tank, constructed to take thirty-foot poles inclined at an angle of 20 degrees. In this tank they are boiled in creosote for several hours. They are then either shifted to a tank of similar construction containing cold creosote, in which they stand for several hours, or are left in the hot oil to cool down gradually.

SENTENCED TO A STRAPPING.

But Baker Begged Off When Judge Gave Mrs. Baker the Strap.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, July 29.—Mrs. John Baker of 52 Central Place, Orange, went before Police Justice Bray in the Orange Police Court this morning and said she wanted to make a charge of assault against her husband, who she said had whipped her with a strap. Baker, who was in court, said he had only tapped his wife lightly with the strap. He said he did it because she took a letter out of his pocket.

It developed that the letter was from another woman. When Baker denied hurting his wife, she said:

"I'd just like to hit you across the back with that strap as hard as you hit me."

"Would you be willing to be hit as hard as you hit your wife?" said Justice Bray.

"Why, certainly," Baker replied laughing.

"All right; Mrs. Baker, here is the strap, now hit him. Take off your coat, Baker," commanded the Magistrate, handing the strap to Mrs. Baker.

Mrs. Baker took the strap and shouted: "Take off your coat, I'll promise not to hit you harder than you hit me."

The crowd in the courtroom looked on expectantly, and Baker lost his smile.

"Take off your coat!" said the Justice.

"No, she'll hurt me," whined the man. The crowd in the courtroom laughed. Justice Bray adjourned the case pending Baker's good behavior.

RAILROAD TWO BLOCKS LONG.

Brooklyn Firm to Connect Its Foundry with Dock Line.

ALBANY, July 29.—The Williams Terminal Railway Company of Brooklyn was incorporated to-day, with a capital of $10,000 to operate an electric surface line from the tracks of the New York Dock Company on Bowne Street to the property of J. H. Williams & Co., in Richard Street, Brooklyn.

The railroad the company plans to build is to be used for transferring freight. It is to extend along Bowne Street for two blocks to Imlay Street, where it will connect with the freight shifting road of the New York Dock Company, which runs along the water front. William C. Redfield, ex-Commissioner of Public Works, one of the Directors of the road, is at the head of the firm of Williams & Co., manufacturers of forgings.

Florida "Jim Crow" Law Void.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., July 29.—The Supreme Court to-day handed down a decision affirming the decision of the Circuit Court, which held the recent act requiring separation of the races in street cars unconstitutional because it permitted negro nurses in charge of white children or invalids to ride with the whites, thus discriminating between persons.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Friday night until 12 o'clock Saturday night.)

9:50 A. M.—449 West Fifty-second Street; owner unknown; damage, $50.

6 P. M.—122 Pearl Street; H. Klipstein & Co.; damage, $500.

6.46 P. M.—Columbus Avenue and Sixtieth Street; Car No. 828, New York City Railway Company; damage trifling.

7:28 P. M.—2,050 Eighth Avenue; W. Wilson; damage, $25.

First thing in the morning, to start the day right, drink

Londonderry LITHIA WATER

You will wonder why you have not done it always, and promise yourself never to omit it in the future.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda

Acknowledged Best—Highest Award. Order from your dealer or direct from JOHN MORGAN, Established 1850. 343 West 39th St., N. Y. 'Phone 438—39th.

REST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by all Druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winsl

PULPIT ASKED TO AID FIGHT AGAINST FEVER

New Orleans Pastors Urged to Explain Warfare on Mosquitos.

DAY'S RECORD, EIGHT DEATHS

New Points of Infection Discovered—Many Hidden Cases of Sickness Found by Vigilance Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 29.—The report received by the City Board of Health for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 o'clock to-night follows:

Deaths from yellow fever, 8; new cases, 20; new infection centres, 6; cases now under treatment, 75.

This makes the totals to 6 o'clock this afternoon: Deaths from yellow fever, 53; cases, 256; centres of infection, 41.

The most remarkable bit of work done thus far was accomplished to-day by Past Assistant Surgeon Farrar Richardson, who has been placed in complete charge of the sanitation and search through the infected area. With a limited force he went to 1,929 premises, discovered thirty cases of illness of various sorts, all of which are to be investigated to-day, and disinfected five recently infected premises.

Nearly all this was in the Italian quarter. Some of the work was done in the district uptown where the sailors' boarding houses are to be found, but there only two cases of sickness were found.

To-day Gov. Vardaman of Mississippi stirred up indignation among the would-be refugees by issuing a complicated statement from Vicksburg, Miss., taken first to mean that no one from Louisiana could cross Mississippi going anywhere, and then interpreted, after a two-hour conference of transportation heads, to mean that those desiring to cross Mississippi must make affidavit that they had not been in contact with infection for ten days and obtain a clean bill of health at the depot.

On the first report there was open talk of putting an armed guard on a train and forcing it through Mississippi, and more serious talk of asking Federal interference with Vardaman's mandate if interState traffic should be 'nterfered with.

The movement to have the Marine Hospital Service take charge has progressed, and a number of prominent business men have gone to the authorities to present their view of the case. It is pointed out that this is in no way a reflection on the local authorities, but only a desire to have the best service possible in supreme charge, all others working in harmony with it.

Fever was discovered to-day at Waggaman, Jefferson Parish, the patient being an Italian who had fled from the infected quarter of New Orleans. Several other places reported Italian cases.

The Mexican Consul here left his post to-day, putting his work in charge of his Cuban confrère. Business men say that the real estate and stock market and the bank and freight movement statements show that the city has held up wonderfully under the drastic quarantining to which it has been subjected.

Martin Behrman, Mayor of the city, issued a statement to-day as follows:

New Orleans is suffering more from the rigid quarantines than from yellow fever, of which the citizens here have the fullest control. The mosquito theory is accepted by our physicians and laymen alike, and there is nothing remaining to be done but fight the mosquitos, which is being done by oiling the gutters and screening and oiling the cisterns.

The number of new cases was less yesterday by five than on the preceding day. We have the situation so thoroughly in hand that we believe we will shortly convince the world that by working on the mosquito theory yellow fever will be entirely robbed of its perils, and that shotgun quarantines are senseless as a method of fighting yellow fever, as such a method cannot prevent the spread of the mosquitos. This is a fight wholly against the stegomyia fasciatia mosquito.

MARTIN BEHRMAN, Mayor.

The Marine Hospital Service has the detention camps all ready now, and these are filled with persons desiring to spend the required five days there before going into Mississippi, Alabama, or Texas.

Texas to-day lifted the quarantine against Louisiana with the exception of New Orleans and the town of Bunkie. This was in consequence of the regulations established by the State Health Board of Louisiana.

To-night closed the first week of the campaign since an autopsy confirmed the suspected infection of yellow fever. There is a large addition to the number of cases prevailing below Canal Street, with a considerable distribution of new centres, and there have appeared during the week a dozen cases above Canal Street. The new cases still can be traced to the original source.

The success of physicians in preventing general outbreaks in neighborhoods in which the disease has occurred is taken to mean that practical results are obtained from the thorough system of screening which is in vogue.

Hope is drawn from comparison of conditions now and those of 1878. The first case to appear then was brought by a ship landed near St. Mary Market. The fever rapidly spread into every part of the city and to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, besides reaching Memphis and Cairo, Ill. Memphis was then almost depopulated and 4,000 lives were lost.

The present infection admittedly has been in New Orleans for three weeks in a severe form, but the spread outside of the Italian quarter has been so slight that there are not 75 cases of the 230 or more reported outside the original zone.

The conference of the representatives of the Health Boards of the various Southern States, which Dr. Souchon called to meet here to-morrow, is not likely to materialize. He has received no acceptances of his invitation.

Dr. Beverly Warner to-day sent a message to many clergymen appealing to them for assistance in the present emergency by speaking to congregations to-morrow in favor of the work being carried on by the health authorities. He asked that preachers and priests urge church attendants, whether they believe in the mosquito theory or not, to give hearty assistance to the authorities in stamping out the mosquito as at least one source of infection.

MEMPHIS, July 29.—The entire State of Tennessee to-day closed its doors against New Orleans and other points where yellow fever is prevalent. A joint meeting here of the State, City, and County Boards of Health adopted a rule to require a certificate or affidavit to the effect that the traveler has not been in the infected district within six days.

MOBILE, Ala., July 29.—The Board of Health to-day adopted a resolution requiring persons from New Orleans and other infected places to undergo seven days' detention before being allowed to enter Alabama. This applies to immunes as well as non-immunes.

NORFOLK, Va., July 29.—Col. Sir David Wilson, K. C. M. G., formerly Governor of British Honduras, and his wife are passengers on the British steamship Sarstoon, from Belize to London, which stopped at Newport News yesterday for coal and sailed to-day. They will remain until after the authorities have stamped out the yellow fever, which has been raging in Belize for several weeks. Their daughter died a few weeks ago. At the time she was stricken she was making preparations for her wedding.

VARDAMAN RENEWS CHARGES.

Louisiana Officers, He Declares, Hid Knowledge of Yellow Fever.

JACKSON, Miss., July 29.—Gov. Vardaman this afternoon replied to the interview in which Gov. Blanchard of Louisiana called on Vardaman to prove his charges against the Health Boards of Louisiana and New Orleans. Gov. Vardaman said:

"I can hardly think the Governor of Louisiana needs any proof of the charges against the health officers of Louisiana. I believe, and I think everybody else believes, that they knew that there were a great many cases of yellow fever in the City of New Orleans long before the official announcement of that fact was made, one week ago to-day. This is a very serious matter, which affects Mississippi as well as Louisiana.

"If this threatened plague shall spread through Mississippi, Alabama, and the rural districts of Louisiana it will be due, in my judgment, to the failure of the health officers in New Orleans and the chief health officers of the State of Louisiana to sound the note of warning when it should have been sounded. I would not do any man an injustice, but I feel that the wrong done the people of Mississippi is due to the neglect of duty or the incompetence of these men."

The depopulation of the Mississippi Gulf towns of Summer visitors from New Orleans continues owing to Gov. Vardaman's determination that these towns shall have no communication with the infected city. The Governor said he would not budge from his position if every man, woman, and child on the coast personally appealed to him. Leaving out the cost in human life, he said, an epidemic on the coast would mean $20,000,000 in depreciation of real estate alone. He added:

"It will be better for the citizens of these towns to be bottled up and eat millet and crabs and escape the yellow fever than to get all the revenue they can out of the refugees and have one case of yellow fever among them."

Gov. Vardaman, acting for the State Board of Mississippi, has placed Adjt. Gen. Fridge in charge of the State quarantine service. The advance detail of officers and men stationed at Camp B. F. Ward to prepare the grounds for the encampment of the Mississippi National Guard will be utilized as a quarantine force.

The house containing a yellow fever case, about a mile from Lumberton, Miss., has been surrounded with soldiers to prevent the disease spreading. The revenue cutter Winona has been ordered to Gulfport, and Capt. T. J. Jones has sent his launch Grace Dunbar to protect the port.

BLAMES CARELESS DOCTORS.

New Orleans Man Says They Let Fever Victim Roam.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—"The spread of yellow fever in New Orleans is due to the inexperience of two young physicians there," said A. B. Lacour, a New Orleans broker, who was at the Willard to-day. "These doctors were called in to treat a case in the Italian quarter, and, failing to realize its importance and adopt proper quarantine measures, allowed the infected man to roam unmolested. The disease, therefore, spread rapidly among the Italians.

"When you hear that these Italians control about 300 small corner groceries throughout the city, and, in their ignorance of the real nature of the fever, are constantly hiding infected friends in their homes, you will realize that the authorities face a serious problem. I was told recently by a local physician who was treating a fever patient that, notwithstanding the precautions he had taken to isolate a sick man, he found, on making his second call, that the fellow had stolen away to a house four blocks distant.

"However, the New Orleans Health Department is fully able to cope with the present situation with no outside help. To a visitor going to New Orleans to-day it would not be apparent that anything unusual was going on. The stock market has a steady tone, and, while there has been a drop in some of the active stocks, business has suffered no great depression. Everything will resume its normal condition within a week or ten days."

100 HELD UP AT HAVANA.

Detention Station Full of Passengers from Gulf—Rigid Rules Enforced.

HAVANA, July 29.—The number of passengers arriving here from yellow fever infected ports in Mexico and the Southern States is beginning to tax the capacity of the Triscornia detention station. Eighty persons were liberated to-day, but the station to-night contains 100 detained passengers.

They are well treated and have made no complaint, although the arrivals by way of Tampa consider the restrictions unduly rigid against through passengers from the North.

Culebra Foreman Dies of Fever.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The death from yellow fever of Louis Strand, a Swede, employed as foreman at Culebra, was reported from Panama to-day by Gov. Magoon.

SHORTER OF ALABAMA PROBES

Finds the Mutual Reserve Solvent, and Will So Report.

Deputy Insurance Commissioner Henry R. Shorter of Alabama, who has been in this city for a week investigating the affairs of the Mutual Reserve Life Insurance Company, is going back home with forty-five pages of typewritten tesimony about its affairs. He examined the officers of the company himself.

"Since Tuesday I have been with the Mutual Reserve officials," he said, "and I must say I was much impressed with their openness. They didn't fail to respond to a single call for papers, books, or accounts. I am glad to report the solvency of the company."

Then Mr. Shorter added these observations about business methods in general:

"I do not believe that there is any big business institution here but needs trimming. There are twigs that could be cut off."

Mr. Shorter also visited Chairman Morton and Mr. Tarbell of the Equitable.

"I was much impressed with their earnestness," he said. "They assured me that the Equitable would soon be doing more business than ever."

"I am glad to say," he concluded, "that my report on the Mutual Reserve will not be sensational."

BLOWS AT COUNCIL MEETING.

Revolvers Drawn and an Alderman Kidnapped at Springfield.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 29.—There was a riot at a special meeting of the City Council held to-night for the purpose of acting upon a proposition to extend the contract for lighting the city held by the Springfield Light, Heat, and Power Company for another thirty days.

Revolvers were drawn, there were fistic encounters, and one Alderman was kidnapped. The affair ended in a rump session, at which the order extending the existing contract was passed.

Mayor Devereaux, who opposed the leasing of the plant to the Light, Heat and Power Company, adjourned the Council under the gavel, and ordered that the hall be cleared. Alderman Hicox attempted to occupy the Mayor's chair, but was ousted by detectives. Alderman Hay was struck in the eye.

The lights were turned out and an adjournment was taken to Hay's office, where the extending order was declared passed.

No Changes in Panama Canal Force.

PANAMA, July 29.—Theodore P. Shonts, Chairman of the Panama Canal Commission, to-day said that he does not contemplate any changes in the personnel of the force engaged in cutting the canal. The only alteration in the works decided upon is the transfer of the Bureau of Materials from the Engineering to the Purchasing Department.

HAAS NEED NOT ANSWER QUERIES ABOUT HOLMES

Court Grants Constitutional Exemption to Him and Peckham.

COTTON INQUIRY HAMPERED

District Attorney Must Appeal to Justice Wright When Witnesses Again Refuse Testimony.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The recalcitrant witnesses in the Federal Grand Jury's investigation of the cotton leak case will not be required to answer any questions tending to incriminate them which may be asked by District Attorney Beach. Questions of a non-incriminating character must be answered, and all inquiries concerning which there may be a doubt must be submitted to Justice Wright of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia.

Justice Wright to-day, when the case of Moses Haas came before him, directed the witness to answer the inquiry whether he had ever lived in Washington and had been employed by the Department of Agriculture. The court excused him from saying whether he knew Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., the dismissed associate statistician, and whether he knew F. A. Peckham, whose name was coupled with Holmes's in the report on the investigation made by direction of Secretary Wilson.

The District Attorney gave notice to Mr. Haas that he would expect him to appear before the Grand Jury next Tuesday. He informed Justice Wright that it was probable that other questions would be brought to his attention in the course of the inquiry.

Both Haas and Peckham, the New York brokers involved, were present in court to-day. The defendant's answer to the Grand Jury's presentment, as read by his counsel, quoted from the report on the leak made by Secretary Wilson, and said that if the Secretary's statements were true they implicated Haas in a crime against the United States. Hence his refusal to testify on the ground that his testimony would have a tendency to incriminate himself. He claimed constitutional exemption, concluding:

"This respondent further says that his refusal to answer the questions propounded to him before the said Grand Jury were in good faith, and only because he really believed that to answer said questions, or any of them, would or might tend to incriminate him in connection with the said Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., and subject him to a penalty or forfeiture, and such refusals were not, nor was any of them, made in contempt of the court or of the said Grand Jury, or with any purpose to impede or obstruct the administration of justice."

Mr. Birney of Haas's counsel instanced the fact that even in the brief proceedings before the Grand Jury Mr. Beach had sought to prove the connection between Holmes and Haas.

District Attorney Beach called a conference with Acting Secretary Adee at the State Department yesterday. An official request that he made was granted, and it is said that the visit had reference to the whereabouts of John Hyde, former chief statistician of the Department of Agriculture, who resigned during the investigation of the cotton leak.

Hyde left immediately for England. The District Attorney is anxious to secure from him certain information for the Grand Jury.

LOGGING CAMP VERNACULAR.

Strange Terms Used in Woods for Men and Objects.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—"Terms Used in Forestry and Logging," just published as Bulletin No. 61 of the Bureau of Forestry, affords the lay reader an insight into a strange vernacular.

Among the logging terms are some truly remarkable expressions. The uninitiated may learn the distinction between a "ball hooter" and a "boom rat," between a "bull cook" and a "cattyman," and find that none of them refers to any lesser animal than the logger himself.

Among other creatures of the camp may be numbered also the "alligator," the "dolphin," the "dog," the "pig," and the "road donkey," all objects endowed with life by the vernacular. The "alligator" is a boat used in handling logs; the "dog," a "short, heavy piece of steel"; "the pig," a "rigging sled," and the "road donkey," a donkey engine mounted on a heavy sled. Birds are represented by the "blue jay" and the "rooster," reptiles by the "snake," and insects by the "katydid."

FOR LANDLORD'S DEATH.

Negro and His Wife, Who Struck Sammis with a Bowl, Arrested.

Walter Neal, a negro, and his wife, Susan, were arrested in Jersey City last night charged with the murder of Joel Sammis in Brooklyn. They were locked up at Police Headquarters to await requisition.

Sammis, was a retired piano manufacturer, and died on Friday at his home, 167 Wilson Street.

Mr. Sammis was the owner of the house at 400 Lexington Avenue. He went there about the 1st of July to collect the rents, and is said to have become involved in a dispute with the woman over the making of some repairs. As he was leaving her apartments, it is alleged, a dish of some kind was thrown, striking him in the back of the head. A deep gash was cut in Mr. Sammis's head and an ambulance surgeon was called from St. Mary's Hospital to attend him. After the surgeon had stitched up the wound Mr. Sammis insisted upon being taken home. About two weeks ago erysipelas developed.

Neal said last night that his wife struck Sammis on the head with a sugar bowl.

Mr. Sammis was fifty-two years old and was a member of the old Sammis family of Central Long Island, who at one time owned Fire Island.

RECOVERED HIS $500.

Jackson Wallace of Brooklyn Had Subscribed to Foremost Families.

That the system of soliciting subscriptions at high figures to social publications extended to Brooklyn became known yesterday, when it was reported that Jackson Wallace, who was Deputy Dock Commissioner under Mayor Low, gave $500 as a subscription to "America's Foremost Families." He afterward recovered the money.

Mr. Wallace is a resident of Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, and is a lawyer, with an office at 26 Liberty Street, Manhattan. He has taken a small part in politics, and in 1893 was elected an Alderman in Brooklyn. Last year he married the widow of the Rev. Alfred E. Goodnough, who was pastor of the Unitarian church on the Heights.

It was after Mr. Wallace was married that the solicitors for "America's Foremost Families" approached him. It is said that after Mr. Wallace had subscribed he became angry and threatened a prosecution. Then his money was returned to him. Mr. Wallace's house was closed last night, and no one in the neighborhood knew where he had gone.

Hezekiah Butterworth Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 29.—Hezekiah Butterworth, the well-known author and former editor of The Youth's Companion, is dangerously ill at his home in this city. He suffers from a general physical breakdown.

SAYS DEATH WAS A HOAX.

Mrs. Schmidt Still Won't Believe Washburn Isn't Her Husband.

Frederick Washburn, the sign painter of 200 Bowery, arrested on Eleventh Avenue Friday on complaint of Mrs. Bridget Schmidt, who said he was her husband, was discharged in the West Side Court by Magistrate Finn yesterday. Miss McQuade, the probation officer, produced a record of the Board of Health to the effect that James Schmidt died in the Seton Hospital on March 24, 1903, of tuberculosis.

After reading the death record, Magistrate Finn said to Mrs. Schmidt:

"There is nothing I can do for you. I must in the face of this evidence discharge this man. I do so, however, without prejudice to your case. At any time you can bring witnesses before me who will identify the prisoner as your husband, I will see that you get your rights."

When Washburn was arrested Friday Mrs. Schmidt said he was her husband whom she had been led to believe had died three years ago. She told the Magistrate that she believed the body of some other man had been sent to her home as that of her husband. She admitted that she had not looked at the body, but she was sure that Washburn was Schmidt with his name changed.

Mrs. Schmidt and her eleven-year-old son wept in court. She pleaded with the Magistrate to compel the prisoner to support her, saying she had no means of earning a living. The boy pleaded with Washburn then, calling the prisoner "papa." Washburn said he believed the woman was crazy.

Mrs. Schmidt told the Magistrate that a few months ago she met Washburn in a store and that he admitted he was Schmidt, her husband.

CARLTON HAS A DOUBLE, A WICKED ONE, HE SAYS

Cousin, Who Is a Sad Scamp, Caused His Troubles.

HAS BEEN IN MANY SCRAPES

The Prisoner Suggests That He May Have Married Some of the Women Who Complain.

Frederick E. Carlton, the prisoner in Raymond Street Jail, whose record is being looked into by the police of various cities, announced yesterday that he has a double in the person of a cousin who has done most of the things with which the police have charged Carlton.

Carlton asserted that this cousin is so like him that they could not be distinguished one from the other. His lawyers, he said, were looking for the man, and if they could produce him Carlton's complete innocence would be made clear.

"This cousin of mine," said Carlton, "is such an exact double of me that if we stood here side by side you would have a hard time picking one or the other of us out. I will not tell you his name, out of regard for his mother. It has been for her sake that I have not mentioned this before. I would rather suffer anything myself than cause her any distress of mind.

"Why, he even has the same marks on his face that I have and the same crooked finger on his left hand. Mine was caused by a pistol accident, while he broke his finger playing baseball. It's a queer coincidence, and you may not believe it, but it's true.

"This fellow traveled under my name at times and caused me no end of trouble. For his mother's sake I got him out of a number of scrapes, and he cost me something like $3,000. Not long ago he went to a safe deposit vault, and, representing himself as me, obtained two letters and some papers I had there. Maybe some of these women in different parts of the country who are saying that I married them were deceived, too."

Police Inspector Cross, who has been trying to identify Carlton with one J. E. McCandless, says he has found that a man who gave the name of James E. McCandless married a young woman in this city in April, 1904. This man gave his home as Moberly, Mo. A few days ago the Inspector received word from Moberly that it was suspected there that Carlton was a man named McCandless who formerly lived there. Carlton declares that he never heard of McCandless.

Inspector Cross has in his possession a number of trinkets which are said to have been presented by Carlton to his two wives and later to Elinor Vandeventer, who says she is his fiancée. Mrs. Vandeventer turned them over to the Inspector at his request.

The practical joker has taken a hand in the Carlton case. Yesterday he sent a "threatening" letter to Mrs. Schulz, the landlady of the house in Sands Street where Carlton roomed. The letter was as follows:

Stop ur gab about Fred Carlton. U ar try to sen him to the chair like Hoch. Stop ur gab or ur husband will lose his job in the Navy. One mor word from U the Navy will mis a bandmaster. Be warned in time, and shut up. We stan by our chief. We ar THE 4.

Mrs. Schulz's husband is a bandmaster in the navy.

HIS LIBERTY IS BRIEF.

Young Gets Two Six Months' Sentences Within a Year.

George Young, who when at liberty lives in a Third Avenue lodging house, was sentenced yesterday for the second time in a year to six months on Blackwell's Island.

Young, who is known on the east side as "The Lamplighter," was arrested Friday night while ringing the doorbell of 4 Gramercy Place.

J. Washington Barry of the Charity Organization Society saw him and asked what he wanted.

"I am the lamplighter of this district," was Young's answer, "and I have a letter for the lady of the house. I am in hard luck and have two little children—"

Mr. Barry took him to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station.

"He's a professional beggar," Barry told Magistrate Whitman yesterday, "and he is not the lamplighter for the district or any other district."

Young, who was released only a few days ago, was sent back to prison.

Drops Colorado Bribery Cases.

DENVER, Col., July 29.—District Attorney George Stirger to-day dismissed for lack of evidence the cases against James M. Herbert, President, and General Manager of the Colorado Southern Railway, and Daniel Sullivan, Postmaster of Cripple Creek, who were charged with bribery by Senator Richard Morgan during the Governorship contest last Winter.

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Street

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Sale of Women's Waists

One thousand four hundred Women's White Lawn and White Linen Waists, in a great variety of models and trimmings, will be placed on sale Monday at the following greatly reduced prices:

Waists formerly	$1.00	At 50c
" "	$1.50 to $1.98	" 85c
" "	$2.50 to $2.98	" $1.45
" "	$3.25 to $4.00	" $2.15
" "	$5.00 to $7.50	" $3.25

Also two hundred waists of white Japanese silks, assorted styles, lace trimmed and embroidered. Formerly $5.90 to $8.00, at $4.90.

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Clearance Sale of

Women's Neckwear

White Mull Ties, embroidered in white, navy, pink or brown, 1 to 1½ yards long, 3 to 5 inches wide. Regularly 25c. and 35c. Special at 19c

Crochet or Point Gaze Lace Stocks, also stocks with cuffs to match, some as large as 15 inches. Regularly 50c. and 65c. Special at 38c

Several hundred Stocks of lawn and Val. lace, embroidered lawn or linen, with or without tabs. Special at 25c

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Sale of Sterling Silver Bar Pins

Beginning on Monday, we will offer sterling silver bar pins (.925 fine) heavily plated with 14k gold, five different sizes, four different styles of settings, namely: All rhinestones, all pearls, pearls and rhinestones or pearls and turquoise alternating at the following very special prices:

Seven stone	size	Regularly 45c.	At 29c
Nine "	"	" 55c.	At 35c
Eleven "	"	" 65c.	At 39c
Thirteen "	"	" 75c.	At 45c
Fifteen "	"	" 85c.	At 55c

The sale will take place on special tables in the main aisle.

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Clearance Sale of

Fabric Gloves for Women

At Radically Reduced Prices.

Two clasp suede lisle gloves in gray, mode, black and white, also two-clasp silk taffeta gloves in gray, black and white, regularly sold at fifty and seventy-five cents a pair, choice of one thousand, one hundred and sixty-eight pairs, Monday, At 35c.

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Clearance Sale of Silks

At Extraordinary Price Reductions

27 inch pongee silks in brown, green, red, white, tan and many other colors. Also a quantity of remnants in dress and waist lengths, formerly priced at 68c, 75c and $1.00 a yard, choice of them all Monday, At 39c.

27 inch India Cauwnpore and similar silks in red, white, violet, sage, brown, green and myrtle, dress patterns and waist lengths regularly sold during the season at one-fifty a yard, Monday at 49c.

Also several hundred remnants of summer silks in desirable lengths and colors, including pongees, Chinas, foulards, fancy silks, taffetas and messalines,

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

59c qualities at 30c	$1.00 qualities at 50c
75c qualities at 38c	$1.25 qualities at 63c
85c qualities at 43c	$1.50 qualities at 75c

Printed Foulard Silks

Two thousand five hundred yards of choice fancy printed foulards to be closed out at one-third of the former prices. The assortment includes dozens of different designs on light or dark grounds, small as well as large patterns, satin and twill effects. They will be sold as follows:

24 inch, Regularly 75c quality, 29c a yard
24 " " $1.00 " 39c a "

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Important Clearance Sale of

Suits, Coats & Skirts for Women

At Extraordinary Price Reductions.

One hundred and ten Women's White Linen Suits and White Linen and White Lawn Dresses, various styles. Formerly $12.50 to $22.50, at $7.75.

One hundred and thirty-four Women's Fine White Linen Suits and Dresses, also Fine Lawn and Mull Lingerie Dresses. Formerly $26.50 to $55.00, at $18.50.

Seventy-eight Women's Silk Suits and Fancy Silk Dresses. Formerly $14.50 to $26.50, at $10.00.

Seventy-five Women's Fine Linen Wash Skirts, white and colors. Formerly $7.50 to $15.00, at $4.90.

Forty-two Women's White Linen Coats, assorted styles. Formerly $9.50 to $14.00, at $5.50.

Thirty-seven Women's Silk Coats, long and medium length. Formerly $17.50 to $22.50, at $10.00.

For Girls and Misses

Misses' Juniors Linen Coat Suits, white and colors, assorted models, 12, 14 and 16 years. Formerly $10.00 to $14.00, at $6.90.

Girls' and Juniors' wash suit and dresses, white and colored, linens and wash Poplins, 6 to 14 years. Formerly $7.50 to $10.00, at $5.00.

Girls' wash dresses, white or colored. Formerly $2.95 to $5.00, at $1.95.

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Important Clearance Sale of

Women's Tan Oxfords

At Extraordinary Price Reductions.

Beginning on Monday we shall offer the choice of our entire stock of women's tan low shoes, regularly sold at three fifty to five dollars at the uniform price of - - - - - - $2.00 a pair.

The assortment consists of women's pongee Gibsons, brown buckskin Gibsons, tan Russia calf pumps, tan Russia calf Gibsons, tan Russia calf Oxfords and nut brown vici Oxfords, made with low heels, high or low Cuban heels or Louis XV. heels, plain toes or tipped toes, hand turned or hand welted soles.

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Clearance Sale of Dress Goods

About two thousand five hundred yards of remnants of Summer dress fabrics, including fancy mohairs, voiles, taffetas, eoliennes, checks & novelties.

ALL AT HALF PRICE.

Formerly 50c.	At 25c.	Formerly $1.25.	At 63c.
Formerly 75c.	At 38c.	Formerly $1.50.	At 75c.
Formerly $1.00.	At 50c.	Formerly $2.00.	At $1.00

Also several hundred yards of high grade novelty checks, voiles and novelty weaves that formerly sold at $1.50 to $2.00, at 59c.

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Clearance Sale of

Handkerchiefs for Women

Two hundred and fifty dozen handkerchiefs, of sheer Belfast linen, embroidered and trimmed with lace, insertions and edges.

Value 35c. At 19c Each.

MONDAY, JULY 31ST.

Important Sale of

Embroideries, Edges and Bands

Swiss and nainsook allover embroideries, twenty inches wide, suitable for waists and yokes, eyelet or solid embroidery.

Value $1.25 to $2.00 a yard. Special at 75c
Value $2.25 to $3.00 a yard. Special at $1.10

Edges and bands, in 75 different designs, two to twelve inches wide, close or openwork designs.

Value 45c to 85c a yard. At 25c

HOLIDAYS IN PARIS WITH FUN NOT COSTLY

Boulevards and Squares Filled with Booths and Tents.

RIFLE PRACTICE FOR ALL

Noisy Carrousel and Hurdy Gurdy at Every Corner—Beggars Reap a Harvest.

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

PARIS, July 14.—Paris celebrates. And there are plenty of persons here ready to shake their heads, and murmur regrets about "the good old days." There are always such persons—even in Paris. But your true Parisian has no time for such repinings. He is too busy enjoying himself—too much occupied in taking advantage of the present hour. It is the "traveled" American or possibly the Englishman who comes every year and knows his Paris backward (or thinks he does, quite a different matter,) who buttonholes you on the Boulevard to tell you how much livelier it all was ten, or say fifteen, years ago. If you are even halfway wise you will send such persons "packing," and go on having the time of your life, for that is what it will amount to if you are interested in strange types of mankind, and if the flotsam and jetsam from life's tide of humanity has for you even a passing interest.

Certainly our glorious Fourth, with its firecrackers and toy pistols, has little in common with this Independence Day of France. Fun? There is no end of it. Bourgeois, of course, for it is distinctly the holiday of the people, and fashionable Paris has been away at the baths and cures and watering places these many weeks. But the fun, though generally unconfined, is, for the most part, wholesome enough. It is likewise inexpensive, which is an item to be considered in the holiday of this thrifty people.

For a week or more the streets have been undergoing a transformation, and avenues, boulevards, and squares have suddenly blossomed with all sorts and conditions of booths and tents. Vans and wagons have poured into the city from all quarters, each bringing its special attraction for the fête. Once here the vans are quickly unloaded, the horses driven to shelter, and the work of setting up the booths begun and finished. No quarter of the city is free from these newcomers. In the great open places and in the crooked meaner streets, from the Champs Elysees to Montmarte and in the Quartier Latin, the fakirs and showmen are safe for the time being from any sort of municipal molestation.

Bourgeois Paris is evidently proud of its marksmanship or else welcomes the opportunity to improve it, for the rifle galleries outnumber every other form of amusement six to one. All over Paris one hears the zip-zip of the little bullets as men—and women, too—try to pile up the score on the little bullseyes. Everywhere, too, one finds the carrousels. You come from the opera rejoicing in the memory of a splendid orchestra, and suddenly a blatant crash smites your ear drums. You don't want to listen, but can you get away from "Hiawatha" in America? No. And it pursues you just as relentlessly here, where they seem so ready now to appropriate the popular airs to which we have been listening for the last two years. At the Marigny a night or two ago three-fourths of the songs were set to garbled American tunes, and in the promenade a French negro, black as the ace of spades, was singing, with very evident pride in his accomplishment, "Tambany, Tambany, big chief sits in his tepee," while the crowd cheered his effort to the echo.

Try to avoid the noisy carrousel if you like. Turn into another street and you are confronted with another hurdy-gurdy and the same old tune. But such carrousels as they are. Such marvellous charging horses and dipping boats and galloping pigs—huge fellows painted a lovely pink or lemon yellow, with real tails that you can take hold of when the pace is so swift you are in danger of falling off. And truly the music at times is not half bad, though that really does not matter much. For on they pile, young and old, while the bands crash and bang and the big beasts go round and round and round. If the man who runs the rifle galleries is King here on fête days it is equally certain that the woman who gathers in the sous at the carrousel is Queen.

But after all these joys are for the few—the comparative few. Little as is the price, you must have it or you cannot ride. The city, however, sees to it that there is joy for all—that there are pleasures everywhere without a sou of cost. Even those who are the city's charge must have their privileges to-day.

In every street in Paris the beggars are reaping a harvest. From north, south, east, and west they come—the blind, the halt, the lame, the dumb, the worthy and the unworthy, the deserving and undeserving beggar. All alike are permitted to ply their trade during the celebration. Its from "over the hills" to-day and out of the poorhouse into the streets of Paris. Even the beggar on horseback—yes, truly—and as he rides about blowing an old army trumpet he recites a tale of battles lost and won, and exhibits the stock of an arm, calling attention at the same time to the fact that both his feet have been shot off. What the beggars earn to-day will provide them with occasional extra luxury in the almshouses—maybe an extra pipe of tobacco or a pint or two of good red wine.

Some of them profess to give value received for the moiety you bestow. Here a couple of Neapolitan lads—handsome little fellows, with olive complexions and great lustrous eyes—play violins, then pass the hat, reaping a harvest of copper coin, chiefly a tribute to their cherubic beauty. As for their playing—well, worse is heard on the boulevards to-day; though that admission does not necessarily imply a compliment.

When they have passed on to the next café, a short, dapper man appears, announces that he is the Man of Many Faces, and in a short, jerky patois delivers an oration, half patriotic, half self-appreciative, and not at all illuminative to any one not entirely familiar with the rapid-fire enunciation of this strange species from the South. He is in reality a vaudeville "artist" from the provinces, whose specialty is imitations. His entire outfit consists of a piece of felt, which he twists into various shapes to represent the headgear of the celebrities he endeavors to represent. He is the Fregoli of the sidewalk, our Henry Lee in miniature, and his facial contortions and poses are not half bad. As his chef d'oeuvre he informs the crowd that he will represent Napoleon. The felt is quickly shaped into the familiar hat, the fakir arranges a stray lock of hair in the middle of his forehead, and—voila!—the Man of Destiny stands before you, arms folded and a mien of deepest gloom. But only for a moment—the next sees this quasi Napoleon greedily gathering in the coppers as they fall into his hat. Follow him and you will see him repeat his performance fifty times every hour in the twenty-four. To-morrow at Versailles, when the fountains play and the crowd is large, he will be there, ready to do his stunt for the American tourists and the gaping peasants who enjoy but do not pay.

Now comes a fire-eater, and after he has feasted on two sponges of flaming alcohol he gathers in his shekels and runs along, followed by a troupe of acrobats, who spread their carpet mat upon the sidewalk. Free shows all, unless you have a mind to give, and there are many in the crowds who are not of such a mind.

And all the while the beggars are a-begging. That little flower girl at your elbow peddles her blossoms regularly until the dawn, and the waiter shakes his head as he whispers in your ear that in a year or two more she will be a wastrel of the streets like the painted things who have just gone by. Why do not the authorities eliminate this festival of beggars? It is one that might well be spared, a "pauperizing of the poor with a vengeance," not dangerous, to be sure, to the adult wrecks who are too far gone already to be considered, but creating the desire for easy gain in the minds of little children, who only see the present profit with no thought of the future degradation.

But even here the smile follows the tear. Here comes one whose sense of humor is his source of profit. He has seen the begging widows with their infants in arms. Now he goes about and with a merry laugh tells of the hardships of a poor parent with a motherless babe to rear. To lend point to his tale he exhibits a rag doll, fondling it affectionately as he begs for alms.

Everywhere the streets are ablaze with light. On the quays along the Seine the fireworks are sputtering, and the crowds are so great that even the wonderful cochers of Paris are at a loss how to pick a way. Dancing is in full swing out in the roadways, on the sidewalks, in every other one of the thousands of cafés. Wheezy accordeons, shrieking flutes, and strangely discordant reeds and brasses provide measured numbers for the unmeasured spinning of Jean and Jeanne, the student and the grisette, the shopgirl and clerk, the waiter and the cook, all of whom are treading the mazy this night of the glorious fête.

But with all the crowd, with all the free and easy spirit, there is no sign of unpleasant disorder, no boisterousness that calls for rebuke from the gendarmes who stand by ready but not needed. Voitures are scarce, and the cabman is comparatively independent. You either take him by the hour at a slight excess over the tariff rates or you see the festival on foot. Half of the roadways are blocked anyway, so these gentry feel that they, too, might as well be enjoying themselves. For once the poor tired horse has his rights—something indeed to be remembered here.

But when all is said and done the most amazing feature of it all is the fact that there is order in the chaos, absolute good humor in the hubbub, and that though the rejoicing is at its height the sight of an intoxicated man or woman is practically unknown.

BROOKS TO BE EXTRADITED.

Accused Superintendent Will Be Brought Home from England.

LONDON, July 29.—At the Bow Street Police Court to-day the extradition of F. H. Brooks of Uniontown, Penn., was granted on the charge of embezzlement.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—F. H. Brooks was Superintendent of the Uniontown schools and on July 5 was dismissed by the School Board for the alleged misappropriation of school funds.

Brooks then disappeared and it was through letters written to his fiancée in Uniontown that it was learned that he was in England.

LODGE VISITS KING EDWARD.

Cordially Received—Senator to Sail for Home on Sept. 4.

LONDON, July 29.—United States Senator Lodge was received by King Edward at Buckingham Palace this afternoon. He was presented by Ambassador Reid. The Senator was cordially received by his Majesty, to whom he had been presented on one of his previous visits.

Mr. and Mrs. Lodge and their son John Ellerton Lodge will sail for New York on the White Star liner Cedric on Sept. 4.

Chinese Papers Denounce America.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 29.—Advices from Hongkong by the steamer Tartar give particulars of the movement to boycott American goods. Circular letters are to be sent to Chinese in America urging them not to be disheartened but to stand stanchly by the movement. Chinese papers are printing columns of bitter attacks on the United Staes and recounting stories of the alleged degradation of and outrages upon Chinese in America.

For Harvard's Germanic Museum.

BERLIN, July 29.—Prof. Kuno Francke of Harvard in the course of his holiday in Europe arranged with the Governments of Bavaria, Saxony, and Switzerland and the municipal authorities of Frankfort and Nuremberg for important gifts to the Germanic Museum at Cambridge should accommodations sufficient for them be provided.

St. Andrews Degree for Mr. Tower.

BERLIN, July 29.—Ambassador Tower has been notified by the Senate of the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, that the degree of Doctor of Laws will be conferred on him on Oct. 17, when Andrew Carnegie will again be installed as Lord Rector.

British Steamer Athos Ashore.

LONDON, July 29.—Advices from Fort Antonio, Jamaica, say the British steamer Athos is ashore there.

Chinese Admiral Dies Suddenly.

SHANGHAI, July 29.—Admiral Yeh of the Chinese Navy died suddenly at the Kiangnan Arsenal yesterday morning.

EVERYBODY WON AN AUTO.

But the Man Who Got Money to Pay Freight Disappeared.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 29.—A sharper who has been reaping a harvest at Greycourt, Orange County, through fraudulent use of the mails, has just been cut off by the Post Office authorities at Washington.

He went to Greycourt as a Summer boarder, rented a Post Office box, and sent out circular letters saying he wanted an appropriate name for a new breakfast food, offering an automobile to the person sending in the one chosen.

Every one who sent in a name received word that he had won the prize and if he would send $20 to pay freight the automobile would be shipped.

On the day his mail was stopped the man disappeared and has not since been seen. Much mail has since been received for him and is held by the authorities.

BUTCHERS TO FIGHT TARIFF.

Retailers and Master Associations to Unite in the Cause.

George H. Shaffer, President of the Retail Butchers' Protective Association, has announced that the organization intends to unite with the Master Butchers of the United States when the two associations hold their annual conventions at Grand Rapids, Mich., on Aug. 1, 2, and 3.

"After the two organizations have united it will be our purpose to work for a reduction of the tariff on live stock and dressed meat, and to encourage the raising of cattle in the Eastern States," said Mr. Shaffer.

FRENCH KILL GERMANS IN A FIGHT IN AFRICA

Dispute Over a Boundary Line Leads to a Battle.

NO PROGRESS AS TO MOROCCO

Diplomats Do Not Believe the Proposed Conference Regarding That Country Will Ever Be Held.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, July 29.—The relations between France and Germany, already strained on account of the Morocco question, will, it is feared, become still more complicated owing to an unfortunate conflict between the traders and guards of the South Kamerun Company and French Senegalese soldiers on the frontier of the French Congo.

It is admitted at the Foreign Office that a report on the affair was received to-day from the Governor of Kamerun. The exact nature of the report is withheld, but it is known that a dispute arose over the question whether certain territory was French or German, and that in the fighting which occurred three Germans were killed and four were made prisoners, and one French Senegalese Sergeant was killed.

The German Government is particularly displeased that such a conflict should have occurred at this time, when the Morocco question is by no means settled. It is understood that the Governor of Kamerun has been instructed to make a thorough investigation of the affair, and it is stated officially that while the incident is not likely to lead to anything serious, Germany will of course fully protect her subjects.

In regard to Morocco it is admitted that the question is at a standstill. Evidently Premier Rouvier is delaying an answer to Ambassador Radolin's note of July 20. The German Government is awaiting the promised exhaustive French memorandum, in which the desires of France are to be made known.

I am informed that the diplomats of both France and Germany believe that the Morocco conference will never be held.

KAISER WOULD CLOSE BALTIC

One Explanation of His Manoeuvres in Russian Waters.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sunday, July 30.—The approaching cruise of a British squadron in the Baltic Sea, announced on the heels of the meeting between Emperor William and Emperor Nicholas at Bjoerkoe, has created a great stir here and has given a new turn to conjecture about the purpose of Emperor William's trip to Russian waters.

The German Emperor is now credited in some quarters with a design to enlist Russia's support in securing for the Baltic the status of a mare clausum, and the immediate declaration that the British fleet intends to pass the Belts is regarded as Great Britain's cry of checkmate.

Nothing official is obtainable concerning the British ships' cruise, the Foreign Office maintaining that it has not been apprised of its purpose or of the details of the programme, and declining to discuss the subject seriously in the absence of further information.

LONDON, July 29.—The British Government is still in complete ignorance of the motives for Emperor William's recent manoeuvres, but it is assumed that his efforts will ultimately be directed toward a readjustment of the equilibrium of Europe, which was upset by the removal of Russia from the scale as a sea power. A high official said to-day:

"The alarm created by the press of Europe during the past week was undue. The situation is not warlike, though it naturally requires that Great Britain shall make a move to prevent it from becoming dangerous. The British Government is convinced that any alignment of the powers arranged by Emperor William would be on the opposite side of the scale from Great Britain, and England makes no secret of her desire to effect an agreement with France, considering that such an agreement would preclude the menace of any alliance Emperor William could then bring about."

Whether this project has been formally broached to France cannot be ascertained, but the indications are that the French Government is awaiting the divulgence of the German Emperor's programme.

"France," said an official to-day, "should naturally be aligned with liberal Governments rather than with autocracies, with the character of which her people are not sympathetic."

COPENHAGEN, July 29.—Emperor William, who will visit King Christian next Monday, will stay for three days at Bernstorff Castle, the Summer residence of the King.

In anticipation of the visit, and apparently in fear of hostile demonstrations against Emperor William, the German Legation to-night issued the announcement that expulsions from Schleswig would be stopped. These expulsions have for a long time caused resentment in Denmark.

BILL FOR ELEVEN YEARS' RENT

Boxholder at Norfolk Post Office Objects to Paying $82.50.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—To Postmaster General Cortelyou has been referred for decision the case of a man who has just received a bill of $82.50 for Post Office box rent for eleven years. Inspector Bulla, while examining conditions in the Norfolk (Va..) Post Office, discovered that Henry Kirn had a box there, but had never paid any rent. Kirn owns the building which the Government leased for the Post Office, and he was under the impression that therefore he had a right to retain one of the boxes for his own use.

At first he refused to pay the bill, but finally offered to pay under protest and with a statement of his rights. Inspector Bulla refused to accept a payment under protest and referred the matter to the Postmaster General. Chief Inspector Vickery said to-day that the rules of the department provide that when box rent is not paid by the box holder the amount shall be taken from the Postmaster's pay.

Handicap on Fox Hills Links.

Two handicap competitions engaged the attention of the Fox Hills Club golfers yesterday on their Staten Island links. G. H. Kirk won in the Class A event, while W. S. Kimball finished first in Class B, each scoring 77 net. Kirk's gross score of 81, however, was the best of the day. The leaders in the events were:

Class A—G. H. Kirk, 81, 4—77; B. T. Allen, 88, 6—82; W. B. Hropie, 89, 7—82; J. A. Janin, 89, 5—84.

Class B—W. S. Kimball, 93, 16—77; J. B. Walton, 91, 13—78; G. K. Surrogor, 95, 15—80; H. L. Lloyd, 98, 18—80; A. H. Thomas, 97, 16—81; J. B. L'Harmedee, 104, 22—82; R. McClain, 100, 18—82; W. R. Davidson, 101, 17—84; G. R. Kelso, 99, 14—85; G. W. Thomson, 104, 19—85; W. Lambert, 102, 15—87.

RESIGNED, BUT DIDN'T MEAN IT

Speicher Says His Letter Was Filed Without His Consent.

Unusual features mark the attempt of John Speicher to recover his position as Chief of the Fire Department telegraph service in Jersey City. They arise from the fact that Speicher is protected in his employment by a civil service tenure law.

Speicher instituted the department's telegraph service, and had been its Superintendent at $2,500 per year for more than twenty years, when, some months ago, charges were made against him. As soon as he was accused a letter resigning his position reached the Fire Board, and he disappeared. He was brought back and put on trial. The testimony of the complainants was so contradictory that Judge Blair directed an acquittal, but the jurymen declared their belief that he was guilty and refused to obey the court's direction, and the court finally ordered the Clerk to record the verdict of "Not guilty" in the face of their protests.

Meanwhile the Fire Board had taken Speicher's brother Mahlon from a similar position in the Police Department and appointed him to the vacant Superintendency. At its meeting on Friday the acquitted ex-Superintendent surprised the Fire Board with a letter declaring that he had not resigned or authorized any one to present his resignation to the board, protesting against the "intrusion" of the other Speicher into the place, and demanding that the board dispossess his brother and recognize him as the lawful incumbent of the office. The board declared that, as it had accepted Speicher's resignation, it did not see how it could retrace its steps, but referred the letter for advice to Corporation Counsel Record.

Speicher does not charge that his resignation is a forgery, but intimates that after he had written it he held it under advisement, and that while he was considering it some one carried it to the Fire Board's office and filed it.

43 HURT IN TRAIN WRECK.

Rails Spread and Cars Are Derailed on the Iron Mountain.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 29.—The Little Rock and Kansas City special train on the Little Rock and Fort Smith Branch of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway was wrecked at Ozark today, injuring forty-three passengers, four of whom may die.

A. F. Gant of Memphis, Edward Griffin, a baseball player of Little Rock, Miss Ethel Harris, Miss Agnes Walsh, daughter of Superintendent Walsh of the Missouri Pacific Railway, Nevada, Mo., and John Wall, St. Louis, were badly hurt.

The wreck was caused by spreading rails. Al the cars left the track and the second car and the first sleeping car were telescoped.

CAUGHT WITH STOLEN SILVER.

Boy Arrested with Ware Belonging to Mrs. Thomas Childs of Brooklyn.

John Curran, sixteen years old, who said he lived at 389 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, was arrested on the Bowery last night by Policeman Enright and locked up in the Elizabeth Street Station. The boy had a box containing $100 worth of silverware which bore initials. The silverware answered the description of a lot that was stolen in Brooklyn.

At the Adams Street Police Station, Brooklyn, it was said that the silverware was the property of Mrs. Thomas Childs, of 22 Garden Place, and was stolen during the absence of the family. Detective Carberry is working on the case and says that he expects to make one more arrest in connection with it.

STEEL TRUST COAL DEAL.

Mr. Corey Said to be Trying to Control Pittsburg Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—The United States Steel Corporation is endeavoring to gain control of the Pittsburg Coal Company, according to a statement made here this afternoon by one of the largest stockholders of the latter concern, and the visit to Pittsburg of W. E. Corey is primarily for the purpose of bringing about that result.

Four months ago the Steel Corporation closed a contract with the coal company whereby the latter agreed to supply it with all the coal it needed for twenty-five years. If the coal company refuses to dispose of its holdings the Steel Corporation, it is affirmed, plans to buy control of it in the open market.

The present market value of the preferred stock of the coal company is $16,320,000, common $4,480,000. In addition there is the bond issue of $24,000,000 floated by the Union Trust, so that in the open market the stock and bonds would be worth almost $50,000,000.

A LITTLE TALK ON NOISE.

Indicating There Are Several Kinds of Disturbers in the Tenderloin.

Capt. Cottrell of the Tenderloin Police Station was delivering his usual lecture upon turning out his men yesterday afternoon. The windows were open.

"Now, men," the Captain was saying, "keep a close eye on these Italian organ grinders who break the law by playing after 7 o'clock. I know that your sympathies will be hit when the woman lays her head up against the picture on the back of the machine, and cries. But be strong. Yield not to—"

"Git out o' mah way; yoh chocolate-cullud niggeh. Yoh think 'cause yoh is light cullud dat yoh kin run oveh me. Ah knows yoh been runnin' 'roun' heah wif—"

This came red hot across the street to interrupt the lecture. The Captain frowned slightly, then started again. There came answering words from another voice.

"G'arn, yoh black niggeh. Ef uh wuz yoh, Ah wouldn't stir outen de house only at night. Den nobody could see yoh. Yoh must 'a' been bawned on Black Friday. Out o' mah way, niggeh. Ah ain't de kind whut squabbles on de street."

Then came a lull. The Captain continued:

"And, men, look out for noisy boys. The boys must be curbed. I have had several complaints—"

"Run right along, yo' disappointed blonde. Ef I wuz de color of a yaller dawg—"

Then the patience of even Capt. Cottrell gave out. He cut short the lecture and sent two men to tell the negroes to move on.

Andreo Pellucci of 98 Cherry Street was arrested at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-second Street for playing "The Last Rose of Summer" at 3 minutes after 7 o'clock.

For Uniform Divorce Laws.

RICHMOND, Va., July 29.—Gov. Montague has received a communication from Gov. Pennypacker of Pennsylvania informing him that the State Legislature has appointed a Committee on Uniformity of Legislation in regard to divorce and requesting that he do all he can to promote the cause indicated. There is a Virginia legislative committee on this subject, which was appointed in 1903, and which has broad powers.

Philadelphia "Speak Easies" Raided.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Following up their intention to close all unlicensed saloons and other questionable places, the police to-night raided forty hard cider saloons and nine "speak easies." The patrons found in the places were released, but the proprietors were held in bail for court. The raids on the hard cider saloons was made on information obtained by the Bureau of Health. According to the health authorities the cider sold by many of the places raided contained more than the legal quantity of alcohol.

CITY OWNERSHIP SWEEP IN NATION SOON—DUNNE

Says Chicago Example Has Caused Irresistible Movement.

EXPECTS HIS SCHEME TO PAY

Legal Proceedings Have Held Him Back, but He Pledges Results in a Few Months.

BOSTON, July 29.—Several thousand persons this afternoon heard Mayor E. F. Dunne of Chicago deliver an address on "Municipal Ownership" at the annual outing of the Tammany Club, a local Democratic organization, in Caledonian Grove, West Roxbury. Ex-State Senator W. T. A. Fitzgerald, Chairman of the Democratic City Committee, presided, and on the platform were ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy and ex-Congressman John F. Fitzgerald.

Prior to the Tammany Club's gathering Mayor Dunne, who returned to this city from Providence this forenoon, was the guest at luncheon of Chairman Fitzgerald and other Boston Democrats.

While instancing the effect of municipal ownership in European cities, Mayor Dunne dwelt particularly on the Chicago campaign. He said in part:

"I can confidently assert that it is almost invariably the rule that where utilities are furnished by private companies they cost from 50 to 100 per cent. more than where the same utilities are furnished by the public companies.

"I am glad to state that the cause of municipal ownership is as ardently espoused by me to-day as it has been for several years past, and that I am as confident of its ultimate consummation as I have ever been at any time in my life.

"Since I have been inducted into office we have, by the vigorous action of our Law Department, succeeded in dissolving an injunction which prevented our taking possession of any portion of the lines of the present traction company whose franchises have expired. We have instituted quo warranto proceedings in the name of the people, under which the traction companies will be compelled to disclose all their rights, and which, in my judgment, will be passed upon adversely to most of their rights in the Supreme Court of the State within the next six months.

"The Transportation Committee of the City Council has called upon the present roads to name a price for their property, and they have refused to come down to definite figures, and we are proceeding vigorously to map out a municipal line running through the heart of Chicago, which, if built, will not only furnish adequate transportation facilities for one-third to one-half of the people of the city within the next two years, but will, in my opinion, prove so remunerative as to pay for its construction inside of ten years.

"The cause of municipal ownership in Chicago, instead of lagging or dropping by the wayside, is being furthered vigorously and steadfastly. The demand of the people is being responded to. The fight between vested interests and the people is well under way, and, backed as we are by public sentiment and the righteousness of our cause, I have no fears for the ultimate result.

"That we will have litigation and every other sort of obstacles thrown in our way by the private companies and the capitalistic syndicates of New York and Chicago is to be expected. But the wave of public sentiment in favor of the ownership of these utilities is sweeping headlong over the land. It first manifested itself in the great city by the inland seas, but it is sweeping steadily and irresistibly over the whole country.

"Chicago is in earnest, and when she says 'I will' to-day, she will say 'I have done' to-morrow. That to-morrow, in my opinion, will be but a few months away. It may be longer, but the resistless force of public sentiment cannot be withstood.

"I confidently predict, from what I know of the people of Chicago, that within a very short time it will have the proud distinction of being the first city in the United States to be in actual ownership of its own municipal street car system, and when once that great city has proved that municipalization of street car plants is an assured success it will mean that hundreds of other American cities will follow in her wake and accomplish an economic revolution to the great advantage of the citizens of this country."

TRUST MAY EMBARRASS DUNNE.

Car Combination Includes Company That Has Aided Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Announcement of the practical completion of the underwriting of the $55,000,000 syndicate which is to absorb all of the large street railway car and equipment companies of this country shows that the McGuire-Cummings manufacturing company is included in the deal. This fact may lead to further embarrassment of the public-ownership plans of Mayor Dunne.

The McGuire-Cummings Company has been behind John J. Cummings, who was active as Mayor Dunne's adviser in preparing bids for the independent municipal railway system. The combination might not make cars according to the Mayor's plans.

JULY DEFICIT, $13,680,000.

Customs Receipts Increase—Southern Pacific Pays $3,000,000 Note.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—The monthly statement of the Government receipts and expenditures, which will be issued by the Treasury Department on Aug. 1, will show the receipts for July, 1905, to have been approximately $49,180,000, and the expenditures about $62,860,000, leaving a deficit for the month of $13,680,000.

The deficit last July was $17,300,000. This comparative decrease of about $3,500,000 is accounted for by the material increase in the receipts, particularly from customs, and a slight decrease in expenditures. The receipts from customs alone will exceed those for July last year by about $2,000,000. Those from internal revenue sources will probably exceed those of a year ago by about $500,000.

Receipts this month also include a payment of about $3,000,000 from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company on account of its thirteenth semi-annual note.

The Treasury officials regard the showing this month with satisfaction, and point to the $2,000,000 increase in customs receipts as an indication of a large increase in business during the remainder of the year.

Train Tossed Man Into River.

Special to The New York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 29.—The Lake Shore Limited struck a man who was walking on the track a short distance north of the Hyde Park Station, on the New York Central Railroad, this afternoon. The train, which was running forty miles an hour, hurled his body far out in the river. The body was not recovered.

F. S. Kinney Ill at Narragansett.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 29.—Francis S. Kinney of New York and a cottagers at Narragansett was stricken to-night at Kinney Lodge with a severe attack of indigestion, and for a time was unconscious. He was attended by Dr. Charles Hitchcock of New York and Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia. Late to-night Mr. Kinney is reported much better, though a physician is still in attendance. Miss Beatrice Kinney, his only daughter, canceled a large dinner party on account of her father's sudden illness.

FOUND!

The Lost and Found Column of THE NEW YORK TIMES is not lost among a lot of other advertisements, but is found on the upper left hand corner of the last page. The rate is 10 cents a line; three times, 24c.; seven times, 42c. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

NEWPORT'S PET CHARITY.

Lawn Party Plans for Tuberculosis Society's Benefit Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—With three of the season's débutantes successfully launched upon the social sea there has come a lull in the festivities of Newport, which will probably continue until the dancing season begins. Dinners are assuming more of the formal character of the later season, but there will be no function of note until the dinner-dance given by Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Crossways to-night. It was the first ball of 1905, and took place much earlier than is usual for such large affairs. The dance was in honor of Miss Sadie Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, one of the most popular of the Summer's débutantes.

At least three other dances are assured for August, one to be given by Mrs. Francis O. French for her granddaughter, Miss Pauline French, on Aug. 17; another by Mrs. William G. Roelker on the following night, and the third by Mrs. Pembroke Jones on Aug. 25. There are other balls in contemplation, but their dates have not yet been announced.

There have been several additions to the ranks of Summer residents here during the past week, including Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, and Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell. Mrs. Astor will give three dinners and possibly a musicale, reception, or ball in August. Mrs. Vanderbilt is expected to give several large entertainments for Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, who will have her first Newport season, and Mrs. Oelrichs will, of course, do her share of entertaining.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont have decided not to open their villa, Belcourt, this Summer. They will come here for a short stay, but will occupy rented apartments and do nothing in the way of entertaining.

Tennis continues to be a strong drawing card, and is bringing in a goodly revenue to the Casino. The tournaments, which are held each week, give the Summer residents something to do in the morning hours, and the concerts by the Casino orchestra while the games are in progress add to the enjoyment of the players. While the games are in progress informal receptions are held, newcomers are introduced, and engagements for the afternoon and evening made.

One of the most popular places for the evening is Freebody Park, upon which society has put the stamp of its approval. In the outdoor theatre there Summer residents are wont to entertain their friends after a dinner or in preparation for a late supper.

The committee in charge of the lawn party to be given for the benefit of the Newport Tuberculosis Society on Aug. 12 is making arrangements to excel the very successful fête which was given last Summer on the grounds of The Elms, the residence of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, for the same object. The grounds of Rough Point, the estate of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, have been donated for this year's fête. The various booths, at which the women of the Summer colony will offer for sale their various wares, will be donated by those in charge, and each will endeavor to outdo the others in originality of design and beauty of construction and decoration.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish will have all sorts of domestic pets for sale, including animals, birds, and goldfish. Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Henry Clews will have charge of the fruit and flower booth, and will have the wealth of the famous conservatories of Newport to supply their stocks. Mrs. E. Rollins Morse and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater will dispense ice cream, cake, and candy to those who wish refreshments of that sort. Mrs. Reginald C. Vanderbilt will have a dairy and will offer for sale some of the products of her Sandy Point farm. Mrs. Edward Spencer will be in charge of a booth for the sale of toys and baskets; Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt, will sell fancy articles, bric-a-brac, china, and antiques; Mrs. William Ennis, wife of the commanding officer at Fort Adams, and Mrs. Charles M. Thomas, wife of the commanding officer of the naval district, will have an army and navy camp, in which they will sell lemonade and light refreshments, and Mrs. Marsden J. Perry of Providence will be in charge of a Japanese village, in which Japanese articles will be offered for sale. Each of those in charge of the booths will select her own assistants from among the younger women in society.

In addition to those who will be in charge of the booths, the committee consists of Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. May B. Hall, Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton, Mrs. Henry S. Lehr, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, with Mr. James Brett Stokes as Chairman and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse as Vice Chairman.

Last year's lawn party netted over $7,000, and this year the committee has set out to make at least $10,000.

FIFTH REGIMENT IN CAMP.

Passed Gov. Stokes's Quarters During Heavy Rainstorm.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA GIRT, July 29.—As the Fifth Regiment marched down the road from the depot here last Saturday afternoon and past the little "White House," the Governor's headquarters, the first of twenty-one guns, a salute to the colors, was fired by Battery A.

Headed by Col. Edwin W. Hine and his staff the regiment marched past the Governor's cottage. The officers saluted the Governor.

When the regiment was marching to quarters a heavy rain was falling, but the storm did not disorganize the militiamen, although they were in heavy marching order and the rain and mud made progress difficult.

Col. Hine reported his arrival to Brig. Gen. Edward A. Campbell. The companies were then dismissed and the men took possession of the camp.

Everything in and about the camp is in splendid condition, and the amateur soldiers are thoroughly enjoying their outing.

When the Fifth reached camp it had an enrollment of 501 men. Additional arrivals Sunday afternoon and Monday morning increased its roster.

Battery A, commanded by Capt. Oscar H. Condit, arrived an hour in advance of the Fifth Regiment.

The Provisional Battalion of the Boys' Brigade of Pittsburg arrived in camp Saturday morning. The battalion is in command of Col. H. P. Pope, Vice President of the Carnegie Steel Company, and a personal friend of Col. Hine.

MOTHER HURT AT CONEY.

Children Sent Home by Sympathetic Folk—She's in the Hospital.

Mrs. Catherine Homerk of 24 Johnson Avenue, Newark, went to Coney Island yesterday with her three children, two boys and a girl, aged, respectively, five, seven, and twelve years.

While riding on a merry-go-round on Surf Avenue the mother fell off, breaking her right thigh. She was taken to the Reception Hospital.

Mrs. Homerk was unable to leave the hospital last night. The children started back for Newark alone, sympathetic persons having given them money enough to pay their fares.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

DRY GOODS—CARPETS—UPHOLSTERY.

Black Dress Silks

For Summer Wear.

MESSALINE, PEAU DE CYGNE AND LOUISINE, CHIFFON FAILLE FRANCAISE, SATIN JAPANESE.

SPECIAL—1,500 YARDS 36 IN. BLACK PEAU DE CYGNE, all silk, excellent quality, light weight, suitable for Summer Gowns, Waists, Skirts and Coats. Regularly $1.50, 1.10 yd.

FAST BLACK INDIA SILKS, waterproof.....75c. to 2.00 yd.

White Silks and Satins for Wedding Gowns.

NOVELTIES FOR BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES.

WOMEN'S SUMMER GARMENTS for Mountain, Seashore, Motor and Traveling. Especial attention directed to latest ideas in Linen Suits and Separate Coats and Skirts, Dresses of Organdie, Muslin, Net and Embroidered Linen; Tailor Suits of Mohairs, Pongees, Louisines and Veilings; also simple Dresses of Taffetas and Veilings.

LINGERIE, LACE AND HAND EMBROIDERED LINEN WAISTS.

SHAWLS, Shetland Shoulder Shawls, India and Scotch Chudda Shawls, Hand Embroidered Crepe Shoulder Shawls, Scotch Plaid and Himalayan Shawls, for Steamer and Camp.

STEAMER RUGS.

Summer Hosiery and Underwear

For Men, Women and Children.

Complete Stocks of desirable grades and styles.

HOSIERY of Silk, Lisle, Gauze Lisle and Cotton.

UNDERWEAR of Silk, Silk and Wool, Merino, Lisle, Balbriggan, Linen Mesh and Ramie Fibre; also soft Cotton and Anglo-Indian Gauze.

MONDAY, JULY 31st.

Special Sale of Linen Waists (Unmade)

embroidered and lace, applied in a variety of designs to close. Formerly $3.50 to $5.85....1.50, 1.95, 3.50

WOMEN'S WHITE WAISTS, Batiste, hand embroidered.....3.25

LINEN, hand embroidered.....2.95

DOTTED SWISS.....1.45

LAWN, tucked.....1.10

SEPARATE WHITE SKIRTS, Linen.....5.75

WASH POPLIN.....3.50

Women's Neckwear and Belts

EMBROIDERED BATISTE and LACE STOCKS, also Collar and Cuff Sets.....50c., 75c

MULL and WINDSOR TIES and FANCY SCARFS.....25c., 50c

COQ FEATHER STOLE BOAS, small size, for Summer wear.....3.75

LINEN BELTS, plain and embroidered, with pearl buckles, 50c., 75c., 95c

PEARL BUCKLES, newest ideas.....35c., 50c., 75c., 1.00

Bath and Toilet Towels

HUCKABACK TOWELS,

hemmed heavy.....2.25, 3.00 doz.

Hemstitched.....4.00, 5.00 "

Elephant Huck.....6.00, 7.50 "

TURKISH BATH TOWELS,

hemmed, extra heavy.....3.00, 4.50, 6.00 "

TORBISH BATH MATS.....75c., 1.00, 1.50 each

ENGLISH BATH SHEETS, fine qualities, extra sizes.

Broadway & 19th Street

GRAVEYARD FOR FLEET OF SOUTHERN PACKETS

Dismantled, They Are Moored in a Shallow Cove.

RACING CRAFT IN "JUNK DOCK"

Engines Sent to a Ferryboat and Other Machinery Cast Away with Rusty Anchors.

Not long ago a visitor in one of the river towns of the South, while strolling along the dock district, noticed a little fleet of weather-beaten and partly dismantled steamboats moored in a shallow cove just outside of a busy shipyard. The boats were all of the picturesque packet type, so familiar to old river travelers below Mason and Dixon's line. But the ravages of time and weather had stripped them of both beauty and usefulness, and now, after long years of faithful service, they were condemned to the "junk dock." Instead of graceful smokestacks and gleaming walking-beams there were yawning holes around the hurricane decks, partly covered with ragged canvas. Pilothouses and deck rails that were once immaculate white were now mossgrown, cracked, and paintless. Even the names, once handsomely chiseled and gilded, were too dingy and scratched to be deciphered. Little wonder that a halo of pathos hung over the tumbling craft for the imaginative mind that could picture the same boats years ago racing up the stream, with glistening decks, spark-emitting funnels, and big red wheels churning the muddy water into a white froth. Like many other things built by man, glamour had departed with usefulness.

The visitor had grown reminiscent as he climbed aboard one of the old craft and cautiously made his way over spots where the planking had either crumbled in or been removed. He almost imagined he could hear the throb of the engines and the happy-go-lucky roustabouts skylarking between landings. On the broad saloon stairway an old man was busily engaged in ripping up layers of brass sheathing.

"No, there isn't much left of the old boat now," he remarked, with a tinge of regret, "and I was just wondering what the old Cap would say if he could see me taking up this brass for junk. The Cap thought more of these shiny stairs than anything aboard, and he used to have two or three hands rubbing them up with polish every trip. Used to make these stairs shine like gold. But then the Cotton Belle was the crack boat of the river. She could pass any of the other packets in a jiffy, and without burning resin or barrels of molasses, too. Many the race she won, and came back with whole boilers and rudder working as plumb as when she started. It seems a pity after all the glory she won for her owners to be torn apart just like she was a common canalboat or an old treadmill ferry. They patched her up, though. Yes, Sir, they kept on taking old boards out and putting new ones in, and fitting in new engines to prolong her life, but she had to go at last. The inspector thumped her bottom and said she wasn't safe, and so they towed her around here to be broken up. Her engines? Oh, you'll find some of them in a rebuilt ferryboat, and the rest around in a marine junkshop, with twisted anchors and rusty chains. They sold her wheels for old iron long ago, and the shipbuilders have been breaking up her stateroom doors and taking them home for firewood. I don't know who got the fancy glass from the saloon, but it is gone.

"When they went to tear up the bar they found some greasy playing cards. It made me think of the old days when you almost had to fight to get a seat at the card table. Fortunes were won and lost between landings, and a bag of gold didn't seem much more than a bag of pennies. When a planter sold his corn or cotton he made for the card table as soon as he stepped over the gangplank. The professional gambler was always on the lookout for these planters, and always studied up just the time crops would be ready for market. The planter, as a rule, took his losses good-naturedly, but if some one tipped him off that he had been fleeced it was wise for the 'professional' to slip over the stern of the boat and swim ashore. The planter always knew more about the handling of a gun than he did about the handling of a steamboat.

"In those days river travel was an easy-going recreation. The Captain was generally a jovial chap, who took his julep or toddy and asked you to have one with him. When the boat ran aground, which was frequently, everybody feasted at the expense of the owner, and boats were sent ashore for all the delicacies of the farms and gardens near the shore. Dances were held in the saloon, while the card table was never deserted one hour out of twenty-four. Even the deckhand enjoyed himself with his greasy banjo and sprained harmonica.

"But the day of leisurely paddling up the river is past. Those powerful dredge scoops from up North invaded our shallow streams and dug channels that were not dreamed of thirty years ago. With the deep channels came the modern steamer of steel, with blunt nose, short smokestack, and powerful propeller. The new boat can make from eighteen to twenty-two miles an hour, against twelve or fourteen of the old river fliers. What chance would the Cotton Belle have in a race with one of those stubnose Yankees? There wouldn't be much money placed on the outcome.

"No, the racing days of the Cotton Belle and her sister packets have passed. There are plenty of side-wheelers and stern-wheelers paddling around the rivers of the South, but they don't seem the same as this old boat did in her prime. The Captains are too busy thinking about their freight and passenger receipts to give much time to racing. And, as I said, the steel steamer with the short smokestack has invaded the streams where the channels have been deepened. That's why the old-timers are coming to the 'boneyard' to be broken up for junk. Next week there will be another lying out here waiting to have her boilers lifted out and sold for scrap iron. There isn't much room for a steamboat with a wooden hull these days. They take the old clipper ships and turn them into coal colliers when they get too old to carry canvas. But I don't think I would care to ride up and down the coast on the remains of the Cotton Belle if she was filled with coal. Instead of the junk dock I think she would land in 'Davy Jones's locker.'"

C. Egan Western Golf Champion.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Chandler Egan to-day won the Western Golf championship for the third time, defeating his cousin, Walter Egan, in the final round by 3 up and 2 to play. The champion successfully defended his title after being one down at the end of twenty-seven holes. By great work in the afternoon he squared matters at the twenty-eighth hole, and won the tweny-ninth, thirtieth, and thirty-first holes in succession. The next three were halved, and the match ended on the thirty-fourth green.

FUN AT CAMP STOKES.

Officers and Men in a Burlesque Drill —Troops Leave for Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP EDWARD C. STOKES, Sea Girt, July 29.—As the Fifth Regiment of Paterson and Battery A of East Orange marched past the "Little White House" to-day on their way home from camp, Gov. Stokes stood on the porch and reviewed them. It was probably the last time troops will be reviewed from the old porch, for the work of erecting the St. Louis building will begin in a short time. The building, which is a reproduction of the Washington headquarters at Morristown, was the State building at St. Louis. It will be put up on the lawn west of the present cottage, and will be used as headquarters for the Governor and his staff.

There was a surprise for Gen. C. Edward Murray, the Quartermaster General, last night, when a handsome gold match box was presented to him by members of Gov. Stokes's staff.

There was no end of fun in camp last night, and it extended even to the Governor's cottage. The members of the Governor's staff rigged themselves out in ridiculous uniforms and gave a burlesque drill and parade. In the regimental camp the recruits were put "through their paces" by the older members of the different companies, and the "rookies" had to do all kinds of funny stunts.

Gov. Stokes sent a letter to Col. Hine complimenting him upon the work of the Fifth Regiment while in camp, and also a similar letter to Capt. Condit, in which Battery A was praised for its excellent work. The Governor went to Millville last night.

STATE AID FOR OCEAN DRIVE.

New Jersey's Road Commission Favors Helping Boulevard Project.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, July 28.—State Road Commissioner Hutchinson favors the movement for a hundred-mile ocean boulevard along the New Jersey coast, from the Atlantic Highlands down to Cape May. Mr. Hutchinson is Chief of the State Bureau which aids communities in improving local roads with funds from the State Treasury. He says that the project is one that the State might well help along.

The boulevard would extend through the counties of Monmouth, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic, and Cape May. Some of the larger places along the sea line already have broad speedways, which would become part of the boulevard. The right of way at the unimproved stretches can be secured at a comparatively small cost, it is said, and it is believed that the drive might be built for $10,000 a mile. That would bring the total cost up to about $1,000,000.

A syndicate is being formed to push the enterprise as a private speculation. This association will deal with the Freeholders of the several counties for the right of way and the necessary franchises. Its purpose is to build with or without the assistance of the State, but on the understanding that the road is to be turned over to the State and local authorities at a stipulated price when the State is ready to take it over. It is said that these projectors may seek a franchise permitting them to charge toll. The proposition will go before the Legislature next Winter.

POLO TOURNAMENT BEGINS.

Narragansett Much Interested in Country Club Games.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., July 29.—Interest at Narragansett centres in the annual polo tournament of the Point Judith Country Club, which opened to-day on the polo field of Wildfield Farm. There will be polo every afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the tourney will continue until Aug. 14. Four cups have been offered as trophies, with a number of individual prizes.

The various events include the series of games for the Point Judith, Narragansett, Rhode Island, and Freshmen Cups, the latter a new prize offered for the first time this year.

Carriage stands have been arranged this season on both sides of the polo field. Among the cottagers who have already engaged stands for the tournaments are Mrs. R. G. Dun, Mrs. Edward Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mrs. Samuel Welsh, Edward Sonner, Philip S. P. Randolph, Dr. Charles Hitchcock, Judge Samuel Gustine Thompson, and Brander Matthews.

Many yachting parties from Newport have sailed over during the past week for a visit to the beach and luncheon at Sherry's Casino. With an adequate yacht float and landing visiting yachtsmen can now reach shore with perfect safety.

Mr. and Mrs. N. L. McCready of Newport brought over a party of eleven one day this week on their yacht Enchantress. Among their guests were Mr. and Mrs. Lanfear Norrie, Count des Portes, M. Brugiere, Mr. and Mrs. Putnam, and Col. Schuyler Crosby. All had luncheon at the Casino, and later cruised away on the Enchantress.

Thomas F. Walsh of Washington and Newport gave a luncheon in the Casino for his daughter, Miss Evelyn Walsh, who was accompanied by her friend Miss Pauline French, and chaperoned by Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright. Others in the party were George Rose, Vincent Walsh, and R. Nelson Buckley of Newport.

Rear Commodore R. A. C. Smith of the Larchmont Yacht Club sailed to the Pier from Newport Tuesday with a yachting party on board his yacht Privateer. The party visited the Casino for luncheon, and then sailed for Shelter Island.

Capt. Isaac E. Emerson, who returned from New York this week on his house yacht Margaret II., brought with him as guests Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Roosevelt, Jr., and Mrs. Smith Hollins McKim.

Other yachting visitors of the week include Eugene Tompkins of Boston, who sailed here on the Idealia; W. Gould Brokaw, with his English craft, the Sybarita; J. H. Hanan, in the Editha, and Pembroke Jones, who is a most a weekly visitor to the Pier with the Narada.

A successful event of the week was a children's fête given by Mrs. Alfred E. Norris at her villa by the sea for the benefit of the Sea Wall Fund.

Following the children's fête came the annual fair for the benefit of St. Peter's by the Sea. The fair was held on the church green, and realized a large sum.

Lawyers.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

GOVERNMENT TESTS FOR PURITY OF TEA

None Allowed to Pass Which Falls Below Standard.

EXPERT AT EACH "TEA PORT"

Examiners' Rooms Filled with Big Brass Kettles and Cups Without Handles.

In these days when we hear so much of the adulteration of foods and beverages it is pleasant to know that there is one beverage in common daily use the purity of which is absolutely guaranteed by the United States Government. Not an ounce of tea which does not come up to a certain definite standard of purity and quality can be sold in this country, and in order to insure this an expensive organization of examiners and experts is maintained by Uncle Sam.

It is natural, perhaps, that the American Government should be interested in tea. It owes its existence to a certain historic tea party in Boston Harbor, and it is only common gratitude that it should keep a kindly eye on the interests of the tea trade. Its gratitude is the more striking as the entire cost is borne by the Government. Not a dollar of revenue is collected from tea. While due gratitude is shown to the tea trade, however, the descendants of those old Boston merchants who brewed the big pot of tea in the harbor have hardly been fairly treated. No tea can be imported at Boston.

Tea is the only article of merchandise the quality of which is guaranteed by the Government. Every ounce of imported tea must pass the inspection of experts before it is allowed to be landed, and that which fails to come up to the standard must be at once re-exported or is ruthlessly destroyed. Secretary Shaw has just appointed the Board of Tea Experts for 1905, and they have fixed the standards for the year.

The members of this board are merchants, and they are selected from all the principal tea markets of the country. They meet in New York each year, consider the changes in the trade during the last twelve months, and fix a set of standard samples, which do duty for the ensuing year. The members of the board this year are George H. Macy of Carter, Macy & Co., New York; George Hewlett of New York, A. P. Irwin of Philadelphia, Charles B. Platt of San Francisco, E. A. Schoyer and F. Hellyer of Chicago, and Herbert G. Woodworth of Boston.

After the samples have been established packages of tea conforming to them are sent to the six "tea ports." They are New York, Chicago, San Francisco, St. Paul, Tacoma, and Honolulu. No tea can be imported which does not pass examination at one of these ports, and a tea expert is stationed as an examiner at each of them. If tea is imported at other ports the Collector at the port of importation must send samples of it for examination to the nearest tea port, and until the report of the tea examiner is received he cannot allow the tea to pass out of his possession.

This examination is for purity, quality, and fitness for consumption. The proportion of dust also is noted, and, while the allowance varies slightly, few teas which contain more than 10 per cent. of dust are passed. Foreign coloring matter is rigidly excluded. This can usually be detected by the presence of scum on top of the infusion, but in cases where the examiner's suspicions are aroused chemical analyses are also made.

The interior of a tea examiner's room resembles nothing more than a corner of the Orient. Big brass kettles are used for boiling the water, for tea connoisseurs declare that for some unknown reason water boiled in a brass kettle makes better tea than that boiled in any other way. On a circular table in the centre of the room is an array of handleless cups, much like those used by the Chinese, and all of a standard size. The tea is brewed in these cups, in accordance with the Treasury regulations.

In each cup a quantity of tea equal in weight to a half dime is placed, and the cup is then filled with boiling water. It is allowed to stand for exactly five minutes, and then the examiner begins his tests. The surface of each cup is first examined carefully for scum, and if an undue amount of this is found the sample is rejected at once. If it passes the scum test the examiner then sniffs at it to test its aroma, carries it to the light to inspect its color, and then tastes it.

The tasting is an interesting process. The tea expert never swallows the infusion. He takes the smallest portion possible, holds it in his mouth for a few minutes, lets it flow back against the palate, and then expels it. After each tasting he rinses his mouth carefully with warm water. This, it is explained, is necessary to preserve the sense of taste unimpaired. Without such precautions an examiner in a short time would be unable to distinguish tea from whisky.

When all this is finished the liquid is carefully poured off and a careful inspection is made of the leaves remaining in the cup. Search is made for any decayed or spent leaves and the freshness of the leaves is noted. Even if the infusion seems to come up to all the requirements, the tea may be rejected because of something discovered in the final examination of the leaves.

All this care has placed the tea trade of the country on a much higher plane than before the passage of the tea law. Before this law was passed to protect the people of America they were the victims of many a wily Oriental trick. It is alleged that much of the tea formerly sold in this country before the passage of the protective law had done duty before. John Chinaman had made one infusion from it and had then carefully dried the leaves, rolled them up again, and shipped them to be consumed by the foreign devil.

Another common form of fraud was the shipment as good tea of old leaves. Only the young, juicy leaves of the tea plant are fit for consumption, and the leaves which have matured too far are of course a dead loss to the grower unless he can dispose of them to some unsuspecting customer. Even decayed leaves were formerly found in large quantities in what professed to be first-class "chops" of tea.

The Oriental grower, however, has not lost all his market yet for this inferior stuff. Very little tea that is rejected by the United States examiners is destroyed. Practically all of it is re-exported, and it nearly all goes to Canada or England. There, it is said, there is an unlimited market for anything that masquerades under the name of tea, provided it is cheap enough. In fact, it is said that much of the "tea" that is sold in the slums of London has been used and prepared again for market by the Chinese method.

Thomas's Dixie Wins Gay Cup.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., July 29.—Edward R Thomas's Dixie won the Gay Cup for motor boats in the Eastern Yacht Club's three day series of races. She finished the twenty-five miles to-day in 1:08:25, winning two of the three legs. E. R. Hollander's Spagetti, of Boston, was second. Her time to-day was 1:51:51. Tai Kun, owned by W. H. Stewart, which won Thursday's race, withdrew to-day.

The Tama won the launch race for the silver cup, covering the twelve and one-half miles in 33:52 corrected time. Tai Kun won the third-class race in 1:01:58.

ESCAPE WINS CRUISING RACE.

Miss Pearson Takes First Honors Over Miss Dealey in Ladies' Race.

George Mathews's Escape won the cruising race of the New Rochelle yawls on Long Island Sound yesterday afternoon. The stiff northeast wind and the lumpy sea seemed to suit her to perfection. The race was for a cup donated by A. P. Donovan, E. G. Locke, W. C. Dunham, and Frank Tucker. The course was from Echo Bay to the Cows, then to a buoy off Weeks's Point, in Hempstead Harbor, and back to Echo Bay. The leaders reached home in the midst of ladies' day festivities, and were enthusiastically welcomed.

The ladies' race was sailed by the Dod, D. E. Dealey's fifteen-footer, and the Grace, owned by C. Pearson. Miss Grace Pearson handled the tiller on the Grace and Miss Dealey on the Dod. The Pearson boat left the little Dod fifteen minutes behind over the inside course. Summary:

CRUISING RACE FOR YAWLS.
Echo Bay to the Cows and Back. Start, 11:10.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Escape, George Mathews	4:17:00	5:07:00
Adelaide, C. R. Newell	4:28:23	5:18:25
Nora, J. P. Donovan	4:34:50	5:24:50
Fleetwing, C. M. Fletcher	6:55:00	7:45:00
Caralle, W. G. Dunham	Not timed.	
Surprise, W. M. Katzenhorn	Withdrew.	

LADIES' RACE.
Start, 4:10.

Grace, C. Pearson	5:05:15	0:55:15
Dod, D. E. Dealey	5:20:25	1:10:25

QUAKER CRICKETERS AHEAD.

Lead Marylebone Eleven by 207 Runs —Lester Scores 101.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—A large crowd attended the second day's play in the cricket match here to-day between the teams of the Marylebone Cricket Club and the Gentlemen of Philadelphia. Yesterday the score stood at 217 for the Philadelphians against 77 for three wickets for the Marylebone. The latter concluded their inning to-day, and by good batting on the part of H. J. Wyld and E. W. Mann, who put on 64 and 56 respectively, they topped the Philadelphians' total by twenty-seven runs.

The home team then went in for their second inning, when a treat was in store for the spectators. This was given by J. A. Lester, who batted in magnificent style for 101. C. C. Morris also hit well for 44, and when stumps were drawn for the day the total stood at 244 for nine wickets. Play will be resumed on Monday.

DEFENDER OF CANADA'S CUP.

Iroquois, a Herreshoff Yacht, Selected to Sail Against Temeraire.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., July 29.—By the formal report to-day of the Judges to the Regatta Committee of the Rochester Yacht Club, in whose hands was placed the matter of the selection of a defender of the Canada's Cup, the yacht Iroquois, a Herreshoff boat, has been selected. Lorie G. Mabbett will be the Captain of the Iroquois and the crew will be selected within a few days.

It was decided not to race this afternoon, the Judges being entirely satisfied with the decision made. Commodore Pritchard of the Rochester Yacht Club said this morning that the Iroquois had proven herself far superior in heavy weather and the equal of her competitors in the trial races in light weather.

Hunt Wins Dyker Meadow Golf.

E. F. Hunt won the bogey handicap yesterday on the Dyker Meadow Golf Club links, finishing 1 up to bogey from a handicap allowance of 7 strokes. There was a quadruple tie for second place, Arthur P. Clapp being among them, whose gross score of 83 strokes was the lowest of the day. The players who turned in cards were:

E. F. Hunt, 86, 7, 1 up; Arthur P. Clapp, 83, 5, even; John C. Powers, 84, 6, even; H. Krayn, 89, 9, even; F. M. Hinkle, 99, 18, even; George S. O'Flyn, 89, 7, 1 down; H. G. McKuser, 91, 5, 2 down; F. J. Phillips, 87, 7, 2 down; W. J. Geddes, 89, 5, 3 down; A. D. Byrne, 98, 11, 4 down; C. J. Crookall, 88, 5, 6 down.

Novel Race for New Boats.

The Indian Harbor Yacht Club has arranged a novel race for the New York thirty-footers, for which E. C. Benedict has offered a valuable cup to be known as the Oneida Cup. The contest will be a tournament race, in which the sixteen boats in the class will be paired by lots. The pairs will sail one race and the winners will pair for the second, and so on until all but two are eliminated. The preliminary contests will be held on Aug. 30, 31, and Sept. 1, and the final will be decided in the annual regatta of the club on Sept. 2.

Another intercluh race is contemplated for the thirty-footers, one to represent each of six of the Sound clubs. The Indian Harbor, New York Yacht Club, Manhasset Bay, Larchmont, American, and Seawanhaka Clubs will participate. The date has not been settled on.

Spots Wins Her First Race.

The Atlantic Yacht Club inaugurated a series of races to be held weekly for the old Class Q boats on her roster on the lower bay yesterday, and R. C. Veit's Spots took the initial contest. She was sailed over the seven-mile course by S. E. Vernon, whose clever handling had much to do with her success. Calvin Tompkins's Wraith led the Mary and Trouble in a close finish.

May Challenge for Seawanhaka Cup.

TORONTO, July 29.—The National Yacht and Skiff Club of Toronto has begun negotiations with the Manchester Yacht Club, with a view of challenging for the Seawanhaka Cup next year. If the conditions governing the races prove to be satisfactory, a challenge will be at once issued.

FOUR-IN-HANDS RACE TO THE HORSE SHOW

Alfred Vanderbilt Wins Coaching Event at Hollywood Park.

FOUR BLUES TO E. D. JORDAN

Mrs. Grosvenor's Petroleum Captures Championships in Saddle Class—Big Crowd Watches Final Awards.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, July 29.—Eben D. Jordan's splendid string of victories and the road coach race from Seabright to the grounds of the Monmouth County horse show at Hollywood Park were among the interesting features in the closing day of the most successful horse show ever held at West End.

The road race furnished the excitement of the show. It was a six-mile run, and the teams were required to line up before the judges in the ring within half an hour of the start. They were due at 5 o'clock. The saddle championship class, won by Mrs. Grosvenor's Petroleum, had been disposed of ten minutes before the time for the road coaches to arrive. All eyes were turned toward the gate.

Suddenly, to the cry of "Here they come," the red-coated guard of J. Campbell Thompson's four-in-hand blew a long blast of triumph as Mr. Thompson swung his big coach within the entrance, and amid a loud clapping of hands reined up before the judges. He had accomplished the distance in twenty-six minutes, but he paid for it at the expense of his horses, for they were well-nigh gone, and required immediate attention from the hostlers.

The second team to arrive was Walter and Fred Lewisohn's four, driven by Charles K. Fownes, forty seconds behind Mr. Thompson, and Alfred G. Vanderbilt, tooling his coach Venture, was close behind. The award was made on the general condition of the horses, and Vanderbilt's splendid grays were decidedly the best of the lot. The Lewisohn coach got second.

Eben D. Jordan's entries in the harness classes were practically unbeatable. It was a big blue ribbon day for him, as he captured four firsts. His chestnut pair, Norina and Kitty Grey, won in two classes, once shown driven by Miss Belle Beach. Then they beat Mrs. Gerken's famous Newsboy and Shopgirl, but in the tandem class Mrs. Gerken reversed the order against the Baron and Hildred. Lord Barleigh and Lord Belfast beat a high-class lot in the class shown to stanhopes or demi-mails.

Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor proved invulnerable in the saddle events, winning both classes, including the championships. Alfred B. Maclay's Auditor B. led the roadsters again, beating both W. J. Buttfield's and W. M. V. Hoffman's entries. The awards:

Pairs of Harness Horses Over 14.1 and Not Exceeding 15 Hands.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's ch. m. Norina and ch. m. Kitty Gray; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Shopgirl, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Carnation and ch. g. Rose Leaf, third; Charles T. Proctor's blk. g. Bouncing Charlie and bro. m. Miss Proctor, fourth.

Single Harness Horses, High Steppers, Over 15.1 Hands.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's roan m. Laodamia; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's b. g. Rosebery, second; Mrs. H. Vervaeke's b. m. Forest Queen, third; R. F. Carman's bro. m. Frolic, fourth.

Tandems, Not Exceeding 15.1 Hands.—Won by Mrs. John Gerken's ch. g. Newsboy and ch. m. Shopgirl; Eben D. Jordan's ch. g. The Baron and ch. m. Hildred, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Fascination and ch. g. Captivation, third; Charles T. Proctor's blk. g. Bouncing Charlie and bro. m. Miss Proctor, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses Shown to Demi-mails, Stanhopes, or Spider Phaetons.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's b. g. Lord Burleigh and b. g. Lord Belfast; Jay F. Carlisle's ch. m. Eloquence and ch. g. Revenue, second; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's bro. m. Laughing Water and bro. g. Indian Chief, third; Oakland Farm's b. g. Full Dress and b. m. Polly Prim, fourth.

Roadsters.—Won by Alfred B. Maclay's ch. g. Auditor B.; W. J. Buttfield's b. m. Miss Bonaher, second; William M. V. Hoffman's b. m. Silk Lace, third; Harry L. Toplitz's b. g. Judge Boardman, fourth.

Pairs of Harness Horses, not exceeding 15.2 hands, driven by ladies.—Won by Eben D. Jordan's ch. m. Kitty Gray and ch. m. Norina, driven by Miss Belle Beach; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. g. Fascination and ch. g. Captivation, driven by Mrs. Richard Donnelly, second; J. Campbell Thompson's b. m. Clydeville Queen and b. m. Future Queen, driven by Mrs. Blaisdell, third; Mrs. A. O. Van Heuser's b. m. Saint and b. g. Sinner, driven by owner, fourth.

Saddle Horses, over 15 and not exceeding 15.2 hands.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's blk. g. Petroleum; Mrs. J. B. M Grosvenor's ch m. Corinne, second; Mrs. John Gerken's ch. m. Mayn, third; Oakland Farm's b. m. Maid of Athens, fourth.

Saddle Horses, championship.—Won by Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's blk. g. Petroleum; Mrs. J. B. M. Grosvenor's ch. m. Corinne, second.

Road Teams, four-in-hands, coaches to be driven from Seabright to Hollywood Park, each carrying at least seven passengers.—Won by Alfred G. Vanderbilt's team of grays, Vanity, Variety, Vogue, and Venture, driven by owner; Walter and Fred Lewishon's team, driven by Charles K. Fownes, second; J. Campbell Thompson's team, driven by owner, third.

MORE TROUBLE'S TROPHY.

Tabasco Finishes First, but Loses on Time Allowance.

W. H. Child's More Trouble successfully defended her title to the W. H. Child Perpetual Challenge Trophy yesterday afternoon on Gravesend Bay, but won her race on time allowance. J. B. O'Donohue's Tabasco, sailing for the same club, Bensonhurst, beat her to the finish line by over 5 minutes, but the big allowance of time conceded by the new boat allowed both More Trouble and Quest to pass her.

The Atlantic Yacht Club was the challenger for the trophy and sent D. S. Wylie's Lizana and Hendon Chubb's Cockatoo II. to secure it. They were fourth and fifth on actual time and fifth and sixth on corrected.

The Tabasco overhauled More Trouble after the start on the broad reach down the Bay and turned first. In the beat to windward she walked away from the lot in spite of the Child's boat's capability on the wind. On the reach home she increased her lead, but More Trouble and Quest stuck pretty close to her. The rest trailed, with Lizana leading them. The summary:

CHILD'S PERPETUAL CHALLENGE CUP.
Course, 12 miles. Start, 3:05.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Corrected Time.
Tabasco, J. B. O'Donohue	5:19:41	2:14:41
More Trouble, W. H. Child	5:25:04	2:09:37
Quest, F. J. Havens	5:26:43	2:11:15
Lizana, D. S. Wylie	5:28:00	2:16:02
Cockatoo II., Hendon Chubb	5:31:20	2:15:53
Ojigwan, G. E. Reiners	5:32:47	2:17:20
Ogeemah, Alfred Mackay	5:41:37	2:14:49
Beta, Snedecker, and Camp	Time not taken	

More Trouble wins on corrected time, with the others following in this order: Quest, Tabasco, Ogeemah, Cockatoo II., Lizana, Ojigwan, and Beta.

Frontinac "Queen of the Bay."

Charles R. Trower's Frontinac won the Queen of the Bay race in the regatta of the Pentaquit-Corinthian Yacht Club off Bay Shore yesterday. She outsailed A. E. Lyss's Mega and C. R. Brown's Wynnabust, leaving the pair five minutes astern over a fourteen-mile course. Summary:

CLASS 1.
Start 1:35. Course 14 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Amella, F. C. Pandee	3:42:20	2:07:20

CLASS 2.
Start 1:40. Course 14 Miles.

Arrow, C. Ridgeway Macy	3:44:14	2:04:14

CLASS 3.
Start 1:45. Course 10 Miles.

Mispah, J. B. O'Donohue	4:02:20	2:17:20
Emla I., A. D. Williams	4:02:32	2:17:32

CLASS 4.
Start 1:50. Course 7 Miles.

Boby, Horace Havemeyer	3:24:05	1:34:05
Beddan, R. C. Watson	3:25:15	1:35:15
Emla II., F. A. Williams	3:25:27	1:35:27

QUEEN OF THE BAY CLASS.
Start 1:55. Course 14 Miles.

Frontinac, Charles R. Trower	3:52:10	1:57:10
Mega, A. S. Lyss	3:57:15	2:02:15
Wynnabust, C. R. Brown	3:59:35	2:04:35

CLASS 6.
Start 2:00. Course 7 Miles.

Orande, G. C. Trower	3:32:48	1:32:48
Brunhilde, R. H. Fowler	3:40:58	1:40:58
Sport, G. W. Kisfas	3:41:33	1:41:33

Winning Owners at Brighton Beach.

In the twenty-two days of racing at the Brighton Beach course the leading winning owner was James R. Keene, with a total of $28,450 to his credit, of which sum $18,000 was earned by Sysonby. The next largest on the list is Harry Payne Whitney, with a total of $25,050, of which sum nearly all was contributed by the three-year-old filly Artful, winner of the Brighton Handicap. The third largest winner is S. S. Brown, who has $18,855 to his account. Accountant having been his largest winning horse. The other leading winners of the meeting, with sums exceeding $5,000 earned are August Belmont, $9,125; Sydney Paget, $8,625; Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., $6,800; Mathew Corbett, $6,280; Joseph E. Widener, $6,280; William Lakeland, $6,000; P. J. Dwyer, $5,985, and John A. Drake, $5,435.

Partridge Wins Wyantenuck Golf Cup.

Special to The New York Times.

GREAT BARRINGTON, Mass., July 29.—The thirty-six hole final round for the Wyantenuck and consolation cups was played on the Wyantenuck links this afternoon, and the Wyantenuck cup was won by Dwight Partridge of Bedford, N. Y., who defeated T. R. Sherman of the Sadaqua Club of Utica, N. Y., by 1 up in 41 holes. The contest was the most interesting one of the tournament. The consolation cup was easily captured by C. H. Kerner, who defeated B. D. Ticknor. During the afternoon a thirty-six hole handicap tournament was played and won by E. H. Weeks of the Wanamoisett Club of Providence, R. I. T. R. Sherman received the runner-up cup.

New Rochelle R. C. Anniversary.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the New Rochelle Rowing Club was held yesterday at the clubhouse. A programme of water sports was arranged for the afternoon, which was confined to the members and their families. A special four-oared centipede race between the New York Athletic Club and New Rochelle Rowing Club was postponed on account of rough water. A vaudeville entertainment and dance last night closed the celebration.

GOOD GOLF AT SHINNECOCK.

Murdock Wins Open Handicap—Travers and Kirkby Tie in Foursome.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 29.—U. A. Murdock, a Harvard student and entered from the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, won the open handicap competition to-day, which closed the three days' open tournament of the Shinnecock Club. His net and winning score was 74 strokes from 6 strokes handicap. L. R. Bowden of the home club, Jerome K. Travers, and P. K. Hodson, both of Nassau Country, tied for second honors at 76 net. Travers made the lowest gross score of the day, 77 strokes, and received one stroke handicap. Forty-four contestants started in the handicap and twenty-six turned in complete cards.

Another feature of the day was an aggregate score foursome, in which the medal score of each player was counted in the final result. J. D. Travers and Oswald Kirkby, who made the lowest gross score, 159 strokes, tied for winning honors at 153 net, with C. J. Sullivan and R. G. Miller, the latter finishing in 168 gross; but they had 15 strokes handicap.

The leaders in the two events were:

Handicap.—U. A. Murdock, Shinnecock, 80, 6, 74; L. R. Bowden, Shinnecock, 86, 10, 76; Jerome D. Travers, Nassau, 77, 1, 76; P. K. Hudson, Nassau, 90, 14, 76; Stephen P. Nash, Easthampton, 83, 6, 77; Malcolm McBurney, Stockbridge, 82, 4, 78; D. H. Hostetter, Jr., Pittsburg, 94, 16, 78; M. J. O'Brien, Oakland, 92, 14, 78; C. J. Sullivan, Baltusrol, 84, 5, 79; T. G. Thomas, Shinnecock, 94, 15, 79; D. Dodge, Hartford, 89, 9, 80; H. A. James, Lakewood, 95, 15, 80; F. K. Hudson, Nassau, 94, 13, 81; J. Metcalf Thomas, Shinnecock, 95, 14, 81; J. S. Clark, Philadelphia Cricket, 95, 14, 81; F. H. Thomas, Morris County, 88, 7, 81.

Foursome.—J. D. Travers and O. Kirkby, 159, 6, 153; C. J. Sullivan and R. G. Miller, 168, 15, 153; M. McBurney and U. A. Murdock, 165, 10, 155; J. W. Steele, Jr., and J. S. Webb, 178, 21, 157; C. A. Dunning and W. Kobbe, 172, 15, 157; Horace Russell and H. H. Robertson, 180, 22, 158; A. D. Dodge and W. A. Frew, 174, 13, 161; Morgan O'Brien and A. B. Boardman, 189, 28, 161.

Freeport Golfers Beat Bay Shore.

Freeport and Bay Shore played their golf team match yesterday afternoon on the Freeport Club links in the Long Island League championship series. The home team won after a well contested match by 13 holes to 9. The teams and scores are:

FREEPORT.	Holes.	BAY SHORE.	Holes.
D. A. Fuller	0	A. R. Hyde	3
N. C. Murray	3	W. J. Hyde	0
L. O. Jenkins	3	J. M. Snedeker	0
C. B. Rider	0	R. Underhill	3
E. H. Story	0	Charles Adams	2
A. E. Dubey	3	G. S. Hutts	0
C. Jackson	0	Richard Hyde	1
C. B. Lorimer	3	W. C. Barber	0
Thomas Robertson	0	H. R. Crinckerbosa	0
H. B. Harrison	1	William White	0
Total	13	Total	9

Fitzsimmons Back from Europe.

Robert Fitzsimons, the pugilist, arrived on the American liner St. Paul last night. He was accompanied by his wife and his little daughter.

Yachts and Yachtsmen.

Commodore George Lauder, Jr., of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club has chartered the steam yacht Embla from J. T. Williams. She will serve as the flagship of the club during the absence of the Kaiser Cup racer Endymion.

John B. Trevor's Kuwana has been winning races regularly from the Bar Harbor thirties in Maine waters.

J. B. O'Donohue's Tabasco, the New York thirty-footer, rates in the twenty-seven-foot class.

Thomas A. McIntyre has chartered the auxiliary schooner Crusader I. from R. J. Koons through Frank Bowne Jones.

The New York thirties will remain at Newport on their arrival there with the New York Yacht Club cruise, and will race against the thirty-raters there in a series of contests. At least ten are expected to compete.

William S. Stewart has bought the power boat Delicia.

The invitation race of the Seawanhaka-Corinthians around

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year.....1.00

For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

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Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

FINES ON HOME-BUILDING.

He would be indeed a sanguine person who should suppose that the sensible and strong argument of Mr. LEUBUSCHER before the convention of Co-operative Building Loan Associations against the tariff taxation of building materials will have immediate effect. All that he said was true. But the operation of the tariff taxes is too indirect, the actual cost of building, despite the taxes, is too low, and the general prosperity of the men who build is too great to permit the added burden imposed by the tariff to be very clearly seen or very sorely felt.

But if the presentation of the facts has no immediate effect, it does not follow that it will have no ultimate effect. It is encouraging that men of this class, workingmen with a definite money interest in the operation of the tariff, should begin to study the question in a practical fashion. The more they study it, the plainer it will be to them, not only how the tariff really oppresses them, but for what an unjustifiable purpose it is imposed, by what unworthy means it is maintained, and how selfish and false is the plea that it affords any advantage to the workingmen of the United States. They will learn that practically all the tariff taxes which increase the cost of their homes are laid for the benefit of rich and powerful combinations in the nature of monopolies, which are able to compete and actually do in large measure compete in foreign markets, while the only real effect of the tariff is to enable them to charge extortionate prices at home.

The three elements in a home which are most heavily burdened by tariff taxation are lumber, iron, and glass. The tax on lumber is shown to be not merely needless but injurious by the simple fact that the very Government which hinders by a tax the importation of foreign lumber is spending large sums of money to save and extend American forests. What can be more absurd than to put a premium on the consumption of domestic lumber while paying heavily to preserve and increase the supply? And the absurdity is more plain and gross when we note that the supply of lumber is to a considerable extent in the hands of the Paper Trust, which, through the tariff taxes on competition, is able also to levy extravagant toll on the paper which is almost as much a necessary of life to American citizens as are their houses. The case of the taxation on foreign competition in the products of the iron mines is even more unreasonable. Its beneficiaries include the most extensive and the wealthiest combination of capitalists in the world, with the exception of the Standard Oil Trust. This combination notoriously sells abroad the commodities needed in the construction of homes at prices lower than the foreign producers could sell them here even without a tariff tax.

And every man who owns or occupies a home has to contribute to this unfair profit of the gigantic corporation. A like situation, though not so pronounced, exists in the glass trade, which has banished foreign rivalry and passed largely into the hands of combined capitalists.

These are facts that any workingman engaged in saving to build a home can ascertain for himself. If the active and intelligent leaders in the co-operative building associations shall make an organized effort to get at the truth and to secure such relief as the workingmen of the country are entitled to, much can be accomplished, even though it take time. The movement at present would be more hopeful because there is practically no chance that the Democratic Party, as now organized and led, could get any advantage from it. It is the best opportunity ever afforded to get the tariff revised by its friends.

PILFERING NEW YORK'S COMMERCE

There is a brand-new set of railway reformers on the warpath against monopoly and extortion. They met in Chicago the other day, and claimed to represent the merchants of Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, as represented in thirteen commercial associations of which they were members. They agreed upon a simple and modest petition to the President that his Attorney General should enjoin railways operating south of the Ohio River and east of the Mississippi River from acquiring stock in other roads, or attempting to exercise control or influence over other roads in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act. Here more is meant than meets the eye. We know of no recent cases of extortion justifying this uprising against the wicked men who carry freight a thousand miles cheaper than a truckman's charge within Greater New York, but we are aware of other cases of attacks upon the railways where the motives do not all lie upon the surface. Accordingly, care should be taken lest the camp followers of the army attacking the trust cohorts should pervert that pure and righteous movement to ulterior purposes. For example, the trust-busters of New York should not allow themselves to be worked in an attack upon the commerce of New York. That is the real purpose of this appeal to the anti-trust act, which is merely a stalking horse which it is easy to uncover.

The discrimination complained of is that railways out of New York charge lower rates to such centres as Chattanooga, Knoxville, Atlanta, Montgomery, and others than the rates thither from Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis, although the latter distances are the shorter. The result is that New York, Pennsylvania, and New England supply the large Southeastern distributing centres, and the petitioners would be very glad to supply them themselves. The contest is really over the trade in boots and shoes, cottons, brass goods, machinery, groceries, and so on. The talk about trusts and monopoly is humbug. The petitioners would be very glad to be the extortioners and monopolists themselves. The railway rates are a small factor compared with the profits of making and distributing the large classes of goods partially enumerated. The real question is not whether the octopus shall be strangled, but whether the East or the West shall do this business. The Western merchants are hustling, but New York merchants give no sign that they are aware of anything particular going on. It would be easier to keep the trade than to regain it after the ingenuous Westerners have divided it among themselves.

We are good New Yorkers, but not for that reason would we defend anything wrongful in the name or interest of New York. Eastern railways charge low rates to Southeastern points not because they like to, nor from any foul plot against our sister cities, but because they must. They compete with ocean freights to the South coast cities, and it is a hard proposition. It would be an impossible proposition if they had not poured out money like water in duplicating tracks, reducing levels, straightening curves, and so on. There is nothing to prevent our Western competitors from doing the same. They have the shorter routes, according to their own showing. All they have now to do is to provide the railways and carry the freight at lower rates than New York is compelled to charge by ocean competition. But they find it cheaper and easier to complain of monopoly and discrimination, utilizing the agitation which some foment from public spirit and others from selfish motives, although not commercial. New Orleans and Galveston are searching Father Knickerbocker's vest pockets, and here is another hand—several hands—in his trousers pockets. It will take a long time to rob the old gentleman poor, but he is not prospering as some who are filching his property, and it is time he took notice.

OLD JAPAN.

The peace envoys on their way hither represent the oldest and one of the youngest dynasties in the world. Measured in comparison with still existing European lines the ROMANOFFS are a family of yesterday, older than the BONAPARTES and BERNADOTTES, to be sure, but not to be thought of in comparison with the true blue antiquity of the HAPSBURGS and some other families of equal chronological dignity but smaller territorial possessions.

The Japanese imperial dynasty, however, runs back with no break in its succession for 2,500 years, unless the Oriental heralds concede to it a duration not supported by the evidence. That carries it back to the time when ALEXANDER of Macedon was ARISTOTLE'S pupil; Bucephalus not yet caught and bridled; when DEMOSTHENES was still thundering in the Agora, and a long way beyond the Roman Pontificate and the origin of the faith on which it is founded.

CONFUCIUS was rather young when this royal house went into business. SAKYA MUNI had laid down the articles of his faith only a few centuries before, and MOHAMMED was in the womb of several centuries yet to be. Rome was only a little provincial town with no history and no better prospects for the future than thousands of other hamlets huddled on Latian and Etrurian hilltops with rude walls around them like those which Romulus and Remus, assisted by their nourishing and sustaining wolf, are fabled to have built.

Babylon was still a proud city with chariots moving on its walls, and Jerusalem still wore SOLOMON'S Temple for its crown. In its streets the wisdom of the King who builded it cried aloud, not yet wholly unregarded as it was later declared to be.

The only dynasty still a "going concern" to cope with the one which the Mikado represents is that of Abyssinia, and the story of this mid-African mountain fortress stretching backward through wastes of oblivion and dominions of old night is vaporous and fantastical, for anybody to believe or not, as he likes. Japan makes a much more responsible showing, and if the genealogy of the present wise and sagacious sovereign of that country does not go quite back to the tremendously remote period claimed for it, it is open to any heraldic chapter or convocation of dusty capitularies to point out when the error in the chronological record crept in. However that point may be decided, there will be found none to deny that it is a capable ruling house, and never more so than at the present time.

Having shown what it can do in war it will now give token of what it can do in diplomacy, this time with less prospect of being thimble-rigged out of the rights which it has battled for and conquered than awaited it on a previous occasion.

DR. BUTLER IN ENGLAND.

It is pleasant to note the cordial reception of Dr. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER in scholastic society in England, where, of course, he is not a stranger, but where his present visit has aroused special interest because of his recent activity in the international discussion and quasi international organization of the higher education. The London Times says:

> The reputation of America for hospitality stands high, but Dr. BUTLER has already found that his English friends can repay it with interest. On three successive days he was entertained by the Chairman of the London County Council, representing the most important of our local educational authorities; by the Principal of the London University, the holder of a position that may in due course be analagous to his own; and lastly in more public fashion at a banquet presided over by the Minister of Education, Lord LONDONDERRY, and attended by many of the foremost edueational leaders of the day. To those who know only the conditions of older English university life all this may seem strange. It is difficult to imagine the head of an Oxford or Cambridge college or a Vice Chancellor of either university, even though marked by the Olympian majesty of the late Dean LIDDELL, being honored in foreign lands as a representative of educational progress in our own. But in America the Presidents of such universities as Harvard, Yale, Columbia, Chicago, and others are men of light and leading, pioneers in all educational advance, men of proved capacity, not only in educational but sometimes in civic administration, or they would not be where they are.
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> To the hearty social recognition here referred to must be added the degree of Litt. D. conferred by Oxford and that of LL. D. conferred by the University of Manchester upon Dr. BUTLER "amid loud and prolonged cheers." Obviously Dr. BUTLER is a prophet of education not without honor in his own and in other countries.
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> The Times discusses at some length, in connection with the visit of the President of Columbia, the differences in the American and the English institutions of learning, with a decided leaning to the notion that the latter may learn of the former, as well as vice versa. It comments especially on the extensive adoption of the post-graduate plan of study in the United States and the absence of the elaborate examination prevalent in England. But what impresses the British journal most vividly is the enormous material resources devoted to education in this country. It notes that "the amount of private benefactions to university education in the United States during the last thirty years amounts to £40,000,000, independently of large appropriations made by the Federal Government and the State Governments for technical colleges and State universities." And it expresses the hope that the "growing intercourse between the two countries, of which Dr. BUTLER'S visit is a pleasant incident, might infect our merchant princes and others with a small portion of the spirit of this Titanic philanthropy."

That is a natural and entirely proper wish. We fear that it will not very promptly be gratified. Nor is it to the discredit of the British "merchant princes" that they have not the spirit toward education manifested in our country. They have not had the same experience as to the need or the advantages of general education. They are not themselves the product of that system in the degree of our own. Either they have had their own schooling under the private system prevailing in England or they have acquired such as they have acquired at all by purely independent effort. Nor has it been given to them to see in the men they have employed the effect which every large employer sees in this country of the public system of education. Certainly they have had a noble army of helpers in every grade, men of native intelligence and of excellent qualities, or they could not have done the work which has for generations been done in British industry and commerce. But their study of what a very extensive, an almost universal, system of educational opportunities can do for the efficiency of a people is, practically, confined to the history of our own and of German schools.

It is not so with us. No man in business in this country, whatever may have been his own training, however great may have been his personal advantages, fails to come directly into familiar knowledge of the influence of education upon all classes. Oftenest a wealthy and successful American owes his own education to the public schools in their various grades. The gifts such men give for education are the outcome both of gratitude and of intelligent appreciation of the value of education to individuals and to the country. Gradually our British brothers are coming to a sense of the noble possibilities of this kind of beneficence. Once fairly started in it we may expect them to be as liberal and quite as judicious as our own generous givers.

RECIPROCITY, A CASE IN POINT.

One of the most striking features of the figures of foreign trade last year was the small increase in customs receipts, despite a large increase in dutiable imports. The comparison is as follows:

	Dutiable Imports.	Customs Collected.
1904	$536,957,131	$261,274,565
1905	600,071,238	262,060,518

An increase of $63,114,107 in imports, and of less than a million dollars in customs collected, calls for explanation. The decrease is largely due to the remission of 20 per cent. from the regular tariff rates upon Cuban products, especially sugar and tobacco, under the reciprocity treaty of Christmas week 1903. A loss of revenue due to reciprocity, especially during consecutive years of Treasury deficits, cannot be said to increase the prospects of giving to others the advantages which Cuba enjoys.

But is this question one which should be treated entirely or even primarily from the point of taxation? Is there nothing to be said from the point of view of trade, and what has been the effect of the waiver of this tax upon commerce? The last year before the Cuban war was 1894, and there was then no reciprocity. The reciprocity arrangement had no effect in the year in whose last week it was adopted, and last year was the first twelvemonth of reciprocity. Here are the figures of our trade with Cuba for those three years:

	Imports from Cuba.	Exports to Cuba.
1894	$75,678,261	$20,125,321
1903	62,942,790	21,761,638
1904	76,983,418	27,377,465

It appears that the imports from Cuba have only about returned to an ante-bellum volume. But the exports to Cuba have increased $7,000,000 above the basis before the war, and the increase is larger in proportion than in total.

There is an adverse balance of trade of $40,000,000 to be explained to those who dread anything of that sort. Since there is no law compelling anybody to buy or to sell anything, it is to be assumed that the increased imports of sugar and tobacco and anything else were made for the simple reason that they were cheaper than could be had elsewhere. As matter of fact that is exactly what happened regarding sugar—we simply bought Cuban cane instead of Continental beet, upon which a bounty ceased to be paid, and which therefore was no longer available below cost. There was no loss in buying from Cuba what we would have bought elsewhere, except for the Brussels Convention, and which we could not have got elsewhere as cheaply after the abolition of the bounty cut off that source of supply. The adverse balance is chiefly attributable to this, and it is purely nominal. On the other hand, against a loss which is largely a matter of bookkeeping there are the very precise and personal profits of manufacturers, exporters, and steamship companies, and the interests of those who have bought to their advantage what it was to the advantage of Cuba to supply. This influence has far from exhausted itself. For 1905 the Bureau of Statistics has estimated the exports to Cuba at $38,000,000 and the imports at $90,000,000. All those directly concerned will certainly welcome more like this sample. What will the stand-patters say?

THE TIP QUESTION.

The esteemed Mr. F. HOPKINSON SMITH has departed from these shores leaving a wake of controversy in his rear and a flush of pleased anticipation in his van. He frankly owns that he "loves to tip." He advertises to whom it may concern that when he goes traveling he assigns, among his traveling expenses, $200 to be disbursed in tips. By that occult confraternity whereby the tip taker knows "an easy mark," these acceptable sentiments have already been blown abroad through Europe. Every chambermaid on Mr. SMITH'S probable or possible route lies as a Danae, gasping and expectant of the coming shower of gold, or be it only of silver.

But meanwhile, as we have just said, he leaves ferocious controversy in his wake. He maintains that the tip blesses him that gives and him, or it may be her, that takes. Curiously enough the female sex, though it sits and shares in the receipt of tips, has a bad name among tip takers as a tip giver, and waiters elude a place which is known to be of mainly feminine patronage. But stern moralists rise up and say that the tip is a vestige of feudalism, that a free and independent American citizen is degraded by offering it only less than he would be degraded by accepting it, that it is incompatible with the institution of our "fierce democratic." It is true, however, that in New England the tip taker may hold himself as ready to vindicate his manhood by insulting the tip giver as if he had not taken his tip. And there is a lovely legend of the time when our esteemed ex-countryman, WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, unsuccessfully ran for Congress, and when he canvassed by the cheerful British method of going into every saloon in the district, inviting all present to "take something," and leaving a double eagle in the bar for which he strictly declined to take change. "We take his money," explained one indignant barkeeper, "we cannot afford not to. But we will show him that American citizens are not to be corrupted in that way." In what way they were to be corrupted without offense, the indignant barkeeper did not explain, nor was it necessary.

There is another and still more delightful story which MAURICE KINGSLEY used to tell of the Caucasian conductor of a Pullman car who had been corrupted by the tip vice, and who had overwhelmed with attentions all the way from Omaha to Ogden a lady who was traveling with two children. Arrived at Ogden, which was his terminus, the demoralized Caucasian lifted out the children, brought out the "hand luggage," explained to the lady when and where her train might be expected to arrive, and stood with supine and expectant palm. Instead of which the lady ungloved and extended her own right hand, saying, "I do not know what we should have done, Sir, without your kindness. I am so much obliged to you." The recreant stood for a moment abashed and bewildered, and then broke out: "By ——, Madam, you do me proud."

The whole philosophy of the tip question appears to be involved in that involuntary execration. Let the esteemed Mr. HOPKINSON SMITH go his tip-dispensing ways, presenting himself to the humble European populations as a Fortunate Youth, by name TIPPOO SAHIB. Let the Mayor of Portland, Me., continue to maintain that collegians should not take tips, or that men should not offer tips to collegians, whichever it is that he has been maintaining, the Pullman car conductor of the anecdote appears to us to have arrived at the "categorical imperative" of the tip question.

As a venture in slate making the following is submitted to the judgment of candid organization men:

For any Judiciary vacancies: HOOKER and DEUEL. Platform: We must preserve the purity of the Bench or perish in the last ditch.

For Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions: CHARLES W. CULKIN. Platform: A government of ex-barkeepers for ex-barkeepers.

What Jamie said, I dinna ken,
A secret 'tis, an' a' that,
But judging from the Mair's remairks,
He said enough, an' a' that;
An' a' that, an' a' that,
The air is thick, an' a' that,
With exclamation points in green,
An' blue an' red, an' a' that.
—The Chicago Inter Ocean.

The Hon. Municipal O. DUNNE still warms in his bosom the written report sent him by the all-hailed expert on Chicago's pet project. The Lord Mayor ought to make it public, though it lack the guinea-stamp of the politician's rank. See ye yon birkie ca'd a lord? JAMES DALRYMPLE'S the gowd for a' that!

JEFFERSON IN BRONZE.

Plans for the Statue Which It Is Proposed to Erect in Richmond.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for the very able editorial in your issue of the 16th inst.

The late Mr. Joseph Jefferson practically began his career in Richmond; Col. John H. Montague, one of our oldest citizens, remembers being at the old Marshall Theatre with Dr. James Beal and Mr. Hugh W. Fry, two gentlemen who were great lovers of the drama and good judges. Dr. Beal turned to Mr. Fry, and, pointing to the stage, said: "Do you see that youngster there, Fry? he is the best actor on that stage; keep your eye on him and watch his future." The actor pointed out was Joseph Jefferson, who was then drawing the princely salary of $10 per week. Dr. Beal was so pleased with him that he took him out to dinner and became very intimate with him shortly afterward.

The idea sugested by "Rosemary" in her letter to The Richmond Times-Dispatch, that a monument be erected to Mr. Jefferson as "Rip Van Winkle" after his twenty years' sleep, looking over this, the city in which he began his great career, has grown into the formation of an association, with the Governor of Virginia as President, William M. Habliston, President National Bank of Virginia, Treasurer, and the undersigned as Secretary; and with the following prominent gentlemen as Vice Presidents: The Hon. Grover Cleveland, Richard Watson Gilder, editor Century Magazine; Melville E. Stone, General Manager Associated Press; Carlton McCarthy, Mayor City of Richmond.

We have also written to other prominent and influential gentlemen requesting them to serve in this capacity, who are considering the matter and whose acceptances we are daily expecting.

We have also formed a Working Committee, composed of fifty or seventy-five young business men of this city, whose duty it will be to promote the scheme to the utmost, and we have every reason to believe from assurances already received that the project will meet with the greatest success. T. M. WORTHAM, Secy.

Richmond, Va., July 18, 1905.

Rebuilding Pius IX.'s Rome.

When Rome first became the capital of united Italy a mania for tearing down old buildings and opening new streets seemed to prevail. But money soon became lacking and the renovating process came to a standstill.

"Any one who knows his Rome well," writes the Rome correspondent of The London Pall Mall Gazette, "will remember the unsightly buildings at one side of Piazza Colonna, in the heart of the city, which were brought into prominence by the pulling down of the ancient Palazzo Piombina. Now it is thought to be time to use the empty space and obliterate the ugly buildings. But how? Money there is none to spare, so that the Commune accepted the offer of a private firm to undertake the business. But, unfortunately, this project does not meet with the approval of the public, so the City Fathers find themselves in an awkward dilemma. They must either persist in their acceptance of the offer and have the whole city like a nest of hornets about their ears, or back down in the most undignified manner. The present project would entail more demolishing, as the ancient Palazzo Bonaccorsi stands at the corner and juts into the Corso, making it very narrow. Lovers of the picturesque, however, do not find this a fault, and complain that a prosaic municipality is slowly but surely eliminating all the features that make the Corso unique in the world.

Puzzled.

From The Pittsburg Post.

"Ah, your language! Eeet ees so difficult."
"What's the matter, Count?"
"First, sis novel eet say ze man was unhorsed."
"Yes?"
"Zen it say he was cowed."

CATCHING BIRDS IN THE PARKS

Belief That Certain Men and Boys Make a Business of It.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Audubon Society, or the A. S. P. C. A., should do some detective work in Central Park, the Bronx, and Prospect Park, as from some experience I have had it is evident that cruel men and boys are trying to traffic in the wild birds there.

A few weeks ago an expensive cockatoo escaped from my place and took refuge in Central Park. Several of the New York newspapers (unauthorized by me) wrote sensational accounts of the occurrence, laying emphasis upon the bird's value. Some readers evidently decided that I was a dealer in wild birds, as shortly after a man, a stranger, brought me a very young thrush, for which he wanted money. I took the half dead little creature, but refused to pay for it. He said that he had found it in Central Park.

A short while before that some boys, strangers, brought me two robins with injured legs—both nestlings—demanding money for them, which I refused to pay; though I kept the robins, doctored and fed them, and after they were restored to health set them free.

The poor little thrush was too young to survive the rough treatment to which it had apparently been subjected, and I was unable to save its life.

My refusal to traffic, and my confiscation of the birds, appear to have discouraged the wild bird thieves, as none others than those referred to have ever visited me.

It seems probable, however, that those same men and boys may find markets elsewhere for their unlawful wares, and I write this appeal to the anti-cruelty societies to exercise special vigilance in the parks. VIRGINIA POPE.

New York, July 28, 1905.

THAT PROBLEM IN BRIDGE.

An Explanation of the Situation Depicted Recently in The Times.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The picture of the bridge problem in Sunday's issue is most interesting, but I cannot see that there is any problem. Your suggestion that "Z" made it "no trumps" is impossible, because "Y" has her hand up. Of course if "Z" had made it (or if "Y" had made it) the hand of the other lady would be on the table. Consequently, either "A" or "B" made it and played both hands, the hand of the other being on the table. "B" could not have played and "A" thrown his hand down, because "A" or "B" played both. Either "A" or "B" must have known that all the spades were on their side, and if an asinine play were made, which, I am sorry to say, is common enough in bridge, "B" might get angry either with himself for playing badly out of "A's" hand, or with "A" for playing like a fool, but they could not have been both playing. I fail to see a problem. Perhaps it was not bridge, but whist.

W. J. PENNIMAN.

Asheville, N. C., July 26, 1905.

The Vote Not Unanimous.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would ask you to correct an erroneous report which appears in to-day's issue of your paper regarding the action of Kempton Council, Royal Arcanum, in which you state "that the new schedule of rates was, after a lively debate, adopted by a unanimous vote."

I am a member of this council, was present at the meeting above referred to, and the vote as recorded on the minutes was as follows: Thirty for approval of the new rates, and fifteen against. This is certainly not a unanimous vote.

There is serious contention among the New Jersey councils against the action of the supreme body, and the committees appointed by the various councils of the State of New Jersey are actively engaged at present in protesting the new rates, so that there is very little likelihood that other councils will follow the majority action of Kempton, which I would state was brought about by members of the council who rarely attend the meetings, being interviewed by the District Deputy, and were not in complete touch with the workings of the committee appointed to disprove the action of the Supreme Court.

The membership of Kempton Council is over 200, and every member was notified by circular previous to the meeting that action would be taken on the 24th of July, yet only 60 members were present, and of these 45 voted with the above result.

SAMUEL BIRD, Jr.

New York, July 26, 1905.

"Reindeer Conditions" In Sweden.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As your editorial comments upon the Scandanavian situation hitherto have shown an admirable understanding of the questions involved, allow me, in regard to your article this morning, to point out why the "reindeer condition" might be of greater importance to numerous Swedish subjects than an outsider, at a mere glance at the Riksdag Committee's report, might be able to comprehend. In the latter part of the Winter the snow in Northern Swedish Lapland has accumulated so as to make it impossible for reindeer to find sufficient food without their Winter stores, and for this reason the Laplanders have, ever since the time when treaties between countries did not yet exist, been in the habit of taking their herds over the frontier into Norwegian territory, which, on account of the Gulf Stream, has a far milder climate.

The conditions at the Norwegian-Finnish frontier are in quality, though not in degree, largely the same, and are as a result the constant source of guerrilla war between the nomadic tribes on opposite sides of the frontier, causing diplomatic troubles between their respective Governments. It therefore seems fairly probable that a new-born "Government," among whose first "strategic acts" is the exclusion of the prayers for the royal family, is well apt, in order to "to do justice to all," to treat Swedish Laplanders hereafter like other "foreigners," say Russians. J. E. FRIES.

New York, July 26, 1905.

Disclaimer from Smart Set Magazine.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the fact that almost daily for a fortnight past, (in treating of the recent arrest of a book canvasser for alleged extortion,) you have had occasion to print the name "America's Smart Set," and this term so closely resembles the title of my magazine, may I ask you to state that "America's Smart Set," if there be such a publication, and the people whose names appear in connection with it, are in no manner allied with, or even known to "The Smart Set" magazine, its proprietor, or editor.

THE EDITOR OF THE SMART SET.

New York, July 27, 1905.

Passing of the Paris Black Cat.

From The London Globe.

Soon the Chat Noir will disappear from the memories of Paris; at least, in its old association. As a hotel, it has ceased to exist. Many managers have tried to make it pay without depriving it entirely of its traditions, but since Salis nobody has been able to hit the public fancy in such measure as to command success. The place is now being entirely transformed, and will next appeal to the public as an old curiosity shop.

The Prohibitionist.

From The Yonkers Statesman.

"Pop!"
"Yes, my son."
"What is a Prohibitionist?"
"A Prohibitionist is a man who frowns when other fellows 'smile,' my son."

The Student Encouraged.

From The Boston Watchman.

Prof. Sylvester Burnham was once asked by one of his not very industrious students whether he thought Hebrew would be the language of heaven. The genial professor replied: "I am not sure; but it would be safe for you to be well prepared."

FALSE IDEAS OF HAWAII.

No Trepidation Over Japanese Victories, No Demand for Fortification.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The following has received extensive republication west of the Rocky Mountains:

NEW YORK, June 19.—A special to The Times from Washington says: The success of the arms of Japan, according to advices received here, has awakened in Hawaii the apprehension that sooner or later the peace of this island possession may be imperiled by differences between the United States and Japan.

Hawaiians are alarmed at the increase of the Japanese population in the islands, and propose to ask of Congress that a law be passed excluding Japanies coolies on the same ground that Chinese are excluded. They fear, however, if this is done Japan will resent it.

Hawaii will, therefore, urge that Congress should fortify the islands, and protect them from assault by the Japanese.

Nothing has been done thus far toward making Hawaii a stronghold or military base for operations in the East. The Government is now spending large sums to deepen and widen the approaches to Pearl Harbor, but Hawaiians will ask the Government to fortify that point and Honolulu with heavy coast artillery guns and modern concrete works.

Permit me to say that there are so many inaccuracies and misstatements in it as to give exactly the reverse of the truth. The first statement, that "the success of the arms of Japan has awakened in Hawaii the apprehension that sooner or later the peace of this island possession may be imperiled by differences between the United States and Japan," is a little difficult to follow with certainty. If it is meant that differences that will imperil the peace of the United States and Japan will imperil the peace of these islands, it is undoubtedly correct, as the islands are a part of the United States. But if it means that there is apprehension that differences that do not imperil the peace of the two countries may imperil the peace of these islands because of any cockiness or braggart spirit on the part of the Japanese, seeking excuse for riot or breaking the peace without other provocation, I am sure I state the fact when I say there is no such apprehension.

The second paragraph, beginning "The Hawaiians are alarmed," &c., is erroneous in toto. In Hawaii the term Hawaiians is never used except to mean aboriginal Hawaiians. If that is the sense in which it is used in this dispatch there is absolutely no basis of truth in it. There has been no expression of sentiment or movement among the aboriginal Hawaiians looking to anything of the sort. The Legislature, which in one of its branches, the House, was composed of a majority of aboriginal Hawaiians, refused to make any appropriation for the militia, holding that it was unnecessary; that the regular police force of the Territory was ample protection from all disorder. In this the Senate, in which a majority were whites, agreed.

If by Hawaiians is meant the people of Hawaii, the statement is equally erroneous. Above all things the people of Hawaii do not want the Japanese excluded. Every effort that is possible is being made to prevent the Japanese already here from migrating to California and other States on the Pacific Coast. Hawaii wants the Japanese. It also wants the Chinese. It wants laborers from whatever country. They do fear, as every one of sense must, that if the Japanese are excluded as the Chinese are Japan will resent it.

As to the third paragraph of the dispatch, there has been no movement or effort in Hawaii to urge Congress to fortify the islands and protect them from assault by the Japanese. As to the military necessity of fortifying Hawaii, there is neither any generally accepted or keenly felt view. That is a question that is left to Congress and the military policy of the Administration. Hawaii is anxious, however, that the United States should spend as much money in the islands as it can be induced to do, and from the very same motives that every other Congressional district in the United States tries to get good places in the River and Harbor bill.

As to the fourth paragraph, it is the first intimation either to Hawaiians, in the sense of the aboriginal Hawaiians, or in the sense of the people of Hawaii, that they were going to ask the Government to fortify that point (Pearl Harbor) and Honolulu with heavy coast artillery guns and modern concrete works. A plan of fortification of Honolulu has been adopted by the War Department and the necessary land to carry it out is now being acquired by negotiation and condemnation proceedings. CHARLES L. RHODES.

Honolulu, July 7, 1905.

Sanitary Progress in New Orleans.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The prevalence of yellow fever in New Orleans makes the inclosure of special interest, and I believe that some publicity would be beneficial not only to the City of New Orleans, but to the country at large. C. M.

Dear Sir: Replying to your letter of June 21, in which you ask that a copy of our Laws and Regulations covering the installation of plumbing work be sent you, I regret to say that our city has as yet no such laws and regulations.

SIDNEY L. THEARD, M. D., Secretary.

New Orleans, June 23.

A Cure for Hay Fever.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reply to inquiry by "Sufferer," I beg to say that after several years of suffering from hay fever I discovered that the best cure is freeze it out. A bag of cracked ice across bridge of nose will effect a cure as nothing else can. It is painful and affects the eyes, but is harmless and most effectual. Try it once or twice. It is my own. CURED.

New York, July 28, 1905.

SONGS OF SCHOOLDAYS.

Song of the Weakness of Good Resolutions.

wenn u have toald hur awl abowt ure past
ann how ure luv fore gurls wood neavur last
til u mett hur ann how u yoostoo go
with uther gurls too pass thee time uno
ann shee looks rite upp inn ure fais ann then
asts u pleez neavur doo thatt way agenn
iff u have enny luv fore hur uno
u allmoast kri too think u ackted so
ann wenn u here hur vois so fond ann troo
u think u neavur wil butt thenn u doo.

ann iff shee seez u smoak a siggurett
ann wenn u see hur neckst hur eyes are wett
with teers uv dissuppointmunt ann shee krize
uz iff hur hart wood brake too think uv lize
thatt u have toald hur wenn u toald hur u wood neavur neavur lurn too smoak ur choo
becaws u luvd hur so ann shee sez thenn
u mussent eavur doo thatt way agenn
iff u have enny luv fore hur thatts troo
u think u neavur wil butt thenn u doo.

ur iff u gett a licken inn ure klass
becaws thee teecher sedd shee saw u pass a noat a maken funn uv hur ann talks
hur rooler down frum off hur desk ann malks
u stand rite upp befoar um awl ann gett
thee licken u desurve shee luvs u yett
altho shee is ashaimed uv u ann wenn skools owt shee hoaps u woant doo thatt agenn
iff u luv hur att awl ann wenn shee throo
u think u neavur wil butt thenn u doo.

J. W. FOLEY.

HOW ROOSEVELT CAUGHT THE FLAGSHIP NAPPING

Alabama Sighted the Sylph, but the Maine's Signal Stuck.

JOKE ON THE WHOLE FLEET

Decks Were Piled with Ammunition, So a Salute Would Have Been Dangerous—Marines Turned Out.

At least 2,000 more sailors of the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron lying in the North River went ashore on "liberty," and prepared to outdo the 3,800 jackies who on Friday night made the Bowery a lively street once more.

There were not many of Friday night's gay crowd among the men on shore leave last night. It had been a long session and a strong one, and the reminiscent stories that were passed around the 'tween-decks of the various battleships yesterday afternoon bore testimony of the hearts that palpitated and the heads that throbbed.

"Headaches!" said Jack Collins of the marines, as he descended to the shore-going cutter. "Come on! You fellows is a disgrace to the ship. You're bustin' the honor of the navy. Ain't you comin'?"

"Naw," said a sailor from the superstructure. "I was ashore last night. 'Nough said."

"Go on yourself, Collins!" cried Ed Michaels, the Maine's barber. "I'll have a hot towel for you when you come back."

"You take my word for it," said a sage of the gun deck, "if the first day's liberty don't bust the boys fi-nancially the second day is sure to finish 'em constitutionally. But then it's natural. They only have a blowout once in two months."

Rear Admiral Evans was enjoying himself ashore yesterday. He was at the Waldorf-Astoria, where he intends to stay until Monday morning, when the fleet sails. Admiral "Bob" had a hard day of it on Friday, when the fleet took on large quantities of provisions and ammunition. He also probably felt the need of a holiday after the trying quandary in which he found himself during loading operations.

The story of the Admiral's dilemma is being passed around the fleet with great amusement, not because the men are glad of a joke on Admiral "Bob," but rather that they can appreciate a laugh on the whole fleet.

Every sailor in the fleet will now tell you unofficially that when the President arrived in the Hudson River Friday afternoon on the yacht Sylph, the whole North Atlantic Squadron was caught napping.

Flagship Failed to Signal.

The signal boys of the flagship Maine were not particularly wideawake, and although the Alabama, down the river, recognized the President's craft and passed the signal from vessel to vessel, the message stuck at the flagship half way up the line.

When the President's flag was finally recognized there was something akin to panic aboard the Maine, from which the salute signal should have been made. Rear Admiral Evans was below. He hurried to the quarterdeck. Next moment the bugler was blowing, "Quarters double quick."

Such men as were within hearing hurried to their quarters, but most of them were ashore or deep down in the hold of the Maine stowing away ammunition.

To add to the difficulty the band, which usually plays the Maine's famous march, was on shore leave.

For a moment the situation looked ridiculously grave. The President of the United States was to pass the finest squadron of the Republic's fleet and be taken no notice of.

Then from the string of the Sylph fluttered the President's signal:

"Do not salute! My visit is unofficial."

There was a sigh of relief. The amusing part was that the warships could not have saluted the President anyway, for the gun decks and the quarterdecks were piled with cases of powder and shells and the firing of guns might have caused an explosion.

An officer of the Alabama, commenting on the situation yesterday, said:

"I don't remember ever hearing of such a coincidence before. It was lucky that the ships were not called upon to fire a salute because—well, the laugh was on the fleet, anyway."

Marines Stood at "Present."

The President of the United States, however, received the presentation of arms from a handful of marines on each ship accompanied, not by the martial strains of music from the shore-rollicking bands, but by bugle calls and a feeble roll of drums on each vessel.

The decks of the Maine yesterday afternoon presented rather a languid spectacle as, in fact, did the decks of all the warships anchored in the stream.

"You see," said Sentry-go as he paced the quarterdeck with his little short sword dangling at his belt, "it was one o' those nights that go to the makin' an' unmakin' o' history. This is between us, but that officer over there who's tellin' the port watch, to do the starboard watch's work, he come up the steps f'm the lanch this mornin', an' he ses, ses he, sort o' plaintive-like;

"'Who's been twistin' of this staircase?'"

When Sentry-go was asked what the news of the fleet was, he replied:

"There ain't no news, except that Sergeant o' Marines wants to tell you the joke on Major Kane. The question that's convulsin' this here ship is, 'Who stole Major Kane's devices?'—his buttons and flub-dubs, an' so on. You ask the Sergeant. That's him over there on the gun deck under the superstructure on the starboard side."

Who Robbed Major Kane?

The reporter sought the Sergeant, who was industriously manufacturing a white uniform cap-cover with a sewing machine. He was peering at one hand which guided the circular piece of linen under the needle, while the other industriously turned the crank of the sewing machine. The reporter watched a number of Italian bandsmen playing pinochle until the hat band was finished, held at arm's length, examined, and approved; then the question was ventured:

"Who stole Major Kane's devices?"

The Sergeant turned around with a bellow.

"I didn't!" he shouted. "I am innocent, an' I'm as mad about it as Major Kane, 'cept I've more to kick about than he has. My innocence is worth more than flub-dubs that cost $2 apiece. Somebody stole 'em, but not me."

By and by, when the Sergeant of Marines realized that Sentry-go had suggested asking the question, the amateur jester of the gundeck was mollified.

"Well," said he, "those boys are always after me because I'm good-natured. But I'm goin' to give 'em away for a turn. You know what disgraces they made o' themselves last night ashore? Yes, you needn't shake your head, Bill Robson!" (This to a Jackie in the background, who had been making frantic signals against publicity.) "You know you got aboard the Alabama by mistake 'cause you couldn't tell one dock from another an' the Maine's cutter from the Alabama's.

"You put this in your paper, son. Last night they blew out all they had. To-day they haven't got shore leave, but they have the almightiest thirst. This morning First Lieutenant set the watch, some paintin' rahs an' the rest varnishin' the floors o' the lower deck wi' shellac an' alcohol. Guess what they did? Took a stick, stirred the varnish till the shellac was in a ball an' the wood alcohol was separate, an' then got a pink elephant aboard. Six of 'em—an' they're the men that serve the American people!"

"All Hands Stand By to Scrub."

When it became known through the raised tones of the maker of uniform caps that a reporter was 'tween decks several of the Jackies begged that the forecastle's side of the "grub question" be heard.

"You come and see the Lobscouse," said a sailor. "He's the man that can orate on diet."

It was explained that nobody knew just how the Lobscouse got his name, except that he looked as the word sounded—something ponderous, wabbly, and humorous. He was up to the description. He was underfed, the Lobscouse declared, as he lazily sat up and yawned so that it looked as if, for the sake of art, he ought to put a few tucks in the back of his neck.

"Never you mind what them of'cers says," he protested. "The feed on this ship ain't ter white men. It's the same on all o' them except the Illinois and the Missouri. But here it's hash—hash—beans—hash—prunes—hash—beans—liver—hash. Keep on sayin' 'hash' for two minutes, then shove in 'liver,' and at the end o' two weeks insert 'fish.' That was last Friday. The fish was smoked and had only one eye. You call that white man's grub?"

At that moment down the gundeck from the superstructure came a stentorian voice:

"All hands stand by to wash an' scr-r-r-rub!"

Then the launch Captain whistled "all ashore."

SYLPH SURPRISED NAVY YARD.

Why the Hancock's Guns Did Not Salute President Roosevelt.

Mr. Roosevelt's visit to Coney Island Friday has disturbed the officers of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, because the President was not saluted either time that he passed the yard. As to why no salute was fired, two different stories were told yesterday. One was that there was a mix-up in telephone communication between the office of the commandant and the receiving ship Hancock, from which salutes are fired. The other explanation was that the Sylph appeared off the yard unexpectedly and moved by so swiftly that the men on the Hancock did not have time to fire a salute.

The first story had it that the Quartermaster of the Hancock sighted the Sylph down the river and hurriedly telephoned the commandant's office for instructions. In some way the message went astray.

One of the staff of Rear Admiral Coghlan, the commandant, said yesterday afternoon that it was true that there was some confusion at the time, but that there was no mix-up in telephoning. He said the Sylph was not seen from the Hancock until she was almost opposite the yard. She was traveling fast and had moved by before the gunners on the Hancock could get ready to fire a salute. The yacht was not at that time flying any signal ordering that the salute be omitted. Before the Sylph returned, the officer added, word was received at the yard that the President desired that there be no salute, and the Sylph was flying a signal to that effect when she passed on her return.

The officers at the yard denied that there was to be any investigation of the matter, saying that the facts were fully understood.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

HAGER—SAWYER.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—Announcement cards were received here to-day of the wedding of Miss Lucy Etta Sawyer, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Edward B. Sawyer of Hyde Park, Vt., and the Rev. Charles Stephen Hager of this city, at Hyde Park last Thursday. The Rev. and Mrs. Hager will live in Albany after Oct. 1.

HAPPENINGS IN TUXEDO.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, July 29.—Although many of the cottagers have left for a few weeks of the midsummer season there was a number of visitors to the Tuxedo colony to-day. The weather being cool and delightful, outdoor sports were the attraction, followed by a number of dinners.

Theodore Monnell arrived at the Small Garrison cottage this week. Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Redmond, who went abroad early in the Summer, returned and are occupying the Hyde cottage on West Lake Road, which they recently purchased from Charles L. Hyde. Grenville Kane and Miss Sibyl Kane were among the arrivals, having just returned from an extended trip in Europe.

Among those who entertained guests at dinner to-night were Mr. and Mrs. S. Spencer, Mr. and Mrs. Harris Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Kessler, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Richard Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. George Grenville Kane, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Hancy.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Lorillard left Keewaydden to-day to pass several weeks at Saratoga. They will return to Tuxedo early in September.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Delafield closed their Tuxedo villa to-day to pass the rest of the Summer at York Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York opened their cottage, the Breezes, on Friday for the Summer, and Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Monnell are in the Small Cutting cottage, having returned recently from abroad. Miss Adelaide Spofford, who has just returned from Europe, arrived at the club.

BERKSHIRE NOTES.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, July 29.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Lenox Horse Show Association to-day it was decided to hold the annual show on Sept. 8. It was voted to have three classes in jumping this year. One class will be for horses carrying up to 165 pounds, another for those carrying up to 190 pounds, and a third for all jumping horses, performance only to be considered. The association will drop from its programme the women's driving contest and one or two other classes.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Alexander entertained a large dinner party at Spring Lawn to-night. The guests included Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, and Mrs. Cottonet of New York.

Sir Mortimer Durand captained the Lenox cricket team to-day against Adams team. Lenox won, 91 to 34.

Mrs. George Westinghouse is the first woman to join the Berkshire Auto Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Archibald McNeil of Bridgeport gave a luncheon at Shadow Brook Inn to-day for Charles S. Mellen, President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, and Mrs. Mellen, who are at their country place in Stockbridge.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Sperry and family of Cranford, N. J., have arrived at Shadow Brook Inn for the Summer.

R. C. Greenleaf, Jr., of New York won a silver cup at the Lenox Golf course this morning, defeating a large field. William D. Sloane, Capt. John S. Barnes, M. Dwight Collier, William B. O. Field, Robert W. Paterson, J. H. Hammond, Samuel Frothingham, O. D. Seavey, Richard C. Greenleaf, and Heth Lorton were among the contestants.

Hugh Guerney, Third Secretary of the British Embassy, is making a tour of the shore resorts in his auto. He left Lenox to-day for Newport.

John R. Key of Washington has leased the Plumb cottage in Stockbridge for the Summer and Autumn.

Aunt Sally Ann Is 100.

Special to The New York Times.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., July 29.—Many of "Aunt Sally Ann" Jones's friends called at her home, Brick Kiln, to-day, to congratulate her on her hundredth birthday. "Aunt Sally Ann," who is the oldest inhabitant of this section, was born in 1805. Though a negro, she has many warm friends among her white neighbors.

MRS. FISH'S RECEPTION OPENS NEWPORT SEASON

Dance Given in a Bower of Growing Vines and Shrubs in Bloom.

GUESTS AT UMBRELLA DINNER

Novel Decorations, in Blue, White, and Green, After the Hostess's Own Design.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, July 29.—Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish did not wait until the latter part of August for her big entertainment of the Newport season, but adopted a new plan, opening the dancing season with her dinner dance to-night, at least two weeks earlier than usual. Until to-night there had been only débutantes' receptions, small informal dinners, small luncheons, and one or two parties, with dancing as a secondary consideration.

Mrs. Fish gets the credit of opening what promises to be the greatest dancing season Newport has seen in many a year. The affair to-night comprised one large dinner, with other dinners outside, the guests at the latter joining the house guests for the cotillion.

The ball this evening had its original features, which were shown mainly in the decorations by Hodgson, following out Mrs. Fish's own ideas and executed under her direction. The dinner was served at five round tables, with ten guests at each table. Each table had for a centrepiece a mound of white flowers, from which rose a large floral umbrella, all white and green, covering the table. Under it were the handsome candelabra and other pieces of plate.

The ribs and sticks of the umbrellas were distinctly outlined with white flowers and delicate greens. The menu cards were in umbrella form, and the bonbons carried out the general idea. The color scheme of the cottage decoration was blue, white, and green. In the large hall latticework had been placed in all the panels, and on these trellises were growing vines with flowers. Great masses of blue hydrangea blossoms filled in between palms, which grew from tall antique terra cotta vases standing at intervals about the hall.

From the four corners of the large open well in the ceiling were hung strands of blue flowers, and at intervals were suspended large French baskets of gilt, filled with blue hydrangeas and trailing vines. Around the sides of the hall the pilasters were outlined with blue flowers, which were carried along to meet gilded baskets filled alternately with blue and green, the whole standing out against the background of white.

From the windows of the drawing room and the conservatory glimpses could be had of the spectacle in front of the cottage where the new arrangement of columns and garlands of growing plants with electrical illumination had been built during the early part of the season.

As the guests arrived they passed through and under this canopy of light and floral beauty, entering the cottage through a vestibule of pale green foliage, to look upon the electric blue effect produced in the main hall by the clever use of many devices and selected flowers.

After the dinner had been served the dining room was cleared and shut off from the hall by large white screens covered with curious flowers, while the additional guests arrived. When the barricades were removed the dining room had been redecorated with flowers on the several tables ready for the supper.

Then came the cotillion in the drawing room, Elisha Dyer, Jr., leading with Mrs. Fish. There were many favors, including a floral design and boxes of Parisian stationery of the latest design, brocaded boxes of various sizes, sporting and Japanese match boxes, small silver and bronze articles for room decoration, and Parisian trinkets.

Two bands, Müllaly's Casino Orchestra and Berger's Hungarian Band, gave a continuous programme. In view of the fact that it was Saturday night the cotillion was started early, and was concluded at midnight.

In addition to the dinner dance given by Mrs. Fish there were numerous social entertainments to-day. Luncheons were given by Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Mrs. S. C. Powell, and Mrs. F. P. Garrettson. Mrs. C. H Berryman gave an afternoon tea.

Dinners were given to-night by Mrs. James B. Haggin, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr, Miss C. O. Jones, Mrs. I. Goodwin Hobbs, and Mrs. Richard Gambrill.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Collier arrived this afternoon on the steam yacht Haidee, and are guests of P. F. Collier at the J. Clinch Smith cottage.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt sailed to-day on the steam yacht Warrior for a cruise to the eastward. They are expected to return in a week.

Paul Morton, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is the guest of E. J. Berwind at The Elms.

Francis J. Otis has arrived at Clover Patch for the Summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerald L. Hoyt have arrived at the Shields villa, Ochre Point, which they have rented for the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Iselin are guests of Ogden Mills and Mr. and Mrs. De Lancey Kountze are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet.

Newton B. Eustis, W. H. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Iselin, Arthur Iselin, De lancey Kountze, Bradish G. Johnson, and Alexander Keogh are registered at the Casino.

The opening hunt of the Monmouth County Hounds has been postponed until next Tuesday, when the meet will be at Alfred G. Vanderbilt's Oakland Farm. The meet Friday afternoon will be at the One-Mile Corner.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener left here to-day for Saratoga, to be at the United States Hotel during the racing season. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Mrs. Alsiton Flagg will also be at Saratoga for the races.

There was a lot of good fast polo at the West Chester Club grounds this afternoon. The players included Harry Payne Whitney, J. M. Waterbury, Jr., J. I. Blair, R. S. Reynal, R. J. Collier, P. F. Collier, R. G. Vanderbilt, O. L. Mills, Paul Rainey, and J. A. Burden, Jr. The Yellow team, captained by Waterbury, won, 8 to 6. The Blues were coached by Harry Whitney and P. F. Collier.

STANDARD OIL CASES FAIL.

Guy B. Taylor and C. P. Collins Can Ignore Illinois Indictment.

PEORIA, Ill., July 29.—Guy B. Taylor, former auditor, and Crittenton P. Collins, Vice President of the Standard Oil Company in 1898, will not be arrested on the indictment returned by the Tazwell County Grand Jury at Pekin some months since.

State's Attorney Schaefer is in receipt of an opinion from the Attorney General's office saying that in order to make the indictment effective it must be drawn by a Grand Jury in the State in which the men live. This will probably end the case against them.

CHOOSING A SCHOOL.

The Educational Number of THE NEW YORK TIMES will be published Saturday, August 12. It will contain, among other interesting articles, a discussion of "The Honor System," by President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton University. This issue will also contain the advertisements of schools which, on account of their location and superiority, commend themselves to parents living in New York. Order early from your newsdealer.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

ART NOTES.

A humorous character in Atlanta, Ga., familiarly known as Jack, though his name is Jasper N. Smith, is about to perpetrate a standing joke on posterity by having himself carved in granite, just as he sits in his everyday clothes in an armchair, his billycock hat on his knee. The statue is exactly the size of life, and when transferred from the plaster into granite will adorn the vault picked out for himself by the humorist in Atlanta's chief cemetery. He is the designer and owner of eccentric buildings called "The House that Jack Built" and "The Bachelor's Domain," though for his own part he is a father. Jack Smith never wears a necktie, so he cautioned the sculptor against that; also he warned the artist to show the waistcoat duly open at top and bottom. Being asked why his effigy was seated, Mr. Smith answered, "Because a man can't stand through eternity." The block from which Mr. Jasper N. Smith will be carved weighs 9,000 pounds.

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The death of George Louis Carspecken by accident at Burlington, Penn., removes a very promising young painter of portraits. Though but twenty-two, he had studied in Paris several years, exhibited at the annual show of the Society of American Artists in New York, and won some attention from amateurs. He was brought up in Allegheny, Penn., and at an early age attracted the attention of Mr. Andrew Carnegie by his work; Mr. Carnegie paid his expenses during his "wander years" abroad. The accident occurred during the young painter's sojourn in Burlington. He was seized by vertigo at the head of a flight of stairs and fell to the bottom, sustaining mortal injuries.

***

As a memento of last year's Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the St. Louis Museum has been opened to the public this month. It has thirty-six galleries and rooms, and consists of the West Pavilion in the permanent building known as the Palace of Fine Arts. There are from forty different countries art exhibits which will remain the property of the city.

***

A half-length full-face portrait of President Roosevelt by George Burroughs has been presented by Mr. Paul Morton to the City of Chicago. Another portait of Theodore Roosevelt, this time by John S. Sargent, is to be presented to the Carlton Club of London by John Wanamaker. Mr. Wanamaker has been elected honorary member of the Carlton, and the portrait is his way of thanking the club for the honor.

***

Visitors to the old Hansa city Danzig, where they still fabricate the curious liqueur Goldwasser, full of shining golden particles, may recall an ancient church near the old mill on the Radaune. Every quarter hour the Dutch clock in the steeple sounded, and silvery chimes repeated several bars of a choral. This church, built in the thirteenth century, containing many other antiquities besides its clock and chimes, was struck by lightning a fortnight ago and burned to the ground. The broad square tower which recalled early English churches, had a wooden steeple, with smaller turrets at the four corners of the tower. The steeple burned first, and with it the Holland clock, which has scattered tones like notes from fairyland over the tortuous streets of the town for the last six or seven centuries. As the good burghers of Danzig sit in their "Stuben" out in the street before their shops or dwellings they will no longer hear the tinkling of the chimes that gave a touch of gayety to the town movement immediately after the heavy strokes of hour or quarter. St. Katharine's Church reaches back to a time when there were no Hohenzollerns to interfere with the freedom of the old Free City on the Vistula, when the enemies the citizens most feared were the heathen Lithuanians and Poles under their mediaeval Princes.

***

Among the names of mountains and fiords in Greenland, Iceland, and the northerly coast of Norway are some which have not been explained through the Norse language. The existence of a work by Claudius Claussen Swart, an explorer and geographer, born in 1388, has been discovered in the manuscripts of Johann Voegelin, (1525,) a professor in Vienna, who took copies of parts of it for his own use and behoof. The names of places, according to this earliest known explorer of the polar regions, are often taken from the names of the Runes, which were used to express the ancient northern alphabet of sixteen letters, from a very early Greek alphabet that went into Italy and Northern Europe before the longer Greek alphabet was perfected. As the letters of this primitive list carved on wooden staves were thought to have magical virtue, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they should have been used for names of places by the earliest mapmakers and accepted by the inhabitants. The discovery of this curious origin of place-names in Norway is due to the Norwegian professor, Dr. A. Bjornbo.

***

At Inch Abbey, County Down, Ireland, the shaft of one of the old Irish stone crosses has been unearthed. It bears in relief the figure of Christ with the feet crossed and a single nail passing through both insteps; there are two figures carved beside the crucified one, representing attendants at the crucifixion. Apparently the arms with wheel-shaped glory common to Irish crosses have not been found.

***

A much-traveled portrait is that of the violinist Sarasate by Whistler, which has just been returned to the Carnegie Institue. It was shown in the Salon of 1880. During the past seven months it was lent to the Copley Society in Boston, the Whistler show in the New Gallery, London, and the Whistler Memorial exhibition in Paris.

***

Portraits of Charles I. and Queen Henrietta Maria, by Sir Anthony van Dyck, 85 by 49 inches, were sold recently at Christie's for $89,250. At the same sale a portrait attributed to Giorgione and called "A Lady Professor of Bologna" brought $5,400, although it has been pretty clearly proved that it is not by Giorgione, but by Bernardino Licinio, and certainly ascertained that it represents neither a professor nor a lady, but is the likeness of a youth with his hand on a skull.

***

Berlin will have during January, February, March, and April a German Century Exhibition in the National Gallery representing the best works in painting, drawing, and small sculptures during the hundred years from 1775 to 1875. Committees have been formed in the chief cities of Germany. Expenses will be met by contributions from patriots and art lovers.

***

Some crank with a knife has been indulging his mania for slashing paintings at the International Exhibition in Lüttich. "Feudal Nobility and Industry" a large allegorical picture by Prof. Eugen Bracht, has had a long, desperate wound, as if by the sword of a robber baron. Another picture slaughtered is "Happy News," by Prof. Ludwig Dettmann, Director of the Art Academy in Königsberg, and two more paintings have been served in the same infamous fashion. Perhaps it is a political crank; for all the injured canvases are by German artists.

FINDS SIDNEY RIPLEY A FAITHFUL TRUSTEE

Referee Disapproves Brother's Suit for an Accounting.

HARRY RIPLEY OWED $100,000

And at His Request James Hazen Hyde's Brother-in-Law Tried to Extricate Him.

Hamilton Odell, as referee, in a report filed in the Supreme Court yesterday, recommends the dismissal of the charges made against the late Sidney Dillon Ripley by his brother, Harry Dillon Ripley. Harry Dillon Ripley in 1899 urged his brother to take charge of his financial affairs, after he had run into debt to the extent of $100,000.

Just before Sidney Dillon Ripley died his brother began an action in the Supreme Court against him and against the Knickerbocker Trust Company, as trustees of his fortune, asking for an accounting. He charged the trustees with misconduct in managing his property.

Referee Odell finds that the defendants performed their duties as trustees faithfully and dismisses the charges made against them.

It appears that when Harry Dillon Ripley got into debt and asked his brother Sidney to manage his financial affairs, the latter, who was Treasurer of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, consented reluctantly, on condition that the Knickerbocker Trust Company should become a co-trustee. Then an agreement was entered into by which Harry Dillon Ripley executed a deed of trust to his brother and the Knickerbocker Trust Company, placing in their hands securities of more than $700,000 in value. The securities had been held by the Chase National Bank as collateral for an indebtedness due from Harry Dillon Ripley for $112,000, which was paid with money advanced by the Knickerbocker Trust Company. The trust deed provided that after the payment of expenses the balance of the income was to be used for the benefit of Harry Dillon Ripley, and upon his death the principal was to go to persons mentioned in his will.

The income from the trust fund amounted to $32,000 a year. The trustees were to limit Harry D. Ripley's allowance, and from the surplus to pay certain of his debts.

In his report Referee Odell says that all through the trial intimations of dishonesty on the part of the trustees were given unpleasant prominence.

"The cause of action stated in the complaint," says the referee, "rests in part upon distinct charges of misconduct."

But the referee finds that these charges have not been established by proof and that the trust has been well and faithfully administered.

The proceeding was begun before the death of Sidney Dillon Ripley, who was a brother-in-law of James H. Hyde of the Equitable Life. Sidney Dillon Ripley had asked to be permitted to resign and be relieved from further duties as trustee, as did also the Knickerbocker Trust Company.

Referee Odell recommends that the trustees be relieved from further liability and that the Morton Trust Company be named as trustee.

CONCERT FOR A NEWSBOY.

Will Be Given at Yacht Club to Aid the Sufferer.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., July 29.—For the benefit of Morris Rabenowitz, a newsboy who is critically ill of tetanus in the hospital here, a concert will be given at the Stamford Yacht Club Monday evening.

The patronesses include Mrs. Helen W. Cummings, Mrs. Wallace D. Berkley, Mrs. George Brown, Mrs. E. E. Rowell, Sr., Mrs. Lee Herrick, and Mrs. Thomas J. Riggs.

Rabenowitz is a pet of Stamford society people and everything is being done to save his life

CLYDE FITCH'S NEW PLAYS.

He Arrives on the Celtic with Three Ready—Arnold Daly Home, Too.

Clyde Fitch, the playwright, arrived in New York on the White Star liner Celtic yesterday afternoon. Mr. Fitch has been in Italy, where he finished a play for Maxine Elliott, entitled "Her Great Match." He also rewrote "His Grace De Grammont" for Otis Skinner and brought with him the manuscript of "The Comedy Mask," in which Viola Allen will appear. Mr. Fitch said he was also going to write a play for Beerbohm Tree.

Arnold Daly, who will produce George Bernard Shaw's play, "John Bull's Other Ireland" in October, was another Celtic passenger. Marie Doro, who is to be William Gillette's leading woman, arrived on the American liner St. Paul, as did also Miss Ada Dwyer.

Other arrivals on the Celtic were Simeon Ford of the Grand Union Hotel, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Barrett, Edward Biederman, Mrs. James Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Collier, Henry M. Doremus, Mrs. W. G. Filer, George Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gerrish, William B. Hardin, Bert Lyttle, Capt. T. H. R. McIlvain, Joseph Tracy, Ludwig Ulman, and Major P. Woods.

TRIPLE-WIVED MAN COMING.

Oscar Hammerstein, Who Hired Him, Anxious About His Reception.

Oscar Hammerstein intimates that he is worried lest the New York hotel keepers refuse to receive Abdul Kader and his three wives when they arrive this week. Kader is a lightning painter and his three wives are his assistants. For this reason he refused to come to America without the wives. American custom sanctioning only one wife at a time, accounts for Mr. Hammerstein's worriment.

NOTES OF THE THEATRES.

Miss Olga Nethersole has cabled Charles B. Dillingham that she will sail on the Deutschland for New York on Oct. 6. The members of her company will sail Sept. 30 on the St. Louis. She will open in Washington.

Next Thursday evening will be called "British night" at Pain's Amphitheatre, Manhattan Beach. The members of the Marylebone Cricket Club will attend with their hosts, the Livingston Club of Staten Island.

The Shuberts purchased yesterday the stage rights to Agnes and Egerton Castle's novel, "The Secret Orchard." Channing Pollock, whose dramatization of "The Bishop's Marriage" will be produced in Hartford to-morrow evening, will make a play from the book.

Miss Roselle Knott will revive "When Knighthood Was in Flower" the coming season. M. W. Hanley, who managed Edward Harrigan's tours for years, is her manager.

Launch Explosion Kills Two.

CHARLESTON, West Va., July 29.—In an explosion of a gasoline launch at Montgomery to-night, Robert and Otto Huddleston were killed. Elmer Smith and John Morrison escaped death by swimming ashore after the explosion. The craft was in the middle of the Kanawha River.

WRONG BAR.

Wanderer Circles the Block and Orders Again—Gets a Cell.

Thomas Burfield of 417 West Sixteenth Street walked into the West Sixty-eighth Street Station last night and, leaning on the Sergeant's desk, said:

"Light beer."

"At the corner," said the Sergeant, brusquely.

Burfield walked around the block and came to a brightly lighted place. He walked in and said:

"Light beer, please."

"You don't seem able to take care of yourself," said the Sergeant. "I guess we'll hold you for safe keeping."

And they kept him.

AN OLD HORSE'S HOLIDAY.

With His Straw Hat Tilted Jauntily He Roams Into Good Luck.

Nobody knew his name and he did not care as he sauntered down Tenth Avenue yesterday at 3 o'clock for a Saturday afternoon off. He was very old yet a bit mischievous in spite of his white hair. He also had spavins and other afflictions that horse flesh is heir to, and he wore a straw bonnet tilted to the left.

One ear was free to listen to what might be said about him, while the other was under the bonnet. Although his off hind leg had the high-stepping habit, and the others were moved with as much care as if he had corns, the old fellow had a merry twinkle in his one good eye.

In his holiday jaunt he spied spinach, carrots, and lettuce before a grocery-man's store. He stopped to sample them, liked them, and was busy chewing them when the groceryman drove him away with harsh words.

Then he wandered over to Eighth Avenue, where there is asphalt for the automobilists and no grass for the out-of-date horse. The honk-tonks did not frighten him. He apparently tried to get in the way of every red, green, white, and other colored devil. The chauffeurs had to steer out of his way.

Tiring of this sport or else in a merry suicidal mood he meandered over to Ninth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, where he held up the trolley. Motorman after motorman led him out of harm's way, but he continued to go back to the place of danger.

Finally a kind-hearted boy took him to the West Twentieth Street Police Station. There he stood for three hours in the shade of the green lamps. The policemen gave him water and fed him on sugar. As often as they would straighten his bonnet, so that he would not look like a "drunk," he would shake it back to a jaunty tilt.

Policeman William Allingham was assigned to lead the old horse to the City Pound. Allingham has a good heart, and is not fond of leading an old horse on a hot afternoon from Twentieth Street to One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street and Taylor Avenue. He put the old fellow in a near-by stable, paid for a day's board, with an extra portion of oats, and is waiting for the owner of the old horse to turn up before he eats off his head.

HIS ASHES ON WIFE'S GRAVE.

Request of a Bereft Husband Who Ended His Life.

PATERSON, July 29.—A note found beside the body of John Hollander, who killed himself at his home yesterday, asked that his body be cremated and the ashes sent to the President of the Liederkranz Singing Society, of which he was a member, and that on the 1st day of May next the ashes be sprinkled over the grave of his wife, who died about five weeks ago.

To-day the body was taken to the crematory at Fresh Pond, where it will be cremated and the ashes turned over to the society. Hollander was thirty-two years old. He had been despondent since the death of his wife. His brother went to his home yesterday and found him dead, with a gas tube in his mouth.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

John W. Castree.

John W. Castree, a Director of the Irving Savings Institution and a member of the General Committee of the Collegiate Reformed Church, died of heart disease yesterday at his home, 22 East Forty-eighth Street. Mr. Castree was a member of the Coventry Club and of the New York Historical Society, as well as a patron of the New York Botanical Garden, the New York Zoological Garden, and the American Museum of Natural History. The funeral services will be held Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Marble Collegiate Church.

Obituary Notes.

Commander THEODORE BURGDORFF, United States Navy, retired, died yesterday in the United States Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. He was admitted to the institution several days ago suffering from a complication of diseases. He was about sixty years of age.

THOMAS COLDWELL, President of the Coldwell Lawn Mower Company and an inventor, died on Friday night at his home in Newburg. He was born in England in 1838 and came to America when a lad. He was a pioneer manufacturer of the lawn mower.

Mrs. MARY BROWN MARTIN, widow of David Martin of New York, died yesterday at the Godwin cottage in Lenox. Mrs. Martin, who was seventy-two years old, went to Lenox about six weeks ago for her health from her residence, 114 East Sixty-fourth Street. The funeral will be held in this city to-morrow. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—A lake region disturbance, moving slowly eastward, reached Western New York at 8 o'clock this evening. It has been attended by general showers and thunderstorms in the Middle Atlantic States, Southern New England, and the lake region. There have also been showers in the South Atlantic States, Alabama, Southern Kansas, Arkansas, and the Middle Rocky Mountain region.

For Sunday showers are probable in the lower lake region, Atlantic Coast districts, and the East Gulf States, also in the Rocky Mountain region. Fair weather is indicated for Monday except along the South Atlantic Coast, in Florida, and the Rocky Mountain region, where showery weather will continue. The temperature will not change materially.

Winds along the New England coast will be fresh east, shifting to southwest; on the Middle and South Atlantic Coasts fresh southwest; on the Gulf Coast light to fresh south; on the lower lakes fresh northwest; on the upper lakes light to fresh west.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND MONDAY.

Eastern New York—Showers Sunday. Monday, fair; fresh south, shifting to west winds.

New Jersey and Delaware—Showers Sunday. Monday, fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

New England—Showers Sunday; warmer on the coast in the afternoon. Monday, fair; fresh southeast shifting to southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Showers followed by fair Sunday; warmer in west and north portions. Monday, fair; fresh southwest to west winds.

Western New York and Western Pennsylvania—Showers followed by fair Sunday. Monday, fair; fresh northwest to west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1904.	1905.		1904.	1905.
3 A. M.	67	73	4 P. M.	79	79
6 A. M.	68	71	6 P. M.	78	75
9 A. M.	70	75	9 P. M.	73	72
12 M.	75	77	12 P. M.	70	71

The thermometer of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

The average temperature yesterday was 75; corresponding date 1904, 72; corresponding date for the last twenty-five years, 73.

The thermometer registered 73 degrees at 8 A. M. and 74 degrees at 8 P. M. yesterday; the maximum temperature being 79 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 71 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity was 86 per cent. at 8 A. M. and the same at 8 P. M.

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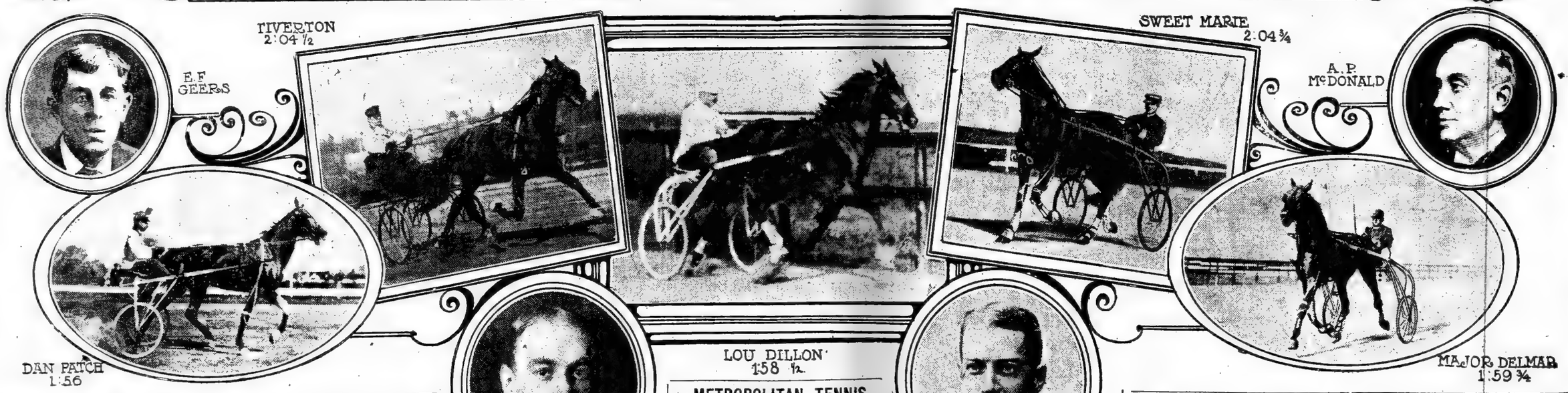
25c. will give 1 child a Day Excursion.
$2.50, 1 mother or child a happy week.
$10 will give 4 marasmic babies a chance.
$25, a week for 10 girls earning $4 a week, with no vacation money.
$125 will give a Day Excursion—surf bath—2 lunches—rousing good time to 500.
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Shall we write for whom your gift is spent?
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[LUDIN-RAYNER-BOLEN & BYRNE

Famous Light Harness Horses in Preparation for Grand Circuit and Other Events



SYSONBY WON $15,000 DERBY AS HE PLEASED

J. R. Keene's Champion Colt Romped in Front All the Way.

BRIGHTON MEETING ENDED

Twenty Thousand Visitors Saw Last of Racing Until Autumn on the Seaside Track.

The fifteen-thousand-dollar Brighton Derby, feature event of the final day of racing in the vicinity of New York until Autumn, brought the Brighton Beach Racing Association's Summer meeting to a close yesterday with a splendidly convincing victory for the champion three-year-old of the season, James R. Keene's English-bred colt Sysonby. Whatever may have been the shortcomings of the race as a contest, one-sided as it was from start to finish, the result was satisfactory in that it showed the great horse, in the full flush of his power, as the best beyond question of the season, and it added a thrill for the great crowd that assembled to see the race that with the victory that came to him with hardly the appearance of effort, Sysonby entered the royal group of great and famous horses that have won $100,000 or more on the American turf.

The field that ran was small, as was made a certainty by the prestige of Sysonby, only three horses going to the post, and one of that number really starting because $1,000 for the third horse awaited the picking up by his owner. But the Brighton Derby, for all that, proved a most attractive drawing card for the management, and a crowd equal to the best of the meeting filled the stands when the race was run. The official estimate of the attendance was 20,000, and the big patronage rounded out a most successful meeting for the Brighton Association, the profits being largely in excess of all anticipations.

The weather was cloudy, and a slight sprinkle of rain made the track damp on the surface, but the going remained good. Early in the day there were persistent rumors that Sysonby was not at his best and might not start, but Trainer James Rowe only laughed at the reports. In the meantime a tip on Capt. S. S. Brown's Agile, winner of three Derby races in the West and victor in the Advance Stakes over Beldame, was circulated with great industry. The race was conceded from the time that the entries were announced over night to be between Agile and Sysonby, but from the moment that the betting opened Sysonby always was an overwhelming favorite, the best figure ever quoted against his chances being 1 to 3, and the colt starting at 1 to 4, while Agile went to the post at 3 to 1, and Pasadena, the one other runner, at 200 to 1. Migraine, the fourth horse named on the programme, was withdrawn early in the afternoon.

The Brighton Derby, over a real Derby course, a mile and a half, was run as the fourth race, and the two rivals, Sysonby and Agile, each carried full weight, while Pasadena had eight pounds off. Jockey Nicol, who rode Sysonby in his best winning races at Sheepshead Bay, and who had returned to New York from Latonia especially to ride George C. Bennett in the Winged Foot Handicap, the third race, was put up on Sysonby, both the owner and the trainer of the colt agreeing that Nicol had ridden him to perfection in his former races. Martin, the regular jockey for the Brown Stable, had the mount on Agile, while L. Smith, who rode Race King when he made his memorable dead heat with Sysonby in the Metropolitan Handicap, was up on Pasadena.

The paddock filled when the colts warmed up for the Derby, both Agile and Sysonby looking trained to the hour, and both moving through the stretch in magnificent style in the preliminary canter. Going to the post, Sysonby led the parade, with Agile next, the trio then jogging slowly to the starting post at the half-mile pole in the back stretch, where they took their positions with Agile on the rail, Pasadena next, and Sysonby on the outside. They hardly were in their places when they went up head and head, and Starter Cassidy sprung the barrier and sent them away, Agile showing in front for the first jump, with Sysonby last to move. The places were retained for only one jump, however, for Sysonby sprang to the front in the second stride, and led before they passed the timing flag, and from that moment on to the end galloped in front under steady restraint. Pasadena went on past Agile in the first few jumps, and galloped in second place for a quarter of a mile, Agile then taking second place, a length and a half behind Sysonby, while Pasadena steadily dropped out of it from that point on and never again was near the contenders.

The pace from the beginning was fast and steady, the flying Sysonby putting in the separate quarters with the regularity of clockwork, and running easily, with Nicol bent over his neck and braced back in his restraining effort. Agile galloped just a length and a half back of the favorite, going nearly as easily as was Sysonby past the stand and around the paddock turn. Entering the back stretch at the end of the first three-quarters, Martin eased his hold on Agile and let the Derby winner straighten out a bit, Agile then moving up to where he had his nose level with Sysonby's tail. Nicol looked back there for the only time in the race, and as Agile closed on him, eased Sysonby just a trifle, the English-bred colt promptly going away from his pursuer, and in the next half furlong making his lead two lengths.

From that point on to the finish Nicol had no occasion to look back again, for Sysonby, striding on well within his power, and under strong restaint, had Agile doing his best to keep up with him, though Martin still sat still and waited until the time came for a last challenge. On the turn into the stretch, Martin began to urge Agile with his hands, but got no nearer Sysonby, on which Nicol never had to make a move. When straightened out on the stretch for the run home, Martin suddenly sat down and went at Agile with the whip in an effort to take Nicol by surprise and get up to Sysonby with a rush, but stout and fast as Agile has proved himself, his rush was futile, for, without even looking back, Nicol again eased his mount, and Sysonby slipped further away. The race was over then, and Agile was hopelessly beaten and stopping at the end, Sysonby, with his neck still arched against Nicol's pull, coming on and winning with the utmost ease by four lengths, while Agile, ridden out, was thirty lengths in front of Pasadena.

The time of the race was 2:33 1-5, and the fractions, which show a singularly even pace, were 0:12 3-5, 0:25, 0:36 1-5, 0:49 3-5, 1:02 3-5, 1:15 4-5, 1:29, 1:41 1-5, 1:53 4-5, and 2:06 2-5 for the mile and a quarter, the mile and three furlongs not being caught. Sysonby, in winning the Brighton Derby, worth $12,000 to the winner, completed the programme mapped out for him by Trainer Rowe, in the Iroquois and Derby, the two stakes adding $18,000 to the winnings of Mr. Keene's colt, making the total of his earnings as a three-year-old $65,895, and the total of his winnings in two seasons $106,280. He will be shipped to Saratoga early next week, with others of the Keene horses, and there will take a special preparation for his next engagement, which is in the $50,000 Great Republic Stakes, at one mile and a quarter, to be run Aug. 12. Mr. Keene gave an order on the association for $1,000 to Nicol for riding Sysonby.

The race next in importance to the Derby was the Winged Foot Handicap, six furlongs, for two-year-olds, in which the stout but unlucky colt George C. Bennett started top weight with 125 pounds and favorite at 11 to 10 over Single Shot and Quorum. Single Shot led off and made the pace for a quarter of a mile, George C. Bennett then taking command, and though Single Shot went to him again on the last turn, the favorite shook the filly off on the straight, and coming on in resolute style, won cleverly by a scant length.

One other favorite to win in the course of the afternoon was Vino, in the first race, Vino making about all the running and winning easily from the long chance, Larable. Nitrate fell heavily at the jump before the clubhouse and gave Jockey Henry a bad shaking up in the steeplechase, while Grandpa and Dick Roberts fought the race out, Dick Roberts finally winning ridden out. Jetsam and Robador were winners in clever style at fair prices in their respective races.

Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds, selling; five and a half furlongs.

	S.	¾.	F.
Vino, 110, J. Martin, 2-1, even	4	1	1¹
Larable, 105, Brussel, 25-1, 10-1	8	2	2h
Flavigny, 102, W. Knapp, 5-1, 2-1	1	3	3h
Gentian, 100, B. Smith, 20-1, 8-1	6	5	4
Wool Soap, 105, Nicol, 6-1, 2-1	3	4	5
Early Hours, 97, Baird, 7-1, 5-2	7	6	6
Hollowmas, 100, Myers, 25-1, 10-1	2	7	7
Merry-Go-Round, 97, Fountain, 12-1, 5-1	14	8	8
Sandringham Belle, 97, Murphy, 15-1, 6-1	5	9	9
Lanehan, 105, L. Smith, 30-1, 10-1	9	10	10
Flare, 97, McDaniel, 20-1, 8-1	10	11	11
High Brush, 105, Diggins, 100-1, 30-1	13	12	12
Holloway, 109, Lyne, 15-1, 6-1	11	13	13
Lord Maxim, 102, J. Taylor, 100-1, 40-1	12	14	14

Time—1:07 2-5. Start good. Won easily; place same. Winner b. c., 2 years, by Fresno-Lobasina. Owner, J. A. Weinberg. Trainer, J. J. McCafferty.

SECOND RACE.—Steeplechase handicap, for four-year-olds and upward; the short course, about two miles.

	S.	1½.	F.
Dick Roberts, 144, Grantland, 9-2, 6-5	1	1	1³
*Grandpa, 156, E. Helder, 6-5, 2-5	3	2	2¹³
*Flying Machine, 135, Sappell, 6-5, 2-5	4	3	3⁸
Cardigan, 145, Dupee, 10-1, 5-2	5	4	4
Seventh Ward, 130, Fulks, 40-1, 10-1	2	5	5
Nitrate, 166, Henry, 11-5, 4-5	6	Fell	

*Coupled as W. C. Hoye's entry.

Time—4:25. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner br. g., 5 years, by Lew Weir-Play Toy. Owner, Charles Pfizer. Trainer, A. Wheeler.

THIRD RACE.—The Winged Foot Handicap, for two-year-olds, six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
George C. Bennett, 125, Nicol, 11-10, out	1	1	1¾
Single Shot, 102, W. Knapp, 7-5, out	2	2	2¹
Quorum, 104, Baird, 4-1, 4-5	3	3	3

Time—1:17 2-5. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner br. c., 2 years, by Orsini-Libertiflibbet. Owner, Fred Cook. Trainer, W. E. Phillips.

FOURTH RACE.—The Brighton Derby of the guaranteed gross value of $15,000, for three-year-olds; one mile and a half.

	S.	1¼.	F.
Sysonby, 126, Nicol, 1-4, out	3	1	1¹
Agile, 126, J. Martin, 2-7, out	1	2	2⁸⁰
Pasadena, 118, L. Smith, 200-1, 8-1	2	3	3

Time—2:33 1-5. Start good. Won easily; place handily. Winner b. c., 3 years, by Melton-Optime. Owner, James R. Keene. Trainer, James Rowe.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, selling; one mile and a sixteenth.

	S.	¾.	F.
Jetsam, 90, McDaniel, 3-1, even	4	1	1½
Head Dance, 94, B. Smith, 7-1, 2-1	2	2	2ª
King Cole, 94, Diggins, 4-1, 8-5	5	4	3ª
Miss Billie, 104, Nicol, 7-1, 5-2	3	3	4
The Southerner, 111, Baird, 2-1, 4-5	6	5	5
Belle of Portland, 97, Fountain, 50-1, 15-1	1	6	6
Mart Gentry, 86, Myers, 15-1, 5-1	7	7	7
Hyland, 101, Malcolm, 20-1, 8-1	8	8	8

Time—1:16. Start good. Won ridden out; place driving. Winner blk. c., 3 years, by Buck Massie-Castana. Owner, R. H. McCarter Potter. Trainer, F. E. Gardner.

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; six furlongs.

	S.	½.	F.
Robador, 104, W. Knapp, 9-2, 8-5	4	3	1½
Don Royal, 110, Aubuchon, 7-1, 5-2	2	4	2ª
Teacress, 110, J. Martin, 11-5, even	5	2	3²
Platoon, 90, McDaniel, 7-1, 5-2	6	1	4
Royal Legend, 103, Nicol, 6-1, 2-1	1	8	5
Monte Carlo, 113, O'Connell, 9-2, 2-1	8	7	6
Tweedle, 90, Baird, 20-1, 7-1	7	5	7
Lady Henrietta, 92, Macey, 50-1, 15-1	3	6	8

Time—1:14. Start good. Won driving; place same. Winner ch. c., 3 years, by Rel El Santa Anita-Lady Diemond. Owner and trainer, F. T. Wood.

ED BALL A SURPRISE.

Captures Narragansett Stakes at Odds of Six to One.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 29.—Ed Ball, a 10-to-1 chance, to-day won the Narragansett Stakes of $1,200 value, his capture of the event being a great surprise to the talent. Claude, the 11-to-5 favorite, came in fifth. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a furlong, selling. Won by Elliott, 118 pounds, (Daly,) 5 to 2; Don't Ask Me, 101, (Romanelli,) 11 to 5, second; Ike S., 95, (Moriarty,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:54 1-5. Mistiss, Thomond, Barkelmere, Drone, Meistersinger, and Sincerity Belle also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs, selling. Won by Sufficiency, 105 pounds, (McCabe,) 4 to 1; Merlingo, 107, (Travers,) 6 to 1, second; Ancient Witch, 99, (Wiley,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:01 4-5. Venus, Filbert, Tarlac, John McBride, Tavanes, Miss Finch, Belasco, Kinkora, Bit o' Blarney, and Kumiss also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Won by Rye, 105 pounds, (Romanelli,) 3 to 1; St. Joseph, 114, (J. Daly,) 6 to 5, second; Pythia, 102, (J. McIntyre,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:01. Rust, Jack Dolan, and Nellie Burn also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—The Narragansett Stakes of $1,200, handicap; one mile and forty yards. Ed Ball, 100 pounds, (Moriarty,) 6 to 1; Spring, 101, (Creamer,) 3 to 1, second; Lord Badge, 98, (Crimmins,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:40 3-5. Tokalon, Claude, and Bragg also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—About six furlongs, selling. Won by Bonnie Reg, 89, (Wiley,) 5 to 1; Black Cat, 89, (Howe,) 25 to 1, second; Shady Lad, 107, (Crimmins,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:09 4-5. Little Buttercup, Hyperion, Gold Fleur, Phoebus, Trajan, Gold Croft, and Margaret O. also ran.

HARNESS RACING STARS PROMISE NEW RECORDS

Sensational Campaign Through Grand Circuit Expected.

GREAT MATCH FOR AMATEURS

C. K. G. Billings and H. K. Devereaux Will Drive Lou Dillon and Major Delmar In Two Races.

With the opening of the Blue Ribbon meeting at Grosse Point track, Detroit, last Monday the serious work of the light harness campaign began. Never was there a better outlook for a season of high-class racing by the trotters and pacers, and although a number of noted steppers will not be seen on the Grand Circuit this season, but will confine their efforts to exhibitions, phenomenal work is expected from Gallagher, 2:03½; Locanda, 2:03¾; Nathan Straus, 2:04½; King Direct, 2:05¼; Tiverton, 2:04½, and Sweet Marie, 2:04¾. Last season's most brilliant performances were those of Lou Dillon, Major Delmar, Sweet Marie, and Tiverton, and it is to this quartet that the public will look to see new records established. The remarkable work last year of Lou Dillon and Major Delmar, without the aid of a wind shield, were the bright particular features. After many attempts Major Delmar reduced Cresceus's record by 1 second. On four occasions he equaled the world's record of 2:02¼, and at Memphis, without wind shield or pacemaker, covered a mile in 2:01¼. Lou Dillon, after starting the season in sensational style, showed a complete reversal of form in July, but a long rest brought her back to condition, and she regained the championship crown by trotting a mile in 2:01 under precisely the same conditions that governed Major Delmar's record, with weather conditions anything but ideal for record breaking.

Lou Dillon and Major Delmar have shown their old-time form this season. On Friday last Lou Dillon trotted two consecutive heats in 2.06, while Major Delmar, on the same day, went a mile in 2:08. The first half was covered in 1:08 and the second in 1:00. This time is remarkable for so early in the season, and promises to enable C. K. G. Billings to create new amateur, and possibly world's, records at Memphis and Cleveland. At these two tracks Mr. Billings will race Lou Dillon against Major Delmar. He will drive one horse while H. K. Devereaux of Cleveland will drive the other at Cleveland, and at Memphis the drivers will make a change. Messrs. Billings and Devereaux are the most expert amateur drivers in the country, and it is Mr. Billings's desire to establish new records for one or both of his famous light harness champions before leaving for a two years' trip to Europe. Lou Dillon's record of 1:58½ is hardly in danger this year, and she is likely to wear the crown for several years to come. Major Delmar's best time is 1:59¾, and although he has beaten Lou Dillon several times in match races, he has never been able to equal her time.

Dan Patch, the wonderful pacer, with a record of 1:56, will be seen in exhibition miles during the Summer, and in the Fall will be sent to set a new mark with a wind shield and pacemaker, and an effort will be made to induce his owner to let him try for Lou Dillon's record of 2:01 without a wind shield.

Tiverton, 2.04½, and Sweet Marie, 2:04¾, will meet in a match race at Reedville, Mass., on Wednesday next. Last week Sweet Marie was beaten by Tiverton at Belmont Park, Philadelphia. The race was a disappointing one, as the mare broke in both heats when put to her speed, and was evidently out of condition. The career of Sweet Marie and her wonderful strength and endurance last year gave her a position at once unique and prominent on the trotting turf. She started in thirteen races, participated in forty-one heats, and won twenty-seven. She equaled the world's record for a mare in race, 2:04¾, and established four other records.

Tiverton's splendid performances last year at Cincinnati, Lexington, and Charter Oak established his reputation as one of the best trotters in the country. He defeated Sweet Marie at Lexington in 2:05¾ and 2:04½, and Mr. Gwathmey, his owner, who delights to drive him on the New York Speedway, feels certain that if Major Delmar had proved to be as good to pole as Tiverton they could have trotted a mile in 2:04.

Probably the most skillful trio of drivers now before the public is Edward F. Geers, Millard Sanders, and Alta McDonald. Geers has driven more fast horses to victory than any other man in the world. He gave the world's record to Robert J., Fantasy, The Abbott, Lord Derby, and Lady of the Manor. Millard Sanders, though a younger man than Geers, has won for himself the title of "King of Speedmakers." In his peculiar specialty of training and driving horses to extreme records Mr. Sanders has become especially prominent. He developed Lou Dillon and a host of others. It was his hands that guided the queen of the trotting turf in all her record-breaking achievements. Alta McDonald has been driving trotters and pacers for forty years. Last season he sent Major Delmar a mile in 1:59¾, and gave Dariel the championship mark for pacing mares of 2:00¼. He also drove Major Delmar in his record performances, and it was to his success as a driver that placed Sweet Marie at the head of racing mares of the season.

METROPOLITAN TENNIS.

Hamilton Grange and Knickerbocker Field Club Win—Tie at Westchester.

The ninth series of matches in the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League championships brought Siwanoy against Hamilton Grange at Washington Heights, the New York Athletic Club against the Knickerbockers on the Flatbush courts, West Side against Montclair at Montclair, and the New York Lawn Tennis Club against Englewood at Englewood.

Hamilton Grange and Knickerbocker each scored three points over their opponents. Rain caused the abandonment of the matches at Montclair and Englewood. At the Hamilton Grange Club Arthur M. Lovibond won a fine victory by defeating Hugh D. Montgomery in straight sets, 6—3 and 6—2. Lovibond was in excellent stroke, and he volleyed and passed Montgomery at a lively pace. Julio M. Steinacher defeated C. J. Crosier by default. Lovibond and Steinacher also beat Richard Augur and C. J. Crosier. The New York Athletic Club team also defaulted.

Teams of six players each in singles and two pairs in doubles of the Knickerbocker Field Club and the champion Kings County Lawn Tennis Club met on the Flatbush courts. The play was high class, the champions winning all except two competitions in the singles. Milliard and Best won these. The summary of this inter-club series follows:

Singles—Frederick G. Anderson defeated F. H. Allen, 6—2, 6—3; Henry W. Mollenhauer defeated H. S. Roberts, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3; Dr. W. N. Frazier defeated W. D. Rising, 5—7, 6—0, 6—2; J. M. Antonides defeated H. M. Jennings, 6—3, 5—7, 8—6; J. C. Milliard defeated H. L. Westfall, 1—6, 7—5, 9—7; William F. Best defeated Dr. F. H. Royce, 6—3, 6—0.

Doubles—Frederick G. Anderson and Henry W. Mollenhauer defeated F. H. Allen and H. S. Roberts, 6—1, 6—1; Dr. W. N. Frazier and H. L. Westfall defeated W. D. Rising and J. C. Milliard, 6—4, 3—6, 6—4.

In a prolonged five-set lawn tennis match George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke met their Waterloo yesterday afternoon on the courts of the Country Club of Westchester. The contest was in the round robin doubles, Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little winning. It was a match in which brilliancy of net play was pitted against the wearing qualities of a hard-driving back court game. The two opening sets were in favor of the first method, Wrenn and Fincke winning by 7—5 and 6—1; Then Le Roy and Little began to overwhelm their opponents by shots along the side alleys, and took the last three sets and the match by the score of 6—1, 6—4, and 6—2.

As the Country Club of Westchester tournament now stands both the singles and the doubles are incomplete. Wrenn and Fincke have a tie match to play off in the final of the singles, which will probably be held over until after the National tournament. In the doubles three pairs are tied, each having lost but one match. The pairs in the tie are Edward B. Dewhurst and C. F. Watson, Jr., Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little, and George L. Wrenn, Jr., and Reginald F. Fincke. The committee announced yesterday that this tie would be played off as soon after the Nahant and Longwood meeting as possible.

SMATHERS'S HORSES SOLD.

Big Stable of Thoroughbreds Dispersed by Auction at Brighton Beach.

The big racing stable owned in the name of E. E. Smathers and trained by S. C. Hildreth was dispersed by auction sale in the paddock of the Brighton Beach race track yesterday. All the horses went through the sales ring with the exception of the famous McChesney, now six years old, ch. h., by Macduff-Manola Mason, by Top Gallant, which had been sold privately to John Mackay, agent for J. B. Haggin, for a price said to be $15,000. McChesney is intended for the stud by Mr. Haggin, and it was stated would be sent to the Haggin farm in Kentucky, the Elmendorf Stud. It is not probable that he will race again, though he has been in active training this season and very recently worked so well that before the sale it was believed he would race at Saratoga.

The horses sold brought good prices for the better animals, the largest purchasers being F. M. Taylor, brother-in-law to Trainer Hildreth, who acted in most cases as agent for Hildreth, and Patrick Dunne, the Western turfman. The top price of the sale was $10,600, paid by Dunne for Security, the half-brother to Dick Wells and Ort Wells and the winner of the twenty-thousand-dollar Great Trial Stakes. The next best prices were $7,200 for the two-year-old Transmute and $5,800 for the four-year-old Rapid Water, both bought in by Dunne.

The sale of the horses was stated to mean Mr. Smathers's permanent retirement from the racing of thoroughbreds, as he had found the sport too expensive to suit him, his losses in the three seasons that he has maintained a racing stable having mounted into a fortune. Mr. Smathers formerly was a patron of the light harness turf, and if he returns to racing it is thought he will go in for trotters.

Summary of the sale:

Action, b. h., 5 years, by Faverdale-Glenola, by Gleneig; F. M. Taylor.....$1,700
Jake Sanders, br. c., 3, by Knight of the Thistle-Active, by Virgil; P. Dunne..... 4,100
Witfull, ch. m., 5, by Mirthful-Response, by Longfellow; F. M. Taylor..... 1,200
Burleigh, ch. g., 4, by Ben Strome-Barcarola, by Falsetto; P. Dunne..... 5,600
Uncle Charley, b. c., 3, by Top Gallant-Heartsease, by Great Tom; D. J. Ahearn..... 2,500
Rapid Water, b. h., 4, by Rapallo-Water Girl, by Watercress; P. Dunne..... 5,800
Irene Lindsay, br. m., 7, by St. George-Vantage, by Hayden Edwards; G. Johnson..... 2,500
Hands Across, b. g., 6, by Hanover-Ambulance, by Onondaga; F. M. Taylor... 500
Transmute, ch. f., 2, by St. George-Oyespa, by Meddler; P. Dunne..... 7,200
Security, b. c., 2, by Sorcerer-Tea's Over, by Hanover; P. Dunne..... 10,500
Society Bud, br. f., 2, by Sempronius-Spaldimore, by Strathmore; O. L. Richards..... 600
High Chance, b. c., 2, by Odd Fellow-Leonatus Mare No. 2; P. Dunne..... 3,600
Abjure, ch. f., 2, by Doctor McBride-Discord, by Himyar; P. Dunne..... 2,700
Panic, br. c., 2, by Scorpion-Bessie McLanahan; P. Dunne..... 1,000
Odd Ella, b. f., 2, by Oddfellow-Ella Duke, by Bramble; S. C. Hildreth..... 1,000
Sly Ben, ch. c., 2, by Ben Strome-Sly Nun, by Masetto; P. H. McCarren..... 5,100
Ala Russell, ch. f., 2, by Russell-Ala Lala, by St. Blaise; P. H. McCarren.... 2,800
Notre Kip, b. c., 2, by Scorpion-Linderlette, by Linden; W. L. Powers..... 600
Sir Brinkley, b. c., 2, by Pessara-Faust Rose, by Faustus; R. Angarola..... 1,500
Robust, br. c., 2, by Knight of the Thistle-Olga, by Muscovy; S. C. Hildreth... 600
Warning, b. c., 2, by Previous-Lida H., by Lisbon; S. C. Hildreth..... 1,000
Sir Caruthers, b. c., 2, by St. George-Bessie, by The Ill Used; R. Angarola... 1,400
George Leiper, ch. c., 2, by Top Gallant-Agnes Morancy, by Wanderer; W. L. Powers..... 2,800
Euripides, b. c., 2, by Sorcerer-Alcestis, by Hindoo; Frank Martin..... 800
Cognomen, ch. f., 4, by Knight of the Thistle-Onoma, by Hampton; S. C. Hildreth..... 1,200

Total for twenty-five head, $67,800; average per head, $2,666.

YACHTS DISABLED IN STIFF BLOW ON SOUND

Small Boats Suffered in Indian Harbor's Annual Regatta.

PHRYNE LED NEW YORKS IN

Paumonak Run Down and Four Men Got a Ducking—Maid of Meudon Crashed Into Neola II.

There was a stiff breeze with a weight in it blowing off Greenwich on the Sound yesterday and the annual regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club suffered in consequence. There were many of the smaller craft to shirk a try in it, and of those that did start there were six to retire disabled. In spite of this some of the best racing of the season was furnished by the fleet of thirty-eight boats, and it was a well satisfied lot of clubmen who returned to the pretty house on Greenwich Point at its conclusion.

The accidents were in the main trivial, though two of them might have been serious. F. P. Currier's Paumonak was run down by the big New Rochelle yawl Fleetwing, and her owner and his crew of three men were thrown into the Sound. All four were picked up by a launch and the boat towed in with no more serious injury than a hole in her starboard rail and the loss of rigging. George E. Gartland's Robin Hood broke her bobstay, but quick and heady work saved her mast from going by the board.

W. D. Guthrie's Maid of Meudon ran down G. M. Pynchon's Neola II. In the New York thirty-foot class and a big hole was stove in her rail. Both retired. L. G. Spence's Dorothy snapped her mainsail halyard and retired, and Roy A. Rainey's Invader, Jr., broke her chain plate and had to quit.

The largest boats to start were the 33-foot sloops and yawls. Mimosa III. spread-eagled her field, and H. M. Raborg's Memory beat Arthur G. Thompson's Cherokee in her first start. Harry L. Maxwell's Phryne led the fleet of ten New York Yacht Club thirties home, beating Hanan brothers' Nautilus by nearly two minutes over a fifteen-mile course. Summary:

SLOOPS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:20. Course, 15 Miles.

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Mimosa III., Trenor L. Park	2:43:54	2:23:54
Nike, Victor I. Cumnock	2:55:39	2:35:39
Tito, Colgate S. Hoyt	2:57:06	2:37:06

Nike protested Mimosa III., claiming a foul at the starting line.

YAWLS—THIRTY-THREE-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:20. Course, 15 Miles.

Memory, H. M. Raborg	2:55:46	2:35:46
Cherokee, Arthur G. Thompson	3:06:38	2:46:38

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB ONE-DESIGN THIRTY-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:25. Course, 10 Miles.

Phryne, Harry L. Maxwell	2:52:29	2:27:29
Nautilus, Hanan Brothers	2:54:21	2:29:21
Ibis, O'Donnell Iselin	2:54:39	2:29:39
Alera, A. H. and J. W. Alker	2:54:47	2:29:47
Atair, Cord Meyer	2:54:54	2:29:54
Cara Mia, S. Wainwright	2:55:09	2:30:09
Minx, Howard Willets	2:56:10	2:31:10
Dahinda, W. Butler Duncan	2:56:30	2:31:30
Maid of Meudon, W. D. Guthrie	Disqualified.	
Neola II., George M. Pynchon	Withdrew.	

RACEABOUTS.
Start, 12:30. Course, 10 Miles.

Tartan, A. H. Pirie	2:15:26	1:45:26
Nora, Adrian Iselin	2:17:11	1:47:11
Rana, Howard Willets	2:17:26	1:47:26
Busy Bee, R. T. Wainwright	2:18:30	1:48:30
Rascal II., S. C. Hopkins	2:18:40	1:48:40
Circe, E. T. Ervin	2:19:04	1:49:04
Cricket, Macy Willets	2:20:15	1:50:15
Mystral, A. C. Bostwick	2:21:22	1:51:22
Jolly Roger, T. B. Bleecker	2:22:23	1:52:23
Howdy, George Mercer, Jr.	2:23:51	1:53:51
Invader, Jr., Roy A. Rainey	Disabled.	

SLOOPS—TWENTY-SEVEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:35. Course, 10 Miles.

Rascal, J. J. Dwyer	2:25:49	1:50:49
Robin Hood, George E. Gartland	Disabled.	
Maryola, Howell E. Sayre	Did not finish.	

LARCHMONT TWENTY-ONE-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:35. Course, 10 Miles.

Vaquero, Dr. William Stump	2:35:32	2:00:32
Dorothy, Louis G. Spence	Disabled.	

SLOOPS—TWENTY-TWO-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:40. Course, 10 Miles.

Heron, John Le Boutillier	2:43::27	2:03:27
Paumonak, F. P. Currier	Disabled.	
Okee, J. A. Mahlstedt	Withdrew.	

SLOOPS—EIGHTEEN-FOOTERS.
Start, 12:45. Course, 10 Miles.

Ace, R. N. Bavier	2:46:48	2:01:48
Hamburg, M. Goldschmidt	Withdrew.	
Mayita, Harold Douglas	Did not finish.	

INDIAN HARBOR ONE-DESIGN SLOOPS.
Start, 12:45. Course, 10 Miles.

Kenoshi, T. Mallory	2:45:49	2:00:49

Embee First Again at Bayside.

Leo Bubb's Embee again carried off first honors in the series race of the Bayside one-design-class yachts yesterday afternoon. The strong breeze sent the little boats over the course in good time and tested the weather qualities of the craft quite severely. Every one of them stood the strain, however. J. B. Hill's Runaway was the only boat in the fleet to give Embee any trouble. In the dory class Arthur Andrews's boat led the way at the finish, with only one competitor at all close—J. B. Lee's boat. The two boat the field by eight minutes.

Sabina Beats Fifteen-Foot Sloops.

The fifteen-foot sloops of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club raced on the inner course on Oyster Bay yesterday afternoon in a piping breeze, C. W. Wetmore's Sabrina winning handily by nine minutes. She was splendidly handled, and weathered the blow in great shape. Summary:

Yacht and Owner.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Sabrina, C. W. Wetmore	4:39:05	1:34:05
Grilse, H. B. Robb	4:48:00	1:43:00
Fly, W. Emlen Roosevelt	4:48:15	1:43:15

BIG FLEET TO RACE FOR EIGHTEEN DAYS

New York and Eastern Clubs Plan Elaborate Programme.

TO START FROM GLEN COVE

After Eight Days on Cruise, Larger Boats Will Continue to Halifax and Sherbourne.

The plans of the New York Yacht Club for its annual cruise to Marblehead, followed immediately by the Eastern Yacht Club's race to Halifax and ending with the contest at Halifax for the Challenge Cup given by King Edward VII., when Prince of Wales, offers the most elaborate racing programme scheduled for the yachting season. From the rendezvous of the New York fleet at Oyster Bay on Aug. 10 to the royal cup race on Aug. 26 there is provided fifteen days' continuous racing, allowing only one idle Sunday. Following the contest at Halifax, the majority of the racing fleet will continue Thursday's move to Shelbourne, Nova Scotia, for a regatta there on Aug. 31, so that many of the yachts will be actively engaged until September.

Such a programme could not fail to enlist for both the New York and Eastern Club events the largest fleet that has participated in either annual feature for years, and the success of the two undertakings seems to be assured. From present indications there will be at least fifteen yachts enrolled in the New York Yacht Club to compete in the race to Halifax, so that in point of fact its representation entitles the event to be considered almost a joint contest.

In the schooner classes of the New York Yacht Club owners there will be at least ten competitors. The most important will be the first appearance of Roy A. Rainey's Invader, the new yacht now being completed at Boston. The boat is a handsome cruiser, whose racing is incidental, yet she promises to hold up her end well in actual contest. She will be the largest vessel in the fleet in all probability, measuring 136 feet 9 inches over all and 95 feet on the water line, and carrying the largest sail plan by long odds, having in her four lower sails and working topsails no less than 11,000 feet of canvas. Ranking next to her in point of size will be the new schooner Elmina II., designed by A. Cary Smith for F. F. Brewster. On the two occasions when she has contested matches this year Elmina has proved a speedy racer.

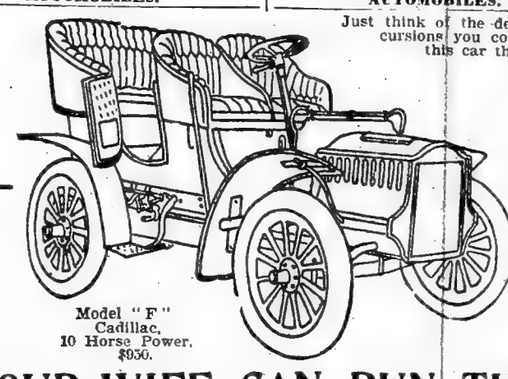
Besides the rendezvous cups offered for Aug. 10 at Glen Cove, there will be a special cup given by Rear Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt for the thirty-footers. For the next day's squadron run from Glen Cove to Morris Cove two cups are offered by Commodore Bourne. Rear Commodore Vanderbilt offers two more for the second run from Morris Cove to New London and two navy challenge cups are given for the best aggregate time on the first three runs ending at Newport. Arriving at Newport on Aug. 14, the next day is given over to the races for the Astor cups. These are a $1,000 cup for sloops and yawls and a $500 cup for schooners. The conditions call for a thirty-eight-mile ocean course, starting from Brenton's Reef Light. The races are sailed without time limit, with time allowances and two-minute handicap starts.

On Aug. 16 the fleet will run to Vineyard Haven, and two cups are offered by Vice Commodore Henry Walters for the day. The alumni cups are also awarded there for the shortest combined elapsed time on the four runs. On the following day the fleet starts on its final run to Marblehead. At that place, on Aug. 18, the motor boat races of the Eastern fleet will be held, and on the next day the two fleets will unite in joint regatta for all classes.

The Halifax race starts on Aug. 21 for schooners and sloops over thirty-foot water line, with a special class for auxiliaries. Of the New York fleet already entered there are Roy A. Rainey's Invader, F. F. Brewster's Elmina II., Arthur F. Luke's Corona, William S. Eaton's Agatha, Stephen Peabody's yawl Vigilant, W. Ross Proctor's Mineola, S. Reed Anthony's Doris, James Ross's Gloria, and Henry T. Sloan's Idler.

AUTOMOBILES.

Just think of the delightful excursions you could have in this car this Summer!



Model "F" Cadillac, 10 Horse Power, $950.

YOUR WIFE CAN RUN THIS CADILLAC.

The whole family can have good times all summer in a Cadillac. There is more than just

HEAVY BATTING WON FOR THE AMERICANS

Greater New Yorks in Form Beat Cleveland Twice.

CHAMPIONS' EASY VICTORY

Cincinnati Shut Out in the Opening Game of Series—Waterloo for Brooklyn at Pittsburg.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

American League.

New York, 7; Cleveland, 0.
New York, 10; Cleveland, 9.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 6.
Chicago, 5; Philadelphia, 2.
Washington, 1; Detroit, 0.

National League.

New York, 3; Cincinnati, 0.
Pittsburg, 13; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 3.
St. Louis, 4; Boston, 2.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.									Games won.	Per Cent.
Chicago	7	6	8	8	4	8	9	50	.609
Cleveland	8	..	5	8	7	7	10	8	53	.602
Phila'phia	5	6	..	6	8	7	8	7	48	.578
Detroit	6	4	4	..	6	8	8	9	43	.506
New York	3	4	5	4	..	6	7	10	39	.488
Boston	4	4	4	5	8	..	5	7	39	.476
St. Louis	3	6	4	8	2	5	..	4	32	.381
Washing'n	3	4	7	3	2	6	5	..	30	.356
Games lost	32	35	35	42	41	43	52	54		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.									Games won.	Per Cent.
New York	6	7	8	9	9	15	11	65	.722
Pittsburg	6	..	8	8	10	12	5	9	58	.659
Phil'phia	2	5	..	7	6	8	13	13	52	.584
Chicago	4	7	5	..	7	12	8	9	52	.572
Cincinnati	3	5	6	8	..	8	7	9	46	.505
St. Louis	3	3	4	3	7	..	8	7	35	.359
Boston	2	5	4	4	4	5	..	5	29	.319
Brooklyn	5	4	3	1	2	5	7	..	27	.303
Games lost	25	33	37	39	45	59	62	62		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Greater New Yorks Take Two Games from the Clevelands.

The Greater New York baseball team celebrated its return yesterday by winning two games from Cleveland. Chesbro pitched in the first and shut out the leaders in the American League race. In the second Orth officiated, but after the fifth inning, when the visitors had scored nine runs. Powell was substituted, and, aided by good batting by his team mates, turned almost certain defeat into victory. Cleveland was without the services of Lajoie, their great batter, while Conroy covered second base for the local team, Dougherty going to left field.

Seldom has such enthusiasm been witnessed at a ball game in this city as was seen during the second game. Although almost hopelessly beaten, the New York players, with a determination born of confidence, never for one moment weakened. In the sixth inning they tied the score, and in a brilliant finish won by the score of 10 to 9.

Owing to the heavy rain during the day playing was difficult. The players slipped and fell many times when running after the ball, which turned several ordinary singles into doubles. The first game was a one-man contest, with Chesbro as the central figure. The second game abounded in hard hitting. Cleveland took kindly to Orth's delivery and batted out three runs in the third inning. New York made one run in the second, and by consecutive hits in the fourth added four runs, but their lead was of short duration. Cleveland made six hits off Orth in the fifth, which, with Conroy's error, gave them six runs and a lead of four. Orth was taken out and Powell substituted. New York tied the score in the sixth inning by clean hitting, and in the ninth made the winning run on three singles and a sacrifice. The scores:

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, 2b	1	2	1	3	5	0	Jackson, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0
Keeler, rf	1	1	2	6	0	0	Clay, cf	0	0	1	0	0	0
Elberfd, ss	0	0	1	1	4	1	Flick, rf	0	2	1	0	0	0
Dougrty, lf	0	1	1	1	0	0	Kahl, 2b	0	0	3	2	3	0
Yeager, 3b	1	2	0	0	1	0	Bradley, 3b	0	1	0	3	5	0
Fultz, cf	1	1	1	1	0	0	Turner, ss	0	1	2	3	5	1
Chase, 1b	2	2	2	9	0	0	Carr, 1b	0	0	12	0	0	0
McGuire, c	0	1	1	8	0	0	Buelow, c	0	0	4	1	0	0
Chesbro, p	1	1	0	0	2	0	Bernhd, p	0	1	0	0	3	0
Total	7	12	9	27	8	2	Total	0	6	27	16	1	

New York	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	—7
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Passed by errors—New York, 1; Cleveland, 2. Base on balls—By Bernhard, 1. Struck out—By Chesbro, 7; by Bernhard, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Cleveland, 5. Two-base hits—Conroy, Bradley, Chase. Keeler, Flick. Sacrifice hits—Elberfeld, Chase. Flick, Keeler. Stolen bases—Keeler, Yeager, Chase. Wild pitches—By Bernhard, 1; by Chesbro, 1. Time of game—One hour and twenty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Conroy, 2b	1	2	4	3	4	0	Jackson, lf	0	0	2	0	0	0
Keeler, rf	0	0	1	1	0	0	Clay, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0
Elberfd, ss	0	0	0	4	1	0	Flick, rf	0	0	0	3	0	0
Dougrty, lf	2	2	3	2	1	0	Kahl, 2b	0	2	2	2	2	0
Yeager, 3b	2	3	1	1	2	0	Bradley, 3b	0	2	1	4	4	0
Fultz, cf	2	2	3	0	0	0	Turner, ss	2	1	2	1	4	0
Chase, 1b	2	3	10	0	0	0	Carr, 1b	1	2	9	0	0	0
McGuire, c	1	3	2	7	0	0	Bemis, c	1	2	1	1	0	0
Orth, p	0	0	0	0	1	0	Rhoades, p	0	1	0	2	0	0
Powell, p	0	1	0	1	1	0	Vincent, cf	1	2	2	0	0	0
Total	10	16	27	12	9		Total	9	12	25	13	10	0

*One out when winning run was scored.

New York	0	1	0	4	0	4	0	0	1—10
Cleveland	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0— 9

Bases by errors—Cleveland, 3. Bases on balls—By Rhoades, 2, by Powell, 2. Struck out—By Powell, 2; by Rhoades, 1. Left on bases—New York, 9; Cleveland, 6. Two-base hit—Kahl. Three-base hits McGuire, Fultz. Hits—Off Orth, 11 in five innings; off Powell, 1 in five innings. Sacrifice hits—Carr, Fultz, 2. Double plays—Dougherty and Conroy; Elberfeld, Conroy, and Chase; Turner and Carr. Hit by pitcher—By Orth, 1; by Rhoades, 1. Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan. Attendance—20,000.

ST. LOUIS, 8; BOSTON, 6.

BOSTON, July 29.—St. Louis won to-day by hitting Lewis at will in the early part of the game. Boston rallied toward the close, but the visitors' lead was too great to be overcome. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Starr, lf	3	3	4	1	0	0	Selbach, rf	0	2	0	0	1	
Stone, c	2	2	2	2	0	0	Parent, ss	1	0	2	2	0	
Frisk, 3b	2	3	1	0	4	0	Burkett, lf	1	1	3	1	0	
Wallace, ss	1	2	1	3	5	0	Collins, 3b	1	0	3	4	0	
Glendon, rf	1	2	1	4	1	0	Stahl, cf	1	0	3	0	0	
Kelsher, 2b	0	0	3	2	0	0	Ferman, 1b	1	1	7	0	0	
Fultz, cf	1	1	1	1	0	0	Ferris, 2b	1	1	3	0	0	
Chase, 1b	2	2	9	0	0	0	Armbr'r, c	0	2	4	1	0	
McGuire, c	0	1	3	6	0	0	Dineen, p	0	0	0	0	1	
Chesbro, p	1	1	0	0	2	0	*Grimshaw	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	13	19	27	19	12	0	Total	6	7	27	8	2	

*Batted for Dineen in the ninth inning.

St. Louis	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0—6

Two-base hits—Gleason, Frisk, Armbruster. Three-base hits—Stone, Wallace. Home runs—Gleason, Freeman. Sacrifice hit—Starr. Stolen base—Stone. First base on balls—Off Dineen, 2; off Howell, 2. Struck out—By Dineen, 3; by Howell, 5. Passed ball—Sugden. Time of game—One hour and fifty-nine minutes. Umpire—Mr. Connolly. Attendance—8,398.

CHICAGO, 5; PHILADELPHIA, 2.

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.—Chicago defeated Philadelphia to-day in a well-played game by opportune hitting. Both teams fielded sharply. Isbell played a great game, making several difficult running catches. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Green, rf	1	0	1	1	0	0	Hartsel, lf	0	0	1	1	0	1
Isbell, lf	2	3	4	1	0	0	Hyman, cf	0	0	3	0	0	
G.Davis, ss	0	1	3	2	0	0	H.Davis, 1b	0	0	5	1	1	
Donohue, 1b	1	2	8	0	0	0	L. Cross, 3b	1	1	0	2	0	
Jones, p	1	2	0	0	2	0	Sheckard, rf	0	1	1	0	0	
Sullivan, c	1	1	6	0	0	0	Murphy, 2b	0	1	1	0	0	
Tinehill, 3b	0	1	1	1	1	0	M.Cross, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	
Dundon, 2b	0	0	0	3	0	0	Knight, ss	0	1	0	1	0	
Owen, p	0	0	0	0	2	0	Shreck, c	1	1	11	1	0	
							Waddell, p	0	2	0	1	1	
Total	5	9	27	8	1		*Barton	0	1	0	0	0	
							Total	2	8	27	7	3	

*Batted for Waddell in ninth inning.

Chicago	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	1—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Stolen base—G. Davis. Two-base hits—Isbell, Seybold, Knight, L. Cross, Shreck. Three-base hit—Jones. Home run—Sullivan. Sacrifice hits—Dundon, G. Davis, (3,) Isbell. Struck out—By Waddell, 7; by Owen, 6. Bases on balls—Off Waddell, 2; off Owen, 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Waddell, 1; by Owen, 1. Umpires—Messrs. McCarthy and Connor. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Attendance—11,074.

WASHINGTON, 1; DETROIT, 0.

WASHINGTON, July 29.—Washington to-day, with Adams, the new pitcher, in the box, shut out Detroit 1 to 0. Two singles and a sacrifice in the fourth inning scored the winning run. The game was called in the seventh inning on account of rain. The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E	DETROIT.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Cassidy, ss	0	1	1	2	0		Cooley, cf	0	1	1	0	0	
Hill, 3b	1	1	1	2	0		Sch'fer, 2b	0	1	0	3	0	
H'kman, 2b	0	1	0	1	1		McIntyre, lf	0	1	1	1	0	
And'son, rf	0	1	3	0	0		Crawf'd, rf	0	1	0	0	0	
H'lsman, lf	0	0	0	0	0		O'Leary, ss	0	0	4	3	0	
Stahl, 1b	0	0	2	10	0	0	O'ghlin, 3b	0	1	0	1	0	
Jones, cf	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lindsay, 1b	0	0	7	1	0	
K'trege, c	0	0	3	0	0	0	Drill, c	0	0	4	2	0	
Adams, p	0	0	0	0	1	1	Mullin, p	0	1	1	2	0	
Total	1	6	*20	6	2		Total	0	6	18	12	0	

*Two out when game was called.

Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hit—Schaefer. Sacrifice hits—Hickman, Cooley, O'Leary, Coughlin. Stolen base—Anderson. Left on bases—Washington, 3; Detroit, 8. First base on balls—Off Mullin, 2. First base on errors—Detroit, 2. Struck out—By Adams, 3; by Mullin, 3. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes. Umpire—Mr. O'Loughlin. Attendance—5,338.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Champions Opened Western Series by Shutting Out Cincinnati.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 29.—New York won the opening game here to-day with Cincinnati, making the sixth straight defeat for the local team. Mathewson pitched a great game, holding Cincinnati down to five scattering hits and shutting them out by the score of 3 to 0. Overall started in to pitch for Cincinnati, and for six innings held the champions safe, preventing their scoring. In the seventh inning he showed signs of weakness and assisted the visitors materially by his wildness. Hits by Devlin and Bowerman, and a base on balls enabled Devlin to score on Browne's long fly to Seymour. This lead was increased to two runs in the eighth inning by another base on balls and two hits. Ewing relieved Overall in the ninth inning, but the New York players kept up their batting and added a third run.

Mathewson pulled himself out of a bad hole in the first inning. Huggins went to base on balls, Barry singled and both men advanced a base on Donlin's poor throw to catch Huggins at third. Mathewson then braced himself and struck out Kelly and Seymour in succession. Corcoran was an easy out at first.

The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	B	P	O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Huggins, 2b	0	1	3	3	0		Browne, rf	0	1	1	1	0	
Barry, 1b	0	0	6	0	0		Donlin, cf	0	2	3	0	1	
Kelley, lf	0	0	1	0	0		M'Gann, 1b	1	2	12	0	0	
Seymour, cf	0	0	1	0	0		Mertes, lf	0	1	2	1	0	
Cor'ran, ss	0	2	4	1	0		Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	6	1	
Odwell, rf	0	0	3	0	0		Devlin, 3b	1	1	0	4	0	
B'dwell, 3b	0	1	1	2	1		Strang, 2b	0	1	0	3	0	
Schlei, c	0	1	7	6	0		Bow'man, c	1	0	6	0	0	
Overall, p	0	0	1	1	0		M'th'son, p	0	1	0	3	0	
*Steinfeldt	0	0	0	0	0								
Ewing, p	0	0	0	1	0		Total	3	9	27	13	2	
Total	0	5	27	14	1								

*Batted for Overall in eighth inning.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1—3

Hits—Off Overall, 7 in eight innings; off Ewing, 2 in one inning. Three-base hit—McGann. Stolen bases—Odwell, Strang. Double plays—Strang, Dahlen, and McGann; Huggins, Schlei, and Bridwell. Bases on balls—Off Overall, 5; off Mathewson, 1; off Ewing, 1. Sacrifice hit—Odwell. Struck out—By Overall, 5; by Mathewson, 6. Wild pitch—Ewing. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Johnstone. Attendance—6,015.

PITTSBURG, 13; BROOKLYN, 0.

PITTSBURG, July 29.—In Pittsburg's second inning, when two were out and one run scored, Lumley dropped an easy fly, and the home team followed with six hits and eight additional runs. After that there was no interest to the game. The score:

PITTSBURG.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	B	P	O	A	E
B'mont, cf	2	3	3	0	0		Dobbs, cf	0	0	0	0	0	
Clarke, lf	0	0	3	0	0		Sh'kard, lf	0	1	3	0	0	
Leach, rf	1	1	0	0	0		Lumley, rf	0	0	1	0	1	
Wagner, ss	2	3	2	5	0		Batch, 3b	0	0	0	1	1	
Howard, 1b	2	2	11	1	0		Gessler, 1b	0	1	13	0	0	
Brain, 3b	1	2	0	1	0		Lewis, ss	0	0	1	1	0	
Ritchey, 2b	3	3	2	4	1		Babb, ss	0	0	1	5	0	
Peitz, c	1	1	5	0	0		Malay, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	
Phillippi, p	1	3	1	2	0		Ritter, c	0	0	3	0	0	
							M'Intyre, p	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	13	18	27	13	1		Stricklett, p	0	0	0	3	0	
							Total	0	2	24	12	2	

Pittsburg	1	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	—13
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Leach, Wagner. Three-base hit—Ritchey. Sacrifice hit—Clarke. Stolen bases—Beaumont, Wagner, Peitz. Double plays—Ritchey, Wagner, and Howard; Strickett, Malay, and Gessler; Babb and Gessler. Bases on balls—Off Phillippi, 1; off McIntyre, 1; off Stricklett, 1. Hit by pitcher—By McIntyre, 1. Struck out—By Phillippi, 3; by McIntyre, 3. Wild pitch—Stricklett. Hits—Off McIntyre, 10 in two innings; off Stricklett, 8 in six innings. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Attendance, 5,108.

PHILADELPHIA, 4; CHICAGO, 3.

CHICAGO, July 29.—Two fumbles gave the Philadelphians all of their four runs to-day and lost a game that the locals should have won by 2 to 0. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	B	P	O	A	E	PHILADELPHIA.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf	1	2	1	1	0	0	Thomas, cf	1	2	6	0	0	
Malon'y, rf	1	1	1	0	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	0	2	5	0	
Schulte, lf	1	2	1	1	0	0	Court'y, 3b	1	1	0	0	0	
Chance, 1b	0	1	13	1	1	0	Titus, rf	0	1	3	0	0	
Tinker, ss	0	1	0	4	0	0	Magee, lf	1	1	1	0	0	
Evers, 2b	0	0	0	2	2	0	B'nsf'd, 1b	0	1	11	1	0	
H'fman, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	0	Doolin, ss	0	1	2	2	0	
Casey, 3b	0	0	2	2	0	0	Doolin, c	0	0	3	0	0	
Kling, c	0	1	0	2	0	0	Pitt'ger, p	0	1	0	4	0	
R'lbach, p	0	0	1	3	0								
*McCarthy	0	1	0	0	0		Total	4	8	27	12	0	
Total	3	9	27	16	3								

*Batted for Reulbach in ninth.

Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—3
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0—4

Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 8. Two-base hit—Tinker. Sacrifice hits—Maloney, Chance, Gleason. Double play—Gleason, Doolin, and Doolin. Struck out—By Reulbach, 9. Bases on balls—Off Reulbach, 1; off Pittinger, 3. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance—7,600.

ST. LOUIS, 4; BOSTON, 2.

ST. LOUIS, July 29.—Thielman outpitched Frazer in an uninteresting contest to-day and St. Louis won by 4 to 2. Score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	B	P	O	A	E	BOSTON.	R	B	P	O	A	E
D'nl'vy, rf	1	1	1	1	0	0	Abbat'o, ss	0	0	3	5	1	
Shannon, lf	0	2	0	0	0		Tenney, 1b	0	0	11	2	1	
Smoot, cf	1	0	3	0	1		Dolan, rf	0	2	0	0	0	
B'kley, 1b	0	1	12	0	0		Deleh'ty, lf	1	2	2	0	0	
Arndt, 2b	0	1	2	2	0		Cannell, cf	0	0	2	0	0	
M'Bride, ss	0	1	1	3	1		Raymer, 2b	1	1	0	2	0	
Burke, 3b	1	0	1	2	1		L'f'b'rn, 3b	0	1	2	4	0	
Grady, c	0	2	7	0	0		Moran, c	0	1	3	3	0	
Th'lman, p	1	2	0	5	0		Frazer, p	0	0	1	2	0	
Total	4	10	27	14	3		Total	2	7	24	18	2	

St. Louis	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	—4
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—2

Two-base hits—Grady, Dolan. Three-base hit—Dolan. Sacrifice hits—Smoot, Beckley. Double play—Abbatichio and Tenney. Passed ball—Moran. Stolen bases—Shannon, Thielman. Hit with ball—Smoot. Wild pitches—Frazer, Thielman. Bases on balls—Off Frazer, 4. Struck out—By Thielman, 7; by Frazer, 3. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Boston, 6. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—4,800.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT JERSEY CITY.

JERSEY CITY.	R	B	P	O	A	E	TORONTO.	R	B	P	O	A	E
Clement, lf	1	0	1	0	0		Dillard, rf	0	2	2	0	0	
Bean, ss	1	0	3	4	0		Harley, cf	0	0	0	1	0	
Keister, rf	1	1	0	0	0		White, lf	2	3	2	0	0	
Cassidy, 1b	2	2	12	1	0		Soffel, 2b	2	2	1	1	2	
Halligan, cf	1	3	0	0	0		O'Brien, 1b	1	1	11	0	0	
Pattee, 2b	0	1	3	1	0		Magoon, ss	1	1	3	4	2	
Woods, 3b	0	2	4	3	0		Carr, 3b	0	1	3	2	0	
M'Cauley, c	0	0	3	1	0		Toft, c	0	0	1	2	2	
Clarkson, p	1	0	1	5	1		McPh'son, p	0	0	0	1	0	
							Crystall, p	0	1	0	2	0	
Total	7	9	27	15	1		Total	6	12	24	13	4	

Jersey City	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	1	—7
Toronto	2	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0—6

Two-base hits—Halligan, Crystall, White. Three-base hit—Halligan. Home runs—Soffel, 2. Sacrifice hits—Toft, Soffel, Pattee, Clement. Bases on balls—Off McPherson, 2; off Crystall, 3. Bases by errors—Toronto, 1; Jersey City, 2. Struck out—By McPherson, 1; by Crystall, 1; by Clarkson, 2. Stolen bases—Woods, Dillard, Keister. Double play—Bean and Pattee. Left on bases—Toronto, 8; Jersey City, 9. Hit by pitched ball—By McPherson, 2. Time of game—Two hours Umpires—Messrs. Moran and Egan.

AT NEWARK.

NEWARK.	R	B	P	O	A	E	ROCHESTER.	R	B	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, lb	0	1	15	2	0		Barclay, lf	0	0	2	0	0	
Mahl'g, 2b	1	2	0	4	0		Mann'g, rf	0	0	0	1	0	
Sw'der, cf	0	0	1	1	0		Smith, ss	0	0	1	2	0	
Gatins, ss	0	1	3	7	0		Clancy, lb	0	1	4	2	0	
Jones, lf	0	1	2	2	0		Yancey, cf	0	1	3	0	0	
C'kman, 3b	0	1	1	2	0		M'Con'l, 2b	0	1	0	0	0	
Murphy, rf	0	1	2	0	0		O'Brien, 3b	0	0	3	1	0	
Shea, c	0	0	0	0	0		Payne, c	0	0	9	2	0	
Pardee, p	0	0	2	2	0		F'lkner, p	0	0	2	1	0	
Connor, c	0	1	3	1	1								
Total	2	9	27	19	1		Total	0	3	24	9	0	

Newark	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—2
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

First base by errors—Rochester, 1. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Rochester, 3. Base on balls—Off Pardee, 1. Struck out—By Pardee, 2; by Faulkner, 5. Three-base hit—Mahling. Two-base hits—Jones, Murphy. Sacrifice hits—Pardee, Faulkner. Stolen bases—O'Hagan, Gatins, Jones, Yancey. Passed ball—Payne. Umpire—Mr. Zimmer. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes.

AT PROVIDENCE.

	R	H	E
Providence	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5	5	9	3
Montreal	0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	4	2

Batteries—Poole, Dunn, and Thomas; McCarthy, Ferris, and Raub.

AT BALTIMORE.

	R	H	E
Baltimore	0 0 1 0 0 1 3 0 0	5	11	1
Buffalo	0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 1	5	10	2

Batteries—Mason, Adkins, and Byers; Kissinger and McManus.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City	51	29	.638	Buffalo	37	41	.474
Baltimore	49	30	.620	Toronto	34	46	.425
Providence	47	33	.588	Rochester	32	46	.412
Newark	39	42	.481	Montreal	32	54	.370

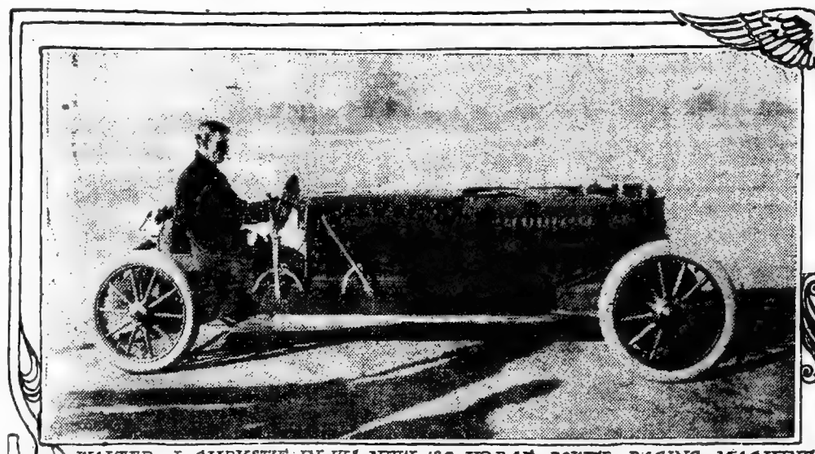
GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Rochester at Newark.
Montreal at Providence.

Southern League.

Atlanta, 8; Memphis, 2.
Nashville, 2; New Orleans, 4.
Montgomery 7; Shreveport, 1.
Birmingham 7; Little Rock, 1.

TWO PROMINENT MEN IN THE AUTOMOBILE RANKS.



WALTER J. CHRYSTIE IN HIS NEW 120 HORSE POWER RACING MACHINE



COL. E. H. R. GREEN'S NEW LIGHT RACING CAR.

FORESTERS' TRACK GAMES.

Miller of N. Y. A. C. Wins Fast Half Mile at Ridgewood Park.

Athletes from a score of organizations participated yesterday in the annual track and field sports meeting held by the Forresters of America on the track at Ridgewood Park. There was a big field of starters in the half-mile handicap, which was won by J. A. Miller, Jr., of the New York Athletic Club, who made a strong and sensational finish. He won by a few inches on a spurt in the stretch from A. Zink of the Pastime Athletic Club. The time was 1:56 1-5. Paul Pilgrim of the New York Athletic Club was a close third.

W. C. Henkel, St. George's Athletic Club, won the 220-y

LOWER FIFTH AVENUE'S RESIDENTIAL STRONGHOLD

Section Which Promises to Remain Free from Business Improvement — Neighborhood Sentiment Highly Developed — Little Change in Values During Twenty-five Years.

The prospect that the lower end of Fifth Avenue will keep its present residential character has been greatly improved within the last two or three years. Whatever possibility there may have been that the neighborhood would be claimed by business is materially less now than it was then. University Place, one block to the east, has witnessed a considerable amount of new loft-building construction, but the whole tendency of improvements of this sort has been toward the territory between Fourteenth and Twenty-third Streets, and even north of the latter thoroughfare. The whole northward course of trade and the establishment of the new retail centre on Fifth Avenue have carried along the manufacturers and wholesalers, formerly congregated south of Fourteenth Street, and operators have apparently abandoned, at least for the present, all belief in any transformation of these lower Fifth Avenue blocks.

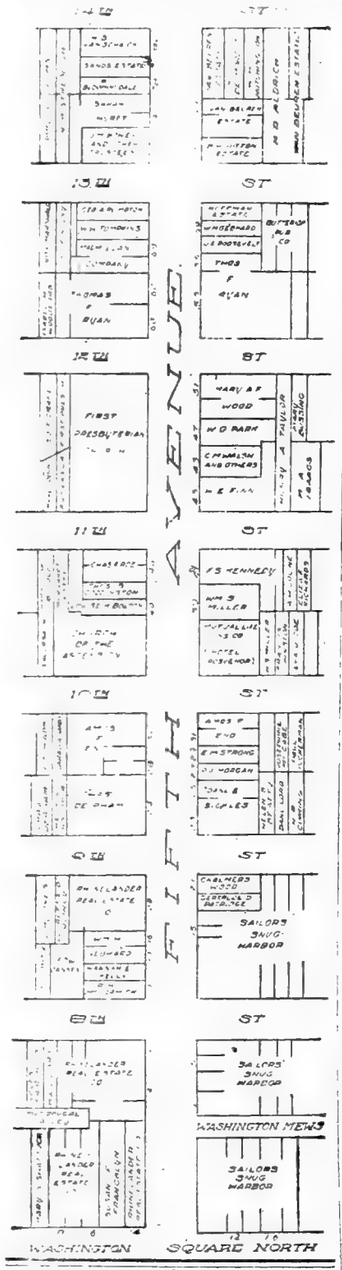
All this is wholly aside from the influence of neighborhood sentiment upon the question, and nowhere in the city is this sentiment more highly developed. Around Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street it has been exhibited to a degree. The Vanderbilts have spent millions to protect the property around their residences against undesirable encroachment, but judging by the way in which the block from Forty-seventh to Forty-eighth Street has been yielded up, the objection to business is not shared by all owners and residents in that section. Along lower Fifth Avenue, on the other hand, not only have owners, among them Thomas F. Ryan and Amos F. Eno, spent large sums in the purchase of properties near their homes, but every prospective change of ownership, or any announcement of a proposed building operation, is sufficient to arouse deep concern throughout the neighborhood.

Several months ago a project was on foot to erect a tall building running through from Eleventh to Twelfth Streets, on property owned by the "Old First" Church. It is understood that this scheme has now been definitely abandoned—partly through neighborhood influence and partly because it was regarded of doubtful financial expediency.

Thomas F. Ryan's decision to maintain his residence in this city on lower Fifth Avenue involved the investment of considerably over $800,000. He began in 1901 with the purchase of Edward F. Searles's house at the northwest corner of Twelfth Street, on plot 50 by 125, for $200,000. Soon afterward he bought the adjoining property, 52 by 125, with an "L" extending to Twelfth Street, 25 by 103, for $260,000. Across the avenue, at the northeast corner of Twelfth Street, stood the old building owned and occupied by the Presbyterian Boards, which had been on the market for a long time, and had frequently been talked of as an available site for a business building. It could be bought for $385,000, so Mr. Ryan added it to his holdings rather than take the chance of having an undesirable improvement opposite his home.

A year later, in 1902, Amos F. Eno, whose residence is at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, took similar precautions by buying the two houses on the southeast corner. For 31 Fifth Avenue he paid $50,000, while the corner house was bought from operators who had paid $77,500 for it at auction a few months before.

During the last twenty-five years there has been little readjustment of values in this neighborhood, considerations in recent deals showing only slight variations from those in deeds recorded in the early eighties. The dwelling 10 Fifth Avenue, northwest corner of Eighth Street, sold in 1883 for $80,000, was bought in 1901 by R. Hall McCormick for $82,000, while the site of the apartment hotel at No. 12, for which $59,000 was paid about three years ago, was transferred in 1884 for $63,125. Of the properties owned by Sarah I. Hurtt, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, No. 14 was bought at auction in 1902 for $78,000, and No. 76, together with 1 West Thirteenth Street, in 1884, for $100,000. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles took title in 1884 to his residence at the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, on plot 53 by 100, for $130,000, having acquired the adjoining house, No. 25, a year earlier, for $50,000. In 1893, the late Dean Hoffman paid $90,000 for the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirteenth Street, 25 by 100.



AT AUCTION.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auct'r.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION
TUESDAY, AUGUST 15TH, 1905,
at 12 o'clock noon, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey St., N. Y.,
By Order of George H. Fearons, Esq.,

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The handsome cottage and grounds on Lake Avenue, near Ocean Avenue, known as cottage No. 2 on Takahasse Lake, 2-story and cellar frame dwelling, partly furnished, containing 16 rooms, 3 bathrooms; exposed plumbing; the house is unsurpassed architecturally. Also a large commodious stable. The property is beautifully situated commanding an unobstructed view of the ocean. Within 5 minutes' walk of the West End and Hollywood R. R. Station. Size of plot 150x248.

70 per cent. of the purchase price may remain on mortgage for 3 years at 4½ per cent.

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FOR SALE.

Geo. R. Read & Co.
REAL ESTATE.
Head Office: 60 Liberty St., nr. B'way.
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LOOK AT THIS LIST.
113th St. double, rent $2,670, price $25,500.
114th St. double, with stores, price $31,000.
115th St. double, mtge. $24,000, $6,000 cash.
115th St. triple, rent $3,700, price $35,000.
137th St. new law stores, $8,000-$50,000.
Columbus Av., corner, 4-family, rent $5,100.
LEO J. STONE, 132 NASSAU ST.

$500,000 TO LOAN—4½%.
Large 1st Mortgage and Building Loan Fund.
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23D STREET TO 110TH STREET, EAST OR WEST SIDE.
THOMAS & ECKERSON,
35 WEST 30TH ST.

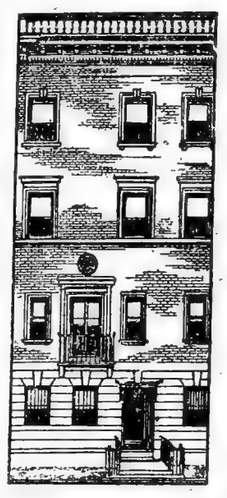
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WANT BUY OR LEASE FOR TERM OF years tenements and flats any part of the city; Italian sections preferred; send particulars; brokers protected. Gallo, 106 Macdougal St., city.

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At once, wanted tenements and flats. Donato Picillo, 60 Wall St.; 2,161 Amsterdam Av.

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West Side.



This Dwelling
229 West 139th St., nr. 7th Ave.,
Price $16,000
Mortgage $11,000 at 4½%

Actual land value to-day is $11,500, and house would cost $12,000 for construction.

Also Dwelling at No. 265 in the same block at $15,000, on same terms.

This is the finest and most exclusive residence street in Manhattan, and the houses, planned by Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, are perfect examples of modern architecture.

LEXINGTON AVE. CO., Owners.
S. E. JACOBS, Treasurer,
135 Broadway, cor. Cedar St.
Caretaker on premises.

West 123d.—5-story double, 7 rooms, 38x100; price, $43,000; rents, $4,740. West 126th—6-story double, 5-6 rooms, 25x100; price, $42,250; rents, $4,506. East 117th—5-story single, 7 rooms, 20x100; price, $21,000; all improvements. H. A. Raymond, 2 West 125th St.

For Sale.—4-story private house, 20'x56'x 102'; mortgage $20,000 at 4%; price $37,500; on West 75th St., Columbus and Amsterdam Avs.; will shade price to prompt purchaser; excellent condition; possession at once. Owner, Box 118, 617 6th Av.

Triple flat, vicinity 115th, 8th Av.—Absolutely perfect in construction and layout; price $35,500; first mortgage $28,000, five years; net return after allowing 10% for loss of rents and repairs over 15%. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

American basement, $32,000; five stories, three tiled bathrooms, electric light, parquet flooring, handsomely decorated, in fine condition and location; immediate sale necessary. "Possession," Times Office, Times Square.

102d St., Near Columbus—Double apartment, $55,000; first mortgage $30,000, 5 per cent. Peavey & Dugan, 101 West 66th St.

79TH ST., NO. 114 WEST.—Very handsome 25-foot private dwelling; price, $65,000. R. T. Varnum, owner, 62 William St.

Ninth Ward tenements, showing large returns, for sale, reasonable terms. Duross, 155 West 14th.

$7,500.—15-room house, Greenwich, near 12th; rent $720. Joshua Jones, 247 6th Av.

East Side.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES
For Sale or for Rent
in Choice Locations
109 EAST 31ST STREET
67 EAST 52ND STREET
135 EAST 54TH STREET
129 EAST 56TH STREET
133 EAST 57TH STREET
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157 EAST 71ST STREET
APPLY TO
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JOHN L. MARTIN,
314 Madison Avenue.
TELEPHONE 4086—38TH
OR YOUR OWN BROKER.

Near Lexington Av. and 90th St.—2 five-story double flats, 50x100, fine condition, $53,000; rents guaranteed $5,400. Michaelis, 203 B'way.

Two three-story brick houses, 12 rooms each, bath. Park Av., near 117th. Thomas Gill, 324 West 59th.

East 127th St.—3-story private, suitable for stores, near 3d Av. Kehoe & White, 1,623 Amsterdam Av.

East 103d.—New law, 40x100, $65,000; rents $7,100. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

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FOR SALE.

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TO MAKE MONEY IN REAL ESTATE YOU MUST BUY RIGHT, THEN IT'S HALF SOLD.
WE CAN SELL THESE PARCELS RIGHT.
7 lots near Avenue D and Ocean Parkway, suitable for 2-family houses.
8 lots on Avenue D, including 2 corners, $425 each. Best bargain in Flatbush.
10 lots on Avenue K, one minute walk from Flatbush Av.; 2 corners; location ready for development.
10 lots on Avenue J, near Nostrand Av., Westminster Heights Park, including 2 corners.
23 lots on Lenox Road, one of the best streets in Flatbush. Just the opportunity for builder to put up row of apartments.
80 lots, entire block bounded by Avenues C and D, East 2d and East 3d Sts.
THE FINEST BUILDING PROPOSITION IN FLATBUSH.
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$4,500 for 10 lots, (25x100;) $1,000 cash; Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers; Webster or McLean Av. trolleys. E. D. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

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Beautiful 30 minutes to 42d St. Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.) PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc. Titles Guaranteed.
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Send for particulars and booklet.
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1,500 feet north from New York, 10 lots (25x100) for $4,500; Woodlawn Av., between McLean and Wakefield; $1,000 cash. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

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WE HAVE A FEW MORE DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS AT
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THE FINEST SECTION IN THE CITY.
For further details apply to
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UNION AV., corner, new 3-story, store and 15 rooms, all improvements, price $12,000.
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Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

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BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
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50 ft. water front, Main St., West Farms; $6,500; terms to suit.

Reiter, Entire "Bronx Flatiron" Building, at Jackson and Westchester Avs. Subway station at door, 2d & 3d Av. L connections.

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Katonah Av., southwest corner 235th St, 100x85; Wales Av., east side, 225 feet south 149th St., 25x100. Further particulars, Administrator, J. Fowl, 30 E. 90th St.

Fordham Heights.—Healthy, convenient location; desirable 11-room detached dwelling; lot 37x120; only $9,500; worth $12,000; easy terms; photo. &c., at Murray's, 3d Av., 149th St.

Woodland Heights—$500 cash down buys fine lot, 25x150, excavated and ripe to build; assessments paid; rare opportunity. Chas. A. Weber, 149th St., near 3d Av.

Woodlawn Av., Woodlawn Heights, Yonkers.—10 lots (25x100) for $4,500; $1,000 cash; between McLean and Wakefield Avs. Flannery, 452 Broadway.

$1,000 cash will buy choice two-family house near rapid transit, schools, park. Peters, 2,021 Boston Road, West Farms. Branch Morris Park Av. and Taylor St. Open Sundays.

Choice Creston Av. plot, suitable for private or flat houses; bargain to quick purchaser; easy terms. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.

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Rare Bargains!—Lot, Aqueduct Av., 25x111, $2,500; worth $3,500. Wm. P. Schmitt, 1,872 Webster Av., cor. 177th. Open Sundays, 2-4.

Freeman St.—Owner must sell four lots; price $8,500; make offer. Write Owner, 200 2d Av.

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$2,500 cash, $6,500 mortgage, three-family flat, East 184th. Address Builder, 3,226 Hull Av.

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Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

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High-class private residence, fine location Riverside Drive, to exchange for smaller dwelling or free and clear suburban residence or acreage about hour from City Hall. Proposition desired from principals to Principal, Box 77 Times Office, 7 Spruce St.

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First-class business property to exchange for out-of-town unencumbered. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Unincumbered country place and cash for flats or apartment or tenement. Helfer, 141 Broadway.

Estate Settlement.—Extra wide five-story double flat, vicinity 129th, Lenox, $33,000; rent $3,700; (this price settled by court;) only $6,000 cash required; big bargain. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Choice investment, 5-story, four families on a floor; all improvements; rents, guaranteed, $8,600; price, $70,000. Apply Kehoe & White, Amsterdam Av. and 140th St.

Vicinity 59th St.—5-story, 14-room tenement; rental $2,600; price $24,000; bargain. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

East Side.

Murray Hill Site.—One block from new Public Library, between Madison and Park Avs.; plot 56x100; suitable for publishing firm or first-class garage. Apply Parish, Fisher & Mooney, 149 Broadway.

Corner Madison Av.—Four-story and high basement private house, suitable for alteration into stores and flats; might exchange for near-by country place value about $10,000. Owner, 35 Nassau St., Room 702.

Park Av., Near 102d St.—Six-story tenement, 14 rooms, elegant order, permanent light, $30,500; easy terms. Arnold & Byrne, 41 Liberty.

Boom, boom; 4th Av. boom bargain, near 28th; key to corner; west side; act quick. Address H. Goldman, 71 E. 119th St.

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We have several sums for the purchase of small first and second mortgages. Send full particulars. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.

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FOR RENT. FOR SALE.
List on application.
W. D. MORGAN,
1,687 Amsterdam Av., near 144th St.

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W. D. MORGAN,
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Choice Building Plots For Sale
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Montclair.—In beautiful Marlboro Park, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, &c., several new or recently built houses; first-class in all respects; 10 to 12 rooms and bath; steam heat, gas, electric light, and hard floors throughout; refined surroundings; rents $600 to $1,000; for sale reasonably, terms to suit; also choice lots. Montclair Realty Company.

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FOR SALE.

LONG ISLAND.
FOR SALE.

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Bayside Park

and you will appreciate the difference between life in the city and that of an ideal garden spot like Bayside Park, where delightfully cool and refreshing breezes blow all day across Little Neck Bay and necessitate blankets at night. You would find

LIFE WORTH LIVING

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We have several newly completed and very attractive houses, with all modern improvements, ranging from $5,500 to $8,500, of which you can have immediate possession by paying 10 per cent. down—the balance in small monthly installments.

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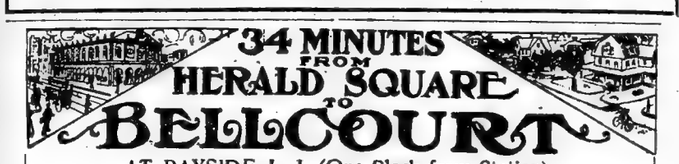
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Opposite Baldwin Station, Only 20 Miles from New York.
40 Minutes to Herald Square, 22 Trains Daily. Within Easy Distance of the Bay.
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Absolutely pure water, high school, all kinds of stores, good roads, electric and gas lighting, beautiful lakes.
Elegant All-Year Homes. Trolley Direct to New York.
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Grasp the Golden Opportunity
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We Have the Land, the Location and the Prices.
For maps, circulars, and free tickets call or write at once.
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Brooklyn Office (Open Evenings,) J. M. BENNETT, 62 Fourth Av.
Tickets to-day may be had from agents, wearing GREEN TICKET in hat, at foot of East 34th St. Depot, at 10:30 A. M.; Flatbush Avenue Station (Brooklyn,) 10:30 A. M.; Manhattan Crossing, 10:30 A. M. Sunday trains, 10:30, all depots.



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Ideal for the busy city man. Solid improvements, fine homes and charming neighbors. Five minutes from Long Island Sound and 75 feet above tidewater.
The new Pennsylvania Railroad tunnels will render "BELLCOURT" as convenient as Harlem.
1,500 RESTRICTED LOTS—$200 TO $500.
No other locality in Greater New York offers discerning investors surer profits or more attractive terms. Our booklet tells why. Write or telephone for it to-day.
BELLCOURT LAND COMPANY,
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FREEPORT LOTS $100
In the Heart of the Town
Size of lots 25x150. Easy payments.
Gas, water, electric light; reasonably restricted; title guarantee policy free of charge. Houses sold on easy payments.
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LARGE house, two years old; everything modern; directly on Sound at Great Neck, L. I., 40 minutes out; rent for two months from August 1; horses, carriages, cow, chickens, and servants with place, if wanted. Only high-class tenant need apply. J. P. S., 189 Broadway.

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$275, $300, $350.
ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
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Macadamized Streets, Gas, and Water. School one block from Maple Park.
Better investment than bank or life insurance.
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The Coolest Place on Long Island.
Desirable Residence Sites For Sale.
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EASY TERMS AND 10 PER CENT. OFF FOR CASH.
Apply for Maps and Particulars to
The Rockaway Park Improvement Company,
192 Broadway, (Corbin Building,) New York.
or at office on the property.

A COUNTRY HOME
AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.
We are looking for genuine home-buyers—those who will recognize a good investment when it is shown them. We want the "hard-to-please" man—the man who has looked everywhere for a country home and can't be satisfied.
We have twenty-four new (just completed) homes in Argyle Park, Babylon, Long Island. Delightfully situated on Argyle Lake, near the station, village and Great South Bay. Every kind of house from the small, cozy Summer cottage to the more pretentious all-year-round homestead. All modern improvements, best transportation, magnificent surroundings, every attraction, yet cheap.
If you have about ten per cent. cash you can buy one of these houses. The balance can be paid off in small payments, same as rent. Moderate prices and easy terms.
Seeing is believing. Let us prove it. Call or write for particulars and free transportation.
DUCKWORTH, World Building.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Apartment of about 5 rooms and bath, with studio suitable for sculptor, or small house which could be altered, within half mile of Union Square, west side preferred; long lease desired; state terms. Address Studio 22, 107 East 27th.

Wanted—5-room apartment; modern conveniences; centrally located; full particulars; desirable tenant; rent $40. Rent, Box 342 Times, Times Square.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Single physician desires responsible party to take house; will furnish for rent of office; reference required. Box 1,417 Times, Harlem.

APARTMENTS TO LET.
UNFURNISHED.

Spencer Arms
A Modern Apartment House at its best
Broadway at 69th St.
A magnificent high-class, strictly fireproof structure, the most complete and elegant building of its class so far erected in this city.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY
Spencer Realty Co., Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.
TELEPHONE 3996 COLUMBUS.

Flats and apartments to let. See Chas. S. Kohler, 906 Columbus Av., (104th St.)

East Side.

CHALFONTE
N. E. COR. MADISON AV. & 97TH ST.
(CARNEGIE HILL.)
One Short Block from Central Park.
NOW READY FOR OCCUPANCY.
SUITES OF
4, 5, 6, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH,
AND 8 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS.
TO THOSE LEASING NOW RENT COMMENCES OCT. 1ST.
Rents from $480 to $1,200 per year.
Booklet Furnished Upon Application.
ARTHUR E. SILVERMAN
OWNER ON PREMISES.
Tel. 1752—79.

ST. IVES—153-5 EAST 72d ST.
SEVEN EXTRA LARGE ROOMS & BATH.
SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM
Electric Elevator & All Improvements. $1,000.
5 ROOMS & BATH ON FIRST FLOOR, $450.
VERY DESIRABLE FOR A DOCTOR.

Prospect Av., 1,386.—Convenient Subway, elevated, trolley; beautiful wide avenue; elegant modern all light 7 large room apartments, $35 to $37.

"Evarts and Senate," 231-237 2d Av., near Stuyvesant Park, five, six rooms, bath, heat, hall; telephone service; $40 to $54. John Peters & Co., 200 East 14th.

1,438 Lexington Av.—Attractive apartment of 7 rooms and bath, $40.

West Side.

THE ANSONIA
BROADWAY,
73d and 74th Sts.
Apartments from Oct. 1.
Housekeeping Apartments.
6 ROOMS and BATH.....$2,000
7 ROOMS and BATH..... 2,400
11 ROOMS and 3 BATHS..... 3,800
13 ROOMS and 3 BATHS..... 5,000
Non-Housekeeping Apartments.
2 ROOMS and BATH....$1,000-$1,200
3 & 4 ROOMS & BATH.. 1,600- 1,800
4 ROOMS and 2 BATHS..... 2,200
SLAWSON & HOBBS,
Agents, on premises, or 284 Columbus Av.
G. E. WEBB,
RESIDENT MANAGER.

LAUREL COURT,
552 WEST 141ST ST.
New Elevator Apartment House.
4, 5, 6, 7 ROOMS.
Long-distance telephone in each apartment.
GRAND VIEW OF HUDSON.
Special inducements to responsible parties taking possession at once.
Apply on premises or
KEHOE & WHITE, Agents,
Amsterdam Av., Corner 140th St.

345 WEST 85TH ST.
Near Riverside Park, in the fashionable residence section. Convenient to 86th St. Subway station and surface lines; apartments of 7 and 8 large light rooms and bath; superior service; individual long-distance telephones; all-night elevator; $950 to $1,350, according to size and location. For diagrams apply Superintendent or Midlothian Company, 128 B'way, cor. Cedar.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
One, two, or three rooms, with bath, at the
WESTERLY,
101-3-5 WEST 54TH ST.
Excellent service. Moderate rents.
Apply to Agents, McGreal & Lewis, 194 Bowery, or to valet on premises. Tel. 3,691 Spring.

Renting REMCO System.
Selected list of high-class Apartments for any part of the city.
Write Broadway and 98th St., or 7 East 42d St.
'Phone, 1300—Riverside, or 3314—38th St.

A.—692 9th Av., near 48th St.—Flats, five rooms; improvements; $22-$25. Janitor.
A.—707 9th Av., Near 48th St.—Apartments, four rooms; improvements; $16.50-$18. Janitor.
A.—400 West 52d St.—Four rooms; improvements; $16 to $18. Janitor.
A.—252 West 92d St.—Five rooms; all improvements; steam; $27 to $32. Janitor.

A.—Neufville, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St., between Broadway and West End Av.; first floor, $33; fourth floor, $35; six rooms and bath; steam heated, hot water supply. Apply on premises, or J. E. Whitaker

FROM SHORE TO MOUNTAIN.

August Shift of Visitors Sets In at Long Branch.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 20.—Many cottagers and hotel guests are getting themselves in readiness for the August exodus for Saratoga and the various mountain resorts. It is customary every season for the Summer visitors to move in this manner. Those who spend the early portion of the Summer season at the seashore generally go to the mountain resorts about Aug. 1, while new guests arrive from other resorts to take their places at the seashore. The hotel and boarding house proprietors are daily receiving many applications for rooms from the mountain resorts, and as soon as the rooms are vacated by the July guests they will fill up at once with new-comers for the remainder of the season.

Extensive preparations are being made here by the city people for a firemen's parade, to take place on Aug. 9. The cottagers are taking almost as much of a part in the affair as the firemen themselves. They are giving hearty support, and want to see the firemen have a good time and make a success of the parade. Companies from all over the county will participate.

The attractions at the Pleasure Bay Park Theatre, under Manager Montegriffo, have been the best witnessed here for a number of seasons. The plays are given on a stage built upon the water in the open air.

A memorial tablet to the late Rev. Thaddeus Wilson will be placed in the Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church with appropriate unveiling ceremonies early in August. The tablet was the gift of a number of the members of the Shrewsbury Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Wilson was pastor for more than forty-five years.

Gen. Horace Porter, ex-Ambassador to France, is summering at the home of C. T. Cook at Elberon.

Mr. and Mrs. Temple Bowdoin, who have been spending the earlier Summer days at Bar Harbor, Me., have arrived at Elberon for the remainder of the season.

The new cottage of J. A. Stratton at Elberon, built upon the site of the one destroyed by fire last February, is now finished.

Preparations are being made for a series of swimming races at one of the bathing grounds, to take place on Aug. 12. A number of cottagers and hotel guests will participate.

Stuart Duncan's coach and four sweeps down the Rumson Road and Ocean Avenue almost daily with merry coaching parties.

CROWDS IN THE CATSKILLS.

Special to The New York Times.

TANNERSVILLE, July 29.—"Big Florrie" Sullivan, a party of his constituents, and Owen Sullivan, a cousin of "Big Tim," are spending their vacations here.

Arrangements have been completed for a lawn fête at Ferncroft, on the Platterkill Road, to be held Aug. 9, for the benefit of the Church of St. John the Evangelist.

The annual fair and festival of the Haines Falls Methodist Church was held at the parsonage at Haines Falls Wednesday. It attracted a large crowd from the surrounding neighborhood. The affair was a financial success.

A fair will be held at Loxhurst Aug. 10 for the benefit of the Fresh Air Home, on North Mountain.

The stunt party and dance at the Antlers Friday evening was one of the most unique and enjoyable entertainments held here this season. The hotel now has over 150 guests.

The Sunset Park Inn gave its guests a full-dress hop last evening.

Upward of 200 persons are now enjoying the Summer season at the Hotel Kaaterskill.

The Catskill Mountain House has every room filled, and the number of transients is constantly increasing.

The Rockwood, at Cairo, is completed. There is already a large crowd of guests, with more arriving daily.

The Maple Lawn Hotel is filled to its capacity, having to-day 175 guests.

The Dellwood, Columbian, and Evergreen Grove are also crowded.

The Grant House has the largest crowd in its history.

The arrival of Miss Eva Hecker, the tennis champion, at the Washington Inn has given a new impetus to tennis there, and the splendid court at the inn is now the scene of some interesting contests.

MID-AUGUST CARNIVAL.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRING LAKE, July 29.—The season is on in earnest here. Each evening witnesses a card party, an informal dance, or an invitation hop at some one of the hotels.

Automobile and driving parties are frequent, and straw rides with jingling bells and tooting horns are popular among the younger people.

At the Spring Lake Golf and Country Club several events have been arranged for the Summer. Handicap tournaments for men, open to all, will be played on Saturday afternoons between July 15 and Aug. 25. A cup will be awarded each week for the lowest net score for eighteen holes.

Handicap tournaments have been arranged for women for Wednesday mornings.

The cottage people at Spring Lake have under way plans for a mid-August carnival, a feature of which will be a horse show. Instead of the automobile races be an automobile parade. The annual water carnival upon the lake will be held as usual.

SPORTS AT MILFORD.

Special to The New York Times.

MILFORD, Pike County, Penn., July 29.—During the past week guests have arrived in large numbers at this healthful resort. Outdoor pastimes, tennis, golf, and baseball are much enjoyed.

Tuesday a picnic was given at Child's Park, eleven miles from here. A large party of guests enjoyed the beautiful drive and spent the day pleasantly. On Friday evening a progressive point euchre was given at the Bluff House. Mrs. Sommerville won the first ladies' prize.

Saturday evening an entertainment was given by Frank Paulison of Brooklyn, which was largely attended. A dance followed.

ON THE RANGELEY LAKES.

Special to The New York Times.

RANGELEY, Me., July 29.—The weather for the past week has been perfect—clear, cool, and bracing—and the hundreds of people in this region have flocked to the woods and passed hours on the lakes.

It is a great fad to drive miles away over the country roads, lunch in some remote place, and drive back to the hotels in time for dinner. Dancing and card parties in the evening complete the day.

AMERICAN LINE

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON
Sailings Saturdays, 9:30 A. M., Pier 15, N. R.
St. Paul.....Aug. 5 St. Louis.....Aug. 19
New York.....Aug. 12 Philadelphia.....Aug. 26

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

NEW YORK—LONDON DIRECT. Pier 39, N.R.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
MINNEHAHA.....Aug. 12, 3 A. M.
MINNETONKA.....Aug. 19, 8:30 A. M.
MESABA.....Aug. 26, 9 A. M.

RED STAR LINE.

ANTWERP—DOVER—LONDON—PARIS.
Sailings Saturdays, 10:30 A. M., Pier 14, N. R.
Finland.....Aug. 5 Kroonland.....Aug. 19
Vaderland.....Aug. 12 Zeeland.....Aug. 26

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Sailing Wednesdays & Fridays, Pier 48, N. R.
Teutonic..Aug. 2, 10 AM Cedric...Aug. 18, 8 AM
Celtic.....Aug. 4, 8 AM Baltic.Aug.23,11:30 AM
Oceanic...Aug. 9, 1 PM Teutonic.Aug.30, 10 AM
Passenger Offices, 9 Broadway.
Freight Offices, Whitehall Bldg., Battery Place.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE

NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Aug. 2 Statendam.....Aug. 23
Potsdam.....Aug. 9 Ryndam.....Aug. 30
Noordam.....Aug. 16 Rotterdam.....Sept. 6
Holland-America Line, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

"LA VELOCE," Fast Italian Line

Sailing from Pier 64, North River, ft. of 34th St., for Naples and Genoa.
Nord America..Aug. 3 Citta di Napoli.Aug. 23
Cabin $85 up. Dining Saloon on promenade Deck.
Bolognesi, Hatfield & Co., 29 Wall St.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:54 | Sun sets...7:19 | Moon rises...3:21

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:00	6:21	12:02	12:05
Governors Island	6:10	6:41	12:35	12:34
Hell Gate	8:03	8:34	2:07	2:06

Arrived—Saturday, July 29.

SS Umbria, Liverpool, July 22.
SS La Touraine, Havre, July 22.
SS Celtic, Liverpool, July 21.
SS St. Paul, Southampton, July 22.
SS Seguranca, Colon, July 22.
SS El Dorado, New Orleans, July 23.
SS Niagara, Havana, July 25.
SS Bluecher, Hamburg, July 21.
SS City of Memphis, Savannah, July 26.
SS Nord America, Naples, July 15.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, July 26.
SS Cacique, St. Lucia, July 20.
SS Sicilia, Genoa, July 7.
SS Neidenfels, Calcutta, June 8.
SS Ethelboyta, Montevideo, June 28.
SS Jefferson, Norfolk, July 28.
SS Winyah, Philadelphia, July 28.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

*Kronprinz, Bremen	2:30 A.M	6:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lombardia, Naples	——	——
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 8
Brooklyn City	Swansea	July 14
Parisian	Glasgow	July 21
Proteus	New Orleans	July 25
Maracas	Grenada	July 23
Moorish Prince	Barbados	July 23

DUE TO-MORROW.

Koenigin Luise	Gibraltar	July 22
Finland	Antwerp	July 22
Bremen	Bremen	July 22
Minneapolis	London	July 22
Potsdam	Rotterdam	July 22
Philadelphia	La Guayra	July 22
El Sud	Galveston	July 22

DUE TUESDAY.

K. Wil. der Grosse	Bremen	July 25
Astoria	Glasgow	July 22
El Sigio	Galveston	July 26

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Caronia	Liverpool	July 25
Oceanic	Liverpool	July 26
Georgia	Naples	July 18

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Plymouth, July 29.
SS Friedrich der Grosse, at Bremen, July 29.
SS Ryndam, at Rotterdam, July 29.
SS Sicilian Prince, at Palermo, July 28.
SS Sicilia, at Genoa, July 27.
SS Prometheus, at Hamburg, July 27.
SS Gerty, at Naples, July 26.
SS Etruria, at Queenstown, July 29.
SS La Bretagne, at Havre, July 28.
SS Numidian, at Moville, July 29.

Sailed.

SS New York, from Southampton, July 29.
SS Minnehaha, from London, July 29.
SS Vaderland, from Antwerp, July 29.
SS Lucania, from Liverpool, July 29.
SS Columbia, from Glasgow, July 29.
SS La Gascogne, from Havre, July 29.
SS Noordam, from Rotterdam, July 29.
SS Montevideo, from Naples, July 23.
SS Phoebus, from Shields, July 28.
SS Devon, from London, July 29.

Passed.

SS Celtic Princess, from Venice, for New York, Prawle Point, passed Tarifa.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

North German Lloyd.

Fast Express Service
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
Kronprinz..Aug. 1, 6 AM Kaiser...Sept. 5, 10 AM
Kaiser...Aug. 8, 10 AM K.Wm.II..Sept. 12, 3 PM
K.Wm.II.Aug. 15, 6 AM Kronp'z.Se't.26, 1:30 PM
Kronprinz.Aug. 29, 2 PM Kaiser...Oct. 3, 10 AM

Twin Screw Passenger Service.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
*Main...Aug. 3, 10 AM Kurfuerst.Aug.31, 10 AM
Bremen.Aug.10, 10 AM *Main...Sept. 7, 10 AM
Barba'sa.Aug. 17, 10 AM Bremen..Sept.14, 10 AM
Friedr'h.Aug. 22, 10 AM *Phein..Sept. 19, 10 AM
*Sails for Bremen direct.

Mediterranean Service.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
K.Luise..Aug. 5, 11 AM Irene...Sept. 23, 11 AM
Irene...Aug. 19, 11 AM Albert....Oct. 7, 11 AM
Albert..Sept. 2, 11 AM Luise....Oct. 14, 11 AM
K.Luise..Sept. 9, 11 AM P. Irene..Oct.28, 11 AM
From Bremen Piers, 3d and 4th Sts., Hoboken.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.

Plymouth—Cherbourg—Hamburg
†Bluecher, Aug. 3, 11 AM *Deut'hl'd, Aug. 24, 11 AM
*Patricia...Aug. 5, 8 AM Hamburg..Aug. 31, 10 AM
†*Moltke Aug. 17, 11 AM *Penn'a, Sept. 2, 7:30 AM
Waldersee, Aug. 19, 8 A.M. †*Blu'c'r, Sept. 7, 11:30 AM
†Has grillroom and *gymnasium on board.
*Calling at Dover for London and Paris.

New York—Naples—Genoa.
Prinz Oskar..Aug. 15, 11 A. M.; Oct. 10, Nov. 28
Prinz Adalbert..Sept. 12, 10 AM; Oct. 31, Dec. 19

Special Summer Cruises
By Superb Twin Screw Steamers.
Send for illustrated booklet, rates, etc.
Offices 35 and 37 Broadway. Piers Hoboken, N. J.

CUNARD LINE

To Liverpool via Queenstown.
Umbria...Aug. 5, 9 AM Etruria..Aug. 19, 8 AM
Caronia..Aug. 8, 11 AM Campania..Aug. 26, noon
Lucania..Aug. 12, 1 PM Umbria..Sept. 2, 8 AM
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—ADRIATIC.
New Modern Twin-Screw Steamers.
PANNONIA.....Aug. 1, noon; Sept. 19
SLAVONIA.....Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Apply 29 Broadway, New York.
Vernon H. Brown, General Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Glasgow via Londonderry.
Astoria...Aug. 5, noon Furnessia..Aug. 19, 11 AM
Columbia..Aug. 12, 3 PM Caledonia..Aug. 26, 3 PM
Cabin $50, 2d Cabin $35, 3d Class $27.50 and upward, according to accommodation and steamship. For Tours and information apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17 & 19 Broadway.

ROUND THE WORLD.
Select parties—10 persons—under superior management start Sept. 20, Oct. 20, Dec. 9. Highest class arrangements.
ORIENT Clark's cruise Feb. 8, 70 days, $400 and up, by specially chartered S. S. "Arabic," 16,000 tons.
Frank C. Clark, 96 B'way, N. Y.

IDEAL SUMMER CRUISE
Leave NEW YORK SATURDAYS, 11 A. M.
HALIFAX, N. S. RED CROSS LINE ST. JOHN'S, N. F.
Fine Steamers ROSALIND and SILVIA.
A delightful voyage at one-quarter cost of going to Europe. A greater change of air and scenery. Sailing through Long Island, Vineyard Haven, and Nantucket Sounds by daylight, stopping one day at Halifax each way and two days at St. John's. Round trip, 13 days. For rates and booklets,
BOWRING & CO., 17 State St., N. Y.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
INTENDED SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER FOR JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.
R. M. S. Tartar.....August 7th
Empress of Japan.....Aug. 14th
Empress of China.....Sept. 4th
R. M. S. Athenian.....Sept. 18th
Empress of India.....Oct. 2nd
R. M. S. Tartar.....Oct. 16th
HAWAIIAN, FIJI ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.
Moana.....Aug. 18th Aorangi....Sept. 15th
For rates and information apply to 458 and 1 Broadway and 281 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS BY WATER

ELEGANT NEW PASSENGER STEAMERS
of the Southern Pacific
Leave New York every Wednesday at noon.
Restful, Invigorating, Delightful
Trip of five days on peaceful waters.
Inquire 349 or 1 Broadway, New York.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Finners Point and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26, N. R., foot of Beach St., every week day at 3 P. M.
E. B. Walker, Vice Prest. & Traffic Mgr.

SUMMER RESORTS. NEW YORK. Adirondacks.

The Adirondack Mountains

Delightfully cool and affording a greater variety of lakes, mountains, streams and forests than any other similar region in the world, within easy reach of ten millions of people. This region is wild and beautiful beyond description and is only from 8 to 12 hours from New York, Boston, Buffalo or Niagara Falls, 3 hours from Montreal, 10 to 14 hours from Philadelphia.

Three years ago it was a wilderness, but is now dotted with fine hotels, comfortable and up to date, many of them having steam heat and gas or electric lights. Plenty of accommodations for boating, tramping, mountain climbing, golf, tennis, riding, driving, fishing, hunting and all out door sports.

The whole region is reached by the New York Central and its connections. At New York Central Information Bureaus you can learn all about it, and secure illustrated booklets of the hotels.

THE LAKE PLACID AND MIRROR LAKE REGION.

THE STEVENS HOUSE. Open June 1 to Oct. 15. G. A. Stevens, Prop. Lake Placid, N. Y.

LAKE PLACID INN. Open June 15 to Sept. 25. G. G. Ackerman, Mgr. Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT. Open June to Oct. T. E. Krumbholz, Mgr. Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE UNDERCLIFF. Open June to Sept. C. D. Alton, Prop. Undercliff, Essex Co., N. Y.

WHITEFACE INN. Open June 1 to Oct. 15. Harrington Mills, Mgr. Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE GRAND VIEW. Open July to Oct. Rylan Hamilton, Mgr. Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE BELMONT. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. Mrs. Trankle-Thomas, Prop. Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE LAKESIDE INN. Open all the year. Mrs. C. A. Lamb. Lake Placid, N. Y.

THE UPPER AND LOWER SARANAC REGION.

THE AMPERSAND. Open June 20 to Oct. 1. G. S. Moulton, Mgr. Ampersand, N. Y.

SARANAC INN. Open May to November. M. B. Marshall, Mgr. Saranac Inn, N. Y.

THE ALGONQUIN. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. J. Harding, Prop. Algonquin, N. Y.

THE WAWBEEK. Open June to Oct. J. Ben Hart, Mgr. Wawbeek, N. Y.

RIVERSIDE INN. Open all the year. Pine & Corbett, Props. Saranac Lake, N. Y.

SARANAC CLUB. Open June 15 to October. A. T. Throop, Mgr. Bartlett Carry, N. Y.

THE BERKELEY. Open all the year. Halsey R. Jones, Mgr. Saranac Lake, N. Y.

HIAWATHA LODGE. Open June 1 to Oct. 1. J. R. Macdonald, Prop. Corey's, N. Y.

ST. REGIS LAKE—LAKE MASSAWEPIE—LONG LAKE—LOON LAKE.

PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL. Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Paul Smith's, N. Y.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD. Open June 20 to Oct. 1. C. R. Eldridge, Mgr. Massawepie, St. Lawrence, N. Y.

THE SAGAMORE. Jas. H. Reardon, Mgr. Long Lake, N. Y.

LOON LAKE HOUSE. June 15 to Oct. 1. Loon Lake, N. Y.

BIG MOOSE AND TWITCHELL LAKE REGION.

BIG MOOSE LAKE.

HIGBY CAMP. J. H. Higby. Big Moose, N. Y.

DART'S CAMP. Wm. Dart. Big Moose, N. Y.

HOTEL GLENNMORE. Andrew Morrison. Big Moose, N. Y.

LAKE VIEW LODGE. Charles Williams. Big Moose, N. Y.

TWITCHELL LAKE.

TWITCHELL LAKE INN. Earl W. Covey. Big Moose, N. Y.

SKILTON'S LODGE. H. I. Wildman. Big Moose, N. Y.

THE FULTON CHAIN AND RAQUETTE LAKE REGION.

THE FORGE HOUSE. Open all the year. P. C. Wood, Prop. Old Forge, N. Y.

THE ANTLERS. Open June to October. C. H. Bennett, Prop. Raquette Lake, N. Y.

BALD MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Open May 15 to Oct. 15. C. M. Barrett, Prop. Old Forge, N. Y.

SUNSET CAMP. Open May to Dec. R. Bennett, Prop. Raquette Lake, N. Y.

CAMP MOHAWK. Open June to Nov. Mrs. H. H. Longstaff, Prop. Old Forge, N. Y.

RAQUETTE LAKE HOUSE. G. R. Swartout, Prop. Raquette Lake, N. Y.

CEDAR ISLAND CAMP. Open May to Oct. Old Forge, N. Y.

EAGLE BAY HOTEL. Open to November. W. A. Preston, Prop. Old Forge, N. Y.

Ticket Agents of the New York Central Lines will gladly serve you. For a copy of "The Adirondacks and How to Reach Them," send a two-cent stamp to George H. Daniels, Grand Central Station, New York.

Hotel AMPERSAND

AND COTTAGES,
ON LOWER SARANAC LAKE.
A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music, Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager, Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

Sharon Springs.



SHARON SPRINGS AND COOPERSTOWN
Lake Champlain and Hotel Champlain
Ausable Chasm, The Adirondacks
Saratoga Springs and Lake George
and many other cool, healthful Summer resorts in the elevated region of Northern New York are described and illustrated in
"A Summer Paradise"
a handbook of the Northern Tour just issued by the DELAWARE & HUDSON RAILROAD, the Shortest, Quickest, and Best line between New York and Montreal.
Mailed to any address on receipt of 4 cents postage.
A. A. HEARD, Gen. Passenger Agt., Albany, N.Y.
New York City Ticket Offices:
Downtown, 21 Cortlandt St., Uptown, 1354 Broadway

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.
White Sulphur Bathing Establishment
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PINE GROVE COTTAGE.

Select, homelike resort, excellent table, 26

ANDREWS ON THE STAND DENIES HE EXTORTED

Found ex-Convict Strosnider's Wife Very Wise, He Says.

$4,150 FEE IN McCALLUM CASE

Complainant Lost $10,000 by Pretended Radium Cure—Angry Personalities at First Hearing.

"Some people seem to think it an offense to make money," remarked Lawyer Champe S. Andrews while on the witness stand in the Special Sessions Court yesterday, where the entire day was taken up by the hearing on the extortion charge brought against Andrews and his client, Dr. John A. Harris, by Mrs. John S. Strosnider, the wife of a professed gambler and ex-convict. His words were prompted by a question by Assistant District Attorney Corrigan as to his relations to the prosecution of Dr. Henry H. Kane and Dr. William H. Hale, who were convicted of swindling John J. McCallum of Mount Vernon out of $10,000 by a pretended radium cure.

"I got a fee of $4,000 in that case, besides a retainer of $150," said Mr. Andrews. "I represented both the County Medical Society and McCallum. My action on behalf of McCallum was known to and approved by the society. The amount recovered from the defendants was $12,000, so that my client got back all but $2,000 of the $10,000 he lost. The defendants were convicted, which enabled the society to prevent them from ever practicing medicine in this State again. And that was the chief object of the prosecution."

Yesterday's hearing took place before Justice Olmsted. Austen G. Fox and George Gordon Battle represented Mr. Andrews and Harris, while Mr. Corrigan and Assistant District Attorney Gans appeared for the prosecution. At 6 o'clock last night Justice Olmsted decided to adjourn the case till to-morrow morning, in spite of the plea by Mr. Fox that the case be cleared up at once. A score of witnesses had then been heard, including county detectives, telephone operators, Deputy Sheriffs, cabmen, and everybody who was a direct party to the case.

When the State rested its case early in the afternoon and the court intimated that he was ready to entertain possible motions by counsel for the defense, Mr. Fox said that he would refrain from making the customary motion to dismiss, and that he did so at the request of his client, Mr. Andrews, who felt that he wanted not only justice but vindication.

The proceedings were characterized by frequent tilts between the opposing counsel. On one occasion Mr. Fox cried dramatically:

"The day will come, Mr. Gans, when you will be sorry for ever having had anything to do with this case."

The retort of Mr. Gans was that crooks that admitted they were crooks were not half so bad as those who posed as honest men.

Among the witnesses was Justice McAvoy, who made his first appearance in the Special Sessions Court on this occasion. He was called to the stand to tell about the appearance of Andrews before him in the Tombs Court.

John S. Strosnider, gambler and ex-convict, made no bones about either his way of making a living or his past troubles on account of it. He admitted with equal unconcern that he was always ready "to part a sucker and his money," and that he had been sent to jail from the District of Columbia for trying to swindle by means of a foot race. As to his transactions with Dr. Harris, whom he was charged at one time with having swindled out of $12,500 by means of a "brace" faro game, he said that it was a question whether he would do or be done, and that he managed to get in his proposition first. When finally the witness was turned over to Mr. Fox for cross-examination, the following questions and answers were exchanged:

"Did you intend to commit a crime when you got Dr. Harris to go to the gambling house?"

"Not at all. I just meant to get his money."

"Don't you regard that as a crime?"

"I should say not—not from my point of view."

"Would you tell on the stand anything that might incriminate you? I mean in connection with this transaction, and not with your past life?"

"My past life is above reproach."

"How long were you in prison at Trenton?"

"Five years."

"At hard labor?"

"I don't know what you mean by hard labor. My labor was not hard while I was there."

Under what name were you there? As John or James?"

"My own name. I never called myself James."

"But you have used other names?"

"Certainly, many different ones."

"That's all," concluded Mr. Fox. "What's the use of wasting time on a witness with such a record?"

The appearance of the wife of Strosnider on the stand immediately afterward caused a sensation. She turned out to be a very handsome woman, beautifully dressed. Her voice was soft and melodious and her language that of a woman of refinement. Yet it was brought out that she had been married to Strosnider more than twelve years and knew most of the details of his career. Asked once about one of her husband's friends, she said:

"I know him only as Dan the Dude."

Milton C. Gray, a lawyer, who advised Mrs. Strosnider in transferring the deed for her property in Flatbush to John S. Cooper, the clerk of Andrews, was also a witness, and testified that at the meeting between him, Mrs. Strosnider, Andrews, and Harris on the morning of July 5 there were no threats made of any kind.

Andrews took the stand in his own behalf in the afternoon and gave his version of the transaction which caused the District Attorney to take up this matter. He denied emphatically that he had employed any but lawful means in obtaining the deed which was to restore to Dr. Harris the money out of which he had been swindled by Strosnider and his accomplice, McKee. Asked if he had not told Mrs. Strosnider that her husband would be sent to jail if she did not make restitution, he replied:

"I talked with her only a few moments before I refused to go on till she had got a lawyer. I have rarely met a woman who was at once so simple and so wise."

He admitted that he might have mentioned Mr. Jerome's name, but when asked if such mention might have influenced the desire of Mrs. Strosnider to make restitution he said:

"Not at all. She took a very high moral ground, and I commended her for it. She said she could not sleep with a stolen roof over her head."

Dr. Harris, the other defendant, told nervously about the visit of Mrs. Strosnider to his house on the night of July 4, when restitution was first mentioned:

"Mrs. Strosnider asked me what was the truth about her husband's arrest, and I told her. Then she said: 'McKee told one story, and my husband another, and you a third; the trouble with my husband is that he always lies, and then sticks to what he has said if he has to go to jail for it.'

"When she talked of wanting to make good, Mr. Andrews told her she might be laying a clever trap for me. And then she jumped up and called out: 'All you lawyers are scoundrels.' Mr. Andrews then jumped up, too, and cried: 'If you insult the legal profession again, this interview will come to an end.'"

Harris said that on their way in a cab to Police Headquarters after the arrest of Strosnider and McKee he had offered to Strosnider to give him work and an apartment where he could live free of rent if he would only begin another life.

"Strosnider told me he had never met a man who acted so kindly under the circumstances," Harris went on. "And Mr. Andrews told me to stop talking before my good heart got the better of me."

The hearing to-morrow will begin with the cross-examination of Dr. Harris.

BRILL TO HEAD CAR MERGER.

E. H. Power, Who Promoted the Combination, Not in the Management.

G. Martin Brill of Philadelphia has agreed to act as President of the new combination of street car builders. It had been reported that E. H. Power, who did most of the promoting of the enterprise, would be President, but this was a mistake. The name of the new combination has not yet been decided upon.

One of the men interested in the merger said yesterday that the successful completion of the plans was almost entirely due to the efforts of Mr. Power. The latter, though an American, has lived in England for ten or twelve years, and it is there that most of his financial interests lie. He has been working over a year to combine the car building companies in this country. His extensive interests abroad will prevent his taking any part in the actual management of the corporation.

Those interested in the merger have great hopes for its success. They point out that many thousands of dollars, practically wasted through competition, will be saved annually.

"Take, for instance, the case of the Metropolitan or the Brooklyn Rapid Transit giving a new order for cars," said one of these men yesterday. "As it is now, each of the companies sends an agent to New York to get the order. Every man puts up at an expensive hotel and lays himself out, so to speak, on cigars, &c. The man who goes to the limit in this direction probably gets the order at such a figure that his company has all it can do to pull out even. Now, with all the companies together, one man will suffice and thousands of dollars will be saved.

"Sometimes a street railway company orders cars from a Philadelphia concern, but insists on having the seats or the trucks from another one in St. Louis. Then the Philadelphia people have to buy the seats or the trucks from St. Louis at a premium, and there's another loss. Now, if we get an order for cars from the East we can make them in Philadelphia, and if the order comes from the West the cars can be made at St. Louis. In that way freight charges will be saved. Eventually the railway companies will benefit by the merger quite as much as the building companies. They will get better cars for their money."

The companies included in the merger are:

J. G. Brill Company, Philadelphia; John Stephenson Car Company, Elizabeth, N. J.; Laclede Car Company, St. Louis; Malleable Casting Company, St. Louis; American Car Company, St. Louis; Cincinnati Car Company, Cincinnati; St. Louis Car Company, St. Louis; the G. C. Kuhlman Car Company, Wason Manufacturing Company, Springfield, Mass.; Osgood, Bradley & Sons, Worcester, Mass.; John J. Cummings Car Company, Paris, Ill.; Jewett Car Company, Newark, Ohio; J. M. Jones' Sons, agents, Troy, N. Y.; Laconia Car Company, Laconia, N. H.; McGuire-Cummings Manufacturing Company, Chicago; Peckham Manufacturing Company, Kingston, N. Y.; Niles Car Manufacturing Company, Niles, Ohio; Journal Bearing Company, St. Louis, and the Easy Access Door Company, Boston.

BIG CIGAR FACTORY RAIDED.

Both Members of Carlos Garcia & Co. Arrested by Revenue Men.

One of the biggest seizures of tobacco by revenue officers in this city in several years was made yesterday by United States Revenue Agent John W. Sinsel, and several deputies, at the cigar factory of Carlos Garcia & Co., 16 Warren Street. Carlos Garcia and Julian Llera, the members of the firm, were arrested.

Garcia was arrested Friday night at Coney Island, where, it is alleged, he was caught in the act of delivering a quantity of unstamped cigars. Llera was taken yesterday morning in his office. Both were held for examination Wednesday.

The seizure and arrests are the result of a long watch kept on the factory by Agent Sinsel. Friday afternoon Mr. Sinsel and Deputies Moore, Logan, and Douglass saw Garcia leave with a large bundle. They followed him, according to Agent Sinsel, to a resort at Coney Island, where they saw him deliver the bundle. Then they arrested him and seized the bundle, which is said to have contained 1,100 unstamped twenty-five-cent cigars, branded "Marie Garcia."

In the factory, according to the agent, 1,000 counterfeit tobacco stamps, 25,000 high-grade cigars, and 2,000 pounds of tobacco were seized.

Garcia lives at 22 St. Andrew's Place, and Llera at 271 Smith Street, both in Brooklyn.

PRINCE AND HIS BRIDE HERE.

The Princess de Chalais Was Miss Winans of Baltimore.

On the French liner La Touraine, which arrived yesterday morning from Havre, were the Prince and Princess De Bearn et de Chalais. The Prince, who is Secretary to the French Embassy to Russia, and his wife are here on their honeymoon. They were married in Paris on June 24. The Princess was Miss Beatrice Winans, the daughter of Ross Winans of Baltimore.

On the eve of the marriage the Prince Helie de Sagan disputed the right of the Prince to the title de Chalais, and offered to defend his assertion with the sword. Prince de Sagan declared that the title Prince de Chalais dates from the end of the fourteenth century in Francois de Talleyrand, and never left his direct male line. De Bearn claimed the right to use the title because in Spain the title passes through the female line.

The dispute caused a sensation in France. There was talk of a duel, but nobody fought except in the newspapers.

NEGRO LEAGUE CONVENTION.

Booker Washington's Organization to Begin Its Sessions Here Aug. 16.

Booker T. Washington, as President of the National Negro Business League, has issued a call for the National Convention of the organization, which will be held in Palm Garden, Fifty-eighth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, on Aug. 16, 17, and 18. The convention will bring together the substantial men of the race from all parts of the country.

It will be the largest and most important gathering the league has ever held. Mr. Washington is the founder of the organization and has been its President since its incipiency. Its purpose is to further the commercial and financial development of the race.

In addition to the programme arranged under the direction of Mr. Washington local committees are preparing a series of entertainments for the visiting delegates. These include a tour of the city in automobiles, an excursion up the Hudson, and a dinner at Palm Garden.

Through the influence of Mr. Washington several well-known capitalists and philanthropists have become interested in the convention, and will not only attend but will lend their aid toward making it a success.

Mrs. James Sheldon Sues for Divorce.

Mrs. Emily Sheldon of 9 East Tenth Street has begun suit for divorce in the Supreme Court against James Sheldon, who, it is said, is now in London. Mrs. Sheldon is a sister of the late John Folger Adam of the old Adam family of Long Island. She has a fortune in her own right, having inherited the Adam estate, which covers many acres on the north shore of Long Island. She has been active in social circles in this city, and last season her only daughter made her social début. Mr. Sheldon is a member of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club.

FIND LOANS TO AGENTS BY EQUITABLE TRUST

State Banking Department Completes Its Examination.

ADVANCES WERE GUARANTEED

Insurance Company Thus Wasted a Large Sum, According to the Report of Supt. Hendricks.

The State Banking Department, it was learned yesterday, has just completed an examination of the affairs of the Equitable Trust Company, with special reference to its relations with the Equitable Life Assurance Society. It was undertaken as the regular semi-annual examination of the Banking Department, but its indirect object was to bring out whatever facts there might be in the affairs of the Equitable Trust that were of interest to the Equitable Life investigators.

It was stated authoritatively that the Equitable Trust's affairs were found to be in first-class shape. The examiners did find loan accounts of Equitable agents amounting to large figures. To these particular attention was given.

These loan accounts, however, all bore the guarantee of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, which was readily accepted by the officers of the trust company, and had been passed as adequate by the Banking Department in all previous examinations, as it was at the present one. It is learned that the question of the society guaranteeing loans to agents will be one that the State's investigators will be called upon to consider as a matter of policy. It was criticised in the report of State Superintendent Hendricks of the Insurance Department on the ground that the transfer of the agents' accounts to the Equitable Trust and the Commercial Trust of Philadelphia meant a loss to the society as compared with its own handling of them.

The Hendricks report noted the transfer on Dec. 12, 1904, of $1,539,035.42 of agents' balances to the Equitable Trust, which Vice President Gillespie of the trust company testified were carried purely as a loan to the Equitable Society, without the transfer of any of the notes or assignments made by the borrowing agents. The Hendricks report continues:

"The trust companies run no risk. They simply enter the total amount on their books as loans to the Equitable Society, on which they get 5 per cent.; and the Commercial Trust Company pays the Equitable 3 per cent. on its deposits and the Equitable Trust Company pays only 2 per cent. on its deposits.

"If the Equitable Society had not made these assignments its total assets would have been $5,813,184.87 less. If it had retained the accounts it would have saved on the transaction with the Commercial Trust 2 per cent. on $4,273,249.45, or $85,464.98, and it would have saved on the transaction with the Equitable Trust 3 per cent. on $1,539,035.42, or $46,198.06. No reason appears why it should not have done so, for its bank cash deposits for many years have averaged between twenty and thirty millions."

The Equitable Society has already reduced its deposits with the Equitable Trust Company from the $13,000,000 that the Frick Committee found there in 1904 to about $5,000,000.

President Morton has received a unique application for a position in the Equitable's service. It came from Dallas, Texas, in a letter which inclosed an editorial clipping from The Dallas Times-Herald to this effect:

"Col. Morton has issued orders to Equitable employes to keep silent, as he will do the talking for the company. Col. Morton should employ deaf and dumb assistants."

The letter announced that its writer would be pleased to be considered an applicant for an important position of some kind in the Equitable Society. He mentioned as a qualification that he is deaf, and hoped the fact that he is not dumb also would not unfavorably affect his chances.

Mr. Morton was in Newport yesterday. His secretary said that the application had been placed on file.

MERCHANTS' TRUST PAYMENT.

Depositors Will Get 40 Per Cent. Under Justice Howard's Order.

ALBANY, July 29.—The receivers of the bankrupt Merchants' Trust Company of New York are directed to pay the depositors 40 per cent. of their deposits by an order granted by Justice Howard to-day in Special Term. The provision is made, however, that $18,000 shall be reserved from the amount now in the receivers' hands to pay an unliquidated judgment.

This partial dividend is made possible by the sale of securities which netted $974,200. The Directors still have undisposed-of stocks and bonds of large value. The bonds of the Hudson Valley Railway Company, which form a considerable part of the trust company's assets, cannot be sold at this time, for the Hudson Valley Company secured an order to-day restraining such sale until after Aug. 27, when final arguments will be heard on the company's application to sue for their possession.

There was an informal meeting of a committee of depositors of the trust company yesterday afternoon at the office of Benjamin Franklin, 38 Park Row, to take some action to protect themselves. Chairman Goldberg said that the proposition to settle claims on a basis of 35 per cent. was not satisfactory to the depositors, who believed that with proper handling a much larger per cent. could be obtained. Another meeting will be held next Saturday.

MARRIED MRS. DREXEL-BIDDLE

Mr. Wayne, Formerly of Town Topics, Wed Her Eight Months Ago.

It came out yesterday that Charles Stokes Wayne, who was dismissed on Friday as managing editor of Town Topics, was married to Mrs. Constance Drexel-Biddle, the divorced wife of Dr. Clement Drexel-Biddle, United States Navy. The couple have lived at the Ganoga, an apartment house at 35 East Twenty-seventh Street. The ceremony is understood to have been performed by the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer of All Souls' Unitarian Church some eight months ago.

Mr. Wayne's first wife died about a year ago. The second Mrs. Wayne before her marriage to Dr. Drexel-Biddle was a Miss Morris of San Francisco, Cal. She was once on the stage. Mr. and Mrs. Wayne are at present at Mamaroneck.

Electrifying the Central Lines.

Evidence that electric traction on the New York Central is drawing near was disclosed at the Bronx Building Department yesterday, when plans were filed for seven buildings to be erected in the company's yards, at Sedgwick Avenue, High Bridge. The plans include a one-story frame electric locomotive shed, 24 by 176 feet; a roundhouse of irregular dimensions, to cost $24,000; a sandhouse, shops, and offices.

Partly a John Luther Long Play.

Henri Gressit announced yesterday that John Luther Long, who wrote "The Darling of the Gods" with David Belasco, is part author of "The Dragon Fly," in which Minnie Seligman is to appear under the Gressit management this season. "The Dragon Fly" will be first presented at the Garrick Theatre, Philadelphia.

JIM FARLEY HAS A RIVAL.

New Boy Strike Breaker Fills Places at Rider-Ericsson Plant.

The strike of the foundry helpers of the Rider-Ericsson Engine Company at Waldron has introduced a rival to Strike-breaker Farley. He is H. H. Nell, to whom the employers in the metal trades are paying a yearly salary. He has filled the places of the strikers at the Rider-Ericsson plant.

Employers who were seen yesterday believe that a radical change in the methods of dealing with all strikes is coming about. Treasurer L. L. Bevan of the Rider-Ericsson Company said that the men who are filling the places of the strikers were gathered in and around this city, and most of them were typical strike breakers, fond of adventure, and liking danger for its excitement. They sleep and eat in quarters provided for them at the foundries.

"The strike breakers are not kept by themselves for fear they would be assaulted," he continued. "Most of them are scrappers, and would be well able to take care of themselves."

The Rider-Ericsson strike is a belated one. The firm is a member of the New York and New Jersey Foundrymen's Association, against which a general strike of helpers was ordered two months ago. The Rider-Ericsson Company seems to have been overlooked by the walking delegates, as the strike was not ordered until a few days ago. Officers of the company say that just before the strike it had decided to raise the wages of some of the helpers.

SLOGAN, INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

C. W. Post Issues a Statement of the Aims of the Citizens' Association.

An official statement was issued yesterday by C. W. Post, President, and James A. Emery, Secretary, of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, the headquarters of which has been moved from Indianapolis to this city, as to its aims and objects.

The statement sets forth that the Citizens' Industrial Association does not deny the right of organization to men, but concedes to all the same rights it claims for itself.

"Those organizations which it opposes," says the statement, "are opposed not because they are organizations, but because they have used the power of combination to the injury of the rights and property of the unorganized.

"The object of the association is industrial peace, based upon the protection and perpetuation of the fundamental American principles applied firmly and fairly to combinations of both capital and labor. It is against any limitation of output, and is opposed to the boycott or the sympathetic strike or any compulsory use of the union label."

WENT TO SEA ON A LOG.

Raptich, Who Cannot Swim, Was Rescued by a Policeman.

Policeman Arthur B. Ennis of the Rockaway Beach Station, who is training for a swimming match, went down to the beach last night to practice. He saw something out to sea, a mile or less, that looked like a man on horseback.

"It'll be good practice," said Ennis to friends. "Guess I'll just go out and see what it is."

The policeman returned in an hour towing a log, to which clung a very exhausted man. Ennis himself was pretty well used up, and Dr. Harris Cohn was summoned to attend both.

The rescued man was Arthur Raptich, twenty-nine years old, of Kane Avenue, Rockaway Beach. He is no swimmer, and when he went to the shore for a plunge at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon he was glad to find a log bobbing about in the surf to keep him afloat.

A big comber rolled in and carried Raptich and the log out to sea. He drifted back and forth for more than six hours before Ennis went to his assistance.

Sergt. Wheelwright said last night he would send a special report to Commissioner McAdoo about the rescue.

BOY WITH A BIG REVOLVER.

Put Off a Boat, He Makes Life Lively Around James Slip.

Charles Maloney, fifteen years old, of 54 Warren Street, Roxbury, Mass., armed with a big revolver, frightened several persons along the water front at James Slip and Catharine Street late yesterday afternoon. He drove two sailors into the boarding house at 64 Catharine Street and was clearing the dock of stragglers when Detective Howe arrested him.

At the police station the boy was searched, and, besides the large revolver, three long-bladed knives, a bottle half filled with whisky, and $7 were found in his pockets.

Maloney and another boy ran away from their homes in Roxbury last May. They got aboard a Joy Line steamer last night, but Maloney was so boisterous that the officers of the boat put him ashore.

AGAINST NEW RATE.

Original Resolution of Kempton Council, R. A., Still in Effect.

The committee of reconsideration of the Royal Arcanum rate schedule of Kempton Council, Nutley, N. J., calls attention, through Chairman Samuel Silverburg, to the fact that when the Council recently passed a resolution indorsing the Supreme Council's action in the matter of new rates it overlooked the fact that previously a resolution of disapproval had been adopted.

This earlier resolution has never been rescinded or repealed, the committee holds, and, while the Council on the records appears as both favoring and criticising the Supreme Council's action, the original resolution of disapproval must be held to represent the action of the Council till it is properly reconsidered.

Fire in an Antique Store.

Valuable antique furniture, bric-a-brac, statuary, and paintings in the store of William F. Paris, at 26 West Thirty-fifth Street, were threatened with destruction by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire was in the basement and was put out with a loss of $200. Mr. Paris is in Europe. The police say they found the house empty, without even a caretaker. Yet the furnace in the rear of the basement, where the fire was, contained a brisk fire, from which the woodwork caught.

Free Lectures for Bible Teachers.

Beginning on Monday morning, the Rev. David Baines-Griffith of Leyden, Mass., will give two lectures daily at the Bible Teachers' Training School on "Studies in the Epistle to the Galatians," and "Meditations in the Devout Life." The lectures are free.

New Staten Island Boat's Trial.

The new municipal ferryboat Richmond, to be put on the Staten Island Line, had her builders' trial trip yesterday through the upper bay and the North River. She was greeted by the whistles of all the craft she passed and made a fine appearance. The Burlee Shipbuilding Company is the builder.

Bankrupt Accused of Hiding Assets.

William Epstein, a Jersey City paper manufacturer, who was adjudged a bankrupt last October, was before United States Commissioner Linsley Rowe yesterday charged with having concealed certain assets consisting of bills collectable from his trustee in bankruptcy, Earle Linsley. Epstein denied the charge and gave $2,500 bail to appear on Aug. 7. His liabilities are $12,800, and his stated assets $7,907.

LIVED IN THE PARK 3 MONTHS, GIRL SAYS

Picked Up the Crumbs Left by Picnic Parties.

DECLARES IT'S NOT SO BAD

She'd Rather Be There Than at the Home to Which the Judge Has Sent Her.

Fifteen-year-old Isabel Cowan, who ran away from home three months ago, has lived most of the time in Central Park, according to the story she told in the Children's Court yesterday.

She stayed in the more secluded parts of the Park, with the birds, squirrels, and rabbits as her only companions. Her food was the scraps left by the picnic parties, her feast days being when the May parties and the June walks were held.

When the girl was captured her clothing was torn, and her hair, originally black, was tangled into a matlike crown and a copper color from sunburn. Her face was drawn and pinched from lack of nourishment.

The picnic parties have been few this month. Driven desperate, the girl in the early hours of the morning would hide in the shadows of Central Park West to watch her chance to snatch bread from the bakery wagons and steal from basements the bottles left by the milkmen.

As the families left the city for the country and seaside, boarding up their doors and windows and the milkmen distributed fewer bottles, the girl's plight became worse. Hunger made her bold Thursday morning, and she went to a fruit store where her foster mother trades. She asked for some peaches. The Italian who keeps the place knew of the girl's strange disappearance. He tried to detain her, but she slipped by him and ran for the Park. The fruit dealer followed, but could not keep up. He saw Detective Sergeant McManus and asked him to take up the chase. The girl was over the Park wall with a bound, and was about to enter a thicket when the detective caught her. She begged him not to take her home. He took her to the West One Hundredth Street Station House, and from there she was taken to the Children's Court after eating a hearty meal which the policemen contributed. The Justice sent her to the House of Mercy.

Isabel Cowan is the daughter of John Cowan, who was a newspaper man and died when she was three years old. Her mother was dead, and she was adopted by Mrs. Jean Riley of 782 Columbus Avenue. Last Spring she met some young men, who took her to a dance hall in the neighborhood. Mrs. Riley objected, but the girl kept going. One night she returned so late that she had to wake up the family. She promised to do better, but was caught going to the dance hall again. One night she returned and found the door locked. Then she ran away to live in the Park.

"It was not so bad in the Park," she said yesterday, "in the warm weather, when you could sleep under the trees. At first the animals used to be afraid of me, but it was not long before they were my friends, and I used to talk to them. For a while I had a yellow pup and a gray cat for pets, but I had to drive them away for fear they would lead to my capture.

"When it rained I crawled under a big rock and wondered whether the lightning would strike me. I think I would rather live in the Park than go to the home, although I won't be hungry there as I have been in the Park."

SPEEDING HORSEMEN FREED.

A Manly Pastime Compared with Automobiling, the Magistrate Says.

Henry J. Smitzler of 40 Morningside Avenue and Grover A. Whalen, a student, of 277 East Broadway, were before Magistrate Healy in the Far Rockaway Court yesterday, accused of exceeding the speed limit, although they had not been riding in an automobile. Mr. Smitzler was almost as badly injured as if he had been in an automobile smash-up, and with his friend was dismissed with the warning that eight miles an hour was fast enough for anybody to travel except on a railroad train.

Smitzler and his friend Whalen were mounted on spirited horses. Mounted Policeman Murphy and a bicycle policeman were chasing an offending automobile when the horsemen swept by with a dust-raising clatter.

The policemen gave up the automobile chase and started after the horsemen. It was with the policeman much as if Father D. and Amberjack were trying to catch Sysonby and Artful. The horsemen played the part of the turtle which beat the rabbit. They turned to the left, and after circling a block found the policemen almost on them. In swinging into the stretch Mr. Smitzler's horse fell and rolled over his rider. Mr. Whalen stopped his horse and returned to his friend, who, fortunately, had no bones broken, but had received a lot of bruises. Both were arrested.

In looking the horsemen over the Magistrate remarked that Mr. Smitzler had been sufficiently punished for riding fast on a horse, a manly pastime, compared with rushing through crowded streets in a locomotive. Mr. Whalen, the Magistrate said, deserved severe condemnation for returning to his friend when he could have escaped, as most automobilists do.

"A pleasant morning ride I wish you on another occasion," said the Magistrate. "Discharged."

SNEEZING STOPS A CONCERT.

A Joker Had Sprinkled Jersey City Park Walks with Red Pepper.

The annoyances of the listeners at the open air concerts in Jersey City by skylarkers were so serious last year that it was questioned whether it would be advisable to continue the concerts this year. Chief of Police Murphy guaranteed, however, that he would keep order, and he has had a detail of special men at each of the park concerts. In spite of the fact that the people chaff the policemen as the "Mashers' Squad," they have done excellent work this season.

They struck a situation on Friday night, however, for which their manual of special instructions had not prepared them. The night was not over warm, and the catchy music and the broad, smooth pathways in and around Van Vorst Square tempted the younger set to waltz. They had not danced many minutes before they were all seized with fits of sneezing, and the paroxysm became so violent that the dance had to be given up. The sneezing became so general that the band had to stop playing.

Investigation showed that some practical joker had sprinkled cayenne pepper on the walks.

Grand Central Palace Safe Till 1908.

In a statement issued by the New York Central Railroad yesterday, it was denied that any of the tenants of the Grand Central Palace property, recently acquired by the company, would be disturbed at present. The company will not take possession of the building until 1908.

COMFORT FOR AUTOISTS.

A Connecticut Judge Says Even Street Cars Were Reviled at First.

Ex-Magistrate Ommen, who is special counsel for the Automobile Club of America, directed attention yesterday to a decision just handed down by a Connecticut Judge which, he thinks, will be of interest to all owners of automobiles.

Mr. Ommen said that inasmuch as there seems to be a popular prejudice against automobiles, it may appear novel to some laymen, and even some New York City Judges, that each case should be decided purely on the evidence submitted to the court, and that a conviction should not be had on the general principle that the automobile is a danger that must be suppressed.

Harry P. Stevens was arrested in Stamford, Conn., for driving his machine faster than the law allows, twelve miles an hour. Mr. Stevens declared that he was not disobeying the law intentionally, but was trying to get his machine down to the required speed when arrested.

The trial was before City Judge Nichols C. Downs, and Mr. Ommen defended Mr. Stevens, who was fined $1. Judge Downs said that the claim that the construction of the Connecticut statute and the method of its enforcement in Stamford had resulted in unnecessary interference with tourists led him to give the whole subject careful study.

"The automobile," he continued, "like many other innovations upon established methods or conditions has many opponents. The trolley car was at one time quite generally regarded as an unwarranted encroachment upon the rights of the public in the highway, and while the high rate of speed results in many deaths and accidents of less serious nature, its great utility has gradually induced a change in the sentiment which once existed against it, so that at the present time complaints are rarely heard, although cars are continually running through the streets of this and nearly every community at a rate of speed in excess of the statutary limit."

While the owners of automobiles are entitled to no more immunity than other persons, he says, neither are they to be regarded as the objects of great severity.

BLIND WIFE CALLED IN VAIN.

Mrs. Pahssakel's Husband Lay Dead on the Floor as She Tried to Rouse Him.

A pale-faced little woman stood in the doorway of 1,784 First Avenue at dawn yesterday, wringing her hands and calling weakly:

"Won't somebody come here? Something is the matter with my husband."

Peter Schneider, who has a harness shop there, and who happened to be astir early, heard the cries and recognized the voice as that of Mrs. Kate Pahssakel, a blind woman. He ran to where she stood, exclaiming:

"What is it? What's the matter?"

"Something ails Oscar. He is lying on the floor and I can't get him to speak. Please hurry." And the woman groped down the narrow passage to the two dingy rooms at the rear of the harness shop.

Her husband lay on the floor, dead.

"Oh, that can't be true," said Mrs. Pahssakel, when Schneider had told her. "He was so well last night—just as well as ever, although he had been sick for so long. He sat out on the stoop all the evening, and when he called me a while ago he just said he felt bad and wanted a drink of water."

Schneider ran to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station and got a policeman, who told Mrs. Pahssakel that it was no use to send for a doctor. The Coroner was notified, and Dr. Schultz, the Coroner's physician, came, and said the man had died of heart disease.

Mrs. Pahssakel sat alone in her rooms last night, her only company the black coffin by the kitchen window.

"He was a good man," she said, "and now I am all alone. I have two brothers, both priests, in North Sixth Street, Brooklyn, but I have no one to send to them. They are Dennis R. and Thomas Carroll.

"My husband was a cigarmaker, and the union will bury him. He had been sick for thirteen weeks. I became blind two years ago, a short time after we were married."

Pahssakel, who was born in Germany, was fifty years old.

CITY FERRYBOAT TESTED.

The Richmond Makes Fast Time from the Battery to St. George.

The new municipal ferryboat Richmond had a trial trip yesterday in charge of Capt. William Cole, and Chief Engineer J. W. Wilson of the Burlee Shipbuilding Company of Port Richmond. The only city official on board was Borough President Cromwell of Richmond.

Capt. Cole took the new boat from Port Richmond to Hastings, and during the trip up the Hudson a speed of 22 knots was developed, according to Engineer Wilson. On the return trip a stop was made at Pier A.

Then the boat was tried over the regular route of the Staten Island Ferry Company, from the Battery to St. George, against a flood tide and a headwind. The Richmond made the trip in 18 minutes and 40 seconds, which was 7 minutes faster than the time the boats usually make.

The Richmond was taken back to the Burlee Docks, where she will remain until the new docks are completed at St. George and the Battery.

A FESTIVAL FOR CONNORTON.

Rockaway Prepares to Thank Him for Releasing Sunday Prisoners.

Because he has discharged alleged violators of the Sunday laws who were arrested at the Rockaways, a testimonial is to be given to City Magistrate Luke J. Connorton of Queens by the business men of the Rockaways. Charles A. Schilling, President of the Rockaway Beach Board of Trade, has offered the use of his pavilion with music and decorations to the committee having in hand the testimonial to "The Happy Little Judge," as Magistrate Connorton is known in Queens.

The testimonial will be a big Summer-night's festival. It is intended to be in the nature of a rebuke to the police for making many arrests which the business men say injured business at the seaside resorts.

Fugitive Express Agent Caught.

ROSWELL, New Mexico, July 29.—After eluding detectives for a year James H. Pope, charged with the theft of a package containing $8,000 at New Salem, Penn., is under arrest at Carlsbad, New Mexico. Pope, who was agent of the Adams Express Company at New Salem, disappeared when the package was lost on March 10, 1904.

INCREASE OF $1,000,000 IN CITY SALARY LIST

To Keep Rich Corporations from Picking Off the Good Men.

MOSTLY TO CIVIL ENGINEERS

Tax Receiver Austen Gets $2,000 More—All the Changes Made Since Jan. 1.

Salary increases aggregating upward of $1,000,000 annually are shown in the revised list of city employes published in The City Record yesterday. All the increases have been ordered since the first of the current year.

A large percentage of the increases have been due to the newly adopted policy to pay adequate salaries to its engineering forces to prevent rich corporations from constantly drawing on the city's expert staff. The salaries of the police surgeons also have been increased for the purpose of keeping experienced men from leaving the service for private practice.

Since the first of the year there have been no increases in salaries in the Mayor's office, according to The City Record list. There have been some increases in the Finance Department, however. The chief increase in this department, outside of the engineering staff, is one of $2,000 to Col. David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes. His salary was raised from $5,000 to $7,000. Harry P. Nichols, the Chief of the Bureau of Franchises, received $1,450 increase, bringing his salary to $4,000.

The Rapid Transit Board is responsible for increases amounting to $12,000 a year, the chief being $3,000 for Alfred Craven, deputy chief engineer, who now gets $7,000. George H. Clark, a division engineer, received an increase of $1,300 to $4,000, while the rest of the increases ranged from $63 a year to $300 each.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission also adds $12,000 to the total expenses, due mainly to the fact that all three Commissioners now receive salaries. Up to a few months ago only the President of the commission received a salary. He receives $6,000, and the other Commissioners $5,000.

The automatic increases in the police, fire, and street cleaning forces and among the public school teachers make up the greater part of the increases. The rest are divided generally among the different forces, and range from $20 a year to $500 in each case. The list of city employes occupies 521 pages of The City Record, there being upward of 30,000 individual names on the list.

READY FOR THE RACES.

Saratoga's Season Will Be at Its Height This Week.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., July 29.—That the cottagers' life is increasing in popularity is proved by the fact that the colony this season includes 215 families, with the prospect of numerous additions. These figures embrace both those who own Saratoga places and those who rent furnished residences, which are characterized "cottages."

Until this week the small hotels and large boarding places have received the greatest number of guests, but now the big hotels are absorbing the majority of the arrivals.

All Saratoga trains are filled to their capacity. The season will reach its height next week, and the prospects are that August and early September will surpass anything ever seen here. The finest turnouts in the way of horses, carriages, and automobiles that have ever congregated in Saratoga are here this season.

Over 1,000 American Beauty roses adorned the private dining room of the United States Hotel on Monday evening last. The occasion was a birthday anniversary dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. James English of New Haven, Conn., who are occupying a cottage at this hotel for the season.

Miss Henrietta L. Cramer of Troy, Mrs. John A. Manning, and Mrs. George P. Lawton of New York have completed arrangements to hold an entertainment for the benefit of the St. Christina Home, an institution founded several years ago by Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask. It will take place early in August.

The Rev. Dr. Bostwick Hawley, President, and the managers of the Saratoga Home for Children, entertained at a reception on Wednesday afternoon.

In Congress Spring Park on next Thursday afternoon and evening a bazaar and tea will be given for the benefit of the Saratoga Hospital.

Doring's Band of Troy to-day began its Summer engagement at Congress Hall. The Doring Orchestra will supply the musical programme in the Hathorn Spring pavilion.

Mrs. John Don of Troy, who has a handsome cottage on North Broadway, entertained Wednesday afternoon.

The Rev. F. Lauriston Bullard will leave here Sept. 1 for Brandon, Vt., where he will begin his pastorate at the Congregational Church. He succeeds the Rev. Dr. Smart, who recently resigned.

Victor Herbert, who returned yesterday from the Adirondacks, to-day took personal direction of his orchestra at the Grand Union Hotel, which up to that time had been under the leadership of Paul Henneberg.

An indication of the general prosperity here is evidenced by the fact that to-morrow the New York Central will take John T. Cavanaugh, representing the Racing Association, and the horsemen from New York to Saratoga in seventeen Pullman parlor cars. Last year when this association went up there were only twelve cars in the train. Everything indicates a great season and the finest racing that Saratoga has known for years.

Race horses have formed a continuous cavalcade from the Delaware and Hudson freight station to the Union Avenue running park of the Saratoga Association for the improvement of the Breed of Horses.

The annual meeting, which begins Monday, will end on Aug. 24. President Hitchcock and other officials of the association are in town, and everything is in complete readiness for the beginning of

PART TWO

The New York Times.

BUSINESS SECTION
Real Estate, Financial and Commercial.

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1905.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

The general movement of stocks in the month now drawing to its close has been, on the whole, exceptionally normal. The market has been responsive to natural rather than artificial conditions, and on more than one occasion attempts to depress or advance stocks unduly have been quickly corrected. Thus when the market closed on Saturday a week ago severe declines had been prompted by reports of damage to Spring wheat. When the falsity of these reports was established on Monday, the market recovered more than half its previous loss and by Thursday of last week the losses had been entirely recovered and advances scored. At the end of the week the level of prices was little changed from that on which the market entered the month, but such change as there was was in the nature of a gain, and this deliberate advance through the month so trying to all our crops no more than reflected the optimism promoted by the knowledge that fair day after fair day was adding to the promise of the harvests. It is all the more encouraging, so far as the markets of the future are concerned, that this normality of the price movement was maintained in spite of the high level upon which prices rest. It would be impossible to justify these prices in many instances by known facts, but in many others increased earnings, permitting accumulation of surplus or enlarged dividends, are properly reflected in an advanced level of prices. It is because business seems so strongly intrenched, because the crop outlook is so fair, because the belief prevails that money will not work too high under the crop-moving stimulus, that so many observers of financial affairs unite in the opinion that prices are not above their proper level, although they are well up to the "boom" figures of 1902, which were the highest in the market's history. It is obvious, nevertheless, that to justify the retention of the present level or any advance over it the promises now supporting it must be realized.

To the already long list of stocks upon which dividends have been increased or initiated, there was added last week Erie second preferred, and, owing to the circumstances under which the declaration was made, the Directors' action has given rise to no little criticism. It is pointed out that whereas the increased distributions of other roads have been directly due to enlarged earnings, Erie's action comes at a time when the earnings, if not actually falling away are standing still, and on a level which is some $3,285,000 below the record of 1903. The two years 1904 and 1905 have been distinct disappointments in Erie's development. Again it has been urged that while her competitors were spending millions of dollars in reconstruction and re-equipment of their lines, Erie, since the reorganization of 1895, has earned above fixed charges only a trivial amount, perhaps not much more than $20,000,000, which could be devoted to the road's upbuilding. A fifty-million-dollar convertible bond issue was arranged in 1903, apparently to repair this situation, but only $10,000,000 of the bonds were sold, and these went at a discount which brought little if any more than $8,000,000 into the road's treasury. It was a natural question why, with this evident and pressing need for funds to thoroughly modernize the road and put it into shape to compete with its neighbors, the Directors should decide to spend $640,000 in dividends on the second preferred issue, which apparently is rather closely held.

There are certain facts, more or less known, which may throw some light on this situation. It is a fact that there was formed some time ago a pool in Erie common stock which resembles both in its membership and its apparent aims the famous pool which went into Baltimore and Ohio when it was a discredited property and brought it practically to its present splendid position. As in that organization, so in this, there is represented a powerful banking house, one of our greatest banks, two widely known Western railroad men, who are interested in the company directly, as well as a shrewd Chicago financier, who usually represents both himself and a friend of his in that city. These are the principal members of this association, as they were in that which acquired the Baltimore and Ohio's control. This pool holds well over 400,000 shares of the common stock and in its formation and purposes is not to be confounded with the ordinary Wall Street pool, which usually has only the meagrest interest in the welfare of the company whose stock it is manipulating, and often is not in any way connected with the property's management. Practically every member of the present Erie pool is directly interested in the road's future, both in the financial sense and in the larger sense that they have given to the Erie the weight of their names and judgment and must be vindicated in each respect. It therefore becomes clear that the pool was not formed for speculation in the narrower and more commonly accepted sense of that word, but that its objects will probably resemble those attained in the case of Baltimore and Ohio. That road was furnished with the funds necessary to a complete rehabilitation of the property, and after it had been put on its feet financially the stock acquired by the pool, in large part, was turned over to the Pennsylvania Railroad, which holds it to-day one of its best investments. The Erie has its own terminals in Jersey City, a splendid asset, which increases amazingly in value with each year, and it has a line to Chicago which at present is handicapped by the fact that part of the way it consists of two tracks and the rest of the way of one track, the latter measuring the total capacity in many respects. To remedy this and other evils found in equipment, lack of shops, and so on, it needs money. It is naturally averse to increasing an already heavy funded debt, but the action of the Directors in taking further funds from earnings for the payment of an apparently otherwise unnecessary dividend on the second preferred issue seems to point to such an intention. It may be that the plan is to retire this issue, or the dividend may have been declared in order to aid the flotation of further bonds, but whatever the purpose, and however obscure it may seem at this time, it should be borne in mind that it, like other grave steps, represents the best judgment of the men whose deepest interest lies in the successful upbuilding of the Erie. As for the future of that road, following its rehabilitation, the division of control between the Central and Pennsylvania systems would be no more than an extension of the plan followed with Baltimore and Ohio.

Told 'Round the Ticker.

PAUL MORTON, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, had quite a reunion one day last week with a party of prominent railroad men who happened to be in the city. Among them were President Elliott of the Northern Pacific, President Robert Mather of the Rock Island Company, and President Felton of the Chicago and Alton. If reports of the chat between Mr. Morton and his old co-workers can be trusted, he told them that for hard work railroading had nothing to brag of over a job of reorganizing a life insurance company. And Mr. Morton has the reputation of being an authority on hard work himself.

WILLIAM H. TRUESDALE, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, is making an extended tour of Europe and will probably not be back in this country before the latter part of September. There has been more or less of an exodus of Lackawanna officials to Europe this Summer, among them B. D. Caldwell, Vice President in charge of traffic, who is one of the most prominent traffic men in the East.

MONSON MORRIS is to be the resident partner of the Chicago brokerage firm of Chapman, De Golyer & Co. in charge of the firm's new branch office at 36 Wall Street. Mr. Morris is the New York Stock Exchange member of the firm.

STEPHANEO GATTANEO ADORNA of Genoa, Italy, who applied recently for membership in the Cotton Exchange here, will do much by his name at least to preserve the cosmopolitan character of that organization. It has become a trite saying that the New York Cotton Exchange presents in its membership more nations than any Exchange in the world. D. M. Van Vliet of this city is another recent applicant for admission.

JULES S. BACHE, senior member of the firm of J. S. Bache & Co., returned last week from Europe a thorough-going bull on the steel stocks. He started in promptly, rested after his three months' tour, bulling steel preferred, and, if current reports are to be trusted, intends to keep it up.

HENRY WOLLMAN, the corporation lawyer, will sail for Europe Tuesday for a six weeks' vacation. Mr. Wollman has prepared an address on "The Mortality of the Trusts" which will be read before the Commercial Law Institute at its annual convention at Niagara Falls this week.

JOHN W. GATES has now left the wilds of Canada and will make his headquarters at Saratoga for the racing season. Tales of big play at the various boards at which the operator is a familiar figure are expected from time to time to drift down into Wall Street, for Mr. Gates must have amusement when the market is dull and the present condition of the Saratoga "lid" makes it a fair bet that he will find it. New York's financial community is very much ex-Gates just now as "Charlie," the junior member of the family, sailed for Europe last week.

ARTHUR LIPPER & CO. of the New York Stock Exchange have opened a branch office at West End, Long Branch, for the Summer. The office has the somewhat unique distinction of containing the first regular New York Stock Exchange ticker on direct wire from this city ever installed on the Jersey Coast.

THE UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION, in addition to its ownership of mines and railroad lines, has become the proprietor this year of a full-fledged baseball league. Teams from the Sharon Steel Company, the Edgar Thompson Works, and the various plants at Youngstown, Vandergrift, Homestead, Niles, and other steel districts are playing daily games. Of course it goes without saying that a good many of the players are not making much steel during the baseball season, and some of them, if current reports may be trusted, have hardly seen more than the outside of a steel plant. But the games of the "Protective League" are well attended, and substantial net earnings are expected to be shown at the season's end.

ORD PRESTON has been proposed for membership in the New York Stock Exchange by George C. Hollister and W. H. Goadby. He has bought the seat of James L. Gladwin. Another candidate for membership is James D. Winsor, Jr., who is proposed by A. H. De Haven and Paul D. Mills. Mr. Windsor bought his seat from the estate of the late George Alexander Brown.

Coal in Canada.

During the last fiscal year 4,252,333 tons of soft coal were imported into Canada from the United States, practically all of which was taken by Ontario. Some of this coal was produced in Ohio and shipped across Lake Erie in vessels; the remainder was Pennsylvania coal, which entered Canada at the Suspension Bridge route. Duty has been paid, this coal being sold at a considerably lower price than that for which the Nova Scotia coal will be delivered.

JAPAN'S BANKING SYSTEM

National Specialization Here Apparent in High Degree.

FOUR MAIN INSTITUTIONS

They Handle Government Finance, Foreign Interests, Agriculture and Corporate Enterprises.

In one of the early battles of the present war a Japanese commander deliberately sent a squadron of cavalry into the fire of a concealed battery, with instructions to pick up and bring back pieces of such shells as the Russians might see fit to fire. Upon receiving the fragments, the Japanese commander had them measured with calipers, and then figured out the calibre and range of the Russian guns with a degree of accuracy that made the position of the battery quite as apparent as if it had been in plain sight.

It may appear a far cry from an incident of battle to the consideration of a nation's system of banking; but the analytical ingenuity apparent in the first instance makes it somewhat easier to understand how Japan should have developed within the last fifteen or twenty years a national scheme of bank organization as highly specialized as if it were the product of a century of competitive individual effort. It is safe to say that no country has a banking system that approaches Japan's in detail, and the growth that is apparent from an examination of the official figures for ten years past seems to indicate that the details have been handled with a high degree of skill.

For a decade after 1872, when the national bank regulations of Japan were promulgated first, the banking of the empire had a somewhat heterogeneous, if rapid, growth. The original purpose of the national bank establishment was to develop trade and to facilitate the redemption of an enormous amount of Government paper money which had been issued in years before. When, in 1876, an amendment to the national banking law was made, so that national bank notes, convertible into Government paper money, could be issued upon the security of national loan bonds, there came an incentive to the creation of national banks which so largely increased their numbers that two years later the Government decided to prohibit the establishment of further national banks and to take other measures to put the currency system on a sounder basis.

The movement at that time inaugurated resulted in 1883 in the establishment of the Bank of Japan, to which was granted exclusively the privilege of issuing notes. This may be taken as marking the birth of the present Japanese banking system. The Bank of Japan, unlike most of its forerunners, the old national banks, came into being with certain specific objects to attain, the principal one of which was to act as a regulator of the banking of the country—handling, incidentally, the receipts and disbursements of the Government. On this basis it undertook to unify the currency through the issue of convertible notes and to put the monetary system of the empire on a firm footing, to extend discounts and lower the rate of interest, and generally, as the official Japanese financial summary puts it, to "smooth the relations between the different banks." In this work it has continued to the present time.

Meantime there had been established, in 1880, the Yokohama Specie Bank, under the national bank regulations, but when the Government refused with the founding of the Bank of Japan to allow further issues of notes by other banks, this institution took as its field the foreign trade of the nation. Here and elsewhere outside the empire it is perhaps the best known of all the Japanese banks because of its peculiar relation to Japan's foreign interests which was made official in 1887 through a special imperial enactment, and has been illustrated in recent months by its connection with the placement of the various issues of Japanese bonds.

The Yokohama Specie Bank was established with a capital of $1,500,000 as against an initial capital of $5,000,000 for the Bank of Japan, but this was increased to $6,000,000 in 1887 and again to $12,000,000 in 1899, of which $9,000,000 was paid up. The Yokohama Specie Bank has a reserve fund of some $5,000,000, which has grown from $2,000,000 in the last ten years. The Bank of Japan, which has increased its capital to $15,000,000, fully paid up, has now a reserve fund of about $8,500,000, which represents a growth of something over 100 per cent. in the last decade. The Yokohama Specie Bank is, of course, the official medium for the transaction of Japan's foreign exchange business, and it has in this connection the general management of public money for international account.

Up to 1896 the accommodation of the agricultural and industrial interests of the empire was left to the miscellaneous banks outside the official circle—some national, some private. In that year, however, the next important step was taken in the development of the national system in the establishment of the Hypotec Bank of Japan, under the joint stock company law, with a capital of $5,000,000, of which $3,250,000 has now been paid up. The business of the Hypotec Bank is to make mortgage loans on immovable property, redeemable in installments covering stated terms; to make loans without security to prefectures, districts, cities, towns, and other public corporations; to make loans without security to aid the laying out of arable land under the law governing such enterprises; to take up the debentures issued by various industrial and agricultural banks previously established, and to do a general deposit and trust business.

The Hypotec Bank is allowed to issue mortgage debentures to the amount of four times its paid-up capital, provided such amount does not exceed the total of its outstanding loans redeemable in annual installments and the amount of agricultural and industrial debentures in hand. It was authorized in 1904 also to issue savings loan bonds so long as the extraordinary special taxes of the war period are in force.

These bonds are of five yen (about $2.50) face value, and bear 4 per cent. interest. Redeemable in installments annually for twenty years following their date of issue, they furnish one of the best illustrations found anywhere in Japan's financial system of the foresight exercised to prevent disturbance of conditions as a result of the war. Their announced purpose is to prevent an inflation of the currency by the payment of war expenditures at home, and also to keep the people from squandering whatever they may have recently enjoyed in the way of unusual income. As usual, in Japan the people have responded and are investing in the savings loan bonds to the satisfaction of the Government, for the industrial and agricultural banks operated as local agents of the Hypotec Bank, afford a wide market and the means of ready distribution. The proceeds of the savings loan bonds are deposited with the Finance Department at Tokio pending their redemption.

What the Hypotec Bank does in the encouragement of agriculture and kindred industries the Industrial Bank of Japan, established in 1900, does for the corporate enterprises of the nation. Its capital is $5,000,000, of which $1,250,000 is paid up, and it is formed, like the other, under the joint stock company law. The Industrial Bank makes loans upon pledges of national and local loan bonds and the debentures and shares of corporations; it subscribes for national or local loan bonds or corporate debentures; it does a general trust business and a business of discount, with its approved classes of collateral as security. The Industrial Bank may issue debentures up to ten times its paid-up capital, provided the amount issued does not exceed that of its loans, discounts, and legal collateral held.

These four banks—the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Hypotec Bank, with its branches, and the Industrial Bank of Japan—constitute the principal banking establishment of the empire. In addition there are two colonial banks, the Hokkaido Colonial Bank and the Bank of Taiwan, formed specifically to exploit the Provinces of Formosa and Hokkaido. There still exist about 1,800 ordinary, or private banks, which lost their National character when their charters expired in 1899, and in addition to these 464 savings banks, which had savings deposits of some $30,000,000 at the end of 1904.

The following table shows the changes of ten years in the principal statistics of the banks of the empire:

	1895.	1904.
Number of banks....	1,003	2,257
	Yen.	Yen.
Paid-up capital.....	127,647,604	392,500,000
Reserve fund	37,855,078	90,134,419
Deposits	191,135,305	801,454,463
Loans and discounts.	*289,013,624	1,161,415,503
Net profits	†26,559,743	†50,255,410
Dividends	†11,576,292	†28,818,260
Dividend rate	†13.7%	†9.2%

*Loans only. †Figures for 1903.

The statement of condition for all the banks of the empire as of Dec. 31, 1904, shows aggregate resources of 1,906,000,000 yen and circulation outstanding of 202,500,000 yen.

TRUST COMPANY "RESERVES."

A Fair Question If Present Cash Holdings May Be So Dignified.

Apropos of the recurrent controversy between banks and trust companies over the amount of reserve which the latter should be obliged to carry, a tabulation of the per cent. of cash to deposits held by thirty-one trust companies in Manhattan, which the United States Investor presents in its current issue, is not without interest. The table follows:

Knickerbocker	7.99	Empire	1.04
Manhattan	7.02	Bowling Green	1.38
Union	7.01	Mercantile	1.33
Italian-American	6.13	America	.92
Lincoln	5.84	Fifth Avenue	.80
Real Estate	5.33	Standard	.38
Farmers' Loan	4.52	Lawyers'	.36
N. Y. Life Ins.	4.23	New York	.30
Colonial	3.99	Bankers'	.19
U. S. Mortgage	2.38	Equitable	.12
Windsor	2.01	Morton	.09
Broadway	2.71	Central	.08
Title Guarantee	2.38	Metropolitan	.07
Mutual Alliance	2.33	Guaranty	.07
Van Norden	2.29	Washington	.05
Guardian	2.10		

The deposits of the thirty-one companies enumerated aggregate something over $1,000,000,000, and the total cash holdings of all amount to a little less than $25,000,000, according to the last report. The companies carry about $121,000,000 on deposit with banks. That amount is materially less than the sum of their deposits with banks most of the time during the past two years, a more active stock market having furnished employment for various millions which during the quiet months of 1901 were gladly enough placed by trust company men with institutions that paid 2 per cent., whether they could get so much on call or not.

Irrespective of the merits of the claim of the banks that it is unfair to allow trust companies to employ a much larger proportion of their funds with profit, or of the pertinence of the answer by the trust companies that their capital is tied up in relatively unproductive municipal bonds, it may be recalled that certain trust companies made further reply when the question was before the Legislature last Winter that they were maintaining reserves virtually as big as the State banks, simply that they might not suffer by comparison. The State bank reserve is fixed by law at 15 per cent., of which 7 per cent. must be in cash in the vaults. It would appear, therefore, that only four of the trust companies named are even approximately near this figure, and but six are carrying the 5 per cent. which the Clearing House, in its unsuccessful campaign for trust company reserves, set as its initial cash requirement.

The deposits with other banks included, the trust companies have cash available to about 14 per cent. of their own deposits, but, considering the fact that most trust companies do not hesitate to reduce balances in other banking institutions, regardless of reserve considerations, when opportunity is presented for a more profitable employment of such funds, it is probable that the argument will not be weighed very heavily by critical officers of banks, National and State. However, if the tabulation of trust company cash holdings shows anything to the observer who has no personal concern ever relative profits, it is that the controversy about reserves must be fought out eventually on the simple issue whether or not a trust company should be compelled to carry any reserve at all, unobscured by counter-claims alleging the existence of a "virtual reserve," or a "reserve adequate to trust company conditions," at the present time.

RUST IN WHEAT.

What It Is and What It Does—A Mysterious But Thorough Pest.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 29.—Rust or black rust, which is reported as doing so much damage to the wheat crop in certain sections of the country, is the worst disease to which that cereal is liable. It first attacks the stalk, then progresses to the sheaf, and finally covers the berry. It appears in the first place as a fine dust, and when it matures it turns into little dark pustules.

This fine dust is blown by the winds from one field to another, and sometimes alights on barberry bushes, weeds, &c., and remains there for a year or more, to be again blown upon a new wheat crop. The effect of the rust on wheat is to retard its growth and prevent its reaching maturity. Wheat affected by rust is practically only good for chicken feed. Mixed with better grades it sometimes passes, but for milling purposes the wheat's value is small.

As to the cause of the disease few know much about it, nor has a remedy been found. The fields are plowed up, and more care is taken with the new seed. In Sweden and other European countries the law compels farmers to burn wheat fields affected by rust.

ERIE'S POSITION.

Usual Explanation of Dividend Increases Does Not Apply to Erie—The Road's Needs and Opportunities—The Transcontinental Tendency.

The dividend declared last Wednesday upon Erie second preferred stock has a very different cause than have any of the other dividend increases which have been common of late, and it introduces an entirely new phase of the dividend question.

Other dividend increases, notably those of Reading, of Union Pacific, and of Baltimore and Ohio, have been founded upon increases in earnings so large that refusal to grant dividend increases would have been hard to explain. Erie's beginning of dividends upon the second preferred comes after a year in which net earnings will total but little more than in 1904—the first eleven months of the late fiscal year show a gain of $264,000, while gross was gaining $288,000. And the 1904 fiscal year gave Erie the worst showing of any large railroad in the country, a showing in which gross earnings decreased only $629,000, but net earnings as much as $3,285,000.

It was two years ago this week that the dividend upon Erie first preferred stock was raised from 3 to 4 per cent. Then the Directors had before them the largest earnings ever made by Erie. In the 1903 fiscal year the surplus earned above fixed charges was $8,433,266, of which $808,000 was expended for additions and improvements. There remained enough to equal 4 per cent upon all the preferred stocks and 4½ per cent. upon the common. From the surplus $1,569,000 was further appropriated for betterments. On April 1, 1903, an issue of $50,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds, convertible into common stock, was authorized. It was decided to issue $10,000,000, convertible at 50. It was generally supposed at the time that an underwriting syndicate had purchased the bonds from the company, but the annual report of 1904 showed that but $3,500,000 had been paid to the company up to that time. Since then the issue has been completed.

The fact that Erie has been unable to secure funds that had been counted upon is a partial explanation of the heavily increased expense accounts of 1904 and 1905. Since 1895, when the road was reorganized, it has been handicapped more than most railroads by an overwhelming bonded debt and a consequently poor credit. When the reconstruction period began Erie not only could not borrow funds with which to modernize her road, but could not spare much from earnings. In 1896-7, the first full year after the reorganization, only $350,000 was earned in excess of fixed charges. In the two following years that result was only doubled. The year 1900 showed $1,660,000 earned. During all this time tremendous outlays were being made upon all of Erie's trunk line competitors, while Erie's sharp curves, steep grades, and poor equipment were undergoing only moderate correction.

The development that has changed this situation and has restored Erie to a position of security is the growth of the country. Through traffic developed faster than the Pennsylvania Railroad or the Central and other competitors could handle it, and the surplus fell into the lap of Erie. Earnings increased rapidly after 1900, and in 1903, as has been recorded, $8,433,000 was earned. By this time the Pennsylvania was doubling its system. It was plain that if the Erie Railroad could be put in modern shape it would become a greater money maker and would secure permanent control of a large local traffic. The purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company in 1901 had been a step in the right direction, but had not yet produced any profits. Up to June 30, 1903, the Erie Railroad had been able to spend, in the eight years since its reorganization, the small sum of $10,700,000 for new equipment and $5,700,000 for new construction. This was the condition when the management decided to issue $50,000,000 bonds, and it is still the condition after a two years' struggle to sell $10,000,000 of these bonds.

In view of this situation and of the fact that Erie's net earnings are $3,000,000 less than in 1903, the declaration of a 4 per cent. dividend, distributing $640,000 upon $16,000,000 of stock, is not to be classed with other dividend increases, as a payment from an overflowing treasury. Whatever the purpose of the dividend, it will call attention to the earning power of the system and thus assist the credit of the company. The earning power is very substantial at present. It is necessary only to realize the opportunities of the system after reconstruction has been completed to discover the bearing of present earnings upon the value of the securities.

It is gradually becoming realized that the reconstruction period is drawing to a close. Upon one system after another the huge outlays are beginning to tell, and the millions that have been withheld from stockholders and reinvested in roadbed have gone a long way toward removing the water in original capitalizations. That is the secret of recent dividend liberality upon most of our railroads. Permanent improvements in the shape of straightened curves and reduced grades will never call for the same outlay a second time. Interruptions to traffic while the rebuilding was in process have caused heavy expenses in operating, and this handicap will be removed.

This is the situation elsewhere. But not so with Erie. Erie's line to Chicago is longer than any other, but the removal of curves and grades would make it shorter than the New York Central. There is no physical reason why Erie should not become one of our most important railroads. The rounding out of transcontinental routes, which is a part of the modern railroad scheme, is a development now in progress and means more to the future of Erie than any development of its past history. It matters not whether rumors of the use of Erie as the eastern end of a Northwestern railroad combination are founded upon fact or upon fancy. Whatever the details of future progress, Erie lies right in the road of the transcontinental traffic that is rapidly growing and causing the rounding out of through railroad systems to better transport it.

The imperative need is that the Erie Railroad be put in proper physical condition to handle traffic, and it is this problem which the management must solve.

American Silver Disliked.

In order to secure the withdrawal of American silver from currency use in Canada the Finance Minister proposes during the current year to pay the banks for transportation expenses and also a commission of three-eighths of 1 per cent. on all such silver exported, Canadian silver to be taken by the banks to replace the shipment abroad. It is estimated that the amount of American silver in circulation in Canada is between $500,000 and $900,000.

AUGUST STOCK MARKETS.

With Light on the Crop Prospects Prices Have Usually Advanced —The Record.

With the coming of August Wall Street has been overhauling the records of the past to determine whether that month belongs in the list of "bull" or "bear" periods in the stock market, and the weight of evidence seems to point to it as a month of rising prices. There are many facts brought forth to explain this condition, but the principal reasons seem to lie in the peculiar position which the month holds toward the harvests and the iron and steel trades.

One well-known Wall Street man, who is perhaps the oldest broker still actively engaged in the Street, maintains that it was for a purpose that he was born on Aug. 14. On that day, he asserts, he is always in position to form definite conclusions as to the outturn of the crops, and this knowledge he ungrudgingly shares with his friends. Whether his claim to prophecy is not shared by others whose birthdays fall on the same date may be questioned, but it is certain that by the middle of August practically definite estimates of the wheat yield are possible and a good guess made on the corn crop.

Again, if there has been a Summer let up in steel and iron, a crop prospect betokening good business generally stirs these industries into activity. And these various conditions find reflection in the stock market, as this table, compiled by The Wall Street Journal, giving the average price of twenty active stocks, shows:

Year.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 15.	Aug. 31.
1890	74.58	74.21	73.94
1891	62.52	64.32	65.26
1892	72.93	72.00	70.78
1893	45.90	47.15	50.00
1894	51.45	54.52	56.23
1895	60.82	60.35	62.71
1896	46.51	45.21	46.04
1897	58.44	62.20	63.81
1898	66.00	68.81	68.59
1899	84.52	83.52	84.93
1900	76.33	78.06	77.18
1901	107.74	109.15	111.54
1902	125.78	125.75	127.23
1903	96.37	97.96	98.05
1904	101.20	104.02	105.22

It will be seen from this table that in only three years of the fifteen did stocks fail entirely to make gains. In three other instances the gains were trivial, while varying but substantial advances were made in the remaining nine years.

THE BOOM IN RUBBER.

Remarkable Advances In the Shares of Rubber Growing Companies of the East.

The recent formation of the General Rubber Company by the United States Rubber Company for the purpose of gathering the rubber product of the Amazon country of South America and selling it in the world's markets has served to call attention to the extent and importance of rubber growing. At the present time there is a decided "boom" on in rubber, and this is referred to by The London Financier in the following terms:

"All the advices from the East point to the fact that there is no abatement in Ceylon of the boom in rubber. A correspondent writes that no one can help being struck 'with the enthusiastic interest which pervades all classes in the colony. In Ceylon at the present time the one great topic of interest is rubber, whether in conversation, in enterprise, or in speculation. Travel anywhere throughout the island, you cannot get away from this subject.' The following table of share quotations in the local markets speaks more eloquently than words:

Name of Company.	Share.	Prices in January, 1905.	Latest Quotations.
Malay State Coffee	Rs.100	Rs.120	Rs. 375
Ceylon Planters' Syndicate	Rs.500	Rs.400	Rs.1,000
Ceylon Rubber Co.	Rs. 50	Rs. 50	Rs. 140
Seremban Estate	Rs.100	Rs.150	Rs. 270
Kalutara Rubber	Rs. 70	Rs. 80	Rs. 115
Bukit Rajah Co.	£1	£1¼	£2¾
Cicely	£1	Par	£1¾
Selangur Co.	£1	£3½	£5½
Pataling	£1	Non.	25s. 6d.
Sunkei Way	4s.	5s 6d.	19s.

"The excitement is beginning to spread to India, where one or two large commercial houses are inquiring about the matter. Some of the large tea concerns have already taken the initiative, and are planting out fairly large areas with the Assam rubber, (Ficus elastic,) as climatic conditions in the Assam Valley do not appear to be quite suited to Para and Castilloa rubbers. Efforts are also being made to work up interest in the subject in Malaya."

WHO OWNS MARGINS?

Three Parties In Common Dispute Over Rehypothecated Collateral.

The much mooted question as to who owns securities deposited as collateral with a bank by a brokerage firm which has failed appears to be in a fair way for final settlement in the litigation between the receivers of the bankrupt Cincinnati firm of Holzman & Co. and the First National Bank of that city. The bank proposes in its effort to establish title to securities held as collateral for loans to take the case to the United States Supreme Court if necessary.

It is perhaps a little too bad from the standpoint of the broker's customer that the individual who probably left with Holzman & Co. as margin the securities rehypothecated at the bank has not appeared to put in his claim to them. Then all the factors in the actual situation would be present and a decision by the United States Supreme Court on the ownership of the securities in controversy would form a valuable precedent for the guidance of brokers who, after the prevailing custom testified to by a member of the Stock Exchange in a criminal trial not long ago, "rehypothecate all the collateral that customers put up as margins."

The sympathy of the lay observer is naturally with the man who put up the margin. It would seem fair to deem him a preferred creditor with respect to stock which was undoubtedly his own possession until he left it at his broker's office. But, of course, there is also to be reckoned with the bank which has loaned the funds of its depositors, and finally the entire body of creditors, whose interests the law pools in order that they may be the more fairly administered in bankruptcy.

"YELLOW JACK" AND COTTON.

Superstition That a Big Crop Accompanies the Scourge.

It was a curious superstition of the cotton trade that came to light last week on the day on which the Government's revised guess at the acreage reduction was made public. The papers had devoted considerable space that morning to yellow fever news from New Orleans, and somebody on the Exchange started into circulation as a bear argument that a yellow fever year was always accompanied by a big cotton crop.

Even when the Government estimate of 14.9 per cent. reduction was announced the talk persisted, and there were promises that figures would be forthcoming to back it up. To the end of the week no such proof appeared, and the connection between "yellow fever years" and big cotton crops had no more substantial basis than the memory of some old timers who believed that they had heard somebody tell similar stories in years past when conditions afforded the opportunity.

BANKS AND CHEAP MONEY

How Wall Street Institutions Recoup in Other Ways.

SOME RECORDS FOR THE YEAR

Great Gains Due to Activity in Syndicates, Notes, and Bonds—The Outlook.

A comparison of the reports of the Controller of the Currency as of May 29, 1904, and June 9, 1905, directs attention to the fact that in spite of the exceedingly low rates which have prevailed in this city for call money during the past eighteen months many of the Wall Street banks have made very substantial additions to their surplus and profit accounts.

The following table shows the capital and surplus, the dividends and the increases in profits after dividends in the year from June 9, 1904, to May 29, 1905, for some of the Wall Street banks:

	Cap. & Sur.	Dividend.	Increase in Profit After Dividend.
First Nat.	$25,914,000	$2,000,000	$2,171,000
City Bank	42,481,000	2,000,000	596,000
Commerce	37,113,000	2,000,000	327,000
Chase Nat.	5,399,000	160,000	393,000
Park Nat.	10,325,000	480,000	326,000
North America	4,022,000	160,000	*84,000
Fourth Nat.	6,016,000	210,000	*25,000
Consolidated	2,055,000	.....	*72,000

*Decrease.

Only twice since December, 1903, has call money in Wall Street passed the 5 per cent. mark, the rate of December, 1904, being the highest figure in this period, excepting only April 22, when 7 per cent. was attained, and July 1, when the rate for the moment touched 6 per cent. The average rate for call funds over this long period was in the neighborhood of 2½ per cent.

When such conditions obtain the unusually heavy earnings of some institutions which always keep a substantial portion of their resources in the form of call loans invites especial attention to the methods which alert bank officials have pursued to make such profits possible.

A large proportion of the deposits of these institutions consists of reserve funds of interior banks, upon which interest is allowed at the prevailing rate of 2 per cent., although some of the newer banks in the close competition which exists for country business make still higher offers. The remainder of a bank's deposits is made up of accounts of individuals, firms, and corporations, and here also in many instances interest at 2 per cent. is allowed.

As the law provides that banks in New York State shall hold a cash reserve in their vaults of 25 per cent. of al deposits, if interest at the rate of 2 per cent. is paid the bank must earn at least 2 2-3 per cent. upon its loanable funds in order to come out even, and this does not include the enormous expense of conducting a large institution. With call money at 2@2¾ per cent. this class of loans during the past year has not proved a profitable source of income.

Time loans on collateral and commercial paper purchased in the open market under ordinary conditions prove profitable, but here also the rates have ruled extremely easy. The rates on commercial paper have proved somewhat more attractive with the result that some institutions which do not make a practice of such investment have turned to this field for the disposal of a portion of their funds.

The rates of loans and discounts to customers have of course been affected by cheap money. In expressing his views upon this subject one Wall Street bank President said: "The fact that strict call money here rules at 2½ or 3 per cent. does not warrant a country bank, in Kentucky, Mississippi, or North Dakota, which we have accommodated at fair rates through bad times and good, in demanding advances at rates which prevail here for overnight loans."

With profits from these regular sources cut off or decreased, the banks have turned to "short-term notes," underwriting participations, active stock, and bond accounts and other unusual methods to replace the diminished profits elsewhere.

Conditions which prevailed here in the late months of 1903 and extended into the following year made it impossible for corporations in need of additional capital to finance their needs by the placing of new stock or bond issues at prices which the credit of these corporations would seem to justify. In consequence many railroads and industrial corporations chose to defer the issue of new stock or bonds and provided for their immediate needs by putting out short-time notes running from three to five years. Their prices have made such obligations profitable investments for banking institutions. Among the more notable issues of this kind may be mentioned the Rock Island 4½s, the Mexican Railway 6s, Southern Railway 5s, and the issues by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Republic Steel Company, and the Westinghouse Electric Company.

The past year has seen an active demand for bonds of various kinds which were shortly to mature, for upon this class of securities the risk is slight, the return good, and the short maturity makes the investment attractive.

During this period of easy money the general bond market, as is usual under like conditions, has been a rising one and the subscription profits in the underwriting of recent large issues have done much to turn the tide in what otherwise might have proved a lean year.

The large issues of the Rock Island Railroad Company, the Pennsylvania, the Republics of Cuba and Mexico, and more recently the issues by the Japanese Government, have all been successfully placed upon the market with profit to the banks participating.

A bond department which has actively engaged in buying and selling during the past year has proved a most valuable adjunct to banking institutions, for the opportunities in trading have been unsurpassed. The huge profits of the First National Bank are in Wall Street largely attributed to such a "bond and stock" account.

Wall Street is carefully watching for signs which may change present conditions. Cheap money for the remaining Summer at least seems assured, and just at present the crop outlook does not forecast Fall changes which are other than usual after a good harvest. Shrewd bankers, however, have continued to take their profits on bonds, and to buy and sell, and buy and sell again, rather than run the risk of tying up their funds in securities which drop when money tightens. At all times they must be in a position to take advantage without loss of time of the demands and opportunities which other fields afford when money tightens.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Firm—Trading Again in Fair Volume.

Advances of the Week Invite Profit Taking in Many Issues—The Bank Statement.

The stock market yesterday was subjected to profit-taking sales at the opening and again at the close as a result of the advances of the two previous days, but on the whole these offerings were absorbed with fair ease. The volume of trading, for the short session, was again large, exceeding that of several full days last week, and the business was once more rather well distributed. It was natural that the selling should converge largely on the stocks which have of late advanced most conspicuously. These issues reflected this situation by closing either unchanged or with small fluctuations one way or the other. Included in this class were St. Paul, Union Pacific, and Steel preferred, which closed unchanged, and Atchison, Illinois Central, Erie, and Rock Island, which closed with small losses. Steel common was the most active stock on the list, and ended the day at a fractional advance. It was helped, undoubtedly, by the continued evidence of prosperity in the general steel trade and by the heavy orders and inquiries for steel rails and other railroad material now coming in to the manufacturers. The greatest advances of the day were made by certain of the specialties which have heretofore been prominent in the trading. Leather preferred, Rubber, Consolidated Gas, and Lackawanna were all taken in hand.

Outside of the bank statement, which exercised some influence in advance of its appearance through the general expectation of a favorable return, there were practically no developments bearing directly on prices. The London market was moderately strong, and American stocks there were firm but inactive. The commodity markets were quieter, with narrower fluctuations in wheat, corn, and cotton.

The interesting feature of the bank statement was the unexpectedly heavy increase in the loan item, this undergoing an increase of $18,480,700. The increase was attributed in part to syndicate operations and in part to the greater activity in the stock market toward the week's end. The gain in cash was $5,942,700, an amount some fourfold greater than had been forecasted. Deposits increased $22,346,700, some $2,000,000 less than the sum of the increases in loans and cash, and the addition to last week's surplus was only $356,025. This brings the present surplus of the banks up to $15,305,975, comparing with $55,989,000 a year ago, and $24,060,000 in 1903. The gains in surplus which the banks were making a year ago are not being repeated this year. With the season for the outward flow of money close at hand it will be interesting to note the further preparations of the banks against its coming. The loan account, which is now the greatest, with one exception, in the history of our banks, suggests one method of preparation.

Big Demand for Steel Rails.

There is a big demand from Western railroads for steel rails for 1906 delivery. The producers, however, show no inclination to do any 1906 trading. The steel mills have all they can do apparently to fill their present orders. All their efforts are directed toward filling immediate orders.

Bids for Western Pacific's New Line.

Contractors from various parts of the country are in New York now to bid for the construction of the 584 miles of new line for the Western Pacific Railroad. The bids will be opened to-morrow. The contracts will be let in three or in nine sections.

Rhode Island Banks Consolidate.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 29.—The Industrial Company of Providence and the Newport Trust Company of Newport have absorbed, respectively, the Coddington Savings Bank and the First National Bank, both of this city.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Time money rates, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3¼ per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 4 per cent. for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4¼ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 4½@5 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $273,202,835; balances, $17,089,254. The Sub-Treasury credit balance was $1,989,000.

Foreign exchange was steady. Nominal rates were $4.85½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were as follows: Sixty days, $4.8485; demand, $4.8660; cables, $4.8685.

Continental bills were quoted: Francs, 5.18@5.18⅜ and 5.16½; reichsmarks, 94⅜ and 95⅛; guilders, 40⅛ and 40 5-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—Par @5c discount. Chicago—5c discount. New Orleans—75c@$1; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium. San Francisco—Sight, 4c; telegraphic, 6c. Cincinnati—25c premium. St. Louis—20c discount.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Saturday, July 29, 1905.

Closing Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	†Net Change.
18⅜	18¾	9,000	Allis-Chalmers Co.	17	18¾	16⅞	18¾	+1⅞
6⅜	6⅝	800	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	6⅛	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	+⅛
83⅛	83½	15,700	*Amalg. Copper Co.	83⅞	84	83⅝	83¾	−⅛
36½	36⅝	500	Am. Car & Foundry.	36½	36⅞	36½	36⅝	+⅛
40⅝	40¾	310	Am. Hide & Leath. pf.	40⅜	40¾	40⅝	40⅝	+⅞
26⅜	27	100	Amer. Ice, Sec.	26½	26½	26½	26½	...
48½	49	1,100	*Am. Locomotive Co.	49¼	49¾	48½	48½	−½
111½	112	100	*Am. Locomotive pf.	112	112	112	112	...
120⅜	120⅝	14,300	*Am. Smelt. & Ref.	121	121¼	120¼	120⅜	−⅜
121¼	122	100	*Am. Smelt. pf., B.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	+⅛
8¾	9	395	Am. Steel Foundries.	9	9⅛	9	9⅛	+⅛
39	40	17	Am. Steel F. pf.	38⅜	38¾	38⅜	38¾	...
140⅜	140¾	2,300	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	140½	140¾	140¼	140½	+¼
37⅜	38	200	*Am. Woolen Co.	38	38	38	38	...
111	111½	200	*Anaconda Cop. Min.	111¼	111½	111¼	111½	+¼
98	100	100	Asso. Merch'ts 1st pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	...
87⅞	87⅞	8,800	At., Top. & S. F.	87¾	88	87⅞	87¾	−⅛
102½	103	400	At., Tou. & S. F. pf.	103	103	102½	102½	+⅛
159½	160	300	Atlantic Coast Line.	160	160	159⅞	159⅞	+⅛
114½	114⅝	4,500	Baltimore & Ohio.	114¾	114⅞	114½	114½	−½
69½	69¾	6,600	Brook. Rapid Transit.	69½	69⅞	69½	69⅝	+⅜
155⅜	155½	5,900	Canadian Pacific	155¼	155⅞	155	155½	+½
44	44¼	1,100	Central Leather	43⅞	44¼	43¾	44¼	+½
104½	104⅝	200	Central Leather pf.	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅛	...
55	55⅜	2,400	Chesapeake & Ohio.	55⅜	55⅞	55¼	55¼	−⅜
78	80¼	200	Chi. & Alton pf.	79⅝	80	79⅝	80	+¼
20	20⅛	1,700	Chi. Gt. Western.	20	20⅛	20	20	+⅜
181	181⅜	7,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	181⅛	181⅞	180⅞	181	−⅛
		110	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	188	188	188	188	+⅛
210	211½	1,000	Chi. & Northwestern.	211	212	211	211½	+1
9⅞	10	1,200	Chi. Union Traction.	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	+⅛
38½	39	800	Chi. Union Trac. pf.	37½	38½	37½	38½	+⅝
46¾	46½	1,800	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	46⅜	46¾	46	46½	+⅛
27¾	28	900	Colorado & Southern.	28	28	27⅞	28	...
38¼	38½	500	Col. & South. 2d pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38	38½	+⅛
189½	190	100	Consolidated Gas.	189¾	189¾	189¾	189¾	+¼
10	10⅛	100	Corn Products Co.	10	10	10	10	...
193	194½	1,000	Delaware & Hudson.	193½	194	193½	194	+2
410	420	900	Del., Lack. & West.	405	410	405	410	+6½
86½	87	200	Den. & Rio G. pf.	86⅞	87⅜	86½	86½	+¼
42	42½	491	*Distillers' Securities.	41½	42¾	41½	42¾	+1⅜
15¾	16	800	*Dul., S. S. & At.	15¼	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+⅜
30	30¼	300	*Dul., S. S. & At. pf.	30	30	30	30	+⅛
46⅜	46⅞	5,700	Erie	47⅛	47½	46¾	46¾	−⅜
84⅜	84⅞	3,500	Erie 1st pf.	84⅞	85	84⅜	84⅞	...
74⅜	74⅞	5,500	Erie 2d pf.	74⅞	75	74⅜	74⅜	...
106½	107½	100	Fed. Min. & Smelt.	106½	106½	106½	106½	−2½
179¾	180	1,775	General Electric.	176	180	176	179⅜	+3¼
287	289	200	Great Northern pf.	287	287	287	287	−1
17⅜	18½	400	Havana Electric	18½	18⅜	18¼	18¼	...
63	64	500	Havana Electric pf.	65	65	65	65	+1
174⅜	175⅛	4,000	Illinois Central	175½	176½	174⅜	174⅜	−¼
18⅝	19	100	International Paper.	19	19	19	19	...
52	53	100	Iowa Central pf.	52½	52½	52½	52½	+½
82½	83½	500	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	82⅝	83	82⅝	83	+⅝
25¾	26	100	Kan. City Southern.	26	26	26	26	...
32⅜	33½	300	Knickerb'r Ice, Chi.	33	33½	33	33	−⅛
146½	145¾	1,900	Louisville & Nash.	146	146	145⅜	145⅞	+⅜
165	165¾	200	Manhattan Elevated.	166	166	166	166	+¼
82¼	82⅞	1,600	*Met. Securities	82⅝	82⅞	82¼	82⅞	+⅜
127⅞	128	2,300	*Met. Street Railway.	128¼	128½	128	128	−¼
21¾	21⅝	300	Mexican Central	21⅜	21⅝	21½	21½	−⅛
55	60	100	Minn. & St. Louis.	60	60	60	60	...
125¼	125½	1,500	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	125	125½	125	125⅜	+⅜
28¾	29	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	29¼	29½	29¼	29¼	+¼
64	64¼	800	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	64¼	64⅜	64¼	64⅜	+⅜
100⅝	101	8,100	Missouri Pacific	100⅞	101¼	100⅝	100⅞	+⅞
142	145	300	Nash., Chat. & St. L.	142½	143	142½	143	+1
59⅜	59⅞	965	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	59¼	59⅞	59¼	59½	+⅞
114	115	400	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	114	114	114	144	−¼
24	24½	500	Nat. Enam. & Stamp.	23⅞	24¼	23⅞	24	+1½
46	46½	100	*Nat. Lead Co.	46	46	46	46	−¼
103¾	104½	450	*Nat. Lead Co. pf.	104½	104½	104	104	−1
37⅜	38½	100	Nat. R. R. of Mex. pf.	37½	37½	37½	37½	+¾
149⅜	153	400	*New York Air Brake.	149¼	149¾	149¼	149⅞	+¾
146½	147	800	New York Central.	147	147⅜	147	147	+¼
51¾	51½	810	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	52⅜	52⅞	51½	51⅝	−⅜
52¼	52⅞	2,300	N. Y., Ont. & West.	52⅜	52½	52¼	52⅜	−⅛
86¾	86⅞	1,900	Norfolk & Western.	87	87	86¾	86⅞	−⅛
100⅝	101	1,500	North American	100⅞	101⅛	100⅞	101	...
204	205	2,150	Northern Pacific.	205	205	204	204½	+½
94	96	200	Pacific Coast	95	95	95	95	...
142¾	143	14,300	Pennsylvania R. R.	143⅜	143⅝	142¾	142⅝	−½
105¼	105½	200	Peop'e Gas, Chi.	105½	105½	105½	105½	+½
41	43	300	Peoria & Eastern.	42½	42½	42½	42½	−½
14¼	14⅝	600	Pittsburg Coal.	14⅜	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	+1⅝
51½	52	300	Pittsburg Coal pf.	50½	51¼	50¼	51¼	+¾
40⅝	40⅞	1,000	Pressed Steel Car.	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40½	+½
239	240	100	Pullman Company	239½	239½	239½	239½	+½
35¼	33½	100	*R'way Steel Spring.	35¾	35¾	35¾	35¾	+⅛
99	100	100	*R'way Steel Sp. pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½	+⅛
105¼	105⅞	20,800	Reading	105¼	105⅞	104⅞	105⅝	+⅜
92¼	93	100	Reading 2d pf.	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	+⅛
20⅜	20⅞	2,000	*Rep. Iron & Steel.	21	21⅞	20⅞	20⅞	+½
83⅞	84	2,200	*Rep. Iron & S. pf.	83⅞	84	83¾	83⅞	+⅛
31⅜	31⅝	2,500	Rock Island Co.	31⅛	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	−⅛
76⅛	76⅜	300	Rock Island Co. pf.	76¼	76¼	76¼	76¼	+⅛
33¼	35½	100	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	35½	35¼	35½	35½	+⅛
52	52½	100	St. Jo. & G. I. 1st pf.	52¼	52¼	52	52¼	+⅛
78	79	200	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	77½	78¼	77½	78¼	−⅛
68⅞	69	3,900	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	68	69½	68	69	+1⅛
23⅝	24	100	St. Louis Southwest.	23½	23¾	23⅞	23⅞	...
58	65	100	St. L. Southwest. pf.	62½	62½	62½	62½	+⅛
86	86½	300	Sloss-Shef. Steel & I.	86½	86½	86½	86½	+⅛
65	65¾	5,300	Southern Pacific	65¼	65½	65	65	−⅛
118	118⅜	24	Southern Pacific pf.	118	118	118	118	...
33½	33⅞	3,400	South. R'way ext.	33⅜	33⅝	33⅛	33½	+⅛
98⅛	98½	200	South. R'way pf., ext.	98½	98½	98¼	98¼	−⅛
3	4	100	Stand. Rope & Twine.	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾	+⅛
89½	89¾	6,650	Tenn. Coal & Iron.	88⅝	89½	88⅞	89	+⅛
33⅜	34⅛	100	Texas & Pacific.	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	+¼
43	43½	100	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	43	43	43	43	...
84	84½	200	Tol. R'ways & Light.	84½	84½	84½	84½	...
38	38⅛	100	Tol., St. L. & West.	38¼	38½	38¼	38½	−⅛
56⅞	57	900	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	57¼	57¼	57¼	57½	+⅛
114	114¾	250	Twin City Rapid T.	114	114¾	114	114¾	+¼
130⅞	131	34,300	Union Pacific	131½	131⅝	130⅝	130⅞	...
64⅞	65¼	200	United R'ways Inv.	65	65	65	65	...
86⅜	87¼	750	Unit. R'ways Inv. pf.	87	87¼	87	87¼	−⅛
31½	31⅝	2,100	*U. S. C. I. Pipe & F.	31⅜	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	+⅜
92	93¼	100	*U. S. C. I. F. & F. pf.	93	93	93	93	...
13¾	14	100	*U. S. Leather.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
110¼	111½	100	*U. S. Leather pf.	111½	111½	111¼	111½	+1½
32⅜	32⅝	500	*U. S. Red. & Ref.	32½	32⅝	32½	32½	+⅜
68	68½	200	*U. S. Red. & R. pf.	68½	68⅝	68¼	68⅜	+⅛
51⅜	52	8,200	U. S. Rubber.	51¼	52½	51¼	51⅝	+1⅛
109⅜	110⅝	500	U. S. Rubber pf.	111	111	110⅞	110⅞	−⅛
35⅞	35⅝	44,400	U. S. Steel.	35¼	35½	35⅛	35⅜	+⅛
108⅜	108⅝	15,900	U. S. Steel pf.	108¾	109⅜	108⅜	108⅝	+¼
34	34¼	200	Va.-Caro. Chemical.	34	34	34	34	...
106	107	100	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	107	107	107	107	−½
10½	10⅝	200	Wabash	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+½
40⅞	41⅛	200	Wabash pf.	41⅛	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	...
168¾	168¾	800	•Westinghouse E. & M.	167	168½	167	168¾	−¼
24½	25	200	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+1½
24	24¼	200	Wisconsin Central.	24	24	24	24	+½
51¾	52	300	Wisconsin Central pf.	51¾	51¾	51¼	51¾	...

Total sales, July 29, 1905 317,087
From Jan. 1, 1905 150,340,771
Corresponding date last year 63,009,694

•Unlisted. †From last previous sale, based on 100-share lots.

ON THE LONDON 'CHANGE

Persistent Buying for the Continent on Peace Expectations.

Increased Demand for War Issues and Marked Rise in Russians—Dull Times at the Mines.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1905.]

LONDON, July 29.—There has been another mild peace movement on the Stock Exchange this week which has greatly improved the tone of the market and measurably increased the volume of business. A more hopeful view of the Far Eastern situation seems to have pervaded all Europe, and one of the most significant of its manifestations has been the persistent buying in this market for German and other Continental accounts.

London financiers have been greatly impressed by the apparent confidence of their brethren across the Channel that peace will result from the negotiations in America, for they feel sure that Berlin and Paris bankers are quite well informed concerning Russia's present disposition.

The marked feature of the business this week has been the increased demand for war stocks, both here and on the Continent. Both Russian and Japanese securities are higher than last week. Naturally the Russian issues made the greater gain, inasmuch as the Japanese securities have been selling at good figures right along.

Other foreign Government issues have been firm and in fairly good demand. Home and colonial Government securities have been strengthened considerably in the last three days, and the close of the week shows them at figures a fraction above last Saturday's prices.

American stocks as a rule have been firm, but not very active. The most notable changes have been the advances in the Erie issues. British railroads have not done well.

Kafir returns have been discouraging. The mines have been dull, but there has been no appreciable decline in quotations.

LONDON STOCK MARKET.

LONDON, July 29.—Money and discounts were momentarily easier, and the Stock Exchange had a generally cheerful tone to-day. Some sections were particularly strong. The attendance was small and business light. Consols showed an improved condition and home rails were sustained by hopes of good dividends.

Americans opened firm, though uneven, and were mostly over parity, but inactive. However, they maintained a general cheerfulness, especially in the case of Grangers. Coalers closed quiet.

Canadians were advanced by the hopes of a good harvest.

Foreigners were slightly easier, though Japanese were fairly supported.

Japanese imperial 6s of 1904 were quoted at 104.

In Continental Centres.

BERLIN, July 29.—The general tendency of the Boerse to-day was firm.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 46¾ pfennigs for checks.

Discount rates—Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bils, 2 per cent.

PARIS, July 29.—The Bourse to-day was firm throughout.

Russian imperial 4s were quoted at 88.40 and Russian bonds of 1904 at 502.

Three per cent. rentes, 99f. 40c. for the account.

Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for checks.

American Mining Stocks in London.

The following prices for American mining stocks were received from London yesterday:

	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Camp Bird	1 14 9	Esperanza	2 5 0
Tomboy	1 2 6	Dolores	1 9 0
El Oro	1 1 3		

COTTON ACREAGE REVISION.

How Last Week's Cut Compares with Other Years—Government Underestimates.

The action last week of the Department of Agriculture in reducing the estimated cotton acreage some 4,731,000 acres, as compared with 1904, has invited scrutiny of the acreage estimates of the department in other years. It is found from such an inquiry that since 1894 the Government on several occasions has been constrained to add heavily to its earlier estimates.

The following table shows the years in which such additions were made and the amounts in each case:

	June acreage estimate.	Revised figures.	Increase.
1894	19,728,491	23,687,950	3,959,459
1898	22,656,926	24,967,295	2,506,961
1899	20,823,658	23,521,000	2,695,342
1900	25,557,180	25,421,000	•136,180

•Decrease.

By this table it will be seen that the Government has persistently underestimated the acreage, once to the extent of nearly 4,000,000 acres. The acreage of 1899-1900 it estimated 754,101 acres under the census figures, and in the following year it added only 418,000 more to make up this discrepancy, without apportioning the increases. The interesting question in this connection is whether the Government will in December be again, as heretofore, compelled to increase its recent estimate.

On acreages which compare with the figures of 26,999,000 now fixed on by the department the following crops have been raised:

	Acreage.	Bales Cotton.
1897-8	24,319,000	11,216,000
1898-9	24,967,295	11,206,000
1901-2	27,532,000	10,768,000
1902-3	27,878,000	10,674,000

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 29.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Sat.	Fri.		Sat.	Fri.
Alta	.03	.03	L. Wash. C.	.02	.04
Alpha Con.	.07	.07	Mexican	1.30	1.30
Andes	.17	.17	Occid. Con.	.87	.87
Belcher	.19	.17	Ophir	6.75	6.62½
Best & Bel.	1.30	1.25	Overman	.17	.17
Bullion	.40	.40	Potosi	.12	.12
Caledonia	.47	.49	Savage	.70	.68
Chal. Con.	.24	.25	S. Belcher	.04	.04
Challar	.19	.19	S. Nevada	.25	.26
Confidence	.93	.93	Standard	.09	.10
C. C. & Va.	1.80	1.25	St. Louis	.10	.10
Con. Imp.	.01	.01	Union Con.	.41	.40
Cr. Point	.13	.13	Utah Con.	.07	.07
G. & Curry	.18	.16	Y. Jacket	.23	.23
Hale & Nor.	1.60	1.60	Silver bars	.59	.58⅛
Julia	.03	.04	Drafts, sgt.	.05	.05
Justice	.05	.05	Telegraph	.07¼	.07½
Ken. Con.	.02	.02			

Mexican dollars unchanged at .46@.47.

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 29.—Gardner & Co. report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	8¼	8½	Keystone	2⅝	3¼
American	2	2½	Lexington	4½	4½
Anchor	1¼	1¼	Little Puck.	2⅜	2½
Anaconda	13¼	18	Little Bessie	1⅞	2½
Banner	2⅛	2¼	Moon Anch.	3⅞	4½
Bluebell	4¼	4¾	Mol. Gibson.	4¾	5
C. K. & N.	5¼	6	Missouri	1½	2
C. C. Cons.	6¼	6¼	Nevin	6	6¼
Dante	3½	4	New Haven.	3	4⅜
Dr. Jackpot	40	42	Old Gold	3⅞	4
Elkton	40	42	Pilgrim	2½	2⅞
El Paso	127	128	Pharmacist	5¼	5½
Findlay	63	64	Portland	221	225
Gold Bond	3¼	3½	Rattler	1	2
Gold Coin	10	18	Rose Maud.	3¾	4
Gold Dollar.	8	8½	Rose Nicol.	3¼	3¼
Golden Cyc.	50	70	Sample	3¾	4
Sovereign	9½	10	Sunset Eel.	1½	2
Ida May	4	5	Teutonic	5½	5½
Independence	10	14	Un. Gold.	13	16
Isabella	29	29¾	Vindicator.	81	86
Jackpot	3	3¾	Work	8¾	9
J. Johnson.	15½	17			

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Can pf.	68	68	68
30	Am. Writing P. pf.	20	20	20
200	Ariz. Con. Mining.	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝
720	Bethlehem Steel	33½	33	33½
200	Bethlehem Steel pf.	88	87	87
500	Bay State Gas.	3-16	3-16	3-16
400	British Col. Copper.	7½	7⅜	7⅜
7,900	Chicago Subway	84½	84	84⅜
100	Gold Hill Copper.	⅝	⅝	⅝
4,000	Greene Con. Copper.	26	25⅞	26
1,500	Granby Copper	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
750	Greene Con. Gold.	5	4⅞	5
100	Guanajuato Mining.	4¼	4¼	4¼
1,700	Inter. Rapid Transit.	214⅞	212	214¼
600	Inter. Mer. Marine.	13⅝	13¼	13¼
400	Inter. Mer. Mar. pf.	31¼	30½	30⅝
1,100	Mitchell Mining	6⅜	5⅞	5⅞
100	New Orleans Rys. pf.	70	70	70
12	North. Sec. stubs	262½	260	262½
25	Seaboard Co	25½	25½	25⅝
100	Sea. Co. 2d pf.	54	54	54
200	Union Copper	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	United Copper	31½	31½	31½
100	United Copper pf.	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
450	U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	75	•74	75

BONDS.

$16,000	†A. W. Writing P. 5s.	87¼	87⅛	87⅛
£22,000	Jap. new 4½s, w. i.	88¾	88⅝	88⅝

•Less than 100 shares. †Sell flat.

Transactions in the outside market for the week ended July 29, 1905.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
1,770	Am. Can.	11⅞	11	11½	+ ⅞
2,950	Am. Can. pf.	68½	67¼	68	− ½
30	A. W. Pa. pf.	29	29	29	− ½
50	Am. Tob.	282½	282½	282½	− 2½
1,300	Ariz. C. Min.	31⅜	30½	31⅜	+ 1⅜
2,840	Beth. Steel.	33½	31½	33½	+ 2
1,700	B. Steel pf.	89½	87	87	− 1
500	Bay State G.	3-16	3-16	3-16	−1-16
9,300	Brit. C. Cop.	7½	6¾	7⅜	+⅜
88,900	Chi. Sub.	84⅝	79	84⅝	+ 5⅝
210	Cent. Fdy.	3¾	3½	3¾	...
60	C. Fdy. pf.	18	18	18	...
1,900	Gold Hill C.	11-16	⅝	⅝	...
46,900	Greene C. Cop.	26¼	22½	26	+ 3⅝
19,150	Greene C. Gold	5½	4¼	5	+ ⅝
11,200	Granby Cop.	7¼	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
300	Guanjuato M.	4½	4¼	4¼	− ⅛
700	Hack. Mead.	27	25	27	+ 5
9,000	Interb. R. T.	214¾	204	214¼	+10⅝
5,450	Int. Mer. Ma.	14½	13¾	13¾	+ 2¼
8,100	I. M. M. pf.	31½	29½	30⅝	+ 3⅝
200	Mackay Cos.	40¾	40¾	40¾	+ ⅜
...	Mack. Cos. pf.	74¾	74	74¾	− ¼
100	Manhat. Tr.	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ 1⅛
7,800	Mitchell Min.	6¾	5½	5⅞	+ ⅛
2,500	M. & B. Cop.	7-16	⅜	7-16	+1-16
900	N. Or. Rys.	31	29	29	− 1
2,310	N. O. R. pf.	72	70	70	− 1
1,000	N. Y. Trans.	8¼	8	8¼	− ⅛
1,200	Nor. Secur.	175	172½	174¾	+ 2⅜
54	N. Sec. stubs.	287½	250	262½	−12½
100	Pope Mfg. Co. 2d pf.	20½	20½	20½	...
220	Sea. A. L. rts.	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
250	S. A. L. pf. ctfs.	43	41¾	41¾	+ ⅞
117	Stand. Oil.	618	615	617½	− 1⅝
425	Seaboard Co.	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	...
200	Sea. Co. 1st pf.	86	86	86	− 2¼
400	Tintic Co.	9	8½	9	...
1,150	Sea. Co. 2d pf.	54½	53½	54	...
21,000	Union Cop.	2	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
14,300	United Cop.	32½	30⅝	31½	+ 1⅜
6,200	Un. Rys. of St. Louis pf.	32	29½	31⅜	...
1,880	Un. Cop. pf.	75	74	74⅜	+ 1⅜
1,100	U. S. Rub. 2d pf.	75	72½	75	+ 3
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	90½	90¼	90¼	− ⅜

BONDS.

$17,000	†A. W. Pa. 5s.	87¼	86⅞	87⅛	+ ⅛
$10,000	Al. & Sus. 3½s, w. i.	106½

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1905 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the date of the last transaction is given.

Closing July 29. Bid.	Asked.	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
235	245	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1905	4	246¼ Feb. 7		243	July 18	243	July 18, 1905
235	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July 1, 1905	4½	..		..		*236	Dec. 10, 1904
148	..	Allegheny & Western	2,750,000	July 1, 1905	3	..		..		*150	Mar. 30, 1904
..	..	American Agri. Chem	17,215,000	..	..	..		..		23¼	July 22, 1905
..	..	American Agri. Chemical pf.	18,153,000	Apr. 1, 1905	3	29⅛ Apr. 15		20	Jan. 24	90¼	Apr. 13, 1905
23	23½	American Beet Sugar	15,000,000	..	..	80½ Apr. 13		80½	Feb. 3	90¼	Apr. 13, 1905
83	85	American Beet Sugar pf.	4,000,000	July 1, 1905	1½	84½ Mar. 28		24	Jan. 17	25	July 12, 1905
92	95	American Cotton Oil pf.	10,198,800	June 1, 1905	3	85 Mar. 16		77	Jan. 9	93	June 21, 1905
30	31	American District Telegraph	3,845,000	May 15, 1905	1	97 Feb. 16		77	Jan. 10	92	July 20, 1905
102	..	American Snuff pf.	12,000,000	July 1, 1905	1½	38 Jan. 10		29	May 25	31	June 27, 1905
138	139	American Sugar pf.	45,000,000	July 3, 1905	1¾	105½ May 26		99	Jan. 7	102	July 14, 1905
35	40	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	..	..	140 Mar. 7		133	May 10	119⅜	July 21, 1905
78	80	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	..	..	37½ Feb. 18		34	June 20	35	June 30, 1905
..	..	Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1905	3	79 June 26		66	Feb. 6	79	June 26, 1905
..	..					..		..		*121	Nov. 28, 1896
..	..	**Beech Creek** ($50)	5,665,400	July 1, 1905	1	..		..		*104	June 25, 1902
106	..	Boston Air Line	1,426,000	Apr. 1, 1905	2	..		..		*108	Dec. 30, 1902
186	195	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	June 1, 1905	2	215 Feb. 14		184½	May 22	190	June 27, 1905
145	148	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg	10,500,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	150 Jan. 18		146	Apr. 29	150	July 11, 1905
150	175	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1905	3	160 Jan. 31		155	Jan. 25	160	Jan. 31, 1905
88½	89	Buffalo & Susquehanna pf.	3,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	91⅜ May 13		87½	Jan. 4	89	July 17, 1905
56½	57	Butterick	12,000,000	June 1, 1905	1	60⅛ Jan. 18		56	July 18	56	July 21, 1905
69½	70	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, 1905	1¼	72⅞ Jan. 31		67½	Jan. 11	68⅜	July 11, 1905
..	80	Central Coal & Coke	5,125,000	July 15, 1905	1½	71½ Mar. 10		64½	Feb. 4	71½	Mar. 10, 1905
123	130	Central & South Am. Tel.	7,917,600	July 7, 1905	1½	118½ Feb. 14		118½	Feb. 14	118½	Feb. 14, 1905
34	36	Chicago & Alton	19,542,800	..	..	44½ Mar. 15		31	May 22	36	July 21, 1905
200	..	Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	110,838,100	July 1, 1905	1¾	250 Feb. 8		235	Mar. 2	235	Mar. 2, 1905
130	140	Chicago & Eastern Ill. pf.	8,830,700	July 1, 1905	1½	143 Jan. 11		142	Jan. 21	142½	Feb. 1, 1905
85	86½	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	27,577,000	July 15, 1905	2	88½ Mar. 15		83¾	May 22	85	July 19, 1905
80	90	Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf.	5,000,000	June 28, 1905	2	98 June 3		88	June 3	88	June 3, 1905
235	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	22,395,100	July 1, 1905	2	265½ Feb. 1		234	Jan. 13	240	July 17, 1905
..	..	Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	74,842,600	Apr. 4, 1905	2	170 Apr. 25		164	June 22	164	June 22, 1905
185	195	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om.	21,403,200	Feb. 20, 1905	3½	225 Jan. 31		150	Jan. 6	188	July 19, 1905
190	200	Chi., St. P., Minn. & Om. pf.	11,646,800	Feb. 20, 1905	3½	230 Jan. 31		195	Jan. 17	200	Mar. 15, 1905
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,000,000	July 1, 1905	2	..		..		102½	May 22, 1901
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	21,403,200	July 1, 1905	1½	..		..		120	June 4, 1898
18¼	18½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	15,000,000	..	..	20 June 28		7¾	Jan. 5	18	July 10, 1905
72	80	Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	..	..	90 Feb 1		79	Jan. 14	85	June 6, 1905
105	113¾	Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 20, 1905	2½	110 Feb. 8		105	Jan. 11	110	June 1, 1905
183	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg ($50)	11,243,700	June 1, 1905	1¾	185 Jan. 9		185	Jan. 9	185	Jan. 9, 1905
104	..	Cleveland & Pitts. special	4,043,100	June 1, 1905	1	108½ Jan. 10		108½	Jan. 10	108¼	Jan. 10, 1904
..	95	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1903	4	105 Mar. 24		85	Feb. 10	95	May 22, 1905
70	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1905	4	73 Feb. 21		73	Feb. 21	73	Feb. 21, 1905
..	..	Crucible Steel	25,000,000	..	..	..		..		22¾	June 20, 1902
..	..	Crucible Steel pf.	25,000,000	Sep. 29, 1903	1¾	..		..		64	Sep. 18, 1903
39	41	**Detroit Southern** pf. tr cts.	6,459,300	..	..	42 June 16		39	July 22	39	July 22, 1905
138	142	Diamond Match	15,000,000	June 8, 1905	2½	*140 May 10		*138¼	Mar. 14	*140	May 10, 1905
20	21	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	4,283,100	..	..	28½ Mar. 17		18	May 22	23	July 6, 1905
..	..	Evans & Terre Haute ($50)	765,500	Aug. 1, 1904	5	..		..		120	Jan. 21, 1904
..	..	Evans. & Terre H. pf. ($50)	4,825,500	June 1, 1905	3	..		..		70½	June 7, 1904
9	11	Detroit Southern t. rs.	9,500,800	..	..	13½ July 1		8	June 20	11½	July 1, 1905
..	..	Distilling Co. of America	2,088,539	..	..	..		..		3½	Feb. 24, 1904
..	..	Distilling Co. of America pf.	3,552,491	July 15, 1905	1	55 Mar. 30		50	Mar. 27	53	Apr. 3, 1905
..	..	**Eastman Kodak**	19,524,700	July 1, 1905	2½	149⅞ Apr. 13		148¾	Apr. 17	148¾	Apr. 17, 1905
63	65	Evans. & Terre Haute ($50)	4,000,000	May 1, 1901	1½	72⅛ Jan. 16		63	July 6	65	July 8, 1905
85	90	Evans. & Terre Haute pf. ($50)	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1905	2½	90 Feb. 28		90	Feb. 28	90	Mar. 27, 1905
71	74	**Ft. Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Apr. 1, 1904	4	74 July 1		44	Jan. 18	*71	July 17, 1905
62	63	**General Chemical**	7,410,300	Dec. 1, 1903	1¼	63 July 17		50	Mar. 7	63	July 17, 1905
120	..	Gold & Stock Tel	5,000,000	July 1, 1905	1½	..		..		*115	June 14, 1904
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 1, 1905	5	..		..		*82	Dec. 1, 1904
..	..	**H. B. Claflin Co**	3,829,100	July 15, 1905	2	*107 May 5		*100¾	Jan. 17	*107	May 5, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,605,300	May 1, 1905	1¼	*94¾ Apr. 13		*94¼	Apr. 13	*94¾	Apr. 13, 1905
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	2,570,600	May 1, 1905	1½	*101 May 18		*100¾	Apr. 13	*101	May 18, 1905
85	93	Hocking Valley	11,000,000	July 17, 1905	1½	90 Mar. 11		86⅞	Jan. 18	91	July 7, 1905
93	93¾	Hocking Valley pf.	15,000,000	July 17, 1905	2	96⅜ Mar. 13		90	Jan. 18	93¼	July 20, 1905
78	80	Homestake Mining	21,840,000	July 27, 1905	50c	80 Apr. 18		72	Jan. 31	78½	June 16, 1906
103½	..	**Ill. Cent.**, leased line	10,000,000	July 1, 1905	2	*104 Feb. 1		*104	Feb. 1	*104	Apr. 24, 1905
57	85	International Power	6,400,000	May 20, 1902	2½	100 Feb. 23		60	June 3	70	July 10, 1905
27½	30	International Steam Pump	12,262,500	Apr. 1, 1905	½	40⅞ Feb. 27		27	July 14	28	July 17, 1905
80	83	International Steam Pump p	8,850,000	May 1, 1905	1½	88⅜ Apr. 14		78½	May 22	*83½	July 17, 1905
180	..	**Joliet & Chicago**	1,500,000	July 1, 1905	1¾	*182 Apr. 14		*180	Feb. 7	*182	Apr. 14, 1905
30	33	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	..	..	30 Mar. 17		29½	May 26	32½	June 28, 1905
13	15	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,000,000	..	..	14¾ Feb. 25		13	Feb. 21	14	Apr. 25, 1905
48	52	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,300	May 2, 1904	1½	52½ Mar. 15		40	May 4	50	July 3, 1905
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Jan. 1, 1900	1	..		..		*32	Jan. 25, 1899
..	..	Kings Co. El. & Power	3,125,000	June 1, 1905	2	..		..		*260	Feb. 17, 1903
..	..	Kingston & Pembroke ($50)	2,264,000	..	..	6 May 19		6	May 19	6	May 19, 1905
..	..	Kingston & Pem. 1st pf. ($50)	1,000,000	Apr. 2, 1901	1	..		..		50	Mar. 13, 1901
63	74	Knickerbocker Ice pf.	3,000,000	July 3, 1905	3	76 Apr. 6		60	Jan. 9	75	July 20, 1905
..	..	**Laclede Gas**	8,500,000	June 15, 1905	1¼	..		..		99½	Mar. 14, 1903
95	110	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	June 15, 1905	2½	101 Mar. 10		100	Mar. 1	*105	July 19, 1905
31	35	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	..	..	44½ Mar. 14		28¼	June 16	30¼	July 13, 1903
92	98	Lake Erie & Western pf.	11,840,000	July 15, 1905	2	106 Mar. 13		91	June 15	91	June 15, 1905
9½	13	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	..	..	14 Feb. 24		9½	Jan. 16	10	Mar. 30, 1905
110	140	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	June 30, 1905	3½	..		..		110	Aug. 23, 1904
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1905	2½	..		..		*188	July 10, 1903
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago	7,498,700	..	..	..		..		16	Jan. 15, 1904
..	..	Met. W. S. Elev., Chicago, pf.	9,000,000	Feb. 8, 1903	1½	..		..		67	Dec. 19, 1904
125	146	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Jan. 28, 1905	2	152 May 18		140	Feb. 4	152	May 18, 1905
..	..	Mil. El. Ry. & Light pf.	4,500,000	Apr. 20, 1905	1½	..		..		118	Apr. 18, 1901
86	93	Minn. & St. Louis pf.	4,000,000	July 15, 1905	2½	91 Feb. 24		86	Jan. 19	90	Apr. 17, 1905
373¾	383¾	**Nat. R. R. of Mexico** pf.	30,063,600	..	..	45 Jan. 16		33⅛	May 8	37	July 22, 1905
20½	21⅝	Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf.	21,942,030	..	..	24½ Jan. 19		17¾	June 20	20	July 21, 1905
42	45	New Central Coal ($20)	1,000,000	May 1, 1905	2	42 Feb. 1		42	Feb. 1	42	Feb. 1, 1905
24	30	New York Dock	7,000,000	..	..	28 July 5		21½	May 23	28	July 20, 1905
67½	69⅝	New York Dock pf.	10,000,000	Apr. 15, 1905	1	67¼ June 29		59	Jan. 10	67½	July 20, 1905
..	..	New York & Harlem ($50)	8,678,650	July 1, 1905	5	400 Jan. 17		400	Jan. 17	400	May 9, 1905
135	140	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1905	1¼	134⅜ June 29		134⅝	June 29	134⅜	June 29, 1905
165	170	N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	12,500,000	July 15, 1905	1½	172½ May 17		168½	Jan. 21	172½	May 17, 1905
..	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	Jan. 10, 1905	1	..		..		83¾	Nov. 14, 1899
..	..	Northern Central ($50)	17,193,400	July 15, 1905	4	..		..		199	Nov. 2, 1904
2	3	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 20, 1902	30c	4 Feb. 7		4	Feb. 7	4	Feb. 7, 1905
103	10	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf.	1,515,500	May 1, 1905	1¼	108 Feb. 6		104	Jan. 5	105	July 7, 1905
93	96	Pacific Coast 2d pf.	3,914,400	May 1, 1905	1¼	98 Feb. 7		84	June 12	96½	July 13, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette	14,145,700	July 3, 1905	2½	106 Feb. 14		79½	Jan. 5	100	June 13, 1905
..	..	Pere Marquette pf.	10,512,000	July 3, 1905	2	87½ Feb. 6		78½	July 12	80¼	July 18, 1905
..	..	Philadelphia Co. ($50)	28,953,000	May 1, 1905	1½	..		..		83½	June 29, 1903
115	118	Philadelphia R. T. ($50)	30,000,000	..	..	132 Apr. 15		112½	June 3	115	June 29, 1905
105	112	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	27,454,000	July 15, 1905	2	112 Jan. 17		105	Feb. 17	106	May 25, 1905
182	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	13,714,200	July 5, 1905	1¾	184 Apr. 15		184	Apr. 15	184	Apr. 15, 1905
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1905	2	*122 Jan. 17		*120¾	Jan. 17	*122	Jan. 17, 1905
..	..	P., McKees. & Yough. ($50)	4,000,000	July. 1905	3	..		..		140	Sep. 12, 1902
¾	1	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	..	..	1⅝ Feb. 2		1	Mar. 27	1	June 22, 1905
2	5	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,500	May 8, 1903	½	4¼ Mar. 6		2¼	Mar. 30	2¼	May 6, 1905
..	..	**Railroad Securities**	8,000,000	July 1, 1905	2	96¾ Mar. 10		92	Jan. 4	95	June 24, 1905
95	100	Railway Steel Spring pf.	13,500,000	June 20, 1905	1¾	103⅜ Apr. 15		93	Jan. 25	99	July 18, 1905
200	..	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July 1, 1905	4	209½ Jan. 30		209¾	Jan. 30	209¾	Jan. 30, 1905
135	137	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	10,000,000	May 15, 1905	1¼	136 July 11		135¼	June 29	136	July 11, 1905
104½	105	Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.	8,051,400	June 15, 1905	1¾	109½ Apr. 1		94	Jan. 25	104½	July 20, 1905
..	..	**St. Lawrence & Adiron**	1,615,000	Mar. 1, 1902	2½	100 Jan. 11		100	Jan. 11	100	Jan. 11, 1905
132	135	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. 1pf.cfs.	6,211,500	July 1, 1905	1½	134½ Feb 17		132	May 2	133½	June 22, 1905
..	..	Silver Bullion cfs.	..	..	..	..		..		55	May 6, 1903
..	..	Southern & At. Tel. ($25)	350,425	July.	2½	..		..		100	Feb. 17, 1898
93	100	So. Ry., Mob. & O. cfs.	5,650,200	Apr. 1, 1905	2	30½ July 10		27	Apr. 18	99½	July 10, 1905
..	..	Syracuse Lighting	3,000,000	June 1, 1905	½	..		..		40	Apr. 20, 1903
..	..	**Texas Central**	3,040,400	July 15, 1905	5	*52 July 21		*52	July 21	52	July 21, 1905
..	..	Texas Central pf.	324,500	July 15, 1905	2½	*82½ July 21		*82½	July 21	*82½	July 21, 1905
17½	20½	Toledo, Peoria & Western	4,076,980	..	..	19 June 12		19	June 12	19	June 12, 1905
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf.	3,000,000	July 1, 1905	1¾	160 June 26		154	Apr. 24	160	June 26, 1905
..	115	**United Fruit**	15,782,000	July 15, 1905	1¾	114½ Feb. 20		106½	Jan. 17	114½	Feb. 20, 1905
..	..	U. N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	21,240,400	July 10, 1905	2½	..		..		275	Aug. 13, 1903
80½	81½	United Rys. of St. Louis pf.	12,983,200	July 10, 1905	1½	82 June 28		80	July 7	80¼	July 20, 1905
..	..	Utica & Black River	1,103,000	Mar. 30, 1905	3½	..		..		*175	Oct. 15, 1903
50	160	**Vandalia R. R.**	14,658,500	..	..	100 Apr. 6		86	June 24	86	June 24, 1905
..	..	Vulcan Detinning	2,000,000	July 20, 1903	1	14½ Apr. 17		8	Apr. 3	12	June 20, 1903
..	..	Vulcan Detinning pf.	1,500,000	July 20, 1905	1¼	54¾ May 15		40	Apr. 6	54¾	May 15, 1905
238	245	**Wells-Fargo Express**	8,000,000	July 15, 1905	4	260 Feb. 1		235	Jan. 3	235	July 18, 1905
190	195	Westing. El. & Mfg. 1st pf.	3,998,700	July 10, 1905	2½	197 Apr. 11		190	Feb. 23	190	July 18, 1905

Note.—Where the par value is less than $100 it is given in parentheses after the name of the company. *Less than 100 shares.

STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS OF CITY OF NEW YORK.

From reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16 of the Constitution, for the week ended Saturday, July 29, 1905:

*Capital.	Net Profits	Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Legals.	Deposits.	Circulation.
$2,000,000	$2,604,500	Bank of N. Y. N. B. A.	$18,915,000	$4,197,000	$1,680,000	$18,339,000	$1 129 000
2,050,000	2,553,800	Bank of Manh. Co.	25,276,000	8,220,000	2,498,000	32,482,000	.....
2,000,000	3,135,500	Merchants' Nat.	14,441,100	2,999,900	1,596,200	18,060,100	.....
3,000,000	3,368,400	Mechanics' Nat.	22,118,000	3,520,000	2,260,000	22,946,000	417,600
1,500,000	3,847,500	Bank of America	25,517,200	5,165,500	2,489,300	28,770,300	.....
1,000,000	218,800	Phenix Nat.	5,372,000	1,037,000	280,000	4,499,000	985,600
25,000,000	17,486,700	National City	200,545,900	47,635,500	11,019,100	207,511,800	8,617,500
300,000	7,688,700	Chemical Nat.	25,594,100	4,315,700	1,876,500	24,263,500	.....
800,000	305,800	Merch. Exch. Nat.	6,000,000	1,194,600	636,000	6,825,400	148,500
1,000,000	2,234,400	Gallatin Nat.	8,875,300	1,170,300	566,700	6,821,600	847,300
300,000	119,900	Nat. Butch. & Drov.	2,162,400	592,100	64,900	2,748,800	41,300
700,000	372,800	Mech. & Traders'	4,572,000	762,000	602,000	5,610,000	.....
500,000	554,800	Greenwich	3,960,500	655,300	433,700	4,201,100	.....
5,000,000	4,230,900	Am. Exch. Nat.	28,895,000	4,077,600	2,082,200	22,798,600	4,253,100
25,000,000	12,113,000	Nat. Bank of Com.	162,391,600	24,471,500	13,219,600	150,462,300	11 899 700
3,000,000	4,371,900	Mercantile Nat.	23,902,200	3,861,100	1,421,300	20,131,800	2,543,000
422,700	630,400	Pacific	3,539,700	359,600	443,000	3,888,100	.....
456,000	1,045,500	Chatham Nat.	6,124,000	858,600	978,300	8,226,500	44,000
200,000	429,700	People's	2,232,200	330,700	279,000	2,748,100	.....
2,000,000	2,021,800	Nat. Bank of N. A.	13,800,300	1,497,300	1,840,700	14,302,100	860,700
3,000,000	6,961,500	Hanover Nat.	49,247,900	8,850,900	5,550,300	57,693,100	1,200,000
1,000,000	1,088,500	Irving Nat.	7,702,000	1,138,400	534,400	6,894,000	231,500
2,550,000	634,400	Citizens' Cent. Nat.	16,288,300	3,070,200	2,102,300	20,515,400	1,408,100
500,000	315,200	Nassau	3,319,500	485,200	425,400	3,879,100	.....
1,000,000	1,385,800	Market & Ful. Nat.	6,840,500	1,508,500	647,700	7,146,800	35,800
1,000,000	423,100	Nat. Shoe & Leather	6,304,000	1,956,600	376,700	8,751,000	197,300
2,000,000	3,361,600	Corn Exchange	31,815,000	5,430,000	4,462,000	39,259,000	.....
750,000	1,114,700	Oriental	8,884,300	1,727,100	422,200	9,325,500	.....
1,500,000	6,718,500	Imp. & Trad. Nat.	24,345,000	4,242,000	1,362,000	21,922,000	40,100
3,000,000	7,324,700	National Park	72,561,000	16,830,000	6,860,000	85,679,000	2,899,800
250,000	169,000	East River Nat.	1,252,500	160,200	199,300	1,442,300	49,600
3,000,000	3,017,900	Fourth Nat.	21,630,900	3,878,600	2,605,400	25,051,400	50,000
300,000	1,519,400	Second Nat.	9,628,000	614,000	1,877,000	10,550,000	284,000
10,000,000	15,914,300	First Nat.	110,578,500	24,202,100	2,553,600	106,398,000	7,717,600
1,000,000	883,100	N. Y. Nat. Exch.	8,852,400	1,636,800	526,000	8,626,000	627,100
250,000	771,000	Bowery	5,319,000	513,000	238,000	3,715,000	.....
200,000	1,029,200	N. Y. Co. Nat.	5,029,200	966,000	454,500	5,935,400	50,000
750,000	546,400	German-American	4,355,000	773,200	191,800	4,219,100	.....
1,000,000	4,394,500	Chase Nat.	50,180,500	13,335,400	1,928,500	59,793,600	50,000
100,000	1,769,500	Fifth Avenue	9,951,900	2,518,000	402,500	11,191,600	.....
200,000	728,500	German Exchange	2,920,800	205,000	800,000	3,742,200	.....
200,000	876,800	Germania	2,845,900	408,100	644,700	5,379,700	.....
300,000	1,428,600	Lincoln Nat.	12,880,500	888,700	2,728,100	14,182,000	205,500
1,000,000	1,287,700	Garfield Nat.	7,323,100	1,584,800	244,700	7,209,500	48,700
250,000	418,500	Fifth Nat.	2,547,400	570,200	145,900	2,642,000	237,200
1,000,000	1,481,100	Bank of Metropolis	9,185,100	1,843,700	726,100	10,741,300	.....
200,000	655,600	West Side	4,088,000	799,000	344,000	4,624,000	.....
500,000	1,471,800	Seaboard Nat.	14,487,000	3,041,000	1,598,000	17,195,000	106,000
300,000	625,300	First Nat., B'klyn.	4,441,000	627,000	851,000	4,924,000	75,000
1,000,000	2,638,000	Liberty Nat.	11,509,200	2,547,600	250,000	10,233,300	987,900
1,000,000	484,600	N. Y. Prod. Exch.	5,305,000	1,192,600	436,400	6,160,100	.....
500,000	539,000	New Amst'dam Nat.	5,776,000	813,600	794,800	6,863,800	100,000
350,000	594,600	Astor Nat.	4,380,000	845,000	262,000	4,286,000	350,000
108,650,000	118,998,700	Total, Nat. banks.					
12,322,700	20,564,100	Total, State banks.					
115,972,700	139,402,800	Total	1 144 847 400	224 830 700	90 411 500	1 190 744 900	48 804 600

*As per official reports: 36 National banks, May 29, 1905; 17 State banks, June 7, 1905.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 29.—The following companies were incorporated here to-day:

Lakeside Realty Company, Brooklyn; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. P. Bernard, New York, and Henry Hanchel and Grace E. Bogert, Brooklyn.

Fifth Avenue Hairdressing Parlors, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. F. Friedman and G. T. Van Valkenburgh, New York, and B. F. De Frece, New Rochelle.

Empire Furniture Company, New York; capital, $11,000. Directors—George Werthan, Ralph Rosenthal, and Nathaniel Michaels, New York.

The Williams Terminal Railway Company, Brooklyn; (operate electric railroad 900 feet long from the track of the New York Dock, Bowne Street, to the property of J. H. Williams & Co. on Richards Street, Brooklyn;) capital, $10,000. Directors—William C. Redfield, James H. Williams, and O. M. Tilton, Brooklyn.

[illegible] Young Friends Realty Corporation, New York; capital, $20,000. Directors—Nathan Rainoff, Max Silverman, and A. S. Singer, New York.

Lini, Butscher & Ross, Incorporated, New York, (real estate;) capital, $15,000. Directors—M. M. Lini and Peter Ross, New York, and William Butscher, Brooklyn.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM—

	1905.	1904.	Increase.
3d week July	$683,866	$671,816	$12,050
From July 1	2,081,658	2,066,339	15,319

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG RAILWAY COMPANY for June—

Gross earnings	736,034	688,330	47,204
Oper. exp	437,708	379,464	58,245
Net earnings	298,325	309,366	*11,041
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	8,161,076	7,520,957	631,119
Oper. exp	5,038,811	4,408,799	650,012
Net earnings	5,102,265	3,121,158	*18,893

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY for June—

Gross earnings	4,430,028	4,416,865	18,163
Oper. exp	2,927,096	2,966,954	*39,858
Net earnings	1,502,932	1,449,911	53,021
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	50,481,882	46,469,132	4,012,750
Oper. exp	35,006,794	32,256,027	2,750,767
Net earnings	15,475,088	14,213,105	1,261,983

KANAWHA & MICHIGAN RAILWAY COMPANY for June—

Gross earnings	150,875	139,391	11,484
Op. ex. & taxes	129,657	112,540	17,117
Net earnings	21,218	26,851	*5,633
Other income	1,090	662	428
Total income	22,308	27,513	*5,205
Fixed charges	19,838	21,000	*1,162
Surplus	2,470	5,913	*3,443
Fiscal year—			
Gross earnings	1,764,173	1,657,666	106,507
Op. ex. & taxes	1,520,785	1,409,249	111,536
Net earnings	243,388	248,417	*5,029
Other income	8,958	7,982	976
Total income	252,346	256,399	*4,053
Fixed charges	239,173	248,041	*8,868
Surplus

THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 4000—38th; Harlem, 490 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (2683 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (611 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—Thursday morning, on Broadway, near 72d St., a small bull pup, brindle with collar with name and address; liberal reward will be paid for his return to John E. McDonald, 216 West 72d St.

LIBERAL REWARD and no questions asked for return to owner small gold New York Fire Department badge; name of loser on badge. Room 1,401, 302 Broadway.

LOST—A pearl and diamond brooch, circular shaped, Tuesday afternoon, either at Rector's, through 46th St. to 6th Av., and up 6th Av.; suitable reward to finder; no questions asked. Macdonald, 324 West 51st St.

LOST—Thursday P. M., gold watch with fob attached, between 55th St. and 6th Av. and 50th St. Subway Station. G. G., 303 West 51st St.

LOST.—Bankbooks Nos. 85,973, 87,326, and 101,805, The New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

LOST.—A French bulldog; address on collar, 114 5th Av.; return to 102 East 26th St.; reward.

LOST—Bank Book No. 125,709, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped. Finder please return to bank.

LOST—Lady's tortoise shell combs, in hansom, Sunday night; $5 reward. Allen, 71 West 88th St.

LOST—Fob, silver; 7th Av., near 124th St., Monday; reward. Hiram Miller, 716 B'way.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH St., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table; moderate.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Large rooms; suitable for two or three; first-class table; Summer rates.

34TH, 137 EAST.—Desirable rooms; also physician's office; telephone; superior table; Summer rates.

47TH ST., 4 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board, parlor dining rooms; Summer prices, references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table, every convenience; best locality in city; references.

72D ST., 147 EAST.—Fine large rooms; excellent table, refined Jewish family.

72D ST., 172 EAST.—Comfortable rooms, homelike surroundings, excellent table; Summer visitors accommodated; American; references.

82D ST., 48 WEST.—Desirable rooms, baths; dining room on parlor floor; excellent table and service; table board; telephone; references.

93D, 122 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; conveniences; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

95TH ST., 55 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board; near Park.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Elegant large suite, private bath, newly furnished house; telephone.

98TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large room; running water; excellent board.

105TH, 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated.

122D ST., 150 WEST.—Exceptionally large nicely furnished room; excellent board; also single room.

ARBUCKLES' DEEP SEA HOTEL WILL close Tuesday morning to make alterations for permanent boarders, (wage earners only.) Women earning $5.00 or less per week, 40 cents per day; over $5.00 and under $7.00, 50 cents, and $7.00 or over, 60 cents per day. Men, 70 cents per day. The one paying 40 cents per day will get as good accommodation and food as the one paying 70 cents. JOHN ARBUCKLE, No. 71 Water St., New York.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people. 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

MADISON AV., 673, 694, and 696, (61st St.)—Suites and floors, with private baths; Fall engagements; Summer board, $8, $10; telephones.

MADISON AV., 187, 34th St.—Cool, clean rooms with board; transients accommodated; Summer rates.

MELROSE, 78 MADISON AV., cor. 28th.—All ways of living; room and breakfast, $1 up. Telephone 3474 Madison.

PARTICULAR PEOPLE requiring residence, with board and cool rooms, can secure same at 45 East 34th St.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 431.—Private family; comfortable room; excellent board; terms moderate; Apartment 2.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Overlooking Wall St. and river; 10 minutes' walk to Broadway, New York; high-class neighborhood; apartments, rooms, table; references.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE, 50.—Fine alcove; also hall room; excellent table; private; 15 minutes Manhattan.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

A GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

12TH ST., 41 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, hot and cold water; telephone.

15TH ST., 218 EAST.—Most desirable rooms; view of Stuyvesant Park; excellent table; moderate.

18TH ST., 134 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor to let; Summer price. Mrs. Roch.

18TH ST., 11 WEST.—Desirable suite; single; first-class conveniences; rates to business people; transients.

19TH ST., 30 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, large closets, telephone; Summer rates.

24TH, 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; valet, breakfasts, references.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

25TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men, private bath; Southerners accommodated.

37TH ST., 56 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D ST., 329 WEST.—Nicely furnished, two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others $1.50 upward.

42D, 332 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $5; parlor for business; others, $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant small room, reasonable for Summer.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

46TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Comfortably furnished square light rooms; newly painted; bath; transients.

55TH, 347 WEST.—American gentleman, retired, private home, let few rooms, reasonable; reference essential.

58TH ST., 118 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large, cool rooms; bath; all conveniences; private house; Summer rates; references.

60TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, well-furnished, cool rooms; medium; private house; conveniences; L; references.

58TH, 126 WEST.—Large, medium, cool rooms; conveniences; private house; Park, L; references.

63D ST., 139 WEST.—Private American family will rent large and small rooms.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

76TH ST., 113 WEST.—Delightfully cool, airy rooms, baths, attendance; first-class; telephone; reasonable.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; elevator apartments; $4 up.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms, elevator apartment; homelike surroundings; $4 up.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Park.—Large cool hall room; private house; references. Owner.

81ST, 104 WEST.—Large, small, handsomely furnished rooms; private house; breakfast optional; Summer terms.

83D, 225 WEST.—Elegant complete housekeeping four rooms; tiled bathroom; southern exposure; cool; new; light; steam; permanent, $40 monthly; piano extra.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, with bath adjoining; all conveniences; private family; gentlemen.

92D ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

96D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

103d St., (2,088 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; near Subway; $6. Shelton.

106TH ST., 51 WEST.—Large outside room, bath, $4 weekly; gentleman; elevator apartment. Daniels.

113TH ST., 540-542 WEST, Cathedral Heights.—Large, small rooms; excellent table; Subway.

118TH ST., 420 WEST.—Cool room; delightful air from Hudson; high location; elevator; Subway. Haynes.

128TH ST., 2,081 5th Av.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; unexcelled board; Summer rates.

145TH ST., 581 WEST.—Large pleasant room; clean; newly furnished; suitable one or two gentlemen; half block from Subway station.

GRAMERCY PARK, 1, (East 21st.)—Exceptionally cool rooms, with private bath; breakfast served; references.

MANHATTAN AV., 465, (119th.)—Private house; superior accommodations; a double and single room; telephone.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Attractive front rooms, single or en suite; clean, light, airy; porcelain bath; attendance, elevator, telephone, restaurant. A. D. J., St. Gothard, 418 West 118th St.

NEW YORK AV., 61, CLIFTON, S. I.—Rooms newly furnished; together, separate; bath; breakfast.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE WITH BATHROOM; also other handsomely furnished rooms; telephone and every convenience. 115 West 97th St.

REFINED, educated young woman, employed during the day, can find light, cool room overlooking garden in handsome apartment house on West 104th St.; elevator, telephone, electric light; small private family; references; board optional; $4; with board, $8. Address Mrs. S., 852 Columbus Av.

WEST END AV., 789.—Handsomely furnished large, square, second-story front room; lavatory and dressing room attached; 2½ blocks from express Subway station; excellent table.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

NOSTRAND AV., 718.—Beautiful large front room; elegant appointments; handsome private residence, swell St. Mark's section; 17 minutes to Manhattan; Telephone 3319J Bedford.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

BRONX.—An agreeable couple want two or more rooms or whole floor, comfortably furnished, with refined people, within walking distance of any Subway station. Permanent. Box 133 Times Downtown.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Two large unfurnished rooms by elderly couple; references. Mrs. Smith, 359 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

One or two rooms wanted by lady, Harlem, west side. Box 1,509 Times, Harlem.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A private family will rent 2 rooms, furnished, on the second floor, convenient to bath, with excellent board; fresh vegetables and fruits daily; a few minutes' walk from Park Hill Station on the Putnam Railroad, or Ludlow, on the New York Central. Call 331 Riverdale Av., between Morris and Post Sts., Ludlow, Yonkers.

CHERRY CREST MOUNTAIN HOUSE has good accommodations for a few more guests; large, airy rooms and good board for $5 and $6 per week, on a farm. For further particulars address T. W. Hadden, Fosterdale, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Portland, Conn.—If you want to spend your vacation in a good, cool, healthful place on high ground, among the hills of Connecticut, with plenty of shade, good fruit, fresh milk, and good table, boating, and fishing, write for particulars. Mrs. Heckmann.

THE LAKE VIEW,

one hour by West Shore R. R. Cool, shady place; new house, improvements; German table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

"Overlook," Morristown, N. J., (Telephone 438.)—An ideal place, 1½ miles from station; 25 acres gardens, orchards. Terms $10 to $15 weekly.

Boarders wanted on fruit farm short drive from Lake Mohonk. E. Lucy, New Paltz, Ulster Co., N. Y.

Ludlow, Yonkers, 80 Morris St.—Several pleasant rooms, with board; desirable surroundings, near station.

New Jersey.

On Raritan Bay.—City conveniences; country pleasures; fine piazzas, boating, bathing, fishing, sailing; first-class, yet moderate, two rooms. Mrs. Morgan, 108 Water St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Pleasant rooms in doctor's family; fresh eggs, milk, and vegetables; good air, pure water; terms moderate. Mrs. J. S. Holmes, Cranbury, N. J.

Bloomfield, N. J.—33 Fremont St.; furnished rooms, with board; rates reasonable for Summer or permanent; commutation low; accessible both roads.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET, CONNECTICUT—FURNISHED.

To rent, for September and October, house in Sharon, Conn.; nine bedrooms; modern conveniences; very large piazzas. Owner, 1,025 Park Av., city.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Attractive specialized publishing opportunities at Summer prices; mail order paper, $1,000; local monthly, $2,500; monthly trade paper, $4,000; special agricultural monthly, $8,000; special household monthly, $20,000; technical monthly, $40,000; ambitious advertising solicitors should investigate; call or write. Emerson P. Harris, 253 Broadway.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Mill with 100 h. p. water power, 26,000 square feet floor space, on Phila. and Reading, 24 miles from Philadelphia; beautiful location; cheap labor; $1,200.00 yearly; long lease. Box L 334 Times, Times Square.

Printing Plant.—Splendid chance for one or two practical men to purchase well-established job work printery. H Box 101 Times Downtown.

Aarons, 16½ University Place, check protectors, numbering machines, daters, autographic signatures, seals, rubber stamps.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th.—Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Gold, silver, diamonds, pearls, bought; highest prices paid. Belais, 17 East 16th St.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see me. Clark, 161 East 125th.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

M. Altman & Co., 43 East 12th St., require several young ladies of very stylish appearance for their showroom; bust 35.

WANTED—Stenographer and double entry bookkeeper in engineering office; a thoroughly competent young woman having a thorough English education and whose work is quite correct will be considered for a permanent position, and none other; state wages wanted. H., Box 104 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Ladies to canvass for the Edwards Skirt Supporter; one supporter fastens all shirtwaists to skirt for eight inches across back, without teeth, points or pin; agents guaranteed protection by our patents; free terms. Edwards Skirt Supporter Co., Strathy Bldg., Toronto, Canada.

WANTED—A few young, stylish models, 36 bust, 42 skirt, also 34 bust, 40 skirt, wanted to show fine dresses. Wightman & Co., 21 Waverley Place.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of an experienced stenographer in their mail order department; must have at least one year's experience. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; must be thoroughly experienced and reliable; good position for right party. B. Loewenthal & Co., 126 Liberty St.

WANTED—Experienced stenographers; salaries from $8-$15; also experienced typists; Monday, 310 Broadway. The Oliver Typewriter Company.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require half-time waitresses for lunch room. Apply at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Show girls for Broadway production, (dramatic;) Monday, before 12. Frank Conlon, Knickerbocker Theatre Building.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Sennit, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

Millinery Stock Keepers.—Young men with experience, capable and industrious; good position; apply with references. N. Y. Millinery & Supply Co., 628 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED in every city and town; big demand; big commission. Rodes Sanitary Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Stenographer, typewriter; man 21-24; A1, experienced stenographer; Remington; neat appearance, good address and character; salary $70 to $85; state age, experience, references, salary. A., Box 180 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Males.

WANTED—Salesman for high-class office specialty, straight commission proposition; one to cover upper Manhattan, one for Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, and North Jersey bordering Greater New York; one for Brooklyn and Queens Boroughs; good proposition for the right men. Address X. Y. Z., Box 336 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; great demand for graduates $4, $5 day; many complete course two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis. For free catalogue, address 239 10th Av., New York.

WANTED—Siegel Cooper Company require the services of experienced hair mattress makers. Apply at warehouse, 251 West 17th St., before 10 A. M.

WANTED—A man about 26 years for compilation work in office; mercantile experience desirable, and must be exceptionally accurate and write distinctly; answers should state details of experience, age, wages desired, whether now engaged, &c. Address Guide, Box 153 Times Downtown.

WANTED—A young man as helper with traveling man going West; $10 week and expenses; must have about $100 cash; year's work; state age. B., Box 329 Times, Times Square.

WANTED—In the office of a wall paper factory, a bright young man about 18 years of age; must be quick and accurate at figures and write good hand. Address, giving references, Accurate, Box 119, 617 6th Av.

WANTED.—Siegel Cooper Company require experienced salesmen for their photo supply department; only those having held similar position need apply. Call at Superintendent's office before 10 A. M.

WANTED—Good, sober, industrious carpenters, painters, all-round mechanics, laborers, to buy homes, payable from wages; healthy location; constant work. Jersey Pines, Box 114 Times Downtown.

WANTED—For city engagement, Broadway production, (dramatic,) young men desiring experience, willing to begin at small salary. Call Tuesday, Frank Conlon, 1,402 Broadway.

WANTED—Stenographer, experienced, accurate, and rapid, in New York office of large manufacturing concern; state age and salary expected. D., Box 112 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Experienced wreckers wrecking World's Fair Buildings, St. Louis; steady work for two years. Chicago House Wrecking Co., St. Louis.

WANTED—A bright boy for downtown office. L. Z., Box 112 Times Downtown.

WANTED—Twenty bricklayers at 9th St. and Avenue B.

We recommend high-grade positions for men; write for list and plan. Business Opportunity Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wishes work by the day or week. 1,959 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook by day or week; good references. Higgins's bell, 1,102 3d Av., near 65th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a Protestant woman to a widower or a small family; city. N. B., 201 East 11th St., second floor.

LADY'S MAID and COMPANION to single Jewish lady; applicant speaks German; highest reference; salary $20 per month. Call or address with all particulars, Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 155 East 4th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced French girl; good seamstress, packer, and hair dresser; accustomed to travel; references. L. M., 159 West 44th St.

LADY'S MAID, traveling maid, or attendant to invalid; excellent needlewoman; city references; letters, W. K., 7 West 50th St. Telephone 4343 Plaza.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman, first-class laundress, in private family; wages $25; present employer, 1,895 Madison Av.

NURSE.—A trained nurse would like care of infant for reasonable remuneration, at her home on Lehigh Valley R. R.; good references. First Delivery, R. F. D., No. 1, Van Etten, N. Y.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German; 17 years old; newly arrived; desires position in refined family in New York City or vicinity; $16 per month. Call or address giving all particulars, Home Co-Operative Employment Bureau, 155 East 4th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—French seamstress, good dressmaker, out by day. Mme. A., 176 Christopher St.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent four hours' afternoon position by high-class stenographer; salary $15 per week; best reference present all day employer, Fifth Av. corporation. Georgian, Box 342 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Permanent four hours' afternoon position by high-class stenographer; salary $15 per week; best reference present all day employer, Fifth Av. corporation. Georgian, Box 342 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; beginner; salary $6; age 18; business; good penman; excellent speller; no agency; live with parents. Miss Plate, Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Age 16; one year's experience; good testimonials; fair penman; bright, active; excellent speller; $6. Miss Warner, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Thoroughly experienced and capable; best reference previous employers; refined; well educated; $15. Miss Hewlett, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; bright, ambitious beginner; good penman; painstaking; references; $6-$7. Active, Box 199 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; beginner; salary $6; age 18; business; good penman; excellent speller; no agency; live with parents. Miss Keeffe, Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Age 16; one year's experience; good testimonials; fair penman; bright, active; excellent speller; $7. Miss Barthold, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, ambitious, painstaking; references; $10. Miss C., 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; rapid, accurate, neat, ambitious; references; $10. Neatness, Box 186 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Broad experience; seeks position of responsibility; recommended; would substitute. Worth, Box 219 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; businesslike, ambitious, painstaking; best references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; experience; reference; $8. S. Acker, 286 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; willing, obliging; references; $6-$7. Careful, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Some experience; high school education; highly recommended; moderate salary. Anxious, Box 180 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, capable handling heavy mail; would substitute; references. Fletcher, 1,831 Bath Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Beginner. M. M., 83½ India St., Brooklyn.

WORK by the day for woman who has been in my employ for ten years; she is good worker, housekeeper, and plain sewer; faithful and honest; has best of references. Murry, office rooms 9 and 10, 7 Water St.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

ASSISTANT TO MANAGER or similar capacity; American (32) of good all 'round detail ability; past year manager small manufacturing concern, and formerly confidential clerk, stenographer, &c.; desires to change to more progressive position; location immaterial; best references. Industrious, Box 103 Times Downtown.

BANK BOOKKEEPER would like to take charge set of books after hours. Reasonable, Box 114 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Thirty; ten years' experience; contemplating a change, would connect himself with a progressive house; will invest a few thousand dollars. Ambitious, Box 1,017 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER and ACCOUNTANT.—Writes up, balances, audits accounts, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; accounts written up, balanced, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

BOY, (19,) intelligent, high school graduate, seeks position. Max Unger, 647 East 11th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wants place for his married man, who had charge of his private stable for several years; excellent city and country driver and rider. Pierce, 153 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—Thirty-nine; medium size; long experience; best written and personal references; late employer can be seen. Gibson, care Coot L. Calhoun, 628 Park Av.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical, 12 years' experience on brewery machines, automobile work, locomotive and structural iron work. R. Gussmann, 239 East 84th St.

ENGINEERING position desired by college graduate where he may have opportunity of learning how to use instruments in field work, how to map the results, &c.; having had some experience (in excavation work) he feels that he could be of material assistance to a Superintendent of building construction; salary would be subordinate to opportunity for advancement. Accuracy, Box 340 Times, Times Square.

JANITOR wants position in house from 10 to 15 families; good fireman and all around handy man. Janitor, 342 Times, Times Sq.

JANITOR.—By married man as janitor; handy, experienced; references; city, outside. Nick Ricignito, 324 East 54th St.

MAN, 28, thoroughly experienced shipping clerk and packer, best of references, wishes a position at anything. J. H. F., Box 132 Times Downtown.

PRESSMAN.—First-class on job presses. Georgan, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

OARSMEN COMPETE ON TOW-BLOCKED HARLEM

New York Association Regatta Delayed, but Races Well Rowed.

SHEPHEARD WINS SINGLES

Seawanhaka's Barge Crew Takes Great Race in the Senior Four-Oared Event.

Under adverse conditions that sorely tried the nerves and tempers of the competing oarsmen, the third annual regatta of the New York Bay Regatta Association was held yesterday. At the time of beginning the races, which were rowed over the upper Speedway course on the Harlem River, there was much delay because of a downpour of rain. Twice tows of boats interfered with the events, and when the programme was half completed a second shower drove away nearly all of the 5,000 spectators that lined the Speedway walks. The interference of the tows and tugs caused vexatious waits and furnished the oarsmen with a more fervent desire to seek the early arrangement of the racing course that is contemplated at Pelham Bay.

The course was one mile and a quarter long, rowed down stream and with the tide. The start was made near the entrance of the ship canal and the finish line just below the Washington Bridge. In a measure the attention of the oarsmen centred about the senior single shell race for the Townsend trophy, and the competition for senior four-oared barges.

The first event brought out six scullers of top-notch reputation, among them being Frank Vesely, Constance F. Titus, Fred Shepheard, and J. G. Hoben, Ravenswood Boat Club. All caught the water cleanly at the shot of Starter O'Regan's pistol, and for the first eighth of a mile Titus, Vesely, and Shepheard held the lead on even terms. The Seawanhaka man then fairly lifted his shell along by leaps at each catch. Titus tried to stay with Shepheard, but all he could do was to spurt, and then he began to drop astern. Hoben came along with a rush at the three-quarter mile, but despite his game effort Shepheard shook him off and won rather easily. Hoben was a scant two lengths behind Shepheard, with Vesely third, close up with Hoben. Titus was several lengths behind. The time was 6:10.

The senior four-oared barge race brought out one of the best contests of the day. Before it was started the crews had a weary time waiting for a double tow of scows to get clear of the course. When the crews did get away the four of the Seawanhakas dug their blades in and ripped them out so fast that it was soon evident that the real contest was between the Actives and the Rosedales for second place. The Actives' four rowed with a fine stroke, but they fell behind the Rosedales, finishing second by half a length.

One of the notable performances was that of the junior four of the Active Boat Club. Their fine new barge had its bow broken off in the journey from Hoboken. They borrowed a barge, towed it to the start just in time to get placed, and won by nearly five lengths over the Rosedale crew.

The Nassau junior four gig crew won that race in a close finish with the Crescent Athletic Club's four, the boats being on even terms until near the end. The summary:

Junior Single Gig.—Won by Fred Koch, Atalanta Boat Club; J. Thompson, Clifton Boat Club, second; Edward C. Halsey, Rosedale Boat Club, third. Time—7:14.

Junior Centiplede.—Won by Nonpareil Boat Club; Fred Backus, stroke; Henry Von Dohn, No. 3; Theodoro Lohr, No. 2; Charles Steinkamp, bow; Harlem Rowing Club, J. Bradley, stroke; James Fulton, No. 3; G. Meyer, No. 2; O. F. Benz, bow, second. Time—6:32.

Junior Double.—Won by Friendship Boat Club; W. Barties, bow; S. Hlavoc, stroke; Harlem Rowing Club, H. Ludecke, bow; A. A. Kerr, stroke, second; Brooklyn Boat Club, H. S. Dunn, bow; E. Wittnight, stroke, third. Time—6:40.

Intermediate Single Race.—Won by R. C. Peck, Palisade Boat Club; J. Thompson, Clifton Boat Club, second; J. D. V. Breen, Wyanoke Boat Club, third. Time—6:17.

Junior Four Gig.—Won by Nassau Boat Club; J. F. O'Connor, stroke; H. C. Nixon, No. 3; W. Nicoll, No. 2; W. A. Koehler, bow; Crescent Athletic Club, F. Snyder, stroke; L. Snyder, No. 3; L. Griffin, No. 2; S. Bloukley, bow; J. S. Langthorn, coxswain, second; Dauntless Boat Club, R. H. Krapp, stroke; H. C. Barth, No. 3; H. H. Kuhne, No. 2; H. L. Compte, bow; E. H. Anderson, coxswain, third. Time—6:12½.

Senior Single Shell.—Won by Frederick Shepheard, Seawanhaka Boat Club; J. G. Hoben, Ravenswood Boat Club, second; Frank Vesely, First Bohemian Boat Club, third. Time—6:10.

Junior Four Barge.—Won by Active Boat Club, (H. Behrens, stroke; J. Kirchner, 3; J. Von Minden, 2; O. Loekle, bow; C. Kliesrath, coxswain;) Rosedale Boat Club, (R. Bayere, stroke; F. C. Fuess, 3; W. C. Von Brocke, 2; J. W. Adickes, bow; Louis Huise, coxswain,) second; Woodcliffe Boat Club, (W. Pollard, stroke; P. Koop, 3; R. Knieger, 2; R. Leinert, bow; L. Perraud, coxswain,) third. Time—6:14.

Intermediate Centipede.—Won by Nassau Boat Club, (F. R. Culley, stroke; J. F. Walsh, 3; A. C. Wiechers, 2; H. Lydenburg, bow;) Union Boat Club, (F. Scanlon, stroke; D. W. Lenahan, 3; H. J. Hjertberg, 2; J. Flynn, bow,) second. Time—6:21.

Intermediate Four Gig.—Won by Dauntless Boat Club, (B. N. Waite, stroke; D. N. Roberge, 3; C. J. Baxter, 2; J. McKevitt, bow; E. H. Anderson, coxswain;) First Bohemian Boat Club, (C. Piaveye, stroke; L. Juna, 3; L. Major, 2; J. Zatrepalek, bow; J. Kacer, coxswain,) second; Metropolitan Boat Club, (H. Jewett, stroke; R. Nelson, 3; R. Emerson, 2; Ralph Emerson, bow; E. T. Clark, coxswain,) third. Time—6:11¼.

Senior Four Barge.—Won by Seawanhaka Boat Club, (J. A. Ryan, stroke; F. Shepheard, 3; J. McLaughlin, 2; R. Farnum, bow; L. Reinhart, coxswain;) Rosedale Boat Club, (J. M. Rehm, stroke; H. F. Adickes, 3; J. J. Gallagher, 2; F. Southard, bow; Louis Huise, coxswain,) second; Active Boat Club, (B. Koehler, stroke; A. Koehler, 3; J. Schmitz, 2; F. C. Koehler, bow; G. A. Hitchcock, coxswain,) third. Time—6:17.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Males.

PORTER, PACKER.—By generally useful colored man; mulatto; strictly sober; fully capable; neat appearance; four years' reference. Miles, 234 West 65th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 32, as salesman or collector; has had 16 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, employed during day in large office downtown as stenographer, desires similar work in evenings. Speed, Box 328 Times, Times Square.

SITUATION WANTED, preferably as manager, by Western gentleman with 21 years' first-class connections as secretary, treasurer, and general manager of large enterprises; employed at present time as manager in Western city by the largest concern of kind in the world; first-class health and habits; industrious and considered a strong worker; married; reasons for change a desire to return East for educational purposes; no schemes considered and only A1 connections desired; communications confidential. Whitfield, Box 334 Times, Times Square.

TELEGRAPHER.—Middle-aged man, 25 years one firm, desires employment, permanently, temporarily. Doberck, 229 West 15th St.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

WATCHMAN.—Four years' first-class personal references. Watchman, 25 East 29th St.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, now holding position as manager of large concern in the West, desires position in New York City or vicinity; has thorough acquaintance with paper or publishing trade, and would preferably associate himself with newspaper or magazine in editorial or business department; hard worker and can adapt himself to any work. Address Box 337 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN, (23,) with executive ability; first-class references. B. C., Box 319 Times, Times Square.

YOUNG MAN wishes position in import or export firm; references. Pollens, 1,809 Lexington Av.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Battery Carbons Held Dutiable at 35 Per Cent.—Other Decisions.

In a decision by Gen. Sharretts the Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained a claim filed by Hf Reisinger of New York, it being held that carbons for electric lighting are dutiable at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem as "articles of carbon" within the meaning of the Dingley tariff law. Collector Stranahan thought the articles dutiable at 90 cents per hundred, but this classification is set aside by the board. From the testimony submitted by the importer it appears that the carbons in question are intended for use in the construction of small dry batteries, and are less than half the length of the shortest carbon sticks manufactured for use in the various forms of electric lamps of the arc type in which light is produced by the intense heat to which the points of two opposed carbon electrodes are raised by the passage of a powerful electric current. The resultant incandescence attains an illumination value of 1,200 candle power or upward.

Other importers' claims sustained were filed by F. Pustet & Co., the Leon Rheims Company, R. C. Hahn & Co., Albert Lorsch & Co., George Luederes & Co., New York; De Fremery & Co., San Francisco.

The board overruled the following protests: Amanti, Coblanchi & Co., A. Robertson, N. Erlanger, Blumgart & Co., the Syndicate Trading Company, Isler & Guye, L. Henry & Co., Lin Fong & Co., (2,) Leo Popper & Sons, L. & E. Stern, Rosenthal & Gretta, F. W. Weinberg, Johnson & Faulkner, Naday & Fleischer, Havana Tobacco Company, Charles A. Johnson & Co., Salomon & Newman, Thomas E. Harrison, New York; C. P. Stanley Cigar Company, St. Louis; P. McGettrick, Burlington, Vt.; S. Rosenbloom, Pittsburg, Penn.; Wilfred Schade & Co., Newport News; Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago Mercantile Company, Marshall Field & Co., (4,) Chicago; Bassett, McNab & Co., James E. Caldwell & Co., Philadelphia.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

CLARENCE E. ROOD.—Clarence E. Rood, who resides at the Gregorian Hotel, 42 West Thirty-fifth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $89,410 and no assets. The debts were contracted in this city in 1899 and 1900, at Cattaraugus in 1901, and in Buffalo from 1900 to 1903. Among the creditors are Charles D. Rood of Lancaster, Penn., $60,000 judgment; Third National Bank of Buffalo, $11,000 judgment; Bank of Cattaraugus, $8,300 note; Bank of Randolph, N. Y., $1,200 judgment; New York Restaurant Company, $145, supplies; James W. Bell, Son & Co., $250, clothing, and E. M. Gattle & Co., $600 jewelry. He owes $1,410 for hotel bills at various places. He was formerly interested in various enterprises at Buffalo.

DEMOREST PATTERN COMPANY.—Application was made yesterday to Judge Adams of the United States District Court by Louis F. Doyle for the appointment of a receiver for the Demorest Pattern Company of 64 Grand Street, against which a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on June 7. The application was opposed by Myers & Goldsmith for the company, which is contesting the bankruptcy petition, claiming that the company is not insolvent. Judge Adams denied the application and stated that "in view of the opposing affidavit it does not seem to me that a receiver should be appointed, but if the situation changes in any way to the detriment of creditors a new application would be entertained."

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

APPE, Charles—The Thomas W. Houchin Company	$197
BERKMAN, Abraham—Samuel Welsenger and another, costs	24
DEY, Louis R.—New Amsterdam Gas

Part Three
Magazine Section

The New York Times

SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1905.

Part Three
Magazine Section

"The Breadwinners"

A SOCIAL STUDY Now Accepted as the Work of THE LATE JOHN HAY.



First Installment of the Novel Which, When Published Anonymously Twenty-two Years Ago, Created a Sensation Because of What Was Then a Daring Treatment of the Capital and Labor Problem, and Provoked a Controversy Over Its Authorship More Lively Than Any Ever Known in American Literature. -:- -:- -:- -:-

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I.

A MORNING CALL.

A FRENCH clock on the mantelpiece, framed of brass and crystal, which betrayed its inner structure as the transparent sides of some insects betray their vital processes, struck ten with the mellow and lingering clangor of a distant cathedral bell. A gentleman who was seated in front of the fire reading a newspaper looked up at the clock to see what hour it was, to save himself the trouble of counting the slow, musical strokes. The eyes he raised were light gray, with a blue glint of steel in them, shaded by lashes as black as jet. The hair was also as black as hair can be, and was parted near the middle of his forehead. It was inclined to curl, but had not the length required by this inclination. The dark brown mustache was the only ornament the razor had spared on the wholesome face, the outline of which was clear and keen. The face suited the hands—it had the refinement and gentleness of one delicately bred, and the vigorous lines and color of one equally at home in field and court; and the hands had the firm, hard symmetry which showed they had done no work, and the bronze tinge which is the imprint wherewith sky and air mark their lovers. His clothes were of the fashion seen in the front windows of the Knickerbocker Club in the Spring of the year 187—, and were worn as easily as a self-respecting bird wears his feathers. He seemed, in short, one of those fortunate natures, who, however born, are always bred well, and come by prescription to most of the good things the world can give.

He sat in a room marked, like himself, with a kind of serious elegance—one of those apartments which seem to fit the person like a more perfect dress. All around the walls ran dwarf bookcases of carved oak, filled with volumes bound in every soft shade of brown and tawny leather, with only enough of red and green to save the shelves from monotony. Above these the wall space was covered with Cordovan leather, stamped with gold fleurs-de-lis to within a yard of the top, where a frieze of palm leaves led up to a ceiling of blue and brown and gold. The whole expression of the room was of warmth and good manners. The furniture was of oak and stamped leather. The low bookcases were covered with bronzes, casts, and figurines, of a quality so uniformly good that none seemed to feel the temptation either to snub or to cringe to its neighbor. The Owari pots felt no false shame beside the royal Satsuma; and Barbédienne's bronzes, the vases of Limoges and Lambeth, and bowls from Nankin and Corea dwelt together in the harmony of a varied perfection.

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It was an octagon room, with windows on each side of the fireplace, in which a fire of Ohio coal was leaping and crackling with a cheerful and unctuous noisiness. Out of one window you could see a pretty garden of five or six acres behind the house, and out of the other a carefully kept lawn, extending some hundred yards from the front door to the gates of hammered iron which opened upon a wide-paved avenue. This street was the glory of Buffland, a young and thriving city on Lake Erie, which already counted a population of over two hundred thousand souls. The people of Clairfield, a rival town, denied that there was anything like so many inhabitants, and added that "the less we say about 'souls' the better." But this was pure malice; Buffland was a big city. Its air was filled with the smoke and odors of vast and successful trade, and its sky was reddened by night with the glare of its furnaces, rising like the hot breath of some prostrate Titan, conquered and bowed down by the pitiless cunning of men. Its people were, as a rule, rich and honest, especially in this avenue of which I have spoken. If you have ever met a Bufflander, you have heard of Algonquin Avenue. He will stand in the Champs Elysées, when all the vice and fashion of Europe are pouring down from the Place of the Star in the refluent tide that flows from Boulogne Wood to Paris, and calmly tell you that "Algonquin Avenue in the sleighing season can discount this out of sight." Something is to be pardoned to the spirit of liberty; and the avenue is certainly a fine one. It is three miles long and has hardly a shabby house in it, while for a mile or two the houses upon one side, locally called "the Ridge," are unusually fine, large, and costly. They are all surrounded with well-kept gardens and separated from the street by velvet lawns which need scarcely fear comparison with the emerald wonders which centuries of care have wrought from the turf of England. The house of which we have seen one room was one of the best upon this green and parklike thoroughfare. The gentleman who was sitting by the fire was Mr. Arthur Farnham. He was the owner and sole occupant of the large stone house—a widower of some years' standing, although he was yet young. His parents had died in his childhood. He had been an officer in the army, had served several years upon the frontier, had suffered great privations, had married a wife much older than himself, had seen her die on the Plains from sheer want, though he had more money than he could get transportation for; and finally, on the death of his grandfather, he had resigned, with reluctance, a commission which had brought him nothing but suffering and toil, and had returned to Buffland, where he was born, to take charge of the great estate of which he was the only heir. And even yet, in the midst of a luxury and a comfort which anticipated every want and gratified every taste, he often looked longingly back upon the life he had left, until his nose inhaled again the scent of the sage brush and his eyes smarted with alkali dust. He regretted the desolate prairies, the wide reaches of barrenness accursed of the Creator, the wild chaos of the mountain cañons, the horror of the Bad Lands, the tingling cold of Winter in the Black Hills. But the Republic holds so high the privilege of serving her that, for the officer who once resigns—with a good character—there is no return forever, though he seek it with half the lobby at his heels. So Captain Farnham sat, this fine May morning, reading a newspaper which gave the stations of his friends in the Tenth with something of the feeling which assails the exile when he cons the Court journal where his name shall appear no more.

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But while he is looking at the clock a servant enters.

"That same young person is here again."

"What young person?"

There was a slight flavor of reproach in the tone of the grave Englishman as he answered:

"I told you last night, Sir, she have been here three times already; she doesn't give me her name nor yet her business; she is settin' in the drawin' room, and says she will wait till you are quite at leisure. I was about to tell her," he added with still deeper solemnity, "that you were hout, Sir, but she hinterrupted of me and said, 'He isn't gone, there's his 'at,' which I told her you 'ad several 'ats, and would she wait in the drawin' room and I'd see."

Captain Farnham smiled.

"Very well, Budsey, you've done your best—and perhaps she won't eat me after all. Is there a fire in the drawing room?"

"No, Sir."

"Let her come in here, then."

A moment afterward the rustle of a feminine step made Farnham raise his head suddenly from his paper. It was a quick, elastic step, accompanied by that crisp rattle of drapery which the close clinging garments of ladies produced at that season. The door opened, and as the visitor entered Farnham rose in surprise. He had expected to see the usual semi-mendicant, with sad-colored raiment and doleful whine, calling for a subscription for a new "Centennial History," or the confessed genteel beggar whose rent would be due tomorrow. But there was nothing in any way usual in the young person who stood before him. She was a tall and robust girl of eighteen or nineteen, of a singularly fresh and vigorous beauty. The artists forbid us to look for physical perfection in real people, but it would have been hard for the coolest-headed studio-rat to find any fault in the slender but powerful form of this young woman. Her color was deficient in delicacy, and her dark hair was too luxuriant to be amenable to the imperfect discipline to which it had been accustomed; but the eye of Andrea, sharpened by criticising Raphael, could hardly have found a line to alter in her. The dress of that year was scarcely more reticent in its revelations than the first wet cloth with which a sculptor swathes his kneaded clay; and pretty women walked in it with almost the same calm consciousness of power which Phryne displayed before her judges. The girl who now entered Farnham's library had thrown her shawl over one arm, because the shawl was neither especially ornamental nor new, and she could not afford to let it conceal her dress, of which she was innocently proud; for it represented not only her beautiful figure with few reserves, but also her skill and taste and labor. She had cut the pattern out of an illustrated newspaper, had fashioned and sewed it with her own hands; she knew that it fitted her almost as well as her own skin; and although the material was cheap and rather flimsy, the style was very nearly the same as that worn the same day on the Boulevard of the Italians. Her costume was completed by a pair of eyeglasses with steel rims, which looked odd on her rosy young face.

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"I didn't send in my name," she began with a hurried and nervous utterance, which she was evidently trying to make easy and dashing, "because you did not know me from Adam— I have been trying to see you for some time," she continued.

"It has been my loss that you have not succeeded. Allow me to give you a chair."

She flushed and seemed not at all comfortable. This grave young man could not be laughing at her; of course not; she was good-looking and had on a new dress; but she felt all her customary assurance leaving her, and was annoyed. She tried to call up an easy and gay demeanor, but the effort was not entirely successful. She said, "I called this morning—it may surprise you to receive a visit from a young lady—"

"I am too much pleased to leave room for surprise."

She looked sharply at him to see if she were being derided, but through her glasses she perceived no derision in his smile. He was saying to himself, "This is a very beautiful girl who wants to beg or to borrow. I wonder whether it is for herself or for some 'committee'? The longer she talks the more I shall have to give. But I do not believe she is near-sighted."

She plucked up her courage and said:

"My name is Miss Maud Matchin."

Farnham bowed, and rejoined:

"My name is—"

She laughed outright, and said:

"I know well enough what your name is, or why should I have come here? Everybody knows the elegant Mr. Farnham."

The smile faded from his face.

"She is more ill-bred than I suspected," he thought; "we will condense this interview."

He made no reply to her compliment, but looked steadily at her, waiting to hear what she wanted, and thinking it was a pity she was so vulgar, for she looked like the huntress Diana.

Her eyes fell under his glance, which was not at all reassuring. She said in almost an humble tone:

"I have come to ask a great favor of you. I am in a good deal of trouble."

"Let us see what it is, and what we can do," said Farnham, and there was no longer any banter in his voice.

She looked up with sudden pleasure, and her glasses fell from her eyes. She did not replace them, but, clasping her hands tightly together, exclaimed:

"Oh, Sir, if you can do anything for me— But I don't want to make you think—" She paused in evident confusion, and Farnham kindly interposed.

"What I may think is not of any consequence just now. What is it you want, and how can I be of service to you?"

"Oh, it is a long story, and I thought it was so easy to tell, and I find it isn't easy a bit. I want to do something—to help my parents—I mean they do not need any help—but they can't help me. I have tried lots of things." She was now stammering and blushing in a way that made her hate herself mortally, and the innocent man in front of her tenfold more, but she pushed on manfully and concluded, "I thought maybe you could help me get something I would like."

"What would you like?"

"Most anything. I am a graduate of the high school. I write a good hand, but I don't like figures well enough to clerk. I hear there are plenty of good places in Washington."

"I could do nothing for you if there were. But you are wrong: there are no good places in Washington, from the White House down."

"Well, you are President of the Library Board, ain't you?" asked the high-school graduate. "I think I would like to be one of the librarians."

"Why would you like that?"

"Oh, the work is light, I suppose, and you see people, and get plenty of time for reading, and the pay is better than I could get at anything else. The fact is," she began to gain confidence as she talked, "I don't want to go on in the old humdrum way forever, doing housework and sewing, and never getting a chance at anything better. I have enough to eat and to wear at home, but the soul has some claims too, and I long for the contact of higher natures than those by whom I am now surrounded. I want opportunities for self-culture, for intercourse with kindred spirits, for the attainment of a higher destiny."

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She delivered these swelling words with great fluency, mentally congratulating herself that she had at last got fairly started, and wishing she could have struck into that vein at the beginning. Farnham was listening to her with more of pain than amusement, saying to himself, "The high school has evidently spoiled her for her family and friends, and fitted her for nothing else."

"I do not know that there is a vacancy in the library."

"Oh, yes, there is," she rejoined, briskly; "I have been to see the librarian himself, and I flatter myself I made a favorable impression. In fact, the old gentleman seemed really smitten."

"That is quite possible," said Farnham. "But

(Continued on Following Page.)

"I Didn't Send in My Name," She Began—

"THE BREADWINNERS"

I hope you will not amuse yourself by breaking his heart."

"I can't promise. He must look out for his own heart." She had regained her saucy ease, and evidently enjoyed the turn the conversation was taking. "I find my hands full taking care of myself."

"You are quite sure you can do that?"

"Certingly, Sir!" This was said with pouting lips, half-shut eyes, the head thrown back, the chin thrust forward, the whole face bright with smiles of provoking defiance. "Do you doubt it, Monsieur?" She pronounced this word Moshoor.

Farnham thought in his heart, "You are about as fit to take care of yourself as a plump pigeon at a shooting match." But he said to her, "Perhaps your are right—only don't brag. It isn't lucky. I do not know what are the chances about this place. You would do well to get some of your friends to write a letter or two in your behalf, and I will see what can be done at the next meeting of the board."

But her returning fluency had warmed up Miss Maud's courage somewhat, and instead of taking her leave she began again, blushingly, but still boldly enough:

"There is something I would like much better than the library."

Farnham looked at her inquiringly. She did not hesitate in the least, but pushed on energetically, "I have thought you must need a secretary. I should be glad to serve you in that capacity."

The young man stared in amazement at this preposterous proposal. For the first time he asked himself if the girl's honest face could be the ambush of a guileful heart; but he dismissed the doubt in an instant, and said simply:

"No, thank you. I am my own secretary, and have no reason for displacing the present incumbent. The library will suit you better in every respect."

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In her embarrassment she began to feel for her glasses, which were lying in her lap. Farnham picked up a small photograph from the table near him, and said:

"Do you recognize this?"

"Yes," she said. "It is General Grant."

"It is a photograph of him, taken in Paris, which I received to-day. May I ask a favor of you?"

"What is it?" she said shyly.

"Stop wearing those glasses. They are of no use to you, and they will injure your eyes."

Her face turned crimson. Without a word of reply she seized the glasses and put them on, her eyes flashing fire. She then rose and threw her shawl over her arm, and said, in a tone to which her repressed anger lent a real dignity:

"When can I learn about that place in the library?"

"Any time after Wednesday," Farnham answered.

She bowed and walked out of the room. She could not indulge in tragic strides, for her dress held her like a scabbard, giving her scarcely more freedom of movement than the high-born maidens of Carthage enjoyed, who wore gold fetters on their ankles until they were married. But in spite of all impediments her tall figure moved, with that grace which is the birthright of beauty in any circumstances, out of the door, through the wide hall to the outer entrance, so rapidly that Farnham could hardly keep pace with her. As he opened the door she barely acknowledged his parting salutation, and swept like a huffy goddess down the steps.

Farnham gazed after her a moment, admiring the undulating line from the small hat to the long and narrow train which dragged on the smooth stones of the walk. He then returned to the library. Rudsey was mending the fire.

"If you please, Sir," he said, "Mrs. Belding's man came over to ask, would you dine there this evening, quite informal."

"Why didn't he come in?"

"I told him you were engaged."

"Ah, very well. Say to Mrs. Belding that I will come, with pleasure."

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II.

A HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATE.

Miss Matchin picked up her train as she reached the gate, and walked down the street in a state of mind by no means tranquil. If she had put her thoughts in words they would have run like this:

"That was the meanest trick a gentleman ever played. How did he dare know I wasn't nearsighted? And what a fool I was to be caught by that photograph—saw it as plain as day three yards off. I had most made up my mind to leave them off any way, though they are awful stylish; they pinch my nose and make my head ache. But I'll wear them now," and here the white teeth came viciously together, "if they kill me. Why should he put me down that way? He made me shy for the first time in my life. It's a man's business to be shy before me. If I could only get hold of him somehow! I'd pay him well for making me feel so small. The fact is, I started wrong. I did not really know what I wanted; and that graven image of an English butler set me back so; and then I never saw such a house as that. It is sinful for one man to live there all alone. Powers alive! How well that house would suit my complexion! But I don't believe I'd take it with him thrown in."

It is doubtful whether young girls of Miss Matchin's kind are ever quite candid in their soliloquies. It is certain she was not when she assured herself that she did not know why she went to Farnham's house that morning. She went primarily to make his acquaintance, with the hope also that by this means she might be put in some easy and genteel way of earning money. She was one of a very numerous class in large American towns. Her father was a carpenter, of a rare sort. He was a good workman, sober, industrious, and unambitious. He was contented with his daily work and wage, and would have thanked Heaven if he could have been assured that his children would fare as well as he. He was of English blood, and had never seemed to imbibe into his veins the restless haste and hunger to rise which is the source of much that is good and most that is evil in American life. In the dreams of his early married days he created a future for his children, in the image of his own decent existence. The boys should succeed him in his shop, and the daughters should go out to service in respectable families. This thought sweetened his toil. When he got on well enough to build a shop for himself, he burdened himself with debt, building it firmly and well, so as to last out his boys' time as well as his own. When he was employed on the joinerwork of some of those large houses in Algonquin Avenue, he lost himself in reveries in which he saw his daughters employed as housemaids in them. He studied the faces and the words of the proprietors, when they visited the new buildings, to guess if they would make kind and considerate employers. He put many an extra stroke of fine work upon the servants' rooms he finished, thinking: "Who knows but my Mattie may live here some time?"

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But Saul Matchin found, like many others of us, that fate was not so easily managed. His boys never occupied the old shop on Dean Street, which was built with so many sacrifices and so much of hopeful love. One of them ran away from home on the first intimation that he was expected to learn his father's trade, shipped as a cabin boy on one of the lake steamers, and was drowned in a storm which destroyed the vessel. The other, less defiant or less energetic, entered the shop and attained some proficiency in the work. But as he grew toward manhood he became, as the old man called it, "trifling"; a word which bore with it in the local dialect no suggestion of levity or vivacity, for Luke Matchin was as dark and lowering a lout as you would readily find. But it meant that he became more and more unpunctual, did his work worse month by month, came home later at night, and was continually seen, when not in the shop, with a gang of low ruffians, whose headquarters were in a den called the "Bird of Paradise," on the lake shore. When his father remonstrated with him, he met everything with sullen silence. If Saul lost his temper at this mute insolence and spoke sharply, the boy would retort with an evil grin that made the honest man's heart ache.

"Father," he said one day, "you'd a big sight better let me alone, if you don't want to drive me out of this ranch. I wasn't born to make a nigger of myself in a free country, and you can just bet your life I ain't a-going to do it."

These things grieved Saul Matchin so that his anger would die away. At last, one morning, after a daring burglary had been committed in Buffland, two policemen were seen by Luke Matchin approaching the shop. He threw open a back window, jumped out, and ran rapidly down to the steep bluff overlooking the lake. When the officers entered, Saul was alone in the place. They asked after his boy, and he said:

"He can't be far away. What do you want of him? He hain't been doing nothing, I hope."

"Nothing, so far as we know, but we are after two fellows who go by the names of Maumec Jake and Dutch George. Luke runs with them sometimes, and he could make a pile of money by helping of us get them."

"I'll tell him when he comes in," said Saul, but he never saw or heard of his son again.

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With his daughters he was scarcely more successful. For, though they had not brought sorrow or shame to his house, they seemed as little amenable to the discipline he had hoped to exert in his family as the boys were. The elder had married, at fifteen years of age, a journeyman printer; and so, instead of filling the place of housemaid in some good family, as her father had fondly dreamed, she was cook, housemaid, and general servant to a man aware of his rights, and determined to maintain them, and nurse and mother (giving the more important function precedence) to six riotous children. Though his child had thus disappointed his hopes, she had not lost his affection, and he even enjoyed the Sunday afternoon romp with his six grandchildren, which ordinarily took place in the shop among the shavings. Wixham, the son-in-law, was not prosperous, and the children were not so well dressed that the sawdust would damage their clothes.

The youngest of Matchin's four children was our acquaintance Miss Maud, as she called herself, though she was christened Matilda. When Mrs. Matchin was asked, after that ceremony, "Who she was named for?" she said, "Nobody in partic'lar. I call her Matildy because it's a pretty name, and goes well with Jurildy, my oldest gal." She had evolved that dreadful appellation out of her own mind. It had done no special harm, however, as Miss Jurildy had rechristened herself Poguy at a very tender age, in a praiseworthy attempt to say "Rogue," and the delighted parents had never called her anything else. Thousands of comely damsels all over this broad land suffer under names as revolting, punished through life, by the stupidity of parental love, for a slip of the tongue in the cradle. Matilda got off easily in the matter of nicknames, being called Mattie until she was pretty well grown, and then having changed her name suddenly to Maud, for reasons to be given hereafter.

She was a hearty, blowzy little girl. Her father delighted in her coarse vigor and energy. She was not a pretty child, and had not a particle of coquetry in her, apparently; she liked to play with the boys when they would allow her, and never presumed upon her girlhood for any favors in their rough sport; and good-natured as she was, she was able to defend herself on occasion with tongue and fists. She was so full of life and strength that, when she had no playing to do, she took pleasure in helping her mother about her work. It warmed Saul Matchin's heart to see the stout little figure sweeping or scrubbing. She went to school, but did not "learn enough to hurt her," as her father said; and he used to think that here, at least, would be one child who would be a comfort to his age. In fancy he saw her, in a neat print dress and white cap, wielding a broom in one of those fine houses he had helped to build, or coming home to keep house for him when her mother should fail.

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But one day her fate came to her in the shape of a new girl, who sat near her on the school bench. It was a slender, pasty young person, an inch taller and a year or two older than Mattie, with yellow ringlets, and more pale-blue ribbons on her white dress than poor Mattie had ever seen before. She was a clean, cold, pale, and selfish little vixen, whose dresses were never rumpled, and whose temper was never ruffled. She had not blood enough in her veins to drive her to play or to anger. But she seemed to poor Mattie the loveliest creature she had ever seen, and our brown, hard-handed, blowzy tomboy became the pale fairy's abject slave. Her first act of sovereignty was to change her vassal's name.

"I don't like Mattie; it ain't a bit romantic. I had a friend in Bucyrus whose name was Mattie, and she found out somehow—I believe the teacher told her—that Queen Matilda and Queen Maud was the same thing in England. So you're Maud!" and Maud she was henceforward, though her tyrant made her spell it Maude. "It's more elegant with an e," she said.

Maud was fourteen and her school days were ending when she made this new acquaintance. She formed for Azalea Windom one of those violent idolatries peculiar to her sex and age, and in a fortnight she seemed a different person. Azalea was rather clever at her books, and Maud dug at her lessons from morning till night to keep abreast of her. Her idol was exquisitely neat in her dress, and Maud acquired, as if by magic, a scrupulous care of her person. Azalea's blonde head was full of pernicious sentimentality, though she was saved from actual indiscretions by her cold and vaporous temperament. In dreams and fancies she was wooed and won a dozen times a day by splendid cavaliers of every race and degree; and as she was thoroughly false and vain, she detailed these airy adventures, part of which she had imagined and part read in weekly story papers, to her worshipper, who listened with wide eyeballs and a heart which was just beginning to learn how to beat. She initiated Maud into that strange world of vulgar and unhealthy sentiment found in the cheap weeklies which load every newsstand in the country, and made her tenfold more the child of dreams than herself.

Miss Windom remained but a few months at the common school, and then left it for the high school. She told Maud one day of her intended flitting, and was more astonished than pleased at the passion of grief into which the announcement threw her friend. Maud clung to her with sobs that would not be stilled, and with tears that reduced Miss Azalea's dress to limp and moist wretchedness, but did not move the vain heart beneath it. "I wonder if she knows," thought Azalea, "how ugly she is when she bawls like that? Few brunettes can cry stylishly, anyhow." Still, she could not help feeling flattered by such devotion, and she said, partly from a habit of careless kindness, and partly to rescue the rest of her raiment from the shower which had ruined her neck ribbon:

"There, don't be heart broken. You will be in the high school yourself in no time."

Maud lifted up her eyes and her heart at these words.

"Yes, I will, darling!"

She had never thought of the high school before. She had always expected to leave school that very season, and to go into service somewhere. But from that moment she resolved that nothing should keep her away from those walls that had suddenly become her Paradise.

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Her mother was easily won over. She was a woman of weak will, more afraid of her children than of her husband, a phenomenon of frequent occurrence in that latitude. She therefore sided naturally with her daughter in the contest which, when Maud announced her intention of entering the high school, broke out in the house and raged fiercely for some weeks. The poor woman had to bear the brunt of the battle alone, for Matchin soon grew shy of disputing with his rebellious child. She was growing rapidly and assuming that look of maturity which comes so suddenly and so strangely to the notice of a parent. When he attacked her one day with the brusque exclamation: "Well, Mattie, what's all this blame foolishness your ma's being tellin' me?" she answered him with a cool decision and energy that startled and alarmed him. She stood straight and terribly tall, he thought. She spoke with that fluent clearness of girls who know what they want, and used words he had never met with before out of a newspaper. He felt himself no match for her, and ended the discussion by saying: "That's all moonshine—you shan't go! D'ye hear me?" but he left dismally sure that she would go, in spite of him.

Even after he had given up the fight, he continued to revenge himself upon his wife for his defeat. "We've got to have a set of gold spoons, I guess. These will never do for highfliers like us." Or, "Drop in at Swillem's and send home a few dozen champagne; I can't stummick such common drink as coffee for breakfast." Or, "I must fix up and make some calls on Algonkin Av'noo. Sence we've jined the Upper Ten, we mustn't go back on society." But this brute thunder had little effect on Mrs. Matchin. She knew the storm was over when her good-natured lord tried to be sarcastic.

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It need hardly be said that Maud Matchin did not find the high school all her heart desired. Her pale goddess had not enough substantial character to hold her worshipper long. Besides, at fifteen, a young girl's heart is as variable as her mind or her person; and a great change was coming over the carpenter's daughter. She suddenly gained her full growth; and after the first awkwardness of her tall stature passed away she began to delight in her own strength and beauty. Her pride waked at the same time with her vanity, and she applied herself closely to her books, so as to make a good appearance in her classes. She became the friend instead of the vassal of Azalea, and by slow degrees she found their positions reversed. Within a year, it seemed perfectly natural to Maud that Azalea should do her errands and talk to her about her eyes; and Miss Windom found her little airs of superiority of no avail in face of the girl who had grown prettier, cleverer, and taller than herself. It made no difference that Maud was still a vulgar and ignorant girl—for Azalea was not the person to perceive or appreciate these defects. She saw her, with mute wonder, blooming out before her very eyes, from a stout, stocky, frowzy child, with coarse red cheeks and knuckles like a bootblack, into a tall, slender girl, whose oval face was as regular as a conic section, and whose movements were as swift, strong, and graceful, when she forgot herself, as those of a race horse. There were still the ties of habit and romance between them. Azalea, whose brother was a train boy on the Lake Shore Road, had a constant supply of light literature, which the girls devoured in the long intervals of their studies. But even the romance of Miss Matchin had undergone a change. While Azalea still dreamed of dark-eyed princes, lords of tropical islands, and fierce and tender warriors who should shoot for her the mountain eagle for his plumes, listen with her to the bulbul's song in valleys of roses, or hew out a throne for her in some vague and ungeographical empire, the reveries of Miss Maud grew more and more mundane and reasonable. She was too strong and well to dream much; her only visions were of a rich man who should love her for her fine eyes. She would meet him in some simple and casual way; he would fall in love at sight, and speedily prosper in his wooing; they would be married—privately, for Maud blushed and burned to think of her home at such times—and then they would go to New York to live. She never wasted conjecture on the age, the looks, the manner of being of this possible hero. Her mind intoxicated itself with the thought of his wealth. She went one day to the Public Library to read the articles on Rothschild and Astor in the encyclopedias. She even tried to read the editorial articles on gold and silver in the Ohio papers.

She delighted in the New York society journals. She would pore for hours over those wonderful columns which described the weddings and the receptions of rich tobacconists and stock brokers, with lists of names which she read with infinite gusto. At first, all the names were the same to her, all equally worshipful and happy in being printed, black on white, in the reports of these upper-worldly banquets. But after a while her sharp intelligence began to distinguish the grades of our republican aristocracy, and she would skip the long rolls of obscure guests who figured at the "coming-out parties" of thrifty shopkeepers of fashionable ambition, to revel among the genuine swells whose fathers were shopkeepers. The reports of the battles of the Polo Club filled her with a sweet intoxication. She knew the names of the combatants by heart, and had her own opinion as to the comparative eligibility of Billy Buglass and Tim Blanket, the young men most in view at that time in the clubs of the metropolis.

Her mind was too much filled with interests of this kind to leave any great room for her studies. She had pride enough to hold her place in her classes, and that was all. She learned a little music, a little drawing, a little Latin, and a little French—the French of "Stratford-atte-Bowe," for French of Paris was not easy of attainment at Buffland. This language had an especial charm for her, as it seemed a connecting link with that elysium of fashion of which her dreams were full. She once went to the library and asked for "a nice French book." They gave her "La Petite Fadette." She had read of George Sand in newspapers, which had called her a "corrupter of youth." She hurried home with her book, eager to test its corrupting qualities, and when, with locked doors and infinite labor, she had managed to read it, she was greatly disappointed at finding in it nothing to admire and nothing to shudder at. "How could such a smart woman as that waste her time writing about a lot of peasants, poor as crows, the whole lot!" was her final indignant comment.

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By the time she left the school her life had become almost as solitary as that of the bat in the fable, alien both to bird and beast. She made no intimate acquaintances there; her sordid and selfish dreams occupied her too completely. Girls who admired her beauty were repelled by her heartlessness, which they felt, but could not clearly define. Even Azalea fell away from her, having found a stout and bald-headed railway conductor, whose adoration made amends for his lack of romance. Maud knew she was not liked in the school, and being, of course, unable to attribute it to any fault of her own, she ascribed it to the fact that her father was a mechanic and poor. This thought did not tend to make her home happier. She passed much of her time in her own bedroom, looking out of her window on the lake, weaving visions of ignoble wealth and fashion out of the mists of the morning sky and the purple and gold that made the northwest glorious at sunset. When she sat with her parents in the evening, she rarely spoke. If she was not gazing in the fire, with hard bright eyes and lips, in which there was only the softness of youth, but no tender tremor of girlhood's dreams, she was reading her papers or her novels with rapt attention. Her mother was proud of her beauty and her supposed learning, and loved, when she looked up from her work, to let her eyes rest upon her tall and handsome child, whose cheeks were flushed with eager interest as she bent her graceful head over her book. But Saul Matchin nourished a vague anger and jealousy against her. He felt that his love was nothing to her; that she was too pretty and too clever to be at home in his poor house; and yet he dared not either reproach her or appeal to her affections. His heart would fill with grief and bitterness as he gazed at her devouring the brilliant pages of some novel of what she imagined high life, unconscious of his glance, which would travel from her neatly shod feet up to her hair, frizzed and banged down to her eyebrows, "making her look," he thought, "more like a Scotch poodle dog than an honest girl." He hated those books which, he fancied, stole away her heart from her home. He had once picked up one of them where she had left it; but the high-flown style seemed as senseless to him as the words of an incantation, and he had flung it down more bewildered than ever. He thought there must be some strange difference between their minds when she could delight in what seemed so uncanny to him, and he gazed at her, reading by the lamp light, as over a great gulf. Even her hands holding the book made him uneasy; for since she had grown careful of them, they were like no hands he had ever seen on any of his kith and kin. The fingers were long and white, and the nails were shaped like an almond, and though the hands lacked delicacy at the articulations, they almost made Matchin reverence his daughter as his superior, as he looked at his own.

One evening, irritated by the silence and his own thoughts, he cried out with a sudden suspicion:

"Where do you git all them books, and what do they cost?"

She turned her fine eyes slowly upon him and said:

"I get them from the public library, and they cost nothing."

He felt deeply humiliated that he should have made a blunder so ridiculous and so unnecessary.

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After she had left the school—where she was graduated as near as possible to the foot of the class—she was almost alone in the world. She rarely visited her sister, for the penury of the Wixham household grated upon her nerves, and she was not polite enough to repress her disgust at the affectionate demonstrations of the Wixham babies. "There, there! get along, you'll leave me not fit to be seen!" she would say, and Jurilda would answer in that vicious whine of light-haired women, too early overworked and overprolific: "Yes, honey, let your aunt alone. She's too tiffy for poor folks like us"; and Maud would go home, loathing her lineage.

The girls she had known in her own quarter were by this time earning their own living; some in the manufactories, in the lighter forms of the iron trade, some in shops, and a few in domestic service. These last were very few, for the American blood revolts against this easiest and best-paid of all occupations, and leaves it to more sensible foreigners. The working bees were clearly no company for this poor would-be butterfly. They barely spoke when they met, kept asunder by a mutual embarrassment. One girl with whom she had played as a child had early taken to evil courses. Her she met one day in the street, and the bedraggled and painted creature called her by her name.

"How dare you?" said Maud, shocked and frightened.

"All right!" said the shameless woman. "You looked so gay, I didn't know."

Maud, as she walked away, hardly knew whether to be pleased or not. "She saw I looked like a lady, and thought I could not be one honestly. I'll show them!"

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She knew as few men as women. She sometimes went to the social gatherings affected by her father's friends, Odd Fellows' and Druids' balls and the festivities with which the firemen refreshed themselves after their toils and dangers. But her undeniable beauty gained her no success. She seemed to take pains to avoid pleasing the young carpenters, coachmen, and journeyman printers she met on these occasions. With her head full of fantastic dreams, she imagined herself a mere visitor at these simple entertainments of the common people, and criticised the participants to herself with kindly sarcasm. If she ever consented to dance, it was with the air with which she fancied a duchess might open a ball of her servants. Once, in a round game at a "surprise" party, it come her turn to be kissed by a young blacksmith, who did his duty in spite of her struggles with strong arms and a willing heart. Mr. Browning makes a certain Queen, mourning over her lofty loneliness, wish that some common soldier would throw down his halberd and clasp her to his heart. It is doubtful if she would really have liked it better than Miss Maud did, and she was furious as a young lioness. She made herself so disagreeable about it that she ceased to be invited to those lively entertainments; and some of the most eligible of the young "Cariboos"—a social order of a secret and mysterious rite, which met once a week in convenient woodsheds and stable lofts—took an oath with hands solemnly clasped in the intricate grip of the order, that "they would never ask Miss Matchin to go to party, picnic, or sleigh ride, as long as the stars gemmed the blue vault of heaven," from which it may be seen that the finer sentiments of humanity were not unknown to the Cariboos.

Maud came thus to be eighteen, and though she was so beautiful and so shapely that no stranger ever saw her without an instant of glad admiration, she had had no suitor but one, and from him she never allowed a word of devotion. Samuel Sleeny, a carpenter who worked with her father, and who took his meals with the family, had fallen in love with her at first sight, and, after a year of dumb hopelessness, had been so encouraged by her father's evident regard that he had opened his heart to Saul and had asked his mediation. Matchin undertook the task with pleasure. He could have closed his eyes in peace if he had seen his daughter married to so decent a man and so good a joiner as Sleeny. But the interview was short and painful to Matchin. He left his daughter in possession of the field, and went to walk by the lake shore, to recover his self-possession, which had given way beneath her firm will and smiling scorn. When he returned to the shop Sleeny was there, sitting on a bench and chewing pine shavings.

"What did she say?" asked the young fellow. "But never mind—I see plain enough it's no use. She's too good for me, and she knows it."

"Too good!" roared Saul. "She's the golderndest—"

"Hold on there," said Sleeny. "Don't say nothin' you'll have to take back. Ef you say anything ag'in her, you'll have to swaller it, or whip me."

Saul looked at him with amazement.

"Well! you beat me, the pair of you! You're crazy to want her, and she's crazy not to want you. She liked to a' bit my head off for perposin' you, and you want to lick me for calling her a fool."

"She ain't no fool," said Sleeny with sullen resignation; "she knows what she's about," and he picked up another shaving and ruminated upon it.

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The old man walked to and fro, fidgeting with his tools. At last he came back to the young man and said, awkwardly dusting the bench with his hand:

"Sam, you wasn't 'lowin' to leave along o' this here foolishness?"

"That's just what I was 'lowin' to do, Sir."

"Don't you be a dern fool, Sam!" and Saul followed up this judicious exhortation with such cogent reasons that poor Sleeny was glad to be persuaded that his chance was not over yet, and that he would much better stay where he was.

"How'll she like it?"

"Oh! it won't make a mite o' difference to her," said the old man airily, and poor Sam felt in his despondent heart that it would not.

He remained and became like the least of her servants. She valued his attachment much as a planter valued the affection of his slaves, knowing they would work the better for it. He did all her errands; fetched and carried for her; took her to church on evenings when she did not care to stay at home. One of the few amusements Saul Matchin indulged in was that of attending spiritualist lectures and séances, whenever a noted medium visited the place. Saul had been an unbeliever in his youth, and this grotesque superstition had rushed in at the first opportunity to fill the vacuum of faith in his mind. He had never succeeded, however, in thoroughly indoctrinating his daughter. She regarded her father's religion with the same contempt she bestowed upon the other vulgar and narrow circumstances of her lot in life, and so had preferred her mother's sober Presbyterianism to the new and raw creed of her sire. But one evening, when she was goaded by more than usual restlessness, Sleeny asked her if she would go with him to a "sperritual lectur." To escape from her own society, she accepted, and the wild, incoherent, and amazingly fluent address she heard excited her interest and admiration. After that, she often asked him to take her, and in the long walk to and from the Harmony Hall, where the long-haired brotherhood held their sessions, a sort of confidential relation grew up between them, which meant nothing to Maud, but bound the heart of Sleeny in chains of iron. Yet he never dared say a word of the feeling that was consuming him. He feared he should lose her forever if he opened his lips.

Of course, she was not at ease in this life of dreamy idleness. It did not need the taunts of her father to convince her that she ought to be doing something for herself. Her millionaire would never come down to the little house on Dean Street to find her, and she had conscience enough to feel that she ought to earn her own clothes. She tried to make use of the accomplishments she had learned at school, but was astonished to find how useless they were. She made several attempts to be a teacher, but it was soon found that her high-school diploma covered a world of ignorance, and no board, however indulgent, would accept her services. She got a box of colors, and spoiled many fans and disfigured many pots by decorations which made the eyes of the beholder ache; nobody would buy them, and poor Maud had no acquaintances to whom she might give them away. So they encumbered the mantels and tables of her home, adding a new tedium to the unhappy household. She answered the advertisements of several publishing companies, and obtained agencies for the sale of subscription books. But her face was not hard enough for this work. She was not fluent enough to persuade the undecided, and she was too proud to sue in forma pauperis: she had not the precious gift of tears, by which the traveling she-merchant sells so many worthless wares. The few commissions she gained hardly paid for the wear and tear of her high-heeled boots.

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One day at the public library she was returning a novel she had read, when a gentleman came out of an inner room and paused to speak to the librarian's assistant, with whom Maud was at the moment occupied—a girl whom she had known at school, and with whom she had renewed acquaintance in this way. It was about a matter of the administration of the library, and only a few words were exchanged. He then bowed to both the ladies and went out.

"Who was that?" Maud asked.

"Don't you know?" rejoined the other. "I thought everybody knew the elegant Captain Farnham. He is President of our board, you know, and he is just lovely. I always manage to stop him as he leaves a board meeting and get a word or two out of him. It's worth the trouble if I only get a bow."

"I should think so," assented Maud. "He is as sweet as a peach. Is there any chance of getting one of those places? I should like to divide those bows with you."

"That would be perfectly splendid," said her friend, who was a good-natured girl. "Come, I will introduce you to the old doctor now."

And in a moment Maud was in the presence of the librarian.

She entered at a fortunate moment. Dr. Buchlieber was a near-sighted old gentleman who read without glasses, but could see nothing six feet away. He usually received and dismissed his visitors without bothering himself to discover or imagine what manner of people they were. "I do not care how they look," he would say. "They probably look as they talk, without form and void." But at the moment when Maud entered his little room he had put on his lenses to look out of the window, and he turned to see a perfect form in a closely fitting dress, and a face pretty enough to look on with a critical pleasure. He received her kindly, and encouraged her to hope for an appointment, and it was in accordance with his suggestion that she called upon Farnham, as we have related.

She did not go immediately. She took several days to prepare what she called "a harness" of sufficient splendor, and while she was at work upon it she thought of many things. She was not even yet quite sure that she wanted a place in the library. The doctor had been very kind, but he had given her clearly to understand that the work required of her would be severe, and the pay very light. She

(Continued on Following Page.)

"THE BREADWINNERS"

had for a long time thought of trying to obtain a clerkship at Washington—perhaps Farnham would help her to that—and her mind wandered off among the possibilities of chance acquaintance with bachelor Senators and diplomats. But the more she thought of the coming interview the more her mind dwelt upon the man himself whom she was going to see—his bow and his smile, his teeth and his mustache, and the perfect fit of his clothes. One point in regard to him was still vague in her mind, and as to that her doubts were soon resolved. One evening she said to her father:

"Did you ever see Captain Farnham?"

"Now, what a foolish question that is! I'd like to know who built his greenhouses, ef I didn't?"

"He is pretty well off, ain't he?"

Saul laughed with that satisfied arrogance of ignorant men when they are asked a question they can answer easily.

"I rather guess he is; that is, ef you call three, four, five millions well off. I don't know how it strikes you," (with a withering sarcasm,) "but I call Arthur Farnham pretty well fixed."

These words ran in Maud's brain with a ravishing sound. She built upon them a fantastic palace of mist and cloud. When at last her dress was finished and she started, after three unsuccessful attempts, to walk to Algonquin Avenue, she was in no condition to do herself simple justice. She hardly knew whether she wanted a place in the library, a clerkship at Washington, or the post of amanuensis to the young millionaire. She was confused by his reception of her; his good-natured irony made her feel ill at ease; she was nervous and flurried; and she felt, as she walked away, that the battle had gone against her.

III.

THE WIDOW AND HER DAUGHTER.

Mrs. Belding's house was next to that of Mr. Farnham, and the neighborly custom of Algonquin Avenue was to build no middle walls or partition between adjoining lawns. A minute's walk, therefore, brought the young man to the door of Mrs. Belding's cottage. She called it a cottage, and so we have no excuse for calling it anything else, though it was a big three-storied house, built of the soft creamy stone of the Buffland quarries, and it owed its modest name to an impression in the lady's mind that gothic gables and dormer windows were a necessary adjunct of cottages. She was a happy woman, though she would have been greatly surprised to hear herself so described. She had not been out of mourning since she was a young girl. Her parents, as she sometimes said, "had put her into black"; and several children had died in infancy, one after the other, until at last her husband, Jairus Belding, the famous bridge builder, had perished of a malarial fever caught in the swamps of the Wabash, and left her with one daughter and a large tin box full of good securities. She never afterward altered the style of her dress, and she took much comfort in feeling free from all further allegiance to milliners. In fact, she had a nature which was predisposed to comfort. She had been fond of her husband, but she had been a little afraid of him, and when she had wept her grief into tranquillity, she felt a certain satisfaction in finding herself the absolute mistress of her income and her bedroom. Her wealth made her the object of matrimonial ambition once or twice, and she had sufficient beauty to flatter herself that she was loved more for her eyes than her money; but she refused her suitors with an indolent good-nature that did not trouble itself with inquiries as to their sincerity. "I have been married once, thank you, and that is enough"; this she said simply, without sighing or tears. Perhaps the unlucky aspirant might infer that her heart was buried in the grave of Jairus. But the sober fact was that she liked her breakfast at her own hours. Attached to the spacious sleeping room occupied in joint tenancy by herself and the bridge builder were two capacious closets. After the funeral of Mr. Belding she took possession of both of them, hanging her Winter wardrobe in one and her Summer raiment in the other, and she had never met a man so fascinating as to tempt her to give up to him one of these rooms.

She was by no means a fool. Like many easy-going women, she had an enlightened selfishness which prompted her to take excellent care of her affairs. As long as old Mr. Farnham lived she took his advice implicitly in regard to her investments, and after his death she transferred the same unquestioning confidence to his grandson and heir, although he was much younger than herself and comparatively inexperienced in money matters. It seemed to her only natural that some of the Farnham wisdom should have descended with the Farnham millions. There was a grain of good sense in this reasoning, founded as it was upon her knowledge of Arthur's good qualities; for upon a man who is neither a sot nor a gambler the possession of great wealth almost always exercises a sobering and educating influence. So, whenever Mrs. Belding was in doubt in any matter of money, she asked Arthur to dine with her and settle the vexing questions somewhere between the soup and the coffee. It was a neighborly service, freely asked and willingly rendered.

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As Farnham entered the widow's cozy library he saw a lady sitting by the fire whom he took to be Mrs. Belding, but as she rose and made a step toward him he discovered that she was not in mourning. The quick twilight was thickening into night, and the rich glow of the flaming coal in the grate, deepening the shadows in the room, while it prevented him from distinguishing the features of her face, showed him a large full form with a grace of movement which had something even of majesty in it.

"I see you have forgotten me," said a voice as rich and full as the form from which it came. "I am Alice Belding."

"Of course you are, and you have grown as big and beautiful as you threatened to," said Farnham, taking both the young girl's hands in his, and turning until she faced the firelight. It was certainly a bonny face which the red light shone upon, and quite uncommon in its beauty. The outline was very pure and noble; the eyes were dark brown and the hair was of tawny gold, but the complexion was of that clear and healthy pallor so rarely met with among blonde women. The finest thing about her face was its expression of perfect serenity. Even now, as she stood looking at Farnham, with her hands in his, her cheek flushed a little with the evident pleasure of the meeting, she received his gaze of unchecked admiration with a smile as quiet and unabashed as that of a mother greeting a child.

"Well, well!" said Farnham, as they seated themselves, "how long has it taken you to grow to that stature? When did I see you last?"

"Two years ago," she answered, in that rich and gentle tone which was a delight to the ear. "I was at home last Summer, but you were away—in Germany, I think."

"Yes, and we looked for you in vain at Christmases and Thanksgivings."

"Mamma came so often to New York that there seemed no real necessity of my coming home until I came for good. I had so much to learn, you know. I was quite old and very ignorant when I started away."

"And you have come back quite young and very learned, I dare say."

She laughed a little, and her clear and quiet laugh was as pleasant as her speech.

Mrs. Belding came in with gliding footsteps and capstrings gently fluttering.

"Why, you are all in the dark! Arthur, will you please light that burner nearest you?"

In the bright light Miss Alice looked prettier than ever; the jet of gas above her tinged her crisp hair with a lustre of twisted gold wire and threw tangled shadows upon her low smooth forehead.

"We have to thank Madame de Veaudrey for sending us back a fine young woman," said Farnham.

"Yes, she is improved," the widow assented calmly. "I must show you the letter Madame de Veaudrey wrote me. Alice is first in languages, first—"

"In peace, and first in the hearts of her countrywomen," interrupted Miss Alice, not smartly, but with smiling firmness. "Let Mr. Farnham take the rest of my qualities for granted, please."

"There will be time enough for you two to get acquainted. But this evening I wanted to talk to you about something more important. The Tribune money article says the Dan and Beersheba Railroad is not really earning its dividends. What am I to do about that, I should like to know?"

"Draw your dividends, with a mind conscious of rectitude, though the Directors rage and The Tribune imagine a vain thing," Farnham answered, and the talk was of stocks and bonds for an hour afterward.

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When dinner was over the three were seated again in the library. The financial conversation had run its course, and had perished amid the arid sands of reference to the hard times and the gloomy prospects of real estate. Miss Alice, who took no part in the discussion, was reading the evening paper, and Farnham was gratifying his eyes by gazing at the perfect outline of her face, the rippled hair over the straight brows, and the stout braids that hung close to the graceful neck in the fashion affected by schoolgirls at that time.

A servant entered and handed a card to Alice. She looked at it and passed it to her mother.

"It is Mr. Furrey," said the widow. "He has called upon you."

"I suppose he may come in here?" Alice said, without rising.

Her mother looked at her with a mute inquiry, but answered in an instant, "Certainly."

When Mr. Furrey entered he walked past Mrs. Belding to greet her daughter, with profuse expressions of delight at her return, "of which he had just heard this afternon at the bank; and although he was going to a party this evening, he could not help stopping in to welcome her home." Miss Alice said "Thank you," and Mr. Furrey turned to shake hands with her mother.

"You know my friend Mr. Farnham?"

"Yes, ma'am—that is, I see him often at the bank, but I am glad to owe the pleasure of his acquaintance to you."

The men shook hands. Mr. Furrey bowed a little more deeply than was absolutely required. He then seated himself near Miss Alice and began talking volubly to her about New York. He was a young man of medium size, dressed with that exaggeration of the prevailing mode which seems necessary to provincial youth. His short, fair hair was drenched with pomatum and plastered close to his head. His white cravat was tied with mathematical precision, and his shirt collar was like a wall of white enamel from his shoulders to his ears. He wore white kid gloves, which he secured from spot or blemish as much as possible by keeping the tips of the fingers pressed against each other. His speech was quicker than is customary with Western people, but he had their flat monotone and their uncompromising treatment of the letter R.

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Mrs. Belding crossed over to where Farnham was seated and began a conversation with him in an undertone.

"You think her really improved?"

"In every way. She has the beauty and stature of a Brunhild; she carries herself like a Duchess, I was going to say—but the only Duchess I ever knew was at Schwalbach, and she was carried in a wicker handcart. But mademoiselle is lovely, and she speaks very pretty English; and knows how to wear her hair, and will be a great comfort to you, if you can keep the boys at bay for a while."

"No danger there, I imagine; she will keep them at bay herself. Did you notice just now? Mr. Furrey called especially to see her. He was quite attentive to her last Summer. Instead of going to the drawing room to see him, she wants him to come in here, where he is in our way and we are in his. That is one of Madame de Veaudrey's notions."

"I should fancy it was," said Farnham dryly; "I have heard her spoken of as a lady of excellent principles and manners."

"Now you are going to side against me, are you? I do not believe in importing these European ideas of surveillance into free America. I have confidence in American girls."

"But see where your theories lead you. In Algonquin Avenue the young ladies are to occupy the drawing room, while the parents make themselves comfortable in the library. But the houses in Dean Street are not so spacious. Most citizens in that quarter have only two rooms below stairs. I understand the etiquette prevailing there is for parents, when their daughters receive calls, to spend the evening in the kitchen."

"Oh, dear! I see I'm to get no help from you. That's just the way Alice talks. When she came home to-day there were several invitations for her, and some notes from young gentlemen offering their escort. She told me in that quiet way of hers, that reminds me of Mr. Belding when he was dangerous, that she would be happy to go with me when I cared to go, and happy to stay at home if I stayed. So I imagine I am booked for a gay season."

"Which I am sure you will greatly enjoy. But this Madame de Veaudrey must be a very sensible woman."

"Because I disagree with her? I am greatly obliged. But she is a saint, although you admire her," pursued the good-tempered woman. "She was a Hamilton, you know, and married Veaudrey, who was Secretary of Legation in Washington. He was afterward Minister in Sweden, and died there. She was returning to this country with her three girls, and was shipwrecked and they all three perished. She was picked up unconscious and recovered only after a long illness. Since then she has gone very little into the world, but has devoted herself to the education of young ladies. She never has more than three or four at a time, and these she selects herself. Alice had heard of her from Mrs. Bowman, and we ventured to write to ask admission to her household, and our request was civilly but peremptorily declined. This was while we were in New York two years ago. But a few days afterward we were at church with Mrs. Bowman, and Madame de Veaudrey saw us. She called the next day upon Mrs. Bowman and inquired who we were, and then came to me and begged to withdraw her letter, and to take Alice at once under her charge. It seems that Alice resembled one of her daughters—at all events, she was completely fascinated by her, and Alice soon came to regard her in return as the loveliest of created beings. I must admit I found her a little stiff—though she was lovely and, of course, being a Hamilton, a perfect lady. But still, I cannot help being afraid that she has made Alice a little too particular; you know, the young gentlemen don't like a girl to be too stiff."

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Farnham felt his heart grow hot with something like scorn for the worthy woman as she prattled on in this way. He could hardly trust himself to reply, and soon took his leave. Alice rose and gave him her hand with frank and winning cordiality. As he felt the warm soft pressure of her strong fingers, and the honest glance of her wide young eyes, his irritation died away for a moment, but soon came back with double force.

"Gracious heavens!" he exclaimed as he closed the door behind him and stepped into the clear Spring starlight, hardly broken as yet by the budding branches of the elms and limes. "What a crazy woman that mother is! Her daughter has come home to her a splendid white swan, and she is waddling and quacking about with anxiety and fear lest the little male ducklings that frequent the pond should find her too white and too stately."

Instead of walking home he turned up the long avenue, and went rapidly on, spurred by his angry thoughts.

"What will become of that beautiful girl? She cannot hold out forever against the universal custom. She will be led by her friends and pushed by her mother, until she drops to the level of the rest and becomes a romping flirt; she will go to parties with young Furrey, and to church with young Snevel. I shall see her tramping the streets with one, and waltzing all night with another, and sitting on the stairs with a third. She is too pretty to be let alone, and her mother is against her. She is young, and the force of nature is strong, and women are born for sacrifice—she will marry one of these young shrimps, and do her duty in the sphere whereto she has been called."

At this thought so sharp a pang of disgust shot through him that he started with surprise.

"Oh, no, this is not jealousy; it is a protest against what is probable in the name of the eternal fitness of



Alice Belding.

by the economy of an ignorant demagogy that no transportation could be had to supply this sick lady with the ordinary conveniences of life, and she died in his arms, on the hot prairie, in the shade of an overloaded baggage wagon. He mourned her with the passing grief one gives to a comrade fallen on the field of honor. Often since he left the army he reproached himself for not having grieved for her more deeply. "Poor Nellie," he would sometimes say, "how she would have enjoyed this house, if she had lived to possess it!" But he never had that feeling of widowhood known to those whose lives have been torn in two.

IV.

PROTECTOR AND PROTEGE.

A few days later Mr. Farnham attended a meeting of the library board and presented the name of Miss Matchin as a candidate for a subordinate place in the library. There were several such positions, requiring no special education or training, the duties of which could be as well filled by Miss Maud as by any one else. She had sent several strong letters of recommendation to the board from prominent citizens who knew and respected her father, for when Maud informed him of her new ambition Matchin entered heartily into the affair, and bestirred himself to use what credit he had in the ward to assist her.

Maud had not exaggerated the effect of her blandishments upon Dr. Buchlieber. The old gentleman spoke in her favor with great fluency; "she was young, healthy, active, intelligent, a graduate of the high school."

"And very pretty, is she not?" asked a member of the board, maliciously.

The doctor colored, but was not abashed. He gazed steadily at the interrupter through his round glasses and said:

been a little alarmed at the sudden irruption of such men as Farnham and his associates into the field of ward politics; he dreaded the combined effect of their money and their influence. But he soon found he had nothing to fear—they would not use their money, and they did not know how to use their influence. They hired halls, opened committee rooms, made speeches, and thundered against municipal iniquities in the daily press; but Jacob Metzger, when he discovered that this was all, possessed his soul in peace, and even got a good deal of quiet fun out of the canvass. He did not take the trouble to be angry at the men who were denouncing him, and supplied Farnham with beefsteaks unusually tender and juicy, while the young reformer was seeking his political life.

"Lord love you," he said to Budsey as he handed him a delicious rib roast the day before election. "There's nothing I like so much as to see young men o' property go into politics. We need 'em. Of course, I wisht the Cap'n was on my side; but anyhow, I'm glad to see him takin' an interest."

He knew well enough the way the votes would run; that every grogshop in the ward was his recruiting station; that all Farnham's tenants would vote against their landlord; that even the respectable Budsey and the prim Scotch gardener were sure for him against their employer. Farnham's conscience, which had roused him to this effort against Metzger's corrupt rule, would not permit him to ask for the votes of his own servants and tenants, and he would have regarded it as simply infamous to spend money to secure the floating crowd of publicans and sinners who formed the strength of Jacob.

His failure was so complete and unexpected that there seemed to him something of degradation in it, and in a fit of uncontrollable disgust he sailed for Europe the week afterward. Metzger took his victory good-naturedly, as a matter of course, and gave his expla-



Saul Matchin.

"How can a nice girl endure a fellow who pomatums his hair in that fashion, and sounds his R's in that way, and talks about Theodore Thommus and Cinsunnatta? Still, they do it, and Providence must be on the side of that sort of men. But what business is all this of mine? I have half a mind to go to Europe again."

He stopped, lighted a cigar, and walked briskly homeward. As he passed by the Belding cottage he saw that the lower story was in darkness, and in the windows above the light was glowing behind the shades.

"So Furrey is gone, and the tired young traveler is going early to rest."

He went into his library and sat down by the dying embers of the grate. His mind had been full of Alice and her prospects during his long walk in the moonlight; and now as he sat there the image of Maud Matchin suddenly obtruded itself upon him, and he began to compare and contrast the two girls, both so beautiful and so utterly unlike; and then his thoughts shifted all at once back to his own early life. He thought of his childhood, of his parents removed from him so early that their memory was scarcely more than a dream; he wondered what life would have been to him if they had been spared. Then his school days came up before him; his journey to France with his grandfather; his studies at St. Cyr; his return to America during the great war, his enlistment as a private in the regular cavalry, his promotion to a Lieutenancy three days afterward, his service through the terrible campaign of the Peninsula, his wounds at Gettysburg, and at last the grand review of the veterans in front of the White House when the war was over.

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But this swift and brilliant panorama did not long delay his musing fancy. A dull smart like that of a healing wound drew his mind to a succession of scenes on the frontier. He dwelt with that strange fascination which belongs to the memory of hardships—and which we are all too apt to mistake for regret—upon his life of toil and danger in the wide desolation of the West. There he met, one horrible Winter, the sister-in-law of a brother Captain, a tall, languid, ill-nourished girl of mature years, with tender blue eyes and a taste for Byron. She had no home and no relatives in the world except her sister, Mrs. Keefe, whom she had followed into the wilderness. She was a heavy burden on the scanty resources of poor Keefe, but he made her cordially welcome, like the hearty soldier that he was. She was the only unmarried white woman within a hundred miles, and the mercury ranged from zero to twenty degrees below all Winter. In the Spring she and Farnham were married; he seemed to have lost the sense of there being any other women in the world, and he took her, as one instinctively takes to dinner the last lady remaining in a drawing room, without special orders. He had had the consolation of reflecting that he made her perfectly proud and happy every day of her life that was left. Before the Autumn ended she died, on a forced march one day, when the air was glittering with alkali, and the fierce sun seemed to wither the dismal plain like the vengeance of heaven. Though Farnham was even then one of the richest men in the army, so rigid are the rules imposed upon our service was taken to decide the question. There were five members of the board, three besides Farnham and Buchlieber. Maud had two votes, and a young woman whose name had not been mentioned received the other three. Buchlieber counted the ballots and announced the vote. Farnham flushed with anger. Not only had no attention been paid to his recommendation, but he had not even been informed that there was another candidate. In a few sarcastic words he referred to the furtive understanding existing among the majority, and apologized for having made such a mistake as to suppose they cared to hear the merits of appointees discussed.

The three colleagues sat silent. At last one of them crossed his legs anew and said:

"I'm sure nobody meant any offense. We agreed on this lady several days ago. I know nothing about her, but her father used to be one of our best workers in the Seventh Ward. He is in the penitentiary now, and the family is about down to bedrock. The reason we didn't take part in the discussion was we wanted to avoid hard feelings."

The other two crossed their legs the other way and said they "concurred."

Their immovable phlegm, their long, expressionless faces, the dull, monotonous twang of their voices, the oscillation of the three large feet hung over the bony knees had now, as often before, a singular effect upon Farnham's irritation. He felt he could not irritate them in return; they could not appreciate his motives, and thought too little of his opinion to be angry at his contempt. He was thrown back upon himself now as before. It was purely a matter of conscience whether he should stay and do what good he could, or resign and shake the dust of the City Hall from his feet. Whatever he recommended in regard to the administration of the library was always adopted without comment; but whenever a question of the sort which the three politicians called "practical" arose, involving personal patronage in any form, they always arranged it for themselves, without even pretending to ask his or Buchlieber's opinion.

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The very fact of his holding the position of Chairman of the board was wounding to his self-love as soon as he began to appreciate the purpose with which the place had been given him. He and some of his friends had attempted a movement the year before to rescue the city from the control of what they considered a corrupt combination of politicians. They had begun, as such men always do, too late, and without any adequate organization, and the regular workers had beaten them with ridiculous ease. In Farnham's own ward, where he possessed two-thirds of the real estate, the candidates favored by him and his friends received not quite one-tenth of the votes cast. The leader of the opposing forces was a butcher, one Jacob Metzger, who had managed the politics of the ward for years. He was not a bad man so far as his lights extended. He sold meat on business principles, so as to get the most out of a carcass; and he conducted his political operations in the same way. He made his bargains with aspirants and office holders, and kept them religiously. He had ize-ation, is a young gen'l'man of fine talents and high character. I ain't got a word to say against him. The only trouble is, he lacks practical experience, and he ain't got no pers'nal magn'tism. Now, I'm one of the people, I know what they want, and on that line I carried the ward against a combine-ation of all the wealth and aristocracy of Algonkin Av'noo."

Jacob's magnanimity did not rest with merely a verbal acknowledgment of Farnham's merits. While he was abroad some of the city departments were reorganized, and Farnham on his return found himself, through Metzger's intervention, Chairman of the Library Board. With characteristic sagacity the butcher kept himself in the background, and the committee who waited upon Farnham to ask him to accept the appointment placed it entirely upon considerations of the public good. His sensitive conscience would not permit him to refuse a duty thus imposed, and so with many inward qualms he assumed a chair in the vile municipal government he had so signally failed to overthrow. He had not long occupied it when he saw to what his selection was attributable. He was a figurehead and he knew it, but he saw no decent escape from the position. As long as they allowed him and the librarian (who was also a member of the board) to regulate the library to their liking, he could not inquire into their motives or decline association with them. He was perfectly free to furnish what mental food he chose to two hundred thousand people, and he felt it would be cowardice to surrender that important duty on any pitiful question of patronage or personal susceptibility.

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So once more he stifled the impulse to resign his post, and the meeting adjourned without further incident. As he walked home he was conscious of a disagreeable foreboding of something in the future which he would like to avoid. Bringing his mind to bear upon it, it resolved itself into nothing more formidable than the coming interview with Miss Matchin. It would certainly be unpleasant to tell her that her hopes were frustrated, when she had seemed so confident. At this thought he felt the awakening of a sense of protectorship; she had trusted in him; he ought to do something for her, if for nothing else, to show that he was not dependent upon those ostrogoths. But what could be done for such a girl, so pretty, so uncultivated, so vulgarly fantastic? Above all, what could be done for her by a young and unmarried man? Providence and society have made it very hard for single men to show kindness to single women in any way but one.

At his door he found Sam Sleeny with a kit of tools; he had just rung the bell. He turned, as Farnham mounted the steps, and said:

"I come from Matchin's—something about the greenhouse."

"Yes," answered Farnham. "The gardener is over yonder at the corner of the lawn. He will tell you what is to be done."

Sam walked away in the direction indicated and Farnham went into the house. Some letters were lying

(Continued on Following Pa

Building a Street Railway in Manila and Its Lessons

THE official opening of the Manila electric street railroad recently announced, marks the completion of an important stride in the process of civilizing, or Americanizing, the Philippine Islands, while the construction and equipment of the new system have served to reveal the existence in the Philippines of numerous conditions, climatic and otherwise, with which future promoters and builders there must be prepared to deal. These conditions, however, have not been found such as to discourage, by any means, the prosecution of the task so energetically begun by the American Government. While the builders of the new road found much that was not to their liking, they also found a great deal to admire, particularly as regards the adaptability of the Filipinos for work, not only as laborers, but also as machinists and carpenters.

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One of the worst enemies with which it was necessary to contend was the white ant, whose ravages in the past have been responsible for the destruction of wooden structures without number. Much difficulty was experienced in finding wood for ties and poles, and for use in building the cars, which was sufficiently tough to withstand the ant pest, and also to be weather-proof, while the nature of the soil, especially during the rainy season, necessitated painting the rails for the entire distance of forty-five miles with a preparation made from asphalt and coal tar, and known as asphaltum. In many places where the ground is low the rails are laid in concrete.

Approximately two and one-half years have been required to build and equip the road, the franchise for its construction having been granted early in 1902 to an American syndicate and the work of construction begun in the Fall of that year.

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A noteworthy fact in connection with the undertaking is that it was carried out, so far as purely manual labor is concerned, by Filipinos. Filipinos, under the direction of foremen sent to Manila from various parts of the United States, cleared the way, laid and fastened the rails, set the poles for the overhead trolley, put the cables and trolley in place, and are to-day employed as motormen and conductors to run the cars. Large numbers of Filipinos were also employed in erecting the power house and car barns, and the men under whom they served have nothing but praise for the ability and sincerity shown by the natives. They gave their bosses scarcely any trouble after they came to know what was expected of them.

The wages of the Filipino laborers ranged from 50 to 70 cents a day, according to age and aptitude, and with this pay, which is about twice the amount they received under Spanish rule, they seemed well satisfied and were able to provide for all their ordinary wants. Between 1,500 and 2,000 Filipinos were employed on the work for the greater part of the construction period, a majority making their homes in and about Manila.

Three years ago the tramway facilities of Manila were limited to thirteen miles of light track, upon which were operated half a dozen diminutive horse cars, seating from eight to twelve persons each. The Spanish company which controlled the tramway also operated a steam line four and one-half miles long, running from Manila to Malaban, a town of 12,000 inhabitants, situated a few miles from the city on Manila Bay, and given over largely to cock fighting. At that time there were 10,000 licensed carriages, mostly two-wheeled vehicles, in daily use for the accommodation of the public, and the rates charged were high.

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The new road is being operated by the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company, whose stock is owned by American capitalists and investors. The route of the road lies, for the most part, within the borders of the city, although there is a branch running to Malaban and three other short, diverging lines connecting with parks and race tracks from one to two miles outside the city limits. A large area of ground has been bought and plans drawn up for building an attractive pleasure resort, some three miles from Manila and near the bay, to which it is intended the road shall extend. This resort is to be fashioned after our own Coney Island, with its multifarious freaks and amusements.

For the greater part of its length the road is single track, there being stretches of double track here and there, aggregating approximately ten miles. From end to end the road is equipped with block signals and a modern railroad telephone service.

As regards the variety and cost of the wood used in its construction and rolling stock, the Manila railway has no equal. The investigations made by the United States Bureau of Forestry proved of considerable service to the builders in their search for durable wood, despite the fact that native specimens which the bureau reported were immune from attack by the white ant were found to have been totally destroyed by the pest in certain localities. Some of the ties are of molave, which grows in the islands; others were brought from Australia, and several thousand are of California redwood—it being largely a matter of conjecture which sort would last the longest. Further experimenting was done along this line by treating the ties with preservatives, such as creosote oil, jodelite, solignum, and carbolineum.

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Suitable poles for supporting the trolley were also hard to find. The near-by forests contained an abundance of trees, but it was found that only a small percentage of them would answer the requirements as to height and other dimensions, and, when shaped for setting, they cost four or five times as much as wooden trolley poles used in the United States. All of them were set in concrete and received several coats of paint designed to afford protection against the climate and insects.

The most perplexing problem of all was where to get suitable cars with which to equip the line when completed. It was plain that no dwelling house, bridge, wharf, or other structure made of soft native wood could withstand the assault of the ant pest. Teak was practically the only wood which promised to be ant proof, and it was decided to take no chances and to have the cars built wholly of steel and teak. Such cars cost about one-quarter more than those of similar size in the United States.



Concreting a Long Rail in Calle Real, Ermita, Manila, P. I.

The first cars answering these specifications, fifty-five in number, were made in Belgium; others were built by a concern in Preston, England, while fifteen are being made in Philadelphia. Inside of six months it is expected that 100 cars will be running regularly.

The distinctive features of the rolling stock, aside from the material of which it is made, appear in the narrowness of the cars, compelled by narrow streets in some parts of the suburbs, and the fact that they are vestibuled at each end to protect the motormen from driving storms which occur frequently during the rainy season. The actual width of the cars is 7 feet 3 inches, whereas the electric surface cars in New York, for example, are about 8 feet 6 inches wide, and those in the Subway nearly 9 feet. A few of the Manila cars are of the open variety, but a majority are of what are known as "semi-convertible" and "full convertible" types, seating from forty to fifty persons.

The franchise requires that first-class and second-class fares shall be charged, and to comply therewith, each car is divided by means of a screen into two compartments, the fares being equivalent to five and six cents, respectively, in United States money. Cable advices, however, are to the effect that this attempt at class distinction is already very unpopular and that the Filipinos desire that all passengers shall be treated alike.

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The power house is situated on an island in the middle of the Pasig River, and contains four Westinghouse turbo generators capable of producing approximately 4,000 horse power. Provision has been made for increasing the capacity of the plant when conditions may demand it. Not only the power house, but the car barns and all other buildings needed for operating the road, are built entirely of steel and concrete, all metal being coated with carbon paint to guard against decay. All of the machinery installed in the power house was manufactured in the United States, three months being required to transport it to the Philippines. When the road was begun, there was not so much as a repair shop in Manila where machinery could be overhauled, and it was necessary to build such a shop at the very outset, and also to import tools with which to carry on the work. For the most part, the roads over which the tracks were laid were comparatively level, although a few difficult spots were encountered. One of these was at the end of an old street where a section of a massive wall built centuries ago to protect the city had to be torn down to make an outlet for the railway.

Besides operating the railway, the company also supplies electricity for lighting and general power purposes throughout the city.

Concerning the Filipinos as laborers and tradesmen, C. G. Young, who has superintended the construction of the new road, said:

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"The Filipinos are very much like children. They cannot be scolded, but they can be shown by infinite patience. The greatest difficulty is to keep them at work more than four days in the week. They feel that two or three days of consecutive labor are quite enough. They are exceedingly fond of the 'fiestas,' and also of their families. In fact, it is impossible to separate a Filipino from his family, and to employ one of them usually means the employment of all his immediate relatives. If his wife and children are satisfied, he is contented and will work industriously.

"The natives thoroughly dislike the Chinese, and a fear on their part that the Chinamen will be employed in their stead serves to keep them at work more steadily than would otherwise be the case. It was soon found that they were unwilling to do jobs of a heavy or extremely fatiguing nature. Being small of physique and unused to hard labor, they promptly showed their aversion to performing tasks demanding prolonged muscular exertion. It was the aim of the foremen at all times to lighten their toil as much as possible. Because of the extreme heat in the middle of the day, the men were allowed to knock off work, usually from 12 to 3 o'clock, and to make up for the time thus lost by starting in an hour or so earlier in the morning, when the air was cool, or by working later at night. Rarely were they asked to work more than eight hours out of twenty-four, and when the temperature was uncommonly hot seven hours comprised the day.

"We were able to overcome, in a large measure, the Filipinos' unwillingness to work for more than a few days in succession by allowing them to observe over 100 holidays in the year, including Sundays. When they realized that their wishes were being respected to this extent they became interested in their work and caused very little trouble. It must not be overlooked, though, that it takes two or three of them to do the work of one American in the temperate zone.

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"The best results were obtained by letting one foreman look after from twenty to thirty natives, sub-foremen being selected occasionally from among the natives themselves. The old saying that more flies can be caught with molasses than with vinegar was never more applicable than in the case of the Filipinos.

"So far as all ordinary work is concerned there never will be any demand in the islands for American labor. With some one to direct him properly, the Filipino becomes a good helper, and his usefulness is sure to increase with experience."

The estimated value of the new railroad complete is between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, and it is said to be up-to-date in every respect.

PROPERLY INTRODUCED.

MARGARET is a well-brought-up little girl, who has some knowledge of etiquette. She has been taken to the country this Summer to a house where there is a large dog.

"Don't go near the dog, Margaret," said her mother; "he doesn't know you, and he might bite."

But that did not suit Margaret, and she knew how to arrange matters. Going to the dog she made a little curtsey such as she has been taught to make at dancing school and said politely:

"Doggie, I am Margaret Brown." Then, the introduction having been made and the dog having no excuse for not knowing her, Margaret walked up and patted him, while he wagged his tail with much graciousness.

Baker Got There First.

Ice Man—Any ice to-day, lady?

Lady—No, the baker left a cake here this morning.

An English Prince on a German Throne

THE people of the little Duchy of Coburg-Gotha are now able to say: "At last we have a ruler of our own," for on July 19 the youthful Duke, Carl Edward, came of age, and in the presence of the Kaiser and numerous other royalties assumed the reins of government.

The young Duke is the son of Duke Leopold of Albany, the youngest son of Queen Victoria. The sudden death some years ago of Prince Alfred, the last living direct heir to the throne of Coburg, brought the subject of this sketch to the succession, for the Duke of Connaught, a nearer claimant, gave up his rights.

The people of the little principality of Coburg-Gotha, which, by the way, only has a population of 229,550 people, are looking forward to making the acquaintance of their new ruler with considerable interest, for up to this time they have beheld him little. He has spent most of his time in a charming villa in Potsdam, where he has been carefully educated by his mother, the Duchess of Albany.

The Kaiser, too, took an interest in the Prince's education, and saw to it that he was instructed in such a manner as to make him a good German. He, in fact, received the same instruction that the Kaiser's sons received. First private instruction, then a course in a military academy, later several semesters at the University of Bonn, and finally practical military service in the Potsdam guard regiment. It is now said by those who are well informed that the young Duke feels himself thoroughly German, and wishes the people of his dukedom to forget his English antecedents. This the people of Germany regard as highly important, for they say that, since the death of Duke Ernst, no German has been on the throne of Coburg.

Duke Alfred of Edinburgh, who succeeded Ernst II., was, in fact, the very opposite, for he was detested as the type of a narrow English naval officer, and when he died the cry went through Germany that German thrones should not be inherited by foreign Princes. Also when Prince Leopold, the last direct heir to the throne of Coburg, died various propositions were made regarding the succession. Some suggested that the duchy should become a part of the Province of Alsace-Lorraine, or be annexed to Prussia. The question was finally solved by giving Duke Carl Edward a typical German education and general bringing up.

Duke Carl Edward recently became engaged to his cousin, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Schleswig-Holstein. His photograph will be found in the Pictorial Supplement.

"THE BREADWINNERS"

on the table in the library. He had just begun to read them when Budsey entered and announced:

"That young person."

Maud came in flushed with the fresh air and rapid walking. Farnham saw that she wore no glasses, and she gained more by that fact in his good-will than even by the brilliancy of her fine eyes, which seemed to exult in their liberation. She began with nervous haste:

"I knew you had a meeting to-day, and I could not wait. I might as well own up that I followed you home."

Farnham handed her a chair and took her hand with a kindly earnestness, saying:

"I am very glad to see you."

"Yes, yes," she continued; "but have you any good news for me?"

her eyes which spoke in her sparkling

the garden gate into Bishop's Lane. It is only a minute from there to Dean Street."

"Why, that would be perfectly lovely. But where is the gate?"

"I will show you. They walked together to the lower end of the lawn, where a long line of glass houses built against the high wall which separated the garden from the street called Bishop's Lane, sheltered the grapes and the pineapples. At the end of this conservatory, in the wall, was a little door of thin but strong steel plates, concealed from sight by a row of pear trees. Farnham opened it, and said, "If you like, you can come in by this way. It is never locked in the daytime. It will save you a long walk."

"Thanks," she replied. "That will be perfectly lovely."

Her resources of expression were not copious, but

embarrassed smile, the white teeth shining under the dark mustache; the eyes that seemed to see through her, and yet told her nothing; and more than all this to poor Maud, the perfect fit and fashion of his clothes filled her with a joyous trouble. She could not dwell upon her plans for employment. She felt as if she had found her mission, her true trade—which was to walk in gardens and smell hothouse roses. The perplexities which filled Farnham's head as to what he should do with her found no counterpart in hers. She had stopped thinking and planning; things were going very well with her as it was. She had lost the place she had wished and expected, and yet this was the pleasantest day of her life. Her responsibility seemed shifted to stronger hands. It had become Farnham's business to find something nice for her; this would be easy for him; he belonged to the class to whom everything is easy. She

her, and she knew, without moving her eyes from the spectacle of the sunset, that Sam was gazing fixedly at her, with pain and trouble in his face. At last he said, in a timid, choking voice:

"Mattie!"

She did not turn her face, but answered:

"If it ain't too much trouble, I'd like to have you call me Miss when we're alone. You'll be forgetting yourself, and calling me Mattie before other people, before you know it."

"Hold on," he burst out. "Don't talk to me that way to-night—I can't stand it."

She glanced at him in surprise. His face was pale and disordered; he was twisting his fingers as if he would break them.

"Your temper seems to be on the move, Mr. Sleeny. We'd better go home," she said quietly, drawing her

gushing from her eyes. She buried her face in her hands and sat a little while in silence, while Sam was dumb beside her, feeling like an awkward murderer. She was not so overcome that she did not think very rapidly during this moment's pause. If she could have slain the poor fellow on the spot, she would not have scrupled to do so; but she required only an instant to reflect that she had better appease him for the present, and reserve her vengeance for a more convenient season.

She dried her eyes and turned them on him with an air of gentle, almost forgiving reproach.

"Sam! I could not have believed you had such a bad, wicked heart. I thought you knew me better. I won't make myself so cheap as to explain all that to you. But I'll ask you to do one thing for me. When we go home this evening, if you see my father alone, you tell him what you saw—and if you've got any shame in you you'll

Komura as a Former Teacher, Dr. Griffis, Knew Him

First of His Nation to Receive a Degree from Harvard, Japan's Chief Peace Envoy Is "a Living Demonstration of What the Old Inheritances of Dai Nippon Yield When Reinforced by Modern Training."

By WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS.

Formerly of the Imperial University of Tokio, Author of "The Mikado's Empire," &c.

BARON JUTARO KOMURA, appointed envoy plenipotentiary of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan to treat at Portsmouth, N. H., with the Czar's agents on the subject of peace, is a typical product of the new Japan. He is a living demonstration of what the old inheritances of Dai Nippon yield when reinforced by modern training. Perhaps the whole empire could not furnish a more characteristic specimen of its rejuvenated race when confronted with opportunity. One of the first graduates of the Imperial University in Tokio, and the first Japanese student to receive a degree from Harvard, there is in all Japan probably no one man better fitted through personal history and experiences to discuss and settle the grave question at issue.

I knew this statesman when a lad. Going to Japan in 1870 as the initial American educator in the City of Fukui, Province of Echizen, that old stronghold of liberal ideas and home of far-seeing men, I spent, before setting out for the interior, seven weeks in the newly named capital, Tokio. What is now the magnificent Imperial University was then in the early stages of its evolution. For a month or so I had the happy experience of teaching young men from all parts of the empire. They had come to Tokio to imbibe Western learning and be fitted for the new duties which the incipient nation then emerging from feudalism's agglomeration was to require of its sons. With one of the students I was particularly struck from the very first, because, apart from his penetrating, deep-set eyes which seemed to take in things less on the surface than in their depths and relations, I found in the workings of his mind an unusual breadth as well as a patient habit of considering a thing from all sides, in order to get at what lay below the surface.

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Let us now see whether these items of admiration and reflection are purely afterthoughts, prompted by Komura's present personal importance and the world situation of July, 1905, or whether my first impressions and reminiscences, refreshed from diary and documents, are true to reality. First of all, Komura was fortunate in his first American teacher, Mr. House. Even in his native province of Hiuga, in the extreme south, (even as his colleague, Takahira, is from the far north of Japan,) he heard of two schools of Western learning in operation at the capital. One was that of the famous Fukuzawa (called the intellectual father of one-half of the sons of new Japan, and whose books have sold by millions of copies,) and the Government Kai-sei-jo, (Place for the Development of Civilization) or germ of the Imperial University.

Deciding to enter the latter, Komura took up for the first time the study of English. Both instruction and mode of discipline were vastly different from that which the American educators later put into practice. There was then not even "English as she is spoke," but only as read. The lads were taught Shakespeare's speech (with additions) by native tutors, with reading lessons only once or twice a week under English or American instructors. These latter had for the most part been picked up at Yokohama. For, whether sailor, tinsmith, butcher, or clerk, was not every foreigner in hese days viewed a demigod, holding the potencies of the universe in his fist? The chief work of the student in this "meaning school" consisted in translating English into Japanese, committing nothing to memory, nor even mastering important facts or principles.

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Happily a reformer, Mr. Katsuki (a splendid young fellow, afterward beheaded in Hizen because an avowed champion of local and feudal rights against nationalism) introduced the curriculum of foreign colleges. This new system, called Sei-soku, or the correct method of learning a language by pronunciation as well as by significance, instead of the old way of Hen-soku, simply studying the meaning without regard to the pronunciation, prevailed. These fresh coinages of language (two of the thousands which followed) had their origin in the Kai-sei-jo, Fukuzawa for a time clung to the Hen-soku, but by and by gave it up for the true method.

One can hardly realize the enthusiasm and eagerness of the lads as they were led through the gateway of language into the wonderful world of modern science. They were quick to see the amazing superiority of Occidental politics, literature, philosophy, science, and art. And yet I can safely say, after thirty-five years of knowledge, that Komura is one of the more hopeful sort of Japanese who are not swept off their feet by the flood of new facts or who have "swallowed whole" the barbecue of things foreign. While enjoying and utilizing, he discriminates, proving all things and holding fast to that which is good. Under things apparent he seeks permanent principles. No mere blatant patriot, but a keen discerner and true philosopher, he sees that many things claimed as monopoly by Occidental pharisees belong as well to him and his countrymen by right of inheritance. Undeceived by words and phrases, he grasps the realities which are universal and permanent. That is what makes him so dangerous to a Russian or Yankee who talks "Christianity" when he means spoliation. To the autocar of conquest Komura has shown himself a puncturer of tires. To the man of cant and strabismus who sees in this present war one of creed or race, he has proved both silencer and surgeon.

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I have said that Komura was fortunate in his teacher, for one of his first and longest in his service was Mr. Edward H. House. This American gentleman had had profound and varied experiences in cosmopolitan New York as journalist, and in the United States, Europe, and Asia as correspondent. With a thorough knowledge of human nature, and especially of shams, a master of the English literature and language, powerful with the pen, endlessly fascinating as a conversationist and story teller, and above all a patient, faithful, skillful, and winsome teacher, who knew how to get the best out of his pupils and gain their undying regard, Edward House wrote his name large on Japanese life.

Baron Komura, as merry, as joyous in spirit, as democratic in manners, as serious in work as in student days, is uniquely qualified for the special work before him and the general duties of a statesman of this era, because of his early education. It was unique and many sided. In 1874, after two years of daily companionship as teacher and pupil, he wrote out for me his autobiography, in ten pages of large letter sheet, and this writing, a remarkable production in itself, because of spelling, punctuation, language, style, range of ideas, and a general philosophy of life, rather surprising, I think, for a lad of twenty, tells an unusual story because of its many-sidedness. His early life had, I may say, three dimensions, instead of the one narrow standard which marked the average samurai of feudal days.

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The privileged sword-wearer, who paid no taxes or tolls, was rather proud of the fact that he could not add, subtract, or divide, and knew next to nothing about the counting of money. He abhorred the soroban, or abacus, and was ignorant of agriculture, or manual labor of any kind, except as his hands touched the sword hilt in fencing or the bridle in horsemanship. He enjoyed insulting the merchant and making the lower classes cringe. His education consisted simply in reading and writing, study of the Chinese classics, making stanzas, learning Japanese history and heroic legend, and acquiring physical culture and a gentleman's accomplishments.

Fortunately for the peace envoy of 1905, when he began elementary study at five and entered the higher school at twelve, he had relatives in both city and country. He learned not only how to use the abacus, or reckoner, getting some insight into business, money and taxation, but he also worked with his uncle in outdoor labor at farming. "I used to go to and fro with my abacus in my hand, and learned a bit of arithmetic," writes Komura. When jeering classmates of the town school might see him as they passed along the by-road, he kept on. "They often laughed at my low employment, as they considered it, but I was quite indifferent," writes the future adviser of the Mikado. In the companionship of villagers, of peasants, of traders, and of farmers, as well as of his fellow-gentry, Komura thus early gained both knowledge and sympathy with every sort of Japanese people. Hence his minute familiarity with the feelings and views of the whole population, surprising even to his colleagues in the Government. These four classes, gentleman or warrior, farmer, artisan, trader, were once so divided and separated that there seemed to be four different nations, as well as 283 fiefs or fractions in the empire. Now, in 1905, through the new nationalism and the public schools and the opening of all lines of promotion, all classes and conditions of men form a compact nation and a homogeneous people.

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Passing over Komura's pen pictures of feudal life, which showed that he fully understood what he saw, he goes on to say: "Now that I was brought up three years in the school, I began to feel patriotic emotion, [as distinct from simple loyalty to a local Prince,] through patriotism arising from a mere local prejudice." [that is, against the Yedo shogun and bureaucracy, and the foreigners, who, in the average Japanese view, caused the high prices and the famine.] The civil war broke out in 1868, and Komura's uncle joined the army of the imperialists. The lad himself wished to go as a drummer to help beat down the Yedo bureaucrats. Happily his uncle did not approve, and having imbibed the ideas of his grandfather, who had been a great traveler and was fond of comparing peculiar local customs, Komura wanted to get out into the great world and win a modern education. Home-keeping neighbors tried to dissuade him, but while he was wavering a friend in Nagasaki wrote to him advising him that "nothing would be more foolish than to take the advice of old-fashioned gentlemen, who know nothing about foreigners and their countries."

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Instantly deciding, the young traveler departed on his career, leaving behind a letter, which in substance, and in his own words, was as follows: "I cannot defer, my dear friend, to your opinion on this matter, for I have made up my mind to know everything about foreigners and to judge them accordingly." His journey of fifteen days to Nagasaki is now made by rail or steamer in fewer hours.

Writing in 1874 in the new national atmosphere, and after four years under foreign teachers, Komura said: "Thus reflecting upon my past life, I cannot hesitate to divide it in two periods—the first that of rural life and the second that of city life. In the former I observed man in his local manners, and in the latter I have been studying man in his general nature. Locality and generality are what characterize the respective periods of my life as far as it goes. * * * With the political changes my mind underwent an entire revolution. I was no longer bound with local prejudices. My patriotism, far from being a mere prejudice, I suffered to be sanctioned with reason. This is the natural effect of traveling, for it gives freedom to the mind. I was still loyal to my old Prince, but when he was removed from office I rejoiced at it more than lamented, for national patriotism was greater than loyalty to him."

Space would fail me to tell of the remarkable events of those pivotal years of 1870 to 1874, during which Komura not only saw with his own eyes and the aid of his teachers much of what (we like self-indulgently to call) old-time diplomacy was. Those were the days when the European powers treated Japan, or at least tried to treat her, as they have China and other wholly or partially conquered portions of Asia, until they discovered a new sort of Asiatic that would neither fear nor cringe. Nevertheless, neither Oyama nor Togo was ready, nor was Komura grown up; for, under the direction of the brilliant Russian Chargé, now Baron Rosen, Saghalin was carved away from the Japanese Empire very much as a skillful carver removes a wing from a roast turkey.

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Several columns would be required to tell even a few of the many instances of smart dealings under which the Japanese wisdom teeth were cut, as, for example, when the Kaiser's man-of-war escorted a German vessel into harbor in violation of quarantine and when China, after appointing with Japan her half of a joint high commission, with supposed powers, took the whole matter when ripe out of its hands and insultingly sent the Mikado's envoy home. No wonder that this time the Japanese want to be assured of Russia's sincerity and will closely scrutinize the credentials, and especially the powers, of the Czar's envoys.

The world knows well the brilliant record of Komura after he was graduated from Harvard University. At St. Petersburg, in Washington, at Peking, in Korea, and as Minister of Foreign Affairs in his own country the young man's ideals have been realized in practice. In 1902 his sovereign made him a Baron and decorated him. His well-grounded fears and his equally well-built hopes concerning his country's friends and enemies among the nations have been shaped and their strands woven into the texture of his life. Not least of his recent triumphs have been his delicate but firm dealings with France while she was giving aid and comfort to the Russian fleet. Happily for Japan and the world Baron Komura is not likely to have anything to do with making a peace based simply on ink, paper, and sealing wax. Happily, too, he is to meet not only his old friend and neighbor, Baron Rosen, from Tokio, with whom his personal relations have always been agreeable, but also that Russian statesman, master of economics, who, like himself, knows something of other kinds of human nature besides that of the titled and privileged. The envoy, Sergius de Witte, a man of Dutch as well as of Russian blood, and "a man of peace because he is primarily a man of finance and commerce," will be more than likely to see eye to eye with Komura on questions which have in them permanent and universal elements, as well as issues which are merely local and national.



Baron Komura Just Before He Sailed from Japan.
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The Baron as He Appeared Last Week at the Waldorf-Astoria.
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Trained Nurses in Turkey

DR. THOMAS SPEES CARRINGTON, the founder of the first training school for nurses in Marsovan, Turkey, who is about to return to found another school in Constantinople, tells an interesting story of the first girl to take up the work of nursing. She was the pioneer, and it was through her example that other girls came and the work, a great innovation in the Far East, was made possible.

Lusaper was the girl's name, and she was a young Armenian, belonging to a wealthy family. Nurses were needed in the hospital, native women would be invaluable, and Dr. Carrington urged Lusaper to enter the hospital. The objections offered by the girl's family were much the same as those made by the families of American girls when they first took up business life.

In Lusaper's case the first objection was that the work was menial, therefore degrading, and a girl doing anything of the kind would not find a husband, a disgrace and a calamity for a girl in Turkey.

Lusaper having spent much time around the hospital reading to and assisting the patients in various ways, concluded to give herself to the work. But even then she was not to be depended upon. During every visit home pressure was brought to bear upon her, and she would return with her resolution shaken, and it was only by appealing to her sense of helpfulness to her suffering fellow-countrywomen that she was persuaded to keep on. Now she has been graduated, and no better nurses are graduated from Western training schools of long standing.

An interesting feature of Lusaper's case was that after she had begun the hospital work and was earning a good salary her family lost a good part of their money and for a time she was their chief support, as so many girls on this side of the water have been in different ways.

It is five years since the training school in Marsovan was started, and the results have shown the wisdom of the step. Only girls who have been educated and speak English are admitted to the training school. These are conscientious and trustworthy and disprove the general opinion that the Eastern woman is helpless and frivolous. Since the school opened more girls have applied for admittance than could be accommodated and the work has only been limited by the money and accommodations. Girls have been sent from other hospitals—there are four under American supervision in Turkey—and from the girls' schools where a trained nurse in attendance is invaluable.

Women in Turkey are greatly in need of medical attention and nursing. The youthfulness of the child wives, the large families, lack of proper care in illness, lack of cleanliness, and proper sanitary conditions make them often terrible sufferers. Their seclusion and refusal to be attended by men physicians has made their cases practically hopeless.

Native trained nurses mean a revolution in the lives of the women. The nurses give not only care in illness, but disseminate knowledge concerning sanitary conditions, which is greatly needed in a land where annually 50 per cent. of the children died from improper diet and conditions.

Dr. Carrington's visit to this country was to raise money for the Constantinople Training School. From that city a good school would be able to send nurses to the whole country. The work also provides employment for Eastern girls which, now that it is understood, they are glad to undertake. The educated girls have, many of them, become teachers heretofore. In whatever little village they settle after leaving school, they gather the children together and form small centres of civilization, and do much good which, as trained nurses, they will be able to increase.

Many prominent men in this country are interested in the new training school, and Brown Brothers & Co. of 50 Wall Street are the bankers to whom checks for it may be sent.

The Vegetables' Romance: A Bit of Nonsense Verse for Summer Reading



I have loved you right well.

Mr. Irish Potato met Rosy Tomato,
Said he: "I have loved you right well from the first.
I think you a prize, and I'd give all my eyes
To win you, or else I am certain to burst."

They rolled side by side
While she gayly replied:
"But your family dislike me,
And call me a flirt,
For we dwell on a vine
And not in the dirt.

"They all heard, one day,
The old Gardener say
When he was a lad
They threw us away.

"They wish you to marry
That sleepy Miss Lettuce—
You remember the fuss
They once made when they met us,

"And how rudely they stared
When they saw us together
With surprise in their eyes
While they spoke of the weather.

"And I heard them remark—
To admit it I hate to—
'Just look at that soft, mealy,
Fresh-mashed Potato!'

"Though I've always heard said
That next to cream hashed,
An Irish Potato was best'
When 'twas mashed.

"So, Mr. Potato,
You surely must see
That I with your family
Could never agree.

"I must live on a vine
In the clear, bright sunshine,
For I couldn't be found
On the damp, moldy ground."

She looked at him sideways,
When to her surprise
She saw large tears rolling
From all of his eyes.

Said she: "I'm so sorry
To see you thus sad,
But go to your Mother
For comfort, my lad."

Then his family consoled him—
"Now, what did we say?
No one but Tomatoes
Would act in that way.



She saw large tears rolling from all of his eyes.

"Forget that young flirt,
Whose smiles you would bask in,
And take young Miss Lettuce—
You can have her by askin'.

"She's deliciously tender,
Not juicy and tart,
And though not very slender,
She has a good heart.

"The family seem modest,
Which is a great blessing—
I'm told that they never
Are served without dressing.

"Go to old Mrs. Cabbage
If you doubt what we've said,
And take her advice,
As she has a large head."

At last the poor lad,
Who was crushed so completely,
Proposed to Miss Lettuce,
Who smiled at him sweetly.

Miss Tomato was wooed
By a Celery stalk,
And was happy in spite
Of all gossip and talk.

He, too, had a heart
Both loving and tender,
And spent all his time
Trying his best to defend her.



Proposed to Miss Lettuce.

Now it happened one day on the table there lay
The entire large family of Irish Potatoes,
While close by their side was the rosy red bride
With her Father and Mother and some young Tomatoes.

While not far away—close together, they say—
Was little Miss Lettuce, her leaves pulled apart,
All the Celery white, who had wept all the night
For his poor red Tomato, all cut to the heart.

The Potatoes were boiling,
And vainly they tried
To look over the pot, when
They burst on their side.

Though their eyes were all filled
They could see the Tomatoes—
"They are watching us boil,
Do you wonder they hate us?"

The Cook then brought forth three bowls to hold salad,
And laid in the first poor Miss Lettuce, quite pallid.

But from her Potato she was not forced to part,
So she felt less unhappy 'way down in her heart.

By this time they were weak,
But to them came at length
Their friend the chopped Onion,
Who helped give them strength.

They exclaimed: "Who comes next?"
And while they were guessing
They were silenced completely
By French salad dressing.

The Tomatoes were sliced and shared the same fate,
Poor Miss Rosy gave one last long look at her mate,
Who said: "Tho' we part, just remember with pleasure,
You have my poor heart and my love without measure."

The moral conveyed in the story above
Is—Don't interfere with a couple in love,
For life is so short it doesn't much matter—
The age of one's family and such silly chatter.

So why should one try to cause trouble and hate—
In the end we are all merely bound for our fate
One way or another. But isn't it queer
How people, like vegetables, all disappear? IRENE E. BENSON.



The potatoes were boiling.

Russia in Revolution: Forces Behind Strikes and Mutinies

Their Organization, Power, and Extent---Popular Foreign Conception of Nicholas II. Wrong---His Destiny as Marked Out by Peter the Great---"A Truly Humane and Intelligent Czar Would Be Merely a Wise, Merciful Tyrant."

By Walter Littlefield, Author of "The Truth About Dreyfus."

YOU ask if Russia is on the verge of revolution. In European Russia alone there are to-day nearly 300,000 sworn enemies of autocratic government. They belong to every profession, trade, and industry. They are fully organized under the guise of labor unions. With the army in Manchuria there are 100,000 seasoned soldiers together with 5,000 officers, all sworn adherents to the propaganda of revolution. Of the 70,000 officers and men in the prison camps of Japan, we have assurance that fully half are pledged to the cause of freeing Russia from a tyrannical government. Even the Mujiks—the peasants—are now organizing for revolt. You ask if Russia is on the verge of revolution. The revolution has already begun."

Imagine the speaker a lowering-eyed, bearded Nihilist from St. Petersburg—imagine him a clean-shaven, ascetic youth from the University of Odessa or of Moscow—imagine him an intelligent, jovial-faced merchant of the Don—but at least recognize him as one having a theme for which the history of the world presents no illustrative analogy.

"And what is the social condition which would justify the use of such a powerful force against an established and world-recognized government?" it was asked.

"It is the condition which places the property, liberty, and lives of nearly 150,000,000 human beings, occupying one-seventh of the earth's area, at the will, mercy, or caprice of one man and of those who are officially responsible to him. You may call my attention to the fact that fully 90 per cent. of these millions are illiterates who are incapable of self-government. But why are they illiterates? And how about the 15,000,000 more or less educated Russians who are in the same state of practical servitude? Have they no rights, no aspirations worthy of respect when these aspirations include the lifting of the 135,000,000 from a condition of moral and mental asphyxia?"

"Do you blame the Czar for this condition and not the Institution of which he is merely the administrator?"

"I blame the Institution, but that Institution cannot be altered until those who maintain and perpetuate it are removed. A truly humane and intelligent Czar would be merely a wise, merciful tyrant. He might be able to ameliorate the condition of his subjects by various administrative reforms. He could bestow no benefits, however, which might not be undone by his successor. Should he seek to bring about anything that bore any resemblance to popular government those who administer the Institution in his name—the Grand Ducal ring and the bureaucrats—would not suffer him to reign an hour. He would be considered a traitor to the Constitution of Peter, and the 150,000,000 would never hear of his labors in their cause. Foreigners, unfortunately, look upon Nicholas II. as a weak, well-meaning man, as the tool of the Grand Ducal ring, as a ruler who might perform great and good acts if he only had the moral courage to assert himself."

"Is that not correct?"

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The Real Nicholas II.

"Nothing could be further from the truth. Nicholas II. is his own master in everything. He will listen to no argument which is contrary to his own ideas. At the same time he shuns responsibility and is indifferent to the suffering of his people when he believes—as he invariably has of late—that this suffering is inflicted on account of their disobedience to his God-given imperial will. He, and he alone, made war on Japan; he considers the defeat of his arms as the result of a treasonable spirit on the part of the defeated. Imagine him, however, as possessed of all the good qualities which he lacks—except in the belief of foreigners—and you must see that the difference would not be great. His whole life and education, his formative influences, the constant effect of an environment which is inimical to individual liberty give him a state of mind which is absolutely impervious to democratic ideas, even though these ideas and the historical facts which have resulted from them could be intelligently set before him.

"Let me call your attention to two documents which have a supreme influence in forming the monarch's mental attitude toward the war that is now going on, and also toward his own subjects. The first is from the will of Peter the Great. The extract reads as follows:

"'God, from whom we derive our existence and to whom we owe our crown, having constantly enlightened us by His Spirit and sustained by His divine help, allows me to look upon the Russian people as called upon hereafter to hold sway over the world. * * * I look upon the invasion of the Eastern and the Western countries by the men of the North as a periodical movement, ordained by Providence, who, in like manner, regenerated the Roman nation by periodical invasions. * * * I leave these instructions to the vigilance and care of my descendants, as Moses gave the tablets of the law to the Jewish people.'

"The second is from Article XX. of the Military Code of Peter concerning the prerogatives of the monarch: 'For his Majesty is a sovereign monarch, who need render no account of his actions to any one on earth, but has might and power to rule his kingdom and lands as a Christian potentate, according to his own good will and pleasure.'"

"Is it true that Nicholas II. actually believes and practices this doctrine of territorial expansion and of divine right?"

"Most certainly it is. Ever since he succeeded to the throne he has sought to have the resources of his empire augmented and ready for an absorption of the Balkans, of Western and Central Asia, and of Eastern Asia as far south as the powers would permit him to go. It is perfectly true, and naturally so, that his Government should be in sympathy with his policy, although the steps he took to make war with Japan inevitable were argued point by point by Ministers de Witte, Lamsdorff, and Muravieff as premature and calculated to immerse the empire in debt.

"Now, as to his belief in divine right: Can any reasonable person have any doubt of that in the light of the rebuke he administered to Russian workingmen after the deplorable incidents of last January in St. Petersburg? To the delegation received at Tsarskoe Selo he said:

"'The lamentable incidents which had the deplorable consequences of all the disorder occurred because you permitted yourselves to be deceived by traitors and enemies to the fatherland. When they urged you to address a petition to me with regard to your needs they induced you to revolt against me and my Government, forcing you to abandon honest toil at a time when all true Russians should labor unceasingly to conquer our obstinate enemy. Strikes and revolutionary demonstrations always lead a crowd to commit disorders. * * * Many things require improvement, but have patience. * * * To come to me as a rebel mob to declare your wants is a crime. * * * Return to your work with your comrades. * * * May God assist you.'

"These words did more for us than ten years of revolutionary propaganda. Until they were uttered the vast majority of the simple-minded people to whom they were addressed believed that the Little Father had no hand in directing the whips of the Cossacks, the bayonets and swords of the infantry, the guns of the artillery. Those words drove reverence for the Czar out of the hearts of his subjects."

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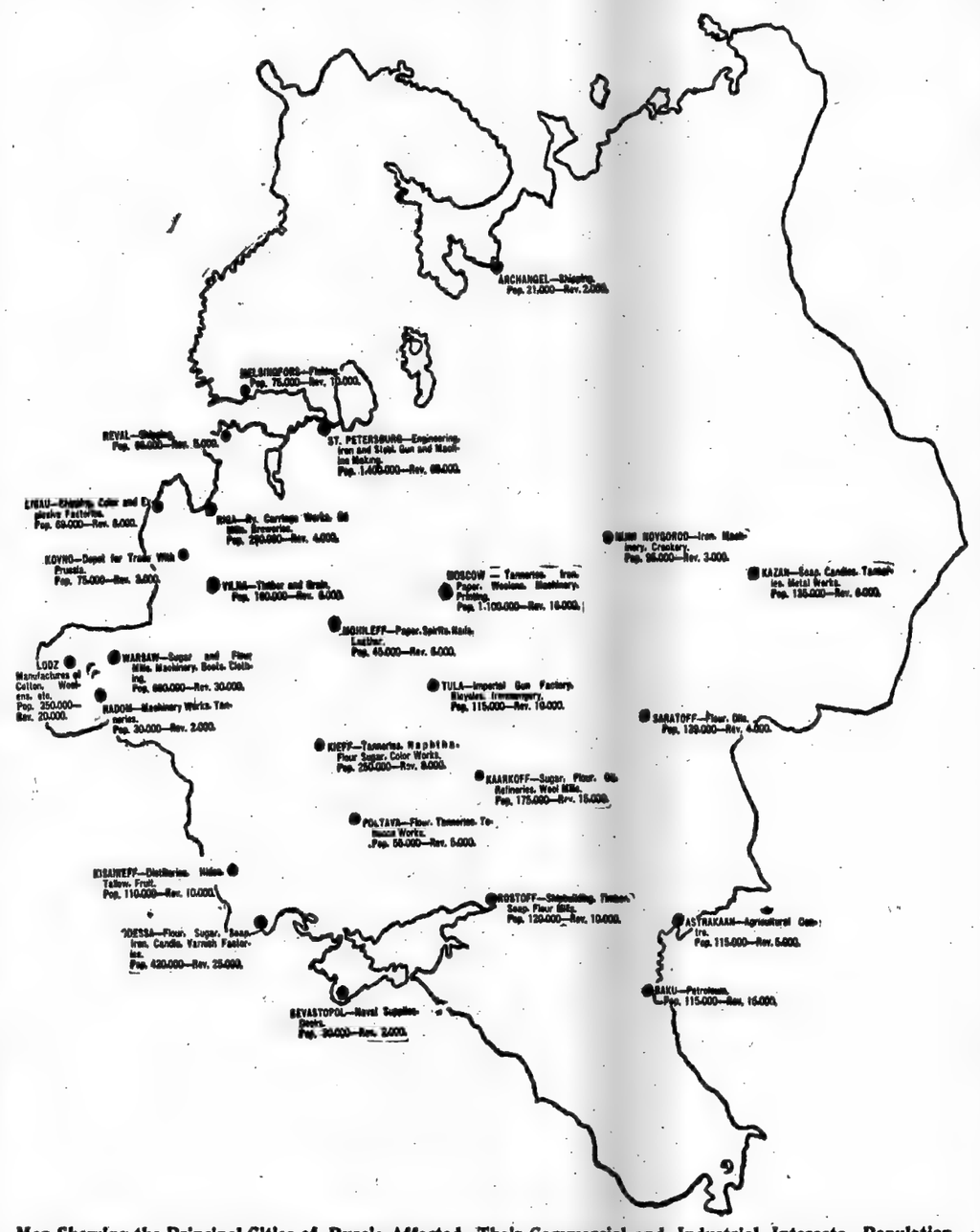
The Holy Synod.

"Writers on Russia who have expatiated upon the personal goodness but weakness of the Czar have pointed to Constantine Pobiedonostzeff, the Procurator General of the Holy Synod, as his Majesty's evil genius. Recently, it has been said that the Czar had taken occasion to free himself from this malign influence and that a movement was on foot to place the administration of the Church in the hands of a college of Bishops."

"The first part of your statement is true but simply because the reactionary policy of the Czar has of late been so extraordinary as even to dismay the Procurator General. The Holy Synod, as you may know, is the third of the four administrative councils inaugurated by Peter the Great. It is composed of the Metropolitans of St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of Georgia, and certain senior Bishops. Now, everything in the way of legislation which comes from this council, although it have the approval of Pobiedonostzeff, must bear the signature of the Czar. The Procurator General, as well as his imperial master, believes that parliamentary government is the curse of nations, and that education should be strictly confined to the governing classes. But, unlike the Czar, M. Pobiedonostzeff does not believe in the drastic measures employed by the Grand Duke Vladimir, acting under orders of his imperial nephew on Bloody Sunday. In that he is right even from the point of view of autocracy."

"You say that the revolution has begun. What do you mean by that?"

"Surely the assassinations which began a year ago with the killing of Gen. Bobrikoff, followed by the slaying of M. Plehve, Minister of the Interior, and of Andreieff, Vice Governor of Elizabethpol; of Lieut. Col. Bogulavsky; of the Procurator of the Finnish Senate, Herr Johnsson; of the Grand Duke Sergius, and of Count Shuvaloff, Prefect of Moscow, only last month, must mean something. We fully realise that murder as a political weapon is universally condemned by civilized man. But we also realize that there is absolutely nothing else which will serve our ends, either for the purpose of removing obnoxious officials or, as was the inspiring motive for the removal of von Plehve, to bring to the attention of the Czar the deplorable condition of his subjects. Although the strikes that have broken out in Moscow, Odessa, Tiflis, Batum, Baku, and other places, followed as they have been by revolt against the established authority, were the just resentment of workingmen against an intolerable condition, yet these strikes and uprisings, as well as the mutiny on board the Kniaz Potemkine, are inspired by our agents."



Map Showing the Principal Cities of Russia Affected—Their Commercial and Industrial Interests, Population, and the Number of Revolutionists Within Them.

"Do you mean to say that the revolutionary forces of Russia are organized and are ready to do the bidding of an acknowledged and responsible head?"

"Certainly I do; and moreover let me explain that absolutely nothing will come of this Zemstvo Congress just closed in Moscow, except the moral effect which it will have upon the people and the experience gained by the participants which may be of use to them in the event of the establishment of a constitutional government when the Russian Institution shall be no more. The stories that the Czar was contemplating a modified Government in which a popular congress might even suggest laws to his legislative council is nonsense. Even if he were so minded, the twenty Grand Dukes and their minions who form the Autocratic Circle would never permit him to carry out his intentions.

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Appeal of the Mujiks.

"The Czar will pay no more attention to the petition prepared by the delegates of the Zemstvos than he did to the Finland commission which attempted to remind him that the Russification of the Grand Duchy was in direct contravention of the oath he had taken to maintain the Finnish constitution. He will simply refuse to receive the petition and any delegates attempting to present it. He may, to be sure, order certain chosen provincial councilors to appear before him that he may remind them and their colleagues that he will permit no interference on their part and that all suggestion for a change in the national administration will be regarded as treasonable. Indeed, he would have dispersed the Zemstvo Congress by force had not the Governor General of Moscow pointed out that such a forcible dispersion would be extremely serious, and declared that he would take upon his own shoulders the responsibility of permitting the meeting. Possibly he would not have been so ready to assume this responsibility had he known that under the protecting wing of the Zemstvo Congress there assembled a congress of revolutionary leagues which actually represented millions of Russian illiterates who for the first time in history are now organized. The final resolution of these long-suffering tillers of the soil, miners, and laborers would make interesting reading for the Governor General of Moscow. It has now been incorporated in the propaganda of revolution and at this moment is being secretly read to thousands of peasant groups in every town, village, and hamlet of the empire. It does not appeal to the Little Father. It ignores him. That is the direful significance of these words:

"'Enough! We can be silent no longer if we would preserve the right to call ourselves a nation. Merely to speak is too little now that the revolutionary movement is penetrating daily more deeply into our nation's life. We spoke as long as there was a shadow of hope that we should be heard. Now the hope is taken from us, and we must seek another way; each of us must act in any way consistent with his political convictions—but act we must.

"'All means are now legal in the conflict with the terrible menace constituted by the further existence of the present Government; all means must be tested. We appeal to all social groups, parties, leagues, organizations, private circles to endeavor with all their strength and by all possible means to secure the removal of the band of robbers that has seized on power, and to put in its place a national assembly elected by the people, on the basis of universal, secret, direct, and equal suffrage, without distinction of sex, religion, or nationality, in order that it may as soon as possible put an end to the war and the political regime that has prevailed until now.'

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Spies and Counter Spies.

"Now, as to the revolutionary organization. There are to-day between twenty-one and twenty-five active revolutionary societies in European Russia. They are of various shades of sentiment, and believe in various methods of revolutionary activity. On one point they are united—the present Government of Russia must come to an end. Delegates of fifteen of these societies met in Paris on the eve of the Russo-Japanese war. Some opposed the propaganda of assassination advocated by extremists; all advocated a simultaneous uprising of the labor organizations throughout the country. It was believed that the Japanese would be defeated, and the time to strike was set for the day on which the news of the first Russian victory in Manchuria should be published. We are still waiting for that news. Two months later another meeting was held and the original programme modified to this extent: Every means should be used to spread the propaganda of revolution through the army, while, in the meantime, labor demonstrations were to be encouraged in every possible way. But there were spies among us, and in response to our circulars, which found their way through various channels to the army in Manchuria, the Government issued its circulars broadcast, revealing to a certain extent the methods by which our circulars were being distributed, warning officers to exercise a personal supervision over all articles received from European Russia, and ordering the summary punishment of men upon whose persons revolutionary literature was found.

"Nor did the Government content itself to exercise internal surveillance. It dispatched spies to foreign cities, particularly to Paris, London, and New York. There are in these cities hundreds of revolutionary refugees ready to return to Russia at a moment's notice. It has been the object of the spies to affiliate with these men, and, if possible, to learn the names of the revolutionary leaders now at large in Russia. Moreover, the St. Petersburg Government sent to the different chancelleries of Europe the draft of an international convention against so-called anarchists. It was secretly signed by Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Denmark, Sweden, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, and Spain, and directions were given to the local police to aid the Russian spies. Switzerland, Great Britain, Italy, and France refused to sign. You may judge how anxious the Government is to secure the names of the promoters of the revolution when I say that recently in Stockholm I was offered $10,000 for the list of those delegates who attended the Paris Convention of Jan. 4, 1904."

"Well, when you have overthrown autocracy, what do you hope to establish in its place and what are you waiting for now?"

"We are waiting for the return of a defeated and humiliated army, imbued with the propaganda of revolution and before which the Cossacks will be swept away like flies. We are waiting until the campaign of education that we have been carrying on in European Russia shall bear still riper fruit than that already harvested at Moscow, Lodz, Baku, and Odessa.

"Certainly we have something to offer in the place of autocracy. It is to be a confederation of Russian States, the details of which I am ready to place before you. The time has also come for me to make public a documentary chronicle of the manner in which our campaign has been carried on and a statement justifying our methods."

(To be continued.)

FEAR OF COLORS A TRAIT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC

LUNA PARK, Coney Island, is a mass of light, and here and there of colored light, by the aid of which one can examine what is the greatest curosity of all the fair, the great New York public. Evidently this swarm of people enjoys light for its own sake. In its own rather quiet and unemotional way it appreciates the quantity of illumination lavished with prodigal hand along the cornices, up the towers, around pediments and pinnacles, and likes to see the fiery palaces rising from the ocean as the steamboats near their landing. But the demand goes no further; it is light they enjoy, not color; otherwise would not the shrewd promoters of the spectacle realize and satisfy the demand?

And the people themselves move about in a timid manner as if the place did not belong to them, and take their pleasure with singular moderation, almost with the air of persons ready to question their own right to be entertained. There is something appealing in their unpretentiousness and the apologetic air with which they accept whatever is given them, however wretched. Enter the little theatre where the Orient with all its naughty sensuousness is promised them, its houris with languishing eyes and supple movements of the dance, and observe how unprotesting each successive audience is when it discovers the baldest makeshifts and finds itself fobbed off with young women from Podunk without grace or looks who stamp about the stage in clothes fearfully and wonderfully hideous, and with greasy ruffians who execute a clumsy joke called the sword dance of the Greeks. Apparently the absence of good colors which alone would betray the native origin of these dancers make no impression on the audience. They do not applaud, of course, for applause would be ironical: but neither do they hiss or show any resentment for the ghastly trick played on them. Stolidly they seat themselves, stolidly they stare at the hideous spectacle; stolidly and without a murmur they rise and depart. Audience and performers are equally pathetic.

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Were it not for the white dresses and shirtwaists of the women the crowd at Coney Island would seem a horde of people determined to express by their garb a deep-lying melancholy as of participants in a funeral. Now and then one sees a youth of particularly hardy temperament who has removed his ugly coat and stiff straw hat, and shows himself a bit human under the stress of the heat. And it may be noted that the more disrobed the men are the better they look. Down on the sands they are in bathing suits; there they are worth looking at, and really seem to enjoy themselves. Now the bathing suit is not exactly a thing of beauty—but how much handsomer than the horrors of modern tailoring! The less of that, the happier the result.

This crowd plainly fears beyond everything else color. It shrinks from any positive hue, unless white be reckoned one, and perhaps the reason is not far to seek. When a young woman has indulged herself in the innocent depravity of color, ten to one she has hit upon a green that sets the teeth on edge or a red that sears the retina of one's eye. One fancies that the rest of the crowd gazes on such bold departures from convention with silent reproof, as if inwardly scandalized that anybody should dare to wear a hat or robe different from the ordinary. Even the foreigners appear to feel this unspoken weight of public censure on the slightest deviation from the commonplace. Italians who in Italy still yield to the childlike, deep-seated love of color, seem to fade under this destructive law of uniformity and abandon their pinks and blues and oranges for the dreadful colorlessness of a New York crowd.

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Despite the brave bluff at color in the architecture and lights, you will note that here, too, there is no real sense for color. The decorators and architects have been told to rival Venice and perhaps the Alhambra, but either do not know what color is or they have been overruled by those who understand better how slight in such matters are the requirements of the public. Timidity in the use of color extends even to exotic shows like the chariot racers and women jockeys. One comes to the conclusion that everybody is ridden by a nightmare terror lest bad taste should be shown in the choice of colors, and therefore it is safest not to have any. And perhaps there is something in it; for generally when colors are used they are excruciating in tone, just as for uniforms in regular army and militia the ugly tone of khaki may prove a relief from impossible combinations of color in a brilliant military garb. Unfortunately, the influence of large masses of people tends to destroy individuality in dress. Even such modest reforms in men's attire as the bicycle and golf knickers are not permanent. White, loose trousers and coat of soft material fitted for our torrid Julys and Augusts do not hold their own; bare heads and sandals only come in, to be withered under the awful disapproval of the Public Eye. Green sunshades and fans must have something in them that offends public morality, for they shrink from view. Plainly the public does not wish, as public, that others should be comfortably dressed, although each individual longs for it with a soulful longing. And yet there are thousands who grow angry if any one has the hardihood to remark that the public is an ass.

But to return to color—the same radical defect in our dress may be seen in our architecture, city, suburban, and country. Because a good color-sense is rare the public flies to the other extreme, and dullness reigns on the outside of our public buildings and dwellings. And the bigger the buildings get, the larger the towns grow, the more oppressive is the monotony through the fear of color. We have exceptional men who enjoy color, and are able to use it on buildings and costume; but apparently no one thinks of asking their aid in order to rescue town and country from the dreary, vapid look that our edifices present. Architects and their employers appear to be quite content with the results. When it comes to private residences, who is to criticise individual lack of taste? But with regard to public structures the case is different. Are we never to reach the point when the architect shall be compelled to employ a master for the color scheme, if he is unable to appreciate good from bad color himself? Is it necessary to educate the wide public to a taste for color in dress and home environment before we can hope to have color in municipal and National buildings?

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Minnesota's Capitol at St. Paul is a handsome structure, designed by Mr. Cass Gilbert, which already has a more extensive decoration on its walls than the governmental building of any other State in the Union. It is about to have a further embellishment with the historical painting by Mr. Frank D. Millet, shown in to-day's pictorial supplement. The original was exhibited for a few days last week at the Knoedler Galleries, and is now on its way to St. Paul with the artist, who will put the finishing touches and tones to it there, in order to make it harmonize with the color scheme of the Governor's Room. The treaty with the Sioux that gave to the Union an immense extent of territory out of part of which the State of Minnesota was carved took place under a ceremonial "lodge" hastily built of saplings and covered with green boughs, much like the Summer "arbors" that people raise on the seashore to soften the heat of the sun and sands, only much larger. Mr. Millet has followed the accounts of the meeting between the Indian chiefs and commissioners for the United States. Collections of Indian accoutrements in the ethnological museums enable the artist to reproduce the scene with much realism. Portraits of the commissioners and some of the leading chiefs have helped him not a little. The Indians to sign the treaty file across the platform and place their marks on the paper which rests on a board supported by a barrel. To the left sits a trapper of a bygone breed in deerskin trousers and coonskin cap; near him are bales of blankets and other gifts that accompany the ceremony. Mr. Millet has managed to include a host of redskins in his canvas, which is not of very large dimensions. The general tone is of a yellowish brown owing to the robes and faces of the crowd of Indians.

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The stained-glass window by Miss Mary E. Tillinghast, reproduced in this supplement, is a memorial to a father and mother, dedicated by Mrs. Henry H. Stebbins of Oswego, N. Y., which will be placed in the First Presbyterian Church of that city. To recall her father, Edwin Allen, the figure of Saint Simeon was selected; below his feet runs the explanatory text: "This man was devout and just." In memory of the mother, Mary Carrington Allen, the choice fell on the Saint distinguished for her charity, Saint Elizabeth of Hungary. It was she who was taken to task for giving all the bread prepared for the Court to the poor. Caught slipping out with her apron full of loaves to distribute to the starving the miracle occurred. As she let down her apron at her stern husband's command the bread turned to roses. In the glass picture the lap full of roses makes a brilliant spot. Below is a growing plant of Easter lilies, near which the head of an angel shows. At the feet of Saint Simeon is another angel with a spray of brilliant flowers opposite. Foliage and Gothic mullions give color to the upper part of the lancet openings.

CHARLES DE KAY.



Memorial Window by Mary E. Tillinghast for the First Presbyterian Church, Oswego—Dedicated by Mrs. H. H. Stebbins to the Memory of Her Father and Mother, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Allen.

SOME FEMININE FRILLS AND FANCIES

QUITE the prettiest thing in the way of a watch for a woman is one of the new thin watches which has just been brought out. The thin watches for men have been in use for some time, but those for women are new. One of these, which costs $65, has an absolutely plain, smooth gold back, a gold face with the figures very plain in blue enamel, and is perhaps an eighth of an inch thick. A small watch means more to a woman than to a man. This one she can tuck into any little fold of her frock, and it will not be noticeable or uncomfortable. A thick watch tucked into a snug gown is sometimes disagreeable.

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An attractive use of coral is in a necklace which a New York girl was wearing the other day. It was a small, short gold chain, and pendent from it at intervals of perhaps two inches or so, were little roses of bright-red coral. Worn on a light frock, it was very pretty.

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Nice girls this Summer who like to have a number of hats and wish to have these light and cool have been wearing those made of paper. They are not the home-made affairs, the every-girl-her-own-hatmaker kind. Those usually have the mark of economy staring at every point. These are bought of the paper-hat milliner. They are not as inexpensive as the name paper hat would imply, and range in price from $1.50 to $5. Where straw in an ordinary hat would be used, there is paper in these, but the trimmings are ribbon, silk, and maline, as in any hat, and there is a wire frame. The silk lining is of as good quality and as well put in as in any first-class hat.

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Another pretty hat has the body made of twisted paper cords. It is a white hat trimmed with maline about the wide brim, and satin ribbons—lavender, green, and pale pink—trim the back, where the rim turns up. This hat is $3.50. A few of the hats look like paper, and would not be as satisfactory for street wear. These are used for cotillion favors.

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One pretty paper hat is all black. It is a flower hat in turban shape. The whole top and deep sides are made of black flowers of paper. With these flowers at the sides is black ribbon and maline, and there is a black silk lining. The hat is good style, better than many of those "any-hat-in-this-window, $5" kind which grow at this season of the year. And it is durable. The paper is tough, it may be brushed, and if it gets wet it will dry and look little the worse for it. Wetting is not advised for any hat, but the paper one will stand it, as well as its maline trimming, and that can be pulled into shape again. There is no appearance of paper to the flowers on this hat.

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Broad leather belts which are selling at a leather store have special brass monogram buckles, and are smart with the right kind of gowns. The belts themselves are broad, and the greater number are polka dotted. One pretty one for a light frock is white, the pale green dots on which are rather large. Another, a red belt of a soft shade, has black dots. There are any number of combinations of colors, and a few of the belts are striped. There are also plain ones in every color imaginable and almost every shade. They cost $3.50.

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For the matinée girl who wears her tailor frocks to the theatre, there is the prettiest little pair of opera glasses imaginable. These are very small, but not one of the freak varieties which shut up in every way but the right one, have no sides or apologies for sides, or any of the peculiarities that have been invented to make pocket glasses for men. These are like the ordinary glass, only small. Closed they are hardly an inch long. They are much more than that in breadth. They are gilt with tan leather, and are put up in a small purse case. They cost $6, and are a kind of glass that a man likes also.

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Platinum is used for men's rings. This is not the inconspicuous setting that is used for large ornaments for women, but the ring is formed of the pale metal, into which the stones are set. Large diamonds are put into these rings, and combinations of diamonds and sapphires.

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Rings have been growing so large that they might almost be called finger cases. One of these has a back fully an inch high and nearly, if not quite, half an inch broad. In it are set large diamonds and sapphires. The sapphires are set perpendicularly up the centre of the ring and the diamonds on either side are in a leaf design formed by pear-shaped stones. It is the kind of a ring which would never hide its light under a bushel.

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One of the prettiest things in the way of gold beads is a set of five strings forming a dog collar. The beads are rather small and are held at intervals with bars set with pearls.

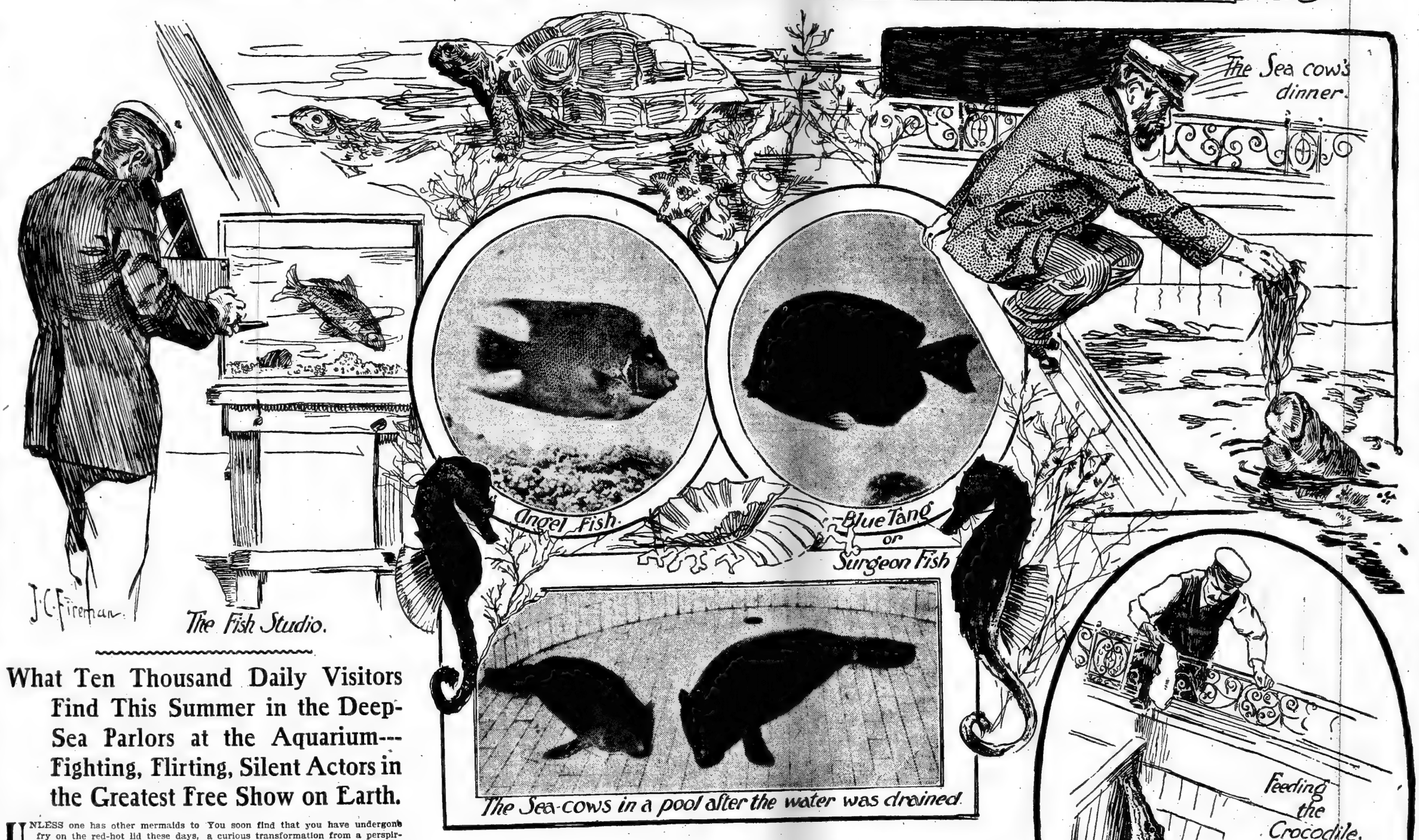
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With the corn fork it is possible to butter, salt, and pepper an ear of corn with not a suggestion of butter on the fingers. These forks sell in pairs. They are like ordinary forks, with prongs and handles, but very short, and each fork has a support like a knife rest. The ends of the corn are cut even before cooking and a fork goes into each one, while the supports raise the corn an inch or so. By twisting the forks the corn revolves for seasoning and is taken by the fork handles to eat. All this luxury for 60 cents for a pair of corn forks. They are silver plated.

Not Left-Handed.

Hogg—Do you stir your tea with your right hand?
Bogg—Of course; are you left-handed?
Hogg—No, but I generally use a spoon.

Queer New Things At Old Castle Garden



What Ten Thousand Daily Visitors Find This Summer in the Deep-Sea Parlors at the Aquarium---Fighting, Flirting, Silent Actors in the Greatest Free Show on Earth.

UNLESS one has other mermaids to fry on the red-hot lid these days, an informal call on the finny Four Hundred or more at the Aquarium is a most cooling and interesting way to spend a few hours in the parlors of the deep sea people. And very richly tapestried parlors—or rather glass houses—are those hundred prismatic Aquarium prisons in which dance such Loie Fullers of the sea as the diaphanous Japanese goldfish, or in which those marine Shetlands—the sea horses—mud puppies, butterfly, angel, paradise, parrot, surgeon, trigger, and cow fishes, or manatees, respectively prance, crawl, flutter, flirt, operate, and perform other semi-human and wholly piscatorial feats for the diversion of 5,000 daily visitors to the most popular side show of the metropolis. Indeed, no other free or fee show on earth can compare with the New York Aquarium in point of annual attendance, 1,625,770 persons having passed through its doors last year. This year promises an attendance of 2,000,000 men, women, and children.

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And what of the new features of old Castle Garden? Only a few days ago a quartet of harbor seals put in an appearance to the immense delight of thousands of sight-seeing children, while, headed by a frowning pair of ferocious morays, a long and polychromatic procession of West Indian sea folk has recently taken up a residence in the brown cheesebox building which, since 1807, has been by turns the Southwest Battery, Castle Clinton, Castle Garden—a place of amusement where Lafayette was received in 1824, President Jackson in 1837, President Tyler in 1843, Louis Kossuth in 1851, and where Jenny Lind began singing her way into American hearts fifty years before Castle Garden ended and the Aquarium began under the auspices of the New York Zoological Society.

To-day the Aquarium, as a free exhibition, offers a perfect combination of pleasure and instruction. When empty, its huge barbaric pillars and great groined roof remind one strongly of the pictured temples of Karnak, fringed with sparkling pools and massive reservoirs whose green waters intensify the filtered sunshine that reflects back from the cool, white-tiled flooring. Add to this an endless procession of curious visitors recruited from the ends of the country and from every walk in life, with teachers, children, immigrants, merchants, financiers, mothers, and with some thousand fish flashing like showers of gems through the water, and you have the Aquarium as it is from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. nearly every day in the calendar.

Enter there and watch—study—yourself. You soon find that you have undergone a curious transformation from a perspiring pedestrian to an imaginary dweller in the deep sea levels, and as you follow the strange inhabitants of the ocean floors you find yourself becoming unconsciously as silent and as vigilant as they.

For with them the price of existence is almost sleepless vigilance. Your mud puppies—strange sea dogs are they with their external lungs—ever sleep with one eye open. Your surgeon fish has ever a knife out in time of danger, be it real or fancied. Your trigger fish seems always preparing to pull a queer dorsal trigger on his enemies—enemies such as the vicious angel fish, which are anything but angelic except in appearance.

Spider crabs, blue crabs, and, what is rarer, blue lobsters, pilot fish—faithful forerunners of the shark—green parrot fish and innumerable others dwell there ever in the shadow of alarm.

Spending some $50,000 annually, the Aquarium has tentacles reaching into nearly every water on or under earth in its search for the oldest and yet rarest, as well as newest and strangest, specimens of marine life known or reported to exist. It contains seven large floor pools and a hundred wall tanks, the latter ingeniously incased in glass. The largest floor pool, which one approaches directly after entering the circular interior, is thirty-eight feet in diameter, and is the special preserve of the long brown sand shark and the repulsive dogfish. Considerable difficulty has heretofore been experienced in keeping sharks in the semi-salt water of captivity. But an immense reservoir is now approaching completion for the storage of several hundred thousand gallons of sea water. This reservoir lies under the west end of Battery Park, which has been tunneled during the past year at an expense of about $15,000. Upon its completion Director C. H. Townsend hopes to add many years to the lives of various cetaceans which have hitherto thrived but poorly in captivity.

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Near the big central pool, which is surrounded by perhaps the most extensive fish hatchery in the country, the output last year having been upward of 2,000,000 fish, is another pool, wherein mope a huge crocodile and an equally large and lugubrious alligator. In their eyes of pale green jade there is no fear, no pondering, no sentiment—nothing, in fact, but a keen and wary keep-off-the-grass glare.

Side by side in adjoining pools those two saurians are frequently confused in the minds of visitors who are hazy as to the physical make-up of these marine first cousins. But, as Director Townsend pointed out, the head of the American alligator, especially toward the snout, is nearly twice as broad as that of the crocodile. If, also, you should happen to be overtaken by one of them in Florida waters, you may know, if the overtaker has concealed rather than exposed teeth, that it is an alligator.

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It being the dinner hour when a writer for THE TIMES sought the Aquarium, Keeper W. I. De Nyse, knowing the favorite dishes of the saurian captives, brought a large trap to the end of the inclosure and emptied three big Norwegian rats into the water. What had appeared as drowsiness on the part of the alligator suddenly revealed itself as a sort of masked vigilance. Doffing his slothfulness in a twinkling, the nine-foot maneater became activity incarnate. His pale, cruel eyes glittered like fiery beads. There was murder in his every motion as he slid so easily into the water as hardly to create a ripple. Gliding up under one of the swimming rodents, he cautiously opened his great jaws, hedged about with javelinlike teeth. But the rat was wary, and executed a deft flank movement—skillfully side-stepped. Swimming with an energy born of the immediate peril, the rat suddenly clambered upon the back of his enemy. Here cunning came to the aid of the latter, as, after making one or two turns of the pool without discovering the ill-fated victim, he suddenly sank, thus forcing the rat to take to the water again. Then, turning under water, the monstrous jaws flashed upward to the surface and closed over the diminutive victim with a vicious snap.

His hunger thus whetted, the alligator spied one of the other rats perched on the log. Approaching the log, the alligator struck it a sharp blow with his snout, dislodging the rat, which, in a twinkling, followed his predecessor. The remaining rat had found refuge on a piece of wire netting just above the water. But alas! he was picked off by the alligator without raising anything more than the tip of his nose above the surface. Eel grass is another delicacy favored by both alligator and crocodile.

Speaking of the dinner hour, the daily feeding of two thousand fish is a matter of considerable care, study, and expense at the fish museum. The cost of the market food alone used at the Aquarium is about $125 a month, the food consisting of meat, fish, clams, sliced, chopped, and minced, as may be necessary. One of the busiest places in the institution, though one not open to the general visitor, is the kitchen where a steward spends every morning preparing the daily menu for the legions of piscatorial boarders.

All the fish purchased in the market are headed and eviscerated before being served. About 20 quarts of shrimps are used a week, four or five bushels of mussels a year, 12,000 soft clams during the Summer, and hundreds of pounds of lettuce, salt-water eel grass, and pond weed. A sea cow, or manatee, being a hearty epicurean, which turned up its nose at lettuce and other garden vegetables, devoured exactly ninety bushels of eel grass and twenty bushels of pond weed in five months.

Incidentally sea cows have an extraordinary structure, with no front teeth, rear limbs, nor hip bones, but a huge beaverlike tail. Of the two sea cows captured by Alligator Joe of Palm Beach for the Aquarium, the larger specimen—a female—is nearly nine feet long. At least seven manatees demolished the nets before a capture was made. Both captive animals soon made themselves at home in the large pool, usually keeping close together and frequently rubbing noses. The female has a trick entirely new to the Aquarium keepers. When the water is drawn from the pool for tank cleaning she promptly rolls upon her back, remaining so until the water returns. Being very large and heavy, the sea-cow family having the densest and weightiest bones among mammals, she is probably more comfortable on her back than in any other position.

The diminutive sea horses, which are herded in one of the glass tanks, graze constantly upon gammarus, a very minute crustacean secured by gathering bunches of fine sea moss. The sea horses are usually seen on the bottom nibbling this minute life from the weeds, though thus far it is difficult, even by supplying the best grazing, to keep them living more than a year in captivity.

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Ordinarily these remarkable marine animals range from three to six inches in length, though they have been found a foot long in isolated cases. This is probably the only fish which has a prehensile tail. It is decidedly simian in the use of this organ, constantly anchoring itself to weeds, stones and sticks. Many years ago the sea horse was common about the East River wharves, but it sought fresher pastures when the water became too impure. Among other interesting features of the animal is the pouch in which the male carries the eggs while hatching. The position of the body is usually vertical, especially when swimming, and the neck and head bear a wonderful resemblance to those of the horse. Recently the sea horse was adopted as the insignia on the uniform caps of the Aquarium attendants.

Just now one of the newest stellar attractions is the silver bedecked moray, an extraordinary creature nearly four feet long, naturally inhabiting the Bermudan caverns and coral reefs. An entire tank is set aside for this fantastic denizen of the deep, besides another tank in which are quartered three larger ones of the green variety. A peculiar feature of the moray is the rhythmic opening and closing of the mouth in breathing. On its native heath it has much the same habits as the boa constrictor, being the bogie and deadly foe of smaller fishes. Winding its long eel-like body around some ledge or crevice, the moray will lie in ambush for hours at a time, patiently, with its ponderous jaws and needle teeth, awaiting an opportunity to dart upon and rend the first unwary victim that comes along. The moray is the nearest approach to the sea serpent in the records of zoology.

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Directly opposite the moray tank is a pool wherein a 313-pound green turtle, perhaps the largest in captivity, broods and browses. As Headkeeper De Nyse volunteered, single this turtle is meaty enough to supply soup for a regiment of one thousand strong.

Perhaps no feature of the Aquarium so distinguishes it from other institutions of the kind as the enormous area from which it draws its specimens. While European aquariums levy on the near-by coast waters, this one ransacks the entire Atlantic coast from Florida to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and draws upon the fresh waters of the Allegheny slope, the great lakes, and the Valley of the Mississippi, besides reaching occasionally into Japan and the remote antipodes.

Recent remarkable acquisitions from Bermuda and other West Indian waters are now focusing general attention and curiosity upon them. Stand before the groupers a few moments and study one individual. He will probably change from a plain dull gray to silver and ebony; the blue parrots are similarly transformed, while the angel fish, with their long yellow streamers trailing from a sky-blue body, are especially noticeable. The parrots are as gaudy as their namesakes, while the dainty butterflies are sometimes called four-eyes because of the eye-like ornament on either side near the tail. It looks enough like an eye to be one, a recent visitor to Bermuda having inquired of an American envoy if he had seen a fish that always swam tail first.

Watching the handsome but militant trigger fish the other day, a woman visitor at the Aquarium questioned an attendant as to what such extraordinary fish ate. Being gravely informed that gunpowder and nitro-glycerine were dishes favored of the trigger fish she departed marveling much upon the wonders of marine life. The surgeons derive their names from their equipment of curious razor-edged lances on each side of the tail, used as weapons of defense and attack.

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Many of these recent importations were captured by means of an ingenious electro-explosive bait invented by Dr. J. C. Thompson of the United States Navy. This apparatus, by means of which the Aquarium has acquired a majority of its rarest new attractions, consists of a small dry-storage battery carried in a pouch snugly secured under the left arm. From this runs a couple of insulated wires about a yard long and connected with an ordinary circuit key by thumbscrews. Beyond the key are several feet of waterproof insulated wire, terminating in a small fulminate cap such as is used in exploding dynamite charges. When the fisherman locates his quarry the bait is lowered slowly into the water and manoeuvred near the specimen, until, when a foot or so away, the key is quickly and noiselessly closed. The resulting explosion has been found to stun practically every fish encountered, thereby enabling the captor to net it before the prisoner can injure itself.

W. G.

"HAPPY TEETH."

LISTERATED Cheney's TOOTH POWDER

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July 22, 1905.

Cheap Summer Outing in a House Boat on the Hudson

AT Albany and in the mouths of some of the still-water creeks and in the narrow bays along the Hudson River there are a few "houseboats." At Albany the boats are really houses, in which people live because they find it convenient and cheap. A few of the craft down the Hudson were built for pleasure, and their owners have found them exceedingly pleasant camps for Summer vacations. A great many people who would enjoy the life, however, are restrained from it by the supposed expense of building and maintaining cabinboats.

As a matter of fact it costs no more to build a substantial cabinboat than it does to put up a shanty on a bit of rented land. If carpenters along the Hudson but knew it, they would be able to build good houseboats, furnishing the material, and sell them for less than $100 with profit.

A cabinboat such as a Mississippi or Hudson River man lives in is astonishingly simple in construction, and yet is fit for journeys down four thousand miles of swift, wind-swept and dangerous waters. A houseboat properly built need not be more than 20 feet long and 7 feet wide to ride any waves above West Point in the open water. Such a boat, carpentering and all, would cost less than $60, and be large enough for three persons.

The hull of the craft should be of two-inch pine plank, sprung on to gunwales three and a half inches thick to a plain sand scow model. From three to five strong stringers keep the bottom from "working" or warping. On these stringers is laid the flooring, and wainscoting from the floor to eighteen inches above the sides, or gunwales, serves to brace the matched spruce cabin built on the gunwales. The cabin roof is slightly arched, laid with thin spruce, and covered tightly with medium heavy canvas painted with white lead, oil and lamp black for coloring. The roof is held up by carlins or rafters every eighteen inches. Forward and astern are decks which slightly overhang, with hatches over the three steps from the cabin floor to the deck level.

To propel the boat a pair of eleven-foot oars and locks on stout oak bulkheads are used. To hold it an anchor and inch rope 200 feet long are good.

"Built like a trunk," is the way Dr. White of the Mississippi River describes his boat of this kind. He has lived two years in it, weathered a dozen "cyclones," been caught in ice and drift, and had other mishaps not likely to bother the Hudson River cabin boater.

The outfit of a cabinboat such as is used by the Albany River people is perfectly simple, like the boat itself. If the cabin is a small one every article of furniture is folding. The beds, properly "bunks," fold up like those of an upper berth in a sleeping car. The tables are like those used by dressmakers, or are merely table leaves hinged to the wall, held up by a hook, and resting on a single "falling" leg.

A small coal stove serves for cooking; it costs from $6 to $10.

The genuine Hudson River cabin boater will not tell how much it costs him to live. Pride restrains him. He doesn't like the inquisitiveness of strangers who ask about his "simple life."

"I spend as much as anybody," he exclaims. Nevertheless, during the Summer months the cabin boater has fewer expenses than any other New Yorker who lives as well. One can get just as expensive food on a cabin boat as in a palace, unquestionably. But a cabin boat party does not seek the society of yachts. Rather, it finds and frequents the little mouths of streams and purchases groceries in the little villages a mile or so back from the river. The produce is pulled fresh from the soil by the old farmer—who may be a John Burroughs in disguise—and the fresh fish are taken from one's own lines, or from the skiff of the fisherman coming in from his nets.

Never does any one find more or fresher fruit than in the "mid way" districts, in the little places in which the wealthy have not penetrated with their grand manners. Yet the cabin boater, in the lee of an island, sometimes finds himself hobnobbing with a "big" appearing individual, sunburned, tieless, and penetrating-eyed. This man proves later to be the man who owns half a mile of water front and a "cabin" like a castle on the mainland—yet he digs for worms when his bait gives out and eats the cabin boater's biscuit and fried potatoes with wonderful relish.

More than 200,000 people will visit the Adirondacks this year. As they go northward a third of them notice some of the score of cabin boats in the Hudson bays east of the New York Central's tracks. The boats are usually mistaken for "boathouses" or "clubhouses." Two or three are owned by clubs—half a dozen young men who are able to pass a few weeks on them during a season. One such boat, 35 feet long, which is moored a little more than 110 miles from New York, cost its six owners $125 to build, $45 to furnish, and $30 a year to maintain. When the six are on board it costs them just 34 cents each a day for food, which they cook themselves, save "baker's bread." That is to say, it cost three of them $30.60 for their food during June. The total expense of one of the men for his two months' outing last year was as follows:

Boat	$26.66
Food	20.44
Maintenance (care during Winter)	5.00
Carfare, (both ways,) about	5.00
Fishing tackle	4.50
Skiff (share)	6.00
Pair of rubber-soled shoes	3.00
Total	$69.60

This young man is a private secretary whose employer travels in Europe during the Summer months. Two years ago, the secretary passed two months in an Adirondack Hotel. He has never had the courage to figure out how much it cost him, but his expenses exceeded $3.50 a day, for living alone—$210. He purchased new clothes, a golf outfit, and took rides behind livery horses, all of which amounted to at least $150 more. It cost 50 cents an hour to use a $35 skiff. This year he went into the cabin boat, with a skiff of his own. It cost $40. Another of the cabin boaters has a $25 skiff, beside the club skiff.

On Aug. 1, all the members of the club will be on board for their annual meeting. The boat will then be moved through the railroad draw bridge on a favorable day and floated across the river to a little harbor, whence excursions into the hills west of the river can be made. When the boat is put out of commission in the Fall after the duck hunting season, it will be run up on the bank beside a fisherman's cabin, and the fisherman will care for it. Next Spring it will be recaulked, repainted, and overhauled generally. The end of the season will show that the young men have each saved money, had novel outings and grown strong with rowing, fishing, walking, and "really living," as they put it.

It may be said in passing that one of the most interesting Summer vacations possible is to be had in a mere row boat, with a small tent and a first-class oil stove. The outfit costs less than it costs to live two weeks in a Summer hotel and the food, camp cooked, amounts to less than 40 cents a day per person, including fresh milk, produce right out of the ground, and fruit almost if not quite for the picking.



SOCIETY AT HOME AND ABROAD

FROM Europe this week came Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Vanderbilt, and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs. J. Barton Willing, brother of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, was a passenger on the same ship. The arrival of these important members of the fashionable set completes almost the full list for Newport. Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor are now announced to sail on August 20, and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will arrive at By-the-Sea early next week. Mrs. Astor remained two days in New York. She is looking well and has had a delightful Spring season in Paris, with a short visit to London. Her daughter, Mrs. M. Orme Wilson, saw her in Paris, and she was for a short while with Mrs. Ogilvie Haig, her other daughter, in London. Mrs. Haig's brother-in-law has married one of the beautiful Vivian twins, who are in the royal households as maids of honor to Queen Alexandra. Mrs. Haig was a guest at the wedding, which was attended by the royalties. Mrs. Astor will give a series of dinners at Newport, but it is a problem as to whether she will have a dance or a larger function. In fact, it is more than doubtful. Mrs. Astor gives a ball only every few years at Newport. Her granddaughter, Mrs. Robert Collier, was on the same ship with her. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Collier are to go to Newport this Summer.

The arrival of the Vanderbilts was attended with some ceremony. A yacht was sent down to meet them, and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney were in town. Alfred Vanderbilt arrived from Atlantic City, where he had been attending the Horse Show. Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Vanderbilt were the guests of Mrs. Robert Goelet on the Nahma at the time of the Kiel races, and were recipients of hospitality from the Kaiser and from Prince Henry. In London they were present at the Duchess of Sutherland's ball and numerous other festivities, including, a few days before they sailed, a dinner given by Mrs. Ralph Vivian, who was formerly Mrs. Marshall Roberts, in honor of Ambassador and Mrs. Reid.

Mrs. Ogden Mills and the Misses Mills are to reach here shortly. The London season has been unusually long and gay, and Mrs. Ogden Mills had the Balfour town house for June and July. Mrs. John Jacob Astor has been the success of the season in London. She has been noticed a great deal by royalty, and invited to many functions at which the King and Queen and the Princess Victoria were present. She goes to the German spas before she returns to this country. Col. Astor is with her at present in London. She has arranged to leave England this week.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs returns looking extremely well. She has been at Carlsbad with her little son, and part of the early Summer has been passed in touring in a motor car on the Continent. She has gone to Newport, and will entertain in her usual manner.

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The Goelet family will be absent from Newport this Summer. Mrs. Robert Goelet remains abroad. Mrs. Ogden Goelet will be on the Continent and at Homburg, and later will visit her daughter, the Duchess of Roxburghe. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, the younger, will not be at Newport after this week. They are going to Japan. This removes from Newport one of its handsomest young matrons. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Harriman and family are also on their way East. Although Robert L. Gerry has taken an interest in the turf, it is not known whether he will be at Saratoga or will take a trip to Japan. Robert W. Goelet, by the way, will be at Newport. The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have not been doing much entertaining this Summer in London. They will be at their Scottish castle for August. The Duchess of Marlborough, it seems, will pay New York a visit in late September, and it is said that she will bring one of her little sons over with her. Her mother, Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, will be at Newport this Summer, arriving this week, when there will be several entertainments given for her, notably a luncheon by Mrs. Leeds.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Rose are among the new-comers at Newport this season. They have a beautiful place at Roslyn and are wealthy. Mrs. Rose is from New Orleans. She was Miss Josephine Maginnis, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Maginnis. Mr. Rose is from Chicago. He was an only son, and inherited several millions from his father, who was one of the owners of a celebrated baking powder. Mr. and Mrs. Rose have entertained in a lavish manner at Roslyn. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright is one of the intimate friends of the family. She entertained for them at the Narragansett Casino last week.

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Mrs. Moses Taylor Campbell has arrived at Newport, and Mrs. Fish must be happy. She has around her a little circle of devoted friends. Moncure Robinson has been paying a number of visits to various residents at Newport. Frederick Baldwin and Charles M. Robinson, who have been traveling abroad, will be at Newport later in the Summer. Just now that resort is not very gay, but there are all sorts of promises for August. The débutantes will each have a cotillion, Mrs. Oelrichs and Mrs. Fish are to give dinner dances, there will be the charity fête at Rough Point—Newport has been very active in charity entertainments recently—a proposed subscription ball, about which little has been heard recently, and other future festive events.

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Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have been motoring in Switzerland, keeping Lucerne as their headquarters. Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould have also been in the same territory. Neither Mr. and Mrs. George Gould nor Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould intend to return to this country until the Autumn. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gould are yachting, and Miss Helen Gould has been at her country seat on the Hudson for the greater part of July. The Count and Countess of Castellane are expected in England for a short visit. They are to go to Cowes.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew have been entertaining a great deal during this fortnight. The Long Branch Horse Show has been in progress, and they have a party over Sunday at their country seat near Seabright. Mr. and Mrs. Street have also had friends with them, and Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Bloodgood have been very hospitable at Faerie Lea. Lawrence and the Rockaways have had polo and other like attractions at the Rockaway Hunt. The Edgemere Club has been a social factor in this part of Long Island this Summer. It has had a number of entertainments, including tennis matches, dances, and bridge parties. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Graves are among the sojourning members. Mrs. Graves was Mrs. Plant, the widow of Henry Plant. Among others at the club are Mr. and Mrs. Remsen Coles and Mr. and Mrs. Bouvier. Mrs. Bouvier was Miss O'Donovan of Baltimore.

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Saratoga will begin its season this week. Already Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Mackay have taken up their residence at Woodlawn, the beautiful Hilton villa. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Hastings, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Duryea, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask are there. Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas are to arrive later for a month. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt are also expected during August, and Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt will make a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

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To old New Yorkers and the families who have always managed to keep in the lead since Revolutionary days the most interesting wedding recently in this country was that of Miss Antoinette Sherman and George Ad del Messit Bey of Cairo. Miss Sherman was one of the wealthiest young women in the American set in Paris, which must not be confounded with the American colony. The Shermans have had an established position in New York since Colonial days. Mrs. Sherman is a sister of Giraud Foster, who married Miss Van Nest, and who is the owner of a miniature palace at Lenox. The wedding was quiet, and was solemnized at the residence of Mr. De Rham at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street, one of the few historic town houses still existing. Mrs. Charles De Rham, Jr., was Miss Emily Foster, another sister of Giraud Foster. The bridegroom is an Egyptian gentleman, a Christian according to the Kopt division of the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was performed by the priest who has charge of the Syrian mission in lower Washington Street. There are no other priests of this ancient branch of Catholicism in this country now except those belonging to missionary orders. The Kopt Christians in Cairo represent the first converts to Christianity in Egypt, and are of aristocratic lineage. George Ad del Messit Bey and his wife will live abroad. Mrs. Frederick Sherman will also join her daughter and son-in-law.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles Scott Montagu, who will be in America in September, and who were married in London last week, are now at Venice. By her marriage to Mr. Montagu, Miss Alberta Sturgis, the daughter of Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, became related to sixteen titled families in England. The mother of Charles Scott Montagu was Lady Agneta Yorke, a daughter of the fourth Earl of Hardwicke. The Pagets and the Villiers are necessarily cousins, as well as all the Montagus, and the Earl of Sandwich is the bridegroom's uncle. He was present at the wedding. Mr. Montagu is his heir, as the Earl is a bachelor, and Mr. Montagu's father, the Hon. Victor Alexander Montagu, is the only person who stands between the bridegroom of last week and the peerage. The Earl's country seat is in Dorset. The barony was created in 1660.

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Mr. and Mrs. William Pierson Hamilton sailed last week for the other side. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan are due this week. Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells have been at Lucerne, and are due at Newport in August. D. O. Mills sails on Aug. 15 for this country. At Homburg just at present are Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry and the Misses Gerry, Mrs. Devereux Clapp, Mrs. Charles W. Ogden, and Miss Ogden. The Count and Countess Rougemont du Temple are to arrive a little later. It is doubtful whether they will come to this country this year.

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Newport is interested in tennis matches, which have been going all the week at the Casino. Polo will begin on Aug. 11. This week P. F. Collier will have the first meet of his hunt. The New York Yacht Club cruise starts from Glen Cove on Aug. 11. These are the principal events in the schedule of society's pastimes for the next fortnight.

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The death of Miss Gwynne Lawrence, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, was a sad tragedy. Miss Lawrence was drowned at Easton, Md., while on a visit to some friends. She was not yet out in society. Her mother, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, is a well-known young matron. She was one of the three Misses Gwynne. One sister was Mrs. Mortimer Thorne and another Mrs. Gray.

Another sudden death was that of Mrs. Willis Denison Hatch, who was a bride of last year. She was Miss Marie Van Liew.

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Among the engagements recently announced is that of Charles A. Heckscher de Saulles, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur de Saulles, to Miss Louise Hoch of Kansas. Mr. de Saulles was graduated from Yale in 1899, and is a famous football player. He is a nephew of John Heckscher, and a cousin of Capt. Philip Lydig.

Miss Cora Carpenter, who made her début two Winters ago, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Sanford Carpenter, is to be married to George Albert Legg, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Legg of Tarrytown.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Suydam, Jr., have announced the birth of a daughter.

PERSONAL AND OTHERWISE.

LADY LISTER-KAYE, whose photograph is reproduced to-day in the Pictorial Supplement, is wife of the Baronet Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye, and one of the most interesting of the many American women who have married titles. She is a sister of the Duchess of Manchester, second wife of the eighth Duke of Manchester, and mother of the ninth Duke, who married Miss Helen Zimmerman.

The wedding of Miss Natica Yznaga to Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye took place so quietly here in New York that practically no one knew of it at the time. It took place in 1881, just five years after her sister Consuelo had married the Duke of Manchester, the latter being Sir John Mandeville at the time of his marriage. Natica was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Antonio Yznaga del Valle—shortened to Yznaga—of Louisiana, and the first Lady Lister-Kaye's mother knew of her daughter's marriage was when the latter unexpectedly alighted from a carriage at the door of Ravenswood, the Yznaga plantation in Louisiana, and introduced the man who accompanied her as her husband.

The Yznagas were poor girls. They went to England on a visit, and while there made a pronounced hit. Both were dark and handsome; their father was a Cuban. They were familiar with all the old darky songs and could play the banjo wonderfully well. One evening Mr. Yznaga and his daughters were members of a party at Tanderagee Castle, one of the homes of the Duke of Manchester, where the Prince and Princess of Wales, now the King and Queen, were guests. Things were getting dull when the two Yznaga girls got their banjoes and began playing and singing the old time darky songs. One of them that received much applause was "Dinah, Jump the Pea Vine." The royal guests were delighted with the performance and from that time they were in demand. Lady Lister-Kaye came over here once and was the guest of J. J. Van Alen at Newport. She also was here with her sister, the Duchess, immediately after the death of her brother, Fernando Yznaga. The latter, who had been poor, died wealthy, and his mother and sisters were his beneficiaries, for though twice married he was divorced by both wives. The first wife was Miss Jennie Smith, sister of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, and who after her divorce married William George Tiffany, whom she also divorced. Mr. Tiffany died a few months ago. His second wife was the beautiful but poor Miss Mabel Wright, who after securing a divorce married the Count Zichy. Sir John Pepys Lister-Kaye is a relative of the immortal Pepys, who wrote the diary. He is a great traveler, and is almost continuously out of England, and it is this that led to the erroneous report that Lord and Lady Lister-Kaye were separated, for she did not care to travel so much, and spends most of her time in England.

He has made a collection of exquisite jewels and wonderful jades. In fact, his collection of jade far surpasses any in the world and fills three large rooms of his residence. He also has many extraordinary and beautiful curios and bric-à-brac of all sorts from China, Japan, and other Eastern countries, each one having an interesting history.

One of Lady Lister Kaye's most remarkable ornaments is an antique ring given her by the Empress of China.

Lady Lister-Kaye is well toward fifty. The youngest of the three sisters, Miss Emily Yznaga, has never married. She was for some years a companion to the Baroness Hirsch, wife of the famous philanthropist, Baron Hirsch. She lives much of her time abroad, and usually in Paris.

Mrs. Antonio Yznaga, mother of the three girls, lives most of the time on the old plantation, Ravenwood, but visits New York every year, and is entertained by Miss Annie Leary, who was created a Countess by the Pope, and others. She also is sometimes in Paris. She was a Miss Ellen Clements.

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Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, who was a great beauty and belle before her marriage, is the mother of Mrs. Peter Martin and a grandmother, but does not look old enough to have a daughter even "out." She is a tall woman with black hair and eyes, a high color, and aquiline nose. Her married daughter, on the contrary, is a pronounced blonde. The second, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, who is nearly old enough to make her début, is dark like her mother.

Mrs. Oelrichs was Miss Blanche de Loosey. Her father held a diplomatic position abroad at the Austrian Court, and there his daughter, Miss Blanche de Loosey, was a reigning belle in the Court circle. When she married, the Emperor and Empress sent her a handsome wedding present. She is a sister of Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Sr., and is an intimate of Mrs. Frederic Neilson. Mrs. Oelrichs has four children—Mrs. Peter Martin, Miss Blanche Oelrichs, and Charles de L. and Henry E. Oelrichs. Mr. Oelrichs is a brother to Hermann Oelrichs, who married Miss Theresa Fair. Mrs. Oelrichs's photograph will be found in the Pictorial Supplement.

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Prince Michel Cantacuzene-Speransky, the little son of the Prince and Princess Cantacuzene-Speransky, grandson of Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, whose picture appears in THE TIMES to-day, celebrated his fifth birthday this month, and since this last picture was taken, and in consideration of his advanced age, has had his hair cut short like a man. The little Prince is a bright, lovable little fellow, with dark hair and eyes, like both his parents. From them he also inherits linguistic abilities. Russians are born linguists, and the Princess Cantacuzene, who was Miss Julia Dent Grant, speaks French and German nearly as well as English, in addition to her knowledge of Russian. Little Prince Michel has an English nurse and German governess, and speaks English and German, as well as his native Russian.

The little fellow is named for his father, Michel, and also bears his father's titles, Prince Cantacuzene-Speransky. In this country only the Cantacuzene is used in designating the Prince and Princess. In Russian both names are given, written with a hyphen. The Prince has with the latter name the title of Count. It was the name of his mother's family, which achieved distinction for special brave deeds, and he was allowed by the Government to use it with his own. Russian children are brought up more like American children than those of other countries, and are much with their parents. The Princess Cantacuzene devotes a large part of her time to hers. There are two now, a baby of a year old, named Bertha for her aunt, Mrs. Potter Palmer, and to whom little Prince Michel is a devoted slave. The children spend much of their time in a large park which is near their home, on the Kniva. Prince Cantacuzene, being a member of the Czar's staff, the family remains in St. Petersburg until Fall before going to their country home.

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The Princess Cantacuzene was Miss Julia Dent Grant, daughter of Brig. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant and Mrs. Grant, (Miss Ida A. Honoré,) and a niece of Mrs. Potter Palmer, who had her with her a great deal. Mrs. Palmer did a great deal for her niece, and it was while she was with her that she met Prince Michael Cantacuzene-Speransky. Mrs. Potter Palmer took Beaulieu, one of the most handsome of the Newport villas, for the season of 1899, and it was there that the wedding took place.

The first ceremony was performed on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1899, by three Russian priests of New York, and the second the following day by Bishop Potter and the Rev. Dr. Nevins of Rome. On Wednesday, Oct. 4, the couple sailed for Europe and went on their arrival at Odessa to the Cantacuzene palace.

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The Duchess of Leeds, who has recently returned to London, is, so the story goes, the one whom Sarah Grand took as the foundation of the heroine of her novel, "Ideala." She has written both stories and poetry, and is also very musical and artistic, and cares comparatively little for society. Every year she spends several months in Italy. She is also a fine horsewoman. One of her books is "A Lover of the Beautiful." The Duchess is very dark and of middle height. She was the Lady Katherine Lambton and was a Valentine bride, being married on Feb. 14, twenty-one years ago. Lord Durham is her brother.

FROCKS AND FRILLS.

WHITE blouses, in town at least, are the one thing seen everywhere and on all classes of women from the most modish of New York's smart set and the business woman to the humblest shopgirl or housemaid, the differences between the various classes being the times and places at which they are worn and the quality and cut of the everywhere present white bodice.

With her cloth, voile, linen, or mohair coat and skirt, the fashionable woman wears these blouses of fine mull, linen, or batiste, embroidered or trimmed with lace insertions, and perhaps elaborately tucked; the collars and the cuffs, if there are any, are attached to the blouse and form an integral part of the garment. The price of such a blouse needs careful dry cleaning and will cost as much to clean as one would pay for an ordinary lace and mull waist.

Now that the hottest of hot weather has set in, linens are seen in quantities on smart dressers. These linens are of lighter weight than those worn several years ago, and even last Summer, for a heavy linen coat and skirt weigh much more, and are quite as warm as a voile or other light cloth. These linens are also seen in brighter tints. White linens and the various shades of blue are the colors most worn.

Mrs. Thomas Hastings, who was Miss Helen Benedict, has a pretty bright blue linen with a round skirt plaited from waist to hem. The plaits are close at the top in order to make the skirt quite tight and then gradually flare, but are stitched into a point to a little above the knees. This skirt is trimmed about the bottom with strips of white, either plain thin white linen braid or white linen strappings, the two lower rows of wider braid going straight around the skirt with semi-occasional curlicues running from the top row several inches up the skirt, while other and narrower strips trace complicated and geometrical designs every six inches or so just above this border.

The little Eton coat is cut round and low at the top and is finished with an odd circular section that forms a short cape or bertha some eight inches deep, and this is braided quite simply with narrow white straps. The body of the coat follows the outlines of the figure but stands out from the body, and is closed in double-breasted and shield fashion at the front and has narrow rows of white braid running around it and outlining a few small curlicues. The sleeves come a little below the elbow, are not large, and are trimmed with white strappings or braid.

Mrs. Hastings wore with this one morning a small French chapeau of very pale blue chip, short as to brim at the front and rolling slightly at the sides and back; the hat being slanted down slightly toward the front. It was trimmed with small roses in the faded Watteau tints in pink and blue, and several narrow quills to match the flowers were thrust in the front slightly to the left side, the quills rising and standing high at the back and well out beyond the rear of the hat.

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An effective white linen frock seen at Delmonico's had a skirt that just cleared the floor and was box-plaited at the top, the plaits being stitched down some eighteen inches from the waist. Just below where the stitching stopped was an insertion an inch and a half broad of Irish lace arranged in a Greek key pattern. So cleverly was this done and the plaiting arranged that the falling of the skirts into plaits did not interfere with the regularity of the key design. Four inches below this Greek key insertion there was a six-inch straight insertion of heavier Irish lace, and four inches below this came two of the narrow insertions, their own width apart, both outlining the same Greek key pattern.

The bodice was surpliced in both the back and the front. The body, being of the linen, was cut to almost fit the figure, the surplice effect being obtained by eight-inch bands of the linen with stitched edges having a Greek key insertion of the fine Irish lace through the centre, the insertions coming within an inch of each edge of the plait. The stock and guimpe were of heavy Irish lace. The sleeves were gathered at their tops and hung wide and square to a little below the elbows, having lace Greek key insertions above their hems. Attached to invisible undersleeves were straight flounces of fine Irish lace some four inches wide, and from under these fell seven-inch full ruffles of valenciennes over the long white silk gloves.

The girdle was a narrow ribbon affair of fine white kid, closing with a small, round kid-covered buckle.

The white crinoline hat had a low, indented crown and a moderately wide undulating brim, a bandeau raising it only slightly at the back and front. Black tulle covered the bandeau, and was also arranged in several box-plaited ruchings around the crown. Three or four white roses of different sizes without foliage were fastened at the left front among the tulle. A coaching parasol of pale blue silk was carried.

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Miss Sibyl Douglas, daughter of Mrs. William P. Douglas, and who has recently arrived from Europe, was seen on Fifth Avenue in a simple brown linen or pongee coat and skirt. At a little distance it appeared to be linen.

The round-length skirt was laid in narrow side plaits arranged in groups and having half-inch strappings of the material outlining each group and extending to the bottom.

The Eton coat was also plaited, the plaits being narrow and of the side variety. They extended from the top of the round neck to the bottom.

The sleeves, like the coat, had clusters of narrow side plaits laid in at the top and back from shoulder seams to hem. These sleeves came half way between elbows and wrists. Strappings of the material outlined the insertion of these plaits in both coat and sleeves. The fronts of the jacket met, but were not fastened except at the top. Little picket-pointed side strappings extended out from the edge of each front, and a line of fine black braid or embroidery showed through the centre.

Miss Douglas's hat was a dull pink chip of moderate size and irregular brim slightly turned up near the front, where a pink rose and several green sprays of the foliage were caught back of the turned-up part and flat on the brim.

+ + +

Miss Evelyn Parsons has among her Summer frocks one of light and thin lavender linen.

The box-plaited bodice has a narrow stock and very narrow circular yoke—not over two inches deep—of thin lace. This bodice is as simple as can be, loosely following the outlines of the figure with its stitched-down boxplaits. The sleeves are moderately full from shoulders to the elbows, and are then plaited in close to the wrists. The girdle is also lavender linen.

The skirt, short of course, is laid in side plaits that are stitched in almost to the knees and from there down merely pressed.

The hat topping this frock is a lavender chip, rather large and of irregular shape, and where the rolled-up brim is indented at the sides lavender wings are fastened.

+ + +

A smart white broadcloth cape just arrived from Paris for use at Saratoga during the racing season by a well-known New York woman is cut away at the throat to show not only the stock, but nearly all of the guimpe of any dress having such that may be worn with it. This opening is outlined by a black velvet collar, or rather a long strip that serves as a collar, the long ends crossing surplice style in front above the bust line and extending down across the chest and under the arms, and meeting and clasping in the back. This velvet collar is embroidered at the outer edges in dull and bright silver, and is also braided in white silk on the extreme edge. The velvet narrows from four inches in width at the centre back to an inch and a half where the ends clasp in the back. Joined to this velvet strip at the back and sides are three graduated short capes of the white cloth with cut edges, each cape being an inch wider than the one above, and all stopping just in front of the shoulders. From where these capes end a plain strip three inches wide, cut at the tops so as to leave an open V between them at the capes, extends all the way around the velvet, tapering as it does to match the velvet.

The crepe proper is full and hangs in spear-topped folds, and being circular, forms a little round yoke that is concealed by the three little capes. It does not meet across the front by seven inches, as the top is filled in with the velvet and cloth crossing straps, but hangs straight down, and by its separation the front permits the unincumbered and graceful use of the arms. It is plain at the outside, but is faced up some ten inches all around and sixteen inches each side of the front with white taffeta that has a tiny white chiffon quilling set on over the inner edges. At each side of the front are three large, flat, cloth-covered molds embroidered in silver, each fully two inches across; they are set on three inches apart and two inches from the edges, the upper two being an inch and a half below the termination of the little capes.



Gray and white voile, with red canvas trimmings, edged with white braid.

Young girl's Russian blouse costume of white and embroidery.

Pale pink organdie frock, with lace coat.

SUESINE SILK

THE sale of SUESINE silk last week was enormous. It seems as if every woman in town had read our announcements, and responded — dealers everywhere are duplicating their orders. For day or evening you'll enjoy the soft beauty of a SUESINE waist or gown. It is more durable than China silk—which it resembles—for having some cotton running through it. The price is less than half—all colors.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Write to your dealer for samples
BEDFORD MILLS.
INTRODUCERS OF SEIDE GLACÉ
Third and Mercer Sts., New York

MARRIAGE
Invitations, Announcements
Calling Cards, Fine Stationery
Coats of Arms, Monograms
Address Dies, Book Plates
Correct Styles.
DEMPSEY & CARROLL
22 West 23d Street New York

Stage Entertainments for Visitors and Stay-at-Homes



Carmencita, at Hammerstein's Roof Garden.

LITTLE JOHNNY JONES" is coming to the New York Theatre to-morrow for a short run. George M. Cohan has been to about every house in the city with this show, apparently, and it has visited the New York once or twice before. To be exact, the engagement which opens to-morrow is the eighth in New York City. The cast is about the same that was at the Liberty Theatre last year. Truly Shattuck has retired to give way to Adele Rafter, Tom Lewis is still The Unknown.

+ + +

The popular price houses are the first to open this year, according to the usual programme. The Murray Hill reopens on Saturday, Aug. 19. The New Star opens next Saturday with Theodore Kremer's thriller, "Fast Life in New York." "The Convict's Daughter," which opened at the Third Avenue last night, will stay out this week. The Thalia also began its season last night with "The White Caps"; from now on it will be devoted to English and not to Yiddish plays.

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"The Rollicking Girl," with Sam Bernard and Hattie Williams, is enjoying prosperity at the Herald Square. This will be its fourteenth week. The hundredth performance will be celebrated a week from to-morrow night.

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"Fantana," at the Lyric, continues to be a strong attraction. Jefferson De Angelis is funny enough for everybody, but the others help him out with great cleverness. The run of "Fantana" has been really remarkable—and it is not over yet.

THE ROOF GARDENS.

Carmencita, the Spanish dancer, will head the bill at Oscar Hammerstein's Victoria Theatre and Paradise Roof Garden this week. She returns to America after an absence of ten years. The Zancigs, who have not been seen here in their new act yet, will give what is described as a "remarkable exhibition of mental telegraphy." In a dancing and singing specialty Fagen and Byron will appear. The Six Musical Cuttys will operate. Prof. Allienne will put his trained monkey, Peter the Great, through a series of tricks. Ernest Hogan and his twenty-four Memphis students have gathered some new songs. Others on the bill are Will R. Rogers, Rice and Prevost, and the Bard brothers. There will be a performance in the Victoria this afternoon, and on top of it tonight.

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The Wistaria Grove, on the New York Theatre, has the Sisters Herzog-Camaras, acrobats, for the headline act this week. They were imported from London specially for this engagement, and will return thither in a month. Another act announced at the Wistaria is that of the Juggling Bannons. Held over from last week are Terry Corwey and the three Zoellers. Mosher, Houghton, and Mosher, who were at the Wistaria the first two weeks of the season, are on again this week. La Rouge Domino and Elsie Janis will remain the features of the second part of the programme. "When We Are 41," with Harry Bulger and Edith Blair, will be continued.

+ + +

Fay Templeton is still as great a favorite as ever at the Aerial Theatre. "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damm Family" are drawing great crowds. The most popular part of the show are Miss Templeton's songs.

COMBINATION HOUSES.

Horace Kyle will begin a special engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this week. There will be a big vaudeville bill.

+ + +

"The Gunner's Mate" will be at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

+ + +

"Forget-Me-Not," a three-act drama, will be the attraction at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre this week. The part of Stephanie will be taken by Beatrice Morgan. In the cast are James E. Wilson, Geoffrey Stein, Robert L. Hill, Daisy Lowering, Mathilde Deshon, and Julian Reed. There will be the usual concerts this afternoon and evening.



Stella Mayhew, "The Whole Damm Family," at New Amsterdam Aerial Theatre.

VAUDEVILLE.

Della Fox will be at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre this week. She will appear in a new singing specialty. The four Lukens, "the world's greatest gymnasts," have been engaged as an extra feature. This is announced as positively their last appearance in America. Genaro and Bailey will offer a lively singing and dancing act. Charley Case will give a monologue. Others on the bill are the Rappo sisters, Edgar Bixley and company, Doherty sisters, A. P. Rostow, and the American Musical Johnstones.

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Keith's has a long list of headliners for this week.

+ + +

Huber's Fourteenth Street Museum will open its nineteenth season to-morrow. Mrs. Emilie Hoch, last wife of John Hoch, the modern "Blue Beard," will be the star attraction. The European novelty, Prof. Michael La Clara, who breathes through his eyes, is expected to cause some excitement among Huber's patrons. In the theatre vaudeville artists will perform. Mack and Mack will head the bill.

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The Eden Musée does as much business in hot weather as at any other time. "The Explosion in a Pennsylvania Coal Mine" is the principal horror in the Horrors.

SEASIDE AMUSEMENTS.

"Young Consul," the recently arrived chimpanzee at Bostock's, is the principal attraction there. Some of the visitors seem to be in doubt as to whether the animal is an ape or a human being. The chimpanzee wears his clothes without any trace of nervousness. Bonavita's lions grow more ill-tempered every day, and it looks as if they would make a meal of the bold trainer yet. Mme. Morelli is still doing the hair-raising stunts with her leopards, and Mlle. Aurora's animal avalanche is a winner. Tom Tit, the midget horse, is growing in popularity.

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The Dreamland press agent has discovered that it is the "motion" shows that possess most attractions for the public. Incidentally, Dreamland has nine of them. The chutes there are said to be the longest in the world as well as the most precipitous. Then there are the Canals of Venice, Hell Gate, Coasting Through Switzerland, and a few more similar wonders. It is the habit of the Dreamland people to gently remind the public every now and then that Gov. Odell once slid down General Bumps, and now they mention it again. Of course "Creation" is still there and doing a big business.

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Percy Williams has provided "another of those remarkable vaudeville bills" for the Manhattan Beach Theatre this week. "Honey Boy" Evans is the star feature. Another is Cheridah Simpson, a vocalist, who has been in several of the Henry W. Savage shows, and who played the part of Prince Eagle in "Woodland." She will introduce a singing specialty. Luigi Rossi will be an extra feature; he will appear with the musical horse that did so many wonderful tricks on the roof gardens in Manhattan this Summer. The bill also contains the Peschkoff Troupe, Trovollo, Mayme Remington, the Three Yoscarys, Harding and Ah Sid, Mlle. Olive, and the vitagraph. There will be a concert to-day.

+ + +

This morning at 10:30 Gen. Piet Cronje will assist Chaplain William D. Hughes in the Boer War inclosure at Brighton Beach. The mingling of the South African Reformed Dutch ritual with that of the Church of England will be an interesting feature of the services. Capt. Arthur W. Lewis, manager of the Brighton Beach Boer War, has invited the Summer boarders at Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay to attend. The temporary pulpit will be draped with the Boer and the British flags.

The largest number of visitors on record attended the Brighton Beach attractions last week. The international race has developed into one of the most exciting events. Col. Fillis of the Brighton Beach Development and Amusement Company has added several new acts to his repertoire.

+ + +

Luna Park is as prosperous as ever. The 1,200 employes are eagerly awaiting news of Mr. Dundy's great gold find in the West. Every one of them expects to get a nugget all his own.

+ + +

The popularity of "Port Arthur," Pain's Manhattan Beach spectacle, is not on the wane. To-morrow will be Japan night. Baron Komura has been invited to be present.



The Sailor Girls, in "Little Johnny Jones," at the New York Theatre.



Elsie Janis, in Her Imitation of "The Girl in the Red Domino."

SAM BERNARD, STRONG MAN.

Sam Bernard has become a physical culture instructor. His class is composed of the show girls in "The Rollicking Girl" company at the Herald Square. As for Mr. Bernard himself, he can throw a 100-pound dumbbell around as if it were a feather, and can lift 1,400 pounds without harness. He talks physical culture so much that Joe Coyne has threatened to resign from the company to keep from listening to him.

The show-girl class meets every morning at 11 o'clock, except Saturday and Sunday. There are fourteen members to it. In one week their weight has been reduced from 1,946 to 1,821 pounds—an average falling off of nine pounds for each one. That sounds fishy, but Mr. Bernard says it's all right, and he ought to know.

"Just consider Lillian Russell and Hattie Williams," Mr. Sandow-Bernard told his class at the last meeting. "They are two of my pupils. Six years ago I got Lillian Russell interested in physical culture, and therein lies the secret of her perennial youth. As for Hattie Williams, she thought she was going into a decline when I took charge of her two years ago and showed her how to expand her chest four and a half inches and reduce her waist line. Oh! physical culture à la Bernard is a wonder, I'll tell you."

After this introduction the fourteen show girls lay down on their backs and began to go through the approved movements. Then they stretched themselves across chairs and went through swimming motions. Dumbbells and Indian clubs come next. In the next three weeks, Mr. Bernard says, he will reduce the beautiful fourteen ten pounds each.

Don Alfonso as El Raschid.

DURING King Alfonso XIII.'s recent visit in London there came to light a little story of him which echoes pleasingly of the tales of the Arabian Nights. It seems that once while he was touring in his motor car near the Sierra de Guaderrama Mountains he came across a little group of wanderers drenched by a heavy shower, shivering with cold, and above all disheartened. The car was stopped, and questions brought out the fact that the travelers were walking to Madrid in the hopes of finding work, that they had lost their way, and that they had now neither money nor food.

Touched by the recital the King and his people gave the wayfarers all their loose money, and then Alfonso bade the women get into the motor that he might take them to the nearest village; the men were to rejoin them on foot. Arriving at the village, what was the astonishment of the poor creatures to see their benefactor hailed as the sovereign of the country—they were so mute in their astonishment that they could scarcely mutter a few syllables of their gratitude. They were well looked after at the inn, as may be readily imagined, and as he started again on his interrupted journey, Alfonso explained that at Madrid the wanderers were to go directly to the palace, where he would personally see to it that proper work was found for them.

THE TRUTH AT ALL COSTS.

UP in Harlem lives a little boy, who like a great many other American boys of tende rycars, is given to exaggeration. With him any old ragman passing the house is immediately transformed into a bloodthirsty Indian, tomahawk in hand, from whom, as he dashes breathlessly into his mother's presence, he assures her he has just had a hairbreadth escape.

A few days ago the family moved to one of the Sound Summer resorts. The next morning after their arrival the boy rushed into the house yelling, "Oh, I've just been bitten by a great big rattlesnake!"

Taking the boy aside, his father spoke kindly to him; said how wrong it was to be continually telling lies that almost frightened his mother out of her wits, and so worked upon the little fellow's feelings that he began to cry.

"Now, tell the truth," said his father affectionately. "It wasn't a rattlesnake, son, was it?"

"No—no, papa, it wasn't," the youngster sobbed, the big tears streaming down his cheeks, "it—it—it was a grizzly bear!"

The Only Possible Way.

First Green-Goods Man (as Josiah Skinflint, six-foot-four and weighing 110 pounds, approaches)—Do you mean to say that he has $10,000 in cash on his person?

Accomplice—Exactly.

First Green-Goods Man (decisively)—If he has, pardner, it must all be in one bill folded lengthwise.

AMUSEMENTS

AMUSEMENTS.

Herald Sq. THEATRE, B'way & 35th St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 2:15. CHARLES FROHMAN.....Manager
100th TIME MONDAY, AUG. 7. HANDSOME SOUVENIRS.
CHARLES FROHMAN presents
SAM BERNARD
in the Landslide of Melody and Mirth,
The Rollicking Girl
80 FUNMAKERS, including 80
HATTIE WILLIAMS—JOE COYNE.

DREAMLAND
TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS
HAS THE BIGGEST FEATURES. FREE HIPPODROME RACES AT 4 AND 9.

Huber's 14th St. Museum

Mrs. Emilie Fisher Hoch, Last Wife of Bluebeard Hoch. The Great Fielding, Man Fish. M. LA CARA, Medical Marvel. Major Potter & Wife, Midgets. ED. GILBERT, Tattooed Man. NEIL JOHNSON, Bag Puncher. 100 other new and interesting features. High Class Vaudeville.
Theatre 20—BIG ACTS—20.

"The Greatest Roof Entertainment in New York."
Evenings at 8:25—Rain or Shine.
AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam. Klaw & Erlanger, Managers.
FAY TEMPLETON
And the Galaxy of Stars.
STELLA MAYHEW, MAUDE LAMBERT, CATHERINE HAYES, WILFRED GERDES, D. L. DON, VIRGINIA EARL, LOUIS HARRISON, JULIUS TANNEN, EDDIE LEONARD, SUE STUART
and Company of One Hundred in TWO DISTINCT SUCCESSES and Second Edition of
"The Whole Damm Family" & "Lifting the Lid"

NEW YORK THEATRE Klaw & Erlanger, Mgrs.
SEASON OPENS AT 8:15 TO-MORROW NIGHT
8th Big Engagement in New York in six months.
RETURNING BY POPULAR ACCLAIM.
GEO. M. COHAN AND HIS FAMOUS 100
LITTLE JOHNNY JONES
GALA OPENING NIGHT.
MATINEES SATURDAYS ONLY.
PRICES 25-50 75 & 1.00.

"All meet under the Wistaria."
Telegram: "Properly styled the SUMMER HIPPODROME."
NEW YORK ROOF AND BEAUTIFUL WISTARIA GROVE
A NOVELTY EVERY 10 MINUTES from 8:20 to 11:20.

TO-NIGHT
GRAND CONCERT
ALL THE WISTARIA STARS, COMEDIANS and SOLOISTS.
COUNTLESS FEATURES.
HARRY BULGER, ELSIE JANIS, Edith Clair, Charles Prince and the Company, Johnny McVeigh, Rose Daine, The Great Navassars, The 3 Zoellers, Pilser, Boy Violinist; Ferry Corwey, Kelly & Reno, Carrolls Three, The Shetlands, Polk & Kollins, Lewis Williams and
LE DOMINO ROUGE
TO-MORROW EVENING AND ALL NEXT WEEK
THE GREATEST COMPOSITE BILL OF THE SUMMER SEASON.
First Time in America 3 Sisters Camaras
THE WISTARIA GIRLS
JUGGLING BANNANS
KELLY & RENO
JOHNNY McVEIGH and Rose Daine
And Return of Mosher, Houghton and Mosher
HARRY BULGER
EDITH BLAIR
CHARLES PRINCE
NELLA WEBB
WHEN WE ARE FORTY-ONE
Beauty Chorus of 40 and
ELSIE JANIS
The Season's Beau Monde Sensation. Le Domino Rouge (The Girl with the Red Domino)
THE GREAT NAVASSAR TROUPE
THE WONDROUS THREE ZOELLERS
and
FERRY CORWEY The Musical Clown
AN ENTIRE PROGRAM OF DISTINGUISHED FEATURE ACTS.
Admission to Table Seats, $1.00. Best Reserved Seats, $1.50.

PROCTOR'S
23RD ST. ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE. Bargain Mats. for Shoppers 25c
DELLA FOX
CHARLEY CASE | RAPPO SISTERS
GENARO & BAILEY | DOHERTY SISTERS
Ed. BIXLEY & Co | MUSICAL JOHNSTONS
ROSTOW | MOTION PICTURES
4--LUKENS--4
TO-DAY—HELEN BERTRAM, Burke & Larue & "Inky Boys," Chevalier De Loris, J. C. Nugent & Co., Sherman & De Forest, Trolley Car Trio. Ex. Att., BLANCHE SLOAN (sister of Tod Sloan) & JAS. WALTHOUR.
5TH AV. "NATHAN HALE," with HOWARD KYLE, J. H. Gilmour, H. Dudley Hawley, Harold Hartsell, Paul Everton, Florence Smythe, Frances Starr, etc.
TO-DAY—4 Lukens—4, Lizzie Evans & Co., 3 De Faye Sisters, Sailor & Barbaretta, Ed Gray, The Chamberlains, Yaeger & Yaeger, Lulu Potter Rich, The Ahearns, and others.
58TH ST. "THE GUNNER'S MATE." Jas. Durkin, Adele Block, Chas. Arthur, Wm. Norton, Geo. Howell, Marion Berg, Louise Mackintosh. Souv. Mats. Daily, 25c.
TO-DAY—MELVILLE & STETSON, Lawrence & Harrington, 3 Rio Bros., 3 Hickmans, Doherty Sisters, Chalk Saunders, others.
125TH ST. "FORGET ME NOT." Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, Geoffrey Stein, Rob't L. Hill, Mathilde Deshon, Daisy Lovering, Julian Reed, etc. Daily Mats., 25c. Souv. Mats. Tues. & Thurs.
TO-DAY—JOHN MASON & CO., Kriesel's Circus, Griff Bros., Musical Johnstons, Harry Lester, Ross & Adams, Keeler & Watson.

BOSTOCK'S ANIMAL ARENA, CONEY ISLAND.
Debut of YOUNG CONSUL, The Almost Human Chimpanzee.
Return of BONAVITA.
25 Other Remarkable and Thrilling Features.
Combination Price at Bostock's Surf Av. Entrance includes Dreamland, 25c. Children, 10c.

KOMURA AND WITTE
Here to Arrange Peace Terms.
HAD THE CZAR PROFITED BY THE
BOER WAR
President Roosevelt wouldn't have had to tender his good offices—See the Great Military Spectacle with GEN. CRONJE and 1,000 Men and Horses.
BRIGHTON BEACH PARK
DAILY 3 & 8:30. SAT. & SUN. 3, 5, 7:30, 9.
Admission 25c. Grand Stand 50c.
Box Seats $1.00.

KEITH'S
14th St., n'r B'way
Subway Express Station.
Continuous Performance, 1:30 to 10:30 P. M.
JOHN F. BYRNE'S MONSTER CO.
30 PANTOMIMIC COMEDIANS AND ACROBATS 30
A SOLID LAUGH EVERY SECOND.
FRANK BUSH, MISSES TOBINS, CLAYTON KENNEDY & MATTIE ROONEY, DAN QUINLAN and KELLAR MACK, YOUNG AMERICAN QUINTETTE, Del. A. Phone, Burke's Musical Dogs, Hendrix & Prescott, Vontello & Nino, Rae & Benedetto, Martin & Ridgway
PRICES 25c. & 50c. RESERVED SEATS, $1.

MANHATTAN BEACH
PERCY WILLIAMS'S VAUDEVILLE 3 and 8:30.
CONCERTS TO-DAY, 4 & 8:30.
PAIN'S Port Arthur Grand Fireworks
Every Ev'g at 8:15 Except Sundays.
Special Nights:
MONDAY, IN HONOR JAPANESE ENVOY.
WEDNESDAY, ARMY NIGHT.
THURSDAY, BRITISH NIGHT.

First and Foremost Among Summer Seaside Shows
THOMPSON & DUNDY'S
LUNA PARK
NEW AND ORIGINAL THROUGHOUT.

LYRIC 42d, W. of B'way.
Tel. 6570—38. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Best seats $1.00) and Sat.
THE MERRIEST MUSICAL SHOW IN MANHATTAN.
229-236th TIMES THIS WEEK.
Jefferson De Angelis IN FANTANA

HAMMERSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS, 42d St., B'y, 7 Av.
TO-DAY SUN. MAT. in Victoria Theatre
ENTIRE ROOF BILL.
TO-NIGHT At 8:15 on THE ROOF
Big All Star Bill.
Week Beginning To-morrow (Monday):
MATINEE EVERY DAY Down Stairs in VICTORIA THEATRE. Entire Roof Bill. 25c. & 50c.
. Change of Bill Weekly.
CARMENCITA, THE ZANCIGS, 6 CUTTYS, Ernest Hogan & Co., Barney Fagan & Henrietta, Byron, Hayes & Healey, Prof. Allienе & His Monkey, Peter the Great, Will R. Rogers, Rice & Prevost, others.

ADMISSION 25c. SUNDAYS IN WAX.
WORLD EDEN MUSEE
PAUL JONES Father of the American Navy.
Grand Concerts, Commencing 2 o'clock, by LEIPZIGER ORCHESTRA.

How New Yorkers Are Spending Their Summer Vacations

ASBURY'S NEW STEEL PIER.

To Extend 1,200 Feet Seaward from Foot of Eighth Avenue.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 29.—Midsummer finds the Asbury Park hotels and boarding houses filled almost to their capacity. Ideal outing weather is responsible. The cottagers and hotel guests have spent most of their time this week on the beach. The bathing was never better, and thousands enjoy a dip daily.

Tennis experts from all parts of the country took part in the tournament of the Asbury Park Lawn Tennis Club, held on the courts in Educational Hall Square. Daniel E. Roberts of the New York Tennis Club won first prize, as well as the club championship.

The abandoned Interlaken railroad station, a fine stone structure located near Deal Lake, has been secured as a clubhouse by the Deal Lake Canoe Club. It will be elaborately furnished, and entertainments are to be given there next month.

Several hundred members of the New Jersey Master Painters and Decorators' Association met here this week in convention, the sessions being held in the Beach Auditorium. C. E. Van Sickle of Newark is President of the association.

With the understanding that work is to begin at once, the Beach Commissioners this week granted an extension of time for the completion of the proposed steel pier at the foot of Eighth Avenue. By the terms of the new agreement, the structure, which is planned to extend seaward 1,200 feet, is to be finished by May 1, 1906. When built it will boast a theatre, music hall, and elaborate sun parlors.

An improved sewage-disposal system was put in operation this week, when the Asbury Avenue sewer was completed. The old disposal pipe at the fishing pier has been abandoned, and the sewage is now discharged through a pipe at Eighth Avenue which extends seaward nearly 1,300 feet. The change will improve the bathing at the Asbury Avenue grounds.

Bandmaster Pryor announces a Sousa night for next Tuesday evening in the Casino, when a number of Sousa's newest compositions, as well as the old favorites, will be rendered. Sousa has promised his former associate leader he will be present.

Twenty entries have thus far been registered for the annual baby parade, to be held on the afternoon of Thursday, Aug. 31. These include Carmencita and Carlos Noboa of Guayaquil, Ecuador, South America.

It was decided this week to give a masquerade ball on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 30, immediately following the masque fête on the boardwalk. The ball will be given in a tent to be erected adjacent to the boardwalk. Queen Titania and her Court will be present.

Miss Clara Belle Logan of Brooklyn has been chosen to represent Queen Titania in the baby parade and the other features incident to carnival week. Miss Logan is an expert horsewoman and one of the leaders in Asbury Park's social life.

The action taken this week by the county and city authorities in arresting hotel keepers and others for selling liquor contrary to law has started a movement in favor of high license. The anti-liquor law was passed for the protection of Ocean Grove. The Asbury Park hotel men believe it to be unconstitutional, and will test it in the courts. Should the decision be in their favor, the Legislature will be asked to enact a law giving Asbury Park limited high license.



A Saratoga Broadway Summer Street Scene.

CRICKET THE FAD AT LENOX

British Ambassador Durand Much Pleased Over Its Popularity.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., July 29.—Cooler weather this week has revivified Lenox, and the sports and entertainments which were sidetracked by the heat are again part of the daily routine at the Berkshire resorts.

It has been so cool this week in the hills that there was almost a touch of Autumn in the morning air. Goldenrod is springing from the dark-green sod—the first harbinger of cooler weather.

It is the annual custom of the Lenox cottagers, who have been in their country homes since May, to spend a portion of August at the shore. There were numerous departures for the shore this week. The cottagers who go to Newport and Bar Harbor for August return for the Autumn days.

The fifth annual horse show will be held Sept. 8 at the property of William D. Sloane's Highland Farm. The annual races of the Berkshire Hunt are scheduled for Sept. 4. The Hunt is allied with the National Steeplechase Association, and entries in its races will be made by many hunt clubs.

Miss Kate Cary's purchase of Roadside, a Colonial cottage in Main Street, was followed by the announcement that Miss Cary intends to become a permanent resident of Lenox, and will spend her Winters in the Berkshires.

Sir Mortimer Durand, the British Ambassador, is delighted with the attention cricket is attracting in Lenox. Last Saturday excursions were run to Lenox to witness the English diplomat at the wicket with the Lenox team. Wednesday afternoon at William D. Sloane's country place the cricket game attracted almost the entire cottage colony. Sir Mortimer is President of the Lenox Cricket Club, and plays the game at every opportunity.

The first of the Berkshire golf tournaments, that of the Wyantenuck Golf Club of Great Barrington, began this week. The Lenox tournament will be held the last week in August, and the Stockbridge tournament the following week.

Miss Ethel M. Cram, daughter of Mrs. Henry A. Cram of New York, will probably survive the injuries she received a fortnight ago while driving a pony to the country home of her mother, Highwood. Her skull was fractured and for over two weeks she lay in a state of coma, but within the past few days she has shown signs of partial consciousness and her surgeons are more hopeful. Her brother, J. Sergeant Cram of New York, hurried home from Europe, and is now at Highwood.

Former Ambassador Joseph H. Choate this week joined the ranks of automobilists. He received at Naumkeag a large French car, in which he and Mrs. Choate have taken several runs.

The Selectmen of Stockbridge are shortly to give a public hearing on the proposition to close several mountain roads to automobiles, following the example of Lenox. It is proposed to close only very narrow and mountainous drives, which are rarely used by automobilists. None of the main highways and much-traveled roads are to be closed. In Lenox there was but little opposition to the plan.

The Glidden tourists found the best roads on their entire thousand-mile run in the Berkshire Hills. The party was entertained over night at Hotel Aspinwall. With the exception of Mrs. John N. Cuneo, who met with an accident at Sheffield, near the Connecticut line, there was not a mishap in the Berkshires.

TO OBSERVE MEMORIAL DAY.

Ocean Grove Will Unveil Dr. Stokes's Statue To-morrow.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEAN GROVE, July 29.—Memorial Day will be observed in Ocean Grove Monday, when a service in honor of those friends of the resort who have passed away during the year will be held in the Tabernacle.

This service will be followed by the unveiling of the bronze statue of Dr. Elwood H. Stokes, the first President of the Camp Meeting Association. The statue, the work of Paul Morris, the New York sculptor, is eight feet high and rests on a massive granite base. It is to stand in Ocean Pathway, just east of the Auditorium.

The statue will be unveiled by Bishop Henry Spellmeyer of Cincinnati, formerly of Newark. Gov. Edward C. Stokes of New Jersey, a relative of Dr. Stokes, will deliver a brief address. Monday evening at dusk the anniversary prayer meeting will be held in Thompson Park, at the memorial urn which marks the spot where the first religious service was held thirty-five years ago.

The Sunshine Society and the Woman's Suffrage Association met in annual conference in the temple on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday the New Jersey State Woman's Christian Temperance Union began a two days' meeting. The National Temperance Society held forth yesterday. This evening, in the Auditorium, Geibel's new cantata, "The Nativity," was repeated before a large audience.

To-morrow will be observed as Temperance Day. The sermons in the auditorium, both morning and evening, will be preached by the Rev. Dr. E. Tennyson Smith, a cold-water advocate from Birmingham, England. The Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet in conference Tuesday next and continue in session until Thursday. The following day the Foreign Missionary Society will begin a three days' session.

An intercollegiate debate on the subject of temperance was held last evening. The debaters were college youths. A cash prize and a scholarship in a college of oratory went to the winner.

A commission made up of five Bishops, five ministers, and five laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church is now in session here arranging the work of the deaconesses for the future. The commission will report to the next General Conference.

BELMAR'S COBWEB PARTY.

Children Have Great Fun and Reap Rewards for Perseverance.

Special to The New York Times.

BELMAR, July 29.—The popularity of fishing and boating upon Shark River continues and the crowds this week have been even greater than at any time during the season.

Yachtsmen generally are having a good time and until late into the evening the river is filled with craft of various models.

Good catches of fish are reported at the inlet, while crabbing parties increase in number as the days go by.

Deal Lake is filled with black bass of a creditable size. Some of them weigh three and four pounds. Five years ago the lake was stocked by the State Fish Commission and fishing was prohibited for three years. When that time expired the Belmar borough authorities prohibited fishing for two years more. Last August the five years were up and fishermen have since been well rewarded. Several excellent catches have been recorded this season.

On Thursday evening the Belmar Club's cobweb party for the children took place. It proved a merry affair, not only for the children, but for the grown-ups as well.

There were seventy-one webs of colored twine, varying from 100 to 500 feet in length. These were strung all over the clubhouse, around the pillars which support the galleries, over chairs, into the balconies, and through the windows. The task of unraveling the webs was a problem to the children which required some time to solve.

The children began their work quite early in the evening. Out of the seventy-one who started only two gave up the task. Those who unwound their strings found a souvenir attached to the end.

The event was extremely satisfactory to all concerned as the first cobweb party in the club's history, and it was decided to enter it upon the calendar as an annual event.

At the conclusion of the cobweb party dancing was indulged in, and refreshments brought to a close an exceedingly interesting event.

On Friday evening the club's card party attracted a large number of members and their friends.

A bowling tournament among the club members, the winners to compose a team which will compete against any team on the Atlantic Coast on Aug. 19, was commenced this week.

ALLENHURST'S MINSTRELS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALLENHURST, N. J., July 29.—A minstrel show provided amusement for the guests at the Throckmorton Hotel last evening. The performers were recruited from the guests, and included Percy Baptiste, Morton Allen, Paul Allen, John Vleet, Julian Dillon, Russell Preston, and Harry Preston.

A subscription euchre at the Allenhurst Club Tuesday evening brought out nearly 100 players. The prizes were awarded to F. S. Hetherington, Mrs. J. Stewart, Mrs. Kellogg, and Mrs. J. Anderson.

Dr. Gregory Codigan of New York is registered at Hathaway Inn. Miss Florence Zeller of Buffalo is at the Curlew. Mrs. R. E. McDonnell of New York is at the Allenhurst Club. Mrs. Eleanor Whiting, Mrs. Henry Clay Evans, and Miss Eleanor Evans represent Brooklyn at the Throckmorton. Mrs. A. H. Moore of New York is at the Dunes.

SALT WATER DAY.

Point Pleasant Invites Jersey Farmers to Its Beach for Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

POINT PLEASANT, July 29.—Considerable sport was furnished on the Manasquan River last Saturday when the first of the series of five races for third-class yachts was sailed. There were a number of entries, and the contest was won by Mr. Mohlman's Jessica, with Aaron Carpenter's One Design second. The skipjack Alert, sailed by Miss Sophie Morris, came in fourth. The race was the first of a series of five to be sailed on the Manasquan River under the auspices of the Manasquan River Yacht Club. The boat winning the largest number of points in the series will be awarded a cup.

Point Pleasant folk will have a treat somewhat out of the ordinary on the first and second Saturdays in August. As far back as the oldest inhabitant of this section can remember, "Big Sea Day," or "Salt Water Day" as it is termed in these modern times, has been held on the Sea Girt and Spring Lake beaches.

For years and years the farmers of Ocean and Monmouth Counties have gathered here and discussed crops, horses, and politics. The discussions were interspersed with bathing and feasting.

This year the Sea Girt and Spring Lake Land Companies prohibited the gathering of the clans, and the Point Pleasant Land Company came to the farmers' rescue by inviting them to have their jollification on the beach at this place.

At the Golf and Country Club all interest has centred in the tournament for the Richard Harding Davis Cup, which was given by the donor to be contested for by members of the club.

During the week there have been large gatherings at the club.

HOTEL SHELBURNE SOLD.

Willis M. Hall Makes $500,000 Purchase in Atlantic City.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29.—Half a million dollars were involved in the sale of the Hotel Shelburne, which took place several days ago. The new owner is Willis M. Hall, Jr., of Pittsburg, a wealthy lawyer and member of the firm of Hall & Adair. The property includes a beach frontage of 150 feet and a depth of 1,000 feet on Michigan Avenue. The hotel will continue under the management of Jacob Weikel.

Passenger department chiefs of ten of the most important railroad lines east of Chicago, comprising the Trunk Line Passenger Association, held their semi-monthly meeting here during the week at the Chalfonte Hotel. After business matters had been disposed of the officials were taken for a cruise in the flagship Katherine K. as the guests of Commodore Kuehnle of the Atlantic City Yacht Club.

The Atlantic City Branch of the Knights of Columbus is busy preparing for the arrival of over 5,000 members of the order here next Saturday for their seventh annual commemoration of Embarkation Day. Headquarters will be at Young's Hotel, and the reception and ball will be held on the Steel Pier. The visiting knights will be entertained by the local branch of the order, and on Sunday they will attend solemn high mass at St. Nicholas Catholic Church.

The National Civic Federation held its sessions at the Royal Palace Hotel during the week, and addresses were delivered by a number of prominent speakers.

A card tournament for the benefit of the Children's Seashore House was given at the Hotel Chelsea last Thursday afternoon. It netted a large sum for the charity. These tournaments have been much in vogue during the season here, and are largely attended by residents and visitors.

Morning dances have been inaugurated at the Hotel Savoy, with informal dances every evening. The regular weekly functions are on Wednesdays.

The Annual Charity Ball in aid of the Jewish Seaside Home for Invalids at Ventnor was held this evening.

Chekib Bey, Turkey's Minister at Washington, is a familiar figure on the Boardwalk since he arrived at the Garden, a few days ago, for an outing at the shore.

Prince Yee, son of the Emperor of Korea, who spent a portion of the season at the Shoreham, has returned to New York.

Gov. E. C. Stokes of New Jersey spent a portion of the week at the Traymore.

The Hon. A. Worth Spates of Baltimore, ex-Governor of Wyoming, is stopping at the Elberon.

Brig. Gen. Haywood of the United States Marine Corps is enjoying the season at the Strand with his wife. They are accompanied by Mrs. A. W. Ainsworth of Washington.

Gen. Frank Reeder of Easton, ex-Secretary of State of Pennsylvania, is stopping at a beach front hotel.

Baron and Baroness von Friesen and their two young sons of Germany are summering at the Brighton with Charles Smith, the veteran Philadelphia banker, father of the Baroness.

Count and Countess de Fehrs of Philadelphia are registered at the Netherland.

Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Episcopal Church is at the Lelande for an extended visit. The Bishop is fond of sailing and fishing.

Gen. J. E. Summers, United States Army, is at the Strand with his daughter, Miss Caroline Summers of Washington.

Rear Admiral E. H. Gheen, United States Navy; Mrs. Gheen, and the Misses Gheen of St. Paul are spending several weeks at the Gladstone. Rear Admiral Robert Patton Lisle, United States Navy, is spending several weeks with his family at the Hotel Chelsea.

Congressman Bird Cassell of Marietta, Penn., who has been quite ill at the St. Charles for the past two months, is now able to be out on the Boardwalk in a rolling chair.

D. B. Martin, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is at the Dennis with Mrs. Martin.

BOATING CARNIVAL.

Thirty Craft Participate in Celebration on Naomi Pines Lake.

Special to The New York Times.

MOUNT POCONO, July 29.—This resort is entertaining more visitors than ever before in its history.

The boating carnival on Naomi Pines Lake was a big success. About thirty boats, tastefully decorated, took part. After rowing past the judges' stand, they formed in line and various evolutions were performed. The line was finally broken, and the boats waited on the lake while fireworks were set off on Comfort Island. The prize for the best decorated boat was awarded to Dr. Corson of Philadelphia. The judge was Dr. Hans Froelicher of the Women's College of Baltimore.

At the same place swimming races recently excited much interest. The boys' race was won by David Harvy of Philadelphia, with Hans Froelicher of Baltimore second. The diving contest was won by Fred P. Reagle of Westfield, N. J., and the men's race was also won by Mr. Reagle.

Fishing continues good. The biggest catch of the week was made by Dr. Corson, who returned from a four hours' trip with eleven speckled trout.

While a pretty and successful ball was in progress in the dining hall of the Montanesca, an interesting euchre claimed the attention of many in the reception hall.

At the Pocono Mountain House can be seen the silver golf cup which is to be presented to the person making the best record over the Golf and Country Club course. A golf tournament took place the other day at the Parkside links. Melville Coursen was the winner.

QUARTERS AT A PREMIUM.

Water Gap Enjoying an Exceedingly Prosperous Season.

Special to The New York Times.

WATER GAP, Penn., July 29.—Water Gap is entertaining a large number of guests from Eastern cities and inland towns, and by to-night quarters will be hard to secure for the late comer.

The cool, crisp air of this resort has had much to do with popularizing outdoor sports. The golf course presents a lively scene every hour in the day. The players are making preparations for a tournament. The tennis courts, too, are receiving a good bit of attention. Some of the men at the Glenwood House are wielding the racquet daily in order to perfect a team to challenge Stroudsburg.

Straw rides are popular here, and two or three start away from the Gap nightly for a trip to Craig's Meadows, Bartonsville, Analomink, or Stroudsburg.

On Silver Lake numerous boating parties take place. The season is at its height and dances are held nightly. The annual masquerade ball will be given at the Glenwood House in the near future.

Water Gap is a great place for campers. There are twenty jolly parties now around the resort. Camp Honky Dorey, on Lake Lenape, is enjoying a successful season, as is Camp Trent.

The bathing beach is attracting a large number of people, and the steamer Kittatinny is carrying a full load of passengers each trip. Miss Taggert is one of the graceful swimmers this year, and Miss O'Day is not far behind her in skill.

STROUDSBURG'S RECORD YEAR.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., July 29.—Stroudsburg has had a week of continued gayety. Dances and card parties this week have been numerous. Several of the balls were record breakers in point of attendance. At the Highland Dell one of the most enjoyable affairs of the season was held Saturday evening. Many visitors from neighboring resorts were in attendance.

On the links of the Highland Country Club there have been several exciting tournaments between local golfers. Boxing has received an impetus with the installation of another alley, and the tournament between Water Gap and the local team will bring out the enthusiasts in numbers. There is the greatest rivalry between the two towns.

ECHO LAKE BATHERS.

Special to The New York Times.

BUSHKILL, Penn., July 29.—Echo Lake, which is within easy access of visitors, gives excellent opportunity for boating and bathing, while the amusements along its border are sufficiently varied to suit the desires of the most fastidious. There are many expert swimmers here. Prominent among them is Capt. Barrett, who takes delight in swimming the entire length of the lake several times in succession.

At the Echo Lake House guests organized a baseball team, which challenged and played the team connected with the Davidson School last Thursday. The game was very exciting. It resulted in a victory for the Echo Lake team by the score of eighteen to ten.

GLENOLA GOLF CLUB.

Arrangements Under Way at Sea Cliff for August Tournaments.

Special to The New York Times.

SEA CLIFF, L. I., July 29.—Automobiling is growing more and more in favor here, and there are a number of handsome machines in town. The strict supervision over the sport which prevailed a year ago outside the village limits seems to have been relaxed, but no speeding is allowed in the village.

At the Glenola Golf Club arrangements are being made for the August tournaments. Every Friday there is a women's match, and points are being kept until the end of the season, when the winner of the most games will get a cup bought by subscription. No new records have been made for the course recently.

The yacht race last Saturday was a failure by reason of a lack of wind. The North boat was far in the lead, but before she could reach the finish line the three-hour time limit expired, and the Regatta Committee had to declare the race off. The ladies' day regatta on Aug. 10 promises to be most interesting.

There was a pleasant outdoor concert at the Yacht Club last Saturday evening. The programme was interspersed with dances for the young people. This evening the men had the exclusive use of the clubhouse for their smoker. A military euchre is to take the place of the regular weekly euchre next Wednesday. It will be under the direction of Mr. Swayne. Players may choose their partners in advance, and parties are already being made up.

At the Sound View on Monday evening the visitors were highly amused by a "new woman" party, which is something like the old-fashioned donkey party. The "new woman," minus some of her garments, is pinned up in a conspicuous place, and the players, blindfolded, endeavor to pin on the garments which she lacks.

The table holders at St. Luke's Fair are busy getting ready for the event, which takes place the second week in August. Miss Adeline Maidment will have charge of the Klondike, and the ice cream department will be attended to by the young women of the Sunday school.

The King's Daughters picnic at Bayville last Wednesday was a great success. The day was perfect for an outing.

So many picnic parties visit Sea Cliff from surrounding towns that it is not always easy to accommodate them on the beach.

POLO ON BICYCLES.

Mrs. Lord Offers a Cup for Winner of Unique Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

FAR ROCKAWAY, July 29.—Mrs. Franklin B. Lord has offered a silver cup for the winner of a polo tournament to be played on bicycles next week. This novel sport has become quite popular here this season, and two of Mrs. Lord's sons are experts at the game.

Indoor parties have been the rule during the week, owing to the cool weather.

Mrs. M. A. Patterson gave a tea Thursday afternoon in honor of her niece, Miss Bell of Washington, D. C.

Mrs. H. H. Porter, who recently returned from abroad, gave a dinner and bridge whist party Thursday evening.

The same evening a party of Yale men, who are spending the Summer here, gave a dinner at the Kuloff.

Miss Eulalie Matthews gave a reception to a few friends last night. Mrs. H. A. Griffen entertained some friends at bridge whist yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Leo Trowbridge Martin gave a dinner party at the Edgemere Club house Wednesday evening.

To-night a children's dance was given at the Bayswater Yacht Club. A committee of children decorated the clubhouse to suit their fancy. The little ones were in costume.

Mrs. Le Grand Benedict, Jr., is entertaining Miss Kate Richardson of New York.

Wednesday Miss Vestelle Kenyon gave a reception in honor of her guest, Miss Vera Sherwood of Brooklyn.

Mrs. George E. Sanford of the Causeway is entertaining Mrs. C. F. Dresser of Baltimore.

AUTO RUNS INTO WAGON.

Special to The New York Times.

SHELTER ISLAND, L. I., July 29.—While Frank Swanson, a resident here, was sitting in his wagon watching a game of baseball at the Prospect House, an automobile running at full speed suddenly dashed on him. The machine demolished the wagon and seriously injured Swanson. The identity of the offending chauffeur could not be learned.

SHOWERS AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., July 29.—The showers of the early week cooled the air and brought a revival of outdoor activities, which the heat had rendered unattractive.

The annual invitation golf tournament, which has been in progress on the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club's links during the week, attracted a large number of visitors.

Surf bathing is a popular pastime this season, and many pretty costumes are seen on the beach.

Newbold Edgar was recently the recipient of a handsome silver cup, the gift of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club's members, who appreciate his services in behalf of the organization.

Secretary of State Elihu Root is expected to pass a portion of August and September at his residence here.

J. Bowers Lee is among the lavish entertainers this season. He recently gave an elaborate dinner at the Meadow Club.

MRS. MACKAY IN POLITICS.

To Be a Member of Hempstead's Board of Education.

Special to The New York Times.

HEMPSTEAD, N. Y., July 29.—Mrs. Clarence H. Mackay is going into politics. Her neighbors at Roslyn propose to elect her to the local Board of Education. The election takes place Monday, and the opposition has not yet named a candidate to oppose her.

August Belmont and the Messrs. Harriman have donated $15,000 to remodel the interior of historic St. George's Church that it may conform to the perfect Colonial type of architecture. Mr. Belmont is the senior Warden and the Harrimans are interested in the church because their grandfather, the Rev. Orlando Harriman, was a former rector. They recently put in a memorial window.

Lewis E. Ransom, the New York banker, who has a Summer villa here, has offered two memorial windows to St. George's, which, until recently, were in All Saints' Church, New York.

Ralph Peters, son of the new Long Island Railroad President, broke the nine-hole record of the Midland golf course, doing it in 35. The previous record was 36.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Auerbach have sailed for France. They will make a motor tour through Switzerland before returning.

Paul E. Stevenson, who went abroad for the Kaiser's cup contest, returned to his Summer residence here Thursday.

EASTHAMPTON'S TOURNAMENTS.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., July 29.—While July has witnessed no dearth of entertainments, the season will not be really on until next week, when August ushers in the various tournaments at the Maidstone Club. The first of these will be a tennis tournament, in which many well-known players are to compete.

Automobiling, while not destined to supplant driving, has many devotees this season. Women chauffeurs are plentiful.

The children's dance held at the Meadow Club on Wednesday afternoon was a delightful affair.

The course of lectures now being given by M. Auguste George, head master of the French department at the Wadleigh High School in New York and President of the Society of the French Teachers of America, are proving a literary treat to the students of French letters and art.

John Drew has arrived at his handsome cottage near the dunes, while Augustus Thomas is occupying his cottage near Georgia Pond. Mr. Thomas, who is writing a comedy which Mr. Drew will present at the Empire Theatre next Fall, finds the quiet here just what he needs.

CLINTON COUNTY GOLF.

Special to The New York Times.

HOTEL CHAMPLAIN, N. Y., July 29.—A closely contested golf tournament drew a majority of the guests at Hotel Champlain last Saturday to the links. It was the first mixed foursome of the season, and was won by Mrs. H. C. Bryan of New York and C. H. Seeley of Noroton. The prizes were offered by Mrs. A. W. Morse of New York City. In the late afternoon there was a golf tea at the clubhouse, to which all the hotel guests were invited.

Both Mr. Seeley and Archibald Graham of Paterson, N. J., who were among the arrivals of the week, are expert golfers, and their arrival has been the signal for increased activity in the game. All out-of-door sports are in high favor among the guests and few men or women remain in the hotel during the day.

Ping-pong has become popular within the last week, and the children are at the table morning, noon, and night.

Lady Galt and her daughters came to the Hotel Champlain from Montreal this week to spend part of the Summer.

WOMAN IS CHAMPION.

Special to The New York Times.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., July 29.—Mrs. Alice Devitt is exciting the envy and admiration of men and women alike at this resort by her remarkably large catches of weakfish and bluefish. A. D. Schoenfeld is Mrs. Devitt's closest rival.

Several of the women visitors are displaying considerable aquatic prowess. Swimming matches for the purpose of determining the women's championship will occur during August.

A smoker given by the South Bay Yacht Club at its headquarters last night was one of the week's most delightful affairs.

NEW YORKER IN DANGER.

Boat Capsized at Long Beach—Aid Came Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BEACH, L. I., July 29.—Already improvements are being planned that will cause a marked change at Long Beach in the season of 1906. A club is shortly to be formed by the old residents which will take up the beach section, midway between the hotel and Nassau-by-the-Sea. Each member will build a cottage.

Application for a land site has been made by the J. Aubrey Vaughn Institute of Brooklyn. A branch institute, to be occupied all the year round, will be built.

The Long Beach Transportation Company is surveying the route selected for a street car line from this place to Point Lookout, a distance of six and a half miles. The proposed line will connect at Point Lookout with the steamboats running to Freeport.

Several officials of the Pennsylvania and Long Island Railroads were recently tendered a dinner by Paul K. Ames at the Long Beach Hotel.

Last Sunday's storm was the cause of much disappointment among those who had gathered for the week end with the hope of spending the greater portion of it in the open. The spirits and plans of the contingent intent upon fishing and boating were especially affected. The men stopping at the Club, and a few who strayed there in the morning, refused to be completely cheated out of their contemplated sport and crowded about the edge of the barge. A few of the more venturesome fishermen rowed a short way into the bay, willing to take chances of a wetting.

George Lynch of New York City came near losing his life as the result of his daring. He was alone in his boat and found the management of the oars and his tackle beyond his strength. His boat capsized, and he would have drowned had not Marcus Mause gone to the rescue.

The minstrel show that was to take place to-night at the Long Beach Hotel under the management of William Pitt Rivers has been postponed until next Friday evening. A newly formed quartet, consisting of Horace Gilford, R. J. McKeon, Willet West, and William John Steel, will make its first appearance then.

The season will be marked by a Children's Carnival on Saturday evening, Aug. 12. A feature will be a parade on the boardwalk, with dances afterward in the hotel ballroom.

Col. and Mrs. A. E. Dick gave a cotillion last evening, to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of the hotel. A mock silver wedding was amusingly celebrated. Several novel figures were introduced by Mr. Rivers.

BLUE POINT ACTIVITIES.

Special to The New York Times.

BLUE POINT, L. I., July 29.—The last week has been particularly brilliant and its numerous and varied activities betoken an unbroken round of pleasure during August, when the season will reach its height.

One of the delightful events of the last week was the entertainment given by the city visitors at Firemen's Hall on Friday for the benefit of the piano fund. The juvenile members of the Summer colony were the principal participants in the affair and their admirable work evoked much applause.

Quoits are commanding attention from the guests at the South Bay House and several interesting games have been played. William H. Lanman of Manhattan has so far defeated all competitors and Herbert West is striving to wrest the championship from him.

Fishermen are having rare sport in catching bluefish, which are now more numerous than for several years. H. Zaun, who is a guest at the South Bay House, is winning many laurels for his prowess with rod and line.

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Faculty of Yale College Is Well Represented There.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H., July 29.—Mrs. Clarence Mackay of Roslyn, L. I., who has taken a suite at the Profile House, is an ardent horsewoman. She brought her favorite mount up with her and goes riding every morning.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Eldredge of the United States Navy is at the Sunset Hill House, at Sugar Hill. He is accompanied by Mrs. Eldredge and Miss Margery Eldredge.

Chief Justice Marcus P. Knowlton of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, with Mrs. Knowlton and their son and daughter, has come from his Springfield home to enjoy a Summer at the Sunset Hill House. Gen. Xenophon Wheeler of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Mrs. Wheeler, who spent the early season at the Mount Pleasant House, have joined the Knowltons there for the rest of the season.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale opens his new cottage this week. Prof. Wolff, who has taken the Fosdick cottage for the season, made the trip to Sugar Hill in his touring car. He is enjoying the hill-climbing opportunities offered in the vicinity. Prof. William Beebe is another member of the Yale Faculty who has come to the Sunset Hill House.

Honoré Palmer, the son of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and M. B. Field of Chicago, each in a fifty horse-power motor car, have been touring the mountains during the week. They leave this week for Newport and other resorts.

Charles J. Glidden, who went to New York with the Glidden trophy tourists, returned to Bretton Woods on Friday. Secretary S. M. Butler of the A. C. A., accompanied by A. S. Wood of New York, went to the Rangeley Lakes for a short fishing trip after the Glidden party left Bretton Woods, returning with Mrs. Butler to New York on Monday.

The Rev. E. S. Tipple, recently elected to the Chair of Practical Theology of the Drew Theological School at Princeton, N. J., as successor to Dr. Upham, preached at Sugar Hill last Sunday.

Joaquin Nabuco, the Brazilian Ambassador at Washington, has taken Wildwood cottage, near Wentworth Hall, for the season. Accompanying him are his two secretaries.

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News and Gossip from Seaside and Mountain

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

An Abundance of Game Promises Good Hunting in the Autumn.

Special to The New York Times.

PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y., July 29.—Deer and game birds in the North Woods are unusually plentiful this season. Tourists, campers, and anglers are often afforded sufficient opportunity to watch the wild creatures in the act of feeding or drinking at the shore of a lake or pond. Good hunting is promised for the Autumn. Not only are deer and game birds plentiful, but black bear are much in evidence.

At Bay Pond, in their Adirondack park, Mr. and Mrs. William Rockefeller have some imported English foxhounds. The introduction of fox hunting on the scale proposed by Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller will be a radical departure in the North Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, who have been at Newport for a brief visit, arrived at their Japanese camp on Upper St. Regis Lake this week.

Simeon J. Drake, Chairman of the Race Committee of the St. Regis Yacht Club, announces the regular club events for August, beginning Tuesday afternoon and continuing semi-weekly throughout the month. Commodore Anson Phelps Stokes, with Mrs. Stokes and his family, arrived at Birch Island this week.

Mrs. James J. Hill arrived this week and joined Miss Clara Hill and Mrs. George F. Slade, who have been in camp for several days. Mr. Hill will come to camp later. Much interest was shown when it was learned that Mr. Hill had leased the camp of R. W. Stuart, Forest Lodge, on Upper St. Regis Lake.

Mrs. N. F. McCormick joined Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick in camp this week. Miss Carrie McCormick is the guest of Mrs. Emmons Blaine at Camp Fen Averill, on Upper St. Regis Lake. "Chet" McCaffrey, who accompanied Mrs. Blaine as guide on her trip through New Mexico last year, is head guide at Camp Fen Averill this Summer, and does all the cooking for Mrs. Blaine's table.

There is a large house party at the camp of Robert Garrett, on Upper St. Regis Lake. Among its members are Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Gibson, Miss Anne B. Dobbin, Miss Eloise B. Bond, Dr. Harry Marshall, Henry L. Pierson, Jr., George Dobbin Brown, and Mr. Garrett's mother, Mrs. H. W. Garrett.

Miss Penfold, Edmund Hall Penfold and William Penfold opened St. Regis Cabin this week upon the return of Edmund Hall Penfold from the Restigouche Club in Canada, where he made several fine catches of salmon. One of Mr. Penfold's prizes weighed twenty-seven pounds and was the special feature of a dinner at the camp of his friend, Charles R. Henderson, on Upper St. Regis Lake.

Coleman Carnegie gave two dinner parties this week in the leanto of the Wigwam, his rough camp on Mountain Pond.

Lewis S. Thompson, William Page Thompson, Simeon J. Drake, Harry Benedict, Hammond Harding, Ernest Ryle, and Paul Smith, Jr., are at Kepawa, Canada, enjoying the fine black bass fishing in the preserve of the Wau-bi-ni-ning Club, of which they are members.

George Townsend, who is entertaining Paul Veeder and Capt. Frank O'Brien of the Yale baseball team at The Rocks, the Adirondack place of Judge and Mrs. W. K. Townsend, has launched a new auto-boat, and is enjoying some lively races with the boats of Lewis S. Thompson and George H. Earle.

THE GOVERNOR AT SARANAC.

He Displays Much Prowess with Rod and Line.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC INN, Upper Saranac Lake, July 29.—Ouananiche, called by the Indians "the fish that makes fun of the anglers," are being caught in several of the ponds near the head of the Upper Saranac Lake. Green Pond, where Game Commissioner James Whipple has a Summer camp, seems especially suited to these gamy fish, which have increased wonderfully since first placed in these waters.

Occasionally a guide or sportsman has caught one or two ouananiche but not until recently have catches of any size been reported. In proportion to their weight they can do more tackle smashing than any other fish that swims, and the sportsman who successfully lands a ouananiche of any size has something to talk about for weeks.

Gov. Higgins, who spent several days this week as the guest of Commissioner Whipple at Green Pond, had an exciting experience with a ouananiche which he finally succeeded in landing.

Gen. C. C. Andrews, United States Minister to Norway and Sweden; Prof. S. P. Green, Forest Commissioner of Minnesota, and Col. William Fox, of the New York Forestry Commission, have been inspecting the State nursery at Saranac Inn.

Mrs. W. S. Cowles, wife of Capt. William Sheffield Cowles, and sister of President Roosevelt, arrived at Saranac Inn this week. She will spend the Summer there. Mrs. Cowles has engaged the services of "Duck" Derby, one of the best guides of the region. She will spend much of her time on the water.

Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller are at Camp Arokortu, which they have leased of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Swenson. The Rockefellers are not taking any part in social life on the Upper Saranac Lake.

H. W. Calhoun, a prominent New York lawyer, who is spending the season at Saranac Inn, had a new launch placed in commission this week. It is one of the auto boats which are being introduced very successfully in the Adirondacks and is the first of its kind on the Upper Saranac Lake.

FISHING AT AMPERSAND.

Special to The New York Times.

AMPERSAND, N. Y., July 29.—Interest in fishing has received a decided impetus through the catches of black bass that have been made recently. Dr. Decker and Charles Decker, accompanied by a guide named Le Beau, made a water trip to Long Pond, where they met with very gratifying success. While trolling Dr. Decker caught a seven-pound lake trout. Several bass weighing between one and two pounds were caught. Robert Work, who divides his attention between golf and fishing, holds the record this week with a three-pound bass and an eight-pound pickerel.

Mrs. C. Lawrence and Miss Helen Smythe are leaders of the equestrians at Hotel Ampersand, and are seen daily on the beautiful mountain highways. Coaching has been popular at the Ampersand this week.

Alfred Macy, A. H. Vernon, Jr., P. H. B. Frelinghuysen, Josiah Macy, Morgan K. Smith, and James Dwight have been at the Ampersand on a tour of the lakes.

ALGONQUIN HEART PARTIES.

Special to The New York Times.

ALGONQUIN, N. Y., July 29.—The series of heart parties at the Algonquin, which were inaugurated by Miss Martin and Miss Peyser, have proved very successful, and will be continued throughout the season. The prizes this week were won by Mrs. Noble F. Martin and Benjamin E. Hall.

The tennis experts have been enjoying some lively skirmishes this week. Miss



Angling for Lake Trout in the William C. Whitney Park, Adirondacks.

Peyser, Miss Jessie Martin, Miss Conger, Mrs. Benjamin Hall, Almon Harding, B. McGregor, and the Messrs. Holly and Beagary took part in exciting games.

Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Seixas, who are at Camp Rainbow, near the Algonquin, visited Round Lake this week on a camping and fishing expedition. They were accompanied by the members of the Rainbow Club, a jolly company of boys, who annually camp on the shores of Lower Saranac Lake under the supervision of Dr. Seixas.

STAMFORD'S BEST SUMMER.

Arrivals Break All Records—Diversions at Popular Resort.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, N. Y., July 29.—The week in Stamford has proved beyond a doubt that this resort is enjoying the best season in its history. The arrivals have broken all records, and gayety is now at its height.

The weather continues delightfully cool, and outdoor pleasures are much in evidence. The days have been perfect, and the nights clear and bracing. The roads are in magnificent condition, and driving is one of the principal pastimes of Summer visitors.

At Churchill Hall there are more guests than at this time in any previous year, and with next week's arrivals, all the available accommodations will be filled. A very enjoyable progressive euchre party was given in the parlors of Churchill Hall on Thursday evening. Miss Maccabe, Mrs. C. D. Mills, and Miss Cameron were the winners of the ladies' prizes, while the gentlemen's honors were awarded to Messrs. Cowan and Dillon and Dr. Wills Churchill of New York.

On Friday evening a very close match over the Rexmere golf links between teams representing Churchill Hall and the Rexmere resulted in a victory for the latter by the score of 1 up. Eugene Harrison, Frederick J. Lang, Loraine Conklin, J. J. O'Connell, and M. H. Donovan of New York composed the Churchill Hall team, while the Rexmere players were Richard Bouton, Frederick Correll, E. Vandewater, L. S. Hubbard, and Mr. Sears.

The largest dance of the season was given in the new ballroom of the Rexmere on Saturday evening. The music was furnished by the Vendome Orchestra of New York, under the leadership of Enos Johnson, and the attendance included the guests of the Rexmere and Churchill Hall and many of the members of the cottage colony.

Mrs. Brevoort Bristol Barr of New York has issued a number of invitations for a creole tea to be given on Tuesday afternoon at the Chateau de Navarre, the handsome Summer residence of her brother, Dr. E. L. M. Bristol. The Misses Nathan, Millet, Fennell, and Dambmann will assist in receiving and serving, and the chateau will be elaborately decorated to represent a typical Louisiana scene. The affair will be for the benefit of the Grace Church rectory fund.

On Friday evening a progressive euchre was given at the Westholm, on Main Street, by Mrs. M. T. Conover of New York. The ladies' prizes were won by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, Miss Bessie Braxmar, and Mrs. H. Winter Davis of New York. Prof. Charles R. Clark, R. H. Barner, and Mr. Overmann were the successful gentleman contestants.

On Saturday evening the first of a series of weekly dances was given at the Mountain View House.

At a progressive euchre given at Kendall Place, on Delaware Avenue, Tuesday evening the prizes went to Miss J. Cassidy, Mrs. George William Kendall, and Benjamin M. Day, Jr.

RICHFIELD IN THE SADDLE.

Horseback Riding a Popular Pastime of Cottagers.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, July 29.—Early morning horseback rides are quite popular here. Miss Susanne Green of Trenton and other young people are frequently in the saddle at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Miss Miller, daughter of Joaquin Miller, the poet, also rides a good deal. She seems generally interested in athletic life. Mrs. Miller and her family are occupying a cottage in Church Street this Summer. They now have as their guest Mr. Van Orden, who is often at the tennis court in Spring Park.

Among others who seem bent on seeing the country from horseback are the Misses Morrill and Miss O'Shea, who are staying at the Tuller; Mrs. John D. Beals, who is with Mr. Beals and their son at the Berkeley-Walontha, and Miss Tunnicliff. They all ride fearlessly and well.

Among those interested in golf this year are Mr. and Mrs. Singleton P. Outhwaite, Miss Olive Greene, Dr. Fred D. Malley, William Bailey, Miss Hawley, Miss Meurer, Jack Doubleday, Mr. Frisbie, Miss Tunnicliff, Miss Lord, Mr. Wood, and Wilmot L. Cole.

At the formal opening of the Tennis Club, which makes one of its homes in Spring Park, there was an animated scene last Saturday afternoon. The courts have been recently completed at quite an expenditure of money and are being enjoyed to the utmost. The military band gave a concert on the opening day. Miss Swift, the Vice President of the club, has been very active in its affairs. The ladies who assisted in serving lemonade included Mrs. Frederick Bronner, the wife of the club President; Mrs. Ward E. De Long, Miss Tuller, Miss Tunnicliff, Miss Madeleine Grey Swift, Miss Curtis, Miss Stewart, and Miss Carroll.

A dance at the Tuller on Thursday evening brought out merry crowds of the young people, and some particularly pretty costumes were seen. The large dining room was cleared for the occasion, and the trailing vines outlining the walls and the flowers used in the decorations were most effective.

A progressive bridge tournament, under the management of Mrs. Hicks, was given at the Cary cottages on Thursday evening.

Col. Miller of the Tuller force of guests has offered cups for tennis and golf matches which will be on the programme of August sports.

The vacation conference now in progress here attracts many hotel guests and cottagers to Seabury Tent, in a wooded part of Main Street, where at least three meetings are held daily. Reginald L. McCall of New York is now conducting a class in vocal music, which it is hoped will be an aid in congregational singing. This class numbers nearly thirty persons, and meets at 9:30 o'clock. An hour later comes the Bible study class, led this week by the Rev. Harvey Officer, Jr., of Princeton. At 11:30 o'clock one or two addresses are given on mussion study. Every evening at 6 o'clock a sunset service in the open air is held. In the evening there is an address.

Thomas R. Manley, the New York artist and Secretary-Treasurer of the American Society of Miniature Painters, is now staying with his mother, Mrs. Dean Manley, in Main Street.

KINEO'S GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

KINEO, Moosehead Lake, Me., July 29.—Various social pleasures and outdoor sports made the week merry, and a large influx of guests added very materially to the visitors' colony.

The first of the season's tennis tournaments is under way. An eighteen-hole golf medal play handicap was played to-day. Riding, driving, canoeing, fishing, and camping are vying with bridge whist and dancing for popularity.

The Kineo ball nine will play the first game of its Summer schedule the coming week, crossing bats with the Dexter nine.

AMID THE THOUSAND ISLANDS

Gold Challenge Cup to be Raced for by Motor Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

FRONTENAC, July 29.—August promises to be a busy month at the Thousand Islands. All of the principal races, tournaments, and social events are scheduled for that time. Large numbers of guests are present at the big hotels, and the cottages along the river are nearly all occupied.

The lawn social of Aug. 11 on the green of the Frontenac Hotel, at which Mrs. C. G. Emery of New York and other society women will preside, promises to be the event of the week. May Irwin and her troupe of twenty actors, who were seen last season at the Bijou Theatre in New York in "Mrs. Black Is Back," have promised to be present and help provide entertainment. The proceeds of the lawn festival will be devoted to the Clayton Boys' Club. Mrs. Emery has arranged these benefits annually, and last year raised several hundred dollars for the organization.

May Irwin's troupe will arrive at the Thousand Islands the last of the coming week. They will be taken to the Summer home of the actress on Irwin Isle, where they will be entertained for a week. Every morning the company will rehearse in the Clayton Opera House, where they will present "Mrs. Black Is Back" on the evening of Aug. 14, for the benefit of the opera house fund. They will leave on the following day for the West, where Miss Irwin has booked several engagements.

Arrangements are now under way at Frontenac for the entertainment of the members of the New York yacht clubs who will gather at Hudson, N. Y., on Aug. 17 for the long cruise to the Thousand Islands by way of the Erie Canal and the St. Lawrence River. The boats will be at Chippewa Bay for the motor boat races for the gold challenge cup offered by the American Power Boat Association. The cup is now held by Willis Sharpe Kilmer of Binghamton, owner of the Vingt-et-Un. At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Frontenac Yacht Club recently it was decided to schedule two events for each afternoon. Silver cups will be presented to the winners.

On Monday evening at the Clayton Opera House a meeting will take place at which the Clayton Yacht Club will be organized. Dr. James Stebbins of New York announced to-day that more than 100 yachtsmen had signed as charter members of the club. The list includes C. G. Emery, Walter Duryea, E. E. Fry, T. A. Gillespie, and others well known in the yachting world.

Gov. Higgins has been announced by Col. O. G. Staples of Washington, D. C., as the principal speaker of the evening at the annual banquet of the Anglers' Association of the St. Lawrence River, which meets next Wednesday evening at the Thousand Island House, Alexandria Bay.

The concert of Tali Esen Morgan's chorus at Thousand Island Park on Tuesday evening drew the largest audience of the season. A miscellaneous programme, including numbers by several well-known soloists, will be presented on next Tuesday evening.

The Summer Institute for Teachers, which has been in session here since July 4, closed to-day. Hundreds of teachers were present. The institute was conducted by Charles R. Shaver of Albany.

George W. Fuller of Philadelphia, N. Y., President of the Executive Committee of the New York State Grange, announces that the annual convention of the grange will be held at Thousand Island Park Auditorium on Aug. 17. Special excursions from all river points will be run to the park on that day.

Many people from the Thousand Islands have made arrangements to attend the religious meeting to-morrow evening at Half Moon Bay, near Gananoque. Special invitations have been extended to all visitors to attend this unique service. The land which forms the bay is crescent-shaped and bordered by trees, between which have been built high stone abutments. In the centre of the crescent, twenty feet in the air, is a huge wedge-shaped rock, rough hewn into a pulpit. In this the presiding minister stands and preaches to the hundreds of visitors who assemble in canoes and small boats at the base of the rock. The boats are tied to the trees or anchored at a short distance from the shore. A chorus of fifty voices on surrounding rocks is to provide sacred music.

John W. Gates and a party of a dozen New Yorkers have been on the river for the past week in the houseboat Roxana. The party was recently entertained by C. G. Emery at his Summer home on Calumet Island.

SULLIVAN COUNTY DOINGS.

Special to The New York Times.

LIBERTY, N. Y., July 29.—The children at the Walnut Mountain House gave a donkey party last Saturday. Prizes were won by Mrs. S. F. McLean, Mrs. L. H. Noah, and Louis S. Parsons.

The victors of the tennis tournament last week were Miss Louise Meigs and B. G. Smith, who defeated Miss Lillian Prehn and Miss Constance Prehn, 6—3, 6—4, 6—4.

The event at the Lancashire Inn last week was the paper dance, given by the young ladies of the house Saturday evening. The costumes were unique.

A concert for the fresh air fund will be given in the Chester Hall, White Lake, on Wednesday. The peanut party given last week proved very successful, many guests from other houses being present.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.

Special to The New York Times.

ARVERNE, July 29.—The Arverne Hotel on Wednesday evening gave a café chantant for charity. Sixteen of the young women guests at the hotel, dressed as waitresses, served tables, while a performance was given in the theatre. Tipping was not only allowed, but was encouraged. Programmes sold from 10 cents to $10.

The Lawson pink for the buttonhole sold as high as $25. There were half a dozen flower girls. The entertainment was furnished by Miss Blanche Alexander, Mrs. N. Jacobson, Miss Evelyn Rosenfeldt, John E. Hazzard, Miss Emma Carus, and Leo Edwards.

Congressman Charles A. Towne and Congressman Henry M. Goldfogle gave private dinners at adjacent tables in the hotel on Wednesday evening. An automobile luncheon was given at the Hotel Casino on Thursday by members of the Edgemere Club.

The Tuesday Afternoon Euchre Club of The Inn was largely attended this week. The first prize was won by Mrs. Charles Haviland of Brooklyn, the second prize by Mrs. J. L. Shourds of Chicago, Ill., and the third prize by Miss Strickland of New York City.

The Arverne Theatre on the ocean front gave a benefit for charity last night. Among the actors who volunteered their services were De Wolf Hopper and Henry Miller.

Mrs. J. L. Shourds and family of Chicago, Mr. W. E. Bird and family of Brooklyn, and the Misses Weed of Brooklyn will leave The Inn on July 31 for a trip to the mountains.

The young folks of The Inn are planning for a ball to be given in the near future.

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Trains depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street, New York, as below:

North and west-bound trains, except those leaving at 8:30 A. M., 1:57, 3:30, 3:40, 11:30 P. M., will stop at 125th Street to receive passengers ten minutes after leaving Grand Central Station.

12:10 A. M.—†MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.
7:50 A. M.—†ADIRONDACK & 1000 ISDS. SPL.
8:30 A. M.—†EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS. Most famous train in the world.
8:45 A. M.—*FAST MAIL—24 hours to Chicago.
9:45 A. M.—†SARATOGA & MONT'L SPL.
10:20 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS.
12:50 P. M.—*FAST MAIL.
1:50 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:57 P. M.—†THE SECOND EMPIRE.
2:04 P. M.—*SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
2:04 P. M.—*CHICAGO LIMITED.
3:10 P. M.—‖SARATOGA LIMITED.
3:30 P. M.—*THE 20TH CENTURY LIMITED. To Chicago in 18 hours, via New York Central and Lake Shore.
3:40 P. M.—†ALBANY AND TROY FLYER.
4:00 P. M.—*HUDSON RIVER SPECIAL.
4:30 P. M.—*DETROIT, GRAND RAPIDS, BAY CITY, AND CHICAGO SPECIAL.
5:29 P. M.—*FAST MAIL. For Albany.
5:30 P. M.—*LAKE SHORE LIMITED—23½ hour train to Chicago. All Pullman cars.
5:30 P. M.—*CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS LIMITED. All Pullman cars.
6:00 P. M.—*WESTERN EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—*MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:30 P. M.—*ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—*BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, CLEVELAND and TORONTO SPECIAL.
9:20 P. M.—*WESTERN NEW YORK AND THOUSAND ISLAND EXPRESS.
9:30 P. M.—*PACIFIC EXPRESS.
11:30 P. M.—*CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS EX.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday. aExcept Saturday and Sunday. kSaturday only.

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WEST SHORE R. R.

(New York Central & Hudson R. R. Lessee.)

Trains leave Franklin St. station, New York, as follows, and 15 minutes later foot of West 42d St., N. R.:

†3:40 A. M.—Catskill Mountain Limited.
†11:20 A. M.—Mountain Express.
†12:45 P. M.—Rip Van Winkle Flyer.
*1:00 P. M.—Chicago Express.
*2:25 P.M.—Con. Lim. for Det., Chi. & St. Louis.
†3:25 P. M.—Ulster Express.
*6:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Cleve'd & Chi.
†8:00 P. M.—For Roch., Buff., Det. & St. Louis.
*9:45 P.M.—For Syra., Roch., N.Falls, Det.& Chi.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express.

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STATIONS foot of WEST TWENTY-THIRD ST. & DESBROSSES & CORTLANDT STS.

The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is five minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

FOR THE WEST.

*7:55 A. M. CHICAGO SPECIAL.
*10:55 A. M. ST. LOUIS LIMITED. For Cincinnati and St. Louis.
*10:55 A. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—23 hours to Chicago.
*1:55 P. M. CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
*3:55 P. M. THE PENNSYLVANIA SPECIAL. 18 hours to Chicago.
*4:55 P. M. CHICAGO LIMITED.
*5:55 P. M. ST. LOUIS & CINCINNATI EX.
*5:55 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.
*7:55 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.
*8:25 P. M. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXP.
*9:55 P. M. PITTSBURGH SPECIAL.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:55, 8:25, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, 2:10, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:25, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night. Sunday, 8:25, *9:25, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, (*3:25, "Congressional Limited,") *3:55, *4:25, *4:55, 9:25 P. M., 12:10 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—*12:55, *3:25, *4:55 P. M., 12:10 A. M. daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—*9:25 A. M. and *9:25 P. M. daily.

SEABOARD AIR LINE.—12:55 P. M. and 12:10 A. M. daily.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY.—*3:55 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY.—7:55 A. M. weekdays, *4:55 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:55 A. M. weekdays, 8:25 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—9:55 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, *7:55 A. M.

CAPE MAY.—12:55 P. M. weekdays.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, (Ocean Grove) (North Asbury Park Sundays,) and Point Pleasant, (3:30 from Desbrosses and 3:45 A. M. from Cortlandt Streets only,) 7:40, 8:35 10:55 A. M., (12:25 Saturdays only except Long Branch,) 12:25, (12:55 Saturdays only except Long Branch,) (1:25 Saturdays only,) 2:25, 3:25, (4:25 except Long Branch,) (4:55 except Saturdays, except Long Branch,) 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. weekdays. Sundays, 8:25, 9:25, 10:55 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:05, 7:25, *7:55, 8:25, 8:55, *9:25, *9:55, *10:55, *10:55, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, 2:10, 2:55, *3:25, 3:55, 4:25, *4:25, *4:55, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *5:55, 6:55 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night weekdays. Sundays, 6:05, *7:55, 8:25, *9:25, 9:55, *10:55, *10:55 A. M., 12:25, *12:55, *1:55, *3:25, 3:55, *4:25, (*4:55 for North Philadelphia only,) *4:55, *5:55, 7:55, 8:25, 9:25, (9:55 for North Philadelphia only,) P. M., 12:10 night.

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BOSTON, via New London and Providence—†4:50, ††10:00, *‖10:00, *‖10:02 A. M., ††1:00, *‖1:01, *‖3:00, ††5:00, *5:02, *‖12:00 P. M.

BOSTON, via Willimantic—†5:8 A. M., †2 P. M.

BOSTON, via Springfield—†9:00 A. M., ††12:00, *‖4:00, ††11:00 P. M.

PORTLAND and BAR HARBOR—†5:02 P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, ST. ALBANS, and QUEBEC—†‖8:40 A. M., †9:00 P. M.

Fitchburg, via Putnam & Worcester—†3 P. M.

Lakeville & Norfolk—†9:02 A. M., †3:31 P. M.

Gt. Barrington, Stockbridge, Lenox, Pittsfield—†4:50, †9:02 A. M., ‖1:24, †3:31 P. M.

Ticket Offices at cGrand Central Station and c125th St. also at c261, 1,185, c1,354 Broadway, c3 Park Place, c25 Union Square, c182 Fifth Av., c245 Columbus Av., c648 Madison Av., c273 West 125th St., 2,798 Third Av. In Brooklyn, c342, 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, E. D.

*Daily. †Except Sundays. ‖Stops at 125th St. xStops at 125th St. Sundays only. aSaturdays only. ‡Parlor Car Limited. ‖Has Dining Car. cParlor and Sleeping Car tickets also.

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Time shown below is from Liberty St. West 23d St. leaves 10 minutes earlier, except as noted by designating marks.

EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK—24:00 (7:15 Easton only), 9:10 A. M., 1:20, 4:40, 6:00 (5:45 Easton only) P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 1:00, 5:00 and 7:00 P. M.

WILKESBARRE AND SCRANTON—9:10 A. M., 1:20, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, z4:30 A. M., 5:00 P. M.

LAKEWOOD, LAKEHURST, TOMS RIVER AND BARNEGAT—z4:00, 9:40 A. M., 1:30 (k3:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst only), z4:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:00 A. M. (9:40 Lakewood and Lakehurst).

ATLANTIC CITY—*9:40 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

VINELAND AND BRIDGETON—z†4:00 A. M., k3:40 P. M.

LONG BRANCH, ASBURY PARK, OCEAN GROVE, POINT PLEASANT AND SEASHORE POINTS—z4:00, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., xc12:40, x1:20, 1:30, 2:45, 3:30, ag4:35, h4:53, a5:15, 5:30, 6:30, j12:01. Sundays, except Ocean Grove, 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 8:30 P. M.

ATLANTIC HLDS., SEABRIGHT, MONMOUTH BCH., EAST LONG BRANCH—z4:00, z5:50, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 5:50, 6:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE—Leave Pier 81, N. R., W. 42d St., 9:00, 9:35, 10:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:00, 4:15, 5:40, 7:45 P. M. Sundays, 9:25 A. M., 12:35, 3:35, 7:45 P. M. Leave Pier 10, N. R., Cedar St., 9:20, 10:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:45, 6:00, 8:10 P. M. Sundays, 10:00 A. M., 1:00, 4:00, 8:10 P. M. All seashore points.

PHILADELPHIA (READING TERMINAL)—z4:20, m7:05, m*8:00, *9:00, *10:00, †11:00 A. M., m2:30 P. M., *1:00, 11:30, 12:00, *3:00, *4:00, m5:00, *5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 11:30, ‖8:00, *9:00, ‖10:00 P. M., ‖12:15 mdt.

24TH AND CHESTNUT STREETS—z4:30, *8:00, *10:00, *12:00 A. M., *2:00, †*4:00, *6:00, *7:00 P. M., ‖12:15 mdt.

BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON—8:00, *10:00, *12 00, *2:00, *4:00, *8:00, *7:00, *‖12:15.

READING, HARRISBURG, POTTSVILLE AND WILLIAMSPORT—‖z4:00, z4:30, ‖8:00, ‖9:10 (10:00 Sundays), 11:00 A. M., Reading only), ‖11:00, ‖12:50, 12:00 P. M. Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg only, †4:00, *5:00, *7:30 P. M. (From Liberty Street only. *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Sundays only. ‖Parlor cars only. xMt. Tamaqua. zSaturdays only. aExcept Saturdays. bExcept Sundays. c3:50 P. M. Lv. West 23d St. c4:20 P. M. c3:50 P. M. c‖2:20 P. M. g4:20, ‖4:30 P. M. ‖11:50 P. M. k3:20 P. M. mDining car on train.

Offices: Liberty St., West 23d St., 6 Astor House, 261, 434, 1300, 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Av., 281 5th Av., 25 Union Square West, 2798 Third Av., 273 West 125th St., 245 Columbus Av., New York; 342, 343, 344, 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 390 Broadway, Williamsburg. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage to destination.

W. G. DESLER, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr. C. M. BURT, Gen. Pass'r Agent

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

ROYAL BLUE LINE TRAINS

EVERY OTHER HOUR ON THE EVEN HOUR TO BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

Leave West 23d Street 10 minutes earlier except midnight train leaves 11:50 p. m.

Lv. Liberty street,	8:00 a.m.	Except Sun.	Buffet
" "	10:00 a.m.	Daily.	Diner
" "	12:00 noon.	Daily.	Diner
" "	2:00 p.m.	Daily.	Buffet
(Royal Limited)	4:00 p.m.	Daily.	All Pullman
Liberty street,	6:00 p.m.	Daily.	Diner
" "	7:00 p.m.	Daily.	Buffet
" "	12:15 night.	Daily.	Sleepers

SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE.

THROUGH TRAINS DAILY TO THE WEST.

Leave New York City, West 23d St. Liberty St. Chicago, Pittsburg, Sleeper, 11:50 p.m. 12:15 nt. Chicago, Columbus, Diner, 11:50 a.m. 12:00 n'n. Pittsburg, Cleveland, Lim'd 3:50 p.m. 4:00 p.m. "Pittsburg Limited," Buffet 6:50 p.m. 7:00 p.m. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Sleeper, 11:50 p.m. 12:15 nt. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Diner, 9:50 a.m. 10:00 a.m. Cincinnati, St. Louis, Diner, 5:50 p.m. 6:00 p.m.

Offices: 167, 261, 434, 1300 Broadway, 6 Astor House, 108 Greenwich St., 25 Union Square W., 391 Grand St., N. Y.; 343 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 23d St. and Liberty St.

NEW YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RY

Lv. W. 42d St. Week Day Trains. Franklin St.

7:15 AM—Local to Livingston Manor. 6:45 AM
8:15 AM—Express to Oswego..... 8:00 AM
9:15 AM—Exp. to Monticello-Liberty. 9:05 AM
12:15 PM—Express to Walton-Delhi... 12 noon
1:00 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Kingston. 12:45 PM
3:15 PM—Exp. to Ellenville-Kingston. 3:00 PM
3:45 PM—Exp. to Monticello-Rockl'd. 3:25 PM
6:00 PM—Exp. to Chic. and p'ts beyond. 5:40 PM
12 noon—Exp. to Liberty, Sat. only.... 11:40 AM
1:00 PM—Exp. to Rockland, Sat. only. 12:45 PM
3:35 AM—Exp. to Liberty, Sunday only. 8:25 AM

Parlor car seats on all trains at 425 Broadway.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Foot of West 23d St. Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. *Daily. †Except Sunday. Sunday changes: c12.25, d12.45, e7.30, n5.25, x5.45.

	Lv. N.Y., A	Lv. N.Y., B
Mauch Chunk Local	†6.40 AM	†6.50 AM
Buffalo Express	*7.25 AM	*7.40 AM
Buffalo and Chicago Express	*9.25 AM	*9.30 AM
BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS	†11.55 AM	†12.00 PM
Mauch Chunk & Hazleton Local	*c12.40 PM	*d12.50 PM
Wilkes-Barre Express	†3.55 PM	†4.10 PM
Easton Local	†5.10 PM	†5.20 PM
Chicago & Toronto Vestibule Ltd.	*n5.40 PM	*x5.40 PM
THE BUFFALO TRAIN	*7.55 PM	*8.00 PM

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 149, 261, 355, 1234 and 1354 Broadway, 182 5th Ave., 25 Union Sq. West, 345 Columbus Ave., N.Y.; 325, 342 & 860 Fulton St., 390 Broadway, and Fulton St., Brooklyn. N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage.

BOSTON AND POINTS IN NEW ENGLAND

FALL RIVER LINE for Newport, Fall River, Boston and all Eastern and Northern Points. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays, at 5:30 P. M. Strs. PRISCILLA and PURITAN. Orchestra on each

Some Impressions of the Passing Show by H. C. Mayer

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The New York Times

WEEKLY QUOTATION SECTION.—PART FIVE.

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SUNDAY, JULY 30, 1905.

JULY 1905

Sales of Stocks on New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 29, 1905.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Closing Saturday, July 29. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Net Change.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period.	Range for Week Ended July 29. First	High.	Low.	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 29, '05.
21⅝	6	19 Feb. 17.	13	May 4.	18⅜	18¾	+ 2¾	**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000				15¼	18⅞	15¼	18¾	12	13,900
71	30½	68 Feb. 17.	46¼	May 4.	62½	63	+ 4⅜	Allis-Chalmers Co. pf	100	16,150,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	57	62⅞	57½	62⅞	51	3,100
82¾	43⅜	80¾ Apr. 14.	70	Jan. 23.	83½	83¾	+ 2¾	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	May 29, '05.	1	Q	82⅝	84	82¾	83⅜	51	115,535
35½	14⅞	43⅝ Apr. 14.	31	May 22.	36¾	36⅞	+ ⅛	American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	May 2, '04.	½	Q	35⅛	36½	35	36⅞	18⅝	4,200
94⅜	67	104½ Apr. 6.	91¼	Jan. 25.	98⅞	99	+ ⅝	American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	July 1, '05.	**1½	..	98⅝	99⅝	98⅜	98⅝	77	300
37⅝	24¼	38 Apr. 3.	27⅝	July 19.	29½	30	+ ¾	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '04.	1	..	28½	30	28½	30	26¼	800
219	180	246 Feb. 27.	210	Jan. 3.	225	230	+ 4½	American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	July 1, '05.	4	SA	225	225	220	230½	198	311
14	5	14 Jan. 4.	5¼	June 23.	5¾	6¼	..	American Grass Twine Co.	100	13,085,000	Jan. 2, '03.	¼	..	6	6¼	6	6¾	..	200
11½	2⅝	11½ Jan. 14.	6	June 7.	7	7⅝	..	American Hide & Leather Co.	100	11,274,100				6¾	7	6⅜	7	..	450
48⅝	11⅛	53⅝ Mar. 17.	24½	June 23.	40⅝	40⅝	+ 1⅝	American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	May 15, '05.	1	..	39	40⅝	39	40⅝	30	4,910
9¼	6	27¼ June 15.	24⅝	July 12.	26⅜	27	— ½	American Ice Securities Co.	100	23,871,100				26⅞	26⅞	26½	26½	..	594
20⅜	7	23⅝ Apr. 17.	15¼	Jan. 17.	18	20	+ 2	American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000				18	20½	18	19½	9	1,600
42½	22½	48½ Apr. 17.	36	Jan. 19.	40	45	+ 1	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sep. 15, '00.	1¾	..	40	42¾	40	41	29½	2,400
59⅝	19⅞	61¼ Apr. 13.	33	Jan. 25.	48½	49	+ 2	American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000				47	49	46½	48½	21	10,700
105	75½	122⅝ Apr. 15.	103¾	Jan. 25.	111½	112	..	American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	24,100,000	July 21, '05.	1¾	Q	111	112	111	112	88	300
9¾	2½	8⅜ Jan. 14.	5	July 17.	4⅜	5	..	American Malting Co.	100	14,500,000				5	5	5	5	..	400
29	16	28½ Mar. 7.	20	June 9.	24⅜	25½	..	American Malting Co. pf.	100	14,400,000	Oct. 15, '99.	1⅜	..	25	25	25	25	17	300
82½	46	123⅝ Apr. 13.	79⅜	Jan. 9.	120⅜	120½	+ 4⅞	American Smelting & Ref. Co.	100	50,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	119⅜	121¼	119⅜	120⅝	56⅜	93,100
115	88½	127 Apr. 6.	111¼	Jan. 13.	121½	122	+ 1½	American Smelting & Ref. Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	120	121⅜	119½	121⅝	99	2,600
170	110	186⅞ Apr. 28.	97⅜	June 12.	98⅝	99	+ ⅛	Am. Smelters Securities pf. B.	100					98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	..	300
98⅝	87	170 May 24.	163	May 31.	167	183	+ 7	American Snuff Co.	100	11,001,700	July 1, '05.	2½	Q	170	170	170	170	..	100
15⅛	3½	18⅝ Mar. 20.	6⅞	July 27.	8⅜	9	..	American Steel Foundries.	100	15,500,000				9	9¼	6⅞	9⅛	6	8,565
57¼	28	67½ Apr. 14.	35⅛	June 14.	39	40	..	American Steel Foundries pf.	100	15,500,000	Aug. 1, '04.	1	..	39	39	36¾	39	..	7,987
153	122¼	148⅜ Mar. 2.	130	May 22.	140⅝	140⅞	+ 3½	American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	137½	140⅜	137½	140⅝	129	10,600
94	82	95 Jan. 25.	90½	May 22.	90	..	..	American Telegraph & Cable Co.	100	14,000,000	June 1, '05.	1½	Q	92½	92½	92½	92½	91	10
149	130¼	165 Feb. 8.	91	Jan. 3.	..	..	..	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	14,000,000	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	96⅛	97⅝	96⅛	97	..	1,810
25	10	40½ Apr. 18.	20⅜	Jan. 25.	37⅝	38	+ ½	American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000				37	38½	36⅞	38	12¾	7,507
94¾	69	108½ Mar. 15.	93½	May 22.	102⅜	104	..	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	20,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	104	104	102¾	104	..	400
120⅞	61	130 Apr. 18.	100½	May 22.	111	111½	+ 4½	Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	30,000,000	May 18, '05.	75c	SA	108⅝	112	108½	111½	70½	6,300
96	90	100 June 30.	96	Jan. 6.	98	100	— ½	Associated Merchants 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	99	99⅜	99	99⅜	..	300
89½	64	93⅜ Mar. 9.	77⅝	May 22.	87⅜	87⅝	+ 3⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	102,000,000	June 1, '05.	2	SA	84½	88	84	87⅝	76⅝	48,520
104⅛	87⅝	104⅜ June 27.	99	Jan. 25.	102½	103	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,195,500	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	102¼	103	102¼	102⅝	93⅝	2,400
155½	104½	170 Apr. 24.	120	Jan. 25.	159½	160	+ 3⅝	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	35,650,000	July 10, '05.	2½	SA	155	160	155	159⅞	116½	1,200
105¼	72⅝	115¾ July 13.	100¼	Jan. 25.	114¾	114⅞	+ 2	**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	124,262,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	112⅜	115¾	112⅝	114½	83½	61,600
96½	87⅜	99 July 27.	93¾	Jan. 4.	99	99⅜	+ 1	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	159,945,800	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	98	99	98	99	92¼	900
70½	38	73½ July 13.	56⅞	May 23.	69½	69⅝	+ 2½	Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.		45,000,000				67⅞	69¼	67	69⅜	50⅝	46,750
135¾	109½	155⅜ Apr. 7.	130⅜	Jan. 25.	155⅝	155½	+ 5⅞	**Canadian Pacific.**	100	84,500,000	Apr. 1, '05.	3	SA	150⅛	155	149⅞	155½	123⅞	40,600
....	....	47 July 11.	41½	July 27.	44	44½	+ ¼	Central Leather Co.	100	37,397,900				43⅝	44½	41½	44½	..	6,950
....	....	105½ July 11.	103½	July 24.	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	28,080,740				103⅜	104½	103½	104⅜	..	3,333
194¾	154½	203½ Feb. 3.	190	May 23.	200	201	+ 1	Central Railroad of New Jersey.	100	27,425,300	May 1, '05.	2	Q	199	200	199	200	182½	400
51	28½	60⅛ Mar. 21.	44½	May 22.	55	55⅜	+ 3¼	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	102,703,700	Nov. 30, '04.	1	A	51⅞	55⅜	51⅞	55⅛	33¼	24,600
85¼	75	83⅜ Apr. 7.	77¼	June 26.	78	80⅛	+ 1	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	19,544,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	79	80	79	80	80½	1,000
26¼	12⅞	25⅛ Mar. 16.	17½	May 22.	20	20⅛	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western.		36,424,600				19⅝	20	19¼	20	13⅞	8,500
74⅜	47⅛	70⅜ Apr. 17.	60	June 9.	63	65	..	Chicago Great Western pf. A.	100	11,372,400	Feb. 29, '04.	2½	..	63	63	63	63	50⅝	200
39¼	30	37⅞ Apr. 7.	29	May 23.	31	32	— 1	Chicago Great Western pf. B.	100	9,480,100				30⅞	30¾	30¾	30⅝	22½	100
177⅝	137⅛	187½ Apr. 17.	131½	May 4.	181	181½	+ 4⅛	Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	98,182,900	Apr. 24, '05.	3½	SA	177½	181⅞	176⅝	181	146¾	79,240
214½	161⅜	249 Jan. 31.	190¼	June 9.	210	211½	+ 2½	Chicago & Northwestern.	100	48,335,400	July 1, '05.	3½	SA	208½	212	207½	211½	189	3,910
27⅜	11½	42½ July 5.	17½	Jan. 4.	39	40	+ 1	Chicago Terminal Transfer pf.	100	17,000,000				37½	39⅜	37½	39½	13½	1,400
15¼	4	13⅞ Feb. 2.	6	June 2.	9⅜	10	+ 2	Chicago Union Traction.	100	20,000,000				8	10	8	10	4¼	12,800
48½	29	54 Feb. 3.	30⅜	July 22.	38¼	39	+ 7⅜	Chicago Union Traction pf.	100	12,000,000	Oct. 25, '00.	1¼	..	33	38½	33	38¾	29	2,100
83⅜	68½	114 Mar. 21.	90	Jan. 14.	98	99	+ 1⅝	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	100	29,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	2	SA	97	97	96⅞	97	..	400
115	100	121¾ Mar. 13.	115	Feb. 23.	117	120	+ ½	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 20, '05.	1½	Q	115¼	115¼	115¼	115½	..	100
58⅜	25½	59 Mar. 24.	38	May 22.	46¼	46½	+ 2½	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	23,932,000	Apr. 15, '02.	1¾	..	44¼	46⅜	43¼	46¼	34⅜	14,000
24⅞	13½	30¼ Apr. 26.	22¼	Jan. 20.	27⅜	28	+ ⅜	Colorado Southern.	100	30,935,000				27¼	28	27½	28	14⅜	4,300
63	48	64½ Feb. 10.	52	May 23.	59¼	60	..	Colorado Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Apr. 1, '05.	2	..	59⅜	60¼	59⅜	60⅜	48	425
37½	17⅞	39½ Feb. 3.	32½	May 23.	38½	38⅝	+ ⅛	Colorado Southern 2d pf.	100	8,500,000				37½	38⅝	37½	38⅛	29	1,300
19½	8	23⅝ Jan. 30.	13¾	May 24.	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron.	100	6,924,400	Mar. 1, '04.	¼	Q	13⅛	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	9¾	300
220	185	214 Mar. 3.	184½	May 15.	189½	190	— ½	Consolidated Gas Co.	100	80,000,000	June 15, '05.	2	Q	189	189¾	188½	189¾	192¾	300
26¼	9¾	22¾ Feb. 7.	8⅜	June 8.	10	10⅛	..	Corn Products Co.	100	45,215,500	Feb. 20, '04.	1	..	10¼	10¼	10	10		660
82¼	65	79 Jan. 10.	43	June 8.	46	47	— ⅛	Corn Products Co. pf.	100	27,380,700	Apr. 10, '05.	1	Q	47	47	47	47	59	200
190¼	149	196⅜ Apr. 17.	178½	May 22.	193	194½	+ 3⅞	**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	41,020,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	190	194	190	194	159⅞	13,200
259¾	250½	404½ July 28.	335	Jan. 25.	410	420	+ 20	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	28,200,000*	June 20, '05.	2½	Q	395	410	395	410	264½	5,305
35⅞	18	36½ Mar. 14.	27¼	June 8.	31⅜	32⅛	+ ¼	Denver & Rio Grande.	100	‡38,000,000				31½	32¼	31½	32⅛	..	610
89	64½	91 Mar. 15.	83¼	May 1.	86½	87	+ 1	Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	‡44,345,800	July 15, '05.	2½	SA	86¾	86⅞	86¼	86⅝	71⅞	100
79¾	60⅜	95 June 22.	76½	Jan. 27.	92¾	93⅛	+ ⅛	Detroit United Railway.	100	12,500,000	Feb. 15, '05.	1	Q	93	93	92⅝	92⅞	63⅞	505
40½	19½	47½ Apr. 6.	34⅞	Jan. 23.	42	42¼	+ ⅞	Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	28,064,300	July 28, '05.	1	Q	41¼	42¼	40½	42¼	21	2,941
14⅜	5½	17½ Jan. 21.	11¾	May 25.	15⅜	16	+ 1⅜	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic.	100	12,000,000				14⅜	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	..	1,600
28½	9¼	37 Jan. 21.	21	May 22.	30	30¼	+ 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf.	100	10,000,000				28¼	30	28	30	10	2,400
83⅜	82	89½ Feb. 27.	76	May 23.	82	84	— ½	**Electric Storage Battery.**	100	15,864,200	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	81	82	81	82	..	200
41⅝	21½	48¾ Mar. 11.	37¼	May 22.	46⅜	46⅞	+ 2½	Erie	100	112,378,900				44⅜	47⅜	44⅜	46⅞	24¼	137,900
77	55⅝	85 July 27.	74⅛	May 22.	84⅜	84⅞	+ 2⅛	Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 28, '05.	2	SA	82½	85	82½	84⅞	60¾	45,972
58½	33	75¼ July 27.	53½	Jan. 3.	74⅜	74⅞	+ 3.	Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000				70¾	75¼	70½	74⅞	35½	65,010
68	43½	128 Apr. 7.	99	Jan. 11.	106½	107½	+ 5	**Federal Mining & Smelting Co.**	100	5,000,000	June 15, '05.	2½	Q	100⅛	100	100	106½	..	1,600
85	71	107½ Apr. 7.	75	Jan. 5.	92	93	+ 2½	Federal Mining & Smelting Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	92	94½	91½	93	..	1,300
101⅝	94	105 July 10.	101	Jan. 18.	104	106	..	General Chemical Co. pf.	100	10,000,000	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	104	104	104	104	..	225
194½	151	192 Mar. 16.	169	May 20.	179¾	180	+ 4*	General Electric Co.	100	48,245,000	July 15, '05.	2	Q	174	180	172	179¾	162	4,375
242½	170	335 Apr. 17.	236	Jan. 4.	287	289	..	Great Northern pf.	100	124,164,250	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	287¼	288	286	287	..	5,900
....	....	19 July 22.	15	Apr. 24.	17¾	18½	— ½	**Havana Electric Ry.**	100	7,500,000				18½	18¾	18½	18½	..	500
....	....	65¼ July 3.	50	June 15.	63	64	+ 1	Havana Electric Ry. pf.	100	5,000,000				65	65	65	65	..	500
159	123⅜	175½ July 28.	152⅜	Jan. 25.	174⅜	175½	+ 7⅜	**Illinois Central.**	100	††95,040,000	Mar. 1, '05.	¶3½	SA	167	175½	167	174⅜	135⅝	33,850
25⅝	10¼	25½ Mar. 11.	18½	June 16.	18⅜	19	+ ⅛	International Paper Co.	100	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	..	18⅜	19	18⅜	19	13½	1,325
79⅞	64⅛	82½ Apr. 6.	76	Feb. 6.	78	79	— ½	International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	July 1, '05.	1¼	Q	78⅝	78⅝	78½	75½	69⅝	220
33	14	32 Feb. 3.	24	May 24.	27	28	— ⅛	Iowa Central.	100	8,522,900				26½	27⅛	26½	27⅛	19	800
50⅝	32	58⅝ Feb. 3.	50	May 10.	..	..	+ 1½	Iowa Central pf.	100	5,673,100	Mar. 1, '00.	1½	..	51⅞	53	51⅞	52½	35	800
83½	64½	84½ Mar. 16.	81⅝	June 19.	82½	83¼	+ ½	**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	July 1, '05.	1	Q	82½	83	81⅜	83	72	1,000
31⅞	16½	34 Feb. 14.	22⅛	May 22.	25⅞	26	— 1	Kansas City Southern.	100	20,983,500				25⅝	26	25½	26	21⅜	900
56⅝	31	70 Feb. 14.	52	Jan. 3.	57½	58¼	— ¼	Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000				57	57	57	57	42¼	200
12½	8	34⅝ July 20.	10	Jan. 16.	32¾	33½	— ⅜	Knickerbocker Ice Co. (Chicago).	100	4,000,000	Jan. 1, '01.	1	..	33⅜	33⅞	32½	33	..	3,800
250	250	347 Mar. 13.	310	Apr. 20.	310	320	..	**Lake Shore.**	100	‡‡9,496,500	July 29, '05.	4	SA	315	315	315	315	..	62
62½	46	65½ Feb. 3.	50½	May 22.	55	59	+ 3	Long Island.	50	12,000,000	Nov., '96.	1		57⅞	57¾	57	57	..	600
148¾	101	156¼ Apr. 26.	134½	Jan. 25.	145¼	145⅞	+ 2⅜	Louisville & Nashville.	100	‡60,000,000	Feb. 10, '05.	3	SA	143½	146	143½	145⅞	114	17,050
169¾	130⅜	175 Feb. 9.	161	May 1.	165	165¾	+ ¼	**Manhattan Elevated.**	100	55,200,000	July 1, '05.	1¾	Q	164⅞	166	164⅞	166	150⅝	1,220
96½	72¾	91 Mar. 17.	73	Jan. 9.	82¼	82⅞	+ 1⅞	Metropolitan Securities Co.	100					81¼	88	81¼	82⅞	88	9,100
130⅜	104¾	131 July 5.	114	May 11.	127⅛	128	+ 2⅞	Metropolitan Street Railway.	100	52,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	128½	129¼	125¾	128	118	26,100
23⅞	5	26 Mar. 13.	18½	May 22.	21½	21⅜	+ ⅜	Mexican Central.	100	47,953,100				21	21⅜	20⅝	21½	9⅝	9,000
67¾	40	64¾ Apr. 7.	56½	Jan. 12.	55	60	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis.	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '04.	2½	..	60	60	60	60	46	100
95	55	125¼ July 29.	89¼	Jan. 11.	125¼	125½	+ 3½	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie.	100	14,000,000	Apr. 15, '03.	2	SA	122	125¼	121⅝	125⅜	74¼	4,575
150	116	169¼ Mar. 29.	148	Jan. 13.	160	161½	+ 1	Minneapolis, St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	100	7,000,000	Apr. 15, '05.	3½	SA	158⅝	161	158⅝	161	127	1,300
36⅝	14⅝	33¼ Jan. 18.	24	May 22.	28¾	29	+ 1½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas.		63,200,300				28	29½	27½	29½	17⅜	2,030
65½	22¼	68 Mar. 13.	56¼	May 23.	64	64¼	+ 1.	Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	100	13,000,000				62⅜	64⅜	62⅜	64⅜	39¼	1,800
111½	87	110⅞ Mar. 13.	94½	May 22.	100⅞	101	+ 3½	Missouri Pacific.	100	77,450,300	July 20, '05.	2½	SA	97⅜	101¼	97¼	100⅞	91¾	43,035
186½	182½	*190 Mar. 22.	*185	July 25.	187	190	..	Morris & Essex.	50	15,000,000	July 1, '05.	3½	SA	185	185	185	185	..	23
147⅝	101½	158 Apr. 26.	137	Jan. 12.	142	145	— 2	**Nashville, Chat. & St. L.**	100	†10,000,000	Feb. 1, '05.	2½	SA	143	143	142	143	111¼	600
59½	36	69⅝ Apr. 3.	54½	July 25.	59⅜	59⅞	..	National Biscuit Co.	100	29,236,000	July 15, '05.	1	Q	54⅜	59¼	54½	59½	47½	6,785
117	100¼	120⅝ Mar. 15.	112	July 26.	114	115	+ 1½	National Biscuit Co. pf.	100	24,804,500	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	115¼	114¼	112	114	105½	1,300
23½	14	31⅜ Apr. 5.	18¼	Jan. 20.	24	24½	+ 2	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co.	100	15,591,800	July 1, '05.	½	Q	22¾	24¼	22	24	14½	2,350
88½	75	94 Apr. 4.	86	June 19.	89	93	— 1	Nat. Enameling & Stamping Co. pf.	100	8,546,600	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	90	90	90	90	75	100
28¼	14⅜	51⅜ Apr. 7.	24½	Jan. 5.	48	46½	+ 2¼	National Lead Co.	100	14,905,400	Mar. 1, '00.	1	..	45	46¼	45	46	20¾	2,700
98¾	78⅞	111¼ Feb. 20.	97⅝	Jan. 7.	103½	104½	+ 1¾	National Lead Co. pf.	100	14,904,000	June 15, '05.	1¾	Q	105½	105¼	104	104	93	1,170
194	120	161⅜ Apr. 15.	140	May 22.	149¾	153	+ ¾	New York Air Brake.	100	8,012,500	July 18, '05.	2	SA	149¼	149¾	145½	149¾	..	1,500
145½	112⅞	167⅜ Mar. 14.	136⅜	May 22.	146½	147	+ 3½	New York Central.	100	132,250,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	143½	147⅜	143¼	147	127	11,800
47	25	55¼ Apr. 8.	42	Jan. 20.	51¼	51½	+ 4½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis.		†14,000,000				47	53¼	47	51½	29½	11,610
115	101½	122½ Jan. 20.	114	July 27.	118	120	+ 3½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	100	15,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	5	A	114	117¼	114	117⅜	..	800
78	60	85 Apr. 7.	74	May 4.	82½	84	+ 2½	New York, Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	100	†11,000,000	Mar. 1, '05.	3	A	81½	83¾	81¼	83¾	..	2,600
199	185⅜	210½ Mar. 6.	195¼	May 22.	202	203	— ½	New York, New Haven & Hartford.	100	90,000,000	June 30, '05.	2	Q	201¾	202½	201¼	202½	194½	234
47⅞	19⅜	64 Mar. 30.	40⅜	Jan. 5.	52¼	52⅝	+ 1⅞	New York, Ontario & Western.	100	58,113,900	Jan. 18, '05.	3	..	50½	52½	50¼	52⅝	30	12,700
80⅝	53½	88½ Mar. 11.	76	May 10.	86⅜	86⅞	+ 1⅝	Norfolk & Western.	100	†66,000,000	June 16, '05.	1¼	SA	85	87¼	84⅝	86⅞	60¼	16,120
95	88	94½ May 3.	91½	Feb. 24.	92	94	+ ½	Norfolk & Western pf.	100	†23,000,000	Feb. 17, '05.	2	SA	94	94	99	94	91	100
107	80	107 Apr. 17.	97½	May 22.	100⅝	101	+ 2⅞	North American.	100	17,000,000	June 1, '05.	1¼	Q	98¼	101¼	98	101	88½	1,300
....	....	208 July 20.	165	Apr. 24.	204	205	+ 5	Northern Pacific	100	155,000,000	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	200	206	198	204½	..	12,750
82½	61	98¼ Feb. 7.	78¼	Jan. 17.	94	96	— ⅝	**Pacific Coast.**	100	6,800,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	91¼	91½	91½	91¾	..	90
55	24	40¼ Jan. 4.	33	May 22.	43¼	43⅝	+ 1⅛	Pacific Mail	100	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '99.	1½	..	42	43½	42	43¼	25½	1,800
140	111½	147 Mar. 13.	131½	May 22.	142⅜	143	+ 2.	Pennsylvania Railroad	50	301,484,550	May 31, '05.	3	SA	140¼	143⅝	140¼	142⅜	115½	159,300
112¼	92¾	115½ Apr. 3.	97⅛	May 15.	105¼	105¾	+ 1¼	People's Gas, Chicago	100	22,983,100	May 25, '05.	1½	Q	104	105¾	104	105¼	90½	5,000
32½	17	43 July 28.	27	Jan. 25.	41	43	+ 7⅞	Peoria & Eastern	100	10,000,000				38	43	38	42½	..	4,100
80	55	87⅜ Mar. 13.	70	May 23.	75	79½	..	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	24,780,300	Feb. 15, '05.	1½	SA	78	78	78	78	..	100
....	....	21 May 15.	12½	July 19.	14¼	14⅝	+	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J.	100	1,333,300				13	14⅜	12½	14⅜	..	3,300
....	....	80¾ May 15.	45⅛	July 28.	51½	52	+ 2	Pittsburg Coal Co. of N. J. pf.	100	1,700,000	Apr. 25, '03.	1¾	..	50	52	45¼	52	..	4,850
44⅛	24¼	46¾ Apr. 14.	34	May 23.	40⅜	40⅝	+ 2½	Pressed Steel Car Co.		12,500,000	Aug. 31, '04.	1		39	40⅝	38⅝	40¼	33	2,900
92	64	93½ Apr. 14.	87	May 16.	94½	95	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Co. pf.		12,500,000	May 24, '05.	1¾	Q	94	94¾	94	94½	76¼	525
244	209	264 Feb. 28.	230

Sales of Stocks on the New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 29, 1905.—Continued.

Range for Year 1904. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1905. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, July 29. Bid.	Ask.	Week's Change	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent.	Period	Range for Week Ended July 29. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended July 29, '05.
92	78	85 July 8.	90 May 22.	93	95	+ 1	Reading 1st pf	50	28,000,000	Mar. 9, '05.	2	SA	94¼	95	93	95	83	4,000
85	55¼	96 July 6.	84 Jan. 5.	93¾	93	+ ¼	Reading 2d pf	50	42,000,000	May 10, '05.	2	SA	92¾	93	92	92¾	..	2,700
18¼	6	24⅞ Apr. 3.	15 Jan. 23.	20⅜	20⅞	..	Republic Iron & Steel Co.	100	27,191,000	.....	..	..	20	21¼	19½	20⅜	7⅝	9,500
73½	37	87⅛ Apr. 23.	67 Jan. 3.	83⅝	84	+ 1⅞	Republic Iron & Steel Co. pf.	100	29,306,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1¾	..	82	84	81¾	83⅝	43½	12,100
37⅝	19½	37⅛ Jan. 18.	24¾ May 22.	31⅝	31¾	+ 1⅞	Rock Island Co.	100	88,885,900	.....	..	..	29⅞	31⅝	29¾	31⅜	22	14,950
86⅝	57⅝	85 Jan. 4.	71⅛ May 22.	76½	76⅝	+ 1½	Rock Island Co. pf.	100	48,690,200	May 1, '05.	1	Q	74¾	76⅝	74¾	76⅛	64	2,600
29⅝	14¾	38 May 15.	25 Feb. 16.	35¼	35½	+ ⅞	Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co.	100	16,941,700	July 15, '01.	1	..	34	35½	34	35½	18⅜	800
72¼	30	72¼ Jan. 19.	60 July 28.	60	70	— 3	Rutland pf.	100	9,057,600	Jan. 15, '03.	1	..	60	60	60	60	..	100
18	9	17⅜ Jan. 31.	12 June 2.	16¾	17½	+ ½	**St. Joseph & Grand Island**	100	4,600,000	.....	..	..	17	17½	17	17½	..	800
60	35	58⅜ Jan. 21.	46½ May 24.	52	52½	+ ⅞	St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st pf.	100	5,500,000	July 15, '02.	2½	..	50	52½	50	52½	..	1,300
30	16	29¼ Feb. 3.	20 June 8.	23⅜	24½	..	St. oseph & Grand Island 2d pf.	100	3,500,000	.....	..	..	23½	24½	23½	24½	22	800
79¾	70¼	81¼ Mar. 6.	73⅝ May 22.	78	79	+ 1⅝	St. Louis & San Francisco 1st pf.	100	5,000,000	July 1, '05.	1	Q	77	78½	77	78¼	70	700
72¾	39½	73½ Mar. 6.	61 May 23.	68⅝	69	+ 2⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	June 1, '05.	1	Q	67½	69¼	67½	69	51⅜	3,300
185	159	194½ June 12.	176 Jan. 30.	185	193	+ 1	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. stock ctfs.	100	7,217,800	July 1, '05.	5	SA	189½	190	189¾	190	164	290
29	9¼	27⅞ Jan. 20.	20 May 22.	23⅝	24	+ 1½	St. Louis Southwestern.	100	16,500,000	.....	..	..	23¼	24	23¼	23⅝	13½	950
60⅜	25¾	66⅜ Apr. 18.	55½ May 1.	58	63	+ 3½	St. Louis Southwestern pf.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	58	62½	58	62⅜	33	2,400
65⅜	31½	118½ Feb. 24.	60 Jan. 25.	86	86½	+ 5	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co.	100	7,500,000	Apr. 3, '05.	2½	SA	80	86½	80	86½	38	3,600
105	77	130 Feb. 23.	100 Jan. 13.	107½	125	— 2	Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Co. pf.	100	9,700,003	July 3, '05.	1¾	Q	105	107	105	106	85	500
69⅜	41¼	73⅜ Feb. 27.	57⅜ May 4.	65	65¼	+ 1½	Southern Pacific.	100	197,340,200	.....	..	..	63½	65½	63¼	65	48½	29,650
119¾	113	121⅛ Feb. 15.	115⅛ Jan. 5.	118	118½	..	Southern Pacific pf.	100	40,000,000	July 17, '05.	3½	SA	117½	118	117⅞	118	..	1,230
37½	18¼	36⅝ Mar. 13.	28 May 22.	33½	33⅞	+ 1½	Southern Railway, extended.	100	119,900,000	.....	..	..	32½	33⅜	32½	33½	23	9,600
97½	77½	100 Mar. 22.	95 May 1.	98½	98½	— ⅛	Southern Railway pf., extended.	100	60,000,000	Apr. 17, '05.	2½	SA	98⅜	98½	98¼	98½	85¼	650
⅝	¾	3 Jan. 3.	⅝ Jan. 28.	⅝	⅞	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine.	100	12,000,000	.....	..	..	¾	¾	⅝	¾	..	100
77⅛	31⅝	106½ Apr. 4.	68 Jan. 25.	89⅛	89½	+ 3⅞	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	100	22,553,600	May 1, '05.	1	Q	85¼	89½	85¼	89	43¼	27,450
38⅜	20	41 Mar. 13.	29⅜ Apr. 29.	33⅝	34½	+ 1⅜	Texas Pacific.	100	38,760,000	.....	..	..	32⅞	34¼	32⅞	34½	25	1,800
39½	25	46⅛ Mar. 28.	37⅜ Jan. 21.	43	43½	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust.	100	7,058,500	.....	..	..	43	43	43	43	..	100
134	115	134⅜ Feb. 16.	124 Apr. 29.	128	129	+ ¼	Third Avenue.	100	16,000,000	May 1, '05.	1¼	Q	126⅝	128½	126⅜	128¼	119	1,300
27½	17½	37¼ Apr. 12.	22¾ Jan. 13.	34	34½	+ ⅝	Toledo Railways & Light Co.	100	12,000,000	May 1, '05.	1	..	34	34⅝	34	34½	20⅛	1,300
38	21½	43⅜ Apr. 6.	34½ May 22.	38	38½	..	Toledo, St. Louis & Western.	100	9,935,000	.....	..	..	38¾	38⅝	38¼	38½	25	300
57½	32	65 Apr. 12.	51⅝ Jan. 25.	56⅞	57	+ 1⅝	Toledo, St. Louis & Western pf.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	55⅜	57¼	55⅜	57¼	38	1,000
107⅜	87½	122½ Apr. 4.	105 Jan. 6.	114	114¾	+ 3¼	Twin City Rapid Transit.	100	16,511,000	May 15, '05.	1¼	Q	112	114½	112	114¾	95⅛	1,650
13¼	3⅞	15⅛ Apr. 3.	8⅝ June 6.	10⅛	10½	+ ⅞	**Union Bag & Paper Co.**	100	16,000,000	.....	..	..	10¼	10¼	9	10⅛	..	1,700
75¼	45	82 Apr. 4.	68 Jan. 10.	74	75	+ 1½	Union Bag & Paper Co. pf.	100	11,000,000	July 15, '05.	1¾	Q	73½	74⅞	73½	74⅞	..	790
117	71	137⅞ Feb. 25.	113 Jan. 3.	130⅝	131	+ 3⅝	Union Pacific.	100	119,510,900	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	127½	131⅝	126⅞	130⅝	94⅞	269,450
98	86½	101⅝ Feb. 21.	96 May 11.	98	98½	+ ¾	Union Pacific pf.	100	99,567,100	Apr. 1, '05.	2	SA	98½	98½	98¼	98½	93⅝	700
25	9	66½ July 17.	21¾ Jan. 4.	64⅞	65⅞	..	United Railways Investment Co.	100	10,000,000	.....	..	..	65½	65½	64⅞	65	..	1,500
89	42½	89 Mar. 31.	64⅞ Jan. 4.	86⅝	87¼	— ½	United Railways Investment Co. pf.	100	15,000,000	July 1, '05.	2	SA	86⅞	87½	85½	87¼	48	5,135
20½	6⅛	35⅞ Apr. 14.	19⅝ Jan. 3.	31½	31⅝	— ⅛	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co.	100	12,106,300	July 25, '05.	a1	..	31½	31⅝	30¾	31⅝	7⅜	4,600
81⅝	40	97⅜ Apr. 17.	79¼ Jan. 3.	92	93½	+ ½	U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & F. Co. pf.	100	12,106,300	June 1, '05.	1¾	..	92⅝	93	92⅝	93	49	300
126	100	134 Feb. 8.	122 May 22.	122	125	+ 2½	United States Express Co.	100	10,000,000	May 15, '05.	2	SA	124⅜	124⅝	124¾	124½	110	130
20⅝	6½	14⅜ Jan. 16.	11 Apr. 14.	13¾	14	..	U. S. Leather Co.	100	62,989,800	.....	..	..	13	13¾	13	13¾	..	300
106½	75⅝	110 July 8.	100⅞ Jan. 10.	110½	111¾	+ 2½	U. S. Leather Co. pf.	100	62,989,800	July 1, '05.	1½	Q	110	110	109⅝	110	83	450
84½	43	98¼ Mar. 10.	77 Jan. 4.	91	93	+ 3½	U. S. Realty & Improvement	100	16,034,000	.....	..	..	90¼	93	90⅞	93	48	800
...	...	40½ Apr. 18.	18 Jan. 28.	32⅜	32⅝	+ 2¼	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co.	100	5,918,800	Apr. 1, '03.	1	..	31	32⅝	29⅞	32½	..	2,500
40¼	36½	70½ Apr. 18.	35 Jan. 13.	68	68½	+ 2⅜	U. S. Reduction & Refining Co. pf.	100	3,945,800	Oct. 1, '03.	1½	..	66	68⅜	66	68⅜	..	1,400
34½	10½	50½ July 28.	33⅜ Jan. 3.	51⅜	52	+ 4¼	United States Rubber Co.	100	23,663,000	Apr. 30, '00.	1	..	47	52¼	47	51⅜	15⅜	17,780
100	41	118¼ Apr. 7.	96⅜ Jan. 6.	109⅜	110¼	+ 1⅞	United States Rubber Co. pf.	100	23,525,500	May 15, '05.	1¾	Q	111⅞	112	109¼	110¼	75¼	2,800
33½	8⅝	38½ Apr. 7.	24½ May 22.	35¼	35⅝	+ 2½	United States Steel Corporation.	100	508,495,200	Dec. 30, '03.	½	..	35	35½	32⅞	35⅜	11⅜	280,108
96⅞	51¼	104⅞ Apr. 18.	90⅝ May 22.	103⅝	103⅞	+ 2⅞	United States Steel Corporation pf.	100	360,314,100	May 31, '05.	1¾	Q	101⅛	103⅞	100⅝	103½	59⅞	163,850
44½	22¾	39 Jan. 3.	31¼ May 23.	34	34¼	— ⅝	**Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co.**	100	27,984,400	June 1, '03.	1½	..	33¼	34½	33½	34	25⅝	1,300
114½	96	110 Feb. 20.	103⅝ May 1.	106	107	+ 2	Virginia-Carolina Chem. Co. pf.	100	18,000,000	July 15, '05.	2	Q	105¼	107	105	107	101	1,000
44	18½	52½ Feb. 24.	36 June 5.	38	42	+ ¼	Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Co.	100	8,641,600	.....	..	..	41½	41½	41½	41½	41½	100
25	15	23⅝ Feb. 3.	17½ May 23.	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅝	**Wabash**	100	38,000,000	.....	..	..	18⅜	20	18½	19⅜	16⅝	3,000
48½	32⅜	48 Feb. 23.	37 May 23.	40⅞	41⅜	+ 2	Wabash pf.	100	24,000,000	.....	..	..	38½	41½	38½	40⅝	35	3,450
94½	85	95½ June 19.	92 Jan. 17.	93	93½	+ ⅜	Western Union Telegraph.	100	97,370,000	July 15, '05.	1¼	Q	92¾	93⅝	92⅜	93⅜	88	600
185	153	184 Apr. 6.	152 May 20.	168½	168⅝	+ 1½	Westinghouse E. & M.	50	20,986,350	July 10, '05.	2½	Q	167	168½	167	168½	158	800
22⅜	14⅛	19⅜ Mar. 13.	13 May 1.	16	17	½	Wheeling & Lake Erie.	100	20,000,000	.....	..	..	16	16⅞	16	16	14⅛	500
52⅜	37	48 Feb. 1.	36 May 4.	40	41	+ 1½	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	100	4,986,900	.....	..	..	39	40	39	40	37	500
32	21½	28½ Mar. 13.	20 May 4.	24½	25	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 2d pf.	100	11,993,500	.....	..	..	23½	24⅜	23	24¾	21½	2,000
25	16	25½ Feb. 16.	20 Apr. 29.	24	24¼	+ 1	Wisconsin Central.	100	16,147,900	.....	..	..	23⅜	24	22⅜	24	17	600
49⅜	37	54¼ Feb. 17.	45 Jan. 13.	51⅜	52	+ 1½	Wisconsin Central pf.	100	11,267,200	.....	..	..	51¼	51¾	51¼	51¾	38	600

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

Net changes in stocks of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Allis-Chalmers	2¾	Nat. Lead	2½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	4⅜	N. Y. Central	3½
Amal. Copper	2⅜	N. Y., C. & St. L.	4½
Am. Express	4½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	1½
Am. Hide & L. pf.	1⅞	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2½
Am. Linseed	2	N. Y. Dock pf.	2½
Am. Linseed pf.	1	N. Y., Ont. & W.	1⅜
Am. Locomotive	2	Norf. & West.	1⅜
Am. Smelting	4⅞	North American	2⅜
Am. Smelting pf.	1½	Northern Pacific	5
American Snuff	7	Pacific Mail	1¼
American Sugar	3½	Penn. R. R.	2⅜
Anaconda	4½	People's Gas	1½
At., Top. & S. F.	3⅜	Peoria & Eastern	7½
Atlantic Coast Line	3⅜	Pitts. Coal	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	2	Pitts. Coal pf.	2
Brooklyn R. T.	2½	Pressed Steel Car	2½
Canadian Pacific	4⅞	Ry. Steel Spring	1
Cent. of N. J.	1	Reading	5
Ches. & Ohio	3½	Reading 1st pf.	1
Chi. & Alton pf.	1	Rep. Steel	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	4½	Rep. Steel pf.	1⅞
Chi. & N. W.	2½	Rock Island	1⅞
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	1	Rock Island pf.	3½
Chi. Un. Traction	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1⅜
Chi. Un. Tr. pf.	1⅞	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	2⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs.	1
Col. Fuel & I.	2½	St. L. So. West.	1½
Del. & Hudson	3⅜	St. L. S. W. pf.	3½
Del., L. & W.	20	Sloss-Sheffield	5
Den. & R. G. pf.	1	Southern Pacific	1½
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	1⅜	Southern Railway	1¼
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	2	Tenn. Coal & I.	3⅞
Erie	2½	Texas & Pacific	1⅜
Erie 1st pf.	2½	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	1⅜
Erie 2d pf.	3⅜	Twin City	3½
Fed. M. & Sm.	5	Un. Bag & Paper pf.	1⅜
Fed. M. & S. pf.	2½	Union Pacific	3⅜
Gen. Electric	4⅜	U. S. Express	2½
Havana Electric pf.	1	U. S. Leather pf.	2⅛
Illinois Central	1⅞	U. S. Realty	3½
Iowa Central pf.	1½	U. S. Red. & Ref.	2½
Long Island	3	U. S. R. & R. pf.	2⅜
Louis. & Nash.	2⅜	U. S. Rubber	1⅜
Met. Securities	1⅞	U. S. Rubber pf.	1⅞
Met. St. Ry.	2⅜	U. S. Steel	2½
M., St. P. & S. S. M.	3⅛	U. S. Steel pf.	2⅜
M., St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	1	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	2
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1¼	Wabash pf.	2
Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	1⅜	Westinghouse	1½
Missouri Pacific	3½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1½
National Biscuit	4½	Wis. Central	1
Nat. Biscuit pf.	1½	Wis. Central pf.	1¼
Nat. Enameling	2		

Stocks Declined.

Chi. Gt. W. pf.	8.1	Nat. Lead pf.	1⅛
Kan. City So.	1	Rutland pf.	3
Nash., C. & St. L.	2	Sloss-Sheff. pf.	2
Nat. Enamel. pf.	1		

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Net changes in bonds of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

B. & O., S. W. Div. 3½s	1	Norf. & W., Poc., C. & C. 4s	1½
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	1	Pac. Coast 5s	2½
Cent. of Ga. 2d inc.	1¼	Peoria & East. inc.	1¼
Cent. of Ga. 3d inc.	2½	St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s	1
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 5s, reg.	4	Scioto V. & N. E. 4s	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	2	So. Car. & Ga. 1st 5s	1¾
Ind., Ill. & Ia. 4s	1½	Un. Pac. conv. 4s	3¼
Int. & G. N. 1st 6s	1½	U. S. Leather 6s	1
Long Island un. 4s	1½	Wabash deb. B	1¼
Mex. Central 4½s	1	Wabash, Pitts. 5d	1
Mo. Pac. Trust 5s	1		
Mo. Pac. coll. 5s	1		
N. Y. Cent., M. C. 3½s	1		

Bonds Declined.

C., R. I. & P. col. 4s, 1915	1	Tex. & P., La. Div. L. & B. 5s	2⅜
Ill. Cent., St. L. Div. 3½s	1	Tol. & Ohio C. gen. 5s	2
Stand. R. & T. 6s	1	W. & L. E. con. 4s	1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, July 31.

American Hide and Leather Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambria Steel Co.—Books close for dividend.
Cascin Co. of America—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Cornwall and Lebanon—Dividend payable.
Milwaukee Electric Light and Power Co.—Dividend payable.
New York, Ontario and Western—Dividend payable.
Procter & Gamble Co.—Books close for dividend on common.
Pullman Co.—Books close for dividend.
United Copper Co.—Dividend payable on common.

Tuesday, Aug. 1.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé—Dividend payable on preferred.
Bald Eagle Valley Railroad—Dividend payable.
Bowery Bank—Dividend payable.
Canada Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
Central of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
Columbus Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Corn Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Des Moines and Fort Dodge—Dividend payable on preferred.
East St. Louis and Suburban—Dividend payable.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
German Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Grand Rapids Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred.
Great Northern Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Harrisburg Traction Co.—Dividend payable.
Houston Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Hamilton Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Jacksonville Electric Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Mahoning Coal Co.—Dividend payable.
Montreal Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis—Dividend payable.
New York National Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
Northern Pacific Railroad—Dividend payable.
Ohio Traction Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Pacific Bank—Dividend payable.
Pacific Coast Co.—Dividends payable.
Pennsylvania Traffic Co.—Dividend payable.
People's Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Railroad Securities Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Reading Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Rock Island Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Third Avenue Railroad—Dividend payable.
Union Street (New Bedford) Street Railway Co.—Dividend payable.
Worcester Railway and Investment Co.—Dividend payable.
American Caramel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Glue Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
American Light and Traction Co.—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
American Shovel Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Automatic Electric Co.—Dividend payable.
Bethlehem Steel Corporation—Dividend payable on preferred.
Butte Electric and Power Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambridge (Mass.) Electric Light Co.—Dividend payable.
Cambridge (Mass.) Gas Co.—Dividend
Chicago Edison Co.—Dividend payable.
De Witt Wire Cloth Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Edison Electric Illuminating of Boston—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Co.—Dividends payable on first and second preferred.
International Steam Pump Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
J. G. White Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Co.—Dividend payable.
Lord & Taylor Co.—Dividend payable on common.
Michigan State Telephone Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Municipal Gas of Albany—Dividend payable.
National Safe Deposit Co.—Dividend payable.
Omaha Electric Power Co.—Dividend payable.
Pocahontas Collieries Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Quincy Mining Co.—Books close for dividend.
Syracuse Light Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co.—Dividends payable on common and preferred.
Torrington Co.—Dividend payable on common.
United States Bobbin & Shuttle Co.—Dividend payable on common and preferred.
Western Telephone & Telegraph Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Wednesday, Aug. 2.

National Steel & Wire Co.—Dividend payable on preferred.

Friday, Aug. 4.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg—Books close for dividend.
Cleveland & Sandusky Brewing Co.—Books close for dividend on preferred.

BANK FIGURES.

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in 1905 and at the corresponding dates in 1904 and 1903:

	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jan. 7	$11,608,250	$14,086,075	$14,810,300
Jan. 14	24,466,375	23,181,750	20,211,125
Jan. 21	23,733,800	26,072,675	20,514,975
Jan. 28	23,979,550	25,129,050	27,880,775
Feb. 4	19,841,925	21,842,775	18,545,675
Feb. 11	11,036,525	20,379,225	15,529,675
Feb. 18	9,204,425	27,506,600	9,041,075
Feb. 25	14,046,075	32,150,200	5,591,900
March 4	8,389,700	29,948,350	666,975
March 11	9,278,150	29,337,075	1,024,000
March 18	5,154,175	27,910,575	3,180,400
March 25	6,479,325	27,468,875	6,280,900
April 1	8,664,575	27,755,050	2,130,825
April 8	8,652,525	22,516,400	3,741,300
April 15	9,352,400	27,304,600	6,607,650
April 22	11,448,050	34,303,700	10,085,475
April 29	16,665,250	33,144,250	11,181,850
May 6	18,729,425	22,724,200	10,020,825
May 13	16,712,575	12,827,250	8,902,025
May 20	8,219,975	13,004,275	9,222,725
May 27	11,465,800	29,092,325	9,645,150
June 3	6,050,275	31,700,875	4,775,050
June 10	9,827,500	35,562,400	9,477,175
June 17	7,209,500	38,980,875	10,699,575
June 24	15,994,675	38,452,675	12,923,850
July 1	11,658,875	36,105,300	8,377,675
July 8	7,957,525	36,017,725	8,068,475
July 15	19,523,240	44,353,350	13,278,475
July 22	14,949,950	50,999,600	18,515,400
July 29	15,305,975	55,989,600	24,060,750

The following table gives the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1905	$15,305,975	1897	$45,720,150
1904	55,989,600	1896	18,490,550
1903	24,060,975	1895	41,966,575
1902	15,502,400	1894	71,903,725
1901	23,128,575	1893	*4,301,675
1900	27,537,975	1892	24,231,275
1899	10,814,225	1891	19,481,550
1898	41,904,475		

*Reserve below legal requirement.

The following table gives the surplus from the present date to the end of the year in 1904, 1903, and 1902:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
July 30	$55,989,600	$24,060,975	$13,738,125
Aug. 6	56,308,850	21,567,075	9,031,250
Aug. 13	57,731,475	21,563,575	7,126,600
Aug. 20	58,613,075	21,058,300	9,743,350
Aug. 27	57,376,400	20,617,925	9,742,775
Sept. 3	47,503,400	17,296,975	4,097,050
Sept. 10	35,438,250	15,372,200	715,075
Sept. 17	29,353,150	13,173,625	*1,642,650
Sept. 24	26,251,025	14,589,300	3,236,625
Oct. 1	19,916,425	13,937,500	1,819,200
Oct. 8	12,636,900	14,577,125	1,527,350
Oct. 15	15,957,875	17,433,250	5,808,250
Oct. 22	17,857,925	17,944,450	17,781,475
Oct. 29	16,783,650	16,274,150	21,339,100
Nov. 5	10,112,400	5,394,225	17,862,350
Nov. 12	8,894,550	6,138,425	18,328,350
Nov. 19	9,539,700	3,911,350	10,529,975
Nov. 26	8,381,375	6,125,200	15,780,300
Dec. 3	8,539,075	6,305,300	9,971,750
Dec. 10	9,365,200	8,077,075	8,386,900
Dec. 17	14,546,625	15,025,500	8,093,900
Dec. 24	15,247,225	12,574,625	6,549,200
Dec. 31	19,683,425	9,541,875	10,103,850

*Deficit.

Maximum surplus reserve since 1890, $111,623,000, Feb. 3, 1894; minimum, (deficit,) $16,545,375, Aug. 12, 1893; maximum since 1900, $56,308,850, Aug. 6, 1904; minimum, (deficit,) $1,642,500, Sept. 20, 1902.

The following table gives the total reserve loans and net deposits of the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
Jan. 7	$268,900,400	$1,063,742,700	$1,100,183,600
Jan. 14	264,248,300	1,064,336,800	1,119,160,100
Jan. 21	314,687,600	1,098,811,500	1,163,815,200
Jan. 28	324,436,700	1,115,643,200	1,189,828,600
Feb. 4	319,087,000	1,126,006,900	1,195,980,300
Feb. 11	311,780,000	1,142,106,100	1,202,372,300
Feb. 18	307,343,400	1,130,012,100	1,192,555,900
Feb. 25	309,602,300	1,121,281,400	1,179,824,900
Mar. 4	305,832,200	1,134,425,300	1,189,970,000
Mar. 11	306,194,600	1,132,920,300	1,187,685,800
Mar. 18	298,783,700	1,127,678,400	1,174,438,100
Mar. 25	294,144,800	1,109,701,700	1,150,661,900
April 1	293,320,900	1,099,289,700	1,138,661,300
April 8	290,707,700	1,090,759,600	1,128,100,700
April 15	294,277,900	1,089,611,100	1,139,702,000
April 22	299,440,200	1,107,294,900	1,151,968,600
April 29	303,297,400	1,097,962,100	1,146,528,600
May 6	304,703,900	1,092,121,900	1,143,887,800
May 13	304,247,500	1,089,716,000	1,150,219,700
May 20	299,567,900	1,120,426,800	1,165,151,700
May 27	300,248,100	1,111,063,400	1,155,129,200
June 3	290,168,700	1,101,253,100	1,136,477,700
June 10	280,785,700	1,080,330,900	1,128,832,800
June 17	292,280,700	1,104,860,900	1,140,284,800
June 24	301,792,900	1,102,812,700	1,146,792,900
July 1	303,168,600	1,120,863,900	1,166,038,900
July 8	297,534,100	1,116,458,500	1,158,365,100
July 15	309,277,500	1,107,308,100	1,159,018,200
July 22	309,299,500	1,126,386,700	1,177,398,200
July 29	315,242,200	1,144,847,400	1,189,744,900

The following table gives the same items from this date to the end of 1904:

	Total Reserve.	Loans.	Deposits.
July 30	$357,231,000	$1,097,388,100	$1,204,965,600
Aug. 6	357,302,200	1,085,476,900	1,204,213,400
Aug. 13	359,514,600	1,086,491,400	1,207,132,500
Aug. 20	361,095,700	1,090,174,400	1,209,570,500
Aug. 27	359,201,100	1,089,057,200	1,207,302,800
Sept. 3	351,774,400	1,117,242,900	1,217,084,000
Sept. 10	343,895,600	1,130,456,200	1,221,700,400
Sept. 17	335,404,800	1,140,358,800	1,224,206,600
Sept. 24	329,771,800	1

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended July 29, 1905

BONDS. Sales Wk Ended July 29, $13,917,000	Week ended July 29, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	101½	101½	101½	101½	2
American Cotton Oil 4½s	93	93	93	93	11
American Hide & Leather 6s	97½	97⅝	97½	97⅝	21
American Ice Securities 6s	79⅝	79⅝	78½	79	113
American Thread 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	2
American Tobacco 4s	76½	76½	75½	76	45
American Tobacco 6s	115⅝	116	115⅝	116	121
Ann Arbor 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	104⅜	104½	104	104⅛	56
Atchisno, Topeka & Santa Fé gen 4s reg.	102¼	103	102¼	103	12
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	97	97	97	97	71
Atch., Top. & Santa Fé adj. 4s, stamped	94⅜	95	94⅝	95	82
Atchison Topeka & Santa Fé conv. 4s	102½	102⅜	102½	102⅜	60
Atlantic Coast Line 4s	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜	6
Baltimore & Ohio prior lien 3½s	95⅝	95⅞	95½	95⅝	55
Baltimore & Ohio gold 4s	105⅜	103⅞	105½	105⅜	42
Baltimore & Ohio, Southwest. Div. 3½s	91⅝	92½	91½	92½	116
Balt. & Ohio, Pitts., L. E. & W. Va. 4s	93½	93⅝	93½	93¾	18
Brooklyn Rapid Transit ref. 4s	89¼	89⅝	89⅝	89½	69
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	10
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st ref. 4s	99¼	99⅜	99¼	99¼	5
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	101¼	101½	101¼	101½	3
Canada Southern 1st 5s	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝	26
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	114	115	114	115	21
Central of Georgia 1st inc. 5s	96	96½	96	96½	91
Central of Georgia 2d inc. 5s	83½	85¼	83½	85¼	237
Central of Georgia 3d inc. 5s	74	76½	74	76½	93
Central Leather 5s	100	100	99⅞	100	251
Central Pacific gtd. 4s	102⅝	102½	102⅝	102½	258
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s	134	134	134	134	1
Chesapeake & Ohio gen. 4½s	109	109	109	109	21
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	119	119⅜	119	119	25
Chesapeake & Ohio, R. & A. 2d con. 4s	98	98	98	98	7
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. 1st con. 4s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	3
Chicago & Alton 3½s	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	5
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s reg	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	18
Chi., Bur. & Q. coll. N. P.-Gt. N. jt. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	208
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Illinois Div. 3½s	95¾	96⅛	95⅜	96	25
Chicago & Eastern Illinois 1st s. f. 6s	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	11
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	123	123	123	123	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul gen. 4s, Series A	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul, Sio. Minn. Div. 6s	109	109	109	109	1
Chicago & Northwestern s. f. 5s reg.	111	111	111	111	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½	48
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific gen. 4s	105⅜	105½	105¼	105¼	22
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific ref. 4s	97⅛	97⅞	97	97	102
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific col. 4s	82⅝	83	82⅝	83¼	291
Chi., R. I. & Pacific col. 4s, Series M	95	95	94	94	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	97	97	96¼	96¼	3
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s, coupon off.	95	95	94	94¼	19
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis gen. 4s	103¼	103½	103	103½	44
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series A	75	76	74⅞	75⅞	82
Colorado Industrial 5s, Series B	73½	74½	73	74	115
Colorado Southern 1st 4s	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅝	15
Conn. Ry. & Light 1st & ref. 4½s	101½	101½	101½	101½	5
Consolidated Tobacco 4s	80½	81½	80¼	81½	15
Denver & Rio Grande improvement 5s	108	108	108	108	2
Denver & Rio Grande con. 4s	101	101	100⅝	101	18
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	11
Detroit City Gas 5s	101	101	100⅞	100⅞	4
Detroit United Railway con. 4½s	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅜	12
Distillers' Securities 5s	79⅞	80	79¼	79⅞	140
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern 5s	120¼	120⅜	120¼	120⅜	6
Erie 1st consol. 4s	101½	101⅞	101¼	101⅜	21
Erie gen. lien 4s	93¾	93⅞	93¾	93⅞	92
Erie, Pennsylvania col. tr. 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98	98½	70
Erie convertible 4s	107½	108	107½	108	56
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 6s	113	114¾	113	114¾	127
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st	90	90	90	90	3
Green Bay & Western deb. B	23¾	23¾	22¼	22¼	57
Gulf & Ship Island 5s	102	102½	102	102½	15
Havana Electric Railway 5s	95	95	95	95	10
Hocking Valley 4½s	110½	110½	110¼	110½	6
Illinois Central, St. Louis Div. 3s	84	84	84	84	10
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	106	106	106	106	2
International & Great Northern 1st 6s	121½	121¼	121½	121½	10
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	26
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa 4s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾	1
International Paper conv. 5s	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	1
International Paper 6s	109¾	110	109½	110	11
Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis 6s	125	125	125	125	2
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis 4s	89⅜	89⅞	89⅜	89⅜	30
Kansas City Southern 3s	72⅜	72½	72½	72½	86
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	96½	96¼	96½	96¼	1
Kings County Elevated 4s, stamped gtd.	94¾	95	94¾	95	20
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 1st 5s	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	1
Lackawanna Steel 5s	106¾	106⅞	106⅜	106⅞	30
Lake Shore deb. 4s	102	102½	101⅜	102	151
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Long Island ref. 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Long Island gen. 4s	101½	101¼	101¼	101½	3
Louisiana & Arkansas 1st 5s	105¾	105⅞	105¼	105⅜	10
Louisville & Nashville coll. tr. 4s	99½	99⅝	98⅜	99⅝	61
Louisville & Nashville unified 4s	104½	104½	103⅞	103⅞	16
Louis. & Nash.-Southern Ry. jt. 4s	96½	97	96	96	39
Manhattan consol. 4s	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝	10
Metropolitan Street Railway gen. 5s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	8
Mexican Central con. 4s	77⅛	77⅛	77	77	37
Mexican Central 1st income	22⅜	22½	22	22	41
Mexican Central 2d income	13½	14	13½	14	32
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st & ref. 4s	97½	97½	97½	97½	3
Minn., St. Paul & S. St. Marie con. 4s	101	101⅛	101	101⅛	2
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	101¼	102	101¼	102	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	87¾	88½	87¾	88½	24
Missouri, Kansas & Oklahoma 1st 5s	107	107⅞	107	107⅞	36
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	108	108⅞	108	108⅞	25
Missouri, Kansas & Texas ext. 5s	106	106⅝	105⅞	106⅝	45
Missouri Pacific 4s	95	95¾	94⅝	95¾	65
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	109¼	109⅞	109¼	109⅞	3
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	106	108½	108	108½	6
Mobile, Jackson & Kansas City 5s	99	99	99	99	2
Nash., Chatt. & St. Louis 1st 7s	120¼	120¾	120¼	120¼	1
National Railroad of Mexico con. 4s	82	82	82	82	18
New York Central deb. 4s, 1934	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	125
New York Central gen. 3½s	98⅞	99⅜	98⅞	99⅜	146
New York Central, Lake Shore coll. 3½s	92	92½	92	92½	13
New York Cent., Mich. Cent. col. 3½s	91⅛	91⅝	91⅛	91⅝	10
New York Dock 4s	97⅞	98	97⅞	98	4
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. pur. money 4s	93½	93½	93	93½	76
N. Y. Gas, El. L., H. & P. col tr. 5s	109½	110	109	109½	60
New York, Ontario & Western 4s	104	104	104	104	11
Norfolk & Western div. 1st 4s	99½	99½	99¼	99¼	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	102⅞	103¼	102⅞	103¼	80
Norfolk & West., Pocahontas C. & C. 4s	96	97⅜	96	97½	155
Northern Pacific gen. 3s	77¼	78	77¼	78	90
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	106	106⅛	106	106	44
Oregon Short Line gtd. ref. 4s	96¼	96⅝	96¼	96⅝	235
Oregon Short Line 1st 6s	126½	126⅝	126½	126⅝	51
Oregon Short Line 5s	117½	117½	117½	117¾	15
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	114½	114⅝	114½	114⅝	5
Pennsylvania gtd. 4½s	108½	108½	108½	108½	2
Pennsylvania conv. 3½s	104	104¼	104	104¼	41
People's Gas of Chicago ref. 5s	108¼	108¾	108¼	108¼	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	101	101	101	101	3
Peoria & Eastern income 4s	73¾	74¾	73¼	74¾	85
Pitt., Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	121	121	121	121	9
Reading gen. 4s	102	102¼	101¾	102	15
Reading-Jersey Central col. 4s	100⅝	101	100⅝	100⅝	1
Rio Grande & Western 1st 4s	99½	99½	99	99½	8
Richmond & Danville con. 6s	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	1
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	116	116½	115⅞	116¼	36
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & So. unif. & ref. 4s	94	94	93⅞	94	75
St. Louis, Iron Mt. & South. R. & G. 4s	95⅞	95¾	95⅞	95¼	21
St. Louis & S. F., Southwest Div. 5s	102	102	102	102	1
St. Louis & San Francisco ref. 4s	89	89	88¼	88⅜	95
St. Louis Southwestern consol. 4s	82	82	81⅝	82	43
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	9
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	103	103	103	103	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba 1st 6s	139¼	139¼	139¼	139¼	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	88½	89⅜	88½	89⅜	33
Seaboard Air Line 4s	90	90	90	90	17
Seaboard Air Line ref. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	4
Sherman, Shreve. & Southern 5s	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st	110	110	110	110	1
Southern Pacific 4s	94½	94½	94	94½	98
Southern Pacific ref. 4s, temp. ctfs	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	95⅝	404
Southern Railway 5s	118⅝	119	118⅝	119	43
Standard Rope & Twine 4s	83	83	83	83	1

BONDS.	Week ended July 29, 1905. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Standard Rope & Twine income	4	4	4	4	30
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R. gen. 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½	2
Terminal Assoc. of St. Louis 1st con. 5s	123¾	123¾	123¾	123¾	1
Texas & Pacific, La. Div., B. L. 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	9
Third Avenue 4s	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞	17
Toledo, Peoria & Western 4s	93	93	93	93	5
Toledo, St. Louis & Western 4s	85	86	85	86	26
Toledo, St. Louis & West. prior lien 3½s	91⅜	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	2
Toledo & Ohio Central gen. 5s	110	110	110	110	2
Underground El. Rys., Lond., prof. sh. 5s	98⅜	98⅜	98¼	98¼	97
Union Pacific 1st 4s	105⅜	105⅞	105⅜	105¾	68
Union Pacific conv. 4s	127⅜	131¼	127⅜	131	1,414
United Railroads of San Francisco 4s	91	91	90⅝	90⅝	12
United States Realty & Improvement 5s	93	100	99	100	2
United States Reduction & Refining 6s	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	11
United States Steel Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s	94⅜	95⅛	94⅜	95	929
United States S. Corp. 2d mtg. s. f. 5s reg.	94¾	94¾	94¾	95¼	1
United States Leather 6s	110	110	110	110	1
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 5s	101	101	100½	100½	37
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5s	90	90	90	90	2
Virginia Midland serial mtg., Series D 5s	114¼	114¼	114¼	114½	1
Virginia & Southwestern 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 1st 4s	87¼	88½	86½	87¾	102
Wabash, Pittsburg Terminal 2d 4s	37½	39	37½	39	146
Wabash 1st 5s	118	118	118	118	3
Wabash 2d 5s	103¼	103½	103¼	103¼	51
Wabash deb. B 6s	70	72	68¼	71⅜	230
Western Maryland 4s	88	88½	88	88	48
West Shore 4s	103¼	103½	103⅝	103⅝	7
West Shore 4s reg	107¾	107¾	107½	107½	5
Western Union fund. & real estate 4½s	105¾	106	105⅞	105⅞	47
Western Union coll. tr. 5s	111¼	111¼	110¾	110¾	5
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	94½	94½	92½	92½	46
Wisconsin Central gen. 4s	94	94	94	94	51
Total sales					$11,329,500

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

United States 3s, coupon	104¼	104¼	104	104	21½
United States 3s coupon, small	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	½
United States 4s, 1907, c	104⅛	104⅛	104¼	104⅛	5
United States 2s, reg., 1930	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	74
Imperial Japanese 6s	101	101½	101	101½	218
Imperial Japanese 6s, 2d series	99⅜	100	99⅛	100	307
Imp. Jap. 4½s ctfs., K. L. & Co	91¾	93	91¾	92⅞	1,904
Republic of Cuba 5s	107	107⅛	107	107	73
United States of Mexico 6s	99⅜	100	99¾	100	7
United States of Mexico 4s	93½	93⅝	93¼	93⅝	54
Total sales					$2,537,500

STATE BONDS.

Virginia 6s def., Brown Bros. ctfs	12¾	14¾	12¾	14¾	70
Total sales					$70,000
Grand total					$13,917,000

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last price in 1904 is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg. Q. Jan.	104⅞	Apr. 28	103⅞	July 28	103⅞	July 28
U. S. 2s, 1930, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅝	Mar. 21	104½	Jun. 1	104½	Jun. 1
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg. Q. Jan.	105⅛	Jan. 16	104	Jun. 5	104	Jun. 5
U. S. 4s, 1907, coupon Q. Jan.	105⅝	Jan. 11	104	Jun. 5	104⅛	July 25
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg. Q. F.	132½	Jun. 29	132½	Mar. 1	132⅞	Jun. 29
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon Q. F	133	Mar. 15	132¼	May 15	132¼	May 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon Q. F.	106	Apr. 18	104	Feb. 16	104	July 28
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coup.sm. Q. F.	103¾	July 24	103¾	July 24	103¾	July 24
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg. Q. F.	104⅝	Apr. 6	103½	July 5	104½	July 15
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., small					107	Jun. 26
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1924 F. A.					121	Mar. 16
Philippine 4s, 1914-1934 Q. F.	110	Mar. 15	109	Jun. 5	109	Jun. 5
U. S. of Mexico s. f. 5s Q. J.	101¾	Mar. 20	99¾	July 5	100	July 28
United States of Mexico 4s	96	Apr. 4	92	Jun. 5	93⅝	July 29
Republic of Cuba 5s	108	Mar. 13	103¼	Jan. 3	107	July 28
Imp. Jap. Government 6s	103½	Mar. 30	94½	Jan. 3	101¼	July 29
Imp. Jap. Gov. 6s, K.-L. cts, 2d ser	101¼	Mar. 30	90¾	Jan. 5	100	July 29
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, K. L. & Co. cts. f. p.	93¾	Jun. 16	86	May 26	92⅞	July 29

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1905.

Where no sale occurred in 1905 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A, 1906 J. J.	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30	101½	Jan. 30, 1905
Alabama, Class C, 1906 J. J.					102	Mar. 20, 1902
Alabama currency fund 4s J. J.					111	Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914 J. J.					105½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Caro. consol. 4s, 1910 J. J.					103½	Dec. 6, 1904
Nor. Carolina special tax A. O.					1½	Dec. 22, 1904
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913 J. J.	97	May 25	95	July 5	95⅞	July 19, 1905
Tenn. Settlement 3s, 1913, reg.					95½	Aug. 19, 1902
Tenn. Settlement 3s, small					95½	Dec. 30, 1904
Virginia def. ctfs					117	Dec. 11, 1903
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros & Co. cts.	15⅝	Jan. 3	10	Apr 30	14⅜	July 29, 1905
Va. funded debt, 2-3s, 1991 J. J.	97½	Jun. 14	97	Mar. 8	96⅝	Jun. 17, 1905
Va. funded debt 2-3s, 1991, reg.					93	Sep. 23, 1904

THE COUNTRY'S CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended July 29 telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1905.	1904.	P. C.
New York	$1,123,101,959	$866,527,746	+30.2
Boston	109,532,619	93,859,621	+16.5
Philadelphia	101,561,693	76,287,068	+33.2
Baltimore	17,214,238	18,376,290	− 6.3
Chicago	140,183,263	121,525,091	+22.4
St. Louis	45,351,776	35,810,318	+26 6
New Orleans	12,180,596	8,288,183	+47.0
Seven cities, 5 days	$1,562,985,104	$1,221,074,137	+27.9
Other cities, 5 days	315,000,811	240,068,926	+26.5
Total, all cities, days	$1,562,958,104	$1,221,074,137	+27.9
All cities, 1 day	401,074,698	304,965,191	+31.5
Total, all cities, for week	$2,279,083,613	$1,775,128,254	+28.4

The following compilation is derived from the same source:

Week Ended.	1905.	1904.	1903.
Jy. 22	$2,377,228,956	$2,112,229,024	$2,071,472,008
Jy. 15	2,467,301,357	2,114,014,233	2,205,373,230
Jy. 1	2,715,749,814	2,067,025,004	2,184,607,140
Je. 24	2,236,859,594	1,527,893,624	1,944,234,033
Je. 17	2,368,141,474	1,880,359,027	2,103,359,927
Je. 10	2,410,980,287	1,763,189,926	2,252,044,356
Je. 3	2,411,146,495	1,838,157,383	2,426,046,704
My. 27	2,734,938,127	1,768,972,378	1,747,848,360
My. 20	2,726,710,398	2,007,476,894	2,245,251,629
My. 13	2,545,107,062	1,996,400,349	2,139,545,008
My. 6	3,209,916,799	2,191,761,452	2,136,436,908
Ap. 29	3,190,706,418	1,760,038,101	2,227,717,052
Ap. 22	2,867,455,980	1,912,886,333	2,133,602,634
Ap. 15	3,063,395,957	1,979,086,890	2,354,945,743
Ap. 8	3,044,956,632	2,002,117,220	1,966,850,314
Mh. 25	2,705,286,949	1,903,737,960	1,984,838,795
Mh. 18	3,010,872,290	1,918,509,549	2,125,488,030
Mh. 11	2,856,706,051	1,757,772,460	2,321,974,907
Mh. 4	3,396,001,427	1,858,886,952	2,464,581,147
Feb. 18	1,831,006,901	1,876,925,943	2,154,189,963
Feb. 11	2,071,170,711	1,817,417,219	2,032,285,276
Feb. 4	1,885,611,065	2,125,163,916	2,419,347,226
Jan. 28	1,476,918,206	2,063,457,763	2,069,019,091
Jan. 21	1,911,433,008	2,173,463,754	2,252,176,358
Jan. 14	2,169,948,052	2,227,860,021	2,787,127,683
Jan. 7	2,045,231,332	2,413,979,394	2,724,903,056
Dec. 31	2,149,674,513	1,949,677,379	2,274,469,619
Dec. 24	2,276,218,511	1,860,389,230	1,936,349,798
Dec. 17	1,806,062,804	2,072,300,121	2,353,506,537
Dec. 10	2,250,070,888	2,126,054,187	2,307,853,849
Dec. 3	2,170,284,179	2,222,853,399	2,575,076,721
Nov. 26	2,282,894,197	1,740,241,299	2,402,206,000
Nov. 19	3,144,948,592	2,067,100,907	2,058,995,733
Nov. 12	2,527,322,189	2,096,374,505	2,666,308,125
Nov. 5	2,944,347,971	1,977,996,929	1,264,339,535
Oct. 29	2,327,248,127	1,941,442,602	2,230,924,515
Oct. 22	2,357,735,612	2,015,359,540	2,453,861,223
Oct. 15	2,449,157,985	2,027,395,485	2,602,494,533
Oct. 8	2,271,548,272	1,977,167,677	2,554,297,453
Oct. 1	2,188,442,398	2,228,903,412	2,670,318,741
Sep. 24	2,029,390,700	1,861,588,947	2,595,282,505
Sep. 17	2,258,977,182	1,840,547,178	2,349,188,939
Sep. 10	1,712,347,615	1,449,406,653	2,442,019,539
Sep. 3	1,966,916,119	1,737,993,359	2,083,118,705
Au. 27	1,736,512,680	1,540,019,497	2,045,836,845
Au. 20	1,883,942,404	1,866,338,319	2,097,262,052
Au. 13	1,749,912,253	1,923,356,626	2,093,532,427
Au. 6	1,789,286,300	2,049,409,290	1,913,542,975

Total exchanges for the week ending at this date in 1902 were $2,181,396,804; in 1901, $2,256,684,620; in 1900, $1,402,186,037, and in 1899, $1,616,607,355. Largest clearings last year were $3,235,554,749, in the week ending Dec. 3; smallest, $1,006,631,-726, in the week ending Feb. 27. Largest exchanges ever recorded were those of the week ending May 11, of 1901, $3,680,-967,393.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

STOCKS TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended July 29	2,565,695
Same week last year	2,542,474
To date this year	150,340,771
Corresponding date last year	63,008,694

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Bonds for the week	$13,937,000
Same date last year	$10,314,700
To date this year	$643,422,200
Corresponding date last year	$369,995,460

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, show:

STOCKS, (SHARES.)

	July 30, '04.	July 29, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	2,215,987	2,224,221	8,234
Industrials	276,487	341,480	64,993
Banks	103	18	*85
Mining	.....	100	100

*Decrease.

BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)

	July 30, '04.	July 29, '05.	Increase.
Railroads	$10,627,500	$10,[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrials	44,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Complete Bond Quotation List of the N. Y. Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 29, 1905.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, July, 1905.QJ	101	Jun 26	96½ Jan 5	99½ July 28	99	99½
At., T. & S. F. g. g. 4s, 1995.AO*	105	Mar 20	102¾ May 1	104⅛ July 29	104	104¾
Do registered.....AO*	102¾	May 26	100½ Apr 3	103 July 27	..	104
Do adjust. g. 4s, July, 1995..Nov.	97½	Feb 11	94⅜ Jan 5	97 July 26	..	98
Do do registered.....Nov.	83½	Feb 1	83½ Feb 1	93⅜ Feb 1	..	..
Do stamped.....Nov.	98	Feb 9	94 May 10	95 July 29	..	95
Do conv.1st 4s,2d inst.62½% paid.	103½	Apr 20	100 May 23	102⅜ July 28	..	..
Do deb. 4s, Series D, 1906....*FA	..	....	.. ....	99 Au 15, 04	100⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series E, 1907....*FA	99⅝	May 2	99⅝ May 2	99⅝ May 2	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series F, 1908....*FA	..	....	.. ....	99⅝ No 3, 04	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series G, 1909....*FA	99⅝	Jun 17	99⅝ Jun 17	99⅝ June 17	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series H, 1910....*FA	99½	Jan 10	99½ Jan 10	99⅝ Jan 10	99⅝	..
Do deb. 4s, Series I, 1911....*FA	..	....	.. ....	98⅛ No 23, 04	98⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series K, 1913....*FA	..	....	.. ....	97 Oc 26, 04	97⅜	..
Do deb. 4s, Series L, 1914....*FA	..	....	.. ....	92⅞ No 10, 02	98⅜	..
Do Ea. Ok. Di. 1st g. 4r, 1928..*MS	101½	Jul 8	98¼ Jun 8	101½ July 8	100	101½
Atl. C. Line 1st g. 4s, July, 1952..MS	103½	Feb 10	100¾ Mar 29	102⅜ July 29	102⅜	102⅝
Do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	92 Fe 15, 04	..	..
Sa., Fl. & W. 1st c. g. 6s, 1934..*AO	..	....	.. ....	125⅛ No 30, 03	120⅜	..
Do 1st g. 5s, 1934.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	112⅜ Ja 26, 04	114⅜	..
Ala. Midland 1st g. 5s, 1928...MN*	..	....	.. ....	114⅛ Oc 18, 04	115	..
Bruns. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1938.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	93 Jy 14, 04	97⅜	..
Silver Springs, Ocala & Gulf R. R. and land grt. g. g. 4s, 1918...J*	..	....	.. ....	97⅜ Oc 5, 04	98	..
Baltimore & Ohio—						
Do prior lien g. 3½s, 1925.....JJ*	97⅝	Jun 28	94¼ Jan 5	95⅝ July 29	95¼	95⅝
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	96 No 7, 04	..	..
Do g. 4s, July 1, 1948.....AO	106⅝	Jul 11	102⅝ Apr 3	105⅝ July 29	105⅜	105⅝
Do do registered.....	104⅛	Jan 13	103 Mar 16	104 July 14	..	105
Do conv. deb. gold 4s, 1911..*MS	114	Jul 7	105 Jan 19	114 July 7	..	..
Do P. J. & M. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925.....MN*	93½	Apr 11	90¾ Jun 20	92 July 19	92	92⅝
Do P., L. E. & West Va. ref. g. 4s, 1941.....MN*	101	Feb 27	98¼ May 2	99⅜ July 24	..	..
Do S. W. Div. 1st g. 3½s, 1925.*JJ	93¾	Jun 19	91 Jul 3	92½ July 28	92	92⅜
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	90¾ Ja 16, 02	..	..
Mon. Riv. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919..*FA	106¾	Jul 13	106¾ Jul 13	106⅛ July 13	107¾	..
Cen. Ohio reo. 1st g. 4½s, 1930..MS	109	Apr 25	109 Apr 25	109 Apr 25	106¾	..
Pitts., Cl. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922.AO*	..	....	.. ....	119½ Mr 7, 04	121¼	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917...JJ*	100	Jun 23	97¾ May 4	100 June 23	90	..
Buff., R. & P. gen. g. 5s, 1937...MS*	123¾	Jun 28	119¾ Feb 8	123 Ap 14, 97	123¼	..
Clearf. & M. 1st gt. g. 5s, 1943..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 14, 97	114	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921...*FA	126½	Jan 17	124½ Apr 28	124½ Apr 28	125½	..
Do con. 1st g. 6s, 1922.....JD*	126	Feb 18	124¾ Jan 5	126 Mar 25	125½	..
B. & S. 1st ref. g. 4s, April, 1951..JJ	100½	May 4	98 Feb 18	99¼ July 26	98¾	98¾
Canada So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1908...*JJ	104¾	Jun 21	102 Jul 5	102¾ July 27	102¼	102¼
Do 2d 5s, 1913.....*MS	109	Feb 6	105½ May 1	107½ July 13	107¾	109
Do do registered.....*MS	108	Apr 19	105¾ Apr 19	106 Apr 19	..	..
Cen. B. U. Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948...*JD	94	Jan 4	94 Jan 4	94 Jan 4	90	..
Cen. R. of Ga. 1st g. 5s, Nov., 1945.FA	121¼	Apr 13	119 May 22	119½ June 8	123	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1945.....MN*	116¼	Apr 24	113 Jan 5	115 July 29	114½	115
Do do reg., $1,000-$5,000.....MN*	..	....	.. ....	105½ Je 7, 04	..	..
Do 1st pf. in. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	97¼	Jun 13	90 Jan 10	96½ July 29	96	97
Do 2d pf. in. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	85¼	Jul 29	67 Feb 27	85¼ July 29	84½	85
Do 3d pf. in. g. 5s,Nov.,1945.Oct. 1	77	Jul 13	53½ Mar 8	75¼ July 29	75¾	76
Do Chat. D. pu. m. g. 4s, 1951.*JD	96	Jan 18	93 Jul 7	93¾ July 12	94	..
Do M. & N. Div. 1st 5s, 1946..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	104 Fe 19, 04	109⅝	..
Do Mid. Ga. & At. D. 5s, 1947..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	102 Je 27, 99	110⅜	..
Do Mob. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946...*JJ	..	....	.. ....	107¼ Au 2, 04	111	..
Cen. R. & B. Co. Ga.col.g.5s,1937.*MN	112	Feb 17	110 Jan 7	112 Apr 8	108½	..
Cent. of N. J. gen. g. 5s, 1987.....JJ*	136¾	Feb 7	133¾ Jul 10	134¾ July 28	134½	134½
Do do registered.....QJ	135½	Feb 18	133¼ Jan 5	135¼ June 16	133½	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921..JJ*	115	Apr 8	112 Jul 3	112 July 3	112½	113
Leh. & W. C. 5s, Nov. 1, 1912..MN	104½	Mar 17	103¾ Jan 3	104½ Mar 17	101¾	..
Do con. 7s, ex.at 4½toJe 1,1910.QM	102⅞	May 25	101¼ Jul 7	101¾ July 21	101¼	101¾
Ch. & O. g. 6s, Ser. A, July, 1908..AO	108½	Mar 1	106 May 16	106 May 16	106¾	..
Do g. 6s, Jan., 1911.....AO	111	Feb 21	106½ May 16	110 July 17	110	111
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939.....*MN	122	Apr 24	117¼ May 5	119⅜ July 27	119⅝	..
Do do registered.....*MN	116¼	May 18	116¼ May 18	116¼ May 18	116	..
Do gen. g. 4½s, 1992.....*MS	110	Feb 21	105¾ Mar 10	109 July 28	109¾	110
Do do registered.....*MS	107½	Jun 27	106¾ Jun 23	107½ June 27	..	..
Do Craig Val. 1st g. 5s, 1940..JJ*	113	Mar 8	113 Mar 8	113 Mar 8	110⅞	..
Do R. & A. 1st g. 4s, 1989.....*JJ	104	Jun 16	101¼ Jul 22	102 July 26	101½	102
Do do 2d g. 4s, 1989.....*JJ	98½	Feb 16	97 Mar 2	98 July 26	98	100
Do W. Sp. V. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*MS	113¾	Feb 17	113¾ Feb 17	113¾ Feb 17	110⅝	..
Greenb. Ry. 1st gtd. 4s, 1949...AO*	..	....	.. ....	95½ Se 20, 04	97¼	..
Chi. & Alt. ref. 3s, 1949.....AO*	86¾	Mar 10	84¼ Apr 6	85 July 22	..	85
Chi. & Alton Ry. g. 3½s, 1950...JJ*	83	Jan 19	79¾ Jul 7	79⅞ July 28	..	80⅜
Do do registered.....	80¼	May 4	80¼ May 4	80¼ May 4	..	..
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—						
Do Denver Div. 4s, 1922.....*FA	103	Jun 7	101 Feb 20	103 July 5	102½	103¾
Do Illinois Div. 3½s, 1949.....JJ*	98	Apr 28	95½ Jan 4	96¼ July 27	95¾	96⅜
Do do registered.....	96¼	Feb 24	96¼ Feb 24	96¼ Feb 24	..	..
Do Illinois Div. g. 4s, 1949.....JJ*	..	....	.. ....	105¾ Au 8, 04	106⅞	..
Do Iowa Div. s. f. 5s, 1919...AO*	110¼	Jan 5	110¼ Jan 5	110¾ Jan 5	108⅝	..
Do do do 4s, 1919.....AO*	103⅜	Feb 20	101⅜ Jun 22	103⅜ June 22	102¾	..
Do Nebraska ext. 4s, 1927..*MN	108½	Mar 23	106¼ Jan 16	107 July 25	107	107⅜
Do do registered.....*MN	106½	Feb 15	106¼ Jun 16	106⅜ June 16	..	..
Do Southw. Div. 4s, 1921.....MS*	100	Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100 Apr 10	100	..
Do deb. 5s, 1913.....*MN	108¼	Apr 14	106 Jun 17	106⅛ July 17	107	..
Han. & St. Jo. con. 6s, 1911....*MS	114¾	May 2	111¾ Mar 17	112¾ June 1	113½	114
Chi. & E. Ill. 1st s. f. 6s, 1907...JD*	107¾	May 4	104⅝ Jul 3	104⅞ July 27	107¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1934.....AO*	138½	Jul 21	133½ Jan 17	138⅛ July 21	137¾	..
Do gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937.....MN*	122	Apr 14	118½ May 3	120¾ July 12	121	..
Do do registered.....MN*	119½	Mar 2	119½ Mar 2	119¼ Mar 2	..	..
Chi. & Ind. C. R. 1st 5s, 1936..*JJ	121¼	Apr 20	120 Mar 29	121¾ Apr 20	118¾	..
Chi., Ind. & L. ref. g. 6s, 1947.....JJ*	137	Feb 17	134 Jan 10	134 July 7	134¾	134⅝
Do ref. g. 5s, 1947.....*JJ	115½	Feb 23	112 Jul 18	112 July 18	113	..
Louis., N. A. & C. 1st 6s, 1910..JJ*	111¾	Jun 29	109½ Jan 12	111¾ June 29	110¾	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—						
Do terminal g. 5s, 1914.....JJ*	111¾	Jun 5	109¾ Jan 19	111½ June 20	109½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, Se. A, May, 1989.JJ	113⅛	Mar 24	110½ Jul 14	110½ July 25	110¼	..
Do do registered.....QJ	..	....	.. ....	109½ Je 18, 04	110	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, Se.B, May,1989.JJ	99	Jul 11	98¼ Jan 9	98 July 11	96¼	97
Do C. & I. Su. D. g. 5s, 1921..JJ*	116¾	Apr 6	116¾ Apr 6	116⅜ Apr 6	114½	..
Do C. & M. River D. 5s, 1926..JJ*	120	Apr 24	119½ Feb 14	119⅝ May 20	118	..
Do do registered.....	118¼	Jan 17	118¼ Jan 17	118¾ Jan 17	..	..
Do Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910..*JJ	111¾	Mar 30	110 Jan 13	111½ June 15	106⅞	..
Do Chi. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921..JJ*	117¼	Mar 16	114¾ Jul 8	115 July 21	114⅝	116½
Do Dak. & G. So. g. 5s, 1916..*JJ	112¾	Jan 24	112¾ Jan 24	112⅝ Jan 24	110¾	..
Do Far. & So. as. g. 6s, 1924..*JJ	..	....	.. ....	137½ Jy 18, 99	120⅝	..
Do 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910...*JJ	117	Feb 21	114¾ Jan 11	115⅝ May 17	113⅜	..
Do do 5s, 1910.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	106 Au 3, 04	105	..
Do 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908...JJ*	185	Apr 28	183⅜ Mar 29	185 Apr 28	..	..
Do 1st Lac. & Dav. 5s, 1919...JJ*	115⅜	May 8	115 Apr 25	115⅜ May 8	113⅜	..
Do Mineral Pt. Div. 5s, 1910...JJ*	106⅝	Apr 3	106⅝ Apr 3	106⅝ Apr 3	105½	..
Do 1st South. Minn. 6s, 1910..*JJ	111½	Jun 29	108½ Jul 6	109 July 25	109¼	..
Do Southw. Div. 6s, 1909.....JJ*	110	May 19	108¾ Jul 11	108¾ July 11	107⅞	..
Do Wis.-Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921..JJ*	116⅜	May 16	115¼ Jan 9	116¼ June 9	114⅜	..
Mil. & N. 1st main li. 6s, 1910..*JD	112¼	Apr 17	112½ Apr 17	112¾ Apr 17	109⅝	..
Do 1st con. 6s, 1913.....*JD	116¼	Jan 5	116½ Jan 5	116⅛ Jan 5	115¾	116¾
Chi. & N. W. c. 7s, Feb. 1, 1915..QF	129½	Jan 11	126¾ May 9	127⅞ May 29	127¾	129
Do ex. 4s. Aug., 1886-1926.FA15	105¾	Jul 18	105¾ Jul 18	105⅜ July 18	106	108
Do do registered.....FA15	..	....	.. ....	102⅜ My 11,04	..	..
Do gen. g. 3½s, 1987.....MN*	101½	Jul 3	99½ Mar 9	101 July 19	..	101½
Do do registered.....QF	..	....	.. ....	103 No 19, 98	..	..
Do sink. fund 6s, 1879-1929...AO*	118	Apr 11	117½ May 22	118 June 13	..	..
Do do registered.....AO*	117	Feb 15	117 Feb 15	117 Feb 15	..	..
Do sink. fund 5s, 1879-1929...AO*	113	Feb 16	110½ Apr 3	110½ Apr 3	111½	..
Do do registered.....AO*	111	Jul 25	111 Jul 25	111 July 25	110¼	..
Do debenture 5s, 1909.....MN*	106½	Feb 6	104 Jun 17	104⅞ July 18	105	106½
Do do registered.....MN*	..	....	.. ....	104 Mr 3, 04	101¾	..
Do deb. 5s, April, 1021.....AO15	113¾	Feb 17	111½ May 9	113¾ July 20	112⅜	..
Do do registered.....AO15	..	....	.. ....	108¾ Ja 12, 04	110¾	..
Do sink. fund deb. 5s, 1933..*MN	119⅝	Mar 23	117 May 16	117 May 16	117½	..
Do do registered.....*MN	115½	Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	115½ Apr 28	117	..
Mil. & Mad. 1st 6s, 1905.....MS*	..	....	.. ....	104½ No 17, 04	101½	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910...*MS	..	....	.. ....	105½ My 23,04	106¾	..
Ott., C. F. & S. P. 1st 5s, 1909..*MS	107	Feb 17	104¼ Mar 16	105 May 29	105¾	..
Win. & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907..MN*	110¼	Mar 28	110¼ Mar 28	110⅝ Mar 28	107⅜	..
Mil., L. S. & W. 1s 6s, 1921...*MN	130	Mar 18	127⅞ Jun 14	127⅞ June 14	128¼	..
Do ex. and im. s. f. 5s, 1929..*FA	..	....	.. ....	119¾ No 15, 04	120¾	..
Do Ashl. Div. 1st 6s, 1925....*MS	..	....	.. ....	142⅞ Fe 10, 02	131	..
Do Mich. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924..JJ*	131½	Jan 5	131½ Jan 5	131⅝ Jan 5	129¼	..
Do con. deb. g. 5s, 1907.....*FA	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 5, 04	101⅛	..
Do incomes, 1911.....*MN	..	....	.. ....	109 Se 9, 03	103	..
Chi., Rock Isl & Pac. 6s, 1917...JJ*	126	Feb 2	120¾ Jul 12	120¾ July 12	121	..
Do registered.....JJ*	123	May 22	123 May 22	123 May 22	121	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1988.....*JJ	107½	Jun 16	104¾ Jan 4	105¾ July 29	105	..
Do do registered.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	107 Ja 16, 03	105	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1934....*AO	99¼	Jan 18	95 May 4	97 July 29	96¾	97½
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. H, 1910.*MN	..	....	.. ....	97 Jy 14, 04	98⅜	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. I, 1911..*MN	97½	May 26	97½ May 26	97½ May 26	98¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. L, 1914..*MN	96¼	May 26	96¼ May 26	96¼ May 26	97¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. M, 1915.*MN	95	Jul 25	95 Jul 25	95 July 25	97	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. N, 1916.*MN	..	....	.. ....	93 My 24,04	96¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. O, 1917.*MN	..	....	.. ....	94 De 5, 04	96¾	..
Do col. tr. se. 4s, Se. P, 1918.*MN	..	....	.. ....	90 My 11,04	96¾	..
Chi., R. I. & P. col. tr. 5s, 1913.MS*	97⅜	Jan 19	90½ May 23	94½ July 29	..	..
Do registered.....	97	Feb 20	97 Feb 20	97 Feb 20	..	..
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific R. R. col. tr. g. 4s, 2002.....MN*	85	Apr 5	79 May 22	82¾ July 29	82½	83
Bur., C. R. & N. 1st 5s, 1906...*JD	102½	Mar 29	100¾ Jun 9	101¼ July 28	101¼	101¾
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	101¾ Mr 14, 04	..	..
Do con. 1st and c. t. 5s, 1934..*AO	121½	Mar 22	118½ Apr 24	121 July 17	119¾	123
Do do registered.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	120¾ Mr 16,03	115¾	..
C. R., I.F. & N.W. 1st g. 5s, 1921.AO	..	....	.. ....	112⅜ Se 26, 04	111¼	..
Cho., Ok. & G. gn. g.5s,Oct.1,1919.JJ	110¼	Apr 17	110 Feb 8	110¾ Apr 17	106¼	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1952.....*MN	115¾	Mar 7	115 Mar 8	115 Apr 20	112	..
Keokuk & D. M. 1st 5s, 1923...AO*	110¾	Mar 20	109 Apr 4	110 July 12	109¼	..
Do small bonds, 1923.....AO*	..	....	.. ....	102½ Ap 26, 01	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O. con. 6s, 1930..*JD	138	Mar 17	133⅜ Jan 3	137⅛ July 21	138¾	..
Do do reduced to 3½s, 1930...*JD	..	....	.. ....	93 De 19, 03	93¼	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Interest.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	Ask'd.
C., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918. *MN	135⅞	Apr 24	135 Apr 13	135⅞ Apr 24	135½	..
Northern Wis. 1st 6s, 1930.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	128¾ Mr 3, 04	134	..
St. P. & S. C. 1st g. 6s, 1919...*AO	125¾	Feb 21	123½ Apr 6	125 June 21	124⅞	..
Chi. Term. Trans. g. 4s, 1947....JJ*	99	Jan 20	86¼ Jan 3	96¾ July 25	..	..
Do do coupons off.....	98	Jul 6	84⅝ Jan 3	94¼ July 27	..	..
Chi. & W. I. gen. g. 6s, Dec., 1932.MN	115¾	Jul 18	114½ Jun 21	115¾ July 18	115	115⅝
Chi. & West Mich. 5s, 1921.....JD*	..	....	.. ....	100 Ap 28, 04	..	..
Cinn., H. & D. con. s. f. 7s, 1905...AO*	..	....	.. ....	104½ Le 5, 03	100¾	..
Do 2d g. 4½s, 1937.....*JJ	..	....	.. ....	112¾ Oc 10, 00	..	..
Cin., D. & I. 1st gtd. 5s, 1941..*MN	110	Mar 23	116 May 5	116 May 9	116	..
C., I. & W. 1st & rf. gt. 4s, 1953.*JJ	90½	Jan 21	96¾ Jul 13	96¾ July 13	96	..
C., C. C. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993.*JD	104	Feb 2	101 Jan 9	103⅝ July 27	..	103¼
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	97 No 2, 03	..	..
Do Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939..*JJ	101¼	Jun 27	100 Jul 6	100¾ July 17	100¼	..
Do C. W. & M. D. 1st g.4s,1991.JJ*	100⅝	Mar 21	98½ Feb 3	100⅝ Mar 21	100¼	..
Do St. L. D. 1st col. g.4s,1990.MN*	103¼	Feb 10	100¼ Jan 12	102¾ July 6	103	..
Do do registered.....MN*	..	....	.. ....	100 Dc 3, 04	..	..
Spr. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.MS*	98¾	Feb 8	96¾ Feb 8	98¾ Feb 8	100¾	..
Wh. W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940.JJ*	..	....	.. ....	94½ Au 31, 03	100¾	..
C., I., St. L. & C. con. 6s, 1920.*MN	..	....	.. ....	105 Ja 22, 04	104¾	..
Do 1st g. 4s, Aug., 1936.....QF	103	Jul 7	100¼ May 2	103 July 7	102¾	103½
Do registered.....	102½	Jul 8	102½ Jul 8	102½ July 8	..	..
C., S. & Cle., con. 1st g. 5s, 1928.*JJ	114¾	Apr 7	112 Jan 4	112⅝ July 5	115	..
C., C. C. & I. con. 7s, 1914.....*JD	121¾	Jun 24	121¾ Jun 24	121¾ June 24	121¾	..
Do gen. con. g. 6s, 1934.....*JJ	135	May 10	131¾ Jul 3	131¾ July 3	132	134
Ind., Bl. & W. 1st pf. 4s, 1940..*AO	..	....	.. ....	103 No 19, 01	100¼	..
Peo. & East. 1st con. 4s, 1940..*AO	101	May 10	98 Apr 1	101 July 28	101	..
Do income 4s, April, 1990.....A	84	Mar 27	71½ May 1	74¾ July 28	..	75¼
C., L. & W. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933...AO*	..	....	.. ....	112¾ Fe 9, 04	..	..
Cleve. & Mah. Val. g. 5s, 1938.....*JJ	116½	Jan 23	116½ Jan 23	116¾ Jan 23	117¾	..
Col. Mid. Ry. 1st g. 4s, 1947.....JJ*	77	Mar 9	73 Jul 27	74½ July 28	74	75
Col. & South. 1st g. 4s, 1929.....*FA	95⅞	Jul 20	90¼ Feb 2	95⅝ July 29	95¾	96
Con. & P. Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	102 Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907..MS*	110⅛	Feb 6	108 Mar 15	108 Mar 15	109¾	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914..*MN	129⅜	Apr 25	126 May 24	128¾ June 29	126¼	126⅝
Do 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915.....*JD	131⅜	May 22	128¾ Jun 13	128¾ July 6	..	132
Do do registered.....JD	130	Jan 17	127 Jun 23	127 June 23	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & W. 1st 6s, 1021..*JJ	130½	Jun 23	129½ Feb 14	130½ June 23	127½	..
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	136½ Se 14, 00	..	..
Do construction 5s, 1923.....FA*	115	May 3	112⅜ May 9	112⅜ May 9	..	..
Do term. and imp. 4s, 1923..*MN	105	Mar 8	103 Jan 4	104 May 10	102⅜	..
Syr., Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7s, 1906.AO*	108	Jul 7	106½ Jun 21	106⅞ July 22	106½	107
War. R. 1st ref. gtd.g.3½s,2000.FA*	..	....	.. ....	102 Fe 2, 03	..	..
D. & H., 1st P. Div. 7s, 1917.....MS*	134½	May 1	134 May 2	134 May 2	134½	..
Do do registered.....MS*	..	....	.. ....	149 Au 5, 01	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st c. gtd. 7s, 1906.*AO	103¾	Jun 7	102¾ Apr 19	103¾ June 8	104	..
Do registered.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	122 Je 6, 02	..	..
Do g. 6s, 1906.....*AO	106½	Mar 30	102 Jun 12	102 June 12	102¾	..
Do do registered.....*AO	..	....	.. ....	103 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921...*MN	142½	Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	142½ Mar 10	130½	..
Do registered.....*MN	..	....	.. ....	147½ Je 18, 02	..	..
Den. & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936.*JJ	102¾	Jun 22	100 Jan 4	101 July 29	100⅞	..
Do con. g. 4½s, 1936.....*JJ	109½	Feb 10	108 Feb 24	108 Apr 25	109¾	..
Do improvement g. 5s, 1928..*JD	110	Feb 9	107⅞ Jul 5	108 July 27	..	108½
Rio Gr. West. 1st g. 4s, 1939....JJ*	101	Jun 17	98 Jul 1	98½ July 29	99	99½
Do mtg. & c. tr. g. 4s,Se.A,1949.*AO	94½	Jan 23	89 Jan 3	91¾ July 18	..	91¾
U. C. 1st gtd. g.l.g.4s, Jan.1,1918.AO	..	....	.. ....	97 Ja 3, 02	93¼	..
D. M. Un. Ry. 1st g. 5s, 1917...MN*	..	....	.. ....	110 Se 30, 04	103¾	..
Det. & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s, 1995..*JD	..	....	.. ....	100 Ap 28, 04	98	..
Det. & Mack. gold 4s, 1995.....*JD	97	Mar 20	95 Jan 26	95¼ July 11	95	97
Detroit South. 1st g. 4s, 1951.....*JD	84	Feb 3	70 Jan 9	81¾ Mar 1	..	..
Do Oh. So. Div. 1st g. 4s,1941.*MS	96½	Feb 23	90 Jan 3	93¼ July 18	92	93¾
Dul. & Ir. Range 1st 5s, 1937...AO*	116	May 3	114 Apr 7	115 July 12	115	116½
Dul., So. Shore & At. g. 5s, 1937..*JJ	116	Jun 29	111½ Jan 12	116 June 29	112⅜	..
Elgin, J. & E. 1st g. 5s, 1941..*MN	120¾	Jul 29	117¼ Jan 27	120¾ July 29	120½	121½
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947.....*MN	108⅜	Jul 14	107 May 3	108⅜ July 14	108½	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919.....MS*	..	....	.. ....	111⅜ Jy 11, 04	114½	..
Do 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923.....*MS	110½	Jun 10	109 Apr 15	110½ June 26	108¾	..
Do 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920.....AO*	117½	Feb 9	114½ Jun 14	114½ July 5	114½	..
Do 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928.....*JD	103	Feb 17	101½ Jan 3	103 Feb 17	105	..
Do 1st con. g. 7s, 1920.....MS*	137	Jan 27	133 Mar 6	134½ May 22	..	..
Do 1st con. g. fund 7s, 1920...MS*	..	....	.. ....	130 Au 7, 03	132	..
Do 1st c. g. 4s, pr. bds., 1996..*JJ	103½	Jun 21	100¼ Jan 3	101¾ July 25	101¼	102
Do registered.....JJ	..	....	.. ....	98½ Ja 21, 04	..	..
Do 1st con. gn. in. g. 4s, 1996.*JJ	95	Jun 29	91 Jan 3	93⅞ July 29	93¾	93⅞
Do do registered.....	..	....	.. ....	88 No 15, 04	..	..
Do Penn. col. tr. g. 4s, 1951..*FA	98⅞	Jul 25	94¼ Mar 22	98¾ July 29	..	98⅝
Do conv. g. 4s, Ser. A, 1953..*AO	111	Mar 13	95⅝ Jan 3	108 July 29	107½	108½
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s, 1916...*JD	126½	Mar 13	126½ Mar 13	126½ Mar 13	124½	..
Buffalo & Southw. g. 6s, 1908..JJ*	110	Mar 3	105 Mar 3	110 Mar 3	104¾	..
Chi. & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982.....*MN	125½	Mar 6	120½ May 22	123 July 24	123	..
Jeff. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Jan., 1900

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 29, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
N. Y., B. & M. B. 1st cn.5s,1935	A O*			112 Mr 10, 02	113¾	..
N. Y. & R. B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	*M S	111⅝ May 26	113⅜ May 26	115⅛ May 26	111⅝	..
Long Island, North Shore Branch 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, Oct., 1932	Q J	112¾ Jul 7	112¾ Jul 7	112½ July 7	112½	..
La. & Ark. 1st mtg. g. 5s, 1927	M S*	105⅞ Feb 8	101½ Jan 24	105⅜ July 28	105½	107½
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6s, 1930	*J D	122 Apr 29	119 Jan 3	120 July 13	120	..
Do g. 5s, 1937	*M N	119⅝ Feb 7	117 Jan 17	118⅜ May 23	119¾	..
Do unified g. 4s, 1940	J J*	105¼ Jan 27	102½ Jan 10	103⅞ July 25	103⅝	104½
Do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	115 Je 18, 04	..	..
Do col. tr. g. 5s, 1931	M N*	114⅞ Jan 26	114 Apr 1	114 Apr 1	..	..
Do 5-20 yr. c. tr. d. g. 4s, 1923	*A O	100⅞ Feb 9	97½ Apr 12	99⅝ July 28	99¼	99⅝
Do E. H. & N. 1st 6s, 1919	J D*	117 May 18	114¾ Jun 6	114¾ June 6	114½	..
Do L. C. & L. g. 4½s, 1931	A N*	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	109 Mar 6	103½	..
Do-N. O. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1930	*J J	132 Jun 23	130¾ Jan 26	132 June 23	128½	130¼
Do 2d g. 6s, 1930	J J*	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	126½ Feb 17	124	129
Do Pensac. Div. g. 6s, 1920	*M S	114 Apr 26	112¼ Mar 23	114 Apr 26	112	..
Do St. L. Div. 1st 6s, 1921	*M S	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	121½ May 2	122¼	..
Do do 2d 3s, 1980	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	75 Je 20, 02	..	..
Atl., Knox. & Nor. 1st g. 5s, 1946	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	112½ No 16, 04	113	118
Ky. Cent. Ry. g. 4s, 1987	J J*	101¼ Apr 4	98½ Jan 23	100¾ May 26	100	101
L. & N., M. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	M S*	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	110 Feb 3	109⅛	..
L. & N.-S. R. M. joint 4s, 1952	J J*	97¼ May 6	96 Jan 12	96 July 28	96	..
Do registered	....	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	95 Feb 6	..	..
N. F. & S. 1st g. 5s, 1937	F A*	115¾ Jan 4	114½ Feb 7	115 Mar 3	118	..
Do Pen. & At. 1st g. 6s, 1921	F A*	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113 Feb 7	113⅞	..
So. & N. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	F A*	116⅛ Jan 18	115¼ Mar 7	115⅝ Mar 7	115⅛	..
Do s. f. g. 6s, 1910	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ Oc 1, 03	105	..
L. & Jef. B. Co. gtd. g. 4s, 1945	*M S	99¼ Jun 19	99¼ Jun 19	99¾ June 19	99½	..
Manhat. Ry. con. g. 4s, 1990	*A O	107 Feb 4	104 May 5	104¾ July 28	104	104⅜
Do registered	....	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	104 Apr 5	..	..
Metropolitan El. 1st g. 6s, 1908	J J*	100 Jun 28	100¼ Jan 6	100 June 28	100¼	..
Mexican Cent. con. g. 4s, 1911	J J*	79 Apr 10	73⅝ Jan 26	77 July 28	77	77¼
Do 1st con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	20¾ Mar 13	19 May 20	22 July 20	22½	23
Do 2d con. in. 3s, Jan.10,1939	July	17⅜ Jan 4	11 May 22	14 July 20	13	14
Do col. tr. g. 4½s, 1907	*F A	20½ Jul 26	94½ Jan 14	90¾ July 26	90	..
Mex. Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	99⅝ Jy 29, 01	..	..
Mex. Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	105 Jy 2, 00	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st g. 7s, 1927	*J D	137 Jun 29	137 Jun 29	137 June 29	136⅝	..
Do Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	*J D	111⅛ Jan 31	108¾ Jun 13	108¾ June 13	108⅞	..
Do Pac. ext. 1st 6s, 1921	*A O	122 Feb 15	120¼ Apr 19	120¼ Apr 19	119⅝	..
Do Southw. ext. 1st 7s, 1910	J D*	113¼ Mar 10	113¼ Mar 10	113¼ Mar 10	110¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	M N*	117⅜ Jan 17	114½ Jun 13	114½ June 13	115⅝	..
Do 1st and ref. g. 4s, 1949	*M S	98⅞ Jan 19	95½ Apr 14	97½ July 25	97⅞	..
Des M. & Ft. Dodge 1st gtd. 4 per cent. 20-year g., 1935	*J J	98¼ Jun 9	96¼ Jul 7	96¼ July 28	..	96¾
M., S. St. M. & At. 1st 4s, 1926	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103 No 11, 01	..	..
M., St. P. & S. S. M. 1st con. 4s, 1938	J J*	102⅜ Jun 22	99 Jan 17	101⅜ July 26	100⅝	101⅜
Mo., Kan. & Texas 1st g. 4s, 1990	*J D	104⅛ May 13	100½ Feb 4	102 July 29	101½	102
Do 2d g. 4s, June 1, 1990	F A	88½ Jul 7	84¾ May 8	88⅝ July 29	88	88½
Do 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	M N*	108 Mar 27	103¾ Jan 4	106⅜ July 28	..	..
Do St. L. D. 1st rf. g. 4s, 2001	*A O	92¼ Jul 22	87 Jan 17	91½ July 28	90¼	..
Dal. & Wa. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	105¾ De 22, 04	108½	..
K. C. & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	F A*	90¾ Jul 21	94¾ Jan 6	96¾ July 24	..	..
Mo., K. & E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	*A O	114 Jun 13	111 Jan 11	114 June 13	112¾	113¾
Mo., Kan. & Ok. 1st g. 5s, 1943	M S*	108¾ Mar 10	104⅞ Jan 4	107½ July 29	107⅜	108
Mo., Kan. & Tex. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	M S*	100¾ Jan 18	100 Mar 1	108¼ July 28	108	..
Sher., Sh. & So. 1st gtd. 5s, 1943	*J D	107½ Feb 24	106⅜ Jul 28	106⅜ July 28	106⅜	..
Tex. & O. 1st intg. gtd. 5s, 1943	M S*	105⅞ Apr 7	101¼ Jan 16	106 June 5	105	..
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s, 1906	M N*	107 Apr 7	103⅜ May 1	104¾ July 7	104⅜	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	M N*	125⅝ Apr 24	121¼ Jun 26	121¾ July 21	121⅜	122½
Do tr. g. 5s, stamp., Jan., 1917	M S	110⅜ Feb 14	106½ Apr 28	108½ July 25	108	108⅝
Do 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	F A*	110⅜ Jan 31	107 Feb 11	109¾ July 26	109¼	..
Do 40-year 4 p. c. loan, 1945	*M S	96 Jan 17	95 Jul 21	95¾ July 20	..	..
Cen. Br. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1919	*F A	98½ Jul 20	98¼ Apr 20	98¼ July 20	97⅜	98¾
Ler. & C. V. A. L. 1st g. 5s, 1926	J J*	110 Mar 13	104½ Mar 8	110 Mar 13	104⅜	..
Pac. R. of M. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	F A*	105½ Jun 12	103 Feb 11	105 July 18	105	..
Do 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	J J*	113¾ Jun 13	110½ Mar 29	113¾ June 13	110¼	..
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. con. l. gen. g. 5s, 1931	*A O	119 Mar 10	115⅞ Jul 20	116¼ July 28	116¼	116⅝
Do do gtd. g. 5s, stam., 1931	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	109½ Oc 21, 03	..	..
Do do uni. & ref. g. 4s, 1929	J J*	96¾ Apr 8	93¾ Jul 3	94 July 29	93¾	94
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	87¼ Ap 23, 04	..	..
Do R. & G. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1933	*M N	98 Jan 19	94 May 8	95⅞ July 28	95¾	96
Mobile & Bir. pri. inc. 5s, 1945	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	111½ Mr 8, 04	112	..
Do mtg. g. 4s, 1945	J J*	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	93¼ Apr 6	92¾	..
Do do small	....	.. ....	.. ....	94 Au 6, 04	..	..
M., J. & K. C. 1st con. g. 5s, 1953	*J J	100¼ Jun 30	95½ May 19	99 July 24	..	98½
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	J D*	129 Mar 13	125⅝ Jun 7	125⅜ June 7	127½	..
Do 1st ext. g. 6s, July, 1927	Q J	128 Jun 19	122 Mar 4	128 June 19	122½	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1938	M S*	99 Feb 28	96¼ May 12	96¾ May 12	..	..
Do Mont. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	F A	115⅝ Jan 6	113⅜ Feb 18	114⅜ Apr 17	115	117
St. L. & Cairo gtd. 4s, 1931	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	101 No 9, 04	99	..
Do do col. g. 4s, May 1, 1930	Q F	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	95 Feb 20	91½	..
Nash., Ch. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	J J*	123 Jun 5	120¼ Jul 14	120¾ July 26	121	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	*A O	117 Feb 24	114¾ Apr 1	115 June 14	115	116
Do 1st g. 6s, Jasp. Br., 1923	*J J	121 Apr 19	119 Jan 17	120⅝ July 11	117⅞	..
Do 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Ala.	*J J	117¼ Mar 6	116⅞ Mar 9	116⅞ Mar 9	113⅝	..
Do T. & P. Br. 6s, 1917	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	113 Jy 6, 04	112¾	..
Nat. R. of M. pr. lien g. 4½s, 1926	*J J	105⅛ May 11	103⅛ May 11	105⅛ May 11	..	..
Do 1st consol. g. 4s, 1951	A O*	83¼ Mar 30	79¾ May 12	82 July 29	..	82
N. O. & N. E. pr. lien 6s, Nov., 1915	A O	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Aug., 04	115⅜	..
New York Central & Hudson River—						
Do g. mtg. 3½s, 1997	J J*	100⅞ Jun 20	98¾ Jul 14	99¾ July 29	99	99½
Do do registered	J J*	100½ Mar 11	99 Jun 28	99 June 28	..	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	98 De 12, 02	..	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1934	*M N	102⅜ Apr 27	100¼ May 5	101⅜ July 27	102¼	102⅝
Do do registered	*M N	102 Jul 8	102 Jul 8	102 July 8	..	..
Do L. S. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	93 Jan 23	90¾ Feb 1	92¼ July 28	..	92½
Do do registered	*F A	90¾ Jul 5	89 Mar 16	90¾ July 5	87¾	90
Do Mich. C. col. g. 3½s, 1998	*F A	91½ Jan 20	89¼ Feb 27	91½ July 28	90½	91¾
Do do registered	*F A	90 Jul 5	89 Mar 14	90 July 19	87¾	..
Beech Creek 1st g. 4s, 1936	J J*	107½ Feb 2	105¾ Jul 8	105⅝ July 28	105⅝	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	102 Mr 31, 04	..	..
C. B. C. 1st s. f. gtd. 4s, S. A., 1940	J J	.. ....	.. ....	95 Ap 3, 02	90	..
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	104 Jy 24, 97	..	..
Mo. & Mal. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	107½ Jy 6, 00	..	..
N. J. Jun. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	105 Oc 10, 02	103½	..
N. Y. & P. 1st con. gtd. g. 4s, 1993	A O*	107 Feb 24	103 Jan 24	106 Mar 2	105	106
West Shore 1st gtd. 4s, 2361	*J J	110 Feb 16	107½ Jul 5	108⅝ July 28	108¼	109
Do registered	*J J	106½ Jun 7	107 Jun 19	107½ July 29	107½	..
Lake Shore g. 3½s, 1997	*J D	102 May 26	99¼ Jun 1	100½ July 11	100¼	..
Do do registered	*J D	101¼ May 12	99¼ May 24	99½ June 9	99	..
Do deb. g. 4s, 1928	M S*	103¼ Feb 28	100 May 4	102 July 29	101⅜	102
Do do registered	....	101 Mar 4	101 Mar 4	101 May 16	..	..
Det., Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	F A*	103½ Mar 23	102 May 22	102 May 22	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. 1st 5s, 1934	J J*	124 May 22	124 May 22	124 May 22	122⅜	..
P., McK. & Y. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	139 Ja 21, 03	135	138½
Mich. Cent. 1st con. 6s, 1906	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	109⅜ Ap 19, 04	108	..
Do 5s, 1931	*M S	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	124 Feb 3	121	..
Do do regis., March, 1931	Q M	120 Mar 9	119 Jun 6	119 June 6	..	..
Do 4s, 1940	*J J	106 Jul 1	106 Jul 1	106 July 1	106	..
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	106½ No 26, 00	..	..
Do g. 3½s, 1952	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	96¾ My 20, 04	97¼	..
N. Y. & Harlem 3½ per cent. 100-year g. c., 2000	*M N	105¼ Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	105¼ Mar 2	101⅝	..
N. Y. & N. 1st g. 5s, 1927	A O*	119½ Mar 31	118 Mar 30	119⅜ Mar 31	..	..
R., W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, Jy., 1922	A O	119⅝ Feb 3	117½ Apr 1	118⅜ July 20	118¼	..
Os. & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	*F A	.. ....	.. ....	113⅜ Ja 25, 02	..	..
Uti. & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	J J*	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	107½ Feb 4	103	107
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st g. 4s, 1937	A O*	106 Mar 9	104 Apr 5	105 July 26	105	106¼
Do registered	A O*	.. ....	.. ....	101 Mr 28, 04	104	..
New York, New Haven & Hartford—						
Housat. R. con. g. 5s, 1937	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	131⅜ Ap 29, 03	125¼	..
N. H. & Derby con. 5s, 1918	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	125½ Fe 6, 97	..	..
N. Y., O. & W. ref. 1st g. 4s, June, 1992	M S	106⅝ Feb 21	103 May 1	104 July 27	..	..
Do do registered, $5,000 only	M S	103½ Jan 17	103¼ Jan 17	103¼ Jan 17	..	..
Norfolk & So. 1st g. 5s, 1941	*M N	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	111¼ Feb 6	110	..
Nor. & W. R. gen. g. 6s, 1931	*M N	133½ Jan 7	133½ Jan 7	135¼ Jan 23	131½	..
Do imp. and ext. 6s, 1934	*F A	132¾ Apr 10	132¾ May 16	132¾ May 16	132⅜	..
Do New Riv. 1st g. 6s, 1932	*A O	.. ....	.. ....	122 De 1, 04	130½	..
N. & W. R. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	A O*	104¼ Feb 9	101 Apr 5	103¼ July 28	102⅝	..
Do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	96¼ Se 23, 03	..	..
Do div. 1st l. and gen. g. 4s, 1944	J J*	100⅞ Jun 28	97 Jan 4	96½ July 27	..	..
Do Poca. C. & C. Jt. 4s, 1941	J D*	97¾ May 10	94¼ Jun 15	97¼ July 28	96¾	97¼
Col., C. & T. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	*J J	109½ Feb 20	108¾ Feb 20	108¾ Feb 20	106⅝	..
S. V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	M N*	103 Feb 1	100 May 8	103 July 28	103	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. prior lien ry. and l. gen. g. 4s, Jan., 1997	Q J	108¾ Mar 31	104¾ Jan 3	108 July 28	108	106¾
Do registered	Q J	105¼ Jan 6	103¾ Apr 24	104¾ June 19	104½	..
Do gen. lien g. 3s, Jan., 2047	Q F	78 Jan 17	76¾ May 22	78 July 29	77	78
Do do registered	Q F	76¾ Jan 17	74½ May 11	76 July 11	..	..
Do St. P. & D. Div. 4s, 1996	*J D	101 Feb 28	99¼ Jul 10	99¼ July 10	99¾	100¾
Nor. Pac.-Great Northern joint 4s, C., B. & Q. col., 1921	J J*	103¼ Jun 24	99 Jan 3	101¾ July 29	..	..
Do do registered	....	101¼ Jun 2	98¼ Apr 29	101¼ July 28	..	..
St. Paul & N. P. gen. 6s, 1923	*F A	129¾ Jan 5	125¾ Apr 24	125¾ Apr 24	125¾	..
Do registered certificates	Q F	.. ....	.. ....	132 Jy 28, 99	117½	..
St. Paul & Dul. 1st 5s, 1931	F A*	.. ....	.. ....	112¼ Jy 21, 03	113¾	..
Do 2d 5s, 1917	A O*	109 Feb 20	107¾ Apr 5	109 June 27	108¾	..
Do 1st con. g. 4s, 1968	*J D	101 Feb 24	99¾ Feb 14	100¾ Apr 12	100¾	..
Wash. C. 1st g. 4s, Mar., 1948	Q M	92¾ Apr 14	92¾ Apr 14	92¾ Apr 14	92¾	..
Nor. Pac. T. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	J J*	116¼ Jan 18	115 Jan 28	116¼ June 14	115¾	..
Ohio Riv. R. R. 1st g. 5s, 1936	*J D	118¼ Feb 2	116¼ Feb 2	118¼ Feb 2	114½	118
Do gen. g. 5s, 1937	A O*	113¾ Feb 14	111¼ Apr 26	111¼ June 13	111	..
Oz. & Ch. C. 1st mtg. gtd. 5s, 1913	A O*	101¾ Jul 25	96¼ Apr 27	101¾ July 25	..	..
Pac. Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	*J D	115¾ Feb 20	113 Jun 7	114¾ July 28	115	..
Pan. 1sts, s. f. g. 6s, 1917	*A O	104 Jan 3	103¾ Apr 3	103 Apr 11	104½	..
De s. f. sub. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	.. ....	.. ....	108 Ap 14, 02	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	J J*	111¾ Feb 27	110¾ Jul 7	110¾ July 28	108¾	..
Do registered, 2921	J J*	107 Jan 10	106 Jan 13	106 Jan 13	..	..

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. reg. cts., 1937	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
Do gtd. 3½s, col. tr. cts., Series B., 1941	*F A	94 Mar 6	94 Mar 6	94 July 5	94½	..
Do Tr. Co. cts., gtd. g. 3½s, 1916	M N*	98¾ Apr 5	97 May 4	98 July 10	98¼	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. 5s, 1932	A O*	120 Jun 19	117¾ Apr 17	120 June 19	96½	..
Cleve. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	*J J	.. ....	.. ....	108¼ Au 21, 03	115	..
Do 3½s, Series D, 1950	F A	.. ....	.. ....	96 Ja 8, 04	99	..
E. & P. gen. 3½s, 1940, Series C	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98¾ Ap 4, 04	..	..
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. con. gen. g. 4½s, April, 1940, Series A	A O*	114¾ Jan 24	113 Jun 7	113 June 7	113¾	..
Do Series B, 5 std., 1942	*A O	113½ Jan 10	112½ Apr 10	113½ July 21	113¾	..
Do Series C, gtd., 1942	M N*	113 Jun 12	112½ Jun 12	112½ June 12	111¾	..
Do Series D, 4s, gtd., 1945	M N*	103 Jun 14	103 Jun 14	103 June 14	103½	..
Do g. 3½s, Series E, 1949	F A*	93¾ Mar 30	93 May 25	93 May 25	94½	..
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	127⅝ Oc 21, 02	..	..
Do 2d 7s, 1912	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	121 Mr 4, 04	..	..
Do 3d 7s, July, 1912	A O	.. ....	.. ....	119 Ap 11, 04	..	..
Penn. R. R. Co. r. e. g. 4s, 1923	*M N	107 Feb 28	106 Feb 28	107 Feb 28	105	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1919	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	114 De 15, 03	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1943	*M N	.. ....	.. ....	103 Au 28, 03	110	..
Do conv. g. 3½s, 1912	M N*	107 Mar 11	103¾ Jun 16	104¼ July 25	104¼	104¾
Do do certs., full paid	....	101¼ Jun 28	101 Jul 7	101¼ July 21	..	..
Alle. Val. gen. gtd. g. 4s, 1942	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Clev. & M. 1st gtd. 4½s, 1935	*M N	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110 Jan 19	110	..
G. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	111¾ May 16	111 Apr 12	111¾ June 5	109¾	..
Phil., B. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1943	M N*	105¾ Jul 18	105¾ May 6	105¾ July 18	109	..
Un. N. J. R.R. & C. gen. 4s, 1944	*M S	.. ....	.. ....	110¼ Se 28, 04	112¾	..
Peo. & P. Un. 1st g. 6s, Feb., 1921	Q F	123½ Jan 18	123¼ Jan 18	123¾ Jan 18	122	..
Do 2d 4½s, Feb., 1921	M N	.. ....	.. ....	101 Jy 8, 04	100	103½
Pere Marquette— Flint & Pere Mar. g. 6s, 1920	A O*	124 Feb 8	119½ Apr 13	121½ June 2	121¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	*M N	114½ Apr 26	112 Jan 16	113 July 21	113¾	..
Do Pt. H. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1939	*A O	116 Mar 31	114 May 24	114 June 15	114¾	..
Pine Creek reg. gtd. 6s, 1932	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts. June. 1st r. 6s, 1922	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	120 Oc 11, 01	118	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s, Series A and B, Jan., 1928	A O	.. ....	.. ....	112½ De 13, 02	100¾	..
P., S. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1940	A O*	120¾ Jul 21	117½ Jun 10	121 July 24	..	..
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	98 Jy 14, 97	116½	122
P., Y. & A. 1st con. 5s, 1927	M N*	116 May 24	116 May 24	116 May 24	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	J J*	101 Jun 19	100¾ Jan 6	102 July 29	..	..
Do registered	*A O	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	100 Jan 27	..	..
Do J. C. col. 4 per cent. 50-year g., 1951	*A O	101 Mar 23	98½ Apr 23	100¾ July 28	..	..
Phil. & Reading con. 6s, 1911	*J D	113¼ Feb 25	113¾ Feb 25	113¾ Feb 25	112	..
Do 7s, 1911	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	119¾ Ap 2, 04	115¾	..
Do registered	....	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	118 Jan 7	..	..
Rio Gr. Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	J D*	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	109 Mar 11	109½	..
Rio Gr. South. 1st g. 4s, 1940	J J*	77 Feb 7	75 Jan 18	76 June 28	75	..
Do guaranteed	J J*	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89 Jan 4	89	..
Rut. R. R. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1941	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	103¾ My 10, 04	..	..
Og. & L. Ch. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1948	J J*	99 Jun 23	99 Jun 23	99 June 23	98	99
Rutl. Can. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1949	J J*	—	.. ....	101¼ No 18, 01	..	..
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st g. 3-4s, 1947	*J J	96 May 23	93 Jan 12	95¾ June 30	93¾	94
St. L. & S. F. g. 6s, Cl. B, 1906	M N*	104¾ Apr 3	102 May 16	103 June 14	102⅜	..
Do g. 6s, Class C, 1906	M N*	104⅜ Feb 3	104 Jan 3	104½ Feb 21	102⅜	..
Do gen. g. 6s, 1931	J J*	132 May 6	129½ Mar 21	131 May 26	127¼	..
Do gen. g. 5s, 1931	J J*	116 Mar 31	112¾ Jun 3	114 July 18	113	114
St. L. & S. F. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	J J*	100¼ Apr 25	98¾ Feb 10	100¼ May 9	..	..
Do Southw. Div. g. 5s, 1947	A O*	102 Apr 18	101 May 5	102 July 28	102	..
Do refunding 4s, 1951	J J*	92¼ Feb 8	88¼ Jan 3	88¾ July 29	88¼	88⅝
Do 5-yr. 4½ p. c. g. notes, 1908	J D*	.. ....	.. ....	96 De 8, 04	..	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. con. g. 6s, 1928	*M N	129¼ Jan 23	124½ Jun 15	125 July 26	122	..
K. C., Ft. S. & M. ref. g. 4s, 1936	A O*	92 Mar 2	88¼ May 1	89¾ July 28	89	89½
Do do registered	....	.. ....	.. ....	78¾ Ja 14, 04	..	..
St. L. S. W. 1st g. 4s, bd. cts., 1989	M N*	100¼ Feb 8	96½ May 1	98¾ July 28	98¾	99
Do 2d g. 4s, inc. bd. cts., Nov., 1989	J J	87½ May 16	84 Feb 1	84¼ July 6	..	..
Do con. g. 4s, 1932	*J D	84¼ Apr 17	83½ Jan 7	82 July 20	81¾	82
St. P., Min. & Man. 2d 6s, 1909	A O*	111 Jan 12	108⅝ May 5	108½ May 19	100¼	..
Do 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	J J*	139 Jun 8	136 Apr 11	138¾ July 26	138	140
Do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	140 My 14, 02	..	..
Do do reduced to 4½s	J J*	113¾ Jun 5	111 Mar 17	111½ July 5	112¾	..
Do do do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	116½ Ap 15, 01	..	..
Do Dak. ext. g. 6s, 1910	M N*	123¾ Jan 24	110½ May 19	110½ May 19	110¼	..
Do Mon. ext. 1st g. 4s, 1937	*J D	105 Apr 17	103 Jun 5	104 July 8	104⅜	..
Do do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	106 My 6, 01	..	..
East. Minn. 1st div. 1st 5s, 1908	*A O	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	104¾ Mar 8	103¾	..
Minn. Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	J J*	124 May 4	123 Apr 24	124 May 4	..	..
Mon. Cen., 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	J J*	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	135 Jan 25	135	..
Do registered	J J*	.. ....	.. ....	133½ De 20, 04	..	..
Do 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	J J*	118½ Feb 20	118¾ Feb 20	118½ Feb 20	117½	..
Wil. & Sioux F. 1st g. 5s, 1938	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	117 Ja 11, 04	121½	..
Do registered	*J D	.. ....	.. ....	115 Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, P. & P. R. 1st g. 5s, 1942	M S*	.. ....	.. ....	110 Ja 7, 04	110	..
S. F. & N. P. 1st g. 5s, 1919	*J J	108 May 10	108 May 10	108 May 10	109¾	..
Seaboard A. L. Ry. g. 4s, 1950	A O*	92 Feb 23	84¾ Jan 3	90 July 28	90	90½
Do col. tr. ref. g. 5s, 1911	*M N	104¾ Mar 9	102 May 3	104½ July 27	..	..
Carolina Cen. 1st con. g. 4s, 1949	*J J	99 Mar 20	98 Feb 9	99 Mar 20	..	..
Fla. Cen. & Penin. 1st g. 5s, 1918	J J*	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	109 Feb 2	108	..
Do con. g. 5s, 1943	*J J	109½ Mar 3	108½ Mar 3	109½ Mar 3	107½	..
Ga. & Ala

Complete Bond Quotation List of the New York Stock Exchange for the Week Ended July 29, 1905—Continued.

Name, Rate, Maturity.	Inter-est.	Range for Year 1905. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask'd.
Dp gen. mtg. 5s, 1935	*JD	112	Apr 26	110	Jul 24	110	July 24	107	110
Kan. & Mich.1st gtd.g.4s,1990	*AO	98½	Feb 28	95½	Jun 6	96½	June 21	97	..
Tol., Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	JJ*	95	Mar 8	91	Jan 11	93	July 28	92¼	93
T., St.L. & W.pr.lien g.3½s,1925	JJ*	91¼	May 9	89¼	Jan 11	91⅝	July 29	91	91¼
Do 50-year gold 4s, 1950	*AO	86¾	Mar 20	83	May 17	86	July 29	85½	..
Tor., H. & B.1st g.4s,July 1,1946	JD	98½	Apr 24	97	Jun 22	98	July 10	97½	98½
Ulster & Del.1st con.g.5s,1928	*JD	113	Apr 4	110⅝	Jun 16	110⅝	June 16	112¼	..
Do 1st ref. g. 4s, 1952	AO*	98⅜	Jan 13	95½	Jan 13	95¼	Jan 13	..	..
Union Pac. 1st & ld. gr. g.4s,1947	JJ*	107¼	Jun 23	104⅜	Jan 16	105⅝	July 28	105½	105⅞
Do registered	JJ*	108¾	Jun 7	103¾	Jan 18	105⅝	July 10	..	..
Do 1st lien conv. g. 4s, 1911	*MN	138½	Feb 25	112¾	Jan 6	131	July 20	130½	131½
Do do registered	..	121½	Feb 2	116¾	Jan 26	121	Feb 3	..	..
Ore. R. & N. con. g. 4s, 1940	*JD	104	May 12	102	Jun 8	103⅜	July 28	102⅞	..
Ore. Sh. Line R. 1st g. 6s, 1922	*FA	127½	Jan 31	124	Mar 30	128⅜	July 27	128½	..
Or. S. L. R. 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	JJ*	120	Mar 14	117¾	Jan 27	117¾	July 24	117¾	118
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	103⅜	De 31, 04	..	..
Do do 4 p. c. gtd. ref. 4s,1929	JD*	98½	May 17	95¾	Jun 9	96⅜	July 29	96½	96¾
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	De 30, 03	107⅜	..
Do g. 5s, 1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	114½	Ap 10, 02	..	..
Vandalia con. 4s, Ser. A, 1955	*FA	104⅜	Jun 22	104½	May 13	104½	June 28	103¾	..
Virginia S. W. 1st gtd. 5s,2003	*JJ	112½	Jul 13	107½	Jan 3	112½	July 24	110½	112½
Wabash 1st g. 5s, 1939	*MN	119½	Feb 1	116	May 2	118	July 25	118	118½
Do 2d g. 5s, 1939	*FA	112½	Jan 21	107	May 3	109½	July 28	109	110
Do deb., Series A, 1939	JJ*	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	90	Feb 4	..	99
Do do Series B, 1939	JJ*	84⅜	Mar 30	66½	Jan 6	71⅜	July 29	71	72
Do 20-yr. 1st l. eq. s.f.5s,1921	*MS	103	Jun 7	102	May 2	103	June 7	102	..
Do 1st l. 50-yr. g. term.4s,1954	*JJ	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	92	Apr 17	92¼	..
Do 1st g. 5s, Del.& C.ext.,1941	JJ*	112	May 31	109¾	Jan 5	112	July 22	109	..
Do Des Moines Div. 4s, 1939	*JJ	..	....	..	....	97	No 16, 04	90½	..
Do Omaha Div.1st g.3½s,1941	AO*	88⅞	Jan 20	86	Jan 4	88	Apr 6	86½	87
Do Tol.& Ch.Div.1st g.4s,1941	*MS	98½	Jan 19	95	May 18	97	May 27	93	99
St. L.,K.C.& N.S.C.B.1st 6s,1908	AO	..	....	..	....	109¼	Mr 13, 03	..	..
Wab.-Pitts. Term. 1st g. 4s, 1954	*JD	95¾	May 29	86¼	Jul 24	87¾	July 29	87½	87¾
Do 2d g. 4s, 1954	*JD	45⅝	Feb 25	35	May 23	39	July 29	38½	39
West. Maryland 1st g. 4s, 1952	AO*	94	Mar 14	87¾	May 27	88	July 28	88	88½
West N. Y. & Penn. 1st g 5s,1937	*JJ	119¼	Jun 9	118	Feb 14	119¼	June 9	..	..
Do gen. g. 4s, 1943	*AO	98⅜	Feb 9	96⅜	May 5	98½	June 28	97½	98½
Do inc. 5s, April, 1943	Nov.	..	....	..	....	40	Mr 21,01	..	27
West Va. Cen. & Pitts.1st 6s,1911	JJ*	112	Apr 12	111	Feb 3	112	May 18	110	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	AO*	114¾	Mar 28	114¼	Jan 28	114¾	Mar 28	111½	..
Do Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	JJ*	114½	May 27	114¼	May 27	114½	May 27	111½	..
Do ext. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	*FA	114⅝	Jan 31	113	Feb 8	114	June 23	113½	..
Do equip. s. f. g. 5s, 1922	*JJ	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	102	Jan 3	..	111
Wh. & L.E.R.R.1st con.g.4s,1949	MS*	95¼	Jan 21	92	Mar 10	92½	July 28	92	92½
Wis. Cent. 1st gen. g. 4s, 1949	JJ*	96	Jun 29	90¼	Jan 3	94	July 26	93⅜	94

STREET RAILWAYS.

Brooklyn Rapid Tr. g. 5s, 1945	AO*	112¾	Mar 1	108¼	Jun 16	109¼	July 21	109¼	113
Do 1st ref. con. g. 4s, 2002	JJ*	91¼	Jun 30	83¼	Jan 5	89¼	July 29	89	89½
Brooklyn City 1st con. 5s, 1941	JJ*	108⅝	May 17	108⅝	May 17	108⅝	May 17	106⅜	..
B., Q.C.& S.con.gtd.g 5s,Jul,1941	MN	106	Jan 10	106	Jan 10	106	Feb 9	..	..
Bk. Un. El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	*FA	113¾	Jan 17	109¼	Apr 28	111¼	July 27	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	..	....	..	....	110¾	Jy 15, 03	..	..
Kings Co. Elev. 1st g. 4s, 1949	FA*	93½	Jan 16	92	Mar 29	93	June 22	..	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	96¼	Jan 30	91½	Apr 20	95	July 28	94½	95
Nas. Elec. R. R. gtd. g. 4s,1951	JJ	91	Jan 30	87	Jan 9	87⅜	July 19	87½	87⅞
City & Sub. Ry.Balt.1st g.5s,1922	JD	..	....	..	....	103⅝	Apr., 02	..	..
Con.Ry.& Lig.1st& ref.g.4½s,1951	JJ	101½	Jun 6	98	Jan 5	101⅝	July 26	102½	..
Do stamped, guaranteed	..	103½	Jun 28	101¼	Jun 23	101½	July 21	101½	102
Denver Con. Tram. 1st g. 5s, 1933	AO	..	....	..	....	97½	Je 13, 00	..	..
Det. Cit. St. Ry. 1st con.g.5s,1905	JJ*	..	....	..	....	103	No 23, 01	..	..
Det. Un. Rys. 1st con. g.4½s,1932	JJ	96½	May 17	94¼	Jul 18	94¼	July 27	..	..
Havana El. Ry. con. g. 5s, 1952	*FA	95	Apr 17	92¾	Jun 5	95	July 25	94	95
Met. St. Ry. gen. col.tr.g.5s,1997	*FA	120⅜	Jan 16	114	May 10	116½	July 25	116½	117½
Do 100-yr. ref. g. 4s, 2002	*AO	94½	Feb 10	90	May 6	91	July 22	90½	..
Bway & 7thAv.1st con.g.5s,1943	JD*	119½	Apr 1	116¾	Jul 5	116¾	July 21	116½	..
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	119½	De 3, 01	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	MS*	121¾	Feb 15	118⅝	Mar 13	120	July 14	121	..
Lx.Av.& P.Fy.1st gtd.g.5s,1993	MS*	120½	Feb 14	117	Mar 9	120	June 17	118⅝	..
Third Av. 1st con. gtd. 4s, 2000	*JJ	97½	Jun 23	94¾	Jan 6	95⅜	July 27	93	95¾
Do 1st 5s, 1937	JJ*	118½	Feb 24	116¾	Jan 17	118⅛	Apr 24	117¼	..
Met. W. S. El. Chi. 1st g.4s,1938	FA*	104¾	Mar 24	95	Feb 1	104⅜	Mar 24	..	..
Mil. El.Ry.& Lt.con.30-yr.5s,1926	*FA	..	....	..	....	103	Oc 27, 99	109½	..
Minn. St. Ry. (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5s, 1919	JJ15	..	....	..	....	106¾	No 22, 04	108	..
St. P. City Cable con. g. 5s,1937	*JJ15	..	....	..	....	110	Jy 8, 04	111½	114½
Underground Electric Ry., London, profit-sharing 5s	JD	100½	May 31	97	Jan 4	98¼	July 26	98¼	98¾
Union El. (Chi.) 1st g. 5s, 1945	AO	106¾	Jul 13	106¾	Jul 13	106¾	July 13	..	..
U.Rys.of St.L.1st gen.mtg.4s,1934	JJ*	89⅝	Apr 14	85½	Jan 19	87½	July 18	..	..
Unit. Rys. of S. F. s. f. 4s, 1927	*AO	91	Mar 30	87¼	Jan 3	90⅞	July 28	90¾	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con.g.5s,1936	MN	..	....	..	....	90	De 28, 97	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Adams Ex. col. tr. g. 4s, 1948	*MS	105¼	Feb 17	103	Mar 1	104½	July 24	104¼	..
Am. S. S. Co. of W.Va. g.5s,1920	MN*	..	....	..	....	100⅜	Je 4, 02	..	..
Bkn. F. C.of N.Y. 1st con.5s,1948	FA*	58	Apr 14	48	Jun 15	48	June 15	49	57
Chi. J. & Stk. Yds. g. 5s, 1915	JJ*	108	Jul 3	108	Jul 3	108	July 3	..	..
D., Mac. & M.l.g.7s,Sr.A,Oc.1,1911	SA	80	Feb 16	71½	Apr 7	75	July 14	..	..
Henderson Bdg. 1st g. 6s, 1931	MS*	..	....	..	....	113	No 14, 99	..	..
Mad. Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	MN	..	....	..	....	102	Jy 8, 97	..	..
Man. B. H. & L. Ilm.gen.g.4s,1940	MN	..	....	..	....	50	Fe 21, 02	..	..
N. Y. Dock 50-yr. 1st g. 4s, 1951	FA*	97½	Jul 21	94½	Feb 1	98	July 29	97½	..
N. Y. & O. Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	FA	..	....	..	....	90	Oc 3, 99	..	..
Provdet. Loan So. N.Y. 4½s,1921	MS*	100	Feb 27	98	Mar 6	98	Mar 6	..	..
R. R. Securities Co. 50-yr. 3½s, 1951, Ill. Cent. stock col., Ser. A.	*JJ	..	....	..	....	91⅜	De 19, 01	..	..
So. Yuba Water Co. con.g.6s,1923	JJ*	..	....	..	....	112	Jy 27, 04	..	..
Spring V. Water Wks. 1st 6s,1906	MS	..	....	..	....	113½	Jy 3, 00	..	..
United States Mtg. & Trust Co. real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—Series G, 4s, 1903-18	FA	..	....	..	....	100	Mr 15, 00	..	..

GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Bkn. Un. Gas 1st con. g. 5s,1945	*MN	118	Apr 27	113	May 22	113	July 13	113½	114½
Buff. Gas Co. 1st mtg. 5s, 1947	AO*	73	Mar 15	66	Apr 10	69	June 15	68	..
Con. Gas 6 p. c. conv. deb., 1900	JJ*	187¼	Mar 3	169	May 4	172	July 7	167	171½
Det. Gas Co. con. g. 5s, 1918	*FA	102¼	Mar 18	102¼	Mar 18	102¼	Mar 18	..	..
Det. City Gas Co. g. 5s, 1923	*JJ	103½	Jun 29	99½	Jul 6	100⅞	July 28	101	..
Equit. G. L. Co. N.Y.con.g.5s,1932	MS	..	....	..	....	112	No 11, 03	113¼	..
Gas & El. Co. of B. Co.con.5s,1949	JD	..	....	..	....	67	Oc 2, 01	..	..
Gen. Elec. deb. g. 3½s, 1942	FA*	92½	May 27	89½	Mar 3	91	June 22	91	..
Grand Rap. G. L. Co. 1st 5s,1915	*FA	..	....	..	....	107¾	De 17, 00	..	..
Hudson Co. Gas 1st g. 5s, 1949	MN	109½	Feb 10	100½	Feb 10	109¼	Feb 10	110	..
Kan. City (Mo.) Gas 1st g.5s,1922	*AO	100	May 5	100	May 5	100	May 5	99	..
Kings Co. Elec. Light & Power Co. pur. money 6s, 1997	AO*	127	Jan 26	123	Jun 2	123	June 2	122½	124
Ed. El. Il. Bkn.1st con.g.4s,1939	*JJ	94½	Apr 28	94½	Apr 28	94½	Apr 28	94¾	..
Lac.G.L.Co.St.L. 1st g.5s,My,1919	QF	110	Jul 3	108	May 3	109¾	July 26	..	109¾
Do ref. and ext. 1st g. 5s,1934	*AO	106½	Jan 27	105½	May 20	105½	May 20	..	..
Milw. G. L. 1st mtg. 4s, 1927	*MN	92½	Jul 13	92	May 27	92¾	July 13	92¾	..
N. Y. Gas, El. Light, Heat & Power col. tr. 5s, 1948	JD*	111½	Mar 17	108¼	Jun 9	110	July 27	109¾	110½
Do purchase money 4s, 1940	*FA	97⅜	Jan 31	92	May 12	93¼	July 29	93	93¼
Ed.El.Il.N.Y. 1st conv.g.5s,1910	*MS	105⅜	Feb 14	103¼	Mar 8	105	July 20	104¾	106
Do 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	*JJ	119½	Apr 19	118½	Mar 23	119¼	Apr 19	116½	..
New York & Queens Co. Elec. Light & Power 5s, 1930	FA*	108	Jan 24	105	Feb 8	106	May 31	..	..
N. Y. & Rich. Gas 1st g. 5s,1921	*MN	103	May 22	103	May 22	103	May 22	104	106¾
Paterson Gas & El. con. g.5s,1949	MS	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	105¼	May 10	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	*AO	127½	Feb 14	123⅜	Apr 11	124	July 12	124	..
Do refunding g. 4s, 1947	MS*	100	Apr 15	107½	May 9	108¼	July 28	107¾	108¼
Chi. G. L. & C. 1st gtd.g.5s,1937	JJ*	110	Feb 17	108	Jan 3	108	July 6	108	108½
Con. Gas. Chi.,1st grtd.g.5s,1936	JD*	109¼	Mar 28	107¼	Jan 5	109	May 23	108¾	108
Mut. Fuel G. 1st gtd. g.5s,1947	MN*	107½	Mar 28	104½	Jun 30	104½	June 30	105¾	..
Trenton G. & Elec. 1st g. 5s,1949	*MS	112¾	Jan 27	110	May 3	110	May 13	..	112
Westch. Lighting Co. g. 5s, 1950	JD	113	Jan 13	111¼	Jan 9	113	Jan 31	109½	..

MANUF. AND INDUSTRIAL.

Am. C. Oil deb.ext.4½s,Nv.1,1915	QF	101	Mar 1	98⅜	May 5	99	July 28	98½	99¾
Am. Hide & L. 1st s. f. g.6s,1919	MS*	100¼	Jan 6	96½	Jun 26	97⅝	July 29	97½	98
Am. Ice Sec. deb. g. 6s, 1925	*AO	79½	Jul 18	77	Jun 29	79	July 29	..	79
Am. Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915	MS*	98	Jul 7	94	May 15	98	July 17	99	..
Am. Thread 1st 4s, 1919	*JJ	90	Jun 26	87½	Mar 20	89½	July 24	89	..
Am. Tob. Co. 40-yr. g. 6s, 1944	AO*	118½	Mar 31	110¼	Jun 3	116	July 29	115½	116
Do registered	..	116¾	Feb 8	111	Jan 24	111¼	May 8	..	..
Am. Tob. Co. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	77⅞	Feb 9	71	Jan 6	76	July 29	75¾	76¾
Do registered	..	74½	Mar 23	74	Apr 17	74½	June 3	..	..
Barney&Smith Car Co. 1st 6s,1942	JJ*	..	....	..	....	105	Ja 10, 00	..	..
Cent. Leather 1st lien g.5s,1925	*AO	100¼	Jul 13	98½	Jul 11	100	July 29	99¾	100
Cons. Tob. 50-yr. g. 4s, 1951	FA*	84½	Jan 27	74	Jan 14	81½	July 28	81	81¾
Do registered	..	..	....	..	....	85¼	De 3, 04	..	..
Dist. Securities Corp. 1st mtg. 25-year 5 p. c. con. g., 1927	*AO	82½	Mar 31	77½	May 1	79¾	July 29	79½	80
Dist. Co. of Am. col. tr. 5s, 1911	JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Se 16, 03	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	JJ	..	....	..	....	99	Jy 17, 99	96½	..
Do non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	*AO	..	....	..	....	92	Fe 23, 04	..	..
Int. Paper 1st con. g. 6s, 1918	*FA	110	May 16	108	Feb 7	110	July 28	110	..
Do conv. s. f. g. 5s, 1935	*JJ	95	Apr 26	91½	Jul 6	92¾	July 29	92¼	92½
Int. Steam Pump deb. 6s, 1913	*JJ	105½	Jun 15	102¾	Jan 3	104	July 21	..	..
Knick. Ice, Chi., 1st g. 5s, 1928	AO	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 1	98	Feb 3	..	..
Lack. Steel Co. 1st con.g.5s,1923	*AO	108	Feb 2	104¾	Jan 10	106¾	July 27	106¾	..
Nat. Starch Mfg. 1st g. 6s, 1920	*MN	93	Jan 7	85	Jun 7	85	July 18	..	87
Do sink. fund deb. g. 5s, 1925	JJ*	71¼	Jun 26	50	May 27	68	July 12	61¼	69
Stand. Rope & T. 1st g. 6s, 1946	FA*	50¼	Apr 7	42¼	Jan 28	53	July 26	..	54½
Do inc. g. 5s, Aug. 1, 1946	..	8	Apr 6	1¼	Jan 30	5½	July 28	..	4½
U. S. Realty & Imp. 5 p. c. conv. g. deb., 1924	JJ*	103½	Feb 23	93	Jan 14	100	July 28	..	..
U. S. Leath. Co.s.f.deb g.6s,1913	*MN	112¾	Apr 4	108½	May 4	110	July 24	110	..
U. S. Red. & Ref. 1st s.f.g.6s,1931	JJ*	103	Jun 30	83¾	Jan 3	100	July 29	99	100
U. S. Steel Corp. col. tr. 2d mtg. g. s. f 5s, April, 1963	MN	98½	Apr 17	92	Jan 6	95	July 29	94¾	95¼
Do registered	..	97¾	Apr 7	92¼	Jan 6	95¼	July 19	..	..
Va.-Car. Ch. col. tr. s. f.g.5s,1912	AO	101½	Mar 13	99⅝	May 5	100½	July 27	100⅜	..

COAL AND IRON.

Col. F. & I. gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	*FA	105½	Mar 7	102	Feb 8	103¼	July 6	103½	..
Do 10-yr. conv. deb. g.5s,1911	FA*	90	Feb 18	85	Jan 30	90	July 10	..	94
Col. I. Co.1st mtg.cv.5s,S.A.1934	FA*	76¼	Apr 18	68	May 23	75⅝	July 29	75¼	78
Do do Series B	..	74¾	Jul 7	66½	May 20	74	July 29	74	75
Col. C. & I. Dev. Co.gtd.g.5s,1909	JJ*	..	....	..	....	55	No 2, 00	..	..
Col. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	*MN	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oc 7, 04	..	..
Con. Coal 1st s. f. gtd. g. 5s, 1952	FA	..	....	..	....	107⅝	De 12, 04	..	..
Grand River C. & C. 1st 6s, 1919	AO	..	....	..	....	102½	Jy 26, 04	..	..
Jeff. & C., C. & I. 1st g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do 2d g. 5s, 1926	JD	..	....	..	....	102¼	Oc 27, 03	..	..
K. & H. C. & C.1st gtd.s.f.5s,1951	JJ*	107	May 4	104½	Jul 10	104½	July 10	102¾	104⅛
Pleas. Val. Coal 1st s. f. 5s, 1928	JJ	..	....	..	....	105	Oc 24, 00	..	..
Tenn. C. I. & R. R. gen. 5s, 1951	JJ*	100	Feb 15	93½	Jan 9	98½	July 25	98¼	..
Do Tenn. Div. 1st 6s,Jan.,1917	AO	111	Jan 12	109½	May 22	110	June 15	109⅛	..
Do Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s,1917	JJ	112⅝	Jun 24	110¾	Feb 17	112⅝	June 24	..	113½
Cahaba C. M. 1st gtd g. 6s,1922	JD*	..	....	..	....	102	De 28, 03	..	..
De Barde, C. & I. gtd. 6s, 1910	*FA	105	May 11	103	Feb 7	104⅜	May 29	..	..
Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke 5 per cent. 50-year g., 1949	*MS	93½	Feb 25	86	May 22	90	July 26	89	89¾

TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE.

Am. Tel. & Tel. col. tr. 4s, 1929	JJ*	98½	May 9	96½	Jul 8	96⅝	July 10	..	..
Com. Cable Co. 1st g. 4s,Jan.,2397	QJ	..	....	..	....	92	De 17, 04	..	..
Do registered	QJ	..	....	..	....	100½	Oc 30, 01	..	..
Erie T. & T. col. tr. g. s.f.5s,1926	JJ*	..	....	..	....	109	Oc 7, 99	..	..
Met. Tel. & Tel. 1st s. f.g.5s,1918	*MN	109½	May 18	109½	May 18	109½	May 18	110¼	..
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. 5s, 1920	*MN	..	....	..	....	103¾	Jy 2, 03	104½	..
W. Un. Tel. col. tr. cur. 5s, 1938	*JJ	113	Jun 19	108¾	Jul 7	110¾	July 26	..	112
Do ref. and r. e. 4½s, 1950	*MN	107⅜	Apr 24	104½	May 8	106¼	July 28	105¼	106
Do do registered	..	..	....	..	....	103½	Ju 23, 03	..	..
Mut. Union Tel. s. f. 6s, 1911	MN	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	110¼	Mar 25	106½	..
Northwestern Tel. Co. gtd. funding g. 4½s, 1934	*JJ	..	....	..	....	103½	Jy 26, 04	100⅜	..

ABBREVIATIONS.—J. J.—January and July; F. A.—February and August; M. S.—March and September; A. O.—April and October; M. N.—May and November; J. D.—June and December. A * before or after the interest month indicates that it is also the month of maturity.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Par value of shares when other than $100 is inserted after the name of the stock.

Dividend and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-annual; A—Annual.

SECURITIES.	Amount Out-standing.	Last Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.						
Aetna Nat.	$300,000	..	..	.....	160	170
America	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	520	530
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 05	272	276
Astor National	350,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	775	825
Bk. of Discount	100,000	..	..	.....	165	180
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	..	..	.....	155	165
Bowery	250,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	360
Bronx Borough	50,000	..	..	.....	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)	300,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	175
Century	100,000	..	..	.....	175	185
Chase National	1,000,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	700	..
Chat'm Nat.($25)	450,000	4	Q	July 1, 05	310	325
Chelsea Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	150	170
Chemical Nat.	300,000	25	B	Apr., 1905	4300	4375
Cit's' Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	3	S	July 1, 05	155	165
City (National).	25,000,000	4	S	May 1, 05	284	288
Coal & Iron Nat	300,000	..	..	.....	232½	240
Colonial	100,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	575	650
Columbia	200,000	4	S	July 1, 05	400	435
Commerce(Nat.)	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	200	207
Consol'd Nat.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	152	157
Cooper Exch.	100,000	..	..	.....	..	120
Corn Exchange	2,000,000	7	S	Feb. 1, 05	375	385
East R. Nat.($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 05	145	160
Fidelity	200,000	..	..	.....	180	..
Fifth Avenue	100,000	145	Q	July 1, 05	3750	4000
Fifth National	250,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 05	325	..
First National	10,000,000	5	Q	Apr. 1, 05	725	760
Fourteenth St.	200,000	3	S	May 1, 05	150	175
Fourth Nat.	3,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	200	210
Gall'tinNat.($50)	1,000,000	6	S	Apr. 6, 05	410	420
Gansevoort ($50)	200,000	2½	..	Feb., 1896	140	145
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,05	500	..
Germ.-Am. ($75)	750,000	3	S	Feb. 1, 05	155	165
German Exch.	200,000	7	S	July 1, 05	375	410
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 05	500	..
Greenwich ($25)	500,000	3	S	May 1, 05	240	..
Hamilton	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	200	..
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	6	S	July 1, 05	490	500
Imp. & Tr. Nat.	1,500,000	10	S	July 1, 05	575	585
Internat. B'k'g.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	160	165
Irving Nat.($50)	1,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	230	240
Jefferson	400,000	2½	S	Jan. 3, 03	175	..
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	4	Q	Apr. 1, 05	500	540
Lincoln Nat.	300,000	5	Q	May 1, 05	1500	..
Manhattan ($50)	2,050,000	6	S	Jan. 3, 04	320	..
Mar. & Ful.Nat.	1,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	280	270
Mechanics' Nat.	3,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	275	285
Mech.& Tr. ($25)	700,000	4	S	July 1, 05	185	200
Mercantile Nat.	3,000,000	4	S	July 1, 05	270	280
Merch. Nat.($50)	2,000,000	3½	S	July 1, 05	175	180
Merch. Ex. Nat. ($50)	600,000	3	S	July 1, 05	165	180
Metropolis	1,000,000	6	S	Dec. 1, 04	385	430
Monroe	200,000	..	..	.....	120	130
Mount Morris	250,000	4	S	May 1, 05	210	225
Mutual	200,000	3	S	July 1, 05	300	320
Nassau ($50)	500,000	4	S	May 1, 05	200	210
New Ams. Nat.	500,000	6	Q	Apr., 1905	485	510
N. Y., (N.B.A.)	2,000,000	5	S	July 1, 05	310	320
N.Y.County Nat	200,000	50	S	Jan. 3, 05	1500	..
N. Y. Nat. Exch	1,000,000	2	Q	May 1, 05	200	206
N.Y. Prod. Exch	1,000,000	3½	S	Apr 15, 05	185	200
Nineteenth W'd.	200,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,05	325	..
Northern Nat.	300,000	..	..	.....	130	140
Ncr. Am

1905

OUTSIDE SECURITIES (Continued.)

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Per Ct.	Period	Date.	Quotation July 29, 1905. Bid.	Asked.
GAS COMPANIES.						
Am. Lt. & Trac.	$4,478,300	1½	S	May 1, 05	98	100
Do preferred.	8,572,800	..	..	.....	104½	106
Bay State.....	250,000,000	..	..	.....	3-16	¼
Binghamton Gas 1st 5s, 1948....	650,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	97	100
B'klyn Bor Gas	500,000	..	..	.....	.....	.....
Do 1st mtg.5s	500,000	2½	S	Mar., 1905	97½	100
Buffalo City.....	7,000,000	..	..	.....	5	7
††Do 5s.....	5,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	68	71
Cent. Un. 5s,1927	3,450,000	2½	S	July, 1905	107	109
Columbus Gas 1st 5s, 1932....	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	90	95
††Con. Gas of N.J. 1st con. 5s,1936	971,000	2½	S	July, 1905	92	96
Denver G. & El.	2,650,000	1½	..	Apr 15, 00	57	58
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1949....	2,580,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	92	94
Do p.l.6s,1918.	1,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	102¼	103½
††Ft. Wayne 1st 6s, 1925.....	1,940,000	3	S	July, 1905	43	48
Grand Rapids 1st 5s, 1915....	1,500,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	102	104
Hudson Co. Gas	10,500,000	1	S	Nov 22,04	108	111
Do 1st 5s.....	10,200,000	2½	S	Nov. 1904	109¼	110
Ind'apolis ($50).	2,000,000	2	..	Jun, 1900	55	60
††Ind.Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s, 1908....	800,000	3½	S	May, 1904	25	30
††Lafayette 1st 6s, 1924.....	1,000,000	3	S	May, 1904	32	34
††Logansport & W.V.1st 6s,1925	1,750,000	3	S	June, 1904	25	35
Madison (Wis.) deb. scrip....	100,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100	..
Do 1st 6s,1926	350,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	108½	110
Mutual	3,500,000	4	S	Mar 10,05	280	300
New Amsterdam 5s, 1948....	10,635,000	2½	S	July, 1905	111½	112½
N.Y. & E.R. 1st 5s, 1944.....	3,500,060	2½	S	July, 1905	113	115
Do con.5s,1945	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	108	111
North Union 5s	1,250,000	2½	S	Nov, 1904	105	108
††Ohio & Ind.1st 6s, 1924.....	1,940,000	3	S	Jun, 1904	25	30
St. Joseph (Mo.) 1st 5s, 1937....	762,000	2½	S	July 1905	97	100
St. Paul (Minn.) gen. 5s, 1944..	2,537,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	98	99½
South. Lt. & Tr col. tr. 5s, 1940	1,600,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	88	90
Standard (N.Y.) 1st 5s, 1930....	1,362,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	112½
Syracuse 1st 5s, 1946	2,047,000	2½	S	July, 1905	101	103
FERRY COMPANIES.						
Brooklyn	$7,500,000	..	..	.....	2	5
††Do 5s.....	6,500,000	2½	S	Feb. 1, 05	52	55
Hoboken con.5s, 1946	4,100,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	110½	112
N. Y. & E. R.	750,000	1½	Q	Jun 15, 05	70	76
Do 1st 5s,1922	750,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	90	95
N.Y. & Hob.gen. 5s, 1946.....	3,300,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	109	110
10th & 23d St....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	35	50
Do 1st 5s,1919	850,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	92	96
Union	3,000,000	½	Q	Jan., 1905	26	28
††Dol5s,1925	2,200,000	2½	S	May 1, 05	96	98
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Commonwealth..	$500,000	35	S	Jan., 1905	122	..
Continental	1,000,000	18	S	Jan., 1905	910	950
Empire City....	200,000	3	S	Jan., 1904	85	90
Germ. Alliance..	400,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 03	200	..
Germ'n-Amer ..	1,500,000	15	S	Jan. 3, 05	530	..
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	365	..
Greenwich ($25)	200,000	5	S	Jan., 1905	180	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	S	Jan. 3, 05	150	..
Home	3,000,000	10	S	Jan., 1905	405	440
Nassau ($50)....	200,000	5	S	Jan. 3, 05	200	..
New York.....	200,000	3½	S	Feb., 1905	100	..
Niagara ($50)...	500,000	10	S	Jan. 3, 04	330	..
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	4	S	Apr 10, 05	195	..
Pacific ($25)...	200,000	10	..	Dec., 1901	85	100
Peter C'per ($20)	150,000	5	S	Feb., 1905	170	..
Phenix,Bkn ($50)	1,000,000	5	S	Jan.17, 03	240	..
Stuyvesant ($25)	200,000	3	..	Jan., 1902	85	..
Un. States ($25).	250,000	3	..	Jan 11, 04	80	90
W'chester ($10).	300,000	10	S	Feb., 1905	400	..
W'sb'g City ($50)	250,000	15	S	Jan., 1905	600	..
INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.						
Am. Bk. N. ($50)	$3,600,000	$1	Q	Jun 30, 05	70	73
American Can..	41,233,300	..	..	.....	11½	11⅞
Do preferred.	41,233,300	1½	Q	July 1, 05	68	68½
Amer. Chicle...	6,000,000	1	M	Jun 20, 05	125	128
Do preferred.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	97	101
Am. De F. ($10)	11,500,000	..	..	.....	16	..
Do pf., ($10)	3,500,000	..	..	.....	*1	..
A.Gr'phone ($10)	1,302,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*4⅝	5
Do pf., ($10).	1,302,000	1⅜	Q	May 15,05	*8½	9
††Am. Malt. 6s.	3,833,000	2	S	June 1, 05	103	..
Am. Type F'd's.	4,000,000	1	Q	Apr 15, 05	33	40
Do preferred.	1,648,800	1¾	Q	Apr 15, 05	97	100
Am. Writ. Pap..	11,500,000	..	..	.....	4¼	..
Do preferred.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	29	30
††Dol5s,1919	17,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	86¾	87½
Bamberger - De Lamar ($10)..	5,000,000	1	Q	Mar, 1905	*3	5
Barney & Smith	1,000,000	..	..	.....	19¾	21
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	June 1, 05	127¼	131
Do 1st 6s,1942	1,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	112	114
Bliss Co. (E.W.) ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	141	147
Do pf., ($50).	1,000,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	130	145
Borden's Cond. Milk	17,500,000	4	S	Feb 15, 05	157	159
Brit.Col.Cop.($5)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅞	⅞
Calif. Cop. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Camd. Land ($3)	720,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Casein of Am..	5,392,000	..	..	.....	5	7
Do preferred.	1,000,000	2	Q	May 10,05	63	..
Celluloid	5,025,000	1½	Q	July 1, 05	129	132
Cent. Fireworks	1,400,150	½	S	Mar, 1905	15	20
Do preferred.	1,267,200	3½	S	Mar, 1905	68	72
Cent. Foundry..	7,000,000	..	..	.....	3¼	3⅝
Do preferred.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	18	21
††Do 6s.....	3,863,000	3	S	Nov. 1, 04	65	70
Cheseb'gh Mfg.	500,000	1½	M	Mar 15,05	440	470
Claflin, H. B...	3,829,100	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	100	105
Do 1st pf....	2,600,300	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	101
Do 2d pf.....	2,370,600	1½	Q	May 1, 05	96	105
Compressed Air	6,401,300	..	..	.....	⅛	⅝
Con. Refrig'ing.	17,500,000	..	..	.....	1	1½
Con. Rub. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	1¾	2¾
Do preferred.	1,149,500	1½	..	Dec., 1900	7	10
††Do deb. 4s.	2,850,500	1½	..	Apr. 1, 01	23	26
Cramps' Ship & Engine Bldg..	6,250,000	1¼	..	Sep 15, 02	27	30
††Cuban 6s, 1826	3,000,000	3	S	Apr., 1905	100½	102
Den. Un. Water	5,000,000	3	..	Apr 10, 05	60	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	5	..	Apr 10, 05	69	..
Do 1st 5s....	8,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	101	103
Det. & Mack....	2,000,000	..	..	.....	99	06
Do preferred.	950,000	2½	..	Jan 15, 05	5	10
Dominion Secur.	1,500,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	90	96
Electric Boat...	4,999,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do preferred.	2,045,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	70	80
Electric Vehicle.	10,450,000	..	..	Dec., 1899	17	20
Do preferred.	8,125,000	..	..	Apr., 1900	26	28
El.-P'matic ($10)	1,500,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Empire Steel...	2,281,400	..	..	.....	5¾	7
Do preferred.	2,500,000	1½	S	Jan. 1, 05	38	42
Gold H.Cop.($10)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	*½	⅝
Gr. C. Cop. ($10)	8,640,000	4	E	Apr 20, 05	*2⅝	20
Gr.C. Gold ($10)	5,000,000	2	..	May 20,05	*¼	5
Guay.&Q. 1st 6s	9,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	79	85
Guggenheim Ex. 70% paid.....	6,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	160	165
Do full paid..	6,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 05	160	165
H'sack Meadows	3,000,000	..	..	.....	17	20
H'sackWater 4s	3,000,000	2	S	Jan., 1905	94	96½
Hall Signal....	1,585,200	1½	Q	July 1, 05	90	92
Havana Tobac.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	25	28
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	33	37
Do deb. 5s....	7,500,000	2½	S	Dec., 1905	78	81
H'ing-Hall-Mar.	700,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Houston Oil....	20,000,000	..	..	.....	2	3
Do preferred.	7,500,000	3	S	Feb 26, 03	24	27
Hud. River Tel.	3,613,200	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	90	95
Interbor. R. T..	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	201	203
Int. Merc. Mar.	49,333,400	..	..	.....	13¾	13¼
Do preferred.	52,366,800	..	..	.....	30½	30⅝
††Do 4½s....	52,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	78½	79⅜
Internat. Salt...	18,750,000	..	..	.....	23	26
††Do 1st 5s..	7,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	64	68
Internat. Silver.	9,944,700	..	..	.....	7	10
Do preferred.	6,937,500	1¾	Q	Apr. 1, 05	42½	50
Do scrip....	1,085,343	..	..	.....	5	10
Do 1st 6s....	3,776,000	3	S	Dec., 1904	106½	..
††Do deb. 6s.	2,000,000	3	S	Jan., 1905	90	93
Iron Steamboat new ($10)....	400,000	..	..	.....	*1	2
Kitch. Min. ($5)	1,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	¼
Lackaw. Steel..	34,971,400	..	..	.....	75	80
Lan.M'type ($20)	4,827,240	..	..	.....	17	17⅜
Lorillard (P.) pf.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 05	135	..
Mackay Co.'s..	30,000,000	1	S	July 1, 05	40⅝	41
Do preferred.	30,000,000	1	Q	July 1, 05	74	74½
Mad. Sq. Gar..	2,000,000	..	..	.....	20	25
Man. Tran. ($20)	6,000,000	..	..	.....	*2¾	3
Marconi W. T. of America...	6,650,000	..	..	.....	27	29
Marconi W'less of Canada ($5)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*3¾	5
Mergenthaler ..	10,000,000	2½	Q	Jun 30, 05	187½	189½
Mex Gov't 5s...	£22,700,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	102½	103¼
Mex. Nat.Const. pf., $20 pd. off.	$7,000,000	..	..	.....	11½	13
Mont. & Boston Cons. ($5)....	5,000,000	..	..	.....	5-16	7-16
Nat. Sugar pf..	10,000,000	1½	Q	Apr., 1905	106	108
N. Y. & Q. El.	1,250,000	..	..	.....	54	59
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2½	S	Dec. 1, 04	85	90
N.Y.Trans. ($20)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*8	8½
Nor. Am. Lumber & Pulp...	1,000,000	..	..	.....	..	1¼
Nor. Securities.	395,400,000	1⅛	Q	Feb. 2, 04	174½	175
Do stub.....	3,954,000	..	..	.....	275	300
Otis Elevator...	6,350,000	2	..	Apr 15, 05	55	58
Do preferred.	5,489,800	1½	Q	Apr 15, 05	105	108
Peo., Dec. & Ev	8,400,000	..	..	.....	¾	½
Ph'nix Min. ($1)	750,000	..	..	.....	4	5
Pope Mfg.....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	6	7
Do 1st pf....	2,500,000	..	..	.....	75	78
Do 2d pf....	10,000,000	..	..	.....	20½	22
Proc. & Gamble	5,250,000	3	Q	May 15,05	375	..
Do preferred.	2,500,000	2	Q	Apr 15, 05	205	208
Royal B. Pow..	10,000,000	8	..	1904	142	..
Do preferred.	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 05	107	110
Safety Car Heat. & Lighting....	4,840,000	13½	Q	July 1, 05	257	270
Seab'd Co. com.	35,976,130	..	..	.....	25½	26
Do 1st pf....	7,625,000	..	..	.....	89	90
Do 2d pf....	17,923,350	..	..	.....	55½	56¾
Singer Mfg.....	30,000,000	1¾	Q	Mar, 1905	650	665
Stand. Coupler.	1,200,000	1	Q	Jun 30, 05	20	25
Do preferred.	300,000	4	S	Jun 30, 05	105	120
Stand. Milling..	4,600,000	..	..	.....	7	9
Do preferred.	6,900,000	1	..	Apr 12, 05	28	32
††Do 1st 5s...	3,447,000	2½	S	May, 1905	76	79
Standard Oil....	97,500,000	9	Q	Jun 15, 05	615	620
Stor. Pow. ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	*⅛	⅜
Swift & Co....	35,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr. 4, 05	107⅞	108¾
Do 1st 5s,1914	5,000,000	2½	S	Jan., 1905	100⅝	..
Tenn. Cop. ($25)	4,375,000	5	..	Jan 25, 05	*27½	29
Tintic Co. ($5)...	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*7⅝	8½
Tonopah Min. of Nevada ($1)...	1,030,000	25c	..	Apr 22, 05	*13¼	14
Trenton Potteries	1,750,000	5	..	1833	17	19
Do preferred.	1,250,000	2	Q	Apr 25, 05	95	97
Do deb. 4s....	550,000	2	S	Jan 10, 05	70	76
Union Cop. ($10)	3,000,000	..	..	.....	*1⅝	1¾
Un. Typewriter.	10,000,000	3	S	Apr. 1, 05	80	90
Do 1st pf.....	4,000,000	3½	S	Apr. 1, 05	116	119
Do 2d pf.....	4,195,000	4	S	Apr. 1, 05	115	118
Un. B. B. & P..	14,018,500	..	..	.....	1¼	2
Do preferred.	11,418,000	1¾	..	Oct., 1902	9¼	10
United Copper..	45,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	32
Do preferred.	5,000,000	3	S	May 15,05	74	74¾
U. S. Envelope.	750,000	..	..	.....	25	..
Do preferred.	3,750,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 04	89	92
Virginia & S.W.	2,000,000	..	..	.....	52	60
Westinghouse Air Brake ($50)	10,976,950	35	Q	Apr 10, 05	*141½	..
Worth. Pump.pf.	2,000,000	3½	S	May 1, 05	118	123
STREET RAILWAYS.						
Atlantic Av. 1st con. 5s, 1950..	$730,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	101	103
Do gen.5s,1931	2,241,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	112	113
Do imp.5s,1934	220,000	2½	S	July, 1905	88	92
Bleecker St.&F. Ferry stock...	900,000	¾	S	July, 1905	29	32
Do 1st 4s,1950	700,000	2	S	July, 1905	90	93
Bway & 7th Av.	2,100,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	238	245
Do 2d 5s,1914	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
B'way Surface guar.1st5s,1924	1,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	109
Do 2d 5s,1965	1,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	98	99¼
B. B. & W. E. gen. 5s 1933...	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	99	102
B'lyn C. R.($10)	12,000,000	2½	Q	July 15,05	237	239
††Do 1st con. 5s, 1941....	6,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	106	108
B'lyn City & N. 1st 5s, 1939....	3,000,000	2½	S	July, 1905	110	113
B. Q. C. & Sub. 1st 5s.....	3,500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	103	105
Buff. Cross'n 5s	2,074,000	2½	S	May, 1905	111	113
Cent. Crosstown	600,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	340	355
Do 1st 6s,1922	250,000	3	S	May, 1905	117	121
Cen.P.,N.& E.R.	1,800,000	2½	Q	Apr., 1905	205	210
Chris. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	180	185
Coney Isl. & B. Do 1st con.4s, 1948	2,000,000	3	Q	May 1, 05	325	345
	1,300,000	2	S	July, 1905	96	98
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	4½	S	Jan 15, 05	82½	84
Do 1st 5s,1933	15,000,000	2½	S	Jun, 1905	109	110
Dry D., E. B. & B. stock.....	1,200,000	1½	..	May, 1899	120	140
Do 1st 5s,1932	950,000	2½	S	June 1905	108	110
Do 5% scr. 1914	1,100,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	100½	103¾
Eighth Av. R.R.	1,000,000	3½	Q	Apr., 1905	380	400
42d St.&Grand St	748,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st 6s,1909	186,000	3	S	July, 1905	107	109
42d St., Man. & St. N.Av.1st 6s,1910	1,200,000	3	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
Do inc. 6s,1915	1,500,000	..	..	.....	82	90
Fulton St. 1st 4s, 1955.....	500,000	2	S	May, 1905	90	93
Grand RapidsRy	2,000,000	..	..	.....	58	61
Do preferred.	1,500,000	1¼	Q	May, 1905	85	90
Int.T. R. of Buf.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	26	28
Do preferred.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	65	68
††Do 4s.....	15,715,000	2	S	July, 1905	82	83
J.C.,H. & P. 4s.	13,102,000	2	S	May, 1905	76½	76¾
††Nassau Elec., Bkn.con.4s,1951	10,476,000	2	S	July, 1905	85	87
Ninth Avenue...	800,000	2	Q	Apr., 1905	185	192
Nor. Hudson Co Ry. ext. 5s...	900,000	2½	S	May, 1905	105	108
Nor. Jer. St.Ry. 1st 4s, 1948..	14,000,000	2	S	May, 1905	77¼	78
Pub. Serv. Corp.	$25,000,000	..	..	.....	114	120
Do certfs.....		..	..	.....	69¼	70
Rochester Ry..	5,000,000	..	..	.....	102	..
Do preferred.	2,250,000	1½	Q	Mar, 1905	98	101
††Do c.5s,1930	2,700,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	107	108½
††Do 2d 5s,1933	1,500,000	2½	S	June 1905	102	105
Seabeach 1st 4s, 1916	650,000	2	S	Mar, 1905	82	85
Second Av. stk.	1,862,000	2½	Q	Mar, 1905	208	211
Do 1st con.5s, 1948	5,184,000	2½	S	Feb., 1905	114½	116
Do 1st 5s,1909	1,000,000	2½	S	May, 1905	103	104
Do deb.5s,1909	216,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102½	104
Sixth Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	Apr., 1905	170	180
So. Boul. 5s,1945	250,000	2½	S	July, 1905	102	106
So. Ferry 1st 5s	350,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	104	107
Steinway Ry.1st6s	1,500,000	3	S	July, 1905	118½	121
Syracuse R. T..	2,750,000	..	..	.....	28	30
Do preferred.	1,250,000	1	Q	Apr., 1905	86	..
Do gen.5s,1946	2,500,000	2½	S	Mar, 1905	108	109
T'town, W. P. & M. 1st 5s, 1928	300,000	2½	S	May, 1905	102	105
34th St. Crosst'n 1st guar.5s,1906	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	111	113
28th & 29th St. 1st 5s, 1906....	1,500,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	110	113
23d Street.....	600,000	4½	Q	May, 1905	390	405
Do 1st ext. 6s, 1909	250,000	3	S	July, 1905	106	110
Do deb.5s,1906	150,000	2½	S	July, 1905	96	99
Union Ry. 1st 5s, 1942	2,000,000	2	S	Feb., 1905	110	112½
Wash. R. & El.	6,500,000	..	..	.....	33½	40
Do preferred.	8,500,000	1½	..	June 1, 05	91	92
††Do gen. 4s, 1951	8,392,300	2	S	June 1, 05	90½	90⅞
W'chester Electric 5s, 1943...	500,000	2½	S	July, 1905	104	107
Yonkers R. R. 1st 5s, 1946....	1,000,000	2½	S	Apr., 1905	106	..

*Sells dollars per share. †Declared on old stock. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized or proposed. ††Sell flat.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

Large Increase in Reserve Requirements Offsets Heavy Increase in Cash Holdings.

The bank statement yesterday showed a large increase in the cash held by the banks, but the reserve requirements increased to such an extent that only a smaller part of the increase in cash was added to surplus reserve. The increase in cash amounted to $5,942,700, while the increase in reserve was only $356,025. Deposits were larger by $22,346,700, and loans by $18,480,700. The statement shows that the banks are making very little headway toward the accumulation of a larger surplus in preparation for the demand for currency which is likely to assume large proportions in less than a month. At this time last year the surplus held by the banks amounted to $55,089,600, whereas now the surplus is not more than $15,305,975. The surplus is thus smaller by more than $40,000,000 than it was at the corresponding date in 1904, while the present reserve requirements are smaller than they were twelve months ago only by about $1,300,000.

The items of last week's bank statement, the changes from the preceding week, and the statement of July 30, 1904, follow:

LIABILITIES.	1905.	Increase.	1904.
Capital ..	$115,972,700	.....	($115,972,700)
Net prof.	130,492,800	.....	184,972,700
Deposits..	1,190,744,900	$22,346,700	1,204,965,600
Circulat'n	46,804,600	*108,000	38,963,900
Total..	$1,504,015,000	$22,238,100	$1,494,873,900
ASSETS.			
Loans ..	$1,144,847,400	$18,480,700	$1,097,380,100
Specie ..	224,830,700	4,640,200	271,182,900
Leg. tend.	90,411,500	1,302,500	86,048,100
Total..	$1,460,089,600	$24,423,400	$1,454,569,100
Res. held.	$315,242,200	$5,942,700	$357,231,000
Res. req..	299,936,225	5,586,675	301,241,400
Surp..	$15,305,975	$356,025	$55,989,600

*Decrease.

Note.—Items "real estate, furniture, and fixtures," not given in weekly statement, make assets balance liabilities. The average system makes an exact balance impossible. Net profits are constantly changing, but are given only as "per latest official report."

LONDON CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing prices in London yesterday for American stocks, comparisons being made between New York equivalents and the previous New York closing:

	London Closing Yesterday.	N. Y. Equiva- lent.	Previous N. Y. Closing.	Net Ch'ge.
Atchison	90	87⅝	87⅝	— ⅛
Atchison pf.....	105½	102⅝	103	— ⅛
Anaconda	8⅝	112⅝	111¼	+ 1⅛
Bal. & Ohio....	118	116	118	..
Balt. & Ohio pf....	101	99¼	..	..
Ches. & Ohio.....	57	55¼	55⅝	— ⅛
Chi. Gt. Western..	20½	19⅝	20	— ⅛
Can. Pacific.....	159½	155½	156	+ ½
Denver	33	32¼	32¼	..
Denver pf.....	88½	86¼	86¼	— ⅛
Erie	48½	47⅛	47⅛	..
Erie 1st pf.....	87¼	84⅞	84⅞	..
Erie 2d pf.....	77	75	74⅝	+ ⅛
Ill. Central.....	176½ex	175	175	..
Kan. & Texas.....	29½	29⅝	29	— ⅛
Kan. & Texas pf....	65½	63¾	64	— ⅛
Louis. & Nash....	149¾	145½	145½	..
Mex. Central.....	22½	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
N. R. R. of M. pf..	38	37	..	..
Nor. & West.....	89¾	87⅝	87	+ ⅛
Nor. & West. pf...	96	93½	..	..
N. Y. Central.....	151	147⅜	146⅝	+ ⅛
Nor. Securities....	180	175	174⅝	+ ⅛
Ont. & West.....	54	52¾	52½	+ ⅛
Pennsylvania.....	73⅝	143⅞	143⅝	+ ⅛
Reading	54⅛	105¾	105	+ ¼
Reading 1st pf....	48	93⅝	93	+ ⅛
Reading 2d pf.....	47⅛	92⅛	92⅜	— ⅛
Rock Island.....	32⅞	31⅝	31⅝	+ ⅛
So. Railway.....	39⅛	38⅜	38⅜	..
So. Railway pf.....	101	98½	98½	..
So. Pacific.....	67⅛	65½	65½	..
St. Paul.....	186	181	181	..
Un. Pacific.....	134½	131⅛	130⅞	+ ⅛
Un. Pacific pf....	103	98½	98¼	+ ¼
U. S. Steel.....	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝	+ ⅛
U. S. Steel pf.....	106⅜	104	103¾	+ ¼
Wabash	20	19⅝	19⅜	..
Wabash pf.....	42	40⅝	41¼	— ¼
Wabash deb. "B".	73	71	71½	— ½

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following table gives the aggregate of the exchanges and balances at the New York Clearing House every week for a year past:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 29	$1,402,125,714	$77,398,939
July 22	1,439,283,258	71,157,608
July 15	1,722,590,097	75,088,279
*July 8	2,128,327,797	101,933,901
July 1	1,775,983,325	82,007,243
June 24	1,375,689,387	73,503,601
June 17	1,444,441,066	70,507,415
June 10	1,472,648,004	72,800,535
*June 3	1,353,352,875	98,356,358
May 27	1,821,004,781	80,569,942
May 20	1,782,317,763	86,976,044
May 13	1,628,894,256	72,677,948
May 6	2,196,254,135	81,619,709
April 29	2,207,778,260	69,949,639
April 22	1,940,652,011	77,985,997
April

JULY 29 1905

8% REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES

First Mortgages on New York Real Estate at 8% Interest would be extremely desirable. Any one can see that!

Under the Government and subject to the laws of the United States, the Island of Porto Rico offers JUST AS SECURE INVESTMENTS,

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PORTO RICO COFFEE PLANTERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION

WE OFFER NOW FIRST MORTGAGES ON COFFEE PLANTATIONS IN PORTO RICO, BASED UPON 50 PER CENT. OF THE PRESENT VALUE OF THE LANDS—PERIODS RUNNING FROM FIVE TO SEVEN YEARS—INTEREST AT 8 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

ALL TITLES ARE EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED BY THE PORTO RICO ABSTRACT, TITLE, GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO.

Before there was any stable government on the island, titles to property were insecure; consequently planters were forced to pay 30, 40, and even 50% interest for foreign loans guaranteed by mortgage.

To-day lands and products are stupendously increased in value. The planters naturally want to pay off the old loans. They need new money at a lower rate of interest in order to do this. They want new money also to improve and extend the coffee industry and to buy modern machinery.

They can afford to pay Eight Per Cent. Per Annum and give First Mortgages as Security because they need money in order to make more money and reduce present expenses.

First Mortgages—Guaranteed Security—High Rate of Interest.

T. P. WELSH & COMPANY

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White & Kemble's

ANALYSIS OF THE

New York State Law Relating to Savings Bank Investments

Containing an explanatory preface to the Law, the Law in full, the application of the Law to 492 issues of Railroad Bonds of 54 systems. Full notes show why each bond is, is not, or may become legal, also a table of Municipal Bonds.

Price $15.00

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56 Pine Street, New York

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended July 28, 1905	$10,311,676
Week ended July 29, 1904	8,703,112
From Jan. 1, 1905	407,506,413
From Jan. 1, 1904	341,160,232

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended July 25, 1905	8,829,914
Week ended July 26, 1904	8,902,725
From Jan. 1, 1905	300,772,673
From Jan. 1, 1904	269,718,365

Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 28, 1905	51,216
Week ended July 29, 1904	30,392
From Jan. 1, 1905	6,274,729
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,391,379

Exports of Gold.

Week ended July 28, 1905	5,000
Week ended July 29, 1904	3,000
From Jan. 1, 1905	37,686,947
From Jan. 1, 1904	64,408,306

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended July 28, 1905	46,216
Week ended July 29, 1904	27,392

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1905	31,412,218
From Jan. 1, 1904	58,106,927

Imports of Silver.

Week ended July 28, 1905	106,702
Week ended July 29, 1904	88,053
From Jan. 1, 1905	2,151,063
From Jan. 1, 1904	577,938

Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 28, 1905	454,894
Week ended July 29, 1904	797,845
From Jan. 1, 1905	18,583,870
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,749,477

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended July 28, 1905	348,192
Week ended July 29, 1904	709,802
From Jan. 1, 1905	16,421,167
From Jan. 1, 1904	24,171,470

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended July 28, 1905	159,918
Week ended July 29, 1904	118,445
From Jan. 1, 1905	8,425,792
From Jan. 1, 1904	6,969,377

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 28, 1905	459,894
Week ended July 29, 1904	800,845
From Jan. 1, 1905	56,270,777
From Jan. 1, 1904	89,277,783

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended July 28, 1905	299,976
Week ended July 29, 1904	682,470
From Jan. 1, 1905	47,846,285
From Jan. 1, 1904	82,308,406

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO

66 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Coupons payable at this office on and after August 1, 1905.

Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st 5s.
Beaver Dam Water Co. 1st Consolidated 5s.
Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. Convertible 5s.
Corning, New York, Bridge 4%.
Goodwin Car & Elmira Bridge Car Trust 6%.
Haight D. L. 5%.
Hastings, Village of (Sewers) 4%.
Hudson River Electric Power Co. 1st 5s.
Imbôden Coal & Coke Co. General 5s.
North Georgia Electric Co. 1st 6s.
Safety Insulated Wire & Cable Co. 1st 6s.
Santa Cecilia Sugar Co. 1st 6s.
Sing Sing Electric Lighting Co. 5%.
Swett, A. L., Elec. Light & Pow. Co. 1st 5s.
Union Club 5%.

DUE FIFTEENTH.

National Consolidated Oil Co. 1st 6s.
Staten Island Beach Land Imp. Co. Registered int. 6%.

DUE EIGHTEENTH.

Cheektowaga, N. Y., Union Free School Dist. No. 7. 5%.

DUE TWENTIETH.

Breitkopf Brewing Co. 1st 5s.

Lincoln Trust Company

Madison Square

Capital and Surplus .. $1,200,000

Out-of-town bankers, whether or not correspondents, and their customers are invited to make their headquarters with this Company when in New York.

R. J. JACOBS & CO.

41 NEW ST.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR INVESTMENT OR ON MARGIN.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK.
New York, July 19, 1905.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after August 1st, 1905. The transfer books will be closed from July 25 to August 1st, 1905, both inclusive.

J. F. FREDERICHS, Cashier.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. NO. 59 WALL ST.

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Municipal / Railroad / Corporation { 4% TO 6% BONDS

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All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.

Dated May 31, 1905.

(Signed) JAS. P. HAGLER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW England of East Haddam, located at East Haddam, in the State of Connecticut, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

Dated June 27, 1905.

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26 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Capital, $2,500,000. Surplus, $2,500,000

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day and to-morrow; light northwest winds.

VOL. LIV....NO. 17,355. * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1905.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York. } Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. } TWO CENTS.

NO UNWORTHY PEACE, DECLARES THE CZAR

In Reply to a Telegram Says the Russians May Rely on Him.

RESULT OF KAISER'S ADVICE

M. Witte Regards Himself as a Courier Sent to Ascertain Japan's Demands.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cables. Copyright, 1905.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—Fresh from his conversations with Emperor William, the Czar, in reply to a telegram from the Orenburg clergy imploring him not to conclude a shameful peace, wrote:

"The Russians may rely upon me. I shall never conclude a peace shameful or unworthy of the greatness of Russia."

The very night this imperial message was dispatched the police of Moscow raided the houses occupied by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Zemstvos and Doumas' Executive Committee and removed their papers with a view to the eventual prosecution for high treason of all who participated in the recent congress.

If any doubts lingered regarding the warlike and reactionary nature of the Kaiser's counsels they are now definitely set aside. Once again Germany appears destined to play the part of Russia's evil genius.

As if in reply to the Kaiser's advice, Gen. Linevitch reports a determined attack upon the Japanese right, which, however, Marshal Oyama had no difficulty in checking.

TOKIO, July 30.—Japanese journals do not attach a sinister meaning to the meeting of the Czar and Emperor William. They recall that the Kaiser unquestionably promoted the peace conference and argue therefore that it is most unlikely that he will now take any obstructive step.

One leading paper, however, continues to warn the people of Japan against sanguine views in regard to the outcome of the peace conference. It believes that Russia has not yet appreciated the fact that her complete loss of sea power places her entire Far Eastern coasts at Japan's mercy and says that henceforth it must be the business of Japan to demonstrate that fact in the most practical and effective manner.

ST. PETERSBURG, Monday, July 31.—The Novoe Vremya publishes a report from Khersu that there is great discontent among the reservists in Manchuria at the distress inflicted on their families because of the negligence of the authorities, who have failed to provide proper support for them.

This outspoken admission from a Russian source is looked upon as significant.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—The Daily Telegraph has a correspondent on board the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, on which M. Witte, the chief Russian peace plenipotentiary, is a passenger, and the correspondent sends an interview he had with M. Witte, who said that if Russia and Japan had agreed upon a common basis before appointing peace plenipotentiaries it would have been much better.

A it was, M. Witte said, he regarded himself rather as an imperial courier sent to ascertain the terms of Japan. He was prepared to make peace, nevertheless, as his powers were very complete, and he would discuss the demands based on Japan's actual military and naval uccese in a businesslike spirit of give and take.

"But," Mr. Witte said, "I can not and will not entertain demands based upon expected military successes in the future. I am conversant with the humane intentions of my imperial master, and I will do anything compatible with Russia's honor and dignity to establish that work of which I have been an unswerving advocate. However, my first task in the New World will be to search for a basis for fruitful discussion"

STOESSEL TO BE DISGRACED ?

Is Relieved of the Command of the Third Siberian Army Corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 30.—Gen. Stoessel has been relieved of the command of the Third Siberian Army Corps.

It was recently reported that the commission which had been investigating the circumstances leading up to the surrender of Port Arthur and generally inquiring into the conduct of the defense of the fortress had given a decision adverse to Gen. Stoessel.

It was reported at the same time that the sword of honor for the General bought with French subscriptions would not be presented.

Secretary Root Going to Labrador.

UTICA, N. Y., July 30.—Secretary of State Root and Col. William Cary Sanger, formerly Assistant Secretary of War, accompanied by Mr. Root's sons, Elihu, Jr., and Edward, left Utica to-day for Montreal. They will go to St. John's, N. F., and sail for Labrador, to be absent a month.

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"SHARK RIDING" A NEW FAD.

Oyster Bay Yachtsmen Find It a Very Exciting Sport.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, July 30.—"Shark Riding" is the very latest development in the way of marine sports about Oyster Bay. Several members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club who have tried it during the last week declare it to be a most exhilarating experience.

Not for many years have there been so many sharks about Oyster Bay as there are this year. Only the other day a party of swimmers were badly frightened by the sudden appearance of the dorsal of a shark measuring some five feet in length, and uncomfortably close to the spot where they were enjoying themselves.

The appearance of the shark, which was seen circling about the bay again to-day, has had a discouraging effect on the majority of bathers.

Dr. James S. Hall of Brooklyn, who had planned to swim across the Sound, decided to refrain when he saw a shark seven feet long playing about the inlet from which he was to start. He undertook instead to harpoon the shark and succeeded in killing him.

The appearance of a school of sharks at a reef just beyond Centre Island, where the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club house is situated, first led to the organization of "shark riding" exhibitions by club members.

There have been several such parties within the last few days. The would-be shark riders start out in small boats and steal up, with as little noise as possible, to the reef where the sharks are thickest. Then harpoons, with a short line which is made fast to the bow of the boat, are brought into play.

The sharks, having had things their own way until recently, have grown quite bold, and the hunters declare they have found little trouble in sending home their harpoons.

"It beats motorboating all hollow," declared a member fresh from a shark-riding frolic. "Mr. Shark feels the harpoon, and then things begin to happen. The line is pulled taut in a jiffy. You had better pick out a seat and hold on to your thwart before the shark is off. It is just a sudden jerk, and then you are liable to find yourself half a mile from the point where you started.

"The sport would be dangerous but for the way the shark has of skimming over the surface as he runs away. After the first burst of speed it is generally all over, but it generally requires a stiff fight before Mr. Shark is finally disposed of."

The presence of an unusually large number of bluefish in the waters about here is said to account for the visit of the sharks.

ACCUSED BY TRACTION LINES.

Two Men and a Woman Said to Have Obtained Damages by Fraud.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, July 30.—Three persons, two men and a woman, were arrested here to-night charged with conspiracy to defraud a street railway of Baltimore. They are Edward Riley, aged thirty, who has alternately acted as motorman and conductor; George Bobson, aged thirty-five, and Mary Bobson, aged thirty-six. The trio are accused of making fraudulent claims for damages against traction lines, and it is said they have been able to collect $2,800 in Brooklyn and $900 in Jersey City.

As the result of an accident in Edmundson Avenue, Baltimore, Mrs. Bobson is said to have declared that she had been seriously injured and to have offered to settle for $2,500. Failing to obtain this sum, she began suit to recover $50,000. Riley was the motorman on the car in which Mrs. Bobson says she was injured. His car collided on an incline with another which was on a siding, but the impact was so slight that officials of the road were suspicious that they were being imposed upon. Riley left the Baltimore road and got a place as conductor in Pittsburg.

Bobson, it is asserted, later negotiated with another conductor in Pittsburg named Gibler, agreeing to split a "stake" if Gibler would throw his wife off a car. Gibler reported the matter to the Superintendent, and the Pittsburg and Baltimore officials got into communication. An investigation followed, and it was found that Riley and the Bobsons had been together in Brooklyn and Jersey City and that the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company had paid $2,800 for an injury to Mrs. Bobson. Then, it is said, a Jersey City case was discovered.

In the meantime Riley had come to Buffalo and was "practicing" for ten days preparatory to taking a place as motorman for the Buffalo Railway. He was on the Seneca Street line and the Bobsons had taken up their residence on the route of this line.

The trio will be taken to Baltimore.

TWO FIGHTING MINISTERS.

Gave a Drubbing to Saloon Keepers Who Attacked Them.

Special to The New York Times.

VEEDERSBURG, Ind., July 30.—The Rev. A. W. Gehres and the Rev. W. K. Richardson went out last night to see if the law is being obeyed by the saloons. In order to make observations, they hid themselves in an empty boxcar.

They were seen by friends of the saloon men, and when they started home, after two hours, they were followed by two men. When near the Wabash Clay Works they were accosted by the others, whom they recognized as saloon keepers.

The saloon men became abusive and finally attacked the ministers. They were surprised. Mr. Gehres gave the man who attacked him a pummeling, and put him to flight. Mr. Richardson, who is much smaller, held his assailant until Mr. Gehres had finished. Then the two gave the saloon keeper a drubbing until he pleaded for mercy.

The ministers say they got evidence they sought, and will take the cases before the Grand Jury.

STATE FIXES FREIGHT RATES.

Alabama Board Orders Reductions on All Lines.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 30.—Substantial reductions in freight rates were ordered yesterday by the Alabama Railroad Commission on all railroads entering the State.

The reductions are on both class and commodity rates. The changes go in effect at once.

The Fastest Long-Distance Train
in the world is the Twentieth Century Limited, the 18-hour train between New York and Chicago by the "New York Central Lines."—Adv.

PRESIDENT TO TAKE UP AGRICULTURE SCANDALS

Secretary Wilson Will Confer with Him at Oyster Bay To-day.

SWEEPING REFORMS PLANNED

Mr. Roosevelt Has Evidence Showing That Drastic Action Must Be Taken to Stop Graft.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., July 30.—It was learned here to-night that Secretary of Agriculture Wilson is expected at Sagamore Hill to-morrow for an important conference with President Roosevelt. This visit, following so closely upon Mr. Wilson's denial of the report that he was about to resign, is taken here to indicate that the President intends to ask him to bring about in the Department of Agriculture the drastic reforms the President deems necessary in view of recent disclosures.

A person close to the President is authority for the statement that the sensational revelation made during the last few weeks has not tended to shake in the least degree Mr. Roosevelt's confidence in the absolute probity of Secretary Wilson. He is rather of the opinion that it is just because the Secretary is so honest himself that the betrayal of confidence by the man he trusted has been rendered possible.

It is known that since the scandal in the department first became public the President has been kept informed of every step in the investigation. He has information which is said to involve a number of officials whose names have not yet been mentioned in connection with the scandal and has convinced Mr. Roosevelt that changes of a sweeping nature are required.

In connection with this it is believed here that before many days several other officials will join the chief statistician, John Hyde; his associate, Edwin S. Holmes, Jr., and Dr. George T. Moore, former head of the laboratory of plant physiology, who have retired under fire, and whose official conduct is now being probed by Attorney General Moody, acting under orders from the President.

It is intimated here to-night that the reforms contemplated may be far reaching enough to require legislation, and that this topic may come in for special consideration at the conference between Secretary Wilson and the President.

Many employes of the department have been dropped from the rolls already without the knowledge of the general public. Some have been dismissed outright, while others have been permitted to resign.

WOULD FORCE WILSON OUT.

Southern Cotton Growers to Make Plea to the President.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 30.—The Southern Cotton Association, which brought to light the dishonest methods pursued by officials connected with the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, will request the retirement of Secretary James L. Wilson on the ground of incompetency.

"The charges preferred against certain high officials in the Bureau of Statistics two months ago have been fully sustained, and the developments in the scandal as investigations proceed have startled and amazed the producers and business interests of the entire country," said Harvie Jordan, President of the association to-day. It has developed a condition of graft in the Department of Agriculture that might well be compared with the official dishonesty charged under the present administration of certain Government officials of the Russian Empire.

"The present head official of the Department of Agriculture has proved a stumbling block to the investigation from its incipiency.

"Mr. Wilson ridiculed the original charge that Holmes, the Assistant Chief Statistician, had falsified and manipulated the June report on cotton acreage, or that he had given out any advance information. But this charge was clearly proved and Holmes was discharged from the department.

"Mr. Wilson then objected to any further investigation, and Mr. Roosevelt took the matter into his hands and forced a continuance of the inquiry through the Department of Justice."

"Mr. Wilson then said that his chief statistician, John Hyde, was thoroughly honest, competent, and was not guilty of wrongdoing, yet last week it was proved that Holmes sat at the elbow of Hyde while the June report was being falsified and the advance information given out to Holmes's confederates. Mr. Hyde was last week forced to resign, and immediately went to Europe, while Holmes is sojourning in Canada.

"Mr. Wilson admitted that Mr. Hyde was in error in stating that the June report only covered the actual acreage planted up to May 25, but he has not yet made this statement officially to the public, which would at once right a great wrong done Southern cotton producers by John Hyde.

"Within the last few days John Hyde's private secretary, Mrs. Burch, has also been forced to resign, and will now be called before the Grand Jury.

"It has also been proved that the tobacco report was falsified for speculative purposes, and now the grain producers of the West are charging the department with having manipulated the grain reports. George T. Moore, physiologist of the department, sent in his resignation last Friday, when it was made known that he was connected with a corporation whose business could be increased by the use of his official connection with the Department of Agriculture.

"As a result of all these scandalous happenings Secretary Wilson's resignation will be absolutely necessary to inspire confidence in the department among the producers and the trade generally. Secretary Wilson may be thoroughly honest and sincere, but it is quite evident that he is incompetent and that his days of usefulness have passed.

"The matter will be presented to President Roosevelt officially on the part of our association, and Mr. Wilson's resignation requested. If the department is thoroughly reorganized, with a good and capable man placed at its head, confidence can be restored; otherwise it will not. The President is determined to purify the department, and I am convinced that he can be fully depended on to safeguard the people's interests."

HAMLIN GARLAND IN A CELL.

Went to Get Local Color, and the Warden Forgot All About Him.

Special to The New York Times.

CANON CITY, Col., July 30.—Confinement in a small steel cell in the penitentiary for three hours, while a convicted murderer in the next cell was shouting and cursing at the top of his voice, has been the latest experience of Hamlin Garland in gathering local color for his stories. While Mr. Garland was fretting over his long confinement a forgetful warden was in his office enjoying a reunion with old friends from the East.

Mr. Garland had called upon Warden Cleghorn and asked to be locked up in a real steel cell for half an hour. The Warden escorted the author to an empty cell adjoining that of a convicted murderer and locked him in.

"I will return in half an hour and release you," said the Warden. But he didn't do it. Three hours later Mr. Garland, very red in the face, was led into the Warden's office by a deputy, who said he had been called to the cell by a guard, who thought from Garland's manner and costume that something was wrong.

Mr. Garland declared when he was released that he had no desire for further penitentiary experience. The murderer in the next cell had kept up a volley of yells, and when he saw the author had cried: "What are you in for? When are they going to take you and hang you?"

While the author was in the cell there was a heavy storm and crashes of thunder shook the prison. After leaving the prison Mr. Garland sent the Warden a box of cigars and a request to say nothing of the episode, but it leaked out and Mr. Garland now admits that it was a good joke.

A SWIM FOR FIRST AID.

Man Reaches Boat and Saves Wounded Brother with Tourniquet.

Robert Hopkins, nineteen years old, of 85 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, is in the Fordham Hospital with a shattered left arm, which he will probably lose. Had it not been for the prompt action of his brother, James Hopkins, of 1,600 West Farms Road, the hospital physicians say, Robert would in all probability have bled to death.

The brothers started down West Farms Creek yesterday in a boat, taking two shotguns with them. After rowing a while they found that the tide was too strong against them for both to stay in the boat, and James got out to walk, leaving Robert to take care of the boat. A few yards from the mouth of the creek Robert caught sight of some ducks, and reached for his gun to take a shot at them. Grabbing the weapon by the muzzle, he pulled it toward him. The hammer must have struck against something, for the gun was discharged, the whole load of shot striking young Hopkins's left forearm.

James, from the bank, heard the shot and saw his brother holding his left arm with his right. The boat was then in the middle of the creek, but James plunged in and swam to it. Then, pulling off Robert's coat, he made a tourniquet with his handkerchief. With this the wound was kept from bleeding very badly until the rowboat was towed by a naphtha launch to Classon's Point and a doctor called from the hospital. All of this took about two hours.

RAILWAYS ARM FIGHTERS.

Rival Lines Employ Men to Prevent the Laying of Tracks.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, July 30.—The Union Pacific and Burlington Railroads are disputing as to which shall lay tracks along Ninth Street and each road has more than a hundred men employed to prevent the other from laying tracks or doing any work. The men are armed with billies, and no pistols are in sight, but it is reported that every man is also armed with a loaded revolver.

The Union Pacific men have the field and have stood guard over the street since last midnight. A short distance away stands a Burlington special train with men and materials for laying tracks if the chance is given to them.

Last week the City Council gave the Union Pacific a franchise for laying tracks along the street in defiance of the opposition of the Burlington people. Just before last midnight a special Burlington train was rushed through from Lincoln, carrying men and material for putting in tracks ahead of the Union Pacific. They were temporarily prevented from working by a United States injunction, and in the meantime the Union Pacific quickly marshaled its forces and took possession of the street.

GIRL OUTLAW CONFESSES.

Was Tired of Life on a Farm—Companions Still Free.

Special to The New York Times.

BENNINGTON, Vt., July 30.—The girl leader of the gang of outlaws whose camp in the mountains of Rupert, thirty miles north of this city, was broken up Friday night, made a confession to-day to the Sheriff.

She says she is Mary Lamphear, daughter of a Dorset farmer, and was led to join the outlaws because she was tired of the humdrum life on a farm.

She first met Arthur Ross, a Boston man, two weeks ago, and after leaving home a week ago Friday was with him most of the time until he was shot to death near the outlaw camp Friday evening. The other two outlaws are Reed and Brockway, but the girl declares she does not know their first names. They are said to come from Boston, and Reed is said to have served a term in prison.

A heavy rainstorm to-day drove Sheriff Wilson and his posse out of the woods. A larger party will start out to-morrow morning and attempt to find the outlaws.

WOMAN DOCTOR A SUICIDE.

Miss Melva Longfellow Found Dead in Her Office in Boston.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—Grief for the sudden death of her mother last February and of her fiancé early this month is believed to have caused the suicide of Dr. Melva F. Longfellow, a well-known South End spinal disease specialist, who was found dead from gas asphyxiation in her office, 172 West Brookline Street, this morning. She was of the same family as the poet Longfellow.

A letter found at the dead woman's side was addressed to her sister, Miss Mae Longfellow of 1,323 Washington Street, Boston. Miss Longfellow to-day refused to discuss the suicide. Dr. Longfellow had practised here [illegible] years. She was [illegible]

EXCURSION ADRIFT IN A HUDSON STORM

Almost on the Rocks Off Yonkers When Rescuing Tugs Arrive.

2,000 SCARED PASSENGERS

Police Boat Sent to Help Them, but Was Too Late—Log Caught in Tug's Propeller.

The tug Neptune, towing the barges Walter Spear and Andrew H. Church, with several thousand excursionists aboard, broke down opposite Yonkers at 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the tug came perilously near being dashed on the rocks at North Yonkers in a severe rain and wind storm. The Joseph Peene, Sr., a Yonkers tug, went to the rescue and prevented a wreck.

The excursion party consisted of about 2,000 persons in charge of a Hoboken organization. The tug towed two barges belonging to the Meyers Navigation Company. It was after 5 o'clock when they cast off from Riverview Grove, opposite Yonkers.

A very short distance had been traversed when a log caught in the tug's propeller and her engines stopped suddenly. Every effort to start it was futile. The barges and tug drifted helplessly northeast toward the Yonkers shore, the tug whistling for help.

James Cunningham of 452 West Fourteenth Street, and R. Plumacher of 341 East Fifty-ninth Street, with a party of friends, who were in the launch Herbert, were among the first to respond.

They were asked to run to Yonkers for a tug. They did so, going to the Peene's dock. The tug quickly got under way. Members of the Palisade Boat Club also telephoned to Police Headquarters, and Capt. Woodruff immediately notified the Peene people.

When the relief tug reached the excursion party women and children were badly frightened, but the crews of the barges were assuring them there was no danger and the bands were kept playing, so fairly good order was preserved. When the rescuing craft arrived the Twilight, Capt. Antonico, and several other small river craft took many people off the barges and landed them at Yonkers, where they took trains home.

The Peene made fast to the barges and pulled them out into the river, when they were within 100 yards of the rocks. Within a short time, after more than an hour's drifting, the propeller of the Neptune was got loose, and the excursion came on without further help to New York. Yonkers rivermen condemn the Captain of the Neptune for venturing away from his pier in face of the storm, when all other craft on the river were looking for shelter. So great was the alarm that the police here were notified of the peril of the party, and the police boat Patrol was sent up the river to the rescue, but she was not needed.

RESCUE IN THE HUDSON.

Two Men in a Rowboat Had a Rough Time in the Storm—It Hailed There.

Roundsman O'Reardon, in charge of a police patrol launch, while off Barrow Street, in the North River, in the storm yesterday noticed two men in a rowboat making frantic signs of distress. The storm was so severe that the Roundsman had been thinking of running the launch into some near-by dock. Instead, she was headed out to the rowboat, which was half filled with water by this time. With the greatest difficulty the two men were taken on board, and the rowboat was towed down to Pier A.

Here the men said they were Joseph Nash, of 27 Green Street, Jersey City, and Walter Langton of 73 Morris Street, Jersey City. They were drenched to the skin, and were sent to the boiler room on Pier A to dry. They said they had rowed from Jersey City with two young women, and, being near the Barrow Street recreation pier, when the storm broke, had landed the girls there and then tried to row back to Jersey City.

Nash declared that he would reward the police well for their work in bringing him and his companion safely to shore and saving their boat. The police say it hailed on the river.

UPSET OFF ROCKAWAY.

Two of a Launch's Crew Dropped in the Ocean.

A naphtha launch belonging to Julius Kronjager of Fulton Street and Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was caught by the storm out in the ocean off Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon, and for a time was in peril. While acting as live ballast, Thomas Vinall and Charles Harris, Brooklyn neighbors of Mr. Kronjager, were thrown overboard.

Both could swim, but the roughness of the sea hampered them, and they were exhausted when the launch reached them. Mr. Kronjager brought the launch about and ran alongside the men in turn. They were hauled into the boat, taken ashore, and revived.

DROWNS WITH HIS DAUGHTER.

Chief Clerk of National Chemical Bank Was Swimming in Jersey.

MANASQUAN, N. J., July 30.—Frank Brown of Jamaica, Long Island, and his daughter Eva were drowned while bathing in the Manasquan inlet to-day. Brown was chief clerk at the Chemical National Bank, New York. He and his family were summering at Marlborough with the family of C. C. Herbert, his father-in-law.

After luncheon to-day Mr. Brown, accompanied by his daughter, who was seventeen years old, and Miss Josie Todd of Plainfield, went out for a swim. They swam out to a bar a few hundred feet from the shore, and remained there until the tide had risen.

Mr. Brown, who was a strong swimmer, started back aiding the girls. The girls became exhausted, and Mr. Brown finally called for help and rested, supporting the two in the water and floating with the current.

A boat put off from the shore and picked up the girls, but Mr. Brown was so exhausted that he was unable to climb into the boat.

As he was being helped into the boat it capsized. This threw the rescuers, the two girls, and Mr. Brown back into the water. The two men who went out righted the boat and put Miss Todd in it, but the father and daughter were drowned. Their bodies were recovered.

Miss Todd was unconscious when taken ashore, but was revived. Coroner Queeney was summoned and gave permits for the removal of the bodies to Long Island.

BALFOUR WILL NOT QUIT.

Parliament Not to be Dissolved This Year Unless He Is Defeated.

LONDON, Monday, July 31.—The Daily Telegraph makes the authoritative announcement that Parliament will not be dissolved this year unless the Government is again defeated before prorogation.

FIRE KILLS EX-CHIEF.

Doudigan Fatally Burned While Carrying Out Blazing Stove.

Joseph J. Doudigan, ex-Chief of the North Shore Fire Department, on Staten Island, was mortally burned yesterday at noon at his home, 64 Jersey Street, New Brighton. His wife and two children were out.

An oil cooking stove which he had left burning in the kitchen set fire to the woodwork and the stove exploded. Doudigan lifted the blazing stove and carried it into the yard. The burning oil set fire to his clothing, and he was burned from head to foot before neighbors could put out the flames. The injured man was taken to the S. R. Smith Infirmary, where he died.

SPEEDING AUTO OVERTURNS.

James McIntosh and His Wife of This City Hurt at Tarrytown.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. James McIntosh of 138 East One Hundred and Second Street, New York City, were injured this afternoon in an automobile accident here. They were going along Broadway at a high rate of speed, and while passing the home of H. W. Nichols the axle of the automobile broke and the machine was overturned. Mr. and Mrs. McIntosh were caught beneath the car. They both had their heads badly cut and Mrs. McIntosh was injured internally and was unconscious for three hours.

They were taken into Mr. Nichols's house, where their wounds were temporarily bandaged and then they were sent to the Tarrytown Hospital. McIntosh is an automobile dealer.

WIFE SOUGHT TO PLEASE.

Asked Ill Man His Choice of Undertakers—Now Divorced.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—A decree of divorce was granted to Robert H. McConkey of Carnegie yesterday from Mrs. Mary McConkey.

McConkey alleged that last Winter he was very ill and that his progress toward recovery was materially retarded by his wife, who asked him every few minutes which undertaker he would prefer to have for his funeral. He says that in spite of his wife's expectations he got well, but decided he needed a divorce. The court agreed with him.

McConkey is fifty-seven years old and his wife is several years his junior.

STREET CAR AFIRE.

No Passengers on Board, but Motorman Was Scorched.

Car 370 of the Fourteenth Street crosstown line, which was being pushed along by another car between Ninth and Tenth Avenues last night, caught fire from the burning out of a fuse. The motorman, Frank Davis, was instantly enveloped in flames that shot up from the floor of the car.

There were no passengers on his car, but those on the car behind became hysterical, and several men and women jumped to the street.

Nine-year-old William Fuery of 327 West Sixteenth Street saw the blazing car and ran to the nearest fire alarm box. Being too small to reach the box he had a companion boost him up while he turned in an alarm. A stream from an engine quickly put out the fire. Davis was slightly scorched about the hands and face.

CAR HITS ELEVATED PILLAR.

Motorman and Several Passengers Hurt in Brooklyn Trolley Wreck.

A trolley car rushing along Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, jumped the track last night and hit an elevated railroad pillar. Six persons were injured.

The car was making up time, and the motorman, seeing a clear track, put on full speed. Just in front of 150 Flatbush Avenue the wheels struck some obstruction on the track, and the car hit the elevated pillar with such force that the passengers were thrown from the seats.

Michael Shine, the motorman, was thrown over the dashboard and his spine was injured. Lena Larson and her son, Oscar, eleven years old, were bruised and cut by glass. Mary Simmons, 88 Rockwell Place, broke her arm. David Russell, doorman, and Oliver A. Brown, patrolman of the Classon Avenue Station, were injured about the head and legs. The injured were taken to the Brooklyn Hospital.

BRIDE-WIDOW IN AN HOUR.

Death Stalked at the Heels of a Brooklyn Wedding Party.

Camillo Mariano of 181 Columbia Street, Brooklyn, who was last night wed to Stephano Pitre, doffed her bridal dress within an hour after the marriage ceremony had been performed, for widow's weeds.

Pitre and Miss Marino had known each other in Italy, and when they came to America continued their friendship. A month ago they agreed to marry. For several days Pitre had been feeling ill, and Friday he persuaded Miss Mariano to have an early wedding. They agreed upon yesterday afternoon. Pitre immediately notified his brothers in New Haven and about a hundred friends that the marriage was to take place in the little Italian Church on President Street, near Van Brunt Street, Brooklyn.

At 6:30 o'clock the bridal party left the Mariano home and started for the church. Hardly had the procession gotten under way when the horses hitched to Miss Mariano's carriage became frightened and ran away. Fortunately, the driver had a cool head and stuck to his seat. He finally brought the team to a stop. At the church the ceremony was soon over and the party returned to the Mariano home to eat the wedding supper. While every body was at the table, Pitre, who was one of the jolliest of the lot, became very pale, and, rising from his chair, staggered from the room. He was assisted up stairs. An hour later he died in his bride's arms.

Latest Shipping News.

SS Daggry, from Mexican ports, anchored in Quarantine late last night.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is prepared from selected Vanilla beans.—Adv.

BOLT HITS BATHERS; 5 KILLED, 8 BURNED

Lightning Fells Thirty at Parkway Baths, Coney Island.

ONE IS DEAD AT ULMER PARK

Two Women Thrown From Trolley in Gravesend at the Other Corner of a Deadly Triangle.

Five persons were killed and eight were seriously injured by lightning at the Parkway Baths, between Coney Island and Brighton Beach at 4:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the same time one person was killed and three were badly burned by a lightning stroke at Ulmer Park. Two women were thrown from a trolley car as the result of the shock from a lightning flash on Gravesend Avenue.

The accidents occurred simultaneously and at the corners of an equilateral triangle, each side of which is a mile long. Scores were injured in a lesser degree, and were able to go to their homes.

The Dead.

AT THE PARKWAY BATHS.

DEMMERLEE, CHARLES R., twenty years old, 372 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush.

DEMMERLEE, FRANK, twenty-three years old, brother of Charles R. and of the same address.

DUNWOODIE, GEORGE, a member of the Acorn Athletic Club at 332 Ninth Street, Brooklyn.

FRANKLIN, JACOB, of 228 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan.

WASCH, ROBERT, sixteen years old, of Prospect and Tremont Avenues, the Bronx, a cousin of the Demmerlee brothers.

AT ULMER PARK.

RALZAILDER, HENRY, forty-five years old, of 197 Bush Street, Brooklyn.

The Injured.

AT THE PARKWAY BATHS.

CHRISTIANSEN, TINA, of 455 Pacific Street, Brooklyn; shock, loss of memory, and burned about the breast; taken to the Emergency Hospital at Coney Island.

CURLEY, MARY L., twenty years old, of 580A Gates Avenue, Brooklyn; burned about the head and feet; taken to the Emergency Hospital.

DUNNE, JAMES J., twenty-four years old, of 269 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn; severely burned; taken to the Emergency Hospital.

KROHN, CARRIE, nineteen years old, telephone operator at 397 South Fifth Street, Williamsburg; badly burned; taken to the Emergency Hospital.

MILL, DAVID, twenty-one years old, of 19 Fillmore Place, Brooklyn; burns on feet; taken to the Emergency Hospital.

REES, ISAAC, thirty-four years old, lives in Dean Street, Brooklyn; burns at base of skull, down back, and both legs; taken away by friends; wife seeking him.

SHEEHAN, AMELIA, fifty years old, of 806 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street, the Bronx; badly burned; taken to the Emergency Hospital.

THIEL, CLARA, nineteen years old, of Twelfth Street and Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn; severely burned; taken to the Emergency Hospital.

AT ULMER PARK.

APPLE, JOHN, fifty-two years old, of 188 Tenth Street, Brooklyn; badly burned; taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

McCAULEY, DANIEL, thirty-one years old, of 306 Twelfth Street, Brooklyn; burned about the body; taken to the Norwegian Hospital.

RALZAILDER, William, thirteen years old, of Bush Street, Brooklyn; severely burned; 197 Bush Street, Brooklyn; severely burned;

Those killed and injured at the Parkway Baths were near the foot of a flagpole which was shattered by the bolt of lightning. At Ulmer Park the fatality and injuries occurred beneath a tree.

It started to rain shortly after 4 o'clock at Coney Island and Brighton Beach. Clouds had been rolling up from the south and east for an hour, and the distant rumbling of thunder had been heard. It had not been loud enough, however, to attract much attention. Even when the heavy banks of clouds had merged in a seemingly impenetrable wall and the rain began the downpour was not pronounced enough to drive bathers long the beach to shelter. Hundreds who weren't bathing stayed out, too.

An ominous clap of thunder broke the comparative quiet at 4:30 o'clock and hundreds sought shelter in the spacious bathing pavilion and adjacent hotels in dread of a drenching.

Torrent Made It Dark.

A minute later the rain fell in real earnest, a slanting, driving torrent, while at the same instant the heavens were obscured as if it were twilight. The crowds huddled together or broke to the nearest remaining shelter as their instincts prompted.

Among those who joined in the flight were perhaps 200 bathers, who ran laughing across the narrow stretch of sand that separated them from the steps leading to the bathing pavilion and the boardwalk.

The boardwalk is raised above the beach, and this furnished a partial shelter for scores.

A flagpole rears its ninety feet at this point. A hundred persons were either standing under the edge of the walk near the pole or had nearly reached it when a flash of flame struck the pole, ran down its length, and hurled all those near it to the ground. They fell outward on either side as though cast down by a giant's strength.

Flag Sent to Half-Mast.

The flash was accompanied by a deafening, splintering crash. The flagpole was shattered, the big flag was torn to ribbons and dropped to half-mast, where it hung for an hour and a half.

Some thirty persons fell on the sand at the flash, and half of them regained their feet in a few minutes. Some stirred feebly, but five, all young men, lay motionless in their bathing suits. They were all dead, and their bodies had been blackened by the flame. None of them was closer than five feet to the flagpole, yet one man who had stood with his back against it regained his feet and groped his way across the sands until friends who recognized him took him away to some hospital, the location of which his

wife had not learned late last night. This was Isaac Rees.

After the stroke there was a rush to the flagpole. Fully 2,000 persons crowded about to see if any of their friends were among the killed or injured. Women screamed, and some of them fainted, and there was so much confusion that it was some time before the dead were picked out from those who were only stunned or burned.

John Manzer, a young man employed by the Boer War show, was standing on the boardwalk with his megaphone announcing the features of the spectacle, when the lightning struck the pole. He looked over the rail and upon seeing the prostrate forms on the sand rushed into the bathing pavilion and notified Manager Philip Brasher, a Princeton senior, one of the many college students employed there, that several persons had been killed.

Princeton Men to the Rescue.

Brasher blew his whistle three times, and in response to each call four employes joined them. They ran down to the foot of the flagpole and began to carry the injured into the pavilion, where a sort of hospital ward is maintained under the direction of Dr. Reimund.

Brasher next called up Police Headquarters in Brooklyn and told the Sergeant on duty that five persons were dead from a lightning stroke on the beach, and that dozens were lying about helpless on the sand. Headquarters notified the Coney Island and Sheepshead Bay Police Stations, and Sergts. McGowan and Strachan sent out the reserves with the patrol wagons. Capt. Dooley himself was in charge of the Coney Island reserves. The Emergency Hospital was notified and the ambulance belonging to it started for the scene of the accident with Drs. Clay and Morrison.

All this time the rain was falling in torrents, and the overcast heavens were almost continuously ablaze from north to south. The news of the accident had spread from Coney Island to Manhattan Beach, and additional thousands crowded the trolley cars or struggled through the muddy streets to reach the Parkway Baths. Fears were expressed audibly enough on every side at each fresh flash and thunder clap, but this did not deter the curious from seeking the details of the disaster.

Crowds Hinder Rescue Work.

When the physicians and police reached the pavilion they found it overrun with persons well-nigh frantic, searching for those from whom they had become separated during the storm. The student employes of the pavilion, nearly frantic also, were urging the crowds back, but with little success, and the police formed a cordon like the line formed at a big fire in the city, and the crowds were thrust back upon the boardwalk and down the inclined plane to the beach, where they were exposed to the full force of the heavy rain.

An examination of the dead soon showed to the police that they were all bathers. Some of the injured had also been in bathing, but curiously enough all the women and girls who were burned wore their ordinary dresses.

Considerable time elapsed before any of the dead were identified. At length two women pushed through the crowd, and, singling out Manager Brasher, the elder of the two said:

"I'm looking for my boys. Are any of those injured badly hurt?"

"Madam, five are dead," replied Brasher. If your boys or any of your friends are missing, if you will kindly give me a description of them, I will see if any we have here answer the descriptions."

"I will go and look at the bodies," said the woman, who said she was Mrs. Amelia Demmerlee of 372 East Sixteenth Street, Flatbush.

Lost Two Sons and Nephew.

Brasher led her into the little room where the five bodies were stretched out on the floor. The woman took one look at them, and fell forward, crying:

"Oh, my boys! The dear boys to whose future I had looked forward with so much pride!"

Her two sons lay there, and beside them was the body of her nephew, Robert Wasch, big, strong, athletic young men the three of them.

Mrs. Demmerlee said that she and her sister, together with the three young men, had driven to the beach in a double-seated carriage.

"And oh," she added, "I warned them not to go into the water when the storm came up. I feared even then that some evil was about to befall."

Soon after Mrs. Demmerlee had identified the three bodies a group of young men made their way into the pavilion.

They said that they were looking for George Dunwoodie of the Acorn Athletic Club, Brooklyn. His body was among the dead, and they identified it. Then a young man burst through the throng hastily putting on his coat. He said he was Joseph Franklin of 228 East Seventy-first Street, Manhattan. He had gone in bathing, he said, with his brother Jacob, and he himself had kept the key of the bathhouse, so that Jacob had been obliged to take shelter somewhere else from the storm.

He found his brother among the dead and reproached himself for having the key, when his brother might have carried it and saved himself.

While arrangements were being made for the temporary disposal of the dead bodies and the removal of the injured to the Emergency Hospital, another call came for an ambulance, and the news was that lightning had struck a tree at Harway Avenue and Bay Forty-ninth Street, Ulmer Park, and that one person standing beneath it had been killed, three others injured, and a dozen more thrown to the ground.

Impressed a Show Ambulance.

Dr. Morrison immediately set off for Ulmer Park, while the Coney Island Police Station patrol wagon and a supply wagon from the Boer War show were impressed as temporary ambulances.

The injured at Coney Island, with the exception of Rees, who apparently more severely burned than any of the other injured, had gone no one knew where, were taken to the Emergency Hospital. At the same time an undertaker's wagon arrived, and the five bodies were put into it and taken to Howard Havron's Morgue in Eighth Street, Mrs. Demmerlee and her sister following behind in their carriage.

Thousands See Dead Carried Off.

Thousands lined the streets in Coney Island, shrinking back to the walls of the buildings and under scant eaves and leaking awnings, to watch the little procession pass.

With the removal of the dead and injured from the Parkway Baths the interest of the thousands on the beach (all had come out of the water) centred on the splintered flagpole. This pole, which is a double pole—that is, jointed and with crosstrees at a height of thirty feet—was painted white several days ago.

It was surmounted with a gilt ball. The ball was blackened by the lightning, which, according to young Manzer, descended in the shape of a great ball of fire. The pole itself for a distance of thirty feet from the top presented a curious spectacle. The lightning had blazed it black with a spiral seam, which gaped like a wide crack sometimes observed in wood that has warped.

Those familiar with the markings of tree trunks said that the lightning had followed the path of least resistance—that is, it had widened the spiral groove. Below the splintered part the flagpole was untouched. By some singular freak the lightning bolt unloosed the halyards so that the instant the tragedy occurred the flag dropped to half mast, and its tattered shreds whipped about in the wind and rain.

Hundreds of the bathers after viewing the shattered flagstaff returned to the water again and swam about until dark.

The bolt which caused a death at Ulmer Park struck a big cedar tree. A dozen persons or more were beneath it. Several of them had been tenting near the spot for several days, and the party to which the Raizalders, father and son, belonged was returning from fishing. They had neglected to close the tent flap upon going away, and when they returned they found everything in the tent water soaked. With Apple and McCauley they ran under the tree, hoping for better shelter. They had scarcely reached it when a blinding flash of lightning struck the tree, throwing every one under it to the ground. Henry Raizalder was instantly killed. Besides the three seriously injured some ten or a dozen were severely shocked.

A lesser accident happened at Gravesend Avenue and Neck Road at exactly 4:35 o'clock. Car No. 820 of the Tompkins Avenue line was there when the flash came. It struck the trolley wire, traveled to the pole, and down the pole into the car.

A terrific crash accompanied the flash and the concussion threw Mrs. and Miss Seder of 30 Tompkins Avenue into the ditch, which was filled with muddy water. Miss Spatz of 107 Hopkins Street was also shocked. All the other passengers escaped injury and all were able to proceed on their way in a few minutes.

The car was not damaged.

LIGHTNING SCARES PATIENTS.

Bellevue Hospital Wires Struck Several Times—Operator Stunned.

The storm caused great excitement in Bellevue Hospital, and at its height the hospital wires, both light and telephone, were struck several times, causing many lights to go out, and for a time crippling the telephone service through putting the switchboard out of commission.

The storm broke over the hospital at about 5:40 o'clock and by 6 was at its worst. The lightning soon struck several times in the vicinity of the hospital, causing excitement and consternation among patients, nurses, and physicians. One exceedingly heavy crash of thunder followed a flash of lightning which went, apparently, into the river directly in front of the hospital.

At 6:05 o'clock the wires were struck for the first time. Eugene Burns, the telephone operator, was at his post when there was a terrific roll of thunder and a blinding flash. The receiver of the telephone, which Burns held at his ear, was knocked from his hand, and Burns was for a time paralyzed. James Noonan, his assistant, ran to his aid, and assisted Burns to the receiving room of the hospital, where he was attended by Dr. Caldwell.

When he had recovered he and Noonan, followed by the doctors and help, a dozen in number, went to the telephone room to see what damage had been done.

The drops were all down on the board and many of the bells in the wards were ringing. While the men were crowded in the little room they were suddenly stampeded by another flash, which caused the wires to crackle. The drops again fell. With one accord all tried to leave the room, and their efforts were so strenuous that they carried the door with them. For some time after this the wires were out of order, and it was half an hour before they were working properly.

Half an hour after the first accident the lightning again hit the wires. This time it was a wire which supplied electric lights to Ward 23, the female medical ward, in the south wing of the building. There were but few lights on at the time, but these were extinguished.

The noise and extinguishing of the lights caused much excitement in the ward. The nurses, however, went among the sixteen patients and assured them that there was no danger. Men were put to work, and at 7 o'clock, when the lights were turned on throughout the hospital, all was normal.

During the storm the patients in the pavilions on the lawn were in terror. Their comparatively exposed situation frightened many, and it is said one man got from his bed and, sinking to his knees, began praying for safety. Most of the patients in these outdoor pavilions are tuberculosis cases, and it was feared that the excitement might be harmful, but an examination by physicians showed that none had suffered materially.

NOT A BIG RAINFALL.

Less Than an Inch Fell Yesterday—Fine Lightning Display.

Despite appearances, less than an inch of rain fell in New York yesterday. The actual fall was only .57 of an inch, but most of this fell between 4 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the afternoon, the greater part coming down between 5:45 and 6:15 P. M., the half hour that the storm proper lasted.

The weather forecaster said last night that rain was general all over the city, although at 3 o'clock in the afternoon a heavy shower visited the Bronx but did not touch Manhattan. The electrical display was the most spectacular thus far this Summer.

To-day the clouds are expected to be driven inland by a diminishing northwest wind, a clear, sunny day being the result. To-morrow is also expected to be fair.

BROOKLYN GLAD IT RAINED.

There'll Be Water Enough for a While, Maybe—Borough Needed It.

In the storm that swept over Brooklyn yesterday afternoon the only damage was done by lightning. It caused a fire at 203 Flushing Avenue in a three-story building occupied by F. D. Sullivan as a coffee and tea store, but the fire department prevented much damage.

A flagpole on the roof of the house 189 Seventh Avenue was struck and the pole shattered. The tin roof was torn, causing about $100 damage.

There were three storms, really, following each other with great rapidity, and many of the folk who were out for a holiday were caught and their finery drenched. The concert in Prospect Park was stopped short, bandsmen and audience alike scurrying for shelter.

In the lower districts cellars were flooded and there were a number of washouts. The subway station of the Long Island Railroad at Flatbush and Atlantic Avenues looked for a time like a lake, but the water was rapidly taken off by the sewers.

In spite of the discomfort most Brooklynites wore grins of thankfulness as they figured that there would be no further excuse left to the officials of the Department of Water Supply for cutting off the water, and that next week bathtubs might be filled once more.

CRUSH AT THE BEACHES.

Fainting Women and Torn Dresses on Staten Island—Trolleys Blocked.

Staten Island trolley cars were held up by fallen wires, trees, washouts, and sand washing down on the tracks. The storm was a long time in breaking, and this caused pleasure-seekers at the beaches and other resorts to make an attempt to get away. The result was the storm broke on them, while they were sheltered only by the curtains of the open cars.

At the beaches there was crowding and pushing in the attempt to reach the cars. Several women fainted at Midland Beach, and dresses and clothing were torn, but no one was badly hurt.

The telephone service was crippled by wires burning out and being broken by falling trees.

MRS. MYERS'S HOUSE HIT.

Lightning Strikes Home of Jersey City Woman Recently Divorced.

Lightning yesterday struck the house of Clara Myers, 104 Gifford Avenue, Jersey City. It broke two windows and shattered the ceiling in two rooms, knocking down most of the plaster, but doing no further damage.

Mrs. Myers was recently divorced from her husband, George Myers. As a result of the divorce suit Louis J. Apgar, who was named as co-respondent, committed suicide.

Lightning in Jersey City also struck a frame shed on Montgomery Street and shattered the flagpole on the Dickinson Republican clubhouse. Col. Dickinson is the Republican candidate for Mayor.

The telephone conduit in Jackson Avenue was torn up. Because of the damage to the telephone conduit the entire telephone service on the west side of the city was put out of business, and it was not until late in the evening that the necessary repairs could be made and the service installed again.

STORM IN NEWARK SEVERE.

Small Fire in Church Scares Crowd That Sought Shelter There.

NEWARK, July 30.—The storm that struck Newark this afternoon was the worst ever experienced, and the oldest residents say they never saw anything to equal it. The lightning was severe.

The barn of the Lister Chemical Company, in Lister Avenue, was struck by lightning, set on fire, and destroyed, with a loss of about $500.

At the height of the storm a candle in the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel set fire to some drapery on the altar, and, although the blaze was extinguished with a loss of only about $25, there was a lot of excitement.

The church was filled with people who had sought shelter from the storm, and when the drapery caught fire there was a small panic and a rush for the doors. Cool heads in the crowd prevented any serious consequences by assuring the excited women and children that there was no danger of the church catching fire. The sexton of the church put out the flames.

FATAL FLOOD AT BRIDGEPORT.

Reservoirs North of the City Burst and Much Damage Results.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 30.—Loss of life and immense damage to property followed the bursting of reservoirs north of this city as a result of the unprecedented fall of rain early to-day.

The precipitation in the series of showers which struck across Connecticut last night and this morning reached a total of seven inches in this region, a downfall which overtaxed the city sewers and caused the flooding of the towns of Easton and Trumbull to the north. The fall was even heavier, and so quickly did the water rise at the dam at Ward's Mill at Easton that it went out at 2 o'clock this morning, sending a great body of water down through the town of Trumbull. Soon the dam at the paper mill reservoir broke and the body of water swept down into Berkshire pond.

There was no warning to the people who lived on the banks of what is usually a small water course. The house occupied by John Lescoe, his wife and several children was picked up by the flood and carried a mile below. All were rescued after the perilous journey.

A house occupied by Michael Moran was hurled against the Berkshire Bridge and smashed to kindling wood, and it is believed that Moran was drowned. Police and firemen went to the rescue and saved several lives.

Inside of an hour the great body of water had reached North Bridgeport and was pouring down under the Berkshire Bridge. It caught the harbor craft moored just below the bridge, and several hawsers gave way.

The barge Clara, owned by McCaffery & Sons of New York, was carried against the East Washington Avenue Bridge and later under it. The family of Capt. Keneally of the barge was rescued, but the Captain was knocked overboard and later was rescued from a spile.

The three-masted schooner Hope Haynes, from Bangor, Me., was torn from her mooring at Miller's Dock and brought up against the Congress Street Bridge. She drove her jibboom through the structural work and tore down the electric light wires.

The flames from the wires as the live ends touched the pavement set fire to gas escaping from a broken main. This brought an explosion which shook up the entire neighborhood and brought out the fire company from a nearby department house. The fire communicated to a barge and the schooner, but was soon extinguished.

The schooner Dora Allison, Capt. Rose, of Richmond, Va., also broke loose, but her crew let go her anchors, which held fast. The barges Marion E. Bulley and Margaret Hart were torn from their moorings and drifted down stream. The former struck the draw on the Stratford Avenue bridge and caused it to open, the barge going through and being carried out into the Sound, narrowly escaping a collision with the steamer Allan Joy. Capt. Robert Meyers, his wife, and two children, were rescued by the tug Senator Rice.

Pembroke Lake, in another part of North Bridgeport, overflowed. The water swept against the Barnum Avenue bridge and wrecked it as an ice wagon was crossing it. In the wagon were William Kowzeski and John Starkin. The wagon and horses were swept away and Kowzeski was drowned, his body being found late this afternoon. Starkin was swept out of the wagon and swam ashore.

In the city many cellars were flooded. The trolley service for several hours was almost at a standstill.

Storm Derails Trolley; Woman Hurt.

By the undermining of a rail at the Southern Boulevard and Leggitt Avenue in the Bronx, in the storm, a southbound car was derailed and several women thrown into a puddle of water which had collected beside the track. Mrs. John McCormack of 803 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street had her right thigh broken and also suffered a scalp wound. She was taken to the Lebanon Hospital.

Lightning Destroys House.

MATAWAN, N. J., July 30.—In the thunderstorm this evening lightning struck the cottage of John Halloran, a short distance out of the village, and set it on fire. None of the family was at home. The place was destroyed, with all its contents. The loss is about $3,000.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

SAYS CHINA AND KOREA WILL HAVE TO WAIT

Sato's Personal View Is Peace Conference First, Claims Later.

JAPANESE NAVY MEN HERE

Two of Them Fought with Togo In Korean Straits—A Reception Is Planned for Them.

Baron Komura, one of the Japanese peace envoys, spent yesterday at Peekskill, the guest of a college mate. Baron Kaneko accompanied him. He left his quarters at the Waldorf-Astoria early in the morning and did not return until well on in the evening.

Mr. Sato, the Japanese Peace Commission, when he accorded his daily interview to the reporters, made an important statement regarding any possible indemnity claims upon Russia and Japan on the part of China and Korea. He disclaimed responsibility for all utterances attributed to him regarding the probability of an armistice and the stand which Japan was likely to take, and authorized a statement as to the attitude assumed by him on this subject.

Mr. Oechai, Secretary of the Japanese Legation at Paris, who was with Baron Komura in Russia, also reached New York yesterday. He called at the Baron's quarters without delay, and was there to extend greetings when the Baron returned from his Peekskill trip.

"Mr. Oechai speaks Russian fluently," said Mr. Sato. "He will be with us until the conclusion of the peace conference."

One of the first questions asked Mr. Sato yesterday afternoon was as to the prospect for the presentation of claims for indemnity by Korea and China.

China and Korea.

"If any such claims are presented against either Russia or Japan," was the reply, "it will not be until the conclusion of the peace negotiations.

"The negotiations, which have been arranged for, have to do solely with the relations of our country and Russia. It is not possible that Chinese or Korean affairs could be injected into them. If either country has a claim for indemnity it will have to be presented to and dealt with by the individual country against which it is made. If China or Korea has a claim against Japan it is a matter for Japan to deal with. The same holds good regarding any claim which might be urged against Russia."

"Do you know of any basis China or Korea might have for a claim against Japan?"

"So far as my personal knowledge goes I cannot imagine any reason for either country claiming indemnity. This is purely a personal opinion.

"I wish to reiterate that none of the opinions I have expressed since coming to America has been the official expression of the Japanese envoys. I have been asked many questions as to the sentiment in Japan on different matters concerning our country, and have answered them to the best of my ability from my knowledge of conditions there.

"I have never, either officially or personally, expressed an opinion as to the probable course that the peace conference would take, the demands that Japan would make or the prospects for an armistice. No more have I expressed an opinion regarding the ideas of Japan in the matter of an indemnity.

"I was variously quoted in the American newspapers Saturday morning about the attitude we would assume regarding an armistice. In not a single paper which I saw was I quoted correctly.

"The subject of an armistice is one for consideration by Russia and Japan after the convening of the peace conference. I am not in a position to state even my individual belief as to what action would be taken if an armistice was proposed."

Baron Rosen, the Russian Ambassador and plenipotentiary of the peace conference, is still at the Hotel St. Regis, but it was impossible to see him there yesterday. It was said that the Baron had gone out. It was intimated that there would be no use waiting his return, as it was not probable that he would have anything to say.

BREAD AND SALT FOR WITTE.

Slavic Alliance Will Greet the Envoy with the Ancient Forms.

Bread and salt will be ready on the pier for M. Witte when he comes down the gangplank next Wednesday. An ancient and picturesque Slavonic rite of hospitality will be revived and performed by Russo-American citizens in honor of the great Russian statesman.

The Slavic Alliance of New York held a special meeting last evening in the clubhouse at 240 East Seventy-second Street to plan the welcome for the senior Russian peace plenipotentiary, who will arrive this week. If the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse docks by daylight the President of the alliance, Thomas Copek, with a committee of fifty, will be on the pier to offer M. Witte the little silver box of bread and salt after the old Bohemian custom. If the steamer fails to get in before dark the ceremony will take place at the Hotel St. Regis.

The reception committee will represent not fewer than seven Slavic races: Russians, Bohemians, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Servians, Croatians, and Slovenes. Every member, however, is an American citizen, and President Copek declares it is primarily as a group of American citizens that the committee will greet M. Witte; also that the action of the alliance will be entirely independent of Russian official welcome.

The committee will present to the peace Ambassador addresses of a non-political character in English and Russian, which, according to the Secretary of the alliance, E. F. Prantner, will steer clear of the war and aim only "to show that the sentiment of Slavic unity is not a theory but a living fact, and to demonstrate our sympathy with our Russian brothers in this, their dark hour."

WILL IT LAST UNTIL WINTER?

A Peace Conference Question That Interests the Hotel Wentworth.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—It was through Judge Calvin Page, one of the Trustees of the estate of the late Frank Jones, which owns the Hotel Wentworth, that the peace conference is to be held in Portsmouth. At the Governor's suggestion he invited the envoys to become the guests of the Hotel Wentworth while negotiations are on. Judge Page is a lawyer of note in New Hampshire. To-day he said:

"I'm in hopes that they will come to an understanding—well, say in two or three weeks—because you see the Wentworth is a Summer hotel, and if they should be unable to come to terms before—well, say December—I'd have to shut them up in a new part of the hotel, which is separated from the old, and make special provision for their entertainment. I'd have to see them through, you know.

"The Americans will stay at the Rockingham, in Portsmouth, and the Japanese and Russians will have separate quarters at the Wentworth, but whether on the second, third, or first floors will be for them to decide—just as they like. There will be a bridge between their suites, probably, as I understand it is considered more suitable to have their suites apart from each other.

"I don't expect there will be any ladies in the party. Ladies and peace don't go together, do they? At all the club meetings and women's conventions around here, anyway, they don't. They always seem to get a scrapping, and if we want peace I guess we'll have to do without the ladies.

"I suppose it will cost us $250 a day to entertain the envoys. That is quite a little item when you come to think that they may stay here for weeks, or even months.

"Well, Portsmouth is dead, and perhaps this will wake it up. We shall provide lodging and food as well—everything but the drinks. They'll have to buy their own drinks."

BRITAIN STANDS BY JAPAN.

Will Approve Her Demands on Russia, Whatever They May Be.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Japan comes to the Portsmouth Conference assured that, whatever her peace terms may be, they will have the sympathetic approval of Great Britain.

Several suggestions from Washington to London that the cause of peace would be served by an expression to Japan from her ally favoring moderation in her demands have not availed to change the British Government in its apparently unalterable determination to stand by Japan, however severe she makes her conditions of peace. Nor has the British Government seen its way clear to render assistance to Washington in the efforts which this Government is making to obtain an armistice.

Advices reaching here show that London is opposed to an armistice until Japan has been satisfied that Russia's plenipotentiaries are prepared to do more than discuss means of ending the war. If Russia is ready to conclude peace and has so empowered her plenipotentiaries, Great Britain, it is believed, might favor an armistice, but even in such an event, it is said, she would not be willing to offer advice to Japan on the subject.

As understood in Washington, Lord Lansdowne's position is that, as the loyal ally of Japan, Great Britain can afford to take no step or assume any attitude that would in the remotest degree redound to the advantage of Japan's enemy. However much England may wish for peace for humanitarian reasons, her loyalty to Japan prevents her from even indirectly bringing pressure to bear at Tokio regarding the negotiations. When Japan asks her ally for advice, the London Government is prepared immediately to give it, but this advice will be based on Japan's interest as a primary consideration.

Nor is this attitude of the London Government misinterpreted in Washington. It has been made plain that the activity of the President has the full sympathy of the British people, although their first thought must be in the interest of their ally.

The British Government in its exchanges with the American Embassy has not hesitated to declare its confidence that Japan's terms will not be unreasonable, viewed in the light of the results of the war. As it was recently expressed by an official cognizant of the British attitude: "London has never, either in the negotiations preceding the war or since the war began, found Tokio assuming an unreasonable position. Japan has been exceedingly reasonable throughout this struggle, and we are not at all apprehensive that she will make demands that are immoderate or unreasonable."

Believing, as official Washington does, that Japan will not insist on the dismantlement of Vladivostok should Russia fail to agree to it in return for the neutralization of Port Arthur, it is thought that the cession of Sakhalin, which, it is understood, will be among the essential conditions, will prove the most serious obstacle to peace. Sakhalin had not been captured when the President initiated his efforts to bring the belligerents together. The fact that up to that time Japan had not taken a foot of Russian territory simplified, in the opinion of Washington and Berlin, the problem of bringing about peace negotiations.

It is understood to-night from a source which, although not official is well informed, that Russia will vigorously oppose the cession of Sakhalin. Whether in the event of Japan's insistence on this as a condition precedent to peace Russia will yield is a matter of speculation, but in quarters friendly to Russia serious doubts are expressed whether M. Witte brings with him the authorization to yield Russian territory or whether he will be willing to ask for such authority.

Keen interest is felt here in the negotiations which, it is understood, are making substantial headway looking to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. It is known that the scope of the alliance will considerably exceed that of the present union, though to what extent neither Europe nor Washington has been able to learn. The announcement of the main points of the new alliance soon after the conclusion of the Portsmouth conference would not surprise diplomatic circles here.

TWO OF TOGO'S FIGHTERS HERE.

In a Party of Japanese Bound for England to Inspect a Battleship.

Yesterday morning a party of Japanese naval officers, bound for England, where they will assume charge of the battleship Katori, recently launched in the yards of Vicker's Sons & Maxim, reached New York and were entertained at the Nippon Club, 44 West Eighty-fifth Street. Two of the officers in the party were actual participants in the battle which resulted in the defeat of Rojestvensky's fleet. The three other commissioned officers were either doing duty at the naval docks or attached to the headquarters staff. This evening they will be entertained informally by members of the Nippon Club at a reception. Prior to the reception Consul General Uchida of Japan will be their host at a dinner to be given at the club.

In the party is Lieut. Commander Sato. Mr. Sato of the Peace Commission was asked yesterday:

"Is the Lieutenant Commander a relation of yours?"

"He is not," was the smiling reply. "Sato is a very common name in Japan."

The bit of pleasantry amused Mr. Sato greatly. He went on to say that Commander Kamimura, who is at the head of the party of naval officers, was no kin to Admiral Kamimura.

"Kamimura is also a popular name," he said.

Commander Kamimura was on board the 10,000-ton armored cruiser Tokiwa at the naval engagement in the Straits of Korea in which the Baltic fleet was defeated. Lieut. Commander Sato was with him. Commander H. Oguro was on the General Staff at Tokio, and Chief Engineer H. Yamada, the fourth commissioned officer with the party, was on duty at a naval dock. Three warrant officers are attached to Commander Kamimura's party—C. Tomadjuku, Y. Hiraymaya, and K. Yomioshiro.

Immediately on their arrival from Buffalo they registered at the Broadway Central Hotel. They had come straight across the continent from Seattle. As soon as members of the Nippon Club heard of their presence in the city a delegation was sent to the hotel to take the officers up to the clubhouse. There the strangers received a royal welcome.

Commander Kamimura said that he and his party would sail for England on Wednesday on the Teutonic. The ship which they are to take in their charge is the Katori.

"The vessel will hardly be ready for acceptance by our Government until July or August of next year," said Lieut. Commander Sato. "Even if it were ready now we could not take it while the war was going on. We are sent to see to its arming and matters of that kind."

A reporter asked Lieut. Commander Sato if there had been any doubt in his mind as to the outcome of the battle in the Straits of Korea.

The little officer—he is not an inch more than five feet tall—straightened up instantly. His eyes glowed.

"There was never any doubt as to the outcome of the battle," he answered without a second's hesitation. "While we were waiting for the arrival of Rojestvensky's fleet and the naval experts of other countries were figuring on the respective armament and tonnage of the two fleets, we knew we would win.

"From the moment that the first shot was fired until the defeat of the Russian fleet was complete—until I saw Admiral Rojestvensky's flagship drifting helpless, her guns silenced—victory was ours. I knew it, and every other officer and man on our ships knew it."

While the officers with Commander Kamimura are in New York, the Secretary of the Nippon Club said yesterday, they will be the guests of the members of the club. At the informal reception there to-morrow evening Commander Kamimura, he said, would probably tell of the battle of the Sea of Japan as he saw it.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, under the guidance of Consul General Uchida, the Japanese officers called upon the peace delegation at the Waldorf. The visit was quite long, as several of the officers were personal friends of attachés.

Several Japanese newspaper correspondents are in the city. Several came with Baron Komura's party, and others were here or have arrived since. Several others have already gone to Portsmouth. Those in the city yesterday said they felt sure that when peace was declared Japan, having become a world power, would elevate her Ministries in the capitals of the powers to embassies. All agreed that it was the understanding in Japan that if peace is declared at the coming negotiations Baron Komura would become a Count, and that Minister Takahira would be elevated to the rank of Ambassador.

GREAT CROWDS CHEER TAFT.

American Party Arrives at Kobe—Presents for Miss Roosevelt.

KIOTO, July 30.—Secretary Taft and his party spent this morning quietly. Some of the members of the party attended church, while others visited the temples.

When the party left at 3 o'clock this afternoon on a special train for Kobe there was another remarkable demonstration. At the station a great crowd awaited Mr. Taft and Miss Roosevelt, and began cheering when their carriage arrived, the ovation continuing until the train started.

A band played the National anthem and "Auld Lang Syne" as the train pulled away from the station.

KOBE, July 30.—Secretary Taft and his party arrived here at 5 o'clock this afternoon from Kioto. They received an enthusiastic welcome from the Governor, the Mayor and city officials, and from thousands of persons at the station. Amid a display of day fireworks, the party proceeded to the water front, where a short reception was held. A number of present were given to Mr. Taft and Miss Roosevelt.

The steamer Manchuria will sail at 10 o'clock to-night for Nagasaki.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, Third United States Infantry, military aide to Governor General Wright of the Philippine Islands, officially met the Secretary of War and his party here.

RUSSIANS LOSE 700 MEN.

Fighting in Sakhalin—Japanese Capture the City of Rykoff.

TOKIO, July 30.—The following dispatch has been received from the Japanese army headquarters:

"Our independent cavalry which entered Rykoff (on Sakhalin, forty-five miles northeast of Port Due) on July 27 withdrew on finding order in the city unfavorable to its occupation.

"Our army, intending to crush the enemy's forces before they retreated from the eminence west of Rykoff, commenced to advance at 3 A. M. July 28. The van, together with an independent body of cavalry, advanced by forced march, attacking and dislodging the enemy, holding the northern extremity of Rykoff, and rushed into the town. Confused street fighting ensued, but the town was completely taken at 8:30 o'clock in the morning.

"The enemy's main strength, which opposed our right column, fled in disorder southward, taking the short route leading to Pareono.

"On July 28 a detachment which was sent south in pursuit of the enemy met the enemy's infantry, some 800 strong, at a point six miles south of Rykoff and killed over 200 and captured 500.

"The enemy's strength opposed to our right column was some 3,000 infantry, with four guns and four machine guns, and that opposed to our left column some 2,000 infantry and four guns.

"The enemy's loss in trophies is under investigation."

St. Peter's Golden Jubilee.

NEWARK, July 30.—The golden jubilee of St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church here was celebrated to-day. A pontifical high mass was sung by Bishop John J. O'Connor, with the Rev. Ernest Helmstetter, Prior of St. Mary's Abbey, as master of ceremonies. Mgr. Rainor of St. Francis Academy, Milwaukee, preached. The exercises will continue two days. On Tuesday a pontifical high mass will be sung by Bishop Messmer of Milwaukee.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:50 A. M.—172 East Houston Street; J. Smolers; damage, $25.

3:15 A. M.—258 West Forty-fifth Street; Ellen Noonan; damage, $25.

10 A. M.—348 St. Nicholas Avenue; Mrs. E. Cheroot; damage trifling.

2:03 P. M.—902 West End Avenue; Hermann Marenor; damage trifling.

3:55 P. M.—152 Forsyth Street; Samuel Rexnish; damage trifling.

4:15 P. M.—334 East Ninth Street; Annie Miller; damage slight.

4:45 P. M.—1,513 Lexington Avenue; Charles Kasman; damage, $25.

7 P. M.—201 East Houston Street; Samuel Fryer; damage trifling.

7:35 P. M.—85 Orchard Street; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:55 P. M.—334 West Fourteenth Street; New York City Railway Company; damage, $25.

10:55 P. M.—232 West Twenty-sixth Street; Peter Careleg; damage, $500.

THE
"SECOND EMPIRE"
IS THE
New Fast Train
BETWEEN
New York and Buffalo
VIA
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
Leaves Grand Central Station daily except Sunday at 1:57 P. M., arrives Buffalo 11:10 P. M., stopping at Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester.
See time table in daily papers.



Don't Buy Clothes
Until to-morrow when we start our
Semi-Annual Sale
of Men's Suits.
You'll find full details in this evening's papers, and in "The Times" to-morrow.
Get the Habit. Go to
Brill Brothers,
UNION SQUARE
14th Street, near Broadway.
279 Broadway, near Chambers.
47 Cortlandt St., near Greenw ch.
125th St., corner Third Ave.

ASKS AMERICAN SWEDES FOR A DEFENSE FUND

Dr. Hedin Thinks They Should Help Sweden Build a Navy.

SUGGESTS $5,000,000 AS SUM

In an Open Letter the Explorer Says Only Alliance Sweden Wants Is with Swedish-Americans.

Dr. Sven Hedin, the noted Swedish explorer, has written an open letter to the Swedes in this country through the Nordstjernan, (The North Star,) a weekly publication in this city. He asks them to aid their fatherland by raising a large sum of money—he mentions $5,000,000—to strengthen the naval defense of Sweden.

What he thinks is needed more than anything else is a large torpedo flotilla, which, by taking advantage of the peculiar formation of the Swedish coast line, with its thousands of bays filled with small islands, could keep any hostile force away.

"It is said," he writes, "that the Norwegians in America nowadays are trying to do the errands of their old country by forwarding rebellious petitions to the President of the United States. The Swedes should hold themselves above that kind of agitation. But it is also asserted that the Norwegians have subscribed a million dollars toward building an ironclad. Why should not the Swedes in America raise five millions for the upbuilding of the Swedish Navy?

"My countrymen, believe me when I say that it is not merely with a narrow patriotism in view that I make this proposition. Arrange a collection of money throughout the districts where Swedes reside; a week of sacrifice, during which every Swede, according to ability and opportunity, may give his contribution.

"Place the fund at the disposal of the King or the Riksdag, to be used for the establishment of an adequate torpedo defense along the coasts of Sweden.

"Thus the ties between ourselves and you will be bound more firmly than ever. We will have found then that in the dark hours we may count on the Swedes in America. It is the only Scandinavian alliance we Swedes at home can think of—the alliance with a real brother nation that does not shirk its duties."

The letter reviews the Scandinavian situation in detail, and gives evidence of the bitterness which has been aroused in Sweden through the Norwegian coup. It takes for granted that Russia will turn its eyes on Norway as soon as it has recovered somewhat from the blow received during the present war, and that the northern part of Norway will fall into its hands.

"However strange it may sound to Swedish-Americans," Dr. Hedin says, "it is nevertheless a fact, that Sweden at the present moment has only one enemy, and that is Norway. Whoever doubts this need only note the mobilization of the Norwegian Army, which is now under way, the raising of a foreign war loan of $10,000,000, the fortification of the boundary line, and the building of warships.

"For a nation of only 2,500,000 individuals such efforts are simply ruinous, and they are the more extraordinary because they are directed against Sweden, the brother nation, which has never harmed Norway."

The talk of a defensive alliance with Norway Dr. Hedin meets by a declaration that no nation would think of an alliance with another that "at any moment might break treaties that have been solemnly ratified."

No Matter Where You Go
for your vacation, you will find
Londonderry
LITHIA WATER
Drink it, and protect yourself against ills you know not of.

Eighth semi-annual sale of furniture.

Fifth Floor.

All purchases made to-day will, on request, be charged to your August account.

Fifth Floor.

Important.

Post yourself on August prices before you buy your August furniture. Come here and inspect our furniture, no matter where you intend buying. We know our prices are as low and lower on high-grade furniture than any of other sales now in progress. We believe they are as low and lower than those of any August sale in Greater New York.

Simpson Crawford Co.

SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREETS

After-inventory sale.

The great after-inventory sale begins this morning at 8:30 in all departments devoted to Summer wearing apparel and going away requisites. The countless bargains would fill a dozen pages like this. Stock taking has revealed hundreds of small lots of desirable merchandise, broken sizes, odds and ends and remnants, which may be purchased to-day at a small fraction of their early season prices.

Colossal in quantity.

THE furniture event of the year—the great August semi-annual sale—begins to-day at 8:30 o'clock in New York's finest retail store, where quality reigns supreme. One entire month is devoted to this stupendous occasion, because it takes that much time to supply the demand of discriminating home furnishers, who insist on having furniture at Simpson Crawford Co. prices. However, we advise you to come to-day, if only to look, or as early during the sale as you can.

August prices will not be repeated—BUY NOW.

The greatest furniture season in the history of the trade is before us. Orders on the leading factories are overwhelming, and an immediate advance in prices is to be expected. This not only means that August prices will not be repeated, but it signifies that regular prices will be higher than those we quote to-day in comparison with our sale prices.

Distinctive in quality.

Unprecedented pricing.

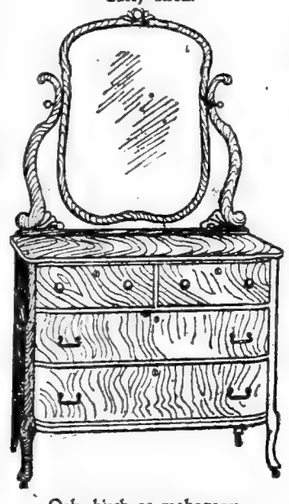
TREMENDOUS price concessions of 20, 25, 33⅓ and in some instances even 50% were obtained on carload after carload of fine, artistic, new 1905 furniture now ready for this sale, because we placed our orders when the factories had little to do and were anxious to keep their skilled working forces from becoming disorganized. These reductions are the saving we invite the public to take advantage of, beginning to-day and continuing for one month.

Deliveries will be made when you're ready.

If you are spending the Summer in the country or at the seashore select the furniture for your town house NOW at AUGUST PRICES. It will be polished, packed away from the dust and danger of becoming marred, and held until you are ready. Notify us when you will be home, and we'll deliver your purchases right on time for the opening of your city home.

$19.75 for $32 dresser like cut.

Golden oak. Curly birch.



Bird's-eye maple, Mahogany finish.

LARGE pattern shaped French bevel plate mirror, lacquered brass trimmings—guaranteed construction. Drawers slide easily.

Golden oak dressers.
8.50 for 12.50 dressers.
10.50 for 14.00 dressers.
12.00 for 16.00 dressers.
Mahogany finish.
15.25 for 21.50 dressers.
17.25 for 23.00 dressers.
Bird's-eye maple.
22.50 for 30.00 dressers.
45.00 for 54.00 dressers.
Golden oak, mahogany or bird's eye maple.
33.00 for 42.00 dressers.
55.00 for 70.00 dressers.

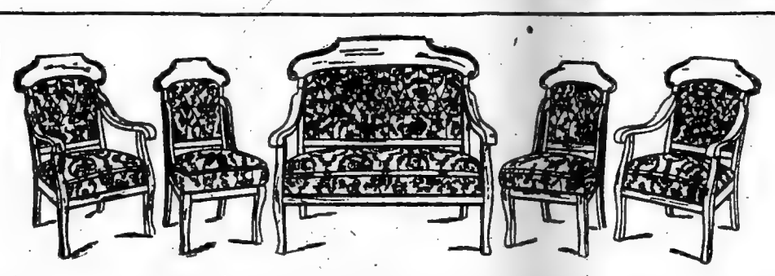
$15.75 for $28.00 chiffonier to match.

Golden oak chiffoniers.
4.25 for 6.50 chiffoniers.
6.75 for 9.50 chiffoniers.
7.75 for 10.25 chiffoniers.
8.50 for 10.75 chiffoniers.
18.50 for 24.00 chiffoniers.
Maple or mahogany.
40.00 for 52.00 chiffoniers.

Oak, birch or mahogany.
10.75 for 13.50 chiffoniers.

Oak, maple or mahogany.
24.50 for 30.00 chiffoniers.
32.50 for 41.00 chiffoniers.

$24.50 for a $36.00 five-piece parlor suite, very special



$55.00 for a $72.50 three-piece parlor suite, mahogany finish

This 5-piece $62.50 parlor suite, mahogany finish, $45.00.

THIS price will be a revelation to you when you read the description. It is by far the handsomest group of parlor furniture we have ever been able to offer at such a low figure. Little other furniture is required to complete the appointment of the parlor. We are now on the eve of a great parlor suite season, and it is doubtful if we can secure enough to supply the demand at $45.00. Five artistic pieces, mahogany finish, piano polished, handsomely carved frames, covered in the newest design silk damask, tapestry or Verona velour.

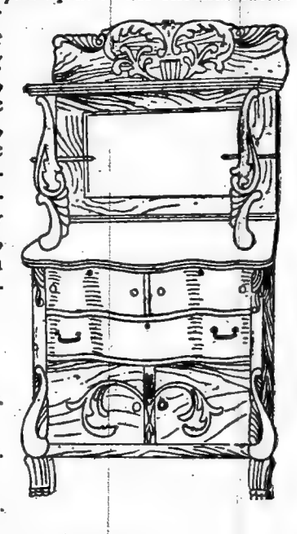
$24.50 for $36.00 five-piece parlor suites.
$32.00 for $40.00 five-piece parlor suites.
$37.50 for $45.00 five-piece parlor suites.
$40.00 for $52.00 five-piece parlor suites.
$50.00 for $65.00 five-piece parlor suites.
$55.00 for $72.00 five-piece parlor suites.
$72.00 for $90.00 five-piece parlor suites.
$86.00 for $100.00 five-piece parlor suites.

$72.50 three-piece mahogany finish parlor suite, $55.00.

$14.75 for $20.75 three-piece parlor suites.
$19.75 for $26.00 three-piece parlor suites.
$22.50 for $30.00 three-piece parlor suites.
$29.50 for $40.00 three-piece parlor suites.
$40.00 for $55.00 three-piece parlor suites.
$45.00 for $60.00 three-piece parlor suites.
$51.50 for $64.50 three-piece parlor suites.
$68.00 for $90.00 three-piece parlor suites.
$72.00 for $95.00 three-piece parlor suites.
$87.50 for $115.00 three-piece parlor suites.

$19.75 for $32 sideboard like cut.

SIDEBOARDS are going to be shown extensively this season and the demand already indicates that higher prices than $32.00 will prevail for styles equal to the one illustrated. There's nothing so massively decorative or convenient for the well appointed dining room. Genuine golden oak, highly polished, serpentine front, two small top drawers, one lined for silver, and one long drawer for linen. Lacquered brass trimmings, handsome carved top, supported by nicely carved shaped uprights, fitted with extra large French bevel plate mirror, best construction.



Golden oak sideboards.
$15.00 for $24.00 sideboards.
$18.50 for $29.00 sideboards.
$24.50 for $36.00 sideboards.
$26.00 for $42.50 sideboards.
$28.50 for $45.00 sideboards.
$35.50 for $52.00 sideboards.
$40.00 for $59.75 sideboards.
$50.00 for $68.00 sideboards.
$75.00 for $90.00 sideboards.

MASSIVE $42.50

Brass bed, special, $27.75.

LIKE ILLUSTRATION.

WE made a specialty of brass beds, securing the latest designs, in the finest grade metals and finish, in such quantities as to bring the price way below competition.



This $42.50 bed at $27.75 has two-inch continuous posts—extending bow foot—heavy filling and mounts—massive husks on head and foot—highest quality French lacquer—best construction.

17.75 for 25.00 beds.
19.75 for 35.00 beds.
29.50 for 44.00 beds.
30.00 for 42.00 beds.
44.00 for 68.00 beds.
59.00 for 85.00 beds.

$12.50 for $22.00 couches.

Heavy velour

THE $22.00 couch at $12.50 is set in frame of thoroughly seasoned selected oak, with heavy claw feet, six rows deep tufting secured with new patent leather button that will not pull out; guaranteed workmanship. Covered in heavy velour.

Velour couches.
15.00 for 23.00 couches.
18.75 for 25.00 couches.
20.00 for 28.00 couches.
22.00 for 30.00 couches.

Genuine $36.00 leather couches $25.00.
31.50 for 42.00 leather couches.
36.50 for 50.00 leather couches.

Parlor Tables.

GOLDEN oak and mahogany—piano polished—new, artistic designs—made for strength and beauty.
2.50 for 4.25 tables.
3.75 for 5.00 tables.
4.50 for 6.25 tables.
5.00 for 7.50 tables.
8.75 for 11.00 tables.
10.00 for 14.00 tables.

Gold Chairs.
3.50 for 5.00 chairs.
10.25 for 12.75 chairs.
14.75 for 18.00 chairs.
17.75 for 23.00 chairs.

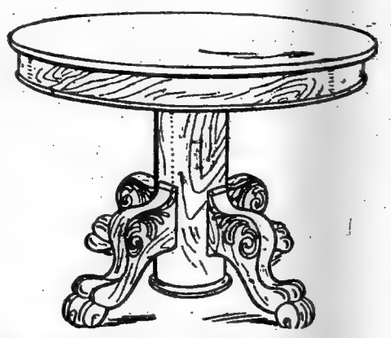
$10.25 for $15.00 window seats.
22.00 for 35.00 window seats.
26.75 for 38.00 window seats.

Gold parlor cabinets.
27.00 for 36.75 cabinets.
33.50 for 48.00 cabinets.
42.00 for 60.00 cabinets.
55.00 for 72.00 cabinets.
72.50 for 90.00 cabinets.
85.00 for 110.00 cabinets.

$14.75 for $21 dining table.

A SELECTION of tables that we believe you will admit is the finest shown to-day or ever shown in New York.

The $21 table at $14.75 is like the illustration—made of thoroughly seasoned oak, golden finish, highly polished, round top fitted with deep moulded rim, pedestal base, mounted with nicely carved claw feet.



5.50 for 7.50 table.
9.50 for 13.75 table.
12.50 for 16.50 table.
17.75 for 24.25 table.
6.50 for 8.50 table.
11.00 for 15.75 table.
15.00 for 19.50 table.
21.75 for 28.50 table.

$1.65 for $2.50 dining chairs.

THE description at once informs that it is better than any chair ever offered at the price before—a marvellous bargain—graceful and substantial—heavy oak frames, piano polished, shapely French legs, seats of serviceable, closely woven glazed cane—built for strength and beauty.

ARM CHAIRS TO MATCH ALL DINING CHAIRS
1.50 for 2.75 dining chairs.
2.25 for 2.75 dining chairs.
3.25 for 4.50 dining chairs.
3.75 for 4.75 dining chairs.

$25.50 for $42.00 china closets.

GENUINE golden oak, very fine rubbed polish, graceful round ends, also bent glass in door, four polished oak reversible shelves, nicely carved top canopy fitted with French bevel plate mirror, heavy claw feet, guaranteed construction.
17.00 for $23.50 china closets.
18.50 for $26.00 china closets.
21.50 for $34.75 china closets.
24.25 for $42.00 china closets.
27.25 for $47.00 china closets.
30.00 for $39.50 china closets.
40.00 for $48.75 china closets.
59.50 for $66.00 china closets.

$17.75 for $24.75 buffets.

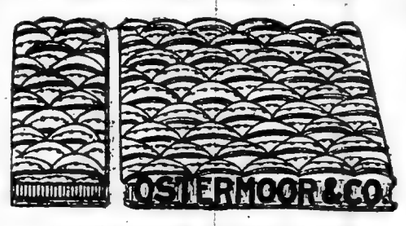
SOLID quartered oak, golden finish, highly polished, one long drawer for linen and three small drawers, one is lined for silver, on each side a wine closet, lacquered brass trimmings, handsome carved top, fitted with extra large French bevel plate mirror—the newest design—guaranteed construction.
14.50 for $20.00 buffets.
17.75 for $25.00 buffets.
19.50 for $26.00 buffets.
22.50 for $35.00 buffets.
24.00 for $36.00 buffets.
27.75 for $38.50 buffets.

GENUINE $30.00

Ostermoor mattress, $18.

TO-DAY ONLY.

THERE'S but ONE OSTERMOOR and but ONE opportunity to secure it at the sensational price of $18.00, for the style never sold before at less than $30.00. Every year it is improved and to-day—no other time—you can buy the very latest style at $18.00.



EXACTLY LIKE ILLUSTRATION.

Size, 4.6 x 6.4. Weight, 60 lbs.

Made in two parts—5-inch border—French rolled edges—made from specially selected Ostermoor sheets, guaranteed sanitary—coverings are of extra fine quality, beautiful mercerized French art twills—pink, blue, and yellow—plain or figures—also high-grade dust proof satin finish ticking.

40 lb. pure hair mattresses.
10.00 for 15.00 X quality mattress.
15.00 for 21.00 XX quality mattress.

Stupendous sale of housefurnishings.

A SALE that gives the crowds who will visit this store to-day and all this week the advantage of the lowest prices of the year on housefurnishings. They will tempt you to buy for the future. Months remain for you to use them—months when they are needed most—and you may start the next season with them almost new, when they would cost at least a third more.

Basement Salesroom.

Reductions are made for the express purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest point in the history of the store. Now is the time to accomplish this result—when everybody is enthusiastic over home furnishings.

SALE OF DOUBLE COATED BLUE AND WHITE ENAMELED WARE.

STRICTLY FIRST QUALITY.

38c. for 55c. 4 qt. Berlin pans and covers.
42c. for 63c. 6 qt. Berlin pans and covers.
58c. for 75c. 8 qt. Berlin pans and covers.
55c. for 70c. 3 qt. rice boilers.
22c. for 35c. preserving kettles.
28c. for 35c. saucepans.
29c. for 40c. fry pans.
10c. for 15c. pie plates.
19c. for 25c. wash basins.
32c. for 40c. coffee pots.
68c. for 85c. tea kettles.

WARM WEATHER NEEDS.

OIL COOKERS, GAS STOVES AND COOKERS.

55c. for 70c. single burner gas stoves.
$1.25 for $1.85 two burner gas stoves.
$1.75 for $2.35 three burner gas stoves.
$2.95 for $4.50 two burner gas cookers, constructed of extra quality sheet iron—large oven with burner attached.
$5.50 for $8.50 gas cooker.
89c. for $1.65 4 qt. japanned water coolers.

SPECIAL SALE OF NICKEL PLATED ON BRASS BATH-ROOM FITTINGS.

19c. for 29c. towel bars.
35c. for 50c. hanging soap dishes.
25c. for 40c. standing soap dishes.
25c. for 35c. tumbler holders.
15c. for toilet paper holders.
25c. for tooth brush holders.
55c. for bath tub seats.
$2.25 for adjustable shaving mirrors.

SPECIALS IN FOYER'S HIGH-GRADE GLASS BARS AND SHELVES.

Heavy nickel plated brackets.
$1.25 for 18-inch glass bars.
$1.50 for 24-inch glass bars.
$2.75 for 18-inch glass shelf.
$3.25 for 24-inch glass shelf.
$3.75 for 30-inch glass shelf.

SOME HANDY THINGS FOR AROUND THE HOUSE.

10c. for 18c. dust brushes.
10c. for 15c. whisk brooms.
25c. for good quality feather dusters.
23c. for 35c. good quality corn broom.
$1.49 for $1.75 Bissell's Standard Sweeper.
25c. for good quality chamois.

SILVER KING LAWN MOWER.

$3.95 for 14-inch size—value $5.50.
$4.75 for 16-inch size—value $6.25.
$5.50 for 18-inch size—value $7.88.

Refrigerators.

$15.00 for $19.50 Atlas refrigerator—lift cover style—constructed of kiln dried hardwood, finished in golden oak, highly polished, food chamber lined with extra heavy polished zinc wall, packed with charcoal, which makes it airtight; ice capacity, 85 pounds.

$18.00 for $23.00 apartment house style refrigerators; 150 pounds.

25 other samples at special prices.

Nickel Goods.

$3.65 for $5.50 full three-pint all nickel plated chafing dish.

$2.95 for $4.50 5 o'clock tea kettles, mounted on fancy wrought iron stand.

60c. for 90c. round serving tray.

$6.50 for $8.00 French coffee percolator—fitted with best improved alcohol lamp—capacity 4 large coffee cups.

August sale of linens.

THAT you may at once form an idea of the tremendous saving on household linens, towels, etc., we have marked the price on sheets and pillow cases of standard quality at less than cost of materials by the yard.

Hemmed sheets, 63x90, 45c; 72x90, 48c; 90x90, 60c.

Hemmed pillow cases, 7½c.

Main Floor.

42x36, good quality—usually priced 10c., at 7½c.
45x36, extra quality—usually 16c. each, at 12½c.

Marseilles bed spreads, $1.95.

Full size, considered splendid value at $2.50, at 1.95.
Fringed crochet spreads, single or double, at 1.35.

Pattern tablecloths, 1.60. 2 YARDS, VALUE $2.00.

One thousand full bleached satin damask tablecloths, strictly pure linen; a collection of new designs at much below regular prices.

2½ YARDS, 1.95; VALUE $2.50. 3 YARDS, 2.35; VALUE $2.95.

Table napkins.
1.25 doz. for $1.50 breakfast napkins.
1.50 doz. for $2.00 breakfast napkins.
1.69 doz. for $2.25 21x21 inch napkins.
2.95 doz. for $3.50 24x24 inch napkins.

Hemmed towels.
8c. for our 10c. hemmed huck towels.
9c. for 12½c. hemmed huck towels.
12½c. for 17c. hemmed huck towels.
17c. for our 23c. hemmed huck towels.

August sale of rugs.

IT is not likely that you will be able to buy rugs later in the season at these prices—it is certain that equal qualities will not be found at lower prices. You can't afford to wait and run the risk of paying more. Come to-day—or at least come during the August sale. Oriental and domestic patterns—plenty of odd sizes.

Third Floor.

21.00 for 28.50 Axminster Rugs, 8.3x10.6.
22.45 for 27.50 Axminster Rugs, 9x12.
26.50 for 32.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 8.3x10.6.
28.50 for 37.50 Royal Wilton Rugs, 9x12.

Heavy quality all wool Smyrna rugs.
1.25 for 1.75 rugs—21x45
1.95 for 2.50 rugs—30x60
2.95 for 4.00 rugs—36x72

Extra large royal Wilton rugs.
47.50 for 55.00 rugs—9 x 14 ft.
48.50 for 56.00 rugs—10.6x12 ft.
54.50 for 62.00 rugs—10.6x14 ft.

Extraordinary Oriental rug values.

Two bales of Shirvans, average size 3.2x5; value $18.50, at 13.65

Two bales of Ghendjis, average size 3.6x6; value $20, at 14.75

Heavy imported Scotch linoleum.

Two yard width, 49c. sq. yd. for 65c. grade.

Four yard width, 59c. sq. yd. for 75c. grade.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

The great monthly sale of groceries and wines.

12c Sale of Simpson Crawford special hams—extra selected—mild cure—hickory smoked—weight 10 lbs. and up—sale price 12c. lb. 12c

FORCE.
or Boston Brown Flakes; regular 15c. carton..... 10c

FRAGRANT TEAS.
Special Plantation, Young Hyson, Japan, Gunpowder, Oolong, Ceylon, India Mixed or Ceylon; 5-lb. caddy, $2.75; lb..... 60c

SUGAR CORN.
Country Gentleman Style—Cavasghena Brand, The Fanciest Packed in New York State. Dozen, $1.15; can..... 10c

MACARONI.
Spaghetti or Vermicelli—Royal Stuart—Finest Quality. Dozen, $1.40; six packages, 70c.; 1-lb. carton..... 12c

PASTRY FLOUR.
Royal Stuart Cake and Pastry Flour. Entire Wheat Flour. Whole Wheat Flour, FINE or COARSE, or old-fashioned WHEAT MEAL; these cereals are specially prepared for Simpson Crawford patrons; bbl., $7.43; ½ bbl. sack, $1.00; 10-lb. sack, 45c.; 5-lb. sack..... 25c

WAVERLY COFFEE.
Java and Mocha, blended the way you like it; this coffee is sold only by Simpson Crawford Company; 25-lb. drum, $4.80; 5 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 22c

GRAHAM FLOUR.
Royal Stuart, the finest milled, or Bohemian Rye Flour; bbl., $5.60; ¼ bbl. sack, 70c.; 10-lb. sack, 37c.; 5-lb. sack..... 21c

MOUNTAIN COFFEES.
Simpson Crawford's SPECIAL, blend of rich Java and Mocha; 25-lb. drum, $6.25; 4 lbs., $1.00; lb..... 28c

NEW TEAS.
Formosa Oolong, English Breakfast, Ceylon or India Ceylon and all $1.00 varieties for ICED TEAS; 5-lb. caddy, $3.50; lb..... 75c

BAKED BEANS.
Royal Stuart. The taste of these Beans will convince you of their absolute superiority. Sold only in the SIMPSON CRAWFORD GROCERY. Dozen, $1.70; 3-lb. can..... 15c

BAKING POWDER.
Stuart Pure Cream of Tartar. Why pay the Baking Powder Trust an exorbitant profit when we guarantee STUART to be equal to any 40c. brand? 5-lb. can, $1.35; 1-lb. can..... 29c

BEECH NUT.
The name of Bacon—that has a national reputation for its unequaled flavor. 2½ lbs. to 5-lb. pieces. Lb.... 18½c

CAROLINA RICE.
Fanciest White River WHOLE HEAD. 5-lb. Cotton Sack, 43c.; 3 lbs..... 25c

200 Receipt Rice Cook Books Complimentary.

FRENCH SARDINES.
Royal Stuart—Especially Selected and packed in France for SIMPSON CRAWFORD PATRONS. Quarters, with key opener, dozen, $2.85; six cans, $1.43; can..... 25c

PEA BEANS.
Farina, Scotch Ground Oatmeal, Cracked Wheat, Rolled Wheat, Tapioca, Flake or Pearl; Sago, Scotch Peas or Pearl Barley; finest quality, fresh from the mills, 11 lbs., 48c.; 5½ lbs., 25c.; 3 lbs..... 14c

BONELESS CODFISH.
The Celebrated Water Lily Brand, 3-lb. Wood Box, 52c.; 2-lb. Wood Box..... 35c

GLOSS STARCH.
Cameron gives a lasting finish to all linens, 6-lb. Wood Box, 45c.; 3-lb. carton..... 23c

TOMATOES.
The Popular Riverside Brand. Dozen, $1.00; 3-lb. can..... 9c

POSTUM CEREAL.
Postum Food Coffee—Six packages, $1.13; regular 25c. large package..... 19c

AMMONIA.
May Brand, extra strength. Dozen, $1.13; qt. bottle... 10c

ROLLED OATMEAL.
Granulated Cornmeal, Yellow or White; Granulated Hominy or coarse (Cracked Hominy;) best fresh milled; 4 lbs., 10c.; 10 lbs..... 25c

CORN STARCH.
Cameron, for superior puddings, etc. Nine cartons, 50c.; 1-lb. carton..... 6c

FRESH BUTTER.
Royal Stuart extra creamery, 5-lb. SEALED crock.. $1.35

NAPTHA SOAP.
Miller's, for general laundry use; 10 bars, 37c.; 5 bars..... 19c

ST. JULIEN.
J. Calvert & Cie—Bordeaux Claret, bottled in France; case 12 qts., $7.00; qt. bottle.... 65c

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, BURGUNDY.
Rhine Wine, Muscatel, Tokay or Angelica, gallon, $1.50, $1.25, $1.00 and..... 78c

GRANULATED SUGAR.
Havemeyer & Elder's best refined; 5, 10 or 25 lb. cotton sacks; lb..... 5¼c

STRAWBERRY JAM.
Chas. Southwell's, made in England; noted for its perfect strawberry flavor; dozen, $2.25; 6 jars, $1.13; regular 25c. 1-lb. glass jar.... 19c

RYE WHISKEY.
Mt. Vernon, Finch's or Monticello; gallon, $3.50; case, $11.00; quart bottle..... $1.00

BOURBON WHISKEY.
The popular Old Crow, gallon, $2.50; case, $7.75; quart..... 69c

MALT EXTRACT.
Royal Stuart—A popular tonic; bottle, 13c.; dozen.. $1.50

GINGER ALE.
Hewett's Famous Cold Blast Ginger Champagne; dozen. 80c

GRAPE BRANDY.
Imperial Brand, Vintage 1895; gallon, $3.00; bottle. 80c

CHAMPION SCULLERS RETURN FROM EUROPE

Mulcahy and Varley Honored by Harlem River Clubs.

WARSHIPS DIP FLAGS TO THEM

Victors of Kaiser's Cup Nearly Lost Race at Hamburg — Working for Pelham Bay Course.

J. J. F. Mulcahy and William Varley of the Atalanta Boat Club returned from Hamburg yesterday morning, where they won the Kaiser's Cup, emblematic of the double-scull championship of the world. The crack oarsmen arrived at Hoboken by the Hamburg-American liner Blücher about 9 o'clock. A tug was chartered by the club to go down the bay to meet the Blücher, but a favorable voyage brought the steamship to port several hours ahead of her regular schedule. The men were greeted by a big crowd of oarsmen, who congratulated them upon their victory. There was some trouble in getting the shell off the boat, but Collector of the Port Stranahan was appealed to over the 'phone, and he gave the necessary permit.

Escorted by nearly one hundred members of the local rowing clubs, the returning oarsmen were taken aboard the tug and conveyed to the Atalanta Boat Club, on the Harlem River. As the tug passed the United States warships in the North River colors were dipped as a compliment to Mulcahy and Varley. The boat clubs on the Harlem River were decorated, and the champions were cheered as they passed the clubhouses.

There was a little difficulty over the race for the Kaiser's Cup at Hamburg. Six clubs were represented in the event—the Atalantas of New York, Mainz, Stettins, Allemania, Hamburg Ruderriege, and Germania, all of Germany. Soon after the start two of the crews began to bore into Mulcahy and Varley, but after covering 100 meters the Americans and the Allemania double had the race to themselves. The latter crew is the champion of Germany, and had never before been beaten. The latter almost fouled Mulcahy and Varley twice, but at the 1,500 meter mark the American pair drew ahead and showed clear water. They kept their lead and finished two open lengths ahead in 7:42.

The last two crews fouled each other near the finish, and both lodged a protest test, demanding the race be rowed again. The committee sustained the protest, but Mulcahy and Varley refused to row a second time. Commodore Tietjens of the yacht Hamburg, who was present, supported the Americans' contention and admitted they had won on their merits. The committee later changed its ruling and decided that the Atalanta men had won, and gave them the Kaiser's trophy.

There was much regret over the fact that Mulcahy and Varley did not bring the Kaiser's Cup with them, but the former received a letter from Dr. Rupperti, the Secretary of the North Berlin Rowing Society, informing him that the prize, which is a magnificent silver loving cup, fifteen inches high, was not engraved, but would be forwarded by the next steamer. Mulcahy and Varley will resume training at once, and will row in the National regatta at Baltimore on Aug. 12 and 13. A banquet will be given in their honor at the Hotel Astor on Wednesday evening, Aug. 2.

The absence of a good regatta course in New York has been the cause of much dissatisfaction among the local oarsmen recently, and as a result the new waterway at Pelham Bay has secured many adherents. Oarsmen are displeased over the Long Island Rowing Association regatta, and the need of an international course was emphasized at that annual event. Judge Tighe, the veteran oarsman of the Sheepshead Bay Boat Club, fears a disruption of the association unless something is speedily done to remedy existing evils. Nearly all the events at the Long Island regatta ended in an unsatisfactory manner, owing to the poor course.

At the New York Bay Association's regatta, held on the Speedway course, Harlem River, on Saturday, the events were delayed and races interfered with by tugs and other craft. Oarsmen yesterday were discussing the best method of securing the necessary appropriation to construct the proposed new course at Pelham Bay. President Pilkington and the officers of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen will be appealed to to call a meeting of representatives of the rowing clubs in New York and vicinity to appoint committees for the purpose of securing the approval and consent of the Park Commissioners to begin the work at once.

The octopede eight-oared crew to represent New York in the inter-city race at the National regatta was selected yesterday by President Pilkington. It will be as follows: Stroke, C. I. Titus, Nonpareil Boat Club; 7, Fred Shepheard, Seawanhaka Boat Club; 6, Fred Veseley, Bohemian Boat Club; 5, J. Hoben, Ravenswood Boat Club; 4, W. Mihrhoss, Nassau Boat Club; 3, R. H. Stivers, Nassau Boat Club; 2, Fred Fuessel, Harlem Rowing Club; 1, R. H. Jackson, Palisade, Yonkers; coxswain, C. Smythe, New York Athletic Club. The substitutes will be J. J. F. Mulcahy and W. Varley, Atalanta Boat Club; J. Nagle, Harlem Rowing Club, and D. McEntee, Waverley Boat Club. The crew rowed eight miles yesterday and showed excellent form. They will have an official trial on Wednesday evening.

CARLTON'S DEFENSE PLANNED

Course of Action Mapped Out After Conference with Lawyer.

Frederick E. Carlton, the Raymond Street Jail prisoner whose career is being probed by Police Inspector Cross, had a long conference yesterday with his lawyer, John S. Bennett. The two went over the many offenses which the police have been trying to prove against Carlton and mapped out a course of action. Mr. Bennett advised his client that there was little likelihood that the police could make a charge that would hold against him in connection with the deaths of his wives.

He also planned Carlton's defense to the indictment for larceny resulting from the complaint of Henry J. B. Schaub. Carlton will claim that this matter was purely a business transaction and that if Schaub feels that he has cause for complaint he should seek redress through an action in the civil courts.

The case of Ella or Vandeventer, Carlton's fiancée, who is under arrest charged with aiding him to "utter objectionable photographs," is to come up this morning in the Butler Street Police Court. The young woman is now out on bail.

Four Scalded and One May Die.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 30.—Joseph Vitsoic, Peter Bomer, Joseph Sheloc, and Jacob Cleamer were seriously injured by the bursting of a tank containing 150 gallons of boiling refuse at the Swift slaughter house, on the Kearny meadows, this afternoon. Vitsoic will probably die. He was taken to St. Michael's Hospital. Bomer was badly scalded about the arms, hands, and body, and was taken to the same institution. Sheloc and Cleamer were slightly burned and were taken to their homes.

DIDN'T LICENSE STRAY DOG.

Montclair Resident Must Now Answer in Court for His Negligence.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, July 30.—A stray dog came to the home of Reginald Foster several months ago and was adopted by Mr. Foster's children, but Mr. Foster did not take out a license for the animal. He received a notice from the town authorities that the dog must be licensed before the end of June. Within the time limit the dog disappeared.

Mr. Foster considered that the loss of the dog settled the matter. Great was his surprise a short time ago to find that Harry Trippett, the Town Clerk, had filed charges against him for not having the animal registered. Mr. Foster contended that he never owned the dog, but the ordinance declares that harboring a dog for ten days constitutes ownership. The case will be tried before Judge Yost Aug. 7.

NEGRO DESPERADO CAUGHT.

Captors Guard Him with Shotguns—Safe in Roanoke Jail.

ROANOKE, Va., July 30.—Cephas Poindexter, the negro and alleged moonshiner, who last Wednesday shot and killed United States Deputy Marshal Z. T. Wade, in Franklin County, was captured to-day twenty miles south of Roanoke.

He was driven through the country to Wertz Station, and hurried to this city and placed in jail to prevent lynching. His captors guarded him with shotguns, and their march through the streets here attracted large crowds.

Poindexter had been hunted for four days, and was almost exhausted from starvation. He was armed with a shotgun and pistol, but was caught off his guard.

ARREST FOR KISSING BRIDE.

Disgrace to Army Uniforms, Said Policeman—Court Disagreed.

Special to The New York Times.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 30.—William Babcock, twenty-seven years old, of this city was arrested here yesterday, charged with disgracing the United States regular army uniform. The arrest was made by Policeman Emmet Loder, who also is a member of the New York State National Guard.

Babcock, accompanied by a young woman, was walking along one of the principal streets of the city. At frequent intervals he would stop and kiss his companion, to the amusement of spectators.

When arraigned Babcock declared that he and the young woman had just been married, and he could not control his feelings. He also said he had borrowed the uniform for a wedding suit from the effects of his dead brother, who had been in the army. The bridal pair was set free.

WOMAN VS. OYSTERMEN.

Mrs. Jones Wants Work in Front of Her Country Place Stopped.

Mrs. Mary E. Jones of 116 West Seventy-second Street, who owns a beautiful country estate on Eaton's Neck, Huntington, L. I., is opposed to the gathering of clams and the growing of oysters for market opposite her rural home, and has made application to the Land Office for a grant of land under water covering the acreage used by the oystermen and clammers. Her application is being vigorously opposed by the town of Huntington, whose officials are being spurred on by oystermen, who say they have a right to make a living, especially as they have paid for their leases of the land and have invested all their money in their oyster beds.

The land in dispute covers some eight acres of land under the water of Huntington Bay. Mrs. Jones may not even get a public hearing upon her application, as Ackerly & Miles, counsel for the town, have filed a protest in which they cite a United States Supreme Court decision in the case of the Town of Huntington vs. Lowndes, in which the town's title to the land was clearly established. It was likewise shown that in Chapter 279, Laws of 1888, the State ceded all right, title, and interest to the town.

BIG MERCHANTMEN FOR JAPAN.

Two 13,000-Ton Passenger Ships on the Ways at Nagasaki.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Advices to the State Department from Consul Harris at Nagasaki report that the Mitsu Bishi Dockyard and Engine Works of that city has contracted to build for the Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Eastern Steamship Company) two sister passenger steamships of 13,000 gross tons each, one to be delivered in thirty months and the other in three years.

These vessels are to have a length between perpendiculars of 550 feet, a breadth of 63 feet, and a depth to the upper deck of 38 feet 6 inches. They will be built to Lloyd's 100 A 1, and in accordance with the rules of the Japanese Department of Communications, as well as the American passenger boat regulations. They will have a speed of 19½ knots.

GEN. BOOTH HOME AGAIN.

Will Extend His Scheme of Emigration to Australia.

LONDON, July 30.—Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army returned to England to-day from his trip to Australia. He is in excellent health. To-morrow he will start on a 2,000-mile motor tour.

Gen. Booth was enthusiastic over the success of his five months' tour in the Antipodes. He expressed himself to-day as profoundly impressed with the possibilities of Australia's future. He said Australia's vital need was more population, and he was prepared to promote his schemes of emigration on a greater scale than ever before. Twenty thousand acres of land in Western Australia had been given to him to do with as he pleased.

"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS"
Wedding Silver
For gifts, select silver of proven quality. Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., should bear the trade mark
"1847 ROGERS BROS."
It betokens the kind of silver that lasts through generations.
In buying tea sets, baking dishes, water pitchers, etc., if you want quality, ask for the goods of
MERIDEN BRITA CO

ESPIC'S
CIGARETTES,
OR POWDER
PROMPTLY CURES
ASTHMA
Hay Fever, Catarrh, Oppression
Suffocation, Neuralgia
J. Espic, 20 Rue St. Lazare Paris
E. Fougera & Co., New York

RAWLINGS IS CONVICTED OF MURDER OF CHILDREN

Retired Minister Got Sons to Shoot Foe's Little Ones.

THREE BOYS FOUND GUILTY

Negro Told of the Plot to Exterminate the Carter Family and Burn the Bodies.

Special to The New York Times.

VALDOSTA, Ga., July 30.—One of the most remarkable murder trials in the annals of the State came to a conclusion at 2 o'clock this morning, when a jury found a verdict of guilty, without recommendation to mercy, against J. G. Rawlings as accessory before the fact in the murder of William and Fanny Bell Carter, young children of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Carter.

Milton and Jesse Rawlings, sons of the defendant, had been found guilty, without recommendation to mercy, while Leonard, the youngest boy, was found guilty but recommended to the mercy of the Court. Alf Moore, the negro hired by the Rawlings to assist in the commission of the crime, has also been convicted.

The elder Rawlings and W. L. Carter, father of the murdered children, were formerly Methodist preachers. When they retired they settled near each other. Trouble soon arose between them, and the feud existed for years.

Alf Moore, who was the State's star witness, told the tale of the murders. It was the plan of Rawlings to have the Carter family exterminated, he said. The three boys and the negro were to go to the Carter home while the family was at supper, shoot Carter first, then Mrs. Carter, and then the children. The house was then to be burned.

The family had finished supper when the band of assassins arrived. They made some noise and the Carter children ran out to see what the trouble was. Fannie Bell Carter was instantly killed. Willie Carter, though shot through and through, dragged herself into the house, where he told who had shot him and his sister, accusing Milton and Jesse Rawlins, nineteen and seventeen years old respectively.

The murderers' party remained around the house all night, hoping to get a shot at another member of the family. The Carters were afraid to move around. They did not know whether their little daughter was dead or only wounded.

Becoming tired of waiting, the Rawlings boys decided to burn the house. The moon was shining brightly, and the Carters, looking through the cracks in the log walls, could see the murderers bringing armfuls of shucks and piling them around the house.

Finally Carter, who was unable to use his right arm or his left foot, having been shot down several weeks before by Rawlings, got his gun to a small crack in the door, and as Jesse Rawlings attempted to apply a torch to the shucks he fired, frightening the men away.

The body of the little girl was found in the cotton field, her face mashed by the heels of the murderers.

Neighbors were summoned and the alarm was given. The Rawlings boys were arrested immediately. The father proved beyond doubt that he was in Valdosta on the night of the killing. He was arrested later.

A. C Jowers, maternal grandfather of the boys, is very wealthy. He has no sympathy for his son-in-law, but says he will spend his entire fortune to save his grandsons.

GIRLS DROWNED; MEN SAVED.

Seven Upset While Shifting Seats in a Rowboat.

Special to The New York Times.

LEBANON, Mo., July 30.—Four girls, Alta Perkins, twenty-two years old; Ethel Perkins, fifteen; Percia Easterly, twenty, and Mabel Easterly, fifteen, were drowned in Horseshoe Lake last night. The three young men in the boat with the girls escaped drowning. They were Mandeville Mayfield, Phil Hogan, and Charlie Perkins, a brother of two of the girls.

Two girls in the bow attempted to exchange seats with two in the stern, and in the process the stern was overweighted and boat went down stern first.

As young Mayfield came up he seized Mabel Easterly and started with her to shore, when he was caught by Alta Perkins from behind, and all went under. Mayfield released his hold of the Easterly girl to free himself from the desperate clutch of the other. Hogan had a similar experience with the other two girls, who came near drowning both him and Perkins.

The screams of the girls as the boat went down aroused Gus Hogan of St. Louis, who had retired at his mother's home across the road from the lake. He ran to the bank in his night clothes, recovered Alta Perkins by diving, and, he says, saw her gasp after getting her to shore. He left her in charge of the young men, dived again, and recovered the body of Mabel Easterly. The other two bodies were recovered by divers. All efforts to revive the girls were unsuccessful.

Six Horses Killed in a Fire.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, July 30.—A supposedly incendiary fire destroyed the livery stables of Matthew G. Moore, in Martine Avenue, early this morning. Three men were in the stables at the time, and had a narrow escape. Six horses, ten carriages, and many tons of hay were burned.

Killed by His Young Son.

LEE, Mass., July 30.—John Benedict was killed to-day by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of his ten-year-old son. The two were out hunting.

FRENCH ANGER RENEWED.

Indignation Caused by German Delay in Morocco Negotiations.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

PARIS, July 30.—The apparently willful procrastination of Germany in communicating her views as to the programme of the Moroccan Conference has produced a strong feeling in this country.

If Germany imagines that she is going to escape the false position in which her tortuous diplomacy has placed her by simply trying to tire out France it may be confidently asserted that she is mistaken. The result of her present shuffling can only be to diminish her prestige in Europe.

OPPOSE CLOSING OF BALTIC.

Danes Strongly Object to the Kaiser's Reported Plan.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

COPENHAGEN, July 30.—The Danish press is almost unanimous in condemning the scheme the German Emperor is said to have formed of closing the Baltic Sea as a measure of protection against Great Britain.

Public opinion is so strongly affected that Emperor William will have no success here if he really tries to win Denmark's support for the idea imputed to him.

THUNDER SAVED A LIFE.

Awakened Daughter of a Man Chloroformed by Burglars.

CLEVELAND, July 30.—A peal of thunder woke up Leola Morton, daughter of Melville Morton, early this morning in time to save her father from death by chloroform administered by burglars.

The burglars had ransacked the house, getting a small amount of booty, when a terrible thunder storm broke. Miss Morton was awakened and hurried to her father's room. She discovered his plight and called for help. Morton was revived after neighbors had worked for an hour over him.

Cotton Strike in England Likely.

LONDON, July 30.—A strike of 60,000 Lancashire cotton operatives is threatened owing to the masters' refusal of a 5 per cent. advance in wages. A ballot on the question of striking was taken by the operatives last week, but the result of it will not be made known until to-morrow night. The indications are, however, that a majority of the operatives favor a strike.

ZIONISTS, IN A TUMULT, REJECT BRITISH OFFER

Overwhelming Vote Against Colonization in East Africa.

BOLT BY SOCIALIST MEMBERS

Debate Lasts Till Dawn, and Then Disorder Compels a Suspension of the Sitting.

BASEL, Switzerland, July 30.—By an overwhelming majority, the Zionist Congress this afternoon decided not to accept the offer of Great Britain of a tract of land in East Africa for the formation of a Zionist colony.

A special sitting of the congress was called for 9 o'clock last evening for the discussion of this subject, four orators supporting and four opposing Great Britain's proposition. The debate lasted for more than six hours, and President Nordau eventually suspended the sitting at dawn, owing to tumultuous scenes.

The sitting was resumed at noon to-day, when the committee having the matter in hand presented this resolution:

"That the Zionist Congress firmly maintains the principle for the foundation of the colony in the Jewish fatherland, Palestine, or in that vicinity. The congress thanks Great Britain for her offer of African territory, the consideration of which, however, is terminated, and hopes that Great Britain will continue to aid in the solution of the Jewish question."

The resolution was adopted by a large majority, amid loud protests from the Socialist section, the members of which left the building. The sitting was concluded with enthusiastic cheering.

A second session of the congress was held to-night, calm prevailing throughout. President Nordau requested Mr. Greenberg to convey the thanks of the Zionists to the British Government for its East African offer.

Mr. Leon, in the name of the American delegates, proposed a vote of gratitude to the memory of John Hay, who "so often lent assistance to the Jewish nation."

The new statutes of the Zionists will come up for examination at to-morrow's sitting.

At the Zionist Congress in 1903 the British Government offered the spot in British East Africa, on the Uganda Railway between Nairobi and Mau, for the founding of a Jewish colony with self-government, under British control. The offer was thankfully received by most of the leaders, but the majority of the Russian contingent voted against it as deviating from the plan of returning to Palestine.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman said last evening:

"I fear that the action of the Socialists in leaving the congress will retard the realization of the plan of the Zionists. It seems to me to portend a permanent division in the movement—to indicate two factions—which it will be difficult to harmonize. To me, and to many Zionists, the offer of Great Britain is the only feasible solution of the dream of colonization for the Jew. The question within the last year has divided the Zionists into two classes, which might be termed the radicals and the conservatives.

"The conservatives desire the rehabilitation of Palestine and desire that the Jews shall stick to that plan until they are able to attain it. But the acquirement of Palestine means the expenditure of millions of money. To many of us it seems as if necessitating practically a bribe to Turkey. Now the Zionists are not rich, and it seems to many a grave question whether they can ever realize this chimeralike purpose.

"On the other hand the acceptance of the offer of Great Britain seems perfectly feasible. The land offered is large enough, it has been said, and also fertile enough, I believe, for the realization of the plan. There is another advantage in the East African plan. It would mean the protectorate of England—something in the opinion of some of the Zionists very much to be desired.

"The Socialists belong to the radical side of the Zionist movement. They believe that the Zionists ought to accept the offer of England, and I can readily understand why they bolted the congress when the resolution to accept the offer failed."

Montclair Elks to Have a Fair.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, July 30.—The Montclair Elks are arranging for a big fair in the Fall. The funds derived from the fair will go toward building a $40,000 clubhouse.

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
Cleanses and beautifies the teeth and purifies the breath.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.
Very convenient for tourists.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Lyon, D.D.S.

Morgan's Ginger Ale and Club Soda
Acknowledged Best—Highest Award.
Order from your dealer or direct from
JOHN MORGAN,
Established 1850.
343 West 39th St., N. Y. 'Phone 488—39th.

AUGUST SALE



FURNITURE TRUE TO THE PERIODS
UPHOLSTERY FABRICS
ORIENTAL RUGS
CARPETINGS

We announce our August Sale of discontinued patterns; a sale in point of magnitude and variety unprecedented in the past sixty-five years of the Furniture Industry

We have selected such individual pieces and suites as have no duplicates as well as a few incomplete suites and will sell them at one third reduction in price. Autumn Stocks are arriving and space is required

The Sale begins to-day. Goods purchased at reduced prices must be delivered before September 15 th to make room for the Autumn Stock

FOUNDED 1840 "FLINT QUALITY"
GEO C FLINT CO
West Twenty-Third Street

Visit the Pretty Japanese Tea Rooms—1st Floor, Balcony.

An Important Sale of
Oriental Merchandise.

Unprecedented Prices—*at Vantine's.*

It is imperative that we make room for painters and carpenters to finish alterations and renovations.

Prices Are Extraordinarily Low Now.

Artistic and useful objects from the Orient sacrificed for the want of room.

Basement.

Jap Porcelains.

Handsome decorations and designs.

BERRY AND SALAD BOWLS,
Now 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.25.

CHOCOLATE POTS.
A variety of sizes,
Now 50c., 75c., 1.00, 1.50.

SUGAR AND CREAM SETS,
Very pretty shapes,
Now 50c., 65c., 75c., 1.00.

CUP AND SAUCER.
Tea, A. D. and coffee sizes,
Now 25c., 40c., 50c., 75c.

PLATES,
Breakfast, Dinner, Tea and Bread and Butter sizes,
Now 40c., 50c., 75c., 1.00.

VASES,
Mantel and Cabinet sizes. Tizan, Kochi and Tokio,
Now 75c., 1.25, 1.75, 2.50.

These present prices all show a reduction of 50% from former mark prices.

First Floor.

Artistic Pieces.

We have gathered together various odds and ends of Porcelain and Bronze pieces, which are now offered at great sacrifice.

Table No. 1.
10.00 and 15.00.

Japanese and Chinese Porcelains, Cloisonne and Bronzes.

A variety of shapes and sizes, from 12 to 18 inches high, decorations of Chinese Splash, Giant Crackle, Enamels of Blue, Yellow, Blue and White, Cloisonne in Yellow and dove colors.

Table No. 2.
25.00.

This lot comprises Chinese enamels of different colors, solid red and brown glazes, Blue and White Japanese Bronze Candlesticks, warrior figures, etc.; Satsuma decorations of fine gold and colors. A choice selection—sizes range up to 36 inches high.

Japanese Fans.

Dainty creations made in Japan, handsome designs in flowers, birds and figures The largest assortment shown anywhere.

FOLDING FANS.
Made of Silk, Paper and Parchment; special at
25c., 35c., 50c.

SANDAL WOOD FANS.
These fans have the peculiar odor o sandal wood, and artistically carved
Special at 50c.
Others at 1.75 to 6.00.

Chinese Painted Feather Fans.

Handsome carved Bone Sticks, elegant hand painted designs, large size folding fan, special at..... 1.00

A. A. Vantine & Co.,
Broadway, bet. 18th and 19th Streets.

No other vacation place has attractions equal to those of Colorado.

Added to the grandest scenery in the world is the finest summer climate known.

President Roosevelt says: "I realize Colorado is going to be more and more the playground of the entire republic."

You owe it to yourself to learn more about Colorado. I can tell you a great deal you would like to know.

Burlington Route

W. J. O'MEARA,
Eastern Passenger Agent,
379 Broadway,
New York.

1346

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

Follow the Trail Lewis & Clark Blazed

To Portland, Oregon; Northern Pacific parallels it thru the new west, land of rest and recreation. See the tremendous development of the Puget Sound Country.

Two opportunities—the unique Lewis and Clark Exposition and the wonderful Yellowstone Park en route. Cost was never less. Only a short trip to Alaska.

The North Coast Limited, "the comfort train," for those who love luxury en route. An endless scenic panorama, new and interesting sights every minute of the day.

Two transcontinental trains daily between St. Paul and Minneapolis, and Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. Through Northern Pacific - Burlington service between St. Louis and Kansas City, and Seattle, via Billings.

Booklets—Four cents for "Lewis and Clark 'B,'" six cents for "Wonderland" to A. M. Cleland, G. P. A., St. Paul, Minn. Information and Rates—W. F. Merchen, G. A. P. D., 319 Broadway, New York City.

GREAT DRUG STORE TO BE IN THE TIMES BUILDING

Hegeman & Co. to Have One of the Largest in the World.

WITH MANY CONVENIENCES

Open All Day and Night—A Complete Service, with Telegraph and Other Offices Provided.

Arrangements have been completed by the corporation of Hegeman & Co. to open one of the largest and finest day and night drug stores in the world in The Times Building on Oct. 1. The store will occupy all of the southern section of the street floor of the building, taking in all of the Forty-second Street side of the building, together with half of the Seventh Avenue and half of the Broadway sides.

In addition to this practically the whole of the Subway floor, adjoining the Subway station at Times Square, will be used by the drug firm, and there will be additional space used by it in the sub-basement beneath the Subway station. This will be used for the manufacturing of the ice cream and soda fountain articles, which will be served on the main floor. The soda fountains, two in number, will be elaborate, and will be on plans entirely different from anything yet devised.

Altogether 3,678 square feet of floor space is included in the various sections leased by the corporation of Hegeman & Co., and the arrangement of the sections of the building taken will allow of some unique ideas in the way of show windows. There will be a large show window 30 feet long on the Broadway side of the street floor, and other windows will be situated on the Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue sides. Another big show window will open on the Times Square Subway station, and a great variety of articles will be handled.

In addition to the magnificent soda water fountains, which will take up considerable floor space, the candy department will be an important feature. The prescription department will be ordered on approved modern lines, and will be an exact counterpart of the prescription department in the main office, store, laboratory, and manufacturing plant of the corporation at 200 Broadway, in the Hegeman Building. A complete line of patent medicines will be handled, together with surgical instruments and goods, optical goods, cigars, soaps, canned soups, tea, coffee, drugs, stationery, perfumery, toilet articles, and all sick room appliances.

There will be an analytical department in charge of an experienced chemist and biologist, prepared at all times to make examinations for the diagnosis of diseases and also to analyze milk, wine, mineral waters, and the like to ascertain the varying degrees of purity. The prescription department will employ several expert graduates in pharmacy, and the store will employ its already famous system of checking prescriptions which renders mistakes practically impossible and which has given the corporation of Hegeman & Co. its proud record that it never has violated the confidence placed in it by the medical profession and by the public.

For the public convenience there will be provided a day and night telephone exchange, telegraph and cable offices, and a Sub-Post Office. One of the decided novelties to be offered will be a private ambulance service under the supervision of a competent physician and surgeon. This service will be designed especially for the conveyance of out-of-town patients from the railroad stations to hospitals and sanitariums.

Electrical equipment will be utilized on an elaborate scale, and during all the twenty-four hours of the day hundreds of electric lights will be burning on the different floors of the drug store and in the "silent salesman" fixtures which will be displayed on all sides. These fixtures are especially modeled long glass cases, in which fringes of electric bulbs make an attractive display of the goods in the cases. Electricity also will be used for refrigeration purposes both in connection with the soda fountains and also with the preservation of drugs and other articles requiring a cold temperature.

The famous "one-priced" system in use in all of the Hegeman drug stores from the Battery to Harlem will cover all of the articles on sale in The Times Building store. By this system a purchaser is assured of being charged the same price for an article or a prescription whether the purchase be made at the main store at 200 Broadway or at any of the well-equipped branches at Seventh Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, at Broadway and One Hundred and First Street, or at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The house was the pioneer of moderate prices in the drug business, buying for cash direct from the manufacturers, and therefore being able always to furnish the freshest articles at the lowest prices, as always sells for cash.

The company makes prompt delivery of all purchases from all stores, and at the new store liveried messengers will leave every few minutes with the more important parcels. It is a policy of the company to make free delivery to the nearest express office within 100 miles of New York on all prepaid orders amounting to $2 or more. Cash carriers will be used throughout the store to facilitate the convenience of customers.

From one year's end to the other the store never will be closed, and as Times Square is the centre of the midnight activities of the metropolis the presence of this new industry, with its brilliant electricly illuminated plant, is bound to stimulate the business of the section. Four entrances will be utilized from the outside world to the drug world at the foot of the great pyramid which is the home of THE TIMES. One of the entrances will be from Forty-second Street, one from Broadway, and one from Seventh Avenue. In addition there will be the entrance from the Subway station, and another entrance to the Subway floor from the kiosk in Seventh Avenue.

Vast throngs regularly pass through The Times Building to and from the Subway trains and the street, bound theatreward or homeward after the day's work or the evening's pleasures. The arcades of the building are used as public thoroughfares, and will be so used after the drug store is opened. Wide passageways will be preserved at all times for the hurrying throng.

The selection of The Times Building as the site of the new store was decided upon after long study and conference with real estate operators. The universal opinion of these men was that in a short time the locality would become the centre of the business thoroughfare and shopping district of the city. Managers of hotels, theatres, and retail dealers in general have foreseen this certain tendency and have prepared for it.

The firm of Hegeman & Co. is one of the oldest in the city, and few firms in any line of business have had as long and prosperous an existence. It was founded in 1827 by William Hegeman, a graduate of Heidelberg, who, after establishing himself here, found the profession of pharmacy in a lamentable condition. There was no institution to educate the druggist, and there were no laws to protect the public from the charlatan. Seeking the co-operation of some public-spirited citizens, Mr. Hegeman started the movement which resulted in establishing the first College of Pharmacy in the city. Many of the pharmacy laws of the State also are traced to his energy and initiative.

The growth of Hegeman & Co. is due to the fact that the business was founded on strict business lines, and its progress best is shown by the fact that in 1904 the firm dispensed 324,000 prescriptions, as compared with 72,000 dispensed in 1870, a gain of more than 400 per cent. In 1873 the firm started the movement to abolish extortionate charges for drugs and prescriptions at the expense of the public. The firm was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, and new blood and capital came in. Just prices were announced as against the system of overcharging then in vogue in the drug business, and the public responded promptly. Indignation and remonstrance came from other houses in the drug trade, and public meetings were held for the purpose of forcing Hegeman & Co. out of business. Instead of accomplishing this, however, the other firms had to bow to the movement so inaugurated.

The destinies of the corporation of Hegeman & Co. are in the hands of George Ramsay, a graduate of the Ontario College of Pharmacy in Canada and licentiate of the New York College of Pharmacy. Mr. Ramsay holds the post of Managing Director of the corporation. He has been in the firm's service for twenty-five years, and has successfully organized and conducted the various branch stores which stretch as a network throughout the city.

SHE WAS A LIVELY SERVANT.

Mary Bee Makes Things Hum After a Period of Rest in Orange.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., July 30.—Mr. and Mrs. James Hamilton of 213 Lincoln Avenue learned much about the servant girl problem last night that they did not know before. They were finally forced to call in the police.

In Orange the rain of household tribulation falls alike upon the fashionable and the unfashionable. Some time ago the Hamiltons found themselves without a servant. Mrs. Hamilton undertook to find one. She thought she had landed a perfect treasure when the material form of Mary Bee, colored, passed into her kitchen.

Mary Bee, like her predecessors, had her faults. Unlike the usual run of bees, she did not "employ each shining hour." There were times when she sewed not, neither did she sweep. When she was cautioned by Mrs. Hamilton she laughed scornfully.

Mrs. Hamilton stood Mary's ways for a long time; it was so much better than doing one's own work. Yesterday she rebelled. She decided to dispense with the services of Mary, and called for volunteers to enforce her decision. Mr. Hamilton got out the girl's wages and the engagement began.

Mary firmly declined to be discharged. She reviewed the past actions of the Hamiltons since her incumbency and spoke freely of their social standing and general character. Then she seized a dishpan and charged upon Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, who retreated in disorder.

Then, just to show that she was still doing business at the old stand, Mary smashed a window. After that Mrs. Hamilton called Police Headquarters on the telephone and asked for help. Desk Sergeant Leary responded to the call by sending Policeman Graham and Doorman Fisher.

Mary heard the tinkle of the telephone bell and the plea for succor and retreated. When Graham and Fisher arrived she had disappeared. The Hamiltons were still taking stock to-night to estimate the damage they had sustained.

The Hamiltons made no complaint against Mary. They did not seem anxious to see her again.

WOMAN ALMOST DROWNED.

Either Jumped or Fell Overboard While on an Excursion.

A woman, said to be Ella Benson of 229 East Forty-ninth Street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital late last night from the pier at the foot of East Thirty-first Street suffering from submersion. She was in charge of a policeman from the Thirty-fifth Street Station. A man who said he was a doctor, but who refused to give his name either to the police or hospital authorities accompanied the officer.

The woman was a passenger on the steamboat John Leonard, which, with three barges, took the annual excursion of the Leitrim County Men's Association to North Beach yesterday. The doctor said she had jumped overboard at North Beach and was rescued by Harry Barrett of Fort Sherman, Central Park, L. I., who jumped in after her. The doctor also said that the woman tried several times on the return trip to throw herself from the boat.

Other passengers said that the woman had simply fallen overboard from the gangplank as she was about to board the steamboat at North Beach.

PHILIP McHENRY A SUICIDE.

Garret A. Hobart's Former Secretary Shoots Himself in Arizona.

Special to The New York Times.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., July 30.—Col. Philip McHenry, once private secretary to the late Vice President Garret A. Hobart, shot himself at Quartz Site last Sunday and died last night.

He lay in the brush from Sunday afternoon until 11 o'clock Wednesday night, when he was found unconscious.

He came here a few days ago as attorney for the Amalgamated Gold Mine Company.

GIRL SAVES HER SISTER.

Springs from Car and Drags Little One from the Track.

Mrs. John Kaiser of 268 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street and her two little daughters Rosa, ten years old, and Hilda, six, were passengers last night on a south-bound Mount Vernon car. Hilda sat on the inside of the cross seat, and when at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Third Avenue the car, after stopping, started suddenly, Hilda was thrown from the car.

A north-bound car was coming along at that minute, and, quick as a flash, Rosa jumped after her sister and dragged her from the track. The two children stood between the tracks until the cars passed. Mrs. Kaiser fainted, and every other woman on both cars screamed with fright.

"Pop Goes the Weazel."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reference to The London Globe's article "anent 'Pop Goes the Weasel!'" When I was a small boy "weasel" was applied in England to a burr that was used to restore the nap of worn-out cloth by thrifty nurses. It is quite possible that tailors had a metal rasp that they used for the same purpose, which would account for the Islington tailor having a "weasel" to pop. A popular song of my nursery days went:

"Prince Albert's got the whooping cough,
The Queen has got the measels,
The royal cubs, the mullygrubs,
Pop go the weasels!"

New York, July 18, 1905.

BYRON P. STEPHENSON.

"DEMOCRACY" IN EDUCATIONAL CIRCLES

Miss Haley Makes Reply to James H. Canfield.

A WHEEL WITHIN A WHEEL

The National Educational Association "Run" by the National Council of Education.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Tuesday's letter from Mr. James H. Canfield of Columbia University indicates that that gentleman is perfectly satisfied with the situation in the National Educational Association, but he makes no reply to my chief objection, which is that by the proposed special Congressional charter the National Council of Education will cease to be a department of, and subordinate to, the association by being made an organization within, but apparently independent of, the association, except that the association is expected to finance the council. Mr. Canfield knows that I made strenuous efforts at last Thursday's business meeting at Asbury Park to discover what relation the council is to bear to the association, but that the presiding officer either would not or could not give me any information, and summarily suppressed discussion. As Mr. Canfield is a member of the National Council of Education, it is not surprising that he should be pleased with the commanding position in which the reorganization will place the council.

Mr. Canfield says: "There is no more democratic organization in this country than the National Educational Association." This depends on the meaning given to the word "democratic." Perhaps he means the Columbia University brand of democracy, which was well illustrated by the fact that at the Boston meeting of the National Educational Association in 1903 President Butler of Columbia moved that the constitution be so amended as to give the President the power to select the Nominating Committee. Is this "democratic"? Would it not be quite as logical to give the President of the United States the privilege of selecting the Presidential Electors?

Mr. Canfield naïvely recites that one may become a life Director by the payment of $100. This is certainly "true democracy," and even beats the United States Senate, in which it is reported that statesmen have been willing to pay as much as a million for a seat limited to six years.

It is true, as Mr. Canfield says, that the National Council has long consisted of sixty members, but Mr. Canfield carefully refrains from denying my statement that under the proposed charter the council will no longer be a department under the control of the association; but will be an independent, self-governing, self-perpetuating body, having its own constitution and by-laws, with power to alter and amend the same.

In connection with the permanent fund of the association, Mr. Canfield mentions "graft." I have not intimated anywhere or to any one, either by pen or speech, that there is "graft" or the fear of "graft" in the association, but I do object to a "safeguarding" of this fund that incorporates it with many details of its management in a special Congressional charter in such a manner that it cannot be touched by even the unanimous vote of the active members of the association, unless such action be first recommended by the Board of Trustees, and then approved by the Directors. This means, in actual practice, that the fund is available only by the National Council of Education, as all the members of the Board of Trustees are members of the council, while the Superintendents throughout the country, against whose wishes the teachers would not dare to vote, are closely allied with and very complaisant to these Trustees and Directors. Would it not be as reasonable to "safeguard" the spending of the funds of the United States by providing that an appropriation must be recommended by the Cabinet, approved by Congress, and confirmed by a two-thirds vote of the taxpayers of the Nation?

Mr. Canfield, in referring to the conditions of membership in the National Educational Association, says: "Any other policy might swamp the association with the votes of tourists, having no continuous interest in the association." I fully agree that membership ought to be restricted, but I would go very much further than Mr. Canfield goes; I would exclude textbook publishers and textbook agents and all persons interested in any line of business that makes money out of our public school system. It is in the power of the National Educational Association to profoundly influence the course of study and the textbooks to be used in every school in America. How interesting, therefore, it is to note that a large and influential part of the membership of the association is made up of representatives of these commercial interests—and especially interesting is it to know that the 1903-1904 President of the National Council of Education was the Boston agent of the American Book Company. It is hardly necessary to say more to indicate clearly to the people of America along what lines the National Educational Association is trending, and our public school system along with it.

For an ex-President and an ex-Secretary and a Director of seventeen years' standing, as he declares himself to be, Mr. Canfield's letter contains a surprising number of misstatements, calculated to mislead many who have not had Mr. Canfield's opportunity of intimate association with the controlling elements of the National Educational Association. He states that "any person interested in education may become an active member by the payment of $2 admission fee, &c.," the fact being that active membership is by the constitution restricted to "teachers and all who are actively connected with the management of educational institutions, including libraries and periodicals." This, in practice, is held to include the omnipresent book agent. Further on he states that "there is no opportunity for despotism, and there has never been a shadow of even dictation"—but any member, active or otherwise, who takes the trouble to go over the records for the past ten or twenty years will find a curious repetition of the same names in the same or corresponding positions in this "democratic institution." He also states that "the proposed incorporation was made necessary by the expiration of the present charter," entirely ignoring the statement of Mr. John B. Pine, counsel to the Trustees, that it was not necessary, but that it was quite possible to continue the present charter by simply filing notice of such intention in the District of Columbia. Indeed, Mr. Canfield's letter states, as facts, many assertions made at the meeting which were later shown to be incorrect. His statement that no change in the constitution is contemplated by the proposed charter except that in regard to the permanent fund is also untrue, as it materially changes the status of the National Council of Education, as has been stated, and adds to the present power of the Board of Trustees, composed of five members, the exclusive right of initiative and a practical veto in the matter of expenditures from the principal of the permanent fund.

Mr. Canfield says: "At such annual meeting at an hour and at places previously announced in all its thousands of circulars of general information (copies of which are mailed to all active members months before the annual meeting) the active members gather by States, Territories, and dependencies and 'elect a Director for each of these divisions.'"

This is not true. The active members do not gather by States, Territories, and dependencies and "elect a Director," as Mr. Canfield states. What the active members are authorized by the by-laws to do and what they in fact do, when they gather by States, Territories, and dependencies, is to elect one member of the Nominating Committee from their respective States, Territories, and dependencies, and that is all they do at these meetings. Mr. Canfield's confusion on this matter is the more remarkable in consideration of the fact that two years ago he made a speech at the active membership meeting in Boston in favor of President Butler's proposed amendment to take from the active members from each State the power so to elect one member of the Nominating Committee.

If 95 per cent. of the active members favor the proposed changes, as Mr. Canfield asserts, it is surprising that the division repeatedly called for by members present was so arbitrarily denied by President Maxwell, who evidently feared that a count of votes would not show that the report was supported by the necessary two-thirds. However, the legal rights of the protesting members are protected by the record which the Secretary made of the division called for and denied. It is unfortunate and is significant that the most important business of the entire meeting should be relegated to the last ten or fifteen minutes of a mid-day session, but such tactics are not entirely unknown in "machine" politics. I did not notice that Mr. Canfield made any effort to secure a hearing from the floor for any of those members whose rights were so summarily overridden by President Maxwell. This also is not unknown in "machine" politics.

MARGARET A. HALEY.

New York, July 14, 1905.

Over 6,000 Miles

An Opportunity Along Every Foot of it.
Look into the Resourcefulness of the Northwest While on Your Way to the

Lewis and Clark Exposition

VIA THE

Great Northern Railway

"THE COMFORTABLE WAY."

For Rates or Detailed Information, Call on or Address

W. M. Lowrie, General Eastern Passenger Agent, 230 Prudential Building, Buffalo, N. Y.

S. J. Ellison, General Agent Passenger Department, 413 Broadway, New York City.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

SEND THIS COUPON AND 2 CENTS FOR HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, "A CAMERA JOURNEY TO THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPOSITION," TO F. I. WHITNEY, Pass'r Traffic Mgr., ST. PAUL, MINN.

Peremptory Clearance Sale of

Straw Hats for Men

Beginning to-day and continuing until every Straw Hat in the store has found a new owner.

We offer

The choice of all our Straw Hats

Fine Sennits and Splits, Milans, Mackinaws and Porto Rican Palms, formerly $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 } at $1.00

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th Streets.

A Big "Stir Up" Among Summer Stocks Always Follows the Searching Mid-Summer Stock Adjustment at the Siegel Cooper Store.

It presents the varied and interesting aspect of an upheaval.

Lines that have lain dormant for some inexplicable reason, but which are thoroughly seasonable and presenting every element of desirability, are brought to light and placed where customers may see them. Odd lots, miscellaneous numbers, remnants, and a thousand and one other groups crop up in all parts of the store, just as daisies spring into bloom and thickly stud a field in Spring, and are plucked by eager shoppers.

The Big Store blossoms with the cheeriest of seasonable bargains. We believe that we are pretty good housekeepers, and as soon as the inventory is over (the last sheet was filled Friday night) we hasten to tell you.

We could be very sensational in the exploitation of this news, but we prefer to tell it to you in a plain, straightforward way. It is simpler; better understood; much more effective.

A journey around the Siegel Cooper Store will prove particularly interesting this week.

OTHER SPECIAL SALES SCHEDULED FOR TO-DAY:

"Slightly Used" Pianos, Women's Summer Waists, Women's Undermuslins, Children's Washable Dresses, Shoes for Men, Women and Children. Women's Summer Dresses, Women's Wash Petticoats, "Nemo" Corsets, Popular Summer Jewelry, Staple and Fancy Linens, High Grade Carpets, Wines, Liquors and Groceries.

Double "S. & H." Green Trading Stamps Until 12. Thereafter Single Stamps Until Closing Hour.

NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE.

THE BIG STORE — A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER CO.

SIXTH AVE. — MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN — 18TH & 19TH STS. NEW YORK.

Doing The Biggest Furniture Business in New York.

Every Day of the Past Week Proved the Power and Popularity of This Mammoth Mid-Summer Sale

THE SECOND WEEK of the great MID-SUMMER FURNITURE SALE at the SIEGEL COOPER STORE BEGINS TO-DAY.

The past week was a record breaker. It demonstrated most effectively the magnificent expansion of this business. We sold more Furniture in the week just ended than we ever did before during a corresponding period of time.

We Inspire This Business by Giving the BEST Values in New York.

We cut away from the commonplace; we compel activity by resorting to vigorous methods.

The Mid-Summer Sales of Furniture at the Big Store are always distinctly notable events. You can buy fine Furniture in greatest possible variety from the leading factories of the United States at

Prices So Low That They Are Positively Phenomenal.

We take the best Furniture money can buy and offer it at the lowest prices that can be asked. Many pieces were used as exhibition samples, and are therefore the finest that can be obtained.

Furniture Sales will be plentiful as mushrooms this week, and just as ephemeral. Ours is a sale that endures. Comparison emphatically sustains this statement. A visit to this and other Stores brings you back here again, if money saving is one of the considerations.

You will read all sorts of assertions in the papers to-day and this week; but you can't get away from good value in furniture as it is proved to you by the furniture on sale in the Furniture Exposition on the 5th Floor of the Siegel Cooper Store.

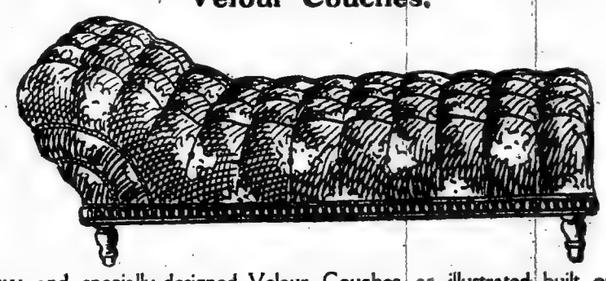
Furniture purchased during this sale will be held until delivery is requested. This is a convenience for people who will not resume their residence in town until Fall.

Enameled Bedsteads.



ENAMELED BEDSTEADS, as illustrated, 1⅛ inch continuous posts; heavy laterals; brass spindles within the scroll work in head and foot; sold in 2 widths, 4 feet 6 inches and 4 feet; SPECIAL, **7.50**

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New and specially designed Velour Couches, as illustrated, built on a heavy oak frame, finely upholstered with best japanned springs, moss and cotton filled; patent buttons; covered with imported velours of assorted colors and designs; special at **9.00**

Mattresses.
Regular Full Size.

$8.50 SHORT HAIR MATTRESSES,	6.75
$10.00 SPECIAL FELT MATTRESSES,	8.50
$10.00 No.3 MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES,	8.50
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$12.00 NO. 4 MIXED HAIR MATTRESSES,	10.00
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$3.00 EXCELSIOR SOFT TOP MATTRESSES,	2.50
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$6.75 FIBRE HAIR TOP MATTRESSES,	5.25
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Prices for smaller sizes are reduced proportionately.

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$2.85 WIRE SPRINGS,	2.50
$3.00 WIRE SPRINGS,	2.65
$3.75 WIRE SPRINGS,	3.00
$4.50 WIRE SPRINGS,	3.50
$4.90 WIRE SPRINGS,	4.00
$5.50 WIRE SPRINGS,	4.50
$5.75 WIRE SPRINGS,	5.00

Same price for all sizes.

Weathered Oak Mission Library Suite.



These illustrations represent our popular Mission Library Suite. The construction is perfect, and the style is decidedly Mission; seats are covered with a choice of assorted colors of Spanish leather or figured tapestry.

Side Chair.	Arm Chair.	Sofa.	Rocker.	Table.
MISSION SIDE CHAIR. Made of weathered oak. Special, 6.50	MISSION ARM CHAIR. Made of weathered oak. Special, 10.50	MISSION SOFA. Made of weathered oak. Special, 16.00	MISSION ROCKER. Made of weathered oak. Special, 11.50	MISSION TABLE. Made of weathered oak. Special, 7.50

Parlor Suites and Odd Pieces.

Furniture Exposition Samples Greatly Underpriced. A Special Feature.

Having answered the purposes of the Furniture Exposition, the manufacturer, desiring to dispose of the same, offered them to us at a reasonable reduction. We took the advantage, and

Will Place Them on Sale To-day at About One-Third Less Than the Regular Prices.

The frames are mahogany finished and the coverings are of damask in assorted colorings, Verona velours and tapestries. The designs are very handsome and constructed in such a manner as to give splendid service. Samples only. NO duplicates.

Odd Chairs

Odd Parlor Chairs—variety of coverings—exquisite designs—exceptional VALUES. No duplicates at these prices.

$9.00 ODD PARLOR CHAIR,	5.75
$14.00 ODD PARLOR CHAIR,	8.50
$13.50 ODD PARLOR CHAIR,	8.00
$15.50 ODD PARLOR CHAIR,	9.50
$17.00 ODD PARLAR CHAIR,	10.25
$23.00 ODD PARLOR CHAIR,	14.00
$27.00 ODD PARLOR CHAIR,	16.50
$24.00 ODD PARLOR CHAIR,	14.25

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$55.00 3-PIECE PARLOR SUIT, mahogany finished frames, covered with damask, 34.50

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Sold separately or together.

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$29.00 Mahogany Finished SOFA,	17.75
$20.00 Mahogany Finished ARMCHAIR,	12.50
$20.00 Mahogany Finished SOFA,	11.75
$13.50 Mahogany Finished ARMCHAIR,	8.00
$21.00 Mahogany Finished SOFA,	12.75
$15.00 Mahogany Finished ARMCHAIR,	9.00
$24.00 Mahogany Finished SOFA,	14.50
$16.00 Mahogany Finished ARMCHAIR,	9.50

Odd Dressers & Chiffoniers

GREATLY UNDERPRICED.

30.00 GOLDEN OAK DRESSERS,	22.00
29.00 GOLDEN OAK DRESSERS,	20.00
24.00 GOLDEN OAK DRESSERS,	16.00
30.00 MAPLE DRESSERS,	21.00
28.00 MAPLE DRESSERS,	19.00
32.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS	22.00
30.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS	21.00
28.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS	20.00
22.00 MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS	17.00
26.00 GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIERS,	19.50
21.00 GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIERS,	16.50
25.00 GOLDEN OAK CHIFFONIERS,	18.00

Dressers.

DRESSERS. Made of solid oak; base measures 40 inches long, 18 inches deep; three large drawers; cast brass handles; French plate mirror, 24x16. Special, 7.50

$50.00 DRESSERS. Made of golden oak or genuine mahogany; base measures 48 inches long and 30 inches deep; French plate mirror, 34x30. Special, 35.00

Chiffoniers.

CHIFFONIERS. Made of solid oak; 33 inches wide and 18 inches deep; French plate mirror, 10x17; five large drawers; cast brass handles; golden finish and strongly constructed. Special, 6.75

$42.00 CHIFFONIERS. Made of golden oak and genuine mahogany, finely constructed and finished; four large and two small drawers; solid brass handles; French plate mirror, 24x28. Special, 25.00

Chiffoniers.

CHIFFONIERS. made of solid oak; 30 inches wide and 18 inches deep; five large drawers; cast brass handles; golden finish and strongly constructed. Special, 4.50

Morris Chairs.

MORRIS CHAIRS. Made of quartered oak, in golden finish, or birch, in mahogany finish; shaped arms; carved legs, with claw feet; full spring seat; complete, with figured velour cushions. Special, 7.00

MORRIS CHAIRS. Made of solid quartered oak in golden finish or birch in mahogany finish; massive arms and legs, with carved claw feet; full spring seat; complete with velour cushions; plain rwf or brass. Special, 11.50

Brass Bedsteads.

Samples only.

25.00 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	18.75
35.00 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	29.00
33.00 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	25.50
43.50 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	33.00
42.00 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	34.50
44.00 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	49.00
59.00 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	53.00
95.00 BRASS BEDSTEAD,	84.50

Mission Clocks.

MISSION CLOCKS. Made of solid oak; weathered finish; the best value in the city; fitted with an eight-day movement; strikes hour and half hour; 72 inches high, 18 inches wide, and 18 inches deep. Special, 13.75

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Artistic oval MIRRORS. Frame finished with natural bronze and gold, burnished; French plate bevel mirror, 12x16. Special, 6.75

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY, Times Square, New York City.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JULY 31, 1905.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class mail matter.

OFFICES—NEW YORK:
Publication.....Times Square
Downtown.....8 Spruce Street
Harlem.....129 West 125th Street
Wall Street.....39 Broad Street
WASHINGTON.....Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
LONDON.....160 Queen Victoria Street, E. C.

ONE CENT in Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS. FIVE CENTS Sunday.

Subscription Rates—By Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY, per Week.....$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....0.17
DAILY, per Month.....0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.75
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....8.50
SUNDAY, with Financial Section, per Year 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS, per Year.....1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times may have the Daily and Sunday Editions mailed to any part of the country at the rate of 75 cents per month. Orders may be sent through newsdealers, or directly to Publication Office.

BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

We publish this morning in a special dispatch from the Russian capital the solemn reply of the Czar to a message imploring him not to make a "shameful peace." It is not surprising that the Emperor of Russia replies with every appearance of sincerity that he will do nothing of the kind. It would have been very surprising indeed if he had admitted such an intention.

Meanwhile it is permitted to suggest that utterances of this sort—and there have been some of them from the Japanese side, though they have been more discreet in tone and issued with more regard for their easy and complete disavowal—are distinctly of the nature of "bluff." That is to say, they are addressed to the minds of the negotiators and they are framed far more with reference to the effect they may have on the minds of these gentlemen than with reference to the cold facts. But when within a little more than a week the representatives of Japan and of Russia meet in the cool atmosphere of Portsmouth and find themselves face to face with the question of peace and war and the consequences of one or the other, we may be fairly certain that all these preliminary utterances or reports of utterances will be disregarded and attention will be concentrated on the momentous problem before them. Substantially it will be for Japan to say what she thinks she ought to have as indemnity for the past and security for the future. If Russia finds herself unable to comply with the requirements stated, it will be for her to convince the Japanese that something less will really serve the purpose. Or, if it unfortunately shall turn out that the representatives of the two nations cannot come to an agreement on this essential point, then the peace conference will come to an end, and the mighty struggle will go on. The one thing that is practically assured is that neither Russia nor Japan is at the present moment, or will be within the next fortnight, confiding to the inquisitive press of America and Europe what is in the mind of its Government.

There are tremendous interests at stake. We think that fairly understood and soberly considered they demand peace as much for the one country as for the other. Heaven grant that peace may come.

CONGRESS AND SPENDING.

Congressmen are disgruntled over the custom—which is growing—of appropriating money in a lump and letting the departments spend it at discretion. The disgruntlement is natural enough. The custom tends to weaken the hold of Congressmen on the departments, and especially on patronage and on special favors from the departments. If money is given in a lump the heads of offices may not get as much as they wish, but they know what to count on and they are independent. On the contrary, if they have to ask Congress for money for specific things, they risk refusals as frequent as the things asked for, and the need for propitiating Congressmen is multiplied accordingly. No wonder members of Congress kick at the loss of this influence. It was pleasant and handy to have, and they miss it.

We fear they will have to get along without it. The new custom—the first conspicuous instance of it was the war appropriation in 1898, though there was a like appropriation that never was used when President CLEVELAND called Great Britain to account over Venezuela—is practically inevitable and the practice is likely to be resorted to more and more. The public business is getting too big and too complex to be run in detail by Congress or by its committees. For a long time the committees have steadily advanced in control of appropriations and the action of the general membership of the House and Senate has diminished in importance, especially in the case of the House. This is so true that usually it takes two and even four or six years for a Congressman to attain any influence at all. That comes only when he has got on an important committee and obtained a certain rank and precedence. Now it is becoming increasingly difficult for even trained committeemen to follow closely and act efficiently upon the complicated concerns of the departments.

Of course, in the transition we lose something. Responsibility is displaced and to some extent frittered away. But a remedy will be evolved for that. Committee supervision soon became better than the vaguer and more general supervision of the House and Senate. With the next change, after a while, the departments will find better business methods and can be held to more definite accountability. Meanwhile the truck and dicker as to patronage and favors will be curtailed, to the general advantage of all concerned, including members of Congress—witness the cases of Senator MITCHELL and Judge HOOKER, late Congressman from the Jamestown district, this State.

THE MEANING OF SAVINGS.

When the total resources of the savings banks of the State of New York are in round numbers one billion four hundred thousand dollars, we can look forward with a good deal of confidence to the conflict with the dangers of concentrated capital of which many social or Socialist prophets continuously and vociferously warn us.

There are several elements in the situation thus created which it is well worth while to keep in mind. In the first place, this vast fund is known to be managed with the utmost fidelity and good sense by a body of moderately paid trained officials, supervised carefully by unpaid Trustees. That speaks well for the stock of homely virtues at the disposal of the community. Despite the alleged prevalence of corruption it is clear that our people are not "short" on plain honesty. In the second place, the fact that this great mass of capital is invested in safe securities and can be borrowed on those and those only, is a conservative and restraining influence upon business operations which is widespread and continuous. If it does not attract more attention it is because sound business is always the rule rather than the exception.

Finally—and this is the fundamental fact—this wonderful accumulation of capital is the fruit of the saving and progressive qualities of human society. It is the outcome of energy, patience, industry, self-denial, and foresight on the part of over two millions of people. These qualities are, moreover, the possession especially of those classes in which the chances for accumulation are the least in number and value, and in which the hope of advance would naturally be most feeble as compared with those whose chances are abundant. Every dollar put in the savings bank by working people expresses a certain hope for the future, and this hope, acting on such multitudes of minds, is an immense force impelling toward advance. These deposits are the expression also of confidence in the honesty and sagacity of the selected agents and in the general management of the business world in which the deposits will be employed. There is simply immeasurable value to the community in the general existence and working of these associated sentiments of hope for themselves and confidence in others shown by the savings bank depositors.

THE REBUILDING OF RUSSIA.

"I called a new world into existence to redress the balance of the old"—such was the comment of CANNING upon his part in the interchange of views and opinion that preceded the proclaiming of the Monroe Doctrine. Europe has need of a new Canning. The Holy Alliance between the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia, and Austria in support of the absolutist principle in government which excited the alarm and called forth the successful opposition of CANNING eighty-five years ago appears to have transmitted in a direct line of inheritance some of its principles and much of its capacity for political disturbance to the newest great Power of Europe, the empire lately risen in the heart of the Continent, now the greatest military nation in the world, whose ruler, WILHELM II., ill-balanced and unsteady in his ambitions, behaves like one who has given no hostages to fortune, who deems himself to have a perfectly free hand, and whose public reputation in international affairs was accurately described in his own observation that there is always trouble when he moves about. Crushing disasters to Russian arms in the East and alarming civil disorders throughout the length and breadth of that empire in Europe, by depriving the Franco-Russian Alliance of all its force and formidableness, have dissolved the only continental restraint upon the trouble-making Kaiser. With him, to see an opportunity for the aggrandizement of the Hohenzollern and of Germany is to seize it. When it became certain that Russia was exhausted he instantly cast about for means to effect the cancellation of France as a European factor, and in particular to poison the good understanding between the French and the English Governments. The Morocco escapade, a perfectly wanton and reckless venture in international disturbance, has come to nothing through the good sense, the tact, and the firmness of ROUVIER; whose resolution was fortified, we may justifiably infer, by British assurances. Foiled in that endeavor the German Emperor by his conference with the Czar and his sudden interest in the Scandinavian question again presents himself as a subject of disquieting speculation, to which England's contribution is the decision to send the Channel Fleet to the Baltic for innocent evolutions; and the marked impression thereby created has been deepened by Admiralty announcements in the House of Commons of the intent to push work on the new naval base upon the Firth of Forth in Scotland.

The Kaiser's motives of policy, so far as they are national, are based upon the desire to secure for Germany perfect freedom of colonial expansion and commercial growth, objects which any nation may honorably conceive and properly promote by all methods not inconsistent with the just rights of other nations. But WILHELM II., without NAPOLEON'S genius or his boundless daring, seems to be actuated by a personal ambition comparable to that of the great French conqueror. Altogether sterile, wholly destructive was NAPOLEON'S ambition to make himself the over-lord of Europe, with all its monarchs paying tribute and obedience to him as their suzerain. Something like that idea has evidently got into the head of the Kaiser, for he no sooner observes any sign that two of his neighbors are drawing together in interests than he interferes to break up the match. To press down the others that he may exalt himself is his guiding principle.

The primary and most urgent need of Europe and of the world is the upbuilding and rehabilitation of Russia. The present disturbed balance of Europe is a constant menace to its peace. The unrestrained and at present unrestrainable exhibitions of German ambition and the want of steadiness and responsibility, coupled with the restless spirit of its sovereign head, involve always the peril of immediate misunderstanding and clash of interest, and, more remotely, of war. The self-denying ordinances by which the European Concert has so frequently averted war must continue to lack executive force and sanction so long as Russia lies crippled and helpless.

But the interests of the world and of permanent peace demand that a new Russia, not the old, be called into existence to redress the European balance of power. Peace with Japan there must and will be, and it may be left to Japan's ally England to represent to the victorious nation that the interests of European Powers friendly to her will be best served by the offer on her part of terms of peace that will not cruelly and unreasonably retard the rebuilding of the national power of Russia. Even more important to the world at large is it that the national power of that great empire shall be rebuilt in a modern way, because in that way only can a solid foundation be laid and firm and lasting results achieved. It may be that the signing of peace will be followed by the sweeping away of the outworn autocracy, and by the destruction of the inconceivably stupid, inefficient, corrupt, and reactionary cabal of princes and nobles that is primarily responsible for the present misfortunes of the empire. We need not venture upon any prophecy as to how the change will be brought about, but if good health is to succeed to dreadful illness the change must be in fact revolutionary, and it must liberalize Russian institutions. That is fundamental. The people must have their say in the affairs of government, because they will not be content until they possess it. The reign of law must be substituted for government by personal will. The right of man, whether he be subject or citizen, to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness must be acknowledged and safeguarded in Russia because that, too, is fundamental. The empire must undergo a regeneration that will put a stop to the outlawry, persecution, and massacre of Jews; that will leave all Russians, peasants and nobles alike, free to make their living by the vocations of their choice wherever it may please them to dwell; that will respect the rights of trade and travel not only of the Russian subjects but of law-abiding foreigners as well; that will establish and protect freedom of religion and of education; that will set free and favor the impulses of industrial progress and national advancement that inhere in the Russian people as they do in other people. To specify these things as the indispensable conditions of the rebuilding of Russia is only another way of saying that Russia must step out of the sixteenth century into the twentieth.

When Russia is again a Power to be reckoned with, new bonds of national interest will come into being and readjustments will ensue by which the disturbed balance will be restored. The rise of liberal institutions in Russia would in the nature of things result in the establishment of a balance based not upon the caprices or ambitions of sovereigns, but upon the interest of peoples. Europe and the world have need of a new Russia.

"THIRTY THOUSAND SLAVES."

A letter carrier who has been separated from the service for reasons satisfactory to the Post Office Department, and who is, nevertheless, President of the New York State Association of the Rural Free Delivery Mail Carriers, is reported to have declared that there are 30,000 carriers in the country who are "practically slaves." This lurid statement is, as we understand it, based on certain restrictions placed by the Government upon the political and partisan activities of the carriers. The restrictions, according to the ex-carrier, deprive the carriers of their rights as citizens.

So far as we are informed, the chief restrictions imposed on carriers are two. They are not allowed to combine to influence Congress in their own interest and they are not allowed to take a conspicuously active part in party affairs. The reasons for both are obvious. It is a scandal that employés of the Government should combine to interfere with the independence of members of Congress. It is a less specific, but a real, evil that men paid from the common treasury should engage in partisan politics—in advancing the interests of one set of taxpayers and opposing those of another set. If to forbid these things makes the letter carriers "slaves," it is to be remembered that it is a voluntary servitude which multitudes of young men seek earnestly. Even the older ones who entered the service before these orders were issued may at any moment emancipate themselves.

They have their own ways of doing justice in Alabama, and the most recent reported incident is such that we may well be content with the system that leaves them freedom at home; police regulation from Washington would be a tough job with Alabama conditions to handle. The incident is simple enough. The Mayor of the City of Abbeville, as Magistrate, arrests and fines a citizen for some offense unnamed. The latter refuses to pay the fine, and after a month of reflection, in which his wrath seems to increase, he buckles on a revolver, takes a shotgun in his hand, and comes to town only to be shot and killed by the Mayor as soon as the latter saw him. The Mayor then "gave himself up." We are far from thinking that the Mayor made an undue use of his right to self-protection, in the circumstances actually presented. Probably he would have been slain had he not done his own slaying promptly. But it is a queer system of maintaining order which allows a man who has been fined and refuses to pay his fine, and who must have given some evidence of his murderous intention, to go at large undisturbed and unchecked until he sallied out armed to kill the head of the town government. The trial of the surrendered Mayor ought to be an interesting one, especially if largely attended by the dead man's friends and relatives.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Emotion Slightly Misdirected.

When, on Thursday last, we printed some verses under the caption of "In the Aquarium," we expected them to attract the kind and the amount of attention which, as is shown by letters sent in by correspondents, they are receiving from our readers. The poem has been much admired by some—one enthusiast goes the slightly amusing length of calling it "the best I ever read"—while others have expressed doubts more or less vague as to the soundness of its sentiment. As for ourselves, in enumerating "best poems" it would be some time before we came to "In the Aquarium," but that is far from denying that it was a well-constructed and melodious specimen of versification, and, whatever else may be said about its emotional inspiration, there is no question that it had the strength which sincerity alone can give. There is, however, a good deal more to be said concerning that inspiration, and, first of all, it seems to us that the author had not taken the trouble to derive it, we will not say from facts, for they, in the ultimate sense, are not within human reach, but from probability, which is within it. She took, instead, the easier, simpler and invariably deluding course of ascribing to "the free little folk of the ocean" all the capacity for mental suffering which she herself shares with other human beings, and it was only because of making this fatal error in the selection of a premise that she was able to bring her argument to the conclusion that formed her poem—the conclusion that the aquarium is a great prison-house where are confined the multitude of victims, all in an agony of regret and yearning. That, to be frank, is just nonsense. There is not the slightest reason and there are very few excuses for assuming that these fish remember the more spacious haunts from which they were dragged by their captors, or that they have any feeling analogous to the desire of an imprisoned man for freedom. A few of them show the restlessness that may be significant of discomfort, and tank life is extremely apt to be short, but the problem of food, such a desperate one to every fish, is solved for these; they are freed from the harassment of savage enemies, which is constant in their own world, and when one of the creatures is kept alive in the aquarium for a few months, or even a few years, the chances are a thousand to one that its life has been prolonged far beyond what an actuary would call its "expectancy." And yet, "M. E. B." was close to a sentiment that really is sound—to a sentiment that has already removed hunting for sport from its once high estate and that will in time do away with all aquariums, and all menageries with them. She should study until she gets at the substance of her antagonism to these institutions, for then she would be able to write a better poem, or at least a poem with more truth in it.

Work Has Found a Defender.

In the course of what we cannot but suspect to be a desperate and hopeless effort to increase the popularity of work, The Medical Record says of that loathsome and far too concrete abstraction that "without doubt it is the greatest factor in the maintenance of health." Fortunately for the general peace of mind, this high authority admits that the kind of work it means involves activity of mind as well as body, and that for work to have prophylactic as well as curative influences it must be "congenial." That would relieve most people from any obligation to work merely for their health, and leave those who have not yet discovered the kind of toil they really enjoy, to do, as now, just as little of it as will permit the keeping of their jobs. "Rest," says The Record, "will prove serviceable doubtless in numbers of cases, but its application should be restricted and carefully studied. There are many conditions where absolute rest will not only prove useless, but really harmful. To send a man from an active business life to one of complete inactivity will often prove disastrous, as much so as to proscribe all food for the obese. Another mistake is arbitrarily to prescribe the character of work for which the patient may have no liking, and which he is incapable of accomplishing. Such work cannot be cheerfully done and entails a very great hardship to the one undertaking it." Of course The Record means well and its own and other platitudes about the benefits of well-regulated industry are as true as platitudes can be, but there are no reports that anybody doubts them, and the current notions as to work and play are quite likely to remain as they have been, probably ever since there has been anybody to work.

A Poet Off Soundings.

Residence in Montgomery County supplies about as few and poor excuses as could be imagined for criticising the seamanship of a New Yorker, but when the critic lives in Amsterdam, Montgomery County, perhaps he can be pardoned for doing it, for there are at least nautical associations connected with the name of the older bearer of that city name. The other day one of our choristers, Mr. ARTHUR GUITERMAN, sang thus:

> With snapping flag against the gray,
> With plunging bows awash with spray,
> Our little sloop is running free
> Before the Dawn awakes the sea.

Now, what does The Amsterdam Recorder do but ask of the lively picture here presented—"What is his little sloop doing with a 'snapping flag' 'before the dawn awakes the sea'?" And what does it do then but run on at great length like this: "No flag is ever raised nor minor bunting broken out before sunrise; and none, usually, before 8 o'clock, or eight bells (A. M.) if you prefer. A yacht may fly the yacht ensign, a foul anchor surrounded by thirteen stars in the union; a wind pennant, a club burgee, and a private signal. None of these is called a flag. A merchant vessel may have an ensign, a union jack, a pennant, and a house signal, the last indicating its owners. A naval vessel displays 'flags' at her mastheads in time of battle. At other times her ensign is carried from her jack-staff, at the stern, if the vessel is a steamer; at the peak of her main or mizzen gaff, if the vessel, whether steamer or not, has a schooner or ship rig." The mariner of Montgomery County can, however, be kind after he has been cruel, for he adds in conclusion: "The only explanation that we can give to Mr. GUITERMAN'S introductory line is that he is a true American and has nailed his colors to the mast, to fly day and night regardless of precedent; or else that he has never smelled blue water."

PLEA FOR A NEW HOSPITAL.

Institution to be Opened on Washington Heights Next Month.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Washington Heights Hospital, a new charitable institution at One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street and Broadway, will be opened to the public on Aug. 1. The hospital is in immediate need of an ambulance service to cover the large area in which the population of Washington Heights is contained, and we therefore take the liberty to solicit through your paper voluntary subscriptions to provide an ambulance outfit as quickly as possible.

Washington Heights is already one of the most populous sections of the city, and in five years will have over half a million people above One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street. The only hospital in the vicinity at present is at One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue, two miles from the centre of the new heights district.

In order to properly meet the emergency demands of the district for medical and surgical aid the ambulance service should begin with the opening of the hospital. Our immediate subscribers who have become patrons of the institution have been more than generous in their equipment of the hospital, and it is not improbable that the general public, especially the residents of Washington Heights, who will be immediately benefited by the new institution, might be willing to provide the ambulance service. Subscriptions of any amount are solicited.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS HOSPITAL,
Per Louis J. Hamel, Secretary.
New York, July 24, 1905.

Fakirs in Lower Broadway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The presence of street fakirs, peddlers, and men carrying signs on lower Broadway and the adjacent streets, where there is barely enough room for the people legitimately engaged in trade to get about, demands some action on the part of those who control street traffic. The idea of forcing men who have business which is urgent and requires haste to be held up by this useless crowd of citizens, who are merely parasites on the community, is absurd.

GEORGE E. FLEMING.
New York, July 28, 1905.

Where Are the Police?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Coming home Thursday about 9 P. M. from Bergen Beach, when about a mile from the new Williamsburg Bridge, rubbish and rotten muskmelons were thrown into the cars by a lot of boys repeatedly at about every third corner. Ladies' fancy silk shirt waists, skirts, and hats were spoiled. The men suffered no less. One of them got a few handfuls of wet sand on his face. It almost blinded him.

I called the conductor's attention to the situation, and he said that complaints are being made to the company every day. They are aware of the facts, but they are too busy filling up their pockets with money to try to protect their patrons.

I stopped at the bridge at the Brooklyn side to report the matter to an officer. The smiling and contented policeman said to me: "Friend, you are not the first one to report this. I myself got my cap knocked off the other day. What can you do?" TIMES READER.
New York, July 28, 1905.

"Man Is Nature's Enemy."

From The London Globe.

"Man," says Prof. Lankaster in his Romanes lecture at Oxford, "is nature's rebel." Natural selection having, as supposed, lifted him from so low—the monad—to his present high estate, is now believed by many of its advocates to be a failure as regards raising him any higher. Having done so much in the past, it is thought to be incapable of doing "the little more" which is of such great importance. While in the case of other creatures their actions are supposed to play into the hands of natural selection, so that this beneficent force becomes the alma mater of new races, in the case of man it has been otherwise. His own actions have defeated the aims of natural selection for his welfare. Darwin held similarly pessimistic views. "In one of my latest conversations with Darwin," writes Dr. A. R. Wallace, "he expressed himself very gloomily on the future of humanity." And this was on the grounds that under present conditions the fittest did not survive. Many evolutionists, therefore, as Mr. Francis Galton and Dr. A. R. Wallace, have suggested ways in which natural selection may be assisted rather than thwarted in producing a more perfect race. The remedy proposed by Prof. Lankester is that man should acquire greater control over nature by means of a deeper study of science. And in the reformed education advocated by Prof. Lankester Latin and Greek are to be eliminated as injurious.

Left-Handed Artists.

From The London Chronicle.

To that list of left-handed artists may be added Mr. F. H. Townsend, the deft draughtsman in black and white who has lately become art editor of Punch. But Mr. Townsend is one of the "semi-left-handed." And of these there are more than you might suppose. Many of us, on watching ourselves, will find that on this or that occasion we use the left hand when the right would be expected. Mr. Townsend draws with his left hand, but he deals cards with his right. This writer, being in all other respects right-handed, deals cards with the left. The real equality between the hands would probably be established from many experiences.

THE SKEETERS.

They waltzed upon his polished dome,
It proved a ballroom quite,
And when their little dance was o'er
They also had a bite.

FLYING MACHINE PROBLEMS.

Aeronauts Should Profit by Earlier Experiments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to compliment you on your editorial "Flying with Pigeons for Models." I spent nearly a year in 1894 and 1895 with Mr. Maxim on his flying machine experiments. I also saw Lilienthal's experiments in Germany and have talked with quite a number of partially successful experimenters in this country. Flying with the bird for a model is just about like trying to model a locomotive after a horse. If we built a machine after that fashion we might get a speed of five miles an hour rather than about 120 miles or more, which has been accomplished by the modern passenger locomotives.

One of the greatest troubles with the self-styled aeronaut is that he will not profit by the experience of others, but goes off at a tangent and thinks that he knows it all and will not take a lesson from any one. There is a peculiar condition of affairs in aeronautics at present and one that few appreciate; that is, practically every phase of the problem has been solved but never has been combined in one machine. For instance, on the 31st of July, 1894, Maxim raised his machine up from the ground by its own power with three men aboard and fuel and water sufficient for two hours' run. Unfortunately the centre of gravity was too far ahead of the centre of lift. Maxim solved practically every phase of the problem with the exception of that of equilibrium, or, to use a more homely phrase, "right side up with care."

The problem of equilibrium has, however, been solved by various inventors, Lilienthal being the first of whom there is an authentic record. Octave Chanute of Chicago and his so-called "man machine" made a number of flights without power. The Wright brothers of Dayton, Ohio, have also made many free flights, and, with the exception of Lilienthal, all without serious accident. Among these Lilienthal's machine alone was fashioned after the bird, and it was the most difficult of all to manage. The problem of aerial navigation as it stands to-day is already solved. When we find one aeronaut with sufficient means to make a practical series of experiments and who at the same time will subdue self sufficiently to profit by the experiments of others, it will be but a short time until we have a practical machine.

E. W. ROBERTS.
Clyde, Ohio, July 27, 1905.

FINANCIAL MORALITY.

The Rights of Stockholders and Duties of Directors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial entitled "Financial Morality" was interesting as showing a New York layman's view of the obligations of corporate Directors.

The New York (State) courts have been apt to hold very lax views on these subjects as compared with other courts in England and the United States. Whether this has been owing to the local habitation and unconscious influence of a number of persons largely interested in belittling the obligations of such trustees may be open to question. It is at least easy to see that those lax views have been here ably asserted by counsel of great influence at the New York bar, representing large interests.

Equity courts in general, however, have not adopted the views which you have suggested. It is but a few years since Judges Gresham and Dyer, sitting in Equity in the United States Circuit Court, considered the rights of railway officers and Directors to profits secured by buying real estate on their advance information as to location of stations on a new line. Judge Gresham and Judge Dyer were unsparing in their condemnation. They denied to such a Director the aid of the Equity Court to make his trusted agent in the purchase account for the Director's agreed share of the profits of the operations, and intimated broadly that the railway company could in the Equity Court require all the parties to account for the gains so made.

Mr. Hill's stern morality in this instance has gone no further than the law requires. It is a misfortune of this community that such a rule seems to any one to be an extraordinary one.

Permit me also to criticise your statement that in the case presented "the road loses nothing—not even an opportunity." The information was of value. The company, at least in a measure, owned it. The Directors not at all. The information might therefore have been sold for the benefit of the corporate treasury, if it had not been purloined by the Directors. That opportunity the company lost. In the case of the Burlington and Northern Railroad, some fifteen years ago, I believe an effort was made to accomplish a proper result in a like case by organizing a separate corporation with identical stockholders, to take up lands before public announcement of the location of stations.

This was at least a step in the direction of recognition of the obligations of the Directors. Nothing would conduce more to the purification of our business morals than vigorous assertion of the obligations of corporate trustees to the beneficiaries of their trusts.

It may be hoped that some of the matters now receiving so much attention in the public press will result in a better public understanding of the rights of small stockholders and the duties and obligations of Directors.

SELDEN BACON.
New York, July 27, 1905.

A Hint for Trust Busters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a communication printed in THE TIMES last Monday I suggested that ambitious "trust busters" with an eye to eventual financial preferment would find a promising opportunity by investigating the conditions controlling the pig lead industry in the country. If the interest of any ambitious one has been awakened by the suggestion, the recent announcement of the fate that has overtaken Mr. William A. Day, the chief of all the "trust busters," should put him wise as to the potential rewards of such public duty well attempted. I was about to say well performed, but performance doesn't seem really to be necessary, if sufficient publicity is given to the attempt.

THE CONSUMER OF LEAD.
New York, July 21, 1905.

Rachel's Sister Still Lives.

From The London Telegraph.

PARIS, July 15.—Comparatively few persons are aware that the once great actress of the Comedie Francaise, Rachel, who died so far back as 1858, has a sister still living in Paris. This sister, Mlle. Lea Felix, was hurt in a carriage accident recently, but is now getting better. Mlle. Felix retired from the stage fifteen years ago, her last appearance being as Joan of Arc, in Barbier's drama, at the Porte Saint Mart'n. She always retained her family name of Felix. Mlle. Rachel, the great tragedienne, had four sisters and one brother. All her sisters were actresses, like herself, and had considerable success in the profession. Lea Felix is, in all probability, the only one of the sisters now living.

Her Pardonable Resentment.

From The Chicago News.

"Let me see," said the minister who was filling out the marriage certificate and had forgotten the date, "this is the seventh, is it not?"

"No, sir," snapped the bride, with some [illegible] indignation, "this is only my third.

DEPEW NOT READY YET.

But Really Will Tell All About Equitable—Trustees' Plans.

Senator Depew said yesterday that he was not yet prepared to make a statement in regard to his connection with the Equitable Life Assurance Society and other concerns, but that he would do so in a few days.

"Everybody is out of town Saturdays and Sundays at this time of the year," he said. "I have had no chance to see anybody, and I have to talk with quite a number of persons before I can be ready to speak. As soon as I have done so I shall issue a complete and detailed statement."

It was learned yesterday that the Trustees for the Equitable stock have been examining the systems devised by different life insurance companies for the election of Directors by the policy holders. So far two such systems are said to have come nearest winning the approval of the Trustees. One is employed by a Canadian company and permits the policy holders to vote by mail. The other one, used by a Western company, provides for voting by proxies, but excludes proxies issued to officers and agents of the company. It was said that no definite plan has been agreed on, but that there is a feeling that the system finally adopted will combine the principal features of those described.

INDIANA MANAGER RESIGNS.

Business Bad and Tarbell Doesn't Favor Him, He Says.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 30.—Noble J. Dilday, who, since 1902 has been General Manager for Indiana of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, forwarded his resignation last night to Paul Morton, President of the Society. Mr. Dilday says the reasons for his resignation was that the business of the Equitable in Indiana has suffered and that he is not in favor with G. E. Tarbell, Second Vice President of the Society. In closing his letter of resignation, Dilday says:

"I regard going out of the Equitable much as I would leaving home. I had learned to place great trust in all of the officers and until the investigation of the independent committee of the managers in April, I had always placed great faith in Mr. Tarbell. What the change in the new management will bring forth, nobody seems to be able to make anything like a prediction."

WOULD MERGE THE CHURCHES

The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson Urges United Action for Christianity.

The Rev. W. F. Wilkinson of Minnesota, speaking yesterday at one of the united evangelistic meetings, advocated a merger of the Christian churches and united religious action.

"No man," he said, "can look at the divided state of God's heritage and be satisfied. He must see, if he can see anything, that division is weakness, and that the time taken to defend indefensible positions is worse than wasted, because it takes the strength, force, and attention needed for important Christian work. We hear of consolidations, trusts, mergers on every hand in the business world, but there is no place where a merger or a consolidation, a meeting, is as dire a necessity as in the Church of God.

"That the division of religious effort has enormously emphasized the narrow, the sectional, the parochial in church life is true past successful contradiction. Too often victory has been sought for a form of faith, a name, a church organization, rather than for the truth. What the churches need is united action.

FROM EUROPE.

Some of Those Who Arrived on Yesterday's Liners.

Among the arrivals on the Cunarder Umbria, in yesterday, were Lo Chong, attaché of the Chinese Legation at Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baptist, Lieut. Col. R. B. Gaisford of the British Army, who is en route to Bermuda; Congressman John L. Kennedy of Illinois, O. W. Palm, Prof. John Rankin of Oxford, N. B. Stone, and H. S. Young.

Some of those on the Blücher, also in yesterday, were Director Dietrich of Dresden, W. V. Burrill, J. Cadbury, B. M. Douglas, J. A. Harkell, H. O. Harris, M. Katzenstein, George F. Langenbrecher, C. W. Martin, J. Carrol Payne, Baroness Roguidt, Dr. G. K. Reed, William V. Snyder, Dr. W. Spring, R. Tyndale, J. D. Whiting, and George W. Wilson.

TAXATION OF COFFEE.

Opposition to Any Favoritism Toward Porto Rico.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You ask, "Why should we drink coffee a dime or two dearer a year apiece, perhaps, in order that the Porto Ricans may have enough to eat?" This may be intended for sarcasm, but it reads like a faint indorsement of the proposed coffee tax. Why should those who drink coffee pay one dime or twenty a year either in the shape of a tax upon coffee from other countries or a higher price upon that from Porto Rico, which it is generally proposed to then admit duty free?

This is another tax on consumption, and on an article which is used almost as much by persons of limited or moderate means as by the more wealthy, and therefore this tax would not fall at all in proportion to the ability to pay, much less to any benefit received.

Such increased income from the sale of coffee as might go to Porto Ricans would benefit the owners of land suitable for growing coffee, and the net result would be to increase the rents of coffee plantations. Incidentally, most of those plantations are owned by absentee landlords, and we would be taxing coffee consumers in order that Spanish or American plantation owners could have an increased income.

It would be far cheaper for the American people to impose a direct tax on themselves and give the proceeds to the inhabitants of Porto Rico, although that would have the effect of making Porto Rico a more desirable place to live, and also increasing the ability of the tenants to pay higher rent. So such a tax also would tend to flow to the owners of Porto Rican land. A. C. PLEYDELL.
New York, July 24, 1905.

THE LEGACY.

His children wept beside the bed
Where lay an aged Scotsman dying.
"God's will be done, my bairns," he said.
"Waste ye no time in tears or sighing.
I leave ye all my little hoard;
Ye ken how lang it's ta'en to win it.
Remember this—my latest word—
There's ne'er a dirty shilling in it!"

Master and magnate of the mart,
Life is but short, and years are fleeting.
And 'mid the frenzied race your heart
E'en now it's warning note is beating:
When once—the candle burning low—
You ponder on life's latest minute,
Your fortune would you give to know
"There's ne'er a dirty shilling in it."

R. E. WEIR.

MUTINEERS TELL TALE OF BLACK SEA REVOLT

Arrest of Men Who Rejected Food Led to Kniaz Potemkine Rising.

A GENERAL MUTINY PLANNED

Mastutchenko, the Leader, Killed Many Officers—Something of the Japanese About Him.

From Le Journal of Paris.

KUSTENJI, Roumania, July 15.—At 11 o'clock, on the evening of July 11, I descended from the Oriental Express, and an hour later I had the good fortune to meet several Russian sailors, who, thanks to an interpreter, related to me the recent stirring events in which they had played a part.

On the following day I saw at the Communal Hospital Able Seamen Ivan Cazlenco, Kovaliof, and Kisselaf; I saw also, at M. Magrin's, Sergt. Major Feodor Pogoirnetz, called Petrof; then I went to Yassy, Braila, Galatz, Calarashi, and Berlad. In these various places I took the testimony of a number of sailors. Thus I succeeded by combining the various accounts, by using what some told me for questions to others, in reconstructing the story of the tragic day of mutiny on board the Kniaz Potemkine. It is as follows:

The Kniaz Potemkine left Sevastopol on June 24 for open sea manoeuvres. The next day it reached the designated place, off Odessa, where they were to experiment with the new guns. Everything seemed peaceful on board. A torpedo boat was dispatched to Odessa for provisions. It returned at midnight.

For breakfast on June 26 "borsch," (Russian broth,) cooked with the meat purchased at Odessa, was served to the sailors. Without a dissenting voice they cried that they would not eat the "borsch," the meat being spoiled and full of worms. Nevertheless, certain sailors did eat the soup, and so their declaration did not become known in the cabin.

SAILORS REFUSE TO EAT.

The day following the soup was remade with the same meat. This time all the sailors refused to eat.

Commandant Gelerowsky, second in command, and a Second Lieutenant came along and demanded to know why nobody ate the soup. Several sailors replied that the meat was tainted. Thereupon the officers returned to the wardroom without saying a word.

Nothing might have happened if the Lieutenant had not seated himself at the table and remained thoughtful without touching his food.

"Why do you not eat?" inquired Commandant Golikoff.

"How can one eat," replied the officer, "when we have on board 800 men who refuse their food?"

An ominous silence followed.

For sometime past the commander of the battleship had heard rumors of a conspiracy against the officers and of the threatened mutiny of the crew. So, after a moment's reflection, he called Sergeant-Major Pogownetz and ordered him to have the crew beat to service quarters on the main deck. When they were assembled, the Commander said:

"Why do you not eat the soup?"

There was no response.

Commander Golikoff repeated his question. Still no voice came from the crew. The Second Commandant said:

"They do not eat because the meat given them is full of worms."

A murmur of approval came from the ranks of the crew.

"Dr. Smirinoff," cried the Commandant, "is it true that this meat is full of worms?"

The Surgeon saluted, and approaching said:

"Commandant, this meat is fresh; it is healthful; it is good. I have never seen better."

Lieut. Gelerowsky turned upon him:

"What, good? I have seen it myself it is alive with vermin!"

The Surgeon, with a dark look, then said: "Possibly you saw it thus when it came from Odessa; since then I have had it salted; it is now good and fit to eat."

LAST SHOW OF DISCIPLINE.

At these words the Commander raised his hand. "Enough for the present," he said. "When the Surgeon says the meat is good, it is good. Those who are content to eat the soup will step to the right; those who do not to the left."

Slowly, one by one, the sailors passed to the right. But they moved with the step of men who act against their will; but—it was discipline.

When there remained only about thirty men who had not yet gone over—although these were preparing to move—the commander stopped them.

"Enough," he said. "Marines, arrest those men!"

Then the marines—even those who had a short time before complained—went after their arms and surrounded their thirty comrades. The commander went aft to his cabin.

One moment later Mastutchenko, a Sergeant Major, with a wild look in his eyes, sprang between decks and presently returned with a rifle. He drew himself up before the officers, crying:

"What would you do with those men? You are going to shoot them. Has not enough blood already been shed in this Russia? After the murders of Liao-Yang and Mukden, of St. Petersburg and Warsaw—after these the murders of the Potemkine? Enough! We might as well, right here, put an end to this reign of barbarity. Long live free Russia! Death to the officers! There are more of us than you. We are the masters. Down with tyranny!"

The Second Lieutenant, almost frantic, interposed: "Hold thy tongue, my poor fellow, or thou'lt be shot instantly!"

"It is thou who wilt be shot," yelled Mastutchenko as he presented his rifle.

The Lieutenant drew his pistol and fired. He missed Mastutchenko, but a sailor named Vakulenchonk fell dead.

There was a moment of stupor, then Mastutchenko cried: "Assassin! Thou hast slain Vakulenchonk! What hath he done to thee. He was innocent!"

With these words he fired on the Lieutenant, and the officer fell with blood dyeing his blonde mustache. Then followed a period of great confusion. The sailors ran about asking each other what should be done.

Pogownetz threw overboard the drum with which he had beaten the men to quarters. Mastutchenko shot two officers who rushed upon him to disarm him. The surgeon fled to his cabin and shot himself through the stomach. Mastutchenko marked a fourth officer and instantly killed him.

That was too much. The sailors, wild with fury, ran between decks. Several officers threw themselves into the water and were followed by the petty officers. They swam toward the shore. But Mastutchenko would not have that, for they would betray him. He called eight or ten men to him. They began to shoot at the swimming officers, and soon killed them all.

MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN.

In the meantime the torpedo boat No. 267 noticed that something was wrong on board the Potemkine. Its officers made a shrewd guess, and started for the open sea. Pogownetz ordered a comrade to fire two blank shots at her. After these shots the boat was signaled to approach. When it came alongside the officers were ordered to come on board the battleship, and were then confined. The officer in charge of the dynamo protested.

"If thou wouldst speak to me," said Mastutchenko, "rip off thy shoulder straps and speak as man to man."

"What hast thou done with thy officers?" asked the officer.

"Thou wilt soon see," cried Mastutchenko, as he shot the officer dead.

At that moment the commander appeared from the cabin. He was an old man, with white hair and beard. He trembled convulsively. He cried: "What art thou about? Thou art an assassin!"

"Silence!" yelled Mastutchenko, "or I shall kill thee."

"Wouldst thou slay an old man like me? Thou knowest not what thou doest. Thou art mad!"

Mastutchenko put the rifle to his cheek and said: "Commend thy soul to God. In a second thou shalt be no more!"

Commandant Golikoff shuddered. He crossed himself. He had scarcely done so when he fell to the deck shot through the forehead.

Mastutchenko now gave orders to the sailors: "Arrest the officers that remain!"

The officers were arrested and solemnly stripped of their insignia of rank. Three ripped off their own shoulder straps, saying to the sailors: "We are with you for free Russia."

These three remained on board; one of them, Alexieff, was placed in command. The others were put in a boat and sent to Odessa.

It was half-past eleven when Mastutchenko began the revolt. By a quarter past, twelve the sailors were masters of the Kniaz Potemkine. He called the men together and said:

"We are now going to declare war on all Russia which is not for liberty. The revolutionaries will follow us."

"Rabid creature that thou art," interrupted Pogownetz, "hast thou forgotten that on July 5 the crews of the entire fleet were to mutiny. The word has not yet been given to all. Thou beganst too soon. We shall not be followed."

"What is done is done. The mistake has been made. We must go on," replied Mastutchenko, and he began to intone the "International," and was followed by the sailors in unison. Finally the singing ceased. A deep silence prevailed, which was at length broken by groans.

"Who groaned?" demanded Mastutchenko. "Go thou and see Pogownetz."

Pogownetz went to find out. Presently he returned, saying that it was the surgeon lying wounded in his cabin.

"Ah, that pig, who is the cause of all, is sick!" ejaculated Mastutchenko. "What shall we do with him?"

"Death! Death! Let us kill him!" cried the sailors.

Twenty sailors precipitated themselves into the cabin. They grabbed up the surgeon by the feet and arms and threw him into the sea. From the rail Mastutchenko fired at him until the body disappeared beneath the surface.

The sailors became troubled and glanced at the mutineer while they murmured among themselves: "A stupid, unnecessary thing, that!"

They repeated these words under breath, for they were afraid of being heard by Mastutchenko, who with his fierce Tartar eyes watched and dominated them.

Whence came this Mastutchenko? Who knows? He himself says he comes from Siberia, but—there is something of the Japanese about him. He has been in the Russian Navy only three years, and no one knows where he was born or who were his parents.

Pogownetz is a Roumanian, from Bessarabia, which was absorbed by Russia twenty-five years ago. He has been in the navy eight years. He should have has his discharge a year ago, but on account of the war he was not allowed to go. He chafed under the enforced stay, and in him the seeds of mutiny and revolution found rich soil.

EXPLAIN RUSSIAN MUTINY.

Officials Deny That Trouble Was Caused by Jews and Students.

The Forward of this city received a letter yesterday signed by Alexander Kouelenka, engineer of the Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine, and Apponese Martuschenka, Superintendent of Docks at Odessa, denying the statement sent out by the Russian Government that the recent mutiny on board the Georgi Pobiedonosetz and the Kniaf Potemkine was inspired by students and Jews.

They say that the treatment the seamen had received from the Government created general dissatisfaction, and that the men held an indignation meeting. At the meeting it was decided by vote that they should revolt.

GUS "CHOKES" THE TELEPHONE.

Explanations Necessary When the Boss Calls Up in Vain.

Julius, the manager of the City Hall Cellar, answered the telephone in the underground saloon so often on Saturday that he finally became excited over it.

"I vish dot telephones vould choke itself to death so I don't hear it talk no more," he said to Gus, the bartender.

Julius retired to the restaurant, and Gus went to the telephone, where he removed the mouthpiece and placed a piece of paper over the platinum of the transmitter.

"John," he said, addressing the other bartender. "I choked der telephone. Now Julius can't speech vhat he talks no more."

The telephone bell rang about this time, and Julius hurried to the booth.

"Hello!" he shouted. "Hello! Yes, I can hear you. Mr. Zitzler, you are der boss. What? You can't hear vhat I speeched? Hello! I am Yulius. I am talking. I can hear you, but you don't understand vhat I did not yet vant to talk, because der telephones is out in order."

After shouting more to this effect Julius withdrew, completely exhausted. A few minutes later the proprietor rushed in and demanded to know why the telephone had not been answered. Gus the bartender removed the paper from the transmitter while Julius was trying to explain.

"I fixed it now," said Gus, addressing the boss.

"Vhy is der matter mit it?" asked Julius.

"It choked itself," explained Gus.

"Vell," said Julius, "it is a mysterious, anyhow," and he went into the kitchen and kicked the cat.

BANKERS.

Do you need assistants in your office? THE TIMES prints daily more financial news than any other newspaper; it publishes more financial advertising than any other newspaper; it is read by more persons interested in financial matters than any other newspaper.

If you need help, an advertisement in THE TIMES will bring you in touch with the kind of men you want.

Help Wanted advertisements cost 10 cents a line, (7 words,) minimum space two lines. Special 3 and 7 time rates.

Leave your advertisement at THE TIMES office, Times Square; at 8 Spruce St., 129 West 125th St., at any advertising agency, or telephone it—4900-38th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
"All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

600 FISHERMEN SEE A STRIPED WHALE

Here's the Angler with the Big Fish Story of the Season.

NEARLY HITS THE MONSTER

Capt. Foster Says the Whale Was 60 Feet Long—Some of the Passengers Say It Was Longer.

The steamboat Angler, which makes daily trips to the Fishing Banks, brought 600 more or less excited fishermen up to the Battery landing late yesterday afternoon. The cause of the excitement was a whale, which passed so close to the Angler that Capt. Al Foster thought at first there would be a collision.

The Angler was about ten miles off Long Beach with several hundred lines hanging overboard, when Ball Jones, a sailor, shouted: "Hey, Cap, there's a whale dead ahead!"

The sailor's shout brought everybody scurrying forward to see what was the matter. What they saw, according to the best information obtainable, was between sixty and seventy-five feet of a whale's back. The leviathan was moving slowly and was about 200 feet ahead of the steamer. It looked as if the Angler would surely collide with the monster, but Capt. Foster is a man of wits, and in less than thirty seconds after he received the news from Jones he had signaled full sped astern, and the Angler's side wheels were churning backward. The vessel was within twenty-five feet of the whale before she came to a stop.

When the boat reached the Battery the fishermen hurried ashore and started in to tell everybody they met what a big whale was loose down the coast.

"We were off Long Beach, and about twelve miles out, when we sighted him," said Capt. Foster. "He was steering due west, heading direct for the shore, and unless he woke up soon after we passed him there is the biggest whale I ever saw floundering in the shallow waters off Long Beach this very minute.

"I calculated him to be about sixty feet long," continued the skipper, "but there were people on board who would go on the stand and swear he was twice, and even three times, that long. He had a white stripe on his back."

As soon as the news was known in South Street several longshoremen and sailors got together and organized an expedition to go out in search of the whale. Percy Soulheim, known as "the South Street clam opener," was elected Captain of the expedition, and "Kuroki" Keegan the mate. Soulheim and Keegan immediately went to South Brooklyn, where they chartered the tug Angel Fish, and proceeding to the landing aft of the Ship News office in the Battery took on the rest of the crew. They sailed on the whale hunt at 7 o'clock.

LAID 17 EGGS IN AN HOUR.

Doty, South African Iguana, Establishes a New Record.

Seventeen eggs in one hour is the laying record made yesterday by Doty, a South African iguana at Bostock's wild animal show. The watch was held by the press agent.

The performance occurred shortly after Doty was placed in an exhibition booth, the bottom of which was filled with sand. The eggs are about an inch in diameter. They look like turtle eggs. They were collected and taken to the infant incubator house in Dreamland.

FRANK PERLEY INDEPENDENT.

Will Book Hereafter Through the Shuberts Instead of the Syndicate.

Frank L. Perley will hereafter book his attractions through the Shuberts instead of through Klaw & Erlanger. He is the first of the producing managers to cast his lot with the independents. The announcement of Mr. Perley's intention to leave the syndicate created something of a stir in theatrical circles yesterday.

Mr. Perley has been closely connected with Klaw & Erlanger, having had an interest in several of their productions. He denied that his move was due to any quarrel with Klaw & Erlanger. His explanation was that he believed it would be advantageous to book through the Shuberts.

Lee Shubert said Perley would have a financial interest in many of the firm's enterprises. He announced also that the firm would immediately begin building a theatre in Kansas City. This will give the Shuberts eight houses.

ARNOLD DALY'S PLANS.

He Will Give Many Shaw Plays, Including "Mrs. Warren's Profession."

Arnold Daly, more enthusiastic than ever over George Bernard Shaw because of recent personal association with him, is at home again. He said yesterday that he would devote himself to a mixture of Shaw, Shakespeare, and Ibsen in the coming season. The versatile Mr. Shaw, Mr. Daly says, takes his American successes in his characteristic manner—as if it were a matter of course. "No man," said Daly, "ever was more conscious of his power than he."

Mr. Daly said he would open at the Garrick on Sept. 11, under the direction of Liebler & Co. He will remain at that playhouse until late in the Spring, producing two new Shaw plays and reviving four others by the same author. After that he will present either a Shakespeare or an Ibsen play. Mr. Daly's leading woman will be Miss Chrystal Herne, daughter of the late James A. Herne, but he is looking for a woman to play the part of Mrs. Warren in Shaw's "Mrs. Warren's Profession," which requires peculiar qualifications.

Of the Shaw plays, the Daly company will present "Candida," "How He Lied to Her Husband," "You Never Can Tell," "John Bull's Other Island," and "Mrs. Warren's Profession," in the order named.

HORNETS MADE RACER GO.

Mystery of a Horse's Sudden Burst of Speed Explained Away.

Hybred, one of the racing horses at the Dreamland hippodrome at Coney Island, won yesterday afternoon's race in the hippodrome by twelve lengths, taking the lead at the very start and keeping it all the time. Hybred had never won a race before, and Alexander Siebert, who has charge of the horses, suspected something sinister. He was not able to find it until he saw several peculiar little lumps on the horse's flank.

Then he examined the runway from the saddling inclosure. There he found a hornets' nest and some very lively hornets. He says there is no patent on the idea, and racing stables may use it.

Chorus Girls in Tug-o'-War.

The "Fantana" company took an outing on Staten Island yesterday. Jefferson De Angelis, Julia Sanderson, and all the chorus men and the chorus girls went out to see what the country looked like. Even the property man went along. Peter Burke, head office boy at the Lyric, was manager of the tour.

At New Dorp the actors and actresses disported themselves like children at a picnic. The feature of the afternoon's fun was a tug-of-war between two teams of chorus girls.

TARS DECEND ON CONEY.

They Shoot the Chutes and Cruise on the Merry-Go-Rounds.

On the Bowery, in Battery Park, occasionally along Broadway, and by the hundreds at Coney Island, sun-browned men and boys were to be seen yesterday wearing the uniform of the United States Navy. The sailors and marines from Rear Admiral Evans's squadron of battleships in the North River again came ashore yesterday in great numbers.

The tars were strictly on their good behavior and so far as known the police did not have occasion to arrest any of them. At Coney the jackies flocked in crowds, and nearly every sailor had a girl or two with him. They shot the schutes by the hundreds, visited the moon every half hour, rushed in a ceaseless stream through Hell Gate, rode the elephants and the camels, and when they had nothing else to do cruised on the funny looking wooden animals that swing and rock in the merry-go-rounds.

On the Bowery they heard all the latest tunes at a penny a tune, saw the cinematograph reproductions of famous court scenes, the battles in the Far East, the John Paul Jones squadron on its way to sea, and other events, historical and trivial, galore.

As for the men who had to remain on the battleships, they had plenty to do. Admiral Evans, when he assumed command of the great North Atlantic fleet, made no secret of his ambition to have in his command the best marksmen in the navy, and yesterday the men who remained on shipboard spent many hours in sub-calibre practice. The squadron is to go to target practice in September, when the practice will be with the big turret and broadside guns, and not with the little duplicate sub-calibre affairs used yesterday.

The sub-calibre practice yesterday was very gratifying to the officers. One of them said it proved that the gunners were all experts, and that it would be a mighty fleet indeed that could stand in the range of the squadron's guns and last more than an hour.

It had been expected that a big crowd would visit the ships during the day, but the storm came up and kept many visitors away. Only about 300 braved the rain and went out to the ships.

Admiral Evans was not on his flagship during the day. He was ashore, it was said, making social calls.

THE WORLDLINESS OF WOMAN.

Evokes Remarks from the Rev. Mr. Peters—Praise for Child Influence.

Wives and mothers received a warning last night from the Rev. Madison C. Peters in his sermon in Calvary Baptist Church that more attention must be given to their homes. Through a mistaken idea of duty, the Rev. Mr. Peters said that many mothers left their homes to do charitable work, which would be of more advantage if done in their immediate home circle.

"Some women," said Mr. Peters, "spend their time in planning modes of enjoyment instead of usefulness. It is not proper that women should live for dress. God loves dress and has put robes of beauty on all His works, but the body is more important than its raiment. So much time do many women spend in dissipation that it is rare to find a perfectly healthy woman at thirty-five. Dissipations begin before school days are ended. Slavery to dress is common, and much precious time is wasted in the fashioning of fabrics.

"I do not wish to be understood as condemning dress. It is only proper that woman should make herself beautiful, but in doing so she is not expected to devote her best hours of endeavor to it. The slavery of the fashionable world is responsible for many unhappy homes, where the husband sits alone. Many women also spend hours away from home busy with charitable work, at the same time neglecting an angel's duty at home."

The cure for the evil of dress and woman's worldliness, Mr. Peters said, is children. It is the presence of children that completes the home, coming, as children do, as a benediction from heaven.

"If you have no child in your home," he said; "go out to-morrow and adopt one."

JAPANESE WON QUICKLY.

It Took Him Just an Hour to Capture a Girl's Heart.

Frank Yamaki, a Japanese photographer, residing in Northport, Long Island, demonstrated the other day that peace hath her victories no less than war.

Miss Belle Brown, who has just turned eighteen, and who lives at 189 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, when she isn't summering at Northport, knows a lot about pressing the camera button, but can't develop her pictures to suit her. She went to Mr. Yamaki's studio with her picture films. He assured her that he would attend to the developing with his own hands, unworthy as they were; he would certainly trust the work to no assistant. Miss Brown's visit lengthened to an hour. Yamaki asked if he couldn't deliver the films that evening. Miss Brown consented. Then Mr. Yamaki "popped the question." He got "yes" for an answer.

That very evening the photographer interviewed the girl's parents, and succeeded in gaining their consent. The next day he visited the city. He fetched back a large solitaire ring in his pocket and sent a handsome piano by train. Miss Brown is playing upon the piano while the engagement ring sparkles on her finger. Yamaki looks and listens with a happy smile.

Peace negotiations have been successful in Northport.

VISITORS AT THE PIER.

Special to The New York Times.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, July 30.—Evans R. Dick brought over a party of six from Newport to-day on his yacht Elsa II. His guests were A. B. Lapsley, Miss Rogers, Miss Street, Miss Fish, Mr. Hooker, and Mr. Irving.

Charles R. Hayden of Boston arrived here on his yacht Wacondah, and took a yachting party on board for luncheon and a cruise in the bay. Among his guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward Browning, Miss Eleanor Lewis of Philadelphia, and Edward Gray of Boston. Later the Wacondah sailed for Newport.

Mortimer C. Nichols of New York came to Saunderstown with a yachting party and entertained at luncheon. J. R. Harding of Boston came with an automobile party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Bourne, 2d, Miss Bourne, and Miss Kendall of East Greenwich, for luncheon at Greene Inn.

The Point Judith Country Club polo tournament will open at Wildfield Farms to-morrow.

Joseph H. Hoadly of New York entertained a yachting party on board his yacht Nushka to-day.

Money for the Poor Kaplans.

Through an inadvertence no acknowledgment was made in THE TIMES of the receipt of $1 from "J. N." for the benefit of the Kaplan family. The money was received and given to Mrs. Kaplan. A check for $10 has been received from J. L. B. Mayer for the family and has been sent to Mrs. Kaplan.

SEVEN AMENDMENTS READY FOR FINAL VOTE

Court Relief Plan Among Changes in State Constitution.

A NEW DIRECT TAX PROJECT

Caused by Proposal for $50,000,000 Bond Issue for Good Roads—Liability Law Enabling Clause.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, July 30.—Seven propositions to amend the Constitution of the State will be put before the voters of the sixty-one counties on election day, Nov. 7, as a result of the action of the Legislatures of 1904 and 1905. There have been nearly a dozen amendments adopted since Jan. 1, 1895, when the new Constitution went into effect. In the most notable contest over an amendment—that in 1903 relative to transforming the Erie Canal into a barge canal—the heavy favorable vote of New York City more than offset the adverse vote up the State. Ordinarily not more than 25 per cent. of the voters cast ballots on proposed amendments.

The office of the Secretary of State is sending notices to County Clerks and Superintendents of Election now that they may arrange for publication of the proposed amendments as required three months before election day, and the printing of special ballots bearing the propositions.

Two of the proposed amendments affect the judiciary article. The propositions are based on some of the recommendations made by the Commission on the Law's Delay, which made a report to the Legislature a year ago.

The first would add a clause to Section 1 of Article VI., empowering the Legislature to increase from time to time the number of Justices in any judicial district, except that in the First and Second, or districts into which the Second may be divided; the Justices shall not exceed one for each 80,000 or fraction over 40,000 of population, and in any other district shall not exceed one Justice for each 60,000 or fraction over 35,000 of population.

The working out of this amendment, if adopted, would add one, and possibly two, members to the bench of the Supreme Court in Manhattan and three or more in Kings, with several additions up the State. The attorneys of the Eighth District, which includes the City of Buffalo, have been complaining for five years. They have asserted, moreover, that the $17,500 salary paid in the Greater New York districts attracted from up-State all the Justices who had sufficient influence to receive such designation from the Governor. The members of the Law's Delay Commission aimed to devise ways to end the conditions which cause a three-year delay in the trial of most cases in the First District, New York County. An increase in the members on the bench would aid materially.

The second proposition relating to the judiciary aims to force the members of the Appellate Division in each of the four departments to perform more service. It provides that members of the Appellate Division shall sit as Justices of the Supreme Court and hold terms of the Supreme Court when not engaged with the duties of the office to which they have been designated by the Governor.

A new section to Article VII. is submitted. The proposed amendment would permit the State to issue bonds for $50,000,000 for improvement of the highways under the Higbie-Armstrong good roads law. This is in the way of a quid pro quo demanded by the rural element in view of the expenditures proposed for the barge canal. This proposition will cause a great deal of discussion. Certain elements, in New York City especially, are bitterly opposed to bonding the State for any such amount to help the people up the State construct highways. Some of the counties up the State will present earnest opposition, the people believing that the Good Roads act is conducive to wastefulness and one that does not give the communities value for money paid out. Legislators from those counties expressed themselves to this effect during the regular session this year. They declared the present law a good one for road contractors, but for nobody else.

As a companion measure is submitted the proposition to amend Section 4 of Article VII., empowering the Legislature to provide for the issue of bonds to run for fifty years, and to provide for collection of a direct tax for payment of such bonds.

Just how the people of the State will view a proposition for a return to any form of direct taxation will be a live question until election day. All the forces of the two Odell administrations were bent to abolish direct taxation. The Republican Party is practically committed to the doctrine of indirect taxation.

Another proposed amendment is an enabling provision to pave the way for an Employers' Liability act and rate of wages law that shall be valid. It proposes to change Section 1 of Article XII. It would give the Legislature power to regulate the wages and the hours of labor in cities and villages, and also to provide for the protection, welfare, and safety of persons employed by any civil division within the State, as well as by the State itself.

Still another fiscal amendment is the proposition to limit the indebtedness that cities and counties may contract to 10 per cent. of the assessed valuation of the real estate subject to taxation. New York City's debt for a water supply is not included in the regular debt of the city, and therefore is excluded in fixing the debt limit.

The seventh proposition is to add a new section to Article VII. authorising the Legislature to appropriate out of funds in the treasury money to pay the accruing indebtedness and principal of any debt heretofore created, and permitting the setting apart each fiscal year of money in the treasury as a sinking fund.

MRS. SIMON BORG DEAD.

She Was One of the Founders of Barnard and Prominent in Good Works.

Mrs. Cecilia Borg, the widow of Simon Borg, founder of the banking house of Simon Borg & Co., and herself one of the founders of Barnard College and intimately associated with many charities in this city, died suddenly on Saturday evening at her Summer home in Stamford, Conn. She leaves seven children, three of whom are married. Mrs. Borg was in her fifty-second year. Prior to her marriage she was Miss Cecilia Lichtenstadter of this city.

For many years Mrs. Borg's name has been one of the most prominent in New York philanthropy. Her work was especially valued for the great personal interest and devotion she put in it. Her activities were many, varied, and nonsectarian. She was particularly well known as President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Montifiore Home for Chronic Invalids and as Vice President of the Emanuel Sisterhood. She was also intimately connected with the Madison Avenue Depository for Women's Work, the Music School Settlement, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, and many other organizations.

She was known as ever ready and willing to favor all worthy educational or civic plans and, those with whom she came in contact were always impressed by her charm of manner and her great optimism and faith.

Her funeral will take place in Temple Emanu-El, Forty-third Street and Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

WOES OF VENEZUELA.

Political Conditions There Said by an Exile to be Worse Than in Russia.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The American press blames and criticises the Government system in Russia. It expresses a deep sympathy for that oppressed country and does not allow any opportunity to slip by to hit at the autocracy. Half as distant, and on this American continent, there are nations which are more oppresesd, more unhappy, and more deserving of sympathy. For one, Venezuela.

I do not wish to dwell on the financial situation. Already it is known that the Treasury belongs—ipso facto—to the President, and besides this, the monopolies of tobacco, cattle, spirits, and matches. As a consequence, cattle raisers are forced to sell their animals at what Castro chooses to pay, and the same is the case with the spirits and tobacco. I would rather call attention to the political situation. There are at present more than 500 native Venezuelans—all of them honorable—with neither country nor home. The greater part of them are in this country, occupying positions in trade, and are appreciated by their employers. Others are in Panama, Brazil, River Plate, and Europe.

How long will this banishment last? While Castro lives! Castro's supporters will allege that he gave out a decree of amnesty; but he only allowed one month for them to return to the country. Those who would not return in time were given to understand that they must not confound "magnanimity with weakness." These are the very words which Castro used in the decree.

Why are so many persons banished? Only because of the will of Castro and not on account of any court decision. There are persons in prison who have been there already three or four years without any trial except the will of the tyrant. How many families there are who have been ruined by Castro! How many estates seized by Castro! All these things are simply the result of protestation against oppression and tyranny.

The only newspaper is the official organ, The Constitutional—whose pages are devoted to flattering Castro and his acts. It actually calls him "the Son of Jesus Christ," or "the modern Napoleon," and Castro is already so convinced of this that in his last message to the Congress of Venezuela he considered himself as an Ambassador of Providence!

One of Castro's acts will serve to show what the man really is. In 1902, during the civil war, Col. Tailhardt was made a prisoner. His mother is a distinguished Venezuelan writer. She is the editress of the Lira Americana and belongs to the highest society in the land. Owing to bad treatment in prison this young Colonel became sick, and his reason began to give way. His mother appealed to all her social connections, to all the influential men of politics, and to President Castro, that her son might be removed to Caracas, as he was in the Maracaibo prison, where, it is well known, the prisoners are chained to each other, in pairs.

All in vain! Castro remained deaf to the pleadings of a mother, and did not even allow the Colonel to be tried by a court-martial. No! The will of Castro is the only court for political prisoners, and what will not a mother do in order to procure the liberty of her son? She applied to President Roosevelt, and her letter was published in the American press. As soon as the contents of this letter were known in Caracas, Colonel Tailhardt suddenly died, and before breaking the news to the mother President Castro offered to free her son if she filed a protest against her letter to Mr. Roosevelt. This poor mother, in her anxiety to have back her son, protested accordingly, and Castro turned over to her the dead body of her son.

Should Venezuela be a free country, almost the entire population will testify to these facts. Under the present conditions no one would dare to do it. These are the practices in Venezuela, and notwithstanding the American press takes the part of the Russian people and forgets her southern sister, who is infinitely more wretched.

Mr. Calhoun is going down to Venezuela to report the situation in the country. If he is not a shrewd and keen man he will be totally defeated by Castro's bluffs and boldness.

If I were to make public my name I know for a certainty that when this paragraph got to Venezuela my relatives would be punished on my account.

New York, July 24, 1905. EXILE.

Salmon Don't Regard Boundary Lines.

A Fisheries Commission appointed by the Canadian Government will meet either at Victoria or Olympia to confer with similar representatives of the American fishing interests on the Pacific Coast. The meeting is a very important one, as it may lead to enactment of an international law, or the harmonizing of Canadian and American laws, governing the fisheries, so that there will be an improvement in the present unsatisfactory methods of protection and propagation.

The boundary line between the United States and Canada is quite plainly marked on land, but the salmon which run in from the ocean show such strict impartiality that not infrequently fish which were hatched in a Canadian hatchery are caught in American traps. The knowledge of these habits of the salmon has created more or less feeling among the Canadians who supply the money for the hatcheries, and one of the questions to be discussed by the commission is a plan for mutual work in artificial propagation.—Portland Oregonian.

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EDWARD LYMAN SHORT DEAD.

He Was a Well-Known Lawyer and General Solicitor of the Mutual Life.

Edward Lyman Short, for more than ten years General Solicitor of the Mutual Life Insurance Company and a member of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, died yesterday at his home, 20 West Thirty-seventh Street. He had been sick since May 1. On that day he was about to start for Europe when he became ill.

Mr. Short was graduated from Columbia University in 1875, taking the highest honors in his class. He was graduated from the Columbia Law School in 1878. In 1884 he became a member of the law firm of Davies & Rapallo, later known as Davies, Short & Townsend, and now known as Davies, Stone & Auerbach.

Mr. Short made a specialty of railway and insurance litigation. In the Supreme Court of the United States he was engaged in the important tax case of the Horn Silver Mining Company, and in the well-known Hillmon insurance case. He was the author of an extensive treatise on "The Law of Railroad Bonds and Mortgages."

Mr. Short was a member of the Metropolitan and University Clubs and several other clubs also.

Obituary Notes.

AMOS M. BRUSH died at Greenwich, Conn., yesterday morning in his eighty-first year. He was at one time a representative in the Legislature, and was a leading Democrat. One son survives him, A. Edgar Brush, New York.

MRS. ADELAIDE V. ERKENBRACK of East Orange, N. J., who was passing the Summer at her cottage in Greenfield Centre, Saratoga County, was struck with neuralgia of the heart and died suddenly there yesterday. She was the wife of George P. Erkenbrack.

JOHN W. STEBBINS of Rochester died last night in that city at the age of 86 years. He served in the Assembly in 1855, and took a prominent part in the election of William H. Seward as United States Senator. In 1864 he was a Lincoln Presidential Elector. He was Grand Sire of the Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, 1884-6.

MARRIED.

STOUT—JONES.—At the residence of the bride's brother, Mr. Warren A. Dix, Elizabeth, N. J., by the Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook, July 29, Lewis A. Stout to Julie d' Anterroche Jones.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At Great Neck, L. I., on Friday, July 28, 1905, Richard Allen, in the 86th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, Great Neck, on Monday, July 31, at 2 P. M. Carriages in waiting arrival of 1 P. M. train from Long Island City.

BORG.—On Saturday, July 29, at her residence, Stamford, Connecticut, Cecilia, widow of Simon Borg, in her fifty-second year.

Funeral service will be held at the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, Wednesday morning, August second, at ten o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

BRUSH.—At Greenwich, Conn., Sunday, July 30, 1905, Amos M. Brush, in his 81st year.

Services at the residence of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Augusta M. Brush, 167 Milbank Av., Tuesday, Aug. 1, 1905, at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

DODGE.—At Mount Clemens, Mich., July 29, Mrs. Laura C. Dodge, widow of the late Capt. F. L. Dodge, United States Army. Interment at Arlington, Va. Friends of deceased may confer with W. H. Saunders, 1,407 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

DRESLER.—On Saturday, July 29, 1905, John H. Dresler, at his residence, 334 West 88th St.

Funeral services Monday evening, July 31, at 8:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends, members of Solon Lodge, No. 771, F. and A. M., and West Side Taxpayers' Association are invited to attend. Interment private.

Savannah, Ga., papers please copy.

HOUGHTON.—Karl, beloved son of Prof. and Mrs. Charles Houghton of New York University, aged 8 years, July 24, 1905, at Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

New York papers please copy.

HOUSE.—On Sunday, July 30, 1905, Caroline Elizabeth, widow of Dr. George V. House and daughter of the late John Agate of Ossining, in her 82d year.

Funeral services at her late residence, 136 Park Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

MARTIN.—At Lenox, Mass., on July 29, 1905, Mary Bi, wife of David Martin and daughter of the late George and Eliza F. Seeley.

Funeral services at her late residence, 114 East 64th St., New York City, on Aug. 1st, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROBERTSON.—On July 29, at Spring Lake, N. J., Maria Elizabeth Robertson, widow of the late Touro Robertson.

Funeral services at Spring Lake on Monday afternoon, July 31, at 4:15 P. M. Interment at Philadelphia, Penn.

SHORT.—At his residence, 20 West 37th St., on Sunday, July 30, in the 51st year of his age, Edward Lyman Short, son of the late Prof. Charles Short and Anne Jean Lyman Short.

THOMPSON.—At Princeton, N. J., July 30, 1905, David Cargill, husband of Maude A. and third son of Jane Anne and the late Alexander Miln Thompson, Arbreath, Scotland.

Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1905.

WHITEHOUSE.—On Friday evening, July 28, 1905, at New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y., Helen, wife of George M. Whitehouse and daughter of the late Dr. Ferdinand W. Ostrander of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral services from her late residence, Hamilton Av., New Brighton, on Monday afternoon, at 1:45 o'clock. Carriages will await at New Brighton Station arrival of train connecting with boat leaving New York at 1 o'clock. Interment private.

WILBUR.—On Sunday, July 30, 1905, Edward Russell Wilbur of New York.

Funeral services at his late Summer home at Oyster Bay, L. I., Wednesday, Aug. 2, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 2:04 P. M. Interment at Athens, N. Y., Thursday, Aug. 3. Kindly omit flowers.

Marriage and Death Notices

inserted in THE NEW YORK TIMES will, upon application, appear simultaneously, without extra charge for either insertion or telegraphing, in any or all of the following named morning newspapers:

Boston Globe,	Pittsburg Dispatch,
Buffalo Courier,	Providence Journal,
Cinc

TWO BILLIONS SCRAPED FROM AUSTRALIA'S SOIL

Gold Miners Have Only Scratched the Surface, Consul Says.

PLACE FOR AMERICAN ENERGY

Fortune Found in a Tub of Dirt in Early Days—How Government Aids Small Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The output of gold from Australia, since the first noteworthy discovery of the mineral there in 1851, has exceeded $2,189,925,000 according to the estimate made in a Consular report on the subject of gold mining in Australasia. Vice Consul General John Merrill, at Melbourne, declares that "the mineral resources of Australasia are incomparable." After summarizing the conditions and prospects in the various fields, he says:

"Of all the Australian States the richest in mineral wealth is Victoria, where the whole surface may be said to be auriferous, while at the same time there are agricultural and pastoral resources without equal. The climate is exceptionally fine and suitable for almost any constitution, and if American capital, with the undoubted energy of the American people, were found here, the country would go ahead in the mining industry and a larger market would be opened up for American mining machinery. The government geologist of this State, who was for many years government geologist in South America, informs me that of all countries he has seen this one has the best lodes and the greatest future ahead."

Victoria is the State in which the first "strike" was made, and about half the total product has come from there. In its earliest days a large portion of the country was taken up by pastoralists who devoted much of their time to sheep raising and the production of wool. About 1850 many, finding their prospects gloomy, gave up their land to try their luck in the gold fields of California. Some returned rich, but many were unsuccessful. Their experience, however, was turned to good account later.

The bush fires in 1851, which devastated the country for hundreds of miles and left thousands homeless, were another incentive to the gold diggers, and it was about this time that the discovery was made in quartz rock at Clunes, and afterward at Buninyong and Ballarat. Mr. Merrill adds:

"Near the City of Ballarat, the production in the early days was marvelous. From a tubful of dirt there was extracted gold to the value of thousands of pounds. The Welcome nugget, which was found in 1858, was sold for more than $48,665. Licenses to dig were issued for a nominal sum, and men were enabled with small outlay to make fortunes. Most attention was given to alluvial mining. In most cases the stone was valued for the gold visible to the naked eye, and crushing was quite unknown. Later, however, some enterprising men took to crushing the ore and separating the gold by washing.

"The mines in the Bendigo district are at present the largest producers in Victoria, with Ballarat second. Many deep lead mines are paying dividends, but at present only a small part of the State is worked in this way.

"The New Chum Railway, Bendigo, is the deepest gold mine in the world. The lowest workings are now down to 4,150 feet, and there are many others in the same district 2,000 feet deep.

"In 1852 gold was found in South Australia. There is no doubt a considerable amount of gold in existence, but want of capital has hindered production. There are large copper mines in this State. The Kapunda Mine, it is said, yielded at one time 2,000 tons annually.

"In New South Wales the largest production was in the early days, but quartz mining is carried on now to a considerable extent. Broken Hill, one of the largest silver mines in the world, is in this State, and has paid dividends amounting to more than $44,065,500. Queensland has the Mount Morgan, which has paid in dividends $34,065,500.

"Western Australia was for a long time considered one of the most backward of the States until the discovery in the Kimberley district about 1882, and it was not until ten years later that its prosperity fully started. The principal fields are the Kalgoorlie, Mount Margaret district, 40,000 square miles; Pilbarra, 32,000 square miles, and Murchison, 20,000 square miles. It is estimated that the gold fields in this State cover about 250,000 square miles.

"The mining towns in Western Australia are supplied by water through pipes under Government control by what is called the Gold Fields Water Supply Scheme. It cost the State some millions sterling, and the length of the pipes from point to point is 300 miles. Many of the mines are supplied at the rate of 5 shillings ($1.21) for every thousand gallons. There is $21,869,250 worth of machinery in use in the fields. In July, 1898, a nugget was found near Kanowna which weighed 1,600 ounces.

"Although there are several large gold fields in Tasmania, most attention at present is being given to tin and other metals. The largest gold mine in Beaconsfield up to date has paid in dividends $3,649,750. There is an enormous mineral-bearing area and a plentiful supply of water, but the country is inaccessible in many places.

"In New Zealand the largest supply of gold, it is said, is obtained near Auckland, where there are large mines in the Waihi district. The dividends paid from these mines have amounted to $4,866,500. In the middle, or South Island, dredging is carried on extensively. The silt from the dredging operations on the rivers is carried down to their mouths along the seacoast, where the waves, by their action on the shifting sand, produce a fine deposit of gold. At Reefton, New Zealand, there has been successful quartz mining for some time, in which a great many Chinese are employed.

"In the early days of gold mining the leases were registered in the Warden's office on the fields, but now they have in most States to be finally registered at the principal town or seat of government, where there is a mining department.

"The labor conditions in Australia are stringent for gold mining, as one man must be employed for every five acres, but for other minerals it is more liberal.

"In West Australia the Government gives genuine assistance to small prospectors and small mine owners who are without means and have good prospects. They can have their ore crushed cheaply, and assistance is given in supplying them with water from the Gold Fields Supply Scheme. By this means many of the smaller mines have been kept going, and those that were closed have, in many cases, been reopened. Crushing is done only for small mines. Electricity is nowhere used to more advantage than on the fields, where the larger mines are lit by it and have their own motors. Schools of mines are established in all the principal towns of the States."

Two More Bennington Fatalities.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., July 30.—Two more deaths due to the explosion on the gunboat Bennington has brought the total of fatalities up to sixty-four. E. C. Gries, whose home is given as Toledo, Ohio, died yesterday afternoon, and Peter Nielman, carpenter's mate, died last evening.

Boy's Fatal Swing on a Door.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., July 30.—John Gilroy, the nine-year-old son of Frank Gilroy, while swinging on a small outhouse door at his home in Endicott this evening, tipped the structure over so that it fell on him and broke his neck, killing him.

MILITARY EDUCATION.

How many parents realize the importance of the discipline of a military education for boys, such as is given at numerous institutes throughout the country? The whole subject will be thoroughly and thoughtfully considered by a competent authority in the ANNUAL EDUCATIONAL NUMBER of THE NEW YORK TIMES, to appear Saturday, Aug. 12. Order in advance from your newsdealer. THE NEW YORK TIMES. "All the News That's Fit to Print."—Adv.

ONLY UNION SINGERS HIRED.

Pallas Declares There Are No Others in the Parks.

A debate on the employment of non-union singers in the parks, at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union, resulted in a war of words between Park Commissioner John J. Pallas and Henry De Veaux, a delegate of the Actors' Protective Union.

Mr. Pallas was identified actively with the labor movement before he became Park Commissioner, and is still a member of the patternmakers' and actors' unions. The trouble began when De Veaux charged that non-union singers warbled non-union music in the parks. He said that Mr. Pallas should see to it, being a member of the union, that his music was union too.

"All the contracts are made with the leaders of the union musicians," said Delegate Richter of the Musical Mutual Protective Union. "It is therefore up to them to see that union singers are engaged."

It was suggested that as Mr. Pallas was in the hall it would be only courteous to give him the floor. Mr. Pallas got up with fire in his eyes and demanded of De Veaux to know where non-union singers were appearing.

"The non-union singers are in the Bronx parks," replied De Veaux.

"I have nothing to do with the Bronx, and you know it," said Commissioner Pallas with indignation. "Why don't you tell the exact truth. You made general statements about non-union singers which you could not verify before you brought any complaint to the union. There is one girl singing in a park in Manhattan, but I know that before she went there to sing she joined the union."

De Veaux declared he had nothing more to say if Mr. Pallas was not in charge of the Bronx parks.

ALLEGED THIEF RUN DOWN.

Hundreds Join In a Chase Through the Streets of Williamsburg.

Hundreds of Williamsburg people joined in a chase after Valentine Merg, accused of theft, yesterday morning. Merg is twenty-five years old. He is charged by Frank Morra, a tailor of 724 Wythe Avenue, of stealing a waistcoat containing a gold watch from the tailorshop while its owner was in a rear room.

When Merg left the shop Morra discovered his loss and gave chase. Volunteer pursuers sprang up by the score. Frank Ellenback led the chase and finally got close enough to seize Merg. Merg turned and bit his captor repeatedly in the right arm.

Merg still showed fight when Detective Thompson of the Clymer Street Police Station arrested him on a charge of grand larceny. He was arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court and held in $500 bail.

PRIMITIVE MAN IN JERSEY.

Suffers from Thorns and Mosquito Bites—Two Weeks in the Woods.

For several days a man has been wandering almost nude in the bushes and swamps near the tracks of the New Jersey and New York Railroad in the vicinity of Hackensack. He was seen by many persons, but always fled when anyone approached. Constable Jacob Dunn went after the man on Wednesday morning, and after a short search found him. He was too weak to get away.

The man had a string about his waist, and to this a few twigs were attached. He had evidently made a screen of leaves for himself, but these had worn away. His body was covered with wounds from thorns and mosquito bites. He was taken to the county jail at Hackensack after being partly clothed.

He says he is John Vincent Gallagher of Hoboken. He had been two weeks in the woods.

WOMEN DIVE FOR A BODY.

Patrick Maloney, One of a Bathing Party, Drowns in Pelham Bay.

Patrick Maloney of 14 Jones Street was drowned in Pelham Bay yesterday. Maloney, with Peter Gallagher and his wife, Mrs. John Wentz, and Thomas Kennedy, rowed across to the bay from Throgg's Neck, where they had an outing. All were in bathing suits.

In what is known as the "Middle Ground," a dangerous part of the bay, where signs are usually set to warn persons against diving and bathing, Maloney dived from the bow of the rowboat. He did not come up. Then his companions tried, with the assistance of members of the Volunteer Life-Saving crew, to find his body. Both women, expert swimmers, dived repeatedly, but no trace of the body could be found.

Mrs. Wentz collapsed while being rowed ashore, and had to be assisted by Policeman Rappold of the Westchester Station.

Athletic Games at Celtic Park.

After three events had been decided in the athletic games at Celtic Park yesterday, rain caused the abandonment of the remainder of the programme. Summaries:

100-Yard Handicap.—Won by J. J. McEntee, Roscommon, (2½ yards;) J. Kelly, Roscommon, (4½ yards,) second; M. Purcell, Galway, (3 yards,) third. Time—0:10 3-5.

660-Yard Relay Race, (three men on a team, each man to run 220 yards.)—Won by Roscommon; Galway, second. Time—1:26.

Three-Mile Bicycle Race.—Won by J. J. O'Brien, New York City; M. Kessler, New York City, second. Time—9:00 4-5.

Automobile Notes of Interest.

A new world's ten-kilometre record from a standing start was recently made at Ostend by Wagner, who drove the Darracq car, which was among the Gordon Bennett Cup competitors. Wagner covered the distance in 4:08, at the rate of 90 miles an hour. At the same meeting Cissac, on a racing motorcycle, made the flying kilometer in 0:28 1-5, establishing a new record.

Discussion regarding the advisability of continuing the Gordon Bennett Cup race continues to be the favorite topic among foreigners. Leading automobilists of England are in favor of a continuation of the race. Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland's Race Committee, favors the cessation of the contest, and so does Count von Sierstorpff, President of the German Automobile Club

The town of Peronne, France, is said to have more automobiles in proportion to the number of its inhabitants than any other town in the French Republic. It boasts of 84 automobiles, while the population is 4,661, an average of 1 automobile to every 55 inhabitants.

Automobile race meetings for financial benefit are becoming more numerous in foreign countries. Havre is one of the latest cities to arrange contests of this description, and races against the flying kilometre and standing mile records will be held there on Aug. 3. The events will be held on a section of road bordering the Seine.

Now that the selection of the Vanderbilt Cup course has been determined, the Racing Board of the American Automobile Association is busy planning the preliminaries for the race and the elimination trials for the American cars, which will be held late in September. A meeting of the board will be held this week, and a formal report of the plans as thus far arranged will be made to the Governors of the association.

Notes of the Thoroughbreds.

The Brooklyn Jockey Club's programme of stakes for the Autumn meeting at the Gravesend track, fifteen events in all, will close on Aug. 7. The chief events are the First Special, $5,000 added, one mile and a quarter, for three-year-olds and upward; the Second Special, $5,000 added, one mile and a half, for three-year-olds and upward; the Oriental Handicap, $2,500 added, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, and the Occidental Handicap, $2,500 added, one mile and a furlong, for all ages. The list includes four stakes for three-year-olds and upward, two for all ages, two for three-year-olds, four for two-year-olds, and two for steeplechasers.

The date of closing for the stakes of the first Fall meeting of the Westchester Racing Association at Belmont Park is Aug. 15. They number twenty-three in all, including the supplementary closing of five stakes that had their first closing last March. Supplementary entries will be received for the Nursery and Champagne Handicaps for two-year-olds, the Jerome for three-year-olds, and the Municipal Handicap and Belmont Park Weight-for-Age race, while the entries for three stakes for two-year-olds, four for three-year-olds, five for all ages, one for three-year-olds, and five for steeplechasers will have their single closing.

The stake schedule of the Coney Island Jockey Club's Autumn meeting at Sheepshead Bay has been announced, with the running of the Futurity and the Fall Handicap set as the features of the opening day, Aug. 26, the first day of local racing following the Summer intermission. Other big stakes to be run in the course of the meeting will be the Great Filly and the $10,000 Twin City Handicap on Aug. 30; the Flatbush, sequel to the Futurity, and the $25,000 Century Stakes on Sept. 2, and the Great Eastern Handicap, for two-year-olds, and the $25,000 Annual Champion on the last day of the meeting, Sept. 9.

NEW YORK DEFEATS CINCINNATI AGAIN

Champions Take Sixth Straight Game from the Westerners.

ST. LOUIS'S DOUBLE VICTORY

Boston Shut Out and Then Loses by 6 to 5—Philadelphia Wins from Chicago.

SCORES OF YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

National League.

New York, 6; Cincinnati, 2.
Philadelphia, 2; Chicago, 1.
St. Louis, 1; Boston, 0.
St. Louis, 6; Boston, 5.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Club.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Detroit.	New York.	Boston.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Games won.	Per Cent.
Chicago.	..	7	6	8	8	4	8	9	50	.610
Cleveland.	8	..	5	8	7	7	10	8	53	.602
Phila'phia.	5	6	..	6	8	9	7	7	48	.578
Detroit.	6	4	4	..	6	6	8	9	43	.506
New York.	3	4	5	4	..	6	7	10	39	.488
Boston.	4	4	4	5	5	..	7	7	39	.476
St. Louis.	3	6	4	8	2	5	..	4	32	.381
Washing'n	3	4	7	3	2	6	5	..	30	.356
Games lost.	32	35	35	42	41	43	52	54		

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Club.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Brooklyn.	Games won.	Per Cent.
New York.	..	6	7	8	10	9	15	11	66	.725
Pittsburg.	6	..	8	8	10	12	5	9	58	.637
Phila'phia.	2	3	..	8	6	8	13	13	53	.589
Chicago.	4	7	5	..	7	12	8	9	52	.565
Cincinnati.	3	5	6	8	..	8	7	8	46	.500
St. Louis.	3	3	4	3	7	..	9	6	35	.372
Boston.	2	5	4	4	4	5	..	5	29	.312
Brooklyn.	5	4	3	1	2	5	7	..	27	.303
Games lost.	25	33	37	40	46	59	64	62		

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Boston.
Detroit at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Cincinnati.
Brooklyn at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New Yorks Hit Ewing Freely and Win from Cincinnati by 6 to 2.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 30.—The champions to-day defeated Cincinnati by the score of 6 to 2 in the first Sunday game played here this season between the two teams. While New York batted Ewing freely, poor fielding on the part of Cincinnati was responsible for many of the runs. Without the errors made behind Ewing the game would have been close, as the Cincinnati pitcher extricated himself from tight places on several occasions. The infield, however, fumbled the ball when the chances came to shut off the runs.

In the eighth inning a wild throw by Barry and an error by Corcoran, when the bases were full, cost Cincinnati four runs. Ewing gave only one base on balls, but that was responsible for one of the runs scored by New York.

Mertes worked the "trapped" ball on Higgins's fly, with first and second bases occupied, and it resulted in a double play, in which Dahlen secured two put outs. McGinnity kept the hits well scattered. A double and two singles counted for Cincinnati's final run. McGinnity's two-base hit, Brown's sacrifice, and Devlin's advance to second on a fielder's choice put Devlin on third and enabled him to score in the third inning. The combination of errors made by Barry and Corcoran and three singles gave New York four runs in the eighth inning. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Hug'ns, 2b.	0	1	1	7	0		
Barry, 1b.	0	0	13	0	1		
Kelley, lf.	1	2	0	0	0		
Seym'r, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Cor'ran, ss.	0	1	1	2	2		
Odwell, rf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Bridw'l, 3b.	0	1	1	3	0		
Schlei, c.	0	0	8	1	0		
Ewing, p.	0	1	0	3	0		
Total.	2	7	27	17	3		

NEW YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Brown, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Donlin, cf.	1	2	6	1	1		
M'Ginn, lb.	2	2	9	0	0		
Mertes, lf.	1	2	2	1	0		
Dahlen, ss.	1	0	2	3	0		
Devlin, 3b.	1	1	0	0	0		
Strang, 2b.	0	2	0	6	1		
Bresn'n, c.	0	0	5	0	0		
McGin'y, p.	0	1	0	0	0		
Total.	6	11	27	11	2		

Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
New York	1	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	—6

Two-base hits—McGinnity, Strang, Seymour. Three-base hit—Mertes. Double plays—Corcoran, Huggins, and Barry; Mertes and Dahlen. Base on balls—Off Ewing, 1. Sacrifice hit—Brown. Hit by pitched ball—By McGinnity, 1. Struck out—By Ewing, 7; by McGinnity, 3. Umpires—Messrs. Johnstone and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and forty-seven minutes. Attendance—15,960.

ST. LOUIS TOOK TWO GAMES.

ST. LOUIS, July 30.—St. Louis took two games to-day from Boston. Brown and Willis pitched effectively in the first game, the only run being scored on Willis's wild pitch. Young was hit opportunely throughout the second contest. Scores:

ST. LOUIS.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Dunl'vy, rf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Shan'n, lf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Smoot, cf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Beckl'y, 1b.	1	1	12	0	0		
Arndt, 2b.	0	1	1	2	7		
McBride, ss.	0	0	1	3	0		
Burke, 3b.	0	0	2	3	0		
Grady, c.	1	2	4	0	1		
Taylor, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total.	6	9	27	14	1		

BOSTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Abbat'o, ss.	1	1	1	4	0		
Fraser, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0		
Dolan, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Del'h'ty, lf.	1	2	1	1	0		
Cannell, cf.	1	1	2	0	0		
Raymer, 2b.	1	1	2	2	0		
Laut'n, 3b.	0	2	1	2	0		
Moran, c.	0	1	5	1	0		
Young, p.	0	1	0	0	0		
*Willis	0	0	0	0	0		
Total.	5	11	24	10	0		

*Batted for Young in ninth inning.

St. Louis	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—6
Boston	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—5

Two-base hits—Cannell, Frazer. Three-base hit—Grady. Double plays—Burke, Arndt, and Beckley. 2. Stolen bases—Beckley, (3;) Taylor, Delehanty. Wild pitch—Taylor. Bases on balls—Off Taylor, 1; off Young, 4. Struck out—By Taylor, 3; by Young, 6. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Boston, 4. Time of game—One hour and thirty-eight minutes. Umpire—Mr. Klem. Attendance—12,500.

PHILADELPHIA, 2; CHICAGO, 1.

CHICAGO, July 30.—To-day's game, a pitchers' battle, went to Philadelphia on Magee's base stealing and Dooin's fast work behind the bat, both of the latter's throws to second resulting in double plays. Dooin's wide throw, followed by a fly and two singles, gave the locals their one run. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Slagle, cf.	0	1	3	0	0		
Malon'y, rf.	0	1	1	0	0		
Schulte, lf.	0	0	4	0	0		
Chance, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0		
Tinker, ss.	0	0	3	3	0		
H'fman, 2b.	0	0	1	1	0		
Casey, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0		
Kling, c.	0	0	6	2	0		
Briggs, p.	0	1	0	1	0		
Total.	1	4	27	7	0		

PHILADELPHIA.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Kruger, cf.	0	0	2	0	0		
Gleason, 2b.	0	0	5	5	0		
Dour't'y, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0		
Titus, rf.	0	0	3	0	0		
Magee, lf.	2	1	2	0	0		
B'nsf'd, 1b.	0	1	7	0	0		
Doolin, ss.	0	0	4	2	2		
Dooin, c.	0	0	8	2	0		
Dugg'by, p.	0	1	0	2	0		
Total.	2	4	27	13	2		

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Philadelphia	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	—2

Left on bases—Chicago, 8; Philadelphia, 2. Two-base hit—Duggleby. Sacrifice hit—Kruger. Stolen bases—Magee, (2.) Doolin. Double plays—Dooin and Gleason; Dooin and Doolin; Courtney, Gleason, and Bransfield. Struck out—By Briggs, 3; by Duggleby, 2. Bases on balls—Off Briggs, 2; off Duggleby, 3. Time of game—One hour and twenty-six minutes. Umpire—Mr. Bausewine. Attendance, 10,000.

EASTERN LEAGUE GAMES.

AT NEWARK.

NEWARK.	R	I	P	O	A	E
O'H'g'n, 1b.	1	1	1	1	1	
Mahl'g, 2b.	2	1	8	1	1	
Sw'nder, cf.	2	3	3	0	0	
Gatins, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	
Jones, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	
C'kman, 3b.	0	0	3	5	0	
Murphy, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	
Connor, c.	0	0	3	2	0	
Hest'rf'r, p.	0	0	0	1	0	
Total.	5	8	21	14	2	

ROCHESTER.	R	I	P	O	A	E
Barclay, lf.	0	2	0	1	0	
Mann'g, rf.	0	0	3	0	0	
Smith, ss.	0	0	1	1	0	
Clancy, 1b.	0	1	8	2	1	
Yancey, cf.	0	1	0	0	1	
M'Con'l, 2b.	1	1	1	3	0	
O'Brien, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	
Payne, c.	0	1	2	3	0	
Cleary, p.	0	0	0	2	3	0
Total.	2	6	*17	13	2	

*Gatins out for cutting third base.

Newark	2	0	2	1	0	0	..		—5
Rochester	0	0	0	0	0	2	0		—2

Bases by errors—Newark, 2; Rochester, 2. Left on bases—Newark, 5; Rochester, 7. Base on balls—By Hesterfer, 1; by Cleary, 3. Struck out—By Hesterfer, 3; by Cleary, 3. Three-base hit—Barclay. Two-base hits—O'Hagan, Swander. Sacrifice hit—Gatins. Stolen bases—O'Hagan (2,) Cockman. Hit by pitched ball—By Cleary, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Zimmer and Moran. Time of game—One hour and fifteen minutes.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
Jersey City.	51	29	.638	Buffalo	37	41	.474
Baltimore	49	30	.620	Toronto	34	46	.425
Providence.	47	33	.588	Rochester.	32	47	.405
Newark	40	42	.487	Montreal	32	54	.372

GAMES SCHEDULED TO-DAY.

Buffalo at Jersey City.
Toronto at Newark.
Montreal at Baltimore.
Rochester at Providence.

New York State League.

Troy, 4; A. J. & G., 3.

Southern League.

Little Rock, 6; Memphis, 4.

Utica, 4; Albany, 2.

American Association.

Louisville, 13; Kansas City, 4.
Columbus, 11; St. Paul, 9.
Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 4.
Milwaukee, 2; Indianapolis, 5.
Toledo, 7; Minneapolis, 4.
Toledo, 2; Minneapolis, 2.

BUSY WEEK IN TENNIS.

Novel Tournament to Begin To-morrow on Hamilton Grange Courts.

In lawn tennis as in athletics, say the devotees of the sport, the Englishmen win because they have developed plodding steadiness until it has become second nature, and when the contest is prolonged, as in a long-distance race, the Briton wins. The need in this country is the development of the lower ranked players and those who have not been ranked at all, is the belief of many of the foremost of the local experts. The work of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League has met with success in this direction, but not far enough, is the opinion of its President, Otto M. Hinck of the Montclair Athletic Club, and the Secretary-Treasurer, Frederick G. Anderson of the Kings County Lawn Tennis Club. This has led the Hamilton Grange Lawn Tennis Club to arrange a novel tournament which will bring out the full playing strength of the organization. This event, in men's handicap singles, will be started to-morrow, and is designated as a continuous tournament. Thirty-six competitors are entered, and the matches will be played on the dirt courts of the Hamilton Grange grounds, One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue.

The tournament is planned so that all competitors are placed on an even footing by a handicap system and then play each other at will as occasion may offer and their fancy direct. No player may refuse to meet another when asked to do so unless he is about to leave the grounds or has finished a match within fifteen minutes of the time he is again asked to contest. The man taking the greatest number of sets won as compared on the percentage basis with the sets he has lost will be the winner of the tournament, and there will also be second and third prizes. The sets won and lost are tallied by a novel system of exchanging tickets between the contesting players. These are divided into six classes, each under separate handicap, as follows:

Class A, Minus Half 30—W. J. Hall, W. M. Hall, Arthur M. Lovibond, Paul Salembier, and Julio M. Steinacher.

Class B, Minus 15—Dr. E. Alger, R. C. Chapin, F. Harratt, and Louis Hatzfeld.

Class C, Minus Half 15—W. Hutchins, W. Lockwood, M. Salembier, and G. Steinacher.

Class D, Scratch—C. T. Shepard, J. Ennis, J. Wright, C. Falls, Murray Sayer, Ernest Miller, A. Thompson, and R. Salembier.

Class E, Plus Half 15—W. Banks, E. Libaire, A. Valles, A. Saurel, A. B. Ovitt, and G. La Branche.

Class F, Plus 15—C. Bryant, Dr. Charles Burr, George Graves, J. Hart, O. Moore, A. Ruffle, Dr. E. H. Rogers, H. Speckel, and H. Valles.

Two out-of-town tournaments will be played this week. The meeting at Nahant, Mass., begins to-day, and it is here that Clarence Hobart, former doubles champion with Fred. Hovey, will try out his new partner, Wylie C. Grant. Against them will be Harold H. Hackett and Frederick B. Alexander, Robert Le Roy and Raymond D. Little, and several of the best of the Boston pairs. The other tournament of note is that of the Norfolk Lawn Tennis Club of Norfolk, Conn., which will begin to-morrow. The most prominent entry from this city will be the champion Kings County Lawn Tennis Club pair, Frederick G. Anderson and Henry W. Mollenhauer. It is expected that they will meet several of the best Yale pairs, and in the event of showing exceptionally good form they may enter for the Eastern championship doubles at Longwood next week.

Only one more series of matches remains to be played in the championship of the Metropolitan Lawn Tennis League. There are also four postponed matches, but the playing of these will only decide the winner of second place to the twice champion Kings County Lawn Tennis Club team. The standing of the clubs follows:

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Kings County.	21	3	N. Y. L. T. C.	7	11
Knickerbocker	17	7	N. Y. A. C.	6	15
West Side	10	5	Hamilton Grange.	4	14
Montclair A. C.	11	7	Siwanoy	4	20
Englewood F. C.	10	8			

NEW RECORD FOR OLDFIELD.

Runs His Auto a Mile Over a Half-Mile Track in 1:11 3-5.

Special to The New York Times.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 30.—With a course fully two seconds slow, Barney Oldfield broke the one-half mile world's track record for a mile to-day, lowering his Omaha record of 1:18 4-5 to 1:11 3-5, the time being made in the last mile of his first three-mile heat with Earl Kiser. Oldfield rode his green dragon with its old engine.

Charles Soules made the most sensational reduction when he clipped 5 2-5 seconds off Burman's record, established with a thirty horse power Peerless at Salt Lake City. Soules drove a thirty horse power Pope-Toledo car in a race with his brother, and in the last mile of the two he went in 1:19, making a new record for that class of car. The two miles in 2:39 3-5 was also a record, being nearly 10 seconds faster than the Salt Lake mark of 2:49 1-5.

Christie's Fast Time in Auto.

Special to The New York Times.

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 30.—Walter Christie, in his 120 horse power Blue Flyer, about 1 o'clock to-day, gave an exhibition run, and lowered the American kilometer record by making the distance in 0:25. All his other trials were in 0:25 1-5. He was timed by Samuel Butler of the Automobile Association of America. He will try to beat the world's record at the meeet on Aug. 19.

Racing Card for Narragansett Park.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30.—The entries for to-morrow's races at Narragansett Park are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—About six furlongs; for three-year-olds and upward. Collector Jessup, New York, and Claude, 123 pounds each; Orfeo, 110; Neptunus, 106; Colswaha, 103; For Luck, 101; Diamond Flush, 97; Bishop Poole, 95; Gold Croft, 92; Meringue, Mirthless, and Long Days, 90.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and forty yards; for maidens three years old and upward. Aqueduct, Verness, and Second Light, 110 pounds each; Ruffit, T. G. Cox, Bouvier, and Lammas Day, 107; Barbuta, 106; Fifi, Hawtrey, and Knight of Weston, 106; Authority and Young Jesse, 102; Roly Poly, 100.

THIRD RACE.—About six furlongs; handicap; for three-year-olds. Cigar Lighter, 126 pounds; Tommy Waddell, 124; Wild Irishman, 120; Gold Fleur and Pink Garter, 119; Courtier, 116; Grand Slam, 115; Mirthless, 112.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile; for three-year-olds and upward. Stroller, 120 pounds; Sloverland, 119; Master of Craft, 107; Courier, 101; Mirthless and Rhythm, 99.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs; for two-year-old fillies and geldings. Nagasam and Crossways, 104 pounds each; Valencia, Programme, Demas, Pythia, and Ethel Hayman, 100; Blue Mamie, Nellie Burn, Lady Peep, Princess Royal, [illegible] and Ava, 98.

SARATOGA HANDICAP TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY

$10,000 Stakes Will Be the Feature of Meeting's Opening.

TEN HORSES NAMED TO RUN

Race Is Final Contest of the Series of Great Open Events for Mature Racers in the East.

Special to The New York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 30.—The Saratoga Handicap, last of the great open events for horses three years old and upward which have distinguished the introduction of each race meeting of the Eastern season, will be run to-morrow as the opening feature of the Saratoga Association's Summer meeting. Ten horses have been named to start, these being the chosen ones of the seventy-one entries that the Ten Thousand Dollar Stakes received, though there still is the probability that there may be additional starters. Of the ten horses named, Beldame is the single winner of one of the big handicaps of the season, the heroine of the Suburban being in on very much more favorable terms than in any of her earlier races, and in the betting has been rated as one of the choices. The others of the field are fairly representative of the best class of horses that have raced in the East this year, however, and the Saratoga Handicap gives every promise of being worthy of the place of prominence it has in the opening of what is expected to be the most sensational race meeting ever conducted on the Saratoga course.

The entries, weights, riders, and anticipated betting, follow:

The Saratoga Handicap of $10,000 guaranteed value, for three-year-olds and upward, $8,500 to the winner, $

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Last Week Irregular, Then Strong.

Recovery Reflected Lessened Fears of Wheat Damage—A Traders' Movement That May Prove Well Timed.

The strong showing made by the stock market last week was due almost entirely to the resumption of buying which made its appearance on Friday. Until that day the business on the Stock Exchange had been almost of desultory character, and prices, while recovering irregularly from the previous Saturday's decline, lacked firmness of tone. To-day's market will demonstrate whether or no the upward movement of the two last days of the week exhausted the influence which brought about this recovery. Doubtless a powerful factor in shaping the course of the market on the closing days of last week was the realization that the market had previously suffered from fears about the crops, which had subsequently proved largely unfounded.

It is not to be assumed, however, that this realization induced a sudden increase in the demand for stocks on the part of investors. These probably had sold few or no stocks on the reports of extensive damage to wheat by rust, and the modification of the early reports probably did not bring them back into the market with a rush. The manner in which stocks like Delaware, Lackawanna and Western were bid up points at a time, and in larger volume in a day than would make a fair record for this stock for a whole month, does not bespeak the investor so much as it does the trader seeking the appearance of market respectability. Not that traders are to be despised in the market—they are frequently the first to recognize the logical course for the market to take. It may be that an upward movement at this time, following a reaction that was exceedingly moderate if thought be given to the previous advance, may prove to be justified by the outcome of the harvest and by benefits to stockholders that may in the near future supplement those that have already done so much in the way of justifying the past advance in prices. But the crops are not yet harvested, and plans for further increases in dividends may be delayed. Midsummer is a good time for caution in the stock market, even though the present seems no time for pessimism.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Cambria Steel Co.
Casein Co. of America for dividend on preferred.
Procter & Gamble Co. for dividend on common.
Pullman Co.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

American Hide and Leather Co. on preferred.
Cornwall & Lebanon.
Milwaukee Electric Light and Power Co.
New York, Ontario and Western.
United Copper Co. on common.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were Saturday's closing quotations for stocks on the New York Stock Exchange:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	235	245
Albany & Susquehanna	235	..
Allegheny & Western	148	..
Allis-Chalmers	18⅝	18¾
Allis-Chalmers pf	62½	63
Amalgamated Copper	83½	83⅝
American Beet Sugar	23	25½
American Beet Sugar pf	83	85
Am. Car & Foundry	36½	36⅝
Am. Car & Foundry pf	98½	99
Am. Coal	160	195
Am. Cotton Oil	29½	30
Am. Cotton Oil pf	92	95
Am. District Telegraph	30	31
Am. Express	225	230
Am. Grass Twine	5⅞	6¼
Am. Hide & Leather	7	7½
Am. Hide & Leather pf	40⅝	40¾
Am. Ice Securities	26¾	27
Am. Linseed Co	18	20
Am. Linseed Co. pf	40	43
Am. Locomotive	48½	49
Am. Locomotive pf	111½	112
Am. Malting Co	4¾	5
Am. Malting Co. pf	24¾	25¼
Am. Smelting & Ref. pf. B	96¾	99
Am. Smelting & Refining	120⅜	120¼
Am. Smelting & Refining pf	121¼	122
Am. Snuff	167	183
Am. Snuff pf	102	..
Am. Steel Foundries	8¾	9
Am. Steel Foundries pf	39	40
Am. Sugar Ref	140⅝	140¾
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	138	139
Am. T. & Cable	90	..
Am. Teleg. & Telep	138	139
Am. Tobacco pf	96¾	97
Am. Woolen Co	37⅝	38
Am. Woolen Co. pf	102¾	104
Anaconda Copper Mining	111	111½
Ann Arbor	35	40
Ann Arbor pf	78	80
Asso. Merchants' 1st pf	98	100
A., T. & S. F.	87¾	87⅞
A., T. & S. F. pf	102½	103
Atlantic Coast Line	159½	160
Balt. & Ohio	114½	114⅝
Balt. & Ohio pf	99	99½
Boston A. L. pf	105	..
Brooklyn R. T.	69¼	69⅜
Brooklyn Union Gas	186	195
Brunswick City	15½	16¼
Buff., R. & P.	145	158
Buff., R. & P. pf	150	175
Buffalo & Susq. pf	88½	89
Butterick Co	56⅜	57
Canada So	69½	70
Canadian Pacific	155⅜	155½
Central Leather	44	44⅛
Central Leather pf	104⅜	104⅝
Central Coal & Coke	..	80
Central R. R. of N. J.	200	201
Cen. & S. A. Tel	123	130
Ches. & Ohio	55	55⅜
Chicago & Alton	34½	36
Chicago & Alton pf	78	80¼
Chicago, Bur. & Q	200	..
Chicago & East Ill. pf	130	140
Chicago Great Western	20	20⅜
Chicago Great Western pf. A	63	65
Chicago Great Western pf. B	31	32
Chicago Great Western deb	85	86⅛
Chicago, Ind. & Louis. pf	80	90
C. M. & St. P	181	181½
Chicago & Northwestern	210	211⅜
Chicago & Northwestern pf	235	..
Chi., St P., M. & Om	185	195
Chi., St. P., M. & Om. pf	190	200
Chi. Term. Trans	18¼	18½
Chi. Term. & Trans. pf	39	40
Chi. Union Traction	9¾	10
Chi. Union Traction pf	38¼	39
C., C., C. & St. L	98	99
C., C., C. & St. L. pf	117	120
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel	72	90
Cleve., Lor. & Wheel. pf	105	113⅜
Cleve. & Pitts	184	..
Cleve. & Pitts. special	104	..
Col. Fuel & I	46¼	46½
Col. Fuel & I. pf	..	95
Col. Southern	27⅜	28
Col. Southern 1st pf	59½	60
Col. Southern 2d pf	33¼	33½
Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron	13¼	13⅜
Consol. Coal	70	..
Consol. Gas	180½	190
Corn Products Co	10	10½
Corn Products Co. pf	46	47
Del. & Hudson	193	194½
Del., L. & W	410	420
Den. & R. G	31¾	32⅛
Den. & R. G. pf	86½	87
D. M. & Ft. D	20	21
Detroit Southern t. r	9	11
Detroit Southern pf. t. r	39	41
Detroit United Ry	92¾	93⅛
Diamond Match	138	142
Distillers' Securities	42	42½
Dul., S. S. & A	15⅜	16
Dul., So. Shore & Atl. pf	30	30¼
Electric Storage Battery	82	84
Erie	46⅜	46⅝
Erie 1st pf	84¾	84⅞
Erie 2d pf	74⅜	74⅝
Evans. & Terre Haute	65	65
Evans. & Terre Haute pf	85	90
Federal Mining & Smelting	106½	107½
Federal Mining & Smelting pf	92	93
Ft. W. & Denver City	74	74
General Chemical Co	62	65
General Chemical Co. pf	106	106
General Electric	179¾	180
Gold & Stock Tel	120	..
Great Northern pf	287	289
Havana Electric Railway	17¾	18¼
Havana Electric Railway pf	63	64
Hocking Valley	85	93
Hocking Valley pf	93	93⅝
Homestake	78	80
Illinois Central	174¾	175½
Illinois Central 4. i	103½	..
International Paper Co	18¾	19
International Paper Co. pf	78	79
International Power	57	85
Int. Steam Pump	27½	30
Int. Steam Pump pf	80	83
Iowa Central	27	28
Iowa Central pf	52	53
Joliet & Chicago	180	..
Kanawha & Michigan	30	33
Kan. City, Ft. S. & Mem. pf	82½	83½
Kansas City Southern	25⅝	29
Kansas City Sothern pf	57½	58½
Keokuk & Des-Moines	13	15
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	48	52
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago	32¾	33½
Knickerbocker Ice, Chicago, pf	63	74
Laclede Gas pf	95	110
Lake Erie & Western	31	35
Lake Erie & Western pf	92	98
Lake Shore	310	320
Long Island	55	59
Louisville & Nashville	145½	145¾
Manhattan Beach	9½	13
Manhattan Elevated	165	165¾
Maryland Coal pf	110	140
Metropolitan Securities Co	82¼	82⅞
Metropolitan Street Ry	127⅞	128
Mexican Central	21½	21¾
Michigan Central	125	146
Minneapolis & St. Louis	55	60
Minneapolis & St. Louis pf	86	93
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M	125¼	125½
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf	160	161½
Mo., Kansas & Texas	28¾	29
Mo., Kansas & Texas pf	64	64½
Missouri Pacific	100⅝	101
Morris & Essex	187	190
N., C. & St. Louis	142	145
Nat. Biscuit	59⅜	59⅝
Nat. Biscuit pf	114	115
Nat. Enameling	24	24½
Nat. Enameling pf	89	93
Nat. Lead	46	46⅛
Nat. Lead pf	103½	104½
Nat. R. R. of Mexico pf	37¾	38½
Nat. R. R. of Mexico 2d pf	20½	21½
New Central Coal	42	45
New York Air Brake	149¾	153
New York Central	146½	147
N. Y. & N. H	202	203
N. Y., C. & St. L	51¼	51½
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	116	120
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	82½	84
New York Dock Co	24	30
N. Y. Dock Co. pf	67½	69⅞
N. Y., L. & W	135	140
N. Y. & N. J. Tel	165	170
N. Y., Ont. & West	52¼	52½
Norfolk & Western	86¾	86⅞
Norfolk & Western pf	92	94
North American	100¾	101
Northern Pacific	204	205
Ontario Mining	2	3
Pacific Coast	94	96
Pacific Coast 1st pf	103	110
Pacific Coast 2d pf	93	96
Pacific Mail	43¾	44
Pennsylvania Railroad	142¾	143
People's Gas, Chicago	105¼	105½
Peoria & Eastern	41	48
Philadelphia Rapid Transit	115	118
Pitts., C., C. & St. L	75	79½
Pitts., C., C. & St. L. pf	105	112
Pittsburg Coal	14¼	14⅜
Pittsburg Coal pf	51½	52
Pitts., Ft. W. & C	182	..
Pressed Steel Car	40⅝	40⅝
Pressed Steel Car pf	94½	95
Pullman Company	239	240
Quicksilver	¾	1
Quicksilver pf	2	5
Railway Steel Spring	35¼	35½
Railway Steel Spring pf	99	100
Reading	105¼	105⅜
Reading 1st pf	93	95
Reading 2d pf	92¼	93
Rens. & Saratoga	207	..
Republic Iron & Steel	20⅜	20⅞
Rep. Iron & Steel pf	83⅜	84
Rock Island	31½	31¾
Rock Island pf	76⅝	76⅞
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co	135	137
Rubber Goods Mfg. Co. pf	35¼	35½
Rutland pf	104½	105
St. Jo. & Grand Island	60	70
St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf	16¾	17½
St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf	52	52½
St. L. & San F. 1st pf	23¾	24¼
St. L. & San F. 2d pf	78	79
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. ctfs	68⅞	69
St. L. & S. F., C. & E. I. pf. ctfs	183	188
St. L. S. W.	132	135
St. L. S. W. pf	23⅝	24
Sloss-Sh. S. & I	58	63
Sloss-Sh. S. & I. pf	86	86½
So. Pacific	107½	125
So. Pacific pf	65	65¼
Southern Railway	118	118¼
Southern Railway pf	33¼	33⅝
So. Ry., Mob. & Ohio ctfs	98	98⅛
Stand. R. & T	..	100
Tenn. C. & I	89½	⅞
Texas Pacific	33¾	89½
T. P. Land Tr	43	34¼
Third Avenue	128	43½
Toledo, Peo. & West	17½	129
Tol. Railways & Light	34	20¼
Tol., St. L. & Western	38	34½
Tol., St. L. & W. pf	56⅞	38¼
Twin City R. T	114	57
Union Bag & Paper	10¼	114½
Union Bag & Paper pf	74	10½
Union Pacific	130⅞	75
Union Pacific pf	98	131
United Fruit	..	98½
United Railways Inv. pf	86¾	115
United Railways Inv. pf	856	87¼
Un. Rys., St. L. pf	80½	87½
U. S. Cast Iron Pipe & Fdy	31¼	81½
U. S. Cast Iron P. & F. pf	92	31⅝
United States Express	122	93½
United States Leather	13¼	125
United States Leather pf	110½	14
U. S. Realty & Imp	91	111½
U. S. Reduction & Ref	32⅜	93
U. S. Reduction & Ref. pf	68	32¾
United States Rubber	51¾	68½
United States Rubber pf	109¾	52
United States Steel	35¼	110½
United States Steel pf	103⅜	35⅝
Vandalia R. R	60	103¾
Va.-Car. Chemical Co	34	100
Va.-Car. Chemical Co. pf	106	84¼
Va. Iron & Coke	38	107
Wabash	19½	42
Wabash pf	40⅞	19⅝
Wells-Fargo Express	228	41¼
Western Union Telegraph	93	245
Westinghouse assenting	168½	93½
Westinghouse 1st pf	190	168⅝
Wheel. & L. E	16	196
W. & L. E. 1st pf	40	17
W. & L. E. 2d pf	24½	41
Wis. Central	24	25
Wis. Central pf	51¾	24¼
		52

BUSINESS IN ENGLAND.

Some Encouraging Features—Demand for Finished Iron and Steel.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cable. Copyright, 1905.

LONDON, July 30.—The Times in its financial supplement to-morrow will say:

"Encouraging features of the week are the cheerful tone of the reports on the iron and steel trades, good progress with harvesting, and a steady improvement in the general agricultural situation. On the other hand the high prices of raw material are interfering with the development of business in the textiles division, in which old contracts are worked off more rapidly than new orders come forward.

"The grain markets show no accession of activity and continue dull and uninteresting. Seeds and seed oils are generally lower.

"The cotton trade continues unsettled. The raw material has been in small request at advancing prices. The speculative department remains under the influence of bad crop news.

"Yarns have been slow and woven goods moderately active only in light specialties. Staple qualities have been neglected.

"Generally higher prices have been realized for foreign wools sold at auction at Liverpool, but irregularity is developing in domestic wools. Business in manufactured goods is quieter, particularly in worsteds, and is insufficient to support the efforts to secure higher prices.

"Pig iron has advanced, with moderate business doing in hematite. A steady increase in business in finished iron and steel is generally reported both for home and foreign account. Clyde launches in July aggregated 21,300 tons and new orders 20,000 tons. Shipbuilding prospects are improving."

BIG TASK TO TOW DOCK.

Capt. Smith Doubts Feasibility of Taking One to Philippines.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, July 30.—Capt. Charles F. Smith, commander of the steamship Parthian of the Boston and Philadelphia Line, who performed the feat of towing the floating dry dock Algiers from Cape Henry to the mouth of the Mississippi in seventeen days, is not sanguine that the great floating dock built at Sparrow Point for the Philippines will reach its destination in safety.

"I got through one such job successfully," he said to-day, "but I would not care for another. The factor of success in such an undertaking is highly problematical. I had good towing vessels, and was fortunate enough to encounter no extremely heavy weather, although it was in the stormy season.

"The distance to the Philippines is eight or ten times as great as that taken by the Algiers dock. If those in command ever strike the heavy gales off the Cape of Good Hope without plenty of sea room, or if they attempt to tow the dock or keep it on its second hand, all will make a big mistake."

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.

Sun rises...4:55|Sun sets...7:18|Moon rises..4:21

TIDES TO-DAY.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	6:49	7:10	12:50	12:54
Governors Island	7:00	7:27	1:21	1:21
Hell Gate	8:53	9:20	2:53	2:53

Arrived—Sunday, July 30.

SS Parisian, Glasgow, July 21.
SS Brooklyn City, Swansea, July 14.
SS Maracas, Grenada, July 23.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, July 29.
SS Benefactor, Philadelphia, July 29.
SS Solveig, Baltimore, July 28.
SS Washington, London, July 17.
SS Katahdin, Georgetown, S. C., July 25.
SS Elise Marie, Shields, July 16.
SS Ely, Sama, July 25.
SS Tabor, Tampico, July 17.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.
Apache, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Kronprinz, Bremen	2:30 A.M	6:00 A.M.
Pannonia, Naples	——	12:00 M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

*Teutonic, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Lombardia, Naples	——	——
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Seguranca, Colon	9:30 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Proteus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Alamo, Galveston	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Charleston	——	3:00 P.M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	——	3:00 P.M.

*Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Amsterdam	Rotterdam	July 8
Proteus	New Orleans	July 25
Moorish Prince	Barbados	July 23
Koenigin Luise	Gibraltar	July 22
Finland	Antwerp	July 22
Bremen	Bremen	July 22
Minneapolis	London	July 22
Potsdam	Rotterdam	July 22
Philadelphia	La Guayra	July 22
El Sud	Galveston	July 22

DUE TO-MORROW.

Astoria	Glasgow	July 22

DUE WEDNESDAY.

K. Wil. der Grosse	Bremen	July 25
Caronia	Liverpool	July 25
Oceanic	Liverpool	July 26
Georgia	Naples	July 18

DUE THURSDAY.

Bulgaria	Hamburg	July 22
El Siglo	Galveston	July 27

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.

SS Philadelphia, at Southampton, July 30.
SS Etruria, at Liverpool, July 30.
SS Numidian, at Glasgow, July 30.

Sailed.

SS Vaderland, from Dover, July 29.
SS Lucania, from Queenstown, July 30.
SS Noordam, from Boulogne, July 29.
SS Columbia, from Moville, July 30.
SS Minnehaha, from London, July 30.
SS Graf Waldersee, from Dover, July 30.

Passed.

SS Kroonland, from New York for Dover, passed the Lizard.
SS Minnetonka, from New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Mashona, from New York for Madras, passed Perim.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

A TOWN'S FIGHT FOR LIGHTS.

Kearny, N. J., Finds That It Can't Issue Bonds for a Municipal Plant.

Special to The New York Times.

KEARNY, N. J., July 30.—The Kearny Common Council has discovered that it has no power to issue bonds for a municipal lighting plant, and has instructed its Lighting Committee to make a contract with the Public Service Corporation to light the streets for one year only at the reduced price offered by the company—$97 a year for arc lights and $15 a year for incandescent lights.

The reduced offer made by the corporation was for a term of five years, and it is probable that the company will refuse to renew the contract, which expires on Aug. 1, for a year at the reduced prices, and will compel the town to pay $100 a year for arc lights and $16 for incandescents.

An effort will be made again next Spring for legislation to permit the town to issue bonds for a lighting plant.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Green, W. C., Canton, Ohio; hats and furnishing goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Roy, L. A., Muscogee, I. T.; ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Gallatin.
Lichtig, E., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; E. Lichtig, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schorndorfer-Eberhard Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. L. Schorndorfer, grocery sundries and crockery; Hotel Empire.
Boettcher-Leland Company, Oklahoma City, O. T.; Victor H. Boettcher, ladies' wearing apparel; Hotel Somerset.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Ink, notions; 104 Worth Street.
Larkin Brothers, Loogootu, Ind.; P. B. Larkin, dry goods and notions; Elizabeth Brooks, dry goods and notions; Hotel St. Denis.
Branch & Rose, Muncie, Ind.; M. G. Branch, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Straus, Herman, & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Pheley, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Elder & Stevens, Jonesborough, Ark.; I. E. Stevens, clothing and furnishings; Hotel St. Denis.
Daylight Store, Fort Worth, Texas; G. Y. Smith, department store; Hotel Kensington.
Price, S. J., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. J. Price, clothing; Hotel Hoffman.
Liebman, Philipson & Schiff, Chicago, Ill.; George Liebman, clothing; E. H. Schiff, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.
Ellingwood Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; James S. Ellingwood, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Alms & Doepke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Bogen, dry goods; Hotel Sterling.
Van Allen, John D., & Sons, Clinton, Iowa; John D. Van Allen, dry goods and cloaks; John A. Jurgenson, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Grenoble.
Jones & Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Gussie Miller, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. L. Byrider, hats; Hotel Imperial.
"Boston Store," Chicago, Ill.; W. Whitney, candies; M. Koritzsky, linens; M. Meyers, ribbons; H. Kalish, house furnishing goods; F. Rinken, dry goods; S. Semme, dry goods; F. Reid, notions and leather goods; W. J. McElwood, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel; Miss M. Ryan, fancy goods; Miss M. E. Kelly, muslin underwear; Miss M. Riordan, corsets; Miss A. Mulcahy, jewelry; Miss K. Carey, cloaks; Miss R. Steiner, ladies' wear; Hotel Wellington; G. Brandeis, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Blass Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, clothing and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Crocker, A., & Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Crocker, notions and jewelry; 227 Canal Street; Belvedere House.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Morrison, laces, ribbons, and gloves; 2 Walker Street; Hotel York.
Denholm & McKay Company, Worcester, Mass.; T. B. Hamilton, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Wellington.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss Spendlove, ladies' and infants' wear; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Donaldson, William, & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; C. E. Fischer, drugs and jewelry; Miss Bartel, toilet goods; Miss Burns, fancy goods, 2 Walker Street; Victoria Hotel.
Daniels & Fisher Company, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Green, W. C., Canton, Ohio; hats and furnishing goods; Hotel St. Denis.
Roy, L. A., Muscogee, I. T.; ladies' ready-to-wear clothing; Hotel Gallatin.
Lichtig, E., & Co., Bay City, Mich.; E. Lichtig, clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.
Schorndorfer-Eberhard Company, The, Cleveland, Ohio; H. L. Schorndorfer, grocery sundries and crockery; Hotel Empire.
Boettcher-Leland Company, Oklahoma City, O. T.; Victor H. Boettcher, ladies' wearing apparel; Hotel Somerset.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; H. E. Ink, notions; 104 Worth Street.
Larkin Brothers, Loogootu, Ind.; P. B. Larkin, dry goods and notions; Elizabeth Brooks, dry goods and notions; Hotel St. Denis.
Branch & Rose, Muncie, Ind.; M. G. Branch, dry goods; Hotel Astor.
Straus, Herman, & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Pheley, dry goods; Hoffman House.
Elder & Stevens, Jonesborough, Ark.; I. E. Stevens, clothing and furnishings; Hotel St. Denis.
Daylight Store, Fort Worth, Texas; G. Y. Smith, department store; Hotel Kensington.
Price, S. J., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; S. J. Price, clothing; Hotel Hoffman.
Liebman, Philipson & Schiff, Chicago, Ill.; George Liebman, clothing; E. H. Schiff, clothing; Hotel Cumberland.
Ellingwood Dry Goods Company, St. Joseph, Mo.; James S. Ellingwood, dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.
Alms & Doepke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Henry Bogen, dry goods; Hotel Sterling.
Van Allen, John D., & Sons, Clinton, Iowa; John D. Van Allen, dry goods and cloaks; John A. Jurgenson, dry goods and cloaks; Hotel Grenoble.
Jones & Miller, St. Louis, Mo.; Gussie Miller, cloaks and suits; Hotel Breslin.
Byrider Brothers, Akron, Ohio; C. L. Byrider, hats; Hotel Imperial.
"Boston Store," Chicago, Ill.; W. Whitney, candies; M. Koritzsky, linens; M. Meyers, ribbons; H. Kalish, house furnishing goods; F. Rinken, dry goods; S. Semme, dry goods; F. Reid, notions and leather goods; W. J. McElwood, dry goods; 377 Broadway; Grand Hotel; Miss M. Ryan, fancy goods; Miss M. E. Kelly, muslin underwear; Miss M. Riordan, corsets; Miss A. Mulcahy, jewelry; Miss K. Carey, cloaks; Miss R. Steiner, ladies' wear; Hotel Wellington; G. Brandeis, silks; 377 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Blass Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; G. Blass, clothing and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Crocker, A., & Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; A. Crocker, notions and jewelry; 227 Canal Street; Belvedere House.
Goldsmith, M., & Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Goldsmith, linens; Victoria Hotel.
Griggs H. H., Company, Cleveland, Ohio; C. E. Warner, domestics, 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Rohr, millinery and ribbons, 31 Union Square; Hotel Wellington.
Holmes, D. H., & Co., New Orleans, La.; E. Bonnett, books; J. G. Bienvenue, notions, laces, and ribbons, 20 East Twentieth Street; Hotel Earlington.
Hale Brothers, San Francisco, Cal.; C. W. Moore, dress goods and silks, 395 Broadway; Hotel Albert.
Kohn Brothers, Royne, La.; M. Kohn, clothing; H. Kohn, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Kohn, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; R. Sachs, upholstery goods; 467 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Knowlton, E. A., Company, Rochester, Minn.; E. A. Knowlton, domestics; G. Knowlton, cloaks; St. Denis Hotel.
Levy & Kohn Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; M. Levy, dry goods; Belvedere House.
Levy, J.; & Brother, San Francisco, Cal.; H. Levy, white goods; Belvedere House.
McDougall & Southwick Company, Seattle, Washington; A. Hirsch, dress goods and silks; 874 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Miller Brothers, Chattanooga, Tenn.; A. Mathis, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Minneapolis Dry Goods Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; T. S. Bellin, ribbons and laces; 454 Broome Street.
"Maison Blanche," New Orleans, La.; S. J. Schwartz, umbrellas; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Netherland.
Ponton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; W. L. Galloway, silks and dress goods; J. H. Givens, clothing; 31 Union Square; Hotel Cumberland.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Robinson, J. W., Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; J. T. McNeely, notions, laces, and ribbons; G. E. Harber, dry goods; 111 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Imperial.
Robinson-Strauss Company, St. Paul, Minn.; O. Rittenberg, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Rosenberg, J., Troy, Ala.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.
Rothschild, B., Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hotel Spalding.
Rich, M., & Brothers Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Rich, dry goods; 415 Broadway; Hotel Astor.
Reps Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; W. Reps, notions; Hotel Cumberland.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. H. Rauh, prints and ginghams; 55 Franklin Street; Hotel Breslin.
Rosenbaum Brothers, Mount Vernon, Ind.; J. Rosenbaum, dry goods; Hotel Earlington.
Robinson, J. M., Norton Company, Louisville, Ky.; G. P. Walton, laces, hosiery, and gloves; 12 Leonard Street; Hotel Savoy.
Schmitz & Schroeder, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Schmitz, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss, L., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; J. F. Spranger, linens; 196 West Broadway; Hotel York.
Strauss, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; H. J. Gutman, cloaks, suits, and waists; 45 Lispenard Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Strauss, H., & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; P. A. Boggan, cloaks and suits; 45 Lispenard Street; Hotel Spalding.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; P. E. Lagrane, dress goods and silks; E. S. Strauss, millinery and ribbons; Miss E. Burck, millinery; 458 Broadway; Hotel Wellington.
Schipper & Black, Peoria, Ill.; B. F. Black, dry goods; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Woodward.
Schipper & Black, Peoria, Ill.; C. Black, dry goods; W. Schwentzer, notions, laces, and millinery; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Smith-McCord-Townsend Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; M. Miller, notions; 72 Leonard Street; Hotel Cumberland.
Schwarzenbach, G., Cumberland, Md.; dry goods; Hotel Seville.
Spokane Dry Goods Company, Spokane, Washington; W. S. Newton, notions; E. Schadle, furnishing goods; 260 West Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Schipper & Block Company, Peoria, Ill.; F. Zinger, domestics; F. L. Alburtine, carpets; 4 Washington Place; Hotel Cumberland.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Schuneman & Evans, St. Paul, Minn.; H. B. Alburtus, cloaks and suits; St. Andrew's Hotel.
Twohey & Stafford Silk Company, Chicago, Ill.; V. H. Stafford, silks; Hotel Seville.
Weber, H., Sons & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; S. Weber, cloaks, suits, waists, ladies' and infants' wear; 377 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Weil Brothers & Wile, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Wile, woolens; Hotel Imperial.
Watrous & Perkins Brothers, Waverly, N. Y.; W. L. Watrous, dry goods; Grand Hotel.
Woolf, M., Silk Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Woolf, silks; Hotel Cumberland.
Weil, R., Spokane, Washington; J. Hendry, cloaks, suits, and waists; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
White, J. B., Company, Augusta, Ga.; A. B. Von Kamp, notions; T. J. Vaughn, furnishing goods; A. E. Jerold, fancy goods; G. B. Cory, dry goods; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Earlington.
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SURROGATE NOTICES.

ASHLEY, OSSIAN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OSSIAN D. ASHLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of Jessie Ashley, No. 569-571 Fifth Avenue, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1905. CLARENCE D. ASHLEY, Executor. JESSIE ASHLEY, Attorney for Executor, 569-571 Fifth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

SEYMOUR, WILLIAM P.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM P. SEYMOUR, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 29 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of March, 1905. DANIEL SEYMOUR, SARAH E. SEYMOUR, EGBERT W. WEST, Executors. DANIEL SEYMOUR, Attorney for Executors, No. 29 Wall St., N. Y. City.

HILDRETH, DAVID MORGAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID MORGAN HILDRETH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of I. Newton Williams, No. 31 Liberty Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of March, 1905. AMELIA HILDRETH, WALTER E. HILDRETH, Executors. I. NEWTON WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executors.

EIDT, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Jacob Eidt, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Ashbel P. Fitch, Mott & Grant, No. 32 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of May, 1905. CHARLES WILLIAM EIDT, JOHN CHARLES EIDT, JULIA M. EIDT, Executors. ASHBEL P. FITCH, MOTT & GRANT, Attorneys for Executors, 32 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DIMON, CHARLES L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. DIMON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1905. ROSALIE D. LOCKWOOD, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, New York City.
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CALDWELL, WILLIAM M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William M. Caldwell, late of the City of Washington, D. C., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phillips & Avery, his attorneys, No. 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 30th day of August, 1905, next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of February, 1905. ALBERT M. CUDNER, Executor. PHILLIPS & AVERY, Attorneys for Executor, 154 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

TRAVERS, SUSAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Susan Travers, late of Newport, Rhode Island, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of De Forest Brothers, No. 30 Broad Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, on or before the 21st day of August next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of February, 1905. HENRY W. DE FOREST, Executor. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Attorney for Executor, 30 Broad Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

POST, HERBERT A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERBERT A. POST, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Boyd, Duer & Bawerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of September, 1905.—Dated New York, February 28th, 1905.
MARION POST, Executrix.
DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executrix, 115 Broadway, New York City.

VAN DEVENTER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. VAN DEVENTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of George W. Van Slyck, No. 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of January next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of June, 1905. CHRISTINE M. VAN DEVENTER, Executrix. GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

FARREL, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FARREL, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Frank T. Warburton, No. 54 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of November next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of May, 1905. JOHN T. FARREL, MATTHIAS H. NASE, Executors. FRANK T. WARBURTON, Attorney for Executors, 54 William Street, New York City.

WEISELL, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Weisell, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of May, 1905. MORRIS STERN, PHILIP FREED, LILY LEDERER, Executors. LOUIS HESS, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ATKINSON, MARY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ATKINSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, to wit, at the office of Fitch, Moore and Swan, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of March, 1905. WILLIAM ATKINSON, Administrator. FITCH, MOORE & SWAN, Attorneys for Administrator.

HAZARD, ANNA M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA M. HAZARD, late of the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of George C. Lay, No. 27 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of February, 1905. PHEBE A. KENDALL, ANNIE L. WARD, Executrices. GEORGE C. LAY, Attorney for Executrices, 27 Pine St., New York City.

GAYLOR, CLARENCE W.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Theodore H. Silkman, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CLARENCE W. GAYLOR, late of Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of McDonald & Bostwick, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated July 3d, 1905. (Sd.) JARVIS B. SMITH, CARMEN T. SMITH, Executors.

PRENTICE, AUGUSTUS.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AUGUSTUS PRENTICE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Norman W. Kerngood, No. 155 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of February, 1905.
AUGUSTUS BROWNING PRENTICE, Executor.
NORMAN W. KERNGOOD, Attorney for Executor, 155 Broadway, New York City.

DENNIS, RODNEY S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. FitzGerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RODNEY S. DENNIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. Henry Work, her attorney, No. 128 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of October next.—Dated New York, the first day of March, 1906.
CECILE M. DENNIS, Executrix.
J. HENRY WORK, Attorney for Executrix, 128 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
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ZIEGLER, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Ziegler, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, at the office of Charles H. Hyde, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, on or before February 1, 1906.—Dated New York, July 26, 1905. WILLIAM J. GAYNOR, Executor. CHARLES H. HYDE, Attorney for Executor, No. 44 Court Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City.

GRISWOLD, MARY ADELAIDE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ADELAIDE GRISWOLD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Morner Williams, Esq., No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1905. MARY W. HEATON, Executrix.
MORNAY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y.

TEICHMAN, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNY TEICHMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1905. JOSEPH I. TEICHMAN, LOUIS M. TEICHMAN, TESSIE TEICHMAN, Executors. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, New York City.

ACKERMAN, ALLETTA A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against Alletta A. Ackerman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Chris. G. Hupfel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1905.
GARRET VAN BLARCOM,
JACOB A. FELTER,
Executors.
CHRIS. G. HUPFEL, Attorney for Executors, 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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FOR SALE.

BUY LAND AT WHOLESALE.
TO MAKE MONEY IN REAL ESTATE YOU MUST BUY RIGHT, THEN IT'S HALF SOLD.
WE CAN SELL THESE PARCELS RIGHT.
7 lots near Avenue D and Ocean Parkway, suitable for 2-family houses.
8 lots on Avenue D, including 2 corners, $425 each. Best bargain in Flatbush.
10 lots on Avenue K, one minute walk from Flatbush Av.; 2 corners; location ready for development.
10 lots on Avenue J, near Nostrand Av., Westminster Heights Park, including 2 corners.
28 lots on Lenox Road, one of the best streets in Flatbush. Just the opportunity for builder to put up row of apartments.
80 lots, entire block bounded by Avenues C and D, East 2d and East 3d Sts.
THE FINEST BUILDING PROPOSITION IN FLATBUSH.
We sell only our own property.
In buying of us you save brokers' commissions.
KNOWLES REALTY CO., 881 Flatbush Ave., Corner Church Ave., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, 2 LOTS,
North of Fulton St., Jamaica, restricted, fine shade trees; fine location for an ideal cottage; only $550 for both; on easy terms. Five minutes to trolley and school.
M. PETTE 238 Fulton St., Jamaica, N. Y.

HAVE $20,000 TO INVEST
For client in Brooklyn tenement property. Send particulars or call. B. R. DUNCAN, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE.
Worth looking at if you want a home, 2-story and basement brick; 12 rooms and bath. Powell, 911 DeKalb Av., Brooklyn.

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FOR SALE.

ST. ANN'S AV., 3-story house, price $4,200.
UNION AV., corner, new 3-story, store and 15 rooms, all improvements, price $12,000.
157TH ST., 2-story and basement, 25x100, improvements, 10 rooms and bath, $6,500.
ELTON AV., 14 rooms, 50x100, price $15,000.
MAPES AV., 8-room house, bath, furnace, &c., stable, fine condition, 33x145, $8,500.
AV. D, UNIONPORT, 75x100, price $1,800.
Ullman, 502 Willis Av.

Geo. Fox Tiffany.
Westchester Av., cor. So. B'lvrd
Houses, Corners & Plots on R. T. Lines.

FLATS & LOTS,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
L. REITER,
WESTCHESTER AND JACKSON AVS.

BEFORE BUYING and SELLING
Call on S. COWEN,
156th St. & Westchester Ave.

Choice Creston Av. plot, suitable for private or flat houses; bargain to quick purchaser; easy terms. M. Morgenthau, Jr., & Co., 135 B'way.

$2,500 cash, $6,500 mortgage, three-family flat, East 184th. Address Builder, 3,226 Hull Av.

$2,000 buys four-story double flat, Brook Av.; $17,500. John Dowd, 724 East 149th St.

$400.—$5.00 monthly; Bronx lot, near elevated. Shatzkin, corner 175th St. and 3d Av.

Lots near elevated extension; high ground; easy terms; maps mailed. Rose, 31 West 42d.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BOLAN, ALBION K.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Flora C. Bolan, Blanche B. Robinson, Stephen S. Hubbard, Stanley W. Hubbard, Minnie L. Brooks, the heirs and next of kin of ALBION K. BOLAN, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, The People's Trust Company of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will of Albion K. Bolan, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 7th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

CUNNINGHAM, MARY J.—THE PEOPLE OF the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ANNIE CUNNINGHAM, known as Sister May Alfonso Bridget Cunningham, known as Sister Theresa, and MICHAEL CUNNINGHAM, the heirs and next of kin of Mary J. Cunningham, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas Joseph H. Cunningham of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Mary J. Cunningham, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of September, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 14th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

FOLSOM, SARAH C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH C. FOLSOM, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at No. 835 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 26th day of June, 1905. SAMUEL D. FOLSOM, THOMAS W. FOLSOM, Executors. MORGAN & SEABURY, 290 Broadway, New York City, Attorneys for Executors.

FRANKFELD, EMANUEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EMANUEL FRANKFELD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 24th day of July, 1905. LOUIS FRANKFELD, Executor. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executor, 38 Park Row, New York City.

DE GOICOURIA, MARY CECELIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, dated January 30th, 1905, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CECELIA DE GOICOURIA, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Phelps & East, No. 30 Broad Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of February, 1905. ALBERT V. DE GOICOURIA, Executor. CHARLES W. TRUSLOW, Atty. for Ex'r, PHELPS & EAST, Counsel for Executor, 30 Broad St., Borough of Manhattan, City of N. Y.

ELEBASH, CLARENCE S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARENCE S. ELEBASH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Morner Williams, Esq., No. 69 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1905. MARY W. HEATON, Executrix.
MORNAY WILLIAMS, Attorney for Executrix, No. 59 Wall St., N. Y.

TEICHMAN, FANNY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FANNY TEICHMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Meighan & Necarsulmer, No. 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 8th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 31st day of July, 1905. JOSEPH I. TEICHMAN, LOUIS M. TEICHMAN, TESSIE TEICHMAN, Executors. MEIGHAN & NECARSULMER, Attorneys for Executors, 38 Park Row, New York City.

ACKERMAN, ALLETTA A.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given according to law to all persons having claims against Alletta A. Ackerman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Chris. G. Hupfel, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.
Dated New York, the 3d day of June, 1905.
GARRET VAN BLARCOM,
JACOB A. FELTER,
Executors.
CHRIS. G. HUPFEL, Attorney for Executors, 59 and 61 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

BROOKLYN.
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FOR INVIGORATING BREEZES
5 CENTS AND A TROLLEY TO A HOME BY THE SEA
Half Hour from Herald Square,
EAST ELMHURST, N.Y. City,
ON PICTURESQUE FLUSHING BAY.
THE IDEAL PLACE TO LIVE
Send Postal for Circular and Views.
BANKERS LAND & MORTGAGE CO.,
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FOR SALE.

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LARCHMONT ON THE SOUND, New York.
Write or Call for Illustrated Booklet, &c.
EDWARD McVICKAR, 27 Pine St., N. Y.

CRESTWOOD LOTS $250
HALF WAY to WHITE PLAINS
Half hour from 42d St.
Station on Premises. City Improvements. Schools, Churches, Clubhouse.
Titles Guaranteed.
Cottages on monthly payments.
Send for particulars.
MIKAEL SAMUEL, 5-7 E. 42d St., N.Y.

WESTCHESTER PARK,
Half way to White Plains.
Cheap lots at station; city improvements. Title insured. Monthly payments.
Offenbach, 97 East 116th St. Evenings.

White Plains.

HALF WAY TO WHITE PLAINS
Beautiful Crestwood (YONKERS PARK.)
30 minutes to 42d St. PLOTS $250 UP
Station on premises. Water, electric lights, macadamized streets, schools, churches, clubhouse, golf, tennis, etc.
Titles Guaranteed.
ARTISTIC COTTAGES ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
Send for particulars and booklet.
COOLEY & WEST, INC. Address Dept. F.
Mt. Vernon, White Plains, 5 & 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.

House, White Plains, nine rooms, $4,500.00. New Netherland Realty Company, 503 5th Av., Manhattan.

Mamaroneck.

MAMARONECK LOTS, $125.
Easy Payments. No Assessments. Titles Guaranteed. Gas, water, trolley; near station and Sound.
Houses Sold on Monthly Payments.
WARRANTY REALTY CO., Times Building, Broadway and 42d St., New York.

Mount Vernon.

Nothing promised; all improvements on the ground; restricted building plots, near Mount Vernon Station. Maps and particulars
FRANK W. WOLFE,
STATION A, YONKERS, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND.
FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Big Opportunity.—Beautiful stone country residence, with 5 acres, all improvements, only $4,000; worth $12,000. H. Maring, Darien, Conn.

Berkshire Hills.—House, stables, 35 acres for sale. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RENNER, FREDERICK G.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to ILSE A. RENNER, Charlotte Renner, Dorothea Renner, Arnold Renner, Fritz Renner, Hans Reaner, Eliza Renner, Harry Frederick Renner, and to all persons interested in the estate of FREDERICK G. RENNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:
You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogates' Court of said county, held at the Court House, in the County of New York, on the 19th day of September, 1905, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Title Guarantee and Trust Company, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of our said county, at the County of New York, the 22d day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and five.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

SAMOSTZ, OSCAR.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Max Samosts, Mary Samosts, and Luise Samostz, the heirs and next of kin of Oscar Samostz, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Walter Tips of the City of Austin, Texas, has lately applied to the Surrogates' Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of OSCAR SAMOSTZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 31st day of August, one thousand nine hundred and five, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the County of New York, the 12th day of July, 1905.
[L. S.] JAMES A. DONNELLY, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.
WEED, HENRY & MEYERS, Attorneys for Petitioner, 62 William Street, N. Y. City.

CUMMINGS, GEORGE W.—I

SUMMER RESORTS.

California

The Land of Sunshine, Fruit and Flowers.

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SOUTHERN PACIFIC

OPERATING DIRECT LINES FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE PACIFIC.

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A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Now open. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis, and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone offices in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOUETON, Manager. Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Av.

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ON BRANT LAKE.

New, modern, and up to date; in the fishing and hunting country; excellent drives; open July 1. For particulars address PHILETUS SMITH, Horicon, N. Y.

THE RUISSEAUMONT — HOTEL & COTTAGES, ON LAKE PLACID, In the Adirondacks, Lake Placid, N. Y.

OTTER LAKE HOTEL, ADIRONDACKS. Otter Lake, N. Y.—Homelike. Beautiful lake; convenient, reasonable; hunting, fishing, all sports. Write for booklet.

Through Pullman service to ADIRONDACK RESORTS. 1334 Broadway and 21 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

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There are many things that go to make up a fine Summer Hotel. Among them are an elegant table, finely furnished rooms, and an air of refinement about the place. All these can be found at the "IMPERIAL HOTEL," Freeport, L. I. Not to spend a month there would be an irreparable loss and a Summer spoiled.

KINGSTON REALTY CO., Prop'r. CHAS. E. LELAND, Manager.

BAY SHORE HOTELS

ONE HOUR FROM NEW YORK.

NEW SOUTH SIDE HOTEL. AUTOMOBILE HEADQUARTERS.

CASINO HOTEL, (Foot of Clinton Av.) SHORE DINNERS $1.00.

BATHING PAVILION. FINE BOATING. GREAT FISHING. MERRICK DRIVEWAY. Special rates. Rooms en suite. Cafe and restaurant open at all hours. Service the best. VAN ALLEN & CO., BAY SHORE, L. I.

UNSURPASSED TABLE!

GANCEL, for six years night chef of Waldorf-Astoria, presides over our cuisine. Where?

MASSAPEQUA HOTEL,

Massapequa, L. I., south shore, 29 miles out. Fine express service, own golf links; bathing, sailing, fishing; delightful rooms. Under management of owner. Thos. H. Fraser, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE,

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.,

NOW OPEN. Large rooms, excellent table; rates moderate. Tennis, golf, bathing, boating, fishing.

GEO. B. DE REVERE, Mgr. WILLIAM CAMERON, Prop.

Catskill Mountains.

SCHOHARIE MANSION,

ELKA PARK, Greene Co., N. Y.

Ideal resort in the Catskills, unsurpassed in appointments. Booklet. Rates $14 to $18 per week. R. DAVIDOV, Mgr.

THE OULEOUT Franklin, Delaware Co., N. Y. Restful, Healthful, Beautiful, Right Up-to-Date. Games. Boating. $6-$8.

GRAND VIEW MT. HOUSE, EAST WINDHam, N. Y.; finest location in Catskills; elevation, 3,000 ft.; refined surroundings; $10 up. A. J. GALER.

Apple Tree Villa, So. Cairo, N. Y., accommodates 20; good rooms, shaded grounds; milk, fruit, and vegetables from farm. Mrs. Jas. Duncan.

UPLAND FARM HOUSE. Haines Falls, N. Y.; elevation 2,000 feet; good table; view unsurpassed. C. H. Legg. Booklet.

Briarcliff Manor.

BRIARCLIFF MANOR, New York.

BRIARCLIFF LODGE

'PHONE 1, NOW OPEN

Briarcliff Realty information at Home Office, Briarcliff Manor, or at New York Store, WINDSOR ARCADE, Fifth Av. and 46th St., by appointment.

DAVID B. PLUMER, General Manager, Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.

Sullivan County.

HOTEL ARLINGTON AND ANNEX.

WHITE LAKE, SULLIVAN CO., N. Y.

Now open. Regatta in August. Seventh Season Accommodates 200. Largest Hotel at the lake. All modern improvements, gas, baths, bathing, new bowling alleys, new music hall, tennis, livery, orchestra. Annex same improvements as Hotel. Send for booklet. Naylor & Sanford.

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SARATOGA'S FAMOUS HOTEL, THE GRAND UNION. Address WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.

Hudson River Counties.

THE CHESTNUTS,

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.

A few rooms for August and September.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY of New York.—THOMAS T. SHERMAN, individually and as committee of the person and property of John Armstrong Chanler, an incompetent person, plaintiff, against JOHN ARMSTRONG CHANLER, an incompetent person; Winthrop Astor Chanler, Elizabeth Winthrop Chapman, William Astor Chanler, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, Margaret Livingston Chanler, Robert Winthrop Chanler, Alida Beekman Emmet, and Cornelia S. Butler, Charles S. Butler, Charles H. Tweed, and Allen W. Evarts, as executors of the will of Prescott Hall Butler, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, May 11, 1905.

J. EVARTS TRACY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office address: No. 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

To John Armstrong Chanler, an incompetent person, one of the defendants above named:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Henry Bischoff, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the seventeenth day of July, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at his office in the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County of New York, in the City of New York, on July 18, 1905.

J. EVARTS TRACY, Plaintiff's Attorney,

Office address: Number 60 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—MARY B. BAKER, Plaintiff, against ALFRED Z. BAKER, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for Divorce.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, May 3, 1905.

SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL; Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and P. O. address, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Alfred Z. Baker, defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 24th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House in said county, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

SPROULL, HARMER & SPROULL, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 1 Madison Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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HOTEL RUDOLF.— On the beach front, Atlantic City, N. J.; open all year; American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths en suite with rooms; orchestra. C. R. MYERS.

Plainfield.

Plainfield Sanitarium, Plainfield, N. J. Located Watchung Mountains. Chronic and nervous cases. No insane. Open all the year. Booklet. Telephone 84.

Belmar.

HOTELS COLORADO AND ATLANTIC. Belmar, N. J.

Open under new management June 17th. Special rates for families for the season. Write for booklet. W. H. Grosscup, Manager.

THE CARLETON — Opens June 1, for its twenty-eighth season, under present management. M. H. STOYLE.

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Connecticut.

EDGEWOOD INN

EDGEWOOD PARK (On the Sound,) Greenwich, Conn.

Beautifully located resort hotel, select patronage; 150 rooms, en suite, with baths and all modern appointments. Careful service in all departments. Casino, Golf, Tennis, Bowling, Riding, and Driving; superior stable and auto quarters. Well-kept walks and drives in a picturesque country; 45 minutes from N. Y. City via New Haven R.R. D. P. SIMPSON, Mgr. Assistant Mgr. Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J.

Massachusetts.

WOODLAWN INN, Pittsfield, Mass.—Beautifully located; modern house; home comforts; superior service; tennis, croquet, swings. E. B. Carson, Prop.

Maine.

BAR HARBOR, ME.

Canoeing, Golfing, Tennis, Mountain Climbing. Horse Show on August 22, 23, 24.

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Delaware Water Gap.

WATER GAP HOUSE. Delaware Water Gap, Pa. 2½ hours from New York, via D. & L. R. R.

VIRGINIA.

THE VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS CO. Have opened an office at NO. 243 FIFTH AVE. FOR THE HOMESTEAD HOTEL and the sale of HEALING SPRINGS WATER. Telephone—2224 Madison Square.

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ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Broadway and 72d St., New York.

Without a question the finest location in the city. Rooms rented by the season or for transient guests. Near only up-town express station in subway. Summer rates from June 1st to Sept 1st. CHARLES H. DAVIS, Manager.

ST. PAUL HOTEL New, fireproof. Beautifully furnished. 60th St., corner Columbus Av. 200 rooms, private baths.....$1.50 per day Suites, parlor, bedroom, bath....$2.00 and up Telephone every room. Restaurant a la carte. John W. Wheaton, Prop.

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK County.—SOPHIA GILBERT, plaintiff, against JOSEPHINE MATTHEWS, George Richardson, Joseph Richardson; Marvin Richardson, husband of Isabella Richardson, deceased; Victor F. Lafourcade, Mary Eva Cobia, Isabella Stallman; William Stratton and Emma Stratton, his wife; Mary Englehard; Frederick Stratton and John Stratton (if living) and his wife, (if any,) whose name is unknown to plaintiff, and if said John Stratton is dead, his widow, devisees, and heirs at law, and their grantees, if any, who are unknown to the plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the defendants above named and each of them:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1905.

OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To Benjamin Davis Clark, Defendant:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to the order of Hon. Charles H. Truax, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 28th day of June, 1905, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 1st day of July, 1905.

The object of this action is to make partition according to the respective rights of the parties, or if it appears that actual partition cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners, then for the sale of certain real estate within the Borough of the Bronx, City, County, and State of New York, and situated on the west side of the road leading from Westchester to Eastchester and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at the northeast corner of land of Solomon Robinson, thence running westerly by said Solomon Robinson's land to land of Simeon Arnow; thence northerly by said Arnow's land forty feet to Gillerts Robinson's land; thence easterly by said Robinson's land in a straight line to the road or highway aforesaid; thence southerly eighty feet by the said highway to the place of beginning.

Dated July 11th, 1905.

ARTHUR H. WADICK, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. address Wakefield, New York City.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—DAISY F. CLARK, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN DAVIS CLARK, Defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Action for absolute divorce.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer upon plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after service of this summons exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, June 28th, 1905.

OLIVE STOTT GABRIEL, Attorney for Plaintiff, Office and P. O. Address 220 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

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THE NEW YORK TIMES invites information from its readers in aid of its efforts to exclude from its columns fraudulent and objectionable advertisements. All information will be treated confidentially.

Advertisements for THE NEW YORK TIMES may be left at or telephoned to the following offices: Main, Times Square, (Subway Station in building,) 4900—38th; Harlem, (96 Morningside,) 129 West 125th Street; Downtown, (2963 John,) 8 Spruce Street, near Nassau Street; Wall Street, (611 Broad,) 39 Broad Street, or at any advertising office.

LOST AND FOUND.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

LOST—A pearl and diamond brooch, circular shaped, Tuesday afternoon, either at Rector's, through 46th St. to 6th Av., and up 6th Av.; suitable reward to finder; no questions asked. Macdonald, 324 West 51st St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

21ST ST., 17, 19, 21 WEST, The Savage, Near 5th Av.—Desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor dining room; separate tables; table guests, transients accommodated; telephone; references.

34TH ST., 137 EAST.—Pleasant rooms; desirable physician's office; telephone; tiled baths; superior table; moderate.

34TH ST., 146 EAST.—Large rooms; suitable for two or three; first-class table; Summer rates.

47TH ST., 4 WEST.—Desirable rooms; excellent board; parlor dining rooms; Summer prices; references.

56TH, 46 WEST.—Large, well furnished room; private bath; also single room; exceptional table; every convenience; best locality in city; references.

98D, 122 WEST.—Desirable large and single rooms; conveniences; southern exposure; good board; references.

94TH, 18 WEST.—Double rooms, with board, $12 and $14 two persons; homelike.

105TH, 78 WEST.—Furnished rooms, with board; table boarders accommodated.

ARBUCKLES' DEEP SEA HOTEL WILL close Tuesday morning to make alterations for permanent boarders, (wage earners only.) Women earning $5.00 or less per week, 40 cents per day; over $5.00 and under $7.00, 50 cents, and $7.00 or over, 60 cents per day. Men, 70 cents per day. The one paying 40 cents per day will get as good accommodation and food as the one paying 70 cents. JOHN ARBUCKLE, No. 71 Water St., New York.

Comfortable home for middle-aged or elderly people. 315 North 4th Av., Mount Vernon.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

1 GRAMERCY PARK, East 21st St.—Exceptionally cool rooms overlooking private park; breakfast served; references.

16TH ST., 134 EAST.—Nicely furnished parlor floor to let; Summer price. Mrs. Roch.

19TH ST., 39 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, running water, large closets, telephone; Summer rates.

24TH, 123 EAST.—Bachelor lodgings in an interesting old Colonial house; valet, breakfasts, references.

35TH ST., 51 WEST.—Parlor floor; other large and small rooms; Summer rates; transients.

37TH, 54 WEST.—Rooms, suitable for couple or young men; private bath; Southerners accommodated.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished; two gentlemen, $3; parlor for business; others, $1.50 upward.

43D ST., 13 EAST, Opposite Hotel Manhattan.—Pleasant small room, reasonable for Summer.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Attractive rooms; gentlemen, ladies; high-class house; breakfast; telephone; Summer rates.

49TH ST., 131 WEST.—Second and third story square rooms; well furnished; bath; transients.

58TH, 120 WEST.—Large, medium, cool rooms; conveniences; private house; Park, "L"; references.

63D ST., 105 WEST.—Pleasant room, with bath; very moderate; gentlemen only; private family; references essential.

78TH ST., 201 WEST.—Bright, cool, airy rooms; homelike surroundings; elevator apartments; $4 up.

81ST ST., 3 WEST, Opposite Parks.—Large cool hall room; private house; references. Owner.

87TH ST., 113 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room, with bath adjoining; all conveniences; private family; gentlemen.

92D ST., 100 WEST.—Parlor, bedroom, bath; block from elevated, two Subway; reasonable; references. Wyatt.

93D ST., 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; running water; moderate prices.

93D, 163 WEST.—Choice of rooms; reduced rates for the Summer to desirable parties.

103d St., (2,688 Broadway.)—Parlor and bedroom, bath adjoining; near Subway; $6. Shelton.

128TH ST., 2,081 5th Av.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; unexcelled board; Summer rates.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.—Attractive front rooms, single or en suite; clean, light, airy; porcelain bath; attendance, elevator, telephone, restaurant. A. D. J., St. Gothard, 418 West 118th St.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 3, on the Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the waterfront of New York Harbor.—Delightfully cool breezes; block Wall St. Ferry and Subway; elegantly furnished large and small rooms for gentlemen; Summer rates; telephone.

COUNTRY BOARD.

THE LAKE VIEW,

one hour by West Shore R. R. Cool, shady place; new house, improvements; German table. Valley Cottage, Rockland Co., N. Y.

Ludlow, Yonkers, 80 Morris St.—Several pleasant rooms, with board; desirable surroundings, near station.

New Jersey.

Bloomfield, N. J.—52 Fremont St.; furnished rooms with board; rates reasonable for Summer or permanent, commutation low; accessible both roads.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Contents houses, pianos, carpets, bronzes, antiques bought. Miller, 155 East 125th. Telephone 1299 Harlem.

Gold, silver, diamonds, pearls bought; highest prices paid. Eclats, 17 East 16th St.

Don't sell household effects, antiques, pianos, before you see us. Clark, 161 East 125th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Would like to meet gentleman with $1,000 capital to use in profitable business; patent pending; no agents. Moberly, 309 West 113th St.

HELP WANTED.

10c. a line; 3t., 24c.; 7t., 42c.; 7 words to line.

Females.

YOUNG WOMEN make more at stenography than any other line. We teach thoroughly, furnishing individual instruction, have finest equipment in the city, and place all graduates; reasonable rates. Senntt, 748 Lexington Av., near 59th St.

Males.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing trade; great demand for graduates $4, $5 day; many complete course two months; graduates admitted to Union and Master Plumbers' Association. Coyne Bros. Co. Plumbing Schools, New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis. For free catalogue, address 239 10th Av., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

5c. a line each insertion; 7 words to line.

Females.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, and office assistant; beginner; salary $8; age 18; business; good penman; excellent speller; no agency; live with parents. Miss Plate, Box 135 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Age 16; one year's experience; good testimonials; fair penman; bright, active; excellent speller; $6. Miss Warner, Box 134 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and office assistant; two years' experience; neat, accurate, rapid, ambitious, painstaking; references; $10. Miss C., 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly experienced and competent; businesslike, ambitious, painstaking; best references; $15. Stenographer, 219 West 115th St.

STENOGRAPHER, &c.—Stenographer, typewriter, and general office assistant; experience; reference; $8. S. Acker, 286 St. Ann's Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six months' experience; neat, accurate, good speller, and grammarian; willing, obliging; references; $6-$7. Careful, Box 188 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Expert, capable handling heavy mail; would substitute; references. Fletcher, 1,831 Bath Av., Brooklyn.

Males.

ACCOUNTANT and BOOKKEEPER.—Books written up; accounts adjusted at opening or close; trial balances and balance sheets drawn off; permanent or temporary; terms moderate. Accountant, Box 1,025 Times, Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, ACCOUNTANT.—29; accounts written up, balanced, regular intervals. Accountant, 148 East 55th St.

JANITOR.—By married man as janitor; handy, experienced; references; city, outside. Nick Reignito, 324 East 54th St.

SALESMAN or COLLECTOR.—By young man, 22, as salesman or collector; has had 15 years' experience as city salesman. C. R., Box 305 Times, Times Square.

TUTOR.—College graduate will give instruction to boy or young man in mountains or in Europe during Summer months; conversant with French and German. L., Box 314 Times, Times Square.

APPROVE NEW ORLEANS METHODS WITH FEVER.

Health Officers in Conference Say Disease Can Be Controlled.

GOV. VARDAMAN DENOUNCED

Mississippi Executive's Motives Impugned—Three Deaths, 27 New Cases—Sanitation Work Goes On.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—The report of the City Board of Health on the yellow fever situation for to-day shows:

Deaths, 3; new cases, 27; new centres of infection, 4. The totals to date are: Cases, 283; deaths, 56.

The work of disinfection and fumigation was not halted for the Sabbath, and the smell of various drugs permeated the atmosphere through which the population went to church to hear sermons on the fever situation and the blessedness of cleanliness.

At 11 o'clock there was a lengthy conference of the several railroad officers of the city with the local, State, and Federal health authorities. Representatives from Mississippi, Alabama, and Texas were expected, but failed to arrive. Mississippi refused permission to its own immune experts to leave the State and return within ten days after being in danger of infection. The conference was occupied entirely with the discussion of passenger and freight quarantine regulations.

Dr. Baxter, representing the Board of Health of Chattanooga, declared at the end of the meeting:

"I am satisfied with every condition that I have seen, both as regards energy and efficacy. The quarantine regulations surpass all the requirements of science, and approximate as nearly as is physically possible the standards required by the uneducated public opinion of the population of the nearby States."

It was brought out that every passenger car leaving New Orleans was fumigated or stopped at the State line, that through passengers in Mississippi were shut in their cars, the doors locked, and the closest screens put in the windows, not even the train crew being allowed to enter in the State. At each station the guards pass along, and if a window is found open the person responsible for opening it is promptly put in jail.

While these topics were matters of the discussion, Gov. Vardaman was the theme dwelt on during most of the time. Expressions by the business men present were terse and pointed. He was denounced, and one prominent merchant declared that his most recent act, refusing to accept the health certificates of the Marine Hospital Service, and requiring the certificates of the local and State authorities, was "part of his insane hatred of Roosevelt."

On Saturday the Secretary of the New Orleans Progressive Union, telegraphed to Gov. Vardaman to the effect that some ignorant Mississippians had refused to accept from New Orleans goods which all experts declared could not carry infection, and asked him to make some official statement that would allay the fears of these people. Vardaman refused the request, and instead made public from Jackson a telegram in which he informed the Secretary that he thoroughly approved the refusal of New Orleans goods.

Yesterday and to-day the Meridian Field Artillery, Mississippi National Guard, was ordered to the coast to aid in keeping up the quarantine. The full State military organization of staff officers is camped along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Road, and a squad of men under a commissioned officer now escorts trains from border to border.

To-day a number of New Orleans citizens who were going North were stopped and put off in the woods. This afternoon the Italian Consul and the Presidents of all the Italian societies, together with the prominent Italian priests, met to raise funds for the destitute Italians, among whom the sickness is most prevalent, and who are out of work through the departure of the fruit ships.

Wednesday will probably be set apart as a city holiday, during which every householder and house occupant is to clean up his own premises, empty his own water receptacles, and do away with all stegomyia hiding places.

City Health Officer Kohnke, who has been subjected to some criticism from various sources, to-day gave out the following statement:

"The first intimation of yellow fever in New Orleans was had on July 13, when two physicians reported two cases of illness resembling, in their judgment, yellow fever, which cases were submitted to the President of the State Board of Health at his office. The health officer of the city was summoned immediately, and the cases reported, one being already dead at the time, were by him considered, for sanitary purposes, actual yellow fever, and the premises were treated accordingly; that is, the disinfecting methods employed were those against yellow fever infection.

"The diagnosis of these cases being judged a matter for later consideration, the health officer immediately instituted an investigation of the neighborhood suspected of yellow fever infection, and this inspection pointed to prior cases in the same neighborhood.

"All measures were employed against yellow fever infection wherever suspicion pointed. In a few days it was learned that several squares were infected, apparently to a degree justifying the fumigation of every house for the possibly existing infected mosquito. The neighborhood operated on is almost wholly inhabited by Italians, many of whom are intimately connected with the handling of bananas and the unloading of such cargoes from fruit ships arriving from Central American ports.

"Every means was employed from soft persuasion to brutal force to reach infected places, and the wholesale fumigation was in progress during a period of ten days or more. An autopsy demonstrated the nature of the disease, which must have begun at some time during the second half of May.

"From the infected neighborhood at varying times residents removed their domiciles to other sections of the city and in this way cases developed in persons residing in other districts.

"The spread of the disease has not been as great as was at first feared, and hope is entertained that it may be controlled. Besides the sanitary work done by the authorities in the neighborhood containing cases of the disease, the citizens generally are engaged in ridding the city of the yellow fever mosquito by the oiling of water surfaces and the fumigation of dwellings.

"Quarantine methods against fruit vessels have been made more stringent to prevent the introduction from Central America and the fruit ports generally of additional yellow fever infection. A fund of practically unlimited amount has been guaranteed and is being furnished to the health authorities, who are assisted by officers of the Marine Hospital Service, representative members of the Medical Society, and representatives of the moneyed interests.

"So far as is now known, no infection has occurred from the cases outside of the infected district, and organization will, it is thought, be so complete in a short while that the stamping out of any such secondary infection is not unlikely.

"The impression that the authorities withheld information as to the extent of infection is occasioned by the necessary delay incident to the investigation upon the result of which the official report is based."

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 30.—The city boards met this morning and on recommendations of the local Board of Health tightened the quarantine line. No travelers will be permitted to enter the city without a health certificate and no freight car from any infected point will be permitted to be opened unless thoroughly screened and previously fumigated.

A curfew ordinance has been put in force requiring all places of business except drug stores, hotels, and restaurants to be closed at 6 o'clock at night. All persons who cannot give a satisfactory reason for being out after 8 o'clock in the evening will be subject to arrest.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 30.—Only Western Tennessee and Hamilton County will close doors against the fever regions. No quarantine rules for the entire State have been promulgated.

FIVE FEVER SUSPECTS FREED.

Two Still in Hospital—Seems to be Malarial, Not Yellow Fever.

Five of the nineteen persons transferred to Hoffman and Swinburne Islands on Saturday from the Panama liner Seguranca and the Morgan liner El Dorado, from New Orleans, were released by Dr. Doty yesterday.

The two members of the Seguranca's crew who were sent to the hospital on Swinburne Island for treatment were still ill yesterday, and Dr. Doty will not know until he completes the bacteriological examination this morning whether they are suffering from yellow fever or not.

It was announced last night, however, that of the ten members of the crew of the Seguranca under detention eight were suffering from malarial fever only, and that while there was still some doubt regarding the fireman and steward, it was probable that they were suffering from the same form of fever.

Miss Heckler, Miss Wempe, and Henry Boyd, of the seven passengers sent to Hoffman Island from the Seguranca, were among those released yesterday. The other two released were members of the El Dorado's crew. They were brought to the city by the quarantine tug Governor Flower. The other four passengers of the Seguranca will probably be released this morning.

No ships from fever-infected ports arrived yesterday. To-day the Proteus is due from New Orleans. She will be rigidly inspected, as will the El Sud, from Galveston.

FIRE SERVICE EXCELLENT.

Commissioner Hayes in His Report Says All Is Harmonious, Too.

In the annual report, made public yesterday, of Fire Commissioner Hayes, he mentions several steps that have been taken to bring the Department abreast with the times and to improve conditions which he says were largely due to consolidation of the boroughs and the lack of resources. Principal among these steps were the reorganization of the fireboat fleet and the extension of the paid system in Richmond and Queens. The safe-guarding of the theatres is also mentioned.

The report also says:

"On Feb. 4, 1904, Edward F. Croker was reinstated by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court as Chief of Department, and this decision settled satisfactorily the question of command of the uniformed force. It is but my duty to say of the officers and men of this Department that all reports made to me show that they were never more vigilant, never in a higher state of efficiency and never working in better harmony than now."

In place of the proposed two-platoon system, which Commissioner Hayes tested and condemned, Mr. Hayes says he has started a new system of extra days off for the men. He will try to extend it to the officers. The plan, he says, has saved a large sum which the city would have to pay for the two-platoon system.

SURGEON GOT A FALL, TOO.

Dr. O'Leary Plunged Into Excavation Where Laborer Had Fallen.

The deep excavation at the foot of Morton Street which forms the approach to the New York and New Jersey tunnel was partly filled with water Saturday night. About 3 o'clock yesterday morning William Grachefski, a laborer, was struck by a handcar and knocked senseless, falling into four feet of water. He was dragged from the water by two other workmen, and a call was sent to St. Vincent's Hospital for an ambulance.

When Dr. O'Leary arrived he started down the steep embankment to reach the patient. In his haste the doctor lost his footing and plunged into the water. His clothes were torn, and he was almost choked by the muddy water, but he treated Grachefski and took him to the hospital.

There Drs. O'Leary, Bell, and Brady worked over the man for seven hours, but in spite of their efforts to save him he died.

WICKED SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

Accused at Central Federated Union Meeting of Flying a Non-Union Flag.

The Social Democratic Party was accused at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union of having a non-union banner floating in the street near the Brooklyn City Hall. "The banner is still there," said the man who voiced the charge, "and I can prove that the firm which painted it is non-union. A party like the Social Democratic Party, which poses as a friend of the workers, ought to be consistent. What are we coming to, when an organization supposed to be composed of workingmen patronizes scabs?"

The Chairman pointed out that the Social Democratic Party was a political body not represented in the Central Federated Union, and therefore the latter had no control over it.

He recommended that the complaint be carried to the New York headquarters of the party in Manhattan.

DOLAN TALKS OF A STRIKE.

Thinks Pennsylvania Coal Miners Will Go Out in January.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, July 30.—Despite denials by President John Mitchell, Patrick Dolan, President of the Pittsburg district of the United Mine Workers of America, said this afternoon that the entire mining industry of the State would probably be tied up in a general strike next January.

"There is not the least doubt in my mind," he said, "that the coal operators of the Pittsburg district will present a new wage scale on Jan. 1, when the present scale under which the miners are working will expire, and that it will call for a reduction of wages. If what I am led to surmise proves correct, there will be a general coal strike just as sure as the reduction is demanded."

John Mitchell, President of the National organization, has made several mysterious visits to Pittsburg in the last two weeks. He is now devoting his time to building up the union in the anthracite fields, while T. L. Lewis, the National Vice President, is devoting his time to the bituminous district. President Dolan and Mr. Lewis have many organizers in the Irwin field, where there are 14,000 non-union miners.

THE UNDERTAKER VOTED AYE.

Riverhead, However, Won't Have a Tuberculosis Hospital at Present.

There will be no tuberculosis sanitarium in Riverhead, L. I., while the present Town Board holds office. An effort was made to establish such a sanitarium and to get from the Town Board the necessary permission. Statistics were quoted to demonstrate that hospitals for the treatment of tuberculosis are not a menace to the public health.

Despite the figures, when the matter was put to a vote there was only one affirmative ballot cast, and that was the ballot of Justice Tuthill of Jamesport, who is an undertaker.

DUFFY'S CREDITORS SAY BROKER WILL RETURN

Friends That Newark Man Owes Believe Him Honest.

DISAPPEARED ONCE BEFORE

Ten Years Ago He Had Financial Trouble, but Came Back and Paid His Debts.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, July 30.—Many personal friends of Edward F. Duffy, the local manager for J. S. Bache & Co., who is missing, are among the broker's creditors for sums ranging from $1,000 to $30,000. Nearly all of these persons profess to believe that Duffy will return and meet his obligations.

Among those who helped Duffy is William F. Mullen. He lent Duffy three one-thousand-dollar Public Service bonds, which were pledged by Duffy for $2,500. Other stocks and bonds amounting to about $15,000 and owned by Mr. Mullin were in Duffy's possession, and have not been traced. Mullin says he thinks Duffy will return.

Daniel Voorhees, County Clerk of Morris County, is said to be a creditor to the extent of $30,000. He is another personal friend of Duffy. Others who are said to have claims are Harry Cord of Summit, Harry Van Gilder of Morristown, and Ralph Sweet of the Morristown Trust Company, who is said to be one of the heaviest creditors.

John P. Holland, the submarine boat inventor, with whom Duffy was interested in the organization of a company, expressed astonishment at Duffy's actions, and intimated that the broker would return and pay his debts.

"I have known him for years," said Mr. Holland, "and I believe he is honest." Mr. Holland said that no stock had been issued for the new submarine boat company, and that little money had been put into the concern by Duffy.

It has been recalled that Duffy had financial difficulties about ten years ago, when, it is said, he disappeared from Orange. He returned after a few weeks and paid his debts.

AFTER MARTIN'S SCALP, TOO.

Chanler's Friends Will Try to Capture His Senate Seat.

The fight of William Astor Chanler to depose Joseph F. Prendergast as leader of the Fifth Assembly District will involve the seat of Senator Bernard F. Martin in the upper house at Albany, according to those in the Prendergast fight. Martin named Prendergast as his successor just after election last year. To the Chanler men Prendergast means Martin, and Martin means Prendergast. They are after the head of Prendergast and also that of Martin.

Martin is dependent on the support of the Senatorial delegates of the Third and Seventh Districts to obtain the Democratic nomination for Senator in the Thirteenth Senatorial District. Patrick H. Keahon controls one set and Patrick J. Ryder the other.

Martin cannot expect the support of either the Third or Seventh delegation unless he has that of the Fifth. The O'Neill-Chanler men appreciate this, and it is a condition that will not be overlooked at any time between now and the primaries in September.

Senator Martin's term will expire on Dec. 31, 1906. Of course he will not have to make his fight to retain his seat this year, but the anti-Prendergast men believe that if they win this year they can hold their lines so as to beat him at the primaries next year.

NEGRO Y. W. C. A. HOMELESS.

Landlords Bar Colored Women's Branch, Though Rent Is Guaranteed.

The white members of the Young Women's Christian Association are disturbed because no place can be found in Manhattan to shelter the colored women's branch. They are willing to guarantee the rent, but none of the real estate agents want the colored women as tenants.

The colored women's branch of the Young Women's Christian Association was organized last February in the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, where it still holds its meetings. It has 110 members.

An effort was made recently to establish permanent headquarters, but there were none to be found. Before the Brooklyn Y. W. C. A. could get a home for the colored women it had to buy a house.

HOPE TO IMPRESS STUDENTS.

Unions Will Invite Them to Ithaca Labor Convention.

The various unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor received copies signed by President John J. Pallas yesterday of a call to the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation to begin Sept. 12, at Ithaca, N. Y. The call says:

"It is particularly desirable that our convention make a good impression upon the 3,000 students and 300 to 400 teachers at Cornell University. A good deal of the opposition to organized labor from business and professional men is due to the fact that they have only a superficial knowledge of our aims, objects, and desires. The members of every organization should bear in mind that the student in the college is the coming business or professional man. The students and teachers will be invited to attend the convention, and it is desirable that the best men in the labor movement be in attendance. The employers' associations are active and aggressive. Every means and every channel is being used to poison the public mind against organized labor. They are straining all their energies toward establishing the open shop."

MR. PETERS BUYS A FARM.

Long Island Railroad's President Enamored of Country Life.

Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, has fallen a victim to the charms of country life. He has purchased a 350-acre farm in one of Long Island's most secluded sections and will devote his spare time to the study and practice of agriculture.

Mr. Peters leased a house in Garden City shortly after assuming the Presidency of the railroad, but kept his eyes wide open while on tours of inspection in his private car for a home more to his taste. A large farm at Wading River, known as the Sidney Terry farm, attracted him, and he negotiated for its purchase. The deal has just been closed, and he will take possession soon.

With a frontage of over a quarter of a mile on Long Island Sound, from which it runs back to the main country road, Mr. Peters's farm is an ideal place for a gentleman farmer. There is a large, old-fashioned house, which can readily be made more than comfortable, and such other outbuildings as are usually found upon a modern farm.

FAMILY SPLIT BY LAW.

Boy and Mother Must Go Back to Poland—Five Bewail Ruling.

Herman Kurman, with four of his sons, sat in their flat at 292 Stanton Street last night, utterly disconsolate and bewailing the fate that had tempted them to leave their home in Riga, Poland, for the Land of the Free and the Home of the Brave. They arrived on the steamship Patricia from Hamburg on Thursday. All were released at Ellis Island except Theobald, ten years old.

The immigration authorities found him mentally lacking, and said he might become a public charge. The mother would not leave her last born, insisting that the father and other sons go to the home of an elder son, who has prospered here as a painter. Word came to the father and his sons yesterday that the mother, with the youngest boy, would be deported. Their grief and horror at the prospect took the form of lamentations.

The neighbors tried to comfort the strangers, and took them to the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society of 232 East Broadway. The agents of the society said that the deportation of the mother and youngest boy would be an outrage and that every possible effort of the society would be made to gain the release of the two and restore them to the family, which, they declare, is abundantly able to care for them. Before leaving Riga the Kurmans sold all their belongings, realizing a good price, and this money they have safely deposited in an east side bank of good standing.

"Where will she go?" asked the father last night. "There is no place for her in her old home. That is sold. Why should they part me from the wife I married so long ago? Must we all go back home because they think my youngest boy simple? He is not, although he is not as strong as my other sons. There is no danger of his becoming a charge, as we will provide for him and endeavor to give him the chance to get well. My wife and I love him as much as—maybe more than—we do our other good sons. If it must be that the ailing son cannot land here, then we must all go back, with broken hopes, to seek another home in the old country. We want to stay here."

McCARREN TO MEET MURPHY.

An Expected Love Feast at the City Committee Gathering To-night.

At the Democratic Club to-night Democratic leaders representing Manhattan, Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens, and Richmond will meet as members of the Democratic City Committee. Preliminary plans will be discussed for the municipal campaign. A notable feature of the gathering will be the meeting between Charles F. Murphy and Patrick H. McCarren, as the respective heads of their borough delegations.

The Tammany chieftain and the successor of Hugh McLaughlin have been at odds since the latter part of 1903, and it is only within the past few weeks that the efforts to bring them together have given any augury of success.

So far have the peace negotiations now gone, however, that it is generally understood that McCarren and his legions will support Mayor McClellan loyally for re-election. In return Senator McCarren will be allowed to name a candidate for Controller.

The Manhattan-Bronx committee is composed of Charles F. Murphy, Eugene J. McGuire, James J. Martin, George W. Plunkitt, and Louis F. Haffen. The Brooklyn delegation, as named by Senator McCarren consists of Patrick H. McCarren, James Regan, James Kane, John J. Morrissey Gray, and Senator Conrad Hazenflug.

Reports have had it, so far, that Leader Martin of the Twenty-seventh District will be elected Chairman of the City Committee.

HAD THE COOK ARRESTED.

And Thereby Won the Admiration of the Magistrate.

Frank Sullivan of 314 West Fourteenth Street appeared in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning as complaining witness against Margaret Walsh, thirty-five years old, of 645 Tenth Avenue, a cook in his family. He charged her with disorderly conduct and intoxication.

"She came to the house this morning," said Sullivan, "and, besides being very noisy, did not seem to be in fit condition to work, as she spoiled both the omelette and the coffee. When I complained of this the woman became so noisy that it became necessary for me to call a policeman."

"Mr. Sullivan," said the Magistrate, "you ought to be in the Hall of Fame. Just think of a man who has the courage to make a charge against his cook! Why, in my house we all get down on our hands and knees to the cook."

When the woman was brought before the Magistrate she said: "Yes, Judge, I'll admit I was a little hilarious, but I was just after having the toothache, and suppose I took a nip too much."

She got a nominal fine for intoxication, and the Magistrate laughingly warned her against spoiling any more omelettes.

BIG PILE DRIVER SINKS.

Man Who Was Sleeping Aboard Goes Down with It.

One man was drowned early yesterday morning when a big pile driver belonging to the Snare & Trieste Company of Hoboken careened and sank off Pier 12, in the East River.

The pile driver was in tow of the tug J. T. Pratt. It was said that the hold was full of water, which probably caused it to turn turtle. No one knew the name of the man who was drowned.

A red and black buoy was placed over the spot where the pile driver went down. An attempt to raise it will be made to-day.

NEW YORK'S LONESOMENESS.

You Can't Know Humanity by Living Here, Dr. Morgan Says.

A congregation so large that many had to stand heard the Rev. Dr. G. Campbell Morgan preach yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. In his sermon he said:

"You cannot know humanity by living in New York. Nazareth, some little village, is the place to learn, to know human nature as it is. In a little village everybody knows something about everybody else, and a good many persons know more about other people's business than they do about their own. A man may be more alone in New York than he could possibly be in the most insignificant hamlet in New England."

In discussing the meaning of the expression, "kingdom of heaven," Dr. Morgan said:

"Unless you have really changed your mind, got to thinking differently, you have not ceased to be godless. When you entered into that business transaction yesterday morning did you consider what Christ would think of it? Or in your selection of companions last evening did you think of such a matter? There is, as an actual matter of fact, as much real godlessness in your universities as in your penitentiaries, just as much godlessness among the cultured and refined as among the poor and ignorant."

9,000 Painters May Ask More Pay.

A call has been issued for a mass meeting of the Amalgamated Painters' Society and the Brotherhood of Painters to be held Wednesday in American Theatre Hall. The purpose of the meeting is to bring about the amalgamation of the two bodies in order to make a united demand for a trade agreement and an advance in wages of 50 cents a day. There are about 9,000 painters in the two organizations.

Arnheim's Remnant Sale

Eight tables full of remnants and three large windows displayed with the finest goods we have carried this season. Suit to measure $18.00, Coat and Trousers $16.00, Trousers $4.50, tailored the Arnheim way, with unbreakable fronts and shoulders, guaranteed to last as long as you wish to wear them.

Broadway & Ninth Street.



A perfect fox on socks, is our furnishings buyer.

12,000 pairs of imported fancy lisles.

More sorts of patterns than most men ever saw.

Most important of all—not a pair is less than 50 cent quality.

25 cents.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.

Three Broadway Stores.

258 at Warren st. | 842 at 13th st. | 1260 at 32nd st.

DID NOT THINK OF PAST WHILE FALLING 60 FEET

Metzel Planned Just How He Was Going to Alight.

RELAXED AS TOES TOUCHED

He Had One Leg Broken and the Other Sprained, but Saved Himself from Death.

Special to The New York Times.

YORK, Penn., July 30.—Harry Metzel, who is just recovering from a fall of sixty feet, told to-day about his sensations. His fall was from a sixty-foot smokestack to a tin roof. He made himself alight on his feet, breaking one leg and spraining the other. He is twenty years old, and has worked as a painter upon high structures since he was seventeen years old.

"I have often read and have heard others say that when an individual is in great peril of his life all the important events and deeds of his career flit like pictures through his mind," he said in telling of the fall. "I experienced no such sensation, and do not recall thinking of a previous incident of my life when I realized I was about to fall or while I was making the descent.

"I was clinging to a rope attached to the top of the stack. It was my only support. A few inches above me I saw that the strands of the rope were parting, and I realized that I must fall.

"My first thought was of my two companions who were working on the roof directly under me. I shouted: 'Look out, down there, I am going to fall!' As I saw them hurry out of danger, my next thought was of the steam whistle at the foot of the smokestack. 'I'll strike it and be impaled upon it,' I told myself.

"Then the rope broke, and I felt myself shooting downward with the air currents produced by my rapidly descending body rushing past my ears. The instant I felt myself falling my thought was that I must avoid the steam whistle and land on my feet.

"I managed to keep my body erect. As I saw myself within a few feet of the roof, I tried to land on my toes. When I landed, I fell in a relaxed heap. I did not think I was hurt and said aloud, 'That was lucky.' Then I got upon my feet, and the instant my weight was upon my legs I knew I was hurt."

Held After Fatal Shooting.

Thomas O'Brien of 204 Allen Street, who was shot in a quarrel of several men who had been drinking at the Allen Street house on Saturday night, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. Two of the men who were with him at the time of the quarrel, but who all fled after the shooting, were arrested yesterday. One, Theodore Hoegfeld of 202 Allen Street, was held. The other, Benjamin Johnson, of the same address, was discharged.

Alfred J. Boulton Made to Blush.

Alfred J. Boulton, once a candidate for Governor on the Populist ticket, was so embarrassed yesterday while attending a meeting of the Central Federated Union that he actually blushed. It was the fervor of the congratulations showered upon him by his friends on his engagement to marry Miss Frances Schroeder, daughter of ex-Mayor Schroeder of Brooklyn, that brought the blood to his cheeks. "I didn't know I had so many friends," he said.

AMUSEMENTS.

AERIAL GARDENS Over the New Amsterdam. TO-NIGHT at 8:30, FAY TEMPLETON AND BIG COMPANY. Stella Mayhew, Virginia Earl, Louis Harrison, Maude Lambert, D. L. Don, Julius Tanner, in 2d Edition "Lifting the Lid" and "The Whole Damn Family."

NEW YORK THEATRE. Return by Popular Acclaim GEO. M. COHAN "LITTLE JOHNNY JONES." SEASON OPENS TO-NIGHT. Mat. Sat.

NEW YORK ROOF and Wistaria Grove. A Novelty Every Ten Minutes from 8:20. The Red Domino, "When We Are 41," 3 Sisters Camaras, with Harry Buiger, Elsie Corwey & Varieties. Janis, Edith Blair, Etc.

PROCTOR'S Superb Shows Twice Daily. 23D ST. Della Fox, Four Lukens, Genaro & Bailey, Charley Case, Rappo Sisters, etc. 5TH AV. "Nathan Hale," with Howard Kyle, J. H. Gilmour, H. Dudley Hawley, etc. 125TH ST. "Forget Me Not," Beatrice Morgan, Jas. E. Wilson, Geoffrey Stein, Favorites. 58TH ST. "The Gunner's Mate," Jas. Durkin, Adele Block, Marion Berg, Chas. Arthur, etc.

MANHATTAN BEACH. PERCY WILLIAMS' PAIN'S VAUDEVILLE PORT ARTHUR GRAND FIREWORKS 3 & 8:30. Every Evg. at 8:15.

HAMMERSTEIN'S. 42d St., B'way & 7 Av. Paradise Roof Gardens—Every Ev. 8:15. Carmencita, 6 Musical Cuttys, The Zanclgs, Ernest Hogan & Co. & many others. Daily Mats. in Victoria Theatre, 25c, 50c.

LUNA PARK. New and Original Throughout.

HERALD SQ. Theatre. Broadway & 35th St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Saturday, 2:15. 100th Time, Monday, Aug. 7—Souvenirs. SAM BERNARD "THE ROLLICKING GIRL."

BOER WAR. BRIGHTON BEACH. Daily, 3 & 8:30. Sat. & Sunday, 3, 5, 7:30 & 9.

DREAMLAND. TAKE IRON STEAMBOATS. Largest Hippodrome in the World. Free Races at 4 and 9 P. M.

LYRIC Mats. Wed. (best seats $1) & Sat. 229th Time To-night, 8:15. Jefferson DE ANGELIS in Fantana

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. New Groups. CINEMATOGRAPH. Charming music. The War Revue.

RACES CLASH AT WEEHAWKEN

White Man Stabbed and Will Die—Police Arrest Six Negroes.

The appointment of Henry Jackson, a negro, as foreman of a mixed gang of laborers led to an encounter between whites and blacks at Weehawken on Saturday afternoon, in which one white man was so badly hurt that he is not expected to recover.

The men are employed in digging the Pennsylvania's tunnel from Weehawken to Thirty-fourth Street. Superintendent Merrill appointed the negro foreman two weeks ago, and from the start there was objection on the part of the white laborers to working under him.

Saturday the men drew two days' pay, and there was considerable drinking. The negroes live in shanties inside the company's fence. A party of a dozen white men went to the fence and began abusing them. A free fight started, in which about thirty men, evenly divided as to color, participated. The affair was brief, as a couple of patrolmen reached the scene just after the battle began and drove the negroes inside their inclosure. Brief as it was, several on both sides were badly battered, and one white man, James Gorman, thirty-two years old, who lives in Weehawken, was stabbed over the heart. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital in Hoboken, where it was said last night that he had little chance of recovery.

The police arrested half a dozen negroes, but do not believe they have the man who stabbd Gorman.

FOR WORK AMONG WOODSMEN.

Y. M. C. A. Committee Asks Aid to Increase Its Scope.

The International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday issued a statement about the work which is being done among the woodsmen in the mountains of Northern Pennsylvania. There are hundreds of men there who totally lack refining and religious influences. The men live in groups of from twenty-five to 100, and in a shanty called a "camp" built among the hills.

For several years the Pennsylvania State Young Men's Christian Association has been sending students to these camps, who hold meetings, give entertainments of an elevating character, and minister to the spiritual welfare of these woodsmen. They also distribute reading matter among the lumbermen. The International